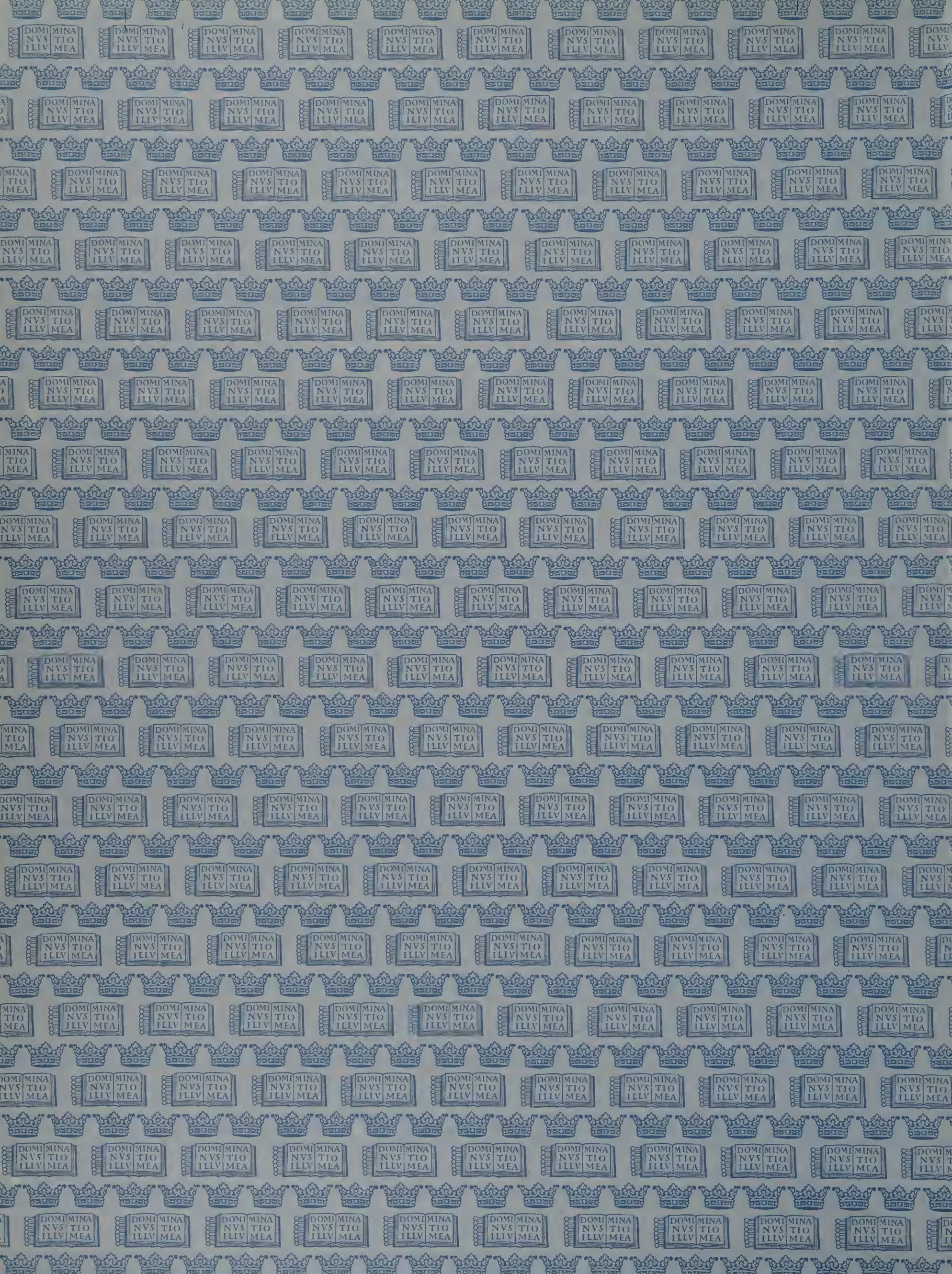


*THE OXFORD
ENGLISH
DICTIONARY*

Second Edition, Volume 9

LOO - MOU

1989



THE OXFORD ENGLISH
DICTIONARY

SECOND EDITION

THE OXFORD ENGLISH
DICTIONARY

First Edited by

JAMES A. H. MURRAY, HENRY BRADLEY, W. A. CRAIGIE
and C. T. ONIONS

COMBINED WITH

A SUPPLEMENT TO
THE OXFORD ENGLISH
DICTIONARY

Edited by

R. W. BURCHFIELD

AND RESET WITH CORRECTIONS, REVISIONS
AND ADDITIONAL VOCABULARY

THE OXFORD
ENGLISH
DICTIONARY

SECOND EDITION

Prepared by

J. A. SIMPSON *and* E. S. C. WEINER

VOLUME IX

Look–Mouke

CLARENDON PRESS · OXFORD

1989

R-f
423
m96
1989
v.9

Oxford University Press, Walton Street, Oxford OX2 6DP
Oxford New York Toronto
Delhi Bombay Calcutta Madras Karachi
Petaling Jaya Singapore Hong Kong Tokyo
Nairobi Dar es Salaam Cape Town
Melbourne Auckland
and associated companies in
Berlin Ibadan

Oxford is a trade mark of Oxford University Press

© Oxford University Press 1989

All rights reserved. No part of this publication may be reproduced,
stored in a retrieval system, or transmitted, in any form or by any means,
electronic, mechanical, photocopying, recording, or otherwise, without
the prior permission of Oxford University Press

British Library Cataloguing in Publication Data

Oxford English dictionary. — 2nd ed.
I. English language—Dictionaries
I. Simpson, J. A. (John Andrew), 1953—
II. Weiner, Edmund S. C., 1950—
423

ISBN 0-19-861221-4 (vol. IX)
ISBN 0-19-861186-2 (set)

Library of Congress Cataloging-in-Publication Data

The Oxford English dictionary. — 2nd ed.
prepared by J. A. Simpson and E. S. C. Weiner
Bibliography: p.

ISBN 0-19-861221-4 (vol. IX)
ISBN 0-19-861186-2 (set)

I. English language—Dictionaries. I. Simpson, J. A.
II. Weiner, E. S. C. III. Oxford University Press.
PE1625.087 1989
423—dc19 88-5330

Data capture by ICC, Fort Washington, Pa.
Text-processing by Oxford University Press
Typesetting by Filmtyp Services Ltd., Scarborough, N. Yorks.
Manufactured in the United States of America by
Rand McNally & Company, Taunton, Mass.

KEY TO THE PRONUNCIATION

THE pronunciations given are those in use in the educated speech of southern England (the so-called 'Received Standard'), and the keywords given are to be understood as pronounced in such speech.

I. Consonants

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

g as in *go* (gəʊ)
 h ... *ho!* (həʊ)
 r ... *run* (rʌn), *terrier* ('teriə(r))
 (r) ... *her* (hɜ:(r))
 s ... *see* (si:), *success* (sək'ses)
 w ... *wear* (weə(r))
 hw ... *when* (hwen)
 j ... *yes* (jes)

θ as in *thin* (θɪn), *bath* (bɑ:θ)
 ð ... *then* (ðen), *bathe* (beɪð)
 ʃ ... *shop* (ʃɒp), *dish* (dɪʃ)
 tʃ ... *chop* (tʃɒp), *ditch* (dɪtʃ)
 ʒ ... *vision* ('vɪʒən), *déjeuner* (deʒone)
 dʒ ... *judge* (dʒʌdʒ)
 ŋ ... *singing* ('sɪŋɪŋ), *think* (θɪŋk)
 ŋg ... *finger* ('fɪŋgə(r))

(FOREIGN AND NON-SOUTHERN)

ʎ as in It. *serraglio* (ser'raʎo)
 ɲ ... Fr. *cognac* (kɔŋak)
 x ... Ger. *ach* (ax), Sc. *loch* (lɒx), Sp.
frijoles (fri'xoles)
 ç ... Ger. *ich* (ɪç), Sc. *nicht* (nɪçt)
 ʏ ... North Ger. *sagen* ('za:ʏən)
 c ... Afrikaans *baardmannetjie*
 ('ba:rtmanəci)
 ʝ ... Fr. *cuisine* (kɥizin)

Symbols in parentheses are used to denote elements that may be omitted either by individual speakers or in particular phonetic contexts: e.g. *bottle* ('bɒt(ə)l), *Mercian* ('mɜ:ʃ(i)ən), *suit* (s(j)u:t), *impromptu* (ɪm'prɒm(p)tju:), *father* ('fa:ðə(r)).

II. Vowels and Diphthongs

SHORT

ɪ as in *pit* (pɪt), *-ness*, (*-nis*)
 ɛ ... *pet* (pɛt), Fr. *sept* (sɛt)
 æ ... *pat* (pæt)
 ʌ ... *putt* (pʌt)
 ɒ ... *pot* (pɒt)
 ʊ ... *put* (pʊt)
 ə ... *another* (ə'nʌðə(r))
 (ə) ... *beaten* ('bi:t(ə)n)
 i ... Fr. *si* (si)
 e ... Fr. *bébé* (bebe)
 a ... Fr. *mari* (mari)
 ɑ ... Fr. *bâtiment* (batimɑ)
 ɔ ... Fr. *homme* (ɔm)
 o ... Fr. *eau* (o)
 ø ... Fr. *peu* (pø)
 œ ... Fr. *boeuf* (bœf) *coeur* (kœr)
 u ... Fr. *douce* (dus)
 ʏ ... Ger. *Müller* ('mʏlɐr)
 y ... Fr. *du* (dy)

LONG

i: as in *bean* (bi:n)
 ɑ: ... *barn* (bɑ:n)
 ɔ: ... *born* (bɔ:n)
 u: ... *boon* (bu:n)
 ɜ: ... *burn* (bɜ:n)
 e: ... Ger. *Schnee* (ʃne:)
 ɛ: ... Ger. *Fähre* ('fɛ:rə)
 a: ... Ger. *Tag* (ta:k)
 o: ... Ger. *Sohn* (zo:n)
 ø: ... Ger. *Goethe* ('gø:tə)
 y: ... Ger. *grün* (gry:n)

NASAL

ẽ, ã as in Fr. *fin* (fẽ, fã)
 ɑ̃ ... Fr. *franc* (frã)
 ɔ̃ ... Fr. *bon* (bɔ̃)
 œ̃ ... Fr. *un* (œ̃)

DIPHTHONGS, etc.

eɪ as in *bay* (beɪ)
 aɪ ... *buy* (baɪ)
 ɔɪ ... *boy* (bɔɪ)
 əʊ ... *no* (nəʊ)
 aʊ ... *now* (naʊ)
 ɪə ... *peer* (piə(r))
 eə ... *pair* (peə(r))
 ʊə ... *tour* (tʊə(r))
 ɔə ... *boar* (bɔə(r))
 aɪə as in *fiery* ('faɪəri)
 aʊə ... *sour* (saʊə(r))

The incidence of main stress is shown by a superior stress mark (') preceding the stressed syllable, and a secondary stress by an inferior stress mark (ˌ), e.g. *pronunciation* (prɒˌnʌnsɪ'eɪʃ(ə)n).

For further explanation of the transcription used, see *General Explanations*, Volume I.

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS, SIGNS, ETC.

Some abbreviations listed here in italics are also in certain cases printed in roman type, and vice versa.

a. (in Etym.)	adoption of, adopted from	<i>Bull.</i>	(in titles) <i>Bulletin</i>	Dict.	Dictionary; <i>spec.</i> , the
<i>a</i> (as <i>a</i> 1850)	<i>ante</i> , 'before', 'not later than'	<i>c</i> (as <i>c</i> 1700)	<i>circa</i> , 'about'	dim.	<i>Oxford English Dictionary</i>
<i>a.</i>	adjective	<i>c.</i> (as 19th c.)	century	<i>Dis.</i>	diminutive
abbrev.	abbreviation (of)	<i>Cal.</i>	(in titles) <i>Calendar</i>	<i>Diss.</i>	(in titles) <i>Disease</i>
abl.	ablative	<i>Cambr.</i>	(in titles) <i>Cambridge</i>	D.O.S.T.	(in titles) <i>Dissertation</i>
<i>absol.</i>	absolute, -ly	<i>Canad.</i>	Canadian	Du.	<i>Dictionary of the Older</i>
<i>Abstr.</i>	(in titles) <i>Abstract</i> , -s	<i>Cat.</i>	Catalan		<i>Scottish Tongue</i>
acc.	accusative	<i>catachr.</i>	catachrestically		Dutch
<i>Acct.</i>	(in titles) <i>Account</i>	<i>Catal.</i>	(in titles) <i>Catalogue</i>	E.	East
A.D.	<i>Anno Domini</i>	<i>Celt.</i>	Celtic	<i>Eccl.</i>	(as label) in Ecclesiastical
ad. (in Etym.)	adaptation of	<i>Cent.</i>	(in titles) <i>Century</i> , <i>Central</i>		usage;
Add.	Addenda	<i>Cent. Dict.</i>	<i>Century Dictionary</i>		(in titles) <i>Ecclesiastical</i>
<i>adj.</i>	adjective	<i>Cf.</i> , <i>cf.</i>	<i>confer</i> , 'compare'	<i>Ecol.</i>	in Ecology
<i>Adv.</i>	(in titles) <i>Advance</i> , -d, -s	<i>Ch.</i>	Church	<i>Econ.</i>	(as label) in Economics;
<i>adv.</i>	adverb	<i>Chem.</i>	(as label) in Chemistry;		(in titles) <i>Economy</i> , -ics
advb.	adverbial, -ly		(in titles) <i>Chemistry</i> , -ical	ed.	edition
Advt.	advertisement	<i>Chr.</i>	(in titles) <i>Christian</i>	E.D.D.	<i>English Dialect Dictionary</i>
<i>Aeronaut.</i>	(as label) in Aeronautics;	<i>Chron.</i>	(in titles) <i>Chronicle</i>	<i>Edin.</i>	(in titles) <i>Edinburgh</i>
	(in titles) <i>Aeronautic</i> , -al, -s	<i>Chronol.</i>	(in titles) <i>Chronology</i> , -ical	<i>Educ.</i>	(as label) in Education;
AF., AFr.	Anglo-French	<i>Cinemat.</i>			(in titles) <i>Education</i> , -al
Afr.	Africa, -n	<i>Cinematogr.</i>	in Cinematography	EE.	Early English
<i>Agric.</i>	(as label) in Agriculture;	<i>Clin.</i>	(in titles) <i>Clinical</i>	e.g.	<i>exempli gratia</i> , 'for example'
	(in titles) <i>Agriculture</i> , -al	cl. L.	classical Latin	<i>Electr.</i>	(as label) in Electricity;
Alb.	Albanian	cogn. w.	cognate with		(in titles) <i>Electricity</i> , -ical
<i>Amer.</i>	American	<i>Col.</i>	(in titles) <i>Colonel</i> , <i>Colony</i>	<i>Electron.</i>	(in titles) <i>Electronic</i> , -s
Amer. Ind.	American Indian	<i>Coll.</i>	(in titles) <i>Collection</i>	<i>Elem.</i>	(in titles) <i>Element</i> , -ary
<i>Anat.</i>	(as label) in Anatomy;	<i>collect.</i>	collective, -ly	<i>ellipt.</i>	elliptical, -ly
	(in titles) <i>Anatomy</i> , -ical	<i>colloq.</i>	colloquial, -ly	<i>Embryol.</i>	in Embryology
<i>Anc.</i>	(in titles) <i>Ancient</i>	comb.	combined, -ing	e.midl.	east midland (dialect)
Anglo-Ind.	Anglo-Indian	<i>Comb.</i>	Combinations	<i>Encycl.</i>	(in titles) <i>Encyclopædia</i> , -ic
Anglo-Ir.	Anglo-Irish	<i>Comm.</i>	in Commercial usage	Eng.	England, English
Ann.	Annals	<i>Communic.</i>	in Communications	<i>Engin.</i>	in Engineering
<i>Anthrop.</i> ,	(as label) in Anthropology;	comp.	compound, composition	<i>Ent.</i>	in Entomology
<i>Anthropol.</i>	(in titles) <i>Anthropology</i> , -ical	<i>Compan.</i>	(in titles) <i>Companion</i>	<i>Entomol.</i>	(in titles) <i>Entomology</i> ,
<i>Antiq.</i>	(as label) in Antiquities;	compar.	comparative		-logical
	(in titles) <i>Antiquity</i>	compl.	complement	erron.	erroneous, -ly
aphet.	aphetic, aphetized	<i>Compl.</i>	(in titles) <i>Complete</i>	<i>esp.</i>	especially
app.	apparently	<i>Conc.</i>	(in titles) <i>Concise</i>	<i>Ess.</i>	(in titles) <i>Essay</i> , -s
<i>Appl.</i>	(in titles) <i>Applied</i>	<i>Conch.</i>	in Conchology	et al.	<i>et alii</i> , 'and others'
<i>Applic.</i>	(in titles) <i>Application</i> , -s	<i>concr.</i>	concrete, -ly	etc.	et cetera
appos.	appositive, -ly	<i>Conf.</i>	(in titles) <i>Conference</i>	<i>Ethnol.</i>	in Ethnology
Arab.	Arabic	<i>Congr.</i>	(in titles) <i>Congress</i>	etym.	etymology
Aram.	Aramaic	<i>conj.</i>	conjunction	<i>euphem.</i>	euphemistically
<i>Arch.</i>	in Architecture	cons.	consonant	<i>Exam.</i>	(in titles) <i>Examination</i>
<i>arch.</i>	archaic	const.	construction, construed with	exc.	except
<i>Archæol.</i>	in Archæology	contr.	(in titles) <i>Contribution</i>	<i>Exerc.</i>	(in titles) <i>Exercise</i> , -s
<i>Archit.</i>	(as label) in Architecture;	<i>Corr.</i>	(in titles) <i>Correspondence</i>	<i>Exper.</i>	(in titles) <i>Experiment</i> , -al
	(in titles) <i>Architecture</i> , -al	corresp.	corresponding (to)	<i>Explor.</i>	(in titles) <i>Exploration</i> , -s
Arm.	Armenian	Cotgr.	R. Cotgrave, <i>Dictionarie of</i>		
assoc.	association		<i>the French and English</i>	f.	feminine
<i>Astr.</i>	in Astronomy		<i>Tongues</i>	f. (in Etym.)	formed on
<i>Astrol.</i>	in Astrology	cpd.	compound	f. (in subordinate	entries)
<i>Astron.</i>	(in titles) <i>Astronomy</i> , -ical	<i>Crit.</i>	(in titles) <i>Criticism</i> , <i>Critical</i>	F.	form of
<i>Astronaut.</i>	(in titles) <i>Astronautic</i> , -s	<i>Cryst.</i>	in Crystallography	<i>fem.</i> (rarely f.)	French
<i>attrib.</i>	attributive, -ly	<i>Cycl.</i>	(in titles) <i>Cyclopædia</i> , -ic	<i>fig.</i>	feminine
<i>Austral.</i>	Australian	<i>Cytol.</i>	(in titles) <i>Cytology</i> , -ical	Finn.	figurative, -ly
<i>Autobiogr.</i>	(in titles) <i>Autobiography</i> ,			fl.	Finnish
	-ical			<i>Found.</i>	<i>floruit</i> , 'flourished'
A.V.	Authorized Version	Da.	Danish	Fr.	(in titles) <i>Foundation</i> , -s
b.c.	Before Christ	D.A.	<i>Dictionary of Americanisms</i>	freq.	French
B.C.	(in titles) British Columbia	D.A.E.	<i>Dictionary of American</i>	Fris.	Frisian
bef.	before		<i>English</i>	<i>Fund.</i>	(in titles) <i>Fundamental</i> , -s
<i>Bibliogr.</i>	(as label) in Bibliography;	dat.	dative	<i>Funk</i> or	
	(in titles) <i>Bibliography</i> , -ical	D.C.	District of Columbia	<i>Funk's Stand.</i>	<i>Funk and Wagnalls</i>
<i>Biochem.</i>	(as label) in Biochemistry;	<i>Deb.</i>	(in titles) <i>Debate</i> , -s	<i>Dict.</i>	<i>Standard Dictionary</i>
	(in titles) <i>Biochemistry</i> , -ical	def.	definite, -ition		
<i>Biol.</i>	(as label) in Biology;	dem.	demonstrative	G.	German
	(in titles) <i>Biology</i> , -ical	deriv.	derivative, -ation	Gael.	Gaelic
<i>Bk.</i>	<i>Book</i>	derog.	derogatory	<i>Gaz.</i>	(in titles) <i>Gazette</i>
<i>Bot.</i>	(as label) in Botany;	<i>Descr.</i>	(in titles) <i>Description</i> , -tive	gen.	genitive
	(in titles) <i>Botany</i> , -ical	<i>Devel.</i>	(in titles) <i>Development</i> , -al	gen.	general, -ly
Bp.	Bishop	<i>Diagn.</i>	(in titles) <i>Diagnosis</i> ,	<i>Geogr.</i>	(as label) in Geography;
<i>Brit.</i>	(in titles) <i>Britain</i> , <i>British</i>		<i>Diagnostic</i>		(in titles) <i>Geography</i> , -ical
Bulg.	Bulgarian	<i>dial.</i>	dialect, -al		

reg.	regular	str.	strong	<i>Trop.</i>	(in titles) <i>Tropical</i>
rel.	related to	<i>Struct.</i>	(in titles) <i>Structure, -al</i>	<i>Turk.</i>	Turkish
<i>Reminisc.</i>	(in titles) <i>Reminiscence, -s</i>	<i>Stud.</i>	(in titles) <i>Studies</i>	<i>Typog., Typogr.</i>	in Typography
<i>Rep.</i>	(in titles) <i>Report, -s</i>	subj.	subject	ult.	ultimately
repr.	representative, representing	<i>subord. cl.</i>	subordinate clause	<i>Univ.</i>	(in titles) <i>University</i>
<i>Res.</i>	(in titles) <i>Research</i>	subseq.	subsequent, -ly	unkn.	unknown
<i>Rev.</i>	(in titles) <i>Review</i>	subst.	substantively	<i>U.S.</i>	United States
rev.	revised	<i>suff.</i>	suffix	<i>U.S.S.R.</i>	Union of Soviet Socialist Republics
<i>Rhet.</i>	in Rhetoric	superl.	superlative	usu.	usually
Rom.	Roman, -ce, -ic	Suppl.	Supplement	<i>v., vb.</i>	verb
Rum.	Rumanian	<i>Surg.</i>	(as label) in Surgery; (in titles) <i>Surgery, Surgical</i>	var(r)., vars.	variant(s) of
Russ.	Russian	s.v.	<i>sub voce</i> , 'under the word'	<i>vbl. sb.</i>	verbal substantive
S.	South	Sw.	Swedish	<i>Vertebr.</i>	(in titles) <i>Vertebrate, -s</i>
<i>S.Afr.</i>	South Africa, -n	s.w.	south-western (dialect)	<i>Vet.</i>	(as label) in Veterinary Science;
<i>sb.</i>	substantive	<i>Syd. Soc. Lex.</i>	Sydenham Society, <i>Lexicon of Medicine & Allied Sciences</i>	<i>Vet. Sci.</i>	in Veterinary Science
<i>sc.</i>	<i>scilicet</i> , 'understand' or 'supply'	syll.	syllable	viz.	<i>videlicet</i> , 'namely'
<i>Sc., Scot.</i>	Scottish	Syr.	Syrian	<i>Voy.</i>	(in titles) <i>Voyage, -s</i>
<i>Scand.</i>	(in titles) <i>Scandinavia, -n</i>	<i>Syst.</i>	(in titles) <i>System, -atic</i>	<i>v.str.</i>	strong verb
<i>Sch.</i>	(in titles) <i>School</i>	<i>Taxon.</i>	(in titles) <i>Taxonomy, -ical</i>	<i>vulg.</i>	vulgar
<i>Sc. Nat. Dict.</i>	<i>Scottish National Dictionary</i>	<i>techn.</i>	technical, -ly	<i>v.w.</i>	weak verb
<i>Scotl.</i>	(in titles) <i>Scotland</i>	<i>Technol.</i>	(in titles) <i>Technology, -ical</i>	W.	Welsh; West
<i>Sel.</i>	(in titles) <i>Selection, -s</i>	<i>Telegr.</i>	in Telegraphy	wd.	word
Ser.	Series	<i>Teleph.</i>	in Telephony	Webster	<i>Webster's (New International) Dictionary</i>
sing.	singular	(Th.),	(quoted from) Thornton's <i>American Glossary</i>	<i>Westm.</i>	(in titles) <i>Westminster</i>
<i>Sk.</i>	(in titles) <i>Sketch</i>	<i>Theatr.</i>	in the Theatre, theatrical	WGmc.	West Germanic
Skr.	Sanskrit	<i>Theol.</i>	(as label) in Theology;	<i>Wks.</i>	(in titles) <i>Works</i>
Slav.	Slavonic	<i>Theoret.</i>	(in titles) <i>Theology, -ical</i>	w.midl.	west midland (dialect)
S.N.D.	<i>Scottish National Dictionary</i>	Tokh.	(in titles) <i>Theoretical</i>	WS.	West Saxon
<i>Soc.</i>	(in titles) <i>Society</i>	tr., transl.	Tokharian	(Y.),	(quoted from) Yule & Burnell's <i>Hobson-Jobson</i>
<i>Sociol.</i>	(as label) in Sociology; (in titles) <i>Sociology, -ical</i>	<i>Trans.</i>	translated, translation	Yrs.	(in titles) <i>Years</i>
Sp.	Spanish	<i>trans.</i>	(in titles) <i>Transactions</i>	<i>Zoogeogr.</i>	in Zoogeography
<i>Sp.</i>	(in titles) <i>Speech, -es</i>	<i>transf.</i>	transitive	<i>Zool.</i>	(as label) in Zoology;
sp.	spelling	<i>Trav.</i>	transferred sense		(in titles) <i>Zoology, -ical</i>
<i>spec.</i>	specifically	<i>Treas.</i>	(in titles) <i>Travel(s)</i>		
<i>Spec.</i>	(in titles) <i>Specimen</i>	<i>Treat.</i>	(in titles) <i>Treasure</i>		
St.	Saint	<i>Treatm.</i>	(in titles) <i>Treatise</i>		
<i>Stand.</i>	(in titles) <i>Standard</i>	<i>Trig.</i>	(in titles) <i>Treatment</i>		
<i>Stanf.</i>	(quoted from) <i>Stanford Dictionary of Anglicised Words & Phrases</i>		(in titles) <i>Trigonometry</i>		

Signs and Other Conventions

Before a word or sense

- † = obsolete
 || = not naturalized, alien
 ¶ = catachrestic and erroneous uses

In the listing of Forms

- 1 = before 1100
 2 = 12th c. (1100 to 1200)
 3 = 13th c. (1200 to 1300), etc.
 5-7 = 15th to 17th century
 20 = 20th century

In the etymologies

- * indicates a word or form not actually found, but of which the existence is inferred
 :- = normal development of

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

.. indicates an omitted part of a quotation.

- (in a quotation) indicates a hyphen doubtfully present in the original; (in other text) indicates a hyphen inserted only for the sake of a line-break.

PROPRIETARY NAMES

THIS Dictionary includes some words which are or are asserted to be proprietary names or trade marks. Their inclusion does not imply that they have acquired for legal purposes a non-proprietary or general significance nor any other judgement concerning their legal status. In cases where the editorial staff have established in the records of the Patent Offices of the United Kingdom and of the United States that a word is registered as a proprietary name or trade mark this is indicated, but no judgement concerning the legal status of such words is made or implied thereby.

look (lök), *sb.* Forms: 2-6 loke, 3-5 lok, 4, 8-9 Sc. luke, (6 lowke), 6-7 looke, 8-9 Sc. leuk, 5-look. [f. LOOK v.]

1. a. The action or an act of looking; a glance of the eyes; a particular direction of the eyes or countenance in order to look at something. †Also *occas.*, sight, view (quot. 1390). Phr. †to *have* (or *get*) a *look of*: to be looked at by. †to *have a look at* (colloq.): to look at for the purpose of examining. †at a *look*: (a) at first sight; (b) in the twinkling of an eye. *if looks could kill* (or *slay*): used to denote an expression of hostility in a look.

c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 215 3if þe hodede . . . ledeð hem [women] his life esen for to sechen hire loke. c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints xvii.* (*Morthe*) 46 þe quhilk . . . As fyr gregois brynt at a luke. c 1386 CHAUCER *Man of Law's T.* 95 At the firste loke he on hire sette. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 179 In alle menses lok A part up in his hond he tok. o 1400-50 *Alexander* 5256 Him post hire like at a luke his lady his modire. 1423 JAS. I *Kingis Q. li.* My luke vnto the hevin I threwe furthwith. 1508 DUNBAR *Gold. Torge* 232 Sudaynly, in the space of a luke, All was hyne went. 1591 SHAKS. *Two Gent.* II. iv. 108 To meane a seruant To haue a looke of such a worthy a Mistressse. 1592 — *Ven. & Ad.* 464 For lookes kill loue, and loue by lookes reuieth. 1753 L. M. *Accomplished Woman* II. 125 Their every action is forced; their looks and smiles are all studied. 1798 CHARLOTTE SMITH *Yng. Philos.* III. 120 Medora watched her every look with distressing solicitude. 1807-8 W. IRVING *Solmag.* (1824) 346 Lovely virgins . . . darting imperial looks of conquest. 1813 SCOTT *Rokeby* I. xix. One dying look he upward cast. 1885 MABEL COLLINS *Prettiest Woman* II. In the meantime I shall have a look at Warsaw. 1887 R. BUCHANAN (*title*) A look round literature. 1895 E. BOWEN ROWLANDS in *Law Times* XCIX. 464/2 It is at the first look hard to see why [etc.]. 1913 F. L. BARCLAY *Broken Halo* xxxvii. 372 If looks could slay, Margaret would not have left that room alive. 1922 F. HARRIS *My Life & Loves* I. ii. 37 When they let me up, I looked at Jones and if looks could kill, he'd have had short shrift. 1943 K. TENNANT *Ride on Stranger* iv. 31 Just then she saw me . . . and if looks could have killed!

b. With epithet denoting the feelings expressed by the look.

It is sometimes difficult to say whether particular instances should be referred to this sense or to 2.

1535 COVERD. *Ps.* xviii[i]. 27 Thou shalt . . . bringe downe the hie looke of the proude. 1567 MAPLET *Gr. Forest* 76 b, She hath alwayes a cheerefull looke towards him. 1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 281 Hee casting vpon mee a sower visage, and a sterne looke. 1635 J. HAYWARD tr. *Biondi's Banish'd Virg.* 97 It being not likely that shee should ever get a good looke of her Father. 1686 tr. *Chardin's Coronot. Solyman* 111 There was not one living soul that vouchsaf'd him a kind look. 1703 ROWE *Fair Penit.* I. i. 109 With looks averse, and Eyes that froze me. o 1717 BLACKALL *Wks.* (1723) I. 158 True Religion does not consist . . . in singular Behaviour, in a down Look, in Sighing and Sobbing. 1810 SCOTT *Lady of L.* III. xii, Roderick, with impatient look. 1833 TENNYSON *Dream Fair W.* xxvi, With sick and scornful looks averse. 1883 R. W. DIXON *Mano* IV. iii. 147 And Sir Giroie failed nought of courtesy, And gave to us good looks and welcome great.

c. *upon the look*: engaged in looking for.

1819 BYRON *Juan* II. clxxiv. At last her father's prows put out to sea, For certain merchantmen upon the look.

2. Appearance, aspect.

a. With reference to persons, often with mixture of sense 1: Appearance of the countenance (sometimes, of the whole person); visual or facial expression; personal aspect. †of a *good look* = of good appearance.

c 1385 CHAUCER *L.G.W.* 1605 *Hypsip.*, And of his lok as real as a leoun. c 1400 *Arth. & Merl.* 1582 (Lincoln's Inn MS.), þe whyte dragon lay him by, Steorne of lok and gryly. 1508 DUNBAR *Tua mariit wemen* 267 Be of your luke like innocentis, thocht 3e haif euill myndis. a 1548 HALL *Chron.*, *Edw.* IV 237 b, This palenes of visage, and dedly luke doth prognosticate ye time of my death. 1611 BIBLE *Eccles.* xix. 29 A man may be known by his looke. 1632 J. HAYWARD tr. *Biondi's Eromena* 68 Being the first time that a joyfull looke was seen in that Court, sithence the departure of the Princesse. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* III. 87 The Mother Cow must wear a low'ring Look. 1700 T. BROWN *Amusem. Ser. & Com.* 146, I see another Man of a very good Look come into the Circle, and no body takes the least Notice of him. 1724 RAMSAY *Vision* xi, With bauld forbidding luke. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) I. ii. 9 Indeed, gay and lively as he is, he has not the look of an impudent man. 1809 MALKIN *Gil Blas* VII. ii. (Rtdg.) 228 They had all the look of a deputation from a better world. 1860 READE *Cloister & H.* xxxviii. (1896) 109 Denys wore a look of humble apology. 1867 TROLLOPE *Chron. Barse* I. xxii. 190 The look of his face as he spoke was by no means pleasant.

b. *pl.* With the same meaning as sing. Sometimes = GOOD LOOKS. Also phr. *to be in good looks*: to be looking well, to present a healthy appearance.

1564 HAWARD *Eutropius* II. 15 After they were dead keeping stil theyr grim lokes. 1589 GREENE *Menaphon* (Arb.) 45 At last her eyes glanced on the lookes of Melicertus. 1616 R. C. *Times' Whistle* III. 959 Most of our women are extremely proud Of their faire lookes. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* IV. 371 Lean are their Lookes, and shagged is their Hair. 1709 BERKELEY *Th. Vision* §9 We often see shame or fear in the looks of a man. 1724 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 6283/3 Abraham Shaw, . . . aged 38 Years, . . . pale Looks. 1766 GOLDSM. *Vic. W.* xxix, When I survey these emaciated looks, and hear those groans. 1786 BURNS *Twa Dogs* 225 They . . . lee-lang nights, wi' crabbit leuks, Pore owre the devil's pictur'd beuks. 1798 JANE AUSTEN *Northang. Abb.* (1833) I. ii. 11 Catherine was in very good looks. 1815 — *Emma* I. i, Everybody in their best looks. 1896 A. E.

HOUSMAN *Shropsh. Lad* xxiii, And few that will carry their looks or their truth to the grave.

c. Of inanimate and immaterial things: Appearance, esp. as expressive of their quality or nature. Also in *pl.*, esp. *in from* or *by the looks* (*of*).

1567 MAPLET *Gr. Forest* 10b, A certaine vaine of the earth, . . . having the verie looke and face of Golde. 1710 T. FULLER *Pharm. Extemp.* 411 This colourless Syrup . . . gives no unpleasing colour, nor alters the look of the Medicine in the least. a 1716 BLACKALL *Wks.* (1723) I. 84 The beautiful Look of the forbidden Fruit. 1754 RICHARDSON *Grondison* II. iv. 40 If you fall I shall have the worst of it, from the looks of the matter. 1782 COWPER *Convers.* 862 Though such continual zigzags in a book, Such drunken reelings, have an awkward look. 1847 L. HUNT *Men, Women, & B.* II. xi. 269 What curious little circumstances conspired to give a look even of fabulous and novel-like interest to his adventures. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) V. 27 Life is to wear, as at Athens, a joyous and festive look. 1877 W. H. RUSSELL *Pr. Wales' Tour* viii. 344 There are no minarets, mosques or Hindoo temples, to detract from the European look of the place. 1882 R. ABERCROMBY in *Nature* XXVI. 572 In common parlance, any particular 'look' of the sky is called a prognostic. 1883 R. CLELAND *Inchbracken* iv. 28 It might be e'en a bairn by the looks o' the bun'le. 1923 'B. M. BOWER' *Parowan Bonanza* v. 54 You're just ahead of a big storm, by the looks, Mr. Rayfield. 1975 J. SYMONS *Three Pipe Problem* ix. 65 Acting doesn't pay too well from the looks of it.

d. *to have a look of*: to resemble vaguely, to remind the spectator of the appearance of (a person or thing).

1860 EMILY EDEN *Semi-attached Couple* II. 62 This picture which I think has a great look of you.

e. Colloq. phr. *for the look of the thing*: for the sake of appearances.

1876 TROLLOPE *Prime Minister* IV. xiii. 217 'I shall go down and vote for them of course,' said Mr. O'Mahony, 'just for the look of the thing.' 1910 'SAKI' *Reginald in Russia* 63 He often wished, for the look of the thing, that people would sometimes burn candles at his shrine. 1924 M. KENNEDY *Constant Nymph* xv. 212 Save for the look of the thing she had no particular wish for a reconciliation. 1940 L. H. MYERS *Pool of Vishnu* iv. v. 191 Why are they willing to die, and to send those whom they love to their death, for the sake of—what shall I call it?—the look of the thing?

f. *Fashion*. With defining word(s): an appearance or effect indicated by the preceding word(s). *Occas.* without defining word (quot. 1973).

1928 [see *little-girl* attrib. (LITTLE a. 14)]. 1939 *Vogue* 15 Apr. 2 (Advnt.), Accent on That Fresh Young Look. 1940 *Mademoiselle* Mar. 56 Formold created for you that Tall Look of 1940. 1948 *Vogue* Mar. 41 The New Look has fined down . . . Length has crystallized into eleven inches from the ground for formal wear. 1966 *Listener* 3 Feb. 171/1 This year . . . the geometrical look is in. 1971 *Daily Mail* 3 Feb. 3 A specially-created hair-style to complete the hot-pants look. 1973 *Sunday Times* 28 Jan. 43/2 The clothes are created on them, and a whole look is painstakingly put together. 1974 *Country Life* 17 Jan. 107/1 The peasant look in knitwear.

3. *Comb.* With advs. forming combs. corresponding to various phrases under the vb., as *look-back*, *-down*, *-forward*, *-on*, *-up*; *look-on net*, one of the nets pulled up as a test of the condition of the others.

1597 MIDDLETON *Wisdom of Solomon* xii. 15 Thou orderest every thing with look-on sight. 1813 L. HUNT in *Examiner* 11 Jan. 19/1 He . . . takes away confidence from their look-up to him. 1850 HAWTHORNE *Scarlet L., Custom House* (1886) 56 A dreary look-forward, this, for a man who [etc.]. 1853 JERDAN *Autobiog.* III. 7 The look-back is wearisome. 1862 H. MARRIAT *Year in Sweden* II. 401 The look-down on the works below . . . is awful. 1877 HOLDSWORTH *Sea Fisheries* 60 [Drift net fishing]. Whilst the nets are in the water, the warp is occasionally hauled in till the first net is reached; this is called the 'look-on' net. 1887 HALL CAINE *Deemster* I. x. 207 Dan . . . asked the skipper to try the 'look-on' net.

look (lök), *v.* Forms: 1 lócian, 2 lokien, (locan), (3 lokin, loky), 3-4 loc, lok(en, locken, 3-6 loke, (4 loki), 4-5 north. luk, 4-8 luke, (5 lokyn), 5-6 Sc. lowke, 5-7 looke, 6 arch. looken, Sc. luke, leuk, lulk, luik, luick, lwik, 5- look. [OE. *lócian* = OS. *lôcon* (in a gloss), MDu. *loeken*:—O Teut. type **lókôjan*; a form **lógâjan*, app. of identical meaning, appears in OHG. *luogên* (MHG. *luogen*, mod.G. dial. *lügen*) to see, look, spy.

Brugmann (*Grundriss* I. 384) suggests that the type **lókô-* may represent O Teut. **lókô-*:—pre-Teut. **lâghnâ-* or **lôghnâ-*, from the root **lâgh-* or **lôgh-* (Teut. **lôg-*) represented by the Ger. vb.]

1. To direct one's sight.

1. *intr.* To give a certain direction to one's sight; to apply one's power of vision; to direct one's eyes upon some object or towards some portion of space. a. with phrase or adv. expressing the direction or the intended object of vision. (See also branches IV and V.)

The usual prep. introducing the object of vision is now *at*; the older *to look on*, *to look upon*, are in the literal sense either *arch.*, or include a mixture of the notion of mental watching or contemplation.

a 1000 *Boeth. Metr.* xxii. 20 Efnæ swa sweotole swa he on ða sunnan mæz . . . on locian. c 1000 *Ag. Gosp.* Mark vi. 41 He on heofon locode & hi bletsode. c 1200 *Vices & Virtues* (1888) 47 Ac me pinçp ðat tu lokest aweiward. a 1225 *St. Marher.* 2 Alle hire luueden þat hire on lokeden. 1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. VIII. 123 'Lewede lorel' quod he 'luite lokestou on þe Bible'. c 1380 WYCLIF *Serm.* Sel. Wks. I. 143 Lokynge in þe first myroure. c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 8658 Achilles

. . . Woundit hym [sc. Ector] wickedly, as he away loked. c 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 393 þe childe loked here and þere. c 1475 *Babees Bk.* 65 And yf they speke withe yow . . . Withe stable Eye loke vpon theym Rihte. 1598 tr. *Aristotle's Pol.* 379 Wee forbid them also to looke on leud pictures, or dishonest fables. 1611 BIBLE *Acts* iii. 4 And Peter fastening his eyes vpon him, with Iohn, said, Looke on vs. [But looke at (fig.) in 2 Cor. iv. 18: see 3 a.] a 1626 BACON *New Atl.* (1900) 3 But the Servant tooke them not, nor would scarce looke upon them. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 212 Her finnes so little that they are like the Dodoes wings, more to looke at, then for execution. 1688 BOYLE *Final Causes Nat. Things* ii. 61 The camelion may look directly forward with the right eye, and with the other at the same time, directly backwards. 1773 *Life N. Frowde* 32 Before she could well look upon me, I addressed her. 1797 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Italiani*, They walked quickly, looking neither to the right nor left. 1830 TENNYSON *Mariana* 15 She could not look on the sweet heaven, Either at morn or eventide. 1842 — *Locksley Hall* 72 Such a one do I remember, whom to look at was to love. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. xi. 72 We went out to look at the firmament. 1872 GEO. ELIOT *Middlem.* I. 205 Every nerve and muscle in Rosamond was adjusted to the consciousness that she was being looked at. 1895 *Poll Mall Mag.* Nov. 393 Such a look as schoolboys exchange when the master is looking another way.

¶ Phrases. (*fair*, etc.) *to look at*, †*on*, †*upon*: with respect to appearance; *to look at him* (*me*, *it*, etc.): *colloq.* = judging from his (my, etc.) appearance; *not to look at* (†*on*, †*upon*); often emphatically for 'not to touch, taste, meddle with'; also, *not to look at* (someone): to find unattractive, to show no sexual interest in (someone); *occas.* in positive contexts; so *cannot look at* (colloq.) = 'has no chance against'; as *quick* (or *soon*) *as look at you* (or *him*, etc.): very rapidly and readily; 'at the drop of a hat'; *not to know which way to look*: to be embarrassed.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 23228 Fell dragons and tades bath pat ar apou to lok ful lath. c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 1554 Large on to loke, louely of shap. 1526 SKELTON *Magnyf.* 2208 What wylte thou skelpe me? thou dare not loke on a gnat. 1535 COVERDALE *Zech.* v. 6 Euen thus are theye (yt dwell vpon the whole earth) to loke vpon. 1611 BIBLE *Gen.* xii. 11, I know that thou art a faire woman to looke vpon. 1814 JANE AUSTEN *Mansf. Park* I. v. 101 She came up to me . . . and talked and laughed till I did not know which way to look. I felt that I must be the jest of the room. 1817 M. EDGEWORTH *Harrington* xi. 247 Nor did I know well which way to look, when his lordship . . . asked Miss Montenero if she could possibly imagine that any such vulgar prejudices existed. 1846 *Bentley's Misc.* XX. 433 No one would think me more than five or six-and-thirty, to look at me. 1859 TENNYSON *Enid* 1515 If he rise no more, I will not look at wine until I die. 1861 C. M. YONGE *Young Step-Mother* xxviii. 420 Albinia did not know which way to look when all was ascribed to Mr. Kendal's great kindness to him. 1888 'R. BOLDREWOOD' *Robbery under Arms* II. iii. 46 He was awful shook on Mad; but she wouldn't lok at him. 1894 SOMERVILLE & 'ROSS' *Real Charlotte* II. xx. 78 There was no other woman here that signified except Miss Dysart, and it didn't seem likely she'd lok at him. 1895 *Daily News* 26 Aug. 7/1 When he [a bowler] went on for the second time the batsmen . . . 'could not lok at him'. 1922 JOYCE *Ulysses* 347 Give it to him too on the same place as quick as I'd lok at him. 1926 I. MACKAY *Blencarrow* xi. 105 Supposing Kathrine wouldn't lok at him in any case? 1937 M. SHARP *Nutmeg Tree* xx. 266 If I married you I'd never lok at another man so long as I lived. 1941 H. NICOLSON *Diary* 8 July (1967) 177 He then stalks out of the room. We are left ashamed and wretched and do not know which way to lok. 1946 E. O'NEILL *Iceman Cometh* (1947) III. 167 From what I've seen of 'em . . . they'd run over you as soon as lok at you. 1955 J. I. M. STEWART *Guardians* III. ii. 214 The novelists . . . constantly endow sensitive women with husbands whom, in fact, they would never lok at. 1971 M. TORRIE *Bismarck Herrings* xi. 156 Threatened to report you to the council as soon as lok at you, she did. 1973 W. M. DUNCAN *Big Timer* iv. 29 You have to watch it nowadays. Jump you as soon as lok at you. 1974 P. DICKINSON *Poison Oracle* ii. 37 Will she even lok at a male chimp? Doesn't she think she's human?

b. with the direction or object left indeterminate, or merely implied by the context. Sometimes said of the eye. †In early use also: To possess or receive the faculty of vision (= Gr. βλέπεω, ἀναβλέπεω). †to *live and look*: to retain one's faculties.

971 *Blickl. Hom.* 173 And blinde men mid his bedum [Petrus] gehælde þæt he locodan. c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 181 Eien lokeð, and eare lusteð. c 1275 *Passion our Lord* 54 in *O.E. Misc.* 39 þe blynde he makede loki. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 1338 Cherubin, þat angel blyth, Bad him ga lok þe thrid syth. 1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. ix. 49 But 3if I may luen and loken I schal go lerne betere. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* I. 54 For ofte . . . Betre is to winke than to loke. c 1470 HENRY WALLACE vi. 468 The kingis palyone . . . couth weyll luk and wyнк, with the ta E. c 1550 R. BISTON *Bayte Fortune* Bij, Looke therfore ere thou leape. 1667 MILTON *P.L.* x. 993 But if thou judge it hard and difficult, Conversing, looking, loving, to abstain From Loves due Rites. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* III. 334 He looks, and languishes, and leaves his Rest. 1709 BERKELEY *Th. Vision* §7 When we lok only with one eye. 1875 E. WHITE *Life in Christ* IV. xxv. (1876) 422 The eye looks, but it is the mind that sees. 1896 *Law Times Rep.* LXXXIII. 616/1 If he had looked he must have seen the light of the approaching train. 1901 'IAN MACLAREN' *Yng. Barbarians* vii. 141 At the most critical moment he was afraid to lok.

c. To direct one's eyes in a manner indicative of a certain feeling; to cast a look of a certain significance; to present a specified expression of countenance. With *adv.* or *phrase*.

Now only with the object or direction specified as in a; otherwise this sense now merges in 9.

c 1205 LAY. 2266 He stod bi-foren Locrine & laðelich him lokede on. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 5348 Vre louerd mid is

eyen of milce on pe lokep peruore. **1393** LANGL. *P. Pl. C. II.* 164. On ous he lokyde with loue. **1483** CAXTON *G. de la Tour* E vij b, He euer looked on her of a wantoun and fals regard. **1500-20** DUNBAR *Poems* lviii. 9 Bot, Lord! how petewuslie I luke, Quhen all the pelfe they pairt amang thame. **1548** HALL *Chron.*, *Rich. III.*, 53b, Least that it might be suspected that he was abashed for feare of his enemies, and for that cause looked so piteously. **1611** BIBLE *Gen. xl. 7* Wherefore looke ye so sadly to day? **1642** R. CARPENTER *Experience* II. i. 133 The man look'd bloodily when he spoke it. **1842** TENNYSON *Talking Oak* 116, I look'd at him with joy. **1859** — *Enid* 1279 He turn'd and look'd as keenly at her As careful robins eye the delver's toil.

d. occas. To give a look of surprise, to stare. *Now colloq.*

1610 B. JONSON *Alchemist* v. ii, Doctor 'tis true (you looke) for all your Figures. I sent for him, indeed. *Mod.* Yes, you may look!

e. quasi-trans. in such phrases as *to look* (a person or thing) *in the face*: see *FACE sb.* 2 b. *to look a gift horse in the mouth*: see *HORSE sb.* 2 I.

The object in sentences of this kind was prob. originally in the *dative*: cf. *G. einem ins gesicht sehen*.

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xix. (*Cristofore*) 28 He sa mekil, sa hee and auchful vas, pat few du[r]ste luk hyme in pe face. **1625** FLETCHER *Hum. Lieutenant* iv. i, I'll neuer look a horse i' th' mouth that's giuen. **1716** SOUTH *Serm.* (1823) VI. 330 The soldier... converses with dangers, and looks death in the face. **1737** BRACKEN *Ferriery Impr.* (1757) II. 184 Many who, altho' they have pretended knowledge in Horses, have been looked in the Mouth (as we say). **1850** ROSSETTI *Dante & Cir.* I. (1874) 141 This lady... Look'd thee so deep within the eyes, Love sigh'd And was awakened there. **1880** G. MEREDITH *Trag. Com.* xiii. (1892) 194 She... looks you straight at the eyes, perfectly unabashed. **1891** *Strand Mag.* II. 530/2 An eye that looks one through and through. **1892** R. KIPLING *Ball. East & West* 83 They have looked each other between the eyes, and there they found no fault. **1896** A. E. HOUSMAN *Shropsh. Lad* xlii, With... friendly brows and laughter He looked me in the eyes.

f. with cogn. obj.

1592 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* v. iii. 112 Eyes, looke your last. **1599** SHAKS. etc. *Pass. Pilgr.* 46 Such lookes as none could looke but beauties queen. **1643** TRAPP *Comm. Gen.* xlii. 29 *And they came to Jacob*, who had looked many a long look for them, no doubt. **1781** COWPER *Hope* 726 A transport glows in all he looks and speaks. **1850** TENNYSON *In Mem.* xlix, And look thy look, and go thy way. **1896** A. E. HOUSMAN *Shropsh. Lad* viii, Terence, look your last at me, For I come home no more.

g. trans. With complement or prep.: To bring by one's looks into a certain place or condition. *Now rare.* (Cf. *look down*, 33 e.)

1611 SHAKS. *Cymb.* v. 94 Thou hast look'd thy self into my grace. **1624** MASSINGER *Renegado* III. ii, Thrust out these fiery eyes, that yesterday would haue look'd thee dead. **1633** G. HERBERT *Temple, Glance* iii, Thou shalt look us out of pain. **1694** DRYDEN *Love Triumph.* iv. i, While you stay, every moment looks a part of me away. **1700** — *Secular Masque* 51 Mars has looked the sky to red. **1766** GOLDSM. *Vic. W.* v, They had early learnt the lesson of looking presumption out of countenance. **1776** *Hist. Eur.* in *Ann. Reg.* 58/1 That armed force which was to have looked all America into submission. **1860** TROLLOPE *Castle Richmond* I. xii. 234, I really thought Mrs. Townsend would have looked him into the river when he came to her.

h. To express by a look or glance, or by one's countenance; to cast looks of (compassion, etc.) or looks which threaten (death, etc.). to look daggers: see *DAGGER* 3 b.

1727 THOMSON *Summer* 845 [1188] They... sigh'd, and look'd unutterable Things. **1742** YOUNG *Nt. Th.* iv. 635 With that soft eye... deign to look Compassion to the coldness of my breast. **1750** CHESTERF. *Lett.* (1774) III. 127 The same things differently expressed, looked, and delivered, cease to be the same things. **1818** BYRON *Juan* I. xv, Some women use their tongues— she look'd a lecture, Each eye a sermon, and her brow a homily. **1837** DICKENS *Pickw.* vi, The old lady... looked carving-knives at the... delinquent. **1837** THACKERAY *Ravensw.* i, The Captain, looking several tremendous canings at him, walked into the back room. **1867** *Gd. Words* 335/2, I was obliged to be contented with looking my pleasure. **1947** A. MENEN *Prevalence of Witches* ii. 36 Suddenly his eyes looked mischief again. **1956** H. GOLD *Man who was not with It* (1965) vi. 53, I looked a question at her.

2. a. With indirect question expressed or contextually implied: To apply one's sight to ascertain (*who, what, how, whether*, etc.). *Now only used when the question is regarded as capable of being answered at a single glance.*

[**c 1000** *Ags. Gosp.* Mark vi. 38 *Da cwæð he hu fela hlafa hæbbe ge gað & lociað*] **c 1175** *Lamb. Hom.* 41 Heo twicen coden... in to helle... for to lokien hu hit per ferde. **c 1200** *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 121 Ure drihten... beih of heuene to mannen and lokede gif here ani understoden oðer bisohten him. **c 1250** *Gen. & Ex.* 2600 Ghe adde or hire dowter sent, To loken quider it sulde ben went. **1297** R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 315 Brut sende vp þere þre hondred men iarmed wel, to loken 3wat lond pat were. **c 1425** *Crafte Nombryng* (E.E.T.S.) 30 Multiply pat digit by anoper diget, and loke qwat comes pere-of. **a 1584** MONTGOMERIE *Cherrie & Slae* 463 Luik quhair to licht before thou loup. **1588** A. KING *tr. Canisius' Catech.* in *Cath. Tractates* (1901) 205 Lowke quhat day of the age of the moone it is. **1590** SPENSER *F. Q.* I. iv. 19 Scarce could he once uphold his heauie hender, To loken whether it were night or day. **1710** SWIFT *Jrnl. to Stella* 30 Nov., O, but one may look whether one goes crooked or no and so write on. **1819** CRABBE *T. of Hall* x, I loved my trees in order to dispose, I number'd peaches, look'd how stocks arose. **1848** J. H. NEWMAN *Loss & Gain* III. iii. 318 He glanced from one article to another, looking who were the University-preachers of the week, who had taken degrees [etc.]. *Mod.* I will look what time the train starts.

† b. Phr. look else: see whether it be not so. (See *ELSE* 4 c.) *Obs.*

1622 MASSINGER *Virg. Mart.* II. i, I kicke for all that like a horse, looke else.

c. go looke: = 'find it out'; a contemptuous manner of refusing information. *Now dial.*

1595 LVLVY *Woman in Moon* v. i. 86 (Bond), If you aske me why I sing, I say yee may go looke.

3. fig. a. 'To direct the intellectual eye' (J.); to turn or fix one's attention or regard. With advs. or phrases as in 1 a. (See also branches IV and V.) Now usually const. at; formerly on or upon.

a 1548 HALL *Chron.*, *Hen. V.* 37b, Let the kyngdome of the assiriens be your example, and if that suffice not, then loke on the Percians. **1560** DAUS *tr. Sleidane's Comm.* 37 b, Loking more narrowly upon domestical evils. **1562** WINNET *Cert. Tractates* i. Wks. 1888 I. 12 Thay... luckis bakwart with the Israelitis to the potis of flesche in Egypt. **1570** *Satir. Poems Reform.* xiii. 10 He man luke lawer, and enter in the Spreit, And than he sall persai the cause fra hand. **1583** GOLDING *Calvin on Deut.* xxi. 124 Looke me vpon the Turkes: they haue some reuerence to their religion. **1602** SHAKS. *Ham.* iv. iv. 37 (1604 Qo.) He that made vs with such large discourse, Looking before and after. **1611** BIBLE 2 *Cor.* iv. 18 While we looke not at the things which are seene, but at y^e things which are not seene. **a 1625** BEAUM. & FL. *Bonduca* II. iv, Ods so infinite Discretion durst not look upon. **a 1699** STILLINGFL. (J.), We are not only to look at the bare action, but at the reason of it. **1824** BENTHAM *Bk. Fallacies* Wks. 1843 II. 455 Instead of reforming others... let him look at home. **1845** M. PATTISON *Ess.* (1889) I. 2 Because ideas change, the whole mode and manner of looking at things varies with every age. **1861** DICKENS *Gt. Expect.* lv, What I look at, is the sacrifice of so much portable property. **1885** F. ANSTEY *Tinted Venus* 70 'That's the proper way to look at it', said he. **1885** SIR N. LINDLEY in *Law Rep.* 30 Ch. Div. 14 The case of *Stokes v. Trumper* is not really in point when we come to look at it closely. **1890** MRS. H. WOOD *House of Halliwell* I. vii. 175, I marry a medical student!... I look a little higher than that. *Ibid.* III. viii. 207 Your friends will look at position as well as gentle blood.

b. To take care, make sure, see (that or how something is done; also with omission of that). Now arch.

c 897 K. ÆLFRED *Gregory's Past.* lix. 451 Loeiað nu ðæt ðios eowru leaf ne weorðe oðrum monnum to biswice. **a 1300** *Cursor M.* 1966 Fixs and fiesse, o bath i sai, Lok ai pe blod 3ee cast a wai. **a 1300** *Ibid.* 16814 + 15 Pilat... bad pat yai suld luke pat he wore ded for-ty. **c 1380** WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 38 Seynt petyr comaundijþ jif ony speke, loke he speke as goddis wordis. **c 1440** *Anc. Cookery in Househ. Ord.* (1790) 434 Loke hit be stondynge. **1470-85** MALORY *Arthur* I. xvi. 60 Loke eueryche of yow kynges lete make suche ordinaunce. **1561** T. HOBY *tr. Castiglione's Courtier* III. (1577) O viij, And you (my L. Margaret) looke yee beare it well away. **1604** SHAKS. *Oth.* iv. iii. 8 Dismiss your Attendant there: look't be done. **1621-31** LAUD *Serm.* (1847) 133 The State must look their proceedings be just, and the Church must look their devotions and actions be pious. **1646** J. HALL *Horæ Vac.* 22 We ought to looke how we spend our houres here. **1690** E. GEE *Jesuit's Mem.* 89 Censor to look that no man lived idly. **1819** SHELLEY *Cyclops* 477 When I call, Look ye obey the masters of the craft. **1865** *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* Ser. II. I. ii. 242 We must look, therefore, that we have the... wide chest, straight back, &c. **1871** R. ELLIS *tr. Catullus* lxiv. 231 Look that warily then deep-laid in steady remembrance These our words grow greenly.

c. To expect. Const. to with inf. †Formerly also with clause, usually introduced by that. †Also, to expect, await the time when something shall happen; to be curious to see how, whether, etc.; also impers. in passive.

c 1513 MORE *Rich. III* (ed. Lumby) 7 Whose life hee looked that euil dyete shoulde shorten. *Ibid.* 11 In these last wordes that euer I looke to speake with you. **1535** COVERDALE *Isa.* v. 4 When he looked y^e it shulde bringe him grapes, it brought forth thornes. **1568** GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 112 Loking every day when his Barons and their confederates would cruelly set upon him. **c 1586** C'TESS *PEMBROKE Ps.* LXIX. viii, Some I lookt would me uphold. **1593** SHAKS. *Rich. II.* I. iii. 243. **1604** E. G[IRIMSTONE] *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* III. xi. 156 The wind being contrary and stormy, they looked all to perish. **1605** CAMDEN *Rem.* (1637) 271 Then it was looked how he should justify that fact. **1611** HEYWOOD *Gold. Age* I. i. Wks. 1874 III. 10, I neuer heard she was committed to prison; yet t'is look't euery houre when she shall be deliuered. **a 1626** BACON *New Atl.* (1900) 9 *Wee...* saluted him in a very lowly and submissive manner; As looking that from him, we should receyve Sentence of Life, or Death. **1651** HOBBS *Leuiath.* III. xlii. 271 By whom we look to be protected. **1657** AUSTEN *Fruit Trees* II. 164 God lookes every one should be fruit-full under all his dispensations. **1760-72** H. BROOKE *Fool of Qual.* (1809) IV. 141, I never look to have a mistress that I shall love half as well. **1830** SOUTHEY *Lett.* (1856) IV. 168, I too had been looking to hear from you. **1852** MRS. STOWE *Uncle Tom's C.* lvii, I'm glad mas'r didn't go off this morning, as he looked to be protected. **1893** *Field* 11 Mar. 362/3 The... labourer... looks to go to work at a fixed hour. **1896** A. E. HOUSMAN *Shropsh. Lad* xxvi, Two lovers looking to be wed.

† d. With indirect question: To consider, ascertain (who, when, whether, etc.); to try (if something can be done, etc.). Also simply, to consider the matter, make inquiry; esp. in phr. whoso will look, etc. Obs.

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* VIII. 419 The king can furth his vais ta, for till luke gif he Micht recouer his cuntre. **c 1375** *Sc. Leg. Saints* xl. (*Ninian*) 93 He vmthocht he wald luke Gyf he in sic corne cuth set huke. **c 1380** WYCLIF *Serm.* Sel. Wks. I. 319 But diuersite is greet here and pere, whose wole loke. **1399** LANGL. *Rich. Redeles* III. 255 That ich loode lokide what longid to his age. **c 1400** *Lanfranc's Chirurg.* 51 þou muste luke wheper pat þe bodi be ful of wickide humouris, eiper be clene. **c 1450** *Merlin* 0 Than made he hir suster come on a saterday, to loke yef he might gete hir in that manere. **1573** *Satir. Poems Reform.* xlii. 403 Schir, luke 3e and se Gif that the teindis of this countrie May not do all

that we have tauld. **c 1585** R. BROWNE *Answ. Cartwright* 50 If he looke well, this prooffe serueth against him. **1692** LOCKE *3rd Let. Toleration* ix. Wks. 1727 II. 394 Whether... your pretending Gain to them, ... be a greater Mockery, you were best looke.

4. Idiomatic uses of the imperative.

a. Used to bespeak attention: = 'see', 'behold', 'lo'. In mod. colloq. use often *look you* (in representations of vulgar speech written *look'ee*) = 'mind this'; also *look here*, a brusque mode of address prefacing an order, expostulation, reprimand, etc. *looky here* U.S. regional variant of 'look here'; also *look-a-here*. Also, *look who's (or what's) here:* see *who* (or what) is here.

c 1000 ÆLFRED *Gram.* xxxviii. (Z.) 231 *En efne oððe loca nu, her hit is.* **c 1250** *Gen. & Ex.* 3331 Quod moyses, 'locl her nu is bread'. **c 1460** Towneley *Myst.* xxx. 141 Here is a bag full, lokys, of pride and of lust. **1513** DOUGLAS *Æneis* Exclamation 18 Lo, heir he failþeis, se thar he leis, luik! **1575** GASCOIGNE *Glasse Govt.* IV. i, Poems 1870 II. 59, I would be glad to talke with Maister Gnomaticus... and looke where he commeth in haste. **1594** MARLOWE & NASHE *Dido* 372 N.'s *Wks.* (Grosart) VI. 22 Looke where she comes: Æneas, view her well. **1597** SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV.* II. ii. 116 (1600 Qo.) Looke you how he writes. **1611** — *Wint. T.* III. iii. 116 Heauy matters, heauy matters: but looke thee heere boy. **1672** VILLIERS (Dk. Buckhm.) *Rehearsal* I. i. (Arb.) 33 For, look you, Sir, the grand design... is to keep the Auditors in suspense. **1709** STEELE *Tatler* No. 34 ¶ 4 Look ye, said I, I must not rashly give my Judgment. **1710** *Ibid.* No. 206 ¶ 2 Look'ee, Jack, I have heard thee sometimes talk like an Oracle. **1782** COWPER *Retirement* 283 Looke where he comes. **a 1814** *Woman's Will* IV. ii. in *New Brit. Theatre* IV. 111 Looke there now! You can soon create a cause for quarrel, my Lady. **1843** LONGF. *Sp. Student* II. vi, Look, here he comes. **1861** DICKENS *Gt. Expect.* li, Now, look here, my man... I'll have no feelings here. **1865** — *Mut. Fr.* II. xiv, 'Now, lookee here, my dear,' returned old Betty, — 'asking your excuse for being so familiar'. **1872** [see *gum-game* (GUM sb. 2 9)]. **1875** TENNYSON *Q. Mary* II. i, Look you, Master Wyatt, Tear up that woman's work there. **1876** 'MARK TWAIN' *Tom Sawyer* x. 94 And besides, look-a-here— maybe that whack done for him! **1925** E. O'NEILL *Desire under Elms* I. ii. 20 Looky here! Ye'd oughtn't t' said that, Eben. **1935** Z. N. HURSTON *Mules & Men* I. 95 'Looka here, folkses,' Jim Presley exclaimed. 'Wese a half hour behind schedule.' **1943** 'C. DICKSON' *She died a Lady* v. 38 Looky here... Burn it all, all I was tryin' to do was see what she'd do flat out on an open road. **1945** A. KOBER *Parm* Me 75 'Well, look who's here!' exclaimed the host. **1949** N. MARSH *Swing, Brother, Swing* iii. 48 'Well, well, well,' he said. 'Look who's here.' **1969** *Listener* 1 May 614/1 Look, my Bill doesn't include any blanket condemnation of unofficial strikes. **1971** *Black Scholar* June 54/2 Looka-here, Dr. Hare, I don't have a picture at this time. **1973** *Black World* Apr. 62 Lookahere Sammy... I'm glad to see ya. **1973** G. SIMS *Hunters Point* xiii. 115 Looke, we don't have to sit here. We could go down to the beach. **1974** *Daily Mail* 1 Oct. 8/5 *Look you!* Plaid Cymru protested to the BBC yesterday over the timing of its only party political broadcast.

† b. Prefixed to interrogative pronoun or adv., or relative conj., forming indefinite relatives = whoever, whatever, however, etc. Also, in later use, emphasizing the correspondence of relative and antecedent, as in *look as* = 'just as'. *Obs.* The absence of examples between the 12th and the 16th c. is remarkable: the idiom was prob. preserved in some non-literary dialect.

c 1000 ÆLFRED *Gen.* xvi. 6 þrea hig, loca hu þu wyll. — *Josh.* ii. 19 And loca hwa ut gange, lice he ofslagen. **a 1123** *O.E. Chron.* an. 1101 (Laud MS.) Loc hweðer þæra gebrōra oðerne ofberide, wære yrfeward ealles Englandes. **1535** COVERDALE *Ps.* i. 3 His leuees shal not fall off, and loke what soeuer he doth, it shal prosper. — *Ecclus.* i. 13 The loue of God is honorable wisdome: loke unto whom it appeareth, they loue it. **1568** GRAFTON *Chron.* I. 94 And looke what he commaunded, that was done, though some did murmur. **1597** J. T. *Serm. Paules C.* 56 But looke as thou sinnest, so shalt thou haue the wages of sinne. **a 1600** HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* VII. vi. § 9 He added farther, that loke what duty the Roman Consuls did execute... the like charge had the Bishop. **c 1600** SHAKS. *Sonn.* xxxvii. 13 Looke what is best, that best I wish in thee. **1611** BIBLE *I Macc.* iv. 54 Looke at what time, and what day the heathen had prophaned it, euen in that was it dedicated with songs, and citherns, and harpes, and cimballs. **1615** W. LAWSON *Country Housew. Gard.* (1626) 23 And looke how farre a tree spreads his boughs about, so far doth he put his roots vnder the earth. **1625** BURGESS *Pers. Tithes* 31 And looke what the Lawes... enioyne, that thou must doe, or be a Rebelle. **1675** BROOKS *Gold. Key* 321 Look, as God cannot but be just, so he cannot but be true. *Ibid.* 301, 302.

5. look sharp. Originally (with *sharp* as adv.) = 'to look sharply after something', 'to keep strict watch'. In later use (which is merely colloquial) the sense is commonly 'to bestir oneself briskly', 'to lose no time' (the vb. being app. taken in a sense belonging to branch III, and *sharp* regarded as a complementary adj.).

1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 132 ¶ 1 The Captain... ordered his Man to look sharp, that none but one of the Ladies should have the Place he had taken fronting the Coachbox. **1713** R. BENTLEY *Remarks Late Disc. Free-th.* II. Wks. 1838 III. 472 It is time for us then to look sharp, to observe every period. **1732** BERKELEY *Alciph.* vi. § 1, I must, therefore, look sharp, and well consider every step I take. **1788** LD. AUCKLAND *Corr.* (1861) II. 69 At nine o'clock we began to look sharp for our house. **1803** in *Spirit Pub. Jrnls.* VII. 128 Mr. Robson will attend to the old peers... while Mr. Faulder will look sharp after the fortune-hunters. **1818** COBBETT *Pol. Reg.* XXXIII. 91, I see that the Ministers are very shy of dissolving the Parliament; and they shall look sharp if they act before I am ready for them. **1834** LANDOR *Exam. Shaks.* Wks. 1853 II. 285/2 But let her look sharp, or spectacles may be thrust upon her nose that shall make her eyes water. **1840**

DICKENS *Old C. Shop* xxxix, Kit. . . ordered . . . him to bring three dozen . . . oysters, and to look sharp about it! 1846-9 S. R. MAITLAND *Ess.* etc. 258 Would he not be startled if one told him that he would have to look sharp for five-and-twenty [martyrs]? 1874 *Punch* 8 Aug. 64 Glass of ale, young woman; and look sharp, please! 1890 FENN *Double Knot* I. viii. 191 You'd better look sharp, . . . they're all ready and waiting.

6. Transitive uses, chiefly synonymous with various intransitive uses with prepositions.

a. To look at, behold; to view, inspect, examine. Now *dial.* to look babies: to gaze at the reflection of one's face in another's eyes.

13. . . *Coer de L.* 3030 Rychard bad his men seche For some wys clerk and sertyn leche, . . . For to loke his ury. 1382 WYCLIF *Num.* xxiv. 17, I shal inwardly loke hym [Vulg. *intuebor illum*] but not nys. c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 7525 Leches full lyuely lokid his wound. 1471 J. PASTON in *P. Lett.* III. 7 That no body look my wryghtynges. 1509 BARCLAY *Shyp of Folyis* (1570) 113 When he a while his glasse hath loken. 1523 FITZHERB. *Husb.* §40 Than let the shepherde turne them, and loke them on euery syde. a 1578 LINDSAY (Pitscottie) *Chron. Scot.* (S.T.S.) II. 158 He mowit wep to the hill heid of Tarbitt. . . to awew and luik the congregatioun. 1607 BEAUM. & FL. *Woman Hater* III. i, I cannot thinke, I shall become a coxcombe, To ha' my hare cur'l'd, by an idle finger, . . . Mine eyes lookt babies in. 1615 BRATHWAIT *Strappado* 80 Or when none that's iealous spies To looke babbies in his eyes. 1647 TRAPP *Comm. Ep. & Rev.* App. 669 Many Heathens have advised the angry man to look his face in a glasse, and to grow ashamed of his distemper. 1655 *New Haven Col. Rec.* (1858) II. 151 Robert Cranfeild . . . testified . . . that he went to looke oxen. 1721 RAMSAY *Morning Interview* 34 He frown'd, and look'd his watch. 1874 W. H. L. RANKEN *Domin. Australia* vi. 105 Plains are scoured and every piece of timber looked. 1882 J. WALKER *Jaunt to Auld Reekie* etc. 10 He looks his hand: behold the sooty meal The secret tells. 1897 CROCKETT *Lad's Love* xi. 115, I was engaged in 'looking the sheep'—that is, numbering them and seeing that none had strayed. 1957 J. BRAINE *Room at Top* xi. 107, I could see my face in her pupils. . . 'You're looking babies,' she said.

† b. To look into, examine; to consider, have regard to, regard. *Obs.*

c 1300 *Beket* 284 The King from Normandie com To Engeland to Look the stat of his Kynedom. 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Cons.* 205 He that right ordir of lyfing will luke Suld bygyn thus, als says the boke. c 1375 *Lay Folks Mass Bk.* (MS. B.) 271 When pou prayes, god lokes pi wille. a 1400 *Prymer* (1891) 45 For he lokede the mekenesse of his handmayde. 1430-40 LYDG. *Bochas* ix. xxxiii. (1558) 34 The matter who so list to loke. 1533 *Gau Richt Vay* 19 God lukis notht the wtuert richtfulnes quik me keipis. c 1560 A. SCOTT *Poems* (S.T.S.) xxxiv. 1 3e blindit luvaris, luke The reckless lyfe 3e leid.

† c. To consult or refer to (an author, a book, or a place in it); to 'turn up'. In the imper. = VIDE. Also, to search for (a word etc.) in a book of reference. (Cf. *look up*, 45 g.) *Obs.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 9334 þat yow tels sent Ieremi, If yee wald lok his propheci. c 1386 CHAUCEUR *Pard. T.* 250 Looketh the Bible, and ther y may it leere. a 1420 HOCLEVE *De Reg. Princ.* 3099 As þe boke can expresse: Wostu it lokith, fynde it shal no lesse. 1529 RASTELL *Pastyme, Hist. French* (1811) 69 Therfor loke Julius Cesar his comentaries. 1596 HARRINGTON *Metam. Ajax* 60 Looke it sirra there in the dictionarie. 1598 FLORIO, *Aria*, looke *Aere*. 1599 NASHE *Lenten Stoffe* 58 For his ensainting, looke the Almanack in the beginning of Aprill. 1611 COTGR., *Anonexie*, Looke *Anorexie*. 1611 BIBLE I *Macc.* xii. 7 *marg.*, Ares: looke Ioseph. Ant. lib. 13. cap. 8. 1640 FULLER *Joseph's Coat* etc. 125 *marg.* Look Lord Bacon in his life. 1656 H. PHILLIPS *Purch. Patt.* (1676) 157 Take the compass of the tree. . . look this compass in the Table. 1813 J. ADAMS *Wks.* (1856) X. 49, I found that if I looked a word to-day, in less than a week I had to look it again.

d. To seek, search for; = *look for* (15 b). Also, to be on the look-out for, seek or search out. *rare* (now *dial.*).

c 1394 P. *Crede* 593 Now mot a frere. . . loken hem lesynges þat likep þe ury. c 1470 HENRYSON *Mor. Fab.* i. (*Cock & Yasp*) v, I had leuer ga scrapit heir with my naillis . . . and luik my lyfis fude. 1595 MUNDAY *John a Kent* (Shaks. Soc.) 22 Moorton shall looke him now an other bryde. 1600 SHAKS. A. Y. L. II. v. 30 He hath bin all this day to looke you. 1622 MABBE tr. *Aleman's Guzman d'Alf.* II. 152 You neuer left any Crownes nor Royals with me: Goe looke your Crownes and Royals else-where. 1650 T. VAUGHAN *Anima Magica* To Rdr., He knew it was bootles to look fatal Events in the Planets. 1664 PEPYS *Diary* 3 Sept., In the morning she chid her mayds for not looking the fleas a-days. 1668 DRYDEN *All for Love* IV. i, Octavia, I was looking you, my love. 1683 TRYON *Way to Health* xix. (1697) 417 Or else the poor Lass after the Wedding-Cloathes are made, must go look her an Husband. 1716 B. CHURCH *Hist. Philip's War* (1865) I. 162 He went with his new Souldier to look his Father. 1752 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 138 ¶ 11 At her leisure hours she looks goose eggs. 1782 MISS BURNEY *Cecilia* VII. v, I'll go look him [a dog], however, for we went at such a rate that I never missed him. 1821 CLARE *Vill. Minstr.* I. 88 Pinders, that such chances look, Drive his rambling cows to pound. 1879 *Boy's Own Paper* 18 Jan. 14/3 [The monkeys] both set to work and 'look fleas' in the hare's fur. 1961 F. G. CASSIDY *Jamaica Talk* vii. 148 A very common usage makes *look* into a transitive verb meaning look for, gather: 'Arthur and I joined a group of boys to look wood.'

† e. To take care of, keep, guard, watch over, preserve in safety; to observe (a day). Also *refl.* To guard oneself, beware; to abstain (*from*). Also *absol.* or *intr.*: To watch. *Obs.*

c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 45 We a3en þene sunne dei swipeliche wel to wurpien and on alle clenesse to locan. c 1250 *Gen.* & *Ex.* 3193 He dede is binden & faire loken Alle ðe bones ðe he ðor token. *Ibid.* 3511 Loke ðe wel ðat ðu ne stete. a 1300 K. Horn 800 Ryemenhild þu kep and loke. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 8297 'Godd þe loke', he said, 'sir king'. c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 129 þat othe said he wele loke. 1340 *Ayenb.* 42

þet hi ham loki uram þise zenne. *Ibid.* 235 þe prestes þet lokeden chastete ine þe temple weren todeld uram þe opren þet hi ne loren hire chastete. c 1460 *Towneley Myst.* xiii. 219 God looke you all thre!

† f. To provide, appoint, ordain, decree, decide. *Obs.*

c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 73 þer fore hit wes iloked bi godes wissunge ine halie chirche þet mon scule childe fulhten. a 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 1206 As his ahne goddlec lahede hit ant lokede. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 1230 þe kyng he sende word a3en, þat he adde is franchise In is owe court, vorto loke domes & assise. c 1305 *St. Kenelm* 301 in *E.E.P.* (1862) 55 þe bischop hadde iloked þat hit scholde pider beo ibore. c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 36 þe right lawes did he loke for fals men & fikelles. a 1400-50 *Alexander* 3404 (Ashm. MS.) Syn it lokid [Dublin MS. lukydy] has þe largenes of þe lord of heuen. c 1460 *Launfal* 783, I am a redy for to tho All that the court wyll loke.

† g. To expect, look forward to, look for. *Obs.*

1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 311 What ende at the length doe you loke of this obstinacy and vnloyaultie. a 1572 KNOX *Hist. Ref. Wks.* 1846 I. 4 We crave of all the gentill Readaris, not to look of us such an History. c 1586 C'TESS *Pembroke Ps.* cxix. K. i, What I look't from thee. . . I now enjoy. 1595 DANIEL *Civ. Wars* II. viii, His fortune gives him more than he could looke. 1611 SHAKS. *Wint. T.* IV. iv. 369 The gifts she looks from me, are packt and lockt Vp in my heart.

II. To have an outlook, face a certain way.

7. a. *intr.* To have or afford a certain outlook; to face, front, or be turned towards, into, on to, etc.

1555 COVERDALE *Jer.* i. 13, I do se a seethinge pot, looking from out of the north hitherwarde. a 1586 SIDNEY *Arcadia* III. (1633) 304 Each of these chambers had a little window to looke into the hall. 1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* IX. 193 That parte of the Castel that luikis to Tued. 1611 BIBLE *Num.* xxi. 20 Pisgah, which looketh toward Ieshimon. 1668 DRYDEN *All for love* II. i, Unbar the Gate that looks to Cesar's Camp. 1732 BERKELEY *Alciph.* III. §1 A summer parlour which looks into the garden. 1866 M. ARNOLD *Thyriss* II, The signal-elm that looks on Ilesley Downs. 1886 BEAT. M. BUTT *Lesterre Durant* I. v. 61 The windows looking north. 1893 *Strand Mag.* VI. 268/2 The dining-room looks on to the Melbury Road.

b. Of parts of the body, or the like: To face or turn (in a particular direction).

1656 RIDGLEY *Pract. Physic* 243 The Knee and Foot look inwards. 1692 SIR W. HOPE *Fencing-Master* (ed. 2) 17 The points of your Fingers must not look upwards, but pointing towards your Adversary. 1776-96 WITHERING *Brit. Plants* (ed. 3) I. 388 Bearing the flowers underneath, the florets looking downwards. 1863 HUXLEY *Man's Place* Nat. i. 23 Their nostrils have a narrow partition, and look downwards.

8. a. To show a tendency; to tend, point (in a particular direction).

1647 *Power of Kings* iv. 84 The context looketh wholly that way. 1674 N. FAIRFAX *Bulk & Selv.* 188 The Argument drawn from Gods unbouded power and goodness, as looking towards the behoof of the Creature will ever fall short upon this score. 1692 R. L'ESTRANGE *Josephus' Antiq.* II. ix. (1733) 44 The Barbarity of this bloody Decree look'd several ways. 1703 MAUNDRELL *Journ. Jerus.* (1732) 42 Its sense seems to look that way. c 1800 K. WHITE *Lett.* (1837) 328 He thinks it looks towards epilepsy. 1869 GOULBURN *Purs. Holiness* x. 93 In this direction look the words of our Lord to St. Thomas. 1881 P. GREG *Ivy* III. vi. 122 All the facts look the other way.

† b. To tend to, promise to. *Obs. rare.*

1607 SHAKS. *Cor.* III. iii. 29 He speaks What's in his heart, and that is there which looks With vs to breake his necke.

III. To have a certain appearance. [App. in part developed from 1 c; but cf. the similar use in passive sense of other verbs of perception, like *smell*, *taste*, *feel*.]

9. a. *intr.* To have the appearance of being; to seem to the sight. (This sense when used of persons often retains some mixture of the notion of 1 c.) Const. a predicative sb. or adj., or a predicative adv. (as *well*, *ill* = 'in good, bad health').

For the fig. phr. to look black, blue, foolish, small, etc., see the adjs.

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 8742 Ymages . . . Lokend full lyuely as any light angels. 1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* liii. 37 God waith gif that scho lokit sour! 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 266 Resolueth all the grosnesse of the oyle, and maketh it to loke clere. 1658 WOOD *Life* 5 Apr., He look'd elderly and was cynical and hirsute in his behavior. 1697 DRYDEN *Æneid* XI. 99 All pale he lies, and looks a lovely Flow'r. 1712 HEARNE *Collect.* (O.H.S.) III. 486 'Twould have look'd vain, and ostentatious. 1715 POPE *Iliad* III. 208 She moves a Goddess, and she looks a Queen! 1761 MRS. F. SHERIDAN *Sidney Biddulph* I. 18 He is grown fat, and looks quite robust. 1788 COWPER *Pity for poor Africans*, You speak very fine, and you look very grave. 1802 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Moral T., Forester* (1806) I. 65 Henry looked in great anxiety. 1857 RUSKIN *Pol. Econ. Art.* I. 1, I see that some of my hearers look surprised at the expression. 1871 M. ARNOLD *Friendship's Garland* v. 36 'You made me look rather a fool, Arminius', I began. 1886 BEAT. M. BUTT *Lesterre Durant* I. xix. 304 London was certainly not looking its best. 1888 SARAH TYTLER *Blackhall Ghosts* II. xvii. 65 Kitty did not look the lady she was not. 1897 *Windsor Mag.* Jan. 274/1 No. 1. . . looked such a much larger house than it was. . . No. 2. . . was such a much larger house than it looked.

b. with adv. of manner († or advb. phrase): To have a certain look or appearance.

This use is often indiscriminately condemned, but is justly censurable only where *look* is virtually equivalent to *seem*, so that it requires a predicative complement and not a qualification of manner. (So, e.g., in quot. 1645.) Owing, however, to the prejudice excited by the inaccurate use, *look* now rarely occurs with advs. of manner other than *well*, *ill*,

badly. In some early instances the apparent adv. may possibly be an adj. in -LY¹.

a 1300 XV *Signa* 56 in *E.E.P.* (1862) 9 Hi sul. . . lok as bestis þat cun no witte. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl. B.* v. 189 So hungirliche [1362 A. v. 108 hungri] and holwe sire Heruy hym lokede. 1542 BOORDE *Dyetary* xxxix. (1870) 300 For that wyll cause a man to loke agedly. 1546 J. HEYWOOD *Prov.* 50 Though your pasture looke barreinely and dull. c 1586 C'TESS *Pembroke Ps.* cv. viii, Watry Nilus lookes with bloody face. 1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* III. i. 32 You looke wearily. *Ibid.* IV. i. 146 You doe looke (my son) in a mou'd sort. 1611 — *Wint. T.* III. iii. 3 The skies looke grimly. 1645 T. HILL *Olive Branch* (1648) 40 This would make you looke more amiably and smell more sweetly. 1683 TRYON *Way to Health* xix. (1697) 413 How base a thing it is, and how unnaturally it looks, that men should value Money more than the Law of God. 1712 J. JAMES tr. *Le Blond's Gardening* 21 Points and Corners advancing. . . look very ill upon the Ground. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* II. i. (1840) 7 The world looked awkwardly round me. *Ibid.* II. xv. 314 To see who looked with most guilt in their faces. 1781 COWPER *Retirement* 567 Nature indeed looks prettily in rhyme. 1802 MRS. J. WEST *Infidel Father* II. 188 Do I also look mealy in her eyes? 1826 COBBETT *Rur. Rides* (1885) II. 57 Fields of Swedish turnips, all looking extremely well. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* ix. II. 497 On the whole, however, things as yet looked not unfavourably for James. 1855 *Ibid.* xx. IV. 471 It tasked all the art of Kneller to make her look tolerably on canvass. 1891 SIR A. WILLS in *Law Times* XCI. 233/2 Things had, by that time, begun to look badly for all concerned.

c. Const. *inf.* To seem to the view. *lit.* and *fig.*

1775 BURKE *Sp. Conc. Amer.* Sel. Wks. I. 192 It looks to me to be narrow and pedantic, to apply the ordinary ideas of criminal justice to this great public contest. 1793 W. ROBERTS *Looker-On* No. 84 (1794) III. 345 To make a display . . . looks to be, with the major part, the real object which assembles them. 1890 CLARK RUSSELL *Ocean Trag.* I. vi. 123 A little hat that looked to be made of beaver. 1893 *Graphic* 25 Mar. 298/1 The Queen looked to be in good health.

d. to look as if (or † as) —: to have an appearance suggesting the belief that —. Often with indefinite subject, *it looks* (or *things look*) as if —.

1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* liii. 9 He leuket as he culd lern tham a. 1611 B. JONSON *Catiline* IV. v, Looke they, as they were built to shake the world? a 1700 DRYDEN *Flower & Leaf* 57, I took the way, Which through a path, but scarcely printed, lay; . . . And looked as lightly pressed by fairy feet. 1700 T. BROWN *Amusem. Ser. & Com.* 91 It looks as if Physicians learnt their Gibberish for no other purpose, than to embroil what they do not understand. 1790 BURKE *Fr. Rev.* (1898) 11 It looks to me as if I were in a great crisis. 1809 MALKIN *Gil Blas* v. i. ¶ 27 Pedro was dumb-founded, and looked as if he could not help it. 1867 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (1876) I. App. 774 This looks as if Harold were now quartered in Denmark. 1892 *St. Nicholas Mag.* XIV. 538/1 It looked as if there was going to be a free fight. 1898 FLOR. MONTGOMERY *Tony* 9 She looked as if she were thoroughly bored.

e. quasi-trans. To have an appearance befitting or according with (one's character, condition, assumed part, etc.). to look one's age: to have the appearance of being as old as one is. to look oneself: to appear to be in one's usual health.

1828 *Examiner* 756/1 She looked the character extremely well. 1842 L. HUNT *Men, Women & B.* (1876) 373 Though people do not always seem what they are, it is seldom they do not look what they can do. 1852 DICKENS *Bleak Ho.* xxxiv, But what's the matter, George? . . . you don't look yourself. 1879 MISS YONGE *Cameos* Ser. IV. xvii. 187 She looked her full forty-three years. 1883 *Manch. Exam.* 29 Oct. 5/3 Miss Anderson looked the part to perfection. 1891 L. MERRICK *Violet Moses* II. xii. 134 He assuredly did not look his age.

10. look like. a. To have the appearance of being. (See LIKE A. 1 b ¶.) Also, (*it looks like*: it seems likely (*colloq.*, chiefly *U.S.*).

c 1440 *York Myst.* xxx. 273 He lokis like a lambe. 1581 STUDLEY *Hippolytus* 67 Lyke lusty young Perithous he looketh in the face. 1628 EARLE *Microcosm., High Spirited Man* (Arb.) 91 One that looks like a proud man but is not. 1662 STILLINGFL. *Orig. Sacr.* II. v. §3 There is some thing looks very like this in the proceedings of the people of Israel against the Prophet Jeremiah. 1699 T. BAKER *Ref. Learning* 58 This Plan, as laid down by him, looks liker an Universal Art than a distinct Logic. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 50 ¶ 8 The Women look like Angels. a 1715 BURNET *Own Time* (1724) I. 606 He had a humour in his leg, which looked like the beginning of the gout. 1773 GOLDSM. *Stoops to Conq.* II. (end), My dear 'squire, this looks like a lad of spirit. 1861 M. PATTISON *Ess.* (1889) I. 40 The payment in kind, and not in money, looks like a customary acknowledgement from an old established guild. 1884 W. C. SMITH *Kildrostan* 43 She . . . looked like a monument planted there. 1910 W. M. RAINE *Bucky O'Connor* 55 Your cook, Anderson, kid-napped the child, looks like to me. 1929 J. BUCHAN *Courts of Morning* 13, I admitted that it looked like it, and said that if Blenkiron had been captured by bandits. . . his captors had done the worst day's work of their lives. 1936 M. MITCHELL *Gone with Wind* I. i. 11 Don't it look to you like she would of asked us to stay for supper? 1970 N. MARSH *When in Rome* v. 127 'Wouldn't it be a yell if . . . you were The Man?' 'Do I look like it?' 1972 G. BROMLEY *In Absence of Body* viii. 101 'And now I suppose you've got to find a replacement?' 'Looks like it.' 1973 *Guardian* 31 Jan. 4/7 Looks like your child's birthday is news again this year.

b. with gerund, vbl. sb., or *occas.* sb.: To give promise of, show a likelihood of.

1593 SHAKS. *Lucr.* 585 Thou look'st not like deceit; do not deceiue me. 1747 *Gentl. Mag.* XVII. 383 Parties may be abolish'd, but the late dissolution of the parliament don't look much like it. 1883 J. W. SHERER *At Home & in India* 158 Later on, indeed, after supper, he grew worse—looked like biting—and . . . tore the bouquet in pieces. 1888 H. F. LESTER *Hartas Maturin* II. ii. 34 It looks like rain. 1973 A.

BRONOWSKI *Take One Ambassador* ii. 21, I look like being in and out of the office a lot in the next few days.

IV. Specialized uses with prepositions.

11. look about — (Cf. 25.)

a. To turn one's eyes to, or make searches in various parts of (a room, etc.); to go about observing in (a country, town, etc.).

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* iii. 579 Men mycht se mony frely fute About the costis thar lukand. 1530 PALSGR. 614/1, I lloke aboute the contraye, je pourjecte le pais. a 1548 HALL *Chron.*, *Rich.* III 28 [He] leapt out of his bed and loked about the chambre. 1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* ii. iii. 255 Iago, looke with care about the Towne.

b. With pron. (used refl.), to look about one: to turn one's eyes or attention to surrounding objects; to consider, or take account of, one's position and circumstances; to be watchful or apprehensive.

c 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) xix. 87 Sum of þam . . er lukand douneward to þe erthe, and will nozt luke aboute þam. 1484 CAXTON *Fables of Æsop* v. v, Whanne the catte was vpon a tree he loked aboute hym and sawe how the dogges [etc.]. 1562 COOPER *Answ. Priv. Masse* Pref. Rdr., A man maye thinke they had good cause to startle at the matter, and somewhat to loke aboute them, leste they seemed altogether carelesse. 1596 SHAKS. *Tam. Shr.* i. ii. 141 Master, master, looke about you: Who goes there? ha. 1666-72 HARVEY *Morb. Angl.* vii. 18 If upon these Signs, you find a wasting of your flesh, then look about you. 1712 ARBUTHNOT *John Bull* i. xii, John began to think it high time to look about him. 1744 OZELL tr. *Brantome's Sp. Rhodomontades* 104 [They] had found the Enemy upon them, before they could look about 'em. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* ii. 1. 173 At length he returned; and, without having a single week to look about him, . . he was at once set to rule the state. 1891 *Strand Mag.* II. 482/1 He looked about him anxiously.

12. look after —

a. To follow with the eye; to look in the direction of (a person departing); fig. to think regretfully of (something past). †Also, to observe the course of (a person).

971 *Blickl. Hom.* 121 þa hie þa in þone heofon locodan æfter him, & hie drihten zesawon upastigendne. 1535 COVERDALE *Exod.* xxxiii. 8 All the people rose vp, . . and loked after Moses, tyll he was gone in to the Tabernacle. 1580 SIDNEY *Ps.* xxxvii. vii, Thou shalt see The wicked by his own pride banisht; Looke after him, he shall be vanisht. 1593 SHAKS. 2 *Hen.* VI, iii. i. 219. 1858 BUSHNELL *Serm. New Life* xi. (1869) 153 His soul still looking covertly after the goods she has lost.

†b. To search for. *Obs.*

c 1330 *Spec. Gy Warw.* 786 Tweye manere shame men fint in boke, Who-so wole þerafter loke. a 1425 *Cursor M.* 11086 (Trin.) þenne loked aftir sir Zakary tables & poyntel tyte. c 1449 PECKOCK *Repr.* 77 Such that his suer treuthe is not lokid aftir neither soust aftir. 1611 SHAKS. *Cymb.* iii. v. 55 That man of hers, Pisanio, . . I haue not seene these two dayes. Go, looke after. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 120 ¶1 He has caught me twice or thrice looking after a Bird's Nest. 1727 BOYER *Eng.-Fr. Dict.*, To look after (to seek) a thing, *chercher quelque chose.*

†c. To anticipate with desire or fear; to look forward to. *Obs.*

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. xii. 181 þere þe lewed lith stille and loketh after lente. 1393 *Ibid.* C. iv. 249 þe lest lad þat longep to hym. . . Lokep after lordshp oper opere large mede. 1413 *Pilgr. Sozle* (Caxton 1483) iv. xxx. 78 They were lokyng after their help til they were deceyued. 1477 *Paston Lett.* III. 194 He lokyth aftir that ye sholde come see hym. 1533 GAU *Richt Vay* 37 Ve lwik efter ane blissit hop and the glorious cuming of the greit God. a 1555 RIDLEY *Confer. w. Latimer* (1556) E7, Hetherunto ye se. . . how I haue in wordes onely made. . . a florishe before the fight, which I shortly loke after. 1611 BIBLE *Luke* xxi. 26.

d. To seek for, demand (qualities).

1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* ii. i. 251 The knaue, . . hath all those requisites in him, that folly and greene mindes looke after. 1692 LOCKE *Educ.* §94 Wks. 1714 III. 41 There is yet another Reason, why Politeness of Manners, and Knowledge of the World, should principally be look'd after in a Tutour. 1822 COLERIDGE *Lett., Convers., etc.* II. 98 Those marks which too frequently are overlooked, . . but which ought to be looked for and looked after, by every woman who has ever reflected on the words 'my future Husband'.

e. To busy oneself about, concern oneself with; to give consideration to, consider.

1650 CROMWELL *Let.* 17 July in *Carlyle*, O how good it is to close with Christ betimes: there is nothing else worth looking after. 1662 STILLINGFL. *Orig. Sacr.* ii. vii. §3 God himself did dispense with the strict ceremoniall precepts of the Law, when men did look after the main and substantiall parts of the worship God required from them. 1695 WOODWARD *Nat. Hist. Earth* iii. ii. 162 My Subject does not necessarily oblige me to look after this Water, or to point forth the place whereinto 'tis now retreated. 1701 W. WOTTON *Hist. Rome, Alex.* i. 430 He could not look after his Sons' Education. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* ix. II. 536 Under pretence of looking after the election, Clarendon set out for the West.

f. To attend to; to take care of; to 'see to' the safety or well-being of.

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* iv. 616 Eftir the fyre he lukit fast. 1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* ii. ii. 146 Saist thou so (old Iacke). . . Ile make more of thy olde body then I haue done: will they yet looke after thee? 1601 — *Twel.* N. i. v. 144 He's in the third degree of drinke: hee's drown'd: go looke after him. 1737 BRACKEN *Ferriery Impr.* (1756) I. 341 The many Boys I haue had to look after my Horses. 1777 SHERIDAN *Sch. for Scand.* II. i. I shall just call in to look after my own character. 1847 MARRAT *Childr. N. Forest* iv, You must look after the pony and the pigs. 1885 F. ANSTAY *Tinted Venus* 30 The person who 'looked after him' did not sleep on the premises. 1891 *Law Times* XCI. 32/2 In theory, no doubt, the investor should look after his own interests.

g. To keep watch upon. ? rare.

1603 SHAKS. *Meas. for M.* i. ii. 148 Is Lechery so look'd after? 1672 C. MANNERS in *12th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 25 Our Navy puts out again to sea . . and wee shall then looke after the Holland Indian fleets. 1821 *Examiner* 742/1 The police look after all breaches of the peace.

†13. look against —. To look at (something dazzling). *Obs.*

a 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 1597 Swuch leome & liht leitede þrinne, þæt ne mahten ha nawt lokin þer azeines. 1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* ii. ii. 254 Shee is too bright to be look'd against.

look at —. See senses 1 and 3.

14. look behind —. With pron. used refl. (For literal uses see 1 a and BEHIND prep.) not or never to look behind one: colloq., to have an uninterrupted career of advancement or prosperity.

1852 SERJ. BELLASIS in *E. Bellasis Mem.* (1893) 150 He did not look behind him, but got better and better.

look beside —. See BESIDE prep. 4 a.

15. look for —.

a. To expect, to hope for, anticipate, be on the watch for.

c 1513 Q. KATH. in *Ellis Orig. Lett. Ser.* III. I. 153 The Scots being soo besy . . and I lokyng for my departing every houre. 1526 TINDALE 2 *Pet.* iii. 13 Nevertheless we loke for a neve even and a newe ertt accordyng to his promes. 1548 UDALL, etc. *Eras. Par. John* 74 a, If thou be that very Messias whome we look for, tell it vs openly without all colour. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 21 Into England, where he was sooner arryved than he was looked for. 1611 BIBLE *Matt.* xi. 3 Art thou hee that should come? Or doe wee looke for another? 1684 *Contempl. State Man* i. vii. (1699) 77 Death steals . . upon us, when we least look for it. 1756 C. LUCAS *Ess. Waters* I. 121 We may look for the residuum . . to be in general very compound. 1828 *Examiner* 403/1 We must not look for figs from brambles. 1853 MRS. CARLYLE *Lett.* II. 229, I must write . . to tell them they may look for me any day. 1868 BAIN *Ment. & Mor. Sci.* 161 Looking for favour, we may encounter eontumely. 1887 E. F. BYRRNE *Heir without Heritage* I. iii. 56, I look for you to join us. *ellipt.* a 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. V* 47 Informed by his espialles that the daie of battail was nerer then he loked for. 1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* vi. 332 Henric tariet langre thair than ony man luiket for.

b. To seek, to search for.

1586 WHITNEY *Choice of Emblems* To Rdr. (1866), A pearle shall not bee looked for in a poore mans purse. 1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* iii. i. 3 Which way haue you look'd for Master Caius. 1861 DASENT *Burnt Njal* I. 31 He had best look for a wife. 1871 R. H. HUTTON *Ess.* (1877) I. 39 It . . studies to find the higher unity . . by looking for a uniting power. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 52 People who sweep the house to look for a thing. 1892 *Black & White* 26 Nov. 609/2 Caroline went to look for her a few hours afterwards.

c. *Sc.* To look at, to observe.

1785 BURNS *Halloween* x, Nell's heart was dancin' at the view, She whisper'd Rob to leuk for't.

16. look into —.

¶a. After *L. respicere in* of the Vulgate: To have respect to. *Obs.*

a 1400 *Prymer* (1891) 56 (Ps. ci[i.]) He lokede in to [Vulg. *respexit in*] the preiere of meeke men.

b. To direct one's sight to the interior of. (See 1 a and INTO prep.) Also, to consult (a book) in a cursory manner.

1535 COVERDALE *Ezek.* xxi. 21 To axe Councell at the Idols, and to loke in to the lyuer. a 1674 CLARENDON *Surv. Leviath.* (1676) 336 Not only that the Scriptures are the Mount, . . but that they may not be look'd into. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 47 ¶5, I so far observed his Counsel, that I looked into Shakespear. 1732 BERKELEY *Alciph.* v. §17 To be convinced of this truth, you need only look into Thucydides. 1832 TENNYSON *Mariana in South* 75 An image seem'd . . To look into her eyes and say, [etc.]. 1841 LANE *Arab. Nts.* I. 99 The fisherman, looking into the lake saw in it fish of different colours. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* i. 1. 27 With such feelings, both parties looked into the chronicles of the middle ages. Both readily found what they sought.

c. To examine (a matter) minutely; to investigate (a question).

a 1586 SIDNEY *Arcadia* i. (1590) 37 Those imperfections . . you by the daily mending of your mind haue of late bin able to looke into them, which before you could not discern. 1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* ii. i. 245 Well, I wil looke further into 't. 1604 E. G. [RIMSTONE] *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* II. iii. 86 Let vs now looke into the temperature of Panama and all that coast. 1689 *Tryal Bps.* 126 The only thing that is to be lookt into. 1859 TENNYSON *Enid* 1771 Thither came The King's own leech to look into his hurt. 1879 HUXLEY *Hume* vi. 117 It is needful to look narrowly into the propositions here laid down. 1890 A. GISSING *Village Hampden* III. i. 15 Read your newspapers; look into the rights of things.

d. To enter (a house, etc.) for a few moments in passing. Cf. *look in* (37 b).

1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* viii. II. 296 It is said . . that His Majesty deigned to look into the tennis court.

†17. look of —. Confusedly used for *look on*.

1530 TINDALE *Deut.* vi. 4-7 *margin.* It is heresy with vs for a laye man to loke of gods worde or to reade it. 1570 T. WILSON tr. *Demosthenes' Olynthiacs* Ep. to Sir W. Cecil, Often he woulde englyshe his matters out of the Latine or Greeke vpon the sodeyne, by looking of the booke onely. c 1592 MARLOWE *Jew of Malta* iv. iv, *Curt.* And where didst meet him? *Pil.* . . Within 40 foot of the Gallowes, conning his neck-verse I take it, looking of a Fryars Execution.

18. look on —. (See also senses 1 and 3.)

a. To pay regard to; to hold in esteem; to respect; = *look upon*, 2 a. Now dial.

a 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VI* 175 [He] shewed to them his letters Patentes, but neither he nor his wrytynge, was once regarded or looked on. 1593 SHAKS. 3 *Hen. VI*, v. vii. 22, I am not look'd on in the world. 1689 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.*

(1857) I. 616 Father Petre is now at Rome, but is not much lookt on there. 1859 GEO. ELIOT *A. Bede* li, He'd be a fine husband for anybody, . . so looked-on an' so cliver as he is.

b. To regard or consider as; = *look upon*, 24 c.

1629 EARLE *Microcosm., Good old Man* (Arb.) 89 All men looke on him as a common fater. 1662 STILLINGFL. *Orig. Sacr.* i. ii. §9 Mercuriall books, . . which none of the wiser Heathens did ever looke on as any other then Fables. a 1715 BURNET *Own Time* (1724) I. 606 So they looked on him as a dead man. 1818 *Cruise Digest* (ed. 2) III. 240 It was to be looked on as an evidence, that [etc.]. 1851 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* XII. 1. 190, I should look on them as omens of bad success. 1892 *Monthly Packet* Mar. 316 Every one . . looked on victory as certain.

c. To regard with a specified feeling; = *look upon*, 24 b.

1846 KEBLE *Serm.* xiii. (1848) 325 As, in medicine, wise men look coldly on remedies which profess to be quite perfect and infallible. 1878 R. H. HUTTON *Scott* ix. 93 A publisher . . looks on authors' MSS. . . with distrust. 1881 GARDINER & MULLINGER *Study Eng. Hist.* i. iii. 40 Edwin and Morcar . . looked on him with family jealousy.

d. to look on (or to) the bright (or worst, etc.) side: to regard or consider something with optimism (or dismay, etc.). Cf. *side sb.*¹ 10.

a 1784 JOHNSON in *E. Fuller Thesaurus Quots.* (1941) 667/1 The habit of looking on the best side of every event is worth more than a thousand pounds a year. 1833 W. F. HOOK *Let.* 9 Dec. in *W. R. W. Stephens Life & Lett.* W. F. HOOK (1878) I. iv. 258, I am a bit of an optimist, I always look to the bright side of things. 1839 [see BRIGHT a. 1 e]. 1848 J. RUSKIN *Let.* 17 Mar. in *M. Lutyens Ruskins & Grays* (1972) xi. 98 My disposition is to look to the worst side of things and . . I feared you were entirely ruined. 1852 MRS. STOWE *Uncle Tom's Cabin* II. xxiv. 82 Well, of course, if you can look on the bright side, pray do. 1914 R. FROST *North of Boston* 69 But I don't count on it as much as Len. He looks on the bright side of everything. 1942 'P. WENTWORTH' *Pursuit of Parcel* xi. 51 Well, ducks, I shouldn't take on. Look on the bright side.

19. look over —. (See also simple senses and OVER prep.) a. To peruse or inspect cursorily; †to examine, pass in review.

1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N.* iv. ii. 38 Euery man looke ore his part: for . . our play is preferred. 1675 SOUTH *Serm.* (1823) I. 301 Look over the whole creation, and you shall see, that [etc.]. 1684 CRECH tr. *Juvenal* xiii. 164 Look o'er the present and the former time. 1780 CHARLOTTE BURNEY in *Mad. D'Arblay's Early Diary* (1889) II. 288 My father and him next went to looking over the prints. 1820 W. IRVING *Sketch Bk.* (1859) 3 When . . I look over the hints and memorandums I have taken down. 1848 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* IX. ii. 369 The plantation would be looked over every year, and the weakest trees . . taken out. 1855 LD. HOUGHTON in *T. W. Reid Life* (1891) I. xi. 527 Mrs. Gaskell asked me to come and look over Miss Brontë's papers.

b. To ignore, leave out of consideration. Now only, to overlook, pardon (a fault).

1666 BUNYAN *Grace Ab.* ¶50 Though I endeavoured at the first to look over the business of Faith. 1887 *Murray's Mag.* II. 425 He forgave her, and looked over her conduct. 1890 A. GISSING *Village Hampden* II. xii. 263 Let us just warn the man, and look over it this time.

c. *Sc.* To look after, take care of.

1790 BURNS *Kind Sir, I've read* 21 Royal George, the Lord leuk o'er him.

20. look through —. (Cf. 43.)

a. To direct one's sight through (an aperture, a transparent body, or something having interstices); also fig. †to look through one's fingers at: to pretend not to see; to connive at. †to look through a hempen window: to be hanged.

1508 DUNBAR *Tua mariit wemen* 15 Throw pykis of the plet thorne I presandlie luiket, Gif ony persoun wald approche. 1549 LATIMER *5th Serm. bef. Edw. VI* (Arb.) 152 The loke thorow their fingers and wil not se it. 1580 LYLly *Euphuus* (Arb.) 289 Since your eyes are so sharpe, that you cannot onely looke through a milstone, but cleane through the minde. 1592 SHAKS. *Jul. C.* i. ii. 202 He lookes Quite through the Deeds of men. 1601 — *All's Well* II. iii. 226 So my good window of Leticia fare thee well, thy casement I neede not open, for I looke through thee. c 1610 SIR J. MELVIL *Mem.* (1683) 1 For revenge Henry VIII looked through his fingers at the preachers of the Reformed Religion. 1627 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Armado* Wks. (1630) 1. 77/2 Making their wills at Wapping or looking thorow a hempen window at St. Thomas Waterings. 1628 EARLE *Microcosm., Meere Formall Man* (Arb.) 30 When you haue seene his outside, you haue lookt through him. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 44 ¶5 The World is grown too wise, and can look through these thin Devices. 1830 TENNYSON *Lilian* 10 She, looking thro' and thro' me, Thoroughly to undo me, Smiling, never speaks. 1870 BRYANT *Iliad* I. iv. 123 Why look through The spaces that divide the warlike ranks?

†b. To be visible through. *Obs.*

1596 SHAKS. *Tam. Shr.*, *Induct.* ii. 12 Such shooes as my toes looke through the ouer-leather. 1602 — *Ham.* iv. vii. 152 That our drift looke through our bad performance, 'Twere better not assaid.

c. To direct one's view over the whole of; to peruse cursorily from end to end; to glance through (a book).

1565 GOLDING *Ovid's Met.* II. (1567) 16 Looke through the worlde so round . . aske what thou lykkest best. 1633 FORD *'Tis Pity* i. i, Looke through the world, And thou shalt see a thousand faces shine More glorious, then this Idoll thou ador'st. 1732 POPE *Ess. Man* I. 32 But of this frame the bearings, and the ties, . . Gradations just, has thy perceiving soul Look'd thro'? 1858 MACAULAY in *Trevelyan Life* (1876) II. xiv. 452, I looked through —'s two volumes.

21. look to —. (See also 1, 3, 6, and TO prep.)

a. To direct a look or glance to. In early use chiefly *Sc.*, equivalent to the mod. *look at* (see 3 a).

1375 BARBOUR Bruce iv. 321 Than lukit he awfully thame to. **c 1375 Sc. Leg. Saints** xviii. (*Egipciane*) 356 þane stud þe monk . . . to þe erde lukand. **c 1450 HOLLAND Howlat** 900 He lukit to his lykame that lemyt so licht. **1508 DUNBAR Tua marii wemen** 120, I dar nought luk to my luf for that lene gib. **1602 SHAKS. Ham.** i. iv. 77 (1604 Qo.), The very place puts toyes of desperation . . . into euery brain That lookes so many fadoms to the sea And heares it rore beneath. **1611 BIBLE I Sam.** xvi. 12 He was . . . of a beautifull countenance, and goodly to looke to. **1860 TYNDALL Glac.** i. xviii. 123 We looked to the sky at intervals.

b. To direct one's attention to; to select for consideration. In Biblical use, *occas.* to regard with favour.

c 897 K. ÆLFRED Gregory's Past. xli. 300 To hwæm locige ic buton to ðæm eadmodum? **1340 Ayenb.** 89 Hy soulden loki to hare zope uorbysne Ihesu crist. **c 1400 Cursor M.** 28877 (Cott. Galba) Crist lukes nought to þe almus dede, . . . bot efter gude will of þe gifer. **a 1569 KINGESMYLL Confl. Satan** (1578) 5 Loke to thy former wayes what they have bene. **1580 SIDNEY Ps.** xviii. vii, I walk'd his [God's] waies, . . . Still to his judgmentes look't. **1604 E. G. [RIMSTONE] D'Acosta's Hist. Indies** iii. iii. 126 Speaking . . . of the qualitie of the windes, we must . . . looke to the coastes or partes of the world from whence they procede. **1611 BIBLE Isa.** lxvi. 2 To this man will I looke, even to him that is poore and of a contrite spirit. **1844 MILL Ess.** 87 If we look only to the effects which are intended. **1847 Jnl. R. Agric. Soc.** VIII. 1. 12 Graziers look more to quality than quantity of wool. **1891 Law Times** XCII. 18/2 We incline to think that there will be an appeal, . . . looking to the terms of sect. 49 of the Judicature Act.

c. To attend to, take care of; † to tend, nurse (a sick person).

a 1300 St. Gregory 1088 in *Archiv Stud. neu. Spr.* LVII. 70 An holy man . . . þat dygne were þer to done [sc. to be made pope] and cristendome to loke to. **c 1320 Cast. Love** 1659 And 3e comforted me in prison eke, And loked to me when I was seke. **a 1548 HALL Chron., Hen. VI** 152b, After the death of this prelate, . . . the affayres in Fraunce, were neither well loked to, nor [etc.]. **1549 LATIMER Sermon. Ploughers** (Arb.) 24 Ye that be prelates loke well to your office. **1590 SHAKS. Com. Err.** v. i. 412 Come go with vs, wee'l looke to that anon. **1611 BIBLE Jer.** xxxix. 12 Take him, and looke well to him, and doe him no harme. **1840 THACKERAY Paris Sk.-bk., Beatrice Merger,** Mother would never let me leave her, because I looked to my little brothers. **1855 MACAULAY Hist. Eng.** xvi. III. 635 He ordered his own surgeon to look to the hurts of the captive. **1864 Jnl. R. Agric. Soc.** XXV. 1. 88 The cider should be looked to every morning. **1865 DICKENS Mut. Fr.** ii. vii, The yard gate-lock should be looked to, if you please; it don't catch.

d. In the imperative or in injunctive contexts: To direct one's solicitude to (something) as endangered or needing improvement.

1593 SHAKS. Rich. II. v. iii. 39 My Liege beware, looke to thy selfe. **1602 2nd Pt. Returnfr. Parnass.** iv. ii. 1880 Fellow looke to your braines; you are mad. **1630 HALES Gold. Rem.** i. (1673) 281 The Refuter must be sure to look to the strength of his reasons. **1797 MRS. RADCLIFFE Italian** vii, 'Look to your steps', said a voice. **1813 SHELLEY Q. Mab** iv. 237 Look to thyself, priest, conqueror, or prince! **1869 T. HUGHES Alfred Gt.** iii. 35 It behoved even the Holy Father to look to his fighting gear. **1889 Repent. P. Wentworth II.** v. 118 Then look to your own ways and manners, sir!

e. To look to it: to be careful, beware. Often with *clause*, to take care, see *that*.

1590 SHAKS. Mids. N. iii. i. 34 There is not a more fearful wild-fowl than your lion living; and we ought to look to 't. **1600 — A. Y. L.** iii. i. 4 Looke to it, Finde out thy brother wheresoere he is. **1672 VILLIERS (Dk. Buckhm.) Rehearsal** i. i. (Arb.) 45 *Thun.* Let the Critiques look to 't. **Light.** Let the Ladies look to 't. **1703 MAUNDRELL Journ. Jerus.** (1732) 30 And they have reason to look well to it. **1842 TENNYSON Dora** 26 In my time a father's word was law, And so shall it be now for me. Look to it. **1892 Gd. Words** May 292/1 She would look to it that they had a roof over their heads.

f. To keep watch upon.

c 1400 Destr. Tray 6257 Lokis well to þe listes, þat no lede passe! **a 1548 HALL Chron., Hen. V** 58 b, His keepers looked more narrowly to hym than they did before. **1577-87 HOLINSHED Chron.** (1807-8) II. 235 He committed him to the keeping of certeine gentlemen, which without much courtesie looked straightlie inough to him for starting awaie. **1593 Nottingham Rec.** IV. 238 That all the alhouses of the back syd of the town may be lokedt tow. **1634 SIR T. HERBERT Trav.** 83 For two yeares hee [a prisoner] was strictly lookt too. **1752 J. LOUTHIAN Form of Process** (ed. 2) 209 And then desires the Keeper to take A. B. the Prisoner from the Bar, and look to him, for he stands convicted of High Treason. **1802 MAR. EDGEWORTH Moral T.** (1816) I. xix. 167 Constable, look to your prisoner. **1819 SHELLEY Cenci** iv. 54 Sound the alarm; Look to the gates that none escape!

g. To direct one's expectations to; to rely on (a person, etc.) for something.

1611 BIBLE Eccles. xxxiv. 15 Blessed is the soule of him that feareth the Lord: to whom doeth he looke? **1806 WINDHAM Speech** 22 Dec., 'Man and steel, the soldier and his sword', are the only productions of a country that can be looked to with confidence for its protection and security. **1822 Examiner** 227/2 To them then are the holders . . . to look for payment? **1885 Law Times Rep.** LIII. 226/2 The consignee is the person to whom a carrier looks for the price of the carriage of goods. **1892 Blackw. Mag.** CLI. 220/2, I look to you to help us.

h. To look forward to (see 36); to expect, count upon.

1782 COWPER Table Talk 495 A terrible sagacity informs The poet's heart, he looks to distant storms, He hears the thunder ere the tempest lowers. **1804 WELLESLEY in Owen Desp.** 274 The French have never ceased to look to the re-establishment of their power. **1824 Examiner** 108/1 Baron Gifford. . . looks to the Seals, when Lord Eldon retires. **1845 STOCQUELER Handbk. Brit. India** (1854) 31 Clerkships in the public offices is the line of employment which the body of them look to.

i. To show affinity to. *rare.*

1835 KIRBY Hab. & Inst. Anim. II. xxiv. 514 The bear seems to look towards the sloth; and the feline race, in their whiskers and feet, look to the hares and rats.

22. a. look toward(s) —. (See simple senses and TOWARD, TOWARDS *prep.*)

a 1240 Lofsong in Cott. Hom. 211 Leoue louerd iesu crist loke toward me ase ich ligge lowe. **a 1310 in Wright Lyric P.** 69 Ihesu, . . . With thine suete ejen loke towart me. **1821 SHELLEY Epipsych.** 516, I have fitted up some chambers there Looking towards the golden Eastern air.

b. to look towards a person: in vulgar speech, to drink his health (? *obs. exc. jocular*). Also, to look at (a person).

1848 THACKERAY Van. Fair liii, The ladies drank to his 'ealth, and Mr. Moss, in the most polite manner 'looked towards him'. **1853 'C. BEDE' Verdant Green** ii. iii, The Pet . . . drank their healths with the prefatory remark 'I looks towards you gents!' **1880 STEVENSON & HENLEY Deacon Brodie** i. 24 Deacon, I looks towards you. **1890 B. L. FARJEON Mystery of M. Felix** i. iii. 26 Mrs. Middlemore, . . . you're a lady after my own heart. . . Here's looking towards you. **1910 A. NOYES Coll. Poems** i. 241, I looks to-wards you, Prester John, you've done us very proud! **1930 J. DOS PASSOS 42nd Parallel** i. 119 'Pard, have that on me.' . . . 'Thanks, here's lookin at you.'

c. = look to, 21 i (where see quot. 1835).

1879 A. W. TOURGEE Fool's Errand xlv. 330 There could be nothing looking towards marriage between us. **1903 A. T. HADLEY Relations between Freedom & Responsibility** 15 A series of negotiations rather than discussions, looking toward compromise rather than toward mutual enlightenment. **1904 T. N. PAGE in McClure's Mag.** 621 The South regarded jealously any teaching of the Negroes which looked toward equality. **1932 T. J. GRAYSON Leaders & Periods Amer. Finance** xiii. 278 The thing to do was to take no precipitate action looking toward resumption.

23. look unto —. *arch.* = look to, in various senses: see 21 a-f.

a 1300 Cursor M. 14333 Iesus he loked vnto þe lift. **1526 TINDALE Heb.** xii. 2 Lokyngye vnto Iesus, the auctor and fynyssh of oure fayth. **1545 RAYMOND Byrth Mankynde** Yv, In a fayre garden . . . if it be not regarded and loken vnto, the weedes . . . wyll [etc.]. **? a 1550 Freiris Berwik** 99 in *Dunbar's Poems* (1893) 288 The gudwyf lukit vnto the Freiris tway. **1591 SPENSER M. Hubberd** 292 For ere that unto armes I me betooke, Unto my fathers sheepe I usde to looke. **1593 SHAKS. 2 Hen. VI.** i. i. 208 Then lets make haste away, And looke vnto the maine. **1598 tr. Aristotle's Politiques** 379 And it should especially be looked vnto children, that they neither heare nor see such things. **1611 BIBLE Isa.** xlv. 22 Looke vnto mee, and be ye saued. **1642 C. VERNON Consid. Exch.** 88 Abuses . . . will grow like ill weeds . . . unless they be looked unto and weeded out.

24. look upon —. (See also senses 1 and 3.)

† **a.** To pay regard to; *esp.* to regard favourably, hold in esteem; = look on, 18 a. *Obs.*

c 1515 in Ellis Orig. Lett. Ser. III. I. 181 Yf yt had nott ben lokyd upon bytymes, I suppose yt wold not have ben abull to have contynuyd a Monastery flower yeres. **1533 CROMWELL Let.** 9 July in *Merriman Life & Lett.* (1902) I. 357 For lacke . . . whereof ye haue forfeited to the kinges highnes the Somme of one thousande markes which . . . ye ought substaunciallye to loke uppon for the king is no person to be deluded. . . with all. **1533 GAU Richt Vay** 101 God hes lukit apone ye powerte of his madine or seruand. **1611 BIBLE 2 Macc.** vii. 6 The Lord God looketh vpon vs.

b. With *adv.* or *adj. complement*: To regard with a certain expression of countenance, or with a certain feeling; = look on, 18 c.

1619 MIDDLETON Inner Temple Masque 23 The nearest kin I have looks shy upon me. **1629 MAXWELL tr. Herodian** (1635) 61 The Romane Citizens being thus surrounded with direfull mis-haps . . . begaune to look sowre upon Commodus. **1633 MASSINGER Guardian** iv. ii, I look with sore eyes upon her good fortune, and wish it were mine own. **1711 ADDISON Spect.** No. 37 ¶ 5, I look upon her with a mixture of Admiration and Pity. **1740 tr. De Mouhy's Fort. Country-Maid** (1741) I. 273, I fancied he look'd something sweet upon me. **1847 MARRYAT Childr. N. Forest** xxv, Edward was . . . satisfied that he was not quite looked upon with indifference by Patience Heatherstone. **1864 TENNYSON Enoch Arden** 56 And all men look'd upon him favourably.

c. To regard as, † to consider to be so-and-so (cf. 18 b). † Also, to look upon it: to be of opinion that.

1662 STILLINGFL. Orig. Sacr. III. ii. § 9 Both Pythagoras and Plato looked upon *constitutionem sylvæ* to bee *opus providentiæ*. **1665 BOYLE Occas. Refl.** iv. Advt., A Change of Circumstances, has occasion'd the Publication of these Papers, . . . in such a way as will make most Readers look upon them as containing a story purely Romantick. **1674 BREVINT Saul at Endor** 237 It is lookt upon, as one of those very strange things, which if she doth, it is seldome. **1711 ADDISON Spect.** No. 31 ¶ 2 This Objection was looked upon as frivolous. *Ibid.* No. 191 ¶ 7 This Morning . . . I set up an Equipage which I look upon to be the gayest in the Town. **1756 C. LUCAS Ess. Waters** I. 151 The antients looked upon water as the . . . first principle of all created things. **1793 SMEATON Edystone L.** § 300, I now looked upon it that we might think ourselves secure. **1822 Examiner** 203/1 You are looked upon as a kind lord.

V. With adverbs.

25. look about. intr. See simple senses and ABOUT *adv.*; *fig.* to be on the watch, on the lookout. Also const. *for* († *after*): to be in search of. (Cf. to look about one, 11 b.)

a 1300 K. Horn 1087 He lokede aboute, Myd is colledde snoute. **1375 BARBOUR Bruce** xix. 669 The fox . . . Lukit about sum hoill to se. **c 1420 LYDG. Assembly of Gods** 347 She loked euer about as though she had be mad. **a 1425 Cursar M.** 11744 (Trin.) As þei to gider talkyng were þei lokede aboute fer & nere. **c 1489 CAXTON Sonnes of Aymon** xx. 445 And whan rowlande was come out of the cave, he loked about for to know where they were. **1530 PALSGR.** 613/2, I loke aboute, as one dothe that taketh the vewe of a place or contray. **1566 ADLINGTON Apuleius** vii. xiii. (1893) 152 The shepherds

looking about for a Cow that they had lost. **1592 SHAKS. Rom. & Jul.** III. v. 40 The day is broke, be wary, looke about. **1610 — Temp.** i. ii. 410. **1611 BIBLE Tobit** xi. 5 Now Anna sate looking about towards the way for her sonne. **1704 NORRIS Ideal World** II. x. 395 Like the man who . . . looks about after the candle which he has all the while on his own head. **1724 DE FOE Mem. Cavalier** (1840) 155 It was time to look about. **1750 Student I.** 323 The fidler . . . soon after enter'd, . . . and then every man look'd about for his partner. *Mod.* The last time I saw him he was looking about for something to do.

26. look abroad. intr. See simple senses and ABROAD *adv.*

c 1450 [see ABROAD adv. 4]. 1664 WALLER From a Child 4 Before our Violets dare look abroad. **1784 COWPER Task** v. 738 He looks abroad into the varied field Of nature. **1834 L. RITCHIE Wand.** by Seine 192 The young men do not look abroad for a wife.

† **27. look again, againward. intr.** To look back. Also *fig. Obs.*

a 1225 Leg. Kath. 2351 Heo as me ledde hire, lokede azeinward, for ludinge þæt ha herde. **c 1320 [see AGAINWARD adv. 1]. c 1380 WYCLIF Wks.** (1880) 41 No man sendyng his hond to þe plow 3 and lokenge a-zen is able to þe kyngdom of god. **c 1400 [see AGAIN adv. 1a].**

† **28. look aloft. intr.** To aspire, be ambitious. *Obs.*

1533 FRITH Agst. Rastell (1829) 236 If the remnants of sin fortune at any time to look aloft and begin to reign, then he sendeth some cross of adversity or sickness to help to suppress them. **1567 [see ALOFT 11]. 1568 GRAFTON Chron.** I. 162 By this marriage, Egeldred began to looke a loft, and thought much of himselfe.

† **29. look alow. intr.** To humble oneself.

1582 BENTLEY Mon. Matrones II. 33 There is no saint so perfect . . . but looking a-low, shall find himselfe vnworthy, and so stop his mouth.

30. a. look around. intr. To look in several directions; *fig.* to take a comprehensive view of things.

1754 A. MURPHY Gray's Inn Jnl. No. 93 He looked around, and saw a reverend Form advance towards him. **1791 MRS. RADCLIFFE Rom. Forest** (1820) I. 185 Louis looked around in search of La Motte. **1847 MRS. A. KERR Hist. Servia** 239 When the Servians now looked around, they congratulated themselves on having made a successful campaign. **1880 NEWMAN SMYTH Old Faiths in New Light** II. (1882) 32 We look around sceptical of our own impressions.

b. = look round (sense 42 c). Also, to search about for.

1883 'MARK TWAIN' Life on Mississippi xliii. 437 I'll look around a little, and if I can't do better I'll come back and take it. **1927 H. CRANE Let.** 14 Mar. (1965) 290 I'm looking around for some sort of 'avocation'. **1974 'M. INNES' Appleby's Other Story** x. 81 Upper servants are frequently left in residence as caretakers. . . If it happens at Elvedon, it will give you time to look around.

31. look aside. intr. To turn aside one's eyes; to look obliquely.

1508 DUNBAR Gold. Targe 225 On syde scho lukit wyth ane freymt fare. **1530 PALSGR.** 613/2, I loke asyde by chance, or caste myn eye asyde. *Ibid.*, I loke asyde upon one by disdayne. **1855 BROWNING Andrea del Sarto** 147 They pass and look aside.

look askance, askew, asquint: see the advs.

32. look back. intr.

a. To turn and look at something in the direction from which one is going or from which one's face is turned.

1538 ELYOT Dict., Respicio. to loke backe, to haue regarde [etc.]. **a 1586 SIDNEY Arcadia** i. (1590) 2 At yonder rising of the ground she turned her selfe, looking backe toward her woonted abode. **1594 SHAKS. Rich. III.** III. v. 19 Looke back, defend thee, here are Enemies. **1667 MILTON P. L.** XII. 641 They looking back, all th' Eastern side beheld Of Paradise, so late thir happie seat. **1712-14 POPE Rape of Lock** III. 138 Thrice she look'd back, and thrice the foe drew near. **1797 MRS. RADCLIFFE Italian** xii, Often they looked back to the convent, expecting to see lights issue from the avenue.

b. To direct the mind to something that is past; to think on the past. Const. *into, on, upon, to.*

1599 SHAKS. Hen. V. i. ii. 102 Gracious Lord . . . Looke back into your mightie Ancestors. **1651 BAXTER Saints' Rest** iv. 130 Is it not a very little time when thou lookest back on it? **1711 STEELE Spect.** No. 100 ¶ 1 A Man advanced in Years that thinks fit to look back upon his former Life. **1849 MACAULAY Hist. Eng.** vii. II. 200 He would have looked back with remorse on a literary life of near thirty years. **1889 MALLOCK Enchanted Island** 221 Experiences like these are always fresh to look back upon. **1892 Eng. Illustr. Mag.** IX. 331 One portion of my life is not pleasant to look back to.

† **c.** To look to a person for something. (? After L. *respicere.*) *Obs.*

1646 P. BULKELEY Gospel Covt. i. 52 The whole creation looks backe unto him that made it for preservation in their being.

† **d. trans.** = look back to. *Obs.*

1606 SHAKS. Ant. & Cl. III. xi. 53 See How I conuey my shame, out of thine eyes, By looking backe what I haue left behinde Stroy'd in dishonor.

e. colloq. in negative contexts: To show signs of retrogression or interrupted progress. (Cf. 14.)

1893 Daily News 5 Jan. 3/6 Since that day St. Simon has never, to use a slang phrase of the day, 'looked back.' **1928 Observer** 17 June 27/4 Since they adopted the bold experiment . . . of changing the date of their regatta . . . Marlow Amateur Regatta has never looked back. **1936 'N. BLAKE' Thou Shell of Death** i. 17 His origin is shrouded in mystery. . . Turned up suddenly in the R.F.C. early in the war, and never looked back. **1949 Radia Times** 15 July 17/1 Jules Verne . . . wrote *Five Weeks in a Balloon*, scored an immediate success, and never looked back. **1973 Times** 23 Apr. 4/7 The play ran into the war, and she has never looked back.

33. look down.

a. *intr.* See simple senses and *DOWN adv.*

c 1200 [see 45 a]. c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xxxvii. (*Vincencius*) 326 Keparis of pe presone, pat thru smal holis lokit done. c 1470 HENRY Wallace v. 146 Vpon Fawdoun as he was lukand doune. 1562 PILKINGTON *Expos. Ahdys* Pref. 3 Hee that sittes on hygh looked doune to the lowe dungeon of the pryson, and raised Joseph to be ruler. 1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* v. 1. 201 Looke doune you gods And on this couple drop a blessed crowne. 1726 SWIFT *Gulliver* II. viii. I looked down upon the servants, . . . as if they had been pigmies, and I a giant. 1871 FREEMAN *Norm. Cong.* (1876) IV. xviii. 212 Thus is formed the promontory of Lincoln looking down upon the river to the South of it.

b. *fig.* to look down on, upon: to hold in contempt, to scorn; to consider oneself superior to.

1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 255 ¶ 9 A solid and substantial Greatness of Soul looks down with a generous Neglect on the Censures and Applauses of the Multitude. 1728 VENEER *Sincere Penitent* Ded., Looking down upon it with a generous contempt of all its vanities. 1889 JESSOPP *Coming of Friars* II. 85 The monks looked down upon the parsons, and stole their endowments from them. 1893 *Chamb. Jnl.* 29 July 476/1 They are . . . looked down upon and scorned.

† c. To have a downcast or mournful look.

1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* lvi. 12 It is no glaid collatioun Quhair ane makis myrrie, ane vther lukis doune.

d. *Comm.* To tend downwards in price.

1806 *Ann. Reg.* 49 The bounties would begin soon, in the language of 'Change Alley, to 'be looking down'. 1825 HONE *Every-day Bk.* I. 173 Who, when the shares 'look down', try to sell.

e. *trans.* To quell or overcome by one's looks.

1812 NILES *Reg.* III. 45/2 Volunteer companies . . . are rolling to the frontiers, in force sufficient to look down opposition. 1837 KNICKERBOCKER IX. 361 We're a free trader . . . and are forced to go well armed, to look down all resistance. 1838 J. F. COOPER *Homeward Bound* I. viii. 194 If the people cannot control and look down peculiarly . . . one might as well live in a despotism at once. 1840 DICKENS *Humphrey's Clock, Clock-case* 33, I never could look the boy down. 1847 MRS. GORE *Castles in Air* xxx. (1857) 285 Having no importunate witnesses present . . . to look me down while I was bragging.

34. look downward. *intr.* = look down, 33.

c 1400, 1562 [see DOWNWARD A. 1 b]. 1667 MILTON *P.L.* III. 722 Look downward on the Globe whose hither side With light from hence, though but reflected, shines. 1823 *Examiner* 104/1 Consols were rather looking downward.

35. look forth. *intr.* To look out (of a window, etc., on to something). Now *arch.* and *poet.*

c 1420 LYDG. *Assembly of Gods* 1982 Then lokyd I forthe as Doctryne me badde. 1508 DUNBAR *Tua mariit wemen* 308, I salbe laith to lat him le, quhill I may luke furth. 1611 BIBLE *Song Sol.* II. 9 He looketh forth . . . at the window. 1667 MILTON *P.L.* XII. 209 Through the Firey Pillar and the Cloud God looking forth will trouble all his Host. c 1775 T. LINDSEY *Song*, Look forth, look forth, my fairest! Thy faithful knight is nigh. 1781 COWPER *Friendship* 80 Jealousy looks forth distressed On good that seems approaching. 1813 SCOTT *Rokeby* I. i, The warder . . . from old Baliof's tower looks forth. 1828 LYTTON *Pelham* xvii, The chevalier looked wistfully forth.

36. look forward. *intr.* (See FORWARD B. 1 b.) *Const. to, occas. for, †on.*

1603 SHAKS. *Meas. for M.* IV. iii. 61 Looke forward on the iourne you shall go. 1737 POPE *Hor. Ep.* II. ii. 314 Pleas'd to look forward, pleas'd to look behind. a 1766 MRS. F. SHERIDAN *Nourjahad* (1767) 71 The loss of Mandana imbiters all my joys, and methinks I begin to look forward with disgust. 1844 H. H. WILSON *Brit. India* III. 48 They . . . looked forward to the speedy expulsion of the intruders. 1861 THACKERAY *Adv. Philip* xxxii, The way in which we looked forward for letters from our bride and bridegroom. 1892 *Temple Bar* Nov. 379 We were looking forward to a merry time.

37. look in.

a. See simple senses and *IN adv.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 17288 + 188 (Cott.) Iohne . . . loked in & sase pe schetez, bot he dorst not gang in. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 223/2 To Luke in, *inspicere*. 1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* xlvi. 10 Me thoct Aurora . . . In at the window lukit by the day. 1535 COVERDALE *Song Sol.* II. 9 He . . . loketh in at the wyndowe, & pepeth thorow the grate. 1591 SHAKS. *1 Hen. VI.* I. iv. 62 Here, through this Grate . . . Let vs looke in, the sight will much delight thee. 1830 TENNYSON *Mermaid* 26 That great sea-nake . . . Would . . . look in at the gate With his large calm eyes. 1839 LONGF. *Vill. Blacksm.* IV. And children coming home from school Look in at the open door.

b. To enter a room, etc. for the purpose of seeing something; hence, in mod. use, to make a call, to call (upon a person); to 'drop in' for a short stay or interview.

1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* v. ii. 257 Looke in vpon me then, and speake with me. 1610 — *Temp.* v. i. 167 This Cell's my Court: . . . pray you looke in. 1799 in *Spirit Pub. Jnals.* III. 121 To fashionably and carelessly look in at Tattersall's. 1837 DICKENS *Pickw.* II. Will 10 o'clock be too late to look in for half an hour? 1884 G. GISSING *Unclassed* III. VI. i. 136 Could you manage to look in at the office tomorrow? 1890 CLARK RUSSELL *Ocean Trag.* III. xxvi. 4 I'll look in upon him after breakfast. 1892 *Temple Bar* Oct. 164 He would look in at the jeweller's at once and get her that bracelet. 1892 MRS. OLIPHANT *Marriage Elinor* II. xviii. 46 Some prodigious reception to which people 'looked in' for half an hour.

c. [After *listen in*, LISTEN v. 2 e.] *intr.* To watch a television programme. *colloq.*

1927 *Pictorial Weekly* 5 Mar. 100/1 We shall then 'look-in' by wireless and see events and scenes at a distance. 1928 *Daily Sketch* 7 Aug. 11/1 The public . . . can 'listen-in' or 'look-in' to the transmissions. 1950 *Ann. Reg.* 1949 418 At the end of October there were . . . 206,000 [television] sets licensed and . . . as many as a million people regularly looking-

in. 1959 J. BOLAND *Operation Red Carpet* v. 67, I often look-in when he's on.

† 38. look off. To turn one's eyes away. *Obs.* 1710-11 SWIFT *Jnl. to Stella* 4 Jan., No, no, look off, don't smile at me. 1738 — *Pol. Conv.* 25 Why then, Mr. Neverout, do you see, if you don't much like it, you may look off of it. 1762-71 H. WALPOLE *Vertue's Anecd. Paint.* (1786) V. 113 Another small head of a man looking off.

39. look on. *intr.*

a. To direct one's looks towards an object in contemplation or observation; often, to be a mere spectator (and not a participator in the action). to look on ahead: to look forward into the future.

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Deut.* xxviii. 32 Sin pine suna and pine dohtra geseald oðrum folce, þær þu on locie [L. *videntibus oculis tuis*]. c 1315 SHOREHAM (E.E.T.S.) I. 1295 So schulle þe rederes now Hy rede and conne on lowke. 1456 SIR G. HAYE *Law Arms* (S.T.S.) 303 A trefy of proprieteis . . . that salbe gude and prouffitable for all men that on lukis. 1592 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* I. iv. 38 Ile be a Candle-holder and looke on. 1628 EARLE *Microcosm., Bowle Alley* (Arb.) 61 He enioyes it that lookes on and bets not. 1744 OZELL tr. *Brantomé's Sp. Rhodomontodes* 21 Miscarrying in that Design too, he contented himself, for a while, to lye-by and look on. 1823 J. F. COOPER *Pioneers* III. (1869) 14/1 One who looked on a-head to the wants of posterity. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 63 Potters' boys are trained to the business by looking on at the wheel. 1879 M. PATTISON *Milton* x. 118 The world looks on and laughs.

b. *colloq.* to look on (with): to read from a book, etc., at the same time (with another person).

1893 *Cornh. Mag.* Jan. 64 They seem to have had a scarcity of music, necessitating a good deal of 'looking on'.

40. look out.

a. *intr.* (See simple senses and *OUT.*) To look from within a building or the like to the outside; also, to put one's head out of an aperture, e.g. a window.

1390 GOWER *Conf.* II. 352 That I be nyhte mai arise, At som wyndowe and loken oute. c 1450 HOLLAND *Howlot* 63 To luke out on day licht. a 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VIII* 91 b, A prison and a man lokyng out at a grate. 1567 HARMAN *Caveat* 38 [She] wente vnto her hall wyndowe . . . and lokyng out therat, pointed with her finger. 1607 SHAKS. *Timon* v. i. 131 Lord Timon, Timon, Looke out, and speake to Friends. a 1625 FLETCHER *False One* I. ii. (Song) Looke out, bright eyes, and blesse the ayre: Even in shadowes you are faire. 1635 J. HAYWARD tr. *Biordi's Banish'd Virg.* 13 Looking out at it [the doore] all affrighted. 1855 TENNYSON *Maud* I. ix. 3 The sun look'd out with a smile Betwixt the cloud and the moon.

transf. 1809 MALKIN *Gil Blas* VII. ii. (Rtdg.) 5 They . . . looked out at the corners of their eyes.

† b. To appear, show itself. *Obs.*

1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* IV. v. 56 Her wanton spirites looke out At every ioynt, and motiue of her body. 1606 — *Ant. & Cl.* v. i. 50 The businesse of this man lookes out of him. 1607 — *Timon* III. ii. 80.

c. To be on the watch or look-out; to exercise vigilance, take care. (Cf. LOOK-OUT.)

1602 B. JONSON *Poetaster* II. i. These Courtiers runne in my minde still; I must looke out. 1655 C. CHAUNY in Quincy *Hist. Harvard Univ.* (1840) I. 469 That . . . your petitioner . . . [may not be] enforced to look out to alter his condition. 1704 F. FULLER *Med. Gymn.* (1711) Pref., It is high time to look out, and set upon a resolute Course of Riding. 1740 tr. *De Mouhy's Fort. Country-Maid* (1741) I. 79 Let us look out sharp where we are, this is the Place we lost her in. 1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1780) s.v. *Look-out*, The mate of the watch . . . calls often from the quarter-deck, 'Look out afore therel' 1829 LANDOR *Imag. Conv., Miguel & his Mother* Wks. 1853 I. 560/1 Before that time I will look out sharply, and afterward you must. 1840 THACKERAY *Gt. Hogarty Diamond* vi, 'Look out', said that envious McWhirter to me. 1886 BESANT *Childr. of Gibeon* II. ix, You'd better look out. Melenda's in a rage. 1892 *Black & White* 10 Sept. 301/2 We shall lose India if we don't look out.

d. To field, 'scout' (at cricket). ? *nonce-use.*

1837 DICKENS *Pickw.* VII, Several players were stationed, to 'look out', in different parts of the field.

e. to look out for: to watch or search for; to be on the look-out for; to await vigilantly.

1669 LADY CHAWORTH in 12th *Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 11 Some [are] so foolish now to cry the Duchess hath done itt, to looke out for love letters. 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 268 ¶ 3 Where shall we find the Man who looks out for one who places her chief Happiness in the Practice of Virtue? 1742 BERKELEY *Let. to Gervais* 2 Feb., Wks. 1871 IV. 284, I wrote . . . to Dean Browne to look out for a six-stringed bass viol of an old make and mellow tone. 1766 GOLDSM. *Vic. W.* xxvi, Prepare then this evening to look out for work against to-morrow. 1828 SCOTT *F.M. Perth* xxvi, Rely on my looking out for your safety. 1831 O'CONNELL *Speech Ho. Comm.* 27 June, [They] begin to look out for disturbances — or as the sailors say, to look out for squalls. 1892 *Chamb. Jnl.* 4 June 361/2 I'll look out for something to do.

f. To have or afford an outlook (on, over, etc.). 1686 tr. *Charadin's Coronat. Solyman* 84 The great Portal of his Palace that looks out into the Royal square. 1820 W. IRVING *Sketch Bk., Roscoe* (1821) I. 23 The windows of the study, which looked out upon the soft scenery I have mentioned. 1859 MRS. CARLYLE *Let.* III. 6 The back court that my windows look out on. 1866 W. COLLINS *Armada* I. 162 The bedroom looked out over the great front door. 1874 RUSKIN *Hortus Inclusus* (1887) 3 His own little cell, looking out on the olive woods.

† g. To make any brief excursion. (Cf. look in, 37 b.) *Obs.*

1551 T. WILSON *Rule of Reason* (1580) 46 He looked not out of his house all that daie. 1699 DAMPIER *Voy.* II. I. 127 The Fish is presently sent to the Market in one of their Boats, the rest looking out again for more. 1793 SMEATON *Edystone L.* § 296 It was not till the 12th instant that we were

able to look out to sea further than to supply the seamen on board the buss with provisions.

h. *trans.* To find by looking; to choose out by looking.

1535 COVERDALE *Ezek.* xxi. 29 Thou hast loked the out vanities, & prophecied lyes. c 1590 MARLOWE *Faust.* viii. 7 She has sent me to look thee out; prithee, come away. 1607 SHAKS. *Timon* III. ii. 67 Ile lookee you out a good turne, Seruilius. 1611 BIBLE *Gen.* xli. 33 Let Pharaoh looke out a man discreet and wise. 1658 *Plymouth Col. Rec.* (1855) III. 141 Liberty is graunted vnto Mr. Josias Winslow, . . . to look out a place to supply him with twenty five acres of land. 1768 E. CLEAVELAND in B. P. SMITH *Hist. Dartmouth Coll.* (1878) 36 The Deputy Surveyor, . . . offered his assistance to look out the township and survey it. 1789 MRS. PIOZZI *Journ. France* II. 133, I am tired of looking out words to express their various merits. 1838 DICKENS *O. Twist* VIII, You're a-staring at the pocket-handkerchiefs! eh, my dear! . . . We've just looked 'em out, ready for the wash. c 1884 'EDNA LYALL' *We Two* xix, She went . . . to the Bradshaw, and looked out the afternoon trains.

41. look over. a. *trans.* To cast one's eyes over; to scrutinize; to examine (papers, or the like).

c 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) I. 11 Saynt cuthbert lyfe . . . Who so lykys to luk it ourre, He shall fynde it part in foure. 1706 HEARNE *Collect.* 8 Mar. (O.H.S.) I. 201 Dr. Kennett . . . look'd them [MSS.] all over. 1712 *Ibid.* III. 301 Gronovius hath publish'd some extracts out of Josephus with emendations. . . I must look them over. 1809 MALKIN *Gil Blas* XI. ii. (Rtdg.) 396 The minister . . . looked me over from head to foot. 1861 HUGHES *Tom Brown at Oxf.* II. (1889) 14 Tom had time to look him well over, and see what sort of man had come to his rescue. 1892 *Temple Bar* Apr. 467, I have a number of papers to look over.

b. *colloq.* = look on, 39 b.

42. look round. *intr.*

a. To look about in every direction.

1526 TINDALE *Mark* III. 5 He loked rounde aboute on them angrely. 1667 MILTON *P.L.* VI. 529 Others from the dawning Hills Look'd round, and Scouts each Coast light armed scoure. 1781 COWPER *Expost.* 27 Let the Muse look round From East to West, no sorrow can be found. 1791 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Rom. Forest* (1820) I. 100, I looked round in search of a human dwelling. 1863 GEO. ELIOT *Romola* xxix, Tito looked round with inward amusement at the various crowd. 1892 *Black & White* 19 Mar. 367/2, I had now time and daylight enough to look round.

b. *fig.* To search about for.

1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* VII. II. 161 In great perturbation men began to look round for help.

c. (See quot. 1914.)

c 1869 TAYLOR & DUBOURG in M. R. BOOTH *Eng. Plays of 19th Cent.* (1973) III. 250 I've begged and prayed to him for time—only to look round. 1914 *Conc. Oxf. Dict. Add., Look round*, (esp.) examine the possibilities &c. with a view to deciding on a course. 1950 J. CANNAN *Murder Included* I. 8 Hugo . . . is out of the army and looking round; there was some talk of him starting a dairy herd. 1974 'R. TATE' *Birds of Bloodied Feather* III. 74, I looked round for a job and found a modest occupation.

43. look through.

a. *trans.* To penetrate with a look or glance; to search. *lit.* and *fig.*

c 1450 HOLLAND *Howlat* 49, I sawe ane Howlat . . . Lukand the laike throwe. 1667 DRYDEN *Ind. Emperor* III. ii. (1668) 32 Fate sees thy Life log'd in a brittle Glass, And looks it through, but to it cannot pass. 1737 POPE *Hor. Ep.* I. i. 108 Who bids thee face with steady view Proud Fortune, and look shallow Greatness thro'. 1887 *Edin. Rev.* July 231 His eye glaring at a stranger with a gaze that seemed to look him through and through.

b. To examine or survey exhaustively.

1742-3 YOUNG *Nt. Th.* VI, Look nature through, 'tis revolution all. 1781 COWPER *Conversat.* 749 Look human nature through.

† c. *intr.* To become visible or obvious. *Obs.* 1597 SHAKS. *2 Hen. IV.* IV. iv. 120 Th' incessant care . . . Hath wrought the Mure, that should confine it in, So thinne, that Life looks through, and will breake out.

d. to look right (or straight) through (a person): to pretend not to see (someone), to ignore (someone) deliberately.

1959 B. KOPS *Hamlet of Stepany Green* I. 9 Like me? He never even sees me. He looks straight through me. 1963 P. WILLMOTT *Evolution of Community* ix. 98 It's awful when they look right through you, because they think you're not as good as them. 1973 G. MITCHELL *Murder of Busy Lizzie* II. 26 Clothilde's straight-laced mamma boycotted Eliza . . . and Clothilde . . . looked straight through the poor woman.

† 44. look under. *intr.* To look down. *Obs.*

1700 DRYDEN *Pal. & Arc.* II. 340 Thus pondering, he looked under with his eyes.

45. look up.

a. See simple senses and *UP adv.*; to raise the eyes, turn the face upward.

c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 173 Danne . . . po wreches . . . loked up and dun and al abuten. c 1220 *Bestiary* 187 Ne deme de noyt wurdī dat tu dure loken up to de heuenward. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 21393 Constantin . . . lok up . . . He sagh par cristis cros ful bright. c 1386 CHAUCER *Sir Thopas* ProL 8 Approche neer, and looke vp murily. 1535 COVERDALE *Ps.* xl. 12 My synnes haue taken soch holde vpon me, that I am not able to loke vp. 1608 SHAKS. *Per.* I. ii. 55 How darest [sic] the plants looke vp to heauen, From whence they haue their nourishment? 1637 MILTON *Lycidas* 125 The hungry Sheep look up, and are not fed. a 1800 COWPER *Jackdaw* 10 Look up—your brains begin to swim. 1855 TENNYSON *Brook* 204 And he look'd up. There stood a maiden near. 1892 *Longm. Mag.* Jan. 247 She looked up from her writing.

† b. Of a plant: To show itself above the ground.

1657 R. LIGON *Barbadoes* (1673) 97 If it be suffer'd to look up in a Garden, it will wind about all Herbs and Plants that have Stalks.

† c. To cheer up, take courage, be cheerful.

1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV.* iv. 113 My Soueraigne Lord, cheare vp your selfe, looke vp. 1602 — *Ham.* iii. iii. 50 Then Ile looke vp, My fault is past. 1611 — *Wint. T.* v. i. 215.

d. to look up to (†*occas. at*): (a) to direct the look or face up towards; to raise the eyes towards, in adoration, supplication, etc.; (b) *fig.* to have a feeling of respect or veneration for.

a 1626 BACON *New Atl.* (1627) 7 Let vs looke vp to God, and euery man reforme his owne wayes. 1719 *Freethinker* No. 157 ¶ 6 These Three Ladies .. look up to him, as their Patron and Defender. 1757 MRS. GRIFFITH *Lett. Henry & Frances* (1767) III. 100 The rest seem to look up at you, as of an higher Order of Intelligence. 1794 C. PIGOT *Female Jockey Club* 141 Are these the patriots, to whom England was to look up for Salvation? 1843 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* IV. 1. 210 Sweden looks up to British agriculture as the model for imitation. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xx. IV. 447 The Whig members still looked up to him as their leader. 1881 GARDINER & MULLINGER *Study Eng. Hist.* i. x. 178 In Pitt England had at last found the man to whom it could look up.

e. slang. To improve. Chiefly *Comm.*: cf. *look down*, 33 d.

1806 R. COCHRANE *Lett.* 6 Jan. in *J. Steele Papers* (1924) I. 461 One cause why it has been so low at this market was the scarcity of salt; our river is now full enough for Boats to run, I think the Article will look up. 1822 *Examiner* 725/1 Foreign Securities are generally looking up. 1835 *Tait's Mag.* II. 211 The Radicals are, to use a mercantile phrase, looking up. 1884 G. ALLEN *Philistia* I. xi. 303 Trade is looking up. 1888 SARAH TYTLER *Blackhall Ghosts* III. xxix. 85, I don't believe that agriculture will look up in this country for many a day.

f. Naut. (See *quot.*)

1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, To look, the bearing or direction, as, *she looks up*, is approaching her course.

g. To search for (something) in a dictionary or work of reference, among papers, or the like; to consult (books) in order to gain information.

1692 *Wood Life* 24 July, They decided to look up it [Athenae Oxon.]—to see what I said of the Presbyterians. 1865 MILL *Exam. Hamilton* 458, I have only looked up the authorities nearest at hand. 1876 MISS YONGE *Womankind* vi. 44 She had better look the definitions up at the beginning of the books of Euclid. 1890 FENN *Double Knot* I. iii. 113, I have been looking up the Glens. Not a bad family, but a younger branch.

h. To call on, go to see (a person). *colloq.*

1852 DICKENS *Bleak Ho.* xlix, George will look us up .. at half-after four. 1885 *Illustr. Lond. News* 21 Feb. 208/3 So do look me up .. and you will be most welcome. 1892 *Harper's Mag.* LXXXIV. 246/2 You'd better look him up at his hotel.

i. To search for.

1468 *Paston Lett.* II. 329 The obligation of the Bisshop of Norwychys oblygacion, I never sye it that I remembre; wherfor I wolde and prey my modre to loke it up. 1473 SIR J. PASTON in *P. Lett.* III. 37, I .. praye yow to loke uppe my *Temple of Glasse*, and send it me by the berer herof. 1636 EARL MANCH. in *Buccluch MSS.* (Hist. MSS. Comm.) I. 276 It will be best for every one to .. look up the exemptions they have. 1669 *Plymouth Col. Rec.* (1856) V. 27 The Court haue ordered that .. the said Winge be required to looke vp the said Indian, and bringe him .. before some one of the majestrates. 1861 HUGHES *Tom Brown at Oxf.* iv. (1889) 30 He was .. a sort of boating nurse, who looked-up and trained the young oars. 1894 WOLSELEY *Marlborough* I. 278 Hearing of some rebels in the neighbourhood of Taunton, he sent a small party of Oxford's regiment to look them up.

j. To direct vigilance to.

1855 MRS. MARCH *Heiress of Haughton* II. 52 Phillips is new to his place, remember;—you must look him up, if he is careless. 1862 MRS. H. WOOD *Channings* II. 235 A pretty time o' day this is to deliver the letters! .. You letter-men want looking up.

k. to look (a person) up and down: to scrutinize his appearance from head to foot.

1892 *Standard* 3 Oct. 4/7 They prefer to look his Viceroy up and down and all round before giving him a character. 1893 *Strand Mag.* VI. 125/2 People looked her up and down.

† 46. **look upon.** = *look on*, 39 a. *Obs.*

1593 SHAKS. 3 *Hen. VI.* ii. iii. 27 Whiles the Foe doth .. looke vpon, as if the Tragedie were plaid in iest, by counterfetting Actors. 1606 — *Tr. & Cr.* v. vi. 10 *Aia.* He fight with him alone, stand Diomed. *Dio.* He is my prize, I will not looke vpon. *Troy.* Come both you coging Greekes, haue at you both. 1611 — *Wint. T.* v. iii. 100.

47. **Comb.** (used *attrib.* or as *sb.*): **look-ahead**, an action of judging what can happen or is likely to happen in the (immediate) future; **look-and-say**, a method of teaching reading by identifying each word as a whole (as opposed to treating a word as a series of separate letters needing to be spelt); **look-around**, -round [cf. *to look (a)round*, senses 30, 42], an inspection, scrutiny, search; **look-like-a-goose sb.**, one who has a stupid look; **look-through Papermaking** (see *quots.*).

1963 I. FLORES *Logic Computer Arithmetic* iv. 78 Another solution is to examine the inputs to a number of stages and, somehow, simultaneously predict the carry outputs for this group of stages. This is called the carry lookahead. *Ibid.* v. 83 Let us examine an adder which performs the carry function with a lookahead on several levels. 1967 A. BATTERSBY *Network Analysis* (ed. 2) xii. 210 The effect of a 'look ahead' decision rule is shown. 1973 *Sci. Amer.* June 93/3 Since the number of legal moves available to a player at each turn averages about 30, a full look-ahead to a depth of four would require examination of about 30⁴, or 810,000 moves. 1909 B. DUMVILLE *Sci. of Speech* xii. 167 The books on school method usually mention three methods of teaching to read—the Alphabetic, the Look-and-Say, and the Phonic. 1964 M. CRITCHLEY *Developmental Dyslexia* iv. 16 Many have blamed the analytic, look-and-say, 'flash' or global systems of teaching—whereby the child learns to

identify each word as a whole. 1973 *Guardian* 7 Mar. 5/2 The use of highly speculative Gestalt psychology as the theoretical basis for 'look and say' methods. 1947 *Ann. Reg.* 1946 157 Field-Marshal Smuts found time to fly to Berlin for what he described as a 'private look around' with no special .. objectives. 1967 M. MCLUHAN *Medium is Massage* 10 'The Medium is The Massage' is a look-around to see what's happening. 1624 BP. MOUNTAGU *Gagg* 300 He hath the figure of a man as Will Summer had, though he be indeed as very a Look-like-a-goose as he was. 1914 R. FROST *North of Boston* 65 We took one look round. 1932 J. BUCHAN *Gap in Curtain* ii. 97 He hoped, while in the country, to have a look round. 1937 E. J. LABARRE *Dict. Paper* 149/1 *Look-through*, a term applied to the appearance of paper when held to the light, thus disclosing the texture or formation. 1973 C. COHEN *Watermarks* (William Sommerville & Son Ltd.) 8/1 *Look-through*, the appearance of a sheet of paper when held up to the light: may be clear or mottled.

look, var. LOUK; obs. f. LOCK *sb.*¹

look-a-here: see LOOK *v.* 4 a.

look-alike. *N. Amer.* [LOOK *v.* 9 + ALIKE *a.*] Something or someone that closely resembles another in appearance. Also *attrib.* or as *adj.*

1947 *Time* 1 Dec. 78 Lisle Maxwell Sanders .. is often called 'Mr. Kieran' for his famed look-alike. 1949 J. ROBERT *Tough Cop* xvi. 180 There were enough look-alikes in the flat photography of the period to puzzle me. 1961 M. BEADLE *These Ruins are Inhabited* (1963) ii. 31 Those look-a-likes, the two-shilling piece and the half-crown. 1969 L. GREENBAUM *Out of Shape* (1970) xxv. 175 Asher was flanked by his pregnant wife and a long-haired student. Except for the wife's stomach, the two women were look-alikes. 1972 *Islander* (Victoria, B.C.) 27 Feb. 10/3 This is the critical test, such misleading lookalikes as serpentine and its brother, bowenite, permitting no passage of light even through the finest sliver. 1974 *Publishers Weekly* 11 Feb. 62/3 He meets Gabrielle, Simone's look-alike sister, and falls in love all over again.

'**look-down.** *U.S.* [f. *vbl. phr.* *look down*: see LOOK *v.* 33.] A carangoid fish, the Horse-head or Moon-fish, *Selene vomer*.

1882 JORDAN & GILBERT *Fishes N. Amer.* (Bull. U.S. Nat. Mus. II) 439.

looke, obs. form of LOCK *sb.*¹

looked (lukt), *ppl. a.*¹ [f. LOOK *v.* + -ED¹.] In senses of the *vb.*, with *adv.*, as *after*, *for*, *up*.

1548 ELYOT *Dict.*, *Expectatus*, desyred, taried, & looked for. 1565 COOPER *Thesaurus s.v. Expectatus*, The long looked day was come. 1606 etc. [see *long-looked-for*, LONG *adv.* 9 a]. 1823 COBBETT *Rur. Rides* (1885) I. 369 His anxiously looked-for event. 1885 H. O. FORBES *Nat. Wand. E. Archip.* 168 The Balai, always the best looked-after building in a village. 1895 *Westm. Gaz.* 7 Sept. 2/1 He .. was one of the most looked-up-to gentlemen about. 1900 *Ibid.* 10 Aug. 2/3 A welcome beggar, a looked-for guest.

† **looked**, *ppl. a.*² *Obs.* [f. LOOK *sb.* + -ED².] Having an aspect of a certain kind; preceded by a defining *adj.*; see also ILL-LOOKED, WELL-LOOKED.

1593 SHAKS. *Rich. II.* ii. iv. 11 Leane-look'd Prophets whisper fearefull change. 1666 PEPYS *Diary* 17 Aug., A strange fortune for so odd a looked mayde. 1694 MOTTEUX *Rabelais* iv. xxix. (1737) 121 This Meagre-look'd Shrovetide. 1716 B. CHURCH *Hist. Philip's War* (1865) I. 82 A great surly look'd fellow took up his Tomhog, or wooden Cutlash, to kill Mr. Church. 1725 DE FOE *Voy. round World* (1840) 267 He was as ugly a looked fellow as ever I saw.

lookee: see LOOK *v.* 4 a.

looker ('lukə(r)), *sb.* Also 4, 6 *loker*, 5 *locar*, 5–6 *lokar*, 6 *Sc. luker*, 7 *lowker*. [f. LOOK *v.* + -ER¹.] 1. a. One who looks, in senses of the *vb.* Const. with *preps.*, as *at*, *on*, *to*, *upon*.

1556 J. HEYWOOD *Spider & Flie* xcii. 181 You are the myrriors; that all lookers looke in. 1579 TWYNE *Phisicke agst. Fort.* i. lxxxv. 108 b, A diligent looker to the profite of the Common wealth. c 1580 SIDNEY *Ps.* xxii. v, The lookers now at me, poore wretch, be mocking. 1596 DALRYMPLE *tr. Leslie's Hist. Scot.* I. 17 Quhilk brig haveng 8 bowis, is ane gret delectacion to the lukeris vpon it. 1671 VILLIERS (Dk. Buckhm.) *Rehearsal* i. i. (Arb.) 27, I have ever observed that your grave lookers are the dullest of men. 1675 OTWAY *Alcibiades* III. i. Wks. 1728 I. 39 An anxious Looker on this Tragic Scene.

b. With *adv.*s., as *looker about*, *in*, *out*, etc. *spec. looker-out*, in the book-trade, one who looks out wanted volumes from stock; *looker-upper colloq.*, one who looks something up.

1382 WYCLIF *Ecclus.* vii. 12 God forsothe the loker about is. c 1400 *Apol. Loll.* 2 If we wil, we mai calle bischoppis, locars up on. 1767 *Pol. Reg.* I. 363 The lookers-out have not been able to prevail on any man of consequence to accept [an office]. 1826 *New Monthly Mag.* XVII. 241, I have always casual lookers-in, and it is my cue .. to keep .. an open house. 1836 *Scottish Christian Herald* I. 286/2 Like the keepers of a puppet-show, to extort money from every looker-in. 1850 GROTE *Greece* II. lxxiii. VIII. 140 The Peloponnesian fleet completely eluded the lookers-out of Thrasylus. 1901 *Daily Chron.* 4 Dec. 9/2 (Adv.), Lookers-up (2 experienced); also several boys in beer factory. 1926 W. J. LOCKE *Old Bridge* II. viii. 134 The result .. if sought, is there for the looker-round to behold. 1939 H. HODGE *Cab, Sir?* ii. 20 At the blind corners, where the separate sections are too far apart to keep in touch, there's a 'looker-out'. He waves up the cabs from one section to another. 1951 'J. TEY' *Daughter of Time* vii. 91 'Marta. . . said you wanted something looked up.' 'And are you a looker-upper?' 1961 *Evening Standard* 17 July 19/4 Publisher has vacancy for warehouse-man to train as looker-out.

c. **looker on**, **looker-on**, one who looks on; a beholder, spectator, eye-witness. Often, one who merely looks on, without taking part. Cf. *onlooker*.

1539 TAVERNER *Erasm. Prov.* (1552) 22 Tearynge a sunder theyr visouts .. not without great laughtynge of the lookers on. 1586 SPENSER *Sonn. to G. Harvey*, Sitting like a Looker-on Of this worldes Stage. a 1627 MIDDLETON & ROWLEY *Sp. Gipsy* v. iii. 84, I all this while Stand but a looker-on. 1711 BUDGELL *Spect.* No. 161 ¶ 2 To gain the Approbation of the Lookers-on. 1800 WINDHAM *Speeches Parl.* 18 Apr. (1812) I. 339 Accidents to the lookers-on do sometimes happen at bull-baiting. 1850 SMEDLEY *F. Fairleigh* (1894) 9 Every fool knows that lookers-on see most of the game. 1898 L. STEPHEN *Stud. Biog.* II. iv. 128 As an undergraduate he was a looker-on at .. the Oxford Movement.

d. looker-in: a viewer of television. Also (now rare) *looker*.

The more usual word is *viewer*.

1927 *Pictorial Weekly* 5 Mar. 101 A speech which the 'looker-in' can actually see being delivered. 1928 *Daily Tel.* 30 Oct. 12/5 This afternoon 'lookers-in' will be given a chance of seeing the first still pictures to be publicly broadcast in this country. 1933 *Radio Times* 14 Apr. 72/2 *The First Television Revue* .. should draw the majority of Britain's 'lookers' to their receivers. 1953 *Sunday Times* 25 Jan. 9/4 Producers should never allow themselves to be influenced by the knowledge that their audience contains many doggedly *literal* lookers. 1959 *Listener* 16 July 100/3 If the looker-in [of a televised church service] can only be a looker-on it would be better he did not watch.

2. a. One who looks after or has charge of anything (e.g. †children, cattle, land, a farm, woods, etc.); a guardian, keeper, shepherd, farm-bailiff, steward. Now only *local*.

1340 *Ayenb.* 220 be children of riche men ssolle habbe guode lokeres and oneste. a 1400–50 *Alexander* 2591 þan mas he laddis ouire to lend & lokars of bestis. 1609 *MS. Acc. St. John's Hosp., Canterb.*, Payd to the lowker of Moserd Wood xijd. 1793 *Trans. Soc. Arts* IV. 49 Where my looker and family, with two or three labourers constantly resides. 1797 MRS. A. M. BENNETT *Beggar Girl* II. 103 Old Frazer .. had .. filled the office of looker at Castle Gowrand—a phrase that implicates the combined duties of steward and bailiff. 1806–7 A. YOUNG *Agric. Essex* (1813) I. 62 *note*, Leaving their farms to the management of bailiffs, whom they call lookers.

b. With prefixed *sb.*: An official inspector of (what the *sb.* denotes). (Cf. LEAVE-LOOKER.) *local*.

1835 *1st Rep. Munic. Corporat. Comm. App.* III. 1627 [Morpeth] There is no election of fish and flesh lookers. *Ibid.* 1600 [Lancaster] Other officers of the Corporation are, Auditors, .. Hedge-lookers. *Ibid.* 1484 [Clitheroe] Other officers are, Market Lookers, .. Lookers of Hedges and Ditches. 1899 *Daily News* 23 Aug. 3/5 T. Thornton, cloth looker, Briercliffe.

3. A person, usu. a woman, of particularly pleasing appearance. *colloq.* (orig. *U.S.*).

1893 S. CRANE *Maggie* v. 41 The young men of the vicinity said, 'Dat Johnson goil is a puty good looker.' 1898 E. N. WESTCOTT *David Harum* 322, I was always a better goer than I was a looker. 1909 E. RICKERT *Beggar in Heart* 207 She isn't much of a looker—my missus has other points than looks. 1923 L. J. VANCE *Baroque* vii. 65 Just because daughter's a swell looker don't make father out an innocent. 1933 AUDEN *Witnesses in Listener* (Poetry Suppl.) 12 July p. ii, The days went by, he grew mature; He was a looker you may be sure. 1947 J. STEINBECK *Wayward Bus* vii. 80 She was a looker too—fine well-filled legs with rounded thighs. 1971 R. PARKES *Line of Fire* iv. 42 Bit of a looker .. Otherwise .. a ranking detective on a priority case, would hardly have bothered driving her home. 1973 *Washington Post* 5 Jan. 8/2 Sandra Archer, who plays the heroine from the Peace Corps .. is such a looker that she can't help but make the Quest for Revolutionary Consciousness appear hopelessly glamorized.

looker ('lukə(r)), *v. dial.* [f. the *sb.*] *trans.* and *intr.* To tend and guard (farm animals).

1887 PARISH & SHAW *Dict. Kentish Dial.* 95 *Looker*, to perform the work of a looker. 'John? Oh! he's lookering.' 1961 *John o' London's* 5 Oct. 400/3 In east Sussex a shepherd is still called a 'looker' and his occupation 'lookering'. 1962 R. JEFFRIES *Exhibit No. 13* x. 97 Jones was 'lookering' his bullocks. The ministry man was due .. and .. the bullocks had to be treated with all possible care and attention.

look-in, *sb.* [f. LOOK *sb.* + IN *adv.*]

1. A hasty glance; a peep. Hence, a short visit.

1847 L. HUNT *Men, Women & B.* I. xv. 293 The Induction to the 'Mirror of Magistrates' is a look in at the infernal regions. 1865 DICKENS *Mut. Fr.* iv. iii, He has given me another look-in, to make sure of .. our stock-in-trade being correct.

2. *colloq.* An opportunity to take part in something, usually with a chance of success; a share of attention.

1870 *Bell's Life* 12 Feb. 3/6 If Fawcett imagines he has got a look in, Mullins will fight him for all the money he can get together. 1898 *Westm. Gaz.* 12 July 10/2 For the Beaufort Stakes Mr. L. de Rothschild should have a good look in. 1902 KIPLING *Traffics & Discov.* (1904) 27 We might even be able to give our Native Army a look in. 1905 *Official Guide Nat. Assoc. Professional Baseball Leagues* 58 With a team which never had a look-in for anything better than cellar championship .. the club made money. 1911 G. B. SHAW *Getting Married* 244 We shall none of us have much of a look-in when Mrs. George comes. 1916 *Lit. Digest* 1 Jan. 7/2 Between Colonel Roosevelt and the diplomatic correpondence of this epoch the dictionary business is getting a look-in all right. 1916 'TAFFRAIL' *Pincher Martin* xvii. 330 It's time we had a look in at something. 1936 *Times Lit. Suppl.* 17 Oct. 837/1 The faithful, unmarried lover who never gets a look-in. 1964 *Word Study* Apr. 1/1 Nor would a quack bonesetter get a look-in at a position in a modern

clinic. 1968 *Listener* 26 Sept. 390/1 An acknowledged modern artist gets a look-in at illustration 52.

looking ('lʊkɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. LOOK *v.* + -ING¹.]

1. a. The action of the vb. LOOK; look, gaze. c1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 145 þer scal beon . . . Loking wið-uten winking. a1225 *Ancre. R.* 50 Vor nabbe 3e nout þene nome . . . of tollinde lokinges. 13. . . E.E. *Allit. P. A.* 1048 þur3 wo3e & wone my loking zede. c1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 119 Crokidnes, or ellis lokinge asquyn of þe ȝen. a1450 *Knt. de la Tour* (1868) 17 The eldest suster [was] for her highe and unferme loking forsaken. 1567 *Gude & Godlie Ball.* (S.T.S.) 74 The prydeful loking of my eine. c1592 *MARLOWE Jew of Malta* III. i, Zoon's what a looking thou keep'st! a1716 *SOUTH Sermon.* (1823) IV. 318 Anger passes, in the gospel account, for murder; and looking and lusting, for adultery. 1821 *BYRON Heav. & Earth* III. 92 After long looking o'er the ocean wide. 1861 *J. EDMOND Childr. Ch. at Home* ix. 138 Looking is seeing with attention. *Proverb.* a1624 *Bp. M. SMITH Sermon.* (1632) 154 By looking comes liking, you know the proverb.

b. With adverbs.

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 86 b, Whiche for ones lokinge backward was turned in to a salt stone. 1840 *BROWNING Sordello* III. 361 Which evidence you owed To some slight weariness, some looking-off Or start-away. 1870 *J. H. NEWMAN Gram. Assent* II. x. 412 A sensitive looking-out in all that happens. . . for tokens [etc.].

c. With prepositions, used *absol.*, or *adv.* *looking after, on, to, unto, care, attention; looking for, expectation; looking over, inspection.* † to give (a person) the looking on: to look on without interference or participation in his activity.

c1513 *MORE Rich. III* (ed. Lumby) 33 The yonger, which besides his infancie that also nedeth good loking to, hath a while ben so sore diseased [etc.]. 1560 *DAUS tr. Sleidane's Comm.* 11 b, Or if the Frenche kinge warre upon Charles. . . shall he geve them the loking on? [*L. num ociosus erit spectator?*] *Ibid.* 64 b, His advise and counsell, whiche unless they would folowe, he would gyve them the loking on. 1611 *BIBLE Heb. x.* 27 A certaine fearefull looking for of judgement. 1660 *H. MORE Myst. Godl. To Rdr.* 21 To make the People believe. . . that Religion is worth the looking after. 1722 *DE FOE Plague* (1840) 44 If any person visited do fortune by negligent looking unto. . . to come. . . from a place infected. 1832 *TENNYSON Miller's Dau.* 241 That loss but made us love the more, With farther lookings on. 1890 *'ROLD BOLOREWOOD' Col. Reformer* (1891) 328 My old horse . . . wants a bit of looking after now. 1895 *R. KIPLING in Pall Mall G.* 29 July 2/1 Mowgli always attended a Looking-over.

d. looking-in *Television* = VIEWING *vbl. sb.* Also *attrib.*

1926 *Daily Herald* 31 Dec. 1/2 It is predicted that before many years have passed the family looking-in set will be as common in the home as is now the listening-in set. 1927 *Pictorial Weekly* 5 Mar. 101/2 'Looking-in' on Mr. Baird's apparatus is an interesting experience. 1951 *Ann. Reg. 1950* 414 From America came alarming reports of the craze for looking-in. 1957 *R. HOGGART Uses of Literacy* vi. 156 An indiscriminating looking-in, night after night, at T.V.

† 2. Supervision, care, charge, custody. *Obs.*

a1300 *K. Horn* 360 (Camb. MS.) Aylmar, þe gode kyng, Dude him on my loking. 1340 *Ayenb.* 8 To ham þet habbeþ þe lokingge ous to teche. *Ibid.* 128 þe zene3ere is ase þe ilke þet is ine prison. . . and ine greate lokinge.

† 3. Decision, judgement. *Obs.*

1297 *R. GLOUC. (Rolls)* 7409 þat vpe þe popes lokinge of rome he ssolde it do. c1330 *R. BRUNNE Chron.* (1810) 86 Philip. . . askid if þei wild stand to þer loking.

† 4. Look, expression of countenance, appearance. *Obs.*

a1300 *Cursor M.* 17288 + 108 His loking was als brist os is þe rede lempninge. 1388 *WYCLIF Dan. ii.* 31 The loking [Vulg. *intuitus*] therof was ferduful. c1430 *Syr Gener.* (Roxb.) 4707 Wene ye that hir louely looking Pleaseth vs any maner thing As it dooth you. 1610 *SHAKS. Temp.* II. i. 309 Why how now ho; awake, why are you drawn? Wherefore this ghastly looking?

5. *attrib.*

1519 *HORMAN Vulg.* 281 b, Order me a loking place in the play. 1552 *HULOET*, Lokingye place to se about, *theatrum*. 1670 *DRYDEN 1st Pt. Conq. Granada* iv. II. Wks. 1883 IV. 94 But yet my toil May be rewarded with a looking-while. 1843 *MARRYAT M. Violet* xi, A dog would . . . squat upon his looking-out place.

looking ('lʊkɪŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. LOOK *v.* + -ING².]

1. That looks or gazes. *rare.* † *looking up:* having an upward aspect or direction; sloping.

1649 *BLITHE Eng. Improv. Impr.* (1653) 63 The other [spade] may be Six Inches wide, whose Tree must be made more compass and looking up, by far, than your usuall Spades are. 1722 *RAMSAY Three Bonnets* II. 12, I scarce can trow my looking een, Ye're grown sae brow.

2. Forming combinations. a. with a preceding adjective, substantive (now *rare*), or phrase. (See also GOOD-LOOKING, ILL-LOOKING.)

1590 *SHAKS. Com. Err.* v. i. 240 A needy, hollow-ey'd, sharpe-looking wretch. 1756 *MRS. F. BROOKE Old Maid* No. 25. 213 A well looking old woman. . . asked from the upper window, who he pleased to want? 1781 *MAO. D'ARBLAY Diary* Aug., I care not what looking horse I have; I never think of his appearance. 1782 *MORITZ in Brit. Tourist* (1809) IV. 33 Paddington, a very village-looking little town, at the west end of London. 1802 *MAR. EDGEWORTH Moral T.* (1816) I. xviii. 148 A hard, stout looking man. 1818 *LAOY MORGAN Autobiog.* (1859) 249 The celebrity entered: a grave-looking elderly gentleman. 1825 *Greenhouse Comp.* II. 83 Phylca ericoides. . . a small heath-looking shrub from the Cape. 1834 *Tait's Mag.* I. 803/2 A book printed in a dull, muddy, everyday-looking type. 1840 *CARLYLE Heroes* (1858) 360 Most rude, chaotic, all these Speeches are; but most earnest-looking. 1881 *W. H. MALLOCK Romance* 19th C. II. 5 He was a small dissipated-looking man.

b. with adverbs of direction: Having a certain aspect or direction.

1884 *BLACK Jud. Shakes.* xx, There was a touch of it on the westward-looking gables of one or two cottages.

looking-forward. [f. LOOKING *vbl. sb.* + FORWARD *adv.*] The action of looking forward; an anticipation of future events.

1837 *DICKENS Let.* 3 Nov. (1965) I. 328 Anxious lookings-forward to the pleasure of your society. 1867 *People's Hymnal* 205/2 One the earnest looking forward, On the hope our God inspires. 1871 *G. V. SMITH Bible & Pop. Theol.* xxiv. 248 Any conscious looking forward by the writer to a greater and more genuine sacrifice to come. 1915 *BEERBOHM Lett. to R. Turner* (1964) 242 Well, dearest Reg, again all apologies. . . and all lookings-forward to later on. 1955 *E. BOWEN World of Love* xi. 221 Were there not those who said that everything *has* already happened, and that one's lookings-forward are really memories?

'looking-glass. [f. LOOKING *vbl. sb.* + GLASS.]

1. a. A glass to look in, in order to see one's own face or figure; a mirror made of a plate of glass coated at the back with an amalgam of quicksilver; † applied *occas.* to a metal mirror (cf. GLASS *sb.* 1 8 b).

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 1 b, Wherein dayly & hourly I myght loke, as in a myroure or loking-glass. 1605 *SHAKS. Lear* v. iii. 261. 1608 *WILLET Hexapla Exod.* 857 The brasen lauer was indeed made of the womens looking glasses. 1712 *AOOISON Spect.* No. 451 ¶1 Seeing all her Wrinkles represented in a large Looking-glass. 1728 *RAMSAY Lass & Mirror* 3 The leal-hearted Looking-glass With truths address the lovely Lass. 1771 *WESLEY Jnl.* 22 July, The sea was smooth as a looking-glass. 1831 *BREWSTER Optics* II. 19 Let AB, fig. 16., be a plane mirror or looking-glass. 1876 *A. LAING Lindores Abbey* xxvii. 384 The looking glass was invariably covered up in the chamber where the dead lay.

b. *fig.* (In the 16th and 17th cents. frequently used in the titles of books.) Now *rare* (= 'mirror').

1556 *Aurelio & Isab.* Lijj, The parson of a kinge is a thorrou perlinge an shenenge lookinge glasse, in the whiche all the subjects sees them selfs. 1575 *TYMME (title) A Looking Glasse for the Court.* 1587 *GOLOING De Mornay* xvii. 269 The holy Scripture, is. . . a Looking glass to shew vs our spots and blemishes. 1600 *BRETON Pasquils Mad-cappe* ii, Beautie is but a Babies looking glasse. 1656 *TRAPP Comm. Ps.* xxxv. 18 Great men are the Looking-glasses of the Country, according to which most men dress themselves. 1658 *W. SANDESON Graphice* 5 The Eyes, the Looking-glasses of Nature. 1792 (*title*) The Looking-Glass for the Mind; or Intellectual Mirror. 1847 *EMERSON Poems* (1857) 74 Each to each a looking-glass, Reflects his figure that doth pass.

2. As the name of a material: Plate glass, or glass silvered for use as a mirror.

1682 *N. O. Boileau's Lutrín* i. 97 The Tester was all fac'd with Looking-Glass. 1764 *DELAVAL in Phil. Trans.* LIV. 233 Inclosed between small plates of thick looking-glass. 1799 *G. SMITH Laboratory* I. 178 How to Quicksilver the inside of Glass Globes, so as to make them look like Looking-glass. 1886 *D. C. MURRAY Cynic Fortune* viii, He took stock of his features in the little triangle of cracked looking-glass affixed to the wall.

3. In the plant-names *lady's looking-glass, Venus' looking-glass (Campanula Speculum):* see LADY, VENUS.

4. *slang.* A chamber-pot.

1622 *BEAUM. & FL. Beggar's Bush* II. iii, Ha! A Looking-glasse! 1638 *BRATHWAIT Barnabee's Jnl.* II. (1818) 59 Midnight waking, And a looking-glasse there taking, Chamber-pot was hol'd quite thorow. 1709 *Brit. Apollo* II. No. 43. 2/2 Q. Why is a Chamber-Pot call'd a Looking-Glass? A. Because many rarely see their Faces in any other.

5. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *looking-glass calm, -fitter, -frame, -maker, -man, -plate, -tin; looking-glass-pannelled adj.*; *looking-glass carp* (see quot.); *looking-glass image rare = mirror image; looking-glass tree, Heritiera littoralis*, the leaves of which are silvery on the under side; *looking-glass world (or land)*, a vision of the world as it would be if seen, reversed, through a looking-glass; *looking-glass writing*, writing done backwards, so as to be legible by means of a mirror.

1840 *COL. HAWKER Diary* (1893) II. 194 A *looking-glass calm with bitter cold white frost. 1890 *Daily News* 8 Sept. 5/5 A *looking-glass carp. . . differs from the ordinary carp in having very few, and those very large, scales. a1903 *Mod. Advt.*, Junior *Looking-glass Fitter wanted. 1688 *PARKER & STALKER Japaning* v. 25 *Looking-glass-frames. 1929 *A. HUXLEY Do what you Will* 44 The professional Don Juan destroys his spirit as fatally as does the professional ascetic, whose *looking-glass image he is. 1896 *B. BERENSON Italian Painters of Renaissance* (1930) II. ii. 63 He cannot persuade himself of the unreality of *Looking-Glass Land until he has touched the back of the mirror. 1909 *CHESTERTON Tremendous Trifles* 234 Always the Kingdom of Heaven is 'at hand', and Looking-glass Land is only through the looking-glass. 1911 — *Innocence of Father Brown* viii. 225 An unspeakable certainty that there was something still unexplained. . . Could not be fully explained by his fancy about 'looking-glass land'. 1611 *COTGR., Miroillier*, a *looking-glasse maker. 1723 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 6137/4 William Turing. . . Looking-glass-maker. 1682 *T. FLATMAN Herachitus Ridens* No. 67 (1713) II. 164 The *Looking-glass-man you almost promised to deal withal the last time we met. 1902 *Westm. Gaz.* 3 July 3/2 The cheapest bedroom furniture means a *looking-glass pannelled wardrobe. 1703 *T. N. City & C. Purchaser* 152 These *Looking-glass-plates are ground smooth and flat, and Polished. 1703 *T. S. Art's Improv.* i. 55 Take a Plate of Polish'd Steel, which cover

with that Orange, Tawny Mineral, call'd Mine de Plomb, Ground with Linseed-Oil and *Looking-glass Tin. 1866 *Treas. Bot., *Looking-glass tree, Heritiera.* 1871 *'L. CARROLL' Through Looking-Glass* xii. 218 You've been along with me, Kitty—all through the *Looking-Glass world. 1963 *Daily Tel.* 15 Aug. 18/1 It is quite conceivable that there might exist a kind of looking-glass world, in which all matter is made up from anti-matter. 1967 *'A. GILBERT' Visitor* xii. 203, I felt as if I were in a Looking-Glass world where everything goes the wrong way. 1902 *Westm. Gaz.* 29 Aug. 3/1 Notes. . . made with the left hand in *'looking-glass' writing.

lookit ('lʊkɪt), *int.* and *v.* *U.S. colloq.* [f. LOOK *v.* with arbitrary final element.]

a. *int.* Listen! b. *v. trans.* Only in imp.: look at (something or someone).

1917 *Dialect Notes* IV. 396 *Look-at*, used among school children for look! . . . Cf. *look-it* in Mass., Mich. 1925 *T. DREISER Amer. Trag.* (1926) I. xiv. 103 Oh, isn't that just the classiest, darlinest little coat you ever saw! Oh, do look at those sleeves. . . Lookit the collar. And the lining! And those pockets! 1926 *S.P.E. Tract* xxiv. 124 *Lookit*, listen to me. 1927 *M. OSTENSO Mad Careus* (1929) iv. 49 But lookit! Lookit the nice stockin's Mrs. Bowers made for ye. 1938 *D. BAKER Young Man with Horn* iv. iv. 242 'Lookit the jiggmen,' Olga said. 'I thought you'd give us the go-by.' 1966 *M. BREWER Man against Fear* i. 8 *Lookit* my hair—whiter it gets every day. 1968 [see JEEZ (E int.)]. 1972 *D. BLOOEWORTH Any Number can Play* xxiii. 231 Just get a load of that stuff, will you? It's not even killing the lousy jungle, lookit. It's bringing it alive!

'look out, look-out. *Pl.* look-outs, *rarely* looks out. [f. *vbl. phr.* look out: see LOOK *v.* 40.]

1. The action (*occas.* the faculty or the duty) of looking out. *lit.* and *fig.* Chiefly in phrases to *keep* (rarely to *take*) a (good, etc.) *look-out; to be, place, put on or upon the look out; const. for, to, and to with inf.; orig. Naut.*

1748 *Anson's Voy.* III. vi. 346 We. . . kept a good look-out for the rocks of Vele Rete. c1760 *S. NILES in 3 Mass. Hist. Coll.* (1837) VI. 161 They were upon the constant look-out and had two forts not far distant from thence. 1766 *BRICE in Phil. Trans.* LVI. 67, I wished to put other people upon the look-out. 1768 *GOLDSM. Good-n. Man* II. Wks. (Globe) 622/2, I think if anything was to be foreseen, I have as sharp a look-out as another. 17. . . WILKES *Corr.* (1805) III. 81 He . . . keeps a very good look-out to futurity. 1815 *Sporting Mag.* XLVI. 4 The gamekeeper of Mr. Blundell was upon the look-out for poachers. 1849 *W. IRVING Crayon Misc.* 192 At one time, in crossing a hill, Beatte. . . took a look-out, like a mariner from the mast-head at sea. c1860 *H. STUART Seaman's Catech.* 85 You are placed on the look out. 1864 *BOWEN Logic* i. 26 Anything new or peculiar. . . puts us upon the lookout to detect a possible absurdity. 1875 *BEUFORD Sailor's Pocket Bk.* iii. (ed. 2) 57 The very great majority of collisions happen through bad look-out and neglect to show lights. 1883 *STEVENSON Treas. Isl.* II. x. We were running down for it with a bright look-out day and night. 1887 *Pall Mall G.* 3 Aug. 2/2 In these ships the men go from look-out to wheel, from wheel to look-out. 1894 *J. KNIGHT D. Garrick* II. 21 He had been on the look-out for such information.

2. In various concrete applications.

a. A station or building from which a look-out can be kept. *orig. Naut.*

1700 *S. Carolina Stat. at Large* (1837) II. 161 The Look-out formerly built on Sullivan's Island. . . is by a late storm overthrown to the ground. 1766 *W. STORK Acc. E. Florida* 33 To the back part of the house is joined a tower, called in America a look-out, from which there is an extensive prospect towards the sea. 1791 *BENTHAM Panopt.* I. 145 A Look-out or Exterior Inspection-Lodge. 1855 *LONGF. Hiaw.* xix. 5 Another vulture, watching from his high aerial look-out. 1861 *J. EOKINS in Chinese Scenes and People* (1883) 271 It is now used as a site for a high look-out by the rebels. 1893 *F. AOAMS New Egypt* 244 A battery of four guns, with a telegraph station and look-out attached. 1935 *A. J. POLLOCK Underworld Speaks* 73/1 *Look-out*, gambling house employee who observes the bets of players and the pay-off of dealers for regulatory purposes. 1961 *Canada Month* 6 Oct. 42/3 However, the forestry people want money to buy greater preparedness through more lookouts, men, planes and equipment.

b. A person employed to keep a look-out; a watchman, scout; a party of men so employed. Also, see quot. 1889.

1699 *COWLEY Voy.* (1729) 12 We took their look-outs who told us the news. 1720 *DE FOE Capt. Singleton* xiv. (1840) 240 We. . . kept a look-out upon the hill. 1840 *R. H. DANA Bef. Mast* xiv. 35 One man on deck as a look-out. 1872 *Routledge's Ev. Boy's Ann.*, Apr. 26/2 The 'Cambria' sailed . . . with look-outs at her mast-heads. 1881 *Daily Tel.* 24 Feb., Those aboard are divided into three look-outs, giving each look-out four hours on deck and eight hours below. 1888 *Century Mag.* Feb. 498/2 These lookouts or forerunners having returned, the herds are set in motion as early in the spring as may be. 1889 *FARMER Americanisms, Look-out*, an attendant who, at the gaming-table, is supposed to see that matters are conducted fairly. 1893 *Harper's Mag.* May 939/2 By each dealer's side sits the 'lookout' . . . lazily looking on in the interests of such fair play as is consistent with professional gambling. 1955 *J. S. GOWLAND Smoke over Sikanaska* 16 The look-out had to be an expert woodsman, be able to read meteorological instruments, have an excellent degree of physical fitness and good eyesight.

c. A reconnoitring boat or vessel.

1761 *Descr. S. Carolina* 36 Eight Look-outs, which are also laid aside. 1841 *J. T. HEWLETT Parish Clerk* II. 203 Ere the channel was full enough for the look-outs to intercept her.

3. A more or less distant view; a prospect.

1779 *H. SWINBURNE Trav. Spain* xxiii. 184 This leads to a little tower. The look-out charming. 1842 *MRS. F. TROLLOPE Visit Italy* II. xi. 199 A walk through the Villa Reale. . . seemed. . . to promise advantageous look-outs

without end. 1883 *Eng. Illustr. Mag.* Nov. 68/2 The traveller feels weary and disgusted with the ugliness of the look-out.

b. In immaterial sense: A prospect or prospective condition, an outlook.

c 1825 *Houlston Tracts* II. No. 47. 2 It was bad already with them, and a worse look-out. 1840 DICKENS *Old C. Shop* xix, 'He's going at the knees.' 'That's a bad look-out.' 1886 *Times* (weekly ed.) 6 Aug. 13/3 The look-out for the shooting-season is satisfactory. 1889 'ROLF BOLDBREWOOD' *Robbery under Arms* xxxv, It seemed a rather blue look-out.

4. †**a.** An object of desire (*obs.*). **b.** With possessive sb. or pron., *that is* —'s *look-out*: i.e. the matter concerns only his interest, which others are not bound to consider if he neglects it.

1795 NELSON in *Nicolas Disp.* (1845) I. 45 The loaves and fishes are all the look-out. 1844 DICKENS *Mart. Chuz.* xxvii, If he took it into his head that I was coming here for such or such a purpose, why, that's his look-out. 1858 R. S. SURTEES *Ask Mamma* xix. 63 That however is more the Earl's look-out than ours. 1884 SIR F. NORTH in *Law Times Rep.* LII. 51 The result would be that a less price would be got, but that is the vendor's look-out.

5. attrib., as *look-out-boat*, *-man*, *-ship*, etc.

1781 T. JEFFERSON *Corr. Wks.* 1859 I. 301 *Look-out boats have been ordered from the seaboard of the eastern shore. 1798 CAPT. MOSS in *Naval Chron.* (1799) I. 248 Our *look-out canoes have watched them. 1860 G. H. K. in *Vac. Tour.* 123 The deer... save the hinds a great deal of *look-out duty. 1806 A. DUNCAN *Nelson* 177 The Swedish squadron had been seen by the *look-out frigates. 1835 *Court Mag.* VI. 64/1 Over these ruins towered a tall *look-out house. 1830 MARRYAT *King's Own* xxx, The *look-out men at the mastsheads. 1884 *Mil. Engineering* (ed. 3) I. II. 41 A *look-out' place for noting the effect of the fire... should be constructed. 1834-47 J. S. MACAULAY *Field Fortif.* (1851) 272 Where to place videttes, *look-out posts, or telegraphs. 1804 CAPT. DANCE in *Naval Chron.* XII. 138, I recalled the *look-out Ships. 1872 BAKER *Nile Tribut.* xv. 264, I ordered some of my men every day to ascend this *look-out station. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* II. xii. 259 On... some small eminences there are several *look-out towers. 1897 R. BADEN-POWELL in *Daily News* 23 Apr. 6/2 Up on the roof of the hall is a *look-out turret.

look-over. [*f.* LOOK *v.* 19.] An examination, a survey.

1909 R. A. WASON *Happy Hawkins* 183 Then I... took a stroll around to see that no one had been givin' us the look-over. 1916 'B. CABLE' *Action Front* 216, I want you to go down quickly and have a look over at the new ground. 1952 *Irish Digest* Feb. 8/2, I have myself treated one farmer... who was sent to me for a general 'look over'. This disclosed a malunited fracture of the ulna.

'look-see. *slang.* Also looksee. [Pidgin-like formation from LOOK *sb.* or *v.* + SEE *v.*]

1. A survey; a tour of inspection, a reconnaissance; an investigation. Also *rare* (quot. 1926), appearance, looks.

1883 *Boy's Own Paper* 22 Dec. 185/1, I 'spec she just come here to makee look see how de people get on. 1906 J. LONDON *Let.* 25 Apr. (1966) 204 Would you care to have a look-see at it for publication in the magazine? 1908 *St. George's Rev.* I. 156 China... opium problem... It was my business to go out there and have what my John would call a 'look-see'. 1924 *Blackw. Mag.* Sept. 356/2, I sat up, and had a look-see. The ground sheet was crawling with scorpions. 1926 M. LEINSTER *Dew on Leaf* 82, I distrust the look-see of things. 1927 *Observer* 9 Oct. 22 We must be grateful to the B.B.C. for letting us have a 'looksee', as the Chinese say. 1928 *Sat. Even. Post* 4 Feb. 105/3 And I can take a look-see at what they're doing in aviation over there. 1939 J. PASCOE *Unclimbed N.Z.* v. 67 A hurried reconnaissance, or in Colonial argot, a 'look-see', disclosed that. 1942 C. BARRETT *On Wallaby* iii. 52 We had a looksee at Merre Gudda, which, the blacks say, is a haunted cave. 1943 C. H. WARD-JACKSON *Piece of Cake* 41 A *look-see*, a reconnaissance. Thus, 'Let's get some facts first; go down to the flights and take a look-see.' 1957 I. CROSS *God Boy* (1958) xv. 123 I'll wander up and have a look-see. 1967 B. COPPER *No Flowers for General* xi. 142 I'll have a looksee at the front. 1968 A. DIMENT *Bang Bang Birds* ii. 13, I took a long looksee through my... binoculars.

2. (See quot.) *rare*.

1925 FRASER & GIBBONS *Soldier & Sailor Words* 147 A *look see*, a telescope, a periscope.

3. attrib.

1929 *Amer. Speech* V. 149 Several pidgin English terms are now accepted American slang: 'chow-chow' for food, and 'look-see man' for tourist or sightseer. 1971 M. TAK *Truck Talk* 101 *Look-see window*, a window in the rear of the sleeper that assists the driver in backing up by increasing his visibility. 1973 *Times* 17 May 27/2 As a result of his 'look-see' trip Lewis... came back home with around £100,000 worth of export orders. 1973 *Sci. Amer.* Oct. 114/1 'Look-see' diagrams that offer visual proof of complex algebraic formulas.

look-up ('lukʌp). [*f.* *vbl. phr.* to look up (see LOOK *v.* 45).] **1.** A call, a visit. *rare*.

1855 D. G. ROSSETTI *Let.* 25 Nov. (1965) I. 278 Hughes... gave them a look up about it. 1888 'R. BOLDBREWOOD' *Robbery under Arms* I. xiv. 191 We foraged up Aileen's mare, and made it up to ride over to George Storefield's, and gave him a look-up.

2. The action of (or a facility for) looking something up in a dictionary, file, etc.; retrieval of information about items in an ordered collection. *Freq. attrib.*

1948 *Math. Tables & Other Aids to Computation* III. 157 Operations such as division, square root, table look-up, etc., where the required time cannot be predicted. 1958 A. D. BOOTH in *Aspects of Translation* 88 All that had been produced was a programme which would enable a computing machine to perform look-up operations which a human translator would perform with a dictionary. 1960 E.

DELAVERNAY *Introd. Machine Transl.* vi. 93 An appreciable amount of time will thus be saved in dictionary look-up. 1964 *Discovery* Oct. 55/1 The programme does this in several stages: (1) a dictionary look-up which provides information about parts of speech, [etc.]. 1967 COX & GROSE *Organic Bibliogr. Rec. by Computer* IV. 79 These citations are then found in the main file by a 'look-up' procedure. 1971 A. J. AITKEN in R. A. Wisbey *Computer in Lit. & Ling. Res.* 14 In addition, TLF also has a computer 'look-up' which in effect lists certain predictable collocations of certain common function words so that the computer can subdivide its examples according to these collocations.

looky here: see LOOK *v.* 4 a.

[**loom.** Error for LOOB (sense 1), a vessel to receive the washings of metallic ores.

[1674 RAY *Collect. Words, Prepar. Tin* 121 The dross and earth... is carried all along the trough to a pit or vessel, into which the trough delivers it, called a loob.] 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Suppl.*, Loom (citing Ray's *English Words* p. 121). Hence in 1846 BUCHANAN *Technol. Dict.*, and some later Dicts.]

loom (lum), *sb.*¹ Forms: 1 *gelóma*, 3 *leome*, 3-7 *lome*, 5-7 *loome*, 6 *Sc. lwme*, (*lowme*, *lumme*, *Sc. lwime*), 6-7 *lomb* (e, 6, 9 *Sc. lume*, 9 *Sc. leem*, *dial. leumm*, 7- loom. [ME. *lome*, aphetic repr. OE. *gelóma* wk. masc., utensil, implement, *f. ǵe- y- prefix*) + *lóma* as in *andloman* (often *andluman*, *andlaman*) pl., apparatus, furniture.

The ulterior etymology is obscure: some have suggested connexion with OE. *gelóme* (= OHG. *kilómo*) often (see YLOME); on this hypothesis the primary sense would be 'things in frequent use'. The simple **lóma* is cited in some dicts. as occurring in the Leiden glosses and the Corpus Glossary; but the Latin lemmata seem to show that the entries belong to different words.]

1. a. An implement or tool of any kind. *Obs. exc. Sc. and north. dial.*

c 900 *tr. Bæda's Hist.* iv. xxviii. (Schipper) 521 þa bead se Godes mon þæt him mon isern geloman [ferramenta] mid hwæte pider brohte þæt land mid to tægenne. a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 124, I blesced beo þi muð... vor pu makest me loome þerof to timbren, & to echen me mine crune. 13... *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 2309 He lyftes lytlyt his lome, & let hit doun fayre, Wip þe barbe of þe bitte bi þe bare nek. a 1310 in Wright *Lyric P.* xii. 41 So hit wes bistad, That nomon hem ne bad, huere lomes to fonde. c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xvi. (*Magdalena*) 518 þai had na lomys to wil, for to make a gannand grawe. 1393 LANGL. *P. Pl. C.* vi. 45 The lomes þat ich labour with and lyfode deserue Ys pater-noster and my prymer. a 1400 *Sir Perc.* 2032 Fulle evylle myght any mene smale... With sicche a lome fighte. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 312/1 Looome, or instrument (S. loombe), utensile. 1513 DOUGLAS *Eneis* vi. iii. 53 Enece... With lume in hand fast wirkand like the laif. 1584 HUDSON *Du Bartas' Judith* I. (1608) 15 The Craftsman now his lumes away hath laide. 1641 *Best Farm. Bks.* (Surtees) 49 An outligger carryeth but onely one loome to the field, and that is a rake. 1819 W. TENNANT *Papistry Storm'd* (1827) 51 Your hands are toom O' chappin-stick and weirlike loom, To batter at the bawd o' Rome. 1894 LATTO *Tam Bodkin* iv. 31 'They wad get the contents o' that lume i' their wames, though!' said Willie, pu'in' oot a muckle horse pistol.

†**b.** The penis. *Obs.*

a 1400-50 *Alexander* 4750 And large was his odd lome þe lenthe of a 3erde. 1508 DUNBAR *Tua marit uemen* 175 His lwme is vaxit larbar. 1568 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xvii. 95.

†**c.** = HEIRLOOM. *Obs.*

1424 *E.E. Wills* (1882) 56, I will he haue my grete maser... for þe terme of his life, and so from heir to heyr lome. a 1814 *Sailors' Ret.* II. iii. in *New Brit. Theatre* II. 340 With all the appurtenances, messuages, tenements, hereditaments, looms heir, rights of court, leet, and baron... thereto appertaining and belonging.

d. dial. Applied to persons, with adjs. of contemptuous meaning. (Cf. *tool*.)

a 1650 *Sir Aldingar* 47 in *Furnivall Percy Folio* I. 168 'Goe with me', saide our comly king, 'This lazar for to see'... 'there is a lodly lome', says Harry King, 'for our dame Queene Elinor!' 1878 *Cumbld. Gloss.*, *Leumm*, loom; a tool; a term of reproach. 'He's an ill leumm'.

2. a. An open vessel of any kind, as a bucket, tub, vat, etc. *Obs. exc. Sc.*

a 1300 *E.E. Psalter* xxxii. 7 Samenand als in lome watres of se. 13... *Childh. Jesus* 659 in *Archiv. Stud. neu. Spr.* LXXIV. 336 This clathis sente he... flor to litte thaim... Doo thaim in 3one lomys three. c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* xi. 447 In lomys smaller hent this must, and vse hit as wyn pestilent. 1509 *Market Harboro' Rec.* (1890) 233 Item a growt lome and a lome for grenys vjd. 1577 *Burgh Rec. Glasgow* (1832) 80 þe third falt breking of pair lwmes, deling of the brewing [etc.]. 1586 *MS. Inv.*, *Hatfield Woodhouse, Yorks.* It. kyts, stands, lombes, boules, dyshes, chyrne, flackets. 1630 in *Descr. Thames* (1758) 66 No Fisherman... shall use... any Weel called a Lomb, or a Mill-Pot, or any other Engine. 1816 SCOTT *Antiq.* xxiii, 'Ay, and there's something to pit it in', said the mendicant, eyeing the ram's horn—'that loom's an auld acquaintance o' mine'. 1858 RAMSAY *Remin.* Ser. I. (1860) 154 Having referred to the accident [of falling from his gig], Balnamoon quietly added, 'Indeed, I maun hae a lume that'll had in'.

†**b.** Vessel, boat. *Obs. rare.*

13... *E.E. Allit. P. B.* 314 And þus of lenpe & of large þat lome [sc. the Ark] þou make. *Ibid.* 443.

3. a. A machine in which yarn or thread is woven into fabric by the crossing of threads called respectively the warp and weft. (In quotes. 1535, 1566 app. used for: The beam of a loom.)

Often with prefixed word indicating (a) the kind of material produced, as †*linen*, *ribbon*, †*woollen*, etc. *loom*; (b) the method of operation, as *hand*, *power loom*; (c) some particular form of construction, as *circular*, *draw loom*; (d) the inventor or improver, as *Jacquard loom*: for which see those words.

1404 *Nottingham Rec.* 27 Aug. II. 22 Item, j lynyn lome, et j warpyngstok et warpyngtree, et j. wheel, appretiaa ad ijs. iiijd. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 312/1 Looome of webbarys crafte (K.P. of webstare), *telarium*. 1444 *Rolls of Part.* V. 106/1 To serche all maner Worstedes, or to do serche, as well within the Lomes as oute of the Lomes. 1535 COVERDALE *I Sam.* xvii. 7 The shaft of his speare was like a weauers lome. 1566 *Eng. Ch. Furniture* (1866) 107 Johnne Craile who haith made a weauers lomb therof. 1632 MASSINGER & FIELD *Fatal Dowry* IV. i. i. His vestaments sit as if... art had wrought 'em on the same loome as nature fram'd his Lordship. 1675 C. HATTON in *H. Corr.* (1878) 120 Those weauers who had loomes without engines broke open y^e houses of all those weauers who had loomes wth engines. 1717 LADY M. W. MONTAGU *Let. to Mr. Pope* 1 Apr., These wenches... pass the time at their looms under the shade of the trees. 1840 THIRLWALL *Greece* VII. iv. 89 The looms of Ionia were kept in constant activity to supply purple robes for the Courtiers. 1843 MACAULAY *Lays Anc. Rom.*, *Horatius* lxx, And the goodwife's shuttle merrily Goes flashing through the loom. 1867 SMILES *Huguenots Eng.* vi. (1880) 96 The artizans set up their looms, and began to work at the manufacture of... cloth.

fig. 1603 DEKKER *Wonderfull Yeaere* A iv, Whatsoeuer they weaua in the motley-loome of their rustie pates. 1635-56 COWLEY *Dauides* II. 97 All like a comely Youth in Lifes' fresh Bloom; Rare Workmanship, and wrought by heav'nly Loom. 1645 Z. BOYD *Holy Songs in Zion's Flowers* (1855) App. 13/1 Sorrows are as threds a crosse; in this our earthly loome. 1761 GRAY *Fatal Sisters* II, Glitt'ring lances are the loom, Where the dusky warth we strain, Weaving many a soldier's doom. 1787 *Minor* 54 The best wrought piece that ever issued from his intellectual loom. 1864 LONGF. *Hawthorne* 7 The great elms o'erhead Dark shadows wove on their aerial looms.

†**b. transf.** Attributed to a spider or caterpillar; *occas. used poet.* for the web itself. *Obs.*

1590 GREENE *Orl. Fur.* (1599) 58 Finest silke, Fetcht from the natiue loomes of labouring wormes. 1592 NASHE *P. Peniless* (ed. 2) 8b, Spiders... that wont to set vp their loomes in euery windowe. 1606 DEKKER *Sev. Sinnes* 1. (Arb.) 15 O thou that on thy pillow (lyke a Spider in his loome) weauest mischeuous nets. 1647 H. MORE *Poems* 152 Like spider in her web, so do we sit Within this spirit, and if ought do shake This subtle loom we feel as it doth hit.

4. Put for: The art, business, or process of weaving.

1676 WORLIDGE *Cyder* (1691) 236 The dressing and preparing of hemp and flax from the stalk to the loom. 1697 DRYDEN *Aeneid* VII. 1096 Unbred to Spinning, in the Loom unskill'd. 1784 COWPER *Task* I. 416 Who... Renounce the odours of the open field For the unscented fictions of the loom. 1829 SCOTT *Anne of G.* III, Clothes... of much fines cloth, the manufacture of the German loom. 1846 McCULLOCH *Brit. Empire* (1854) II. 1 The intervention of merchants and dealers gives a continuous motion to the plough and the loom. 1859 TENNYSON *Enid* 693 And one among his gentlewomen Display'd a splendid silk of foreign loom.

5. The shaft, i.e. the part between the blade and the handle of an oar; also, limited to the part of the oar between the rowlock and the hands in rowing; also, loosely, the handle.

1697 DAMPIER *Voy.* (1729) I. 54 Of the young Trees Privateers use to make Loom, or Handles for their Oars. 1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1780) D div, That part of the oar... which is within-board, is termed the loom. 1829 MARRYAT *F. Mildmay* II, The oar meeting no resistance, its loom or handle came back upon the bosom of... Sally. 1857 P. COLQUHOUN *Comp. Oarsman's Guide* 30 The oar or scull [consists] of handle, loom, shank, and blade. 1883 CLARK RUSSELL *Sailors' Lang.*, *Loom*,... the part of an oar that is in a boat when the rest of it is out. 1893 F. M. CRAWFORD *Childr. King* I. 5 Out go the sweeps... and the men throw themselves forward over the long slender loom, as they stand.

6. Electr. a. Flexible tubing which is fitted over the ordinary insulation of an electric wire to provide additional protection.

1917 A. L. COOK *Interior Wiring* xiii. 235 For wires carrying more than 300 volts or for damp places, flexible conduit or armored cable must be used. The flexible tubing used is sometimes called 'circular loom'. 1939 H. P. RICHTER *Pract. Electr. Wiring* xi. 158 Where wires cross each other, slip loom over both wires.

b. A group of parallel insulated wires bound together into a bundle; (see also quot. 1949).

1949 *Gloss. Aeronaut. Terms (B.S.I.)* II. 23 *Loom*, one or more cables pre-assembled for installation in an aircraft. 1962 *Which? Car Suppl.* Oct. 139/1 A wiring loom prevented the dipstick being removed or replaced easily. 1972 C. E. JOWETT *Electronic Engin. Processes* IV. vi. 141 The forming of looms should preferably be by means of plastic ties, at an approximate pitch of 25 or 38 mm.

7. attrib. and Comb.: **a.** simple attrib., as *loom-beam*, *-pattern*, *-post*, *-spoke*, *-room*, *-treadle*, *weight*; **b.** instrumental, as *loom-made*, *-wrought* adjs.; **c.** objective, as *loom-maker*, *-worker*; **d.** locative, as *loom-bred* adj.; **e.** special comb., as † *loom-flitter*, a weaver; *loom-house*, a building or factory in which weaving is carried on; *loom-lace*, lace made in a loom; *loom-lord* *nonce-wd.*, the proprietor of weaving machinery; *loom-picture*, a picture woven in textile fabric; *loom-shed*, *-shop*, *-stance*, *-stead* = *loom-house*; *loom-state a.*, of woollen fabrics, in the state in which they came from the loom, untreated; † *loom-work*, weaving.

1606 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. IV. I. *David* 88 His Lance a *Loom-beam, or a Mast (as big) Which yet he shaketh as an Osier twig. 1812 W. TENNANT *Anster F.* II. xxviii. 36 Dunfermline, too... Sends out her *loom-bred men. a 1653 G. DANIEL *Idyll* IV. 86 Children... can name Oligarchy, with

more Ease Than a *Loom-flitter, can Church Hierarchies. 1819 *Western Rev.* l. 303 The other two young women slept in a *loom house adjoining. 1864 B. BRIBERLEY *Layrock of Langley-side* ix. 121 We're best as quiet as an empty loomheawse. 1689 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2493/4 A Westcoat lac'd with broad Silver knotted *Loom-lace. 1870 EMERSON *Soc. & Solit.* vi. 123 There has been a nightmare bred in England of indigestion and spleen among landlords and *loomlords. 1890 *Daily News* 13 Nov. 5/5 Finest *loom-made Spanish lace. 1851 in *Illustr. Lond. News* 5 Aug. (1854) 119 Occupations of the People, *loom-maker. 1835 URE *Philos. Manuf.* 259 *Loom-pattern drawing. 1870 J. K. HUNTER *Life Studies* xxii. 155 He had a wee box on the tap o' his loom . . . and he had a slate that hung on his *loompost. 1845 *Knickerbocker* XXV. 448, I went out to look at the *loom-room. 1835 URE *Philos. Manuf.* 351 A *loom-shed. *Ibid.* 263 The master of a *loom-shop. c 1817 HOGG *Tales & Sk.* v. 178 The destructive weaver seized a *loomspoke, and began a-beating me. 1876 S. R. WHITEHEAD *Daft Davie* 6 The shop, containing generally several looms—a *loom-stance being often subtlet by the householder—was on the other [side]. 1961 BLACKSHAW & BRIGHTMAN *Dict. Dyeing* 101 *Loomstate, woven fabrics in the condition in which they come from the loom. For practical purposes the term is synonymous with Grey (adjective). 1972 *Times* 9 May 20/6 Lists of cotton 'grey' (loomstate) goods. 1869 I. BURNS *Life W. C. Burns* iv. (1870) 101 The weaving *loomsteads. 1831 CARLYLE *Sart. Res.* (1858) 145 Religion . . . weaving for herself new Vestures;—Teufelsdröckh himself being one of the *loom-treadles? 1881 *Archæologia* XLVI. 468 The *loom weights of chalk . . . were used to weigh down the warp in the process of weaving. 1598 W. PHILLIPS *Linschoten* (1864) 179 These clothes . . . being verie costly wrought with *Loom-work. a 1640 DAY *Peregr. Schol.* (1881) 68 She taught Arachne her curiose loomeworke. 1659 TORRIANO, *Telaruolo*, a weaver or *loom-worker of any kind of cloth. 1870 MORRIS *Earthy Par.* III. iv. 199 Its woven waters seemed to fall, its trees, its beasts, its *loom-wrought folk, Now seemed indeed as though they woke.

loom (lu:m), *sb.*² Also 7 lumb, 7-9 lumme, 9 lumne. [In Shetland repr. a. ON. *lóm-r*; in mod. literary use partly from Shetland dialect and partly a. mod.Sw. and Da. *lom*.] A name given in northern seas to species of the Guillemot and the Diver, esp. *Alca bruennichi* and *Colymbus septentrionalis* (Red-throated Diver). Cf. LOON *sb.*²

[1678 RAY *Willughby's Ornith.* 343 It is common among the Norwegians and Islanders, who in their own Country Language call it Lumme.] 1694 NARBOROUGH, etc. *Voy.* II. 80 The Lumb . . . is quite black at the top, but underneath his belly even to the neck, he is snow-white. 1755 AMORY *Mem.* (1769) l. 129 On the water, near the rocks, there were thousands of lummes and razor-bills. 1772-84 COOK *Voy.* (1790) V. 1761 The greater lumme, or diver, found in the northern parts of Europe. 1835 SIR J. ROSS *Narr. 2nd Voy.* iv. 51 We saw a few looms and shear-waters. 1876 DAVIS *Polaris Exped.* xvi. 391 One lumne. 1886 A. W. GREELY *Arctic Service* I. 49 On the face of these sea-ledges of Arveprins Island Bruennich's guillemots, or looms, gather in the breeding season . . . by tens of thousands.

b. The flesh of these birds as an article of food. 1878 A. H. MARKHAM *Gt. Frozen Sea* iii. 46 We revelled in 'loom soup', 'loom pie', 'roast loom' [etc.].

loom (lu:m), *sb.*³ [f. LOOM *v.*²]

1. A seaman's term for the indistinct and exaggerated appearance or outline of an object when it first comes into view, as the outline of land on the horizon, an object seen through the mist or darkness, etc.

1836 MARRYAT *Midsh. Easy* xxvi, We're very near the land, Captain Wilson; thick as it is, I think I can make out the loom of it. 1839 — *Phant. Ship* xii, I did not see anything but the loom of her hull. 1862 H. KINGSLEY *Ravenshoe* li, A dark line, too faint for landsmen's eyes, far ahead, which changed into a loom of land. 1881 *Times* 30 May 6/4 Suddenly the loom of a rock was seen right ahead. 1889 DOYLE *Micah Clarke* 244 Looking back there was nothing but a dim loom to show where we had left the great vessel.

fig. 1870 LOWELL *Among my Bks.* Ser. I. (1873) 231 No mirage of tradition to give characters and events an imaginative loom.

2. *dial.* (See quot. and cf. LOOM *v.*² 1.)

1878 *Cumblid. Gloss.*, *Loom*, the slow and silent motion of the water of a deep pool.

loom (lu:m), *a.* (or *sb. attrib.*) *Naut.* Also 6 lum, 7 loome, loume. [Perh. corruptly a. Da. *lugn*: see LOUN *a.*, *dial.*] Of a breeze or wind: Easy, gentle. *Obs.* exc. in loom gale, 'an easy gale of wind, in which a ship can carry her whole topsails atrip' (Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk.* 1867).

1587 J. DAVIS *Traverse Bk.* in *Hakluyt* (1810) III. 154 An island of ice was carried by the force of the current as faste as our barke could saile with lum wind, all sailes bearing. 1609 in *Purchas Pilgrims* (1625) IV. ix. v. 1733 By the feruent heat and loomes breezes, many of our men fell sicke of the Calenture. 1626 CAPT. SMITH *Accid. Yng. Sea-men* 17 A spoute, a loume gaile, an eddy wind. 1627 — *Seaman's Gram.* x. 46 A faire Loomme Gale is the best to saile in, because the Sea goeth not high, and we beare out all our sailes. 1644 DIGBY *Nat. Bodies* xxviii. (1658) 304 We had run . . . with all the sailes abroad we could make, and in a fair loom way. 1694 MOTTREUX *Rabelais* v. x, We . . . stood for the Offing with a fair loom Gale.

loom (lu:m), *v.*¹ *rare.* [f. LOOM *sb.*¹]

1. *trans.* To weave (a fabric).

1548 HOOPER *Decl. Ten Command.* x. 161 He . . . is as long in the morning to set his berd in an order, as a godlie crawfish man would be in looming of a peace of karsey. 1887 MOLONEY *Forestry W. Afr.* 145 The cloth loomed from the cotton thread of the country.

2. Weaving. *to loom the web:* to 'mount' the warp on the loom. Also *absol.*

1827 TAYLOR *Poems* 58 (E.D.D.) Thou's begun to loom thy wab, I'se thinking yer a wabster bred. 1851 L. D. B. GORDON in *Art Jnl. Illust. Catal.* p. vii**/2 The 'leaze' now being taken, and the cross bands or threads being introduced for the purpose of 'looming', or drawing in of the weaver's beam. 1883 A. BROWN *Power-Loom* (ed. 4) 86 The process of looming the web.

Hence 'loomed *ppl. a.*, woven.

1729 SAVAGE *Wanderer* i. 277 He . . . with loom'd Wool the native Robe supplies.

loom (lu:m), *v.*² Also 7 lome, 7, 8 loam. [Skeat suggests that the original meaning may have been 'to come slowly (towards)', and compares EFris. *lōmen*, Sw. *dial. loma* to move slowly, MHG. *luomen* to be weary, from *luomi* slack (related by ablaut to LAME *a.*). Cf. also *loomy* (Sc. and north. *dial.*) misty, cloudy (E.D.D.).]

† 1. Of a ship, also of the sea: To move slowly up and down. *Obs. rare.*

1605 SIR T. SMITH *Voy. Russia* C 1 b, To behold one of the 3. gallant spectacles in the world, a Ship vnder sayle, loming (as they teame it) indeede like a Lyon pawing with his forefeet. 1667 COLEPRESSED in *Phil. Trans.* II. 481 Being in a Calm, that way which the Sea began to Loom or move, the next day the Wind was sure to blow from that point of the Compass towards which the Sea did Loom the day before. 1678 *Yng. Man's Call.* 93 This is to him as the due ballast to the ship, which makes the vessel indeed loome somewhat deeper, but keeps it from tossing too lightly upon the uncertain waters.

2. *intr.* To appear indistinctly; to come into view in an enlarged and indefinite form. Also with *up*. Often with *adj. compl.*, as *to loom large*.

1591 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* i. vii. 55 Here smokes a Castle, there a City fumes, And here a Ship upon the Ocean looms [orig. *Et là flote une nef sur Neptune irrité*]. 1658 PHILLIPS *s.v.*, A Ship Loomes a great or a small sail, a term used in Navigation, and signifieth as much as a Ship seems a great or a little Ship. 1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1780) *s.v.* Looming, She looms large afore the wind. *Ibid.* II. *Miver*, to loom, or appear indistinctly. 1835 SIR J. ROSS *Narr. 2nd Voy.* vi. 87 We saw the land looming. 1840 R. H. DANA *Bef. Mast* xxxvi. 136 A great ship loomed up out of the fog. 1846 KEBLE *Lyra Innoc.* (1873) 73 The hard stern outlines loom around Of hill by many a frost embrowned. 1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp.* xv. (1856) 110 Men are magnified to giants, and brigs 'loom up', as the sailors term it, into ships of the line. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. xvi. 112 Still the summit loomed above us. 1865 DICKENS *Mut. Fr.* I. xiv, A mist through which Mr. Inspector loomed vague and large. 1900 J. G. FRAZER *Pausanias*, etc. 53 The haze through which the sun's disc looms red and lurid.

transf. (jocular).

1862 MRS. H. WOOD *Channings* v. 37 He understood it was quite a ladies' affair, and loomed in, dressed up to the nines.

b. *fig.* and of immaterial things.

1591 SYLVESTER *Ivry* 180 But, lo My Liege: O Courage! there he comes: What Ray of Honour round about him Looms? 1650 B. DISCOLLIMINIUM 6 Reasons . . . which loome so big in some mens eyes. 1809 W. IRVING *Knickerb.* (1861) 69 Thus loom on my imagination those happier days of our city. 1827 SCOTT *Jnl.* 7 July, Cash affairs loom well in the offing. 1850 TENNYSON *In Mem.* xxiv, And is it that the haze of grief Makes former gladness loom so great? 1851 H. MAYO *Pop. Superstit.* 101 The facts which loom so large in the dawning light. 1875 STUBBS *Const. Hist.* III. xviii. 26 Political difficulties . . . were looming at no great distance. 1878 BROWNING *La Saisiaz* 42 Shrunk to atom size, That which loomed immense to fancy low before my reason lies.

c. *causative.* To make to loom or appear unnaturally large. *rare.*

1817 *Chron.* in *Ann. Reg.* 473 It possesses the quality of looming, or magnifying objects, . . . making the small billets of wood appear as formidable as trees.

loom, *obs.* form of LAMB, LOAM.

loomb(e), *obs.* form of LAMB, LOOM.

loomer ('lu:mə(r)). [f. LOOM *v.*¹ 2 + -ER¹.] (See quot. 1892.)

1881 *Daily News* 12 Sept. 3/6 The Loomers . . . are still on strike. 1892 *Labour Commission Gloss.*, *Loomers*, those who take the warp as it comes from the 'taper', and prepare it for the loom.

loomery ('lu:məri). [f. LOOM *sb.*² + -ERY.] The place where looms or guillemots flock together for breeding.

1859 MCCLINTOCK *Voy. Fox* 151 Our shooting parties have twice visited a loomery upon Cape Graham. 1882 L. SMITH in *Standard* 22 Aug. 2/5 At Cape Stephen there was a large loomery, and at Cape Forbes there were a few looms.

looming ('lu:mɪŋ), *vbl. sb.*¹ [f. LOOM *v.*² + -ING¹.] A coming indistinctly into view.

1627 CAPT. SMITH *Seaman's Gram.* xi. 53 The looming of a ship is her prospectiue, that is, as she doth shew great or little. 1634 *Relat. Ld. Baltimore's Plantat.* (1865) 7 At the first loaming of the ship vpon the river, wee found . . . all the Countrey in Armes. 1684 *Bucaniers Amer.* (1698) II. 84 This day we saw the looming of a very high land. 1790 ROY in *Phil. Trans.* LXXX. 266 Wherever the most faint looming of the land in a very clear day can be discerned. 1807 *Europ. Mag.* LII. 441/2 [Sailor *loq.*] 'Split me but I know the loaming of the land hereabouts.' 1829 *Nat. Philos. Optics* xviii. 56 (U.K.S.) The elevation of coasts, ships, and mountains above their usual level, when seen in the distant horizon, has been long known and described under the name of Looming. 1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp.* ix. (1856) 69 No evidences of refraction visible, except some slight loomings of the more distant bergs. 1861 C. J. ANDERSON *Okavango*

vii. 87 A crashing and cracking . . . announced the approach of elephants; in a few moments afterwards the looming of a dozen huge unwieldy figures in the distance told of their arrival.

fig. a 1839 GALT *Demon of Destiny* VII. (1840) 50 Tremendous loomings of eternal things.

looming ('lu:mɪŋ), *vbl. sb.*² [f. LOOM *v.*¹ + -ING¹.] The action or process of 'mounting' the warp on the loom. In quot. *attrib.*

1851 L. D. B. GORDON in *Art Jnl. Illust. Catal.* p. vii**/1 The warp was then taken from this [sizing-] machine to a machine for winding it on a roller-beam, after which it was taken to the looming-frame, and next to the loom.

looming ('lu:mɪŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. LOOM *v.*² + -ING².] That looms, in the senses of the *vb.*

1855 M. ARNOLD *New Sirens* 182 In the midst of river-meadows Where the looming deer are laid. 1876 T. HARDY *Ethelberta* (1890) 217 As if divers social wants and looming penousness had never been within her experience. 1876 OUIDA *Winter City* vi. 119 Her silvery marabouts glancing like hoar-frost in the shadows of the looming walls.

loon (lun), *sb.*¹ Chiefly *Sc.* and *north. dial.* Forms: 5 lowen, 5-6 loone, 6 lound, 6-9 loun(e), lown(e), 7- loon. [In 16th c. *lowen*, *lowne*, rhyming with *chenoun*, *downe*. Of obscure origin; the early forms do not favour the current hypothesis of connexion with early mod. Du. *loen* 'homo stupidus' (Plantijn and Kilian) which seems to be known only from dictionaries. The ON. *lúenn*, beaten, benumbed, weary, exhausted (pa. *ppl.* of *lýja* to beat, thrash) has been suggested as a possible etymon. The order of development of the senses is somewhat uncertain.]

1. A worthless person; a rogue, scamp (esp. in *false loon*, to play the loon); a sluggard, idler.

c 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 7957 þe clerkis þat were þare, leþir lowens [rime chenouns]. c 1470 HENRYSON *Fables* 2413 in *Anglia* IX. 475 Than lichtlic in the bukket lap the loun . . . The tod come hailland vp, the wolf yeid doun. 1508 KENNEDY *Flyting w. Dunbar* 485 Fra honest folk deuoide this lathly lown. 1514 BARCLAY *Eclog.* ii. (1570) Biiij, That men shall call the malapart or dronke, Or an abbey lowne or limmer [printed limmer] of a monke. 1548 PATTEN *Exped. Scot.* G. viii b, Cum here loundes, cum here tykes. 1571 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xxviii. 68 To loup on lassis, lait, and play the Lowne. 1590 MARLOWE *Edw. II.* I. iv. 82 For shame, subscribe, and let the lowne depart. a 1600 MONTGOMERIE *Misc. Poems* xxxiii. 36 Let not sik loons with teatings 300 allure. 1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* II. iii. 95 He held them [breeches] all to deere, With that he cald the Tailor Lowne. 1605 — *Mach.* v. iii. 11 The diuell damne thee blakke, thou cream-fac'd Loon. 1637 RUTHERFORD *Lett.* (1862) I. 289 Looking on with their hands folded behind their back when loons are running with the spoil of Zion on their back. 1674-91 RAY *N.C. Words* 47 The Scots say, a fausse, i.e. false Loon. 1700 DRYDEN *Cock & Fox* 589 But the false loon who cou'd not work his will By open force employ'd his flat'ring skill. 1762 CHURCHILL *Prophecy* *Famine* Poems I. 114 When with a foreign loon she stole away. 1851 LONGF. *Gold. Leg.* iv. *Refectory*, Out upon him, the lazy loon! *appositively.* 16 . . . in Row *Hist. Kirk* (Wodrow Soc.) 392 Christ's minister may not preach Christ's trueth, if a loun minister neare by him have taught lies, except the Bishop give him leave so to doe.

b. Of a woman: A strumpet, concubine.

c 1560 A. SCOTT *Poems* (S.T.S.) iv. 87 The gayest grittest loon. c 1600 in Gordon Fraser *Wigtown* (1877) 392 Bad hir swithe [printed snyithe] pack hir furthe harlot lowne. 1714 RAMSAY *Elegy J. Cowper* vii, He ken'd the bawds and louns fou well. a 1800 in Scott *Minstr. Scot. Bord.* (1802) II. 68, I trow some may has plaid the lown. 1828 SCOTT *F.M. Perth* ii, Thou art too low to be their lawful love, and too high to be their unlawful loon.

2. A man of low birth or condition; in phrase *lord and loon*. Now only *arch.*

1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* (1858) I. 45 Thus for ane loon than lichlyit is ane lord. 1548 PATTEN *Exped. Scot.* I viii b, The Lurdein was, in a maner, all one wyth the Lorde, and the Lounde wyth the Larde. 1608 SHAKS. *Per.* iv. vi. 20 Wee should haue both Lorde and Lowne, if the peevish baggage would but gie way to customers. a 1650 *Capt. Carr* in *Furnivall Percy Folio* I. 81, 'I will not geve over my hous,' she saithe, 'Neither for lord nor lowne.' 1840 BARHAM *Ingol. Leg.*, 'Monstre' Balloon, The peer and the peasant, the lord and the loon.

3. A boor, lout, clown; an untaught, ill-bred person.

1619 *Bk. Demeanor* 12 in *Babees Bk.*, With manlike cheere, Not like a rustic lowne. 1784 *Unfortunate Sensibility* I. 133, I contrasted him with the ill-bred loons who had addressed my mother in my behalf. 1790 BURNS *Ep. R. Graham* 11 [He] Came shaking hands wi' wabster lowns. 1798 COLERIDGE *Anc. Mar.* I. iii, Now get thee hence, thou grey-beard Loon. 1828 SCOTT *F.M. Perth* vii, Go to your Provost, you loral loons. 1872 BLACKIE *Lays Highl.* 49 A titled loon of high degree.

4. A fellow, man, 'chap'.

a 1550 *Christis Kirke* Gr. xii, The wyves . . . fand lyfe in the loun. 1728 STARRAT *To Ramsay* 15 in *R.'s Poems*, And learn'd the Latin louns sic springs to play As gars the world gang dancing to this day. 1901 *Scotsman* 28 Feb. 8/3 Wherever Moray loons may gather.

5. A boy, lad, youth.

c 1560 A. SCOTT *Poems* (S.T.S.) ii. 107 For thair wee nowdir lad not loun Mycht eit ane baikin loche For fowness. 1659-60 PEPYS *Diary* 11 Jan., I . . . went in to see Crowley who was now grown a very great loon and very tame. 1791 BOSWELL *Johnson* 17 Sept. an. 1773, The usual figure of a Sky-boy is a loun with bare legs and feet. 1821 CLARE *Vill. Minstr.* II. 75 Urging each loun to leave his sports in fear. 1891 'H. HALIBURTON' *Ochil Idylls* 127 As when ye roamed, a hardy loon, Upon the banks o' May. 1893 CROCKETT

Stickit Minister (1894) 202 The family . . . consisted of three loons and a lassie.

loon (lu:n), *sb.*² [App. an alteration of LOOM *sb.*² q.v., perh. by assimilation to prec. *sb.*] A name for certain aquatic birds.

1. a. Any bird of the genus *Colymbus*, esp. the Great Northern Diver (*C. glacialis*), remarkable for its loud cry.

1634 W. WOOD *New Eng. Prosp.* (1865) 34 The Loone is an ill shap'd thing like a Cormorant. 1672 JOSSELYN *New Eng. Rarities* 12 The Loone is a Water Fowl, alike in shape to the Wobble. 1678 RAY *Willughby's Ornith.* 341 Greatest speckled-Diver, or Loon. 1759 B. STILLINGFL. tr. *Biberg's Econ. Nature Misc. Tracts* (1762) 90 The diver or loon . . . lays also two eggs. 1766 PENNANT *Zool.* (1768) II. 414 On the Thames they [the grey speckled divers] are called Sprat loons, for they attend that fish during its continuance in the river. 1831 A. WILSON & BONAPARTE'S *Amer. Ornith.* III. 255 *Colymbus glacialis* . . . Great Northern Diver, or Loon. 1839 MARRYAT *Diary Amer. Ser. 1.* I. 187 Listening to the whistling of the solitary loon. 1860 *All Year Round* No. 75-586 The loons hallooed and laughed at our approach. 1880 FITZGIBBON *Trip to Manitoba* ix. 101 The weird cry of the loon diving.

b. In phrases with *loon's* (see *quots.*). Also freq. as *crazy as a loon* (in reference to its actions in escaping from danger and its wild cry) and *varr.*; so, as *drunk as a loon*; to *hunt the loon* (see *quot.* 1880).

1830 *Kentucky Intelligencer* (Flemingsburg) 29 May 4 Patton informed me that McLaughlin had just gone from Elizabethtown, and was 'drunk as a loon'. 1834 C. A. DAVIS *Lett. J. Downing* 42, I saw thru' it in a minute, and made it all as strait as a loon's leg. 1834 S. SMITH *Sel. Lett. J. Downing* 110 He begun to sing out like a loon for us to come and take him. 1840 C. F. HOFFMAN *Greyslaer* I. i. xi. 129 After tramping for twenty-four hours on a stretch, with not even a loon's nap at the end of it. 1845 C. M. KIRKLAND *Western Clearings* 83 Why, you're both as crazy as loons! 1865 'MARK TWAIN' in Harte & 'Twain' *Sk. Sixties* (1926) 163 Our reserve . . . came filing down the street as drunk as loons. 1880 *Harper's Mag.* Dec. 31 Miss Lois had been hunting the loon with a hand-net—a Northern way of phrasing the wearing of the willow. 1931 W. FAULKNER *Sanctuary* vi. 57 You're as crazy as a loon. 1934 J. T. FARRELL *Young Manhood* xxiv. 398 Jesus, I'm drunk as a loon. I'm drunk, Kelly. Drunk. 1951 *Publ. Amer. Dial. Soc.* xv. 66 Crazy as a loon.

c. *transf.* A crazy person; a simpleton.

Perhaps influenced by LOONY *a.* and *sb.*

1885 'C. E. CRADDOCK' *Prophet Gt. Smoky Mts.* xii. 230 But ye air a smart man ter that loon, fur, . . . he dunno he air a loon. 1918 C. SANDBURG *Cornhuskers* 99, I am a loon about the sea. 1945 *Coast to Coast* 1944 72 There we were, bottled up in camp because the loon in charge couldn't get the order signed for the trucks to leave.

2. a. The Great Crested Grebe (*Podiceps cristatus*). b. The Little Grebe or Dabchick (*P. fluvialis* or *minor*).

1678 RAY *Willughby's Ornith.* 339 The greater Loon or Arsfoot. *Ibid.* 340 The Didapper, or Dipper, or Dobchick, or small Doucker, Loon, or Arsfoot. 1766 PENNANT *Zool.* (1768) II. 395, 398. 1828 FLEMING *Hist. Brit. Anim.* 131 [*Podiceps cristatus*, . . . Greater Loon. *Ibid.* 132 *P. minor*, . . . Small Loon. 1880 *Times* 28 Sept. 4/4 Loon is a name for a small bird of the grebe tribe, and much better known as the dabchick.

3. An early type of guided missile developed by the U.S. Navy.

1947 *Newsweek* 17 Mar. 64/2 The Navy also displayed a 'bat bomb' and a 'loon', two hitherto secret radio-controlled missiles. 1951 COGGINS & PRATT *Rockets, Jets, Guided Missiles & Space Ships* iii. [28/1] Later the [U.S.] Navy built its own improved version of the V-1, called the 'Loon'. It can be launched from a submarine far at sea in a surprise attack against a harbor or convoy. 1952 *Jane's Fighting Ships* 1952-53 410/1 'Loon' missile is contained in a watertight steel hangar and takes off from a ramp fixed to the submarine's deck.

4. *attrib.*, as *loon-skin*.

1807 P. GASS *Jrnl.* 166 Some have robes made of muskrat skins. . . and I saw some of loon-skins.

Hence 'looning *nonce-wd.*, the cry of the loon.

1857 THOREAU *Maine W.* (1894) 307 This of the loon—I do not mean its laugh, but its looning,—is a long-drawn call, as it were, sometimes singularly human to my ear.

loon (lu:n), *sb.*³ *dial.* (Cheshire). Also 7 lound, loone, 9 (? *erron.*) loom. [? Corruption of *lond LAND sb.*¹] = *LAND sb.*¹ 7.

1611 *Will* (Cheshire) in 31st *Rep. Comm. Inq. Charities* (1837) 361 Two butts of ground containing one lound. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 136/2 Butt is half the quantity of a Loon. *Ibid.* 137/1 [see *LAND sb.*¹ 7]. 1844 PALIN in *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* V. 1. 62 A large portion of the flat clay-land has been formed, ages ago, into butts or loons, varying in width from 15 to 50 feet. 1855 MORTON *Cycl. Agric.* II. 724/2 *Looms*, (Chesh.), are wide lands, wider than butts.

loon (lu:n), *sb.*⁴ *colloq.* [f. the vb.] *pl.* A style of close-fitting casual trousers widely flared from the knees to the ankles. Also (in *sing.*) *attrib.*, as *loon pants, trousers*.

1971 *Melody Maker* 13 Nov. 50 (Advt.), New velvet and cord loon pants with 28" flare. . . New cotton drill loons and military trousers. 1972 *Guardian* 15 Aug. 197/3 As dead as tucked up loon pants. 1974 'D. CRAIG' *Whose Little Girl are You?* v. 94 They had bloody long-hairs in the police now and kids in loon trousers. 1974 D. WINSOR *Death Convention* xii. 98, I wriggled into a pair of brown velvet loons, dropped a cream lace tunic over them.

loon (lu:n), *v.* [Etym. unknown.] *intr.* Esp. of young people: to spend one's leisure time in a

pleasurable way, e.g. by dancing to popular music; to lie *about* or wander *about*. So 'looner, one who loons; 'looning *vbl. sb.* Cf. LOON *sb.*⁴

1966 *Melody Maker* 30 July 8/6 The younger members of the MM staff spend a lot of time doing something called 'looning'. To judge by their general condition the next morning I gather this is what used to be known as 'raving'. 1969 *It* 4-17 July 12/2 It's sort of music essentially to loon about to. 1969 *Daily Tel.* 14 July 11 (*heading*) Long enough to loon in. *Ibid.*, A fashion designer . . . has just completed his first collection of clothes aimed purely for after work. He calls them 'looning' clothes. 1969 *Melody Maker* 13 Sept. 12/4 In the company of looners like Eric Burdon and Brian Auger, Zoot was the king looner. Zoot became a much beloved symbol of good fun and good time music. 1971 *It* 2-16 June 21/3 Children and the younger adults alike looning about in wonderful costumes.

loon(e), *obs.* form of LOAN.

†'loonery. *Obs.* In 6- lounrie, -y, 7 lownry. [f. LOON *sb.*¹ + -ERY.] The disposition and habits of a loon or rascal; lechery, villany.

1508 DUNBAR *Flyting w. Kennedie* 100 Thow art bot Gluncoch with thy giltin hippis, That for thy loouny mony a leisch hes fyld. 1567 *Satir. Poems Reform.* viii. 37 Euir pe mair pow wald be trowit, The les pi loounrie Is allowit. 1606 ROLLOCK *On 2 Thess.* 114 In thy lownry thou cannot haue an eye to God. 1686 G. STUART *Joco-ser. Disc.* 47 Upon trial found a rogue For all his lownry was discovered.

loong, *obs.* form of LUNG.

loongee, loonghie, *var.* forms of LUNGI.

†'loon-slatt, *slang. Obs. rare*⁰. [Perh. f. LOON *sb.*¹ + SLATT (*slang*) half-crown.] A name for the Scottish merk, the value of which in the 17th c. was 13½d, the proverbial amount of the hangman's fee. (Cf. *quot.* 1785 s.v. HANGMAN.) a 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew, Loon-slatt*, a Thirteen Pence half Penny.

loony ('lu:ni), *a.* and *sb. colloq.* Also looney, lunny. [Shortened form of LUNATIC + -Y.]

A. *adj.* 1. Lunatic, crazed, daft, dazed, demented, foolish, silly.

1872 B. HARTE *Heiress of Red Dog* (1879) 93 You're that looney sort of chap that lives over yonder, ain't ye? 1883 E. C. MANN *Psychol. Med.* 424 (Cent.) His fits were nocturnal, and he had frequent 'lunny spells' as he called them. 1900 F. W. BULLEN *With Christ at Sea* xiii. 253, I sh'd a ben fair loony long ago.

2. *Pol.* Of (the members of) a political faction or tendency: unacceptably radical; extremist, fanatical. Esp. as *loony left* and *derivs.* Cf. HARD *a.* 12 d and *lunatic fringe* s.v. LUNATIC *sb.* 1 c.

1977 *Economist* 2 Apr. (Survey) 22/1 The views of the loony left are well known in the democratic world. 1983 *N. Y. Times* 29 July 44/6 A military analyst here attributed the change in policy to 'a loony, fringe group'. 1985 *N. Y. Times Mag.* 24 Feb. 28/5 'Red Dawn', described widely as of the loony-right and paranoid, was not a very good movie. 1985 *Economist* 16 Nov. 41/3 It could be a picture of complacency, corruption, cronyism, loony-leftism or all four. 1987 *City Limits* 19 Feb. 6 The press has branded Deirdre Wood a 'loony lefty'.

B. *sb.* 1. A lunatic.

1884 *St. James's Gaz.* 29 Mar. 6/2 An excellent system whereby one loony was brought to bear upon another. 1897 KIPLING *Captains Courageous* 27 Dad sez loonies can't shake out a straight yarn.

2. **loony bin** [BIN *sb.* 7], a facetious term for a mental hospital; also *fig.* and *ellipt.*; **loony-doctor slang**, a doctor who treats mental illnesses, a psychiatrist.

1919 WODEHOUSE *My Man Jeeves* 195 If you're absolutely off your rocker, but don't find it convenient to be scooped into a lunny-bin, you simply explain . . . it was just your Artistic Temperament. 1921 — *Indiscretions of Archie* xxv. 303 Nine out of ten of them had views on Art which would have admitted them to any looney-bin, and no questions asked. 1938 J. PHELAN *Lifer* xix. 201 Left him behind us there, we did, stone balmy. Finished in a loony. 1942 N. STRETFIELD *I ordered Table for Six* 216 Mrs. Frawley must have thought him fit for a loony bin. 1959 *New Statesman* 28 Mar. 434/3 In short, I do not want men to live for ever in a sort of global loony-bin. 1962 J. SYMONDS *Bezill* 68 Yes, Aunt Marion. She's locked up, you know, in the looney bin. 1974 *Times* 9 Feb. 10/4 (*heading*) In the looney bin. 1925 WODEHOUSE *Carry on, Jeeves!* vi. 139 Old Sir Roderick, who's a loony-doctor and nothing but a loony-doctor, however much you may call him a nerve-specialist. 1936 BENTLEY & ALLEN *Trent's Own Case* iv. 39 'Once, I remember, he said that the worst of these loony-doctors—' 'Did he say "loony-doctors"?' 1960 WODEHOUSE *Jeeves in Offing* ii. 18 She's browsing with Sir Roderick Glossop, the loony-doctor.

loop (lup), *sb.*¹ Forms: 5-6 loupe, 6 loppe, *Sc.* loupe, 7 lope, loope, 7- loop. [Of obscure etymology.]

Prof. Skeat (*Concise Etym. Dict.*) suggests that the word may be a ON. *hloup, hlaup LEAP sb.*, comparing the Sw. *löp-knut*, Da. *lob-knude, lob-øie*, running-knot. These compounds, however, seem to be merely modern Germanisms; the relevant sense of the verb, Sw. *löpa*, Da. *løbe*, being app. foreign to early Scandinavian, and due to the influence of the corresponding G. *laufen* (LG. *löpen*). Further, the mod.Sc. form of ON. *hloup* would be regularly *loup*, pronounced (lup), whereas the word *loop* is in Sc. pronounced (lup); the spelling *loope* in G. Douglas is ambiguous, but prob. represents (lup); cf. *drowpe* = droop. The Irish and Gael. *lub*, formerly suggested by Prof. Skeat, presents at least a noteworthy resemblance of sound and meaning to the Eng. word.]

1. a. The doubling or return into itself of a portion of a string, cord, thong, or the like, so as to leave an aperture between the parts; the portion so doubled, commonly fastened at the ends. Often used as an ornament for dress (cf. *loop-lace*). † *crochets and loops*: hooks and eyes. † to *prick in the loop*: to play FAST AND LOOSE: cf. *pricking in the garter* (GARTER *sb.* 7).

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 2806 Paris with pyne, & his pure brother, . . . Lauset loupis fro the le; lachyn in Ancres. c 1450 *Bk. Curtasye* 446 in *Babeys Bk.*, With crochettis and loupys sett on lyour. 1513 DOUGLAS *Aeneis* v. v. 66 The todir part [of a snake cut in two] lamyt, clynshis and makis hir byde, In lowpis thrawin and lynkis of hir hyde. 1530 PALSGR. 241/1 Loupe to holde a button, *fermeau*. 1551 MATHEW *Bible, Exod. xxvi.* 4 Then shalt thou make loupes of lacyncete coloure, alonge by the edge of y^e one curtayne. 1657-8 in Swayne *Churchw. Acc. Sarum* (1896) 332 A Crooke and Loope to put y^e Sword in, 2s. 6d. 1669 *STURMY Mariner's Mag.* v. xii. 49 There is a Brass Pin in the Center at C for to hang the Plummet and String, with the Loope upon. 1690 EVELYN *Ladies Dressing-R., Fops Dict.* 21 *Sultane*, a gown trimm'd with Buttons and Loops. 1718 LADY M. W. MONTAGU *Let. to C'tess Mar* 10 Mar., Those gold loops so common on birthday coats. 1762-71 H. WALPOLE *Vertue's Anecd. Paint.* (1786) V. 118 A woman . . . in . . . a cloak with loops hanging behind. 1771-2 *Ess. fr. Batchelor* (1773) II. 66 This is the identical Jack, who played prick in the loop with so many Lord Lieutenants, and cheated them all. 1782 COWPER *Gilpin* 113 The cloak did fly . . . Till, loop and button failing both, At last it flew away. 1802 C. JAMES *Milit. Dict.*, *Loop*, is . . . used to signify an ornamental part of a regimental hat. 1815 ELPHINSTONE *Acc. Caubul* (1842) I. 351 There are rows of buttons and loops down the breast of the tunic. 1879 BUTCHER & LANG *Odysse.* 73 And fixed the oars in leathern loops all orderly. 1890 JULIA P. BALLARD *Moths & Butterflies* 120 A loop-and-link as if he had begun to make a chain. 1891 W. C. SYDNEY *Eng. 18th Cent.* II. 110 So late as 1799 . . . footmen wore their hair tied up behind in a thick loop called a hoop.

b. *spec.* in *Needlework* (see *quots.*).

1880 *Plain Hints Needlework* 93 To speak correctly, we believe it can be proved that we should speak of a *mesh* in netting, a *loop* in knitting. 1882 CAULFIELD & SAWARD *Dict. Needlework, Loop*, a term used instead of stitch in Crochet, Knitting, Netting, and Tatting. In Lace-making the word Loop is sometimes employed instead of Picot.

c. *Mining.* (See *quot.* 1891.)

1883 GRESLEY *Gloss. Coal Mining*, It [the D Link] is a loop in which one man is lowered and raised in an engine-pit. 1891 *Labour Commission Gloss., Loops*, slings attached to the end of the ropes which formerly drew the corves to the pit-mouth of a coal mine. 1897 *Westm. Gaz.* 13 May 7/1 There were about 200 men in the pit, who had to be brought out by another shaft in loops.

d. = LOOPFUL.

1901 *Brit. Med. Jrnl.* No. 2089 *Epit. Med. Lit.* 8 A loop of this second dilution is placed . . . on each cover glass.

e. U.S. The looped portion of a lasso. f. = NOOSE *sb.* 1.

1907 S. E. WHITE *Arizona Nights* I. v. 93 Some few whirled the loop, but most cast it with a quick flip. 1933, etc. [see HONDA]. 1944 *Living off Land* vii. 138 Knots . . . nooses (or loops). 1970 G. R. STEWART *Amer. Place-Names* 264/1 *Loop Texas*: so called because the postmaster-to-be, at the time of suggesting a name, was playing with the loop of his lasso.

2. A ring or curved piece of metal, etc. employed in various ways, e.g. for the insertion of a bolt, ramrod, or rope, as a handle for lifting, etc.; *dial.* a door-hinge.

1674-91 RAY *N.C. Words* 44 A Loop; An Hinge of a Door. 1715 DESAGULIERS *Fires Impr.* 131 A Cover . . . with a Loop to move it easily. 1735 DYCHE & PARDON *Dict., Loop*, . . . in a Gun, tis a small Hole in the Barrel, to fasten it to the Stock or Carriage by. 1802 C. JAMES *Milit. Dict.*, *Loop*, in a ship-carriage, made of iron, . . . through which the ropes or tackle pass, whereby the guns are moved. 1824 P. HAWKER *Instr. Yng. Sportsm.* (ed. 3) 54 Parts of a Gun. . . *Loops*, eyes to barrel which receive the bolts that fasten it into the stock. 1847 *Infantry Man.* (1854) 33 Put it [the ramrod] into the loops. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Loops of a Gun-carriage*, the iron eye-bolts to which the tackles are hooked. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, *Loop*, a sleeve or collar, as that upon the middle of a neck-yoke. 1878 JEWETT *Ceramic Art* I. 15 It has on its central band four projecting handles or loops, which are pierced. Nine other looped examples, from Cornwall. 1881 GREENER *Gun* 239 The ribs are then soft-soldered on, and the loop fitted in.

3. Something having the shape of a loop, e.g. a line traced on paper, a part of a written character (as the upper part of the usual script *l*, *h*, *l*), a part of the apparent path of a planet, a bend of a river.

1668 WILKINS *Real Char.* iv. i. 388 Adverbs . . . may be expressed by a Loop in the same place. 1814 SCOTT *Lines to Dk. Buccleuch* 13 Aug. in *Lockhart* xxxiii, For this mighty shoal of leviathans lay On our lee-beam a mile, in the loop of the bay. 1818 — *Rob Roy* I, I wish . . . you would write a more distinct current hand. . . and open the loops of your l's. 1851 MAYNE REID *Scalp Hunt.* xviii. 127 Our path trended away from the river, crossing its numerous 'loops'. 1865 DICKENS *Mut. Fr.* III. x, He set out . . . described a loop, turned, and went back again. 1880 C. & F. DARWIN *Movem. Pl.* 2 The apex often travels in a zig-zag line, or makes small subordinate loops or triangles. 1900 R. C. THOMPSON *Rep. Magicians Nineveh* II. p. lxxxix, Jupiter . . . appears to have formed a 'loop' near Regulus. 1900 *Blackw. Mag.* July 58/1 James Bay, the Southern loop of Hudson's Bay.

4. *spec.* in scientific and technical applications.

a. *Anat.* A looped vessel or fibre. *loop of Henle*, the looped part of a uriniferous tubule. 1846 TOYNBEE in *Medico-Chirurg. Trans.* XXIX. 309 Loops, convolutions, and dilatations, freely intercommunicating, characterize the tubuli of the surface.

1858 H. GRAY *Anat.* 442 Occasionally the elementary [nerve-] fibres are dispersed in terminal loops or plexuses. **1885** LANOIS & STIRLING *Human Physiol.* II. 518 The spiral tubule... passes into the descending portion of Henle's loop.

b. Zool. In brachiopods, the folding of the brachial appendages.

1851-6 WOODWARD *Mollusca* 211 In *Terebratula* and *Thecidium* it [the internal skeleton] takes the form of a loop, which supports the brachial membrane, but does not strictly follow the course of the arms. **1860** REEVE *Elem. Conchol.* II. 182 In *Terebratula dilatata*... the loops are long. **1881** P. M. DUNCAN in *Academy* 19 Mar. 210 The comparative sizes are also given, and the internal skeleton or loop also.

c. Math. (See quot. 1877.)

1858 J. BOOTH in *Proc. Roy. Soc.* IX. 261 The difference between the lengths of the loop and the infinite branch is equal to an arc of the parabola together with a right line. **1877** W. K. CLIFFORD in *Math. Papers* (1882) 243 A path going along any line from O to very near A, then round A in a very small circle, and then back to O along the same line, will be called a loop. **1891** WOLSTENHOLME *Math. Probl.* 322 Also prove that the area of the loop is...

d. Acoustics. The portion of a vibrating string, column of air, etc., between two nodes.

1878 LO. RAYLEIGH *Theory of Sound* §255 II. 46 Midway between each pair of consecutive nodes there is a loop, or place of no pressure variation. *Ibid.*, The loops are the places of maximum velocity, and the nodes those of maximum pressure variation. **1879** W. H. STONE *Sound* i. 9 The breaking-up of the string into a number of nodes with intervening loops or ventral segments.

e. Railways and Telegraphy. (i) A line of rails or a telegraph wire diverging from, and afterwards returning to, the main line or circuit. Hence in *Electr.*, any complete circuit or path for a current.

1863 CULLEY *Handbk. Electr.* 122 Supposing the resistance of the loop to be 100 units. **1873** *Act 36 & 37 Vict.* c. 56 Sched. I. Note a & b, On single lines of Railway, each connection with a portion of double line at loops, terminal stations, or junctions to be stated. **1878** F. S. WILLIAMS *Midl. Railw.* 132 For some years the Midland... used the loop via Worcester only for the local traffic. **1889** J. K. JEROME *Three Men in Boat* v. They... thought the train was the Southampton express, or else the Windsor loop. **1909** WEBSTER, *Loop*, a complete electric circuit. **1922** GLAZEBROOK *Dict. Appl. Physics* II. 659/1 If a stout wire be temporarily used to connect the two banks of plates inside, the condenser may be measured as a loop at telephonic frequencies. **1967** *Electronics* 6 Mar. 132/1 The feedback loop is formed by connecting the amplifier's inverting input (pin 2) to potentiometer. **1970** J. EARL *Tuners & Amplifiers* iv. 95 Small mains currents can flow in the loops formed by the several earths, and these can induce hum into the system.

(ii) *Electr.* A point on an aerial at which the current or the voltage is a maximum.

1922 GLAZEBROOK *Dict. Appl. Physics* II. 1034/1 A standing wave forms on the simple antenna just as in an organ-pipe with stopped end, there being a node of current at the upper end and a loop at the earthed connection. **1928** [see FEEDER 10 b]. **1968** *Radio Communication Handbk.* (ed. 4) xiii. 3/1 At positions of current loops, the current-to-voltage ratio is high and the wire will behave as a low impedance circuit.

f. In a 'centrifugal railway' or the like: That portion of the path which forms a circuit, along the upper portion of which the passenger travels head downwards. Also, a similar path described by an aeroplane. (Cf. LOOP v. 1. 6.) Phr. to knock for a loop [KNOCK v. 6 e] and varr.

1900 *Scientif. American* 22 Sept. 186/1 [The car] plunges down the incline of 75 feet, whirls round the loop, and reaches the station after running up a heavy grade. **1913** *Aeroplane* 25 Sept. 350/2 M. Pégoud succeeded in looping the loop completely. **1923** *Cosmopolitan* Apr. 84/1 It took Hurricane Sherlock just two boisterous rounds to smite 12-Punch O'Bernstein 'for a loop', as Hurricane put it. **1936** J. G. BRANDON *Pawnshop Murder* v. 46 Something had happened which had knocked even the imperturbable Wibley for the loop. **1968** J. WAINWRIGHT *Web of Silence* 126 Have you lost your marbles, Pewter?... Have you gone for a complete loop? **1969** E. AMBLER *Intercom Conspiracy* (1970) vi. 110, I was really confused. That memorandum threw me for a loop. **1971** *Country Life* 18 Feb. 374/2 It was over Tewkesbury that I pointed my nose at the Mill and did my first loop. **1973** D. RAMSAY *Deadly Discretion* 153 That little charade of hers had knocked him for a loop.

g. Skating. A curve crossing itself, or any of several elaborations upon this.

1869 VANOERVELL & WITHAM *Syst. Figure-Skating* x. 187 The Large Loop. This being done entirely on one edge throughout, requires some medium degree of speed. **1901** *Encycl. Sport* IV. 370/1 Loops are of three kinds—the ordinary variety, the turn loop, and the bracket loop. **1935** *Encycl. Sports* 560/1 'Loop' is effected by over-balancing the body and recovering equilibrium by a quick turn of the foot. **1962** T. D. RICHARDSON *Art of Figure Skating* vii. 60 Loops are not skated in the normal positions... and what is more, they require an entirely different timing. **1973** *Times* 7 Feb. 15/8 Hoffmann was fourth in the rocker but skated the best loops.

h. A configuration in finger-prints.

1880 H. FAULDS in *Nature* 28 Oct. 605/1 The right ring-finger... has an oval whorl, but the corresponding left finger shows an open loop. **1894** 'MARK TWAIN' in *Century Mag.* June 235 The bewildering maze of whorls or curves or loops which constituted the 'pattern' of a 'record' stand out bold and black. **1938** G. W. WILTON *Fingerprints* xvi. 78 Galton had experimented only with thumbprints, grouping his lineations into three classes of arches, loops and whorls. **1970** P. LAURIE *Scotland Yard* ix. 193 There are two basic finger-print patterns: loops, where the lines turn through two right angles, and triradii.

i. A slack length of film, flexible strip, or the like left between two mechanisms to allow for a difference between the supply and take-up motions, esp. (in cinematographic equipment) one between a sprocket that turns continuously and one that turns intermittently.

1912 F. A. TALBOT *Moving Pict.* vii. 70 A slight loop is made at either end of the gate. **1939** SPENCER & WALEY *Cinema To-Day* ii. 25 A flickering motion of these loops absorbs the difference between the steady feed of the sprocket wheels and the intermittent feed of the claw. **1962** G. A. T. BURDETT *Automatic Control Handbk.* ix. 54 When metal strip is being wound or reeled it is usual to form loops in the feed line to allow for flexibility and avoid undue tension.

j. = loop aerial (see 6).

1922 GLAZEBROOK *Dict. Appl. Physics* II. 1058/1 Before the advent of high amplification, it was impracticable to use single loops of manageable dimensions. **1936** *Jrnl. R. Aeronaut. Soc.* XL. 175 To obtain a full direction finding service, it is usual to instal an external circular loop which can be rotated and orientated by the operator when taking a bearing. **1966** *McGraw-Hill Encycl. Sci. & Technol.* I. 445/2 Use of small loops concealed within the set is a standard practice for broadcast receivers in areas where signal strength is high.

k. A length of film or magnetic tape whose ends have been joined to form an endless strip, so that continuous repetition of the recording is made possible (e.g. in rehearsing the synchronization required for dubbing a foreign-language sound track).

1931 K. F. MORGAN in L. Cowan *Recording Sound for Motion Pict.* x. 151 The machine is provided with a film elevator attachment for running a continuous loop of sound track. This attachment is particularly useful for the dubbing of continuous background sounds. **1951** R. SPOTTISWOODE *Film & its Techniques* xii. 355 It is most important [in dubbing]... not to upset the recording order of an emotional scene which has had to be broken down into several loops. **1959** HALAS & MANVELL *Technique Film Animation* xix. 216 Each pencil-test is shot on negative and projected in loops so that it can be viewed over and over again. **1962** A. NISBETT *Technique Sound Studio* 258 A tape loop may be used (a) to provide a repeated sound structure or rhythm (in radiophonics), (b) for an 'atmosphere' track where this is regular in quality, (c) in tape delay techniques. **1968** *Punch* 31 Jan. 153 At the Rank Organisation's Pinewood Studios they tell how Sophia Loren dubbed sixty-four loops in an hour and a half, against an average of ten or twelve loops an hour.

l. A sequence of control operations or activities in which each depends on the result of the previous one; esp. (more fully closed loop), one in which there is feedback, the result of a later operation being made to affect one earlier in the sequence, usu. so as to maintain the output at a desired level.

1945 L. A. MACCOLL *Fund. Theory Servomechanisms* viii. 70 This procedure of adding feedback loops to internal parts of a servomechanism is employed frequently when it is necessary to take special steps to insure that the performances of those parts shall be accurate and reliable. **1948** BROWN & CAMPBELL *Princ. Servomechanisms* vii. 227 Figure... shows internal loop within a main closed loop. **1954** M. H. LAJOY *Industr. Automatic Controls* i. 9 The automatic washing machine which operates on a time basis and is not dependent upon whether or not the clothes are clean is an open loop system. **1962** F. I. OROWAY et al. *Basic Astronautics* ix. 366 There are two basic control systems: the open-loop system and the closed-loop system. The open-loop system is familiar to us all. Examples of this are... a light switch, or the horn button on an automobile... In the closed-loop system a portion of the output is sensed and fed back to the input. The input is then altered to achieve a co-ordinated response at the output... A good example is the modern air conditioning system in which room air is fed back to the thermostat control. **1971** J. Z. YOUNG *Introd. Study Man* vii. 107 Certain cells in the hypothalamus... are very sensitive to slight rises in temperature above the normal (37°C). They then discharge nerve impulses that set in action the mechanisms that cool the body, such as sweating. This cools the blood and switches off the hypothalamus. In order to study such closed-loop feedback systems engineers use the device of 'opening' the loop. This has been done... by putting heating electrodes in the hypothalamus and arranging that they keep it at a constant temperature a few tenths of a degree above normal in spite of the cooling blood.

m. Computers. A sequence of instructions which is executed repeatedly (usu. with an operand that changes in each cycle) until some previously specified criterion is satisfied.

1947 GOLDSTINE & VON NEUMANN in J. von Neumann *Coll. Works* (1963) V. 86 When a simple induction takes place, C travels during each step of the induction over a certain path, at the end of which it returns to its beginning. Hence this path may be visualized as a loop. We will call it an induction loop or a simple induction loop. **1954** *First Gloss. Programming Terminal.* (Assoc. Computing Machinery) 12 *Loop*, the repetition of a group of instructions in a routine. **1955** R. K. RICHARDS *Arithmetic Operations in Digital Computers* xii. 359 Any one program may contain many loops which may interlock one another in a complex manner. **1964** C. DENT *Quantity Surveying by Computer* iii. 28 It will be seen that s in instruction 4 is reduced by unity at every cycle of the loop, by reason of instruction 7, and that eventually... the conditional jump instruction will decide that the number stored by instruction 5 is negative. Control then proceeds with the next sequence according to instruction 9. **1969** P. B. JOROAIN *Condensed Computer Encycl.* 294 The terminating condition test is usually the last instruction of the loop, but it may be anywhere. **1970** O. DOPPING *Computers & Data Processing* xiv. 215 Loops... are basic to the economy of automatic data processing. It costs a few dollars to have an instruction written, but the computer executes it at a price

which may be only a fraction of a cent below what the same operation would cost if it were executed by a human being. The only way of amortizing programming is to arrange for most instructions to be repeated a great number of times.

n. Nuclear Engin. A system of pipes passing through or associated with a reactor that forms a closed circuit (under operating conditions).

1957 *New Scientist* 23 May 33/1 The chemical behaviour of such systems has to be investigated in a reactor by passing a pipe containing a portion of the system under investigation through or close to the reactor core. Such a pipe, with the necessary measuring equipment, is called a test loop. **1958** H. ETHERINGTON *Nucl. Engin. Handbk.* v. 142 To satisfy the demand for testing operation under conditions of high temperature and pressure in those reactors using a primary water loop, high-pressure loops have been developed. Questions of fuel stability, heat transfer, water chemistry, radiation-accelerated corrosion, fission-product leakage, and fuel stability under desired operating conditions may be answered in high-pressure water loops. **1974** *Times* 21 Jan. 15/2 The CEBG's first two plants... would be the 52nd and 53rd of their type—the Westinghouse four-loop design, in which a single reactor is linked to four steam-generating boilers. **1974** *Encycl. Brit. Macropædia* XII. 897/1 Pressurized water both cools the reactor and carries away the fission-produced heat through the primary system (or loop) to a heat exchanger... The pressurized water then circulates back through the reactor in a constant cycle. In the secondary loop (which is sealed off from the radioactive primary coolant water) the water boils and expands into steam.

o. A type of intra-uterine contraceptive device.

Cf. LIPPES LOOP.

1962 [see LIPPES LOOP]. **1965** *Guardian* 28 May 6/3 The medical council has authorized the intra-uterine contraceptive device... The IUCD would nearly always prevent pregnancy... The 'loops'... cost only a few pence. **1967** *Times* 9 Oct. 4/4 [Pakistan] Although the 1970 target of 500,000 vasectomies and five million loop insertions might seem low, the main object was to retard or halt the growing birth rate. **1971** *Petticoat* 17 July 6/4 There's one excellent method (the coil or loop) only suitable for someone who's already had a baby. **1974** *Guardian* 25 Mar. 10 Will the loop make your periods more painful? If you have comfortable periods before you have a loop fitted, you are unlikely to develop painful periods afterwards.

5. (See quotes.) [Perh. a different word.]

1674-91 RAY S. & E.C. *Words* 105 A Loop; A Rail of Pales, or Bars join'd together like a Gate, to be removed in and out at pleasure. **1825** FORBY *Voc. E. Anglia, Loop*, the part of a pale-fence between one post and another.

6. attrib. and Comb., as loop-handle, -head, -lock, method, -net, road, system, way; loop-maker; loop-like, -shaped adjs.; loop aerial, antenna Radio, an aerial consisting of one or more loops of wire; loop-artery, an artery that forms a loop alongside the main-duct; loop-drag, -eye (see quotes.); loop film, a loop (sense 4 k) of cinematographic film; loop-knot, †(a) a reef-knot (obs.); (b) a single knot tied in a doubled cord, so as to leave a loop beyond the knot (1875 in Knight *Dict. Mech.*); loop-lace, (a) a kind of ornament consisting of a series of loops; (b) a kind of lace consisting of patterns worked on a ground of fine net; hence loop-laced a.; loop-line, (a) see 4 e; (b) a fishing-line used with the loop-rod (q.v.) to which it is attached by a loop; loop pile (see quot. 1963); loop-rod, a spliced fishing-rod with a strong loop of horse-hair at the top for the attachment of the line; loop-stitch, a kind of fancy stitch consisting of loops; also as v. trans., to connect or attach by means of loop-stitches; so loop-stitching, such work; loop system, a method of connecting electrical supply points (as lamp roses) by taking the wires to each point from terminals at its switch and at the previous supply point, instead of making a separate joint elsewhere in the circuit; loop-test (see quot.); loop-tube = looped tube (see LOOPED ppl. a. 1); loop-work, work consisting of loops or looped stitches; also attrib.; loop-worm = LOOPER 1; loop yarn (see quot. 1940).

1913 *Year-Bk. Wireless Electr.* 314 For the directive aerial, the writer had been employing a closed circuit or *loop aerial, tuned with a condenser. **1966** J. P. HAWKER *Outl. Radio & Television* xxii. 367 The main advantage of the loop aerial is the two sharp null positions as the loop is rotated, occurring when the plane of the loop is parallel to the wave front. **1968** M. WOODHOUSE *Rock Baby* xiii. 131, I packed the D.F. set, the loop aerial, and the little transceiver into my rucksack. **1906** J. A. FLEMING *Princ. Electr. Wave Electr.* iv. 280 (caption) Stationary potential oscillations set up on *loop antennæ. **1932** F. E. TERMAN *Radio Engin.* xvi. 588 All practical direction-finding systems make use of a loop antenna. **1968** A. L. WEEKS *Antenna Engin.* ii. 56 Small loop antennas are frequently employed for low-frequency receiving applications. **1899** *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VI. 239 The blood can enter at each end of the short *loop arteries. **1881** RAYMOND *Mining Gloss.*, *Loop-drag, an eye at the end of a rod through which tow is passed for cleaning bore-holes. **1868** JOYNSON *Metals* 19 Vertical bars, to which they [horizontal bands] are attached by *loop-eyes or strong screw-bolts. **1940** *Chambers's Techn. Dict.* 510/2 *Loop film, the same as band film or cycle film. **1957** *Oxf. Pocket Bk. Athletic Training* (ed. 2) 9 Get a loop film taken of your technique at normal and slow motion speeds. **1949** W. F. ALBRIGHT *Archæol. of Palestine* vi. 115 These craters were supplied with two tilted horizontal *loop-handles. **1969** E. H. PINTO *Treen* 387 Some 19th-century planes have 17th-century type 'loop' handles. **1876** J. S. INGRAM *Centenn.*

Exposition ix. 318 These were the larger and most important part of the exhibit, while the rest was made up of... prop nuts, *loop heads, offsets and stay ends. 1795 HUTTON *Math. Dict.* s.v. *Knot*, A *Loop knot [explained as = reef-knot]. 1894 *Outing* (U.S.) XXIV. 351/2 We took a stout rope, made a strong loop-knot in it for each person. 1632 J. HAYWARD tr. *Biondi's Eromena* 52 The sleeves... were cut from the highest to the lowest part... and rejoined with small blacke *loope-lace. 1683 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1797/4 A new-fashion'd Campaign Coat... gold Loop-Lace down the Seams. 1883 *Daily News* 22 Oct. 7/1 Common Valenciennes and loop laces. 1691 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2686/4 One Flanders *Loop-laced Combing-cloth. 1896 *Pop. Sci. Monthly* Feb. 535 A tendency to draw a *looplike rudimentary contour soon emerges. 1859 G. A. SALA *Twice round Clock* 261 Then from the beginning of Italian opera in England, a grand trunk line extending to our days, I shunt off on to innumerable little branches and *loop-lines. 1869 *Bradshaw's Railway Manual* XXI. 115 A loop line from Peterborough, through Boston and Lincoln, rejoining the main line at Retford. 1885 D. WEBSTER *Angler & Loop-Rod* iv. 71, I... constantly use the spliced rod and loop-line. 1908 *Daily Chron.* 16 May 1/5 The loop-line railway linking up all the railway termini. 1956 *Railway Mag.* Nov. 745/1 The up main and goods loop lines were destroyed or heavily damaged for about 70 yd. 1970 *Ibid.* Oct. 585/2 Passenger trains were diverted over the loop line via Lochwinnoch which is rarely used by other than freight services. 1888 G. M. HOPKINS *Poems* (1918) 90 Then with *loop-locks Forward falling...his twiny boots Fast he opens. 1727 *BOYER Fr. Dict.*, *Loop-maker, *faiseur d'Agréments*. 1901 L. W. WATERHOUSE *Conduit Wiring* 51 The wiring in this building has been carried out entirely on the *'loop' method, there being no joints in any of the wires or cables. 1869 *Game Laws Illinois in Fur, Fin & Feather* (1872) 175 That it shall be unlawful... to take or catch fish... by means of any seine, gill-net, trammel net, pike-net, or *loop-net. 1924 R. BEAUMONT *Carpets & Rugs* vii. 262 The *loop pile may wear flat or bare, but it remains part of the carpet structure. 1963 *Which?* Mar. 69/1 A loop pile carpet has closed loops while a cut pile has the top of the loop cut open. 1909 *Daily Mail* 5 Aug. 5/2 To construct *loop-roads for fast motor traffic round villages. 1960 *New Left Rev.* July-Aug. 23/1 Loop roads for buses would penetrate some distance into the pedestrian precinct. 1963 *Times* 7 Mar. 7/4 Whether the town is to have a loop road or... the High Street is to be widened. 1973 M. YORKE *Grave Matters* iv. ii. 76 He took the loop road that led away from the village. 1885 D. WEBSTER (*title*) *The Angler and the *Loop-Rod*. *Ibid.*, Pref. p. viii. The art of fishing with what may be styled the loop-rod and line. 1870 ROLLESTON *Anim. Life* 134 We see a *loop-shaped gland. 1857 *Abridgm. Specif. Patents, Sewing* etc. 19 Then carrying through the latter a loop of the first thread, so as to form a double *loop-stitch. 1901 *Lady's Realm* X. 619 Fig. 22 is the way open loop-stitch is worked... When drawn through, the needle is put in a little way beyond the loop formed. 1932 D. C. MINTER *Mod. Needlecraft* 189/1 In fig. 30 the patch edge... is *loop-stitched to the paper. 1951 *Good Housek. Home Encycl.* 213/2 The wrong side of the garment is neatened by *loopstitching the two raw edges together. 1969 *Jane's Freight Containers* 1968-69 544/1 One such hook and, at the other end, loop-stitching for permanent fixing to container sides. 1896 R. ROBB *Electr. Wiring* v. 119 The object of confining this construction to the *loop system is to prevent joints being made in concealed places. 1925 G. A. WILLOUGHBY *House Wiring* ii. 73 The loop system of wiring does away with this possibility of fire, because the wires are looped from outlet to outlet and all joints are made within outlet boxes. 1867 CULLEY *Handbk. Electr.* (ed. 2) 145 A *loop-test, when two similar wires are disconnected from earth at the distant end and joined together, is free from this source of error. 1876 PREECE & SIVEWRIGHT *Telegraphy* 276 The advantage of the loop test consists in its being independent, within certain limits, of the resistance of the fault. 1885 LANDOIS & STIRLING *Human Physiol.* II. 518 Here it [sc. the narrow loop of Henle] becomes wider... and enters a medullary ray, where it constitutes the ascending *loop-tube. 1929 *Times* 1 Nov. 18/3 Traffic proceeding towards London is being diverted at Hatton cross roads, via Cranford-lane to the Bath road and London (A.A. *loop-way). *Ibid.*, A.A. loop-way signs. 1857 *Abridgm. Specif. Patents, Sewing* etc. 4 Apparatus for producing *loopwork ornaments on woven fabrics. 1888 *Art Jnrl.* 379 By leaving portions of the silk loopwork uncut a less raised pile is produced. 1880 *Libr. Univ. Knowl.* (N.Y.) III. 388 [Canker-worms] are often called... *loop worms or geometers. 1940 *Chambers's Techn. Dict.* 511/1 *Loop yarn, a fancy yarn, with small loops; composed of three threads folded together, one of which is an effect thread and forms the loops, which are bound by another thread. 1957 SIMPSON & WEIR *Weaver's Craft* (ed. 8) xvi. 214 *Curl or Loop Yarn* is made by turning a comparatively thick thread around a much finer ground thread so as to form a succession of curls or loops along the surface of the yarn. 1964 [see BOUCLÉ a.].

loop (lu:p), *sb.*² Forms: 4-6 loup(e), 5-6 lowp(e), 6 loope, 5-7 lope, 7- loop. [Prob. connected with MDu. *lúpen* (mod.Du. *luipen*), to lie in wait, watch, peer; cf. MDu. *glúpen* (mod.Du. *gluipen*) of similar meaning, mod.Du. *gluip* narrow opening, crack of a door. An Anglo-Lat. *loupis* abl. pl., app. repr. this word, is cited by Du Cange from a document of 1394.]

1. An opening in a wall, to look through, or to allow the passage of a missile; a loop-hole. 13... *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 792 Wyth mony luffych loup, pat loked ful clene. 1393 LANGLE. P. Pl. C. XXI. 288 Eche chyne stoppe, pat no light loepe yn at louter ne at loupe. a 1470 GREGORY in *Hist. Coll. Lond. Cit.* (Camden) 213 They hadde... loupys with schyting wyndows to schute owte at. 1494 FABYAN *Chron.* vii. 664 A place with a particioun atwene both prynces...made with a lowpe, that eyther myght se other. 1512 *MS. Acc. St. John's Hosp., Canterb.*, For makyng off a loope in þe dorter at þe susters syde vjd. a 1532 LD. BERNERS *Huon* clxvi. 655 The sayd wacheman came to y^e wall syde, where as there was a straye lope into Florence chaumbre. 1577-78 HOLINSHED *Chron.* III. 121 5/1 One of them could not so soone looke out at a loope, but three or foure were readie to salute him. 1596 LODGE

Marg. Amer. 63 A square and curious chamber, with five loopes to yeeld light. 1600 FAIRFAX *Tasso* xi. xxxii. 201 Some at the loopes durst scant out peepe. 1628 COKE *On Litt.* 5 a, *Tenellare* or *tanellare*, is to make holes or loopes in walls to shoote out against the Assailants. 1797 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Italian* i. (1826) 12 Some remains of massy walls, still exhibited loopes for archers. c 1822 BEDDOES *Pygmalion Poems* 160 A blinded loop in Pluto's madhouse' green and wormy wall. 1846 *Guide Archit. Antiq. Neighbourhood Oxford* 164 On the first floor [Northleigh Ch. tower] the windows are plain Norman loops. 1864 BROWNING *Worst of It* xii, I spy the loop whence an arrow shoots.

b. fig. and in figurative contexts. 1863 KINGLAKE *Crimea* II. 118 Closing the loops by which a general might seek to escape from the obligation of having to make the venture. 1879 T. L. CUYLER *Heart-Culture* 102 The soul becomes luminous until the interior light and glow blaze out through every loop and crevice.

†2. An opening in the parapet of a fortification; an embrasure. *Obs.*

c 1477 CAXTON *Jason* 14 b, They of Oliferne... ran unto the bateillement and lowpes of the walles. 1525 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* II. cccxxi. 499 At another lope of the wall on a ladder... the lorde of Sercell... fought hande to hande with his enemyes. 1544 *Late Exped. Scot.* 6 in Dalryell *Fragm. Sc. Hist.* (1798), They repulsed the Scottyshe gonnars from the loupes of the same [gate]. 1553 BRENDE *Q. Curtius* Cc viii, The walle... was very narrowe in the toppe not divided with lopes... but enclosed with one whole and continuall battilment rounde about. 1575 CHURCHYARD *Chippes* (1817) 148 Some beate the lowps, some ply the walles with shot. 1686 PLOT *Staffordsh.* 381 A yew tree... cut on the top with loop and crest, like the battlements of a Tower. *fig. a* 1533 LD. BERNERS *Gold. Bk. M. Aurel.* (1546) Q vj b, Every lightnes done in youth breketh down a loope of the defence of our lyfe.

3. Comb., as loop-window. 1573-80 BARET *Alv.* C 161 A loupe windowe or casement. 1848 RICKMAN *Styles Archit.* (ed. 5) 94 Some windows of this style are long and narrow... Similar loop windows with square tops occur occasionally also in Norman work. 1892 A. HEALES *Archit. Ch. Denmark* 68 A small round-headed loop-window.

†loop, *sb.*³ *Obs. rare*-1. [Of obscure origin; perhaps a use of LOOP *sb.*¹ (cf. LOOP *v.*¹ 2); but cf. LOOP *sb.*¹] A wood-louse or hog-louse.

1612 *Enchir. Med.* II. 58 Your Millepedes, which I take to be loopes or Hog-lice. 1615 THOMAS *Lat. Dict.*, *Omscus*, a lope, a worme which bendeth himselfe like to a bowe when he goeth. It is called of some *Millepeda*.

loop (lu:p), *sb.*⁴ Also 5-6 loupe, 9 loup. [ad. F. *loupe*, which has all the senses. Cf. G. *luppe*.]

1. *Metallurgy.* A mass of iron in a pasty condition ready for the tilt-hammer or rolls; a bloom.

1674 RAY *Collect. Words, Iron Work* 127 The sow at first they roll into the fire, and melt off a piece of about three fourths of a hundredweight which so soon as it is broken off becomes a Loop. 1686 PLOT *Staffordsh.* 163 The Metall in an hour thicken by degrees into a lump or mass, which they call a loop. 1731 in BAILEY vol. II. 1794 H. CORT in *Repertory of Arts & Manuf.* (1795) III. 365 The method and process, invented... by me, is to continue the loops in the same furnace, and to heat them to a white or welding heat. 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 768 The ore... loses its fusibility, and is collected into lumps called loops. 1881 RAYMOND *Mining Gloss.*, *Loup*, the pasty mass of iron produced in a bloomery or puddling furnace.

attrib. 18... WHITMAN *To Working Men* 6 Iron works—the loup-lump at the bottom of the melt at last.

†2. A precious stone of imperfect brilliancy, esp. a sapphire. *Obs.*

c 1400 MAUNDEV. (1839) xiv. 160 Of the Saphire Loupe, and of many other Stones. 14... LYDG. *Commend. Our Lady* 92-3 Semeley saphyre, depe loupe, and blewew ewage, Stable as the loupe, ewage of pite. 1545 *Test. Ebor.* VI. 228 A flower of golde diverslie enamylede, with a rubie, a saphire lupe and a perle. a 1548 HALL *Chron.*, *Hen. VIII* 130 In the uppermost Rose, was a faire Saphier loupe perced.

3. A knot or bur, often of great size, occurring on walnut, maple, oak, and some other trees. In some mod. Dicts.

4. 'A small magnifying-glass' (*Cent. Dict.*).

loop (lu:p), *v.*¹ [f. LOOP *sb.*¹ App. of recent origin; not in Johnson or Todd. Cf. LOOPED *ppl.* a.¹, which is recorded from the 16th c.]

1. *trans.* To form into a loop or loops; also with *round*.

1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* I. xxx. 412 The other end is already looped, or as sailors would say, 'doubled in a bight'. 1872 YEATS *Techn. Hist. Comm.* 342 The eyes of the needles were formed by looping the metal round at the head. 1891 *Nature* 10 Sept., The larva... loops its body to and fro with a kind of lashing movement... in the water.

2. *intr.* To form a loop; *spec.* of certain larvæ.

1832 *Fraser's Mag.* VI. 384 The roots... twist themselves among the masonry, and the huge boughs come looping through the holes. 1854 WOODWARD *Mollusca* II. 173 *Pedipes* *afra*... loops in walking, like truncatella. 1885 *Atlantic Monthly* LVII. 595 The currant worms went looping and devouring from twig to twig. 1898 E. COUES in *J. Fowler's Jnrl.* p. xxii, Fowler... went a roundabout way, looping far south to heads of the Whitewater and Verdigris rivers before he crossed the Neosho.

3. *trans.* To put or form loops upon; to provide (a garment) with loops.

1894 BLACKMORE *Perlycross* 24 The broad valley... looped with glittering water. 1900 *Blackw. Mag.* Sept. 336/1 Snow loops every ledge and curtains every slope.

4. To encircle or enclose *in* or *with* something formed into a loop.

1840 LARDNER *Geom.* 248 Let a pencil be looped in the thread... Thus placed, let the pencil be moved in the loop

of the thread. 1863-76 CURLING *Dis. Rectum* (ed. 4) 102 Metallic wire... sufficient... to admit of the surgeon... looping his finger with it.

5. a. Chiefly with *adv.* or *phrase*: To fasten (*back, up*) by forming into a loop, or by means of an attached loop; to join or connect by means of a loop or loops. Also *intr.* for *refl.*

1837 J. KIRKBRIDE *Northern Angler* 3 Loop on the dropper-flies; the tail-fly should also be looped. 1840 BROWNING *Sordello* II. 199 For him was...verse...A ceremony that...looped back the lingering veil Which hid the holy place. 1843 CARLYLE *Past & Pr.* II. viii, His frock-skirts looped over his elbow. 1844 HOOD *Bridge of Sighs* 31 Loop up her tresses Escaped from the comb. 1853 *Mechanics' Mag.* LVIII. 375 Each needle carries a separate thread, which are looped into each other alternately. 1863 ALFORD in *Life* (1873) 366 Their narrow... streets, shady and lofty, looped together with frequent arches from side to side. 1873 BLACK *Pr. Thule* II. 28 She had an abundance of dark hair looped up. 1880 N. SMYTH *Old Faiths* v. (1882) 208 Every thread of life is inextricably looped with a thousand other threads. 1881 *Encycl. Brit.* XIII. 99/1 The basal processes loop with the horizontal fibres.

b. *loop in.* *trans.* (i) To connect into an electric circuit by the loop system.

1893 W. J. HOPKINS *Telephone Lines & their Properties* xiii. 203 It was the custom... to 'loop in' the several telephones, that is, to place them in series. 1899 W. P. MAYCOCK *Electr. Wiring* iii. 242 At A, three lamps L and switches S are 'looped in' to one fuse F. 1965 J. H. M. SYKES *Beginner's Guide Electr. Wiring* v. 113 Lighting circuits may be looped in, using three-plate ceiling roses, to avoid the necessity for joints.

(ii) To form (a wire) into a loop and insert it into a terminal.

1911 A. BURSILL *Princ. & Pract. Electr. Wiring* vi. 37 The wires must never be cut where they are looped-in. 1952 W. E. STEWARD *Mod. Wiring Pract.* 140 Frequently, the description of this [sc. looping-in] system given in books on wiring methods tends to create a false impression in the mind of the reader. From these descriptions it would appear that one length of cable is bared at intervals and looped in at switch and lighting terminals. In practice, when wiring in conduit, the two lengths of wire forming the loop are threaded in separately and the junction is made at the switch, light, or other terminal. 1967 G. A. T. BURDETT *Electr. Installations* 226 (*heading*) Looping-in the cable.

6. *to loop the loop*, to perform the feat of circling in a vertical loop, orig. on a specially prepared track (see LOOP *sb.*¹ 4 f), later in an aeroplane. Also *transf.*, *fig.*, and as *sb.*

Orig. a fairground phrase.

1902 *Strand Mag.* June 708 (*heading*) Looping the loop on a bicycle. *Ibid.* 708/1 'Looping the loop' in America has become even more popular than shooting the chutes. *Ibid.* 708/2 At first he could not induce the ball to loop the loop. 1903 G. BELL *Let.* 8 July (1927) I. 166 We went on a switchback that looped the loop... Hugo... was distinctly conscious of being upside down... for the fraction of a second. 1903 *Outing* XLII. 552/1 He knows how to win the steeplechase... and has been 'thrown out' for standing up in the loop-the-loops. [1908 A. BAZIN in *L'Aérophile* 15 May, Pourquoi pas 'looping the loop' tout de suite?] 1911 A. P. THURSTON *Elem. Aeronaut.* iii. 33 A glider... can be made to 'loop the loop', or follow any one of a number of curved paths. 1913 [see LOOP *sb.*¹ 4 f]. 1922 A. S. EDINGTON *Theory of Relativity* 3 The planets literally looped the loop in fantastic curves called epicycles. 1922 WODEHOUSE *Clicking of Cuthbert* ix. 209 A girl of such pronounced beauty that Ramsden Waters' heart looped the loop twice in rapid succession. 1935 [see FALLING *ppl.* a. 5 b]. 1940 O. NASH *Face is Familiar* (1954) 10 It's pleasant to loop the loop, To darily seize The flying trapeze With a cry of Allez-ooop! 1960 B. KEATON *Wonderful World of Slapstick* (1967) 73 The climax of the act came when he started doing loop the loops, riding upside down. 1961 [see AEROBATICS *sb.* pl.]. 1968 *Michelin Guide N. Y. City* 124 Coney Island... scenic railways, loop-the-loops and Ferris wheels compete with phantom trains, tunnels of love, sputniks.

7. *intr.* *Computers.* To execute a loop (LOOP *sb.*¹ 4 m).

1958 GOTLIEB & HUME *High-Speed Data Processing* vi. 98 A common procedure is to use one sequence of instructions, cycling or looping through this sequence as often as required. 1969 P. B. JORDAIN *Condensed Computer Encycl.* 293 The ability to loop, and thus reuse instructions without duplicating them and wasting memory, is probably the single most important advantage gained by stored-program computers.

†loop, *v.*² [f. LOOP *sb.*¹] *intr.* Of heated iron-ore: To form a loop (see LOOP *sb.*⁴).

1674 RAY *Collect. Words, Iron Work* 125 Care also must be taken that it be not too much burned, for then it will loop, i.e. melt and run together in a mass.

loop, *v.*³ [f. LOOP *sb.*² Cf. LOOPED *ppl.* a.²] *trans.* To furnish with loop-holes.

1846 Z. TAYLOR *Let.* 9 Nov. in *N. Y. Morn. Express* (1847) 22 Jan. 2/3 The houses are of stone... all looped up for musketry.

||loop (ləup), *int.* S. Afr. [Afrikaans, f. Du. imp. of *lopen* to walk.] A word of command to an animal to move forward.

1811 W. J. BURCHELL *Jnrl.* 18 June in *Trav. S. Africa* (1822) I. viii. 169 Philip mounted his seat... with an animated voice calling out to the oxen, *Loop!* 1927 W. PLOMER *I Speak of Afr.* i. 40 'Loop!' he ordered in a loud voice. Shilling cracked his whip and shouted to the oxen. The voorlooper's head could just be seen through a forest of horns. 1937 F. B. YOUNG *They seek a Country* II. i. 162 'Ay, Blauwberg, would you?' (The long lash curled in the air like a salmon cast and stung the off-leader's muzzle.) 'Loop, you devils, loop!'

looped (lu:p't), *ppl. a.*¹ Also 6 *Sc.* lowpit, 7 looped. [f. LOOP *sb.*¹ and *v.*¹ + -ED.]

1. Coiled or wreathed in loops; †intertwined. *'looped tubes of Henle, the narrower portion of the urinary tubule in the kidney' (Syd. Soc. Lex.).*

1513 DOUGLAS *Aeneis* II. iv. 9 Lol' twa greit lowpit ederis, with mony throw, Fast throw the fluide toward the land can draw. 1850 NICHOL *Archit. Heav.* 83 Others [nebulæ] are in the meantime apart; but nevertheless of remarkable aspects: for instance Sir John Herschel's curious looped shape, the 30 Doradus. 1860 REEVE *Elem. Conchol.* II. 182 A variously elaborated system of apophyses, or looped skeletons. 1877 GRAY *Anat.* (ed. 8) 704 The tubes taking the course above described form a kind of loop, and are known as the looped or recurrent tubes of Henle. 1878 [see LOOP *sb.*¹ 2].

† 2. Having, or fastened with, a loop. Of a dart: Furnished with a thong or strap for throwing.

1589 RIDER *Bibl. Scholast.*, Looped, or latched with loops, *amentatus.* 1609 HOLLAND *Amm. Marcell.* XXXI. vii. 413 They . . . assailed one another on both sides with looped darts and such like casting weapons.

3. Of lace: Wrought upon a ground of fine net (cf. *loop-lace* (b) in LOOP *sb.*¹ 6). *looped pile* (see quot. 1888). *looped stitch, looped work = loop-stitch, loop-work* (see LOOP *sb.*¹ 6).

1698 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3356/4 Lost . . . two Looped Lace Pinners. 1720 *Ibid.* No. 5868/9, 2 Pair of fine Mechlin looped Lace Mens Ruffles. 1740 C'TESS HARTFORD *Corr.* (1805) I. 226 There are . . . four fine laced Brussels heads—two looped and two grounded. 1851 *Illustr. Catal. Gt. Exhib.* 304 Circular looped fabric machine frame for the manufacture of woolen cloths and hosiery goods. 1857 *Abridgm. Specif. Patents, Sewing* etc. (1871) 8 Apparatus for producing ornamental tambour or looped work on lace or other fabrics. *Ibid.* 20 The well-known chain or looped stitch. 1888 J. PATON in *Encycl. Brit.* XXIV. 467/1 Looped pile is any fabric in which the woven loops remain uncut, as in Brussels and tapestry carpets, and terry velvets.

4. Held in a loop, held up by a loop.

1869 *Routledge's Ev. Boy's Ann.* 264 She wore the classical costume . . . a looped-up tunic. 1893 *Spectator* 23 Dec. 909/2 The plough-teams, with looped-up splinter bars banging against the trace-chains. 1898 *Speaker* 8 Oct. 437 In loops at the lower end of the ropes crouched some of the crew. At each stronger puff of wind the looped sailors would push off from the boat with their toes against the gunwale.

5. Intoxicated, drunk. *slang* (chiefly U.S.).

1934 in M. H. Weseen *Dict. Amer. Slang* xviii. 279. 1951 'M. SPILLANE' *Big Kill* ii. 46 The sap sounded half-looped. 1959 A. BAILEY *Making Progress* vi. 63 Slater . . . was almost looped on the Veuve Clicquot. 1962 J. POTTS *Evil Wish* ii. 28 Joe had gotten looped and called here. 1973 'R. MACDONALD' *Sleeping Beauty* xxxviii. 221 The message . . . didn't come through too clear. She talked as if she was slightly looped.

looped (lu:p't), *ppl. a.*² [f. LOOP *sb.*² + -ED².] Having loop-holes.

1605 SHAKS. *Lear* III. iv. 31 (1st Qo. 1608) How shall . . . Your loopt [Fo. 1623 lop'd] and windowed raggednes defend you From seasons such as these?

looper¹ ('lu:pə(r)). [f. LOOP *v.*¹ + -ER¹.] One who or that which makes loops.

1. The larva of any geometrid moth. Also *attrib.*

1731 ALBIN *Birds* I. 2 A . . . number of green Caterpillars call'd Loopers. 1819 G. SAMUELLE *Entomol. Compend.* 250 Caterpillars half loopers. 1840 J. & M. LOUDON tr. *Köller's Treat. Insects* III. 212 The most ruinous insect for fruit-trees is assuredly the green looper-caterpillar. 1869 *Eng. Mech.* 24 Dec. 345/2 The extensive family known as the Geometers or Loopers . . . proceed by a regular series of strides, the middle of the body forming a loop. 1882 *Garden* 25 Feb. 132/2 The caterpillars of these [Swallow-tail] moths are called Loopers. 1932 E. STEP *Bees, Wasps, Ants* 184 A more striking . . . case is that of some 'looper' caterpillar, . . . from which a hundred *Microgaster* larvæ have broken out. 1964 V. B. WIGGLESWORTH *Life of Insects* x. 149 We have a whole series of insect larvae, of Noctuid moths, of 'looper' or Geometrid caterpillars, saw-fly larvae and others, all of which resemble pine needles.

2. a. A contrivance for making loops, e.g. in a sewing-machine. b. An implement for looping strips together in making rag-carpets.

1857 *Abridgm. Specif. Patents, Sewing* etc. (1871) 99 It [the diagonal needle] immediately becomes a simple looper to take the thread from the vertical needle. 1891 *19th Cent.* 941 In 1880 a machine called the 'looper' was invented. *Note.* The looper is the shuttle of a double-thread sewing-machine, which holds the under thread. 1895 *Chamb. Jnrl.* 21 Sept. 599/2 Making a chain-stitch by means of a revolving looper.

3. *Aeronaut.* One who loops the loop, or who has done so; a machine specially adapted for looping the loop.

1914 *Aeroplane* 15 Jan. 63/1 Two more names have been added to the roll of loopers. *Ibid.* 12 Mar. 284/2 Mr. Hucks . . . first flew his two-seater, and later on the 'looper' at 700 feet, made one loop.

looper² ('lu:pə(r)). *S. African.* Also *loper*. [a. Du. *looper*, lit. 'runner'.] *pl.* A kind of large buck-shot.

1886 P. GILLMORE *Hunter's Arcadia* iii. 18, I quickly substituted cartridges of lopers (buckshot) for the No. 3 that my chambers had previously contained. 1889 RIDER HAGGARD *Allan's Wife* 47 Now, boy, the gun, no, not the rifle, the shot-gun loaded with loopers. 1900 *Westm. Gaz.* 16 May 5/2 Mr. Green was only armed with a shot gun and cartridges loaded with loopers. 1932 C. FULLER *Louis Trigardt's Trek* x. 120 They espied a fully armed Native and scared him away with a charge of lopers.

loopful ('lu:p'fʊl). [f. LOOP *sb.*¹ + -FUL.] So much as is contained in a loop of (platinum) wire.

1896 *Pop. Sci. Monthly* Apr. 857 A pure culture . . . was prepared and a sterilized loopful deposited. 1901 *Brit. Med. Jnrl.* No. 2089/8 A loopful of this [fluid] is . . . mixed with 1/2 to 1 c. cm. of distilled water.

loop-hole, loophole ('lu:p'həʊl), *sb.*¹ [f. LOOP *sb.*² + HOLE *sb.*] 1. *Fortification.* A narrow vertical opening, usually widening inwards, cut in a wall or other defence, to allow of the passage of missiles.

1591 *Garrard's Art of Warre* 302 That not one of the towne do so much as appear at their defences or loop holes.

a 1625 FLETCHER *Nice Valour* II. i. 1st Song, Thou that makest a heart thy Tower, And thy loop-holes, Ladies eyes. 1697 DRYDEN *Aeneid* IX. 711 Shoot through the Loopholes, and sharp Jav'lins throw. 1781 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* (1869) III. lxxviii. 716 Incessant volleys were securely discharged from the loop-holes. 1805 SOUTHEY *Ballads & Metr.* T. Poet. Wks. VI. 59 Bishop Hatto . . . barr'd with care All the windows, doors, and loop-holes there. 1840 BROWNING *Sordello* II. 981 Ah, the slim castle! . . . gone to ruin—trails Of vine through every loop-hole. 1859 F. A. GRIFFITHS *Artif. Man.* (1862) 263 Loop-holes are oblong holes, from 15 to 18 inches long, 6 inches wide within, and 2 or 3 without. They are cut through timber, or masonry, for the service of small arms.

† b. *Naut.* A port-hole. Also (see quot. 1769).

1627 CAPT. SMITH *Seaman's Gram.* II. 7 They fit Loop-holes in them for the close fights. 1632 J. HAYWARD tr. *Biondi's Eromena* 40 Her mast and loope-holes gracefully adorned with banners, and flags of cloth of gold. 1634-5 BRERETON *Trav.* (Chetham Soc.) 166 The Waves flashed into the Ship at the loop-holes at the stern. 1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1780), Loop-holes, . . . small apertures. . . in the bulk-heads and other parts of a merchant ship, through which the small arms are fired on an enemy who boards her. 1867 in SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*

2. A similar opening to look through, or for the admission of light and air.

1591 PERCIVALL *Sp. Dict.*, *Miradero*, a watch tower, a loophole. 1606 HOLLAND *Sueton.*, *Nero* xii, His manner was to behold them . . . through little loope-holes. 1667 MILTON *P.L.* IX. 1110 The Indian Herdsman . . . tends his pasturing Herds At Loopholes cut through thickest shade. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* II. iv. (1840) 92 Having a fair loophole . . . from a broken hole in the tree. 1789 BRAND *Hist. Newcastle* I. 175 This passage . . . has three or four loop holes on each side, all widening gradually inwards. 1828 P. CUNNINGHAM *N.S. Wales* (ed. 3) II. 291 Loop-holes and slides at top and bottom for the admission of air. 1848 ELIZA COOK *Curls & Couplets* xvi. 16 The callow raven tumbles, From the loop-hole of his hiding. 1901 *Q. Rev.* Apr. 505 Not two dozen were capable of duty beyond watching behind loopholes.

b. *fig.* (Cowper's phrase 'loopholes of retreat' has been used by many later writers.)

1784 COWPER *Task* IV. 88 'Tis pleasant through the loop-holes of retreat To peep at such a world. 1853 *Chr. Remembrance* Jan. 59 The loop-holes through which we view the household manners of these times may be few and contracted. 1879 G. MEREDITH *Egoist* xiii. (1889) 117 Dim as the loophole was, Clara fixed her mind on it till it gathered light.

c. (See quot.)

1842-59 GWILT *Archit.* Gloss. s.v. *Loop*, A loophole is a term applied to the vertical series of doors in a warehouse, from which the goods, in craning, are delivered into the warehouse.

3. *fig.* An outlet or means of escape. Often applied to an ambiguity or omission in a statute, etc., which affords opportunity for evading its intention.

[Perh. after Du. *loopgat*, in which the first element is the stem of *loopen* to run.]

1663-4 MARVELL *Corr. Wks.* 1872-5 II. 143 It would be much below You and Me, . . . to have such loop-holes in Our souls, and to . . . squeeze Our selves through our own words. 1682 DRYDEN *Dk. of Guise* Dram. Wks. 1725 V. 327 Their Loop-Hole is ready, that the Cæsar here spoken of, was a private Man. a 1700 T. BROWN *Wks.* (1709) IV. v. 329 Some of the Doctor's Counsel has found out a Loop-hole for him in the Act. 1768 FOOTE *Devil on 2 Sticks* I. Wks. 1799 II. 253 A legal loop-hole . . . for a rogue now and then to creep through. 1807 JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1830) IV. 73 What loop-hole they will find in the case, when it comes to trial, we cannot foresee. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xi. III. 80 The Test Act . . . left loopholes through which schismatics sometimes crept into civil employments. 1875 STUBBS *Const. Hist.* II. xvii. 518 Even the 'confirmatio cartarum' had left some loopholes which the king was far too astute to over-look. 1888 ANNIE S. SWAN *Doris Cheyne* iv. 70 Under the guise of motherly solicitude . . . she had left her without a loophole of escape.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *loop-hole door, frame; loophole-lighted* adj.

1855 *Act 18 & 19 Vict.* c. 122 §14 Loophole frames may be fixed within one inch and a half of the face of any external wall. 1866 *N. & Q.* 3rd Ser. IX. 447/2 A solidly constructed stone staircase that conducts to several dark and loophole-lighted chambers. 1891 *Daily News* 16 Nov. 7/1, I broke and cut a board from one of the loophole doors.

'loop-hole, *sb.*² *rare.* [f. LOOP *sb.*¹] The aperture of a loop.

1812-16 J. SMITH *Panorama Sci. & Art* I. 360 A thread . . . having a loop-hole at its extremity. In this loop-hole fix a pin.

'loop-hole, *v.* [f. LOOP-HOLE *sb.*¹] *trans.* To cut loop-holes in the walls of; to provide with loop-holes.

1810 WELLINGTON in *Guwr. Desp.* (1838) VI. 504 The first [village] is loop-holed and there is an abbatis in its front. 1827 SOUTHEY *Hist. Penins. War* II. 184 He had been

advised . . . to have the houses loop-holed. 1842 *GEN. P. THOMPSON Exerc.* III. 43 *note*, He [Napoleon] . . . lies all night in sight of the other army loop-holing its farm-houses. 1842 ALISON *Hist. Europe* (1849-50) X. lxxvi. §83. 196 The houses adjoining the point expected to be breached were loopholed. 1883 STEVENSON *Treas. Isl.* IV. xvi, A stout log-house, . . . loopholed for musketry on every side.

Hence 'loopholed *ppl. a.*, 'loopholing *vbl. sb.*

1664 BUTLER *Hud.* II. i. 651 This uneasy loop-hol'd jail, . . . Cannot but put y' on mind of wedlock. 1870 *Pall Mall G.* 24 Aug. 10 The . . . loopholing of such farmyards . . . as occupied places of tactical importance. 1885 *Gloucestersh. Chron.* 14 Feb. 2 From the loopholed walls the rifle puffs shot out continuously. 1900 *Blackw. Mag.* Aug. 244/1 Near the river was the village of Dubba with loopholed houses filled with armed men.

loop-in. [f. *vbl. phr.* to loop in (see LOOP *v.*¹ 5 b).] A connection between two lengths of wire made at a terminal in the loop system. *Usu. attrib.*, as *loop-in system = loop system* (s.v. LOOP *sb.*¹ 6).

1908 *Installation News* II. 86/2 In comparing the third method with the second, which is the usual method of loop-in wiring adopted, it will be found that there is a saving of wire in the new method. 1911 A. BURSILL *Princ. & Pract. Electr. Wiring* vi. 35 Fig. 18 shows four lamps connected in parallel on the loop-in system. 1960 E. L. DELMAR-MORGAN *Cruising Yacht Equipment & Navigation* xvii. 187 Even with the 'loop in' system one or at most two pairs of fuses will be sufficient. 1967 G. A. T. BURDETT *Electr. Installations* 224 To overcome the inherent dangers of using an ordinary three-plate ceiling rose as a looping-in point for the live feed an entirely new purpose-made loop-in ceiling rose has been introduced. *Ibid.* 226 More recent patterns . . . have a fourth terminal which is intended for the earth continuity conductor loop-in.

looping ('lu:pɪŋ), *vbl. sb.*¹ [f. LOOP *v.*¹ + -ING¹.]

a. The action of LOOP *v.*¹, in various senses.

1480 *Wardr. Acc. Edw. IV* (1830) 140 Corde and liour for liring and lowping of the same arras. 1856 TODD & BOWMAN *Phys. Anat.* II. 81 Evidence of loopings . . . is wanting. In the cochlea of the bird, however, we have seen at one end a plexiform arrangement of nucleated fibres ending in loops. 1874 WOOD *Nat. Hist.* 704 Their mode of progression is popularly and appropriately termed 'looping', and the caterpillars are called 'loopers'. 1914 *Isis* (Oxf.) 28 Feb. 5/1 The 'looping' looked simplicity itself. A sudden plunge straight towards the earth . . . a sudden reversal and a perpendicular climb, which gradually brought the airman upside down and . . . a second downward plunge. 1929 E. WILSON *I thought of Daisy* III. 123 'I'm not out for any looping,' said Daisy. . . 'I think I'll go home and go to bed.' 1964 E. BACH *Introd. Transformational Gram.* iii. 46 Care must be taken to ensure that unwanted recursion (looping) does not occur.

attrib. 1857 *Abridgm. Specif. Patents, Sewing* etc. (1871) 27 Combining this needle with a looping apparatus.

b. *concr.* Material formed into loops; loops as a trimming.

1690 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2531/4 A Red Pye Coat with black and white Looping.

c. *looping in* (cf. LOOP *v.*¹ 5 b), connection by the loop system.

1899 W. P. MAYCOCK *Electr. Wiring* iii. 243 The advantages of looping-in, as applied to the interconnection of switches and ceiling roses. 1902 F. C. RAPHAEL *'Electrician' Wireman's Pocket Bk.* 33 (*caption*) Simplex looping-in ceiling rose. 1930 — *Electr. Wiring of Buildings* ii. 23 Looping in has become absolutely general, for not only does it save the danger of bad joints, but it is actually less expensive than to make joints. 1967 [see LOOP-IN].

looping ('lu:pɪŋ), *vbl. sb.*² [f. LOOP *v.*² + -ING¹.]

The running together of ore into a mass.

1753 in CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* 1848 in CRAIG.

looping ('lu:pɪŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. LOOP *v.*¹ + -ING².]

That forms loops. *looping-snail*, a snail of the genus *Truncatella*. *looping caterpillar = LOOPER*¹ I.

1854 WOODWARD *Mollusca* II. 175 The end of the long muzzle is also frequently applied, as by the Looping-snails (*Truncatellæ*), and used to assist in climbing. 1869 BLACKMORE *Lorna D.* i. The vale is spread with looping waters. 1875 HUXLEY & MARTIN *Course Elem. Biol.* x. 95 The polypes . . . are capable of crawling about by a motion similar to that of the looping caterpillar.

loopist ('lu:pɪst), *rare.* [f. LOOP *v.*¹ 6 + -IST.] = LOOPER¹ 3.

1914 *Aeroplane* 15 Jan. 63/1 One of the latest loopists is M. Galtier, who on January 7th looped the loop at Chateaufort.

looplet ('lu:pɪt). [-LET.] A small loop.

1876 WHITNEY *Sights & Ins.* xxxi. 301 A little magic looplet opens in the very hills.

loopy ('lu:pɪ), *a.* [f. LOOP *sb.*¹ + -Y.]

1. Full of loops; characterized by loops.

1856 DICKENS *Lett.* (1880) I. 425 Many a hand have I seen with many characteristics of beauty in it—some loopy, some dashy. 1885 W. F. CRAFTS *Sabb. for Man* (ed. 7) 109 Such loopy laws net no one. The big fish break them and the small ones creep through. 1890 H. M. STANLEY *Darkest Africa* II. xxviii. 236 It is a loopy . . . crooked stream. 1902 *Westm. Gaz.* 19 June 3/2 A loopy sort of braid.

2. *Sc.* ? Crafty, deceitful.

1824 SCOTT *Redgauntlet* ch. xx, When I tauld him how this loopy lad, Alan Fairford, had served me, he said I might bring an action on the case.

3. *slang.* Crazy, 'cracked'.

1925 FRASER & GIBBONS *Soldier & Sailor Words* 147 *Loopy*, silly, daft. 1928 E. WAUGH *Decline & Fall* I. xiii. 145 He'll get off on a plea of insanity. *Loopy*, you know. 1942 'M. INNES' *Daffodil Affair* II. 40 One does not want a loopy

colleague when embarked upon so distinctly rummy an investigation as the present. 1957 I. CROSS *God Boy* (1958) vi. 44 Honestly, the pair of them were looking at me as though I was loopy. 1961 P. WHITE *Riders in Chariot* iv. 88 'I will not waste my breath arguing with loopy Louie,' replied Mrs Jolley. 1970 *New Yorker* 15 Aug. 68/2 The wife . . . is mad neither in the sense of loopy nor in the sense of furious. 1973 A. HUNTER *Gently French* xiv. 125 He was loopy over her. If she said jump, he'd fall off a cliff.

loor (luə(r)). *dial.* Forms: *a.* 8 loore, lure, 9 loor, lore, lewer. *β.* 6 loue, 8 lough, 9 lo(o), low. [Origin and correct form uncertain.] Foot-rot.

1587 MASCALL *Govt. Cattle, Oxen* (1596) 77 The loue is a disease which breedeth in the claws of a beast. a 1722 LISLE *Husb.* (1757) 296 Farmer Elford of Upcern in Dorsetshire tells me, cows will be so sore between their claws that they cannot stand, . . . this he and others informed me, in that country was called the loore. 1787 GROSE *Prov. Gloss., Lure*, a sore on the hoof of a cow, cured by cutting it cross-ways. West. 1799 C. COOKE in Beddoes *Contrib. Phys. & Med. Knowl.* 393 The lough, swellings of the udder, and cow-pox. 1840 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc. I.* III. 320 Another form of this complaint [foot-rot], and known also by the names of foot-halt, lore, &c. . . generally proceeds from a strain or blow. 1848 *Ibid.* IX. II. 445 Foul in the foot, or Low. 1882 ARMATAGE *Cattle* 213 Foul in the Foot.—Paronychia Boum, Loo or Low. 1883 *Hampsh. Gloss., Lewer*, a disease in the feet of cattle. 1890 *Glouc. Gloss., Loor, Loo, Lo*, a sore on a cow's hoof.

loor, obs. Sc. f. *liefer* compar. of LIEF *a.*, dear. 1836 M. MACKINTOSH *Cottager's Dau.* 39 Far loor in a rape I'd see him hinging As 'mong heretics I'd hear him singing.

loor, obs. form of LOWER *v.*

loord, variant of LOURD *Obs.*

loore, obs. form of LORE, LURE.

loorequet, variant of LORIKEET.

loorie, var. LOERIE.

loos, **loosable**, obs. ff. LOSE, LOSS, LOSABLE.

loose (lu:s), *sb.* Also 6 lose, lowse, 7 lewse, 8 louse. [f. LOOSE *v.* and *a.*]

1. *Archery.* The act of discharging an arrow 1519 HORMAN *Vulg.* 283b, Geue a smarte lose with thyn arowe and thy stryng. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 160b, In the loose of the stryng, . . . arowe is caryed to the marke. 1545 ASCHAM *Toxoph. II.* (Arb.) 146 An other I sawe whiche, . . . after the loose, lyfted vp his ryght legge. 1622 DRAYTON *Poly-ob.* xxvi. 338 The loose gauze such a twang, as might be heard a myle. 1636 B. JONSON *Discov.* (1641) 115 In throwing a Dart, or Lavelin, wee force back our armes, to make our loose the stronger. 1879 M. & W. H. THOMPSON *Archery* iii. 22 The loose being the delicate part of archery, a very small defect in the archer's gear will materially affect the smoothness of the loose.

fig. 1599 *Warn. Faire Wom.* II. 394 The only mark whereat foul Murther shot, Just in the loose of envious eager death, . . . Escap'd the arrow aim'd at his heart. 1599 B. JONSON *Ev. Man out of Hum.* III. iii, Her braine's a quiuer of iests, and she do's dart them abroad with that sweete loose and iudiciall aime, that [etc.]. 1703 DE FOE *True-born Eng. Explan.* Pref. 4 To allow me a Loose at the Crimes of the Guilty.

†2. The conclusion or close of a matter; upshot, issue, event. *at* (or *in*) *the (very) loose*: at the last moment. *Obs.*

1588 SHAKS. *L.L.L.* v. ii. 752 The extreme parts of time, extremelie formes All causes to the purpose of his speed: And often at the verie loose decides That, which long processe could not arbitrate. 1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* III. xvi. (Arb.) 184 We vse to say marke the loose of a thing for marke the end of it. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* x. xxxv. 376 In the verie loose and retreat, rather than in the combat and medley, they found that many more were hurt and slain of their part. *Ibid.* xxii. ix. 437 The late battell . . . was more joyous and fortunat in the loose and parting, than light and easie in the conflict and fighting. 1601 — *Pliny* II. 403 A smacke it [a fountain] hath resembling the rust of yron, howbeit this tast is not perceiued but at the end and loose only. 1608 BP. HALL *Epistles* I. iii, How all godless plots, in their loose, have at once deceived, shamed, punished their author. 1612 BACON *Ess., Cunning* (Arb.) 442 You shall see them finde out pretty loses in the conclusion, but are no waies able to examine or debate matters. 1647 SANDERSON *Serm.* II. 209 The unjust steward . . . resolvethe . . . to shew his master a trick at the loose, that should make amends for all, and do his whole business.

†3. A state or condition of looseness, laxity, or unrestraint; hence, free indulgence; unrestrained action or feeling; abandonment. Chiefly in phr. *at* (a or *the*) *loose*: in a state of laxity or freedom; unrestrained, unbridled, lax. *to take a loose*: to give oneself up to indulgence. *Obs.* exc. as in b.

1593 'P. FOULFACE' *Bacchus Bountie* C, After these came young Cicero, who, for the large loose that he had in turning downe his liquor, was called Bicongius. a 1626 W. SCLATER *2 Thess.* (1629) 86 Saint Paul stickes not to impute demencie to seduced Galathians. . . In his loose, imputes no lesse then . . . madnesse or losse of wits vnto them. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* v. v. 240 Although they act them-selves at distance, and seem to be at loose; yet doe they hold a continuity with their Maker. 1657 *Burton's Diary* (1828) II. 43, I would have you as careful in penning the clause as may be, but not wholly to leave these things at a loose. 1793 ROWE *Fair Penit.* I. i, Melts in his Arms, and with a loose she loves. 1703 C. LESLIE in S. Parker *Eusebius' 10 Bks. Eccl. Hist.* p. xvi, From all this, that dreadful Loose has proceeded of Prophaneness, . . . which we now see before our Eyes. 1706 MARY ASTELL *Refll. Marriage* 13 The Man takes

a loose: what shou'd hinder him? a 1734 NORTH *Lives* (1826) III. 75 Such loses and escapes as almost all men there [in Turkey] are more or less guilty of. 1760-72 H. BROOKE *Fool of Qual.* (1809) IV. 24 In the midst of all his enjoyments, of a loose to the gratification of every sensual desire.

b. *to give a loose* (occas. *give loose*) *to*: to allow (a person) unrestrained freedom or laxity; to give full vent to (feelings, etc.); to free from restraint. *occas.* To give (a horse) the rein.

1685 DRYDEN *Horace's Ode* I. xxix. 21 Come, give thy Soul a loose, and taste the pleasures of the poor. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 8 ¶ 6 They now give a Loose to their Moan. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 327 ¶ 11 The Poets have given a loose to their Imaginations in the Description of Angels. 1735 SOMERVILLE *Chase* III. 84 Now give a Loose to the clean gen'rous Steed. 1752 FIELDING *Amelia* IV. ix, Amelia's inclinations, when she gave a loose to them, were pretty eager for this diversion. 1770 BURKE *Pres. Discont.* Sel. Wks. 1897 I. 72 They gave themselves . . . a full loose for all manner of dissipation. 1823 SCOTT *Quentin D.* xxviii, He . . . gave loose . . . to agitation, which, in public, he had found himself able to suppress so successfully. 1858 THACKERAY *Virgin.* (1879) I. 391 The little boy . . . gave a loose to his innocent tongue, and asked many questions. 1876 BANCROFT *Hist. U.S.* VI. xxxviii. 195 Were I to indulge my present feelings, and give loose to that freedom of expression which [etc.].

†4. The act of letting go or parting with something. Phrase, *a cheerful loose*. *Obs.*

1615 S. WARD *Coalfr. Altar* 28 Without zeale the widowes mites are no better then the rest; It is the cheerefull loose [ed. 1627 lose], that doubleth the gift. 1667 J. HOWARD *All Mistaken* III. (1672) 33 *Ping.* I must run with my Breeches in My hand, my Purge visits My Bumgut so intollerable often. *Doct.* Now Sir for a Cheerfull Loose.

†5. The action of getting free, the fact of being set free, liberation, release. *to make a loose from*: to get away from the company of. *Obs.*

1663 DRYDEN *Wild Gallant* I. ii, I must make a loose from her, there's no other way. 1672 — *Marr. à la Mode* II. i, I was just making a loose from Doralice, to pay my respects to you. a 1734 NORTH *Lives* (1826) II. 177 After his first loose from the university, where the new philosophy was then but just entering.

†6. An impetuous course or rush. *Obs.*

1700 PRIOR *Carmen Sec.* 217 The fiery Pegasus . . . runs with an unbounded loose. 1735 SOMERVILLE *Chase* III. 150 Hah! yet he flies, nor yields To black Despair. But one Loose more, and all His Wiles are vain. 1737 BRACKEN *Fariery Impr.* (1757) II. 148 It is running a Horse in Looses or in Pushes that makes the Sweat come out best.

7. *Comb.*: † *loose-giving*.

1567 MAPLET *Gr. Forest* 52 b, Isidore saith that the best of it [myrrh] cummeth by resolution and loose-giving within it-selfe. [Isid. *Etym.* xvii. viii. 4 *Gutta ejus sponte manans pretiosior est.*]

loose (lu:s), *a.* and *adv.* Forms: 3 (in definite form), 5-7 lousse, (also 8-9 *dial.*) lowse, (4 loss), 4-5 lause, loos, 4, 6 lose, 4-7 lous, 4-8 louse, 5 lawse, 5-6 lewse, loce, 6 *Sc.* lowis, lows, 7 lowsse, 5- loose. [ME. *lōs* (with close *ō*), in north. *dial.* *lous*, *a.* ON. *lous-s*, *laus-s* (Sw. *lös*, *Da. løs*), = OE. *léas* LEASE *a.*, *q. v.* for the ulterior etymology.] *A. adj.*

1. Unbound, unattached.

For *to break loose*, *cast loose*, *cut loose*, *let loose*, *shake loose*, *turn loose*, etc., see the verbs.

a. Of living beings or their limbs: Free from bonds, fetters, or physical restraint. Now used only in implied contrast with a previous, usual, or desirable state of confinement. *spec.* of horses etc.: allowed to run free in travelling or marching. Of money, cash, etc.: in relatively small denominations; in coins (as opp. to notes). So *loose change* (orig. U.S.), a quantity of coins kept or left in one's pocket, etc., for casual use.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 13333 Quat man pat pou leess e o band, For lous [Fairf. lause, *Trin.* louse] he sal in heuen stand. 1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 10581 So fast pcy neuer hym bonde, bat lose a noyer tyme pcy hym fonde. c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xxix. (*Placidus*) 976 be emperoure . . . comandit his men . . . bynd þame in a place . . . & lyons loss lat to painm ga. c 1386 CHAUCER *Reeve's T.* 218 This Millere . . . boond hire hors, it sholde nat goon loos. — *Cook's Prol.* 28 For in thy shoppie is many a flye loos. c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 13190 He deliuert me lowse, & my lefe felow. 1526 TINDALE *Matt.* xxvii. 17 Whether wyll ye that y geve losse vnto you [cf. Luther: *welchen soll ich euch los geben?*] barrabas or Iesus? 1590 SPENSER *F.Q.* III. x. 36 The gentle Lady, loose at randon lefte. 1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* I. i. 304 You are afraid if you see the Beare loose, are you not? 1608 *Burgh Rec. Glasgow* (1876) I. 285 That na maner of swyne be hadin lows within this bruche or burrow ruidis. 1672 DRYDEN *Conq. Granada* I. i, When fierce Bulls run loose upon the Place. 1794 COWPER *Faithf. Bird* 8 They sang as blithe as finches sing That flutter loose on golden wing. 1811 JANE AUSTEN *Sense & Sens.* I. xvii. 217 My loose cash would . . . be employed in improving my collection of music and books. 1827 A. SHERWOOD *Gazetteer Georgia* 112 It would be a kind of generous charity, to leave with the tavern-keepers . . . some of the loose change. 1843 *Oregon Hist. Soc. Q.* (1901) II. 191 About fifty wagons, with those who had large droves of loose cattle, now left. 1845 J. C. FRÉMONT *Rep. Exploring Expedition* 10 A few loose horses, and four oxen . . . completed the train. 1846 W. G. D. STEWART *Altowan* II. i. 41 The neighing of the loose troops, that ever and anon, broke forward to snatch the opportunity of browsing ere the crowd advanced. 1872 E. EGGLESTON *End of World* 173 Unless he means to part with all his loose change. 1882 OUIDA *Maremma* I. 41 A fine long time he [a bandit] has been loose on these hills. 1885 *Outing* VII. 21/2 All drove pack and loose animals before them. 1895 A. MACHEN *Three Imposters* 81 He never returned, but his watch and chain, a purse containing three sovereigns in gold, and some loose

silver, with a ring . . . were found three days later. 1900 *Speaker* 29 Dec. 340/2 Loose horses, blankets, bags and helmets littering the road. a 1903 *Mod.* He struggled until he got one hand loose. 1927 C. A. SIRINGO *Riata & Spurs* v. 54 That little burg saw the need of saloons and dance-halls to relieve the cowboy of his loose change. 1950 WILKINSON & FRISBY *They're Open* II. 19 *Capacious left-hand pocket*, . . . in order that a large bulk of loose change may be carried. 1970 G. F. NEWMAN *Sir, You Bastard* VIII. 245 He got rid of the loose change in his pocket. 1973 *Woman's Own* 4 Aug. 36 (Advt.), The clip-to coin section is just the right size for all your loose change.

b. *transf.* and *fig.*, e.g. of something compared to a wild animal. Also of the tongue: Not 'tied', free to speak. † *to have one's feet loose*: to be at liberty to travel (cf. *loose-footed* 10 d *fig.*).

1726 *Wodrow Corr.* (1843) III. 239 To recover this, . . . were my feet loose, and my health served me, I would willingly make a London journey. 1781 COWPER *Conversat.* 354 We sometimes think we could such speech produce Much to the purpose, if our tongues were loose. 1817 SHELLEY *To W. Shelley* I. 7 The winds are loose, we must not stay. 1879 B. TAYLOR *Stud. Germ. Lit.* 115 Then swords are drawn, and murder is loose.

c. In immaterial sense: Freed from an engagement, obligation, etc.; at liberty. *Obs.* exc. *dial.*, e.g. in the sense 'free from apprenticeship, having completed a term of service' (E.D.D. s.v. *Loose*).

1553 T. WILSON *Rhet.* (1580) 59 The seruitude of these twoo, where the one is so much beholding and bounde to the other, that neither of them bothe would be lose though thei might. a 1600 MONTGOMERIE *Misc. Poems* xxi. 27 Quhen I wes lous, at libertie I lap; I leugh when ladyis spak to me of love. 1608 ROWLANDS *Humors Looking Gl.* 14 My friend seeing what humours haunt a wife, if he were loose would lead a single life. 1880 *Antrim & Down Gloss., Loose*, unoccupied. 'I want to see the mistress when she's loose'.

†*d.* With *prep.*: Free from or of; released or disengaged from; unattached to. *Obs.*

c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* IV. pr. vi. 106 (Camb. MS.) In so moche is the thing moore fre and laus for destynie as it . . . holdeth hym nere to thilke centre of thinges. c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 10996 Philmen the fre kyng, þat he in fyst had, He lete to be large, lause of his hondes. 1456 SIR G. HAYE *Law Arms* (S.T.S.) 249 [He] is lousse of his promess. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 28 Hauyng thy herte lose from all worldly pleasure. a 1677 BARROW *Serm.* Wks. 1716 III. 179 To suppose that a Gentleman is loose from Business is a great mistake. 1695 ADDISON *Sir J. Somers Misc.* Wks. 1726 I. 5 If yet your thoughts are loose from State Affairs. 1713 BERKELEY *Guardian* No. 3 ¶ 1 After getting loose of the laws which confine the passions of other men. 1761 CHURCHILL *Rosciad* Poems 1763 I. 51 Loose to Fame, the muse more simply acts. 1784 COWPER *Task* v. 512 Her champions wear their hearts So loose to private duty, that [etc.]. 1821 SCOTT *Pirate* xxxvi, I wish we were loose from him [sc. the pirate captor].

†*e.* Loosely clad; ungirt; naked. *Obs.*

1423 JAS. I *Kingis Q.* xlix, Halfyng louse for haste. 1555 EDEN *Decades* 56 They are excedyng swyfte of foote by reason of their loose goyng from their chyldes age. 1709 PRIOR *Pallas & Venus* 3 Venus, loose in all her naked Charms.

f. Of an inanimate thing: Not fastened or attached to that to which it belongs as a part or appendage, or with which it has previously been connected; detached. Phr. *to come, get loose*.

a 1728 WOODWARD *Nat. Hist. Fossils* (1729) I. II. 39 [A fossil] found loose on the Side of a pretty high Hill near Stokesley. 1833 J. HOLLAND *Manuf. Metal* II. 276 These bolts may be . . . withdrawn, either by means of a loose key or a stationary handle on the outside of the door. 1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* II. xxiii. 233, I remember once a sledge went so far under . . . that the boat floated loose. *Mod.* Some of the pages have come loose. It would be more convenient if the volume had a loose index.

g. Not joined to anything else. Of a chemical element: Free, uncombined.

1828 HUTTON *Course Math.* II. 75 When a loose line is measured, it becomes absolutely necessary to measure some other line that will determine its position. 1873 RALFE *Phys. Chem.* 178 Carbonic acid is present in the blood in two conditions; viz., loose and stable.

h. Having an end or ends hanging free. Also in *fig.* context. (See also LOOSE END.)

1781 COWPER *Anti-Thelyphthor* 102 The marriage bond has lost its power to bind, And flutters loose, the sport of every wind. 1820 SHELLEY *Sensit. Plant* III. 68 Like a murderer's stake, Where rags of loose flesh yet tremble on high. 1870 J. H. NEWMAN *Gram. Assent* II. viii. 277 As to Logic, its chain of conclusions hangs loose at both ends.

i. Not bound together; not forming a bundle or package; not tied up or secured.

1488 *Inv. R. Wardrobes* (1815) 4 Fund in the maist of the said cofferis lous & put in na thing bot liand within the said coffery [is] 570 rois nobilis. 1596 SPENSER *Prothalamion* 22 With goodly greenish locks, all loose untied. 1597 SHAKS. *Lover's Compl.* 29 Her hair here nor loose nor ti'd in formall plat. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 159 Who compiled the Alcoran out of Mahomet's loose paper. 1668 DRYDEN *Dram. Poesie* Ep. Ded., As I was lately reviewing my loose papers, amongst the rest I found this Essay. 1781 COWPER *Charity* 176 Loose fly his forelock and his ample mane. 1818 SHELLEY *Rosalind & Helen* 7 Thy loose hair in the light wind flying. 1840 BROWNING *Sordello* II. 194 This calm corpse with the loose flowers in his hand. 1850 HANNAY *Singleton Fontenoy* I. I. vi. 97 Jangling the loose cash in their pockets. 1888 F. HUME *Mad. Midas* I. II, Slivers had pushed all the scrip and loose papers away.

j. In immaterial sense: Unconnected; rambling; disconnected, detached, stray, random. ? Now rare.

1681 DRYDEN *Span. Friar* Ep. Ded. A 2 b, I . . . am as much asham'd to put a loose indigested Play upon the Publick.

1705 STANHOPE *Paraphr.* II. 256 These would check all our loose Wanderings. 1710 STEELE *Tatler* No. 215 ¶2 These are but loose Hints of the Disturbances in humane Society, of which there is yet no Remedy. 1739 HUME *Hum. Nature* I. iv. (1874) I. 319 Were ideas entirely loose and unconnected, chance alone would join them. 1741 WATTS *Improv. Mind* I. xvii. Wks. 1753 V. 279 Vario will spend whole mornings in running over loose and unconnected pages. 1783 BURKE *Rep. Affairs India* Wks. XI. 307 He gives various loose conjectures concerning the motive to them. 1871 CARLYLE in *Mrs. Carlyle's Lett.* I. 247 Some real scholarship, a good deal of loose information.

k. Free for disposal; unattached, unappropriated, unoccupied. *Obs.* exc. in some jocular expressions. † *loose shot*: marksmen not attached to a company. *loose card* (see quot. 1763¹).

1479 *Bury Wills* (Camden) 51, I will that the seid priste be founde the residue of the seid vij yeers w^t my loose godes. *Ibid.* 52 My executors pesably to occupy my loose goodes. 1590 SIR J. SMYTH *Disc. Conc. Weapons* 17 Mosquetiers. . . are not to be employed as loose shot in skirmishes. 1613 SHAKS. *Hen. VIII.* v. iv. 59 A File of Boyes, . . . loose shot. 1633 T. STAFFORD *Pac. Hib.* II. xxi. (1810) 418 The Enemy thereupon put out some of their loose Shot from their battle, and entertained the fight. 1759 HUME *Hist. Eng.* (1806) III. 708 Such as could render themselves agreeable to him in his loose hours. 1763 HOYLE *Whist* 82 Loose Card, Means a Card in a Hand that is of no Value, and consequently the properest to throw away. 1763 JOHNSON *Let. to G. Strahan* 16 Apr. in *Boswell*, I hope you read. . . at loose hours, other books. 1821 SHELLEY *Prometh. Unb.* IV. 154 In the void's loose field. 1839 I. TAYLOR *Ancient Chr. I.* IV. 465 A devout and wealthy layman resolves to spend a loose five and twenty thousand pounds on sacred architecture. 1900 *Daily News* 30 Mar. 3/3 With a handful of hastily levied farmers, . . . aided by the 'loose talent' of Europe.

l. *Gram.* Of certain syntactical elements: not essential to the meaning or construction, etc.

1932 E. KRUSINGA *Handbk. Present Day Eng.* (ed. 5) II. III. 235 The members of a loose group may be connected by other words or not. . . We distinguish *linked groups* and *unlinked groups*. 1933 O. JESPERSEN *Essent. Eng. Gram.* xxxiv. 357 A non-restrictive (or loose) clause, . . . may be left out without injury to the precise meaning of the word it is joined to, as in 'The Prince of Wales, who happened to be there, felt sorry for the prisoners.' 1961 R. B. LONG *Sentence & its Parts* III. 68 They [sc. subordinate interrogatives] function also as loose adjuncts. . . We went with Larry, who knew everyone. 1972 HARTMANN & STORK *Dict. Lang. & Ling.* 135 *Loose apposition*, a word or phrase used in apposition and often separated by sustained juncture in speech or by commas in writing.

2. a. Not rigidly or securely attached or fixed in place; ready to move in or come apart from the body to which it is joined or on which it rests.

For *loose in the haft*, in the *hilt(s)*, to have a screw or a tile loose, a loose pin, slate, see the sbs.

a 1225 *Anr. R.* 228 Heo bið ikest some adun, ase pe leste [MS. T. lowse, MS. C. lousse] ston is from þe tures coppe. c 1380 WYCLIF *Serm. Sel. Wks.* I. 70 þei wolen be louse in us as nailes in a tree. 1479 *Inv. in Paston Lett.* III. 273, j. candilstrykke with a lous sokett. 1530 PALSGR. 700/2, I shake, as a tothe in the ones heed that is lose. a 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VIII.* 58 Spangels. . . set on Crymosyn satten lose and not fastened. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron. I.* 27 Moses. . . whose eyes were never dimme, nor his Teeth loose. 1613 SHAKS. *Hen. VIII.* IV. i. 75 Hats, Cloakes. . . flew vp, and had their Faces Bin loose, this day they had beene lost. 1669 STURMY *Mariner's Mag.* I. 19 We are within shot; let all our Guns be loose. 1724 DE FOE *Mem. Cavalier* (1840) 97 His bridge was only loose planks. 1784 COWPER *Task* I. 194 Rills. . . chiming as they fall Upon loose pebbles. 1839 URE *Dict. Arts* 1074 The said sheaves or pulleys are connected by a crown or centre wheel D, loose upon b, b. 1842 C. HOOGE *Way of Life* III. II. 78 Loose matter flies off from revolving bodies. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* II. xi. 292, I sent Simond to the top to remove the looser stones.

b. Of dye: Not fast, fugitive.

1844 G. DOOO *Textile Manuf.* II. 72 A 'loose' colour. . . easily washed out from those parts.

† c. Of the eyes: Not fixed, roving. *Obs.*

1603 DEKKER *Grisil* (Shaks. Soc.) 7 Their loose eyes tell That in their bosoms wantonness doth dwell. 1751 H. WALPOLE *Lett.* (1846) II. 381 Prince Edward is a very plain boy, with strange loose eyes.

d. Of a cough: Producing expectoration with little difficulty; not 'fast' or 'tight'.

1833 *Cycl. Pract. Med. I.* 316/2 Tightness across the chest, which yields as the cough becomes loose.

3. a. Of strings, reins, the skin, etc.: Not tightly drawn or stretched; slack, relaxed. *with a loose rein* (fig.): slackly, indulgently, without rigour.

c 1460 J. RUSSELL *Bk. Nurture* 907 His gurdelle. . . be it stray or lewse. 1553 EDEN *Treat. Neue Ind.* (Arb.) 37 Neyther haue they theyr bellies wrimpeled or loose. 1565 COOPER *Thesaurus* s.v. *Laxus, Funes laxi*, . . . Cordes lewse or vnbounde. 1634 MILTON *Comus* 292 What time the labour'd Oxe In his loose traces from the furrow came. 1718 JACOB *Compl. Sportsman* 50 His [sc. a Greyhound's] Neck long, . . . with a loose and hanging Weasan. 1775 BURKE *Sp. Conc. Amer. Sel. Wks.* 1897 I. 184 The Sultan. . . governs with a loose rein, that he may govern at all. 1799 M. UNOERWOOD *Dis. Children* (ed. 4) II. 61 Some such application as the following will soon brace the loose gums. 1819 SHELLEY *Cenci* IV. III. 17 My knife Touched the loose wrinkled throat. 1908 *Animal Managem.* 17 The skin. . . when handled, should feel 'loose' and freely movable over the structures beneath.

b. Of clothes: Not clinging close to the figure; loosely-fitting.

1463 *Extracts Aberd. Reg.* (1844) I. 24 The saide Dauy sall cum bar fute, with his gowne loose. 1596 SHAKS. *I Hen. IV.* III. III. 4 My skinne hangs about me like an olde Ladies loose Gowne. 1606 HOLLAND *Sueton.* 147 Veiled all over in a loose mantle of fine Sendall. 1680 OTWAY *Orphan* II. IV. Thy garments flowing loose. 1727-46 THOMSON *Summer* 1291

Rob'd in loose array, she came to bathe Her fervent limbs. 1859 W. J. HOGE *Blind Bartimeus* vi. 115 Bartimeus. . . 'cast away his garment', his loose upper robe. 1901 *Speaker* 17 Aug. 548/1 Men in loose flannel jackets sang old songs.

fig. 1605 SHAKS. *Maeb.* v. II. 21 Now do's he feele his Title Hang loose about him, like a Giants Robe Vpon a dwarfish Theefe.

c. Of the joints: Slack, relaxed from weakness. Also, of a person's 'build': Ungainly, looking unsuited for brisk movement.

1848 DICKENS *Dombey* II, He was a strong, loose, round-shouldered, shuffling shaggy fellow, on whom his clothes sat negligently. 1893 STEVENSON *Catriona* 66 My eyes besides were still troubled, and my knees loose under me.

d. Of persons, etc.: relaxed or easy, calm; uninhibited. Esp. *predic.* (quasi-adv.) in phr. to hang (or stay) loose. *slang.* (orig. U.S.).

1968 R. COOVER *Universal Baseball Assoc.* VIII. 242 'Hang loose,' he says, and pulling down his mask, trots back behind home plate. 1968-70 *Current Slang* (Univ. S. Dakota) III-IV. 40 *Down loose*, opposite of uptight.—College students, both sexes, Minnesota. 1970 S. BELLOW *Mr Sammler's Planet* IV. 161 Daddy had a bad thing about me, made me financially too independent. You know—pampered me and let me hang too loose. 1974 L. DEIGHTON *Spy Story* xviii. 195 This is the Captain. Stay loose, everybody. It's just their E.C.M. 1977 C. MCFARQUEN *Serial* (1978) IV. 14/2 'And remember,' he told him, waving, 'stay loose'. 1977 *Zigzag* Mar. 12/3 The owners were like alcoholics, but they were nice people. . . loose. 1982 W. SAFAIRE in *N.Y. Times Mag.* 28 Nov. 16 The sympathetic farewell is undiminished: *Hang in there* vies with *Hang tough* and *Hang loose*, and *Walk light* may cheer up the overweight.

4. Not close or compact in arrangement or structure. a. *gen.* Used e.g. of earth or soil: Having the particles free to move among themselves. Of a fabric or tissue or its texture: Having spaces between the threads.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* II. metr. IV. 30 (Camb. MS.) The lavse [ed. 1532 lose] sandes refusen to ben the heuy wyhte. 1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* (1586) 44 You must beware, that whyle the ground is loose and soft, you let not in the water. 1592 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* v. III. 6 So shall no foot vpon the Churchyard tread, Being loose, vnfirm with digging vp of Graues. 1603 OWEN *Pembrokeshire* (1891) 73 This Marle. . . is to be cast on bare loose and drie land. 1626 BACON *Sylva* §34 The Ashes with Aire between, lie looser; and with Water, closer. 1726 LEONI *Alberti's Archit.* I. 40/1 A loose soft Mud. 1822-34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) IV. 50 A current of blood superfluous in quantity but loose and unelaborate in crasis. 1846 J. BAXTER *Libr. Pract. Agric.* (ed. 4) II. 38 It is a common custom to lay a quantity of loose earth of some kind over the yard.

b. Of array or order of men: Not dense or serried.

1630 R. JOHNSON *the Kingd. & Commw.* II. 218 In their marches in loose troopes, they are billeted in the next houses at the countries charges. 1667 MILTON *P.L.* II. 887 With Horse and Chariots rankt in loose array. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* II. 374 Extend thy loose Battalions largely wide. 1744 OZELL tr. *Brantome's Sp. Rhodomontades* 193 They began to break their Order, and retir'd in a very loose Manner. 1777 ROBERTSON *Hist. Amer.* v. Wks. 1813 II. 122 They repelled, with little danger, the loose assault of the Mexicans. 1818 SHELLEY *Rev. Islam* VI. VII. The loose array Of horsemen o'er the wide fields murdering sweep.

c. *Bot.* = LAX a. 3 b. Also (see quots. 1814-30 and 1839).

1776 J. LEE *Introd. Bot. Explan. Terms* 78 *Laxus*, loose, easily bent. 1776-96 WITHERING *Brit. Plants* (ed. 3) IV. 290 Gills loose. 1787 tr. *Linnaeus' Fam. Plants* I. 63 The leaflets longer than the floret, loose, permanent. 1814-30 *Edinb. Encycl.* IV. 40/2 Leaves. . . Loose, (*solutum*) a cylindrical or subulate leaf, which is loosely attached to its stem. 1839 LINOLEY *Introd. Bot.* (ed. 3) 472 Loose (*laxus*); of a soft cellular texture, as the pith of most plants. *Ibid.* 492 Loose (*laxus*); when the parts are distant from each other, with an open light kind of arrangement; as the panicle among the other kinds of inflorescence.

d. Occurring in book-names of certain plants of a straggling habit (see quots.).

1837 MACGILLIVRAY *Withering's Brit. Plants* (ed. 4) 71 Loose Panic-grass. 1861 MISS PRATT *Flower. Pl.* VI. 38 Loose Pendulous Sedge.

e. Of handwriting: Not compact, straggling.

1711 HEARNE *Collect.* (O.H.S.) III. 105 [A transcript] web is written in a pretty large and loose Hand. 1866 SKEAT *Melusine* (E.E.T.S.) Pref. (*init.*), It is written. . . in a clear but somewhat loose handwriting.

f. Applied to exercise or play in which those engaged are not close together or in which there is free movement of some kind. (See also quots. 1897 and cf. B. 2.)

1802 C. JAMES *Milit. Dict.*, s.v. *Loosen*, The lock step was introduced for the purpose of counteracting the mischievous effects of loose marching. 1833 *Regul. Instr. Cavalry* I. 146 The loose play, or independent practice, should first be attempted at a walk. 1897 *Encycl. Sport* I. 253/2 *Loose croquet*, the striking of the player's ball when both are set together, without putting one's foot upon it. *Ibid.* 144/2 (Broadsword), *Loose play*, a contest in which the combatants deliver strokes and effect parries, not in any regular sequence, but as they think each may be most effective. 1899 SHEARMAN in *Football* (Badm. Libr.) 195 The real feature of the loose game. . . was the additional importance it gave to the three-quarter back.

5. a. Wanting in retentiveness or power of restraint.

1390 GOWER *Conf.* I. 131 His lose tunge he mot restreigne. 1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* III. III. 416 There are a kinde of men, So loose of Soule, that in their sleepes will mutter Their Affayres. 1613 — *Hen. VIII.* II. II. 127 Where you are liberal of your looves and Counceils, Be sure you be not loose. 1865 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* VII. IV. (1872) II. 283 A rash young fool; carries a loose tongue.

b. Of the bowels: Relaxed. Also said of the person.

1508 KENNEOY *Flyting w. Dunbar* 484 A rottyn crok, louse of the dok. 1594 J. DICKENSON *Arishas* (1878) 56 The brats of Usurers should be alwaies sicke of the loose disease, neuer able to holde anything long. 1671 H. M. tr. *Erasm. Colloq.* 9, I have more need to stay it's looseness, for my belly is too loose. 1707 FLOYER *Physic. Pulse-Watch* XXI. (1710) 154 To keep the Body loose is very beneficial, but much Purging. . . is very injurious. 1783 J. C. SMYTH in *Med. Commun.* I. 202 It. . . gave her two loose stools. 1879 J. M. DUNCAN *Dis. Wom.* xiv. (1889) 95 The patient tells you that her bowels are always either very constipated or very loose—implying by looseness rather frequency of motions than thinness or liquidity of the stools.

6. a. Of qualities, actions, statements, ideas, etc.: Not rigid, strict, correct, or careful; marked by inaccurate or careless thought or speech; hence, inexact, indefinite, indeterminate, vague.

1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* III. III. 41 Lay negligent and loose regard vpon him. 1622 BACON *Holy War* Misc. Wks. (1629) 114 It is but a loose Thing to speake of Possibilities, without the Particular Designes. 1649 MILTON *Eikon. Pref.*, The loose and negligent curiosity of those who took upon them to adorn this Booke. 1651 HOBBS *Leviath.* III. xxxvi. 226 Prophets. . . at Delphi. . . of whose loose words a sense might be made to fit any event. 1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 188 ¶1 It is an Argument of a loose and ungoverned Mind to be affected with the promiscuous Approbation of the Generality of Mankind. 1752 HUME *Pol. Disc.* x. 216 No attention ought ever to be given to such loose, exaggerated calculations. 1790 PALEY *Horæ Paul.* I. 3 We have only loose tradition and reports to go by. 1839 I. TAYLOR *Anc. Chr.* I. III. 173 Not merely a loose resemblance but a close analogy. 1844 LINGARO *Anglo-Sax. Ch.* (1858) I. App. A. 317 The loose and indefinite word *interea*, or in the meanwhile. 1895 R. L. DOUGLAS in *Bookman* Oct. 23/1 His style is. . . free from that loose rhetoric which is so wearisome to the reader who loves history for its own sake.

b. Of literary productions, style, etc.

1638 BAKER tr. *Balsac's Lett.* (vol. III.) 31 This kind of writing is rather a loose poetry, than a regular Prose. 1687 MIEGE *Gt. Fr. Dict.* II, A loose Discourse, that does not hang together, *discours qui n'est pas bien lié.* 1709 FELTON *Classics* (1718) 173 That Loose and Libertine Way of Paraphrasing. 1754 GRAY *Poesy* 61 Loose numbers wildly sweet. 1872 MINTO *Eng. Prose* Lit. Introd. 6 A sentence so constructed as to be noticeably loose. 1884 CHURCH *Bacon* ix. 215 Nothing can be more loose than the structure of the essays.

c. Qualifying an agent-noun.

a 1568 ASCHAM *Scholem.* (Arb.) 116 Colde, lowse, and rough writers. 1847 L. HUNT *Men, Women & B.* II. i. 3 Lady Dorset was accounted a loose speaker. 1865 LIGHTFOOT *Galatians* (1874) 120 No stress can be laid on the casual statement of a writer so loose and so ignorant of Greek. 1875 WHITNEY *Life Lang.* II. 29 We are loose thinkers and loose talkers. 1902 *Blackw. Mag.* May 590/2 Here too are traps for the loose rider.

† d. Of conditions, undertakings, or engagements: Lacking security, unsettled. *Obs.*

1603 *Contn. Adv. Don Sebastian in Harl. Misc.* (1810) V. 468, I hold it no policy to deliver it [a letter] her; considering it as a loose adventure, in such dangers, to trust a woman. 1645 RUTHERFORD *Tryal & Tri. Faith* (1845) 80 We make loose bargains in the behalf of our Souls. 1687 MIEGE *Gt. Fr. Dict.* II. To be in a loose (or unsettled) Condition, *n'avoir point d' Etablissement.*

e. *Cricket.* Of bowling: Wanting in accuracy of pitch. Of fielding, etc.: Careless, slack.

1859 *All Year Round* No. 13. 306 The loose balls we hit for fours and fives; the good ones we put away for singles. 1877 *Box Eng. Game Cricket* 454 *Loose*, this adjective is frequently applied to batting, bowling, and fielding too. 1884 *Lillywhite's Cricket Ann.* 103 P. M. Lucas punishes loose bowling severely.

f. *colloq.* Of an appointed time: Not strictly adhered to.

1892 SIR H. MAXWELL *Meridiana* 45 Breakfast is not on the table till a loose ten.

7. Of persons, their habits, writings, etc.: Free from moral restraint; lax in principle, conduct, or speech; chiefly in narrower sense, unchaste, wanton, dissolute, immoral.

c 1470 HENRYSON *Mor. Fab.* III. (*Cock & Fox*) XX, He was sa lous, and sa lecherous. a 1578 LINDESAY (Pittscottie) *Chron. Scot.* (S.T.S.) I. 197 He had ane lous man with him in his companie callit Makgregour quihik he suspectit gif ony thing war in missing it wald be found of tymes throw his handis. 1588 GREENE *Perimedes* 43 By being lose in my looes, . . . to disparage mine honour. 1588 SHAKS. *L.L.L.* v. II. 776. 1591 PERCIVAL *Sp. Dict.*, *Amancebado*, . . . a loose liuer. 1650 BAXTER *Saints' R.* I. VII. (1662) 104 Now every old companion and every loose-fellow is putting up the finger. 1660 PEPYS *Diary* 9 Oct., I find him to be a merry fellow and pretty good natured, and sings very loose songs. 1683 TRYON *Way to Health* xix. (1697) 428 The Spermatick Vessels, whence proceed wanton Desires, and loose Imaginations. 1700 DRYDEN *Pref. Fables* Wks. (Globe) 502, I am sensible. . . of the scandal I have given by my loose writings. 1722 DE FOE *Col. Jack* (1840) 170 He had led a loose life. a 1770 JORTIN *Serm.* (1771) IV. i. 5 The Pagans though loose enough in other points of duty. 1784 COWPER *Task* II. 378 Loose in morals, and in manners vain. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* VI. II. 118 He was a loose and profane man. 1879 F. W. FARRAR *St. Paul* (1883) 675 The leading hierarchs resembled the loosest of the Avignon cardinals.

8. Applied to a stable in which animals are kept 'loose' (sense 1 a) or without being fastened up. So also *loose box* (see *BOX sb.*² 12).

1813 *Sporting Mag.* XLII. 54 The reader will have noticed my frequent warm recommendations of the loose stable. 1833 LOUDON *Encycl. Cottage Archit.* §1091 The stables, loose-house (stable or place for a sick horse. . . &c.), . . . to be neatly causewayed. 1839 GREENWOOD *Hints Horsemanship* (1861) 128 A horse should have a loose

standing if possible; if he must be tied in a stall it should be flat. 1849 THACKERAY *Pendennis* lxxv, Gentlemen hunting with the hounds will find excellent Stabling and loose boxes for horses at the 'Clavering Arms'. 1871 M. COLLINS *Mrq. & Merch.* I. ii. 89 Loose boxes for no end of horses.

9. In certain specialized collocations: loose back, a method of binding the spine of a book to make it open more easily; loose body *Med.* = joint mouse (JOINT sb. 15); usu. *pl.*; loose coupling *Electr.* (see COUPLING *vbl. sb.* 6f (i)); loose cover, a detachable cover for a chair, couch, or car seat; also *attrib.*; loose fall *Whaling* (see FALL sb.³); loose-fill, loose fill, a type of house insulation (see quot. 1964); also *attrib.*; loose fish, (a) *colloq.* a person of irregular habits; †(b) a common prostitute; (c) (see quot. 1864); (d) *Whaling* (see quot. 1883); †loose hand = LOOSE END, in phr. *at the loose hand*; loose head, see HEAD sb.¹ 26c; loose-housing, a method of housing cattle in winter in partly covered barns with access to a feeding area, in which the cows are not confined to a single stall; also *attrib.*; hence loose-housed a.; loose ice (see quot. 1835); loose pulley, 'a pulley running loosely on the shaft, and receiving the belt from the fast pulley when the shaft is to be disconnected from the motor' (Knight *Dict. Mech.*); also *fast and loose pulley* (see FAST a. 11); loose scrummage, loose scrum, in *Rugby Football*, a scrum formed by the players round the ball during play, and not ordered by the referee: opp. *set scrum(mage)*; hence, loose scrummaging; loose smut, a disease of cereals, esp. barley and wheat, caused by the fungus *Ustilago nuda*; loose whale, a whale which remains beside its harpooned mate; †loose work, a kind of embroidery in which certain parts (e.g. those representing leaves of trees) are left free to move.

1923 H. A. MADDOX *Dict. Stationery* 46 *Loose back, also termed open or spring back. *Ibid.* 47 A loose back may be created by simply casing the book... The spring or loose back is actually bound into the book. 1956 *Bookman's Conc. Dict.* 277 *Spring Back*, an inner joint in a bookbinding which allows the book to open flat; known as Hollow or Loose Back. 1961 T. LANDAU *Enycl. Librarianship* (ed. 2) 268/2 *Open back*, a style of construction in which the cover is separated from the spine of the book by a special lining... Also called Hollow and Loose Back. 1886 H. MARSH *Dis. Joints* xv. 185 On examining his joint when the acute attack has gone off, the patient detects the *loose body, and learns that it shifts its position. *Ibid.* 183 (caption) Specimens of the loose bodies found in the knee joint in Mr. Smith's case. 1952 [see joint mouse s.v. JOINT sb. 15]. 1961 R. D. BAKER *Essent. Path.* xxi. 578 Portions of the damaged articular cartilage, or fragments of the thickened peripheral bone, break off and become loose bodies in the joint cavities. 1876 M. W. COOK *Tables & Chairs* i. 52 You may prefer to have your curtains, as well as the *loose covers, of chintz. *Ibid.* 56 Nothing now-a-days looks so nice and ladylike, or is so economical as well-fitting loose covers. 1911 F. B. JACK *Woman's Bk.* 613/2 Loose covers are not much used nowadays, and, at the best, they soon get out of order and become shabby looking. 1929 *Radio Times* 8 Nov. 438/1 Odd Jobs about the House—II, A Few Hints on Loose Cover Cutting. 1936 R. LEHMANN *Weather in Streets* i. v. 104, I might keep her on for the sewing. She's very clever at loose covers. 1953 M. SHERIDAN *Furnisher's Enycl.* ix. iii. 414 A loose cover service may substantially increase the furnisher's business. 1959 *B.S.I. News* Nov. 20 Specifies... maximum foreign matter content for... loose cover cloths made from cotton. 1973 A. BROJNOWSKI *Take One Ambassador* xii. 206 Comfortable upholstery, not bottomlessly soft, with well-cut linen loose covers. [1949 *Building Digest* IX. 305 The flat roof has... a loose vermiculite filling.] 1950 *Archit. Rev.* CVIII. 332/2 A 4 in. thickness of vermiculite *loosefill for instance has the same thermal insulation as 24 times that thickness of concrete. 1956 *Good Housek. Home Enycl.* (ed. 4) 170/2 'Loose fill' which is poured or packed... between the joists. 1964 J. S. SCOTT *Dict. Building* 198 *Loose-fill insulation*, insulating materials such as granulated cork, loose asbestos... vermiculite. Loose fill is placed between rafters or studs to increase the insulating value of a dry air space. 1969 *Daily Tel.* 16 Sept. 15 Most house-holders can climb into their lofts and lay mineral wool or glass fibre over the joists, or loose-fill between them. 1809 MALKIN *Gil Blas* vii. vii, Girls in a servile condition of life, or those unfortunate *loose fish who are game for every sportsman. 1827 EGAN *Anecd. Turf* 72 A game known among the loose fish who frequent races... by the name of 'the thimble-rig'. 1864 *Sat. Rev.* July 84/1 That peculiar variety of Parliamentary species known as 'an outsider' or 'a loose fish,' but described by itself under the more flattering title of 'an independent member'. 1883 CLARK RUSSELL *Sailors' Lang.*, *Loose-fish*, a whaling term signifying that the whale is fair game for anybody who can catch it. a1734 NORTH *Lives* (1742) 77 He was weary of being at the *loose hand as to company. 1907 'OLD INTERNATIONAL' *Rugby Guide* 62 It was discovered that on the flank of the row where the ball came into the scrum there was a head overhanging the side of the scrum. This head was given the appellation of '*loose head'. 1917 [see HEAD sb.¹ 26c]. 1927 [see HOOKER! 6]. 1960 C. VENABLES *Instructions to Young Rugger Players* iii. 37 When the two scrummages are formed they pack down and, of course, the heads of the two front rows are interlocked. But, with three men in each row, this clearly means that one man in each row will have his head free. This is known as the 'loose head' and it is on that side that the scrum half will put the ball in, for the good reason that his own hooker will be nearer to the ball than the hooker on the other side. 1960 E. S. & W. J. HIGHAM *High Speed Rugby* xiv. 191 The loose-head prop puts the inside foot forward. *Ibid.* 195 We will refer to the hooker who has the

loose head... as the 'loose-head hooker'. 1960 *Farmer & Stockbreeder* 5 Jan. 53/1 Half [the herd] is *loose-housed and zero-grazed. *Ibid.* 12 Jan. 78/1 Three sides of the yard accommodating the 55 pedigree... Friesians loose-housed are filled by the covered lying shed. 1963 C. T. M. HERRIOTT tr. *Craplet's Dairy Cow* v. xvii. 374 Loose-housed animals are less nervous than those kept in byres. 1946 *Agric. Engineering* XXVII. 499/2 The *loose-housing barn and milking parlor seemed to offer a possible improvement. 1948 *Pop. Bull. Washington Agric. Exper. Station* No. 190 (title) The loose housing and feeding of dairy herds. *Ibid.* 2 Loose housing is becoming popular. 1963 C. T. M. HERRIOTT tr. *Craplet's Dairy Cow* v. xvii. 369 Loose housing provides a well-compacted, thoroughly decomposed manure. *Ibid.*, Cows to be kept under a loose housing system can become accustomed to communal living. 1774 C. J. PHIPPS *Voy. N. Pole* 38 At one in the afternoon, being still amongst the *loose ice. 1835 SIR J. ROSS *Narr. 2nd Voy. Expln.* Terms p. xv, *Loose ice*, a number of pieces of ice near each other, but through which the ship can make way. 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 382 A strap passing from a drum over a *fast and loose pulley. 1873 J. RICHARDS *Wood-working Factories*, 62 Loose pulleys will give trouble now and then, no matter how well they are fitted. 1874 G. H. WEST *Rugby Union Football Ann.* 66 A light and very useful forward, especially in a *loose scrummage. 1936 *Loose scrummage* [see heel-back (HEEL sb.¹ 26)]. 1952 *Rugby Union Football* ('Know the Game' Series) (ed. 2) 26 A 'loose' scrum... is formed by... players closing round the ball when it is on the ground. 1958 PELMEAR & MORPURGO *Rugby Football* VIII. 339 Loose scrummaging (now sometimes known as 'rucking') was becoming the half-back's delight. 1960 E. S. & W. J. HIGHAM *High Speed Rugby* xiv. 201 It is possible to build up a loose scrum in two ways. 1890 *2nd Ann. Rep. Kansas State Exper. Station* 1889-213 The *loose smuts are four closely allied species found on oats, wheat, and barley. 1909 *Bull. Bureau Plant Industry, U.S. Dept. Agric.* No. 152. 7 The loose smut... is easily distinguished from the covered smut by its earlier appearance, by its olive-green spore-mass..., and by the early shedding of the spores. 1924 *Jrnl. Agric. Res.* XXIX. 263/1 Formaldehyde and some of the organic mercury compounds have been found to control the loose-smut of barley in certain varieties. 1968 *Times* 16 Dec. 7/1 Loose smut in barley... has become a serious problem again because of the preponderance of susceptible varieties. 1903 F. T. BULLEN in *Strand Mag.* Nov. 539/1 All through the combat... the whale-fishers will be closely beset by the '*loose' whale. a1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VIII* 58b, Velvet, covered all over with branches of hony suckels of fyne flat gold of dammaske, of *loose worke, every lefe of the braunche moving. 1577-87 HOLINSHED *Chron.* III. 844/2 A curious loose worke of veluet imbrodered with gold.

10. *Comb.* a. In concord with sbs., forming adjectival combs., as loose-needle, loose-wrist.

1866 *Athenæum* No. 1997. 178/3 Loose-wrist practice [in pianoforte-playing] is a most excellent thing. 1883 GRESLEY *Gloss. Coal Mining, Dialling*, the operation of making a survey with the dial. There are two ways of using the instrument, known as loose needle and fast needle dialling. b. with pples., loose being used as a complement, as loose-broke, -hanging, -hung, -let, -lying adjs.

1807 J. BARLOW *Columb.* v. 203 His troops press forward like a *loose-broke flood. 1598 MARSTON *Sc. Villanie* II. vii. F6, Her *loose-hanging gowne For her loose lying body. 1851 LONGF. *Gold. Leg.* III. *Street in Strasburg*, What news do you bring with your loose-hanging rein? 1625 K. LONG tr. *Barclay's Argens* II. xx. 133 The *loose-hung banners. 1872 A. DE VERE *Leg. St. Patrick, St. P. & Armagh Cath.*, With tangled locks and loose-hung battle-axe Ran the wild kerne. 1870 SWINBURNE *Ess. & Stud.* (1875) 261 Effeminate in build, loose-hung, weak of eye and foot. 1601 *Mary Magd. Lament.* vi. xxvii. (Fuller *Worthies Miscell.* II.), My *loose-let soule. 1814 SOUTHEY *Roderick Pict.* Wks. 1838 IX. 53 Soon they scoop'd Amid *loose-lying sand a hasty grave. c. parasynthetic adjs., as loose-barbed, -curled, -flowered, -girdled, -handed, -hipped, -jointed, -limbed, -lived, -locked, -panicked, -principled, -robed, -spiked, -wived.

1901 *Blackw. Mag.* Dec. 742/2 Their spears with *loose-barbed points. 1882 OUIDA *Maremma* I. 152 Her bronzed, *loose-curled head. 1837 MACGILLIVRAY *Withering's Brit. Pl.* (ed. 4) 346 *Loose-flowered Alpine Carex. 1894 GLADSTONE *Horace's Odes* 35 With thee, *loose-girdled Graces come. 1870 LOWELL *Among my Bks.* Ser. 1. (1873) 223 To draw the line... between a wise generosity and a *loose-handed weakness of giving. 1648 HERRICK *Hesper.* (1869) I. 64 First Jollie's wife is lame; then next, *loose-hipped, Squint-ey'd, hook-nos'd. 1859 JEPHSON *Brittany* III. 28 Big-headed, *loose-jointed... carriage-horses. 1823 COBBETT *Rur. Rides* (1885) I. 303 The cattle appear to be all of the Sussex breed... *loose-limbed. 1889 DOYLE *Micah Clarke* 236 A long loose-limbed seaman came up from the mouth of the cave. 1641 J. TRAPPE *Theol. Theol.* 250 *Loose-lived ministers. a1661 HOLYDAY *Juvenal* 94 *Loose-lock'd Sabines, who a battle stay'd. 1825 *Greenhouse Comp.* II. 43 *Otidialaxa*, *loose-panicked Otidia. 1858 J. MARTINEAU *Stud. Chr.* 188 A *loose-principled and unholly being. 1777 ELIZ. RYVES *Poems* 60 Where *loose-rob'd Pleasure careless roves. 1837 MACGILLIVRAY *Withering's Brit. Pl.* (ed. 4) 346 *Loose-spiked Rock Carex. 1606 SHAKS. *Ant. & Cl.* I. ii. 75 It is a heart-breaking to see a handsome man *loose Wiu'd.

d. Special combs.: †loose-bellied a., having the bowels relaxed; loose-bodied a., (of a dress) loose-fitting; †fig. lewd, wanton; †loose-breech, a slovenly lout; †loose-clacked a., loquacious, chattering; loose-ended a., ended or finished off in a slack, untidy, or inconclusive way; also fig.; hence loose-endedness; loose-footed a., having a loose foot (in quot., said of a sail); †fig. ready on one's feet, at liberty to travel; loose-gowned a., wearing a loosely-fitting dress; †fig. wanton; †loose-hangled a. [f. HANGLE HINGLE], loose-jointed; †loose-hilted a., 'loose

in the hilts', incontinent, wanton; loose-kirtle (quasi-*arch.*), a wanton; loose-knit a., connected in a tenuous or ill-defined way; not closely linked; †loose-legged, †loose-tailed adjs., unchaste, incontinent; loose-lipped a., (a) loose-tongued; uninhibited in speech; (b) having full lips; loose-mouthed a. = loose-lipped adj.; loose-skinned a., having skin wrinkled or hanging in folds; loose-tongued a., blabbing; †loose-waistcoateer, ? a woman.

1565 COOPER *Thesaurus, Aluis liquanda*, he must be made *loose bealyed. 1596 SHAKS. *Tam. Shr.* IV. iii. 136 If euer I said *loose-bodied gowne, sow me in the skirts of it. 1621 B. JONSON *Giddies Metam.* (1640) 67 Christian shall get her a loose bodide-gowne. 1625 SHIRLEY *School of Compl.* II. i, Hee's giddy-headed, and loose-bodied. 1672 DRYDEN *1st Pt. Cong. Granada Epil.*, And off the lacquey, or the brawny clown, Gets what is hid in the loose-bodied gown. 1575 *Gamm. Gurton* III. iii, I faith, sir *loose-breche, had ye taried, ye shold haue found your match! 1661 K. W. *Conf. Charac., Informer* (1860) 45 His dam was... some *loose clackit bitch or other. 1867 J. R. LOWELL in *Atlantic Monthly* Jan. 24 *Loose-ended souls, whose skills bring scanty gold. 1937 *Times Lit. Suppl.* 15 May 379/1 The weaving of three themes through the tenuous and loose-ended plot. 1944 *Horizon* IX. 286 My purpose is to indicate... how we loose-ended mortals are dealt with. 1905 *Proc. Roy. Soc. LXXXV.* 378 There was no slackness or *loose-endedness about him either physically or intellectually. 1968 *Punch* 3 Jan. 4/2 The problem, which mightn't worry some people but had teased me for a fortnight by its sheer loose-endedness. 1717 *Woodrow Corr.* (1843) II. 315 Were I as *loose-footed as I have been, I could come to London to have the benefit of reading it. 1878 J. H. BEADLE *Western Wilds* II. 38 Every loose-footed man wanted to go. *Ibid.* xxviii. 442 Loose-footed young men erect a cabin, barely habitable in good weather. 1895 *Outing* (U.S.) XXVI. 46/1 Tricing up the tack if the sail is loose-footed. 1927 G. BRADFORD *Gloss. Sea Terms* 104/2 *Loose-footed*, a fore and aft sail not laced to (or without) a boom. 1948 R. DE KERCHOVE *Internat. Maritime Dict.* 433/2 *Loose-footed*, an expression used for denoting a fore-and-aft sail in which the foot is not laced to the boom. a1717 PARNELL *Donne's 3rd Sat.* 36 Or for some idol of thy fancy draw Some *loose-gown'd dame. 1611 *COTGR. s.v. Long, Longue eschine*... a tall, ill-fauoured, *loose-hangled boobie. a1652 BROME *New Academy* II. i. Wks. 1873 II. 28 Your *loose-hilted Mystresses. 1855 KINGSLEY *Westw. Ho!* xxx, Here's a fellow... talks about failing, as if he were a Barbican *loose-kirtle trying to keep her apple-squire ashore! 1906 T. HARDY *Dynasts* II. i. vii. 42 As he shatters the moves of the *loose-knit nations to curb his exploitful soul's ambitions. 1957 E. BOTT *Family & Social Network* III. 94 Networks become loose-knit when people move from one place to another... If both husband and wife have moved considerably before marriage, each will bring an already loose-knit network to the marriage. 1963 *Times* 11 Mar. 3/5 The Welsh forwards performed doughty deeds individually, but were too loose-knit to hold their opponents, which was bad luck on D. C. T. Rowlands, whose most effective game thrives on a dominant pack. 1968 *Daily Tel. Mag.* 8 Nov. 27/4 The ARB team is loose-knit and embraces a cross-section of specialists. 1599 MARSTON *Sc. Villanie* II. vi. 199 Here's one must inuocate some *loose-leg'd Dame. 1919 J. MASEFIELD *Reynard* 33 *Loose-lipped with song and wine and revel. 1924 W. DE LA MARE *Ding Dong Bell* 70 Hook-nosed was I; loose-lipped. 1924 COMPTON MACKENZIE *Heavenly Ladder* xiii. 186 It was sad to see a young woman of thirty so loose-lipped and blowsy. 1928 *Daily Mail* 13 Aug. 5/1 Her mastery of what Sir William Watson has called the loose-lipped lingo of the streets. 1934 H. G. WELLS *Exper. Autobiogr.* II. ix. 679 If I were to put my reputation before my autobiographical rectitude, I think I should just let this little volume decay and char and disappear... Most of it is very loose-lipped indeed. 1934 W. B. YEATS *King of Great Clock Tower* 29 Had de Valera eaten Parnell's heart No loose-lipped demagogue had won the day. 1872 J. G. WHITTIER *Pennsylvania Pilgrim in Poet. Wks.* (1874) 447 We may trace How *loose-mouthed boor and fine ancestral grace Sat in close contrast. 1931 W. FAULKNER *Sanctuary* xxii. 203 You'll know I ain't loose-mouthed. 1938 *Times Lit. Suppl.* 18 June 415/4 Were all Roman aristocrats loose-mouthed and pot-bellied? 1950 D. GASCOYNE *Vagranti* 53 He is apt to get oddly pedantic about the proprieties while even more loose-mouthed than ever. 1906 *Westm. Gaz.* 14 June 4/2 This old man had a full, *loose-skinned face, with a comic mouth and forlorn eyes. 1909 *Ibid.* 5 Jun. 2/2 The sail heaved like a gigantic loose-skinned animal awakening. 1937 V. WOLF *Years* 397 His swarthy wrinkled face... always made her think of some loose-skinned, furry animal. 1941 BLUNDEN *Thomas Hardy* v. 110 Hands very white and soft and loose-skinned. 1598 J. DICKENSON *Greene in Conc.* (1878) 147 Her *loose-tailed gossips which first intic't her to folly. 1689 CARLILE *Fortune Hunters* IV. 43 You have fixt her in the Rank of loose-tail'd Ladies. 1647 WARD *Simp. Cobler* 25, I shall... make bold... to borrow a little of their *loose tongued Liberty. 1883 *Daily News* 7 Nov. 5/4 The Marquis thought some of his Paris Attachés had been rather too loose-tongued. a1658 CLEVELAND *Pet. Poem* 18 So that my Doublet pin'd, makes me appear Not like a Man but a *Loose-wastcoateer.

B. quasi-sb. and sb.

1. *absol.* in phrases. a. *on* (or *upon*) the loose: (a) (behaving) in an unrestrained or dissolute fashion; 'on the spree'; (b) of women: living by prostitution; (c) *gen.*, not tied down; not answerable to anyone.

1749 J. CLELAND *Mem. Woman Pleasure* II. 9 The giddy, wildness of young girls once got upon the loose. 1849 J. HANNAY *King Dobbs* v. 76 One evening, when they were at Gibraltar, on the look-out for amusement—in modern parlance, 'on the loose',—they went into a little wine-shop [etc.]. 1859 *Punch* 9 July 22/1 Our friend prone to vices you never may see, Though he goes on the Loose, or the Cut, or the Spree. 1859 HOTTEN *Dict. Slang* 70 *On the loose*, obtaining a living by prostitution, in reality, on the streets. The term is applied to females only. 1872 *Ibid.* 20 July 23/1 Having to appear at the police court in order to give evidence for one of your fast friends who has been out upon the loose.

1879 *Roget's Thesaurus* 330 Impure; unclean &c.; on the streets, on the pavé, on the loose. 1890 BARRÈRE & LELAND *Dict. Slang* II. Loose, on the, getting a living by prostitution. 1914 G. B. SHAW *Fanny's First Play* III. 201 Do you mean to say that you went on the loose out of pure devilment? 1935 N. ERSINE *Underworld & Prison Slang* 51 Ted is on the loose. 1949 PARTRIDGE *Dict. Underworld* 483/2 On the loose, obtaining a living by prostitution. 1951 E. PAUL *Springtime in Paris* i. 12 Just then Raoul was spending all his free time with the peace posters and Katya stayed at home. When the roles were reversed, and Katya was on the loose, no one knew precisely what she was about. 1958 *Times Lit. Suppl.* 30 May 293/2 A group of young Americans . . . some being genuinely on the loose or moving from job to job. 1970 V. CANNING *Great Affair* xvii. 319 There was a little mistiming at Sokota so your friend King Alfie is on the loose.

b. *in the loose*: not made up into or prepared in a particular form.

1898 *Westm. Gaz.* 19 Nov. 8/1 Of this [collection of cigar ends] about 1½ cwt. was sold in the loose to a tobacco manufacturer at 1s. per lb.

2. *Rugby Football*. That part of the play in which the ball travels freely from player to player, as distinguished from the scrummage.

1892 *Pall Mall G.* 25 Jan. 1/2 They carried the 'scrums', and were quicker in the 'loose'. 1894-5 *Rugby Union Football Handbk.* 11 'Offside' is still penalised in the loose, but not Solon himself . . . could define where a scrummage ends and the loose begins. 1900 *Westm. Gaz.* 12 Dec. 7/2 In the loose both packs did well, but the Oxford men were the more brilliant. 1922 'TOUCH FLAG' *Mod. Rugby Tactics* 49 Dangerous attacks frequently originate from chance openings in the loose. 1963 *Rugby World* Aug. 8/3 Wightman and Rogers impressed in the loose for England. 1974 *Country Life* 5 Dec. 171/1 The All Blacks . . . were . . . gaining their expected supremacy at the line-out and in the loose.

C. *adv.*

1. Loosely; with a loose hold. *to sit loose* (fig.): to be independent or indifferent; to hold loosely *to*, not to be enslaved *to*; *occas.* not to weigh heavily upon. †*So to hang loose* (to). *to hold loose*: to be indifferent.

1591 H. SMITH *Pride Nabuch.* 27 How earnest hee was about his dreame and how loose he sat after in his pallace. 1647 TRAPP *Comm. Epist. & Rev.* 83 The best counsell I can give you, is that you hang loose to all these outward comforts. 1680 P. HENRY *Diaries & Lett.* (1882) 281 Theref. get loose, my soul, from these th. & sit loose to them. 1683 TEMPLE *Mem.* Wks. 1731 I. 480, I found within a Fortnight after I arriv'd, that he sat very loose with the King his Master. 1706 ATTERBURY *Funeral Sermon*. Bennet 6 To sit as loose from those Pleasures, and be as moderate in the use of them, as they can. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 119 ¶2 The fashionable World is grown free and easy; our Manners sit more loose upon us. 1858 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* II. xiii. I. 175 A fluctuating series of governors holding loose, and not in earnest. 1880 *Macm. Mag.* No. 245. 397 To the rubrical theories he simply sat loose.

2. *to play fast and loose* (†*loose or fast*): see FAST AND LOOSE b.

a1555 LYNDESAY *Tragedy* 196 We mycht full weill haue leuit in peace and rest, Nyne or ten jeris, and than playit lowis or fast.

3. *Comb.*, as *loose-driving*, *-enrobed*, *-fitting*, *-floating*, *-flowing*, *-living*, *-thinking*, *-wadded*, *-woven*, *-writ* adjs.

1729 SAVAGE *Wanderer* i. 165 Yon limeless Sands *loose-driving with the Wind. 1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* IV. vi. 41 *Loose en-roab'd With Ribonds-pendant flaring 'bout her head. 1881 H. JAMES *Portr. Lady* xxv, Ralph had a kind of *loose-fitting urbanity that wrapped him about like an ill-made overcoat. 1727-46 THOMSON *Summer* 1316 In folds *loose-floating fell the fainter lawn. 1777 POTTER *Æschylus*, *Seven agst. Thebes* 159 Their *loose-flowing hair. 1873 LONGF. *Milton* 6 Its loose-flowing garments. 1607 TOURNEUR *Rev. Trag.* I. ii. Wks. 1878 II. 18 With ease Doctors, those *loose-living men. 1862 R. H. PATTERSON *Ess. Hist. & Art* 108 In this *loose-thinking style. 1841 THACKERAY *Men & Coats* Wks. 1900 XIII. 610 Your *loose-wadded German schlafrock . . . is the laziest, filthiest invention. 1627-47 FELTHAM *Resolves* I. ii. 4 That which puts the *loose-woven minde into a whirling tempest. 1901 KATH. STEUART *By Allan Water* x. 275 Their webs of loose-woven cloth. a1720 SHEFFIELD (Dk. Buckhm.) *Wks.* (1753) I. 76 The *loose writ libels of this age.

loose (lu:s), *v.* Forms: 3 leowsin (? for lowsins), 4 lauce, laus, lowss, loyse, 4-5 (also 9 *dial.*) lause, lawse, 4-6 lous, lose, loiss, (also 7-9 *dial.*) louse, lowse, (5 losyn, louce), 5-6 lous, loss, (6 looce, looze, los, loase, lows, lowis, lewce), 6-7 leuse, 4-loose. *Pa. t.* 4 laused, etc.; also 5 laust, 6 loust, 7 loost. *Pa. pple.* 4 laused, etc.; *strong* (rare) 4 losine, 6 losen. [f. LOOSE a. Cf. LEESE v.²]

1. a. *trans.* To let loose, set free; to release (a person, an animal, or their limbs) from bonds or physical restraint.

a1225 *Juliana* 38 Ichulle pe leowsin [Bodl. MS. lowse] ant laeuen hwen me puncheð. a1300 *Cursor M.* 14356 [Lazar] in winding clath . . . was wonden, . . . 'Louses him nu', he said. c1400 *Destr. Troy* 7884 Deliuert were po lordes, lawsit of prisone. c1470 HENRY *Wallace* x. 727 Schyr, loss me off my band. 1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* XI. xii. 589, I requyre the lose me of my boundes. 1497 *Extracts Aberd. Reg.* (1844) I. 60 And nocht to be lousit out of the goif quihle the saide hour, for nay request. 1530 PALSGR. 615/1 Lowse this prisoner from his yrones, he muste be removed from this gaylle. 1535 COVERDALE *Mark* xi. 4 They . . . founde the foale tyed by y^e dore . . . and lowsed it. 1581 *Act 23 Eliz.* c. 10 §4 So as they . . . doe presently loose and let goe everye Fesaunte and Partridge so taken. 1611 BIBLE *Isa.* li. 14 The captiue exile hasteneth that he may be loosed. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Past.* VI. 38 Lose me, he cry'd, 'twas Impudence to find A sleeping God, 'tis Sacrilege to bind. 1821 SHELLEY *Prometh.*

Unb. II. ii. 94 How he [the chained Titan] shall be loosed. 1840 BROWNING *Sordello* II. 211 Like Perseus when he loosed his naked love. 1865 TROLLOPE *Belton Est.* xx. 232 Belton had gone into the stable, and had himself loosed the animal.

b. In immaterial sense: To set free, release, emancipate; †to absolve (a person). *Const. from* (†of).

1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Cons.* 2182, I yhern . . . be loused away Fra pis life. c1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xvi. (*Magdalena*) 985 Syndry seke men gettis pare hele, & are lousit of mekil payne. c1400 *Destr. Troy* 13250 At the last, fro þat lady, I lausyt myselte. c1425 *Cursor M.* 18327 (Trin.) From dep of helle to lousen vs. 1533 GAU *Richt Vay* 24 Quhil we be lowsit of this mortal body. 1559 *Bk. Com. Prayer, Occas. Prayers*, Let the pitifulnes of thy great mercy lose vs. 1570-6 LAMBARDE *Peramb. Kent* (1826) 149 Loosing them from all duty of allegiance to their Prince. 1611 BIBLE *Luke* xiii. 12 Woman, thou art loosed from thy infirmite. 1637-50 Row *Hist. Kirk* (1842) 130 It was concluded, . . . that he shall be lowsed fra the said sentence. 1784 COWPER *Task* II. 39 They [sc. slaves] themselves once ferried o'er the wave That parts us, are emancipate and loosed. 1842 TENNYSON *Godiva* 37 She sent a herald forth, And bad him cry, . . . that she would loose The people. 1902 A. M. FAIRBAIRN *Philos. Chr. Relig.* III. II. ii. 542 God as interpreted through Him [Christ] was loosed from the qualities that bound Him to a peculiar people.

c. *esp.* with allusion to Matt. xvi. 19, xviii. 18. *Also absol.*

a1300 *Cursor M.* 18189 Quat art þou þat louses þaa þat forfast sin sua band in wa? 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Cons.* 3852 Alle þat þou lowses in ertre the right Sal be loused in heven bright. c1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* i. (*Petrus*) 17 To bind and lousse quohom-euer þou will Plane powar is gewin þe pare-till. c1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) iii. 9 To whom Godd gaffe full powere for to bynd and to loose. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 225 b, What so euer thou loose in ert, it shall be louse in heuen. a1548 HALL *Chron.*, *Edw. IV* 199 Havyng full auctorithie to bynd and to lose, to contracte and conclude. 1567 *Gude & Godlie Ball.* (S.T.S.) 192 Saif Christ onlie that deit on tre He may baith louse and bind. 1892 E. P. BARLOW *Regni Evangelium* i. 57 What they have bound no other hand must loose.

d. To free (the lips, tongue, etc.) from constraint.

a1375 *Joseph Arim.* 40 Louse þi lippes a-twyne & let þe gost worche. 1567 *Gude & Godlie Ball.* (S.T.S.) 127 My lippis Lord than louse thou sal. 1629 SIR W. MURE *True Crucifixe* 2283 Now doe the wicked louse their tongues to lyes. 1822 SHELLEY *Zucca* x. 8 Sounds of softest song . . . Had loosed the heart of him who sat and wept. 1842 TENNYSON *Vision Sin* 88 Let me screw thee up a peg: Let me loose thy tongue with wine. 1902 *Expositor* May 383 The wine loosed the tongues of the guests.

†e. To set free from disease. *Obs.*

a1637 B. JONSON *Praises Country Life* 58 Or the herb Sorrell, that loves Meadows still, Or Mallowes loosing bodies ill.

2. a. To undo, untie, unfasten (fetters, a knot); to break (a seal); †*occas.* with *up*. †*to loose down* (Sc.): to unfasten and let down. *Now dial.* or *poet.*

a1300-1400 *Cursor M.* 12823 (Gött.), I es nocht worthi to louse [Cott. lese] þe thwanges of his scho. c1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xix. (*Cristofore*) 510 þai . . . lousit þare beltis spedly. 1388 WYCLIF *Acts* xvi. 26 Alle the doris weren openyd, and the boondis of alle weren lousid. a1400-50 *Alexander* 788* þus lowtes þi lede on low & lowsys hys chyne. 1530 PALSGR. 404/1 You have so confused this yerne that it can nat be losed asonder. *Ibid.* 615/2 Lowse the knotte of my garter. 1535 COVERDALE *Rev. v.* 2 Who is worthy to open the boke, and to loose the seales therof? c1560 A. SCOTT *Poems* (S.T.S.) iv. 42 It settis not madynis als To latt men lowis thair laice. 1563 *Mirr. Mag.*, *Somerset* xvi, When the chief lynke was lewced fro the chayne. 1591 SPENSER *Bellay's Visions* ix, With side-long beard, and locks down hanging loast. 1725 RAMSAY *Gentle Sheph.* IV. i, The witch . . . Lowsid down my breeks. 1742 YOUNG *Nt. Th. v.* 30 Wit calls the graces the chaste zone to loose. 1822 SHELLEY *Triumph Life* 147 They . . . Throw back their heads and loose their streaming hair.

fig. 1535 COVERDALE *Mark* vii. 35 His eares were opened, and the bonde of his tonge was lowsed. 1548 UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Par. Matt.* xii. 71 Loused the knot of the question. c1620 A. HUME *Brit. Tongue* (1865) 9 The knot [is] harder to louse, for nether syde wantes sum reason. 1713 ADDISON *Cato* II. i. 20 Other Prospects Have loosed those Ties and bound him fast to Caesar. 1859 TENNYSON *Vivien* 192 Then our bond Had best be loosed for ever.

b. To unlock or unpack (a chest, etc.); to unpack (goods). Also with *forth*, *out*; *occas.* *absol.* Chiefly *Sc.*

Phr. (Sc.) †*to loose the box*: to open one's coffers, to pay up. †*to loose one's poke*, *pack*: to open one's budget, to 'out with it'.

13. *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 2376 He kast to þe knot & þe kest lawsez. 1545 ASCHAM *Toxoph.* (Arb.) 108 Lette vs returne agayne vnto our matter, and those thynges whyche you have packed vp, in so shorte a roume, we will loose them forthe. 1583 *Leg. Bp. St. Androis* 228 in *Satir. Poems Reform.* xlv, He pat him off with mowis and mockis, And had no will to louse the boxe. 1725 RAMSAY *Gentle Sheph.* II. i, But loose your poke; be 't true or fause let's hear. 1785 BURNS *Jolly Beggars* Recit. viii, The jovial thrang The poet did request, To loose his pack, an' wale a sang. 1855 ROBINSON *Whitby Gloss.*, *To Loose out*, to untie, to unloose or unpack goods.

†c. To unjoin or unclasp (hands). *Obs.* 1548-9 (Mar.) *Bk. Com. Prayer, Matrimony*, Then shall they . . . looce theyr handes. 1566 *Child-Marriages* 69 Then they [y] losid handes. 1588 SHAKS. *Tit. A.* II. iii. 243.

d. To detach, cast loose, let go: chiefly *Naut.* †Also with *forth*. †*to loose out* (a knife): to unsheathe it. †Also, to remove (an article of clothing) from the body.

1382 WYCLIF *Exod.* iii. 5 Lowse thow thi shoyng fro thi feyt. c1400 *Destr. Troy* 2806 Paris . . . and his pure brother . . .

Lauset loupis fro the le; lachyn in Ancres [L. *solutis itaque funibus, subductis anchoris*]. c1400 *Melayne* 1067 The Sarazene . . . lawses out a knyfe full righte. c1470 HENRY *Wallace* VII. 1160 Bownd on the trest in a creddill to sit, To lous the pyne quhen Wallace leit him witt. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* III. iv. 110 Do lows the rabandis, and lat doum the sail. 1530 PALSGR. 615/2 Lowse your shoe and gyve hym upon the heed withall. 1535 COVERDALE *Luke* v. 5 Vpon thy worde I wil lowse forth the nett. a1578 LYNDESAY (Pitcottie) *Chron. Scot.* (S.T.S.) I. 324 The king . . . past to his chamber and lousit his clathis and maid him to his bede. 1632 MASSINGER *City Madam* I. ii, I will not loose a hat To a hairs breadth, move your Bever, I'll move mine. 1669 STURMY *Mariner's Mag.* I. 16 Therefore up a hand and loose fore Top sail in the Top, that the Ships may see we will Sail. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey) s.v. *Let-fall*, If the Main-Yard, or Fore-Yard be struck down, so that the Sails may be loosed before the Yard be hoised, then the Mariners do not say, Let fall the Sail, but Loose the Sail. 1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1780), *To Loose*, to unfurl or cast loose any sail, in order to be set, or dried, after rainy weather. 1821 SHELLEY *Boat on Serchio* 88 The chain is loosed, the sails are spread. 1863 GEO. ELIOT *Romola* lxi, She loosed the boat from its moorings. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-Bk.*, *To loose a rope*, to cast it off, or let it go.

e. *Sc.* To detach the team from (a plough, etc.). *Also absol.*

c1480 HENRYSON *Mor. Fab.* 2253 in *Anglia* IX. 471 The oxin waxit mair reulie at the last, Syne efter thay lousit [etc.]. a1568 *Wyfe of Auchtarmuchty* II. in *Bannatyne Poems* (1873) 342 He lowsit the pluche at the landis end. *Ibid.* xiii. 345 The lowsit the plwch and syne come home. 1791 J. LEARMONT *Poems* 56 Twa lads . . . War gaen at pleugh their forenoon yokin: At length baith tri'd w' heat o' noon, They loos'd 'an' on the lee lay down. 1893 CROCKETT *Stickit Minister* 117 He was oot a' nicht, an' I havna seen him since he lowsed.

†f. To carve (a pheasant). *Obs.*

c1500 *For to serve a Lord in Babees Bk.* (1868) 395 To lose or unlase a fesaunt.

†g. *intr.* for *refl.* To come unfastened. *Obs.* 1760-72 H. BROOKE *Fool of Qual.* (1809) IV. 84 The picture . . . suddenly loses from its ribband.

3. †a. *to loose the anchor*: to weigh anchor. *Also, to loose one's bark.* *Obs.*

c1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 675 þe man went and loused þe ankir. 1555 EDEN *Decades* (Arb.) 69 They lowsed theyr ankers and departed from Guadalupe. 1567 TURBERV. *Ovid's Epist.* Qijb, Auale and lose thy Barcke, take seas. 1596 DALRYMPLE *tr. Leslie's Hist. Scot.* x. 307 The frenche ships beginis to lous thair anker, and stryk sail at Bristow. b. Hence *absol.* To weigh anchor. *occas.* with *up*.

1526 TINDALE *Acts* xxvii. 2 We entred into a shippe of Adramicium, and lowsed from lond. 1587 FLEMING *Contn. Holinshed* III. 975/1 The baron de la Gard . . . leused from Déepe with twelue gallies. 1594 MARLOWE & NASHE *Dido* IV. iii, To stay my Fleeete from loosing forth the Bay. 1635 FOXE & JAMES *Voy. N.W.* (Hakluyt Soc.) I. 180 This noone he loost up for the shore. 1677 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1245/3 This morning the light Ships that were at Anchor in this Bay, loosed, and are sailed to the Northwards. 1690 W. WALKER *Idiomat. Anglo-Lat.* 277 Our ship loosed from the harbour. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.* *Loosing for sea*, weighing the anchor.

4. a. To shoot or let fly (an arrow); to let off (a gun).

c1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) xxiv. 112 Ga and louse 3one arowes. 1473 WARKW. *Chron.* (Camden) 8 The Kynge . . . losyde his gonnys of ordynaunce uppone them. 1530 PALSGR. 615/1, I lowse, as a gonner lowseth a pece of ordonaunce. 1582 N. LICHFIELD *Castanheda's Discov. E. Ind.* I. lviii. 120 As the Nayre loosed off his arrow. 1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V.* I. ii. 207 As many Arrows loosed seuerall wayes Come to one marke. 1638 JUNIUS *Paint. Ancients* 324 Such archers . . . use . . . to loose their arrowes in a more comely manner. 1814 CARY *Dante, Par.* I. 122 That strong cord that never looses dart But at fair aim. 1818 SHELLEY *Rev. Islam* x. xxvi, Like a shaft loosed by the bowman's error. 1916 'BOYD CABLE' *Action Front* 48 The artillery made a regular practice of loosing off a stated number of rounds per night. 1944 R.A.F. *Jrnl.* Aug. 286 Dropped our bomb-load . . . an' loosed off all our ammo.

transf. 1820 SHELLEY *Vis. Sea* 4 When lightning is loosed. b. *absol.* or *intr.* To shoot, let fly. Also said of the gun. *Now usu.* with *off*. Also *loosing off*.

1387 TREVISIA *Higden* (Rolls) VII. 77 þe childe losed and schette. 1530 PALSGR. 615/1, I thought full lytell he wolde have lowsed at me when I sawe hym drawe his bowe. *Ibid.* 681/2 Se howe yonder gonne receleth or ever she lowse. 1545 ASCHAM *Toxoph.* (Arb.) 161 Houlede and nocke trewlye, drawe and lowse equallye. a1548 HALL *Chron.*, *Hen. VIII* 56b, Al the . . . C. archers shot and losed at once. 1588 SHAKS. *Tit. A.* IV. iii. 58 (*He gives them the Arrows.*) Too it Boy, Marcus loose when I give him the Arrows. 1603 B. JONSON *Sejanus* III. iii, Nor must hee looke at what, or whom to strike, But loose at all. 1889 RIDER HAGGARD *Allan's Wife* 80 Reserving their fire till the Zulus were packed like sheep in a kraal, they loosed into them with the roers. 1893 *Field* 25 Mar. 456/3, I threw up my gun mechanically, but had no intention of 'loosing' at the poor thing. 1900 *Daily News* 1 Oct. 7/3 Paget's artillerymen dashed forward, unlimbered, and loosed on the foe. 1906 *Westm. Gaz.* 9 Mar. 4/1 The man for whom the whole of shooting is comprised in the gunning—in the 'loosing off', as he will call it. 1926 *Punch* 28 July 86/2 The bowler would acquire the trick of looking at one [wicket] while really he was losing off at the other. 1928 BLUNDEN *Undertones of War* II. 8 The howitzer losing off occasionally under punctuated these amenities. 1946 J. IRVING *Royal Navalese* 110 *To loose off*, to open fire.

c. *trans.* (*transf.* and *fig.*) To give vent to, emit; to cause or allow to proceed from one.

1508 KENNEDY *Flying v.* *Dunbar* 28 Ramowd rebald, thow fall down att the roist, My laureat lettres at the and I lowis. 1600 SHAKS. *A. Y. L.* III. v. 103 Loose now and then A scattered smile, and that Ile liue vpon. 1601 — *All's Well* II. iii. 172 Both my reuenge and hate Loosing vpon thee. 1687 EVELYN *Diary* 19 Apr., His . . . delicateness in extending and loosing a note with incomparable softnesse. 1847

TENNYSON *Princess* II. 407 And loose A flying charm of blushe o'er this cheek.

†5. To weaken the adhesion or attachment of; = LOOSEN *v.* 3; to make unstable or insecure in position. Also *intr.* for *pass.* Now only *arch.*

13.. *E.E. Allit.* P. B. 957 þe rayn ruede down. . . Gorde to gomorra þat þe grunde laused. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* VI. 253 A gret stane. . . That throu the gret anciente Was lousyt, reddy for to fall. c1420 *Chron. Vilod.* st. 1117 þen sye he how his fedris weron lewesode ychone. 1523 FITZHERB. *Husb.* §126 With the wyndyng of the edderynges thou dost leuse thy stakes and therefore they must nedes be. . . hardened agayne. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 254 The hole frame of the ioyntes of his body dissolved and losed. 1530 PALSGR. 615/1, I louse a tree or herbe from the roote. *Ibid.*, Se how the heate hath made these bordes to louse asonder. c1550 LLOYD *Treas. Health* (? 1550) Hijj, A stroke or faul, wherby the ioyntes of the backe bone ar loused. 1611 BIBLE *Eclus.* xxii. 16 As timbers girt and bound together in a building cannot be loused with shaking. 1864 SWINBURNE *Atalanta* 1062 The firm land have they loused and shaken.

6. a. To make loose or slack; to loosen, slacken, relax, make less tight; †*pass.* (of nerves) to be unstrung. † to loose a bridle to: to indulge. Now *arch.* exc. in colloq. phr. to loose hold: to let go.

c1440 *Promp. Parv.* 314/1 Losyn, or slakyn, laxo, relaxo. 1530 PALSGR. 720/2, I louse a thyng that was to straye tyed. 1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* (1586) 67 The olde Rosyars must haue the Earth loused about them in Februarie, and the dead twiggcs cutte of. 1581 G. PETTIE tr. *Guazzo's Civ. Conv.* (1586) II. 117 Our lyfe is like to instruments of Musicke, which sometime wresting vp the strings, and sometime by loosing them, become more melodious. 1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* II. 152 Occasione frilie to louse a byrdle to al thair appetites. c1614 SIR W. MURE *Dido & Aeneas* I. 220 A prince imposed To let or loose their rains, as he commands. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* IV. 586 The slipp'ry God will try to loose his hold. 1737 WHISTON *Josephus, Hist.* VI. viii. §4 Their nerves were so terribly loused. . . they could not flee away. 1865 LIGHTFOOT *Galatians* (1874) 118/2 Sin and law loose their hold at the same time. 1868 BROWNING *Ring & Bk.* v. 822 He bid them loose grasp. 1875 W. S. HAYWARD *Love agst. World* 18 'Loose your hold of the lady's bridle,' cried Walter. 1901 METHUEN *Peace or War S. Africa* VII. 158 He will know when to loose and when to tighten the rein.

†b. *transf.* To relax or loosen (the bowels). Also *absol.* *Obs.*

c1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 51 þou maist. . . Iose þe wombe if þat he be costif. 1528 PAYNEL *Salerne's Regim.* (1541) 77 The brothe of coole wortes. . . leuseth the bealy. *Ibid.* 87 Blaque pepper throughe the heate and drynes therof, leuseth quickly. 1533 ELYOT *Cast. Helth* II. vii. (1541) 20b, Soure grapes are colde, and do also louse, but they are harde of dygestyon. 1612 WOODALL *Surg. Mate Wks.* (1653) 187 It is dangerous to loose the belly upon a former loosenesse. 1651 WITTIE *Primrose's Pop. Err.* I. 58 If their bellies be but abundantly loused.

†7. a. [Cf. *L. solvere.*] To break up, dissolve, do away with. Chiefly *fig.* *Obs.*

1340 HAMPPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 1792 þe dede. . . louses alle thyng And of ilk mans lif mas endyng. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) VII. 149 Whos chirche dissolved and loused þoruy longe rotnes he reparailde. 1435 MISYR *Fire of Love* II. ix. 91 þat frenschyp þat is kyndely sal not be lausyd. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 15 It dissolueth and loseth all vowes. 1530 PALSGR. 688/1, I resolve, I lose thynges, or melte them, or parte thynges asonder, je resolve. 1819 SHELLEY *Cenci* I. ii. 23 By assuming vows no Pope will loose.

†b. *intr.* To crumble away; to dissolve, melt. c1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xlv. (*Cristine*) 234 Til þe fals ydol don can fal, & in poudre lousyt al smal. 1481 CAXTON *Myrr.* II. xxvii. 120 The moisture. . . is in thayer assembled and amased. . . And the sonne causeth it to lose and to falle on therthe.

†8. To break (faith); to violate (a peace). *Obs.* 13. . . *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 1784 If þe . . . folden fayth to þat fre, festned so harde, þat yow lausen ne lyst. 1456 SIR G. HAYE *Law Arms* (S.T.S.) 149 The man. . . may nocht lous his faith. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 309 By reason wherof the peace betwene them agreed might be losed or broken.

†9. To solve, explain. *Obs.* 1596 SPENSER *F.Q.* v. xi. 25 He had red her Riddle, which no wight Could ever loose but suffred deadly doole. 1660 R. COKE *Justice Vind., Arts & Sci.* I This doubt is after-wards losed by Aristotle himself.

10. a. To redeem, release or obtain by payment; to pay for. *Sc.* Hence *perh.* Coverdale's use: †To buy (*obs.*).

1473 *Ld. Treas. Acc. Scotl.* (1877) I. 48 Item to Dauid Quhytehed and Thome of Stanly. . . for Doctor Andres dispensacion lousyt be thaim in Bruges xvjli. 1500 *Ibid.* (1900) II. 98 Item, . . . to Jacob lutar to lows his lute that lay in wed xxxijis. 1504-5 *Ibid.* (1901) III. 127 To Alexander Kers to lous the Kingis stope quhilke was tane quhen he was Abbot of Unreson vjli xiiij. 1535 COVERDALE *Jer.* xxxii. 25 That I shall loose a pece of londe vnto my self. 1824 SCOTT *St. Ronan's* II, As for the letters at the post-mistress's—they may bide in her shop-window—till Beltane, or I lose them. 1825-80 JAMIESON, *To Louse*. . . , to pay for; as, 'Gie me siller to louse my coals at the hill'.

†b. *Sc.* To free (an estate) from incumbrance. 1494 *Acta Dom. Conc.* (1839) 361/2 Or the landis war lowsit, quhilkis are now lowsit.

11. *Sc. Law.* To withdraw (an arrestment).

1522 *Extracts Aberd. Reg.* (1844) I. 100 The arrest laid one the gudes aboune writin be Patrik Leslie. . . And the said Patrik offerit the said gudas, and the rest maid thar one to be loussit, incontinent thar findand souerty [etc.]. 1544 *Ibid.* I. 205 The said day, Thomas Menzeis, provost of Aberdene. . . hes lowsit the arrestment made vpon ane scheip, and certane tymmer being thairin, pertening to Robert Patersoune and vtheris. 1609 SKENE *Reg. Maj.* 75b, The moucable gudes of the defender, sould be first attached, and arrested, vntill he finde securitie be pledges, to compeir and answer to the complainer; and then the arrestment sould be lowsed. 1681 VISCT. STAIR *Instit. Law Scot.* III. i. (1693)

373 When he whose Goods or Sums are arrested, findeth Caution, and thereby louseth the Arrestment. a1768 ERSKINE *Instit.* III. vi. §12 (1773) I. 509.

12. *pass.* and *intr.* To finish working; (of a school, factory, etc.) to close, disperse, 'break up'. Also in phr. loose-all, the signal to stop work given in the pits. *dial.*

a1813 WILSON *Maggie Weir* (E.D.D.), Ploughman chields lous'd frae their wark. 1829 HOGG *Sheph. Cal.* I. vi. 151 He wad hear it [a song] every day when the school looses. 1851 GREENWELL *Coal-trade Terms Northumb.* & *Durh.* 35 Loose ('Lowse')!—Finish working! 1893 SNOWDEN *Tales Yorksh. Wolds* 110 One Sunday afternoon just as the chapel had 'loosed'. 1911 D. H. LAWRENCE *White Peacock* VII. 485, I heard the far-off hooting of the 'loose-all' at the pits, telling me it was half-past eleven. 1913 — *Sons & Lovers* II. 30 Some men were there before four o'clock, when the whistle blew loose-all.

loose, *obs.* form or variant of LOSE, LOSS.

loosed (lu:st), *ppl. a.* [f. LOOSE *v.* + -ED¹.] In senses of the vb.

1580 SIDNEY *Ps.* XXII. viii, Whose loosed bones quite out of joynt be wried. 1661 LOVELL *Hist. Anim. & Min.* Introd. b, The eares are moveable. . . in horses; and labouring beasts, they shew their spirits, being micant in the fearfull. . . and loosed in the sick. 1887 G. MEREDITH *Ballads & P.* 150 He rose like the loosed fountain's utmost leap.

loose end.

1. An extremity of a string or the like left hanging loose; *fig.* of something left disconnected, undecided or unguarded. Chiefly *pl.*

1546 HEYWOOD *Prov.* (1867) 37 Some loose or od ende will come man. 1577 HARRISON *England* II. v. (1877) I. 110 The cleargie men. . . are beloued generalie. . . except peradventure of some hungrie wombes, that couet to plucke & snatch at the loose ends of their best commodities; with whom it is. . . a common guise, when a man is to be preferred to an ecclesiasticall liuing, what part thereof he will first forgo and part with to their vse. 1868 BAIN *Ment. & Mor. Sci.* 6 A completed connexion between the extremities of the body and the cells of the grey matter, or else between one cell and another of the central matter; there are no loose ends. 1897 *Boston (Mass.) Jnrl.* 1 Jan. 4/5 No loose ends of controversy along these lines will be left to be taken up by the new Administration.

2. Phr. at (after, on) a loose end: not regularly occupied, having no settled employment; not knowing what to be at. Also (to leave a matter) at a loose end: unsettled. *colloq.*, orig. *dial.* (cf. *loose hand*, LOOSE *a.* 9).

1851 MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* (1864) II. 55 One informant told me that the bird-catchers, . . . when young, . . . were those who 'liked to be after a loose end', first catching their birds, as a sort of sporting business, and then sometimes selling them in the streets. 1856 P. THOMPSON *Hist. Boston* 714 'He's on a loose end', without employment. 1860 GEO. ELIOT *Mill on Fl.* VI. iv. III. 54 When I've left off carrying my pack, and am at a loose end. 1864 *Fraser's Mag.* LXIX. 412/1 But to stop short of that is to leave the whole matter at a loose end. 1870 E. PEACOCK *Ralf Skirl.* III. 228 On the Saturday evening he, like Bob, was at the 'loose end', but he had full employment. 1889 MALLOCK *In Enchanted Isl.* 262 Excepting myself he was the only stranger in Cyprus who was thus at a loose end, as it were, and not on some professional duty.

3. Mining. (See *quots.*)

1865 BOWER *Slate Quarries* 17 A 'loose end', as quarrymen call it, should always be selected for carrying on operations on the top rock. 1881 RAYMOND *Mining Gloss.*, *Loose-end*, a gangway in long-wall working, driven so that one side is solid ground while the other opens upon old workings. 1883 GRESLEY *Gloss. Coal Mining, Loose End*, the limit of a stall next to the goaf, or where the adjoining stall is in advance.

loose-leaf, *a.* Of a note-book, file, or the like: made to facilitate the insertion or removal of each leaf separately. Also as *sb.*

1902 *Accountant* 29 Nov. 1240/1 The difficulty he mentions is partly met by using a 'loose leaf' Ledger. 1907 *Daily Chron.* 6 Dec. 11/4 'Loose-Leaf' notebooks and diaries, . . . in which pages can be taken out or added at will, have already won a well-deserved popularity. 1917 H. B. TWYFORD *Purchasing & Storing* 409 A copy of every printed form used should be posted on a loose-leaf sheet. 1930 'J. J. CONNINGTON' *Two Tickets Puzzle* xv. 232 Dr. Selby-Onslow nodded again: crossed the room to his desk; and pulled from a drawer a large loose-leaf volume. 1937 I. O. EVANS *Cigarette Cards* 122 Sheets made up in this fashion could also be filed after the manner of the loose-leaves. 1955 W. GADDIS *Recognitions* II. vi. 559 In the window was a large loose-leaf book, whose lined pages were filled in a cramped round hand. 1967 *Listener* 21 Sept. 370/2 The large loose-leaf notebook in which he wrote rehearsal notes. 1971 *Ann. Rep. Curators Bodl. Libr.* 1969-70 49 Transferring of the old handlists to typescript sheets in looseleaf binders continued. 1975 *BSI News* May 6/3 The third revision of BS 2782 *Methods of test for plastics* is being issued in a loose-leaf form.

loosely ('lu:slɪ), *adv.* Forms: 4 loselyche, losely, 4-5 loseliche, 5 losly, 5-6 losely, 6 lowslic, lowscl(e)y, losly, loocely, loos(e)lye, 7 losly, 6- loosely. [f. LOOSE *a.* + -LY².] In a loose manner.

1. Not tightly, slackly; without tightness, closeness, rigidity, or cohesion. Also *fig.*

c1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 82 Bynde it [a ligature] losely at þe moup of þe wounde. *Ibid.* 146 þe seueneþe is bounde loselicke to þe first spondile. c1440 HYLTON *Scala Perf.* (W. de W. 1494) I. xii, The more þat this desyre is the faster is Iesu knytte to the soule: The lesse that this desyre is þe

loslyer is he knytte. 1583 STUBBES *Anat. Abus.* II. (1882) 37 It is a worlde to see how losely they shall be sowed, . . . euerie stitch an inch or two from another. 1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 26b/2 It fasteneth the gummes vnto the teethe, when as they hange looselye theron. 1667 MILTON *P.L.* VII. 425 Part loosly wing the Region, part more wise In common, rang'd in figure wedge thir way. 1811 LATHAM *Facts conc. Diabetes* 87 Matters capable of such fermentation. . . have their sugar so weakly and loosely oxygenated as to be again readily evolved by the secretory action of the kidneys. 1842 BISCHOFF *Woollen Manuf.* II. 64 Articles of wool which were so loosely manufactured, that they could be easily converted again into wool. 1860 B. JOWETT in *Ess. & Rev.* 389 In modern times. . . all languages sit loosely on thought. 1878 BROWNING *La Saisiaz* 81 Not so loosely thoughts were linked, Six weeks since.

2. Without care, strictness, or rigour; not strictly; carelessly, negligently, laxly. Said esp. of thought or its expression.

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. XII. 213 For he is in þe lowest of heuene. . . And wel loselyche lolleth þere by þe lawe of holycherche. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) VII. 163 But Emme loosely i-kept [L. *laxius custodia*], wroot unto þe bissoppis of Engeland. 1566 DRANT *Horace's Sat.* II. i. Evijb, Some thyneke my satyres too to tarte to kepe no constant lawe, And some have thought it losly pende. 1638 R. BAKER tr. *Balzac's Lett.* (vol. III.) 6 Though you write nothing loosly, yet you write nothing with streyning. 1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* I. §106 The. . . revenue had been very loosely managed. 1793 BEDDOES in *Observ. Nature Demonstr. Evid.* 133, I have already loosely observed, that their system supposes [etc.]. 1824 SCOTT *Fam. Lett.* 14 Nov. (1894) II. xx. 222 All men talk loosely in their ordinary conversation. 1838 PRESCOTT *Ferd. & Is.* (1846) I. Introd. 19 The laws were often loosely administered by incompetent judges. 1885 *Leeds Mercury* 31 Jan. 6/5 The ideas thus loosely expressed. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VII. 448 In this country the word 'stammering' is used loosely for all forms of speech defect.

3. Without moral strictness; immorally.

1548 UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Par. Matt.* xi. 20-24 Ye be not geuen to riot and excesse so openly and loosly. 1605 CAMDEN *Rem., Wise Sp.* 188 In this age when a Bishop living loosely was charged that his conversation was not according to the Apostles lives, he [etc.]. 1699 DRYDEN in *Four C. Eng. Lett.* 140 Licence which Mrs. Behn allow'd herself, of writing loosely, and giving. . . some scandall to the modesty of her sex. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xvii. IV. 36 He was. . . a far more dangerous enemy of the Church than. . . if he had. . . lived as loosely as Wilmot.

4. Without being confined or restrained. Now *rare.*

1590 SPENSER *F.Q.* I. xi. 51 Her golden locks for hast were loosely shed About her eares. c1611 CHAPMAN *Iliad* XXI. 437 Ioues wife could put on no such raines, But spake thus loosly. 1633 P. FLETCHER *Poet. Misc.* 75 Or as the hairs which deck their wanton heads, Which loosely fly, and play with every winde. 1635-56 *Cowley Davides* III. 261 The wind admir'd, which her hair loosely bore, Why it grew stiff, and now would play no more. 1818 SHELLEY *Rev. Islam* x. xxv, Sheathed in resplendent arms, or loosely dight To luxury. 1892 TENNYSON *Akbar's Dream*, And what are forms? Fair garments, plain or rich, and fitting close Or flying looselier.

5. With free evacuation of the bowels.

1612 DEKKER *If it be not good* Wks. 1873 III. 288 Your guided pills. . . slip so smoothly doune Your Subjects throates, that all (ypon a sudden) Are loosely giuen. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* III. 741 If the bowels are only opened once loosely he takes but one dose.

6. Comb. (with *ppl. adjs.*), as loosely-adherent, -branched, -fitting, -knit, -packed, -woven, etc. Cf. *loose-knit adj.* s.v. LOOSE *a.* 10 d.

1746 J. WARTON *Ode to Fancy* 9 O Nymph, with loosely-flowing hair. 1862 H. SPENSER *First Princ.* II. xix. §149 (1875) 403 Not unfrequently a piece of trap [rock] may be found reduced. . . to a number of loosely-adherent coats, like those of an onion. 1887 MOLONEY *Forestry W. Afr.* 299 A loosely-branched tree. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 903 [Bacilli] occasionally in loosely packed bundles. 1935 HUXLEY & HADDON *We Europeans* I. 13 It [sc. group-sentiment] has spread beyond the family, the tribe, the loosely-knit federation of tribes to the yet more extensive aggregate, the nation. 1957 C. HUNT *Guide to Communist Jargon* xlvii. 153 It [sc. the Decree of the Central Committee] replaced the loosely-knit Union of Proletarian Writers by a single Union of Soviet Writers.

loosen ('lu:s(ə)n), *v.* Forms: 4 losne, lousen, loosne, 6 loozen, 7 losen, 9 *dial.* lowsena, 4, 7- loosen. [f. LOOSE *a.* + -EN⁵. ON. had *losna intr.*, to become loose, from the wk. grade of the root.] To make loose or looser.

1. a. *trans.* To set free or release from bonds or physical restraint. *Obs.* exc. *poet.* (rare) and *dial.*

1382 WYCLIF *Ps.* cxlv. 7 The Lord losneth the gyuede. *Ibid.* ci. 21 That he shulde. . . loosen the sones of the slayne. 1530 PALSGR. 766/2, I unbynde, I losen, je deslie. 1804 COUPER *Poetry* I. 88 The oussen, lousen'd frae the plough, Spread oure the grassy plain. 1887 BOWEN *Virg. Aeneid* II. 153 Lifting his hands now loosened from chains.

b. *transf.* and *fig.* Now only in the phrase to loosen (a person's) tongue, and in certain poetical or rhetorical uses (? after Shelley).

1645 MILTON *Tetrach. Wks.* 1851 IV. 192 And therefore doth in this Law, what best agrees with his goodnes, loosning a sacred thing to peace and charity, rather then binding it to hatred and contention. *Ibid.* 222 And this their limiting that which God loosn'd and their loosning the sinnes that he limited. 1695 DRYDEN *Dufresnoy's Art Painting* 185 This is an admirable Rule; a Painter ought to have it perpetually present in his Mind and Memory. . . It loosens his hands, and assists his understanding. 1821 SHELLEY *Prometh. Unb.* III. iii. 81 Thou breathe into the many-folded shell, Loosening its mighty music. 1850 TENNYSON *In Mem.* xlviii. 14 But [Sorrow] rather loosens from the lip Short swallow-flights of song. 1869 TROLLOPE

He knew xlv. (1878) 246 By degrees her tongue was loosened. 1893 E. H. BARKER *Wand. S. Waters* 222 The fragrance of the valley was loosened. 1895 ZANGWILL *Master* I. x. 110 The action seemed to loosen his tongue.

2. To undo, unfasten (bonds, a knot, or the like). Now usually: To render looser or less tight, to relax, slacken.

1382 WYCLIF *Isa.* xx. 2 Go, and loosne the sac fro thi leendis. 1611 BIBLE *Judith* ix. 2 Who loosened the girdle of a maide to defile her. 1686 tr. *Chardin's Trav. Persia* 384 The Grooms . . . walk the Horses, then they cloath them and loosen their Girts. 1806 SURR *Winter in Lond.* III. 54 The manacles were loosened from my hands. 1820 KEATS *St. Agnes* xxvi, She . . . Loosens her fragrant boddice. 1884 *Law Times* 3 May 1/2 A Government not accustomed to loosen their purse strings. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VII. 258 On loosening the ligatures the rabbit often gave a sudden jump forward. 1902 A. E. W. MASON *Four Feathers* xv. 141 That access of panic which had loosened his joints when first he saw the low brown walls of the town.

fig. 1871 R. ELLIS tr. *Catullus* lxiv. 367 Neptune's bonds of stone from Dardan city to loosen.

3. a. To weaken the adhesion or attachment of; to unfix, detach.

1667 MILTON *P. L.* vi. 643 From thir foundations loosning to and fro they pluckt the seated Hills. 1680 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 232 The manner of loosning all the other inward Spheres is as the Former. *Ibid.*, Loosen it out of the Wax. 1726 LEONI tr. *Alberti's Archit.* I. 72/2 The water . . . routs up the bottom, and . . . carries away every thing that it can loosen. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xiii. III. 326 A wall which time and weather had so loosened that it shook in every storm. 1879 N. SMYTH *Old Faiths in New Light* ii. (1882) 45 The ivy creeping up the wall of the church does not loosen its ancient stones. 1882 OUIDA *Maremma* I. 28 Loosen the image from my hat.

† b. fig. To detach in affection, make a breach between. *Obs.*

1605 SHAKS. *Lear* v. i. 19 (1st Qo. 1608), I had rather loose the battaile, then that sister should loosen him and mee.

c. slang. to loosen (a person's) hide: to flog.

1902 *Daily Chron.* 11 Apr. 9/2 He thought the only way to make them decent members of society was 'to loosen their hides'.

d. intr. for refl. or pass. To become loose.

1677 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 46 The square on the Spindle will be apt to loosen in the square of the Wheel. 1680 *Ibid.* 178 These Puppets stand the firmer, and are less subject to loosen. *Ibid.* 231 The Cube or Dy will loosen. 1726 SWIFT *Gulliver* iv. ix. They have a kind of Tree, which at Forty Years old loosens in the Root. 1899 J. HUTCHINSON *Archives Surg.* X. 157 A whitlow formed, and the nail loosened and was shed in fragments. 1901 W. M. RAMSAY in *Contemp. Rev.* Mar. 390 His old ideas had been slowly loosening and dissolving.

4. trans. To make less coherent; to separate the particles of.

1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* II. 488 With Iron Teeth of Rakes . . . to move The crusted Earth, and loosen it above. 1787 WINTER *Syst. Husb.* 62 Manures plowed in, loosen and divide the soil. 1846 J. BAXTER *Libr. Pract. Agric.* (ed. 4) 11. 329 The workman then with his spade loosens . . . the texture of the . . . soil. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. xxvii. 202 He struck the snow with his baton to loosen it.

fig. a 1862 BUCKLE *Civiliz.* (1873) II. viii. 510 Society was loosened and seemed to be resolving itself into its elements.

5. a. To relax, relieve the costiveness of, cause a free evacuation of (the bowels).

1587 GOLDING *De Mornay* viii. 95 Esculapius . . . was esteemed as a God for teaching . . . to loosen the Belly. 1626 BACON *Sylva* §41 Feare loosneth the Belly. 1676 WISEMAN *Surg.* v. i. 352 Also use . . . lenient Purgatives, to loosen the body. 1761 W. LEWIS *Mat. Med.* (ed. 2) 181 To loosen the belly; to promote perspiration, urine, and the uterine purgations. 1822-34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) II. 617 The bowels [must] be loosened with some gentle aperient.

b. To render (a cough) 'looser'.

1833 *Cycl. Pract. Med.* I. 316/1 To loosen the cough . . . small doses of ipecacuanha or tartarized antimony are often most effectual. 1898 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* V. 39 To mature, that is to loosen the [bronchial] catarrh.

6. To relax in point of severity or strictness.

1798 MALTHUS *Popul.* (1878) 10 The restraints to population are . . . loosened. 1858 BUCKLE *Civiliz.* (1873) 11. viii. 568 Even the Inquisition was . . . made to loosen its hold over its victims. 1872 G. B. CHEEVER *Lect. Pilgr. Progr.* v. 152 The strictness of his imprisonment had been loosened. 1873 HOLLAND *A. Bonnic.* vii. 119 Mr. Bird seemed to take a special pleasure in our society, and while loosening his claim on us as pupils, to hold us as associates and friends more closely. 1899 T. S. BALDOCK *Cromwell* 291 The men neither straggled nor loosened their discipline.

7. absol. with up. a. To give money willingly, to talk freely, etc. *U. S. colloq.*

1908 K. MCGAFFEY *Sorrows of Show-Girl* xi. 125 Loosen-up . . . You've got to donate for a couple of tickets to the annual benefit. 1911 G. S. PORTER *Harvester* xx. 516 You're tight-mouthed. . . Loosen up! 1922 C. SANDBURG *Slabs of Sunburnt West* 6 Come across, kick in, loosen up. Where do you get that chatter? 1923 R. D. PAINE *Comrades of Rolling Ocean* xi. 187 Somebody will have to loosen up to pay for the damage to my nervous system. 1927 *Ladies' Home Jnl.* 114 That is the first time he has ever loosened up. 1949 WODEHOUSE *Uncle Dynamite* i. 8 You will generally find women loosen up less lavishly than men.

b. In Sport or Dancing, to exercise the muscles before concentrated physical effort, to limber up. Also loosening-up vbl. sb. and ppl. adj.

1955 M. GILBERT *Sky High* xii. 165 The General came to a stop in the middle of his loosening-up exercises. 1956 R. ALSTON *Test Commentary* xvi. 139 Lindwall was given a couple of loosening-up overs. 1973 M. RUSSELL *Double Hit* viii. 55 Make it an hour. I'll be twenty minutes loosening up. . . I'm after the exercise.

loosened ('lu:s(ə)nd), ppl. a. [f. LOOSEN v. + -ED¹.] In senses of the vb.; slackened, relaxed; rendered loose or easily detachable; also dial. liberated from service.

1680 DRYDEN *Ovid's Ep.* vii. 9 While you, with loosen'd Sails, and Vows, prepare To seek a Land, that flies the Searchers Care. 1697 — *Virg. Georg.* III. 307 He scours along the Field, with loosen'd Reins. 1755 J. G. COOPER *Estimate of Life* III. 64 in Dodsley *Coll. Poems* III. 224 Despair, that hellish fiend, proceeds From loosen'd thoughts, and impious deeds. 1798 LANDOR *Gebir* II. 136 His chaplets mingled with her loosened hair. 1821 JOANNA BAILLIE *Metr. Leg., Lord John* xxix, But his loosen'd limbs shook fast. 1845 MRS. S. C. HALL *Whiteboy* xi. 91 Then will come the loosened soldier. 1855 BROWNING *Transcendentalism* 25 He . . . turned with loosened tongue to talk with him. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. xxv. 185 The loosened avalanches . . . upon the mountain heads.

loosener ('lu:s(ə)nə(r)). [f. as prec. + -ER¹.]

1. One who loosens or makes loose.

1843 BROWNING *Blot in 'Scutcheon* II. Wks. 1896 I. 343/1 No loosener O' the lattice. 1852 R. A. COFFIN tr. *Liguori's Glories of Mary* (1868) 87 Loosener of my bonds . . . listen to my prayers.

2. Something which serves to loosen anything.

1630 BRATHWAIT *Eng. Gentlem.* (1641) 99 Immoderation is a loosener of the sinewes and a lessener of the strength. 1643 CARYL *Sacr. Covt.* 5 It is a loosner of affection. 1684 tr. *Bonet's Merc. Compt.* I. 9 It is not good to use looseners, as Apples, Prunes . . . frequently. 1784 JEFFERSON *Corr.* Wks. 1859 I. 334 The most powerful looseners of the bands of private friendship. 1871 R. ELLIS tr. *Catullus* II. 13 The golden apple . . . Late-won loosener of the wary girdle.

looseness ('lu:snis). Forms: see LOOSE a. [f. LOOSE a. + -NESS.] The attribute of being loose.

1. Freedom from restraint, attachment, rigid connexion, tightness, or density. *lit., transf., and fig.*

c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 64 pe enchesoun of cause conuincte is compounded of pe moupis of pe veynes and arteries, . . . or ellis to greet febilnes or to greet loosenes. 1562 TURNER *Baths* 8b, They are good for the loosnes and to muche softnes of the pappes. 1587 GOLDING *De Mornay* xiii. 223 After that maner therefore may we wade . . . betweene Loocnesse and Bondage by leauing their mouings free. 1607 MARKHAM *Caval.* II. (1617) 92 Hold vp his head, so as by no meanes he may . . . win it to such a loosnesse from the riders hand, that [etc.]. 1621 T. WILLIAMSON tr. *Goullart's Wise Vieill.* 34 Loosenesse of teeth. 1635-56 COWLEY *Dauides* III. 640 Not all that Saul could threaten or persuade, In this close Knot the smallest Looseness made. 1675 A. BROWNE *App. Art Limning* 20 The third thing Excellent in a Good Draught is Loosness, that is, that the Body be not made Stiff in any part. 1889 J. M. ROBERTSON *Christ & Krishna* xvii. 107 The looseness and flexibility of the materials of which the cumbrous mythology of the Hindu epic poems is composed.

2. Lack of strictness; laxity of principles or practice.

1585 FETHERSTONE tr. *Calvin on Acts* xviii. 17 This loosenesse must bee imputed not so much to the sluggishnes of the deupite as to the hatred of the Iewish religion. a 1639 W. WHATELEY *Prototypes* I. xix. (1640) 191 They know how to tie others hard and leave themselves loose, through the loosenesse of an evill conscience. a 1665 J. GOODWIN *Filled w. the Spirit* (1867) 465 Any looseness or lightness of spirit. 1723 WODROW *Corr.* (1843) III. 58 The Non-subscribing principle has a natural and necessary tendency to looseness and the opening a door for error. 1855 *N. Y. Express* Sept. (Bartlett), The perfect looseness, with which books not on the invoice were sold [at auction]. 1878 LECKY *Eng. in 18th C.* II. vii. 290 The greater looseness of their principles. 1891 *Daily News* 28 Oct. 2/3 It is confessed by members of the Stock Exchange that their methods of dealing sometimes encourage a certain amount of looseness.

b. Lack of exactness or accuracy.

1769 BURKE *Late St. Nat.* Wks. II. 70 The looseness and inaccuracy of the export entries. 1797 GODWIN *Enquirer* I. vi. 42 Misunderstandings . . . may be traced to . . . looseness of expression. 1849 RUSKIN *Sev. Lamps* p. vij. The looseness of the drawing . . . may perhaps diminish their credit. 1873 M. ARNOLD *Lit. & Dogma* (1876) 142 The incurable looseness with which the circumstances of what is called and thought a miracle are related. 1885 SIR A. WILLS in *Law Times Rep.* LII. 518/1 Throughout the Act there is not the smallest indication of looseness of phraseology.

3. Moral laxity; licentiousness or lewdness in conduct, speech, or thought.

1576 WOOLTON *Chr. Manual* H v b, Nature hath mingled pleasure with thinges necessarye. . . If pleasure come alone, it is lousnesse. 1581 J. BELL *Madon's Ansv.* *Osor.* 25 This chastitie may be seduced in processe of tyme to loosnesse. 1599 R. CROMPTON *Mansion Magnanimity* N iv b, The said noble Earle . . . knowing the loosnesse of soldiers . . . caused the Ladies . . . to be safely conveyed out of the Citie. 1693-4 WOOD *Life* 3 Mar., He told him that such a College in Oxford was a debauch'd college, that they were all given to loosness. 1709 FELTON *Classics* (1718) 26 The Looseness of his Thoughts, too immodest for chaste Ears to bear. 1868 MILMAN *St. Paul's* 302 Looseness too often sinking into obscenity. 1900 W. M. SINCLAIR *Unto You Young Men* x. 187 Scenes of luxury or looseness.

4. Laxity (of the bowels), esp. as a morbid symptom; diarrhoea; †an attack of diarrhoea.

1586 T. RANDOLPH in *Ellis Orig. Lett.* Ser. II. III. 121 He fell into a greate loosenes of his bodye. 1600 SURFLET *Country Farme* I. xv. 97 For the loosenes of the belly, some make them meate of the husks of barlie steep in wine. 1663 BOYLE *Usef. Exp. Nat. Philos.* II. v. xi. 232 If rubarb be justly affirmed to be an excellent medicine in loosneses. 1702 J. PURCELL *Cholick* (1714) 163 The Pains grew violent, and a great Looseness succeeded. 1737 BRACKEN *Ferriery Impr.* (1749) I. 217 In Diarrhoea's or Loosenesses. 1755 *Gentl. Mag.* XXV. 28 His looseness encreased to a great excess, which brought on much weakness. 1760 GRAY *Let. Poems* (1775) 283 A violent looseness carried him off. 1897

Allbutt's Syst. Med. II. 242 A certain looseness of the bowels . . . is a common symptom of the disease [i.e. of whooping-cough]. 1898 P. MANSON *Trop. Diseases* xvii. 271 The preliminary looseness in such cases [of cholera] is called the 'premonitory diarrhoea'.

loosenger, variant of LOSENGER *Obs.*

loosening ('lu:s(ə)niŋ), vbl. sb. [-ING¹.] The action of LOOSEN v. in various senses.

1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 26 b/2 Without hurtinge of the gummies, and looseninge of the same. 1615 HIERON *Wks.* I. 654 Thus is death a loosening to the children of God. 1626 BACON *Sylva* §4.35 The Loosening of the Earth, which comforteth any Tree. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* II. xix. 333 Ice gives evidence of a loosening of its crystalline texture. 1876 MISS BRADDON *J. Haggard's Dau.* I. 35 A signal for the loosening of everyone else's tongue. 1883 R. W. DIXON *Mano* III. v. 126 Like the tightening and the loosening of a cord.

'loosening, ppl. a. [-ING².] That loosens, in various senses of the vb.

1665 HOOKE *Microgr.* 13 The strange loosening nature of a violent jarring motion. 1694 SALMON *Bate's Dispens.* (1699) 529/1 Laxative or Loosening Tartar. 1758 J. S. LE DRAN's *Observ. Surg.* (1771) Dict. Ccij, Laxative, or Loosening Medicines. 1801 SOUTHEY *Thalaba* ix. xlii, Thalaba Watches her snowy fingers . . . Unwind the loosening chain. 1886 C. SCOTT *Sheep-Farming* 15 They are fed upon roots . . . which exert a loosening effect on the teeth.

looser ('lu:sə(r)). [f. LOOSE v. + -ER¹.] One who or something which loosens.

1528 PAYNEL *Salerne's Regim.* (1541) 82 b, Mustarde sede is a great leuser, consumer, and clenser of fleumaticke humidities. 1591 PERCIVALL *Sp. Dict., Soltador*, a looser, an expounder of drems or ridles. 1871 R. ELLIS tr. *Catullus* lxvii. 28 A sturdier arm, that franker quality somewhere, Looser of youth's fast-bound girdle. 1882 NARES *Seamanship* (ed. 6) 199 The sail loosers . . . keep fast the . . . booms.

loosestrife ('lu:s'straif). Also 6 lose-, lous(e)strife, lostriffe. [f. LOOSE v. + STRIFE sb.; a mistransl. of late L. *lysimachia*, also -*machion*, a Gr. λυσιμάχιον, f. the personal name Λυσίμαχος Lysimachus, an application of the adj. λυσιμαχος 'loosing' (i.e. ending) strife, f. λυσι-, combining stem of λύειν to loose + μάχη strife.

The form *λυσιμαχία (found only in Pliny's Latin transliteration) would be correct Gr. for 'the action of losing strife'. The misinterpretation of the word is ancient; Pliny, though stating that the plant was discovered by one Lysimachus, also says that oxen that are made to eat it are rendered more willing to draw together. Ancient writers mention two kinds of *lysımachia*, the purple and the yellow, the descriptions of which agree with the two plants referred to in 1 below. Modern botanists have appropriated *Lysımachia* as a generic name to the 'yellow loosestrife'.]

1. The name for two common herbaceous plants resembling each other closely in growth (upright and tall) and habitat (margins of ditches and streams).

a. *Lysımachia vulgaris* (N.O. *Primulacæ*), flowering in July, and bearing racemes of golden-yellow flowers; called *spec.* Golden or Yellow Loosestrife. Also a book-name for the genus.

1548 TURNER *Names of Herbes* (1881) 50 Some call it *Lycimachiam luteam*. . . it may be called in english yealow Lousstryfe or herbe Wylowe. 1562 — *Herbal* II. 44 It may be well called after the etimologi of the worde and also of y^e vertue that it hath lous strife. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* I. li. 75 The yellow Lysımachus or golden Louse stryfe. 1640 PARKINSON *Theatr. Bot.* 543 Common yellow Loosestrife or Willow herbe. 1861 MISS PRATT *Flower. Pl.* IV. 236 Great Yellow Loosestrife. . . Its large yellow panicle has leaves growing among the blossoms.

b. *Lythrum Salicaria* (N.O. *Lythracæ*), blooming in summer months, with a beautiful showy spike of purplish-red flowers; called *spec.* Red, Purple, or Spiked Loosestrife. Also a book-name for the genus.

1548 TURNER *Names of Herbes* (1881) 50 *Lycimachia purpurea*. . . may be called in english red loosstryfe, or purple losestryfe. 1567 MAPLET *Gr. Forest* 51 Other will have it called Lostriffe or Herbe Willow. It beareth a red flower. 1633 JOHNSON *Gerarde's Herbal* II. cxxix. 478 This lesser purple Loose-strife of Clusius. 1785 MARTYN *Rousseau's Bot.* xx. (1794) 278 Purple Loosestrife is a handsome plant. 1838 MARY HOWITT *Pheasant* I, The loose-strife's purple spear. 1866 M. ARNOLD *Thyrsis* xiii, When through the Wytham flats, Red loosestrife and blond meadow-sweet among. . . We tracked the shy Thames shore. 1889 P. H. EMERSON *Eng. Idyls* 83 Their sea-boots crushed the purple loosestrife into the ground.

2. Applied (as a book-name) with qualifications to plants of other genera (see *quots.*).

1760 J. LEE *Introd. Bot. App.* 317 Podded Loose-strife, *Epilobium. Ibid.*, Yellow Virginian Loose-strife, *Gaura*. 1787 tr. *Linnaeus' Fam. Plants* I. 254 *Gaura*, Virginian Loosestrife. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 695/1 False Loosestrife, *Ludwigia*. Swamp-L., *Deodon.* West Indian L., *Jussiaea suffruticosa*.

Looshai, var. LUSHAI a. and sb.

loosing ('lu:siŋ), vbl. sb. [f. LOOSE v. + -ING¹.] The action of the vb. LOOSE.

† 1. Letting go; setting free, release. *Obs.* or *arch.*

1415 SIR T. GREY in *43 Deputy Keeper's Rep.* 587 Ye mon shulde cum agayn on Tiseday to tel ye way of yair lawsyng. **1504** *Plumpton Corr.* (Camden) 186 The letter that come from William Elison, the which I had mynd in for loyssing of Edmund Ward, for I have gotten him forth by the wayes of William Ellyson. **1591** PERCIVALL *Sp. Dict.*, *Soltura*, loosing, deliucring, *solutio*, *dimissio*.

† 2. The making or rendering loose in a socket or the like; the untying (of a knot). *Obs.*

1482 *Monk of Evesham* (Arb.) 38 Some were also rasyd with fyry naylys vnto the bonyes and to the lousyng of her ioyntys. **1576** FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 249 Rather then I wil tarrie the loosing of them [sc. knottes], I wil cutt them in sunder. **1599** *Life Sir T. More* in *Wordsw. Eccl. Biog.* (1853) II. 99 The old man's purse was made fast to his girdle, which the thief spyng gave it the loosing.

3. A setting free, absolving, or discharging (from guilt, sentence, or obligation); remission of a sin or penance.

c **1357** *Lay Folks Catech.* (MS. T.) 345 At thair bother assent for to lyve samen Withouten ony lousyng to thair life lastes. **1526** *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 226 This power of byndyng & losyng of synne, is deriued from y^e apostles to y^e mynysters of Christes chirche. **1659** PEARSON *Creed* (1839) 505 What is the remission [of sins] itself, or the loosing of that obligation? **1686** J. SCOTT *Chr. Life* (1747) III. 462 The Pardon or Remission of Sins . . . consists in the loosing of sinful Men from that Obligation to eternal Punishment. **1871** SPROTT *Sc. Liturgies Jas. VI* (1901) Notes 151 This has always been regarded as a notable example of binding and loosing by the minister.

† 4. The action of weighing anchor or setting free the moorings of a ship; getting under weigh.

1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* II. 54 Vpon the second day after our loosing from Clissa, we arriued at Ragusa.

† 5. The action of letting-go the drawn string of a bow. *Obs.*

c **1400** *Laud Troy-bk.* 7797 [He] drow an Arwe vp to the vale; And as he was In his losyng, Diomedes . . . to him rode, Ar euere arwe fro him glode. **1545** ASCHAM *Toxoph.* (Arb.) 107 What handling is proper to the Instrumentes? Standyng, nockyng, drawing, holdyng, lousyng, wherby commeth fayre shotyng. **1612** SELDEN in *Drayton's Polyolb.* xvii. Notes 268 His death by an infortunate loosing at a deer out of one Walter Tirrel's hand.

6. A sum of money paid on the completion of a contract or obligation.

1889 W. MARCROFT *Ups & Downs* 10 On my coming to be 21 years of age there must be a loosing paid of one guinea.

7. *Sc. Law.* A release.

1495 *Rolls of Parli.* VI. 481/2 If ther shall fortune a reasonable consideration or considerations to be upon the making of the said Leases, for losyng of the same. **1564-65** *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* I. 317 Providing always that the lousyng of the said arreistment . . . sall na wyse be hurtful. **1798** *Monthly Mag.* VI. 176 (Scots Law Phrases) A *Loosing of Arrestment*, a Writ to discharge such attachment, which issues of course on the debtor giving security for payment of the debt.

8. *Comb.*: loosing-place *Sc.* [cf. LOSSING], a place for unloading vessels (? *obs.*); loosing-time, the time of release from work (*dial.*).

1805 FORSYTH *Beauties Scotl.* III. 35 The bottom or tail . . . of this bank . . . as a loosing place, experienced mariners prefer to any other harbour in the frith. **1824** SCOTT *St. Ronan's* xv. Looking at their watches . . . lest they should work for their master half an instant after loosing-time.

'loosing, *ppl. a.* [f. LOOSE *v.* + -ING².] Relaxing; laxative.

1665 SIR J. LAUDER (Fountainh.) *Jrnl.* (S.H.S.) 43 In my experience I fand it very loosing, for before I was weil accustomed wt it, if I chanced to sup any tyme any quantity of the pottage, I was sure of 2 or 3 stools afternoon wt it.

loosing, *obs.* form of LOZENGE.

loosish ('lu:siʃ), *a.* [f. LOOSE *a.* + -ISH.] Somewhat loose.

1824-9 LANDOR *Imag. Conv.* Wks. 1846 I. 46 A loosish man and slippery in foul proclivities. **1853** G. J. CAYLEY *Las Alforjas* II. 202 Eruptive hills with loosish sandy slopes.

loosome, *Sc.* form of LOVESOME.

loot (lu:t), *sb.*¹ Also 7 lute. [See LUTE *sb.*³.] A name applied in the Cheshire and Staffordshire salt-works to the ladle used to remove the scum from the brine-pan.

1669 W. JACKSON in *Phil. Trans.* IV. 1065 This bloody brine at the first boyling of the Pann, brings up a scumm, which they are careful to take off with a Skimmer, made with a wooden handle thrust through a long square of Wainscot-board, twice as bigg as a good square trencher: this they call a Loot. **1686** PLOT *Staffordsh. ga.* **1880** C. H. POOLE *Staffordsh. Gloss.*, *Loot*, a brine ladle.

loot (lu:t), *sb.*² [a. Hindī *lūt*, according to some scholars repr. Skr. *lōtra*, *lōpra* booty, spoil, f. the root *lup* = *rup* to break; others refer it to Skr. *lunt* to rob.] 1. Goods (esp. articles of considerable value) taken from an enemy, a captured city, etc. in time of war; also, in wider sense, something taken by force or with violence; booty, plunder, spoil; now sometimes *transf.*, illicit gains, 'pillage' (e.g. by a public servant). Also, the action or process of looting.

[**1788** *Indian Vocab.* (Y.), *Loot*, plunder, pillage.] **1839** *Blackw. Mag.* XLV. 104 He always found the talismanic gathering-word *Loot* (plunder), a sufficient bond of union in any part of India. **1858-9** RUSSELL *Diary India* (1860) II. xvii. 340 Why, the race [of camp followers] is suckled on loot, fed on theft, swaddled in plunder, and weaned on robbery. **1860** HOOK *Lives Abps.* (1862) II. vii. 505 The

horses in the archbishop's stables the murderers appropriated as their own fee,—or, as we should now say, as loot. **1876** *Blackw. Mag.* CXIX. 115/1 Public servants [in Turkey] have vied with one another in a system of universal loot.

2. *slang.* Money.

1943 HUNT & PRINGLE *Service Slang* 44 *Loot*, Scottish slang for money received on pay day. **1956** B. HOLIDAY *Lady sings Blues* (1973) ii. 16 There was nothing to do except for Mom to go back slaving away as somebody's maid. In Baltimore she couldn't make half the loot she could up North. **1959** *Encounter* Oct. 73/1 MacInnes's teen-agers . . . are all economically self-supporting, in their own phrase, they've got the loot. **1968** J. SANGSTER *Touchfeather* xiii. 141 When you've got his sort of loot I don't suppose it matters. **1973** *Center City Office Weekly* (Philadelphia) 9 Oct. 3 Jefferson Medical College picks up \$362,949 in loot for . . . continuing research in hemophilia.

loot (lu:t), *sb.*³ *U.S. Mil. slang.* Shortened from Amer. pronunciation of LIEUTENANT 2.

1898 F. P. DUNNE *Mr. Dooley in Peace & War* 11 R-run over an 'wake up th' loot at th' station. **1918** *Stars & Stripes* 27 Dec. 7 He's a loot-colonel now and a D.S.C. **1921** B. MATTHEWS in *S.P.E. Tract* v. 6 In the United States this officer is called the *lootenant*, which the privates of the American Expeditionary Force in France habitually shortened to 'loot'. **1944** K. LEVIS in *Murdoch & Drake-Brockman Austral. Short Stories* (1951) 423 Some nitwit of a loot's in charge that don't know a bush track from Pitt Street. **1948** J. G. COZZENS *Guard of Honor* 331 Don't thank the loot!

loot (lu:t), *v.* [f. LOOT *sb.*²] *a. trans.* To plunder, sack (a city, building). *b.* To carry off as loot or booty. *c. absol.*

a. **1845** W. H. SMITH in *Colburn's United Service Mag.* 11. 10 He has attacked and looted several villages under our protection. **1861** GRESLEY *Sophon & N.* 135 The summer palace of the Emperor . . . has been . . . unceremoniously looted. **1889** JESSOPP *Coming of Friars* ii. 99 A gang of fellows . . . seems to have looted the manors of Dunton and Mileham.

b. **1847** LD. MALMESBURY in *Mem. Ex-minister* (1884) I. 192 Went to see Marshal Soult's pictures which he looted in Spain. **1858** K. YOUNG *Diary* (1902) App. D. 328 My Sirdar-bearer who . . . looted all my traps. **1860** DICKENS *Uncomm. Trav.* xiv. A place of temporary security for the plunder 'looted' by laundresses [sc. of Inns of Court chambers]. **1887** *Daily News* 18 July 5/4 The dervishes are reported to be looting cattle and grain.

c. **1842** [implied in LOOTING *vbl. sb.*]. **1859** *Times* 30 May 10/4 He who 'loots' is almost sure to make acquaintance with the 'haslinger'. **1878** R. TAYLER in *N. Amer. Rev.* CXXXVI. 243 The gentle 'Tigers' [soldiers] were looting right merrily, diving in and out of wagons with the activity of rabbits in a warren.

Hence 'looted *ppl. a.*

1897 *Daily News* 24 Mar. 7/6 All the looted cattle and women were recaptured.

loot, *var.* LOTE lotus, LOTH; *obs.* *Sc.* f. LOUT.

loot, *Sc.* pa. t. of LET *v.*¹

lootable ('lu:təb(ə)l), *a.* *rare*⁻¹. [f. LOOT *v.* + -ABLE.] That may be looted or taken as loot.

1885 *Ch. Times* 30 Jan. 75/3 The amount of lootable income would be a very different matter.

lootah: see LOTA(H).

loote, *obs.* form of LOT, LOTA(H).

looter ('lu:tə(r)). [f. LOOT *v.* + -ER¹.] One who loots.

1858-9 RUSSELL *Diary India* (1860) II. xvii. 340 Those insatiable 'looters'—men, women, and children, all are at it. **1872** *Daily News* 19 Aug., Those begging gentlemen who march at the tail of political parties like the looters behind armies.

looth(e, loop, *obs.* forms of LOATH *a.*

||lootie ('lu:tɪ). *Anglo-Ind.* Also 8 louchee, 9 lutee. [Hindī *lūtī*, f. *lūt* LOOT *sb.*²] In *pl.* A term applied, in India, to a body of native irregulars whose chief object in warfare was plunder. In wider sense, a band of marauders or robbers. Also rarely in *sing.*, one of such a band or gang. Hence *lootie-wallah* [Hindī *lūtīwālā*: see WALLAH], a member of a gang of looties.

1757 ORME *Hist. Milit. Trans.* (1778) II. vii. 129 A body of their Louchees, or plunderers, who are armed with clubs . . . attacked the houses of the natives. **1782** I. MUNRO *Narr. Mil. Operat. Coromandel Coast* (1789) 295 Even the rascally Lootywallahs, or Misorian hussars . . . now pressed upon our flanks and rear. **1791** *Gentl. Mag.* LXI. 77/1 These irregulars of the enemy [in the East Indies], distinguished by the name of Looties, continued their depredations. **1800** T. T. ROBERTS *Indian Gloss.*, *Lootywalla*, see *Looties*. **1802** C. JAMES *Milit. Dict.*, *Lootywallow*, Ind., a term of the same import as Looties. **1827** SCOTT *Surg. Dau.* xii. I will find the dagger of a Lootie which shall reach thee, wert thou sheltered under the folds of the Nawaub's garment. **1876** GRANT *Hist. India* I. lv. 279/1. **1884** W. L. WHIPPLE in *Bib. Soc. Rec.* Sept. 131 (Stanf.) A noted lutee, or rogue.

looting ('lu:tɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. LOOT *v.* + -ING¹.] The action of the *vb.* LOOT. Also *attrib.*

1842 LD. ELLENBOROUGH *Let.* 17 May in *Indian Administr.* (1874) 194 The plunderers are beaten whenever they are caught, but there is a good deal of burning and 'looting' as they call it. **1859** M. THOMSON *Story Cawnpore* iii. 48 For downright looting commend me to the hirsute Sikh. **1862** L. OLIPHANT *Earl Elgin's Mission China* I. 135, I observed, in the suburb large looting parties, composed of Chinese blackguards, ransacking the houses.

† loove, love. *Obs. rare.* [repr. OE. *lāf*: see LAVE *sb.*] Relict, widow.

1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) VIII. 75 Henry . . . zaf hym to wyf Constauns contas of Bretayne, þe loove [v. r. wydowe, L. *relictam*] of his sone Gaufred. *Ibid.* 173 Constans, Geffray his love [v. r. loove, L. *relictā*]. **1492** *Churchw. Acc. St. Dunstons, Canterb.* in *Kentish Gloss.* s. v. *Love*, Item payde for the buryng of Ellerygge's loue . . . iiiiij^s. **1514** *MS. Acc. St. John's Hosp., Canterb.*, Rec. off Pett's loove wyth owt west gaat ijd. **1557** *Will'no Shoo*, Item I give to Counstables love xx^d to Steres love xx^d.

loover, *obs.* form of LOUVRE.

looves, -ys, *obs.* pl. of LOAF *sb.*¹

loovesum, *obs.* form of LOVESOME.

loo-warm, variant of LEW-WARM.

loowe, *obs.* form of LOW.

looz, variant of LOSE *sb.* *Obs.*, praise.

† lop (lɒp), *sb.*¹ *Obs.* Forms: 1, 5 loppe, 7- lop. [OE. *loppe* wk. fem., of obscure origin. Cf. LOB *sb.*¹] A spider.

c **888** K. ÆLFRED *Boeth.* xvi. § 2 *ƿe furrþum ƿeos lytle loppe hine* [sc. man] hwilum deaðne ƿedep. c **1000** ÆLFRED *Gloss.* in *Wr.-Wülcker* 121/27 *Loppe*, fleonde næddre, uel attorcoppe. c **1391** CHAUCER *Astrol.* i. § 3 Shapen in manere of a net or of a webbe of a loppe. *Ibid.* § 19 From this senyth . . . ther come a maner krokede strikes like to the clawes of a loppe. c **1400** *Ragman Roll* 72 in *Hazlitt E.P.P.* I. 72 Ye lade longe sydyde as a loppe.

lop (lɒp), *sb.*² Now *dial.* [prob. a. ON. *hloppa wk. fem. (Sw. *loppa*, Da. *loppe*), f. root of *hloupa* (*hlaupa*) to LEAP.] A flea.

c **1460** *Towneley Myst.* viii. 306 Grete loppys ouer all pis land thay fly [sc. the plague of 'flies']. **1480** CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* Dv iij b, After this Boor shall come a lambe that shall haue feet of leed an hede of bras an hert of a loppe. **1597** G. HARVEY *Trimming Nashe* Wks. (Grosart) III. 43 But see, what, art thou heere? *lupus in fabula*, a lop in a chaine? **1662** *Rump Songs* 1. 192 Lay-interlining Clergy, a device That's nick-name to the stuff call'd Lops and Lice. **1674** RAY *N.C. Words* 31 Lops and Lice, used in the South, i.e. Fleas and Lice. **1755** in JOHNSON. **1787** GROSE *Provinc. Gloss.*, *Lop*, a flea. N. **1863** ROBSON *Bards of Tyne* 237 The sheets lily-white, though aw says it myself; Maw darlin', nee lops there to touch us. **1877** in *N.W. Linc. Gloss.*

lop (lɒp), *sb.*³ Also 5-8 loppe, (7 lope), 6-7 lopp. [Commonly supposed to be f. LOP *v.*¹, but more probably the source of that word. Senses 2 and 3, however, are from the *vb.*

The etymology is obscure. An OE. *lopp would represent a pre-Teut. type *lupno- 'what is stripped off', f. root *lup- (see LEAF *sb.*¹); but the word does not appear before the 15th c., and is not found in other Teut. dialects. Cf. Norw. *dial. loppa v.*, to pluck, snatch, *lopa, lopna* (of bark) to be loosened by moisture.]

1. The smaller branches and twigs of trees, such as are not measured for timber; faggot-wood, loppings. Also, a branch lopped off. *Phr. lop and top*, waste branches cut from timber trees, usually after the trees have been felled; also *lop and crop*.

c **1420** *Pallad. on Husb.* vi. 45 And stones yf thee lacketh, this is boote: Sarment, or stre, or loope [L. *vel quibuscunqve virgultis*] in hit be graued. **1464** *Rolls of Parli.* V. 547/1 The Loppes and Croppes of Woode, falled withynne our fryth of Leycestre. **1532** *Dial. on Laws Eng.* II. lv. 153 b, What thynte they if a man sell the loppes of his woode, whether any tythe ought there to be payd? **1573** TUSSER *Husb.* xxxiii. (1878) 73 Let lop be shorne that hindreth corne. **1613** SHAKS. *Hen. VIII.* 1. ii. 96 We take From euery tree, lop, barke, and part o' th' timber. **1651** G. W. tr. *Couel's Inst.* 265 Where any one is killed, with the fall of an Arme or Lopp of a Tree . . . after warning given by the parties who are . . . lopping. **1669** *Worldwide Syst. Agric.* (1681) 92 A certain gentleman . . . obtained a parcel of Elm-trees lops and tops. **1726** AYLIFFE *Parergon* [506], Lops of Trees above twenty years Growth pay no Tithes. **1774** T. WEST *Antiq. Furness* (1805) 228 Anye kind of underwoods, topps, loppes, croppes, or other woods. **1805** *Trans. Soc. Arts* XXXIII. 135, I also considered the value of the tops and lop, or trimmings of the trees. **1819** W. FAUX *Mem. Days Amer.* (1823) 176 What [trees] are cut down, together with the lop, are rolled by levers into heaps and burnt. **1826** COBBETT *Rur. Rides* (1885) II. 238 What is the price of this load of timber? . . . taking in lop, top and bark . . . ten pounds a load at least. **1842** *BRANDE Dict. Sci. etc.*, s. v. *Lopping*, When timber trees are sold the purchaser bargains to take them either with or without the lop and crop. **1862** T. L. PEACOCK *Mem. Shelley* Wks. 1875 III. 448 The gardener had cut it [sc. a holly-tree] up into a bare pole, selling the lop for Christmas decorations. **1892** *Times* 24 Oct. 3/1 Cord wood is the smaller limbs of oak, the lop and top of the branches when the trees are felled. **1938** C. P. ACKERS *Pract. Brit. Forestry* vi. 194 Lop and top may be overcome either by burning or by stacking it in 'trenches'. **1972** *Country Life* 30 Mar. 789/3 'Lopp and Topp'—the side and top branches—were the college property and if from ash or oak fetched 8s. to 9s. 6d. a load.

fig. **1579** SPENSER *Sheph. Cal.* Feb. 57 Ah, foolish old man! Now thy selfe hast lost both lopp and topp, Als my budding branch thou wouldest cropp. **1641** Bp. MOUNTAGU *Acts & Mon.* (1642) 94 Lop and top, hip and thigh, bough and branch, root and stemme, all and singular should be eradicated. c **1645** HOWELL *Let.* I. v. xxvii, they three [sc. Italian, French, and Spanish] Are only lops cut from the Latian tree.

† 2. A lopped tree or the lopped part of a tree. *Obs. rare.*

a **1640** SIR W. JONES *Rep.* (1675) 280 They must . . . not cut the Loppes flat, so that the water may stand on them, and rot

them. 1656 W. D. tr. *Comenius' Gate Lat. Unl.* §371. 105 Hee pruneth every year, that new branches may spring from the Lope, or pruned tree.

†3. The action or process of lopping a tree or its boughs. *Obs.*

1576 TURBERV. *Venerie* 198 What loads of haye, what grasse for bief, what store of wood for loppe. a 1600 HOOKER *Ecl. Pol.* vii. i. §2 It hath not seemed expedient to offer the edge of the axe unto all three boughs at once, but rather to . . . strike at the weakest first, making show that the lop of that one shall draw the more abundance of sap to the other two.

4. *Comb.*: **lop-limbed** *a.*, having one or more limbs cut off; **lop-stick** (*Canadian*), a tree which has had its branches lopped and the name of the lopper cut in its trunk; also **lobstick**; **lop-wood**, branches, etc. lopped from a tree.

1809 MALKIN *Gil Blas* vii. xii. The *lop-limbed captain would have gone raving mad at it. 1821 N. GARRY *Diary* 19 Aug. (1900) 149 After Dinner we observed that two of our Men had lopped away the Boughs and all the Lower Branches of two Trees leaving a Top. This is called a *Lop-Stick. 1847 J. B. NEVINS *Two Voy. Hudson's Bay* iv. 90 Two gentlemen were travelling a short time since, and lobsticks were cut for them. 1873 G. M. GRANT *Ocean to Ocean* vii. 196 There is an old superstition that your health and length of days will correspond to your lobstick's. 1892 W. PIKE *North. Canada* 209 Often on the lonely waterways of the Northern country one sees a lop-stick showing far ahead on the bank, and reads a name celebrated in the annals of the Hudson's Bay Company or in the history of Arctic exploration. 1923 *Beaver* Aug. 421 To commemorate this great battle, three lobsticks were cut on each side of the river. 1949 *Argosy* Apr. 13 On the far side of the lake, if you must portage, use the 'lop-stick' mark. This is made by cutting all branches from one side of a tall tree which may be seen either from water or land. Its unnatural appearance attracts the eye; the side from which branches are cut indicates the direction of portage. 1964 *Islander* (Victoria, B.C.) 18 Oct. 1/12 There was a tradition among the Northern Indians that a lobstick honouring an individual would fall when its sponsor died. 1693 EVELYN *De la Quint. Compl. Gard.* 75 They afford both much *Lop-wood and Fruit. 1794 T. STONE *Agric. Surv. Linc.* (1800) 115 [Trees] which will consequently produce most bark, and top or lop-wood. 1888 *Academy* 4 Feb. 71/1 The curious customs of 'lop-wood' or privileges of cutting fuel from pollards at certain seasons of the year.

†**lop**, *sb.*⁴ *Obs. rare.* [Related to LOP *v.*², expressing the notion of something hanging loose. Cf. LAP *sb.*¹, LOB *sb.*²] A lobe (of the liver).

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 342 The land Frogs of Toads kind, have one lop or lappet of the Liver, which Ants will not touch.

†**lop**, *sb.*⁵ *Tanning. Obs.* [Of obscure origin; cf. LOB *sb.*² 5.] The infusion of bark and ooze used in tanning leather. (Cf. LOPPING *vbl. sb.*³)

1773 *Encycl. Brit.* III. 886/2 The bark should be rounder beat, and more given to the lop, for large hides than small ones; and consequently larger leather should lie longer in the lop.

lop (lɒp), *sb.*⁶ *Naut.* [Onomatopœic (connected with LOP *v.*³). Cf. LAP *sb.*², *v.*¹] A state of the sea in which the waves are short and lumpy.

1829 COL. HAWKER *Diary* (1893) I. 360 There was too much 'lop'. 1838 *Ibid.* II. 153 The wigeon . . . were always on a 'lop of the sea'. 1847 *Illustr. Lond. News* 10 July 18/2 There being a 'lop' on, the boat lurched to windward. 1899 F. T. BULLEN *Way Navy* 38 Quite a 'lop' of a sea gets up, but these battleships take no heed of it.

lop (lɒp), *sb.*⁷ [Short for *lop-rabbit*: see LOP *v.*²] A variety of rabbit with long drooping ears. Also with word prefixed, as *full-*, *half-*, *oar-lop* (see quot. 1868), *horn-lop*.

1868 DARWIN *Anim. & Pl.* I. iv. 107 When one parent, or even both, are oar-laps [sic], that is, have their ears sticking out at right angles, or when one parent or both are half-lops, that is, have only one ear dependent, there is nearly as good a chance of the progeny having both ears full-lop, as if both parents had been thus characterized. But I am informed, if both parents have upright ears, there is hardly a chance of a full-lop. 1877 C. RAYSON *Rabbits* xiii. 70 In rearing lops, little divergence need be made from the usual mode adopted. 1884 R. O. EDWARDS *Rabbits* vii. 54 It is very difficult to arrive at whether or not the drooping of the ears of the Lop is natural. *Ibid.* 55 Oar Lops, Half Lops, and Horn Lops, are not . . . to be considered anything fancy.

lop, *sb.*⁸ = *lop-grass* (see LOP *v.*² 4).

lop (lɒp), *v.*¹ Also 6 loppe. [prob. f. LOP *sb.*³]

1. *trans.* To cut off the branches, twigs, etc.: rarely the top or 'head', of (a tree); to cut away the superfluous growth of, to trim.

1519 HORMAN *Vulg.* 172 Vynes . . . should be lopped or cut about the . . . xx. day of march. 1523 FITZHERB. *Husb.* §132 If y^e have any trees to shrede, loppe, or crophe for the fyre wode. 1562 TURNER *Herbal* II. 75 If a Date tre be topped or lopped it will lyue no longer after. 1620 MARKHAM *Farew. Husb.* (1625) 160 In the month of December. . . lop hedges and trees. 1667 MILTON *P.L.* IX. 210 What we by day Lop overgrown, or prune, or prop, or bind, One night or two with wanton growth derides, Tending to wilde. 1714 SCROGGS *Courts-leet* (ed. 3) 32 Whether any Copyholder. . . Hath . . . lopped or topped any Timber-Trees. 1750 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 25 ¶4 A few strokes of an axe will lop a cedar. 1813 SIR H. DAVY *Agric. Chem.* (1814) 259 By lopping trees, more nourishment is supplied to the remaining parts.

b. *transf.* and *fig.*; *esp.* To cut off the head or limbs of (a person). †Also with *away*, *off*.

1602 *Narcissus* (1893) 696 My webb is spunne; Lachesis, loppe thy loome. 1603 DRAYTON *Odes* xvii. 47 When our grandsire great, Claiming the regal seat, By many a War-like

feate, Lop'd the French lillies. 1682 OTWAY *Venice Preserved* II. i. Wks. 1727 II. 290 Lop their Nobles To the base Roots, whence most of 'em first sprung. 1683 [see LOPPING *vbl. sb.*]. 1725 POPE *Odys.* XVIII. 99 A tyrant. . . Who casts thy mangled ears and nose a prey To hungry dogs, and lops the man away. 1733 *Revolution Politicks* VII. 7 He would never be at Peace till he had lopped the Queen off shorter by the Head. 1742 YOUNG *Nt. Th.* I. 251 Some, . . . In battle lopp't away, with half their limbs, Beg bitter bread. 1869 BLACKMORE *Lorna D.* xxiv. A man in the malting business had tried to take up the brewer's work, and lop the King, and the Duke of York.

2. To cut off (the branches, twigs, etc.) from a tree; to shorten by cutting off the extremities. Also (now chiefly) with *away*, *off*.

1593 SHAKS. *Rich. II.* III. iv. 64 Superfluous branches We lop away, that bearing boughes may lue. 1611 BIBLE *Isa.* x. 33 The Lord of hostes shall lop the bough with terrour. 1651 N. BACON *Disc. Govt. Eng.* II. xiii. 118 He lopped off the tops as they sprang up. 1667 MILTON *P.L.* IV. 630 Branches overgrown, That . . . require More hands then ours to lop thir wanton growth. 1748 ANSON'S *Voy.* III. x. 415 Their masts are made of trees, . . . fashioned . . . by barking them, and lopping off their branches. 1808 SCOTT *Marm.* VI. xi. As wood-knife lops the sapling spray. 1830 CUNNINGHAM *Brit. Paint.* I. 221 Lop carefully away all wild or over-flourishing branches. 1870 BRYANT *Iliad* II. xxi. 281 Lopping with an axe the boughs of a wild fig-tree. 1874 C. GEIKIE *Life in Woods* III. 41 We had to lop off the branches.

b. *transf.* and *fig.*; *esp.* To cut off (a person's limbs or head). Also in gen. sense, to cut off, reduce by cutting. Also with advbs. as *away*, *down*, *off*.

c 1586 C'TESS PEMBROKE *Ps.* LXXVI. v. The Lord . . . Who loppeth princes thoughts, prunes their affection. 1588 SHAKS. *Tit. A.* I. i. 143 Alarbus limbs are lopp't, And intrals feede the sacrificing fire. 1591 — *I Hen. VI.* v. iii. 15 Ile lop a member off, and giue it you. 1608 HEYWOOD *Rape Lucrece* I. ii. With bright steele Lop downe these interponents, that withstand The passage to our throane. 1656 COWLEY *Pref. to Wks.* (1668) Biiij, Shakspear, Fletcher, Johnson, and many others; part of whose Poems I should take the boldness to prune and lop away. 1714 J. MACKY *Journ. Eng.* (1724) II. v. 77 The Keeper . . . not to be absent. . . on Pain of 20 Shillings to be lopped off from his Salary. 1725 POPE *Odys.* XXII. 240 Thee first the sword shall slay, Then lop thy whole posterity away. 1732 — *Ess. Man* II. 49 Expunge the whole, or lop th' excrement parts Of all our Vices have created Arts. 1775 DE LOLME *Eng. Const.* I. vi. (1784) 67 In their endeavours to lop off the despotic power. 1809 CRABBE *Tales* 74 The worthy George must now a cripple be; His leg was lopp'd. 1846 LANDOR *Imag. Conv.*, *Southey & Landor* Wks. 1846 II. 67, I would lop off the whole from 'Spirits of purest light' v. 661, to 831. 1864 HAWTHORNE *Grimshawe* xx. (1891) 265 It will not lop off any part of your visit to me.

3. *absol.* or *intr.* Also *fig.*

1588 SHAKS. *Tit. A.* II. iv. 17 What sterne vngentle hands Hath lopp't, and hew'd, and made thy body bare Of her two branches. 1622 R. HAWKINS *Voy. S. Sea* (1847) 189 One plowing, another harrowing, another sowing, and lopping. 1651 [see LOP *sb.*² 1]. 1856 MISS WINKWORTH *Life Tauler* ix. (1857) 249 They leave the roots of vice and evil dispositions alive in the heart, and hew and lop at poor nature, and thereby destroy this noble vineyard.

†4. *trans.* 'To cut partly off and bend down; as to lop the trees or saplings of a hedge'. *Obs.* (? or some error).

1828 in WEBSTER; and in later Dicts.

lop (lɒp), *v.*² [Perh. of onomatopœic origin; cf. LOB *v.*, which is closely akin in sense; also LAP *sb.*.]

1. *a. intr.* To hang loosely or limply; to droop; to flop or sway limply *about*. Also *to lop out*: to protrude in an ungraceful or lop-sided manner.

1578 LYTE *Dodoens* I. lxxxiii. 123 Nine or ten yellow floures . . . hanging lopping downwardes. 1854 *Blackw. Mag.* LXXXV. 524 Three exterior walls encompass it, and an eccentric work lops out at either side. 1874 T. HARDY *Farfr. Madding Crowd* II. xx. 230 These [sheep] filed in about nine o'clock, their vicarulated horns lopping gracefully on each side of their cheeks. 1882 *Century Mag.* XXIII. 652 The señora tried to brace up triumphantly, but could only lop about in her saddle. 1892 *Harper's Mag.* June 17/1 His under jaw lopped, and his brow contracted. 1892 *Temple Bar* Jan. 36 Her . . . figure was rather disguised than set off by garments that fell lopping round her.

b. *trans.* To droop (the ears).

1828 WEBSTER *s.v.*, A horse lops his ears. 1864 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* XXV. II. 556 The animals . . . do not lop their ears, nor droop their heads.

2. *a. intr.* To move in a slouching manner; to 'hang about' idly. Also *to lop about*.

1587 M. GROVE *Pelops & Hipp.* (1878) 122 To take the vewe this boyish clowne dyd nothing aye appall, . . . But loppeth to the vpper end, his cap vpon his head. 1852 Mrs. STOWE *Uncle Tom's C.* VIII. She . . . cried about it, she did, and lopped round, as if she'd lost every friend she had. 1881 BESANT & RICE *Chapl. of Fleet* I. x. (1883) 74 Some debauched, idle fellow who lies and lops about all day.

b. *to lop down*, to sit down, to lie down. *U.S. colloq.*

1839 C. M. KIRKLAND *New Home* II. 17 Jist come in, and take off your things, and lop down, if you're a mind to. 1861 Mrs. STOWE *Pearl of Orr's Island* I. viii. 67 Ruby said she thought she'd just lop down a few minutes on the old sofa. 1892 F. P. HUMPHREY *New Eng. Cactus* 34 You'd best lop down on the lounge and get a nap.

3. With mixture of the sense of LOPE *v.*: To move with short irregular bounds.

1895 K. GRAHAME *Gold. Age* 102 The staidest of the rabbits was lopping demurely about the grass. 1902 CORNISH *Naturalist Thames* 91 Lopping easily along, a fox crosses through the teazles.

4. *Comb.*: **lop-brimmed** *adj.* **lop-eaves**, eaves which hang down at the sides; **lop-grass** (also simply **lop**) *dial.*, *Bromus mollis* (cf. *lob grass*, LOB *sb.*² 6); **lop-rabbit** (see LOP *sb.*⁷). Also LOP-EAR, LOP-EARED.

1901 S. E. WHITE *Westerners* xvi. 131 His broad hat—straight-brimmed in a *lop-brimmed camp—was pushed to one side. 1880 *Scribner's Mag.* Feb. 491 A most picturesque old dwelling, with low *lop-eaves. c 1832 *Glouc. Farm Rep.* 14 in *Husbandry* (L.U.K. 1840) III. All the seeds of grass, *lop-grass, and other seeds, which come up amongst the barley. 1883 in *Hampsh. Gloss.* 1886 BRITTEN & HOLLAND *Plant-n.*, Lob, or Lop Grass. *Bromus mollis*. . . It is sometimes called simply Lop. 1884 R. O. EDWARDS *Rabbits* vii. 52 The *Lop Rabbit.

lop (lɒp), *v.*³ [Cf. LOP *sb.*⁶] *intr.* Of water: To break in short lumpy waves. Cf. LOPPING *ppl.* *a.*³

1897 *Westm. Gaz.* 24 Aug. 7/2 The bow is being canvassed over to prevent, as much as possible, the water lopping in.

lop (lɒp), *v.*⁴ *dial.* Also 6 loppe. [Cogn. w. ON. *hlōp* (*hlaup*) coagulation, *hlōypa* to curdle.] *intr.* To curdle. (Cf. LOPPER *v.* I.)

1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 169/16 To Loppe as milk, *coagulare*. 1893 *Northumbld. Gloss.*, *Lop*, to curdle, applied to milk that curdles without the application of an acid.

lope (ləʊp), *sb.* [A dialectal var. of LOUP *sb.* *a.* ON. *hlōp*: see LEAP *sb.*¹ Some of the uses may be from Du. *loop*, which is etymologically identical, and others are prob. from the Eng. *vb.*]

†1. = LEAP *sb.*¹ in various senses. *Obs.*

14. . . S. Eng. *Leg.* (MS. Bodl. 779) in Herrig's *Archiv* LXXXII. 402/47 He ordeyned pat ech man pat prest wolde be scholde vndirfong pe ordres fro gre to gre; wit-oute lope & defaute. a 1420 HOCLEVE *De Reg. Princ.* 3436 He at a lope was at hir, and hir kist. c 1440 CAPGRAVE *Life St. Kath.* II. 223 Tyme goth fast, it is full lyght of lope. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 220/2 A Lope, *saltus*. 1596 DALRYMPLE *tr. Leslie's Hist. Scot.* I. 51 Quhairfor, only Lope thoct wonderful, is . . . counounlie called the Salmont lope. 1662 COTGRAVE *Wits Interpreter* (ed. 2) 323 He makes no more to run on a rope, Then a Puritan does of a Bishop or Pope. And comes down with a vengeance at one single lope. a 1734 *NORTH Exam.* III. viii. §47 (1740) 618, I cannot do the Author Justice . . . without taking a large Lope, over the next Reign, into that which followed.

2. A long bounding stride. Now used chiefly of people.

1809 M. L. WEEMS *Life F. Marion* xii. 108 He dashed off at a charging lope. 1846 T. B. THORPE *Backwoods* 13 [The mustang pony] goes rollicking about, with the eternal lope . . . a mixture of two or three gaits, as easy as the motions of a cradle. 1889 R. KIPLING *Fr. Sea to Sea* (1900) I. xx. 430 The Jap soldier . . . doubles with the easy lope of the 'rickshaw coolie. 1894 CROCKETT *Lilac Sunbonnet* 310 At his usual swift wolf's lope he was out of sight . . . speedily. 1910 C. E. MULFORD *Hopalong Cassidy* xxi. 135 As he rode at an easy lope he kept a constant lookout for signs of rustling. 1953 R. CHANDLER *Let.* 15 Mar. in *R. Chandler Speaking* (1966) 28 Walks with a forward-leaning lope, the huh? 1961 L. VAN DER POST *Heart of Hunter* I. ii. 25 The others followed close on her heels with a strange stumbling lope. 1973 *Houston (Texas) Post* 14 Oct. (Spotlight Suppl.) 15/4 Somehow . . . Hero Hazard reaches the Sphinx . . . and evades the grisly Arab agents after a lope up and down the Great Pyramid.

3. *Comb.*: **lope-way** (see quotes.).

1736 PEGGE *Kentishisms* (E.D.S.) *Lope-way*, a private footpath. 1791 *Gentl. Mag.* LXI. II. 928 A lope-way in Kent is now a short or quick way or bridle-way.

lope (ləʊp), *v.* Also 7-8 loape. [A dial. var. of LOUP *v.*, *a.* ON. *hlōpa*: see LEAP *v.*]

1. *intr.* To leap, jump, spring. Also with *about*.

Obs. exc. dial.

1483 *Cath. Angl.* 220/2 To Lope, *salire, saltare*. 1529 LYNDSEY *Complaynt* 251 And go, all, to the hie boirdall: There may we lope at lybertye, Withouttyn any grautite. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* xvii. 151 Buciphall the grit horse of alexander. . . syne tholit hym to lope on hym. 1581 N. WOODES *Conflict Conscience* III. iv. Diiij, In gude feth sir, this newis de gar me lope. 1623 MIDDLETON & ROWLEY *Sp. Gypsy* IV. i. (1653) G, He that loapes on the Ropes, shew me such an other wench. a 1734 *NORTH Lives* (1826) I. 62 Not by such large strides as he made in getting money, and loping into preferments. a 1734 — *Exam.* I. ii. §82 (1740) 73 It is plain, his Malice lopes at a Venture. 1891 ATKINSON *Last of Giantkillers* 69 The Staff itself leaping—or rather loping—about with a startling activity.

†b. Of the pulse: To beat, throb. *Obs. rare.*

Cf. Cornwall Dial. *lopping*, throbbing with pain.

a 1600 MONTGOMERIE *Misc. P.* xlv. 31, I quake for feir—my punciis lope—I shake betuix dispair and hope.

2. *intr.* To run, run away. Now only *slang* and *dial.* (see Eng. Dial. Dict.).

c 1572 GASCOIGNE *Fruites Warre* lii, Yet was he forst, alwayes from lawes to lope. a 1592 GREENE *Jas. IV* (1598) A iij b, This whinyard has gard many better men to lope then thou. 1632 I. L. *Womens Rights* 146 They may lope ouer ditch and dale. a 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew, Let's buy a Brush, or Let's Lope*, let us scour off, and make what shift we can to secure our selves from being apprehended. 1785 GROSE *Dict. Vulgar Tongue, Loap*, to run away; he loaped down the dancers, he ran down stairs.

3. To run with a long, bounding stride. Also with *along*, *away*. (Said chiefly of animals.)

a 1825 FORBY *Voc. E. Anglia, Lope*, to take long strides; particularly with long legs. 1848 *Blackw. Mag.* LXIV. 27 The larger wolves . . . lope hungrily around. 1863 H. KINGSLEY *A. Elliot* I. 78 He . . . laid his leaf-like ears back, drooped his tail, . . . and loped, or lurked in his Walk, which means, that he moved the two legs which were on the same side of him together. 1865 KINGSLEY *Herew.* xxiv, The hares and rabbits loped away, innumerable. 1891 *Field* 7 Mar.

331/1 The first fox... was seen loping over the uplands. 1893 *Spectator* 10 June 767 A regular Hindostance carrier... will... lope along over a hundred miles in twenty-four hours. 1897 G. BARTRAM *People of Clopton* viii. 233 Carter walked at a great pace, and we had to lope now and then to keep up with him. 1899 *Daily News* 6 Nov. 5/4 A Boer pony... hardly knows how to gallop or trot, but goes loping along in a leisurely, monotonous way.

b. causative. To make to run with a long, bounding stride.

1885 T. ROOSEVELT *Hunting Trips* viii. 261 For seven or eight miles we loped our jaded horses along at a brisk pace.

lop-ear ('lɒpɪə(r)), *sb.* (and *a.*) [LOP *v.*²]

1. *pl.* Ears that droop or hang down.

1692 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2805/4 A plain strong bay Gelding... a Blase in his Face, Lop-ears. 1853 KINGSLEY *Hypatia* xxi. 258 The faithful Bran, whose lop-ears and heavy jaws, unique in that land of prick-ears and fox-noses, formed the absorbing subject of conversation.

2. A variety of rabbit with long drooping ears: see LOP *sb.*⁷ Also *attrib.*

1877 C. RAYSON *Rabbits* xiii. 67 The Lop-ear. 1884 R. O. EDWARDS *Rabbits* vii. 52 The Lop-ear has often been termed the Prince of all rabbits. 1901 IAN MACLAREN *Yng. Barbarians* iv. 92 'Did ye say rabbits?' 'Lop-ears', said Nestie... 'Lop-ear rabbits, and he feeds them himself.'

lop-eared ('lɒpɪəd), *a.* Also 7 *lap-*. [f. LOP *v.*² + -ED².]

1. Of an animal: Having ears which lop or hang loosely downwards.

1687 MIEGE *Gt. Fr. Dict.* II. s.v. *Lap*, *Lap-eared*, *qui a les Orelles pendantes*. 1692 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2801/4 An Iron grey Horse, lop Ear'd. 1724 *Ibid.* No. 6294/3 Stolen... a... Gelding... a little Lop-Ear'd. 1859 JEPHSON *Brittany* v. 55 They [pigs] are long-legged, hump-backed... lop-eared. 1868 DARWIN *Anim. & Pl.* I. iv. 106 English lop-eared rabbits. 1871 L. STEPHEN *Playgr. Europe* x. 250 The queer lop-eared sheep.

† [Confused with LOP *v.*¹] = CROP-EARED 2. 1798 CHARLOTTE SMITH *Yng. Philos.* III. 26 The strait-laced lop-eared puritans of the United States.

† **lopeholt**. *Obs. rare.* [App. formed after LOPESKONCE; the second part may be Du. *holte* hollow, hole.] A place of refuge.

1616 J. LANE *Cont. Sqr.'s T.* iv. 424 Yet so, as their seavn mountes bee mand all waies, to serve for lopeholtes on contrarie sayes. *Ibid.* ix. 224 Algarsif, Horbell, Leifurcke, Gnartolite, retierd eake to their lopeholt [1630 lopesconce], fortifite.

† **lopeman**. *Obs. rare.* [a. Du. *loopman* (obs.), f. *loopen* to run + *man* MAN *sb.*] A runner. a 1625 FLETCHER *Noble Gent.* III. iv. What a stile is this? Methinks it goes like a Duchy lope-man.

loper ('ləʊpə(r)), [f. LOPE *v.* + -ER¹.]

† 1. A leaper, dancer. *Obs.*

1483 *Cath. Angl.* 220/2 A Loper, saltator, saltatrix.

2. *Ropemaking.* A swivel upon which yarns are hooked at one end while being twisted into cordage. [Perh. another word, a. Du. *looper* runner.]

1794 *Rigging & Seamanship* 55 *Loper*, used to lay lines, has two iron swivel-hooks at each end, for the line to hang on. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* XVI. 485/1 [*Rope-making*] This is put on one of the hooks of a swivel called the loper.

3. *Cabinet-making.* (See *quots.*)

1833 LOUDON *Encycl. Cottage Archit.* 302 In the second [bureau bookcase], the sloping flap falls down, and rests on two sliding pieces, technically called lopers. 1952 J. GLOAG *Short Dict. Furnit.* 323 Sliding rails which pull out from the carcass of a bureau to support the fall are called lopers. 1963 *Times* 20 Apr. 11/7 The bureau bookcase has continuously changed its outline, wood and fashionable finish according to the dictates of fashion, but apart from the invention, in this century, of the automatic opening loper, no basic improvement in it has been found possible between the reigns of Queen Anne and Queen Elizabeth II. 1971 *Canad. Antiques Collector* Mar. 10/1 The name 'pembroke' should be saved for a particular sort of small 4-legged dropleaf tables, usually with a drawer, the leaves supported on lopers (pull-out bars).

loper, var. LOOPER².

† **lopeskonce**. *Obs.* [a. Du. *loopschans*, f. *loopen* to run + *schans* SCONCE.] An intrenchment.

1624 CAPT. SMITH *Virginia* IV. 158 Such another Lope Skonce would I haue had at Onawmaniet. 1630 J. LANE *Cont. Sqr.'s T.* 149 *note*, Algars, Orbell, Leyfurcke, Gnartolite, retierd to their lopeskonces fortifyte.

† **lope-staff**. *Obs.* Also 7 *loape-*. Pl. *lope-staves*. [f. LOPE *v.* + STAFF.] A pole used for leaping dykes, etc. in the Fens and Low Countries.

1603 DRAYTON *Bar. Wars* I. xliiii. Such as in fens and marsh-lands us'd to trade, The doubtful fords and passages to try, With stils and lope-staves that do aptliest wade. 1611 COTGR. s.v. *Bout*, *Baston a deux bouts*, a quarter-staffe; or, a Lope-staffe, wherewith Low-country men leape ditches. 1630 R. JOHNSON'S *Kingd. & Commw.* I. 27 'Tis usual for the Bores of Holland, some with firelocks, and some with Lopestaves, to make out parties of foot to goe a-boatehaling. 1654 E. JOHNSON *Wond. workg. Provid.* 20 The Ditch... was so wide, that they could not leap over with a lope-staffe.

lopez-root ('ləʊpezru:t). [= mod.L. *radix lopeziana*; orig. applied to the root of an East African species of the same genus, discovered by Juan Lopez Pinheiro (see Redi *Esper. Cose Nat.*, 1671).] The root of an East Indian plant,

Toddalia aculeata, used as a remedy for diarrhoea.

1791 W. LEWIS *Mat. Med.* (ed. 4) II. Index Eng. Names, Lopez root. 1822 GOOD *Study Med.* I. 237 The lopez-root [*lopezia Mexicana*] [this is a mistake] which by Gaubius was preferred to the simarouba. 1856 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, Lopez, name given to the root of an unknown tree growing, it is said, at Goa.

† **lop-heavy**, *a.* *Obs.* [f. LOP *v.*² + HEAVY *a.* Cf. *top-heavy*.] Heavy with a weight which causes lopping, hanging down, or drooping.

1583 GOLDING *Calvin on Deut.* v. 29 We doe but creepe vpon the Earth, or rather be so loppeheaue [F. *si pesans*] that wee sinke still downward. 1602 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* x. liv. (1612) 242 That Spanish-Iewish Atheist, and Lopeheaue-headed Leach... fowle Lopas, we impeach. a 1652 BROME *Queene's Exch.* II. ii. Wks. 1873 III. 478 It is indeed a delivish Lopehaue Bell. I would the Churchwarden that Should haue mended it... were Hang'd in's place. a 1722 LISLE *Husb.* (1757) 180 When they [sc. ears of wheat] are in shock, they spread and lay over, being lop-heavy.

lophine ('ləʊfaɪn, 'ləʊfɪn). *Chem.* Also -in. [F. *lophine* (Laurent 1844), of unexplained formation: see -INE.] An organic base, a derivative of aldehyde, obtained by heating amarine.

1856 in MAYNE *Expos. Lex.* 1858 FOWNES' *Chem.* (ed. 7) 611 Amarine (Benzoline). Strongly heated in a retort it decomposes with production of ammonia... and a new body pyrobenzoline or lophine. 1888 MORLEY & MUIR *Watts' Dict. Chem.* I. 474/2 Lophine C₂₁H₁₆N₂.

lophiodon ('ləʊfiəʊdn̩). *Palæont.* [f. Gr. *λόφιον*, dim. of *λόφος* crest + *ὄδωντ-*, *ὄδους* tooth, after *mastodon*, etc.] A genus of fossil mammals of the Eocene period, the typical genus of the *Lophiodontidae*; a fossil mammal of this genus.

1833 LYELL *Princ. Geol.* III. 221 Cuvier also mentions the remains of a species of lophiodon as occurring among the bones in the Upper Val d'Arno. 1836 BUCKLAND *Geol. & Min.* I. 82 The Lophiodon is... allied most nearly to the tapir and rhinoceros, and, in some respects, to the hippopotamus. 1864 OWEN *Power of God* 50 To match the eocene lophiodon we fetch the tapir from South America.

lophiodont ('ləʊfiəʊdnt̩), *a.* and *sb.* [See *prec.*]

A. adj. Pertaining to or resembling the lophiodon; belonging to the family *Lophiodontidae*.

1864 in WEBSTER (citing DANA). 1873 FLOWER in *Proc. Roy. Instit.* (1875) VII. 100 Another offset from the ancient Lophiodont stock... constitutes the family *Tapiridae*.

B. sb. An animal of the family *Lophiodontidae*. 1873 FLOWER in *Proc. Roy. Instit.* (1875) VII. 99 These Lophiodonts possess a dental character which distinguishes them from all other *Perissodactyles*.

Hence *lophiodontine*, *lophiodontoid* *adjs.*, = LOPHIODONT *a.* *lophiodontous a.*, 'having hairy or bristly teeth' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1889).

1887 E. D. COPE in *Amer. Nat.* XXI. 994 It is impossible to separate the Hyracotheriine sub-family as a family from the Lophiodontine. 1890 *Century Dict.*, *Lophiodontoid*.

lophioid ('ləʊfiəʊd), *a.* and *sb.* *Ichthyol.* [f. mod.L. *Lophi-us* (app. f. Gr. *λόφος* or *λοφία* mane, back-fin of fishes) + -OID.]

a. adj. Pertaining to the family *Lophiidae*, of which the typical genus is *Lophius*, represented by the Angler or Fishing-frog. **b. sb.** A lophioid fish.

1854 OWEN in *Circ. Sci.* (c 1865) II. 56/1 Certain lophioid fishes... are enabled to hop after the... tide. 1859-62 SIR J. RICHARDSON etc. *Mus. Nat. Hist.* (1868) II. 134 The skeletons of the Lophioids are fibrous. 1883 *Rep. Copepoda coll.* 1873-6 in *Challenger Rep.* VIII. 137 The curious Lophioid genus *Ceratius*.

lophiostomate ('ləʊfiəʊstəmət), *a.* *Bot.* and *Zool.* [f. Gr. *λόφιο-ν* crest + *στόμα* mouth + -ATE².] Having a crested mouth or aperture.

1862 in COOKE *Man. Bot. Terms.* 1889 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

lopho- ('ləʊfə, 'ləʊfɒ), before a vowel loph-, comb. f. of Gr. *λόφος* crest, in many scientific words, as *lopho'cercal a.* [Gr. *κέρκος* tail] (see *quot.*). *lopho'cercy*, the lophocercal stage of development of the fin-system of Ichthyopsida.

lophoderm ('ləʊfədɜ:m) [Gr. *δέρμα* skin], a crested or spiny back. **lophodont** ('ləʊfədnt̩) *a.* and *sb.* [Gr. *ὄδωντ-*, *ὄδους* tooth], (*a*) *adj.*, characterized by having transverse or longitudinal ridges on the crowns of the molar teeth; (*b*) *sb.*, an animal with this kind of dentition. || **lophopoda** ('-ɒpədə) [Gr. *ποδ-*, *πούς* foot], *sb. pl.*, the fresh-water Polyzoa, which have a horseshoe-shaped lophophore. **lophosteon** ('-ɒst̩n̩) [Gr. *ὄστέον* bone], the median bone, including the keel, of the sternum of a carinate bird.

1885 J. A. RYDER in *Amer. Nat.* XIX. 92 **Lophocercy*. — The second stage of development of the median fin-system of Ichthyopsida is what I have called **lophocercal*... when it consists of continuous folds... or exceptionally of discontinuous folds... which do not include permanent rays. *Ibid.* 97 Lophocercal larva of the codfish. 1836 *Blackw. Mag.* XXXIX. 306 The thorny *lophoderme of a centronote or stickleback. 1854 BADHAM *Haliout.* 117 His [the perch's]

prickly lophoderme is indeed a formidable affair. 1887 E. D. COPE *Orig. Fittest* vii. 246 The subordinate types of *Lophodonts. *Ibid.* 247 Four types of Lophodont dentition. 1880 PASCOE *Zool. Classif.* (ed. 2) 68 *Lophopoda. 1889 SEDGWICK tr. *Claus' Zool.* II. (ed. 2) 78 The Lophopoda are mainly distinguished by the bilateral arrangement of the numerous tentacles on the two-armed lophophore. 1884 COUES *Key N. Amer. Birds* 143 The median ossification, which includes the keel, is the *lophosteon.

lophobranch ('ləʊfəbræŋk), *a.* and *sb.* *Ichthyol.* [ad. mod.L. *Lophobranchii*, f. Gr. *λόφο-ς* crest, tuft + *βράγχια* gills.] = LOPHOBRANCHIATE *a.* and *sb.*

1859-62 SIR J. RICHARDSON, etc. *Mus. Nat. Hist.* (1868) II. 157 The Lophobranchs have an osseous internal skeleton. 1890 *Century Dict.*, *Lophobranch a.* and *sb.*

lophobranchian ('ləʊfəʊbræŋkiən), *a.* *Ichthyol.* [f. as *prec.* + -AN.] = LOPHOBRANCHIATE *a.*

1835 KIRBY *Hab. & Inst. Anim.* II. xxi. 392 Lophobranchian Fishes. So called because their gills are not pectinated, but disposed in tufts.

lophobranchiate ('ləʊfəʊbræŋkiət), *a.* and *sb.* *Ichthyol.* [f. as *prec.* + -ATE.] *a. adj.* Belonging to or having the characteristics of the order *Lophobranchii*; having the gills disposed in tufts. **b. sb.** A lophobranchiate fish; *pl.*, the order *Lophobranchii* (see *quot.* 1842).

1834 MCMURTRIE *Cuvier's Anim. Kingd.* II. 228 Lophobranchiate fishes... eminently distinguished by the gills, which... are divided into small round tufts. 1842 BRANDE *Dict. Sci.* etc., *Lophobranchiates*, an order of Osseous fishes, comprehending those in which the gills are in the form of small tufts, and disposed in pairs along the branchial arches; as in the pipe-fish and hippocamp. 1881 SEELEY in *Cassell's Nat. Hist.* V. 12 In... the Plectognathi and Lophobranchiates, the otolites are represented by calcareous dust.

So *lophobranchous a.*

1856 J. E. GRAY *Kaup's Catal. Lophobranchiate Fish Brit. Mus. Pref.*, Lophobranchous Fishes.

lophoite ('ləʊfəʊaɪt). *Min.* [Named by A. Breithaupt, 1841 (*Lophoit*), f. Gr. *λόφο-ς* crest, cock's-comb + -ITE.] An obsolete synonym of prochlorite (A. H. Chester, 1896).

1882 DANA *Man. Min.* (ed. 4) 319.

lophophore ('ləʊfəʊfə(r)), [f. Gr. *λόφο-ς* crest + *-φῶρ-ος* bearing. (In sense 2, ad. mod.L. *Lophophorus*.)]

1. *Zool.* In Polyzoa, the oral disc at the free end of the polypide, bearing the tentacles.

1850 ALLMAN in *Brit. Assoc. Rept.* (1851) 307 The sort of disc or stage which surrounds the mouth and bears the tentacula, I have called *Lophophore*. 1855 *Eng. Cycl.*, *Nat. Hist.* III. 861/1. 1885 A. S. PENNINGTON *Brit. Zoophytes* 19.

2. A bird with crested crown and brilliant plumage, belonging to the genus *Lophophorus* of the family *Phasianidae*. [Cf. F. *lophophore*.]

1883 *Fortn. Rev.* 1 Sept. 348 One of her dresses... made up principally of the feathers of the bright-plumaged lophophore. 1884 *Western Daily Press* 29 May 3/7 A butterfly, made of the feathers of the lophophore.

Hence *lo'phophoral a.*, of or pertaining to a lophophore (sense 1).

1890 in *Century Dict.*; and in other recent *Dicts.*

lophyropod ('ləʊfɪrəpɒd). *Zool.* [ad. mod.L. *Lophyropoda* neut. pl., f. pseudo-Gr. **λόφυρος* 'hairy' (misreading of *λόφουρος* bushy-tailed) + *ποδ-*, *πούς* foot.] A crustacean of the group *Lophyropoda*.

1842 BRANDE *Dict. Sci.*, etc., *Lophyropods*, a section of Entomostracous Crustaceans, comprehending those species with cylindrical or conical ciliated or tufted feet. 1852 DANA *Crust.* II. 1308 The Cyclops section of Lophyropods.

loping ('ləʊpɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* Also 6 *Sc.* *lovene*. [-ING¹.] The action of the verb LOPE.

1483 *Cath. Angl.* 220/2 A Lopynge, saltacio, saltus. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* vi. 66 It was ane celest recreation to behald their lycht lovene. 1886 *S.W. Linc. Gloss.* s.v., He's fond of loping.

loping ('ləʊpɪŋ), *pppl. a.* Also *lopinge*. [f. LOPE *v.* + -ING².] Characterized by long, bounding strides; having a gait of this kind.

1707 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4327/8 A brown bay Nag... of a loping Carriage. 1826 J. F. COOPER *Mohicans* (1829) I. ii. 26 Generally content to maintain a lopinge trot. 1841 — *Deerslayer* II, A loping red-skin. 1865 KINGSLEY *Herew.* I, A man on foot coming up behind him at a slow, steady, loping, wolf-like trot. 1883 J. BURROUGHS *Fresh Fields* I, A loping hare started up before me.

lopister, obs. form of LOBSTER.

loplolly, variant of LOBLOLLY.

lopolith ('ləʊpəlɪθ). *Geol.* [See *quot.* 1918 and -LITH.] A large intrusive mass similar to a laccolith but having the base centrally sunken.

1918 F. F. GROUT in *Amer. Jnrl. Sci.* CXCVI. 518 Professor John Barrell has suggested that as igneous forms they deserve a distinct name... The name proposed by the writer is 'lopolith' (from [Greek] *λοπάς*, a basin, a flat earthen dish, and *λίθος*, a stone). *Ibid.*, Pronunciation, *lɒ'pəlɪθ*. 1962 [see INTRUSIVE *sb.*]. 1972 M. P. BILLINGS *Struct. Geol.* (ed. 3) xvi. 343 In plan, lopoliths are arcuate or circular.

Hence *lopo'lithic a.*

1959 *Econ. Geol.* LIV. 1208 Cooling of a lopolithic mass would proceed under the influence of two cooling gradients. 1968 R. W. FAIRBRIDGE *Encycl. Geomorphol.* 281/2 The second type [of intrusive dome mountain] is the complex laccolith (or lopolithic) intrusion with broad sill-type interfingering tongues of igneous material penetrating the surrounding sediments.

† **loppage.** *Obs. rare*—1. [f. LOP v.¹ + -AGE.] The loppings from trees; lopp.

1683 PETTUS *Fleta Min.* II. 14 Blink. . . is also applied to the brouse or loppage of Trees given to Deer. 1911 FLETCHER & KIPLING *School Hist. Eng.* II. 32 Laws they made in the Witan, the laws of flaying and fine—Common, loppage and pannage, the theft and the track of kine.

loppard ('lɒpəd). [f. LOP v.¹ + -ARD, after *pollard*.] 'A tree with the top lopped or cut off; a pollard' (Worcester 1846, citing Allen).

lopped ('lɒpt), *ppl. a.* [f. LOP v.¹ + -ED¹.] In senses of the verb. *Bot. and Zool.*: Truncate.

1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 49/27 Lopped, *tonsus*. 1611 SHAKS. *Cymb.* v. v. 454 The lofty Cedar, Royall Cymbeline, Personates thee: And thy lopt Branches point Thy two Sonnes forth. 1645 WALLER *Of the Queen* 26 By cutting hope, like a lopt limbe, away. 1721 RAMSAY *Marquis of Bowmont* 40 His lopt'd-off locks. 1787 tr. *Linnaeus' Fam. Plants* I. 3 Headlet flat, with the side declining to the nectary lopt'd, perforated. *Ibid.*, Seeds very numerous, oblong, lopt'd. 1791 COWPER *Odyss.* x. 533 So tumble his lopt'd head into the dust. 1812 BARCLAY, *Lopped*, in botany, appearing as if cut off with a pair of scissors; the leaves of the great bindweed are lopped at the base; the petals of the periwinkle are lopped at the end. 1847 HARDY in *Proc. Berw. Nat. Club* II. No. v. 234 Labial palpi filiform, or the last joint but slightly enlarged and lopped. 1867 TROLLOPE *Chron. Barset* II. lxxxii. 365 A hope that the lopped tree may yet become green again. 1872 GEO. ELIOT *Middlem.* lxxxiii, She needed time to get used to her maimed consciousness, her poor lopped life. 1898 A. BALFOUR *To Arms* XXI. 241 He might have had the unenviable experience of a lopped-off head.

b. *Her.* (See *quots.*)

1828-40 BERRY *Encycl. Her.* I, *Lopped*, or *Snagged*, differs from *couping*, which does not show the thickness, whereas, this is cut off to sight. 1884 BURKE *Gen. Armory* p. xli, *Lopped*, or *snagged*, cut so as to show the thickness.

† **loppel.** *Obs.* [Cf. Du. *luifel*.] (See *quot.*)

1626 A. SPEED *Adam out of E.* III. (1659) 28 He causeth to be built a little sleight shade or loppel with poles covered with straw or some sleight stuff on the top where he ties up his oxen.

lopper ('lɒpə(r)), *sb.*¹ [f. LOP v.¹ + -ER¹.] One who lops (a tree).

1538 ELYOT *Dict.*, *Fronator*, a brouser, a wodlopper [1545 wode lopper]. 1552 HULOET, *Lopper*, or *shragger*, *arborator*, *frondator*. 1572 — (ed. Higgins), Hence *lopper* on the hautie hill, shall sing with voyce on highe. 1613 JACKSON *Creed* I. XXI. § 1 A great oak . . . spoiled of boughs by the lopper's axe. 1755 in JOHNSON. 1883 *Leisure Hour* 505/1 Beeches unseathed by topper and lopper.

lopper ('lɒpə(r)), *sb.*² *Sc.* and *north. dial.* in form *lapper*. [f. LOPPER v.] A curdled or coagulated state or condition (of blood or milk). Also, partly-melted snow, 'slush'.

c. 1817 HOGG *Tales of Sk.* V. 345 The country became waist-deep of lapper or half-melted snow. 1880 JAMIESON s.v. *Lapper*, The milk's into a lapper. 1895 CROCKETT *Men of Moss Hags* II, The ground about was all a-lapper with blood.

lopper ('lɒpə(r)), *a.* *Obs. exc. Sc.* Also 4, 9 *loper*, 9 *lapper*. [? f. LOPPER v.] = LOPPERED.

1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Cons.* 459 Whar he had na other fode Bot wlatsum glet, and loper blode. 1816 SCOTT *Antiq.* x, Lapper-milk. 1823 CRABB *Technol. Dict.*, *Lopper Milk* (Husband.), old milk turned to curds. a. 1894 J. SHAW *Dumfr. Dial.* in Wallace *Country Schoolm.* (1894) 350 *Loper snow*, snow in a state of slush.

lopper ('lɒpə(r)), *v.* Now only *Sc.* and *north. dial.* Forms: 4 *lopir*, 5 *leper*, 9 *lapper*, *lopper*. [Perh. a derivative (with suffix -ER⁵) of ON. *hloup* (*hlaup*) coagulation (of milk or blood). Cf. ON. *hlœypa* trans. to curdle, Sw. *löpe*, Da. *løbe*, Norw. dial. *løper*, *løyper* rennet. Cf. LOP v. 4.]

1. *intr.* Of milk: To curdle.

a. 1300 [see LOPPERED]. a. 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* cxviii. 70 As myll in þe kynd is fayre and clere, bot in lopyryng it waxis soure. c. 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) vii. 27 Take a drope of bawme . . . and putte þerto gayte mylke; and, if þe balme be gude, alson þe mylke sall leper. 1812 FORBES *Poems* 34 (E.D.D.) A muckle plate That ha'ds our milk to lapper. a. 1825 FORBY *Voc. E. Anglia*, *Lopper*, to turn sour and coagulate by too long standing.

b. *trans.* To turn to curds; to curdle.

1882 G. MACDONALD *Castle Warlock* 13 Drinkin' soor milk—eneuch to lapper a' i' the inside o' 'im!

2. 'To dabble, to besmear, or to cover so as to clot' (Jam.).

1818 SCOTT *Rob Roy* xxx, Sic grewsome wishes, that men should be slaughtered like sheep—and that they may lapper their hands to the elbows in their heart's bluid.

loppered ('lɒpəd), *ppl. a.* *Obs. exc. Sc.* and *north. dial.* Forms: 3 *lop(e)red*, 4 *lopird*, 5 *lopyr(r)de*, 6 *lopp(e)rit*, 6-7 *lopperd*, 7-8 *lappered*, 8 *lopered*, 9 *lapoured*, *lappert*, *lopperd*, *lappered*, *loppered*. [f. LOPPER v. + -ED¹.]

Clotted, coagulated, curdled. Chiefly of milk and blood. Also *fig.*

a. 1300 E.E. *Psalter* cxviii. 70 Lopred als milk es hert of þa. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 220/2 Lopyrde (A. Lopyrryde). As mylke; *concretus*. Lopyrde mylke, *ivncata*. 1513 DOUGLAS *Aeneis* III. ix. 64 Thir wretchit mennis flesche, that is his fude, And drinkis worsum, and thair lopperit blude. 1597 LOWE *Chirurg.* (1634) 381 There remaineth lapped blood. 1724 RAMSAY *Tea-t. Misc.* (1733) I. 91 And there will be lapper'd milk kebbucks. 1806 A. HUNTER *Culina* (ed. 3) 243 The preparation will become what, in this country, is called lapoured. 1826 G. BEATTIE *John o' Arnha* 35 The . . . stains Of lappert blood and human brains. a. 1856 *Denham Tracts* (1895) II. 327 When cows . . . give bloody or lapped or stringy milk.

loppestere, *obs. form* of LOBSTER.

loppet ('lɒpit), *v. dial.* [Onomatopœic extension of LOP v.²] *intr.* To move or run with a heavy gait. Usually of an animal, as a hare or rabbit, rarely of a person. Hence 'loppeting' *vbl. sb.*

1864 C. BRYANT in Buckland *Log-bk.* (1875) 320 They [seals] travel by lifting themselves from the ground on their fore-legs, and hitching the body after them with kind of side-ways loppeting gallop. 1888 *Berksh. Gloss.*, *Loppettin'*, walking with an ungainly movement and heavy tread.

loppiness. *rare.* [f. LOPPY a.³] The quality of being lippy or choppy.

1908 *Daily Chron.* 10 Aug. 1/4 He complained that the loppiness of the water had taken the strength out of him.

lopping ('lɒpiŋ), *vbl. sb.*¹ [f. LOP v.¹ + -ING¹.] 1. The action of LOP v.¹

This was the cant term used by the Rye House conspirators for the killing of the King and the Duke of York: see *Tryals of Walcot, Hone, etc. for High-treason* (1683) 12.

c. 1511 in Swayne *Churchw. Acc. Sarum* (1896) 63 For flayinge of an Elme & for the loppynge therof byfore vjd. 1641 MILTON *Animadv.* Wks. 1851 III. 243 A punishment . . . for the lopping, and stigmatizing of so many free borne Christians. a. 1715 BURNET *Own Time* (1724) I. 543 Walcot . . . liked the project of a rising, but declared he would not meddle in their lopping. 1793 JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1830) IV. 479 No lopping-off of territory could be made without a lopping-off of citizens. 1848 LYTTON *Harold* XII. i, The trees were dwarfed in height by repeated loppings.

2. (Chiefly *pl.*) Branches and shoots lopped from a tree. Also, material for lopping.

1589 J. RIDER *Bibl. Scholast.* 884 The loppings of trees, *concedes*. 1600 SURFLET *Country Farme* I. x. 49 He shall gather vp the loppings to make fewell of. 1665 MANLEY *Grotius' Low C. Warres* 956 Filling them with earth and small loppings of Trees. 1766 *Museum Rusticum* 80 It is also the best kind to plant . . . by the sides of rills, etc. where they will produce larger lopping. 1818 SOUTHEY in *Q. Rev.* XIX. 49 The loppings and leaves of the elm . . . dried in the sun, prove a great relief to cattle when fodder is dear.

3. *attrib.*

1659 HOWELL *Voc.* xv, A lopping hook, *vn falcinello*. 1787 *Minor* 160 The idea of foreign surgeons using their lopping knives. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, *Lopping-shears*, a pair of heavy shears for trimming bushes, hedges, etc.

lopping ('lɒpiŋ), *vbl. sb.*² [f. LOP v.² + -ING¹.] Of the ears: The condition of hanging loosely.

1868 DARWIN *Anim. & Pl.* I. iv. 116 Even the elongation and lopping of the ears have influenced in a small degree the form of the whole skull. *Ibid.* 118 In breeding lop-eared rabbits the length of the ears, and their consequent lopping and lying flat on the face, are the chief points of excellence.

† **'lopping,** *vbl. sb.*³ *Obs. rare.* [Cf. LOP *sb.*⁵] The process of barking or tanning leather.

1773 *Encycl. Brit.* III. 886/2 Of Lopping, or what is more properly called Tanning. This part of the operation is designed to preserve the fibres from corruption.

lopping ('lɒpiŋ), *ppl. a.*¹ [f. LOP v.¹ + -ING².] That lops or cuts away.

1722 SEWEL *Hist. Quakers* (1795) I. II. 112 By the lopping axe the sturdy oak Improves her shade.

lopping ('lɒpiŋ), *ppl. a.*² [f. LOP v.² + -ING².] 1. Of the ears: That lop or hang down.

1685 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2099/4 A gray Horse with a large Head and lopping Ears. 1770 G. WHITE *Selborne* xxviii. 79 The ears [of the moose] were vast and lopping. 1792 W. ROBERTS *Looker-on* No. 20 (1794) I. 279 The Land of Secrets, where dwell a people with long lopping ears and little gimlet eyes. 1868 DARWIN *Anim. & Pl.* I. iv. 119 The left zygomatic arch on the side of the lopping ear.

2. Of an angler's fly.

1885 W. H. RUSSELL in *Harper's Mag.* Apr. 769/1 With limber rod and far-reaching lopping fly.

lopping ('lɒpiŋ), *ppl. a.*³ [f. LOP v.³ + -ING².] Of the sea: Rising and falling in short waves.

1887 *Spectator* 29 Oct. 1453 Lying-to in a lopping sea. 1889 W. S. GILBERT *Foggerty's Fairy*, etc. (1892) 305, I rose and fell in the sulky lopping sea.

loppy ('lɒpi), *a.*¹ *Obs. exc. dial.* [f. LOP *sb.*² + -Y.] Full of or infested with 'lops' or fleas.

1483 *Cath. Angl.* 220/2 Lopyy, *pulicosus*. A Lopyy place, *pulicetum*. 1876 *Whitby Gloss.* s.v. *Lopping*, *Lopyy*, infested with fleas. 1886 *S.W. Linc. Gloss.*, *Lopyy*.

loppy ('lɒpi), *a.*² [f. LOP v.² + -Y.] That hangs loosely; limp.

1855 S. BROOKS *Aspen Cr.* II. viii. 106 He would even put on the same smeared and lippy shirt-collar three mornings in succession. 1893 ELIZ. B. CUSTER *Tenting* 163 The droop

of his [a dog's] head was rendered even more 'loppy' by the tongue, which dropped outside the sagging jaw.

loppy ('lɒpi), *a.*³ [f. LOP v.³ + -Y.] Of the sea: 'Lumpy', 'choppy'; cf. LOPPING *ppl. a.*³

1883 *Pall Mall G.* 17 May 3/2 The Channel was somewhat lippy, as usual. 1891 J. H. PEARCE *Esther Pentreath* IV. ix, The sea was getting 'loppy' in the crowded little harbour.

loppy ('lɒpi), *sb.* *Austral. slang.* [Prob. from LOPPY a.¹] A handyman on rural stations.

1898 *Bulletin* (Sydney) 1 Oct. 14/3 A few more Western Queensland slang words. . . In a shearing shed: The boss is the 'finger', the shearers the 'brutes', the rouseabouts 'leathernecks', 'spoonbills', 'loppies' or 'jacks'. 1933 *Ibid.* 8 Feb. 21 The loppies, who are meek and spry To shearers and the rest, Are perky chaps when I am by.

lopscourse, *obs. form* of LOBSCOURSE.

1792 G. GALLOWAY *Poems* 38 Now grog and lops-course fill'd our stamacks.

lopseed ('lɒpsɪd). [? f. LOP v.²] 'A North American herb, *Phryma leptostachya*, with spikes of small purple flowers, which in fruit are bent back close against the axis' (*Cent. Dict.*).

1850 MRS. LINCOLN PHELPS *Lect. Bot.* App. 53 *Phryma*, . . . lopseed. 1856 GRAY *Man. Bot. North. U.S.* (ed. 2) 299.

lop-sided, lopsided ('lɒp'saɪdɪd), *a.* Also 8-9 *lapsided*, 9 *lob-sided*. [f. LOP *sb.*² or v.² + SIDE *sb.* + -ED².] That lops or appears to lop or lean on or towards one side; having one side lower or smaller than the other. *Orig. Naut.* (of a ship): Disproportionately heavy on one side; unevenly balanced.

1711 W. SUTHERLAND *Shipbuild. Assist.* 27 You will certainly have the Misfortune of a lapsided Ship. 1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1780), *Lap-sided*, the state of a ship, which is built in such a manner as to have one side heavier than the other. 1820 PRAED *Surly Hall* 221 He drew me once . . . ('twas lopsided, And squinted worse than ever I did). 1842 DICKENS *Amer. Notes* viii, An odd, lop-sided, one-eyed kind of wooden building. 1878 D. KEMP *Man. Yacht & Boat Sailing* 356 *Dict.*, *Lob Sided*, larger or heavier on one side than on the other. 1901 *Athenæum* 10 Aug. 108/1 The church . . . was . . . lop-sided, as one aisle . . . was narrower than the other.

b. *fig.*

1850 KINGSLEY *Alt. Locke* x. (1876) 118 The sooner we get the balance [of classes] equal the better; for it's rather lop-sided just now no one can deny. 1868 GREEN *Lett.* II. (1901) 200 The . . . article . . . is very lop-sided and unfair. 1891 F. W. NEWMAN *Life J. H. Newman* II So lopsided morality, if propounded in a Mormon Bible or by a Hottentot Potentate, would be spurned as self-confuted.

Hence *lop-sidedly adv.*, *lop-sidedness.*

1843 H. JAMES *Let.* 11 May in R. B. Perry *Thl. & Char. W. James* (1935) I. 46 Thought heaped up to topheaviness and inevitable lopsidedness. 1875 *Carpentry & Join.* 76 A degree of instability or lop-sidedness which should not exist. 1896 *Nat. Observer* 21 Mar. 561/1 A turban . . . hanging lopsidedly over one ear. 1946 *Nature* 21 Dec. 890/2 He makes, incidentally, a powerful case for some attempt to redress the lopsidedness of scientific advance.

lopstar, *-er(e)*, *obs. forms* of LOBSTER.

lop-stick: see LOP *sb.*³ 4.

† **lop-web.** *Obs. rare.* [f. LOP *sb.*¹ + WEB.] A spider's web; a cobweb.

c. 1391 CHAUCER *Astrol.* I. § 21 The riet of thin Astrelabie with thy zodiak, shapen in maner of a net or of a lop-webbe. c. 1412 HOCLEVE *De Reg. Princ.* 2819 Rytz as lop-webbys flies smale & gnattes Taken, and suffre grete flies go.

† **lopyyn.** *Obs. rare.* [a. OF. *lopp(p)in.*] A morsel or lump of food; a 'gobbet'.

c. 1430 *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* III. xl. (1869) 156 Alle goode lopyyns [Fr. *loppins*] j plounge and drenche. *Ibid.* 157.

loquacious ('lɒkwi:ʃəs), *a.* [f. L. *loquāci-*, *loquāx* (f. *loqu-* to speak) + -OUS.]

1. Given to much talking; talkative.

1667 MILTON *P.L.* x. 161 To whom sad Eve . . . Confessing soon, yet not before her Judge Bold or loquacious, thus abasht repli'd. 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 296 ¶ 1 The chief Exercise of the Female loquacious Faculty. 1725 POPE *Odys.* XIX. 110 Loquacious insolent! she cries, forbear. 1791 COWPER *Iliad* II. 253 Thersites only of loquacious tongue Ungovern'd. 1814 D'ISRAELI *Quarrels Auth.* (1867) 338 The new . . . philosophy insisted that men should be less loquacious, but more laborious. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* IV. I. 460 He was not loquacious; but, when he was forced to speak in public, his natural eloquence moved the envy of practised rhetoricians. 1901 *Longm. Mag.* June 152 Abel, in an unusually loquacious mood, repeated his question.

2. *transf.* Of birds, water, or the like:

Chattering, babbling. Chiefly *poet.*

1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* III. 654 He fills his Maw with Fish, or with loquacious Frogs. — *Aeneid* XII. 694 The black Swallow . . . To furnish her loquacious Nest with Food. 1708 J. PHILIPS *Cyder* II. 445 Blind British bards, with volant touch Traverse loquacious strings. 1725 POPE *Odys.* v. 86 The chough, the sea-mew, the loquacious crow. 1888 BARRIE *When a Man's Single* (1900) 66/2 For a moment the water was loquacious as . . . punts shot past.

Hence *lo'quaciously adv.*, *lo'quaciousness.*

1727 BAILEY vol. II, *Loquaciousness*, talkativeness. 1766 FORDYCE *Serm. Yng. Wom.* (1767) I. vi. 220 She preserves the due mean between taciturnity and loquaciousness. 1807 G. CHALMERS *Caledonia* I. I. i. 18 The taciturnity of history, and the loquaciousness of archaology. 1854 HAWTHORNE *Eng. Note-Bks.* (1879) I. 83 The rooks were talking together very loquaciously.

loquacity (ləʊ'kwæsi:ti). [ad. F. *loquacité*, ad. L. *loquacitas*, f. *loquaci-*, *loquax* (see LOQUACIOUS).] The condition or quality of being loquacious; talkativeness. Also *pl.*, instances of this.

1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 60 To reprove... the loquacity of Euripides. 1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* III. 184 These are they that... glut the Press with their Canting Loquacities. 1664 H. MORE *Myst. Iniq.* 333 Alluding to the Loquacity of the Magpie. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 135 ¶1 A Man who is sparing of his Words, and an Enemy to Loquacity. 1869 BUCKLE *Civiliz.* III. iv. 203 When a preacher was once in the pulpit, the only limit to his loquacity was his strength. *transf.* a 1716 SOUTH *Serm.* (1823) V. 423 A loquacity of countenance, and a significance of gesture.

loquat ('ləʊkwæt). Also lacott, loquet, loquette, loquot. [a. Chinese (Canton dial.) *luh kwat*, literally 'rush orange'.]

a. The fruit of *Eriobotrya japonica*, a native of China and Japan, introduced into southern Europe, India, and Australia. b. The tree itself. Also *loquat tree*.

1820 *Trans. Hort. Soc. London* III. 229 You desire me [sc. Lord Bagot] to give you some information as to my mode of treating the Lo-quat. *Ibid.* 301 In 1813 ripe fruits of the Loquat were presented to the Horticultural Society by Lord Bagot. 1829 E. HOOLE *Narr. Mission S. India* ix. 75 The lacott, a Chinese fruit, not unlike a plum, was produced also in great plenty. 1833 C. STURT *South Australia* I. Intro. 58 The pear and the loquette grow side by side. 1837 J. D. LANG *New S. Wales* I. 435 A fruit-tree of Chinese origin, called loquet, has been long naturalized. 1854 STOCQUELER *Brit. India* 314 Apples, citrons, loquats. 1880 C. R. MARKHAM *Peruv. Bark* 341 Behind the house grew peach, apple, plum, and loquat trees. 1884 tr. J. J. Rein's *Japan* I. vii. 139 A Japanese fruit-tree, the Loquat (*Eriobotrya japonica* Lindl.), which the English have transplanted to their tropical and subtropical colonies. 1969 *Oxf. Bk. Food Plants* 104/2 Loquat... is also sometimes known as Japanese medlar... The yellow pear-shaped fruits are the size of crab apples and have a sweetish acid flavour.

† **loquel**. *Obs. rare* -1. [ad. L. *loquēla*, f. *loquī* to speak. Cf. OF. *loquale*.] Speech.

1694 MOTTEUX *Rabelais* v. 252 Where Rules to polish Loquels are prescrib'd [Fr. *où la lime est pour les locutions*].

loquence ('ləʊkwəns). *rare*. [ad. late L. *loquentia*; cf. LOQUENT.] Speaking; talk.

1677 T. HARVEY tr. *Owen's Epigrams* 109 Thy Tongue is loose, thy Body close; Both ill: With Silence this, with Loquence that doth kill. 1886 R. F. BURTON tr. *Arabian Nights* VIII. 346 When the Princess Miriam beheld Nur al-Din and heard his loquence and verse and speech, she made certain that it was indeed her lord Nur al-Din.

loquency ('ləʊkwənsi). *rare*. [ad. late L. *loquentia*, f. *loquens*- LOQUENT.] Talking, speech.

1623 COCKERAM, *Loquentie*, speaking. 1891 G. MEREDITH *One of our Cong.* I. iv. 51 [His] exuberance in loquency had been restrained by a slight oppression, known to guests.

loquent ('ləʊkwənt), *a. rare*. [ad. L. *loquent-em*, pres. pple. of *loquī* to speak.] That speaks.

1593 R. HARVEY *Philad.* 101 He would be loquent as Mithridates, that could speake 22 languages. a 1619 FOTHERBY *Atheom.* II. xii. §1 (1622) 332 Of things loquent, and silent; of things moueable, and vnmoueable. 1654 H. L'ESTRANGE *Reign Chas. I* (1655) 135 So rare is it for a man very eloquent, not to be over loquent. 1885 G. MEREDITH *Diana of Crossways* xi. (1890) 99 Redworth would have yielded her the loquent lead.

Hence 'loquently *adv.*, in point of talking. 1891 G. MEREDITH *One of our Cong.* I. xii. 222 The loquently weaker of the pair.

loqueram, variant of LOCKERAM *Obs.*

loquet(te, loquot, variant forms of LOQUAT.

lor', **lor** (lə:(r)). *int. vulgar*. A clipped form of LORD, used as an interjection and in certain exclamatory phrases. (Cf. LAW, LAWK(S).)

1835-6 DICKENS *Sk. Boz, Characters* iv. 'Lor! how nice!' said the youngest Miss Ivins. 1865 — *Mut. Fr.* I. ix. 'Lor-a-mussy [= Lord have mercy!]' exclaimed Mrs. Boffin. 1870 MISS BRIDGMAN *Ro. Lynne* I. xiii. 213 Lor! what a fuss.

lora: see LORE *sb.* 3 a 2.

† **lorain**. *Obs.* Forms: 4 lorein, lorom, 4-5 loreyn, loreme(e, 5 lorán, loreine, lorayn(e. [a. OF. *lorain*:—late L. type **lōrānum*, f. L. *lōrum* thong. Cf. med.L. *loranum*, *lorenum* (Du Cange s.v. *loramentum*.)] The straps (often spoken of as gilt, studded with metal, or jewelled) forming part of the harness or trappings of a horse.

c 1290 *Beket* 248 in *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 113 His loreins weren al of seluer. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 25464 Nu ask i noþer gra ne grene, Ne stede scrud, ne lorein [Fairf. lorom] scene. ? a 1400 *Morie Arth.* 2462 The lawnces with loraynes, and lemande scheldes. a 1400-50 *Alexander* 793³ Than strenys he hys stropores... Lad hym by þe lorán. c 1460 *Lauñfal* 888 Wyth sadell and brydell of Champayne, Har lorayns lyght gonne leme.

loral ('ləʊrəl), *a.* (and *sb.*) *Zool.* [f. L. *lōr-um* thong or strap, LORE *sb.* 3 + -AL¹.] Pertaining to the lore. Hence as *sb.* = *loral shield* or *plate* (see LORE *sb.* 3 c). Cf. LOREAL.

1874 COUES *Birds N.W.* 134 The fore... parts and sides of the head are buff, .. there is no yellow lorál stripe. 1889

SAUNDERS *Man. Brit. Birds* 92 A black lorál patch descends diagonally from below the eye.

† **lorament**. *Obs. rare* -0. [ad. L. *lōrāmen-tum*, f. *lōrum* thong.] A thong or band of leather.

1623 in COCKERAM. 1658 in PHILLIPS.

Loran ('ləʊ-, 'lɔrən). orig. U.S. Also lorán. [f. the initial letters of *long-range navigation*.] A hyperbolic navigation system employing the difference in the times of arrival of pulsed radio signals from different stations. Freq. *attrib.*; also *ellipt.* for a Loran receiver.

[1942 (title) Development of airborne receiver model LRN-1: report on project 191. (Radio Corporation of Amer. License Div. Lab. Rep. No. 207 (PB 32732), 9 Sept.)] 1943 (title) Development of Loran receiver trainer: report on project 191 (extension). (Radio Corporation of Amer. License Div. Lab. Rep. (PB 23321), 17 Mar.) 1945 *Tuscaloosa* (Alabama) *News* 18 Oct. 5 In the airplane, a loran receiver measures the difference in radio wave travel time in millionths of a second. 1945 [see HYPERBOLIC a. 2 b]. 1946 J. P. BAXTER *Scientists against Time* ix. 151 The beauty of Loran for wartime use was that the ship or plane which used it emitted no signal that might give away its position. 1960 M. SHARCOFF *Place of Many Winds* i. 6 We passed Spring Island, where there is a Department of Transport Loran station. 1966 *McGraw-Hill Encycl. Sci. & Technol.* VII. 585 The distance at which reliable loran fixes are generally obtained is about 800 nautical miles over water from the pair of transmitting stations during daytime and about 1500 miles at night. 1972 K. CAMPBELL *Thunder on Sunday* 11 'Get a Loran fix.'... Peter Spence had his face glued into the rubber eye-piece of the Loran... He counted the jumping electric lines and the long number blips... He then transferred his eyes to the Loran map.

loran, variant of LORAIN.

lorandite ('ləʊrændait). *Min.* [ad. Hung. *lorándit* (J. Krenner 1894, in *Matemat. és Természett. Értesítő* XII. 473), f. the name of Loránd Eötvös, 19th-century Hungarian physicist: see -ITE¹.] A sulphide of thallium and arsenic, TlAsS₂, found as scarlet monoclinic crystals.

1895 *Mineral. Mag.* XI. 32 Professor Krenner, of Budapest, .. describes a mineral containing no less than 59.5 per cent. of thallium, to which he has given the name Lorandite. 1946 [see CROOKESITE]. 1957 *Contrib. Mineral. & Petrol.* XVI. 45 A new find of the thallium-arsenic-sulphosalt mineral lorandite in the Triassic dolomite of the famous Lengenbach quarry in Binnatal, Ct. Wallis (Switzerland) is described.

loranth ('ləʊræntθ). *Bot. rare*. [ad. mod.L. *Lōranthus*, name of the typical genus of the order *Loranthaceæ*: f. L. *lōr-um* strap + Gr. *ánthos* flower.] Any plant of the N.O. *Loranthaceæ* (see next).

1846 LINDLEY *Veg. Kingd.* 789 *Loranthaceæ*—Loranthus. .. It is customary to call the floral envelopes of the genera of Loranthus by the name of sepals in Viscum.

loranthaceous (ləʊræntθeɪʃəs), *a. Bot.* [f. mod.L. *Lōranthaceæ*, f. *Lōranthus*: see prec. and -ACEOUS.] Of or belonging to the N.O. *Loranthaceæ* (the mistletoe family).

1856 in MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*

loranthad (ləʊræntθæd). *Bot. rare*. [f. *Loranth-us* (see prec.) + -AD.] = LORANTH.

1893 *Athenæum* 18 Nov. 701/1 Among the Amazonian plants found at Santa Cruz... may be mentioned... the loranthad *Oryctanthus ruficaulis*.

lorate ('ləʊreɪt), *a. Bot.* [f. L. *lōrum* strap + -ATE².] Strap-shaped.

1836 LOUDON *Encycl. Plants* 243 *Pancreatium littorale*... Leaves...lorate. 1880 GRAY *Struct. Bot.* 419/1.

lorayn(e), variant of LORAIN *Obs.*

lorcha ('ləʊtʃə), **lorch** ('ləʊtʃ). [a. Pg. *lorcha* (occurring in Pinto 1540: see Yule and Burnell); of uncertain origin.] A fast sailing vessel built in China with the hull after a European model, but rigged in Chinese fashion, usually carrying guns.

1653 H. COGAN tr. *Pinto's Trav.* xv. (1663) 47 They entred our Lorch where most conveniently they could. 1857 COBDEN *Speeches* (1878) 370 A vessel called a lorcha—which is a name derived from the Portuguese settlement at Macao, and which merely means that it is built after the European model not that it is built in Europe. 1896 *Gen. Register of Shipping* 2 Sept., *Abbreviations*... Lor., Lorcha.

lorche, -er, obs. forms of LURCH, -ER.

lorchipe, -uppe, obs. forms of LORDSHIP.

lord (lə:d), *sb.* Forms: 1 hláfweard, hláford, -erd, (hlábard, hláfard), 2 laford, -erde, hlouerd, leverd, lhoavard, lourde, lowerd, *Orm.* laferd, 2-4 laverd, (3 lavard, læverd), 3-4 lover(e)d, lovurde, (4 lhord, lord(e), 4-6 lorde (4 gen. *pl.* lordene), 4, 6-8 lard(e, 4- lard. Also *Sc.* LAIRD. In exclamations 6 leard, 7-8 lawd, 8 laud, lurd; also LUD. [OE. *hláford*, once *hláfweard* (Ps. civ. 17; Thorpe's 'to hláf-wearde' is a misprint: see note in Gr.-Wülck.), repr. a prehistoric form **hlaiward-*, f. **hlaiþ* (OE. *hláf*) bread, LOAF +

**ward* (OE. *weard*) keeper (see WARD *sb.*). In its primary sense the word (which is absent from the other Teut. langs.) denotes the head of a household in his relation to the servants and dependents who 'eat his bread' (cf. OE. *hláf-æta*, lit. 'bread-eater', a servant); but it had already acquired a wider application before the literary period of OE. The development of sense has been largely influenced by the adoption of the word as the customary rendering of L. *dominus*. The late ON. *lávvarör* is adopted from ME.

With regard to the etymological sense, cf. mod.G. *brother*, lit. 'bread-lord', an employer of labour. In the mod. Scandinavian langs. 'meat-mother' (Sw. *matmoder*, Da. *madmoder*, Icel. *matmódir*) is the designation applied by servants to their mistress.

For the phonology of the OE. word see Bülbring *Ae. Elementarbuch* §§367, 411, 562. In the 14th c. the word became monosyllabic through the dropping of the intervocalic *v* and the crasis of the vowels thus brought into contact.]

I. A master, ruler.

† 1. A master of servants; the male head of a household. *Obs.*

c 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Matt. xxiv. 46 Eadig ðe ðezn ðone midðy cymes hlaferd his on-fand sua doende. c 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* John xv. 15 Se ðeowa nat hwæt se hlafor[d] ðeð. a 1175 *Cott. Hom.* 241 Nan ne mai twan hlaforde... samod powie. c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 1388 ðis maiden wile ic... to min louerdes bofe bi-crauen, a 1300 *Cursor M.* 6691 If he [his thain] liue ouer a dai or tuin, þe lauerd sal vnderli na pain. c 1420 *Sir Amadace* (Camden) l, He wold gif hom to e so muche, or ellus more, As any lord wold euyr or qware. c 1450 HOLLAND *Houlat* 145 Bot thir lordis belyf [thai] the letteris has tane. 1611 *Bible Matt.* xxiv. 46.

2. a. One who has dominion over others as his subjects, or to whom service and obedience are due; a master, chief, prince, sovereign. Now only *rhetorical*. Also *lord and master*. Also, a husband (now usu. *joc.*); cf. sense 4 below.

Beowulf (Z.) 3141 Alexdun ða to middes mærne peoden... hlaforð leofne. c 893 K. ÆLFRED *Oros.* I. i. §13 Ohthere sæde his hlaforde, Ælfrede cyninge, þæt [etc.]. a 1175 *Cott. Hom.* 221 Forte don him [sc. man] understondeþ, þæt he [sc. God] his hlaforð was. c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 275 Do ne miþte he [Lucifer] non louerd ðhauen. c 1300 *Havelok* 607 þis is ure eir þæt shal ben louerd of denemark. c 1330 *Amis. & Amil.* 2030 The squier biheld the coupes tho, First his and his lordes also. 1340-70 *Alex. & Dind.* 174 A wel-langaged lud let þe king sone Asprien... ho were lord of hur land. c 1350 *Will. Palerne* 3405 Swiche a lord of lederes ne liued nouþt, þei held. c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 4054 Agamynon the gret was... Ledi of þo lordis. 14... *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 629/22 *Ciliarcha*, a lord of thowsond knyghtes. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* x. v. 4 Eneas, the Troiane prynce and lard. 1530 PALSGR. 680/1 It is a pytuouse case... whan subjectes rebell agaynst their naturall lorde. 1555 *Eden Decades* (Arb.) 52 Stoopc Englande stoopce, & learne to knowe thy lorde & master. 1604 E. G. [RIMSTONE] *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* III. xx. 185 The Cite of Cusco, (the ancient Court of the Lordes of those Realmes). 1628 DIGBY *Voy. Medit.* (Camden) 42 Ceremonies of dutie... they said were due to him being lord of the port. 1665 R. VERNEY *Let.* 5 June in M. M. Verney *Mem.* (1899) IV. iv. 122 Peg Gardner saw your Lord and Master with some gentlemen in Parke. 1667 MILTON *P.L.* XII. 70 Man over men He made not Lord. 1739-40 RICHARDSON *Pamela* (1740) II. 251 Your lord and master came in very moody. 1781 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* (1869) II. xlii. 575 The common people [in Mingrelia] are in a state of servitude to their lords. 1816 JANE AUSTEN *Emma* III. xvi. 300, I am waiting for my lord and master. 1841 JAMES BRIGAND III, Who is lord here upon the side of the mountain but I? 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xiii. III. 321 A race which revered no lord, no king but himself. 1864 C. M. YONGE *Trial* I. vii. 126 She was not going to be one of the womankind sitting up in a row till their lords and masters should be pleased to want them! 1922 JOYCE *Ulysses* 639 The erring fair one begging forgiveness of her lord and master. 1961 [see DROIT¹ 1b]. 1975 P. HARCOURT *Fair Exchange* II. 121 'You're a Counsellor, a senior official... what advice would you give?'... 'I can't see our lords and masters asking me.'

transf. 1588 SHAKS. *L.L.L.* IV. i. 38 When they [wives] striae to be Lords ore their Lords. 1596 — *Merch.* V. III. ii. 169 But now I [Portia] was the Lord Of this faire mansion, master of my seruants.

b. *fig.* One who or something which has the mastery or preeminence. *lords of (the) creation*: mankind; now jocularly, men as opposed to women.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 782 O wityng bath god and ill þee suld be lauerds at þour will. 1398 TREVISIA *Barth. De. P.R.* VIII. xvi. (1495) 322 The sonne is the lorde of planetes. 1508 DUNBAR *Gold. Targe* 220 The Lord of Wyndis... God Eolus. 1591 SPENSER *Ruins Rome* xiv. As men in Summer fearles passe the foord Which is in Winter lord of all the plaine. 1592 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* v. i. 3 My bosomes L. [sic] sits lightly in his throne. 1604 E. G. [RIMSTONE] *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* III. ii. 119 There are some windes which blow in certaine regions, and are, as it were, Lordes thereof. 1643 [ANGIER] *Lanc. Vall. Achor* 7 Fire is a cruell Lord. 1667 DRYDEN *Ess. Dram. Poesie* Dram. Wks. 1725 I. 19 He is the envy of one, who is Lord in the art of quibbling. 1697 — *Virg. Georg.* III. 380 Love is Lord of all. 1744 HOBART in *Let. C'tess Suffolk* (1824) II. 207, I... thought... they [women] might attain to a sagacity equal to that of the lords of the creation. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) I. 400 The lowest animal finds more conveniencies in the wilds of nature, than he who boasts himself their lord. 1779 JEFFERSON *Corr.* Wks. 1859 I. 213 Are they so far lords of right and wrong as that [etc.]. 1797 MRS. A. M. BENNETT *Beggar Girl* II. x. 189 'Tis really a mighty silly thing for a lord of the creation... to take up his residence in a boarding house... where there are pretty women. 1830 J. G. STRUTT *Sylva Brit.* 10 The attribute of strength by which the lord of

the woods is more peculiarly distinguished. 1884 BROWNING *Ferishah, Family* 27 A leech renowned World-wide, confessed the lord of surgery.

†c. *vocatively*. Sometimes = mod. *Sir!*

c 1050 *Byrhtferth's Handbooc in Anglia VIII.* 322 Hyt ȝedafenæð la ȝansuma hlaforde. c 1205 LAY. 14078 þa queð Hengest to þan kinge, Lauerd hærcne tīdende. c 1300 *Havelok* 621 Lowerd, we sholen þe wel fede. c 1350 *Will. Palerne* 1439 Leue lord & ludes lesten to mi sawes! 15.. *Adam Bel* 467 in Hazl. *E.P.P.* II. 158 They sayed, lord we besche the here, That ye wyll graunt vs grace.

d. An owner, possessor, proprietor (of land, houses, etc.). Now only *poet.* or *rhetorical.* (Cf. LANDLORD.)

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 601-602 Als oure lauerd has heuen in hand Sua suld man be lauerd of land. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl. B.* VII. 156 Amonges lowere lordes þi londe shal be departed. c 1475 *Rauf Coilyear* 128 To mak me Lord of my awin. 1480 *Waterf. Arch.* in 10th Rep. *Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 316 All suche lordes as have gutters betuxte thar houses. 1581 MULCASTER *Positions xxxv.* (1887) 125 Like two tenants in one house belonging to seuerall lordes. a 1637 B. JONSON *Sad Sheph.* II. i. A mightie Lord of Swine! *Ibid.*, I am a Lord of other geere! 1674 *RAY Collect. Words, Making Salt* 142 Divers persons have interest in the Brine pit, so that it belongs not all to one Lord. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* IV. 189 Lord of few Acres, and those barren too. — *Æneid* XII. 535 Turnus. Wrench'd from his feeble hold the shining sword; And plung'd it in the Bosom of its Lord.

e. *Mining.* (See quot.)

1874 J. H. COLLINS *Metal Mining Gloss.*, *Lord*, the owner of the land in which a mine is situated is called the 'lord'.

f. A 'magnate' in some particular trade. (Cf. *king.*) Often used with some transferred notion of sense 8.

1823, etc. [see COTTON LORD]. 1841 COBDEN in *Morley Life* (1902) 28 The cotton lords are not more popular than the landlords. 1900 *Westm. Gaz.* 17 Jan. 10/1 A suspicion that the 'coal-lords' are hoarding their supplies.

3. *spec.* A feudal superior; the proprietor of a fee, manor, etc. So *lord of the manor* (see MANOR); also, rhyming slang for 'tanner' (sixpence, now equal to 2½ pence); also (*ellipt.*) *lord. lord mesne, paramount* (see those words). † *lord in gross* (see quot. 1696, and cf. GROSS B. 2 e).

Lord of Ireland (Dominus Hibernia) was part of the official designation of the Kings of England from Henry II to Henry VII.

a 1000 *O.E. Chron.* an. 924. Hine ȝeces. . . to hlaforde Scotta cuning. 1258 *Charter Hen. III* in *Tyrrell Hist. Eng.* (1700) II. App. 25 Henry thurg Godes fultome King on Englene-loande Lhoauerd on Yrloand [etc.]. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 3662 Cadour erl of cornwayle. . . To þe king is louerd wende. 1433 *Rolls of Parlt.* IV. 447/2 Savyng allwey to the Lorde of the Fee, eschates. 1435 *Ibid.* 487 Aswell the Lordes and ye Citezeins of Citees, as the Lordes and Burgeises. 1497 *Act 12 Hen. VII.* c. 12 Preamb., The Kyng of Scottis. . . ought. . . to. . . holde of you Sovereign Lorde his seid realm. 1530 PALGR. 675/1 He was baylyffe of the towne, but the lorde hath put hym out. 1563 *Homilies* II. *Rogation Week* iv. (1859) 496 The Lords records. . . be perverted. . . to the disinheriting of the right owner. 1691 WOOD *Ath. Oxon.* II. 110 The antient Family of Des Ewes, Dynasts or Lords of the dition of Kessel. 1696 PHILLIPS (ed. 5), *Lord in Gross*, is he who is a Lord without a Mannor, as the King in respect of his Crown. 1778 PRYCE *Min. Cornub.* 324 Lord of the land or fee. 1818 *CRUISE Digest* (ed. 2) III. 427 The lord may seise the copyhold to his own use. 1839 KEIGHTLEY *Hist. Eng.* I. 77 The rights of the Lord of a town extended to the levying of tolls and customs. 1839 H. BRANDON *Poverty, Mendicity & Crime* 163/2 *Lord of the manor*, sixpence. 1882 *Sydney Slang Dict.* 5/2 *Lord of the Manor*, sixpence. 1901 *Speaker* 11 May 149/2 It might have weakened the feudal relation between lord and tenant. 1933 *Times Lit. Suppl.* 16 Nov. 782/1 Twenty years ago you might hear a sixpence described as a 'Lord' meaning 'Lord of the Manor'; that is, a tanner. 1972 *Lebende Sprachen* XVII. 8/3 *Lord of the Manor*, tanner (*old sixpence*).

4. A husband. Now only *poet.* and *humorous.* (Cf. LADY sb. 7.)

831 *Charter* in *Sweet O.E. Texts* 445 Ymbe ðet lond et cert ðe hire eðelmod hire hlabard salde. a 1225 *Ancr.* R. 52 Eue . . . nom & et perof & ȝef hire louerd. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 8902 Damaisele. . . þi louerd ȝal abbe an name Vor him & vor is eirs vair wipoute blame. ? a 1400 *Morte Arth.* 3918 Scho [Gaynoure] kayres to Karelyone, and kawghte hir a vaile. . . And alle for falsede, and frawde, and fere of hir louerde! 1596 SHAKS. *Tam. Shr.* v. ii. 131 Tell these head-strong women What dutie they doe owe their Lords and husbands. 1681 VISCONTISS CAMPDEN in 12th Rep. *Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 56 My Lady Skidmore and her lord was at Mr. Comsbys house upon a vissette. 1860-6 PATMORE *Angel in Ho.* II. II. iv. Love-mild Honoria, trebly mild With added loves of lord and child. 1861 MISS YONGE *Yng. Stepmother* xxv. 371 She was come to take leave of home, for her lord was not to be dissuaded from going to London by the evening's train.

5. [Cf. 2b.] *Astrol.* The planet that has a dominant influence over an event, period, region, etc.

1391 [see ASCENDANT]. 1585 LUPTON *Thous. Notable Th.* (1675) 93 When the Almuten or the Lord of the Ascendant is unfortunate in his fall. 1653 R. SANDERS *Physiogn.* 152 The Sun, when he is Alfridary or Lord of a Choleric, he causeth him to be of a brown colour. 1819 WILSON *Dict. Astrol.*, *Lord*, that planet is called the lord of a sign whose house it is. . . The lord of a house is that planet of which the sign or domal dignity is in the cusp of such house. . . The lord of the geniture is that planet which has most dignities in a figure. . . The lord of the hour is the planet supposed to govern the planetary hour at the moment of a nativity, or at the time of asking a horary question. The lord of the year is that planet which has most dignities, or is strongest in a revolutionary figure. . . The lord of the geniture is. . . supposed to rule the disposition and propensities of the native.

6. a. the Lord (vocatively Lord): God. Also (*the*) *Lord God*, and occas. *my, thy, our* (now rarely: see 7), *his*, etc. *Lord*. Cf. DRIGHTIN.

In the O. T. the *Lord*, a translation of the Vulgate *Dominus*, LXX. ὁ κύριος, commonly represents the ineffable name *yhwh* (see JEHOUAH), for which ADONAI was substituted by the Jews in reading; in a few instances *Adonai* occurs in the Hebrew text.

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Hom.* II. 562 Sy lof þam Hlaforde ðe leofað on ecnyse. c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 71 Lauerd god we biddeð þus. c 1200 *Vices & Virtues* (1888) 7 Dat ic am swiðe forȝelt aȝeanes mine laferde god almihtin. c 1200 ORMIN 11391 þe birry biforr þin Laferrd Godd Cneolenn meoclike & lutenn. c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 33 To thaunen ðis werdes binninge, ðe, leuerd god, to wurðinge. a 1300-1400 *Cursor M.* 6163 (Gött.) To moyses þan vr lauerd teld, Quat wise pai suld þair pask held. 1362 LANGL. *P. Pl. A.* I. 131 For to loue þi louerd leuere þen þiseluen. 1382 WYCLIF *1 Kings* xviii. 36 Lord God of Abraham, and of Ysaac, and of Yrael. a 1400 *Pistill of Susan* 164 Bi þe lord and þe lawe þat we onne leue. c 1420 LYDC. *Assembly of Gods* 2093 But the wey thedyrdward to holde be we lothe, That oft sythe causeth the good Lorde to be wrothe. 1560 *Extracts Aberd. Reg.* (1844) I. 328 Be the lewing Lord, the eternal God. . . I do heir promise. . . that [etc.]. 1593 SHAKS. *Rich. II.* III. ii. 57 The breath of worldly men cannot depose The Deputie elected by the Lord. 1613 — *Hen. VIII.* III. ii. 161 The Lord increase this businesse. 1728 R. WALKER *Life Peden* (1827) 45 At Bothwel-bridge. . . the Lord's People fell and fled before the Enemy. 1827 C. SIMEON in *Life* (1847) 609 This is the Lord's work, and fit for a Sabbath-day. 1897 R. KIPLING *Recessional*, Lord God of Hosts, be with us yet.

b. Phrases. (*the*) *Lord knows who, what, how, etc.*: used flippantly to express emphatically one's own ignorance of a matter. *Lord have mercy (on us)*: (a) in serious use, as a prayer (it used to be chalked on the door of a plague-stricken house); (b) in trivial use (vulgarly *Lord-a-mercy* and in other corrupt forms: cf. LAWKS), as an interjection expressing astonishment. Similarly (in trivial use only) *Lord bless me*. Also *Lord (or lor') lumme* (= lord love me).

† *Lord have mercy on me*, the 'iliac passion'.

1585 HIGINS *Junius' Nomenclator* 433 *Ileus*. . . the Illiacke passion. . . which the homelier sort of Physicians doe call, Lorde haue mercy vpon me. 1588 SHAKS. *L.L.L.* v. ii. 419 Write, *Lorde haue mercie on vs*, on those three. 1592 *NASHE Summers last Will* 1706 Wks. (Grosart) VI. 153, I am sick, I must dye: *Lorde haue mercy on vs!* c 1634 R. WEST in *Randolph's Poems* (1668) B5, The Titles of their Satyrs fright some, more Then *Lorde haue mercy* writ upon a door. 1692 R. L'ESTRANGE *Fables* ccxvi. (1708) 262 'Tis not a bare *Lorde haue Mercy* upon us, that will help the Cart out of the Mire. 1713 SWIFT *Cadenus & Vanessa* Wks. 1755 III. II. 30 She was at lord knows what expence To form a nymph of wit and sense. 1722 — *Stella's Birthday* *ibid.* 114 It cost me lord knows how much time To shape it into sense and rhyme. 1751 SMOLLETT *Per. Pickle* xxx, What became of him afterwards, Lord in heaven knows. 1784 H. WALPOLE *Let.* 8 June (1858) VIII. 480 Mr. Conway wonders why I do not talk of Voltaire's 'Memoirs'. Lord bless me! I saw it two months ago. 1808 ELEANOR SLEATH *Bristol Heiress* V. 159 There she died. *Lord-a-mercy* upon those that had a hand in such a business. 1830 GEN. P. THOMPSON *Execr.* (1842) I. 253 Meetings to be called by the Lord Lieutenant, . . . and the Lord knows who. 1846 MRS. GORE *Sk. Eng. Char.* (1852) 33 People comprised under the comprehensive designation of 'the Lord knows who'. 1888 J. PAYN *Myst. Mirbridge* I. iii. 49 *Lord a mercy*, is that how she talks? 1902 E. NESBIT *Five Children & It* ii. 61 'Lor' lumme,' said Billy Peasemarsh, 'if there ain't another on 'em!' 1903 J. LONDON *People of Abyss* i. 8 *Lord lumme*, but it'll be the last I see if you if yer don't py me. *Ibid.* iv. 31 'Lor' lumme,' she laughed.

c. As interjection; a mere exclamation of surprise originating from the use in invocations. (Cf. *LOR, LUD.*)

Now only in profane or trivial use; in 14-16th c. often employed in dignified and even religious writing.

c 1384 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* III. 358 Lord! in tyme of Jesus Crist. . . were men not bounden to shryve hem þus. c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 298 O lord, whi is it so greet difference betwix a cirurgian & a physician. a 1548 HALL *Chron.*, *Hen. VI* 161 Lorde how glad the poore people were of this Pardone. 1560-77 *Misogonus* III. iii. 69 (Brandl) O Leard, Leard, wone woude take him for a foole by his gowne and his capp. 1564-78 BULLEYN *Dial. agst. Pest.* (1888) 10 Lorde God, howe are you chaunged! 1590 SHAKS. *Com. Err.* III. i. 50 O Lord I must laugh. 1632 MASSINGER & FIELD *Fatal Dowry* IV. i. O Lard, hee has made me smell (for all the world) like [etc.]. 1687 CONGREVE *Old Bach.* II. iii, Lard, Cousin, you talk odly. 1721 AMHERST *Terra Fil.* No. 44 (1754) 236 Lawd! lawd! Dick, what shall's zay to our Kate, for leaving her at whome? 1741 RICHARDSON *Pamela* (1824) I. 177 Laud, madam, . . . I wonder you so much disturb yourself. 1792 WOLCOT (P. Pindar) *Odes to Gt. Duke* vii. Wks. 1792 III. 10 *Lord!* what a buying, reading, what a racket! 1837 MARRYAT *P. Keene* xxii, *Lord*, what a state I shall be in till I know what has taken place.

7. a. As a title of Jesus Christ. Commonly *our Lord* (now often with capital O); also *the Lord*.

a 1175 *Cott. Hom.* 243 Ure laford ihesu crist þe seið *Sine me nichil potestis facere*. c 1200 ORMIN *Ded.* 186 Forr an godnesse uss hafeyð don þe Laferrd Crist onn erpe. c 1200 *Vices & Virtues* (1888) 7 Ac bidde we alle ure lauerd Crist. a 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 644 Lauerd, wune wið me. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 28088 To my lard ic am of-sene to crist ic haue vn-buxum bene. a 1300 *Crede* in *Maskell Mon. Rit.* II. 240 ihesu Krist [h]is anelepi sone, hure lauerd. c 1400 *Lay Folks Mass Bk.* App. iii. 125 þou þu art a soopfaste leche, *Lord.* 1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* xc. 3 Oure Lorde ihesu. . . Fastit him self oure exampill to be. a 1548 HALL *Chron.*, *Hen. VI* 113 And it happened in the night of the Assencion of our lorde, that Pothon. . . issued out of Champeigne. 1579 E. K. SPENSER'S *Sheph. Cal. Gen. Argt.* §4 Our. . . eternall redeemer the L. Christ. 1653 W. BASSE in *Walton's Angler* iii. 81 For so our Lord was pleased, when He Fishers made Fishers of

men. 1823 BENTHAM *Not Paul* 26 He informs the Lord what he had heard about Paul. 1882 TENNYSON *In Mem. W. G. Ward*, How loyal in the following of thy Lord!

b. (*in*) *the year of our Lord* († *God*), † *of our Lord's incarnation*: = ANNO DOMINI.

1389 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 89 In ye ȝere of houre louerde a Thousande yre hundred sixti and seueene. 1463 *Bury Wills* (Camden) 19 The day and the yeer of oure lord of my departing from this world. a 1548 HALL *Chron.*, *Edw. IV* 208 b, This was in the yeer of our lordes blessed incarnation .M.C.lxx. 1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* v. 268 *marg.*, King Achai dies the ȝeir. . . of our Lourd 819. 1604 E. G[RIMSTONE] *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* III. xi. 154 In the yeere of our Lord God, one thousand five hundred seaventy nine. 1625 *PURCHAS Pilgrims* II. 1705 In the yeare of our Lord God 1567.

c. In certain syntactical combinations: the *Lord's Prayer* [= *L. oratio Dominica*], the prayer taught by Jesus to His disciples: see *Matt.* vi. 9-13. the *Lord's Supper* [= *L. cena Dominica*, Gr. τὸ κυριακὸν δείπνον *1 Cor.* xi. 24], the Holy Communion. the *Lord's Table* [= Gr. τραπέζα κυρίου *1 Cor.* x. 21: cf. *God's, the Lord's board* (see BOARD sb. 6)] = ALTAR 2 b; also the Holy Communion. Also LORD'S DAY.

1548-9 (Mar.) *Bk. Com. Prayer, Public Baptism*, The Crede, *the Lordes prayer, and the tenne commaundementes. 1646 J. HALL *Poems* I. 13 [She] makes one single farthing bear The Creed, Commandments and Lords-prayer. 1876 BANCROFT *Hist. U.S.* II. xxx. 248 She had never learned the Lord's prayer in English. 1382 WYCLIF *1 Cor.* xi. 20 Therefore ȝou comyng to gidere into oon, now it is not for to ete *the Lordis sopere. 1555 RIDLEY (*title*) A brief Declaration of the Lordes Supper. 1645 FULLER *Good Th. in Bad Th.* (1646) 141 The Lords Supper, ordained by our Saviour to conjoyn our Affections, hath disjoyned our Judgements. 1755 CHAMBERLAYNE *Pres. St. Gr. Brit.* II. II. (ed. 17) 75 Some Time before the Lord's Supper is administred, the Congregation is to have Notice of it from the Pulpit. 1535 COVERDALE *1 Cor.* x. 21 Ye cannot be partetakers off *the lordes table, and off the table off deuyls. 1660 JER. TAYLOR *Worthy Commun.* i. §1. 22 It [the Holy Sacrament] is by the Spirit of God called. . . the Lord's Table. 1704 NELSON *Fest. & Fasts* II. iv. (1707) 494 Upon the Penalty of being excluded from the Lord's Table. 1852 HOOK *Ch. Dict.* (1871) 467 The Lord's Table is one of the names given to the altar in Christian churches.

II. As a designation of rank or official dignity.

In these applications it is not used vocatively, exc. in the form *my Lord* (see 15) and as a prefixed title (see 13).

8. a. In early use employed vaguely for any man of exalted position in a kingdom or commonwealth, and in a narrower sense applied to the feudal tenants holding directly of the king by military or other honourable service: see BARON 1. In modern use, equivalent to NOBLEMAN in its current sense: A peer (usually, a temporal peer) of the realm, or one who by courtesy (see 13) is entitled to the prefix *Lord*, or some higher title, as a part of his ordinary appellation.

13. . *Coer de L.* 2284 We are betrayd and y-nome! Horse and harness, lords, all and some! c 1350 *Will. Palerne* 4539 To fare out as fast with his fader to speke & with lordesse [= lordes] of þat lond. 1386 *Rolls of Parlt.* III. 225/1 To the most noble and worthiest Lordes, moost ryghtful and wysest Conseille to owre lige Lorde the Kyng. a 1420 HOCLEVE *De Reg. Princ.* 442 Men myghten lordis knowe By there arraye, from opir folke. 1453 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 266/2 If such persone bee of the estate of a Lord, as Duc, Marques, Erle, Viscount or Baron. 1480 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* III. (1520) 26/1 It was denyed hym. . . by the instygacyon of a lord called Pompei. 1505 in *Mem. Hen. VII* (Rolls) 276 What attendance he hath about his lordes and nobles of his reame. 1548 LATIMER *Ploughers* (Arb.) 25 For ever sence the Prelates were made Loordes and nobles the ploughe standeth. 1593 SHAKS. *Rich. II.* IV. i. 19 Princes, and Noble Lords: What answer shall I make to this base man? 1614 SELDEN *Titles Hon.* 59 Our English name Lord, whereby we and the Scots stile all such as are of the Greater Nobilitie i. Barons, as also Bishops. 1826 DISRAELI *Viv. Grey* III. iii, The Marquess played off the two Lords and Sir Berdmore against his former friend. 1876 BROWNING *Shop v.* He's social, takes his rest On Sundays, with a Lord for guest. 1900 *Daily Express* 21 July 5/7 The Englishman of to-day still dearly loves a lord.

b. Phrases. *to live like a lord*: to fare luxuriously. *to treat (a person) like a lord*: to entertain sumptuously, to treat with profound deference. *drunk as a lord*: completely intoxicated; so † *to drink like a lord*. Similarly, *to swear like a lord*.

1531 ELYOT *Gov.* I. xxvi. (1880) I. 275 For they wyll say he that swereth depe, swereth like a lorde. 1623 MIDDLETON & ROWLEY *Sp. Gypsy* IV. i. (1653) F4, Flowre branks or Mosse be thy bourd, Water thy wine, *San*. And drinke like a Lord. 1651 EVELYN *Charact. Eng.* (1659) 48 The Gentlemen are most of them very intemperate, yet the Proverbe goes, 'As drunk as a Lord'. 1681 T. FLATMAN *Herachitus Ridens* No. 6 (1713) I. 36 They were as drunk as Lords with Bottle-Air. 1770 *Gentil. Mag.* XL. 560 As drunk as a Lord. 1809 MALKIN *Gil Blas* II. vii. ¶3 The landlord. . . said, . . . we will treat you like a lord. 1861 THACKERAY *B. Lyndon* xviii. (1860) 254 She ran screaming through the galleries, and I, as tipsy as a lord, came staggering after. 1892 SIR W. HARCOURT *Speech* 20 Apr., We had changed that now, and the Chancellor of the Exchequer lived like a lord.

†c. *occas.* A baron as distinguished from one of higher rank. *Obs.* (Cf. 13.)

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 7 b, Farre excellyng y^e state of lordes, erles, dukes or kynges.

d. *lord-in-waiting*, *lord of the bedchamber*: the designation given to noblemen holding certain offices in attendance on the person of the sovereign.

1717 H. PELHAM in *Lett. C'tess Suffolk* (1824) I. 18 The King forbad the lord of the bedchamber inviting Lord Townshend... to dine with him at Newmarket. 1755 *Gentl. Mag.* XXV. 184 His majesty went to the house of peers, attended by... the Id of the bedchamber in waiting. 1860 W. G. CLARK in *Vac. Tour* 45 Furniture... the property, I suppose, of gold-sticks, and... lords-in-waiting. a 1865 GREVILLE *Mem.* II. (1885) II. 44 She had already given orders to the Lord-in-waiting to put all the Ministers down to whist. 1886 *Encycl. Brit.* XXI. 37/2 There are eight lords and eight grooms, ... described as 'of the bedchamber' or 'in waiting', according as the reigning sovereign is a king or a queen.

9. a. pl. *the Lords*: the peers, temporal and spiritual, as constituting the higher of the two bodies composing the legislature (of England, Scotland, and Ireland, when they existed as separate kingdoms; afterwards of the kingdom of Great Britain; and now of the United Kingdom). *the Lords Temporal*: the lay peers. *the Lords Spiritual*: the bishops who are peers of the realm, and (in England before the Reformation) the mitred abbots. *the Lords' Act* (see quot. 1800).

This branch of the legislature now consists of the English noblemen of baronial rank, the English bishops (with some exceptions), and elected representatives of the peers of Scotland and Ireland.

1451 *Paston Lett.* I. 204 To make requisicion... to the Lords espiritualx and temporelx in this present Parlement assembled. 1568 *Grafton Chron.* II. 349 The Lordes of the upper house, and the common house assembled together. 1655 *Fuller Ch. Hist.* x. vii. §1 The House of Commons presented to the Lords Spiritual and Temporal a Petition. 1675 *Marvell Corr.* ccliv. Wks. 1872-5 II. 474 To desire the Lords concurrence herein. 1751 H. WALPOLE *Lett.* (1846) II. 388 In the Lords there were but 12 to 106, and the former the most inconsiderable men in that House. 1765 *Blackstone Comm.* I. 50 The legislature of the kingdom is entrusted to three distinct powers, ... first, the king; secondly, the lords spiritual and temporal. 1800 *Asiat. Ann. Reg., State Papers* 7/1 Rules for extending to insolvent debtors the relief intended by act 32 Geo. II. commonly called 'The Lords' Act'. 1812 *Moore Intercepted Lett.* ii. 47 Quite upturning branch and root Lords, Commons, and Burdett to boot. 1830 *Croly Geo. IV* 218 An embassy from the lords and commons was sent with them from London. a 1865 *Greville Mem.* II. (1885) II. 408 He got the House of Commons to sit on Saturday, ... in order to send the Bill up to the Lords on Monday. 1879 *McCarthy Hist. Own Times* (1887) II. 257 The Lords... suspended the sitting until eleven at night. 1884 S. DOWELL *Tax. & Taxes Eng.* II. 303 The duke of Wellington leading in the Lords. 1897 *Ouida Massarenes* iv. Don't suppose I shall ever live to get into the Lords.

b. *House of Lords*, † *Lords' House* (see *HOUSE sb.* 4 d). Also (*slang.*), a lavatory.

1672 *Petty Pol. Anat.* (1691) 35 [They] may... be call'd by Writ into the Lords House of England. 1818 *Cruise Digest* (ed. 2) V. 332 This case having been heard in the House of Lords, the Judges were directed to give their opinions. 1845 *Polson Eng. Law in Encycl. Metrop.* II. 811/1 The House of Lords is in the habit of referring certain bills to the opinion of the learned judges. 1961 in *Partridge Dict. Slang Suppl.* 1139/1. 1967 *Listener* 21 Dec. 802/2 In between you have the Business Man Jocular: 'I say, where's the geography, old son?' or 'When you need the House of Lords, it's through there.' 1969 J. ALEXANDER *Where have All Flowers Gone?* 1. 46 Half way up the stairs there was a lavatory... 'The House of Lords,' said Jake.

† c. *transf.* in *Rom. Hist.* = Senators. *Obs.*

1618 *Bolton Florus* (1636) 212 The Knights, and Gentlemen of Rome separated themselves from the Lords.

10. *Sc.* In various collocations (chiefly *Hist.*), as *Lords of the Articles, of the Congregation, of Daily Council, of Justiciary, of Police, of Regality, of Session* (see these *sbs.*).

11. Applied, with subjoined defining word or phrase, to the individual members (whether peers or not) of a Board appointed to perform the duties of some high office of state that has been put in commission, as in *Lords Commissioners* (in ordinary language simply *Lords*) of the Admiralty, of the Treasury; *Lords Commissioners of the Great Seal*. Also *Lords Justices (of Ireland)*: the Commissioners to whom, in the early 18th c., the viceregal authority was entrusted. *Civil Lord*: the one civilian member (besides the First Lord) of the Board of Admiralty, the others being *Naval Lords*.

1642 C. VERNON *Consid. Exch.* 54 Lords Commissioners of the Treasury. 1711 *Swift Jnl. to Stella* 16 May, Three books I got from the Lords of the Treasury for the college. 1724 — *Drapier's Lett.* Wks. 1755 V. II. 38 As if it were a dispute between William Wood on the one part, and the lords justices, privy-council, and both houses of parliament on the other. 1739 *Lady Murray Mem. Baillies* (1822) 24 He was made one of the Lords of the Admiralty, and soon after one of the Lords of the Treasury. 1759 *Dilworth Pope* 72 He was one of the lord-justices of Ireland. 1818 *Cruise Digest* (ed. 2) VI. 151 The Lords Commissioners in Barnes v. Crowe appeared to have held, that [etc.]... Lord Commissioner Eyre stated the particular circumstances. 1834 *Marryat P. Simple* xxxix. A letter from your lordship to the First Lord—, only a few lines. 1879 *McCarthy Hist. Own Times* (1887) II. 409 Mr. Gathorne Hardy was made Secretary for War and Mr. Ward Hunt First Lord of the

Admiralty. 1884 S. DOWELL *Tax. & Taxes Eng.* II. 116 George Grenville as a junior lord of the admiralty. 1893 *Maxwell W. H. Smith* II. 182 He... became First Lord of the Treasury and leader of the House of Commons. 1898 *Hazell's Ann.* 447 The Works Department of the Admiralty is presided over by officers of the Royal Engineers, its supervision resting with the civil lord.

12. a. Forming part of various official titles, e.g. *Lord (High) Admiral, Lord Chamberlain, Lord (High) Chancellor, Lord Chief Justice, Lord High Commissioner, Lord Deputy, Lord Marshal, Lord President, Lord Privy Seal, Lord Treasurer, Lord Warden*, etc., for which see the second member in each case. † *Lord (High) General*, a commander-in-chief (*obs.*). *Lord-rector*, an honorary title for the elected chief in certain Scotch Universities; hence *Lord-rectorship*. Also *LORD-LIEUTENANT, LORD MAYOR*.

1598 *Barret Theor. Warres* IV. i. 116 [The Colonel] ought to know how to performe the parts and office of a Lord high Generall. 1650 *Whitelocke Mem.* (1853) III. 207 (25 June) The lord general Fairfax. *Ibid.* 237 (7 July) The council of state ordered the narrative made by the lord general's [Cromwell's] messenger to be read in all churches. 1660 [see 15 a]. 1827 *Hallam Const. Hist.* (1876) II. x. 287 The parliament having given him [Monk] a commission as lord-general of all the forces in the three kingdoms. 1864 *Burton Scot Abr.* I. v. 249 Hence the catalogue of Lord Rectors soars far above respectability and appropriateness: it is brilliant. 1867 *Nation* (N.Y.) 3 Jan. 4/2 The candidates for the lord-rectorship of Aberdeen University this next year are Mr. Grote, historian, and Mr. Grant Duff.

b. In ceremonious use, prefixed to the titles of bishops, whether peers of parliament or not.

1639 (*title*) A Relation of the Conference between William Lawd... now Lord-Arch-Bishop of Canterbury; and Mr. Fisher the Jesuite. a 1673 W. BLAXTON in Bp. L. Coleman *Ch. Amer.* ii. 23, I came from England because I did not like the lord-bishops, but I cannot join with you, because I would not be under the lord-brethren. 1858 *Royal Charter University Lond.* §5 The Lord Bishop Maltby; the Lord Bishop of St. Davids.

† c. Formerly sometimes prefixed to a title of nobility. *Obs.*; but see 15 a (c).

1444 *Extracts Aberd. Reg.* (1844) I. 13 Quhat time it be plessand to the said Lord Erle [of Orkynay].

d. *Lord of the Flies*, a name for Beelzebub [tr. Heb. *ba'al-zēbhūbh*: see *BEELZEBUB*]; also, used allusively of the book (1954) by William Golding (1911-) of the same name, in which a group of schoolboys marooned on an uninhabited tropical island revert to savagery and primitive ritual. (Use in quot. 1971 is *joc.*)

1931 A. HUXLEY *Cicadas* 37 But 'tis the shitten Lord of Flies Who with his loathsome bounties now fulfils On us their prayers. 1948 — *Ape & Essence* (1949) 69 Such... is the inscrutable justice of the Lord of Flies. *Ibid.* 90 The Lord of Flies, who is also the Blowfly in every individual heart. 1965 *Listener* 24 June 933/1 The ship's figurehead... removed from its place by the children, becomes a kind of Lord of the Flies. 1967 J. BLACKBURN *Flame & Wind* II. 72 Beelzebub—the Lord of the Flies—the Prince of the Hebrew devils. 1969 I. & P. OPIE *Children's Games* 13 Such accounts... have... influenced educational practice... leading us to believe that a *Lord of the Flies* mentality is inherent in the young. 1971 *Guardian* 9 Feb. 8/4 Instead of the orgasmic moment, we arrive at Mr Neville's playtime: the lord of the flies.

13. a. As a prefixed title, forming part of a person's customary appellation. Abbreviated *Ld.*, formerly † *L.* (*pl.* *LL.*), *Lo.*

The rules now accepted for its use are as follows. In other than strictly ceremonial use it may be substituted for 'Marquis', 'Earl', or 'Viscount' (whether denoting the rank of a peer, or applied 'by courtesy' to the eldest son of a peer of higher rank); the word *of*, when it occurs in the more formal designation, being dropped. Thus 'Lord Hartington', 'Lord Derby', 'Lord Manvers', 'Lord Palmerston', may be used instead of 'The Marquis of Hartington', 'The Earl of Derby', 'Earl Manvers', 'Viscount Palmerston'. A baron (whether a peer, or a peer's eldest son known by the title of his father's barony) is always called by his title of peerage (either a surname or a territorial designation) preceded by 'Lord', as 'Lord Tennyson'; if the Christian name is mentioned for distinction, it comes first, as 'Alfred, Lord Tennyson'. The territorial titles given by courtesy to judges in Scotland are treated like those of barons, as 'Lord Monboddo'. The younger sons of dukes and marquises have the courtesy title of 'Lord' followed by the Christian name and surname, as 'Lord John Russell'. These rules were, for the most part, already formulated in the 16th c., but were for a long time seldom accurately observed except by experts in heraldry.

In early use the prefixed title had most commonly the form *my Lord* (see 15) or *the Lord*. The latter survives in certain formal uses, and in the superscription of letters.

1455 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 332/2 William Bonvyle Knyght, Lord Boneville, his servautes and adheraunts. 15... *Bk. of Precedence in Q. Eliz. Acad.* 27 All marquises Eldest sonnes are named no Earles, but lord of a place or barony... And all his other bretheren Lordes, with the addition of there Christened name. An Earles Eldest sonn is called a lord of a place or Baron[y], and all his other sonnes no lords. 1545 *Extracts Aberd. Reg.* (1844) I. 214 George Erle of Huntlie, Lord Gordoun and of Bangzenocht. 1568 *Grafton Chron.* II. 294 Also on the French part the Lorde John Cleremout fought under his awne Banner. 1591 *Shaks. 1 Hen. VI.* iv. vii. 61-64 Valiant Lord Talbot Earle of Shrewsbury: Created... Lord Talbot of Goodrig and Vrchinfield, Lord Strange of Blackmere, Lord Verdon of Alton [etc.]. 1593 — *Rich. II.* ii. ii. 53 The L. Northumberland. 1636 *Russell Contn. Daniel's Hist. Eng.* 93 Sir John Oldcastle in right of his Wife called in courtesie Lord Cobham. 1781 (*title*) The Trial of the Right Honourable George Gordon,

commonly called, Lord George Gordon. a 1865 *Greville Mem.* II. (1885) II. 171, I dined with Lord and Lady Frederick FitzClarence and Lord Westmoreland. *Ibid.* III. 458 Whether Lord Derby or Lord any-body else is in office. 1879 *McCarthy Hist. Own Times* (1887) II. 405 Mr. Bruce was raised to the Peerage as Lord Aberdare.

b. *the Lord Harry*: see *HARRY* 6.

c. *Lord Derby*, a large green and yellow-skinned variety of cooking apple, or the tree that produces it.

1876-85 *Hogg & Bull Herefordshire Pomona* II. plate 73 Lord Derby. The origin of this apple is unknown. It has probably been cultivated in the orchards for some years, without special notice. 1933 *Hall & Crane Apple* ii. 27 Some varieties, like Lord Derby, have a markedly upright habit. 1962 *Listener* 27 Sept. 495/1, I am thinking of cooking apples like... that good old-fashioned one, Lord Derby. 1966 C. R. THOMPSON *Pruning Apple Trees* II. 194 There are a few varieties from which large apples are wanted early in the season, such as early Victoria and Lord Derby.

14. Jocular uses. a. As a mock title of dignity given to the person appointed to preside on certain festive occasions. So *Lord of Christmas* (see *CHRISTMAS* 4), *Lord of Misrule* (see *MISRULE*), *Summer Lord*, etc. (*obs. exc. Hist.*), *Harvest Lord* (see *HARVEST sb.* 7).

1556 *Chron. Gr. Friars* (Camden) 73 Item the iiiijth day of January [1551-2] the lorde of Crystmas of the kynges howse came thorrow London... to the lorde mayer's to denner. 1571 *Grindal Injunc. at York Cuij*, The Minister & churchwardens shall not suffer any Lordes of misrule or Sommer Lordes... to come vnreuerently into any Church [etc.]. 1628 in *Crt. & Times Chas. I* (1848) I. 311 On Saturday last, the Templars chose one Mr. Palmes... their lord of misrule. 1806 *Bloomfield Wild Flowers Poems* (1845) 217 Many a Lord, Sam, I know that, Has begg'd as well as thee.

b. *slang.* A hunchback. (Cf. *LORD-FISH.*)

The origin of this use is obscure, but there is no reason for doubting the identity of the word. The *Dict. Canting Crew* has a parallel sense of *Lady*.

a 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew, Lord*, a very crooked, deformed... Person. 1725 in *New Cant. Dict.* 1751 *Smollett Per. Pic.* xxviii, His pupil... was... on account of his hump, distinguished by the title of My Lord. 1817 *Neuman Eng.-Sp. Dict.* (ed. 3), Lord... 8 (Joc.) *Hombre jorobado*. 1826 *Lamb Elia* II. *Pop. Fallacies*, That a deformed person is a lord. 1887 *Besant The World went I.* iii. 86 He was, in appearance, short and bent, with rounded shoulders, and with a hump (which made the boys call him My Lord).

c. *Lord Muck*, a pompous self-opinionated man (see quot. 1966). *slang.*

1937 in *Partridge Dict. Slang* 530/1. 1955 J. THOMAS *No Banners* xxix. 287 Hey, Lord Muck! May we have the honour of introducing ourselves! 1966 'L. LANE' *ABZ of Scouse* 63 *Lord Muck of Muck Hall*, a bombastic person; a swollen-headed man who likes to assert his authority.

15. *my Lord* (usually pronounced (m'l'rd).

a. Prefixed to a name or title. (a) Formerly the ordinary prefix used in speaking to or of a nobleman, where we now commonly use simply 'Lord' (see 13); in early use the preposition *of* before territorial designations was commonly retained. (Now only *arch.*) (b) *my Lord of (London, Canterbury, etc.)*: a respectful mode of referring to a bishop (*obs.* or *arch.*). (c) Prefixed to a title of rank or office; now only *vocatively*, as in *my Lord Mayor, my Lord Duke, my Lord Marquis*.

c 1440 *York Myst.* xvii. 73 Mi lorde ser Herowde! a 1470 *Gregory in Hist. Coll. Lond. Cit.* (Camden) 230 The mater was put to my Lorde of London. 1481-90 *Howard Househ. Bks.* (Roxb.) 321 The same day, my Lord rekened with his lokyer. 1530 *Palsgr.* 433/2, I am somoned by a sergent at armes to apere before my lorde chaunceller. 1533 T. CROMWELL *Let.* 25 July in *C.'s Life & Lett.* (1902) I. 385 My Lorde Abbot I recomende me vnto you [etc.]. c 1560 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xxviii. 57 Than my Lord Arrane from Albany ye Duke Obtenit the gift of Murray. 1561 *Stanford Churchw. Acc.* in *Antiquary* XVII. 168/1 At my lorde of Sarums commandment. 1583 *Stubbes Anat. Abus.* II. (1882) 104 May a bishop be called... by the name of 'my Lord bishop, my Lords grace'. 1584 *Leycesters Commonw.* (1641) 68 By your opinion my Lord of Leycester is the most learned of all his kindred. 1613 *Spelman De non Temer. Eccl.* (1646) 23 My Lord Coke also in the second part of his Reports, saith, that [etc.]. 1635 *Pagitt Christianogr.* (1640) 1. 199 A petition to my Lords Grace of Canterbury. 1660 *Pepys Diary* 3 Mar. My Lord General Fleetwood told my Lord that he feared the King of Sweden is dead. 1679 *Evelyn Mem.* 5 Nov., I was invited to dine at my Lord Tividale's. 1709 *Steele Tatler* No. 17 ¶ 4 The Courage and Capacity of my Lord Galway. 1742 *Fielding J. Andrews Pref.* ¶ 8, I apprehend, my Lord Shaftesbury's Opinion of mere Burlesque agrees with mine.

b. Used separately. (a) As the usual polite or respectful form of address to a nobleman under the rank of duke, and to a bishop; also (now only by persons greatly inferior in position) in speaking of them. (b) As the formal mode of address to a Lord Mayor, a Lord Provost, and to the Lord Advocate (Scotland). (c) In courts of law used in addressing a judge of the Supreme Court (or, formerly, a judge of any of the 'superior courts' now merged in this); in Scotland and Ireland in addressing a judge of any of the superior courts.

The hurried or affected pronunciation prevalent in the courts of law has often been derisively represented by the spelling *my Lud* or *m'lud* (see *LUD*).

1543 *Extracts Aberd. Reg.* (1844) I. 190 My lord, we recommend our hartlie and humil service vnto your lordship. 1599 SHAKS. *Much Ado* ii. i. 294 [*Beatrice to Don Pedro*] So I would not he should do me, my Lord. 1601 MUNDAY *Down. Earl Huntingdon* II. ii. (1828) 34 *Robin*. What, Much and John! well met in this ill time. *Little John*. In this good time my lord. 1789 WOLCOT (P. Pindar) *Subj. for Painters* 28 'Bravissimo! my Lor', replied Squalind. 1830 N. S. WHEATON *Jrnl.* 198, I could not help noticing the affected way in which they [H. of Lords clerks] pronounce the words *My Lord*... as if they were written *My Lud*. 1870 DICKENS *E. Drood* iv, He has been spoken to in the street as *My Lord*, under the impression that he was the Bishop. 1893 SIR A. GORDON *Earl Aberdeen* 191 The minister... turned to the loft in which 'my Lord' was seated.

c. As nonce-vb., to 'my lord' (a person).

1831 CARLYLE *Sart. Res.* III. vi, Who ever saw any Lord my-lorded in tattered blanket, fastened with wooden skewer? 1868 YATES *Rock Ahead* I. viii, His tenant... would 'My lord' him until the wine had done its work.

d. pl. *my lords*: (a) the usual form of address to a number of noblemen or bishops, and in courts of law to two or more of the superior judges sitting together; (b) in the official correspondence of a department of state, used as a collective designation for the ministers composing it.

1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* lxxix. 1 My Lordis of Chacker, pleis 3ow to heir My coumpt. 1555 RIDLEY in Coverd. *Lett. Martyrs* (1564) 101 My Lordes, if in times past ye haue [etc.]. 1593 SHAKS. 3 *Hen. VI*, iv. vii. 16 My Lords, We were fore-warned of your comming. 1727 POPE etc. *Art of Sinking* 122 Separate divisions for the two houses of parliament, my lords the judges, &c. 1871 *Routledge's Ev. Boy's Ann.* Aug. 495 Speedily got himself into hot water with 'my lords' at Whitehall.

III. 16. attrib. or appositive, and in Comb., as *lord-lover*, *-sutor*, *lord-hating*, *-loving*, *-ridden* adjs.; *lord and lady (duck) N. Amer.*, a pair of harlequin duck, *Histrionicus histrionicus*; *lord-breed nonce-wd.*, a breed or race of lords; *lord-farmer*, one who holds an episcopal manor by a rent paid to the bishop; † *lords' room*, app. a room or compartment on the stage of a theatre, reserved for privileged spectators.

1770 G. CARTWRIGHT *Jrnl.* 29 July (1792) I. 20, I shot four elder ducks, and seven *lords and ladies. 1835 E. WIX *Six Months Newfoundland Missionary's Jrnl.* (1836) 162, I had a fine view of a patch fox in my walk, saw several seals, and some of those very beautiful birds, called by the people of Newfoundland 'lords and ladies'. 1930 *Canad. Geogr. Jrnl.* I. 32/2 The Harlequin Duck... is known to trappers and prospectors in the far west as 'Lord and Lady Duck'. 1959 W. L. MCATEE *Folk-Names Canad. Birds* (ed. 2) 16 Harlequin Duck [is also called] lord and lady (Usually in the plural, 'lords and ladies'). In allusion to the handsome plumage.) 1862 DARWIN in *Life & Lett.* (1887) II. 385 Ablest men are continually raised to the peerage, and get crossed with the older *Lord-breeds. 1718 R. FRAMPTON in T. Evans *Life* (1876) 161 The *lord farmer there had been offering a small fine to renew with the two preceding Bishops who both refused. 1777 *Town & Country Mag.* June 335 Death. John Shadwell, Esq.; lord-farmer of Horfield manor, in Somersetshire. 1828 *Blackw. Mag.* XXIII. 384 The *lord-hating gang to which he... appertains. 1855 TENNYSON *Maud* I. xxii. v, O young *lord-lover, what sighs are those, For one that will never be thine? 1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits, Char. Wks.* (Bohn) II. 63 The conservative, money-loving, *lord-loving English are yet liberty-loving. 1849 R. COBDEN in *Morley Life* (1902) xviii. 68/2 A servile aristocracy-loving, *lord-ridden people. 1599 B. JONSON *Ev. Man out of Hum.* II. i, Hee powres them out as familiarly, as if hee had tane Tabacco with them over the stage, in the *Lords roome. 1609 DEKKER *Guls Horne-bk.* vi. 28 Let our Gallant... presently advance himselfe vp to the Throne of the Stage, I meane not into the Lords roome (which is now but the Stages Suburbes). 1868 BROWNING *Ring & Bk.* IV. 471 He likes to have *lord-suitors lounge.

lord (lɔ:d), v. Also 3-4 laverd. [f. LORD sb.]

1. intr. †a. To exercise lordship, have dominion.

a 1300 *E.E. Psalter* cii[1]. 19 Laverd in heven graiped sete his, And his rike til alle sal Laverd [Vulg. *dominabitur*] in blis. 1489 CAXTON *Faytes of A. I.* i. 8 Metridates whiche lorded vpon xxiiij. contrees.

b. To play the lord; to behave in a lordly manner, assume airs of grandeur; to rule tyrannically, domineer. Now *rare* exc. const. *over*.

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. x. 84 þe more he... lordeth in londes þe lasse good he deleth. 1548 LATIMER *Ploughers* (Arb.) 24 For they [the Apostles] preached and lorded not. And now they lorde and preache not. 1579 SPENSER *Sheph. Cal.* Dec. 70 The grieslie Tode-stoole groune there mought I se, And loathed Paddocks lording on the same. 1594 — *Amoretti* x, She lordeth in licentious blisse Of her freewill. 1633 P. FLETCHER *Elisa* II. vii, Her... sister... Alicia, in whose face Love proudly lorded. 1641 MILTON *Ch. Govt.* vi. Wks. 185 I III. 124 The hatefull thirst of Lording in the Church... first bestow'd a being upon Prelaty. 1671 — *Samson* 265 They had by this... lorded over them whom now they serve. 1685 DRYDEN tr. *Lucretius* III. 242 That haughty King, who lorded ore the Main... Him Death, a greater Monarch, overcame. 1777 BURKE *Address King* Wks. 1842 II. 402 Much less are we desirous of lording over our brethren. 1833 CHALMERS *Const. Man* (1835) I. iii. 156 Its unhappy patient is lorded over by a power of moral evil. 1871 B. TAYLOR *Faust* (1875) I. xiv. 151 Methinks, instead of in the forest lording, The noble Sir should [etc.]. 1881 BLACKMORE *Christowell* xxxi, I am not one to be lorded over by a man no better than myself.

c. So to *lord it*, chiefly with *over*.

1579 SPENSER *Sheph. Cal.* July 176 They... lord it as they list. 1593 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. VI*, iv. viii. 44, I see them Lording it in London streets. 1638 *Penit. Conf.* vii. (1657) 145

Lording it over the Consciences of the people. a 1704 T. BROWN *Praise Drunkenness* Wks. 1730 I. 37 She [drunkenness] lords it over Poland, Sweden and Norway. a 1716 SOUTH *Serm.* (1823) V. 409 Though reason and judgment would veil to Christ, yet the man does not, because his affections lord it. 1775 MAD. D'ARBLAY *Lett. Nov.* in *Early Diary*, He disdains submitting to the great or Lording it over the little. 1820 W. IRVING *Sketch Bk., Rip Van Winkle* ¶1 The Kaatskill mountains... are seen... swelling up to a noble height and lording it over the surrounding country. 1855 TYNDALL in *Lett. Educ.* 192 We lord it over Matter, and in so doing have become better acquainted with the laws of Mind. 1900 Q. *Rev.* Oct. 337 This barbarian... lorded it over many waters from the Canaries to Candia.

2. trans. To be or act as lord of; to control, manage, rule. *rare*.

c 1586 C'TESS PEMBROKE *Ps. LXXVIII. xxii*, [Their] heritage he shared to the race... of godly Israell, To lord their lands. *Ibid.* cvl. xv, [God] Left them to be... Lorded by foes. 1691 J. WILSON *Belphegor* I. ii, Simple Merit Lords few Mens Horoscope. 1807 J. BARLOW *Columb.* v. 660 Austria's titled hordes, with their own gore, Fat the fair fields they lorded long before. 1818 KEATS *Endym.* II. 894 The look Of his white palace... And all the revels he had lorded there.

3. †a. To make (a man) a lord or master. b. To confer the title of lord upon; to ennoble.

a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* xviii. 14 If þai ware noght lordid of me [Mistransl. L. *si mei non fuerunt dominati*]. 1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* I. ii. 97 He being thus Lorded, did beleue He was indeed the Duke. 1643 WITHER *Campo Musæ* 69 Ev'ry one of those That hath for any services, beene Lorded. 1720 *Humor. Lett. Lond. Jrnl.* (1721) 16 Thou shalt be told... Who gets an Estate in the Alley, and is afterward Knighted or Lorded. 1787 *Minor* 307 Sir Cadwallader Pleadwell... has been lately Lorded. 1889 FURNIVALL in *Pall Mall G.* 14 Dec. 1/3 It was with no little pleasure then that I found Lord Tennyson (before he was lorded) making me known... to Mr. Robert Browning.

c. To address or speak of as 'Lord'.

1636 RUTHERFORD *Lett.* IX. (1862) I. 161 My newly printed book against Arminians was one challenge; not lording the prelates was another. 1656 S. H. *Golden Law* 92 Is not Sarah commended for obeying, and lording her husband? 1660 *Charac. Italy* 56 Before they merit the degree of Knighthood, they must be Lorded.

lordan(e): see LURDAN.

lord-borough. One who has quasi-manorial rights in certain English boroughs: see quot.

1751 *Eng. Gazetteer* II. s.v. *Wolverhampton*, The dean is Ld.-borough of Wolverhampton, Codsall, Hatherton and Petshall... and hath all manner of privileges bel. to the view of frank-pledge, felons goods, deodands, escheats [etc.].

lord-dom ('lɔ:ddəm). For forms see LORD sb. [OE. *hláford-dóm*, f. *hláford* LORD sb. + -DOM.]

†a. The position of being lord, lordship (*obs.*).

b. *nonce-use.* The state of things characterized by the existence of lords.

c 897 K. ÆLFRED *Gregory's Past.* xvii. 121 Se ðe on lareowes onlicnesse ða ðenenga ðæs ealdordomes gecierð to hlaforddome. c 1200 ORMIN 1185 I Te lape gast A33 eggeþþ hise peowess... To 3eornenn afterr laferrddom. c 1230 *Hau Meid.* 11 Is al to muchel lauerddom & meistrice þrinne þis cunde imerred tus. 1824 *New Monthly Mag.* X. 521 There is no country... in which the system of lord-dom and servility is so manifestly supported as in England.

lorden: see LURDAN.

† **lordfast**, a. *Obs. rare*⁻¹. In 5 -fest. [f. LORD sb. + FAST a.] Bound to a lord.

c 1460 *Towneley Myst.* xiii. 20 These men that ar lord fest they cause the ploghe tary.

'lord-fish. [Cf. LORD sb. 14 b.] (See quot.)

1836 YARRELL *Brit. Fishes* II. 165 Some years since, I obtained from a fisherman at the mouth of the Thames a fresh-caught example of a species of *morrhua*, with the middle dorsal and the first anal fins short... Among the fishermen it was by some considered to be an accidental deformity, with injury of the spine, and their name for it was Lord-fish.

lordful ('lɔ:dful), a. *rare*⁻¹. [f. LORD sb. + -FUL.] Having the bearing of a lord; lordly. Hence 'lordfully *adv.*, in a lordly manner; nobly.

c 1450 *Mirour Saluacioun* 1178 This lordfulle child [sc. Jesus]. 1836 GEN. P. THOMPSON *Exerc.* (1842) IV. 185 They [the Lords] have said boldly and lordfully, 'Here we stand, the offspring of the by-gone time'.

† **'lordhead.** *Obs.* For forms see LORD sb. and -HEAD. [f. LORD sb. + -HEAD.] = LORDSHIP.

c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 190 In ðe moste and in ðe leste he forles His louerd-hed quanne he mis-ches. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 4837 We prai þi lauerd-hed þat þou wald vs help in nede. c 1325 *Metr. Hom.* (1862) 61 That of that tour nou spek I, For laverdhd and for maistri, That Nembrot havid first of man.

† **'lordify**, v. *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. LORD sb. + -(I)FY.] *trans.* To make a lord of.

1663 T. PORTER *Witty Combat* III. i, I'le lordifie thee, John... thou shalt no more be plain John... but my lord John.

lording ('lɔ:diŋ), sb. Forms: 1 *hláfording* (Sweet), 2-3 *lover(e)ding*, 3 *Orm. laferrding*, 3-4 *laverding*, (lhording), 3- lording. [f. LORD sb. + -ING³.]

1. = LORD sb. 2. Frequent as a form of address, rarely *sing.* = Sir!, frequent in *pl.* = Sirs! Gentlemen! Also, *my lording!* *Obs. exc. arch.*

c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 179 þe riche þe ben louerdinges struien þe wrecche men, þe ben underlinges. c 1200 ORMIN

918 Nu, laferrdingness, loke we Whatt tise ma33 us bitacenn. c 1205 LAY. 27394 Lauerdinges, quæð Luces þa, Mahun eou beo liðe. c 1250 *Kent. Serm.* in *O.E. Misc.* 27 Lordinges and leuedis þis is si gloriur miracle. c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 833 Ne3 ilc burse hadde ise louerding. c 1320 *Sir Tristr.* 402 Of a prince proude in play Listneþ, lordings dere. 1340 *Ayenb.* 67 þis zenne is ine uele mannesse ase ine sergons aye hire lhordinges. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* I. 445 Lordingis, quha likis for till her, The Romanys now begynnys her. 1382 WYCLIF *Deut.* x. 17 The Lord oure God he is... Lord of lordyngis. a 1400-50 *Alexander* 2573 þe leche lokid ouire þe lynes 'my lording' he said, 'I am no3t giltly of þis gile'. c 1450 HOLLAND *Howlat* 628 Quhat fele armes... Of lordingis and sere landis... The said persewant bure. 1568 T. HOWELL *Newe Sonets* (1879) 149 Lo Lordynges, here by take a uewe. 1591 *Troub. Raigne K. John* (1611) 29 Lordings forbeare, for time is comming fast, That deeds may trie what words can not determine. 1599 SHAKS., etc. *Pass. Pilgr.* xv, It was a Lordings daughter, the fairest one of three. 1622 FLETCHER *Beggars Bush* v. i, If't be worth His Lordships thanks anon, when 'tis done, Lording, Ile looke for't. 1865 KINGSLEY *Herew.* II. xxi. 363 Have a care for yourselves, lordings! The Wake is loose.

2. As diminutive of LORD: A little lord, a petty lord, usually in a contemptuous sense.

c 1577 STANYHURST *Æneis*, etc. *Epit. Ld. Louth* (Arb.) 150 The Lord Baron of Louth... was trayerously murthred by Mackmaughoun, an Irish Lording, about the year 1577. 1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* III. xix. (Arb.) 229 Such termes are vsed to be giuen... for a kind of contempt, as when we say Lording for Lord. 1611 SHAKS. *Wint.* T. i. ii. 62 Ile question you Of my Lords Tricks, and yours, when you were Boyes: You were pretty Lordings then? 1651 N. BACON *Disc. Govt. Eng.* II. vi. 59 Had future Ages pursued the flight as it was begun, these Lordings might have beaten the Air, without making any speedy way.

3. A sort of apple or pear. (Cf. LORDLING 2.)

1664 EVELYN *Kal. Hort.*, Aug. (1679) 22 Pears... Windsor... Sugar-Pear, Lording Pear, &c. *Ibid.*, Sept. 24 Apples... Summer Pearmain, Lording-apple. 1676 WORLIDGE *Cyder* (1691) 210 The Lording is a fair, green, and sharp apple.

lording ('lɔ:diŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. LORD v. + -ING¹.] The action of LORD v. in various senses.

1549 COVERDALE, etc. *Erasm. Par. Pet.* 14 The office of a right bysshop is ferre of from lordinge. 1610 GUILLIM *Heraldry* III. xvii. (1611) 150 When they sit, they hold their heads steady and without motion: which stately action Spencer in his Shepheard's calender calleth the lording of Frogs. [See LORD v. 1 b, 1579.] 1648 MILTON *Tenure Kings* (1650) 46 The censorious and supercilious lording over conscience. 1657 W. MORICE *Coena quasi kourj* xxi. 193 To exonerate themselves they transerre this Lording... on the Bishop's. 1864 BURTON *Scot Abr.* I. iii. 112 Possibly the fifteen days' lording it at Sluys may have broken in... on his outfit. 1890 T. HARDY in *New Rev.* Jan. 20 The present lording of nonage over maturity.

attrib. 1611 *SPEED Hist. Gt. Brit.* IX. ix. (1623) 607 AS WAS the fashion of those Lording times, 1863 W. LANCASTER *Præterita* 54 Zeus... metes me out a little lording nook.

lording ('lɔ:diŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. LORD v. + -ING².] That lords, in senses of the vb.

c 1400 tr. *Secreta Secret.*, *Gov. Lordsh.* 54 A man may... by tokenynges perseue whether wyt or no wyt be yn a kynge lordand. c 1620 LAYTON *Syons Plea* (ed. 2) 6 Where the Spirit recounteth by name all the sorts of Ministry, ... Eph. iv. 11 there is not one word of such a Lording Ministry. 1641 R. BROOKE *Eng. Episc.* II. vii. 112 The... Cruell Tyranny of some Lording Prelates. 1880 G. MEREDITH *Tragic Com.* (1881) 39 She tried to be revolted by his lording tone.

lordkin ('lɔ:dkin), *nonce-wd.* [f. LORD sb. + -KIN.] A little or young lord.

1855 THACKERAY *Newcomes* II. 143 Princekin or lordkin from his earliest days has nurses, dependents [etc.].

lordless ('lɔ:dlis), a. [OE. *hláfordléas*, f. *hláford* LORD sb. + -léas -LESS.] Without a lord; having no lord. Of a woman: Husbandless.

Beowulf (Z.) 2934 Oððæt hi oð-eodon earfoðlice in hrefnes holt hlaford-lease. c 1290 *Beket* 678 in *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 126 Ase men þat weren louerdlese—heo nusten 3wat a-bide. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 2987 þou ast ymad... moni child wip oute fader, & moni wif louerd les. c 1440 CAPGRAVE *Life St. Kath.* III. 489 Hoo is hir lord, or wheder is she lordles? 1643 T. CASE *Serm.* in *Kerr Covenantants & Covenanters* (1895) 249 Your diocese [shall be] bishopless and your sees lord-less. 1823 JOANNA BAILLIE *Collect. Poems* 312 An armed band From Moorham's lordless hall. 1867 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (1876) I. iii. 91 The lordless man became a kind of out-law. 1868-70 MORRIS *Earthly Par.* I. i. 137 And many a lordless, troubled land Fell scarce loth to his dreaded hand.

lordlet ('lɔ:dlit), *jocular.* [f. LORD sb. + -LET.] A little or young lord.

1884 *Chr. Commonw.* 13 Nov. 63/5 Suppose the private soldier had assaulted the ducal lordlet. 1901 *Contemp. Rev.* Jan. 102 Why should I be filled with envy on beholding some lordlet... dash by me?

'Lord-lieu'tenant. Pl. lords-lieutenant(s), lord-lieutenants.

1. The title of various high officials holding deputed authority from the sovereign.

†a. In Scotland. *Obs.*

1453 *Extracts Aberd. Reg.* (1844) I. 403 He wald noght find caucion and sourete that the Lord Lievtenant suld have ferme and stable quohat the said Ralald did. 1547 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* I. 81 As salbe thoct expedient be my Lord Lievtenant.

b. In Ireland: The Viceroy.

In 1640 the earl of Stafford who had till then borne the title of 'Lord Deputy', was promoted to the higher dignity of 'Lord Lieutenant'.

1614 SELDEN *Titles Hon.* 57 Some succeeding Princes... had their... Lord Lieutenants or Deputies (as at this day they are called) of Ireland, ... then whom, no Lieutenants in

Christendome...comes neerer Kinglike State. 1648 *Art. Peace in Milton's Wks.* (1847) 257/1 To such other place as his majesty's lord lieutenant...shall appoint. 1702 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3841/3 Lawrence Earl of Rochester, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland. a 1865 GREVILLE *Mem.* II. (1885) II. 34 No appointment is known but that of Lord de Grey as Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.

c. In a county: The chief executive authority and head of the magistracy, usually a peer or other large land-owner, appointed by the Sovereign by patent. Under him and of his appointing are deputy-lieutenants. The position is now mainly ceremonial, though he retains some of his former powers (see quotes.), including the recommendation of persons for appointment as justices of the peace.

Lord-lieutenants, when first introduced in the 16th c., were to take an active part in the defence of the realm, and down to 1871 they had extensive powers with regard to the militia, etc., which then reverted to the Crown.

1557-8 *Act 4 & 5 Phil. & Mary*, c. 3 §5 The Lorde Lieutenant or the Lorde Wardeine...during the tyme of any his or their Commission shall and maye heare order and determine the same Offences by his or their discretions. 1642 *Declar. Lords & Comm., For Rais. Forces* 22 Dec. 7 That the Lord Lieutenants...do...appoint one experienced Soldier in every Regiment to be an Adjutor, to be resident in the sayd Counties to exercise the severall Companies of the sayd Regiments. 1710 *CHAMBERLAYNE Pres. St. Gt. Brit.* I. II. (ed. 23) 143 For furnishing Ammunition, and other Necessaries, the Lord Lieutenant...may levy every Year one fourth part...of each Man's Proportion in the Tax of 70,000l. a Month. 1839 *Penny Cycl.* XV. 216/1 From the reign of Philip and Mary the lords-lieutenants have had the charge, under the sovereign, of raising the militia in their respective counties. a 1865 GREVILLE *Mem.* II. (1885) III. 65 At Court yesterday to make Lord Grey Lord-Lieutenant of Northumberland. 1962 W. O. HART *Hart's Introd. Law Local Govt. & Admin.* ii. 64 With the disappearance of the militia the lord lieutenant has ceased to have a county force to command. His position has come to be largely one of great honour with no active duties to perform. 1963 *Times* 10 May 19/2 At the moment it was contemplated that there would be one lord lieutenant for the Greater London area, with a number of deputy lieutenants to assist him. 1963 K. B. SMELLIE *Hist. Local Govt.* iii. 42 The Lord Lieutenant and the Sheriff have mainly ceremonial duties. 1972 *Whitaker's Almanack 1973* 631 The duties of the Lord Lieutenant are to advise the Lord Chancellor as to the appointment of magistrates to the county bench... The Lord Lieutenant is usually a peer or baronet... and is often appointed *custos rotulorum* (keeper of the records).

†2. Applied to the second-in-command of an army, when a peer. *Obs.*

1544 *Late Exped. Scot.* 4 in Dalryell *Fragm. Sc. Hist.* (1798), Wherof my Lorde Admyral ledde the vantgard, and Therle of Hertford, beinge Lorde Lieutenaunt, the battayll. *Ibid.* 6 The Lord Lieutenaunt sent with diligence to the vanwarde, that they shulde merche towards the towne.

Hence 'lord-lieu'tenancy, the office of a lord-lieutenant.

1876 *BANCROFT Hist. U.S.* IV. xxx. 58 He had just obtained the lord-lieutenancy of Ireland for his brother. 1884 S. DOWELL *Tax. & Taxes Eng.* II. 103 Carteret, turned out of the lord-lieutenancy about the same time, was now in open opposition.

lordlike ('lɔ:dlaɪk), *a.* and *adv.* [See -LIKE.]

A. adj. Resembling, befitting, or characteristic of a lord; lordly. Now *rare.*

c 1470 HENRY *Wallace* ix. 56 Ledys on luff burd, with a lordlik fer. 1500-20 *DUNBAR Poems* xviii. 11 Be I ane lord, and not lord lyk, Than [etc.]. 1546 *Supplic. Poore Commors* (E.E.T.S.) 89 They trust to optayne therby lordlyck luynges out of the porcion of the poore. 1600 *HOLLAND Livy* xv. xxii. 565 Anniball made this glorious and lordlike aunswere with a majestic. 1603 B. JONSON *Sejanus* v. viii, Officious Friendes...start before My great, proud Lord, to get a Lordlike nod! 1646 EARL MONM. tr. *Biondi's Civil Warres* ix. 208 His Lordlike looks...captivated the good-will of the standers by. 1839-40 I. TAYLOR *Anc. Chr.* (1842) II. viii. 400 He disclaims any lordlike authority in the Church.

Hence †lordlikeness.

c 1470 HENRY *Wallace* vii. 402 It can nocht be, but fredome, lordlyknes.

†B. *adv.* After the fashion of a lord, domineeringly. Also, as befits a lord; sumptuously. *Obs.*

1555 RIDLEY in Coverdale *Lett. Martyrs* (1564) 101 So many (I say) would at these my wordes Lordlike stampe and spurne and spit thereat. 1574 tr. *Marlorat's Apocalips* 10 Behave not your selues lordlike ouer the Clergie [1 Pet. v. 3]. 1599 HAKLUYT *Voy.* II. ii. 79 Manie great estates and gouvernours there be, that during their office are lodged Lordlike. 1700 DRYDEN *Iliad* i. *Fables* 202 Lord-like at ease...the People to devour. 1727 BOYER *Fr. Dict.*, Lord-like, *en grand seigneur.*

lordlily ('lɔ:dli:lɪ), *adv.* *rare.* [f. LORDLY *a.* + -LY².] In a lordly fashion.

1611 *COTGR.*, Pontificalemt, pontifically, lordlily. 1891 R. KIPLING *City Dreadf. Nt.* 46 Young men who smoke bad cigars and carry themselves lordlily.

lordliness ('lɔ:dli:ns). [f. LORDLY *a.* + -NESS.] †1. The condition or state of a lord. *Obs.*

c 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 384 Clerks & religious folke that louen unkyndely pes lordlynes willen glose here & say pat [etc.]. c 1400 tr. *Secreta Secret.*, *Gov. Lordsh.* 42 Techinge falland to lordlynes of lordes. 1549 CHEKE *Hurt Sedit.* (1641) 10 By ambition yee seek Lordliness, much unfit for you. 1577-87 *HOLINSHED Chron.* I. 150/1 To ferret out concealed lands for the supporte of their owne priuat lordlines. 1606 SHAKS. *Ant. & Cl.* v. ii. 161 Doing the Honour of thy Lordliness To one so meeke. 1641

'SMECTYMNUS' *Answ.* xviii. (1653) 77 Men would be adding to Gods institution, what...Lordliness their phansie suggested unto them. 1669 WOODHEAD *St. Teresa* I. xxxiii. 236 The Lords, we are wont to meet within this world...place all their Lordliness in some acted Authorities.

2. The disposition proper to a lord; dignity, grandeur. Frequent in bad sense: Arrogance, haughtiness, imperiousness.

1549 COVERDALE, *etc. Erasm. Par. Titus* 28 He must overcome more by...gentylnes, than by lordlynes. a 1585 CARTWRIGHT in R. Browne *Answ. Cartwright* 93 Phariscaill pride and Lordliness in teaching. 1618 BOLTON *Florus* I. viii. (1636) 21 The intolerable Lordliness of Superbus did some good. 1670 G. H. *Hist. Cardinals* I. 1. 14 From hence it is the Grandeur and Lordlynes of the Cardinals does spring. 1723 DK. WHARTON *True Briton* No. 42 II. 365 The Arbitrary Temper and Lordliness of Calvin. 1741 RICHARDSON *Pamela* (1824) I. 117 See the lordliness of a high condition! 1883 J. PARKER *Tyne Chylde* 200 There are instincts of lordliness in man which are to be accounted for. 1884 CHURCH *Bacon* ix. 225 The Latin in which [the *Novum Organum*] is written...has...the lordliness of a great piece of philosophical legislation.

lordling ('lɔ:dlɪŋ). [f. LORD *sb.* + -LING.]

1. A little or puny lord; often in contemptuous sense. *Occas.* = LORDING *sb.* 1.

c 1275 LAY. 12664 Lustep louerdlinges. c 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 1518 Lordlynges, wel 3e wyted alle, how [etc.]. c 1590 GREENE *Fr. Bacon* ix. 85 What say you Royall Lordlings to my Fryer? 1746 SMOLLETT *Reproof* 163 While the young lordling struts in native pride. 1782 ELIZ. BLOWER *Geo. Bateman* II. 47, I should sink myself to a level with the scoundrel lordling who employs you. 1820 COLERIDGE *Lett., Convers.* etc. I. 125 How long will...this hive of nations submit to the guidance of litterateurs and lordlings? 1824-9 LANDOR *Imag. Conv.* Wks. 1846 II. 229 The said conjurers...possess the faculty of making the precious metals out of...the skulls of young lordlings and gentefolk. 1872 LONGF. *Wayside Inn* II. *Interlude bef. Student's T.* Listen, Lordlings, while I tell. 1887 M. MORRIS *Claverhouse* x. (1888) 170 One of these independent lordlings, Colin MacDonald of Keppoch.

†2. A kind of apple. *Obs.* (cf. LORDING *sb.* 3.) 1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* II. s.v. *October*, Apples now in prime...are the...Costard Lordling Parsley Apples.

lordly ('lɔ:dlɪ), *a.* and *adv.* Forms: see LORD *sb.* and -LY. [OE. *hláfordlic*, f. LORD *sb.* + -LY.]

A. adj.

1. Of or pertaining to a lord or lords; consisting of lords; administered by lords. Now *rare.*

a 1000 in Napier *O.E. Glosses* (Anecd. Oxon.) 187/1 *Heroicus, id est nobile, hlafordlic.* c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 23 Chireche...is cleped on bok kiriaci...dominical, pat is on englis louerdlich hus. c 1450 *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 623/14 *Herilis, lordlyche.* 1530 PALSGR. 317/2 *Lordlyke* belongyng to a lorde. 1645 J. COTTON *Way Ch. New Eng.* 36 The Government of his [Christ's] Kingdome is not Lordly, but Stewardly and Ministerial. 1653 J. HALL *Paradoxes* 4 Lordly or absolute Monarchy is the best and most natural Government. 1841 MIALI in *Nonconf.* I. 241 Pensioning off supernumerary members of lordly houses. 1862 R. VAUGHAN *Nonconformity* 392 The more learned of this class were ardent in their support of a lordly prelacy.

2. Of persons: Having the character, attributes, appearance, or demeanour of a lord. Of actions: Befitting a lord; honourable, noble.

? a 1400 *Morte Arth.* 138 Thow arte pe lordlyeste lede pat ever I one lukyde. *Ibid.* 396 pe conquerour...Alowes pame gretly their lordly a-vowes. a 1533 LD. BERNERS *Gold. Bk. M. Aurel.* (1546) G vij, Some will be so lordly and valyaunt in vertues. 1829 GEN. P. THOMPSON *Exerc.* (1842) I. 124 The...aggregate of good which arises to the lordlier part of the creation. 1840 CARLYLE *Heroes* (1858) 263 It is truly a lordly spectacle how this great soul takes in all kinds of men and objects, a Falstaff, an Othello, a Juliet, a Coriolanus. 1859 C. BARKER *Associat. Principle* i. 28 Falconry and the chase afforded to the abbot...the most lordly recreation of the time. 1886 SPURGEON *Treas. Dav.* Ps. cxxxvii. 3 He is more lordly than all emperors and kings condensed into one.

b. Haughty, imperious, lofty, disdainful.

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. III. 160 Lawe is so lordeliche and loth to make ende. 1530 PALSGR. 661/1 Are you waxen so lordely that you can nat plucke of your hosen your selfe? a 1548 HALL *Chron., Rich.* III 39 Whome he...had...compelled by lordely and streite commaundement. 1588 J. UDALL *Demonstr. Discipl.* (Arb.) 45 A minister may not be Lordly ouer Gods people [1 Pet. v. 3]. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* XLV. xxxv. 1225 He was an imperious and lordly commaunder. 1612 T. TAYLOR *Comm. Titus* iii. 2 (1619) 582 It suffereth not the Minister to be lordly in his doctrine or discipline. 1665 MANLEY *Grotius' Low C. Warres* 151 The Lordly domineering of the English, was not forgotten in France. 1681 DRYDEN *Abs. & Achit.* 454 And like a Lion...He...with a Lordly Rage, his Hunters tears. 1768-74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1834) I. 625 The lordly West-Indian tortures his poor Negroes. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* iii. 1. 303 The Captain...treated the Master with lordly contempt. 1862 MRS. BROWNING *Ragged Schools* ix, Lordly English, think it o'er. 1880 L. STEPHEN *Pope* iv. 93 Swift, indeed, had...a lordly indifference to making money by his writings.

3. Of things: Suitable for a lord; hence, grand, magnificent, noble.

1535 COVERDALE *Judg.* v. 25 She...broughte forth butter in a lordly diszshe. 1570 B. GOOGE *Pop. Kingd.* I. 6b, In placing of his kinsmen hie, in loftie Lordely chayre. 1604 DRAYTON *Owl* 37 Under th' extensure of whose lordly arms, The small birds warbled their harmonious charms. 1810 SCOTT *Lady of L.* I. xiv, On this bold brow, a lordly tower. 1832 TENNYSON *Pal. Art* i, I built my soul a lordly pleasurehouse. 1890 H. G. DAKYNS *Xenophon* I. p. lxxxviii, Cyrus was flying at lordlier game than certain irrepressible hill tribes.

4. *absol.* (In early use quasi-*sb.*, a lordly person.)

c 1470 *Golagros & Gaw.* 1276 To that lordly on loft that luffy can lout. 1535 COVERDALE *Job* xxxiv. 19 He hath no respecte vnto the persones of y^e lordly. 1849 JAMES *Woodman* iv, No meeting of the high, the rich, and the lordly. 1840 C. BRONTE *Shirley* xvi. 244 He still advocated the lordly, liberal, and effective.

5. *Comb.*

1860-6 PATMORE *Angel in Ho.* II. II. iii, I am so proud of Frederick, He's so high-bred and lordly-like With Mrs. Vaughan!

B. *adv.* After the manner of a lord; in a lordly manner (both in good and bad sense).

1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. xx. 241 Lordliche for to lyuen, and likyngliche be clothed. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P.R.* xvii. clxxx. (1495) 722 By his socour...that...sauyth all lordly and myghtly. c 1420 *Anturs of Arth.* 489 (Douce MS.) And at pe listes one pe lande lordely done lizte. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 312/2 Lordly, *dominanter.* 1589 GREENE *Menaphon* (Arb.) 61 To rebuke him for tyrannising so Lordly ouer the boies. 1728 SAVAGE *Bastard* 45 Lordly neglectful of a worth unknown. 1812 COMBE *Picturesque* vii. (Chandos) 26 'If I' said he, 'remember right, I was most lordly drunk last night'. 1870 MORRIS *Earthly Par.* II. III. 279 In a land where few were poor, if none were lordly rich. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 467 Love is thy tyrant, and lives lordly in him. *Comb.* 1864 DASENT *Jest & Earnest* (1873) II. 263 Who is yon lordly-dressed man who is walking along the street?

Lord Mayor.

1. A title formerly limited to the mayors (see MAYOR) of London, York, and Dublin, but subsequently extended to the mayors of some other large towns, e.g. Liverpool, Birmingham, Sheffield, etc.

Lord Mayor's coal (see quot. 1842). *Lord Mayor's day*, Nov. 9, the day on which the Lord Mayor goes in procession with the Aldermen and other city dignitaries to and from Westminster, where he receives from the Lord Chancellor the assent of the Crown to his election. *Lord Mayor's man*: see *quota-man*, QUOTA 4. *Lord Mayor's show*, the procession on Lord Mayor's day.

c 1554 BALE *Decl. Bonner's Articles* i. 7b, Here is as wise an order towardes, as maister Harry my Lord Mayres foole had bene of counsell therein. 1589 J. RIDER *Bibl. Scholast.* 885 The Lorde maior, or chiefe iustice, *praefectus praetoris.* 1605 MARSTON *Dutch Courtezan* III. i. D 4b, All will scarce make me so high as one of the Gyants stilts that stalkes before my Lord Maiors pageant. 1638 BAKER tr. *Balzac's Lett.* (vol. II.) 38 Had it not been to see my Lord Mayors shew, I had not been scene in the citie. 1678 *Will of R. Saunders* (Somerset Ho.), A Lord Mayor's spoon. 1717 *PRIOR Alma* 1. 377 If you dine with my lord mayor, Roast-beef and venison is your fare. 1761 *Ann. Reg.* 235 A proverb, that the lord mayor's day is generally a bad one. 1807 SIR R. WILSON *Jrnl.* 7 June in *Life* (1862) II. viii. 253, I...would not have exchanged meals with the Lord Mayor of London. 1842 BARHAM *Ingol. Leg., Aunt Fanny*, Had the coal been a 'Lord Mayor's coal',—viz. a slate. 1859 H. KINGSLEY *G. Hamlyn* xxxii. (1860) 286 Burnside was in the habit of saying that he was like the Lord Mayor's fool—fond of everything that was good. a 1865 GREVILLE *Mem.* II. (1885) II. 51 The Queen must have known it was Lord Mayor's Day.

2. *slang.* 'A large crowbar' (Farmer).

1889 D. C. MURRAY *Danger. Catspaw* 24 There's...the crowbar, from a Lord Mayor down to a pocket jemmy.

Hence Lord-'Mayoralty, the position of Lord Mayor.

1882 *Society* 4 Nov. 16/1 Lord mayoralties and high shrievalties follow almost as a matter of course.

lordolatry ('lɔ:'dɔlətri), *jocular.* [f. LORD *sb.* + -(O)LATRY.] Worship of lords.

1846 THACKERAY *Bk. Snobs* iii, The extent and prevalence of Lordolatry in this country. 1881 R. F. BURTON in *Academy* 1 Oct. 258/3 England, with her peculiar 'lordolatry', thinks it enough to send a peer when other nations send an explorer.

||lordosis ('lɔ:'dɔʊsis). *Path.* [mod.L., a. Gr. *λὀρδωσις*, f. *λορδός* bent backward.] a. Anterior curvature of the spine, producing convexity in front (occurring as a physical deformity).

1704 HARRIS *Lex. Techn.*, *Lordosis*, by some Writers, is the Term for the bending of the Back-bone forwards in Children, &c. 1822-34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) IV. 249 *Lordosis*, imported procurvature of the head and shoulders or anterior crookedness. 1894 *Lancet* 3 Nov. 1030 Very extreme lordosis is present. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VII. 165 A lordosis was very evident.

b. A temporarily assumed posture, characteristic of some female mammals during mating, in which the back is arched downwards; the assumption of such a posture.

1941 *Endocrinology* XXIX. 411 Two males exhibited lordosis and hopping behavior typical of the sexually-receptive female [rat]. 1947 *Physiol. Rev.* XXVII. 243 Some female rats in heat display lordosis each time they are mounted by the male. 1965 *Science* 15 Jan. 306/3 Frequency of lordosis, ear-wiggling, and crouching (all indications of receptivity) were recorded. 1968 M. DIAMOND *Perspectives in Reproduction & Sexual Behavior* xx. 321 Normal males [sc. rats] rarely exhibit lordosis. 1971 *New Scientist* 13 May 370/3 The rats with no sense of smell were much more likely to show the typical lordosis (a posture where the belly is lowered and the rump stuck up in the air) that is normal in sexually receptive animals.

Hence lordotic ('-dɔtik) *a.* [see -OTIC], pertaining to or affected with lordosis.

1856 in MAYNE *Expos. Lex.* 1971 *New Scientist* 13 May 370/3 With these animals removal of both olfactory lobes increased the likelihood of going into a lordotic posture. 1972 *Science* 5 May 519/1 After a 9-hour delay, the typical lordotic reactions and sticky estrous discharge had generally disappeared.

Lord's (lɔ:dz). Also **Lords**. The cricket ground at St. John's Wood, London, named after its founder Thomas *Lord* (1757-1832); now the headquarters of the Marylebone Cricket Club.

1799 *Times* 1 June 3/4 The colours... were presented... to the corps in Lord's cricket-ground. 1823 H. BENTLEY *Cricket Matches played by Mary-le-bone Club*, Lord's.—26th August, 1793. Eleven of England against Twenty-two of the County of Middlesex. 1863 A. J. MUNBY *Diary* 10 July in D. Hudson *Munby* (1972) 167 Miss Williams had asked me to go with her party to the Eton and Harrow cricket match at Lord's. 1910 *Blackw. Mag.* 90/1 The Australians had won the toss at Lords... Our visitors had already on a Lords wicket pretty thoroughly extended a M.C.C. eleven. 1930 E. WAUGH *Labels* 88 There was an interval, during which everyone... strolled about... as people do at Lord's between the innings. 1959 *Listener* 19 Feb. 344/1 He loyally goes through the motions, military and social (Bank Picquet, Tower Guard, débutantes' balls, Ascot, Lord's), that are required of him. 1972 K. WARD *Put Lock On!* ix. 99 When there's a Test on at Lords... radio stations cater to the thousands who sit up until dawn.

'**lordsake**, *int.* *Sc. colloq.* [Short for 'for the Lord's sake'.] An exclamation expressing surprise.

1861 RAMSAY *Remin.* Ser. II. 91, 'I am going to send the young laird abroad... to see the world'; 'But lord sake, Laird, will no the world see him?' 1891 H. HALIBURTON *Ochil Idylls* 63 Lordsake, what's come owre the year?

lords and ladies. 'A very general name for *Arum maculatum* L., given in reference to the dark and light spadices, the dark being the lords, the light the ladies' (Britten & Holland *Plant-n.*).

1760 J. LEE *Introd. Bot.* App. 317 Lords and Ladies, *Arum*. 1821 CLARE *Vill. Minstr.* I. 99 Oft under trees we nestled in a ring, Culling out 'lords and ladies'. 1901 *Longm. Mag.* Apr. 533 She set boys to collect roots of lords and ladies.

Lord's day. [Properly, *The Lord's Day* = *L. dies Dominicus*, -ca (whence *F. dimanche*, *Sp. Domingo*, *It. Domenica*), *Gr. ἡ κυριακή ἡμέρα* Rev. i. 10.] A Christian appellation for Sunday.

In the 17-18th c. *Lord's day* (without the article) was somewhat widely used (not exclusively among Puritans) as an ordinary name for the day. This use seems to be partially retained by some Nonconformists (expressions like 'next Lord's day' appearing occasionally in announcements of services). Otherwise, *the Lord's day* is the only form now current, and it is commonly employed only when the intention is to refer expressly to the sacred character of the day.

c1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 41 Sunedei is ihaten pes lauerdes dei. 1398 *TREVISA Barth. De P.R.* ix. xxi. (1495) 358 The fyrste day hyght the lordes day and Sonedaye. 1639 *Bury Wills* (Camden) 177 Vpon euery Lord's day, called Soneday, throughout euery yere of the said terme. 1660 *PEPYS Diary* 4 Mar., 4th. Lord's day. Before I went to church I [etc.]. 1677 *Act 29 Chas. II.* c. 7 §1 For the better observation and keeping holy the Lord's day commonly called Sunday. c1710 C. FIENNES *Diary* (1888) 301 They come in Coaches and drive round, but it is only Lords day nights and some nights. 1759 B. FAWCETT *Pref. to Baxter's Saints' R.* (1836) 42 On Lord's days... a person... might overhear hundreds of families engaged in singing psalms. 1882 JEAN L. WATSON *Life R. S. Candlish* viii. 97 Multitudes were thus induced to travel on the Lord's day.

attrib. 1901 *Whitaker's Almanack* 285 (Societies and Institutions.) Lord's Day Observance Society.

lordship ('lɔ:dʃɪp), *sb.* For forms see *LORD sb.* and *-SHIP*. Also 4 *lordchip*, 5 *lorchuppe*.

1. a. The dignity and functions of a lord; dominion, rule, sovereignty; ownership of or dominion †*on*, *over* (something specified); rarely *pl.*

c897 K. ÆLFRED *Gregory's Past.* xxviii. 200 Donne we agyltað wið ða hlaforðas, ðonne agylte we wið ðone God þe hlaforðsceipe gescop. c1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 18 Tille Adelwolf gaf he... Lordschip ouer alle þe londes bituex Douer & Tuede. 1388 WYCLIF *Rom.* vi. 9 Deeth schal no more haue lordschip on hym. †a1400 *Morte Arth.* 646 Sir Mordrede... Salle be my leutenant, with lordchipe ynewe. c1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) i. 4 þis apple betakens þe lordschep þat he had ouer all þe werld. c1425 *Eng. Cong. Irel.* 136 The kynges of Englonde owen wel to haue the lordschip of Irland. 1450-1530 *Myrr. our Ladye* 74 The lordschyp of all sinne may be so caste out of vs... that [etc.]. 1561 T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst.* iv. 59 Peter... exhortheth them so to fede the flocke, not as vsing a Lordschip ouer the Clergie. 1585 FETHERSTONE tr. *Calvin on Acts* xiv. 19 They challenge to themselves no Lordschip, they hunt after no gaine. 1611 *BIBLE Mark* x. 42 They which are accompted to rule ouer the Gentiles, exercise Lordschip ouer them. 1625 MASSINGER *New Way* III. ii. Spite of his Lordschip and his Collonelship... I will make him render... a strict accompt. 1645 MILTON *Tetrach.* Wks. 1738 I. 218 Our first parent had Lordschip ouer Sea, and Land, and Air. 1685 BAXTER *Paraphr. N.T.* Mark viii. 38 Will Preferment, Lordschip, and Pomp... recompense him? 1807 WORDSW. *White Doe* II. 55 But not for lordschip or for land, My Father, do I clasp your knees. 1851 DIXON *W. Penn* xxi. (1872) 184 They claimed the lordschip of the soil. 1876 BANCROFT *Hist. U.S.* IV. i. 313 Parliament had asserted an absolute lordschip ouer the colonies in all cases whatsoever. 1900 *Edin. Rev.* July 57 The Templars acquired lordschip ouer not less than 9,000 manors.

¶ Used to render *L. dominatio*, as the title of an order of angels.

c1000 ÆLFRED *Hom.* I. 342 Dominaciones sind hlaforðscypas gecwedene. a1175 *Cott. Hom.* 219 He ȝescop tyen engel werod... Dominaciones, hlaforðscipe.

† b. *collect.* = lords. *Obs.*

1340-70 *Alisaunder* 335 þe Lordschip of Lacedemonie lofed hem þan.

2. a. The land belonging to a lord, the territory under his jurisdiction; a domain, estate, manor, seignory.

c1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 392 If eny siche lordeschips be... Alienyd or take fro hem. 1399 *Rolls of Parl.* III. 452/1 Castels, Maners, Lordeschipes, and other Possessions. 1422 tr. *Secreta Secret.*, *Priv. Priv.* 135 Who-so covetyth a roialme or a lorchuppe to Purchase. 1513 BRADSHAW *St. Werburge* I. 183 The boundes and lorchyppes of the sayd Mercyens... were large and myghty. 1574 tr. *Littleton's Tenures* 17 b, In divers lordeschipes and manoures there is suche custome. 1589 *Extracts Burgh Rec. Glasgou* (1876) I. 144 Walter, commendatour of Blantyre, lord fewar of the lordschipe and regalitie of Glasgou. 1607 NORDEN *Surv. Dial.* (1608) 211, I know a Lordschip of my Landlords... it is much pestered with Broome. a1710 BP. BULL *Serm.* xviii. Wks. 1827 I. 448 A good many years ago such a lordschip was in such a family. 1765 T. HUTCHINSON *Hist. Mass.* I. iv. 103 This house was built with... four thousand acres for a manor or lordschip. 1806 *Gazetteer Scotl.* (ed. 2) 423 That abbacy was erected into a temporal lordschip in the family of Keith. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* vii. II. 261 The new envoy... bore a title taken from the lordschip of Zulestein. 1873 DIXON *Two Queens* I. i. i. 6 Owner of one of the widest lordschips in the Kingdom. 1896 T. F. TOUT *Edw. I.* iii. 51 The Christian lordschips in the Levant were reduced by this time to the slenderest proportions.

† b. A government, province, district. *Obs.*

c1400 *Three Kings of Cologne* 55 þer is an opir londe þat is clepid Galilee, þe which is a greet lordschipe. c1470 HENRY Wallace v. 1075 A squier than rewlyt that lordschip haill. 1535 COVERDALE *Josh.* xi. 2 The kynges that dwelt... in the lordschippes of Dor by the see syde. 1578 T. N. tr. *Cong. W. India* 5 In the province of Anigua laqua and other lordschips which were not as yet pacified.

† 3. Lordliness, arbitrariness. *Obs.*

1634 CANNE *Necess. Separ.* (1849) 65 Without any other reason but mere lordschip, the whole incorporation and I were dismissed to wait his pleasure.

† 4. The protection given by a lord; patronage.

a1420 HOCLEVE *De Reg. Princ.* 1791 May no lordschep, sone, þe auayle, ffor al þi long seuidce & þi trauaile? 1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* vii. xxxv. 269 Sairc & pi trauaile... ye shall haue my loue and my lordschip in the vttermost wyse that may lye in my power.

5. a. The personality of a lord, esp. with possessive pronouns. *your lordship(s)*: a form of address to noblemen (except archbishops and dukes), and to judges. † Formerly abbreviated *Lop.*, *Lo^p*.

c1489 CAXTON *Sonnes of Aymon* vi. 136 Thys worde I have sayd afore your lordschyppes for to [etc.]. 1540 MORYSINE *Vives' Introd. Wysd.* Pref. A iv, My poore harte myghte better have serued his lordscheppe. 1550-3 *Decay of Eng.* (1871) 8 Beseechynge your Hyghness... and honourable lordschyppes. 1593 SHAKS. 3 *Hen. VI.* iv. viii. 34 Cousin of Exeter, what thinkes your Lordschip? 1613 — *Hen. VIII.* II. ii. 62 Health to your Lordschips. 1681 PRIDEAUX *lett.* (Camden) 98 Last Friday out goes about 20 of them to desire his Ldship to [etc.]. 1705 ADDISON *Italy* Ded., I here present your Lordschip with the Remarks that I make in a Part of these my Travels. 1755 JOHNSON *Let. to Ld. Chesterfield* 7 Feb., Two papers, in which my Dictionary is recommended to the publick, were written by your Lordschip. 1797 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Italian* iii. (1826) 20 If it is Signora Rosalba whom your lordschip means. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) III. 235 We must call that case to the consideration of your Lordships from your Journals. 1858 J. B. NORTON *Topics* 160 His Lordschip in Council observes that [etc.]. 1884 *Illustr. Lond. News* 29 Nov. 527/3 Their Lordships then adjourned until next Monday.

b. *humorously*. (Not uncommon *colloq.* as a mock complimentary designation for ordinary persons.)

1892 LOWNDES *Camping Sketches* 43 After half an hour's walking we dropped down on his lordschip [the donkey] browsing unconcernedly.

6. *Sc.* A percentage on sales of books; a royalty (on a mine or a book).

1859 J. BLACKWOOD *Let.* 18 Sept. in *Geo. Eliot Lett.* (1954) III. 160 Your warning voice about G.E.'s new novel keeps me uncertain. I incline to offer £3000, or £2000 with a lordschip not to begin until so many are sold. 1861 STEPHENS & BURN *Bk. Farm-Buildings* 171 The contractor will have Kinpurney quarry, free of lordships, for all the stones necessary. 1886 J. BARROWMAN *Gloss. Scottish Mining Terms* 43 *Lordschip*, rate per ton or other measure paid to the proprietor of minerals, royalty. 1887 DUKE OF ARGYLL in *19th Cent.* XXII. 612 The plan proposed of a fixed lordschip or percentage of sales seems the only proposal which meets all the difficulties of the case. *Mod. Sc.* The publisher offered the author a lordschip of 10 per cent. on the amount of sales.

7. *Comb.*: † **lordship-marcher**, ? a district under the government of a lord marcher.

1613 HAYWARD *Norm. Kings* 181 This being a Lordschip marcher, hath enioyed royall liberties, since the time wherein it was first subdued. a1648 LD. HERBERT *Hen. VIII* (1683) 435 Offenders... being not able... to fly from one lordschip Marcher to another.

lordship ('lɔ:dʃɪp), *v.* [f. *LORDSHIP sb.*]

† 1. *intr.* To exercise lordship; to be a lord or ruler. *Const. of, to, up.* *Obs.*

a1325 *Prose Psalter* ix. 27 [x. 5] þe ryȝtful shal lord-shipen of alle hys enymys. *Ibid.* lxviii. 15 [xliv. 14] þe ryȝtful shal lord-shippe vp hem in ioie. 1382 WYCLIF *Judg.* xiv. 4 Forsothe that tyme Philistin lordschipe to Yrael. c1430 *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* I. xxxiii. (1869) 21 When he hadde seruauntes he was lord and lordschippinge [Fr. *et seigneurissant*]. c1430 LYDG. *Reas. & Sens.* (E.E.T.S.) 2445 He lordshyppeth, and hath cure Of euery maner creature.

2. *trans.* To exercise lordship over; to govern.

a1325 *Prose Psalter* lxxxviii. 10 [lxxxix. 9] þou lordshippes þe pouste of þe seo. *Ibid.* cv. 38 [cvi. 41] Hij pat hated hem lord-shipped hem.

3. To address as 'Your lordship'.

1740 tr. *De Mouhy's Fort. Country-Maid* (1741) II. 80 She Lordschip'd every one who did her the Honour to address themselves to her. 1880 W. J. FITZ-PATRICK *Life Dr. Doyle* I. 91 Some of the priests... lordshipped him.

Hence † **lordshipping**, the action of the vb., dominion, ownership. Also † **lordshipper**, one who exercises lordship; a ruler.

c1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 385 þis is þe mooste cyuylyte or seculer lordschippinge þat eny kyng or lorde hay on his tenauntes. — *Micah* v. 2 Of thee [Bethlem] shal gon out to me, whiche is lordshipper in Yrael. — 2 *Pet.* ii. 10 Hem that walken aftir flesch... and despisjen lordscheping.

lordsmear ('lɔ:dzmɛ(r)). *Mining*. [f. *lord's*, gen. of *LORD sb.* + *MEAR*.] The mear of land in mining ground belonging to the lord of the mine.

1747 HOOSON *Miner's Dict.* s.v. *Barmaster*, [The] Barmaster... looks after... Lordsmears, Pringaps [etc.].

† **lordswike**. *Obs.* [OE. *hláfordswica*, f. *hláford* *LORD sb.* + *swica* deceiver.] A deceiver of his lord; a traitor.

c1000 *Kalendar in Sax. Leechd.* III. 228 Ne þearf he him na ondrædan helle witan butan he beo hlaforðswice. c1205 LAY. 22138 Swa fule biwite þæt he weore laerd-swike. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 6399 Alle traitours & loured suiken god late hom so spede. 1306 *Song on Simon Fraser in Pol. Songs* (Camd.) 220 For that he wes lordswyke, furst he wes to-drawe Upon a retheres hude. c1325 *Chron. Eng.* 1033 in *Ritson Metr. Rom.* II. 313 For he wes loverdsuyke, Heo laden him to Warewyke... Ther his heved wes of smyte.

lordwood ('lɔ:dwud). [a rendering of *Xylon Effendi*, the name current in Cyprus.] = *Liquidambar orientalis* (see *LIQUIDAMBAR* 2).

1866 in *Treas. Bot.*

lordy, *int.* orig. *U.S.* = *LORD sb.* 6 c. Also **lordy me** (= lord help me).

1853 *Southern Lit. Messenger* Oct. 602/2 On the sofa... you sank down and bounded up and said Lordy! 1857 *Knickerbocker* L. 236 O Lordy me Sir! I'm so dreadful afraid you're both on you Dorrites! 1897 R. M. STUART *In Simpkinsville* 155 Lordy, but it all takes my breath away. 1926 S. ANDERSON *Let.* 25 Apr. in R. L. White S. *Anderson/G. Stein* (1972) 52 It was a beautiful story, beautifully done. Lordy but that man can write. 1928 *Sat. Even. Post* 12 May 20/3 But seven hundred dollars and his pocket piece back again! Phew! Lordy! 1959 N. MAILER *Advs. for Myself* (1961) 198 Well, Lordy-me... I could introduce you to a good many of us. 1968 *Melody Maker* 30 Nov. 25/7, I have... seen many blues groups and have yet to hear one shouting 'Lordy, Lordy, yes'. 1973 *Bulletin* (Sydney) 25 Aug. 44/2 Oh lordy, that buffet car. 1973 E. TAYLOR *Serpent under It* (1974) xiv. 209 Lordy, ma—if you pamper me like this you'll unfit me for ordinary existence. 1974 N. FREELING *Dressing of Diamond* 88 A kidnapping... And lordy, it's the child of a magistrate.

lore (lɔ:(r)), *sb.*¹ Forms: a. 1 *lár*, *laar*, 2 *lar*, 2-3 *lare*. Also *north*. and *Sc.* 4-5 *lar*, 5 *layre*, 6 *layr*, 4-5, 9 *lare*, 5-*lair*. See also *LEAR*. β. 4-6 *loore*, 5 *loor*, 7 *loare*, 3-*lore*. [OE. *lár* str. fem. = OS. *lêra* (MDu. *le(e)re*, Du. *leer*), OHG. *lêra* (MHG. *lêre*, G. *lehre*):—O'Veut. **laizá*, f. root *lais-*: cf. *LEARN v.*]

1. The act of teaching; the condition of being taught; instruction, tuition, education. In particularized use: A piece of teaching or instruction; a lesson. Now *arch.* and *dial.* Phr. † *to set to lore*: to place under instruction, send to school. *at, to the lair* (*Sc.*): at or to school.

971 *Blickl. Hom.* 47 Ne sceolan þa lareawas agimeleasian þa lare. a1225 *Leg. Kath.* 116 Hire feder hefde iset hire earliche to lare. a1300 *Cursor M.* 12416 Yeitt þe folk soght eft as ar. To settu iess to werld lar. c1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xl. (*Ninian*) 25 Wele entendand til his lare he wes al tyme. c1380 WYCLIF *Serm.* Sel. Wks. I. 392 What kyn pingis ben writun ben writun to oure lare. 1387 *TREVISA Higden* (Rolls) VI. 83 Oswy bytook his douȝter to þe lare of Hilda. a1413 HOCLEVE *Compl. Soule* 294 Wks. (1897) III. p. lx, Placebo mvst go before, As doth the Crosse in the litel childes lare. c1440 *York Myst.* xi. 181 A! lorde of lyffe, lere me my layre. c1470 HENRYSON *Mor. Fab.* iv. (*Fox's Confess.*) v, Weill worth my father, that send me to the lair. 1502 ARNOLDE *Chron.* (1811) 207 Who wil not for shame a short tyme suffer lare and lerne. 1526 SKELTON *Magnyf.* 1980 Take this caytife to thy lare. 1667 MILTON *P.L.* II. 815 She finish'd, and the subtle Fiend his lare Soon leard. 1771 *Antiq. Sarisb.* 6 Therein you may find many an excellent Lore That unto your Wives you may teach. 1798 COLERIDGE *Nightingale* 41 We have learnt A different lore. 1855 ROBINSON *Whitby Gloss.*, *Lare* or *Lear*, learning, instruction. 1866 NEALE *Sequences & Hymns* 59 In the Cross we found our pulpit, In the Seven great Words, our lore.

2. That which is taught; (a person's) doctrine or teaching. Applied chiefly to religious doctrine, but used also with reference to moral principles (e.g. *virtue's lore*). Now *poet.* or *arch.*

c950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* John vii. 16 Min laar ne is min ah ðæs seðe sende mec. c1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 13 Gif ge cherrat from me ower heortam and to-breaca mine lare. c1275 *Moral Ode* 129 (Jesus Coll. MS.) Bilef sunne hwil þu myht, and do bi godes lare. c1386 CHAUCER *Prolog.* 527 But cristes loore, and hise Apostles twelue, He taughte, and first he folwed it hym selue. c1420 LYDG. *Assembly of Gods* 2074 Walke we the way of Vertu hys loore. 1483 CAXTON *G. de la Tour* Prolog. A ij, They shal remembre somme good ensample or some good

lore. 1551 CROWLEY *Pleas. & Pain* 591 Directyng their wayes by Gooddis holy lore. 1567 *Gude & Godlie Ball.* (S.T.S.) 13 From unbeluee, and Lollardis lair. 1571 T. FORTESCUE *Forests* 98 He began first to honour the Christians, permitting them to live after their loore and order. 1590 SPENSER *F.Q.* i. i. 5 So pure and innocent. She was in life and every vertuous lore. 1622 MASSINGER *Virg. Mart.* ii. ii, So deepe a blow To the Religion here and Pagan lore As this. 1671 MILTON *P.R.* i. 483 Most men admire Vertue, who follow not her lore. 1805 SCOTT *Last Minstr.* i. viii, Can piety the discord heal. Can Christian lore, can patriot zeal, Can love of blessed charity? 1838 TRENCH *Honor Neale* 39 in *Sabbation*, etc. 23 Where the pure doctrine and the lore of Christ Was truly taught.

† b. pl. Doctrines, precepts, ordinances. *Obs.* 971 *Blickl. Hom.* 35 We sceolan . . . healdan . . . pa lara para fewer godspellera. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 21346 þir four [ewangelistes] for us ai prai to driht þat we mai folu þair lares right. c 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 303 Takyng hede to spiritis of error & to loris of fendis. 1551 ROBINSON tr. *More's Utop.* ii. (1895) 211 We haue taken vpon vs to shewe and declare theyr lores and ordenances. 1580 H. GIFFORD *Gilloflowers* (1875) 146 His lores (quoth will) are very sowre, His precepts are but colde.

† c. A form of doctrine, a creed, religion. *Obs.* a 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 1011 Leaf þi lease wit. . . liht to ure lare. c 1330 *Owayn Miles* (1837) 22 Of man and wimen that they lay That crid allas and waylath For her wicked lore. 14 . . . *Sir Beues* 1187 (MS. C.), Y haue leuyd on false lore. 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 190 If we should forsake this fayth, and fal vnto theyr lore. c 1550 *Exam. W. Thorpe* in *Foxe A. & M.* (1583) l. 533 To mayntayne theyr sect & lore agaynst the ordinance of holy Church.

† d. Rule of behaviour. *Obs.* 13 . . . *E.E. Allit. P. A.* 236 Enclynande lowe in wommon lore. c 1485 *Digby Myst.* (1882) ii. 110 By my growth than be ye changyd to a new lore. A seruand ye are and that a good.

3. Advice, counsel; instruction, command, order.

a 1300 *K. Horn* 472, I schal . . . do, lemman, þi lore [v.r. do after þi lore]. c 1320 *Sir Tristr.* 258 And bad al schuld be boum And to his lores lipe. c 1400 *Rom. Rose* 5153 For alle yede out an oon ere That in that other she dide lere; Fully on me she lost hir lore. 14 . . . *Sir Beues* 1386 (MS. M.), I wyll flor-sake hym nevre the more For none opure kynges lore. c 1530 H. RHODES *Bk. Nurture* 140 in *Babees Bk.*, Pare not thy nayles, fyle not the cloth; see thou obserue this lore. 1556 ABP. PARKER *Ps. Giv.* We will renounce that they pronounce, their loores as stately lordes. 1667 MILTON *P.L.* ix. 1128 Understanding rul'd not, and the Will Heard not her lore.

† 4. Used vaguely, esp. in alliterative poetry, for: Something that is spoken; information; story; language. *Obs.*

c 1350 *Will. Palerne* 2070 Mi ladi for ani lore lengeþ in þis cite 3ut. a 1400-50 *Alexander* 523 þi 3ow likis of þis lare to lesten any forthire. *Ibid.* 5052 Sum in latens lare sum langage of grece. c 1420 *Chron. Vilod.* st. 1013, Y nyl not þerof speke now to 3ow no lore.

5. That which is learned; learning, scholarship, erudition. Now only *arch.* and *Sc.* (in the form *lair*, LEAR). Also, in recent use, applied (with a colouring derived from contexts like quot. 1766) to the body of traditional facts, anecdotes, or beliefs relating to some particular subject; chiefly with attributive sb., as *animal*, *bird*, *fairy*, *plant* *lore*.

In the *Genil. Mag.* for June, 1830, p. 503, a correspondent suggested that Eng. compounds of *lore* should be substituted for the names of sciences in -ology: e.g. *birdlore* for ornithology, *earthlore* for geology, *starlore* for astronomy, etc. The suggestion was never adopted, though some few words out of the long list of those proposed are occasionally used, not as names of sciences, but in the sense above explained. In German, several compounds of the equivalent *lehre* are in regular use as names of sciences or departments of study: e.g. *sprachlehre* (= speech-lore) grammar. Cf. FOLKLORE.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 134 Of dumbe bestes & of dumbe fueles leorneþ wisdom & lore. a 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 939 þes is al þe lare þat ich nu leorni [L. *hic est philosophia mea*]. c 1350 *Will. Palerne* 2917 þat comli quen had a prest a konyng man of lore. 1398 TREVISIA *Barth. De P.R.* xviii. xlii. (1495) 805 Elephautes kepeth loore and dycipline of the sterres and in wexyng of the mone go to ryuers. c 1400 *Cursor M.* 29400 (Cott. Galba) A maister of lare may bete a clerk bot nocht ouer sare. c 1460 *Towneley Myst.* ix. 40 My counsellars so wyse of lare. 1513 DOUGLAS *Aeneis* xii. vii. 34 [He] Had lever haue knawin the sciens and the layr, The mycht and fors of strengthy herbyss fyne. 1663 BUTLER *Hud.* i. ii. 23 Learn'd he was in Med'c'nal Lore. 1762 FALCONER *Shipwr.* iii. 150 Unskill'd in Grecian or in Roman lore. 1766 GOLDSM. *Hermit* xiii, Skill'd in legendary lore. 1780-1808 J. MAYNE *Siller Gun* iii. xxvi. (1836) 72 Nor is it only classic lair, Mere Greek and Latin, and nae mair. 1812 MOORE *Intercepted Lett.* viii. 35 Thou know'st the time, thou man of lore! It takes to chalk a ball-room floor. 1827 KEBLE *Chr. Y., 2nd Sund. Advent* iv. 8 For all the light of sacred lore. 1857 HUGHES *Tom Brown* ii. iii. (1871) 256 Arthur was initiated into the lore of bird's eggs. 1901 *Expositor* Nov. 375 The Rabbis were the sole depositaries of sacred lore.

† b. A body of knowledge, a science. *Obs.* c 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* i. 438/235 Arsmetrike is alore þat of figurs al is. 1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* lxx. 4 Off euerie study, lair, or discipline. 1551 RECORDE *Pathw. Knowl.* Pref., The Shippes on the sea with Saile and with Ore, were firste founde, and styll made, by Geometries lore.

6. *Comb.*: †lore-child, a scholar, apprentice; †lore-father, a master in learning; †lore-master = *lore-father*. Also LORESPELL.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 27237 *Lare child wit-vten buxumnes. c 1200 ORMIN 16625 þatt tu. . . Goddess halfe artt sennid *Larfaderr her to manne. a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* xlix. 7 Apostils and haly larefadirs. 1790 GROSE *Prov. Gloss.* (ed. 2) Suppl., *Larefather*, a schoolmaster or instructor. North. c 1425 *Cursor M.* 19679 (Trin.) His *lore maistir I shal be.

†lore, sb.² *Obs.* Also 3 loar. [OE. *lor*, ? neut. f. *lor-, lur-, wk. grade of Teut. root *leus-: see LEESA v.¹ Cf. LOSS sb.] Loss, destruction.

971 *Blickl. Hom.* 69 To hwon sceolde þeos smyrenes þus beon to lore gedon? c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 177 And him to pine, and loar her, God made wirme and wilde der. c 1330 *Spec. Gy Warw.* 187 Hij sholen haue euer among Lore of catel and seknesse. c 1430 *Syr Gener.* (Roxb.) 5457 That otre were grete shame and lore, I shal tel you wel wher-fore. 14 . . . *Stacyons of Rome* 642 in *Pol. Rel. & L. Poems* (1866) 137 The thyrdre parte of alle þy lore.

lore (lɔə(r)), sb.³ [ad. L. *lōrum* strap, thong; in sense 2 cf. F. *lore*.]

† 1. A strap, thong, rein. *Obs. rare.* 1621 G. SANDYS *Ovid's Met.* xiii. Notes (1632) 445 [tr. *Iliad* xviii. 479-80] First forgd a strong and ample shield. . . round about he threw Three radiant rings (a siluer lore behind). 1636 R. GRIFFIN in *Ann. Dubrensia* (1877) 52 Stately coursers . . . champe their scorned Lores, Trample the groaning earth.

2. *Nat. Hist.* A strap-like appendage or surface in certain animals: a. in insects a horny appendage in the mouth of certain Hymenoptera, upon which the *mentum* or chin is carried (also in quasi-L. form *lor*); b. in birds, a space between the eye and the side of the superior mandible, sometimes naked; c. in snakes, a region between the eye and the nostril, sometimes covered by certain plates called *lorals*.

1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* III. 367 Lora (the *Lora*), a corneous angular machine observable in the mouth of some insects, upon the intermediate angle of which the *Mentum* sits. 1828 FLEMING *Hist. Brit. Anim.* 132 Horned Grebe. . . Lores crimson. 1837-43 YARRELL *Brit. Birds* i. 97 The black hairs on the lore, or space between the base of the beak and the eye. 1890 COUES *Field & Gen. Ornithol.* ii. 145 The next commonest [form of head-nakedness] is definite bareness of the lores, as in all herons and grebes.

lore, variant of LAURE *Obs.*, LOOR *dial.* a 1400-50 *Alexander* 4972 Like oliues out of lebany, & lores so grene.

lore, str. pa. t. and pple. of LEESA v.¹

loreal ('lɔərəl), a. and sb. *Zool.* [? irreg. f. LORE sb.³ + -AL¹.] = LORAL.

1849 J. E. GRAY *Catal. Specim. Snakes Brit. Mus.* 35 The frontal shields two pairs, small; loreal shield none. 1858 GÜNTHER *Catal. Colubrine Snakes Brit. Mus.* 19 *Homalosoma*. one loreal, one anterior, two posterior ooculars. 1878 MACALISTER *Morphol. Vertebr. Anim.* 137 *Dryadinae*. loreal often absent.

lored ('lɔərd), a. *rare.* [f. LORE sb.¹ + -ED².] Learned; stored with knowledge.

a 1839 GALT *Demon of Destiny* III. (1840) 25 The lored elder, half evasive, then Replied.

lorein(e), variant of LORAIN *Obs.*

†loreil, sb. and a. *Obs.* Also 4-6 -elle, 4-7 -ell, 6-7 lorrel(l). [ME. *lorel*, f. *loren*, pa. pple. of LEESA v., as LOSEL from the variant *losen*.]

A. sb. A worthless person, rogue, blackguard; = LOSEL. In 16th c. often opposed to *lord*.

1362 LANGL. *P. Pl. A.* viii. 123 'Lewede lorell' quod he, 'luite lokestou on the bible'. c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* i. pr. iv. 13 (Camb. MS.), I se þat euery lorel shapith hym to fynde owt newe fraudes. c 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 191 Herefore ben many proude & lecherous lorellis founden & dowid wip temperal & worldly lordischipis. c 1440 *Gesta Rom.* x. 28 (Harl. MS.) If þou be so bold to telle of me, I shall breke pine hed; what lorell art thou? 1509 BARCLAY *Shyp of Foly* (1874) II. 320 To lorellis often the lorde moste lowt. 1522 MORE *De quat. Noviss.* Wks. 84/1 While the lorel playth the lord in a stage playe. a 1525 SKELTON *Agst. Garnesche* iii. 14, I am laureate, I am no lorelle. 1530 PALSGR. 659, I play the lorell or the loyterer. 1559 *Mirr. Mag., Dk.* York xx. 61 b, That cruell Clifford, lord, nay Lorell wilde. 1579 SPENSER *Sheph. Cal.* July 93 Thou speakes lyke a lorde lorrell. 1647 G. W. *Pluto's Progr. Gt. Brit.* 15 Thou talk'st like a Lorrell.

b. Cock Lorel. The name of the owner and captain of the boat containing jovial reprobates of all trades, in a humorous and sarcastic poem *Cocke Lorelles Bote* (printed by Wynkyn de Worde c 1515), partly imitating the *Shyp of Foly*. Afterwards used allusively with the force of 'rogue, reprobate'.

c 1515 *Cocke Lorell's B.* (1843) 4 Here is fyrst, Cocke Lorell the knyght. c 1545 *Doctour Double Ale* 390 in *Hazl. E.P.P.* (1866) III. 319. a 1574 GASCOIGNE *Fable of F. Geronimi* Wks. (1587) 206 A peece of Cocklorells Musicke. . . such as I might be ashamed to publish in this company. 1577 FULKE *Confut. Purg.* 376 Then you shall not neede to rowe in Cockelaurels bote. 1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ.* Osor. 394 This clownish Cocklorrell therefore wandring abroad over hilles and dales. 1621 B. JONSON *Gipsies Metam.* Wks. 1640 II. 70 Cock-Lorrell would needs have the Devill his guest.

B. *adj.* Good-for-nothing; = LOSEL B. 1590 LODGE *Euphuus' Gold. Leg.* (1592) E, 2h Lorrell lad, what makes thee Herry loue? 1614 J. DAVIES (Heref.) *Elogue* 83 An Heydeguies, Pipt by Tom-piper, or a Lorrell-lad.

Hence †loreleship, rascality, lewdness. c 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 156 þei wasten þore mennus liflode in hordom & glotonye & lernen loreleschipe.

Lorelei ('lɔərəlai). Also 9 Loreley. [Name of a rock on the Rhine near Coblenz.] In German

legend, a beautiful woman with long blonde hair who sat on the Lorelei rock and with her fine singing distracted boatmen, so that they drowned when their ships foundered on the rock. Also *transf.* Cf. SIREN sb. 2.

1878 *Chambers's Encycl.* VIII. 745/1 The Loreley of the Rhine is only a river-siren, though a more exquisite enchantress than ever Greek fancy conceived. 1910 'O. HENRY' *Strictly Business* (1917) i. 10 Instead of being motoring bacchanalians and diamond-hungry *loreleis* they are businesslike folk. 1927 N. WAINWRIGHT tr. *Dekobra's Madonna of Sleeping Cars* ix. 125 My little Lorelei had unfasted her hair, which fell in a blonde cascade. 1965 'A. GILBERT' *Passenger to Nowhere* iii. 42 Probably thought you were the original Lorelei. 1971 R. SALE *Man who raised Hell* III. vii. 249 She . . . evolved into the most devastating Lorelei of Mayfair, with an utterly intriguing contempt for the men she could so easily fetter.

loreless ('lɔəlis), a. *rare.* [f. LORE sb.¹ + -LESS.] Without learning or knowledge.

a 1300 *Five Evil Things* in *E.E.P.* (1862) 161 Bissop lorles, Kyng redeles. a 1327 in *Pol. Songs* (Camden) 254 For niht is liht, the lond is loreles. 1836 *Tait's Mag.* III. 447 The poetry of his loreless soul.

†lorelly, *adv.* *Obs.* [f. LOREL + -LY².] Like a 'lorel'.

c 1450 *Bk. Curtasye* 135 in *Babees Bk.*, Ne spit not lorely, for no kyn mede, Be-fore no mon of god for drede.

lorem, variant of LORAIN *Obs.*

loren, pa. pple. of LEESA v.¹

†lorendriver. *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [ad. Du. *lorrendraaier* smuggler.] A smuggler.

1649 in *Rec. Convent. Roy. Burghs* (1878) III. 348 Enterloperis, lorendryvers, staplebreakers.

Lorentz (lɔ'rents). *Physics.* The name of H. A. Lorentz (1853-1928), Dutch physicist, used *attrib.* to designate various concepts and phenomena described by him, as Lorentz (-FitzGerald) contraction = *FitzGerald contraction*; so Lorentz-contrast vb. trans.; Lorentz-covariant, -invariant adjs., covariant, or invariant, under a Lorentz transformation; so Lorentz-covariance; Lorentz transformation [named in Fr. by H. Poincaré 1905, in *Compt. Rend. CXL*. 1505], the set of equations which in the special theory of relativity relate the space and time co-ordinates of one frame of reference to those of another moving rectilinearly with respect to the first; Lorentz triplet, a group of three spectral lines produced by the splitting of a single line with the frequency of the middle one by a magnetic field (the Zeeman effect, first interpreted by Lorentz).

¶ See also LORENZ.

1908 *Sci. Abstr. A.* XI. 687 The equations for moving bodies, when subjected to a Lorentz transformation, are converted into the corresponding equations for the transformed quantities. 1916 *Monthly Notices R. Astron. Soc.* LXXVII. 155 The well-known Lorentz-contraction. 1920 [see COVARIANT B]. 1922 A. D. UDDEN tr. *Bohr's Theory of Spectra* ii. iii. 47 It follows immediately from this result according to the principle of correspondence that each fine structure component must be expected to split up into a normal Zeeman effect (Lorentz triplet). 1923 C. D. BROAD *Sci. Thought* iv. 135 The Lorentz-Fitzgerald contraction, if taken as a physical fact, affects all kinds of matter equally. 1955 R. PEIERLS *Laws of Nature* vi. 126 When one first hears of this 'Lorentz contraction' it sounds most artificial and unreasonable. 1955 W. HEISENBERG in W. Pauli *Niels Bohr* 21 Such an interpretation . . . would destroy . . . just the decisive symmetry property of the theory of relativity, namely the Lorentz invariance, and it must therefore be considered inappropriate. 1955 W. PAULI *Ibid.* 35 Lorentz-invariant quantized field theories. 1955 J. LINDHARD *Ibid.* 189 The reason for this is that the field acting on an electron is Lorentz contracted. 1964 E. A. POWER *Intro. Quantum Electrodynamics* iii. 23 The former is the more deep and can be made explicitly Lorentz covariant. 1965 P. CAWS *Philos. of Sci.* xxii. 167 Einstein found the Lorentz transformations at hand when he needed them. 1970 G. K. WOODGATE *Elem. Atomic Struct.* viii. 147 This so-called Lorentz triplet of one π and two σ lines is characteristic of the 'normal' Zeeman effect in electric dipole radiation. 1970 *Nature* 17 Oct. 272/3 Measuring scales . . . are assumed to be Lorentz-contracted by a factor $(1 - \omega^2 r^2/c^2)^{1/2}$.

Lorentz (lɔ'rents). *Physics.* Also (erron.) Lorentz. The name of L. V. Lorentz (1829-91), Danish physicist, used *attrib.* and in the possessive to designate the ratio $k/\sigma T$ (k = thermal conductivity, σ = electrical conductivity, T = temperature), which has approximately the same value for many metallic elements over a wide range of temperatures.

1922 GLAZEBROOK *Dict. Appl. Physics* I. 459/2 They found that for seven pure metals . . . the value of Lorentz's constant $K/\sigma T$ was nearly the same over the range 18° to 100°C. 1966 C. R. TOTTLE *Sci. Engin. Materials* v. 122 The electron influence on the thermal conductivity of metals is normally far greater than the lattice contribution. When this is the case, the Lorentz constant holds reasonably well. 1966 PHILLIPS & WILLIAMS *Inorg. Chem.* II. xix. 23 On the free-electron theory [of metals] it is predicted that there should be a direct relation between the thermal, k , and electrical, σ , conductivities. . . The Lorentz number, $k/\sigma T$, has the theoretical value of 2.45×10^{-8} watt ohm deg⁻².

lorer, obs. form of LAUREL.

lorer, riming alteration of LOREL.

c 1400 *Laud Troy Bk.* 6891 With tene smot he that lorer, That he brast helme and his viser.

† **loresman**. *Obs.* [f. *lores*, genitive of LORE sb.¹ + MAN sb.] A teacher, instructor.

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl. B.* XII. 183 The lewed . . . as his loresman leres hym bileueth and troweth. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* II. 161 The loresman of the Scheperdes. c 1394 *P. Pl. Crede* 290 Loke hou3 pis loresmen lordes betrayen.

† **lorespell**. *Obs.* Forms: 1 lárspell, 2-3 larspel, 3 larspell, (3 lorspel(l), lærspele, larspæl), 4 lorespelle. [f. LORE sb.¹ + SPELL sb.] A sermon, instructive discourse.

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Saints' Lives* (1881) I. 58 Se bisceop . . . pam folce sæde . . . lar-spell. c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 63 Bred on grikkise is Larspel to us fuliwi3. c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 143 þa iherde hi seggen þat ure drihte on his lar-spelle sede þat alle men sholden deað polien. c 1205 LAY. 12654 þa bi-gon he lar-spæl & of gode spæc swide wel. 13. *Minor Poems fr. Vernon MS.* xxxvii. 124 þreo þinges þer bep . . . Seide me þe prest in his lore-spelle For whom I ou3te loue Ihesu.

lorestinus, obs. form of LAURUSTINUS.

1664 S. BLAKE *Compl. Gard. Pract.* 81.

|| **lorette** (lɔ'ret). *slang.* [Fr.] A courtesan of a class which at one time had its headquarters in the vicinity of the Church of Notre Dame de Lorette in Paris. Hence **lorettism** (lɔ'retɪz(ə)m), the condition of life of the lorettes of Paris.

1862 *Sat. Rev.* 1 Feb. 122/2 No doubt Mr. Coleridge was quite right in saying that Loretism culminated in Miss Rogers, alias Willoughby. 1865 *Pall Mall G.* 9 Sept. 9/2 The brilliant ball given by the aristocracy of the Parisian lorettes — for even lorettism has its aristocracy.

Loretine (lɔ'retɪn, -i:n). [f. *Loretto*, name of a town in Italy + -INE.] A nun of any order of Our Lady of Loretto.

In recent Dicts.

† **lorey**. *Obs.* Also lory(e, lorry, lorre. [Of unknown origin; prob. AF. Cf. *lete lory* s.v. LETE.] A dish in ancient cookery.

14. *Burlesque Poem in Relig. Ant.* I. 81 Ther was pestells in porres, and laduls in lorres. 14. *Nom.* in Wr.-Wülcker 740/36 *Hoc lattum, lorry.* c 1430 *Two Cookery-bks.* 25 Lorey de Boolas. Take Bolas, and sepe hem a lytil [etc.].

loreyn, variant of LORAIN *Obs.*

|| **lorgnette** (lɔ:'njet, lɔ'pjɛt). [Fr., f. *lorgner* to squint: see -ETTE.] a. A pair of eye-glasses held in the hand, usually by a long metal, ivory, or tortoise-shell handle. b. An opera-glass.

[1776 *Monthly Rev.* LIII. 536 Concerning Achromatic spying Glasses. . . We have thus translated the word *Lorgnettes*.] 1803 *Lett. Miss Riversdale* III. 320 Mr. Drummore moved on . . . with his lorgnette to his eye, scrutinising every dish. 1820 HOGG in *Blackw. Mag.* VI. 392 When eyes meet eyes, what need of Lorgnette? 1859 G. A. SALA *Twice round Clock* 253 Surveyed, through powerful-lensed lorgnettes. 1882 SERJT. BALLANTINE *Exper.* vii. 72 The court was crowded with ladies . . . furnished with lorgnettes. 1952 H. INNES *Campbell's Kingdom* 75 To my astonishment she quizzed me through a gold lorgnette as I entered the room. 1970 V. CANNING *Great Affair* vi. 104 My aunt . . . favoured Edwardian dress . . . feathered hats, lorgnettes, [etc.].

attrib. 1873 BROWNING *Red Cott. Nt.-cap* 982 Lace gets more homage than from lorgnette-stare.

Hence **lor'gnetted** a., furnished with lorgnettes.

1860 *All Year Round* No. 52. 34 Down the staircase came the . . . crinolined, lorgnetted, opera-cloaked . . . throng.

|| **lorgnon** (lɔ'rnɔ̃). [Fr.] a. A single or double eye-glass; a lorgnette. b. An opera-glass.

1846 MRS. BROWNING *Lett.* (1899) I. 422 On the glass of his own opera-lorgnon. 1848 THACKERAY *Van. Fair* xxix, The General . . . took up his Opera-glass—the double-barrelled lorgnon was not invented in those days. 1898 *Century Mag.* Jan. 333/2 Several times the lorgnons of the house had veered around.

lori, variant of LORIS.

loric ('lɔ'rik). *rare.* [ad. L. *lōrica* (see next).] A corselet or cuirass.

1855 BROWNING *Protus* 4 Each with . . . loose-thonged vest, Loric and low-browed Gorgon on the breast.

|| **lorica** (lɔ'raɪkə). [L. *lōrica*, f. *lōrum* strap.]

1. *Rom. Antiq.* A cuirass or corselet of leather. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Lorica*, a Coat of Mail, a piece of Armour worn in old Times. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) X. 295 The Roman lorica was made like a shirt. 1840 FOSBROOKE *Encycl. Antiq.* 858 At the time of Trajan, the lorica was shortened, being cut straight round above the hips.

† 2. The coping or protecting head of a wall. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Lorica*, . . . the Coping or Head of a Wall, made to cast off the Rain.

3. *Old Chem.* A kind of lute or paste with which vessels were coated before being subjected to heat.

1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.*, *Lorica*, a name given . . . to a peculiar lute made for the coating over vessels, which are to bear a very vehement fire. 1855 in OGILVIE, *Suppl.*

4. *Zool.* The protective case or sheath of some infusorians and rotifers; also applied to the carapace of crustaceans.

1856-8 W. CLARK *Van der Hoeven's Zool.* I. 46 Animalcules enclosed in a membranous lorica or calcareous test. 1870 NICHOLSON *Man. Zool.* I. 301 *Lorica*, the protective case with which certain *Infusoria* are provided. 1896 HARTOG *Rotifers* (Camb. Nat. Hist.) 205 The cuticle . . . in the *Loricata* firm and of definite shape, constituting a lorica.

5. *Bot.* The integument or hard external casing of vegetable seeds.

1839 LINDLEY *Introd. Bot.* (ed. 3) 244 The *testa*, called also *lorica* by Mirbel.

loricarian (lɔ'ri:kəriən), a. and sb. [f. mod.L. *Lōricāria* name of the typical genus (f. LORICA) + -AN.] Belonging to the *Loricariidae*, a family of freshwater fishes of tropical America, which have the head and body cuirassed or loricated; sb. a fish of this family. Also **lori'carioid** a. and sb.

In mod. Dicts.

loricate ('lɔ'riket), a. and sb. *Zool.* [ad. L. *lōricāt-us*, f. LORICA: see -ATE².]

A. *adj.* Covered with 'armour' or adjoining plates or scales; having a lorica.

1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* IV. 347 Loricated (*Loricatum*). When the disk of the thigh appears covered with a double series of oblique scales like a coat of mail. 1843 OWEN *Lect. Invertebr. Anim.* I. 34 The loricated genera are *Noteus*, *Anuræa* [etc.]. 1870 ROLLESTON *Anim. Life* 33 In the loricated [reptiles] a neurocentral suture is permanent.

B. *sb. pl.* [repr. mod.L. *Loricati* or *Loricata*.]

a. A small group of edentate mammals, including the pangolin and the armadillo. b. A group of reptiles comprising the alligators, crocodiles, and gavials. c. A group of infusorians protected by a test or shell.

1855 OGILVIE, *Suppl.*, *Loricata*, *Loricates*, an order of reptiles. . . 2. A group of polygastric animalcules. 1877 DAWSON *Orig. World* xv. 338 Far in advance of any modern reptiles even of the order of Loricates.

loricate ('lɔ'riket), v. [f. L. *lōricāt-*, ppl. stem of *lōricāre*, f. LORICA.] *trans.* To enclose in or cover with a protective coating.

1623 COCKERAM, *Loricare*, to arme one with a coat of defence. 1691 RAY *Creation* II. (1692) 39 Therefore hath Nature loricated or plaistred over the sides of the fore-mentioned Hole with Ear-wax. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* s.v. *Lorication*, When vessels are exposed to a fire too strong for their structure . . . they crack and burst; for the preventing of which the operator has recourse to this method of coating or lorivating his vessels. 1818 in TODD.

loricated ('lɔ'riketɪd), a. [Formed as LORICATE a. + -ED¹.] Protected by a covering of plates or scales, or of other matter; armed with a lorica; *Zool.* = LORICATE a.

1623 COCKERAM II. A Pij b, Armed with a coate of defence. *Loricated*. 1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India* & P. 7 The Bark of an Ash colour, loricated. 1795 SMITH in *Phil. Trans.* LXXXV. 268 The imbricated or loricated appearance of the scales which cover part of the sclerotic coat of the eye. 1834 PLANCHÉ *Brit. Costume* 17 Three loricated bands with three commanders wearing golden torques. 1871 HUXLEY *Anat. Vert. Anim.* i. 44 In the *Mammalia* the development of a dermal exoskeleton is exceptional, and occurs only in the loricated *Edentata*. 1875 BLAKE *Zool.* 52 The dermal bony armour of the Armadillos like that of loricated Saurians. 1884 Q. *Jrnl. Microsc. Sci.* July 336 Each of these groups is sub-divided into a loricated and an il-loricated family.

lorication (lɔ'ri:kɪʃən). [f. LORICATE v.: see -ATION.] a. The action of lorivating (see *quots.*). b. *concr.* A defensive covering or casing.

1706 EVELYN *Sylva* (1776) 314 Cones . . . with pretty broad thick scales . . . and the entire lorication smoother couched than those of the Fir-kind. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Lorication*, a fencing with a Coat of Mail, a harnessing; in Masonry, the filling of Walls with Morter; in Chymistry, the covering of a Vessel call'd a Retort with Loam or Clay, before it is set over a naked fire. 1741 tr. *Cramer's Art Assaying Met.* 74 When the Vessels are exposed naked to the greatest Fire; it easily happens, that they burst . . . For the preventing of which, you must have Recourse to Lorication or Coating.

loricoid ('lɔ'rikɔɪd), a. [f. LORICA + -OID.] Pertaining to or resembling a lorica; loricated. Also applied to the fossil-footprints supposed to have been made by loricated animals.

In recent Dicts.

lorie, var. LORY.

lorification, *erron.* form of LORICATION.

1730-6 BAILEY (folio), *Lorification*, the covering a vessel, call'd a retort, with . . . clay, before it is set over a naked fire.

lorikeet (lɔ'ri:kɪt). Also 8 loriquet, loorequet, lorrykeet. [f. LORY + -keet in PARRAKEET.] A name for small brightly-coloured parrots of the Malay Archipelago, comprehending the genera *Charmosyna*, *Loriculus*, and *Coriphilus*.

1772-84 COOK *Voy.* (1790) I. 217 Loriquets, cockatoos, parrots. 1779 FORREST *Voy. N. Guinea* 66 He presented me with a Loorequet of beautiful plumage, mostly green and yellow. 1869 A. R. WALLACE *Malay Archip.* II. 42 The little lorikeet (*Charmosyna placentis*).

lorimer, **loriner** ('lɔ'rimə(r), 'lɔ'rinə(r)). Now *Hist.* Forms: a. 5 loryner, lorriner, 6- loriner; β. lorymer, 5-6 lorymar, -er, 6 loremar, lorymère, lormener, (*Sc.*) loremaier, lowriemeir, 3- lorimer. [a. OF. *loremier*, *lorenier* (F. *lormier*), f. *lorain* (see LORAIN). For the substitution of m for n cf. LATIMER.] A maker of bits and metal mountings for horses' bridles; also, a spurrier, and (generally) a maker of small iron ware and a worker in wrought-iron.

(The name persists only in the title of one of the London livery companies.)

[c 1225 GARLANDE in Wright *Voc.* 123 Lorimarii dicuntur a loris (seu loralibus) quæ faciunt.] a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 184 He is þi uile [MS. T. þat lorimers habben], & uileð awei al þi rust. 1415 in *York Myst.* *Introd.* 22 Sporiers . . . Lorymers. 14. *Nom.* in Wr.-Wülcker 686/21 *Hic lorinarius*, a loryner.

1453 *Mem. Ripon* (Surtees) III. 161 Et de 6d. sol. lorymyer pro . . . emendale de les barres fenestrarum. 1469 *Mann. & Househ. Exp.* (Roxb.) 538 Item, my master paid to lorymer of London fore vj. brydille bittes . . . vij. s. ij. d. a 1500 *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 593/33 *Lorimarius*, a sporyare, or a lormener. 1503 *Privy Purse Exp. Eliz. of York* (1830) 97 Item to Symond Warde . . . lorymyere for v dd bittes at xiiijs. the dd, lxxs. 1536 *Leland Itin.* IV. II. 186 b, Many Loriners that make Bittes. 1603 *Stow Surv. Lond.* 542 Lorimars, the warden and two persons. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Lorimers*, is one of the Companies of London, that makes bits for horse bridles, spurs, and such like small iron work. 1833 J. HOLLAND *Manuf. Metal* II. 313 The manufacture of all the metallic parts of horse furniture was carried on . . . by artisans, incorporated under the denomination of loriners and spurriers. 1884 *Rep. Comm. Livery Comp. Lond.* III. 567 The Loriners of London appear first to have recorded their ordinances as a mystery in 1245. 1898 BESANT *Orange Girl* I. i, Alderman Paul Halliday, Citizen and Loriner.

lorimer: see LORYMER, obs. f. LARMIER.

lorin, pa. pple. of LEESE v.¹

loriner, variant of LORIMER.

† **loring**, *vbl. sb.*¹ *Obs.* [f. LORE sb.¹ + -ING¹.] Teaching, instruction.

1596 SPENSER *F.Q.* v. vii. 42 They . . . Her wisdom did admire, and hearkned to her loring.

loriot ('lɔ'riət). Also 7 loriotte, lariot, lorion. [a. F. *loriot* (also *lorion* Cotgr.), a corruption (due to misapprehension of the prefixed article) of OF. *oriot*, altered form of *oriolo* ORIOLE.] The Golden Oriole, *Oriolus galbula*.

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 287 The Witwall or Lariot . . . is all ouer yellow. *Ibid.* II. 628 A pale coloured bird called the Lariot. 1658 PHILLIPS, *Loriot*, A Bird called a Witwall, Woodpecker, or Greenfinch. 1676 COLES, *Lorion*, -ot, a Witwal, Yellow-peck, or Hickway. 1724 BAILEY, *Loriot*, a Bird, that being look'd upon, by one that has the Yellow Jaundice, cures the Person, and dies it self. 18. R. H. STODDARD *Chinese Songs* Poems (1880) 231 The swallow and the loriot Are not so swift of wing.

loripede ('lɔ'ri:pɪd). *Conch.* Also -ped. [ad. L. *lōriped-*, *lōripēs*, lit. 'strap-footed', f. *lōrum* strap + *pēs* foot.

The L. word meant *fig.* a person of little endurance or resolve; so used (in pl. *loripedes*) by Jer. Taylor *Gold. Grove* Serm. Winter xiii. 165.]

A bivalve mollusc of the group *Conchifera*, now included in the genus *Lucina*; esp. *L. lactea*.

1837 Partington's *Brit. Cycl.*, *Nat. Hist.* III. 62 *Loripede*, a genus of molluscs. 1864 CRAIG *Suppl.*, *Loriped*, a molluscan animal, having the foot prolonged into a kind of cylindrical cord.

loriquet, obs. form of LORIKEET.

loris ('lɔ'ris). Also *erron.* lori, lory. [a. F. *loris* (Buffon); said to be a. Du. †*loeris* booby, clown. Used as a mod.L. generic name (E. Geoffroy Saint-Hilaire 1796, in *Mag. Encycl.* I. 48).] a. A small arboreal primate of the genus so called, distinguished by grey or black fur, large eyes, and thin limbs, and found in Sri Lanka (Ceylon) and southern India; also called *slender loris*. b. A larger primate of similar form but heavier build, belonging to the genus *Nycticebus* and found in south-east Asia; also called *slow loris*.

1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* II. 373 A little four-handed animal of the Island of Ceylon, which Mr. Buffon calls the lori. 1781 PENNANT *Hist. Quadrupeds* I. 213 Loris . . . Monkey with a produced dog-like visage. 1802 BINGLEY *Anim. Biog.* (1813) I. 101 This Loris is about the size of a small Cat. 1827 E. GRIFFITH tr. *Cuvier's Animal Kingdom* I. 229 The Loris, commonly, Lazy Monkeys. 1835 KIRBY *Hab. & Inst. Anim.* II. xxiv. 477 The lory, or sloth ape, so called from the excessive slowness of its movements. 1859 TENNENT *Ceylon* I. 133 The little loris, which . . . has acquired the name of the 'Ceylon Sloth'. 1861, 1883 [see KUKANG]. 1891 FLOWER & LYDEKKER *Mammals* 692 The Gray Loris (*Nycticebus cinereus*). 1909 E. PROTHEROE *Handy Nat. Hist. Mammals* iii. 73 The Slender Loris is a small animal only eight or nine inches long. 1967 J. R. & P. H. NAPIER *Handbk. Living Primates* II. 206 The Slender Loris is not a particularly successful animal in captivity owing to delicacy and irascible temper. 1972 T. A. VAUGHAN *Mammalogy* vii. 119 Lorises occur in Africa south of the Sahara, in India, Ceylon, and South-east Asia.

lorisid ('lɔːrɪsɪd), *sb.* and *a.* [f. mod.L. family name *Lorisidæ*, f. generic name *Loris* (see above).]

A. sb. A member of the family Lorisidæ, which includes lorises, pottos, and, in certain classifications, galagos. *B. adj.* Of or pertaining to this family.

1969 *Nature* 22 Nov. 821/1 Lorisid primates. *Ibid.*, The only lorises which live in open country today are some of the galagines of Africa. 1970 *Ibid.* 25 July 356/1 The talonids of tarsiids, plesiadapids and lorises. 1972 *Ibid.* 24 Mar. 180/2 Unlike the condition of the symphysis in living tarsiers, lorises or lemur... show distinct separation of the superior and inferior transverse tori.

lorisoid ('lɔːrɪsɔɪd), *sb.* and *a.* [f. mod.L. name of suborder *Lorisoidea*, f. generic name *Loris* (see above).] *A. sb.* A member of the suborder Lorisoidea, introduced by C. Tate Regan in 1930 and used in some recent classifications of primates. *B. adj.* Of or pertaining to this suborder.

1930 C. T. REGAN in *Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist.* VI. 385 The continent formed by the union of Africa and South America... was the original home of the Lemuroids and Lorisoids. *Ibid.* 387 In the Eocene there were in existence animals with many Lorisoid characters. 1953 W. C. O. HILL *Primates* I. 101 Their [sc. dwarf-lemurs'] general affinities are certainly more lemuroid than lorisoid. *Ibid.* 105 Lorisoids tend to possess more rounded heads, with shorter faces, than the average lemuroid. 1965 *Punch* 21 Apr. 580/1 Dr. Manley's studies on social behaviour and reproductive patterns in lorisoid primates have been extended to include the Angwantibo. 1970 *Nature* 25 July 355/2 Such diverse groups of primates as the omomyids, most lemuroids, lorisoids or the platyrrhines.

lorke(*e*, obs. form of LURK.

lormery ('lɔːmɛrɪ). *Hist.* Also 5 lormerie, 6 lormary. [a. OF. *lormerie*, f. *lormier* LORIMER.] The small ironware produced by lormiers. Also, a place where such ironwork was made or sold.

[1260 *Liber Custumarum* (Rolls) I. 78 Ces sont les purveances qe les forgeours de la lormerie de Londres out purveu.] 1419 *Liber Albus* (Rolls) I. 231 Lormerie. 1583 *Rates Custom ho.* D.ij, Lormary the c. contayning v. xx, xii. 1725 HEARNE R. *Brunne* Gloss. (1810) II. 613/2 In the Parish of North St. Michael's in Oxford... was an Alley, or Lane, call'd The Lormery, it being the Place where such sort of Iron works were sold for all Oxford. [1899 *Cal. Let. Bk. A. Lond.* 32 The sum of £24 for saddles and lormery.]

lorn (lɔːn), *ppl. a.* [pa. pple. of LEESE v.1]

†1. Lost, perished, ruined; doomed to destruction. *Obs.*

For early instances of predicative use, see LEESE v.1
a1300 *Cursor M.* 22080 Al þat birth þat þar es born be wick, and fals, and felun lorn. a1400-50 *Alexander* 5 Sayntis, þat lete þer lifis be lorne for oure lornis sake. 1513 DOUGLAS *Eneis* XII. vi. 9 O, stanch þour wraith for schame, or all is lorn! 1556 ABP. PARKER Ps. lxxxvii. Arg't., Hierusalem most fortunate, To nurse both lewe and gentile lorne. 1805 SCOTT *Last Minstr.* I. xxiii, If thou readest, thou art lorn! Better hadst thou ne'er been born!

2. Abandoned, left alone; bereft of; lonely, desolate, wretched; = FORLORN 4, 5.

c1475 *Partenay* 3885 Raymound, out fro wit for wo almoste lorn. 1563 SACKVILLE *Mirr. Mag.* Induct. lxxvii, With gastly looks as one in maner lorne. 1579 SPENSER *Sheph. Cal.* Jan. 62, I... am forlorne, (alas! why am I lorne?). 1607 *Schol. Disc. agst. Antichr.* I. i. 57 If any thing excuse Ichosopha or Hezechias for suffering the Idolatrous Temples... it was because they were lorne, forlorne. 1748 COLLINS *Ode Death Thomson* VIII, Lorn Stream, whose sullen tide No sedge-crown'd Sisters now attend. ?1793 COLERIDGE *Lines beautiful Spring* 18 The rustic... Whistling lorn ditties leans upon his crook. 1817 MOORE *Lalla R.* II. (1850) 66 That sky Hath nought beneath it half so lorn as I. 1820 KEATS *Hyperion* I. 118 Space star'd, and lorn of light. a1839 PRAED *Poems* (1864) II. 363 When lorn lovers sit and droop. 1876 T. HARDY *Ethelberta* (1890) 281 She might be despised by my lord's circle, and left lone and lorn.

Hence **lornness**, forlornness.

1866 *Lond. Rev.* 28 Apr. 470/2 The very lornness of his condition won for him their tender consideration.

lorom, lorray, var. LORAIN, LOREY *Obs.*

Lorraine (lɔː'reɪn). The name of a province in NE. France used *attrib.* in *Lorraine cross* = *cross of Lorraine* (CROSS *sb.* 18). Also *cross Lorrain(e)*.

1830 T. ROBSON *Brit. Herald* III. Gloss., *Cross patriarchal or double cross*, (French, *croix double*) composed of one piece in pale, and two transverse horizontal pieces... But French heralds form their cross patriarchal somewhat different, and often call it a *cross Lorrain*. 1894 GOUGH & PARKER *Gloss. Terms Heraldry* 173 It is often blazoned as a *cross Lorraine*. 1920 WEBSTER, *Lorraine cross*. 1970 *Guardian* 13 Nov. 1/1 Lorraine crosses, the symbol of the Gaullist Resistance.

Lorrainer (lɔː'reɪnə(r)). [f. LORRAINE + -ER1.] A native or inhabitant of Lorraine. Also *attrib.* Cf. LOTHARINGIAN *sb.* and *a.*

1743 *Gentl. Mag.* Aug. 447/1 Of the Lorrainers... it is affirmed, that they are with Difficulty restrained from declaring in favour of their Sovereign. 1903 F. W. MAITLAND in *Cambr. Mod. Hist.* II. xvi. 574 The Lorrainers were not France. 1933 KIPLING *Souvenirs of France* II. 58, I love that imperturbable Lorrainer [sc. Poincaré]. 1966 M. R. D. FOOT *SOE in France* VII. 163 He was one of three brothers, barons of Lorrainer origin, landed gentry of the Limousin.

lorre, variant of LAURE *Obs.*, laurel.

c1420 *Anturs of Arth.* III, Vnder a lorre þey lighte.

lorrei, lorrell(e), vars. LAURY, LOREL *Obs.*

lorrer, obs. form of LAUREL.

lorry ('lɔːrɪ, 'lɔːrɪ), *sb.* Also 9 lorrie, lurrie, larry, lurry. [Of obscure etymology; cf. dial. *lurry* to pull, drag.]

1. *a.* A long flat wagon without sides running on four low wheels. Also, a truck or wagon used on railways or tramways.

1838 *Civil Engin. & Arch. Jnl.* I. 115/1 There was a luggage lorry... between the engine and carriages for passengers. *Ibid.* 145/1 A luggage train was perceived... with three luries attached to it. 1851 *Illustr. Catal. Gt. Exhib.* 256 Liverpool town float, lorry and coal cart. 1855 MRS. GASKELL *North & S. vii*, Great loaded luries blocked up the not over-wide thoroughfares. 1863 P. BARRY *Dockyard Econ.* 255 The plates are conveyed from the furnaces to the rolls on long iron trucks or luries. The wheels of the lurie run in grooves. 1879 JESSE FOTHERGILL *Probation* III. 179 Omnibuses, carts, and lories were struggling in a 'lock' in the middle of the street. 1881 *Daily News* 6 Sept. 2/2 The time-honoured 'lorry,' or open cart, indigenous to Liverpool. 1882 OGLIVIE, *Larry*, a coal truck on a railway;... a lorry. 1900 *Engineering Mag.* XIX. 764/1 Greater interest... now seems to center in the lorry, or automobile wagon for heavy duty.

b. A large motor vehicle for carrying goods, etc., by road. Also *attrib.*

1911 *Encycl. Brit.* XVIII. 927/2 (*caption*) Halley's van or lorry chassis. 1915 *Autocar Handbk.* (ed. 6) i. 11 Commercial motor vehicles, such as heavy motor lorries... are not specifically dealt with. 1925 *Morris Owner's Manual* p. xiv (Adv't.), Morris cars vans & lorries. 1930 *Amer. Speech* V. 274 American English has universally chosen motor truck and truck rather than auto-truck or the British lorry. 1955 *Times* 23 May 4/4 He spoke from a lorry on Waun Y Pound, a mountain top between Tredegar and Ebbw Vale. 1972 *Guinness Bk. Records* (ed. 19) 130/2 The world's largest lorry is the M-200 Lectra Haul built by Unit Rig and Equipment Co. of Fort Worth, Texas with a capacity of 200 tons.

2. *Mining.* A running bridge over a pit.
1883 GRESLEY *Gloss. Coal Mining, Lorry* (Yorkshire), a running bridge over a sinking pit top upon which the bowk is placed after it is brought up for emptying. *Ibid.*, *Lurry*,... a movable platform on wheels, the top of which is made on a level with the bank or surface. It is run over the mouth of a pit-shaft for a bowk to be lowered down upon when reaching the pit top.

3. *Comb.*, as *lorry driver, driving, load, -man, -wheel, lorry-borne* *adj.*; *lorry-bus*, a lorry used as a vehicle for public transport; also *lorribus; lorry-hop v.*, to hitch-hike by lorry; *so lorry-hopping vbl. sb.*; *lorry-jump v.* = *lorry-hop vb.*; *so lorry-jumping vbl. sb.*; *lorry park*, an open space or lot reserved for the parking of lorries.

1937 B. H. L. HART *Europe in Arms* xxiv. 323 The inability of these temporarily *lorry-borne infantry to attack effectively after they had dismounted. 1943 *R.A.F. Jnl.* Aug. 7 Our aircraft... have operated against... armoured formations and lorry-borne infantry. 1919 *Daily Mail* 12 June 4/4 In the welter of London's crowded streets we grasped at the relieving *lorribus' (the converted Army lorry doing the duty as an emergency omnibus). 1963 *Economist* 23 Nov. 758/2 Ghana's ubiquitous lorry-buses, or mammywagons. 1926 *C.M.U.A. Jnl.* Apr.-May 29 It sometimes happened that a *lorry driver, arriving at noon, was told to go away and return next morning, as railway trucks were being loaded. 1972 *Times* 30 Nov. 5/6 Lorry drivers will meet dockers' representatives to-morrow. 1937 D. L. SAYERS *Busman's Honeymoon* viii. 166 Odd jobs of *lorry-driving and taxi-work. 1975 J. WAINWRIGHT *Square Dance* 246 Shurrup, lad... Stick to lorry-driving, and learn. 1933 A. G. MACDONELL *England, their England* xvii. 286 He walked a bit from Alton, and then *lorry-hopped, in army fashion, as fas as... Alresford. 1947 *Penguin New Writing* XXI. 98 An ex-convict... who lorry-hops across England in order to escape the police. 1925 FRASER & GIBBONS *Soldier & Sailor Words* 147 *Lorry hopping (or jumping), a familiar term at the front for travelling by begging 'lifts' from passing transport vehicles. 1928 BLUNDELL *Undertones of War* 201 By luck or judgment in lorry-hopping... one reached Boulogne. 1931 *Times Lit. Suppl.* 12 Nov. 899/3 She 'hitch-hiked', the American equivalent for 'lorry-hopping'. 1947 L. HASTINGS *Dragons are Extra* v. 101 He... *lorry-jumped his way back to his own battery. 1963 *Guardian* 6 Apr. 4/5 The moral dangers of young girls 'lorry jumping' or frequenting roadside cafés. 1928 C. T. BRUNNER *Probl. Motor Transport* vi. 101 The expense of railway transport... could be reduced by packing the goods in containers... of a weight which would constitute a *lorry load. 1972 *Times* 30 Nov. 23/4 Mr John Peyton... has actively stimulated opposition to the present EEC proposals for standardizing lorry loads. 1888 *Pall Mall G.* 23 Jan. 10/2 A railway *lorryman. 1968 *Listener* 14 Mar. 335/1 Eight caravans... had been parked as a final gesture of despair in the middle of a Walsall Corporation *lorry park. 1971 *Daily Tel.* 13 Sept. 3/6 Recommendations... to replace traditional transport cafés with a network of guarded lorry parks. 1974 *Ibid.* 9 Mar. 2/5 The removal of guard dogs, closed circuit television and the £1 parking fee at a high security lorry park has led to a record number of lorries using it. 1880 *Daily News* 6 Oct. 6/4 A girl was blown under a *lorry wheel.

lorry ('lɔːrɪ), *v.* [f. the *sb.*] *trans.* To transport or convey by means of a lorry or lorries. Hence **'lorried** *ppl. a.*

1920 *Blackw. Mag.* Jan. 125/1 They were 'lorried' to the Lys front. 1949 W. S. CHURCHILL *Second World War* II. II. xxiii. 416 Tanks... and artillery in front, and with lorried infantry in the centre. 1958 G. DONALDSON *Shetland Life under Earl Patrick* 61 Only since such calls [at individual ports] ceased have all goods for places on the Mainland been landed at Lerwick and then lorried to their destinations.

1975 *Daily Tel.* 9 Sept. 12/6 There will be in 1 British Corps, three lorried infantry battalions.

lorry, lorrykeet, vars. LAURY *Obs.*, LORIKEET.

lors (lɔːz), *int.* A vulgar corruption of LORD used as an exclamation. (Cf. *laws* s.v. LAW *int.*)

1860 GEO. ELIOT *Mill on Floss* II. 170 But, lors! I shouldn't know what to say to 'em. 1880 MRS. PARR *Adam & Eve* xiii. (1881) 65 'Lors' exclaimed Joan.

† **lorthew**. *Obs.* Forms: 2 larþeow, -þeaw, -þeu, -þeau, -þaw, 2-3 larðew, 3 lorðeau, -ðeu, -ðew, -þeaw. [repr. OE. *lárþeow (f. *lár* teaching, LORE *sb.*1 + *þeow* slave), presumed earlier form of *láréow* LAREW.] A teacher, preceptor, instructor.

c1160 *Hatton Gosp.* John i. 38 Rabbi þæt ys zecweden & zē-reah't larðeow [c 1000 lareow]. c1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 117 He [þe biscop] godes budel is and to larþeawe iset þan leawede folke. c1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 7 þe lauerd sainte powel is heued lorðeau of alle holie chirechen. a1250 *Prov. Ælfred* 105 in *O.E. Misc.* 108 þe mon þe on his youhþe yeorne leorneþ wit and wisdom... he may beon on elde wenliche lorþeu.

|| **lorum** ('lɔːrəm). *Nat. Hist.* Pl. lora ('lɔːrə). [L. *lorum* = strap, thong.] = LORE *sb.*3
In mod. Dicts.

lory ('lɔːrɪ). Forms: 7 lourey, 8 laurey, lowry, 8-9 loory, lury, 9 loeri, lorie, lowrie, 8- lory. [a. Malay *lūrī*, dial. var. of *nūrī*, whence the synonym NORY. Cf. F. *lori* (Buffon).] A name applied to a number of parrot-like birds of brilliant plumage, chiefly bristle-tongued and belonging to the family *Loriinae*, found in South-eastern Asia, the Asiatic Archipelago, and Australia. Cf. LOERIE.

1692 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2811/4 An East-India Lourey, Paraquits, and several other outlandish Birds. 1704 tr. *Nieuhoff's Voy. E.-Indies in Churchill's Voy.* II. 357 The Lory Bird is a Bird as big as a Parrot, but of a much finer Colour. 1731 ALBIN *Nat. Hist. Birds* I. 13 The Laurey. 1751 G. EDWARDS *Nat. Hist. Birds* IV. 173 The Long-tailed Scarlet Lory... It differs principally from the three last foregoing Lories, in being smaller. *Ibid.* 174 The Lory-Parakeet. 1779 FORREST *Voy. N. Guinea* 112 From Saba and Sao are brought large red loories, also black ones. 1800 *Asiat. Ann. Reg., Misc. Tracts* 208/2 The most remarkable birds to be seen in Amboyna are luries. 1810 SOUTHEY *Kehama* x. xix, 'Twas Camdeo riding on his lory, 'Twas the immortal Youth of Love. 1848 H. W. HAYGARTH *Recoll. Bush Life Austral.* xii. 139 The lorie, with his splendid livery of blue and green. 1850 CLUTTERBUCK *Port Phillip* iii. 40 The King Parrot is the most beautiful, and that called the Lowrie is, perhaps, the most docile. 1859 H. KINGSLEY *G. Hamlyn* xviii. (1894) 147 Flaming lories... fly whistling... through the gloomy forest.

lory, loryel: see LORIS, LAUREL.

lorymer, obs. form of LARMIER.

a1490 BOTONER *Itin.* (1778) 269 A resaut lorymer. 1850 PARKER *Gloss. Archit., Larmier, Lorymer*, the corona. 1877 F. G. LEE *Gloss. Liturg. Terms, Lorymer*. . 1. The cave of a house. 2. The slanting brow or coping of a wall, serving to throw off the rain. This term is not unfrequently found in churchwardens' accounts.

los, obs. f. LOSE, LOSS; and see LO *int.*1

losable, loseable ('lɔːzəb(ə)l), *a.* Also 7 loosable. [f. LOSE v.1 + -ABLE.] Capable of being lost.

1611 COTGR., *Perdable*, loosable; fit, or likelie, to be lost. 1647 TRAPP *Marrow Gd. Auth.* in *Comm. Ep.* 683 Grace in itself is losable. 1658 BAXTER *Saving Faith* vi. 49 There are many common gifts in man that are no more loseable then saving Grace. 1674 BOYLE *Tracts, Positive Nat.* Cold vii. 49, I heard him make inquiry... Whether the frigorick faculty of these Corpuses be losable or not? 1877 T. A. TROLLOPE *Life Pius IX*, II. III. v. 45 Those who might be supposed losable by it, are lost already.

Hence **'losableness**.

1658 BAXTER *Saving Faith* vi. 49, I do not think... that the losing of one, and not loosening, or not loosableness, of the other, will prove a specifick difference.

losane, losang(e), obs. forms of LOZENGE.

losanger, losaniour, variants of LOSENGER.

† **'losard**. *Obs.* = LOSEL.

13... *Coer de L.* 1864 Have ye no dountance Of all these English cowards, For they ne be but losards. *Ibid.* 1875 Now let come these French losards.

losce, loscion, obs. ff., LOSS, LOTION.

† **lose**, *sb.*1 *Obs.* Forms: 3-5 (9 *arch.*) los, (4 looz), 4-5 loes, loose, 4-6 loos, lose, *Sc.* loiss, (5 loce, *Sc.* loyse, 6 *Sc.* loze, loys), 5-6 loss(e, *Sc.* lois). [a. OF. *los, loz, loos*: = L. *laudēs*, pl. of *laus* praise.] Praise; renown; fame. Also in neutral sense, (good or bad) reputation; *occas.* ill fame. *out of lose*: to one's dispraise.

1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 3917 þe kinges los so wyde sprong ynow... þat hor herte to him drou. a1300 *Cursor M.* 8750 Of þis doom [of Solomon's] fer sprong þe loos. 1340 *Ayeb.* 26 Ypocrites þet... doþ manie penonces an guode principallyche uor þe los of þe wordle. 1387-8 T. USK *Test. Love* I. vi. (Skeat) l. 179 Yevynge me name of badde loos. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* I. 351 A Duc... Which was a worthy knight of los. c1400 MAUNDEV. (1839) x. 89 In that time there weren 3 Heroudes, of gret Name and Loos for here crueltee. 14... LYDG. *Flour of Curtesye* 234 Lest out of lose any word asterte In this

metre, to make it seem lame. *c1440 Promp. Parv.* 313/2 Loos or bad name, *infamia*. **1456** SIR G. HAYE *Law Arms* (S.T.S.) 141 He did nocht his dedis of honour... for hir sake, but for his awin los. *c1460 Towneley Myst.* xxii. 202 Your knyghtes of good lose. **1513** DOUGLAS *Aeneis* xiii. iii. 51 O glory and renown of loys, in vavn. **1589** PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* III. xix. (Arb.) 244 That thy loze, ne name may neuer dye. **1596** SPENSER *F.Q.* vi. xii. 12 Besides the losse of so much loos and fame. **1825** SCOTT *Talism.* vii. I am a belted knight, and come hither to acquire los and fame in this mortal life.

lose (lu:z), *sb.*² *slang.* [f. *LOSE* *v.*¹] An instance of losing (a race). *lose bet, game*, one in which the loser of the game wins the stakes.

1884 *Illustr. Lond. News* Nov. 410/3 The rate of pay recognised by the Jockey Club, which is five guineas for a 'win', and three guineas for a 'lose'. **1964** A. WYKES *Gambling* vi. 143 (caption) A 'lose' bet is that the shooter will throw a crap. **1971** *Jrnl. Gen. Psychol.* LXXXV. 268 High-risk bets are again more typical of the lose game.

lose (lu:z), *v.*¹ Forms: 1 *losian*, 2-3 *losie(n)*, 5 *Sc. loyse*, 5-6 *losse*, *Sc. lois(s)*, 5, *Sc. 6- loss*, 5-8 *loose*, 6 *Sc. los*, *loce*, (*loase*, 7 *loze*), 3- *lose*. *Pa. t.* 1 *losode*, -ade, 1-3 -ede, 4 *Sc. losit*, 4-6 *losste*, *Sc. lossit*, -yt, 6 *Sc. loissit*, *loussit*, (7 *loosed*, *losed*), 3- *lost*. *Pa. pple.* 1 (7e) *losod*, -ad, 3 *ilosed*, -et, 3-5 *ilost*, 4 *losed*, 4-5 *i-*, *ylost(e)*, 4-6 *loste*, (*Sc. losit*, -yt, 5-6 *loissit*, *lossit*, -yt, 6 *loist*, *loseit*, 7 *loissed*), 3- *lost*. [OE. *losian*, f. *los* *LOSS*, used almost exclusively *intr.* (sense 1); sometimes with indirect obj. in dative, as *me losode hit* = I lost it. The transitive use, which occurs twice in ONorthumbrian and appears in general use early in 13th c., seems to have arisen partly from interchange of function between the indirect obj. and the subj. where these were not distinguishable by case-form (cf. *LIKE* *v.*, *LOATHE* *v.*), and partly from the perfect conjugated with *be* (OE. *hit is gelosod* = it is lost), which admits of being apprehended as passive. The later sense-development of the *vb.* has been influenced by the cognate *LEESE* *v.*, with which it became synonymous, and which it in the end superseded.

The regular mod. Eng. pronunciation repr. OE. *losian* would be (looz); the standard Eng. pronunciation (lu:z) seems to be due to association with *LOOSE* *v.*, which in some contexts (e.g. *to loose hold*) closely approaches this *vb.* in meaning. Many dialects have the phoenetic form normally descending from the OE. *vb.* The *Sc.* form *loss* is prob. evolved from the *pa. t.* and *pa. pple. lost*.]

† 1. *intr.* To perish; also, to be lost or missing. *c888* K. ÆLFRED *Boeth.* xxxi. §2 *Swa swa seo beo sceal losian pon heo hwæt irringa stingō.* *c897* — *Gregory's Past.* xxx. 205 *Dætte nu foraldod is ðæt is forneah losad.* *a1175* *Cott. Hom.* 245 *Forþan þe ic imete mi sceap þe losode.* *c1175* *Lamb. Hom.* 117 *þenne losiað fele saulen.* **13**.. *E.E. Allit. P. A.* 907 *þer lyuez lyste may neuer lose.*

† 2. *a. trans.* To destroy, ruin, bring to destruction or perdition; to be the ruin of. *Obs.* *c950* *Lindisf. Gosp.* Luke xvii. 27 *And cuom þæt flod & losade vel spilde alle.* **13**.. *E.E. Allit. P. B.* 909 *Alle þe londe with pise leude we losen at-onez.* *c1380* *Wyclif. Serm.* Sel. Wks. I. 49 *þe kyng... sent his ostis and loste pese manserlis.* *c1440* *Jacob's Well* iii. 23 *þou schalt haue als manye peynes as þou hast loste soules!* **1483** *Caxton G. de la Tour* lxxxiv. G viij. *The fyre sprang oute and loste his hand.* **1538** *Bale God's Promises* II. (1744) 11 *Lose hym not yet, Lorde, though he hath depely sworwed.* **1591** *Sylvester Du Bartas* I. iii. 845 *Lest heat, wet, wind, should roste, or rot, or lose it.* **1602** *Shaks. Ham.* III. ii. 205 *What to our selues in passion we propose, The passion ending, doth the purpose lose.* **1628 *tr. Mathieu's Powerfull Favorite* 122 *margin.* *We ought not proudly to despise prodigies, this neglect lost Alexander.***

b. To ruin in estimation. *rare.* **1605** *Shaks. Lear* I. i. 236 *Such a tongue, That I am glad I haue not, though not to haue it, Hath lost me in your liking.* **1677** *Sedley Ant. & Cl.* v. i. Wks. (1766) 191 *'Twas I that lost you in each Roman mind.* **1882** J. C. MORISON *Macaulay* 44 *His want of aspiration... has lost him in the opinion of many readers.*

c. pass. To be brought to destruction, ruin, or misery; to perish; to be killed; in a spiritual sense (of the soul), to be damned. Of a ship, its crew, passengers, or cargo: To perish at sea.

[*c897*: see 1.] *a1310* in *Wright Lyric P.* xxxvi. 99 *Ichabbe be losed mony a day.* *c1366* *Chaucer A.B.C.* 152, *I am wounded... þæt j am lost almost.* *c1375* *Cursor M.* 6006 (*Fairf.*) *Dede & loste was al þaire fe.* *c1397* *Chaucer Lack Stedf.* 7 *Al is losste for lac of stedfastnesse.* *c1470* *Henry Wallace* v. 507, *I trow nocht 3eit at Wallace losyt be: Our clerkyng sayis, he sall ger mony de.* **1533** *Ld. Berners Huon* xxi. 63 *Yf ye speke to hym ye are lost for euer.* **1533** — *Gold. Bk. M. Aurel.* (1546) *Évii b.* *To play at the tables and dice with such as be lost and naught.* **1604 E. G. [RIMSTONE] *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* v. i. 332 *By this meanes God is dishonoured, and man lost in all parts by idolatry.* **1610** *Shaks. Temp.* I. i. 52 *All lost, to prayers, to prayers, all lost.* **1713** *Addison Cato* IV. i. 46 *The Woman that Deliberates is lost.* **1781** *Cowper Truth* 479 *And is the soul indeed so lost!* **1798** *Monthly Mag.* VI. 437 (*Scotticisms*) *Poor man, he was lost in the river; drowned.* **1817** *Selwyn Law Nisi Prius* (ed. 4) II. 921 *The property insured was lost.* **1861** J. A. ALEXANDER *Gosp. Jesus Christ* xiii. 182 *You are not in danger of perdition, but are lost already.* **1885** *Law Times Rep.* LIII. 60/2 *The vessel... sank in a short time, all hands being lost.***

3. To incur the privation of (something that one possesses or has control of); to part with

through negligence or misadventure; to be deprived of.

a. with obj. a material or immaterial possession, lands, goods, a right, quality, etc. *þoccas. with away, up, (? U.S. rare) out.*

c1205 *LAY.* 29159 *þus losede Brutes al þas kine-londes.* *c1330* *R. Brunne Chron.* (1810) 272 *þou losis pi dignite.* **1427** *Waterf. Arch.* in *10th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 295 *The accusere shal losse his franchises for ever.* **1470** *GREGORY* in *Hist. Coll. Lond. Cit.* (Camden) 189 *That same yere was the most pa[r]te of Normandy y-loste.* **14**.. *Childe of Bristowe* 402 in *Hazl. E.P.P.* I. 125 *Thu has played atte dice, .. and lost up, sone, that thu had.* **c1530** *Ld. Berners Arth. Lyt. Bryt.* (1814) 6 *He lost away and wasted... his londes and goodes.* **1632** *Lithgow Trav.* II. 66 *In all, the Christians loosed but eleuen Gallies.* **1779** *Cowper Yearly Distress* 55 *One talks... of pigs that he has lost by maggots at the tail.* **1869** *H. Bushnell New Life* viii. 110 *The child brought up a thief gets an infinite power of cunning... and loses out just as much in the power of true perception.* **1878** *S. Walpole Hist. Eng.* II. 458 *Sir Joseph Yorke told him that he would lose his place if he did not keep his temper.*

b. with obj. a limb, a faculty, one's life, etc. *to lose one's head*: see *HEAD* *sb.*¹ 56. *to lose heart*: to become discouraged. *to lose one's heart*: to fall in love. † *to lose one's breath*: to die. *to lose one's legs* (*slang*): to get drunk. *to lose one's nerve* (*NERVE* *sb.* 10): to become scared, uneasy. *to lose sleep over* (or *about, for*, etc., something): to worry about (something) (*usu.* in negative contexts).

c1205 *LAY.* 25918 *Hire lif heo losede sone.* **13**.. *E.E. Allit. P. B.* 586 *If he has loste the lysten.* **1432-50** *tr. Higden (Rolls)* VII. 315 *Makyngne a statute that whosoever toke a beste þer scholde lose oon eie.* **1470-85** *Malory Arthur* IV. ix. 130 *Syr Arthur lost so moche blood that it was merueille he stode on his feet.* **15**.. in *Lett. Roy. & Illustr. Ladies* (1846) II. 4 *She was like to have lost her mind.* **1530** *Palsgr.* 429/2, *I am spechelesse, as a sycke body is that hath lost the use of his speche.* **1596** *B. Griffyn Fidessa* vi. *Oh better were I loose ten thousand breaths, Than euer liue in such vnseine disgrace.* **1597** *Bacon Coulers Gd. & Evill* (Arb.) 152 *As to a monoculos it is more to loose one eye, then to a man that hath two eyes.* **1633** *Ford Broken H.* III. v. *'Tis long agone since first I lost my heart.* **1671** *Milton Samson* 914 *Though sight be lost, Life yet hath many solaces.* **1711** *Addison Spect.* No. 60 ¶4 *In a little Time after he lost his Senses.* **1744** *Ozell tr. Brantome's Sp. Rhodomontades* 186 *As soon as they were dead, every one lost Heart, having lost their Chief Supporters.* **1749** *Lawington Enthous. Methodists & Papisits* II. vi. (1752) 46 *A religious Nun, devoted to St. Xavier, famed for Skill in Music and a fine Voice, had her Voice lost by a Hoarsness for ten Years.* **1770** *Gentl. Mag.* XL. 560 *To express the Condition of an Honest Fellow and no Flincher under the Effects of Good Fellowship, he is said to... [have] Lost his legs.* **1804** *G. Rose Diaries* (1860) II. 193 *She... rode to Southampton, where she lost some blood.* **1842** *Tennyson Edw. Gray* 3 *And have you lost your heart? .. And are you married yet?* **1852** *Mrs. Stowe Uncle Tom's C.* xxvii. 253 *She acquired an influence over the mind of the destitute child that she never lost.* **1912** *Chambers's Jrnl.* Nov. 739/1 *There's nothing here to lose one's nerve about.* **1934** *G. B. Shaw Too True to be Good* III. 86 *When I was wounded and lost my nerve for flying, I became an army chaplain.* **1942** *H. C. Bailey Dead Man's Shoes* iv. 19 *'I'd like to know why you didn't tell me.'* *'You told me not to lose any sleep over it.'* **1944** *'N. Shute Pastoral* II. 41 *'I wasn't losing any sleep for them.'* *'Those two have been at this for years.'* **1959** [see *CHANCER* *sb.*]. **1959** *N. Mailer Advt. for Myself* (1961) 241 *It's not the sort of thing I lose sleep over.* **1967** *J. Porter Dover & Kindest Cut of All* x. 109 *Dover hadn't lost any sleep over them...* *'You can't win 'em all,' he used to say.* **1971** *Guardian* 10 July 9/1 *Stolid and conservative Midwesterners... never lost much sleep over the Negroes' troubles.* **1974** *Ibid.* 18 Mar. 6/5 *Although increasing restrictions on immigration... had been criticised... it is doubtful whether the immigrants themselves have lost much sleep over them.* **1975** *Times* 24 Feb. 14/7 *You just have to get straight back on, or else you lose your nerve. The others are far more concerned with the loose horse than the girl lying face down in the dirt.*

c. With obj. a person: To be deprived of (a relative, friend, servant, etc.) by death, by local separation, or by severance of the relationship. Also, in somewhat specific sense, of a commander, an army: To suffer loss of (men) by death, capture, wounds, etc. Of a medical man: To fail to preserve the life of (a patient). Also, to fail to give birth to (a live baby); to suffer a miscarriage of (a pregnancy), or the death of (a baby) soon after its birth (*colloq.*).

c1205 *LAY.* 5704 *Heo loseden monie þusend godere monnen.* **c1386** *Chaucer Knt.'s T.* 78 *We losten alle oure housbondes at that toun.* **c1460** *Towneley Myst.* v. 48 *Why shuld I apon a day loyse both my sonnes?* **1530** *Palsgr.* 749/2 *The folysshe gyrlte toke on for thought as if she had loste her father she coulde haue done no more.* **1722** *De Foe Moll Flanders* (1840) 117 *The apprehensions of losing such a friend.* **1780** *Westm. Mag.* VIII. 249 *The Resolution had the good luck to come up with the Prothée... and took her without losing a man.* **1842** *Browning Waring* I. iv. *How much I loved him, I find out now I've lost him.* **1847** *Tennyson Princess* I. 256 *When we came where lies the child We lost in other years.* **1880** *Wheeler Short Hist. India* 604 *The English had lost more than 2,400 officers and men.* **1882** *S. Wells Ovar. & Uterine Tumours* 185 *He [McDowell] lost only the last of his first five cases of ovariotomy.* **1883** *Howells Woman's Reason* II. xx. 176 *She had lost her father, who died very suddenly a few days after he sailed.* **1895** *George Battles Eng. Hist.* 208 *While Wellington lost about 1300 men, Massena lost considerably over three times that number.* **1928** *E. O'Neill Strange Interlude* IV. 148 *He's unhappy now because he thinks he isn't able to give me a child. And I'm unhappy because I've lost my child.* **1958** *L. Urus Exodus* (1959) II. x. 264 *For five consecutive years she lost children through early*

miscarriages. **1975** *G. Bourne Pregnancy* (1981) viii. 120 *Pseudocyesis... occurs in some women who have lost a pregnancy or a baby.* **1986** *J. B. Hilton Moondrop to Murder* xvii. 142 *She finally gave up hope of losing her baby. She had prayed that exertion, fatigue, suspense and terror would loosen that embryo from the walls of her womb.*

d. To fail to maintain (a position, a state of mind or body), e.g. *to lose patience, one's temper, to lose caste, hold, one's balance*, etc. *to lose ground*: to fail to keep one's position; esp. *fig.* to decline in reputation, favour, health, etc.

[**1436**: see *GROUND* *sb.* 11.] **1470-85** *Malory Arthur* IV. ix. 131 *But alweyes he helde vp his shelde and lost no ground nor bated no chere.* **a1586** *Sidney Arcadia* I. (1590) 27 *At length, the left winge of the Arcadians began to loose ground.* **1622** *Mabbe tr. Aleman's Guzman d'Alf.* II. 53 *How had they almost made me to lose my patience, and my judgement!* **1640** *tr. Verdere's Rom. of Rom.* I. xvi. 68 *They brake their staves bravely, without losing their saddles.* **1667** *Milton P.L.* VI. 83 *They astonish all resistance lost, All courage.* **1712** *W. Rogers Voy.* 291 *A Current setting to Leeward, we rather lost than got ground.* **1775** *Johnson Let. to Mrs. Thrale* 13 *June, Boswell is a favourite but he has lost ground since I told them that he is married.* **1782** *Priestley Corrupt. Chr.* I. IV. 379 *Those suspicions were not likely to lose ground.* **1844** *Dickens Mart. Chuz.* xi. *Chuffey boggled over his plate so long, that Mr. Jonas, losing patience, took it from him at last.* **1877** *Spurgeon Serm.* XXIII. 320 *He has lost caste and lost all ground of glorying.*

e. occas. To cease to have, to get rid of (something undesirable, e.g. an ailment).

1667 *Milton P.L.* II. 607 *To loose In sweet forgetfulness all pain and woe.* **1677** *Lady Chaworth in 12th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 42 *The Dutchesse hath had an ague in her lying inne but hath soone lost it.* **1742** *W. Collins Hassan* 83 *O! let me teach my heart to lose its fears.* **1859** *Mrs. Trevelyan Let. in Trevelyan Life Macaulay* (1876) II. xv. 477 *Never, as long as I live, can I lose the sense of misery that I ever left him after Christmas day.* **1903** *Mod.* I have not yet lost my rheumatism.

f. Of a thing: To be deprived of or part with (a portion of itself, a quality, or appurtenance). Also with *off*.

c1330 *R. Brunne Chron.* (1810) 221 *þe day lost his colour, & mirk was as þe nyght.* *c1386* *Chaucer Frankl. T.* 288 *Til that the brighte sonne loste his hewe.* **1598** *Shaks. Merry W. v. v.* 239 *This deceit looses the name of craft.* **1629** *Milton Hymn Nativity* 99 *The Air such pleasure loth to lose, With thousand echo's still prolongs each heav'nly close.* **1784** *Cowper Task* I. 648 *And have thy joys Lost nothing by comparison with ours?* **1874** *Rep. Vermont Board Agric.* II. 717, *I think that tin buckets are preferable for catching sap to wooden ones, as they... have no hoops to lose off.* **1881** *Le Conte Sight* 51 *When... the hypermetropic eye loses its power of adjustment.* **1894** *Hall Caine Manxman* IV. x. 233 *Her household duties had lost their interest.* **1906** *Dialect Notes* III. 145 *A wheel lost off as they were driving to town.*

† **g.** with cognate obj., to lose a loss. Also, *to lose* (= incur) a fine. *Obs.*

1498 *Old City Acc. Bk.* in *Archæol. Jrnl.* XLIII. *Item for a fyne lost by John Stone... xxd.* **1525** *Ld. Berners Froiss.* II. xxxvii. 109 *The country of Bierne this hundred yere neuer loste suche a losse.* **a1541** *Wyatt in Tottel's Misc.* (Arb.) 87 *Graunt them good Lord... To freate inward, for losyng such a losse.* **1614** *S. Ward Let. in Ussher's Lett.* (1686) 33 *We have lost... a great loss by Mr. Casaubon's untimely decease.*

† **h.** with *inf.*: To be deprived of the power or opportunity (of doing something). *Obs.*

1616 *B. Jonson Forest, Ep. Lady Aubigny* 4 *What th' haue lost t' expect, they dare deride.* **1671** *Milton P.R.* I. 378 *Though I have lost... To be below'd of God, I have not lost To love.*

i. The *passive* is often used without any reference to a determinate person or thing as 'losing'; e.g. (of an art, etc.) to cease to be known or practised; (of a quality, etc.) to cease to be present. Cf. *LOST* *ppl. a.*

1667 *Milton P.L.* XII. 429 *This God-like act Annuls thy doom, the death thou shouldst haue dy'd, In sin for ever lost from life.* **1670** *Ray Prov.* 117 *It's not lost that comes at last. All is not lost that is in danger.* **1700** *Dryden Fables* Pref. (Globe) 505 *The name of its author being wholly lost.* **1722** *Quincy Lex. Physico-Med.* (ed. 2) 264/1 *In all Percussions the Stroke is proportional to the Force lost.* **1779-81** *Johnson L.P., Cowley*, *If what he thinks be true, that his numbers are unmusical only when they are ill-read, the art of reading them is at present lost.* **1842** *Tennyson Morte Arth.* 90 *Surely a precious thing... Should thus be lost for ever from the earth.* **1870** *M. Arnold St. Paul & Protestantism* (1900) 69 *From which [chapters] Paul's whole theology, if all his other writings were lost, might be reconstructed.* **1897** *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* IV. 818 *The quality of the voice may be unaltered or completely lost.*

j. *to lose a dinner* (or *a meal*): to vomit (what one has recently eaten).

Examples are *Austral.* and *U.S.* **1941** *Baker Dict. Austral. Slang* 44 *Lose a meal, to vomit up food.* **1952** *M. R. Rinehart Swimming Pool* xxv. 227 *I'm going to lose my dinner.*

4. absol. or intr. a. To suffer loss; to cease to possess something; to be deprived of or part with some of his or its possessions, attributes, or qualities; to become deteriorated or incur disadvantage.

c1230 *Hali Meid.* 41 *Ha beon eauer feard for to losen [elsewhere, and here in MS. Bodl. leosen].* *c1470* *Henry Wallace* IV. 336 *Now want, now has; now loss, now can wyn.* **1596** *Shaks. Tam. Shr. Induct.* II. 101 *Thu shalt not loose by it.* **1611** *Bible Eccl.* III. 6 *A time to get, and a time to lose.* **1643** *Burroughes Exp. Hosea* IV. (1652) 75 *There is nothing lost in being willing to lose for God.* **1697** *Dryden Hed. Aeneis* Ess. (ed. Ker) II. 229 *Thus, by gaining abroad, he lost*

at home. **1838** MACAULAY *Temple Ess.* (1887) 440 He never put himself prominently before the public eye, except at conjunctures when he was almost certain to gain and could not possibly lose. **1850** TENNYSON *In Mem.* xxvii, 'Tis better to have loved and lost Than never to have loved at all. **1895** GEORGE *Battles Eng. Hist.* 313 Fortunately the Sikhs had lost so severely that no evil consequences followed. **1898** *Folk-Lore* Sept. 198 The other was undertaken by a publisher, who lost on it. *Mod.* Both armies lost heavily.

b. Of an immaterial thing: To be deprived of its power or force. *rare.*

1794 MRS. PROZZI *Synon.* II. 56 Our authors plunder French comedies in vain; the humour loses and evaporates. **1900** R. J. DRUMMOND *Relat. Apost. Teach.* i. 33 The words are only understood in their setting. They lose immensely when isolated.

c. Const. *in, †of*, with partitive sense.

1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* III. v. 163 Gold always worn in the same purse with silver loses both of the colour and weight. **1753** A. MURPHY *Gray's Inn Jnl.* No. 33 These Allurements soon began to lose of their Influence. **1791** BOSWELL *Johnson* (1831) I. 86 Hawkins told him it would lose of its beauty if it were so published. **1802** BEDDOES *Hygēia* v. 54 Every muscle, steeped in a heated medium, loses of its contractility. **1902** *Chambers's Jnl.* July 441/2 A bird does not gather speed when sailing in the air, as a falling stone would, neither does it lose in pace. **1913** *Q. Rev.* Oct. 413 As a consequence the work loses in freshness and even in clearness. **1947** *Harrap's Stand. French & Eng. Dict.* II. 728/2 The incident did not lose in the telling... To lose in value, in interest.

d. orig. *U.S.* to lose out: to be unsuccessful, to fail.

1858 H. BUSHNELL *Sermons for New Life* ix. 176 The child brought up a thief gets an infinite power of cunning... and loses out just as much in the power of true perception. **1909** 'O. HENRY' *Roads of Destiny* iv. 66, I know you've lost out some by not having me to typewrite 'em. **1913** E. D. BIGGERS *Seven Keys to Baldpate* xiii. 165 But it's over, and you've lost out. **1930** C. JOHNSON *Negro in Amer. Civilisation* (1931) xxvi. 396 Is it not true that the Negro female is losing out in personal service? So often newspapers are specifying white in their want ads. **1942** E. PAUL *Narrow St.* xvii. 133 Daladier made a bid for the premiership and lost out because Briand would not play ball with him. **1947** 'G. ORWELL' *Eng. People* 38 The American tendency is to burden every verb with a preposition that adds nothing to its meaning (*win out, lose out, face up to*, etc.). **1959** *Encounter* Sept. 16/1 It will probably lose out in the competition. **1963** S. DOUGLAS *Years of Combat* x. 251 Tracers might come whistling past one's ears, indicating all too clearly that the enemy... was on the attack. If that happened it meant that we had lost out in the preliminary tactical manoeuvrings. **1966** *Listener* 10 Mar. 337/2 It could be that both China and America are losing out to the Russians. **1971** *Guardian* 23 July 5/2 We are going to lose out unless the Government are prepared to do a tremendous public relations job for the tourist industry here. **1972** *Newsweek* 10 July 15/2 Rep. Bella Abzug... lost out in her bid for a second term in Congress. **1973** *Times* 30 June 13/6 The monstrous proliferation of redundant prepositions in the ever more popular usages 'check up on', 'lose out to', 'meet up with'.

e. Of a clock, watch, etc.: to become slow (*SLOW* a. 12); to indicate a time earlier than the correct time. Also *trans.*, to run slow by the amount of (a specified period).

1861, 1870, 1917 [see *GAIN* v. 3 d]. **1955** *Oxf. Jun. Encycl.* VIII. 81/2 A pendulum clock with a steel rod loses 2½ seconds per day for a rise of temperature of 10°F. **1972** *Which?* Aug. 244 At the same time each day the amount they had gained or lost was noted, and they were wound.

5. a. To become, permanently or temporarily, unable to find in one's own possession or custody; to cease to know the whereabouts of (a portable object, an animal, etc.) because it has strayed or gone unawares from one's possession, or has simply been mislaid.

c **950** *Lindisf. Gosp.* Luke xv. 4 gif forlorað vel losað enne of ðæm. **1382** WYCLIF *Luke* xv. 4 What man of you that hath an hundred sheep, and if he hath lost oon of hem [etc.]. **c** **1422** HOCLEVE *Jonathas* 318 Y haue a fere... thow woldest it lese, As thow lostist my ryng. **1567** *Gude & Godlie Ball.* (S.T.S.) 37 My Sone was loste, and now is found. **1591** SHAKS. *Two Gent.* II. i. 23 Like a Schoole-boy that had lost his A.B.C. **1655** *tr. Com. Hist. Francion* VII. 12 We demanded if they had not taken up a hawk which we had lost. **1718** PRIOR *Dove* 8 Venus wept the sad disaster Of having lost her favourite dove. **1743** BULKELEY & CUMMINGS *Voy. S. Seas* 110 She told me Mr. B—n had lost his Hat. **1847** TENNYSON *Princess* IV. 179 Since her horse was lost I left her mine. **1871** MORLEY *Voltaire* (1886) 5 Humanity had lost its title-deeds and he had recovered them.

b. To fail to keep in sight. Also, to lose sight of (lit. and fig.): see SIGHT. Also *occas.*, to cease to hear (*poet.*); †to fail to follow (a person) in argument (*obs.* or *arch.*).

1587 IANES in Hakluyt *Voy.* (1600) III. 111 The Master... was afraid his men would shape some contrary course while he was asleepe, and so he should lose vs. **1592** H. SMITH *Serm.* (1637) 349 This is our life while we enjoy it, we lose it like the Sunne which flies swifter than an arrow, and yet no man perceives that it moves. **1628** DIGBY *Voy. Medit.* (1868) 3 If we should chance at any time to loose each other, vpon sight againe [etc.]. **1634** SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 11 Wee once more got sight of the Carracke, and lost her for euer, in two houres after. **1640** SHIRLEY *Constant Maid* IV. F 2 b, I cannot see i' th' darke with spectacles, And mine owne eyes ha' lost him o' the suddaine. **1725** WODROW *Corr.* (1843) III. 173, I thought, upon infinity, he was running into Sir Isaac Newton's notion of infinite space being the divine sensorium... but, indeed, many times I lost him. **1833** TENNYSON *Dream Fair Wom.* 245 Losing her carol I stood pensively.

c. To draw away from, be no longer near or among; to leave hopelessly behind in a race.

1704 POPE *Autumn* 60 Here where the mountains less'ning as they rise Lose the low vales, and steal into the skies. **1748** ANSON'S *Voy.* II. v. 180 We did not lose them [flying-fish] on the coast of Brazil, till we approached the southern tropic. **1886** SIR F. H. DOYLE *Remin.* 63 Where his great stride and iron legs would have enabled him, in the language of the turf, to lose his antagonist.

†**d.** To fail to retain in the mind or memory; to forget. Also said of the mind or memory. to lose it that... to forget that. *Obs.*

1530 PALSGR. 556/1, I forget, I have loste a thyng out of remembraunce. **1590** SHAKS. *Mids. N. I.* i. 114 Being ouerfull of selfe-affaires, My minde did lose it. **1592** — *Ven. & Ad.* 408 The lesson is but plaine, And once made perfect, neuer lost againe. **1612** DEKKER *If it be not good* Wks. 1873 III. 299 My memorie had quite lost you. **1613** SHAKS., etc. *Hen. VIII.* II. i. 57 Heare what I say, and then goe home and lose me. **16..** MILTON *Ps.* lxxxiii. 16 That Israels name for ever may be lost in memory. **1703** ROWE *Fair Penit.* v. i, Here let Remembrance lose our past Misfortunes. **1712** S. SEWALL *Diary* 11 Apr., Had quite lost it that the Meeting was at Mr. Stoddard's. **1870** M. ARNOLD *St. Paul & Protestantism* (1900) 148 Who can ever lose out of his memory the roll and march of those magnificent words of prophecy?

e. To cease to follow (the right track); also, to cease to find (traces of a person, etc.). Chiefly in to lose one's way (lit. and fig.). †Of a river: To diverge from (its channel).

1530 PALSGR. 771/1, I wander, as one dothe that hath loste his waye. **1582** N. LICHEFIELD *tr. Castanheda's Conq. E. Ind.* I. viii. 20 They had willingly lost their course. **1615** G. SANDYS *Trav.* II. 94 Nor is it a thing extraordinary for riuers to lose their channels. **1709** PRIOR *Chloe Hunting* 3 She lost her way, And thro' the Woods uncertain chanc'd to stray. **1849** MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* III. I. 373 Pepsy and his wife, travelling in their own coach, lost their way between Newbury and Reading. **1893** *Fam. Herald* 132/1 After she had walked a little farther, she lost trail altogether.

†**f.** To allow to escape from one's power or influence. *Obs.*

a **1715** BURNET *Own Time* (1724) I. 378 Instead of prevailing on the Prince, he lost him so entirely, that all his endeavours afterwards could never beget any confidence in him.

g. To let slip one's knowledge of (a language). **1718** LADY M. W. MONTAGU *Let. to Lady Rich* 16 Mar., I am in great danger of losing my English.

6. a. To spend unprofitably or in vain; to waste, get no return or result for (one's labour or efforts); to let slip (opportunities) without using them to good purpose; to waste (time).

a **1340** HAMPOLE *Psalter* xxvi. 20 Suffre that thou suffirs for god and of god, for wa is pain pat losis suffryng. **c** **1374** CHAUCER *Troilus* II. 1700 (1749) Lest tyme I lose, I dar not with yow dele. **c** **1400** *Rom. Rose* 5153 Fully on me she lost hir lore. **c** **1450** *Merlin* 6 And so shold ye loose youre tyme. **1470-85** MALORY *Arthur* XVIII. xvi. 754 She is not the fyrst that hath loste her payn vpon yow. **1500-20** DUNBAR *Poems* lxvi. 13 The leill labour lost, and leill seruice. **1581** PETTIE *Guazzo's Civ. Conv.* I. (1586) 26 Now to loose no more time about this point, I saie vnto you, y^e [etc.]. **1590** SPENSER *F. Q.* I. iii. 24 But, when she saw her prayers nought preuaile Shee backe returned with some labour lost. **1615** W. LAWSON *Country Housew. Gard.* (1626) 12 All your labour past and to come about an Orchard is lost vnlesse you fence well. **1632** SANDERSON *Twelve Serm.* 233 True zeale... will not loose the opportunity of doing what it ought, for waiting till others beginne. **1634** MILTON *Comus* 271 Ill is lost that praise That is address to unattending Ears. **1738** SWIFT *Pol. Conversat.* 127 Fall to, you know Half an Hour is soon lost at Dinner. **1770** FOOTE *Lame Lover* II. Wks. 1799 II. 80 The constables will be here in a trice, so you have not a moment to lose. **1819** CRABBE *T. of Hall* IX, How much she grieved to lose the given day In dissipation wild, in visitation gay. **1847** MARRYAT *Childr. N. Forest* v, There is no time to be lost. **1896** G. BOOTHBY *In Strange Comp.* II. vi. 55/1 A... fellow who never lost a chance of making himself objectionable.

b. to be lost on or upon: to have no effect upon, to fail to influence.

1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* IV. i. 190 On whom my paines Humanely taken, all, all lost, quite lost. **1692** BURNET *Past. Care* ix. 111 Niceties of Style are lost before a common Auditor.] **1697** DRYDEN *Æneid* XI. 1059 Thir Stratagems, and Tricks of little Hearts Are lost on me. **1833** HT. MARTINEAU *Brooke Farm* xi. 131 Your kindness is not lost upon me. **1844** DISRAELI *Coningsby* I. iii. I. 32 Nothing, however, was ever lost upon Lord Monmouth. No one had a more retentive memory, or a more observant mind. **1900** J. A. H. MURRAY *Evolution Eng. Lexicogr.* 6 The real humour of the situation... was... lost upon the House of Commons.

7. a. To fail to obtain (something one might have had): *occas.* const. *to*. Also, to fail to catch (a train, etc.). †to lose aim: to miss one's mark.

1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) VI. 185 He schal lese [MS. *γ* luse] hevene pat will hem take away. **1390** GOWER *Conf.* I. 153 Adam for Pride loste his pris. **c** **1460** *Towneley Myst.* iii. 363 Wheder I lose or I wyn In fayth, thi fellowship. **a** **1548** HALL *Chron.*, *Hen. VI* 141 b, Meanyng not to lose so great a prey. **1603** SHAKS. *Meas. for M.* I. iv. 78 Our doubts are traitors And makes vs loose the good we oft might win, By fearing to attempt. **1606** — *Ant. & Cl.* IV. xiv. 71 Shall I do that which all the Parthian Darts, (Though Enemy) lost ayme, and could not. **1611** BIBLE *Matt.* x. 42 Hee shall in no wise lose his reward. **1632** MASSINGER *Maid of Honour* v. i. (1632) K 2, Cam... If you forswear your selves wee shall not prosper. I'll rather lose my longing. **1650** BAXTER *Saint's R.* IV. (1656) 132 Where God loses his praise, man will certainly lose his comforts. **1711** SWIFT *Jnl. to Stella* 12 May, Mr. Secretary... brought me to our town's end in his coach: so I lost my walk. **1775** HARRIS *Philos. Arrangem.* Wks. (1841) 339 The swift-footed Salius lost the prize to young Euryalus. **1830** J. JEKYLL *Corr.* (1894) 256 Rather than lose her legacy, she hung him on to the window bar. **1884** *Congregationalist* June 493, I once nearly lost a train on account of it. **1900** F. ANSTEY *Brass Bottle* II. 22 'A guinea.

For the last time. You'll lose it, sir', said the auctioneer to the little man.

b. To fail to apprehend by sight or hearing; not to 'catch' (words, points of a discourse).

1599 SHAKS. *Much Ado* III. i. 32 Then go we near her that her eare loose nothing. **1604** E. G[RIMSTONE] *tr. D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* II. vii. 97 Being too farre off from any thing, wee loose the sight, and too neere likewise, we cannot see it. **1784** COWPER *Task* III. 599 Fearing each to lose Some note of Nature's music from his lips. *Mod.* I did not lose a word of his speech.

†**c.** To fail to attend; to 'miss'. *Obs.*

Also formerly at Cambridge University, to lose one's week: not to be allowed to count towards the obligatory number of weeks of residence a week in which the required number of chapels had not been kept.

1711 SWIFT *Jnl. to Stella* 4 Aug., I lost church to-day. **1847** TENNYSON *Princess* ProL 161 They lost their weeks; they vex the souls of deans.

d. *Hunting.* To fail to catch (an animal).

1567 MAPLET *Gr. Forest* 68 b, I had rather (as they say lose the Hare) then to take such infinite paines as to hunt so farre for hir. **1883** LD. SALTOUN *Scraps* I. 104 The grey-hounds took up the chase, and either killed or lost her.

8. a. To be deprived of (something) in a contest or game; to forfeit (a stake); hence, to be defeated in (a game, battle, lawsuit); to fail to carry (a motion). Also in *Cricket*: To have (a wicket) taken by an opponent. Const. *to*.

a **1533** LD. BERNERS *Huon* liii. 180 She lost y^e game wherof Huon was ioyfull. **1560** DAUS *tr. Sleidstane's Comm.* 210 Foughte a battell in Piedmont, with the Frenchemen... and lost the felde. **1594** SHAKS. *Rich. III.* IV. iv. 538 While we reason here, A Royall battell might be wonne and lost. **1607** — *Cor.* I. vii. 4 If we loose the Field, We cannot keepe the Towne. **1671** LADY M. BERTIE in *12th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 22 Wee play sometimes at trante a courante where my old ill lucke follows mee to loose my money. **1710** *Act 9 Anne*, c. 19 §2 Any Person or Persons... who shall at any Time or sitting by playing at Cards... lose to any One or more... Persons... the Sum... of Ten Pounds. **1799** H. K. WHITE *Let. to bro. Neville*, The Corporation versus Gee, which we... lost. **1836** DICKENS *Sk. Boz, Our Parish* vs. Gee, The motion was lost by a majority of two. **1843** *Blackw. Mag.* LIV. 171, I lost my wicket to the first ball. **1847** TENNYSON *Princess* VI. 9 When our side was vanquish'd and my cause For ever lost. **1872** *Punch* 27 Jan. 41/2 We never lost a game to a professional at billiards without hearing him assign his triumph chiefly to his flukes. **1885** *Manch. Exam.* 10 July 5/1 The Southerners had scored 78 without losing a wicket.

b. *absol.* To be defeated; also, to forfeit money by defeat in a game.

a **1548** HALL *Chron.*, *Hen. VI* 116 According to the chance of war, the one part gat, and the other lost. **1593** SHAKS. *Lucr.* 730 A captive victor that hath lost in gaine. **1605** — *Lear* v. iii. 15 Who loses, and who wins; who's in, who's out. **1622** MABBE *tr. Aleman's Guzman d'Alf.* I. 21 Their game was Primera...; my mother, shee got the money, for my father was willing to lose to her. **1669** LADY CHAWORTH in *12th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 11, I heere your horse hath lost. **1738** SWIFT *Pol. Conversat.* 198 She lost at one Sitting to the Tune of a hundred Guineas. **1822** SHELLEY *Calderon's Magico Prodig.* I. 151 The battle's loss may profit those who lose. **1885** O. W. HOLMES, jr. in *Law Q. Rev.* Apr. 172 Tacitus says that the Germans would gamble their personal liberty and pay with their persons if they lost.

9. Causal senses. **a.** To cause the loss of: often const. *dative* of the person suffering loss.

1428 *Waterf. Arch.* in *10th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 295 Whatt ever man... bringe warre upon the citee whereby they bene prayed and losid thair goods. **1596** SHAKS. *1 Hen. IV.* III. i. 187 Pride, Haughtinesse [etc.]... The least of which, haunting a Nobleman, Loseth mens hearts. **1602** — *Ham.* I. iii. 76. **1605** — *Lear* I. i. 125. **a** **1611** BEAUM. & FL. *Philaster* IV. iv, I pray that this action loose not Philaster the hearts of the people. **1640-1** *Kirkcudbr. War-Comm. Min. Bk.* (1855) 76 If they [shoes] come not with expedition the want of thame will lose all our sogers. **1699** WOTTON *Let.* in *Bentley Phal.* Pref. 12, I did not think that a sufficient reason, why I should lose that Treatise to the World. **1763** HOYLE *Whist* 25 Do not overtrump him, which may probably lose you two or three Tricks. **1803** J. MARSHALL *Const. Opin.* (1839) 8 A loss of the commission would lose the office. **1871** FREEMAN *Hist. Ess.* Ser. I. vii. 195 The crimes of John lost him all the northern part of his French possessions.

b. To cause (a person) to 'lose his way'; to bewilder. Esp. in phr. *you('ve) lost me* = 'I failed to follow what you were saying'.

1648 *Eikon Bas.* xvi. 157 Nor are constant Formes of Prayers more likely to flat, and hinder the Spirit of prayer, . . . then un-premeditated and confused variety to distract, and lose it. **1692** S. PATRICK *Answ. Touchstone* 15 He only endeavours to lose his Reader in a mist of Words. **1962** L. DEIGHTON *Ipress File* vii. 42 'They have money... to investigate what they call "synthesised environment".' I said, 'You've lost me now—without trying.' **1967** H. VAN SILLER *Biltmore Call* 103 Frazer... looked up, frowning. 'You've lost me. What do you mean, exactly?' **1970** R. LEWIS *Wolf by Ears* I. 11 You will have to be a little more explicit in your statements. I'm a bit lost. *Ibid.* 17 'You've lost me.' 'Put simply, it's this way.' **1973** *Observatory* Oct. 162 You lost me at one stage.

†**c.** ? To cause to be forgotten. *Obs.*

1667 DRYDEN *Tempest* IV. iv, Have fifteen years so lost me to your knowledge, That you retain no memory of Prospero? **1724** WODROW *Corr.* (1843) III. 130 It requires a much better memory than mine to resume such long work, and one harangue loses the former to me.

†**d.** To reject (a bill in parliament). *Obs.*

1663 PEPYS *Diary* 26 July, A Bill for the Lord's day, which it seems the Lords have lost, and so cannot be passed.

10. refl. (with corresponding *passive*).

a. To lose one's way, go astray. Also *fig.* **1535** COVERDALE *Ps.* cxviii[i]. 176, I go astraye as a shepe that is lost. **1581** LAMBARDE *Eiren.* IV. IV. (1602) 390 The

hearer would be many times lost, before I shoulde come to the end. 1581 PETTIE *Guazzo's Civ. Conv.* i. (1586) 14 But to what end goe I to loose my selfe in the intricate labyrinth of the abuses & disorders of our time. 1593 SHAKS. 3 *Hen. VI.* iii. ii. 174 Like one lost in a Thornie Wood. 1604 E. G[RIMSTONE] tr. *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* i. xxi. 69 They must of necessitie loose themselves, having no knowledge where they were. 1643 SIR T. BROWNE *Relig. Med.* i. §9, I love to lose my selfe in a mystery. 1667 MILTON *P.L.* ii. 561 In wandering mazes lost. 1780 J. HARRIS *Philol. Enq. Wks.* (1841) 484 Arabian poetry is so immense a field, that he who enters it is in danger of being lost. 1859 TENNYSON *Elaine* 225 O'er these waste downs whereon I lost myself.

b. To lose one's (or its) identity; to become merged (*in* something else). *lit.* and *fig.*

1604 E. G[RIMSTONE] tr. *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* ii. vi. 93 Ten great rivers which loose themselves entering into that Lake. 1781 J. MOORE *View Soc. II.* (1790) i. xli. 445 The Via Sacra was a street leading to the Forum, and lost in it. 1796 JANE AUSTEN *Pride & Prej.* vii. (1813) 195 All surprise was shortly lost in other feelings. 1822 LAMB *Elia* Ser. II. *Detached Th. on Bks. & Read.*, I love to lose myself in other men's minds. 1871-4 HORT *The Way*, etc. ii. (1894) 62 By the Resurrection and Ascension His Apostleship had been visibly lost in His Sonship.

c. To become deeply absorbed or engrossed (*in* thought, etc.); to be bewildered, overwhelmed (*in* wonder); †to be distracted, lose one's wits (from emotion or excitement).

1604 E. G[RIMSTONE] *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* v. v. 339 They were lost in their own imaginations and concepts. 1605 SHAKS. *Mach.* ii. ii. 71 Be not lost So poorly in your thoughts. 1606 — *Ant. & Cl.* i. ii. 121 These strong Egyptian Fetters I must breake, Or loose my selfe in dotage. 1626 SHIRLEY *Maid's Rev.* iv. i. (1639) G 2 b, I almost lose my selfe In joy to meete him. 1728 ADDISON *Hymn*, 'When all thy mercies', Transported with the view, I'm lost In wonder, love, and praise. 1798 LANDOR *Gebir* i. 97, I neither feed the flock nor watch the fold; How can I, lost in love? 1809 W. IRVING *Knickerb.* iii. i. (1820) 153 As I pace the darkened chamber and lose myself in melancholy musings. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) i. 231 He seemed to be lost in the contemplation of something great. 1890 HALL CAINE *Bondman* iii. vi. Her voice was low at first, but she soon lost herself, and then it rose above the other voices. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 239 For a time they become lost and dazed.

d. To become hidden from view, obscured (*in* clouds, etc.).

1697 DRYDEN *Aeneid* VIII. 79 When the setting Stars are lost in Day. 1725 POPE *Odys.* vii. 354 Woody mountains half in vapours lost. 1784 COWPER *Task* i. 194 Rills that . . . lose themselves at length In matted grass. 1845 M. PATTISON *Ess.* (1889) i. 11 A vast ocean of tillage . . . losing itself in the vapour of the distant horizon. 1847 TENNYSON *Princess* i. 227 A pillar'd porch, the bases lost In laurel.

†e. Of water: To leak away. *Obs.*

1712 J. JAMES tr. *Le Blond's Gardening* 189 The Vials . . . are joined to the Pipes with Wax or Mastick, so that the Water rises into the Vials, without losing itself any where. *Ibid.* 194 Gravel, or Sand-Stone, upon which the Water will run without losing itself.

11. *Comb.*, with sense 'one who or something which loses . . .', as †lose-all, †-office; so †lose-time a., time-wasting.

1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* i. xxv. (1632) 78 Juggling tricks, or other idle lose-time sports. 1623 PENKETHMAN *Handf. Hon.* iv. xlii. More loue to purchase, each good turne requite, Lest a Loose-office thou be termed right. 1650 W. BROUGH *Sacr. Princ.* (1659) 220 The third [heir] is commonly a lose-all.

†lose, v. 2. *Obs.* Also 4 loose, 5 lowse. [f. LOSE sb.¹, or perh. aphetic f. ALOSE v.] *trans.* To praise. Also *absol.*

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. xi. 411 þow with rude speche Lakkedest, and losedest pingre þat longed nougt to be done. 1388 WYCLIF *1 Esdras* iv. 12 What maner wise passith not the kyng before oother, that thus is loosed? a 1400-50 *Alexander* 1960 (Dublin MS.) Of all Lordes Lord lowsed þorow þe world. c 1430 *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* ii. cii. (1869) 112, I am þilke þat of olde am cleped and losed [v.r. aloshed] þe eldeste.

Hence †losed *ppl.* a., praised, renowned. Also used as sb., one praised.

c 1305 *Edmund Conf.* 245 in *E.E.P.* (1862) 77 So noble a losed þer nas non in al þe vniuersite. 1422 tr. *Secreta Secret.*, *Priv.* *Priv.* 160 The good kyngte Daui. . . the loset of force and of vertue. c 1440 *CAPGRAVE Life St. Kath.* i. 7 A losyd lorde was he.

lose, obs. form of LOOSE, LOSS.

loseable: see LOSABLE.

losel ('ləuzəl), sb. and a. *arch.* and *dial.* (See *E.D.D.*) Forms: 4-7 losell, 5-6 loselle, (6 losyll), 6-7 lozel(l), (6 lozile, lozzel, 7 lozzell), 6-7, 9 Sc. lossel, 7 lossell, 4- losel. [app. f. *losen*, pa. pple. of LEASE v. (cf. LOREL from the more usual *loren*, and BROTHEL similarly f. OE. *broðen*, pa. pple. of *bréōðan* to be ruined). The etymological sense is thus 'one who is lost', 'a son of perdition'.]

A. sb. A worthless person; a profligate, rake, scoundrel; in weaker sense, a ragamuffin, ne'er-do-well.

1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. Prol. 74 Losels þat lecherie haunten. ? a 1400 *Morte Arth.* 252 We hafe as losels liffyde many longe daye. c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 12096 þe losell to þe lady launchid full swithe. c 1460 *Tawneley Myst.* xvi. 154 Losels ye ar and thefys. 1561 T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst.* i. 42 Augustine, whome those losells do most hate. 1596 SPENSER *State Irel.* Wks. (Globe) 624/1 Many of them be such losells and scatterlings, as that they cannot easely by any sheriff, . . . or other ordinary officer be gotten. 1601 DENT *Pathhu. Heaven* 170 There be many lazy losels. . . which doe nothing

all the day long, but walke in the streets, sit vpon the stalles, and frequent Tauerns and Ale-houses. 1609 C. BUTLER *Fem. Mon.* iii. (1623) G iv, The Drone . . . hath beene alwaies reputed a greedy lozell. 1624 BP. MOUNTAGU *Gagg* 187 Yet it is possible and I could doo it, to puzzle such a Lozell as yourself. 1650 TRAPP *Comm. Deut.* 123 The sword deuoureth one, as well as another, . . . it spares neither lord nor losel, as they say. 1671 ANNAND *Myst. Pietatis* 94 How soon might the rude swaine, the country losell, the clownish Boor, . . . find out a way, for nobilitating his family. 17 . . . *Heir of Linne* II. xx. in *Ritson Sc. Songs* (1794) II. 137 If we shold hang any losel heere, The first we wold begin with thee. 1832 CARLYLE in *Fraser's Mag.* V. 407 Do not recruiting sergeants drum through the streets. . . collect ragged losels enough? 1843 BROWNING *Blot 'Scutcheon* II. Wks. 1896 I. 343/2 Wretched women . . . tied By wild illicit ties to losels vile. 1897 'L. KEITH' *Bonny Lady* viii. 78 The school-master knew it was no village losel hired by the hour.

B. *adj.* Good-for-nothing, worthless.

1601 MUNDAY *Downf. Earl Huntingdon* II. ii. (1828) 35 Yonder comes a lazy lozel Friar. 1633 P. FLETCHER *Pisc. Ecl.* II. xv. Why should you plain, that lozel swains refuse you? 1642 MILTON *Apol. Smect.* Wks. 1851 III. 296 Where didst thou learn to be . . . so pusillanimous, thou lozel Bachelour of Art. 1809 W. IRVING *Knickerb.* (1861) 57 He saw the losel porpoises, which had betrayed them into this peril, some broiling on the Gridiron, and others hissing on the Frying-pan! 1883 R. W. DIXON *Mano* II. i. 65 This bad daughter of a better sire With a vile losel dweller of the wild Was playing now.

†'loseling, a. *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. prec. + -ING².] Worthy of a losel, rascally.

1624 GEE *Foot out of Snare* vii. 64 A prettie drouzy, . . . lozeling Argument this was against taking the Oath.

loselism ('ləuzəlɪz(ə)m). *rare*. [f. LOSEL + -ISM.] The quality or state of a losel; losels collectively.

1831 CARLYLE *Let.* 21 Oct. in *Froude Life* (1882) II. 214 All the Loselism of London will be about the church next Sunday.

†'losed, *ppl.* a. *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. LOSEL + -ED².] = LOSEL a.

1606 Wily *Beguiled* G, If I had been such a great long, large Lobcock, losel burden, as Master Churms is, . . . I should neuer haue got Pegge as long as I had liu'd.

†'loselly, a. *Obs. rare*. [f. LOSEL + -LY¹.] Like a losel, good-for-nothing, idle, lazy.

1611 COTGR., *Poltronesque*, lazie, lozellie, sluggish, idle. 1694 MOTTEUX *Rabelais* iv. lix, These lozelly Gulliguttid Gastrolaters.

loselry ('ləuzəlri). *arch.* [f. LOSEL + -RY.] Performance characteristic of a losel; profligacy, debauchery, rascality.

1480 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* xcvi. 178 The false spencers, the whiche he mayntened thurgh loselrye ageynst his honour. 1522 SKELTON *Why nat to Courte?* 661 By sorsery Or suche other loselry. 1594 O. B. *Quest. Profit. Concern.* 13 To haue him Lord it out thus vnder my nose, and I to sweate and swinke, to maintaine his lozelrye. 1894 F. S. ELLIS *Reynard the Fox* 215 Surely my first thought was that she Had been judged for some loselry.

losen, obs. pa. pple. of LEASE v.¹, LOOSE v.

losen, variant of LOZEN *Sc.*

losenge(e), obs. form of LOZENGE.

†losenge, v. *Obs.* Also 5 losynge. [a. OF. *losenger* = Pr. *lauzengar*, Sp. *lisonjar*, Pg. *lisonjar*, It. *lusingare*; f. OF. *losenge*, *losange* sb. flattery = Pr. *lauzenga*, *lauzenja*, Sp., Pg. *lisonja*; app. adopted by the other Rom. langs. from Pr. *lauzenga* = OF. *loenge* (F. *louange*) praise:—med.L. *laudēmia*, a derivative (? on analogy of *vindēmia*) of L. *laud-em* praise: see LOSE sb.¹] *trans.* To flatter, compliment unduly. *Const. of.*

1422 tr. *Secreta Secret.*, *Priv. Priv.* 129 Thay losyngid the kyng of Wayne-glory of the force of his hoste. 1480 CAXTON *Ovid's Met.* XIII. xvii, Thanne began Glaucus to call her and losenge her.

†losengeous, a. *Obs. rare*⁻¹. In 7 losungeous. [f. next with substitution of suffix: see -OUS.] Lying, flattering.

1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* III. 108 What a selfe Losungeous fellow hath this fustian companion proued.

†losenger. *Obs.* Forms: 4 loseniour (= -jour), -gour, losaniour (= -jour), lozengiour, -eour, 4-5 losengeour, -gere, -ynger(e), 4-6 losanger, (5 -ere, losengeoure, -joure, losenger, lesingour, *Sc.* lossingere, 6 -geir, lososenger, losinger), 4-7 losenger. [a. OF. *losengeour*, -ere, agent-n. f. *losenger* LOZENGE v.]

1. A false flatterer, a lying rascal, a deceiver.

13 . . . *Seuyn Sag.* (W.) 674 Thou schalt ben an-honged, thou losenjour. 1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 3504 What sey men of þese loseniours, þat haue here wurdys feyre as flours? c 1385 CHAUCER *L.G.W.* Prol. 328 In youre court is manye a losenger. a 1400-50 *Alexander* 1923 Laches me þis losenger & ledis me him hedire. 1484 CAXTON *Ryall Bk.* Cijj, But this synne [sc. of boasting] doubleth in them that folowe and flatre these vauntours and losengers. 1508 DUNBAR *Tua mariit wemen* 258 Gif you nought list be forelit with losingeris vntrew. 1577-87 HOLINSHED *Chron.*, *Hist. Scat.* 63/1 There to end their liues with shame, as a number of such other losengers had often doone before them. 1616 BULLOKAR, *Lasenger*, a flatterer, a Lyar.

‡2. *Sc.* A sluggard. [? Confused with *losel*.]

1513 DOUGLAS *Aeneis* VIII. Prol. 178 Thus lysnit I, as lossingeyr, sic lewidnes to luik. *Ibid.* XII. Prol. 281, I knew it was past four howris of day, And thoct I wald no langar ly in May Les Phebus suld me losanger attaynt.

†losengery. *Obs.* Forms: 4 (losingerie), lozengerie, 4-5 losengerie, -gerye, (4 -grie, -grye), 5 -gry, (-gri), (5 losangerye, losyng(e)rie). [a. OF. *losengerie*: see prec. and -ERY.] Flattery, deceit.

13 . . . *Seuyn Sag.* (W.) 1959 Gold and siluer to wille he wan Bi losengerie. 1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 3512 Kepe þe þan fro losengrye, For feyre spekyng man kan weyll ye. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. vi. 145 In lecherye and in losengerie 3e lyuen. 1422 tr. *Secreta Secret.*, *Priv. Priv.* 157 Ouer-myche to Preyse is suspecte of losengry. 1484 CAXTON *Ryall Bk.* Dj, Therof growen many sinnes, . . . That is to wete losangerye, flaterye [etc.].

loser ('luzə(r)). [f. LOSE v.¹ + -ER¹.]

†1. A destroyer. *Obs.*

a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* Cant. 512, I sall be glad in god . . . my sauouere, nocht in þe world my losere. 1388 in *Wyclif's Sel. Wks.* III. 459 þis court is . . . loser of al þe worlde. c 1611 CHAPMAN *Iliad* XVIII. 109 And when the loser of my friend his death in me shall find; Let death take all.

2. a. One who loses or suffers loss.

a 1548 HALL *Chron.*, *Hen. VIII* 60 b, One daie thone parte lost, and the other gained, and likewise the losers regained. 1555 EDEN *Decades* 303, I may vpon this occasion thyne my selfe a looser manye wayes. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* iv. v. 143 You will draw both Friend and Foe, Winner and Looser. 1608 *Burgh Rec. Glasgow* (1876) i. 283 That they be nocht loseris of thair provision. a 1703 BURKITT *On N.T.* Mark x. 31 We may be losers for Christ, we shall never be losers by him. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* vii. II. 267 He always declared that he had been a loser by his mission.

Proverb. [1533 MORE *Debell. Salem* Wks. 1018/2 Hit is an olde curtesye at the cardes perdy, to let the leser haue hys wordes.] 1562 J. HEYWOOD *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 146 Let the losers haue their wordes. 1599 SANDYS *Europæ Spec.* (1632) 123 The wisest men haue bene . . . pleased, that losers should haue their wordes. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 47 Giue losers leaue to prate. a 1716 SOUTH *Serm.* (J.), Losers and malecontents, whose portion and inheritance is a freedom to speak.

b. A squanderer or waster (of time).

1650 JER. TAYLOR *Holy Living* i. §1. 8 If one of the Speakers be . . . trifling, he that hears, and he that answers . . . are equal losers of their time. 1691 WOOD *Ath. Oxon.* i. 354 The author was no loser of his time.

c. A horse that loses in a race.

1902 J. BURNS in *Speaker* 11 Jan. 419/1 The workman works hard five days, but on the sixth is generally found at the 'Corner Pin' spotting winners and catching losers.

d. a bad, poor (or good) loser: a person who loses with bad (or good) grace.

1892 A. W. PINERO *Magistrate* i. 28 I hate a bad loser, don't you, Guv? 1917 *Dialect Notes* IV. 326 *Loser* n., differentiated as good loser and bad loser. Not local. 'Those college boys are good losers and do not complain at defeat, but the academy boys . . . are sure bad losers.' 1931 D. L. SAYERS *Five Red Herrings* xiii. 146 He was a bad loser. A slice off the tee . . . would put him off his game for the afternoon. 1947 'G. ORWELL' *Eng. People* 14 The admiration for a 'good loser'. 1951 [see CLOBBER v.]. 1973 A. MANN *Tiara* xvii. 164 The British were always talking about 'being a good loser'. 1973 *Radio Times* 20-27 Dec. 10/1, I like to win at things. But . . . I'm a good loser.

e. An unsuccessful or incompetent person, a failure.

1955 *Amer. Speech* XXX. 304 *Loser*, . . . someone . . . hopeless. 1959 *Ibid.* XXXIV. 154 Those limited in ability or old-fashioned in dress or manners, [are] losers. *Ibid.*, The opposite of a B[ig] M[an] O[n] C[ampus] is a loser. 1972 *Melody Maker* 25 Nov. 53 (heading) Jiving K. Boots. The adventures of a loser musician. 1974 J. STUBBS *Painted Face* xiii. 180 Poor fellow. . . A born loser, every time.

3. *Billiards.* A losing hazard.

1873 BENNETT & 'CAVENDISH' *Billiards* 281 There may be a loser left off the white. 1902 J. ROBERTS jun. *Mad. Billiards* 88 The angle is not suitable for a following loser, so the play is again a loser off the cushion.

4. *U.S. slang.* A convicted criminal, a person who has served a sentence in prison. So two-time (or three-time, etc.) loser, a person who has been in prison twice (or three, etc., times).

1912 D. LOWRIE *My Life in Prison* xi. 127 'T' day some four 'r five time loser'll drive up with a year. *Ibid.* xxvii. 337 He was a 'ten-time loser' the last time I saw him; i.e., he had served nine previous terms at either San Quentin or Folsom. 1914 JACKSON & HELLYER *Vocab. Criminal Slang* 56 *Laser* noun, current amongst prison habitues. An ex-convict. . . Examples: 'Three-time losers cop life in some states.' 1926 *Clues* Nov. 161/2 *Laser*, one who has served a prison sentence. 1931 *Amer. Speech* VII. 117 *Two-time laser*, a prisoner who has been convicted twice. 'He's a two-time loser; got the book the second time.' 1939 E. S. GARDNER *D.A. draws Circle* (1940) xii. 213 He's a two-time loser. 1950 H. E. GOLDIN *Dict. Amer. Underworld* *Linga* 129/1 *Laser*, anyone convicted of a felony. (A second felony conviction makes one a 'two-time loser'; a third conviction, a 'three-time loser', etc.) 'I'm a four-time loser on the next pinch (arrest).' 1973 *Haustan* (Texas) *Chron.* *Texas Mag.* 14 Oct. 4/1 Bob, a three-time loser with a long line of busts and drug abuse . . . was sick of his life.

5. *Bridge.* a. A losing card.

1917 E. BERGHOLT *Royal Auction Bridge* (ed. 2) 56 The opponent will be able to make two tricks in that suit before Y has had a chance of discarding his two losers. 1921 F. IRWIN *Compl. Auction Player* ii. 48 You hold five losers. That is a two-bid, no more. 1964 *Contract Bridge* ('Know the Game' Series) (ed. 2) 29/1 You should not play any trumps but utilize them to ruff losers. 1964 *Official Encycl. Bridge* 334/1 At no trump, all cards below the ace and not in sequence with it are possible losers.

b. loser-on-loser (see quot. 1964).

[1929 *Auction Bridge Mag.* Jan. 328/1 (*title*) Discarding a loser on a loser... discarding a losing card on a loser... may be the only play to secure the contract or game.] 1947 T. REESE *Reese on Play* xi. 162 Loser-on-loser play makes the hand against any defence... Some very complicated positions can arise after a loser-on-loser elimination. 1964 *Official Encycl. Bridge* 334/1 *Loser on loser*, the act of playing a card that must be lost on a losing trick in some other suit.

† **losery**. *Obs.* [f. LOSE *v.*¹ + -ERY.] Losing; opportunity or chance of losing.

c 1400 *Beryn* 924 Al othir gamys that losery was in. *Ibid.* 1228 For in such losery he hath lost many a frrank.

loseyite ('lɔʊziət). *Min.* [f. the name of Samuel Losey (c 1833–1906), U.S. mineral collector + -ITE¹.] A basic carbonate of zinc and manganese, (Zn,Mn)₇(CO₃)₂(OH)₁₀, found as bluish-white monoclinic crystals at Franklin, New Jersey, U.S.A.

1929 BAUER & BERMAN in *Amer. Mineralogist* XIV. 150 This mineral is named loseyite in honor of Mr. Samuel R. Losey, a native of Franklin and for many years, until his death, an ardent collector of the minerals occurring there. 1968 I. KOSTOV *Mineral.* II. xi. 542 Loseyite is also monoclinic (*A2/a*), found as bluish white radiating bundles of lath-like crystals.

loseyn, *obs.* form of LOZEN.

losh (lɒʃ), *sb.*¹ Also 7 losy. [a. Russ. *los'*.]

† 1. An elk. *Obs.*

1591 [see OLEN]. 1599 HAKLUYT *Voy.* I. 463 An Elke or Loshe, the Red deere of the country. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* IV. xvii. 431 They worship the Sunne, the Ollen, and the Losy and such like. a 1674 MILTON *Hist. Mosc.* II. Wks. 1851 VIII. 482 People riding on Elks and Loshes.

2. *losh hide, leather*: the untanned hide of the elk, and later of the buffalo and ox, prepared with oil; a soft buff-coloured leather; wash-leather. (Cf. LASCH *sb.*)

1583 CARLILE in *Hakluyt's Voy.* (1600) III. 184 Losshe hides, rich Fures, and other such like. 1591 G. FLETCHER *Russe Commw.* (Hakl. Soc.) 10 Their losh or buffe hide is very faire and large. 1662 *Irish Stat.* (1765) II. 409 Losh hides, the piece £1. 1756 *Gentl. Mag.* XXVI. 61 Losh, or buff-leather, drest in oil. 1852 MORFIT *Tanning & Currying* (1853) 433 Oiled leather is commonly known as... wash-leather... It is also called losh leather. 1864 CRAIG, *Suppl.*, *Losh-hide*, a hide not dressed in any way, but simply oiled.

losh (lɒʃ), *sb.*² [a. F. *loche* = LOACH.] A name in Canada and Alaska for the burbot.

1884 GOODE, etc. *Nat. Hist. Useful Aquatic Anim.* 1. 236 In Alaska... it is known as 'Losh'; in Canada, as 'la Loche'. 1884 *Riverside Nat. Hist.* (1888) III. 273.

† **losh**, *v.* *Obs.* [? Onomatopœic.] *intr.* ? To fall with a splash; to go stumbling.

1629 GAULE *Holy Madn.* 170 Yet am I not so sheepish, to losh into the Ditch. 1847-78 HALLIWELL, *Losh*, to splash in water. *North.* 1859 WHITEHEAD *Leg.* (1896) 19 (E.D.D.) An laykes and loshes ower the steaynes.

losh (lɒʃ), *int.* *Sc.* A distortion of LORD, used in certain exclamations.

a 1779 D. GRAHAM *Lepor the Taylor* (1785) 17 The losh preserve me, sirs. 1792 G. GALLOWAY *Poems* 40 Tax shooll losh how the snobs will glunch. 1826 J. WILSON *Noct. Ambr.* Wks. 1855 I. 244 Losh me! that's beautiful language. 1901 *Blackw. Mag.* Mar. 363/1 'Losh! the body's cracked'.

losien, losin, *obs.* forms of LOZEN.

losine, *obs.* pa. pple. of LEESE *v.*

losing ('lu:zɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. LOSE *v.*¹ + -ING¹.]

1. The action of LOSE *v.*¹ † a. Perdition, destruction; the being lost or destroyed (*obs.*). b. Used, chiefly *gerundially*, in various senses of the vb. † to be on losing: to be in process of being lost.

a. c 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Matt. vii. 13 Weð ðiu lædas to losing. 13.. *E.E. Allit. P. B.* 1031 He most ay lyue in pat loze in losyng euer-more. 1530 PALSGR. 241/1 Losyng, perdition. 1597 BEARD *Theatre God's Judgem.* (1631) 234 The cite being besieged, and in some danger of losing. c 1660 WRIOTHESLEY *Chron.* I. 136 An armye of Gelderland... was in great daunger of losyng.

b. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) IV. 295 As a goldene fishhook, þe losyng þerof may be i-quitte by non wyynnye of taking of fische. c 1470 HENRY *Wallace* II. 221 Complayne his payne in dolour thus that duellis; In langour lysis, for losyng of thar luff. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 241 How shorte they be in duryng: how feerfull in keypyng: how sorrowful in losyng. 1639 FULLER *Holy War* (1647) 218 At his arrivall, the last stake of the Christians was on losing. 1668 PEPYS *Diary* 1 Jan., To see how differently one man took his losing from another. 1725 J. GLANVILL *Poems* 63 France shall meet with no Repair From Losings here, by healing Winnings there. 1847 TENNYSON *Princess* 1. 140 Odes About this losing of the child. 1900 F. T. BULLEN *With Christ at Sea* iii. 53 We arrived... without... adventure except the losing of an anchor. 1901 *Q. Rev.* July 178 It was the scene of Charles Fox's chief losings at the faro table.

2. *attrib.* in losing-money, a payment allowed to the loser in certain competitions.

1880 *Daily Tel.* 7 Sept., There is a pound per win to each man... and there is losing money at half rates every time your boat answers the starting gun.

losing, *ppl. a.* [f. LOSE *v.*¹ + -ING².] That loses, or that results in loss. **losing game**, (a) a game played with ill-success; (b) a game in which the

loser of the game wins the stakes. **losing hazard, loadum**, see the *sbs.*

1519 HORMAN *Vulg.* 280 b, A sngle ace is a losyng caste. 1596 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* iv. i. 62, I follow thus A losing suite against him. 1601 — *Jul. C. v.* 36, I shall have glory by this losing day. 1668 LADY CHAWORTH in *12th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 10 [He] deserves a better fate than to be ever of the losing side. 1708 POPE *Let. to H. Cromwell* 1 Nov., You are return'd by this time... to the old Divisions of a losing Game at Piquet with the Ladies, and half a Play... at the Theatre. 1720 DE FOE *Capt. Singleton* xv. (1840) 265 This was a losing voyage. 1755 MAGENS *Insurances* I. 60 They came to a losing Market. 1763 HOYLE *Whist* 23 Do not trump it, but throw away a losing Card. 1893 F. ADAMS *New Egypt* 26, I think we're playing a losing game in Egypt.

Hence **'losingly adv.**, in a losing manner. 1864 in CRAIG, *Suppl.*

losing(e, obs. form of LOZENGE.

loss (lɒs, -ɔ:-) *sb.*¹ Forms: 1-3 los (only in dat. lose, in Lay. occas. written lose), 4-5 los, loos, (5 loose, 6 *Sc.* lois), 4-7 losse, (5 losce), 4- loss. [Prob. two distinct formations. The OE. *los* (? neut.), found only in the phr. *tó lose* (*weorðan, zedón*), corresponds to ON. *los* neut., 'breaking up of the ranks of an army' (Vigf.); — OTeut. **loso-m* (a parallel formation with OE. *lor* LORE *sb.*²; — OTeut. **lozo-m*), f. **lus-*, wk. grade of the root **leus-*, **laus-*; see LEESE *v.*, LEASE *a.*, LOOSE *a.* (The etymological sense may be rendered by 'dissolution'; cf. the ON. use.) As this word occurs in OE. and early ME. only in the dative (which if it had survived would have normally become *lose* with voiced s), it cannot, unless the uninflected cases were preserved unrecorded, account for the mod. form. The word in its later use as a noun of action to *leese*, *lose* vbs., appears first in the middle of the 14th c., and may have been a back-formation from the pa. pple. *lost*; cf. LOST *sb.*, which is of contemporary date.]

1. Perdition, ruin, destruction; the condition or fact of being 'lost', destroyed, or ruined. Now only with mixture of other senses; cf. LOSE *v.*¹ 2 b.

c 897 K. ÆLFRED *Gregory's Past.* xxxvi. 249 ðonne ge to lose weorðað. c 1205 LAY. 3903 Heore lif heom eode al to lose [for lose; *riming* with neose = nose]. c 1275 *Ibid.* 22844 And so hi solle go to lose. 1483 CAXTON *Cato* G j b, When they seken... the losse and the dethe of yonge chyldren. a 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VI* 115 Bothe her body and soule, wer gotten again out of eternal losse and perdition. 1605 SHAKS. *Lear* III. vi. 102 His life With thine, and all that offer to defend him, Stand in assured losse. 1667 MILTON *P.L.* III. 308 Thou hast... quitted all to save A World from utter loss. 1743 BULKELEY & CUMMINS *Voy. S. Seas* 104 The Loss of the Ship, was the Loss of him. 1784 COWPER *Tiroc.* 166 Describe a Saviour's cross As God's expedient to retrieve his loss. 1839 MACAULAY *Ess., Gladstone on Ch. & State* (1880) 481 Is not the loss of one soul a greater evil than the extinction of many lives?

2. The fact of losing (something specified or contextually implied). See the senses of LOSE *v.*¹ Const. with *of* or objective genitive.

a. The being deprived of, or the failure to keep (a possession, appurtenance, right, quality, faculty, or the like).

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl. B.* XIX. 287 Losse of worldly catel. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P.R.* VI. v. (1495) 193 Chyldren wepe more for the losse of an apple than for the losse of their herytage. 1562-3 *Act 5 Eliz.* c. 14 § 12 Persons that shall so offende... shall have Imprisonment, losse of Eares, slytting and searing of Nose. 1620 T. GRANGER *Div. Logike* I. xxxvii. 109 The losse of power, and vertue in all living things... is the privation thereof. 1671 MILTON *Samson* 67 O loss of sight, of thee I most complain! 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) III. 180 William the Conqueror... punished such as were convicted of killing the wild boar in his forests, with the loss of their eyes. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* II. 194 The Papists of Ireland attributed to him the loss of their lands. 1864 TREVELYAN *Compet. Wallah* (1866) 299 The words, 'loss of caste', convey to an English gentleman's mind no more terrible idea than that of marrying his laundress. 1896 J. H. CLARKE *Cold-Catching, Cold-Preventing*, etc. 66 Among the sequelae of a cold in the head... may be mentioned loss of taste and smell.

b. *loss of life*: the being put to death (as a punishment). Also, in generalized sense, the destruction or 'sacrifice' of human lives.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Knt.'s T.* 1685 Vp peyne of los of lyf. 1582 N. LICHEFIELD tr. *Castanheda's Cong. E. Ind.* I. viii. 20 Not willing they should... susteine cruelte, or losse of lyfe. 1595 SHAKS. *John* IV. iii. 106, I lou'd him, and will weepe My date of life out, for his sweete lues losse. 1611 BIBLE *Acts* xxvii. 22 There shall be no losse of any mans life among you. 1898 *Daily News* 12 Apr. 3/3 These men estimate the loss of life — that is, the ruthless waste and destruction of human life during the sixteen years that the Khalifa has ruled — at seventy-five per cent. of the entire population.

c. The being deprived by death, separation, or estrangement, of (a friend, relative, servant, or the like). Often *contextually*, the death (of a person regrettably).

a 1450 MYRC 1279 For los of frendes or of any þyng. c 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* I. vi. xlv. 237 Ther be many sad hearts for the loss of my Lord Robert Digby. 1692 R. L'ESTRANGE *Fables* (1708) I. 543 The Case of a Lady that kept her Bed for the loss of a Favorite Puppy she had. 1710 STEELE *Tatler* No. 198 ¶ 1 Affliction for the Loss of her Mother. 1798 *Monthly Mag.* VI. 309 [Died] John Case Browne, esq. whose loss will be severely felt... by the whole

neighbourhood. 1805 J. QUINCY in *Life* 74 The loss of Mr. Griswold from the national legislature. 1831 BREWSTER *Newton* (1855) II. xxi. 269 Newton had to mourn the loss of his earliest and best friend.

d. The losing of or being defeated in (a battle, game, or contest). † Formerly also without specific mention of the object: The state of being a loser, defeat (*obs.*).

13.. *E.E. Allit. P. C.* 174, I lovne þat we lay lotes on ledes vchone, & who-so lympe þe losse, lay hym þer-oute. a 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VIII* 136 Of the takyng of the Kyng their Master, and of the losse of the feld. 1593 SHAKS. 3 *Hen. VI.* IV. iv. 4 What losse of some pitcht battell Against Warwicke? 1611 — *Cymb.* II. iii. 2 Your Lordship is the most patient man in losse, the most coldest that euer turn'd vp Ace. 1744 OZELL tr. *Brantome's Sp. Rhodomontades* 205 As a great many Captains have done after the Loss of a Battle. 1822 SHELLEY *Calderon's Magico Prodig.* i. 151 The battle's loss may profit those who lose.

e. Failure to take advantage or make good use (of time, etc.).

c 1385 CHAUCER *L.G.W.* 997 *Dido*, It nere but los of tyme. 1535 COVERDALE *Exod.* xxi. 19 He shal paye the losse of his tyme. 1593 SHAKS. *Lucr.* 1420 But for losse of Nestors golden words, Its seem'd they would debate with angry swords. 1632 J. HAYWARD tr. *Biondi's Eromena* 29 She without losse of time, buried the Poyndard up to the hilts. 1709 ADDISON *Tatler* No. 131 ¶ 10 To... take to some honest Livelihood without Loss of Time. 1814 SCOTT *Wav.* xxxi. Instant reimbursement for loss of time. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. xi. 75 This error caused us the loss of an hour.

f. Failure to gain or obtain. (Cf. LOSE *v.*¹ 7.) a 1614 D. DYKE *Myst. Self-deceiving* (ed. 8) 41 A word that signifeth... losse of victory. *Mod.* I do not wish to risk the loss of my train.

† 3. *occas.* Cause or occasion of ruin or deprivation. *Obs.*

c 1386 CHAUCER *Wife of Bath's Prolog.* 720 Womman was the los of al mankynde. a 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VI* 130 The negligence of the kynges counsaill... was the losse of the whole dominion of Fraunce.

4. a. In particularized sense: An instance of losing. Also, a person, thing, or amount lost.

c 1369 CHAUCER *Dethe Blaunche* 1302 That was the losse... that I had lorne. 1463-4 *Coldingham Priory Papers* (Surtees) 191 Our grete lossez in plee for Coldyngham. 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 406 b, That those which had bene faithful to him, and therefore had chaunced into extreme miserie, should first be recompensed their losse. 1599 SHAKS. *Much Ado* IV. ii. 87 A rich fellow enough, goe to, and a fellow that hath had losses. 1685 EVELYN *Mrs. Godolphin* 150 Thus ended this incomparable Lady: our never to be sufficiently lamented losse. 1718 *Freethinker* No. 1 ¶ 6 It is not possible to trade to much Advantage without some Losses. 1883 R. W. DIXON *Mano* II. viii. 95 But soon 'twas heard (a loss of little woe) That he had stolen away the gallant quean. 1891 *Law Times* XC. 283/2 The company wrote off the loss as a bad debt.

b. *spec. (Path.)* A loss of blood by uterine hæmorrhage.

1901 *Brit. Med. Jnl.* No. 2089. 86 The patient gave a history of having had a loss a few days previously.

c. to cut one's loss(es): to cease carrying on a losing transaction.

1912 *Q. Rev.* Jan. 287 It is now made the basis of the argument that England should 'cut her loss', and Ireland be sent adrift. 1926 T. E. LAWRENCE *Seven Pillars* (1935) VIII. xciv. 519 Feisal had... made one of his lightning decisions to cut the loss; a wise decision, though it hurt us sorely. 1927 *Daily Express* 13 July 8/2 The only reasonable thing is for Great Britain to... cut her losses, and bring the whole matter to an end. 1939 'G. ORWELL' *Coming up for Air* II. vii. 123 The trouble over Joe aged Father a great deal. To lose Joe was merely to cut a loss, but it hurt him. 1944 A. BRYANT *Yrs. of Victory* II. 39 Bonaparte... saw that he was beaten and, like the great man he was, cut his losses. 1969 *Listener* 28 Aug. 269/1 For this reason the CIA is cutting its losses, reducing its labyrinthine commitments.

5. a. Diminution of one's possessions or advantages; detriment or disadvantage involved in being deprived of something, or resulting from a change of conditions; an instance of this. (Opposed to *gain*.)

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl. B.* Prolog. 195 Better is a litel losse than a longe sorwe. 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 212 Drede of worldly shame & loos. c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 1719 Of þe harmys pat we haue & þe hoge losse. *Ibid.* 9781 Me is leuer for to lyue with losse þat I haue. a 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VI* 141 b, Gain is not alwaies perdurable, nor losse alwaies continuall. 1603 SHAKS. *Meas. for M.* III. i. 181 No losse shall touch her by my company. 1611 BIBLE *Phil.* iii. 7 What things were gaine to me, those I counted losse for Christ. 1627 MILTON *Vocat. Exerc.* 9 Small loss it is that thence can come unto thee. 1686 tr. *Chardin's Trav. Persia* 8 No wonder if their Trade decrease, and turn to loss rather then profit. 1784 COWPER *Task* VI. 750 Nor can the wonders it records be sung To meaner music, and not suffer loss. 1841 TRENCH *Parables* xix. (1877) 341 Earthly losses are remedies for covetousness. 1848 NEWMAN (*title*) *Loss and gain.* 1866 MISS YONGE *Dove in Eagle's Nest* I. 76 No matter... 'Tis only her loss [refusing to drink].

b. to have a (great) loss in (or of): to suffer severely by losing (usually, a person).

1680 AUBREY *Lives, E. Davenant* (1813) II. 300 He was not only a man of vast learning, but of great goodness and charity; the parish and all his friends will have a great losse in him. 1757 MRS. GRIFFITH *Lett. Henry & Frances* (1767) IV. 15 What a Loss shall I have of him! 1824 JEKYL *Corr.* (1894) 144, I feel a sad loss of poor dear Mr. Stanley. 1836 MOORE *Mem.* (1856) VII. 164 As the time approaches for the departure of our dear little Nell, we begin to feel more and more the loss we shall have of her. 1881 TROLLOPE *Dr. Wortle's School* IV. xi, She had a certain charge... as to the school...; and very well she did her work. I shall have a great loss in her.

¶ *c. a.* (*great*, etc.) *loss* (in this sense) is often idiomatically predicated of the person or thing lost, where in strictness the subject of the sentence should be the loss or deprivation of this. (The more correct expression, as in quot. 1605, is obsolete.) *dead loss*: see *DEAD a.* 30.

[1605 *BACON Adv. Learn.* ii. iii. §4 For apophthegms, it is a great loss of that book of Cæsar's.] a 1903 *Mod.* Our opponents are welcome to their new convert; he is no loss. 1940 *W. FAULKNER Hamlet* i. i. 16 Major De Spain's barn taken fire and was a total loss. 1943 *Scrutiny* XI. 288 If you apply serious standards, then P. G. [Wodehouse] is a total loss.

d. one person's loss is another's gain: a semi-proverbial expression. Also with non-personal subject and complement.

1914 *G. B. SHAW Misalliance* 41 It civilizes them. And it uncivilizes us. Their gain. Our loss. 1925 *New Yorker* 22 Aug. 9/1 When the fighting was over she remained. . . Our loss was their gain. 1949 *B. A. BOTKIN Treas. S. Folklore* ii. i. 147 What is history's loss is folklore's gain. 1973 *Times* 22 Jan. 9/5 (*heading*) Newcastle's loss is Doncaster's gain.

6. *Mil.* The losing (by a commander or an army) of men by death, wounds, or capture; also (*sing.* and *pl.*) the number of men so lost.

a 1400-50 *Alexander* 3171 3it me is better. . . in bataille be slayne, þan se þe lose of my ledis. a 1548 *HALL Chron., Hen. VI* 130 Trustyng. . . shortly to be lorde of the citee and towne, without any greate losse or battaill. 1840 *GRESLEY Siege Lichf.* 45 The loss of each army. . . was about equal. 1846 *GROTE Greece* (1869) II. ii. viii. 446 They were repulsed with loss. 1899 *SIR G. WHITE Disp. to Buller* 16 Dec., The loss of 12,000 men here would be a heavy blow to England.

†7. Lack, default, want. *in the loss of question*: provided there is no dispute. *Obs.*

1603 *SHAKS. Meas. for M.* ii. iv. 90 As I subscribe not that, nor any other, But in the loss of question. 1632 *LITHGOW Trav.* III. 85 The Villages for losse of ground are all built on the skirts of Rockies.

†8. *Tennis.* A lost chase (see *CHASE sb.* 1 7).

1591 [see *CHASE sb.* 1 7]. 1619 *DRUMM. OF HAWTH. Convers. B. Jonson* xvii. (1842) 30 A Lord playing at Tennis, and having asked those in the gallerie Whither a strock was Chase or Losse? A Brother of my Lord Northumberland's answered, it was Loss.

9. *at a loss, † at loss.* Of a hound: Having lost the track or scent; at fault. Hence of persons: At fault; utterly uncertain what to say or do (often with indirect questions introduced by *how*, *what*, etc.); unable to understand, imagine, discover, explain, etc. *at a loss for*: unable to discover or obtain (something needed).

1592 *WARNER Alb. Eng.* vii. xxxvi. (1612) 175 The Hound at losse doth ouer-giue. 1596 *SHAKS. Tam. Shr.* Induct. i. 23 He cried vpon it at the meerest losse, And twice to day pick'd out the dullest sent. 1663 *SOUTH Serm.* (1823) III. 424 The justness of his government left them at a loss for an occasion [sc. of rebellion]. 1668 *HALE Pref. to Rolle's Abridgm.* b. 13, Many that are much conversant in subtilties of Logick. . . are at a loss in it, and can make little of it. 1671 *MILTON P. R.* iv. 366 Satan now Quite at a loss, for all his darts were spent, Thus to our Saviour with stern brow reply'd. 1699 *BENTLEY Phal.* 332 His wonderful Learning was at a loss. 1711 *STEELE Spect.* No. 53 ¶8, I stood utterly at a loss how to behave my self. *Ibid.* No. 157 ¶1, I am very much at a loss to express by any Word that occurs to me in our Language, that which is understood by *Indoles* in Latin. 1773 *Life N. Froude* 23 If they were at a Loss for any thing, I cry'd out, can I find it, Sir? 1781 *COWPER Hope* 345 All speakers, yet all language at a loss. 1823 *J. BADCOCK Dom. Amusem.* 33 We are at a loss, however, for any direct knowledge of the means used by them. 1827 *HALLAM Const. Hist.* (1876) I. vi. 302 They were at a loss how to obtain his release. 1863 *F. A. KEMBLE Resid. Georgia* 17, I therefore am at a loss to understand what made her hail the erection of one [mill] at Charleston as likely to produce such. . . happy results.

10. *attrib.* and *Comb.* *loss leader Comm.*, an article put on sale at a non-profit-making price in order to attract potential buyers of other articles; also *transf.*; hence *loss-leading vbl. sb.*; *loss-maker*, a business, etc., consistently working at a loss; *loss-making vbl. sb.*, the making of a loss (in business, etc.); also as *ppl. a.*, that makes a loss.

1922 *HAYWARD & WHITE Chain Stores* vii. 109 Many chains have a fixed policy of featuring each week a so-called 'loss leader'. That is, some well known article, the price of which is usually standard and known to the majority of purchasers, is put on sale at actual cost to the chain or even at a slight loss. . . on the theory. . . that people will be attracted to this bargain and buy other goods as well. Loss leaders are often termed 'weekly specials'. 1942 *H. LEVY Retail Trade Assoc.* xviii. 211 Prohibitions on 'loss leaders'. 1958 *Times* 15 Dec. 9/3 No doubt price cutting in individual lines often goes beyond the point where it is justified by reduction in direct cost: it is in part the loss-leader technique. People are attracted into a shop by some very low prices, and buy many other articles which give a handsome margin. 1969 *Daily Tel.* 7 Mar. 19 Sir Stanley Raymond, chairman of the Gaming Board, said yesterday he was convinced that Bingo was often used as a 'loss leader' to induce housewives into 'hard' gambling. In many cases Bingo provided only half of the takings in clubs. 1970 *Ibid.* 15 May 21/5 Some would like to see bank charges on personal accounts reduced or abolished, as a 'loss leader' to the existing personal customers. 1971 *New Scientist* 21 Jan. 102/1 The ranks of loss leaders and unrepeatable offers. 1964 *New Statesman* 28 Feb. 343/1 This concession was necessary to get any bill past his own back-benchers; and there are a few more. . . concessions. . . in particular a ban on 'loss-leading'. 1968 *Daily Tel.* 12 Nov. 17/8 Only a madman or a company making a genuine attempt at loss leading would reduce rates. 1971 *Guardian Weekly* 23 Jan. 22 What happens when two

companies, both *lossmakers, merge into one? The answer, as often as not, is one big loss-maker. 1973 *Times* 24 Aug. 17/2 The company declined to give reasons for its withdrawals except to say that the bookstalls did not fit into its 'economic pattern' or plans for the future. It said the stalls were not lossmakers. 1971 *Sunday Times* 15 Aug. 41 He started by picking up a 40% stake in the *lossmaking Carson's chocolate business in March 1964. 1974 *Times* 7 Mar. 19/6 The company has been loss-making since 1971.

† *loss, sb.* 2 *Obs.* Also 5-6 *losse*, (5 *lossem*), 6 *los*, 7 *loz*. [a. MDu. *los* = OE. *lox*, OHG., MHG. *luhs* (mod.G. *luchs*); akin to Sw. *lo* of the same meaning. Caxton's *lossem* represents the unexplained variant *lossen* of the Du. original.] A lynx.

1481 *CAXTON Reynard xxxviii.* (Arb.) 105 The rulers and keepars of the felde was the lupaert and the losse. *Ibid.* xli. 111 The keepars of the felde, the lupaerd and the lossem. 1598 *FLORIO, Lince*, a beast like vnto a woolfe, . . . called a los or linc. *Lince*, . . . Also a losse, or a linc. 1624 *T. HEYWOOD Gunaikion* vii. 329 The beast called a Loz or Lynx.

† *loss, v. Sc. Obs.* Also 5-6 *los*, 6-7 *loiss*. [a. Du. *lossen* (whence G. *löschen*, Da. *losse*, Sw. *lossa*), f. *los* adj., loose (:—O Teut. **lusso-*), cogn. w. *loos* (:—O Teut. **lauso-*: see *LOOSE a.*)] *trans.* To unload (a vessel), discharge (goods from a vessel). Also *absol.* of a ship: To unload.

1482 *Charters Edinb.* (1871) 168 Of ilk stane bait cumand and losand in the havin id. *Ibid.* 169 That na. . . stapill gudis of strangearis remane. . . langare in Leith eftir it be dischargit and losit than [etc.]. 1537 *Burgh Rec. Edinb.* (1871) II. 86 Jhone Sleith. . . confessit that he loissit the pok of forest woll pertening to Mungo Tennend efter that the samyn was schippit and stowit in his schip. 1565 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* I. 332 Nane of thame sall brek bouk, . . . quhill the tyme that thair gudis be housit, and the schip lost, and avysit with the conservatour how the marcat is. 1609 *Burgh Rec. Glasgow* (1876) I. 302 Be making of mercat thairof [sc. goods] . . . befor they be lossit.

loss(e, var. Sc. f. LOSE v. 1; var. LOSE sb. 1 Obs., praise; obs. f. LOOSE.

löss, variant of *LOESS*.

lossel, variant of *LOSEL*.

lossen, lossenge, obs. ff. *LOZEN, LOZENGE*.

lossenite ('*lɒsnənt*). *Min.* [Named by Milch in 1894, after Prof. C. A. *Lossen*: see *-ITE*.] Arsenate of iron and lead, occurring in small reddish-brown crystals.

1895 *Amer. J. Sci.* L. 76 *Lossenite*.

† *'lossset, Obs. dial.* Also 8 *losad*. [Ir. *losad* (OIr. *losat*) kneading-trough.] A wooden tray.

1645 *BOATE Irel. Nat. Hist.* xx. (1652) 155 Certain wooden trays, amongst the English in Ireland peculiarly called *Lossels* [sic]. 1674-91 *RAY N. C. Words* 135 *A Lossset*, a large flat wooden dish not much unlike a *Voider*. 1782 *VALLANCY Collect. De Rebus Hibern.* x. 82 This fine may be exchanged for *losads*, sieves, kneading troughs [etc.].

† *'lossful, a. Obs.* [f. *LOSS sb. 1 + -FUL*.] Productive of loss; detrimental; unprofitable.

1611 *SPEED Hist. Gt. Brit.* ix. xii. §108. 694 Hee. . . retired himselfe with losse-full hast into the bosome of France. 1623 in *Hartlib's Legacy* (1655) 287 As the rate of Money now goeth, no man can let his Timber stand. . . but it will be very losse-full to him. 1675 *BROOKS Gold. Key Wks.* 1867 V. 421 It is a gainful loss to suffer for the truth; it is a lossful gain. . . to provide for our present safety. . . and ease.

† *'lossing, vbl. sb. Sc. Obs.* [f. *LOSS v. + -ING* 1.] The action of unloading a vessel, or of discharging goods.

1531 *Extracts Aberd. Reg.* (1844) I. 142 Thair masteris of warke suld gar amend the prame of the brig, . . . and lat hir and the prouestis greit keile to fraucht to the losing and laidnyng of schippis. c 1575 *R. BANNATYNE J. nrl.* (1806) 147 All horsmen and footmen went furth down to Leyth to the losing of the said bark, which incontinent was brought vp to the castell efter there losing. 1597 *Sc. Acts Jas. VI* (1816) IV. 137/2 þe conservatour sall not. . . admit onye cocquet, . . . except the mercheandis, . . . euerie ane of thame, befor the lossing of onie of þair gudis, mak faith. . . That he hes na forbiddin gudis [etc.].

lossingeir, -gere, Sc. variants of LOSENGER.

'lossless, a. [f. *LOSS sb. 1 + -LESS*.] † *a.* Without loss. *Obs.*

1587 *THYNNYNE Contn. Hist. Scot.* 409 in *Holinshed*, They were. . . suffered harmelesse of bodie, and losselesse of furniture to depart. 1642 *MILTON Apol. Smect.* Wks. 1851 III. 303 Miraculous and losselesse victories. 1669 in *Picton L'pool Munic. Rec.* (1883) I. 276 Saved harmles, lossles, & indemnified from any suit.

b. Electr. Characterized by or causing no dissipation of electrical or electromagnetic energy.

1952 *Proc. IRE* XL. 1651/1 If. . . the system is lossless, then the transverse electromagnetic (TEM) mode can be propagated. 1962 *CORSON & LORRAIN Introd. Electromagn. Fields* xi. 357 Lossless dielectrics, good conductors, and low-pressure ionized gases. 1969 *P. M. CHIRLIAN Basic Network Theory* i. 46 Inductors and capacitors are called lossless elements.

lossom, -um, obs. forms of LOVESOME.

loss-proof ('*lɒspru:f*, -ɔ:-), *a.* [f. *LOSS sb. 1 + PROOF a. 1b.*] Guaranteed against loss, inflation, fluctuation in market value, etc.

1963 *New Yorker* 8 June 107 (Adv.), Travelers cheques. . . Loss-proof and theft-proof. 1969 *Daily Tel.* 22 Nov. 14 (Adv.), The guaranteed loss-proof investment that grows despite Stock Market ups and downs.

lossy ('*lɒsi*, -ɔ:-), *a. Electr.* [f. *LOSS sb. 1 + -Y* 1.] Characterized by or causing dissipation of electrical or electromagnetic energy.

1948 *H. A. LEITER* in *Smullin & Montgomery Microwave Duplexers* ix. 378 Lossy cables are used. . . in order to isolate the oscillator from effects of mismatch in the unit under test. 1949 *L. L. LANGTON Radio-Frequency Heating Equipment* v. 76 *A lossy capacitor.* 1969 *Sci. J. nrl. Dec.* 44/3 At optical frequencies a metal transmission line structure would be very 'lossy' and only transparent dielectric materials such as glass can be considered. 1970 *J. EARL Tuners & Amplifiers* iv. 94 Most transformers are 'lossy' at the sub-bass end of the spectrum.

† *lost, sb. Obs.* Also *loste*. [app. f. *lost*, pa. pple. of *LOSE v.*] = *LOSS sb. 1 to go to lost*: to perish, go to ruin.

c 1374 *CHAUCER Boeth.* II. p. iv. 30 (Camb. MS.) Men do no more fors of the lost than of the hauyng. 1387 *REVISA Hiden* (Rolls) IV. 213 For þey schulde defende hem þe manloker for drede of so greet lost [L. *metu tanti damni*]. 1390 *GOWER Conf.* I. 147 Which is of most cost And lest is worth and goth to lost? 1422 *tr. Secreta Secret., Priv. Priv.* 151 Of the lordshipp of Cursid men comyth many lostis and myschefs. c 1425 *Eng. Conq. Irel.* lx. 147 Al thyng vnder hys newe men yede to loste. 1473 *Waterf. Arch.* in *10th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 310 He shall. . . make goode of all the losts that is done. 1505 *Galway Arch.* *ibid.* 391 All such costes, lostes and damages as he shuld sustayne. 1519 *HORMAN Vulg.* vii. 86 For in that delynge is great lost of tyme. 1671 *Woodbury Churchw. Acc.* (E.D.D.), Collected by virtue of a Briefe for a lost by ffire.

lost ('*lɒst*, -ɔ:-), *ppl. a.* [Pa. pple. of *LOSE v.* 1]

1. *a.* That has perished or been destroyed; ruined, esp. morally or spiritually; (of the soul) damned.

a 1533 *LD. BERNERS Gold. Bk. M. Aurel.* (1546) K vj, The greateste signe of a loste man is to lease his time in naughty workes. 1590 *SIR R. WILLIAMS Disc. Warre* 58 Wee were lost men but for our owne wits and resolution. 1678 *BUNYAN Pilgr.* I. 15 As the sinner is awakened about his lost condition. a 1715 *BURNETT Own Time* (1724) I. 548 He was reckoned a lost man. 1780 *FALCONER Dict. Marine, Lost*, the state of being foundered or cast away; expressed of a ship when she has either sunk at sea, or struck upon a rock. 1818 *SHELLEY Rosalind & Helen* 302 In my lost soul's abandoned night. 1895 [see *BOOZE sb. 1c*]. 1923 *D. H. LAWRENCE Ladybird* 224 The lost-soul look of the men. 1937 *Discovery* May 150/2 It emits a weird screaming wail like a lost soul.

b. Having the mental powers impaired. *lost of wits*: imbecile (cf. *dial.* use of *lost* in this sense).

1821 *SHELLEY Ginevra* 12 Deafening the lost intelligence within. 1861 *THACKERAY Four Georges* i. 6 One thinks of a descendant of his two hundred years afterwards, blind, old, and lost of wits, singing Handel in Windsor Tower.

† *c. transf.* Desperate, hopeless. *Obs.*

1709 *MRS. MANLEY Secr. Mem.* (1736) II. 101 He loved me after a lost manner. 1720 — *Power of Love* (1741) III. 214 She loves you in a lost manner, she is ready to die.

2. Of which some one has been deprived; not retained in possession; no longer to be found. Also, of a person or animal: Having gone astray, having lost his or its way. *to get lost*: see *GET v.* 33.

1526 *TINDALE Matt.* xv. 24, I am not sent but vnto the loost shepe of the housse of Israhel. 1560 *BIBLE* (Genev.) *Lev.* vi. 4 He shal then restore. . . the lost thing which he founde. 1667 *MILTON P. L.* I. 55 The thought Both of lost happiness and lasting pain Torments him. 1756 *C. LUCAS Ess. Waters* Ded., The grateful votaries [desired] to teach others how to recover losse health. 1809 *Laws of Cricket* (rev. ed.), If lost Ball is call'd, the Striker shall be allowed four, but if more than four are run before lost Ball is call'd, then the Striker to have all they have run. 1828 *MOORE* (*title*) *Limbo of Lost Reputations.* 1830 *LYELL Princ. Geol.* I. 4 The imperfect remains of lost species of animals and plants. 1845 *BROWNING* (*title*) *The Lost Leader.* 1849 *Chambers's Inform. People* II. 652/2 If a 'Lost ball' be called, the striker shall be allowed six runs. 1849 *DICKENS Dav. Copp.* xlvii, It occurred to me that she might be more disposed to feel a woman's interest in the lost girl. 1896 *A. E. HOUSMAN Shropshire Lad* xxxiii, To this lost heart be kind. 1967 *Laws of Cricket* ('Know the Game' Series) 15 If a ball in play cannot be found or recovered, any fieldsman may call 'Lost Ball', when 6 runs shall be added to the score.

Comb. a 1845 *HOOD Lost Heir* 24 Has ever a one seen anything about the streets like a crying lost-looking child?

¶ *to give (over or up) for lost*, also *to give lost*: see *GIVE v.* 31 b.

3. Of time, labour, space: Not used advantageously; spent in vain; † hence, vain, groundless. Of opportunities: Not turned to account, missed.

a 1500 *Chaucer's Dreme* 156 It were but paine and lost travaille. 1535 [see *LABOUR sb. 1b*]. 1594 *SHAKS. Rich.* III, II. ii. 11 It were lost sorrow to waile one that's lost. 1604 — *Oth.* v. ii. 269 Do you go backe dismay'd? 'Tis a lost feare. 1622 *MABBE tr. Aleman's Guzman d'Alf.* II. 111 My friend. . . repented himselfe of the lost time and charges, which he had spent in the sute. 1855 *HOPKINS & RIMBAULT Organ* xxxvii. 274 It can never be correctly said that 'unoccupied space' in an Organ, within reason, is 'lost room'. 1889 *'R. BOLDREWOOD' Robbery under Arms* xv, He began. . . to make up for lost time.

4. Of a battle, game: In which one has been defeated. Also *transf.* Of a person: That has lost the day; defeated (*poet.*).

1724 DE FOE *Mem. Cavalier* (1840) 298, I saw it was a lost game. 1808 SCOTT *Marm.* vi. xxxii. In the lost battle, borne down by the flying. 1822 SHELLEY *Hellas* 294 So were the lost Greeks on the Danube's day.

5. to be lost to: a. To have passed from the possession of; to have been taken or wrested from.

1667 MILTON *P.L.* ix. 479 Other joy To me is lost. 1744 OZELL tr. *Brantome's Sp. Rhodomontades* 63 This Battle being lost to us. 1796 JANE AUSTEN *Pride & Prej.* xliii, My uncle and aunt would have been lost to me; I should not have been allowed to invite them. 1845 S. AUSTIN *Ranke's Hist. Ref.* III. 363 The basis of power... was thus of necessity lost to the Five Cantons. 1850 TENNYSON *In Mem. Elxlii.* 9 So then were nothing lost to man. 1870 MORRIS *Earthly Par.* II. III. 10 In the lore long dead, Lost to the hurrying world, right wise she was.

b. Of a person: To be so depraved as to be inaccessible (to some good influence); to have no sense of (right, shame, etc.). Also *rarely* in neutral sense, to be 'dead' to, to have lost all interest in.

1640 SHIRLEY *St. Patrick* iv. F4 Thou lost thing to goodness. 1654 *State Case Comm.* 8 So lost and loose were that party of men to all former principles. 1682 T. FLATMAN *Heracitus Ridens* No. 78 (1713) II. 228 Being lost to all Humanity. 1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 30 ¶1 Who are not so very much lost to common sense, but that they understand the Folly they are guilty of. 1769 SIR W. JONES *Pal. Fortune Poems* (1777) 31 Resign'd to heaven, and lost to all beside. 1819 CRABBE *T. of Hall* vi. A creature lost to reason. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* vi. II. 92 Lost to all sense of religious duty. 1859 TENNYSON *Vivien* 63 He lay as dead And lost to life and use and name and fame.

†c. To be forgotten by, unknown to (the world).

1626 SHIRLEY *Brothers* II. i. (1652) 19 Men whose expectations are like yours Come not with honour to court such as I am, (Lost to the World for want of portion) But with some untam'd heat of blood. 1636 — *Duke's Mistress* III. iii. (1638) F2 My Lord I know not with what words to thank Your feeling of my sufferings. I will now Believe I am not lost to all the World.

6. In special collocations: lost cause, a cause (CAUSE *sb.* 11) that has failed or that is unlikely to succeed; *spec.* the cause of the South in the American Civil War (1861-65); lost day, level (see *quots.*); lost generation, *spec.* that of the period of the 1914-18 war, a high proportion of whose men were killed in the trench warfare; also used more generally of any generation judged to have 'lost' its values, etc.; lost motion, imperfect transmission of motion between two parts of a machine which communicate one with the other, due to faulty construction or looseness of the parts; lost property, lost articles found but not claimed; so *lost property department, office*, an office dealing with (the disposal of) lost property; lost river *U.S.*, a river which disappears into the ground and re-emerges elsewhere; lost rock *U.S.*, a travelled boulder; lost stone *U.S.* = *lost rock*; lost Sunday (see *SUNDAY*); lost wax = *CIRE PERDUE*; lost weekend, one spent in dissolute living; also *transf.*

1865 M. ARNOLD *Ess. Criticism* p. xix., Oxford... home of *lost causes, and forsaken beliefs, and unpopular names, and impossible loyalties! 1866 E. A. POLLARD (*title*) The lost cause. 1901 'MARK TWAIN' *Speeches* (1923) 231 You testify by honoring two of us, once soldiers of the Lost Cause. 1914 *Times Lit. Suppl.* 7 Aug. 378 Oxford has often been called 'the home of lost causes', or, as Mr. Cram puts it, 'of causes not lost but gone before'. 1933 C. MACKENZIE (*title*) The lost cause. A Jacobite play. 1938 J. BETJEMAN *Oxf. Univ. Chest* v. 112 Wytham and Binsey are the less hackneyed of Oxford's lost causes on the edge of Oxford. 1940 C. F. ADAMS *And Sudden Death* xvii. 155 Why should I go round championing a lost cause? 1948 D. WECTER in J. G. Kerwin *Civil-Military Relationships in Amer. Life* 31 Their late adversaries, the United Confederate Veterans, licked their wounds and dwelt lovingly upon the Lost Cause. 1949 D. S. FREEMAN in B. A. Botkin *Treas. S. Folklore* p. viii, Perhaps every land that has the tradition of a Lost Cause builds its monuments in a certain sentimental determination and seeks through its memorials both to exemplify and to perpetuate its ideal. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Lost day, the day which is lost in circumnavigating the globe to the westward, by making each day a little more than twenty-four hours long. 1926 E. HEMINGWAY *Sun also Rises* (*title-page*), 'You are all a *lost generation.'—Gertrude Stein in conversation. 1930 R. MACAULAY *Staying with Relations* iv. 57, I was nineteen when the affair [*sc.* the war] ended... I belong practically to the Lost Generation. 1939 C. DAY LEWIS *Child of Misfortune* II. i. 146 'Ha,' Alec yelled. 'We're the Lost Generation.' 1951 E. PAUL *Springtime in Paris* xi. 197 The era of the Lost Generation and the notorious expatriates. 1959 *Listener* 15 Oct. 616/2 Thomas Wolfe, F. Scott Fitzgerald, Sinclair Lewis, Ernest Hemingway, and Katherine Anne Porter—members of the so-called 'lost generation', strove and strayed on the left banks between the wars. 1969 [see HIPPIE, HIPPY *sb.* and *a.*]. 1970 D. T. TURNER in Z. N. Hurston *Mules & Men* II New York was an exciting place for young black intellectuals and artists during the mid-Twenties. Afro-American culture had been rediscovered... The 'Lost Generation' danced wildly to jazz rhythms. 1860 *Eng. & For. Mining Gloss.* (Cornwall Terms), *Lost levels, levels which are not driven horizontally. 1877 RAYMOND *Statist. Mines & Mining* 421 The movement being continuous and rapid in one direction

—so that there is no *lost motion [*sic.*]. 1884 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech. Suppl.*, *Lost Motion*, looseness of fitting, incident to wear of parts. 1844 A. W. KINGLAKE *Eothen* xxii. 340 The Governor... saw the value which I set upon the *lost property. 1922 JOYCE *Ulysses* 56 His lost property office secondhand waterproof. 1923 H. C. BAILEY *Mr. Fortune's Practice* vi. 156 He was only calling on the lost property department to leave a lady's bag. 1941 V. NABOKOV *Real Life S. Knight* (1945) x. 86 She fails to get the... job in the lost property office. 1959 *Manch. Guardian* 7 Aug. 12/2 A home-made double bass... will be included in a lost property sale. 1971 'A. GARVE' *Late Bill Smith* ii. 49 Everyone with any kind of problem was bringing it to Sue. She was harbour-master, postmaster, nurse, lost property office. 1843 'R. CARLTON' *New Purchase* I. ix. 58 Out come the mole rivers that have burrowed all this time under the earth, and which, when so unexpectedly found are styled out there, —*lost rivers! And every district of a dozen miles square has a lost river. 1872 R. W. RAYMOND *Statistics of Mines* 197 The great 'lost river' which bursts out of the vertical side of the cañon of the Snake. 1831 J. M. PECK *Guide for Emigrants* II. 136 Scattered over the surface of our prairies are large masses of rock, of granitic formation, roundish in form, usually called by the people *lost rocks... These stones are denominated boulders in mineralogy. 1857 *Trans. Illinois Agric. Soc.* II. 347 Another curiosity is the boulders, or 'lost rocks', as they are frequently called, which are found on the surface of the earth in the middle and northern sections of Illinois. 1819 H. C. MCMURTRIE *Sk. Louisville* 29 (Th.), [Certain stones] in the Illinois and Missouri territories are denominated *lost-stones, from their being strangers to the soil where they are found. 1933 H. F. LENZ *Alfred David Lenz Syst. Lost Wax Casting* 9 The modeling wax for casting in the 'cire perdue' or 'lost wax' method has several requirements. 1947 J. C. RICH *Materials & Methods of Sculpture* vi. 146 The 'lost-wax' or *cire-perdue* process is the traditional method of casting in bronze... The ancient Egyptians employed the lost-wax method, casting over ash cores. 1972 *Times* 28 Sept. 18/6 The bronzes were made by the lost-wax process in which the mould is destroyed. 1944 C. JACKSON (*title*) *Lost weekend. 1947 M. MCCARTHY in *Partisan Rev.* May-June 303 It was... comic that a man should have one name... for his wife... and another... for trips and 'lost' week ends. 1955 KOESTLER *Trail of Dinosaur* 56 He is the classic type who becomes addicted to the Communist drug, and never finds his way back from the lost weekend in Utopia. 1960 K. AMIS *Take Girl like You* xix. 229, I quite expected to find you on the couch this morning, especially after your lost-weekend act. 1968 A. MACLEOD *Dam* iii. 32 I'll have to go down to the pub and replenish the stock... And that will mean another bloody lost weekend. 1969 'E. LATHEN' *Come to Dust* iii. 34 He seems to feel that if Patterson emerges from some lost weekend, the press will seize on his connection with Neil Marsden. 1975 M. KENYON *Mr Big* vii. 65 The *Express* used one paragraph headed Lost Weekend.

7. *absol.* a. (with *the*).

1849 AYTOUN *Buried Flower* 72 All I loved is rising round me, All the lost returns again. 1871 R. ELLIS tr. *Catullus* viii. 2 Lost is the lost, thou know'st it, and the past is past. *Ibid.* lxxvi. 18 A help to the lost.

b. *pl.* Advertisements of lost articles.

1761 *Ann. Reg.* 242 The number of losts... in the *Daily Advertiser* of next day.

lost(e, obs. f. LUST; *pa. pple.* of LOSS *v.* *Obs.*

†lostell. *Obs.* In phr. *a lostell* = OF. *à l'ostel* (see *HOSTEL*), 'to your quarters', 'disperse!'

a 1548 HALL *Chron.*, *Edw. IV* 197 b, The kyng... caused the Heraldes to cry, a lostell, and every man to departe. 1847 HALLIWELL, *Lostell*, the cry of the heralds to the combatants that they should return home.

loster, lostfalle, obs. ff. LUSTRE, LUSTFUL.

†losthope. *Obs. rare*—1. [Cf. FORLORN HOPE.] An abandoned person.

c 1540 tr. *Pol. Verg. Eng. Hist.* I. (Camden No. 36) 102 The Scottes... on all sides assembling the losthopes and raskalls [L. *collectis undique perditis hominibus*].

†'lostless, a. *Obs.* [f. LOST *sb.* + -LESS.] Free from loss.

1459 *Waterf. Arch.* in *10th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 300 That he save the cite lostlesse againste the King for all chelanges that he or his officers wil make.

lostling ('lɒstlɪŋ, -ɔ:-). [f. LOST *ppl. a.*, after *foundling*.] A person or thing lost.

1872 RAYMOND *Statist. Mines & Mining* 197 The great 'lost river' which bursts out of the vertical side of the cañon of the Snake—a torrent from the solid rock; a foundling rather than a lostling. 1898 C. BENHAM *Fourth Napoleon* 24 Evidently she spent her existence on the look-out for the lostling.

†'lostly, *adv. Obs.* [f. LOST *ppl. a.* + -LY².] In a lost manner; hopelessly.

1660 tr. *Amyraldus' Treat. conc. Relig.* I. i. 3 Such eyes must be lostly obtenebrated, which do not perceive him therein.

lostness ('lɒstnɪs, -ɔ:-). [f. LOST *ppl. a.* + -NESS.] The condition or state of being lost.

1728 P. WALKER *Life Peden* (1827) 133 An enlightened believing Soul, that sees its Lostness, and Need of Christ. 1839 BAILEY *Festus* (1852) 195 The desolation of the soul... A sense of lostness that leaves death But little to reveal. 1891 *Punch* 23 May 246/1 My feeling of lostness is utter.

lostriffe, lostvol, obs. ff. LOOSESTRIFE, LUSTFUL.

losungeous, variant of LOSENGEOUS *a. Obs.*

||los von Rom (lo:s fɔ:n ro:m). [Ger., = 'free from Rome'.] A slogan used by and applied to a movement which arose in Austria and Germany at the end of the 19th c., seeking to

reduce the political influence of the Roman Catholic Church. Also used allusively of other policies of this kind.

1899 *Times* 8 Apr. 8/2 The really significant feature of the conversion of Herr Wolf, the Pan-Germanic member of the Reichsrath, and perhaps the most active promoter of the 'Los von Rom' agitation, is... his acceptance by the Evangelical community. 1920 W. T. WHITLEY in *Encycl. Relig. & Ethics* XI. 326/2 This Los von Rom movement seems... to have been anti-Slav, and reinforced Protestants quite as much, the tendency being to pave the way for these provinces to join the German Empire. 1923 G. M. TREVELYAN *Manin & Venetian Revolution of 1848* ix. 165 Irritated by the Pope's Italian nationalism, the German Catholics which drift toward the position of *los von Rom*. 1957 *Oxf. Dict. Chr. Ch.* 822 *Los von Rom*... The Movement, which owed its name to the shout of a student at the Deutscher Volkstag at Vienna (1897), came to have its centre at Innsbruck. 1963 *Listener* 28 Feb. 360/1 None of the Five, not Dr Adenauer nor any other German, is likely to cry 'los von Rom'.

losy, losyn, obs. forms of LOSH, LOZEN.

losynge, losynge, obs. forms of LOZENGE.

losynger(e, variant of LOSENGER.

lot (lɒt), *sb.* Forms: 1 hlot, hlott, hlodd, 2-8 lott, 4-6 lote, 4-7 lotte, (4 loth, 4-6 loot, 5 loote, lootte), 2- lot. [OE. *hlot* neut. (rendering L. *sors, portio*):—OTeut. type **hluto-m*, f. the wk. grade of the root **hleut-* (: *hlaut-*: *hlūt-*) occurring in the str. vb. OE. *hliotan*, OS. *hliotan*, OHG. *liozan* (MHG. *liezen*), ON. *hlióta*, to cast lots, obtain by lot. The precise formal equivalent of the Eng. word is not found elsewhere exc. perh. in OFris. *hlot* (? neut.), MDu. *lot* neut. (also masc.), Du. *lot* neut.; but synonymous sbs. from the same root appear in all the Teut. langs. From the wk. grade are, besides those already mentioned, OHG. (*hluz* masc., ON. *hlut-r*, *hlot-r* masc. (MSw. *luter*, *loter*, Sw. *lott*, Da. *lod*), *hlute* wk. masc.; from the form **hlaut-* are OE. *hlýt*, *hlét*, *hliet* masc. (:—OTeut. **hlauti-z*), Goth. *hlaut-s* masc. (rendering κλήρος), OS. *hlót* masc., OHG. (*h*)*lōz* masc. and neut. (MHG. *lōz* masc. and neut., mod. G. *loos*, *los* neut.); cf. also ON. *hlaut* fem., blood of sacrifice. The Teut. word was adopted into the Rom. langs.: F. *lot* (whence *lotir* to divide, in OF. to cast lots), It. *lotto* game of chance, Sp., Pg. *lote* lot, Sp. *loto* 'lot' put up to auction. Probably some of the uses of the Eng. word are due to the influence of F. *lot*.

The primary meaning of the Teut. root **hleut-* is uncertain. Schrader has suggested that it may have been formed by secondary ablaut from the wk.-grade **hlut-* (repr. pre-Teut. *kl-*: see *HOLT*) in the sb. **hluto-m*, the primary sense of which would then be the piece of wood used in casting lots. But this conjecture is very doubtful, and not free from difficulties.]

1. a. An object (app. usually a piece of wood) used in a widely diffused ancient method of deciding disputes, dividing plunder or property, selecting persons for an office or duty, etc., by an appeal to chance or the divine agency supposed to be concerned in the results of chance. The 'lots', each bearing the special mark of one of the competitors, were placed in a receptacle (in Homeric Greece a helmet); according to Greek procedure the vessel was shaken, the winning lot being that which fell out first; in Scandinavia (see *Vigf. s.v. hlutr*) the winning lot was drawn out by an uninterested party. In Eng. (exc. in rare modern instances, chiefly translations from ancient langs.) the word in this sense occurs only in the phr. to cast, draw (†also lay, put, send, throw, warp) lots (or †lot); followed by *on* or *upon*, *over*, *between*, *for* (the object or objects concerned); also by *inf.* or indirect interrog. clause.

In genuine OE. idiom the vb. governing *hlot* was *weorpan* to throw (see *WARP v.*); cf. G. *das loos werfen*, L. *sortes conicere*, Gr. κλήρον βάλλειν. In ME. *werpe* was superseded by the synonymous *cast* and *throw*. The OE. use of *sendan* is a Latinism, after *mittere* of the Vulgate. The only forms of the phrase that survive are *to cast lots* (*arch.*) and *to draw lots* (cf. F. *tirer au sort*), which is interpreted as synonymous with *to draw cuts* (*CUT sb.*¹ 1).

971 *Blickl. Hom.* 229 Hie sendon hlot him betweenum, hwider hyra zehwylc faran scode to læranne. c 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Matt. xxvii. 35 Hiz to-dældon hys reaf & wurpon hlot [L. *sortem mittentes*] pær-ofer. c 1205 LAY. 13858 Vmbe fiftene 3er þat folc his isornned... & heore loten werpeð vppen þan þe hit faled he scal uaren of londe. c 1275 *Passion our Lord* in *O.E. Misc.* 50 Ac hi casten heore lot hwes he scolde beo. a 1300 *E.E. Psalter* xxi. 18 And mi cleþinge lote kaste þai on. c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 124 Lotes did þei kast, for whom þei had þat wot. 1382 WYCLIF *1 Sam.* xiv. 42 Sende 3e lot bitwice [1535 COVERDALE *Cast the lot ouer*, 1611 *Cast lots betweene*] me and Jonathan my sone. c 1385 CHAUCER *L.G.W.* 1933 *Ariadne*, Euery thriddle yere... They caste lot, and as it fil a-boute On riche or pore, he muste his sone take [etc.]. c 1420 LYDC. *Assembly of Gods* 1569 Mathy and Barnabe, drawing lottys, stood. c 1475 *Partenay* 3184 They haue caste ther loote certes you vppon. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 455 The French men... had divided the prisoners

and spoyle among them, and had cast lottes for them. **c 1611** CHAPMAN *Iliad* vii. 153 Each markt his lot, and cast it in, to Agamemnonns caske. **1647** JER. TAYLOR *Lib. Proph.* xi. 171 The lot was throwne, and God made to be Judge. **1703** BURCHETT *Naval Trans.* iii. xix. (1720) 391 That the Regiments should cast Lots which of them should go on shore first. **1725** POPE *Odyss.* xiv. 239 note. The sons cast lots for their patrimony. **1744** Col. Rec. *Pennsylv.* IV. 722 The several Nations had drawn Lots for the performance of the Ceremony. **1813** HOGG *Queen's Wake* 26 Their numbers given, the lots were cast, To fix the names of first and last. **1840** J. H. NEWMAN *Par. Ser.* (1842) v. xv. 296 Supposing we had to cast lots for some worldly benefit. **a 1851** JOANNA BAILLIE *Ethwald* III. iv. Wks. (1851) 150 *Ethw.* (giving a soldier a helmet filled with lots) Here, take the lots and deal them fairly round. **1875** JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 341 Some ingenious kind of lots which the less worthy may draw. **1888** E. B. TYLOR in *Archæol. Rev. Mar.*, Specimens of the sticks or other lots cut with patterns, which were used in the redistribution of the communal plots of land.

b. In abstract sense: The casting or drawing of lots, or the use of any equivalent process, to obtain a decision. Chiefly in phr. *by lot* (occas. *†by lots*). Also *fig.*

1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 2415 þe stalworpest me ssal bi choys & bi lot al so Chese out. **1382** WYCLIF *Num.* xxxiii. 54 The which 3e shal duyde to 3ou bi lot. **1390** GOWER *Conf.* III. 130 So as it falleth upon lot. **1568** GRAFTON *Chron.* I. 95 They were of the Countrie of Germany, and put out of their Countrie by a maner & sort of a Lot, which is sundrie times used in the sayde lande. **a 1591** H. SMITH *Serm.* (1637) 797 Mathias is chosen by lots, to the Apostleship. **1642** R. HARRIS *Serm.* 43 Let's put it to the Lot. **1649** MILTON *Eikon.* xv. But that controversy divine lot hath ended. **1651** HOBBS *Leviath.* II. xxx. 184 Good Counsell comes not by Lot, nor by Inheritance. **1802** PALEY *Nat. Theol.* xxvi. (1819) 457 The distribution of provision may be made by lot, as it is in a sailor's mess. **1875** JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) V. 125 The ancients knew that election by lot was the most democratic of all modes of appointment. **1884** tr. Lotze's *Logic* 400 The only remaining possibility is either the lot, or the decision of some external will.

c. The choice resulting from a casting of lots. In phr. *the lot falls* (*†limps*) *on* (a person or thing).

c 1205 [see 1]. **13..** *E.E. Allit. P. C.* 194 And ay þe lote, vpon laste, lymped on Ionas. **1568** GRAFTON *Chron.* I. 29 Then he caused lots to be cast out, to know who should be king, and the lot fell upon the tribe of Benjamin. **1653** H. COGAN tr. *Pinto's Trav.* xxix. 115 Lots were cast five times .. and all those five times the lot fell still on a little Boy of seven years of age. **1855** PRESCOTT *Philip II.* II. vii. (1857) 284 The lot fell on Egmont to devise some suitable livery.

d. fig. *the lot is cast:* the decisive step is taken. (Cf. *DIE sb.*)

1682 OTWAY *Venice Preserv.* IV. i. Now the lot's cast, and, fate, do what thou will. **1855** BROWNING *Statue & Bust* 55 Calmly he said that her lot was cast, That the door she had passed was shut on her Till the final catafalk repassed.

e. Phr. *to cast* (or *throw*) *in one's lot with:* to associate oneself with and share the fortunes of. (After Prov. i. 14 where the expression has its literal sense, with reference to partition of plunder.)

1382 WYCLIF *Prov.* i. 14 Lot ley with vs, o bagge of monee be of vs alle. **1535** COVERDALE *ibid.*, Cast in thy lott amonge us, we shal haue all one purse. **1678** BUNYAN *Pilgr.* I. 6, I intend to go along with this good man, and to cast in my lot with him. **1740** WESLEY *Wks.* (1872) I. 283 Seven or eight and forty likewise .. desired to cast in their lot with us. **1834** GEN. P. THOMPSON *Execr.* (1842) III. 39 She [England] must abide the chances with those with whom she has cast in her lot. **1867** FREEMAN *Norm. Cong.* (1876) I. App. 708 We find East-Anglia heartily throwing in its lot with Wessex. **1870** [see THROW v. 1] 41 e. **1927** *Daily Express* 15 June 11/7 Mr. Patrick O'Maille .. threw in his lot recently with Professor Magennis' party, Clainn Eireann.

†f. *to put in lot:* ? to put (money) in a joint venture or speculation. *Obs.*

1594 BLUNDEVIL *Execr.* I. xii. (1636) 34 Foure Merchants did put their money in lot in this manner.

†g. sing. and **pl.** Applied to games of chance. Also, to divinatory appeals to chance; hence *occas.* a sortilege, spell. *Obs.*

1577 NORTHBROOKE *Dicing* (1843) 139 Whosoeuer vseth this chaunce of lottes in ydle and trifling things taketh the name and providence of God in vaine. **1621** BURTON *Anat. Mel.* II. ii. iv. (1651) 275 Many too nicely take exceptions at Cardes, Tables and Dices, and such mixt lusurious lots. **1625** BACON *Ess.*, *Emy* (Arb.) 515 There is no other Cure of Enuy, but the cure of Witchcraft; and that is, to remoue the Lot (as they call it) and to lay it vpon another. **1649** ALCORAN 63 Consult not with Southsayers or Lots, it is a great sin. **1777** JOHNSON *L.P., Cowley*, I cannot but suspect Cowley of having consulted on this great occasion the Virgilian lots.

†h. pl. As the name of a particular game. *Obs.*

1579 TWYNE tr. *Petrarch's Physic agst. Fortune* I. xxvi. 35, I delight moreover to play at Lottes [L. *calculis*]. *Reason.* O chylidische desyre, .. for olde doating men to stande gaping ouer a payre of tables, and a fewe rouling peeces of wood, by stealth robbing or falling in.

2. What falls to a person by lot.

a. That which is assigned by lot to a person as his share or portion in an inheritance, or in a distribution of property; a division or share of property made by lot. Phr. *†to give in* or *to lot* (or *lots*) *to:* to allot to. Also, *to fall to* (or *†in*) *the lot of.*

c 950 Lindisf. *Gosp.* Luke xv. 12 *Da mihi portionem substantiae, sel me dæl vel hlodd faes.* **958** Grant in Birch *Cartul. Sax.* III. 230 On Fearnas felda ge byrað twęga manna hlot landes in to Sudwellan. **a 1300** *Cursor M.* 6064 In a land þat hight sichim, Was gin in loth to ioseph kin [Fairf. was giuen to loth ioseph kin]. **a 1300** *Ibid.* 10385 To godd þe lambes he gaf to lottes. **1382** WYCLIF *Josh.* xv. 1 The

lot [1388 part] of the sones of Juda, bi her kynredis, was this. **1398** TREVISA *Barth. De P.R.* xiv. xiii. (1495) 473 Effraym had many pertycular hylls and dennes, for all y lotte of the lygnage is roxst in mountaynes & in wodes. **c 1400** MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) xiii. 58 þat cuntree es called Galilea Gentium, and it fell in þe lote of Zabulon and of Neptalim. **1535** COVERDALE *Ps.* xv[i]. 6 The lott is fallen vnto me in a fayre grounde, yee I haue a goodly heretage. **1697** DRYDEN *Æneid* x. 739 Thy Barrs, and Ingots, and the Sums beside, Leave for thy Childrens Lot. **1737** BOLINGBROKE *Study & Use Hist.* vii. 188 The whole ten provinces were thrown into the lot of France. **1850** ROBERTSON *Serm.* Ser. III. vii. 92 When the revenues of a cathedral or a cure fell to the lot of a monastery. **1862** STANLEY *Jew. Ch.* (1877) I. xii. 225 One lot, and one only, they were to have; the rest they were to carve out for themselves.

b. Phr. *†to have* (or *win*) *lot with* (a person) of or *in* (a thing), also *†to have lot and dole* (*cut, cavel*) *with:* to have a share with. Now only *to have no* (*neither*) *part nor lot in*, after Acts viii. 21.

c 1150 *Burgh Lawis* liv. in *Anct. Laws & Cust. Burghs Scot.* (1868) 26 Et sciendum est quod stallangiator nullo tempore potest habere loth cut neque cavyl de aliquo mercimonio cum burgenese nisi infra quando quilibet potest habere loth et cavyl. **c 1200** ORMIN 4030 þiff þatt tē33 woldenn habbenn lott Wipp himm inn eche blisse. *Ibid.* 9847 & winnenn lott wipp Abraham Off eche blisse inn heoffne. **c 1200** *Vices & Virtues* (1888) 111 Nis non mihte on godes temple ðat ne hafy lott and dole mid ðessere eadize mihte. **a 1240** *Ureison in Lamb. Hom.* 187 Hwa se euer wule habbe lot wip þe of pi blisse, he mot deale wip þe of pine pine on eorpe. **c 1449** PECCOCK *Repr.* III. i. 277 The preestis and dekenes of the Oold Testament schulden not haue part and lott in the firste parting of the lond of Iewry. **1582** N. T. (Rhem.) *Acts* viii. 21 Thou hast no part, nor lot in this word. **1611** *Ibid.*, Thou hast neither part nor lot in this matter [Gr. οὐκ ἔστι σοι μέρος οὐδὲ κλῆρος ἐν τῇ λόγῳ τούτῳ]. **1825** MACAULAY *Ess.*, Milton (1851) I. 24 Having neither part nor lot in human infirmities. **1833** HT. MARTINEAU *Cinnamon & P.* vi. 102 Rayo and his countrymen had no part nor lot in the harvests of their native land.

†c. One's turn (to do something); originally, as determined by lot. *Obs.*

c 1200 ORMIN 133 Att ænne time whanne hiss lott Wass cumenn upp to þeowwtenn, He toc hiss reclefatt onn hand, Annd 3ede innto þe temple. **c 1385** CHAUCER *L.G.W.* 1887 *Ariadne*, Now cometh thy lot, now comestow on the ryng. **c 1386** — *Friar's Prol.* 27 Lat hym seye to me What so hym list; when it comth to my lot, By god, I shal hym quiten euery grot. **1611** BIBLE *Luke* i. 9. **1667** MILTON *P.L.* IV. 561 Gabriel, to thee thy cours by Lot hath giv'n Charge and strict watch that to this happie place No evil thing approach or enter in.

d. fig. That which is given to a person by fate or divine providence; esp. one's destiny, fortune, or 'portion' in this life; condition (good or bad) in life. Phr. *the lot falls* (to a person), (*if*) *falls to the lot of* (a person), or *it falls to* (him) *as his lot* (to have or to do something). Also in colloq. phr. *to be* or *to have had* (one's) *lot.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 14108 þe better lott has mari chosen. *Ibid.* 14555 þat was sir Iudas scarioth Of alle him fell þe werst lot. **1549** COVERDALE, etc. *Erasm. Par. Eph.* 2 We wer chosen vnto the lotte and enheritaunce of immortalitie. **1576** FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 226 A minde satisfied with his appointed lotte. **1586** B. YOUNG *Guazzo's Civ. Conv.* IV. 179 Therefore let vs make trial, to whose Lot it shal befall to beare the swaie. **1611** BIBLE *Transl. Pref.* ¶ 2 If any man conceit, that this is the lot and portion of the meaner sort only. — *Isa.* xviii. 14 This is the portion of them that spoile vs, and the lot of them that robbe vs. **1667** MILTON *P.L.* IX. 952 However I with thee have fixt my Lot, Certain to undergoe like doom. **1671** — *Samson* 1743 Bewailing His lot unfortunate in nuptial choice. **1684** BUNYAN *Pilgr.* II. 205 Shall it be my Lot to go that way again. **1711** STEELE *Spect.* No. 155 ¶ 1 That Part of the Fair Sex whose Lot in Life is to be of any Trade. **1764** GOLDSM. *Trav.* 178 He sees his little lot the lot of all. **1769-72** *Junius Lett.* Pref. 10 They .. confess that they are dissatisfied with the common lot of humanity. **1799** R. SICKLEMORE *Agnes & Leonora* II. 196 Agnes .. enjoyed a greater portion of real bliss than in general falls to the lot of mortals. **1813** SCOTT *Rokeye* III. xxviii. *Song.* A weary lot is thine, fair maid. **1820** W. IRVING *Sketch Bk.* I. 7 It has been either my good or evil lot to my having passion gratified. **1884** W. C. SMITH *Kildrostan* 72 Some pet scheme or other, To remedy the lot of our poor folk. **1891** SIR R. WEBSTER in *Law Times* XC. 431/1 It falls to my lot to express in a few words [etc.]. **1960** *Observer* 24 Jan. 5/2 When the bogies sus you and take your trousers to the forensic lab you've had your lot. **1961** J. MACLAREN-ROSS *Doomsday Book* I. vii. 77 Any trouble, mush, and it's your lot. *Ibid.* II. v. 156 That's your lot, Marsh! This isn't one of your crime-plays, d'you hear. **1968** *Listener* 18 July 77/2 'Mummy, Tristram has just dropped your handbag into something rustic.' 'Right, that's your lot. Into the car, and we'll get back to civilisation.' **1973** *Times* 12 Dec. 2/7 Hate slogans scrawled on a blackboard. One read, 'Tina Wilson is going to be done over,' and another, 'Tina Wilson has had her lot tonight.'

†3. In the Ormulum: A part, portion, or division of anything; a number (of things or persons) forming part of a larger whole. *Obs.* (Cf. sense 8.)

c 1200 ORMIN 10939 þise cullfress þat sinn denn i piss middellard An lott off manne fode. *Ibid.* 15248 þe maste lott tatt heghesst iss Iss þatt lærede genn þatt iss suw sett abufenn 3uw To semenn & to lærenn. .. piss lott off all Cristtene folle Iss heghesst underr Criste. *Ibid.* 19017, 19150.

4. a. A tax, due, or custom. *scot and lot* (formerly also *†lot and scot*): see SCOT.

1530 PALSGR. 241/1 Lotte or shotte, *escot.* **1628** COKE *On Litt.* 283 That it was done by authority of the Commission of Sewers for Lotte or Taxe assessed by that Commission.

b. Derbyshire Mines. A payment of the thirteenth 'dish' of lead as royalty to the lord of the mine. (Cf. *lot-lead* in 10.)

1631, a 1661 [see COPE sb. 3]. **1653** MANLOVE *Lead Mines* 76 The thirteenth dish of oar within their mine, To th' Lord for Lot, they pay at measuring time. **1747** HOOSON *Miner's Dict.* Mjb, The chief Proprietor and Lord of the Mine; to whom Lot or Farm is paid by the Miner. **1851** *Act.* 14 & 15 *Vict.* c. 94 Sched. i. §9 The Duty called Lot is and shall be One Thirteenth Part of all Ore raised within the Jurisdiction of the Barmote Courts.

†5. A prize in a lottery. *great lot, chief lot,* the highest prize. *Obs.* [After Rom. uses; cf. *F. le gros lot*] Also in the card-game (see LOTTERY).

†it is lots to blanks = 'it is a thousand to one'.

1567 *Lottery Chart* Aug., The number of Lots [in a Lottery] shall be Foure hundredth thousand, and no moe; and every Lot shall be the summe of Tenne shillings sterling onely, and no more. **1607** SHAKS. *Cor.* v. ii. 10 It is Lots to Blankes, My name hath touch't your eares. **1634** WITHER *Emblems*, Direction at end, If it be the upper Figure, whose Index you moved, than, that Number where-upon it resteth, is the number of your Lot, or Blancke. **1698** *Wheel of Fortune* 2 Some more lucky Sot, Had march'd off with his Lot, And that was the Thousand pound Chance. **1709** STEELE *Tatler* No. 170 ¶ 6 You, who have both the furnishing and turning of that Wheel of Lots. **1710** *Ibid.* No. 203 ¶ 2 The Chief Lot he was confident would fall upon some Puppy. **1711** ADDISON *Spect.* No. 191 ¶ 1 Each of these .. thinks he stands fairest for the great Lot. **1850** *Bohn's Handbk. Games* 327 (*Lottery*), One of them [dealers] deals a card to each player; all these cards are to remain turned, and are called the lots. **1876** 'CAPT. CRAWLEY' *Card Players' Man.* 235 (*Lottery*), One dealer gives to every player a card, face downwards, for the lots or prizes.

6. a. (Now chiefly *U.S.*) A plot or portion of land assigned by the state to a particular owner. Hence, any piece of land divided off or set apart for a particular purpose, e.g. for building or pasture. Phr. *across* or *cross lots*: across the lots or fields as a short cut (*U.S. colloq.*). Also *attrib.*, as *lot gate*. **b.** (? Influenced by sense 7.) One of the plots or portions in which a tract of land is divided when offered for sale. Also, land round a film studio where outside filming may be done.

1633 *Mass. Col. Rec.* (1853) I. 102 The westernmost part of the Governors greate lot. **1641** *Connect. Col. Rec.* (1850) I. 505 To Jacob, my sonne, I giue my howse and lotts, meadow, homelotte and great lot and lottes whatsoever on this side the great Riuier. **1689** *Col. Rec. Pennsylv.* I. 317 If y^e Province will build me a house in the City, vpon my Lot. **1776** G. SEMPLE *Building in Water* 154 E. and F. are twenty Lots for Docks, .. p. and q. Thirty Lots for principal Merchants .. to store their Imports and Exports. **1805** FORSYTH *Beauties Scotl.* II. 473 Each of these freemen possesses what is called a lot or freedom, containing about four acres of arable land. **1836** *Backwoods of Canada* 47 Every little dwelling .. has its lot of land. *Ibid.* 89 The plains are sold off in park lots. **1840** MISS MITFORD in *L'Estrange Life* III. vii. 109 The lot, about an acre, is to be sold on the first of next month. **a 1852** F. M. WHITCHER *Widow Bedott Papers* (1883) xxii. 87 You see yer uncle and me went hum by the turnpike instid o' gwine cross lots. **1854** *Jrnl. Discourses* I. 83 [I dreamed that] I cut one of their throats from ear to ear, saying, 'Go to hell across lots.' **1858** J. R. LOWELL *Two Gunners in Poetical Works* II. 125 Jee looked roun' And see (across lots in a pond ..) A goose. **1859** BARTLETT *Dict. Amer. s.v.*, 'I left the road and went across lots, to shorten the distance', i.e. across the open fields or meadows. **1875** JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 700 Each of the lots in the plain had an appointed chief .. the size of the lot was a square of ten stadia each way. **1879** H. GEORGE *Progr. & Pov.* VII. i. (1881) 303 A house and the lot on which it stands are alike property. **1887** *Scribner's Mag.* Dec. 735/1 He'd have had to foot it by the path 'cross lots .. He's sold his hoss. **1928** 'R. WEST' *Strange Necessity* 205 The worst of making war, as of acting for the 'movies', is the amount of waiting around on the lot. **1929** W. FAULKNER *Sartoris* IV. 281 Restless hounds waited for them at the lot gate. **1937** PARTRIDGE *Dict. Slang* 538/1 The most picturesque phrase of all is 'the lot', which is always used to describe the company's land surrounding the studio. It has been in use since the days when .. hard-pressed pioneers rented vacant building lots. **1938** M. K. RAWLINGS *Yearling* xv. 153 As he clicked the lotgate, doves flew from the pines with a whistling of wings. **1948** 'N. SHUTE' *No Highway* vi. 151 Don't you ask me why, I'll tell you when I see you on the lot. **1966** *Listener* 15 Dec. 880/1 Many lots are devoted to the less arduous and expensive work of turning out films for television networks. **1969** in Halpert & Story *Christmas Mummings in Newfoundland* 174 Then commenced the chase, up lanes, 'across lots', down lanes.

7. a. An article, or set of articles, offered separately at a general sale; esp. each of the items at a sale by auction.

1704 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4060/5 Lot 65. Cont. Brown Sugar. **1755** JOHNSON, *Lot* (4), a portion; a parcel of goods as being drawn by lot: as, what lot of silks had you at the sale? **1772-84** COOK *Voy.* (1790) V. 1571 In general, we paid for each lot or separate article as we received them. **1821** BYRON *Juan* III. xv, He had chain'd His prisoners, dividing them like chapters In number'd lots. **1859** *Chamb. Jrnl.* 23 Apr. 270/2 Lot after lot was disposed of .. at what were considered good prices. **1901** *19th Cent.* 426 Lot 1 was brought up in a box.

b. transf. Applied with depreciatory epithet to a person; chiefly in a bad lot.

1862 MRS. H. WOOD *Channings* xxxvii, [A schoolboy says:] Charley's not a bad lot, and he sha'n't be harmed. **1881** J. GRANT *Cameronians* I. i. 7 He had come home .. with the current reputation, among his set, of being 'a bad lot'. **1894** MRS. H. WARD *Marcella* III. 345, I'm a bad lot, I know — well, an idle lot — I don't think I am a bad lot.

8. a. gen. A number of persons or things of the same kind, or associated in some way; a quantity

or collection (of things); a party, set, or 'crew' (of persons); also, a quantity (of anything). Now only *colloq.*, except with reference to articles of commerce, goods, live stock, and the like. Often with some degree of depreciation, either implied, or expressed by an epithet. (Cf. sense 3.)

c 1575 J. HOOKER *Life Sir P. Carew* (1857) 49 The next day the people, like a lot of wasps, were up in sundry places. 1725 in G. Sheldon *Hist. Deerfield, Mass.* (1895) I. 449 Our men... discovered a partie of the Enemy that had killed a mare & a Lott of men. 1789 BENTHAM *Princ. Legisl.* xvi. §16 On the one hand a lot of punishment is a lot of pain; on the other hand the profit of an offence is a lot of pleasure. 1805 T. HOLCROFT *Bryan Perdue* I. 30 Put all the countries in the world in a bag, and the whole lot of them not worth little Ireland. 1854 MRS. CARLYLE *Lett.* (1883) II. 249 Mr. C— being too busy with his book to waste a month at present, besides having a sacred horror of two several lots of children who were to be there. 1872 RAYMOND *Statist. Mines & Mining* 140 The Good Samaritan, on the dump of which a large lot of ore has accumulated. 1879 W. BENHAM *Mem. Cath. & Crau. Tait* 501 Their crew seem to have been a lazy lot. 1883 *Harper's Mag.* Jan. 206/2 The men who do this work are an interesting lot. 1884 E. R. TURNER in *Law Times* 30 Aug. 310/1 The defendant saw the calves, one of which, the only wye calf in the lot, was poorly. 1884 *West. Morn. News* 30 Aug. 1/6 The above will be found to be an altering lot of Stock. 1897 MARY KINGSLEY *W. Africa* 348 He said the natives were an exceedingly bad lot.

b. the lot = the whole of a certain number or quantity. *colloq.*

1867 MRS. H. WOOD *Orville Coll.* I. xi. 252, I caught young Dick buying a quart [of gooseberries]. He's crunching the lot. 1877 *Fraser's Mag.* XVI. 381 'What is your fare?' 'A shilling for the lot'. 1886 STEVENSON *Dr. Jekyll* i. (ed. 2) 8 There was something about the lot of us that meant mischief. 1936 W. R. TITTERTON *Chesterton* I. ii. 30 If I quoted much of that marvellous essay I should have to quote the lot. 1956 H. & M. WILLIAMS *Plays of Year XV.* 178 It was to be a big wedding—the full treatment—Royalty—the lot. 1958 *Listener* 3 July 10/2 They are said to cure everything from rheumatism to ringworm, colic to snakebite...—the lot. 1961 [see CROAK v. 5]. 1970 *Times* 7 Jan. 7/5 The death of his father... triggers off a crisis for him too, producing a temporary breakdown, dismissal from his job, separation from his wife, the lot. 1974 'P. B. YUILL' *Bornless Keeper* vii. 65 They've searched the island twice—helicopters, dogs, the lot.

9. colloq. A considerable number, quantity, or amount; a good deal, a great deal. Used in sing. (a lot) and plur.; also as quasi-adv. Often *absol.*, without explicit mention of the persons or things intended. Also with *adj.*, as a good lot, a great lot, (this, that) little lot.

1812 *Spirit Pub. Jnls.* XVI. 191 Lots of our Senators have of late been subject to the awful visitation. 1816 'QUIZ' *Grand Master* II. 47 Gallons of Arrack, lots of beer. 1835 KEBLE in Sir J. T. Coleridge *Mem.* (1869) 201 Till you have read a good lot of the Fathers. 1849 CLOUGH *Poems*, etc. (1869) I. 158 See you lots of villas, six or seven at least, in ruins. 1853 LD. HOUGHTON in T. W. Reid *Life* (1891) I. xi. 491 General B... who is factotum of the Court, and who has lots of gossip. 1858 MRS. CARLYLE *Lett.* II. 368 Having had lots of time to unpack and dress. 1886 *Cornh. Mag.* July 41 There was plenty of cider—a lot too much, indeed. 1891 E. PEACOCK *N. Brendon* I. 69 Good too, I've lots to do. 1894 H. NISBET *Bush Girl's Rom.* 306 The colony could get lots more to take your post, if they hanged you. 1898 J. D. BRAYSHAW *Slum Silhouettes* 141 Yus, it's a nobby little turnout, ain't it?.. Mine? Lor' luv a duck! No, that's Sal Hogan's little lot. 1901 *Blackw. Mag.* Aug. 223/1, I would give a lot to have had Raeburn paint her. 1901 A. HOPE *Tristram of Blent* x. 113 But, mind you, Duplay's a very superior fellow. He knows the deuce of a lot. 1920 J. MANDER *Story N.Z. River* v. 76, I just love you, lots. 1957 'J. WYNDHAM' *Midwich Cuckoos* iii. 24 That there Miss Ogle ain't 'alf goin' to cop 'erself a basinful of 'Er Majesty's displeasure over this little lot. 1961 B. CRUMP *Hang on a Minute* 91 Have a bo-peep at this little lot, Jack, called Sam from the back of the truck. 1965 [see BUSTER 2 b]. 1968 *Listener* 1 Aug. 148/1 Mr Donoghue, like any good critic, doesn't mean us, he means you lot. 1975 P. G. WINSLOW *Death of Angel* 125 A group of lads she doesn't care about... Next stop Wormwood Scrubs, that little lot.

10. Comb., as (sense 6) lot-holder; (sense 1) lot-casting ppl. *adj.*; lot-jumper *U.S.*, one who appropriates another's lot; †lot-layer *American*, one appointed to lay out land in lots; †lot-lead *Mining* (see *quot.* and cf. sense 4 b); lot-man, †(a) a pressed seaman; †(b) an alleged synonym for pirate; (c) *Sc.* see *quot.* 1890; lot-mead, -meadow, a common meadow, the shares in which are apportioned by lot; lot-money (see *quot.* and sense 7); †lot-monger, one who practises sortilege; †lot-pot, an urn from which lots are shaken or drawn (cf. *lottery-pot* s.v. LOTTERY 5); lot-seller, -selling (see *quots.*); †lot-teller, a fortune-teller.

1569 J. SANFORD *tr. Agrippa's Van. Artes* 2 b, A *lot-casting Arithmetician. 1852 GROTE *Greece* II. lxxix. X. 407 Kleruchs or *lot-holders. 1869 *Overland Monthly* III. 63 Then there had been a *lot jumper's fight down at the end of the street. 1889 in J. B. Thoburn *Stand. Hist. Oklahoma* (1916) I. xx. 223 Gamblers, liquor dealers... lot-jumpers. 1931 G. F. WILLISON *Here they dug Gold* 241 Counterfeiters, lot-jumpers, mine-jumpers... and ruffians in general. 1677 *New Eng. Hist. & Gen. Reg.* (1873) XXVII. 48 It was agreed that... the *lot layers of both ends of the town... are appointed to consider tender cases. c 1480 *Mendip Laus* in Phelps *Hist. Somerset* VII. (1839) 6 So that he doth... pay his *lot lead, which is the tenth pound which shall be blown on the hearth or hearths. 1758 J. BLAKE *Plan Mar.* Syst. 28 The number of volunteer seamen, together with the

*lot-men... may not be sufficient to man the navy. 1887 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Lotman*, an old term for pirate. 1890 *Scots Observer* 1 Feb. 206/1 The lotman was the thresher and he was to be found erewhile on every farm of the Lowlands. 1553 *Stanford Churchw. Acc.* in *Antiquary* XVII. 117/2 For grasse in the *lout mede y^t belongyth to ye church ijs. 1659-70 AUBREY *Topogr. Collect. Wilts* (1862) 198 Here [Wanborough] is a Lott-mead celebrated yearly with great ceremony. 1813 T. DAVIS *Agric. Wilts* App. 259 *Lot-Meads*, common meadows divided into acres or equal sized pieces; but the property to the hay of each piece being determined yearly by lot. 1675 W. LEONARD *Reports* IV. 43 Where many have *Lot-Meadow to be divided every year by lot who shall have the Grass of such an Acre, and who of such an Acre, &c. 1878 G. B. L. MARRIOTT *tr. E. de Laveleye's Prim. Property* 114 In many English villages meadows are still found divided into parts, which are annually assigned by lot among the co-partners. These are called lot meadows or lammas land. 1725 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 6363/2 The Buyer is to pay down in Part Five Guineas each Lott, and the Goods are to be taken away... on or before the 21st of May... or the *Lott-Money forfeited. 1549 CHALONER *Erasm. on Folly Rivb.* That law was fyrste ordeined against *lottomengers, enchaunters, and sorcerers. 1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* I. xix. (1632) 31 Of all shak't is the *lot-pot [Hor. *Carm.* II. iii. 26 *omnium versatur urna*]. 1619 GATAKER *Lots* 4 The tickets or tokens that were cast into the Lot-pot. 1851 MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* I. 447 The *Lot-sellers proper, are those who vend a variety of small articles, or 'a lot', all for 1d. *Ibid.*, The origin of '*lot-selling', or selling 'penny lots' instead of penny articles, was more curious. 1575 (*title*) A Dialogue of Witches, in foretime named *Lot-tellers, and now commonly called Sorcerers [tr. Danæus].

lot (lot), v. Also 5 lote, 6 lott(e), *Sc.* loitt. [f. LOT sb. Cf. F. *lotir* to cast lots, assign by lot.]

I. intr.

1. To cast lots. *Const. interrog. clause*; also with *for. rare*.

1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 65/1 Wherefore now stande euerich in his tribe and we shal lote who shal be our kynge. [1600 HEYWOOD *1st Pt. Edw. IV.* III. i. Wks. 1874 I. 46 *King.* Well, let's cast lots whether thou shalt go with me [etc.].] *Hobs.* Lot me no lotting. I'll not go with thee.] 1642 R. HARRIS *Serm.* 43 Let's put it to the Lot. Lot upon you selves; and let each Parliament man say, Am I ready? a 1657 W. BRADFORD *Plymouth Plant.* (1856) 216 A cove [was given] to 6. persons or shars, & 2. goats to y^e same, which were first equalised for age & goodnes, and then lotted for. 1795 J. SULLIVAN *Hist. Maine* 188 The house lots were all lotted for, except such as were allowed to be pitched by the old proprietors.

2. *Sc.* To pay a 'lot' or assessment. Only in connexion with SCOT v., q.v.

3. to lot upon, to count or reckon upon; rest one's hopes on; depend or rely on; look for, hope for, expect. Now *U.S.*

[1633 D. ROGERS *Treat. Sacraments* 1. 165 Doe ye know the way unto him by the Supper...? Doe ye lot upon it, that there (if any where)... the broken peace of your consciences... is to be revived?] 1642 — *Naaman* 565 Its a maxime: lot upon it, whether thou see it so or not, it will be so. 1658 GURNALL *Chr. in Arm.* II. ver. 16. xix. 656 The soul that was even now pining to death with despair, and lotting upon hell in his thought. 1662 *Ibid.* III. ver. 18. II. xix. §2. 642 As the Saints are covetous of prayers, so they lot upon it that you do pray for them. 1868 MRS. WHITNEY *P. Strong* II. (1869) 27, I can't help lotting on it all the time. 1894 M. E. WILKINS in *Brit. Weekly* 16 Aug. 258 All these six weeks... had Emma Jane lotted upon it.

II. trans.

4. To assign to one as his share or portion; to assign as one's lot or destiny. Also with *out*; and in indirect passive.

1524 WOLSEY *Lett. to Hen. VIII* in *Strype Eccl. Mem.* I. iv. 53 Your archers shall be lotted and appointed... to every part. 1562 EDEN *Lett. to Sir W. Cecil*, xx^h thereof to be lotted to me for an earnest peny to begynne the booke. 1594 CAREW *Huarte's Exam. Wits* xiii. (1596) 219 He who first deuised Chesse-play... lotted as many cheefe men to the one side as to the other. 1596 DRAYTON *Legends* iii. 286 So well had Fortune lotted out my hap. 1606 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* xv. xcix. 391 Though she lack not of the age that Scriptures lot to man. 1611 HEYWOOD *Gold. Age* II. i. Wks. 1874 III. 29 She Must be her bed-companion, so tis lotted. 1648 SYMMONS *Vind. Chas.* I 291 They being by the Providence of God lotted under his government. 1823 BYRON *Age of Bronze* vi, A live estate, existing but for thrall, Lotted by thousands, as a meet reward For the first courtier in the Czar's regard. 1832 *Fraser's Mag.* V. 684 Was more e'er lotted to the vulgar swarm? 1898 T. HARDY *Wessex Poems* 71 Fifty thousand sturdy souls... Who... were lotted their shares in a quarrel not theirs.

†b. To appoint or allot to do or to be (something): = ALLOT v. 4. *Obs.*

1573 TWYNE *Æneid* XII. (1584) Sviii, And I alonly lotted am King Turnus to assay. 1637 B. JONSON *Sad Sheph.* II. i, Your brother Lorells prize! For so my largesse, Hath lotted her, to be your brothers Mistresse.

†5. To impose a tax, due, or impost upon. *Obs.*

1543-4 *Act 35 Hen. VIII.* c. 11 §4 Two Iustices of peace shall haue ful power... indifferently to lot and tax euery cite buroughe and towne within the shire.

6. To divide (land) into lots, esp. for assignment to private owners. Usually with *out*: To portion out and allot (to a person or persons).

c 1449 [see LOTTING *vbl. sb.*]. 1561 NORTON & SACKV. *Gorboduc* I. ii. 151 As for diuiding of this realme in twaine, And lotting out the same in egall partes To either of my lordes your Graces sonnes. 1622 PEACHAM *Compl. Gentil.* ix. (1634) 73 Every man had his owne portion of ground lotted and laid out to him. 1634 *Rec. Muddy River & Brookline, Mass.* (1875) 9 That Hogg Island shall be lotted out unto the inhabitants and freemen of this town. 1647 *Mass. Col. Rec.* (1853) II. 195 Waymoth haueing a swamp, supposed to be

above 100 acres, they are granted liberty to lot it out amongst themselves. 1736 in E. Hyde *Hist. Winchendon, Mass.* (1849) 75 The Committee to lot and lay out the first division. 1805 FORSYTH *Beauties Scotl.* (1808) V. 202 A village is lotted out, and to each lot of building ground is appropriated a small croft. 1823 BYRON *Juan* x. xxxv, Lotting others' properties Into some sixty thousand new knights' fees. 1836 A. A. PARKER *Trip to the West* 167 A few years ago a town was lotted out in this place. 1879 LUBBOCK *Addr. Pol. & Educ.* ix. 156 A considerable part of the site was... lotted out in sites for cottages. 1891 E. CHASE *Dartmouth Coll.* I. 611 The remainder of the grant... was lotted, and some of it rented on long leases about 1821.

7. To divide or group into lots for sale. Also with *out*.

1709 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4595/4 They are lotted into small Parcels. 1821 BYRON *Juan* IV. xci, Lady to lady, well as man to man, Were to be chain'd and lotted out per couple, For the slave-market of Constantinople. 1837 *Adv. in Willis & Clark Cambridge* (1886) III. 120 The Stone Wall... and the Coping... surmounted by Nine Balls... will be sold in one Lot; excepting the Balls, which will be lotted in Pairs. 1861 *Temple Bar* I. 145 The furniture was lotted out for the auctioneer's hammer. 1880 *Adv. in Echo* 23 Nov. 4/2 A Stock of about 300 dozen choice Wines, lotted to suit the Trade and Private Buyers. 1893 VIZETELLY *Glances Back* II. xxvii. 110 The auctioneer's man who lotted the goods.

8. To cast lots for; to divide, apportion, or distribute by lot. Now *rare*.

1703 S. SEWALL *Diary* 22 Mar., Mr. Banister and I Lotted our Fence on Cotton-Hill:.. He chose to put it to Lot. 1723 *Ibid.* 2 Mar., The Children's Plate and Linen is divided into Six parts, and then Lotted. 1839 BAILEY *Festus* xiii. (1848) 124 Men who have... bought up truth for the nations; parted it, As soldiers lotted once the garb of God.

9. To choose (pressed men) by lot for service. *Obs. exc. Hist.*

1758 J. BLAKE *Plan Mar. Syst.* 5 The other captain... is... to send the officers under him on board merchant ships, in order to lot the men. 1893 J. H. TURNER *Hist. Brighthouse* 254 John Marsden who was lotted or pressed for a soldier in Wellington's time.

10. To portion off by lot.

1849 GROTE *Greece* II. xlvi. V. 496 The newly-created panels of salaried dikasts, lotted off in ten divisions from the aggregate Heliaea.

lot, var. LATE sb.¹ Obs., look, sound.

lot, obs. form of LOTE, lotus.

||lota, lotah ('ləʊtə). *Anglo-Ind.* Also lootah, loote, loto. [Hindi *lota*.] A spheroidal water-pot, usually made of polished brass.

1809 *Chron. in Ann. Reg.* 310/1 On returning the loote to one of the officiating Brahmins, he found a little left which he swallowed with great avidity. 1810 T. WILLIAMSON *E. India Vade M.* II. 284 A lootah, or brass water-vessel. c 1813 MRS. SHERWOOD *Stories Ch. Catech.* x. 73 Taking the old man's brass lota, which was all the riches he had. 1858 J. B. NORTON *Topics* 100 We shall still hear of men selling their lotahs to provide themselves with the necessaries of life. 1860 W. H. RUSSELL *Diary India* I. 145 Each man carries his bamboo latee shod with iron, with a bundle at one end, and the unfastening loto... at the other. 1881 MONIER WILLIAMS in *19th Cent.* No. 49. 509 A metal reservoir filled with water... and two or three Lotas.

lotarie, obs. form of LOTTERY.

lotaustralin (ləʊ'təʊstrəlɪn). *Chem.* [f. mod.L. *Lot-us*, the generic name, + *austral-is*, the specific epithet (see AUSTRALIAN sb. and a.), of the lotus (LOTUS 5) from which it was first isolated: see -IN¹.] A toxic crystalline compound, C₁₁H₁₉NO₆, which occurs in *Lotus australis* and in white clover (*Trifolium repens*).

1938 FINNEMORE & COOPER in *Jnrl. Soc. Chem. Industry* May 165/1 The cyanogenetic constituent is in the main composed of the glucoside of the cyanohydrin of methyl ethyl ketone. This is new and it is proposed to call it lotaustrialin. 1964, 1973 [see LINAMARIN].

lote (ləʊt), sb.¹ *arch.* Also 6 lot. [Anglicized form of LOTUS.] = LOTUS in various senses.

1. The Nettle-tree: = LOTE-TREE a.

c 1510 BARCLAY *Mirr. Gd. Manners* (1570) Fijij, In hye ground or hilles reioyseth the Peretree, But the Lote and Planetree where waters often flowe. 1597 GERARDE *Herbal* III. cxvii. 1308 Of the Lote or Nettle tree. The Lote whereof we write, is a tree as big as a Pearre tree. 1665-76 REA *Flora* (ed. 2) 221 The Lote or Nettle tree.

2. [After Homer's λωτός.] Some kind of clover, trefoil, or melilot: = LOTUS 3. *bird's-foot lote* = *Lotus corniculatus*.

1548 TURNER *Names of Herbes* 49 *Lotus syluestris*... It maye be called in english wyldte lote [*Melilotus officinalis*, Willd.]. 1615 CHAPMAN *Odys.* IV. 802 Where the broad fields beare Sweet Cyper's grasse; where men-fed Lote doth flow. 1676 HOBBS *Iliad* (1677) 33 The horses... upon lote and cinquefoil feeding were. 1713 PETIVER in *Phil. Trans.* XXVIII. 208 These Pods are lightly joynted like the Birds foot Lote.

3. The food of the Lotophagi (usually identified with the berry of *Zizyphus Lotus*: see LOTUS 1).

1638 FARLEY *Emblems* xxxi. E 8, Thus cralling for its food, my soule can fret And tasting Lote, his Country doth forget. 1726 POPE *Odys.* XXIII. 335 How to the land of Lote unblesst he sails. 1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 114 The fruit of *Zizyphus*... is often wholesome and pleasant to eat, as in the case of the Jujube and the Lote, the latter of which is now known to have given their name to the classical Lotophagi. 1855 BAILEY *Mystic* 80 That heart-soothing herb, not less renowned Than lote, nepenthes, moly, or tolu.

4. The lotus-lily: see LOTUS 4.

1561 A. SCOTT *New Yeir Gift to Q. Mary* 218 Fragrant flour formois, Lantern to lufe, of ladeis lamp and lot. 1650-60 WHARTON *Disc. Soul World Wks.* (1683) 657 The Lote (which shutteth its Leaves before Sun Rise, but when he Ascendeth openeth them by degrees).

5. *attrib. and Comb., as lote-berry, -eater, -leaf, lote-bush, Zizyphus Lotus.*

1611 COTGR., *Micocoules*, *Lote berries (be round, and hang by long stalkes like Cherries). 1846 LINDLEY *Veg. Kingd.* 582 The *Lote-bush, which gave its name to the Ancient Lotophagi, is to this day collected for food by the Arabs of Barbary. 1587 GOLDING tr. *Solinus Polyhistor* (1590) Sijj, In the innermost part of the bigger Syrt.. inhabited the *Loteaters. 1638 MAYNE *Lucian* (1664) 355 Your example of the Lote-eaters, and instance of the Syrens, carry no resemblance to my case. 1865 SWINBURNE *Laus Veneris* 185 Softer than the Egyptian *lote-leaf.

† *lote, sb.*² The eel-pout (*Lota vulgaris*).

1611 COTGR., *Marmote*, ..also, the ruer Lote; a little muddie fish, headed, skinned, and finned, like an Eele.

† *lote, v.*¹ *Obs.* Also 3 lotie(n, 4 lotye, ? 5 loyt. [? OE. *lotian, f. *lut-, ablaut-variant of *lūt- in the synonymous OE. *lūtian* = OHG. *lūzēn* (MHG. *lūzen*); the root is prob. identical with that in the str. vb. OE. *lūtan* to bow down (see LOUT v.).] *intr.* To lurk, lie concealed.

c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 217 On pesse fewle litede wored lotie fele gode wored jif he weren wel ioponed. c 1275 LAY. 21 509 And dude 3am alle cleane into pan sipes grunde, and hehte heom lotie [c 1205 lotie] wel, pat Cheldrich nere noht war. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. xvii. 102 For outlawes in the wode and vnder banke lotyeth. c 1386 CHAUCER *Sec. Nun's T.* 186 He foond this hoohly olde Vrban anon Among the Seintes buryeles lotyng. 1387 TREvisa *Higden* (Rolls) IV. 397 Latere a Latyn is lotye. 1398 — *Barth. De P.R.* xvii. liii. (Tollem. MS.), Wormes lotep under þe schadow þerof.

Hence † *loting vbl. sb.* (in comb. *loting-place*). 13.. *K. Alis.* 6203 He say the ekeris wonyng. And the fysesches lotyng. 1398 TREvisa *Barth. De P.R.* xiv. liii. (Tollem. MS.), A caue is proper lotyng and hidyng place of bestes, þat wonen in dennes and dowers.

† *lote, v.*² *Obs.* [a. ON. *lata* = LET v.]

1. *trans.* To forsake, fail. c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 3131 Ne sal ic 3u no3[t] loten Of ðat ic haue 3u bi-hoten.

2. *intr.* To take account of. c 1400 *Laud Troy Bk.* 8598 Ther is no man that lengur lotes Off these gay golden cotes.

† *lote, v.*³ *Obs.* [f. L. *lōt-*, ppl. stem of *lavāre*; or perh. back-formation from LOTION.] *trans.* To wash with a solution.

1547 BOORDE *Brev. Health* cclxxix. 93 Use the water of plantein with Tutty loted, and ever use colde thynges to the eyes.

lote, variant of LATE *sb.*¹ *Obs.*, look, sound.

lote, obs. form of LOTH *sb.*; variant of LOUT.

† *loteby*. *Obs.* Forms: 4 lotebi, ludby, lut(t)by, 4-5 loteby, 5 lotby. [f. LOTE v.¹ + BY *adv.*] A lover, a paramour.

1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 1731 But þere þe wyfe hauntep foly Undyr here husbunde a ludby, Comunly she wyl neuere blynde. 13.. *Seuyn Sag.* (W.) 1443 Sche stal awai.. And wente to here lotebi. c 1325 *Metr. Hom.* 82 When scho left Criste hir leve lutby, And toke hir to a synfull man. 1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. iii. 146 To holde lemmons and lotebyes al heor lyf-dages. c 1425 *Seven Sag.* (P.) 2148 Another lotby scho nam. 1426 AUDELAY *Poems* 5 He wold here selle that he had bo3t, .. And takys to hym a loteby.

lotery, obs. form of LOTTERY.

lote-tree. *arch.* Also 7 loat-. [LOTE *sb.*¹] a. The Nettle-tree, *Celtis australis*. b. The jujube-tree, *Zizyphus Lotus*, identified with the tree that bore the mythical lotus-fruit. c. The date-plum, *Diospyros Lotus* (*Treas. Bot.* 1866). d. Identified with the lotus-lily (LOTUS 4), erroneously supposed to be a tree.

1548 TURNER *Names of Herbes* 24 *Celtis*.. it hath a leafe lyke a Nettle, therefore it may be called in englyshe Nettle tree or Lote tree. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 494 At Rome.. there is yet to be scene a Lote tree standing before the said chappell. 1611 COTGR., *Micocoulier d' Afrique*. Th' African Lote, or Nettle, tree; of whose blacke wood excellent Flutes are made. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 583 The Lasting of Plants is most in those that are Largest of Body; as Oakes, Elme, Ches-nut, the Loat-Tree, &c. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* I. iv. § 18. 336 As the Egyptian Hieroglyphick for Material and Corporeal things, was Mud or floating Water, so they pictur'd God, in *Loto arbore sedentem super Lutum*, sitting upon the Lote-tree above the Watery Mud. 1741 *Compl. Fam.-Piece* II. iii. 374 Lote or Nettle-tree. 1825 *Greenhouse Comp.* II. 82 *Zizyphus Lotus*, a small tree from Barbary, supposed by some to be the Lote-tree of Pliny. 1855 PLANCHÉ *Fairy T. C'tess d' Aulnoy* (1858) 359 A part of the river-side, shaded by willows and lote-trees [Fr. *alisiers*]. 1884 J. PAYNE *1001 Nts.* VIII. 70 The lote-tree doth itself array In some fresh beauty every day. 1887 BROWNING *Parleyings, G. de Lairese* v. Could I gaze intent On Dryope plucking the blossoms red.. Whereat her lote-tree writhed and bled.

attrib. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* 627 The Lotee-tree-root [tr. L. *loti radix*]. 1833 TENNYSON (*Enone* Poems 56 The smoothwarded bower.. with lotetree-fruit thickset. 1884 J. PAYNE *Tales fr. Arabic* II. 31 *note*, Lote-tree leaves dried and powdered.. are strewn over the dead body.

|| *loth* (lōut), *sb.* Also 8 lote, 8-9 loot. [Ger.; a specific use of *loth* LEAD *sb.*¹ Also Du. *lood* (obs.)] A denomination of weight in use in Holland, Germany, Austria, and Switzerland. It varies locally in amount, but is always 1/32 of the local pound, or half the local ounce.

1683 PETTUS *Fleta Min.* I. (1686) 29 The Mark in the Grain-weight, is parted into Loths and Grains. 1753 HANWAY *Trav.* (1762) I. II. xi. 51, 1 ounce is 2 loot. *Ibid.* VI. lxxxii. 371, 32 Lotes = 1 pound. 1799 W. TOOKE *View Russian Emp.* III. 530 They.. heighten the colour afterwards with 3 lote of allum to every pound of berries. 1839 URE *Dict. Arts* 1124 The earthy deposit contains from 1 to 3/4 of a loth of silver per cwt. 1868 SEYD *Bullion* 146 For Silver, it [Carat] is the mark divided into 16 loths of 18 grains each.

loth, alternative form of LOATH a.

Lotharingian (lōθθ'riŋdʒən), *sb.* and *a.* [f. *Lotharingia* (see below) + -AN.] *A. sb.* A native or inhabitant of the ancient duchy of Lotharingia in northern Europe, situated between the Rhine and the Scheldt from Frisia to the Alps. *B. adj.* Of or pertaining to Lotharingia or its inhabitants, or to modern Lorraine (see quot. 1969). Cf. LORRAINER.

1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* 46 They [sc. beavers] are vsed by the Lotharingians and Sauoyens for meat allowed to be eaten on fish-daies. 1883 *Encycl. Brit.* XV. 5/1 By the treaty of Bonn (921) the Lotharingian duchy was ceded formally to France. *Ibid.*, The ever-restless spirit of the Lotharingians broke out into new commotions. 1909 J. H. B. MASTERMAN *Dawn Mediæval Europe* xxiii. 216 Louis the German and Charles both fell upon his [sc. Lothair's] Lotharingian lands like birds of prey. 1959 *Chambers's Encycl.* VIII. 694/1 In a struggle with the turbulent Lotharingian magnates, the young king was killed. 1964 *Times Rev. Industry* Jan. 73/3 The river Our.. is situated within 100 miles of the Belgian coalfields, the Ruhr, the Lotharingian steel industry.. and the Luxembourg iron industry. 1969 *Listener* 6 Feb. 165/2 In this new economic Europe, which hinges on the Rhine and the Rhône—the Lotharingian axis, as it's sometimes called—Brittany tends to feel even more isolated.

Lothario (lō'θeəriəʊ). Allusive use of the name of one of the characters in Rowe's *Fair Penitent*: often qualified by *gay*.

The name had previously been used for a somewhat similar character by Davenant in his *Cruel Brother* 1630. A libertine, gay deceiver, rake.

[1703 ROWE *Fair Penit.* v. i. H3 Is this that Haughty, Gallant, Gay Lothario?] 1756 *World* No. 202 ¶ 8 The gay Lothario dresses for the fight. 1812 MOORE *Intercepted Lett.* viii. 31 Both gay Lotharios. 1849 LYTTON *Caxtons* XVIII. vi. III. 278 No woman could have been more flattered and courted by Lotharios and lady-killers than Lady Castleton has been. 1887 W. S. GILBERT *Ruddigore* I, A devil of a fellow—a regular Lothario.

lothe, obs. form of LEWTH.

† *lothen, a. Obs.* [a. ON. *loðenn*.] Shaggy.

? a 1400 *Morte Arth.* 778 Lothene and lothely, lokkes and oper. *Ibid.* 1097 Lyme and leskes fulle lothyne.

lotherwit(e), corrupt form of LAIRWITE.

1579 *Expos. Terms Law* 143 *Lotherwite*, that is, that you may take amendes of him which doth defile your bondwoman without your licence. 1686 PLOT *Staffordsh.* 279 The Lords enjoy another odd Custom, or privilege of Lotherwits or Lyerwits at this day.

loth(e)some, lothness: see LOATH-.

lotic ('lōutk), *a. Ecol.* [f. L. *lōtus* washing (Needham & Lloyd *Life of Inland Waters* (1916) vi. 315).] Of fresh-water organisms or habitats, situated in rapidly moving water. Cf. LENITIC a.

1916 NEEDHAM & LLOYD *Life Inland Waters* vi. 303 The animals of lotic societies are mainly small invertebrates. 1931 R. N. CHAPMAN *Animal Ecol.* xvii. 347 Along the shores of the Great Lakes there are lotic communities where the wave action is incessant, thus producing the fundamental conditions of a lotic environment and presenting an exception to the general statement that all lotic environments are streams. 1970 F. J. & W. B. VERNBERG *Animal & Environment* ii. 44 Fresh-water systems are generally divided into two groups based on the activity or rate of movement of the water: (1) standing quiet (lentic) waters..; and (2) flowing (lotic) waters.

lotiform ('lōutifɔ:m), *a. Arch.* [As if ad. L. **lōtiformis*, f. *lōtus*: see LOTUS and -(I)FORM.] Shaped like the lotus-lily.

1897 *Edin. Rev.* Oct. 470 The cloistered court of lotiform pillars.

lotion ('lōʊʃən), *sb.* Also 5 loscion, 6 locion, lotyon. [ad. L. *lōtiōn-em* washing, f. *lavāre* (ppl. stem *lūt-*, *lōt-*) to wash: see LAVE v.]

† 1. *gen.* The action of washing (the body), ablution. Also, washing with a medicinal preparation (cf. 3). *Obs.*

1549 LATIMER *6th Serm. bef. Edw. VI.* Ujb, Their doctrine was vnsuery, it was but of Lotiones [misprinted Loliones] of decimacions of anets seade, and Cummynd and suche gere. 1599 A. M. tr. *Gabelhouer's Bk. Physicke* 43/2 Eveye weeke twice washe his head, and after the lotion of the same, strawe agayne of this poulder in the sores. 1615 G. SANDYS *Trav.* 64 Their customary lotions, and daily frequenting of the Bannias. 1659 H. L'ESTRANGE *Alliance Div. Off.* 152 It was.. necessary that they should be washed and cleansed before they entered the sacred Font: This day

was set apart for that lotion. 1707 FLOYER *Physic. Pulse-Watch* 206 The Lotion of the Head, Feet and Hands. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* X. 297 *Lotion*, is, strictly speaking, such washing as concerns beautifying the skin.

b. *Eccl.* = LAVATORY 2a. ? *Obs.*

1529 *Will of J. Robinson* (Somerset Ho.), Between the effectory and the first locion. 1552 in *Money Ch. Goods in Berks* (1879) 39 Two towelles one for the communion thother for Drieng after lotyon. 1599 SANDYS *Europæ Spec.* (1632) 179 In the Priests Lotions at Masse.

† 2. The 'washing' of metals, medicines, etc. in water to cleanse them from impurities, etc. *Obs.*

1612 WOODALL *Surg. Mate Wks.* (1653) 272 Lotion is a preparation of medicaments by water, or some other liquor to remove some evil and hurtful thing, and to procure some good and profitable quality in them. 1686 W. HARRIS tr. *Lemery's Course Chym.* I. ix. (ed. 3) 284 But let there be never so many lotions they can never wash away a certain enveloping or cover that is given to the Antimony by the fixt Saltpetre. 1756 C. LUCAS *Ess. Waters* I. 83 The Chemist.. uses [water] for.. precipitation, lotion or abluion, crystallisation, distillation [etc.]. 1796 KIRWAN *Elem. Min.* (ed. 2) I. 137 Separated by lotion and coction.

3. *Pharm.* A liquid preparation used externally for healing wounds, relieving pain, beautifying the skin, etc.

c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 165 *marg.*, A loscion for wondis within the brest. 1599 A. M. tr. *Gabelhouer's Bk. Physicke* 308/2 [A recipe for] a precious vulnerarye water, or lotion, which on divers Persons hath bin tryed. 1606 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* xvi. ci. (1612) 400 And ye that haue the Aire parfum'd, bathe oft in Lotions sweete. 1758 JOHNSON *Idler* No. 40 ¶ 5 The vender.. sells a lotion that repels pimples. 1780 COWPER *Progr. Err.* 299 To hide the shocking features of her face Her form with dress and lotion they repair. 1807-26 S. COOPER *First Lines Surg.* (ed. 5) 338 A drachm of Bates's camphorated lotion in two ounces of water. 1883 J. HAWTHORNE *Dust* I. 24 Bathe the shoulder with a lotion.

4. *slang.* Alcoholic drink.

1876 HINDLEY *Adv. Cheap Jack* 82 The one who could take the most 'lotion' without being so [sc. drunk].

lotion ('lōʊʃən), *v. nonce-wd.* [f. LOTION *sb.*] *trans.* To treat with lotions.

1768 FOOTE *Devil on 2 Sticks* III. Wks. 1799 II. 275 Full power.. to pill, bolus, lotion, .. and poultice, all persons.

† *lotium*. *Obs.* [L. *lōtium*, urine.] Stale urine used by barbers as a 'lye' for the hair. Also *attrib.*

1601 B. JONSON *Poetaster* III. i, [To an apothecary.] Thou stinkst of Lotium and the syringe. 1609 — *Sil. Wom.* III. ii, *Mor.*.. Let him [sc. 'that cursed barber'] be glad to eate his sponge, for bread. *Trv.* And drinke lotium to it. 1608 MIDDLETON *Trick to Catch Old One* IV. iv, To take away the scent of.. my barber's lotium-water.

† *lotium*, vulgar form of LOTION.

a 1657 R. LOVEDAY *Lett.* (1659) 186 If you have a Recipe from Dr. B. of some soveraign lotium, it will be gratefully welcom.

† *lotless, a. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [? f. LOT *sb.* (sense 2b).] App. = without harm or injury.

1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* x. iv. 419, I am sure and I doo bataille with you I shalle not escape with oute grete hurtes and as I suppose ye shalle not escape alle lotles.

† *lotment*. *Obs. exc. dial.* (see E.D.D.). [f. LOT v. + -MENT.] An allotment of land.

1656 *First Cent. Hist. Springfield, Mass.* (1898) I. 253 To cleare and scoure the brooke so far as their lott or lotments is in breadth in the same meadow. 1720 *Connect. Col. Rec.* (1872) VI. 208 This Assembly do enact and order, that the lotments in said town shall be taxed.

loto: see LOTA and LOTTO.

lotong (lō'ʊŋ). Also lutung. [Malay.] A leaf monkey of the genus *Presbytis*, esp. *P. obscurus*.

1821 T. S. RAFFLES in *Trans. Linn. Soc.* XIII. 247 *Simia maura?* Linn. Lotong of the Malays. 1824 T. HORSFIELD *Zool. Res. Java* s.v. *Semnopithecus Maurus*. The name of the latter [monkey] is Lutung; but the Malays and Europeans apply this name to both species.. In Sumatra the name of the 'Maur' is Lotong. 1839 T. J. NEWBOLD *Pol. & Statistical Acct. Straits of Malacca* I. vii. 432 Of the genus *Semnopithecus* are.. the Lotong, or *Semnopithecus Maurus*, of F. Cuvier; the kra, etc. 1903 J. L. BONHOTE in *Fasciculi Malayenses: Zoology* I. 6 The lotong is very generally distributed over those parts of the Peninsula that we visited. 1936 G. B. GARDNER *Keris & Other Malay Weapons* v. 95 They have a curved iron handle forged on, resembling the tail of a lotong monkey. 1965 C. SHUTTLEWORTH *Malayan Safari* 10 A lotong (leaf monkey) chattered its alarm call near by.

|| *Lotophagi* (lō'ʊfədʒai), *sb. pl.* Also 7 -ie. [L., a. Gr. *λωτοφάγοι*, f. *λωτός* LOTUS + *φαγείν* to eat.] The lotus-eaters; a people in Greek legend who lived on the fruit of the lotus, which was said to cause a dreamy forgetfulness in those who ate it.

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 397. 1615 CHAPMAN *Odys.* IX. 139 The shore, Where dwell the blossome-fed Lotophagic. 1725 POPE *Odys.* IX. 107 Lotos, the name; divine, nectareous juicel (Thence called Lotophagi.)

lotophagist (lō'ʊfədʒist). *rare*⁻¹. [See prec. and -IST.] A lotus-eater.

1839 *Blackw. Mag.* XLV. 289 Like most of our countrymen who have become habituated to the.. gentle ethics of that singular place, he is what he calls a lotophagist.

lotophagous (ləu'tɒfəgəs), *a. rare.* [See prec. and -OUS.] Lotus-eating, resembling the Lotophagi. Hence **lotophagously** *adv.*

1855 EMERSON in *Corr. w. Carlyle* II. 244, I have even fancied you did me a harm by the valued gift of Antony Wood; which and the like of which I take a lotophagous pleasure in eating. 1882 PIGEON *Engineer's Holiday* I. 83 Thus lotophagously sailing, we landed one morning on a beautifully wooded point.

lotsa ('lotsə). Colloq. contraction of *lots of*.

1927 [see HOT *a.* 1 *e.*] 1945 A. KOBER *Parm Me* 18 Mmm, is good the cake. . . You must use lotsa ecks [sc. eggs] fa such a cake. 1967 'P. CHAMBERS' *Bad die Young* x. 146 We got lotsa time. 1969 in Halpert & Story *Christmas Mummie in Newfoundland* 88 The social drinkers soon left, even though the host was protesting that there was 'lotsa time to stay'. 1971 *It* 9-23 Sept. 4/2 The Notting Hill Carnival was lotsa fun for seven days and nights.

lotta ('lotə). Also *lotter*. Colloq. contraction of *lot of*.

1906 E. NESBIT *Railway Children* viii. 175, I gets a lotter green paint and I paints her stem to stern. 1928 [see BULLSHIT 1]. 1944 C. HIMES *Black on Black* (1973) 198 Lotta hustlers up there. 1945 A. KOBER *Parm Me* 34, I hadda do a lotta talking to get her to come. 1965 'D. SHANNON' *Death-Bringers* (1966) xiii. 164 A lotta people know my name who I don't know. 1969 *Coast to Coast* 1967-68 9 No, I'm a lotta things, but I ain't crazy. 1971 *Black World* Apr. 56 Lotta big talk, but when you get there nothin is happenin.

lottarie, obs. form of LOTTERY.

lotted ('lotɪd), *ppl. a.* [f. LOT *v.* + -ED¹.] In senses of the verb: Assigned by lot or as a lot, allotted, etc. Of a pressed seaman: Chosen by lot.

1568 T. HOWELL *Arb. Amitie* (1879) 46 Of bodies two, one corps is made, So linckt in lotted loue. 1568 — *Newe Sonets* (1879) 137 The little Byrde. . . doth then. . . greet oft his lotted feare. 1647 H. MORE *Song of Soul* II. ii. 11. xiv, And so of life they'll want their 'lotted fee. 1758 J. BLAKE *Plan Mar. Syst.* 25 That the master of the merchant-ship, from which they were taken by lot, be obliged. . . to make up such lotted seaman's accounts. 1823 BYRON *Age of Bronze* v, Thy lotted people and extinguish'd name.

b. With *adv.* (nonce-use) **well-lotted**: fortunate in one's lot.

1709 PRIOR *Ladle Moral, Some Sense, and more Estate, kind Heav'n To this well-lotted Peer* has given.

lotter ('lotɪ(r)). [f. LOT *sb.* or *v.* + -ER¹.] ? One who rents an allotment of land.

1845 *Statist. Acc. Scot.* XV. 73 The tenants or lotters live on their respective farms or townships.

† **lotterel**. *Obs.* [Cf. LODDER; also LOITER *v.*] A term of opprobrium: ? Scoundrel.

c1440 *York Myst.* xxxii. 259 Latte we þat lotterell liffe ought long, It will be fonde, in faith, foly. *Ibid.* 382.

lottery ('lotəri). Forms: 6 *lottary(e, -erye, lottre, 6-7 lotarie, -ery, lotterie, 7 lottarie, lottire, lottrie, lotry, 6- lottery.* [ad. It. *lotteria* (whence F. *loterie, 1658* in *Hatz.-Darm.*), f. *lotto*: see LOT *sb.*, LOTTO.]

1. An arrangement for the distribution of prizes by chance among persons purchasing tickets. Slips or lots, numbered in correspondence with the tickets, and representing either prizes or blanks, are drawn from a wheel. Usually intended as a means of raising money for the benefit of the promoters, of the State, or of some charitable institution. † **lottery general**, a public or state lottery.

1567 *Lottery Chart* Aug., A very rich Lotterie generall, without any Blankes, containing a great number of good Prices, aswel of redy Money as of Plate, . . . the same Lotterie is erected by Her Maiesties order, to the intent that suche commoditie as may chance to arise thereof, . . . may be converted towards the reparation of the Hauens, and strength of the Realme. 1568 *Nottingham Rec.* IV. 132 The proclamasyon for the Lottre. 1587 *Stow Summarie Chron.* 434 A Lotry for meruailous rich and beawfull armour, was begun to be drawn at London. 1588 *Fraunce Lawiers Log.* II. xvii. 116 Every rule were written in a severall schrole, every schrole being put into an earthen pitcher as they use in lottaries. 1626 *DONNE Serm.* iv. (1848) I. 62 He comes not to the Sacrament as to a Lottery where perchance he may draw Salvation. 1668 *Adv. in Lond. Gaz.* No. 261/4 Mr. Ogilby's Lotry of Books opens on Monday the 25th instant. 1710 *STEELE Tatler* No. 170 ¶5 Tickets for the Lotry appointed by the Government. 1731 *FIELDING Lotry* II. 28, I had no Fortune, but what I promis'd my self from the Lotry. 1769 *Junius Lett.* (1804) I. 7 If it must be paid by Parliament, let me advise the Chancellor of the Exchequer to think of some better expedient than a lotry. 1805 *Hansard's Parl. Deb.* VI. 358 Mr. Alderman Combe presented a petition from several persons, owners. . . of houses, . . . praying leave to dispose of the same by way of lotry. 1842 *MISS MITFORD in L'Estrange Life* III. ix. 153 My mother's fortune was large, my father's good, legacies from both sides, a twenty thousand prize in the lotry—all have vanished.

b. **transf. and fig.**

1596 *SHAKS. Merch. V.* I. ii. 32 The lotterie that hee hath deused in these three chests of gold, siluer, and leade. 1596 *DRAYTON Leg.* II. 153 Think how thou liu'st here publicly in Court, . . . Being a Lotterie whereat few doe winne. 1642 *FULLER Holy & Prof. St.* III. xxii. 212 Marriage shall prove no lotry to thee, when the hand of providence chuseth for thee, who, if drawing a blank, can turn it into a prize by sanctifying a bad wife unto thee. 1768 *STERNE Sent. Journ.* (1775) I. 14 (*Desobligeant*) Knowledge and improvements

are to be got by sailing and posting for that purpose; but whether useful knowledge and real improvements, is all a lotry. 1771 *SMOLLETT Humph. Cl.* 10 JULY, If I have not been lucky in the lotry of life. 1866 *GEO. ELIOT F. Holt* (1868) 19 Such desires make life a hideous lotry, where every day may turn up a blank. 1901 *Scotsman* 28 Feb. 7/2 What a lotry it is, this being mentioned in dispatches.

† 2. Decision by casting or drawing of lots, sortilege, appeal to the lot. Also: Chance, issue of events as determined by chance. *Obs.*

1570 *LEVINS Manip.* 105/5 A Lotry, sortilicium. 1584 R. SCOT *Discov. Witchcr.* xi. x. (1886) 159 The couensing art of sortilege or lotarie. 1601 *SHAKS. Jul. C.* II. i. 119 So let high-sighted-Tyranny range on, Till each man drop by Lotry. 1606 — *Tr. & Cr.* II. i. 140 Who shall answer him? *Achil.* I know not, 'tis put to Lotry. 1613 *BEAUM. & FL. Honest Man's Fort.* IV. i. Fainting under Fortunes false Lotry. 1619 *GATAKER Lots* 6 Lotry is the deciding or determination of a doubt by some casual euent. 1663 *Aron-bimucha* 4 Such was the Lotry that discovered the Theft and Sacreledge committed at Jericho.

† 3. Something which comes to a person by lot or fortune. *Obs.*

1606 *SHAKS. Ant. & Cl.* II. ii. 248 If Beauty, Wisedome, Modesty, can settle The heart of Anthony: Octauius is A blessed Lotry to him.

4. A round game at cards, in which prizes are obtained by the holders of certain cards.

1830 R. HARDIE *Hoyle made familiar* 84 Lotry. This is one of the most amusing of those games which are played merely for amusement. *Ibid.* 86 Each player. . . stakes a certain number of counters. . . which are placed in a box or pool as a fund for the lotry. 1876 'CAPT. CRAWLEY' *Card Players' Man.* 233.

5. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as **lottery-book, -mania, -subscription, ticket, † lottery-ball, † a ball used for drawing at a lottery; † lottery-barber** (see quot.); † **lottery-broker**, one who acts as agent for the sale of lottery tickets; † **lottery-cavalier** (see quot.); † **lottery-fool, † a buffoon employed to attract custom to a lottery; † lottery-lantern**, a lantern bearing transparencies advertising a lottery; **lottery-man = lottery-broker; lottery-office**, an office for the carrying on of lotteries; hence **lottery-office-keeper; † lottery-pot = lot-pot** (see LOT *sb.* 10); † **lottery-puff, -squib**, an interested advertisement of a lottery; † **lottery-vagrant, † a vagrant making a pretence of selling lottery tickets; lottery-wheel**, a piece of mechanism used in lotteries, consisting of a vertical wheel bearing on its axis a drum into which the numbered slips are placed and from which they are drawn after being shuffled by the revolution of the wheel.

1696 E. LHWYD in *Phil. Trans.* XXVII. 463, I have one given me, cut like a *Lottery-ball, and perforated. 1777 *Ann. Reg.* 207 *Lottery barbers, where a man for being shaved and paying three-pence may stand a chance of getting ten pound. 1783 *BP. PERCY Let. to S. Pegge* in *Nichols Illust. Lit. Hist.* (1858) VIII. 225 Could you procure access to the Commissioners' own *Lottery Books, and thence inform me of the fate of No. 24,380. 1794 C. PIGOTT *Female Jockey Club* Pref. 20 Contemplate the adventurous *lottery brokers, driving their hard bargains, with a. . . speculating minister. 1682 *DRYDEN Epil. to 'Unhappy Favourite'* 5 Not *lottery cavaliers are half so poor. [Note. 'Lottery cavaliers' are poor loyal officers, to whom the right of keeping lotteries was granted by patent in Charles II's reign.] 1690 *CROWNE Eng. Friar v. Dram.* Wks. 1874 IV. 100 The honour of a dueller is but the honour of a *lottery-fool. 1774 *FOOTE Cozeners* I. Wks. 1799 II. 155 De *lottery-lanterns hang up in de streets, vid large red letters, write on all sides. 1697 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3333/4 Mr. Sherwood a *Lottery Man. 1775 *Misc. in Ann. Reg.* 190/1 My whole house had. . . been infected with the *lottery mania,—(if I may be allowed the expression). 1772 *Town & Country Mag.* 130 Mr. Jesson, who keeps a *lottery-office under the piazzas, Covent Garden. 1827 *Gentl. Mag.* XCVII. II. 513 In truth we could name 'lottery-office-keepers' in real holy orders and pretended holy orders. 1629 H. BURTON *Babel no Bethel* 1 Scroles shuffled together in a *lottery pott. 1806 *SURR Winter in Lond.* (1824) II. iii. 68 By taking out a couple of sudden deaths, a fire in Oxford-market, a *lottery puff, [etc.] . . . we make room for the paragraph. 1817 *Parl. Debates* 732 Those misrepresentations and fabrications called lottery puffs. 1806 *SURR Winter in Lond.* (1824) III. v. 180 Curse me if the stupid dunce of an editor did not put it in the puffing corner, with two *lottery squibs and a wonderful cure of the gout by electricity. 1844 *THACKERAY May Gambols* Wks. 1900 XIII. 420 The *lottery-subscription lies in limbo. 1697-8 *Act 9 Will. III* c. 37 §2 The more orderly Payment of the *Lottery Tickets for the said Annuities. 1873 H. SPENCER *Stud. Sociol.* vii. 149 In the holder of a lottery ticket, hope generates a belief utterly at variance with probability as numerically estimated. 1799 *Naval Chron.* II. 318 An idle or suspicious character, or *lottery vagrant. 1819 *SHELLEY P. Bell* 3rd vi. xiii. 5 A world of words—false, true—and foul and fair—As in a *lottery-wheel are shook. 1827 *HONE Every-day Bk.* II. 1439 [An engraving of] The Lottery Wheel, 1826.

lotting ('lotɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. LOT *v.* + -ING¹.] The action of the verb LOT.

c1449 *PECOCK Repr.* III. i. 278 The firste departing, soorting, and lotting of the al hool land. 1579 *FENTON Guicciard.* XIV. (1599) 668 At last they fell to the custome of lotting of voyces in the Conclau. 1770 A. HALL *Gospel Worship* (1829) II. xxii. 305 Directions concerning the lawful use of lotting must be suggested. 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 755 In the lotting of the ores, care should be taken to have small portions from different specimens. *attrib.* 1514 *Will of J. Kirkby* (Somerset Ho.), My Lotting tables.

lottire, obs. form of LOTTERY.

lotto, loto ('lotəu, 'ləutəu). [a. It. *lotto*, F. *loto*: see LOT *sb.*]

1. A game played with cards divided into numbered and blank squares and numbered discs to be drawn on the principle of a lottery.

Each player has one or more cards before him; one of the discs is drawn from a bag, and its number called; a counter is placed on the square that has the same number, the player who first gets one row covered being the winner.

1778 *WARNER Let. to G. Selwyn* 28 Nov. in *G. Selwyn & his Contemp.* (1844) III. 353, I wonder how you could endure loto. 1819 *Banquet* 33 Or bid enlivening loto for a while, Or cogitative chess, the eve beguile. 1836 T. HOOK *G. Gurney* II. 121 Others diverted themselves at the more interesting game of loto. 1894 *Contemp. Rev.* Aug. 246 The children played draughts, bagatelle, lotto, or tiddlywinks. 1899 R. WHITEING *No. 5 John St.* 77 The toiling infants under age are found at the game of loto.

attrib. 1779 *WARNER Let. to G. Selwyn* 3 Jan. in *G. Selwyn & his Contemp.* (1844) III. 381 Lord Fitzwilliam. . . received your loto-box.

|| 2. A lottery (of the Italian kind).

1787 P. MATY tr. *Riesbeck's Trav. Germ.* III. lxxv. 248 The lotto of Genoa, which, though decorated with a smooth and splendid name, is in fact no more than a Pharaoh table.] 1827 *HONE Every-day Bk.* II. 1535 To the honour of the Hanoverian government, no *Lotto* was ever introduced into it, though many foreigners offered large sums for permission to cheat the people in this manner. 1884 *Sat. Rev.* 14 June 774/2 The love of gambling is a national characteristic; and . . . Lotto—that is, the official weekly lottery—is the most dangerous of the forms it takes.

lottre, lottrie, lottry, obs. ff. LOTTERY.

'**lot-tree**. An alleged name of the Whitebeam Tree, *Pyrus Aria*.

1866 *Treas. Bot.*

† **'loture**. *Obs.* [a. L. *lōtura* washing.] Washing: = LOTION *sb.* 2. Also *concr.*, the water in which any substance has been 'washed'.

1601 *HOLLAND Pliny* II. xxxiv. xviii. 519 Lead doth yeeld from it selfe a certaine substance by way of loture, which is of right great and manifold vse in physicke. 1657 *TOMLINSON Renou's Disp.* 100 Rusticks in Summer decoct the Loture of honey-combes.

lotus ('ləutəs). (Also *lotos* 7 *erron. lutes*.) Pl. lotuses. [a. L. *lōtus*, Gr. *λωτός*, the name of several dissimilar plants; it is not known whether the word in the various applications is etymologically identical; in sense 3 Herodotus speaks of it as Egyptian.]

1. The plant yielding the fruit which was the food of the LOTOPHAGI of Greek legend; represented by Homer (*Od.* IX. 90 ff.) as producing in those who ate it a state of dreamy forgetfulness, and loss of all desire to return home. Hence often *allusively*.

The Homeric lotus was identified by later Gr. writers with a North African shrub, the descriptions of which are thought by most naturalists to refer to the jujube-tree (*Zizyphus Lotus*), though other identifications have been proposed.

1540-41 *ELYOT Image Gov.* 39 When the Companions and seruantes of Ulisses had eaten abundantly of the herbe called Lotos. 1591 *SPENSER Virg. Gnat* 193 And them amongst the wicked Lotos grew, Wicked for holding guilefully away Vlysses men. a 1600 T. DELONEY *Thomas of Reading* (1632) Gjb, Then would I be like those men (that eating of the tree Lutes) forget the Country where they were borne. 1628 *LE GRYS tr. Barclay's Argenis* 182 What Lotos in Africa doth hinder thy returne hither? 1725 *POPE Odyssey* IX. 106 Lotos, the name; divine, nectarious juice! 1773 *JOHNSON Journ. West. Isl.* Wks. X. 400 At Dunvegan I had tasted lotus and was in danger of forgetting that I was ever to depart. 1832 *TENNYSON Lotos-Eaters* 105 Eating the Lotos day by day. 1900 *Contemp. Rev.* July 57 If it had all been Yalta, I could have eaten of the lotus for many a day, but Sebastopol is grim and grey [etc.].

2. A tree mentioned by ancient writers, distinguished by its hard, black wood, of which statues, flutes, etc. were carved; prob. the nettle-tree, *Celtis australis*. Also, the date-plum, *Diospyros Lotus*.

1551 *TURNER Herbal* I. H vj b, Affryca. . . bryngeth furth an excellent tree called lotus. . . the wood hath a black color and is myche desyred of men for to make pypes. 1669 *WORLIDGE Syst. Agric.* (1681) 99 The Larch and Lotus. . . deserve to be propagated for their rarity, excellent Shade, and durable Timber. 1760 J. LEE *Introd. Bot.* App. 317 Lotus or Lotetree, *Celtis. Ibid.*, Lotus, supposed, of Homer, *Diospyros*.

3. a. The water-lily of Egypt and Asia, *Nymphæa Lotus* (and other species), and *Nelumbium speciosum*. b. *Arch.* An ornament representing the Egyptian water-lily: cf. *lotus blossom*, etc. in 6.

1584 *RICH tr. Herodotus* II. 92 b, In time of the floude. . . there arise in the water great plenty of lyllyes, which the people of Ægypt call Lotos. 1601 *HOLLAND Pliny* I. 397 The Ægyptian Lotus. . . groweth in the marishes of Ægypt. 1785 *WILKINS Bhagvat* v. 45 The leaf of the lotus. 1859 *TENNENT Ceylon* I. i. iii. 123 The chief ornaments of these neglected sheets of water are the large red and white Lotus. 1877 *LONGF. Kéramos* 286 The grand Osiris holding in his hand the lotus. 1883 V. STUART *Egypt* 204 The blue and pink lotus of India. 1900 *MAX MÜLLER in 10th Cent.* Nov. 732 After death the souls enter into the calyx of a lotus.

c. The plant treated symbolically in Hindu and Buddhist thought; also, in Yogic exercises,

a bodily position said to resemble the lotus blossom. Cf. *lotus gospel*, *pose*, etc. in 6.

1848 J. D. HOOKER *Himalayan Jrnls.* Nov. (1854) I. x. 229 Low stone dykes, into which were let rows of stone slabs, inscribed with the sacred 'Om Mani Padmi om'.—'Hail to him of the lotus and jewel.' 1887 E. ARNOLD (*title*) *Lotus and jewel*, containing 'In an Indian temple', 'A casket of gems'. with other poems. 1949 S. MUZUMDAR *Yogic Exercises* 103 There are insuperable impediments because of which many will fail to master the Lotus. 1973 R. RENDELL *Some lie & some Die* xviii. 183 Vedast. had taken up a Yoga position, a half-Lotus, on the floor.

4. Some kind of clover or trefoil (referred to by Homer as food for horses). † *wild lotus*, perh. *Melilotus officinalis*.

1562 TURNER *Herbal* II. 42 a, *Lotus sylvestris* that is called wyde lotus, which some call y^e less trifoli, groweth in Libia. c 1611 CHAPMAN *Iliad* XIV. 294 With his leaves did dewy lotus store Th' Elysian mount. 1682 WHEELER *Journ. Greece* I. 3 Yellow Flowers. . . like those of wild Lotus. 1709 ADDISON *Tatler* No. 147 ¶ 4 While the Earth beneath them sprung up in Lotus's, Saffrons, Hyacinths [etc.]. 1820 SHELLEY *Hymn to Mercury* xvii. 6 When with rush-grass tall, Lotus and all sweet herbage, every one Had pastured been. 1842 TENNYSON (*Enone* 96 And at their feet the crocus brake like fire, Violet, amarcus and asphodel, Lotos and lilies.

5. Adopted by botanists as the name of a genus of leguminous plants; hence in popular language *spec.* the Bird's-foot Trefoil, *Lotus corniculatus*.

1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* s.v., The species of lotus, enumerated by Mr. Tournefort, are these. 1. The smooth hand cinquefoil lotus, called the smaller smooth horned lotus [and 22 others]. 1813 SIR H. DAVY *Agric. Chem.* (1814) 65 He was examining particularly a species of lotus. ? 1842 LANCE *Cottage Farmer* 9 Buckwheat, rye, tares, lucern, rape, white clover, trefoil, lotus; some one or other of these will grow readily in sandy land. 1865 GOSSE *Land & Sea* (1874) 7 The scarlet-tipped blossoms of the little bird's-foot lotus.

6. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *lotus-blossom*, *-branch*, *-dust*, *-flower*, *-flute*, *-leaf* (also *attrib.*), *-lily*, *-pond*, *-seed*; (*Buddhism* and *Yoga*) *lotus gospel*, *pose*, *position*, *posture*, *seat*, *throne*; *lotus-like* adj.; *lotus-headed*, *-leafed*, *-leaved*, *-paven*, *-petalled* adjs.; *lotus-berry*, *Byrsonima coriacea*; *lotus-bird Austral.* (see quot.); *lotus capital*, *-column Egyptian Arch.*, a capital or column ornamented with lotuses; *lotus-grass* = sense 4; *lotus-land*, the fabled land of the lotus-eaters; a land of ease and delight; *lotus-tree* = LOTE-TREE (*Treas. Bot.*).

1864 GRISEBACH *Flora W. Ind.* 785 *Lotus-berry. 1890 LUMHOLTZ *Cannibals* 22 The *Parra gallinacea*, which in Australia is called the *lotus-bird. It sits on the leaves that float on the water, particularly those of the water-lily. 1850 G. WILKINSON *Arch. Anc. Egypt* 7 The *lotus blossom, the papyrus head. 1834 *Baboo* I. xviii. 317 A piece of jewellery, representing a *lotus-branch. 1850 G. WILKINSON *Arch. Anc. Egypt* 47 The *lotus (or 'full blown lotus') capital. *Ibid.* 60 The full-blown *lotus column. 1832 TENNYSON *Lotos-Eaters* 149 Round and round the spicy downs the yellow *Lotos-dust is blown. 1856 R. A. VAUGHAN *Mystics* (1860) I. 228 The *lotus-flowers are not the Nile. 1833 TENNYSON *Poems* 101 Melody o' the Lybian *lotus-flute. 1911 E. A. GORDON (*title*) The *Lotus Gospel or Mahayana Buddhism and its symbolic teachings. 1820 SHELLEY *Edipus* II. i. 63 In fresh dews Of *lotus-grass and blossoming asphodel. 1891 T. HARDY *Tess* (1900) 87/2 The smoke. . . rose from the chimney. . . like a *lotus-headed column. 1842 TENNYSON *Lotos-Eaters* 154 In the hollow *Lotos-land to live and lie reclined On the hills like Gods together. 1902 *Longm. Mag.* Jan. 214 He lived in 'lotus land'—the Garden Isle of England. 1813 COLERIDGE *Night-Sc.* 53 The God, who floats upon a *lotus leaf. 1865 J. H. INGRAHAM *Pillar of Fire* (1872) 262 Majestic columns, with lotus-leaf capitals. 1852 R. S. SURTEES *Sponge's Sp. Tour* (1893) 101 It cost a vast of money—fifty guineas! to say nothing of the *lotus-leaved pedestal it's on. 1837 *Penny Cycl.* IX. 318/1 (*Egyptian Architecture*) The bell-shaped and *lotus-leaved capitals. 1800 *Asiatic Ann. Reg., Misc. Tracts* 350/2 The dust of whose *lotus-like feet is holy. 1862 G. WILSON *Relig. Chem.* 21 *Lotus-lilies sucked up from the Nile and exhaled as vapour the snows that are lying on the tops of our hills. 1878 GOSSE *Rivers of Bible* 68 The sweet lotus-lilies that are set in porcelain vases. 1820 SHELLEY *Witch Atl. lix.* *Lotus-paven canals. 1881 W. G. PALGRAVE in *Macm. Mag.* XLV. 26 The same massive tree-like columns, . . . the same *lotus-petaled capitals. 1863 ALCOCK *Capital Tycoon* II. 165 He found temporary refuge in a *lotus-pond. 1966 'A. HALL' 9th *Directive* II. 17 He sat with his legs crossed under him in the *Lotus pose. 1962 T. C. LETHBRIDGE *Witches* v. 57 There are so many ways in which the Indian gods agree with those of Western Europe, even to their sitting in the 'lotus' position. 1964 I. FLEMING *You only live Twice* i. 21 Since Bond had arrived in Japan he had assiduously practised sitting in the lotus position. 1968 *Guardian* 29 Feb. 8/4 Sitting in the lotus position. . . concentrating upon one's navel and repeating the mystic syllable, 'Om, Om'. 1884 RAM CHANDRA BOSE *Hindu Philos.* vi. 177 It is called Padmasana (*lotus-posture), and is highly beneficial in overcoming all diseases. 1965 W. SWAAN *Jap. Lantern* xii. 136 Ideally, one should assume the cross-legged 'Lotus Posture' familiar from Buddha images. 1937 F. YEATS-BROWN *Yoga Explained* II. 71 (*caption*) The pupil is shown in the *Lotus Seat, padmasana, but any comfortable position can be adopted. 1893 EARL DUNMORE *Pamirs* II. 233 The favourite dish of a Chinaman, namely, *lotus seed. 1911 E. B. HAVELL *Ideals Indian Art* III. 32 The whole spirit of Indian thought is symbolised in the conception of the Buddha sitting on his *lotus-throne.

lotus-eater. Also *lotos-*. a. One of the LOTOPHAGI. b. *transf.* One who gives himself up to dreamy and luxurious ease.

1832 TENNYSON (*title*) The Lotos-eaters. 1838 THIRLWALL *Greece* II. xii. 95 The fable of the Lotus-eaters.

1847 W. E. FORSTER 27 Aug. in T. W. Reid *Life* (1888) I. vii. 209 He [Carlyle] is busy sleeping, and declares himself lazy as a lotos-eater. 1856 R. A. VAUGHAN *Mystics* (1860) I. 22 So those spiritual Lotos-eaters will only . . . hearken what the inner spirit sings, There is no joy but calm. 1893 *Times* 30 Dec. 9/3 A summer like that of 1893 may be all very well for the lotus-eater, but is a calamity to people who have to get their living out of English land.

Similarly *lotus-eating vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.* Hence (as a back-formation) *lotus-eat v. intr.*

1861 WILSON & GEIKIE *Mem. E. Forbes* vi. 165 Day-dreaming and such Lotus-eating idleness as befits the intellectual Castle of Indolence. 1883 F. M. CRAWFORD *Mr. Isaacs* 5 The attractive waters of lotus-eating Saratoga. 1898 W. J. LOCKE *Idols* v. 64 'What have you been doing with yourself all this time?' she said. . . 'Oh, Lotus-eating, generally,' he replied. 1911 — *Glory of Clementina Wing* xv. 211 The week had evidently passed pleasantly for Quixtus. . . He was lotus eating. 1972 J. POTTER *Going West* 60 Every dream fades. If he drank and lotus-ate, he would think. 1973 'B. MATHER' *Snowline* xix. 231 Hippies. . . come here. . . from Bombay—lotus-eat for a month. . . and off they go.

lotye, variant of LOTE *v.*¹ *Obs.*, to lurk.

lotyon, obs. form of LOTION.

lou, Sc. form of LOW *sb.* and *v.*

loubber, loubee, -ie, obs. ff. LUBBER, LOOBY.

loubel(l), obs. variant of LOW-BELL.

louce, louch(e), obs. ff. LOOSE *v.*, LOCH¹ *Sc.*

|| **louche** (luʃ), *a.* [F. *louche* squinting, OF. *lousche*, orig. only fem.:—L. *lusca*, fem. of *luscus* one-eyed.] Oblique, not straightforward. Also, dubious, shifty, disreputable.

1819 LADY MORGAN *Autobiog.* (1859) 318 There is something *louche* about him, which does not accord with the abandon of careless, intimate intercourse. 1849 THACKERAY *Pendennis* lxix, There's something *louche* regarding him. 1873 G. H. LEWES *Diary* 16 Jan. in *Geo. Eliot Lett.* (1956) V. 368 The whole thing appeared *louche* and unpromising. 1905 G. B. SHAW *Lett. to G. Barker* (1956) 53 You could play Snobby. I want a slim, *louche*, servant-girl-bigamist, half-handsome sort of rascal. 1921 A. HUXLEY *Crome Yellow* xvii. 182 There had seemed to be something a little *louche* in the way she had suddenly found herself alone with Ivor. 1945 AUDEN *Sea & Mirror* II. 46 A quick cold clasp now and then in some *louche* hovel. 1945 E. WAUGH *Brideshead Revisited* 236, I knew of a *louche* little bar quite near here. 1959 P. H. JOHNSON *Humbler Creation* xlvi. 328 As if he were an unfringed priest due for reception into the world of the *louche* and the lost. 1970 *Times* Mar. (Saturday Suppl.) p. iv/6 There is plenty of marvellous delicate comedy and superbly *louche* menace. 1974 *Daily Tel.* (Colour Suppl.) 14 June 30/4 His louche greeting, 'Ladeez and Gentlemen' was a byword among. . . BBC Light Programme listeners.

|| **loucherbem** (luʃebem). Also *loucherbème*. [f. Fr. *boucher* butcher.] The name given to a type of French slang formed by the transposing of certain letters and addition of others.

1937 J. ORR tr. *Jordan's Introd. Romance Lang.* iv. 360 The butchers of La Villette speak, or spoke, a slang called *loucherbem*, or *largongi*. . . The process. . . is a deliberate modification of an existing word. 1938 I. GOLDBERG *Wonder of Words* viii. 155 In French there is the *loucherbème* language, so called because its model of transformed words is *boucher*. 1939 L. H. GRAY *Foundations of Lang.* 31 Only in a few instances do they actually change the form of words, as in the relatively recent French *loucherbème*. 1942 PARTRIDGE *Usage & Abuse* (1947) 160/2 *Gibberish* is applied. . . to the *Loucherbem* of the Paris butchers (*loucherbem* for *boucher* is itself *Loucherbem*).

Loucheux (luʃø), *sb.* and *a.* [Canad. Fr., f. F. *louche* squint-eyed (see quot. 1828).]

a. sb. a. A North American Indian people inhabiting the Yukon and Mackenzie River areas. **b.** The language of this people. **B. adj.** Of, pertaining to, or designating this people or their language.

1828 J. FRANKLIN *Narr. Second Expedition Polar Sea* i. 23 The fact is, that Loucheux, or Squinter, was intended to convey the sense of the Indian name. . . Deguthée Dennee, which means, 'the people who avoid the arrows of their enemies, by keeping a look out on both sides'. *Ibid.*, The tribe of Indians whom Mackenzie calls the Quarrellers, but whom the traders throughout the fur country name the Loucheux. *Ibid.* 29 The Red River contributes its waters to the Mackenzie. . . and. . . is remarkable as being the boundary between the lands claimed by the Loucheux Indians and those of the Esquimaux. 1867 *Ann. Rep. Board of Regents Smithsonian Inst.* 1866 311 The physical characteristics of the Loucheux nation are. . . the same as those of the other aborigines of North America. *Ibid.*, The Loucheux language is a dialect of the Chepewyan. *Ibid.*, The Loucheux, though sunk in barbarism, are rather more intelligent than the other tribes. *Ibid.*, The Loucheux proper is spoken by the Indians of Peel's river. 1890 J. G. FRAZER *Golden Bough* II. iii. 127 The Loucheux and Hare-skin Indians. . . are forbidden by custom to eat the sinew of the legs of animals. 1921 E. SAPIR *Lang.* iv. 71 Such languages as Navaho, . . . Chipewyan, Loucheux. 1971 *Times* 22 Feb. (Canada Suppl.) p. v/1 In the north of the Yukon close by the Alaska border, a small band of Loucheux Indians have stood up to be counted: they do not want oil and gas exploration in their territory. *Ibid.*, The caribou move. . . through these flats, and the Loucheux take about 1,000 of them a year for food.

loud (laud), *a.* Forms: 1 hlūd, 3-4 lud(e), 4-7 loude, lowd(e), 4 loud. [Com. WGer.: OE. hlūd = OFris. (h)lūd, OS. hlūd (MDu. lūt, lūd-,

mod.Du. *luid*), OHG. hlūt (MHG. lūt, mod.G. *laut*):—OTeut. type *hlūdo-:—pre-Teut. *klūtō-, a passive pple. from the Aryan root *kleu- to hear (Teut. *hleu- in Goth. *hliup* listening attention; see LITHE *v.*³), whence Gr. κλύειν to hear, κλέος renown, L. *cluēre* to be famed, *cliens* (pres. pple., lit. 'hearer') dependent, client, OSl. *slava* glory, *slowo* word, Skr. *śru* to hear, *śravas* glory. Outside Teut. the ppl. adjs. have a different ablaut-grade and meaning; so Gr. κλυτός, L. (*in*)*clutus*, OIr. *cloth*, Skr. *śruta* renowned.

For the remoter cognates representing the extended form *kleus- of the Aryan root, see LIST *sb.*]

1. **a.** Of sounds or voices: Strongly audible; making a powerful impression on the sense of hearing. Hence, with agent-noun: That (speaks, sings, etc.) with a loud voice.

971 *Blickl. Hom.* 15 He þa cleopode hludre stefne. c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 89 þo þe after him comen remden lude stefne *Osanna filio dauid*. a 1225 *Anr. R.* 210 Uorte makien noise—lud dream to scheauwen hore horel. a 1250 *Owl & Night*. 5 þat playd wes stif & starc & strong Sum hwile softe & lud among. 13. . . *Sir Beues* 3129 (MS. A.) Iosian. . . spak to hire wiþ loude gret. 1398 *TREVISIA Barth. De P.R.* vii. xxxii. (1495) 246 Thryust and sethinge and lowde brethynge. c 1450 HOLLAND *Howlat* 754 Clarynyon lowde knellis. 1548-9 (Mar.) *Bk. Com. Prayer, Morn. Prayer*, The priest. . . shall begynne with a loude voyce the Lordes prayer. 1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 280 Ye man. . . fel into a loud laughter. a 1645 A. STAFFORD *Apol. Fem. Glory* (1869) p. xcix, Priscian, a Bishop. . . said in somewhat too loud a whisper [etc.]. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* iv. 666 Her fellow Nymphs the Mountains tear With loud Laments. 1732 BERKELEY *Alciph.* iv. § 7 Is the voice of man louder than that of thunder? 1816 SCOTT *Antiq.* vii, The mendicant and Lovel exerted their voices in a loud halloo. 1855 BAIN *Senses & Int.* II. ii. § 6 (1864) 214 A loud speaker is exciting. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 651 A great body of sound is loud, and the opposite is low.

b. Of musical instruments, the sea, winds, etc.: Making a loud sound, sonorous. Chiefly *poet.*

c 897 K. ÆLFRED *Gregory's Past.* xxxvii. 266 Witodlice ðæt ar, ðonne hit mon slihd, hit bið hludre ðonne ænig oðer andweorc. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* I. 137 Thei speke and sounen in his Ere As thogh thei lowde wyndes were. 1604 E. GRIMSTONE *Hist. Siege Ostend* 143 The North-winde was somewhat loude. 1667 MILTON *P.L.* vi. 59 Nor with less dread the loud Ethereal Trumpet from on high can blow. 1728 LD. LYTTELTON *Blenheim* 81 Silent a while, and smooth, The Current glides, till. . . down the Steep it falls, In loud Cascades. 1791 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Rom. Forest* vi, The storm was now loud. 18. . . CAMPBELL *Lord Ullin's Daughter*, 'Twas vain: the loud waves lash'd the shore, Return or aid preventing. 1898 W. K. JOHNSON *Terra Tenebr.* 35 Let the loud seas thunder here.

c. Of a place, etc.: Full of noise, re-echoing. *rare.*

1595 SHAKS. *John* v. iv. 14 For if the French be Lords of this loud day He meanes [etc.]. a 1645 HEYWOOD *Fort by Land & Sea* III. i. Wks. 1874 VI. 396 All ways are loud, and hue and cry sent forth Through every hundred. 1871 SWINBURNE *Eve of Revolution* 123 Lands that are loud through all their length with chains. 1878 C. STANFORD *Symb. Christ* iv. 105 Streets and factories loud with life and black with the dust of toil.

2. **fig. a.** Clamorous, noisy; also, in more favourable sense, emphatic or vehement in expression.

1530 TINDALE *Wks.* (1573) 327/2 After the loudest maner he setteth out the cruelnes of the Emperor's souldiours. 1611 *Bible Prov.* vii. 11 She is loud and stubborn, her feet abide not in her house. 1647 *MAY Hist. Parl.* I. viii. 88 Many Subjects in Europe have played loud parts upon the Theatre of the world. 1680 OTWAY *Orphan* III. iv. 865 Calls sawcy loud Suspicion, Public Zeal. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 128 ¶ 5 When we see a Fellow loud and talkative. 1734 BERKELEY *Analyst* § 1 Several who make the loudest claim to those qualities. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* vi. II. 1 The Church was louder than ever in professions of attachment to him. 1879 MORLEY *Burke* viii. 148 The French were held up to the loudest admiration. 1884 TENNYSON *Freedom* x. *Poems* (1894) 576/2 Men loud against all forms of power. 1888 M. MORRIS *Claverhouse* viii. 147 Churchill's voice was loudest for battle. *absol.* 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 239 ¶ 11 Gold. . . silences the Loud and Clamorous.

† **b.** Of motives: Pressing, urgent. *Obs.* 1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* I. i. 151 For he's embark'd With such loud reason to the Cyprus Warrens.

† **c.** Grandiloquent, pompously laudatory. *Obs.*

1651 JER. TAYLOR *Holy Dying* i. § 2 (1686) 10 Many men. . . labour onely for a pompous Epitaph, and a loud title upon their Marble.

† **d.** Manifest, palpable, flagrant. Chiefly of a lie. *Obs.*

1535 *Goodly Primer To Rdr.* (1834) 5, I omit the right loud lie before the Mass of Recordare. 1579 E. K. *Gloss. to Spenser's Sheph. Cal.* Apr. 120 Certain fine fablers, and loude lyers. 1590 NASHE *Pasquil's Apol.* I. Cb, How durst you presume to make so lowde a lie? 1632 SANDERSON *Twelve Serm.* 64 But what doe I speake of these, but petty things in comparison of those her louder impieties? 1645 MILTON *Tetrach.* Wks. (1847) 193/1 There is a loud exception against this law of God. 1650 BULWER *Anthropomet.* 12 Many have held opinion, that Pliny and Aulus Gellius were loud liars. 1678 RAY *Prov.* (ed. 2) 89 A great Lie. . . That's a loud one. a 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew, Hummer*, a loud Lie.

3. *transf.* Of smell or flavour: Powerful, offensive. Now chiefly U.S.

1641 MILTON *Reform.* II. 20 Their. . . mouths cannot open without the strong breath and loud stench of avarice. 1842

DICKENS *Amer. Notes* xiv, Pretty loud smell of varnish, sir? 1887 GOODE etc. *Fisheries U.S. Sect. v. II.* 473 The natives prefer to have the meat tainted rather than fresh, declaring that it is most tender and toothsome when decidedly 'loud'. 1899 J. PENNELL in *Fortn. Rev.* LXV. 122 The gas-lamp [for cycles] seems to make a very bright light. It is also said to make a very loud smell.

4. Of colours, patterns, dress, manners, etc.: Vulgarly obtrusive, flashy. Opposed to *quiet*.

1849 THACKERAY *Pendennis* xxxix, The shirts too 'loud' in pattern. 1878 BESANT & RICE *Celia's Arb.* xxxix. (1887) 287 The flashy rings upon his fingers; the loud pattern of his trousers. 1883 *Century Mag.* XXVII. 106 Stained glass, indeed! loud, garish, thin, painty. 1884 *Stationery Trades Rev.* Sept. 215/2 Fine envelopes are not sold in such loud colours as they were a few years ago. 1889 'J. S. WINTER' *Mrs. Bob* (1891) 118 The girls were dreadfully loud in their dress.

5. *absol.* † in loud, † on loud: ALOUD, with a loud voice. † to the loudest: at the top of one's voice.

c 1430 *Pistill of Susan* 161 (MS. Cott. Calig. A. 11.) Then sayde þo loselles on lowde [a1400 (Vern.) aloude] to þat lady. c 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 5835 þe childe cryed on lowde, allase. 1611 SHAKS. *Wint. T.* II. ii. 39 'I'll undertake to bee Her Aduocate to th' lowd'st. 1682 *New Hampsh. Prov. Papers* (1867) I. 456 My father desired him in loud to go out of his house to his lodgings.

6. *Comb.*, chiefly parasynthetic, as loud-flavoured, -minded, -mouthed, -talking, -tongued, -voiced adjs.; also loud-lashed a., lashed into loud uproar; loud-mouth a., loud-mouthed, noisy; as sb., a person given to loud and self-assertive talk; hence as vb., to talk in this manner, to bluster; loud-mouthing vbl. sb.

1866 HOWELLS *Venet. Life* vi. 84 A 'loud-flavoured broth. 1818 HAZLITT *Eng. Poets* iii. (1870) 68 The sea.. 'loud-lashed by furious storms. 1845 CARLYLE *Cromwell* II. 234 A certain loud-tongued, 'loud-minded Mr. Feak. 1668 E. HOWARD *Usurper* 63 Curse on these 'loud-mouth Hounds! 1934 J. O'HARA *Appointment in Samarra* iv. 111 He was a loud-mouth and a good one-punch fighter. 1940 J. B. PRIESTLEY *Postscripts* 17 You will find that the laziest loud-mouth in the workshop has suddenly been given power. 1950 A. LOMAX *Mister Jelly Roll* (1952) v. 235 Morton, the old warehouse pianist who seemed to be trying to loud-mouth his way back to big time. 1959 *Daily Mail* 31 Jan. 4/2 These 625 vain, devious loud-mouths.. are our elected representatives. 1968 M. RICHLER *Cocksure* ix. 52 We are most decidedly not done for. My goodness, the last loudmouth to make that mistake was Hitler. 1628 FORD *Lover's Mel.* III. i. I have a 'loud-mouth'd Cannon of mine owne to batter her. 1867 TROLLOPE *Last Chron. Barse* I. xli. 353 How, from the abjectness of his own humility.. he would rebuke the loud-mouthed triumph of the bishop's wife. 1901 *Expositor* July 21 They were heretics of the blatant sort, loud-mouthed and shallow-minded. 1924 G. B. SHAW *St. Joan* I. i. 7 The self-assertive, loud-mouthed, superficially energetic, fundamentally will-less Robert. 1966 *Listener* 27 Oct. 609/1 The Surrey amateur with an Oxford background and the loud-mouthed crowd from the foundries suddenly coalesced. 1971 C. BONINGTON *Annapurna South Face* vii. 85 He was well built, very self-confident yet not loudmouthed. 1950 W. L. JAMES in A. Dundes *Mother Wit* (1973) 431 Famous among those yet surviving names are 'corn field holler'.. and 'loud mouthing'. 1973 *Daily Tel.* (Colour Suppl.) 26 Jan. 7/3 Money talks and there will be a lot of loud-mouthing before the future of the fourth channel is settled. 1848 MRS. GASKELL *Mary Barton* I. i. 3 Merry and somewhat 'loud-talking girls. 1925 T. DREISER *Amer. Trag.* (1926) I. i. ix. 56 He was too smooth and loud-talking. 1622 MASSINGER *Virg. Mart.* I. i. 'Lowd tong'd Fame The harbinger to prepare their entertainment. 1857 GEO. ELIOT *Scenes Cleric. Life, Janet's Repentance* (1878) II. 184 Loud-tongued abuse. 1850 MRS. BROWNING *Poems* I. 28 'Loud-voiced imagery.

loud (laud), *adv.* Forms: 1 hlúde, 2-4 lud(e, 3-4 loude, (4) loudhe, loudhe), 4-7 lowd(e, (5) louzde), 4- loud. [OE. hlúde = OS. hlúdo (Du. loud), OHG. hlúto, lúto (MHG. lúte, G. laut):—O Teut. *hlúdo, f. *hlúdo- LOUD a.]

1. a. Loudly, with a loud noise or voice; aloud. 971 *Blickl. Hom.* 149 Hwæt is.. þis folc þe her þus hlude singep? c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 43 Summe of þan monne.. swa deor lude remeð. a 1225 *Ancre. R.* 290 3if þe ne cumeð nout some help, gred luddere mid hote heorte. c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* vii. (*Jacobus Minor*) 208, & prayand fore þame Incredly & loud, þat al hard þis, can cry. c 1420 *Chron. Vilod.* 3793 þey.. knokkede fast & louzde at þe gate. c 1491 *Chast. Goddes Chyld.* 8 Some crye lowde wyth an hye woys. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. vi. 27 A Lyonesse.. That roaring all with rage did lowd requere Her children deare. 1632 MILTON *Penseroso* 126 Kercheft in a comely cloud While rocking winds are piping loud. 1671 — P. R. xi. 339 While they loudest sing The vices of thir Deities, and thir own. 1771 GOLDSM. *Hist. Eng.* II. 211 The inhabitants clamoured so loud for a surrender. 1819 HAZLITT *Pol. Ess.* 148 He asserts a fact the louder, as he suspects it to be without proof. 1894 A. ROBERTSON *Nuggets* etc. 216, I shouted 'hurrah', and laughed loud and long.

† b. loud and still: under all circumstances. [So MDu. *lude en stille.*] *Obs.*

1300-1400 *R. Gloucester's Chron.* (Rolls) App. xx. 352 þat wolde libbe in ryot & habbe al hare wille In robberize & prute bope loude & stille. 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 103 We suld pray, bathe loud and stille, For al cristen saules. c 1430 *Syr Gener.* (Roxb.) 8368, I must nedes doo his wil In al that I can loude or stille. 1636 HEYWOOD *Loves Maistresse* II. i. Wks. 1874 V. 108 Let me hear some music, loud and still. † c. With to lie: Openly, palpably. (Cf. LOUD a. 2 d.) *Obs.*

a 1400 *Pistill of Susan* 343 (Vernon MS.) Now þou liest loud, so helpe me vr lord. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* xxxviii. lv. 1019, I would rather thinke that the clerke.. faulted with his

pen in writing the copies, than the authour lied so lowd with his tongue.

d. out loud, aloud, without restraint. Cf. OUT-LOUD.

1821 M. EDGEWORTH *Let.* 22 Nov. (1971) 277 Lord Andover in the presence of Lord and Lady Suffolk and speaking out loud said 'Miss Dutton.. be so good to walk with me into the library.' 1844 [see OUT-LOUD]. 1881 TROLLOPE *Ayalda's Angel* III. xlix. 67 He knew it would make me laugh out loud. 1924, 1933 [see CRY v. 21 e]. 1939 G. B. SHAW *In Good King Charles's Golden Days* II. 104 Even a dissolute court, as they say mine is—I suppose they mean a court where bawdy stories are told out loud instead of whispered. 1941 [see CRY v. 21 e].

e. Phr. loud and clear: (said, etc.) in a way that reduces or avoids confusion or misunderstanding; (esp. in radio or telecommunication) (heard or received) loudly and clearly; also *transf.*

1871 'L. CARROLL' *Through Looking-Glass* vi. 133, I said it very loud and clear; I went and shouted in his ear. 1940 H. G. WELLS *Babes in Darkling Wood* III. ii. 256 I'd have to play the Star Spangled Banner, loud and clear, one hundred per cent. 1958 'CASTLE' & HAILEY *Flight into Danger* ix. 123 Hullo, Vancouver. 714 answering. Receiving you loud and clear. Over. 1959 *Listener* 19 Feb. 319/1 It seems desirable to say so loud and clear. 1962 L. DEIGHTON *Ippress File* vii. 43 Dalby looked up. 'You are receiving me?' 'Loud and clear,' I said. 1962 A. SHEPARD in *Into Orbit* 104, I also contacted.. the chase planes—and heard them loud and clear. 1963 J. N. HARRIS *Weird World Wes Beattie* (1964) iii. 25 The fact is I remember that black Dodge loud and clear. 1970 C. COLLINGWOOD *Defector* iv. 33, I read you loud and clear. Now, suppose something does go wrong, what do I do? 1972 D. LEES *Zodiac* 90 They don't seem able to make up their minds whether to warn me off or knock me off but I do get the message loud and clear and.. I'm going.

2. Of smell: Strongly, offensively. (Cf. LOUD a. 3 and ALOUD *adv.* 2.)

1871 JOAQUIN MILLER *Songs Italy* (1878) 104 Carry.. some drug that smells loud.

3. *Comb.* with *pres.* and *pa. pples.* of verbs denoting or implying the production of sound, e.g. loud-acclaiming, -bellowing, -laughing, -ringing, -roaring, -screaming, -singing, -squeaking, -thundering, -ticking, etc.; loud-roared, etc. Also loud-spoken a., given to loud speaking.

1591 SYLVESTER *Du Barts* I. ii. 733 The loud-roaring Thunder. *Ibid.* vi. 905 Loud-thundering Canons. a 1631 DONNE *Poems* (1650) 87 Some lowd squeaking Cryer Well pleas'd with one leane thred-bare groat for hire. a 1649 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Poems* Wks. (1711) 36 The christal-streaming Nid, loud-bellowing Clyde. 1667 G. C. *Pref. to H. More's Div. Dial.* (1713) 5 Those two loud-singing Nightingals of Arcadia. 1725 POPE *Odyss.* IV. 464 Loud-acclaiming Greeks the victor bless'd. 1768-74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1834) I. 596 Intemperate Jest, loud-laughing Mockery, and hood-winked Misrule. 1838 DICKENS *O. Twist* xii, A very large and loud-ticking gold watch. 1859 GEO. ELIOT *A. Bede* v, A broad-faced, broad-chested, loud-screaming rascal. 1882 STEVENSON *New Arab. Nts.* I. 138 Sir Thomas was.. loud-spoken, boisterous and domineering.

loud(e, obs. form of LAUD v.

loude: see LUDE (= lúde) ME., noise.

louden ('laud(ə)n), v. [f. LOUD a. + -EN⁵.]

1. *intr.* To become or grow loud or louder. a 1848 R. W. HAMILTON in *Chr. Sabbath* (1852) xiii. 367 The birthday song of creation may well rise and louden into a new song. 1855 KINGSLEY *Westw. Hol!* (1861) 505 An angry growl from the westward heavens.. rolled and loudened nearer and nearer.

2. *trans.* To make loud or louder. *rare*⁻¹. 1898 BODLEY *France* I. i. iv. 236 Internecine strife ought to be hushed instead of being loudened.

Hence 'loudening ppl. a., that grows louder.

1805 A. WILSON in *Poems & Lit. Prose* (1876) II. 173 Groaning we start! and at the loudening war, Ask our bewildered senses where we are. 1864 R. F. BURTON *Dahome* I. 183 A loudening hum of voices heralded a rush of warriors into the Uhon-nukon, or cleared space, with its central tree.

louderback ('laudəbæk). *Geol.* [Named after G. D. Louderback (1874-1957), American geologist.] A cap of old lava on a tilted fault-block.

1930 W. M. DAVIS in *Bull. Geol. Soc. Amer.* XLI. 299 It seems to me highly appropriate that the lava sheets, which were thus spread unconformably on the Powell surface of the worn-down King mountains, and which now cover the back slopes of the tilted Gilbert blocks, should be called Louderbacks, after their discoverer. 1965 W. D. THORBURY *Regional Geomorphol. U.S.* xxiv. 473/2 Some of the range have lava caps, called by Davis (1930) louderbacks. 1968 R. W. FAIRBRIDGE *Encycl. Geomorphol.* 679/1 Since the original [lava] flow would normally have filled a valley, the louderback is usually also a form of inverted topography.

[loudful, a. Error for loud full.

[1606 MARSTON *Sophonisba* I. ii. B 4 b, The Cornets and Organs playing loud full Musick for the Act.] 1864 WEBSTER, *Loudful*, full of sound; noisy; ringing. (*Obs.*) 'Loudful music' Marston. Hence in some later Dicts.]

loud-hail, v. [Back-formation from next.] *trans.* and *intr.* To speak or call through a loud-hailer; to address (someone) through a loud-

hailer; also *fig.* Also loud-hailing ppl. a. and vbl. sb.

1943 *Combined Operations, 1940-42* (Ministry of Information) xvii. 130 We 'closed' the 'Calpe', struggling with our loud-hailing equipment which remained resolutely silent. 1964 R. PETRIE *Murder by Precedent* i. 19 I'd just left again and gone to Despatch when they loud-hailed me. 1965 *Listener* 3 June 837/1 Ku Klux Klan men, assorted torchbearers,.. and a loud-hailing director. 1969 C. CARFAX *Silence with Voices* xviii. 129 She went back into the cabin after Dr Ford loud-hailed her. 1969 J. ELLIOT *Duel* I. ii. 43 'The extraordinary thing is—' Harry loud-hailed so that people at the next table were forced to listen.

loud-hailer. [f. LOUD a. I + HAILER.] A megaphone or other device for amplifying the voice, especially as used at sea. Also *transf.* and *attrib.*

1941 *Illustr. London News* 20 Sept. 366/3 Orders, signals and instructions.. given over about one-eighth of a mile of water, orally, by the 'Loud Hailer' from Captain to Captain. 1943 *Combined Operations, 1940-42* (Ministry of Information) xvii. 131 'Maintain a smoke screen half a mile inshore and to the westward,' came over the loud hailer from the 'Calpe'. 1955 G. FREEMAN *Liberty Man* i. 2 Two metallic pipe-notes sounded through the loud-hailer system. 1956 J. MASTERS *Bugles & Tiger* xxii. 283, I heard a loud hailer calling my name. 1959 C. MACINNES *Absolute Beginners* 13 There was a loud-hailer echo up and down the flights. 1971 B. W. ALDISS *Soldier Erect* 241 They were allowed to use loud-hailers, even if the Japs would not trust them with rifles. 1971 *Daily Tel.* 16 Apr. 17/3 [He] alerted the Thames Coastguard.. and then used a loudhailer to direct them to the highest point on the sandbank. 1973 C. BONINGTON *Next Horizon* xix. 264 John.. ran out with the loud-hailer, shouting.. the conventional form of greeting.

louding: see LUDING (= lúding) ME., noise.

loudish ('laudɪʃ), a. [f. LOUD a. + -ISH.] Somewhat loud.

1860 READE *Cloister & H.* II. 35 The voices had for some time been loudish round a table at the bottom of the hall. 1866 CARLYLE *Remin.* (1881) I. 290 Criticism.. loudish universally and nowhere accurately just.

loudly ('laudli), *adv.* [f. LOUD a. + -LY².] In a loud manner. a. In a loud tone or voice; †*fig.* with to lie, openly, palpably. b. Clamorously, noisily. c. With reference to dress: Flashily, showily.

a 1400-50 *Alexander* 1709 (Dublin) Hys litalayke & hys liknes he loudly [*Ashmole* laythly] dispseye. 1508 DUNBAR *Tua mariit wemen* 240 Loudly lauchand the laif allowit hir meikle. 1589 *Pasquil's Ret.* Civ b, He lyeth loudlie. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. i. 17 Therewith enrag'd she loudly gan to bray. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* v. ii. 410 The Souldiours Musicke, and the rites of Warre Speake loudly for him. 1635 J. HAYWARD tr. *Biondi's Banish'd Virg.* 40 Yet blush'd he not to lye loudly, when it made any way for his ends. 1776 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* xiii. I. 375 Loudly complaining of the protection afforded by the Romans to rebels. 1845 S. AUSTIN *Ranke's Hist. Ref.* I. 83 The King of Bohemia.. insisted loudly on his rights. 1849 THACKERAY *Pendennis* xxx. Medical students, gallant, dashing, what is called 'loudly' dressed. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 260 Calling each man loudly by his name.

Comb. 1874 MICKLETHWAITE *Mod. Par. Churches* 294 A loudly-coloured pavement is very objectionable.

loudness ('laudnis). [OE. hlúdnis, f. hlúid LOUD + -nis -NESS.] 1. The quality or condition of being loud; an instance of this. Also, the (great or small) extent to which a sound is heard as loud.

c 1050 *Byrhtferth's Handboc in Anglia* (1885) VIII. 332 Clamor on lyden on englisc ys hludnys. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 314/1 Lowdenesse, altiudo. 1530 PALSGR. 241/1 Loudnesse, haultesse. 1647 CRASHAW *Poems* 131 His prayers took their price and strength Not from the loudness nor the length. 1733 SWIFT *New Simile for Ladies* 21 When th' alarm-bell is rung Of Xanti's everlasting tongue, The husband dreads its loudness more Than lightning's flash or thunder's roar. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. ii. 16 These echos would diminish in loudness just as the images of the candle diminish in brightness. 1881 H. JAMES *Portr. Lady* xxv. in *Macm. Mag.* XLIII. 413 Naturally, he couldn't like her style, her loudness, her want of repose. 1881 BROADHOUSE *Mus. Acoustics* 394 They produce beats, or loudnesses separated by silences. 1937 *Ann. Reg.* 1936 65 It was suggested that an overall loudness of 90 phons at a lateral distance of 18 ft. should be the maximum permitted for a private car running on full throttle at 30 m.p.h. 1948 P. M. MORSE *Vibration & Sound* (ed. 2) vi. 226 Corresponding to the physical quantities intensity and frequency are the physiological (or, rather, psychophysiological) quantities loudness and pitch. *Ibid.* 227 The bottom curve, for zero loudness, is the threshold of hearing, below which a sound.. is inaudible to the average person. 1959 *Chambers's Encycl.* XII. 728/1 It is important to distinguish between sound intensity—a physical quantity measurable in definite physical units; and loudness—the magnitude of the auditory sensation produced by that sound and therefore a subjective quantity depending upon personal judgements. 1961 G. A. BRIGGS *A to Z in Audio* 117 Although loudness depends primarily on actual intensity, it is also strongly affected by frequency. 1962 A. NISBETT *Technique Sound Studio* xi. 196 Equal loudness from the two voices will not generally be required.

2. *attrib.*, as loudness level, scale; loudness control, a device on an audio amplifier which corrects for the change in quality of reproduced sound at low volumes by boosting the bass (and often also the treble) relative to the middle frequencies, either combined with a volume control or as a separate on-off switch.

1961 G. A. BRIGGS *A to Z in Audio* 117 When the volume is turned down, music tends to sound thin and emaciated. The effect may be counteracted to some extent by bass and treble boost in the amplifier. A *loudness control is a device which automatically applies bass and treble boost as volume is reduced. 1970 J. EARL *Tuners & Amplifiers* i. 18 An idea which is popular in Europe and America (though not often liked in Great Britain) is the so-called loudness control. *Ibid.*, Some amplifiers are equipped only with a loudness control, while others feature the ordinary (non-compensated) volume control which can be changed to loudness control action by means of a switch. 1975 *Gramophone* May 2026 (Advt.), Separate loudness control. 1938 *Bell Lab. Rec.* XVI. 213/1 The intensity level of the 1000-cycle reference tone was defined as the *loudness level of this tone, and any other sound which is judged by listeners to be equally loud is said to have an equal value of loudness level. *Ibid.* 214/2 The unit to be used for intensity level measurements is the decibel, but the unit to be used for the equivalent loudness level measurements is the phon. 1934 *Discovery* Dec. 346/2 The number of phons and decibels coincides for the *loudness scale applying to the frequency 1,000 cycles per second, but for no other frequency.

loud-speaker (laʊd'spi:kə(r)). Also **loud speaker, loudspeaker**. [f. LOUD *a.* + SPEAKER.]

1. Any instrument for converting variations in an applied electric current or voltage (of appropriate magnitude and frequency) into corresponding sound waves that are able to be heard at a distance from the instrument.

Loud-speaking (see next) was formerly the usual term employed to refer to such instruments. Quot. 1884 is an isolated early example of *loud-speaker*.

1884 *English Mechanic* 26 Sept. 95/3 Before troubling to make or buy a 'loud speaker', 'Pathologist' might try the following dodge... Fix an ordinary 'toy' telephone over one ear... Fasten the end of the string from the 'toy' to the centre of the diaphragm of the Bell... and, at the middle of the string, hang a small weight... to keep it taut... The voice is almost... as clear as when using the Bell direct. 1920 *Telegraph & Telephone Jnl.* VI. 111/2 It was quite remarkable how far and how distinctly it was possible to hear the talk from the loud-speakers. 1923 *Daily Mail* 1 Mar. 9 For each concert there will be seating accommodation... for 1,000 people, and to these the concert will be delivered by powerful loud speakers. 1924 *Wireless Weekly* 8 Oct. 745/1 Loud speakers of all kinds are an outstanding feature of the show. 1930 J. BUCHAN *Castle Gay* xiii. 208 Their ears were greeted by the bray of a loud-speaker to which the wives by their house-doors were listening. 1931 B. BROWN *Talking Pict.* v. 117 In some form or other the dynamic or moving coil loud speaker, well known in radio, is... always used for sound picture work. 1943 J. B. PRIESTLEY *Daylight on Saturday* v. 27 They were now putting canned music over the loud speakers. 1957 L. F. R. WILLIAMS *State of Israel* ix. 158 Regulations strictly forbid... loudspeakers in their [sc. the polling stations'] immediate vicinity. 1970 J. EARL *Tuners & Amplifiers* iii. 76 Headphones... can nowadays give a subjective impression of quality, spaciousness and stereo effect equally as good as the best loudspeakers.

2. *attrib.*, as *loud-speaker enclosure, system, unit, van*.

1962 A. NISBETT *Technique Sound Studio* iv. 76 A manufacturer of *loudspeaker enclosures invited members of the public to judge and compare the quality of three different stereo speaker systems. 1971 *Daily Tel.* (Colour Suppl.) 22 Oct. 57 (Advt.), Twin sealed loudspeaker enclosures, each containing 2 speakers (bass and treble). 1958 *Times Lit. Suppl.* 10 Oct. 583/2 The installation of *loudspeaker systems in churches has rendered... manner even less important than matter in sermons than ever before. 1970 J. EARL *Tuners & Amplifiers* i. 25 A loudspeaker system is a box, usually called enclosure or cabinet, carrying a socket or couple of terminals at the rear with a grille at the front through which the sound comes. Such a loudspeaker system is scientifically designed in conjunction with the loudspeaker units inside. 1925-6 T. EATON & Co. *Catal.* Fall & Winter 391 This *Loud Speaker Unit when attached to your gramophone tone arm, makes the horn act as a loud speaker. 1970 Loud-speaker unit [see *loud-speaker system* above]. 1945 H. NICOLSON *Let.* 3 July (1967) 474 One of my workers said something mean on the *loud-speaker van. 1973 J. DRUMMOND *Bang! Bang! You're Dead!* xlii. 144 A police loud-speaker van... pointed out that nothing could be gained by further resistance.

loud-speaking ('laʊd'spi:kɪŋ), *a.* Also without hyphen (as one word). [f. LOUD *adv.* + SPEAKING *ppl. a.*] Speaking loudly (in quot. 1855, *fig.*); *spec.* (the usual sense), capable of producing sound that can be heard at a distance; fitted with or employing a loud-speaker.

1855 LONGF. *Hiaw.* xv. 117 The loud-speaking thunder helps me. 1879 *Telegraphic Jnl.* VII. 112/2 The new telephone receiver of Mr. Edison is, undoubtedly, the greatest step... towards rendering the telephone a loud-speaking instrument. 1897 *Pearson's Mag.* July 51/1 This head-gear would hardly be necessary if a loud-speaking telephone were employed. 1921 *Sci. Amer.* Dec. 100/3 With a loud-speaking telephone on the living-room table and with a simple receiving set the members of the family can receive all the news... followed by a musical program. 1923 *Radio Times* 28 Sept. 14 A loud-speaking equipment that will enable all... to hear perfectly without headphones. 1951 *Catal. of Exhibits, South Bank Exhib., Festival of Britain* 82/2 Combined two-way loudspeaking intercommunication from bridge to selected points. 1960 *20th Cent.* Apr. 308 Loud-speaking cars toured hour by hour, giving names of known survivors.

loue, obs. variant of LOOR *dial.*

louffe, obs. form of LUFF.

† **lough**¹. *Obs.* Forms: 4 lough, 4-5 lo3e, 5 logh(e), lough(e), 6 lowgh, 4- lough. See also LOW *sb.*³ [ME. *lough, lo3e*, perh. repr. ONorthumb. *luh* (?/luh), rendering L. *fretum* and *stagnum* in the Lindisfarne Gospels; the use for *fretum* suggests that it is a. Irish *loch* (see LOCH¹), though the vowel perh. agrees better with the British word represented by Welsh *llwch* (:—**luksu-*) lake, pool.]

1. A lake, pool. In ME. alliterative poetry sometimes used for: Water, sea.

c1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 1423 þe grete Lough of Rusticiadan. *Ibid.* 10197 In þat lough ar sexti iles. 13... *E.E. Allit. P. A.* 119 Alle þe lo3e lemed of ly3t. c1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) xxi. 95 In þat ile also es a deed see; and it es in maner of a lough... Beside þat lough growez redez of a wonderfull lenth. c1420 *Anturs of Arth.* 31 (Ireland MS.) He ladde þat lady so longe by that loghe sydus. *Ibid.* 83 There come a lowe one the lough... In the lyknes of Lucyfere. 1538 LELAND *Itin.* VII. 58 Divers Springes cummeth owt of Borodale, and so make a great Lough that we cawle a Poole; and ther yn be iii Isles. 1562 TURNER *Herbal* 11. 65 Nympha... ii sorts... grow both in meres loughes lakes and in still or standyng waters. 1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* (1586) 173 About Turwan in Fraunce... you shall finde in Loughes and Rayne Waters... great abundance of Fishe. c1645 HOWELL *Let.* (1650) IV. 110 Haerlam Mere, a huge inland lough. 1725 DE FOE *Tour Gt. Brit.* II. 1. 121 There is a little Lake or Lough of Water in the Middle of it [Litchfield]. [In ed. 7 (1769) II. 416 this passage is altered as follows: There is a kind of slow, sluggish Lough, or Water, which runs, or rather glides heavily through it, and so on for four or five Miles farther into the Trent.] 1829 BROCKETT *N. Country Words* (ed. 2) *Lough*, a lake.

b. *Sc.* (lux) = LOCH¹. ? *Obs.*

Cf. the *Sc.* form *louch* (14-16th c.) under LOCH¹; also the pl. *lowis* (16th c.); see LOW *sb.*³

1785 BURNS *Address Deil* vii, Wi' you, mysel, I gat a fright Ayont the lough [rimes with ough]. 1786 — *Tam Samson's* *Elgy* iv, When to the loughs the Curles Rock.

2. *attrib.*: **lough-diver, -plover**, names for the female smew; **lough-leech** = *loch-leech* (see LOCH¹ 2).

1678 RAY *Willughby's Ornith.* 338 The Female is described by Gesner under the title of *Mergus glacialis*, which Mr. Johnson Englisheth the **Lough-diver*. 1829 COL. HAWKER *Diary* (1893) II. 11 A lough diver, or female smew. 1562 TURNER *Herbal* 11. 31 Horsleches or *loughleches. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* 11. ccii. 305 Loughleaches.

lough² (lɒx). *Anglo-Irish*. Forms: 4 lowe, 6 logh, 6- lough. [The written form belongs to LOUGH¹, from which this need not have been separated but for the fact that, while the spelling *lough* survived in Ireland, the spoken word which it represented became obsolete, being superseded by the native Irish *loch* (lɒx): see LOCH¹.] A lake or arm of the sea; equivalent to the Scottish LOCH¹.

1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) I. 349 He wolde sende hir hym to þe Lowe Lacheryn. 1512 *Galway Arch.* in *10th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 395 The fishers of the lough bringe to the market thre dais in the wicke. 1567 in E. P. SHIRLEY *Hist. Monaghan* 88 note, That fortification... is in 'sartin freshwater loughes' in his country. 1600 FAIRFAX *Tasso* i. xlv. 10 Whom Ireland sent from loughes and forrests hore. 1690 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2540/2 Several Ships arrived that day in the Lough of Carrickfergus. 1708 *Brit. Apollo* No. 73. 2/1 There is a Lough in the North of Ireland, call'd Neugh. 1882 MRS. RIDDELL *Pr. of Wales's Garden-Party* 230 On the other side of the lough... lay the green hills. 1900 *Blackw. Mag.* Oct. 580/1 Down in Mayo I had ridden out... to fish for white trout in a little lough that lies at the foot of Nephin.

† **lough**³. *Obs.* = LOCH². Also *attrib.* in *lough-water* (see quot.).

1672 FLAMSTEED in *Rigaud Corr. Sci. Men* (1841) II. 153 Lough-water... 'Tis found in the midst of a firm stone in the lead mine. 1747 HOOSON *Miner's Dict.* E.ijj, With this... we Chissel the Ore out of Loughs in Pipe Works.

† **lough**, *v.* *Obs.* [? repr. OE. *lōgian* to place in order, f. *lōh* place.] *trans.* To stack (turf).

c1630 RISON *Surv. Devon* (1810) 11 Then drying and loughing those turfs into burrows, and so burning them.

lough, obs. pa. t. of LAUGH; obs. var. LOOR.

lough, lou3, obs. forms of LOW *a.*

loughen ('lɒxi:n). *Anglo-Irish*. [f. LOUGH² + dim. suffix *-een* (= Irish *-in* as in COLLEEN); cf. GIRLEEN.] A little lough.

1882 *Cornh. Mag.* Mar. 322 The countless multitude of loughs and lougheens.

lought, obs. variant of LOATH *a.*

16... T. HEYWOOD & ROWLEY *Fort. by Land & Sea* i. i. (1655) 3 Nor is he such a darling in mine eye, that I am lought to have him from my sight.

lough, louin, obs. forms of LOW, LOWN.

louie, var. LOOEY.

|| **louis** ('lu:i). *Hist.* Pl. *louis*. Also 7-8 in English form *lewis*, pl. *lewis*(s). [F. *louis*, appellative use of the Christian name borne by many French kings.] = LOUIS D'OR. Also † *silver lewis*: the French *écu* of the 17-18th c.

1689 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2498/4 They took away... a quantity of Broad Pieces, Guinea's, Lewis's, Medals, &c. 1704 *Royal Proclam.* 18 June *ibid.* No. 4029/1 Ecu's of France, or Silver Lewis, Seventeen Penny-weight Twelve Grains, Four Shillings and Six Pence. 1794 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Myst. Udolpho* v. He threw down all the money he had, except a very few louis. 1818 BYRON *Juan* l. cviii, A good deal may be bought for fifty louis. 1900 LD. ROSEBERY *Napoleon* iii. 54 He sends with the challenge a gun and six louis which he had borrowed of his enemy.

louis, variant of LEWIS.

|| **louis d'or** (lu:i: 'dɔ:(r)). *Hist.* Also in English or semi-English form 7 *luidore*, 8 *lewi(s)dore*, *loui(s)dore*. [F. *louis d'or*, lit. 'gold louis'; see *prec.*] A gold coin issued in the reign of Louis XIII and subsequently till the time of Louis XVI.

When first coined in 1640 its weight was 103.273 grains. In 1717 its legal value in England was fixed at 17s. In the Bourbon reigns following the Restoration the name was transferred to the 20 franc piece or Napoleon.

1689 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2495/4 Lost... a Silk Purse... therein two 5l. pieces of Gold, 13 or 14 Guinea's, and 3 Luidores. 1691 *Ibid.* No. 2643/4 The Ring is of Gold... of the value of about 50 Lewis d'Or's. 1702 FARQUHAR *Inconstant* l. i. Wks. 1892 l. 335 He has ordered me to bespeak a dinner for us at Rousseau's at a louis-d'or a head. 1756 NUGENT *Gr. Tour* III. 43 Spanish pistoles and French leuidores are current in this journey. 1832 MOTLEY *Corr.* (1889) l. ii. 14 My room for the rest of this Semester... costs me three louis d'or and a half. 1883 STEVENSON *Treas. Isl.* i. iv, The coins were of all countries and sizes—doubloons, and louis-d'ors, and guineas.

Louis heel. Also **Louis Quinze heel**. [f. the name of Louis XV (1715-74), King of France, in whose reign it became fashionable.] A type of heel used on a woman's shoe (see quot. 1968).

1872 *Young Englishwoman* Dec. 651/1 She knows that it is impossible to walk gracefully with the high-pointed heel, and never wears any but the demi-talon Louis Quinze. 1901 F. H. BURNETT *Making of Marchioness* i. ii. 30 'She's got Louis Quinze heels,' returned his Lordship. 1906 *Daily Chron.* 23 Feb. 6/5 From the pretty shop-girl... to the daughter of the upper classes the Louis heel is regarded amongst women as a pedestal of superiority to be appropriated for personal adornment. 1968 J. IRONSIDE *Fashion Alphabet* 136 It is of any height or shape... Its character is defined by the sole material which... is attached to the breast (front) of the heel by adhesive... But the term 'Louis' is generally applied to a high heel with curved waist, flared at the base.

Louisianian (lu:i:z-, lu:zi:'æʊn, lu:zi:'ɑ:n), *a.* and *sb.* [f. *Louisiana* (see below), named after Louis XIV of France.] *A. adj.* Of or pertaining to the State of Louisiana at the mouth of the Mississippi. *B. sb.* A native or inhabitant of Louisiana.

1775 J. ADAIR *Hist. Amer. Indians* 240 The illustration of this may... shew our southern colonies what they may still expect from the masterly abilities of the French Louisianians. 1835 J. H. INGRAHAM *South-West* I. ix. 101 Americans; that is to say, Anglo-Americans as distinguished from the Louisianian French. 1854 C. E. A. GAYARRÉ *Hist. Louisiana (French Domination)* I. 13 Is not this the very poetry of landscape, of Louisianian landscape? 1945 *Chicago Daily News* 26 July 2/3 The slow but straight-talking Louisianian is extremely popular with his junior officers. 1949 B. A. BOTKIN *Treas. S. Folklore* iv. i. 552 Marylanders grow lyrical over Brunswick stew... and Louisianians, over the superiorities of the Cajun and Creole cuisine. 1967 MRS. L. B. JOHNSON *White House Diary* 5 Dec. (1970) 597 This is a warm, loving, family-type house... crowded to the limit with... Louisianians.

louisine (lu:'zi:n). [f. *Louis* or *Louise* a proper name + *-INE*⁴.] (See quot. 1882.)

1882 CAULFIELD & SAWARD *Dict. Needlework, Louisine*, a very thin plain silk material, suitable for children's wear, and for slight summer costumes. 1901 *Westm. Gaz.* 7 Mar. 3/2 Louisine, that new and fascinating silk, a sort of shimmering, larger-grained *peau de soie*.

Louis-Philippe (lu:i:'fɪlɪp). The name of Louis-Philippe, King of France from 1830 to 1848; used *attrib.* or *ellipt.* to designate the style of architecture, furniture, and interior decoration characteristic of his reign.

1908 A. BENNETT *Old Wives' Tale* iii. 307 He minutely examined his mouth in the glass of the Louis Philippe wardrobe. 1919 W. S. MAUGHAM *Moon & Sixpence* xi. 46 It was a very small room, overcrowded with furniture of the style which the French knew as Louis Philippe. 1951 N. MITFORD *Blessing* II. iv. 183 To be able to tell at a glance whether an object was Louis XV or Louis Philippe, First or Third Empire. 1970 *Oxf. Compan. Art* 441/1 The slightly monotonous interiors... foreshadow the bourgeois interiors of Louis-Philippe. 1975 *Country Life* 6 Feb. (Suppl.) 31/2 Five piece gilt suite of the Louis Philippe period.

|| **Louis Quatorze** (lu:i: kə'tɔ:z). Louis XIV, King of France, 1643-1715. Used adjectively to designate the styles in architecture, furniture, decorative art, etc., characteristic of his reign. So **Louis Quinze** (-kæz), Louis XV, 1715-74. **Louis Treize** (-treiz), Louis XIII, 1610-43. Hence rarely **Louis** as *adj.* to designate what was prevalent in two or more of the above-mentioned reigns.

1855 OGILVIE *Suppl.*, Louis-Quatorze Ornament... Louis Quinze Ornament. 1876 POLLEN *Anc. & Mod. Furniture* x.

103 The broken shell-shaped woodwork, popularly known as Louis quinz work, began to be adopted for the frames of large glasses. 1878 *EASTLAKE Househ. Taste* ii. (ed. 4) 55 Their notions of the beautiful are... derived from traditions of the Louis Quatorze period. 1882 CAULFIELD & SAWARD *Dict. Needlew.* 329 Louis Quinze Lace is formed of a braid known as Louis Treize. 1892 LITCHFIELD *Hist. Furniture* 61 During the 'Louis Treize' period chairs became more comfortable. *Ibid.* 162 The familiar 'Louis Seize' riband surmounting the two oval Sèvres china plaques. 1901 *Contemp. Rev.* Sept. 381 Useful arts... are reduced to copies of the Louis styles.

†**louk**, *sb.* *Obs.* [f. LOUK *v.*] = LOCKCHESTER. c1400 *Payne MS.* (Dr. Frazer's), *Contra pannum & maculam [oculorum] vermis claudens se cum tangitur .i. louk.*

†**louk**, *v.* *Obs.* Forms: *Inf.* 1 *lúcán*, 2-4 *luke(n)*, 3 *Orm. lukenn*, 4 *luk*, *louke(n)*, *lowke*, 6 *lowk*, 7 *louk*. *Pa. t.* 1 *léac*, *pl.* *lucon*, 3 *læc*, *lec*, *loc*, *pl.* *loke(n)*, *luken*, 4 *leke*. *Weak forms:* 3-4 *louked*, *laked*, 4 *loukid(e)*, 6 *Sc. lowkyt*. *Pa. pple.* 1 *locen*, 2-5 (*i-, y-*) *i-loke(n)*, 3 *Orm. lokenn*, 3-4 *luken*, *-in*, 4-5 *lokin*, *-on*, *-yn*, (5 *lukkin*), *Weak forms:* 4 *loukid*, 5 *lowked*, *Sc. lowkyt*. [A *Com. Teut. str. vb.*: OE. *lúcán* = OFris. *lúka*, OS. (*ant-*, *bi-*)*lúkan* (MDu. *lúken*, Du. *luiken*), OHG. (*ant-*, *ar-*, *pi-*) *lúchan* (MHG. *lúchen*), ON. *lúka*, Goth. **lúkan* (in *galúkan* to close, *uslúkan* to open); f. *Teut. root *leuk-*: *lauk-*: *lúk-*, whence *LOCK sb.* Outside *Teut.* no certain cognates have been found.

The *str. pa. pple.* survived the other parts of the *vb.*, being regarded as belonging to *LOCK v.* 1]

1. *trans.* To close, shut, fasten; *esp.* to fasten (a door or chamber) with lock and key, to lock; also, to close (the jaws, the eyes). Also *fig.*

a1000 *Andreas* 1259 (Gr.) *Hrim & forst*... hælæða eðel lucon. c1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 141 þe zeten weren ilokene. c1205 *LAY.* 15311 He ærde to Glochaestre & þe zates læc [c1275 loc] ful feste. c1220 *Bestiary* 513 Ðis cete ðanne hies chaeules lukeð. c1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 3779 Dis erðe is togidere luken, Als it ne were neuere or to-broken. c1275 *Luue Ron* 147 in *O.E. Misc.* 97 He hauep bi-taucht þe o tresur And bit þe luk pinebur. 1297 *R. GLOUC.* (Rolls) 10189 þe doren after hom wepinde [hil] luke vaste. a1300 *Sarmun* xxxvi. in *E.E.P.* (1862) 5 Vn-do pin hert þat is iloke wip couetise and pryde. a1300 *Cursor M.* 5224 Ioseph þi sun sal luke þin ei. 13... *Seuyn Sag.* (W.) 929 He lek his eghen & gan to slape. c1330 *Owayn Miles* (1837) 10 With locke and keye the gate to louken. a1340 *HAMPOLE Psalter* cxlvii. 2 þe zates of heuen eftire þe day of dome sall be loukid til. ? a1400 *Morte Arth.* 3954 The gud kyng Lokes one his eye-liddis, þat lowkkide ware faire. a1400 *Pol. Rel. & L. Poems* (E.E.T.S.) 257 þe zates of Parais þoruth eue weren iloken. c1422 *HOCLEVE Jereslaus's Wife* 334 Left was the Erles Chambre dore ynstoken; To which he com and found it was nat loken. 1467 in *Eng. Güds* (1870) 379 The same quayer to be put in a boxe called a Casket, loken. 1513 *DOUGLAS Æneis* ix. viii. 68 Nor I, thy moder, laid not thy corps on beyr, Nor wery my handis lowkyt thynne eyn so cleyr. a1600 *MONTGOMERY Misc. Poems* xv. 8 The dum solesquium. lousks his leavis throu langour of the nicht. 1631 *A. CRAIGE Pilgr. & Heremite* 8 Then who shall bee seene, To louk thy dead Eine?

2. *intr.* for *refl.* To close up, form one mass. Also with *together*. Of a lace: To have a fastening.

a1000 *Phenix* 225 (Gr.) *Sippan* þa yslan eft onginnað æfter lippræce lucon togædre. c1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 3276 God him bad helden up his hond to-ward ðis water, in a morgen quile ðe se loked. 13... *E.E. Allit. P. B.* 441 þenne lasned þe lo3 lowkande togeder. 13... *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 217 A lace lapped aboute, þat loked at þe hede.

3. *trans.* To lock or shut up (const. *in*, *within*); to enclose, surround; also, to lock or shut out. *lit.* and *fig.* to *lock in clay or lead* = to bury.

c1200 *ORMIN* 1091 He wass himm selff. lokenn þær wippinnenn. c1205 *LAY.* 32202 His ban beoð iloken faste i goldene cheste. c1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 362 Ðhu salt ben ut in surze luken. a1300 *Cursor M.* 6338 Sum-kin takening suld þar be Loken in þir wandes thre. *Ibid.* 9891 þis castel es... wit walles loken four a stan. *Ibid.* 17411 Ioseph... Yee loked under lok and sele. c1330 *R. BRUNNE Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 3258 For loue in armes ilk oper þey loken. c1330 *Amis & Amil.* 492 Hir pines were so harde and strong, Sche wald be loken in clay. 1377 *LANGL. P. Pl. B.* xviii. 243 Lol how the sonne gan louke Her lizte in herself. c1380 *WYCLIF Sel. Wks.* III. 42 [God] loukide hem in þe my3t of her enemies. c1386 *CHAUCER Nun's Pr. T.* 55 Trewely she hath the herte in hood of Chauntecleer loken in every lith. c1400 *Rom. Rose* 3839 Thou shalt be bounde, And faste loken in a tour. a1400-50 *Alexander* 5005 þat opir loken ouire with leues as it ware list siluir. 1414 *BRAMPTON Penit. Ps.* 18 Late no3t myn enemies makyn here game Of me, when I am lokyn in leed. 1438 *Buke Alex.* Great 108 That hed him lukkin in luffis lace.

Hence †**louked** (*weak*) *ppl. a.* See also *LOKEN*, *LUCKEN*.

1513 *DOUGLAS Æneis* XII. Prol. 101 The lowkyt buttonis on the gemmyt treis Ourspredand leyvis of naturis tapestreis.

louk, *v.* *Obs. exc. dial.* Forms: 1 *lúcán* (*pres. ind.* 3 *sing. lýcð*), 3 *luken*, 5 *lowke*, 7-9 *lowk*, 9 *look*, *luke*, *louk*. *Pa. t.* 1 *léac*, 3 *læc*, *leac*, *pl.* 1 *lucon*, 3 *luken*. *Pa. pple.* 1 *locen*, 4 *lokyn*. [A *Com. Teut. str. vb.*: OE. *lúcán* = OFris. *lúka*, MDu. *lúken*, OHG. (*er-*, *ûz-*) *liuhhan* (MHG. *lúchen*, *liechen*, mod.G. dial. *liechen* to pull), Goth. (*us-*)*lúkan* to draw (a sword). Some regard the root (pre-*Teut. *leug-*) as identical

with that of Lith. *lúszti*, *láužyti* to break, Skr. *ruj* to shatter.]

1. *trans.* To pull up or out. Now only *dial.*, to pull up (weeds); to weed (corn).

a1000 *Boeth. Metr.* xii. 28 (Sedgfield) Swa swa londes ceorl Of his æcere lýcð yfel weod monig. c1205 *LAY.* 29072 Seiles heo up dro3en, . . . luken rapes longe. *Ibid.* 29661 Up he læc þene staf, þat water þer after leop. a1225 *Leg. Kath.* 2128, Ichulle leoten luken & teon þe tittes awei of pine bare breosten. c1275 *XI Pains Hell* 136 in *O.E. Misc.* 151 Snakes heore eyen lukep. a1400 *Octavian* 1274 Whan his swyrde was y-brokyng, A Sarasyns legge hath he lokyn, Therwyth he can hym were. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 221/2 To Lowke (or weyde), *runcare*, *sarculare*. 1674 *RAY N.C. Words* 31 To *Lowk*; i.e. to weed Corn, to look out weeds. 1825 *BROCKETT N.C. Words, Look, louk*, to weed, clear.

†2. *intr.* To burst out. *Obs.* c1205 *LAY.* 30274 þa isah he of Brien his teres ut luken. Hence †**louking** *vbl. sb.*, weeding. Also †**louker**, one who weeds.

14... *Nom.* in *Wr.-Wülcker* 697/25 *Hic runcator*, *lowker*. 1491-2 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 159 Pro le lukkyng ju^s Spring apud Thonnokmyre. 1624 *BEST Farm. Bks.* (Surtees) 156 July 20. Reckoned with Leonard Goodale, pd him for his mowing, and his wife lowkinge and haymakinge. 12s. 1641 *Ibid.* 142 Lookers have... 3d a day.

†**louke**. *Obs.* App. a boon companion. c1386 *CHAUCER Cook's T.* 51 Ther is no thief with-oute a louke, That helpeþ hym to wasten and to sowke Of that he brybe can or borwe may. [1880 C. H. POOLE *Gloss. Stafford* 15 *Lowk*, a sharp fellow.]

loukoum (*i*, *varr.* *LOCUM*).

Loular, -ard, Louller: see *LOLLARD*, *LOLLER* 1.

loulou ('lu:lu:). [Fr., f. *loup* wolf.] A nickname for a Pomeranian dog.

1894 *G. DU MAURIER Trilby* II. vi. 208 The same old couples petting the same toutous and loulous! *Ibid.* (*footnote*), Loulou—a Pomeranian dog. 1916 *E. V. LUCAS Vermilion Box* cv. 237 One of our sights for visitors here is a dog. A real dog, not a toutou or a loulou, but a great collie kind of thing.

loun, *obs. pa. ppl.* of *LIE v.* 2; *var.* of *LOWN Sc.*

lounder ('lundər), *sb. Sc.* [? *Onomatopœic.*] A heavy, swingeing blow.

1723 *RAMSAY Monk & Miller's Wife* 263 Wha lent him on the neck a lounder That gart him o'er the threshold fouer. 1816 *SCOTT Antig.* xxi. I had liket weel ju to hae . . . gien him a lounder wi' my pike-staff. 1862 *W. HUNTER Biggar & Ho. of Fleming* xix. 231 [The] unwary cur. . . received such a lounder as sent him howling to his den.

lounder ('lundər), *v. Sc.* [f. *LOUNDER sb.*] *trans.* To beat, cudgel, thrash. Also, to hurl with violence on (something), in *quot. fig.*

1806 in *Whitelaw Bk. Sc. Ballads* (1875) 284/1 His back they loundert, mell for mell. 1816 *SCOTT Old Mort.* iv. If they come to lounder ilk ither, as they did last time, suldna I cry on you. 1893 *STEVENSON Catriona* 330 Why is all this shame lounded on my head?

Hence, †**loundering** *vbl. sb.* †**loundering ppl. a.**, (of a blow) swingeing, severe.

1725 *RAMSAY Gentle Sheph.* i. ii. To lend his loving wife a lounding lick. 1818 *SCOTT Hrt. Midl.* xviii. Her daughter had never seen Jock Porteous. . . since he had gien her a lounding wi' his cane. 1849 *C. BRONTE Shirley* xxx. 437, I should rather relish a lounding whack.

†**lounderer**. *Obs.* [a. Du. *lunderaar* (in *Kilian lunderer*), f. *lunderen* to idle.] A skulker.

c1425 *WYNTOUN Chron.* II. viii. 740 Thai mycht. . . That lordschipe wyn in herytage, For to leve it fayntly, And lyve as lownderis caytively. ? c1530 *Test. W. Thorpe in Foxe A. & M.* (1583) I. 543/1 Lousengers and lounderers are wrongfully made and named Heremites.

†**loune**, *v. Obs.* [Echoic; cf. *looning* s.v. *LOON sb.*] *intr.* To utter the cry of the crane.

c1325 *Gloss. W. de Bibbysw.* in *Wright Voc.* 152/3 Le bouf mugist (lowes), la grwe (crane) growle (lounet).

lounge (laundʒ), *sb.* [f. *LOUNGE v.*]

1. a. An act, spell, or course of lounging; a leisurely walk, a saunter, stroll; also, a lounging gait or manner of reclining.

1806 *SURR Winter in Lond.* II. 177 The gentlemen had arranged a morning lounge at Tattersall's. 1824 *T. HOOK Say. & Doings* I. 18 The disembarrassed lounge on her own ottoman. 1833 *M. SCOTT Tom Cringle* xvi. (1859) 435. I am off to have a lounge with him. 1837 *LYTTON Maltravers* II. i. 1. 166 What else have we to do with our mornings, we women? . . . Our life is a lounge from the cradle to the grave. 1860 *THACKERAY Roundab.* P. viii. Wks. 1860 XX. 85 'The Prince's lounge' was a peculiar manner of walking which the young bucks imitated. 1872 *BLACK Adv. Phaeton* xxx. 405 When we went out for a lounge after luncheon. 1889 *D. C. MURRAY Danger. Cats-paw* 18 Esden had slackened his pace to a mere lounge.

b. A pastime. Also *slang* (Eton and Cambridge), 'a treat, a chief meal' (Farmer).

1788 *Trifler* No. 21. 276 If. . . you have invented a new lounge, communicate it in your next. 1844 *DISRAELI Coningsby* I. vi. I. 69, I don't care for dinner. Breakfast is my lounge.

2. a. A place for lounging; a gathering of loungers.

1775 *SHERIDAN Rivals* I. i. But pray, Mr. Fag, what kind of a place is this Bath? . . . Fag. . . 'tis a good lounge. 1798 *JANE AUSTEN Northang. Abb.* (1833) I. v. 20 Every search for him was unsuccessful, in morning lounges, or evening assemblies. 1798 *Monthly Mag.* VI. 171 If a man were asked

to take a walk into the High-street in a morning—'He voted it a bad lounge.' 1800 *MRS. HERVEY Mourtray Fam.* IV. 135 Her house. . . was voted to be the most delightful lounge in London. a1865 *GREVILLE Mem.* II. (1885) II. 170 This is a great lounge, attended by all the people of the town.

b. The drawing-room of a private house; the public sitting-room in a hotel or institution. Also *transf.*

1881 *J. T. SLUGG Remin. Manch.* xxvi. 306 The lounge or drawing-room. . . was extremely elegant. 1908 *Daily Chron.* 13 Nov. 4/6 London hotels are extending their lounges. 1938 *E. BOWEN Death of Heart* II. i. 186 The sea. . . seemed an annexe of the livingroom. . . She learned later that Daphne called this the lounge. 1954 *J. BETJEMAN A Few Late Chrysanthemums* 94 It's ever so close in the lounge dear, But the vestibule's comfy for tea. 1965 *M. BRADBURY Stepping Westward* iv. 181 Expressly for the purpose of hunting down Walker and bringing him to the English department faculty lounge, wherein the faculty were even now assembled. 1973 *Houston (Texas) Chron. Mag. People, Places, Pleasures* 14 Oct. 21/1, I am in a mobile lounge which is about to roll out from Dulles Airport to the supersonic Concorde. 1973 *Times* 8 Dec. 26/4 Burns Hotel. . . Licensed restaurant, bar lounge.

c. *Ellipt.* for *lounge-coat, -jacket, -suit*.

1893 *J. TOMLIN Bond St. Syst. Cutting* 44 There are many different styles in which the Lounge is produced. 1905 *Daily Chron.* 16 Mar. 8/7 (Advt.), Good coat presser and baister for lounges and morning coats. 1928 *Taylor & Cutter* 29 Nov. 899/3 I'll take the lad; and. . . in six calendar months he will be able to make a lounge. 1968 *A. A. WHITE First Course Gentlemen's Garment Cutting* (ed. 4) 69 The Reefer, Sports Jacket, Hacking Jacket. . . are designed on lines which originate in the basic structure of the Lounge.

3. A kind of sofa or easy chair on which one can lie at full length.

1830 *J. F. WATSON Ann. Philadelphia* 183 Formerly they had couches of worsted damask. . . in lieu of what we now call sofas or lounges. 1845 *Knickerbocker* XXV. 446 The hard-bottomed chairs were the same, and the lounge, and the tall mahogany clock. 1852 *MRS. STOWE Uncle Tom's C.* xxvi. 240 The graceful bamboo lounges were amply supplied with cushions. 1895 *MRS. B. M. CROKER Village Tales* (1896) 46 The patient was promoted into a cane lounge in the sitting-room. 1915 in *B. A. Botkin Treas. S. Folklore* (1949) III. ii. 538 He stayed in the barn nights. . . and slept on an ol' lounge he carried out from the house. 1972 *E. STAEBLER Cape Breton Harbour* xvi. 142 There is always some one sitting on the rocker or on the wooden lounge built into the corner.

4. *attrib.* ('suitable for lounging'), as *lounge-book, -chair, -coat, -hour, -jacket, -suit, -wear*; cf. *LOUNGING vbl. sb. b*; also (sense 2 b) *lounge-diner* (also *lounge/diner*), *-hall*; *lounge bar*, a bar in a public-house which is furnished with the amenities of a lounge; *lounge lizard slang* (orig. *U.S.*), a man who spends his time idling in fashionable society, esp. in search of a wealthy patroness.

1937 *Hotel & Catering Management* Sept. 23/1 Smoke-room or *lounge bars are obviously larger than cocktail bars, and provision has to be made for the serving of draught beers. 1971 'H. CALVIN' *Poison Chasers* vii. 83 Two of the security men. . . came into the public bar, and the rest of the customers. . . went into the lounge bar. 1800 *COLERIDGE in Sir H. Davy's Rem.* (1858) 82, I am compelled. . . to give a volume of letters from Germany, which will be a decent *lounge book, and not an atom more. 1902 *Westm. Gaz.* 25 Jan. 2/1 A sort of shudder sweeps over the limp forms in the *lounge-chairs. 1898 *Ibid.* 22 Sept. 8/2 Frock coats, and tail coats, and *lounge coats, and top coats. 1961 *Evening Standard* 3 July 23/4 (Advt.), Modern s/d house. . . Hall, *lounge/diner, kitchenette. 1966 *Lounge-diner* [see *garden gnome* s.v. *GARDEN sb.* 6]. 1974 *Country Life* 7 Mar. (Suppl.) 21/1 Excellent Family House. . . study/TV room, 31 ft. lounge/diner, breakfasting kitchen. 1910 *Bradshaw's Railway Guide* Apr. 1046 Lord Warden Hotel. . . Orchestra plays. . . in the beautiful *lounge hall every evening. 1933 *D. C. PEEL Life's Enchanted Cup* xi. 126 This house. . . contained. . . what house agents now call a lounge-hall. 1939 *O. LANCASTER Homes Sweet Homes* 66 The luxury flat. . . is divided up. . . into a dining-room, drawing-room, lounge-hall, three bed, two bath, a kitchen and all the usual offices. 1810 *Sporting Mag.* XXXV. 311 A Boxing Match took place in Conduit-Street during the *lounge hours. 1887 *E. B. GILES Hist. Cutting in Eng.* 1. 70 When repose is required [we use] the lounge jacket or dressing gown. 1899 *R. WHITEING No. 5 John St.* xxviii. 284 The billycock and the lounge jacket are, I think, my strong point. 1918 *Hatchet* 4 Apr. 39/1 (*caption*) Nautical *lounge lizards. 1921 *Daily Colonist* (Victoria, B.C.) 10 Apr. 4/4 The delicate, poetic cast of features, and the misplaced eyebrow adorning the nether lip of these lounge lizards, denizens of dansants and cabarets. 1926 *Punch* 17 Nov. 534/1 Formal recognition of those firmly attached appendages of Society, the lounge-lizards. 1973 *Times* 29 Dec. 7/7 The £50 a week contract which. . . lets her keep her lounge lizard husband, Queckett, in the manner to which he is accustomed, lacks conviction. 1901 *Westm. Gaz.* 25 Nov. 5/2 A navy blue serge *lounge suit. 1969 *Sears Catal.* Spring/Summer 3 Now—and all through the summer—Sears has the answer to just what you're looking for in *loungewear. 1974 *News-Palladium & Herald-Press* (Benton Harbor, Mich.) 8 May (Advt. Suppl.), See this utterly feminine loungewear in enchanting prints.

lounge (laundʒ), *v.* Also 7 *loundge*, 8 *Sc. lunge*; and in derivatives 7 *lundge*, 8 *lownge*. [Of obscure origin; perh. suggested by *LUNGIS*.]

1. *intr.* To move indolently, resting between-whiles, or leaning on something for support. Also with *about*, *away*, *in*, *out*, *up*. (In the early instances perh. rather: To skulk, to slouch.)

1508 *DUNBAR Flying w. Kennedie* 174 Ay loundand, lyk ane loikman on ane ledder. 1639 *J. CLARKE Paremiologia* 259 He loundge's as a dog that had lost his tayle. 1755 *RAMSAY To Jas. Clerk* 3 Works 1877 II. 307 Whase owsen

lunge o'er a plain Of wide extent. 1757 SMOLLETT *Reprisal* I. i, While I go down to the cabin, you may lounge about and endeavour to over-hear their conversation. 1838 LYTTON *Alice* 131 Vargrave lounged into the billiard-room. 1862 Mrs. H. WOOD *Channings* xvii, Roland lounged in, not more presentable than the rest. 1863 FR. A. KEMBLE *Resid. in Georgia* 26 Filthy negroes, who lounge in and out. 1874 DEUTSCH *Rem.* 176 Egyptian officials, lounging about armed with weighty sticks. 1900 *Blackw. Mag.* Aug. 260/2 He would lounge up and say—'Now come really'.

2. To recline lazily, to loll.

1746 *Exmoor Scolding* (E.D.S.) 42 Eart lunging, eart squatting upon thy tether Eend. 1778 *Ibid.*, Gloss., *Lounging* or *Lundging*, leaning on any Thing, such as a Gate or a Stile, like a lazy Creature that hath nothing else to do. 1822-34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) III. 246 The complaint . . . shows itself by . . . an unwanted desire to lounge and loll about. 1827 LYTTON *Pelham* I. xii. 39 You must not lounge on your chair. 1840 DICKENS *Old C. Shop* ii, The other stood lounging with his foot upon a chair. 1850 MAURICE *Mor. & Met. Philos.* (ed. 2) 162 Lounging upon their couches. 1859 C. C. BARKER *Associat. Princ.* iii. 63 'Squires . . . lounging on the rushes before the great hall fire.

3. To pass time indolently or without definite occupation; to idle.

1671 SKINNER *Etymol. Ling. Angl.*, *Lounge*, cunctari, movari, cessare, vide *Lungis*. 1755 JOHNSON, *Lounge*, to idle; to live lazily. 1784 J. BARRY in *Lect. Paint.* v. (Bohn 1848) 197 It would be at least some amusement . . . to lounge over what the other artists had done. 1856 LD. COCKBURN *Mem.* (1874) vii. 393 Scott . . . breakfasted and lounged from nine to eleven.

4. *trans.* To pass (time, etc.) away (rarely out) with lounging; also, †to lounge in (a place) (*obs.*).

1776 DK. RICHMOND in *Burke's Corr.* (1844) II. 113, I suppose you lounge away whole months whistling for want of thought. 1810 *Splendid Follies* I. 129, I never go to the play for any entertainment, except kicking up a row and lounging the lobbies. 1814 JANE AUSTEN *Mansf. Park* (1851) 67 They all returned to the house together, there to lounge away the time as they could with chit-chat. 1871 BURR *Ad Fidem* (ed. 2) iii. 39 The able-bodied and able-minded person who . . . lounges out his youth and lounges out his manhood. 1879 FROUDE *Cæsar* 104 He then returned to Rome to lounge away the remainder of his days in voluptuous magnificence.

lounge, variant of LUNGE; *obs.* form of LUNG.

lounger ('laundʒə(r)). [f. LOUNGE *v.* + -ER¹.]

a. One who lounges, an idler, a do-nothing.

1508 DUNBAR *Flying w. Kennedie* 121 Lene larbar, loungeour, baith lousy in lisk and lonse. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* VIII. Prol. 122 Quhat bern be thou in bed. . . Lurkand like a longeour? 1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 54 ¶6, I shall enquire into such about this Town as have arrived at the Dignity of being Lowngers by the Force of natural Parts. 1750 *Student* I. 21 Idle people called Lowngers, whose whole business it is to fly from the painful task of thinking. 1803 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Manufacturers* ii. (1832) 106 Our hero was ridiculed most unmercifully by all the Bond-street loungers. 1862 MERIVALE *Rom. Emp.* (1865) VI. xviii. 66 The loungers of the baths and porticoes sallied forth from their cool retreats. 1878 N. AMER. REV. CXXVI. 7 He went to Europe as a student, not as a loungeur.

b. An article of furniture or of dress designed to be used for relaxation.

1964 G. SIMS *Terrible Door* xviii. 98 She wore . . . blue woollen stockings and highly polished, brown moccasin loungers. 1969 *Sears Catal.* Spring/Summer 3 Ankle length loungers with their own carefully constructed Bra sewn right in. 1969 A. LASKI *Dominant Fifth* v. 182, I am sitting in a loungeur under an umbrella. 1971 *Daily Tel.* 11 May 13/5 The best 'loungers' are those which allow the legs to be raised slightly above the body.

lounging ('laundʒɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. LOUNGE *v.* + -ING¹.] a. The action of LOUNGE *v.*

1793 LD. N. SPENCER in *Ld. Auckland's Corr.* (1862) III. 121 Two or three hour's lounging in a place called a club. 1823 BYRON *Juan* XI. lxxvi, His afternoons he pass'd in visits, luncheons, Lounging, and boxing. 1901 *Edin. Rev.* Apr. 439 Seldom or never is the pulpit used . . . to denounce idleness, lounging or laziness.

b. *attrib.*, as *lounging-book*, *-chair*, *-coat*, *-hall*, *-jacket*, *-place*, *robe*, *-room*.

1790 H. WALPOLE in *Walpoliana* clxxiv. 79 A catalogue raisonnée of such [novels] might be itself a good *lounging book. 1825 *Gentl. Mag.* XCV. 1. 159 We assure our readers that the compilation is . . . an excellent lounging-book. 1841 R. P. WARD *De Clifford* III. viii. 123 See these superb sofas, carpets, tables, and *lounging-chairs. 1867 TROLLOPE *Chron. Barsel* I. xxv. 217 [He] was sitting in a lounging-chair and smoking a cigar. 1971 *Daily Tel.* 11 May 13/5 Now, this year, Vogue have a lounging chair which lets you get your head down. 1920 B. E. STEVENSON *Gloved Hand* 11, I paused only to open my bag, change into a *lounging-coat, and brush off the dust of the journey. 1960 *Harper's Bazaar* Oct. 87 A chiffon lounging coat printed with cinnamon flowers. 1785 *Lounger* No. 8 ¶2 If you will make Dun's rooms a *Lounging Hall instead of a Chapel. 1861 HUGHES *Tom Brown at Oxf.* xxxiii. (1889) 319 The owner of the mansion was seated at table in a *lounging jacket. 1837 HAWTHORNE *Twice Told T.* (1851) II. xii. 183 Peter had long absented himself from his former *lounging-places. 1908 *Sears Roebuck Catal.* 1117 (*heading*) Long kimonos or negligees and bath or *lounging robes. 1945 R. CHANDLER *Let.* 13 Oct. in *R. Chandler Speaking* (1966) 44 The great man appeared . . . clad in an expensive lounging robe. 1863 MRS. GASKELL *Dark Night's Work* iv. 42 He used the study for a smoking and *lounging-room principally. 1887 C. D. WARNER *Their Pilgrimage* (1888) i. 2 In the spacious office and general lounging-room, sea-coal fires glowed in the wide grates.

lounging ('laundʒɪŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. LOUNGE *v.* + -ING².] a. That lounges. b. Characterized by, occupied in, or adapted for lounging.

1674 N. FAIRFAX *Bulk & Selv.* 35 The foul stalking lungding body of that Og of Bashan. 1789 CHARLOTTE SMITH *Ethelinde* I. 108 There is not any of his . . . lounging, tonish friends of his half so well looking. 1807 KNOX & JEBB *Corr.* I. 326 There is . . . much of what is 'flat, stale, and unprofitable' in a lounging life. 1825 J. NEAL *Bro. Jonathan* I. 16 He . . . walked with a sort of lounging stoop. 1851 MAYNE REID *Scalp Hunt.* xxxviii. 289 The horses stand in lounging attitudes, asleep. 1857 HAWTHORNE *Eng. Note-Bks.* (1879) II. 210 The library is . . . lounging and luxurious.

loungingly ('laundʒɪŋli), *adv.* [f. LOUNGING *ppl. a.* + -LY².] In a lounging attitude or manner.

1799 *Spirit Pub. Jnrls.* (1805) III. 126 Throw yourself loungingly into a chair at Owen's, cut up a pine [etc.]. 1855 *Chamb. Jnrl.* III. 49 He comes straight on, rather loungingly. 1882 *Macm. Mag.* XLVI. 326/2 Romeo can half sit loungingly against the fountain.

loungeute, var. LUNGOUTE *Sc. Obs.*, locust.

loungy ('laundʒɪ), *a.* [f. LOUNGE *sb.* + -Y¹.] Suggestive of lounges or lounging.

1911 CHESTERTON *Innocence of Father Brown* v. 124, I mean little, loungy men, who had just enough to live on and had nothing to do but lean about in bar-rooms and bet on horses.

lounie: see LUNYIE.

loup (laup), *sb.*¹ *Sc.* [a. ON. *hloup* = LEAP *sb.*¹] = LEAP *sb.*¹ lover's loup: cf. LOVER¹ 4.

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* VI. 638 Till thame that faucht vith his man A loup richt lychtly maid he than. 1725 RAMSAY *Gentle Sheph.* I. i, Yonder's a craig, since ye have tint all hope, Gae till 't your ways, and take the lover's loup. 1821 GALT *Ann. Parish* viii. 85 The horses gave a sudden loup, and couped the coach. 1900 *Speaker* 19 May 190/1 Two sheep dogs raced forward with long lousps.

† **loup**, *sb.*² *Sc. Obs.* [a. ON. *loup-r* = LEAP *sb.*²] A weel or fishing basket; = LEAP *sb.*² 2.

1581 *Sc. Acts Jas. VI* (1814) III. 218/2 Halding of cruuis, lynis or loupis w'in fresche watteris.

loup (lu), *sb.*³ [a. F. *loup*, lit. 'wolf':—L. *lupum*. Cf. LOO *sb.*².] A light mask or half-mask of silk or velvet worn by females.

1834 JAMES J. MARSTON *Hall* xxii, The black velvet mask, called a *loup*, which was then very generally used by women in the higher classes, under the pretext of defending their complexions. 1876 OUIDA *Winter City* x. 327 Their white teeth shone under the lace of their lousps.

loup (lu), *sb.*⁴ [Fr., lit. 'wolf'.] In full, *loup de mer*. The sea-bass, *Dicentrarchus labrax*, found off the coasts of western Europe and in the Mediterranean.

1766 SMOLLETT *Trav.* I. xviii. 291 One of the best fish of this country, is called *Le Loup*, about two or three pounds in weight; white, firm, and well-flavoured. 1938 E. BOWEN *Death of Heart* I. iv. 76 Filing off wet third-class decks of lake steamers, choking over the bones of *lousps de mer*. 1966 P. V. PRICE *France: Food & Wine Guide* 44 The *loup de mer*, so often found grilled over fennel sticks all over the south, is a sort of sea-perch or sea-bass. 1969 J. ELLIOT *Duel* I. v. 117 Keith . . . had lines out trolling for *rouget* and *loup de mer*. 1969 *New Yorker* 27 Sept. 120/2, I have seen more herbs thrown on the coals beneath, somewhat as fennel is blazed under a *loup*, the wolfish sea bass, at its last minutes on the grill.

loup (laup), *v. Sc.* Also 4-9 lowp(e), 6 loupe, (8 loop). [a. ON. *hloupa*: see LEAP *v.*] *intr.* and *trans.* = LEAP *v.* in various senses.

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* XIII. 652 And it [wheel of fortune], that wondir lawch wer ere, Mon lowp on loft in the contrere. c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xxxvi. (*John Baptist*) 506 be wikit wife gert hir dochtir ga . . . & spring & loupe befor þaim al. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* (1858) III. 413 Sum he gart loupe and droun into the deip. 1567 *Gude & Godlie Ball.* (S.T.S.) 222 Quhen that I heir hir name exprest, My hart for loy dois loup thairfor. a 1578 LINDESAY (Pitcottie) *Chron. Scot.* (S.T.S.) I. 197 The bischope quha was than loupand on hors. a 1584 MONTGOMERIE *Cherrie & Slae* 463 Luik quhair to licht before thou loup. 1693 *Scot. Presbyt. Eloq.* (1783) 138 That like new-speand' fillies they may loop over the Fold-dikes of Grace. 1788 BURNS *Ep. to H. Parker* 30 O, had I power like inclination, I'd . . . loup the ecliptic like a bar. 1826 J. WILSON *Noct. Ambr.* Wks. 1855 I. 175 The trouts are loupin in the water. 1871 C. GIBBON *Lack of Gold* vii, With . . . your purse full you'll get dozens of them ready to loup at you. 1894 CROCKETT *Raiders* (ed. 3) 46 Gin I haena the strength o' airm to gar ye lowp mysel'.

b. *Comb.*: **loup-the-dike** *a.*, giddy, flighty.

1823 GALT *Entail* II. 276 She jealous that your affections are set on a loup-the-dyke Jenny Cameron like Nell Frizel. 1824 SCOTT *Redgauntlet* ch. xxiii, I have my finger and my thumb on this loup-the-dyke loon.

loup, *obs.* form of LOOP.

loup cervier (lu servje). [F. *loup cervier*, ad. L. *lupus cervarius* (Pliny) the lynx (*lupus* wolf, *cervarius* that hunts stags, f. *cervus* stag).] The Canada lynx (*Lynx Canadensis*), a species of wild cat with a short tail.

1725 COATS *Dict. Heraldry*, *Loup-cervier* is a very large Sort of Wolf. 1744 A. DOBBS *Hudson's Bay* 41 The Loup Cervier, or Lynx, is of the Cat Kind.

loupe (lu:p). [Fr.: cf. LOOP *sb.*⁴] A small magnifier used by a watchmaker or jeweller.

1909 in *Cent. Dict. Suppl.* 1940 C. McCULLERS *Heart is Lonely Hunter* (1943) II. ii. 105 He noticed the distorted look of Kelly's right eye as it appeared through his watchmaker's loupe. 1949 H. C. WESTON *Sight, Light & Efficiency* iv. 122 Simple spectacle loupes are generally made to give a magnification of 2½ or 2½. 1962 R. WEBSTER *Gems* II. xxxiii. 598 It is now possible to discuss the various types of simple microscopes, such as the ordinary magnifiers with which jewellers are so familiar. These magnifiers, or loupes as they are sometimes called, must be considered with two points of view in mind. 1964 E. BRUTON *Finsbury Mob* viii. 111 On an old kitchen table were a pair of jeweller's scales, a loupe, . . . various other bits of jewellers' paraphernalia, and a packet of detergent.

loupe, louped: *obs.* forms of LOOP, LOOPED.

† **loupegarth**. *Obs.* [Cf. MSw. *löpe gatulop* (Söderwall) to run the gantlope.] = GANTLOPE.

1637 R. MONRO *Exped.* I. 45 Other slight punishments . . . as the Loupegarthe, when a Souldier is stripped naked above the waste, and is made to runne a furlong betwix two hundred Souldiers, . . . where his Camerades whip him with small rods.

† **loupper**. *Obs.* Some kind of artificial fly.

1496 *Fysshyngne v. Angle* (1883) 34 The blacke loupper, the body of blacke wull & lappyd abowte wyth the herle of yc pecok tayle.

loup-garou (lugaru). Also 7 lou-garou. [F. *loup-garou*, f. *loup* wolf + *garou*, OF. *garoul*, a. OHG. **werawolf* WERWOLF.] = WERWOLF.

1579-80 NORTH *Plutarch, Alcib.* (1595) 218 Timon surnamed Misanthropus (as who would say Loup-garou [so Fr. in Amyot (1565) I. 136] or the manhater). 1648 C. WALKER *Hist. Independ.* I. 130 Dead mens Graves are not secure from these Lycanthropi, these Lou-garous. 1847 LONGF. *Ev.* I. iii. 13 He told them tales of the Loup-garou in the forest. 1939 H. M. MINER *St. Denis* vii. 136 The devil, in various forms, and *loup-garous* were abroad in the land and were a considerable problem. 1961 R. M. PATTERSON *Buffalo Head* ii. 69 Jerome, certain that the loup garou had come for him at last, backed closer to the fire.

louping ('laupɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. LOUP *v.* + -ING¹.] The action of LOUP *v.*

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 316/1 Lowpyng or skyppynge, saltus. a 1584 MONTGOMERIE *Cherrie & Slae* 279 Ay houping, throu louping, To win to liberty. 1824 SCOTT *Redgauntlet* let. ix, Louping and laughing . . . would soon make the powder flee out of his wig.

b. *Comb.*: **louping ague**, 'a disease resembling St. Vitus's dance' (Jam.); **louping ill**, 'a disease of sheep, which causes them to spring up and down when moving forward' (Jam.); **louping-on stone**, a mounting-block.

1792 *Statist. Acc. Scot., Forfarsh.* II. 496 A singular kind of distemper, called the *louping ague, has sometimes made its appearance in this parish. 1816 SCOTT *Bl. Dwarf* x, The *louping-ill's been saier among his sheep than on any season before. 1902 *Dundee Advertiser* 31 May, Professor Hamilton . . . has . . . discovered the bacilli of loupin'-ill in sheep. 1728 in A. LAING *Lindores Abbey* (1876) xxvi. 400 A petition given in by George Grant . . . To ye bailies and Council . . . for ye liberty of building a *louping on ston at the south side of the house in Newburgh he possesses. 1814 SCOTT *Wav.* xxix, He had . . . by the assistance of a 'louping-on-stane', . . . elevated his person to the back of . . . a broken-down blood-horse. 1902 C. G. HARPER *Holyhead Road* I. 263 Milestones . . . resembling 'louping on' stones or 'upping blocks'.

lour, lower (laʊə(r), 'laʊə(r)), *sb.*¹ For forms see the vb. [f. LOUR *v.*]

1. A gloomy or sullen look; a frown, scowl.

13 . . . *Seuyn Sag.* (W.) 1952 Whi makest thou swich scher and foul lour? 1530 PALSGR. 241/1 Loure an yvell loke. 1578 T. PROCTER *Gorg. Gallery* Lij, What are your sweet smiles, quite turnd into lowres? 1598 DRAYTON *Heroic. Ep.* Wks. (1748) 83 In one smile or lowre of thy sweet eye Consists my life. 1704 STEELE *Lying Lover* I. i. 2 Han't I a down bookish Lour? a wise Sadness. 1814 SCOTT *Wav.* xviii, A sudden, though transient lour of the eye, shewed a hasty, haughty, and vindictive temper.

2. Of the sky, weather, etc.: Gloominess, threatening appearance; an instance of this.

1596 B. GRIFFIN *Fidessa* (1876) 35, I am no leauing of al-whoring age, I have not suffred many winter lowres. 1686 GOAD *Ceest. Bodies* II. iv. 214 [It] is apt to Heat, and sometimes . . . to Dryth; but more frequently to Lowr, Bluster, Rain. 1808 SCOTT *Marm.* v. *Introd.*, For thy dark cloud, with umber'd lower, That hung o'er cliff, and lake, and tower. 1816 J. WILSON *City of Plague* II. ii. 209 Alike unto that fearless flower . . . The sunlight's smile—the tempest's lower.

lour, lower (laʊə(r), 'laʊə(r)), *sb.*² *slang.* Also 6, 9 lowre, 9 loaver. Money.

1567 HARMAN *Caveat* 85 Hast thou any lowre in thy bonge? 1622 FLETCHER *Beggar's Bush* II. i, Except you do provide me hum enough, and Lour to bouze with! 1670 COTTON *Scoffer Scoffi* (1675) 184 But e're this life I'll longer lead I'll stroll for Lower, or begg my bread. 1834 W. H. AINSWORTH *Rookwood* v. i. (1878) 341, I know I owe you my life, and I thank you for it. Take back the lowre. 1851 MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* I. 424 They don't mind tipping the loaver (money). 1889 CLARKSON & RICHARDSON *Police* 321 Bad money (coin), gammy lower.

lour, lower (laʊə(r), 'laʊə(r)), *v.* Forms: 3-6 loure, 3-4 lure, 5-8 lowr(e), (6 loour, 7 lowere), 6-lour, lower. [ME. *loure-n*, perh. repr. an OE. **lūrian*; other Teut. langs. have forms app.

corresponding, but they have not been traced to any early date.

Cf. early mod. Du. *loeren* (Kilian) to frown, knit the brows; to look askance; to wink; to watch stealthily, to lie in wait (now only, to spy, lie in wait); late MHG. and MLG. *liren* to lie in wait (mod. G. *lauern*), Sw. *lura*, Da. *lure* to lie in wait, also to doze, nap (Sw., Da. *lur* a nap), mod. Icel. *lúra* to doze, nap, *lúr* a nap.

The spelling *lower* (cf. *flower*) renders the word identical in its written form with LOWER, to bring or come down, and the two vbs. have often been confused: when said of clouds, *lower* ('laʊə(r)) to look threatening, has some affinity in sense with *lower* ('laʊə(r)) to descend, and it is not always possible to discover which vb. was in the mind of a writer.]

1. *intr.* Of persons, their eyes, countenances, etc.: To frown, scowl; to look angry or sullen. † Also, to be depressed or mournful. Const. *at, on, upon*; rarely in indirect passive.

c 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 204/16 Hc. . . loured with sori semblaunt: and peos wordes out he caste. a 1300 *K. Horn* 286 Heo sende hire sonde Apelbrus to honde, þat he come hire to, And also scholde horn do al in to bure, ffor heo gan to lure. c 1350 *Will. Palerne* 2119 þe listere he let þer-of, ac lourand he seide [etc.]. c 1384 CHAUCER *II. Fame* l. 409 For had he lawghed, had he loured, He moste haue be deuoured Yf Adriane ne had y-be. c 1412 HOCCLVE *De Reg.* Princ. 703 Now I am mys-lokyd on & loured. c 1440 *Jacob's Well* 92 þou . . lowryst, & chaungyst chere, & fleest companye. 1472 J. PASTON in *P. Lett.* III. 75 They that lowryd, now laughe upon me. 1568 TILNEY *Disc. Mariage* B viij, Can there be any greater disorder, than for the husbände to be merie abrode, and lowre at home? 1580 BABINGTON *Exp. Lord's Prayer* (1596) 75 Wee either loure or laugh to be tolde, we should come in. 1642 ROGERS *Naaman* 560 Love him . . lowre not upon him. 1671 MILTON *Samson* 1057 Nor from that right to part an hour, Smile she or lowre. a 1701 SEDLEY *Poems* Wks. 1722 l. 16 The Man's unkind, the cheated Woman low'rs. 1750 *Student* I. 323 A young man, who lower'd very much in his countenance, and stood in a melancholy posture. 1816 'QUIZ' *Grand Master* l. 20 His tone of insolence and pow'r, Made all the passengers to low'r. 1862 J. GRANT *Capt. Guard* xx, His brows knit and his eyes loured. 1879 BUTCHER & LANG *Odys.* 360 Then Odysseus of many counsels loured on them. 1883 A. FORBES in *10th Cent.* Oct. 722 The convict faces lowering over the bulwark of the barracoan.

b. *quasi-trans.* To express by frowning. 1746 WESLEY *Wks.* (1872) II. 21 The other part [of the crowd] remained a little way off, and loured defiance.

2. *transf. and fig.* Chiefly of the clouds, sky, a tempest, etc.: To look dark and threatening. Const. *on, over, upon*.

[a 1450, etc.: see LURING.] 1590 MARLOWE *Edw. II.* IV. vi. 63 O my starres! Why do you lowre vnkindly on a King? 1594 SHAKS. *Rich. III.* I. i. 3 The clouds that low'rd vpon our house. 1614 EARL STIRLING *Dooms-day* XII. vi. (1637) 261 No threat'ning cloud, all charg'd with hailstones lowers. 1667 MILTON *P.L.* IX. 1002 Skie low'r'd and . . som sad drops wept. 1713 ADDISON *Cato* l. i, The dawn is over-cast, the morning lours. 1768 BEATTIE *Minstr.* II. xxxii, When the dark shades of melancholy lower. 1835 I. TAYLOR *Spir. Despot.* II. 70 Let commercial perplexity lour over a people as it may. 1842 BARHAM *Ingol. Leg.*, Ser. II. *Bloudie Jacke*, So sour Its ugly grey walls seem to lour. 1846 KEBLE *Lyra Innoc.* (1873) 74 Their day, in gloom or tempest born, Lours on till noon and night. 1866 M. ARNOLD *Thyrsis* v, A shadow lour'd on the fields. 1887 BOWEN *Virg. Aeneid* II. 397 Where night in her darkness lowers.

† 3. *Chiefly Sc.* To crouch, lurk, skulk. *Obs.* c 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 4528 Of paynims lorells pat her by loures. c 1470 HENRYSON *Mor. Fab.* IX. iii. in *Anglia* IX. 463 And lowrand law, thow can gar hennis de. 1501 DOUGLAS *Pal. Hon.* I. lviii, On kneis I crap, and law for feir did lowre. 1513 — *Aeneis* VII. vii. 5 Alecto . . prively begoth awach and loure About his spouse queyne Amatays boure. 1571 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xxix. 22 Quhen David vnder þe sek did loure. 1622 MALYNES *Anc. Law-Merch.* 255 Philosophers . . haue determined that the sperme, or seed of all things, . . doth in a secret manner lowre within the two Elements of Water and Earth. 1647 H. MORE *Song of Soul* l. i. liii, Make their brisk sprights to lout and lowly lowr? 1824 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Mag.* LVII. 509 The murderers of his nephew, whom he lour'd for.

† *lour, lowr, int.* *Obs.* [? contraction for *lo where.*] = Lo or look where! or simply Lo!

[c 1205 LAY. 21171 Lou [c 1275 lo] war her biforens u heðene hundes.] a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 152 Lou hit her: read gold & hwit seoluer inouh. a 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 2436 Lowr! her ich abide þe bite of swordes egge.

lour, Sc. f. *liefer*, compar. of LIEF *a.*

† *lourd*, *a.* and *sb.* *Obs.* Also 4 *lourde*, 5 *lowrde*, *lowryd(e)*, 6 *lowrd*, *loord*, *lurde*, 7 *lowr'd*. [a. F. *lourd* heavy.]

A. adj. Sluggish, dull, sottish, stupid. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* II. 149 To se so lusti on as sche Be coupled with so lourde a wiht. c 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* VIII. x. 1670 Made hym bot lowryd chere. 1564 MARTIALI *Treat. Cross* 119b [Images] quicken the memory which in many is fickle, help ignorance, which in some is lurde. ? 1590 A. HUME *Poems* (S.T.S.) 19 The mortall, caduck, carnall corps (a lowrd and brukill mas). 1594 *Ibid.* 85. 1681 COLVIL *Whigs Supplic.* (1751) 101 The lowrd' mistakings of some men. [1790 H. WALPOLE *Let. to Miss A. Berry* 29 Nov. (1846) VI. 381 *The loud* want of grace in Guercino.]

B. sb. A sottish fellow, a lout. 1579 SPENSER *Sheph. Cal.* July 33 Syker, thous but a laesie loord, And rekes much of thy swinck. 1590 — *F.Q.* III. vii. 12 A laesy loord, for nothing good to donne.

Hence † *lourdish*, † *lourdy*, † *lourdy adjs.*, in the same sense.

1600 *Hosp. Incur. Foles* 41 Of dottuls and shallow-pated Foles. . . These Infortunate and Lourdish sort. 1674 RAY *S. & E.C. Words* 71 *Lourdy*, Sluggish. Suff. 1721 BAILEY, *Lourdy*, slothful, sluggish. — *Suss.*

lourd (lurd). *Sc.* [Alteration of *lour*, var. of *lever* LIEFER, the structure of the phrase suggesting a pa. pple. as appropriate.] Only in *I had or wad lourd* = 'I had rather'.

? 17. . . *Child Morice* in *Child Ballads* II. 275, I rather loud it had been my sel Than eather him or thee. 1799 SCOTT *Sheph. Tale*, But I had lourd melle with fiends of hell Than with Clavers and his band. a 1802 *Jamie Telfer* xliii. in *Child Ballads* IV. 7, I wad lourd have had a winding-sheet And helped to put it ower his head. a 1802 *Broom of Cowdenknows* xviii. *ibid.* IV. 199 And ere he had taken the lamb he did I had lourd he had taen them a'.

lourdain(e, -an, -ayne, variants of LURDAN.

lourde, obs. form of LORD.

† *lourderie*. *Obs.* In 6 luerdrie. [a. F. *lourderie*, f. *lourd*: see LOURD.] Stupidity.

1555 BRAHAM *To Rdr.* in *Lydg.'s Chron. Troy*, The trifelinge tales and barrayne luerdries of Robyn Hode [etc.].

lourdin, variant of LURDAN *Obs.*

† *loure*. *Obs.* [a. F. *loure*, an old name for the musette or bagpipe, also a tune adapted to that instrument.] ? An air suited to the bagpipe.

1706 P. SIRIS *Art Dancing* 50 Quadruple-Time is made use of in slow Airs, and the Tunes called Loures. 1724 *Explic. For. Words Mus.* 42 *Loure*, is the name of a French Dance, or the Tune thereunto belonging, always in Triple Time, and the Movement, or Time, very Slow and Grave. 1811 in BUSBY *Dict. Mus.*

loure, lourey, obs. ff. LOWER *v.*, LORY.

lourie: see LOERIE.

louring, lowering ('laʊəɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. LOUR, LOWER *v.* + -ING¹.] The action of LOUR *v.*, frowning, scowling, sullenness.

a 1250 *Owl & Night.* 423 Grucching and luring him both rade. a 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* (1868) 35 There was neuer pees betwene hem, but euer glomyng, louring, and chiding. 1549 COVERDALE, etc. *Erasm. Par. Rom.* 34 Lette it be done withoute sadnes and louryng. 1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ.* *Osor.* 486 b, Neither was Queene Elizabeth ever . . afrayd of any her subiectes lowring or browbeating. 1665 BRATHWAIT *Comment Two Tales* 179 There was nothing there [at the bridal] but Pouting, Louring, and Cloudy Weather. 1820 W. IRVING *Sketch Bk.* I. 180 These lourings of gloomy reflection.

louring, lowering ('laʊəɪŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. LOUR, LOWER *v.* + -ING².]

1. Of persons (†occas. of animals), their looks, etc.: Frowning, scowling; angry-looking, gloomy, sullen.

13. . . *K. Alis.* 525 Louryng semblaunt on hire he made. 1340 *Ayenb.* 256 The lourinde chiere [to-praup] þe wordes of the missiggere. 1393 LANGL. *P. Pl. C.* VI. 163 He lokep al louryng and 'lordein' hym callep. 1423 JAS. I. *Kingis Q.* clxi, And quhilum In hir chiere thus a lyte Louring sche was. 1546 LANGLEY *Pol. Verg. De Invent.* VI. vii. 123 b, A lowring louse & a laughyng verte. c 1550 CHEKE *Matt.* VI. (1843) 37 When ye fast be not lowring lijk hypocrijts. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 48 They call him [a bull] . . fierce, valiant, and louring. 1641 MILTON *Animadv.* Wks. 1851 III. 186 To be angry, and . . to cast a lowring smile. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* III. 87 The Mother Cow must wear a low'ring Look. 1712 BUDGELL *Spect.* No. 425 ¶ 5 In his Look a louring Roughness. 1741 BETTERTON *Eng. Stage* v. 66 A louring and dark Visage is the Index of Misery. 1819 L. HUNT *Indicator* No. 4 (1822) I. 25 With eyes a little shut and lowering. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* III. I. 400 The young candidate . . was strictly interrogated by a synod of louring Supralapsarians. 1862 J. GRANT *Capt. Guard* xiv, 'Foull' reiterated the Chancellor, with a louring brow and flashing eyes. 1888 F. HUME *Madame Midas* I. Prol., The other did not take the slightest notice of his friend's lowering looks.

2. *transf.* Of the clouds, sky, weather, etc.: Gloomy, dark, threatening. Sometimes *fig.* of attendant circumstances. Occas. influenced by association with LOWERING *ppl. a.*

a 1450 *Fysshynge w. Angle* (1883) 20 Ye schall angle as y seyde be for in darke lowryng wedur. 1530 PALSGR. 317/2 Lowring as the wether is, when it is disposed to rayne, *sombreux.* a 1548 HALL *Chron. Hen. VI* 168 James Butler . . seynge fortunes lowryng chauce . . with a great numbre fled away. 1579 TWYNE (*title*) *Physicke* against Fortune . . as well in tyme of the bryght shynyng sunne of prosperitie, as also of the foule lowryng stormes of aduersitie. 1593 SHAKS. *Rich. II.* I. iii. 187 Nor euer write, regrette or reconile This lowring tempest of your home-bred hate. 1611 BIBLE *Matt.* xvi. 3 The skie is red and lowring. 1669 PEPYS *Diary* I May, And might earnest to go, though the day was very lowering. a 1720 SHEFFIELD (Dk. Buckhm.) *Wks.* (1753) II. 51 Our Climate is . . perpetually cloudy, low'ring, and uncertain. 1746-7 HERVEY *Medit.* II. 36 Virtue gains Loveliness from a louring Providence. 1772-84 COOK *Voy.* (1790) V. 1697 A storm came on, preceded by a lowering darkness. 1804 J. GRAHAME *Sabbath* 814 So light displays its loveliest effect In lowering skies. 1821-2 PRAED *Eve of Battle* Poems (1864) II. 3 A lowering sound of doubt and fear Breaks sudden on the startled ear. 1873 BLACK *Pr. Thule* I. 3 The black peaks were holding converse with the louring clouds. 1878 LECKY *Eng. in 18th C.* I. iii. 474 The calm or louring aspect of foreign affairs.

† *b.* Of liquor: Turbid. *Obs.*

1703 *Art & Myst. of Vintners* 35 Sack that is lumpish or lowring.

† 3. Lurking, skulking. *Obs.*

? a 1400 *Morte Arth.* 1446 We lurkede undyr lee as lowrande wrechis! 1575 GASCOIGNE *Pr. Pleas. Kenilw.* (1821) 8, I . . Have led a low'ring life in restless pain. 1583

Leg. Bp. St. Androis 716 Nor it had bene ane hieland quow Lurcane and lowring, I wat not how.

Hence 'louringly, 'loweringly *adv.*, gloomily, sullenly, threateningly; 'loweringness.

1530 PALSGR. 241/1 Lowringnesse of the wether, *sombreuseté.* 1576 GASCOIGNE *Philomene* (Arb.) 106 And now on hir, and then on him, Full lowringly did leare. 1680 AUBREY *Lives, Sir II. Blount* (1898) I. 110 They . . looked louringly on him. 1834 M. SCOTT *Cruise Midge* xxiii. (1842) 477 The day broke very loweringly. 1872 *Daily News* 12 Aug., The clouds come loweringly down to meet the mist.

loury, lowery ('laʊəɪ), *a.* Also 7 *lowry*. [f. LOUR *sb.*¹ + -Y.] Of the sky, etc.: Dull, gloomy, threatening.

1648 J. BEAUMONT *Psyche* VII. xix, And in my wretched Beings lowry morn Dawn'd not eternal Night. *Ibid.* XVII. xxxii, But strait their Sunshine turn'd to lowry weather. 1686 GOAD *Celest. Bodies* I. xiii. 67, XXI 1 m. close, H. wd m. often lowry, some shedding o. 1735 DYCHE & PARDON *Dict., Lowry*, hazy, dull dark Weather, when the Air looks thick . . and Rain is threatened. 1864 D. G. MITCHELL *Sev. Stor.* 39 The day was lowery. 1888 BARRIE *Auld Licht Idylls* xi. (1902) 84/1 Lowry grew the sky.

loury, obs. form of LOWRIE *Sc.*

lous, obs. or dial. form of LOOSE *v.*

louse (laʊs), *sb.* *Pl.* lice (lais). Forms: 1 *lús*, *luus*, 3 *luse*, 4 *lous*, 4-5 *lowce*, 4-7 *lows(e)*, 6- *louse*. *Pl.* 1 *lys*, 4-5 *luys*, 4-6 *lys(e)*, (4 *lyes(e)*, -yse, 5 *lies(e)*, *lise*), 6 *Sc. lyiss*, 4-7 *lyce*, 6- *lice*. [A Com. Teut. fem. cons.-stem: OE. *lús* = MLG., MDu. *lús* (Du. *luis*), OHG., MHG. *lús* (mod. G. *laus*), ON. *lús* (Da., Sw. *lus*).]

1. *a.* A parasitic insect of the genus *Pediculus*, infesting the human hair and skin and causing great irritation by its presence. Applied also to the numerous other kinds of insects parasitic on mammals, birds, and plants, and to the degraded crustaceans which infest fishes: often with qualification, as *bird-, fish-, plant-, sea-louse*.

c 725 *Corpus Gloss.* (Hessels) P. 310 *Peducla*, *luus*. c 1000 *Hexam. Basil* xvii. (1849) 24 Hine byton lys. c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Hom.* II. 192 He afylde eal heora land mid . . hundes lusum. a 1300 *Sarmun* v. in *E.E.P.* (1862) 1 Of þi schuldres and of þi side þou mihte hunti luse and flee. 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 651 þou forth bringes of þi-self here Nites, lyse, and other vermyrn sere. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl. B.* v. 196 A tauny tabarde of twelwe wynter age . . ful of lys crepyng. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) VI. 387 Arnulphus . . [was] destroyed, and i-ȝete with luys riȝt to þe deth. 1460-70 *Bk. Quintessence* 19 *Medicyn.* for to distrie lies pat ben engendrid of corrupt humouris. 1597 BEARD *Theatre God's Judgem.* (1612) 389 In time it corrupted his flesh, and turned into lice. 1615 LATHAM *Falconry* (1633) Words explained, *Lice*, are a small kinde of white vermine, running amongst the feathers of the Hawke. 1673 *Phil. Trans.* VIII. 6038 In a Louse I observe indeed . . a short tapering nose with a hole in it. 1732 ARBUTHNOT *Rules of Diet* I. 247 It has always been believed that the immoderate use of them [sc. Figs] generates Lice. 1802 BINGLEY *Anim. Biog.* (1813) III. 345 When we examine the human Louse with the microscope, its external deformity strikes us with disgust. 1897 MARY KINGSLEY *W. Africa* 253 Sleep impossible—mosquitoes! lice!!

b. In phrases and proverbs (mostly *obs.*), chiefly as a type of something worthless or contemptible, as *not worth a louse*, *not to care (three skips of) a louse*. † to prick a louse, to be a tailor.

1588 GREENE *Alcida* (1617) I 2, Lest thy . . Logike prooue not worth a louse. 1598 B. JONSON *Ev. Man in Hum.* I. iii. (end), Care 'll kill a cat, vp-tailes all, and a louse for the hang-man. 1633 — *Tale Tub* II. i, I care not, I, Sir, not three skips of a Louse for you. 1630 *Articles agst. Cosin in C.'s Corr.* etc. (Surtees) I. 198 Many years before John Cosin could tell how to prick a louse in his fathers shopp at Norwich. 1678 OTWAY *Friendship in F.* 50 The very poets themselves that were wont to stand in awe of me, care not a louse for me now. 1699 SWIFT *Mrs. Harris's Petil.*, 'Tis not that I value the money three skips of a louse. 1749 CHESTERF. *Let.* (1792) II. xciii. 219, I . . don't care a louse if I never see it again. 1785 BURNS *Addr. to Deil* xi, When the best wark-lume i' the house . . Is instand made no worth a louse. 1836 MARRYAT *Midsh. Easy* xii, I say, Mr. Gossett, have you got the spirit of a louse?

2. *transf.* Applied in scorn to human beings. 1633 *Costlie Whore* I. ii. in *Bullen O. Pl.* IV, Come away, fellow louse, thou art ever eating. 1901 R. KIPLING *Kim* I. 25 Why hast thou allowed this louse Lutuf to live so long?

3. *attrib. and Comb.*, as *louse-mite*; *louse-berry* (tree), *Euonymus europæus*; *louse-borne a.*, of diseases: transmitted by lice; *louse-burr*, *Xanthium strumarium*; *louse-disease*, PHTHIRIASIS; *louse-land* (*slang*), Scotland; † *louse-powder*, powder for destroying lice; † *louse-pricking*, tailoring, also *attrib.*; † *louse-seed*, ? fleabane; *louse-trap dial. and slang*, a comb.; *lousewort*, † (*a*) Stinking Hellebore, *Helleborus fætidus*; (*b*) any plant of the genus *Pedicularis*, esp. *P. palustris* and *P. sylvatica*; (*c*) Yellow Rattle, *Rhinanthus Cristagalli*; (*d*) *Delphinium Staphisagria* (Britten & Holland).

1866 *Treas. Bot.*, *Louseberry—Tree, *Euonymus europæus*. 1919 W. BYAM et al. (*title*) *Trench fever*: a *louse-borne disease. 1942 *Times* 21 Sept. 5/3 Typhus, which is louse-borne, . . was overcome by active measures of disinfection. 1964 M. HYNES *Med. Bacteriol.* (ed. 8) xxi. 322 *Trep. recurrentis obermeieri* is typical of the louse-borne disease.

1970 *Control of Communicable Dis. in Man* (Amer. Public Health Assoc.) (ed. 11) 275 (heading) Typhus-fever, epidemic louse-borne. 1974 PASSMORE & ROBSON *Compan. Med. Stud.* III. xii. 75/1 Louse-borne relapsing fever is a disease of cold weather. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* I. viii. 14 *Xanthium*, *Louse Burre, or the lesser Clove. 1879 J. R. REYNOLDS *Syst. Med.* V. 973 *Louse-disease... may last indefinitely if unchecked. a1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew*, *Louse-land, Scotland. 1877 MURRAY *List Coll. Econ. Entomol.* 14 *Sarcoptidæ* (Itch and *Louse Mites). 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* III. xxxix. 372 This herbe is called... in base Almaigne *Luyscruyt*, and the seede made into powder *Luysepouder*, that is to say, *Lousepowder. 1710 *London's Medicinal Informer* 53 His Father's *Louse-pricking Trade, i.e. Tayloring. 1756 TOLDERVY *Hist. 2 Orphans* I. 164 It would be well for you, if you'd stay at home, and mind your louse-pricking. c1265 *Voc. Plants in Wr.* Wülcker 559/6 *Psilium*, *luseded, a1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew*, *A Scotch *Louse-trap*, a Comb. [See Eng. Dial. Dict.] 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* III. xxvi. 351 *Louswurt... Fuchsius counteth for a kinde of blacke hellebor. 1597 GERARDE *Herbal* II. ccccxxi. 913 Of red Rattle, or Lousewoort. 1756 J. HILL *Brit. Herbal* 120 Our farmers have an opinion that sheep feeding on them [Coxcombs] become subject to vermin, whence the English name lousewort. 1901 *Speaker* 21 Sept. 692/2 Yellow louseworts.

louse (laʊz), *v.* Also 5 lowsyn, 6 lowze, 6-7 louze, lowse. [f. LOUSE *sb.*]

1. *a. trans.* To clear of lice, remove lice from (a person, oneself, a garment).

c1440 *Promp. Parv.* 316/2 Lowsyn, *pediculo*. 1514 BARCLAY *Cyt. & Uplondyshm.* (Percy Soc.) 11 Efte was she busy, them lowsynge and kemynge. 1596 SPENSER *State Irel. Wks.* (Globe) 631/2 Howe handsome it is to lye and sleepe, or to lowze themselves in the sunn-shine. 1596 LODGE *Wits Miserie* (1879) 112 Goe wretche as thou art and louse thyselfe. 1663 PEPYS *Diary* 6 June, To York House, where the Russia Ambassador do lie: and there I saw his people go up and down louseing themselves. 1795 S. HEARNE *Journ. to N. Ocean* 325 He frequently set five or six of his strapping wives to work to louse their hairy deer-skin shifts. 1822 E. D. CLARKE *Trav. Russia* (1839) 52/1 [They] were lousing each other; and it surprised us that they did not discontinue their work... as we entered. 1824 *Edin. Rev.* XL. 482 Prince Potemkin... used to louse himself at dinner.

fig. 1596 NASHE *Saffron Walden* 15, I have here tooke the paines to nit and louze ouer the Doctours booke.

b. intr. for refl.

1570 in *Levins Manip.* 225/2 [printed *Bouse*]. 1655 *tr. Com. Hist. Francion* 27 That little Beggars brat... was taken not long since lousing under a hedge. 1673 R. HEAD *Canting Acad.* 27 We beg'd together, lay together and lous'd together. 1727 SOMERVILLE *Fable* xiv. III. 119 A tailor despicably poor, In every hole for shelter crept, On the same bulk, botch'd, lous'd, and slept.

2. *intr.* To be infested with lice. *Obs. rare-1.*

1605 SHAKS. *Leare* III. ii. 29 The Codpiece that will house, before the head has any; The Head, and he shall Lowse.

3. *a. With up.* To infest with lice. *orig. U.S.*

1931 *San Francisco Examiner* 29 Jan. 34/4 Lousey, now fixed in Broadway actor jargon, is from small time troupers... The Maine tavern keeper who refused lodging to a repertoire company... explained: 'The last troupe loused up the beddin'.' 1921 *Gang World* Jan. 14 The precinct was fumigated yesterday, an' you ain't gonna louse it up again. 1955 R. P. HOBSON *Nothing too Good for Cowboy* I. 15, I got loused up in that cabin once. 1968 *Listener* 9 May 601/2, I was occasionally loused-up myself, and people, rather than pass me, used to go on the other side of the road.

b. slang. To spoil, to mess up. *Const. up.* Also loused-up *a.* *orig. U.S.*

1934 J. O'HARA *Appointment in Samarra* II. 61 There's fifty bucks in it for you on account of lousing up your date. 1938 *Amer. Speech* XIII. 195 Louse up the show. 1948 *Sat. Even. Post* 25 Sept. 41 The hospital field is loused up enough. 1957 F. & R. LOCKRIDGE *Practise to Deceive* (1959) II. 29 Of all the loused-up operations. 1958 E. DUNDY *Dud Avocado* II. i. 185 He said if I'm really serious about getting a part... the easiest way to louse it up would be to turn up with a hundred other people. 1959 *Tamarack Rev.* XII. 24 What a way to louse up this new magenta outfit... You'd think she'd spent her afternoon at a Yiddish tear-jerker. 1959 'S. RANSOME' *I'll die for You* x. 119 Had a rough time getting her to come back... Damned if I'll let you louse me up now. 1967 [see next]. 1969 *N. Y. Rev. Bks.* 10 Jan. 38/2 It is safe to predict that President-elect Nixon will look for some outstanding public figure for this job, even though it may louse up the table of organization. 1972 *Human World* Nov. 48 If... he tries to sabotage his actions—he louses up a machine he is purporting to work, for example [etc.]. 1973 R. LUDLUM *Matlock Paper* I. 7 A loused-up army record. 1975 *New Yorker* 5 May 115/1 The picture is a cheerfully loused-up reworking of the legend of King Arthur's Grail hunt.

Hence 'lousing *vbl. sb.*, also *attrib.*

a1640 MASSINGER *Very Woman* III. ii. (1655) Dost thou think any State Would... trust thee with a secret above lousing? 1707 J. STEVENS *tr. Quevedo's Com. Wks.* (1709) 226 He went into the lousing Room, and turn'd a little Board that hung at the Door, on which was written, *One is lousing.*

louse, *Sc.* and north. form of LOOSE.

lousenger, loush, var. ff. LOSENGER, LUSH.

louser. [f. LOUSE *v.* + -ER.] *a.* One who louses. *b.* One who spoils things: used as a general term of abuse. Also louser-up.

1575 R. B. *Apus & Virginia* B I, Yea but what am I... A Louse or a louser, a Leeke or a Larke. 1960 B. MOORE *Luck of Ginger Coffey* IV. 86 You louser... What the hell do you know about love? All you want is to get up some woman's skirts. 1966 A. PRIOR *Operators* VIII. 110 He entered her, cursing all women... The sluts, bags, lousers, slags. 1967 C. COCKBURN *I, Claud* xxxv. 438 Hardly anyone can be packed off to some social equivalent of the Russian 'virgin lands' for lousing things up, because almost every louser-up can convincingly claim that he was not really responsible for the

thing that happened. 1968 'N. BLAKE' *Private Wound* VII. 108 If any of you lousers interfere I'll plug him in the belly.

lously ('laʊzli), *adv.* [f. LOUSY + -LY².] In a lousy manner; filthily, meanly, scurvily.

1611 L. BARRY *Ram Alley* v. i. H 2 b, For I had rather dye, then in a street liue poore and lously.

lousiness ('laʊzɪnis). [f. LOUSY + -NESS.] The condition of being lousy; *fig.* meanness, vileness. †Also a mock-title.

1530 in PALSGR. 241/1. 1547 BOORDE *Brev. Health* §273 In greke it is named *Phthiriasis*. In Englyshe it is named lousines. 1608 MIDDLETON *Trick to Catch Old One* I. iv, May it please your worshipful lousiness. 1664 EVELYN *Sylva* xxvii. (1679) 141 Trees (especially Fruit-bearers) are infested with the Measels... to this commonly succeeds lousiness. 1682 SHADWELL *Medal* 89 Who by reviling Patriots, think to be From lousiness and hunger ever free. 1822 GOOD *Study Med.* IV. 645 Species I. Malis *Pediculi*. Lousiness. 1872 W. AITKEN *Sci. & Pract. Med.* (ed. 6) I. 200 Lousiness is a morbid state in which lice develop themselves to such an extent that a pruriginous eruption is produced.

lousious, *obs.* form of LUSCIOUS.

lou'sologist. *humorous nonce-wd.* One who has a scientific knowledge of lice.

1835 SYD. SMITH in *Lady Holland Mem.* (1855) II. 367 Mineralogists, astronomers, ornithologists, and lousologists.

louss(e, loust, obs. ff. LOOSE, LUST.

lousy ('laʊzi), *a.* Also 4-8 lowsy(e, (4 lousi, 5 lowse, -i), 6-7 lous-, lowsie, -ye, -zie, -zy, 8 lowsey. [f. LOUSE *sb.* + -Y.]

A. adj. 1. *a.* Full of lice, infested by lice.

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl. B. v.* 195 With an hode on his hed a lousi hatte aboue. 1486 *Bk. St. Albans* Bv, A medecyne for an hawke that is lowse. 1523 FITZHERB. *Husb.* § 117 There be horses that wyl be lowsy, and it cometh of pouertie, colde and yll keepynge. a1572 KNOX *Hist. Ref. Wks.* 1846 I. 74 Your cord and lowsie coit and sark. 1652 CULPEPPER *Eng. Physic.* (1809) 134 Some authors say, the eating of them [figs] makes people lousy. 1653 WALTON *Compl. Angler* 130 If I catch a Trout in one Meadow, he shall be white and faint, and very like to be lowsie. 1677 JOHNSON in *Ray's Corr.* (1848) 127 The sight of one of these [salmon] makes a fisher leap for joy, especially if his gills be lousy. 1697 *Phil. Trans.* XIX. 394, I call him the Lousie Beetle, because when taken, he is generally found to be infested with small Vermin, like Lice. 1707 MORTIMER *Husb.* 253 The Sweet-bryar and Gooseberry that are only lousie in dry times or in very hot and dry places. 1710 ADDISON *Tatler* No. 229 ¶ 1 A very ordinary Microscope shows us, that a Louse is itself a very lousy Creature. 1890 C. PATMORE *Let.* 23 May in B. Champneys *Mem.* (1900) II. 136 These are both large fish, but they are habitually what the fishermen call 'unclean' and 'lousy'; so they don't try to catch them. 1901 R. KIPLING *Kim* I. 26, I do not give to a lousy Tibetan.

†*b.* Characterized by the presence of lice. *lousy disease, evil* = PHTHIRIASIS. *Obs.*

1519 HORMAN *Vulg.* III. 34 Antiochus, Sylla, and Herodde dyed in the lowsye euyll. 1538 ELYOT *Dict., Pherecydes*,... which dyed of the lowsye sicknesse. 1579-80 NORTH *Plutarch, Sylla* (1595) 520 Acastus the sonne of Pelias died of the lowsie euill. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) VII. 274 The Pthiriasis [*sic*], or lousy disease, though very little known at present, was frequent enough among the ancients. 1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 138 The lousy diseases to which people are very subject in those countries.

c. lousy grass, †(*a*) Stinking Hellebore, *Helleborus foetidus*; (*b*) *Spergula arvensis* (1875 in Britten & Holland).

1597 GERARDE *Herbal* II. cccxli. 827 The thirde and fourth [kinds of Black Hellebore] are named in the Germane toong *Lowszkrout*, that is *Peduncularis*, or Lowsie grasse. 1611 COTGR. *s.v.* *Elleboe*.

d. 'Swarming' with; abundantly supplied with (money, people, etc.); full of. *Const. with. slang* (*orig. U.S.*).

1843 *Spirit of Times* 4 Mar. 7/3 He was lousy with money, and dared any man to face him. 1856 *Democratic State Jnl.* (Sacramento, Calif.) 6 Oct. 2/3 The bed of the river is perfectly 'lousy' with gold. 1864 A. J. MUNBY *Diary* 15 July in D. Hudson *Munby* (1972) 199 Why Sir, these unfortunates are all over the place; the ground (he added with a gesture of disgust) is lousy with them. 1928 S. VINES *Humours Unreconciled* I. 13 The Totsuka Club was... in the words of Mr. Podler, 'just lousy with liars'. 1934 V. M. YEATES *Winged Victory* XIX. 150 And if the Dover Patrol was costly in life, were not shipping magnates lousy with shekels? 1936 W. HOLTBY *South Riding* II. i. 89 Leckton told me last month they threw in sixteen and a half couple of hounds and couldn't see a dog. Lost in thistles and willow herb—but lousy with foxes. 1956 R. BRADDON *Nancy Wake* XIII. 153 The town was lousy with Germans, she noted.

2. *fig.* Dirty, filthy, obscene. Also as a general term of abuse: Mean, scurvy, sorry, vile, contemptible. Also, inferior, poor, bad; ill; in low health or spirits.

c1386 CHAUCER *Friar's T.* 169 A lowsy logelour kan deceyue thee. 1532 MORE *Confut. Tindale* Wks. (1557) 463/2 He loueth her with suche a lewde lowsye louse, as the lewde lousy louser in lechery loueth himself. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 613 His base birth and lowsy lynage. 1596 NASHE *Saffron Walden* 34 It is no vpright conclusion to say whatsoever is long laboured, is lowsie and not worth a straw. 1663 DRYDEN *Wild Gallant* I. i, And to discredit me before Strangers; for a lousie, paltry sum of Mony? 1708 *Brit. Apollo* No. 38. 2/1 Wicked Rhimes... sung to lowsye Tunes. 1768 STERNE *Sent. Journ.* (1775) I. 65 (*Remise Door*) You can never after... be anything in it [the church], said Pride, but a lousy prebendary. 1786 *Trials, etc. J. Shepperd*, I might pick up the lousy guinea myself and be damned! 1822 D.

O'CONNELL *Let.* 22 May in *Corr.* (1972) II. 391 Perhaps to save some lousy postage you wrote across the letter. They stop all such letters in France. 1849 A. GORDON *Diary* 12 July in W. E. Woodward *Way Our People Lived* (1944) VIII. 268, I wish I could never hear the word lousy again. I am willing to bet that Tommy Plunkett uses it fifty times a day, but he is no worse than the others. It is 'lousy' this and 'lousy' that. The rain is lousy, the trail is lousy, the bacon is lousy, and Gus Thorpe, losing in the card game, has just said that he has had a lousy deal. 1893 STEVENSON *Catrina* 65 The lousiest, lowest, stori to hand down to your namesakes in the future. 1922 JOYCE *Ulysses* 18 You come along with your lousy leer and your gloomy jesuit jibes. a1930 D. H. LAWRENCE *Last Poems* (1932) 197 Oh great god of the machine What lousy archangels and angels you have to surround yourself with! 1932 N. MITFORD *Christmas Pudding* xiv. 220, I still think it's lousy of you not to have taken me last night. 1933 'N. WEST' *Miss Lonelyhearts* (1949) 46, I felt swell before you came, and now I feel lousy. 1937 L. BROMFIELD *Rains Came* I. xxxix. 170 Life is so short and so lousy. 1950 'S. RANSOME' *Deadly Miss Ashley* xv. 171 She felt too lousy to come to work. A foul cold, she said. 1959 J. BRAINE *Vodi* xi. 153 A dirty rotten little whore, who couldn't wait six months for her husband, not six lousy months before she went off with another man. 1959 R. GANT *World in Jug* 136 That sudden, nervous sweep which made him to my mind one of the lousiest drivers in Paris, city of lousy drivers. 1968 K. WEATHERLY *Roo Shooter* 23 You're not a bad bastard, Hunter... in spite of your lousy cooking. *Ibid.* 74 'I got fifty-two last night,' he said... 'I only got a lousy twelve,' replied Hunter. 1973 P. MOVES *Curious Affair of Third Dog* xi. 148 A brisk, pretty, coloured nurse came in... 'Ah, you're awake... How do you feel?' 'Lousy,' said Henry.

B. As *adv.* 'Lously', extremely. Chiefly *N. Amer.*

In quot. 1971 a mere intensive. 1932 *Amer. Speech* VII. 436 A man drunk is... 'lousy drunk'. 1936 C. DAY LEWIS *Friendly Tree* xiv. 210 Well, not lousy-drunk. Just comfortable. 1971 D. HEFFRON *Nice Fire & Some Moonpennies* iv. 33 But she didn't lousy come to school that day! What a blow.

lout (laʊt), *sb.*¹ Also 6 loute, loughte, 6-7 lowt(e). [perh. of dialectal origin, connected with LOUT *v.*¹ (cf. ON. *lút-r* stooping) or LOUT *v.*²]

1. An awkward ill-mannered fellow; a bumpkin, clown.

a1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VI* 110 Callyng them, cowardes, dastardes, and loutes. 1565 GOLDING *Ovid's Met.* (1567) Pref. A iij b, The wyse, the foole: the countrie cloyne: the lerned and the lout. 1591 SHAKS. *Two Gent.* IV. iv. 71 'Tis no trusting to yond foolish Lowt. 1636 T. RANDALL in *Ann. Dubrensis* (1877) 18 Ill thrive the Lowt, that did their mirth gaine-say. 1660 R. COKE *Justice Vind., Arts & Sci.* 20 Will any man say, a great Lout new whipt, is probably like to make a good Schollar. c1720 PRIOR *Old Gentry* 4 His son, and his son's son, Were all but ploughmen, clowns and louts. 1821 CLARE *Vill. Minstr.* I. 19 A more uncouthly lout was hardly seen. 1871 CARLYLE in *Mrs. C.'s Lett.* I. 317 Her particularly stupid huge lout of a son. 1901 *Longm. Mag.* Apr. 546 That lout has actually dared to make love to me.

†2. In occasional use: A servant. *Obs.*

1567 DRANT *Horace's Ep.* I. x. E j, Collected coyne is Lord or lowte to eche possessing man. 1626 SPELMAN *Gloss. s.v. Leudes*, Anglis veteribus loute, pro seruiante et subdito.

3. *Rugby School slang.* A common fellow, 'cad'.

1857 HUGHES *Tom Brown* I. v, We never wear caps here. Only the louts wear caps. *Ibid.* I. viii, They would roar out instances of his... shirking some encounter with a lout of half his own size.

lout (laʊt), *sb.*² *dial.* [Cf. CLOUT *sb.*¹] A blow.

c1650 *Turke & Gowin* 142 in *Furnivall Percy Folio* I. 95 Thou shalt see a tennis ball that neuer knight in Arthurs hall is able to giue it a lout. 1877 *N. W. Linc. Gloss. s.v.*, I fetch'd him a lout upo' th' side o' th' head.

†**lout**, *sb.*³ *Obs.* [f. LOUT *v.*¹] An inclination, bend.

1596 DALRYMPLE *tr. Leslie's Hist. Scot.* I. 44 Thair the land bowing the selfe be litle and litle, with a certane laich lout and bend with her bosum.

†**lout**, *sb.*⁴ *Obs. rare-1.* [f. LOUT *v.*⁴] A bellowing noise.

? a1500 *Chester Pl.* vii. 172 Yender lad... The lowt [v.r. lowde (? = LUDE¹)] of this horne he shall heare.

lout (laʊt), *v.*¹ Pa. t. and pa. pple. louted. Now *arch., poet. and dial.* Forms: 1 *lútan*, 3 *lutenn*, (lutien), *Orm.* *lutenn*, 4 *lute* (lote, lou3te, lutte), 5-7 *loute*, lowte, (5 *loutte*, lowth, lowtt), 6 *lewte* (e, 6, 9 *Sc.* *lout*, 4- *lout*. *pa. t. a. strong* 1 *léat*, *pl.* *luton*, 3-4 *leat*, *pl. lutenn*. *β. weak* 3 *lotte*, ? *lute*, lowtede, 3-5 *lut*(te), luted, 4-6 lowtde, 4- louted. [Orig. a str. vb., OE. *lútan*, pa. t. *léat*, pl. *luton*, pa. pple. *lotenn*, corresponding to ON. *lúta*, pa. t. *lút*, pl. *lutu*, pa. pple. *lotenn* (Sw. *luta*, Da. *lude*), f. Teut. root **leut-*: *laut-*: *lüt-*:—pre-Teut. **leud-*: *loud-*: *lud-*.

The primary sense of the root is prob. that represented in this vb.; it also appears in the senses 'to lurk' (see LOTE *v.*², LOUT *v.*², and cf. the cognates there mentioned), 'to deceive' (as in Goth. *liut-s* hypocrite, *lutón* to deceive, OE. *lot* deceit, *lytegian* to defraud) and 'to be small' (see LITTLE *a.*). Outside Teut., probable cognates are Lith. *liūdeti* to mourn, *liūdnas* sad, cast down, OSi. *luditi* to deceive, *ludū* foolish.]

1. *intr.* To bend, bow, make obeisance; also, to stoop. *Occas. refl.*; also with *down*.

c825 *Vesp. Psalter* xciv. 6 Cumað weorðien we and forð lutren we biforan god. c1200 ORMIN 11392 þe birrþ biforr þin laferd godd Cneolenn meoclike & lutenn. c1200 LAY. 1880 Ofte hes luten a-dun. a1300 *Cursor M.* 5156 Hailsand forwit him þai lute. *Ibid.* 11614 þai þam luted vnder him. 13

.. E.E. Allit. P. B. 798 Loze he loutez hem to Loth to pe grounde. 1375 BARBOUR Bruce v. 253 Thar-with-all he lowtit, and his leyf has tane. 1398 TREVISA Barth. De P.R. v. xii. (Tollem. MS.) Foure foud bestis, pat hauen hedes loutyng dou to be erpward. c1440 Gesta Rom. xxxvi. 144 (Add. MS.) The Steward . . . louted downe, and thanked the Emperour of his grete mercy. c1450 Merlin 98 The archebisschop louted to the swerde, and sawgh letteres of golde in the stiel. 1513 DOUGLAS Aeneis x. ix. 84 The Troiane pryncce down lowtis hym abone. 1590 SPENSER F.Q. I. i. 30 He faire the knight saluted, louting low. 1658 CLEVELAND Rustick Rampant Wks. (1678) 403 The limber Knights . . . who . . . can kiss the Hand and lowt with more Grace. a1755 G. WEST Abuse Trav. (Imit. Spenser) xli. in Dodsley Coll. Poems (1755) II. 98 Tho' to that old mage they louted down. 1826 J. WILSON Noct. Ambr. Wks. 1855 I. 147 Dinna loot wi that lang back o yours. 1891 CONAN DOYLE White Company iii, I uncovered and louted as I passed.

b. Const. dative or *till, to, unto*: To bow or make obeisance to, reverence. †Also *trans*.

971 Blickl. Hom. 223 Sanctus Martinus . . . leat forð to ðam men ðe hine sleam mynte. c1200 ORMIN 8961 And till hemm bape he lutte & bæh. a1225 St. Marher. 12 Heo leat lahe to hire leoue lauerd. 1340 Avenb. 239 þer com on of þe princes, and leat to god. c1375 Sc. Leg. Saints xxxiii. (George) 343 þat scho suld god lofe & lowte. c1380 WYCLIF Wks. (1880) 306 3if a frere be a mastir . . . he shal be loutid & worshipid. c1485 Digby Myst. (1882) III. 926 Why lowtt 3e nat low to my lawdabyll presens? 1522 World & Child (Roxb.) Bj. To me men lewte full lowe. 1596 SPENSER F.Q. iv. iii. 5 Thrise lowted lowly to the noble Mayd. 1612 DRAYTON Poly-olb. v. 78 All lowting low to him, him humbly they observe. 1813 SCOTT Robey iv. viii. To Rokey, next, he louted low, Then stood erect.

c. *fig.* To bow, stoop, submit (to).

c1330 R. BRUNNE Chron. (1810) 282 þe ildes aboute alle salle loute vnto þat lond. c1350 Will. Palerne 2900 He ga[r]te þe grettest to hire prison loutje. c1500 Elogy on Henry 45 in Percy's Reliv., To whome grete astates obeyde and lowttede. 1568 C. WATSON Polyb. 100 The Carthaginens perceiving how they were not able at that present to cope with the Romans, louted for the time. 1801 MACNEILL Poems (1844) 118 'He ne'er can lout', I musing said, 'To ply the fleecing fawning trade'. 1819 KEATS Otho III. i. 17 Was't to this end I louted and became The menial of Mars?

2. *trans.* To bow (the head); to let (the countenance) fall. *rare*.

1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 2479 Hengist vaire him þonkede & is heued lotte [v.r. lowtete] adoun. a1300 Cursor M. 16350 Iesus thought ful mikel scam, and luted dun his cher.

† **lout** (laot), *v.* 2. *Obs.* Forms: 1 *lütian*, 3 *lutien*, 4 *lutē(n)*, 5 *loute*, *lowt*. [OE. *lütian* weak vb. = OHG. *lütēn* (MHG. *lütēn*) f. Teut. root **leut-*: *laut-*; *lüt-* (see *LOUT v.*); cf. OHG. *loscēn* (:—O Teut. stem **lut-skē-*) to lurk, LUSK.] *intr.* To lurk, lie hid, skulk, sneak. Used both in material and immaterial sense.

c825 Vesp. Hymns xiii. 26 Ðu wunda lutiendra god ætstonde lece. c1000 ÆLFRIC Josh. ii. 16 Farað eow nu . . . to muntum and lutiað þær þry daðas. c1205 LAY. 21509 Duden heom alle clane into þan scipen grunde & hæhte heom þere lutie [c1275 lotie] wel. c1230 Holi Meid. 43 Ha [sc. prude] luteð ipe heorte. a1250 Owl & Night. 373 þe hare luteþ al day, Ac noþeles i-seo he may, 3if [etc.]. c1250 Long Life 29 in O.E. Misc. 156 Ac dep luteþ in his scho. 1390 GOWER Conf. I. 107 For love is of himself so derne, It luteth in a mannes herte. c1470 HARDING Chron. cxx. ix. Thus semeth well in armes a knight to dye, And not in bed to lye, loure, and loute, Tyll death hym kyll with paynes cruelly. 1483 CAXTON Gold. Leg. 378/2 Valeryan . . . fonde this holy man urbane lowtyng emonge the byrlylls.

b. *simply.* To lie.

c1460 J. RUSSELL Bk. Nurture 579 þey [fish] must be tekyn of as þey in þe dische lowt.

lout, *v.* 3. Also 6-7 *lowt(e)*. [? f. *LOUT sb.* 1]

1. *trans.* To treat with contumely, mock. (Cf. *FLOUT v.*) Also, to *lout* (a person) *out* of (something). *Obs.*

c1530 REOFORD Play Wit & Sci. (1848) 41 So mokte, so lowted, so made a sot! c1553 UOALL Royster D. III. iii. (Arb.) 44 He is louted and laughed to skorne, For the veriest dolte that euer was borne. 1581 J. BELL Haddon's Answ. Osor. 258 b. Here is no want of any thing nowe, but of some gyering Gnato, which may lowt this Thraso out of hys paynted coat. 1591 SHAKS. I Hen. VI. iv. iii. 13, I am lowted by a Traitor Villaine, And cannot helpe the noble Cheualier. 1591 HARRINGTON Orl. Fur. xii. xxii. She will finde some sleight and pretie shift, With her accustom'd coyne him to lout. c1650 Eger & Grine 672 in Furnivall Percy Folio I. 375 Eger . . . lay and heard her lowte him like a knave.

2. *intr.* To act as a lout; to loll about.

1807 W. IRVING Salmag. No. 3 (1811) I. 59 Those sprigs of the ton. . . Who lounge, and who lout, and who booby about, No knowledge within, and no manners without.

† **lout**, *v.* 4. *Obs.* Also 6 *lowte*. [? Echoic: cf. *LOWT*, *LOW vbs.*] *intr.* To low or bellow.

1530 PALSGR. 615/2, I lowte as a kowe or bull dothe. a1700 B. E. Dict. Cant. Crew, To Lout, to Low like a Cow, or Bellow like a Bull. 1847 in HALLIWELL.

† **loutardly**, *a.* *Obs.* *rare*⁻¹. [f. *LOUT sb.* 1 + -ARD + -LY.] ? Lubberly.

1658 tr. Bergerac's Satyr. Char. xiii. 53 That loutardly shepheard.

† **louter**. *Obs.* *rare*. [f. *LOUT v.* 1 + -ER.] One who bows (to a person); a worshipper.

a1340 HAMPOLE Psalter xxi. 29 Whare verray louters loutes þe fadere. *Ibid.* cxxxi. 7 Verray louters of God.

louteris = *lochtris*, *obs.* pl. of *LACHTER Sc.* c1375 Sc. Troy-bk. (Horstn.) II. 2989 Louteris frome his hed cane ryf. 1535 STEWART Cron. Scot. 2990 Louteris of his faire zallow haire.

† **louting**, *vbl. sb.* *Obs.* exc. *arch.* [f. *LOUT v.* 1 + -ING.] The action of *LOUT v.* 1; bowing, cringing.

1340 HAMPOLE Pr. Consc. 7847 þare es lowtyng and reverence. c1410 LOVE Bonavent. Mirr. Sacr. Christ's Body (Gibbs MS.) lf. 124 þe kyng with loutyng of hys heued . . . dyde reuerence. 1549 COVERDALE, etc. Erasm. Par. Eph. Prol., Promotion obtained by . . . hypocritical louting. 1683 CHALKHILL Thealma & Cl. 81 Their low loutings lift them a step higher. 1819 KEATS Let. to J. Taylor 23 Aug., Is this worth louting or playing the hypocrite for?

† **louting**, *ppl. a.* 1 [f. *LOUT v.* 1 + -ING².] Bowing down, deferential.

1602 2nd Pt. Return fr. Pornoss. III. iv. 1389 Iustly to esteeme my verses lowting pitch. 1603 FLORIO Montoigne I. xlii. (1632) 141 If he [a king] chance to be jealous or capricious, will our lowting-curtizes . . . bring him in tune againe? 1886 STEVENSON Kidnapped xv. (1888) 138 Our lowland beggars . . . had a louting, flattering way with them.

† **louting**, *ppl. a.* 2. *Obs.* [f. *LOUT v.* 2 + -ING².] That louts or skulks. In quot. *absol.*

a1325 Names of Hare in Rel. Ant. I. 133 He shal saien on oreisoun In the worshiipe of the hare. . . The louting, the westlokere.

louting ('laʊtɪŋ), *ppl. a.* 3 [f. *LOUT sb.* 1 + -ING².] Acting like a lout, loafing.

1836 W. IRVING Astoria I. 11 A louting train of Indians, hanging about the establishment, eating and drinking at his expense. 1864 PALGRAVE Norm. & Eng. IV. 28 Ejecting the lazy, louting, secular canons.

loutish ('laʊtɪʃ), *a.* [f. *LOUT sb.* 1 + -ISH.] Characteristic of a lout, clumsy, clownish, lubberly.

a1553 UOALL Royster D. III. i. (Arb.) 39 Rather than with such a loutishe dolte to marie. 1590 NASHE Pasquil's Apol. I. D. b. What a lazie, loutish kind of argument is this. 1616 R. C. Times' Whistle v. 1755 Helottes . . . which wer their slaves, A sort of loutish abject-minded knaves. 1821 SCOTT Kenilw. xiii. His loutish savage-looking demeanour. 1900 F. T. BULLEN With Christ at Sea iii. 57 The big loutish boy who was my colleague.

Hence **loutishly adv.**, **loutishness**.

a1553 UDALL Royster D. III. v. (Arb.) 55 He disgraced hym selfe, his loutishnesse is suche. 1580 HOLLYBAND Treas. Fr. Tong. Lourdement, loutishlye. 1871 MISS MULOCK Fair France 158 The . . . small, wiry, active frame was merged into a larger-limbed, honest loutishness. 1888 MRS. H. WARO R. Elsmere 489 The Arabs outside made loutishly flattering remarks.

† **loutlike**, *a.* *Obs.* *rare*⁻¹. [f. *LOUT sb.* 1 + -LIKE.] = *prec.*

1567 GOLOING Ovid's Met. xiv. (1593) 335 The shepherd . . . with his þanlike leapes Did counterfet their minion dance.

|| **loutrophoros** (lu:trəu'fəʊrɒs). *Cl. Antiq.* [Gr. λουτρο-φόρος, f. λουτρόν water for a bath + -φόρος bearing.] A tall two-handled vessel used for carrying water to the nuptial bath.

1896 C. H. SMITH in Catal. Greek & Etruscan Vases Brit. Mus. III. 366 Beside her is a box or table on three legs terminating in lions' paws, on which stand a pyxis and an oinochore with tall handle and neck (loutrophoros?). 1931 Times Lit. Suppl. 16 July 563/2 A splendid loutrophoros by Polygnotus. 1935 RICHTER & MILNE Shapes & Names Athenion Vases 5 Loutrophoros, . . . tall vase with high, funnel-shaped neck, slender body, and flaring mouth. Water was brought in it from the fountain Kallirrhoe for the nuptial bath, and it was placed on tombs of unmarried persons. 1967 R. S. FOLSOM Handbk. Greek Pot. 157 The loutrophoros usually was an amphora, but sometimes the form appears as a hydria with three handles.

louvre ('luvə(r)). Forms: 4 *luver*, 4-7 *lover*, (5 *lewer*, *lovyre*, *lowere*, *luvere*, 5-6 *lovery*, -ie, 6 *lofer*, *lour*, *lovour*), 6-9 *loover*, (7 *loovar*, *loure*, *lower*), 9 *luffer*, *dial.* *luyver*, 7-9 *louvre*, 7-*lover*. The form *louvre* is now usual in the U.K. and *lover* in the U.S. [a. OF. *lover*, *lovier*, perh. an alteration (with euphonic *v* as in *pouvoir* POWER) of **loer*:—med.L. **lōdārium* cogn. w. the synonymous med.L. *lodium* (quot. c1425). The ultimate etymology is obscure; some have compared the mod.lcel. *hlōð* pl., hearth, chimney-place. The form *louvre* arises from confusion with F. *Louvre* (see next).]

1. A domed turret-like erection on the roof of the hall or other apartment in a mediæval building with lateral openings for the passage of smoke or the admission of light. (Cf. *LANTERN* 4.)

1367-8 Durham Acc. Rolls (Surtees) 386 In sclatario operanti super aulam. . . pro luuers de novo factis. 1393 LANGL. P. Pl. C. xxi. 288 Cheke we and cheyne we and eche chyne stoppe, þat no light leope yn at loure ne at loupe. c1425 Vac. in Wr.-Wülcker 667/32 Hoc lodium, lowere. c1470 HENRYSON Mor. Fab. III. (Cock & Fox) xxvii. The cok ouer the feildis tuke his flicht, And in at the wedowis lower couth he lycht. 1496 Dives & Paup. (W. de W.) I. xlv. 85/2 Whan smoke medled with fyre cometh out of an house . . . by the louyers, men . . . wyll saye that that house shall go on fyre. 1544-5 in Willis & Clark Cambridge (1886) II. 219 To a carpenter for makyng y^e lover in y^e hall vij^s. 1575 T. CARTWRIGHT 2nd Replie agst. Whitgift 621 To proue a

bishop ouer the ministers off a diocese. . . is to set the fondacion vpon the louer. 1596 SPENSER F.Q. VI. x. 42 Ne lightned was with window, nor with louer. 1599 HALL Sat. v. i. 119 Whose shrill iaints-bell hangs on his loucherie. 1599 MARSTON Sco. Villonie II. v. 197 He. . . Hath drawn false lights from pitch-black loucherie. 1601 MUNDAY Death Earl Huntington L3, For all the issue both of vent and light, Came from a loucher at the towers toppe. 1650 W. BROUGH Sacr. Princ. (1659) 173 Fly to the windows of glory, mount to those louers on high. 1756 C. LUCAS Ess. Waters III. 50 Every bath [has] a louvre or opening at top, to give a current to the air. 1849 FREEMAN Archit. 251 note, A cloister runs round the lowest stage, crowned with a sort of square louvre. 1865 KINGSLEY Herew. iv, The smoke went out through a louver in the roof.

† 2. A similar erection serving as a dovecote. *Obs.*

? 1583 MS. Bursary Acc. St. John's Coll. Oxon., Lofor. 1585 LUPTON Thous. Notable Th. (1675) 150 Hang a great glass in the top of the Louvre. 1605 SYLVESTER Du Bartas II. iii. 1. Vocation 872 Pigeons. . . Stopping at this and that, that to their Louver. . . they hardly can recover. a1661 FULLER Worthies, Northamptonsh. II. (1662) 279 Pigeons. . . famished for want of food, as unable to fly. . . out at the Louver.

3. A hole in a roof for the passage of smoke; a chimney. *Obs.* exc. *dial.* (see E.D.D.).

1375-6 Abingdon Abb. Acc. (1892) 30 In facturaj louer pro cotagio iuxta, vijd. 1519 HORMAN Vulg. 140 Moche of the showre felle into the louer [L. *impluvium*]; but moche more into the barton.

transf. 1609 HEYWOOD Brit. Troy VII. xii. 143 There is a steepe decluy way looks downe, Which to th' Infernall Kingdome Orpheus guides, Whose louer, vapors breathes.

4. a. Chiefly *pl.* An arrangement of sloping boards, laths or slips of glass overlapping each other, so as to admit air, but exclude rain. Originally, such a contrivance as used to close the apertures of a 'louvre' (sense 1). Cf. *louvre-board* in 5. Also used for other purposes, e.g. to deflect air issuing from an opening or to prevent the direct passage of light through it. Used in *sing.* in same sense; also, an individual slat or strip of such an arrangement.

1555 EOEN Decades W. Ind. (Arb.) 376 The rooffe of thyne boordes open in sundry places lyke vnto louers to lette in the ayer. 1833 J. C. LOUOON Encycl. Cottage, Farm & Villa Archit. 1128/2 Louvre, see Luffer-boards. 1854 RONALD & RICHARDSON Chem. Technol. (ed. 2) I. 300 The . . . louvres or shutters in the top are then opened, when the moist air is discharged, and a fresh supply admitted. 1858 SIMMONS Dict. Trade, Luffer, a frame of laths to admit air or light; the wooden window in a church steeple. 1869 E. A. PARKES Pract. Hygiene (ed. 3) 131 Glass louvres, which can be more or less closed. 1872 ELLACOMBE Bells of Ch. iv. in Ch. Bells Devon etc. 249 The louvres of the windows should be so constructed as to let out the sound of the bells. 1884 WALMISLEY Iron Roofs 14 Both roofs are crowned with lanterns fitted with side louvres for ventilation. 1920 W. NEUBECKER Pract. Sheet Metal Duct Construction xiv. 155 (caption) Formation of movable louvre. *Ibid.*, When movable louvres are used they are pivoted on rods. 1923 Man. Seamanship (Admiralty) II. 282 An ideal system of ventilation for a small compartment. A small adjustable flap and louvre . . . is fitted in the supply trunk. 1933 MOYER & FITZT Air Conditioning ix. 236 The two-point thermostat A is located near the fresh-air intake louver. 1957 Economist 23 Nov. 710/1 Heat is distributed not only in conventional radiators but through louvres in the skirting board. 1966 D. F. GALOUBE Lost Perception xvi. 169 He had managed to . . . check on the intake louvre. . . The simple removal of four screws would unfasten the grating and provide access to the ventilation duct. 1968 Autocar 25 Jan. 30/2 The wheels splashed through puddles. . . and steam blew back from the bonnet louvres. 1972 Sci. Amer. June 127/3 The temperature probes can be housed in a box that has louvers large enough to ensure the free circulation of air.

† b. *transf.*

1542 UOALL Erasm. Apoph. 214 b, He putte abrode the louvres of the tente [L. *tentorii vela*] with a ruttocke that he had in his hande.

5. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *louvre door*, *-hole*, *-light*, *screen*, *slat*, *slate*, *-tower*; *louvre-roofed adj.*; † *louvre-bands* = *louvre-strings*; *louvre (luffer) boards* (see 4); so *louvre-boarding*; *louvre damper*, a louvre the inclination of whose slats may be varied to regulate the flow of air through them; † *louvre-strings*, strings to open or close the louvres (see 4); *louvre-ways*, *-wise adv.* (see quot.).

1469-70 in Fabric Rolls York Minster (Surtees 1859) 73 Diversis cordulis emptis pro les *loverbandes, 12d. 1448-9 Abingdon Abb. Acc. (1892) 124 In ij *louerboordes emptis pro tenemento Henrici Baret. 1856 F. E. PAGET Oulet Owlst. 9 Even the luffer-boards protected by netting. 1895 Edin. Rev. Apr. 35 Fitted with 'luffer-boards' that could be opened and shut like Venetian blinds. 1851 Ord. & Regul. R. Engineers xix. 101 The Storekeeper. . . will determine . . . the nature of the Guard, whether of Wire or *Louvre Boarding. 1920 W. NEUBECKER Pract. Sheet Metal Duct Construction xv. 160 (caption) *Louvre dampers for large size ducts. 1953 N. W. KAY Mod. Building Encycl. 410/1 *Louvre door. 1967 Boston Sunday Herald 26 Mar. III. 5/7 (Adv.), Set up louver door. 1622 MABBE tr. Aleman's Guzman d'Alf. I. 16 If the Doue-house hold vr. . . we shall lacke no Pigeons, as long as there is a *Louer-hole for the poore foolles to get in at. 1659 SHIRLEY Honoria & Mammon III. iv. 48 Bid him . . . cap the Chimney, leas't my Lady fly Out at the Lover-hole. 1618 FIELD Amends for Ladies I. (1639) B4, If your Lady-ship be talking in the same room with any Gentle-man, I can read on a booke, . . . looke up at the *loover light, heare and be deafe. 1688 R. HOLME Armoury III. 400/1 A cornered tower or chamber, between 2 square turrets, all *loover roofed. 1948 C. ISHERWOOD in Penguin New Writing XXXIV. 127 Movable *louvre-screens take the place of port-holes. 1969 Sears Catal. Spring/Summer 910 Louver

slats fitted into 1½-in. thick frame. 1842 *Ecclesiologist* I. 10 Four-centered belfry windows. . . filled up to the top with *louvres slates. 1356-7 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 558 Et in ij fadom de *louerstrings empt. pro novo Solario. 1833 *Penny Cycl.* XIV. 116/2 Handsome *Louvre tower. c 1850 *Rudim. Navig.* (Weale) 130 *Louvre-wise or *louvre-ways. To place battens on boards at a certain angle, so as to admit air but not wet.

Hence *louvred ppl. a.*, (a) Arranged like *louvres*. (b) Provided with a *louvre* or *louvres*.

1846 *Young Naut. Dict.*, *Louvered-boards* or *Louvered-battens*, boards or battens framed like Venetian blinds, used for admitting air into a vessel's ports. c 1850 *Rudim. Navig.* (Weale) 130 The louvered or battened parts of ships' wells are fixed in this manner. 1881 *Daily News* 12 Dec. 2/2 Glass roofing . . . surmounted by . . . 'louvered openings', which secure ventilation while they serve to keep out the hot glare of a summer's day. 1891 T. HARDY *Tess* (1900) 80/1 The louvered belfry. 1898 F. W. MACEY *Specifications in Detail* 264 Louvered doors are generally required for ventilation in various places. 1934 H. M. VERNON *Princ. Heating & Ventilation* ix. 170 A fresh-air shaft may be necessary, with a louvered opening above the level of the building. 1950 *Engineering* 7 Apr. 376/2 The long-distance transport of fruit and vegetables is being investigated . . . with special reference to the performance of a new type of louvered van. 1969 *Daily Tel.* 14 Jan. 15/4 Wardrobes . . . are better with louvered doors. 1972 *Gloss. Electrotechnical, Power Terms* (B.S.I.) iv. iii. 21 *Louvered ceiling*, luminaire system comprising a large installation of *louvres* above which are mounted the lamps.

|| *Louvre* (lu:vɾ), *sb.*² *Obs.* [Fr.; named after the *Louvre*, the palace of the French kings at Paris.] Some kind of dance.

1729 S. JENYNS *Art Dancing* II. Whether her Steps the Minuet's Mazes trace Or the slow *Louvre's* more majestic Pace. 1760-72 H. BROOKE *Fool of Qual.* (1809) III. 135 The *Louvre* . . . was a dance of the newest fashion.

lovability, loveability (lɑvə'bɪləti). [f. *LOVABLE a.* + *-ITY*.] Lovableness.

1834 *New Monthly Mag.* XLI. 310 He is quite *passé* as to loveability. 1886 G. ALLEN *Maimie's Sake* xviii. It is a tribute to your personal lovability.

lovable, loveable ('lɑvəb(ə)l), *a.*¹ Forms: 4-5 *lufabyll(e)*, 5 *luffable*, *luffeabile*, 5, 9 *loveable*, 9 *lovable*. [f. *LOVE v.*¹ + *-ABLE*.] Deserving of being loved; amiable; attractive; pleasing.

c 1340 *HAMPOLE Prose Tr.* (1866) 2 Ihesu, desederabill es thi name, lufabyll and comfortabyll. c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 3097 Ne no lede to hir lykyn halfe so luff-able. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 222/2 *Lufabyll* (MS. A. *Luffeabile*); *amabilis*. 1570 *LEVINS Manip.* 3/2 *Loueable*, *amabilis*. 1611 *COTGR.*, *Aimable*, . . . *loveable*. 1814 *MAR. EDGEWORTH Patronage v.* 'She is . . . very loveable—that is the exact word'. 'I fear it is not English', said Miss Hauton. 1823 *SCOTT Fam. Lett.* (1894) II. xix. 171 Teviotdale is a very loveable district. 1870 H. SMART *Race for Wife* ii. He had married . . . a sweet, lovable girl. 1874 *GREEN Short Hist.* viii. § 10. 58 The wide sympathy with all that is human which is so loveable in Chaucer and Shakspeare. 1898 L. STEPHEN *Stud. Biogr.* II. i. 1 The man . . . who could display such reverent and loyal affection was certainly lovable.

† *b.* Friendly. *Obs. rare*—1.

1691 *LUTTRELL Brief Rel.* (1857) II. 280 That the loveable cantons shall be guarantees of the treaty.

† **lovable, a.**² *Obs.* Forms: 4, 6 *lovabil*(l), 5 *lovabile*, 6 *-byll*, 4-7 *lovable*, 5-6 *loveable*. [f. *LOVE v.*² + *-ABLE*.]

Not distinguishable with certainty from the adopted form of the synonymous but unconnected *F. lovable* *LOWABLE*. The examples with *u* or *v* are all placed here, though it is possible that in some of them the letter is a vowel.]

Praiseworthy, laudable.

a 1340 *HAMPOLE Psalter Cant.* 505 Wha is thi like . . . aghful and louabil and doand wondirs. 1388 *WYCLIF Bible* IV. 439 (*Ep. Laodiceans*) And whiche been hool, and sooth, and chast, and rightwijs, and louable, do 3e. c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 7062 Hit is lilly not louable in no lede oute, Of no wise mon to wale. c 1400 tr. *Secreta Secret.*, *Gov. Lordsh.* 53 It ys growynge of vertuz & rote of alle goodes loueables & worshipfull. 1496 *Extracts Aberd. Reg.* (1844) I. 59 For vphaldin of the auld louable consuetud. . . and pleour of this burgh. 1501 *Ibid.* 70 Conforming to the alde lovabile rite. 1513 *DOUGLAS Aeneis* x. v. 169 The worthy actis of 3our eldaris bygane, That lovabyll fame, and 3our awyn renouwe. 1579 in *Home MSS.* (Hist. MSS. Comm., 1902) 50 Lett it rest. . . quhill the lovable custum be verifit be the maist skiffull Borderers of baith the realmes. 1609 in *E. Burt's Lett. N. Scotl.* (1818) II. 242 The louable Acts of Parliament of this realm.

'lovableness, loveableness. [f. *LOVABLE a.*¹ + *-NESS*.] The quality of being lovable.

1842 C. WHITEHEAD *R. Savage* (1845) II. ix. 290 Beauty she had . . . a loveableness (to coin a word) of mien upon the stage almost irresistible. 1876 *MISS BRADDON J. Haggard's Dau.* III. 9 The soft loveableness of her disposition. 1894 *Pop. Sci. Monthly* XLIV. 559 His thoughtfulness and wisdom and loveableness.

lovably, loveably ('lɑvəb(ə)li), *adv.*¹ [f. *LOVABLE a.*¹ + *-LY*.] In a lovable manner.

1825 *New Monthly Mag.* XVI. 237 How lovably vivid seems the victim to look at us! 1863 *GEO. ELIOT Romola* xviii. Her radiant beauty, made so lovably mortal by her soft hazel eyes.

† **lovably, adv.**² *Obs.* [f. *LOVABLE a.*² + *-LY*.] In a laudable manner.

1456 *SIR G. HAYES Law Arms* (S.T.S.) 217 Thai that had ever wele and lovably govornyt.

lovage¹ ('lɑvɪdʒ). Forms: 4-7 *lov(e)ach(e)*, 6-7 *leuish*, *luuish*, 8 *loveage*, 5- *lovage*. [ME.

loveache, an etymologizing alteration (as if *love-ache* 'love-parsley': see *ACHE sb.*²) of OF. *levesche*, *luvesche* (mod.F. *livèche*, earlier *levesse*, whence Du. *lavas*):—late L. *levisticum*, whence It. *levistico*, *libistico*, various Slavonic and Lithuanian forms, and (with etymologizing perversion) OE. *lufestice*, OHG. *lubestecco*, *lubistechal* (MHG. *lūbisteche*, *lubstickel*, mod.G. *liebstockel*). The late L. *levisticum* is believed to be a corruption of L. *ligusticum* (app. denoting the same plant), neut. of *ligusticus* LIGURIAN; this was adopted by Linnæus as the name of the British genus, while he gave the name *Levisticum* to the south European genus.]

a. The umbelliferous herb *Levisticum officinale*, a native of southern Europe, grown in old gardens, and used as a domestic remedy. b. A later book-name for the British umbelliferous genus *Ligusticum*, esp. *L. scoticum*. c. Formerly also applied to *Smyrniolum Olusatrum* (black lovage), to *Laserpitium Siler* (bastard or Lombardy lovage), and to *Cenanthe crocata* (water lovage).

a 1387 *Simon. Barthol.* (Anecd. Oxon.) 11 *Apium levisticum*, loveache. a 1400 *Pistill of Susan* 109 (Vernon MS.) *pe lilye, pe louache* [*Ingilby lovage; Cotton louge*], launsyng wip leue. c 1420 *Liber Cororum* (1862) 18 Take a handfulle of herb lovache. 1548 *TURNER Names of Herbes* 48 *Ligusticum*. . . I have sene it in Italy, but no where els. It maye be called in englishe *Lumbardy Lovage*. *Ibid.* 75 *Smyrniolum* . . . maye be called in englishe *blacke Lovage*. 1503 *HYLL Art Garden.* (1593) 62 *Lumbardie Lovage*. 1573 *TUSSER Husb. xlv.* (1878) 97 Necessarie herbes to growe in the garden for Physick. . . *Louage* for the stone. 1597 *GERARDE Herbal* II. cccvii. 892 *Siler montanum officinarum*. *Bastard Lovage*. 1601 *HOLLAND Pliny* II. 30 As for *Loueach* or *Liuish*, it . . . loueth alone to grow of it self among the mountains of Liguria. 1633 *JOHNSON Gerarde's Herbal* (1636) 1060 The roots of this plant. . . are daily by the ignorant women in Cheape-side sold. . . by the name of *Water Lovage*. 1751 *SMOLLETT Per. Pic.* (1779) II. xlv. 72 A sauce composed of pepper, lovage, coriander, &c. 1806 A. HUNTER *Culina* (ed. 3) 147 *Lovage* and *chives*, half a handf.

d. *attrib.*, as *lovage root*, *-seed*.

c 1450 *ME. Med. Bk.* (Heinrich) 125 *Loueach* seed. 1502 *ARNOLDE Chron.* (1811) 171 *Drynke* noo stronge ale and vse *louch see[d]* and letews. 1876 tr. *von Ziemssen's Cycl. Med.* VI. 169 The vegetable diuretics, such as *lovage root*.

† **lovage**². *Obs.* Also *louage*, *lowage*. [perh. f. *LOVE v.*² + *-AGE*; perh. miswritten for *louage* = *lounge*, *LOENGE*.] Praise, honour.

1489 *Burgh Rec. Edinb.* (1869) I. 58 Their petition was consonant to resoun and to the lovage of God. 1500 *Ibid.* 80 Desyrand for the lovage of God. . . that [etc.]. 1522 *State P. Hen. VIII.* VI. 102 He shall . . . attayne moche *lovage* amongs all goode Cristen people. 1523 *BERNERS Froissart* I. i. 1. . . wyll treat and recorde a hystory of great *lovage* and prayse.

lovally: see *LOVERLY a.*²

lovalto, *obs.* variant of *LAVOLTA*.

lova'enty, int. *Sc.* An exclamation of surprise.

1824 *MACTAGGART Gallovid. Encycl.*, *Loveandie!* an exclamation, 'O! strange'. 18. . . in *RAMSAY Remin.* (1861) Ser. II. 10, I debar all those who use such minced oaths as . . . *losh! gosh! and lovanenty!* [ed. 18 *lovanenty*]. 1894 *CROCKETT Raiders* 191 *Lovenenty* mel but she'll hae gi'en ye anither kind o' a kiss than an auld wife like me.

Lovat ('lɑvət). The name of a place in Inverness-shire, used *attrib.* and *ellipt.* to denote a muted green colour, a tweed (suit), or another garment or material of this colour.

1907 *Daily Chron.* 21 Nov. 7/4 The famous 'Lovat' shades of tweed are very popular among lady motorists. 1911 *Daily Colonist* (Victoria, B.C.) 5 Apr. 2/5 (Advt.), Sweater Coats—New consignment, white, navy, *lovat* and camel hair, for ladies and gentlemen. 1914 C. MACKENZIE *Sinister St.* II. III. xi. 719 This world of light-green *lovat* tweeds, of fashionable rusticity. 1922 J. BUCHAN *Hunting-tower* i. 16 A most disreputable tweed suit. . . had once been what . . . is called a *lovat* mixture, but was now a nondescript sub-fusc. 1930 H. NICOLSON *Diary* 22 Feb. (1966) 42 The Prime Minister appears in *lovat* plus-fours. 1937 D. L. SAYERS *Busman's Honeymoon* iv. 87 Will you wear the *lovats* or the grey suit? 1940 *Illustr. London News* CXCVII. 640 (Advt.), Overcoats. . . A wide choice of brown, fawns, greys or *lovat*. 1953 J. TRENCH *Docken Dead* vi. 81 He wore a shapeless suit of *lovat* tweed. 1969 J. WOOD *Three Blind Mice* i. 9 He wore . . . *lovat-green* socks.

love (lɑv), *sb.*¹ Forms: 1 *lufu*, (*lufu*), 2-4 *luve*, 3 *lou*, 4, 6 *loove*, 5 *loof*, *loof*, 4-5 *lof*, *lofe*, 5 *luf*, *lofe*, (*Sc.* 4-6 *luff(e)*, *luff*, 5, 8 *luffe*, 6 *luif(e)*, 6, 8 *luve*, 6 *luwe*, *luyf*, *luiff*, *luiff*, *loif*), 3- *love*. [OE. *lufu* str. fem. (also declined weak) = OHG. *luba*:—Teut. type **lubā*, not found elsewhere, though Goth. has (*brôþru*-)*lubō* wk. fem., *love*, and *lubains* (stem *-aini-*) str. fem., *hope*; f. the weak-grade of the Teut. root **leub-*: *laub-*: *lub-*:—OArayan **leubh-*: *loubh-*: *luhb-*. Other derivatives of the wk.-grade are OS. *lubi* loving, and the Com. Teut. **lubō-m*, **lobo-m* LOF and its derivative **lobōjan* LOVE *v.*²; also OHG. *gilob* precious. Cognates belonging to the other grades of the root (1) from the *eu* grade, Com.

Teut. **liubo-* LIEF *a.*, and its derivatives OHG. *liobôn* (MHG., mod.G. *lieben*), Du. *lieven* (obs., superseded by *liefhebben* lit. 'to have dear'), OE. *léofian*, MDu. *lieven*, OHG. **liubên* (MHG. *lieben*) to be dear or agreeable, OHG. *liuben* (MHG. *lieben*) to endear, to show kindness; MDu., Du. *liefde* fem., *love*; OHG. *liubi* wk. fem., *liuba* str. fem. (MHG. *liebe*), MDu. *lieve* fem., *love*; (2) from the *au* grade, the Teut. types **laubā*, **galaubon-*, **galaubjan*, etc. (see LEAVE *sb.*¹, BELIEF, BELIEVE *v.*).

Outside Teut. the Aryan root is represented by L. *libet* (*libet*) it is pleasing, *libido* (*libido*) desire, OSl. *ljubū* dear, *ljuby* love, *ljubiti* to love, Skr. *luhb* to desire, *lobha* masc. desire.]

1. a. That disposition or state of feeling with regard to a person which (arising from recognition of attractive qualities, from instincts of natural relationship, or from sympathy) manifests itself in solicitude for the welfare of the object, and usually also in delight in his or her presence and desire for his or her approval; warm affection, attachment. Const. *of, for, to, towards*.

c 825 *Vesp. Psalter* cviii. 5 *Settun wið me yfel fore godum & laeððu fore lufan minre*. c 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* John xv. 13 *Næfð nan man maran lufe þonne þeos ys þæt hwa sylle his lif for his freondum*. c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 8 *And to alle cristenei men beren pais and lufe bi-twen*. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 2030 *Vre leuedi wep, saint iohan alsua, Treu lufe was omang þam tua*. 1387 *TREvisa Higden* (Rolls) I. 155 *Wommen moste be ouercome with fairenesse and loue, and nouzt wip sternesse and drede*. c 1400 *MAUNDEV.* (Roxb.) Pref. 2 *What lufe he had til his sugets*. 1470-85 *MALORY Arthur* I. viii. 44 *He wende that al the kynges & knyghtes had come for grete loue and to haue done hym worship at his feste*. 1535 *COVERDALE 2 Sam.* i. 26 *Thy loue hath bene more speciaall vnto me, then the loue of women*. 1588 *SHAKS. L.L.L.* v. ii. 415 *My loue to thee is sound sans cracke or flaw*. 1597 *MORLEY Introd. Mus.* Pref., *Adiuring me by the loue of my contrie*. 1611 *BIBLE Dan.* i. 9 *God had brought Daniel into fauour and tender loue with the Prince of the Eunuches*. 1765 *COWPER in Southey Life & Wks.* (1835) I. 155 *My heart was full of love to all the congregation*. 1818 *CRUISE Digest* (ed. 2) II. 346 *The natural love which Thomas Kirby bore to his brother*. 1836 W. IRVING *Astoria* I. 279 *His dominant spirit, and his love for the white men, were evinced in his latest breath*. 1871 *MORLEY Voltaire* (1886) 2 *They should prove their love of him whom they had not seen, by love of their brothers whom they had seen*.

b. Viewed as an abstract quality or principle. (Sometimes *personified*.)

c 1050 *Voc. in Wr.-Wülcker* 343/32 *Affectu*, for *hyld* and *lufe*. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 99 *O reuth o loue and charite, Was neuer hir mak*. 1377 *LANGL. P. Pl.* B. 1. 146 *For trefwe the telly þat loue is triacle of heuene*. 1422 tr. *Secreta Secret.*, *Priv. Priv.* 135 *Humylite Engendryth loue that destruyth envy and hatredyn*. 1557 *SEAGER Sch. Vertue* 815 in *Babees Bk.*, *Loue doth moue the mynde to mercie*. a 1628 *PRESTON Breastpl. Love* (1631) 8 *Love and hatred are . . . the great Lords and Masters, that divide the rest of the affections between them*. 1811 *COLERIDGE 7 Lect.* (1856) 70 *Love is a desire of the whole being to be united to some thing, or some being, felt necessary to its completeness*.

c. In particularized use: An instance of affection. † Also, an act of kindness.

c 1000 *Prayers of Exeter Bk.* iv. 115 *Wæs a cearu symle lufena to leane*. c 1200 *Moral Ode* 314 in *Trin. Coll. Hom.*, *þe þe þos two lufes halt and wile hes wel healde*. 1595 *SHAKS. John* iv. i. 49 *What good loue may I performe for you?* 1632 *LITHGOW Trav.* v. 189, *I met with an English ship . . . whose lufes I cannot easily forget*. a 1853 *ROBERTSON Lect.* i. (1858) 25 *The same feelings and anxieties and loves*.

† d. In OE. (contrasted with *lagu law*): Amicable settlement, as opposed to litigation. Hence, in later use, *occas*, rendering L. *fœdus* treaty, covenant. Also, *under love and law*; a phrase used to denote the position of being a member of a frankpledge. *Obs.*

a 1000 *Laws of Æthelred* III. c. 13 § 1 (Schmid) *And þar þegen age twegen costas lufe oppe lage and he þonne lufe geceose*. 1432-50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) I. 99 *Oreb . . . the mownte of fere and of luffe [L. *mons terroris et fœderis*]. *Ibid.* II. 347, IV. 123. a 1500 in *Arnolde Chron.* (1811) 90 *Yf ther bee ony persone wythin the warde that is not vnder franckpledge that is to saye under loue and lawe*.*

e. (*give my love to . . .* or *love to . . .*: a formula of request that the person addressed will convey the expression of the speaker's or writer's affection to a third person. Also *to send one's love; love from . . .*

1630 *WINTHROP in New Eng.* (1825) I. 378 *Commend me to all our friends. My love and blessing to your brother and sisters [etc.]*. 1765 *COWPER Let. to J. Hill* 14 Aug., *My love to all your family*. 1785 *LADY NEWDIGATE Let.* May in A. E. *Newdigate-Newdegate Cheverels* (1898) iv. 67 *Love from all here Adieu*. 1793 — *Let. to W. Hayley* 24 Feb., *With Mary's kind love*. 1837 *DICKENS Pickw.* ix. *Love to Tuppy!* 1854 W. COLLINS *Hide & Seek* II. iv. (1861) 183, *'I will write and comfort your mother this very afternoon—'* 'Give her my love', interposed Zack. 1913 W. OWEN *Let.* 19 Oct. (1967) 202 *Love, Hopes, and Kisses from your own Wilfred*. 1921 A. HUXLEY *Let.* 21 Nov. (1969) 205, *I will telephone or write about both these dates. Love from Aldous*. 1949 D. SMITH *I capture Castle xi.* 188 *Dear Cassandra, it was nice of you to write . . . Love from Neil*.

2. In religious use, applied in an eminent sense to the paternal benevolence and affection of God towards His children, to the affectionate devotion due to God from His creatures, and to the affection of one created being to another so far as

it is prompted by the sense of their common relationship to God. (Cf. CHARITY I.)

Theologians distinguish the *love of complacency*, which implies approval of qualities in the object, and the *love of benevolence*, which is bestowed irrespective of the character of the object.

c975 *Rushw. Gosp.* John v. 42 Ah ic cuðe iowih þætte lufu zodes ne habbas 7e in iow. **c1200** *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 141 Ure drihten forgiar hire hire sinnen for two pinges, an is muchel leððe to hire sunne oðer muchel lue to him. **a1310** in Wright *Lyric P.* 7o Jhesu, suete love the dude gredyn. **1526** TINDALE *Joh. v.* 3 This is the love of god, that we kepe his commaundementes. **1611** BIBLE *Joh. iv.* 16 God is loue, and hee that dwelleth in loue, dwelleth in God. **1650** E. LEIGH *Annot. New Test.* 220 There is a two fold love in God. 1. *Amor benevolentia*, a love of well willing. 2. *Amor complacencia*, a love of complacency. **1794** COLERIDGE *Relig. Musings* 102 Lord of unsleeping Love, From everlasting Thou! **1876** MOZLEY *Univ. Sermon.* ii. 29 Love in the Gospel sense is that general virtue which covers the motives.

3. Strong predilection, liking or fondness for, or devotion to (something). Const. *of, for, to* (arch.), *†unto*. *†to give, bear love to*: to be devoted or addicted to.

c900 tr. *Bæda's Hist.* iv. xxvii. (Schipper) 514 Swa mycel lufu to godcundre lare. **c1250** *Gen. & Ex.* 4067 And for lue of ðis hore—plase Manie for-leten godes laze. **1422** tr. *Secreta Secret.*, *Priv. Priv.* 218 Philosophie is no more but loue of witte and cvnnyng. **a1548** HALL *Chron.*, *Edw. IV* 237 b, Blynde avarice and love of money. **1611** BIBLE *Transl. Pref.* 2 For the loue that he bare vnto peace. **1726** POPE *Postscript to Odyssey V.* 305 Let our love to Antiquity be ever so great. **1773** MRS. CHAPONE *Improv. Mind* (1774) II. 32 The love of truth, and a real desire of improvement. **c1810** COLERIDGE in *Lit. Rem.* (1838) III. 303 Those vicious habits in which there is no love to sin. **1877** GLADSTONE *Glean.* I. 148 The love of freedom itself is hardly stronger in England than the love of aristocracy. **1887** FOWLER *Princ. Mor.* II. i. 11 Among these primary desires should be specified the love of ease and the love of occupation. **1888** C. PATMORE in B. Champneys *Mem.* (1900) II. iv. 43 When I was about fifteen my love for poetry began to get the better of my love for science.

4. a. That feeling of attachment which is based upon difference of sex; the affection which subsists between lover and sweetheart and is the normal basis of marriage. *for love* (*†in love*): by reason of love (often placed in opposition to pecuniary considerations); also in weakened sense; *love at first sight*: the action or state of falling in love with someone whom one has never previously seen; *love's young dream*: the relationship of young lovers; the object of someone's love, a man regarded as the perfect lover.

c1000 ÆLFRED *Gen.* xxix. 20 Iacob him hirsumode pa seofan gear for Rachele and hit puhte him feawa daga for þære lufe, þe he to hire hæfde. **c1230** *Hali Meid.* 47 For to draken his luf toward hire. **c1374** CHAUCER *Troilus* I. 508 Now art þow yn þe snare That whilom Iapedast at lous peyne. *Ibid.* II. 667 This was a soðeyn love, how mighte it be That she so lightly loved Troilus Right for the firste sighte; ye, pardee? **a1400-50** *Alexander* 226 þe lede lawid in hire lofe as leme dose of gledis. **1500-20** DUNBAR *Poems* xlvi. 4, I hard a merle with mirry notis sing A sang of love. **1540** HYRDE tr. *Vives' Instr. Chr. Wom.* (1592) Nij, They that mary for love, shall lead their life in sorrow. **a1593** MARLOWE *Hero & Leander* (1598) I. 175 Where both deliberat, the loue is slight, Who euer lov'd, that lov'd not at first sight? **1667** MILTON *P.L.* iv. 750 Haile wedded Love, mysterious Law, true source Of human offspring. **1776** JOHNSON in Boswell 28 Mar., It is commonly a weak man who marries for love. **1822** HAZLITT *Table-Talk* II. xvi. 354, I do not think that what is called *Love at first sight* is so great an absurdity as it is sometimes imagined to be. **a1834** MOORE *Irish Mel.*, *Love's Yng. Dream* I, But there's nothing half so sweet in life As love's young dream. **1839** [see BEAT v. 10]. **a1849** POE *Annabel Lee* 9 We loved with a love that was more than love—I and my Annabel Lee. **1868** W. COLLINS *Moonstone* I. vii. 91 You have heard of beautiful young ladies falling in love at first sight, and have thought it natural enough. **1898** J. K. JEROME *Second Thoughts* 155 The stout lady, now regarded as a would-be blighter of love's young dream, was hustled into the back seat. **1903** KIPLING *Traffics & Discov.* (1904) 132 'Do you want a tow to Brixham?'. 'What for?'. 'For love; for nothing.' **1920** GALSWORDY *Skin Game* I. 33, I don't mean any tosh about love's young dream; but I do like being friends. **1937** D. L. SAYERS *Busman's Honeycomb* xv. 307 There now!.. If there ain't love's young dream a-comin' up the path. **1952** *Scrutiny* XVIII. 273 We know that what we have here is no drama of romantic love-at-first-sight. **1961** C. McCULLERS *Clock without Hands* iv. 89 In early youth, love at first sight, that epitome of passion, turns you into a zombie. **1966** L. SOUTHWORTH *Felon in Disguise* viii. 121 It calls for a sweetheart act, a proper 'Love's Young Dream' routine. **1975** D. BAGLEY *Snow Tiger* xvi. 138 Don't you believe in love at first sight?

b. As a motive in imaginative literature.

1779-81 JOHNSON *L.P., Addison* The greatest weakness of the play is in the scenes of love. Yet the love is so intimately mingled with the whole action, that [etc.]. **1859** MACAULAY *Biogr., W. Pitt* (2nd par.), This piece... is in some respects highly curious. There is no love. The whole plot is political.

c. An instance of being in love. Also *collect. pl.*, amatory relations, love-affairs.

1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* III. xxiii. (Arb.) 276 Nothing is so vnpleasant to a man, as to be encountered in his chiefe affection, and specially in his loves. **1590** SPENSER *F.Q.* I. ii. 3 Like a young Squire, in loves and lusty-hed His wanton daies that ever loosely led. **1604** SHAKS. *Oth.* v. ii. 41 *Oth.* Thinke on thy sinnes. *Des.* They are Loves I beare to you. **1697** DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* iv. 490 All the Rapes of Gods, and ev'ry Love, From ancient Chaos down to youthful Jove. **1738** SWIFT *Pol. Conversat.* 103, I suppose, the Colonel was cross'd in his first Love. **1844** DISRAELI *Coningsby* VIII. ii,

The sweet pathos of their mutual loves. **1849** JAMES WOODMAN II, The loves of Mars and Venus.

d. *babe of love*: = LOVE-CHILD.

1728-42 POPE *Dunc.* II. 158 Two babes of love close clinging to her waist. **1807** CRABBE *Par. Reg.* I. (1810) 70 Recorded next a Babe of love I trace! Of many loves, the Mother's fresh disgrace.

5. a. (With capital.) The personification of sexual affection; usu. masculine, and more or less identified with the Eros, Amor, or Cupid of classic mythology; formerly sometimes feminine, and capable of being identified with Venus. (See also 8a.)

13.. in Wright *Lyric P.* xvi. 53 To love y putte pleyntes mo. **c1374** CHAUCER *Troilus* I. 353 For loue bygan his fetheles so to lyme. **1435** MISYR *Fire of Love* II. xii. 102 Weil it is sayd in play 'luf gos before & ledis þe dawns'. **1566** PAINTER *Pal. Pleas.* I. 79 b, Notwithstanding dame Love is so favourable unto mee. **1588** SHAKS. *L.L.L.* iv. iii. 380 Fore runne faire Loue, strewing her way with flowers. **1667** MILTON *P.L.* iv. 763 Here Love his golden shafts imploies, here lights His constant Lamp, and waves his purple wings. **1805** SCOTT *Last Minstr.* III. ii, In peace, Love tunes the shepherd's reed; In war, he mounts the warrior's steed. **1868** FITZ-GERALD tr. *Omar* cviii. (1899) 103 Ah Love! could you and I with Fate conspire.

b. with *pl.* A Cupid; one of the multitude of nameless gods of love imagined by mythologists; a figure or representation of the god of love.

1594 SPENSER *Amoretti* xvi, Legions of loves with little wings did fly. **1663** COWLEY *Acme & Septimius*, All around The little Loves, that waited by, Bow'd, and bless'd the Augury. **1731** SWIFT *Strephon & Chloe* Wks. 1755 IV. 1. 150 The smiling Cyprian goddess brings Her infant loves with purple wings. **1793** COLERIDGE *Autumn. Evening* 49-50 A thousand Loves around her forehead fly; A thousand Loves sit melting in her eye. **a1839** PRAED *Poems* (1864) II. 63 Where'er her step in beauty moves, Around her fly a thousand loves.

6. The animal instinct between the sexes, and its gratification.

c1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xxxvii. (*Vincencius*) 13 Fals erreure, & lufe vnclene, & warldis dout als. **1387** TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) V. 185 A songelyng... þat hadde obleged hym self to the devel for þe love of a wenche. **c1560** A. SCOTT *Poems* (S.T.S.) vi. 27 A ledy als, for luf, to tak Ane propir page, hir tyme to pass. **1567** *Satir. Poems Reform.* iv. 28 Hir licherous lufe, quhilk kindit ouer hait. **1611** BIBLE *Prov.* vii. 18 Come, let vs take our fill of loue vntill the morning. **1697** DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* III. 102 Six Seasons use; but then release the Cow, Unfit for Love, and for the lab'ring Plough.

7. Phrases (chiefly with prepositions).

a. *for the love of*: for the sake of, on account of. *†Also for my (our, etc.) love* = for my (our, etc.) sake. *for the love of Mike*: for goodness' sake! (a colloq. exclamation of exasperation or surprise, with no notion of the literal sense; prob. f. MIKE sb. 4.)

Now only where some notion of the literal sense is implied (chiefly in adjectives); in early use often merely idiomatic, = *L. causa, gratia*. In OE. the sb. was often plural.

c888 K. ÆLFRED *Boeth.* xxii. 2 Ic wille [þe oðewan] for-lustice for pinum lufum [L. *tui causa libenter*]. **971** *Blickl. Hom.* 23 Eal þis he þrowde for ure lufan. **c1200** *Vices & Virtues* (1888) 7 Alle ðe ðis isieð... i bidde and warni, for ðe lue of gode... þat zie hatien... ðes awerghede senne. **a1300** *Cursor M.* 14683 Forþ in dedes gode... We wil nocht stan þe, parfail! But... for þe lue o pi missau. **c1375** *Sc. Leg. Saints* xxix. (*Placidus*) 163 Sa hyme, for þe luf of me, þat in my nam he baptis þe. **1470-85** MALORY *Arthur* XIII. xvi, We shalle destroye alle the knyghtes of kyng Arthurs... for the love of syr Galahad. **a1548** HALL *Chron.*, *Hen. V.* 62 Required the English lodes for the love of God that the truce might continue. **1587** IANES in Hakluyt *Voy.* (1600) III. 112 The Sauges came to the Island... and tore the two vpper strakes, and carried them away onely for the loue of the yron in the boords. **1588** SHAKS. *L.L.L.* v. ii. 850 Impose some seruice on me for thy loue. **1601** — *Twel. N.* II. iii. 92 For the loue o God, peace. **1710** SWIFT *Jrnl. to Stella* 8 Dec., I begged Mr. Harley, for the love of God, to take some care about it. **1859** TENNYSON *Vivien* 410 A Table Round, That was to be, for love of God and man And noble deeds, the flower of all the world. **1922** JOYCE *Ulysses* 763 O move over your big carcass out of that for the love of Mike listen to him. **1925** T. DREISER *Amer. Trag.* (1926) I. ix. 57 For de love o' Mike, will you listen to dat, now. **1934** J. BROPHY *Waterfront* I. 14 For the love of mike... shut those blasted windows. **1935** W. D. HUBBARD *Thousandth Frog* i, 7 Dick could not repress an exclamation of astonishment. 'For the love of Mike. Look at them.' **1941** *Penguin New Writing* VIII. 91 Well, for the luvva Mike! **1942** *R.A.F. Jrnl.* 3 Oct. 11 Tired? Well for the love of mike! What about me? **1957** A. MACNAB *Bulls of Iberia* xv. 181 For the love of Mike, let's hope he's brave.

†b. *for or of all (the) loves, upon all loves, of all love*: a phrase of strong adjuration or entreaty. Similarly, *for love's sake*. *Obs.*

c1400 *Sowdone Bab.* 1587 Sir, for alle loves, Let me thy prisoner seen. **a1425** *Cursor M.* 20380 (Trin.) Whi wepestou what is þe For alle lous [earlier texts, for feloured, for felauschip,] telle now me. **1565** COOPER *Thesaurus*, Amabo... Of felowshippe: of all lous: I pray the: as euer thou wilte doe me good turne. **1590** SHAKS. *Mids. N.* II. ii. 153 Speake of all lous; I sound almost with feare. **1618** USSHER *Let.* (1686) 64, I do intreat you of all Love, to look over the first Edition. **1620** MIDDLETON *Chaste Maid* III. i. 31 O sweet Father, for Loues sake pittie me. **1624** Bp. MOUNTAGU *Immed. Addr.* 185 She... intreateth him that was worshipped vpon the Altar, of all loves, mercies, and works of wonder, to restore her vnto her health. **c1646** in *2nd Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* 87/1 [101.] which I desire you of all love to pay upon sight of this my letter. **1655** J. S. PHILLIS *of Scyros* III. iv. 63 For loves sake, doe not presse me to relate So long a story now. **1829** WHEWELL in *Life* (1881) 133 Beg her

of all love to establish herself in a more collegiate part of Cambridge.

c. *for love or money*: at any price, by any means. (Used in negative contexts.)

[971 *Blickl. Hom.* 43 Ne for feo, ne for nanes mannes lufon. **13..** *Coer de L.* 1476 Neythyr for love, neythyr for eye. **1377** LANGL. *P. Pl. B.* I. 101 And neuer leue hem for loue ne for lacchyng of syluer.] **1590** C. S. *Right Relig.* 18 Then should not men eyther for loue or money haue pardons. **1609** DEKKER *Guls Horne-bk.* vi. 30 If you can (either for loue or money) prouide your selfe a lodging by the water side. **1712** SWIFT *Jrnl. to Stella* 7 Aug., No more ghosts now for love or money. **1837** SIR F. PALGRAVE *Merch. & Friar* i. (1844) 18 Any person who, for love or money, might be induced to take the letter in his charge. **1869** MARCH *Gram. Anglo-Saxon* Pref. iv, He let me... use... Anglo-Saxon texts not elsewhere to be had for love or money.

d. *in love (with)*: enamoured (of), imbued with love (for); *transf.* very fond (of) or much addicted (to).

[Cf. F. *Estre en amour*, said of birds that bill, tread, or breed' (Cotgr.).]

1508 DUNBAR *Tua mariit wemen* 101 He is for ladyis in luf a right lusty schadow. **1577** B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* (1586) 5 He would talke... of the stories of the Scripture, so sweetly... as I was wonderfully in loue with him. **1581** PETTIE *Guazzo's Civ. Conv.* III. (1586) 140 A woman cannot possibly doe any thing y' may make her husband more in love with her, then to play the good huswife. **1591** SHAKS. *Two Gent.* II. i. 87, I was in loue with my bed. **1664** BUTLER *Hud.* II. i. 267 Quoth she, Y' have almost made m' in Love With that which did my pity move. **1690** LOCKE *Hum. Und.* iv. xvii. §24 He that believes, without having any reason for believing, may be in love with his own fancies. **1727** GAY *Begg. Op.* I. x. (1729) 14 What, is the fool in love in earnest then? **1828** MACAULAY *Ess.*, *Hallam's Const. Hist.*, Its conduct, we are told, made the excellent Falkland in love with the very name of Parliament. **1881** L. B. WALFORD *Dick Netherby* xvii. 213 He was not himself in love. **1896** A. E. HOUSMAN *Shropsh. Lad* xviii, Oh, when I was in love with you, Then I was clean and brave.

e. *out of love (with)*: the opposite of *in love (with)*; disgusted (with).

1581 PETTIE tr. *Guazzo's Civ. Conv.* I. (1586) 10 Hee seemeth either too farre in loue with himselfe, or to farre out of loue with others. **1591** SHAKS. *Two Gent.* IV. iv. 210, I should haue scratch'd out your vnseeing eyes, To make my Master out of loue with thee. **1603** — *Meas. for M.* III. i. 174, I am so out of loue with life. **1722** DE FOE *Relig. Courtsh.* I. i. (1840) 4 What's the matter, that you are so out of love with the world all on a sudden? **1754** RICHARDSON *Grandison* III. xi. 83 Lord W.'s animosity to my father made him out of love with his name.

f. *to fall* (*†be taken or caught*) *in love*: to become enamoured; *transf.* to become very fond of, dote upon. Const. *with*. *†Also, to fall, be brought into love's dance*.

Cf. F. *tomber en amour* (15th c. in Littré).

1423 JAS. I *Kingis Q.* xlv, So ferre I-fallyng Into lufis dance. **1530-1866** [see FALL v. 38b]. **c1530** *Hickscorner* (Manly) 204 Than in-to loves daunce we were brought. **1568** GRAFTON *Chron.* I. 37 Locryne fell in great phancy and love with a faire Damosell. **1579** LYLY *Euphus* (Arb.) 345 Of which water who so drinketh, shall bee caught in Love. **1596** SPENSER *F.Q.* IV. vi. *heading*, He sees her face; doth fall in love, And soone from her depart. **1606** W. W[OODCOCKE] *Hist. Ivstine* XLIII. 134 With the pleasantness of which, they were so taken in loue, that [etc.]. **1887** RIDER HAGGARD *Jess* iv, John Niel was no chicken, nor very likely to fall in love with the first pretty face he met.

g. *to make love*: to pay amorous attention; now more usually, to copulate. [After F. *faire l'amour* or *It. far l'amore.*] Const. *to*.

1580 LYLY *Euphus* (Arb.) 290 A Phrase now there is which belongeth to your Shoppe boerde, that is, to make love. **1590** SHAKS. *Mids. N.* I. i. 107 Demetrius... Made loue to Nedars daughter. **1602** — *Ham.* v. ii. 57 Why, man, they did make loue to this employment. **1605** — *Macb.* III. i. 124 Thence it is That I to your assistance doe make loue. **1605** — *Lear* v. iii. 88 If you will marry, make your lous to me. **1663** COWLEY *Hymn to Light* II, Thou golden Shower of a true Jove! Who does in thee descend, and Heav'n to Earth make love! **1712** ADDISON *Spect.* No. 517 ¶2 The Widow Lady whom he had made love to. **1768** STERNE *Sent. Journ.* (1775) I. 31 (*Remise Door*) You have been making love to me all this while. **a1845** HOOD *Poems* (1846) I. 213 Oh there's nothing in life like making love. **1860** *Sat. Rev.* IX. 306 How often... do we make love to the charms of cousins and avuncular expectations. **1950** M. PEAKE *Gormenghast* xxix. 173 One of the Carvers made love to her and she had a baby. **1966** AUDEN *About House* 15 Stocktaking, horseplay, worship, making love. **1967** B. WRIGHT tr. *Queneau's Between Blue & Blue* xiv. 151 When you make love on a bunk... the man has to bump his head. **1971** *Daily Tel.* 15 Jan. 17/1 Couples who make love frequently are more likely to have sons than those who do so less often.

†h. *in the love of*: beloved by. *Obs. rare.*

1631 WEEVER *Anc. Funeral Mon.* 417 He also departed this world, in the love of all good men.

8. In various proverbs and proverbial phrases.

a. Proverbs.

c1470 HENRYSON *Mor. Fab.* III. xvii. in *Anglia* IX. 357 The prouerbe sayis 'als gude luif cummis as gais'. **1474** CAXTON *Chesse* III. iii, Herof men say a comyn proverbe in england, that loue lasteth as long as the money endureth. **1596** SHAKS. *Merch. V.* II. vi. 36 Loue is blinde. **1611** COTGR. s.v. *Amour*, Loue, and the Cough cannot be hidden. **a1618** RALEIGH *Rem.* (1664) 35 Love needs no teaching.

b. *labour of love*: work undertaken either from fondness for the work itself, or from desire to benefit persons whom one loves.

[An allusion to 1 Thess. i. 3, 'Your worke of faith and labour of loue', and Heb. vi. 10.]

1673 *Lady's Call.* II. iii. §12 Women... founded Hospitals, and yet with a labor of love, as the Apostle styles it, Heb. vi. 10, disdain'd not somtimes to serve in them. **1853** KINGSLEY

Hypatia ix. The humble stock phrases in which they talked of their labours of love. 1878 BLACK Goldsmith xiv. 131 During this labour of love [the composition of the *Deserted Village*].

c. *love in a cottage*: a euphemistic expression for marriage with insufficient means.

1812 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Absentee* iv. Lady Clonbrony had not... the slightest notion how anybody... could prefer, to a good house... and a proper establishment, what is called love in a cottage. [1820 KEATS *Lamia* II. i. Love in a hut, with water and a crust, Is—Love, forgive us!—cinders, ashes, dust.] 1894 H. GARDENER *Unoff. Patriot* 239 Here's more love in a cottage business for you.

d. *there's no love lost between them*: an ambiguous phrase, which has been employed with two contrary implications. †(a) Their affection is mutual. *Obs.*

c1640 R. DAVENPORT *Surv. Sci.* Wks. (Bullen 1890) 327 Oh my sweet! Sure there is no love lost when you two meete. 16... *Children in Wood* II. in Percy *Reliq.* (1765) III. 172 No love between these two was lost, Each was to other kinde. 1696 M. HENRY *Life P. Henry* (1699) 8 Dr. Busby... took a particular Kindness to him, ... and there was no Love lost betwixt them. 1706 MOTTEUX *Quix.* II. xxxiii. (1749) III. 266, I love him well, and there's no love lost between us. 1749 SMOLLETT *Gil Bl.* (1797) III. 233, I have a friendship for you... And I can assure thee, child (said I), there is no love lost [Fr. *que tu n'aimes pas un ingrât*]. 1773 GOLDSM. *Stoops to Conq.* iv. As for murmurs, mother, we grumble a little now and then, to be sure. But there's no love lost between us. 1823 LAMB *Elia* Ser. II. *New Year's Coming of Age*, There was no love lost for that matter. 1824 N. DRAKE *Noontide Leisure* II. 54 Give me your hand... and let me tell you... there is no love lost between us.

(b) Now always: They have no love for each other.

1622 J. TAYLOR (Water-P.) *Trav. Twelve-pence* Wks. (1630) 1. 71 They loue me not, which makes 'em quickly spend me. But there's no great loue lost 'twixt them and mee, We keepe asunder and so best agree. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1768) III. 134 He must needs say, there was no love lost between some of my family and him; but he had not deserved of them what they had of him. 1858 THACKERAY *Virgin*. xvii. 1. 134 There was not a great deal of love lost between Will and his half-sister. 1866 HOWELLS *Venet. Life* 121 Americans do not like these people and I believe there is no love lost on the other side. 1889 T. A. TROLLOPE *What I remember* III. 91 Between Italian and French radicals there is really no love lost.

9. a. A beloved person: *esp.* a sweetheart; chiefly applied to a female person, but sometimes to a male. (Often used as a term of endearing address.)

a1225 *Leg. Kath.* 1531 He is mi lif & mi loue. c1369 CHAUCER *Bk. Duchesse* 91 And when my lord, my love, be deed? 1377 LANGLEY *P. Pl.* B. IV. 49 Rose Reginoldes loue [text A lemmon]. c1386 CHAUCER *Prolog.* 672 Ful loude he song 'Com hider, love, to me'. 14... *Sir Beues* 2019 (MS. M.) Beuys, loue dere, Ryde nat fro me in no manerel 1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* VII. xxxv. 269 He is my fyrst loue and he shal be the laste. a1592 MARLOWE *Pass. Sheph.* to his Loue, Liue with me and be my Loue. 1596 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* IV. i. 277 Whether Bassanio had not once a Loue. 1600 DR. *Dodypoll* III. v. in Bullen *Old Plays* III. 135 Why, love? doubt you that? *Ibid.* 136 Thou art growne passing strange, my love. c1606 WITHER *Love Sonn.* III. in *Descr. Love* (1638) C4 In Summer-time to Medley My love and I would goe. 1767 SIR W. JONES *Seven Fountains* Poems (1777) 37 Told to their smiling loves their amorous tales. 1818 SCOTT 'Old Song' in *Br. Lamm.* xxix. It is best to be off wi' the old love, Before you be on wi' the new. a1834 MOORE *Yng. May Moon* 1 The young May moon is beaming, love. 1860 C. PATMORE *Faithful for ever* III. ii. 180 And there's another thing, my Love, I wish you'd show you don't approve. 1895 A. W. PINERO *Second Mrs. Tanqueray* III. 104 Paula love, I fancied you and Aubrey were a little more friendly. 1900 BARRIE *Tommy & Grizel* xxv. 303 There are poor dogs of men... who open their letters from their loves, knowing exactly what will be in them. 1966 *New Yorker* 29 Jan. 22/3 'Sit over here, love,' he said as another actress entered. 1967 *Listener* 5 Oct. 429/3 Lovely, loves, I loved it. And Alison here was hysterical, weren't you, Alison? 1975 J. SYMONS *Three Pipe Problem* III. 25 But Sher. love, it was only a read-through. You don't expect me to act.

b. *transf.* of animals.

1697 DRYDEN *Aeneid* VIII. 288 One Heifar who had heard her Love complain, Roar'd from the Cave. 1792 WOLCOT (P. Pindar) *Wks.* III. 259 Her feather'd Partner... Now for his loves pursues his airy way, And now with food returns.

†c. In reference to illicit relations: A paramour; said of both men and women. *Obs.*

c1400 MAUNDEV. (1839) xiv. 154 And when that will have any company of man... than they have Loves, that usen hem. 1462 *Paston Lett.* II. 98 He bydeth but a tyme that he myght gete a summe of money to geders... and to gone there with a love of his sojornynge as yette in Hokehold. 1588 M. KYFFIN tr. *Terence's Andria* I. iii. Civb, Whether she be wife to Pamphilus, or but his loue, I knowe not. 1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* III. v. 79 To serch his house for his wiuus Loue. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 768 They haue one wife, many loues.

d. *gen.* The object of love; the beloved (of...).

1734 POPE *Ess. Man* IV. 190 The lover and the love of human-kind. 1754 CHATHAM *Lett. Nephew* IV. 28 Make yourself the love and admiration of the world. 1818 BYRON *Ch. Har.* IV. clxx. In the dust The fair-hair'd Daughter of the Isles is laid, The love of millions!

e. A charming or delightful person or thing; a 'duck'. *colloq.*

1814 JANE AUSTEN *Lett.* (1884) II. 241 The garden is quite a love. 1831 LADY GRANVILLE *Lett.* 28 Feb., A pretty, tiny daughter, whom my girls think a love. 1841 S. WARREN *Ten Thous. a-year* II. 75 He's a love of a man, pa, isn't he? 1844 L. HUNT *Blue-Stocking Revels* I. 26 Poems 103 Such doves of Petitions, and loves of sweet Pray'rs. 1864 W. H. AINSWORTH *John Law* Prolog. vi. (1881) 35 Nankin has the tiniest teacups you ever beheld—perfect loves! 1889 'ROLF

BOLDREWOOD' *Robbery under Arms* xxiv, What a love of a chain!

f. *love in disguise*: (see *quots.*).

1877 E. S. DALLAS *Kettner's Bk. of Table* 282 *Love in disguise* is a calf's heart stuffed, then surrounded with forcemeat, next rolled in vermicelli, lastly deposited in a baking dish... and sent to the oven. 1958 W. BICKEL tr. *Hering's Dict. Cookery* 451 *Love in disguise*, calf's heart, soaked in water, larded, boiled until tender, dried, coated with veal forcemeat, rolled in crushed raw noodles, roasted in butter in oven and basted frequently.

10. a. *for love*: without stakes, for nothing; applied to the practice of playing a competitive game for the pleasure of playing.

1678 BUTLER *Hud.* III. i. 1007 For these at Beste and L'Ombre [you] woe, And play for love and money too. 1813 *Sporting Mag.* XLI. 296 A match of... single-stick, was played... for what is technically termed *Love and a Belly-full*. 1821 LAMB *Elia* Ser. I. *New Year's Eve*, I play over again for love, as the gamsters phrase it, games for which I once paid so dear. 1844 DICKENS *Mart. Chuz.* xxxii, Mrs. Todgers... proposed that... they should play for 'love'.

b. In various competitive games of skill, e.g. whist, football, tennis, racquets: No score, nothing; meaning that the party said 'to be love' has scored no points in the game then in progress. *love all*: no score on either side.

1742 HOVLE *Whist* I. 13 If your Adversary is 6 or 7 Love, and you are to lead. 1780 *Gentl. Mag.* L. 322/2 We are not told how, or by what means Six love comes to mean Six to nothing. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) XVIII. 380/2 As the games are won, so they are marked and called; as one game love, two games to one, &c. 1885 *Pall Mall G.* 2 Mar. 10/2 In the Rugby game Northampton beat Coventry by a try to love. 1898 *Encycl. Sport* II. 242/1 The marker's... duty is to call the game... from the start at 'love all'... 'Love', in the game of rackets, as in other games, signifies nothing.

c. *Applied attrib.* to a game or set of games in which there is nothing scored on one side.

1833 T. HOOK *Parson's Dau.* (1847) 57 Can't make a hazard... and has lost two love games. 1878 J. MARSHALL *Ann. Tennis* 158 *Love-set*, a set in which one player wins six consecutive games; or, in case of an advantage-set, seven consecutive games. 1884 *Pall Mall G.* 25 Apr. 3/2 In the two first days' play the whole of the heats were love victories.

†11. A game of chance in which one player holds up a certain number of fingers, and the other, without seeing, guesses their number. = MORA. *Obs.*

1585 HIGGINS *Junius' Nomenclator* 297/2 *Micare digitis*,... a play used in Italy... it is called there... the play of love. 1611 COTGR., *Mourre*, the play of loue. 1653 URQUHART *Rabelais* I. xxii. 94 There he played... At love [orig. *a la mourre*]. 1725 BAILEY *Erasm. Colloq.* (1733) 205 The Countrymens Play of holding up our Fingers (*dimicatioe digitorum*, i.e. the Play of Love).

12. A variant of the game of EUCHRE.

1886 *Euchre* 41 Slam, Love, or Skunk.

†13. 'A kind of thin silk stuff' (J.), formerly used when in mourning; a border of this. *Orig. love-hood. Obs.* (Cf. *love-ribbon* in 16 below.)

1663 BOYLE *Exper. Colours* III. ix. (1664) 198 Such a kind of Transparency, as that of a Sive, a piece of Cyprus, or a Love-Hood. 1747 MRS. DELANY *Lett. to Mrs. Deves in Life & Corr.* 478, I shall make no more dark things; after three months black silk is worn with love hood. 1751 *Lond. Daily Advertiser* 21 Dec. (N. & Q. 1st Ser. X. 206) A black velvet cloak with a love coarsely run round it. 1825-9 MRS. SHERWOOD *Lady of Manor* II. x. 63 He was dressed in white, having a sash of black love.

14. a. An old name for Traveller's Joy or Virgin's Bower, *Clematis Vitalba*; also *love-bind* (see 16 b). b. (See *quot.* 1874.)

1640 PARKINSON *Theat. Bot.* 384 In English of most country people where it groweth [called] Honestic; and the Gentlewomen call it Love, but Gerard coyned that name of the Travelours joy. 1657 S. PURCHAS *Pol. Flying-Ins.* I. xv. 95 Bees gather of these flowers following... In July... Love. 1874 *Treas. Bot. Suppl.*, *Love*, a name used in Tasmania for *Comesperma volubile*.

15. Obvious combinations. a. simple attributive, as *love-adept*, *-adventure*, *-allegory*, *-ballad*, *-bed*, *-bite*, *-bond*, *-charm*, *-dance*, *-desire*, *-discourse*, *-ditty*, *-dream*, *-drug*, *-duel*, *-duet*, *-elegy*, *-eye*, *-fit*, *-flight*, *-game*, *-gift*, *-glance*, *-god*, *-intrigue*, *-laughing*, *-light*, *-look*, *-lore*, *-lyric*, *-madness*, *-magic*, *-marriage*, *-melancholy*, *-mourning*, *-note*, *-ode*, *-passion*, *-plot*, *-poem*, *-poet*, *-poetry*, *†-prate*, *-quarrel*, *-rime*, *-secret*, *-service*, *-shaft*, *-sonnet*, *-speech*, *†-spring*, *-talk*, *-talking*, *-tear*, *-theme*, *-thought*, *-toy*, *-trick*, *-verse*, *-word*, etc.

1821 SHELLEY *Prometh. Unb.* I. i. 738 Dreaming like a *love-adept. 1711 SHAFTESB. *Charac.* (1737) I. 271 In relation to common amours and *love-adventures. 1933 R. TUVE *Seasons & Months* IV. 189 All this is to be found in the *love-allegory of the *Golden Targe*. 1565 COOPER *Thesaurus* s.v. *Amor*, *Componere amores*... To make *love balades. 1594 SHAKS. *Rich. III.* III. vii. 72 He is not lulling on a lewd *Loue-Bed. 1934 DYLAN THOMAS *18 Poems* 19 Invisible, your clocking tides Break on the lovebeds of the weeds. a1963 S. PLATH *Crossing Water* (1971) 33 Musky as a lovebed the morning after. 1749 J. CLELAND *Mem. Woman Pleasure* II. 63 Then the turtle-billing kisses, and the poignant painless *love-bites. 1903 H. ELLIS *Stud. Psychol. Sex* III. 71 We may find references to love-bites in the literature of ancient as well as of modern times... In the Indian *Kama Sutra* of Vatsyayana a chapter is devoted to this subject. 1972 *Daily Tel.* 29 Jan. 3/1 Once I saw her sitting in class with a love bite on her neck. 1951 L. MACNEICE tr. *Goethe's Faust* II. v. 295 Rapture which yields ever, *Love-bond which burns ever. 1889 *Cent. Dict.*, *Love-charm. 1935 *Amer. Speech* X. 119/2 Certain generic

epithets... have become so conventionalized that they too tell their tales... Love thief, love nest, love lure, love charm, love potion. 1948 B. G. M. SUNDKLER *Bantu Prophets S. Afr.* vi. 222 Various Native 'Chemist' shops sell... love-charms. 1911 J. A. THOMSON *Biol. Seasons* I. 233 The long larval period of two or three years in the water, and the short aerial *love-dance lasting for an evening or two. 1934 *Discovery* Nov. 309/1 For a few weeks they [sc. the termites] revive their ancestral free-living life in a mad love-dance. 1628 FORD *Lover's Mel.* IV. iii, The Incense of my *loue-desires are flam'd Vpon an Altar of more constant prooffe. 1591 SHAKS. *Two Gent.* II. iv. 126, I know you ioy not in a *Loue-discourse. a1711 KEN *Christophil* Poet. Wks. 1721 I. 476, I... Who for Two thousand Years, or rather more, Have sung the like *Love-ditties o're and o're. 1808 SCOTT *Marm.* I. vii, And frame love-ditties passing rare. a1400 *Minor Poems fr. Vernon* MS. 449/20 pou make in me pi *loue-dreem. 1959 *Chambers's Dict.* Suppl., *Love-drug, dagga. 1969 *Rolling Stone* 17 May 3/4 The new 'love drug', MDA (3,4-methylenedioxy-phenyl-isopropylamine). 1880 'MARK TWAIN' *Tramp Abroad* 58 This was not a *love duel, but a 'satisfaction' affair. 1932 R. CAMPBELL *Taurine Provence* II. 44 The great 'Lou Pouvenco'... bore a small fortune between his horns, until he was killed in a love-duel by a younger rival. 1946 *Essays & Stud.* XXXI. 105 Anyone who takes the trouble to get the score of Verdi's *Otello*, and compare the *love-duet at the end of the first act, in particular Otello's solo passages, with the last but two and last but one paragraphs of the *Anna Livia* episode, will discover some very interesting similarities in phrasing. 1975 *Times* 12 Feb. 23/6 The dance of Discord and War... has to be reconciled by the love duet. 1616-61 HOLYDAY *Persius* 295 Weak *Love-elegies, such as Rome's nobles speak. c1400 *Destr. Troy* 3128 Lokyng on length with a *loue ee. 1582 STANYHURST *Aeneis* IV. (Arb.) 112 Or fro this hoat *looue fits I shal be shortly retrayted. 1679 J. GOODMAN *Penitent Pardoned* II. i. (1713) 150 Taken with an agony of mind, or a kind of love-fit. 1821 BYRON *Sardan.* III. i. 401 Again the love-fit's on him. 1908 E. J. BANFIELD *Confessions of Beachcomber* I. vii. 232 The *love fight of the green and gold butterfly. 1936 *Brit. Birds* XXIX. 307 The love-flights of many species depend on a subtle change in the character of the wing-beat, most marked perhaps in the waders. 1925 F. HARRIS *My Life & Loves* I. 182, I waited a little while and then began the *love game. 1973 B. FREEMANTLE *Goodbye to Old Friend* IV. 54 He wondered if Anne were playing some odd kind of love game. 1645 RUTHERFORD *Tryal & Tri. Faith* (1845) 379 Christ is God's highest *love-gift. 1876 BROWNING *Cenci* 279 The simpleton must ostentatiously Display a ring, the Cardinal's love-gift. 1821 KEATS *Lamia* I. 102 The *love-glances of unlovely eyes. c1600 SHAKS. *Sonn.* cliv, The little *Loue-God lying once asleepe. 1887 BOWEN *Virg. Aeneid* I. 662 She addresses the Love-god plumed for the flight. 1684 OTWAY *Atheist* II. i. Wks. 1728 I. 34 Your *Love-Intreagues are not so closely manag'd, but that [etc.]. 13... *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 1777 With *luf-lazyng [= laughing] a lyt. 1833 COLERIDGE *Song, 'She is not Fair'* 10, I cease not to behold The *love-light in her eye. 1839 BAILEY *Festus* (1852) 513 Her bright heart With lovelight glowed. 1637 S. RUTHERFORD *Lett.* 10 June (1891) clxxv. 331 Any little communion with Him [sc. Christ], one of His *love-looks, should be my begun heaven. 1904 *Windsor Mag.* June 305/2 Do you think I don't know a love-look when I see it? 1754 H. WALPOLE *Lett.* (1846) III. 64 That living academy of *love-lore, my Lady Vane. 1856 *National Rev.* III. 372 The *love-lyric... is probably the most intense expression of primitive passion. 1962 L. DURRELL *Spirit of Place* (1969) 19 He had just published a sequence of love-lyrics called *Kingcup*. 1974 P. DICKINSON *Poison Oracle* II. 44 You get a basic story, but inside it you get dramatic sections and love lyrics. 1884 *Harper's Mag.* Dec. 134/1 *Love-madness is nothing new. 1949 M. MEAD *Male & Female* III. 56 How the... human sacrifice or *love-magic fitted into the whole. 1850 THACKERAY *Pendennis* II. xxi. 209 Look at your *love-marriages... The love-match people are the most notorious of all for quarrelling afterwards. 1973 *Archivum Linguisticum* IV. 93 A love-marriage (as opposed to an arranged marriage). 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* III, *Love Melancholy. a1290 S. EUSTACE III in Horstm. *Altengl. Leg.* (1881) 213 Ssoore i-bounden... wip *loue mourning Of Crist pat alle pinge shop. 1840 MRS. NORTON *Dream* etc. 205 The borrowed *love-notes of thy echoing lyre. 1689 PRIOR *Eg. Fleetwood Shephard* 50 Pigs might squeak *love-odes, dogs bark satire. 1583 T. WATSON *Poems To Rdr.* (Arb.) 27 In respect of my traualle in penning these *love-passions. 1670 DRYDEN *2nd Pt. Conq. Granada* I. ii, I'll your *love-plot quickly countermine. 1847 TENNYSON *Princess* IV. 102 And this a mere *love-poem. 1923 J. M. MURRY *Pencilings* 224 *Love poets are seldom the singers of happiness in love. 1965 *New Statesman* 16 July 87/2 Donne... has a title to be our greatest love poet. 1865 *Reader* 20 May 561/2 Claim passionate tenderness as especially feminine, and the inquiry is made whether all the best *love-poetry in existence... has not been written by men. 1872 GEO. ELIOT *Middlem.* III. v. xlvii. 75 Verifying in his own experience that higher love-poetry which had charmed his fancy. 1971 *Guardian* 14 July 11/2 The best of his [sc. Attlee's] poems are political ballads... The others (not so good) run even to love poetry. 1600 SHAKS. *A.Y.L.* IV. i. 206 You haue simply misus'd our sexe in your *loue-prate. 1671 MILTON *Samson* 1008 *Love-quarrels oft in pleasing concord end. 1588 SHAKS. *L.L.L.* III. i. 183 Don Cupid, Regent of *Love-rimes. 1754 RICHARDSON *Grandison* I. xxxvii. 265 And has he, can he have, so many *Love-secrets, and yet... not let them transpire to such a sister? 1923 R. GRAVES *Feather Bed* 25 This meek ex-novice rifled Of her love-secrets? 1561 T. HOBY tr. *Castiglione's Courtier* III. (1577) Nv b, With what sober mode they shewe faulty to the world in vs in their *love seruice. 1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N.* II. i. 159 Cupid... loos'd his *love-shaft smartly from his bow. 1870 D. G. ROSSETTI *Lett.* 26 Feb. (1965) II. 804 The *love-sonnets are the preponderant portion: 1958 BLUNDEN *War Poets* II. 15 In the pre-war poems of Brooke something like a premonition can be seen recurring. A love-sonnet dated 1909 powerfully includes it. a1225 *Anec. R.* 204 Mid tollide wordes, oðer mid *luue speche. a1310 in Wright *Lyric P.* 70 Jhesu... thy *love sprentges taceht me. 1590 SHAKS. *Com. Err.* III. iii. 3 Shall Antipholus Euen in the spring of Loue, thy Loue-springs rot? 1599 — *Hen. V.* v. ii. 101 Tearmes, Such as will... pleade his *Loue-suit to her gentle heart. 1862 G. MEREDITH *Mod. Love* xxxiii. 65 My wife, read this! Strange *love talk, is it not? 1968 'N. BLAKE' *Private Wound* v. 69

She used none of the experienced woman's verbal tricks to arouse me, none of the shameless, titillating, love-talk. 13. . *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 927, I hope pat may hym here Schal lerne of *luf-talking. a 1310 in Wright *Lyric P.* 70 Of *love tere he weop a flood. 1938 R. GRAVES *Coll. Poems* p. xxi, With the *love-theme went the old fear-theme, sharpened rather than blunted by the experiences of peace. 1957 MANVELL & HUNTLEY *Techniques Film Music* i. 21 Examples of original music by Griffith and Briel included a prominent love-theme (for the Little Colonel and Elsie Stoneman). 1601 SHAKS. *Twel. N.* i. i. 41 *Loue-thoughts lye rich, when canopy'd with bowres. a 1586 SIDNEY *Arcadia* III. (1598) 390 These are your *loue-toyes, which still are spent In lawlesse games. 1647 TRAPP *Comm. Col.* iv. 16 Other good books must be read . . yet not idle pamphlets, and love-toies. 1590 T. WATSON *Eglogue Death Sir F. Walsingham* 266 Let them suppose sweete Musicke out of vse, and wanton *louetricks to be foolish toies. 1611 COTGR., *Amourettes*, love-trickes. 1826 SYD. SMITH *Wks.* (1859) II. 90/2 All the various love-tricks of attempting to appear indifferent. a 1708 WALSH in Dryden *Misc.* (1727) IV. 335 Petrarch . . being by much the most famous of all the Moderns who have written *Love-Verses. a 1240 *Ureisin* in *Cott. Hom.* 201 Hwi ne con ich wouen þe wið swete *luue wordes. a 1651 CALDERWOOD *Hist. Kirk* (1843) II. 352 Manie love words she useth to Bothwell in this letter. 1883 *Longm. Mag.* Aug. 368 Why did her love-words echo in his ear?

b. objective and objective genitive, as *love-breathing*, *-darting*, *-devouring*, *-inspiring*, *-lacking*, etc.; *love-†frayner* (= asker), *-monger*, etc.

1730-46 THOMSON *Autumn* 593 In rapture warbled from *love-breathing lips. 1605 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. iii. iv. *Captains* 849 Her sweet, *love-darting Eyn. 1634 MILTON *Comus* 753 Love-darting eyes. 1592 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* II. vi. 7 Then *Loue-deouoring death do what he dare. a 1400 *Relig. Pieces fr. Thornton MS.* (1867) 59 þat he ne do no trispace agayne þe rewle . . of pis reigion, and of pase *lufe frayners. 1797 MRS. M. ROBINSON *Walsingham* I. 277 The *love-inspiring dames of luxurious Italy. 1532 MORE *Confut. Tindale* Wks. 403/1 His false *loue-lacking charitie. 1592 SHAKS. *Ven. & Ad.* cxxv. *Love-lacking* vests, and selfe-louing Nuns. 1588 — *L.L.L.* II. i. 253 Thou art an old *Loue-monger. 1882 *Spectator* 9 Dec. 1579 His [Sterne's] *lovemongering was altogether contemptible. 1592 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* III. ii. 5 Spred thy close Curtaine *Loue-performing night. 1742 POPE *Dunc.* IV. 306 *Love-whisp'ring woods, and lute-resounding waves.

c. adverbial (chiefly instrumental) and parasynthetic, as *love-born*, *-crossed*, *-deep*, *-dittied*, *-enthralled*, *-fond*, *-illuminated*, *-inspired*, *-instructed*, *-laboured*, *-laden*, *-learned*, *-lighted*, *-lit*, *-mad*, *-open*, *-pensive*, *-proof*, *-quick*, *†-shaked*, *-smitten*, *-spent*, *-starved*, *-stricken*, *-touched*, *wounded* adjs.

1725 POPE *Odys.* x. 398 *Love-born confidence. 1834 LYTTON *Pompeii* III. ii, Thy Master was *love-crossed. 1885-94 R. BRIDGES *Eros & Psyche* Oct. iv, Many an old love-crost And doleful ditty would she gently sing. 1832 TENNYSON *Eleanore* 76 The languors of thy *love-deep eyes. 1725 POPE *Odys.* i. 532 *Love-dittied airs, and dance, conclude the day. 1665 BRATHWAIT *Comment Two Tales* 23 We are now to . . descend to our *love-enthralled Absolon. 1823 ROSCOE *Sismondi's Lit. Eur.* (1846) II. xxxvi. 458 The melancholy soul of a *love-fond poet. 1781 E. DARWIN *Bot. Gard.* i. (1791) 19 Guard from cold dewes her *love-illumin'd form. 1768 WOLCOT (P. Pindar) *Elegy Fleas Teneriffe* ix, The *love-inspir'd Fandangos warms no more. a 1586 SIDNEY *Arcadia* I. (1598) 90 Then did he slacke his *loue-entructed pace. 1667 MILTON *P.L.* v. 41 The night-warbling Bird, that now awake Tunes sweetest his *love-labor'd song. 1820 SHELLEY *Skylark* ix, Soothing her *love-laden Soul in secret hour With music sweet as love. 1595 SPENSER *Epithal.* 88 The birds *love-learned song. 1785 T. DWIGHT *Conquest of Canaan* (1788) III. 78 For earth too bright were these *love-lighted fires! 1904 *Daily Chron.* 9 Feb. 5/2 Peering through the pale miracle of spring at his violets, . . his clear eyes love-lighted. 1855 J. R. LOWELL *Indoors Out* in *Uncoll. Poems* (1950) 107 No glimmering beacon's *love-lit rays Will homeward guide the wand'rer's feet. 1948 BLUNDEN *Shakespeare to Hardy* (1964) 208 Here she is in her father's garden, flowering, love-lit, awaiting the slow old Nurse. 1839 HALLAM *Hist. Lit.* IV. iv. vi. §5. 259 *Love-mad and yet talking in gallant conceits. a 1586 SIDNEY *Arcadia* I. (1598) 91 His *loue-open eye . . that eu'did marke her troden grasse. 1717 FENTON *Poems* 101 Wand'ring *Love-pensive near his Amber Stream. 1810 *Splendid Follies* III. 121 The widow . . placed herself opposite this *love-proof hero. 1595 DANIEL *Civ. Wars* II. lxxv. [She] her *love-quickie eyes, which ready be, Fastens on one. 1600 SHAKS. *A. Y. L.* III. ii. 385, I am he that is so *Loue-shak'd, I pray you tel me your remedie. 1848 THACKERAY *Van. Fair* lviii, This *love-smitten and middle-aged gentleman. 1648 HERRICK *Hesper.*, *To Willow-tree* (1869) 112 The *love-spent youth, and love-sick maid. 1909 *Westm. Gaz.* 24 July 2/1 *Love-starved young Keats hath cast his gift of clay. 1955 *New Yorker* 25 June 59/1 The heroine is a love-starved American secretary. 1805 SURR *Winter in Lond.* (1806) II. x. 247 Bless me, the youth is *love-stricken! 1872 A. DE VERE *Leg. St. Patrick, Arraignm. St. P.* 7 Like birds that cannot stay their songs *Love-touched in Spring. 1591 SHAKS. *Two Gent.* I. ii. 113 *Loue wounded Protheus.

16. a. Special combs.: *love-affair*, in early use *pl.* the experiences connected with being in love; now *sing.* (in somewhat disparaging use) an amatory episode in a person's life, an amour; also *fig.*; † *love amour*, sexual love as distinguished from friendship; † *love-badge*, † a badge indicating profession of amorous allegiance; *love beads*, a necklace of coloured beads worn as a symbol of universal love; *love-begotten a.*, illegitimate; † *love-bend*, the 'fettters' of love; *love-blink Sc.*, a look of love; *love-book*, (a) the book of 'the Song of Solomon'; (b) a book treating of love;

† *love-boy*, a catamite; † *love-brat* = LOVE-CHILD; † *love-broker*, one who acts as an agent between lovers; so *love-broking*; *love-call*, a call or note used as a means of amorous communication between the sexes; † *love-cause* = *love-affair*; *love comic*, a comic (sense B. 2) in which the principal ingredient of the stories is love; *love-cup*, † (a) a philtre; (b) a loving-cup; *love-curl*, a lovelock, esp. on the forehead; *love-dart*, an organ found in certain snails (see quot.), the *spiculum amoris*; † *love-deed*, an action proceeding from love; † *love-dose*, *-draught*, a philtre; † *love-dread*, the fear that proceeds from love, 'filial' fear; † *love-drunk*, intoxication with love; † *love-eie* (= *awe*) = *love-dread*; *love-favour* (see FAVOUR *sb.* 7); † *love-feat*, an act of courtship; *love-hate*, (orig. a psychoanalytic) term used to describe ambivalent feelings of love and hate existing towards the same object; freq. *attrib.*; so as *vb.*; also *love-hatred*; † *love-hood* (see sense 13); *love-interest*, a theme or episode in a story, film, etc., of which the main element is the affection of lovers; *love-juice*, † (a) a juice which dropped upon the eyes has the effect of a philtre; (b) an aphrodisiac; (c) a sexual secretion; † *love-lace*, the snare of love; † *love-lad*, a lover; † *love-lake* = *love-sport*; † *love-lass*, a sweetheart; † *love-late*, amorous looks or demeanour; † *love-libel*, a love-letter or message; *love-life*, relations between the sexes as they affect a particular person; † *love-liking*, sexual affection; † *love-llne nonce-wd.*, a love-letter; *love-match*, a marriage of which the motive is love, not worldly advantage or convenience; *love-money*, coins broken in two and divided between lovers or friends as a token of remembrance; *love-nest*, a secluded retreat for (esp. illicit) lovers; † *love-nettled a.*, deeply in love; *love-object*, the object on which love is centred; † *love-paper nonce-wd.*, a love-letter; *love-pass* = *love-passage*; *love-passage*, an incident of amatory experience; *love-pat*, a smart tap given out of love (cf. *love-tick*); *love-pennant*, † a pennant with which a departing ship is decorated; *love-philtre*, often redundantly = PHILTRE; *love-play*, wooing, caressing, spec. *foreplay*; also *fig.*; *love-potion*, a philtre = LOVE-DRINK; † *love-powder*, (a) a powder administered as a philtre; (b) *nonce-use*, the explosive stuff of love; *love-ribbon*, a narrow gauze ribbon with satin stripes (cf. sense 13); † *love-ron*, *-rune*, a tale or song of love; *love-scene*, a scene, esp. in a story or play, consisting of an interview between lovers; *love-seal*, a seal with a device appropriate to amatory correspondence; *love-seat*, a special form of arm-chair (also, of sofa) designed for two occupants; † *love-soken* (see quot.); *love-spoon*, a wooden spoon, sometimes with a double bowl, carved for presentation to one's intended wife; *love-sport*, amorous play or dalliance; *love-story*, a story in which the main theme is the affection existing between lovers; *love-tale* = *prec.*; *love-tap*, a tap or gentle blow to indicate love; † *love-thing*, † a pledge of love; † *love-tick* = *love-tap*; † *love-tiding*, a message of love; *love-tight a.*, so as to be proof against love; † *love-tooth*, an inclination for love; *love-up* [cf. LOVE *v.* 1 d] *slang*, an act of caressing, hugging, etc.; † *love-wine*, wine served out to a company in a loving-cup.

1591 SHAKS. *Two Gent.* III. i. 254, I'll . . confer at large Of all that may concerne thy *Loue-affaires. 1862 *National Rev.* XIV. 220 They have suggested that some irregular love-affair was unprosperous. 1867 TROLLOPE *Chron. Barset* I. xxv. 217, I think you are aware that you have got a love-affair on hand. 1969 *Times* 25 Mar. 9/4 The crazy world of Erogenous Zones [sc. a play] is the result of 25-year-old Mike Stott's love affair with American strip cartoons. 1974 *Times* 4 Dec. 17 This century's love-affair with the motor-car. c 1350 *Ipomadon* (Kölbng) 127 Nowghte she covthe of *love amowre. 1656 SIR J. MENNIS & J. SMITH *Musarum Deliciae* 35 Another ask't me . . Whether I wore a *Love-bagge on my shoulder? 1968 *Daily Colonist* (Victoria, B.C.) 20 June 1/5 *Love beads draped on him by Pierre Trudeau, adorn former Prime Minister Pearson at Toronto political rally. 1969 R. LOWELL *Notebk.* 1967-68 (1970) 217 Our love-beads Rattling together to show that we were young. 1973 'B. MATHER' *Snowline* xiii. 155 Weirdo fringed shirts, headbands, love beads . . as unsavoury a bunch of love children as I have ever seen. 1771 SMOLLETT *Humph. Cl.* 24 May, That he had been a *love-begotten babe, brought up in the workhouse. 1784 *Registers of River, Kent (MS.)*, Mary, daughter of Ann Allen—Love begotten, [baptized]. c 1250 *Hymn to Virgin* 35 in *Trin. Coll. Hom.* App. 256 Ic em in pine *love bende. 13. . *Guy Warw.* (A.) 324 Leuer him wer walk & wende, & dye in trewe loue bende. 1508 DUNBAR *Tua mariit wemen* 228, I cast on him a crabbit E. . . And lettis it is a *luf-blenk. 1636 RUTHERFORD *Lett.* (1862) I. 155 My Bridegroom's love-blinks fatten my weary soul. a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 102 Ase mi leofmon þet seid to me, iðe *luue boc,

'osculetur me osculo oris sui'. 1587 F. CLEMENT *Petie Schole* 36 Bookeloue I say, but I meane not louebookes, which . . be the enemies of vertue. 1591 SHAKS. *Two Gent.* I. i. 19 For I will be thy beadesman, Valentine. *Val.* And on a loue-booke pray for my successe? 1936 C. S. LEWIS *Allegory of Love* iv. 172 Hence those strange comings and goings in every mediæval love-book. a 1656 USSHER *Ann.* vi. (1658) 131 Pausanias, being discovered by Argilius, his *love-boy. ? 16 . . *Old Chap-bk.* (N.). Four *love brats will be laid to thee. 1601 SHAKS. *Twel. N.* III. ii. 39 There is no *loue-Broker in the world, can more preuaile in mans commendation with woman, then report of valour. 1808 E. S. BARRETT *Miss-led General* 165 What money Mr. Greentimber disbursed on account of the great man's *love-broking affairs. 1824 MISS MITFORD *Village Ser.* I. 198 In less than two minutes Harriet heard the *love-call sounded at Sally's gate. 1887 *Athenæum* 31 Dec. 901/3 He [Mr. Rowbotham] disagrees with Darwin in finding the origin of all instrumental music in the love-call. 1600 SHAKS. *A. Y. L.* IV. i. 97 In all this time there was not anie man died in his owne person (*videlicet*) in a *loue cause. 1951 M. MCLUHAN *Mech. Bride* (1967) 151/2 It recently shifted a large section of its enterprises from murder to *love comics. 1970 G. GREER *Female Eunuch* 214 The market is contested by . . love comics and fortunecall. 1561 DAUS tr. *Bullinger on Apoc.* (1573) 128 Poysoning *louecuppes, and inchantments, were in the tyme of S. John most frequented throughout the Romayne Empyre. 1849 *Rock Ch. of Fathers* IV. xi. 86 The love-cup was sent about. 1850 H. MELVILLE *White Jacket* II. xxxvii. 240 Many sailors, with naturally tendril locks, prided themselves upon what they call *love curls. 1926 T. E. LAWRENCE *Seven Pillars* (1935) lxxxvii. 479 In command was young Metaab, stripped to his skimp riding-drawers for hard work, with his black love-curls awry. 1877 F. P. PASCOE *Zool. Classif.* 122 A curious organ is a pyriform muscular sac, containing one or two slender conical styles, which can be thrust out through the aperture of the sac; they are found in certain snails, and with them they pierce each other's skin. They are known as *love-darts'. 13. . *Minor Poems fr. Vernon MS.* liv. 62 And pis I made for Monkynde, Mi *loue-dedes to haue in mynde. 1709 J. JOHNSON *Clergym. Vade M.* II. 69 Pharmacy probably signifies here . . the compounding of philtres or *love-doses. 1647 R. STAPYLTON *Juvenal* 85 Their *love-draughts, charmes, and druggs. 1841 *Borrow Zinca* I. II. i. 228 The women . . dealing in love draughts and diablerie. 1906 *Westm. Gaz.* 27 Aug. 3/1 The love-draught which Tristram and Iseult drink together. c 1380 WYCLIF *Serm. Sel. Wks.* II. 316 *Love-drede is in men wipouten siche servile drede. c 1440 *Jacob's Well* xxxviii. 243 For þe loue-dreed þat sche hadde to god. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 11 *Lovedrunke in the meschief Above alle othre the most chief. a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 428 Liðe wordes . . þerof kumeð þing best—þet is *luue-eie. 1597 Bp. HALL *Sat.* I. ii. B 3 b, Deck't with *love-faoures. 1588 SHAKS. *L.L.L.* v. ii. 123 And euery one his *Loue-feat will aduance Vnto his seuerall Mistresse. 1925 J. RIVIERE et al. tr. *Freud's Coll. Papers* IV. 79 So the second antithesis, *love-hate, reproduces the polarity pleasure-pain, which is bound up with the former. 1937 H. NICOLSON *Diary* 16 June (1966) 302 Goering . . has the love-hate complex of the average German bourgeois for England. 1950 E. J. SIMMONS *Dostoevsky* xix. 315 Versilov's . . love-hate relations with Katerina which conclude with his mad attempt to murder her. 1967 A. WILSON *No Laughing Matter* II. 216 She love-hates him enough to be unable to leave him. 1972 LD. ROBENS *Ten Year Stint* II. 15 My personal relationship with the men and their leaders was schizophrenic—a sort of love-hate relationship. 1951 H. HATFIELD *Thomas Mann* III. 36 The protagonists in *Two Friends*, a novella of the *love-hatred between a responsible burgher and a ne'er-do-well, afford a certain parallel to Thomas and Christian Buddenbrook. 1961 *Times* 18 Mar. 11/4 The love-hatred of Isolde for Tristan. 1892 H. JAMES *Notebks.* (1947) 129 There must be a *love-interest—which is one and the same with the other parts of the situation. 1938 R. G. COLLINGWOOD *Princ. Art v.* 84 The cinema, where it is said to be a principle accepted by almost every manager that no film can succeed without a love-interest. 1961 C. S. LEWIS *Exper.* in *Crit.* iv. 38 The story of excitement or mystery usually has a 'love interest' tacked on to it. 1973 *Time* Oct 2-8 Mar. 59/3 'Love-interest' rears its inept head just as the medical satire should show its teeth. 1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N.* III. ii. 89 Thou hast mistaken quite And laid the *loue iuyce on some true lous sight. 1896 FARMER & HENLEY *Slang* IV. 241/1 Love-juice. 1965 J. GASKELL *Fabulous Heroine* 59 The sheets smelt of linen instead of love-juice. 1968 L. BERG *Risinghill* 122 'What is "love-juice"?' 'The liquid produced in the vagina of a woman when she is sexually excited.' 1972 'R. CRAWFORD' *Whip Hand* I. ix. 54 She was drugged by love-juices and on the brink of sleep. 1972 *Pussycat XXXIII.* LIX. 7/2, I could feel his lovejuice so hot, trickling down into the start of my stomach. c 1330 *Arth. & Merl.* 2251 (Kölbng) He was nomen wip *loue las. 1586 W. WEBBE *Eng. Poetrie* (Arb.) 84 The Cornation that among the *loue laddes woutes to be worne much. c 1320 *Sir Tristr.* 2020 Her *loue laike pou bi hald For þe loue of me. 1610 NICCOLS *Eng. Eliza* Induct. *Mirr. Mag.* 776 So soone as Thython's *love-lasse gan display Her opall colours in her Easterne throne. a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 90 His eie euer bihalt to jif þu makest . . eni *luue lates toward undeauwes. 1602 DEKKER *Satiromastix* Wks. 1873 I. 215 *Sir Vau.* . . I desire you to . . read this Paper. *Miniver.* He receive no *Love libels perdy, but by word a mouth. 1919 M. K. BRADBY *Psycho-Anal.* v. 59 The character and development of the infantile love for father and mother will have an influence on the whole *love-life of later years. 1934 'R. WEST' *Mod. Rake's Progress* 74 Ecclesiastics . . called out to sanctify the love-life of our puny little George. 1959 A. CHRISTIE *Cat among Pigeons* viii. 89 Even Games Mistresses may have their love lives. 1972 T. ARDIES *This Suitcase* xiii. 140 He's the guy who's trying to break up my love life. c 1386 CHAUCER *Sir Thopas* 2040 Of romances that been royaless, Of popes and of cardinales, And eek of *love-lykinge. 1601 SHAKS. *All's Well* II. i. 81 To giue great Charlemaigne a pen in's hand And write to her a *love-line. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* XIII. viii, This was a *love-match, as they call it, on both sides; this is, a match between two beggars. 1869 TROLLOPE *He Knew* etc. xxv. (1878) 138 It was little enough she got by marrying him. . . But it was a love-match. 1856 W. H. SMYTH *Rom. Fam. Coins* 281 The custom of breaking *love-money, as a pledge of fidelity. 1919 U. SINCLAIR *Brass Check* xi. 65 So before long we began to notice dark hints in the newspapers; such esoteric phrases as 'Sinclair's *love-nest'. 1970 G. GREER *Female*

Eunuch 154 Nobody knew of his love-nest. 1972 'H. HOWARD' *Nice Day for Funeral* ix. 124 Pamela and Frankie were sharing a love-nest at Lakeland Towers. 1586 D. ROWLAND *Lazarillo* II. (1672) Xviii. I was so 'love-nettled, that if they had asked me the Phenix... I would have given it them. 1923 J. T. MACCURDY *Probl. Dynamic Psychol.* xvi. 191 The 'sentiment of love'... consists in identification with the 'love object. 1925 J. RIVIERE et al. tr. *Freud's Coll. Papers* IV. 45 In the choice of their love-object they have taken as their model not the mother but their own selves. 1960 C. DAY LEWIS *Buried Day* vii. 137 When it became apparent that... as a love-object, I myself was unsatisfactory, she started on dogs. 1967 M. E. ROMM in C. W. Wahl *Sexual Probl.* 221 Fetishism is... the utilization in sex of a substitute for the love object. 1973 S. FISHER *Female Orgasm* xv. 437 Orgasm difficulties were observed to be linked to concern about the instability or potential loss of love objects. c1613 MIDDLETON *No Wit like a Woman's* i. ii. Peruse this 'love-paper as you go. [Giving letter.] 1872 HARDY *Under Greenwood Tree* I. i. viii. 113 Good luck attended Dick's 'love-passes during the meal. He sat next Fancy. 1845 C. M. KIRKLAND *Western Clearings* 106 No one... had ever been able to ascertain whether there had actually been any 'love-passages' between them or not. 1865 TYLOR *Early Hist. Man.* iii. 43 Love-passages of the gods and heroes. 1876 C. D. WARNER *Wint. Nile* i. 24 Garibaldi received one of his wounds, a sort of 'love-pat of fame. 1889 DOYLE *Micah Clarke* 377 You are like the same ship when the battle and the storm have... torn the 'love-pennants from her peak. 1834 LYTTON *Pompeii* ii. 20 The very air seems to have taken a 'love-philtre, so handsome does every face without a beard seem in my eyes. 1911 'Love-play [see COURTING *ubl. sb.* 3]. 1944 T. RATTIGAN *While Sun Shines* II. 226 You're both very much mistaken if either of you imagines that you're going to have twopence-worth of verbal loveplay with my fiancée on my telephone. 1963 A. HERON *Towards Quaker View of Sex* 55 Adult heterosexuality presents fewer problems where early love play is tolerated than where it is suppressed. 1964 L. NKOSI *Rhythm of Violence* 46 Lili: Jo, I don't want to play. Jojozi: [tries to kiss her.] Not even love-play? 1647 R. STAPYLTON *Juvenal* 85 *margin*, Philters or 'love-potions. 1623 WEBSTER *Duchess of Malvi* v. ii. Confesse to me Which of my women 'twas you hyr'd to put 'Love-powder into my drinke? 1678 BUTLER *Hud.* III. i. 661 When he's with Love-powder laden, And Prim'd, and Cock'd by Miss, or Madam. 1742 J. YARROW *Love at First Sight* 14 There are Things call'd Charms, Bribes, and Love-Powder. c1805 MRS. SHERWOOD in *Life* xix. (1847) 329, I made her and Annie new caps, which I trimmed with rosettes of black 'love-ribbon. 1882 CAULFIELD & SAWARD *Dict. Needlework, Love-ribbon*,... was employed to tie on Crape Hat-bands when worn at funerals, and is now occasionally worn by ladies in their caps. a1225 *Leg. Kath.* 109 Nalde ha... nane 'luue runer leornin ne lustnen. c1275 *A Luue Ron* 2 in *O.E. Misc.* 93 A Mayde cristes me bit urren pat ich here wurcha a luue ron. 1639 MASSINGER *Yornat. Combat* III. iii. 181, I will bring you Where you... may see The 'love-scene acted. 1818 *Theatrical Inquisitor* X111. 183 Love-scenes... which both French and English writers... regard as absolutely essential to their drama. 1850 HANNAY *Singleton Fontenoy* I. iii. 1. 35 Circe resumed a love-scene between Adèle and the tender forgat. 1932 R. CAMPBELL *Taurine Provence* 37 Read his [sc. Shaw's] miserable love-letters (published) and his 'love-scene' between Caesar and Cleopatra. 1975 *Country Life* 6 Feb. 326/2 Intimate, tender love-scenes. 1877 W. JONES *Finger-ring* 21 The impress being two human heads... the prototype of the numerous 'love seals' of a later period. 1904 'Love-seat [see *double chair* (DOUBLE *a. A.* 6)]. 1915 F. W. BURGESS *Antique Furnit.* 205 Such settees which closely resemble an adaptation of two single chairs, are commonly called 'love-seats'. 1970 *Canad. Antiques Collector* Dec. 21/1 A Victorian love seat Mr. Daniel saw being hauled away in a garbage truck. 1973 'D. HALLIDAY' *Dolly & Starry Bird* x. 151 Johnson... kissed her, and then... found a love seat and dropped there beside her. 1523 FITZHERB. *Surv.* 9b, But and he [the tenant] bye his corne in the market or other places, he is than at lybertie to grynde where he may be best serued, that maner of grynding is called 'loue Socone, and the lordes tenauntes be called bonde socon. 1918 W. R. BUTTERFIELD in *Connoisseur* Aug. 191/1 At first... 'love-spoons did not differ greatly from the wooden spoons in ordinary use in the household. 1968 J. ARNOLD *Shell Bk. Country Crafts* 193 The Welsh carvers... produced a great deal of fine work, amongst which were the celebrated love-spoons. 1972 *Country Life* 20 Jan. 160/2 These [sc. stay busks] were rather in the manner of Welsh love-spoons and were made by young men for their intended marriage partners. 1605 CHAPMAN *All Fools* I. i. Where I am cloyde, And being bound to 'loue sports, care not for them. 1623 MASSINGER *Bondman* I. iii. They cannot... Vsher vs to our Litters, tell 'loue Stories. 1890 BARRIE *My Lady Nicotine* xxiii. (1901) 70/1 The tragedy... is led up to by a pathetic love-story. 1633 SHIRLEY *Bird in Cage* v. 12 b, Forgetting all their legends, and 'Loue tales Of Venus, Cupid, and the scapes of Joue. 1667 MILTON *P.L.* I. 452 The Love-tale Infected Sions daughters with like heat. 1802 RITSON *Anc. Engl. Metr. Rom.* I. p. vii, The love-tales of Longus, Heliodorus, and Xenophon of Ephesus. 1889 'MARK TWAIN' *Yankee at Crt. K. Arthur* xxxiii. 383 When I make up my mind to hit a man, I don't plan out a 'love-tap. c1205 LAY. 169 For he heo heuede swipe ilofed, & 'luf-ping hire biheite. 1493 *Dives & Paup.* x. viii. Iij b, Y' mischeif is noo curse but a 'louetyk of god. 1627 BP. HALL *Passion Serm.* Wks. 429 These were but loue-ticks to what His soule endured. 1635 QUARLES *Embl.* III. vi. 146 Her frownes... may chance to show An angry love-trick [read -tick] on his arme, or so. a1250 *Owl & Night.* 1035 Ich mai do par gode note, And bringe hom 'lovetipinge, Vor ich of chirche songe singe. 1875 MCCLAREN *Serm.* Ser. II. iv. 71, I can shut it out, sealing my heart 'love-tight against it. 1580 LYLY *Euphues* (Arb.) 350, I am nowe olde, yet haue I in my head a 'loue tooth. 1953 'CADDIE' *Sydney Barmaid* xxv. 136 Come on, wot about a little bit of a 'luv-up? 1968 M. ALLWRIGHT *Roundabout* ix. 65 He looked so beaten by the world that I wanted to gather him in my arms on the spot and give him a good love-up. 1641 BEST *Farm. Bks.* (Surtees) 117 They perhaps have 'love wine ready to give to the company when they light.

b. In names of plants and animals: love-and-idle(s), dial. var. of *love-in-idleness* (E.D.D.); love-bind, the plant Traveller's Joy (Halliwell);

love-bush, the Jamaican name for DODDER *sb.* 1; love-entangle, -entangled = *love-in-a-mist* (a); love-grass, a grass of the genus *Eragrostis*: love-in-a-mist, (a) the Fennel-flower, *Nigella damascena*; (b) a West Indian species, *Passiflora foetida* (cf. *G. liebe im nebel*); love-in-a-puzzle, *Nigella damascena*; love-in-idleness (also 'love-in-idle), the Heartsease, *Viola tricolor*; love-parrakeet, -parrot = LOVE-BIRD; love-shell (see quot.); love-tree, the Judas-tree, *Cercis Siliquastrum* (*Treas. Bot.* 1866); also *tree of love*; love-vine, 'any species of *Cuscuta*, dodder' (Webster, Suppl.).

1630 J. TAYLOR (Water-P.) *Wks.* II. 134/2 Amongst all Pot-herbes growing on the ground, Time is the least respected, I haue found.. When passions are let loose without a bridle, Then precious Time is turned to 'Loue and Idle. 1814 J. LUNAN *Hortus Jamaicensis* I. 266 *Cuscuta Americana*... The negroes of Liguanea mountains call it 'love-bush. 1954 *Farmer's Guide* (Jamaica Agric. Soc.) 582 The common Love-bushes of Jamaica comprise about four species of *Cuscuta*. 1962 S. WYNTER *Hills of Hebron* II. 35 Pale yellow tendrils of the 'lovebush' wrapping themselves around the prickly arms of the cactus. 1847 HALLIWELL, **Love-entangle*, the nigella. *Cornw.* 1841 S. C. HALL *Ireland* I. 128 Sometimes they are overgrown by weed called 'love-entangled', and the golden stone-crop. 1702 PETIVER in *Phil. Trans.* XXIII. 1257 What is peculiar in this 'Love-grass is its having just under each spike, its stalk clammy. 1760 J. LEE *Introduct. Bot.* App. 318 'Love in a Mist, *Passiflora*. 1834 MARY HOWITT in *Tait's Mag.* I. 445/2 I'd a noble root of love-in-a-mist. 1824 H. PHILLIPS *Flora Hist.* II. 151 'Love in a puzzle, Love in a mist, 'Nigella Damascena. 1664 S. BLAKE *Compl. Gardeners Pract.* 50 'Lowe in idle, or two faces under a hood, is a Flower that is much like Violets. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* II. ii. 149 This floure is called.. in English, Pances, 'Loue in idleness, and Hartes ease. 1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N.* II. i. 168 The bolt of Cupid... fell vpon a little westerne flower; Before, milke-white; now purple with loues wound, And maidens call it, Loue in idleness. 1864 T. L. PHIPSON *Utilization Minute Life* vii. 155 Other species of *Cyprea* known... by the English as 'Love-shells', are used as ornaments, etc. [**Love-tree*: cf. 1760 J. LEE *Introduct. Bot.* App. 317 *Tree of Love, Cercis*.] 1885 LADY BRASSEY *The Trades* 325 The long tendrils of the 'love-vine rolled up into coils, which he assured us would live and grow for years, if hung on a nail indoors.

love, *sb.*² [Of obscure origin.] One of a set of transverse beams supporting the spits in a smoke-house for the curing of herring.

1865 [see SPIT *sb.*¹ d]. 1895 A. PATTERSON *Man & Nature on Broads* 44 A savoury bloater, fresh down from the 'loves', is engrossing our own attentions. 1962 GRANVILLE *Dict. Sailors' Slang* 73/2 *Loves*, wooden splines in a herring curing loft on which the fish are suspended to dry.

love (lav), *v.*¹ Forms: 1-2 *lufian*, 2-3 *lufie(n)*, 3 *lovin*, *Orm.* *lufenn*, *lufie*, *lofvie*, 3-4 *luven*, *loven*, *lovie*, *lufie*, -ye, 4 *Sc. lowe*, *luff*, 4-5 *lofe*, *luffe*, 4-6 *luve*, *luf(e)*, 5 *loufe*, *lovyen*, *Sc. low*, 6 *loove*, (*lub*(be), *Sc. luif*, *lwf*, *luyf*, *lwiff*, (*lude* = *luf it*), 8-9 *Sc. lo'e*, 3- love. *Pa. t.* 1 *lufode*, 2-3 *lufede*, 3 *lufede*, *lovede*, 4 *loviad*, *lofde*, *loved*, *lufud*, -ed, *luf(ed)*, *lufd*, *lovyd*, *north. luffet*, *lofit*, 4-5 *lovet*, *lowyt*, 4-6 *Sc. lovit*, *luf(f)it*, -yt, 5 *luf(f)ed*, *lofed*, -id, -yd, *loffyd*, 6 *Sc. luifed*, *luif(f)et*, *lwffit*, *lowitt*, *lude*, *lwd*, *luid*, 4- loved. *Pa. pple.* 1 *ge-lufod*, 2-3 *iloved*, *y-*, *iluvud*, *iloved*, 4-5 *loved*, 4- (as in *pa. t.*). [OE. *lufian*, f. *lufu* LOVE *sb.*¹]

1. a. *trans.* With personal obj. or one capable of personification: To bear love to; to entertain a great affection or regard for; to hold dear.

c825 *Vesp. Psalter* xvii. 1 Ic lufiu de drythen megen min. 1154 *O.E. Chron.* an. 1137 (Laud MS.) Hi lueden God & gode men. c1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 2042 An litel stund, quihle he was der, So gan him luuen de prisuner. a1300 *Cursor M.* 2328 bis abram... Ful wel was lued wit god of heuen. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* I. 360 All men lued hit him for his bounte. a1420 *Hoccleve De Reg. Princ.* 1260 God in holy writ seith... 'Whom so I loue, hym wole I chastyse'. c1470 HENRY WALLACE x. 725, I sall, quihill I may leiff, Low yow fer mar than any othir knyght. a1548 HALL *Chron.*, *Edw. IV* 234 b, I love hym as my brother, and take hym as my frende. a1600 MONTGOMERIE *Misc. Poems* x. 45 Love nane bot vhare thou art lude. 1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* vi. §406 He... loved his country with too unskilful a tenderness. 1653 WALTON *Angler* vii. 153 Tie the frogs leg above the upper joint to the armed wire, and in so doing use him as though you loved him. 1769 GOLDSM. *Hist. Rome* (1786) I. 432 Caesar... was loved almost to adoration by his army. 1856 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* (1858) I. ii. 128 A man who loved England well, but who loved Rome better. 1885 *Ch. Times* 13 Nov. 883 Our nation is not much loved across the Atlantic.

b. *spec.* with reference to love between the sexes. to love *paramours*: see PARAMOUR.

c1000 ÆLFRIC *Gen.* xxiv. 67 Isaac... underfeng hig to wife and lufode hig [etc.]. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 9549 In som ping The quene louede as me wende more him pan pe king. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* x. 554, I... lufit ane vench her in the toune. 1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* vii. xxxv. 269, I loue her aboute all ladies luyunge. 1567 *Satir. Poems Reform.* iv. 15 Lancit with luf she luid me by all wycht. 1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* iv. i. 111, I neuer knew woman loue man so. 1667 MILTON *P.L.* ix. 832 So dear I love him, that with him all deaths I could endure. 1711 RAMSAY *Elegy on Maggy Johnston* iii, To bonny lasses black or brown, As we loo'd best. 1794 BURNS *Red, Red Rose* ii, And I will luv thee still, my dear, Till a' the seas gang dry. 1859 TENNYSON *Elaine* 674-5 If I love not him, I know there is none other I can love.

†c. Occasional uses, with cogn. obj. with complement, etc. *Obs.*

1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* ix. viii. 364 The good loue that I haue loued you. 1672 DRYDEN *Marr. à la Mode* I. i. Wks. 1883 IV. 261 We loved, and we loved, as long as we could, 'Till our love was loved out in us both. 1678 — *All for Love* II. Wks. 1883 V. 369 We have loved each other Into our mutual ruin.

d. With up. To caress, fondle; to engage in love-play with. *colloq.* (orig. U.S.).

1921 J. DOS PASSOS *Three Soldiers* II. iii. 83 You said you were goin' back and love up that goddam girl. 1928 *Dialect Notes* VI. 62 If a hillman [in the Ozarks] does admit that he loved a woman he means only that he caressed and embraced her—and he usually says that he *loved her up*. 1932 K. S. PRICHARD *Kiss on Lips* 167 Why don't you give her a hug... love her up a bit? 1957 J. BRAINE *Room at Top ix.* 166 If you love me up, I'll be as warm as toast. 1968 M. ALLWRIGHT *Roundabout* ix. 59, I never meant any harm; it was just as if he was a puppy I was loving up.

2. a. Proverbs.

1546 J. HEYWOOD *Prov.* (1867) 76 Loue me, loue me dog. a1548 HALL *Chron.* (1809) 444 The olde Proverbe love me little and loue me longe. 1553 T. WILSON *Rhet.* (1580) 192 A man maie love his house well, and yet not ride vpon the ridge. a1633 G. HERBERT *Jacula Prudentum* 141 Love your neighbour, yet pull not downe your hedge.

b. In certain vulgar ejaculations: (Lord) love you (or your heart), etc.

c1810 W. HICKEY *Mem.* (1913) II. i. 10 Lord love your honour, to be sure I will. 1821 SCOTT *Pirate* I. i. 15 But, Heaven love you, Mr Mertoun, think what you are pursuing. 1833 T. HOOK *Parson's Dau.* (1847) 231 Love your heart, sir, a path's never straight. 1841 LYTTON *Nt. & Morn.* II. ix. 11. 15 Quiet! Lord love you! never heard a noisier little urchin! 1843 DICKENS *Christmas Carol* III. 85 They said it was a shame to quarrel upon Christmas Day. And so it was! God love it, so it was. 1894 R. BRIDGES *Fest of Bacchus* II. 579 Lord love you, I'm not surprised at any one wanting to marry you. 1898 J. D. BRAYSHAW *Slum Silhouettes* I Mister Bloomfiel? Lor' lummy! there ain't no misters 'ere. *Ibid.* 141 Mine? Lor' luv a duck! No, that's Sal Hogan's little lot. 1916 'TAFFRAIL' *Pincher Martin* xii. 218 'Lord love us!...d'you mean to say'—Words failed him. 1922 JOYCE *Ulysses* 176 Lord love a duck, he said, look at what I'm standing drinks to! 1934 T. S. ELIOT *Rock* II. 65 What's that? Lor-love-a-duck, it's the missus! 1938 'J. BELL' *Port of London Murders* xv. 247 'Lor love us! I says to meself. 'Something's up.' 1954 W. SANSOM (*title*) *Lord love us*. 1955 M. ALLINGHAM *Beckoning Lady* iv. 55 Orf come 'is 'at, and lord luv a duck!

c. to love one's love with an A, with a B, etc.: a formula used in games of forfeits.

[1620 *Swetnam Arraigned* (Grosart) 24 A husband... so complete As if he had been pickt out of the Christ-Crosse row... He begin with A... comparing his good parts as thus: for A, hee is Amiable, Bountefull, Courteous... now for Z he's Zealous.] 1672 MARVELL *Reh. Transp.* I. Wks. 1776 II. 61 One would think that... you should have learnt when J.O. came into play, to love your love with an J, because he is judicious, though you hate your love with an J, because he is jealous: and then to love your love with an O, because he is oraculous, though you hate your love with an O, because he is obscure. 1678 BUTLER *Hud.* III. i. 1006 For these you play at purposes, And love your love's with A's and B's. 1865 DICKENS *Mt. Fr.* II. i, I'll give you a clue to my trade, in a game of forfeits. I love my love with a B because she's Beautiful; I hate my love with a B because she's Brazen; I took her to the sign of the Blue Boar, and I treated her with Bonnets; her name's Bouncer, and she lives in Bedlam.

d. he loves me, he loves me not, etc.: a formula used in divining-games. Also *transf.*

[1909 A. E. GILLINGTON *Old Hampshire Singing Games* facing p. 1 Then they say 'David Bailey' (Boy's name), Do you love me? Yes, No, etc. till the skipping girl stops. The two trilling the rope say—'Alma Bailey' (Girl's name), Do you love him? Yes, No, etc.] 1946 A. UTTLEY *Country Things* v. 64 He loves me. He don't. He'll have me. He won't. He would if he could, but he can't. 1959 I. & P. OPIE *Lore & Lang. Schoolch.* xv. 339 Much energy and calculation is devoted to skipping through the alphabet... the following sequence being that used by an 11-year-old Portsmouth girl: Does he love me? Yes, no, yes, no... Will he marry me? Yes, no, yes, no. 1971 *Guardian* 10 July 11/2 Eric Lubbock's private game of 'he loves me, he loves me not' with press and politicians is coming to a blessed end.

e. Phrases. an (or as) you (or thou, etc.) love me, if (or since) you love me: used as an imprecation; to love and leave you: a formula of departure; love them and leave them, etc.: seduce and abandon women.

1818 CARLYLE *Early Lett.* (1886) 148 Send a letter quickly, an thou love me. 1823 J. F. COOPER *Pioneers* I. i. 28 Natty—you need say nothing of the shot, nor of where I am going—remember, Natty, as you love me. 1885 R. HOLLAND *Gloss. County of Chester* 212 Love you and leave you, a common saying when any visitor is going to take his departure. 'Well a' mun love ye, and leave ye.' 1917 'S. ROHMER' *Si-Fan Mysteries* xxxv. 264 But in waiting for one who is stealthily entering a room, don't, as you love me, take it for granted that he will enter upright. 1930 *Amer. Speech* Dec. 92 Love'em and leave'em. 1938 W. G. HARDY *Turn back River* 33 Love 'em and leave 'em; that was the idea. 1946 K. TENNANT *Lost Haven* (1947) xvi. 259, I wouldn't try to keep me if I was you... Love me and let me leave. 1960 K. AMIS *Take Girl like You* ii. 36 I'm afraid I shall have to love you and leave you. 1967 J. MORGAN *Involved* 11 'Dewi, I have to love you and leave you,' Frankie said. 'I'm supposed to be on duty.' 1975 H. McCUTCHEON *Instrument of Vengeance* vii. 123 'I have many interests.' 'But no girls? ... You just love them and leave them, no?'

3. *absol.* and *intr.* a. To entertain a strong affection; *spec.* to have a passionate attachment to a person of the opposite sex; to be in love.

c1250 *Hymn Virgin* 45 in *Trin. Coll. Hom.* App. 256 Nis non maiden... pat swo derne louize kome. a1300 *Cursor M.* 4510 Qua leli luues for-gettes lat. ? a1366 CHAUCER *Rom. Rose* 85 Harde is the heart that loueth nought in Mey. a1550 *Christis Kirke* Gr. iv. He wald haif lufist, scho wald not lat him. 1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* v. ii. 344 One that lou'd not

wisely, but too well. 1650 BAXTER *Saints' R.* III. x. §6 No man else can tell me whether I Believe and Love, if I cannot tell my self. 1710 LADY M. W. MONTAGU *Let. to W. Montagu* 25 Apr., I can esteem, I can be a friend, but I do not know whether I can love. 1850 TENNYSON *In Mem.* xvii., 'Tis better to have loved and lost, Than never to have loved at all.

†b. in reciprocal sense; in ME. *to love together* (or *samen*). *Obs.*

1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 1849 þe body and þe saul with þe lyfe Lufes mare samen þan man and hys wyfe. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) III. 373 It is spedful þat frendes love wel. 1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* XVIII. i. 725 They loued to gyder more hotter than they did to fore hand. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* I. 173 They loved after, as two brethren, during their natural lyves. 1593 SHAKS. 2 *Hen.* VI. iv. vii. 139 Let them kisse one another: for they lou'd well When they were alieue. 1601 — *Jul.* C. iv. iii. 131 Loue, and be Friends. 1790 COWPER *Let. to Newton* 15 Oct., The day of separation between those who have loved long and well is an awful day. 1791 BURNS *'Ae fond kiss'* ii, Had we never lov'd sae kindly. a 1849 [see LOVE sb.¹ 4].

c. *to love with*: to bear or make love to; to be in love with. *Obs.* or *arch.*

1665 BRATHWAIT *Comment Two Tales* 96 That they may have Husbands Meek, to live with, Young, to love with, and Fresh, to lie with. 1883 R. W. DIXON *Mano* I. iii. 7 He was so gentle and so fair a knight, Who loved with Blanche. 4. *trans.* With a thing as obj.:

a. To be strongly attached to, to be unwilling to part with or allow to perish (life, honour, etc.).

c 950 Lindisf. *Gosp.* John xii. 25 Seðe lufað sauel his spildeð hia. c 1175 Lamb. *Hom.* 15 þu azeit lufan heore saule for cristes luue. 13.. *Gau.* & *Gr. Knt.* 2368 Bot for 3e lufed your lyf, þe lasse I yow blame. c 1412 Hoccleve *De Reg. Princ.* 462 Lordes, if ye your estat and honour Louen, fleemyth this vicus error! 1432-50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) VII. 25 The erle... preide her as sche luffed hir lyfe that [etc.]. 1530 PALSGR. 735/1 No man styrrre and he love his lyfe. 1649 LOVELACE *Lucasta, Going to Wars* iii, I could not love thee (Deare) so much, Lov'd I not Honour more. 1661 MARVELL *Corr.* Wks. 1872-5 II. 71 As you loue your own affairs, .. be pleased .. to let me know your minds in these points.

b. To have a strong liking for; to be fond of; to be devoted or addicted to. In the U.S. a frequent vulgarism for *like*.

c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 99 It warð on eches muð wat mete se he mest luuede. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 7698 Game of houndes he louede. c 1386 CHAUCER *Cook's T.* 12 He loved bet the Taverne than the shoppe. c 1400 tr. *Secreta Secret., Gov. Lordsh.* 113 þis man ys lycherous, deceyuant, and loufand lecherye. 1432-50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) IV. 393 This Nero luffede gretely instruments musicale. 1611 BIBLE *Prov.* xx. 13 Loue not sleepe, lest thou come to pouertie. 1622 FLETCHER *Beggars Bush* iv. v. I love a fat goose, as I love allegiance. 1690 LOCKE *Hum. Und.* II. xx. §4 When a Man declares .. that he loves Grapes, it is no more, but that the taste of Grapes delights him. 1738 SWIFT *Pol. Conversat.* 10 Colonel, Don't you love Bread and Butter with your Tea? 1796 MRS. GLASSE *Cookery* iii. 19 Some love a pig brought whole to table. 1801 GOOKEY. MORRIS in *Sparks Life & Writ.* (1832) III. 146, I respect the English nation highly, but I do not love their manners. 1817 SCOTT *Search after Happiness* xviii, She loved a book, and knew a thing or two. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* iv. 1. 447 The new king, who loved the details of naval business. 1859 BARTLETT *Dict. Amer., To Love*, for to like. 'Do you love pumpkin pie?'

c. To take pleasure in the existence of (a virtue, a practice, a state of things) in oneself, in others, or in the world generally.

a 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 431 3ef ha nalde leauen þet ha 3et lefde, & hare lahe luuien. c 1250 *Old Kent. Serm.* in *O.E. Misc.* 28 We mowe... luuie þo ilek [read ilke] pinkes þat he luued. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 20114 Ne luued scho notþer fight ne strijf. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) VIII. 25 He... loved wel pees and quyet. 1422 tr. *Secreta Secret., Priv. Priv.* 122 Euer lowynge ryght and verite. 1567 *Gude & Godlie Ball.* (S.T.S.) 122 Thow luiffis treuth, gude Lord. 1653 WALTON *Angler* xiii. 246 All that hate contentions, and love quietnesse, and vertue, and Angling. 1775 BURKE *Corr.* (1844) II. 26, I love firm government. 1902 *Edin. Rev.* July 84 Universal humanity loves sharp practice.

5. Of plants or animals: To have a tendency to thrive in (a certain kind of situation). Cf. L. *amare, diligere*.

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 462 The Pitch-tree loveth the mountains and cold grounds. 1706 LONDON & WISE *Retiv'd Gard'ner* I. xi. 157 Fig-trees... love loose, hot ground. 1760 BROWN *Compl. Farmer* II. 85 All sorts of pease love limed or marled land. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) IV. 22 Rabbits are found to love a warm climate, and to be incapable of bearing the cold of the north. 1796 C. MARSHALL *Garden.* xix. (1813) 331 Willow herb. loves moisture. 1866 B. TAYLOR *Proposal Poems* 257 The violet loves a sunny bank.

6. a. *Const. inf.* To have great pleasure in doing something. †Also rarely of things (= L. *amare*, Gr. *φιλέω*) to be accustomed (*obs.*).

c 1350 *Will. Palerne* 162 3e þat louen & lyken to listen a-ni more. 14.. *Sir Beues* (MS. M.) 82 He lovith not with me to rage. 1581 PETTIE *Guazzo's Civ. Conv.* III. (1586) 126 Those women that loue not to curl vp their haire roistingle, but vse to kembe it downe smoothlie. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 462 The Larch tree...loveth to grow in the same places. 1614 RALEIGH *Hist. World* v. iii. §15. 436 Young men... loue to seeme wiser than their fathers. 1626 BACON *Sylva* §703 Salmons and Smelts loue to get into Riuers, though it be against the Streame. 1704 F. FULLER *Med. Gymn.* (1711) 103 They don't love to be told the Truth, tho' it is ever so necessary. 1728-46 THOMSON *Spring* 402 Down to the river, in whose ample wave Their little naiads love to sport at large. 1859 BARTLETT *Dict. Amer.* s.v., 'I'd love to have that bonnet'. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 246, I love to hear you wise men talk.

†b. with acc. and inf. or obj.-clause: To desire or like (something to be done). *Obs.*

c 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 440 He louyde hem not to be worldly riche. 1682 T. FLATMAN *Heracitus Ridens* No. 74 (1713) II. 205 Our Whigs don't love Justice should be executed without 'em.

7. To embrace affectionately. (A childish use.)

1877 HABBERTON *Helen's Babies* 31, 'I was only a-lovin' you, cos you was good, and brought us candy'. 1889 *Harper's Mag.* July 271/2 Putting his arms round her neck, [he] 'loved' her with his cheek against hers. 1893 OLIVE SCHREINER *Story Afr. Farm* II. i. 132 Some pale-green, hairy-leaved bushes... meet over our head; and we sit among them, and kiss them, and they love us back.

8. *Comb.*: love-and-tear-it *dial.* [corruption of *Lavatera*], the tree mallow, *Lavatera arborea*; †love-man, cleavers, *Galium Aparine*; †love-pot a., drunken.

1598 FLORIO, *Philantropo*, the herbe goose-grasse or loue man. 1611 *Ibid.*, *Berghinellare*, to gad abroad a gossiping as a prattling loue-pot woman. 1611 COTGR., *Rièble*, Cleauer, .. Loue-man, Goose-grasse. 1880 ADELAIDE SARTORIS *Past Hours* II. 55 'Love-and-tear-it!'—the name... down in our part of the world for... the mallow.

†love, v.² *Obs.* Forms: 1 *lofian*, 3 *Orm. lofenn*, 4 *loue*, 4-5 *loove*, *lof(e)*, *Sc. loyf*, 4-6 *love*, *Sc. low(e)*, 5 *lowf*, 5-6 *Sc. loiff(e)*, 6 *loave*, *Sc. lowff*, *loff*. [OE. *lofian* = OS. *loþon* (Du. *loven*), OHG. *lobôn*, *lobên* (MHG., mod.G. *loben*), ON. *lofa* (Sw. *lofva*, Da. *love*):—OTeut. *lobôjan*, -*âjan*, f. **lobo-* praise: see LOF.]

1. *trans.* To praise, extol.

a 1000 *Cædmon's Gen.* 508 Ic gelyrde hine pine dæd & word lofan on his leohte. c 1200 ORMIN 3484 Menn sholdenn cnawenn himm & lofenn himm & wurrpenn. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 18487 Loues nu vr lauerd dright. 14.. *How Good Wife taught Dau.* 140 (in *Barbour's Bruce*, etc. 529) Loyf all leid, and no man lak. 1456 SIR G. HAYE *Law Arms* (S.T.S.) 27 He was lufit, and lovit, and honourit throuthout all the world. c 1470 HENRY WALLACE XI. 1460, I yow besek, .. Quha will nocht low, lak nocht my eloquence. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* I. Prol. 427 Virgil did diligence... Eneas for to loife and magnify. 1535 COVERDALE *Ps.* cvii. 32 They wolde exalte him in the congregation of the people, & loue him in the seate of the elders. a 1586 MONTGOMERIE *Misc. Poems* I. 1 Luiffaris, leif of to loif so hie 3our ladyes. with *cogn. obj.* a 1300 E.E. *Salter* cv. 12 þai... loued his lofe [Vulg. *laudaverunt laudem ejus*]. 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 321 þai... loved his lovyng als þai couth say.

b. *absol.* To give praise; also, to flatter.

c 1000 *Ags. Ps.* (Th.) lxx. 21 Mine weleras gefeod, wynnun lofað. c 1470 HENRYSON *Fables* III. xxx. in *Anglia* IX. 360 To loif and le that settis thair hail delite. c 1475 *Rauf Coilzeur* 87 For first to lofe, and syne to lak, Peter! it is schame. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* xv. 130 To loue vithout loif flattery. 1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* II. x. 474 Gif tha Loue, praise ouermekle, or commend.

2. To appraise, estimate or state the price or value of.

c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 213 þe sullere loued his þing dere. .. De beþer bet litel þar fore. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 314/2 Lovon, and bedyn as chapmen, licitor. c 1460 *Towneley Myst.* xx. 239 Now, Judas, sen he shalbe sold How lowfys thou hym? 1530 PALSGR. 614/2, I love, as a chapman loveth his ware that he wyll sell... Come of, howe moche love you it at?

love, variant of LOF, LOOVE; obs. f. LOOF, LUFF.

loveable, etc.: see LOVABLE, etc.

loveache, loveage, obs. ff. LOVAGE¹.

'love-apple. Also apple of love. [tr. F. *pomme d'amour*, G. *liebesapfel*. (A 16th c. example in Lacurne refers to the use of the fruit as a philtre; but possibly this notion may have been suggested by the name.)] The fruit of the TOMATO, *Lycopersicum esculentum*. †Formerly also applied to the BRINJAL, *Solanum esculentum*.

1578 LYTE *Dodoens* III. lxxxv. 438 There be two kindes of Amorus or Raging Love apples. 1597 GERARDE *Herbal* II. lv. §5. 275 The apple of Loue is called in Latine... *Poma Amoris*. 1604 E. G[RIMSTONE] *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* IV. xxxi. 294 There is at the Indies any good thing that Spaine brings fourth... as... *Becengenes*, or apples of love, .. vetches, and finally whatsoever groweth heere of any profite. 1707-12 MORTIMER *Husb.* (1721) II. 211 Apples of Love. 1785 MARTYN *Rousseau's Bot.* xvi. (1795) 201 Tomatos or Love-Apple... is also admitted to the table and eaten with impunity. 1825 *Greenhouse Comp.* I. 235 Baron Tschoudi... informs us that he has grafted the love-apple on the potatoe. *allusively*. 1812 H. & J. SMITH *Rej. Advr., Living Lustres*, I mean the love-apples that bloom in the eyes.

'love-bird. 1. A diminutive bird of the parrot tribe, esp. the West African Lovebird, *Agapornis pullarius*, remarkable for the affection it shows for its mate. The name is also given to the other species of the genus *Agapornis*; to several American species of *Psittacula*; and to certain small Australian Parrakeets, esp. *Euphema undulata*.

1595 LYLly *Woman in Moon* v. i. 105 Ile giue thee... Loue birdes whose feathers shalbe beaten gold. 1841 *Penny Cycl.* XIX. 92/2 The latter [*Agapornis*], a ready example of which occurs in the Lovebirds, .. was separated from *Psittacula*. 1860-1 THACKERAY *Lovel* iv. (1869) 214 Unless they are two behind a carriage perch they pine away, I suppose, .. as one love-bird does without his mate. 1886 MISS BRADDON *Fatal Three* I. ii, A pair of Virginian love-birds were twittering in their gilded cage. 1897 BLACKMORE *Dariel* xviii. 179 A pair

of what are called 'lovebirds', of whom, if one hops the final twig, the other pines into the darkness and dies.

2. A lover.

1911 *Maclean's Mag.* Nov. 39/2 Seems as if I'd lighted on a pretty nest of love-birds. 1949 A. HYNÐ *We are Public Enemies* IV. 121 Ma barged in on the love birds. 1974 J. MITCHELL *Death & Bright Water* xx. 242 'Lovebirds, lovebirds,' Randy Blythe said. Callan sat up, one arm still round Helena.

'love-child. A child born out of wedlock.

1805 EUGENIA DI ACTON *Nuns of Desert* II. 10 Miss Blenheim being, what in that country is denominated, a love-child. 1820 SHELLEY *Hymn to Mercury* xxxviii. 6 And where the ambrosial nymph... Bore the Saturnian's love-child, Mercury. 1889 G. D. LESLIE *Let. to Marco* xxi. (1893) 140 Many of the little children... called themselves 'love children'. 'Please, sir, she's a love child.' 1894 FROUDE *Erasmus* I. 2 Legend says that Erasmus was what is called a love-child.

†*allusively*.

1884 SYMONDS *Shaks. Predecess.* xv. 618 No sane critic will maintain that the 'Jew of Malta' was a love-child of its maker's genius.

†'lovecop, 'lufcop. *Obs.* [? a. ON. **lofkaup*, f. *lof* licence, leave + *kaup* purchase.] Some kind of local market-duty.

1278 in *Jeake Charters Cinque Ports* (1728) 11 Et quod habeant Infangtheff. Et quod sint Wrecfree & Wittfree, Lastagefree, & Lovecopefree. 1299 in *Harrod Deeds & Rec. King's Lynn* (1874) 93 Lufcop. 1374 *Ibid.* 83 Lovecop [mentioned with tronage and measurage]. 1857 *Times* 27 May 11/4 [Law Cases.] A decree had been agreed upon... the effect of which would be to declare his Royal Highness... entitled... to a moiety of the custom or duty of 'lofcop', that is, to one moiety of the duties levied specifically upon corn, grain, or seeds exported by water from the port... of Lynn.

loved ('lavd, 'lavɪd), a. Also 3-4 lovid, *Sc.* 4-5 lowit, luffit, 5 lufyd, lwfyft, 5-6 lowyt, luifit, 6 luvit, 6-7 lovit, (9 *arch.* lovite). [f. LOVE v.¹ + -ED¹.]

1. a. In senses of the vb.; in attributive use now chiefly *poet.*, exc. with prefixed adv. as *dearly-loved*, *much-loved*; ordinarily superseded by BELOVED.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 10416 þis leuedi was o mikel prise, Loued and lered, bath war and wise. c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xxxvi. (*John Baptist*) 322 þis is my luffit sone & dere. c 1470 HENRY WALLACE VIII. 1639 O lowit leid, with worship wys and wicht. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* II. xii[i]. 46 Thy weping... Quhilk thou makis for thi luffit Crewsay. 1590 SPENSER *F.Q.* III. ii. 46 To compas thy desire, and find that loved knight. 1621 G. SANDYS *Ovid's Met.* VI. (1632) 209 In loued lakes they strue. 1706 ROWE *Ulysses* v. Wks. 1747 I. 407 I'll fly, as I have sworn For thy lov'd sake, far from the Sight of Man. 1750 GRAY *Elegy* (1st draught) 92 Thy once loved haunt, this long deserted shade. 1866 M. ARNOLD *Thyrsis* xii, Many a dingle on the loved hill-side.

b. *absol.* or *sb.* A person beloved.

1435 *MISYN Fire of Love* II. viii. 87 þer spekys þe lufyd to þe hart of þe lufar. 1596 SPENSER *F.Q.* IV. v. 29 Britomar... Upon her first adventure forth did ride, To seeke her lov'd. 1831 CARLYLE *Sart. Res.* II. v, By what Pre-established Harmony of occurrences did the Lover and the Loved meet one another in so wide a world? 1898 G. MEREDITH *Odes Fr. Hist.* 51 This loved and scourged of angels.

c. *loved one.* (i) A beloved, a lover; *pl.*, one's family or relations. (ii) A dead relation (spouse, etc.). Freq. with capital initials.

1862 M. B. CHESNUT *Dariel* 9 June (1949) xiv. 240 How many, many of your friends and loved ones this scrap of paper may tell you have gone to their death. 1879 GEO. ELIOT *Let.* 20 Feb. (1956) VII. 104, I want, if I can, to write a 'characteristik' of my loved one—no memoir, but a brief sketch. 1906 CHESTERTON *Charles Dickens* viii. 187 To ask for the loved one, and then not to dare to cross the threshold. 1926 A. HUXLEY *Jesting Pilate* IV. 272 Lay the Loved Ones to rest in—Graveyard, the Cemetery Unusual. 1938 D. CASTLE *Do Your Own Time* iii. 35, I sat idly drawing designs on my writing-paper while nineteen heartick men began writing to their loved ones. 1948 E. WAUGH (*title*) The loved one. 1968 *Guardian* 17 Aug. 8/1 Montpellier has just acquired... Europe's first funeral parlour on the American model... the Loved Ones make their final appearances in rooms done up in sky blue, water green, pink, or beige. 1971 *Progress* (Cape Town) May 8/3 In many cases these people would have to travel more than two or three hundred miles to be with their loved ones. 1973 *Advocate-News* (Barbados) 22 Jan. 12/1 (Adv't), For a smaller charge, we do not only intimate about the Birth, Baptism, Confirmation, Marriage and Death of your loved ones in our Classified Columns we also give a lasting record of the event for posterity.

2. *Sc.* In royal and feudal documents, prefixed to personal names or designations; equivalent to the 'trusty and well-beloved' of English charters. †Often with plural ending.

1460 *Charters* etc. *Peebles* (1872) 135 Our lwfyf burges Ihon Smayll. 1461 *Ibid.* 140 Our luffit burges and nychtbur Andro Mylner. 1543 *Extracts Aberd. Reg.* (1844) I. 189 Their lowyt seruitour, Maister Edward Menzes. 1545 *Ibid.* 217 To our louittis cousingis, bailzeis, counsals, and communitie of Abirdene. 1637 *Sc. Prayer Bk. Proclam.*, Charles... to our Lovits Messengers. 1868 *Act 31 & 32 Vict.* c. 101 Sched. (Q.Q.), [Form to be used under this Act.] It is humbly shown to us by our lovite A.B., complaner, against C.D. [etc.].

loved, obs. form of LOAFED.

1597 GERARDE *Herbal* II. xxxvi. §5. 246 There is another sort of Cabbage or loued Colewoort.

† **loveday.** *Obs.* Forms: see LOVE *sb.*¹ and DAY. [tr. med. L. *dies amoris* (Du Cange).]

1. A day appointed for a meeting with a view to the amicable settlement of a dispute; hence, an agreement entered into at such a meeting.

c 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 445/510 Ofte huy nomen louedai: ake þæt contek eoste i-laste. 1387-8 T. USK *Test. Love* I. ii. (Skeat) I. 95 Moste of all, maked I not a louedaie, bitwene God and mankind? 1390 GOWER *Conf.* I. 39 Helle is full of such descord That ther may be no loveday. c 1420 LYDG. *Assembly of Gods* 692 Fyghters, brawlers, brekers of lofedayes. 1493 *Festivall* (W. de W. 1515) 79 There was made a fynyte loveday betwene the kyng & Thomas [à Becket]. 1519 HORMAN *Vulg.* vii. 66b, He is more redy to make a fraye than a loue daye. 1588 SHAKS. *Tit. A.* I. i. 491 This day shall be a Loue-day Tamora. 1655 FULLER *Waltham Abb.* 9 The Townsmen desired a Love-day. attrib. 1502 ARNOLDE *Chron.* (1811) 95 Also ye shal be no loueday maker.

2. *nonce-use.* A day devoted to love-making. 1590 GREENE *Mourn. Garm.* (1616) D 3b, Oft haue I heard my life Coridon report on a loue-day, When bonny maides doe meete with the Swaines in the vally by Tempe.

love-drink. A drink to excite love; a philtre. c 1320 *Sir Tristr.* 1710 Sche tok þæt loue drink. 13.. *Minor Poems fr. Vernon MS.* liv. 167 A loue-drynke I asked of þe. c 1386 CHAUCER *Wife's Prol.* 754 That for he sholde alwey vp-on hire thynke, She yaf him swich a manere loue drynke, That he was deed, er it were by the morwe.

† **love-drury.** *Obs.* [f. LOVE *sb.*¹ + DRU(E)RY. Cf. *love-amour*, LOVE *sb.*¹ 16.] a. Love, love-making, courtship: = DRUERY 1. b. A love-token or keepsake: = DRUERY 2.

a. c 1300 *Havelok* 195 Til þæt she were tuelf winter hold, And of speche were bold; And þæt she coupe of courteysye, Gon, and spoken of luue-drurye. c 1386 CHAUCER *Sir Thopas* 184 Of bataille and of chivalry And of ladyes loue drury Anon I wol yow telle.

b. 13.. *K. Alis.* 7610, Y wol sende hire loue-dreury. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* v. x. 48 A Sidoun steid . . quham Dido . . gaif hym in luif drowry [L. *pignus amoris*]. 1550 LYNDESAY *Sqr. Meldrum* 1003 And he gaif hir ane lufe drowrie, Ane Ring set with ane riche Rubie.

lovee (l'av'vi). *nonce-wd.* [f. LOVE *sb.*¹ + -EE¹.] A recipient of love.

1754 RICHARDSON *Grandison* (1781) VI. xi. 44 The Lover and Lovee make generally the happiest couple. 18.. LADY C. LINDSAY in *Academy* 20 Jan. (1894) 49/2 Papa, mama, lover, and lovee, . . played their parts to perfection.

lovee, variant of LOVEY.

love-feast.

1. *Eccl. Antiq.* Used as a rendering of Gr. ἀγάπη, *Eccl.* Latin AGAPE. Among the early Christians, a meal partaken of, in token of brotherly love, by the members of the church; app. originally in connexion with the eucharistic celebration.

1580 HOLLYBAND *Treas. Fr. Tong, Agape*, a loue, banquet [read loue banquet], or feast that was used in the Primitiue Church. 1610 T. GODWIN *Moses & Aaron* I. 20 Their Love-feasts, . . now antiquated thorowout Christendome. 1737 WATERLAND *Eucharist* 29 In the Apostolical Times, the Love-Feast and the Eucharist, tho' distinct, went together. 1881 N.T. (R.V.) 2 *Pet.* ii. 13 Revelling in their love-feasts while they feast with you. 1902 *Expositor* Aug. 126 In 2 Peter the feasts are Christian love-feasts.

2. Among Methodists, and some other modern sects, a religious service held at intervals in imitation of the Agape of the early church.

Its special features are the partaking of a simple meal (usually only of bread and water), and the relation of religious experiences by various members of the congregation.

1738 WESLEY *Wks.* (1872) I. 93 That on the Sunday seven-night following be a general love-feast. 1761 *Jrnl.* 19 July, The very design of a Love-feast is a free and familiar conversation. 1807-8 W. IRVING *Salmag.* (1824) 144 She . . was frequent in her attendance at love-feasts. 1870 [see EBENEZER I.]. 1882 *19th Cent.* Nov. 740 They who turn aside to attend a Ranters' Love-feast . . must be wrong in the head. 1909 F. CALHOUN *Miss Minerva* 96 She was always on hand at the Love Feast and the Missionary Rally. 1922 G. EDWARDS *From Crow-scaring to Westminster* iii. 35 One form of [Primitive Methodist] service was called a 'love-feast' at which small pieces of bread were taken round with water.

3. Transferred to other gatherings.

1876 *Solano Republican* (Suisun, Calif.) 24 Aug. 2/1 A regular old-fashioned Democratic love-feast was engaged in by the many-scarred war-horses of the party. 1893 *Nation* (N.Y.) 19 Jan. 44/1 On the evening of inauguration day the Populists held a 'love-feast'. 1943 K. TENNANT *Ride on Stranger* iii. 28 Aunt Edith beamed over the love-feast. 1948 *Minneapolis Star* 17 Sept. 1/3 Senator Joseph H. Ball and Gov. Luther Youngdahl had a sort of love feast at the capitol Thursday. 1973 'S. HARVESTER' *Corner of Playground* I. v. 47 Several of their customers had Egyptian overtones, including a 'love-feast' . . close to the Pharaonic *agapes*.

Hence **love-feaster**, one who participates in a love-feast.

1749-51 LAVINGTON *Enthus. Meth. & Papists* (1820) 298 She was the mother of the Agapetae, or love-feasters.

lovelful ('lavful), a. [f. LOVE *sb.*¹ + -FUL.]

† 1. Remarkable with love; lovable. *Obs.* 1382 WYCLIF *Eccl.* xv. 13 The Lord hateth al cursing of error, and it shal not be looueful [Vulg. *amabile*] to men dredende hym. 1596 R. L[INCHE] *Diella* etc. F 7 b, His loueful face is now her soules sole essence.

2. Abounding in love. Now *rare*.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 222 So lufful & so reoudful is hire heorte. 1598 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. ii. iii. *Colonies* 505 The everlasting Voyce Which now again re-blest the love-full choyce Of sacred Wedlock's secret binding band. 1645 R. SYMONDS *Diary Civ. War* (Camden) 275 Do not persuade a lovelful maid there's any heaven but he. 1854 H. STRICKLAND *Trav. Th. & Fancies* 87 Cheerful, hopeful, lovelful feelings, instead of the old religions of fear.

love-in ('lavin). [-IN³.] A gathering for the purpose of establishing and enjoying love relationships.

1967 *Times* 28 Mar. 4/7 The 'love-in' in Elysian Park, Los Angeles, was equally odd but caused no more than a traffic jam. 1967 *Observer* (Colour Suppl.) 3 Dec. 12/1 The imitation 'Love-in' at the Alexandra Palace . . attracted 'horrible yobs'. 1971 M. BUTTERWORTH *Flowers for Dead Witch* ix. 127 We had a few love-ins up on the cliffs. . . We'd go for moonlight swims, and then dry off with a little horseplay.

lovekin ('lavkin). Also lovekins. [f. LOVE *sb.* + -KIN.] A lover.

1922 JOYCE *Ulysses* 418 Reels off a credit. Lovey lovekin. 1925 T. DREISER *Amer. Trag.* II. ii. xliii. 36 He'll be with me most of the time—the lovekins will.

love-knot. A knot or bow of ribbon tied in a peculiar way, supposed to be a love token. Also, a representation of such a knot. Cf. *true love knot*.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Prol.* 197 He hadde of gold ywroght a ful curious pyn: A loue knotte in the gretter ende ther was. 1598 MARSTON *Pygmal.* III. 149 His windows strow'd with Sonnets, and the glasse Drawne full of love-knots. 1842 TENNYSON *Talking Oak* 65 Leg and arm with love-knots gay. 1877 W. JONES *Finger-ring* 371 The circular box on the top . . contains a sort of love-knot.

b. *fig. and allusive.*

1393 LANGL. *P. Pl. C.* xviii. 127 Lyf, and loue, and leaute in o by-leyue and lawe, A loue-knotte of leaute and of leel by-leyue. a 1586 SIDNEY *Arcadia* III. (1590) 263 b, If it were a bondage, it was a bondage onely knitte in loue-knots. c 1600 F. DAVISON *Ps.* cxxxii. in *Farr S.P. Eliz.* (1845) II. 328 Where this love-knot remains vnbroken, God heapes of blisse doth send.

Lovelace ('lavleis). The name of Robert Lovelace, a character in Richardson's *Clarissa Harlowe* (1747-8), used allusively for 'a seducer'.

[1751 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (ed. 3) VIII. 294 Ladies . . should rather prefer the honest heart of a Hickman . . than the volatile mischievous one of a Lovelace. 1812 SHELLEY *Let.* 11 Jun. (1964) I. 305, I regard charges of resembling Lovelace with contemptuous indifference.] 1850 THACKERAY *Pendennis* II. ix. 92 If Arthur had been the most determined roué and artful Lovelace who ever set about deceiving a young girl, he could hardly have adopted better means. 1944 S. PUTNAM tr. *E. da Cunha's Rebellion in Backlands* II. iv. 127 A scandal in which a certain local bigwig, a police sergeant, was *magna pars*, the Lovelace of the episode.

love-lay. Chiefly *poet.* A love-song.

a 1400-50 *Alexander* 6 And sum has langing of lufe lays to herken. 1600 FAIRFAX *Tasso* xvi. xiii. A woondrous bird . . That in plaine speech sung louelaies loud and shrill. 1830 TENNYSON *Dualisms* Poems 145 Two bees. . . Hum a love-lay to the westwind at noontide. 1856 R. A. VAUGHAN *Mystics* (1860) I. 258 These love-lays he interspersed with riddles and rhyming proverbs.

loveless ('lavlis), a. [f. LOVE *sb.*¹ + -LESS.]

1. Having no love; a. not feeling love; b. not loved.

? 1311 *Pol. Songs* (1839) 255 For frend is fo, the lond is loves. 1362 LANGL. *P. Pl. A.* v. 98 Thus I liue loueles lyk a luther dogge. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* I. 259 Envie, which is loves, And Pride, which is lawles. *Ibid.* III. 362 Sche which deide gulteles For love, and yit was loveles. 1509 BARCLAY *Shyp of Folys* (1570) 72 A lorde or state whom many men doth drede With loueles feare. 1599 SHAKS. *etc. Pass. Pilgr.* xv, Long was the combat doubtful, that loue with loue did fight To leave the master louelesse, or kill the gallant knight. 1612 SHELTON *Quix.* I. i. (1620) 7 The Knight Errant that is louelesse, resembles a tree that wants leaues and fruit. 1735 POPE *Ep. Lady* 125 From loveless youth to unrespected age No Passion gratify'd except her Rage. 1825 COLERIDGE *Aids Refl.* (1848) I. 149 The anxiety to be admired is a loveless passion. 1877 DOWDEN *Shaks. Prim.* vi. §8. 79 An absolute cynic, loveless and alone. *Ibid.* 80 The loveless solitude, haunted by terrible visions of his victims. 1901 H. BLACK *Culture & Restr.* xii. 372 A loveless saint thus becomes a contradiction in terms.

† 2. Unlovely. *Obs.*

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 432 These [Tortoises] are ilfavoured to see to, and yet as louelesse as they be, they are not without some medicinable vertues.

Hence **lovelessly adv.**, **lovelessness.**

1616 J. LANE *Cont. Sqr.'s T.* x. 189 Was never love more lovelesse required. 1823 BYRON *Stanzas to a Hindoo Air*, How the long night flags lovelessly and slowly. 1852 ROBERTSON *Serm.* Ser. II. 167 Men of withered affections excuse their lovelessness by talking largely of the affection due to God. 1891 F. PAGET *Spirit Discipl.* (ed. 2) 214 The mysterious terror of everlasting lovelessness is seizing on his heart.

love-letter. A letter written by a lover to the beloved, and expressing amatory sentiments.

[a 1240 *Wohunge in Cott. Hom.* 283 A swete ihesu þu oppnes me pin herte for to cnaue weterliche and in to reden trewe luue lettres.] 1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* II. i. 1 What! haue I scap'd loue-letters in the holly-day-time of my beauty, and am I now a subiect for them? 1622 MABBE tr. *Aleman's Guzman d'Alf.* II. 260 A love-letter brought her by her maid. 1718 LADY M. W. MONTAGU *Let. to Lady Rich* 16

Mar., I have got for you, as you desire, a Turkish love-letter. 1824 MISS MITFORD *Village Ser.* I. 21 Our village beauty had fairly reached her twentieth year. . . without the slightest suspicion of her having ever written a love-letter. 1901 *Blackw. Mag.* Oct. 496/1 The young people interchange love-letters.

love-lies-(a)-bleeding. The garden-plant *Amaranthus caudatus*, having a long drooping purplish-red spike of bloom.

Also applied *dial.* to some other plants (see E.D.D. and *W. Som. Gloss.*).

[c 1610 BEAUM. & FL. (title) *Philaster*, or *Love lies a Bleeding.*] 1664 S. BLAKE *Compl. Gardeners Pract.* 57 Princes-feathers. Otherwise called, My Love lieth a bleeding. 1665 REA *Flora* II. ix. 185 This [*Amaranthus*] is . . called by some Country women, Love lies a bleeding. 1760 J. LEE *Introd. Bot.* App. 318. 1809 CAMPBELL *O'Connor's Child* xvi, And cherish, for my warrior's sake—'The flower of love lies bleeding'. 1842 WORDSW. *Love lies bleeding* I You call it 'Love lies bleeding',—so you may, Though the red Flower, not prostrate, only droops.

lovelify ('lavhfaɪ), *v. rare.* [f. LOVEL(Y) *a.* + -IFY.] *trans.* To render lovely. So **lovelified ppl. a.**, **lovelifying vbl. sb.**

1897 G. B. SHAW *Our Theatres in Nineties* (1932) III. 73 Life, death, love and mankind are no longer themselves: they are glorified, sublimified, lovelified. 1935 *Punch* 17 July 65/1, I have heard of a 'Hairdresser and Beautician' who offers to 'lovelify' the ladies of Manchester; and, from New York of a Youthifying Beauty Cream. And here is a pretty piece from *The Windsor Magazine*:—'A hand cream . . has a lovelifying effect on hands roughened from gardening.'

lovelihead ('lavlihed), *rare.* [f. LOVELY *a.* + -HEAD.] Loveliness. In quot. 1633 *concr.*

1633 B. JONSON *Underwoods* xciii. *Epithalamium* xxi, Those Sweet and Sacred fires Of Love betwene you and your Lovely-head. 1881 ROSSETTI *Ball. & Sonn.* xcvi. 258 As thy love's death-bound features . . always keep . . Than all new life a livelier lovelihead.

lovelike, *a. rare.* [f. LOVE *sb.*¹ + -LIKE.] Of a nature appropriate to love. † Also = LOVELY.

1621 LADY M. WROTH *Urania* 296 Her haire was . . of a dainty, and loue-like browne. 1839 BAILEY *Festus* (1852) 447 Musing, as wont, With love-like sadness, upon sacred things.

Hence † **love-likely adv.**, **lovelily.**

1621 LADY M. WROTH *Urania* 81 Shee lookt sadly, and wept so loue-likely, as all pittied her.

lovelily ('lavlih), *adv.* Also 4 *lufily*, *luelili*, *lufely*, 5 *lovelyly*, 6 *Sc. luuielelie*. [f. LOVELY *a.* + -LY².] In a lovely manner; † a. in a loving or friendly manner (*obs.*); b. in a way to stimulate love; beautifully.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 25582 Suete iesu! . . al luuelili pou vs lere þe to luue wit sothfast rede. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* xvii. 315 Their capitane Tretit thame sa lufely. ? a 1400 *Morte Arth.* 2292 Bot sir Arthure . . Laughte hym vpe fulle louelyly with lordlyche knyghttez. 1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* x. 459 Eftir be the burgeses of Edinburgh verie luuielelie, and honorable was receiuet. 1671 H. M. tr. *Erasm. Colloq.* 245 Moreouer, how lovelily do the Graces cling to one another. 1763 CHURCHILL *Duellist* II. Poems 1769 II. 69 Courage, a Youth of royal race, Lovelily stern, possess'd a place. 1813 BYRON *Br. Abydos* I. iii, So lovelily the morning shone. 1897 *Academy* 27 Mar. 357/2 The 'bownery loneliness' of 'Paradise Lost' is less lovelily beautiful.

loveliness ('lavlinis). [f. LOVELY *a.* + -NESS.] The quality of being lovely; exquisite beauty; † lovableness.

a 1340 HAMPOLDE *Psalter* cxlviii. 13 Til whaim na thyngne may be like in fayrth & lufyness & in kyndnes. 1535 COVERDALE *Song Sol.* vi. 4 Thou art pleasaunt (o my loue) euen as louelynesse itself. c 1600 SHAKS. *Sonn.* iv, Unthrifty loveliness, why dost thou spend Upon thyself thy beauty's legacy? 1628 COKE *On Litt.* 395a, For a farewell to our jurisprudent, I wish unto him . . the loveliness of temperance, the stability of fortitude [etc.]. 1657 BAXTER *Agst. Quakers* 2 A Catholick Love to all Christians. . . proportionable to their several degrees of loveliness. 1741 RICHARDSON *Pamela* I. Introd. 20 It adorn'd her with such unpresum'd Increase of Loveliness. 1816 BYRON *Ch. Har.* III. xxiv, Cheeks . . which but an hour ago Blush'd at the praise of their own loveliness. 1818 KEATS *Endym.* 1. 2 A thing of beauty is a joy for ever: Its loveliness increases. 1884 PAE *Eustace* 8 It was a face of surpassing loveliness. b. *pl.* Lovely qualities, traits of loveliness.

1790 G. WALKER *Serm.* II. xxi. 131 Let us adopt . . into the rule of our lives, all the lovelinesses, which compose the character of the disciple of Christ.

loveling ('lavlin), *rare.* [f. LOVE *sb.*¹ or *v.*¹ + -LING.] ? A lovely creature; ? an object of love, a 'darling'.

1606 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. iv. 11. *Magnif.* 692 These frolick lovelings frighted Nests do make The balmy Trees o'r-laden Boughs to crack. 1853 MISS E. S. SHEPPARD *Ch. Auchester* II. 111 'And Herr Hummel', my loveling went on, pursing his lips, 'said' [etc.]. 1882 J. PAYNE *1001 Nts.* I. 155 Upon the imperial necks she walks, a loveling bright.

lovelock ('lavlok). [f. LOVE *sb.*¹ + LOCK *sb.*¹.] A curl of a particular form worn by courtiers in the time of Elizabeth and James I; later, any curl or tress of hair of a peculiar or striking character.

1592 LYLY *Midas* III. ii. 43 Wil you haue . . your loue-locke wreathed with a silken twist, or shaggie to fal on your shoulders? 1628 PRYNNE (title) *The Vnloveliness of Lovelocks.* 1840 MARRYAT *Poor Jack* i, Lovelocks, as the sailors term the curls which they wear on their temples. 1894 A. GRIFFITHS *Secrets Prison Ho.* II. iv. ii. 63 Bandoline, which

she used in making love-locks to adorn her fore-head and her temples.

transf. 1886 MAXWELL GRAY *Silence Dean Maitland* I. i. 12 Each [cart-] horse wore his mane in love-locks.

'love-longing. The longing felt by those who are in love.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 24629 þar lai i in mi luue langing. a 1310 in Wright *Lyric P.* 61 A suete love-longynge myn herte thourh out stong. c 1386 CHAUCER *Miller's T.* 493 To Alison now wol I tellen al My loue-longing. 1522 *World & Child* (Roxb.) A iijb, And in loue longynge my harte is sore sette. 1593 DRAYTON *Sheph. Carl.* viii. (Roxb.) 117 This lad would neuer from her thought: she in loue-longing fell. 1882 CHILD *Ballads* I. 23/1 An elf-knight, by blowing his horn, inspires Lady Isabel with love-longing.

'love-lorn, a. Forsaken by one's love; forlorn or pining from love.

1634 MILTON *Comus* 234 Where the love-lorn Nightingale Nightly to thee her sad Song mourneth well. 1746 COLLINS *Ode to Simplicity* 16 By her [sc. the nightingale] whose lovelorn woe [etc.]. 1768 SIR W. JONES *Solima Poems* (1777) 5 O'er Azib's banks while love-lorn damsels rove. ? 1795 COLERIDGE *To Nightingale* 1 Sister of love-lorn poets, Philomel! 1810 SCOTT *Lady of L.* vi. i, The love-lorn wretch starts from tormenting dream. 1902 *Longm. Mag.* Aug. 334 Some love-lorn thrush serenaded his mate.

Hence **'lovelornness, lovelorn condition.**

1863 GEO. ELIOT *Romola* lxi, It was the story of that fair Gostanza who in her love-lornness desired to live no longer. 1888 R. A. KING *Leal Lass* I. xi. 210 His love-lornness, his sense of self-importance.

lovely ('lavli), *a.* Forms: see LOVE *sb.*¹ and -LY¹. [OE. *luflic*, *f. lufu* LOVE *sb.*¹ + -lic -LY¹.]

† 1. *a.* Loving, kind, affectionate. *Obs.*

c 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* III. 190 Mona se twelfta on callum weorcm nytlc ys. cild acnened god luflic. c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 5 For þanne beð no man siker ar he ihere þat lufliche word of ure louerd ihesu cristes swete muðe Cumeð 3e ibletsede. a 1225 *Anscr. R.* 428 Swuch ouh wummone lore to beon—luuelich & liðe. a 1300 *K. Horn* 484 Seie ich him biseche Wip loueliche speche þat he adun falle Bifore þe king. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 13260 He sermund wit his loueli spek, And heild mani þat war seke. c 1374 CHAUCER *Anel. & Arc.* 142 For sheo to him so lovely was and trewe. c 1400 *Laud Troy Bk.* 565 And welcomed hem with lovely chere. 1533-9 T. ST. AUBYN in *Liste Papers* XIII. 96 (MS.) With much hearty and lovely recommendations. 1602 *Narcissus* (1893) 129 Wee are... the kings owne lovely subjects.

† 2. *a.* Amorous. *Obs.*

1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* vii. xxi. 246 And they had goodly langage & lovely countenance to gyder. 1556 *Aurelio & Isab.* (1608) A ij, Whatsoever man that was unto the lovely passions disposed, suddenly... burned for her. 1587 M. GROVE *Pelops & Hipp.* (1878) 74 The letter of a friend of a wounded Louer, ... to disswade him from this louelie follie. 1592 LYLLY *Midas* iii. iii, Amerula, another tale or none, this is too lovely. *Sua.* Nay let me heare anie woman tell a tale of x lines long without it tend to love, and I will [etc.]. 1599 SHAKS. etc. *Pass. Pilgr.* iv, Sweet Cytherea... Did court the Lad with many a lovely loue.

† 3. *c.* Friendly, amicable. *Obs.* (? *Sc.*)

1409 in *Exch. Rolls Scotl.* IV. ccx, [Thai] sal nocht tak that caus furth bot in lufely manere as the lach will. a 1649 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Hist. Scot.* (1655) 12 After lovely advice at the Council-Table... he was freely dismissit.

2. *Lovable; worthy of love; suited to attract love. Obs. exc. with etymological allusion.*

c 1000 *Ags. Ps.* (Spelman) lxxxiii. 1 Hu luflice [Vulg. *quam dilecta*] zeteld ðin. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* i. 389 Quhen he was blyth, he was lufly. c 1450 tr. *De Imitatione* III. lv. 131 Louely fader, it is woryp þat pis houre þi seruaunt suffre somwhat for þe. 1513 BRADSHAW *St. Werburge* i. 1443 But, moost lovely father I pray you hertfully Take no dysplesure. a 1586 SIDNEY *Arcadia* i. (1590) 66 Being beloued in all companies for his lovely qualities. 1638 JUNIUS *Paint. Ancients* 192, I am almost loth to say it, (sayth Quintilian) because it may be mistaken that shamefastnesse is a vice, but a lovely one. 1748 G. WHITE *Serm.* (MS.), Though God be... more lovely than Man, yet 'tis more natural and easy... for us in our present state to love men than God. 1812 LANDOR *Ct. Julian* i. iii, What we love Is loveliest in departure! 1846 RUSKIN *Mod. Paint.* II. iii. ii. v. § 12 If his mind be... sweetly toned, what he loves will be lovely.

3. *Lovable or attractive on account of beauty; beautiful. Now with emotional sense, as a strong expression of admiring or delighted feeling: Exquisitely beautiful.*

a. with reference to beauty of person.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 16635 þai spitted on his luueli face. 13... *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 52 þe louelokkest ladies þat euer lif haden. 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 690 Be he never swa stalworth and wyght, And comly of shap, lufly and fayre. c 1420 *Anturs of Arth.* 162 My lyre als the lely, lufely to syghte. 1590 MARLOWE *2nd Pt. Tamburl.* i. iii, This lovely boy, the youngest of the three. *Ibid.*, Well, lovely boys, ye shall be emperors both. 1596 SHAKS. *Tam. Shr.* Induct. i. 67 Til the teares... Like enuious floods ore-run her lovely face. 1720 MRS. MANLEY *Power of Love* (1741) I. 22 The Brother was not only more lovely than the Sister, but handsome beyond all Things. 1722 B. STAR tr. *Mlle. de St. Phale* vii. 220, I never saw two lovelier Gentlemen in my Life, nor so beautiful a Virgin. 1751-2 FIELDING *Covent Gard. Jynl.* No. 37 Wks. 1784 X. 72 The ladies... covered their lovely necks. 1801 COLERIDGE *Christabel* II. 507 He bids thee come without delay... And take thy lovely daughter home. 1898 FLOR. MONTGOMERY *Tony* 14 What a lovely face!

absol. or sb. Now usu. a woman or girl of glamorous loveliness, esp. one who takes part in an entertainment or 'show'. Also *transf.*

c 1420 *Anturs of Arth.* 397 Withe a launce one loft þat lovely cone lede; A freke one a fresone him folowed, in fay. c 1470 *Golagros & Gaw.* 1003 Thai lusचित and laid on, thai luflyis of lyre. 1652 BENLOWES *Theoph.* To my Fancy, Should one Love knot all lovelies tie. 1753 HOGARTH *Anal. Beauty* xi. 81 Tho' the lovely seems likewise to have been as

much the sculptor's aim. 1786 COWPER *Let. to Unwin* 3 July, Wks. 1836 V. 342 Our love is with all your lovelies, both great and small. 1859 E. FITZGERALD tr. *Omar* xxi. (1899) 76 The loveliest and best That Time and Fate of all their Vintage prest. 1933 [see FRIPPET]. 1938 AUDEN & ISHERWOOD *On Frontier* III. ii. 108 It [sc. the working class] prefers our larger and livelier organs of enlightenment, which can afford snappier sports news... and bigger photographs of bathing lovelies. 1940 H. G. WELLS *Babes in Darkling Wood* II. i. 143 Not for many years have I had that hungry craving for everything, give and receive, from another human being. I can't imagine the man. What a marvel, what a lovely he'd have to be! 1957 J. BRAINE *Room at Top* xvi. 150, I was taking Susan not as Susan, but as a Grade A. lovely, as the daughter of a factory-owner. 1966 T. PYNCHON *Crying of Lot 49* iii. 63 One of the girls, a long-waisted, brown-haired lovely in a black knit leotard. 1967 *Stage* 2 Mar. 7/1 The six lovelies comprising Marie de Vere's Ballet Montparnasse. 1974 *Times* 22 Jan. 11 Gone are the remorseless parade of whey-faced classic lovelies, each indistinguishable from the other.

b. said of inanimate things.

13... *E.E. Allit. P. A.* 692 As quo says lo 3on louely yle, þou may hit wyne if þou be wy3te. c 1400 *Laud Troy Bk.* 4193 Day is dawed and is day, It was a louely morn. c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 1541 Was neuer sythton vnder son Cite so large, ... Non so luffy on to luke in any lond oute. c 1403 *Cuckow & Night.* 72 They coude that serveyce al by rote; Ther was many a lovely strange note. c 1560 A. SCOTT *Poems* (S.T.S.) xix. 33 Nane may... in to þat luffy bour Mak residens. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 79 See how mischiefe appears in a lovely and vndistempred Scene. *Ibid.* 214 Corall, white and louely. 1708 BURNET *Let.* (ed. 3) 193 Crusted with inlayings of lovely Marble, in a great Variety. 1866 M. ARNOLD *Thyrsis* iii, And that sweet city with her dreaming spires... Lovely all times she lies, lovely tonight. 1884 Q. VICTORIA *More Leaves* 123 We came upon Loch Ard, and a lovelier picture could not be seen.

c. with reference to moral or spiritual beauty. (See also sense 2.)

1805 SOUTHEY *Let.* (1856) I. 315 The life and death of that man were equally lovely. a 1851 MRS. SHERWOOD *Poor Burruff* 15, I hope that all the little boys who read this, may learn thereby how lovely it is to be kind to dumb creatures. 1861 J. EDMOND *Childr. Ch. at Home* iii. 50 Make us like the lovely child Jesus.

4. *Used as a term expressive of enthusiastic laudation: Delightful, highly excellent. colloq.*

1614 MARKHAM *Cheap. Husb.* (1623) 121 [The Swine] though he is counted good in no place but the dish only, yet there he is so lovely and so wholesome, that all other faults may be borne with. 1653 WALTON *Angler* iii. 73 Come lets to supper. Come my friend Condon, this Trout looks lovely. 1681 CHETHAM *Angler's Vade-m.* iv. § 21 (1689) 53 'Tis a lovely bait for Winter, and Spring. 1860 C. PATMORE *Faithful for ever* III. i. 171 Dear Fred wrote, Directly, such a lovely note. 1872 GEO. ELIOT in *Cross Life* III. 164 Mr. Lewes had 'a lovely time' at Weybridge.

† **'lovely, adv.** *Obs.* Forms: see LOVE *sb.*¹ and -LY². [OE. *luflice*, *f. lufu* LOVE *sb.*¹ + -lice -LY².]

1. *Lovingly, affectionately.*

c 897 K. ÆLFRED *Gregory's Past.* Pref. 3 Ælfred kyning hateð gretan Wærfærd biþcep his wurdum luflice & freondlice. c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 17 Bide hine luuelicche pet he þe do riht. c 1205 LAY. 7892 He... þus spec wið his folke & luuelicche spilede. c 1220 *Bestiary* 381 in *O.E. Misc.* 12 Ðus is ure louerdes laze luuelike to fillen. c 1350 *Will. Palerne* 975 William was gretliche glad & luuelicche hir ponked. a 1400 *Pistill of Susan* 237 Loueliche heo louted, and lached her leue At kynred and cosyn þat heo hed euer iknawen. 1503 HAWES *Examp. Virt.* xii. 23 Dame Clennes loked vpon me lovely. 1596 SPENSER *F.Q.* IV. iii. 49 Instead of strokes, each other kissed glad, And lovely haulst, from feare of treason free.

b. *Willingly, with joy.*

c 900 tr. *Bzda's Hist.* IV. xi. (Schipper) 406 þæt he luflice cwa dyde. c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 133 Euric mon þe lusted luuelicche godes wordes and laedð his lif rihtlicche þer efter he scal habben eche lif. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 9106 Al he tok in godds nam, And thold luueli al þat scam.

2. *Lovably, beautifully.*

a 1400-50 *Alexander* 426 A Lyons heuyd was on-loft lovely coruyn. c 1430 *Freemasonry* 706 Al the whyle thou spekest with hym, Fayre and lovelyche bere up thy chyn. 1596 SHAKS. *Hen. IV.* III. i. 125 Where, being but young, I framed to the Harpe Many an English Dittie, lovely well. 1604 — *Oth.* IV. ii. 64 Oh thou weed: Who art so lovely faire, and smell'st so sweete. 1708 J. PHILIPS *Cyder* II. 344 The defecated liquor... Spouts into subject vessels, lovely clear. 1811 W. R. SPENCER *Poems* 191 Lovelier beams the noon-day splendour.

love-making ('lav,meikɪŋ). Amorous proposals or intercourse, courtship.

c 1450 *Merlin* 87 Vlfyn is som-what a-quitte of the synne that he hadde in the love makinge. 1829 LYTTON *Devereux* II. ii, I looked round that mart of millinery and love-making, which was celebrated in the reign of Charles II. 1831 CARLYLE *Sart. Res.* (1858) 114 The whole Borough, with all its love-makings and scandal-mongeries.

fig. 1625 BACON *Ess.*, *Truth* (Arb.) 500 The Inquire of Truth, which is the Loue-making, or Wooing of it.

attrib. 1830 MOORE *Mem.* (1854) VI. 135 My sweet Bess and I recollected the time when we used, in our love-making days, to stroll for hours there together.

So **'love-maker, 'love-making a.**

1747 SARAH FIELDING *Fam. Lett.* 81 The Conversation of Fools and general Love-makers. 1868 BROWNING *Ring & Bk.* VI. 1532, I... bear no more love-making devils: hence!

love-mate ('lavmeit). Also 6 loves-mate. [*f.* LOVE *sb.*¹ + MATE *sb.*] The person with whom one is mated in love; a lover or sweetheart.

1582 STANYHURST *Aeneis* IV. (Arb.) 108 At my tears showing dyd he sigh?... dyd he yeeld on mercye toe louemate? 1591 GREENE *Farewe.* to *Follie* 2nd Ded. (1617) A 3b, Sweet Companions, and Loue-mates of Learning. 1602 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* vi. 20 For her her mother Ceres and

her Loves-mate did complaine. 1817 BYRON *Lament Tasso* v, A Princess was no love-mate for a bard. 1902 *Edin. Rev.* Oct. 319 The willing, or it may be unwilling, love-mate of Paris.

† **'loveness.** *Obs. rare*—¹. [*irreg. f.* LOVE *sb.*¹ + -NESS.] Love.

a 1240 *Wohunge* in *Cott. Hom.* 285 Tac hit to þe nu leve lif wið treowe luuenesse.

lover¹ ('lavə(r)). Forms: *a.* 3, 5 luffer(e), 4-6 lufur, 4 lufere, lovere, luver, 5 loufer, lovere; *Sc.* 4-5 lufare, 4-6 luffar, 4 lyffar, 5 lufar, 6, 8 luver, 6 luvur, luvear, luwair, luif(f)ar, 7 luiver. *β.* 4 (8, 9 *dial.*) lovier, 4 loviere, lovyere, 4, 5, 8 lover, 8 loveyer, 4- lover. [*f.* LOVE *v.*¹ + -ER¹.] One who loves.

1. *a.* One who is possessed by sentiments of affection or regard towards another; a friend or well-wisher. *Now rare.*

a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* i. 1 His verray lufers folous him fleand honour. c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 5277 He was a frynde to my fader, & a fyn louer. 1432-50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) VIII. 231 The luffers of seynte Edmund were displeasde with hym gretely perfore. c 1485 *Digby Myst.* (1882) III. 800 He ys þi lover, lord, suerly. 1524 *Sir R. Sutton's Will* in *Churton Life* App. 543 Make a new feoffment to ten persons of my lovers and frends. 1535 COVERDALE *Sam.* Contents xviii, Ionathas and Daud are sworne louers. 1598 B. JONSON *Ev. Man in Hum.* Ded., To... Mr. Camdden... your true lover, Ben. Jonson. 1601 SHAKS. *Jul. C.* III. ii. 49, I slewe my best Louer for the good of Rome. 1625 BACON *Ess.*, *Friendship* (Arb.) 171 Men so Wise... and so Extreme Louers of Themselves, as all these were. 1661 MORGAN *Sph. Gentry* IV. iii. 44 The loving Company of the order of the garter hath received you your Brother Lover and fellow. 1760-72 H. BROOKE *Fool of Qual.* (1809) III. 15 A stranger, but a very warm lover of yours. 1796 WOLFE *Tone Autobiog.* (1828) 147, I made my bow, and followed my new lover to his hotel. 1898 W. K. JOHNSON *Terra Tenebr.* 34 The earth was foe to him, Let the sea be lover.

b. *In the spiritual sense.*

c 1300 *Cursor M.* 20870 Petre was... luuer o lauerd, alsua niter. c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xviii. (*Egipciane*) 1085 God... þat gyfis mare to his lufenis þan þai cane ask. 1577 *St. Aug. Manual* (Longman) 108 God their lover will not take it [love] away from his lovers against their wils. 1740 C. WESLEY *Hymn*, *Jesu, Lover of my Soul.* 1748 G. WHITE *Serm.* (MS.), Every true Lover of God! 1866 J. H. NEWMAN *Gerontius* § 1 Lover of souls! great God! I look to Thee.

2. *a.* One who is in love with, or who is enamoured of a person of the opposite sex.

a 1225 *Anscr. R.* 256 Leouere me beoð hire wunden þen uikinde [MS. C. lufferes] cosses. c 1374 CHAUCER *Troilus* IV. 295 (323) O ye loueres þat heyhe vpon the whiel Ben set of Fortune. c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xxi. (*Clement*) 455 And hyre embrasit with al his macht, as lyffaris þat had bene intwyne. c 1386 CHAUCER *Prolog.* 80 A louyere, and a lusty Bachelor. 1423 JAS. I *Kingis Q.* clxxix, Awak! awake! I bring, lufar, I bring The newis glad. 1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* xlvi. 60 The birdis did with oppin vocis cry, O, luvaris fo, away thou dully nycht. 1525 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* II. xxx. 85 Loyes Rambalet at Bride a fayre woman to his louer, whome he loued parfytly. 1557 NORTH *Gueuara's Diall Pr.* Gen. Prolog. ¶ 7/1 He [Nero] counted seuerally all the haire that his louer Pompeia had on her head. 1601 B. JONSON *Poetaster* II. i, If I freely may discouer, What woude please mee in my Louer: I woude haue her faire, and witty [etc.]. 1606 SHAKS. *Ant. & Cl.* v. ii. 298 The stroke of death is as a Louers pinch, Which hurts, and is desir'd. 1768 *Woman of Honor* III. 52 You will find few... such desperately true lovers. 1821 BYRON *Juan* III. iii, In her first passion, woman loves her lover. a 1825 FORBY *Voc. E.* *Anglia, Lovier*, a lover. A vulgarism, but no corruption. Not peculiar to us. 1847 EMERSON *Repr. Men, Plato* Wks. (Bohn) I. 290 If he had lover, wife, or children, we hear nothing of them. 1885 BURTON *Arab. Nts.* (1887) III. 101 She... said... 'I am a lover separated from her beloved'.

b. One who loves illicitly; a gallant, paramour. 1611 BIBLE *Jer.* iii. 1 Thou hast played the harlot with many louers. 1716 LADY M. W. MONTAGU *Let. to Lady Rich* 20 Sept., A woman looks not for a lover as soon as she is married. 1841 LANE *Arab. Nts.* I. 89 She answered, Thy wife has a lover.

c. A pimp. *U.S. slang.*

1904 'No. 1500' *Life in Sing Sing* 250/1 *Lover*, a man who receives support from a prostitute. 1963 R. I. MCDAVID *Mencken's Amer. Lang.* 727 A pimp is a... McGimp, fish and shrimp, lover, Latin lover and many others.

d. As a form of address (to a lover, or casually).

colloq. (orig. and chiefly *U.S.*)

1911 G. S. PORTER *Harvester* x. 194 'Hello, lover!' cried Doctor Carey... 'Are you married yet?' 1920 F. SCOTT FITZGERALD *This Side of Paradise* II. i. 209 *Rosalind*: Lover! Lover! I can't do with you, and I can't imagine life without you. 1959 N. MAILER *Advis. for Myself* (1961) 389 Maybe I wouldn't hear all the jazz you hear, lover, but I could develop her talent. 1963 D. HEYES *12th of Never* (1964) v. 31 'You got it, lover,' the waitress said. 1966 L. DEIGHTON *Billion-Dollar Brain* IV. 41 It's nothing like that, lover. I'm not going to get myself hurt. 1972 J. BURMEISTER *Running Scared* IV. 72 She swung her legs off the bed. 'How about some coffee, lover?'

3. One who has an affection, predilection, fancy, or liking for (a thing, action or idea).

1340 *Ayenb.* 270 O men ne byep na3t... louieres of þe wordle. *Ibid.*, Yet eft þe wordle þyestre, uor þe louyeres of þe wordle byep þyestre. 1388 WYCLIF *1 Pet.* III. 13 And who is it that schal anoye þou if, 3e ben sueris and louyeris of goodnesse. c 1420 LYDG. *Assembly of Gods* 902 Fysshers of sowles, and lovers of clennes. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* I. 8 Tuball... was a great lover of Musick. 1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* I. § 122 He was a great lover of his country. 1655 WALTON *Angler* xxi. (1661) 255 *Pisc.* And upon all that are lovers of Vertue, and all that love to be quiet and go a fishing. 1748 HUME *Ess.*, *Parties Gt. Brit.* 97 Lovers of Liberty, but greater Lovers of Monarchy. 1828 SCOTT *F.M. Perth*

Introd., Freed from the odious presence of this lover of cleanliness. 1901 *Longm. Mag.* Oct. 543 The book will be eagerly read by all lovers of Selborne.

4. *Comb.*, as *lover-loving* adj. Also *lover boy*, *man slang* (orig. U.S.), a lover, an attractive man, a woman-chaser; also used as a form of address; †*lovers' lair Sc.*, the bed of love; *lover's knot* = LOVE-KNOT; *lovers' lane*, a road or any other secluded place to which lovers resort; *lover's leap* (see LEAP sb.¹ 2); often applied to a precipice in connexion with some legend about the suicide of a lover by leaping down; also (*allusive nonce-use*), a matrimonial venture; *lover's (lovers') quarrel*, a dispute between lovers; also *transf.*

15. *Littill Interlud* 76 in *Dunbar's Poems* (1893) 316 Lassis. Wald ga to luvaris lair. c1560 A. SCOTT *Poems* (S.T.S.) vi. 25 So luvaris lair no leid suld lak. 1592 LYLly *Gallathea* iv. ii. 22 (Bond) First you must vndoe all these Louers knots, because you tyed them. 1677 (*title*) The lovers quarrel: or, Cupids triumph. 1809 MALKIN *Gil Blas* x. xii. (1866) 383, I answered by expressing my surprise at her honouring me with the offer of her hand... To this she replied, that having a considerable fortune, it would give her pleasure to share it in her life-time with a man of honour... then, rejoined I, you have made up your mind to take a lover's leap. 1812 BYRON *Ch. Har.* i. lxxxii. While on the gay dance shone Night's lover-loving Queen. 1823 C. LAMB *Let.* 9 Jan. (1935) II. 364 Henceforth I retract all my fond complaints of mercantile employment; look upon them as lovers' quarrels. 1831 CARLYLE *Sart. Res.* II. vi. The river of his History... here dashes itself over that terrific Lover's Leap; and, as a mad-foaming cataract, flies wholly into tumultuous clouds of spray! 1842 LYTTON *Zanoni* I. II. ii. 137 The mysterious warning of Zanoni then suddenly occurred to him; he had forgotten it in the interest of his lover's quarrel with Viola. 1851 RUSKIN *Stones Ven.* (1874) I. viii. 98 Tying the shafts together in their centre, in a lover's knot. 1881 *Golden Gate Gaz.* (San Francisco) 26 Oct. 2/2 Sunday afternoon as a young lady and gentleman were promenading through 'Lovers' Lane' they were attacked by a ferocious dog. 1918 BARRIE *What Every Woman Knoves* IV. 134 There is a romantically damp little arbour at the end of what the villagers call the Lovers' Lane. 1941 *Time* 25 Aug. 41/1 In England, a young pair who had had a lovers' quarrel took 50 years to cool off, finally got the knot tied. 1942 R. FROST *Witness Tree* 52, I had a lover's quarrel with the world. 1947 *News of World* 26 Jan. 3/6 Her... body... was found in a 'lovers' lane' on an empty building site. 1952 S. ELLIN *Key to Nicholas Street* I. i. 14 Here was lover boy walking around with milady's key. 1958 M. PROCTER *Man in Ambush* xvi. 196 Lover boy's been talking to you. Take no notice. 1959 C. WILLIAMS *Man in Motion* iii. 26 He's a Lover Boy, one of those big, flashy, conceited types that has to... give all the girls a break. 1961 H. S. TURNER *Something Extraordinary* ii. 28 Clive... has never been able to stop her calling him 'loverboy' in tones of scorn. 1966 J. PEARL *Crucifixion P. McCabe* (1967) ix. 136 How would I know that I'd find Donna Lord parked in a lovers' lane at Briarwood Lake? 1968 L. DEIGHTON *Only when I Larf* xvii. 226 'There's no hurry, loverman,' she said. 1972 F. WARNER *Lying Figures* II. 9 Out on the prowl tonight, lover-boy? 1972 J. BROWN *Chancer* xv. 208 Our arty friend, lover man, he was running a photography business. 1974 *Daily Tel.* (Colour Suppl.) 18 Jan. 34/4 Elisabeth Foster's body was found on January 3, 1972, under a hedge by a 'lovers' lane' near the picturesque village of Wrea Green.

†*lover*². *Obs.* [f. LOVE v.² + -ER¹.] One who praises, an eulogist.

a1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* ix. 24 þat thyng has man delite to doe in þe whilk þai hafc sum louere & nan with takere. *Ibid.* xxi. 33 To be his lufere and louere.

lover, loved(e), *obs.* ff. LOUVER, LORD.

†*lovered*, *sb.* *Obs.* *Forms:* 1 *lufræden*, 3 *luered*, 4 *lufreden*(e), *luered*, *lufredyn*, 4-5 *louerede*, 5 *louerede*, *loueraden*(e), *Sc.* 4 *luferand*, 5 *lufrant*, 5-6 *luferent*, 6 *luifrent*. [OE. *lufræden*, f. *luf-u* LOVE sb.¹ + OE. *ræden* condition: see -RED.] The condition or state of relations in which one person loves another; the emotion or feeling of love; warm affection, good will, kindness; *Sc.* *lust*.

c1000 *Lamb. Ps.* cviii. 5 (Bosw.-T.) Hig gesetton hatunge for lufrædenne minre. a1300 *Cursor M.* 9812 A bird wald thinc, His grett luered, his mikel suinc þat wald sua first vr liknes haf. c1325 *Metr. Hom.* 30 He... Com to mak him glad and blithe, And his lufredene til him to kithe. c1340 HAMPOLE *Prose Tr.* xxiv. 3 Thai doe wickidly to get thaim the faouur and lufredyn of this warld. c1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xxiv. (*Alexis*) 160 Quene he can luk one It, sic luferand he tuk, þat he þare dwelt in body & thoct. a1425 *Cursor M.* 13255 (*Trin.*) Of his sarmoun spek many man And of þe louerede þat he wan. 1456 SIR G. HAYE *Law Arms* (S.T.S.) 254 A conquest bairn... is callit in the lawis adopcoun; that is to say... a conquest barne be fauour and luferent. *Ibid.* 263 A man has despyte at his wyf, for haterent of hir, or luferent of ane other. 14... *How Good Wife taught Dau.* 90 (in *Barbour's Bruce* etc. 528) For nakit lying luferent will gendir. 1543 *Aberd. Reg.* (Jam.), The said gudis war frelie geivin... to his said dothir for dothirlike kindness and luferent. 1560 ROLLAND *Crt. Venus* I. 656 Our life wplift throw feruour and luifrentis.

Hence †*lovereden* a., beloved; †*loveredenly adv.*, in a loving manner.

c1425 *Orolog. Sapient.* i. in *Anglia* X. 331/40 þat I am in alle tymes... so loueredenlye bisye abowte þe as þei... I 3af entente onelye to þe. *Ibid.* 375/41 O þis gracuous and loveraden worde.

lovered ('lavəd), *ppl.* a. [f. LOVER¹ + -ED¹.] Provided with, or having a lover.

1597 SHAKS. *Lover's Compl.* 320 Who, young and simple, would not be so luer'd? 1879 H. MERIVALE in *Theatre* Nov.

213 The veriest minx, who would never have been fathered by that fine old Duke, or loved by the manful Orlando.

loverhood ('lavəhʊd). [f. LOVER¹ + -HOOD.] The state or condition of being a lover.

1891 HANNAH LYNCH G. *Meredith* 154 The fluted tenor of romance twangs the guitar of loverhood musically.

loving ('lavɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. LOVER¹ + -ING¹.] Courting, fondling. Also *attrib.*

1884 in R. LAWSON *Upton-on-Severn Words* 22. 1907 *Daily Chron.* 27 Nov. 3/3 Where the schoolboy demands gore in his books, she asks for 'loving', as she calls it. *Ibid.*, Let him only think of the possibilities of that new 'mixed' school, where the headmaster kept a 'loving table', at which dined the spoony couples. 1919 GALSWORTHY *Saint's Progress* I. ii. 20 Between these two young people no actual word of love had yet been spoken. Their loving had advanced by glance and touch alone. 1922 C. ORR *Kate Curlew* xi. 178 She's nae objections to a bit of loving behind her sister's coats. 1926 R. MACAULAY *Crewe Train* II. ix. 169 People like the loving couple usually stayed out... for long hours on end.

loverless ('lavəlis), *a.* [f. LOVER¹ + -LESS.] Having no lover, deprived of a lover.

1824 MISS MITFORD *Village Ser.* I. 64 She paid her faithless lover the compliment of remaining loverless for three weary months. 1853 C. BRONTE *Villette* xiii, Loverless and inexpectant of love. 1892 *Temple Bar* Apr. 525 Until quite lately she was loverless.

loverlike ('lavəlaɪk), *a.* and *adv.* [f. LOVER¹ + -LIKE.] Like a lover; of a character or in a manner befitting a lover.

1552 HULOET, *Louerylke* or *lyke a loue, amatorie*. 1641 MILTON *Reform* II. Wks. 1851 III. 65 There is no act... wherein passes more loverlike contestation betweene Christ and the Soule. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) I. 164 A mere loverlike correspondence which my heart condemns. 1808 ELEANOR SLEATH *Bristol Heiress* I. 183, I delight to delineate, with a lover-like minuteness, the various... perfections... of Miss Percival. 1894 H. NISBET *Bush Girl's Rom.* 155 Lover-like he fixed on one star and connected it with the maiden.

lovely ('lavəli), *a.¹* and *adv.* [f. LOVER¹ + -LY.]

A. adj. Like a lover. *B. adv.* In the manner of a lover.

1875 J. PAYN *Halves* xxii. II. 182, I only hushed her lips in lovely fashion. 1886 G. MACDONALD *What's Mine's Mine* xli. III. 101 Said the chief abruptly, 'I want only herself' A very lovely way of speaking. 1887 STEVENSON *Misadv. J. Nicholson* II. 4 The highest point of lovely exaltation. 1890 *Temple Bar* Nov. 441 He murmured lovely something about 'the light... of her jacinth hair'.

Comb. 1885 STEVENSON *Pr. Otto* iii. 30 They made a lovely-looking couple.

Hence *loverliness*.

1879 G. MEREDITH *Egoist* I. 154 He fluted away in loverliness, forgetful of Crossjay.

lovely, *a.²* Also *lovally*. Repr. a Cockney pronunc. of LOVELY a.

1907 [see JELLIED a. 3]. 1937 in PARTRIDGE *Dict. Slang* 497/2. 1956 LERNER & LOEWE *My Fair Lady* (1958) I. i. 13 All I want is a room somewhere, Far away from the cold night air;... Oh, wouldn't it be lovely? 1968 J. WAINWRIGHT *Web of Silence* 28 He 'ad the ackers—believe me—wiv a car like that... A lovely job, it was.

lovership ('lavəʃɪp). [f. LOVER¹ + -SHIP.] The state or condition of being a lover. Also used as a form of address to a lover.

1837 F. TROLLOPE *Vicar of Wrexhill* III. xiv. 325 Your lovership must excuse me if I declare that it is my intention to accompany the young lady myself. 1876 G. DAWSON *Authentic Gosp.* v. 77 The divine things in man are of God—I mean fatherhood, motherhood, lovership, patriotism.

†*lovertine*, *a.* *Obs. nonce-wd.* [f. LOVER¹, after *libertine*.] Addicted to love-making.

1603 DEKKER, etc. *Pat. Grissill* Wks. (Grosart) V. 231 These Gentlemen louertine, and my selfe a hater of loue.

loverwise ('lavəwaɪz), *adv.* [f. LOVER¹ + -WISE.] In the manner of a lover.

1872 HOWELLS *Wedd. Journ.* (1892) 155 They sat down here loverwise. 1884 RIDER HAGGARD *Dawn* II. i. 3 They journeyed loverwise, with their arms around each other.

lovery, *obs.* form of LIVERY, LOUVER.

loves, *obs.* pl. of LOAF sb.¹

lovescape ('lavskɛp). *rare.* [f. LOVE sb. after LANDSCAPE.] A view or prospect of love.

1876 G. M. HOPKINS *Wreck of Deutschland* xxiii, in *Poems* (1967) 59 With the gnarls of the nail in thee, niche of the lance, his Lovescape crucified. 1969 *Punch* 19 Feb. 286/1 It is finely elegiac and the townscapes and lovescapes are vivid.

†*loveship*. *Obs. rare*—¹. [f. LOVE sb.¹ + -SHIP.] The action of making love; courtship.

a1500 *Piers of Fulham* 320 in Hazl. *E.P.P.* II. 13 Loueship goith ay to warke [read wrake], When that presence is put a bake.

lovesick ('lavɪsɪk), *a.* [f. LOVE sb.¹ + SICK a.] Languishing for or with love.

1530 PALSGR. 317/2 Lovesycke enamowered, *enamourée*. 1588 SHAKS. *Tit. A.* v. iii. 82 When... he did discourse To loue-sicke Didoes sad attending care. 1606 — *Ant. & Cl.* II. ii. 198 Purple the Sailes; and so perfumed that The Windes were Loue-sicke with them. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Past.* IX. 54 Where Nightingales their Love-sick Ditty sing. 1739 A. NICOL *Nature without Art* 67 Cure me of this

love-sick fever. 1894 MRS. OLIPHANT *Hist. Sk. Q. Anne* i. 14 Her great general sighed like a lovesick boy whenever he was absent from her.

Hence *lovesickness*, *lovesick* condition.

1707 FLOYER *Physic. Pulse-Watch* 10 He, by mentioning the Name of Pylas to a sick Woman, found some alteration in her Pulse, by which he discover'd her Love-Sickness. 1874 SPURGEON *Treas. Dav.* Ps. lxxxiv. 2 He had a holy lovesickness upon him.

lovesome ('lavzəm), *a.* Now *arch.* or *dial.* *Forms:* 1-6 *lufsum*, 3 *luffsum*, 3-5 *lussum*, 3 *luvesum*, 4 *luffsum*, *lufsum*, *lufsome*, *lussom*, *lossum*, *lossom*, *loovesum*, 4-5 *lofsom*, *lufsom*, *lovesum*, 4-6 *lovesom*, 6 *loveseme*, *lusum*, ?*luxom*(e), *lufesum*, *lufesome*, *Sc.* *luifsum*, 5-*lovesome*. [OE. *lufsum*, f. *luf-u* LOVE sb.¹: see -SOME. (The contracted forms *lussom*, *lossom*, -um, seem to occur only in sense 2.)]

1. Worthy of love; having qualities that inspire love; lovable.

a1000 *Crist* 913 (Gr.) Lufsum and lipe leofum monnum to sceawianne þone scynan wite. c1200 ORMIN 3583 Daviþess name... itt uss tacneþþ stang wiþþ handd, & luffsumm onn to lokenn. a1225 *Juliana* 13 Ihesu crist... þat ich on leue & luie as loofluke & lufsumest lauerd. c1325 *Deo Gratias* 29 in *E.E.P.* (1862) 125 A louesum burde he lithe with-Inne þe worpiest þat euer was. 1430 *Hymns Virg.* 29 Hise louesum lijf þat alle men sise[n], Ful myldeli he out gan lete. 1570 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xv. 33 Thow luifsum Lark & gay Goldspink... Lat be þour heuinly noitis. 1676 ETHEREDGE *Man of Mode* III. iii, Wild, witty, lovesome, beautiful and young. 1899 SWINBURNE *Rosamund* III. 60, I know not Aught lovesome save the sweet brief death of sleep.

2. Lovable on account of beauty; lovely, beautiful.

a1225 *St. Marher.* 3 Ant wel hire schal iwurthen for hire lussum leor. a1240 *Wohunge* in *Cott. Hom.* 269 þu art lufsum on leor, þu art al schene. a1300 *Cursor M.* 604 A luuesum land at lenger in. a1310 in Wright *Lyric P.* 26 Hise rode is ase rose that red is on rys, With lilye-white lere lossom he is. *Ibid.* 51 A burde of blod ant of bon Never æte y nuste non lussomore in londe. c1320 *Sir Tristr.* 2816 Ysonde haue pere he wald Luffsum vnder line. c1374 CHAUCER *Troilus* v. 465 O lufsum lady bryght, How haue ye faren syn þat ye were þere? c1420 *Anturs of Arth.* 344 (Douce MS.) A lady, lufsum of lode, ledand a kniþte. c1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 1215 He saw... Com fra heuen a lufsum lyght. 15... in *Dunbar's Poems* (1893) 326 Fair lufsum lady, gentill and discret. 1820 SCOTT *Monast.* xiv, The handsomest, the very lovestomest young man I ever saw with sight. 1842 TENNYSON *Beggar Maid* 12 One praised her angles, one her eyes, One her dark hair and lovesome mien. 1868 MORRIS *Earthly Par.* II. 323 He heard a sudden lovesome song begun.

absol. 13... *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 1814 'Nay...' Quod þat lufsum vnder lyne. 13... *E.E. Allit. P. A.* 398 þen sayde þat lufsum of lyth & lere [etc.].

3. Loving, friendly.

c1200 ORMIN 1547 Axx to follghenn soþ meocleþge Wipþ luffsumm æddmodnesse. 1566 DRANT *Horace's Sat.* I. ii. Bb, But they, the sillye fonded foolcs... Do feaste him, for his louesom loue. 1868 BROWNING *Ring & Bk.* VIII. 20 Won't we hold Our little yearly lovesome frolic feast. 1901 H. C. WELCH *Anselm* iii. 48 This increasing influence was due to the happy lovesome temper which plays through his letters.

4. Amorous.

1720 MRS. MANLEY *Power of Love* (1741) 150 Caton, who being naturally Lovesome, put herself in his way at every opportunity, so that he could not help saying soft things to her. 1844 KINGLAKE *Eothen* vii. (1878) 92 Shrubs that twined their arms together in lovesome tangles. 1883 *Longm. Mag.* Sept. 533 While lovesome and moansome thereon spake and falter'd the dove to the dove.

Hence †*lovesomehead* = LOVESOMENESS.

a1300-1400 *Cursor M.* 5792 (Gött.), I sal þaim bring fra þat thralhede, And into a land of lufsum-hede.

†*lovesomely*, *adv.* *Obs.* [f. LOVESOME a. + -LY². (OE. had *lufsumlic* adj.)] Lovingly, affectionately.

c1200 ORMIN 1663 Nohht ne ma33 ben don Allmahhtig Godd tocweme, But iff itt be wipþ witt & skill & luffsummlike forpedd. a1225 *Juliana* 12 [He] seide hire lufsumliche þat [etc.]. a1300 *Cursor M.* 7989 þan com til him an angel clere, And lufsumli to david spak. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* xvii. 315 Thair capitane Tretit thame sa lufsumly. c1475 *Rauf Coilþear* 558 His leif at the Coilþear He tute lufsumly.

lovesomeness ('lavzəmni:s). [f. LOVESOME a. + -NESS.] The quality of being lovesome.

a1000 *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 218/34 *Delectatio*, lust-bærnes, *vel* lufsumnes. 1550 BALE *Image Both Ch.* viii. Hvijb, They mixed y^e truth in falshede, they poysoned the waters, they toke away the louesomenesse of them. a1568 *Bannatyne Poems* (Hunter. Club) 657 Weill lasit with lufsumnes. 1869 MISS MULOCK *Woman's Kingd.* II. 19 [She] was not beautiful... but there was a lovesomeness about her.

love-song ('lavzɒŋ). A song of love, an amorous song.

a1310 in Wright *Lyric P.* 74 Iesu, thi love is suete ant strong... Tech me, Ihesu, thi love song, With suete teres ever among. 1591 SHAKS. *Two Gent.* II. i. 20 First, you haue learn'd... to relish a Loue-song. 1653 WALTON *Angler* i. 29 Solomon... wrote that... holy amorous love-song, the Canticles. 1833 TENNYSON *Miller's D.* 65 A love-song I had somewhere read. 1883 H. DRUMMOND *Nat. Law in Spir.* W. (ed. 2) 154 The bird... listens to the love-song of its mate.

love-token ('lav,təuk(ə)n). Something given as a sign or token of love.

Beowulf (Z) 1863 Seceal hring naca ofer hea þu bringan lac & luf tacen. 1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N. i. 1. 27* Thou hast giuen her rimes, And interchang'd loue-tokens with my childe. 1626 BP. HALL *Contempl., O. T. xx. viii.* What Church in the world can show such deare love-tokens from the Almighty as this? 16... *Child Maurice* xxii. in *Child Ballads* II. 265/2 For thou hast sent her loue-tokens, More now then two or three. 1836 J. H. NEWMAN in *Lyra Apost.* (1849) 26 Yes! let the fragrant scars abide Love-tokens in thy stead. 1877 W. JONES *Finger-ring* 343 He sent two diamond rings, as love-tokens to Mary, Queen of Scots.

loveward(s) ('lavwəd(z)), *adv. rare.* [f. LOVE *sb.* + -WARD OR -WARDS.] Towards love.

1927 JOYCE *Watching Needleboats at San Sabba* in *Pomes Penyeach*, I heard their young hearts crying Loveward above the glancing oar. 1971 G. M. BROWN *Fishermen with Ploughs* 76 The children of the valley Drifted lovewards.

† **lovewende**, *a. Obs.* [OE. *lufwende*, f. *lufu* LOVE *sb.*¹ + *-wende* f. *wendan* to turn. Cf. *hålwende* wholesome, *hwilwende* transitory.] Beloved; loving; lovely.

a 1000 *Gloss.* in Wr.-Wülcker 222/21 *Dilectaque rura*, and þa lufwende eardas. c 1000 *Sax. Leech.* III. 186 Cild acenned... soðfæst, lufwende. a 1225 *Juliana* 65 Ich... luue þe to leofmon luuewende lauerd.

loveword, variant of LOFWORD *Obs.*

'love-worth', *sb. rare.* [f. LOVE *sb.*¹ + WORTH *sb.*] Worthiness of love.

c 1611 CHAPMAN *Iliad* To Rdr. 85 Homer... should be belov'd, Who euerie sort of loue-worth did containe.

† **love-worth**, *a. Obs.* [f. LOVE *sb.*¹ + WORTH *a.*] = next.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 112 Ower deorewurðe spus, þe luuewurðe Louerd. a 1225 *Juliana* 53 þi luuewurðe leofmon. a 1240 *Ureisun* in *Lamb. Hom.* 187 Alre þinge leoflucest and luue wurðest.

loveworthy ('lavwɜ:ði), *a.* [f. LOVE *sb.*¹ + WORTHY *a.*] Worthy to be loved.

a 1240 *Wohunge* in *Cott. Hom.* 269 Inwið þe ane arn alle þe þinges igederd þat cauer muhen maken ani mon luuewurði to ofer. 1621 LADY M. WROTH *Urania* 289 Neræna, the most loue-worthy of her sex. 1633 W. STRUTHER *True Happiness* 31 If these small goods be love-worthy, with what a love should we adhere to the fountain-good. 1867 THIRLWALL *Lett.* (1881) I. 278 It may happen... that... the child makes the painful discovery that the person whom it most tenderly loves is not loveworthy. 1880 SWINBURNE *Stud. Shaks.* 227 A living god-garland of the noblest earth-born brothers and love-worthiest heaven-born sister.

Hence loveworthiness.

1867 THIRLWALL *Lett.* (1881) I. 278 The perception of His loveworthiness must tend to swallow up our sense of benefits received from him. 1899 F. P. COBBE in *Daily News* 27 May 7/1 The nobility and loveworthiness of human nature.

lovey ('lavi). Also lovy, lovee, lovie. [f. LOVE *sb.*¹ + -Y.] A term of affectionate address: = 'Dear love', 'darling'.

1731 FIELDING *Lett. Writers* I. v, You don't look pretty in it, lovey, indeed you don't. 1764 FOOTE *Mayor of G. i. Wks.* 1799 I. 169, I go, lovy: good-day to my father-in-law. 1770 — *Lame Lover* I. *ibid.* II. 67 Why, really, lovee, 'tis a large sum of money. 1801 MACNEILL *Poems* (1844) 19 Sullen moods, and scolding frays, When lovie's absent for some days. 1884 *Punch* 20 Dec. 294 And what would Dovey do if Lovey were to die?

lovey-dovey ('lavi'davi), *sb. and a.* [f. LOVEY + DOVIE, DOVEY.] *A. sb.* = LOVEY; also, brotherly love.

1819 [see DOVIE, DOVEY]. 1904 *Daily Chron.* 26 Mar. 6/5 We will... love one another as much as we can, lovey dovey. 1946 H. L. MENCKEN in *Life* 5 Aug. 46/2 And bring in a reign of peace, prosperity and lovey-dovey.

B. adj. Fondly affectionate; namby-pamby. 1886 *Harper's Mag.* Dec. 134/1, I would wear gray, which mamma prefers, but which I think looks lovey-dovey. 1900 H. LAWSON *On Track* 65 Just as lovey-dovey talk is important to her and nonsense to you. 1967 'D. SHANNON' *Chance to Kill* (1968) vii. 91 You want to act all broad-minded and lovey-dovey with the dinges, O.K., but I got a right to feel how I like too. 1969 *Sunday Times* (Colour Suppl.) 19/3 There had been a fight. 'There was none of the usual lovey-dovey stuff between them.' 1973 'H. CARMICHAEL' *Too Late for Tears* viii. 99 This woman hadn't been all lovey-dovey with her husband... They'd been squabbling for months.

So 'lovey-doveyness' [-NESS], a state of maudlin sentimentality.

1923 D. H. LAWRENCE *Stud. Classic Amer. Lit.* x. 210 He [sc. Melville] wanted the lovey-doveyness of perfect mutual understanding. 1968 *Punch* 29 May 788/3 The fond pleasures, dear upsets and general lovey-doveyness of family life.

loveyer, lovier, *obs. forms* of LOVER *sb.*¹

'loving', *vbl. sb.*¹ Now rare. [f. LOVE *v.*¹ + -ING¹.] The action of the vb. LOVE¹.

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* iii. (St. Andrew) 766 Fore, criste, .. I jarne our althinge, to be and dwell in þi lovyng. c 1385 CHAUCER *L.G.W. Prol.* 544 For she taughte al the craft of fyn louinge. c 1400 *Cursor M.* 27746 (Cott. Galba) Wreth... of gude lufing it brekes þe band. 1538 ELYOT *Dict. Addit., Amatio*, a louynge. 1600 SHAKS. *A.Y.L.* II. vii. 181 Most friendship is fayning; most Louing, meere folly. 1633 P. FLETCHER *Poet. Misc.* 79 What fool commends a stone for never moving?... Cease then, fond men, to blaze your

constant loving. 1855 BROWNING *One Word More* v, Dante... Hated wickedness that hinders loving. 1885-94 R. BRIDGES *Eros & Psyche* May xxii, This was the lover she had lack'd, and she, Loving his loving, was his willing bride.

† 'loving', *vbl. sb.*² *Obs.* [f. LOVE *v.*² + -ING¹.] Praise, laudation; *pl.*, praises, songs of praise.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 13245 Iesus þat well wist... Quarfor sant ion was don o liff, To þe lues... In his louing he made sermon. a 1300 *E.E. Psalter* ix. 15 þat I schewe forth to sprede þine louynges euerilkone. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* VI. 283 Now demys, quethir mair lovyng Suld Tedeus haf, or the king! c 1400 tr. *Secreta Secret., Gov. Lordsh.* 51 He þat gyues his good to hem þat hauys no myster, he purchases no louynge þerof. 1476 *Burgh Rec. Edinb.* (1869) I. 33 For the honour and loving of Gode Almychty. 1477 EARL RIVERS (Caxton) *Dictes* I To gyue therfore synguler louynges & thankes. 1533 GAU *Richt Vay* (1888) 13 That that desiris lowine or vane gloir. 1539 *Test. Ebor.* (Surtees) VI. 83, I... beinge of holl and perfite mynde... lovine be to God. 1590 A. HUME *Hymns* II. 32 The maiestie of God was praised with louings loud on high. 1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* II. x. 343 He did the legacie and office... with sik lofeng and comment. 1721 BAILEY, *Lovingis*, praises, Scotch.

loving ('laviŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. LOVE *v.*¹ + -ING².]

1. *a.* That loves; affectionate.

In 16th c. 'your loving friend' was an ordinary form of subscription for letters. 'Our loving subjects' has at various times been a usual phrase in royal proclamations.

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gram.* vi. (Z.) 10 *Hic amans uir*, þes lufienda wer;... hoc amans mancipium, þes lufienda þeowa man. a 1240 *Ureisun* in *Cott. Hom.* 185 Ler to loue þe... þe louende louerd. 1320 *Cast. Love* 290 And foure doughtryne hede this kyng, And to uche he was lovyng. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* IV. 7 Thaim that till hym luffand wer, Or kyn, or freynd. c 1460 *Towneley Myst.* IV. 102 Now, who would not be glad that had A child so lufand as thou art? c 1491 *Chast. Goddess Chyld.* 44 It is yeuen us and sende us fro our louyng fader. 1513 MORE in *Grafton Chron.* (1568) II. 781 A lovyng man and passyng well beloved. 1520 — *Lett. Wks.* 1419/2 At Woodestok... by the hand of your louing husbunde Thomas More knight. 1568 *Grafton Chron.* I. 82 They were loving and kinde to him, and he to them. 1741 RICHARDSON *Pamela* II. 330 They are the honestest, the lovinegest, and the most conscientious Couple breathing. 1809 MALKIN *Gil Blas* v. i. ¶ 11 They got to be as loving as turtles. 1835 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xvi. III. 723 He brought that force only for the defence of his person and for the protection of his loving subjects. 1866 J. H. NEWMAN *Gerontius* § 1 O loving friends, your prayers! *Ibid.*, Help, loving Lord! Thou my sole Refuge, Thou.

† *b. absol.* A lover; one who loves. *Obs.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 14313 Lauerd, o selcut þat es slei, þi lufand þus, qui let pou dei? c 1340 HAMPOLE *Prose Tr.* (1866) 3 Fyllys þe luffande of gastly joye. c 1375 *Cursor M.* 14597 (Fairf.) Hauē I na tome þidder to fare for na wele louande hauē I þare.

c. transf. Tending to be closely attached, clinging, adhesive. *dial.*

1641 *Best Farm. Bks.* (Surtees) 148 By this meanes the strawe is made lovyng, and is alsoe kept from growinge on the howses. [Common in mod. dialects: see Eng. Dial. Dict.]

2. Of words, actions, etc.: Manifesting love; proceeding from love. Hence *occas.* of persons with respect to their demeanour or conduct (const. *to*).

c 1450 MYRC 1697 Louynge serues and godely speche, Agayn enuye ys helpe and leche. 1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* xxvii. (Percy Soc.) 119 Her lovyng countenance so hyge dyd appere, That it me ravysed. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 39 They continue that louing custome [widow burning] deuoutly to this day. 18... TENNYSON *Early Spring* i, Once more the Heavenly Power... domes the red-plow'd hills With loving blue. 1862 LYTTON *Str. Story* II. 177 Faber's loving account of little Amy. 1868 BROWNING *Ring & Bk.* III. 1303 His fingers pushed their loving way Through curl on curl. 1894 J. T. FOWLER *Adamnan* Introd. 54 He was held in most loving remembrance.

3. Preceded by a *sb.*, in various *comb.*, as *fun-*, *home-*, *money-*, *pleasure-loving*.

1726 SWIFT *Gulliver, Lament. Glumdal.* 33 That Money-loving Boy To some Lord's Daughter sold the living Toy. 1838 ELIZA COOK *Old Dobbin* xi, We fun-loving urchins would group by his side. 1871 S. B. JAMES *Duty & Doctrine* 192 A pushing, eager, pleasure-loving, money-loving age! 1902 *Westm. Gaz.* 3 June 1/2 The Boer is, above all things, a home-loving man.

4. *Comb.*, as *loving-heartedness*; *loving-hearted*, *-kind*, *-kindly* *adjs.*

1903 HARDY *Dynasts* I. i. vi. 33 In its early, loving-kindly days Of gracious purpose. 1909 *Westm. Gaz.* 27 Feb. 4/3 The loving-hearted but hot-tempered musician who was head of the Conservatoire at Naples. 1909 R. BROOKE *Coll. Poems* (1918) 99 Quiet and strange, and loving-kind, you sleep. 1926 *Contemp. Rev.* Feb. 226 It may have been the *sirocco*, which never makes for loving-heartedness. 1960 *Clergy Rev.* Jan. 14 More's way, detached, peaceful and loving-kind, must have set him dreaming.

loving cup. [LOVING *ppl. a.* 2.] A large drinking vessel, usually of silver, having two or more handles, by which it is readily passed from hand to hand amongst friends or guests assembled together, each of whom successively drinks from its contents, generally at the close of a banquet.

1808 [In Minute-bk. of Committee for the Lord Mayor's banquet 9 Nov. (Dr. R. R. Sharpe).] 1812 J. BRADY *Clavis Calend.* (1815) II. 351 The Lord Mayor drinks to you in the Loving Cup, and bids you all heartily welcome. 1827 HONE *Every-day Bk.* II. 12 The loving cup... is... passed to the guest on his left hand. 1868 BREWER *Dict. Pharse & Fable* (ed. 3) 527 In drinking the loving cup, two adjacent persons always stand up together.

loving-kindness ('laviŋ'kaindnis). [f. LOVING *ppl. a.* + KINDNESS. Originally two words; the combination was introduced by Coverdale.] Affectionate tenderness and consideration; kindness arising from a deep personal love, as the active love of God for his creatures.

1535 COVERDALE *Ps.* xxv. 6 Call to remembrance, O Lorde, thy tender mercyes & thy louinge kyndnesses, which hauē bene euer of olde. *Ibid.* lxxxix. 33 Neuerthelesse, my louynge kyndnesse wil I not vterly take from him. 1554-9 *Songs & Ball.* (1860) 3 What great lovyng kyndnes did God show in thys case? a 1729 J. ROGERS *19 Serm.* (1735) 349 The amiable Attributes of Goodness and Loving-kindness. 1807-8 W. IRVING *Salmag.* (1824) 144 A lady of unbounded loving-kindness. 1871 MORLEY *Voltaire* (1886) 2 The infinite mercy and loving-kindness of a supreme creator.

Hence (back-formation) **loving-kindly** *adv.*

1840 LOWELL *Love*, A love... that seeth faults, Not with flaw-seeking eyes... But loving-kindly ever looks them down.

† **loving-knot**. *Obs.* = LOVE-KNOT.

c 1588 *1st Pt. Jeronimo* (1605) C iij b, Heere seale the letter with a louing knot.

† 'lovingly', *a. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. LOVING *ppl. a.* + -LY¹.] Of loving disposition.

1567 *Gude & Godlie Ball.* (S.T.S.) 222, I knaw nane sic as scho is one, Sa trew, sa kynde, sa luiffandlie.

lovingly ('laviŋli), *adv.* [f. LOVING *ppl. a.* + -LY².] In a loving manner.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P.R.* VI. xiii. (1495) 197 Louyngly the man auyseth his wyfe yf she doo amys. 1435 MISYR *Fire of Love* I. vii. 15 To praye god parfytely... louandyly to syng in hym. 1535 COVERDALE *Jer.* xxxi. 20 Gladly and louyngly will I haue mercy vpon him, saith the Lorde. 1611 BIBLE I *Sam.* xx. (chapter-summary), Ionathan louyngly taketh his leaue of Daud. 1641 T. HAYNE *Luther* 136 He was very loyngly affectioned towards his children. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 118 ¶ 4 We live very loyngly together. 1883 R. W. DIXON *Mano* IV. iii. 147 And ever on him leaned she loyngly.

lovingness ('laviŋnis). [f. LOVING *ppl. a.* + -NESS.] The quality or habit of being loving.

1574 tr. *Marlorat's Apocalips* 25 Be thou a patterne to the faithful, in word, in conuersation, in loyngnesse, ... and in chastitie. a 1586 SIDNEY *Arcadia* II. (1590) 115 b, Caring thus in one person the only two bands of good will, louelines & loyngnes. 1621 LADY M. WROTH *Urania* 348 Such were her allurements, her sweetnesses, loyngnesses [etc.]. 1799 W. TAYLOR in *Robberds Mem.* I. 297 There is a loyngness of heart about Parr... which would endear him even without his Greek. a 1859 L. HUNT *Bk. Sonnet* (1867) I. 66 The very loyngness of his nature. 1865 J. GROTE *Moral Ideas* viii. (1876) 108 That *φιλία* or loyngness which creates, so to speak, a kindred and brotherhood.

b. Used as a mock title of honour.

a 1636 LYNDE *Case for Spectacles* (1638) 91 Instead of the Emperours name, he assumes the Popes person, saying, Your loyngnesse wrote to me.

lovis, -ys, *obs. pl.* of LOAF *sb.*¹

lovy, variant of LOVEY.

lovyer(e), *obs. form* of LOVER *sb.*¹

low (ləu), *sb.*¹ Also 3-5, 9 lowe, 6 looe, 7 loe. Cf. *LAW sb.*³ [OE. *hlāw*, *hlæw* masc., = OS. *hlēo* (dat. *hlēwe*) grave-mound, OHG. *hlēo* (MHG. *lê*) grave-mound, hill, Goth. *hlaiw* neut., grave (whence *hlaiwasnōs* pl., graves):—O Teut. **hlaiwoz-*, -iz- neut.:—pre-Teut. **kloiwo-*, -es-, f. root **klei-* to slope: see LEAN *v.* and cf. L. *clivus* hill.]

1. = LAW *sb.*³ 1. *arch.*

Beowulf (Z.) 1120 Wand to wolcnum wælfyra mæst hlynode for hlawe. c 1200 ORMIN 9205 And ille an lawe and ille an hill Shall nippredd beon and lazhedd. c 1300 *Havelok* 1699 þo stod haelok als a lowe Aboven [þo] þat þer-inne wore. a 1400-50 *Alexander* 1090 May þou oght, lede, yonder low lift on þi shulder. c 1500 *Cov. Corp. Chr. Plays, Shearmen & Taylors* 218 Hark! I here owre broður on the looe; This ys hys woise. a 1650 *Sir Lionell* 70 in *Furnivall Percy Folio* I. 78 The Gyant lyes vnder yond low. a 1765 R. HOOD & GUY of *Gisborne* xlvi. in *Child Ballads* III. 93/2 That behard the sheriffe of Nottingham, As he leaned vnder a lowe. 1847 MARY HOWITT *Ballads* 66 And some they brought the brown lint-seed, and flung it down from the Low. 1901 *Speaker* 20 Apr. 77/1 The coarse meadows swell up into rounded or pointed 'lows'.

2. A burial-mound; a tumulus. ? *Obs.*

a 1000 *Boeth. Metr.* x. 43 Hwa wat nu þæs wisan Welandes ban, on hwelcum hi hlæwa hrusan peccen. 1686 PLOT *Staffordsh.* 402 A barrow or Low, such as were usually cast up over the bodies of eminent Captains. 1778 *Eng. Gazetteer* (ed. 2) s.v. *Wiggington*, Near this place are certain Lows, which are reckoned among the Roman Tumuli.

low, lowe (lou), *sb.*² Chiefly *Sc.* and *north.* Also 3 lozhe, 4 lou, (lawhe, lo), 5 logh, (lawe). [a. ON. *loge* wk. masc. (Da. *lue*) = OFris. *loga*:—O Teut. type **logon-* (*lugon-*), pre-Teut. *lukón-*, cogn. w. MHG., mod.G. *lohe* fem.:—O Teut. type **lohâ* (*luhâ*):—pre-Teut. **lukâ*, f. **luk-* wk. grade of the Aryan root **leuk-*: see LEYE, and LIGHT *sb.*]

1. Flame; a flame, a blaze.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 356 Cherubines sworde... of lai [MS. T. lohe]. c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 643 Al-so heze ðe lowe sal gon, So ðe flod flet ðe dunes on. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 5739 Him thocht brennand he sagh a tre Als it wit lou war al vm-laid. 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 9430 Lowe and reke with stormes melled. c 1470 HENRY *Wallace* VIII. 1054 The rude low rais

full heych adown that hauld. 1533 BELLENDEN *Livy* i. xvi. (S.T.S.) 88 His hede aperit (as it war blesand) in ane rede low. 1631 A. CRAIG *Pilgr.* & *Hermit* 8 The Coale that mee burnes to the bone, will I blow, Though Liver, Lungs, and Lights, fly vp in a low. 1785 BURNS *Vision* i. 39 By my ینگل-لوه I saw. A tight, outlandish Hizzie. 1816 SCOTT *Bl. Dwarf* iii. The low of the candle, if the wind wad let it bide steady. 1849 C. BRONTE *Shirley* iv. A verse blazing wi' a blue brimstone low. 1892 R. KIPLING *Barrack-r. Ball.* etc. 126 For every time I raised the lowe That scared the dusty plain, I'll light the land with twain. 1901 *Trans. Stirling Nat. Hist. Soc.* 51 The Dead Candle. . . A blue lowe, moving along slowly about three feet from the ground.

b. Phrases. (to be, set) in, on a low, in a flame, on fire; to put the low to, to set fire to; to take a low, to catch fire.

c. 1200 ORMIN 16185 All alls itt wære all oferr hemm O lozhe. c. 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 14692 þe fir, þe tonder, þe brumstun hot, Kyndled on lowe, & vp hit smot. c. 1422 HOCCLIVE *Learn to die* 703 Whan pat a greet toun set is on a lowe. a. 1584 MONTGOMERIE *Cherrie & Slae* 745 Will flatterit him. . . An set him in an low. 1722 RAMSAY *Three Bonnets* ii. 103 Soon my beard will tak' a low. 1815 SCOTT *Guy M. x.* She [a vessel] was. . . in a light low. 1826 J. WILSON *Noct. Ambr.* Wks. 1855 l. 130 A. . . boy fell off his chair a' in a low, for the discharge had set him on fire. 1865 G. MACDONALD *A. Forbes* viii. 25 Ye wad hae the hoose in a low aboot oor lugs.

2. spec. a. A light used by salmon-poachers. 1814 J. HODGSON in J. Raine *Mem.* (1857) l. 146 For making lows or fish-lights for fishing in the night. 1856 *Denham Tracts* (1892) l. 315 This used to be done with a low and a leister.

b. A light or piece of candle used by miners. 1816 in I. H. HOLMES *Coal Mines Durham*, etc. 245. 1865 *Trapper's Petit*. in *Our Coal & Coal-fields* 155 'Tis very dark and that small low You gave me soon will burn away.

† low, sb.³ Obs. [var. of LOUGH¹.] A lake, loch, river, water.

1387 [see LOUGH²]. 1513 DOUGLAS *Aeneis* xii. Prol. 153 Swann's swoochis throw ow the ryp and redis Our at thir lowys. 1539 in *Rec. Peebles* (1872) 57 Woddis, lowis, fishingis [etc.]. [1563 *Ibid.* 72 Louchis.]

† low, sb.⁴ Sc. Obs. [aphetic f. *allow sb. f. ALLOW v.] Allowance, permission.

1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* (1858) III. 464 [He] passit hame awa, But lowe or leif that tyme of ony wicht.

low (ləʊ), sb.⁵ [f. LOW v.⁴] The action of lowing; the ordinary sound uttered by an ox or cow.

1549 *Compl. Scot.* vi. 39 The nolt maid noyis viiht mony loud lou. 1599 SHAKS. *Much Ado* v. iv. 48 Bull loue, sir, had an amiable low. 1726-46 THOMSON *Winter* 85 The cattle from the untasted fields return, And ask with meaning low their wonted stalls. 1821 CLARE *Vill. Minstr.* l. 111 On list'ning ears so sweet Fall the mellow low and bleat. 1861 HUGHES *Tom Brown at Oxf.* xxxvii. (1889) 360 A comfortable low came at intervals from the cattle, revelling in the abundant herbage.

low, sb.⁶ See LOOR (= foot-rot in cattle).

low (ləʊ), a. and sb. Forms: 2-3 lah (inflected la3e), 3 lah3h, laih, 3-4 l3ah, 4 l3agh(e, 3 lohe, louh, 3-4 lo3(e, 4 loghe, 4-5 lou3(e, (4 lowh, loew3), 5 lough, low3e, 3-7 lowe, (5 loe, 7 lo), 4- low. Also Sc. and north. 4-6 lawe, 4, 7 lau(e, 4-5 lauch(t, lawch, 5 lawgh, 6 lewche, 6-9 leuch(e, 8-9 leugh; see also LAIGH. [Early ME. *lāh* (lā3-), a. ON. *lāg-r* (Sw. *låg*, Da. *lav*) = OFris. *lēge*, *lēch*, MDu. *lage*, *laech*, *lege*, *leech* (Du. *laag*), MHG. *læge* flat (early and dial. mod.G. *lāg*), OE. with different meaning **læge* in *læghrycg* (see LEA a.):—OTeut. **lægio-* from the root of LIE v.¹]

A. adj. (Usually the opposite of high.)

I. Literal senses.

1. a. Of small upward extent or growth; not tall; little, short. (Now rarely of persons, though still commonly said of stature.)

c. 1150 *Grave* 17 in Thorpe *Analecta* (1834) 142 bin hus. . . bið unheh and lah. . . þe hele-wages beoð lage, sid-wages unhege. c. 1200 ORMIN 15232 þær wass an bennkinne lah. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* xvii. 380 The vallis of the tounne than wer Sa law, that [etc.]. c. 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* iii. 304 Make hem [sc. trees] lough in cleuis that decline. 1530 PALSGR. 452/2, l. . . make a thyng so lowe that it be leuell with the gronde. 1558 *Galway Arch.* in *10th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 388 The said John. . . ys bound to make. . . ther but a loe gardinge, not plantinge anny great tres. 1593 SHAKS. *Lucr.* 663 Low-shrubs wither at the Cedars roote. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 474 It is a little low hearb. 1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* iv. i. 250 We shall. . . be turn'd. . . to apes With foreheads villanous low. 1638 JUNIUS *Paint. Ancients* 245 Low men love to stand on tiptoes. 1660 F. BROOKE tr. *Le Blanc's Trav.* 80 Their cowes are low, and their horns grow only skin deep. 1724 R. WODROW *Life J. Wodrow* (1828) 55 My mother was of a stature rather low than tall. 1771 SIR J. REYNOLDS *Disc.* iv. (1876) 348 Agesilaus was low, lame and of a mean appearance. 1827 DISRAELI *Viv. Grey* vii. viii. V. 95 Her full voluptuous growth gave you. . . the impression that she was somewhat low in stature. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* iv. l. 483 His forehead low as that of a baboon. 1855 BROWNING *How it Strikes a Contemporary* 102 Who. . . stood about the neat low truckle bed. 1860 TROLLOPE *Framley P.* II. ix. 183, I do remember the young lady. . . a dark girl, very low, and without much figure. 1874 PARKER *Goth. Archit.* i. iii. 56 Early Norman buildings were generally low.

b. Rising but little from a surface. low relief (a) = BAS-RELIEF i; (b) = BAS-RELIEF 2.

1711 SHAFESB. *Charac.* (1737) III. 380 The low-relieves, and ornaments of columns and edifices. 1901 *19th Cent.* July

100 The modelling in low-relief of a life-sized bull in painted terra cotta.

c. Of a woman's dress: Cut so as to leave the neck exposed.

1857 TROLLOPE *Barchester T.* xxxvi. (1858) 299 I'm sorry you've come in such low dresses, as we are all going out of doors. 1899 RIDER HAGGARD *Swallow* iii. A lovely lady in a low dress.

2. a. Situated not far above the ground or some other downward limit; not elevated in position. † Formerly prefixed to names of countries or districts, denoting the part near the sea-shore (now only in the comparative LOWER), as Low Germany, Low Egypt (obs.). Also LOW-COUNTRY. (Cf. Low Dutch, Low German.)

13. . . E.E. *Allit. P. B.* 1761 þe myst dryues þor3 þe lyst of the lyfte, bi the lo3 medoes. 1382 WYCLIF *Isa.* xxxiv. 9 Turned shuln ben his stremes in to pich, and his loew3 erthe in to brunston. c. 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) Pref. 3 Egipte þe hie and þe lawe. c. 1400 *Destr. Troy* 6952 He led hom forth lyuely by a law vale. c. 1470 HENRY Wallace x. 622 The lauch way till Enrawyn thai ryd. 1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* xxxv. (Percy Soc.) 183 We were glad when ye had forsaken The lowe vale. a. 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VIII* 259 b, She was laden with much ordinaunce, and the portes left open, whiche were very lowe. 1577-87 HOLINSHED *Chron.* I. 75/1 All alongst the sea coasts of low Germanie. a. 1578 LINDSEY (Pittscottie) *Chron. Scot.* (S.T.S.) II. 38 [They] draw thaim selfis to ane leuche place out of the Inglishemen sight. 1626 BACON *Sylva* §832 The Raine-Bow consisteth of a Glomeration of Small Drops, which cannot possibly fall, but from the Aire, that is very Low. 1653 R. SANDERS *Physiogn.* 221 The second Cardinal house is the fourth, called the low heaven. 1707 CHAMBERLAYNE *St. Gt. Brit.* III. iii. 274 His [an Earl's] Coronet hath the Pearls raised upon Points, and Leaves low between. 1744 BERKELEY *Siris* §25 Trees growing in low and shady places do not yield so good tar. 1796 COLERIDGE *Destiny of Nations* 19 In this low world Placed with our backs to bright reality. 1846 McCULLOCH *Acc. Brit. Empire* (1854) I. 47 Orfordness, a low beach running out into the sea.

b. Of a heavenly body: Near the horizon.

1676 WALTON & COTTON *Angler* II. ii. (1875) 228 The sun grows low. 1801 CAMPBELL *Hohenlinden* 1 On Linden, when the sun was low, All bloodless lay the untrodden snow. 1811 A. SCOTT *Poems* 8 (Jam.) The moon, leugh i' the wast, shone bright. 1859 TENNYSON *Enid* 598 The third day. . . Made a low splendour in the world. 1889 'ROLF BOLDREWOOD' *Robbery under Arms* xvi. There was a low moon.

c. Lying dead, or dead and buried. Now only predicative. † Formerly also absol.

c. 1315 SHOREHAM *Poems* (E.E.T.S.) v. 329 þat body þat he tok of hys o3en, Hou mytte hyt ligge amang þe losen. 1808 BYRON (title) And wilt thou weep when I am low? 1826 SCOTT in *Croker Papers* 19 Mar., My head may be low—I hope it will—before the time comes. 1852 TENNYSON *Death of Wellington* 18 The last great Englishman is low.

† d. Of the ear: 'Bowed down'. Obs.

c. 1400 *Destr. Troy* 2650 Let your lordship lystyn with a loue ere.

e. Of an obeisance: Profound, deep.

a. 1548 HALL *Chron., Edw. IV* 234 He toke of hys cappe, and made a low and solempne obeysance. 1596 SHAKS. *Tam. Shr.* Induct. i. 53 With a lowe submissiue reuerence Say [etc.]. 1602 2nd Pt. *Return fr. Parnass.* II. vi. 947 He presently dofes his cap most solemnly, makes a low-leg to his ladiship. 1632 J. HAYWARD tr. *Biondi's Eromena* 157 Rising up to make him a low congey, she proceeded. 1667 MILTON *P.L.* IX. 835. 1887 W. P. FRITH *Autobiog.* I. xix. 237 'I am very much obliged to you', making a low bow.

f. Phonetics. Of a vowel sound: Produced with the tongue or some part of it in a low position. Also Comb., as low-back, -central, -front, -mid, -rising, used chiefly attributively or quasi-adj.

1876 [see HIGH a. 4b]. 1924 H. E. PALMER *Gram. Spoken Eng.* I. 13 Low-Rising. Nucleus-tone. 1934 J. J. HOGAN *Outl. Eng. Philol.* 14, æ: low-front. 1934 WEBSTER, Low-back, low-central. 1944 T. H. WETMORE in *Studies in Speech & Drama in Honor of A. M. Drummond* 244 (title) The dialectal significance of the non-phonemic low-back vowel variants before R. 1951 Z. S. HARRIS *Methods Struct. Ling.* vi. 57 Low-rising intonation. 1962 *Amer. Speech* XXXVII. 165 The low-central free vowel [a]. 1962 Low-front [see HIGH a. 4b]. 1965 *Language* XLI. 346 A low-back [a]. *Ibid.*, In disyllabic words, Ngbaka shows only four sequences: high-mid, mid-high, mid-low, and low-mid. 1970 *Publ. Amer. Dial. Soc.* 1968 L. 13 Sometimes. . . it occurs as a retracted low-front or as a low-central monophthong.

g. Path.

1898 P. MANSON *Trop. Diseases* xix. 317 Occasionally it [sc. epidemic gangrenous rectitis] may begin higher up—in the colon. In this case it is called the 'high' form; in the other, the 'low' or rectal form.

h. Phr. low to paper: of type, of less than normal height.

[1683-4 J. MOXON *Mech. Exerc. Printing* (1962) 346 Low against Paper.] 1888 *Encycl. Brit.* XXIII. 698/2 Types lower than the ordinary dimension are said to be low to paper, and if surrounded by higher types will not give a perfect impression. 1922 D. B. UPDIKE *Printing Types* I. ii. 34 The standard height-to-paper is 0.918 inch. Types exceeding or falling short of this measurement are termed respectively 'high-to-paper' and 'low-to-paper'.

† 3. Situated under the level of the earth's surface, far down in the ground; deep. Obs. in positive; cf. LOWER, LOWEST.

a. 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* xvii. 30 He mekis pain in til þe lawe pitt of hell. c. 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 314/1 Low, or lowe, profundus. c. 1470 HENRY Wallace ii. 157 And ek thar to he was in presoun law. 1533 GAU RICH *Vay* (1888) 49 He first passit dwne to ye law portis of the zeird. 1718 G. JACOB *Compl. Sportsman* 53 The good Dogs produc'd in a deep Low-Country, will always excel the good Dogs upon the Plains.

4. Of a liquid: Less in vertical measurement than the average, or than is usual; shallow. Hence of a river, a spring, etc.: Containing or yielding less water than usual. See also LOW TIDE, LOW WATER. (For low ebb lit. and fig., see EBB sb.)

c. 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 314/2 Lowe, or ny the drestis, bassus. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 260 The river. . . when the flood is gone, it is so low, y' it may be passed without all daunger. 1621 T. WILLIAMSON tr. *Goullart's Wise Vieillard* 98 He. . . compares old age to Wine that is lowe and almost nothing but lees. 1695 WOODWARD *Nat. Hist. Earth* IV. (1723) 234 The Springs and Rivers are very low. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xii. III. 236 The ships were in extreme peril: for the river was low.

II. Transferred and figurative senses.

5. Of humble rank, station, position, or estimation.

Not now (in the positive) said of persons exc. in contemptuous use (see 7c); but cf. LOWER a.

c. 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 35 Ne was þe engel isend ne to none he3e. . . men. . . ac to loze and eðeliche men. c. 1205 LAY. 686 Nis þar nan swa laih þæt [etc.]. 1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* (E.E.T.S.) 6560 3yf a cursed man hadde company with one or ouper, logh or hy. 1310 in Wright *Lyric P.* 73 Pore ant loze thou were for ous. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* II. 119 He hath set al his corage. . . Upon a Maide of low astat. a. 1420 HOCCLIVE *De Reg. Princ.* 2805 Al such mayntenance. . . Sustened is nagh by persones lowe. c. 1470 HENRY Wallace iv. 184 King Eduuardis man he was. . . Off rycht law byrth. 1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* xx. 18 Hie vertew may stand in law estait. 1531 LATIMER *Let. to Baynton* in Foxe *A. & M.* (1563) 1324/1 We lowe subiectes are bounde to obey powers and their ordinaunces. 1687 SETTLE *Refl. Dryden* 40 The lowest Boy in Westminster would have told him that [to be Borne] was a passive verb. 1718 *Freethinker* No. 7 ¶ 8, I shall subjoin a Matrimonial Story in Low-Life. 1770 *Gentl. Mag.* XL. 426 That the low people never taste flesh is a proof of their extreme poverty. 1810 BENTHAM *Packing* (1821) 140 One law for gentlemen, another for low people. 1844 THIRLWALL *Greece* VIII. lxvi. 441 Andruscus, a young man of low birth, . . . had been. . . acknowledged as king. 1874 DEUTSCH *Rem.* 327 Men low in the social scale.

absol. a. 1200 *Moral Ode* 162 þær sculen eueningges bon þe riche and þe la3e. c. 1275 LAY. 22928 For þar sal þe he3e be efne to þan lowe. a. 1586 SIDNEY *Arcadia* I. (1590) 17 All the people of this countrie from high to lowe, is giuen to these sportes of the witte. 1852 MRS. STOWE *Uncle Tom's C.* xviii. Look at the high and the low, all the world over, and it's the same story. 1890 *Spectator* 22 Nov., Having. . . the benefit of vast experience of the low.

6. a. Of inferior quality, character, or style; wanting in elevation, commonplace, mean.

a. 1225 *Ancr. R.* 140 þet so unimete louh pinc. . . schal drawn into runne so unimete heih pinc. c. 1450 tr. *De Imitatione* III. lvi. 133 (ch.-heading) That man must seue him to lowe workes [L. *humilibus operibus*] when hie workes failen. 1598 FLORIO Ep. Ded. 1 My poore studies may in so lowe a cottage entertaine so high. . . dignities. 1665 G. HAVERS *P. della Valle's Trav. E. India* 91 Which low School of Reading and Writing, the said Fathers keep for more convenience of Children. 1725 POPE *Postscr. to Odyssey* (1840) 389 There is a real beauty in an easy, pure, perspicuous description even of a low action. 1743 FIELDING *J. Wild* II. vii. They passed an hour in a scene of tenderness, too low and contemptible to be recounted. 1753 *Adventurer* No. 39 The low drudgery of collating copies. . . or accumulating compilations. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xx. IV. 467 Much parliamentary ability of a low kind. 1856 KINGSLEY *Plays & Puritans* 31 To discriminate between high art and low art, they must have seen both. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 173 In patients of low type of intelligence.

b. Of literary style, words, expressions, hence of a writer: The opposite of sublime; undignified.

1672 DRYDEN *Def. Epil.* Ess. (ed. Ker) I. 172 Never did any author precipitate himself from such height of thought to so low expressions, as he often does. 1709 POPE *Ess. Crit.* 347 And ten low words oft creep in one dull line. 1725 *Postscr. to Odyssey* (1840) 389 But whenever the poet is obliged by the nature of his subject to descend to the lower manner of writing, an elevated style would be affected. 1765 in *Priv. Lett. Ld. Malmesbury* I. 130 Superior to Runkenius. . . whose language is rather low. 1779-81 JOHNSON *L.P., Prior*, Prior is never low, nor very often sublime.

c. Of races of mankind: Inferior in degree of civilization, little advanced. Of animals or plants, their type, etc.: Not highly organized.

1859 J. R. GREENE *Protozoa* Introd. xviii. The lowest form of animal life with which we are acquainted. 1865 TYLOR *Early Hist. Man.* iv. 79 Languages spoken by very low races. 1881 TYNDALL *Ess. Floating Matter Air* 125 Germs of bacteria and other low organisms.

7. As a term of reprobation or disgust.

a. In a moral sense: Abject, base, mean.

1559 *Mirr. Mag., Mowbray's Banishment* xvii. Through flattery loe, I dyd his yll vpholde. 1666 PEPYS *Diary* 8 Sept., Much. . . discourse. . . of the low spirits of some rich men in the City, in sparing any encouragement to the poor people that wrought for the saving their houses. 1790 H. WALPOLE in *Walpoliana* clxiv. 75 Low-cunning, self-interest, and other mean motives. 1799 J. ROBERTSON *Agric. Perth* 401 Flattery or fawning or other low arts. 1895 A. F. WARR in *Law Times* XCIX. 507/1 Whenever, a dramatist wished to introduce intrigue, chicanery, or other dirty work, his *dramatis personæ* included a low attorney.

b. Degraded, dissolute.

1599 in *10th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. iv. 431 [Paid] to John Wesley for his horse and dragge to be used for the whipping of low woomene, 4d.

c. Wanting in decent breeding; coarse, vulgar; not socially 'respectable'.

1759 DILWORTH *Pope* 18 Notwithstanding Mr. Wycherley's low behaviour to Mr. Pope. 1780 MAD. D'ARBLAY *Diary* May, She has evidently kept low company.

1838 DICKENS *Nich. Nick.* xii, Tilda's friends are low people. **1849** MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* iv. I. 483 A considerable number of low fanatics... regarded him as a public benefactor. **1861** R. G. WILBERFORCE *Life S. Wilberforce* (1882) III. i. 27 They [Irish priests] are generally low fellows—McHale is a very coarse low fellow himself. **1872** *Punch* 6 Jan. 5/1 What is there in common between a respectable shopkeeper who pays rates and a low person who wheels a barrow? **1912** *Chambers's Jnl.* Aug. 533/1 He may feel that he is the superior in every way of some of the 'low whites' with whom he comes into daily contact.

8. a. Wanting in bodily strength or vigour; poorly nourished; weak.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P.R.* iv. iii. (1495) 83 Drynesse makyth the body lene and lowe. **1486** *Bk. St. Albans* c.j, Sum put hawkys in mew at high estate, and sum when they be right low. **1530** PALSGR. 317/2 Lowe of complexyon, fieble. **1607** TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 155 They keep them low and down by subtraction of their meat. **1684** *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1912/4 A Plain Black Gelding, ... low of flesh. **1697** DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* III. 321 Before his Training, keep him poor and low. **1715** BURNET *Own Time* (1724) I. 585 He was so low, that it was not probable he could live many weeks. **1783** H. WATSON in *Med. Commun.* I. 165 She... grew low from loss of appetite. **1802** MRS. E. PARSONS *Myst. Visit* II. 62 So low and ill, that she gladly accepted a small cup of usquebaugh. **1887** *Poor Nellie* (1888) 162 When I had my severe crisis off Vera Cruz, I was frightfully low at the time. **1899** *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 575 If... the patient is in low condition, an improvement in the diet may be of service.

b. Emotionally depressed; dejected, dispirited, dull, esp. in phr. *low spirits*.

1744 BERKELEY *Siris* §101 Lives which seem hardly worth living for bad appetite, low spirits, restless nights. **1779** BURKE *Corr.* (1844) II. 302, I am low and dejected at times, in a way not to be described. **1822-34** *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) III. 49 An undue secretion of melancholia... was supposed... to produce a low or gloomy temperament. **1860** EMILY EDEN *Semi-attached Couple* II. 121 Lady Eskdale was low, and sent off a groom with a bulletin. **1894** HALL CAINE *Manxman* III. xii. 170 She's wake and low and nervous, so no kissing.

c. Of diet, feeding; Affording little nourishment or stimulation; poor.

1715 BURNET *Own Time* (1897) I. 386 These were both... men of great sobriety, and lived on a constant low diet. **1752** BERKELEY *Th. on Tar-water* Wks. III. 503 Such low diet as sour milk and potatoes. **1863** FR. A. KEMBLE *Resid. in Georgia* 111, The general low diet of the slaves. **1886** C. SCOTT *Sheep-Farming* 55 Low Feeding of Sheep. **1897** *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* III. 367 The patient should be put on a low diet. **1899** *Ibid.* VIII. 214 The percentage of children... who presented low nutrition.

9. a. Little above the minimum, not high, in amount or degree of intensity. (Often with implied reference to position in a graduated scale.)

1390 GOWER *Conf.* I. 34 Right now the hyhe wyndes blowe, And anon after thei ben lowe. **1715** CHEYNE *Philos. Princ. Relig.* i. (ed. 2) 321 We see an Image of this slow and low kind of Life in Swallows, Insects, Vipers [etc.]. **1736** BUTLER *Anal. Introd.*, Such low presumption, often repeated, will amount even to moral certainty. **1742** *Lond. & Country Brew.* i. (ed. 4) 72 The Grinding also must be considered, according to the high or low Drying of the Malt. **1789** W. BUCHAN *Dom. Med.* (1790) 239 The fever is kept low, and the eruption greatly lessened. **1823** J. BADCOCK *Dom. Amusem.* 154 When the flour is too fine, the colour will be low. **1822-34** *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) I. 688 Low or slow Nervous Fever. *Ibid.* III. 48 note, Hence, also, the terms high madness and low madness. **1831** BREWSTER *Optics* ix. 83 Muriatic acid has too low a refractive and dispersive power to fit it for [etc.]. **1840** E. TURNER'S *Chem.* (ed. 7) II. 447 Heating the mixture to low redness. **1860** TYNDALL *Glac.* i. xxii. 151 Friends who visited me always complained of the low temperature of my room. **1875** FORTNUM *Majolica* xii. 132 Grotesques... in low olive tint on a blue ground.

b. of price, rate, numbers, amounts, etc.

1601 SHAKS. *Twel. N.* i. i. 13 Nought enters there, Of what validity and pitch so ere, But falls into abatement and low price Euen in a minute. **1602** *2nd Pt. Return fr. Parnass.* iv. iii. 1794 If we can intertaine these schollers at a low rate. **1683** *Apol. Prot. France* ii. 23 Merchants subsist by their Credit: if their credit be low, they must fall. **1691** LOCKE *Lower. Interest* Wks. 1727 II. 72 It [the Exchange] is Low, when he pays less than the Par. **1693** J. DRYDEN, jun., in *Dryden's Juvenal* xiv. (1697) 355 So of old Was Blood, and Life, at a low-Market sold. **1831** J. DAVIES *Manual Mat. Med.* 227 The low price of lime. **1885** *Manch. Exam.* 12 Nov. 5/2 Chinese workmen... work for low wages.

c. *Geog.* Of latitude: Denoted by a low number; at a short distance from the equator.

1748 [see LOWER 1]. **1867** SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Low Latitudes*, those regions far removed from the poles of the earth towards the equator, 10° south or north of it.

d. Of things: Having a low value, price, or degree of some quality. (Chiefly with the specific reference expressed or contextually indicated.) †Of gold: Not reaching a high standard of fineness. Of a card: Of small numerical value.

1727 A. HAMILTON *New Acc. E. Ind.* I. i. 8 Sena abounds in Elephants Teeth and low Gold, of 18 or 19 carrets Fineness. **1740** *Wimble's List of Snuffs* in F. W. Fairholt *Tobacco* (1876) 268-9 English Rappee... Best Dunkerke Rappee... Rappee Bergamot... Low Rappee. **1798** *Monthly Mag.* VI. 236 Horses still continue low [sc. in price]. **1835** URE *Philos. Manuf.* 140 Hence, by the plan of mixture, much low English wools are consumed in our cloth manufacture, that would otherwise find no market at all. **1885** PROCTOR *Whist* ii. 33 In general a low card is to be played second hand. **1900** G. NEWMAN *Bacteria* (ed. 2) 116 'Low' yeasts... sink in the fermenting fluid, act slowly, and only at the low temperature of 4° or 5° C.

e. Of condition: Not flourishing or advanced.

1596 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* III. ii. 319 My Creditors grow cruell, my estate is very low. **1686** tr. *Chardin's Trav. Persia* 68 During the weak and low Condition of the Eastern Emperors. **1844** T. WRIGHT *Anecd. Lit.* 23 Of course we ought to make great allowances for the low state of this branch of philology in Tyrwhitt's time.

10. a. Of or in reference to musical sounds: Produced or characterized by relatively slow vibrations; grave.

1422 tr. *Secreta Secret.*, *Priv. Priv.* 231 Tho... haue the voice atte the begynnyng of the worde grete and lowe. **1530** PALSGR. 845/1 With a low voyce, *a basse voyx*. **1597** MORLEY *Introd. Mus.* 166 Songs which are made... in the low key. **1600** MONTGOMERIE *Misc. Paems* iii. 14 Sing sho tua notis, the one is out of tone, As B acre lau and B moll far abone. **1878** in *Grove's Dict. Mus.* I. 27/1 These [words] are 'high' and 'low', the former denoting greater, the latter less, rapidity of vibration.

b. Of the voice, a sound: Not loud.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 314/2 Lowe, or softe yn voyce, .. *submissus*. **1605** SHAKS. *Lear* v. iii. 273 Her voice was cuer soft, Gentle, and low, an excellent thing in woman. **1724** R. WODROW *Life J. Wodrow* (1828) 98 His voice was but low and none of the strongest. **1839** MARRYAT *Phant. Ship* xxxviii, A low tap at the door was heard. **1852** IDA PREIFFER *Journ. Iceland* 172 The explosions are always preceded by a low rumbling. **1863** WOOLNER *My beautiful Lady* 15 Her warbling voice, though ever low and mild. **1887** BOWEN *Virg. Aeneid* III. 320 Bending her face to the ground, in a whisper low she replies.

11. Humble in disposition, lowly, meek. Now rare.

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl. B.* xx. 36 Nede is next hym... as low as a lombe for lackyng of that hym nedeth. **1390** GOWER *Conf.* I. 118 Thou most... with low herte humblesce suite. **c 1403** *Cuckow & Night.* 3 The god of love... can make of lowe hertes hye, And of hye lowe. **1426** in *Surtees Misc.* (1888) 5 be low submission of pe said John Lyllyng. **1533** GAU *Richt Vay* (1888) 30 God hes al tyme hwyd the richt visdomme... and schawis it to thame that ar simpil and law. **a 1578** LINDSAY (Pitcottie) *Chron. Scot.* (S.T.S.) II. 38 In the meane tyme held thame selfis lewche and quyit. **1836** MRS. BROWNING *Poet's Vow* II. viii, I thought... The teachings of the heaven and earth Did keep us soft and low.

12. a. (With allusion to sense 4.) Of one's pockets, stock of money or any commodity: Nearly empty or exhausted. Hence of persons, to be low in pocket, etc.

1700 S. L. tr. *Fryke's Voy. E. Ind.* 94, I thought it high time... to recruit my Pockets, which were now very low. **1821** SCOTT *Pirate* xxxiv, We have junketed till provisions are low with us. *Ibid.* xxxi, My own [money] was waxing low. **1894** HALL CAINE *Manxman* 40 And you talk of being low in your pocket.

b. *low on:* deficient in, short of. *colloq.*

1966 *Listener* 23 June 926/2 Low on credibility however was *They Were So Few*. **1969** *Ibid.* 22 May 732/2 Her difficulty is that she is incapable of fulfilling herself, partly because she seems to be low on energy. **1974** J. WAINWRIGHT *Evidence I shall Give* xxxv. 200 He brewed instant coffee. He was low on sugar.

13. Of an opinion, estimate: Attributing small value or poor quality; depreciatory, disparaging.

a 1903 *Mod.* I have a very low opinion of his abilities. **14.** Of a date: Relatively recent. Chiefly in *compar.* and *superl.*

a 1903 *Mod.* The date assigned by this critic to Ecclesiastes seems to be too low.

15. Said of religious doctrine, as the opposite of *high* in various applications (see HIGH a. 15); often *colloq.* = LOW CHURCH.

1854 S. WILBERFORCE *Let. in Life* (1881) II. vi. 234 The Church of England will seem to be committed to Low doctrine, which she does not teach, as to this sacrament. **1881** TROLLOPE *Dr. Wortle's School* i. i, Among them [Low Church prelates] there was none more low, more pious, more sincere.

III. In complemental use with verbs both *trans.* and *intr.* where the complement frequently indicates the result of the action.

16. to bring low: to bring into a low condition, with respect to health, strength, wealth or outward circumstances; also, to bring to the ground. Cf. *low-brought* in 23 below.

1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) V. 277 His son Occce... was byseged at York, and [i]-brou3te lowe [L. *humiliato*]. **1530** PALSGR. 468/1 For all his great bely, this syckenesse hath brought hym lowe ynough. **1535** COVERDALE *I Sam.* ii. 7 The Lorde... bryngeth lowe and exalteth. **1611** BIBLE *Job* xl. 12 Looke on euery one that is proud, and bring him low. **1655** STANLEY *Ilist. Philos.* I. (1701) 16/1 His Father... brought his Estate so low, as to want even necessities. **1756-7** tr. *Keysler's Trav.* (1760) I. 360 The nobles of Savoy have long since been brought low. **1819** SHELLEY *Julian & Maddalo* 601 Perhaps remorse had brought her low.

absol. **1871** B. TAYLOR *Faust* (1875) II. II. iii 129 At one quick blow Shoot, and bring low!

17. to lay low: a. To lay flat; to bring to the ground, to overthrow in fight, to stretch lifeless. b. To lay in the ground, to bury. c. in immaterial sense or *fig.*: To abase, humble.

a. c 1386 CHAUCER *Manciple's T.* 118 She shal be cleped his wenche, or his lemman. And... Men leyh that oon as lowe as lith pat oother. **c 1470** *Gologris & Gaw.* 726 Schir Edmond loissit has his life, and laid is full law. **1470-85** MALORY *Arthur* xx. xxii, For I wene thys day to laye the as lowe as thou laydest me. **1667** MILTON *P.L.* I. 137 The dire event... Hath... all this mighty Host In horrible destruction laid this low. **1740** LADY M. W. MONTAGU *Let. to Lady Pomfret* 25 Nov., I bought a chaise at Rome...; and had the pleasure of being laid low in it the very second day after I set out. **1791** BURNS *Lament for Earl Glencairn* ix, O! had I met the mortal shaft Which laid my benefactor low! **1815** W. H.

IRELAND *Scribbleomania* 111 Whenever morality hitches the toe, Delinquent with crab-stick shou'd straight be laid low.

b. 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Cons.* 862 When it es in erth layd lawe, Wormes pan sal it al to-gnaw. **1595** SHAKS. *John* II. i. 164, I would that I were low laid in my graue. **1795** *Jemima* II. 187 Little did his now laid low Lordship think his days were so closely numbered. **1896** A. E. HOUSMAN *Shropsh. Lad* xxiv, Use me ere they lay me low Where a man's no use at all.

c. a 1225 *Juliana* 62 Ant peo pet heieð ham her leist ham swiðe lahe. **a 1425** *Cursor M.* 1649 (Trin.), I shal hem laye ful lawe pat sett so litil of myn awe. **c 1586** C'TESS PEMBROKE *Ps. LX. vi*, [God] shall lay our haters low. **1611** BIBLE *Isa.* xiii. 11, I... will lay low the hautesse of the terrible.

18. to lie low: a. *literally.* To lie in a low position or on a low level, deep down; also, to crouch. b. To lie on or in the ground, lie prostrate or dead; *fig.* to be humbled, abased. Of an erection: To be overthrown or broken down, to lie in fragments. c. *Mod. slang.* To keep quiet, remain in hiding; to bide one's time.

a. c 1250 *Death* 166 in *O.E. Misc.* 178 þu schald nu in corpe ligger ful lohe [Yes. *Coll. MS.* lowe]. **1560** ROLLAND *Crt. Venus* I. 56 Behind the Bus (Lord) bot I liggit law. **1567** *Gude & Godlie Ball.* (S.T.S.) 76 To ly rycht law in till anc Crib. **1590** SPENSER *F.Q.* II. i. 40 Beside a bubling fontaine low she lay. **1653** H. MORE *Antid. Ath.* II. iii. (1712) 49 Whether it might not have laid so low in the Earth as never to have been reached. **1674** JOSSELYN *Voy. New Eng.* 171 It lyeth low, by reason whereof it is much indammaged by floods.

b. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 1649, I sal do þam lij ful lau pat letes sua lightly on min au. **1307** *Elegy Edw. I* ii, Of whom that song is that y synge, Of Edward kyng that lith so lowe. *Ibid.* iv, Aþeyn the hethene for te fyhte, To wyne the croiz that lowe lys. **c 1375** *Sc. Leg. Saints* xiv. (*Lucas*) 80 þe angel his trumpe sal blay, & ger þame ryse pat lylis law. **1387-8** T. USK *Test. Love* II. ii. (Skeat) l. 58 His ater is broke, and lowe lyth. **1393** LANGL. *P. Pl. C.* xx. 10 That Lucifers lordshup ligge sholde ful lowe. **c 1400** *Cato's Morals* 171 in *Cursor M.* App. iv, Loke pou lere sum craft, quen þi hap turnis baft, and logh pou lise. **1513** DOUGLAS *Aeneis* x. x. 18 Lo now he liggis law, for al his feris. **1535** STEWART *Cron. Scot.* (1858) I. 297 The castell als thai gat it lig full law. **1599** SHAKS. *Much Ado* v. i. 52 If he could but rite himselfe with quarrelling, Some of vs would lie low. **a 1822** SHELLEY *Marg. Nicholson* Fragment 12 Monarch thou For whose support this fainting frame lies low. **1871** R. ELLIS tr. *Catullus* lxviii. 22 All our house lies low mournfully buried in you. **1879** J. D. LONG *Aeneid* II. 730 Priam by the sword Lies low.

c. 1880 J. C. HARRIS *Uncle Remus* ii. (1881) 20 De Tar-Baby, she sot dar, she did, en Brer Fox, he lay low. **1892** *Pall Mall G.* 11 Mar. 3/1 Mr. N... has not really been dead at all, but only 'lying low' in Canada. **1894** MARG. VERNEY *Mem. Verney Fam.* III. 475 Royalists who had lain low were showing signs of life. **1901** *Scotsman* 2 Mar. 9/4 To that end the opposition lay low.

19. With certain other verbs, the meaning of which includes the notion 'to make' or 'to become'; to burn low (see BURN v. 2 c); † to go low, (a) to become worsted; (b) to become exhausted; to run low (see RUN).

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 23 þe Kyng herd þat telle, þat his side gede lowe. **1377** LANGL. *P. Pl. B.* xi. 61 Pouerte pursued me and put me lowe. **1555** BRADFORTH in *Strype Eccl. Mem.* III. App. xlv. 131 Other men in England whose stoutnes must be plucked lowe. **1583** STOCKER *Civ. Warres Lowe* C. III. 117 b, Their victuals went very low. **1768-74** TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1834) I. 621 Should I chance on some distant journey to be reduced low in pocket.

IV. In Combination.

20. In concord with sbs. forming combinations used attributively or quasi-adj., as *low-altitude, -angle, -blast, -budget, -calorie, -carbon, -caste, -class, -consumption, -contrast, -cost, -density, -drag, -energy, -fat, -field, -flash, -flux, -ground, -heel, -impedance, -income, -intensity, -neck, -noise, -power, -pressure, -price, -rank, -rental, -risk, -status, -sulphur, -temperature, -tension, -tread, -type, -value, -velocity, -voltage, -wage, -warp, -wattage, -wing.*

1925 R. W. G. KINGSTON in E. F. Norton *Fight for Everest* 1924 286 *Low-altitude deserts. **1966** *Electronics* 3 Oct. 181 Dornier System GmbH last year made a successful low-altitude recovery with a paraglider that unfolds its wings for descent. **1971** C. BONINGTON *Annapurna South Face* iii. 34 He [sc. Kelvin Kent] had also organized our low-altitude porters, whose job it was to carry all the gear up to Base Camp. **1907** *Yesterday's Shopping* (1969) p. xliii/4 *Low angle planes. **1956** *Nature* 17 Mar. 500/1 Low-angle X-ray patterns from two durans of different rank. **1966** *Electronics* 14 Nov. 48 An antenna lacking the low-angle coverage... would not be able to communicate with the satellite unless the plane flew farther south. **1875** KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, *Low-blast Furnace, a metallurgic furnace in which the air of the blast is delivered at moderate pressure. **1958** R. SILL in *Film Daily Yearbk. Motion Pict.* 985/1, 20th Century Fox... proclaimed that it has budgeted \$65,000,000 for the production of 65 features this year, including 25 from... Regal Films, which specialize in *low-budget films. **1961** B. PAULU *Brit. Broadcasting in Transition* vii. 129 Audiences seem to show no more enthusiasm for high-cost television than low-budget radio music. **1973** E. BULLINS *Theme is Blackness* 129 Short, low-budget films that could be distributed nationally. **1969** *Lancet* 8 Dec. 1190/2 On *low-calorie high-fat diets, fat and thin subjects developed the same levels of ketones in the blood. **1970** *Sunday Times* 26 Apr. 28/2 Jars of low-calorie instant soup. **1900** *Engineering Mag.* XIX. 751/2 Copper and *low-carbon ingot steel. **1894** *Pop. Sci. Monthly* XLIV. 500 The *low-caste Hindus. **1898** *Daily News* 11 Nov. 5/1 All such *low-class methods. **1960** *Farmer & Stockbreeder* 8 Mar. 61/1 The north-east, a *low-consumption area. **1975** *Times* 11 Mar. (Italian Industry Suppl.) p. v/1 Petrol has never been cheap in Italy, so low

consumption motors were developed there. 1966 D. G. BRANDON *Mod. Techniques Metallurg.* i. 14 The curves for a 'soft', *low-contrast, fast emulsion and a 'hard', high-contrast, slow emulsion are shown. 1934 H. L. ICKES *Diary* 10 Mar. (1953) I. 152 Obviously it wasn't a model of *low-cost housing for people on the very lowest rung of the economic order. 1960 *Times* 21 Nov. (Canada Suppl.) p. xiii/7 Efficient and low-cost producers. 1969 *New Statesman* 11 Apr. 506/1 There is no cheaper way of running a radio station than sitting a low-cost young man in a studio to talk about his breakfast and his fan mail. 1960 *New Left Rev.* May-June 70/2 *Low density, two-storey three-bedroom housing. 1962 F. I. ORDWAY et al. *Basic Astronautics* iii. 58 Since it [sc. the Moon] is a low-density world, there is little likelihood of extensive concentrations of metallic iron and nickel. 1964 *Ann. N.Y. Acad. Sci.* CXV. 569 The resulting digital data, when stored on low-density (200 characters per inch) digital tape, would fill 84 digital tapes. 1962 F. I. ORDWAY et al. *Basic Astronautics* xi. 428 An aerodynamic shroud... provides a *low-drag housing for the entire vehicle. 1971 *Flying Apr.* 2/1 A low-drag high-speed wing. 1942 J. D. STRANATHAN 'Particles' of *Mod. Physics* xiii. 535 The mean free path may be longer, and the mean life correspondingly longer, for high energy mesotrons than it is for *low energy mesotrons. 1960 *Farmer & Stockbreeder* 8 Mar. 149/2 A low-energy ration contained 750 cal per lb. 1960 *Times* 20 Sept. (Pure Food Suppl.) p. iii. None of the *low-fat girls had better skins than at the start of the experiment. 1972 J. BALL *Five Pieces Jade* xii. 150 He poured some cornflakes into a bowl, covered them with... low-fat milk. 1962 CORSON & LORRAIN *Introd. Electromagn. Fields* iii. 91 All that varies from one O to another is the fact that sometimes the point lies in a high-field region, within a molecule, for example, and other times it lies in a *low-field region. 1894 *Westm. Gaz.* 25 July 2/3 *Low-flash oils, imported chiefly from America. 1956 *Nature* 4 Feb. 205/2 The rent of experimental facilities in [the nuclear reactor] DIDO may vary from £100 a day down to £10 a day for those in less-attractive *low-flux positions. 1897 *Westm. Gaz.* 1 Sept. 1/3 The high and *low ground game fauna of the country. 1712 *Steele Spect.* No. 526 ¶ 6 Such as appear discreet by a *low-heel shoe. 1962 SIMPSON & RICHARDS *Physical Princ. Junction Transistors* ii. 26 The device thus passes most of the emitter current from a *low-impedance generator to a high-impedance load. 1952 M. LASKI *Village* xvi. 219 Roy Wilson may start in a *low-income group, but if he can make a success, well, he's worth more than people who can't. 1971 *Guardian* 7 July 24/4 Up to 60,000 children in low income families have lost their right to free school meals. 1953 N. TINBERGEN *Herring Gull's World* xiii. 109 *Low-intensity populations can be seen early in the season. 1964 P. DELATTRE in D. Abercrombie et al. *Daniel Jones* 51 Very low-intensity vowel. 1971 D. E. WESTLAKE *I gave at the Office* (1972) 14 Marijuana was legal in the United States until 1935, and it was just a sort of low-intensity fact in American culture. 1901 *Lady's Realm* X. 646/2 With the coat and skirt the *low-neck blouse is wofully out of place. 1961 *Times* 5 Apr. 6/4 Special 'maser' *low-noise amplifiers will be used in the reception of the very weak signals from the satellites. 1878 ABNEY *Photogr.* (1881) 306 The student is recommended to commence with a comparatively *low-power objective. 1833 N. ARNOTT *Physics* (ed. 5) II. 1. 97 The high-pressure or condensed steam... expands... until it becomes *low-pressure steam. 1873 B. STEWART *Conserv. Energy* iv. 108 Let us take, for example, the low-pressure engine. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* IV. 564 Those exceptional cases of Bright's disease, in which a low-pressure pulse is found. 1851 in O. Hudson *Martin Tupper* (1949) x. 121 Shepherd's mammoth *low price clothing emporium, Chesnut street above Third. 1944 A. G. HATCHER in *Mod. Lang. Notes* LIX. 516, I have seen... low-price shoes. 1968 D. E. ALLEN *Brit. Tastes* viii. 204 Low-price catering. 1956 *Nature* 17 Mar. 501/1 The decreased intensity of the diffuse scattering [of X-rays] at very low angles for the *low-rank coals. 1965 *Times Lit. Suppl.* 25 Nov. 1057/3 Artistic low-rental areas. 1951 S. A. STOFFER in Parsons & Shils *Toward Gen. Theory Action* iv. v. 492 *Low-risk and high-risk situations. 1956 J. KLEIN *Study of Groups* vii. 102 One thus obtains four types of sub-groups: high-status mobile, and non-mobile; *low-status mobile, and non-mobile. 1974 J. BURNETT *Useful Toil* i. 31 Farm labouring gradually sank during the course of the [nineteenth] century into a low-status occupation. 1965 G. J. WILLIAMS *Econ. Geol. N.Z.* xviii. 322/1 The coal is a *low-sulphur lignite of lower grade than the lignites of Benhar and Mataura. 1909 *Installation News* III. 133/2 The *low-temperature system of healing by means of convector. 1957 R. HOGGART *Auden* iii. 32 He seems to be aiming not at a widely-acceptable demotic speech but at a low-temperature verse of intelligent observation and comment. 1898 *Ibid.* V. 983 Not infrequently... the *low-tension pulse presents marked fluctuation of the base line. 1948 *Penguin New Writing* XXXV. 93 Poetry of a kind which is at present particularly in need of rescue from oblivion: what may be called low-tension poetry. 1957 *Railway Mag.* Mar. 159/2 A cubicle containing the majority of the low-tension control equipment is housed in a van compartment in the motor coach. 1885 HOWELLS *Silas Lapham* (1891) I. 71 An easy *low-tread staircase. 1897 W. C. HAZLITT *Ourselves* 122 It is natural that this *low-type Realism should be ruled by circumstances. 1962 A. BATTERSBY *Guide to Stock Control* viii. 76 At the other end of the scale, spare parts should be in the *low-value, long-residence class. 1956 *Nature* 21 Jan. 120/2 In areas where deep weathering or drift presents difficult *low-velocity-layer correction problems, the reflexion times down to a known shallow marker-bed will give the necessary corrections for the deeper horizons. 1975 N. LUARD *Robespierre Serial* vi. 45 A low-velocity hand-gun. 1922 GLAZEBROOK *Dict. Appl. Physics* II. 748/1 On *low-voltage alternating-current systems these [switches] consist of movable blades bridging two contacts. 1971 L. PAYNE *Even my Foot's Asleep* i. 7 The soft glow of a low-voltage lamp. 1920 *Act 10 Geo. V. c.* 10 § 1. Part of the contributions payable in respect of *low-wage earners. 1971 *Times* 19 Mar. 6 There had been a suggestion that steel might be imported from low-wage producers like Japan. 1899 MACKAIL *Life Morris* II. 46 The *low-warp loom he dismissed, as useless for his purpose. 1962 A. WISE *Death's Head* xi. 131 A few *low-wattage wall lights. 1971 W. HANLEY *Blue Dreams* xix. 314 Erotic light... suffused the rooms, cast by the low-wattage red light bulbs. [1923 *Flight* XV. 122/2 The choice of *low wing position has doubtless been made mainly on account of a desire to keep the wing in

one piece.] 1942 *R.A.F. Jnl.* 16 May 15 This is a conventional two-seater low-wing monoplane. 1950 *Gloss. Aeronaut. Terms* (B.S.I.) I. 30 *Low-wing monoplane*, a monoplane in which the main planes are located at or near the bottom of the fuselage.

21. Parasynthetic derivatives in -ED², unlimited in number, as *low-arched*, -backed, -bodied, -boughed, -bowed, -ceiled, -ceilinged, -conceited, -conditioned, -crowned, -eaved, -filleted, -flighted, -fortuned, -heeled, -levelled, -masted, -minded (hence *low-mindedness*), -panelled, -powered, -priced, -purposed, -quartered, -rented, -rimmed, -roofed, -sided, -sized, -statured, -studded, -thoughted, -toned, -tongued, †-vanitied, -vaulted, -voiced, -waisted, -wheeled, -withered, -witted; *low-blooded*, of low blood, race, or descent; *low-necked*, (of a dress) cut low in the neck or bosom.

1821 JOANNA BAILLIE *Metr. Leg., Lady G. Baillie* i. 7 By *low-arched door. 1681 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1656/4 A Sorrel Mare, about 13 hands high... a little *low Back'd. 1827 LADY MORGAN *O'Briens & O'Flahertys* IV. 60 A low-backed car is the common vehicle used for the purposes of husbandry. 1839 *Times* 19 Mar. It failed, as *low-blooded knavery always does. 1892 E. REEVES *Homeward Bound* 28 The passing of weak, low-blooded paupers by careless selectors. 1882 STEVENSON *New Arab. Nts., Prov. & Guitar* ii. Léon looked at her, in her *low-bodied maroon dress. 1824 MISS MITFORD *Village* Ser. 1. 54 The peacock... dropping it [his tail] gracefully from some *low-boughed tree. 1898 R. KIPLING in *Morning Post* 5 Nov. 5/3 The *low-bowed battleships slugged their bluff noses into the surge. 1904 W. DE LA MARE *Henry Brocken* 106 The room in which we sat was *low-ceiled and cheerful. 1864 HAWTHORNE S. *Felton* (1883) 266 The *low-ceilinged eastern room where he studied. 1648 Bp. HALL *Select Th.* § 10 Humble and *low-conceited of rich endowments. 1632 MASSINGER *Maid of Hon.* v. ii. Of... an abject temper... poore and *low condition'd. 1600 ROWLANDS *Lett. Humours Blood* v. 72 A little *low ground Hatte he always wears. 1856 LEVER *Martins of Cro' M.* 141 His... low-crowned oil-skin hat, and leather gaiters. 1905 *Westm. Gaz.* 20 May 5/3 *Low-eaved houses, cobbled streets, and quiet squares. 1687 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2271/4 Stolen or strayed... a Chesnut Gelding... *low-Fillited. 1592 NASHE *Strange News* F 3, The Portugals and Frenchmens feare will lend your Honors richer ornaments, than his *low-flighted affection (fortunes summer folower) can frame them. 1627-47 FELTHAM *Resolves* 430 The *low-fortuned ploughman. 1687 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2295/4 A Roan Gelding... about 14 hands, all his paces, *low-heel'd before. 1810 SCOTT *Lady of L.* III. xxvii. The *low-level'd sunbeams. 1696 PHILLIPS (ed. 5), *Low-masted, a Ship is said to be low-masted, or under-masted, when her Mast is too small, or too short. 1730-46 THOMSON *Autumn* 188 Giddy fashion and *low-minded pride. 1829 SOUTHEY *Sir T. More* (1831) II. 48 Not so much from the *low-mindedness of individuals, as from the circumstances wherein they are placed. 1901 *Westm. Gaz.* 30 July 6/3 A *low-necked wedding gown. 1902 *Blackw. Mag.* May 653/2 Entering under a *low-panelled door, we found ourselves in a long and wide bar. 1903 *Daily Chron.* 3 Aug. 3/7 A motor-car, however *low-powered or slow it may be. 1953 R. LEHMANN *Echoing Grove* 211 Put a frame round the amorphous semi-transparent mass of low-powered energy that seemed himself. 1972 'G. NORTH' *Sgt. Cluff rings True* xv. 114 The glow from a low-powered bulb in a standard lamp. 1722 DE FOE *Col. Jack* (1840) 171 He... falling into some *low-prized rogueries afterwards... was... transported. 1842 BISCHOFF *Woolen Manuf.* II. 199 The German cloths are not so well manufactured as ours, particularly the low-priced cloth. 1895 *Montgomery Ward Catal.* 5/1 This is one of the best made low priced suitings that we ever received. 1923 *Radio Times* 28 Sept. 22/2 Headphones specially low priced at 24/- per pair. 1729 SAVAGE *Wanderer* v. 298 The *low-purpos'd, loud, polemic Fray. 1860 READE *Cloister & H.* III. 59 They [shoes] were *low-quartered and square-toed. 1802 *Trans. Soc. Arts* XX. 348 To live in *low-rented houses. 1598 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. i. iv. *Handie-Crafts* 90 The *low-roof broken wals (In stead of Arras) hang with Spiders' cauls. 1671 MILTON *P.R.* iv. 272 Philosophy... From Heaven descended to the low-roofed house of Socrates. 1874 J. W. LONG *Amer. Wild-Fowl Shooting* 78 A small, *low-sided boat... might be... dangerous on large waters. 1882 NODAL & MILNER *Gloss. Lancs. Dial.* 186 *Low-sized, little, short of stature. 1907 JOYCE *Let.* 1 Mar. (1966) II. 218 They were low-sized and quince-coloured. 1938 S. BECKETT *Murphy* 97 A low-sized corpulent middle-aged woman. 1635 R. JOHNSON *Hist. Tom a Lincoln* (1828) 100 A very *low-statured dwarf. 1854 B. P. SHILLABER *Life & Sayings Mrs. Partington* 16 A tall man could not stand erect in the *low-studded room. 1884 *Low-studded* [see *STUDD* *ppl.* a. 6]. 1934 E. Wharton *Backward Glance* x. 251 It was a tiny garden patch, and a few steps brought us to the door of a low-studded cottage in a gap of the hanging woods. 1634 MILTON *Comus* 6 With *low-thoughted care Confin'd. 1847 TENNYSON *Princess* VII. 208 So she *low-toned; while with shut eyes I lay Listening; then look'd. 1871 G. MEREDITH *H. Richmond* li. Your dear mother had a low-toned nervous system. 1909 R. FRY *Let.* 15 Jan. (1972) I. 310 The *Fur jacket*... exceedingly low-toned. 1941 *B.B.C. Gloss. Broadcasting Terms* 18 *Low-toned*, manifesting a form of frequency distortion in which the lower audio-frequencies are accentuated. 1969 *Word XXV.* 155 Possessive prefixes are usually low-toned. 1606 SHAKS. *Ant. & Cl.* III. iii. 15 Didst hear he speak? Is she shrill tongu'd or *low? 1830 TENNYSON *Adeline* 51 Doth the low-tongued Orient Wander from the side of the morn. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) IV. 86 Your foolish, your *low-vanity'd Lovelace. 1869 J. R. LOWELL *Foot-Path in Under Willows* 225 Those angel stairways in my brain, That climb from these *low-vaulted days To spacious sunshines far from pain. 1606 SHAKS. *Ant. & Cl.* III. iii. 16 Madam, I heard her speake, she is *low voic'd. 1895 A. W. PINERO *Second Mrs. Tanqueray* II. 63 She is a low-voiced, grave girl. 1953 'N. BLAKE' *Dreadful Hollow* 148 He stared up at her, and caught Charles's low-voiced words. 1923 A. HUXLEY *Antic Hay* ix.

124 *Low-waisted summer frocks. 1966 *Guardian* 27 July 6/4 A long, lean, low-waisted jumper top. 1974 *Country Life* 24 Oct. 1242/3 The long, low-waisted black jersey evening dress. 1842 TENNYSON *Talking Oak* 110 Sitting straight Within the *low-wheel'd chaise. 1884 *St. Stephen's Rev.* 28 June 14/2 Saddles... suited to the *low-withered Arab horses.

22. In combination with pres. and pa. pples., forming ppl. adjs., corresponding to the vbl. phrases in senses 16-19, as *low-burning*, -laid, -lying, -made.

1904 E. RICKERT *Reaper* 8 His mother sat by the *low-burning peat. 1974 E. HARDWICK *Seduction & Betrayal* 131 Miss Kilman... is hanging on... to a low-burning encounter with religion. 1611 SHAKS. *Cymb.* v. iv. 103 Be content, Your *low-laide Sonne, our Godhead will vplift. 1811 SHELLEY *Tear* iv. 7 Sure man... May weep in mute grief o'er thy low-laid shrine. 1856 LEVER *Martins of Cro' M.* 611 A mild, soft day, with *low-lying clouds. 1567 GOLDING *Ovid's Met.* VIII. (1593) 202 And ducking downe their heads, within the *low-made wicket came.

23. Special combinations and collocations: *low-alloy a. Metallurgy*, containing a small proportion of alloying elements; *low bailiff* (see quot.); *low boat U.S. Sport*, that which secures the smallest quantity of fish or game (*Cent. Dict.*); †*low-brought ppl. a.*, reduced to distress, weakness, or subjection (see sense 16); *low-bush N. Amer.*, used *attrib.* to designate low-growing plants or their fruit, esp. *low-bush blackberry*, one of several species of *Rubus*; *low-bush blueberry*, a variety of *Vaccinium angustifolium*; *low-bush cranberry*, in Canada, *Viburnum edule*; *low celebration Eccl.* (see quot.); †*low-cheered a.*, mild-faced, having a meek look; *low comedian*, an actor of low comedy; *low comedy*, (a) comedy in which the subject and treatment border upon farce; (b) *Theat. slang* = *low comedian*; also *attrib.*; †*low-day*, any day that is not a Sunday or feast-day; *low definition*: see DEFINITION 5 c; *Low Dutch a. and sb.* (see DUTCH A. 1, B. 1 and 3); hence *Low-Dutchman* (cf. DUTCH 3 b); †*Low Easterday* = *Low SUNDAY*; *low embroidery*, fermentation (see quots.); *low-fidelity a.*, characterized by an absence of 'high fidelity' (see HIGH FIDELITY); *low gear*: see GEAR *sb.* 7 b; *Low German a. and sb.* (cf. GERMAN A. 1 b, B. 1 b, 2 b); *low grade Philol.* [GRADE *sb.* 9 a], a reduced form, generally represented by [ə], in an ablaut series; *low grinding* = *low-milling*; *low-key Photogr.* (see quot. 1959); also *attrib.* and *fig.*, esp. muted, restrained, of modest ambition; so *low-keyed a.* (in *fig.* senses); *Low Latin a. and sb.* [= *F. bas-latin*], late Latin or mediæval Latin; hence *Low-Latinist*, a scholar in Low Latin; *low-loader*, a lorry with a low deck (usu. without sides) to facilitate loading of heavy loads, esp. other vehicles; *low-loss a. Electr.*, characterized by or causing little dissipation of electric or electromagnetic energy; *low maple U.S.*, (see MASS); *low-milling* (see MILLING *vbl. sb.*); *low-molecular a. Chem.*, having a low molecular weight; *low-neck*, a low-necked dress; †*low-pad cant* = FOOTPAD; †*low-parted a.*, of no great parts or abilities; †*Low parties pl.*, the Netherlands; *low-pass a.*, denoting a filter that attenuates components with a frequency greater than some cut-off frequency and passes components of lower frequency; *low profile*, (a) *attrib.* of a motor-vehicle tyre, having a relatively great width in proportion to its height; (b) (of or pertaining to) a low-keyed and unobtrusive policy, restrained or inconspicuous behaviour, etc.; *low quarters* [QUARTER *sb.* 20 c] *pl. U.S.* (see quots. 1916, 1971); also *low-quarter attrib.*; *low-residue a.*, (of a meal or diet) designed to give rise to relatively little faeces and urine; *low-rise a.*, of a building: low, of one storey or few storeys; also *transf.*; as *sb.*, a low building; *low-rope* = *slack-rope*; *low-sail (Naut.)* = *easy sail* (cf. EASY *a.* 5); *low tea U.S.*, a plain tea; †*low Toby* (see quot.); *Low Week*, the week following Easter week; †*low-wood* = COPSEWOOD 2; *low-worm* (see quot.); *low-yield a.*, producing little, giving a low return; *spec.* applied to a nuclear weapon having a relatively low explosive force.

1931 *Iron Age* CXXVIII. 1142/1 The *low alloy steels were described [by H. J. French] as those containing usually no more than 6 or 7 per cent of the alloying metal. 1956 W. D. HARGREAVES in D. L. Linton *Sheffield* 287 Rotherham produces about a million tons per year of carbon and low alloy steel. 1972 *Jnl. Austral. Inst. Metals* XVII. 175/1 Where additional durability is required, a widely employed technique is to use a low-alloy 'marine grade' of steel. 1835 1st *Munic. Corp. Comm. Rep.* App. III. 1601 [Lancaster.] The Bailiff of the Commons, sometimes called the *Low Bailiff, is elected at an annual meeting of the free burgesses from among the commons. 1459 *Paston Lett.* No. 331 I. 444 He... is ryte *lowe browt, and sore weykid and

febyld. 1545 *Primer Hen. VIII* DD iv, Beholde, how I am lowe brought from the cruel pursuers. 1596 SPENSER *State Irel.* (Globe ed.) 614/2 How comes it then to pass, that having once bene soe lowe brought, and throughly subjected, they afterwarde lifted themselves soe strongly agayne? 1833 C. P. TRAILL *Let.* 18 Apr. in *Backwoods of Canada* (1836) 144 The *low-bush cranberries are brought in great quantities by the Indians to the towns and villages. 1857 A. GRAY *First Less. Bot. & Vegetable Physiol.* 122 [*Rubus*] *trivialis*, Michx. (Low Bush-Blackberry). 1891 J. M. COULTER *Bot. W. Texas* I. 104 Low bush blackberry. A southern blackberry, apparently common in eastern, southern, and western Texas. 1958 *Edmonton* (Alberta) *Jrnl.* 26 July 39/6 For the most part, housewives pick high and low bush blueberries... and in the fall, low bush cranberries. 1962 M. W. MURIE *Two in Far North* i. 15 And sometimes had time to pick a handful of bright red low-bush cranberries. 1969 E. H. PINTO *Treen* 91 The harvesting of lowbush blueberries... begins in Maine in late July and August. 1867 WALKER *Ritual Reason Why* 79 *Low celebration is the administration of the Holy Communion without the adjuncts of assistant ministers and choir. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl. B. XIX.* 258 Grace gaue Piers a teme, foure gret oxen: bat on was Luke, a large beste and a *lowe-chered. 1749 W. R. CHETWOOD *Hist. Stage* 82 note, A well-esteem'd *low Comedian. 1890 BARRIE *My Lady Nicotine* xiii. (1901) 43/1 This is the low comedian Kempe. 1608 DAY *Humour out of breath* i. B 4 b, Attendance sirra, your *low Comedie, Craues but was Luke, a large beste and a *lowe-chered. 1671 DRYDEN *Evening's Love* Pref. *Ess.* (ed. Ker) I. 135 Low comedy especially requires, on the writer's part, much of conversation with the vulgar, and much of ill nature in the observation of their follies. c 1750 T. ASTON *Suppl. to Cibber* 12 There being no Rivals in his dry, heavy, downright Way in Low Comedy. 1849 *Theatrical Mirror* 17 Sept. 19 Whether in consequence of the non-arrival of the second low-comedy man, I would undertake his part in the last piece. 1885 J. K. JEROME *On the Stage* 39 Our low comedy, who knew the whole piece by heart. 1886 in J. R. WARE *Passing Eng.* (1909) 171/2 The success of *Indiana* mainly depends upon the extravagant humours of the chief low-comedy merchant. 1906 E. DYSON *Fact'ry* *Ands* xviii. 239 Feathers had some reputation as a yarn spinner. His low-comedy style was popular. 1961 *John o' London's* 6 July 8/2 She lacks the low-comedy sense which Kingsley Amis shows in his poetry. c 1613 T. CAMPION *To Henry, Ld. Clifford* Wks. (1889) 64 The vulgar *low-days undistinguished. Are left for labour, games, and sportful sights. 1592 NASHE *P. Penulisse* 23 b, The Germaines and *lowe Dutch... should bee continually kept moist with the foggie aire and stinking mists that arise out of their fennie soyle. 1764 HARMER *Observ.* Pref. 8 Egmont's and Heyman's Travels... translated from the Low Dutch. 1576 NEWTON *Lemnie's Complex.* (1633) 63 The Netherlanders, and *low Dutchmen bordering upon the Sea. 1603 OWEN *Pembrokeshire* (1892) 271 The second... on Ester Monday... the third on *Lowe Esterday. 1882 CAULFIELD & SAWARD *Dict. Needlew.*, *Low Embroidery. This term includes all the needlework formed with Satin or other fancy stitches upon solid foundations, whether worked upon both sides alike, or slightly raised (not padded) by run lines from the foundation. 1881 TYNDALL *Floating Matter* Air 257 This beer is prepared by what is called the process of *low fermentation; the name being given partly because the yeast... falls to the bottom of the cask; but partly also because it is produced at a low temperature. 1947 *Amer. Speech* XXII. 132 The relatively *low-fidelity aluminum disks might not always record it clearly enough to interfere with established habits of transcription. 1962 SIMPSON & RICHARDS *Physical Princ. Junction Transistors* xviii. 451 For low-fidelity communication links using portable equipment a narrow-band FM system... may be used. 1963 T. PYNCHON *V* v. 113 Each anchor man had a walkie-talkie, tied in on a common network to Zeitsuss's office and a low-fidelity 15-inch speaker mounted on the ceiling. 1845 S. AUSTIN *Ranke's Hist. Ref.* I. 287 The champion of the modern views,—a *low German, Erasmus of Rotterdam. 1887 [see GERMAN A. 1 b]. 1901 *Jrnl. Gmc. Philol.* III. 265 Skr. i: Gr. a < a, as *low grade of a long vowel. 1907 *Mod. Philol.* V. 269 OE. *puinan*, pre-Germ. *tuino-* may represent the low grade of a base *tāu-jo-* from *tā-jo-* from *tā-*. 1884 *Bath Herald* 27 Dec. 6/4 [Flour Mill.] The system in vogue up to a dozen years ago was *low grinding. 1895 *Leeds Mercury* Suppl. 5 Jan. (E. D. D.), Sarah wor in a varry *low key. 1907 *Westm. Gaz.* 19 Jan. 14/2 There is not the slightest reason why we should not exploit this low-key type of picture. 1953 K. REISZ *Technique Film Editing* i. 65 The elegant low-key lighting (which is utterly unrealistic). 1959 W. S. SHARPS *Dict. Cinematogr.* 108/1 *Low-key*, the term applied when a majority of the tones in the subject or image lie at the dark end of the grey scale. 1965 *Listener* 2 Dec. 934/3 Pleasant, low-key entertainment. 1972 *Guardian* 11 July 12/2 With the UDA building its barricades, how long can the 'low key' phase last. 1960 R. DAVIES *Voice from Attic* 19 Nothing could be farther from my intention, and I know that many readers are happiest with a *low-keyed and antitheatrical approach to their pleasure. 1969 *Daily Tel.* 11 Feb. 16/1 A fairly low-keyed inquiry. 1973 *Publishers Weekly* 30 May 40/3 A girl spending the winter recovering from a long illness, and her pet hamster are the elements in this low-keyed fantasy. 1872 YEATS *Growth Comm.* 159 The Hanseatic league derives its name from the *Low Latin 'hansa'. 1927 *Times* (Weekly ed.) 3 Nov. 495/4 Two open coaches mounted on six-cylindrical *low-loader commercial chassis. 1960 *Guardian* 23 Nov. 11/4 Efforts were still being made to tow the low loader out of the hedge. 1973 J. LEASOR *Host of Extras* i. 23, I may have to carry them [sc. old cars] round the country on a low loader to show them to someone who can't come to London. 1928 *Times* 23 Mar. 20/1 The effect of connecting up a valve amplifier with a highly efficient tuned circuit employing a coil of the *low-loss type. 1946 *Nature* 9 Nov. 671/1 The oxides in powder form were mixed in various proportions with a low-loss, non-magnetic binder, paraffin wax. 1962 CORSON & LORRAIN *Introd. Electromagn. Fields* xii. 418 This type of wave guide is found in almost all types of electronic equipment for use both at low and at high frequencies. The medium of propagation is a low-loss dielectric. 1813 H. MUHLENBERG *Catal. Plant.* 95 Mountain maple or *low maple. 1832 D. J. BROWNE *Sylva Amer.* 102 It is sometimes called Low Maple, from the dwarfish stature of the tree. 1897 G. B. SUDWORTH *Nomencl. Arborescent Flora U.S.* 282 *Acer spicatum*. Mountain Maple... Low Maple (Tenn.). 1946 *Nature* 28 Dec. 925/1

Crystallization phenomena in rubbers show certain similarities to, but also striking differences from, crystallization in ordinary *low-molecular systems. 1866 HOWELLS *Venet. Life* xx. 329 Ladies planted in formal rows of *low-necks and white dresses. 1909 *Englishwoman* Apr. 319 Magazines with 'types of beauty'—in tights, ballet dancers' skirts or low-necks. 1922 Low-neck [see *bathing-suit* (BATHING vbl. sb. 2)]. 1673 R. HEAD *Canting Acad.* 65 The Ruffler is metamorphosed into a *Low-Pad. 1662 GURNALL *Chr. in Arm.* verse 18. ix. § 2. 577 The heart [may be] sound and sincere, where the head is *low-parted. 1502-9 HENRY VII in J. Gairdner *Let. Rich. III & Hen. VII* 449 He [would shew] unto us marvelous conclusions touching the rule and [governance] of these *Lowe parties. 1929 J. H. MORECROFT *Elem. Radio Communication* vii. 250 A simple calculation, say, of the *low-pass type, will show the reason for the particular performance of filters. 1950 *Engineering* 17 Feb. 186/3 The model... consists essentially of a headpiece made up of successive layers of flexible material, felt and iron arranged so as to constitute a low-pass acoustic filter. Such a filter does not cause appreciable attenuation of the low and voice frequencies, but cuts out those frequencies which give rise to harmful shrillness. 1964 *Language* XL. 203 'Content-free speech' has also come to refer to doctored recorded corpora of speech which have been run through low-pass filters, so that features conveying affective qualities are retained while linguistic intelligibility is suppressed. 1967 *Guardian* 25 Sept. 3/8 A production Aston Martin... with... *low profile tyres. 1970 *Ibid.* 24 Aug. 3/2 The Nixon doctrine of 'low profile' involvement, in other words a maximum of aid and a minimum of US troops. 1971 *Publishers Weekly* 6 Dec. 19/2 Los Angeles... more than lives up to its reputation as a low-profile, seemingly endless sprawl with no center. 1972 *Times* 2 Aug. 14/5 Whittaker Hunt has been adopting an altogether lower profile. 1973 *Listener* 4 Jan. 7/3, I admire the brisk creativeness of American English. 'Low profile' is a perfectly vivid phrase for 'conciliatory demeanour'. 1880 'MARK TWAIN' *Tramp Abroad* 275 He wore very *low-quarter patent-leather shoes. 1916 *Dialect Notes* IV. 269 *Low-quarters*, Oxford shoes. 'He wears low quarters all the year round.' [New Orleans; Also N. Car.] 1971 *Current Slang* (Univ. S. Dakota) VI. 7 *Low quarters*, army dress shoes. 1962 A. SHEPARD *Into Orbit* 98, I had a *low residue breakfast of orange juice, a filet mignon wrapped in bacon, and some scrambled eggs. 1971 *New Scientist* 11 Mar. 55/1/2 Waste can be minimised by the careful planning of low-residue diets... but it will always present a problem [in space flight]. 1957 *Fortune* Sept. 213/2 What kind of people... prefer 'high-rise' apartment buildings, what kind of people prefer two-to-five-storey '*low-rise' houses? 1967 *London* (Ontario) *Free Press* 23 June 38/4 Hip Briefs for today's low-rise trousers. 1971 *Rand Daily Mail* (Home Owner) 27 Mar. 7/4 High rise for young couples or old folk, low-rise for couples with older children. 1972 *Sat. Rev.* (U.S.) 17 June 47/2 The finished units... were stacked 3-high... to form low-rise garden units. 1697 DRYDEN *Ded. to Æneis* in *Ess.* (1900) II. 201 This is like Merry Andrew on the *low rope. 1805 in *Nicolas Disp. Nelson* (1846) VII. 134 note, Saw the Enemy to leeward under *low-sail on the larboard tack. 1883 HOWELLS *Woman's Reason* II. xviii. 133 The world... sent her invitations to little luncheons and *low teas. 1825 KNAPP & BALDWIN *Newgate Cal.* III. 438/1 A *low Toby, meaning it was a footpad robbery. 1884 *Catholic Dict.* 604 From Holy Saturday till Saturday in *Low Week. 1684 *Scanderberg Rediv.* v. 115 In the midst of the Copse or *Lowwood. 1704 *Dict. Rust.*, *Low-worm is a Disease in Horses, hardly known from the Anthony-Fire or the Shingles... 'tis a Worm that is bred on the back of a Horse... or runs along the Neck to the Brain. 1957 *Wall St. Jrnl.* 25 Jan. 1/3 Only *low-yield nuclear tests will be conducted at the Frenchman's Flat Proving Ground... The announcement added high-yield devices (hydrogen bombs) are never tested in Nevada. 1959 *Times* 20 Oct. 19/3 Substantial two-way business in industrial shares partly reflected switching out of low-yield shares into higher yielding second rankers. 1972 *Sat. Rev.* (U.S.) 6 May 31/2 Localized Soviet attacks would be countered... by the Pentomic army equipped with a variety of sophisticated, low-yield nuclear weapons.

B. Quasi-sb. and sb.

I. The neuter adj. used absol.

1. What is low, a low place, position, or area. c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 79 Adam ure forme feder pet alihte from hehe in to lahe. a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* Iviii. 10 pou takis me vp fra my laghe in til pi heghe. c 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* vi. 518 Schir Ameryis rot he saw, That held the playn ay & the law. 1484 CAXTON *Fables of Aelian* xxvi. To thende he falleth not from hyte to lowe. 1597 HOOKER *Ecl. Pol.* v. xxxviii. 1 Musical harmony... being but of high and low in sounds a due proportionable disposition. 1875 BROWNING *Aristoph. Apol.* 5120, I... Face Low and Wrong and Weak and all the rest.

† 2. With preps. *at, in, on low*: down low, on the ground, below, on earth = ALOW 1. *Obs.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 11260 On hei be ioi, and pes on lagh. 13... *S. Erkenwode* 147 in Horstm. *Atleng. Leg.* (1881) 269 Such a lyche here is, Has layne lokene here one loghe, how longe is vnkawene. 1340 *Ayenb.* 119 panne ine oue beginnep pise graces... ine lo3 and sseweþ an he3. a 1400-50 *Alexander* 3261 Now in leuell, now on-loft, now in law vnder. c 1460 *Towneley Myst.* xiv. 570 And truly, syrs, looke that ye trow That othere lord is none at-lowe.

II. As sb.

3. (with *a* and *pl.*) a. A piece of low-lying land. *spec.* in E. Anglia, a hollow or valley between dunes; a pool left by the tide in such a hollow.

1790 *Trans. Soc. Arts* VIII. 92 This Low, as it is called, traversing the best part of our saltings. 1855 *Trans. Philol. Soc.* 33 [Norfolk words.] *Low*, a loch left by the tide on the shore. 1878 *Pop. Sci. Monthly* July 310 These high and low areas, or 'highs' and 'lows' as they are technically known, travel. 1878 MILLER & SKERTCHLY *Finland* ix. 291 The Tides... having a larger and deeper channel run with greater velocity into Lynn Deep, and set westward through the lows in the sands into Boston Deep, the Tide being about 20 minutes later there than in Lynn Deep. 1929 *Jrnl. Ecol.* XVII. 138 Very characteristic of the Blakeney dunes are the 'lows'—narrow valleys between the dune-ridges, corresponding to the 'slacks' of the west-coast dunes. The lows differ from slacks in not being permanently moist... and

in being liable to flooding by unusually high tides. 1964 V. J. CHAPMAN *Coastal Vegetation* vi. 156 After flooding by the tide, water may remain in the low for some time. 1970 G. E. EVANS *Where Beards wag* All xxi. 240 These men lived in these huts which they'd placed down there in the Low.

b. An area of low barometric pressure. Also, an area of low gravitational field strength.

1966 *McGraw-Hill Encycl. Sci. & Technol.* 166/2 Gravity maps display highs and lows. 1972 *Nature* 3 Mar. 24/1 The main feature of the present map... is the large gravity 'low' in the Moray Firth.

c. A low point or minimum in price, temperature, numbers, or the like. Cf. *all-time* adj. (ALL E. 13).

1911 *N. Y. Times* 20 Sept., Calumet and Hecla opened 17 points off at 373, which is 47 points above the established low of 1897. 1929 *Observer* 17 Nov. 3/4 The sharp rally... called the weighted average of eight leading industrial stocks up to 149.0 from the new low of 133.0. 1933 A. R. LONGWORTH *Crowded Hours* viii. 133 In 1906 the finances of the Longworths, though they were on the way, had not reached their present 'low'. 1934 WODEHOUSE *Thank You, Jeeves* xiv. 203 But the heart was still sinking. And when I hear him snort emotionally in the darkness it touched a new low. 1953 — *Performing Flea* 193 The population of Dormitory 309 fluctuated between a high of 68 and a low of 57. 1955 *Ann. Reg.* 1954 82 The death rate fell to a new low of 8.7 per thousand. 1964 *Financial Times* 3 Mar. 2/6 A new low for many years was reached in stocks of refined tin in London Metal Exchange official warehouses last week. 1968 *Globe & Mail* (Toronto) 17 Feb. 1/6 The predicted high for Elliot Lake today is 5 below; the low tonight 20 below. 1971 *Sci. Amer.* Sept. 107/2 The interior temperature of the house sometimes reached 80 degrees, and the nightly lows were seldom below 70. 1973 *Jrnl. Genetic Psychol.* CXXII. 186 Scores could range from a high of 64... to a low of 1.

4. In *All-fours*: The deuce of trumps, or the lowest trump dealt. (Earlier books have 'highest, lowest', etc.)

1818 TODD *s.v. All-fours*, The all-four are high, low, Jack, and the game. 1830 [see *GAME* sb. 8f]. 1897 in WEBSTER. 5. = *low gear* (see *GEAR* sb. 7 b).

1934 in WEBSTER. 1968 C. NICOLE *Self Lovers* ii. 30 He descended the hill from his house in low, partly to minimise the potholes... and partly to enjoy the view. 1970 T. HILLERMAN *Blessing Way* xiii. 119 Put it in low and angle to the left. 1973 'A. HALL' *Tango Briefing* viii. 96, I dragged the manual into low to kill the rest of the speed.

low (ləʊ), *adv.* Forms: 3 lah(e, 3-5 la3(e, lo3(e, 3-6 lowe, (4 louwe), 4-5 lau, 4-6 *Sc.* and *north.* law(e, 4- low. Also LAIGH. [ME. *laze, lahe, loze*, f. the adj.]

1. a. In a low position; on or under the ground; little above the ground or some base. *to carry low* (see *CARRY* 32, 32 c). † *to dance low*: to dance lifting the feet but little from the ground.

Cf. *low a.* 18; the *adv.* and the complementary *adj.* are often difficult to distinguish.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 130 Fleoð heic, & holdeð þauh þet heued euer lowe. c 1230 *Hali Meid.* 5 þeos... wuned lahe on eorþe. c 1250 *Lutell. Soth. Serm.* 37 in *O.E. Misc.* 188 Lo3e heo holdet hore galun. c 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* 50/13 Him þou3te it was wel vuele i-do þat he lai so lowe þere, þat he nere i-bured in herre stude. 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Cons.* 3062 When þe ryche man, þat in helle sat lawe, Lazar in Abraham bosom sawe. 1423 JAS. I. *Kingis Q.* ciii, Law in the gardyn, ryght thofre myn eye. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* (1858) II. 288 Tha... Passit our Esk richt lauch our Sulwa sand. a 1548 HALL *Chron., Edu.* IV 233 b, The towne standeth lowe, and the Ryver passeth thorough. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* *s.v. Liberty*, Care must be taken not to make the liberty too high, lest it... make the horse carry low. 1782 *Ann. Reg.* II. 112 note, Persons of all ranks here [in Naples] dance very low. a 1800 COWPER *Needless Alarm* 25 The spotted pack, With tails high mounted, ears hung low.

b. *fig.* Humbly; in a low condition or rank; on poor diet; at a low rate. † *to breed* (a person) *low*: to educate in an inferior way (cf. *LOW-BRED*). † *to play low*: to play for stakes of small amount.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Anel. & Arc.* 95 For in her sight to her he bare him lowe. a 1400-50 *Alexander* 1012 Lord, with þoure leue we lawe þow be-sechis. 1530 PALSGR. 449/2, I beare lowe, I behave my selfe humbly, *je me humilie.* 1593 SHAKS. *3 Hen. VI.* iv. vi. 20 That I may conquer Fortunes spight, By liuing low, where Fortune cannot hurt me [etc.]. 1673 *Ess. Educ. Gentlewom.* 3 The Barbarous custom to breed Women low, is grown general amongst us. 1758 CHESTERE. *Let. to Son* 5 Sept. (1892) III. 1234 Live cool for a time, and rather low. 1832 LD. HOUGHTON in T. W. Reid *Life* I. 122 The doctor here tells me that I... must live very low while I remain in Rome. 1900 *Longm. Mag.* Dec. 98 You value yourself too low.

2. a. To a low point, position, or posture; also, along a low course, in a low direction.

a 1225 *St. Marher.* 14 þe engles... þe seoð ham lihten swa lah of so swiðe heh. c 1275 *Passion Our Lord* 8 in *O.E. Misc.* 37 He þet is and euer wes in heuene myd his fadere Ful lowe he alyhte. 13... *E.E. Allit. P. B.* 798 Lo3e he loutez hem to Loth to þe grounde. a 1400-50 *Alexander* 2289 'Mi lowely lorde', quod þe lede & law him declines. 1530 PALSGR. 739/2 Stryke lowe, stryke, *lachez jusques a terre.* 1590 SHAKS. *Comm. Err.* iii. ii. 143 Oh sir, I did not looke so low. 1602 DEKKER *Satiro-mastix* Epilogus M 2 b, You my little Swaggerers that fight lowe; my tough hearts of Oake that stand too't so valiantly. 1611 BIBLE *Deut.* xxviii. 43 Thou shalt come downe very low. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* II. 81 With what compulsion and laborious flight We sunk thus low? 1726 SHELVOCKE *Voy. round World* 383 We ought... to... bream as low as we could to destroy the worm. 1842 MACAULAY *Lake Regillus*, So answered those strange horsemen, And each couched low his spear. 1850-6 O. W. HOLMES *Disappointed Statesm.* 60 Party fights are won by aiming low. 1871 'M. LEGRAND' *Cambr. Freshm.* 129 The Captain was 'a fellow who smokes his cigars very low'.

b. *fig.* and in figurative contexts. *clean and low* (see CLEAN *adv.* 6).

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 15b, Anone they depress hym as lowe in mysery & wretchednes. 1638 BAKER tr. *Balzac's Lett.* (vol. II.) 21 When I see the sonne of the great Cecile let downe his spirits so low as to mine. 1781 COWPER *Expostul.* 547 Verse cannot stoop so low as thy desert. 1805 *Morn. Chron.* in *Spirit Pub. Jnls.* (1806) IX. 284 He never descended so low as to steal pint pots and door-scrappers. 1871 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (1876) IV. xviii. 208 Had the royal power ever fallen as low in England as it fell in Germany and Italy.

3. With reference to the voice, the wind, etc.: In a low tone, gently, softly. Also of singing, etc.: At a low pitch, on low notes. (Cf. LOW *a.* 10.)

c 1300 *Havelok* 2079 Speke y loude, or spek y lowe, þou shalt ful wel heren me. ? a 1366 CHAUCER *Rom. Rose* 717 Summe hige and summe eek lowe songe. 1390 GOWER *Conf. I.* 77 Though thei [wyndes] beginne lowe, At ende thei be nocht menable. 1601 SHAKS. *Twel. N.* II. iii. 42 O stay and heare, your true louses coming, That can sing both high and low. 1662-3 PEPYS *Diary I* Mar., He read his sermon . . . so brokenly and low, that nobody could hear at any distance. 1713 ADDISON *Cato* v. iv. 59 Lucia, speak low, he is retired to rest. 1776 *Trial of Nundocomar* 76/2 You say, the writer read the bond low; was it so low that you could not hear what was said? 1818 SHELLEY *Rosalind & Helen* 244 Low muttering o'er his loathed name. 1853 KINGSLEY *Hypatia* xxiv, Now, Wulf, speak low. 1856 MRS. MARSH *Evelyn Marston I.* i. 9 The wind howls low and mournfully around the chimneys. *Mod. I.* can't sing so low as that.

4. With reference to time: Far down, or to a point far down; late.

1658 SIR T. BROWNE *Hydriot.* Introd. (1736) 2 As low as the Reign of Julian we find, that [etc.]. 1710 HEARNE *Collect.* (O.H.S.) III. 45 The II^d. vol. of his Church History of Britain . . . is to come as low as King Charles II^d. 1732 in *Wesley's Jnl.* (1830) I. 390 Easter fell low that year. 1734 SWIFT *Reasons agst. Bill Tithe Flax & Hemp* Wks. 1745 VIII. 101 The Clergy had the sole right of taxing themselves . . . as low as the restoration. 1774 WARTON *Hist. Eng. Poetry* (1840) II. 108 This alliterative measure . . . remained in use so low as the sixteenth century. 1845 STEPHEN *Comm. Laus Eng.* (1874) I. 64 These reached as low as the time of Pope Alexander the third.

5. *Comb. a.* Forming with ppl. adjs. used attrib. numerous quasi-compounds, usually hyphenated; as *low-bellowing*, *-bended*, *-bowed*, *-built*, *-cut*, *-flying*, *-growing*, *-hung*, *-paid* (also *absol.*), *-ranking*, *-rated*, *-slung*, *-trained* (also as *pa. pple.*), *-yielding*, etc. Also † *low-cast*, (of a valley) deep; *low-ebbed*, *lit.* of waves, having ebbed to a low point; † *fig.* of persons, 'at a low ebb', impoverished; *low-flung a. U.S. colloq.*, of low character or standing.

1727-46 THOMSON *Summer* 505 A hollow moan . . . *low-bellowing round the hills. 1597 BP. HALL *Sat. II.* iii. 27 The crouching Client, with *low-bended knee. . . Tels on his tale. 1633 FORD *Broken H.* III. v, With *low-bent thoughts Accusing such presumption. 1726-46 THOMSON *Winter* 77 The low-bent clouds Pour flood on flood. 1872 A. DE VERE *Leg. St. Patrick, Arraignm. St. P.*, Ceasing, he stood *low-bowed, with hands upon his bosom crossed. 1592 NASHE *Summers Last Will* (1600) Ijb, This *lowe built house, will bring vs to our ends. 1691 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2625/4 Also a low-built Watch with a String, the Box Gilt. 1697 CREECH tr. *Manilius* IV. 33 But hotter Climates narrower Frames obtain, And low-built Bodies are the growth of Spain. 1843 JAMES *Forest Days* (1847) 60 It was, in fact, a large, though low-built house. 1613-16 W. BROWNE *Brit. Past.* II. v, A *low-cast valley. 1613 R. ZOUCHE *Dove B.* The *low-coucht Seas. 1757 DYER *Fleece* IV. 591 Proud Buenos Aires, low-coucht Paraguay. 1667 MILTON *P.L.* IX. 180 Like a black mist *low creeping. 1818 SHAKS *Endym.* I. 257 Low-creeping strawberries. 1601 SHAKS. *Jul. C.* III. i. 43 *Low-crooked-curtsies, and base Spaniel fawning. 1897 *Sears, Roebuck Catal.* 203/3 Men's *low cut canvas pumps. 1932 'E. M. DELAFIELD' *Thank Heaven Fasting* II. iii. 44 Lady Marlowe, superb. . . in her low-cut green satin, with an emerald tiara. 1962 P. GREGORY *Like Tigris at Bay* IV. 40 Steve was forced to admit to himself that she presented a beautiful picture, sitting there in the spotlight in her low-cut, strapless gown. 1593 SHAKS. *Lucr.* 1705 May my pure mind with the fowle eat dispence, My *low declined honor to aduance? 1625 MILTON *Death Fair Infant* 32 Hid from the world in a *low delved tomb. 1728-46 THOMSON *Spring* 720 Her pinions. . . *low-drooping, scarce Can bear the mourner to the poplar shade. 1735 SOMERVILLE *Chase* I. 251 Strait Hams. . . And his *low-dropping Chest confess his Speed. 1601 ? MARSTON *Pasquil & Kath.* II. 119 Why, this same boy's. . . A *low-ebb'd gallant. 1820 KEATS *Hyperion* II. 136 When the waves Low-ebb'd still hid it up in shallow gloom. 1830 TENNYSON *Poems* 99 Keen knowledges of *low-embowed eid. 1633 FORD *Love's Sacr.* v. iii, Let thy smooth, *Low-fawning parasites renouwe thy Act. 1830 TENNYSON *Mermaid* 32, I would fling on each side my *low-flung locks. 1843 *Missouri Reporter* (St. Louis) 11 Apr. (Th.), Here we have a beautiful specimen of the dishonesty and *low-flung slang of the clique. 1844 *Knickerbocker* XXIII. 506 Who wants a parcel of low-flung 'outside barbarians' to go in cahoot with us? 1853 J. G. BALOWIN *Flush Times Alabama* 24 He . . . denounced Jefferson as a low-flung demagogue. 1861 *Oregon Argus* 28 Dec. (Th.), It would be impossible to attempt a controversy with such low-flung dogs. 1963 *Times Lit. Suppl.* 8 Feb. 95/2 The *low-flying beginning of this book is much better than its high-flying philosophic end. 1864 TENNYSON *Aylmer's F.* 612 A breathless burthen of *low-folded heylens. 1883 *Harper's Mag.* Oct. 726/2 He is *low-going, and a wide-goer behind. 1877 RAYMOND *Statist. Mines & Mining* 326 Masses of *low-growing plants. 1906 *Westm. Gaz.* 26 May 11/3 The topmost bough of some low-growing tree or shrub. 1958 W. J. STOKOE *Caterpillars Brit. Moths* (new ed.) I. 299 Greater plantain (*Plantago major*) and other low-growing plants. 1876 GEO. ELIOT *Dan. Der.* II. xxx. 246 The *low-hanging clouds. 1700 DRYDEN *Pal. & Arc.* III. 863 Like a

*low-hung cloud. 1902 *Q. Rev.* Oct. 484 The low-hung narrow-windowed mansion in Butcher Row. 1916 D. H. LAWRENCE *Amores* 104 The low-hung lamps stretched down the road. . . as I hastened to meet The low-hung light of her eyes. 1924 E. SITWELL *Sleeping Beauty* xvi. 54 It seemed a low-hung country of the blind. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl. B.* XII. 265 To *lowe-lybbyng men the lark is resembled. 1964 W. L. GOODMAN *Hist. Woodworking Tools* 138 Comparatively *low-paid labourers. 1974 *Times* 5 Dec. 4/4 The TUC had . . . recognized the low-paid as a special case. 1672 DRYDEN *Maiden Queen* v. i, You teach me to repent my *low-placed love. 1727 DE FOE *Syst. Magic* I. ii. (1840) 43 The *low-prized learning of the magicians answered very well. 1958 W. J. H. SPROTT *Human Groups* ix. 152 The less popular members of the consistently *low-ranking teams did not change their allegiance. 1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V.* IV. Prol. 19 The . . . ouer-justie French Doe the *low-rated English play at dice. 1895 THOMSON & THOMAS *Electr. Tab. & Mem.* 15 A *low-reading voltmeter. 1826 MILMAN *A. Boleyn* 162 Hal thou *low-rolling doubling drum—I hear thee! 1634 MILTON *Comus* 315 Ere morrow wake, or the *low roosted lark From her thatch't pallat rowse. a 1613 OVERBURY *Charact.*, Taylor Wks. (1856) 78 He . . . raiseth the *low set rooffe of his crosse-legged fortune. 1931 *Morning Post* 21 Aug. 11/7 His *low-slung car simply hurtled down the straight and was lost to view. 1965 G. MCINNES *Road to Gundagai* II. 31 A very full, low-slung muskmelon moon. 1973 R. MACLEOD *Nest of Vultures* II. 30 Sleek Ferraris, opulent Rolls-Royces and an occasional low-slung Lamborghini. 1854 MRS. GASKELL *North & S.* x, Some trivial, *low-spoken remark. 1615 G. SANDYS *Trav.* 99 Slow Nile with *low-sunke streames shall keepe his braies. 1691 NORRIS *Pract. Disc.* 13 This low-sunk, wretched and deplorable Degeneracy of Soul. 1742 YOUNG *Nt. Th.* III. 507 Slender tributes *low-tax'd Nature pays For mighty gain. 1820 SHELLEY *Vision Sea* 12 The *low-trailing rack of the tempest. 1869 *Rep. Comm. Agric.* 1868 (U.S. Dept. Agric.) 249 *Low-trained hedges may be necessary where land is limited in area, and high in price. *Ibid.*, Evergreens or shrubs may be formed, trimmed, and low-trained a long time without pleaching. 1946 *Nature* 23 Nov. 762/2 The replacement of existing virus-infected, *low-yielding clonal stocks of raspberries is a pressing necessity. 1968 *Economist* 2 Mar. 61/2 Town and City has always been a favourite low-yielding property share.

b. With agent-nouns or nouns of action, as *low-flyer*, *-flying* (so *low-fly* vb.), *-living*, *-loading*, *-lying*, *-riding*.

1881 O. WILDE *Poems* 69 Young Mercury *Low-flying to the dusky ford of Dis. 1949 *Happy Landings* July 8/1 One pilot, low flying over the Continent, had his aircraft blown-up. 1958 G. DUTTON in B. James *Austral. Short Stories* (1963) 288 He low-flies through the unforeseeable complications of tree and rock. 1708 MRS. CENTILVRE *Busie Body* I. i. 14 For then we are all thought to be. . . High-Flyers, or *Low-Flyers, or Levellers. 1942 *Tee Emm* (Air Ministry) II. 78 The pilot who is recklessly daring. . . in properly authorised *low-flying practices. 1945 *Ibid.* V. 33 There is . . . a fascination about low-flying. 1896 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* I. 386 The claims made for their several methods by those who have enjoyed high-living, *low-living, 'vegetarianism'. 1940 *Chambers's Techn. Dict.* 512/2 *Low-loading amplifier, a more recent name for a loaded push-pull amplifier. 1962 *Times* 8 May 16/5 The luggage boot, with its flat, low-loading floor. 1601 T. H[ALE] *Acc. New Invent.* p. lxii, The *low-lying of the Head-springs of. . . this River. 1599 JAS. I *Basil. Δόρον* III. 121 Use . . . *lowe-ryding for handling of your sworde.

c. In comb. with another adv., as *low-deep*. 1595 DANIEL *Civ. Wars* I. xcviij, Pry Into the lowe-deepe-buried sinnes long past. a 1649 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Poems* Wks. (1711) 25 He . . . will not deny you grace, But low-deep bury faults, so ye repent.

low (ləʊ), *v.*¹ *Obs. exc. dial.* Forms: 3 *Orm.* *lāzhenn*, 3-6 *lowen*, 4 *lozen*, -3y, 4-6 *Sc.* and *north.* *law(e)n*, (5 *lou*, *louze*, *lowyn*), 5- *low. pa. pple.* 3 *i-lahet*, 4 *y-lozed*, *lawene*. [f. LOW *a.*]

1. *trans.* To make or bring low (chiefly in immaterial sense); to abase, humble, lower.

c 1200 ORMIN 13965 Whi wolde Goddes Sune Crist. . . himm sellenn lāzhenn. *Ibid.* 18257 Fortþ þeþi woldenn niþþrenn Crist & lāzhenn himm þe mare. c 1230 *Hali Meid.* 28 Ha neren nawt ihurt, pah ha weren ilahet. c 1315 SHOREHAM *Poems* IV. 154 bench þou nart bote esche, And so þou loze þe. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* XIII. 658 Quhen the Kyng Eduardis mycht wes lawit, Kyng Robert lap on hicht. 1382 WYCLIF *Phil.* II. 7 He lowyde him silf, takyng the foorme of a seruant. a 1400-50 *Alexander* 3293 þat he þat lawene has a lede may lyft, if him thynke. 1422 tr. *Secreta Secret.*, *Priv. Priv.* 245 The sonne lowyth hym from oure region. c 1449 PECKOCK *Repr.* III. iv. 302 He schulde louze him silf in inward feeling of herte. c 1470 HENRYSON *Mor. Fab.* v. (*Parl. Beasts*) xxi, The grit cameill. . . I can him law als littill als ane mous. 1496 *Dives & Paup.* (W. de W.) I. xv. 47/2 The prayer of hym that loweth hym in his prayer thyreth the clowdes. 1523 FITZHERB. *Surv.* xi. (1539) 26 High no man for no hate, and lowe no man for no loue. 1533 GAU *Richt Vay* (1888) 91 He lawit hime self and twik apone hime ye schaip of man. a 1555 LYNDSEY *Tragedy* 140 Who dois exault hymself God sall hym law. 1567 *Gude & Godlie Ball.* (S.T.S.) 190 The Ignorant peple sa lawit bene and febill, That thay wat nocht quhome to wyte. 1661 GLANVILL *Van. Dogm.* 101 [God] in his Word, is pleas'd to low himself to our capacities. 1790 A. SHIRREFS *Poems* 219 The merry bows that were the ben, By this time 'gan to low their strain.

b. *intr.* for *refl.*

13.. *K. Alis.* 5746 The sonne loweth and west helt. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 295 Now it [Fortune] hieth, now it loweth. c 1430 *Hymns Virg.* 120 Euery hylle Shalle lowe, valeys For to Fylle. 1501 DOUGLAS *Pal. Hon.* I. 55 Now thow promittis. . . now lowis, now defyis.

2. a. *trans.* To diminish, lessen; to lessen the value of (a coin); to depreciate. b. *refl.* To depreciate (oneself); to run down. c. *intr.* for *refl.* Of a fault: To be extenuated.

1340 *Ayenh.* 28 þet guode los to abate and hyre guodes to loyþ. *Ibid.* 49 þis zenne an-heþeþ and loþeþ þe þe stat of þe

perones þet hit dop. c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* I. (*Katerine*) 167 Catone forbad his sowne. . . To law hyme-self or lof gretely. 1494 FAYAN *Chron.* VII. 493 He areryd & lowyd y^e coynes & moneys of his lande. 1793 T. SCOTT *Three Auld Men, Poems* 338 To lawe their price they will be sorry, Ae single doit.

3. *trans.* To lower, to hold or put in a lower position; to lower the level of (ground).

c 1450 *Merlin* 397 Than he lowed his spere. 1463 *Bury Wills* (Camden) 39 To lowe y^e ground that the dore may be of a reasonable heyghte. 1654 A. GRAY *Serm. on Death* (1755) 151 The other graces must low the sail to faith.

low (ləʊ), *v.*² *Obs. exc. dial.* Also 5 *lowyn*, *law*, 9 *lowe*. [a. ON. *loga*, f. *loge* LOW *sb.*² Cf. MHG. *lohen*.] *intr.* To flame, blaze, glow; *fig.* to glow, be 'on fire' with passion, etc. Also with *up*.

13.. *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 236 Grener. . . þen grene aumayl on golde lowande bryzter. a 1400-50 *Alexander* 226 þe lede lawid in hire lofe as leme dose of gledis. a 1440 *Sir Degrev.* 1436 Arcangelus of rede golde. . . Lowyng ful lyzth. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 315/1 Lowyn, or flamyn as fyrr, *flammo*. 1697 W. CLELAND *Poems* 34 When stocks that are half rotten lowes, They burn best. 1724 RAMSAY *Tea-t. Misc.* (1733) I. 25 Dryest wood will eithest low. a 1758 — *Mill* i, A' lowing with love, my fancy did rove. a 1810 TANNAHILL *When John & me were married* *Poems* (1846) 116 And love will lowe in cottage low, As weel's in lofty ha'. 1827 J. WILSON *Noct. Ambr. Wks.* 1855 I. 278 *North.* Look at your right hand. . . *Shepherd.* Its a' lowin. 1870 E. PEACOCK *Ralf Skirl.* I. 197 Each individual brick shone and 'lowed' with the intense heat. 1893 STEVENSON *Catriona* 362 It lowed up in my mind that this was the girl's father. 1894 CROCKETT *Raiders* (ed. 3) 66 Transferring the flame when it lowed up to the bowl of his. . . pipe.

† **low**, *v.*³ *Obs.* Forms: 4 *lu*, *loouwe*, 4-5 *lowe*, 6-7 *low*, 7- 'low. [Partly a. OF. *louer*, *loer* (mod. F. *louer*):—L. *laudāre*; partly aphetic f. ALLOW *v.* Some of the forms coincide with northern spellings of LOVE *v.*², which has some of the senses of this *vb.*, and may sometimes have been confused with it.

For the mod. vulgarism 'low for allow, see ALLOW *v.*]

1. *trans.* = ALLOW *v.* in various senses. 13.. *Cursor M.* 20034 (Edin.) þu mi wille me al wil lu [*other texts* aloud]. 1382 WYCLIF *Wisd.* III. 6 As brent sacrifice of ost he loouweð them [Vulg. *accept eos*]. c 1400 *Rom. Rose* 4532 A foolis word is nougt to trowe, Ne worth an appel for to lowe. c 1440 *Gesta Rom.* liv. 187 (Harl. MS.) The knyzt hadde noon Excusacion, ne wolde not lowe himselfe. 1587 TURBERV. *Trag. T.* (1837) 139 He lowe him scope, without suspect of ill. 1609 DANIEL *Civ. Wars* VIII. lxvi, Least they [her looks] should 'low More then her heart might meane. 1881 J. C. HARRIS *Nights with Uncle Remus* (1884) xvi. 81 Brer Fox 'low dat he know dat ar place same ez he do he own tater-patch. 1911 G. S. PORTER *Harvester* xvi. 367 She 'lowed to make him a big man. 1938 [see JES, JES']. 1948 G. V. GALWEY *Lift & Drop* IV. 65 Wind's backed four points. . . We've got to 'low for it.

2. *intr.* To bid a price. (Cf. LOVE *v.*²) 1607 NOROEN *Surv. Dial.* I. 9 *note*, Tenants striuing in lowing and bidding, inhanceth fines and rents.

low (ləʊ), *v.*⁴ Forms: 1 *hlōwan*, 3 *lhouen*, 4 *lo(o)wen*, *lowen*, 5 *lawe*, *loe*, *lowyn*, 6 *lo(o)we*, 7 *lough*, *lowgh*, 4- *low*. [A *Com.* Teut. reduplicating str. vb. (preserved as such only in OE.; elsewhere conjugated weak); OE. *hlōwan*, *pa. t. hlēow* = ODu. (OLFrankish) *hluoien* (MDu. *loeyen*, Du. *loeien*), OHG. *hluojen* (MHG. *luejen*), ? ON. *hlōa* (once, with sense 'to roar'); f. Teut. root **hlō-*:—W. Aryan **klā-*; cf. L. *clamāre* to shout, Gr. *κλιθήσκειν* to call.]

1. *intr.* Of cattle: To utter their characteristic sound (in recent use apprehended as denoting a more subdued sound than *bellow*); to moo.

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gram.* xxii. (Z.) 129 *Bos mugit*, oxa hlewð. c 1240 *Anc. Songs* (Ritson) 4 Awe bletep after lomb lhoup after calue cu. 13.. *Poem times Edw.* II 183 in *Pol. Songs* (Camden) 332 Hit nis noht al for the calf that kow loweth. 1382 WYCLIF *Job* vi. 5 Whethir. . . an oxe shul loowen, whan þer for the fulle cracche he shal stonde? a 1400-50 *Alexander* 4744 Vmquile he noys. . . as a nox quen he lawes. 1432-50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) III. 27 Oon of the calves of golde that Iheroboam made loede sharply in the natuie of Heliseus. 1560 BIBLE (Genev.) *Job* vi. 5 Doeth the wilde asse braye when he hathe grasse? or loweth the oxe when he hathe foddre? 1611 BIBLE *Ibid.* 1647 WARO *Simp. Cobler* 84 Should I heare. . . a Cat lough like an Oxe. . . it would scare mee. 1770 GOLOSOM. *Des. Vill.* 118 The sober herd that lowed to meet their young. 1805 WOROSW. *Prelude* 208 The heifer lows, uneasy at the voice Of a new master. 1820 SHELLEY *Hymn to Mercury* xix. 7 Hermes dragged forth two heifers, lowing loud. 1897 tr. *Nansen's Farthest North* II. ix. 452 We. . . could hear them [walruses]. . . lowing like cows.

2. *transf.* To make a loud noise, to bellow, howl. Of a cavern: To reverberate with a noise.

a 1000 *Elene* 54 (Gr.) Hleowen hornboran, hreopan african. 1382 WYCLIF *Jer.* li. 52 In al his lond loowen shal the woundid. 1513 DOUGLAS *Reneis* III. x. 36 How cavernis or furnys of Ethna round summit and lowit. a 1661 HOLYOAY *Juvenal* 22 No she-priest-here lows in a horn.

3. *trans.* To utter in a voice like that of cattle; to bellow forth.

a 1547 SURREY *Aeneid* II. 281 Like to the sound the roring bull fourth loowes. 1633 J. FISHER *Fuimus Troes* IV. i. Gjb, Which Caucasus may as a Catch repeat, And Taurus lough the same. 1644 SIR E. DERING *Prop. Sacr.* ciii, Others do lough forth the tenour. 1871 G. MEREDITH *H. Richmond* xxxviii, 'Oh I thank you!' I heard the garlanded victim lowing. 1876 'ANNIE THOMAS' *Blotted out* III. 27, I shudder under the conviction that she is going to low reproof at me, and so she does.

low, obs. pa. t. of LAUGH *v.*

†**lowable**, *a.* *Obs.* [ad. F. *louable*;—L. *laudabilis* LAUDABLE. (Perhaps partly confused with LOVABLE².)] Permissible, desirable, commendable.

1393 LANGL. *P. Pl. C.* vi. 103 Ich rede þe . . . rape þe to by-gynne þe lyf þat ys lowable and leel to þe soule. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 249/2 Thyrdly for the lowable dystribucion of the tresours that he gaf alle to poure men wysely. 1538 J. BUTLAR *Let. to Crammer in C.'s Misc. Writ.* (Parker Soc.) II. 373, I have declared to the prior that his third Article is not lowable. 1545 RAYNOLD *Byrth Mankynde* Prol. Bvj, Honest and helthsum decoration & clendynes, alwaies most lowable and commendable in a woman. 1639 CHAS. I *Declar. Tumults Sc.* 63 According to the lowable lawes and constitutions received in this Realm.

†**lowage**. *Obs. rare.* In 6 lowaige. [? ad. F. *louage* hiring.] Some kind of charge on shipping.

1531 *Charterparty* in R. G. Marsden *Sel. Pl. Cr. Adm.* (1894) 37 All stowage lowaige wyndage pety lodmanage and averages acustomyd shalbe taken.

lowan ('ləʊən). *Austral.* [Aboriginal name.] = *mallee bird, fowl, hen* (MALLEE).

1861 H. W. WHEELWRIGHT *Bush Wanderings* iv. 63 The lowan is a plain dull-coloured bird, brownish black, a little larger than the common fowl. 1888 'R. BOLDEWOOD' *Robbery under Arms* II. ii. 23 The lowan (Mallee hen, they're mostly called) and tallagatta (brush turkey) were thick enough in some of the scrubby corners. 1939 *Nature* 12 Aug. 272/2 It [sc. Wyperfeld (Mallee) National Park, Victoria] is probably . . . the last home of that wonderful bird—the mound builder called the lowan, which incubates its eggs in the vegetative centre of mounds which it builds. 1963 [see *incubator-bird* (INCUBATOR 5)].

lowan, variant of LOWN.

lowance ('ləʊəns). Now *dial.* [aphetic f. ALLOWANCE.] A limited portion of food or drink or its equivalent in money given in addition to wages.

c 1565 R. BAKER in Hakluyt *Voy.* (1589) 141 Our lowance waxt so small . . . it waxed lesse and lesse. 1612 ROWLANDS *Knaue of Harts* 36 You drinke too deepe, Your lowance you exceed. 1846 M. A. RICHARDSON *Borderer's Table-bk.* VI. 199 (E.D.D.) Besides their lowance. 1881 CUSSANS *Hist. Hertfordsh.* III. *Cashio* 320 *Beaver*, lunch; in the harvest field, when supplied by the master, sometimes called 'lowance.

†**lowbell, low-bell**, *sb.* *Obs.* Also 6 lowe-bell, 6–7 low-bel, 7 loagh-bell, loobel, loubel(l). [? f. LOW *a.* + BELL.]

On the assumption that sense 2 is the original, the word has generally been referred to LOW *sb.*²; cf. Phillips (ed. Kersey 1706), *Luff or Lough*, a Light or Flame, to Fowl with a Low-bell'. But it is difficult to see how sense 1 can be a transferred application of sense 2, while the reverse development would be quite normal.]

1. A small bell, esp. a cow-bell or sheep-bell; jocularly, a bell generally.

1578 G. BEST in Hakluyt's *Voy.* (1600) III. 59 The captaine . . . knowing wel how they greatly delighted in our toyes, and specially in belles, he rang a prety lowbell, making signes that he would giue him the same that would come and fetch it. [Afterwards: he rang a louder bell.] 1598 FLORIO, *Sampogna*, . . . a bell hanged about sheepe or goates, a low-bell. a 1625 FLETCHER *Woman's Prize* i. iii, Peace gentle low-bell. a 1634 RANDOLPH *Muse's Looking-gl.* III. i, I'll get a high crown'd hat with five Low-bells. 1661 MORGAN *Sph. Gentry* iv. iii. 33 Two coves . . . with collers and lowbells. 1664 COTTON *Scarron*. 66 In a pretty wooden steeple A Low-Bell hung to call the people.

2. A bell used in fowling at night.

The process of fowling with 'low-bell and hand-net' is elaborately described in *Dict. Rusticum et Urbanicum* (1704). The birds are to be stupefied with terror by the noise of the bell and the sudden glare from lights contained in a tin-lined box serving as a dark lantern; when they are thus rendered motionless, the net is to be thrown over them.

1581 *Act 23 Eliz.* c. 10 §6 Others, which . . . take any Partridges or Feasaunts by night vnder any Tramel, Lowbell, Roadenete or other Engyn. 1589 RIDER *Bibl. Schol.*, A Lowbell to catch birdes with all in the night, *campinula*. 1607 HIERON *Defence* i. 210 But belike M. H. thought, that the word *accursed*, would sound both lower and fowler, and so amaze men (as a loobel doth Larks) till he threw his nett upon them. 1661 BOYLE *Style of Script.* 27 Some he catches . . . with frights (as Black-birds with . . . a Low-Bell). 1707 CHAMBERLAYNE *St. Gt. Brit.* III. vii. 313 The Nobility and Gentry have their . . . Guns for Birding, Lowbells [etc.]. 1709 W. KING *Art Love* i. 47 The fowler's low-bell rolls the lark of sleep. 1792 OSBALDISTONE *Brit. Sportsm.* 445 The sound of the low-bell causes the birds to lie close, and not to stir when the net is over them. 1821 *Sporting Mag.* IX. 11 Hays, nets, low-bells, hare-pipes.

fig. 1653 MILTON *Hirelings* (1659) 132 Now commonly he who desires to be a minister, looks not at the work, but at the wages; and by that lure or loubel may be toald from parish to parish all the town over.

'lowbell, *v.* Now only *dial.* [f. prec.]

†1. *trans. a.* To capture (birds) by the use of a low-bell. *b. transf.* To scare or bewilder as the lowbeller does birds. *Obs.*

1581 LAMBARDE *Eiren.* iv. (1588) 444 If any person whatsoever, have taken . . . any Phesants or Partriches . . . by lowbelling or tramelling. 1642 *Broken Title Episcop. Inher.* §2 A muster of a few Exoticke obsolete Saxon termes to Low-bell his Ignorant Examiner. 1651 R. CHILD in *Hartlib's Legacy* (1655) 91 Larks . . . may be taken in snares, or by day-nets, Low-belling, &c. 1660 H. MORE *Myst. Godl.* To Rdr 23 Weak Christians . . . are so low-belled by this

terror as to be taken up and captivated by the Church of Rome. *Ibid.* 24 [They] do not low-bell men into their own error by either uncharitable censurings or bloody persecutions.

2. *dial.* To greet with 'rough music' (i.e. beating of pots and kettles, blowing of horns, etc.) as an expression of popular disapprobation. Current in Northants, Warwickshire, and Worcestershire; see E.D.D.

Hence 'lowbeller, †(a) one who uses a lowbell in fowling (*obs.*); (b) *dial.* one who joins in 'low-belling' an unpopular person.

1581 *Act 23 Eliz.* c. 10 §6 This acte shal not . . . extende to Lowbellers, Tramellers or others, which shall vnwillingly happen to take any Partridges. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Low-beller*, one that goes a Fowling with a Light and a Bell.

lowbic, obs. form of LOOBY.

'low-born, *a.* [f. LOW *adv.* + BORN *ppl. a.*]

1. Born in a low station.

c 1205 LAY. 22041 Ne beo he noht swa loh iboren, ful wel he beoð iborgen. 1611 SHAKS. *Wint. T.* iv. iv. 156 This is the prettiest Low-borne Lasse, that euer Ran on the greensord. [1732 POPE *Ep. Bathurst* 138 Corruption . . . Shall deluge all; and Av'rice, creeping on, Spread like a low-born mist, and blot the Sun.] 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* x. II. 657 The fact that the low born young barrister was appointed to so honorable and important a post.

2. As *sb.* A low-born person. *nonce-use.*

1879 E. ARNOLD *Lt. Asia* VII. 202 Wrapped in a clout, shorn, sandalled, craving food Of low-borns.

low-boy.

†1. One who supports the 'low' party in matters of church polity, etc., in opposition to the 'high-flyers' or 'high-boys'; a Whig and Low-churchman.

1715 MRS. CENTLIVRE *Gotham Election* 70 No Fire and Faggot; no Wooden Shoes; no Trade-Sellers; a Low Bow, a Low Bow [sic]. *Ibid.* 72 That rascally, cheating, canting Low Boy.

2. orig. U.S. A low chest of drawers.

1899 *House Beautiful* (Chicago) Aug. 140 Antique mahogany chair and low-boy. 1929 *Burlington Mag.* LIV. 313 The 'Lowboy' . . . is the pendant piece to the 'Highboy' and also has no counterpart in England. 1970 *Canad. Antiques Collector* May 11/2 Rare William and Mary lowboy of excellent proportions in burr-walnut and inlays of herringbone. 1973 *Country Life* 29 Mar. (Suppl.) 38/2 Queen Anne walnut two drawer lowboy . . . Height 2 ft. 3 ins. 1975 *Times* 6 Feb. 9/1 Hand made, hand finished traditional lowboy, in walnut.

low-bred, a. [f. LOW *adv.* + BRED *ppl. a.*; cf. †to breed low (LOW *adv.* 1 b).] Brought up in a low, inferior, vulgar fashion; characterized by low breeding, conduct, or manners.

1757 GARRICK *Lilliput* i. ii. 39 Let low-bred Minds be curb'd by LAWS and Rules. 1775 SHERIDAN *Duenna* i. ii, I don't mention your lowbred, vulgar, sound sleep. 1847 J. WILSON *Chr. North* (1857) I. 138 Like other low-bred creatures, they are covered with vermin. 1848 KINGSLEY *Saints' Trag.* III. iii. 169 She'll wed some pink-faced boy—The more low-bred and penniless, the likelier.

lowbrow, low-brow ('ləʊbraʊ), *sb.* and *a. colloq.* (orig. U.S.). [f. LOW *a.* 1, in contrast with HIGHBROW, HIGH-BROW *sb.* and *a.*] *A. sb.* One who is not, or does not claim to be, highly intellectual or aesthetically refined.

1906 S. FORD *Shorty McCabe* iii. 64 The spaghetti works was in full blast, with a lot of husky low-brows goin' in and out. 1907 *Collier's* 30 Mar. 23/2 The overwhelming majority of Low Brows, who never read 'Peer Gynt'. 1914 'HIGH JINKS, JR.' *Choice Slang* 15 *Low brow*, an uneducated person usually prone to exhibit his deficiencies. 1915 E. WALLACE *Melody of Death* ii. 20 If you only knew how the low-brows are pitying you . . . you would not be posing for a picture of 'The Ruined Gambler'. 1926 *Glasgow Herald* 13 Mar. 4 The highbrows will be overwhelmed . . . the lowbrows will be unmoved. 1927, 1929 [see *broad-brow, broadbrow* (BROAD *a.* D. 2)]. 1935 *Discovery* Sept. 281/1 If we can persuade the lowbrows and free-livers of the present day that there is something heroic, even sporting, in the cultivation of the higher regions of the mind, we shall have won more than half the battle. 1947 [see CLASSICAL *a.* 6c]. 1953 [see *Aunt Edna* (AUNT 6)]. 1974 *Times* 30 Nov. 8/2 They considered themselves lowbrows and . . . preferred a rattling good yarn to all that highbrow twaddle.

B. adj. Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of a lowbrow; not highly, or not pretentiously, intellectual; unrefined, unæsthetic. Also *quasi-advb.*

1913 H. A. FRANCK *Zone Policeman* 88 i. 28 With all its excellences it would be unjust to complain that the Zone 'Y.M.' is a trifle 'low-brow' in its taste. 1914 S. LEWIS *Our Mr. Wrenn* v. 61 You ain't neither too highbrow or too lowbrow. 1923 *Spectator* 22 Sept. 391/2 Often the sole reason why he [sc. the man of genius] does not write 'low-brow' is because he cannot. 1928 *Collier's* 10 Nov. 30/1 The doctor who is sufficiently adventurous, or lowbrow, to visit a soda-fountain occasionally. 1934 S. R. NELSON *All about Jazz* i. 24 From the many attempts of our leaders to substitute . . . 'symphonic syncopation', 'modern rhythm', and the like, it is obvious that the much-maligned and obvious 'low-brow' caste of the word has rendered it necessary for us to designate our music with something that is emphatically not—jazz! 1963 [see HIGHBROW, HIGH-BROW *B. adj.*]. 1974 *Country Life* 9 May 1126/2 Another enormous price was the £22,000 paid . . . for a mid-18th-century print of an actor by Toyonobu; . . . but, as all the subjects of such prints . . . seem to me to represent deplorably ham actors, I remain wholly unimpressed. Now I come to think of it, what a low-brow criticism.

absol. 1927 *Daily Express* 7 May 9/6 Our aim will be . . . to steer a course between the 'highbrow' and the 'low-brow' in music.

So 'lowbrowism, the condition of being low-brow; lack of interest in intellectual or æsthetic matters.

1931 A. HUXLEY *Music at Night* 222 The snobbery of culture . . . has now to wrestle with an organized and active low-browism. 1946 *Amer. Speech* XXI. 121 The Australian dislike of elegance and affectation leads to a general 'low-browism' of expression and a careless enunciation. 1957 R. HOGGART *Uses of Literacy* x. 255 At a time when it is so easy to be led into arrogant low-browism, some retain an idealistic love for 'things of the mind'. 1971 *Listener* 2 Dec. 763/3, I am not at all arguing for a populist lowbrowism.

low-browed, a. [f. LOW *a.* + BROW *sb.*¹ + -ED².]

1. Of persons: Having a low brow (see BROW *sb.*¹ 3 and 5). Also *absol.*

1855 J. E. COOKE *Ellie* 71 The man, who was a coarse, low-browed fellow. 1868 *Browning Ring & Bk.* vi. 669 A low-browed verger sidled up. 1899 CROCKETT *Kit Kennedy* 305 Dick always had with him now a low-browed, smartly-dressed man. 1905 *McClure's Mag.* May 20/1 Exactly the type of low-browed ruffian and professional thug that they were hiring over there. 1936 G. B. SHAW *Shaw on Theatre* (1958) 251 The simplicity of the lowbrowed.

fig. 1863 I. WILLIAMS *Baptistery* i. viii. (1874) 91 When low-brow'd cares our mighty yearnings balk.

2. *transf.* Of rocks: Beetling. Of a building, doorway, etc.: Having a low entrance; hence, dark, gloomy. The prevailing sense, app. due to Milton's use of the word.

1632 MILTON *L'Allegro* 8 There under . . . low-brow'd Rocks, . . . In dark Cimmerian desert ever dwell. 1717 POPE *Eloisa* 244 Low-browed rocks hang nodding o'er the deep. 1810 SCOTT *Lady of L.* vi. xii, They halted by a low-brow'd porch. 1824 MISS MITFORD *Village Ser.* i. 263 The picturesque, low-browed, irregular cottage. 1889 D. C. MURRAY *Danger. Catspaw* 20 He paused before a sombre low-browed little shop.

lowbye, lowce, obs. forms of LOOBY, LOUSE.

Low Church, a. and *sb.* [app. deduced from *Low Churchman* (see next) and used attrib. as in *Low Church party*, and then substantively.]

A. adj. or attrib. phrase. Of, belonging to, or characteristic of Low Churchmen (see next), their principles or practice.

1710 in *Select. fr. Harl. Misc.* (1793) 566 That occasioned the queen to change the low-church ministry. 1711 SWIFT *Examiner* No. 43 ¶4 To exalt the king's supremacy beyond all precedent, was low-church, Whiggish, and Moderate. 1714—*Pres. St. Affairs* Wks. 1755 II. i. 218 Secure in the affections, the principles and the professions of the low-church party. 1867 TROLLOPE *Chron. Barse* II. lxxvii. 250 One lady connected with low-church clergymen . . . was named as a probable successor.

B. sb. [orig. short for *Low Church party, Low Church principles.*] The party or the principles of Low Churchmen (see next).

1702 *Charac. Church-Man* 15 Having the Imputation of Fanaticism and Low-Church fixt upon them. 1715 MRS. CENTLIVRE *Gotham Election* Wks. 1760 III. 171 *Friendly* [dressed like a Frenchman]. . . If dese plaguey Low-Church get de Day, —dey will make it Treason for any one to send der Children to France, Begar. 1751 EARL ORRERY *Remarks Swift* (1752) 24 The chief ministers of that Queen [Anne], whether distinguished under the titles of Whigs or Tories, of High Church or of Low Church. 1841 SHAFESB. in *Life* ix. (1887) 185 The Low Church, as they are called, will believe and will preach too, that Popery is encouraged and promoted. 1888 C. A. LANE *Notes Eng. Ch. Hist.* II. vi. xxvii. §1. 213 High Church and Low Church agreed in denouncing the heretical bishop [Hoadley].

Hence **Low-Churchism, Low-Church principles, doctrine, or practice.**

1864 F. OAKELEY *Hist. Notes* 60 The various gradations of Dissent and Low-Churchism.

Low Churchman. [Cf. HIGH CHURCHMAN.] A member of the Church of England holding opinions which give a low place to the authority and claims of the episcopate and priesthood, to the inherent grace of the sacraments, and to matters of ecclesiastical organization, and thus differ relatively little from the opinions held by Protestant Nonconformists.

The term, invented as an antithesis to *High Churchman*, was in the early part of the 18th c. used as equivalent to LATITUDINARIAN. Afterwards it fell into disuse, but was revived in the 19th c., when the designation *High Churchman* had obtained a new currency as applied to those who inclined to the theology and ritual of pre-Reformation times. In this later use, *Low Churchman* has for the most part been viewed as equivalent to EVANGELICAL, and has rarely been applied to members of the Broad Church School.

1702 *Charac. Church-Man* 18 He is for shewing the Low Church Men in their own proper Colours. 1703 DE FOE *Short. Way Peace* Misc. 463 We have had it Printed, with an Assurance I have wondred at, That the moderate Members of the Church of England, call'd Low Church Men, are worse than the Dissenters. 1708 PHENIX II. Pref. 13 It shows the first rise of that party which were afterwards called Latitudinarians, and are at this day our 'Low-Churchmen'. 1710 H. BEDFORD *Vind. Ch. Eng.* 132 He . . . is known to be so wretched a low Churchman, as to dispute all the Articles of the Christian Faith. a 1715 BURNET *Own Time* (1734) II. 347 All [of the clergy] that treated the Dissenters with temper and moderation . . . were called Low Churchmen. 1845 BE. WILBERFORCE in A. R. Ashwell *Life* (1879) I. 314 Taking as your prominent subject . . . Baptismal Regeneration, and its side against Low Churchmen.

Hence Low-'Churchmanism = Low-Churchism.

1829 [see HIGH-CHURCHMANISM].

low-country.

1. A region or district whose level is lower than that of the surrounding country.

1530 PALSGR. 241/1 Low country, *plat pais*. 1797 *Last Advice of C. Pettigrew to Sons* (MS.) (D.A.E.), You may think it best to sell your possessions in this low country, and to move westwardly. 1823 E. JAMES *Acct. Expedition Rocky Mts.* I. 38 Here commences the low country, which extends west to the Mississippi. 1828 W. CARR *Dial. Craven* (ed. 2) I. 302 Low-country, East Riding of Yorkshire, being, in general flat, particularly when contrasted with this mountainous district. 1874 'H. CHURTON' *Toinette* x. 114 He came from somewhere down in the low country. 1963 R. I. McDAVID *Mencken's Amer. Lang.* vi. 299 Low Country, especially in the South, denotes the Coastal Plain of South Carolina and Georgia, as distinguished from the Piedmont or Up Country. 1974 *State* (Columbia, S. Carolina) 15 Feb. 17-A/8 Sen. Strom Thurmond, R-S.C., said Thursday arrangements have been made for an additional 1.4 million gallons of gasoline for the South Carolina Low-country. attrib. 1837 J. R. McCULLOCH *Statist. Acc. Brit. Empire* II. 54 The webs manufactured in North Wales are... strong, or high country, cloth, and small, or low country, ditto. 1886 STEVENSON *Kidnapped* 172 You Low-country bodies have no clear idea of what's right and wrong. 1899 *West. Gaz.* 14 Apr. 3/2 On a low-country shooting, which has no house attached to it, a bag of mixed game generally costs at least five shillings a head.

2. a. *pl.* Low Countries, the district now forming the kingdoms of Holland and Belgium, and the grand-duchy of Luxembourg.

[a 1548 HALL *Chron.*, *Hen. VII* 32 b, To all the cytyes of the Gaule Belgieque or lowe countrye.] a 1548 *Ibid.*, *Hen. VIII* 136 The lowe countreys, of Brabant, Flaunders, and Zealande. 1592 NASHE *P. Penillesse* 21 b, It would not conuert clubs and clowted shoone from the flesh pots of Egypt, to the Prouant of the Lowe countreyes. 1656-9 B. HARRIS *Parival's Iron Age* 43 The war was... hot in the Low-Countries. 1858 LONGF. *M. Standish*, etc. Pref., The career of poor but daring spirits in the age of Elizabeth was often sought in the Low Countries. 1887 M. MORRIS *Claverhouse* v. (1888) 80 He had served his apprenticeship to the trade of war in the Low Countries.

b. *attrib.*, *quasi-adj.* Belonging to the Low Countries. In 17th c. often of soldiers: Having served in the Low Countries.

1625 BACON *Ess.*, *Seditious* (Arb.) 407 The Low-Country-Men, who haue the best Mines, about ground, in the World. 1678 BUTLER *Hud.* III. i. 1440 But I have sent him for a Token To your Low-Country Hogen Mogen. 1889 CORBETT *Monk* II. 15 The plain Low Country officer. 1889 DOYLE *Micah Clarke* 34 Baggy low-country knee-breeches.

3. *S. Afr.* = LOWVELD. Cf. BUSHVELD b.

1879 [see BUSHVELD]. 1929 D. REITZ *Commando* xiv. 126 Our road ran through the Sabi low country teeming with big game of all descriptions. 1930 *Official Year Bk. S. Afr.* No. 11. 18 The Low Country stretches from the Limpopo valley behind the escarpment past the eastern end of Zoutpansberg southwards to meet the South-Eastern region below the escarpment east of Carolina. 1947 J. STEVENSON-HAMILTON *Wild Life S. Afr.* xxiii. 189, I have weighed a good number of low-country leopards immediately after death.

lowd(e, obs. form of LOUD.

lowder ('ludər). *Sc.* and *north.* Also looder. [a. ON. *lúðr* (Norw. *luder*, *lur*.)] a. The stand or foundation on which a mill rests. b. (Short for *lowder-tree*, which is also in use.) A wooden lever or handspoke used for lifting the millstones; any long, stout rough stick (Eng. Dial. Dict.).

a 1585 MONTGOMERIE *Flying w. Polwart* 98, I promise thee here to thy chafts ill cheir, Except thou goe leir to lickie at the lowder. a 1706 in J. Watson *Collect. Scot. Poems* I. 44 He... Ran to the Mill and fetcht the Lowder, Wherewith he hit her on the Shou'der. 1881 *Contemp. Rev.* Aug. 190 The cure for this was to throw a fire-brand down the 'lighting-hole' in the 'looder'. 1899 J. SPENCE *Shetland Folk-Lore* 172 In a corner of the looder stood a toyeg... containing as much corn as would be a hurd' o' burstin. 1910 *Old-Lore Misc.* III. 1. 9 The table or bin on which the quern stands is called *lúðr* in Edda and looder in Orkney.

low down, a. and adv. [f. LOW a. and adv. + DOWN adv.] a. Used as a more emphatic synonym for the adj. in predicative use, and for the adv. (Written as two words.) b. In attributive use; chiefly U.S., degraded, abject. (Written with hyphen.)

In quot. 1850 in b used in the geographical sense, and in quot. 1908 in a physical sense.

a. 1548 ELYOT *Dict.*, *Demissus*, humble, lowe downe. 1689 LOCKE *Civ. Govt.* II. v. §38 (1694) 194 In that part of the World which was first inhabited... even as low down as Abrahams time, they wandered with their Flocks and their Herds... freely up and down. a 1860 J. A. ALEXANDER *Gosp. Jesus Chr.* xv. (1861) 201 They put the date of Messiah's advent too low down. 1870 KINGSLEY in *Gd. Words* 205/2 To see Sirius... not, as in our dog-days, low down on the horizon, but riding high in heaven. 1890 L. C. D'OYLE *Notches* 20 They had played it rather low down on the preacher. 1935 [see GROWL v. 3]. 1959 'F. NEWTON' *Jazz Scene* 291 The widespread practice of equating joy with height... and grief with depth... Thus the quality most desired in the old blues is that it should be low-down or dragging.

b. 1850 *Congress. Globe* 25 Apr. 821/1 The 'low-down' Virginia Democracy had to yield to the western mountain Democracy. 1865 *Nation* (N.Y.) I. 586 His manners and conversation, showed him to be a good-deal above that class

commonly called 'low-down, triflin' people', or poor white trash. 1869 *Overland Monthly* III. 130 There are the delusive 'kettlings', among the 'low-down' people. 1881 CABLE *Mad. Delphine*, etc. 104 It was so much better than he could have expected from his 'low-down' relative. 1882 *Daily Tel.* 24 June, Lucas effected a beautiful low-down catch. 1888 EGGLESTON *Graysons* xviii. 197 Her archaic speech was perhaps a shade better than the 'low-down' language of Broad Run. 1897 MARY KINGSLEY *W. Africa* 158 There is another low-down pigeon domesticated at Talagouga. 1901 *Scribner's Mag.* XXIX. 484/1 Every low-down Neapolitan ice-cream in the town. 1908 SEARS, *Roebuck Catal.* 604/2 The closet... is a syphon jet bowl with a low down tank and seat. 1915 F. M. HUEFFER *Good Soldier* III. i. 140 Low-down Bowery tough. 1916 'AFFRILL' *Pincher Martin* xii. 214 They considered that Pincher had played them a low-down trick in ignoring their charms and in going elsewhere for an object for his affections. 1928 *Variety* 15 Aug. 49/4 There were as many as 35 or 40 dark-skinned musicians on the stand, kidding around and giving their conception of low-down tunes. 1968 *Blues Unlimited* Sept. 10 John Lee Hooker comes here a lot, an' he plays some really lowdown things.

Hence low-downer U.S., a 'poor white' of the southern States.

1871 DE VERE *Americanisms* (1872) 45 [Given as the designation current in North Carolina]. 1883 STEVENSON *Silverado Sq.* 131 They are at least known by a generic by-word, as Poor Whites or Low-downers.

'low-down, sb. slang (orig. U.S.). [f. the adj. or adv.] The fundamental, though not generally known, facts on (about) a person, situation, etc.; the 'inside story'.

1915 *San Francisco Call & Post* 2 Dec. 12 (caption) Aw, give us the low down on them, Bill. 1920 *Collier's* 15 May 57/2 He calls me back, and in about twenty minutes I have got the low down on Monsieur Kane Halliday. 1924 WODEHOUSE *Leave it to Psmith* ix. 184 Listen, Ed, while I slip you the low-down. 1930 *Punch* 5 Feb. 144/1 Our own book, Percival and I have decided, is to be called the Low-down on Taxi-drivers. 1930 *APE Let.* 19 Dec. (1973) 149 You certainly shattered some of my early idols, although I think I had figured out the low-down on most of them before I read your book. 1935 AUDEN & ISHERWOOD *Dog beneath Skin* I. ii. 34 The Old Man sent for me before I left. Wants me to get the low-down on the Dripping merger. 1939 *War Illustr.* 18 Nov. p. ii/3, I have often smiled in recollecting this bit of 'low down' on the exile of Doorn—possibly for the first time here divulged. 1946 R. CAMPBELL *Talking Bronco* 13 To have the low-down from their cross-Fates, Predicting tons of human phosphates Imported here in flesh and bone. 1957 N. MICKLETHORPE *Box & Puppets* v. 102, I was occasionally able to do him some slight service in return by giving him 'the low-down' on theologians about whom he was required to compose orations. 1959 G. JENKINS *Twist of Sand* iv. 73 I'll give the low-down, charts, position, damage and all the rest of it. 1973 M. MACKINTOSH *King & Two Queens* x. 147 One of his minions will... give me the official low-down on Fisher. Possible police record, etc.

lowe, obs. f. LOW a., LOUGH²; obs. pa. t. of LAUGH v.; obs. pa. t. and pa. pple. of LIE v.²

löweite ('lœ:vœat). *Min.* [Named, 1846, by Haidinger after A. Löwe of Vienna.] Sulphate of magnesium and sodium occurring in yellowish crystalline masses.

1850 DANA *Min.* 678 Löweite is a saline mineral from Ischl. 1885 *Erni's Min.* 278.

†'lower, sb. *Obs.* Forms: 4-5 lower(e, 6 looer. [ad. OF. *louier* reward.] Reward, guerdon, recompense.

c 1330 *Arth. & Merl.* 372 (Kölbing) þurch ous þou art in þi power: 3if ous now our lower! a 1400-50 *Alexander* 5368 Ser, if þou lessen my life na lowere þou wynnest. c 1450 *Merlin* 59 A knyght axed his body when he was deed vpon the seide crosse, and it was graunted hym of Pilate in lower of his serveye. a 1550 *Image Ipoer.* I. in *Skelton's Wks.* (1843) II. 415 Thoughte Christ be the doer, They force not of his looer, They sett therby no stoore.

lower ('ləʊə(r)), a. (sb.) and adv. Forms: 3 laʒhere, lah(e)re, lahʒhre, 4 lagher, law(i)er, logher, 5 lougher, louʒer, lowyr, *Sc.* lavar, -war, 4, 7 *Sc.* lauer, 4- lower. [f. LOW a. + -ER³.]

A. *adj.* The comparative of LOW a.

1. As an ordinary comparative (capable of being followed by *than*): see the senses of LOW a.

c 1200 ORMIN 2664 þohh wass þho miccle lahre, þann ure laffdi Marse wass. *Ibid.* 3746 Lasse þann hiss engell, & lahʒhre inoh. c 1230 *Hali Meid.* 36 Hwa-se, of engel, lihteð to iurðren lahre, þen a beast...loki hu ha spedel! a 1300 *Cursor M.* 9467 Sua hei na-thing was euer wrought, þat...ne moght Fall dun in to lagher [Gött. lauer] state. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* I. 58 Thai said, successioun of Kyngrik Was nocht to lawer feys lik. 1435 *MISYN Fire of Love* II. i. 69 Qwen tha ar far lawar. 1450-80 tr. *Secreta Secret.* 39 Of whiche lougher men in degre mowe lerne gret...doctryne. c 1460 FORTESCUE *Abs. & Lim. Mon.* xv. (1885) 145 What lower man was þer sytting in þat counsell, þat [etc.]. c 1560 A. SCOTT *Poems* (S.T.S.) xxvi. 40 They wald with nobill men be permit, Syne laittandy to lawer leinde. 1667 MILTON *P.L.* IV. 76 And in the lowest deep a lower deep Still threatening to devour me opens wide. 1671 — *Samson* 1246 Stalking with less unconsci'nable strides, And lower looks. 1740 LD. BALTIMORE in *Gentl. Mag.* X. 586 The Estimate of the Navy... is lower... than that which was laid before us the last Session. 1774 T. HUTCHINSON *Diary* 7 Oct., The people of Norfolk are generally of a lower size, and very few tall. 1839 YEOWELL *Antic. Brit. Ch.* vii. (1847) 73 It seems difficult to place their origin at a lower period than the apostolic age. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* III. i. 294 A small body of grenadier dragoons, who came from a lower class and received lower pay. 1862 TROLLOPE *Orley F.* I. xxxii. 254 Hush-sh-sh. For heaven's sake, Mr. Mason, do be a little lower. 1868 JOYNSON *Metals* 115 The solder, of course,

has a much lower fusion point than the metals to be joined. 1873 PRINCESS ALICE in *Mem.* 26 July (1884) 308, I feel lower and sadder than ever. 1895 ZANGWILL *Master* II. ii. 139 Try and keep that lower in tone.

absol. 1869 J. MARTINEAU *Ess.* II. 186 Can the lower create the higher? 1885 Tennyson *Locksley H.* 60 *Yrs. after* 124 So the Higher yields the Lower, while the Lower is the Higher.

2. a. Used in contradistinction to UPPER or HIGHER, as the specific designation of an object, a class or group of objects, a part or parts of some whole (with reference either to local situation or to rank, dignity, or place in classification); occas. in partitive concord (= 'the lower part of'), esp. in geographical names.

1590 SIR J. SMYTH *Disc. Weapons* Proème 16 All higher and lower Officers of Armies under the Generall. 1606 SHAKS. *Ant. & Cl.* III. vi. 10 Lower Syria. 1611 BIBLE *Gen.* vi. 16 With lower, second, and third stories shalt thou make it. 1631 MASSINGER *Beleeve as you list* II. ii, This is the bodye of Antiochus, Kinge of the lower Asia. 1667 MILTON *P.L.* v. 410 Both contain Within them every lower facultie Of sense. 1702 J. PURCELL *Cholick* (1714) 3 The outward Muscles and Skins of the Lower-Belly. 1730 A. GORDON *Maffei's Amphith.* 131 In the lower Ages the Legend on Medals did not often allude to a particular Fact. 1758 J. S. Le *Dran's Observ. Surg.* (1771) 42 The Corner of the Lower-Lip. 1783 BURKE *East India Bill* Wks. IV. 72 The lower sort in the camp it seems could not be restrained. 1831 R. KNOX *Cloquet's Anat.* 101 The Lower Wall or the Floor of the Orbit is nearly plain. 1840 MACAULAY *Ess.*, *Von Ranke* (1843) III. 220 Merchants from the Lower Danube. 1852 H. MARTINEAU *Let.* 7 Apr. in R. K. Webb *H. Martineau* (1960) x. 301 Thinking men & women of the lower middle, & working classes. 1861 *MILL Repr. Govt.* iii. 67 A benefit of the same kind... is produced on Englishmen of the lower middle class by their liability to be placed on juries and to serve parish offices. 1869 BOUTELL *Arms & Arm.* x. 193 The sleeves of the hauberk sometimes were cut short about the middle of the lower arm. 1873 DAWSON *Earth & Man* iii. 36 The Huronian or Lower Cambrian. *Ibid.* iv. 56 The Lower Silurian is the Upper Cambrian of Sedgwick. 1873 HELPS *Anim. & Mast.* i. (1875) 5 The treatment of the lower animals by man. 1881 LADY MONKSVELL *Diary* 26 Apr. in E. C. F. Collier *Victorian Diarist* (1944) 52 Presently an old lady, rather 'lower middle class', with grey hair & no cap, appeared and welcomed us. 1883 *Harper's Mag.* Aug. 448/2 Strong lower-sail winds. 1889 POLLOCK, etc. *Fencing* ii. (Badm. Libr.) 43 There are four lines in fencing; two upper and two lower. 1898 F. T. BULLEN *Cruise Cachalot* iii. (1900) 23 An immense fourfold tackle from the main lowermast-head. 1930 *Archit. Rec.* Feb. 113/1 The wages of the lower income groups will indeed have to be raised. 1937 *Daily Tel.* 15 Oct. 22/5 'American Dream' has many of the hall-marks of a lower-middlebrow best-seller. 1951 M. McLuhan *Mech. Bride* (1967) 35/2 Kindly human thoughts such as keep ordinary men in the lower-income brackets. 1968 D. LAWTON *Social Class, Lang. & Educ.* ii. 7 The lower working class consists of groups traditionally outside the educational system. *Ibid.* v. 78 The typical lower working-class environment. 1971 R. ROBERTS *Classic Slum* vii. 105 Before 1914... lower-working-class men did not generally shave themselves, but patronised a barber twice a week. 1972 A. DAVIDSON tr. *Moravia's Two of Us* i. 10, I was struck by his language, half courtly, half bureaucratic and, in any case, lower middle-class. 1973 *Guardian* 19 Apr. 4/4 Mario Biaggi, probably the most popular candidate for Mayor of New York among the city's lower income white population.

b. *Phrase.* † to have the lower hand: to have lost the superiority; to be second best off.

1693 *Mem. Count Tschely* III. 72 When they have once the lower-hand... they no longer distinguish what they do.

3. *quasi-sb.* a. One lower; an inferior.

c 1200 ORMIN 10739 Whase lahþeþþ himm Bineþenn his lahþhre. 1340 *Ayenb.* 175 þe zinne is gratter... ine ane prelat þanne ine ane lozer. c 1400 *Apol. Loll.* 104 þei are vnþeifþul to þer souereyns, vneuynt to þer lowar. c 1450 tr. *De Imitatione* III. xxi. 89 Wþehir he suffre of his prelate or of his pier, or of his lower. 1921 *Chambers's Jnl.* 30 July 545/1 Appreciation of beauty... is that which most distinguishes the humans from their lowers. 1967 *Listener* 21 Dec. 802/1 If a man spoke rather loudly... keeping his vowels open, then he was an Upper. If he attempted this and just failed, then he was a Middle. If... his voice carried the flavour of the area in which he was born, then he was a Lower.

† b. The lower part or parts of (something). *Obs.*

a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* lxix. 9 Into þe lavgher of þe earth. c. A lower plate of artificial teeth.

1878 C. HUNTER *Mech. Dentistry* i. 7 For edentulous uppers or lowers plaster is employed. 1939 A. THIRKELL *Before Lunch* vi. 162 'And how are the new lowers?'... Mrs. Pucken smiled broadly with a slightly seasick motion of her lower teeth. 1963 J. OSBORNE *Dental Mech.* (ed. 5) ix. 170 In function there is a tendency for upper dentures to be moved forwards and lowers backwards.

4. Special collocations: lower-boy, a boy in the lower school (see below); lower-case *Printing* (see CASE sb.² 9); also *attrib.*; lower chamber = lower-house; lower classes, those below the middle rank in society; lower criticism, verbal or textual criticism (cf. *higher criticism*, s.v. CRITICISM 2b); lower critic, one who is occupied with lower criticism; lower deck, the deck immediately over the hold, orig. only of a ship with two decks; also *attrib.*; Lower Empire [= F. *bas empire*], the later Roman Empire (formerly, in numismatic use, from the reign of Gallienus; now usually, from the reign of Constantine, or some still later epoch); lower fourth, fifth, etc., the lower division of the fourth, fifth, etc. form in a public school; also *attrib.*; lower house, the inferior branch of a legislature consisting of two houses; also of the

convocation of the Church of England; lower order or orders = *lower classes*; lower school, in public schools, usually the forms below the fifth; also *attrib.*; (*the or this*) lower world, earth as opposed to heaven or the heavenly bodies.

1844 DISRAELI *Coningsby* I. 1. viii. 92 The *lower boy or fag... asked his master whether he had further need of him. **1857** G. A. LAWRENCE *Guy Livingstone* i. 1 A mob of two hundred lower-boys. **1683** MOXON *Mech. Exerc.*, *Printing* xiv. ¶1 The Stem, and other Fat Strokes of *Lower-Case Roman. **1797** *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) VII. 383/2 The letters of the lower case. **1890** MORRIS in *Mackail Life* (1899) II. 251 The type is getting on: I have all the lower-case letters (26). **1885** LOWE *Bismarck* I. 293 The *Lower Chamber would not yield an inch to the Crown and the Upper House. **1772** (the *lower classes of the people), **1806** (the lower class) [see CLASS sb. 2]. **1849** THIRLWALL *Rem.* III. 346 Efforts... to elevate the intellectual condition of the lower classes. **1897** RENDEL HARRIS in *Contemp. Rev.* Sept. 342 Resch is not merely a *lower critic' busied with readings of the existing Gospels. *Ibid.*, The *Lower Criticism of the New Testament. **1709** *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4521/2 We fired, with the utmost Vigour, ... part of our *Lower-deck Guns. **1758** J. BLAKE *Plan Mar. Syst.* 2 The ports of the said lower-deck to be grated on the inside. **1790** BEATSON *Nav. & Mil. Mem.* 246 The lower-deck ports were then opened. **1900** *Westm. Gaz.* 12 Apr. 4/3 Lieutenant... is the highest step to which a lower-deck rating can attain. **1797** *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) VI. 573/2 (*Empire*) The *lower empire comprehends near 1200 years, reckoning [from 260] down to the destruction of Constantinople in 1453. **1857** HUGHES *Tom Brown* I. viii. The driving of this *lower-fourth must have been grievous work. *Ibid.*, He and the other lower-fourth boys. **1579** FULKE *Heskins' Parl.* 50 He... placeth him in the *lower house. **1760-72** H. BROOKE *Fool of Qual.* (1809) IV. 49 Exultation was heard through all the lower house. **1852** BP. WILBERFORCE *Let.* in R. G. Wilberforce *Life* (1881) II. iv. 140 Suppose that... the Lower House [of Convocation] elected another [Prolocutor]. **1862** *Acts Massach.* 254 Lower House. **1869** ROGERS *Hist. Gleanings* Ser. 1. 23 Ultimately, however, the Lower House [Commons] conceded the demands of the Upper. **1712** (the *lower Order of Britons), **1749** [see ORDER sb. 2]. **1796** G. M. WOODWARD *Excurs.* 14 The adjoining skittle-ground is filled with people of the lower order (according to fashionable denomination). **1822** COBBETT *Weekly Reg.* 27 Apr. 196, I will make your Aristocratic insolence bend before the superior mind of the *Lower Orders'. **1857** T. HUGHES *Tom Brown* I. v. There's nothing like candour for a *lower-school boy. **1593** SHAKS. *Rich. II.* III. ii. 38 The Globe that lights the *lower World. **1599** SPENSER *Mutability* vi. 14 Mean-while the lower World... was darkened quite. **1675** SOUTH *Serm.* (1823) I. 301 All the light and influence that the heavens bestow upon this lower world.

5. Comb. a. Forming comparatives to the combinations of LOW a. (see LOW a. IV).

1622 H. SYDENHAM *Serm. Sol.* Occ. II. (1637) 25 Apprehensions lower-roofed. **1851** KINGSLEY *Yeast* xiii. 242 Smaller, clumsier, lower-brained, and weaker-jawed than their elders.

b. With duplication of *lower*: belonging in the lower reaches of a 'lower' class or grade.

1955 T. H. PEAR *Eng. Social Differences* iii. 89 There are few serious impersonations of the lower-lower class. **1970** 'D. CRAIG' *Young Men may Die* ix. 68 We languish at an almost unbelievable and entirely unspeakable lower-lower-middle Costa Blanca resort.

B. adv. a. The comparative of LOW *adv.*, q.v. *lower down*: the comparative of LOW DOWN.

1548 HALL *Chron.*, *Edw. IV* 209 The kynges shyp... descended lower, before a towne in Holland. **1570** *Satir. Poems Reform.* xiii. 10 Quha that wald the mater vnderstand, He man luke lower. **1588** SHAKS. *L.L.L.* IV. i. 120 She her selfe is hit lower. **1600** MONTGOMERIE *Misc. Poems* xlviii. 143 Come no lauer. **1635** NAUNTON *Fragm. Reg.* (Arb.) 20 No Prince living... descended lower in presenting her person to the publike view. **1641** J. JACKSON *True Evang.* T. II. 122 Let us continue on the story down lower still. **1648** FAIRFAX, etc. *Remonstrance* 17 Then he fell to play lower. **1715** LEONI *Palladio's Archit.* (1742) I. 80 How it was performed, we shall teach lower in this Book. **1731** P. SHAW *Three Ess. Artif. Philos.* 62 A viscous clammy... Mixture, scarce at all disposed to ferment, before 'tis let down lower with Water. **1771** JUNIUS *Let.* liv. 288 The lower they are degraded... the more submissively they must depend upon his favour. **1782** COWPER *Truth* 170 Your portion is with them,—nay, never frown, But, if you please, some fathoms lower down. **1838-9** HALLAM *Lit. Europe* II. i. 548 We find not a few editions...:—Cicero de Officiis... 1553; Virgil, 1570;... Horace and Juvenal, 1574. It is needless to proceed lower, when they become more frequent. **1878** HUXLEY *Physiogr.* 64 Still farther north [the snow line] reaches yet lower.

b. *Comb.*

1960 F. C. STERN *Chalk Garden* vii. 74 *P[aeonia] obovata alba*... is a lower-growing plant with rather smaller flowers. **1972** *Guardian* 24 Nov. 10/1 Lower-paid hospital workers are resorting to a series of unofficial strikes. **1972** *Times* 24 Nov. 2/7 Incomes standstill blow to lower-paid clergymen. **1975** *Times* 3 Jan. 2/3 Teachers should be looking after their lower-paid colleagues. **1975** *Times* 11 Jan. 7/6 Show a minimum by bidding Two Hearts or a near minimum by bidding Two Diamonds (a lower ranking suit).

lower ('ləʊə(r)), *v.* Also 7 loor, lour, lowre. [f. LOWER a.]

1. a. trans. To cause or allow to descend, to let down gradually (e.g. a boat, a drawbridge, a thing or person suspended from above); to haul down (a sail, a flag). Also with *away* (Naut.), *down*.

1659 D. PELL *Impr. Sea* 611 Being almost at my desired Port, I will strike and lower down my Fore-top-sail. **1669** STURMY *Mariner's Mag.* I. 17 Hour the Yard, and furl the Sail. **1695** WOODWARD *Nat. Hist. Earth* IV. 108 The Water... sustains these Particles... till... its motion begins to remit, when by degrees it lowers them. **1762-9** FALCONER

Shipwr. II. 384 Now down the mast the yard they lower away. **1795** SOUTHEY *Joan of Arc* vii. 548 The foe advance to meet us... look they lower the bridge! **1821** SCOTT *Pirate xxxvi.* The sloop immediately lowered a boat. **1874** GREEN *Short Hist.* VIII. §9. 562 A summons from Blake to lower the Dutch flag was met by the Dutch admiral... with a broadside. **1894** WEYMAN *My Lady Rotha* xiv. 151 My lady... waved adieu to him, and he lowered his great plumed hat to his stirrup. **1895** *Manch. Guard.* 14 Oct. 5/6 The workmen have to be lowered by ropes down the face of the cliff.

b. *absol.* (Naut.)

1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1780), *Lower handsomely!* and *lower cheerly!* are opposed to each other, the former being the order to lower gradually, and the latter to lower expeditiously. **1842** BARHAM *Ingol. Leg. Ser.* II. *Smuggler's Leap*, Now lower away, come lower away! We must be far ere the dawn of the day. **1898** F. T. BULLEN *Cruise Cachalot* iii. (1900) 21 We lowered and left the ship.

c. *trans.* To make lower, diminish the height of.

1858 LARDNER *Hand-bk. Nat. Phil., Hydrostatics* etc. 33 The water escapes... until the level of C has been lowered to that of B. **1870** F. R. WILSON *Ch. Lindisf.* 103 The bell-cot... had been lowered to the porch.

d. *Wood-engraving.* To remove by cutting or scraping, or to depress (the surface of a block).

1839 CHATTO *Wood Engraving* ix. (1861) 586 The part which appears white in A [should be] lowered out. **1849** *Chambers's Inform.* II. 723/1 If lowered, the designs will require to be re-sketchd on the wood.

e. To drink (beer or other liquor); to empty (a bottle or glass of liquor) by drinking. *colloq.*

1895 *Punch* 27 July 39/1 If you'd just seen me lower the beer. **1899** C. ROOK *Hooligan Nights* iv. 63 Out comes a bloke wiv a razzo like 'arf a boiled beetroot... Looked as if you wouldn't like to pay for the 'arf of what 'e could lower. **1920** 'SAPPER' *Bull-Dog Drummond* ii. 64 During the time that he took to drink a mild nightcap, Mr. Benton succeeded in lowering three extremely strong glasses of spirit. **1933** A. G. MACDONELL *England, their England* vii. 113 The gallant Major... had already lowered a quart and a half of mild-and-bitter. **1962** 'L. GREX' *Terror wears Smile* ix. 143 He could lower a whole bottle of three-star brandy without batting an eye. **1974** P. LOVESEY *Invitation to Dynamite Party* v. 56 He's more accustomed to lowering pints than lifting weights.

f. *to lower the boom*: to inflict a physical defeat on (someone), to treat someone severely, to put a stop to an activity. *N. Amer. slang.*

1950 *Western Folklore* Apr. 118 *Lower the boom*. In a fight, to knock out your adversary with one punch. 'I sure lowered the boom on him. He had to take down his pants to blow his nose.' **1951** *New Yorker* 30 June 21/1 Just as they were about to pawn my studs... my patience evaporated and I lowered the boom on them. **1963** J. N. HARRIS *Weird World Wes Beattie* (1964) xv. 186 Wes had been borrowing from everybody and his brother, and the boys had lowered the boom on him. **1973** *Times* 14 July 5 Senator Inouye asked if President Nixon's actions, after being told all by Mr Dean, could be considered as 'lowering the boom'—the phrase used by the former Attorney General, Mr John Mitchell, in his testimony on this week.

2. a. intr. To descend, sink (also *fig.*); † to cower, crouch (*obs.*). Often with *down*. Also *Naut.* of a yard: To admit of being let down.

1606 SHAKS. *Ant. & Cl.* I. ii. 129 The present pleasure, By reuolution lowring, does become The opposite of it selfe. **1680** HICKERINGILL *Meroz Wks.* 1716 I. 240 For the Crown to Veil and Lower to the Stool of Repentance, Oh abominable and Vile! **1720** T. GORDON *Humourist* I. 92 The brute Part of the Creation are affected by the Turns of Weather; the Deer, we say, runs to Covert, the Bird lowers. **1727** *Philip Quarll* (1816) 38 The main yard could not lower. **1799** J. ROBERTSON *Agric. Perth* 323 When snow is falling... the shepherds drive their flocks... round the top of a hill in a circle, to keep them from lowring and being smothered. **1806** H. SIDDONS *Maid, Wife, & Widow* I. 146, I immediately lowered down and hid myself among some shrubs. **1852** DICKENS *Bleak Ho.* i. Smoke lowering down from chimney-pots.

b. *To slope downwards.*

1813 SOUTHEY *Nelson* II. 104 To the north of Helsinburg the shores are steep and rocky; they lower to the south. **1875** LYELL *Princ. Geol.* I. II. xxv. 638 The top of the escarpment where it lowers towards Ottajano.

† c. *trans.* To descend (a hill). *Obs.*

1780 A. YOUNG *Tour Irel.* I. 133 Lowering the hill the scenery is yet more agreeable.

3. a. trans. To diminish in amount, price, proportion, etc. b. *intr.* To become lower in price.

a. **1690** CHILD *Disc. Trade* Pref. (A) 7b, Some People... may... not know it is for their Advantage to lower their Interest. **1720** SWIFT *Intelligencer* No. 19 ¶5 The Value of Guineas was lowered in England from 21s. 6d. to only 21s. **1765** BLACKSTONE *Comm.* I. 172 The value of money is very considerably lowered since the bishop wrote. **1823** BYRON *Age of Bronze* xiv, Did the tyrant... lower wheat? **1833** HT. MARTINEAU *Manch. Strike* i. 3, I suppose your wages are lowered. **1886** EARL SPENCER *Speech at Leeds* 3 May, They lowered the rents.

b. **1697** *First Cent. Hist. Springfield* (1899) II. 347 Soe soon as that grain vizt Indian Corne lowers of the abovesaid price... then [etc.]. **1823** *Examiner* 448/2 Meat will lower in price. **1891** *Daily News* 13 June 5/5 Poultry is gradually lowering in price.

4. a. trans. To make lower in quality or degree; to lessen the intensity or elevation of.

1780 MAD. D'ARBLAY *Diary* 6 Dec., My illness... alone never yet lowered my spirits as they are now lowered. **1818** JAS. MILL *Brit. India* II. v. vii. 623 The Mahratta government... might have been induced to lower its tone. **1834** LISTER *Anne Grey* xxvi. II. 115 Lowering his voice so that she alone could hear. **1860** TYNDALL *Glac.* I. vi. 46 The light of both is lowered in the same proportion. **1887** RUSKIN *Præterita* II. 193 In washing, the Chiaroscuro is lowered

from the high lights... to the middle tones. **1899** *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VII. 629 Another time-honoured fashion of lowering intracranial tension is by purgatives.

† b. To reduce the strength or quality of (a liquid, the air); to dilute *with* (water, etc.). *Obs.* **1731** P. SHAW *Three Ess. Artif. Philos.* 145 This Art of purifying Arracs with Milk, were tolerable, if they did not, at the same time, lower them with Water also. **1753** CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.*, Lowering a sample [of spirits] to the proof strength. **1771** SMOLLETT *Humph. Cl.* 8 June, Milk... lowered with hot water. **1793** BEDDOES *Let. Darwin* 39 It would be more advantageous to lower the atmospheric air with hydrogen than with azotic air. **1809** MALKIN *Gil Blas* II. i. ¶5 [She made] him take a good draught of wine, a little lowered at proper intervals. **1844** DICKENS *Mart. Chuz.* ix, Wot do you go a lowerin' the table-beer for then?

c. *Mus.* To depress in pitch, to flatten.

1889 E. PROUT *Harmony* (ed. 10) xvii. §448 If we take the second inversion of a chord of the seventh... and lower the bass note a chromatic semitone, we shall obtain a new combination.

d. *intr.* To become lower in intensity.

1818 SCOTT *Hrt. Midl.* vii, The lurid light, which had filled the apartment, lowered and died away.

e. *Phonetics.* To replace (a sound) with an allophone or phoneme of lower tongue position (Webster).

1888 H. SWEET *Hist. Eng. Sounds* 21 In diphthongs of the (ij)-type there is a tendency to make the cleaving more distinct to the ear by divergence, the first element being lowered and retracted. **1927** E. V. GORDON *Introd. Old Norse* IV. ii. 255 Neither *i* nor *u* was lowered if *i* or *j* stood in the next syllable. **1959** A. CAMPBELL *Old Eng. Gram.* 122, *e* had been unrounded to *é*, and *y* unrounded and lowered to *è*.

5. a. trans. To bring down in rank, station, or estimation; to degrade, dishonour. *Const. to.*

1771 JUNIUS *Let.* liv. 282 His letter has lowered him in my opinion. **1774** J. BRYANT *Mythol.* II. 65 The history of Persius had been greatly misappalled and lowered, by being inserted among the fables of Greece. **1827** LYTTON *Pelham* iv, In marriage a man lowers a woman to his own rank. **1849** MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* vi. II. 75 What had passed must have had the effect of raising his own Church in his esteem, and of lowering the Church of England. **1859** TENNYSON *Enid* 347 Turn, Fortune, turn thy wheel and lower the proud. **1882** JEAN WATSON *Life A. Thomson* iii. 44 Lowering his character as a minister of the Gospel.

b. *intr.* for *refl.*

1842 TENNYSON *Locksley Hall* 45 Thou shalt lower to his level day by day.

6. trans. To bring down to a lower position on a graduated scale.

1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* II. xxi. 344 To lower the melting point of the Montanvert ice. **1871** B. STEWART *Heat* §98 It is possible to lower the freezing point by various means.

lower: see LOUR *v.*; *obs.* form of LOUVER.

lowerable ('ləʊəəb(ə)l), *a.* [f. LOWER *v.* + -ABLE.] Capable of being lowered.

1889 H. M. DOUGHTY *Friesland Meres* 230 Top-masts lowerable under bridges.

lowerd, lowere, *obs.* ff. of LORD, LOUVER.

lowered ('ləʊəd), *ppl. a.* [f. LOWER *v.* + -ED¹.] In various senses of the vb. In *Her.*, of an ordinary: = ABASED 2.

1707 E. SMITH *Phædrus & Hipp.* III. 31 The suppliant Nations... with lower'd Sails Confess the Ocean's Queen. **1826** SCOTT *Jrnl.* 8 June, The affectionate care that used to be ready, with lowered voice and stealthy pace, to smooth the pillow. **1828-40** BERRY *Encycl. Herald.* I, *Lowered.* **1839** CHATTO *Wood Engraving* ix. (1861) 614 When lowered blocks are printed at a common press, it is necessary that [etc.]. **1847** *Gloss. Heraldry, Lowered:* see *Abased.* **1860** GEO. ELIOT *Mill on Floss* III. 167 A great rear fell from under her lowered eyelids. **1869** E. A. PARKES *Pract. Hygiene* (ed. 3) 63 A general lowered state of health among the population. **1877** SWEET *Handbk. Phonetics* 12 The intermediate heights are distinguished as 'lowered' and 'raised', thus the 'lowered high-front' has a position below the 'high-front'.

lowerer ('ləʊəə(r)). [f. LOWER *v.* + -ER¹.] One who or something which lowers.

1890 SWEET *Primer Phonetics* 15 Intermediate positions between the nine cardinal ones are marked by diacritics: 1 'raiser', T 'lowerer'... → T 'backward lowerer'.

lowering ('ləʊəɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. LOWER *v.* + -ING¹.] The action of LOWER *v.* in various senses.

1669 STURMY *Mariner's Mag.* I. 16 Such indifferent things as... hoising, looring, and the like. **1671** F. PHILLIPS *Reg. Necess.* 15 A striking or loring of Sail by the Ships of other Nations. **1753** CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.*, Lowering... the debasing of the strength of any spirituous liquor by mixing water with it. **1868** LOCKYER *Guillemini's Heavens* (ed. 3) 193 The lowering of the temperature in February and May. **1890** 'ROLF BOLDREWOOD' *Col. Reformer* (1891) 171 A continuous course of baiting, lowering and hauling up. **1899** *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 556 A previous lowering of vitality may usher it [psoriasis] in.

lowering ('ləʊəɪŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. LOWER *v.* + -ING².] That lowers, in senses of the vb.

1895 *Daily News* 3 June 7/2 The felt branches continue dull, at lowering prices. **1899** GRIFFITH-JONES *Ascent thro. Christ* I. iii. 120 There are lowering influences in the environment.

lowering: see LOURING.

† **lowermore**, *a.* *Obs.* [f. LOWER *a.* + MORE *adv.*, after next.] = LOWER *a.*

1668 CULPEPPER & COLE *Barthol. Anat.* I. xxviii. 69 The lowermore round ligament of the Womb. *Ibid.* II. iv. 93.

lowermost ('ləʊəməʊst), *a.* [f. LOWER *a.* + -MOST.] = LOWEST *a.* (Cf. HIGHERMOST.)

1561 T. HOBY tr. *Castiglione's Courtier* iv. (1577) Xiv a, The Sunne... in winter season draweth to the lowermost signe. 1669 STURMY *Mariner's Mag.* v. xii. 71 As you may see by the Figure out of the lowermost Gun of the Castle. 1759 *Ann. Reg.* 74 The lowermost mast would likewise have gone, had not the weather proved fine. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VII. 295 The lowermost extremity of the ascending frontal convolution.

lowery: see LOURY.

lowest ('ləʊɪst), *a. (sb.)* and *adv.* Forms: 3 *Orm.* la3hesst, 4 lauest, louwest, 5 lagh-, lau-, law-, lowist, -yest, 5-6 lawest, *Sc.* -ast, 6 *Sc.* leuchest, 3-lowest. [f. LOW *a.* + -EST.]

A. adj. 1. *a.* The superlative of LOW *a.* in its various senses.

c 1200 *ORMIN* 15276 biss folc iss la3hesst. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 2437 þe mone lowest is. a 1300-1400 *Cursor M.* 357 (Gött.) þe lauest [Cott. nepermost] pan es water and erde. 1362 *LANGL. P. Pl. A.* i. 115 Lucifer louwest lighth of hem alle. 1435 *MISYN Fire of Love* i. iv. 8 Slyke soplly ar moste haly, & 3it of men ar haldyn laghyst. a 1548 *HALL Chron., Hen. V.* 33b. The lowest sorte of the vile and rustical people. a 1578 *LINDESAV (Pitscottie) Chron. Scot.* (S.T.S.) II. 89, I sall mak... the hiest stone the leuchest. 1602 *SHAKS. Ham.* III. ii. 383 You would sound mee from my lowest Note to the top of my Compasse. 1681 *FLAVEL Right Man's Refuge* 179 When things have been brought to the lowest ebb. 1780 *COWPER Table T.* 419 Perjury... Sells oaths by tale and at the lowest price. 1860 *TYNDALL Glac.* II. iii. 247 The lowest atmospheric strata. 1862 *Building News* 23 May 1/2 The Board do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any Tender. 1900 J. G. FRAZER *Pausanias*, etc. 46 The lowest fetish-worshippers of Western Africa.

b. In partitive concord: The lowest part of.

1596 *SPENSER F.Q.* v. v. 2 But, when she list, it rought Downe to her lowest heele. 1611 *BIBLE Ps.* lxxxvii. 13. 1667 *MILTON P.L.* II. 882 That the lowest bottom shook Of Erebus.

2. *Comb.* Forming superlatives to the combinations of LOW *a.*

a 1640 *EARL STIRLING Anacrisis in Wks. of Drumm. of Hawth.* (1711) 160 In a more abject manner than the lowest minded man could have descended to conceive.

B. absol. or as *sb.* 1. The lowest part, position or pitch. *Obs.* exc. with *at.*

a 1225 *St. Marher.* 14 þe engles... þe seoð ham lihten swa lah of so swiðe heh, from þe heste in heouene to þe laheste in helle. 1388 *WYCLIF Matt.* xxvii. 51 And lo! the veil of the temple was to-rent in twey parties, fro the hiest to the lowest. c 1450 tr. *De Imitatione* II. x. 53 Put þe euer atte lowist, and þe hiest shall be 3oven to þe; for þe hiest may not stonde wipoute þe lowist. 1640 tr. *Verdere's Rom. of Rom.* III. xxxvii. 156 When a man thinks them at the lowest of the wheele, hee shall be sure to find them on the top. 1659 *HAMMOND On Ps.* cvii. 39-41 Paraphr. 546 Just when they are brought to the lowest. 1860 *MILL Repr. Govt.* (1865) 140/1 Men who had been brought up to their duties, and had fulfilled them for many years, at lowest without disgrace. 1897 C. HEADLAM *Sel. Brit. Satirists* 64 When taste was almost at its lowest in England.

2. He who or that which is lowest.

1785 *COWPER Task* IV. 588 The rich, and they that have an arm to check The licence of the lowest in degree. 1830 R. HARDIE *Hoyle made Familiar* 62 [Cassino.] When three persons play... the two lowest subtract their points from the highest. 1843 *PUSEY Serm. Holy Euch.* 15 Lowest is joined on with highest, earth with heauen... man with God.

C. adv. The superlative of LOW *adv.* in its various senses; also in *Comb.*

1390 *GOWER Conf.* I. 65 Whanne he berth lowest the Seil, Thanne is he swiftest to beguile The womman. 1759 *HUME Hist. Eng.* (1834) III. xxiii. 231 The period in which the people of Christendom were the lowest sunk in ignorance. 1834 *Tait's Mag.* I. 725/1 In 1799 the salary of our lowest-paid Judges was £1000. 1926 *Daily Chron.* 13 May 1/7 Any such agreement should... not adversely affect in any way the wages of the lowest-paid men. 1974 *Guardian* 24 Jan. 4/3 His scheme would help the lowest paid. 1975 *Times* 8 Mar. 7/7 East... invited a switch to the lowest-ranking suit.

Lowestoft ('ləʊstɒft). The name of a town in Suffolk, used *attrib.* or *ellipt.* to denote a soft-paste porcelain made from 1757.

1790 E. GILLINGWATER *Hist. Acct. Lowestoft* ix. 423 It was agreed upon to open a subscription... in order to raise a sum sufficient for building a man of war... on which occasion the town of Lowestoft subscribed as follows:—Mr Walker, for the proprietors of the Lowestoft porcelain manufactory £10 10s. od. 1875 L. TROUBRIDGE *Life amongst Troubridges* (1966) 106 Two pretty old Lowestoft bowls. *Ibid.* 9 June 120 In the windows was a most beautiful tea-set of old blue Lowestoft. 1912 C. MACKENZIE *Carnival* xviii. 181 'But what a terrible teapot...' 'It's old Lowestoft.' 1968 R. H. R. SMITHIES *Shoplifter* (1969) 8 A small irregular pair of Georgian silver candlesticks flanked a bowl of armorial Lowestoft... the gold tracery glittering against the ultramarine glaze and the creamy porcelain. 1974 *Country Life* 6 June 1517/2 Rare Lowestoft coffee pot... circa 1776.

loweth, lowey, var. ff. LOWTH *Obs.*, LOWY.

lowffe, obs. form of LUFF.

† **lowffing**, *vbl. sb.* *Obs. rare*—1. [Cf. 'Luff or Lough, a Light or Flame, to Fowl with a Low-Bell' (Phillips, ed. Kersey, 1706).] ? = LOWBELLING.

1581 *Act 23 Eliz.* c. 10 §1 No maner of... persons... shal... take, kill, or destroy any Fesauntes or Parteridges, with any maner of Nettes, Snares, Gannes, Enginnes, Rowsting, Lowffing or other deuices whatsoever, in the night time.

low 'frequency. [f. LOW *a.* + FREQUENCY 4.]

1. *a.* A frequency (see FREQUENCY 4 b) having a relatively small number of cycles in a second; applied esp. to an electric current or voltage, an electromagnetic wave, or a sound wave. Abbrev. *L.F.*, esp. in radio and telecommunications, where it also refers specifically to electromagnetic waves of 30-300 kilohertz.

1900 M. A. OUDIN *Stand. Polyphase Apparatus* xiv. 242 Transmissions of power are accomplished at a comparatively low frequency. 1928 *Daily Mail* 25 July 18/1 The best Gramophone and Wireless Sets at present in use fail to reproduce the low-frequency of bass notes in anything like proper proportion. 1933 *B.B.C. Year-Bk.* 384 Actually the microphone responds from very low frequencies up to about 8000 cycles per second. 1934 [see HIGH FREQUENCY 1 a] 1943 C. L. BOLTZ *Basic Radio* vii. 121 In considering an imaginary capacitance, that of a tumbler switch... we judged its capacitance in thousandths of a µF. At low frequencies the reactance of such a switch is in perhaps millions of megohms. 1960 H. CARTER *Dict. Electronics* 169 *Low frequency.* (1) A relative term used to distinguish waves or oscillations of a particular frequency or band of frequencies from those of higher frequencies. (2) More specifically applied to radio waves of frequencies between 30 and 300 kc/s, corresponding to the long wave range. (3) The term is also loosely applied to the audio-frequency signals in a radio receiver to distinguish them from the 'high frequency', i.e. the radio- and intermediate-frequency signals. 1962 A. NISBETT *Technique Sound Studio* iv. 78 The second harmonic [of the mains frequency] is generally the most serious component [of hum] except in certain types of hi-fi loudspeaker cabinet which provide a high output at low frequencies.

b. A low rate of occurrence, in space or time.

1935 [see HIGH FREQUENCY 1 b].

2. *attrib.* (usu. with hyphen).

a. In sense 1 *a.*

1900 *Engineering* 28 Sept. 412/3 Low frequency induction telegraphy experiments... were not considered in this report. 1920 H. M. DOWSETT *Wireless Telegr.* v. 118 Low-frequency amplification is the process applied to the signal current after its form has been altered by rectification so that it can affect a telephone. 1923 *Radio Times* 28 Sept. 36 Its volume is limited only by the amount of low frequency amplification employed in the receiving set. 1926 J. S. HUXLEY *Ess. Pop. Sci.* xviii. 191 The special sense-organs for perceiving low-frequency vibrations in water which, like a herring or any other fish, it [sc. the tadpole] carries on a 'lateral line' along its flank. 1934 *B.B.C. Year-Bk.* 385 The output from the microphone is taken to a two-stage low-frequency amplifier. 1941 *Electronic Engin.* XIV. 404 Low frequency response is expressed in the form of a curve showing variation in power output at different frequencies. 1964 W. JASSEM in D. Abercrombie et al. *Daniel Jones* 344 The level of this low-frequency noise in the spectrum is 20-25 db below the peak at the higher frequencies. 1973 *BOYD & PARKES Dark Number* viii. 83 Some stimuli are so reverberant they just hum on as a low-frequency signal programmed into your unconscious.

b. In sense 1 b: occurring rarely, involving relatively few instances.

1957 *Publ. Amer. Dial. Soc.* xxviii. 78 Low-frequency verbs like *asseverate*, *reiterate*, *aver*, etc.,... would rarely be initials without *that*, or parentheticals. 1963 ERVIN & MILLER in J. A. Fishman *Readings Sociol. of Lang.* (1968) 79 The evidence... reveals a high degree of similarity in the existence of such sequences of high-frequency and low-frequency items. 1971 *Brit. Med. Bull.* XXVII. 19/1 Much of the risk to people from tribes where the frequency [of cancer of the penis] is high is lost when they move to low-frequency areas.

lowgh, var. LOUGH¹, *Obs.*; obs. f. LOW *v.*⁴

lowgit, obs. form of LUGGED *ppl. a.*²

low-grade, *a.* [LOW *a.* 20.] *a.* Of low or inferior quality.

1878 [see HIGH-GRADE *a.*] 1879 H. GEORGE *Progr. & Pov.* III. vi. (1881) 191 It is not low wages which will cause the working of low-grade ore. 1899 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* Mar. 133 Maize flour of a low-grade quality has taken the place of low-grade wheat flour in the manufacture of boots. 1926 J. S. HUXLEY *Ess. Pop. Sci.* iv. 39 If the good types are now crossed together, a stock will be produced... not containing harmful recessive factors and therefore not continually producing a certain proportion of low-grade individuals. 1940 J. H. JAGGER *English in Future* i. 12 Low-grade mental vocabularies consist of the auxiliary words common to all of us. a 1963 L. MACNEICE *Astrol.* (1964) ii. 46 The Moon is especially responsible for rather low-grade persons. 1964 *Ann. Reg.* 1963 389 Going on from this, scientists found strains of bacteria which thrive on the normally poisonous metal copper, and began research into the possibility of pumping solutions of such bacteria into cracks in rocks above low-grade copper ore. 1974 E. MCGIRR *Murderous Journey* 39 A cheap low-grade snooper.

b. Not high in amount or degree of intensity.

Cf. LOW *a.* 9.

1940 A. HUXLEY *Let.* 24 Apr. (1960) 452 There seems to be some kind of long-standing low-grade infection at work. 1950 A. L. ROWSE *England of Elizabeth* p. viii. The accumulation of capital then—as against its erosion in a low-grade consumption now. 1961 *Lancet* 19 Aug. 402/2 Because of continuing low-grade colonic obstruction... the left colon was excised.

lowh, obs. pa. t. of LAUGH.

low-headed, *a.* [LOW *a.* 21.] *a.* Of trees: having a low crown of foliage.

1861 *Trans. Illinois Agric. Soc.* IV. 328 Plant dwarf, or dwarfed, low-headed cherries, only. 1869 *Rep. Comm. Agric.* 1868 (U.S. Dept. Agric.) 201 The silk tree (*Albizia*

julibrissin) is a low-headed, spreading tree, possessed of the most graceful foliage.

b. transf. Favouring low-headed trees.

1865 *Trans. Illinois Agric. Soc.* V. 205 We have never... been identified with the ultra low headed orchardists.

c. Of animals: carrying their heads low.

1932 W. FAULKNER *Light in August* xiv. 311 The low-headed and eager dogs... began to bay.

lowie: see LOWY.

löwigite ('lœ:viɡat). *Min.* [Named, 1861, by Mitscherlich after K. J. Löwig, who first analysed it.] Hydrous sulphate of aluminium and potassium, found in yellowish nodules (A. H. Chester).

1862 *Amer. Jrnl. Sci.* XXXIV. 215 Löwigite... the variety of alunite analysed by Löwig. 1892 *DANA Min.* 976.

† **lowing**, *vbl. sb.*¹ *Obs.* [f. LOW *v.*¹ + -ING¹.] The action of LOW *v.*¹; descent; obeisance; humiliation, etc.

c 1394 *P. Pl. Crede* 508 He loueth in markettes ben met Wip... lowynge of lewed men. 1398 *TREVISIA Barth. De P.R.* IX. viii. (1495) v yj, Wynter bygynnyth whan the sonne is in... Capricornus, and is ende of disencyon and the lowynge of the sonne in y^e myddaye. c 1440 *HYLTON Scala Perf.* (W. de W. 1494) II. xxvi. The nether clowde is downe puttyng and a lowenge of his euencristen.

† **lowing**, *vbl. sb.*² *Obs.* [f. LOW *v.*² + -ING¹.] The action of LOW *v.*²; flaming.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 315/2 Lowynge, or lemyng of fyrr, flammacio.

† **lowing**, *vbl. sb.*³ *Obs.* [f. LOW *v.*³ + -ING¹.] The action of LOW *v.*³; *concr.* an allowance.

1533 *Burgh Rec. Edin.* (1871) II. 64 And has na lowing to vphald the samyn... bot oure ouklike penny gaderyt amangis the brether of the said craft. 1607 [see LOW *v.*²].

lowing ('ləʊɪŋ), *vbl. sb.*⁴ [f. LOW *v.*⁴ + -ING¹.] The action of LOW *v.*⁴; the mooing of cattle; also *transf.*

a 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 144 Lowynge of þæt ahte, ludinge of þe men. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 315/2 Lowynge, or crynyng of nette, mugitus. 1579 A. M[UNDAY] *Captiv. J. Fox* in Hakluyt *Voy.* (1589) 153 Amongst the Turkes was one... who... fell off from the toppe of the prison wall, and made such a lowing that the inhabitants... came and dawed him. 1610 *SHAKS. Temp.* IV. i. 179 Calfe-like, they my lowing follow'd. 1794 *WORDSW. Guilt & Sorrow* lviii, Melancholy lowings intervene Of scattered herds. 1848 *DICKENS Dombey* v, Here Miss Nipper made a horrible lowing. 1876 A. LAING *Lindores Abb.* etc. xxiv. 309 The blowing of his horn, and the lowing of his charge.

lowing ('ləʊɪŋ), *ppl. a.*¹ Now *dial.* [f. LOW *v.*² + -ING².] Burning, flaming, flashing.

13... *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 679 A lowande leder of ledez in londe hym wel semez. 1721 *RAMSAY Horace to Virgil* III, Prometheus... staw A lowan coal frae heav'n's high ha'. 1785 *BURNS Holy Fair* xxii, A vast, unbottom'd, boundless pit, Fill'd fou o' lowin brunstane. 1852 A. ROBB *Poems & Songs* 123 Dearest, return The lowin' love I hae for you.

lowing ('ləʊɪŋ), *ppl. a.*² [f. LOW *v.*⁴ + -ING².] That lows, as cattle do.

1382 *WYCLIF Wisd.* xvii. 18 The stronge vois of loowende bestes. 1616 B. JONSON *Forest. To Sir R. Wroth* 16 'Mongst loughing heards. 1750 *GRAY Elegy* 2 The lowing Herd winds slowly o'er the Lea. 1882 *W. Worc. Gloss.*, (*Proverbs*) A lowing cow soon forgets her calf.

lowing, variant of LOYN *Obs.*

lowins, var. LOW WINES.

lowis, obs. f. LOOSE.

lowish ('ləʊɪʃ), *a.* [f. LOW *a.* + -ISH.] Somewhat low. Also in *comb.*

1689 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2476/4 Taken... from two Gentlemen, ... a grey gelding... lowish back'd [etc.]. 1741 *RICHARDSON Pamela* I. 81 My own runs a little lowish, after what I have laid out. 1886 *MRS. RANDOLPH Mostly Fools* I. iii. 64 The boy found his level... — a lowish one.

lowk(e), variant of LOUK *v.*¹ *Obs.* and *v.*²

lowland ('ləʊlənd), *sb.* and *a.* Also 6-9 *lawland*, 8 *lawlin*, 9 *laighland*, *lawlant*. Also LALLAN. [f. LOW *a.* + LAND.] *A. sb.*

1. Low or level land; land which is on a lower level than the adjoining districts. Usually *pl.*

1841 *THOREAU Jrnl.* 8 Feb. in *Writings* (1906) VII. 207 Upland and lowland, forest and field have been ransacked. 1843 *Knickerbocker* XXII. 5 Everywhere, in lowland and highland... nothing is more evident than the... degradation of the negro. 1855 *KINGSLEY Heroes, Theseus* II. 205 The lowland grew blue beneath his feet. 1885 *BIBLE (R.V.) Jer.* xxxiii. 13 In the cities of the lowland.

pl. 1693 *DRYDEN Ovid's Met.* I. Poems 1743 II. 176 No Nat'ral Cause she found from Brooks, or Bogs, or marshy Lowlands, to produce the Fogs. 1725 *DE FOE Voy. round World* (1840) 266 So high above the valley that it looked like the lowlands in England do below Box Hill in Surrey. 1870 *YEATS Nat. Hist. Comm.* 106 The central lowlands must be the coldest part of North America.

fig. 1864 *LOWELL Fireside Trav.* 118 The lowlands and levels of ordinary palaver.

2. *spec. a.* (Now always *pl.*) The less mountainous region of Scotland, situated south and east of the Highlands.

1631 in *Thanes of Cawdor* (Spalding Club) 273 The necessitie of his advis doeth oftymes invite him to the

lowlandis. a 1687 *PETTY Pol. Arith.* iv. (1691) 69 Whether England and the Low-Lands of Scotland, can maintain a fifth part more People than they now do...the said Territories of England, and the Low-Land of Scotland, contain about Thirty Six Millions of Acres. c 1730 *BURT Lett. N. Scotl.* (1818) I. 37 The Kirk... distinguishes the Lowlands from the Highlands by the language generally spoken by the inhabitants. 1822 *GALT Provost* xiii. 98 Mr. Keg... had come in from the Laignlands... to live among us. 1938 *DUKE OF MONTROSE* in *R. Bain Clans & Tartans* 11 The Tartan as a dress properly belongs to the Highlands, and not to the Lowlands. 1961 *C. R. MAC KINNON Highlands in Hist.* 95 Montrose had mustered his army at Blair Atholl, and decided to open his campaign in the Lowlands in order to encourage the king's supporters in the south.

b. pl. The Low Countries.

c 1685 in *Roxburgh Ballads* (Ballad Soc.) (1887) VI. 11. 421 And it is called the Sweet Trinity, And was taken by the false Gallaly, sailing in the Low-lands. 1923 *G. B. HARRISON Shakespeare's Fellows* iii. 100 Between his service in the Lowlands and the success of *Every Man in his Humour*, 1598, he had tried acting. 1961 *T. HENROT Belgium* 28 Some fifteen Spanish grandees were named successively governors of the Spanish Low Lands.

3. *lowlands*: the Lowland (Scottish) dialect. (Cf. *Lallans* s.v. *LALLAN*.) *Sc.*

1832-53 *BALLANTINE Whistle-Binkie* (Scot. Songs) Ser. III. 27 My young cousin Peggy cam doun frae Dunkeld, Wi' nae word o' lawlants ava, man. a 1878 *H. AINSLIE Land of Burns* (1892) 335 Has gude braid lawlan's left the land?

B. attrib. or adj.

1. Of, pertaining to, or inhabiting low land or a level district; occas. pertaining to the 'nether regions'.

1567 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* I. 555 To eschew sic contemptuous oppressioun in a peccabill cuntre and lawland. 1691 *DRYDEN K. Arthur* I. 7 His Errand was, to draw the Low-land damp... from the foggy Fens. 1711 *SHAFTESB. Charac.* (1737) III. 52 Israel was constrain'd to go down to Egypt, and sue for maintenance to these... low-land states. 1721 *RAMSAY Answer to Burchet* 8 He... Doups down to visit ilka lawland ghaist. 1823 in *Hone Every-day Bk.* II. 926 Our lowland vapours... deranged her constitution. 1863 *WOOLNER My Beautiful Lady* 138 Well coerced by Lowland William's [i.e. William III's] craft. 1865 *WHITTIER Revisited* 41 Bring down, O lowland river, The joy of the hills to the waiting sea. 1868 *W. HUNTER Compar. Dict. Lang. India* 2 The English have studied and understand the lowland population as no conquerors ever studied or understood a subject race.

2. Of, belonging to, or characteristic of the Lowlands of Scotland.

1508 *DUNBAR Flying w. Kennedie* 56 Ane lawland ers wald mak a bettir noyis. 1610 *HOLLAND Camden's Brit.* I. 155 The Scots are divided into Hechtlandmen and Lawlandmen. 1752 *FAWKES Descr. May Pref.*, The Lowland Scotch language, and the English, at that time, were nearly the same. 1785 *BURNS Jolly Beggars* Air iv, A Highland lad my love was born, The Lawlan' laws he held in scorn. 1896 *N. MUNRO Lost Pibroch* (1902) 88 In her house on the Lowland road Jean Rob starved. 1898 *CROCKETT Standard Bearer* i. 6 Lambs which had just been brought from a neighbouring lowland farm.

lowlander ('ləʊləndə(r)). [f. *LOWLAND* + *-ER*.] An inhabitant of the low-lying or level portion of a country or district.

1835 *THIRLWALL Greece* I. iv. 105 The hostility of the Lowlanders, the Lapiths, whom they certainly never subdued. 1865 *KINGSLEY Herew.* I. 4 The lowlander, on the other hand, has his own strength.

b. *spec.* An inhabitant of the Lowlands of Scotland.

1692 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2732/3 The Clan Gregor, and many others, both Highlanders and Lowlanders, ... are now come in. c 1775 *JOHNSON in Hawkins Life* (1787) 490 Of the... state of the whole Earse nation, the Lowlanders are, at least, as ignorant as ourselves. 1900 *Blackw. Mag.* Oct. 468/1 The little lowlander strutted as he played the evening melody.

Lowler, variant of *LOLLER*¹ *Obs.*

low-level, *a.* [*LOW a.* I and II.] 1. Situated near or below ground level; *fig.* not advanced in skill, culture, etc.; low-ranking, unobtrusive, restrained.

1881 *W. D. HAY 300 Years Hence* vii. 149 The Sahara Desert, or rather the low-level parts of it. 1908 *Chambers's Jnl.* Sept. 647/1 The conformation of the barrier which it pierces compelled an abnormally long low-level tunnel. 1910 *Jnl. R. Inst. Brit. Archit.* Apr. 472 The scheme [of Leonardo da Vinci] comprises a system of low-level streets for commercial purposes, and an upper residential stratum. 1914 *W. OWEN Let.* 2 Feb. (1967) 232 Once fixed in a low-level Rut one is ever-after straightened there;—straightened intellectually and socially as surely as financially. 1923 *OGDEN & RICHARDS Meaning of Meaning* vii. 255 A useful low-level shorthand. 1930 *Times Educ. Suppl.* 11 Jan. p. i/2 We saw low-level sea ice. 1941 *Flight* 9 Jan. 23/1 During such low-level attacks it was easy to see what damage had been done, and there is a vivid report from an aircraft which roared over a main railway station at just below 100 feet. 1955 *Bull. Atomic Sci.* Jan. 5/1 Finally, the long-range genetic danger of exposure of mankind as a whole to low-level, but widespread and persistent radioactivity—the most ominous but least well understood of all dangers of the new age—is only beginning to be dimly perceived. 1955 *T. H. PEAR Eng. Social Differences* xi. 264 An atmosphere of low-level excitement. 1964 *E. BACH Introd. Transformational Gram.* iv. 59 Thus a 'high-level' rule is a rule that is placed earlier in an ordered list than a 'low-level' rule. 1972 *Village Voice* (N.Y.) 1 June 53/2 Lee is obsessed with a woman who has let him down; Harry, who would rather sleep than hear the horny details, tells him, 'Obsession is low-level awareness.'

2. *Computing.* Of a language: reflecting the structure of a particular kind of computer; *spec.* in which each instruction corresponds to a single instruction in machine language. Cf. *high-level* s.v. *HIGH a.* 22 a.

1961 *Communications Assoc. Computing Machinery* IV. 492/1 (*heading*) Low level language subroutines for use within Fortran. 1980 *C. S. FRENCH Computer Sci.* xxv. 189 Each computer manufacturer normally devises a low level language which corresponds closely to the particular machine language used by that manufacturer. 1985 *Personal Computer World* Feb. 162/1 It also frequently needs sections to be written in low-level language due to its restricted areas of application.

'**low-life**, *a.* and *sb.* [*LOW a.* 20.] *A. adj.* Coarse, disreputable, vulgar.

1794 *WOLCOT* (P. Pindar) *Ode to For. Soldiers* Wks. 1812 III. 248 Saint Crispin... The low-life Cobler's Tutelary Saint. 1861 *M. B. CHESNUT Diary* 8 Dec. (1949) 171 Mr. Shuford he goes for low life things, hurting people's feelings. 1885 *F. ANSTAY Tinted Venus* 95 The peculiar stave by which a modern low-life Blondel endeavours to attract notice. 1910 *G. B. SHAW Brixux: a Preface* 16 Servants, solicitors, and other low life personages. 1931 *W. FAULKNER Sanctuary* xxvi. 265 A durn low-life Jew. 1939 *Time* 18 Dec. 21/1 There can be nothing very awful about even such ostentatiously 'low-life' dives as the Nut Club in Greek Street. 1959 *P. BULL I know Face* xi. 198 Soho low-life stories. 1964 *English Studies* XLV. 368 Could minor low-life characters speak at once so feelingly and with our own voice, to their mistress, at a tragic climax? 1972 *Listener* 10 Aug. 184/3 Low-life action and local vernacular.

B. sb. Pl. usu. *low-lives*. A coarse, vulgar, or no-good person. (*Esp.* in Jewish use.)

1911 *M. GLASS Potash & Perlmutter* i. 8 'If you think Pincus Vesell done me up good, Noblestone,' Potash said, 'you are mistaken. I got better judgment as to let a low-life like him get into me.' 1932 *L. GOLDING Magnolia St.* II. xiv. 467 Nu, and what do you expect from such a low life? 1933 *Omaha* (Nebraska) *World-Herald* 25 Oct., Police Commissioner Bolan in opening a school of correct English for policemen yesterday, remarked that such study would 'refine the tastes' of the men, but his noble prospect left most of the city's lowlives cold. 1955 *J. POTTS Death of Stray Cat* (1966) xxii. 209 Why, that low-life! Stealing my stuff. 1959 *H. PINTER Birthday Party* (1960) III. 50 Keep an eye open for low-lives, for schnorrers and for layabouts. 1964 *Amer. Folk Music Occasional* 1. 7 It would be an error to conclude that such songs are found only among the low-life. 1971 *Black World* Apr. 38/2 Our responsible leaders sniffed their disdain of the low-lives and begged aristocrats for white-collar jobs.

lowlihead ('ləʊlihed). *arch.* [f. *LOWLY a.* + *-HEAD*.] Humility, lowliness.

c 1403 *CLANVOWE Cuckow & Night*. 156 *Lowliheed*, and trewe companye. 1426 *LYDG. De Guil. Pilgr.* 7995 Meknesse & lavlyhede. 1830 *TENNYSON Isabel* i. The stately flower... Of perfect wifehood and pure lowlihead. c 1850 *ROSSETTI Dante & Circ.* I. (1874) 90 The lamp of her meek lowlihead. 1889 *BROWNING Pope & Net* vii. The thing was gone—That guarantee of lowlihead.

'**lowlihood**. *rare*⁰. [+ *-HOOD*.] = *prec.*

1818 in *TODD* (but his quot. has *lowlyhede*). Hence in mod. Dicts.

lowlily ('ləʊlɪli), *adv.* [f. *LOWLY a.* + *-LY*.] In a lowly fashion or manner.

c 1340 *HAMPOLE Prose Tr.* (1866) 11 þat þay... serve þame mekely and gladly and lawlyly. 1587 *GOLDING De Mornay* xxx. 481 He shall... enter into the Citie very poorely and lowlyly. 1844 *MRS. BROWNING Drama Exile* Poems 1850 I. 79 Live and love—Doing both nobly, because lowlily. 1881 *SHAIRP Asp. Poetry* iv. 116 Only by thinking lowlily of himself, and highly of those better than himself.

lowliness ('ləʊlɪnis). [f. *LOWLY a.* + *-NESS*.] The quality or condition of being lowly.

1. Meekness, humility; an instance of this.

a 1413 *HEN. PR. WALES Ep. to Hen. IV* (Nat. MSS. I. 37), Alle the lowliness that any subget kan thankke or devise. c 1440 *Partonope* 224 Lat fayle no curtesy And lowliness bothe to smalle and grete. 1509 *HAWES Past. Pleas.* iv. (Percy Soc.) 20 Than were ended Her crystall eyes full of lowliness. 1535 *COVERDALE Prov.* xvi. 1 Lowlynes goeth before honoure. 1601 *SHAKS. Jul. C.* II. i. 22 'Tis a common prooffe, That Lowlynesse is young Ambitions Ladder. 1764 *J. WOOLMAN Jnl.* (1840) 127 By so travelling... I might set an example of lowliness before the eyes of their masters. 1855 *TENNYSON Maud.* xii. v. O Maud were sure of Heaven If lowliness could save her. 1864 *PUSEY Lect. Daniel* (1876) 285 Greatness in lowliness.

2. Low state or condition; abjectness, poverty.

1596 *SPENSER State Irel.* (Globe ed.) 614/2 They say that they continued in that lowliness, untill the time that the division betwene the two howses of Lancaster and Yorke arose. 1891 *T. K. CHEYNE Origin Psalter* vii. 353 Sympathy... made the Messiah like unto common men in their lowliness.

†**'lowling**. *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. *LOW a.* + *-LING*.] A low-bred fellow.

1581 *MULCASTER Positions* xxxviii. (1887) 178 Yet some petie lowlinges, do sometimes seeke to resemble.

low-lived ('ləʊlaɪvd), *a.* Also 8-9 -lived. [f. *LOW a.* + *live-*, *LIFE* + *-ED*.] Of persons: Living a low life; vulgar, mean. Hence of actions, expressions, etc.

1760 *C. JOHNSTON Chrysal* (1822) I. 155 She could not think of letting any common low-lived fellow come near her. *Ibid.* III. 177 How can you take delight in such a low-lived trick? 1766 *GOLDSM. Vic. W.* xi. Your Ladyship should except... your own things in the Lady's Magazine. I hope you'll say there's nothing low-lived there? 1781 *J. RIPLEY Sel. Orig. Let.* 77 The low-lived fellow who wrote this letter.

1836-48 *B. D. WALSH Aristoph.* 46 note, Aristophanes is... unmerciful upon low-lived, vulgar people. 1882 *FR. A. KEMBLE Later Life* I. 82 An ignoble, low-lived expression occasionally startled... one, on a countenance noble and intellectual.

lowly ('ləʊli), *a.* Somewhat *arch.* Forms: 4 *lou(e)lich*, *louli*, 4-7 *north. lawly*, -*lie*, (7 *laulie*), 6 *lowely*, *lowlie*, 4- *lowly*. [f. *LOW a.* + *-LY*.]

1. Humble in feeling or demeanour; not proud or ambitious.

c 1374 *CHAUCER Anel. & Arc.* 142 She to him so lowly was and trewe. 1377 *LANGL. P. Pl.* B. xiv. 227 For louliche he loketh and loueliche is his speche. 1426 *LYDG. De Guil. Pilgr.* 21034 Yiff thou do to myn Image, Lowly worshepe and homage. a 1450 in *Shillingford Lett.* (Camden) 132 Y... byseke yow yn the lowlokyst wyse that [etc.]. c 1470 *HENRY Wallace* VIII. 1664 Wallace on kne, with lowly obeysance. 1535 *COVERDALE Micah* vi. 8 To be lowly, and to walke with thy God. 1601 *SHAKS. Twel. N.* III. i. 110 'Twas neuer merry world, Since lowly feigning was call'd complement. 1659 *HAMMOND On Ps.* cl. 3 Annot. 719 Without the lowlyest posture of the body. 1709 *STEELE Tatler* No. 18 ¶ 3 The Pope has written to the French King on the Subject of a Peace, and his Majesty has answered in the lowliest Terms. 1781 *COWPER Truth* 93 God accounts him proud; High in demand, though lowly in pretence.

absol. 1535 *COVERDALE Prov.* iii. 34 He shal geue grace vnto the lowly. 1611 *BIBLE* *ibid.*

2. *a.* Humble in condition or quality. Usually with some notion of sense 1: Modest, unpretending.

1634 *MILTON Comus* 323 Courtesie... is sooner found in lowly sheds... then in tapstry Halls. 1784 *COWPER Task* iv. 141 All the comforts that the lowly roof Of undisturbed retirement... knows. 1791 *J. LEARMONT Poems* 278, I'd sit fu' happy i' my lowly ben. 1802 *WORDSW. Sonn.*, 'Milton! thou should'st be living', Thy heart The lowliest duties on myself did lay. 1859 *DARWIN Orig. Spec.* iv. (1873) 98 The continued existence of lowly organisms offers no difficulty. 1860 *TYNDALL Glac.* I. iii. 23, I put up at a very lowly inn. 1871 *G. V. SMITH Bible & Pop. Theol.* xi. 116 They remembered the origin of Jesus and saw his lowly condition. 1871 *FREEMAN Norm. Cong.* (1876) IV. xviii. 143 The sons of Harold who were within the walls of Exeter came of a lowlier and doubtful stock.

absol. 1725 *POPE Odys.* VIII. 600 Say... what the name you bore... (For from the natal hour distinctive names, One common right, the great and lowly claims). 1852 *Mrs. Stowe* (*title*), *Uncle Tom's Cabin*; or, *Life among the Lowly*.

b. Of plants or animals, comparatively undeveloped.

1876 *City-Road Mag.* Jan. 44/2 There can be very little doubt that lowly forms can exist... at temperatures not much below 150° Fahr. 1886 *A. GEIKIE Class-Bk. Geol.* xv. 293 The progress of life from its earliest appearance in lowly forms of plant or animal has been continuous. 1912 *Q. Rev.* Apr. 528 The most conspicuous physical features in Europe... had no existence when these lowly organisms lived and died. 1927 *PEAKE & FLEURE Apes & Men* 13 Birds first appear in the Jurassic system, while traces of lowly mammals have been found from the Trias onwards.

3. *a.* Low in situation or growth; usually with allusion to sense 1. (Cf. *HUMBLE a.*)

1593 *SHAKS. Rich. II.* II. iv. 21 Thy Sunne sets weeping in the lowly West. 1697 *DRYDEN Virg. Past.* iv. 2 Lowly Shrubs and Trees that shade the Plain, Delight not all. 1715 *POPE Iliad* II. 638 Those who dwell... where Boagrius floats the lowly Lands. 1728-46 *THOMPSON Spring* 449 Where purple violets lurk With all the lowly children of the shade. a 1729 *CONGREVE Mourn. Muse Alexis* Wks. 1730 III. 208 As lofty Pines o'erthop the lowly Reed, So did her graceful Height all Nymphs exceed. 1852 *WHITTIER Question of Life* 123 In lowliest depths of bosky dells The hermit Contemplation dwells. 1853 *KANE Grinnell Exp.* xxvii. (1856) 225 And the sun, albeit from a lowly altitude, shone out in full brightness.

b. ? *nonce-use*. ? Lying lowly.

1591 *SHAKS. Hen. VI.* III. iii. 47 As lookes the Mother on her lowly Babe, When Death doth close his tender dying Eyes.

¶ 4. *occas.* Low in character, mean.

1741 *RICHARDSON Pamela* (1824) I. 124 This proud letter of the lowly Lady Davers... Lowly, I say, because she could stoop to such vain pride. 1843 *JAMES Forest Days* (1847) 289 His name was never stained with any lowly act.

5. *Comb.*, as *lowly-built*, *lowly*, *lowly-minded* (hence *lowly-mindedness*) adjs.

a 1822 *SHELLEY Tear* iv. 3 Over thy *lowly-built sepulchre bending. 1864 *TENNYSON Aylmer's F.* 168 She—so *lowly-lovely and so loving. 1540 *COVERDALE Fruitf. Less.* i. (1593) K 3b, Christ... teacheth vs to be *lowly minded and humble. 1859 *GEN. P. THOMPSON Audi Alt.* II. lxxxvii. 57 The stamp of *lowly-mindedness.

lowly ('ləʊli), *adv.* Forms: 4 *lo3ly*, *lougheliche*, *lowelyche*, *laweliche*, 4-5 *louli*, -*y*, 4-6 *lowely*, 5 *loughly*, *louely*, 5-6 *lawly*, 6 *Sc. lau-*, *lawle*, -*lie*, 6-7 *lowlie*, 9 *Sc. laighly*, *leuchly*, 4- *lowly*. [f. *LOW a.* + *-LY*.]

1. In a lowly manner (= *LOWLILY*); humbly, reverently; modestly. In *to bow lowly* with mixture of sense 2.

13.. *E.E. Allit. P. B.* 614 Lenge a lyttel with þy lede I losly biseche. c 1385 *CHAUCER L.G.W.* 2062 *Ariadne*, But I yow serve as lowly In that place. 1393 *LANGL. P. Pl.* C. x. 141 Lewede eremytes, That loken ful lougheliche to lacchen mennes almese. 14.. *Why I can't be a Nun* 161 in *E.E.P.* (1862) 142, I, as lowly as I can, Wolle do yow servyse ny3t and day. 1513 *DOUGLAS Aeneis* I. ii. 24 To quham as than lawle thus Juno said [etc.]. 1529 *FRITH Antithesis* Wks. (1573) 98/1 Christ full lowly and meekely washed his disciples feete. 1588 *A. KING tr. Canisius' Catech.* 79 We maist humblie, and laulie prosterne our selfs. 1629 *MILTON Nativity Ode* 25 O run, prevent them with thy humble ode,

And lay it lowly at his blessed feet. 1667 — *P.L.* v. 144 Lowly they bow'd adorning, and began Thir Orisons. 1802 WORDSW. *Farewell* 28 A gentle Maid, whose heart is lowly bred. 1844 DISRAELI *Coningsby* III. ii. As he bowed lowly before the Duchess.

2. In a low manner or degree.

a. In a low position or posture; along the ground. In examples from 18th c. there is mixture of sense 1.

13. *Guy Warw.* (A.) 1384 So wele his strok he sett That his heued fram þe bodi flei, He 3ede him laweliche neye. 1590 SPENSER *F.Q.* II. i. 24 A pleasant dale that lowly lay Betwixt two hills. 1784 COWPER *Task* III. 663 Some clothe the soil that feeds them, far diffused And lowly creeping. 1785 — *Poplar Field* 14, I must ere long lie as lowly as they (felled trees). 1795 BURNS *Song*, 'Their groves o' sweet myrtles', Where the blue-bell and gowan lurk lowly unseen. 1811 A. SCOTT *Poems* 144 (Jam.) Auld Reekie stands sweet on the east sloping dale, An' leuchly lurks Leith, where the trading ships sail.

b. In a low voice. Now only *poet.*

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 314/2 Lowely, or softe yn voyce, submiss. 1810 SHELLEY *Zastrozzi* iv. Pr. Wks. 1888 I. 17 He sometimes spoke lowly to himself. 1839 BAILEY *Festus* (1852) 127 A maiden sat in her lonely bower Sadly and lowly singing. 1863 WOOLNER *My Beautiful Lady* 95 What are thou whispering lowly to thy babe, O wan girl-mother?

†c. In an inferior manner, meanly. *Obs.*

1601 SHAKS. *All's Well* II. ii. 3, I will show my selfe highly fed, and lowly taught.

d. With a low opinion. *rare.*

1742 RICHARDSON *Pamela* III. 63 They always think highly of the beloved Object, and lowly of themselves. 1852 H. NEWLAND *Lect. Tractarianism* II. 68 'Why', said he [South], 'the High Church are those who think highly of the Church, and lowly of themselves; the Low Church are those who think highly of themselves, and lowly of the Church'.

e. In a low degree. *rare.*

1870 ROLLESTON *Anim. Life* 30 The walls of the lung are but very lowly vascular.

3. *Comb.*, as *lowly-born*, *-breathed*, *-cultivated*, *-organized*.

1613 SHAKS. *Hen. VIII.* II. iii. 19 Tis better to be *lowly borne. . . Then [etc.]. 1872 F. W. ROBERTSON *Hist. Ess.* 234 We may long look in vain for the name of a lowly born man amongst the Roman magistracy. 1827 KEBLE *Chr. Y.*, 1st Sund. after Christm. II. A sick man's *lowly-breathed sigh. 1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* II. xxi. 212 That apathetic fatalism which belongs to all *lowly-cultivated races. 1859 DARWIN *Orig. Spec.* IV. (1873) 99 *Lowly organised forms appear to have been preserved to the present day.

† *lowly*, *v.* *Obs.* Also 6 *Sc. lawly*. [f. *LOWLY a.*] *trans.* To humble; *refl.* to condescend.

1535 STEWART *Chron. Scot.* (1858) I. 512 Louyng to God Almycht, Hes lawleit him so far to schaw the rycht Of this tirrane quihk wes our prince and king. 1577-87 HOLINSHED *Chron.* III. 1218/2 Were not the charge I present. . . I should lowlie my person to meet you six English miles. 1583 GOLDING *Calvin on Deut.* xxi. 125 Wee see howe God lowlieth himselfe and stoopeth to our rudenesse.

low man, **lowman**. [f. *LOW a.* + *MAN*. Cf. also *HIGHMAN*.] In *pl.* Dice loaded so as to turn up low numbers. (Cf. *LOW-RUNNER*.)

1592 KYD *Sol. & Pers.* II. i. 223 Heere are tall men and little men. . . Hie men and low men, thou wouldst say. 1596 LODGE *Wits Miserie* (1879) 47. 1608 DEKKER *Belman Lond.* E 3. a 1612 HARRINGTON *Epigr.* I. lxxx. (1618) D 3 b, Then play thou for a pound or for a pin, High men are low men, still are foysted in. 1622, a 1643 [see *HIGHMAN*].

lowme, obs. form of *LOOM sb.*¹

lowmost ('ləʊməʊst), *a.* and *adv.* Now *dial.* [f. *LOW a.* or *adv.* + *-MOST*.] = *LOWEST a.* and *adv.*

1548 UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Par. Mark* xiii. 87 From the highest pole of heauen to the lowmoste. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* II. lxvii. 233 The leaues. . . that grow lowmoste are somewhat larger. 1820 *Blackw. Mag.* VII. 260 The lowmost at the royal board, but foremost still in war. 1865 E. WAUGH *Besom Ben* II. 23 Every time his head came lowmost he looked at his master with imploring eyes.

lowmpe, obs. form of *LAMB*.

lown (laʊn), *a.*, *sb.*, and *adv.* *Sc.* and *north. dial.* Forms: 5-7 lowne, 6 loun, loun, 7-8 lownd, 8 lowen, 9 lowan, lound, 6- lown. [a. ON. **lugn* (*u* stem); Icel. *lygn* adj., *logn* neut. sb., MSw. *lughn*, Sw. *lugn*, Da. *luun* adj. and sb.]. The derived *LOWN v.* occurs earlier.] *A. adj.*

1. *a.* Of the weather, water, a locality: Calm, quiet, still, unruffled.

c 1450 HOLLAND *Howlat* 18 The land lowne was and le, with lykng and luf. c 1470 HENRYSON *Mor. Fab.* VII. (*Lion & Mouse*) xxxviii, The fair forest with leuis lowne and lie. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* III. viii. 60 Within the havin goith loun. 1536 BELLENDEN *Cron. Scot.* (1821) I. Proheme to Cosmog. 11 In weddir loun and maist tempestus haill, But ony dreid, I beir an equall sail. 1583 *Leg. Bp. St. Androis* 156 Then sett he to, with sail and ayre, To seik some lower harbore thayre. 1584 HUDSON *Du Bartas' Judith* I. (1608) 19 The variant winde is still and lowne. 1683 G. MERITON *Yorks. Dialogue* 346 How comes thy Clathes sey flurr'd, Barne, this Lownd day? 1826 J. WILSON *Noct. Ambr.* Wks. 1855 I. 118 Ye may hear him, on a lownd day, at every farm house in the village. 1894 CROCKETT *Raiders* 221 The wind came. . . in lownd-warm puffs.

b. Of persons, their actions, circumstances, demeanour, talk, etc.: Calm, gentle, quiet, silent, soft, still.

1714 RAMSAY *Elegy John Cowper* ix, To keep a' things hush and lownd. 1768 ROSS *Helenore* (1789) 92 My lad, my counsel's ye be lownd. 1816 SCOTT *Antiq.* xxiv, Sir Richard. . . had a fair offspring o' his ain, and a' was lownd and quiet

till his head was laid in the ground. 1823 J. WILSON *Trials Marg. Lyndsay* xxxiii. 270 But do you think your brother will like Nether-Place? It will be our lownd for him. 1827 — *Noct. Ambr.* Wks. 1855 I. 277 You'll keep a lowner sugh or you get halfway from Dalnacarnoch.

2. Sheltered; cozy, snug.

1728 RAMSAY *Ram & Buck* 6 And drave them frae the lowner bield, To crop contented frozen fare. 1867 N. MACLEOD *Starling* i, Turnips and stubble are no' to be compared wi' . . . the win'y taps o' the hills, or the lownd glens.

B. sb. [= Icel. *logn*.] Quiet, calm, stillness, tranquillity; also, shelter.

1787 GROSE *Prov. Gloss.*, *Lun*, or *Lewe*, under cover, or shelter. Under the lun or lewe of a hedge. W. 1830 GALT *Lawrie T.* VI. II. (1840) 257 To hear the far-off Kirk-bell ringing shrilly in the lownd of a Sunday morning. 1880 WATT *Poet. Sketches* 6o (E.D.D.) Oor bit hoosie that stood i' the lownd o' the shaw.

C. adv. Quietly, softly.

1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* 24125 Befoir the wynd that saillit lone and still. 1816 SCOTT *Old Mort.* xlii, For God's sake, speak lownd and low.

lownd (laʊn), *v.* *Sc.* and *north. dial.* Also 5 *llown*, 9 *lownd*. [f. *LOWN a.*]

1. *a. intr.* To become calm, to calm; also with *down*. † *b. trans.* To make calm, to lull. *Obs.*

c 1400 *Sc. Trojan War* (Horstm.) II. 1012 The seet-tempestes lownyt not. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* VII. II. 5 Eftir the wyndis lownit war at will. *Ibid.* x. II. 113 The wyndis eik thar blastis lownit sone. 1737 RAMSAY *Sc. Prov.* (1797) 24 Blaw the wind ne'er so fast it will lownd at the last. 1894 R. W. REID *Poems* 59 The win' was lownin' doon.

2. To shelter.

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* xv. 276 And a myle was betuix the seis, And that was lownyt all with treis. 1802 COLERIDGE *Let.* 26 Aug. (1895) 400, I was sheltered (in the phrase of the country, *lownded*) in a sort of natural porch on the summit of Sca Fell.

lownd (lownit) *ppl. a.*, calmed, still. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* v. iv. 107 Scherand the lownit air, [scho] Doum from the hycht discendis soft and fair.

lownd(e), variant of *LOON sb.*¹

lowndrer, var. *LOUNDERER Obs.*, skulker.

lowness ('ləʊnɪs). [f. *LOW a.* + *-NESS*.]

1. The quality or condition of being *LOW*.

a. In physical applications: Smallness of elevation from the ground or of prominence from a surface; situation at a low level; †shortness of stature.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P.R.* VII. xxxi. (1495) 245 Amonge the tokens of Tysyk ben. lownesse of the roundnesse of eyen. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 314/2 Lownesse, or depnesse, *profunditas*. Lownesse, ny the grounde, *basitas*. 1442 *Rolls of Parl.* V. 44/1 By cause of the lownes and straitenes of the said Brigg. 1606 SHAKS. *Ant. & Cl.* II. VII. 22. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 32 The Lownesse of the Bough . . . maketh the Fruit greater, and to ripen better. a 1637 B. JONSON *Underwoods* (1640) 181 Can I discern how shadowes are decreast, Or growne; by height or lownesse of the Sunne? 1638 F. JUNIUS *Paint. Ancients* 256 Augustus. . . was of a low stature, . . . but. . . his lownesse was hid by the fitness and equalitie of his members. 1781 *Hist. Eur.* in *Ann. Reg.* 7/2 Their own lowness. . . preserved them. . . from the fire of the batteries. 1836 MACGILLIVRAY tr. *Humboldt's Trav.* xxi. 298 The island of Tortuga remarkable for its lowness and want of vegetation.

b. Low or depressed condition with regard to station, rank, fortune, or estimation; †degradation, abasement.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 278 Edmodnesse is. . . lue of lute here-word & of lounnesse. 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 8500 þus salle pai haf gret powere, And heghnes, for þair awen gret lawnes here. 1393 LANGL. *P. Pl. C.* XVII. 18 That al here lyf leden in lownesse and in pouerte. 1548 UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Par. Matt.* xvi. 20-23 But no man can truly glory in him, but he whiche is not offended with hys humilitie and lownes. 1598 DALLINGTON *Meth. Trav.* Gijj b, He rayseed the afflicted lownesse of the desolate King. c 1655 A. SIDNEY in *19th Cent.* (1884) Jan. 63 The lownesse and meannesse of my fortune and person forbids me to hope. 1779-81 JOHNSON *L.P., Prior*, The lowness of his original. 1886 *Book-love* Feb. 58 After disposing of the charge of lowness of birth.

†c. Humility, lowliness, meekness. *Obs.*

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 8765 And 3it wyy gret lownesse of hert, pat pruyde turne hit nought ouerthwert. 1393 LANGL. *P. Pl. C.* XVI. 133 Loue and leaute and lounnesse of herte. c 1430 LYDG. *Reas. & Sens.* 1501 She the proude can encline To lownesse and humilite. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 314/2 Lownesse, or mekenesse, *humilitas*. Lownesse, and goodnesse in speche, *affabilitas*.

d. Low degree of any quality; low pitch (of a note); smallness of amount, price, temperature, etc.

1597 MORLEY *Introd. Mus.* 3 A Cliefe is a character. . . shewing the heighth and lownes of euery note standing on the same Verse. 1690 CHILD *Disc. Trade* (ed. 4) 31 The lowness of interest of money in Holland. . . proceeds only from their abundance of coin. 1708 J. C. *Compl. Collier* (1845) 18 They have not the Benefit of the lowness of Price as at the Pits. 1797-8 WELLINGTON in Owen *Desp.* 779 Measures having lowness of freight and freedom of trade in view may be adopted upon two principles. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* II. xx. 336 This lowness of temperature.

†e. Want of elevation in literary style; an instance of this. *Obs.*

1673 DRYDEN *Marr. à la Mode* Ded., If there be any thing in this Play wherein I have rais'd my self beyond the ordinary Lowness of my Comedies. 1725 POPE *Postscr. to Odyssey* (1726) V. 299 The more he was forc'd upon figures and metaphors to avoid that lowness. *Ibid.* 306 He, who ventur'd. . . to imitate Homer's Lownesses in the Narrative.

1728 DR. HERRING in J. Duncombe *Let.* (1773) I. 287 The inaccuracies of style, the lownesses of expression, . . . in this translation.

f. Want of elevation in character; meanness, baseness.

1662 STILLINGFL. *Orig. Sacr.* I. II. § 8 Who could but imagine a strange lowness of spirit in those who could fall down and worship the basest. . . of creatures? 1884 LADY VERNEY in *Contemp. Rev.* Oct. 554 Wickedness and lowness are necessary to show forth the good and the high.

g. Mental or nervous depression. Now only explicitly *lowness of spirits*.

1739 WESLEY *Jrnl.* 12 July (1830) I. 210, I went to a gentleman who is much troubled with what they call lowness of spirits. 1782 J. C. SMYTH in *Med. Comm.* I. 72 note 2 She had. . . a small quick pulse, with great lowness. c 1815 JANE AUSTEN *Persuas.* (1833) I. xi. 300 She had to struggle against a great tendency to lowness. 1822 GOOD *Study Med.* II. 437 Great languor, lowness and oppression at the præcordia. 1843 BETHUNE *Sc. Peasant.* 45 He felt occasionally that lowness of spirits from which, when their prospects are clouded, . . . few are wholly exempted.

2. As a mock title of dignity.

1771 P. PARSONS *Newmarket* I. 1 Such a salutation would affront their Highnesses and Lownesses. 1790 H. WALPOLE *Let. to Miss Berrys* 8 Nov., His turbulent Lowness of Brabant. 1860 RUSSELL *Diary India* II. 235 There sat his Highness the Rajah, and here stood his lowness the correspondent.

†3. *concr.* The low part of a country. *Obs.*

c 1400 MAUNDEV. (1839) v. 46 In Egipt there ben 2 parties; the Heghte, that is toward Ethiope; and the Lownesse, that is towardes Arabye.

lownin, obs. form of *LOANING sb.*

lownly ('laʊnli), *adv.* *Sc.* [f. *LOWN a.* + *-LY*.] In a 'lownd' manner. a. Calmly, quietly; in a low tone. b. In shelter, under fostering care.

1788 PICKEN *Poems* 56 His todlan wee anes. . . Nurs't lownly up aneath his care. 18. . . R. CHAMBERS *Wheesh!* Speak loudly about it; and don't say I told you. 1890 J. SERVICE *Thir Notandums* viii. 53 Lownly my father leuch to himsel'.

lowp(e, obs. f. *LOOP sb.*¹, *sb.*²; var. *LOUP v.*

low-pitched, *ppl. a.* [In sense 1 f. *LOW adv.* + *PITCHED pa. pple.* of *PITCH v.*; in sense 2 f. *LOW a.* + *PITCH sb.* + *-ED*.]

1. Pitched in a low key or tone, *lit.* and *fig.*; but little elevated; of low quality.

1622 DRAYTON *Poly-olb.* xxv. 358 The Muse, which seem'd too slacke in these two low-pitcht layes. 1641 MILTON *Animadv.* xiii. Wks. (1847) 70/1 Poor and low-pitcht desires. 1873 M. ARNOLD *Lit. & Dogma* v. 145 It is . . . eminently natural; but it is above common, low-pitched nature. 1898 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* V. 277 The continuous low-pitched rumbling sound produced by the contraction of the muscles.

2. Of a roof: Having but a slight angular elevation. Hence of a room: Having a low ceiling.

1833 LOUDON *Enycl. Archit.* Gloss. Index, Low-pitched roof. 1843 JAMES *Forest Days* II, One of the tables in the low-pitched parlour. 1884 *Century Mag.* XXVII. 827 A one-story and garret house, with a low-pitched roof.

lowre, obs. f. *LOUR*, *LOUVRE*, *LOWER v.*

lowrell, obs. form of *LAUREL sb.*¹

lowrie ('ləʊri). *Sc.* Also 6 *lawrie*, *loury*, 6-8 *lowry*. [Short for *LAURENCE*.]

1. The fox; used as a quasi-proper name.

1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* xxxii. 16 The tod. . . was ane lusty reid haird lowry. 1728 RAMSAY *Fox & Rat* 27 The Monarch pleas'd with Lowry, wha durst gloom? 1835 LAIRD of Logan (1841) 163 A' my customers ha'e been worrying at me like as many jowlers in the neck o' poor tod lowrie. 1885 'S. MUCKLEBACKIT' *Rhymes* 91 As sheep when lowrie tod they see, Man, wife, and wean, in panic flee!

2. A crafty person; a 'fox'; a hypocrite.

1567 *Gude & Godlie Ball.* (S.T.S.) 209 Had not that blisist bairne bene borne, . . . Lowreis, zour lyues had been forlorne. 1571 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xxix. 21 3itt I belieeff ols mony myndis thochte, ha, loury, ha, ha! 1583 *Leg. Bp. St. Androis* 55 Men heiring tell how Lowrie landit, The congregation him commandit To serve a kirk and keip a cure.

lowrie, var. *LAURY Obs.*; Australian var. *LORY*.

lowrier, obs. form of *LAUREL sb.*¹

† **low-runner**. *Obs.* A false die loaded so as to run on the low numbers. (Cf. *LOWMAN*.)

1670 [see *HIGH-RUNNER*].

lowry ('ləʊri). *U.S. Railways*. [? Cf. *LORRY sb.*] An open box-car (Knight *Dict. Mech.* 1875).

lowry: see *LOURY a.*, *LOWRIE*.

lows(e, obs. or *dial.* form of *LOOSE v.*, *LOUSE*.

lowse, obs. f. *LUCE a pike*; var. *LOSE v.*² *Obs.*

lowsey, *-ie*, obs. forms of *LOUSY*.

† **lowship**. *Obs.* In 3 *louschipe*. [f. *LOW a.* + *-SHIP*.] *Lowness*; *humility*.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 358 Scheome & louschipe pet heo her uor Godes luee mildeliche polieð.

low side window. A small window lower than the other windows, found in some old churches. Cf. *leper window* (LEPER *sb.*² A. b), LYCHNOSCOPE.

1847 *Archæol. Jnrl.* IV. 314 No part of our ancient churches has so completely baffled the enquiries of antiquaries [etc.] as the low side windows which so frequently occur near the west end of the chancel, usually on the south side, but sometimes on the north, and sometimes on both sides; occasionally also near the east end of the nave, and in other situations. 1848 *Ecclesiologist* VIII. 375 Where neither low side window nor bell-cot existed. 1852 *Rock Ch. Our Fathers* III. 1. Contents p. v. The low side or ankret's window. 1894 *Murray's Handbk. Oxfordsh.* 103 On the S. is a low side window, blocked.

low-'spirited, a. [f. LOW *a.* + SPIRIT *sb.* + -ED².] Having low spirits. †*a.* Mean in spirit; abject, base, cowardly, paltry (*obs.*). *b.* Wanting in animation or sprightliness; dejected, dispirited.

a. 1588 SHAKS. *L.L.L.* i. i. 250 That low spirited Swaine, that base Minow of thy myrth. 1655 E. TERRY *Voy. E. Ind.* 79 People... so low-spirited... that they dare not fight. 1760-72 H. BROOKE *Fool of Qual.* (1809) III. 67 Low-spirited scoundrels, who rob the widow and the fatherless. 1795 LD. AUCKLAND *Corr.* (1862) III. 283 This country is very low-spirited as to continental politics.

b. 1753 N. TORRIANO *Gangr. Sore Throat* 120 She was very low-spirited and hysterical. 1778 MISS BURNAY *Evelina* xxiii. (1791) I. 134 When we returned home, we were all low-spirited. 1833 J. H. NEWMAN *Lett.* (1891) I. 432, I was low-spirited about the state of things and thought nothing could be done. 1869 CLARIDGE *Cold Water Cure* 55 Where the patient is low spirited or unwell.

Hence **low-'spiritedness**, the condition of being low-spirited; †(*a.*) Cowardice, meanness (*obs.*). (*b.*) Dejection, depression, faint-heartedness.

1652 J. WRIGHT *tr. Camus' Nat. Paradox* VII. 145 Our low-spiritedness stretched out the neck to this blow. 1711 SHAFESB. *Charac.* (1737) I. 230 Nor shou'd I... charge 'em with meanness and insufficiency on the account of this low-spiritedness which they discover. 1741-70 MRS. CARTER *Lett.* (1808) 351 The low spiritedness... of which you complain, assures me you cannot be well. 1812 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Mag.* XXXIV. 410 The reverse of low-spiritedness is gaiety.

lowss, *obs.* Sc. form of LOOSE.

Low Sunday. [Cf. quot. 1866.] The Sunday next after Easter Sunday.

1431 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 275 Y^e sonday next aftyr low-sonday. 1511 *Nottingham Rec.* III. 329 In ye weke next after Lowe Sondey. a1633 AUSTIN *Medit.* (1635) 168 Low-Sunday. *Inferius Pascha.* The Lower Easter-Sunday. 1710 HEARNE *Collect.* 16 Apr. (O.H.S.) II. 373 This Day being Low-Sunday. 1866 *Annot. Bk. Com. Pr.* 107 The popular name of Low Sunday has probably arisen from the contrast between the joys of Easter and the first return to ordinary Sunday services.

lowt(e), *obs.* form of LOUT *sb.* and *v.*

†**lowth.** *Obs.* [f. LOW *a.* + -TH¹.] Lowness.

1526 TINDALE *Rom.* viii. 39 Nether heyth, nether lowth [A.V. and R.V. depth], nether eny other creature. 1535 COVERDALE *Rom.* viii. 39 Nether heyth ner loweth. [1691 RAY *Collect. Words* Postscr. 171 That which lies under the Hills, especially down by Humber and Ouse side, ... is called by the Country-people the Lowths, i.e. The low Country in contradistinction to the Wauds.]

low tide: see TIDE.

lowveld ('ləʊfɛlt, -vɛlt). *S. Afr.* Also hyphenated and with capital initial(s). [ad. Afrikaans *Laeveld* low country.] The low-lying region of the eastern Transvaal and of Swaziland; also applied to corresponding regions of adjoining territories. *Freq. attrib.*

1878 A. AYLWARD *Transvaal of Today* iii. 44 Bushveld and Lowveld are convertible terms. 1905 *Transvaal Agric. Jnrl.* Oct. 141 (*title*) Notes on the native flora and crops of the Lowveld of the Eastern Transvaal. 1929 J. STEVENSON-HAMILTON *Low-Veld* 1 The Transvaal Province of the Union of South Africa is divided into three zones of altitude known respectively as High, Middle, and Low Veld... It is not unusual to hear an altitude of three thousand feet referred to as 'Low-Veld'... The Low-Veld of the Transvaal lies approximately between the twenty-second and the twenty-sixth parallels of south latitude. 1931 *Discovery* Aug. 259/2 At Barberton [Transvaal], where problems connected with the improvement of cottons for low-veld areas are dealt with. 1949 *Cape Argus Mag.* 5 Nov. 9/5 The lowveld hills around Umgungundhlovu. 1959 *Cape Times* 4 Feb. 1/1 Mr. Ray Stockil yesterday announced his intention to retire as Leader of the Opposition in the Southern Rhodesia Parliament and to devote his attention to the economic development of the lowveld of the country. 1968 C. BURKE *Elephant across Border* v. 189 A shallow ravine, covered in those lowveld succulents which are able to grow out of small patches of moss and cracks in the rock.

low water. The state of the tide when the surface of the water is lowest; the time when the tide is at the lowest ebb. (Cf. HIGH WATER.) †Also, in a river, a time when the stream is shallow.

1530 PALSGR. 241/1 Lowe water, leave basse. a 1548 HALL *Chron., Edw. IV* 209 As nere as their great shypes could come at the lowe water. 1582 in Turner *Select. Rec. Oxford* 426 At everye hyghe and ragnye water youre sluses... should be drawne upp... And at everye lowe water your... sluses should be... shutte. 1670 SPEED in *Bedloe Popish Plot* 21 He bid him observe the Tide, and be sure to do it within

an hour of low water. 1762 BORLASE in *Phil. Trans.* LII. 420 At Kinsale... near dead low-water, the tide rose suddenly on the strand. 1853 SIR H. DOUGLAS *Milit. Bridges* (ed. 3) 50 A certain number of pontoons would... be left aground at every low water. 1882 E. P. EDWARDS in *Gd. Words* Apr. 248 Rocky peaks showing only above low-water.

fig. 1877 *Gd. Words* XVIII. 18/2 In summer... everything is at dead low-water.

b. attrib. †Of a soldier = FRESHWATER *b.*

1643 [ANGIER] *Lanc. Vall. Achor* 7 Fire is a cruell Lord, and dreadfull object to fresh and low-water souldiers.

c. fig. Chiefly in phr. *in low water:* 'hard up', impoverished.

1785 GROSE *Dict. Vulg. Tongue, Low tide or Low water*, when there is no money in a man's pocket. 1885 *Chamb. Jnrl.* 21 Feb. 125/2 Law-breakers... who, having been 'put away', and done their time, found themselves in low water upon their return to the outer world. 1886 MISS BRADDON *Mohawks* I. iv. 94 His lordship was in low water financially.

low-'water-mark. The line or level reached by the tide at low-water; a mark set up to indicate this. (Cf. HIGH-WATER-MARK.)

1526 in Dillon *Customs of Pale* (1892) 87 Anie wrak rivinge or drivinge in the sea without the Lowe water marke. 1629 H. C. DRAYNING *Fennes Cij*, When the out-fals shall bee opened to Low water marke. 1776 G. SEMPLE *Building in Water* 2, 2 Inches above the Low-water Mark... 8 Inches above Low-water Mark. 1783 PAGE in *Phil. Trans.* LXXIV. 16 It continued in vast quantity almost to the spring tide low-water-mark. 1880 GEIKIE *Phys. Geog.* iii. §17. 154 The lower limit of the beach or low-water mark.

b. fig. The lowest point reached in number, quality, quantity, intensity, etc.

1651 N. BACON *Disc. Govt. Eng.* II. xxxvii. (1739) 167 The state of Learning and Holiness was now at the low-water mark. 1745 H. WALPOLE *Lett.* (1846) II. 9 My ink is at low water-mark for all my acquaintance. 1838 DICKENS *O. Twist* viii, I'm at low-water-mark myself—only one bob and a magpie. 1890 *Spectator* 29 Mar., Destroying the truths of which most social conventions are the low-water mark.

†**low-wines.** *Obs.* Also 7 *sing.* low wine, 8 *Sc.* lowins. *pl.* The first spirit that comes off in the process of distillation. (Cf. FAINTS.)

1641 FRENCH *Distill.* i. (1651) 26 There will come forth a weak Spirit, which is called low Wine. 1657 R. LIGON *Barbadoes* (1673) 93 The first Spirit that comes off, is a small Liquor, which we call low-wines. 1701 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2717/1 An Act for Granting to His Majesty several Duties upon Low-Wines or Spirits of the first Extraction. 1790 A. WILSON *Poems* 91 Whauks o' gude ait-far'le cowins, Synt down wi' whey, or whisky lowins. 1820 *Broderip & Bingham's Rep.* I. 436 Terry *v. Huntington*, when the commissioners determined low wines to be strong waters.

lowy. *Obs. exc. Hist.* [a. OF. *louee, lieuee*:—late L. *leucāta*, f. *leuca* (F. *lieue*) LEAGUE *sb.*¹] A liberty extending for about a league outside a town.

1570-6 LAMBARDE *Peramb. Kent* 329 Round about the Towne of Tunbridge, lyeth a territorie, or compasse of ground, commonly called, the Lowy, but written in the ancient Records and Histories Leucata [printed peucata] or Leuga, and being (in deede) a French League of ground. 1598 HAKLUYT *Voy.* I. 18 The Port of Hastings ought to finde three ships. The lowie of Peuensey, one. 1780 *Descr. Tunbridge-Wells* 39 Great Bounds... was so called, because it was the extreme boundary of the lowy or liberty of Tunbridge. 1809 BAWDEN *Domesday Bk.* 257 In Ripon the Archbishop has the Lowy of St. Wilfrid. 1880 R. C. JENKINS *Canterbury* 170 Gilbert de Clare did homage for the Castle and lowy of Tonbridge.

lox ('lɒks, ɛl əʊ eks), *sb.*¹ Also LOX. [orig. f. liquid oxygen explosive; later interpreted as repr. liquid oxygen.] *a.* An explosive device which uses liquid oxygen as an oxidant (see quot. 1946).

1923 *Chem. Abstr.* XVII. 2646 Wood pulp as an ingredient renders LOXs less sensitive to detonation. 1933 *Mining & Metall.* XIV. 368/1 This research was to be centered upon the absorbent material used in the manufacture of LOX cartridges. 1946 G. J. YOUNG *Elem. Mining* (ed. 4) v. 127 Lox consists of a canvas cartridge filled with granular carbonaceous material, moistened, which when soaked in liquid oxygen, removed from the soaking box, and placed in the drill hole can be detonated and is an effective blasting agent. 1966 S. FORDHAM *High Explosives & Propellants* v. 63 A type of explosive... which achieved popularity for a time and is still used in some countries, is the liquid oxygen explosive or LOX.

b. Liquid oxygen, esp. when used as a rocket propellant.

The 1923 example may have been intended in sense *a.* 1923 *Chem. Abstr.* XVII. 2646 The ballistic pendulum was found suitable for tests of LOX explosives. 1940 *News* (San Francisco) 3 Oct. 19/4 That liquid is called liquid oxygen, or 'L-O-X', as the mining men say. 1949 *Time* 6 June, The Viking burns alcohol and 'lox' in a single combustion chamber. 1959 *Adv. Space Sci. & Technol.* I. 193 Existing LOX systems probably will not function properly under weightlessness. 1962 *Flight Internat.* LXXXI. 168/2 The Buccaneer is the first Naval aircraft to use lox.

Hence as *v. trans.*, to fuel with liquid oxygen; 'loxing *vbl. sb.*

1961 A. B. SHEPARD in *Astronauts Suppl.* 4 The Red-stone was loxed. 1962 J. GLENN in *Into Orbit* 187 One of the loxing valves stuck and the technicians had to shift a smaller valve to complete the loading process. 1970 R. TURNILL *Lang. of Space* 72 Loading the lox into the launch vehicle's fuel tanks from a ground supply is referred to as loxing.

lox ('lɒks), *sb.*² Pl. lox, loxes. [f. Yiddish *laks*, f. G. *lachs* salmon.] A kind of smoked salmon.

1941 S. LONGSTREET *Last Man around World* xii. 135 Listen, you lox-eater—until last year you thought herring was the only thing they took from the sea. 1950 F. ALLEN *Lett.* Oct. in G. Marx *Groucho Lett.* (1967) 73 At the stage delicatessen... the lox is running good and the cream cheese is spreading easily. 1961 B. MALAMUD *New Life* (1962) 121 I'll bet lox to bagels that Gerald will get more for the department. 1969 A. GLYN *Dragon Variation* ix. 293 He... folded himself on to a stool at the counter, and ordered coffee and a bagel with lox. 1972 *Times* 21 July 12/8 Where in Paris... can one enjoy a breakfast of beigles, lox (Yiddish for salmon) and cream cheese? 1973 *Daily Colonist* (Victoria, B.C.) 16 Sept. 35/5 The bagel... often is eaten with smoked salmon or lox from Nova Scotia.

lox, ? *obs.* pl. of LOCK *sb.*¹ (see sense 2 *note*).

1668 *Clevelands Old Gill* ii. in *J.C. Revived* (ed. 4) 32 Her Breath smells like Lox.

Loxa ('lɒksə). [The name (now spelt *Loja*) of a province in Ecuador, South America.] *attrib.* in *Loxa bark:* the pale Peruvian bark obtained from the cinchona-tree (*C. condaminea*).

1825 *Amer. Jnrl. Sci.* IX. 364 Loxa, or Crown Bark. 1837 *Penny Cycl.* VII. 172 (*Cinchona*), Loxa or crown bark, called also true Loxa bark, is obtained either exclusively from the *C. Condaminea* or from it and *C. scrobiculata*. *Ibid.*, The false Loxa bark, confessedly a very bad bark. 1885 A. B. GARROD *Ess. Mat. Med.* (ed. 11) 292 Pale or Loxa barks.

|| **loxarthrus** ('lɒksɑːθrəs). *Surg.* [mod.L., f. Gr. *λοξ-ός* oblique + *ἄρθρον* joint. Cf. F. *loxarthre.*] (See quot.)

1822-34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) III. 237 Loxarthrus in surgery, an obliquity of a joint of any kind, without spasm or luxation.

|| **loxia**¹ ('lɒksɪə). [mod.L., f. Gr. *λοξ-ός* oblique. (So called by Gesner, from the oblique crossing of the mandibles.)] A genus of birds of which the Crossbill is the type.

1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Loxias*, the Cross-beak or Shell-apple; a Bird that is common in several Parts of Germany, and sometimes found in England. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.*, *Loxia*. 1834 PRINGLE *Afr. Sk.* 25 Whose slender sprays above the flood Suspend the loxia's callow brood In cradle-nests.

|| **loxia**² ('lɒksɪə). *Path.* [mod.L., f. Gr. *λοξ-ός*: see prec.] A deformity of the neck in which it is drawn to one side; wry-neck.

1844 in HOBLYN *Dict. Med.*

Loxian ('lɒksɪən), *sb.*¹ *rare*—1. [f. L. *Loxias*, Gr. *Λοξίας* surname of Apollo + -AN.] Apollo.

1840 BROWNING *Sordello* I. 601 The Loxian's [note Apollo (the bowman)] choicest gifts of gold.

loxian ('lɒksɪən), *a.* and *sb.*² [f. LOXIA + -AN.] *A. adj.* Of or belonging to the genus *Loxia*. *B.* A bird of this genus. In recent Dicts.

loxic ('lɒksɪk), *a. Med.* [ad. mod.L. *loxicus*, f. Gr. *λοξ-ός* oblique: see -IC.] Distorted in position or direction; awry.

1856 in MAYNE *Expos. Lex.* 1890 in J. S. BILLINGS *Nat. Med. Dict.*

loxoclase ('lɒksəʊkles). *Min.* [mod. (Breithaupt, 1846) f. Gr. *λοξ-ός* oblique + *κλάσις* fracture.] A variety of orthoclase, containing sodium.

1846 *Amer. Jnrl. Sci.* II. 414 Loxoclase is near feldspar in its characters. 1852 C. U. SHEPARD *Min.* (ed. 3) 187 Loxoclase... occurs in regular crystals. 1893 CHAPMAN *Blowpipe Pract.* 259 Loxoclase is also a variety but resembles Oligoclase in composition.

loxocosm ('lɒksəkɒz(ə)m). [f. Gr. *λοξ-ός* oblique + *κόσμος* world. Cf. F. *loxocosme.*] 'An instrument to illustrate the effect of the obliquity of the earth's axis in different seasons upon the length of the day' (*Cent. Dict.* 1890).

Loxodon ('lɒksədɒn). *Zool.* [ad. mod.L. *Loxodonta* pl. (Cuvier), f. Gr. *λοξ-ός* oblique + *ὄδοντ-, ὀδούς* tooth.] 'A sub-genus of elephants, so called from the rhomb-shaped discs of the worn molars' (Ogilvie, 1882).

1857 FALCONER in *Q. Jnrl. Geol. Soc.* X111. 315 For this subgeneric group [of Elephants] the name of Loxodon, first indicated by Frederick Cuvier, has been adopted. *Ibid.* 321 Two of the Loxodons... have a ridge-formula which is identical or nearly so with that of *Stegodon insignis*. 1863 LYELL *Antiq. Man* xxii. 438 A remarkable dwarf species... has been discovered belonging, like the existing *E. africanus*, to the group Loxodon.

So 'loxodont. *a. adj.* Having teeth like those of an elephant belonging to the group *Loxodon*. *b. sb.* An elephant with this dentition. In recent Dicts.

loxodrome ('lɒksədroum). [f. Gr. *λοξ-ός* oblique + *δρομή-ος* course.] = *loxodromic line*.

1880 *Libr. Univ. Knowl.* (N.Y.) X. 436 The loxodrome, or loxodromic line. 1888 GREENHILL *Integral Calculus* 31 A loxodrome on the sphere, cutting the meridians at a constant angle.

loxodromic (lɒksəʊ'drɒmɪk), *a.* and *sb.* [Formed as prec. + -IC. Cf. F. *loxodromique*.]

A. adj. Pertaining to oblique sailing, or sailing by the rhumb. *loxodromic chart, projection*, another name for Mercator's projection. *loxodromic curve, line, spiral*, a rhumb-line. *loxodromic tables*, traverse tables.

1702 J. RALPHSON *Math. Dict.*, *Loxodromick Line*. 1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl. s.v. Table, Loxodromick Tables*. 1834 *Nat. Philos.*, *Navigation* II. iv. §51. 19 (U.K.S.) The oblique rhumb line is called also the Loxodromic curve. 1839 *Penny Cycl.* XIV. 183/1 *Loxodromic spiral*, the curve on which a ship sails when her course is always on one point of the compass. It is called in English works Rhumb Line. 1855 MAURY *Phys. Geog. Sea* (1859) §123 These counter-currents are also made to move in a sort of spiral or loxodromic curve.

B. sb. = *loxodromic line, table*. **loxodromics**: the art of oblique sailing.

1679 SIR J. MOORE *Syst. Math.* (1681) II. 120 Loxodromiques or Traverse-Tables of Miles, with the Difference of Longitudes and Latitudes. 1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.*, *Loxodromiques*, is the Art or Way of oblique sailing by the Rumb. . . Hence the Tables of Rhumbs, or the Traverse Table of Miles, . . . is by Sir J. Moore, and others, called by this Name of Loxodromiques. 1762 DUNN in *Phil. Trans.* LIII. 66 If rightly correspondent with the loxodromiques or rhumbs. 1860 MAURY *Phys. Geog. Sea* iv. §235 It is diverted from the great circle path and forced to take up its line of march, either in spirals about a point on the surface of the earth, or in loxodromics about its axis. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Loxodromic*, the line of a ship's way when sailing oblique to the meridian.

loxodromical (lɒksəʊ'drɒmɪkəl), *a.* [Formed as prec. + -AL¹.] = LOXODROMIC *a.*

1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* s.v. *Loxodromiques*, Loxodromical Tables. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Loxodromical or Loxodromick*, (in Navigat.) belonging to the Method of oblique Sailing.

Hence *loxodromically adv.*
1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Mercator's sailing*. Performed loxodromically by means of Mercator's charts.

loxodromism (lɒksəʊ'drɒmɪz(ə)m), [Formed as prec. + -ISM. Cf. F. *loxodromisme*.] The tracing of or moving in a loxodromic line or curve.

1853 TH. ROSS *Humboldt's Trav.* III. xxxii. 374 Occupied . . . by the parallelism, or rather the loxodromism of the strata, . . . I was struck with [etc.]. 1855 OGILVIE, *Suppl.*, *Loxodromism*, the tracing of a loxodromic curve or line.

loxodromy (lɒksəʊ'drɒmɪ), [Formed as prec. + -Y. Cf. F. *loxodromie*.] A loxodromic line or curve; also = *loxodromics*.

1656 USSHER *Ann.* (1658) 98 Anaximander . . . first observed the Loxodromie, or biasing motions of the stars, in the Zodiac. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Loxodromy*, such a Course in Sailing. 1712 DESACOLLIERS tr. *Ozanam's Geog.* 114 A Ship which . . . sails along any Oblique Rumb . . . describes upon the Terraqueous Globe a Spiral Line, which we have call'd a Loxodromic Line, Loxodromy, or Oblique Course. 1855 OGILVIE, *Suppl.*, *Loxodromy*, a loxodromic curve or spiral; loxodromics.

loxolophodont (lɒksəʊ'ləʊfədɒnt), *a.* and *sb.* [f. Gr. *λοξό-σ* oblique + *lophodont*: see LOPHO-.]

A. adj. Belonging to the genus *Loxolophodon* of fossil mammals, having obliquely crested molar teeth. *B. sb.* An individual of this genus. 1887 E. D. COPE *Orig. Fittest* vii. 259 The Loxolophodonts. *Ibid.* 263 The . . . Loxolophodont types of molar structure.

loxotic (lɒksəʊ'tɪk), *a. Med.* [ad. mod.L. *loxoticus* (Mayne *Expos. Lex.* 1856), f. Gr. *λοξό-σ* oblique: see -OTIC.] = LOXIC.

1889 *Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1890 J. S. BILLINGS *Nat. Med. Dict.*

loxotomy (lɒksəʊ'tɒmɪ), [ad. mod.L. *loxotomia*, f. Gr. *λοξό-σ* oblique + *τομία* cutting.] A method of amputation characterized by cutting obliquely through the limb.

1856 in *MAYNE Expos. Lex.* In some recent Dicts.

† **loy¹**. *Obs. rare.* Also 6 loye. [a. OF. *loie, loy*, or apthetic for ALLOY.] Alloy.

1598 FLORIO, *Carato*, the touch or refining, or loye of gold. *Ibid.*, *Coppella*, a refiner's word, called the test or loye of silver or gold. 1622 MABBE tr. *Aleman's Guzman d' Alf.* I. 127 We see every thing want some-what in the fineness of it's Loy and true touch.

loy² (lɔɪ). *Anglo-Irish*. [a. Irish *laighe*.] A kind of spade used in Ireland (see quotes.).

1763 *Museum Rusticum* I. lxxxiii. 358 The iron part of the loy, or Irish spade, is not quite half so broad at the edge as the English garden spade. 1780 A. YOUNG *Tour Irel.* I. 286 All the tillage is by the Irish loy. 1892 JANE BARLOW *Irish Idylls* 181 There be the loys and graips lying around.

loyal ('lɔɪəl), *a.* and *sb.* Also 6-7 loyall, 7 loial(l). [a. F. *loyal*, OF. *loial, leial*, semi-popular ad. L. *lēgāl-em* (see LEGAL *a.*), f. *lēg-*, *lēx* law. Cf. LEAL *a.*]

A. adj. 1. True to obligations of duty, love, etc.; faithful to plighted troth.

1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* iv. ii. 35 Your wife my Lord: your true and loyall wife. 1611 — *Cymb.* III. ii. 47 So he wishes you all happiness, that remains loyall to his Vow, and your encreasing in Loue. 1651 HOBBS *Leviath.* III. xxxv. 217 Abraham . . . the Father of the Faithfull; that is, of those that are loyall. 1676 DRYDEN *Aurengz.* I. i. 186 Darah from Loyal

Aureng-Zebe is fled. 1697 — *Aeneid* vi. 607 [There] Chast Laodamia, with Evadne, moves: Unhappy both, but loyal in their Loves. 1859 TENNYSON *Elaine* 558 Nor often loyal to his word. 1871 R. ELLIS tr. *Catullus* lxiv. 182 Nay, but a loyal lover, a hand pledg'd surely, shall ease me. 1871-74 J. THOMSON *City Dreadf.* Nt. v. iv, A home of peace by loyal friendships cheered.

2. Faithful in allegiance to the sovereign or constituted government. Also, in recent use, enthusiastically devoted or reverential to the person and family of the sovereign.

Originally a contextual application of sense 1. As in the case of other words of similar or opposite meaning (as *leal, feal; traitor, treason*) the specific feudal use has in English become a distinct sense, and the one most prominent in use.

1531 ELYOT *Gov. Proheme*, I. . do nowe dedicate it vnto your hyghnesse [the King] . . . verely trustyng that your moste excellent wysedome wyll therein esteeme my loyall harte and diligent endeauour. 1593 SHAKS. *Rich.* II. I. i. 181 A Iewell in a ten times barr'd vp Chest, Is a bold spirit, in a loyall brest. 1595 — *John* II. i. 271 He that proues the King To him will we proue loyall. 1611 BIBLE 2 *Macc.* xi. 19 If then you will keepe your selues loyall to the state [LXX. *ἐὰν μὲν οὖν συντηρήσῃτε τὴν εἰς τὰ πράγματα εὐνοίαν*]. 1620 J. WILKINSON *Coroners & Sherifes* 3 That all coroners . . . should be chosen . . . of the most convenientest and most loialst people that may be found in the said counties. a 1677 BARROW *Serm. Wks.* 1686 III. 48 He must reign over us, if not as over loyal Subjects to our comfort, yet as over stubborn Rebels to our confusion. 1702 DENNIS *Monument xxxvi.* 76 His loyall'st Subjects too divided were. 1784 COWPER *Task* vi. 661 The simple clerk, but loyall, . . . did rear right merrily, two staves, Sung to the praise and glory of King George. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* vii. II. 209 The king pressed them, as they were loyal gentlemen, to gratify him. 1887 TENNYSON *Jubilee Q.* *Victoria* iv, And in each let a multitude Loyal, each, to the heart of it, . . . Hail the fair Ceremonial Of this year of her Jubilee. 1897 SIR W. LAURIER *Speech in Daily News* 5 July 4/3 We [sc. French Canadians] are loyal because we are free.

3. Of things, actions, etc.: Characterized by or exhibiting loyalty; *loyal toast*, a toast proposed and drunk (in the U.K. and British Commonwealth) to the monarch or (elsewhere) to some other important personage.

1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* v. 68 Each faire Instalment, Coate, and seu'rall Crest, With loyall Blazon, euermore be blest. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* XLV. 1209 They had received great helpe at his hands in the Punick warre by his valiant and loiall service. 1601 SHAKS. *Twel. N.* I. v. 289 *Ol.* Why, what would you? *Vio.* . . . Write loyall Cantons of contemned loue. 1799 *Times* 1 June 3/4 Many Loyal Toasts were given, and the day spent with great conviviality. 1802 WORDSW. *Sonn.*, 'Is it a reed that's shaken'. A seemly reverence may be paid to power; But that's a loyal virtue, never sown In haste. 1835 DICKENS *Sk. Box; Public Dinners*, The other 'loyal and patriotic' toasts having been drunk with due enthusiasm. 1858 [see HIGHLAND *a.* 2 a]. 1872 BLACKIE *Lays Highl.* 67 For strong men who knew to do and dare I drop the loyal tear. 1970 M. KELLY *Spinifex* xi. 166 'Gentlemen—' Matsuda barked. 'The Loyal Toast!' 1972 *Guardian* 9 May 15/4 It was the most miserable meal I have ever presided over, and I had not the heart to propose the Loyal Toast at the end. 1974 *Ibid.* 25 Jan. 10/4 The time was come for toasts and speeches. After the Loyal Toast, Blackadder clipped his cigar.

† 4. = LEGAL in certain senses. *a.* Of a child: Legitimate. *b.* Of money: Genuine, legally current. Of goods: Of the legal standard of quality. *Obs.*

1605 SHAKS. *Lea* II. i. 86 Loyall and naturall Boy. 1660 WATERHOUSE *Arms & Arm.* 34 Cognizance is taken . . . of what House Gentlemen are, from what branch of that House, whether loyall or spurious. 1690 CHILD *Disc. Trade* (ed. 4) 159 Our Laws that oblige our people to the making of strong, substantial (and, as we call it, loyal) cloth of a certain length.

5. *Manege*. (See quot.; cf. F. *cheval loyal, bouche loyale*.) ? *Obs.*

1727 BAILEY vol. II. s.v., A Horse is said to be loyal, who freely bends all his Force in obeying and performing any manage he is put to; and does not . . . resist, altho' he is ill treated. Loyal Mouth [of a Horse] . . . of the Nature of such Mouths, as are usually called Mouths with a full rest upon the Hand.

6. *Comb.*, as *loyal-hearted adj.*

1599 *Warn. Faire Wom.* I. 468 To his wife, in all this city, none More kind, more loyal-hearted. 1850 TENNYSON *In Mem.* cx. On thee the loyal-hearted hung.

B. sb. pl. † *a.* Those who are bound by allegiance; liege subjects (*obs.*). *b.* In recent use: Loyal subjects, as opposed to disaffected persons.

c 1540 tr. *Pol. Verg. Eng. Hist.* (Camden No. 36) I. 177 After the forthe year of his [Ethelbertus'] reigne he was semblable murdered by his owne loyals. 1602 CAREW *Cornwall* 97 Being destitute of horses and treasure, he [Earl Richard] prayed therein ayde of his loyals. 1885 *Fortn. Rev.* Oct. 604 From the Diamond Fields alone a large contingent of loyals can always be reckoned upon. 1887 RIDER HAGGARD *Jess* xxvii, Whoever says that the English have given up the country . . . and deserted its subjects and the loyals and the natives, is a liar.

loyalism ('lɔɪəlɪz(ə)m), [f. LOYAL *a.* + -ISM.] The principles or actions of a loyalist; adherence to the sovereign or government; loyalty.

1837 LOCKHART *Scott* lxiii. (1842) 556 This feature of Irish loyalism was new to the untravelled Scotch of the party. 1887 *Chamb. Jnl.* IV. 12 Why, then, should I, a student, foresee, beneath this wealth of loyalism, a rising power that would crush and kill both the lauders and the lauded.

loyalist ('lɔɪəlɪst), *sb.* (and *a.*) [f. LOYAL *a.* + -IST.] *a.* One who is loyal; one who adheres to

his sovereign or to constituted authority, *esp.* in times of revolt; one who supports the existing form of government; *spec.* (freq. with capital initial) an Irish advocate or supporter of parliamentary union between Great Britain and Northern Ireland (or, before partition, the whole of Ireland).

United Empire Loyalist (Amer. Hist.): see quot. 1897. For the quot. from *Howell's Vocal Forest* (1640) given by Johnson to illustrate this word, see LOYALIST.

[1647 *The Royall, and the Royallist's Plea* (running title) *The Royall and the Loyallists Plea*.] 1685 J. KETTLEWELL (title) *The Religious Loyalist*: or, a Good Christian Taught. How to be a Faithful Servant both to God and the King. 1712 E. COOKE *Voy. S. Sea* 294 The wounded were above 400 of the Loyalists. 1721 *Wood's Ath. Oxon.* (ed. 2) II. 98/2 It was then the hap and fortune of one Dr. Tho. Bayly a great Loyalist, to meet with this Nobleman. 1781 S. PETERS *Hist. Connect.* 357 Colonel Street Hall, of Wallingford, a loyalist, was appointed General. 1812 *Gen. Hist.* in *Ann. Reg.* 205 The provinces of Spanish America were still the theatre of a sanguinary civil war between the two parties of independents and loyalists. 1852 THACKERAY *Esmond* I. (1876) 2 This resolute old loyalist . . . was with the King whilst his house was thus being battered down. 1885 *Times* 11 Nov. 7/2 A meeting of the Loyalists of the county Wexford . . . was held to-day . . . in order to declare a firm adherence to the legislative union between Ireland and Great Britain. 1886 LADY MONKSWELL *Jnl.* 1 Feb. in *Victorian Diarist* (1944) I. 125 If he [sc. Mr. Gladstone] proposes Home Rule I almost think the loyalists will fight. 1893 *Times* 11 May 9/2 The Loyalists in Ireland repudiated with one voice the Legislative Council proposed in the [Home Rule] Bill. 1893 *Times* 11 May 9/3 Mr. Rentoul asserted that the Loyalists in Ireland repudiated with one voice the Legislative Council proposed in the Bill. 1897 J. G. BOURINOT *Canada* xxi. 291 This event was the coming to the provinces of many thousand people, known as United Empire Loyalists, who during the progress of the war . . . left their old homes in the thirteen colonies. *Ibid.* 297 Those loyalists . . . who joined the cause of Great Britain before the Treaty of Peace in 1783, were allowed the distinction of having after their name the letters U.E. to preserve the memory of their fidelity to a United Empire. 1934 *Hansard Lords* 25 July 1073, I am glad to understand that the Irish loyalists are not suffering from any injustice or persecution by reason of their political faith. 1975 *Irish Times* 10 May 11/1 It is politic, of course, for the Loyalists to cut sober figures these days. 1986 *Daily Tel.* 14 May 1/7 Several Loyalists were arrested in Northern Ireland yesterday in connection with rioting during an illegal parade.

b. attrib. or as *adj.*
1885 *Times* 19 Oct. 12/4 (heading) The loyalist union in Ireland. 1934 *Times* 7 May 11/6 The immediate object for which the Irish Loyalist Imperial Federation has been formed is to assert the constitutional rights and privileges of all loyal South Irish-born subjects of the King. 1970 [see MARITIME *sb.* 1 b]. 1986 *Sunday Tel.* 11 May 3/1 A territory the 'loyalist' extremists were designating 'Catholic-free'.

† **loyalty**. *Obs.* [f. LOYAL *a.* + -ITY.] Loyalty. 1646 EARL MONM. tr. *Biondi's Civil Warres* VIII. 152 Richard being now King found like loyalty in his subjects, as whilst he was a subject, he used to the King his Nephew.

loyalize ('lɔɪəlaɪz), *v.* [f. LOYAL *a.* + -IZE.] *trans.* To make loyal; to restore to faithful allegiance; also, to attach to the loyalist party.

1825 SYD. SMITH *Sp. Wks.* 1859 II. 206/1 My remedy for these evils is, to enter into an alliance with the Irish people — to conciliate the clergy, . . . to loyalise the laity. 1867 *Pall Mall G.* 7 Aug. 1 To pacify, loyalize, and content at once those who have land and those who desire it.

Hence 'loyalized *ppl. a.*

1851 C. R. EDMONDS *Milton* xvi. 224 The treacherous faction of loyalized presbyterians.

† **loyallement**, *adv.* *Obs. rare*—¹. [a. F. *loyalement*.] In a loyal manner, faithfully.

1548 HOOPER *Ten Commandm.* x. 159 It sufficthe vs, loyallement, and with good faythe to hyre this commaundement.

loyally ('lɔɪəl), *adv.* [f. LOYAL *a.* + -LY².] In a loyal manner, with loyalty; faithfully.

1572 HULOET (ed. Higgins), Loyally or faythfully, fideliter. 1600 E. BLOUNT tr. *Conestaggio* 270 Such as faithfully without promises . . . had loyally serued them. 1725 POPE *Odys.* xi. 449 Wealthy Kings are loyally obey'd. 1853 J. H. NEWMAN *Hist. Sk.* (1876) I. [II.] i. iv. 181 Its [China's] power of persevering so loyally in its old institutions through so many ages. 1891 E. PEACOCK *N. Brendon* I. 185 He was loyally anxious to serve his employer.

loyalness ('lɔɪəlɪnəs), [f. LOYAL *a.* + -NESS.] The state or condition of being loyal; loyalty.

1592 *Stow Ann.* (an. 1566) 1125 The Queenes maiestie . . . was of all the students . . . so honorably and ioyfully received, as . . . their loialnes towardes the Queenes maiestie . . . did require. 1642 ROGERS *Naaman* 380 Loyallnesse and love. 1727 BAILEY vol. II, *Loyalness*, loyalty.

loyalty ('lɔɪəlɪ). Also 5 loyaltée, -aulte, 6-7 loyal-, loialtie, 7 loialty, loialtye. [a. OF. *loialté* (mod. *loyauté*), f. *loyal* LOYAL *a.*: see -TY.]

1. Faithful adherence to one's promise, oath, word of honour, etc.; †conjugal faithfulness, fidelity. †Also in phrase *by my loyalty*.

c 1400 *Rom. Rose* 6783 This noble dide such labour To susteyne ever the loyaltie, That he to moche aglité me. c 1477 CAXTON *Jason* 21 By my loyaltie saide thene Corsus sire alle that I haue sayd procedeth not from ony fere . . . that I haue of all your enemies. c 1532 DU WES *Intro. Fr.* in *Palsgr.* 927 In my loyaltie, en ma loyaulté. 1591 SHAKS. *Two Gent.* IV. ii. 7 When I protest true loyalty to her, She twits me with my falsehood to my friend. 1612 CHAPMAN *Widdowes Teares* II. Dram. Wks. 1873 III. 23 If you be sure

of your wifes loialtie for terme of life. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Past.* viii. 130 These Garments once were his; and left to me The Pledges of his promis'd Loyalty. 1770 GOLDSM. *Des. Vill.* 406 And piety with wishes placed above, And steady loyalty, and faithful love. 1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits, Ability Wks.* (Bohn) II. 36 In the courts, the independence of the judges and the loyalty of the suitors are equally excellent. 1871 R. S. CANDLISH in *Life* xiv. (1882) 149 Thy right hand hath not lost its cunning, nor thy heart its loving loyalty to the gentle craft.

2. a. Faithful adherence to the sovereign or lawful government; *spec.* of government employees. Also, in recent use, enthusiastic reverence for the person and family of the sovereign.

1531 ELYOT *Gov.* III. vi. For the subiecte or seruaut to his souerayne or maister it is properly named fidelitie, and in a franche terme loialtie. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* I. 176 In this bataille Canutus proved the Loyaltie and manly prowesse of the Englishe men. 1605 SHAKS. *Macb.* I. iv. 22 The seruice, and the loialtie I owe, In doing it, payes it selfe. 1630 J. LEVETT *Ord. Bees* (1634) 69 They offer unto him all their services and loialties. a 1677 BARROW *Serm. Wks.* 1686 III. xli. 471 Whoever of those rebels willingly should come in.. and promise future loyalty, or obedience to his laws.. should.. obtain rewards from him. 1784 COWPER *Task* v. 331 We too are friends to loyalty. We love The king who loves the law. 1807-8 SYD. SMITH *Plymley's Lett. Wks.* 1859 II. 176/1 Loyalty within the bounds of reason.. is one of the greatest instruments of English happiness. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* vii. §6. 399 Under the rule of Elizabeth loyalty became more and more a passion among Englishmen. 1955 *Bull. Atomic Sci.* Apr. 132 Commissioner Murray, concurring in the result, found Dr. Oppenheimer a risk on grounds of loyalty which he newly defined as obedience to security regulations. 1956 M. GRODZINS *Loyal & Disloyal* v. 230 Loyalty-security programs threaten to cripple the entire foreign service. *Ibid.* 231 Governments must guard themselves against harm and destruction, and there can therefore be no criticism of the objectives of loyalty investigations for government employees and scientists who work on government projects. 1964 GOULD & KOLB *Dict. Social Sci.* 397 In the United States since the end of World War II, loyalty has been an important issue in politics.. Under President Truman.. there was an elaborate procedure for determining the 'loyalty' of servants of the U.S. government.

b. *attrib.* in †loyalty loan; loyalty oath U.S., an oath, usually mandatory, required of a prospective public employee or other person in which he swears to abstain from subversive activities.

1800 *Asiatic Ann. Reg., Proc. Parl.* 23/2 The.. advantageous disposal of the loyalty loan. 1952 M. MCCARTHY in *Reporter* (N.Y.) 8 July 32/2 In order to.. work for the Columbia Broadcasting System you have to sign a loyalty oath which is presented with your contract. 1969 L. GREENBAUM *Out of Shape* xxii. 162 The older man had his contract terminated under a clause dealing with loyalty oaths. Apparently he was a card-carrier and hadn't said so. 1971 M. MCCARTHY *Birds of America* 250 Berkeley is horrible.. You have to swear a loyalty oath.. It's natural that the students would finally rebel. 1973 *Black Panther* 12 May 6/1 After signing a loyalty oath to the school, students are required to present two identification cards, one issued since November 16th, before gaining entrance to the campus.

†3. Lawfulness, legality (of marriage). *Obs. rare*—1.

1660 R. COKE *Power & Subj.* 193 In all the reign of H. 3.. if any issue were joynted upon loyalty of marriage, general bastardy, or such like, the King did ever write to the Bishop of the diocese.. to certify the loyalty of the marriage.

loyeter, *obs.* form of LOITER.

†loyn. *Obs. rare.* Also 5 loigne, loyne, 8 lowing. See also LUNE. [a. OF. *loigne* (also *longe*):—med.L. *longia*, *longea*, f. *long-us* LONG a.] A length (of cord); a leash for a hawk. Also *fig.*

c 1400 *Rom. Rose* 3882 The loigne [F. *longe*] it is so longe Of Bialacoil, hertis to lure. *Ibid.* 7050 He shal have of a corde a loigne [F. *longe*], With whiche men shal him binde and lede. c 1430 *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* III. xxiii. (1869) 148 Yif me a loyne [F. *longe*], if thou wolt, and peyre gessis. 1575 TURBERV. *Faulconrie* 129 Let hir be loose from all hir furniture, that is without either loyne or cryaunce. 1702 J. K. *Dict.*, The Lowings or thongs of an hawk.

loyn, *obs.* form of LINE v.¹

†Loyolan, a. *Obs. rare*—1. In 7 Leiolan. [f. *Loyola* (see LOYOLITE) + -AN.] Pertaining to Loyloa or the Jesuits.

1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 171 Thus dis Abraham ..; this must the Iesuite do when an Ignatius Superiour commands, or else he is no Holocaust for the Leiolan Altar.

Loyolism (ˈlɔɪəlɪz(ə)m). [Formed as next + -ISM.] The doctrine or principles of Loyola or the Jesuits.

1800 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Mag.* VIII. 599 Intelligence, artfully tintured with the essential oil of Loyolism.

†Loyolist. *Obs.* (Often in Howell.) [Formed as next + -IST. Cf. F. *Loyoliste*.] = LOYOLITE.

1640 HOWELL *Dodona's Gr.* 80 The Societies of the Loyolists. *Ibid.* 102 By the Instigation of the Loyolists.

Loyolite (ˈlɔɪəlɪt). Also 7 Loiolite. [ad. mod.L. *Loyolita*, f. the name of Ignatius Loyola, the founder of the Society of Jesus: see -ITE.] A Jesuit.

a 1670 HACKET *Abp. Williams* I. (1693) 172 Dr. Laud.. galled Fisher with great Acuteness. Which the false Loiolite

traded.. in his Reports. 1679 OLDHAM *Sat. Jesuits* III. (1685) 36 And when in time these Contradiction meet; Then hope to find 'em in a Loyolite. 1818 RANKEN *Hist. France* V. ii. §4. 356 The members have been called sometimes, from his name, Inghists and Loyalties [sic], but they are more generally known by the name of Jesuits. 1875 M. PATTISON *Casaubon* v. 304 We shall all soon be mere slaves of the loyolites.

†loys. *Obs. rare.* Some kind of stone.

1295 *Visitat. S. Paul's* (Du Cange), Unum superaltare de Loys. 1486 *Bk. St. Albans, Her. A* iiij, The . . . v. stone is calde a Loys . . . a sanquine stone or synamer hit is calde in armys.

loyse, *obs.* f. LOOSE v.; var. LOOSE *Obs.*, praise.

loysyn, *obs.* form of LOZEN.

loyte, -er, *obs.* ff. LITE sb.⁴, LIGHTER sb.¹

loytre, loytron, *obs.* forms of LOITER.

loz, loze, var. ff. LOSS² *Obs.*, LOSE sb. *Obs.*

lozel(l), variant of LOSEL.

lozen (ˈlɔzən). Chiefly Sc. Forms: 4-5 los(e)yn, lozeyn, loysyn, 6 losan(e, losin, 7 losien, lossen, 9 losen, 8-9 lozen. [? a. OF. *loseigne (once loseingne), var. of losange LOZENGE sb.]

†1. *Cookery.* ? A thin cake of pastry. *Obs.*

? c 1390 *Form of Cury* (1780) 21 Take obleys oþer wafrouns [wafrouns] in stede of lozeyns and cowche in dysshes. *Ibid.* 46, 61, 62. c 1420 *Liber Cocorum* (1862) 40 Lay þer in þy loysyns aboþe þe chese with wyne . . . þose loysyns er harde to make in fay.

†2. A lozenge-shaped figure. *Obs.*

1542 *Inv. R. Wardr.* (1815) 60 Item an uther dyamont ground outh with losanis ennamelit with the freir knott. 1593 *Sc. Acts Jas. VI* (1816) IV. 48/2 On the vther syde anc losane with ane thrisill on eury nuke.

3. A (lozenge-shaped) pane of glass.

1665 SIR J. L. FOUNTAINHALL *Jrnl.* (1900) 114 One of his servants brook a lossen. a 1813 A. WILSON *2nd Ep. to J. Dobie* Poet. Wks. (1846) 51 While rains are blat'ring frae the south, And down the lozengs seeping. 1824 SCOTT *Redgauntlet* let. i, And who taught me to pin a losen, head a bicker, and hold the bannets? Alan once more. 1865 C. S. GRAHAME *Mystifications* 16 Lord Gillies was reminded of the time when he was an ill prettie laddie, and of breaking the lozengs of one of her windows. 1896 N. MUNRO *Lost Pibroch* (1902) 40 The window-lozengs winked with the light of big peat-fires within.

b. *transf.* A glass of a pair of spectacles.

1834 M. SCOTT *Cruise Midge* xi. (1842) 200 Auld Durie Squake.. caught such a bash on the nose that baith the lozengs were dang out of his barnacles.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.* a. *attrib.* or *adj.* ? Embroidery with lozenge patterns.

1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* xiv. 19 Sic losin sarkis, so many glengoir markis Within this land was nevir har nor sene. 1507 *Ld. Treas. Acc. Scotl.* (1901) III. 253 Ane gret losin doublat for the king. 1546 *Extracts Aberd. Reg.* (1844) I. 239 Tua losin sarkis.

b. *Comb.*, as †lozen-wise adv.

1625 in Rymer *Fædera* XVIII. 236 Dyamonds cutt lozen wise.

Hence 'lozened a. = LOZENGED. Also 'lozenless a. *rare.*

1770 BP. FORBES *Jrnl.* (1886) 306 A circular Window, lozened by Arches of polished Stone meeting in the Centre. 1898 N. MUNRO *John Splendid* xiv, The place lay tenantless and melancholy, .. the windows lozenless.

lozenge (ˈlɔzɪndʒ), sb. Forms: 4-7 losenge(e, 5-6 losang(e, losing(e, 5 losyngye, (losyng, lesyng, lozinge), 5-7 lozeng, 6-7 lossenge, loosing, 6-8 lozange, (8 lozinge), 7- lozenge. [a. OF. *losenge*, *losange* (mod.F. *losange*) = Sp. *losanje*, Catal. *llosange*, It. *lozanga*; perh. a derivative of the word which appears as Prov. *laus*, Sp. *losa*, Catal. *llosa*, Pg. *lousa*, slab, tombstone, ? OF. *lauze* roofing slate.

It has been suggested that Prov. *laus*;—late L. **lapidea* (f. *lapid-*, *lapis* stone) has been adopted into the other Rom. langs.; the presumed derivative *losenge* first occurs in Fr. (13th c.)]

1. A plane rectilinear figure, having four equal sides and two acute and two obtuse angles; a rhomb, 'diamond'. In *Heraldry*, such a figure used as a bearing, less elongated than the FUSIL, and placed with its longer axis vertical. †in *lozenge* = LOZENGY. *grand lozenge*, †*lozenge in point*: a lozenge the angles of which touch the sides of the shield. *lozenges in cross*: four or more lozenges disposed so as to form a cross.

Guillim's definition (quot. 1610) would require that the acute angles should be of 60°; but the rule is not strictly followed by heraldic draughtsmen.

[a 1327 in Parker *Gloss. Her.* s.v., Sire Gerard de Braybrok, de argent a vij lozenges de goules.] ? a 1366 CHAUCER *Rom. Rose* 893 A [ro]be with losenges [F. *losenges*] and scochouns, .. wrought ful wel. c 1384 — *H. Fame* III. 227 Somme crowned were as kings, With crounes wrought ful of losenges. 1452 in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) I. 282 The Bemess shalbe. xij. inche imbowed with lozingsys. 1486 *Bk. St. Albans, Her.* F iv b, Off losyngys how and what maner of wyse they be made. 1519 HORMAN *Vulg.* 242 Paper or lyn clothe straked a crosse with losynges make fenestrals in stede of glasen wyndowes. 1577-87 HOLINSHED *Chron.* III. 802/2 The wallles.. coloured white & greene losengys, and in euerie lozeng either a rose or a pomegranat. 1610 GUILLIM *Heraldry* IV. xix. (1660) 354 A Losenge differeth from a Fusill in that the space between its two collaterall or

middle Angles equals the length of any of the four Geometrical lines whereof it is composed. 1658 SIR T. BROWNE *Gard. Cyrus* iii. 54 Their mutual intersections make three Lozenges at the bottom of every Cell. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* I. 95/1 He beareth Or, a Lozenge in point, (or extending to all sides of the Escochion) Gules. a 1695 WOOD *Oxford* (O.H.S.) III. 129 Over his head are his armes engraven. . . Over hers in lozenge, parted per fess, a lozenge counterchanged [etc.]. 1718 LADY M. W. MONTAGU *Let. to C'tess Mar* 10 Mar., Her shift [was] fastened at the bottom with a great diamond, shaped like a lozenge. 1818-20 E. THOMPSON *Cullen's Nosolog. Method.* (ed. 3) 323 Scales have at first the figure and extent of the cuticular lozenges. 1855 BROWNING *Cleon* 84 See, in the chequered pavement opposite, Suppose the artist made.. a lozenge, then a trapezoid. 1870 F. R. WILSON *Ch. Lindisf.* 73 The font is panelled in lozenges.

b. A lozenge-shaped shield upon which the arms of a spinster or widow are emblazoned.

[1696 PHILLIPS (ed. 5), *Lozenge*.. This figure is particularly us'd in Heraldry, for the Bearings of Women not under Covert Baron.] a 1797 H. WALPOLE *Mem. Geo. III.* III. vii. 199 The royal arms in a widow's lozenge were pictured over the bed. 1835 MARRYAT *Olla Podr.* xxi, Nine out of ten have the widow's lozenge. 1868 CUSSANS *Her.* (1893) 42 note, The custom of emblazoning the arms of ladies upon lozenges did not generally obtain in England until the sixteenth century.

c. *Math.* = RHOMBUS. Now only in *spherical lozenge*: see quot.

1551 RECORDE *Pathw. Knowl.* I. Defin., The thyrd kind is calle losenges or diamondes whose sides bee all equall, but it hath neuer a square corner. 1889 CASEY *Spherical Trigon.* 18 If the four sides of a spherical quadrilateral be equal, the diagonals are perpendicular to each other, and they bisect its angles. Such a figure is called a spherical lozenge.

d. One of the lozenge-shaped facets of a precious stone when cut (see quots.).

1750 JEFFRIES *Treat. Diamonds & Pearls* (1751) *Explan. Techn. Terms*, Lozenges are common to Brilliants and Roses. In Brilliants they are formed by the meeting of the skill and star facets on the bezil: In Roses, by the meeting of the facets In the horizontal ribs of the crown. 1883 A. H. CHURCH *Precious Stones* 20 The old brilliant-cut.. requires . . . 58 facets thus arranged: . . . 4 Quoins or lozenges [etc.].

e. *Arch.* Short for *lozenge moulding*.

1841 BLOXAM *Goth. Archit.* 69 What were the mouldings principally used in the decoration of Norman churches?.. The cable moulding. The double cone.. The lozenge [etc.]. 1850 PARKER *Gloss. Archit.* II. 47 Mouldings and Ornaments. . . Star. . . Lozenge. . . Enriched Lozenge.

†2. *Cookery.* a. A lozenge-shaped cake. b. A lozenge-shaped ornament used to garnish a dish.

c 1430 *Two Cookery-bks.* 44 Lesynges de chare. . . And pan kyte þe cakys þorw with an knyf in maner of lesyngys. c 1440 *Douce MS.* 55 lf. 38 b, Cutt hem in the maner of losenges and make feyre batur. . . & close the sydes of the losynges ther with. 1494 Fabyan *Chron.* vii. 599 Viand royall plantyd losynges of golde.

3. A small cake or tablet, originally diamond-shaped, of medicated or flavoured sugar, etc. to be held and dissolved in the mouth. The name is also used, e.g. in *meat lozenge*, for a tablet of a substance (indicated by the prefixed word) in a concentrated form.

1530 PALSGR. 241/1 Losange of spyce, *losange*. 1547 BOORDE *Brev. Health* II. xvii. 8 Dregges and losanges made to breake wynde. 1591 *Treas. Hid. Secrets* lvii. C7, Lay on it your gold leafe, . . . cut your Losings [1627 Losings] Diamond fashion, and so keep them. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 583 The Liver of a Wolf being made in the form of a dry Electuary and given as a Lozeng. c 1623 LODGE *Poor Man's Talent* (1881) 26 It shall not bee amiss to take a loosing of *Diaphisopi* or *Diareas Salomonis*. 1629 MASSINGER *Picture* IV. ii, Eate presently these Lozenges, of forty crownes an ounce. 1721 N. HODGES *Hist. Acc. Plague Lond.* 221, I.. kept in my mouth some Lozenges all the while I was examining them. 1795 BURKE *Regic. Peace* IV. Wks. IX. 56 Boxes of epigrammatick lozenges. a 1845 HOOD *To J. Hume* v, Talk till hoarse; Have lozenges—mind Dawson's—in your pocket. 1898 *Cycling* 27 Meat lozenges are far preferable.

4. One of the lozenge-shaped panes of glass in a casement.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Lozenge*, . . also a quarry of a glass window. 1882 in OGILVIE, and in other recent Dicts.

5. *Manege.* (See quot.)

1897 *Encycl. Sport* I. 341/2 *Lozenge*, the slang term for a circular piece of leather with a hole in the centre to fit round the mouthpiece of the bit.

6. *attrib.* or *adj.* a. Lozenge-shaped, lozenge-like.

1658 SIR T. BROWNE *Gard. Cyrus* iii. 47 The . . . Lozenge seeds of the noble flower of the Sunne. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* II. 93/1 A Lozenge leaf, or double pointed leaf, or pointed at both ends. c 1790 IMISON *Sch. Art* II. 44 Gravers are of two sorts, square and lozenge. 1862 RICKMAN *Goth. Archit.* 382 The lozenge interval is formed by some of the ribs of the fan running through it.

b. Of or composed of lozenges; ornamented with lozenges. Of strokes: Crossed so as to form lozenge-shaped interstices.

1658 SIR T. BROWNE (*title*) The Garden of Cyrus or the Quincuncial Lozenge, or Net-work Plantations of the Ancients.. Considered. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* I. 33/2 The Bends.. wrought upon with Fusil or Lozenge work, which consisteth of two colours. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) VI. 671/2 The cross strokes ought to be very lozenge. 1812-16 J. SMITH *Panorama Sci. & Art* I. 156 The pier.. became, in its plan, lozenge, and formed the decorated pier. 1823 RUTTER *Fonthill* 36 Their openings are filled with bronze lozenge lattice. 1868 BROWNING *Ring & Bk.* I. 481, I.. stepped out on the narrow terrace.. And paced its lozenge-brickwork. 1870 F. R. WILSON *Ch. Lindisf.* 68 The arches . . . rich with billet and lozenge ornament. 18.. *Archit.*

Publ. Soc. Dict., *Lozenge Molding* or *Lozenge Fret*, an ornament used in Norman Architecture presenting the appearance of diagonal ribs inclosing diamond-shaped panels.

7. Comb. a. General comb.: simple attrib., as *lozenge-machine*; *lozenge-like* adj.; parasynthetic, as *lozenge-figured*, *-shaped* adjs.

1658 SIR T. BROWNE *Gard. Cyrus* iii. 47 Wherein [sc. the Sunflower] in *Lozenge figured boxes nature shuts up the seeds. **1551** RECORDE *Pathw. Knowl.* 1. Defin., Ther corners are like the corners of a losing, and therefore ar they named *lozengelike. **1859** R. F. BURTON *Centr. Afr.* in *Jrnl. Geog. Soc.* XXIX. 315 The depth of the temporal fossæ... producing, with the peaked and weakly retreating chin... a lozenge-like aspect. **1875** KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, *Lozenge-machine, a machine for rolling out and cutting lozenges. **1833** HT. MARTINEAU *Three Ages* ii. 72 The summer flowers in the *lozenge-shaped parterres. **1860** READE *Cloister & H.* (1861) I. 70 The panes were very small and lozenge-shaped.

b. Special comb.: *lozenge-base*, the material used as a 'base' in the manufacture of lozenges; *lozenge-coach* (*nonce-use*), a coach with the owner's coat of arms emblazoned on a lozenge (see I b), a dowager's or widow's coach; *lozenge lion*, a Scotch gold coin called a 'lion', of the reign of Jas. I. (1406-37), having on the obverse the arms of Scotland in a lozenge shield.

1898 Rev. Brit. *Pharm.* 16 Trochiscus Sulphuris... It is not made with one of the *lozenge-bases. **1746** H. WALPOLE *Let. to Mann* 21 Aug., I am retired hither like an old summer dowager; only that I have no toad-eater to take the air with me in the back part of my *lozenge-coach. **1890** SERVICE *Notandums* ix. 67 There were... Gold Pennies and Mailles, *Lozenge Lions [etc.].

lozenged ('lɒzɪndʒd), *a.* [f. LOZENGE + -ED², after F. *losangé* (OF. *losengié*) LOZENGY.] Ornamented with lozenges of alternate colours; divided into lozenges or lozenge-shaped spaces.

1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. cccxcix. 734 Some had cotes .. lozenged with whyte and blacke. **1611** COTGR., *Lozengé*, lozenged. **1820** D. TURNER *Tour Normandy* II. 186 The archivolts are encircled by two rows of lozenged squares. **1822** *Gentl. Mag.* XCII. 1. 30 The floor is lozenged of black and white. **1847** C. BRONTE *J. Eyre* xxviii, There shot out the friendly gleam again, from the lozenged panes of a very small latticed window. **1872** BROWNING *Fifine* xxx. 17 What outside was noon, Pales, through thy lozenged blue, to meek benefic moon.

lozengeour, variant of LOSENGER *Obs.*

lozenger ('lɒzɪndʒə(r)), Also 6 losinger. [f. LOZENGE + -ER.]

† **1.** = LOZENGE *sb.* 1. *Obs.*
1527 *Test. Ebor.* (Surtees) V. z44 Unum le diamond vocatum a losinger.

2. = LOZENGE *sb.* 3. *U.S. and north. dial.*
1860 O. W. HOLMES *Elsie V.* (1887) 59 Boxes containing 'lozengers', as they were commonly called. **1887** T. E. BROWN *Doctor* 6 Somethin just to be haulin out For the kids -- a lozenger or the lek.

lozengerie, variant of LOSENGERY *Obs.*

† **lozengeways**, *adv. Obs.* Also *lazange-*. [f. LOZENGE *sb.* + -WAYS.] = LOZENGEWISE.

1610 GUILLIM *Heraldry* 1. v. (1611) 3 A Cross pierced Losenge-ways, that is, after the form of a Losenge, with the points or acute Angles, streight upward and downward. Some say pierce Losengee. *Ibid.* 11. vii. 70 Piercing .. is threefold. That is to say Round, Losengwise, Quadrate. **1668** LEYBOURN *Platform Purch.* 116 They are.. laid Lazange wayes, one of white, another of black, laid angle to angle.

lozengewise ('lɒzɪndʒwaɪz), *adv.* [f. LOZENGE + -WISE.] So as to form a lozenge or lozenge pattern; *spec. in Her.* = LOZENGY *a.* 1.

1530 PALSGR. 844/2 Dyamant wyse, loserige [sic] wyse, trowle wyse. **1577** B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* (1586) 71 My trees stand..losingwise or diamonde wise. **1610** GUILLIM *Heraldry* 1. x. 116 He beareth Argent, nine Losenges Losengewise (or in Losenge) Gules. **1696** *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3217/4 The Arms of Andrew, being a Cross, set Lozengewise. **1725** BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Plover*, Leap-Nets, whose Meshes are Lozengewise. **1864** BOUTELL *Her. Hist. & Pop.* ix. (ed. 3) 43 It is common for the upper of two cushions to be set lozengewise upon the lower.

lozengiour, variant of LOSENGER *Obs.*

lozengy ('lɒzɪndʒɪ), *a.* Forms: 6-7 lozengie, 7 lozengy, lozengée, 8 lozengé, 9 lozengée, 7-lozengy. [a. OF. *losangié* (13th c.), f. *losange* LOZENGE.]

1. *Her.* Of a field: Covered with lozenges of alternate tinctures; divided into lozenges. † Also of a bearing: Shaped like a lozenge.

1562 LEIGH *Armorie* 157 He beareth Losengye, Argent, and Sable. **1572** BOSSEWELL *Armorie* 11. 38 b, One fermault lozengie, Gules. **1610** [see LOZENGEWAYS.] **1727** BAILEY vol. II, *Lozengé*, *Lozangy*.. is a Shield or an Ordinary of all Lozenges. **1864** BOUTELL *Her. Hist. & Pop.* (ed. 3) 35 A Field Lozengy.. is divided into Lozenge-shaped figures. *Ibid.* 361 Lozengée erm. and sa.

b. lozengy barry, divided into lozenges, which are divided again horizontally. lozengy-bendy (see quot. 1838). † lozengy in point (see quot. 1688). † semi-lozengy (see quot. 1612).

1612 PEACHAM *Gentl. Exerc.* III. 160 If ther be aboute the number as I said of fife and twentie or sixe and twentie, you must say Semi-lozengie. **1688** R. HOLME *Armoury* 1. 105/2 He beareth Gules, two Piles Barwise Agent... This is by

others Blazoned, a pale Losengie in point, or extending to the sides.. of the Escochion. **1838** *Penny Cycl.* XII. 142/1 [A shield Fusily] if parted per pale and per bend, would be either Lozengy-bendy, or Fusily-bendy, according to the width of the space between the lines.

2. transf. a. Resembling a lozenge, lozenge-like. **b.** Composed of or divided into lozenges.

1602 CAREW *Cornwall* 99 b, In the mouth of the harbour, lyeth S. Nicholas Iland, in fashion, losengy. **1686** PLOT *Staffordsh.* 125 The Choir.. is paved Lozengy, black and white. **1845** M. A. LOWER *Rep. to Brit. Archaeol. Assoc.* Nov., A lozengy or network pattern.

lozeyn, lozzel(I, obs. ff. LOZEN, LOSEL.

Lozi ('ləʊzi). [Native name.] *A. sb.* **a.** A Bantu people inhabiting Zambia. **b.** Their language. **B. adj.** Of or pertaining to the Lozi.

1948 M. GUTHRIE *Classification Bantu Lang.* 53 Nominals are used as sentences. For example, .. in Lozi.. *ze kilitipa* 'these are the knives'. **1949** M. GLUCKMAN in M. Fortes *Social Struct.* 146 The Lozi.. call them *Mawiko*, 'the people of the West'. *Ibid.*, I worked through Lozi, a lingua franca which most Wiko men.. speak and understand. *Ibid.* 151 The hostility of the Wiko.. to their Lozi and Kwongwa neighbours. **1953** D. T. COLE in D. Hymes *Lang. in Culture & Society* (1964) VIII. 549/1 These [languages] include.. Lozi of Barotseland in Northern Rhodesia. **1959** G. D. MITCHELL *Social.* 82 We shall be concerned with the Lozi system, which since British influence has undergone some modifications. **1967** *Economist* 11 Nov. 617/1 The.. conference.. saw Barotseland's Lozi leaders lose much of their status in the party... Barotseland's development is lagging behind.. because of.. Lozi cultural indifference... Mr Kaunda could galvanise the Lozis into political co-operation. **1972** *Times* 18 Sept. 12/4 President Kaunda of Zambia has had to face.. a Lozi challenge.

L. S. D.¹, *f. s. d.* (ɛləs'diː), abbreviation for 'pounds, shillings, and pence' (see the letters L, S, D); hence often used = 'money'. Hence **L. S. Deism** (*humorous*), worship of money.

1853 HOOD *Dead Robbery* i, But p'rhaps, of all the felonies dese, .. Two-thirds have been through want of *L. s. d.* **1880** Mrs. LYNN LINTON *Rebel of Family* ii, For his own part he preferred *f. s. d.* **1892** *Cornh. Mag.* Aug. 170 *L. S. Deism* .. the modern worship.

LSD² (ɛləs'diː). Also (*rare*) **L.S.D.** [f. G. *lysergsäure-diäthylamid*, lysergic acid diethylamide.] Lysergic acid diethylamide (see LYSERGIC *a.*). Freq. with the number 25 appended.

1947 W. A. STOLL in *Schweizer Arch. für Neurol. und Psychiatrie* LX. 279 Dieser Stoff ist das Lysergsäure-diäthylamid (LSD).] **1950** *Diseases Nervous Syst.* XI. 243/1 We believe that L.S.D. 25 is a drug which induces a controllable toxic state within the nervous system, that reactivates anxiety and fear with apparently just enough euphoria to permit recall of the provoking experiences. *Ibid.* 243 Supplies of L.S.D. 25 for this study were made available by the manufacturer, Sandoz Pharmaceuticals, New York City. **1955** *Sci. News Let.* 26 Feb. 135/1 LSD has been used by psychiatrists recently to bring on a mental disease state in healthy persons in the hope of learning more about how to treat or prevent real mental sickness. **1958** A. HUXLEY *Let.* 11 Jan. (1969) 843 A session with an RC psychiatrist, who had reluctantly submitted to taking LSD25. **1962** *Observer* 15 July 1/5 The American Medical Association has given a warning that use of the drug known as LSD-25, or lysergic acid, can lead to suicide, and that LSD-25 has joined the ranks of black-market drugs like marijuana and heroin. **1964** *Daily Tel.* 28 Mar. 9/3 The tablets are believed to be a solid form of LSD, lysergic acid diethylamide. They can be obtained in certain clubs and public houses in London and other big cities. **1964** D. F. DOWNING in M. Gordon *Psychopharmacol. Agents* I. xiii. 569 The effective oral dose in man amounts to 0.02-0.05 mg and (+)-LSD-25 is therefore 10⁴ times as active as mescaline in causing a psychotomimetic effect and the most powerful psychotomimetic substance known. **1965** *New Scientist* 22 Apr. 225/1 Bizarre though the symptomatology may seem, the intensive research which has taken place in the 23 years since LSD 25 was discovered has failed to reveal any seriously deleterious effect which the drug may have on brain chemistry or biophysics. **1966** *Daily Tel.* 31 Mar. 25 New York County Medical Society has called for severe penalties against the illicit manufacture, distribution and sale of the hallucination-producing drug known as LSD. It has described the drug as 'far more dangerous than heroin'. **1968** A. HOFMANN in A. Burger *Drugs affecting Cent. Nervous Syst.* II. v. 205 In the case of a very intensive reaction to LSD, the normal feeling of the identity with the own self is weakened (depersonalization). The test person at the same time appears to himself as a stranger watching him and judging his actions coolly and critically. *Ibid.*, LSD produces a state of hypersuggestibility, which is characterized by an enormous sensitiveness to the influence of sensory and cognitive stimuli and which is of decisive importance for the use of LSD as an adjuvant in psychotherapy. **1973** E. BULLINS *Theme is Blackness* 162 Not many of us smoked as much pot as before. And L.S.D. almost disappeared from our circle.

Ltd., abbrev. of LIMITED *ppl. a.* (sense 2 b).

1900 *Times* 19 Oct. 12/1 (Adv.), Employees of Bovril Ltd. .. are not eligible to compete. **1922** JOYCE *Ulysses* 152, I am hastening to purchase the only reliable ink-eraser *Kansell*, sold by Hely's Ltd, 85 Dame Street. **1967** *Times Rev. Industry* Feb. 37 (Adv.), Dictation systems Dictaphone Company Ltd. **1974** *Spectator* 22 June 774/3 Chater & Scott Ltd... Specialists in motoring books.

lu, obs. form of LOO.

luau ('lu:au). [ad. Hawaiian *lu'au*.] **a.** A party or feast with Hawaiian food and usually accompanied by Hawaiian entertainment; also

attrib. b. A cooked dish of young taro leaves served with coconut cream and octopus or chicken.

1843 L. SMITH *Diary* 3 Aug. in M. D. Frear *Lowell & Abigail* (1934) 168 The table.. was.. loaded with an immense quantity of food—pigs, turkies, .. taro, luau, etc., etc. **1853** *Putnam's Mag.* II. 19/1 It was on a Saturday afternoon in the year 1852, that a merry party of us started forth to attend a *luau* or native feast, given by a chief who lived some miles from Honolulu. **1905** *Hartford* (Connecticut) *Courant* 24 Apr. 8/5 A *luau* is a square meal with roast pig and poi in it. **1951** H. WOUK 'Caine' *Mutiny* 62 Willie and Keefer.. full of hog meat and whisky which they had consumed at a hilarious luau. **1957** *New Yorker* 19 Jan. 14 Choose from a range of restaurants.. from quaint Japanese tea house to lively Hawaiian luau. **1960** *Ibid.* 26 Mar. 152 (Adv.), Luau dinners and after theater suppers. **1964** *Asia Mag.* 16 Aug. 20/1 In the old days, the luau was an expression of thanksgiving to the gods. Today, it is a feast for sight and palate. *Ibid.*, Guests sit cross-legged around the low luau table and eat with their fingers. **1966** *New Yorker* 22 Oct. 20 (Adv.), Charge everything from a surfboard to a luau on your American Express Credit Card.

lubard, obs. form of LEOPARD.

lubba ('lʌbə). Also 8 lobba. A name used in Shetland and Orkney for coarse grass or sedge (see quots.). Also *attrib.*

1794 T. JOHNSTON in Shirreff *Agric. Surv. Shetld.* (1814) App. 46 On the berry heather and lobba pastures they [sheep] are at their prime from five to seven years old. **1795** G. Low in *Statist. Acc. Scot.* XIV. 316 [The hills] are covered with heath, and what we call lubba, a sort of grass which feeds our cattle in the summer time; it generally consists of different species of carices, plain bent, and other moor grasses. **1822** S. HIBBERT *Descr. Shetl. Isl.* III. 435 Lubba comprises those common productions of the hills which are found where heath is absent.

lubbard ('lʌbəd). *Obs. exc. Sc. and north. dial.* Also 7 lubberd, 8 lubber'd, 9 lobbart, lubbart, -ert. [Altered form of LUBBER: see -ARD.] = LUBBER *sb.*

1586 in Neal *Hist. Purit.* (1754) I. 321 That all cathedral churches may be put down... They are the dens of idle loitering lubbards. **1612** tr. *Benvenuto's Passenger* 1. i. 3 Thou slouely lubberd, and toyish fellow, what idle toys goest thou fantasicating. **1712** STEELE *Spect.* No. 466 ¶1 In all the Dances he invents.. he keeps close to the Characters he represents. He gives to Clowns and Lubbards clumsy Graces. **1724** RAMSAY *Health* 306 Sciatic, jaundice, dropsy, or the stone, Alternate makes the lazy lubbard groan. **1823** SCOTT *Peveril* xxxv, I need only instance.. the celebrated downfall of Goliah, and of another lubbard. **1867** SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Lubber*, or *Lubbart*, an awkward unseamanlike fellow. **1899** H. PEASE *Tales Northumbria* 173 Thoo great clumsy lubbert, see what thoo's done!

b. attrib., appositive or quasi-adj.: Lubberly.
1679 EARL ROCHESTER in *Roxb. Ball.* (1883) IV. 567 So have I seen at Smithfield's wondrous Fair, .. A lubbard Elephant divert the Town. **1710** *Medley* No. 2/3 His lubber'd Genius from its Byass crost, In heaps of false Arithmetick is lost. **1711** *Ibid.* No. 39/1 The other.. was such a Lubbard Trickster, so awkward at Mischief. **1784** COWPER *Task* III. 400 Conscious how much the hand Of lubbard Labour needs his watchful eye. **1817** J. F. PENNIE *Roy. Minstr.* v. 5 Ocean.. stretches its lubbard arms Along the shores low growling.

lubbe, obs. form of LOVE *v.*

lubber ('lʌbə(r)), *sb.* Forms: 4 lobre, lobur, 6 lober, loubber, lubbo(u)r, lub(b)ur, luber, lubbarre, 6-7 lubbar, 6- lubber. [The form may possibly belong to an adoption of OF. *lobeor* swindler, parasite, agent-n. f. *lober* to deceive, sponge upon, mock; but if so the sense has been altered by association with *LOB sb.*² (cf. the Du. and Norw. cognates mentioned under that word).]

1. **a.** A big, clumsy, stupid fellow; esp. one who lives in idleness; a lout. Also in phr. † to *play the lubber*. In early quots. frequently applied to a monk (cf. ABBEY-LUBBER). *Obs. exc. arch. or dial.*

1362 LANGL. *P. Pl. A. Prol.* 52 Grete lobres [MS. H. (c. 1400) loburs] and longe pat loþ weore to swynke Clopeden hem in Copes. **1515** BARCLAY *Egloges* III. (1570) Cijb/2 Some be forgetfull, .. Some craftles foolles, some proude and negligent, If thou change some better for to haue, Thou voydest a lubber and hast agayne a knaue. **1530** [see LUBBER *v.*] **c. 1530** LD. BERNERS *Arth. Lyt. Bryt.* liv. (1814) 198 Two grete lubbers brought after hym the heed of the monster, in a great basket. **a. 1533** FRITH *Disput. Purgat.* A viij, That we shuld no lenger.. be dyspoyled and robbed of a syght of sturdie lubbarres. **a. 1568** ASCHAM *Scholem.* II. (Arb.) 88 They went to the Grammer schole, little children: they came from thence great lubbers: always learning, and litle profiting. **1590** NASHE *1st Pt. Pasquils Apol.* Wks. (Grosart) I. 241 Will he neuer leaue to play the lubber? what a lazle loutish kind of argument is this. **1605** SHAKS. *Lear* 1. iv. 101 If you will measure your lubbers length againe, tarry. **1671** J. WEBSTER *Metallog.* i. 18 Idle Lubbers that dare not adventure from the air of their Countries. **1750** GRAY *Long Story* (end), And so God save our noble King, And guard us from long-winded Lubbers. **1812** *Sporting Mag.* XL. 159 The sparks which flew from the pipe of a lubber who was blowing smoke and fire about at the door of the Angel. **1871** B. TAYLOR *Faust* (1875) I. xix. 172 Now is the lubber tamel! **1888** *Berksh. Gloss.*, *Lubber*, or *Lubber-yeard*, one very stupid indeed.

transf. c. 1826 HOOD in A. A. Watts *Life A. Watts* (1884) II. 25 It.. is but a hulking lubber of a paper.

b. esp. A sailor's term for: A clumsy seaman; an unseamanlike fellow. (Cf. LAND-LUBBER.)

1579 GOSSON *Sch. Abuse* 33 b, To lye wallowing like Lubbers in the Ship of the common wealth, crying Lord, Lord, when wee see the vessel toyle. 1748 SMOLLETT *Rod. Rand.* xxiv, He swore woundily at the lieutenant, and called him... swab and lubber. 1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1780) Ceij, Afraid... of being stigmatized with the opprobrious epithet of lubber. 1824 SCOTT *Redgauntlet* ch. iii, The cowardly lubbers have all made sail. 1890 BESANT *Armored of Lyonesse* I. 39 Two lubbers! They ought not to be trusted with a boat.

† c. An inferior servant, drudge, scullion. *Obs.* 1538 ELYOT *Dict.*, *Mediastinus*, a drudge or lubber, which doth in the howse all maner of vyle seruice, as swepe or cense the house, carie wodde to the kythen, and other like drudgery. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Lubber*, a mean Servant, that does all base Services in a House; a Drudge.

2. a. *attrib.* and *appositive* passing into *adj.* (In *lubber lips* perh. a different word; cf. *blubber-lip*.)

c1530 *Hickscorner* 421 (Manly), Thou lubber Imaginacyon. 1599 PORTER *Angry Wom.* Abington G, Sow vp your lubber lips. 1673 DRYDEN *Amboyna* Epil. 14 Venetians do not more uncouthly ride, Than did their Lubber-State Mankind bestride. 1730-46 THOMSON *Autumn* 562 Astride The lubber Power in filthy triumph sits. 1832 SIR S. FERGUSON *Forging Anchor* 57 The kraken's back... a lubber anchorage for sudden shallow'd miles. 1874 TENNYSON *Vivien* 117 Then narrow court and lubber King, farewell! 1875 BROWNING *Inn Album* i. 7 Lubber prose o'erspraws, And straddling stops the path from left to right. 1891 HALL CAINE *Scapegoat* xxvii, His thick lubber lips working visibly.

b. Special comb.: **lubber-grasshopper**, a name for two large-bodied clumsy insects of the U.S.; (a) *Brachystola magna*, of the western plains; (b) *Romalea microptera*, of the Gulf States; **lubber-head**, a stupid person, a blockhead; hence *lubber-headed* *adj.* (E.D.D.); **lubber-lift** *v.* (see quot. 1905); **lubber's line**, **mark**, **point** *Naut.*, a vertical line inside a compass-case, indicating the direction of the ship's head; † **lubber-wort**, the (imaginary) herb that produces laziness; also, a lubber. Also LUBBER FIEND, LUBBERLAND, LUBBER'S HOLE.

1877 *Field & Forest* II. 160 The "Lubber" grasshopper [is the] large grasshopper *Romalea microptera*. 1885 *Riverside Nat. Hist.* (1888) II. 194 The "Lubber Grasshopper", or the Clumsy Locust, of the plains, *Brachystola magna*,... is... confined to the central portion of North America. 1962 METCALF & FLINT *Destructive & Useful Insects* (ed. 4) xii. 577 Large and small, lubberly grasshoppers often invade cotton from near-by waste lands and defoliate the plants... Lubber grasshoppers, differential grasshoppers. 1847 HALLIWELL, **Lubber-head*, a stupid fellow. 1849 *Sidonia* Soc. II. 286 If, the thoughtless lubberhead, had not let the ring fall. 1797 *Spirit of Farmer's Museum* (1801) 85 Our Democrats begin to muster, Rolling around an anxious eye, Some "lubber lifting" power to spy. 1905 *Terms Forestry & Logging* (U.S. Dept. Agric. Bureau Forestry) 42 *Lubber lift*, to raise the end of a log by means of a pry, and through the use of weight instead of strength. 1858 *Merc. Marine Mag.* V. 34 The "lubber's line of a compass. 1884 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech. Suppl.*, **Lubber's Mark* (*Nautical*). 1840 RAPER *Pract. Navig.* §142. 42 Care is taken to place the box so that **lubber's point* in the bowl, and the centre of the card, are in a line fore and aft, or parallel to the keel. But as lubber's point deviates a little from its proper position when the ship is heeled over, seamen do not implicitly depend upon it, as indeed the name implies. 1881 CLARK RUSSELL *Sailor's Sweeth.* III. iv. 156, I... set the two compasses down with the lubber's points exactly parallel. 1547 BOORDE *Brev. Health* cli. (1557) 55 b, Whyles they do take theyr medicine [for the 'fever lurdin'] put no **Lubber-worte* into theyr potage. 1575 LANEHAM *Let.* (1871) 23 A loouely loober woorts, freklfaced, red headed, cleen trust in his dooblet.

lubber ('lʌbər(r)), *v.* [f. LUBBER *sb.*] *intr.* To behave as a lubber; to loaf about; to navigate a boat like a lubber. † Also to *lubber it*. Now chiefly in *pres. ppl.* and in *'lubbering ppl. a.*

1530 PALSGR. 615/2, I lubber, I playe the lubber, *je loriarde*. You lubber as well as any knave in this towne. 1611 COTGR., *Loricarder*, to luske, lowt, or lubber it; to loyter about like a masterlesse man. 1837 WHEELWRIGHT tr. *Aristophanes, Birds* III. iv, By the brown owls I will no longer spare thee, Whom I behold thus slow and lubbering. 18... MRS. H. E. P. SPOFFORD *Pilot's Wife*, He began to grumble about being ashamed to be seen lubbering round so. 1885 *Century Mag.* XXX. 742/1 As the... wind grew..., we soon found ourselves lubbering over the beautiful lake.

lubberd, lubber'd, *obs.* forms of LUBBARD.

lubber fiend. [Cf. LUBBER *sb.* 1 c.] A beneficent goblin supposed to perform some of the laborious work of a household or farm during the night; a 'Lob-lie-by-the-fire'. Also *transf.*

1632 MILTON *L' Allegro* 110 Tells how the drudging Goblin swet, To ern his Cream-bowle duly set, ... Then lies him down the Lubber Fend, And stretch'd out all the Chimney's length, Basks at the fire his hairy strength. 1831 *Edin. Rev.* LIV. 175 The lubber-fiend has nothing of the sly humour of Robin Goodfellow about him. 1889 MORRIS in *Mackail Life* (1899) II. 222 Except that the parson is a lubber-fiend, and that the people are as poor as may be, nothing need be better.

Lubberland ('lʌbəlænd). An imaginary land of plenty without labour; a land of laziness.

1598 FLORIO, *Cocagna*, as we say Lubberland. 1614 B. JONSON *Bart. Fair* III. ii, Good mother, how shall we finde a pigge, if we do not looke about for't? will it run off o' the spit, into our mouths thinke you? as in Lubberland? and cry, *we, we?* 1633 SHIRLEY *Gamester* III. (1637) F 2 b, And so I commend mee to all your friends in Lubber-Land. 1681 W.

ROBERTSON *Phraseol. Gen.* (1693) 621 Weak-witted; a wittal; a fool; born in Lubberland. 1827 SCOTT *Napoleon* IV. 206 A Grand Elector, who was to be the very model of a king of Lubberland. 1856 R. A. VAUGHAN *Mystics* (1860) I. 238 Pining after your Lubberland, as usual,—your Millennium of mere ease and plentiful supply. 1893 MCCARTHY *Red Diamonds* I. 160 Luxuriously enjoying his monarchy of the lubberland of bed.

lubberlike ('lʌbəlɪk), *a.* and *adv.* [f. LUBBER *sb.* + -LIKE.] *A. adj.* Of, pertaining to or characteristic of a lubber. *B. adv.* After the manner of a lubber.

1572 HULOET (ed. Higgins), Lubberlike, vnhandsome or lowtische, *secors*. 1575 GASCOIGNE *Poesie, Flowers* 117 Though you thinke it lubberlike to leese Yet shoulde you lende that one halfe of your cote. 1588 FRAUNCE *Lawiers Log. Ded.*, Sheepes skinnes cast over their lubberlike shoulders. 1636 T. RANDALL in *Ann. Dubrensis* (1877) 17 How lubber-like they loll upon the Plaines! 1851 H. MELVILLE *Whale* xiii, The jeering glances of the passengers, a lubber-like assembly.

lubberliness ('lʌbəlɪnɪs). [f. LUBBERLY + -NESS.] The attribute of being lubberly.

1598 FLORIO, *Zottichezza*, clownishnes, ... lubbarlines. 1707 T. BROWN *Let. from Dead* II. (ed. 2) 67 A lazy Hulk, whose stupendous Magnitude is full big enough to load an Elephant with Lubberliness. 1882 SPURGEON in *Homilet. Rev.* Mar. 342 There is a lumpishness and lubberliness innate in the elements of some men's constitution.

lubberly ('lʌbəlɪ), *a.* and *adv.* [f. LUBBER *sb.* + -LY.] *A. adj.*

1. Of the nature of a lubber; coarse of figure and dull of intellect, loutish; clumsy; lazy; stupid; sometimes *transf.* of animals and inanimate things. Also of things: Appropriate to or characteristic of a lubber.

1573 TUSSER *Husb.* ix. (1878) 17 To raise betimes the lubberly, Both Snorting Hob and Margery. 1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* v. v. 195, I came yonder at Eaton to marry Mistress Anne Page, and she's a great lubberly boy. 1618 BOLTON *Florus* (1636) 171 They... according to their lubberly wits, assayd to stop it first with their bodies. 1671 CLARENDON *Dial. Tracts* (1727) 323 Those lubberly fellows, who come from great schools after they are nineteen or twenty years of age. 1728 VANBR. & CIBBER *Prov. Husb.* I. Wks. (1730) 230, I wonder... you will encourage that lad to swill his guts thus with such beastly, lubberly liquor. 1759 WESLEY *Wks.* (1872) II. 477 All but four or five lubberly men seemed almost persuaded to be Christians. 1838 DICKENS *O. Twist* x, 'I did that, sir', said a great lubberly fellow, stepping forward. 1847 J. WILSON *Chr. North* (1857) I. 139 Great lubberly Leicesters or Southdowns [sheep]. 1859 MISS CARY *Country Life* (1876) 188 A lubberly, yellow-haired boy of twelve years old kicks open the door. 1862 J. GRANT *Capt. Guard* xxii, Great lubberly barges were dragged to and fro by horses of equally lubberly aspect. 1864 BURTON *Scot Abr.* I. iv. 184 James... in his lubberly schoolboy-like complaints about his mother, showed that he knew about them.

2. In nautical use: Resembling, pertaining to, or characteristic of a lubber; unseamanlike. Of a vessel: Managed in an unseamanlike manner.

[1695 CONGREVE *Love for L.* II. 29 D'ee think shee'll ever endure a great lubberly Tarpawlin?] 1795-7 SOUTHEY *Minor Poems* Poet. Wks. II. 81 You lubberly landmen don't know when you're well! 1831 TRELAWNEY *Adv. Younger Son* I. 44 You don't take me for that lubberly school-mastering parson on board, do you? 1849 GROTE *Greece* II. xvii. VI. 87 His seamen had full leisure to contemplate what they would despise as lubberly handling of the ships. 1884 *Manch. Exam.* 27 Dec. 5/1 There never was a clearer case of lubberly navigation. 1887 BESANT *The World* went vi. 49 One [ship]... is obedient to her helm, the other shall be lubberly and difficult to steer.

B. adv. In a lubberly manner; like a lubber; unskillfully, clumsily.

1594 NASHE *Unfort. Trav.* 6 Ouer my necke he throwes himself verie lubberly. 1693 DRYDEN *Orig. & Progr. Satire* Ess. (ed. Ker) II. 56 A company of clowns on a holiday, dancing lubberly. 1823 *Examiner* 320/1 A large frigate, ... lubberly handled. 1884 *Manch. Exam.* 8 May 5/2 It is difficult to imagine that... either vessel can have been so lubberly managed as to run into the other.

lubber's hole. *Naut.* Also 8 lubber-hole. A hole in the ship's top, close to the mast, affording an easier way of ascent or descent than by climbing the futtock shrouds.

1772-84 COOK *Voy.* (1790) VI. 1194 He becomes as much an object of ridicule, as a sailor who descends through lubber's hole. 1792 WOLCOT (P. Pindar) *Peter's Prophecy* Wks. 1792 III. 75 And yet, Sir Joseph, fame reports you stole To Fortune's topmast through the lubber-hole. 1833 MARRYAT *P. Simple* vii, He proposed that I should go through lubber's hole. 1882 NARES *Seamanship* (ed. 6) 233 Pass a hawser... through the lubber's hole.

lubbet, variant of LUBBARD.

lubbor, -our, -ur, *obs.* forms of LUBBER.

lubbord, *obs.* form of LARBOARD.

lube ('lʌjʊb, lu:b), *sb.* and *v.* Chiefly *N. Amer.* and *Austral.* Colloquial shortening of LUBRICANT *sb.*, LUBRICATION, LUBRICATE *v.* (cf. HYDROLUBE). *Freq. attrib.*, as *lube bay, job, oil.*

1934 *Industr. & Engin. Chem.* Feb. 194/2 Refineries where lube oil is not manufactured. 1947 *Lubrication Engin.* Sept. 26 (*heading*) Lube spots. 1951 *Chem. & Engin. News* 24 Dec. 5456/1 (*heading*) Synthetic lube oil announced by Defense Department. 1956 *Ibid.* 3 Sept. 4247/2 (*heading*) Better lubes needed. 1957 CASAMASSA & BENT *Jet Aircraft Power Syst.* (ed. 2) xiv. 195/1 On the rear face are mounted

the main lube and scavenge pump [etc.]. 1961 B. MALAMUD *New Life* (1962) 259 He had once lubed Levin's car. 1962 *Engineering* 31 Aug. 285/2 A reinforced plastic coating can be laid on without putting the tank out of commission if the products are crude or lube oils. 1964 *N.Z. Listener* 11 Dec. 5/1 A new office girl passed the lube-bay... Windy was so upset he got grease all over everything. 1965 J. M. CAIN *Magician's Wife* (1966) xv. 115 I'm just about due, I think, for the works—wash, lube job, tyre checks, gas—the usual. 1973 R. HAYES *Hungarian Game* liii. 323 The grease nipples were dry; the car needed a lube. 1973 *Tucson* (Arizona) *Daily Citizen* 22 Aug. 60/1 (*Advt.*), Clean and lube backing plates.

Lubecker ('lʌjʊ:bəkə(r)). [f. *Lubeck* (see LUBISH) + -ER.] A Lubeck merchant vessel.

1627 in *Crt. & Times Chas. I* (1848) I. 196 They would set out... to intercept the Lubbers and Hamburgers coming forth of the Sound. 1711 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4850/1 A Lubecker sailing towards Sweden.

Lubeck(e)s: see LUBISH.

† **'lubency**. *Obs. rare.* Also 7 lubentie. [f. L. *lubent-*, *libent-em* willing; see -ENCY.] Willingness or pleasure (in regard to action or activity).

1623 COCKERAM, *Lubentie*, mirth, pleasantnesse. a 1640 JACKSON *Creed* x. xxvi. §2 Their Natural Freedom as it is opposed to that which we call Spontaneum or Lubency in Vegetables only, or meer sensitive Creatures. 1669 *Addr. Young Gentry Eng.* 8 The idle person... stands ready to let out himself Post, on the easy rates of the next stirring device and lubency.

luber, *obs.* form of LUBBER.

lubfish, var. LOBFISH.

'**Lubish**, *a. Comm. Obs. exc. Hist.* Also 6 Lub(b)is, Lubyes, Lup, Lupis, 7 Lupish, Lups, Lubeck(e)s, 9 Lubesh, Lubs. [a. G. *lübisch*, Du. *lubecksch*, f. *Lubeck*, Lubeck.] Of or belonging to *Lubeck*, a town of northern Germany, formerly a member of the Hanseatic League.

1. In *mark Lubish*, *schilling Lubish*, denominations belonging to a money of account formerly in extensive mercantile use in North Germany.

15... *Aberdeen Reg.* (Jam.), xij Lubbis sh, xx merkis Lubis. 1563 *Ibid.* XXV. (Jam.), Aucht daleris & tuelf Lup schilling... To pay x sh. for ilk mark lupis. c 1575 *Balfour's Practicks* (1754) 88 One thousand lubyes stok fish is ane last. 1622 MALYNES *Anc. Law-Merch.* 177 The Mariners are to have two shillings lups for euery Last for doing of it. *Ibid.* 415 The said Doller was valued at two markes Lubish, euery marke being sixteene shillings Lubish. 1823 CRABB *Technol. Dict.*, *Lubs* or *Lubesh*, a term applied to the money of Lubeck and Hamburg, as sterling is to English money. 1858 HOMANS *Cycl. Comm.* 1324/2 The mark Lubs, or Lubeck mark, used at Hamburg, is a money of account, equal to 29½ cents.

† *b. transf.* Genuine, authorized. Cf. *sterling*. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* vi. 271 Although they be bastards & wooden blocks, yet are they better clad, then their lupish legitimate ones.

† 2. **Lubecks beer**: a strong beer brewed at Lubeck.

[1594 NASHE *Unfort. Trav.* E 1 b, Thy horses... shall kneed vp to the knees... in spruce beere and lubeck licour.] 1608 HEYWOOD *Rape of Lucrece* sig. E 4 Were it in Lubeckes or double double beere their owne naturall liquor i'de pledge it. 1639 GLAPTHORNE *Albertus Wallenstein* III. iii. F 3 b, I thinke you'r drunk With Lubecks beere or Brunswicks Mum.

|| **lubra** ('lʌjʊ:bərə). [Native Australian.] *a.* An aboriginal woman of Australia.

1847 CAPT. C. STURT *Narr. Exped. Central Austral.* (1849) I. 127 He [an aboriginal] placed his lubra and infant child in it [a canoe]. 1864 SIMCOX *Outward Bound* 87 Many lubras so black, with their load on their back. 1881 MRS. C. PRAED *Policy & P.* I. 67 We white women are no better off than the lubras.

b. More generally: a woman. *Austral. slang.* 1966 W. S. RAMSON *Austral. Eng.* 129 *Gin* and *lubra* are used of Aboriginal women and occasionally, though only in slang and never as a compliment, of women in general.

lubrefaction, variant of LUBRIFICATION.

lubric ('lʌjʊ:bnk), *a.* [a. F. *lubrique* or ad. L. *lubric-us*, f. Aryan root **slueb-*: see SLIP *v.*]

1. Smooth and slippery. Now *rare*.

1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* vii. 32 Fortune... vnder the feet of the righte chaste queene, thyng slypper and lubrik, for to make hir to ouerthrowe. 1609 HUME *Admonit. Poems* (S.T.S.) 171 Behold in how narrow a rift that awld lubrik serpent hatte slydin in. 1646 CRASHAW *Musicks Duell* 64 in *Steps to Temple* 105 Sobs, whose thundring volleys float And roule themselves over her lubricke throat In panting murmurs. 1681 COTTON *Wond. Peak* (ed. 4) 61 The Roof does sloping rise In a steep, craggy, and a lubrick Shore. 1813 HOGG *Queen's Wake* 290 The glossy sea was heaving bright... While far on her lubric bosom were seen The magic dyes of purple and green. 1852 *Fraser's Mag.* XLVI. 84 They... turn up successively a dirty white belly or brown lubric back. 1867 J. B. ROSE tr. *Virgil's Aeneid* 120 A lubric serpent.

† 2. *fig.* Slippery, shifty; unsteady, unsettled; prone to danger or error. *Obs.*

1631 R. H. ARRAIGNM. *Whole Creature* xiv. §1. 230 For life it selfe, alas how uncertaine Lubrick and fraile is it. 1646 J. HALL *Horæ Vac.* 109 Lubrick is the estate of Favorites. 1660 J. LLOYD *Prim. Episc.* 44 These adorations of the Cross &c.

.. were very lubrick, so that it was a difficult matter to stand upright in them, and not to fall to superstition or idolatry.

3. Lascivious; wanton.

1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* ix. 36 Ne to make foul the holy purpose of thy castymony by thuntrue note of lubryke & sylper luxurye. 1535 STEWART *Chron. Scot.* I. 103 This king he wox rycht vile. Lubrik and lous, with licherous appetyte. 1592 R. D. *Hyperotomachia* 44 My venerous Lubric and incesing spurde of desire. a 1637 DEKKER *Witch Edmonton* III. Wks. 1873 IV. 388 If I finde Any loose lubrick scapes in him. 1686 DRYDEN *Elegy Miss A. Killigrew* 63 This lubricque and adult'rate age. 1909 J. JUSSERAND *Lit. Hist. Eng. People* III. 436 Here we have a Bellario, all virtue and sweetness.. opposed to a series of lubric and ferocious monsters.

'lubrical, a. ? Obs. [Formed as prec. + -AL.] = prec. in various senses; also, voluble.

1601 B. JONSON *Poetaster* v. i. What, shall thy Lubricall and glibbery Muse Liue, as she were defunct, like Punque in Stewes! 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Lubrical*, *Lubricious*, slippery, deceitful, uncertain; stirring, wanton, lascivious. 1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 164* A smooth, continual, equal and lubricall juice. 1867 LONGF. *Dante's Par.* xxiii. 57 All the tongues That Polyhymnia and her sisters made Most lubrical with their delicious milk.

lubrican, obs. form of LEPRECHAUN.

lubricant ('(l)j:u:brɪkənt), a. and sb. [f. L. *lubricant-em*, pr. pple. of *lubricare* to LUBRICATE, f. *lubric-us* LUBRIC.] A. adj. Lubricating.

1822-34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) II. 214 This matter, instead of being mild and lubricant as in health, is now not only viscid, but acrimonious and corrosive.

B. sb. A material, usually an oil, used to lubricate machinery. Hence *transf.* a. A fluid which makes motion or action smooth or removes friction. b. (*jocular*) Any oily or greasy substance.

1828 WEBSTER, *Lubricant n.*, that which lubricates. 1856 KANE *Arct. Explor.* I. xv. 171 Grating it [potato] down nicely.. and adding the utmost oil as a lubricant, it is as much as I can do to persuade the mess to shut their eyes and bolt it. a 1882 SIR R. CHRISTISON *Life* (1885) I. 395 Paraffin-oil.. had been found the best of all anti-friction lubricants. 1890 *Spectator* 2 Aug., Etiquette is a mere lubricant of the order of society. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* III. 309 Most external secretions are concerned in digestion either as lubricants, such as saliva, or as digestants, such as saliva, gastric and pancreatic juice.

lubricate ('(l)j:u:brɪkət), a. *rare*⁻¹. [ad. L. *lubricat-us*, pa. pple. of *lubricare*: see next and -ATE².] Slippery; smooth and oily.

1848 LYTTON *Harold* IV. vii. A fat priest with a lubricate and shining nose. 1882 OGLIVIE, *Lubricate*, slippery. (Rare.)

lubricate ('(l)j:u:brɪkət), v. [f. L. *lubricat-*, ppl. stem of *lubricare*, f. *lubric-us* LUBRIC.]

1. a. *trans.* To make slippery or smooth; to render smooth the motion or action of (something) by applying a fluid or unguent.

1623 COCKERAM, *Lubricate*, to make slipper. 1732 ARBUTHNOT *Rules of Diet* 425 Relaxing and lubricating the passages and quieting the Spasms by Opiates. 1806 *Med. Jnl.* XV. 574 A fluid which serves to lubricate the canal for the passage of the faeces. 1835-6 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* I. 307/1 There are two glands which secrete a fluid to lubricate the ball of the eye. 1862 TYNDALL *Mountaineer*. vi. 43 The liquid appeared to lubricate every atom of my body. 1866 TATE *Brit. Mollusks* iv. 68 All molluscous animals secrete a mucous fluid to lubricate the skin.

b. To apply oil or some other substance to (a machine) in order to minimize the friction and make it run easily.

1742 YOUNG *Nt. Th.* IX. 2186 Man's.. balmy bath, That supple, lubricates, and keeps in play, The various movements of this nice machine. 1789 E. DARWIN *Bot Gard.* I. (1791) Notes 21 He used oil or grease to.. lubricate the cylinder. 1863 TYNDALL *Heat* i. §9 (1870) 8 We are careful to lubricate the axles of our railway carriages.

c. *gen.* To oil or grease. 1791 COWPER *Odys.* xvii. 105 Wash'd and lubricated with fresh oils. 1866 LIVINGSTONE *Last Jnl.* (1873) I. xii. 315 Dark brown fat which they use to 'lubricate' their hair.

d. *Photogr.* To cover (a print) with a glazing agent as a preliminary to burnishing.

1892 WOODBURY *Encycl. Photogr.* s.v. *Burnisher*, The face of the mounted print is lubricated with soap.

2. *transf.* and *fig.* a. In general use. 1784 COWPER *Task* IV. 65 Here rills of oily eloquence in soft Meanders lubricate the course they take. 1833 COLERIDGE *Table-t.* 6 July, Fine music.. has a sensible effect in.. animating and as it were, lubricating my inventive faculty. 1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits* xvii. Wks. (Bohn) II. 130 There seemed a pool of honey about his heart, which lubricated all his speech and action with fine jets of mead.

b. *slang.* To ply with drink; also *intr.* to drink (Farmer *Slang* 1896).

1900 *Daily Express* 26 June 7/3 His late employers.. had.. dismissed him for.. 'lubricating the police'.

c. To grease the palm of; to bribe.

1928 *Daily Express* 12 July 1/1 He made specific charges. One was that taxicab proprietors have to 'lubricate' Scotland-yard before their taxicabs are passed for licensing.

3. *absol.* or *intr.* To act as a lubricant. 1726 LEONI tr. *Alberti's Archit.* II. 11/1 Between the Axis and the Circle in which it turns, there shou'd be some-what to lubricate. 1739 S. SHARP *Operat. Surg.* 77 The Patient is.. relieved by.. the Mucilaginous, the Saponaceous, &c. [remedies], some of which lubricate, and others both lubricate and stimulate.

lubricated ('(l)j:u:brɪkətɪd), *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + -ED¹.] Made slippery or smooth; oiled, oily.

1781 COWPER *Retirement* 57 The shapely limb and lubricated joint. 1836 BRODERIP in *Penny Cycl.* V. 24/1 His [a boa constrictor's] stretched jaws and lubricated mouth and throat. 1864 in *Wilberforce Life Bp. Wilberforce* (1882) III. v. 141 He [Lord Westbury] said the 'judgement is simply a series of well lubricated terms'.

'lubricating, *vbl. sb.* [f. LUBRICATE v. + -ING¹.] The action of LUBRICATE v.; lubrication.

1775 ASH, *Suppl.*, *Lubricating*, the act of making smooth and slippery. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 1361/2 For lubricating and for electrotyping, the mineral [graphite] should be used in impalpable condition.

'lubricating, *ppl. a.* [f. LUBRICATE v. + -ING².] That lubricates; adapted for lubrication.

1601 RAY *Creation* II. (1704) 327 Both the Ingredients are of a lubricating Nature. 1768 LYSONS in *Phil. Trans.* LIX. 12 Using bleeding, with anodyne and lubricating medicines. 1858 GREENER *Gunnery* 423 The patent lubricating bullet, with the lubricating composition, effectually lubricates the inner surface of the chamber as far as the bullet enters. 1867 *Amer. Jnl. Sci.* XCIII. 348 The lubricating oils are of very low specific gravity. 1878 BROWNING *Poets Croisic* cxvi, A sweetmeat teazed beneath Palate by lubricating tongue. 1974 *Sci. Amer.* May 97/1 As lubricating oil circulates through a machine it picks up myriads of wear particles.

lubrication ('(l)j:u:brɪkəʃən). [f. LUBRICATE v.: see -ATION.] The action of lubricating or the condition of being lubricated. Also *attrib.*

1802 PALEY *Nat. Theol.* viii. (1804) 132 The healing lubrication of the mucilage. 1870 YEATS *Nat. Hist. Comm.* 206 Rape oil is more suitable than any other oil for the lubrication of machinery. 1906 *Westm. Gaz.* 23 July 8/2 Motor-buses, fitted with the new automatic lubrication appliance. 1907 *Ibid.* 13 Nov. 9/1 The lubrication system.. can be regulated to suit all engine speeds. 1951 M. McLUHAN *Mech. Bride* (1967) 124 He brings you our 78 years of lubrication experience. 1975 *D. Bristow's Catal. Miscellany* 1/75 14 (*Operation manual*). The Singer Car.. with lubrication chart loosely inserted.

lubricational ('(l)j:u:brɪkəʃənəl), a. [f. LUBRICATION + -AL.] Of, pertaining to, or for lubrication.

1909 *Westm. Gaz.* 18 Nov. 4/2 An automatic lubricational oil pump is fitted at the end of the cam-shaft.

lubricative ('(l)j:u:brɪkətɪv), a. [f. LUBRICATE v. + -IVE.] Having the property of lubricating.

a 1881 S. LANIER *Eng. Novel* xi. (1883) 267 In some oily and lubricative way.

lubricator ('(l)j:u:brɪkətə(r)), [f. LUBRICATE v. + -OR.]

1. One who lubricates. In quot. *fig.* 1883 EARL GRANVILLE in *Standard* 3 May 3/3 In the House of Commons you have some good oilers. I can conceive no better lubricators than.. Mr. Cotes, and Mr. Duff.

2. A lubricating substance; a lubricant. *Photogr.* An agent for glazing prints before burnishing.

1756 BURKE *Subl. & B.* IV. xxi. Water.. is found, when not cold, to be a great resolver of spasms, and lubricator of the fibres. 1874 ABNEY *Instr. Photogr.* xxxi. (1888) 255 For burnishing, the print must be quite dry, and a dry lubricator used, Castile soap answering for that purpose.

b. *transf.* and *fig.* 1869 *Spectator* 3 July 780 If Lord Carnarvon will leave out one or two features in his proposal.. we see no serious objection to its acceptance as a lubricator for the Bill. 1890 'ROLF BOLDRWOOD' *Miner's Right* (1899) 81/1 Gold, the universal lubricator.

3. An oil-cup or other contrivance for lubricating a machine or instrument.

183. E. J. WOOLSEY in *Ure Dict. Arts* (1839) 782 When you wish to see the quantity of oil remaining in the lubricator. 1871 C. H. OWEN *Mod. Artillery* 133 The solid residue (from the powder) left within the bore after firing, would.. foul the bore if allowed to remain in it; but this residue is got rid of by the lubricator. The lubricator consists of three parts. 1887 D. A. LOWE *Machine Draw.* (1892) 32 The journal is lubricated by a needle lubricator.

4. *U.S. slang.* = GREASER 2.

1872 C. KING *Mountain. Sierra Nev.* xiv. 285 'String him up!' 'Burn the doggoned lubricator!'

lubricious ('(l)j:u:brɪʃəs), a. [f. L. *lubric-us* LUBRIC + -IOUS.] = LUBRICOUS, in various senses.

1583 STUBBES *Anat. Abus.* I. (1879) 71 *margin*, Womens lubricious minds neuer content with any thing when it is well. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* [see LUBRICAL]. 1698 R. FERGUSON *View Eccles.* 93 How Lubricious a Friend and Changeable a Partizan he will be to any Sovereign. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Lubricious*, slippery, uncertain, unclusive, as A lubricious Hope, a lubricious Argument. 1884 C. READE in *Contemp. Rev.* May 711 He deserted pure for lubricious morality.

Hence †lubriciousness *rare*⁻⁰.

1731 in BAILEY vol. II.

†lubricitate, *v.* Obs. *rare*⁻⁰. [? f. L. *lubric-us* LUBRIC, after *facilitate*.] (See quot.)

1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Lubricitate* (in *Physick and Philos.*), to make slippery. 1721 in BAILEY. 1755 in JOHNSON.

lubricity ('(l)j:u:brɪsɪti). [ad. F. *lubricité* or L. *lubricitās*, f. *lubricus* LUBRIC.]

1. Slipperiness, smoothness; oiliness. Also in *pl.*

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 477 The same liquor is easie to diuide into drops, and as apt again by the lubricitie thereof, to run into an humor. 1633 T. CAREW *Coel. Brit.* (1634) 5 Hebe, through the lubricity of the pavement tumbling over the Halfe-pace. 1668 H. MORE *Div. Dial.* I. ii. 179 The manifold Inpossibilities and Lubricities of Matter, that.. would [not] be fit for any thing, if its shapes.. were not.. infinitely varied. 1784 COWPER *Task* v. 165 The same lubricity was found in all, And all was moist to the warm touch. 1822-34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) I. 383 The shrillness or roughness of the voice depends on the internal diameter of the glottis, its elasticity, motility, and lubricity. 1831 SYD. SMITH *Sp. Wks.* 1859 II. 219/1 Hands, accustomed to the scented lubricity of soap. 1878 EMERSON *Misc.*, *Fort. Repub. Wks.* (Bohn) III. 391 In creeping out of one snake-skin into another of equal.. lubricity.

†b. *spec.* in *Pathology. Obs.*

1547 BOORDE *Brev. Health* iii. 8 Abhorsion.. maye come by ventositie and lubricite of humours in the matryx. c 1550 LLOYD *Treas. Health* (1585) Dij, For y^e lubricitie of y^e bowelles when the meate cometh furth vndigestyd. 1710 T. FULLER *Pharm. Extemp.* 225 It.. roborates the Bowels, corrects their Lubricity. 1755 JOHNSON *Let. to Miss Boothby* 31 Dec., A very probable remedy for indigestion and lubricity of the bowels.

2. *fig.* a. 'Slipperiness', shiftiness; unsteadiness, instability; elusiveness. Also with *pl.*

1613 R. CAWDREY *Table Alph.* (ed. 3), *Lubricitie*, lightnesse, slipery, inconstant. c 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* I. III. xxi, The lubricity of mundan greatness. 1664 H. MORE *Myst. Iniq.* 213 How necessary it is that the holy Prophecies should.. be made of uncertain Interpretation by undeterminable lubricities. 1792 W. ROBERTS *Looker-On* No. 30 (1794) I. 428 This lubricity of manner, and alienation of thought in his neighbour. 1842 MIALI in *Nonconf.* II. 505 The speech, in their judgment, exhibits more of the lubricity of the clever tactician than of the serious designs of the minister. 1874 MOTLEY *Barneveld* (1879) II. xi. 47 The one ally on whom they had a right to depend.. was slipping out of their grasp with distracting lubricity.

†b. Volubility, glibness. Obs.

1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 202 The bulwarke of reason should.. be set against it [the tongue], which.. may stay.. that overflowing and inconstant lubricitie which it hath. 1657 HAWKE *Killing is M.* Pref. 1 Defamation proceeding from the lubricity of the tongue.

c. Mobility, suppleness. *rare.*

1809 MALKIN *Gil Blas* II. ii. ¶2 You would not have been a martyr to the gout, and your limbs would have performed their functions with lubricity.

3. Lasciviousness, lewdness, wantonness. Also with *pl.* an instance of this.

1491 CAXTON *Vitas Patr.* (W. de W. 1495) I. li. 108 a/1 The poore daughter was two yere lyuynge in lubrycye and lecherye. 1593 MUNDAY *Def. Contraries* 83 Mens vaine pleasures and idle lubricities. 1611 *Coryat's Crudities* Panegy. Verses. The ladies of Lubricity that live in the Bordello. 1693 DRYDEN *Disc. Satire* Ess. (ed. Ker) II. 53 From the lechery of those Fauns [he] thinks he has sufficiently proved that satire is derived from them: as if wantonness and lubricity were essential to that sort of poem. 1777 G. FORSTER *Voy. round World* I. 457 This lubricity was.. very far from being general, and we had reason to believe that not a single married woman was guilty of infidelity. 1870 ROCK *Text. Fabr.* Introd. vii. 140 Mischiefe and lubricity are.. shadowed forth in the likeness of the monkey. 1883 M. ARNOLD in *Pall Mall G.* 13 Nov. 2/1 What man is there that knoweth not that the city of the French is a worshopper of the great goddess Lubricity? 1902 *Onlooker's Note-Bk.* II. 12 Women gaze unmoved on the most risky plays and freely canvass the lubricities of life.

lubricous ('(l)j:u:brɪkəs), a. Also 6 *Sc.* lubricus. [f. L. *lubric-us* LUBRIC + -OUS.]

1. Slippery, smooth; slimy; oily.

1659 H. MORE *Immort. Soul* II. vi. 177 It is not such a lubricous Substance as the Animal Spirits, nor so disunited. 1695 WOODWARD *Nat. Hist. Earth* III. i. (1723) 145 The Parts of it being very voluble and lubricous,.. it easily insinuates it self into.. the Tubes. 1794 G. ADAMS *Nat. & Exp. Philos.* III. xxxiii. 344 Consider the fluid in a vessel.. to consist of a vast number of small, equal, lubricous, spherical globules. 1835 KIRBY *Hab. & Inst. Anim.* II. xvii. 119 Without falling.. from their lubricous or seemingly perilous station. 1835-6 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* I. 543/2 The skin of the Cephalopods is thin and lubricous. 1861 H. MACMILLAN *Footn. Nature* 163 [*Ulva bulbosa*] with its excessively soft and lubricous masses, appearing as if in a state of fermentation.

2. *fig.* a. 'Slippery', shifty; unstable; elusive.

1646 *Speech without Doors defended without Reason* 7 He.. leaves the safety of Embassadors in a most lubricous posture. 1655-87 H. MORE *App. Antid.* (1712) 203 This proof or reason is the most lubricous and unmanageable of any that I have made use of. 1722 WOLLASTON *Relig. Nat.* v. 125 All observations of this kind must be very lubricous and uncertain. 1822 T. TAYLOR *Apuleius* 230 She.. transferred, with a lubricous mobility [L. *mobilitas lubrica*], her nefarious love to a far more pernicious hatred.

†b. Voluble, glib. Obs. *rare.*

1715 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* I. Pref. 49 Such a lubricous Faculty of spouting out so many Prodigal Expressions.

†c. Insinuating. Obs. *rare.*

1792 W. ROBERTS *Looker-on* No. 51 (1797) III. 20 A certain magical grace of manner, a lubricous insinuating softness slides into every action and gesture.

3. Lascivious, wanton. *rare.*

1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* II. 533 Rycht lubricus with sic lust and delyte, As brutell best takis his appetyte. 1898 *Q. Rev.* Jan. 193 The lubricous fancies of a half-demented day-dreamer [Rousseau].

lubrifaction. ? Obs. Also lubre-. [irreg. f. L. *lubric-us* LUBRIC + -FACION. Cf. next and

LUBRIFY.] The making slippery or smooth; lubrication. Also *Path.* (Cf. LUBRICITY 1 b.)

1542 BOORDE *Dyetary* xii. (1870) 265 Every thynge that is vntuous is noysome to the stomacke, for as moche as it maketh lubryfacyon. 1547 — *Brev. Health* xviii. 13 This infyrmitie [vomiting] doth come... of lubryfacyon of the intestines. 1626 BACON *Sylva* §41 Lubrefaction, and Relaxation. As we see in Medicines Emollient; Such as are Milke, Honey... and others.

lubrification (l(j)u:brɪfɪk'eɪʃən). ? *Obs.* [f. LUBRIFY: see -FICATION. So in Fr.] = prec.

1691 RAY *Creation* II. (1704) 327 A... Liquor prepared for the... Lubrification of their [sc. bones'] Heads or Ends.

lubrify (l(j)u:brɪfaɪ), *v.* Now *rare*. [ad. F. *lubrifier* (16th c.), irreg. f. L. *lūbric-us* LUBRIC: see -FY.] *trans.* To make slippery or smooth; to lubricate. Hence 'lubrifying ppl. a.

1611 COTGR., *Lubrifier*, to lubrifie, or make slipperie. 1628 VENNER *Baths of Bath* (1637) 341 Some lubrifying, cleansing extract. 1638 A. READ *Chirurg.* xxvii. 201 Into these nutritive clysters no oyle must enter, because it will too much lubrifie the guts. 1718 BLAIR in *Phil. Trans.* XXX. 888 A certain quantity of Moisture, fit to lubrifie the Muscles of the Ossicles. 1866 Eng. *Mechanic* 7 Sept. 515 This water lubrifies the piston, and dispenses with necessity for grease.

lubritorium (l(j)u:brɪ'tɔəriəm). Chiefly U.S. Also 'lubratory. [f. LUBRI(CATE) *v.* + -*itorium* as in *auditorium*, *sanatorium*.] A greasing bay in a service station; a service station.

1930 Amer. *Speech* V. 329 In New Philadelphia, Ohio, there is a 'lubritorium' which I presume is intended to assist automobiles to a proper degree of lubricity. In Ann Arbor, Michigan, there is a 'Lubratory' which serves the same purpose. 1942 BERREY & VAN DEN BARK Amer. *Thes. Slang* §544 *Lubratory*, a gas station. 1954 *Encounter* June 13/1 The effort to 'professionalise' work has become the major means of giving one's job a badge of honorific quality... So the garage becomes the 'lubritorium'. 1963 *Punch* 24 Apr. 579/3 The sign outside a Glasgow service station: Lubritorium. 1969 M. PEI *Words in Sheep's Clothing* (1970) xxi. 209 'Lubritorium' is so much more learned a word than 'service station'. 1969 *West Australian* 5 July 71/5 (Advt.), Lubritorium and driveway attendant... required.

Lubs, var. f. LUBISH.

lubur, obs. f. LUBBER.

Lucan ('l(j)u:kən), *a.* Also *Lukan*. [f. L. *Lūcan* Luke + -AN.] Pertaining to the evangelist St. Luke.

1876 J. DARE tr. *Zeller's Acts Apostles* II. 303 The expression *ἀπαρθεῖσθαι*, ver. 3, and the description of the angel, ver. 10, are also specifically *Lucan*. 1890 W. H. SIMCOX *Lang. N.T.* 76 ἡ ἐπαγγελία τοῦ πνεύματος is a *Lucan* phrase, *πλοεσία* a *Pauline*. 1895 W. M. RAMSAY in *Expositor* Feb. 129 He accepts the *Lucan* authorship. 1896 *Ibid.* Feb. 146 Westcott and Hort with their great knowledge of *Lucan* style consider it to involve a corruption.

Lucanian (lu:'keɪniən), *sb.* and *a.* [f. *Lucania*, name of a district of southern Italy, also called *Basilicata*.] *A. sb.* A member of the *Lucani*, a branch of the *Sabelline* race, inhabiting *Lucania*. *B. adj.* Of, pertaining to, or belonging to *Lucania*; *spec. Lucanian ox, cow* (see *quots.*).

1709 [see *APULIAN a.* and *sb.*]. [1797 *Encycl. Brit.* X. 314 *Lucæ boves* denoted elephants; first seen in Pyrrhus's wars in *Lucania*, whence the appellation (Pliny).] 1863 W. K. KELLY *Curiosities Indo-European Trad.* & *Folk-Lore* 1. 5 The Romans gave the name of *Lucanian ox* to the elephant. 1878 J. R. KING tr. *Cicero's Philippic Orations* XIII. v. 230 He... took possession of his estates in the *Lucanian* territory. 1879 LEWIS & SHORT *Latin Diet.* 1079/1 *Lucæ bos*, *Lucanian cow*, for elephant (because the Romans first saw this animal in *Lucania*, in the army of Pyrrhus). 1907 A. E. ZIMMERN tr. *Ferret's Greatness & Decline Rome* I. iv. 85 The *Samnites* and *Lucanians*, who were still under arms, sent ambassadors. *Ibid.* v. 89 Only the *Samnites* and the *Lucanians*, as being still in revolt, were to be excepted. 1949 *Oxf. Classical Diet.* 313/1 The Romans first encountered elephants ('*Lucanian oxen*') in Pyrrhus' army, but seldom used them in battle. *Ibid.* 514/2 *Lucanian* communities had an official known as *meddix*. 1957 *Encycl. Brit.* XIV. 456 The *Social War*, in which the *Lucanians* took part with the *Samnites*. 1960 *Times* 29 June 15/7 Slogans on the walls of a *Lucanian* town: 'We are *Italians* too.'

lucanid (lu:'keɪmɪd), *a.* and *sb.* [f. mod.L. family name *Lucanidæ*, f. generic name *Lucanus* (J. A. Scopoli *Entomologia Carniolica* (1763) 1), f. L. *Lūcānus* *Lucanian*, f. *Lucania* (see *prec.*).]

A. adj. Of or pertaining to a stag-beetle of the family *Lucanidæ*. *B. sb.* A member of this family.

1925 A. D. IMMS *Gen. Textbk. Entomol.* 512 *Lucanid* larvae inhabit the rotting wood of trees or their roots. 1932 J. S. HUXLEY *Probl. Relative Growth* vii. 208 A peculiarly interesting example... is provided by the *Lucanid* beetle *Cyclommatus tarandus*, with markedly heterogonic male mandibles. 1959 E. F. LINSSEN *Beetles Brit. Is.* II. 115 While not having the extraordinarily developed mandibles of male *Lucanids*, there is in the present family [sc. *Scarabæidæ*] a great complexity of 'outgrowth-horns'.

lucar, obs. form of LUCRE.

lucarne (l(j)u:'ka:n). Forms: *a.* 6 *lucane*, -*ayne*, 8 *lucerne*, 9 *lucarne*. (See also LUTHERN.) *β.* *corruptly* 6-7 (?) *leucomb*, *lucombe*, *Arch. Publ. Soc. Dict.*, 7 *lucome*, *luke-home*, 9 *dial. lucam*, *lewcome*. (See also E.D.Đ.) [a. OF. *lucane*,

mod.F. *lucarne*, of obscure origin; cf. OF. *lucquet* of similar meaning.

Some scholars have suggested OHG. *lukkā* opening (mod.G. *lücke* cavity, gap) as the source. Diez' proposal to connect the word with L. *lucerna* (see LUCERNE¹) is untenable.]

An opening made in a roof to let in the light; a skylight, a dormer or garret window. (Now only as Fr.) Also *lucarne window*.

In quot. 1792 the word appears to be misused. a1548 HALL *Chron. Hen. VIII* 97 Great towers embattailed and vaulted with lopes *Lucanes* like Masonry. 1554 Acc. *Rolls Durham Castle* 3 Nov. (Parker *Gloss. Archit.*), For ij dayes & dim. in mendyng of the gret *Lucayne*, in the gallere and luyng of fyletts. 1565 JEWELL *Def. Apol.* (1611) 523 Hanged by the necke, out of a great *Lucane* window into the street. 1631 CORNWALLIS *Ess.* II. xlvii. 296 Many entries, landing places, and *Lucumes*. 1657 REEVE *God's Plea* 124 A dozen casements above, and two wide luke-homes below. 1792 BURNS *Let. to W. Nicol* 20 Feb., I look up to thee, as doth a toad through the iron-barred *lucerne* of a pestiferous dungeon, to the cloudless glory of a summer sun! 1823 E. MOOR *Suffolk Words* 212 *Lewcome*, a window projecting in the roof, generally a 'Lewcome window', but the word is applied to the gable end of a house. a1825 FORBY *Voc. E. Anglia, Lucam*. 1859 JEPHSON *Brittany* xi. 187 The *lucarne* windows from which she saw the reek of the burning camp. 1873 BROWNING *Red Cott. Nt.-cap* 1. 611 That grey roof, with the range of *lucarnes*.

Lucas ('l(j)u:kəs, ||lyka). *Math.* The name of F. Édouard A. *Lucas* (1842-91), French mathematician, used *attrib.* to designate (a) the sequence of integers 1, 3, 4, 7, ..., formed in the same way as the Fibonacci numbers; (b) the sequences generated by the recurrence relation $u_{n+2} = Pu_{n+1} - Qu_n$ when $u_0 = 0, u_1 = 1$ (the Fibonacci numbers being a particular case corresponding to $P = 1, Q = -1$) and when $u_0 = 2, u_1 = P$, which are respectively defined by $u_n = (a^n - b^n)/(a - b)$ and $u_n = a^n + b^n$ ($n = 0, 1, 2, \dots$), where a and b are the roots of $x^2 - Px + Q = 0$.

[1919 L. E. DICKSON *Hist. Theory Numbers* I. xvii. 393 (*heading*) Recurring series; Lucas' u_n, v_n .] 1953 *Scripta Math.* XIX. 278 (*heading*) Linear expressions for the powers of Fibonacci and Lucas numbers. *Ibid.*, The *ith* term of the Lucas sequence 1, 3, 4, 7, ... 1954 *Duke Math. Jnl.* XXI. 608 If any term of (W) vanishes, (W) is essentially the well-known Lucas sequence $L_n = (a^n - b^n)/(a - b)$. 1961 *Pacific Jnl. Math.* XI. 385 It would be interesting to make a numerical study of several recurrences... to endeavor to find out whether the two Lucas sequences 0, 1, P, \dots and 2, $P, P^2 - 2Q, \dots$ and their translates are essentially the only ones for which a global characterization of the divisors is possible. 1966 OGILVY & ANDERSON *Excursions in Number Theory* 164 The Lucas numbers satisfy the same recursion relation as the Fibonacci numbers, but have starting values $L_1 = 1, L_2 = 3$. 1972 P. RIBENBOIM *Algebraic Numbers* i. 8 Prove: (a) Two consecutive Lucas numbers are relatively prime. (b) $b_n^2 - b_{n-1}b_{n+1} = (-1)^n \cdot 5$ for every $n \geq 1$.

lucosite ('l(j)u:kəsɪt). *Min.* [Named, 1886, after H. S. *Lucas*: see -ITE.] A micaceous mineral, occurring at *Corundum Hill*, N. Carolina.

1886 T. M. CHATARD in *Amer. Jnl. Sci.* 3rd Ser. XXXII. 735.

lucayne, obs. form of LUCARNE.

Lucca ('lu:kə). [The name of a city and province in northern Italy.] *Lucca lamb*, a variety of processed lambskin, used mainly to make headwear; *Lucca oil*, a superior quality of olive oil.

1725 J. STEUART *Letter-Bk.* (1915) 238 A Chist of finest *Cucca* [sic] oil. 1734 C. MORTIMER in W. Ellis *Mod. Husbandman* (1750) VII. ii. 84 His Wife rubbed in... the Sallad-oil (which I had bought by the Name of *Lucca-oil*). [1861 S. SMITH in Mrs. Beeton *Bk. Househ. Managem.* 244 Four times the spoon with oil of *Lucca* crown, And twice with vinegar.] c1938 *Fortnum & Mason Price List* 52 (*caption*) Superfine *Lucca* oil. 1956 J. G. LINKS *Bk. Fur* ii. 52 *Persian lamb*... and all the odd varieties of processed lamb (beaver, *Tuscan*,... *Lucca* and... others). 1962 — *How to look at Furs* (rev. ed.) 108 The merino can be sheared less or more than it is in the case of beaver lamb. If it is sheared less, the result is often called by such names as *Lucca lamb* or *Tuscan lamb* (Italian lambs are often treated in this way). 1966 J. S. COX *Illustr. Dict. Hairdressing* 92 *Lucca* oil, olive oil. 1970 *Kay & Co. (Worcester) Catal.* 1970-71 Autumn/Winter 287/1 *Lucca Lamb Fur Hat*. Get the feel of luxury with this fashionable... hat made in real *Lucca* lamb.

Hence 'Luccan a. and sb.

1911 H. GERARD tr. *Maurel's Little Cities of Italy* I. i. vi. 63 Mirrors planted by the *Luccan* army on the towers of *Asciano*. *Ibid.*, The *Luccans* added a charming porch of elegant proportions. *Ibid.* 69 Matteo may have wandered often about the *Luccan* country. 1936 *Times Lit. Suppl.* 29 Aug. 690/2 He... finds the *Pisan* school Byzantine and the *Luccan* Roman. 1961 C. C. BAYLEY *War & Society in Renaissance Florence* i. 7 Florence emerged... with only a secondary prize, the former *Luccan* dependency of *Pistoia*. 1968 E. HYAMS *Mischief Makers* iv. 51 Olives yielding an oil of almost *Luccan* quality.

luce¹ (l(j)u:s). Also 5 *lus(e, luyss, luy3s, lewse, 6 leuse*. [a. OF. *lus, luis*, repr. late L. *lūcius*.] The pike (*Esox lucius*), esp. when full grown.

[1338 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 35 In j *Luc* pro *Suppore*, iij d.] c1386 CHAUCER *Prolog.* 350 Many a breem and many a *luce* in stewe. 14... *Nom.* in Wr.-Wülker 704/34 *Hic lucius*, a *lewse*. 14... *Two Cookery-bks.* 113 *Nym*

luyss or *tenge*, or other manere fish. 1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* (1586) 173 The best *Pikes* and *Luces*, were thought to be in the *Riuer* of *Tyber*. 1653 WALTON *Angler* vii. 142 The *Luce*, or *Pikrell*, or *Pike* breeds by *Spawning*. 1740 R. BROOKES *Art of Angling* I. xxxi. 68 The *Pike*, *Luce* or *Pickerele*... with us in *England* is a very common *Fish*. 1836 YARRELL *Brit. Fishes* I. 383 The *Pike*. *Pickerele*. *Jack. Luce*. 1892 *Pall Mall G.* 21 July 31/1 Two mighty eels, three fatted tench, and a couple of *luce* were at once secured.

b. Her. as a charge.

1587 FLEMING *Contn. Holinshed* III. 370/1 A fesse indented sable charged with four leuses heads eirant rased or. 1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* I. i. 16 All his Ancestors... may giue the dozen white *Luces* in their *Cote*.

2. *luce of the sea, sea-luce*: the hake, *Merluccius vulgaris*.

1598 STOW *Surv.* 71 [In a Fishmongers' pageant] Sixe and fortie armed *Knights* riding on horses, made like *luc*es of the sea. 1655 MOUFET & BENNET *Health's Improv.* (1746) 246 *Luces*, properly called *Pikes* of the Sea, are so rare in *Spain* that they are never seen. 1880-4 F. DAY *Fishes Gt. Brit.* I. 301 The hake... has also been termed... sea-luce, or sea-pike.

† **luce**². *Obs.* = *flower-de-luce*, FLEUR-DE-LIS.

c1645 HOWELL *Let.* (1650) II. 128 (*The Vote*) *Her* [sc. *Henrietta Maria's*] fruit, sprung from the rose and *luce*.

† **luce**³. *Obs.* [App. a. G. *luchs*: see LOSS².] A lynx.

1564 in *Catal. Harl. MSS.* (1808) II. 360 Abstract of an Agreement made... for the annual paimetry of that Cities four *Giants*, one *Unicorne*, one *Dromedary*, one *Luce*, one *Camell*, one *Asse*, one *Dragon*.

lucence ('l(j)u:səns). *rare*. Also 5 *lucens(e)*. [f. LUCENT: see -ENCE.] = next.

c1485 *Digby Myst.* III. 715 O *lux vera*, gravnt vs *zower* *lucense*. *Ibid.* 770 *Lucens*. 1888 A. S. WILSON *Lyrical Hopeless Love* cxix. 340 Love which opes the Soul to see *Is* *lucence* from divinity.

lucency ('l(j)u:sənsɪ). [f. LUCENT: see -ENCY.] Luminosity, brilliance. *lit.* and *fig.*

1656 S. HOLLAND *Zara* (1719) 146 Only a certain *Star* appeared in the East part of the *Horizon*, which afforded a glimmering *Lucency*. 1672 S. S. *Dorastus & Fawnia* 7 With winged haste (by *Luna's* *lucency*) He passes through the city postern gate. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* III. i. vi. These are the *Septemberers* (*Septembrisers*); a name of some note and *lucency*,—but *lucency* of the *Nether-fire* sort. 1892 *Athenæum* 2 Jan. 29/2 His manner... is not unlike that of *D. Teniers* the elder, but it possesses much greater warmth and *lucency*.

lucent ('l(j)u:sənt), *a.* Also 5 *erron. lucyant*. [ad. L. *lūcent-em*, pres. pple. of *lūcere* to shine.]

1. Shining, bright, luminous.

a1500 in *Q. Eliz. Acad.* (1869) p. xix, *Afferik*, *Sumtyme* namyt the land *lucyant* in the partis of *Orient*. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* I. 203 Their steill helmes, and bureall basnetis brycht, Like *lucent* lantrynis caist aue aret lycht. 1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 25 Cause the patient to sit in a verye *lucent* and lightsome place. 1616 B. JONSON *Epigr.* i. lxxvi. 8, I meant the dog-star should not brighter rise Nor lend like influence from his *lucent* seat. 1667 MILTON *P.L.* III. 589 The Sun's *lucent* Orbe. 1800 *Phil. Trans.* XC. 172 Two drams of soda phosphorata and two ounces of water, mixed with herring-lipht, formed a very *lucent* fluid. 1853 RUSKIN *Stones Ven.* II. vi. §8. 156 Ledges of porphyry sloping under *lucent* sand. 1894 D. C. MURRAY *Making of Novelists* 48 The roofs and spires... were outlined against a *lucent* belt of sky.

b. transf. and *fig.*

1639 G. DANIEL *Ecclus.* i. 30 How much resplendent *Shel*! How *lucent* in all flesh! 1831 CARLYLE *Sart. Res.* i. ii. (1872) 6 The Volume on *Clothes*, read and again read, was in several points becoming *lucent* and *lucent*. 1858 — *Fredk. Gt.* x. vii. II. 664 *Algarotti*... a man beautifully *lucent* in society.

2. Translucent; lucid, clear.

1820 KEATS *Eve St. Agnes* xxx, *Lucent* syrops, tinct with cinnamon. 1865 MERIVALE *Rom. Emp.* VIII. lxiv. 126 Remains have been detected, at the bottom of the *lucent* *Nemi*, of a wooden ship or raft.

Hence 'lucently adv.

1826 *Examiner* 323/2 His sea-waves flow *lucently*.

† **luceret**. *Obs.* Also 7 *luseret*. [Obscurely related to LUCERN¹, LUSARD.] = LUCERN¹.

1632 T. MORTON *New Eng. Canaan* II. v. (1838) 53 The *Luseran*, or *Luseret*, is a beast like a *Catt*. 1674 JOSSELYN *Voy. New Eng.* 85 The *Wild-cat*, *Lucern* or *luceret*, or *Once* as some call it.

lucern¹ (l(j)u:'sɜ:n). *Obs. exc. Hist.* Forms: 6 *luzarne, lyserne, 6-7 lusern, luzern(e, 7 leuz-, lewzerne, lewxern, lucirne, luseran, 7- lucern(e)*. [Prob. a. early mod.G. *lūchsern* adj., pertaining to the lynx, f. *luchs* lynx (see LOSS²); the word was app. introduced as a name for the fur of the lynx; for a similar instance of an adjective becoming a sb., cf. MARTEN.

The spelling *lewzerne* (quot. 1662), if not a misprint, is conclusive evidence in favour of this derivation. Etymologists have usually supposed the word to be an alteration of the OF. *loucerve, leuserve*, female lynx, a fem. of unexplained from corresponding to the masc. *loup-cervier* repr. L. *lupus cervarius* (Pliny) lynx, lit. 'stag-hunting wolf' (*lupus* wolf, *cervarius* adj. f. *cervus* stag). But this hypothesis does not account for the form of the Eng. word, nor can it be satisfactorily referred to the OF. *loup cervin* (as if L. **lupus cervinus* = *lupus cervarius*) of which Godef. gives one example. Possibly there may have been in OF. a confusion between *loup-cervier* and an adopted Teut. synonym.]

1. The lynx. b. The skin or fur of the lynx, formerly held in high esteem.

1532-3 Act 24 Hen. VIII, c. 13 §1 Ne also weare . . . any Fures of Blake Jenettes or Luserns. 1536 Wardr. Acc. Hen. VIII in *Archæologia* IX. 249 With twelve lusarne skynnes. 1549 in *Egerton Papers* (Camden) 11 That no man under the degree of an Erle, weare . . . sabel, luzarnes, or black geneses. 1578 PARKHURST *Let. in Hakluyt's Voy.* (1600) III. 133 There are many other kinds of beasts, as Luzarnes and other mighty beasts like to Camels in greatnesse. 1585 Sir W. Dixie's Pageant in *Nichols Progr. Q. Eliz.* I. 446 A stranger, straungly mounted, as you see, Seated upon a lusty Luzern's back. 1591 G. FLETCHER *Russ. Commw.* 10 Thyer beasts of strange kinds are the Losh, the Ollen, . . . the Lyserne, the Beauer, the Sable [etc.]. c 1611 CHAPMAN *Iliad* xi. 417 As when a den of bloodie Lucerns [orig. bæes] cling About a goodly palmed Hart. 1617 MIDDLETON *Love & Antiqu.* Wks. (Dyce) V. 288 The Triumphant Chariot of Love . . . drawn with two luzerns. 1622 FLETCHER *Beggars Bush* III. iii, The Polcat, Marterne and the rich skind Lucerne. 1628 DEKKER *Brit. Hon. Wks.* 1873 IV. 105 Two Luzernes, The Supporters of the Skinners Armes. 1662 *Stat. Irel.* (1765) II. 406 Lewxerns skins the piece £2 10s. od. 1698 A. BRAND *Emb. Muscovy to China* 59 Hereabouts are abundance of Lucerns and Sables, which are in great esteem among the Chineses. 1727 BAILEY vol. II, *Lucern*, a wild beast in Russia.

†2. Used by Chapman for: A kind of hunting dog. (Cf. quot. c 1611 in 1.)

1607 CHAPMAN *Bussy d'Ambois* III. Dram. Wks. 1873 II. 43 Let me haue My lucerns too (or dogges inur'd to hunt Beasts of most rapine).

†lucern². *Obs.* [App. an erron. extension of LUCE¹, after prec.] The full-grown pike; = LUCE¹.

1615 MARKHAM *Pleas. Princes* iv. (1635) 23 The Luce or Lucerne, which indeed is but the over-growne Pyke.

lucernal (l(j)u:'sɜ:nəl), *a.* [f. *L. lucerna* lamp + -AL¹.] Pertaining to a lamp: only in *lucernal microscope*, a microscope in which the object is illuminated by a lamp or other artificial light.

1787 G. ADAMS *Ess. Microscope* 22 About the year 1774, I invented the improved lucernal microscope. 1839 G. BIRD *Nat. Philos.* 386 The magic-lantern being nothing more than a lucernal microscope of low magnifying power.

lucernarian (l(j)u:'sɜ:nɛəriən), *a.* and *sb.* *Zool.* [f. mod.L. *Lucernaria* (see below), f. *lucerna* lamp.] *A. adj.* Belonging to the genus *Lucernaria* typical of the family *Lucernariidae* of hydrozoa. *B. sb.* A hydrozoan of this genus or family.

1854 A. ADAMS, etc. *Man. Nat. Hist.* 355 Lucernarians. So *lucernarid*, *lucernaridan*, *a.*, pertaining to the *Lucernarida*, a sub-class of hydrozoa; *sb.* a member of the *Lucernarida*. *lucernaroid*, the reproductive zooid of any of the *Lucernarida*.

1861 J. R. GREENE *Man. Anim. Kingd., Celent.* 123 A fixed and sexless 'Lucernaroid'. *Ibid.*, The developmental cycle of each Lucernarid. 1870 NICHOLSON *Zool.* I. 90 The *Hydra-tuba* thus constitutes the fixed 'Lucernaroid', or the 'trophosome' of one of the *Rhizostomidae*.

lucerne¹ (l(j)u:'sɜ:n). ? *Obs. exc. Antiq.* [ad. *L. lucerna*, f. *luc-* ablaut-variant of *lūc-*, *lūx* light.] A lamp, lantern.

1500 *Envoy to Alison* 23 (Skeat's *Chaucer* VII. 360) Lucerne a-night, with heavenly influence Illumined. 1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* lxxxv. 3 Lucerne in derne, for to discerne Be glory and grace deuyne. 1883 C. C. PERKINS *Ital. Sculpture* III. iv. 375 A multitude of wreaths, tablets, masks, festoons, lucernes, genii holding lyres [etc.].

lucerne², lucern (l(j)u:'sɜ:n). Also 7 luceran, 8-9 lusern(e, 9 luzern. [a. F. *luzerne* (16th c.), in Cotgr. also *luserne*, ad. mod.Pr. *luzerno* of unascertained etym. Cf. F. *lauserne*, *lauserte*, 'Shrub Trefoile, Milke Trefoile, Citisus Bush' (Cotgr.). In Eng. agricultural books of 17th and 18th c. the word constantly occurs as *la lucerne*, with the Fr. article prefixed.] The leguminous plant *Medicago sativa*, resembling clover, cultivated for fodder; purple medick.

native or *paddy lucerne* = Queensland hemp, *Sida rhombifolia* (Morriss *Austral Eng.*).

1626 A. SPEED *Adam out of E.* v. (1659) 38 Clovergrass . . . is a grass very hardy, not much inferior to Lucern. 1649 BLITHE *Eng. Improv. Impr.* (1653) 186 Chap. xxvii Speaks of the usage of St. Foyne and La-lucern. 1669 WORLIDGE *Syst. Agric.* (1681) 31 It is not so good as La Lucerne . . . only this will grow on drier and poorer Land than Lucern. 1733 TULL *Horse-hoeing Husb.* xv. (Dubl.) 200 La Luserne is that famous *Herba Medica* so much Extoll'd by the Ancients. *Ibid.* 201 Luserne in Grass is much sweeter than St. Foin. 1762 *Gentl. Mag.* 262 One acre of Lucerne can maintain three or four horses. 1817-18 COBBETT *Resid. U.S.* (1822) 5 Warm and fine. Grass pushes on. Saw some Lucerne in a warm spot, 8 inches high. 1844 STEPHENS *Bk. Farm* II. 552 *Lucern*.—This kind of forage plant has never been successfully cultivated in Scotland, nor has it taken much hold in England. 1846 J. BAXTER *Libr. Pract. Agric.* (ed. 4) II. 25 Lucern is much superior to clover for soiling milch cows. 1873 BROWNING *Red Cott. Nt.-cap* I. 25 All its growth unshaved Of emerald luzern bursting into blue. 1883 V. STUART *Egypt* 136 After the cotton is gathered we immediately sow lucerne.

b. *attrib.*, as *lucerne field*, *grass*, *paddock*, *seed*.

1724 Act 11 *Geo. I.* c. 7 (Bk. Rates), Seed, vocat Lucerne Seed the C. wt. o. 10. o. 1733 TULL *Horse-hoeing Husb.* xv. 201 Tho' one Luserne Root be much more taper than

another. *Ibid.* 211 Luserne Plants. 1760 J. LEE *Introd. Bot.* App. 318 Lucern Grass, *Medicago*. 1890 ROLF BOLDREWOOD 'Col. Reformer' (1891) 125 An old working bullock in a lucerne field. *Ibid.* 218 A lucerne paddock.

†lucet¹. *Obs.* In 6 lucette, 7 lucit. [a. OF. *lucet*, f. *luc* LUCE¹.] A pike; = LUCE¹.

c 1550 *Battle of Otterburn* xlvi. in *Child Ballads* III. 297 The lucettes and the cressawntes both; The Skottes faght them agayne. 1658 R. FRANCK *North. Mem.* (1821) p. xxix, The artist [i.e. fisherman] (if expert) may summons up lucit, and the generous race of salmon.

lucet² (l(j)u:'sɜ:t). ? *Obs.* (See quot. 1858.)

a 1650 in *Furnivall Percy Folio* (1868) II. 402 Shee that lues by nulle and tape, & with her bagge & lucett beggs. 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade, Lucet*, a lady's lace loom, made of bone, ivory or wood.

luche, *obs.* form of LUTCH *v.*, *dial.*

Lucian (l(u:'(j)ɪən). The name (repr. Gr. Λουκιανός, *L. Lūciānus*) of a celebrated writer of Greek dialogues (c 160 A.D.); *allusively*, a witty scoffer. Hence †*Lucian v. intr.* in to *Lucian it*, to imitate the style of Lucian, to play the scoffer; *Lucianesque*, in a Lucianic style; *Luci'anic a.*, †*Luci'anical a.*, pertaining to or characteristic of Lucian and his style; marked by a scoffing wit; *Luci'anically adv.*; *Lucianism*, admiration and emulation of Lucian.

1561 DAUS tr. *Bullinger on Apoc.* (1573) 230 b, Their most light, and wanton Lucianicall wittes. 1592 G. HARVEY *Four Lett.* 8 My betters neede not take it grieuously, to be taunted . . . in that booke, where Saint Peter, & Christ himselfe are Lucianically & scoffingly alleadged. a 1641 BP. MOUNTAGU *Acts & Mon.* (1642) 53 Erasmus scoffingly, as his manner was, in a Lucianical style. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* vi. i. §34 Erasmus in his Dialogues . . . though . . . he doth Lucian it too much, yet truth may be discovered under the varnish of his scoffing wit. 1750 HODGES *Chr. Plan* (1755) Pref. 7 Ridiculed by men of light heads and bad hearts, the Lucians and facetious drolls of their respective ages. 1820 SHELLEY in *Lady Shelley Mem.* (1859) 136, I had written a Lucianic essay to prove the same thing. 1888 DOBSON *Goldsmith* 70 A little in the Lucianic spirit of Fielding's 'Journey from this World to the Next'. 1922 P. S. ALLEN *Erasmus* 6 The outcome of his thoughts . . . was a Lucianic composition, *Moriae Encomium*. 1925 A. M. HARMON tr. *Lucian* IV. 111 The source and character of the reply contribute a truly Lucianic fillip of surprise. 1937 C. R. THOMPSON (*title*) *Lucian and Lucianism in the English Renaissance: an introductory study*. 1962 R. P. ADAMS *Better Part of Valor* iv. 48 Erasmus couples Lucianic irony with his own special form of wit. 1969 G. HOLMES *Florentine Enlightenment 1400-50* iv. 112 *Momus* is the most substantial of his Lucianesque creations.

†*Lucianist*¹. *Obs.* [f. *Lucian* (see prec.) + -IST.]

a. A disciple of Lucian (see prec.). 1585 FETHERSTONE tr. *Calvin on Acts* viii. 13. 189 The Epicures & Lucianists doe professe that they believe, where as notwithstanding they laugh inwardly. 1592 G. HARVEY *Four Lett.* 29 A contemner of God, and man: a desperate Lucianist: an abominable Aretinist.

b. A student, admirer, or emulator of Lucian. 1940 C. R. THOMPSON *Translations of Lucian* i. 1 Erasmus . . . was the paramount Lucianist of the Renaissance. 1941 H. H. HUDSON tr. *Erasmus's Praise of Folly* p. xix, Enough has been said, though more is available, to prove him a Lucianist. *Ibid.* p. xx, Rabelais . . . was both a Lucianist and an Erasmusian. 1946 L. F. DEAN tr. *Erasmus's Praise of Folly* 17 By 1506 he had become a thorough Lucianist.

Lucianist² (l(u:'(j)ɪənɪst). *Eccl. Hist.* Also *Lucanist*. [ad. late L. *Lūciānista*, f. *Lūciān-us*: see -IST.] The name of two sorts of heretics: a. A follower of Lucianus the Marcionite (of the 2nd century). b. A kind of Arian; = COLLUCIANIST.

1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Lucianists*, or *Lucanists*, a religious sect, so called from Lucianus, or Lucanus, . . . a disciple of Marcion. . . There was another sect of Lucianists, who appeared some time after the Arians. 1805 H. ADAMS *View Relig.* i. 187/2 *Lucianists*, so called from Lucianus, a disciple of Marcion. 1824 C. BUCK *Theol. Dict.* (ed. 2) 313/2 *Lucianists*, . . . a sect so called from Lucianus, . . . a heretic of the second century, being a disciple of Marcion, whose errors he followed. *Ibid.*, There was another sect of Lucianists, who appeared some time after the Arians. They taught, that the Father had been a Father always, . . . even before he begot the Son, as having in him the power and faculty of generation. 1874 J. H. BLUNT *Dict. Sects* 262 *Lucianists*, a section of the Marcionites, followers of Lucian. . . The particular tenet by which the Lucianists were distinguished from the Marcionites . . . was, that, in the resurrection from the dead, neither the actual body nor the actual soul . . . would arise. 1882 H. M. GWATKIN *Stud. Arianism* ii. 31 Disciples of Lucian—Eusebius . . . Menophantus . . . and Leontius . . . These are all the Lucianists whom we can trace. *Ibid.* iii. 73 Eusebius himself was the ablest of all the Lucianists. 1903 J. F. BETHUNE-BAKER *Introd. Early Hist. Christian Doctrine* xii. 163 The Lucianists thought that logic could settle everything. 1958 J. N. D. KELLY *Early Christian Doctrines* III. ix. 230 He and Eusebius . . . he implied, were 'fellow-Lucianists', and Eusebius is elsewhere described as a disciple of Lucian. 1960 A. BULL tr. *Ricciotti's Age of Martyrs* v. ii. 265 The Origenists and the Lucianists were interested to see whether or not the unity of God . . . could be reconciled with their particular school.

Hence *Luci'anic a.*² 1882 H. M. GWATKIN *Stud. Arianism* iii. 72 We find him using the Lucianic creed. 1903 J. F. BETHUNE-BAKER *Introd. Early Hist. Christian Doctrine* xii. 174 The Lucianic origin of the Creed has, however, been called in question in recent times. *Ibid.* 175 The Fourth Creed assigned to this Council,

which might be Lucianic. 1962 *Catholic Dict. Theol.* I. 139 They could never hope to pass off the rambling and old-fashioned Lucianic creed as one that would now rally all theologians of the West.

lucible (l(j)u:'sɪb(ə)l), *a.* rare. [ad. L. *lucibilis*, f. *lūcere* to shine: see -BLE, -IBLE.] Bright, lucent. 1623 COCKERAM, *Lucible*, that which is light of its selfe. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* 1893 STORRS *Sp. in Independent* (N.Y.) 19 Oct., In letters of lightning, lucible and not frightful.

lucid (l(j)u:'sɪd), *a.* [ad. L. *lucidus*, f. *lūcere* to shine. Cf. F. *lucide*.]

1. Bright, shining, luminous, resplendent. Now *poet.* and *techn.* *Ent.* and *Bot.* = Smooth and shining. *Astr.* Of a star: Visible to the naked eye.

1591 SPENSER *M. Hubberd* 1259 With his azure wings he cleav'd The liquid cloudes, and lucid firmament. 1654 VILVAIN *Theol. Treat.* ii. 45 The Air is not a lucid body like the Sun. 1667 MILTON *P.L.* xi. 240 Over his lucid Armes A Militarie Vest of purple flowd. 1693 BENTLEY *Boyle Lect.* viii. 5 There are great multitudes of lucid Stars even beyond the reach of the best Telescopes. 1772-84 COOK *Voy.* (1790) V. 1743 Supposed to be an animal which contributes to that lucid appearance often observed at sea in the night. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) III. 443/2 [*Botany*.] A Surface is . . . Lucid, as if it were illuminated. 1800 HULME in *Phil. Trans.* XC. 180 Another lucid dead glow-worm was put into warm water, at 114°. 1833 TENNYSON *Poems* 60 Her lucid neck shone ivorylike. 1845 WESTWOOD *Brit. Moths* II. 221 *Aphelosteta lucidella* (the lucid). 1847 W. E. STEELE *Field Bot. Gloss.* 16 *Lucid*, with a bright and shining surface. 1870-74 J. THOMPSON *City Dreadf. Nt.* i. i, The lucid morning's fragrant breath. 1893 SIR R. BALL *Story Sun* 333 Beta Lyrae . . . is among the coolest of the lucid stars.

fig. a 1652 J. SMITH *Sel. Disc.* iv. 112 The intellectual world, being . . . made all lucid, intellectual, and shining with the sunbeams of eternal truth. 1742 BARNARD *Char. Lady E. Hastings* 39 To bring them into the lucid Path of Vertue and Religion.

2. Translucent, pellucid, clear.

1620 VENNER *Via Recta* Introd. 4 The lucide and cleare substance of it [sc. air]. 1647 H. MORE *Poems* 5 Thus they stood by that good lucid spring Of living bliss. 1725 POPE *Odys.* vi. 102 The lucid wave a spacious bason fills. 1791 COWPER *Odys.* III. 1 The sun, emerging from the lucid waves. 1832 LYTTON *Eugene A.* i. x, How singularly pure and lucid the atmosphere becomes. 1882 F. W. H. MYERS *Renewal of Youth* 314 Let many a heat distil Her lucid essence from the insurgent ill.

3. lucid interval. Also in early use in med.L. form (pl.) *lucida intervalla*. a. A period of temporary sanity occurring between attacks of lunacy. (So F. *intervalle lucide*.) † Formerly also, in wider use, an interval of apparent health between the attacks or periods of a disease.

[The Latin phrase 'non est compos mentis, sed gaudet lucidis intervallis' is common in English legal documents from the 13th to the 15th c.; so also in the med.L. commentators on Justinian's *Institutes*. For the etymological notion presumably underlying the expression, cf. c.]

1603 SIR C. HEYDON *Jud. Astrol.* xxi. 425 Sometimes shee [the moon] graunteth to them [lunatics] *Lucida interualla*. 1625 B. JONSON *Staple of N. v.* i, They are almost mad! But I forgieve their *Lucida Intervalla*. c 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* (1650) II. 42, I had a shrewd disease hung lately upon me. . . After som gentle slumbers, and unusual dreames . . . I had a lucid intervall. a 1655 VINES *Lord's Supper* (1677) 213 A mad man may have lucid intervalls. 1659 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* XIII. (1701) 624/2 As for that Pain which is lasting, it is not only gentle, but hath many lucid intervalls. 1686 J. DUNTON *Lett. fr. New-Eng.* (1867) 23, I had between whiles those lucid intervalls [in sea-sickness]. 1769 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* IV. 25 If a lunatic hath lucid intervalls of understanding, he shall answer for what he does in those intervalls. 1830 I. RAY *Med. Jurispr. Insanity* xiv. 298 It was decided by the court, Sir William Wynne, that she had a lucid intervall, while making the will. a 1859 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xxv. V. 294 James lingered three days longer. He was occasionally sensible during a few minutes, and, during one of these lucid intervalls [etc.].

b. *transf.* and *fig.* A period of rest or calm in the midst of tumult or confusion; an interval during which there is a reversion to a normal, reasonable, or desirable condition.

1881 W. ALLEN *Apol. Eng. Seminaries* iii. 22 Which [Arianism] though it troubled the world some hundred yeres together, yet it . . . had *lucida intervalla*, gae seasons of calme and rest to holy Bishops. 1622 BACON *Hen. VII Wks.* 1861 VI. 32 Which [dissensions] although they had had . . . lucid intervalls and happy pauses; yet did they ever hang over the kingdom. 1650 FULLER *Pisgah* iv. ii. 34 The devil heaped afflictions upon him, allowing him [Job] no lucid intervalls. 1682 DRYDEN *MacFl.* 22 Some beams of wit on other souls may fall, Strike through and make a lucid intervall. 1751 SMOLLETT *Per. Pic.* xxii, Neither was his whole time devoted to the riotous extravagances of youth. He enjoyed many lucid intervalls. 1822 R. G. WALLACE *15 Yrs. in India* 194 It is quite impossible to transact business with a chief, except in that lucid intervall between . . . one debauch, and . . . another. 1900 19th *Cent.* Sept. 386 Italy is just passing through one of these lucid intervalls.

†c. In the etymological sense: An interval of sunshine in a storm.

1655 TUCKNEY *Good Day well Impr.* 8 Some short *lucida intervalla*, as the sun in a rainy day, looking out now and then a little. 1749 CAPT. STANDICE in *Naval Chron.* III. 207 It being then day-light, and a lucid intervall between showers of snow.

4. Marked by clearness of reasoning, expression, or arrangement; easily intelligible.

1786 COURTENAY *Lit. & Mor. Charac. Johnson* 24 And lucid vigour mark'd the general style. 1803 *Med. Jnl.* X.

182 Arranged in that lucid order which is so necessary to assist the student. 1838 DICKENS *Nich. Nick.* xxiv, Mrs. Curdle sat listening to this lucid explanation. 1871 MORLEY *Voltaire* (1886) 7 His expression was incomparably lucid. 1876 C. M. DAVIES *Unorth. Lond.* 103 The sermon was long but lucid.

5. Of persons: Clear in intellect; rational, sane. 1843 CARLYLE *Past & Pr.* II. i, Any lucid, simple-hearted soul like him. 1859 G. MEREDITH *R. Feverel* xxx, Two apparently lucid people. 1887 *Times* 11 Aug. 5/2, I believe you are insane on that one point. On everything else you are lucid and bright.

6. With agent-noun: That performs the action implied in a lucid manner.

1879 MC CARTHY *Own Times* II. xxix. 372 There never was a more lucid and candid reasoner.

[[**lucida** ('l(j)u:sɪdə). *Astr.* [L. (sc. *stella* star) fem. sing. of *lucidus* LUCID.] (See quot. 1877.)

1727-51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Corona Borealis*, Names and situations of the stars... Lucida of the *corona*... That following the lucida to the south. 1877 G. F. CHAMBERS *Descript. Astron.* (ed. 3) 917 *Lucida*, a word occasionally used in sidereal astronomy to indicate the brightest star of the constellation, or group, &c. mentioned.

†**lucidary**. *Obs.* [f. L. *lucid-us* LUCID + -ARY¹.] App. a name 1687-90 for a newly invented light or lighting apparatus.

1687 *MS. Reg. Middle Temple* 10 June, Some proposals had been made him by the Undertaker for setting up his lucidaries in the several Courts and Avenues of the House. 1690 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2596/4 The Proprietors of the Lucidaries, or new Lights.

†**lucidant**, *a.* *Obs.* rare⁻¹. [f. L. *lucid-us* LUCID + -ENT.] Bright, lucent. Hence †**lucidently** *adv.*

14... *Nine Ladies Worthy* 22 *O pulchrior sole* in beauty full lucident. c1480 *St. Ursula* (Roxb.) Aj, Cryste with thy Comforte illumyn be lucidently.

lucidity ('l(j)u:sɪdɪti). [ad. L. *luciditas*, f. *lucid-us* LUCID: see -ITY. Cf. F. *lucidité*.] The quality or condition of being lucid; brightness, luminosity; now chiefly *fig.* intellectual clearness; transparency of thought or expression.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Lucidity*, brightness. 1664 H. MORE *Myst. Iniq.* 497 Touching the Lucidity of Christ's Body after his Ascension. a1688 CUDWORTH *Immut. Mor.* (1731) 259 There is indeed a Brightness or Lucidity in the Sun. 1794 G. ADAMS *Nat. & Exp. Philos.* IV. xlix. 346 Light frequently does not sensibly act otherwise than as the cause of lucidity, or of luminous phenomena. 1851 NICHOL *Archit. Heav.* 253 His precision of language and peculiar lucidity of exposition. 1855 M. ARNOLD *Resignation* 298 Fate gave, what chance shall not control, His sad lucidity of soul. 1874 MAUDSLEY *Respons. in Ment. Dis.* vii. 229 Through their long intervals of lucidity. 1875 H. JAMES R. *Hudson* vi. 200 He looked at him with eyes of such radiant lucidity. 1884 F. TEMPLE *Relat. Relig. & Sci.* i. (1885) 10 The question... put by Hume... was handled by him with singular lucidity.

lucidly ('l(j)u:sɪdli), *adv.* [f. LUCID + -LY².] In a lucid manner; with lucidity; brightly, clearly.

c1705 BERKELEY *Commonpl. Bk.* in *Fraser Life* (1871) 459 All y^e carefully and lucidly to be set forth. 1820 MISS MITFORD in *L'Estrange Life* (1870) II. v. 97 With such eyes! so purely, so lucidly blue! 1844 THIRLWALL *Greece* VIII. lxx. 349 The lucidly... expounded the phrase very lucidly. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 25 Feb. 3/3 The chapters... are... admirably arranged and lucidly written.

lucidness ('l(j)u:sɪdnɪs). [f. LUCID + -NESS.] Lucidity.

1648 W. MOUNTAGUE *Devout Ess.* I. xxi. §1. 385 The smoothness and lucidness of Glass. 1680 BOYLE *Aerial Noctiluca* 38 The Constant Noctiluca... in which the lucidness was constant, though the Vial that contain'd it, was kept stopt. 1694 [see LUCIFEROUS I.]. 1727 BAILEY vol. II, *Lucidness*, brightness. 1800 HULME in *Phil. Trans.* XC. 172 The fluid acquired a great degree of lucidness. 1836 JAS. GRANT *Random Recoll. Ho. Lords* ix. 189 The lucidness of his arrangement, the appropriateness of his arguments, and the transparency of his style.

lucifee, lucivee ('lu:sɪfi:, -vi:). *Canada* and *local U.S.* [Corruption of LOUP-CERVIÉ.] The Canadian lynx.

1823 COBBETT *Rur. Rides* (1885) I. 371 When in New Brunswick I saw the great wild grey cat, which is there called a Lucifee. 1902 WEBSTER *Suppl.*, *Lucivee*.

Lucifer ('l(j)u:sɪfə(r)). [L. *lucifer* adj., light-bringing; used as proper name of the morning star; f. *luc(i)-*, *lux* light + *-fer* bearing. Cf. the equivalent Gr. *φωσφόρος*, after which it was prob. formed.]

I. As proper name, and allusively.

1. The morning star; the planet Venus when she appears in the sky before sunrise. Now only *poet.*

c1050 *Byrhtferth's Handboc in Anglia* (1885) VIII. 320 þær æfter on þam circule lucifer up arist. c1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* III. metr. i. 50 (Camb. MS.) After þat lucifere the day sterre hath chasyd away the dirke nyht. 1388 WYCLIF *Job* xxxviii. 32 Whether thou bryngist forth Lucifer, that is dai sterre, in his tyme. 1629 MILTON *Nativity* 74 The Stars... will not take their flight, For all the morning light, Or Lucifer that often warn'd them thence. 1744 AKENSIDE *Pleas. Imag.* (1779) i. 148 Lucifer displays His beaming forehead through the gates of morn. 1887 BOWEN *Virg.*

Aeneid II. 801 Now on the mountains of Ida was rising Lucifer bright.

†**b. fig.** (Cf. DAY-STAR.) *Obs.*

a1585 CARTWRIGHT in R. Browne *Answ. to C.* 87 Vntill such time as the day starre spring & Lucifer do rise in our hearts. 1599 *Broughton's Let.* viii. 26 You Cynosura and Lucifer of nations, the stupor and admiration of the world.

2. The rebel archangel whose fall from heaven was supposed to be referred to in Isa. xiv. 12; Satan, the Devil. Now *rare* in serious use; current chiefly in the phrase *as proud as Lucifer*.

The Scripture passage (Vulg. 'Quomodo cecidisti de caelo, Lucifer, qui mane oriebaris?') A.V. 'How art thou fallen from heauen, O Lucifer, sonne of the morning?') is part of a 'parable against the king of Babylon' (Isa. xiv. 4); but the mention of a fall from heaven led Christian interpreters to suppose that 'king of Babylon' was to be interpreted spiritually, as a designation of the chief of 'the angels who kept not their first estate'. Hence the general patristic view that *Lucifer* was the name of Satan before his fall. The Latin word was adopted in all the Eng. versions down to 1611; the Revised version has *daystar*.

a1000 *Christ & Satan* 367 (Gr.) Wæs þæt encgelycn ær zenemmed, Lucifer haten, leothberende. a1300 *Cursor M.* 442 And for þat he was fair and bright, lucifer to nam he hight. c1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 30 þese nouelries nam of ydidiots & synful wrecchis of lucifers pride. c1450 *Mirour Saluacioun* 4377 With feendes and lucifere... in helle. 1567 *Gude & Godlie Ball.* (S.T.S.) 175 Proude Lucifer, the greit maister of hell. 1613 SHAKS. *Hen. VIII.* III. ii. 371 And when he falles, he falles like Lucifer, Neuer to hope againe. 1625 PURCHAS *Pilgrims* I. iv. 571 His Pride is such, as may teach Lucifer. 1667 MILTON *P.L.* VII. 131. 1771 FLETCHER *Checks* Wks. 1795 II. 352 A fall into pride may drive me nearer Lucifer. 1814 SCOTT *Wav.* lviii. A second Lucifer of ambition and wrath. 1839 BAILEY *Festus* (1852) 55 Men say—as proud as Lucifer—Pray who would not be proud with such a train?

Comb. 1553 BECON *Reliques of Rome* (1563) 1 His... Lucifer-like pride. 1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 219 With such an incredible inordinate desire of luciferlike superiority.

¶ Misused for: A devil.

1887 RUSKIN *Præterita* II. 72 The temper of eight little Lucifers in a swept lodging.

†**b. allusively.** One who commits the sin of Lucifer, i.e. who seeks to dethrone God; *occas.* applied to one who presumptuously rebels against an earthly sovereign. *Obs.*

1549 CHEKE *Hurt Sedit.* (1641) 12 That presumption of challenging Gods seat, doth shew you to have been Lucifers. 1579 FULKE *Heskins's Parl.* 305 What Lucifer is that, that wil oppose him selfe against the flatt commaundement of the holie ghost. 1602 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* IX. l. 229 Yea, too blasphemous, they inroch vpon the Deitie, Though of these Lucifers haue been that perish through a Flie. a1618 RALEIGH in *Gutch Coll. Cur.* I. 89 Although they be perpetual Lucifers, they must always be Angels, and live in plenty.

II. As a common noun. (Usu. with lower-case initial.)

3. **Orig. lucifer match:** A friction match made usually of a splint of wood tipped with an inflammable substance ignitable on a roughened or otherwise prepared surface.

1831 *John Bull* 28 Nov. XI. 379/1 [Jones v. Watts, speech of plaintiff's counsel.] Mr. Jones had, some time ago, invented a match to produce an instantaneous light... and he had given his ingenious invention the name of 'Promethean'... Subsequently the plaintiff invented another description of match, which he designated with the frightful name of 'Lucifer'... For the 'Lucifers' he had not... secured his right as the patentee... The defendant made an exact imitation of the 'Lucifer Match.' 1836 BRANDE *Man. Chem.* (ed. 4) 543 Matches tipped with some of these inflammable mixtures, and called *Lucifers*, are now in common use, and are inflamed either by friction or by the contact of sulphuric acid. *Ibid.* 1274 Gen. Index, Lucifer matches. 1837 *Ann. Reg.* 80 Several other lucifer matches were lying about, one of them having the appearance of having been drawn through the sandpaper. 1849 MRS. CARLYLE *Let.* II. 42 When we had put a lucifer to some sticks in the grate. 1876 'CAPT. CRAWLEY' *Card Players' Man.* 120 Cribbage... is played with a full pack of fifty-two cards... and two pegs (that may be of ivory, or lucifer matches, with the phosphorus ends cut off). 1884 E. YATES *Recoll.* I. ii. 45 The lucifer, or Congreve match as it was called, was ignited by friction on sandpaper, and had a very unpleasant smell.

Comb. 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade, Lucifer-box.* 1862 H. MARRYAT *Year in Sweden* II. 400 Mr. Lundström... showed me over his lucifer-manufactory.

Hence †**Lucifering** *a. nonce-wd.*, acting the part of Lucifer.

1602 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* IX. l. 229 Of which Conuerting, Christo-fers yee [Popes] thenceforth shalbe said: If not, apply and perish in your Lucifering Traid.

luciferase ('l(j)u:sɪfəreɪz, -s). *Biol.* [ad. F. *luciférase* (R. Dubois 1887, in *Compt. Rend.* CV. 691): see LUCIFERIN and -ASE.] Any enzyme which catalyses a reaction by which a specific luciferin produces light.

It was formerly believed that a single enzyme, luciferase, was common to all organisms which produce light.

1888 *Jrnl. R. Microsc. Soc.* 26 From the luminous parts of the animal the author [sc. R. Dubois] has succeeded in extracting two substances, the contact of which in the water, determines the appearance of the light. One of them was obtained in the crystalline state... It is soluble in water, and hardly soluble in alcohol; it may be called luciferine. The other body is an active albuminoid of the class of soluble ferments, and may be called luciferase. 1920 *Nature* 26 Aug. 843/1 The production of light by animals is due to the burning or oxidation of a substance called luciferin in the

presence of an enzyme or catalyst called luciferase. 1952 [see LUCIFERIN]. 1971 *Country Life* 9 Sept. 605/1 The luciferin, or light-producing material, in a glow-worm's body is oxidised and broken down, with the aid of an enzyme called luciferase, to release light energy with practically no wastage.

Luciferian ('l(j)u:sɪfɪəriən), *a.*¹ and *sb.*¹ ? *Obs.* Also 6 **Luceferian**, **Lucifrian**, 7 **Luciferan**. [f. LUCIFER + -IAN.] *A. adj.* Of or pertaining to Lucifer; Satanic, devilish. Often with reference to pride: 'As proud as Lucifer'.

1570 *Homilies* II. *Wilful Rebell.* III. (1574) 576 A luceferian pride and presumption. 1598 MARSTON *Pygmal.* II. 146 From haughty Spayne, what brought'st thou els beside, But lofty lookes, and their Lucifrian pride? 1613 DEKKER *Strange Horse-Race* Wks. (Grosart) III. 350 For now he saw the Dilaceration of his owne Luciferian Kingdome. 1673 *Lady's Call.* I. v. §10 What a Luciferian fall will they have from their honors. 1691 WOOD *Ath. Oxon.* II. 312 He fell on the Bishops generally, calling them Luciferian Lord Bishops. 1704 NORRIS *Ideal World* II. x. 396 We have so much of the Luciferian ambition, as to aspire to be like to the most high. 1773 J. ROSS *Fratricide* I. 782 (MS.) Darting a ghastly Luciferian look After their footsteps.

†**B. sb.** A Luciferian or Satanic person. *Obs.* 1647 TRAPP *Comm. Matt.* xix. 17 None but a proud Luciferian would have said, as Vega, the Popish perfectionary did [etc.].

Luciferian, *a.*² and *sb.*² Also 6, 8 **Luciferan**. [f. L. proper name *Lucifer* (see below) + -IAN.]

A. adj. Of or pertaining to the sect founded by Lucifer, bishop of Cagliari in the fourth century, who separated from the Church because it was too lenient (as he thought) towards Arians who repented of their heresy.

1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 106 You, saith he, (speaking to the Luciferian hereticks) run away from the vain shaking of feathers, like the fearful Harts. 1638 CHILLINGW. *Relig. Prot.* I. ii. §36 While you thus inveigh against Luther, and charge him with Luciferian heresies. 1865 LIGHTFOOT *Comm. Galat.* (1874) 228 Hilary the Roman deacon... attached himself to the Luciferian schism.

B. sb. An adherent of this sect.

c1555 *Life Bp. Fisher in F.'s Wks.* (E.E.T.S.) II. 135 Saint Jerom against Helvidius, Jovinianus, Vigilantius, and the luciferians. 1585 FETHERSTONE tr. *Calvin on Acts* xix. 7. 458 No man thinks that the grace of the Spirit is annexed to such a ceremonie, as doeth Jerome against the Luciferians. 1681 BAXTER *Answ. Dodwell* II. 16 Novatians, Luciferians, Donatists... had all Orders in Episcopal Communion. 1797 W. JOHNSTON tr. *Beckmann's Invent.* III. 406 In the alteration between a Luciferan and an Orthodox, he relates that an adherent of the schismatic Lucifer disputed. 1822-3 SCHAFF *Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* II. 1358 As the Luciferians considered themselves the true and pure church, they utterly repudiated the name of a sect.

luciferin ('l(j)u:sɪfəri:n). *Biol.* Formerly also -ine. [ad. F. *luciférine* (R. Dubois 1887, in *Compt. Rend.* CV. 691), f. L. *lucifer* light-bearing: see -IN¹.] Any substance which is present naturally in an organism (such as the glow-worm) and which when oxidized in the presence of a specific enzyme (a luciferase) is capable of producing light.

It was formerly believed that one single substance, luciferin, was common to all organisms which produce light.

1888, 1920 [see LUCIFERASE]. 1952 E. N. HARVEY *Bioluminescence* p. xi, Luciferin and luciferase are general names used for these compounds manufactured by luminous animals, but it is probable that the luciferin or luciferase from a species in one group may be quite different chemically from that in another. 1954 HARVEY & TSUJI in *Jrnl. Cell. & Compar. Physiol.* XLIV. 71 Luciferin may properly be defined as the oxidizable substance supplying molecules capable of absorbing enough excess energy to emit in the visible region. 1966 JOHNSON & HANEDA *Bioluminescence in Progress* 10 Bacterial luciferin has become a matter of definition... FMNH₂ may be considered the 'luciferin' of this system. 1971 [see LUCIFERASE].

†**Luciferine**, *a.* *Obs.* [f. LUCIFER + -INE².] = LUCIFERIAN *a.*¹

c1546 JOYE in Gardiner *Decl. Art. Joye* (1546) 14, I passe over his [Gardiner's] luciferin pryde, . . . vicious luyung, &c. 1588 PARKE tr. *Mendoza's Hist. China* 376 Nobunanga... was slaine by a captaine of his, and punished by God by this meanes for his luciferine pride.

†**Luciferous**, *a.*¹ *Obs.* [f. LUCIFER + -OUS.] = LUCIFERIAN *a.*¹

c1554 BALE *Declar. Bonner's Art.* i. [8], Els wold ye couple your sorcerous masmongers with Gods maiestye in one honour which we wil not take at your luciferus perswasions. 1593 NASHE *Christ's T.* (1613) 54 God forbid I should be so Luciferous passionatiue-ambitious. 1623 COCKERAM, *Luciferous*, haughtie, proud.

luciferous ('l(j)u:sɪfərəs), *a.*² [f. L. *lucifer* light-bearing (see LUCIFER) + -OUS.]

1. That brings, conveys, or emits light. Now *rare* in serious use.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Luciferous*, that brings or causeth light. 1686 PLOT *Staffordsh.* 116 The clammy moisture of Oysters that shines in the dark of a violet colour, comes from luciferous wormes that have their holes in the shells. 1694 SALMON *Bate's Dispens.* I. 351/1 The lucidness of the Luciferous matter. 1805 tr. *St. Vincent's Voy. Afr. Seas* 42 These luciferous animals [F. *animaux lucifères*] almost all belong to the class of transparent... worms. 1821 *Blackw. Mag.* X. 560 Combustible and luciferous matter. 1856 GRINDON *Life xxxii.* 283 The nearer we stand to the luciferous orb [sc. the sun]. 1859 THACKERAY *Virgin.* xxv, Let us... bless Mr. Price and other Luciferous benefactors of

mankind, for banishing the abominable mutton of our youth.

2. *fig.* Affording illumination or insight; luminous, illuminating. In 17th c. common in *luciferous experiment*, after Bacon's *lucifera experimenta* (*Nov. Org.* I. §70, 99, *et al.*).

1648 PETTY *Adv. to Hartlib* 20 How to make the most of experiments, ... all being equally Luciferous, although not equally Luciferous. 1660 BOYLE *New Exp. Phys. Mech.* xv. 104 So Luciferous an Experiment. 1676 GLANVILL *Ess.* iii. 28 A rare and luciferous Theory. 1811 *Edin. Rev.* XIX. 229 These... are the only luciferous experiments, of which geology can yet boast.

Hence *luciferously adv.*, *luciferousness*.

1665 *Phil. Trans.* I. 48 The Luciferousness of such Experiments. 1682 SIR T. BROWNE *Chr. Mor.* III. §3 Embrace not the opacous and blind side of opinions, but that which looks most Luciferously or influentially unto Goodness.

lucific (l(j)u:'sɪfɪk), *a.* [ad. late L. *lucific-us*, f. *luc(i)-*, *lux* light; see -FIC.] Light-producing.

1701 GREW *Cosm. Sacra* II. ii. §14. 38 When they [the rays] are made to Converge, ... though their Lucifick motion be continu'd, yet... that equal motion, which is the Colorifick, is interrupted. 1800 HULME in *Phil. Trans.* XC. 173 The degree of illumination in these liquids must depend upon the quantity of lucific matter applied. 1825 COLERIDGE *Aids Refl.* (1848) I. 168 The dry light... the lucific vision, ... meaning thereby... reason in contradistinction from the understanding. 1876 J. ELLIS *Contra in Egypt* 53 Lucific orbs.

luciform (l(j)u:'sɪfɔ:m), *a.* Now rare. [ad. L. **luciform-is* (repr. Gr. *ἀλγοειδής*), f. *luc(i)-*, *lux* light; see -FORM.] Having the character of light, luminous; applied *spec.* to the 'vehicle' of the soul (*ἀλγοειδὲς ὄχημα*) imagined by the Neo-Platonists; *occas.* to the spiritual body of the Resurrection.

1668 H. MORE *Div. Dial. Schol.* (1713) 560 It may well be questioned, whether the Pythagoreans held a distinct Notion of this kind of luciform Body. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* I. v. 788 These Ancients say, that there is another Heavenly Body, always conjoined with the Soul and Eternal, which they call Luciform and Star-like. 1710 R. WARD *Life H. More* 39 What the Platonists call the Luciform Vehicle of the Soul. 1862 ELLICOTT *On 1 Thess.* iv. 17 The glorified and luciform body will be caught up in the... clouds. [1881 SHORTHOUSE *J. Inglesant* I. xvii. 313 To keep in order this luciform vehicle of the soul, as the Platonists call it.]

Lucifrian: see LUCIFERIAN *a.*¹

lucifugous (l(j)u:'sɪfjʊgəs), *a.* *Nat. Hist.* [f. L. *lucifug-us*, f. *luc(i)-*, *lux* light + *fug-ere* to fly; see -OUS.] Shunning the light.

1654 GAYTON *Pleas. Notes* IV. vi.-vii. 211 Such designes as these were Lucifugous, and will not endure the face of Heaven. 1655 STANLEY *Philos.* I. (1701) 14/1 These ill Dæmons... Aquatile, and Subterranean, and Lucifugous. 1737 OZELL *Rabelais* II. 121 *note*, Lucifugous Nycticoraces. 1835-6 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* I. 599/2 The habits of which [animals] are more completely lucifugous and retired than any others. 1865 OAKELEY *Hist. Notes* 36 Owls and bats and other such shy and lucifugous creatures.

So *lucifugal a.*, in the same sense.

1889 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

lucigen (l(j)u:'sɪdʒɛn). [f. L. *luc(i)-*, *lux* light + -GEN.] An illuminant produced by burning a spray of oil mixed with air.

1887 *Pall Mall G.* 16 Sept. 12 Lucigen, as the new illuminant is called, is the invention of Mr. Hannay, of Glasgow, and is already extensively used in large engineering works, and for lighting large open spaces. 1892 *Ibid.* 26 Jan. 5/2 It is proposed to make experiments at the Woolwich Ferry with the lucigen light.

† **lucigenous**, *a.* *Obs.*—⁰ [f. L. *luc(i)-*, *lux* light + -GENOUS.] (See quot.)

1727 BAILEY vol. II, *Lucigenous*, born or begotten in the Day Time.

lucimeter (l(j)u:'sɪmɪtə(r)). [Hybrid f. L. *luc(i)-*, *lux* light + -METER.]

1. An instrument for measuring the intensity of light; a photometer.

1825 HAMILTON *Hand-bk. Terms. Lucimeter*, in Optics, an apparatus for measuring the intensity of light proceeding from different bodies. 1875 in KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*

2. 'A sunshine recorder designed to measure the combined effect of the duration and intensity of sunshine in promoting evaporation' (*Cent. Dict.*).

|| **Lucina** (l(j)u:'sainə). Also 6 (*anglicized*) *Lucyne*. [L. fem. of adj. *lucinus*, f. *luc-*, *lux* light; see -INE¹.] In Roman mythology, the goddess who presided over childbirth, sometimes identified with Juno or with Diana; hence, a midwife.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Knt.'s T.* 1227 But for hir child so longe was vnborn Ful pitously Lucyna gan she calle. 1608 SHAKS. *Per.* III. i. 10 Lucina, oh! Diuine patronesse, and my wife gentle To those that cry by night. 1631 MILTON *Epit. March. Winch.* 26 And now with second hope she goes, And calls Lucina to her throws. 1658 SIR T. BROWNE *Hydriot.* v. 27 Death must be the Lucina of life. 1701 C. WOLLEY *Jrnl. New York* (1860) 27 Neither... the nice attendance of Nursekeepers, nor the art of a dextrous Lucina. 1759 STERNE *Shandy* II. xi, A daughter of Lucina is put... over thy head.

b. By identification with Diana, put for: The moon. *poet.*

1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* xxxv. 1 Lucina schynnyng in silence of the night. 1508 — *Gold. Targe* 2 Quhen gone to bed war Vesper and Lucyne. 1503 HAWES *Examp. Virt.* ix. 2 For Lucyna eke dyd her shrowde. 1594 GREENE & LODGE *Looking-glass* (1598) F2b, An hoast of blacke and sable cloudes Gan to eclips Lucinas siluer face.

lucioïd (l(j)u:'sɔɪd). *Ichth.* [f. L. *luci-us* pike + -OID.] *A. sb.* A fish of the family *Esocidae*; a pike.

B. adj. Belonging to this family (*Cent. Dict.*). 1836 YARRELL *Brit. Fishes* (ed. 3) I. 343 This expert ichthyologist has restricted the *Esocidae* (Lucioïds), or family of Pikes, to the single genus *Esox*. 1859-62 SIR J. RICHARDSON, etc. *Mus. Nat. Hist.* (1868) II. 153 Lucioïds (*Esocidae*).

lucirne, *obs.* form of LUCERN.

lucit, variant of LUCET¹ *Obs.*

Lucite (l(j)u:'sɪt). Also *lucite*. [f. L. *luc(i)-*, *lux* light + -ITE¹.] A proprietary name for a solid, transparent plastic that is a methyl methacrylate resin; perspex.

1937 *Official Gaz.* (U.S. Patent Office) 6 July 9/1 E. I DuPont de Nemours and Company. Lucite. For thermo-plastic synthetic resin material, known as methyl methacrylate, in the form of sheets, rods, and tubes, and in powdered or granular form. 1939 *Reader's Digest* Feb. 8/1 Light flows through rods made of Lucite, a du Pont plastic, as water flows through a pipe. 1953 J. Y. COUSTEAU *Silent World* 89 Through the lucite windows [of the *Bathyscaphe*] the pilots could look into a landscape lighted by exterior floodlamps. 1973 R. HAYES *Hungarian Game* xv. 98 The system had two Lucite indicators, one red the other green.

lucius, *obs.* form of LUSCIOUS.

lucivee: see LUCIFEE.

luck (lʌk), *sb.* Also 5-6 *luk*(e, 6-7 *lucke*). [a. LG. (Du., OFris.) *luk*, a shortened form of *geluk* (MDu. *gelucke* = MHG. *gelücke*, mod.G. *glück*). Parallel adoptions of the LG. word are Icel. *lukka* (14th c.), MSw. *lukka*, *lykka* (mod.Sw. *lycka*), Da. *lykke*. Probably it came into English as a gambling term; the LG. dialects were a frequent source of such terms in 15-16 centuries.

The ultimate etymology of MHG. *gelücke* (:-OHG. **giluchhi*:-OTeut. type **galukko-m*) is obscure. So far as meaning is concerned nothing could be more plausible than Paul's view (*Beitr.* VII. 133 *note*) that the word is connected with G. *gelingen* (OHG. *gihangan*) to succeed, turn out well or ill, as G. *druck* pressure with *dringen* to press, *schluck* gulp with *schlingen* to swallow, *ruck* wrench with *ringen* to wrench. But morphologically this assumption seems quite inadmissible, and most scholars deny the existence of etymological affinity in any of these instances. Formally, the word might be cognate with LOK v.¹ or v.², or with G. *locken* to entice (OHG. *lockōn*) and the synonymous OHG. *lucchen*; but no probable hypothesis seems to have been formed to connect the meaning of the sb. with that of any of these vbs.]

1. a. Fortune good or ill; the fortuitous happening of events favourable or unfavourable to the interests of a person; a person's condition with regard to the favourable or unfavourable character of some fortuitous event, or of the majority of the fortuitous events in which he has an interest. Often with adj., as *bad*, *hard*, *evil luck*, GOOD-LUCK, ILL-LUCK. Also, the imagined tendency of chance (esp. in matters of gambling) to produce events continuously favourable or continuously unfavourable; the friendly or hostile disposition ascribed to chance at a particular time.

1481, a 1529 [see GOOD LUCK]. 1530 PALSGR. 241/1 Lucke, *happe*, *hevr.* a 1547 SURREY in *Tottel's Misc.* (Arb.) 220 And if to light on you my luck so good shall be, I shall be glad to fede on that that would haue fed on me. 1563 B. GOOGE *Eglogs* vii. (Arb.) 61 Let vs here what lucke you haue had in loue. 1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 39 It was his hard lucke & cursed chance, ... to finde [etc.]. 1590 SHAKS. *Com. Err.* III. ii. 93, I haue but leane lucke in the match. 1602 2nd Pt. *Return fr. Parnass.* II. v. 823 It hath beene my lucke alwayes to beat the bush, while another kill the Hare. 1653 WALTON *Angler* II. 60 Wel Scholer, you must indure worse luck sometime, or you will never make a good Angler. 1738 SWIFT *Pol. Conversat.* 18 Yes; Tom sings well; but his Luck's naught. 1791 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Rom. Forest* xv, I hope we shall have better luck next time. 1856 WHYTE MELVILLE *Kate Cov.* xvii, The Arch-croupier below, they say, arranges these matters for beginners; but the luck turns at last. 1882 OUIDA *Maremma* I. ii. 41 'He has got his deserts', and Jaconda... 'Luck always changes'. 1883 HOWELLS *Woman's Reason* II. xx. 178 He bade him... get fire to light the beacon. Giffen refused. 'No, sir; better not have any of my luck about it'.

† b. A piece of (good or bad) luck. *Obs.*

1530 PALSGR. 580/2, I haue a shreude chance or a shreude tourne, or I haue an yvell lucke, *il me meschiet*. 1603 DRAYTON *Bar. Wars* IV. xxxiv, Those evill Lucks, in numbers many are, That to thy footsteps do themselves apply.

c. In generalized sense: Chance regarded as a cause or bestower of success and failure. Sometimes *personified*.

1534-5 MORE *Dauy the Dycer* Wks. 1433 Long was I, lady Lucke, your seruing man. 1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 83 One refuge yet remaineth, that is patiently to suffer what so euer lucke alloteth. 1630 DAVENANT *Cruel Bro.* I. i. B2,

Report is then become a Bawde to Luck; Whom Fortune doth enrich, Fame doth flatter. 1899 MAJ. A. GRIFFITHS in *Fortn. Rev.* LXV. 307 Luck, in the great game of war, is undoubtedly lord of all. 1902 A. E. W. MASON *Four Feathers* III. 23, I told you luck might look my way. Well, she has. I go out to Egypt on General Graham's Staff.

d. Predicatively, *it is good or bad luck* = 'it is a good or bad omen' (to do so-and-so).

a 1903 *Mod.* You should never put boots on the table: it's bad luck.

2. a. Good fortune; success, prosperity or advantage coming by chance rather than as the consequence of merit or effort. *Phr. to have the luck* = to be so fortunate as (to be or do something). † *to have no luck to*: to be unfortunate in.

14... *Pol. Rel. & L. Poems* (1866) 38 Wher-for lucke and good hantselle my hert y sende you. ? a 1480 *Promp. Parv.* (Winchester MS.) 316/2 *Luk, lucrum*. [So *Camb. MS. and ed. Pynson; Harl. MS. reads (prob. correctly) Lukre* or *wynnyng, lucrum*.] 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* II. 46 That neidfull war thair wantit thair nothing, At thair lykng, with greit larges and luke [*rime instruct*]. 1583 HOLLYBAND *Campo di Fior* 145 No man can haue lucke alwayes at playe. 1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N. v. i.* 439 If we haue vnearn'd lucke, Now to scape the Serpents tongue. a 1656 HALES *Gold. Rem.* (1688) 348 Only plutarch, whatever the matter is has no luck to the latin, and therefore I would advise you either to read him in French or in English. 1661 BOYLE *Style of Script.* (1675) 36 A hint, which... I haue since had the luck to improve sufficiently. 1784 COWPER *Tiroc.* 329 How he was flogged, or had the luck to escape. 1835 W. IRVING *Tour Prairies* 164 One of the rangers, however, had little luck to boast of, his horse having taken fright... thrown his rider, and escaped. 1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* I. xxviii. 374, I haue been off with a party... on a hunt inland. We had no great luck. 1866 GEO. ELIOT *F. Holt* (1868) 20 Like most energetic natures, he had a strong faith in his luck. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* vii. §1. 350 Catherine Parr, had the luck to outlive the King. 1883 STEVENSON *Silverado Sq., With Children of Israel* I, The luck had failed, the mines had petered out. 1891 N. GOULD *Double Event* 8 At cards, Captain Drayton seemed to have the 'devil's own luck'.

† b. (one's) *luck of*: (one's) good fortune in obtaining. *Obs.*

1762-71 H. WALPOLE *Vertue's Anecd. Paint.* (1786) I. 104 A man, whose luck of fame was derived from all the circumstances which he himself reckoned unfortunate.

c. A piece of luck or good-fortune. ? *Sc.*

1856 MRS. CARLYLE *Lett.* II. 289 It was a luck for me yesterday... that I had these live things to look after.

d. *occas.* In appellations of objects on which the prosperity of a family, etc., is supposed to depend.

This use originates with 'The Luck of Eden Hall', which is an oriental glass goblet (of the 15th c. or earlier) in the possession of the Musgraves of Eden, Cumberland, so called from a superstition embodied in the words, 'If this glass will break or fall, Farewell the luck of Eden-hall'.

a 1800 *Ballad* in *Lysons Britannia* IV. Cumb. (1816) p. ccix, God prosper long from being broke The Luck of Eden-hall. 1842 LONGF. (*title*) The Luck of Edenhall [transl. from Uhland]. 1870 B. HARTE (*title*) The Luck of Roaring Camp. 1901 E. F. BENSON *Luck of Vails* 16 When the Luck of the Vails is lost, Fear not fire nor rain nor frost.

3. a. Phrases. *as (good, ill) luck would have it*: by (good, ill) fortune; *bad luck to* (a person or thing): a vulgar form of imprecation, expressive of ill-will, disgust, or disappointment; *best of Arab (or Welsh) luck*: cf. BRITISH *a.* 6; *better luck another (or next) time*: an expression of encouragement to endure a disappointment; *devil's own luck*: uncannily good luck; *down on (occas. in) one's luck*: in ill-luck, in misfortune (*slang*); *for luck*: in order to bring good luck (expressing the purpose of some superstitious action); *in luck*: fortunate, enjoying good luck; *good luck to* (a person or thing): see GOOD LUCK; *just my (or his, our, etc.) luck*: typical of my (his, our) bad luck, or occas., of my good luck; (one's) *luck is in, or is/runs out*: luck is on one's side, or, one has come to the end of one's run of luck; *luck of the draw*: an expression of resignation to chance; *no such (good) luck*: the thing is beyond the power even of good fortune, unfortunately not; *out of luck*: having bad luck, in misfortune; *push (or crowd, ride) one's luck*: to expect or count on an even better run of good fortune than one has had already; cf. *to push one's fortune* (PUSH *v.* 11 b); † *to strike* (a person) *luck*: see STRIKE *v.*; *to try one's luck*: see TRY *v.*; † *upon luck's head*: on chance (*obs. Sc.*); *worse luck* = unfortunately, 'more's the pity' (*colloq.*); *you can never know your luck*: you cannot be sure that luck won't change for the better, you may be lucky. For *run, stroke of luck*, see the sbs.

1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* III. v. 83 As good lucke would haue it... they conuey'd me into a bucke basket. 1637 RUTHERFORD *Lett.* I. xli. (1675) 87, I would believe in the Dark upon Luck's head, and take my hazard of Christ's goodwill. 1680 A. RADCLIFFE in *Rochester Poems* 147 As luck would haue it in came Will. 1687 J. PHILIPS tr. *M. de Cervantes's Don Quixote* I. i. ii. 9 As ill luck would haue it, it happen'd to be upon a Friday Night. 1789 WOLCOT (P. Pindar) *Sir J. Banks & Emp. of Mor.* 17 Quite out of breath, and out of luck. 1849 THACKERAY *Pennennis* lxi, The Chevalier was... to use his own picturesque expression... 'down on his luck'. 1854 E. TWISLETON *Lett.* 29 June (1928) 213 They... asked us to a dinner a fortnight off, when

as ill-luck would have it, we were engaged. 1855 F. W. FABER *Growth in Holiness* xvii. 297 When we fall we must rise again, and go on our way, wishing ourselves, after a Christian fashion, better luck another time. 1857 HUGHES *Tom Brown* i. viii. By Jove, Flashey, your young friend's in luck. 1857 C. M. YONGE *Dynevor Terr.* II. xii. 176 'When you break down anywhere, send me a telegraph.' 'No such good luck,' sighed Clara. 1858 TROLLOPE *Doctor Thorne* II. iv. 74 No harm had been done, and he might have better luck next time. 1861 MISS YONGE *Yng. Stepm.* xvii. 234 He.. should see enough of him when Mr. Hope came, worse luck. 1862 W. COLLINS *No Name* I. i. xi. 150 All he ever said was better luck next time. 1867 F. FRANCIS *Angling* vi. (1880) 233 Like a dissipated house-fly out of luck. c1874 D. BOUCICAULT in M. R. Booth *Eng. Plays of 19th Cent.* (1969) II. 190 Well, as the devil's luck would have it, there was only.. a tailor's thimble, an' they couldn't get it full. 1876 C. M. DAVIES *Unorth.* Lond. 185 A clever rogue momentarily down on his luck. 1882 R. BURTON in *Athenaeum* No. 2880. 11/3 The miner down in his luck. 1883 STEVENSON *Treas.* Isl. III. xv. There are some of Flint's hands aboard; worse luck for the rest of us. 1884 JESSOPP in *19th Cent.* Mar. 402 Labour is scarce and he is down in his luck. 1891 E. DOWSON *Let.* 30 June (1967) 205, I came here.. & found as luck would have it a Rosière going on. 1892 R. L. STEVENSON *Let.* 29 May (1911) IV. 54 No such luck; the ship delayed, and at last, about three, I had to send them home again. 1894 G. S. LAYARD *Tennyson & Pre-Raphaelite Illustr.* iv. 45 Oriana ties her kerchief round the wings of her lover's helmet, whilst he strings his bow for luck against her foot. 1898 J. D. BRAYSHAW *Slum Silhouettes* 29 Well, yer never know yer luck; an' his was 'ard enuff, Gawd knows. 1900 *Blackw. Mag.* July 99/1, I was in luck when I tumbled amongst them. 1901 ADE *Forty Mod. Fables* 156 Adams had a Run of Luck and he crowded it. 1902 A. E. W. MASON *Four Feathers* xxiii. 227, I, worse luck, was not one of them. 1903 G. B. SHAW *Man & Superman* i. 21 'She'll marry you.' .. 'No such luck, Jack!' 1907 — *John Bull's Other Island* iv. 82 He has the devil's own luck, that Englishman, anyway. 1909 GALSWORDY *Strife* i. 195 Just our luck, the men finding a fanatical firebrand like Roberts for leader. a 1911 D. G. PHILLIPS *Susan Lenox* (1917) II. xxi. 494 Don't be a fool. Let's push our luck, now that things are coming our way. 1916 A. BENNETT *These Twain* iii. xx. 488 You never know your luck. If she'd been free I might have been fool enough to get married. 1923 *Brewer's Dict. Phr. & Fable* (new ed.) 689/1 *He has.. the devil's own luck*, he is extraordinarily lucky; everything he touches turns to gold. 1926 J. BUCHAN *Dancing Floor* i. ii. 53 Something about the features.. struck me as familiar. As luck would have it, it turned out to be Vernon. 1927 E. O'NEILL *Marco Millions* I. iii. 45 Better luck next time. He'll learn! 1928 — *Strange Interlude* VIII. 274 The damned radio has to pick out this time to go dead!.. Just my luck! a 1930 D. H. LAWRENCE *Phoenix II* (1968) 146 Gilbert at her side took step after step, and thought to himself his luck was out as regards women. 1938 R. D. FINLAYSON *Brown Man's Burden* 60 Just my luck to be caught in a thunderstorm. 1938 G. GREENE *Brighton Rock* III. i. 99 'You ever come across this Kolley Kibber?' she asked. 'No such luck,' the barman said. 1956 J. POTTS *Diehard* vii. 116 He paused. Was he pushing his luck too far? 1959 'J. WELCOME' *Stop at Nothing* i. 11 He had never won the Derby and.. had.. announced that he would not die until he did. As he must by now be touching eighty.., this was pushing his luck pretty hard. 1963 A. SMITH *Throw out Two Hands* vii. 79 If our luck was in we might hit Madagascar, but there is quite enough luck needed in ballooning without attempting to stretch it, and to hope for a landfall on a solitary island. 1966 'S. HARVESTER' *Treacherous Road* xix. 183 And the best of Arab luck to you, mate. 1966 M. R. D. FOOT *SOE in France* x. 341 *Cinematophono* had never been a lucky circuit, and its luck now ran out altogether. 1967 *Listener* 23 Nov. 667/2 As luck, or history, if you like, would have it, the Russian Revolution coincided with the spread.. of wireless telegraphy. 1967 J. ASHFORD *Forget what you Saw* iii. 14 You never know your luck—one of these days we might actually set sail. 1967 M. CHILDS *Taint of Innocence* (1968) iii. 177 'It's so unfair.' 'Well, the luck of the draw.' 1969 'A. GARVE' *Boomerang* iii. 132 'Anything else?' 'I don't think so—except to wish you the best of Welsh luck!' 1970 N. MARSH *When in Rome* v. 127 Don't tell me you are the Lord Chamberlain.. It would have been just my luck. 1972 M. BABSON *Murder on Show* v. 58 My luck was in and I caught a taxi. 1973 'H. HOWARD' *Highway to Murder* iii. 37 Some say first impressions are best. Mine have been wrong as often as they've been right, so I guess it's the luck of the draw. 1974 I. MURDOCH *Sacred & Profane Love Machine* 75 If I.. was never heard of again. Thank you very much! No such luck! 1975 J. SYMONS *Three Pipe Problem* xv. 131 You ain't going to find no killer.. I reckon this is some amateur riding his luck.

†b. *luck in a bag*. A name for some (? swindling) contrivance resembling a LUCKY-BAG, in which the prizes were few. Hence, a rare piece of good luck, an unlikely or unexpected stroke of luck.

1649 LIGHTFOOT *Battle w. Wasps Nest* Wks. 1825 I. 405 It was luck in a bag then, that he that is so direct in all his gospel from end to end, as never to change one story out of its proper time and place, should do it here to serve Mr. Heming's turn so pat. 1701 *Walk to Smith-field* in G. Daniel *Merrie Eng.* xx. (1874) 273 The spectators were shuffled together like little boxes in a sharper's Luck-in-a-bag. 1711 SWIFT *Jrnl. to Stella* 8 Sept., You have luck indeed; and luck in a bag. What a devil is that eight shilling tea-kettle? copper, or tin jappaned? It is like your Irish politeness, raffling for tea-kettles.

†4. A sign of future (good or ill) luck; an omen. [1548 ELYOT *Dict.*, *Omen*, the lucke of some thyng to come, gathered of some woorde or saying before spoken.] 1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 184/2 Lucke, fortuna, omen. c 1600 A. HOME in *Bellenden's Livy* v. (1822) 479 The quihilk voice being herd abroad.. the senate did think the samin to be the luck and presage of sum thing to come.

5. *attrib.* and *Comb.*: *luck-money* = next; *luck-penny*, a piece of money given or kept 'for luck'; a certain sum which local custom prescribes to be returned by the seller to the buyer, esp. in the sale of live-stock; †*luck-sign*,

an augury; †*luck-stroken a.*, ? having received the luck-penny.

1877 N. & Q. 5th Ser. VII. 488 In all agricultural dealings connected with cattle or corn it is customary when receiving payments to return a small sum to the customer, which is termed 'luck money'. 1898 *Daily News* 17 Aug. 2/7 The butchers assert that luck money was customarily granted in Lincoln until the auction system was started. 1788 BURNS *Let. to Mrs. Dunlop* 2 Aug., I am, indeed, seriously angry with you at the quantum of your 'luckpenny. 1823 SCOTT *Fam. Lett.* 8 Jan. (1894) II. xix. 162 Builders.. have drain'd my purse, otherwise the luck penny should have been better worth your acceptance. 1824 MISS MITFORD *Village Ser.* 1. 262 All the savings of a month, the hoarded halfpence, the new farthings, the very luck-penny, go off *in fumo* on that night. 1890 *Times* 25 Feb. 10/1 The defendant bought a hunter for £100 from the plaintiff and received back £5 'luck penny'. 1587 GOLDING *De Mornay* xxxiii. 621 He took a 'Lucksigne at the sight of a Lyonesse [Fr. *Il prend augure d'une Lyonne*]. 1597 BP. HALL *Sat.* II. v. 17 Go take possession of the church-porch-doore, And ring thy bells; 'luck stroken in thy fist, The parsonage is thine or ere thou wist.

luck, *v.* [? a. Du. *lukken*, f. *luk* LUCK *sb.* (But possibly an Eng. formation, though in our quotes. appearing earlier than the vb.)]

1. a. *intr.* To chance, happen. Usu. with defining adv.: To turn out *well*, *ill*, etc., to have (good or bad) luck. Also *impers.* (with or without *it*). *Obs. exc. dial.*

14.. *Billa posita super hostium majoris* in Hartshorne *Mettr.* T. 225 See wich a scrowe is set on thie gate Warning the of harde Happes For and it lukke thou shalt have swappes. 1481 CAXTON *Reynard* (Arb.) 35 When it so lucked that we toke an oxe or a cowe. a 1547 SURREY *Aeneid* II. 494 Our first labor thus lucked well with us. 1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* ix. 218 With thame of Cathnes lucke sa il, that [etc.]. 1601 OGLE *Vere's Parlie at Ostend* in *Sir F. Vere's Comm.* 144 The first (and that is the word) it lucked well, judging the fact by the event. 1681 FLATMAN *Heracl. Ridens* No. 14 (1713) I. 92 They that Addressed were the only Freeborn English, and they that did not Address, were to be Slaves to them, if they had luck't right. 1810 COCK *Strains* II. 65 (E.D.D.) Lat me tell ye, thro' the week Your wark wad luck the better.

b. To be lucky, prosper, succeed. *Obs. exc. dial.*

a 1584 MONTGOMERIE *Cherrie & Slae* 643 Thoct thy now, I say now, To hazard hes na hart; 3it luck we, and pluck we The fruit, they would haue part. 1877 GORDON FRASER *Wigtown* 212 Ill-gotten gear can never luck.

c. With *upon*: To hit upon by chance; to chance to find or meet with.

1670 EACHARD *Cont. Clergy* 35 Whereas there be so many thousand words in the world, and that he should luck upon the right one. a 1683 OLDHAM *Art Poetry, Some New Pieces* (1684) 30 When such a lewd, incorrigible sot Lucks by meer chance upon some happy thought. 1712 OLDISWORTH *Odes of Horace* II. 27/1 The most Renowned Thomas Gale.. has luckt upon another Interpretation. 1946 MEZZROW & WOLFE *Really Blues* 376 Luck up on: get by luck, come into possession of unexpectedly. 1962 E. LACY *Free loaders* i. 9 This is the best writing pad I've ever lucked up on. 1971 *Black World* Apr. 56 All of em hopin to luck up on a few grand by hittin on me. 1973 *Black Panther* 29 Sept. 2/3 Riggs happened to luck up on a good hustle by attacking women's rights in tennis.

d. With *inf.*: To chance, to have the good luck (to do something). *Obs. exc. dial.*

1724 RAMSAY *Lochaber No More* iii, If I should luck to come gloriously hame. 1787 W. TAYLOR *Scots Poems* 103 Gin I shou'd luck to get a plummy sword.

e. To *luck out* (U.S.), to achieve success or advantage by good luck in a difficult, testing, or dangerous situation.

1954 *Amer. Speech* XXIX. 303 He lucked out on the final examination.. I just 'lucked out' on that shot.. He really 'lucked out'. He didn't get any Saturday classes. 1967 *Boston Sunday Herald* 7 May vi. 8/4 If you luck out, good. If not, you've still got your original bookings. 1971 J. BALL *First Team* (1972) xxi. 317 Since we pretty much had to choose one from one.. it looks as if we lucked out. 1972 J. WAMBAUGH *Blue Knight* (1973) ii. 22, I started making inquiries.. and damned if I didn't luck out and get steered into a good job.

f. To *luck into*, to acquire by good fortune.

1959 *Time* (Atlantic ed.) 6 July 15/1 Loveless.. lucked into booming revenues from old taxes as.. Iowa expanded. 1966 S. MORROW *Moonlighters* (1967) ix. 98 He lucked into a prime location there. 1970 J. POTTS *Affair of Heart* viii. 63 The rent was fantastically low; she had lucked into it a couple of years ago through an artist friend.

†2. *trans.* To bring good luck to. *Obs.*

1530 PALSGR. 615/2, I lucke one, I make hym luckye or happye, je heure. He is a happy person, for he lucketh every place he commeth in.

luck, *dial.* form of LOCK *sb.*¹ (sense 2).

luckely, *obs.* form of LUCKILY.

'lucken, *pa. pple.* and *ppl. a. Sc.* and *north. dial.* [str. *pa. pple.* of LOUK *v.*¹ See also LOKEN.] Closed, locked, shut up, close-joined; said e.g. of the hand or fist (*lit.* and *fig.*); also *spec.* of web-feet.

c 1470 HENRYSON *Mor. Fab.* XIII. (*Frog & Mouse*) vi, 'With my twa feit', quod scho, 'lukkan and braid, In steid of airis, I row the streme full still'. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* x. 469 Mine armes being broake, my hands lucken and sticking fast to the palmes of both hands, by reason of the shrunke sinewes. 1721 RAMSAY *Genty Tibby* ii, Fresh as the lucken flowers in May. 1790 FISHER *Poems* 104 Lucken hands, she ne'er had nane To man or beast.

b. *Comb.*: *lucken-browed a.*, having the eyebrows close together; *lucken-footed a.*, web-footed.

1683 G. MERITON *Yorksh. Dial.* 73 Thou lucken-brow'd Trull. 1710 SIBBALD *Hist. Fife* (1803) 109 This [Turtur maritimus insularis Bass] is palmipes, that's luckenfooted.

c. *lucken booths*, booths which can be closed or locked up; hence, the place or quarter where such booths are permanently erected in a town.

1456 in *Charters* etc. *Peebles* (1872) 113 Land awest half the Cors and on the North Rau som tym was called the Lwkyn Bothys. 1625 *Ibid.* 413 In ane hows at the bak of the Lwkinbothis. a 1835 J. M. WILSON *Tales Borders* (1839) V. 10/2 The buildings of the jail and Luckenbooths hid that part of the street. 1896 CROCKETT *Grey Man* ii. 13 Buying of tittle-trattles at the lucky-booths.

lucken, *v.*¹ *Sc.* ? *Obs.* [? f. LUCKEN *pa. pple.*] *trans.* To lock, fasten together; to gather up (cloth) in folds; to knit (the brows).

c 1560 A. SCOTT *Poems*, 'Quha is perfyte' 35 Baith our hartis ar ane, luknyt in luvis chene. a 1670 SPALDING *Troub. Chas. I* (1851) II. 388 Haddoche prepairit him self noble for death, and causit mak ane syd Holland cloth sark, luknit at the heid for his winding scheit. 1806 JAMIESON *Pop. Ball.* II. 173 While anger lucken'd his dark brows.

†*lucken*, *v.*² *Obs. rare.* [f. LUCK *sb.* or *v.* + -EN³] *intr.* To happen, chance; = LUCK *v.* 1.

1674 N. FAIRFAX *Bulk & Selv.* 56 Which shall be likewise set down in somewhat a mingled way, as they may lucken most readily to come into mind.

luckenes, *obs.* form of LUCKINESS.

lucken golland, *lucken gowan. dial.* Also 6-7 locker goulons, lockron gowlons, (8-9 -ans). [f. LUCKEN *ppl. a.* + GOLLAND, GOWAN.] A north. dial. name for the Globe-flower, *Trollius Europæus*. (By Turner app. erroneously applied to the Marsh Marigold, *Caltha palustris*.)

1548 TURNER *Names of Herbes* (1881) 26 Chameleuce.. is called in Northumberlande a Lucken gollande. 1597 GERARDE *Herbal* II. cceli. 809 Locker Goulons, or globe Crow-foote. *Ibid.* 810 The globe flower is called.. Lockron gowlons. 1640 PARKINSON *Theat. Bot.* 333, 1740. 1724 RAMSAY *Yng. Laird & Katy*, We'll pou the daisies on the green, The lucken gowans frae the bog. 1760 J. LEE *Introd. Bot. App.* 317 Locker Gowlans, *Trollius*. 1821 HOGG *When the kye comes hame* iv. Poet. Wks. 1840 V. 73 When.. the bonny lucken gowan Has fauldit up her ee.

luckily ('lʌkɪli), *adv.* Also 6 *luckely*, *luckilie*, *luckily*. [f. LUCKY *a.* + -LY².]

The form *luckely*, frequent in 16th c., may belong to LUCKLY *adv.*; cf., however, *luckenes* = LUCKINESS.]

1. In a lucky manner; with good luck, successfully, prosperously, happily. Now *rare*.

1530 PALSGR. 836/2 Happely, luckely, *par eur, par bon eur.* 1548 UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Par. Matt.* xiii. 1-9 Other sum fel vpon a good and a fruitful grounde, and springing vp luckeli, brought furth fruit. a 1553 — *Royster D. i. v.* (Arb.) 31 My dere spouse.. whom.. God luckily sende home to both our heartes ease. 1561 DAUS tr. *Bullinger on Apoc.* lxxviii. 546 The Romanistes.. make their boaste, that.. no Kinges.. haue yet luckely assayed Rome. 1585 J. B. tr. *Viret's Sch. Beastes* B, The esterne winde, Which brought you hither luckely. 1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* I. §104 He.. carried himself so luckily in Parliament, that he did his Master much service. 1668 DRYDEN *Dram. Poesy* Ess. (1900) I. 80 All the images of Nature were still present to him, and he drew them, not laboriously, but luckily. 1748 ANSON'S *Voy.* II. iii. 141 Several fine runs of.. fresh water.. some of them so luckily situated, that the casks may be filled.. with an hose. 1766 GOLDSM. *Vic. W.* iii, 'This,' cried he, 'happens still more luckily than I hoped for'.

2. Now chiefly used as a qualification of the sentence as a whole, indicating that the fact or circumstance stated is a lucky one.

1717 LADY M. W. MONTAGU *Let. to Miss Sar. Chiswell* 1 Apr., Luckily for me, I was so well deceived that I knew nothing of the matter. 1762 KAMES *Elem. Crit.* viii. (1774) I. 288 Luckily.. our speculations are supported by facts. 1815 W. H. IRELAND *Scribbleomania* 236 note, The poor blind man.. told his tale; which, luckily for him, was believed. 1871 L. STEPHEN *Playgr. Europe* x. (1894) 236 Climbing a long snow-slope which was luckily in fair order.

luckiness ('lʌkɪnɪs). Also 6 *luckenes*, *luckynesse*. [f. LUCKY *a.* + -NESS.] The quality or condition of being lucky; fortunateness.

1561 DAUS tr. *Bullinger on Apoc.* xxiv. 149 The eyes signifie a foresighte, watchefulnes, subtilties, and luckenes in doynge of thynges. 1571 GOLDING *Calvin on Ps.* x. 6 Hee speaketh of the luckye state of the ungodly.. and complayneth of this their luckynesse. 1662 PETTY *Taxes* 53 A lottery therefore is properly a tax upon unfortunate selfconceited fools; men that have a good opinion of their own luckiness. 1690 LOCKE *Hum. Und.* IV. xvii. §24, I know not whether the luckiness of the accident will excuse the irregularity of his proceeding. 1832 tr. *Tour Germ. Prince* II. ix. 148, I have often been tempted to think that luckiness and unluckiness are a sort of subjective properties which we bring with us into the world.

luckite ('lʌkɪt). *Min.* [Named (in Fr.) by A. Carnot 1879 from the 'Lucky Boy' silver-mine in Utah: see -ITE.] A variety of melanterite.

1885 in *Cassell's Encycl. Dict.*

luckless ('lʌklɪs), *a.* (In 6 *superl.* lucklest.) [f. LUCK *sb.* + -LESS.]

1. Having no 'luck' or good fortune; attended with ill-luck; unlucky, hapless, ill-starred, unfortunate. (Of persons and things.)

1563 SACKVILLE *Induct. Mirr. Mag.* xvii, The dreary destinie And luckeles lot for to bemeone of those, Whom Fortune [etc.]. a 1586 SIDNEY *Arcadia* III. (1598) 389 Mine is the lucklest lot, That euer fell to honest woman yet. 1590 SPENSER *F.Q.* I. vi. 19 Glad of such lucke, the luckelesse lueky mayd. 1593 SHAKS. 3 *Hen. VI.* II. vi. 18, I, and ten thousand in this lucklesse Realme. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Past.* VIII. 81 Let the whelming Tide, The lifeless Limbs of luckless Damon hide. 1782 COWPER *Gilpin* 201 Ah, luckless speech, and bootless boast! 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* v. § 1. 213 [Chaucer] was luckless enough to be made prisoner. 1876 L. STEPHEN *Eng. Th.* 18th C. I. 102 It was a luckless performance so far as his temporal interests were concerned.

† 2. Presaging or foreboding evil, ominous of ill.

1633 P. FLETCHER *Purple Isl.* XII. xxxiv, On his dangling crest A lucklesse Raven spred her blackest wings. 1637 B. JONSON *Sad Sheph.* II. ii, The shriekes of lucklesse Owles Wee heare! and croaking Night-Crowes in the aire.

Hence 'lucklessly *adv.*, 'lucklessness.

1830 H. ANGELO *Remin.* I. 452 When lucklessly engaging to subdue a fine Arabian... he was thrown, and... was killed on the spot. 1868 BROWNING *Ring & Bk.* v. 44 Show men the lucklessness, the improvidence Of the easy-natured Count. 1876 GREEN *Stray Stud.* 368 Michelet has with singular lucklessness selected Angers as the type of a feudal city.

† **luckly**, *a.* and *adv.* *Obs.* [f. LUCK *sb.* + -LY.]

A. adj. Lucky, fortunate, successful. a 1568 ASCHAM *Scholem.* I. (Arb.) 62 Experience of all facions in yougthe, beinge, in profe, alwise daungerous, in isshue, seldom lucklie. 1589 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* VI. xxxi. (1612) 156 So lesser sute hath luclier speede. 1612 T. ADAMS *Gallants Burd.* 15 The peaceable dayes of the Wicked, and their luckly proceedings in this world.

B. adv. [1530, 1548, 1561, etc.: see LUCKILY I.] 1582 STANYHURST *Aeneis* I. (Arb.) 30 Doubtlesse thee gods al greatye doe tender Thy state, neere Tyrian city so lucklye to iumble.

luckwarm, *obs.* form of LUKEWARM.

lucky ('lʌki), *sb.*¹ *Sc.* Also *luckie*. [? f. LUCKY *a.* 6.] A familiar name for an elderly woman; *spec.* a grandmother. (Used as a form of address, and prefixed as a title to the proper name.) Also applied, jocularly or affectionately, to a woman of any age; a wife, mistress, etc. *b. spec.* The mistress of an ale-house, a landlady.

1717 RAMSAY *Elegy on Lucky Wood* 30 Poor facers now may chew pea-hools, Since Lucky's dead. 1725 — *Gentle Sheph.* II. iii. (*imit.*), How does auld honest lucky of the glen? 1770 BP. FORBES *Jrnl.* (1886) 324 We dined at Lucky Mac Fun's. a 1794 *Lass of Ecclefechan* II. in *Burns' Wks.*, O haud your tongue now, Luckie Laing. — *Lady Onlie* I. *ibid.*, Lady Onlie, honest Lucky, Brews guid ale at shore o' Bucky. 1816 SCOTT *Antiq.* IV. I, I said to Luckie Gemmels, 'Never think you, Luckie', said I. 1827 WATT *Poems* 56 (E.D.D.) Gin the kye o' millk be dryin', Some luckie's been her cantrips tryin'. 1857 STEWART *Character* 145 (E.D.D.) The gawky change-house luckies lauch and mulst the drunken fule. 1893 STEVENSON *Catriona* 134 Alan... must... carry on to the new luckie with the old story.

lucky ('lʌki), *sb.*² *slang.* In phr. *to cut or make one's lucky*: to get away, escape, decamp.

1834 M. M. G. DOWLING *Othello Travestie* I. ii. 7 He's in such a rage—you'd better cut your lucky. 1837 DICKENS *Pickw.* x, 'Wot's the use o' runnin' arter a man as has made his lucky, and got to t'other end of the Borough by this time. 1859 LEVER *Davenport Dunn* XIV. 119 Simpson, of the Bays, has cut his lucky this morning.

Lucky ('lʌki), *sb.*³ [ellipt. f. *Lucky Strike*, a U.S. brand of cigarettes.] A Lucky Strike cigarette.

1934 A. HUXLEY *Beyond Mexique Bay* 153 If Luckies are to sell here, they will have to be put under the patronage of Saint Joseph. 1949 O. NASH *Versus* 139 As a Lucky Striker, Whenever I offer smart folk a Lucky [etc.]. 1953 A. BARON *Human Kind* 184 He fumbled for a packet of Luckies and offered Casey a fresh cigarette. 1963 'D. RUTHERFORD' *Creeping Flesh* I. 63 I smoked six Luckies. *Ibid.* 80 A packet of Luckies, please. 1969 N. FREELING *Tsing-Boum* XXII. 160 Those Frnch ones—no thanks. I only smoke Luckies, really.

lucky ('lʌki), *a.* Also 6 *luckye*, *lukie*, *lucky*, 6-7 *luckie*. [f. LUCK *sb.* + -Y¹.]

1. Of persons: Having, or attended by, good luck. In early use often, *Fortunate*, *successful*, *prosperous*. Now with narrower meaning: *Favoured by chance*; *successful through causes other than one's own action or merit*.

1502 ARNOLDE *Chron.* (1811) 159 God Almyghty yeue you parte of his saluacion and make you lucky. 1530 TINDALE *Gen.* XXXIX. 2 And the Lorde was with Ioseph, and he was a luckie felowe. 1552 LATIMER *Serm. Lincolnsh.* I. (1562) 68 And therefore there is a common sayinge The more wicked, the more lucky. 1624 GATAKER *Transubst.* 120 He never is luckie in the framing of his consequences. 1625 BACON *Ess.*, *Negotiating* (Arb.) 89 Vse also such, as haue bene Luckie and Preuailed before in Things wherein you haue Employed them. 1641 J. JACKSON *True Evang.* II. 96 It is part of the description of a lucky, and prosperous man, that his Cow calveth. 1827 SCOTT *Two Drovers* II, Wakefield was lucky enough to find a chap for a part of his drove. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* II. I. 183 A dexterous and lucky player. 1865 KINGSLEY *Herew.* XIII, He must be a luckier man than you are.

† *b.* Of a person: Having the knack of success; 'handy' (Davies). *Obs.*

1703 MRS. CENTLIVRE *Love's Contriv.* I. Wks. 1761 II. 19 You used to be a lucky Rogue upon a Pinch.

c. Of actions or experiences: Attended by good luck.

1548 UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Par. Pref.* 10 Whose fortunate and luckye spede in all hys woorthye entrepryses. 1548 LADY ELIZ. HOWARD *Let. to Q. Dowager Parr*, Praying the Almighty God to send you a most lucky deliverance [in childbirth]. 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 184b, Geuing thanks to his god, for that lucky successe. 1697 DRYDEN *Aeneid* IX. 454 Ev'n then he dreamt of Drink and lucky Play. 1736 BUTLER *Anal.* I. III. (1849) I. 62 There are instances of reason and real prudence preventing men's undertaking what, it hath appeared afterwards, they might have succeeded in by a lucky rashness. 1807 CRABBE *Par. Reg.* III. 699 And what's your good judgement but a lucky guess? 1864 TENNYSON *En. Ard.* 537 Less lucky her home-voyage.

d. Of a literary composition: Having an unstudied or unsought felicity.

1700 T. BROWN tr. *Fresny's Amusem. Ser. & Com.* 6 There is more Wit in disguising a Thought of Mr. Lock's, than in a lucky Translation of a Passage from Horace. 1779-81 JOHNSON *L.P.*, *Cowley*, He has no elegance either lucky or elaborate. *Ibid.*, *Waller*, Genius now and then produces a lucky Trifle. We still read the Dove of Anacreon, and Sparrow of Catullus.

e. lucky him (or *you*, etc.): phrases expressing envy at another's good fortune.

1857 C. M. YONGE *Dynevor Terr.* II. xi. 171 She's... the finest figure in the whole county; lucky him who gets her. *Ibid.* xii. 176 Lucky you to have work at home, and to stay with it. 1893 W. ELWIN *Let.* 4 May in E. Lutyens *Blessed Girl* (1953) x. 190 Lucky you to be mothered by Betty. 1965 A. ROUDYBUSH *Season for Death* (1966) xxviii. 165 'I'm going to the flicks.' 'Lucky you. God bless!' 1972 R. HILL *Fairly Dangerous Thing* I. iv. 36 'I'm busy every night but tonight.' 'Lucky you,' said Joe.

2. Of events or circumstances: Of the nature of good luck; occurring by chance and producing happy results.

a 1547 SURREY *Praise of meane & constant estate in Tottel's Misc.* (Arb.) 28 When lucky gale of winde All thy puft sailes shall fill. 1653 WALTON *Angler* xi. 207 Well met, Gentlemen, this is luckie that we meet so just together at this very door. 1726 SWIFT *Gulliver* I. v, By the luckiest chance in the world, I had not discharged myself of any part of it. 1752 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 192 ¶ 2 His heir... sometimes by a wealthy marriage, sometimes by lucky legacies, discharged part of the encumbrances. 1796 JANE AUSTEN *Pride & Prej.* x. (1813) 213 This was a lucky recollection—it saved her from something like regret.

3. With superstitious reference: Presaging or likely to promote good luck; well-omened. Often applied to objects carried as charms, as in *lucky penny*, *sixpence* (usually one bent or perforated; sometimes an old or foreign coin), *lucky stone* (often, one with a natural hole through it; see E.D.D.).

lucky day, etc. may be used also in sense 1 *c.* 1549 COVERDALE, etc. *Erasm. Par. I Cor.* 44 With all good and luckye woordes, blessed... bee God. 1555 BRADFORD *Let.* in *Foxe A. & M.* (1583) II. 1632/1 Looke not vpon these dayes... as dismall dayes... but rather as lucky dayes. 1601 SHAKS. *All's Well* I. iii. 252 That his good receipt Shall for my legacie be sanctified by the luckiest stars in heauen. 1614 B. JONSON *Barth. Fair* II. ii, They say, a Fool's hansel is lucky. 1637 MILTON *Lycidas* 20 So may some gentle Muse With lucky words favour my destin'd Urn. 1718 *Freethinker* No. 62. 46 Sneezing... might be interpreted Lucky, or Unlucky, according to the Occasions. 1727 POPE *Th. Var. Subjects in Swift's Wks.* (1755) II. I. 231 Augustus meeting an ass with a lucky name foretold himself good fortune. 1792 W. ROBERTS *Looker-on* No. 22 (1797) I. 332 It has often happened... that a dream, by presenting to the imagination a lucky number, has induced a poor man to commit himself in the lottery. 1819 CRABBE *T. of Hall* xix, She praised her lucky stars, that in her place She never found neglect, nor felt disgrace. 1852 DICKENS *Bleak Ho.* XXXII, Mr. Guppy nods, and gives him a 'lucky touch'. 1855 Q. VICTORIA *Life Highlands* 10 Sept. (1868) 105 The new house seems to be lucky, indeed; for, from the first moment of our arrival, we have had good news. 1905 A. BURVENICH *Eng. Idioms* 219 To be born under a lucky star. 1911 C. E. W. BEAN 'Dreadnought' of *Darling* XXXV. 317 The Australian should probably thank Providence and his lucky star. 1920 W. J. LOCKE *House of Baltazar* xv. 187 It doesn't seem to be one of the House of Baltazar's lucky days. 1959 J. BRAINE *Vodi* xxv. 261 Thank your lucky stars to be well out of it. 1973 A. BEHREND *Samarai Affair* XII. 115 Richardson wondered if this was going to be his lucky day.

4. Occurring by chance; depending on chance; casual, fortuitous. *rare.*

1691 RAY *Creation* I. (1692) 23 It were beyond the Possibility of the Wit of Man to persuade him that this was done by the temerarious dashes of an unguided Pen... or by the lucky Projection of so many Letters at our adventures. 1701 ROWE *Ambit. Step-Moth.* I. i, My Royal Mistress Artemisa's Fate, And all her Son young Artaban's high hopes Hang on this lucky Crisis. 1836 EMERSON *Nat., Lang. Wks.* (Bohn) II. 150 There is nothing lucky or capricious in these analogies... they are constant, and pervade nature.

5. *dial.* Used to indicate an amount not less, and usually greater, than what is actually stated; full, good. (For this and other dialect uses of the word, consult the *Eng. Dial. Dict.*)

1649 *Last Sp. Viscit. Kenmore in Sel. Biog.* (Wodrow Soc. 1845) I. 384 God... plucked them from their deceiving hopes, before they got half a bellyful, yea, or a lucky mouthful of the world. 1823 GALT *R. Gilhaize* II. XXXII. 315 The sun has been set a lucky hour. 1828 J. RUDDIMAN *Tales Sc. Par.* (1889) 125, I eye had my doubts... o' cats in general, for the lucky half o' them are but handmaidens to witches.

6. *Sc.* Used as a term or address of endearment, esp. to a woman. [Cf. *Icel. heill* good luck, 'in mod. usage as a term of endearment' (Vigfusson).] Hence *lucky-dad*, *-daddy*, a grandfather; *lucky-minny* (-minnie), a grandmother. (Cf. LUCKY *sb.*¹)

a 1555 LYNDESAY in *Bannatyne Poems* (Hunter. Club) 465 [Cotter addressing his wife] Ye gaif me leif, fair lucky dame. 1721 KELLY *Scot. Prov.* 164 Ha'd your Feet, luckie daddie, old Folk are not feery. 1742 FORBES *Ajax Sp. etc. Jrnl.* (1755) 30 Lucky-minny. a 1758 RAMSAY *Fox turned Preacher* 36 'Tis cruel, and a cruelty By which we are expos'd (O sad!) To eat perhaps our lucky dad. 1818 SCOTT *Hrt. Midl.* XLVII, The bits o' bairns, puir things, are wearying to see their luckie-dad. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Lucky minnie's lines*, the long stems of the sea-plant *Chorda filum*. 1868 G. MACDONALD *R. Falconer* XXXIII. (1870) 150 That auld luckie-minnie o' his.

7. *Comb.*, as *lucky-starred adj.*; *lucky dip*: see DIP *sb.* 1 *h*; *lucky dog*, someone considered by others to be lucky; *lucky-proach Sc.* = FATHER-LASHER.

1841 S. BAMFORD *Passages in Life of Radical* (ed. 2) I. xxix. 175 They were a set of 'lucky dogs'... They escaped. 1844 DICKENS *Mart. Chuz.* XII, He has come into his property... He's a lucky dog. 1922 JOYCE *Ulysses* 634 You were a lucky dog if they didn't set the terrier at you directly you got back. 1836 YARRELL *Brit. Fishes* I. 63 Father-Lasher, Long-Spined Cottus. *Lucky Proach. Scotland.* 1876 PATMORE *The Rosy Bosom'd Hours* 3 He lock'd us in, ah, lucky-starr'd.

'**lucky-bag**. [f. LUCKY *a.* Cf. *luck in a bag*, LUCK *sb.* 3 *b.*]

1. A bag, at fairs and bazaars, in which, on payment of a small sum, one dips one's hand and draws an article of greater or less value. Often fig.

1825 R. T. in *Hone Every-day Bk.* II. 1309 Here is Rebecca Swain with her... lucky-bag. 1887 W. E. NORRIS *Major & Minor* XXXIV, Who knows what is in the lucky-bag. 1891 *Confectioners' Union* IV. 530/1 (Adv.), Farthing Goods... Pick-me-up Lucky Bags. 1902 *Blackw. Mag.* Feb. 290/2 A regular lucky-bag of fighting men. 1927 W. E. COLLINSON *Contemp. Eng.* 20 The term lucky bag is still used to denote a bag stuffed full of miscellaneous objects. 1931 A. UTTLEY *Country Child* III. 37 There the paper bag lay, 'Monster Lucky Bag', with some others... on the counter, asking her to open it. 1968 'E. PETERS' *Grass Widow's Tale* VII. 90 This trifle, hardly too big to have fallen out of a child's lucky-bag. 1973 *Dalesman* May 144/1, I will remember... the lucky bags which cost a ha'penny. These bags were pink, yellow or green and contained some sweets and a little novelty or toy.

2. *U.S.* 'A receptacle on a man-of-war for all clothes and other articles of private property carelessly left by their owners' (*Cent. Dict.*).

1832 E. C. WINES *Two Yrs. in Navy* (1833) I. 55 All property that falls in his [sc. the master-at-arms'] way for which he cannot find an owner, is thrown into the 'lucky bag'. 1840 *Southern Lit. Messenger* VI. 233/2 Every man-of-war, you know, has her lucky bag, containing a little of every thing, and something belonging to everybody. 1884 S. B. LUCE *Seamanship* 310 (*Cent.*) Have the master-at-arms with you in this inspection, to gather up all articles of private property and put them in the lucky bag.

lucombe, lucome, *obs.* forms of LUCARNE.

† **lucrate**, *v.* *Obs.*—⁰ [f. *L. lucrāt-*, ppl. stem of *lucrāri* to gain, f. *lucrum* gain.] *trans.* To gain, win. 1623 in COCKERAM.

† **lu'cration**. *Obs.* [ad. late *L. lucrātiō-em*, n. of action f. *lucrāri* to gain.] The action of gaining, an instance of this.

1658 PHILLIPS, *Lucreation*, a gaining or winning. 1775 in ASH. 1812 SOUTHEY *Ess.* (1832) I. 112 The gain which can be extracted from him, the quantum of lucreation of which he can be made the instrument.

lucrative ('lʌj:krətɪv), *a.* Also 5 *lucratijf*, -tyf(e), 6 -tyve. [ad. *L. lucrātiv-us*, f. *lucrāri* to gain.]

1. Yielding gain or profit; gainful, profitable. *lucrative office*: an office to which compensation is attached.

14... *Wyclif's Bible* (1850) IV. 684b, Addit. Prol. Luke, Many clerks lernen lucratiif sciencis, to gete richessis. c 1412 HOCLEVE *De Reg. Princ.* 659 An office also hadde I lucratiif. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 237b, To abstayne from... bodily labours, & speccially from them that be lucratiyuc. 1625 BACON *Ess., Usury* (Arb.) 544 The Trade of Merchandize, being the most Lucratiue, may beare vsury at a good Rate. 1725 BROOME *Notes Pope's Odys.* XIV. 259 II. 350 The more lucrative... method of life by Agriculture. a 1763 SHENSTONE *Ess.* Wks. 1765 II. 146 Necessity may be the Mother of lucrative invention. 1777 ROBERTSON *Hist. Amer.* (1778) I. 1. 29 At length, the Soldans of Egypt established a lucrative trade in that port. 1808 SCOTT *Prose Wks.* IV. Biographies II. (1870) 37 A lucrative contract warded off the blow for a time. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* III. I. 388 It became clear that the speculation would be lucrative. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* VII. § 5. 387 A more lucrative traffic had already begun with the coast of Guinea.

b. Scots Law. Chiefly in *lucrative succession* (after *L. lucrativa acquisitio*, Ulpian *Dig.* XLIV. § 4): the acceptance by an heir apparent, in the lifetime of his ancestor, of a free gift of any part of the estate to which he would have succeeded.

To prevent this being done to the defrauding of creditors, the law provides that the 'lucrative successor' becomes liable for all the debts of the grantor contracted before the time of the grant.

1681 VISCT. STAIR *Instit.* III. vii. (1693) 489 Lucrative Successors, how this passive Title is extended, and how Limited by our Practise. . . Lucrative Dispositions of any part of the Heretage infer this passive Title. 1848 WHARTON *Law Lex.*, *Lucrative Succession*.

†2. Of persons, their actions and sentiments: Bent upon or directed towards making of gain; avaricious, covetous. *Obs.*

1549 LATIMER *7th Serm. bef. Edw. VI* (Arb.) 53 He requyres no such diligence as the most part of our lucrative lawyers do vse. 1603 DANIEL *Epist. to Sir T. Egerton* xxiii. To binde the hands of Iustice vp so hard, That lest she falling to prooue Lucrative Might basely reach them out to take reward. 1630 DONNE *Serm.* xiii. 131 Let not thy prayer be Lucrative nor Vindicative. 1744 HARRIS *Three Treat.* Wks. (1841) 52 May we not venture. . . to pass the same sentence on the lucrative life, as we have already on the political. 1750 BEAWES *Lex Mercat.* (1752) 258 Attributed. . . not to any lucrative view of unnecessarily swelling my book. 1792 W. ROBERTS *Looker-on* No. 32 (1794) I. 458 To enter upon. . . a cure. . . on which perhaps I should not wish to reside long, would show more of the lucrative mind than the pastoral care. 1797 S. JAMES *Narr. Voy.* 58 To show what a man will do to compass his lucrative desires.

Hence 'lucratively adv., 'lucrativeness.

1726 LEONI tr. *Alberti's Archit.* I. 37 The Censors, in farming out. Estates, always began with the Lake Lucrinus, because of the Lucrativeness of its Name. 1848 WEBSTER, *Lucratively*, profitably. 1871 *Echo* 4 Apr. 1/2 The device. . . ingeniously and lucratively extricates authorities from a serious difficulty. 1899 SIR G. DOUGLAS *Hogg v.* 96 His pen being abundantly and lucratively occupied.

†'lucratory, a. *Obs.* [f. L. *lucrāt-* (see LUCRATE v.) + -ORY².] Relating to the getting of gain.

1646 GAULE *Cases Cons.* 6 Witch-seekers. . . whose lucratory skill and experience is not much improved above the outward senses.

lucra ('l(j)u:kə(r)), sb. Forms: 5 lukir, lukre, 6 lucar, lucur, (?) lycur, 6-7 luker, 7 lukar, 4- lucre. [ad. (either directly, or through F. *lucra*) L. *lucrum*, f. WArYan root *lū-, leu-, lou-, whence Gr. ἀπο-λαβέν to enjoy, Goth. *launs*, OHG. *lôn*, mod.G. *lohn* wages, reward.]

1. Gain, profit, pecuniary advantage. Now only with unfavourable implication: Gain viewed as a low motive for action; 'pelf'. *filthy lucre*: (see FILTHY 4 b); so †*four lucre*. †Also pl.

c 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 172 þ ei traueilen faste about here owene worldly honour and lucre. 1388 — *Ezek.* xxii. 27 In suynge lucris gredili. c 1412 HOCCLVE *De Reg. Princ.* 1544 þus bothe oure panke & lucre gon a-weye. 1477 *Rolls of Parlt.* VI. 187/2 They shuld have for lucre, favorable Enquestes of comers to the said Feyres. 1503-4 *Act 19 Hen. VII.* c. 19 Preamble, For their owne spede and lucre they suffer their ledder to passe untruly coryed. a 1533 LD. BERNERS *Gold. Bk. M. Aurel.* (1546) Uv, Theyr owne handes open for their owne propre lucres. 1540 TAVERNER *Flores Aliquot Sentent.* A vj b, Prefere dammage afore fowle lucre. 1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 283 They sel the fruits of their lands with lucre. 1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* I. v. § 11. 26 Men haue entered into a desire of Learning and Knowledge. . . for lukar and profession. 1611 BIBLE I *Sam.* viii. 3 His sonnes. . . turned aside after lucre, and tolke bribes. 1669 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* I. i. ix. 49 The Phenicians, for lucres sake, sailed throughout the world. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* II. 717 From his lov'd Home no Lucre him can draw. 1734 BERKELEY *Let. to T. Prior* 2 Mar., Wks. 1871 IV. 215 A greater greediness for lucre than I hope I shall ever have. 1768 BEATTIE *Minstr.* I. ix. At lucre or renown let others aim. 1804 WELLINGTON in *Gurw. Desp.* III. 23 Putting lucre out of the question, I am of opinion that we shall gain more influence. 1834 LYTTON *Pompeii* II. ii, In the earlier times of Rome the priesthood was a profession, not of lucre but of honour. 1862 LD. BROUGHAM *Brit. Const.* App. iii. 457 He wrote for lucre the party's speech which he was to deliver in his own person.

personified. 1606 *Wily Beguiled* 30 Thus Lucre, set in golden Chaire of state, When learning's bid Stand by, and keeps a loofe.

†2. Const. of. a. Gain or profit derived from (something) (*obs.*). b. Acquisition of (something profitable) (*obs.* exc. *arch.*).

The phr. *lucre of gain*, frequent in 17th c., is echoed as an archaism by some writers of the 19th c.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Prioress' T.* 39 Foule vsure and lucre of vileynye. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 380 Upon the lucre of merchandise, Compassement and tricherie Of singuler profit to wyinne. c 1430 LYDC. *Reas. & Sens.* (E.E.T.S.) 1335 For now vnneth[e] ther ys noone That loueth but for lucre of gode. 1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 267 Such as. . . sell their skill and labour for lucre of monie. 1632 B. JONSON *Magn. Lady* v. vi, Love to my Child, and lucre of the portion Provok'd me. a 1667 COWLEY *Agric. in Verses & Ess.* (1687) 99 The Utility [of Agriculture] (I mean plainly the Lucre of it) is not so great now in our Nation as arises from Merchandise. 1697 C'tess D'Aunoy's *Trav.* (1706) 198 These Men of War ought not to carry any Merchants Goods, but the Lucre of Gain tempts them. 1704 N. N. tr. *Boccalini's Advts. fr. Parnass.* I. 73 To write a Barbarous Recipe, purely for the Lucre of a Guinea. 1720 DE FOE *Capt. Singleton* (1840) xviii. 309 A Malabar, for the lucre of a knife, conducted them to a Dutch town. 1758 JOHNSON *Idler* No. 67 ¶ 5 It is. . . love, and not lucre of gain. 1805 SOUTHEY *Lett.* (1856) I. 314, I am going to make a book for the lucre of gain. a 1849 H. COLERIDGE *Ess.* (1851) I. 85 Sometimes, too, the prolific are led, by the lucre of gain, to deck the childless with parental honours. Adopted books are as common as adopted children.

Hence †'lucre v., to make gain. †'lucring vbl. sb. and ppl. a.

1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 78/26 To Luker, *lucrari*. *Ibid.* 182/35 To Lucere, *lucrari*. 1573 A. ANDERSON *Expos. Hymn Benedict* 75 b, Such popish Masse priestes. . . frame themselves to euery change, thereby to satisfy their luring lust. 1615

BRATHWAIT *Strappado* (1878) 105 Such luring Mammonists the heauens displease.

lucresie, variant of LUCRIFY v. *Obs.*

Lucretian (l(j)u:'kri:(i)ən), a. (sb.) [f. *Lucreti-us*, the name of a Latin poet and Epicurean philosopher + -AN.] Pertaining to, characteristic of, or resembling Lucretius or his philosophy.

1712 BLACKMORE *Creation* 113 Say, did you e'er reflect, Lucretian tribe? 1768-74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1834) II. 652 The Lucretian comfort is none to me. 1900 *Speaker* 1 Sept. 602 The Lucretian philosophy. 1902 *Q. Rev.* Oct. 500 (*Giordano Bruno in England*), Part of his Lucretian poem, 'De Immenso', must have been written here.

b. quasi-sb. (The adj. used *absol.*) A follower of Lucretius, an adherent of his philosophy.

1881 S. WAINWRIGHT *Sci. Sophisms* i. (1883) 31 It is the ideal Lucretian himself who is the speaker.

†'lucrifaction. *Obs.* rare⁻¹. [as if ad. L. **lucrifaciōn-em*, n. of action f. *lucrifacēre*, f. *lucrum* gain, LUCRE + *facēre* to make.] The action or practice of making or getting gain.

1606 BIRNIE *Kirk-Buriall* (1833) F2b, The Iewes do comprise all titular rights vnder one of three; acquisition, like Abrahams. . . heredation like Isaacs. . . lucrifaction, like Jacobs, whose wealth was the winning of his owne hand-hammers.

†'lucrififerous, a. *Obs.* [f. L. *lucr-um* + -(I)FEROUS.] Bringing gain; lucrative, profitable.

1648 PETTY *Adv. Hartlib* 23 Schollers. . . would quickly help themselves by opening treasures with the Key of Lucrififerous Inventions. 1669 NEWTON in *Rigaud Corr. Sci. Men* (1841) II. 294 Being the most lucrififerous, and many times lucrififerous experiments too in philosophy. 1707 SLOANE *Jamaica* I. 53 Those from Angola run away from their masters, . . which is no lucrififerous experiment, for on hard usage they kill themselves.

Hence †'lucrififerousness, the quality of being lucrififerous or profitable.

1663 BOYLE *Usef. Exp. Nat. Philos.* I. ii. 45 If we impartially consider the Lucrififerousness. . . of the properties of Things, and their Medical Virtues, we shall find, That [etc.].

†'lucrific, a. *Obs.* rare⁻⁰. [ad. L. *lucrific-us*, f. *lucrum* gain: see -FIC.] Producing gain.

1727 in BAILEY vol. II. 1755 in JOHNSON.

†'lucrificable, a. *Obs.* [ad. L. *lucrificā-bilis*: see next and -ABLE.] = prec.

1623 in COCKERAM.

†'lucrificate, v. *Obs.* rare⁻⁰. [f. L. *lucrificāt-*, ppl. stem of *lucrificāre*, f. *lucrific-us* LUCRIFIC.]

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Lucrificate*, . . to gain, or get, to make after gain.

†'lucrifify, v. *Obs.* Also 6 lucresie, lucresie. [ad. L. *lucrificāre*: see prec. and -IFY.] a. *trans.* To gain, win. b. To make gain of or by; to turn to account.

1563-87 FOXE *A. & M.* (1596) 323/1 By the which the Deuill is ouercome, and plenty of soules be lucrifified and wonne to Christ. 1564-78 BULLEYN *Dial. agst. Pest.* (1888) 140 God hath geuen you a talent full godlie, you doe lucresie the same and hide it not. a 1598 ROLLOCK *Comm. 2 Thess.* iii. (1606) 144 Peter. . . sayes, They lucrifify soules vnto Christs, by their lyves without any speach [I *Pet.* iii. 1].

Lucrine ('l(j)u:kraɪn), a. [ad. L. *Lūcrīn-us*.] The designation of a lake near Baiæ in Campania, and of the oysters (highly esteemed by the Romans) which were procured from it.

a 1637 B. JONSON *Praises Country Life* 49 Not Lucrine Oysters I could then more prize. 1835 *Penny Cycl.* III. 168/1 The Lucrine Lake was filled up by an eruption.

lucriouse, erroneous form of LUCROUS *Obs.*

†'lucripetous, a. *Obs.* [f. L. *lucripet-a* (f. *lucrum* gain + *pet-ēre* to seek) + -OUS.] Eager for gain.

1675 PLUME *Life Bp. Hacket* (1865) 122 When he was made a Bishop no man was less lucripetous, he desired to hold nothing in *commendam*.

†'lucrous, a. *Obs.* Also 6 lukerous, *erron.* lucrious. [ad. L. *lucrosus*, f. *lucrum* LUCRE: see -OUS.] Pertaining to lucre; gainful. Also, avaricious, covetous.

15. . . *Kalender of Sheph.* (? 1528) Lvijb, O ye marchauntes. . . Of lukerous wyunnyge ye haue greate pleasure. 1551 BECKE *Bible, Ded. to Edw. VI*, Your graces Chancelers, Iudges, Iustices & such as intermedle wyth the lucrous lawe. 1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 226/2 Lucriouse, *lucrosius*. 1755 J. G. COOPER *Tomb Shaks.* 143 Free from the muck-worm miser's lucrous rage. 1796 *Mod. Gulliver's Trav.* 138 Vilpi Tico enables even the most avaricious to gratify their lucrous appetites.

†'luc'tation. *Obs.* [ad. L. *luctātiōn-em*, n. of action f. *luctāri* to struggle.] Struggling, wrestling; an instance of this.

1651 HOWELL *Venice* 207 She [Venice] having clos'd in actual luct[ati]on with that great Eastern Giant. 1660 tr. *Amyraldus' Treat. conc. Relig.* I. vii. 121 The luctation and combat of reason against the corporeal appetites. 1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India & P.* 255 At Noonday we overcame an high mountain after a troublesome Luctation.

b. *transf.* Agitation due to chemical reaction. Also, a struggling for breath.

1678 GREW *Luctation* 6 Sometimes the Luctation begins presently upon mixture. 1693 J. CLAYTON *Acc. Virginia in Misc. Cur.* (1708) III. 351 The Swelling and Luctation at his Breast, was as if he would burst. 1693 MOULEN in *Phil. Trans.* XVII. 625, I pour'd good Spirit of Salt on a parcel of this Sand, but could observe no Luctation thereby produc'd.

†'luc'tiferous, a. *Obs.* rare⁻¹. [f. L. *luctifer* (f. *luct-us* sorrow + *-i-fer* bearing) + -OUS.] Bringing sorrow, mournful, gloomy.

1656 in BLOUNT *Glossogr.* 1775 in ASH. 1824 MISS FERRIER *Inher.* liii, An equipage and attendants of—of the most luctiferous description.

Hence 'luc'tiferousness.

1731 in BAILEY vol. II.

†'luc'tific, a. *Obs.* [ad. L. *luctificus*, f. *luct-us* grief: see -FIC.] Causing sorrow or mourning.

1727 in BAILEY vol. II. 1775 in ASH.

†'luctificable, a. *Obs.* [ad. L. *luctificābilis*, f. **luctificāre*, f. *luctificus* LUCTIFIC.] That is sorrowful (Bailey 1721).

†'luctisonant, a. *Obs.* rare⁻⁰. [f. L. *luctison-us* (see next + -ANT: cf. SONANT a.) Mournful-sounding.

1656 in BLOUNT *Glossogr.*

†'luctisonous, a. *Obs.* rare⁻⁰. [f. L. *luctison-us* (f. *luct-us* grief + *son-* root of *sonus* sound) + -OUS.] = prec.

1721 in BAILEY.

†'luctual, a. *Obs.* [f. L. *luctu-s* mourning + -AL¹.] Mournful, sorrowful.

1613-18 DANIEL *Coll. Hist. Eng.* (1626) 17 [He] found means to maintaine publique manners, without that luctual remedy of blood. 1646 BUCK *Rich.* III. II. 41 The turbulent and luctual times, which were towards the end. . . of his. . . Raigne. 1655 H. VAUGHAN *Silex Scint.* II. *Rainbow* (1858) 173 Thy light as luctual and stained with woes I'll judge.

†'luctuate, v. *Obs.* rare⁻¹. [f. as prec. + -ATE³.] *trans.* To render mournful or gloomy.

1772 NUGENT tr. *Hist. Fr. Gerund* II. 320 Sumptuous tombs. . . irradiated with lights and luctuated with baize.

†'luctuous, a. *Obs.* rare⁻⁰. [ad. L. *luctuōsus*, f. *luctu-s* mourning: see -OUS.] Mournful.

1721 BAILEY, *Luctuous*, sorrowful, full of sorrow.

lucubrate ('l(j)u:kju:breit), v. [f. L. *lūcubrāt-*, ppl. stem of *lūcubrāre*, f. *lūc-*, *lūx* light.]

1. *intr.* Literally, 'To work by artificial light. In mod. use, to produce 'lucubrations', discourse learnedly in writing.

1623 in COCKERAM. 1755 in JOHNSON. 1804 *Europ. Mag.* XLV. 18, I have often lucubrated for your Magazine. 1817 BYRON *Beppo* xlvii, I like to speak and lucubrate my fill. 1824 ARNOLD in *Life* (ed. 5) 75, I could lucubrate largely *de omni scibili*, but paper happily runs short. 1832 *Fraser's Mag.* V. 755 In spite of this neglect Gioja and others have within the last four years flourished and lucubrated in Italy. 1900 *Speaker* 29 Dec. 347/1 This is not Mr. Alfred Austin lucubrating in the columns of the *Times*.

2. *trans.* To produce (literary compositions) by laborious study.

(In recent Dicts.)

Hence †'lucubrated ppl. a., (a) consumed in lucubration; (b) studied or done by artificial light (Bailey vol. II, 1727).

1645 QUARLES *Sol. Recant.* I. 8 We. . . Spare neither sweat nor lucubrated Oyle.

lucubration (l(j)u:kju:'breiʃən). [ad. L. *lūcubrātiōn-em*, n. of action f. *lūcubrāre* to LUCUBRATE.]

1. The action or occupation of lucubrating; nocturnal study or meditation; study in general; an instance of this.

1595 BELL *Surv. Popery* Ep. Ded., Who haue spared no labour, no watchings, no lucubrations, to atchieue exact knowledge in the holie scriptures. 1649 EVELYN *Liberty & Servitude* iv. Misc. Writ. (1805) 25 The very lamp of earth wherewithall he used to illuminate his lucubrations, was sold for three thousand drachmas. a 1658 CLEVELAND *Wks.* (1687) 63 Life is, since he is gone, But a Nocturnal Lucubration. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 140 ¶ 1 That state of Mind which is proper for Lucubration. 1776 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* iii. I. 79 The virtue of Marcus Aurelius Antoninus was. . . the well-earned harvest of. . . many a midnight lucubration. 1817 COLERIDGE *Lay Serm.* 403 If Plato himself were to return and renew his sublime lucubrations. 1847 tr. *Feuchtersleben's Psychical Med.* 296 Immoderate lucubration with overstrained mental exertion. 1875 CUSIN tr. *F. Godet's Luke* II. 40 The light which the Rabbins had not found, or had lost, in their theological lucubrations.

2. quasi-concr. Usually pl. The product of nocturnal study and meditation; hence, a literary work showing signs of careful elaboration. Now somewhat derisive or playful, suggesting the notion of something pedantic or over-elaborate.

1611 CORVAT *Crudities* 432 His learned lucubrations and most solid works of Diuinity. 1622 WOTTON in *Reliq.* (1672) 248 Which unfinished lucubration (for so I may justly call it, having been for the most part born in the

night). 1693 N. MATHER *Pref. to Owen's Holy Spirit* 4 There are some other Lucubrations of his on Subjects nearly allied unto these. 1709 STEELE & SWIFT *Tatler* No. 70 ¶ 2 Having read your Lucubrations of the 10th Instant. 1745 FIELDING *True Patriot* Wks. 1775 IX. 285 The encouragement with which those lucubrations are read, may seem more difficult to be accounted for. 1791 BOSWELL *Johnson* 20 Mar. an. 1750, Unconnected fragments of his lucubrations were purposely jumbled together. c 1800 K. WHITE *Rem.* (1837) 385 A future number of my lucubrations. 1828 J. BALLANTYNE *Exam. Hum. Mind* 26, I have divided my Lucubrations into Four Parts. 1862 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* VIII. v. (1872) III. 36 We search in vain through tons of dusty lucubration. 1876 A. LAING *Lindores Abb.* xiii. 127 [She] endeavoured to turn his pious lucubrations into French Verse.

†**lucubratist.** *Obs.* [f. L. *lucubrāt-* (see LUCUBRATE *v.*) + -IST.] = LUCUBRATOR.

1759 *Misc. in Ann. Reg.* 429/1 It would be more consonant to the epithet our modern lucubratists assume.

lucubrator (l(j)u:kju:brætə(r)). [agent-n. f. *lucubrāre* to LUCUBRATE.] a. A nocturnal student. b. One who produces lucubrations.

1775 S. J. PRATT *Liberal Opin.* cxxiii. (1783) IV. 137, I remained in his lucubraty, which, in point of exterior, surpassed everything but the lucubator. 1828 MRQ. NORMANBY *Engl. in France* II. 240 The most idle and unprofessional of lucubrators. 1833 LYTTON *Eng. & Engl.* IV. ii. II. 55 This quality . . . is entirely new in an essayist. I know of no other lucubator who possesses it.

†**lucubraty, a. and sb.** *Obs.* [ad. L. *lucubrātōrius*, f. *lucubrāre*.] A. *adj.* Pertaining to lucubration; meditative. B. *sb.* (*jocular.*) A 'thinking-shop', a place of midnight study.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Lucubraty*, of or belonging to studying or working by candle-light. 1711 POPE *Let.* 21 Dec. (1735) I. 122 You must have a sober dish of coffee and a solitary candle at your side to write an Epistle lucubraty to your friend. 1775 [see LUCUBRATOR].

lucule (l(j)u:kju:l). *Astr.* Also in Lat. form *pl.* *luculæ*, incorrectly *luculi*. [a. F. *lucule*, ad. mod.L. *lucula*, dim. of *lux* light.] (See quot. 1869.)

1864 WEBSTER, *Lucule*, a luminous spot on the sun. 1867-77 G. F. CHAMBERS *Astron.* I. i. 32 The term *luculi* has been applied to the constituent specks [on the Sun's surface]. 1869 PHIPSON tr. *Guillemin's Sun* (1870) 216 Hence those lines of light and shade, luminous and obscure ridges [on the Sun's disc], which have been called *luculæ*.

†**'luculence.** *Obs. rare*⁰. [ad. L. *luculentia*, f. *luculentus* LUCULENT.] a. Trimness, fineness, beauty (1727 in Bailey vol. II). b. Clearness, certainty (1775 in Ash).

†**'luculency.** *Obs.* [as prec.] Brightness, beauty.

1656 in BLOUNT *Glossogr.* 1696 in PHILLIPS.

luculent (l(j)u:kjələnt), a. [ad. L. *luculentus*, f. *luc-*, *lux* light.]

1. Full of light; bright, clear, shining. Now *rare*.

c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* x. 191 Trye out the grape vnhurt, neither to ripe Neither to sowre, as gemmys luculent. 1645 EVELYN *Mem.* (1857) I. 188 It emitted a luculent flame as bright and large as a small wax candle. 1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 631 Vipers . . . must be cocted on a luculent, but not a violent fire. 1726-46 THOMSON *Winter* 710 Luculent along The purer rivers flow. 1892 C. E. NORTON *Dante's Par.* xxii. 143 The most luculent of those pearls.

2. †a. Of oratory, compositions in general: Brilliant, admirable; hence of a writer or orator (*obs.*). b. Of evidence, arguments: Clear, convincing. Of explanations: Lucid, luminous.

a 1548 HALL *Chron.*, *Hen. VII* (1809) 450 The kyng . . . gawe good eare to his luculent & eloquent oracion. 1597 HOOKER *Ecl. Pol.* v. xl. § 2 The most luculent testimonies that Christian Religion hath. 1693 *Eng. Mourn. Garm.* in *Harl. Misc.* (Malh.) II. 486 She was still confident in her Saviour, . . . as appeared by many luculent examples. 1606 DEKKER *Newes fr. Hell* Wks. (Grosart) II. 103 Luculent Poet, Elegant Orator. 1641 J. JACKSON *True Evang. T.* Title, Three Sermons . . . upon that luculent Prophecie of Peace, and Union, *Essay* chap. II. v. 6. 7. and 8. 1675 SIR E. SHERBURNE *Manilius* Pref. 10 Having illustrated so Obscure a Subject in such Luculent Verse. 1693 J. H. in *Dryden's Juvenal* x. Notes 19 Mr. John Dryden Junior's method therein is more Luculent than the Dauphin's famous Tutors. 1702 C. MATHER *Magn. Chr.* III. III. (1852) 532 A most luculent and practical exposition. a 1734 NORTH *Lives* (1826) II. 217 The redundance . . . may be indulged as a worthy remembrance of a most luculent example. 1824 *Blackw. Mag.* XVI. 6, I now desire Mr. James Ballantyne . . . to set up in brevier the following luculent observations. 1851 'NIMROD' *The Road* 61 A luculent chapter on the astonishing convenience of our public conveyances. 1858 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* VIII. v. II. 356 These glimpses of the Crown-Prince . . . are not very luculent to the reader. 1885-6 F. D. ALLEN in *Papers Amer. School at Athens* (1888) IV. 39 A luculent case is in n. 58.

3. Of persons: Brilliant; illustrious. *Obs.*

1599 B. JONSON *Ev. Man out of Hum.* II. iii, Most debonaire, and Luculent Ladic. c 1600 *Timon* II. iv. (1842) 31 By what faulte or fate of mine (luculent not lutulent Serjeants) shall I say it is come to passe. c 1620 J. TAYLOR (Water-P.) *Wks.* (1630) III. 117/2 Saint George comes; and seeing so bright and luculent a Goddess . . . demanded entertainment.

luculently (l(j)u:kjələntli), *adv.* [f. LUCULENT + -LY².] In a luculent manner; clearly.

1613 in R. CAWDREY *Table Alph.* (ed. 3). 1641 J. JACKSON *True Evang. T.* III. 177 So luculently foretold by this our Prophet Esaias. a 1734 NORTH *Exam.* I. ii. § 131 (1740) 102 A Declaration . . . which most luculently solves all. 1864 MAX MÜLLER *Sci. Lang.* (1880) II. xi. 570 Nowhere has the transition of physical mythology into epic poetry . . . been so luculently shown as here. 1862 MERIVALE *Rom. Emp.* (1865) VI. xlix. 120 It deserved to be explained more luculently.

luculia (lu:'ku:lə). [mod.L. (R. Sweet *Brit. Flower Garden* (1826) II. 145), f. *luculi swa* native name of *L. gratissima* in India.] A large deciduous shrub of the genus so called, belonging to the family Rubiaceæ, native to northern India and China, and bearing corymbs of fragrant pink flowers.

1826 R. SWEET *Brit. Flower Garden* II. 145 (*heading*) Delightfully fragrant *Luculia*. 1885 W. J. MAY *Greenhouse Managem.* (ed. 2) vi. 236 The best place for *Luculias* is in the beds or borders of a conservatory where they have plenty of room to grow. 1962 *Amat. Gardening* 21 Oct. (Suppl.) 32/3 The *luculias* need plenty of room and are best planted out in a well drained, peaty soil in the greenhouse.

Lucullan (l(j)u:'kələn), a. [L. *Lucullanus*, *Lucullianus*.] = LUCULLIAN, -EAN a.

1857 BOSTOCK & RILEY tr. *Pliny's Nat. Hist.* VI. xxxvi. ii. 307 The largest of these columns, pillars of Lucullan marble . . . were erected in the atrium of Scaurus. *Ibid.* viii. 325 L. Lucullus was consul; the same person who gave its name, it is very evident, to the Lucullan marble. 1909 G. G. RAMSAY tr. *Tacitus' Annals* II. xi. xxxii. 41 Messalina took herself off to the Lucullan Gardens. 1913 *Chambers's Jnl.* 11 Jan. 87/1 Two thousand pounds for a really Lucullan feast as planned . . . by one who plans them constantly. 1935 *Times Lit. Suppl.* 11 Apr. 245/2 This is definitely a Lucullan book, of use only to the hostess with a chef and a large staff. 1935 J. M. COBBAN *Senate & Provinces* iv. 116 Clodius and his fellows were acting at the direct instigation of the 'anti-Lucullan' party at Rome. *Ibid.* 123 Pompey . . . whom we have seen to be the prime force behind the anti-Lucullan movement. 1966 *Punch* 4 May 669/3 He gives us a Lucullan feast of stories, but my favourite is the tale of Mrs. Keppel.

Lucullian, -ean (l(j)u:'kələn, l(j)u:kə'ljən), a. [Two forms: (1) ad. *Lucullianus*, f. *Lucull-us* (see -IAN); (2) f. L. *Lucullēs* + -AN.] Pertaining to or characteristic of L. Licinius Lucullus, a Roman famous for his wealth and the profuse luxury of his banquets. †*Lucullean marble* (tr. L. *marmor Luculleum*): some kind of black marble; by mineralogists of the 18th c. identified with the mineral now called *lucullite* or *anthracoxenite*.

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 572 Consult L. Lucullus . . . gawe the name to Lucullean marble . . . he brought it first to Rome, and had a speciall fancy thereto, notwithstanding it were black. 1842 W. SMITH *Dict. Gr. & Rom. Antiq.* s.v. *House, Roman* 494 Columns of black marble, called Lucullean, thirty-eight feet high. 1892 K. GOULD tr. *Conversat. Dollinger* i. 8 The display, the Lucullian feast, and the introduction of the bride are merely intended to present forcibly to one's mind what the priest is called on to renounce. 1897 *Daily News* 21 Oct. 7/7 To draw company to the house to entertain her he gave Lucullian banquets.

Lu'cullic, a. = LUCULLAN a.

1904 J. McCABE tr. *Haeckel's Wonders of Life* xi. 98 The careful choice and preparation of savoury food . . . was just as important . . . as it is to-day in royal banquets or the Lucullic dinners of millionaires.

lucullite (l(j)u:'kələt). *Min.* [f. *Lucull-us* (see LUCULLIAN, -EAN a.) + -ITE. Named by J. F. John, 1814, after the former designation 'marmor Luculleum'.] = ANTHRACOXENITE (A. H. Chester 1896).

1819 BRANDE *Man. Chem.* 517 The black variety [of limestone] known under the name of Lucullite. 1821 R. JAMESON *Mineral.* 49 Lucullite . . . is divided into three kinds, viz. Compact, Prismatic, and Foliated.

†**Lucuma** (l(j)u:kjəmə). Also 8 *lucoma*, 9 *lucama*. [Peruvian.] A genus of American trees (N.O. *Sapotaceæ*) bearing sweet fruit.

1745 P. THOMAS *Jnl. Anson's Voy.* 91 The natural Fruit of Peru are Guavas, Lucomas, Holos and Wallnuts. 1748 *Earthquake Peru* iii. 210 The Lucumas . . . are there very plentiful. 1848 in WEBSTER (citing Gardner); 1866 in *Treas. Bot.*; and in mod. Dicts.

†**lucumo** (l(j)u:kju:məu). Also in anglicized form *lucumon*. [L. *lucumo*, *lucumon-*, an Etruscan title.] One of the Etruscan nobles, who united in themselves the character and functions of priest and prince.

1837 LANDOR *Pentam.* iii. Wks. 1853 II. 331/1 The lucumons of Etruria. 1842 MACAULAY *Horatius* xxiii, Now might the burghers know, By port and vest . . . Each warlike Lucumo. 1847 TENNYSON *Princess* II. 113 She . . . spoke of those That lay at wine with Lar and Lucumo.

lucumony (l(j)u:kju:məni). *Rom. Hist.* Also 9 *erron*, *lucomony*. [ad. F. *lucumonie*, f. L. *lucumo*: see prec.] A name given by modern writers to each of the twelve states of the Etruscan federation.

1763 SWINTON in *Phil. Trans.* LIV. 104 Fæsulæ . . . with its district . . . formed of the twelve lucumonies, or free states. 1882 OUIDA *Maremma* I. 36 Etruscan lucumonies had had their fortresses and their tombs away yonder.

lucur, obs. form of LUCRE.

†**lucus a non lucendo** ('lu:kəs ə: nɒn lu:'kændəu, l(j)u:kəs ə: nɒn l(j)u:'sændəu). [L. phr., 'a grove, (so-called) from the absence of *lux* (light)', discussed by Quintilian in *De inst. oratoria* i. 6. 34.] A paradoxical or otherwise absurd derivation; something of which the essence or qualities are the opposite of what its name suggests. Also *lucus a non*.

1711 ADDISON *Spectator* 8 May, He composed an . . . Epic Poem . . . consisting of four and twenty Books, having entirely banished the Letter A from his first Book, which was called *Alpha* (as *Lucus a non lucendo*) because there was not an *Alpha* in it. c 1728 SWIFT in W. King *Dreamer* 88 And make his ignorance discerned, To get the name of council learned; (As *lucus* comes a *non lucendo*). 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* III. VIII. iv. 172 This Sun, into which Jones was now conducted, was truly named as *Lucus a non lucendo*; for it was an Apartment into which the Sun had scarce ever looked. 1823 BYRON *Don Juan* VI. IV. 240 Thus . . . has been shown 'Lucus a non Lucendo', not what was, But what was not; a sort of style that's grown Extremely common in this age. *Ibid.* XI. xxi. 54 Through Groves, so called as being void of trees, (Like *lucus* from no light). 1845 R. FORD *Hand-bk. Trav. Spain* II. 941 *St. Jean de Luz* . . . is not a 'city of light', but of 'mud', and a Lutetia or *lucus a non lucendo*. 1848 J. R. LOWELL *Fable for Critics* 69 'Illustrations' . . . are said to illustrate, because, as I view it, Like *lucus a non*, they precisely don't do it. 1904 W. F. H. KING *Classical & Foreign Quotations* 186 To the *Lucus a non lucendo* principle, as it is called, are referred all such paradoxical derivations and descriptions which involve a contradiction in the mere stating of them. 1924 A. HUXLEY *Little Mexican* 13 Their philology was the picturesque *lucus a non lucendo*, bloody from by-our-Lady type. 1958 R. LIDDELL *Morea* III. 219 Was its name Hydraea (watery), a *lucus a non lucendo*—it is singularly waterless today.

lucy ('lu:si). *Her.* [ad. L. *lucius*.] = LUCE¹.

1610 GUILLIM *Heraldry* IV. viii. (1660) 299 Azure, three Dolphins. . . between two paire of Lucyes Saltire. 1780 in EDMONDSON *Heraldry* II. 1864 BOUTELL *Her. Hist. & Pop.* xv. (ed. 3) 181 Gu., three Lucies haurent in fesse arg.

†**lud**¹. *Sc. Obs.* [Cf. Norw. *ludden* thick, broad; and see LUDDOCK.] In *pl.*, the buttocks.

a 1568 *Bannatyne MS.* (Hunter. Club) 764 On thair luddis They get grit skuddis In nakit bed.

lud² (lʌd). Minced form of LORD *sb.* †a. As an exclamation or in trivial phrases, = LORD *sb.* 6 b, c (*obs.*). b. In comic representations of the affected or hurried pronunciation used by lawyers addressing a judge in court, and by clerks in the House of Lords: see LORD *sb.* 15 b.

1725 VANBRUGH *Prov. Wife* IV. iii. [2nd vers.], That Fellow wou'd have ravish'd me. 2nd *Watch*. Ravish! Ravish! O lud! O lud! O lud! Ravish her! 1767 G. S. CAREY *Hills of Hybla* 33 To make me soldier 'gainst my will, and go the lud knows where. 1773 GOLDSM. *Stoops to Conq.* II. Wks. (Globe) 657/2 O lud! he has almost cracked my head. 1777 SHERIDAN *Sch. Scand.* III. i. Lud! Sir Peter, I hope you haven't been quarrelling with Maria? 1818 SCOTT *Rob Roy* v, 'Read whom, ma'am?—I do not even remember the author's name'. 'O lud! on what a strand are you wrecked!' replied the young lady. 1821 CLARE *Vill. Minstr.* I. 36 But soldiers, they're the boys to make a rout, . . . Lud, clowns are almost mad where'er they come. 1830 [see LORD *sb.* 15 b]. 1898 BESANT *Orange Girl* II. xii, 'My Lud', said Mr. Caterham, 'my case is completed'.

lud, var. LEDE *Obs.*; obs. f. LIDE, LOUD.

ludby, variant of LOTEBY *Obs.*

†**ludden.** *Obs.* [Variant of LEDEN.] A refrain; the burden (of a song or complaint).

1607 *Schol. Disc. agst. Antichr.* I. ii. 61 The first sort of them singe the old ludden. 1654 WHITLOCK *Zootomia* 121 The Patient wanteth but Pen and Ink, and he will prescribe his Physick, which at last must be some Cordiall or strengthening (the Ludden of Them all).

Luddism ('lʌdɪz(ə)m). [f. *Lud* or *Ludd* (see next) + -ISM.] a. The practices of the Luddites.

1812 *Chron. in Ann. Reg.* 115 Several persons have been apprehended [at Huddersfield] on various charges of Luddism. 1817 *Ann. Reg.* 79 That atrocious system of combination, outrage, and hired assassination, which has prevailed in some of the midland counties, under the name of Luddism. 1893 *Athenæum* 5 Aug. 189/1 Her family on both sides had lived in the thick of Luddism.

b. Also luddism. More generally, intense dislike of or opposition to technological innovation.

1967 *Sunday Times* 16 Apr. 24 Systems men are just as susceptible to Luddism as anyone else. 1986 *Times* 22 Apr. 13/2 The NUJ's warning to the luddism of the print unions.

Luddite ('lʌdɪt), *sb.* (a.) [f. the proper name *Lud* or *Ludd* + -ITE.]

According to Pellow's *Life of Lord Sidmouth* (1847) III. 80, Ned Lud was a person of weak intellect who lived in a Leicestershire village about 1779, and who in a fit of insane rage rushed into a 'stockinger's' house, and destroyed two frames so completely that the saying 'Lud must have been here' came to be used throughout the hosiery districts when a stocking-frame had undergone extraordinary damage. The story lacks confirmation. It appears that in 1811-13 the nickname 'Captain Ludd' or 'King Lud' was commonly given to the ringleaders of the Luddites.]

A member of an organized band of English mechanics and their friends, who (1811-16) set themselves to destroy manufacturing

machinery in the midlands and north of England.

1811 *Hist. Eur. in Ann. Reg.* 93/2 The rioters assumed the name of Luddites and acted under the authority of an imaginary Captain Ludd. **1812** *Examiner* 4 May 277/1 The Luddites at Nottingham... have relinquished their system of frame-breaking. The person known by the name of King Ludd is taken... His name is Walker; he was a collier. **1816** BYRON *To Moore* 24 Dec., Are you not near the Luddites? And down with all kings but King Ludd? **1888** F. PEEL *Risings of Luddites* 32 The names they assumed were 'Ludds', 'Ludders', and 'Luddites'. **1897** S. & B. WEBB *Industrial Democracy* (1902) 220 *note*, We need only remind the reader... of such angry insurrections as those of the Luddites in 1811.

b. transf. One who opposes the introduction of new technology, esp. into a place of work.

1970 *New Scientist* 10 Sept. 549 They [sc. errors] can be prevented by improved systems and organization. But first it is necessary to overcome the professional and official luddites. **1986** *Economist* 10 May 13/1 By suggesting... that the modern world has lost control of its technology, both [accidents] help to strengthen the hands of Luddites who would halt technology and therefore a lot of economic growth.

2. attrib. or adj. Pertaining to the Luddites. **1812** *Gentl. Mag.* LXXXII. i. 285/1 The Luddite system. **1814** *Ibid.* LXXXIV. ii. 387/2 The Luddite ring-leader... dropped dead. **1874** GREEN *Short Hist.* x. §4. 806 The Luddite, or machine-breaking, riots. **1957** *Ann. Reg.* 1956 23 A Labour spokesman... assured the Minister that organized workers were by no means wedded to a 'Luddite' philosophy. **1965** *Times* 29 Dec. 5 Port capacity can be greatly increased by quick installation of modern equipment—if the Indian Government is really determined to override the Luddite resistance of wharf labour. **1976** *Survey* Summer-Autumn 212 The Luddite view... is particularly tempting when it comes to military technology. **1986** *N. Y. Times* 5 May A10/3 There seemed to be no real desire to turn back, no sweeping Luddite reaction to all technology.

Hence **Ludditism** = **LUDDISM**. **1830** *Fraser's Mag.* II. 426 A bill... for the suppression of Ludditism in Nottinghamshire. **1971** *Guardian Weekly* 19 June 20 In an uprising against ignorance and psychopathology Ludditism has no place. **1983** *Times Lit. Suppl.* 18 Mar. 256/4 The blame for world catastrophe is to be placed... on the blind forces of unscientific nature, which might include items like messianic Ludditism. **1986** *Financial Times* 11 Feb. 38/3 More efficient farmers should not be penalised by institutionalised Ludditism.

†**luddock**. *Obs.* [? f. LUD¹ + -OCK. (But it is possible that the *lud* may be really a shortened form.)] The loin, or the buttock.

c 1420 *Liber Cocorum* (1862) 43 Take befe and sklice hit fayre and thynne, Of þo luddock with owte or ellis with in. **c 1460** *Towneley Myst.* xxx. 314 His luddokkys thai lowke like walk-meyne cloggys. **c 1490** *Promp. Parv.* 296/1 Leend, lym of a beeste (*MS. K., Pynson* or luddok), *lumbus*.

†**lude¹**. *Obs.* Also 3 loud. [ME. *lūde*. repr. OE. *hlūd* str. fem. (:—**hlūdǣ*), cogn. w. *hlūd* LOUD *a*. (The form *loude* in the second text of Layamon is prob. due to a misinterpretation of the spelling *lude* in the first text.)] Noise, clamour. **c 1205** LAY. 2591 þa hunten wenden æfter mid muchelen heora lude [c 1275 loud]. **a 1275** *Prov. Ælfred* 687 in *O.E. Misc.* 138 He wole maken ful luden, He wole grennen, cocken and chiden. [But this may belong to LEDEN.]

†**lude²**. *Obs.* [ad. L. *lūd-us* play.] A game. **1694** MOTTEUX *Rabelais* v. (1737) 230 Ludes omniform are there invented.

lude, var. LEDE *Obs.*; obs. f. LIDE, LOUD.

lude, obs. Sc. pa. t. of LOVE *v.*¹

†**ludent**. *Obs. nonce-wd.* [ad. L. *ludent-em*, pres. pple. of *lūdēre* to play.] A player. **1573** G. HARVEY *Letter-bk.* (Camden) 133, I helpe to make a ludent, And nare a student.

luderick ('lu:dərɪk, 'lɑdɪk). *Austral.* Also ludrick. [Aboriginal name.] A perciform herbivorous food fish, *Girella tricuspidata*, which has a dark-coloured back and silvery belly; also called blackfish, black bream or perch.

1898 E. E. MORRIS *Austral Eng.* 275/2 Luderick, or Ludrick, an aboriginal Gippstrand name for a local variety of the fish *Girella simplex*. **1951** T. C. ROUGHLEY *Fish & Fisheries Austral.* 92 In 1947, when a conference of fisheries officials from all Australian States was held to discuss the question of the diversity of the names of fish in the various States, it was decided to adopt the Victorian name of 'luderick' for this fish throughout Australia... The luderick is an estuarine fish found in all Australian States, but it occurs in its greatest numbers in New South Wales, southern Queensland, and Victoria. **1969** *Man* (Austral.) Mar. 12/2 Over the seasons you get a variety of fish you'd be scratching to find anywhere else—drummer, luderick, [etc.].

†**Ludgate**. *Obs.* The name (from its situation near the City gate so called) of an ancient debtors' prison in London; phr. †to take *Ludgate* (see quot. 1585). Hence †*Ludgatian* (-thian, -tion), a debtor, bankrupt.

1585 HIGGINS *Nomenclator* 324 *Argentarium dissoluere*. To play the bankerup: to take Ludgate. **1600** B. JONSON *Ev. Man out of Hum.* 1. i. Always beware you commerce not with Bankroues, or poore needie Ludgathians. **1606** DEKKER *Sev. Sins* 1. (Arb.) 11 The Master, the Keepers, and all the Prisoners of Ludgate. *Ibid.* 12 It was a bird pickt out of purpose (amongst the Ludgathians) that had the basest and lowest voice, and was able in a Terme time, for a throat,

to giue any prisoner great ods for ye box at the grate. **1607** [E. SHARPHAM] *Cupid's Whirligig* 111. i. E3, I am none of these Ludgathians that beg for fourescore and ten poore men: my suite is only for my selfe. **a 1700** B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew*, *Lud's-bulwark*, Ludgate Prison.

ludge, -eing, etc., obs. Sc. ff. LODGE, LODGING.

Ludian ('l(j)u:diən). Also Lüd, Lude, Ludic, L'üdikš, Lüdish. [f. Olonetsian *liüdi* (? ad. Russ. *ljudi*, people) + -AN, -IAN.] A language of the Finnish group of the Finno-Ugric family of languages, used by a small number of speakers in the region of Olonets, now in the north-west part of the Russian Soviet Federative Socialist Republic.

1921 M. STENBÄCK in T. HOMÉN *East Carelia & Kola Lapmark* 11. ii. 122 Among the Onega Wepsians... Those who speak Wepsian are said to speak *L'üdikš*. **1933** L. BLOOMFIELD *Lang.* 68 The other languages of the Baltic branch [of the Finnish-Lapponic languages], *Carelian*, *Olonetsian*, *Ludian*, *Vepsian*, *Livonian*, *Ingrian*, and *Votian*, are far smaller, and some of them are near extinction. **1939** L. H. GRAY *Foundations of Lang.* 369 The languages of the Uralic family are as follows: (1) *Finnish* group: Finnish proper... Karelian..., Olonetsian, Ingrian, Lüdish, Vepsian, [etc.]. **1954** PEI & GAYNOR *Dict. Ling.* 127 *Ludian*, a dialect (also called *Lüdish*) of the Finnish group of the Finno-Ugric (or Uralic) sub-family of the Ural-Altaic family of languages. **1955** B. COLLINDER *Fenno-Ugric Vocab.* p. ix, Lude..., spoken in the region west of lake Onega, is a kind of intermediary between Olonets and Veps. **1959** *Chambers's Encycl.* XIV. 200/2 Lüd, spoken to the north and west of Petrozavodsk. **1967** D. S. PARLETT *Short Dict. Lang.* 81 *Ludian* 10 [thousand] speakers in region of Olonets (north east of Leningrad on shore of Lake Ladoga) of a series of patois, basically northern Vepsian but with influences of Carelian, and forming a transition between the two. Impregnated with Finnish and Russian. **1974** *Encycl. Brit. Micropædia* V. 709/3 Ludic, a minor group of dialects spoken to the south of Karelian, is considered to be a blend of Karelian and Veps.

†**ludible**, *a. Obs.* -⁰ [ad. med.L. *lūdibilis*, f. L. *lūdēre* to play.] Playful.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Ludible*,... apt to play, sportive.

ludibrious (l(j)u:'dɪbrɪəs), *a.* [ad. late L. *ludibriōs-us*, f. *ludibrium* sport, jest, f. *lūdēre* to play.]

†1. Apt to be a subject of jest or mockery. *Obs.* **1563-87** FOXE *A. & M.* (1596) 85/1 The youth in skuls flocke and run together, and craue that they may haue Agnes their ludibrious preie. **1597** BEARD *Theatre God's Judgem.* (1612) 41 Baiazet the Turke, to what a miserale and ludibrious end came hee. **1650** SIR W. MURE *Cry of Blood* 266 Ludibrious Play Dare craule on borrowed legges, and Heaven defy. **1675** BROOKS *Gold. Key* Wks. 1867 V. 493 Ludibrious acts, and mere follies!

2. Full of scorn; inclined to scoff; scornful, mocking. Also *transf.* Now *rare*.

1641 J. SHUTE *Sarah & Hagar* (1649) 62 Samson more patiently endureth the boring out of his eyes, than the ludibrious scoffs of the Philistines. **1780** J. HOWIE in Shields *Faithf. Contend.* Pref. 21 This lukewarm and ludibrious generation. **1807** J. BARLOW *Columb.* ix. 647 He... Leaves to ludibrious winds the priceless page.

†**ludibry**. *Obs.* [ad. L. *ludibrium*: see prec.] Derision, contempt; *concr.* an object of derision.

1637 BASTWICK *Litany* II. 5 Brought vpon euery stage, and into the pulpit, as fittest for ludibry by the Players, Preists, and Prelats. **1722** WODROW *Hist. Ch. Scoll.* (1833) III. 225 This step of Mr. Cargill's hath been matter of much reproach and ludibry to the enemies of the Church of Scotland. **1723** McWARD *Contend. for Faith* 346 (Jam.) By Popish artifice... the most renowned court in the world is made the ludibry and laughing-stock of the earth.

†**ludibund**, *a. Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *ludibund-us*, f. *lūdēre* to play.] Playful. Hence †**ludibundness**.

1664 H. MORE *Myst. Iniq.* 316 That ludibundness in Nature in her Gamaieus and such like sportful and ludicrious productions. **1668** — *Div. Dial.* III. xvi. (1713) 214 Though the Phancy of Cuphophon may seem more than ordinary ludibund and lightsomely sportful. **1727** BAILEY vol. II, *Ludibund*, full of play.

ludic ('l(j)u:dik), *a.* [ad. F. *ludique*, f. L. *lūdēre* to play.] Of or pertaining to undirected and spontaneously playful behaviour.

1940 HINSIE & SHATZKY *Psychiatric Dict.* 323/2 This excess-energy must be expended (without purpose) in some way, most usually in play-activity, called *ludic activity*. **1969** P. L. BERGER *Rumor of Angels* iii. 76 Ludic, or playful, elements can be found in just about any sector of human culture. **1971** D. G. BOYLE *Lang. & Thinking in Human Devel.* vi. 65 Ludic play and symbolism are among the defining characteristics of humanity. **1972** *Times Lit. Suppl.* 3 Mar. 234/5 Poetry is sacred... for the same reasons that eroticism is sacred: it is ludic, that is to say useless. **1973** M. AMIS *Rachel Papers* 207 My existence, too, was a prismatic web of mendacity—but for me it was... far more ludic, literary, answering an intellectual rather than an emotional need.

†**ludicral**, *a. Obs. rare* -⁰. [f. L. *lūdīcr-us* LUDICROUS + -AL¹.] Ludicrous.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Ludicral*, pertaining to play or mirth, mocking, light, childish. *Greg.* **1727** BOYER *Dict. Roy.*, *Ludicral*, or *Ludicrous*.

†**ludicrism**. *Obs.* [f. L. *lūdīcr-us* LUDICROUS + -ISM.] Burlesque.

1830 R. BROWN *Mem. Curl. Mab.* in *Blackw. Mag.* (1831) XXX. 979/2 [This lay of the laureate was forthwith] duly turned into ludicrism by a burlesque song.

ludicro- ('l(j)u:dɪkrəʊ), used as combining form of L. *lūdīcrus* LUDICROUS, in the sense 'ludicrous and...', as *ludicro-pathetic*, -*serious*, -*splenetic*.

1751 J. BROWN *Shaftesb. Charac.* 242 The ambiguous expression, and the ludicro-serious of the gentle essayist, perfectly secure him from the rough handling of the logical disputer. **1813** COLERIDGE *Lett.* (1895) II. 607 A ludicro-splenetic copy of verses. **1828** *Westm. Rev.* IX. 432 The ludicro-pathetic effect resulting from... levity and feeling in the character of the lower Irish.

ludicrosity ('l(j)u:dɪkrəʊsɪtɪ). *rare.* [f. LUDICROUS: see -OSITY.] Ludicrousness.

a 1856 H. MILLER *Cruise Betsey* (1858) 399 Unintentional ludicrosities. **1856** J. BROWN *Lett.* in *Life Cairns* xv. (1895) 422 There is a sort of sublime ludicrosity about it.

ludicrous ('l(j)u:dɪkrəs), *a.* [f. L. *lūdīcr-us* (app. evolved from the neut. sb. *lūdīcrum* sportive performance, stage-play, f. *lūdēre* to play) + -OUS.]

†1. Pertaining to play or sport; sportive; intended in jest, jocular, derisive. *Obs.*

1619 GATAKER *Lots* iii. 34 Easy onely maketh foure sorts; diuine...; diabolical...; political...; ludicrous, for sport and pastime. **1653** ASHWELL *Fides Apost.* 25 Both in ludicrous toys, as in Childrens sports, and in weightier matters. **1664** H. MORE *Myst. Iniq.* xiii. 44 But he rewarding my blind devotion with a ludicrous blessing and loud laughter, I presently found my error. **1668-83** OWEN *Expos. Heb.* (1790) IV. 281 It is not a ludicrous contest that we are called to, but it is for our lives and souls. **1709** J. JOHNSON *Clergym. Vade M.* 11. 174 [tr. *Canons of Carthage* lxvi] If any one desire to forsake any Ludicrous Exercise [i.e. any theatrical or gladiatorial employment], and become a Christian. **1779-81** JOHNSON *L.P., Pope*, The 'Rape of the Lock'... is universally allowed to be the most attractive of all ludicrous compositions.

†2. Given to jesting; trifling, frivolous; also, in favourable sense, witty, humorous. *Obs.*

1687 H. MORE *Contn. Remark. Stor.* (1689) 428 But to entangle things thus is an usual feat of these ludicrous Spirits. **1711** ADDISON *Spect.* No. 191 ¶1 Some ludicrous Schoolmen have put the Case, that if an Ass were placed between two Bundles of Hay [etc.]. **1736** BUTLER *Anal.* 11. vi. Men may indulge a ludicrous turn so far as to lose all sense of conduct and prudence in worldly affairs. **1778** Bp. LOWTH *Transl. Isa.* (ed. 12) Notes 332 A heathen author, in the ludicrous way, has... given idolatry one of the severest strokes it ever received. **1792** COWPER *Lett. to T. Park* 27 Apr., The man is as formidable for his ludicrous talent, as he has made himself contemptible by his use of it. **1827** *Burton's Anat. Mel.* (ed. 13) Adv. 7 The ludicrous Sterne has interwoven many parts of it [Burton's 'Anatomy'] into his own popular performance.

3. Suited to occasion derisive laughter; ridiculous, laughably absurd. (The only current sense.)

1782 MISS BURNEY *Cecilia* 11. iii. The ludicrous mixture of groups, kept her attention unwearied. **1813** SHELLEY *Q. Mab* vi. 64 How ludicrous the priest's dogmatic roar! **1834** MACAULAY *Pitt* Ess. (1887) 321 The Duke was in a state of ludicrous distress. **1875** JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) IV. 380 Plato delights to exhibit them [Sophists] in a ludicrous point of view. **1898** F. T. BULLEN *Cruise Cachalot* xxiii. (1900) 298 This subdivision was often carried to ludicrous lengths. **1901** N. MUNRO in *Blackw. Mag.* May 659/2 Count Victor stood before him a ludicrous figure.

4. absol. (in senses 2 and 3).

1798 FERRIAR *Illustr. Sterne* i. 7 The ludicrous, by its nature, tends to exaggeration. **1858** O. W. HOLMES *Aut. Breakf.-t.* iv. 36 The ludicrous has its place in the universe. **1884** YATES *Recoll.* I. 67 A bright charming fellow... with a real appreciation of the ludicrous.

ludicrously ('l(j)u:dɪkrəʃli), *adv.* [f. LUDICROUS + -LY².] In a ludicrous manner; †sportively, jestingly, humorously (*obs.*); ridiculously, absurdly.

a 1678 MARVELL in *Life* Wks. 1776 III. 462 You do not mean to treat me ludicrously by these munificent offers. **1742** H. WALPOLE *Lett. H. Mann* (1834) I. xli. 166 It was of a piece with her saying 'that Swift would have written better if he had never written ludicrously'. **1758** BLACKSTONE *Comm.* (1765) I. Introd. i. 14 They will give me leave, however, to suggest, and that not ludicrously, that it might frequently be of use [etc.]. **1779-81** JOHNSON *L.P., Pope*, Circumstances were sometimes added, which... produced what Perrault ludicrously called 'comparisons with a long tail'. **1844** EMERSON *Lect., New Eng. Ref.* Wks. (Bohn) I. 262 As soon as he leaves the University, as it is ludicrously styled, he shuts those books for the last time. **1899** E. GRIFFITH-JONES *Ascent thro. Christ* i. 3 This calculation was ludicrously inadequate.

ludicrousness ('l(j)u:dɪkrəʃnis). [f. LUDICROUS + -NESS.] The state or quality of being ludicrous.

1664 H. MORE *Antid. Idolatry* i. Theol. Wks. (1708) 773 The Ludicrousness and Fugitiveness of our wanton Reason might otherwise find out many Starting-holes [etc.]. **1785** BOSWELL *Tour Hebrides* 160 The ludicrousness, absurdity, and extraordinary contrast between what the fellow fancied, and the reality, was truly comick. **a 1800** J. WARTON *Dryden's Ilias, D.'s Poet.* Wks. (1811) IV. 530 Homer sometimes introduced his gods and goddesses in scenes of ludicrousness. **1865** RUSKIN *Crown Wild Olive* iii. (1866) 162 There is a ghastly ludicrousness in this.

†**ludificable**, *a. Obs. rare* -⁰. [ad. L. *ludificabil-is*, f. *ludificāre* (see LUDIFY *v.*)] (See quot.)

1623 COCKERAM 11, Deceiving, *Ludificable*. **1721** BAILEY, *Ludificable*,... that maketh Sport and Pastime.

†**ludificate**, *v.* *Obs. rare*⁰. [f. L. *ludificāt-*, ppl. stem of *ludificāre*: see LUDIFY *v.*] (See quotes.)

1623 COCKERAM, *Ludificate*, to deceiue, to beguile. 1775 ASH, *Ludificate*, .. to mock, to deceive, to frustrate.

ludification (l(j)u:dfɪ'keɪʃən). Now *rare*. [ad. L. *ludificatiō-em*, f. *ludificāre*: see LUDIFY *v.*] A deception or mocking.

1623 COCKERAM, *Ludification*, a beguiling. 1635 HEYWOOD *Hierarch*. IX. Comm. 612 More gentle and of less Malice were those ludifications and deceptions of Zedechias the Jew. 1674 JOSSELYN *Voy. New Eng.* 181 All [are] like Ethiopians white in the Teeth, only full of ludification and injurious dealing. a 1683 SIDNEY *Disc. Govt.* iii. §18 (1704) 308 Such ludifications of the most sacred things. 1838 G. S. FABER *Inquiry* 198 In order to see whether this ludification be not properly of demons and not of men.

†**ludificatory**, *a.* *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [ad. L. *ludificātorī-us* deceptive: see -ORY².] Deceptive. a 1677 BARROW *Serm.* (1686) III. 450 In the Sacraments .. there is nothing empty (or vain), nothing ludificatory.

†**ludify**, *v.* *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [ad. L. *ludificāre* to delude, f. *lūd-us* sport: see -FY.] *trans.* To deceive.

1447 BOKENHAM *Seyntys, Eliz.* (Roxb.) 244 Why art thou so .. cautelous me for to ludifye? *Ibid.* 276 And pat no successoun shuld her ludifye Of werdly prosperyte. 1623 COCKERAM, *Ludifie*, to deceiue.

†**luding**. *Obs.* Also 3 loudinge. [ME. *lūdinge*, n. of action (see -ING¹) f. **lūden*:—OE. *hlýdan* to resound (:—**hlūdjan*) related to *hlūd* LOUD *a.* For the form *louding* in the second text of Layamon cf. LUDE¹.] Noise.

c 1205 LAY. 10715 þa iherde þe king mucle ludinge. *Ibid.* 24873 And þa luding læid [c 1275 And þe loudinge alay].

ludlamite (lɑd'læməɪt). *Min.* [Named, 1877, after H. Ludlam, by Field.] A green crystalline hydrous phosphate of iron.

1877 *Mineral. Mag.* I. 138 Ludlamite .. is a new hydrated basic ferric phosphate. 1892 Dana's *Min.* 841.

Ludlovian (lɑd'ləʊvɪən), *a.* *Geol.* [f. *Ludlovia*, med.L. name of Ludlow, town in Salop (Shropshire) in the vicinity of which are exposures of this series: see -IAN.] Of, pertaining to, or designating the latest of the three divisions of the Silurian, preceding the Downtonian (or the second latest, if the Silurian is taken to include the Downtonian). Also *absol.*

1855 J. PHILLIPS *Man. Geol.* vi. 104 This stage contains no less than seventy-eight species—the genera being mostly Wenlockian and Ludlovian. 1946 L. D. STAMP *Britain's Struct.* xii. 109 Though various divisions of the Silurian have been proposed the old three-fold one into: (3) Ludlow Series or Ludlovian; (2) Wenlock Series or Wenlockian; (1) Llandovery Series or Valentian; has stood the test of time and is most convenient. 1969 BENNISON & WRIGHT *Geol. Hist. Brit. Isles* vi. 121 There is .. an almost perfect transition in the Welsh Borders from the Ludlovian into the Dittonian reflecting a gradually changing environment from marine to non-marine. *Ibid.* 120 *Monograptus scanicus* suggests a low Ludlovian age for these deltaic deposits.

ludo (l(j)u:dəʊ). [a. L. *lūdo* I play.] A game, played with dice and counters on a special board.

1898 *Westm. Gaz.* 4 Jan. 2/1 Cards, tiddley-winks, and ludo are played, but gambling is strictly forbidden. 1955 L. P. HARTLEY *Perfect Woman* xxxvi. 324 The four ludoplayers identified her. 1973 *Times* 4 Oct. 2/5 Pedestrians feel like pawns on a vast spongy chess and ludo board. 1975 R. PLAYER *Let's talk of Graves* iv. 108 Our dear Miss Grigg produced a new Ludo set and .. a few crackers.

Ludolph (lʊ:ɒlɒf). [The name of *Ludolph* van Ceulen (1540–1610), who was born at Hildesheim (Germany), taught mathematics in the Netherlands, and calculated π to 35 decimal places.] *Ludolph's number*; the number π (see PI *sb.*)

[1887 *Encycl. Brit.* XXII. 434/2 In Germany the 'Ludolphische Zahl' is still a common name for the ratio.] 1894 F. CAJORI *Hist. Math.* 154 The value of π is therefore often named 'Ludolph's number'. 1959 *Webster's Biogr. Dict.* s.v. *Ceulen, Ludolph van* .. Known for computations of the value of π (Ludolphian, or Ludolph's number).

Hence **Ludolphian** *a.*

1886 G. S. CARR *Synopsis Pure & Appl. Math.* I. II. 901/1 (Index), Ludolphian number. 1905 *Westm. Gaz.* 14 Oct. 3/1 The history of the search for this ratio, the Ludolphian number .. is practically the early history of mathematics itself. 1953 H. EVES *Introd. Hist. Math.* iv. 92 Ludolph van Ceulen of Germany computed π to 35 decimal places by the classical method, using polygons having 2⁶² sides. He spent a large part of his life on this task and his achievement was considered so extraordinary that the number was engraved on his tombstone, and to this day is frequently referred to in Germany as 'the Ludolphian number'.

||**ludus**. *Med. Obs.* [Mod.L. (Paracelsus), app. an application of L. *lūdus* play (perh. taken in the sense 'freak of nature').] A name applied to certain septarian nodules formerly regarded as specific in cases of calcareous concretionary disease.

a 1728 WOODWARD *Nat. Hist. Fossils* (1729) I. 83 He [Dr. Grew] supposes the Waxen-Vein to be the same with the Ludus of Paracelsus and Van Helmont. *Ibid.* 84 Sir I.

Newton gave me a Piece of this kind of Body brought over from Germany by the younger Helmont, as the true Ludus of his Father; which does not differ .. from those commonly found in England.

ludwigite (lʊ:dvɪgɪt). *Min.* [Named by Tschermak, 1874, after Prof. E. Ludwig: see -ITE.] A black fibrous borate of magnesium and iron.

1875 DANA *Min. App.* II. 35 Ludwigite occurs altered to limonite. 1887 *Mineral. Mag.* VII. 43 A. Renard .. examines the optical properties of Ludwigite.

Ludwig's angina (lʊ:dvɪgɪz æn'dʒaɪnə). *Path.* [tr. mod.L. *angina Ludovici*, f. the name of W. F. von Ludwig (1790–1865), German surgeon, who described it in 1836.] Severe inflammation of the tissues of the floor of the mouth (usu. caused by streptococci).

[1875 *Brit. Med. Jnl.* 25 Dec. 778/2 (heading) A note on Angina Ludovici. 1885 *Lancet* 26 Sept. 571/2 (heading) Two cases of angina Ludovici.] *Ibid.*, Ludwig's angina is a name applied to the condition known as submaxillary cellulitis. 1939 *Bull. Hist. Med.* VII. 1124 Ludwig's Angina is a comparatively rare disease despite the fact that the disease picture is fairly well known to all students of medicine. 1971 D. F. MITCHELL et al. *Oral Diagn.* (ed. 2) xiv. 344 In this case, all of the spaces of the floor of the mouth (submandibular, sublingual, submental) are involved and the condition is called Ludwig's angina.

Ludwigsburg (lʊ:dvɪgzɒg). The name of a town in Württemberg used *attrib.* or *absol.* to designate a variety of hard-paste porcelain made there from 1758 to 1824, characterized by its suitability for figure-modelling.

1863 W. CHAFFERS *Marks Pott. & Porc.* 185 Ludwigsburg, or Louisburg, called also Kronenburg porcelain. 1960 R. G. HAGGAR *Conc. Enycl. Cont. Pott. & Porc.* 188/1 (caption) Ludwigsburg porcelain miniature group. *Ibid.* 189/1 Ludwigsburg porcelain Chinese groups. *Ibid.* 273/1 Ludwigsburg models were reproduced at Amberg .. during the nineteenth century.

lue, lew (l(j)u:), *v.* *Tin and Silver mining. trans.* To sift with a sieve.

1674 RAY *Collect. Words, Smelting Silver* [Cardiganshire] 116 That which is thus Buddled they lue with a thick hair sieve close wrought in a tub of water. *Ibid.*, *Prepar. Tin* [Cornwall] 122 The fine [tin] is lewed in a fine siece. 1799 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Lame Jervas* viii, I had new models made of the sieves for lueing.

lue, lued, *obs.* ff. LEW, LIEU, LOO, LEDE.

luef, luer, *obs.* forms of LIEF, LURE.

||**lues** (l(j)u:ɪɪz). *Med.* [L. *lūēs* plague.] A plague or pestilence; a spreading disease, esp. syphilis (*Lues venerea*); also, a contagious disease amongst cattle.

1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 86 [The bath] is prevalent too against the *lues venerea*. 1721 BAILEY, *Lues*, a Pestilence or Plague; also a Murrain in Cattle. 1803 *Med. Jnl.* IX. 573 The reason why blennorrhagy so seldom produces lues, is [etc.]. 1880 BARWELL *Aneurism* 96 Many syphilitic persons have atheromatous arteries; but .. a great number who have suffered from the *lues* have also had acute rheumatism.

Hence **luetic** (l(j)u:ɪɪk) *a.* [badly formed, after *herpetic*, etc.], of or belonging to lues.

1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VII. 688 In contradistinction to atheroma, luetic endarteritis is limited to single arteries.

||**lues Boswelliana** (l(j)u:ɪɪz bɒzwɛl'eɪnə, -'aɪnə). [f. LUES: cf. BOSWELLIAN *a.*, -IANA.] A disease of admiration; a biographer's tendency to magnify his subject.

1834 MACAULAY in *Edin. Rev.* Jan. 508 Biographers, translators, editors, —all, in short, who employ themselves in illustrating the lives or the writings of others, are peculiarly exposed to the *Lues Boswelliana*, or disease of admiration. 1928 [see FUROR 4]. 1931 *Times Lit. Suppl.* 8 Oct. 765/3 Though he decidedly comes to praise Caesar, not to bury him, he avoids any excessive *lues Boswelliana*.

lueshite (l(j)u:ɪɪsɪt). *Min.* [a. F. *lueshite* (A. Safiannikoff 1959, in *Bull. d. Séances, Acad. r. d. Sci. d'Outre-Mer* V. 1255), f. *Lueshe*, name of a locality north of Goma in eastern Zaïre where it was discovered: see -ITE¹.] A black orthorhombic niobate of sodium, NaNbO₃.

1961 *Mineral. Mag.* XXXII. 966 Lueshite. 1968 I. KOSTOV *Mineral.* I. 250 The chief minerals [of the perovskite group] are perovskite (CaTiO₃), lueshite (NaNbO₃), and loparite (NaCeTi₂O₆).

lueve, *obs.* form of LIEF.

lue-warm, variant of LEW-WARM *a.*

luf, *obs.* form of LIEF, LOVE.

lufand, lufare, *obs.* ff. LOVING, LOVER.

lufe, *obs.* form of LOOF, LOVE, LUFF.

lufesome, -sum, *obs.* forms of LOVESOME.

luff (lʌf), *sb.*¹ *Naut.* Forms: 3 lof, (*pl.* lofes, 3–5 lofes), 4–5 lofe, 5, 8 loff, 5 louffe, lowffe, 7 loufe; 6–7 loofe, looff(e), *Sc.* luiff(e), 3–9 loof; 6 luff(e), 6–7 lufe, 5–luff. [Early ME. *lof*, *loof*, app. a. OF. *lof* (Wace, 12th c.), later *loof*, used in sense 1 below.

Senses 2–4 are common to various mod. langs.: F. *lof*, Sp., Pg. *ló*, Du. *loef* (whence LG. *loff*, G. *luw*, Da. *luw*, Sw. *luf*). The manner of their development is obscure, and it is uncertain whether they originated in Fr., Eng., or (? most prob.) Du. Sense 5 is peculiar to Eng., and it is not easy to connect it with any of the other senses.

Certain other meanings which the word has had in Du. and Fr. need to be accounted for before any hypothesis as to the primitive meaning and sense-development can be regarded as satisfactory. In early mod. Du. *loef*, *loeve* is explained as 'thole-pin' (*scalmus*, Kilian). In the 17th c. the F. *lof* or *loo* is stated to mean 'the distance from the mast to the place on the side to which the sheet is fastened when the vessel is close-hauled'. (See the quot. from Nicot in Godef., s.v.) In the existing uncertainty as to the primary meaning, the ultimate etymology remains obscure; the current view that it represents a Teut. word cogn. with ON. *lōfe* palm, LOOF *sb.*¹, depends on the doubtful assumption that the 'lof' of sense 1 was a steering paddle.]

†1. ? Some implement or contrivance for altering the course of a ship. Phrases, to *turn, wend the luff* (= Anglo-Latin *obliquare dracenam*), to change one's course; also *fig. Obs.*

Commonly supposed to have been either a rudder or a paddle to assist in steering. Comparison with the various senses which the word has had in Eng. and other langs. (see above) suggests that it may have been some kind of machine for operating on the sails.

c 1205 LAY. 7859 Heo scuuen ut heore lof & læiden to pon londe. *Ibid.* 20949 Heo wenden heore lofes [c 1275 loues] & liðen toward londe. *Ibid.* 30922 Heo rihten heore loues and up drozen seiles. a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 104 Hu swetelich þi spus spekeð, & cleopeð þe to him so luueliche, & ter after hu he went þene lof, & spekeð swuð grimliche, 3if þu wendest vt. a 1259 MATTHEW PARIS *Chron. Maj.* (Rolls) III. 29 Perrexerunt igitur audacter, obliquando tamen dracenam, id est loof, acsi uellent adire Caesiam. 13. . *Coer de L. 71* And her loof and her wyndas Off assure forsothe it was. c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 12088 Somme aforced þe wyndas, Somme þe loof [*Petyt MS.* lofe], somme þe bytas [*orig.* 11491 Li un s'esforcent al vindas, Li autre al lof et al betas]. 13. . *E.E. Allit. P. C.* 106 þay layden in ladde-borde & the lofe wyynes [? read wyndes]. ? a 1400 *Morte Arth.* 744 Tytt saillez to þe toppe, and turnez the lufe. 1485 *Naval Acc. Hen. VII* (1896) 38 Chenes for the Loves ..].

†2. The weather-gauge, or part of a ship toward the wind. *Obs.*

? a 1400 *Morte Arth.* 750 Launchez lede apone lufe, lacchene ther depe. a 1500 *Piers of Fullham* 263 in Hazl. *E.P.P.* II. 11 What worde for to sey he ys yn dowt; eyther, war the looff, or fall, or bye. 1609 T. RAVENSCROFT'S *Pammelia* No. 55 D 4 b, Looke to the looffe wel, beware the lee still. 1622 R. HAWKINS *Voy. S. Sea* xlix. 118 The Vice Admirall a mile right to le-wards of vs; the Reare Admirall in a manner right a head, some Culvering shott; and one vpon our loofe, within shott also.

3. In various phrases. †*on luff*, †*at a luff*, †*at luff and lie*, *luff a luff*: hugging the wind closely, close to the wind. †*a luff*: see ALOOF *adv.* 1, 2. †*to go by luff (by love)*, *to keep one's luff*: to keep close to the wind; to keep away to the windward, keep one's distance (from another vessel, etc.). *to spring one's luff*: to bring the ship's head closer to the wind; *transf.* (in jocular use) to show agility in climbing. (Also said of the ship, *to keep her luff, spring her luff, spring a loof*.)

c 1400 *Laud Troy Bk.* 3610 The wynd was good to ther byhoue, Thei sailed on brod and gon by-loue, Til thei come to Troye land. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* (1858) I. 124 Sum bade on luffe, and other sum hald by. a 1568 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xlv. 6 Se that hir hatchis be handlit richt, Wt steirburd, baburd, luf and lie. *Ibid.* 11 Bot at ane lufe scho luyis behind. 1583 *Leg. Bp. St. Andros* Pref. 104 He lattis his scheip tak in at luffe and lie. 1591 RALEIGH *Last Fight Rev.* (Arb.) 19 Diuerse of the formost, who as the Mariners terme it, sprang their luffe. c 1595 CAPT. WYATT R. *Dudley's Voy. W. Ind.* (Hakl. Soc.) 57 She verie stoutlie keepinge her loofe bare with us. 1628 DIGBY *Voy. Medit.* (1868) 21 He sprung his loofe and went as neere the wind as he could. 1682 HICKERINGILL *Black Non-Conf. Concl.*, Wks. 1716 II. 157 Then, Charity (Hussy!) stand off, keep your loof and your distance. 1697 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3318/3 The Hospital-Ship prudently springing her Loof quickly came near us. 1754 Eeles in *Phil. Trans.* XLIX. 143 If they sail upon a wind from the center of the shower toward the extremity, they may safely venture to keep their luff. 1762 FALCONER *Shipwr.* II. 51 The mizen draws; she springs aloof once more. 1805 ADM. STIRLING in *Naval Chron.* XV. 80 We sprung our luff. 1849 *Florist* 305 And so we quietly kept our luff. 1870 *Routledge's Ev. Boy's Ann.* 251, I just want to know who 'spring their luff's' most nimble up the rigging. 1887 E. J. MATHER *Nor'ard of Dogger* (1888) 172 He stated that they had passed the Leman Light, and was steering southerly, luff a luff (close haul to the wind).

4. 'The weather part of a fore-and-aft sail, in other words, the side next the mast or stay to which it is attached' (Young *Naut. Dict.* 1846).

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* v. xiv. 7 Now the lie scheit, and now the luf, thai slak. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* vi. 40 Hail doune the steir burde lufe harde a burde. c 1860 H. STUART *Seaman's Catech.* 48 Name the parts of a fore-and-aft sail. Head, luff, leech, and foot. 1883 *Harper's Mag.* Aug. 449/2 A mainsail which is .. short on the luff or on the part which is made fast to the mast. 1893 MAX PEMBERTON *Iron Pirate* 39 The mainsail presently showed a great rent near the luff.

5. The fullest and broadest part of a ship's bow, where the sides begin to curve in towards the stem. †*luff for luff*: (of two vessels) close alongside.

1624 CAPT. SMITH *Virginia* iv. 128 They brauely boorded vs loofe for loofe. 1627 — *Seaman's Gram*. ii. 9 The Bow is broadest part of the Ship before, compassing the Stem to the Loufe, which reacheth so farre as the Bulkhead of the Fore-castle extendeth. 1694 MOTTEUX *Rabelais* v. xviii, With Cables fasten'd to the Bits abaft the Manger in the Ship's Loof. 1711 W. SUTHERLAND *Shipbuild. Assist.* 47 Raise what you can regularly in the Bulge and Loof. c 1850 *Rudim. Navig.* (Weale) 130 *Luff* or loof, the fullest or roundest part of the bow. 1875 BEDFORD *Sailor's Pocket Bk.* vi. (ed. 2) 214 The two bowmen to gather down on the luff.

6. = *luff-tackle* (see 7). *luff upon luff*, a luff-tackle attached to the fall of another, to increase the purchase.

1840 R. H. DANA *Bef. Mast* xxix. 99 Two more luff tackles [were] hooked on, with dogs, . . . and thus by luff upon luff, the power was multiplied. c 1860 H. STUART *Seaman's Catech.* 8 A long luff for a fore and aft tackle should be used for steadying the boat. 1882 NARES *Seamanship* (ed. 6) 58 The double block of the luff is hooked to the lanyard.

7. *attrib.* and *Comb.*: † *luff board*, ? = sense 2; † *luff hook* (see quot. 1627); † *luff-law*, -lew, -low [second element obscure], ? = sense 5; *luff-piece* (see quot.); *luff-rope*, ? the rope of a luff-tackle; *luff-tackle*, a purchase composed of a double and a single block, used for various purposes.

c 1470 HENRY *Wallace* ix. 56 Ledys on *luff burd, with a lordlik fer: Lansys laid out, to [luik] thar passage sound. 1485 *Naval Acc. Hen. VII* (1896) 73 *Lofo hokes. 1495 *Ibid.* 158 Loff hokes. 1532 *Inv. Gt. Barke* 6 Oct. (Jal), Item, a snatche polly; a Luffhooke. 1627 CAPT. SMITH *Seaman's Gram* v. 24 The Loofo hooke is a tackle with two hooke, one to hitch into a chingle of the maine, or fore saile, . . . and the other to strap spliced to the chestres to bouse or pull downe the saile to succour the tackes in a stiffe gale of wind. 1495 *Naval Acc. Hen. VII* (1896) 192 Devettes stonndyng at the *louffelawes oon asterborde an other a lathaborde. *Ibid.* 203 Lowffelawes. *Ibid.* 215 Loff-lowes. 1815 *Falconer's Marine Dict.* (ed. Burney), *Loof*, the after part of a ship's bow; . . . hence, the guns which lie here are called *loof-pieces. 1895 *Times* 29 Jan. 11/2 Before the wheel could turn G. [a workman] had to be luff down in his basket from the axle in order to take off a *luff rope. 1698 T. SAVERY *Navig. Impr.* Plate, A piece of Iron, to which a *luff Takle may be Fixed, to lift those [paddles] that are to Heavey for mens Strength. 1731 BAILEY vol. II, *Loof Tackle*. 1775 FALCK *Day's Diving Vessel* 51 Belay all safe with stout salvages and loff-tackles. 1793 SMEATON *Edystone L.* § 253 That buoy . . . was confined to the side of the Weston by a small luff-tackle which laid hold of it. c 1860 H. STUART *Seaman's Catech.* 61 They are . . . transported to their places by luff tackles. 1884 *Mil. Engineering* I. 11. 66 The luff tackle used for loading and unloading the magazine.

luff (laf), *sb.*² *colloq.* = LIEUTENANT.

1836 E. HOWARD R. *Reefer* xxxiii, The Hon. Mr. B., our junior luff. 1898 *Westm. Gaz.* 17 Oct. 2/3 The future 'Luffs' — in other words, the naval cadets at Dartmouth — are to be reduced in point of numbers.

luff (laf), *v.* orig. *Naut.* Forms: 4 love, 6–8 loff, louffe, 7 looff, loufe, luffe, *Sc.* luif, 6–8 loof(e), 6–luff. [f. LUFF *sb.*¹; cf. Du. *loeven*, F. *lofer*.]

1. *intr.* To bring the head of a ship nearer to the wind; to steer or sail nearer the wind; to sail in a specified direction with the head kept close to the wind. Also with advs., † *by*, *in*, *off*, *to*, *up*, etc. *luff round* or *alee*: see quot. 1769.

1390 GOWER *Conf.* II. 369 So nyh the weder thei wol love. 1557 W. TOWNSON in Hakluyt *Voy.* (1589) 119 He loffed too and was able to lie as neere as he did before. 1578 BEST *Frobisher's 2nd Voy.* in Hakluyt (1600) III. 64 Hauling mountaines of fleeting yce on euery side, we went roomer for one, and loofed for another. 1579–80 NORTH *Plutarch, Antonius* (1595) 999 He was driuen also to loofe off to haue more roome. 1591 RALEIGH *Last Fight Rev.* (Arb.) 19 The ships that wer vnder his lee luffing vp, also laid him aboarde. a 1600 MONTGOMERIE *Misc. Poems* xviii. 143 Come no lauer, bot luif a lytill we. 1600 *Hakluyt's Voy.* III. 589 The vice-admirall of the Spaniards, loofed by and gaue the Concord the two first great shot. 1687 B. RANDOLPH *Archipelago* 61 The ship . . . luffing too near the great island. 1697 DAMPIER *Voy.* (1729) I. 550 We luff in for the Downs. 1697 DRYDEN *Aeneid* v. 23 Contract your swelling sails and luff to Wind. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey) s.v., *To Loof into a Harbour*, is to sail into it close by the Wind. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* II. i. 112 By means of the head-way we had got, we loofed close in. 1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1780), *Luff*, the order . . . to put the helm towards the lee-side of the ship [etc.] . . . Hence, luff round, or luff alee; the excess of this movement by which it is intended to throw the ship's head up in the wind, in order to tack her, &c. 1806 A. DUNCAN *Nelson* 110 He had the satisfaction to luff under his stern. 1833 MARRYAT *P. Simple* xv, 'Luff now, all you can, quarter-master', cried the captain. 1840 R. H. DANA *Bef. Mast* xxxvi. 136 She luffed at the same moment, and we just passed one another. a 1895 LD. CLARENCE PAGET *Autobiog.* i. (1896) 8 The unfortunate vessel was in a sinking state, . . . she luffed up and grounded on the rocks.

2. *trans.* To bring the head of (a vessel) nearer to the wind. Also with *up*. Also *luff the helm* (the call or order to the steersman).

1606 SHAKS. *Ant. & Cl.* III. x. 18 She once being looft, The Noble ruine of her Magicke, Anthony, Claps on his Sea-wing, and . . . flies after her. 1694 MOTTEUX *Rabelais* iv. xxii. (1737) 95 Loff, loff, cry'd the Quarter-master . . . keep her full, loff the Helm. Loff: it is, answer'd the Steer-man. 1800 WEEMS *Washington* xi. (1810) 137 Washington . . . with a hard-a-lee, luffed up his ship at once to the gale. 1831 TRELAWNEY *Adv. Younger Son* cv, We carefully luffed her up to the wind.

3. *a.* In yacht-racing: To get the windward side of (an opponent). Also with *away*.

1894 *Times* 23 July 11/2 Vigilant at once began to luff Britannia. 1898 *Daily News* 23 Sept. 3/2 In four or five

lengths she was alongside and to windward. She failed, however, to luff her antagonist away.

b. To obstruct (an opponent's yacht which is attempting to pass to windward on the same course) by sailing one's own yacht closer to the wind.

1912 HECKSTALL-SMITH & DU BOULAY *Compl. Yachtsman* xiii. 299, I make it a fixed rule to luff every vessel that attempts to pass me to windward. 1960 E. SCHIÖTTZ *Pract. Yacht Racing* ix. 89 If a yacht clear astern sails between two yachts ahead she has no right to luff the windward one. 1965 *Sailing* ('Know the Game' Series) (ed. 2) 34/1 A yacht may luff a yacht clear astern or a windward yacht, until helmsman of windward yacht comes abreast of the mainmast of the leeward yacht.

† 4. ? To attach (the anchor) to the ship's luff.

1627 CAPT. SMITH *Seaman's Gram*. ix. 38 Loofo fast your Anchor with your shank-painter.

5. *trans.* To alter the inclination of (the jib of a crane or derrick); to raise or lower in a vertical plane. Also with adverbs, as *luff in*, to raise (the jib), so moving the hook nearer to the operator; similarly *luff out*.

1913 H. WILDA *Cranes & Hoists* ii. 128 The lifting and lowering of the load is effected by means of multiple pulley blocks, the horizontal movement of the load by luffing the jib. 1922 H. H. BROUGHTON *Electr. Handling of Materials* III. ii. 32 The load follows a horizontal path when luffing-in the jib. 1932 S. J. KOSHKIN *Mod. Materials Handling* v. 78 A derrick boom can be changed in inclination, or luffed, to give one of the components of motion to the load. *Ibid.* 80 The boom is luffed-in or out as little as possible. 1963 R. HAMMOND *Mobile & Movable Cranes* vi. 180 This arrangement reduces the power required to luff in the jib.

Hence 'luffing *vbl. sb.*; so *luffing-in*, -out; *luffing crane*, a crane whose jib can be luffed in operation; *luffing-match*, a struggle for 'weather berth' (between racing yachts).

1775 ASH, *Suppl.* *Loofing*, the act of bringing to the wind. 1886 CAULFIELD *Seamanship Notes* 2 Luffing . . . would be correct. 1893 *Westm. Gaz.* 9 Aug. 4/1 Plenty of luffing matches took place. 1896 *Daily News* 2 July 4/4 Satanita soon made an attempt for Britannia's weather, but Carter put his boat sharply up and a determined luffing match ensued. 1913 *Engineering* 9 May 632/1 Most of these luffing-cranes are now fitted with some sort of compensating gear to keep the load approximately level while the luffing operation is being carried out. *Ibid.*, Greater acceleration in luffing is also obtained. 1922 H. H. BROUGHTON *Electr. Handling of Materials* III. ii. 41 The design is exceedingly simple, the level path being obtained by the automatic paying-out or taking-in of the load rope during the operations of luffing in and luffing out respectively. 1963 R. HAMMOND *Mobile & Movable Cranes* vi. 181 The luffing motion control equipment consists of a negative-phase sequence panel, with contactors to give plain rotor-controlled 'luffing-in' and 'luffing-out' by the unbalancing of the stator voltages of the motor through an inbuilt transformer. 1967 *Courier-Mail* (Brisbane) 8 July 1/9 The cries of wharf laborer Derek Beutell, 54, were not heard by fellow workmen because of the noise of three large luffing cranes.

luff, obs. form of LOOF *sb.*¹ *Sc.*, LOVE.

luffer, obs. f. LIVER *sb.*¹; var. LOUVER.

luffeword, variant of LOFWORD *Obs.*, praise.

luffsum(m), obs. form of LOVESOME.

lufftenande, obs. form of LIEUTENANT.

lufful, obs. form of LOVEFUL.

luffly (*luffliche*, etc.), obs. form of LOVELY.

luf-ray(e, lufre), obs. *Sc.* forms of LIVERY *sb.*

lufsom(e, -s(o)um), obs. forms of LOVESOME.

luft(e), obs. form of LEFT and LIFT *sb.*¹

luftenand, obs. form of LIEUTENANT.

|| **luftmensch, luftmensch** ('luftmenf). Pl. *luftmenschen*. [Yiddish, f. G. *luft* air + *mensch* person.] An impractical visionary.

1907 I. ZANGWILL *Ghetto Comedies* 240 The word 'Luftmensch' flew into Barstein's mind. Nehemiah was not an earth-man . . . He was an air-man, floating on facile wings. 1960 *Commentary* June 530/1 The revolutionary student, the nihilist-anarchists, the *Luftmenschen*. 1966 *New Society* 12 May 11/2 Americans, children of the soil, have become traders in air, advertising men, *luftmenschen*. 1968 L. ROSTEN *Jays of Yiddish* 212 The prototype of the luftmensch was one Leone da Modena, . . . who listed his skills and cited no fewer than twenty-six professions . . . Why would so accomplished a man be classified as a *luftmensch*? Because out of all twenty-six professions . . . he barely made a living. 1969 *Sat. Rev.* (U.S.) 26 Apr. 44/2 Menachem-Mendel, *luftmensch* extraordinary, a veritable Don Quixote of Eastern European commerce.

|| **Luftwaffe** ('luftvafə). [Ger., 'air-weapon'; cf. LIFT *sb.*¹] The German air force before, and until the end of, the 1939–45 war. Also *attrib.*

1935 *Times* 23 May 15/1 The armed forces are henceforth known collectively as the Wehrmacht (Defence Force) and consist of the Army (*Heer*), Navy (*Kriegsmarine*), and the Air Arm (*Luftwaffe*). 1939 *War Illustr.* 21 Oct. 169 The German Luftwaffe—literally 'air weapon'—has been built up by Field-Marshal Goering and General Milch into a formidable force both in size and quality. 1941 *Ann. Reg.* 1940 66 The repulse . . . broke down the legend of the invincibility of the German Luftwaffe. 1941 H. G. WELLS *You can't be too Careful* v. ii. 244 The Luftwaffe he [sc. Goering] had launched. 1942 *Electronic Engin.* XV. 240

Generally the receiving valves are . . . similar to those used in German Luftwaffe sets. 1946 *R.A.F. Jrnl.* May 174 One Group alone has disposed of thousands of tons of Luftwaffe equipment. 1957 *Encycl. Brit.* I. 453/1 As soon as the arms limitation of the Versailles treaty had been repudiated, Germany embarked upon the creation of a great Luftwaffe.

lug (lag), *sb.*¹ Now *dial.* Also 3–6 *lugge*, 8–9 *lugg*. [Of obscure etymology: there is no clear affinity of sense with LUG *v.* or LOG *sb.*¹]

1. A long stick or pole; the branch or limb of a tree. (See also LOG *sb.*¹ 1 d.)

a 1250 *Owl & Night*. 1609 An everech man is widh me wroth, An me mid stone and lugge threteth. 1447 *Yatton Churchw. Acc.* (Somerset Reg. Soc.) 88 It, to Iohn Styvor mayking of to baner luggs . . . iij d. 1567 *TURBERV. Epit.* etc. 26 b, And from the bodies [of pines and oaks] the boughes and loffie lugges they beare. 1609 C. BUTLER *Fem. Mon.* v. (1623) M, These sides are fitly made of inch-board, or of a cleft Lug of Withie or other wood. 1795 BILLINGSLEY *Agric. Surv. Somerset* (1797) 88 Covering the same with strong lugs or poles. 1853 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* XIV. II. 441 In Herefordshire the ordinary mode of gathering the fruit is by sending men to beat the trees with long slender poles or rods, . . . these poles are provincially termed 'polting lugs'.

2. A measure a. of length: a pole or perch, varying according to local custom; usually of 16½ feet, sometimes of 15, 18, 20, or 21 feet (? = *great lug* in quot. 1623).

1562–3 *Act 5 Eliz.* c. 4 § 11 What Wages every Woorckman . . . shall take . . . for ditching . . . by the Rodd, Perche, Lugg, Yard [etc.]. 1590 SPENSER *F.Q.* II. x. 11 For the large leape which Debon did compell Coulin to make, being eight lugs of grownd. 1610 W. FOLKINGHAM *Art of Survey* II. iv. 52 Sixteen Foote ½ make a Peach, Pole, or Lug. 1623 BOYLE in *Lismore Papers* (1886) II. 73, I paid . . . eight pounds ster: for every great Lugg of the playn work of the town wall. 1681 GLANVILL *Sadducismus* II. (ed. 2) 176 [He] followed the Apparition about ten Lugs (that is Poles) farther into the Copse. 1771 *Antiq. Sarisb.* 91 This [channel] was brought down . . . about 20 lug below the Bridge. 1811 T. DAVIS *Agric. Wills*. App. 268 A Lug . . . is of three lengths in this county: 15, 18, and 16½ feet. 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade, Lug* . . . in Gloucestershire, a land-measure of six yards.

b. of surface: a square pole or perch; † *acre by lug* = *lug-acre* (see 3).

1602 *Burford Reg.* (Hist. MSS. Comm.) *Varr. Collect.* I. 164 Mowing of barley for every acre by lugges not above v^d. 1727 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.*, *Acre*, a Measure of Land, consisting of . . . an hundred and sixty square Lug or Perch of Land. 1772 *Ann. Reg.* 115 He had inclosed with a hedge about four lug of the land. 1794 J. CLARK *View Agric. Herefordsh.* 31 One standard is left to each forty-nine square yards, here called a lugg. 1845 *Morn. Chron.* 22 Nov. 5/2, I have seen a sack [of potatoes] a lug on some land, — that is 160 sacks per acre. 1885 *Berksh. Vicar in Standard* 17 Aug. 2/2 Allotments of twenty luggs each (i.e. one-eighth of an acre).

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*: † *lug-acre*, an acre based on that value of the pole or perch to which the name *lug* was locally applied; † *lug-fall*, the length of a lug; a pole or perch; *lug-pole* U.S. (= sense 1).

1635 *Burford Reg.* (Hist. MSS. Comm.) *Varr. Collect.* I. 169 Wages . . . For reaping and binding of wheate . . . for every *lugg aker not above iij^d. v^d. 1863 J. SCOTT *Com. Bench Repts.* XII. 91 [Somerset Law Case.] The right . . . to enter . . . upon a part or strip, to wit, a *lug fall [margin, a perch] of the said close. 1773 *Mass. Gaz.* 4 Feb. (Suppl.) 1/2 A Defect in the Chimney, by Reason of the Wooden *Lug-pole burning out. 1848 D. DRAKE *Pioneer Life Kentucky* (1870) v. 107 The tea kettle swung from a wooden 'lug pole'.

lug (lag), *sb.*² Chiefly *Sc.* and *north.* Also (6 *Sc.* louge), 6–7 *lugg(e)*. [Of obscure etymology.]

As a synonym of *ear*, it first appears early in the 16th c., and in colloquial *Sc.* use has entirely superseded the older word. Presumably this application is a transferred use of a word that existed earlier with some other meaning. It is possible that the sense 'ear-flap of a cap', which is the earliest represented in our quotes, may really be prior to the sense 'ear'; for similar transferences of words from parts of clothing to the parts of the body covered, cf. *breech*, *crown*, *sole*. If so, the word may perh. be of Scandinavian origin, with a general sense of 'something that can be pulled or laid hold of', specialized differently in Sw. *lugg* forelock, with which cf. Eng. *dial.* (Sheffield, North Derby, etc.) 'to pull (somebody's) lugs', meaning not as in Scotland, the ears, but the hair. (See LUG *v.*)

1. One of the flaps or lappets of a cap or bonnet, covering the ears.

1495 *Ld. Treas. Acc. Scotl.* (1877) I. 225 Item, fra Henry Cant, ij cappis wyth luggis; price xxxvj s. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* vi. 43 Euyrie scheiphird hed an hornie spune in the lug of thers bonet. 1737 RAMSAY *Sc. Prov.* (1797) 35 He has a bee in his bannet lug. 1822 GOLDIE *Poems* 115 (E.D.D.) Cock yer bonnet hie, An' frae its lug let tartans flee.

2. *a.* = EAR *sb.*¹ 1 and 3. Now *colloq.* or *joc.*

By the 19th cent. it had become the only word in use in *Sc.* *ear* having become *obs.* exc. in combination (though it is now standard). Eng. writers of 16–17th c. use *lug* as a slang or jocular synonym (see quotes. 1592 and 1625, and cf. b).

1507 *Extracts Aberd. Reg.* (1844) l. 437 That na craftismen by hidis bot as the law requires, that is to say, the louge and the hornie elik lang. 1515 *Edin. Counc. Rec.* in A. Laing *Lindores Abbey* xxii. (1876) 297 To be scourgeit to the gallows and thair his lug takkit to the beame. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* vi. 64 Kyng midas gat tua asse luggis on his hede be cause of his aureis. 1581 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xlv. 109 Sathan in your knaush luggis bleu. 1592 GREENE *Conny-catching* Wks. (Grosart) XI. 62 Then the gentle-woman let loose his eares, and let slip his head, and away went he home with his bloody lugges. 1625 B. JONSON *Staple News* v. i, A fine round head when those two lugs are off To trundle through a pillory. 1659 SHIRLEY *Content. Ajax & Ulysses* I, If you have a mind to lose one of your lugs, . . . Talk on. 1721 RAMSAY *Lucky Spence* xiii, I . . . Roun'd in his lug, that there was a Poor

country Kate. 1786 BURNS *Scotch Drink* 4 Let other Poets . . grate our lug. 1824 SCOTT *Redgauntlet* let. xii. Dinna blaw in folk's lugs that gate. 1893 STEVENSON *Catrina* 52, I heard the balls whistle in our lugs. 1908 *Old-Lore Misc.* I. vii. 270 Lang an last, da laird grippit him be da lug. 1916 'TAFFRAIL' *Pincher Martin* ii. 28 Give 'im a clip under the lug! 1922 *Banffshire Jrn.* 26 Sept. 6 An' hame-brewn sets th' lugs a crackin'. 1922 JOYCE *Ulysses* 192 Has the wrong sow by the lug. *Ibid.* 261 Cowley's red lugs and Adam's apple in the door of the sheriff's office. 1939 — *Finnegans Wake* 500 The snare drum! Lay yer lug till the ground.

† b. In other than Sc. use, sometimes taken in specialized meanings: (a) the lobe of the ear; (b) a large ugly ear. *Obs.*

1602 *2nd Pt. Return fr. Parnass.* v. iv. 2232 Like a great swine by his long leane eard lugges. 1611 COTGR., *Le mol de l'oreille*, the lug or list of th' eare. 1650 BULWER *Anthropomet.* viii. (1653) 158 The promincency of our Eares serve also for a defence [etc.] . . all which commodities our mickle-wise Mothers defraud us of by their nice dislike of Lugs, and as they call them in reproach, Prickeares. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Lug*, the tip of the Ear. 1764 O'HARA *Midas* 60 Dare you think your clumsy lugs [printed lugs] so proper to decide, as The delicate ears of Justice Midas?

c. In phrases similar to those s. v. EAR sb.¹ Also, fig. to get one's lug in one's loaf, to be severely taken to task; by the lug and the horn, by main force; to hang by the lug of, to keep a firm hold of.

a 1652 BROME *Mad Couple* III. i. Wks. 1873 I. 47 You . . were found by my servants at Luggs with your brace of Corps bearers. a 1693 M. BRUCE *Good News in Evil T.* (1708) 54 Since the Cause is put in his Hand, ye have a good Reason to hing by the Lug of it. 1744 ADAM SMITH in *Life W. Cullen* (1832) I. 481, I shall get my lug in my life, as we say, for what I have written. 1770 BP. FORBES *Jrn.* (1886) 300 The poor Brutes . . cock'd their Lugs when they came in sight of Maryburgh. 1828 MOIR *Mansie Wauch* xx. 291 We carried them by the lug and the horn before a justice of peace. 1883 THOMSON *Leddy May* 109 (E.D.D.) Up in debt owre the lugs, he is happy for a'.

3. An object resembling the external ear.

a. The handle of a pitcher, etc. Also *techn.* in various uses, denoting an appendage by which an object may be lifted or suspended; cf. EAR sb.¹ 8, 8 b, 13.

1624 *Invent. in Archæologia* XLVIII. 151 One copper pan with 2 lugges. a 1693 *Urquhart's Rabelais* III. xlv, Instructors of Children shake the heads of their Disciples, as one would do a Pot in holding it by the Lugs. 1794 W. FELTON *Carriages* (1801) II. Suppl. 51 Sewing on one old lug or flap . . o. o. 6. 1819 SCOTT *Leg. Montrose* iv, The lady's auld posset dish, that wants the cover and one o' the lugs. 1862 *Macm. Mag.* Oct. 510 That, when they 'pree' or examine a corner or lug of their nets, they may find it glitter with the silvery sheen of the fish. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, Lugs, the ears of a bomb-shell, to which the hooks are applied in lifting it. 1871 OWEN *Mod. Artill.* 98 There are three natures of mortar shells. . . the two higher natures have either lugs or lewis holes. 1881 WHITEHEAD *Hops* 69 A lug or ear is left on each side of the mouth of the pocket. 1895 *Month* Sept. 53 Its [the haddock's] head had been cut off, and it hung by the lug, or ear.

b. = EAR sb.¹ 9.

1833 HOLLAND *Manuf. Metal* II. 215 In the centre of this fulcrum are two projecting lugs, one on each side. 1855 HOPKINS *Organ* ii. 16 The fork-shaped piece of wood that projects from the hanging end of the feeder [in the blowing-action], called the lug. 1875 *Carpentry & Join.* 33 A neat iron tank, with lugs to allow of its being screwed to a bench. 1881 GREENER *Gun* 262 The lugs of the barrels . . should be oiled occasionally. 1882 NARES *Seamanship* (ed. 6) 39 Top-gallant yards are . . fitted with an iron band and lug round the centre of the yard. 1897 *Encycl. Sport* I. 271/2 The [bicycle] Frame is made of steel tubes, inserted at their points of junction into hollow stampings or castings of metal, known as 'lugs'.

c. The side-wall (of a fire-place or other recess); a (chimney) corner.

1784 BURNS *Ep. to Davie* i, Frosty winds blaw . . Ben to the chimla lug. 1843 J. BALLANTINE *Gaberlunzie's Wallet* xii. 276 He likit the lug o' the kitchen fire best.

d. To put (or pile) on lugs, to put on airs. *U.S. slang.*

1889 K. MUNRO *Golden Days* xvii. 188 If you notice me . . piling on any lugs . . you just bump me down hard. 1896 ADE *Artie* vi. 54 The family did n't put on no such lugs in them days. 1903 A. BENNETT *Leonora* iv. 106 American women . . put on too much lugs, at any rate for an Englishman. 1905 *Springfield* (Mass.) *Weekly Republ.* 15 Sept. 12 Dr. Hall puts on no 'lugs', and is not above sitting on a cracker barrel in a country grocery for a chat with old acquaintances. 1920 S. LEWIS *Main St.* 326 Oh, the lugs he puts on—belted coat, and piqué collar.

e. A demand for borrowed or exacted money. Esp. in phr. to put the lug on, to extort, to put pressure on. *U.S. slang.*

1929 D. RUNYON in *Hearst's Internat.* Aug. 73/2 Why do you not put the lug on him? 1935 A. J. POLLOCK *Underworld Speaks* 84/2 Out on the lug, engaged in begging racket. *Ibid.* 93/1 Put the lug on, to borrow; to beat up a racketeer with blackjack or brass knuckles for muscling in on forbidden territory. 1936 *Kansas City* (Missouri) *Star* 15 Oct. 6/1 Indiana uses the 'Lug'. 1938 *Kansas City* (Missouri) *Times* 14 Feb. 1/6 The Democratic organization's lug on all city and county employees—for its campaign fund. . . has been started. 1940 *Topeka* (Kansas) *State Jrn.* 26 Mar. 1/8 Shakedown in Topeka are known to have ranged from \$20 to \$50 monthly, depending on the amount of illegal business done by the individuals on whom the lug was put. 1973 M. TRUMAN *Harry S. Truman* vii. 129 My father also knew, from his inside contacts with Missouri Democrats, that the governor . . was 'putting the lug' (to use Missouri terminology) on state employees to contribute to his campaign fund.

4. Tobacco trade (see quotes.).

1835 J. MARTIN *New Gazetteer Virginia* 175 An eminent tobacco manufacturer of Richmond has offered the inhabitants of this district to take all of their tobacco, (lugs included) at \$10 a hundred. 1851 *Southern Planter* (Richmond, Virginia) June 192/1 We quote lugs \$5 25 to \$7. 1888 PATON & DITTMAR in *Encycl. Brit.* XXIII. 424/2 The leaves [of tobacco] are . . sorted into qualities, such as 'lugs', or lower leaves, 'firsts' and 'seconds'. 1896 P. A. BRUCE *Econ. Hist. Virginia* I. 442 The lowest grade was known as lugs as early as 1686.

5. Chiefly *N. Amer. slang.* Used contemptuously of a person: a lout, a sponger.

1931 *Broadway Brevities* 19 Oct. 2/1 Is his only sin the fact that he was born a lug? 1935 A. J. POLLOCK *Underworld Speaks* 73/2 Lug, an incapable person who frequently borrows small sums of money. 1936 R. CHANDLER *Black Mask* June 24/1 The girl snapped at me: 'Is this lug your partner?' 1952 *Landfall* VI. 265 Now there's your sermon! . . No, no, no. These lugs would never understand. 1953 K. TENNANT *Joyful Condemned* xxix. 284 The big fellows slip through my fingers, leaving some tough lug to take the rap. 1968 B. TURNER *Sex Trap* xi. 98 'The other lug's at June's', Louis said. 1973 *Hansard* (Canada) 20 Mar. 2388/1, I will stand down when Mr. Speaker tells me to, not when you lugs tell me to. 1973 'B. MATHER' *Snowline* x. 116 Any other names you can come up with? . . You don't owe these lugs anything.

6. *attrib. and Comb.*, as (sense 1) *lug-cap*; (sense 2) *lug-drum*, *-trumpet*; (sense 3) *lug-end*, *-knee*; *lug-bab* *Sc.*, an ear-drop (cf. BOB sb.¹ 3); *lug-bolt*, a cylindrical bolt, to which is welded a flat iron bar (*Cent. Dict.*); *lug-chair*, an easy-chair with side-pieces for the head; *lug-haul* *v.*, to pull by the ears; *lughole dial*, and *colloq.*, ear-hole; *lug-knot*, a knot of ribbons worn at the ear; *lug-mark*, *sb.* and *v.* = EAR-MARK; *lug sole* *N. Amer.* (see quot. 1961).

1725 *Cock-laird in Orpheus Caldonius*, Craig-claiths, and *lug-babs, And rings twa or three. 1898 *Westm. Gaz.* 4 Mar. 3/1 The black skull cap of silk or cotton, the common *lug-cap [etc.]. 1901 N. MUNRO in *Blackw. Mag.* Mar. 347/1 Humped in his *lug-chair, he would forget his duty. 1865 YOUNG *Pict.* 169 (E.D.D.) The whistlin' and the skirlin' . . Rings through ane's *lug-drum like a bullet. 1894 BOTTONE *Electr. Instr. Making* (ed. 6) App. 228 These plates must be perforated all over . . to within about 1/2 in. of the top, or *lug-end. 1829 HOGG *Sheph. Cal.* I. vii. 201 Speak plain out, else I'll have thee *lug-hauled, thou dwarf! 1895 J. S. FLETCHER *Wonderful Wapentake* 72 I'll come . . and pelt thi *lughoil for tha. 1898 B. KIRKBY *Lakeland Words* 96 Stuff thi lug-whols wi' woo. 1966 F. SHAW *et al. Lern Yourself Scouse* 20 *Is lugole*, his ear. 1973 *Times* 25 Aug. 10/8 A session with *Hello, Cheeky* is like being exposed to some noisy, rude and unstoppable urchin who wins you round or at least averts a skull-shattering clout about the lughole simply because he will go on regardless. 1874 THEARLE *Naval Archit.* 39 Plate XVI. and fig. 7, show the kind known as *lug knees, the lugs being forged to the knee. 17 . . *Muirland Willie* xii. in *Ramsay Tea-t. Misc.* (1788) I. 9 Our bride's maidens were na few, Wi' tap-knots, *lug-knots, a' in blew. 1685 M. SHIELDS *Faithf. Contend.* (1780) 181 Imprisoning, . . *lugg-marking, banishing, and killing. 1802 C. FINDLATER *Agric. Surv. Peebles* 191 They [lambs] receive . . marks cut into the ear with a knife, designed lug mark. 1892 *Newcastle Daily Jrn.* 28 Mar. 5/6 A Northumberland farmer . . in identifying a heifer in dispute, stated that he lug-marked it. 1893 CROCKETT *Stickit Minister* etc. 68 Every sentence has got the 'Galloway' lug-mark plain on it. 1961 WEBSTER, *Lug sole, a thick rubber sole that has deep indentations in a pattern designed to provide good footing and is used on sport and work shoes. 1970 *Toronto Daily Star* 24 Sept. 16/2 (Advt.), Heavy duty lug sole. 1830 J. WILSON *Noct. Ambr.* (1864) III. 54 Gin he uses a *lug-trumpet.

† *lug*, *sb.*³ *Obs.* [Cf. LUG *v.* (sense 3) and *sb.*⁷; also LG. *lug*, Du. *log*, slow, heavy, and LOG *sb.*¹] Something heavy and clumsy; in quot. applied to a massive bow.

1545 ASCHAM *Toxoph.* I. (Arb.) 28 The other [bowl] is a luge slowe of cast, following the string, more sure for to last, then pleasaunt for to vse. 1565 COOPER *Thesaurus, Vastus arcus*, a luge, or mighty bigge bowe.

lug (lag), *sb.*⁴ Also 7 lugg, 7, 9 log. [Cf. prec.; also LURG.] A large marine worm (*Arenicola marina*) which burrows in the sands of our coasts and is much used for bait. Also *Comb.*, as *lug-worm*; *lug-fork* (see quot. 1883).

1602 CAREW *Cornwall* 34b, The Lugg is a worme resembling the Tag-worme or Angle-touch, and lying in the ose somewhat deepe, from whence the women digge them vp, and sell them to the Fishermen. 1793 *Statist. Acc. Scot.* V. 277 All the above [fish] . . are taken with lines baited with mussels and lug. 1802 BINGLEY *Amm. Biog.* (1813) III. 409 Lug-worms are marine animals. 1859 ATKINSON *Walks & Talks* (1892) 315 A sufficient supply of 'log', or the worms found in the sea-sand. 1883 *Fisheries Exhib. Catal.* 13 Lug Fork . . used . . for digging large Lugworms.

† *lug*, *sb.*⁵ *Obs.* [Of obscure origin.]

The mod. Cornwall dialect has 'Lugg, the undergrowth of weed in a field of corn', but the identity of the word is doubtful.]

= FLAG *sb.*¹ I.

1538 TURNER *Libellus, Lug, acorum.* 1859 W. K. CLAY *Waterbeach* 21 Lugs (flags) . . made a coarse kind of hay for foddering their cattle in the winter.

lug (lag), *sb.*⁶ Short for LUG-SAIL. Also *Comb.*, as *lug-rigged* *adj.*; *lug-boat* (see quot. 1867).

1830 MARRYAT *King's Own* xiii, Up with the lugs. 1859 *All Year Round* No. 33. 148 My eye lights . . on certain lug-rigged boats bobbing along the waves. These are fishing-boats. 1860 NARES *Seamanship* 100 Sling a dipping lug 1/2 from the foremost yard arm; standing lug 1/4. 1867 SMYTH

Sailor's Word-bk., *Lug-boat*, the fine Deal boats which brave the severest weather; they are rigged as luggers, and dip the yards in tacking. 1884 H. COLLINGWOOD *Under Meteor Flag* 9 She was jogging easily along under her fore and mizzen lugs and a small jib.

lug (lag), *sb.*⁷ [f. LUG *v.*] The action of lugging; a rough pull; & *concr.* (*U.S.*) see quot. 1828.

a 1616 BEAUM. & FL. *Nice Valour* III. ii, All but a lugg byth'eare. 1687 MIEGE *Fr. Dict.*, To give one a lug, *tirer l'Oreille à quècun tout d'un coup.* 1708 *Brit. Apollo* No. 34. 3/2 I'll soundly lug his ears. . . The Lug might more be fear'd by you. 1828 WEBSTER, *Lug*, . . something heavy to be drawn or carried. (Vulgar.) 1897 WEBSTER, *Lug*, the act of lugging; as, a hard lug; that which is lugged; as, the pack is a heavy lug. (*Colloq.*)

lug (lag), *v.* Also 4 logge, 4-8 lugg(e). [Prob. of Scandinavian origin; cf. Sw. *lugga* to pull a person's hair, f. *lugg* forelock, also nap of cloth.]

Normally an ON. *lugg might be cogn. w. a vb. *loggva;—Oteut. *lauwen, represented only by MDu. *lauwen, gelauwen* to snatch at, seize.]

1. *trans.* To pull, give a pull to, to pull by (the ear, hair, etc.); to tease, worry, bait (a bear, bull, etc.). *Obs. exc. dial.*

In South Yorkshire and the adjacent counties the most common use is in the sense 'to pull the hair of (a person)'. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 149 Be the chyn and be the cheke Sche luggeth him riht as hir liste. 1399 LANGL. *Rich. Redeles* II. 173 This lorell that ladde this loby away . . was felleliche ylauste and luggid flul ylle. 1533 J. HEYWOOD *Pardoner & Friar* (1830) Blij, Leue thy railynge . . Or by lys Ish lug the by the swete eares. 1621-23 MIDDLETON & ROWLEY *Changeling* II. i. 81 Like a common Garden-bull, I do but take breath to be lugg'd again. 1647 TRAPP *Comm. Matt.* x. 6 These also [sc. swine] when lugged . . will hie to their home. 1678 R. L'ESTRANGE *Seneca's Mor.* (1702) 242 He was Lugg'd and Tumbled by the Rabble. 1682 OTWAY *Venice Pres.* III. i. Wks. 1727 II. 298 I'll have my Footmen lug you, you Cur. 1693 DRYDEN *Persius Sat.* i. 277 To see a Strumpet tear A Cynick's Beard, and lug him by the Hair. c 1720 POPE *Let. to Earl Burlington* Wks. 1737 VI. 20 Mr. Lintott lugg'd the reins, stopt short, and broke out, 'Well Sir, how far have you gone?' 1775 *Francis Lett.* (1901) I. 231 Some with Pincers pulling out their own Beards, and Lugging their Ears. 1805 W. TAYLOR in *Ann. Rev.* III. 64 The dog . . still fawns on the master who is lugging his ears. 1833 MARRYAT *P. Simple* xxviii, So saying, he lugged me by the ear, upon which I knocked him down for his trouble.

2. *intr.* To pull, tug. Of a horse: To press heavily on (the bit or reins).

a 1375 *Lay Folks Mass Bk.* App. iv. 350 Wip his teth anon He logged pat al in synder gon lasch. a 1550 *Christis Kirke Gr.* vii, Lord, than how they luggit! 1598 *Hakluyt's Voy.* (1599) I. 601 This huge and monstrous galliase, wherein were contained three hundred slaues to lug at the oares. 1876 BROWNING *Pacchiarotto* xxi, A whip awaits shirkers and shufflers Who slacken their pace, sick of lugging At what don't advance for their tugging. 1894 CROCKER *Educ. Horse* 57 A colt thoroughly bitten with this bridle will never lug on the reins. *Ibid.* 133 A horse that lugs on the bit.

† b. To take a pull at (liquor, the breast). Also *trans.* To pull at (the breast). *Obs.*

1577 HARRISON *England* II. xviii. (1877) I. 295 How our maltbugs lug at this liquor. a 1591 H. SMITH *Serm.* (1622) 467 When we have lugged the breast almost drie. 1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 969 That he might cease to be troublesome to his mother, and not lie alwaies lugging at her breasts. 1617 J. MOORE *Twofold Cord Consolat.* II. 43 The breasts of the world, (which we alwaies would be lugging).

c. To move about, along, heavily and slowly; to drag. *rare* now only *techn.*

In South Yorkshire, etc. a comb is said to 'lug' when it meets with resistance in passing through the hair.

13 . . *E.E. Allit.* P. B. 443 As pat lyftande lome [sc. the Ark] lugged aboute. 1690 DRYDEN *Don Sebastian* IV. i, My flagging Soul flies under her own pitch, Like Fowl in air too damp, and lugs along, As if she were a body in a body. 1841 SAVAGE *Dict. Printing* 446 When balls stick together in distributing they are said to lug. 1888 JACOBI *Printers' Vocab.* 78 When rollers are tacky or stick together they are said to lug.

3. *trans.* To pull along with violent effort; to drag, tug (something heavy). Also with *advs.* (cf. 5). † to lug forth, absol. (nonce-use) = to lug out (5 b).

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 11029 þe Mirmydons, . . Lepyn to pere lord, luggeth hym away. *Ibid.* 12323 The lady pat the lede lugget of þe toure. 1565 COOPER *Thesaurus* s.v. *Cænum*, *Ineluctabile cænum*, out of whiche one can not luge his legges. 1577 HANMER *Anc. Eccl. Hist.* (1619) 114 They lugged me fourth and carried me away. 1682 DRYDEN *Epil. to King & Queen* 31 Think on your souls; but by your lugging forth, It seems you know how little they are worth. 1684 EARL ROSCOMMON *Ess. Transl. Verse* (1709) 180 There Sweat, there Strain, there lug the laborious Oar. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* I. xiii, I lugged this Money home to my Cave, and laid it up. 1728 MORGAN *Algiers* II. iv. 291 The Turkish Admiral . . caused his Janizaries . . to lug along all the heavy Artillery, in Slings, on their Shoulders. 1782 CHARL. A. BURNAY *Jrn.* 15 Jan. in *Mad. D'Arblay's Early Diary*, Mr. Seward came up . . lugging a chair into the middle of the room for me. 1835 W. IRVING *Tour Prairies* 332 She lugged from the fire a huge iron pot. 1898 A. BALFOUR *To Arms* viii. 90, I was lugged headlong up a steep stair.

b. *colloq.* with a hyperbolic suggestion of ponderousness in the object.

1652 CULPEPPER *Eng. Physic.* 260 It is . . more convenient . . than to lug a Galli-pot along with him. 1717 POPE *Let. to Lady M. W. Montagu* Oct. in *M. W. M.'s Lett.* (1887) I. 306 Allow me . . to lug an old busto behind you, and I shall be proud beyond expression. 1747 H. WALPOLE *Lett. H. Mann* (1834) II. 196 The Countess used to lug a half-length picture . . behind her postchaise. 1871 L. STEPHEN *Playgr. Eur.* i. (1894) 8 Boswell . . succeeded in lugging him [Johnson] into the wilds of the Highlands. 1874 HELPS *Soc.*

Press. vii. 91 And how can you expect that a man who is being lugged forward [etc.]. 1896 NEWNHAM-DAVIS *Three Men* etc. 14 His wife lugged it [a marble god] down here with her yesterday.

4. *fig.* To introduce in a forced manner, or irrelevantly; = DRAG *v.* 2.

1721 AMHERST *Terræ Fil.* (1754) App. 320 There is scarcely an enormity in the university, which you have not lugged-in. 1774 MAD. D'ARBLAY *Let. to Mr. Crisp* Apr. in *Early Diary*, In Raphael's School of Athens. I like his picture of the Dwarf, which for fun and spite he lugg'd by head and shoulders into that fine composition. 1901 *Scotsman* 1 Mar. 5/3 Counsel for the other side had lugged in every thing he could to prejudice the case.

5. *lug out. a. trans.* See *prec.* senses and *out.*
c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 663 Weghis of his aune Luggit hym out to be laund. 1722 DE FOE *Col. Jack* (1840) 12 The major lugged out the goods. 1840 THACKERAY *Catherine* vi, Mr. Brock lugged out five guineas. 1840 — *Paris Sk.-bk.* (1869) 178 The little fellow was obliged to lug out his sword. 1889 J. K. JEROME *Three Men in Boat* 23 You land and lug out the tent.

fig. 1755 *Barnaby Bright's New Jnrl.* 3, I thought of.. lugging out my florid style, which I keep by me for Holidays. 1891 *Speaker* 2 May 532/2 The *Quarterly* reviewer also lugs out again that 'very ancient and fish-like' fallacy which distinguishes between duties and rights.

b. *absol. or intr.* To draw one's sword; to pull out money or a purse. Now only *arch.* †Also *fig.*, To launch out in talk.

1684 DRYDEN *Prol.* to 'Disappointment' 62 They caterwaul, .. Call sons of whores, and strike, but ne'er lug out. 1700 *Step to the Bath* (ed. 2) 4 They call'd for a Bill, which was presently brought; out I lugg'd, and was going to Discharge, but [etc.]. 1748 SMOLLETT *Rod. Rand.* (1760) I. iv. 17 My poor uncle.. was obliged to lug out in his own defence. 1787 *Minor* iv. v. 214, I lugged out in the most feeling manner on my sad situation. 1826 SCOTT *Woodst.* xxv, Put up both of you, or I shall lug out as thirdsman. 1854 W. COLLINS *Hide & Seek* I. ix. 287 If the patrons of art don't lug out handsomely to get.. that picture —. 1889 DOYLE *Micah Clark* 75, I.. might have had more, had that young fool not lugged out at me.

† 6. *intr.* ? To draw swords (= *lug out*, 5 b); or ? to tussle. *Obs.*

1605 1st Pt. *Ieronimo* III. ii. 121 Lug with him, boy; honors in blood best swim.

lug, obs. Sc. form of LODGE *sb.*

lugage, obs. form of LUGGAGE.

lug-aleaf. *Cornish dial.* ? *Obs.* = BRILL *sb.*¹

1686 RAY *Willoughby's Hist. Pisc.* iv. iii. 95 *Rhombus non aculeatus squamosus*.. Lug-aleaf *Cornubiensisibus*. a 1705 — *Syn. Pisc.* (1713) 31 The Pearl *Londinensibus*, *Cornubiensibus* Lug-aleaf. 1740 R. BROOKES *Art Angling* 116 Of the Pearl or Lug-Aleaf.

Luganda (l(j)u:'gændə). A language of the Bantu group, spoken in Uganda.

1889 R. P. ASHE *Two Kings of Uganda* p. ix, Buganda is the country itself, 'Muganda' a native of the country, 'Baganda' the plural of 'Muganda', and 'Luganda' is the language. 1902 *Encycl. Brit.* XXXIII. 541/2 The languages spoken in the Uganda Protectorate belong to the following stocks: —... Bantu (Lu-Ganda, [etc.]). 1933 L. BLOOMFIELD *Lang.* iv. 67 The languages of the Bantu family, .. are very numerous, .. among the better known are *Luganda*, [etc.]. 1955 *Times* 6 July 8/3 Similar statements have been prevalent in *Luganda* newspapers and in the resolutions of some district councils outside Buganda. 1966 B. KIMENYE *Kalasaanda Revisited* 15 His *Luganda* was spoken with a sharp accent. 1971 *Guardian* 22 Apr. 10/3 He was brought up at Bombo in Buganda and speaks excellent *Luganda*.

Lugbara (lʊg'bɑ:rə), *sb.* and *a.* Also *Logbara*, *Lugware*, *Lugwari*. *A. sb.* a. A people inhabiting the border area of Uganda and Zaïre; a member of this people. *b.* The Sudanic language of this people. *B. adj.* Of or pertaining to this people.

1925 R. E. MCCONNELL in *Jnrl. R. Anthropol. Inst.* LV. 439 The *Lugwari* Tribe of the West Nile District of Uganda does not seem to have been described, so I venture to record some notes. *Ibid.* 442 Though not aggressive, The *Lugwari* are a fearless and warlike people in defence. *Ibid.* 448 The *Lugwari* women very usually wear large clumsy iron rings around their ankles. 1932 C. G. & B. Z. SELIGMAN *Pagan Tribes Nilotic Sudan* viii. 282 Rain-stones.. said to be of Bari origin.. taken from the *Lugwari* some years previously. 1933-5 A. N. TUCKER in *Bull. Sch. Oriental Stud.* VII. 868 The *Lugbara* (also called 'Lugwari') live in the North-East Congo.. and extend into the West Nile District of Uganda. 1935 THOMAS & SCOTT *Uganda* v. 86 Languages of the *Moru-Madi* group [are spoken] by the *Lugbara*.. and *Lendu*.. of the West Nile. 1953 TROWELL & WACHSMANN *Tribal Crafts Uganda* i. 57 The *Madi* and *Lugbara* smoke their tobacco in a water-cooled pipe with a small clay bowl. 1959 *Chambers's Encycl.* XIII. 257/1 Sudanic languages... Sudan-Nile (*Lugbara*, *Logo*, *Lendu*, *Baka* in Belgian Congo and the Sudan). 1960 J. P. CRAZZOLARA (title) A study of the *Logbara*, *Ma'di*, language, grammar and vocabulary. 1971 *Sunday Nation* (Nairobi) 11 Apr. 14/2 On January 25, 1971, a modestly educated *Lugbara* voice haltingly read out to the nation eighteen reasons why the army had taken over power. 1974 *Guardian* 26 Mar. 1 Amin's recent policy of cracking down on *Lugbara* officers. *Ibid.*, *Ondoga* was a *Lugbara* from the western Nile.

lugdor(re), variant of LOCKDOR *Obs.*, woodlouse.

14.. *Voc. in Promp. Parv.* 311 note, *Multipes*, *lugdorre*.

luge (lu:ʒ), *sb.* [Swiss dialect.] A sledge, of Swiss origin, of the bob-sleigh type. Also *attrib.*

1905 *Sci. Amer. Suppl.* 15 Apr. 24488/1 The 'luge' is a small sled peculiar to the Grisons. 1907 *Ladies' Field* 19 Jan.

278 On the ascent the luge flies straight up into the air. 1919 *Daily Mail* 10 Dec., (caption) A pair of winter holiday-makers in Switzerland enjoying a run on a Canadian luge. 1968 *Globe & Mail* (Toronto) 13 Jan. 41/4 Canada's luge team.. will be announced Monday. The Canadian luge championships are scheduled Sunday.

Hence *luge v. intr.*, to toboggan on a luge.

Also 'lugeing, 'lugin *vbl. sb.*, 'luger.

1907 *Ladies' Field* 19 Jan. 278 The gentle art of Lugin... Les Avants is the most obvious place from which to luge... Caux is the only other [place] where luges assemble in force. 1909 *Westm. Gaz.* 26 Jan. 5/2 Les Avants.. has one of the finest natural lugin courses in Europe. 1924 *Yorksh. Post* 28 Jan. 10/7 There is good curling, bob sleighing, and lugeing. 1927 *Daily Express* 28 Dec. 3/1 Youths.. 'lugged' in a reckless, haphazard style.

luge, obs. Sc. form of LODGE *sb.* and *v.*

luge(i)ng, obs. form of LODGING *vbl. sb.*

lugent ('l(j)u:dʒənt), *a. rare*—⁰. [ad. L. *lūgentem*, pr. pple. f. *lūgere* to mourn.] a. Weeping. *b.* (See *quot.* 1889.)

1656 in BLOUNT *Glossogr.* 1889 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Lugent*, weeping. Applied to plants with drooping branches.

Luger ('lu:ʒə(r)). Also (erron.) *Lueger*, *Lüger*. The name of G. Luger, German firearms expert, used *attrib.* or *absol.* to designate a German type of automatic pistol. Cf. PARABELLUM.

1904 W. B. WALLACE *Text Bk. Small Arms* 178 The Borchardt Lueger or 'Parabellum' automatic pistol belongs to Class I. 1912 H. M. RIDEOUT *William Jones* 139 For arms he carried only a Luger pistol. 1933 'P. CAIN' *Fast One* 229 Faber lifted the flap of the right side pocket, slipped a black Luger out onto the seat beside him. 1934 D. TEILHET *Talking Sparrow Murders* ii. 34 A short Luger thudded to the floor. 1947 *Landfall* I. 264 He held a Lueger pistol. 1957 'D. RUTHERFORD' *Long Echo* viii. 159 He picked up the Luger and began to extract the magazine. 1961 *Sunday Express* 12 Mar. 17/8 Two middle-aged men.. shoot at one another, one with a Luger and the other with a .38. 1970 R. A. STEINDLER *Firearms Dict.* 171/2 s.v. *Pistole Parabellum*. The name of Georg Luger has been linked to the gun to such an extent that the gun is often simply called the 'Luger'. 1975 P. SOMERVILLE *LARGE Couch of Earth* iii. 39, I would have expected.. a Luger or a Walther.

luggage ('lʌɡɪdʒ). Also 7 *loggage*, *luggage*, *-edge*, *lugage*. [f. LUG *v.* + -AGE.]

1. a. †In early use: What has to be lugged about; inconveniently heavy baggage (*obs.*). Also, the baggage of an army. Now, in Great Britain, the ordinary word for: The baggage belonging to a traveller or passenger, esp. by a public conveyance.

1596 NASHE *Saffron Walden* F 1 b, I hearing the fellow so forlorne and out of comfort with his luggage, gaue him his *Charons Naulum* or ferry three half pence, & so dismiss him to go to the place from whence he came. 1596 SHAKS. *1 Hen. IV.* v. iv. 160 Come bring your luggage Nobly on your back. 1609 ARMIN *Two Maids More-clacke* A 2 [*Stage-direct.*] Enter two watermen with luggedge. 1615 BEDWELL *Moham. Imp.* ii. §90 The pilgrimes do stay, and dispose of their.. luggage where they meane to rest themselves. 1631 in *Crt. & Times* *Chas. I.* (1848) II. 127 The residue.. taken prisoners, with all their.. luggage. 1665 GLANVILLE *Def. Vain Dogm.* p. xii, If the Luggage be prized equally with the Jewels, none will be cast out, till all be lost and shipwrack't. 1726 SWIFT *Gulliver* II. ii, We had no other Company but a Boy of the House, who rode after us with the Luggage. 1827 R. NESBIT in *Mem.* (1858) ii. 47, I got all my heavy luggage on board. 1851 GALENGA *Italy* 489 Heavy losses of cannon, ammunition, and luggage. 1902 *Blackw. Mag.* Oct. 464/1 The ladder-cart is loaded with luggage.

b. *fig.* and in figurative contexts.

1612 DONNE *Progr. of Soul, Harbinger* 9 No soule—whiles with the luggage of this clay It clogg'd is—can follow thee halfe way. 1687 DRYDEN *Hind & P.* III. 1033 A lively faith will bear aloft the mind And leave the luggage of good works behind. 1776 G. CAMPBELL *Philos. Rhet.* (1801) II. 356 The luggage of particles such as pronouns, prepositions and auxiliary verbs clogs the expression. 1820 LAMB *Elia* Ser. 1. *Two Races Men*, Getting rid of the cumbersome luggage of riches. 1876 GEO. ELIOT *Dan. Der.* lxii. IV. 224 The continued visit of that familiar sorrow which had lately come back, bringing abundant luggage.

† c. Goods in general. *Obs. rare*—¹.

1624 CAPT. SMITH *Virginia* 54 Powhatan.. presented him with twentie Turkies... Now.. he presented Captaine Smith with the like luggage.

2. † a. With a. An encumbrance (*obs.*). *b. pl. nonce-use* = IMPEDIMENTA.

1614 RALEIGH *Hist. World* III. (1634) 52 Those uncountable multitudes.. are.. rather a luggage than an aide. 1629 SHIRLEY *Wedding* v. ii, My mis-fortune made mee thinke.. My very soule a luggage. 1693 LISTER in *Phil. Trans.* XVII. 643 Why should the Shell it self be brought, an useless Luggage so far. 1864 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* IV. 8 His whole army with its luggages.

† 3. The quality or condition of having to be lugged; heavy weight. *Obs.*

1667 *Observ. Burning Lond.* in *Select. Harl. Misc.* (1793) 445 Four commodities, which, for their luggage and cumbersomeness, could not be rescued from the jaws of that unmerciful element, that is, wine, tobacco, spices, and books.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *luggage-boat*, *-boot*, *-carrier*, *-grid*, *-label*, *-porter*, *-rack*, *-rest*, *-ticket*, *train*, *-van*; *luggage locker*, a locker (sense 5) at a railway station, air terminal, etc., for use by passengers.

1720 DE FOE *Capt. Singleton* xii. (1840) 206 He sent him .. in a great 'luggage-boat, a cow. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.*

III. iv. ii, A leathern Diligence, with its post-bags and 'luggage-boots [etc.]. 1972 *Country Life* 7 Dec. 1592/3 The luggage boot is.. fairly well filled by the spare wheel. 1760-72 H. BROOKE *Fool of Quill.* (1809) III. 64 The burden of the 'luggage-carriers was.. lightened. 1907 *Westm. Gaz.* 12 Feb. 4/2 A telescopic 'luggage-grid capable of taking heavy trunks. 1928 Luggage grid [see GRID 9]. 1969 *Guardian* 21 Aug. 9/6 The dreary rows of 'luggage lockers. 1971 M. KELLY *25th Hour* i. 9, I drove to the main station .. and.. I put my case in a luggage locker. 1901 *Daily Chron.* 2 Oct. 9/3 Joseph Durisch, 'luggage porter at the Walsingham House Hotel. 1905 *Daily Chron.* 18 May 4/5 Holding on.. to the 'luggage-rack in the narrow.. boxes which serve for [train] compartments. 1928 *Chambers's Jnrl.* Jan. 21/2 Just below the luggage-rack is an indicator by which the passenger may control the amount of steam entering the radiator. 1973 C. WILLIAMS *Man on Leash* (1974) i. 5 The room was cool.. He dropped the bag on a luggage rack. 1941 'N. BLAKE' *Case of Abominable Snowman* viii. 83 That 'luggage-rest.. at the end of the bed. 1898 H. S. MERRIMAN *Roden's Corner* xxiii. 231 Give your 'luggage ticket to the hotel porter. 1846 R. FORD *Gatherings from Spain* v. 49 A handful of opponents.. may.. burn the engines.., particularly smashing the 'luggage train. 1853 *Mechanics' Mag.* LVIII. 394 To indicate.. the class of the train that had last passed, whether ordinary, express, or luggage. 1899 O. WILDE *Importance of being Earnest* III. 127 Apprised, sir, of my daughter's sudden flight.. I followed her at once by a luggage train. 1876 GEO. ELIOT *Dan. Der.* xxxv. III. 23 Like the sprite of ill-luck you.. see grinning at you from the top of your 'luggage-van.

Hence 'luggaged *ppl. a.*, loaded with luggage; † 'luggaging *vbl. sb.*, carrying luggage.

1691 J. WILSON *Belphegor* III. i, My Back's almost broke with Luggaging. a 1847 ELIZA COOK *Rhymes by Roadside* i, We're losing fast the luggaged roof, The whistling guard and ringing hoof.

luggageless ('lʌɡɪdʒlɪs), *a.* [f. LUGGAGE + -LESS.] Without luggage.

1855 *Chamb. Jnrl.* III. 177, I was taking a short, harmless, luggageless journey. 1887 *Bicycling News* 27 Aug. 327/1 He arrived at the Royal Oak luggageless.

luggar ('lʌɡə(r)). Also *lugger*, *luggur*. [Hindi *laggar*.] = JUGGER (properly, the female bird).

1893 NEWTON *Dict. Birds* 522 *Luggar*, the *Falco jaggur* of ornithology.

† 'luggard. *Obs.* [f. LUG *v.* + -ARD.] One who moves heavily; a sluggard. (Cf. LAGGARD.)

a 1529 SKELTON *Dyties Solaciously* 26 Behold, thou lyste, luggard, alone! 1847 in HALLIWELL.

lugge, obs. form of LUG.

lugged (lʌgd), *ppl. a.*¹ [f. LUG *v.* + -ED¹.] Pulled by the ears. Of a bear: Baited.

1596 SHAKS. *1 Hen. IV.* i. ii. 84, I am as Melancholly as a Gyb-Cat, or a lugg'd Beare. 1598 BP. HALL *Sat.* IV. i. 72 His ears hang laving, like a new-lugg'd swine. 1605 SHAKS. *Lear* iv. ii. 42 (1st Qo. 1608), A gracious aged man, Whose reuerence euen the head-lugd beare would lick. 1654 GAYTON *Pleas. Notes* II. v. 52 You know how pitifully a lugg'd sow looks. 1851 MRS. MARSH *Ravenscliffe* II. i. 10 He was.. as surly as a lugged bear.

lugged, *ppl. a.*² *Obs. exc. dial.* Also 5 *lwgyt*, 6 *lugde*, *lowgit*, 6, 9 *lug'd*, *luggit*, 8 *lugget*. [f. LUG *sb.*² + -ED².] Having 'lugs' or ears.

1489 *Ld. Treas. Acc. Scotl.* (1877) I. 146 Item, the xxij da of Februar, for a lwgyt cap and a bonat to the king, price xxxj. 1535 *Aberd. Reg.* XV. 674 (Jam.), vj lowgit dischis of pewtry. 1594-5 *Inventory in Archaeologia* XLVIII. 132 Item ij copper lugde pannes ijs. vjd. 1598 MARSTON *Scot. Villanie* III. x. H 7 b, The long fooles colde, the huge slop, the lugg'd boot From mimick Pise, all doe claime their roote. 1718 RAMSAY *Christ's Kirk Gr.* III. xxi, Hutchon with a three-lugged cap. a 1779 D. GRAHAM *Writings* (1883) II. 142 Ye see the hens turns ay red lugget or they begin to lay. 1786 BURNS *Scotch Drink* x, O rare! to see thee fegg an' freath I th' lugget caup! 1834 H. MILLER *Scenes & Leg.* xix. (1857) 281 Send one of your companions for your lugged water-stoup.

luggee (lʌ'gi:). *nonce-ud.* [f. LUG *v.* + -EE.] One who is lugged or pulled.

1830 GREVILLE *Mem. Geo. IV.* (1875) I. ix. 350 The luggee holds by this tackle, and the guide goes before him.

luggen, obs. form of LIE *v.*¹

luggenis, obs. Sc. pl. of LODGING *vbl. sb.*

lugger ('lʌɡə(r)), *sb.*¹ [f. LUG *v.* + -ER¹.] One who lugs; spec. an oarsman who depends on mere strength. Also in *beef*, *ship lugger*.

1611 COTGR., *Tireur*, a drawer, puller, .. lugger, tigger. 1881 *Daily News* 14 Feb. 5/5 His Australian competitor, though by no means such a mere 'lugger' as his country-man Trickett, trusts much less to.. mechanical finish. 1904 *Sun* (N.Y.) 5 Aug. 1 It was reported that beef luggers in all the cold storage plants were to be called out. *Ibid.* 11 Aug. 3 The men who are called ship luggers, and who load meat aboard the steamships.

lugger ('lʌɡə(r)), *sb.*² [perh. f. *lug* in LUGSAIL; but cf. Du. *logger*, perh. f. MDu. *loggen*, *luggen* to fish with a drag-net.] a. (See *quot.* 1867.)

1757 *Gentl. Mag.* Jan. 45/2 On the 25th inst. a French lugger drove a vessel ashore at Hastings. 1795 *Hull Advertiser* 25 July 2/4. 1809 J. ADAMS *Wks.* (1854) IX. 317 In a general impressment.. it cost the nation, in cutters, luggers, press-gangs, .. a hundred pounds for every man they obtained. 1817 W. IRVING in *Life & Lett.* (1864) I. 385 He.. is as slow getting under way, as a Dutch lugger. 1837 MARRYAT *Dog-fiend* xxx, The lugger pulled eighteen oars, was clinker built, and very swift. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Lugger*, a small vessel with.. four-cornered cut sails, set fore and aft, and [sic] may have two or three masts.

1884 PAE *Eustace* 217, I am captain of the lugger you see yonder.

b. *attrib. (appositive) and Comb.*

1801 NELSON in A. Duncan *Life* (1806) 194 Flats (lugger-rigged). 1819 J. H. VAUX *Mem.* I. 70 A beautiful French lugger privateer, of fourteen guns.

† **lugger**, *v.* *Obs.* [f. LUG *v.* + -ER^s.] *trans. a.* To drag or carry about. *b.* To tease.

1654 FLECKNOE *Ten Years Trav.* 78 Apes which had young, with 2 or 3 claspt about their neck, . . . which they went thus luggering, till [etc.]. 1679 CROWNE *Ambit. Statesman* III. 32 When e're I see Authority Lugger a heavy fool upon her sholders Before me. 1782 ELIZ. BLOWER *Geo. Bateman* II. 174 The child don't like to lugger folks.

luggerheaded, *obs. form of* LOGGERHEADED.

luggie ('lagi). *Sc.* [f. LUG *sb.*² + -IE.] A small wooden vessel with a 'lug' or handle.

1725 RAMSAY *Gentle Sheph.* III. ii, Beech luggies mingle, On skelfs forgainst the door. 1785 BURNS *Halloween* xxxii, In order on the clean hearth-stane, The luggies three are ranged. 1876 C. GIBBON R. *Gray* xxxvii, Two strapping lassies . . . preparing the luggies . . . for the evening's milk. 1901 R. ANDERSON *Hist. Kilsyth* iv. 30 There were 'luggies' in the morning filled with porridge.

lugging ('lagiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. LUG *v.* + -ING¹.] The action of the *vb.* LUG.

? a 1500 *Chester Pl.* vii. 212 On this loyne thou may have good lugging. 1523 SKELTON *Garl. Laurel* 1309 With myghty lugging . . . He pluckid the bull By the hornid scull. 1614 MARKHAM *Cheap. Husb.* v. xiii. (1668) 105 The lugging of Swine with Dogs.

lugging ('lagiŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. LUG *v.* + -ING².] That moves slowly and heavily. (Cf. LUG *v.* 2 c.)

1816 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Mag.* XLI. 527 The lugging baggage-waggons oxen drag.

luggis, *obs. Sc. pl. of* LODGE *sb.*

† **luggish**, *a. Obs.* [? f. LUG *v.* + -ISH.] ? Miserly.

1684-5 *Wood Life* I Jan., Verie rich, having been alwaies of a covetuous and luggish disposition.

lugin, *obs. form of* LODGING *vbl. sb.*

† **luginar**. *Sc. Obs.* [f. *lugin* LODGING *vbl. sb.* + -AR, -ER¹.] One who lets lodgings.

1503 *Sc. Acts Jas. IV* (1814) II. 243/1 All prowest & balgeis . . . avis w' par luginaris & hostillar wis in par bondis anent pe lugin.

lugin, *obs. form of* LODGING *vbl. sb.*

lugin, *obs. pl. of* LODGE *sb.*

lugin, *obs. Sc. pa. t. and pa. pple. of* LODGE *v.*

† **lug-loaf**. *a. (? or sb.) Obs.* [f. LUG *v.*]

1606 *Wily Beguiled* (1623) E 4 b, Shee had little reason to take a Cullian lug-loafe, milke sop slauie When she may haue a Lawyer.

Lugol ('lu:ɡɒl). [The name of Jean *Lugol* (1786-1851), French physician.] *Lugol's iodine, solution*, a solution of 5% iodine and 10% potassium iodide in water, which is used for the internal administration of iodine and as a biological stain.

1880 P. SQUIRE *Compan. Brit. Pharmacopœia* (ed. 12) 177 (*heading*) *Lugol's solution*. 1917 *Jrnl. Pharmacol.* IX. 363 The increase in resistance to *Lugol's solution* did not go beyond three times. 1948 L. MARTIN *Clin. Endocrinol.* iv. 83 If thyroidectomy be chosen for a case of thyrotoxic heart failure, it is best to secure the maximum improvement possible with strict rest in bed, digitalis, and the mercurial diuretics before giving *Lugol's iodine*. 1961 *Lancet* 23 Sept. 688/1, 30 minims *Lugol's iodine* were administered intravenously during the night. 1972 *Acta Path. & Microbiol. Scand. A.* LXXX. 185 The substance displays some properties similar to those of classic amyloid, such as . . . responsiveness to methyl-violet, iodine green and *Lugol's solution*.

lugre, *obs. form of* LIGURE.

'lug-sail. [Formation uncertain: perh. f. LUG *v.* or LUG *sb.*²] A four-cornered sail, bent upon a yard which is slung at about one-third or one-fourth of its length from one end, and so hangs obliquely. Also *attrib.*

1677 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1194/4 She is open in the Midships, and sails with a Lugsail, and one Topsail. 1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1789), *Voile de Fortune*, the square or lug sail of a galley or tartane. 1799 *Naval Chron.* I. 214 A lug-sail boat from Calais. 1892 STEVENSON *Across the Plains* 212 The boats with their reefed lugsails scudding for the harbour mouth.

† **lugubre**, *a. Obs.* [a. F. *lugubre*, ad. L. *lūgubris*, f. *lūgēre* to mourn.] *Lugubrious.*

1727 LADY M. W. MONTAGU *Let. to C'tess Mar* July, You see my philosophy is not so lugubre as yours. 1835 J. ROMILLY *Diary* 26 Feb. (1967) 69 In a fly . . . to drink tea with Mrs Clarkson . . . the affair most lugubre.

lugubriosity (l(j)u:ɡju:brɪ'ɒsɪti). *rare.* [f. L. *lūgubri-s* + -OSITY.] *Mournfulness.*

1840 *Tait's Mag.* VII. 259 Our Church music is . . . characterized by a long-drawn funeral lugubriosity. 1846 WORCESTER cites *Q. Rev.*

lugubrious (l(j)u:ɡju:brɪəs), *a.* [f. as prec. + -OUS.] Characterized by, expressing or causing mourning; doleful, mournful, sorrowful.

1601 DENT *Pathw. Heaven* (1831) 305 The sea shall roar and make a noise in most doleful and lugubrious manner. 1639 HAMMOND *Pastors Motto* Wks. 1684 IV. 546 To act no passionate, lugubrious, tragical part. 1792 MARY WOLLSTONECR. *Rights Wom.* vi. 267 The severe graces of Virtue must have a lugubrious appearance to them. 1847 LEWES *Hist. Philos.* (1867) II. 567 A grotesque and lugubrious farce was played on the day of his quitting the establishment. 1877 BLACK *Green Past.* xxi. (1878) 173 The enforced silence of the room was rather a painful and lugubrious business. 1900 *Q. Rev.* July 113 The lugubrious fresco in the Campo Santo at Pisa.

Hence **lu'gubriously adv.**, **lu'gubriousness.**

1848 WEBSTER, *Lugubriously*. 1860 GEN. P. THOMPSON *Audi Alt.* III. cxv. 49 It points lugubriously to the fact, that the ways of dishonour are not always ways of pleasantness. 1879 R. H. ELLIOT *Written on Foreheads* I. 16 They did not cultivate lugubriousness in general. 1900 H. W. SMYTH *Greek Melic Poets* 389 Some of his [Bacchylides'] lugubriousness is no doubt mere literary veneer.

† **lu'gubrous**, *a. Obs.* [f. L. *lūgubr-is* + -OUS.] = LUGUBRIOUS.

1632 J. HAYWARD tr. *Biondi's Eromena* 54 Windowes shut up with cloath curtaines, to make the ceremonies seeme more lugubrous. 1664 EVELYN tr. *Freart's Archit.* Ep. Ded. 14, I onely had the affliction to be present at the lugubrous Object. 1708 OZELL tr. *Boileau's Lutrin* iv. (1730) 177 Now the lugubrous Instrumēt resounds, And every Ear with hideous Clangor wounds. [In some mod. Dicts.]

Lugwari, *var. LUGBARA sb. and a.*

lug-worm: see LUG *sb.*⁴

Luvian, *var. LUVIAN sb. and a.*

luidore, *obs. form of* LOUIS D'OR.

luif(e, luif(f, obs. forms of LOOF *sb.*¹, LUFF.

luif(f)ar, *obs. form of* LOVER¹.

luifsum, *obs. Sc. form of* LOVESOME.

Luing (liŋ). [Name of an island in the Hebrides.] The name given to cattle evolved from a crossing of the beef shorthorn and Highland breeds. (See *quots.* 1970.)

1970 *Times* 8 July 2/4 The Luing (pronounced Ling) bred from the Highland and the Beef Shorthorn, confined itself to the new commercial cattle section. . . Some purists have queried whether it is . . . a breed within the strict meaning of the term. 1970 *Radio Times* 24-30 Oct. 51/1 The three Cadzow brothers . . . had to create the first new beef cattle breed for nearly two centuries—Luing cattle. To accomplish their task they turned the Hebridean island of Luing into a huge experimental ranch. 1971 *Country Life* 6 May (Suppl.) 32b, 87 arable acres support the hill flock and herd of pedigree Luing. 1972 *Field* 7 Dec. 1352 (*caption*) A new breed of beef cattle, the Luing. The breed was evolved by the Cadzow brothers . . . on the island of that name in the Inner Hebrides. . . The Luing is based on beef Shorthorn x Highland.

Luiseño (lu:i:seɪnəʊ). Also **San Luiseño**. [Sp., f. *San Luis Rey*, a mission established in S. California in 1798.] The name, orig. San Luiseño, given to a Shoshone Indian people; a member of this people or the language spoken by them. Also *attrib.* or as *adj.*

1858 *Daily Even. Bulletin* (San Francisco) 5 Nov., The true native Americans of the wild forests—such as the Yumas, . . . San Luiseños, . . . predominate. 1875 H. H. BANCROFT *Native Races Pacific States* I. iv. 460 The villages of the San Luiseños are in a section of country adjacent to the Cahuillas. 1884 H. H. JACKSON *Ramona* 244 In the Luiseño tongue that is Majel. 1965 R. F. SPENCER et al. *Native Americans* vi. 263/1 The Luiseño myth of their origins revealed a surprising loftiness of concept. *Ibid.* 264/2 These events have combined to substantially eliminate the Luiseño as an ethnic and cultural group. 1965 *Canad. Jrnl. Ling.* Spring 139 The Luiseño sub-branch of languages in South-western California.

luite, *variant of* LITE *sb.*⁴, little.

† **lu'ition**. *Obs. rare*—⁰. [ad. L. *luitiōn-em*, n. of action f. *luēre* to pay.] Payment of a ransom.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Luition*, a paying a ransome.

luiver, *obs. form of* LOVER¹.

lujula. *Obs.* [a. It. *lugliola*, f. *Luglio* JULY.] An old name of Wood Sorrel, *Oxalis Acetosella*.

1651 BIGGS *New Disp.* ¶166 So also vegetables may assume a vitriolate energy, as Lujula, Limons, succory. 1657 W. COLES *Adam in Eden* cxxiii. 179 It [Wood-Sorrel] is called by the Apothecaries in their Shops, Alleluja and Lujula. . . the other [name] came corruptly from Juliola, as they of Calabria in Naples do call it. 1687 CLAYTON in *Phil. Trans.* XLI. 152 The Sorrel-tree bears a Leaf something like a Laurel, in Taste much resembling Lujula.

luk, *obs. f. LOOK v.*, LUCK; *var. LOUK v.*¹ *Obs.*

Lukan, *var. LUCAN a.*

Lukanism ('l(j)u:kənɪz(ə)m). [f. *Lukan* LUCAN *a.* + -ISM.] A form of expression characteristic of St. Luke.

1919 S. C. CARPENTER *Christianity acc. Luke* 69 There are in the passage certain Lukanisms of style.

Lukanize ('l(j)u:kənəɪz), *v.* [f. as prec. + -IZE.] *trans.* To invest with a Lukan character.

1919 S. C. CARPENTER *Christianity acc. Luke* 81 It would no doubt be possible to assert that he determined at all costs . . . to Paulinize and Lukanize the Master.

lukar, *obs. form of* LUCRE.

luke (l(j)u:k), *sb. slang.* Nothing.

1821 in *Life Haggart* 172 *Gloss.* 1864 in *Slang Dict.*

† **Luke, Lukes**, *proper name. Obs.* Also 5 *luks*. The anglicized name of the town of Lucca in Italy; used *attrib.*

[1393 LANGL. *P. Pl. C. v.* 194 Lumbardes of lukes. *Ibid.* ix. 109 By þe rode of lukes.] 1483 *Wardr. Acc.* in *Grose Antiq. Repert.* (1807) I. 49, ij canopies, oon with luks gold garnysst with frenge of venys gold. 1640 *Rates in Noorthouck's Lond.* (1773) 839/1 Silk, wrought satins, of Bolonia, lukes, jean [etc.]. 1682 *Wheeler Journ. Greece* I. 35 Cephalonia is fruitful in Oyl, and excellent Wines, especially red Muscatels (which we call Luke Sherry). 1684 G. MERITON *Praise Yorks. Ale* (1685) 2 Briskets, Luke Olives, Anchoves, Caveare, Neats Tongues [etc.]. 1700 PETIVER *Musei Petiver.* 66 Its about the bigness of a Lucca (Luke) Olive.

luke (l(j)u:k), *a. Obs. exc. dial.* Forms: 4 *lheuc*, 4-5 *lew(k, 5 leuk(e, (luk, 6 Sc. luik)*, 3-6, 9 *luke*. [The ME. forms *lheuc, leuk*, and the modern pronunciation, appear to point to a derivation from OE. *hléow* LEW *a.*, perh. through the medium of a *vb.* **hliewcian*: see LUKE *v.*

Notwithstanding the resemblance in form and meaning, it seems impossible to connect the word etymologically with mod. Du. *leuk* (pronounced *lök*) lukewarm, LG. *lūk, luke, lōk*, tepid, weak, slack. See LUKEWARM.]

1. = LUKEWARM 1.

c 1205 LAY. 27557 And opened wes his breoste. þa blod com forð luke. 13. . . HAMPOLE *Pr. Cons.* 7481 (MS. Harl.) Als a lewke bath nouthur hate ne calde. 1387 *Trevisa Higden* (Rolls) VII. 149 In reward of which flamme oure fire is but lewk. c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* iv. 61 Yf luk water hem biwepe They wole be grete. 1491 CAXTON *Vitas Patr.* II. (W. de W. 1495) 228b/2 He dranke luke water. 1837 DICKENS *Pickw.* xxxiii, Let me have nine penn'orth o' brandy and water luke.

2. = LUKEWARM 2.

1340 *Ayenb.* 31 He is fyeble and lheuc to alle guodes to done. 1388 WYCLIF *Rev.* iii. 16 Thou art lew [v. l. lewk] and nether cold, nether hoot. c 1449 *Pecock Repr.* II. viii. 184 Thou3 in ech chapel . . . may be ymagis of God and of Marie and of Seintis forto make bi hem sengil and leuke remembrauncis. c 1450 *tr. De Imitatione* I. xxv. 37 The negligent religiose & þe leuke hap tribulacion.

3. *Comb.*, as *luke-hearted adj.*; *luke-hot a.* = LUKEWARM.

1398 *Trevisa Barth. De P.R.* xvii. iii. (1495) 605 Oyle of almodes clenysch and purgyth matere of eeres yf it be luke hote [*Bodl. E. Mus. MS.* wliche hote] droppyd therin. c 1450 *ME. Med. Bk.* (Heinrich) 217 Mak alle þus lewk hot to geder. 1508 DUNBAR *Va mariu' wemen* 498, I am so loik [*MS. M. luik*] hertly.

Hence † **'lukely adv.**, † **'lukeness.**

1340 *Ayenb.* 31 Huanne þe man louey lite and lheucliche oure lhord, þet he ssolde louye bemindliche. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 302/1 Lewkenesse, tepor. 1597 J. KING *On Jonas* (1618) 406 His lukeness and neutrality of dealing in his seruice did so much offend him.

† **luke**, *v. Obs. rare.* In 5 *lew(k, [? repr. OE. *hliewcian, f. *hléow* LEW *a.*; for the formation cf. *ieldcian* to delay, *f. eald* old, and *gearcian* to prepare, *f. gearo* ready.

The existence of such a *vb.* in OE. must app. be assumed in order to account for the formation of LUKE *a.*; but the recorded *vb.* may be a new formation on the *adj.*]

trans. To make lukewarm.

a 1400 *Stockh. Med. MS.* in *Anglia* XVIII. 314 Modir wort . . . 3if it be lewyd with oyle of roset [cures fevers].

luke, *obs. or Sc. form of* LOOK; *obs. f. LUCK.*

luke-home: see LUCARNE.

luken, *var. LOUK v.*¹ *Obs.*; *obs. f. LOUK v.*²

luker, *obs. form of* LOOKER *sb.*, LUCRE.

† **lukes**, *a. Obs.* Also 6 *lewkes, lukys*. [ad. Du. *Luiksch*, f. *Luik* Liège, a town and province of Belgium.] Made at Liège; said *esp.* of velvet.

[1472 in *Rogers Agric. & Prices* III. 351/1 Lukys [iron].] 1536 *Wardr. Acc. Hen. VIII* in *Archæologia* IX. 248 A coote of blacke lukys veluette. 1545 *Lanc. Wills* II. 63 A jaket of fyne lukes velvet. 1547 *Boorde Introd. Knowl.* xii. (1870) 155 The lond of Lewke is a pleasaunt countre. The cheefe towne is the cytie of Lewke; there is Lewkes veluet made, & cloth of Arys.

Lukes: see LUKE *proper name*, Lucca.

† **'Lukesmas**. *Sc. Obs.* Forms: 5 *luxmess*, 6 *lukismes*, 7 *loukismes, lucsmes, lukemasse*, ? *luksmasse*. [= *Luke's MASS.*] The festival of St. Luke, kept on 18 Oct. (Formerly a customary date for payment of accounts.)

1470 *Burgh Rec. Prestwick* (Maitland Club) 15 To be in bande fra beltane till luxmess. 1590 *Burgh Rec. Glasgow* (1876) I. 153 To be payit in maner following, . . . tuentie pundis at Lukismes. 1671 *Corshill Baron-court Bk.* in *Ayr & Wigton Archæol. Coll.* IV. 95 Since loukismes last.

† **luket**. *Obs.* Also 6 *lukette*. [a. OF. *luquet*.] A casement.

1564 *BULLEYN Dial. agst. Pest.* 21 b, Drawe the Curtaines, open the lukette [1572-8 *luket*] of the windowe. 1599 *NASHE Lenten Stufe* 44 Hope..made her at breake of day.. to vnloope her luket or casement, to looke whence the blasts came.

† **lukeward**. *Obs.* The name of a variety of cherry.

16.. *MS. Ashm.* 1461 lf. 19 The Luke ward Chery ripe June the 10. 1664 *EVELYN Kal. Hort., June* (1679) 18 Cherries.. Luke-ward, early Flanders [etc.]. 1707 *MORTIMER Husb.* (1721) II. 297 The.. Lukeward, one of the best of Cherries.

lukewarm ('(l)j:ukwɔ:m), *a.* and *sb.* Forms: 4-7 *lukewarm*, 5 *lewk(e)-warm(e)*, (lowk warm), 5-6 *leuk(e)-warm(e)*, (7 luk warme, 8 lukwarm), 6-*lukewarm*. [f. LUKE *a.* + WARM *a.* Cf. LEW-WARM and L.G. *lukwarm* (also *slukwarm*).] *A. adj.*

1. Moderately warm, tepid.

1398 *TREVISIA Barth. De P.R.* xvii. xciii. (1495) 661 The broth of clete..comforth the teeth: yf it be luke warme hote [*Bodl. E. Mus. MS. lewke hote*] holde in the mouth. c 1400 tr. *Secreta Secret., Gov. Lordsh.* lxiii. 82 þe firste be cold, þe seconde lewk-warme, þe þrydde hoot. c 1450 *ME. Med. Bk.* (Heinrich) 213 Stampe hyt wyf vnygre lewk warm. 1546 *PHAER Bk. Childr.* (1553) T ij, Lette the chyldre drynke of it twice or thrise a day luke warme. 1590 *SPENSER F.Q.* i. ix. 36 All wallowd in his own yet luke-warme blood. 1658 *A. Fox Wurtz' Surg.* ii. ix. 80 Apply the Collyrium luke-warm. 1762 *WOOD in Phil. Trans.* LII. 416 The water..close to the flame is only lukwarm. 1840 *DICKENS Old C. Shop* xix, Sickening smells from many dinners came in a heavy lukewarm breath upon the sense.

2. Of persons, their actions, attributes, etc.: Having little warmth or depth of feeling, lacking zeal, enthusiasm or ardour, indifferent.

c 1522 *MORE De quat. noviss.* Wks. 83/1 Like as god said in thapocalips vnto the church of Loadice. Thou arte neyther hote nor cold but luke warme, I would thou were colde y^t thou mighteste waxe warme. 1593 *G. HARVEY Pierce's Super.* 108 Some that called him the lukewarme Doctor, and likened him to milke from the Cowe. 1623 tr. *Favine's Theat. Hon.* v. i. 55 The strength of youth and Manhood is now become but luke-warme. 1691 *WOOD Ath. Oxon.* I. 154 Whittingham..was but a luke-warm conformist at best. 1718 *BP. HUTCHINSON Witchcraft* 86 That shewed the Zeal of their Time above our lukewarm Temper. 1771 *JUNIUS Lett.* lix. 303 The lukewarm advocate avails himself of any pretence to relapse into..indifference. 1804 *J. GRAHAME Sabbath* 86 No lukewarm accents from my lips should flow. 1883 *FROUOE Short Stud.* IV. i. ix. 96 The clergy were lukewarm in his interests.

So † **lukewarmed** *a.* = prec. sense 1.

1545 *RAYNOLD Byrth Mankynde* 71 The beryes of iuniper..dronke with luke warmed wine, wyl [etc.].

B. sb. A lukewarm person; one who is by no means enthusiastic.

1693 *W. FREKE Sel. Ess.* xxxi. 188 Let such Cowards and Lukewarms do what they will, — I shall always Condemn Vice and Sin. 1835 *C. BRONTE* in *Mrs. Gaskell Life* viii. (1858) 107 But the Opposition is divided, Red-hot, and Luke-warms. 1890 *Pall Mall G.* 25 June 1/2 One enthusiast is worth a dozen 'lukewarms'.

'**lukewarm**, *v.* *Obs. rare*—1. [f. LUKEWARM *a.*] *trans.* To make lukewarm.

1592 *G. HARVEY Pierce's Super.* (1593) 185 Can..the tempest calme, or loue quench, or Zeale luke-warme, or valour manicle, or excellencie mew-vpp, or perfection geld, or supererogation combe-cutt itselfe?

'**lukewarmish**, *a. nonce-word.* [-ISH.] Rather lukewarm.

1827 *SCOTT Jrnl.* 25 Apr., Good blank verse and stately sentiment, but something lukewarmish.

† **lukewarming**. *Obs.* [f. LUKEWARM *a.* + -LING¹.] A lukewarm person. Also *attrib.*

1626 *W. FENNER Hidden Manna* (1652) 31 Art thou a swearer, a liar, or a luke-warming? a 1640 — *Sacrif. Faithfull* (1648) 15 The lukewarming deadhearted and vaine-thoughted professor. *Ibid.* 167.

'**lukewarmly**, *adv.* In a lukewarm manner.

1611 *COTGR., Tiedement*, luke-warmely. 1675 *TRAHERNE Chr. Ethics* 169 To be beloved lukewarmly is to be embraced with polluted and filthy armes. 1880 *Mem. Sir J. Paget* v. 295 We and some more are 'on the whole' and 'rather lukewarmly' in favour of their admission.

lukewarmness ('(l)j:ukwɔ:mnɪs). [+ -NESS.] The quality or condition of being lukewarm.

1561 *DAUS tr. Bullinger on Apoc.* (1573) 58 b, He expoundeth more fully the sinne of the Laodicians, and what is the cause of their lukewarmnesse. 1665 *BOYLE New Exp. & Observ. Cold* 37 The many degrees of Coldness.. betwixt Lukewarmness and the Freezing degree of Cold. 1720 *WELTON Suffer. Son of God* I. xii. 310 Their Lukewarmness and Indifferency towards God. 1875 *MANNING Mission H. Ghost* i. 28 The lukewarmness with which we allow His Graces and Mercies to pass by us.

lukewarmth ('(l)j:ukwɔ:mθ). Now *rare*. [f. LUKEWARM + -TH¹.] = LUKEWARMNESS.

1598 *FLORIO, Tepidezza*, luke warmth. 1620 *GRANGER Div. Logike* i. xxxv. 104 As lukewarmth partaketh of heate, and cold. 1716 *AOOISON Freeholder* No. 8 ¶9 The.. perfidiousness of certain faithless men, and..the lukewarmth and indifference of others. 1842 *J. AITON Domestic Econ.* (1857) 333 Seventy degrees is but just warm, a gentle luke-warmth. 1895 *J. DAVISON Earl Lavender* 49 Being well-known for the luke-warmth of my allegiance to the Guild.

lukie, lukky, *obs.* forms of LUCKY.

|| **lukiko** (lu:'ki:kəʊ). Also *lukiiko*. [Luganda, = audience-hall, council, levee.] A levee; the council or parliament of the Buganda people of Uganda.

1889 *R. P. ASHE Two Kings of Uganda* vi. 53 He, like us, has come to 'kika', that is to present himself at Mutesa's grand 'lukiko', or levee. 1902 *Encycl. Brit.* XXXII. 539/1 The native parliament or 'Lukiko' was reorganized and its powers were defined. [1904 *G. R. BLACKLEDGE Luganda-Eng. Vocab.* 51/1 *Lukiko*, audience room, council, levee.] 1955 *Ann. Reg.* 1954 122 It was suggested..that..the Lukiko should be given the opportunity to decide whether to recall the exiled Kabaka or to elect a new Kabaka, as a constitutional monarch. 1955 *Times* 3 Jan. 7/3 The compromise was not made public until after the Great Lukiko had debated the Namirembe reforms. 1969 *Times* 15 Sept. (Uganda Suppl.) p. ii/3 The Buganda Lukiko (Parliament) is not the only regional body to have suffered an eclipse. 1971 *Sunday Nation* (Nairobi) 11 Apr. 11/4 The Lukiiko..demanded that Obote's government should quit the soil of Buganda.

lukir, lukre, *obs.* forms of LUCRE.

Lukismes, variant of LUKESMAS *Sc. Obs.*

lulav ('(l)j:ulɑ:v). Also *lulab, lulov*. [Heb. *lūlābh* branch.] (See quot. 1959.)

1892 *I. ZANGWILL Childr. Ghetto* I. 265 He bore to synagogue the tallest *Lulav* of palm-branches. 1893 *Ibid.* (ed. 3) 409 *Lulov*, palm-branch dressed with myrtle and willow, and used at the Feast of Tabernacles. 1959 *D. D. RUNES Conc. Dict. Judaism* 157/1 *Lulav*, palm frond, one of four species waved at Sukkoth services (others are citron, myrtle, willow). These plants are interpreted as representing various types of man. 1972 *C. RAPHAEL Feast of Hist.* iii. 72/1 An oil lamp..bearing symbols familiar in Jewish art, including..a *lulav* for Sukkot. 1973 *Jewish Chron.* 10 Aug. 18/5 Succot is a festival of thanksgiving for the harvest.. What is the lulav for? *Ibid.*, The lulav represents the palm-tree and its dates are delicious. 1973 *Synagogue Light* Sept. 50/1 The required length of the stock of a *Lulab*, besides its upper leaves, should measure four hand-breadths.

† **lulibub**. *Obs. ?* Earlier form of LOLLIPOP.

c 1710 *CELIA FIENNES Diary* (1888) 17 Several little Cake-houses where you have fruits lulibubs and sumes Liqueurs.

lull (ləl), *sb.*¹ [f. LULL *v.*]

1. Something which lulls; *spec.* a lulling sound, etc.

1719 *YOUNG Revenge* v. ii, Yonder lull Of falling waters tempted me to rest. 1820 *KEATS Isabella* v, Sweet Isabella's untouch'd cheek.. Fell thin as a young mother's, who doth seek By every lull to cool her infant's pain.

† *b.* Soothing drink, 'nepenthe'. *Obs.*

1659 *Lond. Chanticleers* ix. 20 Mine Host Welcom has a Cup of blessed Lull.

2. A lulled or stupefied condition.

1822-56 *DE QUINCEY Confessions* (1862) 238, I fled back into the same opium lull. 1902 *Blackw. Mag.* Apr. 553/1, I sat listening in a kind of lull of terror and disgust.

3. A brief period of intermission or quiescence in a storm. Also *fig.*

1815 *EARL DUDLEY Let.* 15 Apr. (1840) 93 What..so many wiser people mistook for a calm, turns out to be only a lull. 1851 *GALENGA Italy* ii. 90 The lull that occurred in Lombardy..was sheet dread and horror of French interference. 1860 *MOTLEY Netherl.* (1868) I. iii. 69 There was a lull on the surface of affairs. 1901 *Edin. Rev.* Jan. 196 There seemed for a time a lull in the storm.

lull (ləl), *sb.*² *Whaling.* [a. Du. *lul* tube.] A tube to convey blubber into the hold. Also *lull-bag*.

1836 *Uncle Philip's Convers. Whale Fishery* 99 From the speck-trough, [the pieces of blubber]..pass through the lull, into tubs fixed in the hold. 1867 *SMYTH Sailor's Word-bk., Lull-bag*, a wide canvas hose in whalers for conducting blubber into the casks, as it is 'made off'.

lull (ləl), *v.*¹ [Imitative of the repetition of (l)l)l) or similar sounds, appropriate to the purpose of singing a child to sleep. Cf. Sw. *lulla*, Da. *lulle*, to hum a lullaby, to lull, early mod. Du. *lullen* 'numeros canere' (Kilian), mod. Du. *lullen* to prattle; cf. MDu. *lollen* to mutter (see LOLLARD).

A similar onomatopoeia occurs in *L. lalläre*, of equivalent meaning.]

1. *trans.* To soothe with sounds or caresses; to induce to sleep or to pleasing quiescence.

13.. *Leg. Rood* (1871) 133 Feet and fayre hondes þat nou ben croised I custe hem ofte, I lulled hem I leid hem softe. c 1386 *CHAUCER Clerk's T.* 495 And gan the childe to kisse And lulled it and after gan it blisse. — *Merch. T.* 579 He lulled hire he kisseth hire fulf ote. c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 647 We will seasse till, now sone, the sun be at rest, .. And yche lede, as hym list, lullit on slepe. a 1500 *Songs & Carols* 15th C. (Percy Soc.) 9 In a manjour of an as Jhesu lay and lullyd was. 1530 *PALSGR.* 615/2 She can lulle a childe as hansomly aslepe as it were a woman of thurdy yere old. 1587 *TURBERV. Trag. T.* (1837) 12 Minerva lull him on her lappe, and let him many a kisse. 1607 *SHAKS. Cor.* iii. i. 114 The Virgin voyce That Babies lull a-sleepe. 1666 *BUNYAN Grace Ab.* § 110 Continual rocking will lull a crying child. 1710 *STEELE Tatler* No. 161 ¶1 The Musick of the Birds..lull'd me aslepe before I was aware of it. 1715-20 *POPE Iliad* xiv. 191 And lull the Lord of Thunders in her arms. c 1718 *PRIOR Young Gentl. in Love* 4 Take me, my Celia, to thy breast, And lull my wearied soul to rest. 1800 *WOROSW. Hart-leap Well* ii. 150 Aslepe he sank, Lulled by the fountain in the summer-tide, 1825 *D. WELSH Life T. Brown* 1. 3 His mother used to lull him aslepe with *The flowers of the forest*, a tune, to which [etc.]. 1871 *B. TAYLOR Faust* (1875) I. xii. 141

Lulled in my lap with many a song, It smiled, and tumbled, and grew strong.

2. *fig.* and in *fig.* context. † Also with *up*.

1575 *LANEHAM Let.* (1871) 35, I was lulld in such liking.. that mooch a doo..had I, to fynde me whear I was. 1576 *FLEMING Panopl. Epist.* 199 As though you were in likelyhoode to possesse peace, and to be lulled in the lap of safetie. 1582 *BRETON Flourish upon Fancy* (Grosart) 60/2 So (lulld in this my deepe distresse) some comfort lend to me. a 1586 *SIDNEY Arcadia* II. (1590) 108 b, The young Musidorus..was yet for some yeares after..lulled vp in as much good luck [etc.]. 1615 *W. MARTYN Twenty Kings Eng.* 178 The said Petition was thereby lulled fast asleepe. 1775 *SHERIDAN Rivals* v. i, You may lull your ken regret to slumbering. 1810 *SCOTT Lady of L.* i. xxxiii, Not Ellen's spell had lulled to rest The fever of his troubled breast.

b. esp. To quiet (suspicion) by deception; to delude into a sense of security.

1601 *HOLLANO Pliny* II. 153 To drinke wine upon an emptie stomacke fasting..dulleth the vigor and quicknesse of the spirit: fitter indeed to bring and lull men asleepe in the bed of securitie. 1636 *E. DACRES tr. Machiavel's Disc. Livy* II. 255 Who,..partly beguill'd by some devises hee shall make use of to lull them a sleepe, are easily kept from stirring. 1734 tr. *Rollin's Anc. Hist.* (1827) II. II. 68 Antiochus imposed upon and lulled aslepe by his flatterers. 1833 *MARRYAT P. Simple* lxii, A superior is equally bound to prefer a charge, or to give notice that that charge will be preferred,..instead of lulling the offender into security. 1859 *JEPHSON Brittany* xvi. 254 By a feigned devotion to the interests of his new master, [he] succeeded in lulling all his suspicions. 1900 *W. WATT Aberdeensh.* iv. 85 They were soon lulled into a sense of security.

† 3. *intr.* To be lapped in soothing slumbers.

Possibly these quots. may belong to LOLL *v.*¹ 4. On the other hand, it is possible that some of the quots. there given should have been placed here.

a 1450 *Cov. Myst.* (Shaks. Soc.) 182 My lytlylle childe lyth alle lame, That lullyd on my pappys! 1576 *FLEMING Panopl. Epist.* 291 Some there be that lie lulling on the softe pillow of slouth. 1594, 1635, 1778 [see LOLL *v.*¹ 4].

4. *trans.* To bring to a state of comparative quiescence (winds, sea, etc.).

1680 *DRYDEN Ovid's Epist.* vii. 52 Stay but a little, 'till the Tempest cease, And the loud Winds are lulld into a Peace. 1819 *BYRON Juan* II. clxviii, Lull'd like the depth of ocean when at rest. a 1854 *H. REED Lect. Eng. Hist.* ix. 283 The tempest, that was only lulled, comes back again.

5. *intr.* Of the sea or wind: To become lulled, or gradually diminished in force or power.

1808 *PIKE Sources Mississ.* (1810) 10 The wind lulling, we encamped on the point of an island. 1835 *MOTLEY Corr.* (1889) I. iii. 57 The wind lulling a little, we became encouraged. 1836 *MARRYAT Midsh. Easy* xxvi, The wind lulled, the rain came down in a deluge. 1853 *KANE Grinnell Exp.* xxiv. (1856) 193 This [nipping], too, continued through the day, sometimes lulling for a while into comparative repose. 1869 *PARKMAN Disc. Gt. West* xii. (1875) 144 When at length the tempest lulled, they re-embarked.

b. fig. To become quiescent or inactive.

1850 *H. BUSHNELL God in Christ* 287 The instinct of system lulls in its activity, as spiritual life quickens in the soul. 1862 *NEALE Hymns East. Ch.* 16 Lulling at the death of Constantine, the persecution again broke out in the latter years of his successor Leo.

† **lull**, *v.*² *Obs.* Also 6 *loll. trans.* To pull about (by the ears).

1530 *PALSGR.* 614/1, I lolle one aboute the eares. *Je luy tire les oreilles.* I shall lolle you aboute the eares tyll I make your eares cracke. 1568 *Hist. Jacob & Esau* II. ii. Cij, Oh that I had his eare betwene my teeth now, I should shake him euen as a dog that lulleth a sow.

lull, *obs.* form of LOLL *v.*¹

† **lulla**, *int.* *Obs.* Also *lullay, lully*. [Onomatopœic: see LULL *v.*¹] = LULLABY.

? c 1450 in *Cov. Myst.* (Shaks. Soc.) Notes 414 *Lully, lulla*, thow littell tine child; *By, by, lully, lullay*, thow littell tynne child. c 1450 *Ibid.* 137 'Fayr chyld, lullay', sone must she syng. c 1460 *Towneley Myst.* xiii. 442, 445 Sing lullay thou shall, for I must grone, And cry out by the wall on mary and Iohn,.. Sing lullay on fast When thou heris at the last. c 1485 *Digby Myst.* (1882) iv. 719, I sange lullay to bringe you on slepe. a 1500 *Songs & Carols* (Percy Soc.) 12 And ever among A mayden song *Lullay*, by by, lullay. [Other verses simply by by, lullay.] *Ibid.* 19 *Lullay*, my chyld, and slepe. 1590 [see next]. c 1600 *Mother's Lullaby* in *Ritson Anc. Songs* (1792) 198 My little sweete derlinge, my comforte and ioye Singe *Lullyby Lully*... Singe *Lully Lully Lully*, Sweete baby, *Lully Lully*, sweete baby, *Lully Lully*. a 1764 [see next, sense 1].

lullaby ('lələbaɪ), *int.* and *sb.* Forms: 6 *lulley by*, 6-7 *lullabie*, 7 *lull-a-ba, lullyby*, 8 *lullabye*. [f. prec. + -by, as in *by-by*, *BYE-BYE*: cf. *HUSHABY, ROCKABY*.]

1. *int.* A soothing refrain, used to please or pacify infants. Also *gen.*, any soothing refrain. (Sometimes preceded by *lulla*.)

c 1560 *RICHARDES Misogonus* iv. i. 76 (Brandl) When my maistrisse lay in and we Sange lulley by baby and bore ye. 1588 *GREENE Pandosto* (1843) 27 The good wife learned to sing lullaby at home with her yong babe. 1588 *SHAKS. Tit. A.* II. iii. 29 Whiles Hounds and Hornes, and sweet Melodious Birds Be vnto vs as in a Nurses Song Of Lullabie, to bring her Babe asleepe. 1590 — *Mids. N.* II. ii. 14-19 Sing in your sweet Lullaby, *Lulla, lulla, lullaby, lulla, lulla, lullaby*, Neuer harme, nor spell, nor charme, Come our louely Lady nye, So good night with Lullaby. 1651 *N. BACON Disc. Govt. Eng.* II. xl. (1739) 174 King James conquering all enmity, spake Peace abroad, and sang Lullaby at home. 1739 *A. NICOL Poems* 14 Where once, of late the Nurse's Lull-a-ba Made all the Place delightful to the Eyes Now all's dispersed, a 1764 *LLOYD Ode to Obliv.* Poet. Wks. 1774 I. 128 And, hollow blasts, which never

cease to sigh, Hum to each care-struck mind their lulla-lulla-by! 1807-8 W. IRVING *Salmag.* (1824) 217 She with 'lulla-by-baby' beguiles it [a child] to rest. a 1845 HOOD *Serenade* i, Lullaby, oh, lullaby! The brat will never shut an eye.

†b. Used for 'farewell', 'good-night'. *Obs.*

1599 *Pass. Pilgr.* xv, Then lullaby the learned man hath got the lady gay, For now my song is ended. 1601 SHAKS. *Twel. N.* v. i. 48 Marry sir, lullaby to your bountie till I come agen.

2. *sb.* A song sung to children to soothe them to rest. Also, any song which soothes to rest.

1588 GREENE *Pandosto* (1607) 12 Alas sweet vnfortunate babe . . . shalt thou have the whistling windes for thy Lullaby. 1779 BURNEY in *Phil. Trans.* LX. 206 In Italy the ninne nonne, or lullabies, are fragments of elegant melodies. 1842 LYTTON *Zanoni* 24 You thought you heard the lullaby which a fairy might sing to some fretful changeling. 1900 *Contemp. Rev.* Aug. 247 The feeling of quietness evoked by an evening landscape or by a lullaby.

b. *transf.* and *fig.*

1611 RICH *Honesty Age* (Percy Soc.) 10 Hee that would please the time must learne to sing lullaby to Folly, and there is no musick so delightful as the smoothing vp of sinne. 1622 T. SCOTT *Belg. Pismire* 11 Rockt asleepe in desparate securitie, with a lullabie of peace and safety, hee derides all happie admonition. 1679 *Vind. Sir T. Player* 2/2 The rest of his Sheet consists of Wheadle and Lullabies. 1796 BURKE *Regic. Peace* i. Wks. VIII. 106 Would not this warm language of high indignation have more of sound reason in it. . . than all the lullabies of flatterers? 1819 S. ROGERS *Human Life* 2 The bees have hummed their noon-tide lullaby.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *lullaby-song*, *-sound*, *-speech*, *-strain*; *lullaby-cheat Cant*, a baby.

1671 R. HEAD *Eng. Rogue* i. iv. (1680) 35 His Doxie . . . carried at her back a Lullaby-cheat. 1687 MIEGE *Fr. Dict.* II, Lullaby, a Lullaby-Song. 1795 MASON *Ch. Mus.* i. 63 That these lullaby strains should be exclusively adhered to. 1822-34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) I. 437 The Greeks, from the letter λ (*lambda*), denominated this *lambdacismus*; the Romans with more severity, *lallatio*, or lullaby-speech. a 1849 POE *Annie Poems* (1859) 118 Water that flows With a lullaby sound. a 1849 H. COLERIDGE *Ess.* (1851) II. 158 Still-life lullaby poetry.

'lullaby, *v.* [f. prec.] *trans.* To soothe with a lullaby; to sing to sleep. Also *transf.* and *fig.*

1592 G. HARVEY *Pierce's Super.* (1593) 194 No man could . . . lullaby the circumspettest Argus more sweetly. 1596 COPLE *Fig for Fortune* 59 Sweet Sound that all mens senses lullabieth. 1607 WALKINGTON *Opt. Glass* 19 It. . . lullabees the senses, yea, intoxicates the . . . soule, with a pleasing poysoun. 1647 HOWELL *Twelve Treat.* (1661) 268 In Holland . . . he was . . . pourtrayed lying in his cradle lullaby'd and rock'd asleep by the Spaniard. 1818 HAZLITT *Pol. Ess.* (1819) 340 When we see a poor creature like Ferdinand VII . . . lullabied to rest with the dreams of superstition [etc.]. 1890 JEAN MIDDLEMASS *Two False Moves* III. xiv. 210 Ruth . . . kissed and lullabied her to sleep. 1893 A. AUSTIN *Conv. Winckelmann*, etc. (1897) 157 Then I . . . lullaby my pain with plaintive song.

b. *absol.* or *intr.*

1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* i. xix. (1632) 31 No song of birds, no musikes sound Can lullabie to sleepe profound. 1866 CARLYLE *Remin.* I. 101 Waves . . . beautifully humming and lullabying on that fine long sandy beach.

lullay, variant of LULLA *int.* *Obs.*

lulled (lald), *ppl. a.* [f. LULL *v.*¹ + -ED¹.] Quieted; reduced to calmness.

1787 *Generous Attachment* IV. 44 Give me again, ye shades, . . . your lulled repose! 1852 MUNDY *Our Antipodes* (1857) 185 Amid thunderings and lightnings . . . but with lulled airs, . . . we doubled the North Cape. 1862 TRENCH *Justin Martyr Poems* 11 And the lulled Ocean seemed to say, 'With me is quiet, come away'.

†**luller**. *Obs.* [f. LULL *v.*¹ + -ER¹.] One who lulls; ? a woman who chants spells, a witch.

14. . . *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 575/14 *Contravaria*, a luller. *Ibid.* 582/7 *Facuminaria*, a lullere. 1611 COTGR., *Mignardeur*, a luller, dandler, cherisher.

Lullian ('laliən), *a.* [f. proper name *Lulli-us* + -IAN.] Of or belonging to the mystical philosophy of Lullius (Raymund Lull 1234-1315).

1653 R. SANDERS (*title*) *Physiognomie and Chiromancie* . . . the subject of dreams, divinitive, steganographical and Lullian Sciences, etc. 1669 *Phil. Trans.* IV. 1093 To show the Defects and Difficulties in the famous Lullian Art. 1933 *Times Lit. Suppl.* 29 June 433/2 No records remain to us of the early Centenaries, but their nature can be safely deduced from that of the Lullian cult, which was practised for hundreds of years both in Majorca and on the mainland. 1946 E. A. PEERS *Fool of Love* vii. 108 He rifled the Lullian library of the College of Sapiencia. *Ibid.* 109 With Pasqual began a new orientation of Lullian studies.

Hence †**Lullianist** = LULLIST.

1610 B. JONSON *Alch.* II. i, *Sub.* . . . Who are you? *Ana.* A faithful Brother. . . *Sub.* What's that? A Lullianist? a Ripley? *Filius Artis?* Can you sublime and dulcify?

lulliloo ('lali:u:), *v. rare.* [Imitative.] *intr.* To utter the cries by which certain African peoples express delight.

1857 LIVINGSTONE *Trav.* i. 25 The women clapping their hands . . . and lullilooing for joy. 1886 BURTON *Arab. Nts.* (Abr. ed.) I. 191 Then the singing-girls beat their tabrets and lulliloo'd with joy. [1889 H. M. STANLEY in *Daily News* 26 Nov. 5/8 The female followers . . . set up a shrill lullulus on seeing their own lake again.]

lulling ('laliŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. LULL *v.*¹ + -ING¹.] The action of LULL *v.*¹

c 1394 P. Pl. *Crede* 77 And at þe lulling of oure Ladye þe wymmen to lyken. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 317/1 Lullynge of yonge chylder . . . *neniatio.* 1575 R. B. *Apus & Virginia* B 1 b, What culling; what lulling; what stur haue wee here? 1633 G. HERBERT *Temple, Pearl* iii, I know the wayes of pleasure, the sweet strains, the lullings and relishes of it. 1865 *Cornh. Mag.* Sept. 269 The mother . . . began to soothe it . . . interspersing her lulling with thanks to Molly.

†b. *concr.* A soothing song. *Obs.*

1398 *TREVISIA Barth. De P.R.* VI. v. (Tollem. MS.), þey [nurses] use to singe lullynges and oper cradel songis to plesse þe wittis of þe childe.

lulling ('laliŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. LULL *v.*¹ + -ING².] That lulls.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 317/1 Lullynge songe, *nenia.* 1672 *Chaucer's Ghost* 26 He sang him such a lulling Song, that he the Giant brought asleep. 1711 *ADDISON Spect.* No. 29 ¶8 An English Composer should not follow the Italian Recitative too servilely . . . He may copy out of it all the lulling Softness. 1748 LADY M. W. MONTAGU *Fashion* 76 in *Dodsley Coll. Poems* III. 277 Let Italy give mimick canvass fire, Carve rock to life, or tune the lulling lyre. 1821 SHELLEY *Prometh. Unb.* I. i. 225 My wings are folded o'er mine ears: . . . Yet . . . through their lulling plumes arise, A Shape, a throng of sounds. 1847 *DISRAELI Tancred* III. iv, Its lulling influence is proverbial.

lullingly ('laliŋli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY².] In a lulling manner; with lulling effect.

1834 *Fraser's Mag.* X. 646 That pensive vacancy which . . . rural scenes so lullingly diffuse over the mind. 1890 *Temple Bar* Aug. 458 The soothing voice . . . lullingly reading him to sleep.

Lullist ('lali:st). [f. proper name *Lull* (see LULLIAN) + -IST.] A follower of Raymund Lull.

1569 J. SANFORD tr. *Agrippa's Van. Artes* 2 b, A prating Lullist. 1596 PLAT *Jewell-ho.* 111. 89 These yong gallants were right ioyful of this good successe, desiring nothing more then to become Lullistes. 1711 KING tr. *Naude's Ref. Politics* iv. 138 Let some Alchymist, . . . Lullist, or Cabalist begin to shew their tricks. 1839 *Penny Cycl.* XIV. 195/1 The 'Ars Magna Lulli, or the Lullian Art', which found a few admirers who styled themselves Lullists [etc.].

Hence **Lullism**, the philosophy or beliefs of Lull or his followers.

1929 E. A. PEERS *Ramon Lull* xviii. 377 Ample evidence exists, supplied alike by the friends of Lullism and its enemies, as to the veneration with which its author was regarded. 1933 *Times Lit. Suppl.* 29 June 433/3 That Lullism could survive so long . . . is an astonishing testimony to the hold which the Doctor Illuminate had upon his fellow-countrymen. 1946 E. A. PEERS *Fool of Love* vii. 109 At this very time Lullism was taking a fresh impetus both in Spain and abroad. 1954 T. MAYNARD *Long Road of Father Serra* (1956) ii. 27 Students from all over Spain were attracted to this main center of Lullism.

†**lully**. ? *dial. Obs.*—0 [? compressed form of OE. *lundlaga* kidney.] The kidney (of a cow).

1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* II. 171/2 Intrals [of a Bull, etc.] . . . The Kidneys or Lullies.

lully, variant of LULLA *int.* *Obs.*

lulte, *luly-whit*, obs. ff. LILT, LILY-WHITE.

lulu ('lu:lu:), *slang* (orig. U.S.). [Of obscure origin.] A remarkable or wonderful person or thing; freq. used ironically; also *attrib.*

1886 *Lantern* (New Orleans) 10 Nov. 6/3 Farrell's two baser was a lu-lu. 1896 *ADE Artie* ix. 76 Mebbe you think I ain't got a lulu of a head on me this morning. 1904 'O. HENRY' *Cabbages & Kings* xvii. 301, I smelt a million violets. She was a lulu. I told her I came in a private yacht. 1922 H. TITUS *Timber* iii. 38 *She's* a lulu though! 1940 R. STOUT *Over my Dead Body* xiii. 176 You certainly piped a lulu for an adopted daddy. 1946 J. IRVING *Royal Navalese* 111 *Lulu*, a lady of infinite allure but questionable character. 1963 *Economist* 9 Nov. 578/1 Its own rationale . . . of why it suddenly became obligatory for [oil] companies to consult governments before changing prices . . . might be described as a lulu performance. 1968 *Jazz Monthly* Oct. 19/2 A muddle unparalleled in the history of jazz record issues—and there have been some Lulus—seems to have taken place. 1969 *Islander* (Victoria, B.C.) 13 July 6/1 His first job was, to use modern parlance, a lulu—census taker for the Island's west coast. 1971 *Black Scholar* Sept. 43/2 Joyce, honey, when you goof, it's a lulu. 1972 D. SALE *Love Bite* iv. 50, I do hope you're not scared of earth tremors. . . This one was a real lulu. 1974 *Evening News* (Edinburgh) 23 Nov. 8/4 There are some parts of a new book on spying that aren't fit to be printed. . . This one is a lulu. As long as two years ago, legal proceedings were initiated.

||**luluai** ('lu:lu:ai). *New Guinea.* [Native name.] A man appointed by the administration to be responsible for the maintenance of order in a village; a village headman.

1924 J. AINSWORTH *Rep. Administrative Arrangements Natives New Guinea* 17/1 in *Austral. Parl. Papers* 1923-4 IV. 1819 A luluai or kukurai is the political head of the particular section of which he is either the hereditary or appointed headman. 1930 M. MEAD *Growing up in New Guinea* 372 *Luluai*, headman of village. 1937 *Official Handbk. New Guinea* iv. 302 For the purpose of local government, the Administration has appointed two native representatives in each village. The senior of these is called a 'luluai' and the junior, his assistant, a 'tul-tul'. The work of the luluai is that of a village headman. 1957 M. WEST *Kundu* v. 63 There is a luluai in every village appointed by the Kiap in Goroka. 1965 *Sunday Mail* (Brisbane) 10 Oct. 2 In the next village the headman, the 'luluai', had a wife who was dying of kuru. 1970 L. P. MAIR *Austral. in New Guinea* (ed. 2) v. 72 The native authorities were known . . . as

luluais . . . and tulults . . . The luluais are responsible for good order and control in the villages.

Lulworth ('lulwəθ). The name of Lulworth Cove, Dorset, used *attrib.* in **Lulworth skipper** to designate a butterfly, *Thymelicus acteon*, of the family Hesperidiæ (cf. **SKIPPER sb.**¹ 2 c), first found there in 1833 by J. C. Dale.

1833 J. CURTIS *Brit. Entomol.* X. 442 (*heading*) The Lulworth Skipper. 1894 W. FURNEAUX *Butterflies & Moths* 199 The Lulworth Skipper . . . is a very local species. 1945 E. B. FORD *Butterflies* vii. 149 In England the Lulworth Skipper only flies within a mile or two of the sea. 1973 T. C. HOWARTH *South's Brit. Butterflies* 27 The Lulworth Skipper . . . The coloration of this butterfly is somewhat dingy.

lum (lam), *north. dial.* and *Sc.* Also 6 lumbe, 7 lume, 8 lumb. [Of obscure etymology; possibly an application of OF. *lum* light (—L. *lumen*); cf. the uses of F. *lumière* in the sense of 'aperture, passage'. The resemblance in form and sense to Welsh *llumon* chimney is noteworthy.]

†1. ? An opening in a roof; a skylight. *Obs.*

1507-8 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 659, ij ropez ad le lumbe pro lumine in pandoxatorio.

2. A chimney; also a chimney-top.

1697 [see 3]. 1701 BRAND *Orkney*, etc. (1703) 145 They carefully fix their Eyes upon the Lums or Chimney Heads of this House. 1742 FORBES *Ajax Sp.* etc. *Jrnl.* (1755) 30 Gin I had been gain out at the lum o' a house. a 1774 FERGUSSON *Hallowfair Poems* (1845) 13 Upon the tap of ilka lum The Sun began to keek. 1785 BURNS *Halloween* viii, He bleez'd owre her, an' she owre him, . . . Till fuffl he started up the lum. 1862 G. MACDONALD *Dav. Elginbrod* I. 33 By the side of the wide chimney, or more properly lum, hung an iron lamp. 1883 GRESLEY *Gloss. Coal-mining, Lum*, a chimney placed on the top of an upcast shaft to carry off the smoke, &c., and to increase the ventilating current.

3. *Comb.*: lum-hat, a chimney-pot hat; lum-head, the upper part of a chimney, whence the smoke escapes; lum-sweeper, a chimney-sweeper.

1888 BARRIE *When a Man's Single* (1900) 86/2 It's Rob Angus come home in a *lum hat. 1768 ROSS *Helenore* (1789) 55 The sun begins to leam, And clouds of reek frae *lumb-heads to appear. 1818 SCOTT *Hrt. Midl.* xxvii, The . . . blue reek that came out of the lum-head. 1697 *Parish Reg.* in Brand *Hist. Newcastle* (1789) I. 619 James Brown *lume sweeper.

lum: see LOOM *a.*, LUMB².

lumachella (l(j)u:mə'kələ), *Min.* Also 8 lumachelli, 9 lumachel, lumachelle, lumachello. [a. It. *lumachella* little snail, f. *lumaca* snail. Cf. F. *lumachelle*.] A dark-coloured compact limestone containing shells which frequently emit fire-like reflections; fire-marble.

1784 KIRWAN *Min.* 30 Marbles . . . which abound in petrifications are called lumachellis. 1791 *Ibid.* (ed. 2) I. 116 The marble called Lumachelli, found at Bleyberg in Carinthia. 1804 *Phil. Trans.* XCIV. 386 The shells forming the lumachella of Bleyberg, which still possess the lustre and iridescence of their original naere. 1850 DANA *Min.* 208 Fire marble or lumachelle is a dark brown shell marble. 1860 tr. *Hugo's By King's Command* I. 12 The brown corridor in Astracan lumachel. 1894 *Geol. Mag.* Oct. 463 The shelly limestone below the clay is in part an Oyster lumachelle.

†**lumany**. *Obs. rare*—1. [? Blunder for LUNARY.] Some plant or substance used in alchemy.

1592 LYLY *Galathea* II. iii, Then our Mettles, Saltpeeter, Vitrioll, Sal tartar, Sal perperat. . . Egrimony, Lumany, Brimstone . . . and what not, to make I know not what.

†**lumb**¹. *Obs.* [ad. L. *lumb-us*.] The loin.

1541 R. COPLAND *Guydon's Quest. Chirurg.* Iiiij b, The kyndnees . . . are situate vpon the lumbes [printed tumbes]. 1599 A. M. tr. *Gabelhouer's Bk. Physicke* 135/1 Let the dampe therof ascende into the Arsgutte, & soe into his Lumbes.

lumb². Also 8-9 lum.

1. *Mining.* †a. A well for the collection of water in a mine. *Obs.*

1747 HOOSON *Miner's Dict.* M iij, When Shafts are sunk down and troubled with Water, we Sink two or three Yards deeper than the Design of the Shaft, on purpose to hold Water one Night at least, . . . and this we call a Lumb.

b. (See quot. 1883.)

1747 HOOSON *Miner's Dict.* s.v. *Break-off*, An Alteration in a Vein, made by a jumbled Place, or Lumb of Softness. 1883 GRESLEY *Gloss. Coal-mining, Lum* [in Derbyshire], a basin or natural swamp in a coal seam, often running several hundred yards in length.

2. 'A deep pool in the bed of a river' (E.D.D.). 1790 GROSE *Prov. Gloss.*, *Lum*, a deep pool.

lumb, obs. f. LOQM *sb.*²; var. LUM *dial.*

lumbaginous (lamb'beidʒɪnəs), *a.* [f. L. *lumbāgin-*, LUMBAGO + -OUS.] Pertaining to, resembling, or afflicted with lumbago.

1620 VENNER *Via Recta* (1650) 311 Some soft woollen cloth . . . which will preserve from lumbaginous pains. 1834 JEFFREY in *Ld. Cockburn Life* (1852) II. let. cxxii. 266 God bless us, I am dyspeptic and lumbaginous and cannot sleep. 1875 SWINBURNE *Ess. Chapman* 21 A ponderous and lumbaginous licence of movement.

lumbago (lamb'beigəu), *sb.* *Med.* [a. L. *lumbāgo*, f. *lumb-us* loin.] A rheumatic affection in the lumbar region of the body. Also *attrib.*

1693 in *Blancard's Phys. Dict.* (ed. 2). 1707 FLOYER *Physic. Pulse-Watch* 398 As in a Lumbago, with pain in the Back. 1771 JOHNSON *Let. to Mrs. Thrale* 7 July, The old rheumatism is come again into my face and mouth, but nothing yet to the lumbago. 1804 WELLINGTON in *Gurw. Desp.* (1837) II. 706, I am much annoyed by the lumbago, a disorder to which I believe, all persons in camp are liable. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VI. 750 'Muscular rheumatism' (of the lumbago type).

lum'bagō, *v.* [f. LUMBAGO *sb.*] *trans.* To afflict with lumbago.

1796 'A. PASQUIN' *New Brighton Guide* (ed. 6) 26 He's lumbago'd [by the north or east wind] the rest of his days. 1880 *Gentl. Mag.* Oct. 504 Roasting his knees and nose, while his back is lumbagoed by exposure to the cold air.

†**lumbal**, *a.* and *sb.* *Anat. Obs.* [ad. mod.L. *lumbāl-is*, f. L. *lumbus* loin.]

A. adj. = LUMBAR *a.*

1696 COWPER in *Phil. Trans.* XIX. 302 The Lumbal pain encrease on the left side. 1713 CHESELDEN *Anat.* II. ii. (1726) 123 The first lumbal Vertebra. 1803 *Med. Jnrl.* IX. 152 The sciatic, lumbal, and intercostal nerves.

B. sb. = LUMBAR *sb.*¹

1708 J. KEILL *Anim. Secret.* 50 The Spermatic Arteries . . dilate as big, if not bigger than one of the Lumbals. 1722 QUINCY *Lex. Physico-Med.* (ed. 2) 32 Six lumbals, each 434.2.

lumar ('lambə(r)), *a.* and *sb.*¹ *Anat.* [ad. mod.L. *lumbār-is*, f. L. *lumbus* loin.]

A. adj. *a.* Of, belonging to, or situated in the loin.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* s.v. *Vein, Lumbar vein*, the vein of the loins, etc. 1741 MONRO *Anat. Nerves* (ed. 3) 67 The five lumbar Nerves on each Side communicate with the Intercostal. 1756 DOUGLAS tr. *Winslow's Struct. Hum. Body* (ed. 4) II. 24 The Lumbar Arteries go out posteriorly from the inferior descending Aorta. 1800 *Med. Jnrl.* III. 232 Invest the whole of the abdominal and lumbar regions with a large . . plaster. 1870 ROLLESTON *Anim. Life* 3 The diaphragm and the lumbar muscles. 1882 *Quain's Dict. Med.* 854/2 The skin of the lumbar region is remarkable for its . . thickness.

b. Of, pertaining to, or performed on or within the spinal cord in the lumbar region.

1895 *Brit. Med. Jnrl.* Suppl. 27 Apr. 65/2 Fürbringer . . recalls how Quincke, in 1891, at Wiesbaden, made known his method of lumbar puncture in cases of meningitis of various kinds. 1947 *Physiol. Rev.* XXVII. 253 The bitch exhibits normal estrous and mating despite complete lumbar section. 1963 *Lancet* 12 Jan. 116/1 In three infants the fundus oculi was examined, and in two a lumbar puncture was done.

B. sb. [From the elliptical use of the *adj.*] An artery, nerve, vein or vertebra situated in the loin.

1858 H. GRAY *Anat.* 518 The first [lumbar nerve] appears between the first and second lumbar vertebrae, and the last between the last lumbar and the base of the sacrum. 1866 HUXLEY *Preh. Rem. Calthn.* 148 The processes [of the vertebrae] are coarser and stronger, and the lower oblique processes of the last lumbar are unusually far apart. 1881 MIVART *Cat* 281 The last dorsal nerve sends back a branch which unites with the first lumbar.

†**lumbar**, *sb.*² *Obs.* [app. = LOMBARD.] A kind of ship.

13 . . *K. Alis.* 6063 In schipes cayvars, In dromondes, and in lumbar [MS. *Laud* in shippes lumbar].

lumbar, *obs.* form of LOMBARD, LUMBER.

†**lumbard**. *Obs.* Also 6 *Sc.* *lumbart*. [app. = LOMBARD.] A particular kind of sleeve.

1542 *Inv. R. Wardr.* (1815) 99 Item, the body and lumbartis of ane journey of velvott of the colour of selche skin. a 1650 CALDERWOOD *Hist. Kirk* (1845) VII. 55 The bishops were ordeaned [in 1610] to have their gownes with lumbard sleeves.

lumbard(e), *obs.* f. LOMBARD, LUMBER(-PIE).

lumbardar, variant of LAMBARDAR.

†**lumbary**, *a.* *Anat. Obs.* [f. L. *lumb-us* loin + -ARY.] = LUMBAR *a.*

1672 *Phil. Trans.* VII. 5009 The two Lumbary veins. 1681 tr. *Willis' Rem. Med. Wks.* *Vocab.*, *Lumbary*, belonging to the loins.

lumber ('lambə(r)), *sb.*¹ Also 6 *lumbor*, 7 *lumar*. [Prob. f. LUMBER *v.*¹, which occurs much earlier. But as a LUMBER-HOUSE or pawnbroker's shop was in fact a storehouse for such odds and ends of property as are denominated 'lumber', the word was prob. at one time more or less associated with LUMBER *sb.*²]

1. *a.* Disused articles of furniture and the like, which take up room inconveniently, or are removed to be out of the way; useless odds and ends.

1552 HULOET, *Baggage, lumber, or trumperye, scruta.* 1587 *Wills & Inv. N.C.* (Surtees) II. 300 The tobs, kynnes, stands, dishes, formes, chaires, stoles, and other lumbar. 1596 *Unton Invent.* (1841) 2 In the Warthrope. . . ij paire of olde virginals, and other lumbar there. 1622 MABBE tr. *Aleman's Guzman d' Alf.* I. 3 A deale of lumber and luggage. 1716 LADY M. W. MONTAGU ? *Let. to Pope* 10 Oct. in *Let.*

(1887) I. 130 A catalogue of the rest of the lumber. 1817 L. HUNT *Let. to C. C. Clarke in Gentl. Mag.* May (1876) 601 All the chaos of packed trunks, lumber, . . &c. 1884 *Globe* 6 Oct. 2/1 Three pictures . . stowed away for nearly fifty years as lumber.

b. fig. Useless or cumbersome material.

1649 MILTON *Eikon.* xvii. Wks. 1851 III. 466 When Ministers came to have Lands, Houses, Farms, Coaches, Horses, and the like Lumber. 1709 POPE *Ess. Crit.* 613 The bookful blockhead. . . With loads of learned lumber in his head. 1768 GOLDSM. *Good-n. Man* II. i, I'm to be a mere article of family lumber. 1858 DARWIN in *Life & Lett.* II. 127, I should be mere living lumber.

2. Superfluous fat, esp. in horses.

1806-7 J. BERESFORD *Miseries Hum. Life* (1826) i. *Introd.*, With all my fleshy lumber about me. 1885 *Sat. Rev.* 6 June 749/2 Plenty of muscle and no lumber. 1891 H. S. CONSTABLE *Horses, Sport & War* 15 Good thorough-bred horses have also lost what goes by the name of 'lumber'—such as lumps of flesh and fat. . . on the top of the neck. *Ibid.* 18 Sir Tatton seldom praised a horse without adding 'there is no lumber about him'.

3. *N. Amer.* Timber sawn into rough planks or otherwise roughly prepared for the market.

1662 *Suffolk* (Mass.) *Deeds* 26 Aug., Freight in Boston, . . with Beames, for houses, boards, . . and other Lumber. 1755 *Gentl. Mag.* XXV. 16 The principle articles of their [Rhode Islanders] trade are horses, lumber, and cheese. 1862 TROLLOPE *N. Amer.* I. 107 Timber in Canada is called lumber. 1900 *Contemp. Rev.* July 60 The millwright operated the mill giving the supply of bread and lumber. 1928 *Chambers's Jnrl.* Feb. 119/1 Behind the lumber grandstand, which . . resembled every natural wooden grandstand in the world, stretched a grass meadow. *Ibid.* 120/1 We found Miss J. and Miss N. in a home where the lumber had mellowed—featuring an entrancing tint. 1941 *Sun* (Baltimore) 15 Oct. 5/5 They take nuts and bolts out of packing cases, pick up broken and abandoned field telephone wire along the roadsides, whittle scrap lumber with penknives and produce workable Morse sending keys. 1945 J. J. MATHEWS *Talking to Moon* 66, I had lumber left over from the building of the chicken and pheasant houses. 1965 *Globe & Mail* (Toronto) 5 Jan. B5 A company that will manufacture prefabricated homes in the United Kingdom with Canadian lumber.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as (sense 1) *lumber-cellar*, *-garret*, *-house* (cf. LUMBER-HOUSE), *-office*, *-place*, *-raft*; *lumber-headed* *adj.*; (sense 3) *lumber-boat*, *-business*, *-field*, *-king*, *-merchant*, *-products*, *-raft*, *-steamer*, *-wharf*, *lumber-laden*, *-preparing* *adjs.*; *lumber-act*, ? an act of parliament regulating the lumber-trade; *lumber baron U.S.*, a leading or wealthy timber merchant; *lumber-camp*, a camp in which lumbermen dwell; *lumber-carrier*, (*a*) a vessel employed in the lumber-trade; (*b*) a jockey for carrying lumber; *lumber-cart*, ? = *jockey-cart* (JOCKEY *sb.* 9); *lumber-jack*, *lumberjack*, a lumberman; *lumber jacket* orig. *N. Amer.*, a warm jacket of the type worn by lumbermen; *lumber-line*, a railway constructed primarily for carrying lumber; *lumber-mill*, a sawmill for cutting up lumber; *lumber-money*, a tax levied upon lumber; *lumber-port*, (*a*) a port-hole in the bow or stern of a ship for loading or unloading timber; (*b*) a seaport from which lumber is shipped; *lumber-raft*, a raft made of logs, boards, or the like; *lumber-scaler*, one who measures up timber; *lumber-shover*, a labourer in a lumber-yard (*slang*); *lumber town U.S.*, a town chiefly engaged in the timber trade; *lumber-trade*, the trade in rough timber; †*lumber-troop*, a convivial society of London citizens (dissolved in 1859), with a quasi-military organization, its president being styled the 'colonel'; also *allusively*; hence *lumber-trooper*; *lumber-wood*, a wood where lumber is cut; *lumber-wagon N. Amer.*, a springless wagon of a type used for hauling lumber or for general transport (see also quot. 1962); *lumber-yard N. Amer.*, a *timber-yard*. Also LUMBERMAN, LUMBER-ROOM.

1721 *New Hampsh. Prov. Papers* (1869) III. 834 A message to the house . . for repealing the *lumber Act. 1888 *N.Y. Life* 18 Feb. 27/2 One of the . . *lumber 'Barons' of Michigan. 1948 *Time* 29 Nov. 24/1 In many ways he seemed a throwback to the lumber barons, the cattle kings and the mining magnates who had ruled the West before him. 1902 *Westm. Gaz.* 28 Aug. 2/1 Flat, ugly, *lumber-boats. 1792 J. BELKNAP *Hist. New-Hampshire* III. 211 Husbandry . . is much preferable to the *lumber business. 1896 *Vermont Agric. Rep.* XV. 79 Gov. Woodbury has spent years as superintendent of the Burlington branch of J. R. Booth's gigantic lumber business. 1882 HOWELLS *Mod. Instance* II. 139 Down there in the *lumber camp. 1700 *New Hampsh. Prov. Papers* (1869) III. 104 Coasting vessels and *lumber carriers. 1928 *Collier's* 29 Dec. 5/4 On the left were rows of twenty-foot lumber piles, trams laid between them, and electric lumber carriers rolling on the trams. 1830 CUNNINGHAM *Brit. Paint.* II. 228 He was stopt at Whetstone turnpike by a *lumber or jockey cart. 1832 *Chambers's Edin. Jnrl.* 24 Mar. 59/2 Stone bottles. . . collected from all the *lumber-cellars in the country. 1910 *Daily Chron.* 18 Jan. 3/4 A cramped and poky lumber-cellar. 1881 *Chicago Times* 4 June, Pineries, *lumber-fields [etc.]. 1838 J. W. CROKER in *C. Papers* (1884) 1 Nov., I should look with more expectation to the *lumber garrets than to the munition room. 1818 T. G. FESSENDEN *Ladies' Monitor* 38, I would not wish your pedant *lumber-headed. 1891 ATKINSON *Last of Giant Killers* 100 The usually lumber-headed old giants. 1720 in A. McF. Davis *Tracts*

Currency Mass. Bay (1902) 385 Hemp, Flax, Turpentine . . to be stored up in the *Lumber-house. 1728 POPE *Dunc.* III. 193 A Lumber-house of books in ev'ry head. 1899 H. B. CUSHMAN *Hist. Indians* 162 A lumberhouse and granary, each 18 x 20 ft. 1831 in E. C. Guillet *Valley of Trent* (1957) vi. 236 My misfortunes have been brought upon me chiefly by an incorrigible . . race of mortals called *lumberjacks, whom, however, I would name the Cossacks of Upper Canada. 1896 *New York Weekly Witness* 30 Dec. 13/1 To lose the lumber-jack vote meant to lose the election. 1902 S. E. WHITE *Blazed Trail* 41 Typical native-born American lumber-jacks powerful in frame. 1972 *Daily Colonist* (Victoria, B.C.) 2 Feb. 16/5 She later became a lumberjack and spent three months in the woods. 1939 *These are our Lives* (Federal Writers Project, N. Carolina) 107 He was dressed in riding breeches and leather *lumber-jacket. 1943 *R.A.F. Jnrl.* Aug. 16 They wore lumber jackets. 1952 S. KAUFFMANN *Philanderer* (1953) vii. 107 He went into the middle of the group and squatted next to Jake (he still remembered the smell of the woollen lumber-jacket). 1956 T. H. RADDALL *Wings of Night* 70, I pulled on my old lumber jacket and went out to do the firewood chore. 1968 J. IRONSIDE *Fashion Alphabet* 37 In its modern meaning, the lumber-jacket is very similar to an anorak. It is a short, straight jacket, reaching to the hips, with a centre-front fastening (usually zipped) and buckled at the sides to make it fit snugly. 1975 P. SOMERVILLE-LARGE *Couch of Earth* ix. 148 A black and red lumber-jacket, the sort American hunters wear. 1889 W. H. WITHROW *Our Own Country: Canada* 372 One of the great *lumber-kings of the country. 1941 *Yankee* Dec. 19/3 They were . . Anderton's lumber kings; so nobody minded their smelling strongly of horses, even in the Methodist basement. 1879 *Lumberman's Gaz.* 19 Nov., The *lumber lines' are now getting their new cars ready. 1789 *Boston Directory* 181 Dillaway, Samuel, *lumber-merchant. 1825 J. NEAL *Bro. Jonathan* I. 23 The preacher . . had been . . a lumber-merchant. 1830 *Deb. Congress U.S.* 11 Mar. 606/2 You will not find . . such constant, unceasing labor as in our *lumber mills. 1901 *19th Cent.* Oct. 550 Lumber mills, saw mills, grist mills. 1715 *New Hampsh. Prov. Papers* (1868) II. 682 An account of the *lumber mony and excise mony. 1687 T. BROWN *Saints in Upoar* Wks. 1730 I. 82 Carry that . . halbard to my *lumber-office. 1744 W. COLE in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) I. 296 Laid up in a *Lumber Place. 1838 *Yale Lit. Mag.* III. 76 The pirates had knocked out the *lumber port, with the intention of sinking her [sc. a ship]. 1883 *Wheelman* I. 333 Calais [in Maine], the great lumber port of this part of the country. 1837 W. JENKINS *Ohio Gazetteer* 62 The Hockhocking river . . furnishes . . a downward navigation for flat boats and *lumber rafts. 1898 *Engineering Mag.* XVI. 96 Lumber-rafts can easily be built. 1961 B. FERGUSSON *Watery Maze* v. 111 Irrawaddy lumber-rafts. 1896 *New York Weekly Witness* 30 Dec. 13/1 A famous *lumber-scalar. 1880 *Harper's Mag.* Aug. 354/1 A cheerful little *lumber town lying high among the hills. 1904 S. E. WHITE *Blazed Trail Stories* I. 3 The sawdust streets . . of the lumber town were filled with people. 1972 R. NEELY *Sexton Women* (1974) ii. 12 She had been . . brought up in a lumber town . . near the Oregon border. 1689 in *Mass. Hist. Soc. Coll.* (1834) 3rd Ser. I. 98 They are supplied . . with the *lumber trade. 1732 COL. DUNBAR *Let.* 25 Aug. in *Calendar State Papers* (Colonial Ser.) (1939) 201 The undertaker for the masting has and does carry on a greater lumber trade than any man in N. Engl. 1884 S. E. DAWSON *Handbk. Canada* 129 Quebec [city] is . . the centre of the lumber-trade. 1963 *Canada Month* Nov. 22/1 The lumber trade furnished employment for thousands of lumber jacks, river drivers, and sailors. 1745 E. WARD *Ward's Compl. Acc. Clubs* title-p., A Compleat and Humorous Account of all the Remarkable Clubs and Societies in the Cities of London and Westminster, From the R—L—S—y down to the *Lumber-Troop, &c. 1805 M. A. SHEE *Rhymes on Art* (1806) 76 Dolts, . . Pass muster in the lumber troop of Taste. c 1742 in *Hone Every-day Bk.* II. 525 All other institutions, whether . . Hiccubites, *Lumber-Troopers, or Free-Masons. 1831 S. STODDARD *Diary* 30 Nov. in *Mich. Hist. Mag.* (1927) XI. 472 Breakfast swallowed we stepped into our next rig, which was a *lumber wagon drawn by two very good horses. 1887 C. D. WARNER *Their Pilgrimage* (1888) xiii. 288 At this season one meets them [sc. the hop-pickers] on all the roads driving from farm to farm in lumber wagons. 1902 E. BANKS *Autobiogr. Newspaper Girl* I Gathered about the little village station in hard-seated lumber-wagons. 1961 *Edmonton* (Alberta) *Jnrl.* 24 July 11/7 They forded the North Saskatchewan River in a lumber wagon. 1962 *Amer. Speech* XXXVII. 270 *Lumber wagon*, an old, broken-down automobile, particularly one that rides rough. 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade*, *Lumber-wharf, a timber-yard. 1891 *N.Y. Sun* in *Boston* (Mass.) *Jnrl.* Nov., A man that works in the *lumber-woods. 1786 *Maryland Jnrl.* 4 Apr. (Th.), *Lumber-yard, at the head of Baltimore Basin. 1851 C. CIST *Sk. Cincinnati* in 1851 207 Connected with the machinery is a lumber yard. 1961 W. E. GREENING *Ottawa* 108 The district close to the lumberyards was full of waterfront dives. 1973 C. WILLIAMS *Man on Leash* (1974) iv. 52 Lew was . . running a lumberyard and building supply here.

†**lumber**, *sb.*² [variant of LOMBARD *sb.*¹]

1. †*a.* A pawnbroking establishment; = LOMBARD *sb.*¹ 3. *Obs.*

1617 MINSHEU *Voc. Hisp. Lat.*, *Monte de piedád*, a lumber or bancke to lend money for a yeare, for those that need, without interest. 1749 LADY MURRAY *Lives G. Baillie & Lady Grisell B.* (1822) 53 They put up the little plate they had . . in the Lumber, which is pawning it.

b. Phrases. *to put to lumber*: to put in pawn or pledge. *to be in lumber* (*slang*): to be imprisoned; also, to be in trouble.

1671 SKINNER *Etymol. Ling. Angl.* s.v., To put one's Clothes to Lumar, *pignori dare*. 1812 J. H. VAUX *Flash Dict.* s.v., A man . . sent to gaol is said to be lumbered, to be in lumber, or to be in Lombard-Street. 1963 J. PRESCOTT *Case for Hearing* viii. 125 My poor old dad was in and out of lumber all his life. 1965 A. PRIOR *Interrogators* xi. 202 We're out on a limb hoping for a confession, and if we don't get it we're in dead lumber. 1967 'M. CARROLL' *Begotten Murder* iv. 104 It rather looks to me as if someone is trying to get Susan in lumber. 1972 L. HENDERSON *Cage until Tame* vi. 43

I've got to keep at it. Break my bloody leg or something stupid like that and I'm in lumber.

†2. Money due with respect to articles pawned. *Obs.*

a 1680 BUTLER *On Critics* 94 And, by an action falsely laid of Trover, The lumber for their proper goods recover.

3. *slang.* A house or room; *spec.* one where stolen property is hidden; a house used by criminals.

1753 J. POULTER *Discoveries* (ed. 2) 33 They pike up the Prancers, that is, go up Stairs, and fisk the Lumbers, that is, search the Rooms. a 1790 H. T. POTTER *New Dict. Cant & Flash* (1795) 40 *Lumber*, a house convenient for the reception of swindlers, sharpers, and cheats. 1800 G. PARKER *Life's Painter* xiv. 117 Have you any body in the lumber behind the bar? *Ibid.* xv. 140 *Lumber*, a room. 1846 *Swell's Night Guide* 34 The polka is greatly in favour with the femmes of this lumber. *Ibid.* 74 His long room, or 'slanging lumber', is the scene of many a choice spree and downey movement. 1923 S. T. FELSTEAD *Underworld of London* iii. 108 The proprietor of the 'lumber', where stolen property is stored pending a suitable buyer, also wants his whack. 1938 F. D. SHARPE *Sharpe of Flying Squad* xiv. 151 Her husband was taken into custody at a 'lumber' (hide-out for stolen property) in Walthamstow. 1950 R. FABIAN *Fabian of Yard* xxxiv. 206 *Lumber*, address used by a prostitute for her profession only.

'lumber, sb.³ [f. next.] A rumbling noise.

1750 SMITH in *Phil. Trans.* XLVI. 729 One other Person . . . heard the Noise [of an earthquake], but judged it to be an odd Lumber above Stairs.

lumber ('lambə(r)), *v.*¹ [Possibly two or more words may have coalesced. *ME.* *lomere* may have been a frequentative formation on *lome* LAME *a.* With sense 2 cf. *Sw.* dial. *lomra* to roar (Rietz). The word, however, may be partly of direct imitative formation in Eng.]

1. *intr.* To move in a clumsy or blundering manner; in later use only, to move heavily on account of unwieldiness of bulk and mass. Now always with defining adv. or advb. phr.

13. . . *E.E. Allit.* P. B. 1094 Summe lepre, summe lome, and lomerande blynde. 1530 PALSGR. 586/1, I hoble, or halte, or lombor, as a horse dothe, *je cloche*. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* iii. 229 Let 'em not . . . lumber o'er the Meads; or cross the Wood. 1728 POPE *Dunc.* iii. 294 Thy giddy dullness still shall lumber on. 1771 FOOTE *Maid of B.* iii. Wks. 1799 II. 229 Hush! I hear him lumbering in! 1830 SCOTT *Demonol.* iii. 100 The massive idol leapt lumbering from the carriage. 1852 HAWTHORNE *Blithedale Rom.* I. viii. 138 We . . . were pretty well agreed as to the inexpediency of lumbering along with the old system any further. 1899 CROCKETT *Kit Kennedy* xxii. 153 'Ouch. . .!' barked Royal lumbering outwards like a great pot-walloping elephant through the shallows. 1902 *Blackw. Mag.* Mar. 400/1 They lumbered to attention as I entered.

2. To rumble, make a rumbling noise. ? *Obs.* exc. *U.S.*

a 1529 SKELTON *Agst. Comely Coystrowne* 29 He lumbrith on a lewde lewte, Roty bully joye, Rumbyll downe, tumbyll downe, hey go, now, now. 1530 PALSGR. 615/2, I lumber, I make a noyse above one's head. . . You lumbered so over my heed I could nat slepe. [1584 CLEM. ROBINSON *Handf. Ples. Delites* (Arb.) 47 A proper new Dity. . . To the tune of Lumber me.] c 1611 CHAPMAN *Iliad* xvii. 643 A boisterous gust of wind Lumbering amongst it. [1621-1782: see LUMBERING *vbl. sb.*] 1855 J. E. COOKE *Ellie* 207 Keeping the footman lumberin at the knockers on both sides o' the street. 1890 *Dialect Notes* I. 65 'Listen how he lumbers', said of a deep-mouthed dog's barking when he has treed a 'coon or 'possum. 1904 T. WATSON *Bethany* (1920) 165 And he himself did not always know what he had on his mind until he pushed back his specs, and began to 'lumber' [= hold forth].

†3. *trans.* ? To utter with a rumbling noise. *Obs.*

a 1529 SKELTON *Col. Clout* 95 They lumber forth the lawe, . . . Expounding out theyr clauses.

lumber ('lambə(r)), *v.*² [f. LUMBER *sb.*¹]

1. *a. trans.* Orig., to cover, fill up, or obstruct with lumber; to burden uselessly, encumber. Now usu., to leave (someone) *with* something unwanted or unpleasant; to get (someone) into trouble or difficulties; freq. *pass.* Said both of personal agents, and of the things which form the encumbrance. Sometimes with *over*, *up*.

1642 O. SEDGWICKE *Eng. Preserv.* 5 An indigested Thicket, lumbered all over with weeds. 1741 RICHARSON *Pamela* II. 81, I hope it [sc. a chapel] will never be lumber'd again. 1798 MILLER in *Nicolas Nelson's Disp.* (1846) VII. p. clviii, We . . . sent our prisoners and their baggage which lumbered our guns, on board the Goliath. 1824 W. IRVING *T. Trav.* I. 328 Empty bottles lumbered the bottom of every closet. 1825 LOCKHART *Let. in Smiles Mem. J. Murray* (1891) II. xxvii. 229, I . . . should be sorry to have them [sc. packages] lumbering your warehouses. 1840 R. H. DANA *Bef. Mast* xxix. 98 The decks were lumbered up with everything. 1845 FORD *Handbk. Spain* I. 49 There is no worse mistake than lumbering oneself with things that are never wanted. 1861 TULLOCH *Eng. Purit.* ii. 247 The mere details of controversy . . . lumber his style. 1866 HOWELLS *Venet. Life* 148, I could not, in any honesty, lumber my pages with descriptions. 1867 TROLLOPE *Chron. Barse* I. xxxvii. 319 One side and two angles of the court are always lumbered with crates, hampers, [etc.]. 1901 *Edin. Rev.* Oct. 261 The ships of war were lumbered up with the soldiers. 1924 E. WALLACE *Room* 13 i. 9 'If they lumbered you with the crime, it was because you was a mug,' said Lal complacently. 'That's what mugs are for—to be lumbered.' 1951 A. BARON *Rosie Hogarth* III. iv. 180, I suppose you're afraid. . . Of getting lumbered, eh? 1958 T. HALL in P. Gammond *Decca Bk. Jazz* xix. 233 Poor old Don Rendell . . .

got really lumbered. He left his clarinet with Gee's with the proviso that it would be forfeited if the trousers and windcheaters weren't returned by the following Monday. Needless to say, they weren't. 1961 SIMPSON & GALTON *Four Hancock Scripts* 35/2 Every time I travel on a train I get lumbered with a carriageful of the most miserable-looking bunch of face-aches you've ever seen in your life. 1964 G. DAVIS *Friday before Bank Holiday* i. 11, I want to realise on the cottage. . . but I'm lumbered unless I can find another home for Fiddler. 1968 J. LOCK *Lady Policeman* xii. 113, I tell him I'm lumbered for court in the morning.

b. intr. To lie as lumber.

1850 D. MACMILLAN in *Life* (1882) ii. 11 A queer mass of rubbish to lie lumbering in any one's brain.

2. To heap or place together as lumber, without order or method; to deposit as lumber.

1678 T. RYMER *Trag. Last Age* 41 In Rollo we meet with so much stuff lumbered together. 1733 MALLETT *Verbal Crit.* 16 With all their refuse lumber'd in his head. 1805 M. A. SHEE *Rhymes on Art* 369 How that [sc. picture], long. . . lumber'd in some filthy broker's stall, Lay, lost to fame.

3. *a. intr.* To perform the labour or carry on the business of cutting forest timber and preparing it for the market. *occas. trans.* (*N. Amer.*)

1809 KENOALL *Trav.* III. lxxviii. 73 The verb to lumber has also the . . . sense, to procure or even to manufacture lumber. 1870 *Maine Rep.* LVI. 566 The plaintiff lumbered on his township called Holeb. 1891 R. A. ALGER in *Voice* (*N. Y.*) 15 Oct., I . . . commenced lumbering in a small way. *Ibid.*, We then lumbered a million and a quarter feet a year. 1893 *Scribner's Mag.* June 711/1 They bought and lumbered timber on their own account.

b. trans. To go over (ground) cutting the timber on it.

[1831 *Trans. Lit. & Hist. Soc. Quebec* II. 269 His intention . . . was to clear land and lumber some.] 1851 J. F. W. JOHNSTON *Notes N. Amer.* I. 52 We clean up two or three acres every year of the lumbered land (land from which the timber has been cut). 1871 R. L. DASHWOOD *Chiploquorgan* v. 60 This part of the country has never been 'lumbered', being too difficult of access. 1900 *U.S. Dept. Agric. Yearbk.* 365 The cut-over lands . . . which . . . have been lumbered heavily, not only for timber but also for fuel. 1971 *Lebende Sprachen* XVI. 9/2 This valley was lumbered in 1955. We lumbered more than a million acres last year.

'lumber, *v.*³ *slang.* [f. LUMBER *sb.*²] *trans.* To deposit (property) in pawn; hence (orig. in *passive*), to put away privily, to imprison, arrest.

1812 J. H. VAUX *Flash Dict.* s.v., To lumber any property, is to deposit it at a pawnbroker's . . . ; to retire to any . . . private place, for a short time is called lumbering yourself. A man . . . sent to gaol is said to be lumbered. 1840 *Fraser's Mag.* XXII. 578 Revelling in the reminiscences of the number of times they have been lumbered. 1882 *Sydney Slang Dict.* 6/1 *Lumber*, to take or carry away to the lock-up. 1931 *Police Jnl.* Oct. 501 Did the detective (busy) arrest (lumber) Jack? 1953 K. TENNANT *Joyful Condemned* ii. 17 Don't you worry about the police. If there's a warrant out for you . . . they'll lumber you sooner or later. 1961 B. CRUMP *Hang on a Minute* 136 We were sneaking into the church to bunk down last night when the johns lumbered us. 1970 M. KENYON *100,000 Welcomes* iv. 30 We're pros—twice in twelve years I've been lumbered. . . Only twice in twelve years screwing.

lumberdar, var. LAMBARDAR.

† **lumberdyne**. *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [? Connected with *Lombardy*; cf. *pleasance* from *Placentia*, *Piacenza*] A kind of black lawn.

a 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VIII* (1809) 514 Their faces, neckes, armes & handes, couered with fyne pleasaunce blacke: Some call it Lumberdynes, which is merueyous thine, so that the same ladies semed to be nygrost or blacke Mores.

lumbered ('lambəd), *a.* [f. LUMBER *v.*² + -ED¹.] Filled or encumbered with lumber. Sometimes with *up*.

1745 P. THOMAS *Jnl. Anson's Voy.* 288 She was so lumbered that she could not fight all of them. 1803 W. RAMSAY in *Naval Chron.* IX. 269 Many ships going in a lumbered state from Gravesend. 1898 F. T. BULLEN *Cruise Cachalot* 109 Soon the lumbered-up decks began to resume their normal appearance. 1900 *Longm. Mag.* Oct. 547 [He] hunted a dusty creel from out of a lumbered corner.

lumberer ('lambərə(r)), *sb.*¹ *N. Amer.* [f. LUMBER *v.*² + -ER¹.] One engaged in the lumber or timber trade.

1809 KENOALL *Trav.* III. 33 To this mill, the surrounding lumberers or fellers of timber bring their logs. 1861 WOODS *Pr. of Wales in Canada* 152 The lumberers, who in Ottawa welcomed the Prince in their procession of canoes. 1884 LD. BLACKBURN in *Law Rep.* 9 App. Cases 410 The legislature confined the enactment to the seasons during which lumberers ordinarily ply their trade.

'lumberer, *sb.*² *Obs. exc. slang.* [f. LUMBER *v.*³ + -ER¹.] A pawnbroker.

1802 W. TAYLOR in *Robberds' Mem.* I. 419 The Jew lumberers exhibit . . . candlesticks purchased of the church-robbers. 1807 — in *Ann. Rev.* V. 296 We believe the term broker, for a furniture broker, is gradually disused, and that the term lumberer is introducing itself. 1896 FARMER *Slang, Lumberer* . . . 2. (American thieves'.)—A pawnbroker.

'lumberer, *sb.*³ [f. LUMBER *v.*¹ + -ER¹.]

1. One who goes clumsily or blunderingly.

1593 NASHE *Christ's T.* (1613) 128 So many cow-baby-bawlers and heauy-gated lumberers into the ministry are stumbled.

2. *slang.* † *a.* ? A tramp, vagrant (*obs.*). **b.** 'A swindling tipster' (Barrère & Leland).

1764 *Low Life* (ed. 3) 99 Lumberers taking a Survey of the Streets and Markets, and preparing to mount Bulks instead of Beds. 1897 HALL CAINE *Christian* IV. iv. 376 The pick-pocket, the card-sharper, the 'lumberer', . . . and the faker of every description laid his snares on this holy spot [Epsom Downs]. 1901 *Sketch* 18 Dec. 351/1 It is a pity means could not be devised to rid the Turf of the 'lumberers'.

† **lumber-house**. *Obs.* = LUMBER *sb.*² 1.

1677 YARRANTON *Eng. Improv.* 7 A lumber-house, whereby all poor people may have Moneys lent upon Goods at very easie Interest. 1720 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5859/9 Subscriptions for erecting Lumber-Houses, Loan-Offices, &c. 1723 *Ibid.* No. 6164/1 Lumber-Houses or Banks for lending Money on Pledges.

lumbering ('lambəɪŋ), *vbl. sb.*¹ [f. LUMBER *v.*¹ + -ING¹.] The action of LUMBER *v.*¹

1621 LADY M. WROTH *Urania* 486 Wee heard a noise . . . continuing with increase of lumbering. 1782 COWPER *Gilpin* 232 The lumbering of the wheels. 1816 SCOTT *Old Mort.* xviii, The lumbering of the old guns backwards and forwards shook the battlements.

lumbering ('lambəɪŋ), *vbl. sb.*² [f. LUMBER *v.*² + -ING¹.]

1. The action of filling with lumber.

1775 in *ASH*, *Suppl.*

2. The trade or business of a lumberer; dealing or working in timber.

1792 J. BELKNAP *Hist. New-Hampsh.* III. 213 Towns adjoining the river, in which lumbering was formerly the chief employment. 1898 G. F. R. HENNERSON *Stonewall Jackson* I. i. 10 Young men had to serve a practical apprenticeship to lumbering and agriculture.

b. attrib., as *lumbering-camp*, *season*.

1857 THOREAU *Maine W.* (1894) 143 Here were the ruins of an old lumbering-camp. 1873 *Wisconsin Rep.* XXXI. 424 The coming lumbering season.

lumbering ('lambəɪŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. LUMBER *v.*¹ and ² + -ING².]

Ponderous in movement, inconveniently bulky. *lit. and fig.*

1593 NASHE *Four Lett. conf.* G 3 Master Stannyhurst . . . trod a foule lumbring boystrous wallowing measures [sic] in his translation of Virgil. 1594 — *Terrors Nt. Wks.* (Grosart) III. 275 And yet me thinks it comes off too goutie and lumbring. 1606 J. RAYNOLES *Dolarney's Prim.* (1880) 118 There might be heard, the hideous lumbring swasher. 1736 *New Hampsh. Prov. Papers* (1870) IV. 713 We had only time . . . to save our lumbering stuff, such as tables and chairs. 1792 WOLCOT (P. Pindar) *Ode to the Pope* ii. Wks. III. 256 Upon the sportsman's breaking back, A lumbring eighteen pounder. 1811 SCOTT *Fam. Lett.* (1894) I. vii. 229, I agree with you respecting the lumbering weight of the stanza. 1855 MRS. GATTY *Parables fr. Nat.* Ser. 1. (1869) 3 A caterpillar, who was strolling along a cabbage leaf in his odd lumbering way. 1885 *Sat. Rev.* 6 June 758/1 How lumbering all their rapier play Beside your finished carte and tierce. 1900 *Longm. Mag.* Oct. 574 It was a great heavy lumbering travelling coach.

† **b. Rumbling.** *Obs.*

1678 BUNYAN *Pilgr.* 1. 159 A lumbring noise as of fire. 1684 *Ibid.* II. 27.

Hence 'lumberingly adv.', 'lumberingness.

1850 *Bentl. Misc.* Jan. 12 'Come—be alive!' and Meg moved lumberingly out. 1860 *Rutledge* 112, I . . . ran up stairs followed lumberingly by the housekeeper. 1869 *Echo* 13 Feb., The intolerable lumberingness of its action [sc. of the House of Commons]. 1885 D. C. MURRAY *Rainbow Gold* III. vi. iii. 214 A drunken sailor who howled a song and danced lumberingly. 1900 N. MUNRO in *Blackw. Mag.* Oct. 451/1 The beast . . . fell lumberingly on its side.

lumberly ('lambəli), *a.* [f. LUMBER *v.*¹ + -LY¹.] Clumsy, cumbrous.

1805 COLERIDGE *Lett.* (1895) II. 488 The latter word shall have become an incurable synonym, a lumberly duplicate. 1855 ROBINSON *Whitty Gloss., Lumberly or Lumberly*, awkward, cumbrous. 1880 J. A. H. MURRAY *Address to Philol. Soc.* 30 England is stirring, in a slow, lumberly, and timorous fashion.

lumberman ('lambəmən). *N. Amer.* [f. LUMBER *sb.*¹ + MAN.] One whose work is among lumber or rough timber, *esp.* one who fells and dresses timber in the forest.

a 1817 T. DWIGHT *Trav. New Eng.*, etc. II. (1821) 166 The lumbermen were without employment. 1870 EMERSON *Soc. & Solit.* Wks. (Bohn) III. 1 He envied every drover and lumberman in the tavern. 1893 *Scribner's Mag.* June 711/1 The veteran lumberman and politician, Hon. Philetus Sawyer, is a conspicuous example.

† **lumber-pie**. *Obs.* Also *lumar-pie*. [See LOMBARD *a.* 2.] A savoury pie made of meat or fish and eggs.

1656 MARNETTÉ *Perf. Cook* II. 1 To make a Lumar Pye. Take three pound of Mutton [etc.]. 1663 in *Jupp Acc. Carpenters' Comp.* (1848) 206 It is . . . ordered . . . that the provision be as followeth; viz: . . . Roast Turkey, Lumberpie, Capon, Custurd, and codling tart. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 83/1 Lumber pie, made of Flesh or Fish minced and made in Balls . . . with Eggs. . . and so Baked in a Pye with Butter. 1694 MOTTEUX *Rabelais* (1737) IV. lix. 243 Lumber-Pyes, with hot Sauce. 17. . . E. SMITH *Compl. House wife* (1750) 150 To make a Lumber pye. Take a pound and a half of veal, &c. 1849 W. H. AINSWORTH *Lanc. Witches* III. ix, There were lumbar pies, marrow pies, quince pies [etc.].

lumber-room. [f. LUMBER *sb.*¹] A room for the reception of lumber or disused chattels.

1741 RICHARSON *Pamela* (1824) I. 132 My own little chapel, which has not been used for anything but a lumber-room. 1812 H. & J. SMITH *Rej. Addr., Baby's Debut*, The chaise . . . stood in the lumber room. 1884 J. HATTON *H.*

Irving's *Impress. Amer.* (ed. 2) I. 4 The apartments were lumber-rooms until lately.

b. fig.

1748 CHESTERF. *Lett.* clx. (1792) II. 72 Many great readers . . . make lumber-rooms of their heads. 1827 HARE *Guesses Ser.* II. (1873) 446 The memory ought to be a store-room. Many turn theirs rather into a lumber-room. 1879 J. A. H. MURRAY *Address to Philol. Soc.* 33 They are included by Lepsius in his provisional lumber-room of 'Isolated Languages'.

lumbersome ('lambəsəm), *a.* [f. LUMBER *v.*¹ + -SOME.] Cumbersome, unwieldy.

1834 M. SCOTT in *Blackw. Mag.* XXXV. 314 Sprawl . . . invariably wore with his back to him, and so lumbersome and slowly, that the Commodore usually had wheeled . . . long before Mr. Sprawl came round. 1837 C. LOFFT *Self-formation* I. 142, I was like a young greyhound, sprawling, uncouth, and lumbersome. 1873 BROWNING *Red Cott. Nt.-cap* II. Wks. 1898 II. 396/2 The large and lumbersome and . . . dignified And gentry-fashioned old-style haunts of sleep.

lumbert(te, obs. form of LOMBARD.

|| **lumbiplex** ('lambipleks). *Anat.* [f. L. *lumbus* loin + PLEX-US.] The lumbar plexus of nerves. Hence **lumbiplexal** *a.*, pertaining to the lumbiplex.

1890 *Cent. Dict.* refers to COUES.

lumbo- ('lambəʊ), used as combining form of L. *lumbus* loin, as **lumbo-abdominal** *a.*, pertaining to the loins and the abdomen (cf. ABDOMINAL); so **lumbo-aortic**, **-costal**, **-inguinal**, etc. (see *Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1889), **-sacral**, **-vertebral** adjs.; || **lumbodynia** [mod.L.; hybrid f. Gr. ὀδύνη pain] = LUMBAGO.

1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VI. 660 Neuralgia of the lumbar plexus, or *lumbo-abdominal neuralgia. 1866 A. FLINT *Princ. Med.* (1880) 805 The affection is commonly known as lumbago. Valleix designated it **lumbodynia*. 1840 E. WILSON *Anat. Vade M.* (1842) 107 The *lumbo-iliac ligament is triangular in form. 1856 *Quain's Anat.* (ed. 6) II. 632 *note*, Schmidt describes them as separate nerves, naming the genital branch, external spermatic, and the crural branch, *lumbo-inguinal. 1840 E. WILSON *Anat. Vade M.* (1842) 14 The *lumbo-sacral nerve. 1878 T. BRYANT *Pract. Surg.* I. 258 The lumbo-sacral portion of the column is more frequently affected than any other. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VI. 217 The *lumbo-vertebral anastomotic trunk of Braune.

lumbor, obs. form of LUMBER *sb.*¹

† **lumbric**. *Obs.* Also 5 **lumbryke**. [ad. L. *lumbricus*: see LUMBRICUS.] A worm.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 316/2 **Lumbryke**, *lumbricus*. 1828-32 WEBSTER, *Lumbric*, a worm. *Med. Repos.*

lumbrical (lamb'raikəl), *a.* and *sb.* *Nat. Hist.* [ad. mod.L. *lumbricālis*: see LUMBRICUS and -AL¹.]

A. adj. Pertaining to or resembling a lumbriciform worm; *Anat.* applied to certain fusiform muscles in the hand and the foot which assist in flexing the digits.

1694 *Phil. Trans.* XVIII. 230 The Lumbrical Muscles (which lye in the Palm of the Hand). 1722 QUINCY *Lex. Physico-Med.* (ed. 2) 2 The Tendon of one of the lumbrical Muscles. 1775 ASH, *Lumbrical* . . . belonging to the earthworm. 1802 BINGLEY *Anim. Biog.* (1813) III. 394 The Lumbrical and Vermicular *Ascaris*. 1847-9 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* IV. 757/2 The fourth digital nerve . . . gives a filament to the second lumbrical muscle. 1866 *Treas. Bot.*, *Lumbrical*, worm-shaped; a term applied to the worm-like lobes of the frond of certain seaweeds.

B. sb. Often in L. form **lumbricalis**, pl. -es (lambri'keilis, -i:z). A lumbrical muscle.

1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Lumbricales*, Muscles of the Finger, so nam'd from their Figure. 1800 *Phil. Trans.* XC. 12 The fingers are bent to a certain degree by the long muscles that lye upon the fore-arm, to the tendons of which a set of smaller muscles are attached, called lumbricales. 1872 HUMPHRY *Myology* 188 There is in each limb only one lumbricalis. 1887 *Brit. Med. Jnl.* 2 Apr. 733/1 The lumbricals of the hand and foot. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VI. 660 The two radial lumbricals are not paralysed.

lumbriciform (lamb'raifɔ:m), *a.* [ad. mod.L. type **lumbriciformis*: see LUMBRICUS and -FORM.] Resembling a lumbriciform; vermiform.

1828-32 in WEBSTER. 1874 COUES *Birds N.W.* 269 The tongue . . . resembles that of the Woodpeckers, in its length and lumbriciform slenderness.

lumbricine ('lambrisaɪn), *a.* *Zool.* [ad. mod.L. *lumbricina*: see LUMBRICUS and -INE.] Pertaining to the group *Lumbricina* of annelids; lumbriciform.

1890 in *Century Dict.*

So **lumbricinian**, a worm of this group.

1835 KIRBY *Hab. & Inst. Anim.* I. xii. 334 The third [order] he [Savigny] names Lumbricinians.

lumbricoid ('lambraikɔɪd), *a.* and *sb.* *Zool.* [ad. mod.L. *lumbricoidēs*: see LUMBRICUS and -OID.]

A. adj. Resembling the lumbriciform or round-worm, *Ascaris lumbricoides*. *B. sb.* The round-worm.

1849-52 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* IV. 853/2 The presence of lumbricoid ascarides in the intestine. 1882 *Quain's Dict. Med.* 855/2 All the larger round-worms infesting man and animals are apt to be called *lumbricoids*. 1892 *Lancet* 20 Jan.

284/2 The possible relations between micro-organisms and these lumbricoids being thus established.

lumbricous (lamb'braikəs), *a.* *Path.*, etc. [f. LUMBRIC-US + -OUS. Cf. late L. *lumbricosus*.]

a. Infested with lumbrici. b. = LUMBRICIFORM.

1856 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, s.v. *Lumbricodes*. 1900 JACKSON *Gloss. Bot. Terms*.

lumbriculus (lamb'brɪkjʊləs). [mod.L. (A. E. Grube 1844, in *Archiv für Naturgeschichte* X. 207), f. mod.L. *Lumbricus* (cf. LUMBRICUS) the name of a genus of earthworms + -ulus.] An aquatic, oligochaete worm of the genus so called, resembling an earthworm.

1901 [see DIVISION 1 f]. 1927 HALDANE & HUXLEY *Animal Biol.* ix. 172 The same (multiplication) would have been true if instead of a Planarian you had cut up the little polyp Hydra, and almost the same with the smaller Annelid worms such as Lumbriculus. 1963 R. P. DALES *Annelids* viii. 154 *Lumbriculus* has been found capable of regenerating the head twenty-one times in succession.

|| **lumbricus** (lamb'braikəs). *Zool.* Pl. lumbrici (lamb'brasai). [L. *lumbricus*.] a. The earthworm, *L. terrestris*. b. The round-worm which infests the intestines, *Ascaris lumbricoides* (frequently referred to *Lumbricus*).

c 1400 *Lanfranc's Chirurg.* 150 Leie about lumbricus of pe erpe, pat both erpe-wormes stampid & boiled wip oile of rosis. 1802-12 BENTHAM *Ration. Judic. Evid.* (1827) V. 202 In a relaxed constitution of the body politic, acquitted and unprosecuted malefactors . . . are no less congenial . . . than the tænia, the lumbricus, and the ascaris are to the natural body. 1808 *Med. Jnl.* XIX. 307 Since taking the electuary, [he] has voided another lumbricus. 1841-71 T. R. JONES *Anim. Kingd.* (ed. 4) 248 In the Lumbrici, . . . every ring . . . is found to support a series of sharp retractile spines.

attrib. 1822-34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) I. 82 The contents of the stomach, together with a lumbric worm . . . were effused in the chest.

lumbrous ('lambrəs), *a.* *rare*. [f. LUMBER *sb.*¹ + -OUS.] Heavy and unwieldy; lumbering.

1836 J. HILDRETH *Dragoon Campaigns Rocky Mts.* i. iii. 26 Our lumbrous vessel heavily groped her way through the waters. 1847-8 H. MILLER *First Impr.* xi. (1857) 170 The lumbrous dignity of Shenstone's elegiacs. 1887 HALL CAINE *Deemster* ii. (1888), A lumbrous, jolting sound of heavy wheels.

lume, *Sc.* var. LOOM *sb.*¹; obs. f. LEAM *v.*¹

|| **lumen** ('l(j)u:mən). Pl. lumina ('l(j)u:mɪnə). [L. = light; an opening.]

1. An opening, passage, or canal. a. *Anat.* and *Zool.* b. *Bot.* c. *Surg.* The passage of any tube in an instrument.

a. 1873 T. H. GREEN *Introd. Pathol.* (ed. 2) 81 The vessel thus calcified, loses its contractility; its lumen is diminished. 1888 BEDDARD in *Encycl. Brit.* XXIV. 680/2 A longitudinal fold on the dorsal side which projects into the lumen of the intestine. 1893 SHIPLEY *Zool. Invertebr.* 214 In the lumen of the siphon is a small valve.

b. 1887 GARNSEY & BALFOUR tr. *De Bary's Fungi* 321 The hyphae . . . usually have their walls thickened till the lumina disappear. 1900 JACKSON *Gloss. Bot. Terms*, *Lumen*, the space which is bounded by the walls of an organ, as the central cavity of a cell.

c. 1889 *Lancet* 9 Nov. 949/1 Tracheotomy was resorted to, the larger lumen of the tube affording a freer vent. 1894 *Ibid.* 3 Nov. 1033 The lumen of the catheter.

2. [First adopted, in Fr., by A. Blondel 1894, in *La Lumière électrique* 7 July 10.] A unit of luminous flux (now incorporated into the International System of Units), equal to the flux emitted by a point source of intensity one candela (formerly, one candle) into a solid angle of one steradian.

The total flux emitted by a source of one candela is 4π (= about 12.57) lumens.

1898 *Astrophysical Jnl.* VII. 300 Luminous current is defined as the rate at which luminous energy is emitted by a point-source through a solid angle of one steradian. Unit: The luminous current of one candle, i.e., of one Hefner lamp. Name: 'Lumen'. Proposed by L. Weber. 1937 *Times* 13 Apr. p. iv/2 Electric discharge lighting . . . has been recently installed to give an even and intense illumination of 1,120,000 lumens so that any flaw or defect in the panels being produced may be detected at once. 1953 AMOS & BIRKINSHAW *Television Engin.* I. vii. 125 The efficiency of electric lamps is usually expressed in lumens per watt. . . For gas-filled lamps the efficiency increases steadily with the rating and is approximately 10 lumens per watt for 25 W lamps, 13 lumens per watt for 100 W lamps and 17.5 lumens per watt for 1 kW lamps. Thus a 100 W lamp radiates a total of 1,300 lumens and is equivalent to a source of $1,300/4\pi$, i.e., approximately 100 candle-power. 1974 *Which?* Mar. 88/3 The long-life bulbs gave a light output of about 600 lumens after one hour of life.

3. Special Comb.: **lumen-hour**, the quantity of light corresponding to a flux of one lumen radiated for one hour; similarly **lumen-second**.

1925 *Trans. Illuminating Engin. Soc.* (U.S.) XX. 630 The Lumen-hour is the unit of quantity of light. It is equal to a flux of one lumen continued for one hour. 1975 *Times* 21 Mar. 20/3 The public wanted a certain package of candlepower (expressed in lumens); the industry assured certain fixed wattages, and then aimed at the minimum cost per lumen-hour for those wattages. 1930 tr. L. P. Clerc's *Photogr.* ii. 7/2 The unit of exposure is the lumen-second or candle-metre-second. 1958 *Newnes Compl. Amat. Photogr.* x. 110 The light output of a flash-bulb is measured in lumen seconds.

lumen, obs. pl. of LIMB *sb.*¹

|| **lumen siccum** ('l(j)u:mən 'sɛkəm). [L., = dry light.] The dry light of rational knowledge or thought.

1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* II. f.48 But this same *Lumen siccum*, doth parch and offend most mens watry and soft natures. 1819 COLERIDGE *Philos. Lect.* (1949) xiii. 374 Must there not be some power, call it with Lord Bacon the '*lumen siccum*'; or 'the pure light', with Lord Herbert; . . . that stands in human nature but in some participation of the eternal and the universal by which man is enabled to question, nay to contradict, the irresistible impressions of his own senses, nay, the necessary deductions of his own understanding? 1946 *Mind* LV. 285 Taylor's intellect was no *lumen siccum*, but was always strongly personal in its approach and attitude.

† **lumer**. *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [? a. OF. *lumiere*, F. *lumière* light.] Light, illumination.

c 1468 in *Archæol.* (1846) XXXI. 334 To encrease the lumer of the said hall, one every side vii other candelstiekes, one eche iiiii lyghtis.

lumeter ('l(j)u:mɪtə(r)). [f. L. *lūm-en* light + -METER.] = LUXMETER.

1911 *Trans. Optical Soc.* XII. 104 Messrs. R. & J. Beck, Ltd., the makers of the 'Lumeter' instrument. 1923 L. C. MARTIN *Colour* 178 The lumeter reads in foot-candles, that is to say the brightness which a perfectly reflecting and diffusing surface would have if illuminated by so many foot-candles. 1947 *Brit. Jnl. Psychol.* XXXVIII. 89 The apparatus was calibrated for intensity of illumination (as this would appear to the subject's eye) by placing a lumeter in the position of the tube T.

lumichrome ('l(j)u:mɪkrəʊm). *Chem.* [ad. G. *lumichrom* (P. Karrer et al. 1934, in *Helv. Chim. Acta* XVII. 1010), f. L. *lūmī(n)-, lūmen* light + Gr. χρωμα-*a* colour.] 6,7-Dimethylalloxazine, C₁₂H₁₀N₄O₂, a crystalline compound that is formed by ultra-violet irradiation of riboflavin in acidic solution and shows a sky-blue fluorescence.

1935 *Chem. Abstr.* XXIX. 798 Straw-yellow crystals of lumichrome . . . are obtained by irradiating solns. of lactoflavin with sunlight. 1949 *Proc. Soc. Exper. Biol. & Med.* LXX. 585/2 The presence of lumichrome crystals in the media containing riboflavin after growth of the tubercule bacillus indicated that the loss of the vitamin was due to conversion to lumichrome. 1962 S. UDENFRIEND *Fluorescence Assay in Biol. & Med.* xiv. 460 Fresh milk and cream emit greenish-yellow fluorescence which is due mainly to riboflavin. When exposed to daylight for appreciable periods of time or irradiated in any other way, the fluorescence turns from yellow to blue. The latter is characteristic of lumichrome. 1972 *Plant Physiol.* XLIX. 991/2 The present report establishes the formation of lumichrome, presumably from either free or bound riboflavin, by the action of light on etiolated shoots of corn and oats and on yeast cells.

Lumière ('l(j)u:mɪɛə(r)). *Photogr.* The name of the brothers Auguste (1862-1954) and Louis (1864-1948) *Lumière*, French photographers, used *attrib.* to denote a process of colour photography invented by them involving a colour screen consisting of a glass plate coated with a mixture of starch grains dyed in the primary colours which was placed in front of the panchromatic emulsion on exposure and for viewing; also applied to plates used in this process. Cf. AUTOCHROME *a.* and *sb.*

1907 *Westm. Gaz.* 24 Aug. 14/2 In some respects the new Lumière process is old. *Ibid.* 20 Sept. 4/3 Even in the case of the Lumière plate a keen eye can detect the red and blue grains upon the lighter portions. 1920 *Chambers's Jnl.* Apr. 238/2 Twelve volumes, illustrated by 1260 plates of his [sc. Burbank's] most beautiful creations, reproduced in colour from original *lumière* plates. 1955 G. R. SHARP tr. *Lorelle's Colour Bk. Photogr.* 199 In the Lumière process a transparent film base carries a mosaic pattern of microscopic coloured filters which is coated with a fine grain panchromatic emulsion. 1966 LACOUR & LATHROP *Photo Technol.* xv. 194/2 To produce the Lumière Autochrome plate, starch grains were pulverized and one third dyed blue, one third dyed green and the remaining grains dyed red. The colored grains were remixed and spread in a very thin layer on a glass plate.

lumiflavin ('l(j)u:mɪ'fleɪvɪn). *Chem.* [f. L. *lūmī(n)-, lūmen* light + FLAVIN 2.] 6,7,9-Trimethylisalloxazine, C₁₃H₁₂N₄O₂, a crystalline compound that is formed by ultra-violet irradiation of riboflavin in alkaline solution and shows a yellow-green fluorescence.

1934 *Chem. Abstr.* XXVIII. 2036, 1000 l. they yields 170 mg. pure lumiflavin. 1946 *Jnl. Biol. Chem.* CLXII. 96 Lumiflavin can either inhibit or stimulate the use of riboflavin or FAD by *Lactobacillus casei*, depending upon the relative amounts of lumiflavin present. 1956 *Jnl. Biochem.* (Tokyo) XLIII. 643 To estimate the fluorescence of flavin separately from similar fluorescent substances in living body, the procedure of converting flavins to lumiflavin is of excellent one [sic]. 1962 S. UDENFRIEND *Fluorescence Assay in Biol. & Med.* vii. 243 Riboflavin can also be converted to the more highly fluorescent derivative, lumiflavin, by photodecomposition in alkaline solution, the formation of lumiflavin involving cleavage between the ribitol and flavin ring.

† **luminair**. *Sc. Obs.* Also 5 *lumynar*, -air. [a. F. *luminaire*, ad. med. L. *luminarium*: see LUMINARY sb.] = LUMINARY sb.

1456 SIR G. HAYE *Law Arms* (S.T.S.) 210 God. . maid twa lumynaris . . that are callit the grete lumynar and the small lumynar. c1477 CAXTON *Jason* 84 Whan . . all the lumynaire brende about the body of Appollo. 1560 ROLLAND *Crt. Venus* II. 125 Of all palice it was the luminair. 1588 A. KING tr. *Canisius' Catech.* 81 All outward apparell and ornaments of this vnbloody sacrifice as haly vestments, vessell, luminairs and vther cæremonies.

luminaire ('l(j)u:mɪnɛə(r)). orig. U.S. [Fr.; see LUMINARY sb.] An electric light and its fittings; such a lighting unit. Cf. LUMINAIR.

1921 *Trans. Illuminating Engin. Soc.* (U.S.) XVII. 249 The matter of a generic term for 'lighting unit' was considered by the Committee. . . The suggested term 'luminaire' was deemed to be the most acceptable. . . It is not a coined word but is a term already in use in the French language. 1925 M. LUCKESH in Cady & Dates *Illuminating Engin.* ix. 363 In school lighting. . luminaires should not be spaced farther apart than a distance of 1.5 times their elevation above the desk-tops. 1933 *Trans. Illuminating Engin. Soc.* (U.S.) XXVIII. 274 A luminaire is a complete lighting unit consisting of a light source, together with its direct appurtenances, such as globe, reflector, refractor, housing and such support as is integral with the housing. 1940 *Chambers's Techn. Dict.* 513/2 *Luminaire*. . . a term sometimes used in America to denote an electric-light fitting. 1960 *How TV Works* iv. 24 The ceiling of a large studio such as Studio 6 in Manchester . . may be fitted out with up to a hundred different lights, or 'luminaires' as they are more often called. 1971 *Daily Tel.* 21 Aug. 10 The British Standards Institution's committee responsible for electric light fittings has announced that in the interests of international standardisation it recommends the use of the word 'luminaire' instead of 'lighting fittings' in future. 1971 *Bahamian Rev.* Nov. 32/2 The 'Night Guard' luminaire is turned on automatically at dusk and switched off automatically at dawn, providing night-long security and safety. 1972 HENDERSON & MARSDEN *Lamps & Lighting* xix. 341 Luminaires can be divided into two categories; those which are essentially decorative and those which are essentially functional. Decorative luminaires are usually in the form of an assembly of decorative components around a light source, ranging from a simple pendant to the large . . . prestige chandelier. 1973 *Times* 1 Feb. 22/8 It is preposterous for BSI to force luminaires upon us.

luminal ('l(j)u:mɪnəl), a. [f. L. *lūmin-*, LUMEN + -AL¹.] Of or belonging to a lumen.

1897 *Amer. Naturalist* Jan. 67 The luminal walls of these intestinal cells are strong and thick.

Luminal ('l(j)u:mɪnəl), sb. *Pharm.* Also luminal. [prob. f. L. *lūmin-*, *lūmen* light (as a rendering of PHEN-) + -AL².] A proprietary name of phenobarbitone.

1912 *Trade Marks Jnl.* 20 Mar. 402 Luminal. . . A medicine for human use as a sedative and hypnotic. The Bayer Company, Limited, . . Manchester; manufacturers. 1928 *Daily Express* 7 Dec. 12 Gave him five grains of luminal. He'll sleep for a few hours and wake up penitent. 1937 *Times* 6 Sept. 7/5 For the defence, it was suggested that the shock of the collision, together with the use of luminal (a narcotic), would account for the symptoms. 1951 'E. CRISPIN' *Long Divorce* iv. 37 As a doctor, she had remedies to hand—barbitone, nembutal, luminal. 1960 W. G. LENNOX *Epilepsy* II. xxvi. 860 Luminal (Winthrop-Stearns) is phenobarbital that costs more.

'**luminescence**. [f. next: see -ANCE.]

1. **Luminousness.**

1880 OUIDA *Moths* III. xi. 282 Her eyes have a serious sweet luminescence. 1884 E. A. B. HODGETTS tr. *Remin. Gen. Skobeleff* 322 The bright luminescence of our freedom shall shine forth to be seen by the whole world. 1893 MARIE CORELLI *Barabbas* iii. (1894) 15 The flickering luminescence thus given only making the native darkness of the place more palpable.

2. **Physics.** The amount of luminous flux emitted by unit area of a source into unit solid angle (the objective analogue of subjective brightness).

1950 JENKINS & WHITE *Fund. Optics* (ed. 2) vii. 104 To distinguish it from the visual sensation of brightness, it is usually termed the luminescence in the technical literature, but . . . we shall use the commoner name brightness, with the understanding that . . . the photometric quantity . . . is meant. 1952 *Electronics* Nov. 208/2 Luminescence is a purely photometric quantity. Use of this name permits brightness to be used entirely with reference to the sensory response. 1957 V. J. КЕНОЕ *Technique Film & Television Make-Up* viii. 95 As to . . . the reception of a color telecast on a monochromatic receiver, only the luminescence portion will be supplied to the single electron gun in the monochrome tube to produce a black-and-white version of the signal. 1968 *Sci. Amer.* Nov. 8/2 Consider two areas that have the same luminescence but one of which is seen against a dark background while the other is seen against a light background. The former will appear to be brighter. 1970 *Jnl. Gen. Psychol.* LXXXII. 111 Midway between these red apertures a yellow spot, three minutes of arc in diameter and 3.1 ftL in luminescence, provided the fixation. 1972 *Sci. Amer.* June 101/1 Measurements of a photograph of the vase . . . showed that the luminescence of the moon was 15 foot-lamberts and the space one moon diameter below was 20 foot-lamberts. The contour effect is so strong that the apparent brightness of the two areas is just the reverse of the objective luminescence.

luminant ('l(j)u:mɪnənt), a. and sb. [ad. L. *luminant-em*, pres. pple. of *lūmināre* to LUMINATE.]

A. *adj.* Illuminating, luminous.

1891 MISS DOWIE *Girl in Karp.* xviii. 237 There would be three more hours of light . . . before the luminant star-freaked

dark. 1893 *Black & White* 22 July 100/2 His discussion is luminant only in flashes.

B. *sb.* An illuminant.

18. . *Elect. Rev.* XXIV. 334 (Cent.) Public institutions and factories are very much in favour of the new luminant. 1884 *Daily News* 3 Sept. 3/5 The different luminants—gas, oil, and electricity—which are being experimented with.

lumi'narious, a. *rare*. [f. LUMINARY + -OUS.] Luminous.

1773 J. ROSS *Fratricide* II. 853 (MS.) See! the clouds descend With luminareous glory. 1823 *Spirit Publ. Jnls.* (1825) I. 271 Falling flat before the luminarious orb.

luminarism ('l(j)u:mɪnəriz(ə)m). [-ISM, after LUMINARIST.] The art or doctrine of the luminarists.

1903 *Edin. Rev.* Oct. 373 We shall probably hear less of Turner as the pioneer of impressionism, luminarism, and pre-Raphaelism. 1953 *New Republic* 6 July 18 In our own art the progression from linear to formal, formal to coloristic, and finally to the complete luminarism of the 1870s has been a slow process.

luminarist ('l(j)u:mɪnərist). [ad. F. *luminariste* (*Litré Suppl.*), f. L. *lūmin-*, *lūmen* light.] A painter who treats light effectively, or whose 'colour' is luminous.

1888 *Academy* 21 Jan. 48/2 The finest works of that great and subtle luminarist Adrian van Ostade. a 1900 R. A. M. STEVENSON *Introd. Armstrong's Sir H. Raeburn* (1901) 18 Oil-paint is the least abstract or conventional of the mediums. It is the medium of the luminarist and the man who would render an account of the full aspect of nature.

luminary ('l(j)u:mɪnəri), sb. [ad. F. *luminaire* masc. (early OF. *luminarie*), ad. med. L. *lūminarium*, *lūmināre*, f. *lūmin-*, *lūmen* light: cf. -ARY.]

1. A natural light-giving body, esp. a celestial body; pre-eminently applied to the sun or the moon. † *the luminaries* often = the sun and moon.

1489 CAXTON *Faytes of A.* iv. xvii. 279 The golde representeth the sonne whiche is a right noble lumynarye. 1559 W. CUNNINGHAM *Cosmogr. Glasse* II Imagining the luminaries to haue their course vnder all the other Planetes. 1615 TOMKIS *Albumazar* v. i. K 2 b, Search your Natuittie: see if the Fortunates And Luminaries be in a good Aspect. 1665 BOYLE *Occas. Refl.* Pref. (1848) 24 For though the stars cannot, the Luminaries can, cloathe the . . . vapours of the air, with the colour of Gold and of Roses. 1667 — in *Phil. Trans.* II. 606 Both of them [rotten Wood and burning Coal] are Luminaries, that is, give Light. 1667 MILTON *P.L.* III. 576 Where the great Luminarie Alooff the vulgar Constellations thick, . . . Dispenses Light from farr. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) I. 8 All other planets that depend upon our great luminary for their support. 1820 SCOTT *Abbot* i, The level surface of the lake . . . was gilded with the beams of the setting luminary. 1881 ROUTLEDGE *Science* i. 15 Pythagoras conceived the planets to revolve around the central luminary.

b. *transf. nonce-use.* (As if 'astrological signs'.) a 1639 WOTTON *Life Dk. Buckhm.* in *Reliq.* (1651) 77 Who, I know not upon what Luminaries he spied in his face, dissuaded him from Marriage.

2. An artificial light; † in Caxton *collect. sing.* (cf. F. *luminaire*); † in 17th c. *pl.*, illuminations betokening rejoicing (so med. L. *luminaria*).

1483 CAXTON *G. de la Tour* cxxxvi. 193 She . . . gaf these torches, and alle suche other lumynary as it neded therto. c 1510 BARCLAY *Mirr. Gd. Manners* (1570) Gij, None closeth in a corner a kindled luminary. 1605 B. JONSON *Masque Blackness* Wks. 1616 I. 897 The dressing of her head antique; & crown'd with a Luminarie, or Sphere of light. c 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* (1650) I. 135 There were luminaries of joy lately here for the victory that Don Gonzalez de Cordova got over Count Mansfelt in the Netherlands. 1692 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) II. 598 There were extraordinary luminaries in all the windows in the publick streets. 1706 COTES tr. *Dupin's Eccl. Hist.* 16th C. II. iv. xviii. 266 The Church . . . has introduced Ceremonies, such as mystical Benedictions, Luminaries [etc.]. 1892 STEVENSON *Across the Plains* 213 [They] began to garnish their windows with our particular brand of luminary.

3. *fig.* A source of intellectual, moral, or spiritual light (now only of persons, formerly also *occas.* of things); a person of 'light and leading'.

a 1450 *Cov. Myst.* (Shaks. Soc.) 288 [To Herod] O thou luminarye of pure lightnes! a 1529 SKELTON *Prayer to Father of Heaven*, O radiant Luminary of lyght intermynable, Celestial Father. 1557 PAYNEL *Barclay's Jugurth* 89 The glorious dedes . . . of forefathers be like an example or luminary vnto their of spring or progeny. 1643 SIR T. BROWNE *Relig. Med.* i. § 12 In this mass of nature there is a set of things which to wiser . . . Reasons serve as Luminaries in the Abyss of knowledge. 1692 BENTLEY 8 *Serm.* (1724) 108 A late happy Discovery by two great Luminaries of this Island. 1773 JOHNSON in *Boswell* 19 Oct., We were now treading that illustrious island, which was once the luminary of the Caledonian regions. 1797 GODWIN *Enquirer* II. ix. 324 Mr. Fox . . . the greatest luminary of the present house of commons. 1854 H. ROGERS *Ess.* II. i. 2 Like the other great luminaries of philosophy and science, Locke has shone on with tolerably uniform lustre. 1860 TROLLOPE *Framley P.* i, Here is one of the luminaries of your diocese.

'**luminary**, a. *rare*. [f. L. *lūmin-*, *lūmen* light + -ARY.] Pertaining to light.

1794 G. ADAMS *Nat. & Exp. Philos.* II. xxi. 416 Without the influence of light, vegetables would . . . be deprived of their beautiful shades by the interception of the luminary fluid. 1889 *Anthony's Photogr. Bull.* II. 399 While the so-called cirri or land clouds have an average height of 13

kilometres, the luminary night clouds float at a height of 75 kilometres.

† **'luminate**, a. *Obs.* [ad. L. *lūmināt-us*, pa. pple. of *lūmināre* (see next).] Lighted.

1560 ROLLAND *Crt. Venus* II. 925 Thair luminat lampis of gret valour.

luminate ('l(j)u:mɪneɪt), v. *Obs.* or *arch.* [f. L. *lūmināt-*, ppl. stem of *lūmināre*, f. *lūmin-*, *lūmen* light.] *trans.* To light up, ILLUMINATE.

1623 COCKERAM, *Luminate*, to giue light. 1693 W. DE BRITAINNE *Hum. Prud.* v. (ed. 6) 36 Whether the Stars be but Earth luminated, as Thales maintained, or [etc.]. 1799 SIR H. DAVY in Beddoes *Contrib. Phys. & Med. Knowl.* (1799) 87 The atmosphere [above 45 miles high] is amazingly rare, being composed of phosoxxygen highly luminated. 1813 T. BUSBY *Lucretius* I. i. 634 Would proper principles in Nature lie, To furnish earth and luminate the sky?

Hence 'luminated', 'luminating' *ppl. adjs.*

1652 BENLOWES *Theoph.* VII. xix. 97 The Stars . . . That stud the luminated sphere. 1746 WATSON in *Phil. Trans.* XLIV. 87 The luminating Power which is gained by Calcination. 1882 G. MACDONALD *Castle Warlock* i. xx. 320 He had been inwardly beholding a large breadth of gently luminated spiritual sky.

lumination ('l(j)u:mɪnɪ'eɪʃən). *rare*. [ad. L. **lūminātiōn-em*, n. of action f. *lūmināre*: see prec.] A shedding or emission of light. † Also *concr.* an illumination (cf. LUMINARY sb. 2).

1654 tr. *Scudery's Curia Pol.* Djb, The glory of terrestrial Sovereignty . . . transcendeth . . . inferiour lights and luminations. 1709 *Proclamation* in K. Steuart *By Allan Water* iii. (1901) 104 The hail inhabitants to put out and mak luminations in the windows of their houses. 1794 J. HUTTON *Philos. Light* etc. 291 Most powerful for exciting heat, proportionally to its lumination. 1858 MOTLEY *Dutch Rep. Hist.* *Introd.* VII. 39 The liberty of the Netherlands, notwithstanding several brilliant but brief luminations, . . . seemed to remain in almost perpetual eclipse.

|| **luminator** ('l(j)u:mɪneɪtə(r)). *Hist.* [med. L. *lūminātor* (f. *lūmināre*: see LUMINATE v.); the word occurs as the designation of an official who kept the accounts of expenditure for the lighting and 'fabric' of a church. Cf. OF. *luminier* of the same meaning (in Auvergne, a churchwarden). See Du Cange s.vv. *Luminator*, *Luminaria*.] In St. Andrews University, a student (one in each class) who was privileged to attend the professor's lectures without payment, and to receive certain dues from the other students, in return for services rendered by him.

The former Librarian of the University, Mr. J. Maitland Anderson, informed us that the first student whom he found described in the records as 'luminator' entered the University in 1697; it is, however, probable that the title goes back to mediæval times. It is supposed that the 'luminator' originally provided lights and fires to the classes; but there is no contemporary evidence of this. Between 1800 and 1827 his duties seem to have been those of a clerk (cf. quot. a 1808). The office was abolished about 1830.

It is commonly stated that the University seal contains a representation of a 'luminator' holding a candle while a professor is lecturing. But whether the object is a candle or something else (? a mace), and whether the figure holding it is meant for the 'luminator', seems to be quite uncertain.

Called *illuminator* in Lyon's *St. Andrews* (1838) 171.

a 1808 *Bye-laws United College* (MS.), *clause added by Prof. Adamson*, The Luminator of each class to give in to the Hebdomad each Monday a list of absents [from church] on the preceding Sunday. 1827 *Evidence Univ. Commission* (1837) III. 292 Each class has a Luminator, who originally furnished lights and fires to the classes for a certain remuneration from the students. . . He is still privileged to attend the class of which he is Luminator, without payment of a fee to the Professor; and . . . he continues to receive . . . 2s. 6d. from each Secundar of the class, and 1s. 6d. from each Ternar, except [etc.].

lumine ('l(j)u:mɪn), v. Now *rare* or *Obs.* [a. OF. *lumine-r*, med. L. *lūmināre*, f. L. *lūmin-*, *lūmen* light. Cf. LIMN v., ILLUMINE v.] *trans.* To light up, illumine. † In early use, to illuminate (manuscripts or books); see LIMN v. Hence 'lumined' *ppl. a.*, 'lumining' *vbl. sb.*

1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) VII. 295 bis bisschop hymself schoned not to write and lumine and bynde bookes. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 223/2 To Lumine, *illuminare*. 1512 in *Ld. Treas. Acc. Scotl.* IV. 379 In part pament of lummyng [? read lumining] of the Kingis grete portuus x Franch crounis. 1577-87 HOLINSHED *Chron.* III. 857/1 The outward part of the place lumined the eies of the beholders, by reason of the sumptuous worke. 1596 SPENSER *Heavenly Love* 280 Blinding the eyes, and lumining the spright. 1729 SAVAGE *Wanderer* III. 139 From lumen'd windows glancing on the eye, Around, athwart, the striking shadows fly. 1823 J. F. COOPER *Pioneers* xli, A smile of joy lumined his wrinkled features.

† **luminer** (e. *Obs.* Also -our. See also LIMNER. [f. LUMINE v. + -ER².] = ILLUMINATOR 5.

1330-31 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 517 Radulpho Luminour pro libr. de Merington illuminand. xijd. 1491 in *York Myst.* *Introd.* 39 Tixt-wryters, luminers [etc.].

luminesce ('l(j)u:mɪnɛs), v. [Back-formation from LUMINESCENT.] *intr.* To become luminescent.

1896 S. P. THOMPSON in *Jnl. Oxf. Univ. Junior Scientific Club* II. No. 40. 67 Substances such as glass lose the power of luminescing when raised to temperatures such that they become conductors of electricity. 1898 SIR W. CROOKES

Addr. Brit. Assoc. 22 Fluor-spar, which by prolonged heating has lost its power of luminescing when re-heated.

luminescence (l(j)u:m'nēsəns). [f. next: see -ENCE.] Luminescent condition or quality.

1889 [tr. E. Weidemann in] *Philos. Mag.* Ser. v. xxviii. 151, I have ventured to employ the term luminescence for all those phenomena of light which are more intense than corresponds to the actual temperature. 1896 *Q. Rev.* Apr. 497 Electrical luminescence. 1899 D. SHARP *Insects* II. (Camb. Nat. Hist.) 259 It is remarkable that there should be three successive seats of luminescence in the life of the same individual.

luminescent (l(j)u:m'nēsənt), *a.* [f. L. *lūmin-*, *lūmen* light + -ESCENT.] *a.* Emitting light, or having the property of emitting light, otherwise than as a result of incandescence. *b.* Pertaining to luminescence.

1889 [tr. E. Weidemann in] *Philos. Mag.* Ser. v. XXVIII. 155 Luminescent light is in a high degree dependent in colour and intensity upon the mode of production. 1896 S. P. THOMPSON in *Jrnl. Oxf. Univ. Junior Scientific Club* II. No. 40. 64 The colour emitted by the luminescent body.

luminiferous (l(j)u:m'nifərəs), *a.* [Formed as prec. + -(I)FEROUS.] Producing or transmitting light esp. in *luminiferous ether* (see ETHER 5).

1801 YOUNG in *Phil. Trans.* XCII. 22 The actual velocity of the particles of the luminiferous ether. 1842 PARNELL *Chem. Anal.* (1845) 270 The principal luminiferous constituents of coal-gas are [etc.]. 1863 TYNDALL *Heat* xi. 293 The luminiferous ether fills stellar space. 1866 J. MARTINEAU *Ess.* I. 137 The luminiferous, the calorific, and the chemical rays. 1878 BELL tr. *Gegenbaur's Comp. Anat.* 394 The paired luminiferous organ of these animals.

luminism (l(j)u:m'niz(ə)m). [f. L. *lūmin-*, *lūmen* light + -ISM.] = LUMINARISM.

1905 *Sat. Rev.* 11 Feb. 174 And now, stated in general terms, what is the principle of Monet's luminism? 1920 *Glasgow Herald* 27 Aug. 4 The world of art has given us Futurist, Cubist, Vorticist, luminism and others. 1927 F. J. MATHER *Hist. Mod. Painting* 365 The theoretical Cubists merely turned upon the prevailing Expressionism the criticism which Cézanne had applied to Luminism. 1970 R. LOWELL *Notebk.* 245 One misses Emerson drowned in luminism.

luminist (l(j)u:m'niz(ə)m). *rare.* [f. L. *lūmin-*, *lūmen* light + -IST.] = LUMINARIST.

1901 *Edin. Rev.* Oct. 492 The Barbizon school, the realists, the luminists, the impressionists [etc.].

luminize (l(j)u:m'niz(ə)m), *v.* [f. L. *lūmin-*, *lūmen* light + -IZE.] *trans.* To make luminous; to apply a luminous substance to.

1958 *Oxford Mail* 9 July 1 Home radiation hazard in luminizing clocks. 1959 *Times* 30 Apr. 6/5 A Swiss firm was using strontium to luminize their watches. 1967 *Health Physics* XIII. 613/2 Where large numbers of the same type of dial are to be luminized, the paint is often applied by machine.

Hence 'luminized *ppl.* *a.*, 'luminizing *vbl.* *sb.*; 'luminizer, one who luminizes objects.

1958 *Times* 20 June 11/7 Luminizing belongs to the daunting group of hazards associated with radiation. 1958 *Ann. Rep. Chief Inspector of Factories on Industr. Health* 1957 36 in *Parl. Papers 1958-9* (Cmnd. 558) XIII. 183 The case of a female luminizer, aged 42, is of special interest. 1959 *New Scientist* 19 Nov. 980/2 The clock industry has its own luminizing regulations. 1967 *Health Physics* XIII. 613/1 It was possible to make body radio-activity measurements on almost all the personnel employed on luminizing in these workshops. *Ibid.* 613/2 Radium luminous compound is usually obtained by the luminizer in the form of a powder. *Ibid.* 614/1 In some cases the rest periods are spent on work with luminized articles.

luminol (l(j)u:m'nɒl). *Chem.* [f. L. *lūmin-*, *lūmen* light + -OL.] A pale yellow crystalline bicyclic hydrazide, C₈H₇N₃O₂, which gives a blue luminescence when oxidized in alkaline solution and is used in the determination of oxidizing agents and metal ions.

1934 E. H. HUNTRESS et al. in *Jrnl. Amer. Chem. Soc.* LVI. 241/1 It is the purpose of the present note to offer an improved method for the synthesis of this material [sc. 3-aminophthalhydrazide], which in the interest of simplicity we have long referred to as 'Luminol'. 1965 *Analytical Biochem.* XII. 309 This assay [for hematin iron] is based on the luminescence of alkaline luminol in the presence of hematin iron and hydrogen peroxide. 1970 R. P. WAYNE *Photochem.* iv. 120 The oxidation of luminol, in alkaline solution by ferricyanide... is one of the best-known chemiluminescent reactions. 1974 *Nature* 25 Jan. 193/2 Using a ⁶⁰Co- γ -source, irradiated saccharides give a bright blue light ($\approx 4,460 \text{ \AA}$) when they are dissolved in luminol solution.

luminologist (l(j)u:m'nɒlədʒɪst). [f. L. *lūmin-*, *lūmen* light + -OLOGIST.]

1. One who studies the luminescent phenomena in living organisms.

1888 *Nature* 1 Mar. 411/1 Luminologists such as Giglioli, Dubois, and others.

¶ 2. One versed in the study of illuminations of manuscripts. *rare*—0.

1890 in *Century Dict.* (with quot. of sense 1).

luminophore (l(j)u:m'nɒfə(r)). Also -phor. [f. L. *lūmin-*, *lūmen* light + -O + -PHORE.]

a. A luminescent substance.

1907 *Jrnl. Chem. Soc.* XCII. II. 419 The addition of sodium or potassium sulphate to the mixture intensified

both this green phosphorescence and that due to the luminophore added. 1930 *Chem. Abstr.* XXIV. 785 (heading) Contribution to the preparation of luminophores. 1950 H. W. LEVERENZ *Introd. Luminescence of Solids* v. 147 Luminescent materials in general (luminophors)... have the additional property of being able to convert part of the absorbed primary energy into emitted luminescence radiations whose spectral characteristics are determined almost entirely by the luminophor. *Ibid.*, The generic term *luminophor* is subclassified into fluorophors... and phosphors. 1968 *Proc. Internat. Conf. Luminescence, Budapest 1966* I. 1290 Precipitates of uniform size... are demanded especially by the luminophore industry.

b. A group of atoms in a molecule which is considered to be responsible for its luminescence.

1910 *Encycl. Brit.* X. 72/1 H. Kauffmann... suggested that the property [of fluorescence] is due to the presence of at least two groups. The first group, named the 'luminophore', is such that when excited by suitable aetherial vibrations [it] emits radiant energy; the other... acts with the luminophore in some way or other to cause the fluorescence. 1949 P. PRINGSHEIM *Fluorescence & Phosphorescence* v. 392 The strong absorption of visible light which is characteristic of dyes was ascribed to the presence of certain unsaturated groups, such as the azo group —N=N—, the ethylene group —HC=CH—, and the carbonyl group >C=O, which were called chromophors. These chromophors were at first supposed also to be the carriers of fluorescence as 'luminophors'.

luminosity (l(j)u:m'nɒsɪtɪ). [f. LUMINOUS: see -ITY, -OSITY.]

1. *a.* The quality or condition of being luminous.

1634 Bp. HALL *Contempl.*, N. T. iv. vii. As it is in the sun... the luminosity of it being no whit impaired by that perpetual emission of lightsome beams. 1851-9 OWEN in *Man. Sci. Enq.* 369 The phenomena of oceanic luminosity. 1865 E. C. CLAYTON *Cruel Fortune* II. 148 To impart additional luminosity to your ideas. 1871 DARWIN *Desc. Man* I. x. 345 The purpose of the luminosity in the female glowworm is... not understood. 1895 ZANGWILL *Master* II. i. 120 Luminosity of colour, richness of handling, grip of composition.

b. The effectiveness of light of any particular wavelength in producing the sensation of brightness when perceived.

[1888 *Amer. Jrnl. Sci.* CXXXVI. 359 While... the luminosity of any spectral ray increases proportionately to the heat in this ray, and indeed is but another manifestation of the same energy... there is... a failure to recognize how totally different optical effects may be produced... according to the wave-length.] 1898 *Astrophysical Jrnl.* VII. 303 That particular property of any color which determines its value as an illuminant is called its 'luminosity'. 1936 *Proc. R. Soc. A.* CLV. 664 The relative luminosity (visibility) in the red region has been measured... as far as 770 μ . In this paper an account is given of measurements up to 900 μ . At this wavelength the relative luminosity is one-sixty millionth of that at 556 μ . 1950 F. H. ADLER *Physiol. Eye* xx. 645 The luminosity of any one wave length is usually compared to that of 550 μ . 1966 C. W. WILMAN *Seeing & Perceiving* xiv. 116 Curve Ph in Fig. 78 represents the relative luminosity (brightness) of various parts of the spectrum.

c. *Astr.* The intrinsic brightness of a heavenly body (as distinct from its apparent brightness, diminished by distance); the rate of emission of electromagnetic radiation (visible or invisible) within any part of the spectrum.

1906 *Astrophysical Jrnl.* XXIII. 248 Prevailing opinion... admits the presence in the heavens of at least a few stars of extraordinary intrinsic brilliancy... stars having a luminosity exceeding that of the Sun by ten-thousand fold or more. 1924 H. DINGLE *Mod. Astrophysics* vi. 74 By brightness we mean—at present, at any rate—the apparent brightness of a star, which will be determined by the star's distance from us as well as by its intrinsic luminosity. 1930 R. H. BAKER *Astron.* ix. 369 The apparent magnitude of a star relates to its brightness as we observe it, depending on its real brightness, or luminosity, and on its distance. 1974 *Nature* 1 Mar. 34/2 We have... assumed a thermal spectrum, with an electron temperature of $2 \times 10^6 \text{ K}$, in deriving an upper limit to the X-ray luminosity of the source. *Ibid.*, A 3 σ upper limit was obtained to the source luminosity of $4.0 (\pm 1.0) \times 10^{32} \text{ erg s}^{-1}$ for the energy range 0.5 to 1.5 keV.

2. Something luminous; a luminous point or area.

1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp.* xxvii. (1856) 223, I thought I saw a luminosity overhead. 1873 BROWNING *Red Cott. Nt.-cap* 232 Then his face grew one luminosity. 1895 ZANGWILL *Master* II. ii. 142 The strange warm luminosities Matt professed to see on London tiles.

3. Special Comb.: luminosity curve, a graph showing how emitted energy, or perceived brightness, varies with wavelength; luminosity function *Astr.*, a function giving the number or proportion of heavenly bodies with an absolute magnitude equal to, or greater than, any chosen value.

1886 ABNEY & FESTING in *Phil. Trans. R. Soc.* CLXXVII. 425 By successive alterations in the distance of the comparison-light other pairs of points in the spectrum are determined until the limits of the visible spectrum are reached. The curves of intensities of different parts of the spectrum plotted from these observations will be found to be fairly smooth. This curve we call the 'luminosity curve'. *Ibid.* 452 We... determined the luminosity-curve of a candle. 1900 *Astrophysical Jrnl.* XI. 220 (heading) Determining the luminosity curve of the solar spectrum. 1937 *Nature* 6 Mar. 409/2 The maximum of this luminosity curve was at 510 μ . This was a mean value for forty-eight young observers. 1941 J. D. COBINE *Gaseous Conductors* xiii. 514 The luminosity curve for an incandescent lamp is shifted slightly toward the long wave lengths compared with sunlight. 1951 *Proc. IRE* XXXIX. 1143/2 The luminosity curve expresses the

relation... between the luminance and the radiance of spectrum colors. *Ibid.* 1144/1 Based on the new definition of the lumen, and on the new International Temperature Scale, the peak value of the luminosity curve corresponds to 680 lumens per watt. 1924 *Astrophysical Jrnl.* LIX. 13 The comparison... is easily made with the aid of what may be called the apparent luminosity function... which expresses the frequencies of absolute magnitudes among the stars brighter than m_0 . 1958 *Ibid.* Suppl. III. 211 Distances of galaxies are correlated with their apparent magnitude; however the uncertainty of the luminosity function of galaxies complicates and weakens the statistical treatment.

luminous (l(j)u:m'nəs), *a.* Also 5 luminos(e), luminouse. [ad. L. *lūminōs-us*, f. *lūmin-*, *lūmen* light. Cf. F. *lumineux*.]

1. *a.* Full of light; emitting or casting light; shining, bright. *occas.* jocular = shiny.

1432-50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) I. 113 The frute of oliues is vnctuous, luminose, and delicious. 1471 RIPLEY *Comp. Alch.* Pref. in Ashm. *Theatr. Chem. Brit.* (1652) 121 Whose Luminos Bemis obtundyth our speculation. 1630 *Tinker of Turvey* 55 His eyes were luminous, Chrystalline and beauteous. 1792 MAR. RIDDELL *Voy. Madeira* 20 The phenomenon of the luminous sea, well known to naturalists. 1835 W. IRVING *Tour Prairies* 147 As the night thickened the huge fires became more and more luminous. 1839 URE *Dict. Arts* 1191 In circumpolarization it [sugar] bends the luminous rays to the right. 1863 TYNDALL *Heat* I. § 11 (1870) 11 Here are two quartz-pebbles: I have only to rub them together to make them luminous. 1877 W. H. BALMAIN *Brit. Pat.* 4152 7 Nov., My invention relates to a method of rendering paints, varnishes, whitewashings, and temperings luminous, and consists in the introduction into ordinary paints, varnishes, or washes of a phosphorescent substance, by which means the object to which the paint, or varnish, or wash is applied is made visible in the dark and more or less capable of imparting light to other objects. 1900 *Blackw. Mag.* July 58/2 The maples and birches... shone with a strange luminous beauty. 1926 R. W. LAWSON tr. *Hevesey & Paneth's Man. Radioactivity* xxv. 194 These radioactive 'luminous substances' differ from the phosphorescent substances formerly used, in that they do not require previous illumination. 1929 *Jrnl. Amer. Med. Assoc.* 9 Feb. 466/1 (heading) Occupational poisoning in manufacture of luminous watch dials. 1953 KIRK & OTHMER *Encycl. Chem. Technol.* X. 658 Of increasing commercial importance are the luminous pigments which produce fluorescent and phosphorescent effects of value in interior decoration, for direction signs and safety devices, television picture tubes, special military applications, and the like. 1958 *New Statesman* 28 June 846/3 The sins of the hitch-hiking undergraduates were drainpipes, luminous socks, and frying sausages in their bedrooms. 1969 R. F. LANG tr. *Henglein's Chem. Technol.* 546 Radium salts are used... for manufacturing luminous paint mixed with ZnS and CaS. 1975 K. BARCLAY tr. *Orum's Whipping-Boy* xi. 82 My alarm clock has a luminous dial.

b. Of a room: Well lighted.

1610 G. FLETCHER *Christ's Tri.* II. xxx, Their sunny Tents and houses luminous. 1624 WOTTON *Elem. Archit.* I. 55 Our Master... seems to have been an extreme Lover of Luminous Rooms. 1775 JOHNSON *Tour West. Isl. Scot.* 10 The library... is elegant and luminous. 1791 BOSWELL *Johnson* 21 Sept. an. 1777, The church of Ashbourne, which is one of the largest and most luminous that I have seen in any town of the same size.

c. Applied to animals or plants which emit light.

1845 DARWIN *Voy. Nat.* II. (1879) 30 The rings in one instance retained their luminous property nearly twenty-four hours after the death of the insect. 1851-6 WOODWARD *Mollusca* 30 Some of the cuttle-fishes are slightly luminous. 1900 *Nature* 12 July 264/2 Dr. J. D. F. Gilchrist exhibited... four fishes showing luminous organs.

d. *luminous efficiency*, (of radiant energy) the ratio of the luminous flux to the total flux; (of a light source) the ratio of the luminous flux to the total flux emitted by, or power supplied to, the source.

1902 *Encycl. Brit.* XXVIII. 89/1 The luminous efficiency of any source of light, that is to say, the percentage of rays emitted which affect the eye as light compared with the total radiation, is dependent upon its temperature. In an ordinary oil lamp the luminous rays do not form much more than 3 per cent of the total radiation. 1927 H. N. RUSSELL et al. *Astron.* II. xvi. 529 The luminous efficiency of sunlight is obtained by dividing the total luminous flux by the total radiant flux... and comes out 100 lumens, or about 8 candles per watt. 1961 CARNT & TOWNSEND *Colour Television* iii. 55 Objects moving across the screen may... leave a yellow trail... as the red and green phosphors continue to glow after the blue phosphor has ceased... The luminous efficiency of these phosphors is low, only a few per cent of the electrical energy being converted into radiant energy... Ten or so lumens per watt can be obtained at 20 kV.

2. *transf.* and *fig.*; said esp. of writers, expressions, literary treatment, etc.

c 1450 *Mirour Saluacioun* 1261 This virgine fülle of splendour and thorgh out luminouse. 1618 BOLTON *Florus To Rdr.* (1636) A7 Whose writings are altogether as luminous, as acuminous. 1787 SHERIDAN in *Sheridaniana* 98 If you... read the luminous page of Gibbon. 1799 *Med. Jrnl.* I. 397 The solid and luminous theory of Lavoisier and Laplace. 1809 KNOX & JEBB *Corr.* I. 559 When I say that Watts was not luminous, I mean strictly to distinguish that word from *lucid*, for this I think he was. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xxv. IV. 447 His State papers... are models of terse, luminous, and dignified eloquence. 1881 G. ALLEN *Vignettes fr. Nat.* xxii. 222 Mr. Wallace's luminous researches on the geographical distribution of animals.

'luminously, *adv.* [f. LUMINOUS + -LY².] In a luminous manner; with luminosity.

1816 T. L. PEACOCK *Headlong Hall* ix, So luminously expounding the nature of Owen Thomas' mistake. 1884 *Harper's Mag.* Aug. 362 Where swim medusæ luminously.

1888 H. R. REYNOLDS *Expos. St. John* xxi, Vers. 14-18 are . . . eminently and luminously Johannine.

'luminousness. [f. as prec. + -NESS.] Luminous quality or condition; luminosity.

1667 BOYLE in *Phil. Trans.* II. 591 Whether stinking Fish, that shines, be of the same nature as to Luminousness with Rotten Wood, that shines too. 1773 JOHNSON *Let. to Mrs. Thrale* 25 Aug., A library that for luminousness and elegance may vie at least with the new edifice at Streatham. 1873 J. H. NEWMAN *Hist. Sk.* III. II. v. 284 Expounding a sacred dogma with a luminousness which is almost an inspiration.

lumirhodopsin (l(j)u:mɪrəʊ'dɒpsɪn). *Biochem.* Also lumi-rhodopsin. [f. L. *lūmi(n-*, *lūmen* light + RHODOPSIN.] An orange intermediate that is formed when rhodopsin is bleached by light and changes spontaneously to metarhodopsin.

1950 G. WALO et al. in *Science* 17 Feb. 180/1 On exposing the solution to light at these low temperatures, the maximum shifts about 5 mμ toward the blue, rising about 5% in height in cattle rhodopsin, falling about this amount in frog rhodopsin, still with little change in shape. This is the light reaction. We shall call its product lumirhodopsin. 1975 *Nature* 3 Jan. 56/2 Lozier and Stoeckenius have observed [in *Halobacterium halobium*] two spectrally distinct intermediates analogous to the rhodopsin, prelumirhodopsin, lumirhodopsin and metarhodopsin of invertebrates.

lumisterol (l(j)u:'mɪstərɒl). *Biochem.* [ad. G. *lumisterin* (A. Luttringhaus 1931, in *Chemikerzeitung* 12 Dec. 956/2), f. L. *lūmi(n-*, *lūmen* light + -sterin after CHOLESTERIN, ERGOSTERIN, with altered ending (see -STEROL).] A steroid alcohol, C₂₈H₄₄O, which is a stereoisomer of ergosterol and occurs as an intermediate when this is converted to vitamin D₂ by ultra-violet irradiation and warming.

1932 *Nature* 20 Feb. 277/1 In lumisterol the crystals are fine needles with b as needle axis. 1949 W. H. EDDY *Vitaminology* iii. 46 Lumisterol can be converted into calciferol and may form with it an addition compound consisting of one part lumisterol and one part calciferol. . . This addition compound . . . was called vitamin D₁. 1967 W. R. BUTT *Hormone Chem.* xi. 235 It has been established that acetate is the primary carbon source of cholesterol, there being probably about thirty separate reactions involved in the pathway through squalene and lumisterol to cholesterol. 1970 R. A. MORTON *Fat-Soluble Vitamins* 187 The compound originally called vitamin D₁ was later found to be a mixture of ergocalciferol (D₂) and lumisterol, a photodecomposition product of D₂.

lumme, obs. form of LOOM sb.²

lumme ('lami), *int.* Also lummy. A corruption of (*Lord*) *love me*.

1898 J. D. BRAYSHAW *Slum Silhouettes* 146 Wot! Pay for me death? Oh, lummy! not me. 1921 H. WILLIAMSON *Beautiful Yrs.* xviii. 205 He's an awful liar, you know, but can't he half climb a tree! Lumme, much better'n I can! 1934 P. ALLINGHAM *Cheappack* xxii. 297 You've forgotten all about sister Alice! Lumme, you must get 'er something. 1935 D. L. SAYERS *Gaudy Night* xvii. 370 'Lor' lumme!' I says, 'there's old Winderpane gawn.' 1942 R.A.F. *Jrnl.* 3 Oct. 33 Two years ago. . . they set London on fire. . . Lumme, that was a night. 1963 *Times* 4 Mar. 5/2 A pitch which has evoked from Trueman the classic comment: 'Lumme! A green dusty.'

lummoX ('lammɒks). *dial.* and *U.S.* Also lommoXs, lommoX, lummicks, lummux, etc. [Of obscure formation. Goes with the *dial.* verb *lummock* to move heavily or clumsily.] A large, heavy, or clumsy person; an ungainly or stupid lout.

a 1825 R. FORBY *Vocab. E. Anglia* (1830) II. 201 Look o' yin great lummoX, lazing and lolloping about. 1854 A. E. BAKER *Gloss. Northamptonshire Words* I. 402 A great fat lommoXs. 1854 'Dow Jr.' *Patent Sermons* IV. 149 (Th.), Man in his original state is little more than a big lummoX of a baby. 1857 J. G. HOLLAND *Bay Path* 381 (Th.), I hope you'll leave somebody else to home besides this lazy lummoX. 1893 W. K. POST *Harvard Stories* 186 Well, don't you be such a lazy lummoX. 1919 H. L. WILSON *Ma Pettengill* iii. 92 Oswald is a big fair-haired lummoX that sings tenor in the Presbyterian choir. 1924 F. HURST (*title*) *LummoX*. 1934 [see GORMLESS a.]. 1952 J. STEINBECK *East of Eden* xvii. 172 Those great lummoXs would chew a little thing like you to the bone. 1953 K. TENNANT *Joyful Condemned* vi. 54 There's that settee. . . This big lummoX. . . can sleep on that. 1957 J. BRAINE *Room at Top* iv. 45 The big lummoX standing possessively beside her. 1971 T. KILROY *Big Chapel* vi. 123 And that other lummoX backing him up good-oh! . . . A fine pair of cross-fire merchants the two of them! 1973 A. GARNER *Red Shift* 55 You big lummoX. . . He's talking about the Irish.

lummy ('lami), *a. slang.* First-rate.

1838 DICKENS *O. Twist* xliii, Jack Dawkins—lummy Jack—the Dodger—the Artful Dodger. 1864 *Slang Dict.*, Lummy, jolly, first-rate. 1883 *Punch* 28 July 38/1 London's gettin' more lummy each day; there's sech oshuns to see and enjoy!

lump (lʌmp), sb.¹ Also 4-6 lompe(e, lumpe, (5 lumppe). [ME. *lump*; not found in the early Teut. dialects; cf. early mod.Du. *lompe* (now *lomp*) rag; Du. *lomp*, LG. *lump* adj., coarse, heavy, rude; Ger. (from Du. or LG.) *lumpen* rag, *lump* ragamuffin; Sw. *lump* (Da. 16th c.) rag is from Ger. A sense nearer to that of the Eng. word occurs in Da. (16th c.) *lump(e) lump*, Norw.

and Sw. *dial.* *lump* block, stump, log, *lumpe* a sort of cake.

The ulterior etymology is quite uncertain. Usually the word has been regarded as cogn. w. LAP sb.¹ It might perh. be connected with OE. (*gelimpan*, pa. pple. (*ge*)*lumpen*), to happen, the original notion being that of such a quantity as chance determines—such a portion as may offer itself, and not any measured or intentionally shaped piece.]

1. a. A compact mass of no particular shape; a shapeless piece or mass; often with implication of excessive size, protuberant outline, or clumsiness. Also *ellipt.*, = *lump of sugar*.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 2869 (Cott.) Men findes lumpes [Gött. lompi] on pe sand O per [read with Gött. Of ter] nan finer in pat land. c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xliiii. (*Cecile*) 461 [He] gert men with lumpis of led dyng hyme til he ves ded. c 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) xii. 50 Men may find . . . grete lumpes paroff, 3a as grete as a hors, casten vp on pe land. 1426 LYDC. *De Guil. Pilgr.* 17834, I put vp many a lompe off bred In-to my sak. 1508 KENNEOE *Flying w. Dunbar* 462 Thow spewit, and kest out mony a lathly lompe. 1581 PETTIE tr. *Guazzo's Civ. Conv.* II. (1586) 59 Wee must frame all the bodie in such sorte, that it seeme neither to bee of one whole immoueable lumpe, neyther yet to be altogether loosely disioynted. 1601 SHAKS. *All's Well* III. vi. 30 When your Lordship sees . . . to what mettle this counterfeyt lump of ours [Theobald 1726 suggests oare] will be melted. 1656 COWLEY *Pindar. Odes, Nemæan Ode* v, Nature herself, whilst in the Womb he was, Sow'd Strength and Beauty through the forming Mass, They mov'd the vital Lump in every part. 1728 POPE *Dunc.* I. 102 So Watchful Bruin forms, with plastic care, Each growing lump, and brings it to a Bear. 1728 E. SMITH *Compleat Housewife* (ed. 2) 213 When 'tis fine draw it into dry Bottles, and put a Lump of Sugar into every Bottle. 1738 SWIFT *Pol. Conversat.* 95 She gives the Child a lump of Sugar. 1860 TYNOLL *Glac.* II. xxv. 365 A tin vessel filled with lumps of lead and iron as a weight. 1899 H. JAMES *Atkward Age* III. xi. 101 Sugar?—isn't that the way to say it? Three lumps? 1901 *Speaker* 5 Jan. 375/2 American methods of handling do not readily lend themselves to the preservation of the coal in large lumps. a 1916 'SAKI' *Toys of Peace* (1919) 24 Little friendly questions about weak or strong tea, how much, if any, sugar, milk, cream, and so forth. 'Is it one lump? I forgot.' 1922 H. S. WALPOLE *Cathedral* I. v. 85 No, I'm afraid I don't—thank you, Mrs. Sampson. One lump, please.

b. a *lump in one's throat*: (a) a swelling in the throat; (b) a feeling of tightness or pressure in the throat due to emotion. *popular*.

1803 *Med. Jrnl.* IX. 552 She feeling a lump, to use her own expression, in her throat, which obstructed her swallowing. 1863 Mrs. H. WOOD *Vern. Pride* lvi. (1888) 361 A lump was rising in Lionel's throat. a 1878 P'CESS ALICE in *Biog. Sk.* (1884) 34 A lump always comes into my throat when I think of it.

c. *lump of clay*: applied disparagingly to the human body, or to a person stigmatized as 'soulless'.

a 1400 *Cursor M.* 27647 (Galba) bou man pat in erth I say and wers pan a lump of clay. 1567 *Satir. Poems Reform.* iii. 7 Ane King at euin, with Sceptur, Sword, and Crown, At morne bot ane deformit lumpe of clay. 1591 SHAKS. *1 Hen. VI.* II. v. 13 Yet are these Feet, whose strengthlesse stay is numme, Vnable to support this Lumpe of Clay. c 1680 BEVERIDGE *Serm.* (1729) I. 338 Being freed from these lumps of clay, . . . we shall be made like to the glorious angels. 1763 CHURCHILL *Gotham* III. 175 One of the herd, a lump of common clay, Inform'd with life, to die and pass away. [1855 TENNYSON *Maud* I. xvi. i, This lump of earth has left his estate The lighter by the loss of his weight.]

d. *transf.* and *fig.*

1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 282 The man who is a lumpe or masse of foolishnesse, is the onely occasion of this motion. 1594 SHAKS. *Rich. III.* I. ii. 57 Blush, blush, thou lumpe of fowle Deformitie. 1624 MIDDLETON *Game at Chess* IV. iv. 81 Is it that lump of rank ingratitude. 1821 LAMB *Elia* Ser. I. *Old & New Schoolm.*, Some neglected lump of nobility or gentry. 1876 MOZLEY *Univ. Serm.* II. 26 We come across some obstinate lump of evil that will not give way.

e. A great quantity; a 'lot', 'heap'. Also *pl.* 'lots', 'heaps'. *slang.* or *dial.*

1523 SKELTON *Garl. Laurel* 733, I am not lady of liddyrines with lumpis. 1549 COVERDALE, etc. *Erasm. Par. James* 25 He that is pressed with sondry lumpes of sorowes. 1713 WARDER *True Amazons* (ed. 2) 32 Now we are sure of a good lump of Honey. 1728 P. WALKER *Life Peden* (1827) 118 Nothing will convince this Generation but Judgments, and a surprising Lump of them upon the West of Scotland. 1841 L. HUNT *Seer* (1864) 11 The merrier and happier they are in general, the greater the lumps of pain they can bear. 1869 BLACKMORE *Lorna D.* xv, Colonel Harding owed him a lump of money. 1880 *Antrim & Down Gloss.*, Lump. (2) A quantity. 'A lump of people'. 1896 FARMER *Slang* s.v., 'I like that a lump'.

f. = *lump work* (LUMP sb.¹ g). Of persons: those who contract to do work 'in the lump', i.e. for a lump sum.

[a 1852 H. MAYHEW *London Labour* (1861) II. 330/1 The first man who agrees to the job takes it in the lump, and he again lets it to others in the piece.] 1902 *Eng. Dial. Dict.* III. 691/1 You can do it either by the day or lump. 1969 *Daily Mail* 3 Sept. 2/1 He then spelt out exactly how the thousands of 'labour only' sub-contractors—'The Lump' in building trade slang—deprive the Treasury of more than £3 million a year. 1970 *Daily Tel.* 27 May 11/1 In the building industry, the outgoing government argues, this employment of a quarter of a million men—known as 'the Lump' because it accepts a lump sum for its work and attends to its own tax and social insurance problems—has resulted in widespread and National Insurance evasion. 1972 *Times* 21 Nov. 21/2 They attribute much of the confusion in the building 'jungle', as they often call it, to the operations of the 'lump', the growing number of labour-only sub-contractors and 'self-employed'. 1973 *Guardian* 22 Feb. 9/5 A Bill which would prohibit 'lump' labour in the building and construction industry was given a formal first reading in the Commons. . . There had been a definite increase in the lump

in the past 10 years. 1974 *Shelter News* Easter 3/2 Some companies already party to the agreement admit a limited use of lump labour and argue very convincingly that they have little choice if they are to meet completion dates.

g. *U.S. slang.* A parcel of food given to a tramp or vagrant. Cf. Eng. *dial.* *lump*, a luncheon (see E.D.D.).

1912 D. LOWRIE *My Life in Prison* ix. 105, I noticed he had a lump (lunch) with him. 1914 JACKSON & HELLYER *Vocab. Criminal Slang* 56 *Lump*, current chiefly amongst yeggs, hobos, and the indigent. A donation of victuals intended for consumption outside the house. 1926 J. BLACK *You can't Win* vi. 67 She'll give you a sit-down for yourself, chances are, but bring back a 'lump' for us. 1931 'D. STIFF' *Milk & Honey Route* xiv. 161 It may be that he has the boy along only to wash his clothes or to bum his lumps. 1967 K. ALLSOP *Hard Travellin'* xviii. 214, I met a husky burly taking of his rest And he flagged me with a big lump and a can.

h. *pl.* Hard knocks, scolding.

1935 *Jrnl. Abnormal Psychol.* XXX. 363 *Lumps*, get the, to [be] beaten up. 1949 [see FOOT sb. 29]. 1970 J. H. GRAY *Boy from Winnipeg* 32 My father would sit and take his verbal lumps, saying nothing. 1971 B. MALAMUO *Tenants* 130 Now I take my lumps, he thought. Maybe for not satisfying Mary.

2. a. Applied *spec.* (chiefly *fig.* in Biblical use) to the mass of clay taken up by a potter or sculptor for one operation, and to the mass of dough intended for one baking.

1526 TINOALE *Rom.* ix. 21 Hath nott the potter power over the claye, even off the same lompe to make one vessell vnto honoure, and a nother vnto dishonoure? — 1 Cor. v. 6 Knowe ye not that a lytell leven sowereth the whole lompe of dowe? [1611 leaueneth the whole lumpe.] a 1633 G. HERBERT *Church, Holy Comm.*, Before that sin turned flesh to stone And all our lump to leaven. 1643 SHAKS. *Hen. VIII.* II. ii. 45 All mens honours Lie like one lumpe before him, to be fashion'd Into what pitch he please. 1847 A. M. GILLIAM *Trav. Mexico* 272 The meddlesome Puritan, . . . attempting to leaven the whole lump, will, I am afraid, often make the cake all dough. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) IV. 504 We have taken up a lump of fable, and have used more than we needed. 1884 H. W. S. *Secret Happy Life* i. 14 The lump of clay would never grow into a beautiful vessel.

†b. Hence, *allusively*, the whole mass or quantity of anything. Also, the 'mass', 'bulk', great majority. *Obs.*

1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 87 Now by this little crop, iudge you of the whole lumpe. 1659 FULLER *App. Inj. Innoc.* II. 14 Who . . . calleth the whole Lump of English Papists, the Catholick Party. 1674 HICKMAN *Hist. Quinwart.* (ed. 2) 81 God had not such a love for the whole lump of mankind, as to [etc.]. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 137 ¶2 The Lump of these [Swearers] may, I think, be very aptly divided into the common Distinction of High and Low. 1711 — *Spect.* No. 4 ¶7 The thoughtless Creatures who make up the Lump of that Sex.

†3. An aggregate of units; a congeries, heap, lump, cluster; *occas.* a group (of persons). *Obs.*

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* xv. 229 About him slayne lay his mense All in a lump, on athyr hand. c 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 447 Lordis of pis world pat mayntenen lumpis of pes ordris and per housis and possessiouns. ? a 1400 *Morte Arth.* 2230 Thus he layes one pe lumpe, and lordlye peme served. 1611 BIBLE *1 Sam.* xxv. 18 An hundred clusters [margin, or, lumps] of raisins, and two hundred cakes of figges. — 2 *Kings* xx. 7 Take a lumpe of figs. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* x. 469 Vermin, which lay crawling in lumps. . . about my body: yea, hanging in clusters about my beard. *Ibid.* x. 500 Lumpes of Wals, and heapes of stones. 1781 ARCHER in *Naval Chron.* XI. 283 They [ships] drew up into a lump.

4. a. A protuberance, swelling, or excrescence, *esp.* one caused by disease or injury in an animal body.

c 1475 *Pict. Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 784/16 *Hec ffalaa*, a lumpe of a walle. 1513 DOUGLAS *Eneis* IV. ix. 87 The lump betuix the new born follis ene. 1631 *Googe's Heresbach's Husb.* (ed. Markham) 237 The Camell with two lumps upon the backe. 1738 [see 5f]. 1804 *Med. Jrnl.* XII. 320 Hard lumps appeared on the spots which had been covered by the pustules. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 894 The growths [of Xanthoma] occur either as thin flat plates. . . or as nodules or lumps. *Mod.* I knocked my head and got a lump on my forehead.

b. *Naut.* (Cf. LUMPY a. I b.)

1849 N. KINGSLEY *Diary* (1914) 53 The farther north we get the more our anxiety is increased, as those big lumps are not quite eradicated from our minds yet. 1857 C. GRIBBLE in *Merc. Marine Mag.* (1858) V. 3 Ship. . . shipping heavy lumps of water on deck. 1865 *Athenæum* 23 Sept. 414/1 He . . . chuckles over lumps of the sea. 1872 TALMAGE *Serm.* 107 There was what sailors call 'a big lump of a sea'.

5. Phrases with *preps.*, belonging to the preceding senses. †a. *at a lump*: in one mass; in a single piece or quantity. b. *by the lump* (rarely *by lumps*): = *in the lump*. †c. *by lumps*: by instalments, piecemeal. †d. *in a lump*: the whole together; all at once. e. *in the lump* (*occas.* †*in lump*): taking things as a whole without regard to detail; in the mass; in gross; wholesale. f. *all of a lump*: altogether, in a heap; also, swollen so as to appear one lump.

a. 1596 Bp. W. BARLOW *Three Serm.* iii. 113 There are men . . . to set out all at a lump in one day, not forethinking of an ensuing want. 1658-9 *Burton's Diary* (1828) IV. 47, I shall not be against the Judges, or the officers sitting there, but not to give all things away at a lump. 1686 tr. *Chardin's Trav. Persia* 337, I propounded to him to take all at a Lump, and never to make two Bargains. 1697 tr. *C'tess D'Annoy's Trav.* (1706) 220 This prodigious quantity of Silver, which comes all at a lump, is spread over all the World.

b. 1522 *MS. Acc. St. John's Hosp. Canterb.*, Paied for a certen of bryk by the lumpe of my lord of Seynt Gregorys xijd. 1699 BENTLEY *Phal.* 383, I must now consider half a

Dozen of Mr. B's Pages by the Lump. 1737 BRACKEN *Fairiery Impr.* (1757) II. 277, I would not by the Lump deny any Body of People. 1760-72 tr. Juan & Ulloa's *Voy.* (ed. 3) I. 283 Other species of provisions are sold by the lump, without weight or measure. 1784 R. BAGE *Barham Downs* 257, 'I accept of your conditions by the lump', replies the Professor. 1864 *Slang Dict.*, Lump-work, work contracted for, or taken by the lump. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.* s.v., By the lump, a sudden fall out of the slings or out of the top; altogether.

c. 1576 GASCOIGNE *Philomene* xviii, Common peoples love by lumps, And fancie comes by fits.

d. 1640 LENTHALL in Rushw. *Hist. Coll.* (1721) IV. 18 Were we not all in a lump by them intended to be offered up to Moloch? 1666 TEMPLE *Let. to Ld. Arlington* Wks. 1731 II. 13 Whatever his Majesty's resolves to do, ought to be sudden, and in a Lump. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 106 ¶ 2, I .. asked him, Whether he would .. sell his Goods by Retail, or designed they should all go in a Lump? 1812 *Examiner* 24 Aug. 542/1 If we .. condemn, to use a vulgar expression, in a lump, we exasperate those whom we would wish to amend. 1825 BENTHAM *Ration. Reward* 154 When reward, instead of being bestowed in a lump, follows each successive portion of labour. 1923 H. G. WELLS *Men like Gods* I. viii. 143 We shall all be .. judged in a lump. 1934 G. B. SHAW *Too True to be Good* Pref. 9 The unqualified assertion that the rich, in a lump, are miserable.

e. 1624 BP. MOUNTAGU *Immed. Addr.* 133 All they .. haue met with and obscured in lumpe. 1637 R. HUMPHREY tr. *St. Ambrose* II. 41 He chose rather to sell the corne .. then to give it away in the lumpe. 1676 TOWERSON *Decalogue* 22 How far they were from erring. I come now to shew, and that both in the lump and the retail. 1727 POPE, etc. *Art Sinking* 86 A great genius takes things in the lump, without stopping at minute considerations. 1791 *Gentl. Mag.* 20/1 The Whitfieldians railed at rector, curate, doctrine, service, &c. &c. all in the lump. 1848 MRS. CARLYLE *Lett.* II. 28 Poor human creatures. I am heartily sorry for them, severally, and in the lump. 1901 'A. HOPE' *Tristram of Blent* x. 117 'You seem to dislike the daughter too..' 'Oh, I take the family in the lump'.

f. c. 1681 HICKERINGILL *Trimmer* vi. Wks. 1716 I. 385 Answer them by lump, for they are all a lump. 1708 NELSON in *Phil. Trans.* XXVI. 141 The violence of the Thunder and Lightning .. melted a Watch and the Chain all of a Lump. 1738 SWIFT *Pol. Conversat.* 100 She must be hurt for certain. .. her head is all of a Lump. 1873 *Routledge's Yng. Gentl. Mag.* Mar. 197 Oil-skin jacket and trousers, .. and high boots, into which he dropped all of a lump.

6. Applied to persons. a. As a term of opprobrium: A heavy, dull person. (Cf. i.c.)

1597 *Pilgr. Parnass.* I. 80 All foggie sleepers and all idle lumps. 1714 MANDEVILLE *Fab. Bees* II. (1733) 159 What awkward Lumps have I known, which the Dancing-master has put limbs to! 1735 DYCHE & PARDON *Dict.*, Lump, .. a heavy, dull, unapprehensive Person. c. 1800 K. WHITE *Athanasios* 39 Poems (1830) 124 A sluggish senseless lump to lie. 1888 A. WARDROP *Poems & Sk.* 202 The muckle diled lump didna like to spoil the nicht's performance.

b. A big sturdy creature. ? *dial.*

1630 R. JOHNSON'S *Kingd. & Commw.* IV. 509 He being a corpulent man presumed to follow his pleasures. At last, this lump was extinguished. 1842 S. LOVER *Handy Andy* viii. 76 They were comely lumps of girls. 1879 MISS JACKSON *Shropsh. Word-bk.*, Lump, a good-sized child. 'How big are your children?' 'Oh, they bin lumps'. 1887 HALL CAINE *Deemster* xx, When we were lumps of lads.

7. Technical senses.

a. A bloom or loop of malleable iron.

[1686, etc.: see LOOP sb. 1.] 1875 in KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*

b. A kind of paving brick or tile (see quot. 1881).

1787 W. MARSHALL *Norfolk* (1795) II. 383 Lumps, barn-floor bricks. 1833 LOUDON *Encycl. Cottage, etc. Archit.* § 599 The Welsh or Stourbridge lumps at the sides should form with those of the back an angle of forty-five degrees or upwards. 1881 YOUNG *Every Man his own Mechanic* § 1224 'Lumps' which are thicker than tiles range in size from 12 in. to 36 in.

c. A barge or lighter used in dockyards.

1796 *Lond. Chron.* 2 June 528 A lump from the dockyard has this moment conveyed three new cables on an end to the Hind. 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade, Lumps*, .. dock-yard barges. 1867 in SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*

d. In firearms: (a) The nipple-seat on a gun-barrel; (b) 'In a break-joint breech-loader, an iron block on the barrel which descends into a recess in the action' (*Cent. Dict.*).

1844 *Regul. & Ord. Army* 106 A new lump for swivel, brazed and fitted on carbine. 1875 'STONEHENGE' *Brit. Sports* I. ii. § 1. 27 The accident which sometimes occurs when from defective brazing the barrels and the lump part company. 1881 GREENER *Gun* 198 A steel lump placed underneath the barrels, which engages in the face of the breech-action when the gun is closed.

e. Calico woven in long lengths.

1897 *Textile Stocks & Ex. Gaz.* 25 Oct., 150 lumps 9/8 Shirtings.

f. *Mining, S. Staffordsh.* (See quot.)

1883 GRESLEY *Gloss. Coal-mining, Lumps*, coal of largest size by one.

8. *slang.* The workhouse (see also quot. 1933).

1874 HOTTEN *Slang Dict.* 219 Lump, the workhouse; also called the Pan. 1898 J. D. BRAYSHAW *Slum Silhouettes* 146 If Sal can't bury me, the 'Lump' 'll have to. 1933 'G. ORWELL' *Down & Out* xxxii. 236 These .. are some of the cant words now used in London. The lump—the casual ward. 1972 G. F. NEWMAN *You Nice Bastard* 347 In the lump, in the workhouse.

9. *attrib.* and *Comb.*: lump-lac, -tobacco; lump-account, an account in which items are 'lumped' together without particulars or details; lump-coal (see quot. 1881); † lump cotton, some species of cotton plant, prob. *Gossypium barbadense*; lump gold, gold in nuggets; † lump-love, ? cupboard-love; lump stone (see quot.);

lump sugar, loaf sugar broken into lumps or cut into cubes; lump-sugary a., suggestive of lump-sugar; lump sum, a sum which covers or includes a number of items; lump work, work which is contracted for 'in the lump'.

a. 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew, Dutch Reckoning*, .. a verbal or *Lump-account without particulars. 1877 RAYMOND *Statist. Mines & Mining* 288 The combustion is far more perfect than can be brought about with *lump-coal. 1881 — *Mining Gloss.* s.v. Coal, Lump [coal] includes the largest lumps as they come from the mine. 1640 PARKINSON *Theat. Bot.* 1552 *Gossypium*, The Cotton tree or plant. 2 *Gossypium frutescens annum* [sic]. The bush of *lumpe Cotton. 1657 W. COLES *Adam in Eden* clxxiv, The bush of lump cotton .. riseth out of the ground with an upright stemme. 1898 *Daily News* 28 Jan. 5/7 Where it crosses the creeks, *lump gold is plentiful. 1815 KIRBY & SPENCE *Intrud. Entomol.* I. x. 317 In this country .. it is distinguished by the names .. *Lump-lac when melted and made into cakes. 1873 *Beeton's Dict. Commerce* s.v. Lac, Lump lac is the deposit [of lac] formed into cakes. 1909 *Chambers's Jnl.* Sept. 585/2 The body has a dry, lump-sugary appearance. 17 .. *Old Song* (N.), Now he ate, and he drank, and he kiss'd, and he toy'd, And all the delights of *lump-love he enjoy'd. 1829 *Glover's Hist. Derby* I. 91 There are lamellar griststone of this class, capable of sustaining great heat; these are formed into round plates, called pye, pot, or *lump stones, and are used in the iron forges. 1657 R. LIGON *Barbadoes* (1673) 95 Making it into whites, which is that we call *Lump-Sugar in England. 1731 P. SHAW *Three Ess. Artif. Philos.* 31 The Art of refining Sugar into the different kinds of Clay'd, Lump, Loaf, &c. 1854 DICKENS *Hard T.* II. vi. 184 The bread was new and crusty, the butter fresh, and the sugar lump. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Lump sum, a full payment of arrears, and not by periodical instalments of money. 1883 T. HARDY in *Longm. Mag.* July 266 He .. receives a lump sum of 2l. or 3l. for harvest work. 1900 J. T. FOWLER in *Durham Acc. Rols* (Surtees) 729 The rents of each place are entered in a lump sum. 1851 C. CIST *Sk. Cincinnati* in 1851 244 Charles Bodmann .. manufactures *lump tobacco. 1851 MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* (1864) II. 373/2 The natural tendency is for piecework to pass into *lump-work. *Ibid.* 374/2 'Lump' work, 'piece' work, work by 'the job', are all portions of the contract system. The principle is the same. 1892 *Star* 17 Mar. 3/3 There are three systems of payment—day work, piece work, and lump work; and lump work is the curse of the lot.

lump (lamp), sb.² Also 6-7 lumpe, 7 lompe. [Found also as MLG. *lumpen* (Diefenbach), MDU. *lompe*, G. *lump*, *lumpfisch*, F. *lompe*; hence mod.L. (specific name) *lumpus*, It., Sp. *lumpo*. By foreign etymologists it has commonly been supposed to be of Eng. origin, a use of LUMP sb.¹, with reference to the bulky figure of the fish; but the Du. and LG. forms are known from earlier examples than the Eng. Cf. Du. *lomp* heavy.]

1. A spiny-finned fish of a leaden-blue colour and uncouth appearance, *Cyclopterus lumpus*, characterized by a suctorial disk on its belly with which it adheres to objects with great force (whence its name of *lump sucker*); the sea-owl.

The arctic species is *C. spinosus*.

1545 ELYOT *Dict.*, *Faber*, a fyshe of the Spanyshe sea .. is lyke to be that fyshe, whyche is called a lump. 1591 LVLV *Endimion* III. iii. For fish these; crab, lumpe, and pouting. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 428 The Lompe, Paddle or sea-Owle, a fish called in Latin orbis. 1655 MOUFET & BENNET *Health's Improv.* (1746) 247 Lumps are of two sorts, the one as round almost as a Bowl, the other resembling the Fillets of a Calf. a 1672 [see COCK-PADDLE]. 1828 FLEMING *Hist. Brit. Anim.* 190. 1844 *Knickerbocker* XXIV. 471 We discussed the merits of dun-fish, .. lump, halibut, .. and trout. 1867 [see BAGATY, BAGGETY]. 1969 A. WHEELER *Fishes Brit. Isles & N.-W. Europe* 345 (heading) Lump-sucker (Sea Hen, Hen-fish, Lump).

2. *Comb.*: lump-fish, lump sucker, = 1.

1620 VENNER *Via Recta* IV. 76 Lompe-fish. The Lumpe or Lompe, is a fish so named from his shape and likeness, and is in taste agreeable to the name. 1743 PARSONS in *Phil. Trans.* XLII. 385 The *Phoca* .. is rather like a Lump-fish, and almost triangular. 1835 KIRBY *Hab. & Inst. Anim.* II. xvii. 121 Under the name of lump-fishes I include all those whose ventral fins unite to form a disk or sucker by which they are enabled to adhere to the rocks. 1885 C. F. HOLDER *Marvels Anim. Life* 21 The lump-fish is .. accredited with being a nest builder. 1969 H. HORWOOD *Newfoundland* 223 A lumpfish that I weighed on a pier-head in Conception Bay a few years ago went over thirty pounds. 1972 *Country Life* 30 Nov. 1541/3 You can afford to entertain with the real thing [sc. *Sevruga caviar*] and not pass off Danish Lumpfish roe (dyed black) as a substitute. 1974 *Observer* (Colour Suppl.) 15 Dec. 76/2 The lumpfish, known also as the cock- or hen-paddle on account of the thick crest shaping its back, is a creature of character. *Ibid.*, There is lumpfish caviare, which comes dyed black, and pearly, in small glass pots from Iceland and Denmark. 1766 PENNANT *Zool.* (1776) III. 117 Lump sucker. 1836 YARRELL *Brit. Fishes* (1859) II. 343 The Lump Sucker is remarkable for its very grotesque form. 1883 *Fisheries Exhib. Catal.* (ed. 4) 105 A Lump Sucker, caught at S. Leonards. 1959 A. HARDY *Fish & Fisheries* x. 193 Another surprise in this first haul was a lump-sucker *Cyclopterus lumpus* which I had previously decided to leave out of the book, thinking it to be an entirely coastal species. .. Its body is covered with little protuberances giving it a somewhat toad-like appearance; but it is bright with a pink hue on its lower parts. 1974 *Observer* (Colour Suppl.) 15 Dec. 76/2 They [sc. the female lumpfish] swim off leaving the males in charge, who cling to the rock by means of a suction disc between the pelvic fins—hence yet another name, lumpsucker.

lump (lamp), v.¹ Now *dial.* In 6 lompe. [Cf. the synonymous *lamp* (see E.D.D.) and Du.

lompen.] *trans.* To beat, thresh; to beat or thresh out. Also *absol.*, to thresh.

1546 J. HEYWOOD *Prov.* (1867) 47 But what neede we lumpe out loue at ones lashing. 1550 COVERDALE *Spir. Perle* vi. (1588) 75 As the .. laundresse washeth, beateh, lompeh, and clappeth the foule vnclenly and defiled clothes. 1821 CLARE *Vill. Minstr.* I. 65 Delyng the ditch. Or lumping corn out in a dusty barn. *Ibid.* II. 31 The thresher once lumping, we heard him no more. 1847 HALLIWELL, *Lump.* (1) To beat severely. *Var. dial.*

lump (lamp), v.² [Of symbolic sound; cf. *dump*, *glump*, *grump*, *hump*, *mump*.]

1. *intr.* To look sulky or disagreeable. (In early quots. always in collocation with *lour*.)

1577 STANYHURST *Descr. Irel.* in *Holinshed Chron.* (1807-8) VI. 5 They stand lumping and lowering .. for that they imagine that their evill lucke proceedeth of him. 1581 RICH *Farewell* Dd ivb, She beganne to froune, lumpe, and lowre at her housebande. 1593 *Tell-Troth's N. Y. Gift* 19 At home they will lumpe and lower. 1594 LODGE *Wounds Civ. W.* IV. i. F 2, How fare these Lords that lumping pouting proud Imagine how to quell me with their looks? 1847 HALLIWELL, *Lump.* (3) To be or look sulky. *Devon.*

2. *trans.* In antithesis with *like*: To be displeased at (something that must be endured). *colloq.*

1833 NEAL *Down Easters* I. vii. 104 Let 'em lump it if they don't like it. 1835-40 HALIBURTON *Clockm.* Pref. (1862) 6 A man that would be guilty of such an action is no gentleman, that's flat, and if you don't like it you may lump it. 1878 MRS. STOWE *Pogonuc P.* xi. 94, I'll buy clothes as I see fit, and if anybody don't like it, why they may lump it, that's all. 1893 GRANT ALLEN in *R. Blathwayt's Interviews* Pref. 11 Whether we like him or lump him, he [the Interviewer] is master of the situation.

lump (lamp), v.³ [f. LUMP sb.¹

Cf. LUMPING *ppl.* a. 2, which occurs much earlier than the verb.]

1. *trans.* a. To melt down into a lump. b. To form or raise into lumps. c. To cover with lumps.

1797 MRS. M. ROBINSON *Walsingham* (1805) IV. xc. 256 Topas nicked the family plate, and has lumped it by this time, with my pink diamond into the bargain. 1852 *Meanderings of Mem.* I. 12, I the mattress spread, And equal lay whatever lumps the bed. 1879 G. MEREDITH *Egoist* xxiii, An old cuirass .. lumped with a strange adhesive concrete. 1893 EARL DUNMORE *Pamirs* II. 293 Ploughed fields, one of which was 'lumped up' for melon planting, each lump a mound about two feet high.

2. To put altogether in one 'lump', mass, sum, or group, without discrimination or regard for particulars or details; to take, consider, or deal with 'in the lump'. a. *simply*, spec. in *Taxonomy*: To classify (plants and animals) without using minute variations as a basis for the establishment of a large number of different species or genera. Cf. LUMPER sb. 3.

1624 BP. MOUNTAGU *Immed. Addr.* 84 They agree not long with and amongst themselves, .. let them be lumped or consorted as they would haue it, as they please. 1721 C. KING *Brit. Merch.* I. 223 They are as much out in their Estimation, .. as they are in their other goods, which they lump at above 480000l. whereas they amount only to 168884l. 1781 MAD. D'ARBLAY *Diary* Mar., I have been .. provokingly interrupted in writing this, that I must now finish it by lumping matters at once. 1840 MARRYAT *Poor Jack* xiii, They always lump the petty officers and common seamen. 1852 H. C. WATSON *Cybele Britannica* III. 8 Early training under the late Professor Graham, and geographical convenience, are very likely to have given to me .. a predisposition to 'lump' species. 1884 BROWNING *Ferishtah, Camel-Driver*, Man lumps his kind i' the mass. God singles thence Unit by unit. 1893 LYDEKKER *Horns & Hoofs* 75 Dr. Gray (who certainly did not err on the side of 'lumping' species). 1945 A. YOUNG *Prospect of Flowers* xx. 151 Our Village Schoolmistress carries lumping to an extreme degree. 1962 MACKWORTH-PRAED & GRANT *Birds S. Third Afr.* I. p. xi, It will be noted that we have not followed the modern trend of 'lumping' species and that we keep specific rank in this work for more birds than is usual nowadays. 1973 *Nature* 30 Mar. 353/1 The general absence of subgenera and species groups [in Chiarelli's classification of primates], combined with some tendency to 'lump' has meant the virtual disappearance of certain significant distinctions.

b. *to lump together* (occas. *up*).

1692 SIR T. P. BLOUNT *Ess.* 103 Take the World in Gross, and lump it together. 1726 AYLIFFE *Parergon* 82 A compensation of Expences ought to be made, that is to say in English, the Expences ought to be lump'd together and divided. 1856 MAXWELL in *Life* viii. (1882) 239 A tendency in the human mind to lump up all causes, and give them an aggregate name. 1895 F. HARRISON in *19th Cent.* Aug. 314 All systems of unorthodox philosophy are lumped together by him as mere forms of contemporary superstition.

c. *to lump (together) in or into*, occas. *under*.

1703 DE FOE *Freeholder's Plea* agst. *Stockjobbing Elections* Misc. 182 Our Liberties and Armies, and Fleets, and Parliaments, and Nation, are not Lump'd into Bargains. 1839 J. STERLING *Ess.*, etc. (1848) I. 326 Mr. Carlyle lumps under the same condemnation all intemperate action of a man's being. 1883 SIR J. BACON in *Law Rep.* 27 Ch. Div. 511 The premium and the principal are lumped in one sum. 1902 BOND *Lyly's Wks.* II. 249 The .. earlier work which I have lumped together under the wide title of Moralities.

d. *to lump* (something) *into or (in) with* (something else): see 2.

1796 BENTHAM *Prot. agst. Law Taxes* (1816) 56 It comes lumped to him in the general mass of law charges: a heap of items, among which no vulgar eye can ever hope to discriminate. 1831 T. L. PEACOCK *Crotchet* C. viii. Farmer Seedling lumps it in with his tithes. .. Lumps it in, sir! Lump in a charitable donation! 1857 HUGHES *Tom Brown* I.

viii, 'I won't', said Tom, lumping them all in his mind with his sworn enemy. 1874 WHYTE MELVILLE *Uncle John* II. xviii. 193 The General lumped him in with a body of dancing men... he was pleased to call the Light Brigade.

3. †a. To pay in a lump sum. *Obs. rare.*

1755 *Mem. Capt. P. Drake* I. xv. 147 The Turnkey proposed to us, to lump (as he called it) the coming down Money.

b. To lay the whole of (a particular sum of money) on a single object.

1864 *Derby Day* iii. 32 He lumped it all upon an outsider, and backed him to win the Chester Cup. 1872 BESANT & RICE *Ready Money* Mort. v. If I only had a dollar in the world... I'd lump it all on my system.

4. *intr.* To collect together into a lump; to be formed or raised into lumps.

1720 ROBE in *Phil. Trans.* XXXI. 122 [To] cause the Ashes to lump or clodder together. 1852 MORFIT *Tanning & Currying* (1853) 397 Leather thus made... does not lump under the hammer. 1856 SYMONDS in H. F. BROWN *Biog.* (1895) I. 82, I have a new cover and cushion made for my chair. It is much fatter and more comfortable than the old one, which used to lump up all in a heap.

5. To move heavily, 'stump' along; to drop down like a lump.

1861 F. W. ROBINSON *No-Church* Prol. (1863) 4 The old woman gave a snort like a sea-horse, lumped down in her bed, and drew her counterpane over her head. *Ibid.* viii. 61 He scrambled up with an oath, lumped down again in a sitting posture, and stared before him stupidly. 1879 G. MEREDITH *Egoist* I. Prel. 4 They lump along like the old lob-longs of Dobbin the horse.

6. (Influenced by LUMPER *sb.* 1.) To act as a lumper, to load or unload cargoes. Hence, (*colloq.*) to carry or shift (something heavy) about.

1890 BARRÈRE & LELAND *Dict. Slang* II. 33/2 (Thieves), to lump the lighter, to be transported. In this case to lump signifies to load. 1905 *Westm. Gaz.* 10 Oct. 10/1 He... soon had the squad of irregulars at hard work 'lumping' as heartily as any gang of dock labourers. 1911 'KIWI' *On Suag* 14 For a month or so [I] was lumping on the wharf at the Spit. 1925 A. B. ARMITAGE *Cadet to Commodore* vi. 43, I earned sixteen shillings a week by 'lumping' in the docks. 1946 K. TENNANT *Lost Haven* (1947) xiii. 201 'I promised her a salmon.' He felt a fool lumping the great thing about.

lumpectomy (lʌm'pektəmi). *Surg.* [f. LUMP *sb.*¹ + -ECTOMY.] Removal of a lump from a woman's breast in a case of suspected or diagnosed cancer, the remainder of the breast being left intact; an operation to perform this.

1972 *Daily Colonist* (Victoria, B.C.) 10 Feb. 28/4 Still another development in surgery is the lumpectomy, in which only the cancerous lump, plus some surrounding tissue, is removed. 1977 *Time* 28 Mar. 58/2 If the breast tumour is still small—no more than 4 cm. (1½ in.) in diameter—doctors first excise the growth in a relatively simple surgical procedure called a lumpectomy. 1985 *Times* 25 Feb. 13/5 Women who had been treated for breast cancer faced the risk of a local recurrence... This risk is believed to be greater among women who opt for lumpectomy and radiotherapy. 1985 *Amer. J. Psychol.* CXLII. 34 (*heading*) Psychological outcome of lumpectomy versus mastectomy in the treatment of breast cancer.

lumped (lʌmpt), *pppl. a.* [f. LUMP *sb.*¹ and *v.* + -ED.] 1. Made, shaped, or raised into a lump.

c 1425 *St. Christina* x. in *Anglia* VIII. 123/29 In þe maner of an vrchyn þe lumped body 3ode to þe owne shappe. 1882 J. WALKER *Jaut to Auld Reekie* etc. 20 He limps awa and hauds his lumpit noddle. 1898 G. MEREDITH *Odes Fr. Hist.* 21 Like lumped grass Nid-nod to ground beneath the cuffling storm.

2. *Electr.* (Containing impedances or circuit elements) localized at a particular point or points, rather than distributed uniformly throughout part of a circuit.

1912 A. E. KENNELLY *Applic. Hyperbolic Functions to Electr. Engin. Probl.* iii. 35 This semi-angle cannot be correct, because it is based on a lumped leakage instead of a distributed leakage as assumed. 1948 E. G. BOWEN *Textbk. Radar* xiii. 439 The units are connected by a low impedance coaxial cable which... is equivalent to a lumped capacity at video frequencies. 1967 *Electronics* 6 Mar. 163/1 Factors that combine to make analysis of crosstalk difficult are:... The distributed, rather than lumped, nature of the inductances and capacitances of the circuits involved. 1973 B. KINARIWALA et al. *Linear Circuits & Computation* i. 4 We will confine ourselves to the discussion of lumped circuits—that is, circuits composed entirely of lumped elements.

lumpenproletariat (lʌmpənprəʊlɪ'tɛəriət). [*a.* G. *lumpenproletariat* (K. Marx 1850, in *Die Klassenkämpfe in Frankreich* and 1852, in *Der achtzehnte Brumaire des Louis Bonaparte*), *f.* *lumpen*, rag (*lump* ragamuffin: see LUMP *sb.*¹) + *proletariat* (see PROLETARIATE, -AT).] A term applied, orig. by Karl Marx, to the lowest and most degraded section of the proletariat; the 'down and outs' who make no contribution to the workers' cause. So 'lumpenproletarian *a.* and *sb.* Also 'lumpen *a.*, boorish, stupid, unenlightened, used derisively to describe persons, attitudes, etc., supposed to be characteristic of the lumpenproletariat; also *ellipt.* or as *sb.*

1924 H. KUHN tr. *Marx's Class Struggles France* i. 38 The financial aristocracy, in its methods of acquisition as well as in its enjoyments, is nothing but the reborn Lumpenproletariat, the rabble on the heights of bourgeois society. 1936 R. GESSNER *Some of my Best Friends are Jews*

xxii. 306 No bandits dared attack her desperate inhabitants, the rough and dangerous Jews who had become lumpen-proletarians under the Czar. 1937 F. BORKENAU *Spanish Cockpit* i. 15 A not unimportant number of these 'lumpenproletarian' elements have joined the anarchist movement. 1940 'G. ORWELL' *Inside Whale* 132 The lumpen-proletarian fringe... composed partly of genuine artists and partly of genuine scoundrels. 1942 *New Statesman* 17 Oct. 255/1 He [sc. Hitler] mixed with the Lumpen-proletariat, the nomadic outcasts in the no-man's-land of society. 1944 KOESTLER in *Horizon* Mar. 167 Thus the intelligentsia... becomes the Lumpen-Bourgeoisie in the age of its decay. 1948 J. STEINBECK *Russ. J. Jnl.* (1949) ix. 220 This journal will not be satisfactory either to the ecclesiastical Left, nor the lumpen Right. 1949 A. WILSON *Wrong Set* 57 Like called to like. The Colonel's lady and Lily O'Grady were both 'lumpen' under the skin. 1958 *Time* 28 June 35/3 At his cinematic best a shaggy lumpen-proletarian helplessly meshed in the woof of modern life... Charlie Chaplin. 1963 D. MACDONALD *Against Amer. Grain* i. 58 The spoofs of Dada have now become the serious offerings of what one might call the lumpen-avant-garde. 1969 R. BLACKBURN in *Cockburn & Blackburn Student Power* 186 Regis Debray has suggested that the lumpen-bourgeoisie of Latin America substitute police vigilance for an authentic class consciousness. 1970 *New Yorker* 18 July 22/2 Cope, a well-known proponent of lumpen aesthetics, had met the challenge with cool authority. 1971 'P. KAVANAGH' *Triumph of Evil* (1972) ii. 19 The rightist reaction of the white lumpenproletariat is easily imagined. Their instinctive response is racist and anti-intellectual. 1972 *Times Lit. Suppl.* 6 Oct. 1202/4 The lumpenbourgeoisie, behind a variety of leaders, is sick of dissent—student demonstrations, anti-apartheid, pornography, drug-taking, immigration, strikes, and crime. 1972 *Times* 14 Nov. 14/8 The underlying antipathy... towards the lumpen masses. 1973 *Ann. N.Y. Acad. Sci.* CCXI. 128 Fortunately for a lumpen linguist like me, my job doesn't require exercise of the vernier virtuosity that one sees in Linguistic Atlas maps and synopses. 1974 *Black Panther* 27 Apr. 13/2 The outlaw and the lumpen will make the revolution. The people, the workers, will adopt it. 1974 *Listener* 2 May 59/8 These institutions are likely to be manipulated only by a comparatively favoured group in society... leaving a real lumpen element at the bottom.

lumper ('lʌmpə(r)), *sb.* [f. LUMP *v.* + -ER¹.]

1. *a.* A labourer employed in loading and unloading cargoes, esp. timber. *b.* *Sc.* (See quot.)

1785 GROSE *Dict. Vulg. Tongue, Lumpers*, persons who contract to unload ships. 1796 COLQUHOUN *Police Metrop.* (ed. 3) 54 The prevailing practice of discharging and delivering the cargoes of ships by a class of aquatic labourers, known by the name of Lumpers and Scuffle-hunters. 1825 JAMESON, *Lumper*, one who furnishes ballast for ships, Greenock; apparently from its being put on board in the lump. 1840 MARRIAT *Poor Jack* xviii. They go on board as lumpers to clear the ships. 1892 *Daily News* 5 Dec. 5/5 He was a rigger and lumper.

2. *slang. a.* A kind of river-thief (cf. 1). *b.* (See quot. 1851.) *c.* A militia-man. *d.* A small contractor, sweater.

a. 1781 G. PARKER *View Soc.* II. 78 They then commence Lumpers, which is skulking about ships, lighters, &c... stealing old iron... or whatever comes to hand.

b. 1851 MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* (1864) I. 413 He understood by a 'Duffer', a man who sold goods under false pretences, making out that they were smuggled...; whereas a 'Lumper' would sell linens [etc.]... which... were made to appear new when they were old, or solid when they were flimsy.

c. 1869 BLACKMORE *Lorna D.* xxxviii. He was going to bring the lumpers upon us, only he was afeared, last winter.

d. 1851 MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* (1864) II. 374 The first man who agrees to the job takes it in the lump, and he again lets it to others in the piece... The men to whom it is sublet only find labour, while the 'lumper', or first contractor, agrees for both labour and materials. 1892 *Labour Commission* Gloss., Lumpers, contractors, middlemen, sweaters. 1902 *Westm. Gaz.* 29 Mar. 9/1 In working in America for what are called 'front lumpers'.

3. *Taxonomy.* A taxonomist who is unwilling to use minute variations as a basis for the establishment of a large number of different species or genera.

1857 DARWIN in *Life & Lett.* (1887) II. 105 It is good to have hair-splitters and lumpers. 1894 *Cornh. Mag.* Mar. 295 Modern biologists are divided into the two camps of the splitters and the lumpers. The first are in favour of making a species out of every petty... variety; the second are all for lumping unimportant minor forms into a single species. 1945 A. YOUNG *Prospect of Flowers* xx. 151 Botanists are divided into two classes, 'splitters' and 'lumpers', 'splitters' being those who split plants into a large number of species and sub-species, while 'lumpers', impatient of minute distinctions, are inclined to lump them together. 1967 A. W. JONES *Introd. Parasitol.* xxix. 419 The more conservative taxonomists, called irreverently 'lumpers', defended established categories from attack by the radical 'splitters'. 1972 *Sci. Amer.* Nov. 60/2 One can use the work of many different taxonomists, without regard to whether they are 'lumpers' or 'splitters' in their method of classification, as long as the work is self-consistent.

4. *Ireland.* A coarse variety of potato.

1840 *Tait's Mag.* VII. 278 [In Ireland] though their condition haply should not be much bettered, under any change, it is impossible that it can be worse, while lumpers will grow. 1841 LEVER C. *O'Malley* xxviii. You son of a lumper potato. 1843 — *J. Hinton* xxvii. A miserable mud hovel, surrounded by, maybe half an acre of lumpers.

'lumper, *v.* *Obs. exc. dial.* [Cf. LAMPER, LOMPER *Obs.* Also LUMP *v.*³ 5.]

1. *intr.* To move clumsily; to stumble or blunder along. Also *fig.*

1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 91 [They] have always hethero in the interpretation of that Epistle,

gropyngly lyke nightowles lumpred in darknesse. *Ibid.* 311 As men you may lumper and trippe. 1787 GROSE *Prov. Gloss.*, Lumper, to stumble. A lumping horse. W[est]. 1898 T. HARDY *Wessex Poems* 206 Over piggeries, and mixens... They lumpered straight into the night.

†2. In *pa. ppl.* ? Spread out. *Obs.*
c 1650 in *Furnivall Percy Folio* I. 114 Her lyppes lay lumpryd' on her chyn.

†'lumperdee 'clumperdee, *adv.* ? *nonce-wd.* Used to express clumsy movement.

a 1553 UDALL *Royster D.* II. iii. (Arb.) 36 Ye shall see hir glide and... Not lumperdee clumperdee like our spaniell Rig.

†'lumpering, *pppl. a.* *Obs.* [f. LUMPER *v.* + -ING.] Stumbling; ? causing to stumble.

1519 HORMAN *Vulg.* 247b, All our journey was by lumperynge grounde, and... bryry placis. 1787 [see LUMPER *v.* 1].

lumpers ('lʌmpəz), *sb. pl. slang.* [f. *lump sum*: cf. -ER⁶.] A lump sum paid as compensation for loss of employment.

1960 *Economist* 23 July 352/2 They all give the impression that they remain happiest when a colonial official takes his 'lumpers' (lump sum compensation) and retires for good. 1963 *Punch* 17 July 77/2 The civil servants... deprived... of their career, have the consolation of their 'lumpers'—... up to £10,000. 1965 *New Society* 11 Nov. 11/2 The settler saw the official receive the 'golden handshake' or 'lumpers'.

'lumpet. [f. LUMP *sb.* + -ET¹.] A small lump.

1812 COLERIDGE *Omniana* Lit. Rem. 1836 I. 366 The curd lumpets of various sizes.

lumpily ('lʌmpɪli), *adv.* [f. LUMPY + -LY².] In a lumpy fashion; in lumps.

1878 ABNEY *Photogr.* (1881) 55 Note if the collodion flows freely, viscosly, or lumpily. 1900 *Blackw. Mag.* Apr. 516/1 A white beard with amber streaks hung lumpily down to his waist.

lumpiness ('lʌmpɪnis). [f. LUMPY + -NESS.] Lumpy quality or condition. Also *concr.*

1805 R. W. DICKSON *Pract. Agric.* I. 27 To reduce and break down the lumpiness, and bring the land into a fine state. 1874 VAN BUREN *Dis. Genit. Org.* 7 A lumpiness may be left behind at the point of injury. 1886 J. K. JEROME *Idle Thoughts* 19 They [sc. a child's new shoes] lack symmetry and curve, and possess an indescribable appearance of lumpiness.

lumping ('lʌmpɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. LUMP *v.*³ + -ING¹.]

1. The action of LUMP *vb.*³ in various senses.

1607 MARKHAM *Caval.* VII. (1617) 14 It is very good to save the blood... and whilst he bleedes, to stirre it about for lumping. 1757 *Monitor* No. 96 II. 424 The lumping of characters together, and giving them in such general terms, as convey no distinct and clear idea. 1851 *Fraser's Mag.* Aug. 144 With... a dryness and lumping in my throat. 1903 *Speaker* 14 Mar. 576/2 The Committee could object to the 'lumping' of votes.

2. The occupation or business of a 'lumper'.

1851 MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* (1861) III. 289 In order to become acquainted with the system of lumping.

'lumping, *pppl. a.* [f. LUMP *sb.*¹ or *v.*³ + ING².]

†1. Forming itself into lumps; coagulating.

1751 LAVINGTON *Enthus. Meth. & Papists* III. (1754) 94 The Blood begins to boil, and the Heat rarefies and disperses the lumping Mass.

†2. Weighing heavy. *Obs.*

13.. *Minor Poems fr. Vernon MS.* 620/303 Heore hertes were colde as lumpynge led.

b. Hence *colloq.*: Great, big. (Cf. *thumping*, *bouncing*, etc.) Formerly often in phr. (now *dial.*) *lumping pennyworth* = 'plenty for one's money'. Also *lumping weight*, good or full weight.

1705 HICKERINGILL *Priest-cr.* II. viii. 73 But Money is Money... and therefore a lumping penny-worth Priestcraft will afford you, as aforesaid. 1712 ARBUTHNOT *John Bull* IV. vi. Wilt thou purchase it, Nic? thou shalt have a lumping Pennyworth. 1753 *Scots Mag.* 330/1 We are not to wonder at the lumping compliments. 1768 G. WHITE *Selborne* xiii. A full grown mus medius domesticus weighs... one ounce lumping weight. 1825 BENTHAM *Offic. Apt. Maximized, Obser. Peel's Sp.* (1830) 16 One lumping assertion there is, upon which the whole strength of his argument rests. 1861 T. A. TROLLOPE *La Beata* II. xiv. 103 A family group with three or four lumping brats around her. 1881 CLARK RUSSELL *Ocean Free-Lance* II. 30 She should be a lumping boat, to judge by the size of her mainsail.

c. Of movement: Heavy, clumsy, attended by heavy shocks. Also of the noise produced by such movement.

1884 READE *Gd. Stories* 254 There was a lumping noise and a great clatter.

3. Characterized by putting things together indiscriminately or without regard for detail.

1802-12 BENTHAM *Ration. Judic. Evid.* (1827) I. 435 By lumping charges together, and (after a lumping mass of proof) pronouncing a lumping judgment on the whole mass,—a precedent has been set. 1896 *Engineering Mag.* XVI. 48 The factory manager accustomed to 'lumping' methods of cost-keeping.

Hence 'lumpingly *adv.*, heavily and clumsily.

1847 *Blackw. Mag.* LXI. 741 The canvass flapped against the mast, as the old girl rolled lumpingly in the swell.

lumpish ('lʌmpɪʃ), *a.* Also 6 **lompish**. [f. LUMP *sb.*¹ (in some uses with mixture of the sense of LUMP *v.*²) + -ISH.]

1. Of material objects: Of cumbersome weight or bulk; not apt to be moved easily; heavy and unwieldy. ? *Obs.*

1545 ASCHAM *Toxoph.* II. (Arb.) 125 It is better to haue a shafte.. somewhat to lyght than ouer lumpysse. 1683 TRYON *Way to Health* 105 It [boiling] makes it [food] lumpish, close, heavy, dull, and gross on the Pallate. 1727 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Earth*, The Earth is called claiy or stiff Earth, when it.. is lumpish, dull, heavy and cold.

2. Heavy and clumsy in appearance, shape, or movement.

c 1555 HARPSFIELD *Divorce Hen.* VIII (Camden) 226 Then should we haue soon espied the lumpish and foul hands of our juggler. 1573 L. LLOYD *Pilgr. Princes* 19 From a rude & lumpish Chaos, the world waxed beautiful. 1671 BLAGRAVE *Astrol. Physic* 127 A man of.. swarthy complexion, and of a lumpish countenance. 1777 G. FORSTER *Voy. round World* II. 539 The amphibious and lumpish animals which dwelt on Southern Georgia. 1820 SCOTT *Monast.* xxix, Swelling lumpish hills. 1863 A. M. BELL *Princ. Speech* 179 A tongue which formerly lay lumpish and inert in the mouth. 1882 *Q. Rev.* Oct. 375 Seated statues, square and lumpish, like those brought from Branchidæ to the British Museum. 1894 MRS. H. WARD *Marcella* III. 122 A governess, a schoolgirl, or a lumpish boy.

3. Stupidly dull, heavy, or lethargic in action, thought, or feeling; sluggishly inactive; slow-minded, unapprehensive.

1528 PAYNEL *Salerne's Regim.* Bivb, A lumpishe spirite causeth a sluggish body. 1598 R. BERNARD tr. *Terence, Heautont.* v. i. Qvj, To be called a blockpate, a dulhead, an asse, a lumpish sot. 1620 VENNER *Via Recta* vii. 141 The often and much vse of Lettuce.. hindreth procreation,.. and maketh the body lumpish. 1702 POPE *Jan. & May* 420 The lumpish husband snoar'd away the night. 1777 BURKE *Let. to Fox* Wks. IX. 150 An heavy, lumpish acquiescence in Government. 1782 COWPER *To Lady Austen, on a Flood at Olney*, I then should haue no need of wit, For lumpish Hollander unfit! 1868 DORAN *Saints & Sin.* II. 309 He was as nervous about dreams as the most lumpish of dairymaids. 1893 *Nation* (N.Y.) 12 Jan. 19/1 We do not believe this attitude of lumpish obstruction can be persisted in if the Democratic Senators do their duty.

†b. Insuperable to. *Obs.*

1585 PARSONS *Chr. Exerc.* i. iv. 29 So dead we are, and lumpish to all goodnesse.

†4. Low-spirited, dejected, melancholy. *Obs.*

1534 MORE *Conf. agst. Trib.* II. Wks. 1196/1 He marketh well.. mennes complexions.. by which they be light hearted or lumpish. 1590 SPENSER *F.Q.* III. xii. 18 He looking lumpish and full sullin sad. 1591 SHAKS. *Two Gent.* III. ii. 62 She is lumpish, heauy, mellancholly. 1602 ROWLANDS *Tis Merrie when Gossips meete* 9 The lumpish leaden melancholy thought. 1621 S. WARD *Life Faith* vii. 46 His faith cannot bee but lumpish and melancholly. 1647 TRAPP *Comm. Phil.* i. 14 Neither ever since that time haue I felt any lumpish heauinesse. 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 518 ¶9 A contracted brow, a lumpish down-cast look. 1741 RICHARDSON *Pamela* II. 35 My Heart was so lumpish!

5. Of sound: Dull and heavy.

1742 FIELDING *J. Andrews* III. ix, He fell prostrated on the floor with a lumpish noise. a 1764 LLOYD *Ode to Genius* Poet. Wks. 1774 II. 174 Lifeless and lumpish as the bagpipes drowsy drone. 1806-7 J. BERESFORD *Miseries Hum. Life* (1826) xvi. 90 The dead, lumpish, tubby tones of the fourth and fifth strings of the guitar.

†6. In lumps, lumpy. *Obs.* (exc. as *nonce-use*).

1735 DYCHE & PARDON *Dict.*, *Lumpish*, in Clods or congealed Parcels. 1776 *Bedlam, a Poem* 8 When gloomy the black Bile prevails, And lumpish Phlegm the thicken'd Mass congeals. 1850 MAXWELL *Let. in Life* v. (1882) 145 Metallic bismuth.. either powder or lumpish.

†b. Of liquor: Full of lumps, ropy. *Obs.*

1703 *Art & Myst. Vintners* 35 Sack that is lumpish or lowring.

7. Comb.

1632 DEKKER *Pref. Verse in Brome's North. Lasse*, Thy Daughter.. Is chaste and witty to the time; Not lumpish-cold, as is her Clime. a 1645 HEYWOOD *Fort. by Land & Sea* I. i. Wks. 1874 VI. 366 Ther's no mirth in me, nor was I wont to be so lumpish sad. 1863 MRS. GASKELL *Dark Night's Work* xii. 223 They've quite a different style of hand [in horsemanship], and sit all lumpish-like.

lumpishly ('lʌmpɪʃli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY².] In a lumpish manner; heavily and clumsily; †dejectedly; stupidly; sluggishly (*obs.*).

c 1430 *Stans Puer ad Mensam* 16 in *Babees Bk.*, Lumpischli caste not pin heed a-doun. 1583 GOLDING *Calvin on Deut.* lxxxviii. 543 Let vs looke that wee knowe Gods trueth aforehand.. for without that wee shall goe lumpishly to worke. a 1652 BROME *Eng. Moor* i. iii. Wks. 1873 II. 12 'Tis your sullenness; Would you haue bridged it so lumpishly With your spruce younker? 1860 HAWTHORNE *Marb. Faun* II. vi. 81 She sought.. to relieve his heart of the burden that lay lumpishly upon it. 1862 *Macm. Mag.* Sept. 424 The dark outline of the summit peaked or lumpishly rounded. 1890 CLARK RUSSELL *Ocean Trag.* II. xxi. 180 Bodies of vapour coming together over our mastheads, and compacting there lumpishly amid the stagnant air.

lumpishness ('lʌmpɪʃnɪs). [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The condition or quality of being lumpish; cumbrous heaviness; heavy and clumsy aspect; †sluggishness, drowsy inactivity, heaviness of heart (*obs.*); rarely, lumpiness.

1574 NEWTON *Health Mag.* 17 An ill diet bringeth heaviness and drowsie lumpishness to the bodie. 1582 BENTLEY *Mon. Matrones* II. 174 Take from me ydenlesse and sloth, and heauie lumpishness. 1638 A. READ *Chirurg.* xvi. 117 A purgative medicament is to bee ministred.. if the party haue the headache or lumpishnesse. 1658 tr. *Porta's*

Nat. Magic v. ii. 163 When the Lead hath lost its own earthy lumpishness, which is expelled by often melting. 1727 BAILEY vol. II, *Lumpishness*, a being in lumps; also dulness, heaviness. 1847 L. HUNT *Men, Women, & B.* I. iv. 65 His apparently indolent yet active lumpishness. 1848 RICKMAN *Archit.* App. 42 The chapels and aisle surrounding these apses, tends very much.. to give that lumpishness mentioned above. 1880 G. MEREDITH *Tragic Com.* iv. 49 No dead stuff, no longer any afflicting lumpishness. His brain was vivifying light.

lumpkin ('lʌm(p)kɪn). *dial.* [f. LUMP *sb.*¹ + -KIN.] A clumsy, blundering person.

[1773 GOLDSM. *Stoops to Conq.*, Dram. Pers., Tony Lumpkin.] 1901 'ZACK' *Tales Dunstable Weir* 198 The lumpkin had reached the gate o' Morse's Yard. 1901 *Speaker* 12 Jan. 399/2 There's a silly old-fashioned lot of Lumpkins in our part.

lumpless ('lʌmplɪs), *a.* [f. LUMP *sb.*¹ + -LESS.] Having no lumps.

1908 *Daily Chron.* 3 Mar. 8/1 As soon as the ingredients are fairly worked into a lumpless, creamy whole, stop beating.

lump sucker: see LUMP *sb.*²

lumpy ('lʌmpɪ), *a.* [f. LUMP *sb.*¹ + -Y¹.]

1. a. Full of lumps.

1707 MORTIMER *Husb.* 286 This is one of the best Spades I haue met with to dig hard lumpy Clays. 1809-16 COLERIDGE *Table-t.* (1884) 414 A lumpy soup full of knots of curds. 1845 G. E. DAY tr. *Simon's Anim. Chem.* I. 293 The blood remained perfectly fluid and slightly lumpy. 1885 *Times* 30 July 9/6 The soaked rice when subjected to steam-heat is liable to form a lumpy porridge instead of a mess in which the grains remain separate.

b. Applied to rough water when the surface is cut up by the wind into small waves. Also of broken weather.

1857 C. GRIBBLE in *Merc. Marine Mag.* (1858) V. 3 Hard gales.. with a heavy lumpy sea. 1867 *Morn. Star* 19 Sept. 3 At this part of the river the water was extremely 'lumpy', the high wind meeting the ebb tide. 1875 'STONEHENGE' *Brit. Sports* II. viii. iv. §3. 664 They are capable of living through a great deal of lumpy lake or river. 1894 *Times* 6 Mar. 7/2 The head wind and lumpy water in this reach making the work very hard. 1928 *Sat. Even. Post* 10 Mar. 8/1 'Had good weather?' 'Lumpy weather all the way.'

c. **lumpy jaw**: actinomycosis affecting the jaw, common in cattle.

1891-2 E. SALMON in *U.S. Rep. Bureau Anim. Indust.* (title), The Treatment of Lumpy Jaw. 1895 *Times* 4 Mar. 3/3 Should an animal be suffering from 'lumpy jaw' (actinomycosis).. the ipspector eondemns it.

2. Having an outline or shape characterized by lumps or roundish protuberances which impart a heavy and clumsy appearance.

1708 OZELL tr. *Boileau's Lutrin* 36 Leaning on one Arm his lumpy Head. 1794 U. PRICE *Ess. Picturesque* I. 262 [That] dead flatness of outline.. which his own close lumpy plantations of trees always exhibit. 1828 SCOTT *Jrnl.* 3 Apr., I haue not forgiven them for.. building two lumpy things like mad-houses. 1865 GEIKIE *Scen. & Geol. Scot.* viii. 222 Schistose rocks.. form large lumpy hills, with long smooth slopes. 1890 'ROLF BOLDREWOOD' *Col. Reformer* (1891) 107 Young ones [horses] generally haue a roundish, lumpy shoulder. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VI. 577 The disorder differs from other forms of obesity in its partial and lumpy distribution. 1926 A. BENNETT *Lord Raingo* I. xxxviii. 216 The fair but lumpy young woman silently left the room. 1928 E. O'NEILL *Strange Interlude* I. 14 Pretty vicious face under caked powder and rouge.. lumpy body. 1934 *Times Lit. Suppl.* 8 Mar. 162/2 In the early nineties I was looking at Rubens's 'Rape of the Sabines' in the National Gallery, when a British workman beside me remarked, 'Lumpy lot to lift, eh?' 1959 I. & P. OPIE *Lore & Lang. of Schoolch.* ix. 168 The unfortunate fat boy.. is known as.. lumpy. 1973 *Observer* 5 Aug. 18/7 Lumpier and mousier, the girl grooms socialised affectionately with their ponies.

3. *slang.* Intoxicated, drunk.

1810 *Splendid Folies* III. 165 Doctor Lying.. got cherry-merry, and came home as lumpy.. as an ass. 1845 *Punch* VIII. 200 For 'boosey' we might substitute 'lumpy' to suit modern parlance. 1864 in *Slang Dict.*

|| **luna** ('lʌj)u:nə). Also 7 anglicized lune. [L. *lūna* moon.] (In senses 1 and 2 written with capital L as proper name.)

1. The moon (personified).

a 1529 SKELTON *Bowge of Courte* 3 Whan Luna, full of mutabylyte, As emperes the dyademe hath worne Of our pole artyke. 1588 SHAKS. *L.L.* IV. ii. 39 *Dul.* What is dictima? *Nath.* A title to Phebe, to Luna, to the Moone. 1592 KYD *Sp. Trag.* II. iv. 19 And Luna hides her selfe to pleasure vs. 1836 M. MACKINTOSH *Cottager's Dau.* 319 Luna shone bright in the blue arch above.

2. †a. *Alch.* Silver (*obs.*). b. *Her.* The name used for argent, in the blazon of sovereign princes.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Can. Yeom. Prol. & T.* 273 Sol gold is, and Luna silver we threpe. 1594 PLAT *Jewell-hol.* III. 89 To melt one part of Luna with 3 parts of Venus. 1599 T. M[OUFET] *Silkwoormes* 45 When loue they turne to Sol or Luna fine. 1606 J. DAVIES (Heref.) *Select Second Husband* (Grosart) 7/1 Though Beauty then seem Sol, at least as rich, It will be found but Lune, on Tryalls touch. 1641 FRENCH *Distill.* vi. (1651) 196 Take.. of our lune, not of the vulgar, graines two. 1652 ASHMOLE *Theatr. Chem.* 198 Luna ys a pure white Body of eleme Mercury & Sulphur white ingendered. 1709 HEARNE *Collect.* 6 Nov. (O.H.S.) II. 301 A Cross Patée Luna. 1758 [see JUPITER 2 b]. 1828-40 BERRY *Encycl. Her.*

c. **luna cornea** = HORN SILVER, chloride of silver fused. Also *lunæ* (incorrectly *luna*) *cornua*.

1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Luna Cornea* or *Lunæ Cornua*, a tough, tasteless Mass, almost like Horn, made by pouring Spirit of Salt.. on Crystals of Silver. 1796 KIRWAN *Elem. Min.* (ed. 2) II. 33 One hundred parts of.. salt, 235 parts of Luna cornua well dried. 1890 ABNEY *Photogr.* (ed. 6), Silver chloride, known to them [alchemists] as Luna cornua.

3. More fully *luna-moth*: A large moth of North America, *Actias luna*, having crescent-shaped spots on the wings.

1884 *Riverside Nat. Hist.* (1888) II. 458 The luna moth, *Actias luna*, is unrivalled for loveliness and beauty. 1869 *Amer. Naturalist* II. 679/2 Luna moth. 1876 *Field & Forest* II. 72 Mr. Rodgers.. gives the history of the Luna moth. 1948 *Natural Hist.* Dec. 451/1 The Hercules moth is a close relative of the well-known Luna moth. 1972 SWAN & PAPP *Common Insects N. Amer.* 267 Luna Moth: *Actias luna*.. Wings are delicate green, shading to pale gray, with transparent eyespots.. Larva.. resembles the Polyphemus larva except that Luna has yellow lateral stripe and no oblique stripes on the side. 1974 A. DILLARD *Pilgrim at Tinker Creek* x. 159 Luna moths are those fragile ghost moths, fairy moths, whose five-inch wings are swallow-tailed, a pastel green bordered in silken lavender.

lunabase ('lʌj)u:nəbeɪs). *Astr.* [f. *lūna* moon + BASE *sb.*¹ (as the *sb.* corresponding to the adj. *basic*, in the petrographic sense).] The lunar maria or lowlands (the dark-coloured regions as seen from the earth).

Orig. proposed for the rock composing them (see quot. 1944).

1944 J. E. SPURR *Geol. applied to Selenology* II. iv. 20 The differently colored formations which largely make up the marking of the lunar 'map' have, in the Imbrian study (volume I), been interpreted as probably corresponding to two main types of terrestrial rock: the light-gray 'uplands' as siliceous, the dark mare as basic or basaltic.. In future descriptions the light-colored rocks may be called lunarite. The dark-gray mare.. may be called imbase.. In the mare formations south of the Mare Imbrium, a later, darker phase of presumably basic rock.. may safely, and briefly, be called novabase (later lunar basaltic rock). And the inclusive term for both would be lunabase (lunar basaltic rock). 1966 *Earth Sci. Rev.* I. 231 Spurr (1944) gave the name 'lunarite' to the more highly reflective parts [of the moon's surface], and the name 'lunabase' to the darker parts. Large areas of lunarite are referred to as 'continents', and specific areas of lunabase are called 'maria'. 1967 *New Scientist* 2 Feb. 263/2 The mountains [on the moon] end with steep terminal slopes of 20° or so, which cannot be due to erosion as a result of melting by subsequent lavas from the mare region (the dark lunabase).

lunacy ('lʌj)u:nəsi). [f. LUNATIC; see -ACY 3.]

1. The condition of being a lunatic; intermittent insanity such as was formerly supposed to be brought about by the changes of the moon; now applied *gen.* to any form of insanity (idiocy usually excepted). In legal use, such mental unsoundness as interferes with civil rights or transactions. †Also, a fit or attack of such insanity.

commission of lunacy, a commission, issuing from a court, authorizing an inquiry as to the soundness of a person's mind. *commissioner in lunacy*, (a) the title given by the statute of 1842 to two officers then first appointed; in 1845 changed to *master in lunacy* (see below); (b) in subsequent use, a member of a board appointed by the Lord Chancellor to inspect asylums and grant licences to private persons who undertake the charge of lunatics. *master in lunacy*, a legal officer whose duty it is to investigate the mental condition of persons alleged to be insane and to make orders dealing with the persons and estates of lunatics.

1541 *Act 33 Hen. VIII.* c. 20 §1 Suche persons.. were.. than not mad nor lunaticke, but sithen that time fallen to madnes or lunacy. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* III. i. 4 Grating so harshly all his dayes of quiet With turbulent and dangerous Lunacy. *Ibid.* III. iii. 7 The termes of our estate, may not endure Hazard so dangerous as doth hourelly grow Out of his Lunacies. 1611 COTGR., *Lunaticque*, Lunaticke, in a Lunacie. 1635 SWAN *Spec. M.* vii. §3 (1643) 334 This disease of lunacie, is a disease whose destemper followeth the course of the moon. 1764 BURN *Poor Laws* 55 Persons, who by lunacy or otherwise are furiously mad. 1818 *CRUISE Digest* (ed. 2) V. 307 Taking advantage of John Lord Breton's being then under a commission of lunacy. 1874 BUCKNILL & TUKE *Psych. Med.* (ed. 3) 14 If the Lord Chancellor.. employ a person not a Commissioner in Lunacy to inspect.. the state of any asylum, hospital, gaol, house, or place wherein any lunatic is confined. 1880 *Libr. Univ. Knowl.* (N.Y.) IX. 198 Declared a lunatic.. by the certificate of a master in lunacy. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 453 The tendency.. of all lunacy is to set at naught first and most frequently the optional and then the obligatory rules of conduct.

b. *transf.* and *fig.* Mad folly. Often in much weakened sense.

1588 GREENE *Alcida* (1617) E, One while accusing loue as a lunacie, and then againe [etc.]. 1616 R. C. *Times' Whistle* iv. 1549 The hellish and mad lunacy Of them that doe commit apostacie For gold. 1733 CHEYNE *Eng. Malady* Pref. (1734) 3 To put a Stop to so universal a Lunacy and Madness. 1817 COLERIDGE *Lay Sermon*. 425 The wicked lunacies of the gaming-table. 1884 *Manch. Exam.* 25 June 5/2 All talk of this kind is mere lunacy, involving, moreover, a more than lunatic disregard of facts.

c. *attrib.*

1881 *Encycl. Brit.* XIII. 112/1 The commencement of legislation such as that known in England as the Lunacy Acts. 1887 *Brit. Med. Jnl.* 12 Feb. 338/2 Under the present lunacy law. 1897 *Daily News* 17 Feb. 5/1 Finding that he could not fill up the necessary lunacy forms.

†2. = Moon-blindness. (Cf. LUNATIC 2 b.)

1600 SURFLET *Country Farm* I. xxx. 200 The horse-mules are more tractable and more easie to guide and learne then the mare-mules be. Both of them are subject to lunacie.

lu'nambulism. *rare.* [f. L. *lūna* moon, after *somnambulism.*] A kind of somnambulism supposed to be due to the moon's influence.

1846 TRENCH *Mirac.* v. (1862) 157 *note.* There are cases of lunambulism, in which, no doubt, it [the moon] has influence: but they are few and exceptional.

lunanaut: see LUNARNAUT.

Luna Park. The name of an amusement centre on Coney Island, Brooklyn, New York; also *transf.*, any such entertainment park. Also as *v. intr.*

1911 H. HAWTHORNE *New York* viii. 53 Luna Park and Dreamland are large sections of Coney. . . within whose gates are real fairylands of plaster palaces. 1921 A. HUXLEY *Crome Yellow* ii. 8 The lights of Luna Park. 1930 J. COLLIER *His Monkey Wife* iii. 33 The Fun Fairs and Luna Parks of the carnal capitals of Europe. 1936 F. CLUNE *Roaming round Darling* xxiv. 244 Over a by-wash, then, Luna-parking down a big dipper, belly half-way up the other side. 1956 M. DUGGAN *Immanuel's Land* 90 Up at Tibidabo in the empty luna-park an aluminium aeroplane turns slowly at the end of a long pole. 1957 A. HEPBURN *Compl. Guide N. Y. City* (new ed.) 109 Biggest and best of the amusement centers are Steeplechase, Luna Park, Dreamland. 1967 G. GREENE *May we borrow your Husband?* 10 As squalid as a closed fun-fair with Lunar [sic] Park boarded up.

lunar ('(l)j:u:nə(r)), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. L. *lūnār-is*, f. *lūna* moon: see -AR.] *A. adj.*

1. *a.* Of or belonging to the moon; situated in the moon; formerly often, influenced by or dependent upon the moon, or supposed to be so.

lunar race: a legendary race of Indian kings (*Candrāvāṇa*) supposed to have been descended from the moon.

1626 BACON *Sylva* §493 They have denominated some Herbs Solar and some Lunar. 1661 LOVELL *Hist. Anim. & Min.* Introd., 'The Lunar [animals] are the cat, beaver, dog, goat, hart, otter. 1762 HOOLE *Tasso's Jerus. Delivered* viii. 232 There full the lunar beam resplendent play'd. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) I. 255 There are solar tides, and lunar tides. 1800 tr. *Lagrange's Chem.* I. 352 The alchemists gave the name of Solar Metals to those which are coloured; and that of Lunar to those which are white. 1841 ELPHINSTONE *Hist. Ind.* I. 259 The lunar race has but forty-eight names in the same period, in which the solar has ninety-five. 1854 W. K. KELLY *Arago's Astron.* (ed. 5) 73 The existence of lunar volcanoes is in no wise demonstrated. 1878 ABNEY *Photogr.* (1881) 303 Lunar photography. 1958 *Observer* 17 Aug. 1/6 It was new moon on Friday, and the 'lunar probe' must be launched in the next two or three days or postponed for a month. 1971 *Sci. Amer.* Oct. 49/3 Type D material consisted of miscellaneous fines smaller than a centimeter in diameter, material sometimes called lunar soil. 1972 *Science* 2 June 1014/3 It is appropriate to define the base of the 'lunar crust' at the discontinuity at 65 km.

b. Specialized collocations.

lunar cycle = *Metonic cycle* (see *CYCLE sb.* 2). *lunar day*, the interval of time between two successive crossings of the meridian by the moon. *lunar dial* (see *quot.*). *lunar distance*, in *Naut. Astr.*, the distance of the moon from the sun, a planet, or a fixed star, which is used in calculating longitude at sea. *lunar equation*, the intercalation of a lunar month after three lunar years; also, the correction of the epact in the Gregorian calendar necessitated by the error of the lunar cycle. *lunar horoscope* (see *quot.*). *lunar hour*, the 24th part of a lunar day. *lunar mansion* (see *MANSION*). *lunar method*, in *Naut. Astr.*, the method of determining longitude at sea by means of lunar distances. *lunar month*, the interval from one new moon to the next, about 29½ days; in popular language often used for a period of 28 days (four weeks). *lunar nodes*, the point at which the orbit of the moon cuts the ecliptic. *lunar observation*, in *Naut. Astr.*, an observation of lunar distances in finding the longitude at sea. *lunar orbit*, (a) the orbit of the moon around the earth; (b) an orbit around the moon. *lunar rainbow*, one formed by the moon's rays. *lunar star*, a star whose geocentric distance from the moon is given in the Nautical Almanac for certain hours, so that the longitude may be found from them. *lunar tables*, (1) tables of the moon's motion from which its true place at any time may be found; (2) logarithmic tables for correcting the apparent distance of the moon from a star, on account of refraction and parallax. *lunar theory*, the deduction of the moon's motion from the law of gravitation. *lunar window*, a launch window for a mission to the moon. *lunar year*, a period consisting of twelve lunar months (about 354½ days).

1704 HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* s.v. *Cycle of the Moon*, Enneadecaterides is, with some, the Name of this *Lunar Cycle. 1686 GOAD *Celest. Bodies* i. xii. 58 As there is a Lunar Month consisting of 28 or 29 Days, so there is a *Lunar Day. 1862 BACHE *Discuss. Magn. & Meteorol. Observ.* III. 8 The curves . . . show two east and two west deflections in a lunar day. 1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Dial, Moon-Dial*, or *Lunar Dial, is that which shews the hour of the night by means of the light, or shadow, of the moon, projected thereon from an index. 1830 HERSCHEL *Stud. Nat. Phil.* 27 A page of 'lunar distances' from the Nautical Almanac. 1712 DESAGULIERS tr. *Ozanam's Geog.* 66 The Addition of 30 Days to the third Lunar Year, is call'd the *Lunar Equation. 1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Horoscope, *Lunar Horoscope* is the point which the moon issues out of, when the sun is in the ascending point of the east. This is also called the *part of fortune*. 1862 BACHE *Discuss. Magn. & Meteorol. Observ.* III. 1 Each observation was marked with its corresponding *lunar hour. 1860 WORCESTER, *Lunar method. 1594 BLUNDEVIL *Exerc.* III. I. xlv. (1636) 358 The *Lunar month is that space of time which the Moone spendeth while she departing from the Sunne, returneth to him againe. 1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Lunar periodical Months*, consist of twenty seven days, seven hours, and a few minutes. *Lunar synodical Months* consist of twenty nine days, twelve hours, and three quarters of an hour. 1766 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. 141 A month in law is a lunar month, or twenty eight days, unless otherwise expressed. 1883 P. SCHAFF *Hist. Church* I. II. xvi. 133 The month Nisan was the first of the twelve lunar months of the Jewish year. 1715 tr. *Gregory's Astron.* I. 37

If the abovementioned meeting of the Sun, and *Lunar Node, happens on the very Day of the New Moon. 1840 R. H. DANA *Bef. Mast* xxxi. 112 The Captain got a *lunar observation as well as his meridian altitude. 1728 CHAMBERS'S *Cycl.* II. 578/1 The transverse Diameter of the *Lunar Orbit. 1834 MRS. SOMERVILLE *Connex. Phys. Sci.* II. 10 The reaction of that matter on the moon is the cause of a corresponding nutation in the lunar orbit. 1968 *Guardian* 28 Dec. 9/1 The Lunar Landing Module . . . will shuttle two astronauts from lunar orbit, down to the moon's surface. 1969 *Daily Mail* 14 Jan. 1/2 For us, lunar orbit was the busiest time of the flight. 1969 *New Scientist* 17 July 114/2 They are inserted into an elliptical lunar orbit varying between 60 and 170 nautical miles above the Moon's surface. 1711 THORESBY in *Phil. Trans.* XXVII. 320 An Account of a *Lunar Rain-bow seen in Darbyshire. 1840 R. H. DANA *Bef. Mast* xxxii. 74 He knew every *lunar star in both hemispheres. 1864 WEBSTER, *Lunar Tables. 1834 MRS. SOMERVILLE *Connex. Phys. Sci.* VI. 34 In the *lunar theory the sun is the great disturbing cause. 1883 *Encycl. Brit.* XVI. 800/1 The modern lunar theory commenced with Newton. 1969 *Guardian* 15 Jan. 18/2 A *lunar window exists for Russia at the moment. 1970 N. ARMSTRONG et al. *First on Moon* II. 33 The time of the launch . . . had been chosen with great care. The date and the hour had been fixed to take full advantage of the so-called 'lunar window'. 1594 BLUNDEVIL *Exerc.* III. I. xlv. (1636) 357 Of *lunar yeeres there be two kinds, whereof the one is ordinary, . . . and the other extraordinary or excessive, . . . the ordinary or common yeere, is the space of twelve Moones or changes. 1835 THIRLWALL *Greece* I. 221 The Greeks had begun to compensate for the defect of the lunar year, by the occasional addition of an intercalary month.

c. Employed in or relating to travel to or from the moon or on its surface; *lunar (excursion) module*, a module designed to take an astronaut from an orbiting spacecraft to the moon's surface and back (abbrev. *LM, LEM (L 7)*).

1962 *Daily Tel.* 17 July 17/6 If anything should go wrong with the lunar space-craft and the astronauts found themselves unable to take off, from the moon, unmanned supply vehicles would be sent. 1962 *New Scientist* 19 July 123 At a hundred miles or so from the lunar surface retro-rockets will slow the craft into a lunar orbit. It will then be split in two, to form a mother craft and a lunar excursion module. 1965 *Punch* 20 Jan. 84/1 The great Apollo 'lunar project' by which the Americans, bless them, still hope to land a man, alive, on the Moon in 1970. 1966 *Electronics* 3 Oct. 134 The Lunar Excursion Module of the Apollo program has to descend safely as well as take off and rendezvous with the command module for the long trip home. 1967 *Technology Week* 20 Feb. 16 (*caption*) Full-size mockup of Apollo Telescope Mount . . . is based on Apollo Lunar Module and is being used for placement of instruments. 1969 *Daily Mail* 14 Jan. 5/2 We were to test the lunar module, the vehicle which will land on the Moon, in a high Earth orbit. 1970 N. ARMSTRONG et al. *First on Moon* I. 20 By 1962 . . . the future programs were well designed and the lunar mission was going to become a reality. 1971 *New Scientist* 3 June 574/1 Special wire mesh wheels have been built for America's Lunar Roving Vehicle which . . . is to drive around the lunar surface during the Apollo 15 mission in July. 1972 *Daily Tel.* 24 Apr. 1/4 They climbed into the lunar rover to drive 3.3 miles to North Ray Crater. 1975 S. JOHNSON *Urbane Guerilla* v. 181 Neil Armstrong at last stepped down from the lunar module *Eagle* on to lunar soil.

2. Transferred and figurative uses.

a. Monthly, menstrual. *rare.*

1683 TRYON *Way to Health* 630 In the time of Pregnancy, or her Lunar visits. 1822 GOOD *Study Med.* IV. 64 The cessation of her lunar discharge.

b. Having the character of the moon as opposed to that of the sun; not warmly bright; pale, pallid.

1742 YOUNG *Nt. Th.* III. 56 A theme so like thee, a quite lunar theme, Soft, modest, melancholy, female, fair. 1864 *Spectator* 425 Which we might call lunar poetry,—poetry without brilliancy, passion, or warmth, but yet containing glimpses of a pale but true beauty. 1902 SWINBURNE in *Q. Rev.* July 26 Even the lustre of Partridge [in *Tom Jones*] is pallid and lunar beside the noontide glory of Micawber.

c. *lunar politics:* used allusively for 'matters of no practical concern'.

1868 HUXLEY *Lay Sermon* vii. (1870) 159 Hume's strong and subtle intellect takes up a great many problems about which we are naturally curious, and shows us that they are essentially questions of lunar politics, in their essence incapable of being answered.

3. Crescent-shaped, LUNATE. *lunar bone* (= medical L. *os lunare*): = B 3. Also, marked with crescent-shaped spots, as *lunar underwing*.

1635 J. HAYWARD tr. *Biondi's Banish'd Virg.* 179 The Dwellings spreading . . . from one point of the Heaven to the other in a lunar forme. 1693 DRYDEN *Iphis & Ianche* Poet. Wks. (Aldine ed.) IV. 186 The lunar horns, that bind The brows of Isis. 1703 POPE *Thebais* 864 Who grasps the struggling heifer's lunar horns. 1759 W. WILKIE *Epigon* II. (1769) 22 Each with a faulchion armed and lunar shield. 1843 WESTWOOD *Brit. Moths* I. 133 *Orthosia lunosa* (the lunar under wing). 1845 *Ibid.* II. 10 *Geometra lunaria* (the lunar thorn). 1863 REEVE *Land & Freshw. Mollusks* 50 Aperture broadly obliquely lunar. 1887 E. D. COPE *Orig. Fittes* vii. 264 The separation of the scaphoid and lunar bones.

4. Of or containing silver (see LUNA 2 a). *lunar caustic*, nitrate of silver fused.

1800 *Asiat. Ann. Reg., Misc. Tr.* 331/2 The little success attending the use of the lunar caustic in these experiments. 1822 GOOD *Study Med.* I. 313 The lunar pill of Boerhaave, formed from a preparation of silver, which may be regarded as a mild lunar caustic. 1826 OTTLEY *Dict. Chem., Silver, Nitrate of*; formerly called Lunar Nitre, Lunar Crystals, or Crystals of Silver, and when fused Lunar Caustic. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VI. 789 The cornea of both eyes was touched with a point of lunar caustic.

5. In Arabic grammar: The epithet of the class of consonants before which the *l* of the article is not assimilated; so called because including *q*, the initial of *qamar* moon. Opposed to *solar*.

1776 J. RICHARDSON *Arab. Gram.* iii. 8 The dentals and linguals are called *solar letters*, the rest *lunar*.

6. *Comb.*: *lunar-diurnal a.*, pertaining to the lunar day; *lunar-magnetic a.*, pertaining to magnetism as affected by the moon's position.

1856 SABINE in *Phil. Trans.* CXLVI. 499 The Lunar-diurnal Variations of the Inclination . . . at that Station. 1862 BACHE *Discuss. Magn. & Meteorol. Observ.* III. 11 The lunar-magnetic interval for the Philadelphia station.

B. sb.

† 1. A moon-like body, satellite. *Obs.*

1651 R. CHILD in *Hartlib's Legacy* (1655) 161 Mars, Jupiter, Saturn, have their Lunars or small Stars moving about them.

2. *a.* A lunar distance; a lunar observation.

1830 HERSCHEL *Stud. Nat. Phil.* 28 We steered towards Rio de Janeiro for some days after taking the lunars above described. 1875 BEDFORD *Sailor's Pocket Bk.* v. (ed. 2) 194 In taking Lunars, stars lying at about equal distances, east and west of the moon, should be chosen.

b. colloq. A look.

1906 GALSWORDY *Man of Property* i. 21 Now and then he would level his umbrella and take a 'lunar', as he expressed it, of the varying heights. 1938 N. MARSH *Artists in Crime* v. 65 Let us take what used to be called a 'lunar' at the case. 1950 'J. GUTHRIE' *Is this what I Wanted?* iii. 71 Charles took a lunar.

3. A bone of the wrist, shaped like a half-moon. Also in Latin form *lunare* ('(l)j:u:'næəri:).

1854 R. OWEN in *Circ. Sci.* (c 1865) II. 88/1 The carpal bones, answering to the scaphoid and lunar in the human wrist, are . . . confluent. 1872 MIVART *Elem. Anat.* 169 The scaphoid coalesces with the lunare in the Carnivora.

lunaria: see LUNARY *sb.* 1

lunarian ('(l)j:u:'næəriən), *a.* and *sb.* [f. L. *lūnāris* LUNAR + -IAN.]

A. adj. Inhabiting the moon.

1868 LOCKYER *Guillemain's Heavens* (ed. 3) 165 The lunarian observer situated on the invisible hemisphere.

B. sb.

1. A dweller in the moon.

1708 *Brit. Apollo* No. 13. 2/2 Be those Lunarians false or true. 1794 G. ADAMS *Nat. & Exp. Philos.* IV. xxxvii. 23 When it is what we call New Moon, we will appear as a Full Moon to the Lunarians. a 1849 POE *Mellonta Tauta* Wks. 1865 IV. 299 Creatures so diminutive as the lunarians. 1880 P. GREG *Acc. Zodiac* I. ii. 41 During an eclipse, the Lunarian would see round the Earth a halo created by [etc.].

2. One who observes or describes the moon; one who used the lunar method in finding longitude.

1817 E. WARD (*title*) *The Lunarian, or Seaman's Guide; being a practical Introduction to the Method of ascertaining the Longitude at Sea.* 1881 PROCTOR *Poetry Astron.* vi. 233 Nor does Schröter or any of the older lunarians indicate a crater at this part of the moon's surface. 1901 *Blackw. Mag.* Oct. 476/2 The expert lunarians—the men who found their longitude from observation of the moon—are gone.

lunarianist ('(l)j:u:'næəriəst). *rare.* [f. LUNAR + -IST.] One who holds the 'lunar' theory of the causation of weather-changes.

1863 R. FITZROY *Weather Bk.* 213 In such grand disturbances as these [storms], the Lunarianist and the Astro-meteorologist should endeavour to trace influences of moon and planets. 1864 *Intell. Observ.* No. 32. 105 The Lunarianists and the Astro-meteorologists.

lunarite ('(l)j:u:'næəri:t). *Astr.* [f. L. *lūna* moon + -ITE.] The lunar uplands (the light-coloured regions as seen from the earth).

Orig. proposed for the rock composing them (see *quot.* 1944).

1944, 1966 [see LUNABASE]. 1967 *New Scientist* 2 Feb. 263/3 In a few places the lunarite [lava] flows seem to dip under the lunabase of the surrounding plain, indicating that the lunarite and lunabase flows may at an early time have been contemporaneous.

|| **lunarium** ('(l)j:u:'næəriəm). [mod.L., f. L. *lūnāris* LUNAR.] An instrument representing the phases and motions of the moon. Cf. LUNARY *sb.* 2

1786 JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1859) I. 507 What is become of the Lunarium for the King? 1794 G. ADAMS *Nat. & Exp. Philos.* IV. xliii. App. 171.

lunarnaut ('(l)j:u:'næəri:t). Also *lunanaut*. [f. LUNAR *a.* + -*naut*, after *aeronaut, astronaut.*] One who travels or has travelled to the moon.

1965 *Guardian* 30 Aug. 12/1 The moon men (or lunarnauts, as they will doubtless come to be called) must be able to park their spacecraft. 1966 *Electronics Weekly* 27 July 29/2 (*heading*) Lunarnauts will land with a reassuring 'bump'. 1969 *Scottish Daily Mail* 13 Jan. 2/6 Lunarnaut Frank Borman warned today that space flights are 'chancy'. 1971 *Daily Tel.* 30 Jan. 3/3 The Command and Service Module orbit the Moon while the lunarnauts carry out experiments and walk on its surface.

lunarscape ('(l)j:u:'næəri:skəip). [f. LUNAR *a.* + SCAPE *sb.* 3] A picture or view of the moon's surface; the lunar landscape.

1965 *Newsweek* 25 Jan. 89 No one knows in detail what the lunarscape is like. 1966 *Punch* 27 Apr. 636/1 Superb blending of the Op and the Pop, comprising pointillist lunarscape in Coke bottle-tops. 1967 *Time* 25 Aug. 38

Lights flashed everywhere, bounding off the Day-Glo lunarscapes along the wall. **1970** *Guardian Weekly* 15 Aug. 12 The moon began to show out over the North Sea. . . Through my powerful binoculars I was able to study its face. The lunarscape looked like some great contoured globe. **1971** *New Scientist* 22 Apr. 224/1 These [paintings] include some dramatic lunarscapes.

lunary ('l(j)u:nəri), *sb.*¹ ? *Obs.* Also 6-9 in Latin form *lunaria*. [ad. med.L. *lunāria*, f. L. *lūna* moon.] a. The garden plant called *HONESTY*, *Lunaria biennis*. b. The fern called *MOONWORT*, *Botrychium Lunaria*.

Parkinson (1640 *Theat. Bot.* 508) says that 'there are so many herbes called by the name of *Lunaria* that it would make any man wonder how so many should be called'. The magical powers referred to in quots. 1642 and 1679 seem to have been ascribed to the fern.

c **1386** CHAUCER *Can. Yeom. Prol. & T.* 247 And herbes koude I telle eek many oon As Egrimoynne, Valerian, and lunarie. **1477** NORTON *Ord. Alch.* iii. in Ashm. (1652) 39 Vervaine, Lunara [sic], and Martagon. **1548** TURNER *Names of Herbes* (1881) 85 Lunaria is of two kyndes, the one is called in latine Lunaria maior. . . It may be called in englishe great Lunari. Some cal it Shabub. The other kinde is called in latin Lunaria minor, which may be called in englishe litle Lunary or Maye Grapes. **1597** GERARDE *Herbal* II. lxxxv. 328 The small Lunarie springeth fourth of the ground with one leafe like Adders toong. **1627** DRAYTON *Agincourt*, etc. 127 Then sprinkles she the iuice of Rue. . . With nine drops of the midnight dewe, From Lunarie distilling. **1642** FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* IV. v. 261 They say of the herb Lunaria ceremoniously gathered at some set times, that laid upon any lock, it makes it flie open. **1679** *Hist. Jetzer* Pref. 2 The Fathers of that Society have the true Lunaria, which will open the strictest, strongest Locks or Fetters wherewith Conscience can be restrained. **1767** J. ABERCROMBIE *Ev. Man Own Gard.* (1803) 703/2 Lunaria, moon-wort or honesty. **1881** *Sat. Rev.* No. 1325. 374 The genus *botrychium*, the moon-fern or lunary, to the magical powers of which several of the Elizabethan poets bear testimony.

attrib. **1591** LYLly *Endym.* IV. i, You knowe that on the Lunary bancke sleepeth Endimion.

lunary ('l(j)u:nəri), *a.* and *sb.*² Now *rare*. [ad. F. *lunaire*, L. *lunāris*: see LUNAR and -ARY.]

A. adj.

1. Of or pertaining to the moon; = LUNAR *a.* 1. Also, inhabiting the moon.

1561 EDEN *Art of Navig.* II. vi. 30 These tymes [of conjunctions and oppositions] may be knowne . . . by the Ephemerides or Almanackes, or other tables, or Lunary instruments. **1610** HEALEY *St. Aug. Citty of God* 550 The year as it is now, consumate in twelve lunary revolutions Eastward. **1638** WILKINS *New World* I. (1684) 9 A Lunary Eclipse. c **1645** HOWELL *Lett.* (1692) II. 530 The Moon is peopled with Selenites or Lunary Men. **1651** J. F[REAKE] *Agrippa's Occ. Philos.* 48 There be here certain things which are Solary, and certain which are Lunary. **1690** LEYBOURN *Curs. Math.* 447 We are not to imagine . . . that the Lunary Seas, Lakes, . . . &c. are of the same Water with our Seas. **1727** BAILEY vol. II, *Lunary*, belonging to the moon. a **1849** POE *Ulalume* Wks. 1874 I. p. lxx, The limbo of lunary souls.

b. In *lunary month, year* (see LUNAR 1 b).

1602 FULBECKE *Pandectes* 4 Their [the Athenians'] twelve monethes did not exceed that number of daies which doth consist of the twelve lunarie monethes. [1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* I. x. 25 Some erroneously compute the long lives of the Patriarks before the flood not by solary, but lunary years, making a moneth a year.] **1646** SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* IV. xii. 220 The Greeks observed the Lunary year, that is, twelve revolutions of the Moone 354. dayes. **1712** DESAGULIERS *tr. Ozanam's Geog.* 66 The Lunary Month, usually call'd Lunation.

2. *transf.* and *fig. a.* Monthly, menstrual.

1822-34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) III. 394 The ordinary return where anything like a regular period is established, is menstrual or lunary.

b. Lunatic.

c **1617** MIDDLETON *Witch* IV. i. 7 There is some difference betwix my jovial condition and the lunary state of madness.

3. Crescent-shaped, LUNATE; = LUNAR.

1623 tr. *Favine's Theat. Hon.* III. iv. 359 His. . . Battalions should be ordered. . . in a Lunarie forme, and of a Crescent. **1668** CULPEPPER & COLE *Barthol. Anat.* I. xvii. 47 With their broad end they look towards the Cara, and with their sharp and lunary part they respect the Kidneys.

† 4. ? Silvery. *Obs. rare*⁻¹.

1615 TOMKIS *Albumazar* II. iii, Hang'd round from toppe to bottome With pure white Lunary Tapstry, or needle-work; But if 'twere cloath of siluer, 'twere much better. † *B. sb.*² *Obs.*

1. A kind of apparatus for solving astronomical problems; = VOLVELLE.

14. . . in Dyce *Skelton* (1843) II. 336 Now folowith here the volvelle, that sum men clepen a lunarie.

2. ? One born under the influence of the moon.

1605 TIMME *Quersit.* I. xi. 47 Starres which have their most colde and moyst spiritess, as the Saturnalls and Lunaries.

3. A crescent or half-moon.

1610 W. FOLKINGHAM *Art of Survey* II. vi. 58 Parallelograms, Squares, Circles, Oualls, Lunaries.

lunate ('l(j)u:nət), *a.* Chiefly *Nat. Hist.* [ad. L. *lunātus*, f. *lūna* moon: see -ATE².] Crescent-shaped, crescentiform.

1777 S. ROBSON *Brit. Flora* I I *Lunate*, subrotund. **1806** GALPINE *Brit. Bot.* 329 Stipulæ lunate, toothed. **1828** STARK *Elem. Nat. Hist.* II. 174 Eyes linear, almost lunate. **1848** DALYELL *Rare Anim. Scotl.* II. 88 The lunate hydræ of Scotland falling within the sphere of my observation, are of three distinct genera. **1870** BENTLEY *Man. Bot.* 161 When a leaf is reniform but with the lobes at the base of the lamina pointed, it is lunate or crescent-shaped.

lunate ('l(j)u:nət), *sb.* *Archæol.* [f. the adj.] A small prehistoric stone (usu. flint) artifact which was probably used as an arrow-head and has an elongated half-moon shape with the straight edge unworked and the curved edge sharpened by chipping.

1932 *Jrnl. R. Anthropol. Inst.* LXII. 261 A fair proportion of lunates and other microliths showed a peculiar retouch. . . The back of the implement is not blunted in the ordinary way, but is trimmed obliquely from both surfaces, the result being to make it sharp instead of blunt. **1949** W. F. ALBRIGHT *Archæol. of Palestine* iii. 59 The Natufian was a thorough-going microlithic culture, consisting largely of flint blades and points, most typical of which is the so-called lunate, a crescent or arc-shaped blade, probably used to tip reed arrows. **1960** K. M. KENYON *Archæol. in Holy Land* II. 36 Most characteristic of all are the lunates, very fine little flakes with a straight edge and a crescent-shaped back.

lunated ('l(j)u:nətid), *a.* Chiefly *Nat. Hist.* Now *rare*. [f. LUNATE *a.* + -ED¹.] = LUNATE *a.*

1673 E. BROWNE *Trav.* 82 A sort of Cross, which our Heralds do not dream of, which is a Cross Lunated after this manner. **1706** *Phil. Trans.* XXV. 2216 The Jugulum or lunated part of the Breast-bone. **1830** S. COOPER *Dict. Pract. Surg.* (ed. 6) 819 The operator. . . made a lunated incision. **1857** BIRCH *Anc. Pottery* (1858) I. 411 The Amazons have the pelta, or lunated shield. **1859** TODD *Cycl. Anat.* V. 156/2 The sacro-iliac facet. . . is lunated in shape.

'**lunately**, *adv. rare*. [f. LUNATE *a.*] In a crescent form.

1872 H. C. WOOD *Contrib. Hist. Fresh-Water Algæ N. Amer.* 109 Cells. . . more or less lunately curved.

lunatic ('l(j)u:nətik), *a.* [ad. late L. *lunātic-us*, f. L. *lūna* moon: see -ATIC. Cf. F. *lunatique*, Sp., It. *lunatico*.] *A. adj.*

1. Originally, affected with the kind of insanity that was supposed to have recurring periods dependent on the changes of the moon. In mod. use, synonymous with *INSANE*; current in popular and legal language, but not now employed technically by physieians.

c **1290** *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 369/99 He hadde ane douzter þat was lunatyke. **1393** LANGL. *P. Pl. C.* x. 107 þe wiche are lunatik lollers and leperes a-boute, And mad as þe mone sitt. **1398** TREVISIA *Barth. De P.R.* xvi. xc. (1495) 587 The precyous stone Topazius. . . helpith ayenst the passyon Lunatyk. **1430-40** LYDG. *Bochas* VII. ii. (1554) 165 b, He was . . . euery moneth once Lunatike. **1564** in Strype *Eccle. Mem.* III. App. lviii. 197 All this trouble. . . was when you were lunatike and not your owne man. **1592** KYD *Sp. Trag.* III. viii. 5 (*Stage Direction*), She runnes lunatike. **1600** HOSP. *Incur. Fooles* 77 If the moone be euill placed, either it maketh men extatical, lunatike, or subject to the kings euill. **1604** S. GRAHAME *Pass. Sparke* E 4 b, The greatest Foole is wise if he be rich, And wisedom flows from his Lunatike brayne. **1640** YORKE *Union Hon.* 110 This Alice fell lunatike, and was divorced from the said Gilbert. **1759** ROBERTSON *Hist. Scot.* VII. Wks. 1813 I. 548 The presumptive heir to the throne was lunatic. **1885** *Sat. Rev.* 18 July 80/1 One of the most distinctive marks of the lunatic mind is that it reasons sanely from insane premises. **1889** *Spectator* 21 Dec., The House of Castile, which, after fighting and reigning for nearly eight hundred years, terminated in a lunatic girl.

b. Of things: indicating lunacy; crazy.

1605 SHAKS. *Lear* II. iii. 13 Bedlam beggers, who with roaring voices. . . Sometime with Lunatike bans, sometime with Praiers, Inforce their charitie. **1614** B. JONSON *Barth. Fair* I. i, A notable hypocriticall vermine it is. . . of a most lunatike conscience, and splene. **1861** BUSHNELL *Char. Jesus* 48 There have been great enthusiasts in the world, and they have shown their infirmity by lunatic airs, appropriate to their extravagance.

c. *fig.* Madly foolish, frantic, idiotic, 'mad'.

1571 GOLDING *Calvin on Ps.* iv. 5 If lunatik rashnesse have caryed any into sinne. **1590** MARLOWE *Edw.* II, v. i. 113 Greefe makes me lunatike. **1604** DEKKER *Honest Wh.* Wks. 1873 II. 71, I am sicke Of that disease, all Love is lunatike. **1612** DRAYTON *Poly-olb.* To Rdr. A, Nothing [is] esteem'd in this lunatike age but what is kept in cabinets. **1859** BRIGHT *Sp. India* I Aug. (1876) 47 No policy can be more lunatic than the policy of annexation. **1884** GEO. ELIOT *Ess.* (ed. 2) 14 The seventh [Satire] . . . contains nothing in particular except lunatic flattery of George I.

† 2. a. Influenced by the moon. *Obs.*

c **1430** LYDG. *Reas. & Sens.* 6177 Ther [sc. women's] hertys change never. . . Ther sect ys no thing lunatyke. **1583** GREENE *Mamillia* Wks. (Grosart) II. 180 By nativitie they be lunatike, not taking this worde as the English men do, for starke mad, but as borne under the influence of Luna, and therefore as firme. . . as melting waxe. **1593** NASHE *Christ's T.* 14, I that was borne to suppress & treade down sinne vnder foote, in the night time, (when that sinne-inhabited element is wont to be most lunatike) walke on the crests of the surges as on the dry land.

b. *Fariery.* Affected with moonblindness; moon-blind, moon-eyed. *Obs.*

1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* (1586) 124 Ye broken wineded, the lunatike, and the mangines, called the Farcine. **1580** BLUNDEVIL *Curing Horses Dis.* 16 Of lunatike eies. **1607** MARKHAM *Caval.* VII. (1617) 22 Lunatike eyes, or Moone eyes. **1737** BRACKEN *Fariery Impr.* (1756) I. 136 In Lunatike or Moon-blind Horses.

B. sb. A lunatic person; a person of unsound mind; a madman.

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl. B.* Prol. 123 Thanne loked vp a lunatik, a lene thing with-alle. c **1380** WYCLIF *Serm.* Sel. Wks. II. 23 Lunatikes ben sich men þat han cours of þe sicknessse bi moyving of þe moone. **1590** SHAKS. *Mids. N.* v. i. 8 The Lunatike, the Louer, and the Poet, Are of imagination all compact. **1628** COKE *On Litt.* I. 247a, A Lunatique that hath sometime his understanding and sometime not. **1735** MOTTE in *Swift's Lett.* (1768) IV. 107

An Hospital for Lunaticks and Idiots. **1742** *Act 15 Geo. II.*, c. 30 Whereas Persons who have the Misfortune to become Lunaticks, may . . . be liable to be surprised into unsuitable Marriages. **1757** SMOLLETT *Reprisal* I. viii, An English lunatic at full moon, is a very sober animal when compared to a Frenchman in a passion. **1818** CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) I. 315 An infant, a person of nonsane memory, an idiot, a lunatic, . . . may also be grantees of a copyhold. **1828** SIR A. HALLIDAY *Pres. St. Lunatics* 30 In Perthshire, the idiots are two hundred and eight, the lunatics only one hundred and fifty-nine. **1881** *Encycl. Brit.* XIII. 113/1 Insane persons (although not lunatics so found by inquisition) may be placed under personal restraint. **1887** *Brit. Med. Jrnl.* 9 Apr. 808/2 A desperate encounter recently took place . . . between a lunatic who had escaped from Hatton Asylum and two keepers who were sent in pursuit.

b. *fig.* A madly foolish person.

1602 2nd Pt. *Return fr. Parnass.* II. iii. 665 She may be thy Luna, and thou her Lunatike. a **1631** DONNE *Poems* (1650) 4 Vaine lunatike, against these scapes I could Dispute, and conquer, if I would. **1884** *Chr. World* 4 Sept. 667/1 Any man telling the farmers of Ireland not to pay their rents would be a lunatic.

c. *attrib.*: lunatic asylum (also lunatic hospital, † house), a hospital established for the reception and treatment of lunatics; lunatic fringe, a minority group of adherents to a political or other movement or set of beliefs; also *attrib.*; lunatic soup *Austral.* and *N.Z. slang*, alcoholic drink.

1762 WESLEY *Jrnl.* 21 Dec. (1827) III. 120, I doubt this is not the case of any other lunatic hospital. **1822-34** *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) III. 63 The proportion of patients returned as having been received into lunatic houses. **1828** SIR A. HALLIDAY (*title*) A General View of the Present State of Lunatics, and Lunatic Asylums, in Great Britain and Ireland. *Ibid.* 31 Dumfries has a small lunatic establishment, attached to the County Infirmary. **1885** *Times* 4 Aug. 9/4 A page from the lunatic entry book had been surreptitiously removed. **1887** *Brit. Med. Jrnl.* 2 Apr. 736/1 That the registered lunatic hospitals should not be subjected to special restrictions and disabilities. **1913** T. ROOSEVELT *Hist. as Lit.* 305 There is apt to be a lunatic fringe among the votaries of any forward movement. **1933** *Bulletin* (Sydney) 6 Sept. 42/1 Lunatic soup, as the few fellows about who knew him as Dookie called the brandy he drank. **1936** *Economist* 4 Jan. 3/1 Dr. Townsend has now left all his rivals behind in competition for the votes of the lunatic fringe. **1941** BAKER *Dict. Austral. Slang* 45 *Lunatic soup*, cheap red wine. **1945** 'G. ORWELL' *England your England* (1953) 56 The lunatic fringe even contrived to be simultaneously pro-Russian and pro-Nazi. **1951** E. PAUL *Springtime in Paris* iii. 59 Most of the paintings are imitations of other paintings, either conscious or unconscious, ranging from primitives and false primitives to the latest lunatic fringe. **1953** *Manch. Guardian Weekly* 21 May 15/4 Five [letters] . . . refer to his 'plug-ugly tactics', the 'lunatic fringe' brand of anti-communism. **1958** *Times* 9 Sept. 9/3 The lunatic fringe of society, to which only too many irresponsible hoaxers here and in America belong, finds the telephone its best friend. **1968** *Guardian* 12 Dec. 9/1 Lunatic-fringe Utopians call for something entirely new. **1969** *Observer* 23 Nov. 25/3 Views like these, as anyone who has listened to a few conversations on the verandahs of suburban Kingston will recognise, aren't lunatic fringe. **1970** *Ibid.* 11 Oct. 32/3 Both sides . . . have what you might call lunatic fringes; on the middle-aged right there are those who would lynch anyone with long hair, on the young left . . . there are those who refuse to state their case rationally. **1973** D. RAMSAY *Deadly Discretion* 175 Antique shops were magnets for the lunatic fringe.

lunaticall ('l(j)u:nə'tikəl), *a. rare*. [f. LUNATIC + -AL¹.] = LUNATIC *a.*

1599 Broughton's *Let.* viii. 28 The Lunaticall conceits. . . are thine owne. **1600** O. E. *Repl. Libel* I. ii. 43 Let this lunaticall or extatical frier. . . forbear to bragge. **1866** HOWELLS *Venet. Life* 100, He was of a most lunaticall deportment. **1892** *Nat. Observer* 17 Dec. 101/2 The lunaticall ignorance of politicians.

Hence *lunatically adv.*

1873 W. CORY *Lett. & Jrnl.* (1897) 311 The muezzin sang the prayers dismally, deathfully, lunatically.

† **lunaticness.** *Obs. rare.* The condition of being lunatic.

1662 J. CHANDLER *Van Helmont's Oriat.* 145 The immortal minde. . . doth not vary through Lunatickness or Frantickness at a certain time of the Moon. **1727** BAILEY vol. II, *Lunatickness*.

lunation ('l(j)u:nə'ʃən). [ad. med.L. *lunātiō-nem* (whence F. *lunaison*, It. *lunazione*, Sp. *lunacion*, Pg. *lunação*), f. *lūna* moon: see -ATION.]

1. The time from one new moon to the next, constituting a lunar month (= 29½ days).

1398 TREVISIA *Barth. De P.R.* IX. ix. (1495) 354 A month of the mone is also taken for a full lunacyon whyche dryth fro change to change. c **1400** MAUNDEV. (1839) xxx. 301 And there is not the Mone seyn in alle the Lunacioun. **1653** SHAKERLEY *Tabulæ Britan.* [117] A Table of the mean Lunations. **1664** POWER *Exp. Philos.* Pref. 4 Lunations of the inferiour Planets. **1690** LEYBOURN *Curs. Math.* 466 The Arabians . . . having respect to the Moon form their Year of 12 Synodical Lunations. **1712** STEELE *Spect.* No. 545 ¶ 13 The 8th day of the third lunation, and the 4th year of our reign. **1812** WOODHOUSE *Astron.* xxx. 295 From the inequality of the Moon's motion, this synodic period, or lunation, is not always of the same length. **1893** SIR R. BALL *Story of Sun* 132 Nineteen years is almost exactly equal to two hundred and thirty five lunations.

2. The time of full moon.

c **1549** in Froude *Hist. Eng.* (1881) IV. 405 They . . . intend at this or next lunation to conjure for treasure hid between Newbury and Reading. **1686** GOAD *Celest. Bodies* I, vi. 19 The Exuberance of the Tides at or near the Æquinoctial Lunations. **1953** A. C. CLARKE *Prelude to Space* xxii. 115 If . . . there's a last-minute hold-up, launching will be delayed

... at the most, thirty-six hours. After that we'll have to wait for the next lunation—that is, for four weeks... We're anxious to land in daylight.

3. A menstruation. *rare*.

1822-34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) IV. 46 A tendency to keep up that periodical habit of depletion, which will probably prove advantageous against the ensuing lunations.

lunch (lanʃ), *sb.*¹ *Obs. exc. dial.* Also 5 *lonche*. [App. onomatopoeic. Cf. DUNCH *sb.*] The sound made by the fall of a soft heavy body.

c1440 *Promp. Parv.* 135/1 *Dunche*, or *lonche* (*H.P. lunche*), *sonitus, strepitus*. 1890 *Linc. N. & Q.* July 68 She heard a lunch, but she thought it was th' childer playin'.

lunch (lanʃ), *sb.*² [Perh. evolved from LUMP *sb.*¹, on the analogy of the apparent relation between *hump* and *hunch*, *bump* and *bunch*. Cf. 'Lounge, a large lump, as of bread or cheese' (Brockett *N. Country Words*, ed. 2, 1829).

It is curious that the word first appears as a rendering of the (at that time) like-sounding Sp. *lonja* slice of ham. LUNCHEON, commonly believed to be a derivative of *lunch*, occurs in our quotes. 11 years earlier, with its present spelling. In sense 2 *lunch* was an abbreviation of *luncheon*, first appearing about 1829, when it was regarded either as a vulgarism or as a fashionable affectation.]

†1. A piece, a thick piece; a hunch or hunk. *Obs.*

1591 PERCIVAL *Sp. Dict.*, *Lonja de tocino*, a lunch of bacon, *frustum, lardi*. 1600 SURFLET *Country Farm* VII. xxv. 850 He shall take breade and cut it into little lunches [Fr. *loppins*] into a pan with cheese. 1622 MABBE tr. *Aleman's Guzman d' Alf.* II. 280 Our Master was well content... that we should roste a good lunch of porke. 1707 J. STEVENS tr. *Quevedo's Com. Wks.* (1709) 236. I clapp'd a good Lunch of Bread into my Pocket. 1785 BURNS *Holy Fair* xxiii. An' cheese an' bread... Was dealt about in lunches.

2. a. A synonym of LUNCHEON *sb.* 2. (Now the usual word exc. in specially formal use, though formerly objected to as vulgar.) Also, a light meal at any time of the day.

1829 [H. BEST] *Pers. & Lit. Mem.* 307 The word *lunch* is adopted in that 'glass of fashion', Almacks, and *luncheon* is avoided as unsuitable to the polished society there exhibited. 1839-41 S. WARREN *Ten Thous. a-year* VIII. I. 256 He happened to mention it at lunch. 1842 A. COMBE *Physiol. Digestion* (ed. 4) 266 We do not experience the same dislike to exertion after a light forenoon lunch. 1859 J. CUMMING *Ruth* v. 87 Parched corn was her only lunch in the midst of a day of ardour and of sunshine. 1865 TROLLOPE *Belton Est.* xxvi. 308 Lunch was on the table at half-past one. 1880 MRS. FORRESTER *Roy & V.* I. 20 Come to lunch to-morrow at one. 1901 R. D. EVANS *Sailor's Log* vi. 59 Every night during the mid watch a beautiful lunch was served to the officer of the deck. 1936 *S.P.E. Tract* XLV. 183 In several... instances a word has been liberated in America from the restrictions that limit its application in England; for example... *lunch*. 1950 E. A. McCOURT *Home is Stranger* (1951) viii. 124 At midnight the womenfolk hurried out to the hall to prepare lunch. 1951 *Good Housek. Home Encycl.* 540 *Lunch*, the midday meal... may cover anything from the sandwich lunch taken by some office and factory workers to the fairly elaborate formal meal given when guests are entertained at a public function or private party. 1960 S. PLATH *Colossus* (1967) 20. I open my lunch on a hill of black cypress. 1963 L. DIACK *Labrador Nurse* I. vii. 37 After a 'lunch' (i.e. a snack), all hands... would set to work. 1965 J. S. GUNN *Terminol. Shearing Industry* I. 36 *Lunch*, a light snack which was taken at the mid-morning or mid-afternoon break... *Lunch* was food taken at any time away from main meals, even in the evening. 1968 *New Society* 22 Aug. 265/2 Though the U still have lunch (not dinner) in the middle of the day and U-dogs still have their dinner then, U-children have changed; they no longer have mid-day dinner, in the nursery, but have lunch with their mothers.

b. *out to lunch*: insane; stupid; unaware; socially unacceptable. *N. Amer. slang.*

1955 *Sci. Digest* Aug. 33/1 'Out to lunch' refers to someone who, in other years, just wasn't 'there'—and he is told immediately to 'Get with it!' 1959 *She* May 21/2 *Out to lunch* has nothing to do with social life but implies one is not in the groove. 1966 *Toronto Daily Star* 16 June 74/2 A girl who would be attracted to Bud's mean streak and bad temper must be a little out to lunch. 1974 *Melody Maker* 13 July 13/5, I think he's out to lunch. He's blown out completely.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *lunch-basket*, *-bell*, *-biscuit*, *-box*, *-break*, *-cake*, *-can*, *-counter*, *-date*, *-hour*, *-house*, *-money*, *-pail*, *-party*, *-room*, *-stand*, *-table*, *-tin*, *-wagon*; *lunch-dinner*, a meal that might be called either lunch or dinner, a mid-day dinner.

1901 *19th Cent.* Oct. 630, I... snatched a hasty breakfast from my lunch basket. 1875 MRS. STOWE *We & Neighbors* v. 67 The ringing of the lunch bell interrupted the conversation. 1892 G. R. LOWNDES *Camping Sk.* 52 Trout, lunch biscuits, and cake, formed a reasonable lunch. 1864 *Rep. Comm. Patents 1862* (U.S.) I. 158 *Improved Lunch Box*. This invention consists of an arrangement of dishes, cups, etc., arranged within a case for the use of travellers. 1921 *Daily Colonist* (Victoria, B.C.) 23 Oct. 6/1 (Adv.), Folding lunch boxes. 1970 G. GREER *Female Eunuch* 233 Her house is ideally a base which her tired-warrior hunter can withdraw to... while he... is prepared by laundry and toilet and lunch-box for another sortie. 1960 *News Chron.* 14 June 6/6 Half of today's secretaries are married women and rely on the lunch break to do... their shopping. 1971 C. STORR *Thursday* xii. 133 She timed herself to reach the [building] site just before the lunch break. 1886 M. L. DODS *Handbk. Pract. Cookery* (new ed.) 219 *Lunch Cake*,... Bake in a moderate oven for one hour and a quarter. 1901 *Daily Colonist* (Victoria, B.C.) 27 Oct. 7/2 Our buns, scones and lunch cakes are the acme of perfection. 1951 *Good Housek. Home Encycl.* 540/2 *Lunch cake*, a fairly plain, substantial fruit cake. 1897 R. M. STUART *In Simpkinsville* 14 They'd

give him biscuits out o' their lunch-cans. 1869 *Demorest's Young Amer.* Oct. 460 (caption) Eating at a small lunch counter or eating-saloon. 1904 G. S. FULLERTON *Syst. Metaphysics* xv. 242 To obtain a sandwich from the woman at the lunch-counter. 1934 *Archit. Rev.* LXXXVI. 159/1 (caption) Lunch counter with recessed stainless steel front. 1960 *New Statesman* 26 Mar. 435/2 Possibly President Eisenhower will be a shade or two happier when a coloured Georgian and a white Georgian, seated on adjacent stools, have pie and coffee at a Woolworth lunch-counter in Atlanta—and possibly he may not. 1970 *Times* 23 Mar. 13/3 A nostalgic echo of those days when it seemed that all we had to do to achieve integration was to sit down at enough lunch counters together. 1933 *Radio Times* 14 Apr. 95 A tragic lunch date. 1968 *Listener* 25 July 103/3 A message came regretting he could not keep our lunch date, because he must be sure to cast his vote. 1878 SIR P. WALLIS in *Brighton Life* (1892) 201, I hope the good squire will take a lunch-dinner with me. 1908 KIPLING *Lett. of Travel* (1920) 129 Canadian Clubs... assemble their members during the mid-day lunch-hour. 1909 H. G. WELLS *Ann Veronica* xiv. 302 She waited in the laboratory at the lunch-hour. 1929 *Radio Times* 8 Nov. 426/1, 1.15-2.0. A lunch hour concert. 1959 J. O'DONOVAN *Visited* xviii. 116 Edith sat by the phone all the lunch-hour. 1846 *Knickerbocker* XXVIII. 558 The following parody was found inscribed on the newspaper-board of a 'lunch-house' in Saint Louis, Missouri. 1902 G. H. LORIMER *Lett. Merchant* viii. 108 One of those fellows... goes around and makes the boys give up their lunch money to buy flowers. 1955 M. GILBERT *Sky High* x. 144 Sixpence a week and their lunch money. That's all they get. 1891 M. E. WILKINS *New Eng. Nun* 44 Matilda came in her voluminous alpaca, with her tin lunch-pail on her arm. 1926 E. HEMINGWAY *Torrents of Spring* x. 71 He set down his lunch-pail. 1964 M. GALLANT in R. Weaver *Canad. Short Stories* 2nd Ser. (1968) 77 There was an unbridgeable gap... between the girl whose father went off to work with a lunch pail and the daughter of a man who ate... in the company cafeteria. 1884 F. M. CRAWFORD *Amer. Politician* I. iii. 43 At a lunch party... they sat and talked about pictures. 1936 H. NICOLSON *Lett.* 19 Feb. (1966) 244, I gave a lunch-party. 1961 NEW ENG. BIBLE *Luke* xiv. 12 When you give a lunch or dinner party. 1830 N. Y. *Mercantile Advertiser* 16 Aug. 4/6 His Breakfast, Lunch and Dining rooms are capacious and comfortable. 1919 *Lunch Room* [see HOLE *sb.* 7b]. 1958 *New Statesman* 1 Feb. 143/1 By the end of the novel, Flem... having by trickery acquired a half-interest in a Jefferson lunch-room has taken himself off to the county seat. 1887 C. B. GEORGE *40 Yrs. on Rail* v. 79 Superintendent Johnson... noticed this lunch-stand, with its modest, yet appetizing display. 1890 'ROLF BOLDREWOOD' *Col. Reformer* (1891) 277 The well-appointed lunch-table. 1950 *N.Z. Jnl. Agric.* Aug. 19/1/1 Lunch tins which can be painted attractive colours are easily washed, inexpensive, and light and convenient to carry. 1894 *Life* 4 Oct. 215/1 'That, my dear,' responded Adalbert, 'is a lunch wagon.' 1959 N. MAILER *Advs. for Myself* (1961) 69 Inside, out of the rain, the lunch wagon was hot and sticky.

lunch (lanʃ), *v.* [f. LUNCH *sb.*²]

1. *intr.* To take lunch.

1823 D'ISRAELI *Cur. Lit. Ser.* II. I. 402 She is now old enough, she said, to have lived to hear the vulgarisms of her youth adopted in drawing-room circles. To lunch, now so familiar from the fairest lips, in her youth was only known in the servants hall. 1884 GRANT ALLEN *Philiistia* II. 101 Miss Merivale lunched with the family. 1887 J. ASHBY-STERRY *Lazy Minstrel* (1892) 190 Here can we lunch to the music of trees. 1897 LD. TENNYSON *Mem. Tennyson* II. 222 On one occasion Ruskin lunched with us.

2. *trans.* To provide lunch for. *colloq.*

1892 *Temple Bar* Dec. 578 [She] does her duty... warmly by her country friends—lunching, tea-ing, and dining them. 1893 *Westm. Gaz.* 15 June 2/1 Permission was given to lunch the pilgrims on board the *Victory*.

luncheon ('lanʃən). Also 7 *lunchen*, *lunchion*, *lunching*, 7-8 *lunchin*, 8 *lunshin*. [Related in some way to LUNCH *sb.*²]

The ordinary view, that the spelling *lunching* represents the etymological form, appears somewhat unlikely. In our quotes the earliest form is *luncheon*, and this appears in our quotes earlier than *lunch*; and there is no evidence of a derivative verb in the 16-17th c. It is possible that *luncheon* might have been extended from *lunch* on the analogy of the relation between *punch*, *puncheon*, *trunch*, *truncheon*.]

†1. = LUNCH *sb.*² 1. *Obs.*

1580 HOLLYBAND *Treas. Fr. Tong, Lopin*, a lumpe, a goblet, a luncheon. 1617 MORYSON *Itin.* III. II. iv. 97 Eating a great lumpe of bread and butter with a luncheon of cheese. 1660 *Chas. II's Escape fr. Worcester in Harl. Misc.* (1809) IV. 444 The Colonel plucked out of his pocket a good luncheon of bread and cheese. 1703 THORESBY *Lett. to Ray* (E.D.S.) s.v., A huge lunshin of bread, i.e. a large piece. 1760-72 H. BROOKE *Fool of Qual.* (1809) III. 62 A large luncheon of brown bread... struck my eyes. 1824 SCOTT *Redgauntlet* let. x, Little Benjie... was cramming a huge luncheon of pie-crust into his mouth.

fig. 1685 H. MORE *Paralip. Prophet.* xii. 98 No little scraps of bounty... but large Lunchions of Munificence.

2. a. Originally, a slight repast taken between two of the ordinary meal-times, esp. between breakfast and mid-day dinner. The word retains this original application with those who use *dinner* as the name of the mid-day meal; with those who 'dine' in the evening, *luncheon* denotes a meal (understood to be less substantial and less ceremonious than *dinner*) taken usually in the early afternoon. Now somewhat formal; cf. LUNCH *sb.*² 2.

a 1652 BROME *Mad Couple* v. i. Wks. 1873 I. 92 Noonings, and intermealiary Lunchings. 1655 tr. *Com. Hist. Francion* III. 71 For our Breakfast and after-noon Lunchins [Fr. à gouter]. 1706 E. WARD *Writings* (ed. 3) II. 125 Then others more Hungry, their Stomachs to please, Sit down to their Luncheons of House-hold and Cheese. 1809 MALKIN *Gil Blas* III. ii. ¶3 As soon as we had released our kitchen-wench, I gave orders for a good luncheon. 1823 BYRON *Juan*

xI. lXv, His afternoons he pass'd in visits, luncheons, Lounging and boxing. 1827 CARLYLE *Germ. Rom.* II. 318 The mother looked for the little ones, and brought them their evening luncheon. 1855 MRS. GASKELL *North & S. i.* They did not scruple to make a call at each other's houses before Luncheon. 1881 LADY HERBERT *Edith* 2 Have you had some luncheon? 1891 E. PEACOCK *N. Brendon* II. 2 Thornton stayed for luncheon.

b. *U.S.* Applied to a late supper.

1903 *Boston Even. Transcript* 3 Oct. 5 At this table, from 9 o'clock until midnight, a bountiful standing luncheon was served continuously.

3. *attrib.*, as *luncheon bar*, *-basket*, *bell*, *-hour*, *tent*, *-time*; *luncheon-car*, on a railway train, a restaurant-car where luncheons are provided; also *attrib.*; † *luncheon-dinner* = *lunch-dinner* (LUNCH *sb.*² 3); *luncheon meat*, a type of pre-cooked meat containing preservatives; *luncheon voucher*, a money voucher given to employees which is exchangeable for meals at certain restaurants.

1891 H. HERMAN *His Angel* 125 The cellar... was occupied by a liquor and luncheon bar. 1859 QUEEN VICTORIA *Jnl.* 7 Oct. in D. Duff *Victoria in Highlands* (1968) 159 Our pony carried the luncheon baskets. 1903 *Railway timetable*, Luncheon-baskets... may be obtained at the principal stations. 1958 J. CANNAN *And be a Villain* i. 15 Ah, the Victorian railways!... the luncheon baskets you wired ahead for. 1884 W. S. GILBERT *Princess Ida* II, Merrily ring the luncheon bell. 1903 A. BENNETT *Leonora* vii. 203 The express, with its two engines, its gilded luncheon-cars, and its post-office van. *Ibid.* 204 Catching the luncheon-car attendant by the sleeve. 1909 *Westm. Gaz.* 8 Sept. 2/1 A new luncheon-car express, starting from King's Cross at 1.5 p.m. 1970 *Country Life* 31 Dec. 1293/1 On the next stage north there was a luncheon car, and at The Mound he ate his lunch. 1819 M. EDGEWORTH *Lett.* 4 Mar. (1971) 178 After luncheon-dinner I finished at Oxford. 1882 W. D. HAY *Brighter Britain!* I. ii. 25 There are three common meals—breakfast, luncheon-dinner, and dinner-supper. 1888 J. PAYN *Myst. Mirbridge* I. ix. 146 From that very Pavilion he had slipped away during the luncheon-hour. 1945 'R. CROMPTON' *William & Brains Trust* ix. 166 Although it meant opening her last remaining tin of Luncheon Meat. 1953 J. HUNT *Ascent Everest* iv. xii. 155 Over our bacon and, possibly, eggs, or fried luncheon meat. 1957 E. CRAIG *Collins Family Cookery* 814 Dice luncheon meat and use as a filling for bread. 1960 A. E. BENDER *Dict. Nutrition* 76/2 *Luncheon Meat*... must have a meat content not less than 80%. 1899 E. PEACOCK in *Month* Feb. 208 To witness the servants of the Duke pitch the luncheon-tent. 1823 J. BADCOCK *Dom. Amusem.* 158 Allowing... not a moment for meals, nor the well known luncheon-time. 1955 *Evening Standard* 28 Oct. 15/3 (heading) Doorman/timekeeper for staff and goods entrance... Pension scheme, welfare fund, luncheon vouchers, etc. 1966 A. LA BERN *Goodbye Piccadilly* v. 48 Their wallets contained more luncheon vouchers than treasury notes. 1973 *Times* 24 Jan. (Security Conf. Printing Suppl.) p. 1/3 The notes in our wallets, stamps for letters... luncheon vouchers... are a few of the little pieces of paper so essential to modern life.

Hence 'luncheon *v. intr.*, to take luncheon, to lunch; 'luncheonless *a.*, without luncheon.

1883 LD. SALTOUN *Scraps* I. 190, I... went luncheonless myself. 1885 *Fortn. in Waggonette* 94 A few minutes more saw an imposing party luncheoning on the grassy roadside. 1889 *Archaeol. Eliana* XIII. 309 The Duke of Northumberland... luncheoned at the 'Three Half Moons'.

luncheonette. *orig. U.S.* [LUNCHEON 2 + -ETTE.] A small restaurant or snack bar serving light lunches.

1924 *Public Opinion* 11 July 31/2 Luncheonettes supply icecream soda and a ham sandwich. 1930 J. O. DAHL (*title*) Soda fountain and luncheonette management. 1939 C. MORLEY *Kitty Foyle* viii. 74 Sparta's, a Greek candy and luncheonette a block farther up Main. 1959 *New Statesman* 24 Oct. 534/3 They sleep late, meet on the corners, drift in and out of the poolrooms and the luncheonettes. 1969 *New Yorker* 20 Sept. 38/2 A luncheonette, where a couple of young men in shirt sleeves sat lunched over the counter eating... noodle soup. 1972 *Daily Tel.* 10 Apr. 9/8 France is to have 100 quick-lunch restaurants à l'Anglaise... These luncheonettes will all be along France's main highways. 1974 D. RAMSAY *No Cause to Kill* 1. 44 She didn't care for luncheonette food.

luncher ('lanʃə(r)). [f. LUNCH *v.* + -ER¹.] One who lunches or takes lunch.

1840 *New Monthly Mag.* LX. 60 We therefore put it to the conscience of the ladies who indulge in hot luncheons (if a regular luncher can have a conscience). 1895 J. DAVIDSON *Earl Lavender* 248 The sound of the pipes... reached the thirty lunchers in their barn.

lunching, *vbl. sb.* [f. LUNCH *v.*] The action of taking lunch. Also *attrib.*

1920 R. L. ALSAKER *Maintaining Health* 271 Lunching before going to bed is a bad habit. 1968 *Economist* 18 May 74/2 One can see bloated central staffs, outside directors who are appositely called 'lunching directors' and cannot control their management colleagues in any way.

'lunchless, *a.* [f. LUNCH *sb.*² + -LESS.] Having had no lunch; without lunch.

1904 KIPLING *Traffics & Discov.* 339, I found myself stranded, lunchless, on the sea-front. 1920 GALSWORTHY *In Chancery* III. i. 244 Sitting lunchless in the hall of his hotel. 1958 E. NEWBY *Short Walk in Hindu Kush* ii. 17 In my lunchless state I envied them.

'lunch-time. [f. LUNCH *sb.*² + TIME *sb.*] The time at which lunch is eaten. Also *attrib.*

1859 GEO. ELIOT *Lett.* 10 Oct. (1954) III. 180 He can't take us wrongly any day either at 1 o'clock, (lunch-time) or at half past 5 (dinner). 1866 G. M. HOPKINS *Lett. to R. Bridges* (1955) 5 He...left me at lunch-time. 1890 'ROLF

BOLDREWOOD' *Col. Reformer* (1891) 276 It was on the right side of lunch-time. 1909 H. G. WELLS *Ann Veronica* xiv. 290 Capes came into the laboratory at lunch-time. 1929 *Radio Times* 8 Nov. 389/2 The lunch-time programme arranged by Mr. Christopher Stone. 1957 MANVELL & HUNTLEY *Technique Film Music* 235 Kisenga, an African musician... is seen playing this work in a reconstruction of the war-time National Gallery lunch-time concerts. 1963 *Times* 22 May 9/5 We'll be at the coast by lunchtime and the children can't wait for a swim and neither can I. 1968 J. BINGHAM *I love, I Kill* xv. 222 Have me thrown out, boyo. If you hurry up, it'll make the lunchtime editions. 1971 D. CRYSTAL *Ling*. i. 11 There is at least one teachers' common-room... where problems of etymology... provide the normal, lunch-time gossip.

† **lund**. *Obs.* Also 5 lunde. [a. ON. *lund*.] Disposition, nature; manners.

c 1200 ORMIN 7038 Gode menness clene lund. *Ibid.* 9785 All fulle off attriþ lund. c 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 1460 In haly speche he lyked his lunde.

|| **'lunda**. Also 8 lunder. [repr. Icel. *lundi*, Norw. *lunde*, Sw. *lunn*.] A Scandinavian name for: The puffin.

1743 *Phil. Trans.* XLII. 612 Greenland produces... Cormorants, Lunders, Parrots [etc.]. 1802 G. MONTAGU *Ornith. Dict.* (1833) 310 *Lunda*, a name for the Puffin. 1893 NEWTON *Dict. Birds*, *Lunda*.

lunder, lundge: see LOUNDER v., LOUNGE v.

† **lundress**. *Obs.* [a. F. *Londreis* adj., f. *Londres* London.] (See quot. 1695.)

1695 W. LOWNDES *Amendm. Silver Coin* 17 A Sterling... was once called a Lundress, because it was to be Coined only at London. 1706 in PHILLIPS; and in later Dicts.

|| **lundum** ('lundam). [Pg.] A primitive Portuguese song and dance, from which the *fado* probably developed.

1936 R. GALLOP *Portugal* xi. 252 The *lundum*... shared the affections of the Lisbon populace from the last quarter of the eighteenth to the middle of the nineteenth century. The *lundum* came to Portugal from Brazil... It reached Brazil from the west coast of Africa. 1957 R. CAMPBELL *Portugal* ix. 191 It was this crossing of the primitive sensual ferocity and black, wailing misery of the negro *lundum*... that gave us the *fado*. 1957 [see *belly-dancing* s.v. BELLY sb. 17]. 1969 S. BRADFORD *Portugal & Madeira* 27 With them [sc. Angolan slaves] went memories of their native dances, one of them being the *lundum*, a dance of Congolese origin.

Lundyfoot ('lundifut). [Named after Lundy Foot, a Dublin tobacconist, whose address is given as 8 Essex Bridge in Wilson's *Dublin Directory* 1776.] A kind of snuff.

1811 *Ora & Juliet* IV. 187 The sportive zephyrs carried the high-dried Lundyfoot into the eyes of the whole party. 1822 *Blackw. Mag.* XI. 370* He took so much of Lundy-Foot, that he used to snort and snuffle. 1866 *Daily Tel.* 11 Jan. 5/1 A pinch of Lundyfoot or brown Rappee.

lune¹ (l(j)u:n). *Hawking*. Also 5 lewne; and see LOYN. [var. of LOYN.] A leash for a hawk.

1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* vi. xvi, Thenne was he ware of a Faucon... and longe lunys aboute her feete. 1486 *Bk. St. Albans* B v b. The lewnes shulde be fastened to theym, with a payre of tyrettis. 1580 H. GIFFORD *Gilloflowers* (1875) 90 In fancie's lune I fast was caught. 1593 GREENE *Mamillia* 1. E 3. The closer shee couered the sparke, the more it kindled: yea, in seeking to vnlose the Lunas, the more she was intangled. 1611 COTGR., *Longe*,... a hawkes lune or leash. 1895 QUILLER-COUCH *Wandering Heath* 230 A gerfalcon lying with long lunas tangled about his feet.

lune² (l(j)u:n). *arch.* [ad. med.L. *luna* lit. 'moon', hence 'fit of lunacy' (cf. LUNATIC), whence F. *lune*, MHG. *lûne* (G. *laune* whim, humour).] *pl.* Fits of frenzy or lunacy; mad freaks or tantrums. (Cf. LINE sb.² 20.)

1611 SHAKS. *Wint. T.* II. ii. 30 These dangerous, vn safe Lunas i' th' King, -beshrew them. 1778 JOHNSON *Let. to Mrs. Thrale* 14 Nov., My master is in his old lunas and so am I. 1799 LAMB *John Woodvil* III. Let him alone. I have seen him in these lunas before. 1867 J. H. STIRLING in *Fortin. Rev.* Oct. 381 This is the central weak point, the special lunas of the De Quincey nature. 1883 SYMONDS *Renaiss. It.*, *Ital. Lit.* II. ii. x. 97 Their tales for the most part are the lunas of wanton love.

lune³ (l(j)u:n). [a. F. *lune*:—L. *luna* moon.]

1. *Geom.* The figure formed on a sphere or on a plane by two arcs of circles that enclose a space.

1704 HARRIS *Lex. Techn.*, *Lunes* or *Lunulæ*. 1839 in *Penny Cycl.* XIV. 199. 1854 MOSELEY *Astron.* xxxiv. (ed. 4) 119 Her [the moon's] crescent... now presents the appearance of a lune. 1891 CAYLEY in *Coll. Papers* (1897) XIII. 205 The two lunas *ACB* and *ABD* of figure 6.

2. Anything in the shape of a crescent or half-moon.

1706-9 WATTS *Lyric Poems* II. *Vict. Poles over Osman* 149 Faithful Janizaries... Fall'n in just Ranks or Wedges, Lunas or Squares. 1805 W. HERSCHEL in *Phil. Trans.* XCV. 36 This made them [the globules] gradually assume the shape of half moons... The dark part of these little lunas... did not appear sensibly less than the enlightened part.

lune, anglicized f. LUNA.

lünebergite (lynə'bɜ:ɡaɪt). *Min.* [Named by C. Nöllner, 1870, from *Lüneberg*, Hanover, its locality; see -ITE.] A boro-phosphate of magnesium, found in fibrous masses.

1872 DANA *Min. App.* 10. 1893 *Chapman's Blowpipe Pract.* 179.

lunecye, obs. form of LUNACY.

lunel¹ (l(j)u:'nel). [f. *Lunel* (Hérault) a town in France.] A sweet muscat wine. Also *lunel-wine*.

1770 *Ann. Reg.* II. 158 He... made me drink bumper after bumper of his lunel wine. 1821 *Rouge et Noir* 85 A bumper of the true lunel. 1841 THACKERAY *Mem. Gormandising Wks.* 1900 XIII. 589 What could literary men mean by ordering lunel?

|| **lunel**² (l(j)u:'nel). *Her.* [Fr., a. Sp. *lunel*, f. *luna* moon.] A figure formed by four crescents appointed resembling a rose with four leaves.

1828-40 in BERRY *En cycl. Her.* I.

lunestice, obs. form of LUNISTICE.

|| **lunetta**. [It.] = LUNETTE 4 b.

1898 *Daily News* 10 Feb. 6/3 Under the lunetta is the Descent from the Cross, the Madonna kneeling.

lunette (l(j)u:'net). Also 7-8 in anglicized form *lunet* (t. [a. F. *lunette*, dim. of *lune* moon.]

† 1. A little moon, a satellite. *Obs.*

1645 BP. HALL *Peace-Maker* x. 81 Our predecessors... could never have believed, that there were such Lunets about some of the Planets as our late Perspectives have described.

† 2. The figure of a crescent moon. Also *attrib.*

1774 J. BRYANT *Mythol.* II. p. iv, Juno Samia Selenitis, standing in a lunette, and crowned with a lunette. 1787 M. CUTLER in *Life, Jrnls. & Corr.* (1888) I. 278 In this rock a flight of steps is cut, in a winding or kind of lunette form, from the road to the top of the hill.

3. *Farriery*. A horse-shoe consisting of the front semicircular portion only. Also *lunette-shoe*.

1580 BLUNDEVIL *Curing Horses Dis.* clii. 65 Pull off his shoes and shooe him with half Moore shoes called Lunette. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 324/2 A Lunet shoe... is used for Horses that have weak Heels. c 1720 W. GIBSON *Farrier's Guide* II. (1738) 256 The cure is... to shoe him with Lunets, or Half-Moon shoes. 1753 in CHAMBERS *Cycl. Suppl.* 1816 *Sporting Mag.* XLVII. 27 A shoe in the form of the old lunette, or La Fosse's shoe. 1875 in KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*

4. *Arch.* a. An arched aperture in a concave ceiling for the admission of light.

1613-39 I. JONES in Leoni *Palladio's Archit.* (1742) I. 39 The manner of Arches are... a Rotonda G, a Lunette P, and a Conca N and K. 1823 P. NICHOLSON *Pract. Build.* 114 Lunettes are used in large rooms or halls, and are made either in waggon-headed ceilings, or through large coves, surrounding a plane ceiling. 1842-59 GWILT *Archit.* (ed. 4) Gloss., *Lunette*, a cylindric, cylindroidic, or spherical aperture in a ceiling.

b. A crescentiform or semicircular space in a ceiling, dome, etc., decorated with paintings or sculptures; a piece of decoration filling such a space.

1722 RICHARDSON *Statues Italy* 117 The pictures are painted in a sort of Lunettes, form'd by a Semicircle within a Tall Arch ending in a Point, and [etc.]. 1853 RUSKIN *Stones Ven.* III. ii. 74 The painting which filled the lunette behind it [a sarcophagus]. 1857 MRS. JAMESON *Leg. of Madonna* Introd. (ed. 2) 60 It is comprised in five lunettes round the ceiling. 1873 OUIDA *Pascarel* I. 36 Above at a vast height there was a lunette with frescoes of the labours of Hercules. 1886 WILLIS & CLARK *Cambridge* III. 210 The lunette over the entrance-door [of the Fitzwilliam Museum].

5. *Fortif.* A work larger than a redan, consisting of two faces, and two flanks (Voyle *Mil. Dict.*).

1704 HARRIS *Lex. Techn.*, *Lunettes* in Fortification, are Envelopes, Countergades, or Mounts of Earth cast up before the Curtain. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Lunette*... In Fortification, a small Work generally rais'd before the Courtin in Ditches full of Water: It consists of two Faces making a Re-entring Angle, and serves to dispute the Passage of the Ditch. 1711 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4883/2 His Grace... has given Orders for making several Lunettes in the Front of our Camp. 1759 B. MARTIN *Nat. Hist. Eng.* II. 200 An embattled Wall, with Lunets hanging over the River. 1778 *Eng. Gazetteer* (ed. 2) s.v. *Sandown Castle, Kent*, N. of Deal, ... consists of four lunets of very thick arched work of stone... In the middle is a great round tower. 1834-47 J. S. MACAULAY *Field Fortif.* (1851) 11 The lunette, like the redan, is frequently open at the gorge. 1859 F. A. GRIFFITHS *Artif. Man.* (1862) 263 A Lunette has two faces, similar to the redan, and also two flanks.

6. A blinker for a horse.

1652 BP. HALL *Invis. World* III. § 12 Make earthly things, not as lunets to shut up our sight, but spectacles to transmit it to spiritual objects. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Suppl.*, *Lunette* is also the name of two small pieces of felt made round and hollow, to clap upon the eyes of a vicious horse. 1875 in KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*

7. † a. *pl.* Spectacles. *Obs.*

1681 COLVIL *Whigs Suppl.* (1751) 53 Then answered the whole crowd, Bidding him read it out aloud. Seeking his Lunets [etc.]. 1693 EVELYN *De la Quint. Compl. Gard., Refl. Agric.* 49 One day Lunetts and Microscopes may possibly be Invented, whereby these Pores may plainly be seen and distinguished. 1796 *Mod. Gulliver's Trav.* 75 Fearful of more mistakes, for want of my useful lunettes, I made my bow of depart.

b. Given as the name for a special kind of concavo-convex lens for spectacles.

1855 in OGILVIE *Suppl.* 1875 in KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*

8. A watch-glass of flattened shape. Also *lunette (watch-) glass*.

1832 G. R. PORTER *Porcelain & Gl.* ix. 233 Lunette glasses. 1849 DANA *Geol.* ix. (1850) 466 The curvature of a lunette watch-glass. 1884 F. J. BRITTEN *Watch & Clockm.* 156 *Lunette*, the usual form of rounded watch glass.

9. In the guillotine, the circular hole which receives the neck of the victim.

1859 F. E. PAGET *Curate of Cumberw.* 238 When the victim's head is fixed in the lunette. 1900 *Westm. Gaz.* 20 Oct. 6/2 His head had to be thrust into the lunette by two warders.

10. *Glass-making*. = LINNET-HOLE.

1839 *URE Dict. Arts* 587 The founding or melting furnace is a square brick building, ... at each angle of this square a small oven or arch is constructed... vaulted within, and communicating with the melting furnace by square flues called lunettes.

11. *Antiq.* A crescent-shaped ornament.

1865 *Athenæum* 22 July 119/1 A pair of golden gorgettes or lunettes.

12. A forked iron plate into which the stock of a field-gun carriage is inserted.

1875 in Knight *Dict. Mech.*

13. (See quot.)

1884 R. F. BURTON *Bk. Sword* 124 This hilt-plate has dwindled in the French fencing-foil to a lunette, a double oval of bars shaped like a pair of spectacles.

14. *Eccl.* A circular crystal case, fitting into an aperture in the monstrance, in which the Host is placed for exposition.

1890 in *Century Dict.* 1893 in *Catholic Dict.*

15. *Physical Geogr.* A broad shallow mound of wind-blown material built up along the leeward side of a lake basin, esp. in arid parts of Australia, and typically having a crescent shape with the concave edge of the crescent along the lake shore.

1940 E. S. HILLS in *Austral. Geographer* III. vii. 15 (title) The lunette, a new land form of aeolian origin. *Ibid.* 15/1 Along the eastern shores of almost every lake and swamp in the plains of northern Victoria there occurs a crescentic ridge of silty clay or clay 'loam'... It is... proposed to designate them by a new term—*lunette*. 1942 C. A. COTTON *Geomorphology* (ed. 3) xx. 275 Dust captured from the air during gales that produce dust storms is brought down by spray whipped up from lakes, so that crescentic mounds of loamy material of this origin grow up immediately to leeward of the lakes. Being rarely more than 20 or 30 feet high these broad mounds are not conspicuous unless they rise from very level plains, as is the case in south-eastern Australia, where there are many examples of such landscape forms, there termed lunettes. 1957 G. E. HUTCHINSON *Treat. Limnol.* I. i. 127 The most important type of wind action in forming lake basins... is deflation or wind erosion. The clearest evidence of this process is provided by those cases in which the deflated material is piled up as a curved mound of sand or *lunette*... along the lee shore of the depression.

lung (lʌŋ). Forms: 1 lungen, 3-6 lunge, 3-4 longen(e, 4-6 long(e, 4-5 lounge, 5 longon, lungen, (5 longhe, lunche, 6 longue, loong), 6-lung. [OE. *lungen* str. fem. = OFris. *lungen*, MLG. *lunge*, MDu. *longe* (Du. *long*), OHG. *lungun* (MHG., mod.G. *lunge*); ON. with change of declension *lunga* wk. neut.; f. Teut. root **lung-*:—OArjan **lngh-* in Skr. *laghu-*, Gr. *ελαφρός* light: see LIGHT a.¹ (The lungs were so called because of their lightness: cf. LIGHTS.)]

1. a. Each of the two respiratory organs in man and most vertebrate animals, placed within the cavity of the thorax on either side of the heart and communicating with the trachea or windpipe.

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gloss.* in Wr. Wülcker 160/34 *Pulmo*, lungen. c 1000 Sax. *Leechd.* II. 92 Mið þu sceal mon laccian pone man þe biþ lungenne wund. c 1250 *Death* 172 in O.E. *Misc.* 178 Nu schal for-rotien þi liure and þi lunge. c 1275 LAY. 6499 þe longene and þe liure folle to þan grunde. 13... K. *Alis.* 4719 Men to heom threowe drit and donge, With foule ayren, with rotheres lunge. a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* l. 8 It purges þe longes of infiacioun. 1390 *Gower Conf.* III. 100 The lunge yifþ him weie of speche. 1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. ix. 189 Lame men he lechede with longen of bestes. c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* 1. 49 The longis hool and wynded with the best. c 1440 *Gesta Rom.* i. 3 (Harl. MS.) The archer... hath y-schotte him selfe in þe lunge. c 1470 HENRY WALLACE II. 409 Leur and lounngis men mycht all redy se. 1481 CAXTON *Reynard* (Arb.) 91 The wulf... gaf to me but half the longes. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* x. vii. 63 That all the blayd, vp to the hylt and hand Amyd his flaffand longis hyd hes he. 1535 COVERDALE *1 Kings* xxii. 34 A certayne man... shott the kyng of Israel betwene the mawe and y^e longes. 1551 T. WILSON *Logike* (1569) 48 b, Oft fecthyng of winde, declares a sicknesse of the lungus. 1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* (1586) 133 The sicknes of the Loongs is perceiued if the Dewlap be harde closed together very farre vppe. 1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* II. i. 174 Gentlemen, ... of such sensible and nimble Lungs that they always vse to laugh at nothing. 1612 BACON *Ess.*, *Studies* (Arb.) 13 Shooting [is good] for the Lungs and Breast. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) II. 294 In those which breathe through the lungs, some have the heart composed of two ventricles, and some have it of one. 1831 R. KNOX *Cloquet's Anat.* 622 The Lungs... are two spongy, cellular, expansible organs. 1872 MIVART *Elem. Anat.* xii. (1873) 462 The lungs are attached by their roots to the two branches of the windpipe.

b. *transf.* and *fig.*, esp. as in phrase *lungs of London* (etc.), applied to open spaces within or adjacent to a city.

1651 CLEVELAND *Poems* 10 Could not the Winds... With their whole card of Lungs redeem thy breath? 1808 WINDHAM *Sp. agst. Encroachment. Hyde Park* 30 June, It was a saying of Lord Chatham, that the parks were the lungs of London. 1852 MUNDY *Our Antipodes* (1857) 4 Beyond this fence the outer domain... acts as one of the lungs of Sydney. 1874 T. HARDY *Far fr. Mad. Crowd* II. i. 3 That Bathsheba was a firm and positive girl... had been the very lung of his hope. 1876 — *Ethelberta* (1890) 346 At length something from the lungs of the gale alighted like a feather upon the pane. 1900 *Q. Rev.* July 51 We can with perfect safety use these old burial grounds as lungs for the overcrowded city.

2. Applied to analogous organs in other animals.

1889 *Syd. Soc. Lex. s.v.*, In Mollusca the Pulmonata, represented by the snail and slug, have a simple type of lung... In Amphibia... the lung is a simple or double sac with a smooth lining near the termination of the trachea.

†3. *pl.* One who blows the fire; a chemist's assistant. *Obs.*

1610 B. JONSON *Alch.* II. i, That's his fire-drake, His lungs, his Zephyrus, he that puffs his coals. 1663 COWLEY *Adv. Exper. Philos. College in Verses & Ess.* (1669) 43 That the Company received into it be as follows... Two Lungs, or Chemical Servants. That the annual allowance... be as follows... To each of the Lungs twelve pounds.

4. (See quot.) *dial.* (? *Obs.*)

1741 *Compl. Fam.-Piece* III. 504 Swine... are subject to a Distemper which is called the *Thirst*, or *Lungs*.

5. **lungs of (the) oak, oak lungs** (see OAK *sb.* 8), *Sticta pulmonacea*; = LUNGWORT 5.

1856 W. L. LINDSAY *Brit. Lichens* 183 *Sticta Pulmonaria*. Its specific name, as well as its familiar designation, 'Lungs of Oak', or 'Tree Lungwort' are due to its efficacy, real or supposed, in pulmonary affections. 1863 J. R. WISE *New Forest* xvi. 176 One of the commonest remedies for consumption in the Forest is the 'lungs of oak'. 1866 *Treas. Bot.*, Lungs-of-the-oak.

6. *attrib.* and *Comb.* a. simple attributive, as *lung-attack*, †*lung-blood*, *cancer*, *-cell*, *-consolidation*, *-disease*, *function*, *-parenchyma*, *-substance*, *-tissue*, *-trouble*, *-tubercle*, *-vessel*.

b. objective, as *lung-bearing*, *-bursting* adjs.

c. instrumental, as *lung-breather*, *lung-breathing*, *adj.*

1865 MRS. WHITNEY *Gayworthys* I. 206 A *lung attack... when the three score and ten years are passed, can hardly leave a man exactly where it found him. 1888 G. ALLEN in *Gd. Words* 229 The *lung-bearing and air-breathing terrestrial animal. 1666 HARVEY *Morb. Angl.* xiv. 165 *Lung-blood generally appears somewhat lighter than a natural red, because it is conceived to be rendered more aereous by the Lungs. 1880 *St. James's Budget* 17 Sept. 12/1 The earliest *lung-breathers were amphibians. 1907 *Westm. Gaz.* 1 June 16/3 The complete proof of this evolution of the *lung-breathing four-footed creatures of the earth from purely aquatic forms has been lost. 1949 *Oxf. Jun. Encycl.* II. 359/2 If the larval form [of the Axolotl] is kept... it will gradually turn into the mature, lung-breathing salamander. 1971 S. CAVELL *World Viewed* vii. 41 Baudelaire's... *lung-bursting inflation of Delacroix. 1973 C. BONINGTON *Next Horizon* xxi. 286 The last length of rope... was the most strenuous of all, taking two hours of lung-bursting effort to reach the top. 1926 *Jrnl. Amer. Med. Assoc.* 17 July 147/1 A diagnosis of endothelioma has been made frequently in primary *lung cancers. 1953 *Newsweek* 25 May 60 Dr. Alton Ochsner... believes that lung cancer... is unquestionably due to the carcinogenic effect of cigarette smoking'. 1975 'G. BLACK' *Big Wind* ii. 39 When she was still a deb... lung cancer was still diagnosed as galloping consumption. 1853 MARKHAM *Skoda's Auscult.* 287 The *lung-cells and finer bronchial tubes are compressed by the distended blood-vessels. 1898 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* V. 768 In like manner, the former auscultatory signs of *lung-consolidation vanish. 1897 *Ibid.* IV. 302 Passive congestion is a frequent cause of albuminuria, more especially in heart and *lung diseases. 1966 *Lancet* 24 Dec. 1386/1 Systematic *lung-function studies were not carried out in these patients. 1853 MARKHAM *Skoda's Auscult.* 44 Effusion of blood into the *lung-parenchyma. *Ibid.* 46 We scarcely ever find any considerable amount of *lung-substance deprived of air by pressure. *Ibid.* 269 Signs of Pneumonia, when the *Lung-tissue is permeable to air. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 356 Some secondary *lung trouble with which there is not nervous power to contend. *Ibid.* 309 Some decided signs of *lung tubercle are discovered early in the disease. 1898 *Ibid.* V. 403 The absence of clotting from blood within the *lung vessels.

7. Special combs.: **lung book**, a lamellate respiratory organ found in spiders, scorpions, and certain other arachnids; cf. *book-lung* (BOOK *sb.* 19); †**lung-cracked** *a.*, of breath, issuing from exhausted lungs; **lung-fever**, pneumonia; **lung-fish**, a fish having lungs as well as gills, a dipnoan; **lung-flower**, Gerarde's transl. of the Ger. name of the Marsh Gentian, *Gentiana Pneumonanthe*; **lung fluke**, a parasitic trematode flatworm of the genus *Paragonimus*; also *attrib.*; †**lung(s)-growing**, a disease in cattle, in which the lungs adhere to the side; †**lung-grown** *a.*, said of an animal affected with 'lung-growing'; also *sb.* = *lung-growing*; **lung-gymnastics**, 'the exercise of the respiratory powers in a regular and orderly manner for the prevention or cure of disease' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*); **lung-juice**, serum from diseased lungs; **lung lichen** = LUNGWORT 5 (J. Smith *Dict. Pop. Names Plants* 1882); **lung-note**, the sound produced by tapping the chest of a healthy subject; †**lung-pipe** *sing.*, the trachea or windpipe, *pl.* the bronchial tubes; **lung-plague** (in cattle), pleuro-pneumonia;

lung-power, power of voice; **lung-sick** *a.* and *sb.*, (*a*) *adj.* sick of a pulmonary complaint; (*b*) *sb.* a disease of the lungs, pleuro-pneumonia; so **lung-sickness**; **lung snail**, a snail of the order Pulmonata (see PULMONATE *sb.*); †**lung-woe**, disease of the lungs; **lung-worm**, a parasite infesting the lungs of cattle (see quot.).

[1861 J. BLACKWALL *Hist. Spiders Great Brit.* I. 4 The internal organs of respiration in connection with the anterior pair of stigmata present the appearance of membranous sacs formed by lamellae applied to one another like the leaves of a book.] 1881 E. R. LANKESTER in *Q. Jrnl. Microsc. Sci.* XXI. 541 The lamellae of the Scorpion's *lung-book. 1932 BORRADAILE & POTTS *Invertebrata* xv. 447 The spiders, at least, have passed through a primitive lung-book stage from which they have not all emerged. In fact they show all the stages of replacement of lung books by tracheae. 1971 *Nature* 12 Feb. 455/1 The species [sc. *Micrathena gracilis*, a spider] possesses a well-developed stridulatory organ with a file on the cover of the lung book (the respiratory organ).

1636 W. DENNY in *Ann. Dubrensis* (1877) 12 The Racer... might... outwardly shoote His *lung-crack-breath. 1852 H. W. PIERSON *Amer. Missionary Mem.* 229 His illness (*lung-fever) was sudden and unexpected. 1883 C. F. HOLDER in *Harper's Mag.* Dec. 107/2 The curious *lung-fish (*Protopterus*) builds a burrow. 1968 A. S. ROMER *Progression of Life* viii. 165 The dipnoans owe their popular name of lungfishes to the fact that, except for two ray-finned fishes... they are the only living fishes to possess these air-breathing structures. 1597 GERARDE *Herbal* II. ciii. 355 *Viola Autumnalis*, or Autumn Violet... the same that Valerius Cordus... saith is named in the German toong *Lungen blumen*, or *Lung flower. 1900 STILES & HASSAL in *16th Ann. Rep. Bureau Animal Industry, U.S. Dept. Agric.* 560 (title) The *lung fluke (*Paragonimus westermanni*) in swine and its relation to parasitic hemoptysis in man. 1931 *Jrnl. Amer. Vet. Med. Assoc.* LXXXVIII. 229 (title) Lung flukes of the genus *Paragonimus* in American mink. 1937 *Discovery* Feb. 34/2 The lung-fluke disease, or paragonim[ia]s, of which they [sc. mitten crabs] are a carrier in China, does not really threaten Europe as yet. 1970 *Black's Vet. Dict.* (ed. 9) 516/1 Lung flukes attack cats, dogs, pigs, and man in the Far East and the United States. 1704 *Dict. Rust.*, *Lungs-growing. 1730-6 BAILEY (fol.), *Lung's Growing*. 1775 ASH, *Lung-growing*,... a disease in cattle. 1614 MARKHAM *Cheap Husb.* (1623) 96 Of the diseases in the Lungs, especially the Lung-growne. *Ibid.*, A beast, which is *lung-growne, or hath his lungs growne to his side. 1898 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* V. 46 *Lung gymnastics. 1885 KLEIN *Micro-Organisms* 89 Blood, pericardial exudation, and *lung juice from the fatal Nottingham case inoculated into ten animals... produced fatal results in six. 1876 *Trans. Clinical Soc.* IX. 189 There was... an entire want of *lung-note over the manubrium of the sternum. 1562 TURNER *Herbal* II. 35 Rosemary... openeth the *lung pipes. 1657 REEVE *God's Plea* 88 Shall we be carried no further to Heaven, then... a lungpipe-pant can blow us? 1884 *Encycl. Brit.* XVII. 60/1 Pleuro-Pneumonia or *Lung-Plague. 1900 J. KIRKWOOD *United Presbyt. in Ayrsh.* iv. 34 He could exercise his *lung power also in preaching. ? 1520 *tr. Dial. Creat. Moral.* xxvii. I, He... was made both *lungsyk and Reumatyke that he myght not occupie his accostomyd synnes. 1552 HULOET, *Longe sycke, mneumonicus* [sic]. 1899 *Strand Mag.* Mar. 270/1 For 'lung-sick' had reduced the... team of sixteen to... five [bullocks]. 1726 BAILEY, *Lung Sickness. 1730-6 — (fol.), *Lung's Sickness*. 1899 WERNER *Capt. of Locusts* 100 [He] had just had heavy losses... from the lung-sickness. 1909 *Westm. Gaz.* 26 June 15/2 The land and most of the freshwater snails belong to the *lung snails, the gills being reduced to a mere vestige. c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* I. 50 The *longe [v.r. longis] woo cometh oft of yvel eire. 1882 *Cassell's Nat. Hist.* VI. 253 The *Lung Worm [*Strongylus micrurus*] is often fatal to calves.

lung(a): see LUNGI.

lungang, lungar: see LONGAN, LANGUR.

Lung-ch'üan (lɔŋtʃu:'ɑ:n). The name of a district in the province of Chekiang, China, used to designate a type of Chinese celadon ware produced mainly during the Sung dynasty (A.D. 960-1279).

1904 E. DILLON *Porcelain* v. 63 Lung-chuan ware was made during Sung times. 1936 *Burlington Mag.* Jan. 9/1 The lovely green celadons of Lung-ch'üan... Soon it may be possible to identify the celadons made at the different factories of the Lung-ch'üan district. 1960 H. HAYWARD *Antique Coll.* 62/1 Typical [of Celadon wares] are... the much-exported Lung-chüan celadons of the Sung and Ming dynasties. 1971 L. A. BOGER *Dict. World Pott. & Porc.* 56/1 The characteristic Sung Lung-ch'üan celadon has a body that approaches a white porcelain in character, but its main glory rests in the radiant, light bluish-green glaze.

lunge, longe (lɔndʒ), *sb.*¹ [a. F. *longe* halter, *lunge*, var. of OF. *loigne* (whence LOYN, LUNE¹):—popular L. **longea*, f. L. *long-us* LONG *a.*]

†1. *gen.* A thong, cord. *Obs.*

1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* 4 Their [Camels] feet (although fleshy) are so tyed together with little lunges that they neuer wear.

2. A long rope used in training horses, being fastened at one end to the horse's head and held at the other by the trainer, who causes the horse to canter round in a circle.

1720 W. GIBSON *Diet Horses* vii. (1726) 105 He recommends those who stand together in an open Stable... to be secured with two Bindings, and for that Purpose, the Ropes or Longes ought to be so long, that they may easily lie down. 1778 EARL PEMBROKE *Mil. Equitat.* 37 In the beginning a longe is useful... to help both the rider and the horse. 1845 LADY STANHOPE *Mem.* I. vi. 201 And round this [green plat] the grooms, with longes, were made to run them [two mares] until they were well warmed.

3. a. The use of the lunge in training horses. b. A circular exercising-ground in which the lunge is used; 'the training ground for the instruction of a young horse' (Voyle *Mil. Dict.* 1872-6).

1833 *Regul. Instr. Cavalry* I. 40 One Manege will thus contain two good circles or longes. *Ibid.* 78 The horse has rested... after the longe. 1839 GREENWOOD *Hints Horsemanship* 87 A horse... should never be compelled to canter in the longe, though he may be permitted to do it of himself. 1886 'STONEHENGE' *Rur. Sports* (ed. 16) 469/2 The colt should be kept going round the lunge, until [etc.].

4. *attrib.*

1839 GREENWOOD *Hints Horsemanship* 88 Such powerful instruments as the longe-cord and whip. *Ibid.* 90 With the longe-whip in skilful hands. 1868 H. C. R. JOHNSON *Long Vac. Argent. Alps* xxix. 153 One of the girths of my saddle, the longe surcingle, and three or four large silk handkerchiefs... gave me, as I thought, length enough.

lunge (lɔndʒ), *sb.*² Also 8-9 longe, 9 lounge. [Aphetic var. of ALLONGE, ELONGE.]

1. a. A thrust with a sword (spec. in *Fencing*) or other weapon.

1748 SMOLLETT *Rod. Rand.* xii. (1804) 62 My adversary... made a great many half lunges, skipping backward at every push. 1780 T. DAVIES *Mem. Garrick* (1781) I. iii. 23 With the first lunge he killed his adversary. 1809 ROLAND *Fencing* 5 The distance between the two feet will be found to be... about two-thirds of the distance of the longe. 1823 SCOTT *Peveil* xxxii. A successful... lounge, by which Peveil ran his gigantic antagonist through the body. 1835 LYTTON *Rienzi* I. iv, He made a desperate lunge at Adrian. 1880 SIR S. LAKEMAN *Kaffir-Land* 74 A lounge from an assagai through his thigh. 1885 *Sat. Rev.* 6 June 758/1 If... parried lunges found their match in neat retorts.

b. (See quot.)

1817 WILBRAHAM *Glos. Chesh.* (1818) s.v. *Lungeous*, A lunge is common for a violent kick of a horse, though Dr. Ash has omitted it.

2. A sudden forward movement; a plunge, rush.

1845 J. J. HOOPER *Taking Census in Some Adventures Simon Suggs* 155 That was a most unfortunate lunge I made into that hole in the river. 1873 G. C. DAVIES *Mount. & Mere* xvii. 149 A heavy lunge that told of a big fish. 1882 J. WALKER *Sc. Poems* 127 With a lumbering lunge The freighted vessel left the quay. 1900 *Longm. Mag.* Aug. 455 The impatient farmer made a sudden lunge at them.

lunge (lɔndʒ), *sb.*³ *N. Amer.* Also longe, 'longe', 'lunge'. [? Short for MASKALONGE.] Either of two large North American freshwater fishes, *Salvelinus namaycush*, a char or lake trout found in northern lakes, or *Esox masquinongy*, a pike found in the Great Lakes.

1851 *Vermont Laws* 49 Such person or persons shall forfeit and pay... the sum of one dollar for each trout or lunge so taken. 1857 *Porter's Spirit of Times* 11 Apr. 86/3 The lower end of the lake... is supplied with the large catfish... Oswego, black, longe, great-bass, pike-perch, perch, &c. 1882 JORDAN & GILBERT *Fishes N. Amer.* 317 (*Bull. U.S. Nat. Mus.* III), Mackinaw Trout; Great Lake Trout; Longe (Vermont). 1884 G. B. GOODE etc. *Nat. Hist. Aquatic Anim.* 488 The Lake Trout has other appellatives, such as 'Lunge' in Canada... 'Black Lunge', 'Silver Lunge', 'Racer Lunge', 'Black Salmon'. 1887 *Lit. World* (U.S.) 23 July 227/2 To troll for 'lunge' in the deep waters of Lake Memphremagog. 1894 *Outing* (U.S.) XXIV. 368/2 'It's a 'lunge.' 'He'll weigh at least fifteen pounds.' *Ibid.* 453/2, I led him alongside, where—as a played-out 'longe always will—he remained motionless... for a few seconds. 1902 *Jrnl. Amer. Folk-lore* Oct. 246 *Longe* or *lunge*, a common abbreviation of *muskalunge* (*maskalonge*) among English-speaking people in the region about the Great Lakes. 1953 *Canad. Geogr. Jrnl.* XLVII. 17/1 Recently, thanks to government hatcheries, 'lunge has been added to the menu.

lunge (lɔndʒ), *v.*¹ Also 9 longe, lounge, [f. LUNGE *sb.*²]

1. *intr.* a. *Fencing.* To make a thrust with a foil or rapier. b. *Boxing.* To deliver a straightforward blow. *Const. at.*

1809 ROLAND *Fencing* 23 When lunging in the position of tierce. 1814 *Sporting Mag.* XLIII. 55 Lunging with the right he hit short. 1836 SMART, *Longe*, to make a pass with a rapier. 1861 THACKERAY *Four Georges* II. (1862) 84 Lunging with his rapier like a fencing master. 1900 N. MUNRO in *Blackw. Mag.* Oct. 456/1 Count Victor... lunged and skewered him through the thick of the active arm.

c. *quasi-trans.* with cognate obj. To deliver (a kick, a thrust); also with *out*.

1735 *Gentl. Mag.* May 252 If Savage lunge'd a thrust, And brought the youth a victim to the dust. 1847 THACKERAY *Christm. Bks.* (1872) 33 The Mulligan... lunged out a kick.

2. *trans.* To drive or thrust with or as with a lunge. Also *refl.* said of a heavy body (= 3).

1841 J. MILLS *Old Eng. Gentl.* xxvii. II. 206 M'Donald plunged the rowels deep into his flanks, and lunging him with all his power, hurled the excited creature to the ground. 1865 DICKENS *Mut. Fr.* I. i, What he had in tow, lunged itself at him sometimes in an awful manner when the boat was checked. 1875 BUCKLAND *Log-bk.* 140 The scorpion instantly lunged his sting into him.

3. *intr.* To move with a lunge; to make a sudden forward movement; to rush. Also with *up*.

1821 CLARE *Vill. Minstr.* II. 102 [Fish] at the worm no nibbles more repeat, But lunge from night in sheltering flag-retreat. 1827 HONE *Every-day Bk.* II. 330 He [an elephant] lunged furiously at the bars. 1831 DE QUINCEY in *Blackw. Mag.* XXIX. 63 [He] made for a fauteuil standing opposite to the fire. Into this he lunged. 1859 G. MEREDITH *R. Feveril* xxvii, Ripton lunged for the claret jug. 1880 MRS. WHITNEY *Odd or Even?* viii, Farmer Heybrook's old brown mare came lunging up the steep hill. 1900 *Longm. Mag.*

Nov. 67 The jolting and swaying of the cart, as it lunged over the ruts, helped us.

Hence **'lunging** *ppl. a.*

1857 HUGHES *Tom Brown* II. iii, Parrying the Slogger's lunging hits.

lunge, longe (lɒndʒ), *v.*² Also 9 lounge. [f. LUNGE *sb.*¹]

1. *trans.* To put (a horse) through his paces by the use of the lunge; to make a horse (*occas.* his rider) go round the lunge (see LUNGE *sb.*¹ 3 b).

1806 CUMBERLAND *Mem.* I. 263 You might as safely have backed Bucephalus, before Alexander had lunged him. 1815 *Sporting Mag.* XLVI. 116 At three [years old] put on the bits and lunge him. 1833 *Regul. Instr. Cavalry* I. 72 The horse may be lunged to the right. 1845 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* V. 11. 529 Being lunged in a circle with great care. 1848 THACKERAY *Van. Fair* xlvi, As the coachman was lunging Georgy round the lawn on the grey pony. 1862 H. MARRYAT *Year in Sweden* II. 406 Armed horsemen are seen lunging their chargers round and round after the manner of a modern circus. 1875 'STONEHENGE' *Brit. Sports* II. I. viii. §5. 454 The colt . . . may now be taken out and well lunged. 1889 HAYES *Illustr. Horse Breaking* II. 64 The generality of men, when they lunge a colt or filly, will circle the young one more to the left than to the right.

2. *intr.* Of the horse: To go round the lunge in a specified direction.

1833 *Regul. Instr. Cavalry* II. 75 The rein on the hand to which the horse is lunging.

lunged (lɒnd), *ppl. a.* [f. LUNG + -ED².] Furnished with lungs, or something resembling lungs; as applied to human beings usually with prefixed adj., as *small-, weak-lunged.*

1693 DRYDEN *Juvenal* x. (1697) 249 The Smith prepares his Hammer for the Stroke, While the Lung'd Bellows hissing Fire provoke. 1818 in TODD. 1860 in WORCESTER; and in later Dicts.

lungeous (lɒndʒəs), *a. dial.* [f. LUNGE *sb.*² or *v.*¹ + -OUS.] †*a.* Of a fall: Heavy (*obs.*). †*b.* Of persons: Rough-mannered, violent (in play).

1681 COTTON *Wond. Peak* (1741) 339 A lungeous Fall indeed, the Master said. 1787 GROSE *Prov. Gloss.*, Lungeous, spiteful, mischievous. *Derb. & Leic.* 1817 WILBRAHAM *Gloss. Cheshire* (1818), Lungeous, ill tempered, disposed to do some bodily harm by a blow or otherwise. 1866 GEO. ELIOT *F. Holt* xviii, A big lungeous fellow, who would speak disrespectfully of anybody. 1883 *B'ham Daily Mail* 3 Apr. 2/3 The rules of Rugby football allow . . . a cruel latitude to lungeous players.

lunger¹ ('lʌŋə(r)), *colloq.* [f. LUNG + -ER¹.] One who is diseased or wounded in the lungs.

1893 KATE SANBORN *Truthf. Wom. in S. Calif.* 14 The rainy season is hard for 'lungers' and nervous invalids. 1896 *Westm. Gaz.* 14 Apr. 1/3 There were of course a good many English 'lungers' in the village. 1900 R. KIPLING in *Daily Mail* 25 Apr. 4/4 He was a badly-shotten 'lunger'.

lunger² ('lʌŋə(r)). [f. LUNGE *v.*¹ + -ER¹.] One who lunges.

1842 LYTTON *Zanoni* II. i, A swifter lunger never crossed a sword. 1887 *Daily News* 26 July 5/2 The lunger is run through by the man who parries thus.

†**lungteyn**, *a.* Also 5 LONTAIGNE. [ad. OF. *loingtain* (F. *lointain*):—popular L. **longitānum*, f. *longus* LONG.] Distant, remote.

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 4190 note, [He] tok his leue at [pe] Romayns To wyne londes lungteyns.

lungful ('lʌŋfʊl). [f. LUNG + -FUL.] So much as will fill the lungs; *spec.* a quantity of inhaled cigarette-smoke.

1860 PIESSE *Lab. Chem. Wonders* 109 A lungful of real fresh air. 1894 *Outing* (U.S.) XXIV. 70/1 Bracing lungfulls of morning air. 1942 *R.A.F. Jnl.* 3 Oct. 33 The little man accepted a cigarette . . . drawing down a lungful of smoke. 1964 'E. LATHEN' *Accounting for Murder* (1965) xiv. 128 He sucked a healing lungful of smoke. 1973 A. HUNTER *Gently French* II. 20 He pulled in a contemptuous lungful. 1973 P. MALLOCH *Kickback* xxix. 154 Hold your breath all the time. You don't want to get a lungful.

||**lung-gom-pa** ('lʌŋgɒmpa). Also **lung-pa**. [Tibetan.] A Tibetan monk who has the mystical power of walking many miles at great speed without stopping.

1931 A. DAVID-NEEL *With Mystics & Magicians in Tibet* vi. 200, I met the first lung-gom-pa in the Chang thang of Northern Tibet. *Ibid.*, The feat expected from the lung-gom-pa is one of wonderful endurance rather than of momentary extreme fleetness. . . True lung-gom-pas must be very rare. 1937 *Times Lit. Suppl.* 7 Aug. 579/1 He claims to have seen lung-gom-pas on two occasions. These are hermits who are said to have gained the power of travelling a hundred miles a day on their own feet. 1952 E. MOSSBACHER tr. *Maraini's Secret Tibet* III. 51 Lung-pa, . . . the 'wind-men'—monks who, after years of extreme asceticism and strenuous preparation, succeed in freeing themselves almost completely from the weight of the human frame and are therefore able to travel hundreds of miles in a single day. 1954 W. NOYCE *South Col* III. 39 On the boat we read two books about Buddhism. I read of 'tumo' . . . and 'lung-gompa', the art of going into a trance and travelling many miles at incredible speeds.

||**lungi** ('lʌŋgi). Also 7 lung, lunga, longee, longi, 7-9 lungee, lungie, lungy, 9 loongee, loonghie, lunggi, 20 longyi, lungyi. [Urdū (Persian) *lungī*, f. *lung* of the same meaning. Cf. LANGOOTY.] A

loin cloth. Also, the material of which this is made.

1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 197 A lung or cover to conceal their privy members. 1662 J. DAVIES tr. *Mandelso's Trav.* I. (1669) 49 Some Cotton-cloaths. . . of those kinds which are commonly called Dosternals, . . . Longis, Allegiis, &c. 1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India & P.* 53 The Peer as well as Peasant, wrapping only a Lunga about his Middle. *Ibid.* 101 The Men and Women came down together to wash, having Lungies about their wastes only. 1727 A. HAMILTON *New Acc. E. Ind.* I. xxiv. 294 His Dress was only a Silk Lungie or Scarf made fast by a Girdle of Gold Plate, about his Middle. 1779 FORREST *Voy. N. Guinea* 229 Cloth . . . made in the form of a Bengal lungy, or Buggess cloth. c 1809-10 F. BUCHANAN *Puraniya* III. 101 The Lunggi . . . is wrapped simply two or three times round the waist, and hangs down to the knee. 1835 BURNES *Trav. Bokhara* (ed. 2) I. 52 He wore a very handsome loongee round his waist. 1882 CAULFIELD & SAWARD *Dict. Needlework. Loonghie*, a mixed fabric composed of richly coloured silk and cotton. 1901 *Daily News* 9 Jan. 3/5 Indian soldiers . . . wearing lungis of beautifully woven silk. 1906 W. DEL MAR *Romantic East* I. 8 The lungyi . . . whenever the wearer can afford it, is of thin silk and is simply a square of about five feet . . . put on like a petticoat and folded in over the right hip. 1908 H. JONES *Let.* 2 May in H. J. W. Hetherington *Life & Lett. Sir H. Jones* (1924) II. 203 The boxers, all naked except for their ornamental silk longyis tied up hard between their legs and around their middle. 1934 [see ARAKANESSE *a.* and *sb.*]. 1947 'N. SHUTE' *Chequer Board* 105 A green longyi wrapped around her waist and falling to her feet. 1948 *Amer. Speech* XXIII. 228/2 Longyi, lungyi, Burmese skirtlike attire which falls to the ankles. The national dress, worn by both sexes. 1957 R. MASON *World of Suzie Wong* II. ii. 17 A Burmese woman . . . with her bright red longyi taut over her thighs. 1959 *Times* 19 Mar. 14/6 The Burmese in their gaily coloured lungyis. 1959 *Ibid.* 10 Dec. 11/2 Burma, where men wear the longyi. 1971 *Nat. Geographic* Mar. 304/2 He wears the Burmese national costume, a wrap-around skirt called a longyi, derived from India, and a short formal jacket with three pockets and cloth buttons, derived from China.

lungie, variant of LONGIE.

lunging ('lʌŋdʒɪŋ), *vbl. sb.*¹ [f. LUNGE *v.*¹ + -ING¹.] The action of LUNGE *v.*¹

1847 MRS. GORE *Cast. in Air* xxiv. (1857) 217 One of the many merry mountebanks who are lost without the presence of a *plastron* against whom they may exercise their lunging.

lunging ('lʌŋdʒɪŋ), *vbl. sb.*² [f. LUNGE *v.*² + -ING¹.] The action of LUNGE *v.*²

1833 *Regul. Instr. Cavalry* I. 71 It is of little importance upon which hand the Lunging is begun. 1875 S. SIDNEY *Bk. Horse* (1886) 558 Longeing properly employed teaches a horse obedience. 1892 W. H. HUTCHISON *Hints on Colt-breaking* 49, I. . . without any lunging or preparation, put the saddle and bridle on him [etc.].

attrib. 1833 *Regul. Instr. Cavalry* I. 70 The horse being brought to the riding-house, or lunging-ground, a . . . snaffle bridle is to be placed in his mouth. 1862 H. KINGSLEY *Ravenshoe* I. iii. 27 The centre of this quad . . . is occupied by a tan lunging ring.

†**'lungis**. *Obs.* Also 6 longis, lungdis, 7 lunges, -eis. *pl.* 6 lungis. [a. OF. *longis*:—L. *Longinus* apocryphal name of the centurion who pierced our Lord with a spear, by popular etymology associated with L. *longus* long.] a. A long, slim, awkward fellow; a lout. b. One who is long in doing anything; a laggard, a lingerer.

c 1560 RICHARDES *Misogonus* II. ii, Let sungir [? read lungis, *Collier's conjecture*] lurke and drudges worke, We doe defie their slaverye. 1572 HULOET (ed. Higgins), Longis or a long slymme, *lungurio*. 1579 LYLly *Euphuus* (Arb.) 115 If tall, [they term him] a lungis, if short, a dwarf. 1592 NASHE *Summer's Last Will* (1600) E4, No, that there is not, goodman Lungdis. 1611 BEAUM. & FL. *Knt. Burn. Pestle* II. iii, The foule great Lungeis laid vnmercifully on thee. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Lungis*, a slim Slow-back; a drowsy or dreaming Fellow.

lungless ('lʌŋləs), *a.* [f. LUNG + -LESS.] Devoid of lungs, without lungs.

1606 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. iv. 1. *Tropheis* 760 A Body heart-lesse, lung-lesse, tongue-lesse too, Where Satan lurks, not to give life thereto. 1861 WILSON & GEIKIE *Mem. E. Forbes* v. 145 The lungless sea slugs . . . on which he laboured so much. 1901 *Daily Chron.* 6 July 5/1 Much has been written of these lungless salamanders.

lungoor, lungooty, vars. LANGUR, LANGOOTY.

†**lungoute**. *Obs.* Forms: 2-3 languste, 5 *Sc.* [(o)ungoute. [ad. F. *langouste*, semi-popular repr. L. *locusta*.] A locust.

c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 127 Wilde huni and languste his mete. 1456 SIR G. HAYE *Law Arms* (S.T.S.) 29 There come of that reik a maner of bestis callit Lungoutis. *Ibid.* 30 Loungoutis.

†**'lungsought**. *Obs.* Forms: 6 long(e)sough, -sought, *Sc.* lunsaucht, 6-7 long-sought. [f. LUNG + ON. **sóht* disease.] Lung-disease.

1523 FITZHERB. *Husb.* §59 An nother maner of sycknesse among bestes . . . called longe soughte, . . . ye shal perceyue it by his hoystynge. 1562 TURNER *Herbal* II. 170 The sede [of nettles] . . . is good for the long sought or inflammation of the lungs. 1579 LANGHAM *Gard. Health* (1633) 425 The seed of Romane Nettles . . . is good for . . . the old plurisie or Long-sought. 1598 *Trials for Witchcraft in Spalding Club Misc.* I. 120 Thow . . . haillis the guidis, and preservis thame fra the lunsaucht and all vther diseasis.

lungung, *obs.* form of LONGAN.

lungwort ('lʌŋwɔ:t). For forms see LUNG and WORT. [OE. *lungenwyrht*, f. *lungen* LUNG + *wyrht* WORT.] The English name of various plants.

†1. *Hieracium murorum*, also called *French, golden lungwort. Obs.*

c 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* II. 92 Nim . . . lungenwyrht seo biþ zeolu ufeward. 1597 [see FRENCH *a.* 5]. 1670 [see GOLDEN *a.* 10 b]. 1796 [see FRENCH *a.* 5].

†2. Black Hellebore. *Helleborus niger. Obs.* c 1265 *Voc. Plants* in Wr.-Wülcker 557/27 *Eleborum, ellebre, lungwort. a 1400-50 Stockh. Med. MS.* 184 Long-wour or peletre of Spanye (*Eleborus*). c 1450 *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 580/2 *Eleborus niger, longwort. 1611 COTGR., Obre, Bastard blacke Hellebore, Lungwort, Christs-wort.*

3. The boraginaceous plant *Pulmonaria officinalis* (Common Lungwort), having leaves with white spots, fancied to resemble the spots in a diseased lung.

1538 ELYOT *Dict., Pulmonaria*, an herbe callyd Lung-worte. 1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* (1586) 134 Take a handfull of beasts Loongwoort, a handfull of other Loongwoort that serueth for the pot. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* II. 85/2 Lungwort, a kind of Moss, with broad tough leaves, . . . spotted on the upper side. 1787 tr. *Linnaeus' Fam. Plants* I. 100 *Pulmonaria* (Lung-wort). 1861 MISS PRATT *Flower. Pl.* IV. 31. 1882 G. ALLEN *Colours Flowers* II. 49 The lung-wort (*Pulmonaria officinalis*) is also dark blue.

b. With qualification applied to plants of the allied American genus *Mertensia*.

1856 DELAMER *Fl. Gard.* (1861) 88 *Mertensia Sibirica*, the Siberian Lungwort, removed by modern botanists from the genus *Pulmonaria*, . . . is also sometimes styled Forget-me-not. 1866 *Treas. Bot., Lungwort, smooth. Mertensia.*

†4. The Great Mullein, *Verbascum Thapsus*; called also *bullock's, clown's, cow's lungwort* (see these *sbs.*). *Obs.*

1538 TURNER *Libellus, Longwort, Verbascum. 1578 LYTE Dodoens* I. lxxxii. 120 Mulleyn is called in . . . English also . . . Longworte. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 246 Mullen or Lung-wort with the yellow golden floure. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 477 If it come from the sickness of the Lungs, then the herb called Lungwort or Creswort, is the most present remedy in the World. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Candelaria*, the Herb Wooll-blade, Torchherb, Long-Wort, or Mullein.

5. A species of lichen (*Sticta pulmonacea* or *pulmonaria*), otherwise known as Lungs of Oak (see LUNG 5) and Tree Lungwort (see TREE).

1578 LYTE *Dodoens* III. lxxi. 412 The seconde kinde [of Moss] groweth also about trees, the whiche is called Lung-wurt. 1579 LANGHAM *Gard. Health* (1633) 374 Lngwort of the Oke . . . is good for the inflammations & ulcers of the lungs. 1756 WATSON in *Phil. Trans.* XLIX. 857 *Lichen pulmonarius arboreus sive Pulmonaria arborea*, . . . Lung-wort, Oak Lungs. 1785 MARTYN *Rousseau's Bot.* xxxii. (1794) 498 Lungwort or Tree Lichen, which hangs from old Oaks, and beeches in woods, has very large jagged leaves, smooth and ending obtusely. 1861 H. MACMILLAN *Footnotes fr. Page Nat.* 106 The lung-wort (*Sticta pulmonaria*) . . . grows . . . on trees and rocks in sub-alpine woods.

†6. *Angelica, Archangelica officinalis. Obs.*

[The form *lungwort* does not occur in this sense, and the ambiguous spelling *longwort* perh. indicates a distinct word, f. LONG *a.* But *angelica* was in fact used in ailments of the lungs.]

1552 ELYOT *Dict. s.v. Angelica*, Of this herbe be two kindes, one of the gardeyne . . . an other wilde, named linge worte or longe wurt. 1565 COOPER *Thesaurus, Angelica*, an herbe whereof be two kindes, one of the garden called angelica or imperial, the other wilde: named lungwort or longewourt. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Long-wort* or *Angelica*, an Herb. 1731 BAILEY vol. II, *Long-wort*.

†7. Toothwort, *Lathraea Squamaria*. (Also *clown's lungwort. Obs.*)

1597 GERARDE *Herbal* III. clxiii. 1387 Of great Toothwoorth, or Clownes Lungwoort. 1 *Dentaria maior Mathioli*. Great toothwoort, or Lungwoort. 2 *Dentaria minor*. Little Lungwoort. *Ibid.* 1388 Our cuntry women do call it [*Dentaria*] Lungwoort, and do vse it against the cough and all other imperfections of the lungs.

lungy ('lʌŋi), *a.* [f. LUNG + -Y.] a. Affected with lung-disease.

1888 G. ALLEN *Devil's Die* I. xvii. 276 The mild Hindoos, lungy to a man, preferred . . . a native doctor. 1899 *Pall Mall Mag.* Apr. 474, I got to know from a doctor at home that I was lungy.

b. Coming from the lungs. 1909 *Westm. Gaz.* 21 Apr. 2/1 As the armed companies turned this corner of the narrow road a lungy Oriental cheer . . . saluted each. 1935 'R. CROMPTON' *William—the Detective* ix. 211 Sounds lungy to me.

lungy, lung-yen: see LONGIE, LONGAN.

lungyi, var. LUNGI.

lunicurrent (lʌnɪ'kʌrənt), *a. rare*⁰. [f. L. *lūna* moon + CURRENT *sb.*] Depending in current on the phases of the moon.

1864 in WEBSTER (citing BACHE). Hence in mod. Dicts.

†**lu'nific**, *a.* and *sb. Obs.* [f. LUNA (sense 2) + -(i)FIC.] *a. adj.* Producing silver. *b. sb. Alch.* A substance capable of transmuting other substances into silver.

1678 R. R[USSELL] *Geber* III. II. xvi. 207 To . . . convert it [sc. argent vive] . . . into true Solifek and Lunifick. a 1693 *Urquhart's Rabelais* III. li. 414 The Lunifick Trees of Seres.

luniform (lɪj)u:nfɔ:m), *a.* [f. L. *lūna* moon: see -FORM. Cf. F. *lunifforme*.] Shaped like the moon; *spec* in *Nat. Hist.* (see quot.).

1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* IV. 268 Luniform, whose longitudinal section is lunate.

lunik (lɪj)u:nɪk). *Astronautics.* Also Lunik. [f. L. *lūn-a* moon + -NIK, after *sputnik*, or ad. Russ. *lunnik* (similarly f. Russ. *luná* moon).] Any of a series of Russian spacecraft sent to or close by the moon.

1959 *Daily Tel.* 5 Jan. 16/6 The Russians had a word for the moon rocket soon enough: Lunik. Unlike Sputnik the word was not official. *Ibid.*, The only vocal demonstrations . . . were from the generation still young enough to qualify for . . . trips . . . aboard Luniks. 1959 H. NICOLSON *Let.* 14 Sept. (1968) 370, I hate the lunik for having bumped into the radiant moon. 1961 *Ann. Reg.* 1960 388 The Russians attempted no further 'lunik' shots. 1964 *Yearbk. Astron.* 1965 70 The Russians se[n]t up their Moon probe Lunik III, which represented the greatest triumph in space research up to that moment. [1966 *Ann. dell'Istituto Univ. Orient.*, *Sezione Slava* IX. 213 From the evidence presented above the fact seems to emerge that, even if *lunnik* was coined in Moscow on the morning of 3 January 1959, it was simultaneously fabricated in the West.] 1967 *Punch* 28 June 937/1 The Luniks were soon joined by American Surveyors and Lunar Orbiters and by the end of 1966, by no stretch of poetic imagination could the moon be described as companionless.

† **lunish**, *a.* *Obs. rare*—1. [? f. LUNE² + -ISH.] ? Productive of 'lunes'; maddening.

1657 F. COCKIN *Divine Blossoms* 34 Than Living Waters, he had rather sip His lunish Cups of Soul-confounding Drink.

lunisolar (lɪj)u:nɪsəʊlə(r)), *a.* *Astr.* [f. L. *lūna* moon + SOLAR. Cf. F. *lunisolaire*.] Pertaining to the mutual relations of the sun and moon, or resulting from their combined action. *lunisolar period*: a cycle of 532 years, that number being the product of 19 and 28, the numbers of years in the cycles of the moon and sun respectively. *lunisolar year*: a year whose divisions are regulated by the revolutions of the moon, while its average total length is made to agree with the revolution of the sun. *lunisolar precession*: see PRECESSION.

1691 T. H[ALE] *Acc. New Invent.* p. xxxvii, A New Luni-Solar Year. a 1727 NEWTON *Chronol. Amended* (1728) 15 Hitherto the Lunisolar year had been in use. 1735 DYCHE & PARDON *Dict.*, *Luni-solar period*. 1751 *Phil. Trans.* XLVII. 319 The other luni-solar tables constructed from the numbers and measures of the illustrious Newton. 1792 H. CAVENDISH *ibid.* LXXXII. 385 In those parts of India in which this almanac is used, the civil year is lunisolar. 1795-8 T. MAURICE *Hindustan* (1820) I. i. ii. 81 The luni-solar year . . . was . . . found to fall short of the true equinoctial year by five days and a quarter. 1879 J. W. BODDAM-WHETHAM *Roraima* xxv. 285 Luni-solar attraction. 1885 *Where Chinese Drive* 129 The Chinese year is lunisolar.

† **lunist**. *Astrol. Obs.* [f. L. *lūna* moon + -IST.] One born under the influence of the moon.

1569 J. SANFORD tr. *Agrippa's Van. Artes* 50b, She pronounceth . . . another a Venerean, Mercurialist, or Lunist. 1598 R. HAYDOCKE tr. *Lomazzo* II. 16 Nor an vndaunted Martiallist be like terrified . . . as a timerous Lunist.

lunistic (lɪj)u:nɪstɪs). *Astr.* Also 7 lunestice. [as if ad. mod.L. **lūnistitium*, f. *lūna* moon + -stitium a stopping, after *solstitium*.] The point at which the moon has the greatest northing or southing in her monthly course; the time at which she reaches this point.

1650 CHARLETON *Paradoxes* 43 The Sea conformes to either Lunestice. 1860 in WORCESTER, and in later Dicts.

luni'tidal, *a.* [f. L. *lūna* moon + TIDAL.] Pertaining to the movements of the tide dependent on the moon. *lunitidal interval* (see quot.).

1851-9 WHEWELL in *Man. Sci. Eng.* 70 We add to them the other columns containing the moon's transit and the lunitidal interval calculated therefrom. 1889 SIR R. BALL *Time & Tide* 30 We speak of the interval between the transit of the moon and the time of high water as the luni-tidal interval.

lunk (lʌŋk). *colloq.* (orig. U.S.). [Abbrev. of LUNKHEAD.] A slow-witted, unintelligent person.

1867 *Harper's Weekly* 25 May 330/2 They're tigers, you thick-headed lunk. 1907 J. MASEFIELD *Tarpaulin Muster* iv. 70 He's dead all right. . . He might ha' known . . . going alone among them Indians. . . None but a red-headed runt'd have been such a lunk as to try it. 1931 F. HURST *Back St.* II. xxvii. 231 What a lunk he continued to be! 1955 W. GADDIS *Recognitions* I. vii. 229 Most artists have a great lunk of a man they trail around with them, they never know what to do with him, he gets drunk, he gets into trouble. 1975 *New Yorker* 24 Mar. 93/3 He looks incredulous, as if he couldn't figure out how he got turned into such a lunk.

lunkah (lʌŋkə). [Orig. attrib. use of Hindi *lanḡka*, the local term for the 'islands' of the Godavery Delta in which the tobacco is grown (Yule *Hobson-Jobson* 1886).] A kind of strong cheroot.

1889 DOYLE *Sign of Four* i. 5 Some murder has been done by a man who was smoking an Indian lunkah.

lunker ('lʌŋkə(r)). *N. Amer. colloq.* [Origin unknown.] An animal, esp. a fish, which is an exceptionally large example of its species; a 'whopper'. Also attrib.

1912 *Dialect Notes* III. 582 Isn't that calf a lunker. 1920 *Outing* July-Aug. 197, I said that I caught trout in a tin pan, and here's the proof. This old lunker of a rainbow gave me a bath. 1947 *Sports Afield* Dec. 21/1 A bronzed lunker came out of the shadowy depths and smashed the pigskin. 1968 *Globe & Mail* (Toronto) 3 Feb. 33/5 The area has been dubbed lunker country and anglers find it's more than just a slogan. 1972 *Angling Times* 6 Apr. 14/3, I shall be going out . . . in search of these lunker bass.

lunkhead ('lʌŋkɛd). *colloq.* (orig. U.S.). A blockhead. Hence *lunk'headed a.*, thickheaded, stupid.

1884 'MARK TWAIN' *Huck. Finn* xxii. 225 So the duke said these Arkansaw lunkheads couldn't come up to Shakespeare. 1889 A. W. TOURGEE in *Chicago Advance* 19 Dec., You dear old lunkhead, I congratulate you! 1901 J. A. RUIS *Making an American* 315 A miserable little lunkhead quite beyond hope. 1885 J. HILL *Corsairs* 19 Prospectors tearfully eloquent to the horny-handed (and lunkheaded). 1908 *Daily Chron.* 23 July 3/2 Now do you see, you lunkhead? 1934 WODEHOUSE *Right Ho, Jeeves* v. 52 A lunkhead capable of mucking things up as Gussie had done. 1951 E. PAUL *Springtime in Paris* ix. 165 They are not all lunkheads or mountebanks. 1966 *Punch* 7 Dec. 868/1 The poor lunkhead's concerns soon get lost under all the modelling and backlighting.

lunn (lʌn). *rare.* Short for SALLY LUNN.

1874 CHR. ROSSETTI *Sp. Likenesses* 53 Tea and coffee, and potato-rolls, and lunn.

lunnite ('lʌnɪt). *Min.* [named (*Lunnit*) in 1839 by J. J. Bernhardt after F. Lunn, who had analyzed it; see -ITE.] An obsolete synonym of pseudomalachite (A. H. Chester).

lunokhod (lɪj)u:nɒkɒd, -ɒd). *Astronautics.* Also (as the proper name of individual vehicles) with capital initial. [a. Russ. *lunokhód*, f. *luná* moon + -khod, suffix denoting something that travels (f. *khodít* 'to go').] A type of Russian self-propelled, radio-controlled vehicle for transmitting information about the moon as it travels over its surface.

1970 *Guardian* 18 Nov. 1/2 Russia is likely to try to bring its moon crawler Lunokhod-1 back to earth. 1973 *Nature* 30 Nov. 241/2 The thickness of the regolith decreased as the lunokhod approached the rille and the lip consisted of a rock 'border' with boulders of at least 1 to 2 m. *Ibid.*, Magnetometer experiments, a new feature of Lunokhod-2.

lunshin, *obs.* form of LUNCHEON.

lunt (lʌnt), *sb.* *Sc.* Also 6 luntt. [a. Du. *lont* a match. Cf. LINSTOCK.]

1. A slow match; also, a torch. *to set lunt to*: to set fire to.

1550 *Acts Privy Council* (1891) III. 89 One cth weight of fyne corne powder, demi cth of matches or lutes. 1571 R. BANNATYNE *Jrnl. Trans. in Scot.* (1806) 132 Some men that was going upon the croftis with luntis. 1582-8 *Hist. James VI* (1804) 126 Ane of thame . . . had a loose lunt, quihik negligently fell out of his hand among the great quantity of powder. 1706 in PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey). 1755 JOHNSON, *Lunt*, the matchcord with which guns are fired. 1816 SCOTT *Bl. Dwarf* ix, 'If ye step a foot nearer it wi' that lunt, it's be the dearest step ye ever made in your days'. . . 'We'll sune see that', said Hobbie, advancing fearlessly with the torch. 1828-40 TYTLER *Hist. Scot.* (1864) III. 237 They . . . laid a train, which was connected with a 'lunt', or slow match. 1887 McNEILL *Blawearie* 57 The 'lunt' was used by the miner . . . for the purpose of kindling his lamp when he arrived at the stairhead. 1894 CROCKETT *Lilac Sunbonnet* xvi. 141 An' whiles they tied them to a bit stick an' set lunt to them.

2. Smoke, smoke with flame, esp. the smoke from a pipe. Also, hot vapour.

1785 BURNS *Halloween* xiii, She fufft her pipe wi' sic a lunt. *Ibid.* xxviii, Till butter'd so'sns wi' fragrant lunt Set a' their gabs a-steerin. 1865 J. SHAW in R. WALLACE *Country Schoolm.* (1899) 123 After she had discussed her 'lunt' she would crouch with her chin on her palms.

lunt, *a.* [Cf. Da. †*lunte* lazy (Kalkar).] † *a.* Of a horse: Spiritless, tame (*obs.*). *b. dial.* (See quot. a 1825.)

1639 T. DE GRAY *Compl. Horsem.* 303 He will become lunt, and utterly to have lost his mettle. a 1825 FORBY *Voc. E. Anglia, Lunt*, short; crusty; surly in speech or in manners.

lunt (lʌnt), *v.* [f. LUNT *sb.*]

a. intr. To smoke, emit smoke. *b. quasi-trans.* To smoke (a pipe). *c. intr.* Of smoke: To rise in wreaths, to curl. *d. trans.* To kindle, light up.

1830 D. VEDDER in Whitelaw *Bk. Sc. Song* (1875) 185/2 The carle. . . was luntin' his cutty before the fire. 1836 M. MACKINTOSH *Cottager's Dau.* 71 The curling reek was luntin' up the lum. 1861 R. QUIN *Heather Lintie* (1866) 172 Dumfries, to me thy very name Lunts up a soul-endaring flame. 1894 CROCKETT *Raiders* (ed. 3) 92 He sat ever by the chimney corner and lunted away on his cutty pipe.

'**lunting**, *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + -ING².] Smoking, blazing, glowing. Of the eyes: Flashing.

1786 BURNS *Twa Dogs* 133 The luntin pipe, an' sneeshin mill, Are handed round wi' right guid will. 1791 J. LEARMONT *Poems* 117 The fierce blaze o' simmer's luntin' heat Wad ruin a'. 1834 *Tait's Mag.* I. 428/2 They must kindle a lunting fire. 1893 STEVENSON *Catriona* 166 Peden wi' his lang chafts an' luntin' een. 1895 CROCKETT *Men of*

Moss Hags 234 Nae beard like bristles, nae luntin' stinkin' pipes.

|| **lunula** ('lɪj)u:njʊlə). [L. *lūnula*, dim. of *lūna* moon.]

1. *a. Geom.* = LUNE³ 1, LUNULE 2. † *b.* (See quot. 1712). *Obs.*

1571 DIGGES *Pantom.* II. xiv. Oj, Ye last figure called a Lunula. 1579 — *Stratrot.* 104 All others as the Lunula . . . and Hexagonal Battailes. 1700 WALLIS in *Phil. Trans.* XXI. 411 The Squaring a certain Lunula by Hippocrates Chius long since, hath been known . . . for many Ages. 1712 DESAGULIERS tr. *Ozanam's Mech.* 123 We call Lunula a Plain terminated by the Circumferences of Two Circles, which touch one another on the inside [etc.]. 1881 ROUTLEDGE *Science* II. 37 The areas of the lunulae AFBD, BGCE.

† 2. A satellite. *rare*—1. *Obs.* (Cf. F. *lunule*.) 1676 GLANVILLE *Ess.* iii. 18 The Anslæ Saturni, the Asseclæ of Jupiter. . . By these Lunulæ 'tis thought that Jupiters distance from the Earth may be determined.

3. *a. Nat. Hist.* A crescent-shaped mark = LUNULE 1. *b.* The white crescent-shaped mark at the base of the finger-nails.

1828 QUAIN *Elem. Anat.* 699 At the posterior, or attached extremity [of the nail], a small portion will be observed differing in colour from the rest, and usually called lunula, from its form. 1874 COUES *Birds N.W.* 703 The frontal lunula reaches but little beyond the eyes, instead of nearly half an inch behind them. 1891 *Brit. Med. Jnl.* 12 Sept. 624/2 A patient . . . who had a lunula on each thumbnail only. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* II. 361 A white band and a furrow at the lunula of the nails.

4. *a. Conch.* = LUNULE 3. *b. Anat.* (See quot.) 1835-6 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* I. 711/2 The lunula does not occur in every genus of bivalve shell. 1856 QUAIN'S *Anat.* (ed. 6) III. 240 [In the heart] two narrow lunated portions, one on each side of the nodule and adjoining the free margin of the valve. These parts . . . are named lunulæ. 1875 T. HAYDEN *Dis. Heart* 24 This is the lunula.

5. *Archæol.* A gold, crescent-shaped, neck ornament found in archaeological sites of the Early Bronze Age.

1719 J. HARRIS *Hist. Kent* I. II. 249/1 Many also of the Lunulae were found here. 1773 *Archæologia* II. 37 The small circular plates at the extremities of the Lunula. 1867 *Archæol. Jnl.* XXIV. 197 In another remarkable discovery of golden relics . . . namely the two lunulæ found at Padstow . . . the precious deposit was likewise accompanied by an object of bronze. 1911 *Encycl. Brit.* II. 353/1 The flat, crescent-shaped, diadem-like objects called 'lunulæ', which are . . . characteristic of Ireland. 1939 G. CLARK *Archæol. & Society* v. 133 If the distribution of crescentic jet necklaces and the gold 'lunula' ornaments are together plotted on the map they will be found to coincide closely with the distribution of food vessels.

lunular ('lɪj)u:njʊlə(r)), *a.* and *sb.* *Geom.* Also 6 (as *sb.*; ? mod.L.) lunulare. [f. LUNULA + -AR.]

A. adj. Pertaining to a lune or lunule; in the form of a lunule, crescent-shaped.

1727-51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Angle, Lunular Angle* . . . is that formed by the intersection of two curve lines; the one concave, and the other convex. 1740 ANDERSON in Rigaud *Corr. Sci. Men* (1841) I. 363 There is no need of the proportion of the arches . . . in order to measure the lunular segment. 1788 T. TAYLOR *Proclus* I. 168 Two circumferences, either making angles, as in the lunular figure, or [etc.]. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) III. 442/2 (*Botany*) The figure of Similitudes is . . . Lunular, crescent-shaped, subtrond.

† *B. sb.* A crescent-shaped figure. *Obs.*

1570 DEE *Math. Pref.* a iij b, A perfect Square, . . . Lunular, Rynge, Serpentine [etc.]. 1579 DIGGES *Stratrot.* 104 Causing them . . . to change from Triangle to Square, from Circulare to Lunulare. 1674 JEAKE *Arith.* (1696) 12 The Lunular Decrescent is the sign of the Quotient of any Division. 1789 T. TAYLOR *Proclus* II. 44 In lunulars and systroides.

lunulate ('lɪj)u:njʊlət), *a.* *Nat. Hist.* [a. mod.L. *lūnulāt-us*: see LUNULA and -ATE².]

= LUNULATED.

1760 J. LEE *Introd. Bot.* III. v. (1765) 178 Lunulate, Moon-shaped; when they are round, and hollowed at the Base, and the Lower Part has Angles. 1816 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* (1818) II. 407 Another cavity of a lunula shape. 1847 HARDY in *Proc. Bertw. Nat. Club* II. 253 The fifth [segment] with a deep lunulate impression. 1848 J. GOULD *Birds Austral.* IV. 57 A lunulate mark of white on either side of the neck. 1852 DANA *Crust.* I. 200 Crest entire, lunulate, sublateral. 1866 in GRAY *1st Less. Bot.* Gloss.

So *lunulation*, a lunular or lunulate spot.

1888 P. L. SCLATER *Catal. Birds Brit. Mus.* XIV. 318 Well-marked black lunulations on the breast [etc.].

lunulated ('lɪj)u:njʊlətɪd), *a.* [f. as prec. + -ED.]

† 1. Crescent-shaped. (Cf. LUNULAR *a.*) *Obs.*

1705 PETIVER in *Phil. Trans.* XXV. 1956 It's externally piped towards the Mouth, and above these lunulated. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* s.v. *Leaf, Lunulated leaf*, one in form of a crescent. 1772 FORSTER in *Phil. Trans.* LX. 412 The throat . . . blackish, . . . but mixed with white lunulated spots. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) III. 436/2 The antheræ are lunulated, or shaped like a crescent.

2. Marked with lunulæ or crescent-shaped spots.

a 1798 TENNANT *Journ. fr. Lond. to I. of Wight* (1801) II. 73, I saw here the lunulated Gilt-head and ancient Wrasse. 1836 YARRELL *Brit. Fishes* (1859) II. 149 Lunulated Gilt-head. 1848 J. GOULD *Birds Austral.* IV. 72 *Melithreptus lunulatus*, Lunulated Honey-eater. 1888 P. L. SCLATER *Catal. Birds Brit. Mus.* XIV. 317 Whole body below lunulated with black.

lunule ('l(j)u:njʊl). [a. F. *lunule*, ad. L. *lunula*, dim. of *luna* moon.]

1. *Nat. Hist.* A crescent-shaped mark, spot, etc.

1828 STARK *Elem. Nat. Hist.* I. 138 Whitish lunules on the tail-feathers. 1845 WESTWOOD *Brit. Moths* II. 14 With two rather slightly marked strigæ (between which is a white lunule).

2. *Geom.* = LUNE³ I. (Cf. LUNULA I a.)

1737 in BAILEY vol. II. 1817 COLEBROOKE *Algebra*, etc. 96 A lunule or meniscus. 1872 DE MORGAN *Budget of Paradoxes* 45 This [Porta's *Elementa Curvilinearum*] is a ridiculous attempt, which defies description, except that it is all about lunules.

3. *Conch.* The crescent-shaped depression in front of the umbo. (Cf. LUNULA 4 a.)

1842 SOWERBY *Conch. Man.* (ed. 2) 179. 1851-6 WOODWARD *Mollusca* 298 *Cyprina*, ... umbones oblique; no lunule. 1863 J. G. JEFFREYS *Brit. Conchol.* II. 233 Lunule deep and heart-shaped. 1866 TATE *Brit. Mollusks* ii. II.

Hence 'lunuled a., crescent-shaped.

1863 REEVE *Land & Freshwater Mollusks* 236 Shell large, oval-globose, slightly lunuled.

lunulet ('l(j)u:njʊlɪt). *Nat. Hist.* [f. LUNULA + -ET¹.] A small crescent-shaped mark.

1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* IV. 286. 1838 WESTWOOD *Entomologist's Text* Bk. 278.

lunulite ('l(j)u:njʊlɪt). *Geol.* [ad. mod.L. *lunulitēs* (J. Parkinson 1822): see LUNULA and -ITE.] A small fossil coral, more or less circular in shape.

1845 LYELL *Trav. N. Amer.* I. 137 The corals... agree all generically with those of the Miocene beds of Europe, and some specifically, as a lunulite, the same as one from the Suffolk crag. 1864 in WEBSTER; and in later Dicts.

luny: see LOONY.

† **lunyie**. *Sc.* ? *Obs.* Also 6 lonze, lounie, 7 leungyie, 9 lunzie, lungie. Var. of LOIN sb.

1508 DUNBAR *Flyting w. Kennedie* 121 Lene larbar, loungeour, baith lowsy in lisk and lonze. a 1520 — *Poems* xxvi. 75 Belliall, with a brydill renyie, Evir lascht thame on the lunyie. 1575 R. B. *Apus & Virginia* iiii b, Your fatlings are feeding well Sir, the Gods be praised, A goodly lounie of beef on them is all redy raised. 1686 G. STUART *Joco-Ser. Disc.* 13, I saw your Naig, else I'm a Whelp I took his Leungyie sike a Skelp. 1818 SCOTT *Br. Lam.* xxii, Broad in his shouthers and narrow around the lungies, 1819 W. TENNANT *Papistry Storm'd* (1827) 14 He gave his lunzie sic a lounder As did the sillie man dumfounder.

Luo ('lu:əʊ), sb. and a. Also Luoh, Lwo.

A. sb. a. The name of an East African people in Kenya and the upper Nile valley; a member of this people. b. The Nilotic language of this people. B. *adj.* Of or pertaining to the Luo or their language.

[1905 C. ELIOT *E. Afr. Protectorate* viii. 148 Whereas the villages in the north are surrounded with mud walls, those of the Ja-luo are protected by a thick-set hedge of euphorbias and aloes.] 1011 *Encycl. Brit.* XV. 565/1 *Jur.* the Dinka name for a tribe of negroes of the upper Nile valley, whose real name is Luoh, or Lwo. 1942 *E. African Ann.* 1941-2 17/1 The Luo are a Nilotic negro tribe of agriculturalists living in the hot fertile country east of Lake Victoria. 1957 W. M. HAILLEY *Afr. Survey* (rev. ed.) iii. 98 There are language committees concerned with the Kikuyu and Luo languages and an increasing volume of vernacular literature is being produced. 1964 C. WILLOCK *Enormous Zoo* v. 85 A mixed horde of Kikuyu, Luo and one Turkana appeared armed with pangas. 1968 *New Scientist* 12 Dec. 599/3 The Luo, the second largest tribe in Kenya after the Kikuyu. 1968 Y. R. CHAO *Lang. & Symbolic Syst.* 99 Dinka and Luo... have almost 1 million speakers each. 1969 *Listener* 24 July 100/1 Mboya was the only Luo leader of stature still in the party hierarchy. 1970 *Guardian* 6 June 9/6 Josphat shouted something in Luo which I did not hear. 1970 *Language* XLVI. 402 Some of the so-called prefixing forms of Luo are almost isomorphic semantically with their suffixal counterparts in Tarascan.

luodic ('l(j)u:ɒdɪk), a. *Path. rare.* [f. LU-ES, after *spasmodic*, etc.] Having the characteristics of *lues* or syphilis.

1822 GOOD *Study Med.* IV. 80 Women who upon inspection had no marks... of luodic blenorrhœa, or clap.

lupaerd, obs. form of LEOPARD.

|| **lupanar** ('l(j)u:'peɪnɑ:(r)). [L. *lupānar*.] A brothel.

1864 *Daily Tel.* 8 Aug., To see... every lupanar that has been a plague-spot here. 1886 R. BUCHANAN in *Pall Mall G.* 20 Sept., It is a very phenomenal city whose existence can only be determined by its lupanars and its sewers.

lupard (e, **lupart**, obs. forms of LEOPARD.

lupe, variant of LOOP sb.⁴

|| **Lupercal** ('l(j)u:pəkæl), sb. *Rom. Antiq.* [L. *lupercāl*, subst. form of *lupercāle*, neut. of *lupercālis* pertaining to Lupercus, a Roman deity commonly identified with the Greek Pan.]

1. A grotto on the Palatine sacred to Lupercus.

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* VIII. vi. 72 He schew him eik, ... the cove, was call Full mony zeris in thair leid Lupercall, ... To Pan the god of Licie consecrait.

2. A festival held annually in February in honour of Lupercus. Also pl. *Lupercalia*.

1600 HOLLAND *Livy* I. v. 5 Even in those daies... was the feastivall pastime Lupercal, used in mount Palatine. 1601

SHAKS. *Jul. C.* III. ii. 100 You all did see, that on the Lupercall, I thrice presented him a Kingly Crowne. 1740 J. DUPRÉ *Conform. Anc. & Mod. Cerem.* 101 The Pagans could say the same of their Saturnals, Bacchanals and Lupercals. 1901 *Edin. Rev.* Jan. 202 The Lupercalia was a Caesarian revival. *Ibid.* Oct. 328 His brother-conspirators of the proceedings at the Lupercal.

† b. *transf.* An orgy. *Obs.*

1591 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* I. vii. 416 To turn God's Feasts to filthy Lupercals.

† **Lu'percal**, a. *Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *lupercālis*: see prec.] Pertaining to the Lupercal or Lupercalia.

1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 112 The Romans and Grecians had also a custom to sacrifice a dog in their Lyceæan and Lupercal Feasts. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* s.v., Lupercalia, or lupercal Sacrifices.

Lupercalian ('l(j)u:pəkæɪlən), a. [f. L. *lupercālia* (see LUPERCAL sb. 2) + -AN.] Pertaining to the Lupercalia.

1884 in *Cassell's Encycl. Dict.*

lupiform ('l(j)u:pɪfɔ:m), a. *Path.* [f. LUPUS + (-I)FORM.] Of the form of or resembling lupus.

1889 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1890 in J. S. BILLINGS *Nat. Med. Dict.* II. 89.

|| **lupinaster** ('l(j)u:pɪ'næstə(r)). *Bot.* [mod.L. *lupinaster*, f. *lupin-us*: see LUPINE sb. and -ASTER.] The bastard lupine (*Trifolium Lupinaster*) of Siberia, an umbellate clover (N.O. *Leguminosæ*).

1753 in CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* (as generic name). 1823 in CRABB; and in later Dicts.

lupine, lupin ('l(j)u:pɪn), sb. Also 5 lupyne. [ad. L. *lupin-us*, *lupin-um*.]

1. Any plant of the genus *Lupinus* (N.O. *Leguminosæ*); in the early quots. chiefly *L. albus*, cultivated in the warmer districts of Europe for the seed and for fodder. The species now common in flower-gardens are of American origin. The flowers, blue, rosy-purple, white and sometimes yellow, grow in clusters of long tapering spikes.

bastard lupine = LUPINASTER (*Treas. Bot.*). small lupine, *Psoralea Lupinella* (*ibid.*).

c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* i. 237 Lupyne and ficches slayn, and on their roote vpdried, are as dongnyng, londis boote. 1562 TURNER *Herbal* II. 43 The leues of luyynes turne with y^e son. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* IV. xxiii. 480 There be two sortes of Luyynes, the white or garden Luyyne, and the wild Luyyne. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* I. 111 Where... Stalks of Luyynes grew (a stubborn Wood): Th' ensuing Season, in return, may bear The bearded product of the Golden Year. 1707-12 MORTIMER *Husb.* (1721) II. 150 Luyynes are an excellent Pulse, and require little care. 1877 A. B. EDWARDS *Up Nile* xi. 200 Rows of blossoming lupins, purple and white. 1882 *Garden* 11 Feb. 91/2 Poor sandy soil suits Luyynes well.

2. *pl.* The seed of this plant.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P.R.* XVII. xcvi. (1495) 662 Some legumina ben bytter of themself as Luyynes. c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 88 þese medicyns ben sumwhat more drier: yriots, . . . luyynes, þe rotynes eiper þe drie poudre of trees. c 1550 LLOYD *Treas. Health* (1585) Bv, The Branne of Luyynes or penny bean layd on the hearye place [etc.]. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 143 There is not a thing more... light of digestion than white Luyynes, if they be eaten dry. 1699 BENTLEY *Phal.* xix. 530 As the Actors in Comedies paid all their Debts upon the Stage with Luyynes, so a Sophist pays all his with Words. 1770 LANGHORNE *Plutarch* (1879) II. 950/2 He is said to have lived on luyynes. 1898 F. M. CRAWFORD *Ave Roma Immort.* I. 9 The old men... sunned themselves in the market-place, shelling and chewing lupins to pass the time, as the Romans have always done.

3. *attrib.*

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* (1635) I. Table, Lupine meat medicinable. 1841 BROWNING *Pippa Passes* II. Wks. 1896 I. 210 Hellward bound... With food for both worlds... Lupine-seed and Hecate's supper.

lupine ('l(j)u:pæn), a. [ad. L. *lupin-us*, f. *lupus* wolf.] Having the nature of qualities of a wolf.

1660 GAUDEN *Serm. at Funeral of Brownrig* 236 That which in their Physiognomy is... lupine or leoline (for so we read some men had lionly looks). 1851 KINGSLEY *Yeast* xiv, To send back the fugitive lamb into the jaws of the well-meaning, but still lupine wolf. 1883 EMMA PHIPSON *Anim. Lore Shaks. Time* 36 Ravages imagined to be committed by them [men and women] in their lupine shape. 1885 *Harper's Mag.* Mar. 648/1 The lupine foster-mother of Romulus and Remus.

lupinin ('l(j)u:pɪnɪn). *Chem.* Also -ine. [ad. F. *lupinine*, f. L. *lupin-us*, LUPINE sb.: see -IN.] A bitter glucoside obtained from the seeds of *Lupinus albus*.

1839 URE *Dict. Arts*, etc., *Lupinine*. 1865 WATTS *Dict. Chem.*, *Lupinin*, a bitter non-nitrogenous substance obtained from lupine-seeds.

lupinite ('l(j)u:pɪnɪt). *Chem.* [f. LUPINE + -ITE.] = prec.

1839 in *Penny Cycl.* XIV. 202/2.

lupinosis ('l(j)u:pɪ'nəʊsɪs). [f. LUPINE, LUPIN sb. + -OSIS.] Poisoning of animals, esp. sheep, after ingestion of lupines, either that caused by the presence of lupine alkaloids in the lupines, or (and now usu. spec.) that caused by toxins

produced by a fungus of the genus *Phomopsis* growing on lupines.

1899 E. V. WILCOX in *Bull. Montana Agric. Exper. Stat.* No. 22. 39 The symptoms have become so well known and are so constant and uniform that the disease caused by the lupine poisoning has been called lupinosis. 1905 MOUSSU & DOLLAR *Dis. Cattle, Sheep, Goats & Swine* II. vii. 242 The symptoms of lupine poisoning are so well known in Europe that chronic lupine poisoning has been given the name lupinosis. 1928 W. C. MILLER *Black's Vet. Dict.* 571/2 In Europe, by far the greater number of cases [of poisoning by lupines] are of a chronic type, which results in the production of a train of symptoms to which the name 'lupinosis' has been given. 1943 *N.Z. J. Agric.* LXVII. 83/3 There was considerable swelling about the head, and the skin came off the ears and the nose and also along the top of the head. These symptoms are identical with those described as occasionally occurring in cases of lupinosis. 1961 *J. Austral. Inst. Agric. Sci.* XXVII. 62/1 In 1880, 14,138 of a total number of 240,000 sheep in one district in Pomerania died of lupinosis. 1966 *Brit. Vet. J. CXXII.* 508 Lupinosis of sheep was shown to be due to the grazing of dead standing lupin roughage which had been exposed to rain after drying off in the spring. 1967 *Adv. Veterinary Sci.* XI. 86 Two distinct forms of injury are recognized in animals ingesting one or more of the several parts of lupines. The first of these is due to the pharmacologic activity of the bitter principle (a variable mixture of alkaloids) and has become variably known as lupine poisoning, alkaloidal poisoning, American lupinosis, or lupine madness. The second is an icteric disease caused by a hepatotoxin which was designated... as 'ictrogen'... The disease was called 'lupinosis', or sometimes more specifically, 'European lupinosis'. 1972 *Mycologia* LXIV. 316 Typical signs of lupinosis were produced experimentally in Merino ewes fed either naturally infected lupines or pure cultures of the fungus [sc. *Phomopsis leptostromiformis*] on autoclaved white lupine seeds.

lupoid ('l(j)u:pɔɪd), a. *Med.* [f. LUPUS + -OID.] Of the nature of or resembling LUPUS.

1834 J. HOUGHTON in *Cycl. Pract. Med.* III. 173 An erysipelas, attacking the skin beside the lupoid patch. 1878 T. BRYANT *Pract. Surg.* I. 345 Ulceration of a lupoid character.

lupous ('l(j)u:pəs), a.¹ [f. L. *lup-us* wolf + -OUS.]

1. Resembling a wolf; wolfish, lupine.

1840 in MAUNDER *Sci. & Lit. Treas.*; and in later Dicts.

2. *Med.* Pertaining to or resembling LUPUS.

1883 PEPPER *Elem. Surg. Pathol.* 30 Lupous ulcers (vide Lupus). 1897 W. ANDERSON *Surg. Treat. Lupus* 12 His section has passed well below the lupous cell-growth.

Lups: see LUBISH *Obs.*

† **lupulated**, a. *Obs.* -⁰ [f. mod.L. *lupul-us* hop + -ATE + -ED¹.] Supplied with or containing hops.

1727 BAILEY vol. II, *Lupulated*, hopped.

lupulin ('l(j)u:pjʊlɪn). Also -ine. [f. mod.L. *lupul-us* hop + -IN.]

1. Small shining grains of a yellowish colour found under the scales of the calyx of the hop, first described by Dr. Ives of New York (a 1822).

1826 HENRY *Elem. Chem.* II. 332 *Lupulin*. This name has been given by Dr. Ives... to an impalpable yellow powder, in which he believes the virtue of the hop to reside. 1870 *Eng. Mech.* 18 Mar. 651/3 A resinous waxy substance called 'lupuline'.

2. The bitter aromatic principle contained in the hop; also called *lupulite*.

1839 URE *Dict. Arts*, etc. 92 *Lupulin* is neither acid nor alkaline. 1893 LELAND *Mem.* II. 221, I... substituted lupulin in the form of hops—that is to say, pale ale or 'bitter'.

3. *attrib.*

1829 TOGNO & DURAND tr. *Edwards & Vavasour's Man. Mat. Med.* 144 *Lupulin* powder F.M. (*Lupulin* 1 part, sugar 2 parts)... *Lupulin* ointment [etc.]. 1839 URE *Dict. Arts* 101 In tearing them [hops] asunder, some of the lupuline powder is apt to be lost.

Hence *lupu'linic* a., relating to LUPULIN;

lupu'linous a. *Bot.* = LUPULINE a.

1845 COOLEY *Cycl. Pract. Receipts* (ed. 2) 571 *Lupuline*... may be obtained by treating the aqueous extract of the yellow powder or lupulinic grains of the strobiles, along with a little lime [etc.]. 1866 *Treas. Bot.*, *Lupulinous*, resembling a head of hops. 1876 HARLEY *Mat. Med.* (ed. 6) 430 The lupulinic or hop glands. 1881 WHITEHEAD *Hops* 59 Hops are... collections of imbricated scales, under which are yellowish, aromatic, lupulinic glands.

lupuline ('l(j)u:pjʊlɪn), a. [ad. mod.L. *lupulīn-us*, f. *lupul-us* hop.] Resembling a bunch of hops.

1880 GRAY *Struct. Bot.* 419.

lupulite ('l(j)u:pjʊlɪt). *Chem.* [f. mod.L. *lupulus* + -ITE.] = LUPULIN 2.

1839 in *Penny Cycl.* XIV. 202/2. 1842 BRANDE *Dict. Sci.* etc., *Lupulin*, the active principle of the hop; it is more properly called *lupulite*.

lupulone ('l(j)u:p(j)ʊləʊn). *Chem.* Also -on (-ɒn). [ad. G. *lupulon* (W. Wöllner 1916, in *Ber. d. Deut. Chem. Ges.* XLIX. 781), f. mod.L. *lupulus*, used either as the specific epithet of the hop, *Humulus lupulus*, or †as a name for the genus *Humulus* (cf. L. *lupus* hop): see -ONE.] A bitter, crystalline, cyclic ketone, C₂₆H₃₈O₄, that

is an important constituent of hops and has strong antibiotic activity.

1919 *Chem. Abstr.* XIII. 495 The so-called α - and β -bitter acids... are more appropriately termed 'humulone' and 'lupulone'. 1937, etc. [see HUMULONE]. 1967 *Chem. Rev.* LXVII. 26/1 While lupulone crystallizes from the soft resin of continental European hops, British and American hops yield cohumulone.

|| **lupus** ('(l)j:ɹpəs). [L. = wolf.]

†1. A wolf. *Obs.*
1583 *Leg. Bp. St. Androis* 6 God forwairns you... To ken the lupus in a lamb skyn lappit.

2. The wolf, a southern constellation situated to the south of Scorpio, and joined to Centaur. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Lupus*,... a Southern Constellation. 1839 *Penny Cycl.* XIV. 203/1 *Lupus* (the Wolf), one of the old constellations.

3. The pike or luce.
1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Lupus*,... the Pike, or Sturgeon, a Fish. 1854 BADHAM *Haliout.* 42 Sluggish mugsils and the voracious lupus should be selected as easy to rear.

4. a. An ulcerous disease of the skin, sometimes erosive, sometimes hypertrophicous.

[c1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 208 Summen clepen it cancrum, & summen lupum.] 1590 BARROUGH *Meth. Physick* 331 Lupus is a malignant vicer quickly consuming the neather parts; and it is very hungry like unto a wolfe. 1693 *Blancard's Phys. Dict.* (ed. 2), *Lupus*, a sort of Canker in the Thighs and Legs. 1818-20 E. THOMPSON *Cullen's Nosol. Method.* (ed. 3) 333 *Lupus*: *Noli Me Tangere*. 1876 *Trans. Clinical Soc.* IX. 165 The comparatively rare... sebaceous Lupus or Bat's-wing disease. 1897 W. ANDERSON *Surg. Treat. Lupus* 1 *Lupus* is still as defiant as in the dark ages.

attrib. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* IV. 685 The lupus patients treated by tuberculin. 1900 J. HUTCHINSON in *Archives Surg.* XI. 52 The lupus scar. *Ibid.* 53 The form of cancer... is very like lupus cancer. *Ibid.* 218 *Lupus patches*.

b. Used in various mod.L. (or sometimes Englished) collocations to designate various forms and manifestations of *lupus vulgaris* or to designate various other skin diseases: **lupus erythematosus** [tr. F. *lupus érythémateux* (Casenave 1850, in *Gaz. des Hôpitaux* 27 July 354/3): see ERYTHEMATOUS a.], a disease which is now considered to be manifested in two related forms, that of chronic discoid *lupus erythematosus*, which usu. involves only the skin and causes scaly red patches to form esp. on the face, and that of systemic *lupus erythematosus*, which produces a similar skin condition but involves the connective tissues generally and is attended by widespread symptoms of illness, esp. fever, malaise, and arthralgia; **lupus vulgaris**, a tuberculous disease of the skin, characterized by the formation of brownish nodules; = LUPUS 4.

1852 *Med. Times & Gaz.* XXVI. 141 (heading) Treatment of lupus excendens. 1857 *Lancet* 1 Aug. 116/2 (heading) Horrible deformity from lupus vorax. 1860 *Boston Med. & Surg. Jnl.* LXII. 462 In lupus vulgaris it [sc. a liquid remedy] is seldom used, but in lupus erythematosus it may be considered a true specific. 1878 *Lancet* 13 July 35/1 (heading) Clincial lecture on disseminated follicular lupus. 1883 *Med. Chron.* (Baltimore) I. 271 (heading) Notes of a case of erythematosus lupus complicated by the tubercular syphiloderm. 1947 *Sci. News* IV. 106 Tuberculosis can attack not only the lungs but also most other parts of the body—bones and joints, kidneys, glands, brain, and skin. In the last mentioned the disease is known under the Latin name of *Lupus vulgaris*. 1966 WRIGHT & SYMMERS *Systemic Path.* II. xxxix. 1547 In systemic lupus erythematosus the skin manifestations are merely part of a much more widespread disorder. 1974 PASSMORE & ROBSON *Compan. Med. Stud.* III. xxxi. 47/2 *Lupus vulgaris* most commonly begins in childhood.

lupyne, obs. form of LUPINE.

|| **lur**¹ (lʊə(r)). Also lure (l(j)ʊə(r)). Pl. lurer, lures, lurs. [Da., Norw., and Sw.] A Bronze Age musical instrument of the horn family found in Scandinavia.

1876 STAINER & BARRETT *Dict. Mus. Terms* 275/2 *Lures*, ancient Scandinavian trumpets. 1879 GROVE *Dict. Mus.* I. 56/2 There is a Swedish instrument of this kind called *Lure*. 1955 *Times* 24 May 5/5 *The lur* is still occasionally used in Denmark. 1961 C. W. MONK in A. BAINES *Mus. Instruments* xi. 277 Some examples of the Danish Bronze Age *lurs*, cast in the shape of a mammoth tusk, have mouthpieces astonishingly like modern melodic brass instruments. 1968 G. JONES *Hist. Vikings* i. i. 18 The long, slender, gracefully curved lurs or trumpets. 1970 BRAY & TRUMP *Dict. Archaeol.* 136/1 *Lurer* come from the peatbogs of Denmark and are almost invariably found in pairs.

Lur² (lʊə(r)). A member of an aboriginal people inhabiting Luristan in western Iran. Chiefly in pl.

1845 *Encycl. Metrop.* XXIII. 272/2 The Lurs are divided into the Pish-küh... and Pusht küh. 1909 *Daily Chron.* 18 Feb. 5/1 Colonel Bell formed a favourable opinion of the Lurs as a whole. 1965 B. SWEET-ESCOTT *Baker St. Irreg.* iii. 89 Most of the Persian troops had not been paid for several weeks, and... when the surrender had taken place... they had promptly sold their rifles to the neighbouring Lurs and Kurds.

lura ('lʊərə). *Anat.* [mod.L. use of L. *lūra* mouth of a bag or wine-skin.] 'The contracted foramen of the infundibulum of the brain.'

Hence 'lural a., pertaining to the lura (*Cent. Dict.*).

1885 WILDER in *N. Y. Med. Jnl.* 23 Mar. 328 (*Cent.*) The removal of the hypophysis leaves the orifice which I have called lura.

† **lurcate**, *v.* *Obs.*—⁰ [f. L. *lurcāt-*, ppl. stem of *lurcāre*, -*ārī.*] *intr.* To eat ravenously. Hence **lur'cation**.

1623 COCKERAM, *Lurcate*. 1644 *Vindex Anglicus* 6 (in list of 'ink-horn' terms). 1661 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* (ed. 2), *Lurcation*,... a greedy eating or gluttonizing.

lurch (lɜ:tʃ), *sb.*¹ Also 6-7 *lurche*, *lurtch*. [a. F. *lourche* (erroneously written *l'ourche*) a game resembling backgammon, played in the 16th c.; also used as adj. in the phr. *demeurer lourche*, app. primarily to incur a 'lurch' (see 2 below) in this game, hence *fig.* to be discomfited or disappointed.]

Obviously related in some way to this Fr. word are early and dial. mod.G. *lortsch*, *lurtsch*, *lorz*, *lurz*, the name of a game, also as adj. in *lurz werden*, a phrase in various games, expressing the failure to achieve some object aimed at; MHG. *lorz*, *lurz* (also *lerz*), mod.G. dial. *lurz*, *lurtsch* left (hand), wrong, whence MDu. *loorts*, *loyrtz*, *lurs* left; MHG. *lürzen* (= OE. *belyrtan* BELIRT *v.*) to deceive, whence MDu. *lordsen*. The most plausible supposition with regard to the relation between these words is that the MHG. *lurz* left, wrong, or its derivative *lurtsch* (cf. *linksch* from *link*), was adopted into Fr. as a gaming term (*lourche* adj.), and that *lourche sb.* as the name of a game was developed from the adj. As a name for the game, the Ger. word is probably a readoption from Fr.]

†1. A game, no longer known, supposed to have resembled backgammon. *Obs.*

1611 COTGR., *Lourche*, the game called Lurche. 1653 URQUHART *Rabelais* I. xxii. 94 There he played... At the lurch. 1656 EARL MONM. tr. *Boccalini's Advts. fr. Parnass.* I. xli. (1674) 57 He might account business his pastime... instead of Picquet or Lurch. a 1693 *Urquhart's Rabelais* III. xii. 98 My Mind was only running upon the lurch and tricktrack.

2. Used in various games to denote a certain concluding state of the score, in which one player is enormously ahead of the other; often, a 'maiden set' or love-game, i.e. a game or set of games in which the loser scores nothing; at cribbage, a game in which the winner scores 61 before the loser has scored 31; in whist, a treble. **to save the lurch**: in whist, to prevent one's adversary from scoring a treble. Now *rare* (? or *Obs.*).

1598 FLORIO, *Marcio*, a lurch or maiden set at any game. 1606 DEKKER *Sev. Sins* iv. (Arb.) 32 What by Betting, Lurches, Rubbers and such tricks, they neuer tooke care for a good daies worke afterwards. 1608 — *Belman Lond.* F 3, Whose Inne is a Bowling Alley, whose bookes are bowles, and whose law cases are lurches and rubbers. 1653 URQUHART *Rabelais* II. xii. By two of my table-men in the corner-point I have gained the lurch. 1674 *Gouldman's Lat. Dict.* (ed. 3) 1, A lurch, *duplex palma, facilis victoria*. 1742 HOYLE *Whist* i. 13 A Probability either of saving your Lurch, or winning the Game. 1745 *Gentl. Mag.* 606 A King! —we're up—I vow I fear'd a lurch. 1784 H. WALPOLE *Let.* 14 Aug. (1858) VIII. 495 Lady Blandford has cried her eyes out on losing a lurch. 1860 *Bohn's Handbk. Games* III. 83 The game [long whist] consists of ten points; when no points are marked by the losing partners, it is treble, and reckons three points;... This is called a lurch. 1876 'CAPT. CRAWLEY' *Card Players' Man.* 18 *Lurch* (at Long Whist), not saving the double. *Ibid.* 128 [Cribbage] A lurch—scoring the whole sixty-one before your adversary has scored thirty-one—is equivalent to a double game. 1897 *Encycl. Sport* I. 129/2 (Bowls) *Lurch game*, a game in which one side has scored five before the other has scored one.

3. † a. A discomfiture. *Obs.*

1584 LODGE *Alarum C* iij, If hereafter thou fall into the lyke lurch... so then I will accompt of thee as a reprobate. c 1600 *Peele's Jests* (c 1620) 20 The Tapster having many of these lurches, fell to decay. 1608 ARMIN *Nest Ninn.* D b, Often such forward deedes, meete with backward lurches. 1679 *Heart & Right Sovereign* 119 The Italian out-wits the Jew in his part, and the lurch befalls the English side.

† b. **to give** (a person) **the lurch**: to discomfit, get the better of. *Obs.*

1598 E. GUILPIN *Skial.* (1878) 25 Gellia intic'd her Goodman to the City, And often threatneth to giue him the lurch. ? c 1600 *Bride's Buriat* 38 in *Roxb. Ball.* (1871) I. 248 Faire Hellens face gaue Grecian Dames the lurch. 1626 BRETON *Pasquil's Mad-cap* (Grosart) 6/2 How ere his wit may giue the foolle the lurch, He is not fit to gouerne in the Church.

† c. **to have** (take) **on** (in, at) **the lurch**: to have or take (a person) at a disadvantage. *Obs.*

1591 GREENE *Disc. Coosnage* (1592) 7 There was fourtie to one on my side, and ile haue you on the lurch anon. 1601 WEEVER *Mirr. Mart.* B viij b, Shee... Sels lyes for nothing, nothing for too much; Faith for three farthings, t'haue thee in the lurch. 1615 T. ADAMS *Black Devil* 74 Thus the great Parasite of the soule that heretofore... flattered this wretch with the paucity of his Sinnes, now takes him in the lurch, and over-reckons him. 1649 G. DANIEL *Trinarch.*, *Hen. IV.* clx, The Sage Span of a Circle tooke the Starres at Lurch, To Conspire Storme. 1692 D'URFEY *Pills* (1719) V. 3 He took me in the lurch.

† d. **in a person's lurch**: in his power. *Obs.*

1607 R. C[AREW] tr. *Estienne's World of Wonders* 195 Haung him in his lurch and at his lure. 1641 J. SHUTE *Sarah & Hagar* (1649) 93 They lose their authority when they come within the lurch of their servants. 1643 T. GOODWIN *Trial Christian's Growth* 127 David, when he had Saul in his lurch, might as easily have cut off his head.

e. **to leave in the lurch**: to leave in adverse circumstances without assistance; to leave in a position of unexpected difficulty.

Cf. the somewhat earlier phr. **to leave in the lash** (see LASH sb.¹ 4).

1596 NASHE *Saffron Walden* 119 Whom... he also procured to be equally bound with him for his new cousens apparence to the law, which he neuer did, but left both of them in the lurch for him. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* 222 The Volscians seeing themselves abandoned and left in the lurch by them, ... quit the campe and field. 1663 BUTLER *Hud.* I. iii. 764 And though th' art of a diff'rent Church, I will not leave thee in the lurch. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 119 ¶ 6 If the Country Gentlemen get into it they will certainly be left in the lurch. a 1716 SOUTH *Serm.* (1842) I. 345 In transubstantiation, where accidents are left in the lurch by their proper subject. 1873 E. FITZGERALD *Let.* (1886) I. 357 My Eyes have been leaving me in the lurch again. 1879 BROWNING *Martin Relp* 66 He has left his sweetheart here in the lurch.

† 4. A cheat, swindle. *Obs.*

(In our quot. the earliest recorded use.)

1533 J. HEYWOOD *Pardoner & Friar* (1830) Biv, No more of this wrangling in my chyrch, I shrewe you hartys bothe for this lurche. a 1550 *Image Hypocr.* i. in *Skelton's Wks.* (1843) II. 432/2 They blered hym with a lurche. 1604 T. M. *Black Bk.* Eiv, I giue and bequeath to thee... All such Lurches, Gripes, and Squeezes, as may be wrung out by the fist of extortion. 1611 BADLEY in *Coryat's Crudities, Panegyrr. Verses*, Briefly, for triall of a religious lurch Thou nimb'd'st an image out of Brixias Church. ? 1616 CHAPMAN *Hymn to Hermes* 63 I'le haue a scape, as well as he a serch, And over take him with a greater lurch.

lurch (lɜ:tʃ), *sb.*² [f. LURCH *v.*¹]

†1. An opportunity of 'lurching' or outstripping others in eating. (Cf. LURCH *v.*¹ 2.) *Obs.*

1568 NORTH *Guevara's Diall Pr.* iv. vii. 125 b, And if perhaps a courtier come late, and the table be all ready full, and the lurch out, yet he will not be ashamed to eat his meat neuertheless. For albee it hee can not be placed at his ease yet... rather than fayle he will syt of half a buttock.

2. **to lie at** (on, upon the) **lurch**: to lie concealed; to be in a lurking place; to lie in wait. *lit.* and *fig.*

1578 O. ROYDON in *T. Proctor's Gorg. Gallery, Pref. Verses*, The drowsie Drones doo neuer take such toyle, But lye at lurch, like men of Momus minde. 1589 R. ROBINSON *Gold. Mirr.* (Chetham Soc.) 25 Fained Friendship now laves on lurch, his faithful friend to spil. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel. Democr.* to Rdr. (1651) 29 Another Epicurean company, lying at lurch as so many vultures, watching for a prey of Church goods. 16... *Paradox xvii.* in *Third Collect. Poems* (1689) 25 Or H—, that lyes upon the Lurch, Who left the Charters, shall restore the Church. 1762 GOLDSM. *Nash Wks.* (Globe) 548/2 He chiefly laboured to be thought a sayer of good things; and by frequent attempts was now and then successful, for he ever lay upon the lurch. 1860 J. P. KENNEDY *W. Wirt* I. v. 68 The enemy of human happiness, always lying at lurch to make prey of the young.

lurch (lɜ:tʃ), *sb.*³ [Of obscure origin.]

The word app. occurs as the second element of *lee-larches* in the first quot. below, for which later nautical and other dict. substitute *lee-lurches*. If *lee-larches* in Falconer be not a misprint for *-lurches*, it may represent an altered pronunciation of the older *lee-latch*, in the word of command 'have a care of the lee-latch', i.e. 'look that the ship does not go to leeward of her course' (*Milit. & Sea Dict.* 1711). It seems possible that *lurch* originated in the compound *lee-lurch*, an alteration (by association with LURCH *sb.*¹ 3) of *lee-larch* for *lee-latch*, which prob. contains LATCH *sb.*², LETCH *sb.*² inclination (for the sense development cf. the etymological note on LIST *sb.*⁵.)

1. (Orig. *Naut.*) A sudden leaning over to one side, as of a ship, a person staggering, etc. Also, a gait characterized by such movements. Phr. **to give a lurch**.

[1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine, Lee-larches*, the sudden and violent rolls which a ship often takes to leeward in a high sea.] 1819 BYRON *Juan* II. xix, Here the ship gave a lurch, and he grew sea-sick. 1843 BETHUNE *Sc. Fireside Stor.* 35 The heavy lurch, told too plainly what he had been about. 1848 J. GRANT *Adv. Aide-de-C.* I. iv. 47 As the carriage swayed from side to side, I expected at every lurch, that the whole party would be upset. 1863 BARING-GOULD *Iceland* 266 They got the vessel afloat, and with a lurch, she ran out to sea. 1876 BESANT & RICE *Gold. Butterfly* i, There was the slightest possible lurch in their walk. 1901 *Speaker* 6 Apr. 10/2 We were soon clattering over cobbled streets with an ample lurch at intervals.

2. *U.S.* A propensity, penchant, leaning.

1854 MAR. CUMMINS *Lamplighter* xv. 92 She has a nateral lurch for it [learning], and it comes easy to her. 1878 A. PHELPS in E. S. PHELPS *Memoir* (1891) 219, I think I got from Professor Stuart and Albert Barnes, both of whom were penurious letter-writers, a lurch adverse to such work.

lurch (lɜ:tʃ), *v.*¹ [app. a variant of LURK *v.* The relation between the two forms is obscure; it is not analogous to that between *birch* and *birk*, *church* and *kirk*, *beseech* and *seek*, etc., where the OE. form has umlaut. The development of sense somewhat resembles that of FORESTALL *v.*, but has perh. been influenced by LURCH *sb.*¹ or *v.*²]

†1. *intr.* To remain in or about a place furtively or secretly, esp. with evil design. (Cf. FORESTALL *v.* 1.) Also, ? to avoid company, ? to forsake. *Obs.*

c 1420 *Chron. Vilod.* 1377 þen come þe sexsten to serche þe chirche, . . . & sey hem in an hyron þere so lorche. 1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 190/33 To Lurche, *latitare*. 1575 R. B. APJUS & Virginia Ejb, Then gallope to see where her father doth

lurche. 1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* II. ii. 26, I my selfe . . . hiding mine honor in my necessity, am faine to shuffle, to hedge, and to lurch. 1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* III. xix. (Arb.) 220 For when he is merry, she lurcheth and she loures, When he is sad she sings, or laughs it out by houres. 1630 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Wks.* II. 117/1 There's a crue of Thieves that prie and lurch, And steale and share the living of the Church. 1632 BROME *Novella* II. ii, I'le turne you off . . . To lurch i' th' night betwixt eleven and two To rob and drown for prey. a 1677 BARROW *Serm.* xxviii. Wks. 1687 I. 376 Not at least to be as a Fox or a Wolf; either cunningly lurching, or violently ravening for prey. 1692 R. L'ESTRANGE *Fables* xii. 12 While the One was upon Wing, the Other stood Lurching upon the Ground, and flew away with the Fish. 1727 SOMERVILLE *Dainty new Ballad* 14 For Love, that little urchin About this widow lurching, Had slyly fix'd his dart. 1749 FIELOING *Tom Jones* VI. x, The son of a whore came lurching about the house. 1790 POTTER *Dict. Cant* (1795), Lurch, to lay by, to sneak, to hang on.

b. Of greyhounds: (See quot. 1897).

1824 BYRON *Juan* XVI. lxxx, Whose hounds ne'er err'd, nor greyhounds deign'd to lurch. 1856 'STONEHENGE' *Brit. Sports* I. III. ii. §3 (ed. 2) 155 [Greyhounds.] Remember that too much knowledge or cleverness soon leads to lurching. 1897 *Encycl. Sport* I. 210/1 Lurching, of the greyhound; running cunning, and leaving the most part of the work to its opponent.

2. *trans.* To get the start of (a person) so as to prevent him from obtaining a fair share of food, profit, etc. In later use, to defraud, cheat, rob. *Obs. exc. arch.*

1530 PALSGR. 616/1, I lurtche, as one dothe his felowes at meate with eatynge to hastly, *je briffe*. Syt nat at his messe, for he wyll lurtche you than. 1568 ABP. PARKER *Corr.* (Parker Soc.) 337, I pray your honour be a mean that Juggo only may have the preferment of this edition; for if any other should lurch him to steal from him these copies, he were a great loser. 1573 TUSSEY *Husb.* xxiii. (1878) 61 Yoong colts with thy wunnels together go serue, least lurched by others they happen to sterue. 1592 GREENE *Def. Conny Catch.* (1859) 18 Was not this an old Cony catcher . . . that could lurch a poore Conny of so many thousands at one time? 1604 MIDDLTON *Father Hubbard's Tales* Wks. (Bullen) VIII. 94 Where like villanous cheating bowlers, they lurched me of two of my best limbs. 1607 SHAKS. *Cor.* II. ii. 105 And in the brunt of seuteene Battailles since, He lurcht all Swords of the Garland. 1609 B. JONSON *Sil. Wom.* v. iv, You haue lurch'd your friends of the better halfe of the garland. 1810 SCOTT *Lady of L.* VI. v, And 'tis right of his office poor laymen to lurch, Who infringe the domains of our good Mother Church.

†3. To be beforehand in securing (something); to consume (food) hastily so that others cannot have their share; to engross, monopolize (commodities); in later use, to get hold of by stealth, pilfer, filch, steal. (Cf. FORESTALL *v.* 2.) *Obs.*

c 1550 *Disc. Common Weal Eng.* (1893) 32 Ye lurched some of the coyne as some as euer ye perceived the price of that to be enhanced. 1568 V. SKINNER *Montanus' Inquisition* 39 b, Some of ye meat which he had lurchd from the prisoners. 1587 TURBERV. *Trag. T.* (1837) 23 Her christall eyes had lurcht his yielding heart. 1599 Broughton's *Let.* VIII. 28 Bel his priests priuily lurched the viands, which were supposed to be deuoured by the Idoll. 1613 F. ROBERTS *Rev. Gosp.* Title-p., The sacred offering broyles: the eagle spies, A gob she lurch'd, and to her young she flies. 1622 S. WARD *Christ All in All* (1627) 31 Oh how difficult is this for vs, not to lurch some part of the praise. 1625 BACON *Ess., Building* (Arb.) 548 Too farre off from great Cities, which may hinder Business; Or too neare them, which Lurcheth all Prouisions, and maketh eueri Thing deare. 1630 R. JOHNSON'S *Kingd. & Commw.* To Rdr. Aij, How much hath that . . . Plagiariē . . . closely lurcht out of this Author? 1642 VICARS *God in Mount* (1644) 39 Clergy-trash, who lay lurking in the Bee-hives of the Church, and lurching away the sweet honey from the laborious Bees. 1660 MILTON *Free Commw.* Wks. 1738 I. 595 If we can keep us from the fond Conceit . . . put lately into many Mens heads by some one or other suttly driving on under that notion his own ambitious ends to lurch a Crown.

†b. *absol.* *Obs.*

1593 NASHE *Christ's T.* (1613) 66 The Sonne could scarce refrain from biting out his Fathers throate-boule, when he saw him swallow downe a bit that he died for. The Mother lurcht from them both. 1620 MIDDLTON *Chaste Maid* III. ii, See how they lurch at the lower end. 1640 BP. HALL *Chr. Moder.* I. xi. 104 Wherein had he been a thiefe, if he had not . . . meant to lurch out of the common Treasury?

4. To catch (rabbits) by means of lurchers.

1727 MATHER *Yng. Man's Companion* 12 He lurches Conies. [Given as an example of the word.] 1798 [see LURCHING *vbl.* sb.¹ 2].

5. *Comb.*: † lurch-church (see quot.); † lurch-line, 'the line of a fowling-net, by which it was pulled over to enclose the birds' (Nares); † lurch-man (*nonce-wd.*), a pilferer.

1578 *Mirr. Mag., Harold* xii, Let hym go beate the bushe, I and my men to the lurch line will steale, And pluck the Net. 1603 BRETON *Mad World* (Grosart) 12/2 These may rather be called lurch-men then Church-men, who as they are not troubled with much learning, so they haue no more honesty, then they may well away withall. c 1700 DE LA PRYME *Hist. Holy Trin. Ch. Hull* 321 (MS.), When a man that's in orders go's voluntarily and preaches in a Church to which he was never . . . instituted . . . our law gives him no title to the tithes but calls him a Lurch Church.

lurch (lɜ:tʃ), *v.*² [f. LURCH *sb.*¹ 1]

1. *trans.* To beat, in various games of skill, sometimes by a specified number or proportion of points. (See LURCH *sb.*¹ 2.)

c 1350 [implied in LURCHING *vbl.* sb.²]. 1678 BUTLER *Hud.* III. ii. 1062 Your old foe, the hangman, Was like to lurch you at Back-gammon. a 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew, Lurched*, beaten at any Game. 1760 FOOTE *Minor* I. Wks. 1799 I. 241 Lurch me at four, but I was mark'd to the top of your trick,

by the baron, my dear. 1763 HOYLE *Piquet* 150 It is about two to one that the Eldest-hand does not lurch the Younger-hand. 1785 GROSE *Dict. Vulgar Tongue* s.v. Lurch, Those who lose a game of whist without scoring five are said to be lurch'd. 1830 R. HARDIE *Hoyle made Familiar* 61 [Cassino.] Lurch'd, is when your adversary has won the game, before you have gained six points.

b. *fig.* To defeat. ? *Obs.*

a 1716 SOUTH *Serm.* (1744) XI. 289 He will be lurch'd in that that admits of no after-game or reparation. 1829 *Examiner* 354/2 Chancery Reform was lurch'd the week before last.

2. To leave in the lurch, disappoint, deceive. ? *Obs.*

a 1651 C. LOVE in Spurgeon *Treas. Dav.* Ps. lxii. 10 How many haue riches served as Absalom's mule served her master, whom she lurch'd, and left . . . hanging. 1692 SOUTH *Serm.* (1697) I. 29 Putting such an emptiness in them, as should so quickly fail and lurch the expectation. 1727 BAILEY vol. II, Lurching, leaving a Person under some embarrassment. 1791 WOLCOT (P. Pindar) *Apol. for Kings Moral*, Wks. 1816 II. 246 This little anecdote doth plainly show That ignorance, a king too often lurches. 1809 E. S. BARRETT *Setting Sun* II. 109 The Hon. Charles James Fox, . . . hauing been lurch'd by lord North, turned his face to Whiggism. 1810 *Sporting Mag.* XXXVI. 68 They are foiled by fortune, who hath lurch'd generals in her time.

lurch (lɜ:tʃ), *v.*³ (Orig. *Naut.*) [f. LURCH *sb.*³]

1. *intr.* Of a ship, etc.: To make a lurch; to lean suddenly over to one side; to move with lurches.

1833 MARRYAT P. *Simple* xv, We heeled over so much when we lurch'd, that the guns were wholly supported by the breechings and tackles. 1845 R. COBBOLD *Marg. Catchpole* xx. II. 50 The boat lurch'd through the breakers like a log. 1866 NEALE *Sequences & Hymns* 37 Tempests of temptations Made our vessel lurch and dip. 1902 *Speaker* 9 Sept. 601/1 It lurches up and down like a ship at sea.

fig. 1858 CARLYLE *Freder. Gt.* v. ii. (1872) II. 76 The Kaiser's Imperial Ostend East-India Company . . . made Europe lurch from side to side in a terrific manner.

2. To move suddenly, unsteadily, and without purpose in any direction, as, e.g. a person staggering.

1851 THACKERAY *Humourists* v. (1858) 241 Where the tipsy trainband-man is lurching against the post. 1851 D. G. MITCHELL *Fresh Gleanings* 16 My London beaver . . . lurch'd over and fell among them. 1870 E. PEACOCK *Ralf Skirl.* I. 263 The dogs lurch'd violently forward. 1879 HOWELLS L. *Aroostook* II. 12 These men lurch'd in their gait with an uncouth heaviness.

lurcher¹ ('lɜ:tʃə(r)). Also 6 lorcher, 8 lircher. [f. LURCH *v.*¹ + -ER¹. In early Dicts. often used to render L. *lurco* glutton, with which it has no etymological connexion.]

†1. One who 'lurches' (see LURCH *v.*¹ 2) or forestalls others of their fair share of food; hence, a glutton. *Obs.*

[c 1440: see LURKER¹ 3.] 1530 PALSGR. 241/1 Lurcher an exceeding eater, *galiffre*. *Ibid.* 500/2 Se howe he crammeth in his meate lyke a lurcher. 1591 LYLIE *Edimion* II. ii, Is not loue a lurcher, that taketh mens stomachs away that they cannot eat, their Spleen that they cannot laugh [etc.]. 1608 MIDDLETON *Mad World* v. i. Wks. (Dyce) II. 407 Take heed of a lurcher, he cuts deep, he will eat up all from you. 1616 BOYS *Wks.* (1629) 821 The Mass-priests are gross lurchers at the Lord's Table.

2. One who pilfers or filches in a mean fashion; a petty thief, swindler, rogue.

1528 ROY *Rede me* (Arb.) 98 Ye but thorowe false lorchers And vnthryfty abbey lobbers To pouvre folcke lytell they a forde. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 459 No seale will serue to make sure either such lurchers themselves for filching, or keep the very locks and keies safe. 1705 PENN in *Pa. Hist. Soc. Mem.* X. 20 To be treated as a lurcher of the people . . . is more . . . than any poor mortal could bear. 1714 GAY *Trivia* III. 64 Swift from his Prey the scudding Lurcher flies. 1831 TRELAWNEY *Adv. Younger Son* I. 72 This Caledonian lurcher . . . had three or four dozen of shirts, with every one a different mark. 1891 *Morn. Advert.* 3 Apr. (Farmer), It was quite time that the honest and respectable drivers sat down on the lurchers once and for all.

3. One who loiters or lies hidden in a suspicious manner; a spy.

1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Lurcher*, one that lies upon the Lurch or upon the Catch. 1760-72 H. BROOKE *Fool of Qual.* (1792) I. 199 Some . . . with outward bravade, . . . went searching along the walls and behind the posts for some lurcher. 1774 FOOTE *Cozeners* II. Wks. 1799 II. 172, I thought that I had detected love, that sly lurcher, lurking under the mask. 1814 SCOTT *Ld. of Isles* v. xxii, Our Lord may choose the rack should teach To this young lurcher use of speech. 1894 *Daily News* 7 June 2/7 The prisoner . . . said prosecutor was a lurcher, and was only sent out as a decoy.

4. A cross-bred dog, properly between the sheepdog or collie and the greyhound; largely used by poachers for catching hares and rabbits.

1668 WILKINS *Real Char.* II. v. 161 Greater Beasts; Greyhounds. Lesser Beasts; Lurchers. 1674 N. FAIRFAX *Bulk & Selu.* To Rdr., Why should the ears of all . . . be dinn'd . . . as if the whole world besides were all Weasils and Poulcats, vermine and Lurchers? 1675 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1053/4 Lost . . . a Pied Dog . . . somewhat shap't like a Lurcher. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* II. 185/1 The Tumbler, or Lurcher is . . . in shape like the Grey-hound. 1741 *Compl. Fam.-Piece* II. ii. 304 The Lircher is a kind of Dog much like a Mungril Greyhound. 1819 SCOTT *Ivanhoe* I, A ragged wolfish-looking dog, a sort of lurcher, half mastiff, half greyhound. 1894 *Field* 9 June 813/2 The usual lurcher is between the greyhound and collie; they cross well, and the speed of one is combined with the sagacity of the other.

b. *slang.* A bumbailiff.

1785 GROSE *Dict. Vulg. Tongue* s.v., A lurcher of the law, a bum-bailiff, or his setter. 1839 W. H. AINSWORTH *Jack*

Sheppard II, 'But, where are the lurchers?' 'Who?' asked Wood. 'The traps!' replied a bystander.

'lurcher'², *rare*. [f. LURCH *v.*³ + -ER¹.] One who lurches from side to side.

1878 BESANT & RICE *Celia's Arb.* I. ii. 164 The most loped and lurcher-like of rustics was bound to become perpendicular.

'lurching, vbl. sb.¹ [f. LURCH *v.*¹ + -ING¹.] The action of LURCH *v.*¹

1. †a. The forestalling of others of their food (*obs.*). b. Pilfering, stealing.

1573 TUSSEY *Husb.* lxxxviii. (1878) 178 No lurching, no snatching, no striuing at all, lest one go without and another haue all. 1611 COTGR., *Forrraction*, a lurching, purloining; withdrawing. 1616 BOYS *Wks.* (1629) 844 Is not . . . the denying of the cup a notorious lurching at the Lord's Table?

2. The capturing of rabbits by means of lurchers.

1798 *Sporting Mag.* XII. 99 There are many ways of killing rabbits, of which lurching is in most common use.

3. *Comb.*: † lurching-place, a lurking place.

a 1656 USSHER *Ann.* VI. (1658) 573 There were so many lurching places, by reason of which, they could easily escape when assaulted.

'lurching, vbl. sb.² [f. LURCH *v.*² + -ING¹.] The gaining of a 'lurch' at play, *esp.* whist, piquet, etc.

c 1350 *MS. Reg.* 13 A. xviii. fol. 158 Lurchyng [given as one of two modes of winning at the 'long game' at tables, the other being 'lympoldyng']. 1763 HOYLE *Piquet* 125 The lurching of your Adversary . . . is so material that [etc.]. 1767 *Connaisseur* No. 60 (ed. 5) II. 192 A school for Whist would [teach] lurching, . . . finessing, . . . and getting the odd trick.

'lurching, vbl. sb.³ [f. LURCH *v.*³ + -ING¹.] The action of LURCH *v.*³

1852 PFEIFFER *Journ. Iceland* 53 The lurching and pitching of the ship had covered it with traces of everything which had been on the table. 1880 EM. MARSHALL *Troub. Times* III. 244, I had a sudden wrench by the lurching of my horse.

'lurching, ppl. a.¹ [f. LURCH *v.*¹ + -ING².]

†1. Given to or characterized by forestalling others at meals, gluttonous. Also, pilfering. *Obs.*

1577 STANYHURST *Descr. Irel. Ep. Ded. in Holinshed*, Loath also in lurching wise to forstall anie man his travell, I was contented to leave them thumping in the forge, and quietlie repair to my usuall studies. 1619 DENISON *Heavenly Banq.* 127 This condemnes that lurching sacrifice, wherein oft times the Priest giues none to others, but retains al to himself. 1620 VENNER *Via Recta* viii. 167 All strange and confused saucos . . . abandon, as . . . acceptable onely to lurching and deuouring Belly-gods. 1655 tr. *Com. Hist. Francion* x. 23 Ah these are close lurching Companions. These are the Nimmers who would rob me of all my moveables.

2. Of a dog (see LURCH *v.*¹ 1, 1 b, 4); the sense in the quotes is uncertain.

1613 *Uncasing of Machivil's Instr.* 25 A lurching Dog will range about the fields. 1824 SCOTT *Redgautlet* let. x, My friend Benjie's lurching attendant . . . began to cock his tail. 1871 *Daily News* 5 Jan., A lurching cur who gnawed something under a waggon.

3. Lurking, 'sneaking'.

1661 K. W. *Conf. Charac., A Baily* (1860) 41 The wals should discover his lerching knavery. 1865 S. EVANS *Bro. Fabian* 5 A lurching, lean-lipped, lollardizing loon.

'lurching, ppl. a.² [f. LURCH *v.*² + -ING².] In senses of LURCH *v.*² a. That wins a 'lurch' at a game. b. Given to deceiving, perfidious.

1604 T. M. *Black Bk. in Middleton's Wks.* (Bullen) VIII. 30 In came I with a lurching cast [of the dice], and made them all swear round again. 1728 VANBR. & CIBBER *Prov. Husb.* I. i. 17 A married Woman may . . . throw a familiar Levant upon some sharp lurching Man of Quality.

'lurching, ppl. a.³ [f. LURCH *v.*³ + -ING².] That lurches or leans suddenly over.

1884 'HUGH CONWAY' *Called Back* 12 A staggering, uncertain, lurching kind of step. 1892 G. LASCELLES *Falconry* (Badm. Libr.) 225 Whilst the falcons are fine-tempered generous birds, . . . the hawks are shifting, lurching fliers. 1895 *Daily News* 18 Dec. 5/4 The lurching movement and recoil of the ship prevented him. 1901 *Blackw. Mag.* June 751/2 The Devons tramp after over the lurching pontoon.

Hence **'lurchingly adv.**

1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* II. IV. v, It lumbers along, lurchingly with stress, at a snail's pace. 1851 H. MELVILLE *Whale* xxx. 142 Abab lurchingly paced the planks.

lurch(e, obs. form of LURK.

lurdan ('lɜ:dən), *sb.* and *a. Obs. exc. arch.* Also *a.* 4 lourdeine, 4-5 lordein, 4-6 lordeyn(e), lurdayne, -eyn(e, 4-6, 9 lurdane, 4, 7 lordan, 4, 7, 9 lourdan, 4-8 lurdan, 5 lorden, 5-6 lurdain, lordayne, 5-8 lordane, 6 lurdon, lordenne, lurdaine, -yne, 6-7 lurdein(e), lurdan(e, -en, 7 lurdain(e), lur-daine, lurdin, lordant, 9 *Sc.* lordoun. β. 6 Lorde Dane, -Dene, lor-Dane, 7 Lord-Dane, Lur-Dane. [a. OF. *lurdin*, f. *lourd* heavy: see LOURD.

The pseudo-etymology in quot. 1529 has affected the spelling of the word in many later examples.]

A. sb. A general term of opprobrium, reproach, or abuse, implying either dullness and

incapacity, or idleness and rascality; a sluggard, vagabond, 'loafer'. (Cf. FEVER-LURDEN.)

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 13660 'Herd yee þis lurdan,' coth þai, 'Hu he wald lere vs nu vr lai.' c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 9 Sibriht pat schrew as a lordan [AF. *lers*] gan lusk, A sunnird smote he to dede vnder a thorn busk. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* IV. 108 For thar within wes a tratour, A fals lurdane, ane losengeour. c 1440 *Gesta Rom.* xxxvi. 145 (Harl. MS.) Sum of hem beþe thevis & some lurdayne. 1529 RASTELL *Pastyme* (1811) 131 These Danys before were so proud, y^t they kept the husbandmen lyke vyleyns; . . . the husbandmen called them Lorde Dane, which word now we use in obprobrye, callynge hym y^t we rebuke Lurdain. 1603 H. CROSSE *Vertues Commw.* (1878) 126 Some lur-daines that haue wealth left by their ancestors, holde it a poynt of wisdom to rest theyr idle limmes and spare their bodies. 1641 MILTON *Reform.* II. Wks. 1851 III. 44 Lourdan, quoth the Philosopher, thy folly is as great as thy filth. 1723 RAMSAY *Fair Assembly* xviii, These lurdanes came just in my light. 1820 SCOTT *Abbot* IV, I found the careless lurdane feeding him with unwashed flesh, and she an eyass. 1865 KINGSLEY *Herew.* v, Next to them by chance sat a great lordan of a Dane.

Comb. 1607 R. C[AREW] tr. *Estienne's World of Wonders* 14 Lurden-like loutishness.

b. rarely applied to a woman.

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* VI. viii. 82 That strang lurdane [Helen] . . . guham weill þe ken.

¶ **c.** With allusion to the supposed etymology: see quot. 1529 above.

1589 *Mar Martine* 5 To make new upstart Jacks Lordanes, with coine to cram their chests. ?1690 *Consid. Raising Money* 27 This [taxation] is a way to bring a Lordane into every one of our Families.

B. adj. Worthless, ill-bred, lazy.

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xxxvi. (Baptista) 632 3et he, þat of sic uertu wes, wes gefine til a lurdan las. 1582 MUNDAY *Eng. Rom. Life* IV. 29 Whereby the lazie lurdan Friers that keepe the Church gettes more riches. 1791 J. LEARMONT *Poems* 32 Lurdane Sloth O'ercoups them a' mang savage swarms O' Hun and Goth. 1819 W. TENNANT *Papistry Starm'd* (1827) 122 If I see na soon exhibit sticket . . . This braggin' lordoun loun. 1859 TENNYSON *Ettarre* 436 In one [pavilion] . . . dironed her lurdane knights.

Hence †'lurdanry, rascality.

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* VIII. Prol. 9 Leis, lurdanry, and lust ar our laid stern.

lurde, variant of LOURD *a.*

† **lurdge**, *v.* *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [Cf. *lurgy* (dial.), lazy (E.D.D.)] *trans.* To indulge in laziness.

c 1580 JEFFERIE *Bugbears* IV. iv. in *Archiv Stud. neu. Spr.* (1897), It booteth not to lie, and lurdge my wery boanes.

† **lure**, *sb.*¹ *Obs.* Forms: 1 lyre, 2-4 lere, 3 leore, 3-4 lire, 3-5 lure(ü), (4 luere, lur). [OE. *lyre* masc.:—O Teut. type **luzi-z*, f. root **lus-* (: *laus-*) to lose: see LEESE *v.*] Loss, either the action or process of losing, or what is lost; destruction, perdition. Also to bring to lure, to lie in lure.

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Colloq.* in Wr.—Wülcker 96 Mid lyre ealra pinga minra. c 1150 *Voc. ibid.* 540/31 *lactura*, lure. a 1175 *Cott. Hom.* 221 þa wolde god 3efyllan and 3einnian þone lere þe forloren was, of þan henefence werode. c 1200 ORMIN 5667 Whatt mann se it iss þatt wepeþ þer For lere off eorplike ahthe. a 1250 *Owl & Night.* 1151 Thu singst a3en eizte lure. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 10813 Him þo3te it was a gret lere [C. lure] to al is kinedom. a 1327 in *Rel. Ant.* I. 263 On blac hors ryden other seon, That wol luere ant tuene buen. 13. . . *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 355, I am þe wakkest, I wot, and of wyt feblest, & lest lur of my luf, quo laytes þe sope. c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 2241 Ouer lukes all lures to the last ende, What wull fall. *Ibid.* 8691 Alasse, the losse and the lure of oure lefe prinse!

lure (l(j)uə(r)), *sb.*² Also 5-6 leure, 6-7 lewre, 7 luer, lewer. [a. OF. *leurre*, *loerre*, *loire* = Pr. *loire*, cogn. w. It. *logoro* bait; prob. of Teut. origin; cf. MHG. *luoder*, mod.G. *luder* bait.]

1. An apparatus used by falconers, to recall their hawks, constructed of a bunch of feathers, to which is attached a long cord or thong, and from the interstices of which, during its training, the hawk is fed. *hawk of the lure*: see HAWK *sb.*¹ 1.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 317/2 Lure for hawkys, *lurale*. 1530 PALSGR. 239/1 Leure for a hauke, *leurre*. 1575 TURBERV. *Falconrie* 146 Fasten a pullet unto your leure and goe apart. 1592 SHAKS. *Ven. & Ad.* 1027 As Faulcons to the lure, away she flies. 1615 LATHAM *Falconry* (1633) Words of Art expl., Lver is that whereto Faulconers call their young Hawkes by casting it vp in the aire, being made of feathers and leather in such wise that in the motion it looks not vnlike a fowle. 1660 *Act 12 Chas. II.* c. 4 Rates Inwards. . . Lewers for Hawkes the peece js. iiiid. a 1682 SIR T. BROWNE *Tracts* 116 Though they [old Falconers] used Hoods, we have no clear description of them, and little account of their Lures. c 1704 PRIOR *Henry & Emma* 110 When Emma hawks: With her of tarsels and of lures he talks. 1814 CARY *Dante, Inf.* XVII. 123 As falcon, that hath long been on the wing, But lure nor bird hath seen. 1834 *Spectator* 1 Nov. 1036 The Duke of St. Albans has manned eight hawks, and their training with leash and crease and lure is now in actual progress. 1881 *Macm. Mag.* XLV. 39 First the hawk . . . is 'called off' to a piece of food held in the hand; next to a 'lure'.

b. The act or function of training the hawk to come to the lure. *rare*.

1615 LATHAM (*title*) *Falconry*; or the Faulcons Lure, and Cure.

c. Phrases. to alight on the lure, to bring, call, come, stoop to (the or one's) lure, etc. Often *fig.*

† Also at one's lure (*fig.*): at one's command, under one's control; so † to gain to one's lure.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Friar's T.* 42 This false theef. . . Hadde alway badwes redy to his hond, As any hauk to lure in Engeland. — *Manciple's Prol.* 72 Another day he wole peraventure Reclayne thee, and brynge thee to lure. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* II. 11 Bot yir hire liketh noght alyhte Upon no lure which I caste. 1430-40 LYDC. *Bochas* v. xxxiv. (1554) 141 b, After this . . . Came Jugurtha y^t manly man to lure. 1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* xxxiv. (Percy Soc.) 171 She promised. . . To love you best. . . Though that Disdayne brought her to her lure. 1582 T. WATSON *Centurie of Love* xlvii, In time the Bull is brought to weare the yoke, In time all haggred Haukes will stoop the Lures. 1587 GOLDING *De Mornay* xi. 151 As much as thou canst, thou makest all things stoop to thy lure. 1599 T. M[OUFET] *Silkwoormes* 52, I leaue to tell how she doth poison cure. . . What canckars hard and wolfe be at her lure. 1611 MARKHAM *Country Content.* I. v. (1668) 30 After your Hawks are manned, you shall bring them to the Lure by easie degrees. 1643 SIR T. BROWNE *Relig. Med.* I. §10, I teach my haggard and unreclaimed Reason to stoop unto the lure of Faith. 1653 HOLCROFT *Procopius* I. 30 This mayd Antonina, by much soothing. . . at last gained to her lure. 1664 BUTLER *Hud.* II. iii. 614 The Rosycrucian way's more sure To bring the Devil to the Lure. 1670 G. H. *Hist. Cardinals* II. III. 186 He brought the Venetian to his Luer. 1688 [see LURE *v.* 2]. 1742 SOMERVILLE *Field Sports* 14 A docile Slave, Tam'd to the Lure, and careful to attend Her Master's Voice. 1819 SHELLEY *Peter Bell* VII. ii, A friend of ours—a poet: feverer Have fluttered tamer to the lure Than he. 1865 SWINBURNE *Poems & Ball.*, *Gard. Proserpine* 76 Time stoops to no man's lure.

2. *Her.* A conventional representation of a hawk's lure, consisting of two birds' wings with the points directed downwards, and joined above by a ring attached to a cord. *in lure*: see quot. 1828-40.

1572 BOSSEWELL *Armorie* II. 132 b, The felds is de Azure, two wings jointly en Lewre de argent. 1610 GUILLIM *Heraldry* VI. i. (1660) 384 Three pair of Wings joynd in lewer. 1828-40 BERRY *Encycl. Her.* I, *Lure*, . . . Wings conjoined with their tips turned downwards. . . are said to be in Lure. 1868 CUSSANS *Her.* (1883) 117. 1883 *N. & Q.* 23 June 484/2 Northern California. . . Argent, on a bend gules, cotised sable, three pairs of wings conjoined in lure of the field [etc.].

3. (*orig. fig.*) Something which allures, entices, or tempts.

c 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* 1371 *Hypsip.*, Thou madest thyn reyleymyng and thyn luris To ladyes. c 1412 HOCCLIVE *De Reg. Princ.* 4140 He pat despenthith out of mesure Shal tast a-none pouertes bitternesse; foole largesse is ther-to a verray lure. 1528 LYNDESAY *Dreme* 278 Off Lychorhe thay wer the verray luris. 1635 R. BOLTON *Conf. Affl. Cons.* 276 To hold out . . . as a prize and Lure, the freenesse of Gods immeasurable mercy. 1671 MILTON *P. R.* II. 194 How many have with a smile made small account Of beauty and her lures. 1747 SMOLLETT *Regicide* I. i. (1777) 6 Remained unshaken by the enchanting lure Which vain ambition spread before his eye. 1815 SHELLEY *Alastor* 294 Silent death exposed, Faithless perhaps as sleep, a shadowy lure. a 1832 MACKINTOSH *Rev.* 1688, Wks. 1846 II. 89 Whether the succession was actually held out to her as a lure or not, at least there was an intention . . . to prefer her to the Princess of Orange. 1902 *Contemp. Rev.* Sept. 359 He is mighty hard on those who dare to tempt fortune and follow its lure.

4. A means of alluring animals to be captured; in *Angling* a more general term than *bait*, which strictly denotes only something that fishes can eat.

a 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew, Lure*, . . . a Bait. 1859 MARK LEMON *Christm. Hamper* (1860) 86 The barber . . . whose bow-windowed shop . . . is full of lures for fish. 1867 F. FRANCIS *Angling* v. (1880) 158 His line, guiltless of a lure, is extended on the surface of the water. 1878 STEVENSON *Inland Voy.* 44 The kind of fish for which they set their lures. 1900 *Blackw. Mag.* Sept. 340/2 The aim of the angler should be to present them with something . . . different . . . from the lures with which they may have become familiar.

¶ **b.** Erroneously used for: A trap or snare (*fig.*).

1463 G. ASHBY *Prisoner's Refl.* 269 Poems (E.E.T.S.) 9 Was ther euyr lord so gret and so sure. . . That may not fall in the snare and in the lure Of trouble. 1719 D'URFEE *Pills* (1872) IV. 269 And treacherously thou hast betrayed, Unto thy Lure a gentle Heart. 1870 DISRAELI *Lothair* xlii, The Colonel fell into the lure only through his carelessness. 1872 BROWNING *Fifine* iii, At wink of eve be sure They love to steal a march, nor lightly risk the lure.

5. The cry of a falconer recalling his hawk: *fig.* any alluring cry.

1653 MILTON *Hirelings* (1659) 132 By that lure or loubel may be toald from parish to parish all the town over. 1811 W. R. SPENCER *Poems* 199 Oh! where's thy guiding lure, — a mother's voice.

6. *attrib.*, as *lure-bait*, *-bird*, *-fish*, *-owl*.

1777 HOOLE *Comenius' Vis. World* (ed. 12) 68 He allureth birds, by the chirping of lure-birds. 1869 BROWNING *Ring & Bk.* VII. 678 You are a coquette, A lure-owl posturing to attract birds. 1876 G. B. GOODE *Anim. Resources U.S.* 41 Lure-fish used in taking Mackinaw trout. 1883 *Fisheries Exhib. Catal.* 195 Case of lure-baits and ornamented hooks from Alaska.

lure, *sb.*³ *Obs. exc. Sc.* (Caithness, Aberdeensh.: see E.D.D.) [? Anomalous var. YURE *a.*, ON. *júgr.*] The udder of the cow and other animals.

c 1500 LACY *Wyl Bucke's Test.* (Copland) aijj, For the thrid course of the bucke. The potage Mogets and Nowmbleis stued, . . . bake dowcetts and tendreus, and the liuer rostid, and if it be a Doo take the lure.

lure (l(j)uə(r)), *sb.*⁴ *techn.* Also loer, lewer. [Shortened from VELURE.] A pad of silk or velvet used by hatters for smoothing.

1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade, Lewer*, . . . a hatter's name for a smoothing pad of silk, properly vellour from the French. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, *Laoer, Lure*.

lure (l(j)uə(r)), *sb.*⁵ Also loor. [ad. Da. and Norse *lur*, ON. *lúðr*. Cf. Shetland *looder-horn.*] A long curved trumpet, used for calling cattle.

1840 HT. MARTINEAU *Feats on Fiord* ix. (1841) 217 She . . . took in her hand her lure, with which to call home the cattle . . . and stole away. 1877 BURROUGHS *Birds & Poets* (1884) 162 At evening the cows are summoned home with a long horn, called the loor.

lure (l(j)uə(r)), *v.* Also 6 leur, 6-7 lewre, 7 lewer. [f. LURE *sb.*²; cf. F. *leurrer* (OF. *loirrer*).]

1. *trans.* To recall (a hawk) by casting the lure; to call (a hawk) to the lure.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Wife's Prol.* 415 With empty hand men may none haukes lure. 1562 J. HEYWOOD *Prov. & Epig.* (1867) 215 Lewre falcones when ye list. 1601 SIR W. CORNWALLIS *Ess.* II. xxxv. (1631) 88 A Faulkoner would not have lured it. 1611 MARKHAM *Country Content.* I. v. (1668) 30 Short winged Hawks are said to be called, not lured. 1828 SIR J. S. SEBRIGHT *Hauking* 17 The falconer . . . should always halloo when he is luring.

2. *intr.* To call to a hawk while casting the lure.

1530 PALSGR. 616/1, I lure, as a falconer dothe for his haulke. 1575 TURBERV. *Falconrie* 147 Take the lewre . . . and cast it about your heade crying and leuring aloud. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* II. 239/2 Lure, or Lewer, or Lewre, is to call the Hawk to Lure.

† **b.** To call loudly. *Obs.*

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 239 This boy lured for him & called Simo. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 543 He standeth lewring and making a terrible noise to affright the Swine. 1626 BACON *Sylva* §250 If you stand between a House, and a Hill, and lure towards the Hill. 1626 *Jests Scogin* (Hazl.) 65 At last Scogin did lewer and whoop to him [his horse].

† **c.** To call at contemptuously. *Obs.*

1693 J. H. in *Dryden's Juvenal* x. 5 He's mocked and lur'd at by the giddy Crowd.

† 3. *trans.* To train (a hawk) to come to the lure.

1486 *Bk. St. Albans* Div, Theys be hawkes of the towre: and ben both Ilurid to be calde and reclaymed. 1530 PALSGR. 616/1 Lure your haulke betyme I wolde advyse you. 1575 TURBERV. *Falconrie* 129 When you woulde lure him, giue him unto some other man to holde and call him with a lure well garnished with meate.

4. To allure, entice, tempt.

1393 LANGL. *P. Pl. C.* VIII. 44 Ich am nat lured with loue, bote ouht lygge vnder pombe. c 1412 HOCCLIVE *De Reg. Princ.* 3069 Only þe richesse per-to hem lurith. 1447 BOKENHAM *Seyntys* (Roxb.) 14 Hyr bewte sosore dede lure Hys herte. a 1547 SURREY in *Tattel's Misc.* (Arb.) 219 But that your will is such to lure me to the trade As other some full many yeres to trace by craft ye made. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* II. 664 In secret, riding through the Air she comes, Lur'd with the smell of infant blood. 1688 CROWNE *Darius* II. Dram. Wks. 1874 III. 406 Nay, Sir, but for a while, till he has lur'd Gods, and revolting nations to your aid. a 1763 SHENSTONE *Elegies* xxvi 27 Expense, and art, and toil, united strove; To lure a breast that felt the purest flame. 1825 J. NEAL *Bro. Jonathan* III. 407 His dog had gone off it appeared; having been lured away. a 1839 PRAED *Poems* (1864) I. 119 But go and lure the midnight cloud, Or chain the mist of morning. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* XX. IV. 511 He had been lured into a snare by treachery. 1900 W. WATT *Aberdeen & Banff* x. 250 By a feint. . . Montrose lured away a large portion of the defending force.

b. To entice to come down by a call.

1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) VI. 134 The ducks flying in the air are often lured down. . . by the loud voice of the mallard.

† 5. *intr.* To set a trap for (another). *fig. Obs.*

a 1591 H. SMITH *Serm.* (1614) 423 Yet Paul lured for Agrippa. Now he sues to the people. When he had caught the king, he spred his net for the people.

lure, *obs. Sc. f. liefer*, compar. of LIEF *a.*, dear. 1728 RAMSAY *Tit for Tat* 31 I'd lure be strung Up by the neck.

lure, *str. pa. t.* LEESE *v.*¹; var. LOOR *dial.*

lureful (l(j)uəfʊl), *ppl. a.* [f. LURE *v.* + -ED¹.]

1. Of a hawk: Trained to come to the lure.

a 1576 *Common Conditions* 409 (Brandl) 613 The leured hauke, whose rowlyng eyes are fixed on Partredge fast. 1599 PORTER *Angry Wom. Abingt.* (Percy Soc.) 71 Like a well lur'de hawke she knowes her call.

2. Entrapped.

1720 GAY *Dione* II. ii. Poems II. 453 Bid the lur'd lark, whom tangling nets surprise, On soaring pinion rove the spacious skies.

lureful (l(j)uəfʊl), *a. rare.* [f. LURE *sb.*² + -FUL.] Alluring. Hence 'lurefully' *adv.*

1887 G. MEREDITH *Ballads & P.* 39 Lureful is she, bent for folly. 1891 — *One of our Cong.* II. xi. 267 His wreck, . . . winked lurefully when abandoned. *Ibid.* III. v. 88 Her voice was lurefully encouraging.

lurement (l(j)uəmənt), *rare.* [f. LURE *v.*¹ + -MENT.] Allurement.

1592 WYRLEY *Armorie* 155 No luerments wrought my constant mind to faile. 1825 HOGG in *Blackw. Mag.* XVII. 716 For vengeance I did it. . . Without that, futurity luerments had none. 1898 H. CALDERWOOD *Hume* viii. 145 She, feeling the luerments of a gay court, was drawn into intrigue.

lurer¹ ('l(j)ʊərə(r)). [f. LURE *v.* + -ER¹.] One who or that which lures.
In mod. Dicts.

lurer² ('l(j)ʊərə(r)). [f. LURE *sb.*⁴ + -ER¹.] One who smoothes felt hats with a 'lure'.
1881 *Instr. Census Clerks* (1885) 75 Hatter, hat-manufactures... Felt Hat Making: Lurer.

luresome, *a.* [f. LURE *v.* + -SOME.] Alluring.
1889 *Harper's Mag.* Jan. 179/2 Beneath a woman's tongue... The subtlety its luresome lodging bath.

Lurex ('l(j)ʊərəks). Also *lurex*. The proprietary name of a type of yarn which incorporates a metallic thread; also, fabric made from this yarn.

1945 *Official Gaz.* (U.S. Patent Office) 16 Oct. 360/1 The Dobeckmun Company, Cleveland Ohio... Lurex. For yarn and thread comprised either in whole or in part of laminated film having a metallic appearance, including gimp comprised of a filament of yarn spirally overwrapped with coated or laminated foil which has been slit to a narrow width, said overwrapping imparting a metallic appearance.
1958 *Spectator* 12 Dec. 853/1 The party from the Camberwell Jazz Club, dressed in Italian-cut jackets shot with lurex, were not enthusiastic. 1965 *Guardian* 31 Mar. 15/2 Far away in the Outer Hebrides, the crofter weavers have found pleasure as well as profit in weaving 'Lurex' threads into tweeds of an altogether new lightness and beauty. 1967 *Spectator* 4 Aug. 139/3 The curtain rises on Donald Pleasance, in lurex dressing-gown... kneeling before a marble urn and listening to Verdi. 1973 *Guardian* 18 June 15/2 Plain snakeskin Lurex blousons.

lurg ('lɜ:g). *local.* [? Cf. LUG *sb.*⁴] A British marine worm used for bait; the white-rag worm.
1880 *Antrim & Down Gloss., Lurgan, Lurg, Lurk*, a whitish, very active sea-worm used for bait. 1882 *Cassell's Nat. Hist.* VI. 232 The White-rag Worm, or Lurg [*Nephtys caeca*], is common on the British shores, and varies from six to ten inches in length.

†**lurgg**. *Sc. Obs.* [repr. Gael. *cù luirg* (*cù dog*, *luirg* gen. of *lorg* track).] *lurgg dog*: a bloodhound.

? 1605 in *Reg. Priv. Council Scot.* VII. 744 That in every parish there may be some lurgg dogges kept, one or moe, .. for following of pettie stouthes.

Lurgi ('lʊəgi, 'lɜ:gi). The name of the *Lurgi Gesellschaft für Wärmetechnik m.b.H.*, of Frankfurt, W. Germany, used *attrib.* to denote a method of gasification suitable for low-grade coal such as lignite by reaction with steam and oxygen at high pressure; so *Lurgi gas, plant*.

1934 ROBERTS & JENKNER *Internat. Coal Carbonization* xi. 249 In the Lurgi process the heat transference occurs directly by means of hot gaseous products of combustion, which pass through the coal. 1950 D. A. TOWNEND in D. H. BANGHAM *Progress Coal Sci.* xxvi. 436 Lurgi gas from brown coal has the following composition. 1950 WARING & FOSTER in *Foster & Lund Econ. of Fuel Gas from Coal* v. 81 Table 17 gives... the average analyses of the gas from the Lurgi plant at Bohlen. *Ibid.* 83 The economic advantage of the Lurgi process is that gasification of a cheaper, low-rank fuel is possible and that a comparatively high-Btu gas is delivered under pressure without the expense of carburetion with oil. 1973 *Nature* 7 Dec. 326/2 The well established Lurgi process is used to gasify the coal almost completely and a gas of low calorific value... is produced. *Ibid.*, The Lurgi process converts almost all the coal into gas, unlike the system used to manufacture town gas which produces coke and tar as well. 1974 *Sci. Amer.* Mar. 20/2 In some places Lurgi plants made a gas that was distributed as city gas.

lurgy ('lɜ:gi). Also *lurgi*. *Usu.* in phr. *the dreaded lurgy*. A fictitious, highly infectious disease invented (?) and made a byword by the Radio Goons (GOON 4).

For the possibility that the word is not invented, cf. *fever-lurgy*, dial. var. of FEVER-LURDEN, and E.D.D. s.v. *lurgies, lurgy* adj. & sb.

1954 *Radio Times* 9 Nov. 20/3 The Goon Show... Poor Arnold Fringe is suddenly stricken with the Dreaded Lurgi... Within a few days Lurgi has claimed nine thousand victims. 1969 I. & P. OPIE *Children's Games* ii. 75 (*heading*) The dreaded lurgy. 1971 *It* 15-29 July 5/3 The youth of Australia have been saved once more from the dreaded lurgy, marijuana. 1974 H. MACLNNES *Climb to Lost World* ix. 149. I was beginning to feel weak and knew that I had caught the dreaded swamp lurgy.

lurid ('l(j)ʊərid), *a.* [ad. L. *lurid-us* pale yellow, wan, ghastly.]

1. Pale and dismal in colour; wan and sallow; ghastly of hue. Said e.g. of the sickly pallor of the skin in disease, or of the aspect of things when the sky is overcast.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Lurid*, pale, wan, black, and blew. 1658 PHILLIPS, *Lurid*, pale, wan, of a sallow colour. 1669 COKAINE *Elegy Eliz. Repington* Poems 76 A lurid paleness sits upon the skin That did enclose the beauteous body in. 1746 COLLINS *Ode to Fear* 20 Whilst Vengeance, in the lurid air, Lifts her red arm, expos'd and bare. 1822-34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) IV. 82 Applied to the disease like our own term green-sickness, from the pale, lurid, and greenish cast of the skin. *Ibid.* 496 Lurid papule, seal. 1874 SYMONDS *Sk. Italy & Greece* (1898) I. i. 13 A leaden glare... makes the snow and ice more lurid.

2. Shining with a red glow or glare amid darkness (said, e.g., of lightning-flashes across dark clouds, or flame mingled with smoke).

1727 THOMSON *Britannia* 79 Fierce o'er their beauty blaz'd the lurid flame. 1805 WORDSW. *Waggoner* i. 167 Save

that above a single height Is to be seen a lurid light, Above Helm-crag—a streak half dead, A burning of portentous red. 1818 SCOTT *Hyt. Midl.* vii, The lurid light, which had filled the apartment, lowered and died away. 1836 W. IRVING *Astoria* I. 263 At night also the lurid reflection of immense fires hung in the sky. 1877 BLACK *Green Past.* xxvii. (1878) 220 A thick and thundery haze that gave a red and lurid tinge to the coast we were leaving. 1878 STEWART & TAIT *Unseen Univ.* ii. §84. 93 A gleam of lurid light seemed for a moment to illuminate the thick darkness.

b. Said hyperbolically of the eyes, countenance, etc.

1746 T. SEWARD *Conformity betw. Popery & Paganism* 55 The prating Grandame... His Lips... with lustral Juices arms From lurid Eyes and fascinating Charms [= *urentes oculos inhibere perita*, Persius II. v. 35]. 1826 DISRAELI *Viv. Grey* III. vi, The lurid glare of the anaconda's eye. 1852 MRS. STOWE *Uncle Tom's C.* xxxviii. 335 A softness gathered over the lurid fires of her eye. 1860 HAWTHORNE *Marble Faun* xix. (1879) I. 191 The glow of rage was still lurid on Donatello's face.

3. *fig.* (from either of the preceding senses), with connotation of 'terrible', 'ominous', 'ghastly', 'sensational'. Often in phr. *to cast or throw a lurid light on* (a subject).

1850 KINGSLEY *Alt. Locke* iv, Woe unto that man on whom that idea, true or false, rises lurid. 1865 DICKENS *Mut. Fr.* III. iv, Lurid indications of the better marriages she might have made, shone athwart the awful gloom of her composure. 1866 R. W. DALE *Disc. Spec. Occ.* viii. 273 The lurid, stormy eloquence of Edmund Burke. 1879 FARRAR *St. Paul* (1883) 127 He adds one fact more which casts a lurid light on the annals of the persecution. 1899 F. T. BULLEN *Log Sea-waif* 182 Peter's voice prattled on, its lurid language in the strangest contrast to the gentleness of his speech.

4. In scientific use: Of a dingy brown or yellowish-brown colour. †Applied *spec.* to plants of the order *Luridæ* of Linnæus (see *quots.* 1822-34).

1767 W. HARTE *Christ's Par. Sower* 41 Lurid hemlock ting'd with pois'nous stains. 1822-34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) II. 587 The lurid and umbellate narcotics. *Ibid.* IV. 92 Cataplasms of Hemlock, or the other umbellate or lurid plants in common use. 1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* IV. 281 *Lurid*, yellow with some mixture of brown. Dirty yellow. 1839 LINDLEY *Introd. Bot.* (ed. 3) 478 *Lurid*; dirty brown, a little clouded. 1856 HENSLow *Dict. Bot. Terms, Lurid*, of a dingy brown, grey with orange. 1871 DARWIN *Desc. Man* II. xii. 25 In many species the body presents strongly contrasted, though lurid tints. 1871 W. A. LEIGHTON *Lichen-flora* 400 *Ardellæ* depressed, lurid, dark-purplish.

Hence 'luridly *adv.*', 'luridness'.
1731 BAILEY vol. II, *Luridness*, black and blueness, paleness, &c. 1795-7 SOUTHEY *Min. Poems* Poet. Wks. II. 210 Yon cloud that rolls luridly over the hill Is red with their weapons of fire. 1845 HIRST *Poems* 13 Luridly Coursed the swift lightning through the sky. 1864 *Spectator* 20 Aug. 957/1 The writer has deliberately... softened a hundred tints which would have increased the luridness of his picture.

lurido-. Used in *Bot.* as quasi-Latin combining form of *luridus* LURID.

1871 W. A. LEIGHTON *Lichen-flora* 51 *Lurido cinerascens*. *Ibid.* 252 *Lurido-fuscescent*. *Ibid.* 288 *Lurido-whitish*.

luring ('l(j)ʊərɪŋ), *vbl. sb.*¹ [f. LURE *v.* + -ING¹.] The action of LURE *v.* in various senses.

1547 BOORDE *Brev. Health* cccv. 100 It may come by lewryng, halowynge, or great cryng. 1557 *Tottel's Misc.* (Arb.) 269 My luryng is not good, it liketh not thine eare. 1596 WILLOBIE *Avisa* (1880) 137 Trusse vp your lures, your luring is in vaine. 1603 BRETTON *Dial. Pith & Pleas.* (Grosart) 7/1 Tying of legges, and tearing of throates, with luring, and hollowing. 1634 HEYWOOD *Lanc. Witches* 1. Wks. 1874 IV. 173 Tush let him passe, He is not worth our luring, a meere Coxcombe.

'luring, *vbl. sb.*² *techn.* [f. LURE *sb.*⁴ + -ING¹.] The action of smoothing a hat with a lure.

1902 *Brit. Med. Jnl.* No. 2146. 378 Finishing consists of 'shaving' with fine sand-paper and 'luring'... The 'luring' is done with a suitable pad.

'luring, *ppl. a.* [f. LURE *v.* + -ING¹.] That lures (in senses of the verb); enticing, attractive.

1570 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xxii. 24 Ean luring bait fond fischt to wirk tene. 1575 TURBERV. *Faulconrie* 148 You must put hir on a payre of gret lewring bels. 1583 *Leg. Bp. St. Andros* 8 Ean lewrand lawrie licherous. 1592 WYRLEY *Armorie, Ld. Chandos* 30 Yet near vnaughted the luring fruit doth stay. 1842 MANNING *Serm.* vii. (1848) I. 101 Some high and luring offer. 1863 I. WILLIAMS *Baptistery* i. xiv. (1874) 176 The world with luring glances, Leads them on. 1869 BROWNING *Ring & Bk.* x. 724 Fowlers...eschew vile practice, nor find sport In torch-light treachery or the luring owl.

luringly ('l(j)ʊərɪŋli), *adv.* [f. LURING *ppl. a.* + -LY².] In a luring or enticing manner.

1897 J. L. ALLEN *Choir Invisible* xvi, This second image... drawing always nearer, summoning him more luringly. 1961 R. CRAFT *Diary* 31 Oct. in Stravinsky & Craft *Themes & Episodes* (1966) II. 203 He talks luringly of the Favours of a houri.

luripup, variant of LIRIPOOP.

Luristan (lʊərɪ'stɑ:n). The name of a district in western Iran used *attrib.* to designate the engraved bronze articles and castings, of the twelfth century B.C., found in the region.

1935 L. BINYON *Spirit of Man in Asian Art* iv. 105 Persian art, as we see it in the bronzes of animals recently discovered in Luristan, propagated its motives of design among the outlying, unsettled, still nomad tribes. 1961 *Times* 6 June 22/7 (Adv.). A pair of unique Luristan bronze cheekpieces from a bit. 1970 *Oxf. Compan. Art* 830/1

Scientific excavations... have been held to show (though it is still unproven) that the Luristan bronzes are the handwork of the Medes, an Indo-European people who... began to infiltrate into Persia at about this period. 1971 *Ashmolean Mus. Rep. of Visitors 1970* 16 Purchased: seventeen 'Luristan' and 'Amlash' bronzes, Iran, late 2nd to early 1st millennium B.C.

lurk ('lɜ:k), *sb.*¹ [f. LURK *v.*]

1. The action of prowling about. In phrase *on the lurk*. Cf. LURCH *sb.*² 2.

1829 *Life & Death J. Wilson* (Farmer), Like Reynard sneaking on the lurk.

2. *slang. a.* A method of fraud.

c 1842 *Exposure of Impositions practised by Vagrants* 5 Persons who go on this lurk, generally represent themselves as Captains or Masters of merchant ships which have been wrecked, and they have, of course, lost all their property. 1851 MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* I. 363 The 'dead lurk'... is the expressive slang phrase for the act of entering dwelling-houses during divine service. *Ibid.* (1861) II. 51 Thus initiated, Chelsea George could 'go upon any lurk'. 1864 *Slang Dict.*, *Lurk*, a sham, swindle, or representation of feigned distress. 1875 BRINE in Ribton-Turner *Vagrants & Vagrancy* (1887) 642 The 'bereavement lurk' is a lucrative one—(i.e.) the pretended loss of a wife [etc.].

b. Chiefly *Austral.* and *N.Z. slang.* A scheme, 'dodge', plan of action, ruse (not necessarily implying fraud). (See also *quot.* 1941.)

1916 C. J. DENNIS *Songs Sentimental Bloke* 125 *Lurk*, a plan of action. 1918 [see JERRY *v.*]. c 1926 [see FREEZE *sb.*¹ 1 (i)]. 1938 *Observer* 13 Nov. 11/3 *Dart*, a scheme or racket; *lurk*, ditto. 1941 BAKER *Dict. Austral. Slang* 45 *Lurk*, a 'dodge', scheme, racket. 2. A hanger-on, an eavesdropper or sneak. 1953 A. UPFIELD *Murder must Wait* xvii. 149 Thanks a lot for the antidote... It is one hell of a good lurk. 1961 *N.Z. Listener* 17 Mar. 3/1 The Navy... is just a good lurk for those who want to delve deep into the public purse. *Ibid.* 15 Sept. 29/2, I suspect Barry Crump found he was on a good advertising lurk when he was interviewed for *Book Shop*. 1966 B. COOPER *Drown him Deep* xx. 165 She was a very rich girl indeed, and Hilary, with considerable influence over her, might well be on to a very good 'lurk'. 1967 C. DRUMMOND *Death at Furlong* Post xv. 182 If the hounds were out, the lurk was to get ahead of them and go to earth.

c. *Austral.* and *N.Z. slang.* A job.

1916 C. J. DENNIS *Songs Sentimental Bloke* 20, I found 'er lurk Wus pastin' labels in a pickle joint. *Ibid.* 125 *Lurk*, a regular occupation. 1958 R. STOW *To Islands* 126 'What's your lurk, mate?' 'Me? Stockman on a mission.' 1965 *Telegraph* (Brisbane) 2 June, O'Grady's current lurk is holidaying as an unpaid deck hand on the South Molle cruise ship *Crest* while he absorbs sunlight and material for a new book.

3. *dial.* A loafer. (E.D.D.) Cf. LURK *v.* 1 b.

4. *slang.* A hiding-place; a 'hang-out'.

1906 E. DYSON *Fact'ry 'And's* viii. 97, I come out frim me lurk, 'n' went over ther ground. 1924 *Chambers's Jnl.* 20 Sept. 683/2 Why did the old beggar come to this secret lurk in the East End and disguise himself? 1972 *N.Z. News* 26 Jan. 4/1 The first bar I saw was the Cockney's Pride—a completely new lurk for me. 1974 J. GARDNER *Return of Moriarty* 32, I met her in a servant's lurk.

†**lurk**, *sb.*² *Obs.* Some plant; ? = LURKYDISH.
1530 PALSGR. 241/2 Lurke an herbe.

lurk ('lɜ:k), *v.* Now *literary*. Forms: 4 lurkke, lork(e, 4-7 lurke, 6 lourke, 6-7 lurck, 7 lurcke. [app. f. *lūr-* LOUR *v.* with frequentative suffix as in *tal-k*. Cf. LG. *lurken* to shuffle along, Norw. *lurka* to sneak away, Sw. *dial. lurka* to be slow in one's work (Sw. *lurk bumpkin*.)]

1. *a. intr.* To hide oneself; to lie in ambush; to remain furtively or unobserved about one spot. (Now only with indication of place.) Also, †to live in concealment or retirement.

c 1300 *Havelok* 68 Hwan he felede hise foos, He made hem lurken, and crepen in wroes. ? a 1366 CHAUCER *Rom. Rose* 465 There lurked and there coured she, Fer pover thing, wherso it be, Is shamfast, and despyed ay. c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xliiii. (*Cecile*) 89 Valaryane... fand þe bischope sanct urbane lurkand ymong pure men mekly. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* II. 355 And thus lurkende upon his stelthe In his await so longe he lai [etc.]. c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 1167 Silen to the Citie softly and faire; Lurkyt vnder lefe-sals loit with vines. c 1470 *Gologras & Gau.* 1080 Sal neuer freik on fold, fremmyt nor freynde, Gar me lurk for ane luke, lawit nor lerd. 1547 BOORDE *Introd. Knowl.* xxiv. (1870) 181 To lyue in rest and peace in my cytue I do lourke. 1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* I. 20 Fisches lurking among the stanes. 1605 CAMDEN *Rem., Rythmes* 25 When Philip de Valoys the French King lurked in Cambray. 1650 FULLER *Pisgah* iv. i. 9 They shew also in this city the house or rather hole wherein Ananias...dwelt or lurked, being a Cellar under ground. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 33 ¶ 7 Could you then steal out of Town, and lurk like a Robber about my House. 1761 HUME *Hist. Eng.* (1806) V. lxix. 185 Shaftesbury... had left his house and secretly lurked in the city. 1772-84 COOK *Voy.* (1790) VI. 1962 The natives were seen lurking about the beach. 1826 COBBETT *Rur. Rides* (1885) II. 193 When quarters are good, you are apt to lurk in them; but really it was so wet, that we could not get away. 1863 MISS BRADDOCK *Eleanor's Vict.* III. ii. 22 There was a man lurking somewhere under the shadow of the evergreens. 1887 BOWEN *Virg. Eclog.* III. 93 Run, for a cold snake lurks in the grasses yonder unseen!

†b. To shirk work; to idle. *Obs.*

1551 CROWLEY *Pleas. & Pain* 287 You toke from them theyr heritage Leaueyng them nought wheron to worcke: Which lacke dyd make them learne to lurke. 1573 TUSSEER *Husb.* (1878) 175 When Dinner is ended, set seruants to wurke, and follow such fellows as loueth to lurke. a 1792 *Song, Poor Thresher* ii. in *Johnson's Museum* IV. 384 He never was known for to idle or lurk.

2. *trans.* and *fig.* Of things: To escape observation, to be concealed or latent.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Troilus* IV. 277 (305) O soule lurking in pis wo, vnneste, Fle forth out of myn herte and lat it breste. 1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 18 Then ought you to denie that any vnfaithfulnes, fraude, or deceitfulnesse lieth lurking in our friendship. 1602 MARSTON *Antonio's Rev.* II. iii. Wks. 1856 I. 98 Griefe... lurkes in secret angles of the heart. 1661 BOYLE *Style of Script.* (1671) 206 Laziness and pride... both which lurk under the pretext of multiplicity of important avocations. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Past.* III. 58 Grapes in clusters lurk, Beneath the Carving of the curious Work. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 399 ¶ 3 Those Vices that lurk in the secret Corners of the Soul. 1795 BURNS *Song, 'Their groves o' sweet myrtles'*, Where the blue-bell and gowan lurk lowly unseen. 1812 BYRON *Ch. Har.* II. lxxxii, But midst the throng in merry masquerade, Lurk there no hearts that throb with secret pain? 1883 R. W. DIXON *Mano* III. iii. 121 A dismal deed... The fame of which lurks in obscurity.

3. To move about in a secret and furtive manner; to 'steal' along, away, out. Now rare.

c 1350 Will. *Palerne* 25 þat litel child listely lorked out of his caue. *Ibid.* 2213 Lorkinde þurth londes bi niȝt so lumbarde þei passed. 1393 LANGL. *P. Pl. C.* III. 226 Lyghtliche lyere lep a-way penne, Lorkynge þow lanes. c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 12666 þe buernes... dang hym to deth in þe derk hole... & lurkit to paire tentis. *Ibid.* 13106. 1572 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xxxiii. 297 First, thair come in, lurkand vpon þour gait, Pryde and Inuy. 1848 THACKERAY *Van. Fair* lxi, That second-floor arch in a London house, ... commanding the main thoroughfare by which... cook lurks down before daylight to scour her pots and pans in the kitchen; ... up which John lurks to bed. 1851 D. JERROLD *St. Giles* xiv. 142 That young nobleman has been seen lurking about here very much of late.

† 4. To peer furtively or slyly. *Obs.*

c 1440 *York Myst.* xxix. 107 He lokis lurkand like a nape. 1513 DOUGLAS *Aeneis* xiii. 197 Me thoct I lurkit vp vnder my hude To spy this auld.

5. [Perh. connected with LURCH v. 2] In p.ple.: beaten, lost (in a game of chance) (see also quot. 1929). *slang.*

1917 M. T. HAINSELIN *Grand Fleet Days* xx. 172 'What-Ho!'... said the Admiral, 'not a bad idea at all! Let's have a garden...' '...' said the Watch-keepers, in the sheltered seclusion of the wardroom, knowing full well that they would be lurked for the digging. 1929 F. C. BOWEN *Sea Slang* 87 *Lurked, to be*, to be ordered to do some unpleasant job without a chance of avoiding it. 1938 C. MORGAN *Flashing Stream* III. 222 Four straight aces. Good enough? You're lurked, Sandford. 1946 J. IRVING *Royal Naval* 111 The man who 'cuts' for drinks and loses is 'lurked for the round'.

lurk, north. dial. variant of LIRK.

lurker¹ ('lɜ:kə(r)). [f. LURK v. + -ER¹.]

1. One who lurks or lies concealed; freq. employed as a term of abuse in early quots. *lit.* and *fig.*

a 1325 *Names of Hare in Rel. Ant.* I. 133 The wilde der, the lepere, The shorte der, the lerkere. 1399 LANGL. *Rich. Redeles* III. 57 But as sone as þey [the young birds]... steppe kunne, þan cometh and crieth her owen kynde dame, and they folwith þe vois... and leueth þe lurker þat hem er ladde. a 1400-50 *Alexander* 3543 þou littill thefe, þou losangere, þou lurkare in cities. c 1470 HENRYSON *Fables v. Parl. Beasts* xl, 'For goddis lufe, my lord, gif me the law of this lurker'; with that lowrence let draw. 1519 HORMAN *Vulg.* viii. 89 b, He is a starter a syde or a lurkar [L. *emansor*]. 1620 BP. HALL *Hon. Mar. Clergy* I. xxiv. 129 If this lawlesse Lurker had euer had any taste of the Ciuill or Canon Law, hee might haue bene able to construe that Maxime. 1641 MILTON *Ch. Govt.* I. vi. Wks. 1851 III. 121 It was well knowne what a bold lurker schisme was even in the household of Christ. 1702 C. MATHER *Magn. Chr.* VII. App. (1852) 631 Two men at Exeter were killed by some of the same dangerous lurkers. 1821 SCOTT *Kenilw.* xix, In hopes to find that the lurker had disappeared. 1870 MORRIS *Earthly Par.* II. III. 498 Then did the lurkers from the gully bound.

2. A begging impostor; a petty thief.

c 1842 *Exposure of Impositions practised by Vagrants* 4 Lurkers are persons who go about with briefs, containing false statements of losses by fire, shipwrecks, accidents, &c. 1851 MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* I. 219 Armed with these [sham official documents], the patterer becomes a 'lurker',—that is, an impostor. *Ibid.* 363 A lurker being strictly one who loiters about for some dishonest purpose. 1925 H. LEVERAGE in *Flynn's* IV. 869/2 *Lurker*, a swindler. 1973 G. BUTLER *Coffin for Pandora* i. 27, I knew the lingo. A macer was a cheat or a sharper and a lurker was a man with a story of hard luck to tell.

† 3. App. misused for LURCHER.

c 1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 317/2 Lurcare... lurco.

lurker² ('lɜ:kə(r)). (See quots. 1825, 1880.)

1825 *Encycl. Lond.* XX. 435/1 [In pilchard fishing] the third boat is called the lurker, and carries three or four men. 1880 W. CORNWALL *Gloss.*, *Lurker*, a boat in which the master seiner sits to give instructions. 1902 *Longm. Mag.* Aug. 349 The lurkers were lifted over mud and shingle, the crews sprang, tumbled, or were pushed on board.

lurking ('lɜ:kɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. LURK v.]

1. The action of LURK v.; a hiding or lying concealed.

1563 *Homilies* II. *Idleness* (1859) 518 If we give ourselves to idleness and sloth, to lurking and loitering. 1587 FLEMING *Contn. Holinshed* III. 1360/1 She hath caused some of these... sowers of rebellion, to be discovered for all their secret lurkings. 1677 TEMPLE *Ess. Gout* Wks. 1731 I. 137 The Approaches or Lurkings of the Gout... may indispose Men to Thought and to Care. 1713 ADDISON *Guardian* No. 71 ¶ 5 By the wanderings, roarings, and lurkings of his lions, he knew the way to every man breathing. 1824 W. IRVING *Trav.* II. 98 Who knew every suspicious character, and... all his lurkings. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xvii. IV. 31 After

about three years of wandering and lurking he... made his peace with the government.

2. *Thieves' slang.* Stealing, fraudulent begging.

1851 MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* I. 250 After a career of incessant 'lurking' and deceit. *Ibid.* 363 Many modes of thieving as well as begging are termed 'lurking'.

3. *attrib.*, as *lurking-corner*, *-den*, *-hole*, *-place*.

1545 ASCHAM *Toxoph.* I. (Arb.) 53 When the nyghte and *lurking corners, giueth lesse occasion to vnthriftinesse, than lyght daye. 1573 L. LLOYD *Marrow of Hist.* (1653) 252 The *lurking dens and secret snares of Cupid. 1567 MAPLET *Gr. Forest* 6 The most bolde and aduenterous men, are said, to seeke out the *lurking holes of the Dragon. 1678 LOCKE *Let. to Grenville* 6 Dec. in Fox Bourne *Life* (1876) I. vii. 394 No garrisons unreduced, no lurking-holes unsearched. 1772 *Ann. Reg.* 32/2 He was found hid in a chimney, covered with soot; a lurking-hole suited to its inhabitant. 1571 GOLDING *Calvin on Ps.* xvii. 12 He nameth their Dennes or pryvy *lurking-places. 1611 BIBLE *Ps.* x. 8. He sitteth in the lurking places of the villages. 1751 SMOLLETT *Per. Pic.* (1779) III. viii. 238, I was... discovered... and hunted out of my lurking place. 1869 BROWNING *Ring & Bk.* x. 729 He... hies to the old lurking-place.

'lurking, ppl. a. [f. LURK v. + -ING².] That lurks; concealed, latent. Also, †skulking, lazy.

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 1001 But a Sourdying with sourgrem sanke in his hert, And a lourekand lust to Lamydon the kyng. 1570 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xiii. 176 Sa sall we se and heir Quhat lurkand lubbers will tak thir Lymmers parts. 1667 MILTON *P.L.* IX. 1175, I... foretold The danger, and the lurking Enemy That lay in wait. 1676 GREW *Anat. Plants* IV. ii. (1682) 174 Keeping the Plants warm, and thereby enticing the young lurking Flowers to come abroad. 1705 STANHOPE *Paraphr.* I. 76 He will disclose many lurking motives. 1743 *Lond. & Country Brew.* II. (ed. 2) 107 It does... draw forth that lurking, keen, sour Quality that the Wood has imbibed. 1772-84 COOK *Voy.* (1790) IV. 1274 We discovered a lurking rock, in the middle of one of the beds of weeds. 1807-8 WORDSWORTH *White Doe* vii. 1711 Why tell of mossy rock, or tree, By lurking Dernbrook's pathless side? 1871 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (1876) IV. xvii. 91 And William... may have felt some lurking sympathy for those who had drawn on themselves the censures of the Church.

b. *slang.* Following the occupation of a 'lurker' or begging impostor.

1851 MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* (1864) I. 263 Among the more famous of the lurking pattersers.

Hence **'lurkingly adv.**

1549 COVERDALE, etc. *Erasm. Par. Jude* 21 That kynde of men shall lurkingly crepe among the flocks of Christyanes. a 1693 *Urquhart's Rabelais* III. xviii. 149 Lurkingly, and in covert. 1929 R. B. C. GRAHAM *Thirty Tales & Sk.* 178 They eyed the women just as a starving dog looks at a butcher's shop, sideways and lurkingly.

'lurkingness. [f. LURKING *ppl. a.* + -NESS.] The quality of lurking.

1912 GALSWORDY *Inn of Tranquility* 51 The mist... seemed to have in its sheer silence a sort of muttered menace, a shuddery lurkingness.

'lurkman. *Austral. slang.* [f. LURK *sb.*¹ + MAN *sb.*¹] (See quot.)

1945 BAKER *Austral. Lang.* vii. 138 We are... originators of the following terms for various sharpers, tricksters and others who live by their wits: *spieler*... *lurk man*... and *amsterdam*.

lurky ('lɜ:kɪ), *a. rare.* [f. LURK v. + -Y.] Inclined to be concealed.

1892 STEVENSON *Vailima Lett.* xxiii. (1895) 227 Compare these little lurky fevers with the fine healthy prostrating colds of the dear old dead days.

† **'lurkydish.** *dial. (Cheshire.)* The herb Pennyroyal, *Mentha Pulegium*.

1611 COTGR., *Pulege*, Pennie Royall... Lurkydish. 1820 WILBRAHAM *Gloss. Cheshire, Lurkey-dish.*

lurne, obs. form of LEARN.

lurrier ('lɜ:riə(r)). [f. LURRY v. + -ER¹.] An operative in textile-printing (see quot. 1897).

1897 C. F. S. ROTHWELL *Printing Textile Fabrics* 34 The lurrier brings the colour required from the colour shop, the pieces and back-greys from the stock room, and also does any odd jobs required by the printer. 1921 *Dict. Occup. Terms* (1927) §399 *Lurrier, lurryman*, colour carrier.

lurry ('lɜ:ri), *sb.*¹ *Obs. exc. dial.* Forms: 6 *lerrie*, 7 *lirrie*, -y, *lurrie*, 7-8 *lurrey*, 7, 9 *dial. lerry*, 9 *dial. larry*, *lorry*, 7- *lurry*. [Shortened from LIRIPOOP: cf. quots. c 1580, 1589.]

1. Something said by rote; a lesson, set speech, 'patter'; *fig.* a cant formula. *Obs. exc. dial.*

c 1580 JEFFERIE *Bugbears* v. vii. 28 in *Archiv. Stud. neu. Spr.* (1897) 50 But I sent the knaves packinge I taught then [sic] thier lerrie & thier poop to for thier knacking. 1589 R. HARVEY *Pl. Perc.* (1590) 16 Why haue you not taught some of those Puppes thier lerrie? 1602 MIDDLETON *Blurt* III. iii. F, Wee'll henceforth neuer goe to a cunning woman, since men can teach vs our lerrie. 1625 HEYLIN *Microcosmus* I. (ed. 2) 197 Hauing learned her lirie of that Frier-monger, she composed an order of Religious Virgins. 1641 MILTON *Reform.* 3 Then was the Priest set to con his motions, and his Postures, his Liturgies, and his Lurries. 1651 BIGGS *New Disp.* ¶ 60 Hear and learn the Galenicall Lurrey. 1669 BP. HOPKINS *Serm.* I Pet. ii. 12 (1685) 63 They had not learnt that lurry, that the saints are the only Lords of the world. 1719 D'URFEY *Pills* V. 220 He... begins his Lurrey. 1744-50 W. ELLIS *Mod. Husbandm.* VI. xvii. 101 Almost every shepherd... will... very likely plead: Such a Man tried a Thing, and it did no Good; [etc.] This is the common Lurry. 1887 *Kentish Gloss., Lerry*, the 'part' which has to be learnt

by a mummer who goes round championing. *Lorry, Lurry*, jingling rhyme; spoken by mummers and others.

2. A confusion of voices; babel, hubbub, outcry. *Obs. exc. dial.* (Cf. LARRY *sb.*¹)

c 1649 BP. GUTHRY *Mem.* (1702) 126 Notwithstanding the Lurry which had been express'd upon the first hearing of it, yet when the Convention of Estates assembled... not so much as one Man in all the City was heard to speak against it. 1690 *Andros Tracts* II. 57 The Lerry, Dinn, and Vociferations, which these Addressers make here. 1710-11 SWIFT *Jrnl. to Stella* 4 Mar., When this parliament lurry is over, I will endeavour to steal away. 1724 — *Drapier's Lett.* vi. Wks. 1761 III. 111 Finding the whole town in a lurry, with bells, bonfires, and illuminations. 1776 J. ADAMS *Wks.* 1854 IX. 421 The election... was carried on, amidst all this lurry, with the utmost decency and order.

3. A confused assemblage (of persons) or mass (of things). *Obs. exc. dial.*

1607 R. C[AREW] tr. *Estienne's World of Wonders* 135 And is the lurry of lawyers quite worn out? *Ibid.* 187 Such a lurry and rable of poore farthing Friars. 1664 H. MORE *Myst. Inq.* 464 In lieu whereof Antichrist brings in an heap and lurry of Superstitious Opinions, Rites and Ordinances. 18... T. C. PETER *MS. Coll. Cornish Wds.* (E.D.D.), There ware sum lurry o' peepul theeare.

† 4. Looseness (of the bowels). [Cf. *lurry* adj., 'of cows suffering from looseness' (*Wiltsh. Gloss.*)]

1689 T. PLUNKET *Char. Gd. Commander* 13 Such a lerry did possess his breech.

† **'lurry, sb.**² *slang. Obs.* [Cf. *LOUR sb.*²] (See quots.)

1673 R. HEAD *Canting Acad.* 11 But if the Cully naps us, And the Luries from us take. *Explan. note.* Luries, Mony, Watch, Ring, or any other moveable. *Ibid.* 191 The fifth is a Glasier, who when he creeps in: To pinch all the Lurry, he thinks it no sin. 1676 COLES, *Luries, c[ant]*, all manner of cloaths. a 1700 in B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew.*

lurry ('lɜ:ri), *v. Obs. exc. dial.*

1. *trans.* To carry or drag along (a heavy body, a person, child); to 'lug'. Also, to drive by worrying. Now *dial.* (see E.D.D.).

1664 COTTON *Scarron.* 33 Seven lordly tups he wounded Mortal... These to his hungry mates he luries. (Pray what's his due that Mutton worries?) 1879 *Cumblid. Gloss.* Suppl. s.v., Tak t' dog and lurry them sheep away.

2. *absol.* or *intr.* To push about, struggle. 1804 *Anderson's Cumberld. Ball.* 91 They fit, lugg'd, and lurry'd, aw owre blood and batter. *Ibid.* (1807) 142 The youngermak lurried ahint them.

lurry, lurtch, lury, lus: see LORRY *sb.*, LURCH, LORY, LUCE¹.

† **'lusard.** Also 6 *lusart*, *luzard*, *luserde*, 7 *luswart*. See also LUCERET. [Related to LUCERN; the formation is obscure.] The lynx; chiefly *pl.* the fur of the lynx.

1530 in Whitaker *Hist. Craven* (1812) 305 Item, a pair of white lusarts, 21. 1535 *Wardr. Acc. Hen. VIII* in *Archaeologia* (1789) IX. 245 A shawmef of blacke printed satten... furred with luszard. 1550 in *Styrye Eccl. Mem.* II. xxxiii. 538 Sables and lusards. 1572 in Whitaker *Hist. Craven* (1812) 324 A black velvett jaccett... faced with luserdes. 1612 CAPT. SMITH *Proc. Virginia* 33 Some Otters, Beavers, Martins, Luswarts, and sables we found.

lusarde, obs. form of LIZARD.

Lusatian (l(j)u:'seɪf(i)ən), *sb.* and *a.* [f. med.L. *Lusatia* + -AN.] A. *sb.* A native or inhabitant of Lusatia, name of a former region of eastern Germany between the Elbe and the Oder; = WEND *sb.* I. b. The West Slavic language spoken in Lusatia. B. *adj.* Of or pertaining to Lusatia or its inhabitants.

1555 R. EDEN tr. *Martyr's Decades of Neue Worlde* 290 The Slaoun touange... used of... the Bohemians, Lusacians, Silesians, Morauians, [etc.]. 1862 R. G. LATHAM *Elem. Compar. Philol.* 766 Lusatian language. 1877 A. H. KEANE tr. *Hovelacque's Sci. of Lang.* 275 The Sorbian, or Sorabian, called also Wendic, or Lusatian comprises two distinct varieties, High and Low Sorbian. *Ibid.* 276 About the middle of the sixteenth century the Lusatian territory was twice as extensive as at present. 1921 *19th Cent.* May 894 We need only except Lessing, who was a Lusatian. 1933 L. BLOOMFIELD *Lang.* iv. 60 One of these, Lusatian (*Wendish, Sorbian*), survives as a speech-island of some 30,000 persons in Upper Saxony. 1949 *Archivum Linguisticum* I. 1. 89 In view of the scarcity of Lusatian literature it is to be regretted that no selections have been supplied. 1972 W. B. LOCKWOOD *Panorama Indo-European Lang.* 158 Slavonic in Lusatia—it may be termed Sorbian or Lusatian as well as (Lusatian) Wendish—falls into two divergent dialect groups.

† **luschbald.** *Sc. Obs. rare.* ? A sluggard. 1508 KENNEDIE *Flying v. Dunbar* 501 Lunatike, lymare, luschbald, louse thy hose.

luschburue, variant of LUSHBURG.

|| **'luscio.** *Obs.* [Sp. *lucio*.] A luce or pike. 1680 SHADWELL *Wom. Captain* I. 5 The Luscio, Eel, [etc.].

luscious ('lʌʃəs), *a.* Forms: 5 *lucius*, 6 *lousious*, *looshouse*, 6-7 *lussious*, (6 -youse, 7 *loushouse*), 6-8 *lushious*, (7 -yous), 6- *luscious*. [Of obscure origin.

The form *lucius*, occurring in a MS. which elsewhere has *licius* in the same sense (see LICIOUS) suggests (as Prof. Skeat has remarked) that the word may be an aphetic form of

DELICIOUS, with altered vowel. But phonetically this is unsatisfactory, and no better suggestion has been made.]

1. Of food, perfumes, etc.: Sweet and highly pleasant to the taste or smell.

c 1420 *Anturs of Arth.* 458 (Irel. MS.) With lucius drinks, and metis of the best. 1566 DRANT *Horace's Sat.* II. iv. H. The stronge may eate good looshouse meate. 1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N. II. i. 251*, I know a banke. . . Quite ouer-cannoped with luscious woodbine. 1604 — *Oth.* I. iii. 344 The Food that to him now is as luscious as Locusts, shalbe to him shortly, as bitter as Coloquintida. 1630 DRAYTON *Muses Elizium* (1892) 29 The lushyous smell of euery flower. 1655 FULLER *Waltham Abb.* 5 The grass . . . is so sweet and luscious to Cattle, that they diet them. a 1700 DRYDEN *Daphnis & Chloris* Poems 1743 II. 40 Blown Roses hold their Sweetness to the last, And Raisins keep their luscious native taste. 1733 CHEYNE *Eng. Malady* II. v. §5 (1734) 159 The Means us'd commonly in making it [food] more luscious and palatable. 1758 JOHNSON *Jdler* No. 96 ¶4 The most luscious fruits had been allowed to ripen and decay. 1840 BROWNING *Sordello* 634 Like the great palmer-worm that . . . Eats the life out of every luscious plant. 1869 BROWNING *Ring & Bk.* IX. 401 The luscious Lenten creature [sc. the eel]. 1870 H. MACMILLAN *Bible Teach.* ix. 187 Its luscious clusters of golden or purple fruit.

quasi-adv. 1588 T. HARIOT *Rep. Virginia* B 2 b, There are two kinds of grapes . . . the one is small and sowre . . . the other farre greater & of himsele lushious sweet.

fig. 1665 BOYLE *Occas. Reft.* v. iii. (1848) 305 The luscious sweets of sin. a 1716 SOUTH *Serm.* (1823) IV. 309 May there not be . . . something more glistering than a crown? and more luscious than revenge? 1848 KINGSLEY *Saint's Trag.* III. ii. 250 Sinking down In luscious rest again.

† b. transf. of a young person. *Obs.*

1742 FIELDING *J. Andrews* I. vii, He . . . really is . . . a strong, healthy, luscious boy enough.

2. In bad sense: Sweet to excess, cloying, sickly.

1530 PALSGR. 313/1 Fresshe or lussyouse as meate that is nat well seasoned, or that hath an unplesante swetnesse in it, fade. 1616 SURFL. & MARKH. *Country Farm* 239 The smell of them [sc. other Lillies] is luscious, grosse, and vnwholesome. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Lushious*, oversweet, cloying. 1816 SCOTT *Old Mort.* Conclus., The last cup . . . is by no means improved by the luscious lump of half-dissolved sugar usually found at the bottom of it. 1830 M. DONOVAN *Dom. Econ.* I. 275 Without the addition of water . . . the resulting wine will be luscious and heavy. 1877 'RITA' *Vivienne* III. vi, And the luscious dreary odours of . . . fading flowers and trodden fruits, were heavy in the air.

3. Of immaterial things, esp. of language or literary style: Sweet and highly pleasing to the eye, ear, or mind. Chiefly in unfavourable use, implying a kind of 'sweetness' not strictly in accordance with good taste.

1651 FULLER *Abel Rediv.*, *Berengarius* (1867) I. 4 He often . . . adduced his discourse with all luscious expressions unto him. 1653 A. WILSON *Jas. I.* Pref. 8 Lushious words, that give no good relish to the sense. 1708 BURNET *Lett.* (ed. 3) 304 All those luscious Panegyrics of Mercenary Pens. 1738 BIRCH *App. Life Milton* I. 78 A luscious Style stuffed with gawdy Metaphors and Fancy. 1822 HAZLITT *Table-t.* Ser. II. iii. (1869) 66 A stream of luscious panegyrics. 1840 KINGSLEY *Lett.* (1878) I. 50, I have shed strange tears at the sight of the most luscious and sunny prospects. 1902 Longm. *Mag.* Mar. 479 *The Lotus Eaters* . . . is what may be called a luscious expansion of four or five lines of the *Odyssey*.

b. Of colouring, design, etc.

1849 RUSKIN *Sev. Lamps* II. §15. 42 The groups of children, . . . luscious in colour and faint in light. *Ibid.* iv. §13. 105 This extraordinary piece of luscious ugliness [a festoon].

† 4. Of tales, conversation, writing, etc.: Gratifying to lascivious tastes, voluptuous, wanton. Rarely of a person: Lascivious. *Obs.*

a 1613 OVERBURY *A Wife* (1638) 63 She leaves the neat youth, telling his lushious tales. a 1694 TILLOTSON *Serm.* (1744) XI. ccviii. 4717 Those lushious doctrines of the Antinomians. 1702 POPE *Jan. & May* 379 Cantharides, . . . Whose use old Bards describe in luscious rhymes. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1768) VII. xlv. 123 Calista [in 'The Fair Penitent'] is a desiring lushious wench. 1766 FORDYCE *Serm. Yng. Wom.* (1767) I. iv. 149 Their descriptions are often loose and lushious in a high degree. 1815 W. H. IRELAND *Scribbleomania* 143 Descriptions so lushious—such pictures of passion that prudes, ta'en with furor, to ruin might dash on.

5. *absol.* (with *the*).

1708 *Brit. Apollo* No. 78. 3/1 There's a Great deal of Wit, But the Devil a Bit Of the lushious, can I find In't. 1790 A. WILSON *Ep. to Mr. T*—B—Poet. Wks. (1846) 87 A poet, Whose mem'ry will live while the lushious can charm.

lushiously ('lʌʃiəsli), *adv.* [f. LUSCIOUS *a.* + -LY².] In a lushious manner.

1566 DRANT *Horace's Sat.* VIII. I vij, Some people . . . Wyll . . . make their cookes looshiously, theyr delicates to dresse. 1660 G. FLEMING *Stemma Sacrum* Ep. Ded. 6 The spices of Arabia are said to be lushiously redolent to those that are distant from it some hundreds of miles. 1710 PALMER *Proverbs* Pref. 14 An uncautious wanton writer can possibly give the vice he has too lushiously describ'd. 1779-81 JOHNSON *L.P., Milton* Wks. II. 147 The Latin pieces are lushiously elegant. 1807 MRS. LYNN LINTON *Geo. Eliot in Women Novelists* 64 Those lushiously suggestive epithets. *Ibid.* 68 Hetty Sorrel with her soft caressing lushiously-loving outside, and her heart 'as hard as a cherry-stone'.

lushiousness ('lʌʃiəsnis). [f. LUSCIOUS *a.* + -NESS.] The quality of being lushious.

1594 PLAT *Jewell-ho.* III. 16 By allaying of the exceeding lushiousness of the mault with his bitterness. 1667 *Decay Chr. Piety* viii. ¶15 To embitter those sensualities whose lushiousness serves to intoxicate us. 1742 FIELDING *J. Andrews* II. xii, If prudes are offended at the lushiousness of this picture they may take their eyes off from it. 1839 HALLAM *Hist. Lit.* IV. iv. vi. §42. 282 A versification sweet even to lushiousness. 1879 R. K. DOUGLAS *Confucianism* iv.

93 If a man has sumptuous viands laid before him and does not eat them, he does not know their lushiousness.

† **luscition**. *Obs. rare*—⁰. [ad. L. *luscitiōn-em* dimness of sight, f. *luscus* one-eyed.] (See quot.)

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Luscition*, dimness, pore-blindness of the eyes. 1676-1717 in COLES.

luse, luser(a)n, luserde, luseret: see LOUSE, LUCE¹, LUCERN¹, LUSARD, LUCERET.

† **lush**, *sb.*¹ *Obs.* [f. LUSH *v.*¹] A stroke, blow. ? a 1400 *Morte Arth.* 3848 With the lussche of the launce he lyghte one hys schuldrys. c 1440 *York Myst.* xxviii. 271 Here with a lusshe, lordayne, I schalle pe allowe. 1887 *Jamieson's Dict.* Suppl., *Lush*, a stroke, blow, cut, as with a wand or cane.

lush (lʌʃ), *sb.*² *slang.* [Of obscure origin: perh. suggested by LUSH *a.*]

1. *a.* Liquor, drink.

1790 POTTER *Dict. Cant.* (1795), *Lush*, drink. 1796 *Grose's Dict. Vulg. Tongue*, *Lush*, strong beer. 1812 J. H. VAUX *Flash Dict.*, *Lush*, beer or liquor of any kind. 1829 LYTTON *Disowned* 5 I'll find the lush. 1840 COL. HAWKER *Diary* (1893) II. 189 Cheering the workmen with good words and 'lush'. 1872 MRS. LYNN LINTON *J. Davidson* viii. 160 'It's no use, governor' he said . . . in his drunken way; 'work and no lush too hard for me, governor!'

b. A drinking bout.

1841 COL. HAWKER *Diary* (1893) II. 214 We ended the day with a lush at Véry's. 1896 A. D. COLERIDGE *Eton in Forties* 363 On very special occasions . . . there would be a 'lush', when every mess brewed its punch, or egg-flip.

c. A habitual drunkard, one addicted to drink.

1890 J. A. RHIS *How Other Half Lives* (1891) xix. 221 The first long step in crime taken by the half-grown boy . . . is usually to rob a 'lush', i.e., a drunken man who has strayed his way. 1899 ADE *Doc Horne* i. 1 'My uncle didn't think so,' remarked the lush. *Ibid.* iv. 39 The drinking man, often mentioned as the lush. 1945 J. STEINBECK *Cannery Row* xxix. 124, I don't like to leave the place without a man. Some lush might get smart and the kids couldn't handle him. 1958 J. & W. HAWKINS *Death Watch* (1959) 135 She took a drink now and then, but she wasn't a lush. 1958 *Spectator* 14 Feb. 210/1 Some high-class Hollywood bitches and luses. 1972 D. DELMAN *Sudden Death* (1973) iii. 94 He's a drunk, ain't he? . . . He's a lush. And a lush is a lousy security risk.

2. *Comb.*: lush-crib, -ken, = *lushing-ken* (see LUSHING *vbl. sb.*); lush-head, -hound, a drunkard; lush-roller, -worker, one who steals from drunks.

1790 POTTER *Dict. Cant.* (1795), *Lush ken*, an alehouse. 1812 J. H. VAUX *Flash Dict.*, *Lush-crib* or *Lush-ken*, a public-house, or gin-shop. 1823 *Blackw. Mag.* XIII. 457 On leaving the lush-crib, we can figure them giving fippenge to the drawer. 1925 H. LEVERAGE in *Flynn's* IV. 869/2 *Lush-roller*, one who robs drunken men. 1930 *Lush-worker* [see GLOM *v.*]. 1935 G. INGRAM 'Stiv' *Train* ii. 31 He's a 'lush-hound' and I knew he must be a coward. 1945 L. SHELLY *Five Talk Dict.* 29/1 *Lush head*, chronic drinker. 1946 MEZZROW & WOLFE *Really Blues* (1957) Dedication, To all the junkies and lushheads in two-bit creepypads. 1948 MENCKEN *Amer. Lang.* Suppl. II. 682 A *crash-joint* or *panel-house* is one in which patrons are robbed, a *roller* or *mush-worker* is a girl who robs them, and a *lush-worker* is one who specializes in drunks. 1957 *Amer. Speech* XXXII. 278 *Zoot suit* meaning flashy clothes, and *lushhead* or *lush* for drunkard are no longer considered good jazz lingo, though they are or were in common nonjazz usage.

lush (lʌʃ), *a.*¹ Also 5 *lusch*, 6 *lushe*. [? Onomatopœic alteration of LASH *a.* 3.]

1. *Lax, flaccid; soft, tender.* *Obs. exc. dial.*

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 317/2 *Lusch*, or *slak, laxus*. 1567 GOLDING *Ovid's Met.* xv. 189 b, Then greene, and voyd of strength, and lush, and foggye, is the blade. 1580 BLUNDEVIL *Curing Horses* v. 4 b, The flesh of his lips and of all his bodie is lush and feeble. 1587 GOLDING tr. *Solinus* vii. G, Shrubbes, which so soone as they be in the deapes of the water, are lush and almost like a gryste to touch. 1815 *Monthly Mag.* XXXIX. 125 (Essex Dialect), *Lush*, Loose. 1847 HALLIWELL *s.v.*, Ground easily turned over is said to be lush. 1898 B. KIRKBY *Lakeland Wds.* (E.D.D.), That beef's varra lush and tender.

2. *a.* Of plants, esp. of grass: Succulent, and luxuriant in growth.

The literary currency of this sense (which seems still to exist in s.w. dialects) is due to the recollection of the instance in Shaks. (quot. 1610). A conjecture of Theobald's, adopted by Johnson and many later editors, substituted 'lush woodbine' (*metri gr.*) for 'luscious woodbine' in *Mids. N. II. i. 251*. The conjecture is now discredited, but the passage as emended has had many echoes in 19th c. literature.

1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* II. i. 52 How lush and lusty the grasse lookes? 1817 KEATS 'I stood tiptoe' 31 And let a lush laburnum oversweep them. 1818 — *Endym.* I. 941 Overhead, Hung a lush screen of drooping weeds. 1820 SHELLEY *Question* III. 1 In the warm hedge grew lush eglantine. 1832 TENNYSON *Dream Fair Wom.* xviii, And at the root thro' lush green grasses burn'd The red anemone. 1862 W. W. STORY *Roba di R.* i. (1864) 1 The broken arches of a Roman bridge, nearly buried in the lush growth of weeds, shrubs, and flowers. 1867 *Spectator* 6 Apr. 384 The lush tropical forests of South America. 1872 BLACK *Adv. Phaeton* xiii, Lush meadows, with the cattle standing deep in the grass. 1876 BROWNING *Pacchiarotto* Prol. ii, And lush and lithe do the creepers clothe Yon wall I watch, with a wealth of green. 1884 *Sat. Rev.* 19 July 80 Bound together by the lush growth of the bramble.

b. Of a season: Characterized by luxuriance of vegetation.

1818 KEATS *Endym.* I. 46 And, as the year Grows lush in juicy stalks, I'll smoothly steer My little boat [etc.]. 1891 T. HARDY *Tess* II. 109 The supernumerary milkers of the lush green season had been dismissed.

c. Luxuriantly covered with.

1863 LYTTON *Caxtomiana* xxii, The farmers . . . allow their hedges to . . . spread four yards thick, all lush with convolvulus and honeysuckle.

d. *transf. and fig.* Also, luxurious; of a woman: sexually attractive.

1851 MRS. BROWNING *Casa Guidi Wind.* I. 1088 Mow this green lush falseness to the roots. 1891 T. HARDY *Tess* II. 55 'The aesthetic, sensuous, pagan pleasure in natural life and lush womanhood. 1939 *Punch* 8 Nov. 517/1 Business-men from neutral countries should be met with red-carpeted gangways and military bands, and passed in lush motor-cars from one feast to the next. 1942 [see BINT *sb.*]. 1958 *Economist* 8 Nov. 497/2 The egg board's lush new London headquarters.

¶ 3. Shakspeare's use has by some writers been misapprehended as referring to colour.

1744 *Shaks. Wks.* (ed. Hanmer) VI. Gloss., *Lush* [*Temp.* II. i. 52], of a dark deep full colour, opposite to pale and faint. 1860 T. MARTIN *Horace* 60 The lush rose lingers late.

4. *Comb.*

1818 KEATS *Endym.* II. 52 Listening still, Hour after hour, to each lush-leaved rill. 1870 MORRIS *Earthly Par.* IV. 52 The lush-cold blue-bells.

Hence 'lushly adv.', 'lushness.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 317/2 *Luschly, laxe* (K.P. rare). 1883 MISS BROUGHTON *Belinda* III. iv. 231 The long lythrums growing lushly beside them. 1900 *Contemp. Rev.* Apr. 55 In the lushness of early summer. 1902 *Nation* (N.Y.) 9 Jan. 39/2 The customary lushness of rhetoric that is rather French than English.

lush (lʌʃ), *a.*² *slang.* (See quot.)

1812 J. H. VAUX *Flash Dict.*, *Lush*, or *Lushy*, drunk.

lush, *v.*¹ *Obs. exc. dial.* Forms: 4 *lusshe, luyische, lusse, lusche*, (*pa. t.* *loste, luste*), 5 *lusche, loushe, lusk, 9 losh, 6-lush*. [? Echoic variant of LASH *v.*]

1. *intr.* To rush, dash; to come down with a rush.

c 1330 *Arth. & Merl.* 8117 (Kölbing) Hou our wiztlinges so hende On þe hepen wip swordes losten. c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 2977 Mast & sayl, doun hit lused [v.r. lused], Cordes, kables, casteles, tofrusched. a 1350 S. Anastasia 114 in Horst. *Altengl. Leg.* (1881) 26 þe Emperours men . . . Lusedd upon him. ? a 1400 *Morte Arth.* 1459 With luffy launcez one lofte they luyische to-gedyres. *Ibid.* 2226 He laughte owte a lange swerde, and lusedd one faste. c 1430 LYDG. *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 114 He thought he harde the devylle loushe, He start into a bryer boushe. c 1470 *Golagros & Gaw.* 1003 Thai luschit and laid on, thai luflyis of lyre. 1566 DRANT *Horace A ij*, The bancke hath burst, that down they lush, and so be drente at laste. 18.. WHITEHEAD *Leg.* 19 (Cumberld. Gl.) For seun she grows a lusty beck An layks an loushes ower the steaynes.

2. *trans.* To strike.

c 1330 *Arth. & Merl.* 6875 (Kölbing) þer was . . . mani of his hors ylust. *Ibid.* 7750 Our cristen . . . out of þe sadel mani lust. *Ibid.* 9797 Anoper to þe chine he lusede. c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 6730 He hurlet forth vnhyndly, harmyt full mony, Of þe ledis, þat hym led, lusk to ground. c 1440 *York Myst.* xxxi. 10 þus schall I . . . lusshe all youre lymmys with lasschis. *Ibid.* xlvi. 37 þei lusedd hym, þei lashed hym. 14.. *MS. Soc. Antiq.* 101 lf. 72 (Halliw.) These lions bees lusked and lased on sondir. 1890 *Glouc. Gloss.*, *Lush*, to beat down wasps with a bough.

† 3. To bring out with a rush. In quot. *fig. Obs.*

c 1440 *PECOCK Repr.* I. xx. 129 Thei kunnen bi herte the textis of Holi Scripture and kunnen lussche hem out thikke at feest, and at ale drinking.

lush (lʌʃ), *v.*² *slang.* [f. LUSH *sb.*²]

1. *trans.* To ply with 'lush' or drink; to liquor.

1821 *Life D. Haggart* 18 We had lused the coachman so neatly, that Barney was obliged to drive. 1838 COL. HAWKER *Diary* (1893) II. 142 To lush the Keyhavenites with four gallons of will. 1888 E. J. GOODMAN *Too Curious* xxii, To lush me and feed me so as to get on my blind side.

2. *a. intr.* To drink, indulge in drink. Also to lush it.

1811 *Lex. Balatronicum*, *Lush*, to drink. 1825 C. M. WESTMACOTT *Eng. Spy* II. 252 Smoke, take snuff, lush. 1835 COL. HAWKER *Diary* (1893) II. 90 The captain and his mate having . . . 'lushed it' ashore all night. 1851-61 MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* (1864) I. 187/2, I was out of work two or three weeks, and I certainly lused too much.

b. *trans.* To drink.

1838 DICKENS *O. Twist* xxxix, Some of the richest sort you ever lused.

3. With *up. a. intr.* To get drunk. b. *trans.* To ply with drink, to make (a person) drunk. c. *trans.* To provide with a luxurious standard of living.

1926 MAINES & GRANT *Wise-Crack Dict.* 10/2 *Lush up*, to get drunk. 1927 K. NICHOLSON *Barker* 150 *Get lused up*, become intoxicated. 1927 *Punch* 25 May 573/1 He at once enclosed a bit of tennis-lawn for them [sc. rabbits] as a *manège* . . . and altogether lused them up to the good things of this world. 1933 WODEHOUSE *Mulliner Nights* II. 48 If I lush this cat up satisfactorily, shall I not be in a position later on to make a swift touch? 1952 W. R. BURNETT *Vanity Row* (1953) xv. 107 Mr. Hobart got so lused up . . . He was spilling drinks down the front of his shirt. 1959 R. GANT *World in Jug* 39 By that time Andy Mendoza had got himself lused up and started careening around the set playing a slow drag. 1960 *News Chron.* 9 Apr. 3 (caption) You are lused up on the good life and are convinced that we never had it so mechanised and marvellous. 1961 WODEHOUSE *Ice in Bedroom* I. 8, I see you're lusing up the dumb chums.

Lushai ('lu:ʃai), *a.* and *sb.* Also Lhooshai, etc.

[Native name.] *A. adj.* Of or pertaining to a mountainous region in India between Burma and Bangladesh, its inhabitants, or the language spoken by them. *B. sb.* a. A native or inhabitant

of this region. **b.** The Tibeto-Burman language spoken there.

1862 C. U. AITCHISON *Coll. Treaties India* I. 77 On the southern frontier of Cachar lies the territory of the Lhooshai Kookees... Timber merchants are... in the habit of employing Lhooshais in felling the trees in their forests. **1868** *Ann. Indian Administration* XII. 86 Mr. N. T. Davey remarks on the difficulties... likely to result in an attempt to explore... the hilly tract lying between Cachar and Chittagong. These hills are inhabited by the Looshais. **1873** E. BALFOUR *Cycl. India* III. 499/1 In the beginning of 1871, the Looshai made a prolonged raid on the North-East Provinces of British India, but were driven back. **1874** T. H. LEWIN *Progressive Colloq. Exercises in Lushai Dial.* 3 The Lushai dialect is in fact the *lingua franca* of the country. The clan-name Lushai probably means 'the decapitators', being derived from 'lú' a head and 'shá' or 'shát' to cut. **1876** W. W. HUNTER *Statistical Acct. Bengal* VI. 59 The Lushais or Kukis are a powerful and independent people, split up into different clans. **1887** C. A. SOPPITT *Short Acct. Kuki-Lushai Tribes* i. 2 The Lushai people have only been known to us within comparatively recent years. *Ibid.* 4 In Hill Tipperah there are three tribes, named Paitu, Omroi, Koréng, all nearly connected with the Lushais. *Ibid.* 79 (heading) Comparison of the dialects of the Kuki Lushai tribes and of the language known as Lushai. **1890** KIPPLING *Barrack-Room Ballads* (1892) 17 We've chivied the Naga an' Looshai, we've give the Afreedeman fits. **1910** *Encycl. Brit.* I. 773/1 The inner line formerly maintained along the Lushai border has since 1895 been allowed to fall into desuetude, but Lushais visiting Cachar are required to take out passes from the superintendent of the Lushai hills. **1915** *Encycl. Relig. & Ethics* VIII. 198/1 The Lushais are a superstitious people, and believe firmly in witchcraft. **1959** P. C. CHOUBHURY *Hist. People of Assam* iv. 95 The Central Chin group... includes the Lushais and other allied peoples. **1972** *Language* XLVIII. 476 The most useful Kuki language for comparative purposes has hitherto been Lushai. **1972** W. B. LOCKWOOD *Panorama Indo-European Lang.* 227 To the south of these places [sc. Manipur and Tripura], in the southern tip of Assam, the local language is Lushai with 250,000 speakers. **1974** *Encycl. Brit. Micropædia* VI. 396/3 Lushai villages traditionally were situated on the crests of hills or spurs and... were fortified by stockades. *Ibid.*, The Kuki clans have been largely absorbed by the Lushai, adopting the Lushai customs and language.

† **lushburg**. *Obs.* Forms: 4 lusshebourne, -borwe, -borue, -borgh, -burgh, lusseburgh, luschebruyes, lusshebourue, 4-5 lussheburge, 5 -burne, luscburue, -bowrn, 7 *Hist.* lushbrough, -borow, -burgh, (lushborow), 8 *Hist.* lushborough, -burg. [Anglicized name of Luxemburg.] A base coin made in imitation of the sterling or silver penny and imported from Luxemburg in the reign of Edward III. Also *Lusheborue sterling*.

1346 *Rolls of Parl.* II. 160/2 Item, pur ce que plusours Marchantz... emportent la bone Moniee d'esterlyng hors de ceste terre, & de jour en autre reportent diverses fauxes Monioies appelez Lusshebournes [etc.]. **1351** *Ibid.* 239/1 Si homme apporte fause Monioie en cest Roialme... sicome la Monioie appelle Lusseburgh [etc.]. **1377** LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. xv. 342 As in lussheborwe is a lyther alay and 3et loketh he lyke a sterlynge. **c 1386** CHAUCER *Monk's T.* 74 God woot no lussheburgh payen ye. **1393** LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. xviii. 72 Men may lykne letterid men to a lussheborgh, oþer werse. *Ibid.* 82 Thus are þe lithere lykned to lussheborue sterlynges. **c 1440** *Promp. Parv.* 317/2 Luschburue (S. luschburue, *papirus*). **a 1500** *Piers of Fullham* 42 in Hazl. *E.P.P.* II. 11 No luschbowrns but money of fyne asaye. **1607** COWELL *Interpr., Lushoborow*, is a base coine vsed in the daies of King Ed. the 3. coined beyond Seas to the likenes of English money. **1716** M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* III. 78 'Twas made High Treason in K. Edw. 3 Days, to bring in or receive the Counterfeit Money, call'd Lushburg.

'**lusher**. [f. LUSH *v.* 2.] One who is excessively self-indulgent, especially one who drinks excessively.

1895 G. MEREDITH *Amazing Marriage* II. xxxi. 80 The suspicion cast on the dreary lusher was the wife's wild shot at her husband. **1914** *Dialect Notes* IV. 110 Once all the politicians, nearly, were lushers. **1928** M. C. SHARPE *Chicago May* 288/1 *Lusher*, lone drinker.

lushing ('lʌʃɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. LUSH *v.* 2 + -ING¹.] The action of the vb. LUSH². Also *pl.*, abundance.

1829 SCOTT *Jrnl.* 18 Mar., Cigars in loads, whisky in lushing. [So in *Lockhart*; ed. 1890 has lashing; reading of MS. *perh. doubtful*.] **1890** H. NISBET *Bail Up!* i, You can have both grub and liquor here in lushing.

b. *Comb.*: **lushing-ken**, a drinking bar, low public house; **lushing-man**, a drunkard.

1859 MATSELL *Vocab.* (Farmer), With all the prigs and lushing-men, A hundred stretches hence. **1883** L. WINGFIELD *A. Rowe* I. v. 120 Unable... to steer clear of lushing-kens, or avoid the seductions of the gaming-table.

Lushington ('lʌʃɪŋtən), *slang*. [Punning use of the surname *Lushington*, with allusion to LUSH *sb.* 2]

The 'City of Lushington' was the name of a convivial society (consisting chiefly of actors) which met at the Harp Tavern, Russell Street, until about 1895. It had a 'Lord Mayor' and four 'aldermen', presiding over 'wards' called Juniper, Poverty, Lunacy, and Suicide. On the admission of a new member, the 'Lord Mayor' (of late years at least) harangued him on the evils of excess in drink. The 'City' claimed to have existed for 150 years; if this claim be well-founded, the existence of LUSH *sb.* 2 will be authenticated for a date considerably earlier than that of our first quot. Our information is from 'Sir' B. Davies, the last 'Lord Mayor of Lushington'.]

† **1.** In various jocular phrases referring to drink. (See quots.) *Obs.*

1823 'JON BEE' *Dict. Turf* s.v. *Lush*, 'Lushington' or 'dealing with Lushington', taking too much drink. **1823** EGAN *Grose's Dict. Vulgar Tongue*, s.v. *Lush*, Speaking of a person who is drunk they say, *Alderman Lushington is concerned*, or, he has been voting for the Alderman. **1826** *The Fancy* I. 31 He is reported not to take sufficient care of himself: Lushington is evidently his master.

2. A drunkard.

[**1840** *Comic Almanack* 39 A blessed School of Physic—half-and-half! The Lushington of each young Doctor's Commons; Medical Students—sons of gin and chaff—Going to pot.] **1851** MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* I. 64 If they have any... a little stale, at the end of a week, they sell it at the public-houses to the 'Lushingtons'. **1890** ROLF BOLDREWOOD *Col. Reformer* xiii. 134 The best educated chaps are the worst lushingtons when they give way at all.

† **lushish**, *a.* *Obs. rare*—1. [? f. LUSH *a.* + -ISH.] ? Somewhat 'lush' or soft.

1661 LOVELL *Hist. Anim. & Min.* 190 The greater Sea Crabs... are strong and lushish, of hard digestion.

lushy ('lʌʃɪ), *a.* 1 (and *sb.*) *slang*. Also *lushey*. [f. LUSH *sb.* 2 + -Y¹.] Intoxicated, drunk. Also (U.S.) as *sb.*, a drunkard.

1811 *Lex. Balatromicum, Lushy*, drunk. The rolling kiddeys had a spree, and got blood lusher. **1821** *Life D. Haggart* 15 They were both pretty lushy and quarrelling. **1883** L. WINGFIELD *A. Rowe* I. v. 127 'Steady there!' bawled the Hebrew. 'Damn him! always lushy'. **1944** *New Yorker* 8 July 28/2 All our horn blowers were lushies. **1945** L. SHELLY *five Talk Dict.* 13/2 *Lushie*, a drunkard. **1946** MEZZROW & WOLFE *Really Blues* (1957) 94 The lushies didn't even play good music.

lushy ('lʌʃɪ), *a.* 2 [f. LUSH *a.* 1 + -Y¹.] = LUSH *a.* 1 **1821** CLARE *Vill. Minstr.* I. 98 When April first... Its [sc. the Arum's] ear-like spindling flowers their cases burst, Beting'd with yellowish white or lushy hue. *Ibid.* II. 178 Flower of lushy red. **1882** J. WALKER *Jaunt to Auld Reekie*, etc. 16 Here milken curds and jugs o' lushy cream.

Lusian ('lʃu:siən), *a.* and *sb.* [f. mod. L. *Lūsi-us* (= L. *Lūsitānus*) + -AN.] = LUSITANIAN 1.

1776 W. J. MICKLE tr. *Camoens' Lusid* 154 Heavens! shall the Lusian nobles tamely yield? **1812** BYRON *Ch. Har.* I. xiv, And soon on board the Lusian pilots leap. *Ibid.* xvi, Albion... to the Lusians did her aid afford.

† **lusion**. *Obs. rare*—0. [ad. L. *lūsiōn-em*, n. of action f. *lūdēre* to play.] (See quot.)

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Lusion*, a playing, game or pastime. **1721** in BAILEY.

† **Lusitan**, *a.* *Obs. rare*. [ad. L. *Lūsitān-us*.] = LUSITANIAN 1.

1577-87 HOLINSHEO *Hist. Scot.* 293/1 All which was doone in the sight of the rest of the Lusitan ships.

Lusitanian ('lʃu:si'teɪniən), *a.* and *sb.* [f. L. *Lūsitānia* (see below) + -AN.]

A. adj. 1. Of or belonging to Lusitania; hence (chiefly poet.), of or pertaining to Portugal.

1720 SWIFT *Progr. Beauty* 48 Venus... Gave Women all their hearts could wish When first she taught them where to find White Lead and Lusitanian Dish. **1842** TENNYSON *Will Waterproof* i, Go fetch a pint of port:... such whose father-grape grew fat On Lusitanian summers. **1902** *Edin. Rev.* July 88 Later geographers... confounded Odusseia in the Sierra Nevada with the Lusitanian Olysiippo.

2. Biol. Of plants or animals, having their origin in south-western Europe, esp. Portugal.

1907 R. F. SCHARFF *European Animals* v. 88 Almost all the members of that South-western, or Lusitanian, element in our fauna have a discontinuous range, which is a sure indication of great antiquity. **1927** PEAKE & FLEURE *Hunters & Artists* 38 It is a remarkable fact that the west of the Spanish peninsula and the south-west corner of Ireland share several peculiar plants and animals, such as the winter strawberry, the London pride, the great spotted slug, and a peculiar lacustrine shellfish. This so-called 'Lusitanian' association may be supposed to have lived on the Atlantic coast-lands of the Ice Age. **1935** *Discovery* Nov. 318/1, I look upon it [sc. the field cricket] as clearly a member of that group which Scharff has called Lusitanian. **1970** *Watsonia* VIII. 93 Several of the main phytogeographical elements in the British flora, including the Lusitanian, are represented in this section.

B. sb. An inhabitant of Lusitania, an ancient province of Hispania, almost identical with modern Portugal; hence, a Portuguese.

1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 97 A certain Lusitanian, whom he took in an Island of Portugal. **1634** SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 46 Some English Merchants ships (then too much abused, by the bragging Lusitanian...) helped them. **1709** J. CLARKE tr. *Grotius' Chr. Relig.* II. xviii. (1711) 128 note, See. Freita concerning the Empire of the Lusitanians in Asia. **1886** SHELOON tr. *Flaubert's Salammbô* 7 A Lusitanian, of gigantic height.

lusive ('lʃu:si:v), *a.* *rare*—1. [f. L. *lūs-*, ppl. stem of *lūdēre* to play + -IVE.] Playful.

1871 M. COLLINS *Inn of Strange Meetings* 184 A little tablet for love's lusive rhyme.

† **lusk**, *sb.* *Obs.* [f. LUSK *v.*] An idle or lazy fellow; a sluggard.

c 1420 LYOG. *Assembly of Gods* 714 Vnthryftys, & vnlustes came also to that game, With luskas, & loselles that myght nat thryue for shame. **1470-85** MALORY *Arthur* VII. v, What arte thou but a lusk and a terner of broches and a ladyl wessher. **c 1515** *Cocke Lorell's B.* 11 Luskas, slouens, and kechen knaues. **1600** HOLLAND *Livy* XXI. xlv. 418 Well may they bee cowards, and play the idle luskas. **1647** TRAPP *Comm. Rev.* II. 26 That keepeth himself unspotted of the

world, that foul lusk that lieth in that wicked one. **1694** MOTTEUX *Rabelais* v. 236 Idle Luskas.

Comb. **1611** COTGR., *Estourdi*, sottish, blockish... lusk-like.

lusk ('lʌsk), *a.* [f. prec. sb.] Lazy, sluggish.

1775 ASH, *Lusk*, lazy, worthless, idle. **1890** LIPPINCOTT'S *Mag.* Jan. 99 The lapses of lusk water heard apart.

† **lusk**, *v.* *Obs.* [Of obscure origin.]

The sense agrees with that of OHG. *luscēn* (:-O Teut. **lut-skā-* L. root **lut-*; see LOITER *v.*), which would correspond to an OE. **luscian*. For the phonology cf. DUSK *a.*]

intr. To lie hid; to lie idly or at ease, to indulge laziness; to skulk.

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 9 Sibriht pat schrew as a lordan gan lusk, A sunyhirnd smote he to dede vnder a thorn busk. **1532** MORE *Confut. Tindale* 131 Frere Luther and Cate calate hys nonne lye luskynge together in lechery. **1533** — 2nd Pt. *Confut. Tindale* Wks. 526/1 He nothing seeketh, but corners to crepe in, where he may lusk and lurke in the darke. **1591** SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* I. vii. 115 Not that I mean to fain an idle God That lusk in Heav'n and never looks abroad. **1621** T. WILLIAMSON tr. *Goulat's Wise Vieillard* 98 He lies luskng at home. **1662** J. COTGRAVE *Wits Interpr.* (ed. 2) 311 Nay now you puff, lusk, and draw up your chin.

† **luskard**. *Obs. rare*—1. [Of obscure formation; app. coined to render (obs.) F. *foirard*.] A kind of grape which causes looseness of the bowels.

1653 URQUHART *Rabelais* I. xxv. 115 The muscadine, the verjuice grape and the luskard for those that are costive.

† **luskkin**. *Obs. rare*—1. [Perh. subst. use of LUSKING *ppl. a.*] = LUSK *sb.*

1593 B. BARNES *Parthenophil* in Arb. *Garner* V. 457 The lead-heeled lazy luskkins louping, Fling out, in their new motley breeches! [**1824** MACTAGGART *Gallovid. Encycl.* 325 A luskan was lodged once in a farm-house, ... and thought proper to walk off in the morning with the bed-clothes.]

† **luskng**, *vbl. sb.* *Obs.* [f. LUSK *v.* + -ING¹.] Idling, skulking.

1579 TWYNE *Phisicke agst. Fort.* I. xxi. 27 Wouldest thou say rest, or luskng, or sleepe?

† **luskng**, *ppl. a.* *Obs.* Also 5 luskand. [f. LUSK *v.* + -ING².] Slothful, lazy.

c 1460 *Towneley Myst.* xx. 750 Nay, luskand losell, lawes of the land Shall fayll bot we haue oure will. **1600** LANE *Tom Tel-troth* (1876) 128 Thither thus luskng lubber softly creeped.

† **luskish**, *a.* *Obs.* [f. LUSK *sb.* + -ISH.] Slothful, lazy, sluggish.

15... *Hye Way to Spytill Hous* 117 in Hazl. *E.P.P.* IV. 28 Boyes, gyrles and luskysch strong knaues. **1533** MORE 2nd Pt. *Confut. Tindale* Wks. 589/1 They haue in their traunce and their sleepe played out all their luskishe lustes. **1548** UOALL, etc. *Erasm. Par. Mark* vi. 7-9 Suche a mynistras is quicke and spedie, and not a luskysch loyeter or sluggerde. **1643** BURROUGHS *Exp. Hosea* v. (1652) 91 Away now with our... luskish desires, let us up and be doing. **1790** J. WILLIAMS *Shrove Tuesday* in *A Cabinet*, etc. (1794) 28 Luskish or fleet, lugubrious or glad. **1819** H. BUSK *Tea* 115 When luskish seasons their retreat delay And March enamour'd steals a kiss from May.

Hence 'luskishly adv.', 'luskishness.

1530 PALSGR. 839/1 Luskysshely, *en lourdault*. **1538** ELYOT *Dict., Socordia*... Luskishshenesse. **1540** MORYSINE tr. *Vives' Introd. Wysz* C. iij, Those thinges... be occasions of great vices, as of insolent arrogancy, of luskysshenes [etc.]. **1596** SPENSER *F.Q.* VI. i. 35 But, when he saw his foe before in vew, He shooke off luskishnesse. **1637** GILLESPIE *Eng. Pop. Cerem.* Ep. Aiv, Is it time for us luskishly to sit still, and to be silent? **1642** ROGERS *Naaman* 131 Formality in Religion, ease, sloath... and luskishnesse of spirit.

luskny ('lʌskɪ), *a.* [f. LUSK *sb.* + -Y.] Lazy, sluggish. (In quot. 1604 *transf.*)

1604 DRAYTON *Owl* 111 Rowse thee thou sluggish Bird... and leaue thy Luskny nest. **1873** W. S. MAYO *Never Again* xxxii. 417 That I... would... Learn Hope to scorn and duty deprecate; And idly float on Lush and luskny flow of sense. **1886** S.W. *Linc. Gloss.*, *Luskny*, lazy, idle. 'Gret luskny things, they're too idle to work'.

Luso- ('lu:səʊ), [f. *Lusitania* = Portugal.] In *Comb.*: of Portugal, Portuguese.

1951 SMITH & MARCHANT *Brazil* v. 146 The Brazilian Negroes are blending physically and culturally with the national types, mostly Luso-Brazilian ethnically. **1957** R. CAMPBELL *Portugal* 20 The Luso-Spanish sieges of Numanzia. **1958** *Archivum Linguisticum* X. 1. 30 The Luso-Hispanic frontier. **1964** *New Statesman* 3 Apr. 514/1 Portugal's assertion of complete Luso-African unity. **1969** J. MANOER *Static Society* II. 79, I have stressed the unity that Latin America possesses in virtue of its Luso-Hispanic inheritance. **1973** *Black World* Sept. 19/1 [Jorge de Lima] taught Luso-Brazilian literature at the Federal and National Universities.

† **lu'sorious**, *a.* *Obs.* [f. L. *lūsōri-us* belonging to a player (f. *lūsōr* player) + -OUS.] Used in sport or as a pastime.

1613 T. GODWIN *Rom. Antiq.* (1625) 100 He did not beate the ayre, and flourish with those lusrorious, and preparatory weapons, but he did truly fight. **1619** GATAKER *Lots* vi. 117 Lusrorious Lots; and such as be vsed in game, sport or pastime, for recreation and delight. **1668** G. C. in H. More *Div. Dial.* Publ. to Rdr. a 4, The ill Tendency of such loose and lusrorious Oratorie. **1697** POTTER *Antiq. Greece* II. xvi. (1715) 332 Of Lots there were four sorts, viz. Political, Military, Lusrorious, and Divinatory.

lusory ('lʃu:siəri), *a.* [ad. L. *lūsōri-us* (see prec.).] Used as a pastime; of the nature of play

or sport. Of composition: Written in a playful style.

1653 GATAKER *Vind. Annot. Jer.* 173 A lusorie Lot is lawful. a1694 TILLOTSON *Serm.* (1743) XII. 5457 Which signifies just nothing, but is lusory and trifling. 1711 SHAFESB. *Charac.* (1737) III. Misc. II. iii. 119 God, as a kind Tutor, was pleas'd to . . . bear with his Anger, and in a lusory manner, expose his childish Frowardness. 1779 JOHNSON *L.P., E. Smith Wks.* II. 456 Mr. Philips's ode . . . after the manner of Horace's lusory or amatorial odes is . . . a master-piece. 1791-1823 D'ISRAELI *Cur. Lit.* (1866) 361 There is a refined species of comic poetry, —lusory yet elegant.

lussh(e)borgh, -bourne, etc.: see LUSHBURG.

lussom, -um, obs. forms of LOVESOME.

lust (last), sb. Also 3 *Orm.* *lusst*, 4 *lost(e)*, 4-7 *luste*. [Common Teut.: OE. *lust* masc. corresponds to OFris. *lust* masc., OS. *lust* fem. (MDu., Du. *lust* masc.), OHG. *lust* fem. (MHG. *lust* masc. and fem., mod. G. *lust* fem.), Goth. *lustu-s* masc.: — O. Teut. **lustu-z*, prob. repr. a pre-Teut. **s-tu-s*, f. the zero-grade of the root **las-* to long for, occurring in Gr. *λαλ-εσθαι* (:—**li-lasy-*), Skr. *laṣ* (:—**la-ls*, a reduplicated form); but the suffix *-tu-* forms nouns of action from verbal roots.

Cf. ON. *luste* wk. masc. (MSw. *luste*, *luste*), Da. *lyst*, mod. Icel. *lyst* (see LIST sb.), which are cognate and synonymous, but differ in declension. The mod. Sw. *lust* has been assimilated in form to the Ger. word.]

†1. Pleasure, delight. Const. *in, to, unto*. (Sometimes coupled with *liking*.) *Obs.*

c 888 K. ÆLFRED *Boeth.* xxiv. § 3 þa sæde he [Epicurus] þ se lust wære þ heste good. c 1275 *Luue Ron* 93 in *O.E. Misc.* 96 He [Jesus] is feyr and bryht on heowe . . . Of lufsum lost of truste treowe. 1340 *Ayenb.* 92 Of zuyche blisse and of zuyche loste no liknesse . . . ne may by yuounde . . . ine lostes of þe wordle. c 1380 *Wyclif Serm.* Sel. Wks. I. 2 Sone, have mynde how pou haddist lust in this lyfe, and Lazar peyne. 1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* xi. x. 587 Allas my swete sones . . . for your sakes I shall lese my lykynge and lust. a 1529 SKELTON *E. Rummyng* 222 When we kys and play, In lust and in lykynge. c 1580 *SIDNEY Ps.* xxii. v. Let God save hym in whom was all his lust. 1593 *SHAKS. Lucr.* 1384 Gazing vpon the Greekes with little lust. 1607 — *Timon* iv. iii. 492.

†b. pl. Pleasures. *Obs.*

c 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Luke viii. 14 þa ðe . . . of carum . . . & of lustum piss lifes synt for-þrysmede. 1340 *Ayenb.* 72 þer hy habbeþ . . . hire solas, hire blisse, and hire confort, and alle hire lostes. c 1369 CHAUCER *Dethe Blanche* 581 My lyf, my lustes be me lothe. 1382 *WYCLIF 2 Tim.* iii. 4 Loueris of lustis [Vulg. *voluptatum amatores*] more than of God. c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 3317 All your ledys . . . [shall] lyue in pis lond with lustes at ease. c 1420 *Anturs of Arth.* 213 This es it to luffe paramoures, and lustis [v.r. listes] and litys.

c. quasi-concr. A source of pleasure or delight; †an attraction, charm (*obs.*) *poet.*

1390 *GOWER Conf.* I. 46 O Venus, . . . Thou lif, thou lust, thou mannes hele. *Ibid.* II. 46 In kertles and in Copes riche Thei weren clothed . . . With alle lustes that eche knew Thei weren embrouded overal. 1423 *JAS. I Kingis Q.* lxxv. Our lyf, our lust, our gouerneure, our quene. 1549-62 *STERNHOLD & H. Ps.* lxiii. 7 God is my glory and my health, my soules desire and lust.

†d. Liking, friendly inclination to a person. *Obs.*

c 1430 *Freemasonry* 506 For they were werkemen of the beste, The emperour hade to them gret luste. 1535 *COVERDALE Num.* xiv. 8 Yf the Lorde haue lust vnto vs [1611 If the Lord delight in vs].

†2. Desire, appetite, relish or inclination for something. Const. *of, to* (with sb. or inf.). Sometimes joined with *leisure* (cf. LIST sb.⁴ 2). *Obs.*

Now merged in the stronger use 5 (influenced by 4). a 900 tr. *Bæda's Hist.* v. xiii. [xii.] (1890) 436 Mid unges-wencedlice luste heofonlicra gode. c 1000 ÆLFRED *Hom.* I. 86 Him was metes micel lust. a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 118 þeo hwile þæt te lust is hot toward eni sunne. 1340 *Ayenb.* 253 þe oþer stape is pet me zette mesure ine þe loste and mid þe likinge of þe wille. c 1400 MAUNDEV. (1839) xxviii. 285, I hadde no lust to go to the parties. 1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* vi. i. The weder was hote about noone, and syre launcelot had grete lust to slepe. 15 . . . *Frere & Boye* 56 in *Ritson Anc. Pop. Poet.* 37 Hys dynere forth he drough: When he sawe it was but bad, Ful lyrell lust thereto he had. 1528 TINDALE *Obed. Chr. Man* To Rdr. 4b, Yf we thurst, his [God's] trueth shall fulfill our luste. 1530 *PALSGR.* 580/2, I have nothing so good luste to my worke as I had yesterdaye. 1570 *FOXE Serm.* 2 *Cor.* v. Ep. Ded. A. iij, Men wholly geuen ouer to worldly studeys haue litle leysure, and lesse lust, either to heare Sermons or to read bookes. 1611 *BEAUM. & FL. Knt. Burn Pestle* i. iii, If you would consider your state, you would haue litle lust to sing, I wisse. 1627 *W. SCLATER Exp.* 2 *Thess.* (1629) 276, I have neither lust nor leasure to enter the question.

†b. with indefinite article. *Obs.*

1426 *LYDG. De Guil. Pilgr.* 23360, I had a lust . . . for to holden my passage. 1528 *PAYNEL Salerne's Regim.* (1535) 11 b, No man ought to eate but after he hath a luste. 1530 *PALSGR.* 616/1, I have a luste to gyve you a blowe on the cheke. 1549-62 *STERNHOLD & H. Ps.* lxxi. (1566) 167 From my youth I had a lust Still to depend on thee. 1641 *J. JACKSON True Evang.* T. II. 161 Such as did seeke the Glory of Martyrs . . . out of a lust of dying.

†c. (One's) desire or wish; (one's) good pleasure. *Phr. at (after) one's lust.* *Obs.*

c 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* John i. 13 Ðaðe ne of blodum ne of uillo *vel* of lust lichomaz ne from uillo *vel* lust [weres] ah Gode gecened sint. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 2899 Sua ferr your lust yee foln nocht, þat yee for-geete him þat yow wrought. c 1386

CHAUCER *Knt.'s T.* 1620 Weepe now na more, I wol thy lust fulfille. c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 8852 All the pepull to pyne put and dethe at our lust? c 1450 *Merlin* 268 When he was all to brosed and hym douffouled at her lust saf thei haue hym not slain. 1535 *COVERDALE Ps.* xci. 11 Myne eye also shal se his lust of myne enemies. 1576 *FLEMING Panop. Epist.* 18 If by the law of your lust, you account me a craftie . . . fellow. 1579 *LYLY Euphues* (Arb.) 59 Wil thy Father . . . giue thee libertie to lyue after thine owne lust? 1606 *SHAKS. Tr. & Cr.* iv. 134 When I am hence, Ile answer to my lust. 1677 *SEDLAY Ant. & Cl.* i. 5 The Valiant cannot board, nor Coward fly, But at the lust of the unconstant Sky.

†d. = LONGING *vbl. sb.*¹ 2. *Obs.*

1530 *PALSGR.* 241/2 Luste as women with chylde haue. 3. *spec.* in Biblical and Theological use: Sensuous appetite or desire, considered as sinful or leading to sin. Often *pl. esp.* in the lusts of the flesh, fleshly lusts.

a 1000 *Juliana* 409 Him sylfum selle pynceð leahtras to fremman ofer lof godes lices lustas. c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 29 Dre ping beð þat mankin heuieð. On is þe selue lust, oðer is iuel lehtres. De þridde fleschliche lustes. c 1230 *Hali Meid.* 3 Princunges of fleschliche fulðen to licomliche lustes. a 1400 *Cursor M.* 28749 (Cott. Galba) Fasting and gude bisines gers a man fle lustes of fless. 1526 *TINDALE I John* ii. 16 All that is in the worlde (as the lust of the flesche, the lust of the eyes, and the pryde of goodes). 1604 *SHAKS. Oth.* i. iii. 335 We haue Reason to coole our raging Motions, our carnall Strings, or vnbitted Lusts. 1641 *WILKINS Math. Magick* i. i. (1648) 2 Which set a man at liberty from his lusts and passions. 1857 *MAURICE Ep. St. John* viii. 130 These sensual pleasures, these gods of our creation, these lusts which we are feeding. 1900 *J. WATSON in Expositor* Sept. 193 This world with its pride and its riches and its lust and its glitter must pass away.

4. Sexual appetite or desire. Chiefly and now exclusively implying intense moral reprobation: Libidinous desire, degrading animal passion. (The chief current use.)

c 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* I. 358 Weres wylla to zefremmanne nime bares geallan & smyre mid pone teors & þa hæzpan þonne hafað he mycelne lust. a 1100 *Voc.* in *W. Wülcker* 524/34 *Veneris*, lustes. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 26254 Man þat menges him wit best for his flexs lust to ful-fill. c 1315 *SHOREHAM Poems* i. 1981 Ne stren may nou encressy Wyp-oute flesches loste. c 1400 MAUNDEV. (1839) iv. 27 The gret lust that he had to hire. c 1412 *HOCLEVE De Reg. Princ.* 1563 Thou deemest luste and love convertible. 1592 *SHAKS. Ven. & Ad.* 800 Loue comforteth, like sun-shine after raine, But lusts effect is tempest after sunne. 1607 *TOPSELL Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 82 Cats, . . . in the time of their lust (commonly called 'catwalling'), . . . are wilde and fierce, especially the males. a 1635 *NAUNTON Fragm. Reg.* (Arb.) 15 He never spared man in his anger, nor woman in his lust. 1667 *MILTON P.L.* ix. 1015 In Lust they burne; Till Adam thus 'gan Eve to dalliance move. 1697 *DRYDEN Virg. Georg.* ii. 637 Wine urg'd to lawless Lust the Centaurs Train. a 1704 *T. BROWN Sat. agst. Wom.* Wks. 1730 i. 56 We need not rake the brothel and the stews, To see what various scenes of lust they use. 1756 *BURKE Subl. & B.* i. x, The passion which belongs to generation, merely as such, is lust only. 1855 *TENNYSON Maud* II. i. ii, The feeble vassals of wine and anger and lust.

5. In mod. rhetorical use (with some transferred notion of sense 4): Lawless and passionate desire of or for some object. In poetry sometimes without implied reprobation: Overmastering desire (esp. of battle).

1678-9 *DRYDEN & LEE Edipus* iv. i, He, who brings him forth, shall have reward Beyond ambition's lust. 1699 *CIBBER Xerxes* II, The neighing Steeds too foam and champ, . . . and show a noble Lust of War. 1760 *STERNE Serm.* xi. Wks. 1815 III. 118 The insatiate lust of being witty. 1786 *W. THOMSON Watson's Philip III* (1839) 238 The monarch was governed by a lust of power. a 1797 *H. WALPOLE Mem. Geo. III* (1845) II. xii. 274 It appeared that he felt nothing really but the lust of applause. 1818 *JAS. MILL Brit. India* II. v. viii. 660 The very lust of pleasing the men on whose favour . . . their prosperity . . . depends. 1857 *RUSKIN Pol. Econ. Art* 12 A mean lust of accumulation. 1865 *KINGSLEY Herew.* vii, He felt the lust of battle tingling in his veins. 1868 *MISS YONGE Cameos* I. xxiv. 293 From the time Edward I gave way to the lust of conquest, his history is one of painful deterioration.

†6. Vigour, lustiness; fertility (of soil). *Obs.*

1398 *TREvisa Barth. De P.R.* III. viii. (1495) 54 To restore the luste bothe in plantes and in beestes. 1521 *FISHER Serm. agst. Luther* Wks. (1876) 323 No lust of greenes nor of lyfe apereth. c 1540 *J. HEYWOOD Four P.P.* (Copland) Djib, I left her in good helthe and luste. a 1591 *R. GREENHAM Serm.* i. (1599) 96 It putteth life and lust into vs, . . . to doe all those good workes which may glorifie God. 1605 *BACON Adv. Learn.* II. iv. § 5. 19 Being as a plant that cometh of the lust of the earth without a formal seed. c 1616 *S. WARD Coal from Altar* (1627) 9 As courage to the souldier, mettle to the horse, lust to the ground. 1626 *BACON Sylva* § 442 The increasing the Lust of the Earth or of the Plant. 1648 *Hunting of Fox* 5 The Vine . . . springs not up . . . out of the lust and fatnesse of the earth. 1682 *Weekly Mem. Ingen.* 44 The Salt and Lime together contribute some warmth, as well as lust and heat, to the Seed, and help the defect of other manure.

7. *attrib. and Comb.* a. simple attrib., as *lust-bed*, *-fiend*, *-itch*, *-pandar*, *-storm*; b. objective, instrumental, etc., as *lust-baiting*, *-belepered*, *-blind*, *-born*, *†-breathed*, *-burned*, *-burning*, *-cankered*, *-dietet*, *-engendered*, *-fired*, *-greedy*, *-grown*, *-stained*, *-stung*, *-tempting*, *-wearied* adjs.; c. special comb., as †lust-garden [after *G. lust-garten*, Du. *lustgaard*], a pleasure-garden; †lust-wort, *Gerardia* transl. of the Du. name of the Round-leaved Sundew, *Drosera rotundifolia*.

1599 *MARSTON Sco. Villame* i. iii. 181 Taynting our Townes and hopefull Academes With your *lust-bating

most abhorred meanes. c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 77 þe heuenliche leche seinte poul. . . rere us of ure fule *lust bedde. 1633 *FORD 'Tis Pity* iv. iii, I'le drag Thy *lust be-leaped body through the dust. 1600 *ROWLANDS Letting Humours Blood* xv. 21 This *lustblind Louer's vaine. 1887 *BROWNING F. Furin* iii, *Lust-born His Eve low bending took the privilege Of life. 1593 *SHAKS. Lucr.* 3 *Lust-breathed Tarquin leaues the Roman host. 1613 *HEYWOOD Silver Age* III. Wks. 1874 III. 143 The *lust-burn'd and wine-heated monsters. 1591 *SYLVESTER Du Bartas* i. vi. 1108 Oft two Creatures of a diuers kinde, . . . Confounding their *lust-burning seeds together, Beget an Elf, not like in all to either. 1608 *MACHIN Dumb Knt.* III. i. F 3b, The putrefied sores Of these *lust-cankered great ones. 1605 *SHAKS. Lear* iv. i. 70 The superfluous, and *Lust-dieted man, That slaues your ordinance. 1633 *FORD Love's Sacr.* iv. ii, To hew your *lust ingendred flesh to shreds. 1609 *MARKHAM Famous Whore* (1868) 19 To breed in them this *lust-feind ielousie. 1599 *MARSTON Sco. Villame* i. iii. 175 Like a swaggerer, *lust fiered. 1616 *W. BROWNE Brit. Past.* II. iii. 79 Walla . . . Was by a lust-fir'd Satyre 'mong our bowres Well-neere surpriz'd. 1873 *E. BRENNAN Witch of Nemi* i 55 Purge my *Lust-fretted soul of its remorse. 1589 *Troubl. Trav. Tyme* 10 The Paradise, or *Lust-garden of the Lord. 1598 *SYLVESTER Du Bartas* II. i. III. *Furies* 786 Like *Lust-greedy Goates. a 1586 *SIDNEY Arcadia* III. (1590) 302 A . . . *Lust-growne rage. 1599 *MARSTON Sco. Villame* i. iv. 189 Marry Alcides thirteenth act must lend A glorious period, and his *lust-tenth end. *Ibid.* i. ii. 175 Ioues *Lust-Pandar, Maias iuggling sonne. 1604 *SHAKS. Oth.* v. i. 36 Thy Bed *lust-stain'd, shall with Lusts blood bee spotted. 1605 *SYLVESTER Du Bartas* II. iii. iv. *Captains* 1125 Hurried with passion's windes Whither their *Lust-storms do transport their minds. 1597 *BP. HALL Sat.* i. ix. 22 Some *Lust-stung letcher. 1601 *MUNDAY Death Earl Huntington* i. iii. (1828) 35 She is remov'd from his *lust-tempting eye. 1606 *SHAKS. Ant. & Cl.* II. i. 38 The neere *Lust-wearied Anthony. 1597 *GERARDE Herbal* III. clv. 1366 It is called . . . in low Dutch *Loopichecruit*, which in English signifieth *Lust woort, because . . . cattell, if they do but onely taste of it, are prouoked to lust. 1760 *J. LEE Introd. Bot. App.* 318 *Lust-wort*, *Drosera*.

lust (last), *v.* literary and arch. Also 4 *luste*, 4-7 *luste*. [f. LUST sb.; cf. ON. *lusta*, and LIST v.¹]

†1. *trans.* To please, delight (also *absol.*); *pass.* and *refl.* to be pleased or delighted. *Obs.*

c 1230 *Hali Meid.* 34 Hare muchele vnþeaw, pet bereð ham ase beastes to al þæt ham lusteð. a 1300 *E.E. Psalter* lxxvii. 3 And i am lusted [Vulg. *delectatus sum*]. 1340 *Ayenb.* 246 þer he him uetteþ, þer he him lusteþ, þer he him restep. c 1430 *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* III. vii. (1869) 139 This is interieccioun sorowful wer inne is no thing that lusteth.

†b. *intr.* To delight in (something). *Obs.*

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 3869 Noght ferfull, ne furse, . . . Louet he no lede þat lustide in wrange.

†2. *impers. me lusteth*: I have a desire. *Obs.* 1390 *GOWER Conf.* II. 213 Him lusteth of no ladi chiere. a 1553 [see LIST v.¹ 1 b]. 1555 *W. WATREMAN Pardle Facions* i. v. 55 As though me lusteth ware lawe.

†3. *intr.* To desire, choose, wish. a. Const. *inf.* In the first quotation the verb may be impersonal: cf. LIST v.¹ 1, quot. a 1300.

a 1425 *Cursor M.* 22601 (Trin.) No creature shal luste [Cott., etc. list] play, Seint petur shal be doumbe þat day. 1459 *Somerset Medieval Wills* (1901) 192 Such time as God lustith to ealle you owte of this present life. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 24 Who so lusteth to rede this lytell treatyse. 1562-3 *Jack Jugler* (Grosart 1873) 43 You may saye . . . That you lusted not this night any supper make. 1563 *Homilies* II. *Holy Ghost* II. (1859) 463 He that lust to see examples, let him search their lives. 1586 *A. DAY Eng. Secretary* i. (1625) 45 Insomuch as he that never lusted to helpe others, was not now able to helpe himselfe.

†b. With ellipsis of *inf.* (Chiefly in clauses introduced by relatives, *when*, *where*, etc.) *Obs.*

1526 *TINDALE Matt.* xvii. 12 They . . . haue done vnto him whatsoever they lusted. 1536 *in Strype Cranmer* II. (1694) 36 A man is at his choise to choose him what proctor he lust best. 1590 *SPENSER F.Q.* II. vii. 11 Do not l kings create, . . . And, whom I lust, do heape with glory and renowne? 1605 *CAMDEN Rem.* (1637) 403 Here is Elderton lying in dust, Or lying Elderton, chuse which you lust. 1618 *M. BARET Horsemanship* i. 70 In letting him doe what hee lust, hee will become so stubborne and idle [etc.].

†c. *refl.* in the same sense. *Obs.*

a 1568 *ASCHAM Scholem.* i. (Arb.) 50 To giue them licence to lue as they lust them selues. 1583 *STUBBES Anat. Abus.* i. (1879) 34 To flaunt it out in what apparell he lusteth himself. 1599 *HAKLUYT Voy.* II. i. 271 They rate the goods without reason as they lust themselves.

†d. *trans.* To desire. *Obs.* (Cf. LIST v.¹ 3.)

1648 *SANDERSON Serm.* (1653) 4 The Spirit and the flesh are contraries, and they lust contrary things.

4. *intr.* To have a strong, excessive, or inordinate desire. Const. *for, after, †unto*; occas. with *inf.* or noun-clause. *arch.*

1530 *TINDALE Deut.* xiv. 26 Goo . . . and bestowe that moneye on what soeuer thy soule lusteth after. 1530 *PALSGR.* 616/1, I luste or longe for a thyng, as a woman with chylde doth. 1563 *Homilies* II. *Rogation Wk.* II. (1859) 492 If we be an hungred, we lust for bread. 1611 *BIBLE Gal.* v. 17. a 1701 *SEDLAY Tyrant of Crete* II. iv, So barbarous a place which dares do Any thing it lusts unto without regard Of laws or hospitality. 1761 *STERNE Tr. Shandy* IV. xxii, I have lusted earnestly, and endeavoured carefully . . . that these little books . . . might stand instead of many bigger books. 1882 *Pop. Sci. Monthly* June 211 All those who lusted after the gains and possessions of the Jews. 1898 *Pall Mall Mag.* June 221 The . . . Spaniards lusting for their destruction. 1898 *G. W. STEVENS With Kitchener* 150 Charging with the cold bayonet, as they lusted to.

b. *spec.* of sexual desire.

1526 *TINDALE Matt.* v. 28 Whosoever eyeth a wyfe, lustynge after her, hath committed aduourtie with her already in his hert. 1596 *SPENSER F.Q.* IV. ix. 21 But Paridell of loue did make no threasure, But lusted after all that him did moue. 1605 *SHAKS. Lear* IV. vi. 166 Thou hotly lusts to

vs her in that kind, for which thou whip'st her. **1634** SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 200 Societie with that sex, is much lusted after by all inflamed Asiatiques. **1727** SWIFT *Circumcision E. Curl Wks.* 1755 III. 1. 163 Instead of lusting after the real wives and daughters of our rich citizens, they covet nothing but their money and estates. **1838** LYTTON *Leila* 1. vi. Yet dost thou lust after the daughter of our despised race.

lust: see LIST.

luster, lustely, obs. ff. LUSTRE, LUSTILY.

luster ('lastə(r)). Now rare. [f. LUST *v.* + -ER¹.] One who lusts.

1591 LYLly *Endym.* III. iv. *Eum.* . . But did neuer any Louers come hether? *Ger.* Lusters, but not Louers. **1622** T. STOUGHTON *Chr. Sacrif.* xi. 156 Doth not the Apostle forbid the Corinthians. . . to be lusters after euill? **1705** STANHOPE *Paraphr.* III. 323 God gave the Lusters Flesh according to their Desire. **1847** C. BRONTE *J. Eyre* (1890) 371 A luster after power.

luster, obs. and U.S. form of LUSTRE.

lustful ('lastfʊl), *a.* Also 4 lostvol, 6-7 lustfull. [OE. *lustfull*: see LUST *sb.* and -FUL. Cf. ON. *lostafullr.*]

1. Having a strong or excessive desire (for something); eagerly or inordinately desirous of or to do (something). *Obs.* or *arch.*

c 893 K. ÆLFRED *Oros.* III. ii. §1 Gif his hwa sic lustfull mare to witanne, secc him þonne self þæt. **1598** GRENEWEY *Tacitus' Ann.* v. i. (1622) 117 Augustus raiused with her beauty. . . tooke her from her husband, shewing himselfe so lustfull of her, that [etc.]. **1660** F. BROOKE tr. *Le Blanc's Trav.* 277 They have so lustful a greedinesse to Mansflesh, that [etc.]. **1901** *Daily Chron.* 29 June 3/1 Lustful of inflicting and witnessing pain.

† 2. Delightful, pleasurable. *Obs.*

1340 *Ayenb.* 80 Me can todele þri manere guodes, guod worþspilich, guod lostuol, and guod uremuol. *Ibid.* 91, 92. **1394** P. Pl. *Crede* 605 Where to beggen þise men. . . But for a lustful lif in lusted to dwellen?

3. Vigorous, lusty. *arch.*

1561 NORTON & SACKV. *Gorboduc* III. i. (1847) 127 This want of lustful health. **1579** SPENSER *Sheph. Cal.* Jan. 37 My lustfull leafe is drye and sere. **1621** QUARLES *Esther* (1638) 95 In depth of silence there was heard the loud and lustfull language of Darius Horse. **1858** BUSHNELL *Serm. New Life* ii. (1869) 19 The first men are shewn as living out a thousand years of lustful energy. **1882** J. H. BROWN *Rambler's Cal.* 16 Neck to neck, The lustful darlings [greyhounds] race the ridgy earth.

4. Full of, imbued with, or characterized by, lust or unlawful desires; pertaining to, marked by, or manifesting sensual desire; libidinous.

1579 E. K. *Gloss.* to *Spenser's Sheph. Cal.* Mar. 97 By wounding in the hele, is ment lustfull loue. **1596** SHAKS. *Tam. Shr.* Ind. ii. 40 Wee'll haue thee to a Couch, Softer and sweeter then the lustfull bed On purpose trin'd vp for Semiramis. **1653** WALTON *Angler* i. 22 There are also lustful and chaste fishes, of which I shall also give you examples. **1667** MILTON *P.L.* XI. 619 Bred. . . to the taste Of lustful appetence. **1727** DE FOE *Syst. Magic* i. iv. (1840) 111 Injecting lustful or loose and wandering thoughts into her chaste Mind. **1815** W. H. IRELAND *Scribbleomania* 143 Libidinous themes will awake foul desires, And, banishing decency, light lustful fires. **1902** FAIRBAIRN *Philos. Chr. Relig.* I. iv. 167 The miseries that follow a lustful will.

† 5. Provocative of lust. *Obs.*

1610 FLETCHER *Faithf. Shepherdess* II. ii. (1629) C 4b, Therefore foule standergrasse, from a mee and mine I banish thee, with lustfull Turpentine. **1667** COWLEY *Verses & Ess., Agric., Hor. Epod.* ii. (1687) 108 Not all the lustful Shell-fish of the Sea, Dress'd by the wanton Hand of Luxury [etc.].

lustfully, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY².] In a lustful manner; †with pleasure or delight; voluptuously (*obs.*); libidinously.

971 *Blickl. Hom.* 37 Se mildheorta Drihten. . . onfehþ swiþe lustfullice eallum þæm godum þe ænig man gedep. **1340** *Ayenb.* 51 Ine viþ maneres me zeneþþ be mete and be drinke, Oper uor þet þet me eth and dreyþ to-uore time, oper to lostuolliche, oper out of mesure, oper [etc.]. **1388** WYCLIF *Lam.* iv. 5 Thei that eeten lustfuly, perischeden in weies. **1610** HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* i. 197 That King plied getting children so lustfully, as that hee was father of thirteen Bastards. **1665** MANLEY *Grotius' Low C. Warres* 331 The men that remained in the Town were slain, so also were some women after they had been lustfully abused. **1727** BAILEY vol. II, *Lustfully,* lecherously.

lustfulness. [f. as prec. + -NESS.] Lustful condition or character; †delight, pleasurable-ness (*obs.*); libidinousness.

a 900 tr. *Bada's Hist.* i. xvi. [xxvii.] (1890) 86 Seo lustfulnes bið þurh lichoman. **c 1175** *Lamb. Hom.* 21 For þa licome lustfulness. . . we ne mayen. . . halden crist bibode. **1611** COTGR., *Miesuresse,* incontinencie. . . lustfulness. **1654** GATAKER *Disc. Apol.* 56 The heat of lustfulness abates by degrees, and waxeth old with old age. **1893** in *Barrows Parl. Relig.* I. 896 The avoidance of cruelty, lying, lustfulness [etc.].

lust-house. [ad. Du. *lusthuis*, G. *lusthaus*, f. *lust* pleasure (= LUST *sb.* 1).] Used *occas.* to render the Du. and Ger. equivalents (which occur more frequently in their foreign form) in the senses: (a) A country-house, villa; (b) A tavern with a beer-garden.

1590 WOTTON in *Reliq.* (1685) 592 Concerning the Model of the Emperours Lust-house your honour may trust me with it. **1591** *Ibid.* 602 To get the plots of both the Lust-houses, the foundation is laid. **1818** *Blackw. Mag.* III. 530 Pass where you will, by lust-huis or by shop, You'll always

find some Grizzy at her mop. **1834** BECKFORD *Italy* I. 36 [Amsterdam to Utrecht] Each lusthuys we passed contained some comfortable party dozing over their pipes. **1889** DOYLE *Micah Clarke* xxiii. 232 You may have a lust-haus of your own in a year or two, with a trimmed lawn [etc.]. *Ibid.*, Donner! There are other things beside lust-houses and flower-beds.

† **lustick, a.** and *adv.* *Obs.* Also -ique. [a. Du. *lustig*; cf. F. (from Du. or Ger.) *loustic*, regimental buffoon.] *a. adj.* Merry, jolly; chiefly with reference to drinking. *b. adv.* Merrily, jolly.

1601 SHAKS. *All's Well* II. iii. 47 *Par.* . . Heere comes the King. *Ol. Laf.* *Lustique* [*Globe ed.* *lustig*], as the Dutchman saies. **1607** DEKKER *Sir T. Wyatt Wks.* 1873 III. 103 If my olde Maister be hanged, why so; If not, why rusticke and lusticke. **1618** D. BELCHIER *Hans Beer-pot* G 2b, So now I am well, can walke a mile or two, As lustique as a Boore. **a 1638** MEDE *Wks.* (1672) 163 Your Wine-mirth is but the smothering sometimes. . . of a deeper grief; like the lustick fit in some Countries of such as are going to execution. **1641** BROME *Joviall Crew* i. Wks. 1873 III. 366 As lustick and frolique as Lords in their Bowers. **1691** J. WILSON *Belphegor* II. iv. To eat well, drink lustick, care for nothing, and have my Flatterers as other Men.

lustihed ('lastihed), *arch.* [f. LUSTY + -HEAD.] = LUSTINESS in its various senses: pleasure, delight; vigour; lustfulness, libidinousness.

c 1369 CHAUCER *Dethe Blanche* 27 Defaute of slepe and heuynesse Hath slayne my spyrite of quicknesse, That I haue loste al lustyhed. **1513** DOUGLAS *Æneis* XIII. v. 63 Quhayr is now thy schynand lustyhed, Thy fresch figour, thy vissage quhyte and reid? **1579** SPENSER *Sheph. Cal.* May 42 They. . . Passen their time. . . In lustihede and wanton meryment. **1621** AINSWORTH *Annot. Ps.* xc. 10 (1639) 137 *Their pride,* or prowsesse, that is, the excellencie, or lustyhead of those yeeres, the bravest of them is but miserie. **1748** THOMSON *Cast. Indol.* II. vii. A knight. . . Of actiue mind and vigorous lustyhed. **1870** MORRIS *Earthy Par.* I. i. 62 And so all being said A little there we gathered lustihed.

lustihood ('lastihud), *arch.* [f. LUSTY + -HOOD.] Lustiness, vigour of body, robustness; *occas.* †lustfulness.

1599 SHAKS. *Much Ado* v. i. 76 His Maie of youth, and bloome of lustihood. **1606** — *Tr. & Cr.* II. ii. 50. **1794** MATHIAS *Purs. Lit.* (1798) 6 In these latter days, they [Frenchmen] have been *neighing* after the constitutions of their neighbours in their lawless lustihood. **1806** H. SIDDONS *Maid, Wife, & Widow* III. 71, I had no money, but I had health in all its lustihood. **1822** W. IRVING *Braceb. Hall* (1823) I. 122 The oak, in the pride and lustihood [ed. 1845 *lustiness*] of its growth. **1826** SCOTT *Woodst.* xxix, Showing my lustihood at foot-ball. **1873** BROWNING *Red Cott. Nt.-cap* 1252 Youth, strength and lustihood can sleep on turf.

lustily ('lastil), *adv.* Also 5-6 lustely(e, lustyly. [f. LUSTY + -LY².]

It is difficult to say whether the form *lustely* (e in the 15-16th c. belongs to this word or to LUSTLY *adv.*)

† 1. With pleasure or delight; pleasantly, pleasurablely; delightfully. Also, gladly, willingly. (Cf. LUSTLY *adv.* 1.) *Obs.*

a 1225 *Juliana* 75 *Lustnið* lustliche hali writes lare. **? a 1366** CHAUCER *Rom. Rose* 1319 A, lord! they lived lustily! [F. cum menoient bonne vie] **c 1386** — *Knt.'s T.* 671 Whan þat Arcite hadde romed al his fille, And songen al the roundel lustily In-to a studie he fil soðeþny. **c 1430** LYDG. *Reas. & Sens.* 275 Of Plyades and sterres sevene, That so lustely do shyne. **c 1440** *Promp. Parv.* 318/1 Lustyly, or lystyly, *delectabiliter.* **1500-20** DUNBAR *Poems* x. 45 Now spring vp flouris fra the rute. . . Lay out þour levis lustely. **1526** SKELTON *Magnyf.* 1583 These wordes in myne eyre they be so lustely spoken, That [etc.]. **a 1533** LD. BERNERS *Gold. Bk. M. Aurel.* xxi. Kiv, These fyve thynges. . . were lustely and willyngly graunted by the Senate.

2. With vigour or energy; vigorously, energetically; with a will, heartily, cheerfully. Now said only of physical activity.

c 1400 MAUNDEV. (1839) xxii. 238 Thei make Knyghtes to jousten in Armes fulle lustyly. **a 1479** CAXTON *Bk. Curtesye* xlv. It is to a godly chyld wel syttinge. . . To harpe or lute or lustely to synge. **1535** COVERDALE *Ps.* xxxii. 3 Singe him a new songe, yee synge lustely unto him & with a good corage. **1599** SHAKS. *Hen. V.* IV. i. 201, I determine to fight lustily for him. **1632** BROME *North. Lasse* i. i. Wks. 1873 III. 2 *Tri.* What, married! *Luc.* Lustily promis'd Sir. Absolutely contracted. **1634** SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 156 They bowze it lustily, with varietie of meates and pleasure. **1685** WOOD *Life* 21 June, It began to raine lustily for a quarter of an hour. **1719** DE FOE *Crusoe* i. xix. (1840) 349 He. . . cried out to us. . . lustily. **1738** SWIFT *Pol. Conversat.* 35 If she ben't marry'd, at least she's lustily promis'd. **1829** SCOTT *Anne of G.* xxx, He saw him feed lustily as well as carve feately. **1877** A. B. EDWARDS *Up Nile* xxi. 641 Every inch of arable ground is turned to account. All that grows, grows lustily. **1898** G. S. TYACK *Bk. abt. Bells* x. 170 The bells pealing forth right lustily from the steeples of the parish church.

† 3. Lustfully, carnally. *Obs.*

c 1410 LOVE *Bonavent. Mirr.* xxxiv. (Gibbs MS.) lf. 64 That a man þat seep a woman lustyly. . . is accounted a lechoure. **1520** CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* iv. 28 b/2 On a certayn nyght whan he wold lustely knowe his wyfe she dremed that she shold bere a chyld of myschefe. **1589** PAPPE *w. Hatchet* Bij b, I thinke it [lecherie]. . . no harme if the tearmes be not abusde: for you must say, virtuously done, not lustily done.

lustiness ('lastinis). Also 5-6 lustines, -ynes(se. [f. LUSTY + -NESS.]

† 1. Pleasantness, pleasure, delight. Also, beauty of attire (cf. LUSTY *a.* 2 b). *Obs.*

c 1374 CHAUCER *Troilus* III. 128 (177) Beth glad and draweth yow to lustynesse. **1413** *Pilgr. Sowle* (Caxton) i. xx. (1859) 28 Thou myght. . . euer abyde in ioye and lustynesse.

1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* lxiv. 2 Delytsum lylie of everie lustynes. **a 1547** SURREY in *Tottel's Misc.* (Arb.) 3 The sonne hath twice brought furth his tender grene, And clad the earth in liuely lustynesse. **? a 1550** in *Dunbar's Poems* 327 Dewoyd langour, and leif in lustines.

2. Vigour, robustness; †energy, activity.

c 1325 *Song of Mercy* 160 in *E.E.P.* (1862) 123 And lustines his leue hap take. We loue so sloupe and harlotrie. **? a 1366** CHAUCER *Rom. Rose* 1282 And after daunced. . . Youthe, fulfid of lustynesse. **1413** *Pilgr. Sowle* (Caxton 1483) iv i. 58 That other [tree] drye withoute any maner lustynesse or verdure. **1509** HAWES *Past. Pleas.* xl. (Percy Soc.) 203 My youth was past, and all my lustynes. **1607** MARKHAM *Caval.* i. (1617) 33 For a Horse. . . of youth, strength and lustynesse, eight Mares are a full number. **1740** DYER *Ruins of Rome* 476 For now the frame no more is girt with strength Masculine, nor in lustiness of heart Laughs at the winter storm. **1863** KINGLAKE *Crimea* II. ix. (1877) 102 He had too much lustiness of mind. . . to be capable of living on terms of close intelligence with the. . . statesmen of Berlin.

† 3. Lustfulness; carnal nature or character.

c 1400 *Rom. Rose* 5118 Whan thou hast. . . spent thy youthe in ydilnesse, In wast, and woful lustynesse. **c 1555** HARPSFIELD *Divorce Hen.* VIII (Camden) 247 Lest the vice of concupiscence and lustiness. . . should. . . break forth. **1580** FRAMPTON *Dial. Yron & Steele* 160 The powders of it [steele] are. . . good for the *Gonorea passio*, and for the lustynesse of man. **1619** FOTHERBY *Atheom.* i. x. §5 (1622) 111 When the heate of that lust and lustynesse is past, and they be come againe vnto their cold blood.

lusting ('lastɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. LUST *v.* + -ING¹.]

The action of the verb LUST in its various senses.

a 1300 *Seven Sins* viii. in *E.E.P.* (1862) 18 þat me giue lif and gode ending and to þou giue gode lusting in þis silue place. **1580** SIDNEY *Ps.* xxxviii. iii, Delight in God, and he shall breede The fullnesse of thy own hartes lusting. **1677** GILPIN *Demonol.* (1867) 73 Paul's persecution, though a real gratification of his envious lustings, by his blinded understanding was judged duty. **1760** LAW *Spirit of Prayer* i. 54 By the flesh, and its lustings, are meant. . . the natural man, as he is by the fall. **1895** KIPLING *Seven Seas* (1896) 82 The lying, and the lusting, and the drink. **1909** *Westm. Gaz.* 18 Aug. 2/3 Thou art grim with the lusting of gain.

lusting, ppl. a. [f. LUST *v.* + -ING².] That lusts; having lustful desires.

1559 T. BRICE *Compend. Reg.*, *Wishes Wise* ii, When shall the minde bee moued right To leaue hys lustyng life? **1591** GREENE *Maidens Dream* in *Shaks. Soc. Papers* (1845) II. 138 The lusting humor of the eyes. . . Could not allure his mind to think of vice. **1844** W. H. MILL *Serm. Tempt. Christ* iv. 91 The hopes of good which the lusting eye conceived in them while distant. **1875** JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 118 The tyrannical man. . . is just a drinking, lusting, furious sort of animal.

lustless ('lastlis), *a.* Now rare or *Obs.* [f. LUST *sb.* + LESS.]

† 1. Without vigour or energy: = LISTLESS. *Obs.*

c 1325 *Old Age* xi. in *E.E.P.* (1862) 150 þe tunge. . . lostles lowþeþ in uch a lip. **1398** TREVISIA *Barth. De P.R.* IV. ix. (Tollem. MS.), A verry flewmatike man is in the body lustles [L. *deses*], heuy and slow. **c 1412** HOCLEVE *De Reg. Princ.* 3881 Whan þat þe paunche is ful, A fume clymbith vp in-to þe heed, And makip a man al lustles and al dul. **1549** COVERDALE, etc. *Erasm. Par. 2 Tim.* 24 Preache the worde of the gospel strongly, nether beyng frayed with aduersitie nor lustles in prosperitie. **1590** SPENSER *F.Q.* I. iv. 20 For in his lustlesse limbs. . . A shaking fever raignd continually. **1611** COTGR., *Detalnet.* . . vnwillingly, lustlesse, vndisposed, out of the humor. **1612** DRAYTON *Poly-olb.* XIII. 56 The Throstell, with shrill Sharps; as purposely he song T'awake the lustlesse Sunne.

† 2. Joyless; without pleasure or delight. *Obs.*

1508 DUNBAR *Tua mariit wemen* 441 Þone lustlesse led so lelely scho luffit hir husband. **a 1585** SIDNEY *Arcadia*, etc. (1622) 493 A lustless song.

3. Without lust or sexual appetite.

1586 MARLOWE *1st Pt. Tamburl.* III. (1590) C 7, He shall be made a chast and lustlesse Eunuke. **1610** HEALEY *St. Aug. Cite of God* xxii. xxiv. (1620) 848 The time shall come when we shall doe nothing but enioy our (lustlesse) beauties. **1611** COTGR., *Priapisme*, a lustlesse extention, or swelling of the yard.

Hence † **lustlessness.**

1556 OLDE *Antichrist* 5 To dryue all lustlesnesse and sluggish drowsyness out of our myndes. **1611** COTGR., *Chasteté*, chastitie, continencie, lustlesnesse.

lustly, a. [f. LUST *sb.* + -LY¹.]

1. Pleasant, pleasure-giving. *Obs.* or *arch.*

c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 39 þe gode word of holi boc beð þe saules lustliche bileue. **c 1380** WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 411 Poul vndirstondip bi fode, mete and drynk þat ben couenable to do betere þe seruyss of god; and not lustly deyntees of prestis. **1591** SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* i. iv. 673 The mealie Mountains (late unseen) Change their white garments into lustly green. **1894** F. S. ELLIS *Reynard Fox* 261, I ne'er have set My eyes on anything so rare, So lustly, costly, or so fair.

† 2. Lustful; carnal. *Obs.*

c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 79 Shune lustliche wil. **1618** FLETCHER *Chances* III. iv, There can be no hell To his that hangs upon his hopes; especially In way of lustly pleasures.

† **lustly, adv.** *Obs.* [OE. *lustlice*: see LUST *sb.* and -LY².]

1. With pleasure or delight; gladly, willingly.

971 *Blickl. Hom.* 47 þæt hi Sunnandagum & mæssedagum Godes cyrican georne secan, & þær þa godcundan lare lustlice gchyran. **c 1000** ÆLFRIC *Gram.* xlv. (Z.) 264 *Libenter,* lustlice. **c 1275** *Prov. Alfred* 212 in *O.E. Misc.* 115 þus quad Alfred: Lustlike lustine [v.r. *lustnie*]. [c 1430, 1500-20, a 1533 see LUSTLY *adv.* 1.]

2. Voluptuously; lustfully.

c 1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 318/1 Lustly (K. *lustili*), *voluptuose.* **c 1440** HYLTON *Scala Perf.* (W. de W. 1494) l. lxxii, Yf he

falle . . eyther by excesse of tomoche etyng or to often or to gredely or to lustly & delicatly or to some in untyme. [1520: see LUSTILY *adv.* 3.] 1598 GRENEWAY Tacitus' *Ann.* II. x. (1622) 48 Tiberius thought it better, that the yong man lustlie giuen, by the wanton laciuousnesse of the cite, should bee better fashioned in the campe.

3. Lustily, vigorously.

[a1479: see LUSTILY *adv.* 2.] 1529 MORE *Dyaloge* I. Wks. 136/2 Forth he lympt on three legges so lustly, y^t his maysters horse w^t four fete, could scant ouertake him. a1533 FRITH *Another Bk. agst. Rastell Cixb*, Rastell. . . plaieth me the bal lustlye ouer the corde. [1535: see LUSTILY *adv.* 2.] 1546 BP. GARDINER *Declar. Art. Joye* 31 The unlearned arrogant reader wyl here waxe angry . . and . . go lustly forth to proue me a foyle.

lustra, pl. of LUSTRUM.

† **lustrable**, *a.* *Obs.*—⁰ [ad. L. **lustrābil-is*, f. *lustrāre* to LUSTRATE.] 'That may be purged or purified' (Bailey 1727 vol. II).

lustral ('lastrəl), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. L. *lustrāl-is*, f. *lustr-um* LUSTRUM.] *A. adj.*

1. Pertaining to the Roman LUSTRUM or purificatory sacrifice; hence, pertaining to, of the nature of, or used in rites of purification, purificatory.

1533 BELLENDEN *Livy* III. vii. (S.T.S.) 270 þe capitoll was purigt be þe Sacrifice lustrale. 1677 GILPIN *Demonol.* (1867) 194 He [Julian] caused their meats and drinks to be sprinkled or mixed with the lustral water. 1776 GIBBON *Decl. & F. I. Notes* xv. p. lxxviii. The assistants were sprinkled with lustral water. 1783 T. WILSON *Archæol. Dict., Lustral day, or dies lustricus* amongst the Romans, was the day on which lustrations were performed for a child, and the name given. 1851 LAYARD *Pop. Acc. Discov. Nineveh* x. 251 Copper lustral spoons. 1853 MERIVALE *Rom. Rep.* iv. (1867) 133 The assassin . . coolly washed his hands in the lustral waters of a neighbouring temple. 1862 RAWLINSON *Anc. Mon.* I. vi. 480 A lustral Ewer. 1874 H. R. REYNOLDS *John Bapt.* v. § 2. 278 The Hindu worship has always consisted largely in lustral rites.

2. Occurring every five years; quinquennial.

1781 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* xviii. II. 71 As this general tax upon industry was collected every fourth year, it was stiled the Lustral Contribution. 1880 MUIRHEAD *Ulpian* i. § 8 The lustral census in Rome.

† **B. sb.** A lustrum or period of five years. *Obs.*

a1656 USSHER *Ann.* (1658) 807 When to this time five lustrals I had seen.

† **lustran**. *Obs. rare.* [f. LUSTR-UM + -AN (? or L. *an-nus* year).] The first year of a lustrum. a1656 USSHER *Ann.* vi. (1658) 766 The first [census] was made in the lustran, that is, in the year that they reckoned for the beginning of the space of five years.

† **lustrant**, *a.*¹ *Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *lustrant-em*, pres. pple. of *lustrāre* to illuminate: see LUSTRE *sb.*¹] Lustrous; fig. illustrious.

1549 *Compl. Scot.* vi. 38 His lustrant beymis var eleuat iiiii. degres abufe oure oblique orisone. 1616 J. LANE *Cont. Sqr.'s T.* v. 479 Bold spirites, and lustrant heroes.

lustrant, *a.*² *rare.* [ad. L. *lustrant-em*, pres. pple. of *lustrāre*: see next.] = LUSTRATING *ppl. a.*

1895 ELWORTHY *Evil Eye* 422 The application of the lustrant spittle with the middle or *infamis digitus*.

lustrate ('lastrɛt), *v.*¹ [f. L. *lustrāt-*, ppl. stem of *lustrāre*, to purify by lustral rites, to go round, review, survey, f. *lustrum*: see LUSTRUM.]

1. *trans.* To purify by a propitiatory offering; to cleanse by (or as if by) lustration; *gen.* to purify.

1653 [see LUSTRATING below.] 1655 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* I. (1701) 18/1 There was also a great Plague; the Oracle advis'd them to lustrate the City. *Ibid.* 57/1 He [Epimenides] is reported to be the first that lustrated Houses and Fields, which he performed by Verse. 1718 ROWE *tr. Lucan* III. 601 Barb'rous Priests some dreadful Pow'r adore, And lustrate ev'ry Tree with human Gore. 1746 T. SEWARD *Conform. betw. Popery & Paganism* 55 This Custom of Nurses lustrating the Children by Spittle. 1818 J. C. HOBHOUSE *Hist. Illustr.* (ed. 2) 319 The city was solemnly lustrated by holy water and missions, . . to purge away the contagion of the French. 1891 *tr. De La Saussaye's Man. Sci. Relig.* xix. 160 The sacrificial animals were led round the object which was to be lustrated.

† 2. *a. intr.* To pass or go through (a place). **b. trans.** To pass through or traverse. *Obs.*

1632 VICARS *Æn.* VIII. 303 Thrice through Aventines mount he doth lustrate. 1657-83 EVELYN *Hist. Relig.* (1850) I. 83 His soul lustrates and pervades through all things. 1721 BAILEY *Gangweek*, the Time when the bounds of the Parishes are lustrated by the Parish-Officers, Rogation-Week.

† 3. *trans.* To view, survey. *Obs.*

1623 COCKERAM *Lustrate*, to view. a1648 LD. HERBERT *Hen. VIII* (1683) Ep. Ded., The parts thereof, as fast as I could finish them, were lustrated by Your gracious Eye.

Hence 'lustrating' *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1653 MANTON *Exp. James* iii. 17 Being in an idol temple, the lustrating water fell upon them. 1653 HAMMOND *Par. & Annot. N.T., 1 Cor.* iv. 13 Wks. 1659 III. 520 *Перикаварията* [filth] signifies those things that are used in the lustrating of a city among the Gentiles. 1728 EARBERY *tr. Burnet's St. Dead* II. 52 Lustrating or purging Fires. 1846 *Wen Timon* (ed. 3) 178 The penitent offering the lustrating tide.

† **lustrate**, *v.*² *Obs.* [f. LUSTRE *sb.*¹ + -ATE.] *trans.* To impart lustre to; = LUSTRE *v.*

1688 *Abridgm. Spec. Patents, Weaving* (1861) I Invention of making, dressing, and lustrating silke, called black plain, alamodes, ranforcees, and lustringges. 1689 *Lond. Gaz.* No.

2454/4 Peter Du Clou who Dresseth and Lustrateth Silks, Stuffs, &c. 1697-8 *Act 9 Will. III.* c. 43 §13.

lustration ('lastrɛjən). [ad. L. *lustrātiōnem*, n. of action f. *lustrāre* LUSTRATE *v.*¹]

1. The action of lustrating; the performance of an expiatory sacrifice or a purificatory rite (e.g. by washing with water); the purification by religious rites (of a person or place from something).

1614 RALEIGH *Hist. World* II. v. vi. § 3. 621 A Muster, and ceremonious lustration of the Armie, was wont to be made at certeine times with great solemnitie. 1635 A. STAFFORD *Fem. Glory* (1869) 118 The Lustration of houses was yearly usuall with the Romans, in the Moneth of February. 1699 BENTLEY *Phal.* 380 The Lustrations of Cities and Countries from Plagues, Earthquakes, Prodigies. 1715 POPE *Iliad* I. 411 The host to expiate, next the king prepares, With pure lustrations, and with solemn prayers. 1768-74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1834) II. 414 Signatures of the cross, and lustrations by holy water. 1862 MERIVALE *Rom. Emp.* (1865) VI. 1. 183 Enjoining the lustration of the city by solemn sacrifices. 1875 LIGHTFOOT *Comm. Col.* 171 There were other points of ceremonial observance, in which the Essenes superadded to the law. Of these the most remarkable was their practice of constant lustrations. 1883 *Encycl. Brit.* XV. 70/1 In Rome . . there was a lustration of the fleet before it sailed, and of the army before it marched.

b. gen. Washing. Chiefly *jocular*.

1825-9 MRS. SHERWOOD *Lady of Manor* III. xix. 82 The little girl . . now too evidently bore the symptoms of long neglect, and Mrs. Cicely's plans of lustration were, therefore, the more needful. 1829 J. L. KNAPP *Jrnl. Naturalist* 310 Birds are unceasingly attentive to neatness and lustration of their plumage. 1887 LOWELL *Old Eng. Dram.* (1892) 78 The other never paid his washer-woman for the lustration of the legendary single shirt without which [etc.].

2. *fig.* Purification, *esp.* spiritual or moral.

1655 [GLAPTHORNE] *Lady Mother* v. i. in *Bullen O. Pl.* II. 185 You may live To make a faire lustration for your faults And die a happie Convert. 1684 *tr. Bonet's Merc. Compt.* vi. 179 The . . excrementitious matter is separated by this inward lustration from the blood. 1777 EARL CHATHAM *Sp. on Addr.* 18 Nov., Let them [the prelates] perform a lustration; let them purify . . this country, from this sin. 1882 FARRAR *Early Chr.* I. 140 St. Peter's mind is full of the Deluge as a type of the world's lustration. 1887 LOWELL *Democr.* 166 The lustration of the two vulgar Laieses by the pure imagination of Don Quixote.

3. The action of going round a place, viewing, or surveying it; the review (of an army).

1614 [see 1]. 1623 COCKERAM *Lustration*, a viewing, compassing. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Lustration*, compassing, viewing or going about on every side. 1752 YOUNG *Brothers* I. i. (1777) 7 'Tis their great day, supreme of all their year, The fam'd lustration of their martial powers. 1849 JEFFREY in *Cockburn Life Jeffrey* (1852) I. 405, I have made a last lustration of all my walks and haunts, and taken a long farewell of garden, and terrace, and flowers.

† 4. A perambulation, inspection, census. *Obs.*

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* VII. xi. 360 How deeply hereby God was defrauded in the time of David, . . will easily appear by the summes of former lustrations.

5. = LUSTRE *sb.*² *rare*—¹.

1853 F. W. NEWMAN *Odes of Horace* II. iv. One whose age runs fast to finish Its eighth lustration.

lustrative ('lastrətɪv), *a.* [Formed as LUSTRATE *v.* + -IVE.] Pertaining to lustration, expiatory purification, or (*jocularly*) washing.

1875 *Contemp. Rev.* XXV. 256 The Saxon . . expends his lustrative energies upon his street and stairway, but never thinks of washing his own shirt. 1883 *Encycl. Brit.* XV. 70/1 Puppets suspended and swinging in the air (*oscilla*) formed one way of using the lustrative power of the air. 1889 *Edin. Rev.* No. 345. 67 The numerous and minute lustrative prescriptions . . always included Gentile pollution.

lustratory ('lastrətəri), *a. rare.* [f. as prec. + -ORY.] Lustral, expiatory.

1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl. s.v. Lustration*, Lustrations, and lustratory sacrifices, were not only performed for men, but also for temples [etc.]. a1883 E. FITZGERALD *Sp. Paulus Æmilius in Blackw. Mag.* (1889) Nov. 632 To Delphi; where to the presiding God A lustratory Sacrifice I made.

lustre ('lastrə(r)), *sb.*¹ Also 6 Sc. *lustrir*, 6- (now U.S.) *luster*. [a. F. *lustre masc.*, = Sp., Pg. *lustre*, It. *lustro*, Rumanian *lustru*; a Com. Rom. *vbl. sb.* f. L. *lustrāre* to illumine, prob. repr. an earlier **lūc-strāre* f. *lūc-*, *lūx* light.]

1. *a.* The quality or condition of shining by reflected light; sheen, refulgence; gloss.

Often with *adj.*, as *metallic, pearly, silky, waxy lustre*.

c1522 MORE *Dequat. noviss.* Wks. 73/2 He that by good vse and experyence, hathe in his eye the ryghte marke and very trewe lustre of the Dyamonte. 1529 — *Dyaloge* I. *ibid.* 159/2 The iewell, . . the bryght lustre where of blyerd eyes might not endure to beholde. 1601 SHAKS. *Jul. C.* I. ii. 124 That same Eye, whose bend doth awe the World, Did loose his Lustre. 1670 in *12th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 15 Their ordnary designs [in tapestry] . . with a whites use will soone loose their lustre. 1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl. s.v.*, Curriers give a lustre, or gloss to their leather, several ways, according to the colour to be illustrated. 1738 GRAY *Tasso* 65 All stones of lustre shoot their vivid ray. 1830 D'ISRAELI *Chas. I.* III. vii. 135 The dark and dazzling lustre of her eyes frequently shone in tears. 1845 G. E. DAY *tr. Simon's Anim. Chem.* I. 77 Minute scales of caprate of baryta, of a fatty lustre. 1845 DARWIN *Voy. Nat. i.* (1879) 8 A coating of a hard glossy substance with a pearly lustre. 1871 W. H. G. KINGSTON *Banks Amazon* (1876) 111 The wool appeared very long, soft, fine, and of a silky lustre. 1878 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* 75 Cut a piece of lead or of zinc, and observe the lustre of its fresh surface.

b. rarely in pl. Appearances of lustre.

1614 TOMKIS *Albuzazar* II. iii. (1615) D4, By the whitenesse and bright sparkling lustres We allure th' Intelligences to descend. a1625 BEAUM. & FL. *Custom Country* v. v. She being set in yeares next, none of those lusters Appearing in her eye, that warme the fancy. 1841-4 EMERSON *Ess., Love* Wks. (Bohn) I. 76 Like opaline doves'-neck lustres, hovering and evanescent.

c. concr. pl. Applied to the eyes.

1810 F. DUDLEY *Amaroso* I. 118 (Fitzedw. Hall).

d. A material or composition used to impart a lustre to manufactured articles.

1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl. s.v.*, For very black furs, they sometimes prepare a lustre of galls, coppers, Roman alum, . . and other ingredients. 1875 [see LUSTRING *vbl. sb.* b].

e. In ceramics, the surface sheen produced by glazing; the material used for glazing. Also *ellipt.*, = *lustre ware* below. Hence *lustre-glazed*, -*painted* *adjs.*

1829 S. SHAW *Hist. Staffordshire Pott.* x. 227 The Lustre of our day is a good red clay body, with a fine brown glaze; upon which is laid, for Gold Lustre, a very thin coating of a chemical mixture containing a small quantity of Gold in solution. 1892 J. R. & F. KIDSON *Hist. Notices Leeds Old Pott.* 87 The Agate ware made at the Leeds Pottery was contemporary with the earliest makes of their Silver Lustre. 1897 SEARS, *Roebuck Catal.* 681/2 Luster band, open Meakin's English-ware. . . The decorations are of a heavy luster band and a flower sprig in luster which resembles gold very closely. 1939 *Burlington Mag.* May 227/2 A lustre-glazed tile made at Valencia in the late fifteenth century. 1961 *Antiquaries Jnl.* XLI. 9 A lustre-painted bowl of Malaga ware in the Staatliche Museen, East Berlin. 1969 G. LEWIS *Collector's Hist. Eng. Pott.* xvi. 157 The newly introduced technique of electro-plating made the silver lustre less popular and production ceased. 1973 *Country Life* 11 Nov. 1049/1 Morris's philosophy extended as much to . . rush-bottomed chairs as to gold lustre.

2. *a. Luminosity, brilliancy, bright light; luminous splendour.*

1549 *Compl. Scot.* vi. 53 The spere & hauny of Venus . . is ane grit sterne of ane meruelous lustrir. 1596 SPENSER *F.Q.* v. xi. 58 With bills and glayves making a dreadfull luster. 1632 J. HAYWARD *tr. Biondi's Eromena* 40 Her three lathornes . . afforded the greater lustre, because of the chrystal, cut diamond-wise. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* I. v. 19 God expects no lustre from the minor stars. 1694 ADDISON *Ovid's Met.* Misc. Wks. 1726 I. 195 And now the scorching Sun was mounted high, In all its lustre. 1782 WOLCOT (P. Pindar) *Lyric Odes to R. Acad. v.*, Thus stars, when pinch'd by frost, cast keener lustre. 1799 VINCE *Elem. Astron.* xxi. (1810) 229 Obstructing the lustre of the sun's beams. 1840 DICKENS *Barn. Rudge* xlviij. The sun was shining with uncommon lustre. 1893 SIR R. BALL *Story of Sun* 218 The lustre of the most remote part of the corona . . was about one eight-hundredth part of the brightness of the Moon.

b. concr. A shining body or form.

1742 YOUNG *Ni. Th.* v. 307 As glaring day Of these unnumber'd lustres robs our sight. 1814 CARY *Dante, Par.* v. 126, [I] turn'd Toward the lustre, that with greeting kind Erewhile had hail'd me.

3. *transf.* Radiant beauty or splendour (of the countenance, of natural objects, etc.).

1602 MARSTON *Antonio's Rev.* I. ii. Wks. 1856 I. 78 Till the soile of griefe Were cleared your cheek, and new burnisht lustre Cloath'd your presence. 1727 GAY *Begg. Op.* I. vii, Virgins are like the fair flower in its lustre. 1728-46 THOMSON *Autumn* 1320 When Autumn's yellow lustre gilds the world. 1844 DISRAELI *Coningsby* I. i, His countenance, radiant with health and the lustre of innocence. 1887 BOWEN *Virg. Æneid* I. 591 Manhood's glorious lustre and noble joy in his eyes.

4. *fig.* in various applications, *esp.* Brilliance or splendour of renown; glory. Often in phrases, *to add lustre to, to shed or throw lustre on, etc.* Also, splendid beauty (of language, sentiments, etc.).

c1555 HARPSFIELD *Divorce Hen. VIII* (Camden) 69 The third chapter . . casteth forth a very jolly glistering lustre of many goodly illations of such things as . . make little against us. 1580 SIDNEY *Ps. xxxvii.* iv, Like the light, he shall display Thy justice in most shining lustre. 1614 RALEIGH *Hist. World* III. (1634) 112 These actions, together with his honourable behaviour, which added much to their lustre, were more glorious than profitable. 1629 MAXWELL *tr. Herodian* (1635) 185 Hee affected popular Lustre by frequent exhibiting most Stately Shewes. 1634 W. TIRWHYTT *tr. Balzac's Lett.* 85 The . . chastity of Stile, which lendeth a lustre to your elaborate writings. 1641 J. JACKSON *True Evang. T.* III. 202, I hold mine own Religion so good, as it needs not fetch lustre from the disgrace of another. 1713 ADDISON *Cato* I. i, How does the lustre of our father's actions, Through the dark cloud of ills that cover him, Break out. a1715 BURNET *Own Time* (1724) I. 304 The Duke of Richmond was sent to give a lustre to that negotiation. 1741 MIDDLETON *Cicero* I. i. 1 His birth . . was attended by prodigies, foretelling the future eminence and lustre of his character. 1756-82 J. WARTON *Ess. Pope* (ed. 4) I. iv. 239 The pomp and lustre of his language. 1760-72 H. BROOKE *Fool of Qual.* (1809) III. 3 She was . . charmed by the lustre of his sentiments. 1769 ROBERTSON *Chas. V.* II. Wks. 1813 V. 295 It threw great lustre on his administration. 1776 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* xi. I. 295 The virtues of Claudius . . place him in that short list of emperors who added lustre to the Roman purple. 1874 H. R. REYNOLDS *John Bapt.* IV. iv. 253 Mythical lustre illumined all the historic facts of Abraham's life. 1880 DISRAELI *Endym.* I. xix. 166 As she dilated on the past, she seemed to share its lustre and its triumphs. 1882 PEBODY *Eng. Journalism* xx. 152 Its future is a future which . . is likely to add fresh lustre to the Newspaper Press.

† **b.** Something that adds lustre; a glory. *Obs.*

a1625 BEAUM. & FL. *Wit without M.* III. i, To thinke well of our selues, if we deserue it, is a lustre in us. 1637-50 ROW *Hist. Kirk* (Wodrow Soc.) 436 Which virtues were most eminent in this singular servant of God, as a luster to his great learning. a1647 HABBINGTON *Surv. Worc.* in *Proc.*

Worc. Hist. Soc. III. 359 The degree of knighthood, which is not only a lustre to a family, but giueth a precedence. 1647 FULLER *Holy War* v. xxx, 286 The Persian or the Tartarian or some other obscure Prince..shall have the lustre from God to maud this great Empire.

†c. External splendour, magnificence. *Obs.*
1658 SIR T. BROWNE *Hydriot*. iv. (1736) 46 Solemnizing Nativities and Deaths with equal Lustre. a 1674 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* xi. §169 They inveighed vehemently against lord bishops, their pride and lustre.

5. a. †A glass ball placed among artificial lights to increase the brightness of the illumination (*obs.*); also, one of the prismatic glass pendants often attached in circles to a chandelier or hung round the edge of an ornamental vase. b. A chandelier [the usual sense in Fr.].

1682 WHEELER *Journ. Greece* II. 187 Hung with many great Circles of Lamps..intermixed with Lustres or Balls of Glass. 1716 LADY M. W. MONTAGU *Let. to C^{tes} Mar* 8 Sept., The whole is made gay by pictures..and in almost every room large lustres of rock crystal. 1754 in *Picton L'pool Munic. Rec.* (1886) II. 160 A glass lustre or chandelier. 1812 MOORE *Intercepted Lett.* viii. 45 Many a maid, with busy feet That sparkle in the Lustre's ray. 1836-7 DICKENS *Sk. Boz, Scenes* xxi, The remains of a lustre, without any drops. 1842 FRANCIS *Dict. Arts, Lustre*, a bright brass chandelier, suspended from a ceiling, as we see in churches, theatres, &c. 1851 *Illustr. Catal. Gt. Exhib.* 1133 A bronze lustre for sixty candles. 1865 M. ARNOLD *Ess. Crit.* vii. (1875) 277 Lustres of coloured crystal.

6. a. A thin light dress material having a cotton (formerly also silk or linen) warp and woollen weft and a highly lustrous surface.

1831 G. R. PORTER *Silk Manuf.* 299 Poppins and lustres are..composed partly of silk and partly of worsted. 1877 BURROUGHS *Taxation* 555 Linen lustres..are dutiable. 1881 *Daily News* 26 Aug. 5/1 We do not believe there lives a woman whose patriotism would induce her to wear an English lustre if she is able to buy a French cashmere.

b. A kind of wool having a lustrous surface.
1894 *Times* 22 Jan. 13/4 The best lustres and demi-lustres are sure to be more in request than any other kinds.

7. *attrib. and Comb.*, as *lustre bowl, china, jug, mug, process, tea-pot, trade, tile*; in sense 'having a lustrous or glossy surface', as *lustre fabric, fleece, goods, wool*; objective gen., as *lustre-maker; lustre mottling*, 'the peculiar mottling seen in pœcilitic rocks' (Webster *Suppl.* 1902); *lustre ware*, cheap pottery with surface ornamentation in bright metallic colours.; *spec. pottery* which is given a metallic lustre by the application of a metal oxide to its surface; also *transf.*

1908 SEARS, *Roebuck Catal.* 359/4 Iridescent *luster bowl made of the most select Bavarian china. 1952 M. LASKI *Village* viii. 136 The furniture..consisted of..a painted pine corner cupboard with..some genuine old *lustre china inside. 1886 SCOTT *Sheep-Farming* 192 If *lustre fabrics are out of fashion the demand for home-grown wool diminishes. 1891 *Times* 15 Oct. 5/9 *Lustre and demi-lustre fleeces. 1884 *Pall Mall G.* 13 Sept. 4/2 France has again begun to give out orders for *lustre goods. 1908 J. M. SYNGE *Let. to Molly* (1971) 276 Look round in Galway for *lustre jugs or Irish curios. 1881 *Daily News* 26 Aug. 5/1 The silk manufacturers of Lyons are..worse off while the taste for finely-wrought wool lasts than the Yorkshire *lustre makers. 1971 'E. FERRARS' *Stranger & Afraid* i. 16 A good deal of clutter, in the way of Staffordshire teapots, *lustre mugs, Bohemian glass and photographs. 1900 *19th Cent.* Sept. 447 The *lustre process was known in Siena at a very early date. 1935 N. MITCHISON *We have been Warned* i. 107 Miss Waterhouse would now be giving..strong tea to her weaving class, pouring steadily from a beautiful *lustre teapot. 1943 D. WELCH *Maiden Voy.* vi. 46, I was only talking about the lustre teapot.. It's shiny stuff—like metal, only china. 1933 *Burlington Mag.* Nov. 224/1 These spiral scrolls and leaves are familiar..in the thirteenth century *lustre tiles. 1895 *Daily News* 31 Dec. 2/7 In the twofold weft and *lustre trade there is an abundance of work. 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 476 *Lustre ware consists of an inferior quality of the materials worked into the usual forms, and having the hue of gold, platina, or copper, &c. fixed on the glaze. 1875 E. METEYARD *Wedgwood Handbk.* 312 After the commencement of the present century lustre-wares were generally made throughout the Potteries. 1938 *Times Lit. Suppl.* 17 Sept. 595/4 The household of the meek Jewish tailor and the home of the jolly publican are shining pieces of cockney lustre-ware. 1961 *Antiquaries Jnl.* XLI. I A large cover of Hispano-Moresque lustreware, imported from Malaga. 1971 *Canad. Antiques Collector* Jan. 17/1 English lustre ware affords a fascinating variety of colour, charm and decoration for the collector. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 238/1 The wool..has a glistening appearance, which has earned for it the name '*lustre wool'.

lustre ('lastə(r)), *sb.*² Also 6 *Sc.* *lustr*, 6- (now U.S.) *luster*. [Anglicized form of LUSTRUM.] A period of five years.

1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) VIII. 29 Thrifty yere of vj. lustres. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* i. v. 94 Eftir mony lustris and 3eiris ourslidin is. 1685 BOYLE *Free Eng.* p. xiii, The following Discourse was written..some Lustres ago. 1715 GARTH *Claremont* 221 The fourth bright Lustre had but just begun To shade his blushing cheeks with doubtful down. 1855 THACKERAY *Newcomes* II. 9 So it will be the turn of you young folks, come eight more lustres, and your heads will be bald like mine. 1899 O. SEAMAN *In Cap & Bells* (1900) 27 After a lustre of celibacy She married with a publican.

†**lustre**, *sb.*³ *Obs.* [ad. L. *lustrum*.] A cave.

1615 CHAPMAN *Odys.* xvii. 159 But, turning to his luster, Calues and Dam, He shewes abhorrd death, in his angers flame. 1658 PHILLIPS, *Lustre*,..a Den of wilde beasts.

†**lustre**, *v.*¹ *Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *lustrāre* to LUSTRATE.]

1. *trans.* To purify; = LUSTRATE *v.*¹ 1.
1645 RUTHERFORD *Tryal & Tri. Faith* (1845) 285 That all his actions moral be watered and lusted with faith.

2. To view, survey; = LUSTRATE *v.*¹ 3.
1541 PAYNEL *Catiline* xiv. 20 b, They trusted, that Jupiter, lustring and beholdyng all thynge, wolde discover the counsailes..of those vngratious hopelostes. 1635 D. DICKSON *Pract. Wks.* (1845) I. 10 If a Pagan's life be well lusted.

lustre ('lastə(r)), *v.*² Also 7-9 *luster*. [ad. L. *lustrāre*: see LUSTRE *sb.*¹]

†1. *trans.* a. To render illustrious. b. To throw light upon, illustrate. c. To render specious or attractive. *Obs.*

1591 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* i. iv. 728 As a Husband's Noblⁿess doth lustre A mean-born Wife; so [etc.]. 1627 W. SCLATER *Exp. 2 Thess.* (1629) Ep. Ded. A iij, Worthies, loe to you at last; Saint Pauls Antichrist in such lineaments as that Apelles his pencell, or coale rather was pleased to shadow him in. Lusted I say not, vnualed onely, and made more barefaced. 1637 GILLESPIE *Eng. Pop. Cerem.* II. iv. 20 The Policy then which is most simple and single, and lest lusted with the pompe & bravery of Ceremonies [etc.]. 1644 BP. MAXWELL *Prerog. Chr. Kings* i. 17 Our Puritans have from hence learned to colour and lustre their ugly Treasons..with the cloake of Religion.

2. *intr.* To be or become lustrous. Now *rare.*
1582 STANYHURST *Æneis* II. (Arb.) 62 Eeune lyk as her deitee to the Saincts dooth luster in heunblisse. 1637 HEYWOOD *Royal Ship* 27 Her five bright Lanthorns luster round the seas, Shining like five of the seven Hyades. 1729 SAVAGE *Wanderer* III. 326 What bloom, what brightness lusters o'er her cheeks! 1902 *Westm. Gaz.* 6 Dec. 2/1 Their feathers lusted in the moonlight as they passed.

3. *trans.* To put a lustre upon (cloth, pottery, etc.).

1883 *Fisheries Exhib. Catal.* 201 Isinglass..used..in lustreing silk ribbons.

lustred ('lastəd), *a.* [f. LUSTRE *sb.*¹ or *v.*² + -ED.] Having a lustre; *spec. in Ceramics*, having a thin glaze or a metallic lustre.

1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade, Lustred Seal*, a furrer's name for a dyed and prepared skin of the fur seal. 1868 MORRIS *Earthly Par.* I. i. 394 The lustred kingfisher. 1893 *Athenæum* 17 June 774/1 A small room in the Louvre has been appropriated to a collection of Persian lustred pottery.

||**lustrée**. *Obs. rare.* [F. (*étouffe*) *lustrée*.]

A lusted silk fabric.
1645 EVELYN *Diary* (1879) I. 244 Courtezans..cover their..faces with a vaille of a certaine glittering taffeta or lustrée.

lustreful ('lastəfʊl), *a.* [f. LUSTRE *sb.*¹ + -FUL.] Lustrous.

1843 BAMFORD *Homely Rhymes* (1864) 76 And raven had never spread plume on the air Whose lustreful darkness with his might compare. 1885 G. MEREDITH *Diana* II. xiii. 333 Her eyes were proudly lustreful.

lustreless ('lastəlis), *a.* [f. LUSTRE *sb.*¹ + -LESS.] Without lustre: said freq. of the eyes.

1810 F. DUDLEY *Amoroso* II. 109 (Fitzedw. Hall). a 1814 *Spaniards* v. i. in *New Brit. Theatre* III. 246 Her eyes..Now lustreless are cast upon the ground, Or stare around her with a vacant gaze. 1851 RUSKIN *Stones Ven.* I. App. 393 No perfect or refined form can be expressed except in opaque and lustreless matter. 1898 P. MANSON *Trop. Diseases* xvi. 254 The skin..becomes dry, lustreless, and scurfy.

†**lustrement**. *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. LUSTRE *sb.*¹ + -MENT.] Lustrous appearance.

a 1641 BP. MOUNTAGU *Acts & Mon.* (1642) 51 Notwithstanding all specious shewes, and lustrement, they retained the state and condition of sins.

†**lustrical**, *a. Rom. Antiq. Obs.* [f. L. *lustric-us*, f. LUSTRUM: see -ICAL.] Pertaining to purification. Only in *lustrical day* (L. *dies lustricus*): see quotes.

1623 COCKERAM, *Lustrical day*, ones christning day. 1741 MIDDLETON *Cicero* I. i. 6 This name was..imposed..on the ninth day, called the lustrical, or day of purification.

†**lu'strific**, *a. Obs.* [ad. L. *lustrific-us*: see LUSTRUM and -FIC.] Purificatory. †So *lustrifical a.*

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr., Lustrifical*. 1727 BAILEY vol. II, *Lustrifick*, purging. 1732 *Hist. Litteraria* III. 393 Sprinkling themselves with lustrifical Water.

†**lustrification**. *Obs.* [f. LUSTRE *sb.*¹ + -(I)FICATION.] A making lustrous.

1631 *Celestina* i. 16 Shee made..oyntments for to make the face smooth, lustrifications, clarifications [etc.].

lustrify ('lastrifai), *v. rare.* [f. LUSTRE *sb.*¹ + -(I)FY.] *trans.* To make lustrous.

1886 *All Year Round* 28 Aug. 79 Ointments for various purposes of lustrifying and beautifying the complexion.

lustrine ('lastrin). [a. F. *lustrine*, f. *lustre* LUSTRE *sb.*¹, after It. *lustrino*.] A glossy silk fabric.

1851 *Illustr. Catal. Gt. Exhib.* 1229 Specimens of figured silks: Lustrine, taffeta, English velvet. 1883 *Advt. 'great silk sale'* in *Daily News* 10 Oct. 7/4 Black and white Lustrines, from 13d. per yard.

lustring ('lastrɪŋ), *sb. Obs. exc. arch.* (See also LUTESTRING².) [Alteration of F. *lustrine* (see

prec.), It. *lustrino*, as if f. LUSTRE *sb.*¹ + -ING¹ or -ING³.] A glossy silk fabric. Also *attrib.*

1697 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3262/4 The Royal Lustring Company of England do give notice, that..their Warehouse..shall be opened every day to sell their Allamodes, Renforces, and Lustrings. 1732 LEDIARD *Sethos* II. vii. 75 All sorts of stuffs..of Italian lustrings. 1751 ELIZA HEYWOOD *Betsy Thoughtless* I. 68 A pink coloured French lustring. 1789 *Bath Jnl.* 3 Aug. (Fashions), A stomacher of white lustring. 1822 LAMB *Elia* Ser. I. *Distant Correspondents*, As vapid as a damaged lustring. 1886 BYNNER *A. Surriage* xxix. 334 She must have new gowns of lustring and taffeta.

lustring ('lastrɪŋ), *vbl. sb. techn.* Also U.S. *lustering*. [f. LUSTRE *v.*² + -ING¹.] The action of LUSTRE *v.*²; the manner in which something is lusted. In *Metallurgy* = BRIGHTENING *vbl. sb.* 2.

1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech., Lustering* (*Metallurgy*), the brightening of metal in the crucible at the moment of reaching its point of purity. 1892 *Athenæum* 6 Aug. 200/2 The style, colours, lustering, and other characteristics of the beautiful ceramic ware of Persia.

b. *concr.* = LUSTRE *sb.*¹ I d.
1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech., Lustering*, a polish; as black-luster for stoves, etc.

'**lustring**, *ppl. a.* [-ING².] Exhibiting a lustre; lustrous, shining.

1582 STANYHURST *Æneis* I. (Arb.) 29 O gay Godesse lustringe. 1708 *Brit. Apollo* No. 108. 2/2 Your Rayes so extensive, And Lustr'ing Streamers so all-comprehensive. 1849 *Tait's Mag.* XVI. 245 O'er the image of the lustring moon Gloomily a sable speck is spreading.

†**lustrious**, *a. Obs. rare.* [f. LUSTRE *sb.*¹, after *illustrious*.] Splendid, lustrous.

1651 FULLER *Abel Rediv.* 7 Most worthily may..Old Berengarius fairly shine Within this Skie of lustrious Starres, Who 'gainst Romes errors fought Truths wars. 1760-72 H. BROOKE *Fool of Qual.* (1809) III. 132 You will see folk there of much more lustrious attire.

lustrous ('lastrəs), *a.* [f. LUSTRE *sb.*¹ + -OUS. Cf. OF. *lustreux*.] Having lustre, sheen, or gloss.

1601 SHAKS. *All's Well* II. i. 41 My sword and yours are kinne, good sparkes and lustrous. 1742 COLLINS *Oriental Eclog.* i, But dark within, they drink no lustrous light. 1820 KEATS *Ode to Nightingale* 29 Where beauty cannot keep her lustrous eyes. 1842 TENNYSON *Locksley Hall* 162 Slides the bird o'er lustrous woodland. 1870 DICKENS *E. Drood* II, Thick, lustrous, well-arranged black hair and whiskers. 1872 YEATS *Techn. Hist. Comm.* 135 The Romans manufactured a red lustrous ware on the banks of the Rhine.

b. *fig.* (Cf. LUSTRE *sb.*¹ 4.)
1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* II. xx. §1 A certaine..lustrous masse of matter chosen to give glory..to the eloquence of discourses. 1626 — *Sylva* §956 The more Lustrous the Imagination is, it filleth and fixeth the better. 1822 LAMB *Elia* Ser. I. *Decay Beggars*, The Blind Beggar..whose story doggrel rhymes..cannot so degrade or attenuate, but that some sparks of a lustrous spirit will shine through the disguisements. 1898 G. MEREDITH *Odes Fr. Hist.* 40 She saw the Lustrous, her great lord, appear.

Hence '**lustrously adv.**, '**lustrousness**.
1839 BAILEY *Festus* (1848) 17/2 Like stars..They shall..be lost All meanly in its moonlike lustrousness. 1849 E. B. EASTWICK *Dry Leaves* 56 The clemency and moderation, which shine so lustrously in the English crown. 1884 *Harper's Mag.* June 79/1 The steel..becomes lustrously white. 1892 HENLEY *Song Sword*, etc. *Lond. Voluntaries* II. 26 With this enchanted lustrousness.

||**lustrum** ('lastrəm). Pl. *lustra*, *lustrums*, *erron.* *lustras*. [L. *lustrum*; usu. believed to be f. root of *luère* to wash (cogn. w. *lavāre* LAVE *v.*.)]

1. *Rom. Antiq.* A purificatory sacrifice made by the censors for the people once in five years, after the census had been taken. Hence, the census itself.

1598 GRENEWAY *Tacitus' Ann.* XI. viii. (1622) 150 He [Claudius]..appointed a view to be taken of the city which is called Lustrum, and the number of the citizens to be inrolled. [1780 *Ann. Reg., Chron.* 224/2 We hear from Rome that they had a lustrum (or a numbering of the people) there on the 24th of June, when it appeared there were in that city 155,184 inhabitants.]

2. A period of five years.

In Latin sometimes used for a period of four years.
1590 L. LLOYD *Consent of Time To Rdr.* a 3, Can any true account of time be made..by the censure of Lustrum, which the Grecians call *Penteterides*. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 24 The Lustrum or computation of the five yeares beginneth at the leap yere, when the Dogstar doth arise. 1666 J. SMITH *Old Age* 264 Prolonging them..to so many years or Lustras. 1680 T. FLATMAN *Heracitus Ridens* No. 71 (1713) II. 189 Till two short Lustra o're your Sacred Head shall flow. 1742 *Young Nt. Th.* II. 173 We push time from us, and we wish him back; Lavish of lustrums, and yet fond of life. a 1849 POE *Morella*, Thus passed away two lustra of her life. 1901 M. T. F. MCCARTHY *Five Yrs. Irel.* xxiv. 343 There were, during the lustrum under review, 1077 men in Ireland who had been called to the Bar.

3. U.S. In college use.
1850 W. R. WILLIAMS *Relig. Progr.* II. (1854) 36 It is the book not of an academic lustrum only, nor of a lifetime, but of generations. 1860 C. DURFEE *Hist. Williams Coll.* 290 A proposition was then submitted to the Alumni..that the classes in lustrums, or divisions of fours, engage to contribute two hundred and fifty dollars each.

†**lustry**, *a. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. LUSTRE *sb.*¹ + -Y.] Lustrous.

1610 W. FOLKINGHAM *Art of Survey* I. iii. 5 The vyelet Hyacinth,..Lustrie Diamonde, shining Topaz.

† **lustsome**, *a.* *Obs. rare.* [OE. **lustsum* (implied in *lustsumlic* pleasant) = OHG. (MHG., Ger.) *lustsam*, Goth. *lustusams*; see LUST *sb.* and -SOME.] ? Covetous, ? wilful.

1300-1400 *Cursor M.* 1641 (Gött.) All lustsum, all wicked-hede Has fild pis world on lenth and brede. **1400** *Wyclif's Bible* Pref. Ep. vii. (1850) I. 72/1, I am not lustsum and dul, that I shulde bihote thes thingis me to know.

lusty ('lasti), *a.* Also 3-5 *lusti*, 6 *losty*, 6-7 *lustie*. [f. LUST *sb.* + -Y. Cf. MHG. *lustic* (mod.G. *lustig*), ON. *lostig-r.*]

† 1. Of persons and their attributes: Joyful, merry, jocund; cheerful, lively. *Obs.*

1225 *Leg. Kath.* 1693 Alle pleiende somet, alle lahinde somet, eauer illiche lusti. **1386** *Chaucer Knt.'s T.* 655 And from his courser, with a lusty herte, In to a groue ful hastily he sterte. **14..** *Epiphany in Tundale's Vis.* (1843) 109 With lusty hart and glad chere and myld of face. **1549** *COVERDALE*, etc. *Erasm. Par. Rom. Prol.*, The lawe requireth a fre, a willinge, a lusty and a louynge hearte. **1552** *ASCHAM Germany* 16 The one so lusty with good luck that he had no lust to leave, and the other so chafed with losing that he still would venture. **1583** *STUBBES Anat. Abus.* II. (1882) 41 The gentlemen... keepe sumptuous houses, lusty ports, and great hospitalitie. **1621** *FLETCHER Isl. Princess* II. vii, My most noble Princes, no discontented, but all be lustie, He that frownes this day is an open enemy.

b. Of singing, music, festivities: Merry, cheerful. Now *arch.* and *dial.*

1430-40 *LYDG. Bochas Prol.* (1554) 35 Their.. lustie freshe singing. **1440** — *Nightingale Poems* 3/37 Sche, .. all the someres nyght Ne seseth not with mony a lusty note. **1519** *Interl. Four Elem.* (Percy Soc.) 50 Let us some lusty balet syng. **1535** *COVERDALE Amos* vi. 7 The lusty chere [1611 banquet] of the wyllfull shall come to an ende. **1596** *SIR J. DAVIES Orchestra* lxviii, With loftie turnes and capriols in the ayre, Which with the lustie tunes accordeth fayre. **1622** *FLETCHER Beggars Bush* IV. v, Well met sir, you are for this lusty wedding? **1818** *SCOTT Hrt. Midl.* IV, The lusty banqueting with sweetmeats and comfits. **1864** *SKEAT tr. Uhland's Poems* 262 Hark! a lusty horn is sounded. **1896** *CROCKETT Grey Man* xxvii. 183 Never once did we speak of wars and stratagems... but all of friendship, of lusty daffing, and of leasome love.

† 2. Pleasing, pleasant. *Obs.*

† a. Pleasing in appearance; beautiful. *Obs.*

1240 *Wohunge in Cott. Hom.* 269 pi leor is swa unimete lufsum and lusti on to loken. **1390** *GOWER Conf.* I. 35 Now be the lusti somer floures, Now be the stormy wynter shoures. **1412-20** *LYDG. Chron. Troy* I. vi, The medowes.. Tapited bene with diuers floures newe, Of sundry motlees lusty for to sene. **1513** *DOUGLAS Aeneis* XI. ix. 86 Lavynia.. That don for schame did cast hys lusty eyn [L. *decoros*]. **1530** *TINDALE Gen.* III. 6 The woman sawe that it was a good tree to eate of and lustie unto the eyes. **1562** *TURNER Baths* 9a, Hillockes which are pleasant and lusty to loken unto. **1600** *MONTGOMERIE Misc. Poems* xvii. 63 Quhen throu hir garments, heir and thair, Appeirit hir lustie limis square.

† b. Of dress: Handsome, gay. Of persons: Gaily dressed. *Obs.*

1412 *HOCLEVE De Reg. Princ.* 486 Who now moost may bere on his bak at ones Of cloth and furrou, hath a fressch renoun; He is 'a lusty man' clept for pe nones. **1508** *DUNBAR Gold. Targe* 58 Ane hundred ladies, lustie in to wedis, Als fresch as floures that in May vp spreidis. **1530** *PALSGR.* 318/1 Lusty or fresshe in apparell, *frisque*. **1555** *BRADFORD in Strype Eccl. Mem.* III. App. xlv. 134 Ye shall prove their lustie lyveries to be bought with exceeding great excesse. **1584** *PEELE Arraignm. Paris* I. i, Her lustie mantle wauing in the winde. **1603** *DRAYTON Odes* x. 7 Long since the Summer layd Her lustie Brav'rie downe. **1610** *FLETCHER Faithf. Shepherdess* I. i, Euery shepheards boy Puts on his lusty greene.

† c. Of seasons, places, etc.: Pleasant, delightful. *Obs.*

? **1366** *CHAUCER Rom. Rose* 736 And with him, in that lusty place, So fair folk and so fresh hadde he. **1386** — *Spr.'s T.* 44 Ful lusty was the weder and benigne. **1430** *LYDG. Reas. & Sens.* (E.E.T.S.) 4807 In that fressh[e] lusty place Hem to disporte and solace. **1525** *LD. BERNERS Froiss.* II. lxxix. [lxxv.] 236 It was in the ioly lusty moneth of Aprell. **1590** *MARLOWE Faust.* I. 149 That I may coniure in some lustie groue. **1610** *FLETCHER Faithf. Shepherdess* I. i, Since the lusty spring began.

† d. Pleasant to the taste. *Obs.*

1430 *LYDG. Compl. Bl. Knt.* 29 Till fry Tytan.. Had dried up the lusty lycour nywe, Upon the herbes in the grene mede. **1450** *MYRR* 1436 Also 3ef pou synned hast In mete or drynke by lusty tast.

† e. Of language, eloquence, etc.: Pleasing, agreeable. *Obs.*

1399 *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) I. 372 That it be lore lawefulle, and lusty to here. **1449** *PECOCK Repr.* II. xviii. 255 Into this eende.. thei vsiden certain colouris of rethorik, that with hem her spechis schulde be the more lusti. **1513** *BRADSHAW St. Werburge* I. 980 All the audyence Reioyced to here her lusty eloquence. **1529** *SKELTON Replyc.* etc. Wks. 1843 I. 207 Yong scolers.. when they haue delectably lycked a lytell of the lycorous electuary of lusty lerning.

† 3. Full of desire, desirous. *Const. to, for.* *Obs.*

1400 *Desir. Troy* 10598 Sum lordes to lenge lusty pai were. **1493** *Festivall* (W. de W. 1515) 96 Than George bad ye kyng.. be lusty to goddes servyce. **1552** *LATIMER Serm. Lincoln.* vii. (1562) 124 b, These thynges are written for our sake, to make vs lustie to folowe our vocation. **1657** *S. PURCHAS Pol. Flying-Ins.* 97 Lusty for labour.

† 4. Full of lust or sexual desire; lustful. *Obs.*

1386 *CHAUCER Manciple's Prol.* 41 Fy synkyng swyn fy, foule moot thee falle... A taketh heede sires, of this lusty man. **1483** *Cath. Angl.* 224/2 Lusty, .. *libidinosus*. **1523** *FITZHERB. Husb.* §68 It is better to kepe the horse from the mares, .. for.. he shall be more lusty, and the moo horse coltes shall he gete. **1562** *Child Marriages* etc. 75 He went..

when he was lustie, to his wief, and vsid her companie in bed. **1610** *FLETCHER Faithf. Shepherdess* IV. ii, Prouoking thoughts that stirr vpp lusty fiers. **1611** *COTGR., Rechauffer en chien*, to make him lustie, or desirous of the bitch. **1697** *DRYDEN Virg. Georg.* III. 104 While their Youth is fill'd with kindly Fire, Submit thy Females to the lusty Sire.

5. Full of healthy vigour.

a. Of persons and animals: Healthy, strong, vigorous. Also of a period of life: Characterized by vigour. Now somewhat *arch.* in literary use; common in dialects. † In early use often: Valiant, courageous, active (*obs.*).

1374 *CHAUCER Anel. & Arc.* 85 This.. knyght.. Was yong and there with all a lusty knyght. **1386** — *Prol.* 80 With hym ther was his sone a yong Squier A louyere, and a lusty Bachelor. **1486** *Bk. St. Albans* v/bj, That hawke was neuer so lusty nor so Joly before. **1521** in *Ellis Orig. Lett.* Ser. III. I. 281, I mett his Holyenes, and my thought I never sawe hym mor lusty. **1535** *COVERDALE Prov.* xvii. 22 A mery herte maketh a lusty age, but a sorrowful minde dryeth vp ye bones. **1577** *B. GOOGE Heresbach's Husb.* (1586) 128 For milking, or for feeding, it is best alwaies to choose such as are young, of lusty age. **1593** *SHAKS. Rich.* II. I. iii. 66. **1612** *T. TAYLOR Comm. Titus* I. 15 All idle, lustie, and wandring beggars, who ought not to eate. **1648** *DIGBY Closet Open.* (1669) 27 Cause a lusty Servant (his Arms well washed) to mix the honey and water together. **1702** *POPE Jan. & May* 135 Old as I am, my lusty limbs appear Like winter greens, that flourish all the year. **1791** *COWPER Iliad* I. 175 A bark with lusty rowers well supplied. **1824** *BYRON Deformed Transf.* I. i, Though my brothers are So beautiful and lusty. **1876** *BLACK Madcap V.* vii. 65 But what pathos was there possible to those stalwart young fellows with their lusty throats, their tobacco, and beer and wine? **1884** *West Sussex Gaz.* 25 Sept., [To be sold] 10 prime lusty heifers.

transf. **1548** *UDALL*, etc. *Erasm. Par. Matt.* IV. 31 Make lusty the mynde of a Christian souldier. **1677** *BARROW Serm.* Wks. 1716 II. 14 Truth is the natural food of our soul .. doth render it lusty, plump and active. **1871** *BLACKIE Four Phases* I. 33 note, They were.. the natural guides of the lusty young democracy. **1880** *NEWMAN SMYTH Old Faiths in New Lt.* I. (1882) 19 Much even of our most positive and lusty science is still only in its infancy.

† b. Phrases. *Lusty Laurence* (cf. LAURENCE): 'a good wencher' (Nares). *Lusty Juuentus*: the title of a morality play produced c 1550; often used allusively in 16th c. *Obs.*

1582 *STANYHURST Aeneis* II. (Arb.) 64 You lusty iuuentus In yeers and carcasce prime. **1594** in *Arber Stationers' Reg.* (1875) II. 309 A ballad intituled Lustye Lawrence. **1594** *BARNFIELD Helens Rape Poems* (Arb.) 40 Old lad, and bold lad, such a Boy, such a lustie iuuentus. **1598** *MARSTON Metam. Pigm.* etc. *Sat.* IV. F1b, When strong backt Hercules.. Rob'd fifty wenches of virginity, Farre more then lusty Lawrence. **1613** *BEAUM. & FL. Captain* IV. iii, Lusty Laurence, See what a Gentlewoman you have saluted. **1625** *FLETCHER Woman's Prize* I. iii, Well, lusty Laurence, were but my night now, Old as I am, I would make you clap on Spurs, But I would reach you. **1636** *DEKKER Wonder of Kingd.* V. i. Wks. 1873 IV. 279 Hee'll proue a lustie Larrence.

c. With reference to vegetable growth. *arch.*

1600 *SURFLET Country Farm* III. viii. 434 In the spring and March when the trees are in flowers, and beginne to grow lustie. **1660** *SHARROCK Vegetables* 128 Thus you will have lusty slips. **1671** *GREW Anat. Plants* I. (1682) 8 The Plume, .. growing so lusty, as to mount up without them [the lobes]. **1820** *KEATS Isabella* IX, Great happiness Grew, like a lusty flower in June's caress.

† d. Of soil: Fertile, prolific. *Obs.*

1601 *BP. W. BARLOW Defence* 6 Pregnant natures, are like lustie groundes, these manured by industry, prooue soundly fertile.

† 6. Insolent, arrogant, self-confident. *Obs.*

1568 *ASCHAM Scholem.* I. (Arb.) 54 To thinke well of him selfe, to be lustie in contemning of others. **1573** *G. HARVEY Letter-bk.* (Camden) 5 Purposing.. to show a lusti contempt of so silli a friend. **1588** *J. HARVEY Disc. Probl.* 46 The great emperor of Turkes.. is lately become, .. somewhat cranker and lustier, than his accustomed maner was. **1600** *HOLLAND Livy* VI. xxxvi. 242 The Coloners onely of Velitre, upon so long rest and quietnesse began to be lustie and wax wanton [L. *gestientes otio*]. **1674** *CLARENDON Hist. Reb.* x. §102 When they found it fit to make any lusty Declaration against the Parliament, .. they always inserted somewhat that might look like candour and tenderness towards the King's Party.

† 7. Of inanimate agencies (e.g. a fire, wine, poison, a disease): Strong, powerful. *Obs.*

1576 *FLEMING Panopl. Epist.* 228 The husbandmen sat warming their shanckes by a lustie fire that filled the chimney. **1596** *DRAYTON Leg.* III. 21 Many a low Ebbe, many a lustie Tide. **1622** *FLETCHER Beggars Bush* IV. iv, Strong lusty London beer. **1647** *Prol. to Beaum. & FL's Custom Country*, They.. dranke lusty wine, The nectar of the Muses. **1649** *DRUMM. OF HAWTH. Conv. betw. B.J. & W.D.* Wks. (1711) 224 It was strong and lusty poison. **1683** *TRYON Way to Health* xvi. (1697) 380 The close Rooms, lusty Fires, drawn Curtains, and other torturing Circumstances. **1692** *LOCKE Educ.* §29 Distempers.. which, by too forward applications, might have been made lusty diseases.

† b. Of a ship: Sailing well. *Obs.*

1660 *F. BROOKE tr. Le Blanc's Trav.* 335 In an houre we cast more over-board then was laded in a day; and.. immediately we perceiv'd the Vessell to be more lusty. **1667** *Lond. Gaz.* No. 155/4 The *Paradox*.. had a sharp dispute with a lusty privateer, who got from him. **1669** *STURMY Mariner's Mag.* I. 19 The Chase is a lusty brave Ship.

8. Of actions (esp. those involving physical effort, as a blow, a shout): Vigorous. Of a meal, etc.: 'Hearty', abundant.

1672 *Chaucer's Ghost* 14 He.. beheld the lusty Love which each of them to other made. **1682** *SIR T. BROWNE Tracts* 122 A word drawn from the lusty shout of souldiers. **1710** *STEELE Taiter* No. 266 ¶2 He drunk a lusty Draught. **1779** *JOHNSON Let. to Mrs. Thrale* 25 Oct., I hope Mr.

Thrale once a day makes a lusty dinner. **1797** *BURKE Regic. Peace* III. Wks. VIII. 271 The Turk.. gave him two or three lusty kicks on the seat of honour. **1840** *THACKERAY King of Yvetot*, And every day it came to pass That four lusty meals made he. **1872** *BAKER Nile Tribut.* xi. 177 She gave her a maternal welcome.. bestowing lusty blows on her back. **1894** *HALL CAINE Manxman* III. xiv. 175 There was some lusty disputation.

† 9. Massive, substantial, large. *Obs.*

1640 *Lanc. Lovers in Brand Pop. Antiq.* (1849) II. 37 We will haue a lustie Cheese-cake at our sheepe-wash. **1645** *EVELYN Mem.* (1857) I. 196 The Arsenal has sufficient to arm 70,000 men, .. with divers lusty pieces of ordnance. **1647** *LILLY Chr. Astrol.* lxxvi. 432 Provided alwaies, it be not to hinder themselves from enjoying a lusty Benefice. **1670** *EACHARD Cont. Clergy* 127 If ten or twenty of the lustiest noble-mens estates of England were cleaverly sliced among the indigent. **1691** *SHADWELL Scourers* I. i, A bottle of Spirit of Canary and a lusty glass. **1842** *S. LOVER Handy Andy* xv. 133 Four boys and a little girl sat at a side table where.. a lusty loaf was laid under contribution.

¶ b. ? Important, striking. ? *nonce-use.*

1788 *H. WALPOLE Let. Earl Stafford* 17 June (1846) VI. 292 To have Constantinople taken, merely as a lusty event.

10. Of persons: Massively built. Hence, corpulent, stout, fat.

1772-84 *COOK Voy.* (1790) IV. 1341 He was lusty and well made, though not tall. **1785** *G. A. BELLAMY Apology* IV. 5 That lady, playing the character of Arpasia.. being very lusty, the scene men found great difficulty to lift the chair into which she had thrown herself. **1792** *CHARLOTTE SMITH Desmond* II. 209 Quite a grand looking man, though not lusty, but rather thinnish. **1818** *SCOTT Hrt. Midl.* II, Being a robust and lusty man, he.. found it impossible to get through between the bars. **1839** *FR. A. KEMBLE Resid. in Georgia* (1863) 180, I came upon a gang of lusty women, as the phrase is here for women in the family-way. **1886** *ELWORTHY W. Somerset Word-bk., Lusty*.. 2. Obese; fat.

11. *Comb.* (parasyntetic), as *lusty-handed*, *†-hued*, *-limbed*, *-lunged* adjs.

1730-46 *THOMSON Autumn* 639 The.. heaps Of apples, which the 'lusty-handed yew, .. o'er the blushing orchard shakes. **1400** *Rom. Rose* 3014 So 'lusty hewed of colour. **1897** *PULLEN-BURRY Blotted Out* 17 Red-nosed 'lusty-limbed swains. **1895** *CLIVE HOLLAND Jap. Wife* (ed. 11) 87 Instruments.. blown by other equally 'lusty-lunged boys.

Hence † *lusty sb.* (*Naut.*) = *HEARTY sb.*²

1805 *Spirit Pub. Jrnls.* (1806) IX. 375 Now then, my lusties, for a lug at the bowlines.

† **lusty gallant.** *Obs.*

1. The name of a dance; also of a dance-tune.

1569 *ELDERTON in Collect. B.L. Ball. & Broad-sides* (1867) 14 A proper new Ballad in praise of my Ladie Marques, whose Death is bewailed to the Tune of New lusty gallant. **1577** *BRETTON Wks. Yng. Wit* (Chappell *Mus. Old T.* I. 91), The youth must needs go dance, First galliards—then larousse, and heidegy—Old Lusty Gallant—All flowers of the broom. **1578** *PROCTOR Gorg. Gallery* Db, A proper Dittie. To the tune of lusty Gallant. **1594** *NASHE Terrors Nt. Wks.* (Grosart) III. 271 After all they danst Lustie gallant, & a drunken Danish Lualto or two.

2. A fanciful name for some tint of light red.

1587 *HARRISON Descr. Eng.* II. vii. 172 in *Holinshed*, I might here name a sort of hewes devised for the nonce, wherewith to please phantastical heads, as a goseturd greene.. poppingaie blue, lustie gallant. **1589** *RIDER Bibl. Schol.* 1709 Lusty gallant colour or light red, *spadiceus*. **1601** *HOLLAND Pliny* II. 110 The French vse therewith [the hyacinth] to die their light reds or lustie-gallant.

lusum, *obs.* form of *LOVESOME*.

|| **lusus naturæ** ('l(j)u:səs nət'juəri:). Also 9 simply *lusus*. [L. *lūsus nātūræ* a playing or sport of Naure.] A supposed sportive action of Nature to which the origin of marked variations from the normal type (of an animal, plant, etc.) was formerly ascribed. Chiefly *concr.*, a natural production deviating markedly from the normal type, or having the appearance of being a result of sportive design; a 'freak of nature'.

1661 *FULLER Worthies, Glouc.* (1662) I. 351 Others more probably account them [fossils] to be *Lusus Naturæ*. **1726** *SWIFT Gulliver* II. iii, They.. concluded unanimously, that I was only *replum scalcath*, which is interpreted literally *lusus naturæ*. **1767** *GOOCH Treat. Wounds* I. 180 Doctor Hunter.. exhibits many arms.. shewing this *Lusus Naturæ*. **1816** *BRACKENRIDGE Jrnal. Voy. Missouri* 46 The wild turkey is invariably black: although, it is possible, that by some *lusus naturæ*, there may be white. **1833** *SIR C. BELL Hand* (1834) 35 The animals of the Antediluvian world were not monsters; there was no *lusus* or extravagance. **1845** *FORD Handbk. Spain* I. 334 A *lusus naturæ* called *el Torcal*, an assemblage of stones which look like a deserted town. **1850** *MRS. BROWNING Lost Bower* lxviii, I have found a bower today A green *lusus*—fashioned half in Chance, and half in Nature's play. **1880** *GRAY Struct. Bot.* 419/1 *Lusus*, a 'sport' or variation from a seed or bud. **1885** *Manch. Exam.* 18 Feb. 3/2 It is a veritable curiosity—a sort of fossilised *lusus naturæ*.

luswart, lut, var. forms of *LUSARD, LITE*.

† **lutament.** *Obs.*—⁰ [ad. L. *lutāmentum*.] 'A wall or bridge made with mortar' (Cockeram 1623).

lutanist, lutenist ('l(j)u:tanist). Also 7 *lutonist*, 7-8, (9 *arch.*) *lutinist*. [ad. med.L. *lūtānista*, f. *lūtāna* lute.] A lute-player.

1600 *J. DOWLAND 2nd Bk. Songs* title-p., Batchelor of Musick, and Lutenist to the King of Denmark. **1634** *RANDOLPH Muses Looking-gl.* IV. v. (1638) 84 The Lutanist takes Flats and Sharps, And out of those so dissonant notes, does strike A ravishing Harmony. **1759** *JOHNSON Rasselas* II,

I likewise can call the lutanist and the singer. 1789 BURNEY *Hist. Mus.* III. ii. 243 The celebrated Striggio a lutenist and voluminous composer. 1881 SHORTHOUSE *J. Inglesant* II. 52 An accomplished lutenist and singer. 1892 C. E. NORTON *Dante's Par.* xx. 135 As a good lutanist makes the vibration of the string accompany a good singer. 1898 S. LEE *Life Shaks.* xv. Lyrics. set to music by Robert Johnson, a lutenist in high repute.

'lutany. [? Formed after prec.] ? Lute-music. 1897 F. THOMPSON *New Poems* 41 [Minstrels] without end Reel your shrill lutany.

lutar, obs. form of LUTER.

† **lut'arious,** *a.* Obs. rare⁻¹. [f. L. *lutāri-us* (f. *lut-um* mud) + -OUS.] Inhabiting mud.

1681 GREW *Museum* 1. iii. 38 A scaly tortoise shell. . of the Lutarious kind.

† **lutary,** *a.* Obs. rare⁻¹. [ad. L. *lutārius*: see prec.] = prec.

1661 LOVELL *Hist. Anim. & Min.* Introd., Lutarie tortoise.

lutarynauncer: see LUTHERANANCER.

† **lut'ation.** Obs. [n. of action, f. L. *lutāre* LUTE *v.* 2] *a.* The process of luting. *b.* The material used in the process.

1611 FLORIO, *A lutatione,* a luting or lutation. 1612 WOODALL *Surg. Mate* Wks. (1653) 265 Then to Lutation have a care, therein be no abuse. *Ibid.* 272 Lutation. . is a medicine thin or thick. . which stoppeth most exactly the orificium of the vessel. 1657 in *Phys. Dict.*

lutby, variant of LOTEBY Obs., paramour.

lutch, *v.* Obs. exc. *dial.* (Yorks.) Also 4 luche. *trans.* To lift.

13. . *E.E. Allit. P. C.* 230 In-to pat lodlych lo3e pay luche hym sone. 1888 *Sheffield Gloss., Lutch.*

lute (l(j)u:t), *sb.*¹ Also 4 loyt, 5-6 lutte, lewte. [a. F. *lut* (Cotgrave; now written *luth*) whence It. *liuto*, Du. *luit*, Da. *lut*, MHG. *lûte* (G. *laute*); another form of the word appears in Pr. *laut*, Sp. *laud*, Pg. *alaude*; a. Arab. *al-ūd*, where *al-* is the definite article.]

1. A stringed musical instrument, much in vogue from the 14th to the 17th centuries, the strings of which are struck with the fingers of the right hand and stopped on the frets with those of the left.

1361-2 *Durham Acc. Rolls* 127 In uno viro ludenti in uno loyt. c 1386 CHAUCER *Manciple's T.* 268 For sorwe of which he brak his minstrelcy, Bothe harpe, and lute, and giterne, and sautrye. c 1410 *Sir Cleges* 101 He hard a sovne. . Of harpis, luttis, and getarnys. 1481-90 *Howard Househ. Bks.* (Roxb.) 218 Item, to the menstrellis for the menyngye of a lewte ijs. iiii. d. a 1529 SKELTON *Agst. Comely Coystrowne* 29 He lumbrith on a lewde lewte. 1535 COVERDALE *Ps.* xxxiii. 2 Synge psalmes vnto him with the lute and instrument of ten strynges. 1599 SHAKS. *Much Ado* II. i. 98 God defend the Lute should be like the case. 1663 COWLEY *Verses & Ess., Garden* iv. (1669) 117 When Orpheus strook th' inspired Lute, The trees danc'd round. 1717 LADY M. W. MONTAGU *Let. to C'tess Mar* 18 Apr., Four of them began to play some soft airs on instruments between a lute and a guitar. 1789 BURNEY *Hist. Mus.* (ed. 2) III. i. 143 The Lute of which hardly the sound or shape is known at present, was during the last two centuries the favorite chamber instrument of every nation of Europe. 1879 STAINER *Music of Bible* 22 A guitar and lute only vary with regard to the shape or length of the body and neck.

transf. 1820 KEATS *Isabella* xxxv, The forest tomb Had. . taken the soft lute From his lorn voice.

b. The name of a stop in some forms of the harpsichord (see quot. 1885).

1879 A. J. HIPKINS in *Grove's Dict. Mus.* I. 691/1 The so-called 'lute'-stop. 1885 *Encycl. Brit.* XIX. 70/2 To the three shifting registers of jacks of the octave and first and second unisons were added the 'lute', the charm of which was due to the favouring of high harmonics by plucking the strings close to the bridge, and the 'harp', a surding or muting effect [etc.].

2. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *lute-case*, *-lesson*, *-maker*, *-master*, *-player*, *-playing*, *-tune*; *lute-rounding*, *-voiced* adjs.; *lute-fashion* adv.; *lute-backed a.*, having a back shaped like a lute; *lute-fingered a.*, having fingers adapted to the lute; *lute-pin*, one of the pegs or screws for tuning the strings of the lute; † *lute shoulders* (cf. *lute-backed*), round shoulders; *lute-way adv.*, in the way in which the lute is played (cf. *lyra-way*). Also LUTE-STRING.

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 354 Those who are *Lute backed, thicke shouldered, and bending forward, . . . bee long liued. 1582 STANYHURST *Æneis*, etc. (Arb.) 141 This slut. . with a head lyke a *lute-case; bore it twelue Leagues, and sold it for three halfpence. a 1734 NORTH *Life Ld. Keeper North* (1742) 12 His. . Lyra Viol (which he used to touch, *Lute-fashion, upon his knees). 1873 BROWNING *Red Cott. Nt-cap* I. Wks. 1898 II. 374/2 [Fiddles] sawn bow-hand-wise, Or touched lute-fashion and forfinger-plucked. 1820 KEATS *Lamia* I. 73 The soft, *lute-finger'd Muses. 1610 DOWLAND (*title*), Varietie of *Lute-lessons. 1573 BARET *Alv. L* 672 A *lutemaker, *testudinarius*. 1610 DOWLAND *Var. Lute-lessons* D 2, Hans Gerle, Lutenist, Citizen and Lute-Maker of Nurenburge. 1665-6 PEPYS *Diary* 12 Feb., Then comes Mr. Cesar, my boy's *lute-master. 1703 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3921/4 Mr. Dupre, Lute-Master, has set up a School at the White-Periwig in King-street. 1596 NASHE *Saffron-Walden* F 4, Otherwise he looks like a case of tooth-pikes, or

a *Lute pin put in a sute of apparell. 1612 ROWLANDS *Knaue of Harts* 10 My Breeches like a paire of Lute-pins be, Scarse Buttocke-roume, as euery man may see. 1587 GOLDING *De Mornay* vii. 91 He doth fondlie incorporate the spirit of the *Lute-plaier in the Lute. *Ibid.* xiv. 221 He cannot put his *Lute-playing in exercise. 1742 POPE *Dunciad* IV. 306 Love-whisp'ring woods, and *lute-rounding waves. 1500-20 *Lut schulderis [see LUTTERED]. c 1500 *Proverbs* in *Grose Antiq. Repert.* (1809) IV. 406 He that is a perfyte musicion Perceyviithe the *Lute twenes and the goode proporcion. 1818 KEATS *Endym.* iv. 774 Thy *lute-voiced brother will I sing ere long. 1607 BREWER *Lingua* I. ix, Auditus, shall we here thee play, the Lyero-way, or the *Lute-way, shall we? 1611 J. MAYNARD (*title*), XII Wonders of the World. . . With some Lessons to play Lyra-wayes alone, or. . . with another Violl set Lute-way.

lute (l(j)u:t), *sb.*² See also LUTUM. [ad. OF. *lut* (F. *lut*) or med.L. (use of L. *lutum* mud).]

1. Tenacious clay or cement composed of various ingredients, and used to stop an orifice, to render air-tight a joint between two pipes, to coat a retort, etc., and to protect a graft. Also with *a* and *pl.* a particular kind of this substance. † *lute of wisdom* [= med.L. *lutum sapientæ*], a composition for hermetical sealing, variously described by alchemists. *fat lute* (see quot. 1836-41).

c 1400 *Lanfranc's Chirurg.* 195 þe moup of þis pott schal be ioyned to þe moup of þe pott þat is in þe erþe with good lute, þat þere mowe noon eir out þerof. 1460-70 *Bk. Quintessence* 4 3e schulen opene þe hoole of þe vessel in þe heed þat selid with þe seel of lute of wijsdom, maad of þe sotillest flour, and of white of eyren, and of moist papere, ymeyngid so þat no þing respire out. 1599 A. M. tr. *Gabelhouer's Bk. Physicke* 57/1 Put it in a glass, agglutinate the same, with a lute made for that purpose. 1605 TIMME *Quersit.* III. 193 The ordinary lutes wherewith to stop vessels of glasse against faint vapours are these. 1660 SHARROCK *Vegetables* 68 Lute is made with horse-dung and stiff clay well mix'd together. 1662 R. MATHEW *Unl. Alch.* §89. 151 Take a good Retort of Glass, and put on it a good coat of strong Lute made of Blood, Lome, Hair, and sharp Sand. 1766 CAVENTISH in *Phil. Trans.* LVI. 153 A glass tube fitted into its mouth, and secured with lute. 1816 J. SMITH *Panorama Sci. & Art* II. 789 Lutes are compositions which are employed to defend glass and other vessels from the action of fire [etc.]. 1836-41 BRANDE *Chem.* (ed. 5) 1037 Fat lute, composed of pipe-clay and drying oil, well beaten to a stiff mass. 1868 JOYNSON *Metals* 114 Make the box tight with a lute of sand and clay, in equal parts.

† 2. In sense of L. *lutum*: Mud. Also *attrib.*

1694 MOTTEUX *Rabelais* (1737) V. 231 Lute, Unds, and Sands did long our March oppose. 1756 C. LUCAS *Ess. Waters* I. 143 Roundish granules of a pale lute colour.

3. 'A packing-ring of india-rubber placed between the lid and the lip of a jar, to prevent the access of air to the contents' (Knight *Dict. Mech.*).

lute (l(j)u:t), *sb.*³ U.S. Brickmaking. [a. Du. *loet* (whence also *loot sb.*¹).] (See quot. 1889.)

1875 in KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 1889 C. T. DAVIS *Manuf. Bricks* etc. (ed. 2) 142 There is a tool used for scraping off and levelling the moulding floor. . . It consists of a piece of light pine board, . . . set upright, with a long light handle in the centre. At the bottom is tacked a thin piece of steel, generally an old wood-saw blade, with the teeth turned upward. . . The tool is called a 'lute'.

† **lute,** *sb.*⁴ Obs. Short. f. LUTE-STRING².

1676 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1099/4 Sarcenets, Alamodes, and Lutes.

lute (l(j)u:t), *v.*¹ Now rare. [f. LUTE *sb.*¹] *a. intr.* To play on the lute. *b. quasi-trans.* with cognate obj. or quoted words: To express by means of the lute. *c. intr.* To sound like a lute.

a. a 1479 CAXTON *Bk. Curtesye* xlv, To harpe and lute, or lustely to syng. 1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* xvi. (Percy Soc.) 64, I may not lute, or yet daunce or syng! 1549-62 STERNHOLD & H. Ps. lxxi. 23 Therefore thy faythfulness to prayse, I will both Lute and sing. c 1580 JEFFERIE *Bugbears* I. iii. 83 in *Archiv. Stud. neu. Spr.* (1897) XCVIII. 313 He lutethe, he harpeth, and singethe all the day.

b. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. xviii. 423 Thanne luted Loue in a loude note, *Ecce quam bonum et quam iocundum, etc.* 1847 TENNYSON *Princess* IV. 111 Knaves are men, That lute and flute fantastic tenderness.

c. 1821 KEATS *Lamia* I. 167 Her new voice luting soft Cried, 'Lycius'.

lute (l(j)u:t), *v.*² [ad. L. *lutāre* (F. *luter*, 16th c.) f. *lut-um*: see LUTE *sb.*² Cf. ENLUTE.]

1. *trans.* To coat with lute, esp. to cover (a crucible, etc.) with lute as a protection against fire; to close or stop with or as with lute (an orifice or joint); to stop with lute the cracks or joints of (a vessel). Also with *about*, *up*.

1398 TREVISA *Barth De P.R.* XIX. xxxi. (1495) 878 Oca brente Rede in newe crockes well stoppyd and lutyd with newe claye. 1562 BULLEYN *Dial. Soarnes & Chir.* 25 b, Then ye shall lute the gappe, or mouthe of the vaines. . . with this medicen. 1594 PLAT *Jewel-ho.* II. 4 Before they distill, luting the Limbeck. 1599 A. M. tr. *Gabelhouer's Bk. Physicke* 67/1 Put this. . . in a nue pot, and lute the same very close. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 520 The better way is to lute it well, and close with clay. 1624 CAPT. SMITH *Virginia* II. 33 Their small boats, made of the barks of trees, sowed with barke and well luted with gumme. 1639 T. DE GRAY *Compl. Horsem.* 349 Make a cake of clay and therewith lute up the pot. 1661 LOVELL *Hist. Anim. & Min.* 135 They make their nests of a longish hemispherical figure, of little twigs, and then lute them. 1662 HOBBS *Consid.* (1680) 52, I admire them when I see them lute an Alembick handsomely. 1688

R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 86/1 To Lute about the Oven stock with Clay. . . to keep the heat in. 1756 C. LUCAS *Ess. Waters* I. 59 Having luted the junctures. . . let the fire be gradually administered. 1763-6 W. LEWIS *Comm. Phil.-Techn.* 7 There is no occasion for the hoop being luted. 1854 H. MILLER *Sch. & Schm.* vii. 65 Producing gas by means of a tobacco pipe luted with clay. 1858 HOGG *Life Shelley* II. 424 Luting his retorts with pipe clay. 1893 *Chamb. Jnrl.* 29 July 479/1 These he places in an earthen vessel, which he lutes with moist earth.

fig. 1627 DONNE *Serm.* xlv. 440 Except the Lord open them [thy lips], it were better they were luted with the clay of the grave. 1650 R. STAPYLTON *Strada's Low C. Warres* x. 6 [They] had their eares. . . luted against the sound of Peace.

2. To fasten or fix with or as with lute; also with *about*, *down*, *in*, *on*, *together*, *up*; occas. with complement. Const. † *against*, *into*, *to*, *unto*. Said also of the luting material.

1489 CAXTON *Faytes of A.* II. xiv. 118 And luted theym wyth dong and stones ayenst the walles. 1563 T. GALE *Antidot.* II. 88 Put them. . . in to a still of glasse, and put his head on it, & lute them well together. 1641 FRENCH *Distill.* I. (1651) 40 Lute it well thereunto. 1666 BOYLE *Orig. Formes & Qual.* 422 Then pour out the Mixture into a tall Glass Cucurbite, to which lute on a Head and a Receiver. 1668 R. L'ESTRANGE *Vis. Quev.* (1708) 48 A large Glass-Bottle, wherein was Luted up. . . a famous Necromancer. 1727 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Distillation of Oil*, Cover the Vessel, and adapt its Helm to it; lute 'em very well together with the Whites of Eggs and Flower. 1796 KIRWAN *Elem. Min.* (ed. 2) II. 87 Place the mixture in a Crucible. . . to which a cover should be luted. 1819 SOUTHEY in *Q. Rev.* XXI. 387 M. de Thury. . . opened the masonry of these wells, and luted into the opening the upper half of a broken bottle. 1879 Cassell's *Techn. Educ.* IV. 212/2 After charging them with the crude ore, the lids were luted down. 1881 TAIT in *Nature* XXV. 126 In the neck of the steel cylinder. . . there was luted a vertical glass tube.

transf. and *fig.* 1650 CHARLETON *Paradoxes* 103 Paracelsus was fast luted in his grave. . . about the year of Christs Incarnation 1541. 1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* I. xi. 118 It was a wooden structure firmly luted to its frozen base.

lute: see LITE, LOOT, LOUT.

luteal ('l(j)u:ti:əl), *a.* [f. L. *lūte-us* yellow (in mod.L. *corpus luteum*: see CORPUS 2) + -AL¹.] Of or pertaining to the *corpus luteum*.

1927 *Amer. Jnrl. Anat.* XL. 211 The inhibitory effect of luteal tissue upon follicular development does not explain why certain animals have an anoestrus. 1932 E. ALLEN *Sex & Internal Secretions* xvi. 794 The luteinizing [sic] factor will not cause the luteal change in the ovary of an immature animal. *Ibid.* 795 During the luteal phase the so-called 'B' factor is utilized. 1939 S. R. M. REYNOLDS *Physiol. Uterus* III. 69 The action of the luteal hormone. 1966 *Ann. Rev. Physiol.* XXVIII. 60 Prolactin may stimulate luteal function in the ferret. 1969 K. W. MCKERNS *Gonads* iii. 72 (*heading*) Factors affecting luteal activity in intact rabbits.

lutecium, var. LUTETIUM.

luted ('l(j)u:ti:d), *ppl. a.* [f. LUTE *v.*² + -ED¹.] Daubed or stopped with lute.

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* Explan. Words Art, *Luted*, close stopped with clay, dough, or such like. 1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Nitre*, Put the Luted retort upon a furnace of close Reverberation. 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 757 Expose the luted crucible to a strong forge fire.

luteic ('l(j)u:ti:k), *a. Chem.* [f. L. *lūte-us* yellow + -IC.] *luteic acid*: see quot.

1892 MORLEY & MUIR *Watts' Dict. Chem., Luteic acid* C₂₆H₂₀O₁₂(?) . . . A yellow colouring matter prepared from the flowers of *Euphorbia Cyparissias*.

lutein ('l(j)u:ti:n), *Chem.* Also *g-ine*. [f. L. *lūte-um* yolk of egg (neut. of *lūteus* yellow) + -IN.] A substance of a deep yellow colour found in the yolk of eggs and the ovaries of animals.

1869 THUDICHUM in *Proc. Roy. Soc.* XVII. 253 Various parts of animals and plants contain a yellow crystallizable substance. . . to which. . . I assign the name 'luteine'. 1900 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* V. 624 This [absorption band] is indicative of the presence of lutein, to which the colour of the serum is said to be due.

luteinization ('l(j)u:ti:naɪz(ə)n), *Physiol.* [f. LUTEIN + -IZATION.] The formation of lutein in the cells that remain of the Graafian follicle after expulsion of the ovum, during which process the follicle is converted into the *corpus luteum*; the formation of a *corpus luteum*.

1929 *Anatomical Rec.* XLIII. 239 (*heading*) The origin of the corpus luteum in the rat as indicated by studies upon the luteinization of the cystic follicles. 1931 *Amer. Jnrl. Physiol.* XCVII. 292 It [sc. the luteinizing hormone] does, however, cause luteinization of the follicles which are produced by the gonad stimulator. 1967 G. S. RICHARDSON *Ovarian Physiol.* II. 22 Increased follicular growth without luteinization or corpus-luteum formation. 1968 PASSMORE & ROBSON *Compan. Med. Stud.* I. xxxvii. 18/2 Following ovulation and subsequent luteinization of the follicle, oestrogen synthesis is supplemented by the production of progestagens.

Hence 'luteinize *v. trans.*, 'to cause (a tissue associated with the *corpus luteum*) to form lutein; 'luteinized *ppl. a.*; 'luteinizing *ppl. a.* and *vbl. sb.*; *luteinizing hormone*, a glyco-protein hormone secreted by the adenohypophysis which in the female helps to induce ovulation and brings about the formation of the *corpus luteum*, and in the male promotes the secretion of androgen by acting on the Leydig cells of the testis (abbrev. LH (L 7)).

1929 *Anatomical Rec.* XLIII. 242 The cells of either the granulosa or the theca have become luteinized. 1931 *Amer. Jnl. Physiol.* XCVII. 291 (heading) The gonad stimulating and the luteinizing hormones of the anterior lobe of the hypophysis [sic]. *Ibid.* 294 This preparation . . . does luteinize the follicles produced by the gonad stimulating fraction. *Ibid.* The water soluble preparation contains primarily the gonad stimulating hormone with little or none of the luteinizing substance. *Ibid.* 295 Stimulation to luteinizing activity. 1935 *Endocrinology* XIX. 45 The ovary of the infantile rat can be luteinized to a much higher degree than was found in the above experiments with urine. 1966 *Ann. Rev. Physiol.* XXVIII. 61 Heavily luteinized ovaries. 1969 K. W. McKERN'S *Gonads* x. 279 Some 95 percent of the ovarian tissue consisted of luteinized cells. 1970 *Sci. Jnl.* June 47/1 Three gonadotrophic hormones are produced by the anterior section of the pituitary gland: the mammotrophic hormone, prolactin, the follicle stimulating hormone (FSH) and the luteinizing hormone (LH). 1970 *Nature* 26 Sept. 1344/2 In the cyclic female albino rat, a release of pituitary luteinizing hormone (LH) occurs on the afternoon of proestrus.

lutenand, -a(u)nt, obs. forms of LIEUTENANT.

† **lutener**. *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. LUTE *sb.*¹, after LUTANIST.] A lute-player.

1626 *Rous Diary* (Camden) 8 The queenes lutener, a Frenchman, layd in the Tower.

lutenist: see LUTANIST.

luteo- ('l(j)u:təʊ), used as the combining form of *L. luteus* LUTEOUS in various scientific terms.

a. To signify the presence of a yellow colour with some other. **luteo-co'baltic** *a. Chem.*, containing a compound of cobalt with a yellow colour. **luteo-fulvous** *a. Bot.*, of a tawny yellow colour. **luteo-fu'scescent** *a. Bot.*, of a somewhat dusky yellow colour. **luteo-fuscous** *a. Bot.*, between fuscous and yellow (Cassell). **luteo-gallic (acid)** *Chem.*, the yellow colouring matter of gall-nuts. **luteo-hæmatoidin** *Phys.*, a yellow modification of hæmatoidin. **luteo-ru'fescens** *a. Bot.*, of a reddish yellow colour. **luteo-vi'rescent** *a. Bot.*, of a greenish yellow colour.

1889 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, **Luteo-cobaltic salts*. 1871 W. A. LEIGHTON *Lichen-flora* 205 Apothecia *luteo-fulvous. *Ibid.* 246 Spores 1, *luteo-fuscescent, narrow-oblong [etc.]. 1861 HULME tr. *Moquin-Tandon* II. III. v. 152 Gallic, ellagic, and *luteogallic acids. 1880 J. W. LEGG *Bile* 39 The lutein of Thudichum appears to resemble the *luteo-hæmatoidin. . . of Piccolo and Lieben. 1871 W. A. LEIGHTON *Lichen-flora* 341 Apothecia *luteo-rufescent or reddish-flesh-coloured. *Ibid.* 267 *Lecidea melanochroza*, Leight. *luteo-virescent.

b. Also before a vowel lute-. Used as the combining form of *corpus luteum* (CORPUS 2), as in *luteolysis* *Physiol.* [LYSIS 3], degeneration of the *corpus luteum*, such as occurs when the discharged ovum is not fertilized; so *luteolytic* *a.* [-LYTIC], bringing about or sufficient to bring about luteolysis. **lute'oma** *Path.* [-OMA], an ovarian tumour consisting of cells resembling those of the *corpus luteum*.

1961 J. W. EVERETT in W. C. Young *Sex & Internal Secretions* (ed. 3) I. viii. 537/1 By luteolysis we shall refer to corpus luteum regression in any of its manifestations. 1965 *Endocrinology* LXXVI. 1218/1 The luteolysis induced by estrogen. 1971 *Nature* 23 Apr. 526/1 We have measured the output of prostaglandin from the uterus in one condition which is associated with premature luteolysis, uterine distension. 1974 *Ibid.* 10 May 176/2 In many species luteolysis is dependent upon the presence of the uterus and an intact utero-ovarian vasculature. 1961 *Recent Progress Hormone Res.* XVII. 122 This experiment . . . argues against the possibility that the luteolytic effect of progesterone is due to a direct action on the corpus luteum. 1965 *Endocrinology* LXXVI. 1214/1 Particular attention was focused on establishing the luteolytic dose of estradiol cyclopentylpropionate. 1971 *Nature* 23 Apr. 526/1 Prostaglandin F_{2α} . . . has a luteolytic action in various species including the guinea-pig. 1931 R. J. E. SCOTT *Gould's Med. Dict.* (ed. 3) 749/1 *Luteoma*, a tumor developing from the corpus luteum. 1947 *Radiology* XLIX. 280/1 Figure 10 shows a mixed luteoma and tubular adenoma. 1966 R. W. EVANS *Histol. Appearances Tumours* (ed. 2) xxviii. 666 There exists a rare though well-recognized ovarian tumour which, because of its debatable nature and genesis, has been variously and confusingly called: adrenocorticoid tumour or hypernephroma of ovary, virilizing lipoid-cell tumour, luteoma, androgenic hilus-cell tumour and masculinoblastoma.

luteolein ('l(j)u:təʊli:n). *Chem.* [ad. F. *lutéoléine*.] Chevreul's term for a substance which accompanies, and is a product of the normal oxidation of luteolin (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1889).

1864 in WEBSTER. 1882 in OGILVIE.

luteolin ('l(j)u:təʊli:n). *Chem.* Also -ine. [ad. F. *lutéolin*, f. mod.L. (*reseda*) *luteol-a* weld.] The yellow colouring matter of weld (*Reseda luteola*).

1844 in HOBLYN *Dict. Med.* 1869 THUDICHUM in *Proc. Roy. Soc.* XVII. 255 Luteoline, from weld.

luteolous ('l(j)u:təʊləs), *a.* *Nat. Hist.* [f. L. *luteol-us* (dim. of *luteus* LUTEOUS) + -OUS.] Somewhat luteous, yellowish.

1856 in MAYNE *Expos. Lex.* 1874 H. C. WOOD *Fresh-w. Algæ N. Amer.* 99 The microgonidia indefinite in number, much the smaller, pale or dirty green or luteolous.

† **luteon**. *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [? Misprint for *lutern* LUTERN; but Moxon has both words.] (See quot.)

1679 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 147 Single light Windows or Luteons.

luteotropic ('l(j)u:təʊ'trəʊpik), **-tropic** (-'trəʊpik, -'trəʊpik), *a.* *Physiol.* [f. LUTEO- b + -TROPIC, -TROPIC.] Maintaining or capable of maintaining the *corpus luteum* in being during pregnancy and thus counteracting luteolysis; **luteotrop(h)ic hormone**, such a hormone which in rats and mice is produced by the adenohypophysis and which is probably identical with the hormone prolactin of other animals, including man (though attempts to demonstrate that prolactin is luteotropic in these other animals have failed) (abbrev. LTH (L 7)).

1941 E. B. ASTWOOD in *Endocrinology* XXVIII. 310 In speaking of a substance which will maintain the functioning of formed corpora lutea it has been found convenient to use the term 'luteotropic' substance or 'luteotrophin'. 1955 *Jnl. Endocrinol.* XIII. 19 Cutuly (1941) found that luteotropic hormone stimulates corpora lutea of hypophysectomized rats sufficiently to allow implantation. 1961 *Recent Progress Hormone Res.* XVII. 120 The luteinizing hormone . . . may be luteotropic in animals other than rats and mice. 1964 H. H. COLE *Gonadotropins* i. 1 We know nothing of other possible pituitary luteotropic hormones. 1964 *Endocrinology* LXXV. 625/1 Such extracts have been shown to be luteotropic in hypophysectomized rabbits. 1968 PASSMORE & ROBSON *Compan. Med. Stud.* I. xxxvii. 16/2 The factors which control the maintenance and regression of the corpus luteum are not understood, but during pregnancy a placental gonadotrophin exerts a powerful luteotropic effect.

Hence **luteotrophin**, -'tropin, any substance exerting a luteotropic effect; *spec.* = **luteotrop(h)ic hormone**.

1941 [see LUTEOTROPIC a.]. 1945 *Index-Catal. Library Surg.-General's Office, U.S. Army* 4th Ser. IX. 1323/1 Luteotropin: see Pituitary hormone. 1961 *Recent Progress Hormone Res.* XVII. 120 LH may have the dual role of causing ovulation and of acting as a luteotropin. 1961 W. C. YOUNG *Sex & Internal Secretions* (ed. 3) I. viii. 530/2 The term luteotrophin was proposed by Astwood (1941) to refer to a substance that maintains function of corpora lutea, in distinction to substances that cause them to form. It is now conceded that the substance described in that paper was probably the lactogenic hormone. . . Although lactogen seems to be the hypophyseal luteotrophin in rats, such is not necessarily true for all species. . . Nevertheless, the expression luteotrophin in the generic sense continues to be desirable. 1965 *Endocrinology* LXXVI. 1218/1 It therefore appears . . . that a hypophysial luteotropin is only necessary for a short period after ovulation.

luteous ('l(j)u:təʊs), *a.*¹ *Nat. Hist.* [f. L. *lute-us* (f. *lutum* yellow weed) + -OUS.] Of a deep orange yellow colour. Hence † **luteously** *adv.*

1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* i. v. i. 345 [Mandrake] bears Apples. . . luteously [printed lutroously] pallescent. *Ibid.* i. v. ii. 345 Flowers . . . out of whose middle erupts a luteous and specious tuft. 1661 LOVELL *Hist. Anim. & Min.* Introd., Woodpecker. . . green luteous. 1731 MEDLEY *Kolben's Cape G. Hope* II. 290 A fine luteous substance which is taken and dried for the painters, who use it in the place of yellow oker. 1848 GOULD *Birds Austral.* IV. 78 Luteous Honey-eater. *Comb.* 1819 SAMUELLE *Entomol. Compend.* 159 Olive-black above, luteous red beneath. 1877 COUES & ALLEN *N. Amer. Rod.* 28 In the prairie skins, the color is very bright; a rich fawn or luteous-brown.

† **luteous, a.**² *Obs.* [f. L. *lute-us* (f. *lutum* mud) + -OUS.] Of or pertaining to mud.

1656 in BLOUNT *Glossogr.* 1715 tr. *Pancirollus' Rerum Mem.* II. i. 273 That [Sarsaparilla] is naught . . . which hath a dirty, luteous kind of Colour within. 1731 MEDLEY *Kolben's Cape G. Hope* II. 284 These waters keep but a little while fresh; the luteous and saline particles, which are the life of 'em, falling quickly to the bottom of the vessel.

luter ('l(j)u:tə(r)). *Obs. exc. Hist.* Forms: 5-6 *lutar*, 6 *leutare*, *lewter*, 6- *luter*. [f. LUTE *v.*¹ + -ER¹.] A lute-player.

1474 *Ld. Treas. Acc. Scot.* (1877) I. 59 Item to the lutare, j elne ¼ quarter of grene for his gowne. 1497 *Ibid.* 376 Giffin to a ne lutar . . . xs. 1502 *Privy Purse Exp. Eliz. of York* (1830) 29 Item . . . to Giles lewter for strings for the Quene of Scottes lewte. . . xs. 1532 HERVET *Xenophon's Househ.* (1768) 65 To exercyse the hande, as harpers and luters do, that it may folowe the mind. 1654 VILVAIN *Epit. Ess.* v. 73 Twixt Nightingal and Luter a strife extended. 1660 HAWARD *Crown Rev.* 25 Two Luters: Fee a piece. . . 40 o o. 1893 *Nat. Observer* 11 Mar. 415/1 The woovers and luters of Watteau's fans are phantasms.

lutescent ('l(j)u:təsənt), *a.* *Nat. Hist.* [f. L. *luteus* yellow + -ESCENT.] Inclining to yellow. 1819 SAMUELLE *Entomol. Compend.* 182 Hinder margin of the thorax red lutescent. 1887 W. PHILLIPS *Brit. Discomyces* 167 *Helotium Humuli*. Cup . . . becoming slightly concave, lutescent, firm.

b. in combining form **lute'scenti-**.

1871 W. A. LEIGHTON *Lichen-flora* 261 *Lecidea ochrocoeca*, Nyl. lutescenti-ochraceous, granulose, effuse [etc.]. *Ibid.* 297 *Epithecium* . . . slightly lutescenti-fuscescent . . . or dusky.

'**lute-string**¹. [f. LUTE *sb.*¹ + STRING *sb.*]

1. A string of (or adapted for) a lute.

1530 PALSGR. 241/2 Lutestryng, *cordeav*, *cordon de lus*. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* i. ci. 143 Long threedes (like to very fine and small lutestrings). 1599 SHAKS. *Much Ado* III. ii. 61 His

iesting spirit, which is now crept into a lute-string, and now gourn'd by stops. 1630 DAVENANT *Cruel Bro.* v. i. Thy wrist vaynes are cut, Heere In this Bason bleed: till drynesse made them curle Like Lute-strings in the fire. 1731 ARBUTHNOT *Nat. Aliments* (1735) 157 A Lute-string will bear a hundred Weight without Rupture. 1820 KEATS *Isabella* II, Her lute-string gave an echo of his name. 1855 BROWNING *Fra Lippo* 52 There came . . . A sweep of lute-strings, laughs, and whiffs of song.

attrib. 1683 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.*, *Printing* xv. ¶9 Fine Lute-string Wyer . . . is . . . fastned by twisting about half an Inch of the end of the Lute-string to the rest of the Lute-string.

2. A noctuid moth having lines resembling the strings of a lute on its wings.

1819 G. SAMUELLE *Entomol. Compend.* 402 The lesser Lutestring. . . The Poplar Lutestring. *Ibid.* Index, Lutestring moths. 1843 WESTWOOD *Brit. Moths* I. 202.

lutestring² ('l(j)u:tstɪŋ). [App. an alteration of LUSTRING (which, however, appears later in our quotes.), assimilated to prec.] A kind of glossy silk fabric; a dress or a ribbon of this material.

1661 PEPYS *Diary* 18 Feb., We went to a mercer's . . . and there she bought a suit of Lutestring for herself. 1686 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2126/4 To be sold . . . a parcel of very good black narrow Lute-Strings, and Alamode-Silks. 1704 POPE *Lett.* (1736) V. 124 Think of flogging the petticoat so very deep, that it looks like an entire coat of lute-string! 1767 *Woman of Fashion* I. 78 She was dressed in a flowing Negligee of white Lutestring. 1799 G. SMITH *Laboratory* II. 46 To draw a pattern for a silver brocade lutestring. 1856 MRS. BROWNING *Aur. Leigh* vi. 715 As if you had . . . held your trailing lutestring up yourself. 1887 *Macm. Mag.* LV. 108 A suit of white lutestring trimmed with large bunches of acorns.

† b. to *speak in lutestring*: (meaning uncertain).

The phrase 'which I met with in the course of my reading' is several times derisively quoted by Junius as used by the Duke of Grafton. Cf. quot. a 1797 in c.

1771 Junius *Lett.* xlviii. 250, I was led to trouble you with these observations by a passage, which, to speak in lutestring, I met with this morning in the course of my reading.

c. *attrib.*

1759 *Compl. Lett.-writer* (ed. 6) 222 Dressed in a white lutestring gown and petticoat. 1768 C'TESS COWPER *Lett. to Mrs. Delany in Mrs. D.'s Life & Corr.* Ser. II. I. 186 Lord Speneer had a pale blue lutestring domino. a 1797 H. WALPOLE *Mem. Geo.* III. (1845) I. xiv. 210 He [Chas. Townshend] had said of the last arrangement before Fox was set at the head, that it was a pretty lutestring administration which would do very well for summer wear.

Lutetian ('l(j)u:tɪ'ti:ʃ(ɪ)ən), *a.* [f. L. *Lutēti-a* an ancient city on the site of modern Paris + -AN.] Of or belonging to Lutetia or Paris; Parisian.

1740 SOMERVILLE *Hobbinol* II. 235 That Strength. . . Which . . . by your great Forefathers taught, [might] have fix'd The British Standard on Lutetian Tow'rs.

lutetium ('l(j)u:tɪ'ti:ʃ(ɪ)əm, -sɪəm). *Chem.* Also *lutecium*. [ad. F. *lutécium* (G. Urbain 1907, in *Compt. Rend.* CXLV. 761), f. F. *Lutèce*, L. *Lutēt-ia* (see LUTETIAN a.): see -IUM.] A rare metallic element that is the heaviest member of the lanthanide series and forms colourless salts in which it is trivalent. Atomic number 71; symbol Lu.

1907 *Jnl. Chem. Soc.* XCII. II. 956 (heading) A new element: lutecium, resulting from the decomposition of Marignac's ytterbium. 1929 *Encycl. Brit.* XIV. 490/2 Lutecium occurs along with ytterbium, erbium, etc., in the minerals gadolinite, euxenite, xenotime, etc. It is separated from the other members of the group by the fractional crystallization of the bromates, lutecium bromate being the most soluble passes into the mother-liquor. 1939 *Physical Rev.* LVI. 21 The half-life of the natural radioactivity of lutecium . . . is . . . $7.3 \pm 2 \times 10^{10}$ years for Lu¹⁷⁶, which probably is the active isotope. 1952 *Chem. & Engin. News* 7 July 2843/2 The table of international atomic weights, as published by the 'Comptes Rendus' of the New York meeting of the Union for 1951 . . . shows changes in the weights of seven elements. . . Lutetium replaces lutecium, to agree with the original Latin spelling Lutetia . . . instead of the French Lutèce. 1973 J. J. LAGOWSKI *Mod. Inorg. Chem.* xvi. 604 Lutetium, the first element which follows the lanthanides, starts the last d-series, but it forms a M³⁺ cation with a filled 4f orbital. Thus, lutetium on the basis of its atomic and ionic radii also appears to be a member of the lanthanide series.

† **lutewiht**. *Obs. rare*⁻¹ [f. ME. *lut* (see LITE *sb.*⁴) little + *wiht* thing.] A little.

a 1225 *Anr. R.* 72 Auh hwon 3e nede moten speken a lutewiht, leseþ up ower muðes flodzetten.

|| **luth** (lyt). [Fr.: ? transferred use of *luth* LUTE *sb.*¹] The Leather Turtle (see LEATHER *sb.* 6).

1883 *Fisheries Exhib. Catal.* (ed. 4) 176 The large Sun-fish . . . the Luth. . . the group of Péron's Seals. 1884 [see *leather turtle* s.v. LEATHER 6]. 1901 GADOW *Amphibia & Reptiles* 333 *Sphargis s. Dermatocheilus coriacea*, the Leathery Turtle or Luth. . . the largest of all recent Chelonians.

luther, obs. form of LITHER.

Lutheran ('l(j)u:θərən), *a.* and *sb.* Also 6 *lutherane*. [f. proper name *Luther* + -AN.]

A. adj. Pertaining to the German reformer Martin Luther (1483-1546), his opinions and followers.

In the 16th c. the designation was used by Roman Catholic writers as coextensive with PROTESTANT; applied, e.g., to the reformed Church of England. Now chiefly

applied to doctrinal views held by Luther in opposition to other reformers, e.g. his doctrine as to the nature of Christ's presence in the Eucharist (see CONSUBSTANTIATION), and as the appelland of those churches, principally in Germany and Scandinavia, which accept the Augsburg Confession as their official doctrinal symbol.

1530 CROMWELL in *Merriman Life & Lett.* (1902) I. 333 They will not dissent from the lutheran sekt. **1650** STAPYLTON *Strada's Low-C. Warres* III. 53 Disliking his marrying into a Lutheran family. **1660** JER. TAYLOR *Duct. Dubit.* II. ii. rule vi. § 10 The Lutheran churches... have... as little reason for their division. **1841** T. A. TROLLOPE *Summer W. France* I. viii. 128 Marechal de Saxe... lived and died in the Lutheran religion. **1875** BRYCE *Holy Rom. Emp.* xviii. (ed. 5) 336 In North Germany princes as well as people were mostly Lutheran.

B. sb. A follower of Luther; an adherent of his doctrines; a member of the Lutheran church.

1521 ABP. WARHAM in *Ellis Orig. Lett. Ser.* III. I. 240 The hering wherof shuld be right... pleasant to the open Lutheranes beyond the See. **1613** SHAKS. *Hen. VIII.* III. ii. 99 I know her for a spleeny Lutheran. **1700** S. L. tr. *Fryke's Voy. E. Ind.* 321 We had several Lutherans... these fell a Singing some Spiritual Hymns in the Temple. **1865** J. GILL *Banished Count* xxi. 219 There were large numbers of Lutherans at this time in Pennsylvania. **1900** R. J. DRUMMOND *Apostol. Teach. & Christ's* viii. 335 This is... the contention of Ritualists, be they Lutherans or Anglicans.

Hence **Lutheranancer** *nonce-wd.* = LUTHERAN *sb.*; **Luthe'ranic** *a.* (*rare*) = LUTHERAN *a.*

1562 G. CAVENDISH *Wolsey* (1893) 273 Depresse this new pernicious sekt of the lutyrynnancers. **1848** W. H. MILL *Five Serm.* 132 *note*, Where... the palmary Lutheran dogma is implied. *Ibid.* 139 *note*, Perhaps this is the Lutheran interpretation of the words.

lutheran: see LUTHERN.

Lutheranism ('l(j)u:θə'ɹənɪz(ə)m). [*f.* LUTHERAN + -ISM.] The body of doctrine taught by Luther and his followers; the holding of Lutheran opinions.

1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 118 In this meane tyme begynth anew persecution in Fraunce, against them that were anye thyng suspected of Lutheranisme. **1641** 'SMECTYMNUS' *Answ.* § 18 (1653) 71 The Papists upbraide the Protestants with their Lutheranisme. **1756-7** tr. *Keyser's Trav.* (1760) IV. 441 Pieces relating to the history of Lutheranism. **1847** LEWES *Hist. Philos.* (1867) II. 100 This centre of Lutheranism [Württemberg]. **1876** TENNYSON *Q. Mary* III. iv. You yourself have been supposed Tainted with Lutheranism.

Lutheranize ('l(j)u:θə'ɹənəɪz), *v.* [*f.* LUTHERAN + -IZE.] **a. trans.** To render Lutheran; to convert to Lutheran doctrines and belief. **b. intr.** To become Lutheran; to incline to Lutheran doctrines. Hence **Lutheranizer**.

1845 MANNING in *Purcell Life* (1896) I. xv. 311 Is it not strange that the Lutherans and Lutheranizers... hold a development? **1857** PUSEY *Real Presence* I. (1869) 95 A few leading Zwinglian preachers Lutheranised for a while. **1879** BARING-GOULD *Germany* II. 175 Ditmarschen... In 1532 it was Lutheranised.

luthere, obs. form of LITHER.

†**Lu'therian,** *a.* and *sb.* *Obs.* Also 6 lutheryan, (lauterian). [*f.* *Luther* + -IAN. Cf. *F. luthérien.*] = LUTHERAN *a.* and *sb.*

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 224 b. Agaynst the first parte of this artycle these lutheryans... hath maligned and erred. **1581** NICOL BURNE *Disput.* in *Cath. Tract.* (S.T.S.) 147 The Lutharianis, Zuinglianis, Calvinistis, and Anabaptistis. **1589** L. WRIGHT *Hunting Antichrist* 10 They were all called Waldenses till the time of Luther, when they began to be called Lutherians and Protestants.

Hence †**Lu'therianism** = LUTHERANISM. **1796** MORSE *Amer. Geog.* II. 54 Lutherianism was... finally established in 1593, by the synod of Upsal.

Lutherism ('l(j)u:θə'ɹɪz(ə)m). [*f.* as prec. + -ISM.] **a.** = LUTHERANISM. **b.** Something characteristic of Luther, or done or said in imitation of Luther.

1695 WOOD *Hist. & Antiq. Univ. Oxf.* (Gutch 1796) II. 29 Lutherism increased daily in the University. **1863** W. C. DOWDING *Life & Corr. G. Calixtus* vii. 51 Calixtus, who had hitherto been conversant with Lutherism, found here the headquarters of the German 'Reformed'. **1882-3** SCHAFF *Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* I. 72 The movement which led the population of Anhalt from Lutherism to Calvinism.

Lutherist ('l(j)u:θə'ɹɪst). [*f.* *Luther* + -IST.] **a.** A student of Luther; one deeply read in his life-history and works. **b.** = LUTHERAN *sb.*

1883 *American* VII. 121 Only Dr. Th. Kolde contests with Dr. Köstlin the distinction of being the first of living Lutherists. **1884** *Ibid.* 330 The latest studies of the Lutherists of Germany.

luthern ('l(j)u:θən). **Forms:** 7 lutheran, -en, 8 luthron, 7- luthern. [? A corruption of LUCARNE. Cf. LUTEON.] A dormer-window. Also **luthern-light, -window.**

1669 in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) II. 557 With handsome Lutheran windows in the roof. **1679** MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 169 Luthern, See Dormer. **1690** LEYBOURN *Curs. Math.* 901 In measuring of Roofing, seldom any deductions are made for... the Vacancies for Lutheren Lights, and Sky-Lights. **1723-24** CHAMBERS tr. *S. le Clerc's Archit.* I. 109 We call Lutherns, those Windows rais'd over the Corniche of a Building, and in the Roof of the House. **1751** HALPENNY *New Designs Farm Houses* 7, 2 Luthron

Windows with Cheeks at 9/s. each. **1793** SMEATON *Edystone L. Introd.* 5 The inside of the dome... receives light from eight luthern windows regularly disposed. **1823** NICHOLSON *Pract. Builder* 587 *Luthern.* **1886** E. L. BYNNER *A. Surriage* xv. 167 The gambrel roof and luthern window.

Lutherolatriy ('l(j)u:θə'ɹɔlətrɪ). [*See* -LATRY.] The 'worship' of Luther. Hence **Luther'olatrist,** a 'worshipper' or idolizer of Luther.

1859 *Lit. Churchman* 16 June 217/1 Lutherolatriy. **1883** *Ch. Times* XXI. 857 Our Lutherolatrists think [etc.].

luthier ('l(j)u:θɪə(r)). [*a. F. luthier, f. luth* LUTE.] A lute-maker.

1879 HIPKINS in *Grove's Dict. Mus.* I. 687 To leave this instrument as complete as the Cremona School of luthiers left the violin. **1932** *Times Lit. Suppl.* 4 Feb. 68/2 That [knowledge] which comes from the long practice of the craft of the luthier. **1951** H. M. ROBINSON *Cardinal* II. 183 With two luthiers in the house, a violin ought to get finished once in a while. **1974** *Daily Colonist* (Victoria, B.C.) 1 Sept. 16/8 Dunn learned to make the 16th-century instruments while sharing a shop with Canadian luthier Ray Nurse and now makes about 20 a year.

luthre, luthur, variant of LITHER *a.*

lutidine ('l(j)u:θɪdɪn). *Chem. a.* An alkaloid obtained from bone-oil and coal-tar products. **b.** A related alkaloid ('β-lutidine') obtained by distilling cinchonine with potassium hydrate.

1851 T. ANDERSON in *Trans. Royal Soc. Edin.* XX. 254 A base... which possesses precisely the constitution of lutidine, and to which I give the name of lutidine. **1864** *Proc. Royal Soc.* XIII. 305 The cinchonine base, which the author [Greville Williams] distinguishes by the name of β lutidine. **1881** *Athenæum* 21 May 691/3 'On the Physiological Action of β Lutidine'.

luting ('l(j)u:θɪŋ), *vbl. sb.*¹ [*f.* LUTE *v.*¹ + -ING¹.] The action of playing on the lute.

1440 *Sir Degrev.* 38 Off lewtyng... He bare the pryas aey. **1484** MARG. PASTON in *P. Lett.* III. 314 Ther wer non dysgysyngs, ner harpyng, ner lutyng, ner syngyng, ner non lowde dysports. **1589** NASHE *Anat. of Absurditie* Epist. *Wks.* (Grosart) I. 8 Cittering and Luting. **1880** WATSON *Angelo in Prince's Quest,* etc. (1892) 120 My wife, sir, hath a pretty gift Of singing and of luting.

luting ('l(j)u:θɪŋ), *vbl. sb.*² [*f.* LUTE *v.*² + -ING¹.] The action of stopping joints or cracks with lute.

1608 BP. HALL *Char. Virtues & V., Presumptuous* *Wks.* (1627) 195 He is a confident alchymist... His glasse breaks; yet hee, vpon better luting, laies wagers of the successe. **1676** WORLIDGE *Cyder* (1691) 52 The head of the stock... covered to defend it from wet by good luteing of it. **1816** KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* (1828) II. 500 Transfer the bees to a new hive which shall require a new luting. *attrib.* **1789** J. KEIR *Dict. Chem.* 97/1 The whole luting apparatus is to be bound with a string.

b. concr. The material used for this purpose. **1527** ANDREW *Brunswyke's Distyll. Waters* A iij, A lutyng for a glasse that ryveth upon the fyre. **1662** MERRETT tr. *Neri's Art of Glass* xxxviii, Bath the joynts and lutings with warm water. **1777** PRIESTLEY *On Air* III. *Introd.* 4 As a luting I have found it most convenient. **1800** tr. *Lagrange's Chem.* I. 30 A luting is employed, called Fat Luting. **1861** GESNER *Coal, Petrol.* etc. (1865) 173 A good fine clay... is the cheapest luting for retort lids. **1893** LLOYD & HADCOCK *Artillery* 219 The door or cover is made watertight with a mixture of beeswax and tallow, termed 'luting'.

luting ('l(j)u:θɪŋ), *ppl. a.*¹ [LUTE *v.*¹ 2.] That lutes, or sounds like a lute.

1887 G. MEREDITH *Ballads & P.* 131 This lady of the luting tongue.

'luting, ppl. a.² In senses of LUTE *v.*²

1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp.* xxx. (1856) 261 Your chin has a trick of freezing to your upper jaw by the luting aid of your beard.

lutinist, obs. form of LUTANIST.

lutist ('l(j)u:θɪst). [*f.* LUTE *sb.*¹ + -IST.] **a.** A lute-player. (Cf. LUTENIST.) **b.** A maker of lutes.

1627 HAKEWILL *Apol.* (1630) 254 Imitation of Claudian in expressing a controversie betweene a lutist and a nightingale. **1814** MRS J. WEST *Alicia de Lacy* II. 47 The lady retained... a taborer, a lutist, and a player on the rebeck. **1863** LONGF. *Wayside Inn* i. Prel. 280 The instrument on which he played... A marvel of the lutist's art.

lutite ('lʌtɪt). *Geol.* Formerly also -yte. [*f.* L. *lut-um* mud + -ITE¹ 2b.] = PELITE. So *lutaceous a.* [-ACEOUS] = PELITIC *a.*

1904 A. W. GRABAU in *Amer. Geologist* XXXIII. 242 The third texture [sc. that of 'rock flour or impalpable powder'], finally, may be designated by the term *lutaceous*, (from *lutum*, mud), and for consolidated rocks of this type the term *lutite* may be used, irrespective of chemical composition. *Pelyte* has been used particularly for argillaceous rocks of the group. **1941** F. H. LAHEE *Field Geol.* (ed. 4) 785 These terms [sc. *psphite*, *psammite*, *pelite*] are derived from the Greek. The equivalent terms, derived from the Latin and preferred by some geologists, are *rudite*,..., *arenite*,..., and *lutite*. **1959** W. W. MOORHOUSE *Study of Rocks in Thin Section* xviii. 334 The clastic sediments are classified according to size as *rudites* (*rudaceous*), which are conglomerates, *arenites* (*arenaceous*) which are sands, and *lutites* (*lutaceous*), which are shales and muds. **1970** *Nature* 14 Mar. 1068/2 A sediment core... reveals the top 20 cm to be a greyish-brown fossiliferous *lutite*.

Lutomer ('l(j)u:θɔmə(r)). Also *Ljutomer*. The Slovene name for the region of Slovenia in

which wine is produced; used *attrib.* for the wine produced there.

Before the creation of Yugoslavia in 1918 both the region (then part of Austria) and the wine were known by their German name *Luttenberg*.

[**1851** C. REDDING *Wines* (ed. 3) xi. 288 The Luttenberg wines of Lower Styria are among the first.] **1954** 'BON VIVEUR' *A.B.C. of Wine Drinking* 74 *Lutomer Riesling*, sweetish—definitely—fairly sturdy and with a slight bouquet. **1965** *Sun* 23 Jan. 6/6 The favourite white, Lutomer Riesling, that great party standby. **1970** L. W. MARRISON *Wines for Everyone* ix. 122 One has the feeling that in those restaurants where carafe wines are available, the white is more likely to be lutomer riesling than graves or mâcon. **1971** J. JEFFS *Wines of Europe* 499 In a tasting of 1958 wines in 1964, the best was undoubtedly a lutomer traminer which... was very well balanced.

lutonist, obs. form of LUTANIST.

lutose ('l(j)u:θɔs), *a.* [*ad. L. lutōs-us, f. lutum* clay.] Covered with mud; miry; *spec.* in *Ent.* (see quot. 1826). Hence †**lutosity, muddiness.**

1650 ASHMOLE *Chym. Collect.* 8 Which Tinctures... are separable from accidental drosse, and earthly lutosity. **1826** KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* IV. 275 Lutose, covered with a powdery substance resembling mud or dirt, which easily rubs off.

||**lutrin** (lytrē). [*Fr.*] = LECTERN.

1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* III. v. iv. 314 Sacristies, lutrins, altar-rails are pulled down. **1856** *Ecclesiologist* XVII. 89 The *lutrin*, or great lectern, and other fittings.

lutrine ('l(j)u:θɪtrɪn), *a.* [*ad. mod. L. lutrinus, f. L. lutra* otter: see -INE¹.] Pertaining to the *Lutrinæ* or otter family.

1883 *Daily Tel.* 4 July 5/2 The lutrine tribes are greatly on the increase... upon some of the best trout-streams.

luttby, var. LOTEBY *Obs.*, paramour.

lutte, var. LITE, little; obs. *f.* LUTE *sb.*¹

†**lutter, a. Obs.** [OE. *hlutor, hluttur* = OS. *hlutter*, OHG. *hlüter, hlutter* (mod.G. *lauter*), Goth. *hlútrs*.] Pure.

971 *Blickl. Hom.* 209 On þa norð healfe þæs weofodes swiþe wynsum ond hluttur wæta utflowende. **c 1200** ORMIN 5706 þe sexte seollþess ædileþe Iss clene & luttter herrte.

†**luttered, a. Obs.** Also 6 *Sc. luttaird*. ? Bowed, crooked.

? **1400** *Morte Arth.* 779 Alle with luttarde legges, lokerde unfaire. **1500-20** *DUNBAR Poems* lx. 57 With lut schulderis, and luttaird back.

lutulence ('l(j)u:θɔljʊns). *rare.* [*f.* next: see -ENCE.] Muddiness; mud, dirt.

1727 in BAILEY vol. II. **1834** in Sir H. Taylor *Artevelde* *Wks.* 1864 I. 305 The after-stream with earth-sprung taints, And gathering lutulence, [is] made foul.

lutulent ('l(j)u:θɔljʊlənt), *a.* ? *Obs. exc. literary.* [*ad. L. lutulent-us, f. lutum* mud.] Muddy, turbid.

c 1600 *Timon* II. iv. (1842) 31 By what faulte or fate of mine (luculent, not lutulent Sergeants) shall I say [etc.]. **1614** T. ADAMS *Devil's Banquet* 17 The lutulent, spumy, macularious waters of Sinne. **1661** LOVELL *Hist. Anim. & Min.* *Introd.*, The spleen, drawing thick lutulent and melancholick blood. **1755** in JOHNSON. [Hence in mod. Dicts.] **1922** JOYCE *Ulysses* 377 Exterior splendour may be the surface of a downwardtending lutulent reality.

†**lutum. Obs.** [*a. L. lutum.*] = LUTE *sb.*²

1718 J. CHAMBERLAYNE *Relig. Philos.* (1730) II. xviii. §7 They [Chymists] try whether their Lutums (that is the matter which they apply to the Joints of their Vessels) are as close as they should be.

lutz (lʊts). [*prob. f. name of Gustave Lussi* (1898-), Swiss figure skater, who invented it.] A jump in ice-skating in which the skater takes off from the outside back edge of one skate and lands, after a complete rotation in the air, on the outside back edge of the opposite skate.

1938 D. CUMMINGS *Figure Skating* xv. 83 Similar to the flip jump is the *Lutz*; but it is more difficult. **1940** M. Y. VINSON *Advanced Figure Skating* vi. 175 A really fine lutz... is the ambition of every jumper. **1959** *Times* 12 Mar. 4/4 The title therefore was not awarded, in spite of Jones's splendid free skating programme, which included a fine... lutz. **1964** *Times* 3 Feb. 3/5 There was a momentary unsteadiness in landing the double lutz, but all her other jumps were splendidly executed. **1976** *Times* 19 Jan. 9/6 The rather perilous landing of a double lutz.

luv (lav, lʊv). Spelling used to represent an affectionate, dialectal, or colloquial, etc., occurrence of the word *love*: esp. freq. as a term of address.

1898 J. D. BRAYSHAW *Slum Silhouettes* 35 They say as luv is blind. **1909** R. BROOKE *Let.* 21 Aug. (1968) 174 Boxer's in Luv. **1957** J. BRAINE *Room at Top* vi. 52 'Lad's cum to enjoy hisen, aven't you luv? **1966** 'L. LANE' *ABZ of Scouse* 63 *Luv*, ironical term of affection applied to the opposite sex. Often used by waitresses as in *what'll yer 'ave luv?* **1968** A. CLARKE *Darkened Room* x. 126 The nurses called me 'Luv' or 'Dear'. **1972** G. BELL *Villains Galore* xiii. 205 Watch that money, luv! It's not safe there.

luve, obs. *f.* LOVE.

luven, var. LEVE *v.*² *Obs.*

luver, luveray, obs. ff. LOUVER, LIVERY.

† **luvestiche**. *Obs.* [OE. *lufestice*, ad. late L. *luvesticum*: see *LOVAGE*.] = *LOVAGE*.

c 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* I. 374 *genim*.. *lufestice* [etc.].. & *sepuna* ða wyrte to somne. c 1265 *Voc. Plants* in *Wr.*-*Wülcker* 555/11 *Leuisticum*, i. *luuesche*, i. *luuestiche*.

luvesum, *obs.* form of *LOVESOME*.

Luvian ('lu:vian), *sb.* and *a.* Also *Luwian*, *Luian*. [f. G. *Luvisch*, *Luvier* from *Luvia*, name given to part of Asia Minor: see E. Forrer in *Mitteilungen Deut. Orient-Gesellschaft* (1921) LXI. 20-39: see *-IAN*.] *A. sb. a.* A member of an Anatolian people contemporary with the Hittites, known from cuneiform inscriptions. *b.* The language of the Luvians. *B. adj.* Of or pertaining to the Luvians or their language.

[1923 H. R. HALL in Buckler & Calder *Anatolian Studies* 168 Although until we have the cuneiform texts before us it is quite impossible to control the work of Forrer.. yet, whatever we may think at present of his elaborate analysis of the eight languages which he thinks the Hittites or their subjects spoke,..'Ur-Luvisch', 'Luvisch',.. and so on, yet the rough historical results.. can no doubt be accepted without demur.] 1924 *Cambr. Anc. Hist.* II. xi. 253 More [tablets], however, are couched in some six native allied dialects, according to the latest decipherers... who agree in regarding the dialects as Indo-European... To the six dialects they give the names Kaneshian, Luvian, [etc.]. 1933 C. D. BUCK *Compar. Gram. Greek & Latin* 15 Closely related to the cuneiform Hittite are the hieroglyphic Hittite and Luwian. 1934 WEBSTER, *Luian*,.. an ancient language of the Hittite empire. 1939 L. H. GRAY *Foundations of Lang.* xi. 324 There are also Hittite inscriptions in pictographic or hieroglyphic characters... Their language may be akin to that seen in the thus far scanty fragments of *Luian* or *Luvian*, closely related to Hittite. 1952 O. R. GURNEY *Hittites* i. 18 Other Indo-European dialects (Luvian, Palaic, Lycian, and 'Hieroglyphic Hittite') established themselves in other parts of Anatolia. 1961 L. R. PALMER *Mycenaean & Minoan* 26 The possibility.. that the predecessors of the Greeks were Luvians from western Asia Minor should please both philologists and archaeologists. 1963 — *Interpretation Mycenaean Greek Texts* 339 The word [*sc. a-ja-me-na*] may be a Luvian loan-word (*a-ja* 'do, make') in the sense 'wrought'. This possibility is strengthened by the fact that *kuwana*- occurs in Luvian and is held to be the source of Greek *κύωνας*. 1966 J. PUHVEL in Birnbaum & Puhvel *Anc. Indo-European Dial.* 238 This linguistic division of the substrata is indirectly discernible in the divergent Hattic, Kaneshite, and Luwian pantheons within the hospitality of the state cults of the Hittite empire... 'Hieroglyphic Hittite' is in reality a dialectal form of Luwian ('East' or 'Late' Luwian). 1973 K. A. KITCHEN in D. J. Wiseman *Peoples of Old Testament Times* 67 Goliath (*Golyat*) is claimed as a dissimilated form of a Walwatta... from a Luvian base *walwi/a*.

luvien, *obs.* form of *LIVE*, *LOVE vbs.*

Luvian, *var.* *LUVIAN sb.* and *a.*

† **lux**, *v.* *Obs.* [ad. F. *luxer*, ad. L. *luxāre*: see *LUXATE v.*] = *LUXATE v.* Hence **luxing vbl. sb.** 1708 J. PHILIPS *Cyder* II. 488 The fall Luxt his neck-joint. 1725 POPE *Odys.* xi. 80 Staggering I reel'd, and as I reel'd I fell, Lux'd the neck-joint. 1775 ASH, *Suppl.*, *Luxing*, the act of putting out of joint.

lux ('laks), *sb.* *Physics.* Pl. *lux*. [L., = 'light'.] A unit of illumination (now incorporated into the International System of Units) equal to the illumination of a surface all of which is one metre from a uniform point source of light of unit intensity (now one candela), i.e. (as now defined) one lumen per square metre.

1889 *Engineering* 13 Sept. 313/1 Mr. Preece was not.. fortunate with his unit of surface illumination, the 'lux' being the illumination produced by a lamp of one Carcel power at a distance of one metre, which is practically the same illumination as that afforded by an English standard candle at a distance of 1 ft... It is probable, sooner or later, that such a unit will be adopted. 1897 *Jrnl. Inst. Electr. Engin.* XXVI. 638 It was proposed by the Committee of the International Congress of Geneva that M. A. Blondel should present a report, with.. a complete system of defining the dimensions and units of photometry... This report was submitted for examination of a commission.. and was accepted... Lux = Lumen/Square metre. 1911 A. P. TROTTER *Illumination* ii. 17 Sir William Preece.. adopted the Carcel-metre, and he showed that it was equal to a standard candle of 1.058 foot. At the Paris Electrical Congress of 1889 he adopted the name 'lux' for this... The unit of illumination produced by a bougie-décimale at a metre has been called a bougie-metre, and the name 'lux' was revived at the Geneva Congress of 1896 and was applied to this unit... This lux is, roughly, one-twelfth of a foot-candle, or about one-fourteenth of Preece's lux. The illumination produced by a Hefner at a metre has also been called a 'lux', and it seems probable that the International candle at a metre may be called an International lux. 1927 *Forestry* I. 87 Experiments carried out.. in a light intensity of 48,000 lux. *Ibid.*, The lux is a light intensity produced by a light of one candle-power at a distance of one metre. Forty-eight thousand lux is roughly equivalent to full sunlight at noon in midsummer in Germany. 1953 AMOS & BIRKINSHAW *Television Engin.* I. 279, 1 lux = 1 lumen per square metre = 0.0929 foot-candle. 1970 *Nature* 26 Dec. 1349/2 On many days during the growth of these plants light intensities reached 80,000 lux.

lux, *obs.* variant of *LUXE*.

† **luxate**, *ppl. a.* *Obs.* [ad. L. *luxāt-us*, f. *luxāre*: see next.] = *LUXATED*.

1597 J. KING *On Jonas* (1618) 399 He.. liueth not within our Land (sauing in a few disordered and luxate members).

1661 LOVELL *Hist. Anim. & Min.* 110 Applied with the ashes of a Womans haire it cureth luxate joynts.

luxate ('laksɛt), *v.* [f. L. *luxāt-*, ppl. stem of *luxāre*, f. *luxus* dislocated, a. Gr. *λόξός.*] *trans.* To dislocate, put out of joint. Also *fig.*

1623 in COCKERAM. 1644 BARWICK *Querela Cantabr.* Pref., Thus the Knipperdolings of the age.. luxated all the joints of Christianity in this kingdom. 1681 GLANVILL *Sadducismus* I. (1726) 57 Descartes by his jocular metaphysical Meditations has so luxated and distorted the rational Faculties of some, otherwise, sober.. Persons. 1684 tr. *Bonet's Merc. Compt.* x. 368 The Spine luxated inwards cannot be restored. 1760 *Phil. Trans.* LI. 679 My father was sent for to a man who had luxated his thigh bone. 1835-6 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* I. 157/1 The foot.. had been luxated. 1846 BRITTON tr. *Malgaigne's Man. Oper. Surg.* 237 Depress the metacarpus to luxate the bones.

Hence **'luxated ppl. a.**, **'luxating vbl. sb.**

1634 T. JOHNSON *Parey's Chirurg.* Pref. (1678) 3 Who without Chirurgery can hope to cure Broken or Luxated parts? 1712 tr. *Pomet's Hist. Drugs* I. 195 Dragon's Blood.. strengthens luxated Joynts. 1775 ASH, *Suppl.*, *Luxating*, the act of putting out of joint. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VI. 549 The projection of the luxated portion into the abdomen.

luxation ('laksɛtʃən). *Surg.* [ad. L. *luxātiōn-em*, n. of action f. *luxāre*: see *LUXATE v.*] The action of dislocating or putting out of joint; the condition of being dislocated; dislocation; an instance of this.

1552 UDALL tr. *Geminie's Anat.* Pref., Luxacions and wrenches. 1580 T. NORTON *Let. to Ld. Burghley*, In a luxacion or unknighting of their owne lumes. 1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 1002 If at any time the luxation of the Talus doe happen, it is rather to the inner processe then to the vter. 1676 WISEMAN *Surg.* VII. ii. 480 When.. two Bones, which being naturally united make up a Joint, are separated from each other, we call it a Luxation. 1748 SMOLLETT *Rod. Rand.* xxvii. (1804) 180 As pretty a luxation of the os humeri as one would desire to see. 1830 R. KNOX *Béclard's Anat.* 115 New synovial membranes are sometimes formed, as is observed in false joints, after unreduced luxations. 1884 M. MACKENZIE *Dis. Throat & Nose* II. 430 The existence of luxation of the nasal bones was established.

b. fig.

a 1631 DONNE *Serm.* lxxxvi. Wks. (ed. Alford) IV. 85 There are other Luxations, other Dislocations of Jesus when we displace him for any worldly respect. 1658 W. BURTON *Itin. Anton.* 232, I could produce many such luxations of whole verses.. out of Virgil. 1812 Q. *Rev.* VIII. 227 Discussions on the position of an accent, the luxation of a dochmiac, or the hallucination of some sinful copyist.

luxe. Also 7 lux. [a. F. *luxe*, ad. L. *luxus*.]

1. **Luxury**. Also *attrib.* or *quasi-adj.*

1558 in Froude *Hist. Eng.* VI. 399 *note*, While they.. in lux and lewdness, did sail in a sure port. a 1618 SYLVESTER *Spectacles* xviii, Ambition, Luxe, and Avarice. 1636 E. DACRES tr. *Machiavel's Disc.* *Livy* I. ii. 12 To exceed others in lux and wantonnesse. 1661 EVELYN *Tyrannus* (ed. 2) 14 There will need no Sumptuary lawes to repress.. the Lux which Men so much condemn in our Apparell. 1718 PRIOR *Pleasure* 14 The power of wealth I tried, And all the various lux of costly pride. 1746 SHENSTONE *Elegies* xxi. 39 Above or Persian lux or Attic art, The rude majestic monument arose. 1908 *Westm. Gaz.* 28 July 11/3 We possess.. a special department for hiring out lux carriages. *Ibid.*, One of our Charron lux cars fills all the essentials of a gentleman's private car. 1932 R. FRY *Let.* 26 Apr. (1972) II. 667 Epidauros.. was all on a grand scale and tremendous lux in the architecture. 1959 *N. Y. Times* 3 Nov. 1. 98 (Adv't.), The incomparable beauty and lux of silk. 1961 *Ibid.* 26 Nov. 1. 91 (Adv't.), The great revival of the lux little mesh evening bag. 1967 L. DEIGHTON *London Dossier* 124 Jermyn Street.. is a thoroughfare resonant with lux. 1968 L. DURRELL *Tunc* iii. 94 For tonight the Pera hotel.. will enable you to rest. There is every lux. 1974 *New Yorker* 3 June 98/2 He looks round his palace of a house with sniffly and quite unfair resentment, considering its comfort and lux.

||2. The French *lux* (*lyks*) occurs as an alien word with the sense: Luxuriousness, sumptuous elegance; esp. in *édition de lux*, *train de lux*.

1819 *Edinb. Rev.* XXXII. 377 The paper used for printing, except in what are emphatically called *les éditions de lux*, is very inferior to ours. 1885 *Athenæum* 25 July 111/2 The volume may fairly claim to be, in a modest way, an *édition de lux*. 1886 *Westm. Rev.* Apr. 591 Paper and type are the very acme of refinement and lux. 1888 *Pall Mall G.* 4 Aug. 2/2 These were not lux or 'limited' trains with extra fancy fares. 1890 *Bradshaw's Cont. Rlwy. Guide* Jan. 49 'Train de Luxe', consisting of Sleeping Cars and Lits-Salons, number of places limited.

Luxembourg ('laksəmbʊʒwɑː), *a.* Of or pertaining to Luxembourg (o)urg or to its inhabitants. Also as *sb. pl.*, the natives or inhabitants of Luxembourg (o)urg.

1905 T. H. PASSMORE *In Further Ardenne* v. 121 If its effects upon conduct be any test of a religious system, Luxembourg Catholicism comes out brightly, for in the matter of honesty and chastity the people are resplendent. 1951 T. EDWARDS *Belgium & Luxembourg* vii. 80 A playground for both Luxembourg and Belgians. 1971 *Guardian* 8 June 11/4 Though the Luxembourgers run the hotel, all have English as a working language. 1973 *Sunday Times* 21 Jan. 24/6 Many Luxembourg aristocrats have long ago departed.

Luxembourger ('laksəmbʊʒə(r)). A native or inhabitant of Luxembourg (o)urg.

1913 G. RENWICK *Luxembourg* i. 38 During the two previous reigns German influence was supreme at Court... But.. that is so no more, and to be a Luxembourger is not now a drawback. 1942 *R.A.F. Jrnl.* 16 May (recto rear cover), Luxembourgers paid tribute to fallen R.A.F. pilots and were punished for their gesture. 1951 W. J. TAYLOR-

WHITEHEAD *Luxembourg* i. ii. 24 The Luxembourgers work hard, and they work long (though sometimes irregular) hours. 1956 B. MILES *Attic in Luxembourg* i. 3 Redouté, the rose-painter, was a Luxembourger. 1972 R. MAYNE *Europeans* vi. 164 Some European officials.. smiled at Luxembourgers' accents in French or German. 1973 *Guardian* 23 Mar. 15/7 The Luxembourgers have been saying that they will sign, only if the bank has its headquarters in their capital.

Luxemburgisch ('laksəm'bɜːrgɪʃ). Also **Luxembourgish**. [f. *Luxemb(o)urg* + *-ISH*.] = LETZBURGESCH.

1957 *B.B.C. Handbook* 251, 1940... 30 Nov. Luxembourgish broadcasts (as part of Belgian Service) began. 1961 R. E. KELLER *German Dial.* 10 These two dialects—or languages—are the daily medium of all classes of 300,000 people in the case of Luxembourg and of over three million people in the case of *Schwyzerdütsch*. 1965 [see LETZBURGESCH].

luxmeter ('laksmi:tə(r)). Also **luxometer**. [f. *LUX sb.* (+ *-O*) + *METER sb.*.] An instrument for measuring the luminance (brightness) or illuminance (illumination) of a surface.

1910 H. M. HOBART *Dict. Electr. Engin.* II. 319/2 *Luxmeter, photometric*. This is a photometer of the 'cat's-eye type'. 1912 W. C. CLINTON tr. *Bloch's Sci. of Illumination* v. 101 A further development.. in the direction of greater portability and lightness has been made in the luxometer. 1915 GASTER & DOW *Mod. Illuminants* vii. 261 Another small instrument of the surface-brightness type, the 'Luxometer', has recently been introduced. 1932 *Proc. Internat. Illumination Congr.*, 1931 I. 215 Two types of luxmeter have been studied: the luxmeter with a scale of illuminations, and the luxmeter with a single comparison illumination, controllable either by the distance of the lamp or by the interposition of a photometric wedge. 1967 E. CHAMBERS *Photolitho-Offset* vii. 85 Meters can be purchased for measuring the number of Lux (luxmeters) or [printed off] foot-candela (foot-candela meters).

luxorius, *obs.* form of *LUXURIOUS*.

luxullianite ('laksʌliənait). *Min.* [f. *Luxullian* its locality in Cornwall + *-ITE*.] (See *quots.*)

1878 LAWRENCE tr. *Cotta's Rocks Class.* 199 The name Luxullianite has been proposed.. for a porphyroidal granite, in which the mica is replaced by tourmaline. 1879 RUTLEY *Study Rocks* xii. 210 Luxullianite is composed of schorl, flesh-coloured orthoclase, and quartz.

† **luxur**. *Obs. rare.* [? Back-formation from *LUXURIOUS*.] A lecher.

1604 T. M. Blache *Booke D.3* How many Villainies were in Spaine: how many Luxurs in Italie. 1604 T. M. *Father Hubbards Tales* E 2 b, The torment to a luxur due, Who neuer thinks his barlot true. 1607 *Tourneur Rev. Trag.* I. i. Wks. 1878 II. 6 A parcht and juicellesse luxur.

† **luxure**. *Obs.* [a. F. *luxure* (13th c. in Littré), ad. L. *luxuria*: see *LUXURY*.] = *LUXURY* 1.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* III. pr. vii. 62 (Camb. MS.) Who-so euere wole remembryn hym of hyse luxures, be shal wel vndyrstonde þat [etc.]. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 245 The Philosophie.. conseileth to a king, That he the surfet of luxure Schal tempre.

luxuriance ('laksʃʊəriəns, lɔːʒʊəriəns). [f. *LUXURIANT*: see *-ANCE*.] The condition of being luxuriant; superabundant growth or development; exuberance; an instance of this. Also *quasi-concr.*

1728-46 THOMSON *Spring* 92 The whole leafy forest stands displayed, In full luxuriance. 1770 LANGHORNE *Plutarch* (1879) I. 87/2 Each had the luxuriances of the citizens to prune. 1777 BURKE *Let. to Sheriffs Bristol Wks.* III. 203 The faults which grow out of the luxuriance of freedom. 1820 KEATS *Hyperion* I. 237 This calm luxuriance of blissful light. 1825 LYTTON *Zicci* II, The luxuriance of bis fancy was unabated. 1845 FORD *Handbk. Spain* 92 Vegetation.. bursts forth in gigantic luxuriance and life. 1850 GOSSE *Rivers of Bible* (1878) 196 The cattle are driven.. from considerable distances to feed on its luxuriance. 1880 HAUGHTON *Phys. Geog.* vi. 312 The whole Equatorial zone is characterized by the extreme luxuriance of the vegetation.

luxuriancy ('laksʃʊəriəns, lɔːʒʊəriəns). Now *rare*. [f. as prec.: see *-ANCY*.] = *prec.*

1648 W. MOUNTAGUE *Devout Ess.* I. xii. 143 The ranknes and luxuriancy of our tempers.. ought rather to be the subject of our extirpation. 1672 DRYDEN *Defence* Wks. 1883 IV. 230 His malice keeps a poet within those bounds, which the luxuriancy of his fancy would tempt him to overleap. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 414 ¶5 A Tree in all its Luxuriancy and Diffusion of Boughs and Branches. 1737 *Common Sense* I. 25, I therefore prohibit all *Concetti*, and Luxuriancies of Fancy. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* I. x. 102 Such a luxuriancy of funguous flesh, as yielded to no remedy. 1804-6 SYD. SMITH *Mor. Philos.* (1850) 183 You do not expect wildness in walls, and luxuriancy in buttresses. 1818 C. M. J. CLAIRMONT *Jrnl.* in *Dowden Shelley* (1886) II. v. 203 The scenery to Bologna was flat, but of incredible luxuriancy.

luxuriant ('laksʃʊəriənt, lɔːʒʊəriənt), *a.* Also 6 *erron.* **luxurient**. [ad. L. *luxuriant-em*, pres. pple. of *luxuriāre* to grow rank, f. *luxuria* *LUXURY*.]

1. Producing abundantly, prolific. Now *rare*. c 1540 tr. *Pol. Verg. Eng. Hist.* (Camden) I. 19 The grownde is luxuriant and frutefull. 1712 POPE *Vertumnus* 10 The growth of the luxuriant year. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* I. v. 44 The soil of the Island is truly luxuriant. 1756-7 tr. *Keyser's Trav.* (1760) III. 142 The country still retains a luxuriant fertility. 1794 S. WILLIAMS *Vermont* 131 The soil was.. fertile and luxuriant. 1877 M. M. GRANT *Sun-Maid* II, It was luxuriant as the valleys of Devon.

†*transf.* 1650 BULWER *Anthropomet.* Pref., Here the luxuriant Chin quite down is mown.

2. Of plants, etc.: Growing profusely, exuberant, rank. †Of flesh: Growing to excess (*obs.*).

1661 LOVELL *Hist. Anim. & Min.* 230 If stamped and applied they compress luxuriant flesh. 1667 COWLEY *Death Mrs. K. Philips* iv., Wit's like a Luxuriant Vine. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* 1. 166 [The Ploughman] Sends in his feeding Flocks betimes t' invade The rising bulk of the luxuriant Blade. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* iv. ii, Her hair... was so luxuriant, that it reached her middle. 1791 COWPER *Iliad* xvii. 64 The luxuriant olive by a swain Rear'd in some solitude. 1835 MISS MITFORD in L'Estrange *Life* III. iii. 35 The dark nasturtium is a fine colour, and very luxuriant. 1846 J. BAXTER *Libr. Pract. Agric.* (ed. 4) II. 365 The tops of white turnips are long and luxuriant at the commencement of the season. 1883 *19th Cent.* May 763 Strong and luxuriant hair is accompanied by regular and durable teeth.

b. *spec. in Bot.* (see *quots.* 1760, 1852).

1760 J. LEE *Introd. Bot.* 1. xx. (1765) 53 A flower is said to be luxuriant, when some of the Parts of Fructification are augmented in Number, and others thereby excluded. 1776-96 WITHERING *Brit. Plants* (ed. 3) I. 251 When of a luxuriant growth, the numbers often increase, especially the number of the pistils. 1852 HENSLOW *Dict. Bot. Terms, Luxuriant*... Generally applied where a superabundance of nutriment causes the organs of nutrition to be more developed than those of fructification.

3. In immaterial applications. a. Of invention, genius, fancy, etc.: Exuberantly productive. Of speech, action, etc.: Abundant, profuse, excessive. Of ornamentation: Excessively rich or florid.

1625 BACON *Ess. Youth & Age* (Arb.) 263 A fluent and Luxuriant Speech... becomes Youth well, but not Age. 1641 'SMECTYMNUS' *Vind. Answ.* iii. 53 If hee will give lesse scope to his luxuriant pen, speak more cautiously. 1675 TRAEHERNE *Chr. Ethics* 443 Mistake not these things for arbitrary flourishes of luxuriant fancy. 1689 SWIFT *Ode to Temple Wks.* 1755 IV. 1. 244 How is the muse luxuriant grown. 1765 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* 1. 87 Restraining it [the common law] where it was too lax and luxuriant. 1780 A. YOUNG *Tour Ire.* II. xvii. 75 The Irish jig, which they can dance with a most luxuriant expression. 1799 *Med. Jnl.* I. 43 Brown was a luxuriant genius. 1848 MRS. JAMESON *Sacr. & Leg. Art* (1850) 91 The vivid colour, the luxuriant architecture remind us of Paul Veronese. 1855 BAIN *Senses & Int.* III. i. §55 (1864) 425 A luxuriant imagination implies the facility of retaining scenes of every description. 1882-3 SCHAFF *Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* II. 1200 Rules were given with respect to the luxuriant ornamentation of the churches.

†b. Excessively prosperous. *Obs.*

1654 tr. *Scudery's Curia Pol.* 76 Luxuriant and wanton times cause Princes like iron to rust for want of use. 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 330 ¶3 By many Losses... reduced from a very luxuriant Trade and Credit to very narrow Circumstances. 1766 GOLDSM. *Vic. W.* xxix, The luxuriant great ones of the world shall no more tread us to the earth.

†c. Of a disease: Abundantly prevalent. *Obs.*

1656 J. SMITH *Pract. Physick* 24 Arthritis that is vagrant is Scorbucal... The parts affected are the Nerves; because it is very luxuriant in the back and the loins.

¶4. Misused for: LUXURIOUS.

1671 *Phil. Trans.* VI. 1219 Being the most delicious and luxuriant Cider... that ever I knew. 1824 MISS FERRIER *Inher.* lix, Uncle A... had been left... in a luxuriant apartment. 1885 C. GIBBON *Hard Knot* I. v. 69 It was a splendid apartment... luxuriant to a degree.

Hence luxuriantly *adv.*, †luxuriantness.

1725 C. PITT *Vida's Art Poet.* III. (1726) 66 In wide array luxuriantly he pours A crowd of words, and opens all his stores. 1775 ASH, *Luxuriantness.* 1786 BURNS *Ep. to a Young Friend* vi, The sacred lowe o' weel-plac'd love, Luxuriantly indulge it. 1840 BROWNING *Sordello* I. 637 Round each new discovery wreathed Luxuriantly the fancies infantine. 1863 LYELL *Antiq. Man* 16 Nowhere... does this tree flourish more luxuriantly than in Denmark.

luxuriate (lak'sjʊəriət, lag'zʊəriət), *v.* [f. L. *luxuriāt-*, ppl. stem of *luxuriāre*: see LUXURIANT.]

1. *intr.* Of a plant: To grow rank. Now *rare*. Also *fig.* †Of a writer: To write at exuberant length; to exceed one's limits. *Obs.*

1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* Democr. to Rdr. 10, I could have more willingly luxuriated, and better satisfied my selfe and others. *Ibid.* III. ii. II. i. 545 The mind is apt to lust, and hote or cold, As corne luxuriates in a better molde. 1658 J. ROBINSON *Eudoxa* ix. 48 Scorbucal Plants... luxuriate, where the Scurvie is predominant. 1731 in BAILEY vol. II. 1832 G. DOWNES *Lett. Cont. Countries* I. 269 The vineyards hereabout are partly lopp'd, partly left to luxuriate. 1868 LIGHTFOOT *Comm. Philipp.* (1873) 259 Syria was a soil where such a plant would thrive and luxuriate.

†b. *fig.* To grow or develop exuberantly into (error, folly, etc.). *Obs.*

1651 N. BACON *Disc. Govt. Eng.* II. xvii. (1739) 90 The Clergy... suffered the minds of young Scholars to luxuriate into Errors of Divinity. 1757 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 172 ¶1 The powers of the mind... more frequently luxuriate into follies, than blossom into goodness. 1808 ELEANOR SLEATH *Bristol Heiress* V. 121 The seeds of faults... wanted but the soil in which... to luxuriate into vices.

2. To indulge in luxury; to feast, revel, enjoy oneself. Now only with const. *in, on.*

1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* Democr. to Rdr. 56 Let them tyrannize, Epicurize, oppresse, luxuriate, and consume themselves. 1648 JOS. BEAUMONT *Psyche* XIX. xlv, 'Tis Worth enough, if a young Gallant can Look big, Luxuriate, and Write Gentleman. 1832 MRS. F. TROLLOPE *Dam. Manners Amer.* i. (1839) 2 A huge crocodile luxuriating in the slime. 1841 E. FITZGERALD *Lett.* (1889) I. 71, I had a long letter from Morton the other day—he is still luxuriating at Venice. 1866 MRS. STOWE *Lit. Foxes* 25 The Christmas-

dinner, that solid feast of fat things on which we also luxuriated. 1878 BOSW. SMITH *Carthage* 278 The troops... must have luxuriated in the easeful quarters which Hannibal's sword had opened for them.

b. In immaterial sense: To take great delight, revel in (something).

c 1650 tr. *Hales' Dissert. de Pace in Phenix* (1708) II. 357 Do they not luxuriate in this Wish? 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* I. iv. 550 They also did luxuriate in their other Many Creature-gods. 1830 HERSCHEL *Stud. Nat. Phil.* 71 The mind... luxuriates in its newly found powers. 1880 N. SMYTH *Old Faiths in new Light* iv. (1882) 124 The Oriental mind... luxuriates in dreams.

Hence luxuriation, the action or process of luxuriating; exuberant efflorescence.

1839 DE QUINCEY *Recoll. Lakes Wks.* 1862 II. 207 This book never could be very popular, from the... luxuriation of its descriptions. 1854 — *Autobiog. Sk. Wks.* II. 60 The same genial climate there was, the same luxuriation of nature in her early prime.

†luxuriety. *nonce-wd.* [f. LUXURIOS, on the supposed analogy of *variety*, etc.] Luxuriance.

a 1768 STERNE *Serm.* xl. Wks. 1815 IV. 64 One may observe a kind of luxuriety in the description.

†luxuriose, *a.* *Obs. rare*—*0.* = next.

1727 in BAILEY vol. II.

luxurious (lak'sjʊəriəs, lag'zʊəriəs), *a.* Also 4 luxorius, 5 luxurius, 7 luxurous. [ad. OF. *luxurius* (mod.F. *luxurieux*), ad. L. *luxuriōsus*, f. *luxuri-a*: see LUXURY and -OUS.]

†1. Lascivious, lecherous, unchaste. *Obs.*

c 1330 *Arth. & Merl.* 652 (Kölbung) he deulen, pat houen abouen ous, Euer be luxorius. a 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* (1868) 50 Havinge luxurios lokes, countenaunces and signes in her chirche atte the masse. 1456 SIR G. HAYE *Law Arms* (S.T.S.) 76 Ane [is] luxurius, ane othir chaste. 1599 MINSHEU *Span. Dial.* 53/2 Great hee-goats, which is a most luxurios beast. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 428 The beast beginneth to be luxurios, and prone to the rage of venery. 1630 R. JOHNSON'S *Kingd. & Commw.* III. 430 They are exceeding luxurios, by reason whereof the Countrey swarmeth with Whores. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Past.* IV. 52 The luxurios Father of the Fold.

†2. Outrageous, extravagant, excessive; also, passionately desirous after something. *Obs.*

c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* 1. pr. iv. 13 (Camb. MS.) Every luxurios tormentour [L. *flagitiosum quemque*] dar doon all felony unpunysshed. a 1613 OVERBURY *Charact.*, *Wise Man* Wks. (1856) 60 He... is not luxurios after acquaintance. 1627 HAKEWILL *Apol.* IV. viii. §10. 384 As they were luxurios in the price, so were they likewise in the worke itself. 1665 NEEDHAM *Med. Medicinæ* 266 When this Sulphureous part is exalted, and becomes luxurios in the Blood.

3. a. Of persons, their habits, etc.: Given to luxury, or self-indulgence, voluptuous.

1606 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* XIV. LXXXVII. 358 Luxurios, idle, Bacchanists. 1691 HARTCLIFFE *Virtues* 311 Corinth, the Metropolis of Achaia, was... excessively proud and luxurios. 1722 DE FOE *Plague* (1840) 21 The monarchy being restored... all people were gay and luxurios. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) II. 71 The inhabitants lead a... soft, luxurios life. 1836 J. H. NEWMAN in *Lyra Apost.* (1849) 85 He... lets his feelings run, In soft luxurios flow. 1875 GLADSTONE *Glean.* (1879) I. 32 A wealthy country, with a large leisured class, in a luxurios age.

b. Of things: Of or pertaining to luxury; characterized by or making a display of luxury.

1650 BULWER *Anthropomet.* 90 The two most precious Pearls which Cleopatra dissolv'd and drunk as a luxurios expression of Love to Mark Antonie. 1667 MILTON *P.L.* XI. 784 Those whom last thou sawst In triumph and luxurios wealth. 1713 STEELE *Guardian* No. 18 ¶4 Conveyed to that luxurios Paradise. 1860 EMERSON *Cond. Life, Wealth* Wks. (Bohn) II. 348 A sumptuous ship has... made it [the Atlantic] a luxurios hotel. a 1873 LYTON *Pausanias* 30 An imitation of the luxurios galleys of the Barbarian. 1879 FARRAR *St. Paul* (1883) 491 The rich brought their luxurios provisions.

¶4. = LUXURIANT 2. Now *rare*.

1644 H. VAUGHAN *Serm.* 26 That is but a luxurios branch shot forth through the strength and heat of devotion. 1653 *Cloria & Narcissus* I. 59 Arrable grounds, every one intermixt with luxurios Vines. 1662 EVELYN *Chalcogr.* (1769) 16, I can only name them briefly, the field would be too luxurios to discourse upon them severally. 1801 CHARLOTTE SMITH *Lett. Solit. Wand.* I. 5 This luxurios grass spangled with wild flowers. 1826 SOUTHBY in *Q. Rev.* XXXIV. 103 Their villages are situated in the midst of the most luxurios groves. 1854 CARDL. WISEMAN *Fabiola* (1855) 349 She wiped them with her luxurios hair.

†b. Of unhealthy flesh: Granulating exuberantly, 'proud'. *Obs.*

1676 WISEMAN *Surg.* 378 If in the incarnating the Wound the Flesh grow luxurios, touch it with a Vitriol-stone.

luxuriously, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY².] In a luxurios manner. †a. Lasciviously, lustfully (*obs.*). b. In the enjoyment of luxury and pleasure; plentifully, sumptuously, voluptuously.

a. c 1540 tr. *Pal. Verg. Eng. Hist.* (Camden) I. 260 Emonge the captives was the wife of Sigifredus, .. whome the kinges sonn Edmundus hadd long since luxuriously deflowred. 1606 SHAKS. *Ant. & Cl.* III. xiii. 120 Besides what hotter hours... you have Luxuriously pickt out.

b. 1605 DANIEL *Ulysses & Syren* 15 To spend the time luxuriously Becomes not men of worth. 1693 DRYDEN *Juvenal* III, Mice and rats... with heroic verse luxuriously were fed. 1796 J. MOSER *Hermit of Caucasus* I. 65 The plain abounding in fruits, luxuriously supplied. 1883 FROUDE *Short Stud.* IV. 1. xi. 141 Giraldu Cambrensis... found the

monks dining more luxuriously than the King. 1900 *Edin. Rev.* July 223 A great heiress living luxuriously in London.

luxuriosness. [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality or state of being luxurios; †lasciviosness (*obs.*); indulgence in luxury or pleasure, voluptuosness; also profuseness, prodigality.

1542 BOORDE *Dyetary* xxi. (1870) 285 Cucumbers restrayneth veneryousnes, or lassyuyousnes, or luxuryousnes. 1598 BARCKLEY *Felic. Man* (1631) 317 Ungodlinesse troubleth the Church, Injustice the common-wealth, Luxuriosnesse private families. 1651 N. BACON *Disc. Govt. Eng.* II. i. (1739) 4 Retaining a tincture of... the luxuryousness of his great Grandfather Edward the Second. 1847 PUSEY tr. *Horsis Paradise* I. iii. (1871) I. 35 From all luxuryousness and uncleanness Deliver us. 1872 *Spectator* 7 Sept. 1142 The almost Asiatic luxuryousness with which it is illustrated. 1889 BRYDALL *Art in Scotl.* xiv. 311 A luxuryousness of effective light and shade.

'luxurist. *Obs. or arch. rare.* [f. LUXURY + -IST.] One addicted to luxury.

1689-90 TEMPLE *Ess. Poetry* Wks. 1731 I. 248 There are no where more abandoned Libertines, more refined Luxurists. 1830 JAMES *Darnley* xix. 83/1 In his history... may be traced the yet unsated luxurist, and the incipient tyrant.

†luxurify. *Obs. rare.* [Irregularly f. LUXURIOS + -TY.] a. Lasciviosness, lustfulness. b. = LUXURIANCE.

1563-87 FOXE *A. & M.* (1596) 225/2 Greedie couetousnesse, and filthie luxuritie. 1595 L. PIOT *Orator* 375 That proceedeth of nothing but idleness and gluttonie which provoketh luxuritie. 1630 T. WESTCOTE *Devan.* (1845) 391 Its fruitful glebe and luxury thereof.

luxurius, luxurous, *obs. ff.* LUXURIOS.

luxury (laksjʊəri, 'laksəri, 'lagzəri). Also 4-7 luxurie. [a. OF. *luxurie*, ad. L. *luxuria*, f. *luxu-s* abundance, sumptuous enjoyment. Cf. F. *luxure* (whence LUXURE), Sp. *lujuria*, It. *lussuria*.

In Lat. and in the Rom. langs. the word connotes vicious indulgence, the neutral senses of the Eng. 'luxury' being expressed by L. *luxus*, F. *luxé*, Sp. *lujo*, It. *lusso*.]

†1. Lasciviosness, lust; †l. lusts. *Obs.*

1340 *Ayenb.* 157 he dyuel... assaylet... pane sanguinen mid ioliuete and mid luxurie. c 1386 CHAUCER *Man of Law's* T. 827 O foule lust of luxurie. c 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* (1868) 58 Leude touchinge and handelyng... makithe... folke falle into orible synne of luxurie. 1577 tr. *Bullinger's Decades* (1592) 234 Therewithal he doth inclusively vnderstand all kindes of lust and luxurie. 1602 MARSTON *Antonio's Rev.* II. iii. Wks. 1856 I. 96 Mellida is light, And stained with adulterous luxurie. 1661 LOVELL *Hist. Anim. & Min.* 89 The ashes of the claws with that of the skinnie, being applied helpe luxury in man or woman. 1728 MORGAN *Algiers* I. v. 163 To say nothing of the Luxury and Debaucheries which reigned in the Camps, which he describes as the filthiest of Brothels. 1812 CRABBE *Tales, Squire & Priest* (1814) II. 91 Grov'ling in the sty... of shameless luxury.

†2. = LUXURIANCE. *Obs.*

c 1611 CHAPMAN *Iliad* XXI. 262 Where now weake waters luxurie Must make my death blush. 1692 RAY *Disc.* II. (1732) 108 Wonderful Fertility and Luxury of the Soil. 1695 WOODWARD *Nat. Hist. Earth* v. (1723) 262 The Luxury and Superabundance of the Productions of the Earth.

3. The habitual use of, or indulgence in what is choice or costly, whether food, dress, furniture, or appliances of any kind.

1633 P. FLETCHER *Elisa* I. xxv, I never knew or want or luxurie... or base-bred flatterie. 1667 MILTON *P.L.* XI. 711 All now was turn'd to jollitie and game, To luxurie and riot, feast and dance. 1718 LADY M. W. MONTAGU *Lett. to C'tess Mar* 10 Mar. II. xlv. 19 The piece of luxury that grieved my eyes was the table-cloth and napkins. 1755 YOUNG *Centaur* II. Wks. 1757 IV. 134 On the soft beds of luxury most kingdoms have expired. 1791-1823 D'ISRAELI *Cur. Lit.* (1858) III. 400 Luxury is the cure of that unavoidable evil in society—great inequality of fortune! a 1832 BENTHAM *Man. Pol. Econ.* Wks. 1843 III. 37 Luxury is... an inseparable accompaniment to opulence. 1866 GEO. ELIOT *F. Holt* (1868) 17, I suppose you have been used to great luxury. 1891 CHEYNE *Orig. Psalter* IV. ii. 167 The increase of luxury produced a similar current of song in ancient Palestine.

4. *transf.* Refined and intense enjoyment.

1715 GARTH *Claremont in Dryden's Miscell. Poems* vi. (1727) 255 Hard was their Lodging, homely was their Food; For all their Luxury was doing Good. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* VII. v, She indulged herself... in all the luxury of tender grief. 1764 GOLDSM. *Trav.* 22 And learn the luxury of doing good. 1805 FOSTER *Ess.* I. i. 1 Those who do not seek... the luxury of pensiveness. 1810 D. STEWART *Philos. Ess.* II. Ess. i. vi. 299 Hence, to a botanist, the luxury of a garden. 1869 EADIE *Galat.* 45 The enlightenment of the apostle was not for his own individual luxury.

5. a. quasi-*concr.* Means of luxurios enjoyment; sumptuous and exquisite food or surroundings.

1704 ADDISON *Italy* (1705) 475 He has cut the Side of the Rock into a Flat for a Garden, and... has made such a Spot of Ground of it as furnishes out a kind of Luxury for a Hermite. 1759 JOHNSON *Raselas* II, He often sat before tables covered with luxury. 1851 *Illustr. Catal. Gt. Exhib.* 200 Preserved fruits... representing those articles of luxury removed by their character and costliness out of the ordinary category of human food.

b. In particularized sense: Something which conduces to enjoyment or comfort in addition to what are accounted the necessities of life. Hence, in recent use, something which is desirable but not indispensable.

1780 BENTHAM *Princ. Legisl.* xviii. §17 note, Necessaries come always before luxuries. 1833 HT. MARTINEAU *Briery Creek* iv. 75 He buys a new luxury which will yield no good beyond his own selfish pleasure. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* iii. I. 267 A coach and six was a fashionable luxury. 1874 MICKLETHWAITE *Mod. Par. Churches* 99 A reded is a luxury. 1878 JEVONS *Prim. Pol. Econ.* 21 That which is spent in early life upon mere luxuries and frivolities. 1902 *Fortn. Rev.* June 1906 The most expensive of luxuries in London is to keep clean.

6. *abstr.* Luxuriousness; abundance of appliances for comfort.

1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* ii. I. 267 The brilliancy of the shops and the luxury of the private dwellings far surpasses anything that England could then show. 1863 W. G. BLAIKIE *Better Days Work. People* i. (1864) 8 Such luxury as shall tempt them to forget that they are but strangers and pilgrims here.

7. *attrib.*, as *luxury coach, cruise, duty, edition, flat, liner, shop, tax, trade. Comb.*, as *luxury-loving* adj.

1936 O. LANCASTER *Progress at Pelvis Bay* 61 As many as fifty or sixty . . . luxury coaches leave daily from the square. 1941 N. COWARD *Australia Visited* 1. 5 Society ladies returning home exhausted after a lightning luxury cruise. 1971 E. CANDY *Words for Murder Perhaps* iv. 50 The drug pusher, the criminal classes. You don't get that sort of person in good hotels or on luxury cruises. 1904 *Hansard Commons* 19 Apr. 564 An article of luxury which might very fairly pay a luxury duty. 1930 T. E. LAWRENCE *Lett.* (1938) 709 We must do our best to get the whole of the luxury edition placed before the date of publication. 1937 *Night & Day* 9 Dec. 12 Luxury flat. A story by K. K. Busvine. 1939 O. LANCASTER *Homes Sweet Homes* 66 The luxury flat . . . is divided up with fiendish ingenuity into a dining-room, drawing-room, lounge-hall, three bed, two bath, a kitchen and all the usual offices. 1958 *New Statesman* 5 Apr. 439/2 A luxury-flat developer . . . instructed his architects to do neo-Georgian. 1934 G. B. SHAW *Too True to be Good* Pref. 11 The rich tourists in the palace hotels and luxury liners. 1947 L. MACNEICE *Dark Tower* 50, I followed you—but not on a luxury liner. Mine was a cargo boat. 1959 N. MARSH *Singing in Shrouds* iii. 38 A luxury liner and organised fun would be more his cup-of-tea. 1899 'MARK TWAIN' in *Forum* Mar. 32 We are . . . the most luxury-loving people on the earth. 1927 H. WADDELL *Wandering Scholars* i. 25 It was an apple-orchard in blossom to his luxury-loving, exquisite and peaceful soul. 1962 H. R. LOYN *Anglo-Saxon Eng.* ii. 69 The gold coinage, papyrus, fine stuffs and spices point to the existence of a luxury-loving aristocracy. 1935 N. MITCHISON *We have been Warned* iv. 349 Turning . . . to Mayfair, they began to pass the discreet and rather impressive luxury shops. 1973 S. JACKMAN *Guns covered with Flowers* vi. 74 The luxury shops and the department stores. 1904 *Hansard Commons* 19 Apr. 564 The luxury tax at that time was 6d. 1974 R. JEFFRIES *Mistakenly in Mallorca* xiii. 122 The large cars on national or tourist plates whose owners were not forced to pay the luxury taxes that all Spaniards had to. 1905 *Westm. Gaz.* 9 Jan. 3/1 Their action deprives of employment persons who were . . . employed in luxury trades. 1966 G. GREENE *Comedians* i. iii. 84, I can see great possibilities of improvement. My mother was not catering for the luxury-trade.

|| **luxus** ('laksəs). *Phys.* [L. *luxus* excess.] A normal excess of protein material supposed to exist in the blood. Only *attrib.* (see quotes.)

1873 RALFE *Phys. Chem.* 78 The excess of the nitrogenous food taken into the system, but not employed, being at once oxidized and converted into urea: this view of its formation is known as the 'luxus consumption theory'. 1898 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* V. 911 Persistent high pressure due to luxus-consumption.

luys, obs. pl. LOUSE.

† **luYTE**. *Obs.* [a. OF. *luite* fem., f. *luter*:—L. *luctare* to wrestle.] Wrestling, grappling.

c 1477 CAXTON *Jaxon* 15 The luyte or wrastling of your wordes is not strong ynough for to bete down & ouercome the constance of my contenance.

luytel, obs. form of LITTLE.

luzardis, variant of LUSARDS *pl. Obs.*

luzarne, luzern(e), obs. forms of LUCERN¹.

luzonite ('lj)uzənait). *Min.* [f. *Luzon* its locality.] A sulph-arsenide of copper, similar to enargite (A. H. Chester 1896).

1883 *Encycl. Brit.* XVI. 396.

luzzel, variant of LAZULE *Obs.*

lwime, lwme, obs. forms of LOOM *sb.*¹

LXX. The Roman numeral symbol for Seventy; hence used as an abbreviation for SEPTUAGINT.

1662 STILLINGFL. *Orig. Sacr.* iii. iv. §9 The learned dissertation of the late learned Bishop of Chester upon the LXX. 1883 *Cath. Dict.* (1897) 617/2 The LXX entirely misses the sense; the Vulgate has 'loquens pro eo'.

attrib. 1900 MARGOLIOUTH in *Expositor* Jan. 33 The LXX. translator of the Song of Solomon.

ly, variant of LI¹.

1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade, Ly*, a Chinese land-measure.

ly, abbrev. LANGLEY.

1959 S. L. HESS *Introd. Theoret. Meteorol.* ix. 131 The rate of receipt of solar energy is nearly constant at the equator where it varies between 790 and 895 ly day⁻¹. 1963 G. L. PICKARD *Descriptive Physical Oceanogr.* v. 51 One langley (ly) is one gram calorie per square centimetre.

ly, obs. f. LIE, LYE; var. LEYE *Obs.*, flame.

-ly, suffix¹. (Forms: 1 -lic, -lic, 2-5 -lich, 4-5 -liche, 3-5 north. -lik(e), (3 *Orm.* -lic, -lij, -like), 3-6 -li, 4- -ly), appended to sbs. and adjs. to form adjs., represents the OE. *-lic*, corresponding to OFris., OS. *-līk* (Du. *-lijk*), OHG. *-līk* (MHG. *-līch*, mod.G. *-lich*), ON. *-lig-r*, *-leg-r* (Sw., Da. *-lig*), Goth. *-leik-s*:—OTeut. *-līko-*. The phonology of the OE. form, as also of the mod.G. and the ON. forms, is somewhat abnormal, the frequency in use of the suffix having caused loss of the original secondary stress, with consequent shortening of the vowel, and in ON. also voicing of the guttural. A further irregularity appears in the phonetic development in ME. The normal representation of OE. *-lic* was *-lik* in northern dialects and *-lich* in southern dialects. These forms are found as late as the 15th century; but the form *-li*, *-ly*, which (though parallel with the reduction of OE. *ic* to *I*, and of ME. *everich* to *every*) seems to be chiefly due to the influence of the Scandinavian *-lig-*, occurs in northern and midland dialects as early as the 13th c., and before the end of the 15th c. had become universal. In the *Ormulum* (c 1200) *-lic* (rarely *-like*) is used before a vowel and at the end of a line, and *-lij* before a cons.; the inflected form *-like* (disyllabic) seems often to be used, for metrical reasons, where grammar would require the uninflected form. In the comparative and superlative (OE. *-licra*, *-e*, *-licost*) the ME. form had regularly *-k* according to phonetic law in all dialects (in the south the usual 13-14th c. form was *-lukere*, *-lokere*); but where the positive had the form *-li* new comparatives and superlatives in *-lier*, *liest* were regularly formed from it.

The original Teut. adjs. in *-līko-* were compounds of the sb. **līkom* appearance, form, body (see LICH). Thus **mannlīko-* ('manly') means etymologically 'having the appearance or form of a man'; **gōðolīko-* ('goodly') 'having a good appearance or form', or 'having the appearance or form of what is good'. The primitive force of the suffix may therefore be rendered by 'having the appearance or form indicated by the first element of the word'; but while in the historical Teut. langs. it has remained capable of expressing this meaning, it has in all of them acquired a much wider application.

When appended to sbs., the most general senses of the suffix in all Teut. langs. are 'having the qualities appropriate to', 'characteristic of', 'befitting'. In English of all periods it has been a prolific formative; the adjs. formed with it are most frequently eulogistic, as in *kingly, knightly, masterly, princely, queenly, scholarly, soldierly* (cf. *manly, womanly* with *mannish, womanish*); among the examples with dyslogistic sense are *beastly, beggarly, cowardly, dastardly, rascally, ruffianly, scoundrelly*. In OE., as in other Teut. langs., the suffix had often the sense 'of or pertaining to'; but the adjs. have, so far as this meaning is concerned, been to a great extent superseded by synonyms of Latin or Romanic etymology. Thus *manly* formerly admitted of the senses now expressed by *human* and *masculine*; for one of the older senses of *timely* we must now say *temporal*. Another use of the suffix, common to English with other Teut. langs., is to form adjs. denoting periodic recurrence, as *daily, hourly, monthly, nightly, weekly, yearly*.

When *-ly* is appended to an adj., the resulting derivative adj. often connotes a quality related to or resembling that expressed by its primary; cf., e.g., OE. *lēof* 'dear' with *lēoflic* 'lovely' (or, as it might be rendered, 'such as becomes dear'). The diminutive sense found in mod.G. *gelblich* yellowish, *süsslich* sweetish, though a very easy development from the original sense of the suffix, does not seem ever to have existed in English. Even in OE. *-lic* had app. ceased to be used in new formations from adjs.; the new adjs. f. adj. + *-ly* that have arisen in ME. or in mod.E. seem to be from the advs.

-ly, suffix². (Forms: 1-2 -lice, 2-5 -liche, 4-5 -lich, 3-5 north. -like, (3 *Orm.* -like, -lij), 3-6 -li, 4- -ly), forming adverbs, represents OE. *-lice*, corresponding (functionally if not morphologically) to OFris. *-like*, OS. *-līko* (M.Du. *-like*, Du. *-lijk*, MLG. *-like*, mod.LG. *-lik*), OHG. *-līchō* (MHG. *-liche*, mod.G. *-lich*),

ON. *-liga*, *-lega* (MSw. *-lika*, *-leka*, in mod.Sw. superseded by *-ligt*, *-ligen*; Da. *-lig*), Goth. *-leikō*, derived from *-līko-* (see -LY¹) with an adverb-forming suffix, O'Teut. *-ō*, according to some repr. the ending of the abl. fem. (pre-Teut. *-ād*) or neut. (pre-Teut. *-ōd*); according to others that of the instrumental neut. (pre-Teut. *-ōm*).

The form-history of the suffix in Eng. is similar to that of -LY¹: in ME. the OE. *-lice* was normally represented by *-liche* (southern), *-like* (northern), the compar. being *-liker*, *-luker*, *-loker* (superl. *-est*).

The form *-li*, *-ly*, which was current in East Midland English in the 14th c., and became general in the 15th c., is probably due to the influence of the ON. *-liga*. In the strongly Scandinavianized dialect of the *Ormulum* (c 1200) *-lij* and *-like* are used indifferently, according to the requirements of the metre. Where the positive ended in *-li*, *-ly*, the comparative and superlative ended in *-lier*, *-liest*. In the 15-17th c. forms like *falslyer*, *traitorouslyer* (Malory), *softlier*, *justlier*, *widelier* (Long *Barclay's Argenis* 1625), *easilier*, *-est* (R. Baxter *Saving Faith* 1658) were common, but in later use the advs. in *-ly* are compared with *more*, *most*, the inflexional forms being only employed in poetry or for rhetorical effect.

In O'Teut. an adv. with this suffix must have implied the existence of an adj. with the suffix corresponding to -LY¹. In OE., however, there are several instances (e.g. *bealdlice* boldly, *swétlice* sweetly) in which an adv. in *-lice* has been formed directly from a simple adj. without the intervention of an adj. in *-lic*. In ME. the number of these direct formations was greatly increased, and when the final *-e*, which was the original OE. adverb-making suffix, ceased to be pronounced, it became usual to append *-ly* to an adj. as the regular mode of forming an adv. of manner. It was, down to the 17th c., somewhat frequently attached, with this function, even to adjs. in *-ly*, as *earlily*, *godlily*, *kindlily*, *livelily*, *lovelily*, *statelily*; but these formations are now generally avoided as awkward, while on the other hand it is felt to be ungraceful to use words like *godly*, *goodly*, *lovely*, *mannerly*, *timely*, as advs.; the difficulty is usually evaded by recourse to some periphrastic form of expression. In examples belonging to the 16th and 17th c. it is sometimes difficult to determine whether a writer intended the adv. *goodly* to mean 'in a good manner' or 'in a goodly manner', and there are other instances of similar ambiguity. In the words denoting periodical recurrence, as *daily*, *hourly*, the adj. and the adv. are now identical in form. A solitary example of an adv. f. sb. + *-ly*² with no related adj. is *partly*. From the early part of the 16th c. the suffix has been added to ordinal numerals to form advs. denoting serial position, as *firstly*, *secondly*, *thirdly*, etc. (cf. F. *premièrement*, etc.).

When *-ly* is attached to a disyllabic or polysyllabic adj. in *-le*, the word is contracted, as in *ably*, *doubly*, *singly*, *simply*; contractions of this kind occur already in the 14th c., but examples of the uncontracted forms (e.g. *doublely*) are found as late as the 17th c. *Whole* + *-ly* becomes *wholly*, but in all other similar instances the written *e* is retained before the suffix, e.g. in *palely*, *vilely*, *puerilely*. Adjs. ending graphically with *ll* lose one *l* before *-ly*, as in *fully* (in southern Eng. commonly pronounced with a single *l*, but in Scotland often with double or long *l*), *dully* ('dull), *coolly* ('ku:ll). Adjs. of more than one syll. ending in *y* change *y* to *i* before *-ly*, as in *merrily*; in formations from monosyllabic adjs. the usage varies, e.g. *dryly*, *drily*; *gayly*, *gaily* (cf. *daily*, which is the only current form); *slyly*, *slily* (but always *shyly*); *greyly*, *grayly* has always *y*. Another orthographical point is the dropping of the *e* in the two words *duly*, *truly*. It is unusual to append *-ly* to an adj. in *-ic*; the ending of the adv. is nearly always *-ically*, even when the only current form of the adj. ends in *-ic*.

|| **Lyæus** (lai'æəs). [L., a. Gr. *Λυαῖος*.] A surname of Bacchus; hence used for: Wine.

1602 MARSTON *Antonio's Rev.* v. iv. Wks. 1856 I. 137 Let Lyæus flote In burnisht gobblots. 1851 THACKERAY *Eng. Hum.* ii. (1858) 92 When his honest hand was shaking . . . in the morning after libations to purple Lyæus over-night.

lyam ('laɪəm), **lyme** (laɪm). *Obs. exc. Hist.* and *dial.* Forms: 4-6 lyame, 5 lyeme, ? 5, 7 lym, 6

lyalme, lyemme, 6-7 lyome, lime, 6-9 leam, liam, 7 leame, leon, 7, 9 lyme, 5- lyam. [a. OF. *liem* (mod.F. *lien*) = Pr. *liam-s*, Cat. *lligam*, Pg. *ligame*, It. *legame*:—L. *ligāmen*, f. *ligāre* to tie, bind. Cf. LIEN.]

1. A leash for hounds.

c 1400 *Parlt. Thre Ages* (text A) 38 My lyame than full lightly lete I doun falle. *Ibid.* 61, I hyede to my hounde and hent hym vp sone And lousset my lyame and let hym vmbycaste. 1481-90 *Howard Househ. Bks.* (Roxb.) 287 My Lord paid to Mason for lyemes for his howndes. . . . 1501 *DOUGLAS Pal. Hon.* i. 297 Of goldin cord wer lyamis, and the stringis Festinnit conuinct in massie goldin ringis. 1528 *M.S. List of Jewely* (P.R.O.), ij doggs collers of scoolewerk with lyalmes sylk and gold. 1541 *Knaresboro' Wills* (Surtees) l. 81 *note*, One couple of houndes and ther lyomes. 1570 *CAIUS De Canibus Brit.* 11 b, Nam Lyemme nostra lingua Lorum significat. ? c 1600 *Distracted Emp.* v. iv. in *Bullen O. Pl.* 111. 255 Enter Eudon & Busse, leading in two lymes Byrtha & a Spaniell. 1611 *COTGR.*, *Traict*, . . . a lime, or line wherin a Bloud-hound is led. 1612 *WEBSTER White Devil* Biiij, Let her not go to Church, but like a hounde In Leon at your heeles. 1686 *BLOME Gentl. Recr.* II. 82 A Hound will draw better when he is held short, than if he were let at the length of the Liam. 1829 *SCOTT Wav.* 2nd App. to Gen. Pref. iv, A large blood-hound tied in a leam or band. 1876 *Whitby Gloss.*, *Leam*, a leash or thong. 1897 *MADDEN Diary W. Silence* 23 The huntsman then held him [the bloodhound] short, pulling in the liam. 1898 *Pall Mall Mag.* Oct. 164 The second illustration shows the huntsmen with their hounds on the liam seeking for deer.

b. *Her.* The representation of a liam or leash.

1572 *BOSSEWELL Armorie* II. 43 A Lyon Couchante, & three Lyams in chefe d'argent. 1634 [see LYAM-HOUND c].

c. *Comb.*: liam-dog = LYAM-HOUND.

1805 *SCOTT Last Minstr.* vi. vii, Stout Conrade, cold . . . Was by a woodman's lyme-dog found.

2. Short for LYAM-HOUND.

1486 *Bk. St. Albans* F vj b, A Sute of a liam. 1605 *SHAKS. Lear* III. vi. 72 Mastiffie, Grey-hound, Mongrill, Grim, Hound or Spaniell, Brache, or Lym [*1st Fo. Hym*].

lyam-hound, lyme-hound. *Obs. exc. Hist.* Forms: 6 *lyam-*, 6-7 *lime-*, 7 *leame-*, *lim-*, *erron. lyne-*, *line-*, *liam-* (also 9 *arch.*), 7, 9 *lyme-*. [f. LYAM + HOUND.] A bloodhound.

1527 *St. Papers Hen. VIII.* IV. 464 A couple of liam houndes. 1596 *SPENSER F.Q.* v. ii. 25 But Talus, that could like a lime-hound winde her. . . . At length found out whereas she hidden lay. 1611 *COTGR.*, s.v. *Mut, Chiens mut.*, . . . lyme-hounds, teamed otherwise, *Limiers de mut.* 1616 *SURFL. & MARKH. Country Farm* VII. xxii. 673 This crie of hounds. . . is in no sort allowed to the liam hound, so long as he draweth in the string. 1624 *T. SCOT Vox Populi* II. 17, I had my Leame-hounds ready in euery corner to draw after them dry-foote, and fetch the Authors *Coram nobis*. 1631 *BRATHWAIT Whimzies, Forrester* 35 He can do miracles with his line-hound, who by his good education ha's more sophistry than his master. 1657 *R. LIGON Barbadoes* (1673) 98 There is nothing in that Countrey so usefull as Liam Hounds, to find out these Thieves. 1674 *J. WRIGHT tr. Seneca's Thyestes* 45 So when the Vmbrian Lime-hound through the field Hunts on a Trayl; and in a Leash is held. 1801 *Sporting Mag.* XVIII. 100 One that leads a lime-hound for the chase. 1821 *SCOTT Kenilw.* iv, He has the stanch lyme-hound to track the wounded buck over hill and dale, but he hath also the fleet gaze-hound to kill him at view. 1852 *KINGSLEY Andromeda* 446 Him Até follows avenging; Slowly she tracks him and sure, as a lyme-hound. 1897 *MADDEN Diary W. Silence* 22 The huntsman brought with him his liam-hound, a pure-bred blood-hound used for finding and harbouring the deer.

b. *fig.* Applied to persons.

a 1611 *BEAUM. & FL. Philaster* IV. i, Oh, hee's a pernicious limhound, turne him vpon the pursue of any Lady. 1656 *S. HOLLAND Zara* (1719) 30 Or a second Helen proud of the Lime-hound Paris.

c. As a heraldic cognizance.

1634 *HARRINGTON Orl. Fur.* XLI. xxx. 344 His cosin had a Lyme-hound argent bright, His Lyme laid on his back.

† **lyance.** *Obs.* Also 4 *leiance*. [a. OF. *liance*, f. *li-er* to bind.]

1. Allegiance.

1390 *GOWER Conf.* III. 381 To him belongeth the leiance Of Clerk, of knyght, of man of lawe.

2. A group of persons related to or allied with another; = ALLIANCE 4.

c 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 1409 A knyzt þar was of fraunce. . . hwych was icomen of gret lyauce. *Ibid.* 4098 þou ne dost no3t ase þe wys If þow y-lyuyst sir Alorys, oþer any of his lyauce. c 1400 *Laud Troy Bk.* 1932 For we haue frendes gret plente, That ben allied to 30w and me, That schal ben to us in mayntenance With alle her men and lyauce. c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 1747 With a liauce full large of other lege kyngis, þat we to helpe vs may haue. 1530 *PALSGR.* 239/1 Lyauce kynred, *aliance*.

3. A kinsman or ally; = ALLIANCE 5.

14. *Nom.* in *Wr.-Wülker* 691/14 *Hec affinis*, a lyans. 1502 *Plumpton Corr.* (Camden) 164 Cousin, I. . . pray you to be good master to Nycholas Lee, my lyanse [*printed lyaufe*].

lyantery, *obs.* form of LIENTERY.

† **lyar.** *Sc. Obs.* Also *lyare*, *liare*. [? f. LIE v. 1 + -ER.] ? A coverlet.

1497 *Ld. Treas. Acc. Scotl.* (1877) I. 369 Item, for xvj elne of damas, to be the Kingis lyare. . . Item, for xvj elne of bukram, to lyne the Kingis liare. 1530 *Inv. R. Wardr.* (1815) 48 Item, an lyare of crammes velvett, with twa cuschingis of crammes velvett, bordourit with tressis of gold. 1542 *Ibid.* 96 Item ane lyar of purpour velvett.

lyar, var. LYRE³, the shearwater.

lyard, lyart, *a.* and *sb.* *Obs. exc. dial.* Also 4-5 *lyarde*, 4-5, 8 *liard*, 5-6 *lyerd*. [a. OF. *liart*, of obscure origin; perh. f. *lie*, LEE *sb.* 2.]

A. adj. A designation of colour. *a.* Of a horse: Spotted with white or silver grey. *b.* Of hair: Grey, silvery grey approaching white. *c.* Applied by Burns to the colour of withered leaves.

In north Eng. dialects 'a white lyared horse means a grey one, or one dappled with white and black; and a red lyared one is dappled with bay or red and white' (E.D.D.).

[1300 *Liber Quotid. Garderobæ* (1787) 78 Pro uno equo nigro liardo empto de eodem [etc.] 10 o o. *Ibid.*, Pro uno equo griseo liardo empto de eodem ad opus Regis [etc.] 7 6 8. c 1386 *CHAUCER Friar's T.* 265 This carter pakked his hors . . . 'Hayt now' quod he, . . . 'þat was wel twight, myn owne lyard boy'. ? a 1400 *Morte Arth.* 2542 Lagene with longe speres one lyarde stedes. c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* iv. 826 Colouris now to knowe attendith ye. . . The liard & the white, and broun is sure. 1438 *Bk. Alexander Gt.* (Bannatyne) 115 Yon ald man. . . With lyart berd and hare gresone. 1500-20 *DUNBAR Poems* lxi. 70 Tak in this gray horsen, Auld Dunbar, Quhilk in my aucht with schervice trew In lyart changeit is in hew. 1590 *Wills & Inv. N.C.* (Surtees 1860) 247 To Oswin Fenwick a graie nage. To William Fenwick the lyerd nage. 1607 *MARKHAM Caval.* i. (1617) 22 The best colour for a stallion, is browne bay dappled, dapple gray, bright bay, or white lyard. 1721 *RAMSAY Prospect Plenty* xvii, Nereus rising frae his wat'ry bed, The pearly drops hap down his lyart head. c 1750 *MISS ELLIOT Song, The Flowers of the Forest* iii, The bandsters are lyart and runkled and grey. 1785 *BURNS Holy Fair* 15 Twa had manteeles o' dolefu' black, But ane wi' lyart lining. 1785 — *Jolly Beggars* i When lyart leaves bestrow the yird. 1804 *J. GRAHAME Sabbath* (1808) 14 The lyart veteran. 1895 *CROCKETT Men of Moss Hags* 156 His hair, lyart and long, fell upon his shoulders.

B. sb. As the proper name of a 'lyard' horse.

13. *Pol. Songs* (Camden) 71 Thou shalt ride sporeles o thy lyard Al the ryhte way to Dove ward. 1377 *LANGL. P. Pl. B.* xvii. 64 He lyzte adown of lyard and ladde hym in his hande. c 1470 *GREGORY Hist. Coll. Lond. Cit.* (Camden) 238 As for beddyng, Lyard my hors had more ese thenn had sum good yeman. 1486-1504 in *Denton Eng. 15th Cent.* (1888) 319, I sall gyff yow to yowr plesure lyerd my horse.

lyard, lyas, *obs.* forms of LIARD *sb.* 1, LIAS.

lybard, lybbard(e), *obs.* forms of LEOPARD.

lybben, lybbet, *obs.* ff. LIVE v., LIBBET¹.

lyberary, *obs.* form of LIBRARY.

lybet, Lybic: see LIBBET, LIBYC.

lybre: see LIBRE.

lycæm: see LYCEUM.

lycænid (la'si:nid), *sb.* and *a.* [f. mod.L. family name *Lycænidæ*, f. the generic name *Lycæna* (J. C. Fabricius 1807, in *Mag. für Insektenkunde* VI. 85), f. Gr. *λύκαινα* she-wolf.] *A. sb.* A butterfly of the family Lycænidæ, which includes the blues and the hairstreaks. *B. adj.* Of or pertaining to this family.

1892 *W. L. DISTANT Naturalist in Transvaal* 68, I have often mistaken it for a large Lycænid. 1913 *Oxf. Univ. Gaz.* 4 June 950/1 A beautiful series of 84 Lycænid butterflies from the Nicobar Islands. 1972 *L. E. CHADWICK tr. Linsenmaier's Insects of World* 197/1 (caption) The hairstreaks, a large group of the lycænidæ, spend most of the time in bushes and trees. 1974 *Nature* 1 Mar. 16/3 Eliot's paper is designed to evoke thought and curiosity about his lycænid butterflies.

lycam, variant of LICHAM *Obs.*

lycanthrope ('laikænθrəʊp, laikænθrəʊp). Also 7 *lycanthrop*. [ad. mod.L. *lycanthrōp-us*, ad. Gr. *λυκάνθρωπος* lit. wolf-man, f. *λύκος* wolf + *ἄνθρωπος* man.]

1. One who is afflicted with LYCANTHROPY, q.v.

1621 *MOLLE Camerar. Liv. Libr.* iv. xiii. 276 The organs of the fantasie of such foolish Lycanthrops. 1679 *G. R. tr. Boaystuan's Theat. World* III. 246 They will become Lycanthrops, and go naked like the Wolves.

2. By mod. writers used as a synonym of WEREWOLF; one of those persons who (according to mediæval superstition) assumed the form of wolves.

1831 *A. HERBERT* in *Sir F. Madden Will. & Werwolf* (1832) 16 Parthenophagy. is an enormity of the lycanthropes, and not of wolves. 1882 *St. Jame's Gaz.* 17 Feb. 7 These legends of the lycanthrope—the loup-garou—perhaps especially induce us to vilify the wolf. *fig.* 1855 *WHITTIER Arisen at Last* 16 Hereaway, The fell lycanthrope finds no prey.

lycanthropic (laikænθrəpik), *a.* [f. mod.L. *lycanthrōp-us* (see prec.) + -IC.] Of or belonging to lycanthropy; suffering from lycanthropy.

1829 *LANDOR Imag. Conv., Marvel & Bp. Parker* Wks. (1853) II. 108/2 He never drove men into holy madness with incessant howlings, like the lycanthropic saints of the north. 1887 *H. S. OLCOTT tr. D'Assier's Posth. Human.* 80 There is some reason to apprehend that this may be a lycanthropic manifestation of the human phantom.

lycanthropist (laikænθrəpist). [Formed as prec. + -IST.] = LYCANTHROPE.

1727 *BAILEY vol. II, Lycanthropist.* 1831 *A. HERBERT* in *Sir F. Madden Will. & Werwolf* (1832) 36 A wolf who. . . prowls. . . in quest of human flesh, for which he alone, like the lycanthropist, has any taste remaining. 1882 *Pall Mall G.* 18 Apr. 4 Petrus Borel the lycanthropist.

ly'canthropous, *a.* [Formed as prec. + -OUS.] Pertaining to lycanthropy.

In recent Dicts.

|| **lycanthropus.** *Obs. Pl. lycanthropi.* Mod.L. form of LYCANTHROPE.

1584 *R. SCOT Discov. Witchcr.* v. i. (1886) 72 Another being Lycanthropus in the forme of a woolve, had his woolves feet cut off. a 1627 *MIDDLETON Changeling* III. iii, The swift lycanthropi, that walk the round, We'll tear their wolvis skins, and save the sheep. 1657 *TRAPP Comm. Job* v. 22. 58 Such Lycanthropi, or beasts in the shape of men, Paul fought with at Ephesus.

lycanthropy (laikænθrəpi). Also in mod.L. form *lycanthropia*. [ad. Gr. *λυκάνθρωπία*, f. *λυκάνθρωπος*: see LYCANTHROPE.]

1. A kind of insanity described by ancient writers, in which the patient imagined himself to be a wolf, and had the instincts and propensities of a wolf. Now occasionally applied as a name of those forms of insanity in which the patient imagines himself a beast, and exhibits depraved appetites, alteration of voice, etc., in accordance with this delusion.

1584 *R. SCOT Discov. Witchcr.* v. i. (1886) 73 Lycanthropia is a disease and not a transformation. 1594 *T. B. La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* II. 166 That malady, which is. . . named by the Græcians. . . lycanthropie. 1621 *BURTON Anat. Mel.* i. i. iv, Lycanthropia, . . . or Wolf-madness, when men run howling about graves and fields in the night, and will not be persuaded but that they are wolves or some such beasts. a 1656 *BP. HALL St. Paul's Combat* i. Wks. 1808 V. 321 It is contrary to the delusions of lycanthropy. There, he, that is a man, thinks himself a beast; here, he, that is a beast, thinks himself a man. 1672 *MARVELL Reh. Transp.* i. 68 His Madness hath formed itself into a perfect Lycanthropy. He doth so verily believe himself to be a Wolf, that his speech is all turned into howling, yelling, and barking. a 1779 *WARBURTON Sermon on Matt.* iv. 24 Wks. 1788 V. 429 The madnes called Lycanthropy. 1818 *LADY MORGAN Fl. Macarthy* (1819) III. ii. 75, I am not well, surely, Sir, . . . and thinks betimes that it's the lycanthropia I have got, which Maister Camden saith was common to the ancient Irish. 1891 *DRIVER Introd. Lit. O. T.* (1892) 469 Nebuchadnezzar's seven years' insanity (lycanthropy) with his edict respecting it. 1891 *SYDNEY Eng. 18th C.* l. 27 Young boys and girls were bred. . . in crime, even to the pitch of moral lycanthropy.

2. The kind of witchcraft which was supposed to consist in the assumption by human beings of the form and nature of wolves.

1830 *SCOTT Demonol.* vii. 210 Persons accused of the crime of lycanthropy. 1865 *LECKY Ration.* I. i. 82 Lycanthropy or the transformation of witches into wolves.

lycaon (lɪ'keɪɒn). [mod.L. (S. Brookes in E. Griffith et al. tr. *Cuvier's Animal Kingdom* (1827) V. 151), f. Gr. *λύκων*, L. *lycōon* a wolf-like animal.] A wild dog of the monotypic genus so called, found in Africa south of the Sahara; the African hunting dog.

1827 *E. GRIFFITH et al. tr. Cuvier's Animal Kingdom* V. 151 (heading) Burchel's Lycaon. 1915 *ROOSEVELT & HELLER Life-Hist. Afr. Game Animals* I. viii. 265 The skull of Lycaon is easily recognizable from that of a wolf or a jackal. 1945 *C. L. B. HUBBARD Observer's Bk. Dogs* 187 Lycaon is the most peculiar and interesting of all dog-like carnivores native to Africa. 1958 *Listener* 16 Jan. 102/2 The four-legged animal which deals out more destruction than almost any other is the lycaon, or wild dog.

Lycaonian (likei'əʊniən), *a.* and *sb.* Also **Lycaonian**. [f. L. *Lycæonia*, Gr. *Λυκαονία* Lycaonia + -AN.] *A. adj.* Of or pertaining to ancient Lycaonia in southern Asia Minor, its inhabitants, or the language spoken by them. *B. sb.* a. The language of Lycaonia. b. A native or inhabitant of Lycaonia.

1582 *BIBLE* (Reims) *Acts* xiv. 10 And the multitudes when they had seen what Paul had done, lifted vp their voice in the lycaonian tongue. 1890 *W. M. RAMSAY Hist. Geogr. Asia Minor* 392 When, in 361-2, it was found advisable to divide further the large province of Isauria, all the Lycaonian cities were taken from it and from Pisidia. 1893 — *Church in Roman Empire* II. 57 Greek then, and not Latin or Lycaonian, would be the common language of these two classes of the population. 1911 [see ICONIAN *a.* and *sb.*]. 1926 *Public Opinion* 25 June 582/1 The two gods to whom the Lycaonians. . . were accustomed to pray. 1957 *Encycl. Brit.* XIV. 511/2 The Lycaonians were to a great extent independent of the Persian empire. . . The mention of the Lycaonian language in the Acts of the Apostles. . . shows that the native language was spoken by the common people at Lystra as late as A.D. 50.

lyce, *obs.* form of LIST *sb.* 3

1485 *CAXTON Chas. Gt.* 40 Thys fyerabras. . . came vnto the lyces of Kynge Charles. . . as he shold fyght al armed.

lyce, *obs.* f. *lice*, pl. of LOUSE; *obs.* f. LACE v.

lyceal (la'si:əl), *a.* [f. LYCÉE + -AL.] Of or pertaining to the French Lycées or similar establishments.

1904 G. S. HALL *Adolescence* I. 345 Marro tabulated the conduct of 3,012 boys in gymnasial and lyceal classes in Italy from eleven to eighteen years of age.

||**lycée** (lise). [F. *Lycée*, ad. L. *Lycæum* (see LYCEUM).] The name given in France to a secondary school maintained by the State, in contradistinction to a *collège* or secondary school maintained by a municipality.

1865 *Q. Rev.* CXVII. 40 There are seventy-four lycées in France. 1900 *Speaker* 19 May 1902 The population of the lycées and colleges has remained stationary.

||**lycéen** (liseē). [Fr.: see LYCÉE.] A pupil at a *lycée* in France.

1883 H. JAMES *Little Tour in France* (1885) xiii. 90 Little pale-faced lycéens... who are about to be restored to those big educative barracks. 1909 *Daily Chron.* 23 Sept. 4/4 One is naturally led to inquire what steps are taken to ensure the discipline of the Lycéens out of school. 1971 G. STEINER *In Bluebeard's Castle* iv. 85 The Victorian public-school boy, the *Gymnasiast* or *lycéen*. 1974 *Guardian* 26 Mar. 4/4 A background of marching lycéens and charging police, not to speak of protesting school masters.

lycence, -ens, obs. forms of LICENCE, LICENSE.

lyceum (laɪ'si:əm). Also 6-9 *erron.* *lycæum*. [a. L. *Lycæum*, ad. Gr. *Λύκειον*, neut. of *Λύκειος* epithet of Apollo, to whose temple the Lyceum was adjacent. Cf. F. *lycée*, Sp., It. *liceo*.]

1. (With capital initial.) The proper name of a garden with covered walks at Athens, in which Aristotle taught his philosophy. Hence, the Aristotelian philosophy and its adherents.

1579-80 NORTH *Plutarch, Sylla* (1595) 504 He feld down all the wood of the parke *Lycæum*. 1638 BAKER tr. *Balzac's Lett.* (vol. II.) 79 He makes use of them [riches] after the manner of the Academy, and of the Lyceum, which never thought them impediments to happiness. 1671 MILTON *P.R.* iv. 253 Within the walls then view The schools of ancient sages... Lyceum there, and painted Stoa next. 1744 AKENSIDE *Pleas. Imag.* i. 591 Guide my way Through fair *Lycæum's* walk, the green retreats Of *Academus* [etc.]. 1838 THIRLWALL *Greece* II. ii. 63 The Lyceum, a garden at a short distance from Athens, sacred to the Lycian Apollo. 1901 LAWSON *Remin. Dollar Acad.* 29 He might have been taken for a resuscitated Grecian philosopher hastening to meet his pupils at the Lyceum.

b. *transf.*
1727-46 THOMSON *Summer* 1393 To Nature's vast Lyceum, forth they walk. 1809 *Ann. Reg.* 238 It seemed as if all the animal creation had been assembled in Covent Garden, as in a capacious lyceum.

2. Used allusively as the proper name of certain places of study or instruction. a. In Italy and Switzerland, the Latin title of certain universities or colleges (It. *Liceo*, F. *Lycée*). b. = F. *Lycée*, the name of an institution (afterwards called *Athénée*) founded at Paris in 1786, at which lectures on literature and science were delivered by eminent professors. c. In England, adopted as the title of many literary institutions established in the early part of the 19th c., and of the buildings erected for them, usually including lecture-rooms and class-rooms and a library.

1786 *Gentl. Mag.* LVI. i. 262/1 A literary establishment has lately been opened at Paris under the title of the Lyceum, where lectures are read by the following professors... The Lyceum is to open every day, morning and evening, and each professor is to read two hours in each week. 1832 G. DOWNES *Lett. Cont. Countries* I. xi. 159 (Zurich) Close by is the Lyceum, or Carolinian College. *Ibid.* xxix. 472 (Ferrara) We first went to visit the Lyceum, or University.

3. = LYCÉE.
1827 SCOTT *Napoleon* VI. 97 It was the policy of Bonaparte to diminish... the secondary or ecclesiastical schools, in order that the public education might be conducted at the public seminaries, called Lyceums or Academies. 1861 M. ARNOLD *Pop. Educ. France* Intro. 39 The French aristocracy could procure for its children... a better training than that which is now given in the lyceums.

4. U.S. (Cf. 2 b, c.) An institution in which popular lectures are delivered on literary and scientific subjects.

1820 *Amer. Jnl. Sci.* II. 366 Abstract of the proceedings of the Lyceum of Natural History, New-York. 1837 H. MARTINEAU *Soc. Amer.* III. 163 Colleges to receive the élite of the schools; and lyceums, and other such institutions, for the subsequent instruction of working men. 1850 W. R. WILLIAMS *Relig. Prog.* iv. (1854) 77 Men have expected... the Lyceum and the Lecture to close the dram-shop. 1893 LELAND *Mem.* I. 270 Let the aspirant begin by reading papers... before such societies or lyceums as will listen to him.

b. *attrib.*, as *lyceum assembly*, *bureau*, *hall*, *lecture*, *lecturer*, *lecturing*, *system*.

1858 O. W. HOLMES *Aut. Breakf.-t.* vi. 55 Two lyceum assemblies, of five hundred each, are so nearly alike, that [etc.]. 1924 I. S. COBB *Kansas* ii. 20 Fate, personated by the booking agency of a lyceum bureau, decreed that I should jump out of the Teutonic comforts of St. Louis. 1831 *Mass. Private & Special Statutes* 4 Mar., They are hereby made a corporation, by the name of Lyceum Hall, for the purpose of affording means... for the prosecution of literary and scientific studies [etc.]. 1837 H. MARTINEAU *Society in America* I. i. iii. 61, I attended another Lyceum lecture in Massachusetts. 1922 L. MUMFORD in H. E. Stearns *Civilization in U.S.* 6 The Lyceum lecture... was taken as a soporific rather than a stimulant. 1844 *Knickerbocker* XXIV. 294 The remark of a lyceum lecturer upon

matrimony. 1881 *Harper's Mag.* Mar. 628/2 During the days of his lyceum lecturing, no man was more popular [than Dr. Chapin] upon the platform. 1843 'R. CARLTON' *New Purchase* I. 174 The common school system, the lyceum system. 1863 W. PHILLIPS *Speeches* xi. 242 Appreciating the lyceum system as I do... I feel [etc.].

5. Used as the title of a book.

1809 BELFOUR (*title*) *Lycæum of Ancient Literature*; or Biographical... Account of Greek and Roman Classics.

6. (With capital initial.) The name of a theatre near the Strand in London, used *attrib.* to denote a performance characteristic of those given at this theatre, esp. of the melodramatic type associated with Henry Irving; also *transf.*

1898 G. B. SHAW *Let.* 29 Jan. in C. St. John *Ellen Terry & Bernard Shaw* (1931) 294 Henry [Irving]... is as much behind the times now as Pinwell's and Fred Walker's and Mason's pictures are (I always call them the Lyceum school). 1898 — *Plays Pleasant & Unpleasant* p. xix, Popular entertainments like Gounod's opera or the Lyceum version, in which poetry and philosophy are replaced by romance. 1901 — *Three Plays for Puritans* p. xi, I found that the whole business of stage sensuousness, whether as Lyceum Shakespear, musical farce, or sham Ibsen, finally disgusted me. 1936 'N. BLAKE' *Thou Shell of Death* xiii. 229 Tones that would have done credit to a Lyceum melodrama. 1964 'A. GILBERT' *Knock knock, who's There?* i. 21 This wasn't a cosy pub... it was all set for a Lyceum melodrama.

lych, var. LICH, LIGHT.

lych(e), obs. f. LIKE.

lyche, obs. form of LEECH *sb.*³, LIEGE *a.* and *sb.*

lychee, **lych-gate**, var. LITCHI, LICH-GATE.

||**lychnapsia** (lik'næpsia). *Gr. Church.* [a. Gr. *λυχνῆψια* lighting of lamps.] A series of seven prayers for protection during the night, forming part of the lychnic.

1850 NEALE *East Ch. Intro.* i. 896 While this Psalm is being said, the Priest... saith the lychnapsia.

lychnic ('liknik). *Gr. Church.* [ad. eccl. Gr. *λυχνικόν* time of lamplighting, f. *λύχνος* lamp.] An office which accompanies the lighting of lamps, being the introductory part of vespers.

1850 NEALE *East Ch. Intro.* i. 897 *note*, The Order of Philotheus directs the Priest... to begin the lychnics at the verse 'In wisdom hast Thou made them all'.

||**lychnidea**. *Obs.* Also *lichnidea*. [mod.L., f. L. *lychnid-*, LYCHNIS.] 'An old garden name for the genus *Phlox*' (Britten & Holland).

1733 MILLER *Gard. Dict.* (ed. 2) s.v. *Lychnis*, Virginian *Lychnidea*. Carolina *Lychnidea*. 1741 *Compl. Fam.-Piece* II. iii. 379 In Beds made of light rich Earth... plant your Cuttings of *Lichnidea's*. 1785 MARTYN *Rousseau's Bot.* xvi. (1794) 210 Such are all the species of *Lychnidea*: which you will know by their salver-shaped Corolla, with a bent tube.

†**lych'nidiate**, *a. Ent. Obs.* [Hybrid f. Gr. *λυχνιδιον* (dim. of *λυχνιον* lamp-stand, f. *λύχνος* lamp) + -ATE².] Giving out light.

1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* IV. 307 *Lychnidiate*, when the Vertex, Frons and Postnasus are perforated so as to form a kind of rostrum which gives light in the night.

||**lychnis** ('liknis). *Pl. lychnides* ('liknidiz): [L., a. Gr. *λυχνίς* some red flower, f. *λύχνος* lamp.]

1. *Bot.* A genus of caryophyllaceous plants, including the Campion and Ragged Robin.

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 110 As touching *Lychnis*, that flaming hearbe surnamed *Flammæa* [etc.]. 1664 EVELYN *Kal. Hort. May* (1679) 17 Flowers in Prime, or yet lasting... yellow Lillies, *Lychnis*, *Jacea*, *Bellis*, double, white and red. 1707-12 MORTIMER *Husb.* (1721) II. 229 *Lychnis* or *Calcedon* are single and double. 1824 H. PHILLIPS *Flora Hist.* II. 183 The Scarlet *Lychnis* is a perennial plant. 1884 JEFFERIES in *Chamb. Jnl.* 1 Mar. 131/1 The pink *lychnis* or ragged robin grows among the grasses.

2. With defining word, applied by gardeners to various plants of other genera: see *quots.*

1760 J. LEE *Intro. Bot.* App. 318 *Lychnis*, *Bastard*, *Phlox*. *Lychnis*, *Wild*, *Agrostema*. 1787 tr. *Linnæus' Fam. Plants* I. 116 *Phlox*... False *Lychnis*.

†**lychnobite**. *Obs.*—⁰ [f. Gr. *λυχνόβιος* (in *Seneca*), f. *λόγνος* lamp + *βίος* life; after *cænobite*.] One who turns night into day; a 'fast-liver'.

1727 BAILEY vol. II, *Lychnobite*, a Night Walker.

lychnoscope ('liknæskəʊp). *Arch.* [f. Gr. *λύχνος* lamp + -σκόπος -SCOPE.] A name given to the LOW SIDE WINDOW on the supposition that its purpose was to allow lepers to see the altar lights.

1843 *Ecclesiologist* II. 71 A paper on the windows called 'Lychnoscopes', in the fourth edition of the [Cambridge Camden] Society's 'Hints on the Practical Study of Ecclesiastical Antiquities'. 1846 — V. 165 *Lychnoscopes* are nothing else than the symbolical representation of the Wound in the Saviour's Side. 1848 B. WEBB *Continental Ecclesiol.* 57 The dwarf-wall is pierced by a broad fenestrella with a trifoliate head opening through into the aisle. This in England would be called a 'lychnoscope'. 1866 PARKER *Gloss. Terms Goth. Archit.*

Hence **lychno'scopic a.**

1849 *Ecclesiologist* IX. 314 Behind it is a small chamber with a kind of 'lychnoscopic' window. 1852 *Ibid.* XIII. 216.

lycht, obs. Sc. form of LIGHT.

Lycian ('lɪsiən), *sb.* and *a.* [f. L. *Lycia*, Gr. *Λυκία* *Lycia* + -AN.] *A. sb. a.* A native or inhabitant of ancient Lycia in south-west Asia Minor. *b.* The language and script used in Lycia. *B. adj.* Of or pertaining to ancient Lycia, its inhabitants, or the language and script used by them.

1598 CHAPMAN tr. *Homer's Seven Bookes of Iliades* 45 Sarpedon had the Lycians charge. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* 115 These beasts are... plentifull... in Lycia... the Lycian Roes doe neuer goe ouer the Syrian Mountaines. 1718 POPE tr. *Homer's Iliad* xvi. 570 Two sounding Darts the Lycian Leader threw. 1839 C. FELLOWS *Jnl. Excursion Asia Minor* viii. 229 On the side of the tomb... under two lines of the peculiar characters of this town, (perhaps Lycian,) is a group of figures. 1841 — *Acct. Discoveries Lycia* vii. 168 The tedious, but... useful occupation, of copying the Lycian inscription. 1845 [see BILINGUAL *a.* 2]. 1883 *Encycl. Brit.* XV. 92/2 It [sc. Lycia] was... inhabited from a very early period by a distinct people, known to the Greeks as Lycians. *Ibid.* 94/1 A few of these inscriptions are fortunately bilingual, in Greek and Lycian. 1913 H. R. HALL *Anc. Hist. Near East* vi. 270 There is a reference to Lycian pirates in another letter. 1933 [see CARIAN *sb.* and *a.*]. 1941 [see LIAN *a.* (sb.)]. 1948 D. DIRINGER *Alphabet* 464 The Lycian alphabet... is certainly of Greek origin. 1951 J. B. BURY *Hist. Greece* (ed. 3) viii. 337 Cimon... constrained the Lycian communities to enrol themselves in the confederacy of Delos. 1972 R. MEIGGS *Athenian Empire* xvii. 307 The Lycians also had ceased to bring their tribute. *Ibid.*, The Carian and Lycian coasts were being used by pirates. 1973 *Times* 1 Oct. 17/6 Lycian is an Indo-European language and belongs to the Luwian sub-group of Anatolian. *Ibid.*, It would be important to know in which of the two Lycian dialects the inscription is written.

lycid ('lɪsɪd), *a.* and *sb.* [f. mod.L. family name *Lycidæ*, f. generic name *Lycus* (J. C. Fabricius *Mantissa Insectorum* (1787) I. 163), f. Gr. proper name *Λύκος*, L. *Lycus*: see -ID³.] *A. adj.* Of or pertaining to a beetle of the family *Lycidæ*. *B. sb.* A beetle of this family.

1932 J. S. HUXLEY *Probl. Relative Growth* vii. 237 See... Mjöberg's discussion (1925) on the larviform females of certain Lycid beetles. 1934 WEBSTER, *Lycid n.* and *adj.* 1962 *New Scientist* 6 Dec. 577/1 The cerambycid beetle *Elytroleptus ignitus* is a mimic of the lycid beetles *Lycus loripes* and *L. simulans*... They are typical cases of Batesian mimicry, the cerambycids being palatable to predators but gaining protection by looking like the distasteful lycids. 1972 L. E. CHADWICK tr. *Linsemaier's Insects of World* 165/1 There are a great many mimetic forms that resemble protected beetles (such as the already-mentioned lycids).

lycine ('lɪsaɪn). *Chem.* [f. LYCIUM: see -INE⁵.] A base found in Box-thorn.

1865 WATTS *Dict. Chem.*

†**lyciske**. *Her. Obs.* Also 7 lyciscus, 8 lycisca. [ad. med.L. *lyciscus* masc., -ca fem., f. Gr. *λύσκος* wolf.] A fabulous beast supposed to be a hybrid between a wolf and a dog.

1572 BOSSEWELL *Armorie* II. 56 Two Lyciskes Passant. Lyciskes are called (as Plinie saithe) dogges, gendered of wolves. 1610 GUILLIM *Heraldry* III. xxv. 179 Castorides, Dogges ingendred by a Fox and a Bueer; Lyciscus of a Wolfe and a Mastiffe. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Lycisca*, a Dog ingender'd of a Wolf and a Bitch.

†**lycium**. *Obs.* [late L., a. Gr. *λύκιον*, orig. neut. sing. of *Λύκιος* Lycian.] *a.* The shrub Box-thorn (*Lycium barbarum*). *b.* The fruit, and *c.* the extracted juice of the Box-thorn.

1597 GERARDE *Herbal* III. xxv. 1151 There is drawne out of the leaues and branches of Boxe Thorne... a iuice, which is named Lycium... In English... it is also named Lycium of the iuice which is boiled out of it. 1657 *Physical Diet.*, *Lycium*, a decoction made of the iuice or decoction of the bramble root. 1661 LOVELL *Hist. Anim. & Min.* 36 Some adulterate the Indian Lycium with the gall hereof [sc. a Heifer]. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Suppl.*, *Lycium*,... the name of a fruit called by the French *baye d'Avignon*, the Avignon berry. 1839 *Penny Cycl.* XIV. 210.

lycke, **lycken**, obs. ff. LICK *v.*, LIKEN *v.*

lyckore, obs. comparative form of LIKE.

lycoctonine (laɪ'kɒktənɪn). *Chem.* [f. mod.L. *Lycotonum* wolf's-bane (a. Gr. *λυκοκτόνον* lit. wolf-killer) + -INE.] An alkaloid extract of the Wolf's-bane.

1878 tr. *H. von Ziemssen's Cycl. Med.* XVII. 744 *Aconitum lycotonum*... is the only species [of aconitum] that contains no aconitine, but another alkaloid, lycoctonine.

lycodont ('laɪkədɒnt). *Ichthyol.* [ad. mod.L. *Lycodont-*, -odon, ad. Gr. *λυκοδόντ-ες* pl. (Galen), f. *λύκος* wolf + *δόντ-*, *δούς* tooth.] A snake of the family *Lycodontidae*, having caniniform teeth.

1887 *Encycl. Brit.* XXII. 190/2 In some [snakes] all the teeth are nearly of the same size; others possess in front of the jaws (Lycodonts) or behind in the maxillaries (Diacrastrerians) a tooth... larger than the rest.

Hence **lyco'dontine a.**, pertaining to the *Lycodontidae* (Cent. Dict.).

lycomarasmin (laɪkə'mæræsɪmɪn). *Chem.* Also †*lyco-marasmin*. [ad. G. *lyco-marasmin* (Plattner & Clauson-Kaas 1945, in *Experientia* I. 196), f. mod.L. *lyco-persici* varietal or specific

epithet (taken as gen. of *lycopersicon*: see LYCOPERSICIN) + Gr. *μαρασμ-ός* withering + *-IN¹*.] A phytotoxic dipeptide, C₉H₁₅N₃O₇, which contains glycine and aspartic acid residues and was isolated from *Fusarium bulbigenum* var. *lycopersici*, the fungus which causes tomato wilt.

1945 *Experientia* I. 196 On hydrolysis lyco-marasmin yields glycine, aspartic and (probably) pyruvic acid and ammonia. 1956 *Ann. Rev. Microbiol.* X. 361 Lycomarasmin, therefore, causes iron deficiency in the stem and iron excess in the leaves. 1972 S. A. J. TARR *Princ. Plant Path.* xiii. 236 Lycomarasmin is a dipeptide which brings about wilting and yellowing of tomato cuttings, and its phytotoxicity is increased in the presence of iron.

†**lyco'panther**. *Obs.* [a. Gr. *λυκοπάνθηρ*, f. *λύκο-ς* wolf + *πάνθηρ* panther.] A fabulous hybrid between a wolf and a panther.

1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 448 The Lycopanthers are ingendered between wolves and panthers. *Ibid.* 581.

lycopene ('laikəʊpi:n). *Chem.* [f. LYCOP(IN + -ENE).] A polyunsaturated hydrocarbon, C₄₀H₅₆, which is a red carotenoid pigment present in tomatoes and many berries and fruits.

1935 *Jrnl. Biol. Chem.* CXII. 424 In an investigation of the plastid pigments of marsh dodder, . . . α- and β-carotenes, γ-carotene, lycopene, and rubixanthin have been isolated. 1950 *Genetics* XXXV. 209 Tomatoes which contain principally beta-carotene differ from those which contain mostly lycopene by a single incompletely dominant gene. 1972 GOODWIN & MERCER *Introd. Plant Biochem.* xi. 279 The conversion of phytoene into coloured carotenoids involves a stepwise desaturation to neurosporene and lycopene which are then converted into the cyclic carotenoids.

||**lycoperdon** ('laikə'pɜ:dən). *Bot.* [mod.L., irreg. f. Gr. *λύκο-ς* wolf + *πέρδεσθαι* to break wind: a rendering of the Eng. name *wolf's fist* (FIST *sb.*²).] The fungus Puff-ball, *Lycoperdon Bovista*.

1756 *Gentl. Mag.* XXVI. 430 The lycoperdon, or puff-ball. 1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 335 Gasteromyci. . . comprehending . . . Lycoperdons and the like.

b. *attrib.*: lycoperdon nut (see quot.). 1886 *Treas. Bot.*, *Lycoperdon nuts*, the name under which the herbalists sell our common species of *Elaphomyces*.

Hence **lyco'perdoid** *a.*, resembling fungi of the genus *Lycoperdon*.

1871 W. A. LEIGHTON *Lichen-flora* 243 *Verrucæ* large, globular, . . . lycoperdoid, eventually lacerato-dehiscent.

lycopersicin ('laikəʊ'pɜ:sɪkɪn). *Chem.* [f. mod.L. *lycopersic-on*, the name of the genus to which the tomato belongs, f. Gr. *λύκο-ς* wolf + *περσικ-ός* peach (f. *Περσῆς*: see PERSIAN *a.* and *sb.*): see *-IN¹*.] *a.* = LYCOPENE.

1913 B. M. DUGGAR in *Washington Univ. Stud.* I. 23 Since the pigment derived from the tomato has now been demonstrated to be distinct from carotin . . . and since it was first described in the tomato, it seems well to suggest that, in view of the inappropriateness of the earlier terms, lycopersicin should be adopted instead.

b. = TOMATIN. 1945 G. W. IRVING et al. in *Science* 6 July 9/1 We have obtained from the expressed juice of Pan American tomato plants . . . a preparation which . . . possesses marked fungistatic activity toward *Fol.* This antibiotic agent, which will be designated 'lycopersicin', occurs throughout the mature plant. 1946 *Jrnl. Bacteriol.* LII. 601 In a recent publication . . . this substance was referred to as 'lycopersicin'. Inasmuch as it has since been learned that the term 'lycopersicin' was once used . . . as a synonym for 'lycopene', the red pigment of the tomato, the designation of the antibiotic agent has been changed to 'tomatin' to avoid possible confusion.

†**lycophosed**, *a.* *Obs.*⁻¹ [f. Gr. *λυκόφωσ* twilight, app. misapprehended to mean keen sight (f. *λύκο-ς* wolf + *φῶσ* light) + *-ED²*.] Keen-sighted. Also **lycophosy** in the same sense.

1600 TOURNEUR *Transf. Metam.* vi. Looke on my sight, you lycophosed eyes. And tell me whether it be belear'd or no. *Ibid.* xvii. His eyes that 'fore were cleare lycophosie, Now cannot see but in a minery.

lycopin ('laikəʊpɪn). *Chem.* [f. mod.L. *lycopersicon* (see LYCOPERSICIN) + *-IN¹*.] = LYCOPENE.

1903 C. A. SCHUNCK in *Proc. R. Soc. LXXII.* 174 Believing that this substance has not been isolated before, or if it has, has been mistaken for carotin, I venture to apply to it the name *Lycopin*. 1965 BELL & COOMBE tr. *Strasbourg's Textbk.* Bot. 43 Over seventy different carotinoids are known. Of these we need refer here only to the carotin of the carrot . . . to the lycopin of the tomato and other red fruits, and to the yellow violaxanthin.

lycopod ('laikəpɒd). *Bot.* [Anglicized form of LYCOPODIUM.] A club-moss, a plant of the N.O. *Lycopodiaceæ*, esp. of the genus *Lycopodium*.

1861 H. MACMILLAN *Footnotes fr. Page Nat.* 58 Lycopods may be said to present the highest type of cryptogamic vegetation. 1873 DYER in *Q. Jrnl. Microscop. Sci.* XIII. 152 The relationship of a Lycopod to a flowering plant.

Hence **lycopodal** *a.*, pertaining to the lycopods; *sb.*, a plant belonging to the 'Lycopodal alliance'.

1835 LINDLEY *Introd. Bot.* (1848) II. 98 The Lycopodal Alliance. 1854 A. ADAMS, etc. *Man. Nat. Hist.* 525 Lycopodals.

lycopode ('laikəpəʊd). [a. F. *lycopode*, ad. mod.L. LYCOPIDIUM.] = LYCOPIDIUM 2.

1866 *Treas. Bot.*, *Lycopode*, vegetable brimstone.

lycopodiaceous ('laikəpɒdɪ'eɪʃəs), *a.* *Bot.* [f. mod.L. *Lycopodiace-æ* + *-OUS*.] Pertaining to the N.O. *Lycopodiaceæ*, of which LYCOPIDIUM is the typical genus.

1852 TH. ROSS *Humboldt's Trav.* I. xiii. 428 Lycopodiaceous plants and mosses. 1892 *Natural Sci.* Mar. 57 A gigantic aquatic Lycopodiaceous plant.

lycopodite ('laikəpɒdɪt). *Geol.* A fossil lycopodium.

1839 *Penny Cycl.* XIV. 212/1.

lycopodium ('laikə'pɒdɪəm). [mod.L., f. Gr. *λύκο-ς* wolf + *πόδ-, πούς* foot, from the claw-like shape of the root.]

||1. *Bot.* A plant of the cryptogamous genus *Lycopodium*: a club-moss. In early use, *L. clavatum*.

1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Lycopodium*, Wolfs-claw, an Herb. 1756 [see CLUB-MOSS]. 1851 RICHARDSON *Geol.* vii. (1855) 174 The gigantic lycopodium-like, and cactoid plants of the coal measures. . . all disappear. 1873 DYER in *Q. Jrnl. Microscop. Sci.* XIII. 155 The thickened prosenchymatous cells which are found in recent Lycopodiums.

2. The fine powder formed by the ripe spores of species of *Lycopodium*, known as 'vegetable brimstone' from its inflammability. Also *l. dust*, *powder*.

It is used in surgery as an absorbent; also in theatres for the production of stage lightning.

1836 J. M. GULLY *Magendie's Formul.* (ed. 2) 173 Starch or lycopodium powder washed with alcohol, appears to preserve the auriferous salts the best. 1856 TODD & BOWMAN *Phys. Anat.* II. 89 The vibrations of the paper are easily demonstrated by the movements of particles of fine sand, or lycopodium powder strewn upon it. 1876 DUHRING *Dis. Skin* 235 Absorbent dusting powders, consisting of lycopodium dust, will be found most useful.

lycor, *obs.* form of LIQUOR.

lycoras, *-ess(e, -ice, etc., obs.* ff. LIQUORICE.

lycorous(e, -oruse, variants of LICKEROUS.

lycotropal ('laikɒtrəpəl), *a.* *Bot.* [f. Gr. *λύκο-ς* 'anything in the form of a hook' (L. & Sc.) + *-τροπ-ος* turning + *-AL¹*.] The term applied to an orthotropic ovule, curved downward in the form of a horse-shoe (*Treas. Bot.* 1866).

lycotropous ('laikɒtrəpəs), *a.* *Bot.* [f. as prec. + *-OUS*.] = prec.

1878 HOBLYN *Dict. Med. Terms*.

lycour(e, -esse, obs. ff. LIQUOR, LIQUORICE.

lycoures, -ourous, -ours, var. LICKEROUS.

Lycra ('laikrə). Also **lycra**. A proprietary name of an elastic polyurethane fibre and fabric used esp. for underwear and swimming costumes.

1958 *Official Gazette* (U.S. Patent Office) 18 Nov. TM 87/1 E. I. du Pont de Nemours and Company. . . Lycra. For synthetic fibers and filaments for generalized use in the industrial arts. First use Feb. 3, 1958. 1959 *Trade Marks Jrnl.* 8 Apr. 380/2 Lycra. . . Raw or partly prepared natural or synthetic fibres; and untwisted and unspun filaments; . . . E. I. Du Pont de Nemours and Company. 1961 *Harper's Bazaar* Sept. 103 Lycra, the ultimate in lightweight power. 1963 *Guardian* 8 Nov. 12/4 Proofed . . . lycra jersey ski pants. 1968 *Vogue* 15 Apr. 23/2 This . . . pantie-corsette . . . of softest lycra power net. 1972 *Country Life* 18 May 1275/3 Beachwear in newest Lycra material, light but giving corsette support.

lyctus ('liktəs). [mod.L. (J. C. Fabricius *Entomologia Systematica* (1792) I. II. 502), f. Gr. *λύκτος*, L. *Lyctus* name of a city in Crete.] A wood-boring beetle of the genus so called; a powder-post beetle. Also *attrib.* Hence **lyctid** *sb.*, a beetle of the family Lyctidæ; as *adj.*, of or pertaining to this family.

1917 U.S. Dept. Agric. *Farmers' Bull.* No. 788 (title) Powder-post damage by *Lyctus* beetles to seasoned hardwood. 1926 E. O. ESSIG *Insects Western N. Amer.* 438 The European lyctus . . . can be separated by the single row of large round shallow punctures on the elytra. 1936 *Discovery* Feb. 42/1 The Powder-Post or Lyctus beetles are menacing timber-yard pests. 1958 *Times Rev. Industry* May 18/3 Death watch beetles and furniture beetles . . . are joined by . . . the lyctus beetle. 1959 E. F. LINSSEN *Beetles Brit. Is.* II. 63 The dust made by Anobiid larvae is granular, that of the Lyctid grubs is a fine powder. 1963 N. E. HICKIN *Insect Factor in Wood Decay* v. 134 Lyctid beetles are small.

lycur, *obs.* form of LUCRE.

lycure, -esse, -yce, obs. ff. LIQUOR, LIQUORICE.

Lycurgan ('laik'ɜ:gən), *sb.* and *a.* Also **Lycurgean, Lycurgian**. [f. L. *Lycurgus*, Gr. *Λυκούργος* traditional lawgiver and founder of the Spartan constitution, dated in antiquity variously to the ninth and eighth centuries B.C.]

A. sb. *rare*. An adherent of Lycurgus or his methods. *B. adj.* Of, pertaining to, or

characteristic of Lycurgus, or the constitutional innovations attributed to him; harsh, severe.

1884 W. ALLEN *True Defence Eng. Catholics* vii. 149 By the means of such Lycurgians as this, we have in England new laws against all claims of jurisdiction spiritual or temporal, that can be made by anie person whosoever, borne out of the Realme. 1846 G. GROTE *Hist. Greece* II. II. vi. 454. I incline to adopt the opinion of Thucydides as to the time at which the Lycurgean constitution was introduced at Sparta. 1934 [see DIE-HARDISM]. 1956 A. TOYNBEE *Historian's Approach to Relig.* 242 The Lycurgean régime at Sparta was exceptional. 1962 *Listener* 30 Aug. 323/2 The Lycurgan training for public service enriched Greek 'paedia'. 1970 *Oxf. Classical Dict.* (ed. 2) 1007/2 Proposals to revive the strictness of the Lycurgan training . . . were obstructed by the ephors.

lydder, -ir, -yr, variants of LITHER *a.*

lydderne, -eryn, variants of LIDDERON *Obs.*

lyddite ('liɒdɪt), *sb.* [f. name of *Lydd* in Kent (where this explosive was first tested in England).] A high explosive, chiefly composed of picric acid, and believed closely to resemble MELINITE; used in the manufacture of explosive shells in England.

1888 *I. of Wight County Press* 3 Nov. 3/4 Armstrong and Co. . . bought the patent from . . . M. Turpin, who is now personally assisting in the manufacture of Lyddite, the English name for Melinite. 1898 *Westm. Gaz.* 26 Aug. 7/1 The new Lyddite shell. 1901 *Scotsman* 14 Mar. 7/3 The power of Lyddite has been described by experts . . . as most destructive in a rocky country.

lyddite, v. rare. [f. the *sb.*] *trans.* To destroy, wreck, etc., by the explosion of lyddite.

1906 F. CAMPBELL *Dearlove* 78 She was pleased they had not dynamited or lyddited him.

lyder, -ir, -yr, variants of LITHER *a.*

Lydford law: see LAW *sb.*¹ 8 c.

Lydford, now a small village on the confines of Dartmoor, was formerly the chief town of the stannaries.

1399 *LANGL. Rich. Redeles* III. 145 Now, be þe lawe of lydford . . . þilke lewde ladde ouzte eyull to thryue. a1645 W. BROWNE *Wks.* (1772) III. 157, I oft have heard of Lydford law, How, in the morn they hang and draw, And sit in judgement after. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Lydford Law*, is to hang men first, and indite them afterwards.

†**lydge, v. Obs.** [Back-formation f. *lydger*, LEDGER.] *intr.* To be a ledger ambassador.

a1618 RALEIGH *Maxims St.* (1656) 31 [To] have some of his own Lydging abroad about that Princes Court, under colour of Embassy, or some other pretence.

lydgear, -er, obs. forms of LEDGER.

Lydian ('liɒdɪən), *a.* and *sb.* [f. L. *Lýdi-us*, Gr. *Λύδι-ος* + *-AN*.]

A. adj.

1. Pertaining to the Lydians, a people of Asia Minor, or to their country, Lydia. Sometimes with allusion to the wealth of Cræsus king of Lydia.

1584 *LYLY Sapho & Phao* v. i. This shaft is headed with Lidian steel. c1620 T. ROBINSON *Mary Magd.* 12 To whom the Lydian wealth . . . is brought in lauish measure. 1626 MASSINGER *Rom. Actor* I. iii. We show no arts of Lidian Pandarisme. 1844 O. COCKAYNE in *Proc. Philol. Soc.* (1854) I. 275 The Lydian Hercules. 1901 *Edin. Rev.* July 29 The earlier Lydian civilization was Asiatic rather than European.

2. *spec.* in *Music*. *a.* The designation of one of the modes in ancient Greek music, characterized as soft and effeminate. *b.* The third of the authentic ecclesiastical modes, having F for its 'final', and C for its 'dominant'.

1579 E. K. *Gloss. to Spenser's Sheph. Cal.* Oct. 27 The Lydian and Ionique harmony. 1593 G. HARVEY *Pierce's Super.* 50 He regarded not the dainty Lydian, Ionian, or Æolian Melody. 1632 MILTON *L'Allegro* 136 Lap me in soft Lydian aires, Married to immortal verse. 1636 C. BUTLER *Princ. Mus.* I. i. De Lydian Mood' is a grav', ful, solemn Musik in Discant, for ðe most' part', of slow tim'. 1697 DRYDEN *Alexander's Feast* 97 Softly sweet, in Lydian measures, Soon he soothed his soul to pleasures. 1807 ROBINSON *Archæol. Græca* v. xxiii. 534 In music . . . there were four principal *vômoi* or modes: the Phrygian, the Lydian, the Doric, and the Ionic. . . The Phrygian mode was religious, the Lydian plaintive. 1867 MACFARREN *Harmony* I. 13 The Lydian is the third mode of Ambrose's selection. *fig.* 1664 BUTLER *Hud.* II. i. 850 As skilful coopers hoop their tubs With Lydian and with Phrygian dubs.

3. **Lydian-stone.** *Min.* A black variety of jasper (basanite) used by jewellers as a touchstone for testing gold.

1720 STRYPE *Stow's Surv.* II. VI. i. 111/1 Within the Rails before the High Altar, is a curious in-laid Floor . . . where . . . there are set these several Sorts of Stones, the Jasper, . . . Lydian, . . . and Serpentine. 1746-74 HILL *Theophr. Stones* 25 Others serve for the Trial of Metals, as that called the Heraclian or Lydian Stone. 1836 MACGILLIVRAY tr. *Humboldt's Trav.* II. 133 It did not exhibit the little veins of quartz so common in Lydian stone. 1879 RUTLEY *Study Rocks* xiv. 293 Lydian-stone (basanite, touch-stone, kieselschiefer) is . . . an altered sandy slate.

B. sb. An inhabitant of Lydia. Also, the language of the Lydians.

1545 ASCHAM *Toxoph.* I. (Arb.) 40 Yet after by the meane of one Pactyas a veyre headie manne amonges the Lydians they rebelled agaynst Cyrus agayne. 1696 PHILLIPS *s.v.* *Lydia*, It falling to Tyrhenus his lot, he went out with a great multitude of Lydians. 1735 BOLINGBROKE *Study &*

Use Hist. iii. (1752) I. 76 Herodotus . . . proposed to publish all he could learn of the antiquities of the Ionians, Lydians, . . . Medes, and Persians. 1886 SHELDON tr. *Flaubert's Salammbô* 3 Some Lydians feasted arrayed in the robes . . . of women.

lydite ('lɪdɪt). *Min.* Also 9 lydit. [f. LYD(IAN) *a.* and *sb.* + -ITE¹.] = *Lydian stone* (s.v. LYDIAN *a.* 3).

1816 R. JAMESON *Syst. Mineral*. (ed. 2) I. 192 Lydit. 1861 H. W. BRISTOW *Gloss. Mineral*. 223/2 Lydian Stone . . . Lydite. 1907 *Q. J. Geol. Soc.* LXIII. 31 It is by no means a pure sand; there are no 'lydite' or other pebbles. 1948 *Proc. Prehist. Soc.* XIV. 129 Brown and purple quartzite cobbles, pieces of vein quartz and of lydite. 1968 *Mineral. Abstr.* XIX. 333/1 Six chemical analyses of phyllites and clay slates are listed; these are in zeolitic and greenschist facies and contain grapholite-bearing lydites.

lydron, -*un*, variants of LIDDERON *Obs.*

lydyate, obs. form of LIDGATE.

lye (laɪ), *sb.*¹ Forms: 1 léaz, (léaz), léah, léz, 3 leihe, 4 leze, lize, (5 legh, leyze, leygh(e, lyhe), 5-9 lee, lie, ley, (5-6 leye, le, 7 ly), 5-*lye*. [OE. léaz (later léah, genit. léage) str. fem., corresponds to MDu. *loghe* (Du. *loog*), OHG. *louga* (MHG., mod.G. *lauge*), *lye*, ON. *laug* bath:—OTeut. **laugā*; prob. f. the root **lau-* to wash (see LATHER) + suffix -*gā*:—OArvan -*qā*.]

1. *a.* Alkalized water, primarily that made by the lixiviation of vegetable ashes, but also applied (esp. with prefixed word as in *soap-lye*, *soda-lye*) to any strong alkaline solution, esp. one used for the purpose of washing. †Also *water of lye*.

a 700 *Epinal Gloss*. 591 *Lexiua*, leaz [Corpus and Erf. læz]. c 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* I. 364 Scinsecum men wyr c drenc of whites hundes poste on bitere lege wundorlice hyt hæleð. *Ibid.* II. 338 Wyr c him leage of ellen ahsan. c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 93 If þat þou waische hem boþe [a cankre & a foul vlcus] wip lize. *Ibid.*, þe vlcus is clensid wip þilke lize [v.r. leyze]. c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* II. 377 Wete hit [a tree] at the fulle Thrie euery mone a yer in lie allone. c 1430 *Two Cookery-bks.* 32 Take a gode quantyte of fyne lye, & put it on a potte . . . & when þe ley is seþin hot, caste þe Pesyn per-to. c 1440 *Jacob's Well* 195 Watyr of legh þat is made wyth asschys & watyr, . . . for asschys & hote watyr makyn good leyghe. 1502 *Ord. Crysten Men* (W. de W. 1506) I. ii. 10 But man shall be baptysed in necesyite with le. 1669 *WORLDGE Syst. Agric.* (1681) 60 The Lee or Lixivium wherewith the Women usually scour their Clothes. 1704 N. N. tr. *Boccalini's Advis. fr. Parnass.* III. 287 Henry the Fourth, thought it an Honour to wash his Head . . . though some malicious People say, He did it not with Soap, but with hot scalding Lye. 1807 T. THOMSON *Chem.* (ed. 3) II. 544 Muriate of potash. This salt . . . is prepared from the waste leys of the soap-makers. 1898 F. T. BULLEN *Cruise Cachalot* IV. (1900) 32 The officers . . . were content with ley, which was furnished in plenty by the ashes from the galley fire.

b. In wider sense: Any detergent material used in washing; & cleansing substance. Also *fig.*

c 1200 *Vices & Virtues* 95 Nis ðar non swo god leize se teares. 12 . . . *Prayer to our Lady* 19 in *O.E. Misc.* 193 Mi brune her is hwit bicume ich not for hwucche leihe. c 1330 *Spec. Gy Warw.* 828 þe hote teres of mannes eize Makeþ clannere þan any lize. 1340 *Ayenb.* 145 þet is þet we byep alle y-wasse of oneþly leze, þet wes mid Iesu cristes precieuse blod. 1426 *LYDG. De Guil. Pilgr.* 21855 Wyth wych water, dame Penance Maketh a lye . . . To washen a-way all ordure. 1601 *HOLLAND Pliny* II. 324 The vrin of a yong Asse fole is supposed to thicken the haire; but there would be mixed some Spiknard with this washing lie, to rectifie the strong sent of the said vrine. 1648 *HERRICK Hesper.* (1869) 190 Feacie, some say, doth wash her clothes i' th' lie That sharply trickles from her either eye.

†*c.* A cosmetic for the hair. (Cf. LYE-POT.) *Obs.*

15 . . . *WITHALS Dict.* (1568) 51 a/2 Lie to washe the head with, *lixivium*. 1561 T. HOBY tr. *Castiglione's Courtyer* II. (1577) L iij b, I reprehended a ladie of loue for occupying a certain kinde of lye y^t shined much.

†*d.* Applied to urine used as a detergent; more fully CHAMBER-LYE. *Obs.*

14 . . . *Voc. in Wr.-Wülcker* 593/23 *Locium*, lye, or pysse.

2. Water impregnated with salts by decoction or lixiviation. Now *rare*.

1634 *PEACHAM Gentl. Exerc.* I. xxiii. 77 The Lie of Rue, (that is the water wherein you have sod your Rue or herb-grace). 1644 *NYE Gunnery* (1670) 14 Pour upon the said flower so much of the strained water, which I call lee or lime water, as will dissolve the flower. 1646 *SIR T. BROWNE Pseud. Ep.* VI. xii. 337 Colcothar or vitriol burnt . . . will make good Inke, and so will the Lixivium or Lye made thereof with warme water. 1811 *Self Instructor* 562 A ley made with tartar and gum-water. 1860 *MAURY Phys. Geog.* Sea i. §43 They [waters] find their way into the sea, and so make the lye of the earth brine for the ocean. *Ibid.* x. §461 The brine of the ocean is the ley of the earth.

3. The limpid acid fluid which runs from a blister or the like; the 'water' which collects in the body in dropsy. Now only *dial.*

1615 *CROOKE Body of Man* 92 His Nauell suddenly opened whence issued so great quantity of the dropsy Lie, that his body fell to the wonted scantling. 1886 *S.W. Linc. Gloss.*, Lee (so pronounced), . . . the watery matter which issues from a wound or sore: as 'It's more like lee than matter'.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.* (sense 1), as *lye-ashes*, *-brush*, *-cask*, *hominy*, *-kettle*, *-leach*, *-trough*, *-tub*, *-vessel*, *-wash*. Also LYE-POT.

1601 *HOLLAND Pliny* II. 599 Hereupon comes *Lixivius cinis*, i. Lie ashes, which being drunk is medicinable. 1605

TIMME Quersit. II. iii. 115 Lye-wash . . . is made of ashes and water. 1683 *MOXON Mech. Exerc.*, *Printing* xi. ¶ 21 The Lye Brush is made of Hogs Bristles fastned into a Board with Brass-Wyer. *Ibid.*, A Lye-Kettle . . . commonly holds about three Gallons. *Ibid.*, The Lye-Trough . . . is a Square Trough made of Inch-Boards. 1743 *Lond. & Country Brewer* II. (ed. 2) 109 A Lye-tub, though generally neglected as the worst . . . for a Cooler, has really proved the sweetest and safest of any. 1763 *Museum Rusticum* I. 53 The straw in the bottom of your lye-vessel. 1821 W. B. DEWEES *Lett. from Early Settler Texas* (1852) 20 Our subsistence was principally upon . . . a kind of lye hominy seasoned with hickory nut kernels. 1824 J. JOHNSON *Typogr.* II. 489 As soon as a form is wrought-off, the press-man to carry it to the lye-trough, and there completely rub it over with lye. 1843 'R. CARLTON' *New Purchase* I. ix. 63 A lie-cask, or rather, an inverted pyramidal box to contain ashes. 1847 J. O. HALLIWELL *Dict. Archaic & Provincial Words* Lie-leach. 1854 M. J. HOLMES *Tempest & Sunshine* xv. 202 Now be keferful and not run afoul of the plaguey lye leech! 1882 J. SOUTHWARD *Pract. Printing* (1884) 406 Lye is applied to the forme with a lye brush. 1919 J. P. DUNN *Indiana* II. 1170 A woman situated like Mrs. McCoy, in her Indian boarding school, with no food but lye hominy in the house . . . 'degraded her soul' by cooking lye hominy. 1948 E. N. DICK *Dixie Frontier* 290 Lye hominy was made by soaking the whole grains of corn in lye water to remove the hulls.

lye, *sb.*² [var. LIE *sb.*²] = LIE *sb.*² 4.

1855 *OGILVIE Imp. Dict. Suppl.*, *Lye*, a term employed, in *railway lang.*, to denote the sidings or short offsets from the main line, into which trucks may be run for the purpose of loading or unloading. 1901 *Daily Record* (Glasgow) 31 Aug. 3 A boy . . . was accidentally killed at the lye of South Renfrew Station on Thursday night.

†**lye**, *v.*¹ *Cookery. Obs.* [a. F. *lier* to thicken (a sauce, etc.), lit. 'to bind':—L. *ligāre*.]

1. *trans.* To mix; to thicken (soups, sauces, etc.). Cf. *alye*, ALLY *v.* 5.

? c 1390 *Forme of Cury* (1780) 17 Make a lyre of raw ayrene and do pertho Safrone and powdour douce, and lye it up with gode broth. c 1420 *Liber Cocorum* (1862) 12 Loke þou lye hit with amydone. c 1430 *Two Cookery-bks.* 13 Take Vele . . . and hake it to gobettys . . . and lye it with Flowre of Rys. *Ibid.* 19.

2. To bind or tie. In quot. *fig.*

1621 *Bury Wills* (Camden) 167 He shall neede noe bonde to lye him to it.

lye, *v.*² Also *ley*. [f. LYE *sb.*¹] *trans.* To treat with lye.

1805 *Ann. Reg.* 875 Ley the thread once. 1823 E. JAMES *Acct. Expedition Rocky Mts.* I. 195 They sometimes prepare this hard corn for eating by the process of leyng it, or boiling it in a ley of wood ashes for . . . an hour or two. 1888 *Sci. Amer.* 8 Dec. 356/2 The air is to be . . . excluded from the surface of fruits left standing after having been either lyed or washed.

lye: see LEE *sb.*, LEYE, LIE.

lyeas, str. pa. t. of LEESE *v.*¹

lyeave, obs. form of LEAF.

lyed (laɪd), *ppl. a.* *U.S.* Also *leyed*, *lied*. [f. LYE *v.*² + -ED¹.] Treated with lye; steeped or washed in an alkaline fluid. *lyed corn*, maize or other grain steeped in weak lye to remove the husk.

1814 *BRACKENRIDGE J. J. in Views Louisiana* 202 Their food consists of lied corn homony for breakfast. 1823 E. JAMES *Acct. Expedition Rocky Mts.* I. 114 Another very acceptable dish was called leyed corn. 1825 W. BIGGS *Narr. Captivity among Kickapoo Indians* (1922) 35 Sandy hill cranes boiled in leyed corn. 1860 *EMERSON Cond. Life, Wealth* 70 Pride can go without domestics; . . . can eat potato, purslain, beans, lyed corn.

lyef(e), obs. f. LIEF.

lyefull, var. LEEFUL.

lyege, **lyeg(e)auce**, obs. ff. LIEGE, LIGEANCE.

lyegge, **lyeje**, obs. forms of LIE *v.*¹, *v.*²

ly(e)gere, **lyek**(e), obs. ff. LIAR, LIKE.

lyen, obs. form of LIE *v.*¹, LIEN *sb.*¹, LION.

lyencephalous (laɪn'seʃələs), *a.* *Zool.* [f. mod.L. *Lyencephal-a* (Owen) + -OUS.

According to Owen himself (*Classif. Mammalia*, 1859), his term *Lyencephala* is f. Gr. *λύειν* to loose + *ἐγκέφαλος* brain (see ENCEPHALON), and signifies 'the comparatively loose or disconnected state of the cerebral hemispheres'.]

Of or belonging to the *Lyencephala*, in Owen's classification the lowest group of Mammals, including the Monotremes and the Marsupials.

1859 *OWEN Classif. Mammalia* 27 The *Lyencephalous Mammalia*. 1864 in WEBSTER. And in later Dicts.

lyepart(e), obs. form of LEOPARD.

†**lye-pot**. *Obs.* [Cf. LYE *sb.*¹ 1 c.] An ornamental vessel to hold lye for use as a hair-wash.

1486 *Will of Lytton* (Somerset Ho.), A lye pott of siluer and gilt, a holy water stopp. 1599 *NASHE Lenten Stufe* 45 Semiramis ranne out with her lie-pot in her hand, and her black dangling tresses about her shoulders. 1607 *MIDDLETON Five Gallants* I. i. 12 Lent . . . upon her gilt casting-bottle and her silver lie-pot, fifty-five shillings.

lyer(e, var. LEAR² *Obs.*; obs. f. LYRE³, LIAR.

lyerne, -*i*, -*y*, obs. forms of LEARN.

lyeroway: see LYRA 5.

lyery ('laɪəri), *a.* Now *dial.* Also *lyary*. [Var. of LIRY *a.*] Of cattle: Having a superabundance of lean flesh.

[1483: see LIRY, s.v. LIRE *sb.*¹] 1803 A. HUNTER *Georg. Ess.* IV. 351 *Lyery*, or black-fleshed. 1807 *CULLEY* in W. C. L. *Martin Ox* 51/1 Cattle, well known to the breeders adjoining the river Tees by the appellation of 'lyery', or 'double-lyered'; that is, black-fleshed. a 1843 *SOUTHEY Compl. Bk.* IV. 400 Those [Lincolnshire oxen] that never fatten are called lyery. c 1847 W. C. L. *Martin Ox* 41/2 The cattle in general were large, . . . slow to fatten . . . and often black, or foul-fleshed, or as it is called in Yorkshire 'lyery'. 1855 *STEPHENS Bk. Farm* (ed. 2) II. 142/1 When the flesh [of an ox] becomes heavy on the thighs, making a sort of double thigh, the thigh is called lyary.

lyes, obs. form of LEASH; obs. pl. LOUSE.

lyese, **lyesinge**, vars. LEESE *v.*¹, LEASING.

lyf, obs. form of LEAF, LIFE.

lyfar, obs. Sc. comp. of LIEF, dear.

lyfe, obs. form of LIFE; Sc. form of LIEF.

lyff(e, **lyffere**, obs. forms of LIFE, LIVER.

†**lyfkie**. *Obs.* Also 6 leefekye. [a. Du. *lijfken* 'corpusculum, subucula, exomis' (Kilian), dim. of *lijf* body; cf. G. *leibchen*.] A bodice.

1579 *LYLY Euphues* (Arb.) 116 Their spots, their lawnes, their leefekyes, their ruffles, their rings: Shew them rather Cardinals curtisians, then modest Matrons. 1609 T. COCKS *Diary* (1901) 73 Wth iij li before delivered her for my wives gowne and lyfkie.

lyfnoð, variant of LIVENATH *Obs.*

lyft(e, obs. form of LEFT, LIFT.

lyfve, **lyfy**, obs. forms of LIVE *v.*, LIFEY.

lyg, **lygaunce**, obs. ff. LIE *v.*¹, LIGEANCE.

lyger, see LEDGER.

lyg(g)e, obs. form of LIE *v.*¹, LIEGE.

lygham, see LICHAM.

lyghe, **lyze**, obs. ff. LIE; var. LEYE *Obs.*

lygher, **lyzer**(e, obs. forms of LIAR.

lyght, obs. form of LIGHT; variant of LITE.

lyghteling, **lyztmose**, obs. form of LIGHTNING *sb.*, LITMUS.

lyhe, **lyht**(e, obs. forms of LYE, LIGHT *v.*¹

lyicht, **lyif**, **lyik**, obs. ff. LIGHT, LIFE, LIKE.

lying ('laɪŋ), *vbl. sb.*¹ Forms: see LIE *v.*¹ [f. LIE *v.*¹ + -ING¹.]

1. *a.* The action of LIE *v.*¹ in various senses; resting, reclining, remaining in deposit, †being sick, etc.

a 1225 *Anr. R.* 8 Fleschs forgon oper visch, & alle oper swuche pinges, of weriunge, of liggunge, of vres, of beoden. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 6686 þe smiter sal quite his lechyng, And þe scath of his lizing. c 1380 *WYCLIF Serm.* Sel. Wks. I. 141 For boþe Cristis lizinge in þe sepulchre and his dwellinge here in erpe was litil tyme. a 1400 *Cursor M.* 29091 (Cott. Galba) þe first [discipline es] . . . sighing, wepeing, and ill figing. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 137 Soft lyenge, soft weryng, or moche fedying of delicate meates. 1602 *SHAKS. All's Well* I. i. 167 'Tis a commodity will lose the glosse with lying; The longer kept, the lesse worth. 1634 *Lease* by R. Kenward to W. Deane verso (MS.), I. . . would never have bought it but for the convenient lying of it to my other ground. 1683 *MOXON Mech. Exerc.*, *Printing* vii, Sugar-Chest . . . Stuff being commonly well-season'd, by the long lying of the Sugar in it. 1726 *LEONI tr. Alberti's Archit.* I. 34/1 Liquify'd by long lying in the Water. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VI. 574 This situation [of a bed sore] is determined . . . by the lying of the paralytic on that side.

†*b. spec.* The state of being buried; *concr.* place of sepulture. *Obs.*

1480 *CAXTON Chron. Eng.* ccxxx. 244 Kyng Edward these his sepulture and his lyggynge at Westmyster. a 1676 *GUNTON Hist. Ch. Peterburgh* (1686) 77 The Heralds . . . appointed . . . the place for the body to be Interred, which was devised over against the lying of Queen Katherine. c. with adv. or advb. phr. (see LIE *v.*¹ IV). Also LYING-IN.

1382 *WYCLIF Rom.* ix. 10 Rebecca, of o liggynge by hauynge tweye sones of Ysaac, our fadir. 1387 *TREVISA Higden* (Rolls) VI. 93 Bote wip som manere rouschelynge þat he made in lizinge adoun his felowe awook. 1483 *CAXTON Gold. Leg.* 333/2 He hadde Subtylytee for teshewe the lyggynge in a wayte of his enemyes. 1530 *PALSGR.* 239/2 Lying in wayte, *aguaytance*. *Ibid.* 423, I am upon my lieng downe, as a woman that is nere her tyme. 1601 *HOLLAND Pliny* I. 87 From thence to the lying out of the mountaine Pyrenæus, Aquitania. 1611 *BIBLE Ps.* cxxxix. 3 Thou compassst my path, and my lying downe. 1611 — *Acts* xx. 19 Many teares, and temptations, which befell me by the lying in wait [TINDALE layenges awayte] of the Iewes. 1623 *MASSINGER Bondman* II. i. There's a sport too Nam'd lying Perdicu . . . Which you must learne to play at. 1647 *FULLER Good Th. in Worse T.* (1841) 81 This lying along is an improper posture for piety. 1711 W. SUTHERLAND *Shipbuild. Assist.* 115 B. is the Fore-top-sail braced back, which is done . . . to stop her way, term'd Lying-by. 1711

Lond. Gaz. No. 4910/2 The Admiral thought it proper . . . to make the Signal for lying by. 1792 CHARLOTTE SMITH *Desmond* II. 121 You have accused me of lying by in Company.

attrib. c 1834 N. P. WILLIS in G. Paston *Little Mem.* 19th C. (1902) 176 His [Disraeli's] eye . . . has the most mocking lying-in-wait expression conceivable. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VII. 460 If a change from the lying-down to the sitting-up position is rapidly made.

2. *concr.* With qualification (as *dry, soft, warm, etc., lying*): Accommodation for repose.

1853 DE QUINCEY *Autobiog. Sk.* Wks. I. 295 It was a subject of gratitude . . . to dwell upon the soft lying which was to be found in that . . . morass. 1868 NETTLESHIP *Browning* vii. 262 A poet from his birth, nursed in Nature's softest lying. 1886 *Weekly Times* 6 Aug. 13/3 There is no finer feeding or warmer lying in Scotland. 1898 *Westm. Gaz.* 20 May 10/2 Dry lying—a dry bed at night—is . . . essential to the welfare of deer.

3. *attrib.*, as *lying-ground, -place*; † *lying-house* (see quot. 1593); *lying-in-state*, (of the corpse of a public figure) being on display for public tribute before burial; *lying-press* (*Printing*) = *laying-press* (see *LAYING vbl. sb.* 3).

1895 CORNISH *Wild Eng.* 122 The paddock is a favourite *lying ground for hares. 1423-4 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 271 Pro ligatur pro hostio vocato trapdoure supra *lying house, iijid.; et pro seris et clavibus pro lying house, xxd. 1593 *Rites & Mon. Ch. Durh.* (Surtees) 75 A strong prysonne call the Lyinghouse [MS. Cos., Lying house]. 1923 W. DE LA MARE *Riddle* 241 Positive constellations of candles as if for a Prince's . . . *lying-in-state. 1947 M. FIELD *Boys' & Girls' Film Bk.* 67 When he died thousands of people went to his lying-in-state. 1972 *Whitaker's Almanack* 1973 565/2 The Duke of Windsor's lying-in-state took place in St. George's Chapel, Windsor. 1382 WYCLIF *Prov.* vii. 17, I ha sprengd my *ligging place with myrre, and aloes. 1580 HOLLYBAND *Treas. Fr. Tong, Desbauger vn sanglier*, to raise a wilde Bore from his lying place. 1876 *Encycl. Brit.* IV. 43/1 By screwing the volume up in the *lying-press.

lying ('laɪŋ), *vbl. sb.*² Forms: see *LIE v.*² [f. *LIE v.*² + *-ING*.¹] The action of *LIE v.*²; the telling of lies. † In 16-17th c. sometimes in plural.

a 1300 *E.E. Psalter v.* 7 (MS. Egerton) þou leses alle þat speke liyhinge. 1340 *Ayebn.* 143 Him hit þing þet hit is al wynd and metinge and lyesyng. 1426 *LYDG. De Guil. Pilgr.* 13302 My condicioun ys to lye; . . . With lying I shal deceyue the. 1577 NORTHBROOKE *Dicing* (1843) 68 If for ydle wordes, what for hurtfull wordes? what for lyings? 1604 E. G[RIMSTONE] *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies v.* xxviii. 412 The Divell . . . did steale all that he coulde from the trueth, to imploy it in his lyings and deceits. 1656 E. REYNER *Rules Govt. Tongue* 16 Lying is an ungodly, devilish and damnab practice. 1827 MRS. A. OPIE (title) Illustrations of Lying in All its Branches. 1863 MRS. RIDDELL *World in Ch.* III. 41 Lying is the employment of the lower orders, and the recreation of the higher.

personified. 1606 DEKKER *Sev. Sins* II. (Arb.) 21 Lying is Father to Falshood, and Grandsire to Periury.

† b. Alleged name for a 'company' of pardoners.

1486 *Bk. St. Albans* F vij, A Lyeng of perdenaris.

lying ('laɪŋ), *ppl. a.*¹ [f. *LIE v.*¹ + *-ING*.²]

1. That lies, or rests in a recumbent, extended, stationary or inert position; also, † *absol.* (OE.) dead.

c 1000 *Leg. St. Swithun* etc. (Earle 1861) 110 þæt mæzn þæs ligendan. 1382 WYCLIF *Jer.* xxxiii. 12 A dwelling place of shepperdus, of liggende flockus. 1422 tr. *Secreta Secret., Priv. Priv.* 224 The angry man is wonyt to be of . . . a semely chyne and accordyng to the visage, and liggyne here. a 1450 *Fysshyng v. Angle* (1883) 16 The lying ground lyne with ovte floyte. 1842 TENNYSON *Vision Sin* 11 Sitting, lying languid shapes. 1862 *Remarks on Golf* 14 The Short-spoon . . . is used for playing either good-lying or bad-lying balls. 1880 W. CARNEGIE *Pract. Trap.* 16 That most annoying eventuality, a 'lying' ferret.

b. *Sc.* Of money, goods, etc.: Put by.

1722 RAMSAY *Three Bonnets* I. 129 Your claihs, your lands, and lying pelf. 1799 J. ROBERTSON *Agric. Perth* 386 We are not informed, what lying stock they have, what donations they have received [etc.].

2. Special collocations: *lying-dog*, a setter; *lying-panel*, † (a) a panel which occupies the lowest place in a series; (b) a panel whose longest dimension, or one whose grain, lies horizontally; † *lying-stone*, the nether millstone; *lying-storm* (*Sc.*), a snow-storm when the snow lies; *lying-wall Mining* = FOOT-WALL (*Raymond Mining Gloss.*).

1818 SCOTT *Hrt. Midl.* xii, As if a penalty was inflicted by statute for any man who suld hunt or hawk, or use *lying-dogs. 1678 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* I. 106 The *Lying Pannel, above the Base. 1823 P. NICHOLSON *Pract. Build.* 226 *Lying Panel*, a Panel with the fibres of the wood disposed horizontally. 1842-59 GWILT *Archit. Gloss., Lying panels*, those wherein the fibres of the wood, or the grain of it, lie in an horizontal direction. 1674 N. FAIRFAX *Bulk & Selv.* 151 As certain a cause as is that, by which the runner in a Mill does not sink through the *Lyingstone. 1787 BEATTIE *Scoticisms* 79 We use the word storm to signify a storm of snow, or snowy weather. We even speak of a *lying storm. 1844 H. STEPHENS *Bk. Farm* I. 298 Should the flakes be spicular and fall very thick and fast, then a heavy fall, or a 'lying storm' . . . may be expected.

lying ('laɪŋ), *ppl. a.*² Forms: see *LIE v.*² [f. *LIE v.*² + *-ING*.²]

1. Of a person, his lips, etc.: That tells lies.

1535 COVERDALE *Ps.* cxix. 2 Deliver my soule (o Lorde) from lyenge lippes. 1593 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. VI.* II. i. 126 Then, Saunder, sit there, the lying's knave in Christendome. 1610 B. JONSON *Alch.* IV. iv, Do not beleuee him, Sir. He is

the lying'st Swabber! 1611 BIBLE *Prov.* x. 18 Hee that hideth hatred with lying lippes . . . is a foole. a 1758 RAMSAY *Eagle & Robin* 44 With a wickit liand tung. 1886 W. J. TUCKER *E. Europe* 158 A canting, lying, hypocritical set.

2. Of impersonal things: Untruthful, mendacious; hence, deceitful, false.

a 1225 *Juliana* 2 Ant of þis lihinde lif leade us . . . into þe eche of heouene. a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* i. 4 His worde sall noght . . . dissayuabile ne leghyng. 1535 COVERDALE *Jer.* vii. 4 Trust not in false lyenge wordes. 1611 BIBLE *Ps.* xxxi. 6, I haue hated them that regard lying vanities. 1718 PRIOR *Solomon* II. 673 And slavish bards our mutual loves rehearse In lying strains. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xix. IV. 322 It was much easier . . . to put forth a lying prospectus.

'lying-in. [*LYING vbl. sb.*¹ + *c.* See *LIE v.*¹ 23.]

a. The being in childbed; accouchement.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 305/2 Lyyng yn, of childe bedde, *decubie.* 1580 HOLLYBAND *Treas. Fr. Tong, Gesine*, a lying in. 1698 FROGER *Voy.* 126 The women have good Lying's-in and the children are lusty. 1768-74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1834) I. 93 Those cushions your gossip stick with pins in hearts, lozenges, and various forms, against a lying-in. 1842 L. HUNT *Men, Women & B.* (1847) I. 342 The Queen talked to me [Madame de Sévigné] as long about my illness as if it had been a lying-in.

b. *attrib.*, as *lying-in-asylum, -chamber, etc.*

1770 HEWSON in *Phil. Trans.* LX. 412 The British Lying-in-Hospital. 1799 *Med. Jnl.* II. 190 A lying-in ward has been lately established. 1823 J. CONSTABLE *Let.* 24 Aug. in *Corr.* (1964) II. 282 Miss Cookson is on a visit with another lying in sister. 1838 DICKENS *O. Twist* xxxvii, 'The lying-in room, I suppose?' said Mr. Bumble. 1861 D. G. ROSSETTI *Let.* 20 Apr. (1965) II. 396 Dr. Babington, head of the Lying-in Hospital. 1887 *Brit. Med. Jnl.* 21 May 1101/1 Such sanitation . . . might be of service in lying-in institutions. 1895 *Daily News* 9 Dec. 3/7 A system of registration of all . . . lying-in houses. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VII. 707 Statistics of lying-in hospitals show that [etc.]. 1912 *Q. Rev.* July 60 A slight increase in the ratio of lying-in claims to the number of members. . . A lying-in benefit of 30s. 1964 D. OWEN *Eng. Philanthropy* I. ii. 50 The years 1749-65 saw the founding of . . . the British Lying-In (1749), the City of London Lying-In (1750), . . . these in addition to the Lying-In Charity, . . . established in 1757. 1975 *Country Life* 2 Jan. 50/3 Villages which had a mutual aid or 'lying-in society'.

So *lying-in ppl. a.*, that is in childbed.

1710-11 SWIFT *Jnl. to Stella* 23 Mar., I . . . saw his lady sitting in the bed, in the forms of a lying-in woman. 1824 MISS MITFORD *Village Ser.* I. 174 The sick, the delicate, . . . the lying-in. 1889 J. M. DUNCAN *Lect. Dis. Women* xxii. (ed. 4) 189 In lying-in or recently delivered women.

lyingly ('laɪŋli), *adv.* [f. *LYING ppl. a.*² + *-LY*.²] In a lying manner, mendaciously.

1382 WYCLIF *Jer.* vii. 8 To steln, to slen, to don auoutrie, to swern liendely, to offre to Baalym. — *Ezek.* xiii. 22 For that the 3e maden leeijngli the herte of the iust man to mourne, whom Y made not sorewful. 1541 R. COPLAND *Guydon's Quest. Chirurg.* G iv, Of whiche .xij. rybbes there be .vij. very, and .v. false or lyengly. 1682 *Disc. Addresses or Presentm. to King* 20 Their Popes (who go lyingly under the Name of Christ's Vicars). 1804 ANNE SEWARD *Let.* (1811) VI. 146 It reached his ear, that she had lyingly called him 'the thing of sound without sense'. 1895 *Times* 19 Jan. 11/6 He lyingly reported that he had sunk two of the French men-of-war.

† **lying-weight.** *Obs.* [*LYING ppl. a.*¹] a. A free weight placed in a scale, as distinguished from the hanging weight attached to a spring balance or a steelyard. b. = AVOIDDUPOIS.

1454 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 275/1 [That no person buy wool by the fleece] nor weyed by the awncell, but only by the lying weight, after XIII li to the stoon. 1502 ARNOLDE *Chron.* (1811) 191 Ther beth iij maner weyghtz that is to wele troy weyght, awncell weyghts, and lyggynge weyght. *Ibid.*, The Lyngge weyght . . . therby is boughte and solde alle maner of Marchaundise. . . as is used to be solde be weyght, and of this weyght xvi vuncis made a pound and C. and xij li. is an C. 1545 *Rates Custom-ho.* d.vb, Lyngge wayghte. Thys Lyngge and Haburdy peyse is all one.

lyk, *obs. Sc.* form of *LIKE*.

lykam(e, lykance, vars. LICHAM, LIKANCE.

lykanthropy, variant of LYCANTHROPY.

lyke: see LICH, LICHE, LICK *v.*, *LIKE v.*

lykeleod, -hood, *obs.* forms of LIKELIHOOD.

lyken, lykeny, *obs.* forms of *LIKE v.*¹, *LIKEN v.*

lykeres, *obs.* form of LIQUORICE.

lyker(o)us, -owse, etc., var. LICKEROUS *Obs.*

'lyke-wake, lykewake ('laikweik). Also 4, 9 liche-wake, 6, 9 lyk(e)wa(i)ke, 6-7 like-, lyke-walk, 8-9 lake-wake, 9 lychwake. Cf. LATE-WAKE. [f. *lyke*, LICH + *wake sb.*] The watch kept at night over a dead body.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Knt.'s T.* 2100 Ne how that lych wake was holde Al thilke nyght, . . . kepe I nat to seye. 1513 DOUGLAS *Aeneis* x. ix. 31 Quham that he etlis for to send from thens, To Pallas likewalkis. 1558 *Richmond Wills* (Surtees 1853) 127 Ther shall be no yong folkes at my lyke-waike. 1623 in *Pitcairn Crim. Trials* III. 549 At quhose lyke-walk . . . the ox foirsaid was slane and eittrin. a 1775 *Fair Mary of Wallington* xix. in *Child Ballads* II. 311/2 Your daughter . . . bids you come to her sickening, or her merry lake-wake. 1832 CARLYLE *Misc.* (1857) III. 114 At all lykewakes, the doings and endurances of the Departed are the theme. 1878 W. C. SMITH *Hilda* (1879) 192, I heard them . . . moan their rugged lyke-wakes in the ancient Runic rhymes.

attrib. 1805 SCOTT *Last Minstr.* IV. xxvi, Our slogan is their lyke-wake dirge. 1837 SIR F. PALGRAVE *Merch. & Friar* (1844) 99 The lyke-wake train was seen advancing towards them.

lykey, lykke, -yn, *obs. ff.* LICK *v.*, *LIKE v.*

lykkerwys, lykky: see LICKEROUS, *LIKE v.*¹

lykne(n, -yn), *obs.* forms of *LIKEN*.

lykor, lykorise, *obs. ff.* LIQUOR, LIQUORICE.

lyky(e)n, *obs.* forms of *LIKE v.*¹

lykyrrhize, *obs.* form of LIQUORICE.

lylac, lyle, -ie, *obs.* forms of LILAC, LILY.

Lyle gun (lail ɡʌn). [Named from its inventor D. A. Lyle (d. 1937) of the U.S. Ordnance Dept.] A cannon, invented in 1877, designed to project a rope from the shore to a stranded ship to facilitate salvaging and rescue operations.

1880 *Ann. Rep. U.S. Life-Saving Service* 109 The keeper . . . then proceeded to charge the Lyle gun. 1899 *Ibid.* 471 The sample submitted is designed for use with the 2½-inch Lyle gun. 1911 *Encycl. Brit.* XV. 606/2 The keeper fires a line over the wreck with the Lyle gun, a small bronze cannon . . . having an extreme range of about 700 yards. 1927 G. BRADFORD *Gloss. Sea Terms* 106/2 *Lyle gun*, a life-saving gun designed to shoot a projectile with a line attached. This line . . . establishes a connection with a stranded ship by which an endless line and tail block is hauled off and afterwards a hawser. 1944 H. NORBY *Questions & Answers* vi. 128 No part of Lyle gun equipment is to be used for any other purpose.

Lylian ('li:lɪən), *a.* Also Lylyan. [f. the name of John Lyly (c 1554-1606), English dramatist and novelist.] Of, pertaining to, or having the characteristics of John Lyly or his works.

1923 E. K. CHAMBERS *Eliz. Stage* III. 36 The plays of the Lylyan school . . . illustrate very precisely, on the side of staging, that blend of the classical and the romantic tempers which is characteristic of the later Renaissance. 1928 E. A. GERRARD *Eliz. Drama* II. i. 145 The scene between Lucilla and the Enchanter is purely Lylian. 1959 *Times* 1 Sept. 11/2 It was Lyly who opened the door for Shakespeare, and when he was forced to abandon the Lylian view he abandoned comedy. 1962 G. K. HUNTER *John Lyly* iv. 164 The approach to Alexander is underlined for us in a typically Lylian way. *Ibid.* iv. 218 With typical Lylian balance the action returns to the point from which it started.

lylle, variant of LILL, LILLE *vbs. Obs.*

lyll(i)e, -y(e), *obs.* forms of LILY.

lym, lymail(le), *obs. ff.* LEAM *sb.*¹, LIMAIL.

Lyman ('laɪmən). *Physics.* The name of Theodore Lyman (1874-1954), U.S. physicist, used *attrib.* to designate a series of lines (individually designated alpha, beta, etc.) discovered by him in the ultraviolet part of the spectrum of atomic hydrogen, with wave numbers represented by the formula $R(1 - 1/m^2)$ (where R is the Rydberg constant and $m = 2, 3, \dots$), the first line of which has a wavelength of 121.6 nanometres.

1922 *Encycl. Brit.* XXXII. 559/2 The formulæ for the hydrogen series are as follows:—Lyman series: $\nu = N/1^2 - N/m^2$ ($m = 2, 3, \dots$). Balmer series: $\nu = N/2^2 - N/m^2$ ($m = 3, 4, \dots$). Paschen series: $\nu = N/3^2 - N/m^2$ ($m = 4, 5, \dots$). 1929 J. K. ROBERTSON *Introd. Physical Optics* xviii. 359 Lines of the Lyman series arise from electron drops from outer orbits to the innermost or normal orbit, for which $k = 1$. 1959 *Sunday Times* 5 Apr. 8/3 The sun itself has been photographed in the extreme ultra-violet (the Lyman-alpha) region of the spectrum. 1967 W. R. HINDMARSH *Atomic Spectra* II. 13 Ritz . . . proposed his well-known combination principle in 1908; he recognized that the wave-numbers of the lines could always be represented as a difference between two terms. . . It was with the use of this principle that the Paschen, Lyman, Brackett and Pfund series in the spectrum of hydrogen were predicted . . . before they were known experimentally. 1968 G. M. B. DOBSON *Exploring Atmosphere* (ed. 2) viii. 158 Another possibility is that the very strong radiation which is given out by hydrogen in the sun, at a wavelength of 1216 Ångstrom units (known as the Lyman alpha line) produces the D region [of the ionosphere].

lymasson, *obs.* form of LIMAÇON.

lymb(e, lym(e, obs. forms of LIMB *sb.*¹ and ².

lyme: see LYAM.

'lyme-grass. [? f. LIME *sb.*¹ with reference to the binding quality of the plant; the spelling is app. suggested by the mod.L. generic name.] The name for grasses of the genus *Elymus*, esp. *E. arenarius*, a grass which is planted on sand, that its roots may help to keep the sand in its place. 1776 WITHERING *Bot. Arrangement Veg.* I. 64 Lymegrass. *Elymus*. 1787 tr. *Linnæus' Fam. Plants* I. 52. 1854 S. THOMSON *Wild Fl.* III. (ed. 4) 299 The lyme grass (*Elymus*), by binding the sands . . . with its roots, assists in the resistance to the encroachments of the sea.

b. *attrib.* in the name of a moth.

1869 NEWMAN *Brit. Moths* 275 The Lyme Grass (*Tapinostola Elymi*).

lymer, lymet(t, obs. ff. LIMER, LIMIT.

lymfad, lyming, obs. ff. LYMPHAD, LIMING.

lymiter, lymme, obs. ff. LIMITER, LIMB sb.¹

lymnite: see LIMNITE.

lymon, obs. f. LEMON.

lymph (limf). Also 7-8 in L. form *lympa*. [ad. L. *lympa*, altered spelling (due to pseudo-etym. association with Gr. *λύμφη* NYMPH sb.) of **limpa* (whence *limpidus* LIMPID), **lumpā*; according to some scholars repr. a prehistoric **dumpa* cognate with the Oscan *Diumpais* 'Nymphis'.]

1. a. Pure water; water in general; a stream. Only poet. and rhetorical.

1630 ROXB. *Ball.* (1871) I. 176 Here rural gods and tripping Nymphs Did bath their corps in the pure lymphs And christal streams. 1791 E. DARWIN *Bot. Gard.* I. 117 The Naiad-Nymph, Who hides her fine form in the passing Lymph. 1843 BORROW *Bible in Spain* xlix. (1872) 279 In the middle of the court was a fountain well supplied with the crystal lymph. 1860 LD. WYLLTON *Lucile* II. v. §6. 17 Then... the lymph was the dwelling divine of a white-footed nymph. 1885 R. BRIDGES *Eros & Psyche* Dec. xxix, Its [sc. a fountain's] biting lymph may not be touch'd of man Or god, unless the Fates have so ordain'd.

fig. 1879 G. MEREDITH *Egoist* xvi. I. 302 It would be the pity of common sympathy, pure lymph of pity, as nearly disembodied as can be.

b. *transf.* (nonce-uses).

1784 COWPER *Task* III. 391 Sipping calm the fragrant lymph [sc. tea] Which neatly she prepares. 1878 W. T. THORNTON *Word for Word* fr. *Horace* 136 Not on wings... shall I through aether's lymph be borne.

† 2. *Bot.* A colourless fluid in plants; the sap.

1672-3 GREW *Anat. Plants* II. iii. (1682) 68 The Root of Dandelion being cut in November, seems to bleed both a Milk and a Lympha. 1784 COWPER *Task* VI. 136 That moved The pure and subtle lymph Through th' imperceptible meand'ring veins Of leaf and flow'r. 1807 J. E. SMITH *Phys. Bot.* 67 The sap, or lymph, of most plants... appears to the sight and taste little else than water. 1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 270 The juice of the fruit and the lymph of the stem of *Musa* are slightly astringent. [1900 JACKSON *Gloss. Bot. Terms, Lymph*,... Grew's term for sap.]

3. *Phys.* A colourless alkaline fluid, derived from various tissues and organs of the body, resembling blood but containing no red corpuscles.

1725 N. ROBINSON *Th. Physick* 59 The Pancreatic Juice, Lympha, and Bile are all fitted for their several Offices of Separation, Attenuation, and Dilution. 1793 J. HUNTER *Treat. Blood* etc. (1794) 28 The coagulating lymph of the blood being common, probably to all animals, while the red particles are not. 1805 W. SAUNDERS *Min. Waters* 446 The waters of Barege... dissolve... soap and animal lymph. 1830 R. KNOX *Béclard's Anat.* 120 To coagulate like the coagulable lymph of the blood. 1898 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* V. 666 There is a continual outpouring of some of the contents of the capillaries into the tissues, which output, under the name of lymph, is roughly speaking *liquor sanguinis* deprived of much of its albumin.

4. a. The exudation from an inflamed tissue, from a sore, etc. b. In recent use often *spec.* for *vaccine lymph* (see VACCINE), the matter which is taken from the vesicles characteristic of cow-pox in a cow or calf or in a vaccinated human being, in order to be used in the operation of vaccination. Hence, in wider sense, any morbid matter taken from a person or animal suffering from a disease, in order to be employed in some prophylactic operation analogous to vaccination.

1800 *Med. Jnl.* IV. 61 Several... tumours... discharged an acrid lymph. 1801 RING *Cow-pox* I. 295 Medical men in general... think it [vacciniferous matter] most active when it is a mere lymph, and inert as it becomes more opaque. 1810 JENNER in *Baron Life* (1838) II. 368, I send out a great deal of vaccine lymph on ivory points. 1866 J. HUTCHINSON in *J. R. Reynolds' Syst. Med.* I. 307 The rapid absorption of syphilitic lymph under mercurial influence. 1868 SEATON *Handbk. Vaccination* 109 Lymph should in every instance (where practicable) be inserted direct from arm to arm. 1873 ROBERTS *Handbk. Med.* 53 Fibrinous Exudation, Lymph, Coagulable Lymph, Inflammatory exudation. An exudation escapes from the vessels in some forms of inflammation, which is coagulable, containing much fibrine, and to this the above names have been applied. *Ibid.* 194 The lymph does not deteriorate or lose its protective power after passing through any number of individuals. 1893 *Dunghison's Med. Dict., Koch's lymph.*

5. *attrib.* and *Comb.* a. simple attributive, as *lymph-cell*, *-channel*, *-corpuscle*, *-follicle*, *-gland*, *-globule*, *-path*, *-sinus*, *-space*, *-stoma* (pl. *stomata*), *-stream*, *-vessel*; b. objective, as *lymph-absorption*, *-secretion*; *lymph-connective*, *-forming* adjs.; *lymph-canalicular* a., or of pertaining to lymph-channels; *lymph-cataract* (see quot.); *lymph-heart*, one of a number of contractile muscular sacs which pump the lymph forward; *lymph node*, any of several small rounded gland-like structures of the lymphatic system, which are disposed along the course of the lymph vessels and which are responsible for removing foreign bodies from

the lymph stream and for producing lymphocytes and antibodies; a lymph gland.

1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VI. 213 The hypothesis of lymph-formation and *lymph-absorption. 1874 Q. *Jrnl. Microscop. Sci.* XIV. 278 The *lymph-canalicular system of Recklinghausen. 1844 HOBLYN *Dict. Med. Terms, *Lymph-cataract*, the most frequent form of spurious cataract; so named by Beer. 1873 T. H. GREEN *Introd. Pathol.* (ed. 2) 208 Small spheroidal elements resembling *lymph-cells. 1867 *Quain's Anat.* (ed. 7) III. p. clxxxviii, The Lymph-sinus, or the *lymph-channel. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VI. 507 The *lymph-connective elements (spider-cells)... crowd upon the sheaths of the blood-vessels. 1872 PEASLEE *Ovar. Tumours* 14 The *lymph-corpuscle, becomes a diagnostic element of the peritoneal fluid. 1873 T. H. GREEN *Introd. Pathol.* (ed. 2) 264 The *lymph-follicles become enlarged from the multiplication of their elements. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* IV. 13 Increase of uric acid... may be an evidence of changes in *lymph-forming structures. 1856-8 W. CLARK *Van der Hoeven's Zool.* I. 15 *Lymph-glands are found only in higher animals. 1822-34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) I. 552 Globules void of colour, found floating in the serum, and which Sir Everard Home has called *lymph-globules. 1875 HUXLEY & MARTIN *Elem. Biol.* 172 The Frog possesses two pairs of *lymph-hearts. 1892 *Proc. N. Y. Path. Soc.* 1801 65 (heading) Large-celled indurative hyperplasia of the *lymph nodes. 1925 *Jrnl. Amer. Med. Assoc.* 28 Feb. 669/2 The cervical, axillary, epitrochlear and inguinal lymph nodes were moderately enlarged. 1955 *Sci. News Let.* 18 June 393/2 Antibodies, he found, are formed in lymph nodes, better known to the layman as glands. 1961 H. A. SKINNER *Origin Med. Terms* (ed. 2) 259/2 All of the early writers seem to have adhered to the term [lymph] gland... and the term has been continued, although there is no indication of any gland function. This was a matter of vigorous debate at the anatomical congress at Basle [in 1895]... and Toldt especially advocated use of the term 'lymph node'. On the last ballot his suggestion was voted down by a large majority. In the *Nomina Anatomica* adopted at Paris in 1955 the term node was approved. 1972 J. W. SHIELDS *Tropic Function Lymphoid Elem.* xi. 71 The lymph nodes are characteristically oriented to receive substrate more or less directly from the peripheral tissues. 1878 HOBLYN *Dict. Med. Terms* (ed. 10), **Lymph-scrutum*, a peculiar disease of the skin of the scrotum containing albuminous fluid, charged with corpuscles like those of the blood. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VII. 243 The whole question of *lymph secretion is at present in too unsettled a state to be discussed with much profit. 1867 **Lymph-sinus* [see *lymph-channel*]. 1874 Q. *Jrnl. Microscop. Sci.* XIV. 91 The *lymph spaces existing between the tendinous fibres of fasciæ. 1875 E. R. LANKESTER *ibid.* XV. 260 Each fold contains between its lamellæ a lymph-space (part of the cœlom). 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VII. 542 A pleural effusion closes the *lymphostomata of the pleura. 1873 GREEN *Introd. Path.* 109 The transmission by the *lymph-stream of substances... derived from the malignant growth. 1874 Q. *Jrnl. Microscop. Sci.* XIV. 91 The *lymph vessels on the opposite side.

lymphad ('limfæd). Also 7 lum-, lime-, lymfad. [corruption of Gael. *longfhada*: see LANGFAD.] A one-masted galley propelled by oars. Now only *Hist.*; and *Her.* borne as a charge in the arms of some Scottish families.

1536 [see LANGFAD]. 1608 in *Burt's Lett. N. Scotl.* (1818) II. App. 238 Destroyit the haill gallayis, lumfaddis. 1641 *Sc. Acts. Chas. I.* (1814) V. 442/1 The number of boittis, or Lymfadis within the pairtis of this kingdom lying opposite to Ireland. 1814 SCOTT *Diary* 12 Aug., He [Earl of Orkney] bears the royal arms... quarterly, with a lymphad or galley, the ancient arms of the county. 1818 — *Rob Roy* xxix, Our loch ne'er saw the Campbell lymphads. 1864 BOUTELL *Her. Hist. & Pop.* ix. 46 The Lymphad is borne by the Duke of Argyll and the Marquis of Abercorn. 1888 *Sat. Rev.* 25 Feb. 221 The MacDonaldis can hardly go over in lymphads to Ulster and butcher another Shane O'Neil.

|| **lymphadenitis** ('limfædɪ'naitis). *Path.* [mod.L., f. LYMPH + Gr. *ἀδὴν* gland + -ITIS.] Inflammation of the lymphatic glands.

1879 J. R. REYNOLDS *Syst. Med.* V. 134 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* IV. 554 The... condition of the spleen seen in cases of bacterial infection may be described as a splenitis and in some degree comparable to lymphadenitis.

lymphadenoid ('limfædɪnɔɪd), a. [f. as prec. + -OID.] Resembling the tissue of a lymphatic gland.

1877 ROBERTS *Handbk. Med.* (ed. 3) I. 270 Lymphadenoid tissues are specially prone to tubercle. 1898 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* V. 3 The root-particles lie in... the lymphadenoid bodies of the lung.

|| **lymphadenoma** ('limfædɪ'nəʊmə). [mod.L., f. L. *lympa* LYMPH + Gr. *ἀδὴν* gland + -oma, after *carcinoma*, etc.] An abnormal development, or a tumour consisting of lymphoid tissue (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*). Hence *lymphadenomatous* a.

1873 T. H. GREEN *Introd. Pathol.* (ed. 2) 145 Closely allied to the simple lymphomata are the growths now known as lymphadenoma. *Ibid.* 147 A lymphadenomatous tumour of the mediastinum.

lymphadenopathy ('limfædɪ'nɔpəθi). *Med.* [f. LYMPH + ADENOPATHY.] Disease of the lymph nodes.

1920 *Bull. Johns Hopkins Hosp.* XXXI. 413/2 An acute infection associated with lymphadenopathy and lymphocytosis. 1973 *Nature* 27 July 206/2 The pertinent findings on physical examination were marked gingival hypertrophy, lymphadenopathy, petechiae of the lower extremities, and hepatomegaly.

† **'lymphæduct**. *Obs.* Also 7 lymphiduct, 7-8 lympheduct, 9 lymphoduct. [ad. mod.L.]

lymphæductus, f. *lymphæ* gen. of *lympa* LYMPH + *ductus* leading; formed after *aquæductus* AQUEDUCT.] = LYMPHATIC B.

1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* III. 191 We had yet never known... the Blood's Circulation, the Lymphiducts, and other admirable Curiosities in this fabrick of our Selves. 1691 RAY *Creation* II. (1692) 30 Certain Water-pipes or Lymphæ-ducts inserted in the Bulb of the Eye. 1694 W. WOTTON *Anc. & Mod. Learn.* (1697) 219 The Lympheducts... were not fully traced till Steno and Briggs described them. 1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Skin*, Nervous Fibres... full of Glandules and Lympheducts. 1768 CHESelden *Anat.* 209 Lymphæducts are small pellucid cylindrical tubes, which arise invisible from the extremities of the arteries.

b. In plants: A sap-vessel.

1672-3 GREW *Anat. Plants* II. iii. (1682) 68 Whether all Roots have Lymphæducts, is doubtful. 1675 *Phil. Trans.* X. 487 In some of which he finds Sap vessels to be only lymphæducts.

|| **lymphæmia** ('limfɪ'miə). *Path.* [mod.L., f. L. *lympa* LYMPH + Gr. *αἷμα* blood.] (See quot.)

1889 *Syd. Soc. Lex. Lymphæmia*, a synonym of Leucocythæmia. 1898 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* V. 635 [Virchow] drew a distinction between a lymphatic form of the disease in which there is an admixture in the blood of leucocytes from the enlarged lymphatic glands—'lymphæmia'—and a splenic form.

lymphagogue ('limfəgɔg). *Med.* [f. LYMPH + Gr. *ἀγωγός* leading.] Something adapted to produce or increase the flow of lymph.

1892 STARLING *Elem. Hum. Physiol.* 73 The flow of lymph... is also increased by the injection of certain substances into the blood. These substances have been termed lymphagogues by Heidenhain.

|| **lymphangiectasis** ('limfændʒɪ'ektəsis). *Path.* [mod.L., f. as LYMPHANGIOMA + ECTASIS.] Dilatation of the lymphatics.

1882 *Quain's Dict. Med., Lymphangiectasis*,... lymphatic varix, or varicose dilatation of lymphatic vessels. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VI. 443 The dilatation of the lymphatics, or lymphangiectasis, may be very diffuse.

Hence *lymphangiectatic* a.

(In recent Dicts.)

lymphangiography ('limfændʒɪ'ɒgrəfi). *Med.* [f. LYMPH + ANGIOGRAPHY.] A technique or procedure for demonstrating and examining the lymph vessels *in vivo* by injecting a contrast medium into them and examining them with X-rays; an examination by this technique.

1941 DORLAND & MILLER *Med. Dict.* (ed. 19) 830/1 *Lymphangiography*, the roentgenologic visualization of lymphatic vessels following the injection of contrast medium. 1952 *Clin. Sci.* XI. 13 (heading) Lymphangiography in man. 1961 *Radiology* LXXXVI. 179/1 Lymphangiography, the radiographic demonstration of the lymphatic system by intralymphatic injection of contrast material, has opened a new field of investigation. 1973 J. F. MEANEY et al. *Complications & Legal Implications Radiologic Special Procedures* ix. 92 Lymphangiography is usually considered a relatively simple procedure. *Ibid.*, Many outpatients having lymphangiographies do not have their temperatures recorded.

Hence *lymphangiogram*, a radiograph taken by this technique; *lymphangiographer*, one who carries out or employs lymphangiography; *lymphangiographic* a.; *lymphangiographically* adv.

1955 *Brit. Med. Jnl.* 16 Apr. 941/1 (caption) Normal lymphangiogram: 6 ml. of 70% diodone was injected and the films were exposed one minute later. 1964 *Clin. Radiol.* XV. 346/1 We have encountered only one serious reaction during our series of fifty-five lymphangiograms. 1967 A. RÜTTIMANN *Progress Lymphology* 127 (heading) Lymphangiographic evaluation of lymphoma. 1968 *Proc. Conf. Lymph & Lymphatic Syst.* vii. 154 Kinmonth and associates reported the largest series of patients studied lymphangiographically. 1973 J. F. MEANEY et al. *Complications & Legal Implications Radiologic Special Procedures* ix. 99 Every lymphangiographer should be aware of the potential danger.

|| **lymphangioma** ('limfændʒɪ'əʊmə). *Path.* Pl. -omata (-'əʊmətə). [mod.L., f. as next + -oma, after *carcinoma*, etc.] A morbid growth in the lymphatics. Hence *lymphangiomatous* a.

1876 DUHRING *Dis. Skin* 70 Blood vessels and lymphatics are also the seat of new growths, as seen in angioma and lymphangioma of the skin. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VI. 456 Some mesenteric cysts... may be due to dilatation of lymphatic vessels and to lymphangiomatous growth.

|| **lymphangitis** ('limfæn'dʒaɪtɪs). *Path.* Also -angeitis, -angitis. [mod.L., f. *lympa* LYMPH + Gr. *ἀγγεῖον* vessel + -ITIS. Cf. F. *lymphangite*.] Inflammation of the walls of the lymphatic vessels.

1842 DUNGLISON *Dict. Med. Sci.* (ed. 3) 425/2 Lymphangitis. 1861 BUMSTEAD *Ven. Dis.* (1879) 128 Gonorrhœal lymphangitis may either be seated in the principal trunks or in the reticular network of these vessels. 1889 *Syd. Soc. Lex. Lymphangitis*. 1898 P. MANSON *Trop. Diseases* xxxi. 470 Lymphangitis is a common occurrence in all forms of filarial disease. 1960 R. A. RUNNELLS et al. *Prim. Vet. Path.* xxii. 691/1 Epizootic lymphangitis is a chronic suppurative infection of horses, mules, and donkeys caused by the fungus *Zymonema farcinosum*. 1966 WRIGHT & SYMMERS *Systemic Path.* I. xxvi. 803/2 Elephantiasis of the penis and scrotum... Repeated attacks of lymphangitis and the presence of a sufficient number of worms may, in the

course of time, block so many lymph channels that chronic oedema develops.

† **'lymphate**, *pa. pple.* *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [ad. L. *lymphāt-us*, *pa. pple.* of *lymphāre*, *f. lymphā water.*] Diluted with water.

1610 BARROUGH *Meth. Physick* xxxi. (1639) 51 If his body be weake, let him drink wine well lymphate, or small Ale.

† **'lymphate**, *v.* *Obs. rare*⁻⁰. In 7 lymphat. [f. L. *lymphāt-*, *ppl.* stem of *lymphāre*: cf. LYMPHATIC.] *trans.* To drive mad.

1623 in COCKERAM.

Hence † **lymphated** *ppl. a.*, frenzied.

1727 in BAILEY vol. II. 1755 in JOHNSON. 1817 J. F. PENNIE *Roy. Minstrel* vi. 525 But a more furious storm rag'd in the breast Of the lymphated Saul.

lymphatic (lim'fætik), *a.* and *sb.* Also 7-8 lymphatick, (8 lim'fætik). [ad. L. *lymphātīc-us* mad, frenzied, *f. lymphā* LYMPH. In mod. scientific Latin the word has been used in the sense 'pertaining to lymph' (the ending having been prob. misapprehended to be identical with that of *spermatīc*, etc.); so F. *lymphatique*, It. *linfatico*.

The classical Lat. word is difficult to account for; perh. it may be due to the association of *lymphā* with *νύμφη* (see LYMPH); cf. Gr. *νυμφίαν* to be frenzy-stricken.]

A. adj.

† **I. 1. Frenzied, mad.** *Obs.*

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* 1711 SHAFESB. *Charac.* (1737) 1. 51 Poets are fanatics too. And thus Horace either is, or feigns himself lymphatick, and shews what an effect the vision of the nymphs and Bacchus had on him. 1727 BAILEY vol. II, *Lymphatick Persons*. 1822 S. BURDER *Orient. Lit.* I. 120 The frog, like the tortoise and crocodile, was an emblem .. of lymphatic prophecy.

II. In senses connected with LYMPH.

2. **a. Phys. and Anat.** Pertaining to lymph; concerned in the secretion or conveyance of lymph, as in *lymphatic gland*, *vessel*; *lymphatic system*, the lymphatic vessels and glands collectively; *lymphatic heart* = *lymph-heart*. Also, of the nature of lymph as in *lymphatic fluid*, *humour* (? *obs.*).

1649 EVELYN *Mem.* (1857) I. 257 Came to visit me Dr. Ioyliffe, discoverer of the lymphatic vessels, and an excellent anatomist. 1663 BOYLE *Usef. Exp. Nat. Philos.* II. v. x. 224 The late anatomical discoveries of the motion of the chyle and limphatick liquor .. hath yet made men cure diseases much better than before. 1732 ARBUTHNOT *Rules of Diet* 428 In the serous part of the Blood affecting the lymphatick Arteries. 1747 tr. *Astruc's Fevers* 351 A lymphatic or lacteal humour and the blood circulate from the mother into the placenta and fetus. 1804 ABERNETHY *Surg. Obs.* 34 Perhaps originating in lymphatic glands. 1830 R. KNOX *Béclard's Anat.* 213 The Lymphatic System comprehends, 1st, the vessels which carry the lymph and chyle into the veins, and 2dly, Enlargements which occur in their course, and which are called conglobate glands, or lymphatic ganglia. 1870 ROLLESTON *Amm. Life* Introd. 59 Upon their junction with the veins of this latter region, contractile sacs, the so-called 'lymphatic hearts', are developed. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VI. 457 Growth of this kind should .. be called .. lymphatic gland sarcoma.

† **b. Bot.** Containing or conveying sap. *Obs.*

1672-3 GREW *Anat. Plants* II. iii. (1682) 69 Whence it should seem that Lymphatick Rays and Milky Rings are in that Root [Dandelion] so far mixed together. 1836 LONDON *Encycl. Plants* Gloss., *Lymphatic*, of or belonging to lymph or sap.

3. **Of persons and their temperaments:** Having the characteristics (flabby muscles, pale skin, sluggishness of vital and mental action) formerly supposed to result from an excess of lymph in the system.

1834 J. FORBES *Laennec's Dis. Chest* (ed. 4) 319 In .. persons of a lymphatic habit, the skin becomes white. 1858 HAWTHORNE *Fr. & It. Note-Bks.* II. 31 A widow .. of an easy, lymphatic, cheerful temperament. 1859 G. MEREDITH *R. Feverel* xxxv. With lymphatic approbation. 1872 HUXLEY *Physiol.* III. 72 Persons of flabby, or what is called lymphatic constitution. 1885 *Truth* 28 May 850/2 Her flesh being .. lymphatic, and her outlines wanting in firmness.

B. sb.

† **1. A lunatic, a madman.** (See A. 1.) *Obs.*

1708 SHAFESB. *Charac.* (1711) I. 50 All Nations have their Lymphaticks of some kind or another. a1763 SHENSTONE *Elegies* xvi. 34 From Bethlem's walls the poor lymphatic stray'd.

2. **Chiefly pl.** Vessels similar to veins, whose special function is the conveyance of lymph. † Also applied to the sap-vessels in plants. *Obs.*

1667 *Phil. Trans.* II. 509 The trunk of the Lymphaticks. 1707 FLOYER *Physic. Pulse-Watch* 145 The Tumour .. breaks the Lymphatics which abound near the Liver. 1768 HEWSON in *Phil. Trans.* LVIII. 219 Into this lymphatic some small branches from the kidneys seem to enter. 1826 GOOD *Bk. Nat.* (1834) I. 164 Like the perfect plant, it possesses lymphatics and air-vessels. 1881 MIVART *Cat* 349 The small lymphatics originate by the junction of nucleated cells.

† **lymphatical**, *a.* and *sb.* *Obs.* [f. prec. + -AL¹.] **A. adj. a.** Of persons: Frenzied. **b.** Of or pertaining to frenzy; visionary. **B. sb.** A frenzied person (Cockeram 1623).

1603 HARSNET *Pop. Impost.* Pref., The Lymphaticall Priests of Baal. 1678 R. L'ESTRANGE *Seneca's Mor.* (1702) 106 For Captivity, Wounds and Chains, he only looks upon as false, and lymphatical Terrours. 1718 BP. HUTCHINSON

Witchcraft Ded. 11 Witches, Conjurers, and Fairies, and all that Lymphatical Chimera.

† **lymphation**. *Obs.* [ad. L. *lymphātīōn-em*, *n.* of action *f. lymphāre* (see LYMPHATE *v.*)] The action of driving mad.

1623 in COCKERAM. 1712 OLDISWORTH *Odes Horace* x. 26/1 By *το μετῆ* in the foregoing verse he understands Madness, Enthusiasm, Lymphation.

lymphatism ('limfætiz(ə)m). *Path.* [f. LYMPHAT-IC + -ISM.] (See quot.)

1878 HOBLYN *Dict. Med. Terms* (ed. 10) *Lymphatism*, a term recently associated with scrofula, from the idea that scrofula is the highest expression of the lymphatic temperament.

lymphault, *obs.* form of LIMPHALT.

'**lymphic**, *a.* *Obs. rare*⁻⁰. [f. LYMPH + -IC.] = LYMPHATIC *a.*

1681 tr. *Willis' Rem. Med. Wks. Vocab.*

† **'lymphid**, *a.* [f. L. *lymphā* LYMPH, perh. after *limpid*.] = LYMPHOID.

1647-7 J. MOLINS *Anat. Obs.* (1896) 23 All parts being repleat with the Lymphid matter.

|| **lymphitis** (lim'fæitis). *Path.* [f. LYMPH + -ITIS. Cf. F. *lymphite*.] = LYMPHANGITIS.

1861 BUMSTEAD *Ven. Dis.* (1879) 416 Simple lymphitis may be due to any of the causes already mentioned as producing a simple bubo.

lympho- ('limfəʊ), *comb.* form of LYMPH 3, used in numerous biological and medical terms, as '**lymphoblast** *Biol.* [-BLAST], any cell which is a precursor of a small lymphocyte; so **lymphoblastic a.**; **lymphoblastoma** *Path.* [-OMA], malignant proliferation of lymphoblasts; **lymphogenic** [-GENIC], **lymphogenous** [-GENOUS], (*a.*) producing lymph or lymphocytes; (*b.*) arising in, produced by, or disseminated via the lymphatic system; '**lymphokine** *Immunol.* [f. Gr. *κινέω* to move], any of various soluble substances released by lymphocytes following activation by contact with an antigen which are thought to be involved in cell-mediated immunity but to lack the antigen-specificity of antibodies; **lymphopenia** [-PENIA], reduction in the number of lymphocytes in the blood; **lymphopoiesis** (-pɔi'ɪsɪs) [-POIESIS], the formation of lymphocytes; so **lymphopoi'etic a.**

1909 *Cent. Dict.* Suppl., Lymphoblast. 1935 *Jrnl. Amer. Med. Assoc.* 7 Sept. 765/2 Lymphoblasts approach the structure of myeloblasts. 1962 *Lancet* 27 Jan. 206/2 In the early stages of the production pathway, the lymphocytes are large and possess an intensely basophilic cytoplasm; these are the cells which have often been called lymphoblasts. 1905 *Ibid.* 12 Aug. 465/2 Dr. Jones concluded, .. secondly, that apparently a lymphoblastic marrow was usually accompanied by an increased production of erythroblasts, but that, on the other hand, a leucoblastic marrow was not associated with increased erythroblastic production. 1961 *Ibid.* 5 Aug. 291/2 In 2 cases biopsy of a lymph-gland was undertaken and reported as lymphoblastic lymphoma. 1920 *Jrnl. Urol.* IV. 137 (*title*) Lympho-blastoma (lympho-sarcoma) of the prostate. 1926 *Jrnl. Amer. Med. Assoc.* 17 Apr. 1185/1 Lymphoblastoma, a name considered by some as synonymous with malignant lymphoma .. may include lymphatic leukemia (lymphocytic and lymphoblastic), aleukemic lymphatic leukemia (pseudoleukemia, aleukemic lymphadenosis), lymphocytoma, Hodgkin's disease (lymphogranuloma), lymphadenoma, lymphomatosis, lymphosarcoma, round cell sarcoma, leukosarcoma and lymphadenosarcoma. 1970 S. D. KOBERNICK tr. *Masson's Human Tumors* II. x. 353 The structure is very simple: a chaotic mixture of small cells with round nuclei, larger in lymphoblastomas than in lymphocytomas. 1901 Lymphogenic [see LYMPHOMATOSIS]. 1968 *Proc. Conf. Lymph & Lymphatic Syst.* VIII. 173 Experimental animals with lymphogenic encephalopathy have decreased response to pain. 1889 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Lymphogenous*, producing lymph. 1909 *Practitioner* Nov. 656 The unilateral distribution of renal tuberculosis .. is explained by lymphogenous infection. 1935 N. P. SHERWOOD *Immunol.* III. 59. The four avenues [of spread of infectious agents] commonly mentioned are surface spread, dissemination by way of the lymphatics (lymphogenous), blood stream (hematogenous) and direct extension to adjacent tissues. 1968 *Proc. Conf. Lymph & Lymphatic Syst.* VIII. 169 (*heading*) Lymphogenous encephalopathy. 1969 D. C. DUMONDE et al. in *Nature* 4 38/1 In the guinea-pig these four phenomena are mediated by cell-free soluble factors, which are generated during interaction of sensitized lymphocytes with specific antigen, but which are expressed without reference to immunological specificity. The generic term 'lymphokine' is suggested to describe this group of biological activities. 1973 *Ibid.* 2 Mar. 22/2 When T cells are activated by antigen, they proliferate .. but they .. do not become antibody-secreting cells. They do, however, secrete a variety of non-antigen-specific factors ('lymphokines') such as migration inhibition factors (MIF), chemotactic factors, cytotoxic factors and mitogenic factors, at least some of which presumably play a role in cell-mediated immune responses, for which T cells are primarily responsible. 1974 *Sci. Amer.* Apr. 36/2 Transplantation antigens and other foreign material .. stimulate the production and release of 'sensitized' lymphocytes, or effector cells. .. In addition to killing graft cells directly the sensitized lymphocytes secrete a variety of chemical agents called lymphokines, some of which act directly on the foreign cells and some of which attract other leukocytes .. which digest damaged cells and cell fragments. 1909 *Cent. Dict.* Suppl., Lymphopenia.

1921 *Lancet* 10 Dec. 1205/2 The blood content passes from exhibiting a lymphopenia to a lymphocytosis. 1964 L. MARTIN *Clin. Endocrinol.* (ed. 4) i. 35 A leucocytosis of 10-15,000 per c.mm. is usual with a polymorph excess, lymphopenia and eosinopenia. 1918 STEDMAN *Med. Dict.* (ed. 5) 569/1 *Lymphopoiesis*, .. the formation of lymphocytes. 1968 PASSMORE & ROBSON *Compan. Med. Stud.* I. xxvii. 2/2 In the lymphoreticular organs the reticulum cells .. also differentiate into stem cells which divide and mature to form lymphocytes in the process known as lymphopoiesis. 1915 J. E. R. McDONAGH *Biol. & Treatm. Venereal Dis.* xv. 144 (*heading*) Syphilis of the lympho- and haemopoetic [sic] system. 1966 M. W. ELVES *Lymphocytes* III. 71 The lymphopoietic role of the thymus.

lymphocyte ('limfəsart). *Phys.* [f. *lympho-* comb. *f. LYMPH* + -CYTE.] A kind of small leucocyte which has a single round nucleus and little or no granulation in the cytoplasm, constitutes about a quarter of the total leucocytes in the blood stream, is found in large numbers in the lymph nodes and other lymphoid tissue, and is a major agent in most immunological processes. *large lymphocytes*, which constitute a small proportion of the total number of lymphocytes, are larger than and apparently the precursors of the *small lymphocytes*, which constitute the bulk of them.

1890 *Jrnl. Morphol.* IV. 108 It is quite generally agreed that the origin of the white corpuscles of the blood is to be found in the lymph leucocytes, or lymphocytes, to borrow a convenient term. .. The lymphocytes are characterized by a vesicular nucleus, usually with a nucleolus and a scanty reticulum, and by a very small protoplasmic envelope. 1891 *Rep. Lab. R. Coll. Physicians* Edin. III. 118 If this view of the nature of leucocytes is accepted, we at once realise the futility of the attempts .. to establish distinctions between the leucocytes found in different situations, — the white blood corpuscles, the wandering cells in the tissues, the lymphocytes of the lymph, lymph-glands and spleen, the thymus-cells, the marrow-cells, &c. 1896 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* I. 730 He recommends subcutaneous injections of pilocarpine, in order to raise artificially the number and ratio of the lymphocytes. 1905 A. STENGL tr. *Ehrlich's Dis. Blood* 71 At the introduction to this chapter it was pointed out that a retrograde movement in hematology is in progress which attempts to establish the derivation of all the white blood-cells from the lymphocytes. 1913 GULLAND & GOODALL *Blood* II. vii. 58 Large lymphocytes have the same general characters as the small lymphocytes. 1962 *Lancet* 26 May 1098/2 The blood-picture was: .. eosinophils 2%, lymphocytes 11%, monocytes 1%, [etc.]. 1968 PASSMORE & ROBSON *Compan. Med. Stud.* I. xxvii. 4/2 Lymphocytes, or more properly small lymphocytes, to distinguish them from their immediate precursors, the medium and large lymphocytes, are formed in the cortex of lymph nodes by the maturation and division of lymphoblasts and lymphoid stem cells. 1970 *Courier-Mail* (Brisbane) 28 Jan. 30 Unfortunately this desensitisation technique seems to affect only a proportion of the recipient's lymphocytes: the remainder attack the transplant.

attrib. 1902 *Brit. Med. J.* 5 Apr. 832 *note*, There was .. a high lymphocyte percentage.

Hence **lympho'cytic a.**, of or pertaining to, or characterized by the presence of, lymphocytes; **lymphocytoma** (*pl.* -'tomas, -'tomata) *Path.* [-OMA], malignant proliferation of lymphocytes; any condition characterized by this; a tumour composed of lymphocytes; **lymphocytomatous a.**

1896 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* I. 730 The number of 'neutrophile' cells falls rapidly, while the uninuclear or lymphocytic elements increase. 1908 OSLER & McCRAE *Syst. Med.* IV. 827 The hyperplastic and neoplasm-like conditions of the lymph nodes depending upon an overgrowth of cells of the type of lymphocytes .. are here brought into one general class, the lymphocytomata. This includes all the lymphocytomatous tumors classed variously as lymphoma, lymphadenoma, lymphosarcoma, pseudoleukæmia, adenoma, lymphadenomatosis, lymphomatosis, etc. 1920 J. E. R. McDONAGH *Venereal Dis.* iv. 55 (*heading*) Syphilitic lymphocytomata. 1949 *Year Bk. Radiol.* 406 The medical profession has believed that no attempt at treatment of lymphoid tumors (lymphosarcoma, lymphocytoma, Hodgkin's disease and macrofollicular lymphoma) will be successful.

|| **lymphocytosis** (lim'fəusai'təʊsɪs). *Phys.* [f. LYMPHOCYTE + -OSIS.] A morbid increase in the number of lymphocytes.

1896 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* I. 730 In the lymphocytosis he sees a prognostic sign of great value. 1900 *Allchin's Man. Med.* II. 291 The lymphocytes are generally increased to the greatest extent (lymphocytosis).

lymphœdema (lim'fi'di:mə). *Path.* Also **lymphedema**. [f. LYMPH + ŒDEMA.] Œdema resulting from obstruction of lymph vessels or lymph nodes.

1889 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Lymphœdema*. 1961 *Lancet* 19 Aug. 408/1 The XO female was noted to have peripheral lymphœdema and neck-webbing at birth. 1968 *Proc. Conf. Lymph & Lymphatic Syst.* VII. 153 In 1892, Milroy reported congenital, bilateral lymphœdema of the legs in twenty-five of ninety-two members of one family.

Hence **lymphœdematous a.**

1934 *Arch. Internal Med.* LIV. 614 Lymphœdematous swelling .. is present at birth. 1962 D. I. ABRAMSON *Blood Vessels & Lymphatics* xxiv. 733 The protein content of tissue fluid from the lymphœdematous area was similar to that of the serum.

lymphogranuloma (lim'fəʊgrænju'ləʊmə). *Path.* [f. LYMPHO- + GRANULOMA.] Used, usu.

with mod.L. or Eng. adjs., to designate any of three diseases (see quot. 1958), esp. *lymphogranuloma venereum* (or *lymphogranuloma inguinale*), a venereal disease, esp. of the tropics, caused by micro-organisms of the group Chlamydiae, and manifested esp. as inflammation, followed by suppuration and breakdown, of the lymph nodes and lymph vessels, particularly in the inguinal region.

1924 J. SCHAUHMANN in *Brit. J. Dermatol.* XXXVI. 515 When in November 1914, I described the disease I proposed designating by the anatomico-clinical name of benign lymphogranuloma, I had already detected the essential characteristics, which justified its classification amongst lymphadenic affections. 1932 DEWOLF & VAN CLEVE in *J. Amer. Med. Assoc.* 24 Sept. 1065/1 They [sc. Durand, Nicolas, and Favre] chose the name 'subacute inguinal lymphogranulomatosis' for the disease, a rather unfortunate designation because of the confusion to which it may lead. We have chosen the shorter designation, 'lymphogranuloma inguinale', as this name is becoming more widely used by European writers. 1958 R. W. RAVEN *Cancer* II. xxiv. 473 Few medical terms can have such different meanings in different countries as lymphogranuloma. When used without qualification, in English-speaking countries, 'lymphogranuloma' usually refers to 'lymphogranuloma inguinale' (Nicolas-Favre disease); in most European countries it implies Hodgkin's disease ('lymphogranuloma malignum') but in Scandinavia it refers to sarcoidosis ('lymphogranuloma benignum'). 1960 J. MARSHALL *Dis. Skin* xxv. 630 (heading) Hodgkin's disease (malignant lymphogranuloma of Paltauf-Sternberg). 1967 A. C. ALLEN *Skin* (ed. 2) xi. 423/1 At different stages in the evolution of the information on the disease, stress was placed on the involvement of one organ over others, as indicated by the application of the terms 'uveo-parotid fever', 'osteitis tuberculosa multiplex cystica', 'lupus pernio', and 'benign lymphogranuloma'. 1974 PASSMORE & ROBSON *Compan. Med. Stud.* III. xiii. 13/2 Lymphogranuloma venereum. Alternative names for this disease are lymphogranuloma inguinale and tropical bubo. It is caused by *Chlamydia* or *Bdsonia*.

lymphogranulomatosis (ˌlɪmfəʊgrænjʊləʊmə'təʊsɪs). *Path.* [f. *lymphogranulomat-*, taken as stem of prec. + -OSIS.] Used, usu. with mod.L. or Eng. adjs., to designate any of three diseases, viz. *lymphogranulomatosis benigna*, sarcoidosis; *lymphogranulomatosis inguinalis* [tr. F. *lymphogranulomatose inguinale* (Durand et al. 1913, in *Bull. et Mém. Soc. méd. d. Hôp. de Paris* XXXV. 274)], lymphogranuloma venereum; *lymphogranulomatosis maligna*, Hodgkin's disease.

1911 DORLAND *Med. Dict.* (ed. 6) 470/1 *Lymphogranulomatosis*. . . Hodgkin's disease. 1915 J. E. R. McDONAGH *Biol. & Treatm. Venereal Dis.* xlvii. 550 This case... would probably have been called lymphogranulomatosis on the Continent, and lymphadenoma or Hodgkin's disease affecting the skin in this country. 1926 *Arch. Dermatol. & Syphilol.* XIV. 36 In January, 1913, Nicolas, Durand and Favre published a report concerning a series of cases of lymphatic enlargement of the groins which they named 'lymphogranulomatosis inguinalis'. 1932 [see LYMPHOGRANULOMA]. 1935 *Brit. J. Dermatol.* XLVII. 225 The symptomatic triad of benign lymphogranulomatosis. *Ibid.*, I attributed the diabetes to the presence of lymphogranulomatosis benigna in this organ. *Ibid.* 227 The polynuclear leucocytosis in malignant lymphogranulomatosis (Hodgkin's disease). 1971 BRUNSON & GALL *Concepts of Dis.* xxv. 925/1 In the United States and Great Britain, Hodgkin's disease is regarded generally as a malignant neoplasm; in Germany it is considered to be a peculiar inflammatory process and is designated by the term *lymphogranulomatosis*. 1973 R. B. SCOTT *Price's Textbk. Pract. Med.* (ed. 11) ix. 874 Sarcoidosis. *Synonyms.* Lymphogranulomatosis benigna [etc.].

lymphography (lɪm'fɒgrəfi). [f. *lympho-* comb. form of LYMPH + -GRAPHY.] 1. A description of the lymphatic vessels, their origin and uses.

1828 in WEBSTER; and in later Dicts.

2. A technique similar to lymphangiography but including demonstration and examination of lymph nodes.

1935 DORLAND & MILLER *Med. Dict.* (ed. 17) 776/1 *Lymphography*, roentgen visualization of the lymph vessels and nodes after the injection of a contrast medium. 1969 *Brit. Med. J.* 6 Dec. 579/1 Lymphovenous shunts have been detected in patients by lymphography with Ultrafluid Lipiodol. 1973 J. F. MEANEY et al. *Complications & Legal Implications Radiologic Special Procedures* ix. 96 Fraimow et al. demonstrated the physiologic effects of lymphography on the lungs.

lymphoid ('lɪmfɔɪd), *a. Phys.* [f. LYMPH + -OID.] Resembling lymph, lymph corpuscles, or the tissue of lymphatic glands; occas. = LYMPHATIC.

1867 *Quain's Anat.* (ed. 7) III. p. cxcix, This structure which prevails in the mucous membrane of the stomach, and intestines... is sometimes named lymphoid tissue from its resemblance to the interior tissue of the lymphatic glands. 1874 *Q. J. Microscop. Sci.* XIV. 279 Spherical or lymphoid cells, of which all intermediate sizes exist... are seen in the lymph canalicular system. 1879 REYNOLDS *Syst. Med.* V. 217 The tissue known... as 'adenoid' consists of lymphoid corpuscles embedded in the meshes of a 'retiform' stroma.

Also **lymphoidal** *a.*
(In recent Dicts.)

lymphoma (lɪm'fəʊmə). *Path.* Pl. **lymphomata**. [f. LYMPH, after *carcinoma*, etc.] A tumour having the structure of a lymphatic gland.

1873 T. H. GREEN *Introd. Pathol.* (ed. 2) 142 The Lymphomata are new formations consisting of lymphatic... tissue. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* IV. 590 Sharp, who distinguishes between lymphosarcoma and lymphadenoma, considers that each starts from a lymphoma.

Hence **lymphomatous** *a.*, of the nature of or resembling a lymphoma.

1876 *Trans. Clinical Soc.* IX. 87 An examination of the growth microscopically did not show... that it was lymphomatous. 1892 W. OSLER *Princ. Med.* 27 The lymphomatous nephritis... produces as a rule no symptoms.

lymphomatosis (lɪmfəʊmə'təʊsɪs). *Path.* [f. *lymphomat-* (taken as stem of mod.L. LYMPHOMA) + -OSIS.] Any of various diffuse neoplastic or hyperplastic disorders originating in lymphoid tissue.

1900 DORLAND *Med. Dict.* 368/2 *Lymphomatosis*, general lymphatic engorgement. 1901 *Encycl. Medica* VII. 196 Among them [sc. synonyms of lymphadenoma] are adenia, lymphadenia, lymphogenic diathesis, lymphadenosis, lymphoma, lymphomatosis, pseudo-leukemia, lymphosarcoma, and the non-committal Hodgkin's disease. 1933 *J. Exp. Med.* LVIII. 254 Lymphomatosis (lymphoid leukosis) of chickens is identical with the similar disease of mammals. 1947 *Radiology* XLIX. 354/1 Terminal changes were mainly of two types: generalized atrophy (premature aging) and mediastinal lymphomatosis. 1961 *Brit. Vet. J.* CXVII. 323 Much confusion has resulted from the use of the term 'visceral lymphomatosis', which some workers understand to be a genuine lymphoid leucosis, whilst others use it to designate the visceral lesions associated with fowl paralysis. 1965 *New Scientist* 17 June 800/2 The three main leukaemias of poultry—lymphomatosis, erythroblastosis and myeloblastosis. 1970 JUBB & KENNEDY *Path. Domestic Animals* (ed. 2) I. iv. 386/1 All primary tumours of the lymphoreticular tissues are malignant... These tumours occur in all domestic animals... Very many names have been applied to them depending on the pattern of growth, the presence or absence of 'leucaemic' changes in the circulating blood, and the judgement of the observer on what was the chief cell involved. In the following discussion we shall include them all in the designation lymphomatosis.

lymphorrhagia (lɪmfəʊ'reɪdʒə). [f. *lympho-* comb. form of LYMPH + Gr. *-ραγία* a bursting.] A discharge of lymph produced by the bursting of a lymphatic vessel.

1876 tr. *Wagner's Gen. Pathol.* (ed. 6) 224 Lymphorrhagia is a term used to express the flow of lymph out of its natural channels. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* II. 1078 The debilitating effects of the recurring attacks of lymphorrhagia.

Hence **lymphorrhagic** *a.*, of or pertaining to lymphorrhagia.

1882 *Quain's Dict. Med.* s.v. *Lymphorrhagia*, A lymphorrhagic diathesis.

lymphosarcoma. *Path.* [f. as prec. + SARCOMA.] A sarcoma containing lymphoid cells, so as to resemble a lymphatic gland.

1874 JONES & SIEV. *Pathol. Anat.* (ed. 2) 155 When the proportion of cells is very large, Virchow has applied the name lymphosarcoma. 1898 J. HUTCHINSON in *Arch. Surg.* IX. 325 A case in which the adenitis of syphilis... passed on into lympho-sarcoma.

Hence **lympho-sarcomatous** *a.*

1880 M. MACKENZIE *Dis. Throat & Nose* I. 84 Cases... of the... lympho-sarcomatous character.

lymphotomy (lɪm'fəʊtəmi). [f. as prec. + Gr. *-τομία* cutting.] Dissection of the lymphatics. 1856 in MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*

lymphous ('lɪmfəs), *a. Phys.* [f. LYMPH + -OUS.] † *a.* Of vegetable fluids: Watery (*obs.*). † *b.* Of animal fluids: Containing, of the nature of, or resembling lymph.

1672-3 GREW *Anat. Plants* II. iii. (1682) 67 The Milky Saps... agree, in being more Oily than any of the Lymphous Saps. 1876 W. ROBERTS *Urin. & Renal Dis.* II. iv. (ed. 3) 323 The coagulum in lymphous urine resembles calf's foot or currant jelly. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* II. 1078 The lymphous fluid soiling the patient's clothes.

lymph ('lɪmfɪ), *a. Phys.* [f. LYMPH + -Y.] Of the nature of or resembling lymph.

1848 in WEBSTER. 1855 RAMSBOTHAM *Obstetr. Med.* 49 They are entirely destitute of the rich, interstitial, lymph deposit. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* II. 424 In the first or croupo-fibrinous variety [of dysentery] the lymph or fibrinous deposit is of varying thickness and consistency.

† **lympold**, *v. Obs.* [? *f.* **lympold*, var. of LIMPALD *a.*] *trans.* To defeat (an opponent) at tables by one of the two methods recognized by the laws of the game. Hence **lympolding**.
a 1400 [see LURCHING *vbl. sb.*].

lymtake: see *limb-take*, LIMB *sb.*¹ 5.

lymyter, -**tour(e)**, *obs.* forms of LIMITER.

lyn, *obs.* form of LIE *v.*¹, LINE, LINN.

lyn, *obs.* pa. pple. LIE *v.*¹

lynage, **lynce**, *obs.* ff. LINEAGE, LYNX.

lyncean (lɪn'si:ən), *a.* Also 7 **linean**, 7-9 **lyncean**, 9 **lyncean**. [f. L. *lynceus* (a. Gr. *λύκειος*, f. *λύξ* LYNX) + -AN.]

Some of the writers who have used the word have perh. intended a reference to *Lynceus*, the name of one of the Argonauts, celebrated for his sharp sight; cf. 'a more piercing Lynceus sight' (Nashe *Lenten Stoffe* (1599) 67.)

Of the eyes, sight, etc.: Resembling that of a lynx, keen; also of persons: lynx-like; sharp-sighted.

1622 Bp. HALL *Serm.* V. 129 Justice cannot be too lyncean to the being of things. *a* 1678 MARVELL *Def. John Howe* Wks. 1875 IV. 181, I wonder how in this lyncean perspicacity It oversaw a more remarkable error of Mr. Howe's. 1793 W. ROBERTS *Looker-on* No. 85 (1794) III. 364 It was not long ere the...lyncean vigilance of the Baron detected the exchange of letters. 1816 KIRBY & Sp. *Entomol.* II. 219 Hunted for by the lyncean eye of an entomologist. 1819 TURTON *Conchol. Dict.* p. xviii, This laborious and lyncean naturalist. [In mod. Dicts.]

† **lynceanous**, *a. Obs.* Also 6 **lincious**, 7 **lyncius**. [formed as prec. + -OUS.] = LYNCEAN.

1592 R. D. *Hypnerotomachia* 82 b, Yet with a lincious eye, I never left to examine...the extreme beauty of the excellent Nymph. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Lynceanous*.

lynchet, variant of LINESEAT *Obs.*

lynch (lɪnʃ), *v.* Orig. U.S. [f. *Lynch*: see LYNCH LAW.] *trans.* To condemn and punish by lynch law. In early use, implying chiefly the infliction of punishment such as whipping, tarring and feathering, or the like; now only, to inflict sentence of death by lynch law.

1836 *Niles' Reg.* 1 Oct. 69/1 Some personal friend of Mr. Bronx... proceeded to the mansion of judge Bermudez, with a view to Lynch him. 1839 MARRYAT *Diary Amer.* Ser. I. III. 240 It may appear strange that people should be lynched for the mere vice of gambling. 1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits* (1857) 154 The prison was burst open by the mob, and George [of Cappadocia] was lynched, as he deserved. 1884 SIR L. H. GRIFFIN *Gr. Repub.* 151 It is...unreasonable to insist on the guilt of an unfortunate who has been lynched after an acquittal in open court.

transf. 1839 LONGF. in *Life* (1891) I. 329, I have Lynched all the trees,—that is, tarred them.

¶ App. misused for: To render infamous.

1835 DISRAELI 9 May in *Corr. w. Sister* (1886) 37 If all the O'Connells were to challenge me, I could not think of meeting them now. I consider and everyone else that they are lynched.

lynch, variant of LINCH *sb.*²

lyncher ('lɪnʃə(r)). [f. LYNCH *v.* + -ER¹.] One who lynches; one who punishes or helps to punish by lynch law, esp. one who puts (an offender) to death by summary process.

1839 *Niles' Reg.* 15 June 256/2 Lynchers punished. 1847 *Harbinger* 7 Aug. 136/1 The company of lynchers once formed, they proceed to the execution of summary justice. 1881 *Times* 21 Feb. 5/6 The mob of lynchers numbered 200.

lynchet ('lɪnʃɪt). Forms: 7-lynchet(t), 9 **linchard**, 8-9 **linchet**. [f. LINCH *sb.*²; perh. by confusion with *lanchet*, LANDSHARD.]

1. A strip of green land between two pieces of ploughed land.

1674 RAY S. & E.C. *Words* 71 *A Lynchett*, a green balk to divide lands. *a* 1722 LISLE *Husb.* (1752) 67 There happened in this ground to be a linchet ploughed up in the winter. 1863 BARNES *Dorset Gloss.*, *Linchet* or *Linch*, *Lynchet* or *Lynch*,... the strip of green ground between two ploughed ledges. 1893 *Wiltshire Gloss.*, *Linch*, *Linchet*,...*Linchard*, &c.

2. A slope or terrace along the face of a chalk down. (Cf. LINCH *sb.*².) Also *attrib.*

1797 [see LINCH *sb.*²]. 1844 *J. Agric. Soc.* V. 1. 169 The parings from road-sides, old banks, and lynchets, ant-hills, &c., are burnt. 1888 T. HARDY *Wessex Tales* (1889) 26 The 'lynchets', or flint slopes, which belted the escarpment at intervals of a dozen yards. 1898 — *Wessex Poems* 135 That Highway the Icen, which trails its pale riband down Wessex O'er lynchets and lea. 1917 J. MASEFIELD *Old Front Line* 42 The line of the lynchets-top merges into the slope behind it.

b. *Archæol.* A cultivation terrace. Also *attrib.*

1796 *Gentl. Mag.* LXVI. 822/1 On the declivities of the elevated and chalky tracts of Wiltshire, Dorsetshire, and other counties, there very frequently occurs a beautiful assemblage of terraces, mostly horizontal, and rising in a continued series like the steps of Egyptian pyramids... These, which are commonly arable, are popularly called *lynchets*... They are generally regarded in the neighbourhood as the offspring of human exertion in remote ages, to facilitate and extend the dominion of the plough. 1869 D. MACKINTOSH *Scenery Eng. & Wales* IV. ii. 89 Many terraces are still cultivated but... there is... a general desire to plough down the 'lynchets' (as they are locally called), and... formerly their number was much greater than at present. 1908 A. H. ALLCROFT *Earthwork of Eng.* II. 40 All but the very summits of the highest Downs were early ploughed, and the lynchets must in many cases be of mediæval, if not of Saxon date. 1953 R. J. C. ATKINSON *Field Archæol.* (ed. 2) 19 When lynchets (cultivation terraces) are photographed facing a setting sun, the sloping faces of the terraces... will reflect more light than the surrounding ground. 1954 M. BERESFORD *Lost Villages* ix. 297 On the valley sides are lynchet-like terraces which look as if they mark where the ploughs moved. 1968 J. ARNOLD *Shell Bk. Country Crafts* 13 Celtic farmers increased the areas of their arable land by excavating some of the hillsides and making terraces or lynchets.

Hence 'lyncheted ppl. a., of land: cultivated in this way.

1928 *Antiquity* June 171 To the south and west of the lynched area lies what is known as 'The Druid's Circle'. 1933 *Ibid.* VII. 404 The...rarity in Cumbria of the lynched form of settlement. 1954 S. PIGGOTT *Neolithic Cultures* ii. 33 Certain types of settlement, characterized by huts within irregular lynched areas, may be Neolithic in date.

lynching ('lɪnʃɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. LYNCH *v.* + -ING¹.] The action of LYNCH *v.*; an instance of this.

1836 D. CROCKETT *Exploits & Adventures Texas* vii. 103 This is what we call Lynching in Natchez. 1837 *Southern Lit. Messenger* III. 648 The outrages of the borderers, the frontier law of 'regulation' or 'lynching', which is common to new countries all over the world, are ascribed to slavery. 1839 *Niles' Reg.* 14 Dec. 256/1 Horrible lynching. 1901 *N. Amer. Rev.* Feb. 281 Lynchings in the South are mainly caused by the peculiar nature of the crimes for which lynching is a penalty.

attrib. 1879 SIR G. CAMPBELL *White & Black* 171 Several lynching cases of atrocity occurred before I had been many weeks in the States. 1884 SIR L. H. GRIFFIN *Ut. Repub.* 148 He was taken to the scene of the crime by a lynching party. 1900 *Congress Rec.* 31 Jan. 1369/1 They have sometimes had 'lynching bees',...they have sometimes lynched men for murder, for arson, for rape. 1903 C. T. BRADY *Bishop* ix. 172, I don't join no more lynchin'-bees. 1943 *Christian Cent.* 1 Dec. 1/2 Evidently there is a widespread and growing fear lest the United Nations...let loose in Europe what might turn out to be little less than a gigantic lynching bee.

lynch law. Orig. U.S. Also Lynch law; in early use Lynch's (Linch's) law. The practice of inflicting summary punishment upon an offender, by a self-constituted court armed with no legal authority; it is now limited to the summary execution of one charged with some flagrant offence.

The origin of the expression has not been determined. It is often asserted to have arisen from the proceedings of Charles Lynch, a justice of the peace in Virginia, who in 1782 was indemnified by an act of the Virginia Assembly for having illegally fined and imprisoned certain Tories in 1780. But Mr. Albert Matthews informs us that no evidence has been adduced to show that Charles Lynch was ever concerned in acts such as those which from 1817 onward were designated as "Lynch's law". It is possible that the perpetrators of these acts may have claimed that in the infliction of punishments not sanctioned by the laws of the country they were following the example of Lynch, which had been justified by the act of indemnity; or there may have been some other man of this name who was a ring-leader in such proceedings. Some have conjectured that the term is derived from the name of Lynche's Creek, in South Carolina, which is known to have been in 1768 a meeting-place of the "Regulators", a band of men whose professed object was to supply the want of regular administration of criminal justice in the Carolinas, and who committed many acts of violence on those suspected of "Toryism". (N.E.D.)

The particulars supplied by Ellicott, together with other evidence, clearly establish the fact that the originator of Lynch law was Captain William Lynch (1742-1820) of Pittsylvania in Virginia. According to Ellicott, 'this self-created judicial tribunal was first organised in the state of Virginia about the year 1776'; an article in the *Southern Lit. Messenger* (1836) II. 389 gives the date definitely as 1780.

1811 A. ELLICOTT in C. V. Mathews *A. Ellicott* (1908) 220 Captain Lynch just mentioned was the author of the Lynch laws so well known and so frequently carried into effect some years ago in the southern States in violation of every principle of justice and jurisprudence. 1817 S. ROANE in W. Wirt *Life P. Henry* (1818) 372 In the year 1792, there were many suits on the south side of the James river, for inflicting Lynch's law. 1819 W. FAUX *Diary* 29 Nov. in *Memor. Days in Amer.* (1823) 304 The people [of Princeton, Indiana]...deputed four persons to inform him, that unless he quitted the town and state immediately, he should receive Lynch's law, that is, a whipping in the woods. 1828 J. HALL *Lett. fr. West* 291 No commentator has taken any notice of Lynch's Law, which was once the *lex loci* of the frontiers. 1835 W. IRVING *Tour Prairies* 41 'Lynch's law', as it is technically termed, in which the plaintiff is apt to be witness, jury, judge, and executioner. 1839 STONEHOUSE *Axholme* 112 The burning Reading's house was...a terrible example of what the Americans term lynch law. 1879 FARRAR *St. Paul* I. 570 They seized the opportunity of executing a little Lynch law. 1888 BRYCE *Amer. Commw.* III. 309 Lynch law, however shocking it may seem to Europeans, is far removed from arbitrary violence. 1902 J. LONDON *Daughter of Snows* 284 It's lynch law, you know, and their minds are made up. They're bound to get me. 1963 *Times* 18 Apr. 9/1 It smacks more of lynch law than the reasoned kind of wisdom one hopes for in our elected officials. 1974 *Times* 28 Nov. 8/7 Mr Jeremy Thorpe...urged...that the hijackers of the British Airways VC10 should not be handed over to the 'lynch law' of the Palestine Liberation Organization.

So **lynch-court** *nonce-wd.*, a self-constituted tribunal for exercising lynch law; **Judge Lynch**, the imaginary authority from whom the sentences of lynch law are jocularly said to proceed; **lynch mob**, a mob intent on lynching.

1838 H. MARTINEAU *Retrospect of Western Travel* II. 87 A distant Lynch mob was outraging...a free and innocent citizen. 1840 W. G. SIMMS *Border Beagles* 248 The murmurs began to close with the ominous inquiry after that venerable border magistrate, Judge Lynch. 1849 LYELL *2nd Visit to U.S.* II. 32 My companions...said... 'If you were a settler there [in Florida], and had no other law to defend you, you would be glad of the protection of Judge Lynch'. 1890 CORBETT *Drake* v. 73 Few prisoners fared so well at Westminster...as did Thomas Doughty at that first Lynch-court amidst the desolation of Patagonia. 1972 B. GARFIELD *Line of Succession* (1974) III. 255 If he pulls through alive you'll just have to hold off a lynch mob.

Lynch-like, *a.* [f. *Lynch*: see LYNCH LAW.] Characteristic or suggestive of Judge Lynch.

1837 R. M. BIRD *Nick of Woods* I. 221 Since Stackpole, having endured the penalty for stealing him, considered himself as having a legal, Lynch-like right to the animal, which no one could dispute.

lynch-man. [Cf. LYNCH LAW.] One of the early administrators of lynch law.

1811 A. ELLICOTT in C. V. Mathews *A. Ellicott* (1908) 221 The Lynch-men associated for the purpose of punishing crimes in a summary way without the tedious and technical forms of our courts of justice. *Ibid.* 222, I should not have asserted it as a fact had it not been related to me by Mr. Lynch...together with several other Lynch-men as they are called.

lyncline ('lɪnsaɪn), *a.* [f. L. *lynx*-, LYNX + -INE¹.] Of or pertaining to the genus *Lynx*.

1863 *Wood Nat. Hist.* (1874) 41 The Lyncline group.

† **lyncury.** *Obs.* In 7 *lyncurie*. [ad. L. *lynxūrium* or *lynxūrius*: see LIGURE.] = LIGURE.

1638 FEATLY *Strict. Lyndom.* i. 184 By the Jesuits rule no Physician...should make use of...Lyncurie, because it issueth out of the body of a spotted beast, called Lynx. 1650 TRAPP *Comm. Num.* 51 The precious stone Lyncurie may issue out of the body of the Lynx, an unclean and spotted beast.

lyne, *obs. f.* LEAN, LINE, *pa. pple.* of LIE *v.*¹

lynce, **lynsey**: see LIGNEE, LINSEY.

lyng(e), *obs. pres. pple.* LIE *v.*¹; *obs. f.* LINE.

Lynby ('lɪnbɪ). Also Lingby. [See quot. 1964.] Used *attrib.* or *ellipt.* to designate a mesolithic culture of the Baltic area or its artefacts (see quots.).

1925 V. G. CHILDE *Dawn European Civilization* i. 11 The...Lynby culture...belongs to the end of the ice-age or the very beginning of the Ancyclus period. 1936 J. G. D. CLARK *Mesolithic Settlement of N. Europe* ii. 70 The tanged flake from Christiansund...is often spoken of as 'a Lynby point'. *Ibid.* iii. 79 Our knowledge of the Lynby culture apart from the reindeer antler objects is slight. 1951 A. COATES *Prelude to History* x. 253 To the east several cultures, the Ahrensburg...in north Germany, Lynby in Jutland and Swiderian in north Poland, derive from the East Gravettian of the upper palaeolithic. 1964 W. L. GOODMAN *Hist. Woodworking Tools* 12 Their earliest tools, made of reindeer antler, with the stump of the brow tine sharpened to a cutting edge, are known as 'Lynby axes', from the site at Norre-Lynby, in Denmark, where they were first found.

lyngorm: see LINGWORM.

lyniament, *obs. form* of LINEAMENT.

lynk(e), **lynkome**, *obs. ff.* LINK, LINCOLN¹.

lynkwhyte, *obs. form* of LINTWHITE.

lynn(e), *obs. form* of LINN, LINE.

lynn, *var.* of LINN².

lynnin, **-ing**, **-yn(e)**, *obs. forms* of LINEN.

lynolf, **lynset**: see LINGEL *sb.*¹, LINESEAT.

lynton, **lyntquhit**: see LINTERN, LINTWHITE.

lynwever, **-ar**: see LINE *sb.*¹ 5.

lynx (lɪŋks). Forms: 4-5 lenx, 4-7 linx, 6-8 lynce, 6-7 lince, 4- lynx. [a. L. *lynx*, *lynx-em* (Sp., Pg., It. *lince*), a. Gr. *λύγξ* (genit. *λυγκός*), cogn. w. Lith. *luszi-s*, OHG. *luhs* (mod.G. *luchs*), OE. *lox*, Du. *los*, Sw. *lo*. Prob. related to Gr. *λεύσσειν* to see, the animal being named from its quickness of sight.]

1. An animal of any of several species of the genus *Felis* forming the sub-genus *Lynx*, having a tuft at the tip of the ear, usually a short tail, and the fur more or less spotted. The lynx of the ancients is the CARACAL.

With qualifying words, as *banded lynx* *L. fasciata*, *bay lynx* *L. rufa*, *booted lynx* *L. caligata*, *Canada lynx* = LOUP CERVIER.

1340, c 1375 [see b]. a 1400-50 *Alexander* 3573 Lebarde, lesards & lenxis. 1555 EDEN *Decades* 231 They keepe in theyr pallaces the beste cauled Linx, being fayrer then a lyon. c 1611 CHAPMAN *Iliad* XIII. 96 The torne-*vp* fare Of Lynces, Wolues, and Leopards; as neuer borne to warre. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* III. 415, I pass the Wars that spotted Linx's make With their fierce Rivals, for the Female's sake. 1781 PENNANT *Quadrupeds* I. Pl. XXXII, Bay Lynx. Persian Lynx. *Ibid.* I. 281 Caspian Lynx. 1790 BEWICK *Hist. Quadrupeds* (1824) 236 A variety is found in the inner parts of the province of New York, which is called the *Bay Lynx*,...its general colour is a bright bay, obscurely marked with dusky spots. 1829 J. RICHARDSON *Fauna Boreali-Amer.* I. 101 *Felis Canadensis* Canada Lynx. *Ibid.* I. 104 *Felis fasciata* Banded Lynx. 1839 *Penny Cycl.* XIV. 219/2 *The Booted Lynx*,...sole and posterior part of the foot...deep black. 1855 LONGF. *Hiaw.* xv. 95 A pouch of healing, Skin of beaver, lynx, or otter, filled with magic roots. 1855 BROWNING *An Epistle* 29 A black lynx snarled and pricked a tufted ear.

b. With allusion to its keenness of sight.

1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 576 A best pat men Lynx calles, pat may se thurgh thik stane walles. c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xxxi. (*Eugenia*) 509 Wes neuir lenx pat schuttis fyre, mare fullitil of breth & yre. 1423 JAS. I *Kingis Q.* clv, The Percyng lynx; the lufar vnicorne. a 1548 HALL *Chron.*, *Hen.*

V. 38 b, Vigilantly to forsee with Lincis iyes. 1598 BARCKLEY *Felic. Man* (1631) 670 In earthly things we have Lynces eyes; but in spirituall things we are blind as beetles. 1685 *Gracian's Courtier's Orac.* 189 It concerns them much to be...sharp-sighted Lynxes, that they may dive in truth, and discern falshood. 1818 KEATS *Endym.* i. 123 And now, as deep into the wood as we Might mark a lynx's eye, there glimmered light. 1865 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* XVII. v. (1872) VII. 50 Half of the Prussian Force, lie, vigilant as lynxes, blockading here.

2. The fur of the lynx.

1839 *Penny Cycl.* XIV. 221/2 The European and northern Asiatic Lynxes and the Canadian Lynx produce the great supply of furs known by the furriers under the name of lynx. 1899 *Westm. Gaz.* 21 Sept. 3/2 Lynx one sees about in many of the furriers'.

3. One of the northern constellations.

[1727-51 CHAMBERS *Cycl. s.v. Constellation.*] 1798 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) II. 548/1. 1868 LOCKYER *Guillemin's Heavens* (ed. 3) 321 The Giraffe and the Lynx, all the stars in which constellations are at most of the fourth magnitude.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.*: **lynx-eye**, in quots. *fig.*, an eye as keen as that of a lynx; so **lynx-eyed a.**, (of persons) having eyes like those of a lynx; keen-sighted; **lynx-like a.**, resembling a lynx; (of the eye, etc.) resembling that of a lynx; keen; (of actions, qualities, etc.) keen-sighted; **lynx-sharp a.**, sharp as that of a lynx.

1828 CARLYLE *Misc.* (1857) I. 199 His *lynx-eye discerns the true relations of the world and human life. 1880 C. R. MARKHAM *Peruv. Bark* xvi. 166 Martinez,...to great experience in woodcraft, added a lynx eye for a Calsaya plant. 1597 J. KING *On Jonas* (1618) 129 How blind in our selues, how censorious and *lynce-eyed against our brethren. 1809-10 COLERIDGE *Friend* (1865) 133 The cautious balancing of comparative advantages...the lynx-eyed watching for opportunities. 1883 *19th Cent.* May 874 The lynx-eyed agent of some loan society. 1591 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* i. vii. 194 Hee [God] sees all secrets, and his *Lynx-like ey...doth every Thought descry. 1839 *Penny Cycl.* XIV. 218/1 The figures...have small tufts on the tips of their ears, and are otherwise inclined to be lynx-like. 1868 MILMAN *St. Paul's* xvi. 380 Lynx-like sagacity. 1812 W. TENNANT *Anster F.* II. xlix, The Muse's *lynx-sharp eye.

lynx, *obs. pl.* of LINK *sb.*

lynvall, **lynve**, *obs. ff.* LINEAL, LINE.

lynwolf, *obs. variant* of LINGEL *sb.*¹

lyochrome ('lɪəkrəʊm). *Biochem.* [ad. G. *lyochrom* (Ellinger & Koschara 1933, in *Ber. d. Deut. Chem. Ges.* LXVI. B. 317), f. Gr. *λύειν* to loosen + -o + Gr. *χρῶμα*-a colour.] = FLAVIN 2.

1933 *Chem. Abstr.* XXVII. 2167 The name lyochrome is proposed for pigments of this class. 1938 [see INTRAVITAL a.]. 1964 WAGNER & FOLKERS *Vitamins & Coenzymes* iv. 48 The term 'lyochrome' was rejected, and the designation 'flavin' was adopted for these growth-promoting water-soluble pigments. 1974 *Encycl. Brit. Macropædia* IV. 922/2 (*heading*) Flavins (lyochromes).

lyomerous (lɪ'ɒmərəs), *a.* *Ichth.* [f. mod.L. *Lyomerus* (f. Gr. *λύειν* to loosen + *μέρος* part, joint) + -OUS.] Of or pertaining to the *Lyomeri* or loose-jointed fishes.

1885 *Riverside Nat. Hist.* (1888) III. 110 Both of the types of lyomerous fishes have very peculiar pedunculated appendages in the place of the lateral line.

Lyon, shortened form, with an early spelling retained, of *Lyon King of Arms* (see KING-OF-ARMS), the title of the chief herald in Scotland; so named from the lion on the royal shield. Also *Lyon Herald* (see HERALD *sb.* 1 e), *Lyon King*.

1377 in *Exch. Rolls Scotl.* (1880) II. 553 Et in solucione facta magistro Nicholao cementario, de mandato regis, Leoni heraldo [etc.].] 1381 in *Cal. Docum. Scotl.* (1888) IV. 67 [Warrant for licence for 40 days to] Leon Heraud [of the K. of Scots]. 1502 *Ibid.* 336 Lion the haroulde. a 1548 HALL *Chron.*, *Edw.* IV 245 The forsayd Lyon desired an abstinence of warre to be taken. 1592 *Sc. Acts Jas.* VI (1816) III. 555/1 *pe* said lyoun and his brether heraldis. 1596 [see HERALD *sb.* 1 e]. 1633 DELL in *Coronation Jas.* I (1685) 19 The Earls...put on their Crowns, and the Lyon his. 1755 *Chamberlayne's St. Gt. Brit.* II. III. x. 147 Lion, and his Brethren the Heralds, have Power to visit the Arms of Noblemen and Gentlemen. 1808 SCOTT *Marm.* IV. ix, Strict was the Lion-King's command. 1900 A. LANG in *Longm. Mag.* Aug. 383 The office of Lyon has ever been highly respectable.

attrib. 1847 *Gloss. Terms Her.* 82 The Lyon Office, Edinburgh, and the Office of Arms, Dublin, have cognizance of the heraldry of Scotland and Ireland respectively.

lyon, **-asse**, **-cell**: see LION, -ESS, LIONCEL.

lyond, *obs. pres. pple.* of LIE *v.*¹

Lyonist ('lɪənɪst). *Hist.* Also 7 *Lionist*. [ad. F. *Léoniste*, according to Bossuet (quoted in Littré) named from a certain Leo (c 300).] *pl.* Another name for the Waldenses.

1644 FEATLY *Roma Ruens* 34 The sect of the Waldenses or Lionists is more pernicious to the church of Rome than all other sects. 1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl. s.v. Vaudois*, The Vaudois...were also called Lyonists and Sabatez or Insabatez, or Ensabatez.

Lyonnais (lɪ:'neɪ, ||jɒnɛ), *sb.* and *a.* Also **Lyon(n)ese** (lɪ:'ni:z); (*fem.*) **Lionnoise**, **Lyonnaise**, **Lyonoise**. [Fr.] *A. sb.* A native or

inhabitant of the city of Lyons (Fr. *Lyon*), or the former province of Lyonnais, in eastern France; these people collectively; also, the French dialect of this area.

1653 [see ANGEVIN *a.* and *sb.*]. 1768 STERNE *Sentimental Journey* II. 201 The maid was a Lyonoise of twenty, and as brisk and lively a French girl as ever moved. 1777 P. THICKNESSE *Year's Journey* II. xlii. 78 Two harangues made by the Emperor Claudius in the senate, in favour of the Lyonoise. 1867 C. M. YONGE *Pupils of St. John* xv. 249 To Irenæus and his Lyonnese such falsehood was the next thing to apostasy. 1868 J. S. NORTHCOLE *Celebrated Sanctuaries of Madonna* iv. 134 The devotion of the Lyonnese... clung rather to the crypt and the image of St. Pothinus. 142 Suchet was a Lyonnese by birth. *Ibid.* 146 Nor must we fail to notice the last ornament presented to the sanctuary by the piety of the Lyonnese. 1955 J. THOMAS *No Bonners* xvii. 156 Fernande continued in her archaic Lyonnais: 'Joe's been arrested, too.' 1960 L. DURRELL *Spirit of Place* (1969) 327 No traveller will repeat these words to a Lyonnais without provoking the passionate cry: 'Unjust!' 1966 *Observer* 30 Oct. 5/2, I saw between 15,000 and 20,000 Lyonnais in the square. *Ibid.*, The Lyonnaises peered into an English bathroom in the Ideal Home Exhibition House. 1972 *Guardian* 11 Mar. 15/1 The nineteenth century writer, Edouard Aynard, described the Lyonnese as 'a northern race astray in the south'.

B. adj. Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of Lyons or its inhabitants; *spec.* designating either of two styles of book-binding associated with Lyons.

1801 C. WILMOT *Let.* 13 Dec. in *Irish Peer* (1920) 17, I have issued forth betimes, under the conduct of a Lyonese Laquis de Place. 1867 C. M. YONGE *Pupils of St. John* xiv. 224 The whole... day... was spent by this Lyonnese multitude in baiting these... men. 1893 S. T. PRIDEAUX *Hist. Sk. Bookbinding* i. 46 The Lyonnese binders... used very fine stamps. 1894 H. P. HORNE *Binding of Bks.* ii. 77 The use of azure tools... became a characteristic of Lyonese bindings. 1928 E. P. GOLDSCHMIDT *Gothic & Renaissance Bookbindings* I. 317 These bindings are generally referred to as being in the 'Lyonnese' style. It is quite possible that a good many may come from Lyons, but I have never found any proof for this. 1960 E. A. LOWE *Eng. Uncial* 3 The collection of Concilia in the sixth-century Paris MS. Lat. 12097 written mostly in half-uncial has many pages in almost contemporary uncial. Experts consider the collection Lyonese. 1960 L. DURRELL *Spirit of Place* (1969) 328 The first steam-powered boat was Lyonnais in conception and design. De Jouffroy of Lyons built it. 1966 M. R. D. FOOT *SOE in France* viii. 215 He made firm friends with two Lyonnais business men. 1972 R. COBB *Reactions to French Revolution* ii. 51 The 29 Mai... would never be forgotten... another example no doubt of Lyonnais particularism.

b. Cookery. Designating food, esp. sliced potatoes, cooked or served with onions, or with an onion sauce. Freq. placed after the *sb.*, and as *à la Lyonnaise*.

1846 C. E. FRANCAPELLI *Mod. Cook* 8 Lyonnaise Sause. Peel... onions... Slice them... Fry them... put them into a small stewpan, with... brown sauce. [1846 A. SOYER *Gastronomic Regenerator* 470 (heading) Pommes de Terre à la Lyonnaise.] 1866 H. ST. CLAIR *Dainty Dishes* 130 Potatoes à la Lyonnaise... are very good to eat with cutlets. 1877 E. S. DALLAS *Kettner's Bk. of Table* 359 Lyonnese Potatoes (Pommes-de-terre à la Lyonnaise).—These are cooked potatoes combined with cooked onions. 1939 A. SIMON *Conc. Encycl. Gastron.* I. 34 Lyonnaise, Sauce. A white wine and onion sauce. 1960 E. DAVID *French Provincial Cooking* 228 What is to be served after these sausage dishes?... No dish requiring potatoes after the Lyonnais one. 1974 *Times* 2 May 8/1 Lyonnaise potatoes... Fried potatoes made with blanched raw potatoes... Sauté potatoes with onion.

Lyons ('laɪənz, liːz). Also Lyon. [F. *Lyon* Lyons, a city in France.] Used *attrib.* to designate various products associated with the city (see *quots.*); also *absol.*

1765 STERNE *Tr. Shandy* VII. xxxi. 162, I could... sometimes not so much as see even a Lyons-waistcoat, but this remembrance... would present itself. 1778 F. BURNEY *Evelina* I. xvi. 100 We found her... very busy in wiping her negligee... as she said it was a new Lyon's silk. *Ibid.* III. xxi. 234 'Twill be a most excellent opportunity to shew off her best Lyons' silk. 1851 MAYHEW & BINNY 1851 xvi. 160 The jewels and the tapestry, and the Lyons silks, are not now the sole objects of attraction. 1855 DICKENS *Dorrit* (1857) I. i. 6, I can cut my bread... like Lyons sausage. 1869 MARK TWAIN *Innoc. Abr.* (1870) xxx. 244 Lyons velvets rank higher in America than those of Genoa. 1872 *Young Englishwoman* Dec. 646/1 Lyons grosgrains and moire silks. 1874 W. CROOKES *Pract. Handbk. Dyeing & Calico-Printing* II. iii. 195 (heading) Aniline blues... *Lyons blue* (Girard and De Laire). 1895 *Brit. Warehouseman* Feb. 13/2 A triple-pleated blouse of purple Lyons velvet was worn. 1902 S. J. WEYMAN *In Kings' Byways* I. 161 The hiding-places... had been... contrived to hold runlets of Nantz and bales of Lyons. 1908 A. BENNETT *Old Wives' Tole* III. vi. 385 She bought... coffee, Lyons sausage, dried prunes. 1914 F. W. ATTACK *tr. Wahl's Manuf. Org. Dyestuffs* III. xvi. 171 The monophenyl- and monotolyl-derivatives [of Pararosiline] occur in the dyestuffs known as Phenyl violet... Lyons blue, etc. 1924 A. T. DE MOULPIED *Quest for Colour* iv. 20 Summary of the more important discoveries in the history of synthetic organic dyestuffs... 1860 Bleu de Lyon—a spirit soluble blue derived from Magenta. [Discoverer] Girard and De Laire. 1952 'P. WENTWORTH' *Brading Collection* xi. 66 Great ladies... had bought changeable silks there, and fine Lyons velvet. 1959 D. OGRIZEK *France Observed* 211 The contribution local artists have made toward enhancing the prestige of Lyons silk has always been recognised. 1960 E. DAVID *French Provincial Cooking* 225 Randall & Aubin... sell a coarsely-cut garlic-flavoured sausage which is not unlike the Lyon sausage. 1971 *Colour Index* (Soc. Dyers & Colourists) (ed. 3) V. 5573 Commercial name... Lyon Blue... C.I. Solvent Blue 3.

lyonsew(e), variant of LIONCEAU.

lyophile ('laɪfɪl), *a.* [ad. G. *lyophil* (Freundlich & Neumann 1908, in *Zeitschr. f. Chem. und Ind. d. Kolloide* III. 81/2), f. Gr. *λύειν* to loosen; see -PHIL, -PHILE.] 1. *Physical Chem.* = LYOPHILIC *a.*

1915 W. W. TAYLOR *Chem. Colloids* i. 7 The term *lyophile* has been applied to those systems in which there is a marked affinity between the phases and *lyophobe* to the others. 1927 H. S. VAN KLOOSTER *tr. Kruyt's Colloids* i. 10 Emulsoids, or lyophile colloids... form disperse systems in which the properties of the dispersing phase are considerably modified by the disperse colloid. 1941 R. J. HARTMAN *Colloid Chem.* xviii. 358 The terms *lyophobe* ('hatred' toward external phase) and *lyophile* ('love' toward external phase) were suggested by Freundlich.

2. *Biol. and Med.* Also *lyophil* (-fil). Of, pertaining to, or employing lyophilization; lyophilized.

1934 S. MUDD *et al.* in *Jrnl. Immunol.* XXVI. 341 (heading) The preparation, properties and applications of lyophile serum proteins and complement. 1949 *Jrnl. Bacteriol.* LVII. 575 The lyophil process has been shown to be a successful method for the preservation of yeast cultures in a viable state. 1958 *Angiology* IX. 189/2 The condenser system of the lyophile apparatus should be cleaned and dried before re-use. 1961 *Phytopathology* LI. 259/1 (heading) Observations on lyophil preservation and storage of Pythium species.

lyophilic ('laɪfɪlɪk), *a.* *Physical Chem.* [f. LYOPHIL(E *a.* + -IC.)] Of a dispersed colloidal phase: having an affinity for the dispersion medium; not readily precipitated out by small quantities of electrolyte. Also applied to sols containing such a phase, which generally have a lower surface tension and a higher viscosity than the dispersion medium and which give gels on evaporation or cooling.

1911 [see LYOPHOBIC *o.*]. 1938 H. L. HIND *Brewing* I. vi. 111 The complex carbohydrates and proteins belong to the class of lyophilic colloids, which is much the more important class in brewing. 1940 GLASSTONE *Text-bk. Physical Chem.* xiv. 1210 Substances which most readily form lyophilic sols are those of high molecular weight; each particle, therefore, consists of a small number of molecules and in some instances possibly of only one large molecule. 1959 [see LYOPHOBIC *a.*]. 1969 G. D. PARFITT *Dispersion of Powders in Liquids* iii. 81 Solutions of macromolecules and association colloids are of the lyophilic type and form spontaneously when the components are brought into contact.

lyophilization (laɪfɪlɪzɪʃən), *Biol. and Med.* [f. LYOPHIL(E *a.* + -IZATION.)] = FREEZE-DRYING *vbl. sb.*

1938 *Jrnl. Allergy* X. 3 The chief advantage of lyophilization lies in the means it offers to preserve antibodies and other labile serum components... over extended periods of time. 1949 E. P. ABRAHAM *et al.* in H. W. Florey *et al. Antibiotics* II. xv. 638 Solvent transfer and lyophilization still form the basis of all commercial penicillin production, processes. 1958 W. C. FRAZIER *Food Microbiol.* xvi. 214 Milk and other liquid dairy products may be dried by lyophilization. 1967 *Oceanogr. & Marine Biol.* V. 164 Lyophilization is probably the gentlest way to dry a tissue and is essential if delicate materials are to be preserved.

lyophilize (laɪfɪlɪz), *v.* [f. LYOPHIL(E *a.* + -IZE.)] *trans.* To subject to lyophilization; to freeze-dry.

1938 *Jrnl. Allergy* X. 3 In each instance a negative Kahn reaction was obtained on the 'immune' serum before it was lyophilized. 1949 A. G. SANDERS in H. W. Florey *et al. Antibiotics* II. xvi. 684 Spores from these fungi can be lyophilized, that is, dried from the frozen state, without impairing their vitality. 1973 LANDHUIS & IDE in J. A. Capella *et al. Corneal Preservation* xii. 141 Tissue lyophilized without pretreatment in glycerin became hard, took longer to rehydrate, and healed more slowly.

Hence *ly'ophilized ppl. a.*; also *ly'ophilizate* [after *filtrate, precipitate*, etc.], a substance or material which has been lyophilized; *ly'ophilizer*, an apparatus for carrying out lyophilization.

1938 *Jrnl. Allergy* X. 9 Patients to be treated with lyophilized immune serum were selected. 1963 *Problemy Gematol. i Pereliv. Krovj* VIII. vi. 62 Both homogenates and lyophilizates may be used as a source of erythroplastin in experimental research and clinical laboratory tests for hemostasis. 1967 *Oceanogr. & Marine Biol.* V. 163 In a lyophilizer the water is sublimed away during a drying period lasting several hours but the tissue is at zero degrees as long as ice is present. 1971 *Times* (Suppl.) 27 July p. iii/6 Problems concerning skin replacement in burns have been tackled... where the preparation of lyophilized (freeze dried) and deep frozen skin has been successful. 1972 *Nature* 14 Apr. 347/1 The lyophilizate was then redissolved to give a final concentration of 5 × SSC. 1972 IZAK & LEWIS *Mod. Concepts in Hematol.* 76 Lyophilization was performed in a Virtis batch lyophilizer.

lyophobe ('laɪfəʊb), *a.* *Physical Chem.* [ad. G. *lyophob* (Freundlich & Neumann 1908, in *Zeitschr. f. Chem. und Ind. d. Kolloide* III. 81/2), f. Gr. *λύειν* to loosen; see -PHOBE.] = LYOPHOBIC *a.*

1915 [see LYOPHILE *a.* 1]. 1927 H. S. VAN KLOOSTER *tr. Kruyt's Colloids* i. 10 The suspensoids, or lyophobe colloids... are systems in which most of their physical properties differ only slightly from their dispersion media. 1941 [see LYOPHILE *a.* 1].

lyophobic ('laɪfəʊbɪk), *a.* *Physical Chem.* [f. LYOPHOB(E *a.* + -IC.)] Of a dispersed colloidal phase: not having an affinity for the dispersion medium; readily precipitated out by small quantities of electrolyte. Also applied to sols containing such a phase, which generally have a similar surface tension and viscosity to those of the dispersion medium, and which on evaporation or cooling give solids which cannot readily be reconverted into sols.

1911 H. FREUNDLICH in *Chem. News* 22 Sept. 140/1 Colloidal solutions stand between these two extremes. One class, distinguished from coarse suspensions only by the ultramicroscopic dimensions of their particles, are termed 'Suspension-colloids' or 'Lyophobic Sols'. These include colloidal metals, sulphides, and many hydroxides. 'Emulsion-colloids', or 'Lyophilic sols', which include albumin, gelatin, starch, &c., approach more nearly to the true solutions. 1959 K. J. MUSELS *Introd. Colloid Chem.* viii. 181 If we consider a paraffinic solvent... the alcohol group is now lyophobic and the hydrocarbons are lyophilic. 1968 *Physics Bull.* Nov. 377/1 The stability of lyophobic colloids, like a quartz suspension or gold sol, is due to the competition between electrostatic forces of repulsion... and the van der Waals attraction.

lyotrope ('laɪtʀəʊp), *a.* *Physical Chem.* [ad. G. *lyotrop* (H. Freundlich *Kapillarchemie* (1909) 54), f. Gr. *λύειν* to loosen + *τροπή* turn, turning.] = LYOTROPIC *a.* 1.

1915 W. W. TAYLOR *Chem. Colloids* i. 8 Among the reactions in which this lyotrope influence has been recognised are the following: the catalysis of esters, the inversion of cane sugar, the setting of gelatine, and the heat-coagulation of albumin. 1965 *Biol. Abstr.* XLVI. 480/2 Hofmeister's lyotrope salts modify the molecular structure of erythrocyte stroma protein.

lyotropic ('laɪtʀəʊpɪk, -'tʀəʊpɪk), *a.* *Physical Chem.* [f. LYOTROP(E *a.* + -IC; see -TROPIC.)]

1. Associated with the change of internal pressure of a solution from that of the solvent which is caused by the solute. *lyotropic series*, a series in which ions are arranged in order of their lyotropic effects, esp. their ability to cause precipitation of a lyophilic sol.

1924 W. A. PATRICK in H. S. Taylor *Treat Physicol Chem.* II. xx. 1285 Those properties of solutions or liquids that are in causal relation to the forces of molecular attraction are termed lyotropic. We thus have two great groups of properties of solutions, the colligative, and the lyotropic. 1925 G. BARGER *tr. Freundlich's Elem. Colloid Chem.* 27 The characteristic series of cations and anions so obtained... are called the lyotropic series. 1926 H. S. HATFIELD *tr. Freundlich's Colloid & Capillary Chem.* 49 We can therefore distinguish from the group of properties which are comprehended in the van't Hoff theory a second independent group, which are due to the change of the internal pressure by the solute. These properties will be described as lyotropic; the influence of the solute upon the surface tension, the compressibility, the solubility of difficultly soluble substances, and others will be called lyotropic influences. 1937 *Chem. Rev.* XX. 170 The numbers obtained in the case of salting-out experiments with lyophilic colloids play an important part in other lyotropic phenomena. *Ibid.* 179 Since the heat of hydration of ions depends on the electric field which surrounds them, the lyotropic effects are beyond doubt caused by the different electric field strengths of the ions. 1956 *Bacteriol. Rev.* XX. 51/2 Attempts have been made to correlate the toxicity of various salts to the lyotropic... series. 1970 *Biochemistry* IX. 2802/1 We have adopted an approach to the elucidation of lyotropic mechanism in which the effects of related perturbants on a standard collagen-buffer system have been compared.

2. Of a mesophase: having its phase transitions readily effected by a change of concentration. Also applied to the mesomorphism exhibited by such a mesophase.

1933 *Trans. Faraday Soc.* XXIX. 1008 (heading) Lyotropic mesomorphism. 1966 *Molecular Crystals* II. 55 Lyotropic systems are also thermotropic and it is the co-operative action of the temperature and of the solvent which enables them to pass successively from the solid crystalline state to the liquid crystalline state and to the isotropic liquid or dissolved state. 1969 *Analytical Chem.* Nov. 26A/3 Liquid crystals are divided into two major groups. One of these is identified as thermotropic, indicating that the class is prepared by heating... Lyotropic liquid crystals constitute the second major group and are prepared by mixing two or more components. In two-component systems involving water the second component is generally an amphiphile. Lyotropic systems can be large in number and varied in composition. 1974 P. G. DE GENNES *Physics Liquid Crystals* i. 5 For all the systems listed in this section, the transitions are induced most easily by changing the concentration of rods rather than the temperature; for this reason they are commonly called lyotropic. *Ibid.* 6 Depending on which... conditions hold, amphiphilic compounds may be lyotropic or thermotropic.

lyotropy ('laɪtʀəʊpi), *Physical Chem.* [f. LYOTROP(E *a.* + -Y³.)] The change of internal pressure brought about in a solution by the solvent or solvents; the mechanism by which this is brought about.

1927 H. S. VAN KLOOSTER *tr. Kruyt's Colloids* xvii. 237 Lyotropy, therefore, is probably not a hydration pure and simple, but one that orients the dipoles of water. 1937 *Chem. Rev.* XX. 169 (heading) Quantitative lyotropy.

lyoun(e, -own), obs. forms of LION.

lyour(e, -owre), variants of LEAR² *Obs.*

lyparde, obs. form of LEOPARD.

lype (laip). *Sc.* Also *lipe*. [See *LIPE sb.*¹] Part of the roof of a mine rendered dangerous by faults in the rock.

1835 *Trans. Highland Soc.* X. plate ix (caption) Lipes or 'glazed backs'. Dislocations or 'hitches'. 1883 W. S. GRESLEY *Gloss. Terms Coal Mining* 163 Lypes, ... irregularities in the roof indicating danger from falls. 1912 G. CUNNINGHAM *Verses* 70 'Boot up steps and doon steps, and veezes and lypes. 1920 A. H. FAY *Gloss. Mining & Mineral Industry* 411/1 *Lype* (Scot.), an irregularity in the mine roof. ... A projecting rock in a mine roof that may fall at any time. Usually in the plural, and sometimes spelled *Lipe*. 1952 B. HOLMAN *Behind Diamond Panes* 82 All the care in roof support did not prevent a 'fall' because of a 'greasy lipe'.

lypemia (lip'i'meĩa). *Path.* [mod. (irreg.) f. Gr. λύπη grief + μανία MANIA. Cf. *F. lypémanie*.] A form of insanity characterized by extreme mournfulness.

[1856 in MAYNE *Expos. Lex.* as a Lat. word.] 1874 MAUDSLEY *Respons. in Ment. Dis.* iii. 72 The chronic form of the disease, which Esquirol proposed to distinguish as lypemia. 1896 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* I. 828 In some cases, especially in women, the delirium [of typhoid fever] has more the character of lypemia.

lypnin, obs. form of LIPPEN.

lypothimy, -thymia: see LIPOTHYMY.

lyppart, obs. form of LEOPARD.

lyppe, obs. form of LIP, *LIPE sb.*¹

lyppin, -yn, obs. forms of LIPPEN.

lyqueresse, -yce, obs. forms of LIQUORICE.

lyquet, -quid, lyquor, obs. ff. LIQUID, LIQUOR.

|| **lyra** ('laĩə). [*L. lyra*, a. Gr. λύρα.]

† 1. A lyre. (Occas. in It. form *lira*.) See also 5. a 1586 SIDNEY *Arcadia* II. (1598) 232 Til she had (taking a Lyra Basilius helde for her) song these Phaleuciakes. 1599 B. JOHNSON *Cynthia's Rev.* iv. iii, Vpon which I compose this ode, and set it to my most affected instrument, the lyra. 1606 BRYSKETT *Civ. Life* 147 Which verses . . . were vsed to be sung at the tables of great men and Princes, to the sound of the Lyra. 1611 COTGR., *Lyra*, a Lyra, or Harpe. c 1714 POPE, etc. *Mem. M. Scriblerus* i. vi, I have here a small Lyra of my own, fram'd, strung, and tun'd after the ancient manner. 1724 *Explic. For. Words Mus.* 42 *Lira*, or *Lyra*, or *Lyre*.

2. *Astr.* (With capital L.) An ancient northern constellation: = HARP *sb.*¹ 3.

1658 in PHILLIPS. 1810 J. BRINKLEY in *Phil. Trans.* C. 204 My observations on a Lyra . . . now amount to 47. 1901 J. F. HEWITT *Mythmaking Age* i. 1. 8 When Vega in the Constellation of the Vulture of Lyra became Pole Star.

† 3. *Zool.* (With capital L.) a. A former genus of fishes including the Piper (*Trigla lyra*). b. A former genus, including the Harp-shell (*Harpa*).

1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Lyra*, . . . Also the Rochet, a Sea-fish, call'd in Cornwall the red Gournard. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* s.v., There are three species of the lyra, or harp shell. 1. The common lyra. 1854 BADHAM *Halieut.* 48 The Lyra or gurnard [was offered] to Apollo.

4. *Anat.* 'The triangular portion of the under surface of the corpus callosum lying between the diverging posterior crura of the fornix, and marked with transverse, longitudinal, and oblique lines' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

1756 DOUGLAS tr. *Winslow's Struct. Hum. Body* (ed. 4) II. 245 The interior Surface of the triangular Cieling, which lies between these arches, is full of transverse, prominent, medullary Lines; for which reason the Ancients called it Psaloides and Lyra, comparing it to a stringed Instrument, something like what is now called a Dulcimer. 1840 G. ELLIS *Anat.* 39 An appearance, called the lyra, or corpus psaloides. 1881 MIVART *Cat* 265.

† 5. *attrib.* (sense 1), as *lyra lesson*; *lyra* (also 7 *lero*) viol, a bass-viol, tuned and played according to the lute notation or 'tablature'; *lyra-way* (also 7 *lyero-, leero-way*), -wise (*Cent. Dict.*), according to the method of notation used for instruments of the lute-kind (see *TABLETURE*).

1661 PEPYS *Diary* 10 Apr., A base viall, on which he that played played well some *lyra lessons. 1666 *Ibid.* 16 Oct., Hearing my brother play a little upon the *lyra viall. 1669 PLAYFORD *Musicks Recreat.* Pref. I The Lero or Lyra-Viol. 1674 — *Skill Mus.* II. 91 The Viol (usually called) de Gambo or Consort Viol, because the Musick thereon is play'd from the Rules of the Gam-vt, and not as the Lyra-Viol, which is by Letters or Tableture. a 1734 NORTH *Life Ld. Keeper North* (1742) 14 His Practice of Musick upon his Base, or Lyra Viol (which he used to touch, Lute-fashion, upon his Knees). 1607 *Lingua* i. ix. Cij, Auditus, shall we here thee play, the *Lyrewayer, or the Lute-way? 1611 [see *LUTE sb.*¹ 2]. 1658 PHILLIPS, *Lyrick* verses, . . . songs composed to the Lyre, or Harp, whence we say vulgarly, playing Leero-way on the Viol, which is corruptly used for Lyra-way, i.e. Harp-way. 1674 PLAYFORD *Skill Mus.* II. 101 A Bass-Viol to play Lyra-way, that is by Tableture.

Lyraid ('laĩərend), **Lyrid** ('laĩərid). *Astr.* [f. LYR-A + -ID².] One of a group of meteors observed in some years about April 20th,

apparently radiating from the constellation Lyra.

1883 *Encycl. Brit.* XVI. 111/2 Lyraids. 1885 *Athenæum* 16 May 634/1 The Lyrids.

b. *attrib.*

1899 *Edin. Rev.* Oct. 319 Biela's is not the only comet with meteoric appurtenances; there are Leonid, Perseid and Lyrid comets as well.

lyrate ('laĩəreit), a. *Nat. Hist.* [ad. mod. L. *lyrat-us*, f. *lyra* LYRE: see -ATE².] Shaped like a lyre. In *Bot.*, of a leaf: Pinnatifid, with the upper lobes much larger than the lower.

1760 J. LEE *Introd. Bot.* III. v. (1765) 179 *Lyrate, Lyre-shaped*. 1785 MARTYN *Rousseau's Bot.* xxiii. (1794) 323 Winter Cress with lyrate leaves, the outmost lobe roundish. 1852 DANA *Crust.* I. 86 Carapax lyrate. 1856-8 W. CLARK *Van der Hoeven's Zool.* II. 652 *Gazella*. . . Horns lyrate. 1870 HOOKER *Stud. Flora* 30 Upper leaves toothed or lyrate. 1880 HUXLEY *Crayfish* v. 234 A characteristic lyrate mark upon the cephalic region of the carapace. 1893 SELOUS *Trav. S. E. Africa* 450 The elegant lyrate horns of the males.

b. Used in *comb.* with sense 'lyrate and —', in *lyrate-pinnate, -pinnatifid* adjs. Also in quasi-L. form *lyrato-* ('laĩəreitəu).

1775 JENKINSON *Brit. Plants Gloss.*, *Lyrate-hastated*, is shaped partly like a harp or lyre, and partly like a spear. 1806 GALPINE *Brit. Bot.* 96 *Stipulæ lyrate-pinnatifid*. 1845 LINDLEY *Sch. Bot.* v. (1858) 60 Radical leaves lyrate-pinnate. 1847 W. E. STEELE *Field Bot.* 105 Leaves glabrous, or hairy, the radical ones lyrate-pinnatifid.

lyrated ('laĩəreitid), a. *Nat. Hist.* [Formed as LYRATE + -ED¹.] = LYRATE.

1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* s.v. *Leaf, Lyrated Leaf, folium lyratum*. 1834 *Penny Cycl.* II. 68/2 Sometimes they [sc. the horns of the antelope] are what is commonly called lyrated, or bend first backwards and then point forwards. 1871 DARWIN *Desc. Man* II. xvii. 254 The elegant lyrated horns of certain antelopes.

lyrately ('laĩəreitli), *adv.* *Nat. Hist.* [f. prec. + -LY².] In a lyrate form. (Cf. LYRATE b.)

1775 JENKINSON *Brit. Plants Gloss.*, *Lyrately-pinnate*. 1880 GRAY *Struct. Bot.* III. iv. 101 Lyrately Pinnate denotes a leaf in which the terminal leaflet is largest and the lower small.

lyre¹ (laĩə(r)). Also 3 *lire*. [a. F. *lyre*, OF. *lire* (12th c. in Littré), ad. L. *lyra*, a. Gr. λύρα.]

1. A stringed instrument of the harp kind, used by the Greeks for accompanying song and recitation.

The word is used to translate the Gr. κithára (in Homer κitharis) and φόρμιγγις, as well as λύρα; also sometimes used interchangeably with HARP. Æolian lyre, the Æolian harp: see ÆOLIAN 2.

c 1205 LAY. 7003 Of harpe & of salterium, of fidele & of coriun, of timpe & of lire. 1598 FLORIO, *Lira*, an instrument of musicke called a lyre [1611 Lyra] or a harp. 1635-56 COWLEY *Davidis* i. 26 The tuneful Strings of David's Lyre. 1647 CRASHAW *Musick's Duel Poems* 89 A holy quire Founded to th' name of great Apollo's lyre. 1697 DRYDEN *Alexander's Feast* 123 Now strike the golden lyre again. 1725 POPE *Odys.* I. 197 To Phemius was consign'd the chorded lyre. a 1774 GOLDSM. *Surv. Exp. Philos.* (1776) II. 190 The Æolian lyre is easily made, being nothing more than a long narrow box of thin deal [etc.]. 1876 HUMPHREYS *Coin-Coll. Man.* v. 45 He [Arion] generally holds in one hand the lyre and in the other the plectrum.

b. *fig.* chiefly as the symbol of lyric poetry.

1683 DRYDEN *To Mem. Mr. Oldham* 5 One common note on either lyre did strike, And knaves and fools we both abhorred alike. 1754 GRAY *Progr. Poesy* I. i. Awake, Æolian lyre, awake. 1782 COWPER *Charity* 106 The painter's pencil, and the poet's lyre. 1819 SHELLEY *Ode West Wind*, Make me thy lyre even as the forest is. 1838 THIRLWALL *Greece* II. xii. 123 If we had been permitted to compare the happiest productions of the Æolian, the Dorian, and the Ionian lyre. 1850 TENNYSON *In Mem. xvi*, One indeed I knew In many a subtle question versed, Who touch'd a jarring lyre at first, But ever strove to make it true.

2. *Astr.* = LYRA 2.

1868 LOCKYER *Guillemín's Heavens* (ed. 3) 348 Vega, the brightest star in the constellation of the Lyre.

3. *Anat.* = LYRA 4.

1900 DEEVER *Surg. Anat.* II. 522 The fibres of the under surface of the fornix behind are so arranged as to give rise to the designation *the lyre*.

4. 'A grade of isinglass; a trade name' (*Cent. Dict.* 1890).

[1856 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 8) XII. 628/2 art. *Isinglass*, For long and short staple, it is twisted between three pegs, into the shape of a horse-shoe, harp, or lyre.]

5. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *lyre-affecting* adj.; *lyre-bat*, a species of bat, *Megaderma lyra*; *lyre-bird*, an Australian bird, *Menura superba* or *M. novæhollandiæ*, resembling a pheasant with a beautiful lyre-shaped tail; *lyre-fish*, the Harp-fish or Piper, *Trigla lyra*; *lyre-flower*, *Dielstra spectabilis* (Cassell); *lyre-man U.S.*, a cicada or harvest-fly; *lyre-pheasant* = *lyre-bird*; *lyre-shaped a.* = LYRATE; *lyre-tail* = *lyre-bird*; *lyre-turtle U.S.*, the leather back or trunk-turtle, *Dermodochelys coriacea*; † *lyre-viol* = *lyra-viol* (see LYRA 5).

1611 COTGR., *Aime-lyre*, . . . Harpe-louing, *Lyre-affecting. 1834 G. BENNETT *Wand. New S. Wales* I. 277 The 'Native or Wood-pheasant', or *Lyre bird' of the colonists. 1872 A. DOMETT *Ranolf* I. iii. 7 Curved like the lyre-bird's tail half spread. 1884 *Longm. Mag.* Mar. 530 The gurnards, one of which is known as the *lyre-fish. 1778 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 2) II. 1297/1 (*Botany*). *Lyratum*, *lyre-shaped; i.e.

divided transversely into oblong horizontal segments, of which the lower ones are lesser and more distant from each other than the upper ones. 1901 *Q. Rev.* July 232 Spiral, lyre-shaped horns. 1660 PEPYS *Diary* 17 Nov., Then to my *lyre-viall, and to bed.

† **lyre**². *Obs.* The name (med. L. *Lyra*) of a town in Brabant, now Lire or Liere, occurring in the designations of certain kinds of cloth, as *black of lyre* (*black a-lyre, black of lure*), *green of lyre* (*grene alyr, grene lyre*).

[1390-1 *Earl Derby's Exped.* (Camden) 89 Pro xxiiij^b uirgis panni nigri de Lyra. *Ibid.* 90 Pro j vlna et di. de blodeo de Lyra.] 1421 in *E.E. Wills* (1882) 97 note, Blac of lyre. 1434 *Ibid.* 97 An hode of black of lure, an a hode of blewe. 1439 *Ibid.* 118 My gowne of grene Alyre cloth of golde. 1490 *Ibid.* 97 note, Togam viridis coloris anglie grene lyre medley.

attrib. 1479 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 415 [The mayor of Bristol] in . . . his skarlat cloke, furred, with his blak a lyre hode, or tepet of blak felwet.

lyre³. *Orkney and Shetland.* Also *lyer, lyrie, layer, lyar*. [a. Da. *lire*.] The bird Manx Shearwater, *Puffinus anglorum*.

1654 *Blaeu's Atlas Scot., Orkney*, The Stour, where buidlet that excellent foul, called the Lyer. 1701 J. BRAND *Descr. Orkney* (1703) 22 The Lyre is a rare and delicious Sea fowl. 1777 PENNANT *Zool.* (1812) II. 207. 1889 SAUNDERS *Man. Brit. Birds* 719 Lyrie.

lyre, variant of LEAR² *Obs.*, LIRE *sb.*¹ *Obs.*

lyric ('lĩrik), a. and sb. Also 6 *lirick*, 6-7 *lirique*, 7 *lyrike*, 7-8 *lyrick*. [a. F. *lyrique*, or ad. L. *lyric-us*, a. Gr. λυρικός, f. λύρα LYRE¹.]

A. *adj.*

1. Of or pertaining to the lyre; adapted to the lyre, meant to be sung; pertaining to or characteristic of song. Now used as the name for short poems (whether or not intended to be sung), usually divided into stanzas or strophes, and directly expressing the poet's own thoughts and sentiments. Hence, applied to the poet who composes such poems. *lyric drama, lyric stage, the opera*.

1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* I. xi. 20 They were called *Lirique Poets*. 1664 DRYDEN *Rival Ladies* Ep. Ded., This sweetness of Mr. Waller's lyric poesy was afterwards followed in the epic by Sir John Denham. 1671 MILTON *P.R.* iv. 257 Æolian charms and Dorian Lyric Odes. a 1727 NEWTON *Chronol. Amended* i. (1728) 59 Terpander was a Lyric Poet. 1778 JOHNSON *L.P.*, *Dryden*, Quatrains of lines alternately consisting of eight and six syllables make the most soft and pleasing of our lyric measures. 1825 W. AYRTON *Let.* 5 Apr. in J. Ebers *Seven Yrs. King's Theatre* (1828) 255 Signor Tramezzani, . . . one of the finest singers and actors that ever graced the lyric stage, took the character of Guglielmo. 1838 THIRLWALL *Greece* II. xii. 125 The tyrants likewise cherished the lyric Muse. 1842 AINSWORTH'S *Mag.* I. 183 Still we hail with undiminished delight the lyric drama. 1849 TICKNOR *Sp. Lit.* III. 8 Herrera is too lyric . . . to write good elegies. 1873 RUSKIN *Fors. Clav.* III. xxxiv. 6 Lyric poetry is the expression by the poet of his own feelings. 1877 G. B. SHAW *How to become Mus. Critic* (1960) 22 The most exciting situation in lyric drama—the duet in the fourth act of Les Huguenots. *Ibid.* 28 It requires a faculty for light comedy, which is almost unknown on the lyric stage. 1880 VERNON LEE *Stud. Italy* II. iii. 38 Poetry which is lyric in spirit as well as in metre. 1938 *Oxf. Compan. Mus.* 526/2 *Lyric Drama*, another name for opera, covering all kinds. The term is applied not so much to any particular work as to the whole class—i.e. opera as distinct from the spoken play. 1957 *Oxf. Compan. Theatre* 589/1 Beethoven's . . . solitary contribution to the lyric stage, 'Fidelio' (1805). 1958 A. JACOBS *New Dict. Mus.* 218 *Lyric drama*, occasional synonym for opera (especially in French, as *drame lyrique*); hence also the *lyric stage*, i.e. the operatic stage.

2. Of persons: Given to song; singing-. *poet*.

1814 SOUTHEY *Roderick* XXI. Poet. Wks. IX. 203 A richer, stronger strain Than that with which the lyric lark salutes The new-born day. 1820 KEATS *Cap & Bells* iv, While little harps were touch'd by many a lyric fay. 1871 BROWNING *Balaust.* 186 Here she stands, Balaustion! Strangers, greet the lyric girl!

B. *sb.*

1. *absol.* (with *the*): That which is lyrical; lyric style, verse, etc.

1586 W. WEBBE *Eng. Poetrie* (Arb.) 86 The most vsual kindes [of verse] are foure, the Heroic, Elegiac, Iambick, and Lyric. . . Sometime the Lyric ryseth aloft, sometime the comicall. 1821 BRYON *Juan* III. lxxxv, His muse made increment of anything, From the high lyric down to the low rational.

† 2. A lyric poet. *Obs.*

1594 R. ASHLEY tr. *Loys le Roy* 69 There hath bin a great companie of Tragicks, Comicks, Elegiacks, Lyricks [etc.]. 1630 BRATHWAT *Eng. Gentlem.* (1641) 107 Horace, the most delicate of all the Roman Lyricks. 1699 BENTLEY *Phal.* 40 Simonides would speak thus of one of his Contemporary Lyrics. 1710 STEELE *Tatler* No. 214 ¶ 3 That ancient Lyric, M. D'Urfey. 1839 tr. *Lamartine's Trav.* East 82/1 He is the first of sentimental poets!—the king of lyrics!

3. A lyric poem. Also *pl.*, verses in lyric metre. 1581 SIDNEY *Apol. Poetrie* (Arb.) 62 In the Earle of Surries Liricks, many things . . . worthy of a noble minde. 1714 GAY *Sheph. Week, Wednesday* 16 At Wakes . . . Where D—y's Lyricks swell in every Voice. 1758 JOHNSON *Idler* No. 2 ¶ 6 The cook warbles her lyrics in the kitchen. a 1849 H. COLERIDGE *Ess.* (1851) II. 29 An Eton boy follows Virgil in longs, Tibullus in longs and shorts, and Horace in lyrics. 1879 *Fortn. Rev.* No. 155. 692 Wordsworth's fame will rest upon his lyrics, if we extend the term to include his odes, sonnets, and some narrative poems in stanzas.

4. The words of a popular song; freq. *pl.* Also *attrib.*, as *lyric-writer*.

1876 STAINER & BARRETT *Dict. Mus. Terms* 276/2 *Lyric*, poetry or blank verse intended to be set to music and sung. 1927 *Melody Maker* Aug. 759/3 On July 8 Edgar Leslie, the prolific and most successful lyric writer in America, arrived in London. 1933 *Punch* 16 Aug. 180/3 The gramophone plunged fervently into that lyric called 'I've Got a Date with an Angel'. 1934 C. LAMBERT *Music Ho!* iv. 272 The lowbrow poet—the type of writer who in the nineteenth century produced 'Champagne Charlie' and now produces revue lyrics. 1938 *Oxf. Compan. Mus.* 526/2 Another well-known poet constantly advertises himself in the British musical press as 'Lyric Author... 2,000 songs... not one failure to give great pleasure'. 1946 E. O'NEILL *Ice-cream Cometh* (1947) II. 132 They all join in a jeering chorus, rapping with knuckles or glasses on the table at the indicated spot in the lyric. 1958 *Times* 2 Aug. 7/4 Teenagers in Minneapolis, believing that the words of some 'pop' songs can encourage juvenile crime, have... opened a nation-wide "better lyrics" contest. 1967 *Listener* 3 Aug. 130/1 Having introduced a new sound in the music, they saw that they had next to change the type of lyric. 1968 *Ibid.* 7 Nov. 610/1 According to Mick Farren, lyric-writer of the Deviants: 'Pop music is... the last free medium.' 1972 *Jazz & Blues* Sept. 12/1 The banality of the lyrics. 1973 *Listener* 19 Apr. 522/1 The bo' weevil fugues... in blues lyrics.

†*lyric*, *v.* *Obs. rare.* [f. *prec.*] *trans.* To sing (*over*) in a lyrical manner.

a 1704 T. BROWN *Lett. fr. Dead to Living* II. (1707) 163 Parson Punch... Lyrics over his part in an Anthem very handsomely. 1711 E. WARD *Quix.* I. 383 The Songster Lyrick'd o'er with all His Skill the following Madrigal.

lyrical ('lɪrɪkəl), *a.* [f. LYRIC *a.* + -AL¹.]

1. = LYRIC *a.* Also, having the qualities or characteristics of lyric poetry.

1581 SIDNEY *Apol. Poetrie* (Arb.) 67 Other sorts of Poetry almost have we none, but that Lyrical kind of Songs and Sonnets. 1623 COCKERAM I 11, *Alceus*, a famous lyrical Poet. 1685 DRYDEN *Pref. 2nd Misc.* Ess. (ed. Ker) I. 267 Somewhat of a finer turn and more lyrical verse, is yet wanting. 1697 — *Ded. Æneis* *ibid.* II. 230 Mr. Cowley had found out that no kind of staff is proper for a heroic poem, as being all too lyrical. 1795 MASON *Ch. Mus.* iii. 195 Compleat Psalms... of sufficient brevity... should have the preference, because they form a Lyrical whole. 1798 (*title*) Lyrical Ballads. 1838 THIRLWALL *Greece* II. xii. 123 The loss we have suffered in the masterpiece of Greek lyrical poetry. 1853 MAURICE *Prop. & Kinges* xix. 326 The lyrical freedom and richness of Isaiah's [style].

2. Resembling what is found in lyric poetry. 1817 COLERIDGE *Satyrane's Lett.* i. 194 Passing with a very lyrical transition to the subject of general politics. 1898 G. PARKER *Battle of the Strong* viii. 55 The Chevalier... tapped his lips with his fingers in a little lyrical emotion.

Hence 'lyrically *adv.*', 'lyricalness'.

1803 W. TAYLOR in *Robberds Mem.* I. 443 A great deal is told by implication, and too lyrically. 1894 *Temple Bar* CI. 601 Lyricalness is the special mark of De Banville. 1900 *Q. Rev.* Oct. 434 He had handled, in a lyrically dramatic form, that legend of the Bride of Corinth.

†**lyrichord.** *Obs.* [f. LYRE¹, after HARPSICHOORD.] A kind of harpsichord (see quot. 1883).

1741 in *Spec. Patents Music* (1871) 3 A new invention for... meliorating... harpsichords; and lyrichords which are harpsichords, strung with catgut; and spinnetts. 1768 S. BENTLEY *River Dove* 5 Soft touch'd is the Lyrichord String. 1883 A. J. HIPKINS in *Grove's Dict. Mus.* III. 639/1 The Lyrichord being a harpsichord strung with wire and catgut, made on the sostenente principle, and actuated by moving wheels instead of the usual quills, so that the bow of the violin and the organ were imitated.

lyricism ('lɪrɪsɪz(ə)m). [f. LYRIC + -ISM.] Lyric character or style; the pursuit or eulogy of the same; (with *pl.*), a lyrical expression or characteristic. *Occas.* (after F. *lyrisme*), affectation of high-flown sentiment or poetic enthusiasm.

1760 GRAY *Lett. to Mason* 20 Aug., Lest people should not understand the humour of the thing (which indeed to do they must have our lyrics at their finger ends). 1833 *New Monthly Mag.* XXXIX. 87 She got up a night or two of patriotic lyricism. 1834 COLERIDGE *Table-t.* 15 Mar., In Beaumont and Fletcher it [blank verse] is constantly slipping into lyricisms. 1870 *Daily News* 8 Sept. 4 The danger of what we may perhaps call Lyricism. We sincerely trust that the new Government will enter upon its duties in the most prosaic spirit possible. 1881 A. AUSTIN in *Macm. Mag.* XLIII. 403 Sheer lyricism just now is over much the mode.

lyricist ('lɪrɪsɪst). [f. LYRIC + -IST.] *a.* One who is skilled in or devoted to lyric composition.

1881 A. AUSTIN in *Macm. Mag.* XLIII. 402 The Lyricists pure and simple—and certainly, as far as verse is concerned, De Musset never became anything else.

b. A writer of lyrics (LYRIC *sb.* 4).

1909 *Pall Mall Gaz.* 12 Apr. 4/3 No doubt it could be paralleled in the works of our own music-hall 'lyricists'. 1932 *Amer. Speech* VII. 243 Scores of ways of saying 'I Love You' have been invented by the lyricists of popular songs. 1963 *Movie Apr.* 11/3 Music by Joseph Kosma. Lyricist: Jacques Prevert. English lyrics by Johnny Mercer, sung by Nat King Cole. 1971 *Daily Tel.* 11 Oct. 15 'Jesus Christ, Superstar', a 'folk opera' depicting the last seven days of Christ... is making a fortune for its composer and lyricist.

lyricize ('lɪrɪsaɪz), *v.* *rare.* [f. LYRIC + -IZE.] *intr.* To sing lyrics.

1832 *Blackw. Mag.* XXXI. 326/1 That one should be so young and wise, And so adroitly lyricize.

lyrico- ('lɪnkəʊ), combining form of Gr. *λυρικός* LYRIC, as in *lyrico-dramatic*, -*epic* adjs.

1873 KINGSBURY in *Speaker's Comm.* IV. 665 The Song of Songs might be called a lyrico-dramatic poem. 1897 DOWDEN *Hist. Fr. Lit.* i. 4 *Cantilènes*, short lyrico-epic poems.

Lyrid: see LYRAID.

lyrie, variant of LYRE³.

lyriform ('laɪrɪfɔ:m), *a.* [See -FORM. Cf. F. *lyriforme* (in Litttré).] Lyre-shaped.

1856 in MAYNE *Expos. Lex.* 1893 NEWTON *Dict. Birds* 527 In the male of *M[enura] alberti* the tail is... not lyriform.

lyring, variant of *learing*: see LEAR².

lyrism ('laɪrɪz(ə)m, 'lɪrɪz(ə)m). [a. F. *lyrisme*, or ad. Gr. *λυρισμός* playing on the lyre, f. *λύρα* LYRE.] = LYRICISM. Also (*nonce-use*), lyrical performances, singing of songs.

1859 GEO. ELIOT *A. Bede* liii. The lyrism, which had at first only manifested itself by David's *sotto voce* performance of 'My love's a rose without a thorn', had gradually assumed a rather deafening and complex character. 1870 *Athenæum* 7 May 609 The extraordinary outburst of lyrism, which was witnessed thirty years ago in France. 1886 SYMONDS *Renaiss. Italy, Cath. React.* (1898) VII. viii. 97 Tasso developed the lyrism of the octave stanza. 1896 *Tablet* 18 July 86/2 Such flights of delirious lyrism as the following.

lyrist ('lɪrɪst). [ad. L. *lyrist-a*, ad. Gr. *λυριστής*, f. *λύρα* LYRE.]

1. A player on the lyre; one who sings and accompanies himself on the lyre.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Lyrist*, a Harper, or one that sings to the Harp. 1725 POPE *Odys.* xxiii. 133 While the sweet lyrist airs of rapture sings. 1763 J. BROWN *Poetry & Mus.* 163 In the early Times, the Offices of Poet and Lyrist were united in the same Person. 1811 BUSBY *Dict. Mus.* *Introd.* vi, David, it appears, was the best lyrist of his time. 1862 MERIVALE *Rom. Emp.* (1865) VII. lv. 3 The long loose robe was the garb also of the lyrist.

2. A lyric poet.

1813 EUSTACE *Class. Tour* (1821) II. vii. 240 The hills, the woods... which so often inspired the Roman Lyrist. 1821 SHELLEY *Adonais* xxx, From her wilds Ierne sent The sweetest lyrist of her saddest wrong. 1856 MASSON *Ess.* i. 9 Burns is a lyrist, pouring out his own feelings in song.

lys: see LIS¹, LISS, LISSE *v.*, LOUSE.

lysans, -aunce, -ence, -ense, obs. ff. LICENCE.

lysate ('laɪzɪt). *Biol.* [f. LYS(IS + -ate, after *filtrate*, *precipitate*.)] A solution or preparation containing the products of lysis of cells, esp. bacterial cells.

1922 *Brit. Med. Jnl.* 19 Aug. 298/2 The other point is the question of the effect of dispersion of the lysate—that is, the bacterial bodies in the emulsion used. 1954 *Sci. News* XXXIII. 91 This process of bacterial destruction is called 'lysis'; the resulting liquid is a 'lysate', and may contain over a hundred thousand million bacteriophage particles per cubic centimetre. 1973 *Nature* 12 Jan. 96/1 These antibodies gave strong reactions with ultrasonic lysates of both normal and CML leucocytes.

lysatinine (laɪ'sætɪnɪn). *Chem.* [f. Gr. *λύσις* loosening, solution + the ending of CREATININE.] An organic base forming a crystalline double salt with silver nitrate, obtained by decomposition of various proteids.

1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* IV. 7 Secondary products... of basic nature like lysine, lysatinine and ammonia.

lysch, obs. form of LIEGE *a.* and *sb.*

lyse (laɪz), *v.* *Biol.* [Back-formation from LYSIS 3: cf. *analysis/analyse, catalysis/catalyse*, etc.]

1. *trans.* To bring about lysis of (a cell, etc.). 1927 *Brit. Jnl. Exper. Path.* VIII. 121 It [sc. an active phage] lysed certain laboratory strains of coliform bacilli. 1947 *New Biol.* II. 75 Fleming made the observation that the small bacterial colonies close to the mould colony were being 'lysed' (dissolved). 1967 *New Scientist* 13 July 97/1 It will burst open or lyse the offending bacteria. 1970 *Nature* 16 May 594/1 They lysed algal cells by treatment with penicillin.

2. *intr.* To undergo lysis (sense 3).

1933 *Jnl. Infectious Dis.* LII. 272 The tendency of placental blood to lyse was found to be overcome by this use of hypertonic salt solution. 1971 *Nature* 22 Jan. 272/2 Many bacteria lyse when growth of the cultures ceases. *Ibid.* 26 Nov. 231/2 When leaves of these two species were slowly dried... chloroplast lamellae and mitochondrial cristae often disintegrated or lysed while tonoplasts... usually remained intact.

So lysed, 'lysing *ppl.* adjs.

1922 *Brit. Med. Jnl.* 19 Aug. 290/1 The filtrate contains the bacteriophage principle as active as the lysed non-filtered culture. 1924 *Jnl. Bacteriol.* IX. 401 It is established that, though non-lysing, they carry some lytic agent. 1929 *Jnl. Path. & Bacteriol.* XXXII. 41 The type of resistant colony is related to these characteristics of the lysing phage. 1934 *Biol. Rev.* IX. 338 Phage particles just liberated from a lysing bacterium are more active. 1949 H. W. FLOREY et al. *Antibiotics* I. i. 36 The lysates were known as Senticocym preparations, with a prefix to indicate the type of lysed organism which they contained.

lyse, obs. f. *lees* *pl.* of LEE *sb.*²; obs. *pl.* LOUSE.

lyse, obs. 3rd sing. ind. pres. LIE *v.*¹

Lysenkoism (laɪ'sɛŋkəʊɪz(ə)m). [f. the name *Lysenko* (see below) + -ISM.] Belief in or advocacy of the views of the Russian agronomist T. D. Lysenko (1898–1976), who opposed modern genetics and advocated neo-Lamarckian views and who for a time achieved great influence in Soviet Russia. Cf. MICHURINISM.

1948 *Discovery* Nov. 325/1 The opponents of Lysenkoism did not remain silent. 1962 *New Scientist* 11 Jan. 101/2 It would mean that if genes can be offset by a non-hereditary factor, that very factor could in effect become hereditary... This, surely, would be Lysenkoism, or an aspect of it. 1969 I. M. LERNER tr. *Medvedev's Rise & Fall* T. D. Lysenko vi. 136 The period of absolute domination of Lysenkoism in Soviet biology and agronomy was relatively short-lived. 1974 *Nature* 11 Oct. 558/1 A convinced anti-Lysenkoist, whose career suffered considerably during the years of Lysenkoism, Astaurov became a focus for the anti-Lysenkoist reaction.

Hence *Ly'senkoist*, one who believes in or advocates the views of Lysenko; also as *adj.*

1949 *Jnl. Heredity* XL. 197/1 The Lysenkoist offensive is a two-pronged attack. 1950 *New Biol.* VIII. 6 The argument between Lysenkoists and geneticists is in the tradition of those great controversies which periodically ruffle, sometimes convulse, the progress of a science. 1969 *Nature* 13 Sept. 1182/1 He describes the total failure of... attempts to breed cows with high butter-fat by hybridization with Jerseys by Lysenkoist principles. 1973 *New Yorker* 24 Sept. 119/1 In 1971... Lysenkoists were still accusing classical geneticists of failure to achieve practical results.

lysergic (laɪ'sɜ:dʒɪk), *a.* *Chem.* [f. *lys* (in HYDROLYSIS) + ERG(OT *sb.* + -IC.)]

lysergic acid: *a.* A crystalline tetracyclic compound, C₁₆H₁₆N₂O₂, containing the indole nucleus and occurring in two enantiomorphous forms, the dextrorotatory one being produced by the hydrolysis of ergot alkaloids.

1934 JACOBS & CRAIG in *Jnl. Biol. Chem.* CIV. 547 A new substance was obtained... which possessed both acid and basic properties and which we have named lysergic acid. 1961 *New Scientist* 2 Nov. 278 The alkaloids of ergot are all derivatives of lysergic acid, an indole compound. 1964 D. F. DOWNING in M. Gordon *Psychopharmacol. Agents* I. xiii. 572 Lysergic acid derivatives with biological activity are... known to occur both in fungi and higher plants. The most active hallucinogenic substance (LSD-25) has, however, been obtained only by synthesis from (+)-lysergic acid. 1969 T. A. BAN *Psychopharmacol.* xviii. 347/1 Lysergic acid diethylamide, or, as commonly referred to, LSD₂₅, is a synthetic product prepared from lysergic acid.

b. Used *ellipt.* for *lysergic acid diethylamide*, or (less commonly) any derivative of the acid.

1952 *Jnl. Mental Sci.* XCVIII. 314 High doses of glucose raising the blood sugar above 200 mgm. inhibit the action of lysergic acid (LSD. 25). 1954 *Brit. Jnl. Psychol.* XLV. 274 The visions produced by such drugs as mescaline and lysergic acid. 1955 *Sci. Amer.* June 39/1 The creation of experimental psychoses with lysergic acid thus opens the way to studying treatments and the nature of mental illness. 1957 J. S. HUXLEY *Relig. without Revelation* vii. 168 Mescaline and lysergic acid induce remarkable intensifications and modifications of consciousness, including often a sense of transcendence of self. 1958 *Sunday Times* 1 June 7/5 Lysergic acid should be tried for its extraordinary property of resurrecting childhood. 1962 [see LSD²]. 1964 *New Statesman* 28 Feb. 347/3 (Advt.), Author seeks objective confirmation of subjective mystical experience under Lysergic Acid (LSD 25). 1969 T. A. BAN *Psychopharmacol.* xviii. 348/1 Other lysergic acids. Besides LSD₂₅ there are at least eight other lysergic acid derivatives with psychotomimetic properties. 1972 *Daily Tel.* (Colour Suppl.) 11 Aug. 12/3 The acids, like the barbiturates and amphetamines, are synthetically produced, and the best known is lysergic acid, LSD.

Hence **lysergic acid diethylamide** (daɪ'ɛθɪl-, daɪ'θaɪləmaɪd), the diethylamide of lysergic acid (in which the group -N(C₂H₅)₂ replaces the hydroxyl group of the acid), an extremely powerful synthetic hallucinogen which can produce profound changes in perception (esp. vision) and mood, with psychotic symptoms resembling those of schizophrenia, and which has been given orally in psychotherapy, usu. as the water-soluble tartrate, a colourless odourless powder; also called LSD², LYSERGIDE.

1944 *Chem. Abstr.* XXXVIII. 1502 With NHET₂ condensation gave *d*-lysergic acid diethylamide. 1950 *Diseases Nervous Syst.* XI. 241/1 Occasionally, it was observed that patients were able to verbalize the repressed components of their conflicts during a toxic delirium. This led us to consider various drugs that might induce a transitory delirious state. It was during this search that the Sandoz Company called to our attention and made available *d*-lysergic acid diethylamide (L.S.D. 25). 1955 *Sci. News* Let. 2 July 4/1 LSD, short for lysergic acid diethylamide, is a chemical that produces hallucinations and delusions in healthy persons like those in mental sickness. 1965 *New Scientist* 22 Apr. 224/3 Lysergic acid diethylamide (LSD 25) and mescaline are... often called 'psychotomimetic', because some of the symptoms which they produce create certain resemblances to schizophrenic illness. 1967 *Economist* 7 Oct. 20/1 The coming thing is lysergic acid diethylamide (LSD). 1969 [see sense *a* above]. 1971 *Nature* 29 Jan. 347/1 Small doses (~ 100 µg) of lysergic acid diethylamide (LSD) taken orally cause hallucinations and distortions of visual perception in man. *Ibid.* 16 July 191/1 Lysergic acid diethylamide (LSD-25) is believed to cause chromosome abnormalities.

lysergide (lar'sɜ:dʒaɪd). *Pharm.* [f. **LYSERG**(IC a. + AM)IDE.] = *lysergic acid diethylamide*.

1965 *Jrnl. Amer. Med. Assoc.* 11 Jan. 93/1 Lysergic acid diethylamide... is the most potent of the hallucinogenic drugs, and is also referred to as LSD-25, lysergide, and delysid. **1968** M. SHEPHERD et al. *Clin. Psychopharmacol.* viii. 188 Lysergide has been administered to patients suffering from many types of mental illness. *Ibid.* 190 The dangers of lysergide therapy have been repeatedly stressed.

lyserne, obs. form of **LUCERN**¹, the Lynx.

lysigenetic (lɑɪsɪdʒɪ'netɪk), *a.* [f. Gr. λύσι- + -GENETIC.] = **LYSIGENOUS**.

1884 BOWER & SCOTT *De Bary's Phaner.* 409 The middle layer is soon destroyed to form lysigenetic air-passages. **1887** GARNSEY tr. *De Bary's Fungi* 496.

lysigenic (lɑɪsɪ'dʒenɪk), *a.* [See -IC.] = next.

1885 GOODALE *Physiol. Bot.* (1892) 99 note, The first mode of development of intercellular spaces has been termed schizogenic, the latter lysigenic.

lysigenous (lɑɪsɪ'dʒɪnəs), *a.* *Bot.* [f. Gr. λύσι- loosening + -γενής born + -OUS.] Of intercellular spaces: Produced by the breaking down of adjoining cells.

1881 VINES *Prantl's Elem. Textbk. Bot.* (ed. 2) 60 Cavities... which have been formed... by the absorption of a mass of tissue (lysigenous). **1883** *Athenæum* 29 Dec. 870/2 The lysigenous origin of the reservoirs of ethereal oil in these plants [Hypericaceæ].

||lysismachia (lɑɪsɪ'meɪkɪə). Also 6 lysimachion, -ium, lysimachus, 7 lisimachia, lecimachus, *pl.* 6 lysimachies (? -iaes), 8 lysimachias. [L. *lysismachia*, *a.* Gr. *λυσιμαχία, λυσιμάχιον, f. λυσιμάχος. Lysimachus (see LOOSESTRIFE).] = LOOSESTRIFE 1.

1578 LYTE *Dodoens* 1. li. 72 Especially foure, vnder whiche all the Lysimachies shalbe comprysed. *Ibid.* 73 *Lysimachion verum*. Yellow Lysimachion or Louse stryffe. *Ibid.* 74 In English Lysimachia, Willow herbe and Louse strife. *Ibid.* 75 The yellow Lysimachus or golden Louse stryffe. **1592** R. D. *Hyperotomachia* 36 The flowing Lysimachia or willow hearbe. **1610** FLETCHER *Faithf. Shepherdess* 11. ii, Yellow Lecimachus, to giue sweete rest To the faint Shepheard. **1657** S. PURCHAS *Pol. Flying-Ins.* 1. xv. 94 Bees gather of these flowers following... In June... Lysimachia. **1753** CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* s.v. *Lysimachia*, 6. The lesser yellow willow herb with leaves spotted with black. 7. The two-leaved yellow lysimachia with spiked flowers. **1864** in WEBSTER; and in some later Dicts.

lysimeter (lɑɪ'sɪmɪtə(r)). [f. Gr. λύσι- loosening + -METER.] (See quotes.)

1879 L. STOCKBRIDGE *Investig. Rainfall* (Boston, U.S.) 3 The word 'lysimeter' means simply an instrument for measuring the natural percolation of rain falling upon the soil. **1889** *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Lysimeter*, an instrument for measuring the quantity of matter dissolved in a liquid.

lysin ('lɑɪsɪn). *Biol.* Also †-ine. [ad. G. *lysine* (W. Kruse 1893, in *Beiträge zur path. Anat. und zur allgemeinen Path.* XII. 339), f. *lysis* LYSIS: see -IN¹.] Any substance (as a bacteriolysin or hæmolysin) which is able to lyse cells; *spec.* an antibody with this ability.

1900 A. C. JONES tr. *Fischer's Struct. & Functions Bacteria* xvii. 168 To formulate a theory of immunity that shall not be lost in clouds of hypothesis is at present impossible. The alexines, antitoxines, lysines, and antilynsines, that the wordy research of the last few years has given us, are at present quite unknown. **1902** *Brit. Med. Jnl.* 5 Apr. 845 Some immune serums appear to exercise an agglutination of the red cells immediately before the lysis action. *Ibid.* 12 Apr. 920 [The first-mentioned poisons] as well as... the lysis of cholera belong to the lysis group. **1922** *Brit. Jnl. Exper. Path.* III. 259 Gengou... has described a bacteriolytic substance which he has found in extracts of leucocytes. He found, however, that the lysis was absorbed by saturation with the microbe. **1954** A. WHITE et al. *Princ. Biochem.* xxiv. 658 If the cells are lysed, the antibodies are lysins. **1966** *McGraw-Hill Encycl. Sci. & Technol.* VII. 637/2 Lysins vary in the range of host species whose cells they will attack and in their requirements for accessory factors for lysis; the immune lysins are strictest in their requirements.

lysine ('lɑɪsɪn). *Chem.* Also †-in. [ad. G. *lysine* (E. Fischer 1891, in *Arch. f. Anat. u. Physiol., physiol. Abtheil.* 269), prob. f. *lysatinin* LYSATININE: see -INE⁵.] An amino-acid, COOH·CH(NH₂)·(CH₂)₃·CH₂NH₂, which is probably a constituent of all proteins.

1892 *Jrnl. Chem. Soc.* LXII. 1500 Not lysine, but lysine carbonate... was obtained. **1897** [see LYSATININE]. **1919** Lysin [see HISTIDINE]. **1946** *Nature* 7 Sept. 349/2 Destruction of lysine by heat has been observed in milk, casein and oat protein. **1964** *Economist* 4 July 70/3 Lysine, a chemical that has great potentialities as a protein-forming additive for animal feedstuffs. **1965** LEE & KNOWLES *Animal Hormones* ii. 33 The structural formula of vasopressin is the same in all mammals except in the pig and the hippopotamus, where the amino acid arginine is replaced by lysine. **1973** *Daily Colonist* (Victoria, B.C.) 29 Sept. 28/1 Lysine is one of the amino acids that is an essential component of protein in human nutrition.

||lysis ('lɑɪsɪs). [L. *lysis*, Gr. λύσις a loosening.] **1.** *Arch.* 'A plinth or step above the cornice of the podium of ancient temples, which surrounded or embraced the stylobate' (Gwilt *Archit.* 1842).

1847 LEITCH tr. C.O. Müller's *Anc. Art* §280. 270 The lysis above the corona of a short pillar, of which there is mention made twice, was probably a small echinus.

2. *Path.* 'An insensible or gradual solution or termination of a disease or disorder without apparent phenomena' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1889). Opposed to **CRISIS** 1.

1822-34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) I. 590 If it [the matter of the disease] be carried off at different times, it is a lysis, or resolution. **1877** ROBERTS *Handbk. Med.* (ed. 3) I. 115 In short a combination of crisis and lysis is observed.

attrib. **1897** *Trans. Amer. Pediatric Soc.* IX. 146 The lysis cases showed physical signs... later than the crisis cases.

3. *Biol.* [perh. derived from the suffix -lysis in *bacteriolysis*, *hæmolysis* (see **LYSIS** 2).] The disintegration or dissolution of cells or cell organelles; *esp.* the dissolution of bacterial cells brought about by bacteriophage.

1902 *Jrnl. Exper. Med.* 17 Mar. 4 That complete agglutination has no effect upon subsequent solution (lysis) of the corpuscles will be shown when treating of the latter phenomenon. **1922** *Brit. Med. Jnl.* 19 Aug. 296/2 The Twort phenomenon and the d'Herelle phenomenon are identical. They are two different aspects of... the transmissible lysis of bacteria. **1922** *Brit. Jnl. Exper. Path.* III. 258 The lysis takes place with dead as well as with living bacteria. **1937** *Jrnl. Immunol.* XXXII. 1 (heading) A natural hemolysin from the rat producing nuclear lysis of chicken erythrocytes. **1940** *Jrnl. Gen. Physiol.* XXIII. 643 (title) The growth of bacteriophage and lysis of the host. **1970** *Nature* 11 July 138/1 Certain antibiotics can cause physical disintegration or 'lysis' of cells when added to growing cultures of sensitive bacteria.

-lysis (lɪsɪs). A word-forming element [f. Gr. λύσις a loosening, parting] in many technical terms, primarily denoting decomposition, disintegration, dissolution.

1. In words in which the first element indicates the agent; e.g. (in *Chem.*) **ELECTROLYSIS** (c 1840), **HYDROGENOLYSIS**; (in *Biol.*) **BACTERIOLYSIS** (sense 1), **BIOLYSIS**.

2. In words in which the first element indicates the substance or object affected; e.g. (in *Chem.* and *Biochem.*) **FRUCTOLYSIS**, **GLYCOLYSIS** (1892); (in *Biol.*) **BACTERIOLYSIS** (sense 2), **HÆMOLYSIS** (cf. **LYSIS** 3). **b.** In a few terms in *Surg.* -lysis denotes surgical detachment of a part indicated by the first element, as *cardiolysis*.

3. In words in which the first element indicates some other characteristic; e.g. (in *Biol.*) **AUTOLYSIS**, **HETEROLYSIS** (sense 1); (in *Chem.*) **HETEROLYSIS** (sense 2), **HOMOLYSIS**. (**CATALYSIS** (1836) was adopted directly from Gr. κατάλυσις dissolution.)

lyso- ('lɑɪsəʊ), a comb. form of **LYSIS** (sense 3), used to form various biological and biochemical terms, as **lysolecithin** *Biochem.*, any compound obtained from a lecithin by the hydrolytic removal of one of the two fatty acid groups.

1923 LEVENE & ROLF in *Jrnl. Biol. Chem.* LV. 743 Thus the product was a mixture of several substances, which we propose to name lysolecithin and lysocephalin. Inasmuch as lecithins differ in the nature of their saturated fatty acids, it is probable that there exist several lysolecithins. **1972** *Sci. Amer.* Jan. 88/3 Lecithin, like the bile salts, is synthesized by the liver, and after it is secreted into the small intestine an enzyme secreted by the pancreas converts lecithin to lysolecithin. This substance breaks up cells by removing the lipids from their membranes.

lysogenesis (lɑɪsəʊ'dʒenɪsɪs). *Bacteriology.* [f. **LYSO-** + -GENESIS.] Orig., the production of lysis or a lysin; in mod. use = **LYSOGENY**.

1901 *Lancet* 19 Oct. 1031/1 Agglutination... is not concerned in lysogenesis, which is a function of the action of immune body to additment alone. **1902** *Encycl. Brit.* XXVI. 68/1 It has been completely established that in this phenomenon of lysogenesis [sc. dissolution of bacterial cells] there are two substances concerned, one specially developed or developed in excess, and the other present in normal serum. **1932** *Jrnl. Path. & Bacteriol.* XXXV. 855 The use of *B. sanguinarum* as an indicator of lysogenesis arose out of previous work... on the characteristics of a lysogenic enteritidis strain. *Ibid.* 862 The phenomenon of lysogenesis. **1951** *Jrnl. Bacteriol.* LXII. 293 (heading) Studies on lysogenesis. I. The mode of phage liberation by lysogenic *Escherichia coli*. *Ibid.*, The stable association of a bacteriophage with a bacterial strain, known as lysogenesis, has received scarce attention. **1968** A. L. SMITH *Microbiol. & Path.* (ed. 9) xxvi. 278/1 This kind of phage is referred to as a prophage, and this condition of mutual tolerance is termed lysogeny or lysogenesis.

lysogenic (lɑɪsəʊ'dʒenɪk), *a.* *Biol.* [f. **LYSO-** + -GENIC.] Pertaining to, or capable of producing or undergoing, lysis (sense 3); *spec.* applied to a bacterium which, without being attacked by a phage, can lyse and liberate phage, an effect which is due to the ability of such a bacterium to carry, through an indefinite number of generations, a phage which is integrated with the bacterial genome and normally replicates synchronously with it but which may, under a suitable stimulus, become detached from the

bacterial genome, replicate rapidly, and lyse the bacterial cell.

1899 [see *immune body* s.v. **IMMUNE a.** (sb.) 3 b]. **1902** *Encycl. Brit.* XXVI. 68/1 The first of these is the lysogenic action, which consists in the production of a change in the corresponding bacterium whereby it becomes granular, swells up, and ultimately may undergo dissolution. *Ibid.*, Lysogenic action is not confined to the case of bacteria, but obtains also with other organised structures. **1911** STEDMAN *Med. Dict.* 499/1 *Lysogenic*, relating to the formation of lysins. **1929** *Austral. Jrnl. Exper. Biol. & Med. Sci.* VI. 277 (heading) Observations on a permanently lysogenic strain of *B. enteritidis gaertner*. **1929** J. H. DIBLE *Recent Adv. Bacteriol.* iv. 73 Of greater interest are certain strains which, whilst themselves resistant, have incorporated with them the lytic principle, which remains present through future subcultures. These are the 'lysogenic' strains of Bordet. **1930** F. M. BURNET in *Syst. Bacteriol.* (Med. Res. Council) VII. xxxix. 494 There are some bacterial strains that it is impossible to deprive of lysogenic power. **1934** *Biol. Rev.* IX. 346 The ability of certain bacterial strains, so-called lysogenic bacteria, to liberate phage during their growth. **1953** [see **INDUCTION** 9 d]. **1953** *Cold Spring Harbor Symp. Quant. Biol.* XVIII. 71/1 It is possible that the phage population is heterogeneous, containing lytic, lysogenic, etc. phages. **1965** *New Scientist* 21 Oct. 167/2 Strains of bacteria carrying prophage DNA are described as 'lysogenic'. **1970** PASSMORE & ROBSON *Compan. Med. Stud.* II. xviii. 101/2 The prophage is normally inhibited from replication in the lysogenic state by the presence of virus-specified repressor substance that controls the operon for the structural gene. **1971** LECHEVALIER & PRAMER *Microbes* xli. 430/1 Such phages (e.g., coliphage λ) are called lysogenic viruses.

Hence **lysogenicity**, **ly'sogeny**, the state or property of a bacterium of being lysogenic; the phenomenon of lysis of a lysogenic bacterium with the subsequent release of phage.

1932 *Jrnl. Path. & Bacteriol.* XXXV. 857 Double lysogenicity, i.e. the production of two distinct phage types by a single strain, is relatively common. *Ibid.* 857 In certain important bacterial groups lysogenicity is a normal characteristic. **1934** *Biol. Rev.* IX. 347 It was found that another group of Salmonellas... did show the existence of a common type of lysogenicity. **1954** *Genetics* XXXIX. 429 (heading) Segregation of lambda lysogenicity during bacterial recombination in *Escherichia coli* K12. **1956** *Nature* 14 Jan. 92/1 The occurrence of lysogeny in *SU298* was demonstrated. **1962** *Lancet* 19 May 1054/2 Little is known about the mechanism of induction of tumours by viruses, and... it seems clear that nothing directly akin to bacteriophage lysogeny occurs. **1970** PASSMORE & ROBSON *Compan. Med. Stud.* II. xviii. 101/2 When a bacteriophage infects a sensitive bacterium, it can either replicate and lyse the host cell... or it may be incorporated in the host genome in a state of lysogeny.

lysogenization (lɑɪsəʊdʒənə'zɪʃən). *Bacteriology.* [f. **LYSOGEN**(IC a. + -IZATION).] The process by which a bacterium acquires a phage which becomes stably integrated into its genome; the establishment of the lysogenic state.

1953 *Cold Spring Harbor Symp. Quant. Biol.* XVIII. 71 (heading) Studies on lysogenization in *Escherichia coli*. **1970** *Nature* 17 Jan. 226/1 The parallels between the lysogenization of bacteria by bacteriophage and the transformation of cells in tissue culture by DNA tumour viruses are too compelling to ignore.

Hence **ly'sogenize** *v. trans.*, (of a bacteriophage) to become stably integrated into the genome of (a bacterium); also *absol.*; **lysogenized** *pp. a.*; **lysogenizing** *vbl. sb.*

1953 *Cold Spring Harbor Symp. Quant. Biol.* XVIII. 71/1 There do occur, however, lambda mutants that lysogenize poorly or not at all. *Ibid.*, Different strains of artificially lysogenized bacteria. **1957** *Virology* III. 42 (heading) Mutations in *E. coli* temperate bacteriophage affecting its ability to lysogenize *E. coli*. **1961** *Jrnl. Molecular Biol.* III. 399 (heading) A mutation affecting the DNA content of bacteriophage lambda and its lysogenizing abilities. **1971** *Nature* 5 Nov. 12/1 The Paris group... set about isolating mutants of this phage which by lysogenizing CRT46 cells can cause the cells to replicate at 42° C.

lysol ('lɑɪsəl). [f. Gr. λύσις a loosening + -OL 3.] A solution of coal-tar oil in soap.

1891 *Brit. Med. Jnl.* 12 Sept. 598/1 Lysol differs from creoline... by its most perfect solubility in... water. **1898** P. MANSON *Trop. Diseases* viii. 163 [Of plague disinfectants] the best... are... lysol... and carbolic acid.

lysosome ('lɑɪsəsəʊm). *Biol.* [f. **LYSO-** + -SOME⁴.] A cytoplasmic cell organelle widely found in animal tissues which contains hydrolytic enzymes enclosed in a membrane.

1955 C. DE DUVE et al. in *Biochem. Jnl.* LX. 615/2 For practical purposes, it is proposed to refer to these granules as lysosomes, thus calling attention to their richness in hydrolytic enzymes. **1970** *Sci. Jnl.* Aug. 15/4 The invader is met by the lysosome, engulfed and destroyed by the enzymes.

Hence **lyso'somal** *a.*

1957 *Symp. Soc. Exper. Biol.* X. 59 All the lysosomal enzymes... were recovered to a large extent in the parenchymal cells. **1965** *Listener* 18 Mar. 404/1 Amoebae or other protozoa take particles into food vacuoles, release lysosomal enzymes into the vacuoles and so digest the particles.

lysozyme ('lɑɪsəzɑɪm). *Biochem.* [f. **LYSO-** + **ENZYME**.] Any of various similar enzymes of relatively low molecular weight which are widely found in animal and plant tissues and secretions and which are capable of hydrolysing a particular mucopolysaccharide found in the

cell walls of certain Gram-positive bacteria and hence of lysing such bacteria.

1922 A. FLEMING in *Proc. R. Soc. B. XCIII*. 306 In this communication I wish to draw attention to a substance present in the tissues and secretions of the body, which is capable of rapidly dissolving certain bacteria. As this substance has properties akin to those of ferments I have called it a 'Lysozyme', and shall refer to it by this name throughout the communication. 1934 J. H. PARSONS *Dis. Eye* (ed. 7) x. 144 The tears are not a good culture medium, and though they contain traces of lysozyme, they cannot be regarded as actively bactericidal. 1949 H. W. FLOREY et al. *Antibiotics* 1. p. v. No consideration has been given to antibacterial substances of animal origin, such as lysozyme. 1962 FLORKIN & MASON *Compar. Biochem.* III. viii. 413 *Ficus* lysozyme is different from the egg white enzyme. 1965 PEACOCKE & DRYSDALE *Molecular Basis Heredity* xii. 144 Similar studies have been initiated on the genetically controlled structure of the lysozyme produced in bacteria infected by normal and mutant T4 bacteriophage.

||**lyssa** ('lɪsə). *Path.* Pl. *lyssæ*. [mod.L., a. Gr. λύσσα rage, rabies. Cf. LYTТА.]

1. Rabies or hydrophobia.

1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Lyssa* or *Lytta*, madness, properly of a dog. 1753 in CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* 1822-34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) II. 141 Inflammation of the lungs is occasionally found as a symptom or sequel in .lyssa, or canine madness. *Ibid.* III. 294 Ammonia was formerly employed in cases of lyssa. 1864 in WEBSTER; and in later Dicts.

2. *pl.* Used to signify the pustules supposed to be developed under the tongue in hydrophobia.

1864 in WEBSTER. 1889 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Hence 'lyssic a. *Path.*, pertaining to rabies.

1856 in MAYNE *Expos. Lex.* 1902 in WEBSTER *Suppl.*

lyssacine ('lɪsəɪn), *sb.* and *a.* *Zool.* Also **lyssakine**. [ad. mod.L. *Lyssacina* (Zittel, 1878).

App. an irregular formation intended to refer to the loose or detached growth of the spicules in these sponges (Gr. λύειν to loosen, ἀκίς spicule.)

a. sb. A hexactinellid sponge of the division *Lyssacina*. *b. adj.* Of or pertaining to this division.

1882 *Cassell's Nat. Hist.* VI. 330 It is a Lyssakine with spicules . . . crossing one another. *Ibid.*, A Lyssakine sponge. 1894 *Geol. Mag.* Oct. 467 The Hexactinellids [found] all belong to the Lyssakine division.

||**lyssophobia** (lɪsəʊ'fəʊbiə). *Path.* [f. Gr. λυσο- LYSSA + Gr. -φοβία, after *hydrophobia*.] A morbid dread of hydrophobia, the symptoms of which sometimes simulate those of the actual disease.

1889 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1902 in WEBSTER *Suppl.*

ly'st, lyst, obs. 2nd sing. ind. pres. LIE *v.*¹

lyst(e), obs. form of LEST, LIST *v.*

lystare, -er, obs. forms of LITSTER.

lyster, obs. form of LEISTER.

1611 *N. Riding Rec. Soc.* I. 209 For taking four Salmon . . . with a Lyster.

lystny, lystyn, obs. forms of LISTEN.

lysure, variant of LISER *Obs.*

lysz, obs. Sc. 3rd sing. ind. pres. of LIE *v.*¹

lyt, obs. f. LIT; variant of LITE *a.* and *sb.*⁴

lytarge, lytaster, obs. ff. LITHARGE, LITSTER.

lytche, obs. form of LICH.

lyte, obs. f. LEET *sb.*² *Sc.*, LIGHT *sb.*, LITE.

lyten, -ynge, obs. ff. LIGHTEN *v.*², LIGHTNING *sb.*

lyter, obs. form of LIGHTER *sb.*¹, LITTER.

lyteradg, -age, obs. forms of LIGHTERAGE.

lyterian (laɪ'tɛəriən), *a. Path.* [f. Gr. λυτήρι-*os* releasing, f. λύειν to loosen + -AN.] Terminating a disease: indicating the end of a disease.

1864 in WEBSTER; and in later Dicts.

lytester, obs. form of LITSTER.

lyth, lyth-: see LITH, LITH-.

†**lyth-coop**. *Obs.* Also 8 *dial.* lief-coup, 9 *dial.* litcop. [Perh. adopted (with change of sense)

from Du. *lijfkoop*, in MDu. also *litcoop, liefcoop*, a luck-penny on the conclusion of a bargain. The Du. forms are prob. affected by popular etymology; cf. G. *leitkauf* of the same meaning, believed to be f. *leit* (= Goth. *leipus*) ale + *kauf* purchase.] An auction of household goods.

1681 HICKERINGILL *Char. Sham Plotter Wks.* 1716 I. 213 He changes his Oaths, as Chapmen come, or (as at a Lyth-Coop) for—*who bids more?* 1736 LEWIS *Hist. Thanet* (ed. 2) 37 *Lief-coup, lieue-chepe*, a Sale or Market of Goods in the Place where they stand. [The form *lieue-chepe* appears to be merely Lewis's way of indicating what he supposes to be the etymology of *lief-coup*.] 1887 *Kent. Gloss., Lief-coup. Ibid., Litcop*, same as *Lief-coup*.

lythe (laɪð). *Sc.* Also 8 *lyth*, 9 *lithe, lyd*. A name in Scotland and Ireland for the pollack.

1769 *De Foe's Tour Gt. Brit.* IV. 19 Lyths, Spirlings, Soles . . . are also caught on the Scottish coasts in great plenty. 1805 FORSYTH *Beauties Scotl.* II. 380 Sea-fish are to be found in the harbour. . . Scad, called here lyth or lyd. 1836 YARRELL *Brit. Fishes* II. 173 This fish [the pollack] is called Lythe in Scotland. . . doubtless from its nimbleness and pliancy which the word signifies. *Ibid.*, In Ireland, the Pollack may be traced as occurring . . . under the names of Pollack, Laith, and Lythe. 1844 W. H. MAXWELL *Sports & Adv. Scotl.* i. (1855) 28 A scull of lithes and pollocks. 1873 BLACK *Pr. Thule* ii. 28 A heavy string of lythe in her right hand.

lythe, obs. f. LIGHT, 3rd sing. ind. pres. LIE *v.*¹

lythonthriptick, obs. form of LITHONTRIPTIC.

||**Lythrum** ('lɪθrəm). [mod.L. (Linnæus), ad. Gr. λύθρον gore, in allusion to the colour of the flowers.] A genus of plants (N.O. *Lythraceæ*), including among others the Purple Loosestrife (*Lythrum Salicaria*): see LOOSESTRIFE 1 b.

1862 DARWIN in *Life & Lett.* III. 301 You might have Lythrum in North America. 1879 *Athenæum* 5 Apr. 442/1 The numerous publications of the same author [Darwin] upon Primroses, Lythrums, and other plants.

lythurgyry, obs. form of LITHARGE.

lythylman, see LITTLE MAN.

lytic ('lɪtɪk), *a.* [ad. Gr. λυτικ-ός able to loose.]

1. *Med.* Of, pertaining to, or causing a lysis (sense 2).

1889 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Lytic*, of, or belonging to, a loosing or dissolving. 1907 *Practitioner* Apr. 500 It boots little whether that increase in heat [during fever] is due to an excessive production, as the 'genetic' protagonists proclaim, or an inadequate dissipation, as their 'lytic' opponents contend. 1962 *Lancet* 26 May 1123/2 Ice placed inside the oxygen tent and cold sponging are remarkably efficient in lowering the temperature of these infants to 86-88°F (31°C). . . In our experience 'lytic' agents are not required.

2. *Bacteriology.* Pertaining to or causing lysis (sense 3); *lytic cycle*, the sequence of events that takes place from the infection of a bacterium by a virulent phage to lysis of the bacterium and the release of progeny phage.

1902 *Jrnl. Exper. Med.* 17 Mar. 281 Only when the lytic serum is very fresh will solution be effected. 1922 *Brit. Jrnl. Exper. Path.* III. 259 The lytic substance, lysozyme, is very stable. 1925 C. H. BROWNING *Bacteriol.* ix. 214 He concluded that the agent causing this solution or lytic action was a living virus. 1946 *Nature* 23 Nov. 745/1 The lytic effect of certain myxobacteria upon the true bacteria (eubacteria) has been known for some years. 1963 *Biol. Abstr.* XLI. 1198/2 Studies on control of enzyme induction and initiation of lytic cycle in a lysogenic bacterium. 1968 R. RIEGER *Gloss. Genetics & Cytogenetics* 34 The introduction by infection of the genetic material of virulent phages into a susceptible host results invariably in the death and dissolution of the cell with the release of (100-10000) new phages ('lytic cycle'). 1972 *Nature* 24 Mar. 144/3 It is much more likely that the tails kill sensitive cells either by injecting lytic enzymes or by acting at the cell surface.

-**lytic** ('lɪtɪk), ending of adjs. corresponding to sbs. that end in -LYSIS (some of the earliest examples of which, ANALYTIC, CATALYTIC, correspond to Gr. originals in -λυτικός: cf. LYTIC *a.*).

lytically ('lɪtɪkəlɪ), *adv. Bacteriology.* [f. LYTIC *a.*: see -LY².] (By infection) with a lytic phage.

1967 *Jrnl. Virol.* I. 917/2 The enzyme . . . in lytically infected cells is dependent on virus genome for its development. 1969 A. M. CAMPBELL *Episomes* i. 5 Such specialized transduction is not observed with lytically grown phage. 1972 *Jrnl. Molecular Biol.* LXX. 68 The sequences

of SV40 RNA which appear only late in lytically infected cells.

lytier, see LITTER.

lytmos, lytnynge: see LITMUS, LIGHTNING *sb.*

lytoridge, lytour, obs. ff. LITHARGE, LITTER.

lytre, variant of LITRE¹ *Obs.*

lytt, obs. f. LEET *sb.*² and *v. Sc.*, LIGHT, LIT.

||**lytta** ('lɪtə). *Phys.* [mod.L., a. Gr. λύττα, Attic form of λύσσα LYSSA.] A vermiform structure in the tongue of various carnivora.

In the dog it is vulgarly called 'the worm', and supposed to be a parasite causing liability to rabies.

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 363 There is a certaine little worme in dogs tongues, called by a Greeke name Lytta, which if it be taken out when they be young whelpes, they will never after proue mad. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Lyssa* or *Lytta*, Madness, properly of a Dog; also a Worm under a Dog's Tongue, which makes him mad, if it be not taken out; the greedy Worm. 1889 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

lyttar, lytter(e, -ier), obs. ff. of LITTER *sb.*

lytte, obs. form of LIT *v.*, LITE *sb.*⁴

lyttit, obs. pa. pple. of LIT *v.*, to dye.

lyttmos(se), obs. form of LITMUS.

lytton(e, -yn), obs. forms of LITTEN.

lyttre, -ur, -yer, obs. forms of LITTER.

lyturgy, obs. form of LITHARGE.

lytyn, obs. form of LIT *v.*, LITE *v.*¹

lyun, obs. f. LION; obs. 3rd pl. ind. pres. LIE *v.*¹

lyv-: see LIFE-, LIVE-.

lyve, obs. form of LIEF, LIFE, LIVE *v.*

lyveret, obs. form of LEVERET.

lyves, lyvez, obs. sing. gen. and pl. of LIFE.

lyvyatan, -on, obs. forms of LEVIATHAN.

lyw-: see LIV-.

lywn, obs. f. LION.

lyxoflavin (lɪksəʊ'fleɪvɪn). *Biochem.* Also **-flavine**. [f. LYXO(SE + FLAVIN 2.)] A yellow crystalline flavin, C₁₇H₂₀N₄O₆, which is a lyxose derivative and occurs in heart tissue.

1949 *Arch. Biochem.* XXII. 64 We have succeeded in isolating L-lyxoflavine from the human heart muscle. This compound was obtained in the form of monoclinic crystals. 1953 *Proc. Soc. Exper. Biol. & Med.* LXXXII. 590/2 Relatively large amounts of lyxoflavin are required for such growth stimulation, and since available evidence indicates that the compound does not occur naturally, it cannot be considered a vitamin. 1963 J. P. LAMBOOY in Florkin & Stotz *Comprehensive Biochem.* XI. ii. 31 Lyxoflavin stimulates a small increase in the growth rate of rats, chicks, and pigs when adequate amounts of riboflavin are present in the diet.

lyxose ('lɪksəʊz, -s). *Chem.* [a. G. *lyxose* (Fischer & Bromberg 1896, in *Ber. d. Deut. Chem. Ges.* XXIX. 581), f. *xylose* XYLOSE by reversal of the first syllable.] A crystalline pentose sugar, C₅H₁₀O₅, which differs from xylose in the configuration of the carbon atom adjacent to the aldehyde group, is rare in nature, and is obtain synthetically by degradation of the calcium salt of galactonic acid.

1896 *Jrnl. Chem. Soc.* LXX. 1. 348 The lactone can be reduced with 2½ per cent. sodium amalgam at 0° to the sugar, lyxose. 1961 *Tetrahedron* XV. 80 This is the first time that L-lyxose . . . has been found in a natural product [sc. curamycin].

lyyf, lyyf-, obs. forms of LIFE, LIFE-.

lyyn, obs. and Sc. forms of LIE *v.*¹ and ².

M

M (ϵm), the thirteenth letter of the modern and twelfth of the ancient Roman alphabet, represents historically the Greek $m\acute{u}$ and the Semitic $m\acute{e}m$. The Phœnician form of the letter is \mathfrak{M} , whence the early Gr. and L. \mathfrak{M} , \mathfrak{M} , \mathfrak{M} . Its phonetic value has varied little; in Eng. it has always expressed what was doubtless its original sound, that of the bilabial nasal consonant, which is normally voiced, though when it is followed by an unvoiced consonant it has an unvoiced ending. Like the other nasals, m is capable of being used as a sonant or vowel, denoted by (ə) m in the phonetic notation here employed; but in Eng. this occurs only after (δ) and (z) at the end of words (of Gr. etymology), as *rhythm*, *spasm*, *schism*, and the suffix *-ism*; in these words many speakers substitute (ə) m . The letter is never silent, exc. initially before n in Gr. derivatives, as *mnemonic*.

I. 1. a. The letter and its sound.

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gram.* iii. (Z.) 6 *Semivocales* syndon seofan: f, l, m, n, r, s, x. 1530 PALSGR. *Introd.* 17 These three letters M, N or E fynall... be the very and onely causes why these three vowels A, E, O, be formed in the brest and sounded by the nose. a 1637 B. JONSON *Eng. Gram.* iv, M... is pronounc'd with a kind of humming inward, the lips clos'd. Open, and full in the beginning; obscure in the end: and meanly in the midd' st. 1710 STEELE & ADDISON *Tatler* No. 260 ¶ 5 Which would... pronounce the Letters M or N and in short, do all the Functions of a Genuine and Natural Nose. 1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v., Quintilian observes, that the M sometimes ends Latin words, but never Greek. 1854 BUSHNAN in *Circ. Sci.* (c 1865) I. 288/1 The mouth is closed by the lips while m is pronounced. 1900 *Pilot* 3 Mar. 28 The middle stage of the evolution of the eagle, namely, its transformation from the Gothic M to the fleur-de-lis.

b. M roof: see quot. 1825.

1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) II. 246/2 Fig. 2. Exhibits an M roof. 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 573 In roofs of rectangular buildings... a valley is introduced, which makes the vertical section in the form of the letter M, or rather an inverted W; hence it has obtained the name of an M roof. 1842-59 GWILT *Encycl. Archit.* Gloss.

2. Printing. = EM. Comb. m-thick: see quot.

1683 MOXON *Mech. Exerc., Printing* xiii. § 1 Some [types] are m thick; by m thick is meant m Quadrat thick, which is just so thick as the Body is high. 1863 *Daily News* 10 Aug., Compositors are allowed 60 cents per thousand m's (not reckoning by n's as in England). 1892 *Academy* 3 Sept. 199/3 (advnt.), 49,000 American ems (equal to 98,000 English ems) were set in eight hours.

II. Symbolical uses.

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

1850 FORSHALL & MADDEN *Wyclif's Bible* Pref. 29 The MS. M (Queen's Coll. 23). 1899 *Blackw. Mag.* Sept. 354/1, I to M are the most original passages of the hymn. 1900 *Dundee Advert.* 21 Mar. 5, M Battery Royal Horse Artillery.

4. The Roman numeral symbol for: A thousand.

(In the 15-16th c. it could be substituted for the numeral word in any context; it is now rare exc. in dates.)

1412-20 LYDG. *Chron. Troy* I. ix, There came... seven M knights. 1535 COVERDALE *Judg.* xii. 6 There fell of Ephraim two & fortye M. 1553 *Short Catech.* 62 b, We be feble, weake, subiect to a thousand periles, a M. temptations. 1603 OWEN *Pembrokeshire* (1892) 139 The M of oysters at the waterside is vsuallie sold for x^d or xij^d.

5. Further symbolic uses in science.

a. In *Physics* M is used to designate the series of X-ray emission lines of longer wavelength than the L -series obtained by exciting the atoms of any particular element (cf. L 7 a); these arise from electron transitions to the atomic orbit of third-lowest energy, with principal quantum number 3, which is thus termed the M -shell, and electrons in this shell M -electrons. M -capture, the capture by an atomic nucleus of one of the M -electrons.

1911 C. G. BARKLA in *Phil. Mag.* XXII. 408 From the similarity of the behaviour of all the elements we must then admit... the possibility of further series M, N, &c. 1923 H. L. BROSE tr. *Sommerfeld's Atomic Struct. & Spectral Lines* iii. 145 Electronic transitions that end in the M -shell, furnish differences of energy that correspond to emissions of lines of the M -series. 1924 *Phil. Mag.* XLVIII. 722 Krypton... has 2 K, 8 L, 18 M, and 8 N electrons. 1924 R. W. G. WYCKOFF *Struct. Crystals* ii. 72 The M -lines have been observed from the elements from dysprosium... to uranium. 1934 H. E. WHITE *Introd. Atomic Spectra* xvi. 306 Like the K and L series lines, the M series lines follow nearly straight lines on a Moseley diagram. 1968 *Physical Rev.* CLXVI. 944/2 The predicted exchange-overlap correction... is even larger for M capture than for L capture. 1970 E. P. BERTIN *Princ. & Pract. X-Ray Spectrometric Analysis* i.

27 An electron that has enough energy to expel a K electron obviously can also expel any L or M electron.

b. In *Physics* m and M denote magnetic quantum numbers, corresponding to the component of an angular momentum (often indicated by a subscript) in some physically distinguished direction (usu. that of a magnetic field). [Introduced by A. Landé 1921, in *Zeitschr. f. Physik* V. 233.]

m is usually used for a single particle, and M for an assemblage of particles.

1923 *Jrnl. Optical Soc. Amer.* VII. 415 The numbers at the left show the magnetic quantum number m characterizing each level. 1926 *Proc. R. Soc. A.* CXII. 80 It is necessary also... to take into consideration the effect of the orientation of orbits with respect to an imaginary magnetic field, and such orientation involves a fourth quantum number m , which in turn is itself composite and is equal to the vector sum of two subsidiary quantum numbers m_x and m_y . 1962 H. D. BUSH *Atomic & Nucl. Physics* ii. 38 It is necessary to characterize electrons in atoms by four quantum numbers n, l, m_l, m_s . 1967 W. R. HENDMARSH *Atomic Spectra* I. vi. 72 We can also perform a simple calculation for the case where the Zeeman splitting is large compared with the hyperfine structure but still small compared with the fine structure. In this case the quantum numbers M_y and M_z (which defines the z -component of the nuclear spin) are well defined, but not J and I .

III. 6. Abbreviations. (Abbreviations given here with the full stop are frequently used without it.)

a. M . = various proper names, as Mark, Margaret, etc.; $M. \dagger$ = Majesty; used in ancient criminal procedure (see quots. 1487, 1727-41); M . = member, as in *M.B.E.*, Member(ship) of the Order of the British Empire, *M.C.*, Member of Congress, *M.I.A.E.*, Member of the Institute of Automobile Engineers, *M.I.C.E.*, Member of the Institution of Civil Engineers, *M.I.E.E.*, Member of the Institution of Electrical Engineers, *M.I.M.E.*, Member of the Institution of Mechanical Engineers, Member of the Institute of Mining Engineers, *M.I. Mech. E.*, Member of the Institution of Mechanical Engineers, *M.I. Struct. E.*, Member of the Institution of Structural Engineers, *M.J.I.*, Member of the Institute of Journalists, *M.L.A.*, Member of the Legislative Assembly, *M.L.C.*, Member of the Legislative Council, *M.P.*, (see as main entry), *M.P.P.*, (in Canada) Member of Provincial Parliament, *M.R.C.P.*, Member of the Royal College of Physicians, *M.R.C.S.*, Member of the Royal College of Surgeons, *M.V.O.*, Member of the Royal Victorian Order; $M. Mus.$ = metronome; M . = middling: of paper, showing slight imperfections; $M. Math.$ = modulus; M . = morphine; M . or m . in astronomical tables, etc. = meridian or meridional; also (after the numeral *twelve*) = $L. meridies$ noon (cf. $A.M.$, $P.M.$); M . or m . = million (£300 m. = three hundred million pounds); m . = mass, in *Mech.*; m . = metre; m . = minute; m . in log-books = mist; m . = molar, in dental formulæ; $m. Mus.$ = *It. mano* or *F. main* (as *mano destra*, *main droite*, right hand), *mezzo* (as *mf* = *mezzoforte*), in organ music, *manual*; m - (Chem.) = $META^{-1} 6 b$; $M.A.$, mental age; $M.A.D.$, MAD , magnetic anomaly (or airborne) detector (or detection); $M. and D.$, medicine and duty, marked on a serviceman's sick report when he is feigning illness; $M. and V.$, meat and vegetable(s); $M.A.P.$, Ministry of Aircraft Production; $M.A.S.H. (U.S.)$, Mobile Army Surgical Hospital; $M.A.T.S. (U.S.)$, Military Air Transport Service; $M.C.$, Military Cross (established 1915); $M.C.C.$, Marylebone Cricket Club, the governing body of English cricket; the official title of touring teams generally deemed to represent England; Mcf , mcf , etc., a thousand cubic feet; so $MMcf(d)$, etc., a million cubic feet (per day); MCP , male chauvinist pig; $M.C.P.A.$, 2-methyl-4-chlorophenoxyacetic-acid (salts and esters of which are used in sprays as herbicides); $M.C.R.$, middle common room (in the University of Oxford); $M.C.U. (Photogr.)$, medium close-up; $M.D.$, Managing Director; $m.d.$, mental, or mentally, deficient or defective; $M.D.$, Musical Director; M -day, mobilization day; $m.e. (Bibliogr.)$, marbled edges; $M.E.$, medical examiner; $M.E.$, Middle English (see ENGLISH

sb. 1 b); MEP , Member of the European Parliament; cf. *Euro-MP* s.v. EURO- 2 b; mF (also mf , etc.), microfarad; $M.F.$, $m.f.$, motherfucker; $M.F.$, machine-finish(ed), (MACHINE 9 c); $M.F.N.$, most favoured nation; $M.F.V.$, $m.f.v.$, motor fleet vessel; motor fishing vessel; $M.G.$, machine-glazed (MACHINE 10); $M.G.$, machine-gun; $M.G. (Building)$, make good; $M.G.B.$ [Russ. *Ministérstvo Gosudárstvennoi Bezopásnosti*], Ministry of State Security; $M.G.C.$, machine-gun company; $m.g.d.$, million gallons per day; $M.G.M.$, Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer (a film company); freq. *attrib.*, esp. to denote a roaring lion used as a symbol by this company; MHD , magnetohydrodynamic(s); $M.H.W.$, mean high water; $M.I.$, Military Intelligence (followed by numerals which indicate departments); $M.I.5$, $M.I.6$, sections of Military Intelligence which (until 1964) dealt with matters of state security; cf. *D.I.*; $M.I.$, Mounted Infantry; MIA , missing in action; $MICR$, magnetic ink character recognition; mip , mean indicated pressure; $MIRV$, multiple independently targeted re-entry vehicle (a type of missile); hence as *vb. trans.*, to equip with multiple independently targetable warheads; so *MIRVed* ppl. adj., *MIRVing* vbl. sb.; $M.I.T.$, Massachusetts Institute of Technology; $M.K.S.$, $m.k.s.$, metre-kilogramme-second; $M.L.$, motor launch; $M.L.D.$, MLD , minimum lethal dose; $M.L.F.$, multilateral force; MLR , minimum lending rate (see *MINIMUM a. b*); $M.L.W.$, mean low water; $M.M.$, Military Medal (established 1916); $m.m.f.$, $M.M.F.$, magnetomotive force; $M.M.P.I.$, Minnesota Multiphasic Personality Inventory; $M.O.$, mass-observation; $M.O.$, medical officer; $m.o.$, modus operandi; $M.O.$, $m.o. (Chem.)$, molecular orbital; $M.O.$, money order; $M. of I.$, $M.O.I.$, Ministry of Information; $M.O.H.$, Medical Officer of Health; $M.O.L.$, manned orbiting (or orbital) laboratory; MOR (orig. *U.S.*) = MIDDLE-OF-THE-ROAD 2; $M.O.S. (U.S. Mil.)$, Military Occupational Specialty; $MOS(T)$, metal-oxide-semiconductor (transistor); $M.O.T.$, MoT , Ministry of Transport; also *ellipt.*, a Ministry of Transport test to establish the roadworthiness of a motor vehicle; also *attrib.*; $m.p.$, $M.P.$, melting point; $M.P.$, military police(man); $m.p.g.$, miles per gallon; $m.p.h.$, miles per hour; so as *v. intr.* (nonce), to travel; $M.Q. (Photogr.)$, metolhydroquinone; $M.R.A.$, Moral Rearmament, BUCHMANISM; $M.R.B.M.$, medium range ballistic missile; $mRNA$ ($\dagger MRNA$), messenger RNA; $M.R.P.$ [Fr. *Mouvement Républicain Populaire*], Popular Republican Movement, the Christian Democratic Party of France under the Fourth Republic; $M.S. (Photogr.)$, medium shot; $M.S.$, minesweeper; $M.S.$, morphine (sulphate); MS , multiple sclerosis; MSG , monosodium glutamate; MSH , melanocyte-stimulating hormone; $M.S.I.$ [It. *Movimento Sociale Italiano*], Italian Social Movement, the Fascist Party of Italy under the Republic; $M.T.$, machine translation; $M.T.$, motor transport; $M.T.B.$, motor torpedo boat; $M.T.C.$, Mechanized Transport Corps; $M.T.I.$, $m.t.i.$, moving-target indication (a radar system that gives prominence to moving objects); $M.V.D.$ [Russ. *Ministérstvo Vnutrennikh Del*], Ministry of Internal Affairs, replacing the $N.K.V.D.$; $MX (U.S. Mil.)$ [f. missile, experimental], an experimental intercontinental ballistic missile with multiple warheads, designed to be easily movable from one location to another; also *MX missile*; $M.Y.O.B.$, mind your own business. Also M AND B , $M.B.$, $M.D.$, $M.S.$, MS^2 , $MUSA^2$.

1869 D. G. ROSSETTI in Mackail *W. Morris* (1899) I. 204 The *Ms [= Morrises] at Ems. 1487 *Act 4 Hen. VII.* c. 13 Every suche persone so convicted for murdre, to be marked with a *M. upon the brawne of the left thumb. 1581 J. HAMILTON in *Cath. Tract.* (S.T.S.) 75/3 His thankfull spreit toart your M. 1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, M , in law, the brand or stigma of a person convicted of manslaughter, and admitted to the benefit of clergy. 1599 A. M. tr. *Gabelhouer's Bk. Physick* 360 Take vnpeeled Barlye *M iijj. 1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, * M , in astronomical tables, ... is used for *Meridional* or southern, sometimes for *Meridies* or mid-day.

1840 R. H. DANA *Bef. Mast* xxxiv. 129 At twelve m., it bore N.W. $\frac{1}{2}$ N. 1889 G. M'GOWAN tr. *Bernthsen's Text-bk.* *Org. Chem.* xvii. 329 The xylene of coal tar consists of a mixture of the three isomers, *m-xylene being present to the extent of 70 to 85 p.c. 1929 L. A. COLES *Introd. Mod. Org. Chem.* xxvii. 327 m-Dinitrobenzene is always prepared by the nitration of benzene in two stages. 1968 R. O. C. NORMAN *Princ. Org. Synthesis* xi. 368 The t-butyl group is removed by reaction with more of the starting m-dialkylbenzene. 1971 *Nomencl. Org. Chem.* (I.U.P.A.C.) (ed. 3) A. 18 The position of substituents is indicated by numbers except that o- (ortho), m- (meta) and p- (para) may be used in place of 1,2-, 1,3-, and 1,4-, respectively, when only two substituents are present. 1894 *Amer. Dict. Printing & Bookmaking* 354/1 *M paper, paper which is not up to the highest standard of the manufacturer. 1937 E. J. LABARRE *Dict. Paper* 170/1 M paper is that which is not up to the first sorting, but in which the imperfections are trivial. 1948 *Words into Type* 545 M's or M paper. Paper not up to the standard quality. 1934 WEBSTER, *M.,... mega- (million). 1955 *Times* 3 May 10/3 (heading) \$1M. declined. *Ibid.* 9 May 8/2 \$28m. for aid to Spain. a 1912 W. T. ROGERS *Dict. Abbrev.* (1913), *M., morphin. 1914 JACKSON & HELLYER *Vocab. Criminal Slang* 60 M, or Morph, used by morphine fiends. Sulphate of morphia. 1922 M (= morphine) [see C C III. 3]. 1935 A. J. POLLOCK *Underworld Speaks* 74/1 M., morphine (a white alkaloid derived from opium). 1953 W. BURROUGHS *Junie* xii. 125 When I have an H or M shooting habit I am non-social. 1940 R. S. WOODWORTH *Psychol.* (ed. 12) iv. 111 Of the two measures, *MA and IQ, which is the better index of intelligence? 1960 J. B. CARROLL in Saporta & Bastian *Psycholinguistics* (1961) 340/1 There has been much interest in the relation between language maturity and measures of intellectual functioning such as MA or IQ. 1952 *Coronet* May 78/1 Scientists... thought, a compasslike magnetic device could be made to respond to even as small a body of metal as a submarine... U.S. Navy engineers tried dangling the tiny magnetic element on the end of a hundred-foot cable, through which electrical impulses traveled to a recording instrument in the plane. It worked, and *MAD (magnetic air-borne detector) was soon helping our Navy send U-boats to the bottom. 1967 *Sunday Mail Mag.* (Brisbane) 22 Jan. 6/3 The long metal shape of a sub shows up distinctly as MAD passes over the hull. 1968 A. HINE *Magnetic Compasses & Magnetometers* xi. 308 The purpose of M.A.D. is to find small irregularities in the general pattern of the Earth's magnetic field, which are associated with ferro-magnetic deposits of rock and oil-bearing strata. 1917 A. G. EMPY *Over Top* 299 *M. and D., what the doctor marks on the 'sicker' or sick report when he thinks Tommy is faking sickness. 1919 W. H. DOWNING *Digger Dial.* 33 M. & D., medicine and duty. A familiar sick-parade slogan. 1935 G. BLAKE *Shipbuilders* 256 If that wound's not healed by to-morrow it's M. and D. for you. 1925 FRASER & GIBBONS *Soldier & Sailor Words* 148 *M and V, a familiar expression for the tinned meat and vegetable ration. 1944 *R.A.F. Jnl.* Aug. 260 We are given... a hot tin of M. & V. (Meat and Vegetable: you pour it into your mess tin and eat it with a spoon). 1944 A. JACOB *Traveller's War* 273 The spearhead of the Eighth Army will eat a Christmas dinner of tinned meat and vegetable stew (the famous 'M. and V.'), biscuits and tinned fruit and tea. 1972 A. NEAVE *Flames of Calais* iii. 34 By nightfall my troop was cooking M & V beneath the plane trees of the market place. 1942 PARTRIDGE *Dict. Abbrev.* 60/1 *M.A.P. 1946 *Happy Landings* (Air Ministry) July 1/2 Returning to England as Controller of Research and Development at M.A.P. 1953 *Economist* 14 Nov. 505/2 The Ministry of Aircraft Production. The problems that will confront the Atomic Energy Corporation have a family likeness... to those of MAP. 1950 *Army Information Digest* Dec. 51 Critical cases are flown by... helicopter direct to Mobile Army Surgical Hospitals (*MASH). 1970 *Monthly Film Bull.* (Brit. Film Inst.) July 140/2 M-A-S-H, U.S.A., 1969 Director: Robert Altman... Hawkeye Pierce, Duke Forrest and Trapper John McIntyre arrive to join the 4077th Mobile Army Surgical Hospital in Korea, and are kept busy operating on wounded men sent back from the front lines. 1955 R. J. SCHWARTZ *Compl. Dict. Abbrev.* 109/1 *MATS. 1958 *Times* 24 July 9/7 M.A.T.S... has to have up-to-date aircraft capable of carrying freight as well as troops. 1917 *Illustr. London News* 30 June 759/1 The five classes of the Order [of the British Empire] are: ... 4. Officers (O.B.E.), 5. Members (*M.B.E.). 1936 *Discovery* Sept. 292/1 Major A. B. Klein, M.B.E. 1955 *Times* 8 July 15/2 Mr. Stace has recently been honoured with the M.B.E. and we are all extremely gratified that such an honour should have been conferred on another stalwart of the industry. 1972 *Times* 6 Dec. 32/3 In proud and ever loving memory... of Capt. John Henry Brunt, V.C., M.C., and his beloved father, T. H. Brunt, M.B.E. 1832 *Boston Even. Transcript* 29 June 2/2 Two bundles were lately received at the Opelousas post office, franked 'H. A. Bullard, *M.C.' which contained two Marseilles vests for children in that parish. 1904 *N. Y. Even. Post* 23 Sept. 5 John Wesley Gaines, M.C., made a careful study some years ago of the evils of a President's eligibility to reelection. a 1917 M.C. [see D.S.O. (D III. 3)]. 1969 S. MAYS *Fall out Officers* viii. 51 He's only got one eye and a lump shot aff his knee; both shot aff when he got his M.C. 1862 *Lillywhite's Cricket Scores* I. 128 Neither the *M.C.C. books or 'Bentley' gave the name of the ninth batsman on the M.C.C. side. 1972 *Times* 6 Dec. 11/1 MCC's outcricket tightened up after an alarming start. 1960 V. B. GUTHRIE *Petroleum Products Handbook* iii. 43 *Mcf, 1,000 cu ft. *Ibid.* xvii. 18 MCF, abbreviation for thousand cubic feet. 1975 *Economist* 30 Aug. 8/3 Someone has interpreted mcf as million cubic feet whereas according to American practice this means 1,000 cubic feet. 1971 *Publishers' Weekly* 1 Nov. 22 *MCPs, you should know by now, are Male Chauvinist Pigs, an epithet that has grown so common it is now abbreviated. 1946 G. BLACKMAN in *Jrnl. Ministry of Agric.* LIII. 17 These names... are unlikely to be remembered, so that the abbreviations *MCPA and DCPA can perhaps serve better. *Ibid.*, White charlock, corn buttercup and shepherd's needle are best destroyed with MCPA. 1958 *New Biol.* XXVI. 45 The selective growth regulating herbicides such as M.C.P.A. ... and 2,4-D... are the most commonly used herbicides on pastures and the buttercup species differ in their sensitivity to these. 1971 *Arable Farmer* Feb. 12/2 MCPA, discovered during the war and still widely used alone or in mixture for cereals. 1966 *Rep. Comm. Inquiry Univ. Oxf.* II. 483 For those who enjoy the college atmosphere and who belong to a college which has a *MCR and which is usefully situated

in relation to their living accommodation or place of work, this can largely supply their need. 1959 W. S. SHARPS *Dict. Cinematogr.* 110/2 *M.C.U., abbreviation for Medium Close-up. 1955 R. J. SCHWARTZ *Compl. Dict. Abbrev.* 110/2 *MD...; Managing Director. 1963 *Times* 14 May p. i/4 (Adv.). Do give this a little thought and perhaps you might have a word with the Managing Directors of some of the subsidiary companies... Have you talked to the M.D.s about it? 1942 PARTRIDGE *Dict. Abbrev.* 61/1 *M.D.,... mentally deficient. 1968 'L. BLACK' *Outbreak* xiv. 137. I just don't see... how the m.d. ward got infected. 1971 *Oz* May 5/1 He is classified in Orange County... as MDSO (mentally defective sexual offender). 1927 *Melody Maker* Apr. 397/1 It would be useless for any *M.D. to call a rehearsal and run through music before seeing the 'subject' he has to accompany. 1967 *Stage* 2 Mar. 3/2 Ernest Woodhouse the MD of Creswell Colliery Band. 1937 *Reader's Digest* Aug. 97 *M-day in America. 1970 N. ARMSTRONG et al. *First on Moon* i. 18 That was M day, and a good one to remember. a 1912 W. T. ROGERS *Dict. Abbrev.* (1913) 123/1 *m.e. (book), marbled edges. 1952 J. CARTER *ABC for Bk.-Collectors* 12 M.e., marbled edges. 1961 WEBSTER, *ME, ... medical examiner. 1968 H. WAUGH *30 Manhattan East* (1969) 120 I'll give your boss the M.E.'s verdict as soon as I get it. 1874 H. SWEET in *Trans. Philol. Soc.* 1873-4 526 The word *gréêt* [in the eighteenth century] = *M.E. *gréêt* (O.E. *grēat*) is an example of exceptional retention of the older *éé*. 1927 *Englische Studien* 10 Nov. 74 The investigations which have been published hitherto with a view of classifying the ME. dialects by the aid of place-name material. 1972 M. L. SAMUELS *Ling. Evol.* v. 85 The plural *-ep* had been replaced by *-en* in the Midlands, and early ME texts from East Anglia show this feature as their only distinction of number. 1976 *Times* 11 Feb. 14/1 There is no doubt that the British Government can devise a means of electing *MEPs. 1984 *Which?* June 265/3 MEPs are paid the same as national MPs in their respective countries. 1914 E. A. DAWE *Paper* 157/2 (index) Machine finish (*M.F.). 1965 S. C. GILMOUR *Paper* (ed. 2) xix. 218 M.F. papers are much used for printing formes of type with line blocks. 1892 C. T. & W. H. JONES *Telegr. Connections* 15/2 On one end of the condenser will usually be found a stamp like this: 2.5 *M.F. The microfarad (for which M.F. stands) is the one-millionth part of a farad. 1911 L. W. BISHOP *Wireless Operators' Pocket-Bk.* v. 62 The highest capacity of a variable condenser should not be over .004 mf. 1940 *Chambers's Techn. Dict.* 544/2 mF., μ F., abbrev. for microfarad. 1958 *Times Rev. Industry* May 32/1 Single phase 26V current in conjunction with a 1.5 mf tuning capacitor. 1969 C. M. RODGERS *Songs of Blackbird* 38 None of us can relax until the last 'm.f.'s Been done in. 1971 B. MALAMUD *Tenants* 165 The blacks have to murder you white M.F.'s for crippling our lives. 1973 S. HENDERSON *Understanding New Black Poetry* 44. I am not speaking merely of words like 'nigger' and 'the big M.F.', as Ron Welburn calls it. 1942 PARTRIDGE *Dict. Abbrev.* 62/1 *M.F.N., most favoured nation. 1961 *Times* 16 May 15/7 Consequently, the M.F.N. concept is not helpful. 1948 *Hansard Commons* 8 Mar. 971/1, I hope I shall be able to satisfy the hon. Gentleman with the figures for... the number of fishery protection vessels. We have now... eight ships plus two *M.F.V.s. 1949 P. F. ANSON *Scots Fishersfolk* 84 The fleet has also been increased by the addition of a large number of Admiralty-built, diesel-motor vessels (M.F.V.s), originally used by the Navy, but since allocated to fishermen. 1973 A. MACVICAR *Painted Doll* *Affair* xiii. 148 They're at sea in that m.f.v. 1974 'M. HEBDEN' *Pride of Dolphins* ii. ix. 188 They were moving up stern of a big grey-painted vessel... an ex-naval M.F.V. 1914 E. A. DAWE *Paper* iv. 25 The paper passing round this heated cylinder is dried, and glazed on one side, hence the term *M.G., or machine-glazed paper. 1937 E. J. LABARRE *Dict. Paper* 170/2 Characteristic of machine glazed papers (abbr. M.G.) is that they are only glazed on one (the under) side, the other being in the (rough) condition in which it comes from the wet end of the machine. 1965 S. C. GILMOUR *Paper* (ed. 2) xix. 236 Litho posters are generally printed on M.G. paper. 1915 D. O. BARNETT *Let.* 8 July 207 I'm going to be *M.-G. officer. 1969 S. MAYS *Fall out Officers* xx. 154 Sergeant Yardley of M.G. Squadron. 1940 *Chambers's Techn. Dict.* 544/2 *M.G. (Build.), abbrev. for make good. 1950 WEBSTER *Add.*, *M.G.B. 1974 T. P. WHITNEY tr. *Solzhenitsyn's Gulag Archipelago* I. i. iv. 145 The MGB wasn't interested in the truth and had no intention of letting anyone out of its grip once he was arrested. 1917 W. OWEN *Let.* 12 Feb. (1967) 433 We have a Canadian... various *M.G.C.'s, a S.W.B. 1963 F. D. FAWCETT *Cycl. Initials & Abbrev.* 97/2 MGC, Machine Gun Corps, disbanded 1922. 1955 *Times* 7 July 1/5 (Adv.). The extent of the supply works to be supervised and maintained include the following... Ultimate maximum output of finished water 21.5 *m.g.d. 1935 *ADE Let.* 27 June (1973) 186 The sad facts in regard to *The County Chairman* are that *M.G.M. bought the talking rights and recently sold them to Fox. 1952 S. KAUFFMANN *Philanderer* (1935) iv. 68 What we want is some kind of gimmick or slogan or handle for the public to tie on to with this thing... Like 'Ask the man who owns one'. Or the M.G.M. lion. A trade-mark. 1974 W. GARNER *Big enough Wreath* xvii. 250 He'd allowed his id an MGM roar. 1974 P. M. HUBBARD *Thirsty Evil* i. 14 Jimmy was my agent... We had not reached the point yet where he had to haggle with M.G.M. over the film-rights. 1960 *Aeroplane* XCIX. 837/2 The latter included ion-drive, solar propulsion, plasmajet propulsion, photon-drive, and *MHD (Magneto-hydrodynamic) propulsion. 1965 *New Scientist* 3 June 652/2 By passing the exhaust gases from the MHD generator into a conventional steam-raising plant, an overall thermal efficiency of 55 per cent might be achieved. 1974 *Nature* 1 Mar. 89/3 In the post-war years Ferraro did much to encourage research in MHD. [1920 *Tide Tables* (Admiralty, Hydrographic Dept.) i. p. xxi (heading) M.H.W.S... M.H.W.N.] 1923 N. DAVEY *Stud. Tidal Power* iv. 63 Taking the *M.H.W. and M.L.W. areas of the estuary at Salcombe... the half-tide outflow system will utilise a mean average of 49% of the maximum volume of water above M.L.W.S. level. 1964 V. J. CHAPMAN *Coastal Vegetation* ii. 19 It is possible to regard the littoral as extending from mean high water (M.H.W.) to mean low water (M.L.W.); alternatively, it can be defined as reaching from extreme high water mark (E.H.W.M.) to extreme low water mark (E.L.W.M.). Most of the early ecological work is based upon one of these two definitions. 1939 D. WHEATLEY *Sixty Days to Live* vi. 58 'It's a matter which may affect the welfare of the whole nation. I really mean that'.

'Well, if you put it that way. Is this *M.I.5, or something?' 1940 H. INNES *Trojan Horse* ii. 32 The search of a representative of M.I.5. 1963 V. GIELGUD *Goggle-Box* *Affair* xiii. 126 He ultimately opted for Polish nationality, promising apparently to do occasional jobs for M.I.6 on the side. 1964 M.I.5 [see D.I. (D III. 3)]. 1965 B. SWEET-ESCOTT *Baker St. Irreg.* iii. 85 M.I.9... had the job of helping allied prisoners of war to escape. 1901 KIPLING *Five Nations* (1903) 164 (title) *M.I. 1929 J. BUCHAN *Courts of Morning* ii. i. 177 They've first-rate cavalry, but indifferent M.I. 1946 *Newsweek* 6 May 36/2 From D Day until May 6, 1945... more than 10 per cent of the total casualties were listed as *MIA. 1970 *Sunday Mail* (Brisbane) 8 Feb. 5/1 Diana O'Grady has groped through 34 months as the wife of an MIA (missing in action). a 1912 W. T. ROGERS *Dict. Abbrev.* (1913) 125/1 *M.I.A.E., Member of the Institute of Automobile Engineers. 1935 *Discovery* Sept. 276 H. Warren, M.I.E.E., M.I.A.E. 1885 *List of Subscribers, Classified* (United Telephone Co.) (ed. 6) 89 *Engineers* (Civil)... Lowe J. E., *M.I.C.E., M.I.M.E. (of Bolling & Lowe). 1966 *MICR [see MAGNETIC a. 1]. 1970 O. DOPPING *Computers & Data Processing* iii. 62 MICR readers do not utilize the information contained in the vertical distribution of ink. They analyze only the horizontal distribution. a 1912 W. T. ROGERS *Dict. Abbrev.* (1913) 125/2 *M.I.E.E., Member of the Institute of Electrical Engineers. 1937 *Discovery* Apr. p. xxviii/1 Professor John Hollingworth, M.A., D.Sc., F.C.G.I., M.I.E.E. *Ibid.*, Professor Dempster Smith, M.B.E., M.Sc.Tech., *M.I.M.E. 1909 *Cent. Dict. Suppl.*, *M.I.Mech.E. 1961 WEBSTER, *mip. 1962 *Engineering* 23 Nov. 662/2 A series of marine engines of various sizes, all having the high mid pressure of 10.4 kg per sq. cm. 1967 *Technology Week* 20 Feb. 12/3 A program to demonstrate the feasibility of a solid propellant Post Boost Control System (PBCS) to deliver Multiple Independent Re-entry Vehicle (*MIRV) payloads is expected to be funded shortly. 1968 *N. Y. Times* 3 Nov. iv. 7 MIRVing the Polaris system allows a dozen warheads to be fitted to a single Poseidon missile. 1970 *Time* 20 Apr. 22 Each MIRVed rocket is capable of carrying a number of warheads. 1974 L. DEIGHTON *Spy Story* xii. 119 Can they retarget the MIRVs before launching? 1974 *Times* 5 Mar. 7/3 The multiple independently targeting technology for warheads (Mirvs) is the most striking Soviet advance adduced in the report. 1974 *Nature* 6 Dec. 431/1 Proposals for SALT-2 now include multiple warheads in the list of constraints... presumably because it is considered economically desirable not to go the whole way on MIRVing. 1975 *Sci. Amer.* Jan. 48/1 The tentative agreement represents an incremental advance for arms control... in that for the first time it includes strategic bombers and limits at least the number of missiles that can be MIRVed. 1937 *Discovery* Mar. p. xx/1 W. B. McKay, M.Sc.Tech., *M.I.Struct.E. 1950 J. D. MACDONALD *Brass Cupcake* (1955) xii. 124 Very distinguished Boston type. Taught mathematics at *M.I.T. 1954 D. RIESMAN *Individualism Reconsidered* v. 303 The M.I.T. students who brought us together dreamed up the whole idea, then found the means to implement it. 1968 CHOMSKY & HALLE *Sound Pattern Eng.* p. x. The general point of view that underlies this descriptive study is one that several of us have been developing for more than fifteen years, at M.I.T. and elsewhere, at first independently, but increasingly as a joint effort. 1909 *Cent. Dict. Suppl.*, *MJ1. 1935 *Engineering* 26 July 95/1 This new system has been designated the Giorgi-M.K.S. system, and in it the practical electrical units are essential constitutional elements in one-to-one relation, with the result that the numerical conversion factors need no longer be... memorised. 1963 JERRARD & MCNEILL *Dict. Sci. Units* 15 The Giorgi or M.K.S. system attracted little attention until about 1935 but after this interest in them [sic] increased and in 1948 the 9th International Conference on Weights and Measures adopted the M.K.S. definition as their definition of the ampere. 1968 M. S. LIVINGSTON *Particle Physics* xii. 208 In the rationalized mks system of electromagnetic units, charge becomes a fourth fundamental quantity. 1942 PARTRIDGE *Dict. Abbrev.* 63/1 *M.L.,... motor launch. 1945 'N. SHUTE' *Most Secret* i. 4 The *Raumboot* is rather like our own M.L., isn't it? 1897 *Medicine Hat* (Alberta) *News* 8 Apr. 4/2 Another of our *M.L.A.'s is to join his confreres in the new Western Eldorado, the marvellously rich Kootenay. 1933 *Bulletin* (Sydney) 6 Sept. 12/3 The combination of the guillotine and the division system is being developed to a stage when the main duty of an M.L.A. will be to sit on a bench and be counted like a sheep. 1970 *Globe & Mail* (Toronto) 26 Sept. 8/2 Indeed the new talk about Fraser power has been met with instant avowals of undying opposition from some of the Government's own MLAs in the Fraser Valley. 1971 *Sunday Australian* 8 Aug. 7/2 He is an old family friend and 'retainer' of Norman Smith, Labor MLA for the Mt Isa area from 1940 to 1960. 1849 *Niagara* (Ontario) *Chron.* 25 Oct. 3/2 J. Leslie, *M.L.C. 1930 L. G. D. ACLAND *Early Canterbury Runs* ii. 29 He... was a member of the old Provincial Council and an early M.L.C. 1971 *Hindustan Times Weekly* (New Delhi) 4 Apr. 3/4 Two MLAs and one MLC of Uttar Pradesh... joined the Congress (N) today. 1901 *M.L.D. [see ADDIMENT]. 1928 L. E. H. WHITBY *Med. Bacteriol.* xx. 198 One M.L.D. is that amount of toxin which, on subcutaneous inoculation, will with certainty cause the death of a 250 gm. guinea-pig within four days. 1961 N. G. PANDALAI *Textbk. Bacteriol.* (ed. 2) xii. 245 While the M.L.D. of atropine for an adult person is 130 mg., of strychnine 30-40 mg., and of cobra venom 4.4 mg., the M.L.D. of the crude tetanus toxin is only 0.2 mg. or even less. 1973 WHITE & TINBURY *Essent. Immunol. & Microbiol.* ii. vii. 120 The ultimate measured effect of toxin is the MLD. 1963 *Times* 10 June 10/5 Thus the first and perhaps most important objection to the multilateral force (*M.L.F.) has been largely removed. 1972 *Times* 23 Dec. 1/2 The Bank of England's minimum lending rate (*MLR)... rose by 1 per cent yesterday to 9 per cent. 1981 *Daily Tel.* 20 Aug. 17/2 As from today, MLR will cease to be posted except in very unusual circumstances. 1904 *Amer. Jnl. Sci.* XVII. 335 The datum plane used... is mean low water—*M.L.W.—at the Battery as used by the Department of Docks and Ferries. 1923, 1964 M.L.W. [see M.H.W. above]. 1933 *M.M. [see MINNIE, MINNIE]. 1971 D. NIVEN *Moon's a Balloon* v. 63, I caught a glimpse of the medal ribbons of the D.C.M. and M.M. on his chest. 1973 G. G. SPALDING in P. Hepple *Outlook for Natural Gas* iv. 55 (heading) Estimated well deliverability (*MMCFD). 1974 *Petroleum Rev.* XXVIII. 792/2 The field came on

production in September 1971 and is currently producing 560 MMcf. **1975 North Sea Background Notes** (Brit. Petroleum Co.) 19 Under this agreement, BP undertook to deliver at least 50 million cubic feet of gas a day for a period of 15 years. Later revisions to the contract have resulted in a present commitment of 168 mmcf as the basic contract rate. **1893 R. M. WALMSLEY Wormell's Electr. in Service of Man II**, 392 The number of lines... which a magnetomotive force (*M.M.F.) can set up depends not only on its own magnitude but on the reluctance... of the path provided. **1962 Newnes Conc. Encycl. Electr. Engin.** 467/1 The m.m.f. per metre length of path is H , the value of H determining the magnetic flux density $B = \mu H$ at the point, where μ ... is the absolute permeability of the medium. **1946**, etc. *MMPI [see MINNESOTA]. **1948 Psychol. Bull.** XLV, 402 This would seem to indicate that... the MMPI scales do not actually differ from each other as they are supposed to. **1970 Jnl. Gen. Psychol.** LXXXIII, 70 Noting the discrepancy between behavior and test data (in this instance, the MMPI), Peterson... also concluded that the manifestations of psychosis in the MMPI... were instances of inaccurate diagnosis. **1939 MADGE & HARRISON Britain, by Mass-Observation**, 10 Through *M-O you can already listen-in to the movements of popular habit and opinion. **1971 Guardian Weekly** 10 Apr. 18/1 The MO reports now held by Sussex University have been cleverly worked over. **1916 F. M. FORD Let.** 19 Dec. (1965) 80 The *M.O. who has just sounded my poor old lungs again says I am to be sent to Nice. **1924 Army Q.** Oct. 138 Stop a minute—give this chit to the M.O. **1944 Living off Land v.** 97 Day's travel from the nearest M.O. **1974 S. GULLIVER Vulcan Bulletins** 23 You have to get your ideas sorted out not to spend your time in the MO's queue asking for tranquillisers. **1955 R. J. SCHWARTZ Compl. Dict. Abbrev.** 114/3 *MO... method of operation (*modus operandi*). **1956 'E. MCBAIN' Cop Haier** (1958) vii, 66 It was possible that the two deaths were unrelated... but not very probable. The m.o. was remarkably similar. **1974 R. EDWARDS Dixon of Dock Green** 108 His m.o. was to pull two or three jobs in a line and then fade from the scene. **1937 Trans. Faraday Soc.** XXXIII, 1481 The *m.o. solution depends essentially upon the solution of a one-electron problem. **1947 Q. Rev.** I, 151 The energy of a M.O. is lowest... when the component atomic orbitals overlap one another as much as possible. **1968 R. O. C. NORMAN Princ. Org. Synthesis** ii, 35 In the lower-energy MO, termed the σ_{1s} bonding orbital... there is an accumulation of charge in the region between the nuclei. **1909 J. JOYCE Let.** 4 Sept. (1966) II, 246, I received your *M.O. for £3.5.0. **1940 H. NICOLSON Diary** 3 Aug. (1967) 104, I am feeling very depressed by the attacks upon the Ministry of Information... Since the *M. of I. should be an offensive instrument, its value to our war-effort will be diminished by this constant sniping from the rear. **1942 E. WAUGH Put out more Flags** 169, I will say for the Ministry of Information they were uncommon civil. Not at all like they are here. At the M. of I. they were never too busy to see one. **1909 Cent. Dict. Suppl.**, *MOH. **1911 G. B. SHAW Doctor's Dilemma** Pref. p. lxxii, When one of the first-rate posts becomes vacant, all the leading M.O.H.s compete for it. **1961 Lancet** 19 Aug. 440/1 She worked as assistant M.O.H. and inspector of midwives in Manchester. **1939 War Illustr.** 18 Nov. p. iii/2 *M.O.I., Ministry of Information. **1957 J. BRAINE Room at Top** x, 100 A MOI poster. **1963 Aviation Week & Space Technol.** 16 Dec. 30 As described by Defense Secretary McNamara, the system, called *MOL for manned orbiting laboratory, will consist largely of hardware already under development. **1965 Sci. News Let.** 2 Jan. 6/2 The most immediate USAF manned space project is the Manned Orbital Laboratory (MOL), scheduled for some time between 1967 and 1969. In the MOL two men will spend 30 days in orbit around the earth, studying both outer space and each other's reactions to it. **1969 Times** 13 June 7/6 The cancelled Manned Orbiting Laboratory (M.O.L.) of the U.S. Air Force. **1970 Billboard** 31 Jan. 35/1 *MOR stations have been forced into their present role by the recording artists in the easy listening field. **1975** [see MIDDLE-OF-THE-ROAD 2]. **1982 Face** May 31/4 With more determination they might have invented electro-country, but this is more like MOR pop. **1955 R. J. SCHWARTZ Compl. Dict. Abbrev.** 115/2 *MOS... Military Occupational Specialty. **1969 I. KEMP Brit. G.I. in Vietnam** iii, 43 'What's your M.O.S.?' he barked. 'Operations and Intelligence Assistant, First Sergeant.' **1964 R. D. LOHMAN in Semiconductor Products** May 31 The metal-oxide-semiconductor (*MOS) transistor is a new semiconductor device which combines many advantages of vacuum tubes and bipolar transistors. *Ibid.*, A typical n-channel MOS. **1967 MILLMAN & HALKIAS Electronic Devices & Circuits** xiv, 384 There are two types of field-effect transistors, the junction field-effect transistor (abbreviated JFET, or simply FET) and the insulated-gate field-effect transistor (IGFET), more commonly called the metal-oxide-semiconductor (MOS) transistor (MOST or MOSFET). **1971 New Scientist** 8 July 77/2 With the very high-precision masking now used in MOS techniques the space between metallised paths can be 0.0003 in or less. **1973 Sci. Amer.** Aug. 54/2 Today virtually all desk calculators and all pocket calculators are designed around MOS circuits. **1955 R. J. SCHWARTZ Compl. Dict. Abbrev.** 115/2 *MOT... Ministry of Transport. **1968 Listener** 13 June 787/3 The annual MoT test could incorporate a check on noise, and any vehicle which had become noisier... than its original design limits would fail the test. **1971 Exchange & Mart** 15 July 67 (Adv.), Spot cash!! For any make of Car or Van in any condition e.g. Failed M.O.T. and Damaged Vehicles. **1972 A. AIRD Automotive Nightmare** ii, 41 The inclusion of other items, and in particular corrosion, in the MOT test would also significantly increase the repair demand. **1973 J. MORRIS Age of Arthur** 178 The roads are shown as classified by the Ministry of Transport (MoT). **1885 Phil. Mag.** XX, 513, 2 [exceptions] are due to the *m.p. of carbon tetrabromide, CBr₄, being too high. **1947 Sci. News** IV, 153 A polisher using a powder of oxamide (M.P. 417° C.)... did not produce any effect on speculum metal (M.P. 745° C.) or copper (M.P. 1,083° C.). **1917 A. G. EMPY Over Top** 300 *M.P., Military Police. Soldiers with whom it is unsafe to argue. **1967 Coast to Coast 1965-66** 22 A bloody M.P. I suppose, that's what you were. **1972 D. E. WESTLAKE Cops & Robbers** (1973) vi, 91 What I really wanted was to drive a tank, but I wound up an M.P. **1931 Daily Express** 28 Apr. 2/1 Petrol consumption... averages 20-26 *m.p.g. **1955 Times** 30 Aug. 11/5 The petrol consumption is claimed to be at the rate of 100 m.p.g. on long journeys and 90 m.p.g. in

town. **1973 Country Life** 20 Sept. 802/3 The engine... is very thirsty for its size, giving me 14 mpg overall and nearer 12 mpg in town driving. **1909 Cent. Dict. Suppl.**, *m.p.h. **1935 Discovery** Oct. 293/2 Speed was increased by only two m.p.h. **1942 R.A.F. Jnl.** 16 May 9 The qualities of this type of aircraft are judged... by its m.p.h., manoeuvrability and ascending speed. **1960 WODEHOUSE Jeeves in Offing** xix, 185, I deposited Upjohn at the 'Bull and Bush' and started m-p-h-ing homeward. **1975 Guardian** 20 Jan. 7/3 The car with... a top speed of 107 mph, is aimed initially at the American market. **1826 Colonial Advocate** (Toronto) 9 Feb. 2/4 John J. Lafferty, Esq. *M.P.P. was called to the chair. **1970 Toronto Daily Star** 24 Sept. 35/1 Lewis, MPP for Scarborough West. **1912 W. T. ROGERS Dict. Abbrev.** (1913) 129/1 *M.Q., Metol-Quinol (Developer). **1940 Chambers's Techn. Dict.** 561/1 M.Q., an abbrev. for metol-quinol or metol-hydroquinone developers. **1939 Nation** (N.Y.) 5 Aug. 135/1 *M.R.A. and Hollywood were made for each other. **1949 New Statesman** 15 Oct. 422/1 The success of M.R.A. is so brilliant that one cannot understand why the world is still in such a mess. **1969 Listener** 3 July 19/3 Less than 1 per cent of our members are associated with MRA. **1960 Acronyms Dict.** (Gale Research Co.) 126 *MRBM... Medium Range Ballistic Missile. **1961 Ann. Reg.** 1960 167 Opposition to giving M.R.B.M.s to NATO was partly emotional. **1848 THACKERAY Penderennis** (1849) I, ii, 10 A professional friend, *M.R.C.S. **1936 Discovery** June 182 Winifred de Kok, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P. **1961 *M-RNA** [see messenger RNA (MESSENGER 7)]. **1965 Jnl. Molecular Biol.** XI, 187 A very small proportion of rapidly labeled RNA can be identified as M-RNA in the cell cytoplasm. **1965 Ibid.** XIV, 257 [They] have presented evidence for the attachment of ribosomal particles to mRNA while the RNA is still attached to its DNA template. **1970 AMBROSE & EASTY Cell Biol.** iv, 129 When the code has been transcribed from DNA on to mRNA, the latter leaves the nucleus, passing through the nuclear membrane into the cytoplasm. **1946 Ann. Reg.** 1945 172 The Socialist Party (S.F.I.O.) and Christian Democrats (*M.R.P.) were in favour of Yes. **1958 Spectator** 30 May 676/3 Feelings within the MRP were stiffening as in the Socialist Party. **1953 K. REISZ Technique Film Editing** iv, 87 *M.S. Father, daughter and doctor. **1923 Man. Seamanship** (Admiralty) II, 177 The executive officer of a minesweeping vessel should first ascertain the allowed establishment of *M/S stores. **1953 W. BURROUGHS Junkie** (1972) v, 52, I was getting sick and wondered if I would get home to the *M.S. I had stashed in my apartment. **1969 R. R. LINGEMAN Drugs from A to Z** 176 When used by addicts, morphine is most commonly in the form of a salt, e.g., morphine sulfate (the origin of M.S., a slang term for morphine), which is soluble in water and hence injectable. **1955 Sci. News Let.** 14 May 311/3 The search for twins with *MS, or multiple sclerosis, has yielded 33 identical sets so far, but the National Multiple Sclerosis Society would like to locate about 350 more, fraternal as well as identical. **1959 Observer** 29 Mar. 8/4 Best results are obtained by dissolving *M.S.G. in the cooking liquor and adding towards the end of cooking. **1969 New Scientist** 6 Mar. 505/2 Every packet soup, fish-finger and chicken croquette contains a dose of MSG to... 'wake up all the flavour nature put in your food'. **1953 *MSH** [see melanocyte-stimulating hormone]. **1958 MSH** [see MELATONIN]. **1965 LEE & KNOWLES Animal Hormones** x, 128 As in amphibians, the elasmobranch skin colour is controlled by the level of MSH. **1955 M. GRINDROD Rebuilding of Italy** viii, 79 The *MSI had... by 1952... built up some sort of status for itself. **1959 Engineering** 6 Feb. 184/2 *MT is discussed in two general chapters, on dictionary searching, the 'stem-ending' method of analysis, identification of idioms and a possible method for resolving multi-meanings. **1966 Y. BAR-HILLEL in Automatic Transl. of Lang.** (NATO Summer School, Venice 1962) 20 On the other hand, the number of research groups which have taken up MT as their major field of activity is still on the increase. **1917 'CONTACT' Airman's Outings** 167 The Squadron Commander meets us... 'Seen anything?' he asks. 'Fourteen trains and some *M.T.' I reply. **1946 R.A.F. Jnl.** May 174 There are W.A.A.F. clubs... W.A.A.F. on M.T. **1947 L. HASTINGS Dragons are Extra** 1, 25 He collected second-hand cars... Tinkering them up, and practising the same sort of cannibalism that long after became an M.T. necessity in modern war. **1938 Jane's Fighting Ships** 140 A number of the *M.T.B.'s of the Thornycroft type are still in existence. **1944 R.A.F. Jnl.** Aug. 265 Cargo vessels, with M.T.B.'s weaving among them, leaving long white wakes. **1955 'N. SHUTE' Requiem for a Wren** 128 Left Gosport in an M.T.B. **1942 PARTRIDGE Dict. Abbrev.** 65/2 *MTC. **1944 M.T.C.** [see CROIX DE GUERRE]. **1956 Electronic Engin.** XXVIII, 15 A further important feature of this equipment is the *m.t.i. (moving target indicator) system, which is more effective in removing unwanted clutter and permanent echoes, and more stable in operation than any other previous type. **1966 McGraw-Hill Encycl. Sci. & Technol.** VIII, 620/1 MTI is almost a necessity when moving targets are being sought over a region from which the ground clutter echoes are very strong. **1949 KOESTLER Promise & Fulfilment** 262 At the bottom of their hearts they know quite well what the *M.V.D. has in store for them. **1959 Listener** 4 June 996/3 One falls into the hands of the M.V.D. **1902 Encycl. Brit.** XXXI, 339/2 The Royal Victorian Order... consists of... knights commanders (K.C.V.O.), commanders (C.V.O.), and members of the fourth and fifth classes (*M.V.O.), the distinction between these last divisions lying in the badge and in the precedence enjoyed by the members. **1973 Aviation Week** 10 Sept. 15/3 The *MX still is in its formative stage, providing a low profile in budget requests. **1979 N. Y. Rev. Bks.** 22 Mar. 38/2 Most ominous is the plan to develop the huge mobile ICBM, the MX, that would be equipped with as many as ten nuclear warheads. **1984 Science** 22 June 1373/1 The impact of the MX on arms control efforts. **1985 Ann. Reg.** 1984 383 Growing domestic pressure in the U.S. was reflected in a narrow Senate vote on the future of the MX missile. **1915 Dialect Notes** IV, 246 *N.o.y.b.*, none of your business. Also *m.y.o.b., mind your own business. **1951 P. BRANCH Lion in Cellar** xvi, 184 'Who are you?'... 'M.Y.O.B.' **1972 J. WILSON Hide & Seek** i, 8 'I had to go and collect something,' Alice mumbled. 'What?' 'M.Y.O.B.' 'Don't be cheeky.' **1974 L. MEYNELL Fairly Innocent Little Man** xi, 140 'M.Y.O.B.', Hooky said, 'if you know what that means.' 'At school we say it means Mess Your Own Breeces.'

b. Abbreviation for MASTER: †(a) generally, and as a conventional title of address or mention

= the later MISTER, MR. Phr. to have (or carry) an M under one's girdle: to use a respectful prefix (Mr., Mrs.) when addressing or mentioning a person. (b) Used for master or the L. magister in academical degrees, as M.A. or A.M. (magister artium), Master of Arts; M.B.A., Master of Business Administration; M.Ch. (magister chirurgiæ), Master of Surgery; M.Litt. (magister litterarum), Master of Letters; M.S. (U.S.), M.Sc., Master of Science. M.Ed., Master of Education. (c) Also in M.A.A., Master-at-Arms; M.C., Master of the ceremonies; also as v. trans. and intr.; M.F.H., Master of fox-hounds; M.R., Master of the Rolls.

1540 BARNES Wks. (1573) 349/1 Our M. Christ teaching all creatures to pray. **1549 Latimer's 2nd Serm. bef. Edu. VI To Rdr.** (Arb.) 52 The deourer of townes and countreys as M. Latimer tearmeth them rightly. **1553 UDALL Royster D.** iii, iii. (Arb.) 48 If faire fine mistresse Custance sawe you now Ralph Royster Doister were hir owne I warrant you. R. Royster. Neare an M by your girdle? **1553 EDEN Treat. Neue Ind.** (Arb.) 39 Where... the M. Pilate of this name lost his shippe. **1579 E. K. Spenser's Sheph. Cal.** Epistle, Postscr., Now I trust, M. Harvey, that [etc.]. **1566 SPENSER Prothalamion** (heading), The two worthe Gentlemen M. Henry Gilford, and M. William Peter, Esquyers. **1605 B. JONSON, etc. Eastw. Hoe!** iv, Quick. Must Golding sit upon us? Con. You might carry an M under your girdle, to Mr. Deputy's worship. **1712 Great Britons Honycombe** (MS.) (N.), What, plaine Budwaies! have you nere an M. under your girdle. **1738 SWIFT Pol. Conversat.** i, 28 You might have an M under your Girdle, Miss. **1816 SCOTT Old Mort.** xxix, Ye might hae had an M under your belt for Mistress Wilson of Milnwood. **1730-6 BAILEY** (folio), M, is an abbreviation of Magister, as M.A. or A.M. Magister Artium, i.e. Master of Arts. **1811 BYRON Hints fr. Horace** 240 He... retires M.A.; Master of arts! **1916 'TAFTRAIL' Pincher Martin** vii, 117 'Petty Officer William Weatherley,' the M.A.A. went on, 'requests hextension o' leaf till two p.m. on Monday.' **1934 WEBSTER M.B.A.**, Master in, or of, Business Administration. **1965 New Statesman** 26 Nov. 828/3 Even those few firms that give lip service to the idea of business schools are unwilling to regard a good MBA degree as representing more than one or two years of 'relevant experience'. **1790 E. SHERIDAN Jnl.** 5 Jan. (1960) 192 It was Tyson's Benefit, and as he is my acquaintance, independent of being M.C.; it was but decent that at least one of us should appear there. **1812 Dramatic Censor** 1811 470 They are no more... co-equal with what they were, than the M.C. of a watering-place is on a par with the late Earl of Chesterfield in mind and manners. **1937 A. UPFIELD Mr. Jelly's Business** viii, 74 Almost seventy people waiting for the M.C. to announce the first dance. **1843 SURTEES Handley Cross** I, v, 92 The loose riding M.C. sitting like 'the Drunken Hussar' at the circus. **1938 New Yorker** 22 Oct. 23/3, I m.c.'d and they had a couple of kids from the local dancing school doing tap. **1950 WEBSTER Add., m.c., MC, or M.C.** v. i. & t. **1954 E. WARNER Trial by Sasswood** (1955) x, 185 He was to m.c. an assemblage in the market compound. **1968 Listener** 5 Sept. 307/1 With his mutton-chop whiskers John Peel appropriately looks like an MC at an Edwardian music hall. **1934 WEBSTER, M.Ed.**, Master of Education. **1937 Discovery** June p. xlvi/1 G. P. McHugh M.Sc., Ph.D. (Lond), M.Ed. (Dunelm). **1843 SURTEES Handley Cross** II, vii, 147 First public day as an M.F.H. **1869 'BRADWOOD' O.V.H.** I, iii, 33 He was not the man to violate modesty by proposing himself to a nearly strange Hunt as a new M.F.H. **1909 Cent. Dict. Suppl.**, M.Lit. **1955 R. J. SCHWARTZ Compl. Dict. Abbrev.** 113/3 M Litt, Master of Letters. **1895 Funk's Stand. Dict.**, M.R. **1964 Mod. Law Rev.** XXVIII, iii, 274 Lord Denning M.R. said that Silverthorne was liable. **1909 Cent. Dict. Suppl.**, M.S. **1955 Sci. Amer.** Sept. 36/3 He was born in Miami, Fla., and has a B.S. and an M.S. in physics from the University of Florida. **1909 Cent. Dict. Suppl.**, M.Sc. **1936 Discovery** May 156 Julius Grant, Ph.D., M.Sc., F.I.C.

|| c. = MONSIEUR (q.v.) as prefixed title.

d. m. = MILLI-, as in mA, milliamperes(s); mg, milligram(s); ml, millilitre(s); mm, millimetre; mrad, millirad(s).

1866 T. E. HERBERT Electr. in Applic. to Telegr. iii, 27 1/1000 ampere or 1 m.a. **1927 Wireless World** 16 Nov. 670/1 The... three valves... draw a high-tension current totalling 2 or 3 mA. **1970 Which?** June 183/2 Even at maximum volume most transistor radios will not use more than 100 mA. **1894 J. WALKER tr. Ostwald's Man. Physico-Chem. Measurements** iii, 39 The correction is 0.00014, i.e. 0.14 mg. per gram. **1951 Good Housek. Home Encycl.** 339/2 Its vitamin C content is low—1 mg. per oz. **1968 Listener** 28 Nov. 703/1 The good effects of last year's Road Safety Act, making it an offence to drive with a level of alcohol in the blood of more than 80 milligrammes per 100 millimetres [sic], may be wearing off. This may well be because 80mg/100ml is such a high level. **1909 Cent. Dict. Suppl.**, mgm., an abbreviation of milligram. **1939 Nature** 11 Mar. 442/1 It is... possible to carry out exact estimations of carbon... using 2-3 mgm. of material. **1892 G. COLLAR Notes on Metric System** 7, 10 millilitres (ml.) make 1 centilitre (cl.). **1968 ml** [see mg above]. **1878 Jnl. R. Microsc. Soc.** I, 355 A quarter of a century ago... Harting proposed... micro-millimetre... Thus we had m. for the metre, mm. for the millimetre, and mmm. for the micromillimetre. **1897 Sears, Roebuck Catal.** 583/1 Pin Fire Pistol Cartridges... In sizes 7 M-M is 32 caliber, 9 M-M is 38 caliber, 12 M-M is 44 caliber. **1971 Guardian** 16 Dec. 1/2 The police did not identify the weapon but said that the ammunition was 9 mm. **1961 New Scientist** 11 May 207/1 The average exposure in the course of radiological procedures was only of the order of 20 mrad annually, which is far less than the 100 mrad from natural background sources to which we are subjected. **1970 mrad** [see DOSE sb. 1 b].

e. M = MEGA- b, as in MeV (also Mev, etc.), million electron volt(s); MHz, megahertz; MW, megawatt(s).

1934 Physical Rev. XLVI, 1109/2 The spectrum... indicates gamma-ray lines of roughly 2, 4, 5.5 and 7 m.e.v.

Ibid., (heading) Energy in MEV. 1955 *Bull. Atomic Sci.* May 17/13 U-238 does not undergo fission with neutrons below 1.1 Mev. 1964 HEISENBERG in *Cambr. Rev.* 24 Oct. 48/1 A mass difference up to 400 MeV. 1951 *Physica* XVII. 213 Measurements have been carried out on paramagnetic resonance absorption in iron ammonium alum at a frequency of about 9200 MHz. 1970 *E. Afr. Standard* (Nairobi) 2 Jan. 11/7 (Advt.), B.B.C. listeners can also hear programmes in English for East Africa between 7.30 and 8.45 p.m. on 15.42 MHz. 1956 *Proc. CERN Symposium* I. 22/2 Production of the flutter fields by pole-face windings... would require ~ a few MW of power per pole face. 1962 *Newnes Conc. Encycl. Electr. Engin.* 324/1 Fuel-fired steam power stations... are now built for outputs up to 1,000 MW or more.

f. Designating a motorway. Also *fig.* and *Comb.*

1959 *Times* 10 Nov. 6/5 Two people were injured in an accident on the London-Birmingham motorway, the M.1, yesterday. 1963 *Listener* 10 Jan. 100/2 Some of the by-ways of sound radio—by-ways to me but no doubt a positive M1 to thousands of others—can be rewarding. 1964 *Daily Tel.* 3 Mar. 21/1 (heading) M-drivers 'can stop if drowsy'. 1966 'A. York' *Eliminator* iv. 72, I would have thought you'd have wanted to try her on the M. 1973 *Guardian* 26 May 8/5 Bartholomew's new Motorway Atlas... is a useful tool for those who go up and down the Ms all the time.

7. *Econ. M*, used in measures of money supply, as *MO*, the sum of notes and coin in circulation; *M1*, *Mo* plus the amount held by residents of a country in current accounts; *M2*, *M1* plus the equivalent sum in deposit accounts; *M3*, *M2* plus all other kinds of deposit held by residents in the national banking sector.

1948 P. SAMUELSON *Economics* xiii. 291 If the total amount of all... kinds of money is *M* and the price level is *P*, then according to the simplified quantity theory $M = kP$ or $P = \frac{1}{k}M$ where *k* is a factor of proportionality which remains constant if 'other things are equal'. 1963 FRIEDMAN & MEISELMAN *Relative Stability Monetary Velocity in U.S.*, 1897-1958 242 Three... definitions of money were considered. These were: *M1*: Currency in public circulation + Adjusted demand deposits, *M2* = *M1* + Time deposits in commercial banks, *M3* = *M2* + Mutual savings bank deposits + Postal savings accounts + Savings and loan association shares. 1967 *Federal Res. Bank of St. Louis Rev.* Oct. 8/2 *M* equals the public's holding of currency, demand deposits, and time deposits. 1968 *Business Week* 26 Oct. 117/3 There are two basic definitions of the quantity of money in use: *M1*—demand deposits plus currency in circulation... *M2*—this includes not only demand deposits and currency, but also time deposits in the commercial banks. 1973 LD. ROBBINS *Against Inflation* (1979) xiii. 66 Since the end of June 1970... *M3*—the most commonly accepted measure of the credit base—had increased to last September by something of the order of magnitude of 40 per cent. 1985 *Times* 13 Sept. 16/3 US *M1* money supply rose \$1.4 billion in the week to September 2. 1986 *Economist* 11-17 Jan. 19/2 *MO*, the chancellor's favourite measure of the money supply, has grown by only 2-1/4% during the past 12 months.

m'. = *MY* *poss. adj.*

1712 [see *MY* *poss. adj.* 1 β]. 1837 J. F. COOPER *England* II. xii. 51, I take it, the polite way of pronouncing this word is by a sort of elision—as m'horse, m'dog, m'gun. *Ibid.*, I think more noble peers, however, said 'me lards', than 'm' lards'. 1852 DICKENS *Bleak Ho.* (1853) i. 4 'Mr. Tangle,' says the Lord High Chancellor... 'Mlud,' says Mr. Tangle. 1907 R. BROOKE *Let.* 12 Aug. (1968) 99 M'uncle is changing his house or face or wife or something. 1908 [see *HOUSE* sb. 4 c]. 1914 [see *ÆSTHETE*]. 1942 G. GREENE *Brit. Dramatists* 33 Lady Teazle 'm'ludding' and flirting a fan. 1945 E. WAUGH *Brideshead Revisited* i. ii. 47 A series of harrowing interviews with m'tutor. 1967 *Guardian* 31 July 5/1, I remember him playing the part of a prosecuting counsel... full of patronising 'M'luds'. 1968 A. DIMENT *Gt. Spy Race* vii. 103 Why, chappie in m'tutors, doing four years in the Scrubs. 1970 O. NORTON *Dead on Prediction* v. 84 Not evidence, m'dear. Is it? 1972 J. PORTER *Meddler & her Murder* iii. 39 Allow me to carry the tray for you, Eve, m'dear.

'*m.* Var. *MA'AM*.

m-, a clipped form of *ME* sometimes found in Middle English before vowels.

c1393 CHAUCER *Scogan* 36, I mexcuse. 1426 *LYDG. De Guil. Pilgr.* 9802 Out off my shyp make maryue.

-*m*, in *I'M* = *I am*: see *BE* v., A. I. 1.

ma (mɑ:). a. A childish and colloquial shortening of *MAMMA*. Now often ridiculed as *vulgar*. Also a familiar shortening of (or substitute for) *MRS*. Also applied *colloq.* to a middle-aged or elderly woman, esp. one in authority.

[1823 MOOR *Suffolk Words* s.v. *Pa*, It is sometimes rather comic to hear a great chuckle-headed lout—*paa*-ing his father—or *maa*-ing his mother.] 1829 *Censor* 225 These exhibitions, though affording wonderful delight to the affectionate *Pas* and *Mas*, are productive of the most injurious results to their children. 1829 LYTTON *Disowned* 20 How could he admire that odious cap of Ma's. 1836 T. HOOK *G. Gurney* I. 196 Gussy, as her ma' called her. 1885 F. ANSTEY *Tinted Venus* 119, I've got to dine with aunt and meet Matilda and her ma. 1932 J. CARY *Aissa Saved* xxxvii. 196 You come now, ma; she very sick. 1943 K. TENNANT *Ride on Stranger* iii. 27 'What-ho, Ma,' came a howl from the kitchen. 'Coming.' Beryl appeared wiping her hands. 1951 J. COMMON *Kiddar's Luck* xi. 161 My father called them the Ma gang, because they had a habit of always alluding to each other as Ma This and Ma That. *Ibid.*, It was becoming fairly ridiculous to see Ma McGrewin, or Ma Smalles, or Ma Forbes sitting boldly by the fireside. 1966 WODEHOUSE *Plum Pie* v. 124 'Did Ma Purkiss make a speech?' 'Yes, Mrs. Purkiss

spoke.' 1974 M. BABSON *Stalking Lamb* xvi. 120 'Here, Ma,' Aaron said, 'I've brought company.'

b. *Austral.* (With capital initial.) Popular name for New South Wales. So *Ma State*.

1934 *Bulletin* (Sydney) 24 Jan. 25/1 The Cabbage Gardeners will have to be licked outright if Ma is to have a hope. 1945 BAKER *Austral. Lang.* 187 *New South Wales*, New South, the Ma State or Ma. 1949 *Geogr. Mag.* Feb. 373 *New South and The Ma State*, New South Wales (oldest state in the Commonwealth).

ma. (meɪ), a. Colloq. abbrev., in some schools, of *major* = the elder of two namesakes.

1791 [see *MI. a.*]. 1932 WODEHOUSE *Louder & Funnier* 12 Faber *ma* was so annoyed by his snorts and chuckles that he hit him over the head with a *croissoon* or small French roll. 1963 *Times* 5 June 14/3 There was gentler satire from McGavin *ma*, with John Betjeman's 'Village Inn'.

ma., obs. abbreviation of *MAJESTY*, *MASTER*.

1579 E. K. SPENSER'S *Sheph. Cal.* Epistle, Myne owne good friend Ma. Harvey. 1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* 11. To King 1 Since wee have so bright and benigne a starre, as your Ma: to conduct and prosper us.

ma: see *MAKE* v., *MAY* v., *ME*, *MO*, *MY*.

maa (mɑ:), v. [Echoic, in imitation of the sound made by a sheep or goat. Cf. *MAE* v.] *intr.* To bleat. Hence as *sb.* and 'maaing *vbl. sb.*

1827 DARLEY *Sylvia* ii. i. 34 It will make me *ma-a* like a he-goat on a rock-top when he misses the beard of his charmer. 1886 J. STEWART *Two Elders* 147 The boys would *maa* and bleat. 1922 JOYCE *Ulysses* 162 All are washed in the blood of the lamb, bawling *maaaaaa*. 1928 *Blackw. Mag.* Mar. 324/1 Poor old goat!... His caperings were fantastic, his *maaings* continuous. 1940 N. MARSH *Surfeit of Lampreys* (1941) xvii. 268 'M-a-a-ah,' said Rattisbon with a formidable and sheep-like cry.

maa, obs. f. *MAKE* v.; var. *MO* *Obs.*, more.

maac, *maad*: see *MAKE* v.

maakins, variant of *MACKIN(G)S*.

†*maal*. *Obs. rare*—1. Wyclif's transl. of *L. mālum* apple, taken by him to mean fir-tree, by confusion with *mālus* mast (see quot.).

1382 WYCLIF *Joel* i. 12 Poumgarnet, and palme tree, and maal tree, or fir, of whom mastis ben maad.

maale, obs. form of *MAIL*.

maalesh, var. *MALEESH int.*

maam (mɑ:m). A South American bird, the *TINAMOU*.

1825 WATERTON *Wand. S. Amer.* 23 The forest contains an abundance of... *maams*, *maroudis* and *waracabas*. *Ibid.* 32 The *maam* sends forth its plaintive note.

ma'am (mɑ:m, mæm; usually unstressed məm, (ə)m). Also 7 *mam*. In representations of vulgar speech written *mem*, *mim*, *mum*, 'm Cf. *MARM*. A colloquial shortening of *MADAM*.

1. Used *vocatively*, as the usual oral equivalent of *MADAM*.

Now only used parenthetically or at the end of a sentence. Formerly the ordinary respectful form of address to a woman (originally only to a married woman) of equal or superior rank or station (unless entitled to be called 'my lady'). The present tendency is to confine it to the speech of servants or other persons of markedly inferior position. (Used at Court, instead of *madam*, in addressing the Queen or a royal princess.)

1668 DRYDEN *Evening's Love* III. i. (1671) 33 *Madam* me no *Madam*, but learn to retrench your words; and say *Mam*; as yes *Mam*, and no *Mam*, as other Ladies Women do. *Madam!* 'tis a year in pronouncing. 1765 FOOTE *Commissary* 1. Wks. 1799 II. 8 Indeed, *Ma'am*, you'll kill yourself. 1838 DICKENS *O. Twist* xvii, Mrs. Mann, *ma'am*, good morning. c1850 LYTTON *Lionel Hastings* ii. in *Life* (1883) I. ii. xi. 180 'Well, *Marm*—' Mr. Cotton preserved that broad pronunciation of the ellipsis *Ma'am*, from *Madame*, which was formerly considered high bred, and is still the Court mode. 1854 DICKENS *Hard T.* i. xvi, 'Mrs. Sparsit *ma'am*,' said Mr. Bounderby. 'I am going to astonish you'. 1885 F. ANSTEY *Tinted Venus* 142 'Now, *marm*,' he said, in a voice which trembled with repressed rage. 1900 *Speaker* 23 June 324/2 In Thackeray's time every man among equals of a certain refinement was *Sir*, and every woman *Ma'am*.

β. 1700 CONGREVE *Way of World* II. v, *Minc.* O *Mem*, your Laship staid to peruse a Pecquet of Letters. 1840 DICKENS *Barn. Rudge* xix, 'Here's master, *mim*,' said Miggs. 'Oh, what a happiness it is when man and wife come round again!' 1854 B. P. SHILLABER *Life & Sayings Mrs. Partington* 47 'This is grand weather, *mem*, for poor people' said Mr. Tigh, the rich neighbor of Mrs. Partington. 1867 *Good-wife at Home* i. 5 Eh! Dear be here, *mem*, is this you, In sic a byous day? 1876 E. B. RAMSAY *Reminis. Scottish Life & Character* (ed. 21) iv. 78 Then I canna engage wi' ye, *mem*; for 'deed I wadna gie the crack i' the kirkyard for a' the sermon. 1877 G. MACDONALD *Marquis of Lossie* III. ix. 161 But, *mem*,... I canna lee. 1887 *Gordonhaven* xi. 104 'What have you been doing?' 'Nothing, *mem*'.

γ. 1847 A. BRONTË *Agnes Grey* xi. 177 For you know *mum* he's now't at all to live on, but what he gets fra' th' rector. 1866 TROLLOPE *Belton Estate* (ed. 3) III. vi. 159 The gentleman... was blown up with all the ceremony of which Mrs. Bunce was capable. 'Here he be, *mum*.' 1885 F. ANSTEY *Tinted Venus* 116 'Dear me, *mum*, you don't say so!' exclaimed Leander. 1973 S. COHEN *Diane Game* (1974) vi. 62 It's me, *mum*... Are you having dinner in?

δ. 1864 J. S. LE FANU *Uncle Silas* I. iv. 37 He bowed gravely, with a 'Yes, 'm—shall, 'm.' 1933 E. A. ROBERTSON *Ordinary Families* vii. 140 Her submissive 'Yes 'm' and 'No, miss'. 1945 in B. A. Botkin *Treas. S. Folklore* (1949) II. iv.

352 Mr. Linktum come down. Yes'm, Mr. Abe Linktum and his partner, Horace Greeley, comed down.

2. Prefixed to a surname. *Obs. exc. U.S. vulgar.* (See *MADAM*.)

1837, etc. [see *MARM* 2].

†3. A person addressed as 'ma'am', a married woman. *Obs.*

1765 *Meretriciad* (ed. 6) 43 Or when *Mam* walks, he, twenty steps behind. 1779 SHERIDAN *Critic* I. i, Then to be continually alarmed with misses and ma'ams piping hysteric changes on Juliets, and Dorindas.

4. *attrib.*: *ma'am-school U.S.*, a dame-school.

1857 S. G. GOODRICH *Recoll. Lifetime* iv. I. 39, I found a girl... keeping a *ma'am-school* for about twenty scholars.

Hence *ma'am v. trans.*, to address as 'ma'am'.

1813 *Sketches Charac.* (ed. 2) I. 121 You should not 'sir' and 'ma'am' people as you do, unless you wish to keep them at a distance. 1887 G. R. SIMS *Mary Jane's Mem.* 6 Don't ma'am me—I'm a miss. 1889 H. JOHNSTON *Chron. Glenbuckie* v. 58 'Indeed, mem'... 'Ye needna' 'mem' me... I'm a common body like yourself'.

ma'amselle. Corresponds to *F. mam'selle*, familiar abbreviation of *MADEMOISELLE*.

c1794 *Search aft. Perfect.* i. i. in *New Brit. Theatre* (1814) III. 37 The first four out of the eleven were *ma'amselles*.

maand, variant of *MAUND* (basket).

maane, obs. form of *MANE*.

maar (mɑ:(r)). *Geol.* Pl. ||*maare*, *maars*. [*G. dial.*, 'crater-lake'.] a. (Usu. with capital initial.) One of the craters or crater-lakes of the Eifel district in Germany. b. Any volcanic crater which does not lie in a cone and was formed by a single explosive event (and is usu. occupied by a lake).

1826 *Edin. Jnl. Sci.* V. 152 The craters of this country [sc. Prussia] have nearly, without exception, become bodies of water, or *Maare*, as they are called by the natives. *Ibid.* 154 To the S.E. of Steffler, lies a small *maar*, or crater-lake. *Ibid.* 156 The water in the three lakes appears to stand at the same level... One only, the Schalkenonchrener *maar*, has any visible outlet. 1882 A. GEIKIE *Text-bk. Geol.* 560 Occasionally, as in some of the *Maare* of the Eifel, these non-volcanic fragments constitute most of the débris. 1895 *Bull. Philos. Soc. Washington* XII. 251 The *maars* are of still rarer occurrence, and represent the antithetic phase of volcanism. 1933 R. A. DALY *Igneous Rocks & Depths of Earth* viii. 161 *Maars* are relatively flat-floored craters of explosion at vents that are either coneless or else provided with inconspicuous cones. *Ibid.*, Reck has recently published... fine illustrations of *maars* in Abyssinia. 1968 R. W. FAIRBRIDGE *Encycl. Geomorphol.* 681/1 *Maare* sometimes resemble calderas. 1971 *Nature* 30 July 330/2 The lake occupies the crater of a *maar*—a volcanic eruption crater lying below the general level of the surrounding country and surrounded by a low tuff ring.

maarmor, erron. form of *MAORMOR*.

maas (mɑ:s). *S. Afr.* Also *amaaz*, *amas*, *amasi*. [*f. Zulu (pref.) ama-* + *si* milk.] Thickened sour milk.

1833 S. KAY *Trav. Caffraria* I. v. 121 Their general diet extremely simple. This ordinarily consists of milk, which... they invariably use in a sour curdled state. It is called *amaaz*, and rendered thus thick and acidulous by being kept in leathern sacks or bottles. 1857 *Cape Monthly Mag.* I. 289 The men are not allowed to drink any *amasi* or thick sour milk from a kraal of which they may think of courting a girl. 1882 W. R. LUDLOW *Zululand & Cetewayo* vii. 73 *Maas*, which is the chief food of the *Zulus*, where there are large herds of cattle, is most delicious and nourishing food. 1946 J. HERTSLET *Bantu Folk Tales* v. 61 A wether had been killed and a large piece of its meat was put with the *maas* and beer. 1952 S. CLOETE *Curve & Tusk* (1953) iii. 33 He ate... *maas*, the sour thickened milk of the indigenous people. 1953 R. CAMPBELL *Mamba's Precipice* ii. 24 They solidified the milk in calabashes and called it *Maas*. 1967 O. WALKER *Hippo Poacher* 18 He provided them with *amasi* or sour milk.

maas, *maat*, obs. forms of *MACE*, *MATE*.

maasbanker ('mas,bəŋkər, mɑs'bəŋkər). Also *maasbancker*, *maasbank*, *maarsbanker*, *masbanker*, *massbanker*. [*Afrikaans*, f. *Du. marsbanker* MOSSBUNKER.] The South African name for the scad or horse mackerel, *Trachurus trachurus*.

1727 J. G. SCHEUCHZER tr. *Kämpfer's Hist. Japan* I. i. xi. 136 *Adsi* is the *Maasbanker* of the Dutch. 1843 J. C. CHASE *Cape Good Hope* II. 169 *Maasbank*... June... Like Mackerel, but stronger, not always wholesome. 1853 L. PAPPE *Synopsis Edible Fishes Cape Good Hope* 25 *Caranx Trachurus* Lacép. (*Maasbanker*; Bastard Mackerel)... Caught in winter at both ends of the Colony. Its flesh is well flavoured and wholesome. 1902 *Trans. S. Afr. Philos. Soc.* XI. 215 The *Maasbanker*... is identical with the *Maasbanker* (*Caranx trachurus*) of Holland, and indeed is to be found almost everywhere within the temperate and tropical zones of both hemispheres. 1930 C. L. BIDEN *Sea-Angling Fishes of Cape* vii. 146 The English horse-mackerel is the *masbanker* of the Cape (*Trachurus trachurus*). 1947 *Cape Times* 2 May 9 *Maasbankers* continue to be plentiful. 1953 *Ibid.* 20 May 4/4 The Government has limited the number and capacity of plants which may be used for the manufacture of fish meal and fish oil from pilchards and *massbankers*. 1959 G. JENKINS *Twist of Sand* ii. 43 We'd had a fair haul of pilchard, stockfish and *maasbanker*. 1970 *Cape Times* (S.A. Fishing Rev.) 28 Oct. 2/2 The purse seine boats... hunt the shoals of pilchard, mackerel, *maasbanker* and anchovy along the West Coast. 1972 L. G. GREEN *When Journey's Over* (1973) xii. 148 Nelson saw snoek and *maarsbankers* in boxes and barrels or hanging up to dry.

Maastrichtian, var. MAESTRICHTIAN *a.*

|| **maat** (mɑ:t). *S. Afr.* [Afrikaans = MATE *sb.* 2 1.] A companion, partner, friend.

1812 W. BURCHELL *Trav. S. Afr.* 24 July (1822) II. 466 Another chieftain who was his *maat* (partner, or agent). *Ibid.* 555 Thus a Hottentot... when he visits Litakun... goes directly to the house of his correspondent, whom he calls his *maat* (a Dutch word identical with 'mate'). 1827 G. THOMPSON *Trav. S. Afr.* (ed. 2) I. xii. 238 Many of the Bechuanas selected *maats* or comrades... from among their allies. 1932 C. FULLER *Louis Trigarde's Trek* x. 124 We drank it as my *maats* had just come to my wagon.

† **mab**, *sb.* *Obs.* [Cf. MAB *v.* and *map*, 17th c. form of MOP *sb.*; also *Mab*, short for *Mabel*.]

1. A slattern; a woman of loose character. 1557-8 *Jacob & Esau* v. vi. (1568) Gj, Come out thou mother Mab, out olde rotten witch. 1691 RAY *N.C. Words* 47 To *Mab*; to dress carelessly: *Mabs* are Slatterns. a 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew*, *Mab*, a Slattern. *Mab'd up*, Drest carelessly, like a Slattern. 1725 *New Cant. Dict.*, *Mob*, or *Mab*, a Wench or Harlot.

2. A mop. 1623 WHITBOURNE *Newfoundland* 75 Thrummies for Pitch mabs, ooli. o.1s. 6d.

† **mab**, *v.* *Obs.* -0 [Belongs to MAB *sb.* Cf. MABBLE, MOB *vsb.*] *intr.* To dress untidily.

1691, a 1700 [see MAB *sb.*]. 1829 BROCKETT *N.C. Words*, *Mab*, *v.* to dress carelessly. Hence, *Mab-cap*, generally called *mob-cap*, a cap which ties under the chin—worn by elderly women.

† **mabble**, *v.* *Obs.* Also *mable*. [Cf. MOBLE *v.*] *trans.* To wrap or muffle up (the head).

1615 G. SANDYS *Trav.* 69 Their heads and faces so mabled in fine linnen, that no more is to be seene of them then their eyes. *Ibid.* 148 The elder mabble their heads in linnen.

mabela (mæ'bi:lə). *S. Afr.* Also *mabelle*. [ad. Zulu *i(li)bele*, pl. *amabele*.] Indian millet, *Sorghum vulgare*, or the meal or porridge made from it. Also *attrib.*

1824 W. J. BURCHELL *Trav. S. Afr.* II. xviii. 586 The plant resembles... Maize or Indian corn... The Bichuanas call it *mabbēlē*... and are fond of chewing the stalk. 1939 A. W. WELLS *S. Afr.: Planned Tour* xx. 228 (caption) Natives in a valley of mealies and mabela corn near the Caledon River. 1946 *Cape Argus Mag.* 14 Dec. 4/5 He... set before him on a stool a bowl of mabela, a flat scone toasted on the coals and a calabash bowl of milk.

Mac¹ (mæk). Also MACK. [Irish and Gaelic *mac*:—OCeltic **makko-s*, cogn. w. Welsh *mab*:—OWelsh *map*:—OCeltic **makwo-s*.] The Gaelic word for 'son', occurring as a prefix in many Scottish and Irish names of Celtic origin, and thus equivalent to the Eng. suffix *-son*. Hence: A person whose name contains the prefix *Mac*; also a familiar form of address used to any stranger.

The prefix is written also *Mc*, *M^c*, *M'*; e.g. *Macdonald*, *McDonald*, *McDonald*, *M^cDonald*, *M'Donald*.

1656 in BLOUNT *Glossogr.* 1689 [FAREWELL] *Irish Hudibras* 108 The Champions of the Irish Cause, A numerous Train of Mac's and O's. 1730 FIELDING *Tom Thumb* i. iii, Ireland her O's, her Mac's let Scotland boast. 1764 WILKES *Corr.* (1805) III. 126 The list of the company (of the Macs and Sawneys not in the French service) would divert you. 1828 SCOTT *F.M. Perth* vi, If the son of some great Mac or O was to become an artisan. 1830 N. S. WHEATON *Jrnl.* 472 A feather or two stuck in his bonnet denotes his alliance in the 50th degree with some Highland Mac. 1887 [see *o sb.* 2]. 1898 *Tit-Bits* 21 May 148/1 In the house of Commons the 'Macs' are numerically strong enough to form a considerable party of their own. 1937 PARTRIDGE *Dict. Slang* 503/1. 1962 L. DEIGHTON *Ipress File* xxv. 158 'Make on the feet, mack,' he said. 1963 *Landfall* XVII. 14 You'd only to hear my father... to know where he stood, solid for intolerance, mac, but solid. 1965 *Sc. Nat. Dict.* VI. 169/2 *Mac*,... in colloq. use applied in Eng. to anyone known or thought to be a Scotsman, in Scot. common as a fam. form of address to any stranger. 1968 *New Yorker* 16 Mar. 42 For the last time, Mac—we don't have any mead. 1973 J. WAINWRIGHT *Pride of Pigs* 128 The bouncer... tapped him on the shoulder and said: 'Hey, mac.'

mac² (mæk). *colloq.* Short for MACADAM.

1851 MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* II. 197 The Scavengers call mud all that is swept from the granite or wood pavements, in contradistinction to mac which is scraped and swept on the macadamized roads. 1886 *Pall Mall G.* 2 Oct. 2/2 The thousands of yards of old mac that were taken off the roads for use elsewhere.

mac, var. MACK *sb.*⁵

mac: see MACK, MAKE *v.*

macabaa, **-bao**, variants of MACCOBOY.

macaberesque (mækə'bɛrɛsk), *a.* [f. MACABRE + -ESQUE.] = MACABRE 2.

1876 *Encycl. Brit.* V. 104/1 A curious reaction is visible in the work of Peter Breughel (1510-1570) towards the grotesque *diablerie* and macaberesque morality of mediæval art.

|| **macabre** (mækə'br), *a.* (*sb.*) Also 5 **machabree**, 7 **machabray**, 9 **macaber**. [The form now usual represents F. *macabre*, an error for OF. *macabré*, whence the earlier Eng. forms.

The OF. word occurs first in Jean le Fèvre's *Respit de la Mort* (1376), where the author, if he be correctly interpreted by M. Gaston Paris (*Romania* XXIV. 131), claims to have

written a work called *la danse Macabré*. The etymology of the word is obscure; so far as its form is concerned it might be a popular corruption of OF. *Macabé* = Maccabæus (an example of 'Judas Macabré' has been found), and in the 15th c. the 'Dance of Death' was called *chorea Machabæorum* in Latin (Du Cange cites a Besançon document of 1453), and *Makkabæusdans* in Du. M. Gaston Paris, however, thinks *Macabré* may have been the name of the artist who painted the picture which suggested the first poem on the subject.]

A. adj. 1. **danse macabre**, also in anglicized forms † **dance of machabree**, **-bray** (*obs.*), **dance macaber**: the Dance of Death (see DANCE *sb.* 6 c).

14.. LYDG. (*title*) The daunce of Machabree wherin is liuely expressed and shewed the state of manne, and howe he is called at vncertayne tymes by death, and when he thinketh least thereon. *Ibid.* Prol. iii, I toke on me to translatten all, Out of the Frenche Machabrees daunce. 1598 STOW *Surv.* 264 About this Cloyster was artificially & richly painted the dance of Machabray, or dance of death, commonly called the dance of Pauls. 1833 J. DALLAWAY *Disc. Archit. Eng.* 137 The Dance of Macabre (Holbein's Dance of Death) was painted on the walls of the cloisters. 1851 LONGF. *Gold. Leg., Nativ.* v. 12 *Elsie*. What are these paintings on the walls around us? *Henry*. The Dance Macaber! *Elsie*. What? *Henry*. The Dance of Death. 1870 C. M. YONGE *Caged Lion* ix. 166 It is the Danse Macabre... It was invented as a warning to those of sinful life. 1938 *Oxf. Compan. Mus.* 251/1 *Danse macabre*. The idea of Death as a dancer, or as a fiddling inciter to the dance, is very ancient. 1955 *Times* 19 May 3/7 This *danse macabre* could only have been written by a poet. 1966 *Listener* 17 Nov. 746/3 An *Allegretto* in G minor—a waltz-like *danse macabre*—which quotes the opening of the first cello concerto. 1974 H. WAUGH *Parrish for Defence* (1975) i. 5 The hours before dawn belonged to the souls of the dead... The restless whirling of their frenzies would be the *Danse Macabre*.

2. Characterized by the gruesomeness of the *danse macabre* (see 1): applied chiefly to literary or artistic productions.

1889 *Athenæum* 14 Sept. 347/2 One Dance of Death circles uninterruptedly from end to end... The book is macabre, but unaffectedly macabre. 1892 *Speaker* 29 Oct. 528/1 It was the material representation... of the ghastly, the grim, and the macabre which Webster intended. 1902 *Spectator* 12 Apr. 557 Her habits are bizarre, even macabre.

B. As *sb.* A macabre happening.

c 1920 T. E. LAWRENCE *Lett.* (1938) facing p. 233 It's just struck me that there's all the elements of a macabre in the passage which R. G. censored. 1948 F. R. LEAVIS *Great Tradition* i. 19 The unfortunate *macabre* of the cab-journey.

Hence *mac'abrely adv.*

1961 A. WILSON *Old Men at Zoo* ii. 107 The black suit she wore, against which her white face... stared out so macabrely. 1964 *Economist* 24 Oct. 365/2 This is where [it]... might become most macabrely relevant. 1968 D. FRANCIS *Forfeit* xiii. 163 What he said... was macabrely at variance with the way he said it.

macac, variant of MACAQUE.

macaco¹ (mækə'kəʊ). Also 7-8 **macaquo**, (*erron.* -*guo*), 9 **macaquo**, *vulgar* **maccacco**, **murkarker**. [a. Pg. *macaco* monkey, ape (whence *macaquear* to ape); cited (in the form *macaquo*) by Marcgrave *Hist. Nat. Brazil* (1648) 227 as the name used in Congo for this species of monkey.]

1. Originally, a South African monkey incidentally described by Marcgrave in his *Natural History of Brazil*, and after him by various writers on zoology. Subsequently applied to any monkey of the genus **MACACUS** (either in its earlier or later extension); = MACAQUE.

[1693 RAY *Syn. Anim. Quad.* etc. 155 *Cercopithecus angolensis* major, *Congensibus Macaquo* Marcgr. 1774 *GOLDSM. Nat. Hist.* IV. 233 Of the monkeys of the ancient continent, the first, he [Buffon] describes, is the Macaquo; somewhat resembling a baboon in size. 1854 BUSHNAN in *Circ. Sci.* (c 1865) I. 290/2 In the mandril, pavian, and macacos, membranous sacs are observed. 1874 *Slang Dict.*, *Murkarker*, a monkey, vulgar Cockney pronunciation of Macaquo... Jacko Macaquo, or Maccacco, as he was mostly called, was the name of a famous fighting monkey, who used nearly fifty years ago to display his prowess at the Westminster Pit.

2. *Comb.*: **macaco-wood**, *Tococa guianensis*, a Brazilian shrub (Cassell); **macaco-worm**, the larva of a South American insect, *Dermatobia noxialis*, which infests the skin of animals.

1876 *Beneden's Anim. Parasites* viii. 175 A gadfly found at Cayenne is distinguished by the name of the Macaco Worm; it... usually attacks the skin of oxen and dogs.

macaco² (mækə'kəʊ). Also 8 **mocock**, **mococo**, 8-9 **maucauco**, 9 **macauco**. [a. F. (Buffon) *mococo*; ulterior origin obscure. Cf. MAKI.] A name applied to certain lemurs, *esp.* to the genus *Lemur*.

1751 G. EDWARDS *Nat. Hist. Birds*, etc. iv. 197 The *Maucauco*... is about the Bigness of a middling sized Cat. 1774 *GOLDSM. Nat. Hist.* IV. 239 The last of the monkey kind are the Makis... The first of this kind is the Mococo; a beautiful animal about the size of a common cat, but... of a longer make. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) IX. 785 *Lemur*, the *Maucauco*... 1. The tardigradus, or tail-less maucauco. 1797 S. JAMES *Narr. Voy.* 141 The tail of the mocock, is the most beautiful that can be imagined. 1834 *Nat. Philos., Phys. Geog.* 54/2 (U.K.S.) The flying macaquo or lemur. 1839 *Penny Cycl.* XIII. 419/1 The Makis, or Macaucos, properly so called, *Lemur*. 1840 BLYTH tr. *Cuvier's Anim. Kingd.* (1849) 64 The Murine Macaquo (*Lemur murinus*). 1884 *Riverside Nat. Hist.* (1888) I. 228 The Mongoose Lemur, or Woolly Macaco [*Lemur mongozi*].

|| **Macacus** (mækə'kəʊs). Pl. **macaci** (mækə'kəʊsɪ). [mod.L., ad. F. *macaque*; see MACAQUE.] A genus of Old World catarrhine monkeys of the family *Cercopithecidae*; originally including a great number of African and Asiatic species, but now restricted to species resembling the bonnet macaque or toque; a monkey of this genus.

1871 DARWIN *Desc. Man* I. i. 23 In... baboons and some species of macacus the upper portions of the ear is slightly pointed. 1875 *Encycl. Brit.* II. 152/1 The *Macaci* present us with the most northern forms of apes. 1893 *Daily News* 8 June 5/3 A small monkey, a macacus, has been placed in his cell to keep him [an ourang-outang] company.

macadam (mækədəm). (Formerly with capital M; also *Mac-Adam*, *M^cAdam*.)

1. The name of John Loudon M^cAdam (1756-1836) used *attrib.* to designate the kind of roadway which he invented and the material used in making it; see MACADAMIZE.

Now apprehended as an attributive use of 2. 1824 *Miss MITFORD Village Ser.* 1. 277 We shall see no more of him [our surveyor]; for the *Mac-Adam* ways are warranted not to wear out. 1878 *N. Amer. Rev.* CXXVI. 91 Closet warriors, in cozy studies, with smooth M^cAdam roadways before their doors. 1881 *Macm. Mag.* XLIV. 342 All piles of spare macadam material were carefully removed.

2. The material of which a macadamized road is made.

1826 J. WILSON *Noct. Ambr. Wks.* 1855 I. 178 What a... rattle o' wheels!... intolerable aneuch ower the macadam, but Lord ha' mercy on us, when you're on the causeway! 1831 MOORE *Summer Fête* 121 Where never gleam of gas must dare 'Gainst ancient Darkness to revolt, Nor smooth Macadam hope to spare The dowagers one single jolt. 1856 FONBLANQUE in *Life & Labours* (1874) 520 He may gravely serve out Macadam for rations, and supply biscuit for making roads. 1862 *Athenæum* 30 Aug. 268 The drab-coloured mud of the macadam. 1892 *Times* 20 Apr. 7/4 It is broken up into macadam, and forms a splendid material for making roads.

fig. 1871 R. H. HUTTON *Ess.* II. 126 He sprinkles a little macadam of stony fact along the fair upland path of his imagination. 1892 *Academy* 29 Oct. 382/3 It is an unfinished macadam of inverted commas and references.

3. *nonce-use as adj.* Level as macadam.

a 1845 HOOD *St. to Tom Woodgate* v, Does that hard, honest hand now... tug the oar, a gondolier On smooth Macadam seas?

macadamia (mækədə'miə). [mod.L. (F. von Mueller 1858, in *Trans. Phil. Inst. Victoria* II. 72), f. the name of John Macadam (1827-65), Scottish-born chemist, who was secretary of the Philosophical Institute of Victoria at that time.] An evergreen tree of the Australian genus so called, of the family *Proteaceæ*, esp. *Macadamia ternifolia*, the Queensland nut, which bears white-fleshed nuts in hard shells. Also *attrib.*

1904 J. H. MAIDEN *Forest Flora New South Wales* I. 217 Mr. Betche and I described a *Macadamia*... from Camden Haven, N.S.W. 1929 M. D. FREAR *Our Familiar Island Trees* 64 Perhaps the best of these [recent introductions to Hawaii] is the *Macadamia* Nut, sometimes called the Queensland Nut from its native habitat. 1949 S. A. CLARK *All the Best in Hawaii* xx. 207 *Macadamia* nuts call for special pause and explanation, for mainlanders seem rarely to have heard of them... A man named E. W. Jordan brought some of these nuts from Tasmania to Honolulu about the year 1890. *Ibid.* 208 Some smooth-leaf varieties of *macadamia* produce smaller and less sweet nuts. As a delicacy... *macadamia* nuts, salted and bottled, have hardly three decades of history... Several Honolulu concerns ship bottled *macadamias* anywhere. 1955 W. GADDIS *Recognitions* II. i. 295 She returned to her desk... took a *macadamia* nut from the jar. 1963 *Economist* 14 Dec. 1198/3 Oils are available... from... *macadamia* nuts. 1969 *Coast to Coast* 1967-68 4 He could hear the familiar morning sounds through that hush... the sow's demanding squeals, the butcher-birds and magpies in the *macadamia*-trees. 1970 *Daily Colonist* (Victoria, B.C.) 23 Dec. 4/1 *Economies* [made by United Air Lines] have ranged from cancelling routes... and ceasing to serve *macadamia* nuts—a Hawaiian delicacy—with drinks.

macadamite (mækədə'maɪt), *sb.* and *a.* Now *rare* or *Obs.* [f. MACADAM + -ITE.]

A. sb. One who practises or advocates M^cAdam's system of road-making.

1821 *Monthly Mag.* LII. 104 Some incidental remarks of mine in a paper I sent you in May last, have caused the *Mackadamites* to throw some of their spare dirt about. 1839 MURCHISON *Silur. Syst.* 1. xxxix. 535 In certain districts... they [boulders] are fast disappearing through the labours of the *Macadamites*.

B. adj. Pertaining to M^cAdam's system of road-making.

1824 *Miss MITFORD Village Ser.* 1. 276 The *Mac-Adamite* enormity of the stony road. 1846 THACKERAY *Cornhill to Cairo* vii. Wks. 1900 V. 650 Roads were being repaired in the *Macadamite* manner.

macadamization (mækədə'maɪzəɪʃən). (Formerly with capital M.) [f. next + -ATION.] The process, practice, or system of making macadamized roads; rarely *concr.* a macadamized road. Also, the converting of stone into road-metal.

1824 *Lond. Mag.* X. 350 Major-Taylorization against *Mac-adamization* any day! 1824 *Newcastle Mag.* III. 27 The only road in our neighbourhood on which something like *Macadamization* has been attempted. 1825 *Blackw. Mag.* XVII. 87 A long street under the process of

Macadamization. 1826 MISS MITFORD *Village Ser.* II. 2 That . . . turnpike-road . . . is now so perfect and so beautiful a specimen of Macadamization, that [etc.]. 1861 MUSGRAVE *By-roads* 75 Macadamization. 1869 'BRADWOOD' O.V.H. (1870) 184 Miss Warren . . . was cantering down the turf border that fringed the macadamisation. 1871 L. STEPHEN *Playgr. Eur. v.* (1894) 121 The glacier . . . crushed into smaller fragments, producing . . . a kind of incipient macadamisation. fig. 1847 *Tait's Mag.* XIV. 746 So very strange a macadamization of parties has taken place.

macadamize (mə'kædəmaɪz), *v.* Also **MacAdamise**, -ize. [f. MACADAM + -IZE.]

1. *trans.* To make or repair (a road) according to J. L. MacAdam's system, which consists in laying down successive layers of stone broken into pieces of nearly uniform size, each layer being allowed to consolidate under the pressure of ordinary wheel traffic before the next is laid upon it.

See MacAdam's pamphlet, *Remarks on the Present System of Road-Making* (ed. 5, 1822). He did not approve of the placing of any kind of foundation under the layers of stone, of the use of sand or gravel as 'binding' material, or of the smoothing of the surface by heavy rollers; though the name of 'macadamizing' is now often given to methods in which some or all of these practices are admitted.

1826 *Lion Hunting* 78 The road . . . was what we now deemed a great luxury,—MacAdamized, instead of paved. 1828 SOUTHEY *To A. Cunningham* 23 A street not yet Macadamized. 1863 A. C. RAMSAY *Phys. Geog.* (1878) 613 Basalts . . . are ill adapted for macadamising roads. 1871 L. STEPHEN *Playgr. Eur.* (1894) 135 A heap of granite stones prepared for macadamising a road.

absol. 1871 M. COLLINS *Mrq. & Merch.* I. vi. 188 There is no hard stone nearer than Mount Sorel, so they macadamize with something almost as soft as loaf sugar.

b. fig. To render level or even; to level, raze.

1826 J. SHERMAN in *Mem.* (1863) 219 Grace indeed macadamises the road, makes the stones smaller. 1827 JELF *Let. to Pusey* in Liddon, etc. *Life P.* (1893) I. 117 Your mind is certainly macadamized; mine resembles the road between this [Berlin] and Strelitz. 1829 MARRYAT *F. Mildmay* iii. The enemy's centre should have been macadamised by our seven three-deckers. 1842 ORDESON *Creol.* iv. 38 *Or.* . . . Bishop has . . . macadamized the way for his successor. 1868 PEARD *Water-Farm.* ii. 14 Each successful labour of to-day will macadamise the road for to-morrow.

2. To convert into road-metal.

1841 J. T. HEWLETT *Parish Clerk* II. 154 Coarse, thick slates, that would certainly have been macadamized in these days as excellent materials for road-making.

b. transf. and fig. To break up (something hard or figured as being hard) into pieces. ? *Obs.*

1825 *Good Study Med.* (ed. 2) V. 539 By grinding, or as we should now perhaps call it macadamizing the stone into granules. 1825 *New Monthly Mag.* XV. 296 In Macadamizing a few broad, simple, and impressive sounds into passages of numberless rapid notes, there is no time left for giving the emphasis required. 1852 SMEDLEY *L. Arundel* xxxvi. 270 Richard Frere . . . devoted himself to that indurated specimen of the original granite formation, . . . and by trying to macadamise her into small-talk [etc.]. 1855 — *H. Coverdale* i. 2 Fathers have flinty hearts, and even the amenities of the nineteenth century have failed to macadamise them.

macadamized (mə'kædəmaɪzd), *pppl. a.* [f. MACADAMIZE + -ED.]

1. Of a road (see MACADAMIZE 1).

1827 *Blackw. Mag.* XXI. 791 We were not seen stumbling even upon a Macadamized road. 1837 *Civil Eng. & Arch. Jnl.* I. 1/2 Filled in with broken stones, such as are used for MacAdamized roads. 1861 MUSGRAVE *By-roads* 282, I found even a Macadamized road, which crosses the plain, miry enough, in heavy rain. 1889 G. FINDLAY *Eng. Railway* 49 A well-constructed macadamized road.

fig. 1827 LYTTON *Falkland* 45 Neither in person nor in character was he much beneath or above the ordinary standard of men. He was one of Nature's Macadamized achievements. His great fault was his equality. 1863 COWDEN CLARKE *Shaks. Char.* xi. 201 The hard and macadamised road of dry duty and daily labour.

2. Broken up into road-metal. Also (*nonce-use*), strewn with broken stones.

1849 CAPT. C. STURT *Exped. Centr. Austral.* I. 238 We then proceeded . . . down the creek, keeping close upon its banks to avoid the macadamized plains on either side. 1888 *Times* (weekly ed.) 23 Nov. 3/3 Some loose macadamised stones lying about.

macadamizer. [f. MACADAMIZE + -ER.]

1. One who makes macadamized roads.

1824 *Newcastle Mag.* III. 26 [The paviments] have . . . nothing to do but to transform themselves into Macadamizers. 1864 *Reader* 11 June 747/3 Our London macadamizers go about their work in a very unscientific way. 1881 *Instr. Census Clerks* (1885) 87 Paviment . . . Macadamiser.

2. One who rides on a macadamized road; *esp.* one who keeps to the roads when hunting.

1832 G. DOWNES *Let. Cont. Countries* I. 11 Our little Gallic Macadamizer asked one of the Hibernians present [etc.]. 1838 SURTEES *Jorrock's Jaunts* 55 A private road and a line of gates through fields now greet the eyes of our Macadamisers. 1869 'BRADWOOD' O.V.H. I. xii. 219 'Here come all the roadsters!' growled the latter, as the hounds . . . crossed a bye-road—along which in the rear clattered some fifty macadamisers.

macadamizing, *vbl. sb.* [-ING.] The action of the verb MACADAMIZE; macadamization.

1851-61 MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* II. 181 The macadamizing of the latter thoroughfare. 1876 PAGE *Adv. Text-Bk. Geol.* vii. 136 Their extensive use in causewaying and macadamising.

macadamizing, *pppl. a.* [-ING.] a. That macadamizes. b. (Cf. MACADAMIZER 2.)

1826 BENTHAM in *Westm. Rev.* VI. 457 It performs the function of a Macadamizing hammer, in breaking down the aggregate mass. 1860 O. W. HOLMES *Prof. Breakf.-t. i.* This is the great Macadamizing place, always cracking up something. 1869 'BRADWOOD' O.V.H. I. 224 Jack Marshall, in the safe pursuit of pleasure, as far as compatible with macadamising action, had suddenly espied . . . the Maule carriage.

macaleb, *obs. form* of MAHALEB.

macalive, variant of MACKALLOW *Obs.*

Macamethe, *obs. form* of MAHOMET.

|| **macana** (mə'kɑ:nə). *South American.* [Said by Humboldt to be Haytian.] An ironwood club.

1622 R. HAWKINS *Voy. S. Sea* §27 (1847) 98 Their armes for the warre, which is a sword of heave blacke wood. . . They [the Indians of Brazil] call it macana, and it is carved and wrought with inlayd works very curiously, but his edges are blunt. *Ibid.* §41. 147 Their [the islanders of Mocha, Chilc] weapons are bowes and arrowes and macanas. 1822 SARA COLERIDGE tr. *Dobrizhoffer's Hist. Abipones* [Paraguay] I. 360 The wooden club, *macana*. 1861 W. BOLLAERT tr. P. Simon's *Exped. Aguirre* (Hakl. Soc.) xix. 79 Darts and macanas (a sort of club). [The reference is to Peru.]

† **mac'cao**. *Obs.* Also **makao**. [f. the name of Macao, a Portuguese settlement on the coast of China, noted for gambling. In Fr. *macao*. Cf. MACCO.] A gambling game at cards, 'a kind of vingt-et-un' (Littré).

1778 EARL MALMESBURY *Diaries & Corr.* I. 179 Macao, (a game much in vogue here at present). 1783 H. WALPOLE *Let.* (1858) VIII. 388 When she wants to play at macao. 1794 C. PIGOT *Female Jockey Club* 109 We have beheld her ready to burst with rage, when the consequences have been against her at Macao. 1827 *Sporting Mag.* XX. 58 A diplomatic character and member of a fashionable Club at Brussels, has been accused of cheating at Macao. 1883 *Times* 11 July 7 He consorted much with . . . needy players at . . . roulette, makao, and similar games of hazard.

macao, *obs. form* of MACAW.

macaque (mə'kɑ:k). Also 8 **mocawk**, 9 **macac**. [a. F. *macaque*, ad. Pg. *macaco*: see MACACO.]

† 1. Some Brazilian species of monkey. *Obs. rare*—1.

1698 FROGER *Voy.* 115 We observed two sorts of Monkeys there [*viz.* Brazil], which they distinguished by the Names of Sagovins and Macaques [Fr. orig. *Macaqs*] . . . The Macaques are . . . of a brown Colour.

2. A monkey of the genus MACACUS.

1757 J. H. GROSE *E. Indies* 41 The natives call it a Mocawk, and when taken young it soon grows very tame. 1840 BLYTH tr. *Cuvier's Anim. Kingd.* (1849) 58 The Macaques (*Macacus*, Desm.). *Ibid.* 59 The Bonneted Macaque (*M. Simus*). *Ibid.* The Pig-tailed Macaque. . . The Black Macaque. 1875 *Encycl. Brit.* II. 152/1 The Thibet Macaque (*Macacus thibetanus*). 1878 BROWNING *La Saisiaz* 590 What though monkeys and macaques Gibber 'Byron'? 1885 E. BALFOUR *Cycl. India* (ed. 3) II. 753/2 *Macacus cynomolgus*, common macac.

macare, *obs. form* of MAKER.

macarism ('mækərɪz(ə)m). *rare.* Also **makarism**. [ad. Gr. μακαρισμ-ός, f. μακαρίζειν: see next and -ISM.] a. (See quot. 1818-60; and cf. next vb.) b. = BEATITUDE 2.

1818-60 WHATLEY *Compl. Bk.* (1864) 25 *note*, The words 'felicitate' and 'congratulate' are used only in application to events, which are one branch only of 'macarism'. *Ibid.* 28 To admiration, contempt seems to be the direct contrary; censure to commendation; pity to macarism. a 1860 J. A. ALEXANDER *Gosp. Matth.* (1861) 110 A series of *beatitudes* or macarisms [Footnote, μακαρισμός], so called from the word with which they severally open. 1882 A. B. BRUCE *Parab. Teach. Christ* 380 The makarisms and woes with which Luke's version of the Sermon on the Mount begins. 1889 — *Kingd. God* Introd. 10 Luke's . . . form of the 'macarisms'.

macarize ('mækərɪz), *v. rare.* Also **macarise**, **makarize**. [f. Gr. μακαρίζειν, f. μάκαρ happy: see -IZE.] *trans.* To account or call happy or blessed (cf. quot. 1816-60).

1816-60 WHATLEY *Compl. Bk.* (1865) 9 A man is admired for what he is, macarized for what he has, praised for what he does. *Ibid.* (1864) 25 If a man possess a genius, or a person that is admirable, he is himself admired; but not if he has an admirable horse or house; the sentiment we feel towards him is of a different nature, and we have no English word to express it; so much are we at a loss as to resort to the word 'envy'. I should like to introduce the word 'macarise'. 1840 ARNOLD *Let. in Stanley Life & Corr.* (1844) II. ix. 227 Therefore I 'macarize' you the more, for having both an inherited home, and in a county and part of the county per se delightful. a 1871 GROTE *Eth. Fragm.* v. (1876) 177 No man praises happiness, as he praises justice, but macarises (blesses) it as something more divine and better.

macaron, variant of MACAROON.

macaroni (mækə'rəʊni). Pl. -ies. Also 6-9 **maccaroni**, 8 **mac(c)arone**, **makarony**, 9 **mackerony**. [a. It. *maccaroni* (Florio 1598), earlier form of *maccheroni* (Florio 1611) pl. of *maccherone*; the ulterior etymology is obscure.

Some scholars have suggested connexion with Gr. μακαρία, explained by Hesychius to mean a sort of barley-broth. Diez

regarded the word as a derivative of It. *maccare* to bruise, crush.]

1. A kind of wheaten paste, of Italian origin, formed into long tubes and dried for use as food.

The same 'Italian paste' is prepared also in the form of VERMICELLI, q.v.

1599 B. JONSON *Cynthia's Rev.* II. i. He doth learne . . . to eat anchouies, maccaroni, bouoli, fagioli, and cauiare. 1750 CHESTERF. *Let.* (1792) II. 345 You would do very well to take one or two such sort of people home with you to dinner every day; it would be only a little *minestra* and *maccaroni* the more. 1769 MRS. RAFFALD *Eng. Housekpr.* (1778) 285 To dress Macaroni with Parmesan Cheese. 1813 SIR H. DAVY *Agric. Chem.* (1814) 142 The wheat of the south of Europe, in consequence of the larger quantity of gluten it contains, is peculiarly fitted for making macaroni. 1825 LYTTON *Zizzi* 45 Merton had heard much of the excellence of the macaroni at Portici. 1893 *Spectator* 10 June 768 A Sicilian sawyer fed on macaroni and melons.

2. *Hist.* An exquisite of a class which arose in England about 1760 and consisted of young men who had travelled and affected the tastes and fashions prevalent in continental society. **b. dial.** A fop, dandy.

[This use seems to be from the name of the Macaroni Club, a designation prob. adopted to indicate the preference of the members for foreign cookery, macaroni being at that time little eaten in England. There appears to be no connexion with the transferred use of It. *maccherone* in the senses 'blockhead, fool, mountebank', referred to in 1711 by Addison *Spect.* No. 47 ¶ 5.]

[1764 H. WALPOLE *Let. Earl Hertford* 6 Feb. (1857) IV. 178 The Maccaroni Club (which is composed of all the travelled young men who wear long curls and spying-glasses). 1764 — *Let. Earl Hertford* 27 May *Ibid.* 238 Lady Falkener's daughter is to be married to a young rich Mr. Crewe, a Macarone, and of our Loo. 1770 *Oxford Mag.* June 228/2 There is indeed a kind of animal, neither male nor female, a thing of the neuter gender, lately started up amongst us. It is called a Macaroni. It talks without meaning, it smiles without pleasantry, it eats without appetite, it rides without exercise, it venches without passion. 1773 BOSWELL *Johnson* 21 Aug. You are a delicate Londoner; you are a maccaroni; you can't ride. 1773 [C. HITCHCOCK] *Maccaroni* i. 5, I wanted you to be a man of spirit; your ambition was to appear a first-rate Macaroni; you are returned fully qualified, and determined, I see, to shew the world what a contemptible creature an Englishman dwindles into, when he adopts the follies and vices of other nations. 1783 MME. D'ARBLAY *Diary* 9 Dec. It is the custom, you know, among the Macaronies, to wear two watches. 1820 LAMB *Elia* Ser. 1. South-Sea House, He wore his hair . . . in the fashion which I remember to have seen in caricatures of what were termed, in my young days, Maccaronies. 1854 A. E. BAKER *N'hampton Words* II, *Maccaroni*, a fop. Equivalent to the modern dandy; now nearly, if not quite, obsolete. 1859 THACKERAY *Virgin.* (1879) I. 357 If he brags a little to-night . . . and talks about London and Lord March, and White's, and Almack's, with the air of a macaroni. 1881 *Athenæum* 5 Nov. 603/2 The weak chin, . . . resolute brow, and good forehead, portray Sheridan to the life, as he appeared, a macaroni and brilliant loungee in Carlton House. 1891 *Sheffield Gloss.*, *Mackerony*, an over-dressed, or gaudily-dressed person.

transf. 1778 [W. MARSHALL] *Minutes Agric.* 3 Feb. 1775 Harnessed the old oxen in all their new finery . . . ; the Pantheon never saw two more ridiculous Macaronies.

3. A species of crested penguin, *Eudyptes chrysolophus*. In full *maccaroni penguin*.

[App. so called because its crest was thought to resemble the coiffure of the 'maccaronies'. The *Pall Mall Gazette Extra* of 24 July 1884, p. 29/2 gives from a print of 1777 two figures of head-dresses then in use, one of which is called 'the macaroni'. Cf. also quot. 1820 in 2.]

1838 POE *A. G. Pym* Wks. 1864 IV. 123 The maccaroni, the jackass and the rookery penguin. 1860 C. C. ABBOTT in *Ibis* 338 This bird is called in the Falkland Islands the Maccaroni Penguin. . . It has an orange-coloured crest. 1885 *Encycl. Brit.* XVIII. 492/1 *Eudyptes*, containing the crested Penguins, known to sailors as . . . 'Macaronis'.

4. A medley (such as a macaroni poem).

1884 ROGERS *Six Cent. Work & Wages* (1886) 166 Political songs in Latin or in a maccaroni of Latin and English.

5. In the West Indies, a coin of the value of a quarter of a dollar. ? *Obs.*

1834 M. G. LEWIS *Jnl. W. Ind.* 403 Each grown person received a present of half a dollar, and every child a maccaroni. 1838 W. JAMESON in A. Robb *Gosp. Africans* (1861) iv. 88 The masters began to offer a *maccaroni*, or 1s. sterling, a day.

† 6. The name of a gambling-room at Newmarket. (Cf. MACCO.) *Obs.*

1771 P. PARSONS *Newmarket* I. 186 The Maccaroni is no other than a pretty large and whimsically painted room.

7. (See quot.)

1876 R. L. WALLACE *Canary Bk.* xiv. 165 Lizards [*sc.* canaries] are known among Scotchmen as 'maccaronies'.

8. Short for *maccaroni tool*.

1867 G. A. ROGERS *Wood Carving* 12 Now take the maccaroni and cut away the wood on either side of the vein. . . The maccaroni . . . is shaped to cut at both angles.

9. An Italian. *slang.*

1845 [see FROG? 3 b]. 1901 'L. MALET' *Hist. R. Calmady* v. x. 461 You don't suppose I mean to stand here till the second anniversary of the Day of Judgment, watching your blithering chicken-shanked macaronies suck rotten oranges, do you? 1942 E. PAUL *Narrow St.* xxix. 266 'Cut the throats of the macaronis,' Madame Absalom said. She disliked Italians slightly more than the rest of the human race. 1946 D. HAMSON *We fell among Greeks* viii. 91 They dropped us practically on to the Italian garrison at Karpenisi. . . Doug was playing hidey-ho with a couple of macaronis, taking potshots round bushes at each other.

10. Nonsense, meaningless talk. *slang* (chiefly *Austral.*)

1924 LAWRENCE & SKINNER *Boy in Bush* iii. 46 Yes. Jam, macaroni, cockadoodle. We're plain people out here-aways, not mantle ornaments. 1941 BAKER *Dict. Austral. Slang* 45 *Macaroni*, nonsense, foolishness. 1945 — *Austral. Lang.* vi. 128 *Macaroni*... and *borak* cover the same meaning of misleading chatter. 1965 J. VON STERNBERG *Fun in Chinese Laundry* (1966) iv. 67 What is flashed from the projector overhead will be the same old macaroni.

11. *attrib.*, as (sense 1) *macaroni dealer*, *pudding, soup, -stall, wheat*, (sense 2) *macaroni cane, dress, intelligencer, marquis, philosopher, shrug, train*; *macaroni cheese*, a savoury of which the principal ingredients are macaroni and cheese; † *macaroni fiddle*, ? some kind of small violin; † *macaroni gin*, a kind of colliery gin (E.D.D.); † *macaroni stake* (see quot.); *macaroni tool*, a square-cutting tool used in wood-carving.

1781 *Westm. Mag.* IX. 71 A supple-jack or a *macaroni cane, embellished with silk and gold tassels. [1769 E. RAFFALD *Experienced Eng. Housekeeper* xii. 261 To dress Macaroni with Permasent Cheese... Boil it... pour it on a Plate, lay all over it Permasent Cheese toasted.] 1877 TROLLOPE *Is he Popenjoy?* (1878) I. i. 2 It is as though one were asked to eat boiled mutton after woodcocks, caviare, or *macaroni [macaroni, 1877 *serial publ.*] cheese. 1934 A. RANSOME *Coot Club* iii. 40 Tell her we won't be late. Macaroni cheese to-night. 1972 B. NILSON *Pears Bk. Light Meals* xii. 184 Macaroni cheese with ham. 1851 in *Illustr. Lond. News* 5 Aug. (1854) 119/1 Occupations of the People... *Macaroni-dealer. 1772 FOOTE *Nabob* I. (1778) 26 The waiter at Almack's has just brought him home his *macaroni dress for the hazard table. 1777 MME. D'ARBLAY *Early Diary* Apr.-July (1880) II. 185 First came a French horn... then a violin,—a bass,—a bassoon,—a *Macaroni fiddle. 1789 BRAND *Hist. Newcastle* II. 684 There is a sort of gins called 'whim gins', and a kind known by the name of *macaroni gins'. 1769 *Public Advert.* 18 May 4/2 Thy Paper is the *Macarony Intelligencer. 1859 THACKERAY *Virgin*. xcii. (1878) 758, I never bargained to have a *Macaroni Marquis to command me. 1797 *Monthly Mag.* III. 92 In this fanciful æra, when *macaroni philosophers hold flirtation with science. 1861 MRS. BEETON *Bk. Househ. Managem.* xxvii. 654 *Sweet *macaroni pudding*... Put the macaroni, with a pint of the milk, into a saucepan with the lemon-peel. 1963 N. HEATON *Puddings* II. 56 *Macaroni Pudding*... When cool, add the beaten egg and the sugar. 1775 MME. D'ARBLAY *Early Diary* 21 Nov., 'It is not at all the ton to like her'... (with a *Macarony shrug). 1845 E. ACTON *Mod. Cookery* (ed. 2) i. 11 **Macaroni soup*. Throw four ounces of fine fresh mellow macaroni into a pan of fast-boiling water. 1949 H. SMITH *Master Bk. Soups* xv. 108 *Thick Macaroni Soup*. Prepare 3 pints of good gravy... Garnish with 6 ozs. macaroni cooked in salted water. 1823 'JON BEE' *Dict. Turf, *Macaroni stakes*, those ridden by gentlemen, not jockies. 1814 *Sporting Mag.* XLIV. 103 You dash among the pots of a *macaroni-stall. 1867 G. A. ROGERS *Wood Carving* 2 A *macaroni tool. 1890 C. G. LELAND *Wood Carving* 10 The Macaroni Tool... is for removing wood on each side of a vein or leaf, or similar delicate work. *Ibid.* 42 The so-called 'macaroni-tool'... is really very little used, owing to the great difficulty of keeping it sharp, and its liability to break. 1773 GOLDSM. *Stoops to Conq.* Epil., Ye travell'd tribe, ye *macaroni train. 1901 *Westm. Gaz.* 23 July 7/3 The *macaroni wheat crop (a new venture in the United States).

† *macaronian*, *a. Obs.* [f. prec. + -AN.]

1. = MACARONIC *a.*

1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Macaronic*, or *Macaronian*, a kind of burlesque poetry... We have little in English in the Macaronian way. 1751 CAMBRIDGE *Scribleriad* II. 184 *note*, The Macaronian is a kind of burlesque poetry, consisting of a jumble of words of different languages, with words of the vulgar tongue latinized, and latin words modernized.

2. = MACARONIC *a.*

1788 R. GALLOWAY *Poems* (1792) 16 Give ear ilk Macaronian beau, 'Tween George's Square an eke Soho.

macaronic (mæk'ərɒnɪk), *a.* and *sb.* Also 7 *macaronick*, 8 *macaronic*. [ad. mod.L. *macaronic-us* = It. (†*macaronico*) *maccheronico*, f. (†*macaroni*) *maccheroni* MACARONI.]

The word seems to have been invented by Teofilo Folengo ('Merlinus Cocaius') whose 'macaronic' poem (*Liber Macaronicus*) was published in 1517. He explains (ed. 2, 1521) that the 'macaronic art' is so called from macaroni, which is 'quoddam pulmentum farina, caseo, botiro compaginatum, grossum, rude, et rusticantum.'

A. adj. 1. Used to designate a burlesque form of verse in which vernacular words are introduced into a Latin context with Latin terminations and in Latin constructions. Also, applied to similar verse of which the basis is Greek instead of Latin; and *loosely* to any form of verse in which two or more languages are mingled together. Hence of language, style, etc.: Resembling the mixed jargon of macaronic poetry.

1638 SIR J. BEAUMONT in *Jonsonus Virbius* 12 He Latin Horace found. Translated in the Macaronicke toung, Cloth'd in such raggs as [etc.]. 1711 *Drumm. of Hawth.'s Wks.*, *Life* 5 For diverting himself and his Friends, he wrote a Sheet which he called *Polemio-Middinia*; 'Tis a sort of Macaronick Poetry, in which the Scots Words are put in Latin Terminations. 1778 JOHNSON 14 Apr. in *Boswell*. Macaronick verses are verses made out of a mixture of different languages. 1837 HALLAM *Hist. Lit.* i. vi. §31 I. 519 Maillard... whose sermons, printed if not preached in Latin, with sometimes a sort of almost macaronic intermixture of French. 1897 DOWDEN *Fr. Lit.* II. i. 90 The macaronic poet Folengo. 1898 STEVENSON *St. Ives* 236 Grace was said... in a macaronic latin.

† 2. Of the nature of a jumble or medley. *Obs.*

1611 (title) Coryats Crambe, or his Colwort Twice Soden, And Now served in with other Macaronicke dishes, as the second course to his Crudities. 1806 J. DALLAWAY *Obs. Eng. Arch.* 222 Those Travellers who have seen the new buildings of Edinburgh and Glasgow will look on the architecture of Bath, as belonging to the macaronic order. 1816 G. COLMAN *Br. Grins, Lament*. xiv. (1872) 271 My coarse, macaronic style may here and there excite a smile.

3. Pertaining to a macaroni. *rare*—⁰.

1828-32 WEBSTER, *Macaronic*, pertaining to or like a macaroni; empty; trifling; vain; affected.

B. sb.

1. *a.* Macaronic language or composition. *b.* *pl.* Macaronic verses.

1668 DENHAM *Dialogue* 33 You that were once so æconomick, Quitting the thrifty style Laconick, Turn Prodigal in Makeronick. 1693 *Apol. Clergy Scot.* 31 When some of his Party mounts the Desk and declaims their Macaronicks. 1727 BAILEY vol. II, *Macaronicks* [among the Italians], a sort of Burlesque Poetry made out of their Language, and the Scraps and Terminations of divers other. 1839 HALLAM *Introd. Lit. Europe* II. v. 267 *note*, Folengo... sat down for the rest of his life to write Macaronics. a 1864 LUCY ATKIN in *Mem.* etc. 77 Our own people were turning Scotch without knowing it. We began to allow the macaronic of the Edinburgh Review for actual English!

† 2. A jumble or medley. *Obs.*

1611 COTGR., *Macaronique*, a Macaronick; a confused heape, or huddle of many seuerall things.

† *macaronical*, *a. Obs.* Also 6 *macheronickall*. [See prec. and -ICAL.] = MACARONIC *a.*

1585 E. D. *Prayse of Nothing* Hjb, The macheronick phantasies of Merlinus Cocaius. 1596 NASHE *Saffron Walden* F, Who... hath translated my *Piers Pennilesse* into the Macaronicall tongue.

macaronically, *adv.* [f. MACARONIC: see -ICALLY.] In the macaronic manner.

1821 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Rev.* XCVI. 82 That strange mixture of Portuguese, Spanish, [etc.] names with which most European maps of South America are macaronically diversified. 1900 G. W. E. RUSSELL *Conferences* ii. 24 The earliest pieces... are in the learned language, sometimes macaronically interspersed with the vernacular.

macaronicism (mæk'ərɒnɪzɪz(ə)m). [f. MACARONIC + -ISM.] Macaronic style.

1830 *Gentl. Mag.* C. II. 123 Moliere gives an amusing specimen of macaronicism, in the *troisième intermède* of *Le Malade Imaginaire*. 1845 *Encycl. Metrop.* XXI. 629/2 It may be doubted, however, whether the Ancients would be very solicitous to establish a prior claim to Macaronicism.

macaronism (mæk'ərɒnɪz(ə)m). Also 8 *macaronism*, 9 *maccaroni-ism*. [f. MACARONI + -ISM.] Behaviour characteristic of a macaroni; dandyism.

1775 MME. D'ARBLAY *Early Diary* 21 Nov, He is a good deal in the present ton, which is not Macaronism. 1835 *Tait's Mag.* II. 20 His colonel... requited his maccaroni-ism by a week's arrest. 1863 SALA *Capt. Dangerous* II. viii. 122 We would have thought it vile poltroonery and macaronism to have worn wigs. 1868 C'TESS MINTO *Mem. H. Elliot* i. 28 His macaronism seems to have been a subject of jest among his friends.

maccaronyish, *a. rare*—¹. [f. MACARONI + -ISH.] Characteristic of dandyism.

1859 SALA *Tw. round Clock* (1861) 288 There is something supercilious, pragmatical, maccaronyish, un-English, in the announcement, 'No half-price'.

macaroon (mæk'ərʊ:n). Also 7 *makeron(e)*, *maquaroon*, *mackroom*, *mackroon*, 7-8 *mackeroon(e)*, *mackaroon(e)*, *macaron*, 8 *makeroon*, *macron*, 7-9 *maccaroon*. [a. F. *macaron* (16th c.), ad. It. *maccarone* (now *maccherone*) sing. of *maccaroni*: see MACARONI.]

1. A small sweet cake or biscuit consisting chiefly of ground almonds, white of egg, and sugar.

1611 COTGR., *Macarons*, Macarons; little Fritter-like Bunes, or thicke Losenges, compounded of Sugar, Almonds, Rosewater, and Muske. 1611 MARKHAM *Country Content*. II. ii. (1668) 98 To make Jumbals more fine and curious... and nearer to the taste of the Macaroon. 1630 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Gl. Eater Kent Wks.* I. 146/1 Whether it bee... Fritter, or Flapiacke, or Posset, Galley-Mawfrye, Mackeronee, Kickshaw, or Tantablin. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 83/2 Mackrooms, a kind of roul of sweet Bread. 1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Tourte*, You may also put a pounded Macaroon into the Artichoke Cream. 1747 MRS. GLASSE *Cookery* xv. 141 To make Maccaroons. 1848 J. GRANT *Adv. Aide-de-C.* xxviii. (Rtdg.) 227 Little maccaroons, sweet as sugar and almonds could make them. 1875 A. R. HOPE *My School-boy* Fr. 138 We were regaling on macaroons.

attrib. 1783 MME. D'ARBLAY *Diary* 9 Dec., I had no more power to prevent it than this macaroon cake in my hand. 1836 T. HOOK *G. Gurney* I. 297 A Jew boy, selling macaroon cakes. 1898 GULLY in *Daily News* 21 July 7/5 A Marchpane is an edifice in macaroon work.

† 2. = MACARONI *I.* *Obs.*

1704 J. PITTS *Acc. Mahometans* iii. (1738) 24 What they call Mackaroon is some Paste made only with Flour and Water. 1738 [G. SMITH] *Curious Relat.* II. 302 A Sort of Pudding, which they [in Malta] call *Macron*. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.*, *Macaron*, the name of a sort of vermicelli, a paste made of flour and water, and formed into the shape of the barrel of a quill, or the guts of small fowls.

† 3. A buffoon; a blockhead, dolt. Also *dial.* a fop (= MACARONI 2). *Obs.* [Cf. It. *maccherone*.]

a 1631 DONNE *Sat.* iv. 117 Like a bigge wife, at sight of lothed meat...; so I sigh and sweat To heare this Makeron talke in vaine. a 1633 R. B. In *Mem.*, *Donne's Poems* 401 A

Macaroon And no way fit to speake to clouted shoone. a 1825 FORBY *Voc. E. Anglia, Macaroon*, a fop.

Macartney (mæk'ɑ:tni). [The name of George, Earl Macartney (1737-1806).] *a.* Used in *Macartney cock*, *pheasant*, and in shortened form *Macartney*: A pheasant of the genus *Euplocamus*, esp. *E. ignitus*; a fireback.

[179. DR. SHAW in Sir G. Staunton *Macartney's Embassy to China* (1797) I. 248 It may be called the *fire-backed pheasant*. 1813 TEMMINCK *Hist. Nat. des Pigeons* etc. II. 273 Houpière Macartney. Gallus Macartneyi. Mihi... Cette belle espèce de Gallinacé... a été indiquée... par sir Georges Staunton, d'après un individu qui fut offert à Lord Macartney, Ambassadeur Anglais auprès de l'Empereur de la Chine.] 1834 SIR W. JARDINE *Nat. Hist. Gallinaceous Birds* I. 214 The Macartney Cock. *Euplocamus ignitus*. Fire-backed Pheasant of Java. 1840 BLYTH tr. *Cuvier's Anim. Kingd.* (1849) 227 The Macartneys.

b. *Macartney rose*, an evergreen white-flowered climbing rose, *Rosa bracteata*, introduced in 1795 by Lord Macartney.

1811 *Curtis's Bot. Mag.* XXXIV. 1377 Macartney's [sic] Rose... Native of China, whence it was introduced by Lord Macartney [sic], on his return from his embassy to that country. 1837 [see ROSE sb. 3]. 1908 H. H. ROBBINS *Our First Ambassador to China* p. viii, The design on the cover of the book is one adapted from a sprig of the original Macartney rose, growing in the North of Ireland. 1955 C. C. HURST in G. S. Thomas *Old Shrub Roses* ix. 93 So many different species have been concerned in the nineteenth and twentieth centuries... Macartney Roses from *R[osa] bracteata* [etc.]. 1974 *Country Life* 21 Mar. 631/1 The Macartney Rose, *Rosa bracteata*, belongs essentially to late summer... an exquisite creature with large white blooms and golden stamens.

macary bitter. 'A West Indian name for *Picramnia Antidesma*' (*Treas. Bot.* 1866).

a 1726 H. BARHAM *Hortus Americanus* (1794) 96 *Majoe*... It is also called *Macary bitter* from its growing in great plenty in the bay of Macary.

Macassar (mæk'æsə(r)). [The name (in the native form *Mangkasara*) of a district in the island of Celebes.] 1. *Macassar ebony*, the dark-coloured wood of *Diospyros celebica* and related species from Celebes and the Andaman Islands. *Macassar oil*, an unguent for the hair, grandiloquently advertised in the early part of the 19th century, and represented by the makers (Rowland and Son) to consist of ingredients obtained from Macassar. The name has subsequently been given commercially to various natural products imported from the East, e.g. to the oils expressed from the seeds of *Schleichera trijuga*, *Carthamus tinctorius*, and the berries of *Stadtmannia Sideroxylon*. (Hence *Macassar-oiled a.*, anointed with this oil.) *Macassar poison*, the gum of a tree, with which the Malays poison their arrows.

1666-7 *Phil. Trans.* II. 417 Whether it be true, that the onely Antidote hitherto known, against the... Macassar-poison, is humane Ordure, taken inwardly? 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) X. 357/1 *Macassar Poison*... called *ippo* in the Macassar and Malayan tongue. 1809 ALEX. ROWLAND jun. (*title*) *Essay on... the Human Hair*, with Remarks on the Virtues of the Macassar Oil. 1819 BYRON *Juan* I. xvii, In virtues nothing earthly could surpass her, Save thine 'incomparable oil,' Macassar! 1831 TRELAWNY *Adv. Younger Son* III. 280 [The author professes to have met in Celebes with] the oleaginous extract from a fruit-tree, since that period become so notorious in Europe, (by name I mean,)—Macassar oil. 1842 S. LOVER *Handy Andy* x. 99 He ran his fingers through his Macassar-oiled ringlets. 1889 G. S. BOULGER *Uses of Plants* vii. 177 Those [sticks] most commonly cut out of the solid log are Oak... home-grown; Ceylon or Macassar Ebony...; and the Palmyra Palm. 1896 BRANNIT *Fats & Oils* (ed. 2) II. 82 *Macassar oil*... is obtained from the seed of *Schleichera trijuga*. Considerable quantities of the oil were formerly imported, but what at present comes into commerce under the name of 'macassar oil' is mostly a mixture of cocoa-nut oil and ylang-ylang extract, coloured red with alkannin. 1920 A. L. HOWARD *Man. Timbers of World* 76 (*heading*) *Ebony, macassar*... This wood is imported in large billets and round logs... The colour ranges from dark brown to black, and a large proportion of the logs are streaked with yellow or yellowish brown, some very handsomely figured pieces being occasionally found. 1936 *Nature* 9 May 790/2 Counter front... in finely figured macassar ebony. 1947 J. C. RICH *Materials & Methods of Sculpture* x. 288 *Macassar ebony*, or *Coromandel*... is considered by many wood carvers to be inferior to African ebony. 1972 *Handbk. Hardwoods* (Building Res. Establishment) (ed. 2) 68 In *Macassar ebony* pale to medium brown zones contrast with black wood.

2. Also *Macasar*, *Makasar*, *Makassar*, *Mangkasar*, *Mungkasar*. A native or inhabitant of Macassar; the name of their language. Also *attrib.* or as *adj.*

1808 *Asiatick Researches* X. 194 The dialect of Mungkasar or Macassar, the bravest and most renowned of the Búgis tribes, differs... from the Búgis proper... I have formed a short radical vocabulary of both the Búgis and Mungkasar [languages]. 1816 T. S. RAFFLES *On Malayan Nation* 125 To the collection that has already been made of the various laws and usages of the Malays, Sumatrans, Javanese, Bugis, Macasars and Sulus, may be added the compendium of the Muhammedan law of inheritance. 1817 — *Hist. Java* II. xi. 162 By the aid of the Dutch... the Makasar chief was driven from his post. 1840 J. BROOKE *Jrnl.* 14 Feb. in R. Mundy *Narr. Events Borneo & Celebes* (1848) I. vii. 106 From his residence at Tetiagi... he transmits information to the Makassar government. 1886 *Misc. Papers relating to Indo-China* (Straits Branch R. Asiatic Soc.) I. xii. 108 The

descriptive catalogues of the extensive Bugis and Makassar literature... may now be consulted. **1911** *Encycl. Brit.* V. 598/1 The Macassars are well-built and muscular, and have in general a dark-brown complexion. **1968** *Ibid.* V. 132/2 They [sc. the Toradja tribe] came under a Bugis and Makasarese civilizing influence... The Bugis and Makasars... came into touch with Hindu culture in southern Celebes... and later were converted to Islam. *Ibid.* XIV. 654/1 Gaily coloured, plaited basketry is an outstanding feature of Makasarese markets... The people, the Mangkasaras or Makasars, are a branch of the Malay people, similar to but not identical with the Bugis, who inhabit the same region.

Macassarese (mækæsə'ri:z). Also **Makas(s)arese**. a. The Macassar people. b. Their language. Also *attrib.* or *as adj.*

1880 [see DYAK]. **1948** D. DIRINGER *Alphabet* vii. 430 The Macassarese and the Buginese... are the most important and the most advanced peoples of the island [sc. Celebes]... Macassarese is spoken nowadays in all the districts from Balu Kumba to Segere. **1959** *Chambers's Encycl.* III. 211/1 The peoples of the south (Buginese and Macassarese) are Moslems. **1968** [see MACASSAR 2].

macauco, variant of MACACO.

Macaulayism (mækə'li:z(ə)m). [f. the name of Thomas Babington (Lord) *Macaulay* (1800-1859) + -ISM.] The characteristic historical method or literary style of Macaulay; an instance of this. So **Ma'caulayan**, **Macaulay'esque**, **Ma'caulayish** *adjs.*, pertaining to or modelled upon Macaulay's method or style. **Macaulay'ese** (erron. *Macaulayese*), Macaulay's kind of diction.

1846 POE *Cary Wks.* 1864 III. 68 Models of style in these days of rhodomontades and Macaulayisms. **1859** NAPIER *Life Visct. Dundee* I. 4 note, How often does he give us Macaulayese for history! **1865** *Spectator* 492 Lord Derby does not talk leading articles after this Macaulayish fashion. **1871** M. ARNOLD *Friendship's Garland* 71 Why do you call Mr. Hepworth Dixon's style middle-class Macaulayese? **1884** *Pall Mall G.* 26 Sept. 3/1 There is something quite Macaulayesque in the description... of the way in which [etc.]. **1887** *Spectator* 27 Aug. 1159 Macaulay and other historical—or at least other historians'—incrustations. **1892** *Athenæum* 11 June 758/3 Dressing up platitudes in a sort of faded Macaulayese.

macaw¹ (mækə:). Also 7 **machao**, 7-8 **macao**, 7-9 **maccaw**, 8 **maccaw**, 8-9 **mackaw**. [a. Pg. *macao*, of obscure origin; a Tupi name for the bird is *macavua*.

Cf. Sp. *máca*, a Bird in the Province of Quito, in South-America, less than our Cocks, with a long Bill Red and Yellow, and its Feathers of such Variety of Colours as is admirable' (Pineda, 1740.)]

1. The name for several species of large long-tailed birds of the parrot kind constituting the genus *Ara*; they inhabit tropical and subtropical America and are remarkable for their gaudy plumage.

1668 CHARLETON *Onomasticon Zaicon* 66 Great blew and yellow Parrat called the *Machao*, or *Cockatoon*. **a1672** WILUGHBY *Ornithol.* II. xi. (1676) 73 Psittacus maximus alter Aldrov. Angl. Maccaw, seu Macao & Cockatoon. **1703** DAMPIER *Voy.* (1729) III. 1. 405 The Red Maccaw. **1707** FUNNELL *Voy.* iv. 70 The Maccaw... is about the bigness of a Hawk. **1788** *New Lond. Mag.* 61 The larger Psittaci are called Macaos. **1802** BINGLEY *Anim. Biog.* (1813) II. 75 The Brazilian Green Macaw. **1821-30** LD. COCKBURN *Mem. v.* (1874) 257 [He] was walking... dressed like a mackaw, as the Commissioner's purse-bearer. **1870** DISRAELI *Lothair* xxxv. Upon gilt and painted perches also there were... macaws.

†2. Applied (erron.) to some oriental bird.

1699 DAMPIER *Voy.* II. 1. 128 In the [Achin] Woods there are many sorts of wild Fowls, viz. Maccaws, Parrots [etc.].

3. *attrib.*, as **macaw tribe**; † **macaw-fish**, some brightly coloured fish (cf. *parrot-fish*).

1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* s.v., With some it [cockatoo] is made the synonymous name of all the Macaw tribe. **1792** MAR. RIDDELL *Voy. Madeira* 69 The parrot-fish, the macaw-fish.

macaw² (mækə:). Also 7 **macow**, 7-8 **maccaw**, 8-9 **mackaw**, 9 **macca-**. [Prob. repr. one or more Carib words; cf. Arawak (Guiana) *mocaya*, *mocoya*, the macaw-palm.] The West Indian name for palms of the genus *Acrocomia*; formerly also †the fruit of these palms. Now only *attrib.* in **macaw-berry**, **-palm**, **-tree**; also **macaw-bush**, a West Indian plant, *Solanum mammosum* (Treas. Bot. 1866); **macaw-fat**, a West Indian name for the Oil Palm, *Elæis guineensis*.

1657 LIGON *Barbados* 72 The Macow is one of the strangest trees the Iland affords. **1672** R. BLOME *Jamaica*, etc. 73 [Descr. Barbadoes] Limes, Lemons, Macows, Grapes [etc.]. **1697** DAMPIER *Voy.* (1698) I. ii. 20 We got Macaw-berries... wherewith we satisfied ourselves this day, though coarsly. **1699** L. WAFER *Voy.* 16 We found there a Maccaw tree, which afforded us berries, of which we eat greedily. *Ibid.* 20 This being the 7th Day of our Fast, save only the Maccaw-berries before related. **1756** P. BROWNE *Jamaica* 343 The Mackaw Tree... is very common in most of the sugar-colonies. **1858** SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade, Macaw-fat*, a West Indian name for oil palm, *Elæis guineensis*. **Macaw-palm**, the *Acrocomia sclerocarpa* of Martius. **1864** GRISEBACH *Flora W. Ind.* 785 Mackaw Tree, *Acrocomia sclerocarpa*. **1882** J. SMITH *Dict. Pop. Names Plants, Macaw Palm* or Gru-Gru (*Acrocomia fusiformis*). **1894** *Outing* (U.S.) XXIII. 380/2 The oil palm or macca-fat.

McBurney's point (mæk'bɜ:nɪ:z). *Surg.* and *Anat.* Also **McBurney point**. [f. the name of Charles *McBurney* (1845-1913), U.S. surgeon, who described it in 1889.] A point on the surface of the abdomen situated along a line from the umbilicus to where the anterior superior spine of the right ilium can be felt and at a distance of 1½ to 2 inches from this spine, which point normally lies directly above the appendix and is the point of maximum tenderness in appendicitis.

1890 L. A. STIMSON in *N. Y. Med. Jnl.* 25 Oct. 449/2, I found him... very weak, with marked tenderness and slight deep induration at a point midway between the umbilicus and the right anterior superior spine of the ilium... For the sake of brevity, and as a proper recognition of the value of this symptom, I shall speak of this point as 'McBurney's point'. *Ibid.* 450/1 The McBurney point was well marked. **1910** *Practitioner* Feb. 261 In peritonitis the pain is situated over the inflamed viscus, e.g. at McBurney's point in appendicitis. **1972** *Sci. Amer.* Aug. 122/2 Draw a line from the navel to the frontal protuberance of the right hipbone. Place your finger about one and a half inches from the bony end. That is McBurney's point.

macca ('mækə). [f. MACAW².] 1. A Jamaican name for the palm *Acrocomia sclerocarpa*, distinguished by its prickles; hence, used for the prickles of other plants and animals. Also *attrib.*

1873 [implied in sense 2]. **1910** ANDERSON & CUNDALL *Jamaica Anancy Stories* 31 De man dat hab on boot must go befo' so' mash macca. **1946** E. N. BURKE *Stories told by Uncle Newton* I. 17 There was soft grease—applied warm—for prickles ('macca' to us children) in the fingers or toes. **1956** J. HEARNE *Stranger at Gate* xvii. 131 They went through the bush... the dry macca crunching beneath their shoes. *Ibid.* xxxi. 239 If I have to walk a hundred mile on macca thorn, I am going to be dere. **1961** F. G. CASSIDY *Jamaica Talk* i. 7 A thoroughly Jamaican word... is macca, which now means any kind of prickle, thorn, bur, or sharp spine on plants or animals... It is used in many combinations too, like *macca breadfruit*, *macca yam*, *macca fern*.

2. **macca-fat**, a Jamaican name for the fruits of certain oil-yielding palms, esp. those of the genus *Acrocomia* and the oil palm, *Elæis guineensis*; **macca-fat palm**, one of these trees. Cf. **macaw-fat** (MACAW²).

1873 C. J. G. RAMPINI *Lett. from Jamaica* 71 Clumps of wild ginger, Macca-fat palms,—surely the most graceful of all that graceful tribe. **1961** F. G. CASSIDY *Jamaica Talk* i. 7 The macaw tree [is]... also called the macca-fat palm in Jamaica. *Ibid.*, The two most prominent features of these trees [are]—the fruits (not dates, but a similar nut-like berry with an edible rind, the macca-fat of today) and the thorns.

Maccabean, **-æan** (mækə'bi:ən), *a.* and *sb.* [f. MACCABEE + -AN.] *A. adj.* Of or pertaining to Judas Maccabæus or the Maccabees. *B. sb.* = MACCABEE.

1821 R. LAURENCE *Bk. of Enach* 207 Between the period of the captivity, and the rise of the Maccabæan dynasty. **1840** J. H. HOWLETT *Metrical Chronol.* (ed. 3) 16 Under the Maccabæan princes, what did the Jews become? **1845** [see MACCABEE]. **1890** CHURCH & SEELEY (*title*) The hammer, a story of Maccabean times. **1920** *Q. Rev.* July 4 His [sc. Disraeli's] party reaped the benefit of his Maccabean courage. **1952** GERTH & MARTINDALE tr. *Weber's Anc. Judaism* iv. xiv. 360 The high priest Onias, who in the confusion of Maccabean party struggles had escaped to Egypt... had not scrupled to build a temple there. **1973** [see HASMONEAN *sb.* and *a.*].

Maccabee ('mækəbi:). *Jewish Hist.* [ad. L. *Maccabæ-us*, Gr. *Μακκαβαίος*, the epithet of the Jewish patriot Judas.

'The source of the name is uncertain, but it is most natural to connect it with *maqāb*, "hammer".' **1883** *Encycl. Brit.* XV. 130/2.]

A supporter or successor of Judas Maccabæus, the leader of a religious revolt against Antiochus IV, 175-164 B.C., as recorded in the Books of the Maccabees.

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* I. 465 Thai was lik to the Machabeys, That, as men in the bibill seys [etc.]. **a1420** WYCLIF *1 Macc.* (heading) Here biginnith the firste boke of Machabeis. **1550** *Briefe & Compendiouse Table, Concordance Bible* Title-page, The thirde boke of the Machabees. **1614** RALEGH *Hist. World* I. II. x. 377 Then Modin the Natue Citie of the Macchabees. **1702** R. L'ESTRANGE tr. *Josephus' Works* 1058 Flavius Josephus, his discourse of the Maccabees. **1845** *Encycl. Metrop.* IX. 643/2 Hence, all who fought under that standard were called Maccabees, or Maccabæans. **1920** H. F. HENDERSON *Relig. in Scoul.* I. 16 The patriotism of the Jew, especially in the age of the Maccabees, was an ardent passion that enabled him to overcome enemies four times his number. **1956** W. R. FARMER (*title*) Maccabees, Zealots, and Josephus. An inquiry into Jewish nationalism in the Greco-Roman period.

transf. and *attrib.* **1865** *Sunday at Home* 194/2 But at length one of the Maccabee princes... subdued them. **1883** *Encycl. Brit.* XV. 131/1 The Vatican [MS.] does not contain the Maccabee books. **1959** *Listener* 20 Aug. 292/2 The Maccabees of this small but resolute movement... were the Aaronsohn family.

Maccabiah (mækə'bi:ə). [f. *Maccabi*, the name of an Israeli sporting organization + *-ah* Heb. *adj.* ending.] In full, **Maccabiah Games**. A sporting contest, modelled on the Olympic

Games, for Jewish athletes, and held at four-yearly intervals in Israel.

1962 *New Jewish Encycl.* 299/1 The major project of the Maccabi is the organization of Maccabiads, or 'Jewish Olympics'. **1963** J. COMAY *Introducing Israel* viii. 129 The Maccabiah, an 'Olympic Games' for Jewish athletes... takes place in the huge Ramat Gan Sports Stadium. **1969** *National Herald* (New Delhi) 29 July 10/3 The kindling of the Maccabiah flame was followed by the release of hundreds of doves. **1973** *Black Panther* 11 Aug. 12/3 Israel has declared that athletes from Rhodesia who took part in the so-called Maccabiah Games had no official status.

† **maccarib**. *Obs.* [App. cogn. w. *caribou*, a. Micmac *kaleboo*, lit. 'shoveller' (N. & Q. 9th Ser. IX. 465). Cf. F. *macaribo* (Littré).]

= CARIBOU.

1672 JOSSELYN *New Eng. Rarities* 20 The *Maccarib*, *Caribo*, or *Pohano*, a kind of Deer, as big as a Stag, round hooved, smooth hair'd and soft as silk.

maccaroni: see MACARONI.

McCarthyism (mækə'θɪ:z(ə)m). [f. the name of Joseph R. *McCarthy* (1908-57), U.S. senator + -ISM.] The policy of hunting out (suspected) Communists and removing them from Government departments or other positions. Hence **McCarthyist a.**, of or pertaining to McCarthyism; **McCarthyite**, one who gave support to such a policy; also *attrib.* and *transf.*

1950 *N. Y. Post* 5 Apr. 44/1 To call McCarthyism a fascist atmosphere would be descriptive enough. **1951** [see *big lie* (BIG a. B. 2)]. **1952** *N. Y. Times* 26 Oct. I. 70/7 McCarthyism breeds fear, suspicion and unrest. It turns neighbor against neighbor and makes every American a suspected traitor until and unless he can prove his innocence by McCarthyite standards. **1952** *San Francisco Examiner* 18 Sept. 3/6 The McCarthyites unquestionably have an appeal, Senator Lehman conceded, since they come before the people as super-patriots. **1953** *Ibid.* 23 July 20/8 The editorial denounced a House committee investigation of Communistic clergymen... The 'Daily Worker' called it 'the new McCarthyite drive against the integrity and independence of the church'. **1954** *Encounter* Aug. 10/1 For the unlucky rest of us, McCarthy and McCarthyism—the proper noun and the common one—are familiar to excess. **1954** RORTY & DECTER *McCarthy & Communists* 118 They are not so much *pro-McCarthyites* as anti-anti-McCarthyites (opponents of all who oppose McCarthy). **1955** H. READ *Grass Roots of Art* (rev. ed.) iv. 85 We are at once struck by the fact that whatever the political ideology may be—socialist, fascist, communist, or MacCarthyist—... all express one opinion about art. **1957** *Times Lit. Suppl.* 27 Dec. 782/2 Has this book been written to add fuel to McCarthyist flames that have long been dying away in the United States? **1959** *Ibid.* 6 Nov. p. xix/3 The whole academic community is only now emerging from the shock of the assault on the academics that was one of the most sinister results of 'McCarthyism'. **1960** *20th Cent.* June 578 People who were not active McCarthyites... were none the less sources of strength for him. **1971** *Guardian* 19 Jan. 10/2 Once people start... wondering about their neighbours, a McCarthyite infection could take hold. **1973** *Ibid.* 18 June 4/4 A tradition of paranoia out of which grew McCarthyism and many earlier witch-hunts. **1973** *Times Lit. Suppl.* 6 July 765/1 The tendency is timeless—and by no means sinister or subversive even in McCarthyite terms.

maccase(e)ne, **maccaw**: see MOCCASIN, MACAW.

macche, *obs.* form of MATCH.

|| **macchia** ('makia). [Corsican It.] = MAQUIS I.

1868 J. A. SYMONDS *Lett.* 4 May (1967) I. 805 The sea shore [of Corsica]... is a tangle of sweet & splendid flowers... The whole air is fragrant with multitudinous scents wafted from these 'macchi', as the natives call them.] **1924** A. HUXLEY *Lett.* 3 Dec. (1969) 238 The mountain is covered with woods of cork trees and a kind of macchia or bush of fragrant shrubs. **1936** *Nature* 2 May 735/2 Such characteristic native vegetation as the beautiful 'finbos' (the macchia or maquis of the south-west Cape) may be irretrievably damaged by fire. **1962** *Times* 24 Mar. 11/4 A cottage lost in the *macchia*. **1966** C. MACKENZIE *My Life & Times* V. 133 One looked down... into the *macchia* of Ventrosa.

Macciavelian: see MACHIAVELLIAN.

macco ('mækəʊ). ? *Obs.* [? A variant spelling of MACAO.] A gambling game; = MACAO.

1809 BYRON in Moore *Life* (1875) 143 When macco (or whatever they spell it) was introduced. **1825** *Sporting Mag.* XVI. 277 A rubber of whist, or a game of Macco. **1859** THACKERAY *Virgin*. xli. He dines at White's ordinary, and sits down to macco and lansquenets afterwards.

attrib. **1825** T. HOOK *Man of Many Fr., Say, & Doings* Ser. II. II. 18 His uncle was still at the Macco table. **1859** THACKERAY *Virgin*. xlii. I... left it at the Macco-table.

maccoboy ('mækəbɔi). Also 8 **macabao**, **macauba**, 9 **maccaboy**, **maccubau**, **mac(c)ouba**, **mackabaw**, *Sc.* **macabaa**, **-baw**, **maccaba(w)**. [Named from *Macouba*, a district in Martinique.] A kind of snuff, usually scented with attar of roses.

1740 *Wimble's List of Snuffs in Fairholt Tobacco* (1859) 269 Macabao. **1799** *Hull Advertiser* 27 July 4/4 You are famous... For having the best Macauba [rime draw]. **18..** G. WUSHART in Mactaggart *Gallovid. Encycl.* (1824) 223 Ye man bring me a teat o' this same Macabaa. **1823** J. BADCOCK *Dom. Amusem.* 99 The snuff of Martinico, celebrated under the term 'Macouba'. **1849** THACKERAY *Pendennis* II. ii. 14 [He] pocketed his snuff-box, not desirous that Madame Brack's dubious fingers should

plunge too frequently into his Mackabaw. 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade, Maccoboy, Maccubau*, a kind of snuff. 1893 STEVENSON *Catrina* xix. 218 Him I found already at his desk and already bedabbed with maccabaw. 1896 E. MARRIAGE tr. *Balzac's Old Goriot* 21 His snuff-box is always likely to be filled with maccaboy.

McCoy (m'kɔɪ). In the colloq. phr. *the real McCoy* (or *Mackay, McKie*): the 'genuine article', the real thing.

Its origin remains uncertain: see, for example, *Amer. Speech* (1958) XXXIII. 297 f.

1883 R. L. STEVENSON *Lett. to C. Baxter* (1956) 123 For society, there isnae sae muckle; but there's myself—the auld Johnstone, ye ken—he's the real Mackay, whatever. 1922 *Collier's* 7 Oct. 26/2 'At's the real McCoy you got there, brother!... Comes right down from Canada! 1930 *Amer. Mercury* Dec. 456/2 *McCoy*, genuine liquor. 'This is McCoy. You can't fake Quebec wrappers.' 1934 M. ALLINGHAM *Death of Ghost* v. 68 There's something very attractive about the real McKie when you meet it. 1935 R. C. WOODTHORPE *Shadow on Downs* xii. 298 It looks like the real Mackay. A lovely colour. 1940 *Penguin New Writing* I. 73 'You look the real McCoy, now,' he said. 1942 C. BARRETT *On Wallaby* v. 103 It's the real Mackay we've got, Chas.; didn't it spring out of the wall? 1949 N. MARSH *Swing, Brother, Swing* vi. 140 If I could pick my work I'd be in an outfit that went for the real mackay. 1952 W. R. BURNETT *Vanity Row* (1953) v. 43 A real gentleman... Not a phony... He was the real McCoy. 1959 L. BERNSTEIN *Joy of Mus.* (1960) 167 The operetta score... was musically elaborate, closer to opera, even containing finales, with everybody singing his way through the plot, vocalizing different sentiments at the same time—the real contrapuntal McCoy. 1972 *Guardian* 17 Feb. 10/3 Sadler's Wells is playing host to the regal offspring Royal Ballet, and not, please note, a second eleven but the real Macoy.

mace (meis), *sb.*¹ Also 4-5 mas, 4-7 mase, 5-6 mais, (5 maas, mass, meyce, 6 maysse, 6-7 masse). [a. OF. *masse*, *maça* = Pr. *masa*, It. *mazza*, Sp. *maza*, Pg. *maça*:—L. type **mat(t)ea* (prob. the origin of the rare *mat(t)ea*? *mallet*.)]

1. a. A heavy staff or club, either entirely of metal or having a metal head, often spiked: formerly a regular weapon of war. (Also called †*mace of arms* = F. *masse d'armes*.) †In early use also, a club of any kind.

1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 4219 bis geant... bigan is mace adrawe. c1320 *Sir Beues* 3800 þei leide on... Wip swerdes and wip maces. a1330 *Otuel* 1112 He cam wip a mase of bras. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* xi. 600 The Ynglis men... Kest emang thame swerdis and mas. c1386 CHAUCER *Knt.'s T.* 1753 With myghty maces the bones they tobreste. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 359 And Hercules... Was ther, berende his grete Mace. 1426 LYDG. *De Guil. Pilgr.* 22171 And with this ylke sturdy Maas, I putte hem out a ful greet paas. *Ibid.* 23160 Then cam Treason with hir mas Hevy as a clobbe of leed. 1555 EDEN *Decades* 161 Laton whereof they make such maces and hammers as are used in the warres. 1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholas's Voy.* III. v. 78 Yppon their saddle bow, their roundel & the Busdeghan (being the mase of armes). 1678 WANLEY *Wond. Lit. World* v. ii. 886. 473/1 He would cast a Horseman's Mace of nine or ten pounds weight farther than any other of his Court. 1728 POPE *Dunc.* 1. 85 Poms without guilt, of bloodless swords and maces. 1825 SCOTT *Talism.* i. A steel axe, or hammer, called a mace-of-arms. 1834 PLANCHÉ *Brit. Costume* 244 The pistol superseded the mace in the hands of officers during this reign [Hen. VIII].

†b. Applied to the trident of Neptune. *Obs.* 1582 STANYHURST *Aeneis* II. (Arb.) 63 Thee wals God Neptune, with mace threeforked, vphurleth. 1590 SPENSER *Muipotmos* 315 The God of Seas... strikes the rockes with his three-forked mace. 1791 COWPER *Iliad* XII. 29 Neptune with his trident mace himself Led them.

c. *fig.* 1601 SHAKS. *Jul. C.* IV. iii. 268 O Murd'rous slumber! Layest thou thy Leaden Mace vpon my Boy? 1667 MILTON *P.L.* x. 294 The aggregated Soyle Death, with his Mace petrific, cold and dry, As with a Trident smote. 1840 LONGF. *Sp. Stud.* I. v. Hark! how the loud and ponderous mace of Time Knocks at the golden portals of the day! 1878 BROWNING *La Saisiaz* 385 As... Beethoven's Titan mace Smote the immense to storm.

2. a. A sceptre or staff of office, resembling in shape the weapon of war, which is borne before (or was formerly carried by) certain officials. †Also formerly = the sceptre of sovereignty.

For *sergeant at (or of) mace*, see SERGEANT. The mace which lies on the table in the House of Commons when the Speaker is in the chair is viewed as a symbol of the authority of the House (cf. b).

c1440 *Promp. Parv.* 319/1 Mace of a seraiwnt, s[*cl*]eptrum, clava. 1471 RIPLEY *Comp. Alch.* v. xxviii. in Ashm. (1652) 155 Wyth Sylvre Macys... Sarjaunts awaying on them every owre. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 253 They gaue hym a rede in his hande for a septer or a mace. 1559 *Mirr. Mag., Jas.* I. xx. 5 My murdring uncle... That longed for my kingdom and my mace. 1580 *Nottingham Rec.* IV. 195 Payd to Towley for the other ij. maces menydyng. 1593 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. VI.* IV. vii. 144 With these borne before vs, in stead of Maces, Will we ride through the streets. 1623-4 in Swayne *Churchw. Acc. Sarum* (1896) 177 The Iron wch holds the Mase at the end of Mr. Maiors pewe. 1677 E. SMITH in *12th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 37 Some mischievous persons to dishonour my Lord Chancellor... stole the mace and the two purses. 1708 J. CHAMBERLAYNE *St. Gt. Brit.* I. II. xiii. (1710) 100 The Mace, while the Speaker is in the Chair, is always upon the Table, except when sent upon any extraordinary Occasion into Westminster-Hall, and Court of Requests, to summon the Members to attend. 1758 JOHNSON *Idler* No. 96 ¶1 He... read the Gothic characters inscribed on his brazen mace. 1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits, Ability* Wks. (Bohn) II. 45 The chancellor carries England on his mace. 1877 J. D. CHAMBERS *Div. Worship* 186 A Beadle, or other official, with a wand or mace, clearing the way.

b. *by (warrant of) the mace*: in House of Commons use, said of occasions when the Serjeant-at-Arms is sent with the mace as his warrant for demanding obedience to a command of the House.

1576 *Jrnl. Ho. Comm.* 22 Feb. I. 107 The said Committees found no Precedent for setting at large by the Mace any Person in Arrest; but only by Writ. *Ibid.* 27 Feb. I. 108 It is Resolved, That Edward Smalleye... shall be brought hither To-morrow, by the Serjeant; and so set at Liberty, by Warrant of the Mace, and not by writ.

c. A Mace-bearer.

1663 *Flagellum or O. Cromwell* (1672) 26 And here upon a Mace was sent to bring Cromwell into the Court. 1670 MARVELL *Let.* 21 Mar. *Wks.* (Grosart) II. 315 Sir Thomas Clifford carried Speaker and Mace, and all members there, into the King's cellar, to drink his health. 1753 GRAY *Long Story* iii, My grave Lord-Keeper led the brawls; The seals and maces danc'd before him. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* XI. III. 1 Garter King at arms... was followed by the maces of the two Houses, by the two Speakers [etc.].

3. a. *Billiards*. A stick with a flat square head, formerly used for propelling the balls; now superseded by the cue. (Cf. *MAST sb.*³) b. A similar instrument used in *Bagatelle*.

1727 BOYER *Fr. Dict., Masse*, (Billard dont on joue) Mass, or Billiard Stick. 1734 R. SEYMOUR *Compl. Gamester* III. (ed. 5) 84 If a Person breaks a Stick, or the Mace, he must pay Six-pence for the Stick and two Shillings for the Mace. 1744 J. LOVE *Cricket* 4 The dull Ball trails before the feeble Mace. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) III. 229 [Billiards] is played with sticks, called maces, or with cues; the first consist of a long straight stick, with a head at the end, and are the most powerful instruments of the two... In England the mace is the prevailing instrument, which the foreigners hold in contempt. 1814 COL. HAWKER *Diary* (1893) I. 119 We... enjoyed the novelty of playing with the Emperor's favourite cue, and Maria Louisa's mace. 1856 'CAPT. CRAWLEY' *Billiards* (1859) 8 The Mace, by the way, is seldom or never used by the present generation of billiard players. 1873 BENNETT & 'CAVENDISH' *Billiards* 4 Maces (called 'masts') only were used, made of lignum vitae or some other weighty wood, and tipped with ivory. 1883 *Cassell's Sports & Past.* 329 [*Bagatelle*]. The balls are struck with either a cue or a mace; of these two the latter will be found the easier.

4. *Tanning*. (See *quots.*)

1839 *URE Dict. Arts* 378 The chief operations of the currier are four:—1. Dipping the leather, which consists in moistening it with water, and beating it with the mace, or a mallet upon the hurdle. 1852 MORFIT *Tanning & Currying* (1853) 462 The leather may either be beaten out with the feet, or with an instrument called the mace.

5. *attrib. and Comb.*, as *mace-blow, head; †mace-proof a., nonce-wd.*, safe from arrest; *mace-reed* = REED-MACE.

1879 G. MEREDITH *Egoist* II. v. 104 The effect... was to produce an image of surpassingness in the features of Clara that gave him the final, or *mace-blow. 1899 *Daily News* 12 Sept. 7/2 Sargon of Accad... of whom a *maee head bearing his name is to be seen in the British Museum. 1633 SHIRLEY *Bird in a Cage* II. D 3 b, You shall... come vp to the face of a Sergeant... and be *mace prooffe. 1901 G. MEREDITH *Reading of Life* 126 A hundred mares, all white! their manes Like *mace-reed of the marshy plains Thick-tufted, wavy.

mace (meis), *sb.*² Forms: a. 4-5 macys, 4-6 macis, maces, (4 macz, 5 macez, masis, 6 mases). β. 4- mace, (6 mase). [ME. *macis*, a. F. *macis* (14th c. in Godef.), of unknown origin; cf. F. (16th c.) *massia*, ? cinnamon flower. The form *macis* being in Eng. apprehended as a plural, the new singular *mace* was formed from it.

It is not likely that the word has any connexion with L. *maccis* (accus. *maccida*) occurring once in Plautus in a bombastic list of unknown and perhaps imaginary spices.]

1. A spice consisting of the dried outer covering of the nutmeg.

a1377 *Abingdon Acc.* (Camden) 38 In farina xxvijs. In croco xls. In macys ijs. xd. [etc.]. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P.R.* XVII. ii. (1495) 595 The Mace is the flowre, and the Notmygge is the fryute. *Ibid.* cix. 672 The rynde of Nux masticata, the notmygge, hight Macis. c1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) xxi. 94 þe macez er þe huskes of þe nutemug. c1420 *Liber Cocorum* (1862) 13 Fors hit with clowes or macys gode. 1471 *Paston Lett.* III. 25 Sende me word quat price a li. of peppyr, clowys, masis, ginyr [etc.]. 1527 R. THORNE in *Hakluyt's Voy.* (1589) 252 The Islands are fertile of Clowes, Nutmegs, Mace, and Cinnamon. 1544 PHAER *Regim. Lyfe* (1553) Eja, Mithridatum... wel tempered in a litle white wine with a few maces. 1594 BLUNDEVIL *Exerc.* v. xi. (1636) 554 But when the Nut waxeth dry, the Mace do sever from the Nut. *Ibid.* xii. 557 Fry the Ile Banda doth come Nutmegs and Maces. 1732 ARBUTHNOT *Rules of Diet* 259 Spices, as Cinnamon, Mace, Nutmeg. 1747 MRS. GLASSE *Cookery* ii. 32 Add some... Pepper and Salt, and a litle beaten Mace. 1811 A. T. THOMSON *Lond. Disp.* (1818) 262 Oil of Mace. 1871 C. KINGSLEY *At Last* v, The nutmegs, the mace still clinging round them, lie scattered on the grass.

2. *attrib.*: †*mace-ale*, ale spiced with mace.

1611 BEAUM. & FL. *Four Pl., Triumph of Love* iv, She had more need of mace-ale... than your aged discipline. 1676 WISEMAN *Surg.* IV. v. 318 That night she took an anodyne Syrup in a draught of Mace-ale.

mace (meis), *sb.*³ Forms: 6 mase, 7 mas(se, maz, mess, 8 massie, 8- mace. [a. Malay *mās* (also *emās*); said to be repr. Skr. *māsha* a weight of about 17 grains.]

1. In Malay countries: A small gold coin weighing 9 grains. Also, 'a weight used in Sumatra, being according to Crawford 1-16th of a Malay tael, or about 40 grains' (Y.).

1598 W. PHILLIP tr. *Linschoten's Voy.* 44 A Tael of Malacca is 16 Mases. 1600 J. DAVIS in *Purchas Pilgrimage*

(1614) I. III. i. 117 That [coin] of Gold is named a *Mas*, and is nine pence halfe pence nearest. Those of Lead are called *Caxas*: whereof a thousand six hundred make one *Mas*. 1699 DAMPIER *Voy.* II. I. 132 Of these [cash] 1500 make a *Mess*, which... is a small thin piece of Gold... It is in value 15 pence English. 1727 A. HAMILTON *New Acc. E. Ind.* II. xli. 109 At Atcheen they have a small Coin of Leaden Money called *Cash*, from twelve to sixteen hundred of them goes to one *Mace*, or *Massie*. 1813 MILBURN *Oriental Comm.* (1825) 348 The currency here [Tringano, Malay Peninsula] consists also of the following:... 16 mace equal to 1 tael. *Ibid.* 360 [Sumatra] The lesser weights are as follow:—4 Copangs equal to 1 Mace.

2. A Chinese money of account equivalent to one-tenth of a silver liang or tael.

1615 R. COCKS *Diary* (1883) I. 1 We bought 5 greate square postes... cost 2 *mas* 6 *condrins* per peece. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* II. 531 Although the terms *candereen* and *mace* are employed to certify a certain quantity of *caxees*, there are no coins, which bear that specific value. 1802 CAPT. ELMORE in *Naval Chron.* VIII. 382 At seven mace two *candereen* per head. 1896 *Blackw. Mag.* Apr. 580/2 The [poppy] tax is stated to be one mace or six-tenths of a mace the plot.

mace (meis), *sb.*⁴ *slang*. Swindling, robbery by fraud. *on mace*: on credit, 'on tick'.

1781 G. PARKER *Vies Soc.* II. 34 The mace is a man who goes to any capital tradesman... in an elegant vis-à-vis [etc.]. 1879 J. W. HORSLEY in *Macm. Mag.* XL. 502 The following people used to go in there—toy-getters (watch-stealers)... men at the mace (sham loan offices). 1893 P. H. EMERSON *Signor Lippo* xxii. 100 Letting 'em have the super and slang on mace, for he gets to know their account and he puts the pot on 'em settling day.

b. *Comb.*: *mace-cove, -gloak, -man* = MACER².

1812 J. H. VAUX *Flash Dict., Mace-gloak*, a man who lives upon the mace. 1823 'J. BEE' *Dict. Turf* s.v. *Mace*, The mace-cove is he who will cheat, take in, or swindle, as often as may be. 1859 SALA *Tw. round Clock* (1861) 160 The night-side of London is fruitful in 'macemen', 'mouchers', and 'go-alongs'. 1865 M. COLLINS *Who is the Heir?* II. 245 What is a maceman?... A person who buys anything he can get without paying for it, and sells it again at once for anything he can get. 1884 *Daily News* 5 Jan. 5/2 The victim appears to have entered an omnibus and to have been at once pounced upon by two 'macemen', otherwise 'swell mobsmen'.

Mace (meis), *sb.*⁵ In full, *Chemical Mace*. The proprietary name of a chemical preparation used as a disabling weapon by being sprayed at a person's face; also *attrib.* Hence (usu. with small initial) as *v. trans.*, to attack with this liquid.

1966 *Official Gaz.* (U.S. Patent Office) 22 Nov. TM 174, SN 233,338. General Ordnance Equipment Corp., Pittsburgh, Pa. Filed Nov. 26, 1965. Chemical Mace. The word 'Chemical' is disclaimed apart from its use with the mark. For Non-Explosive Defensive Weapons in the Nature of Tear Gas Packaged in Aerosol Containers. 1966 *Law & Order* June 50/3 The development... of the Chemical Mace, a liquid, long range, selective, tear gas projector is an event of considerable importance to law enforcement. 1967 *N. Y. Times* 3 Aug. 17/2 The gas is called Mace and it comes in a small black aerosol container like a hair spray can. 1968 *Listener* 9 May 595/3 A new anti-riot chemical called Mace. Sprayed like tear gas it turns the victim temporarily blind. 1968 *Sun* (Baltimore) 18 Sept. A. 14/6 Scores of innocent adult bystanders... were clubbed, maced, arrested. 1969 E. AMBLER *Intercom Conspiracy* (1970) vii. 143 The stuff was... some kind of chemical Mace or nerve gas. 1970 W. WAGER *Sledgehammer* (1971) xvi. 103 Williston raised the can of Mace, aimed for his enemy's eyes and nose. 1971 *Harper's Mag.* Sept. 63 He responded to foul and abusive language by Macing an old woman's hot dog. 1972 J. ROSSITER *Rope for General Dietz* i. 16 The two pen-shaped aerosols of Mace chemical gas I invariably carried. 1973 *Black Panther* 25 Aug. 2/2 They feel that because they are in power they can call ten or 20 pigs for just one man, mace him, beat him up and call him profane names.

mace, *v.*¹ *rare*⁻¹. [f. *MACE sb.*¹] *trans.* To strike as with a mace.

1840 DICKENS *Barn. Rudge* iv, The 'prentices no longer carried clubs wherewith to mace the citizens.

†**mace**, *v.*² *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. *MACE sb.*²] *trans.* To season with mace. In quot. *fig.*

a1640 DAY *Peregr. Schol.* (1881) 70 If anie of you come vnder there clowches theile pepper you and mace you with a vengeance.

mace, *v.*³ *slang*. [f. *MACE sb.*⁴] *trans.* and *intr.* To swindle. Hence '*macing vbl. sb.*

1790 POTTER *New Dict. Cant.* (1795) *Mace*, to cheat. 1812 *Sporting Mag.* XXXIX. 138 A... party of inferior pugilists had been macing in the southern towns. 1819 J. H. VAUX *Mem.* I. 53, I sometimes raised the wind by... obtaining goods on credit, called in the cant language macing. 1885 *Daily Tel.* 18 Aug. 3/2 Fancy him being so soft as to give that jay a quid back out of the ten he'd maced him off!

'**mace-bearer**. One who carries a mace; *spec.* an official whose duty it is to carry a mace, as a symbol of authority, 'before some high functionary.

1552 HULOET, Mace bearer, *cliduchus*. 1683 *Addr. fr. Oxford in Lond. Gaz.* No. 1863/5 Our respective Mayor, Bayliffs, Town-Clerk, Mace bearer or any other Officers. 1687 *Wood Life* 3 Sept., Afterwards the macebearer put the mace into the mayor's hands. 1763 H. WALPOLE *Catal. Engravers* (1765) 20 John bishop of Lincoln, with purse-bearer, mace-bearer [etc.]. 1823 DE QUINCEY *Incognito* Wks. 1862 X. 2 The chief-burgomaster... turned the mace-bearer out of the room. 1835 *1st Munic. Corp. Comm. Rep.* App. III. 1686 Other officers of the Corporation [of Preston]

are, Mace-Bearer, Beadle [etc.]. 1841 ELPHINSTONE *Hist. Ind.* II. 349 A mace-bearer called out to him, with mock solemnity, to receive the salutations of his servants. 1870 BRYANT *Iliad* I. VII. 210 The mace-bearer Areithous.

Macedo- ('mæsidə), combining form of MACEDONIAN *a.*¹ in the names of dialects spoken in Macedonia, an area in the central Balkans (see MACEDONIAN *a.*¹ and *sb.*¹), as *Macedo-Bulgarian, -Illyrian, -Rumanian, -Rumanic.*

1861 MAX MÜLLER *Lect. Sci. of Lang.* v. 182 This Romance language is spoken in Wallachia and Moldavia, and in parts of Hungary, Transylvania, and Bessarabia... It is divided by the Danube into two branches: the Northern or Daco-romanic, and the Southern or Macedo-romanic. 1880 A. H. SAYCE *Introd. Sci. of Lang.* II. vii. 120 The Danube divides it [sc. Rumanian] into two branches, the northern or Daco-Rumanic, and the southern or Macedo-Rumanic, the latter of which abounds with Albanian and Greek words. 1908 T. G. TUCKER *Introd. Nat. Hist. Lang.* 240 A southern division [of Rumanian] is formed by the *Macedo-Romanian* (or *Vlach*) of parts of Roumelia, Macedonia, and Thessaly. 1937 J. ORR tr. *Jordan's Introd. Romance Ling.* ii. 95 The current forms in Macedo-Rumanian. *Ibid.* iii. 267 The five Macedo-Rumanian, the two Megleno-Rumanian, and the two Istro-Rumanian localities. 1948 L. SPITZER *Linguistics & Lit. Hist.* 3 Meyer-Lübke would quote... Macedo-rumanian. 1949 ENTWISTLE & MORISON *Russ. & Slavonic Lang.* vii. 370 It is the pronunciation current in Macedo-Bulgarian dialects. *Ibid.* 374 The forms in *-m* are widely distributed in Bulgarian dialects, and are universal in Macedo-Bulgarian. 1959 G. NANDRIS *Handbk. Old Church Slavonic* I. 20 It [sc. epenthetic *l*] is dropped as a rule in Macedo-Bulgarian. 1960 R. AUTY *Ibid.* II. 10 The researches of Vatroslav Oblak showed the affinities of O[ld] C[hurch] S[lavonic] with present-day Macedo-Bulgarian dialects. 1965 G. Y. SHEVELOV *Prehist. Slavic* 611 There are also two small peripheral areas with a tendency to self-isolation from the other Slavs... West Baltic and Macedo-B[ulgarian]. 1966 E. G. POLOMÉ in Birnbaum & Puhvel *Indo-European Dial.* 70 Pisani preferred to consider the former as Macedonian, without, however, connecting *siiri-* with 'Macedo-Illyrian' *Σίρρας*. 1966 H. BIRNBAUM *Ibid.* 161 We can assume here the existence of certain [Common] S[lavic] dialect groups... These dialect groups will be shown to correspond to East Slavic... Lekhitic... Sorbian... Czechoslovak... Sloveno-Serbo-Croatian... and Macedo-Bulgarian. 1967 D. S. PARLETT *Short Dict. Lang.* 103 Macedo-Rumanian (or Arumanian), in Albania, Thessaly, Macedonia. 1972 W. B. LOCKWOOD *Panorama Indo-European Lang.* 45 Macedo-Rumanian or Aromunian... is the language of the Aromuni, the Rumanians of the south.

macédoine (masedwan). [Fr., f. *Macédoine* Macedonia, with reference to the diversity of peoples in the Macedonian empire of Alexander the Great] 1. Mixed fruit or vegetables cut up into small pieces. Also *attrib.*

1846 C. E. FRANCAELLI *Mod. Cook* 32 White macédoine of vegetables. *Ibid.*, Garnish of brown macédoine. Prepare the vegetables for the *Macédoine* according to the directions given in the preceding recipe. 1855 E. ACTON *Mod. Cookery* (rev. ed.) xxiii. 453 Jelly of two colours, with *macédoine* of fruit. 1894 L. HERITAGE *Cassell's New Universal Cookery Bk.* 67 Soup with Macédoines. *Ibid.* 1127 Macédoine of Fruits. 1895 'M. RONALD' *Century Cook Bk.* 378 Macédoine salad. 1960 *Good Housek. Cookery Bk.* (rev. ed.) 313/2 Macédoine of fruit.

2. *fig.* A medley or mixture of unrelated things.

1820 H. LUTTRELL *Advice to Julia* 18 Such is the tattle of our beaus. These simple elements compose... The *Macédoine* of London-talk. 1857 G. C. MUNDY *Our Antipodes* (ed. 4) 10 Now for a *macédoine* of advertisements, word for word as entered. 1925 *Glasgow Herald* 3 Nov. 10 Europe contains as many different types of features... as India. But there are few parts of Europe which present such a mosaic, or *macédoine*, of contrasts side by side. 1974 *Times* 30 Apr. 8/5 Ann Buck designs in what I call the *macédoine* style, with all sorts of bits and pieces of fabric welded into a garment.

Macedon ('mæsidən). [ad. L. *Macedon-em* (*Macedo*), Gr. *Μακεδόν-α* (-ών).]

† 1. *a.* One of the people (to which Alexander the Great belonged) that inhabited ancient Macedonia. *Obs.*

[1382 WYCLIF 2 *Cor.* ix. 4 When Macedonyes schulen come with me.] a 1400-50 *Alexander* 934, 1179, 1253, etc., Messadones, Messedones, -edoyens, Mas(s)idons. 1594 KYD *Cornelia* i. 63 Macedons or Medes. 1632 MASSINGER *City Madam* iv. ii, The valiant Macedon... Lamented that there were no more [worlds] to conquer. 1700 DRYDEN *Fables, To Duchess of Ormond* 133 As once the Macedon, by Jove's decree, Was taught to dream an herb for Ptolemy.

† *b.* *appos.* or quasi-*adj.* = Macedonian. *Obs.* 1710 *The Tipling Philosophers* 17 Diogenes, Surly and Proud, Who Snarl'd at the Macedon Youth.

2. Anglicized name of ancient Macedonia. *arch.*

1584 C. ROBINSON *Handf. Ples. Delites* (Arb.) 46 The famous Prince of Macedon. 1625 BACON *Ess., Prophecies*, Phillip of Macedon. 1871 S. J. STONE *Hymn*, Through midnight gloom from Macedon. 1940 A. H. M. JONES *Greek City* i. 8 As king of Macedon he [sc. Alexander] could draw as he wished on the resources of Macedonia. 1969 A. TOYNBEE *Some Probl. Greek Hist.* iv. ii. 426 The invaders found the entire manpower of Macedon arrayed against them. 1969 'M. RENAULT' *Fire from Heaven* (1970) vi. 275 In Athens, the marble tablet which witnessed the peace with Macedon had been torn down, in formal declaration of war. 1972 F. W. WALBANK *Polybius* i. 26 Polybius describes with amazement Demetrius of Phalerum's prophecy of the future downfall of Macedon.

Macedonian (mæsi'dəʊniən), *a.*¹ and *sb.*¹ [f. L. *Macedoni-us* (= Gr. *Μακεδόνιος*, f. *Μακεδών*: see *prec.*) + -AN.] *A. adj.* Pertaining to Macedonia, an ancient country north of Greece; now, a geographical area in the central Balkans lying astride the frontiers of southern Yugoslavia, northern Greece, and southwestern Bulgaria; also, the name of a province in Yugoslavia.

Macedonian parsley: see PARSLEY.

1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* 196 At one time is giuen them nine Macedonian Bushels, but... of drinke eyther wine or water thirty Macedonian pintes at a time. 1707 *Curios. in Husb. & Gard.* 257 To make Celery, and Macedonian Parsly grow very fast. 1844 THIRLWALL *Greece* lxvi. VIII. 419 It had received a Macedonian admiral in its port. 1946 [see B. c below]. 1958 *Listener* 4 Dec. 912/2 The first Macedonian dictionary is being prepared, there are newspapers in the Macedonian language, and Skopje has acquired a brand-new Macedonian university. 1974 *Encycl. Brit. Micropædia* VI. 442/1 Yugoslav Macedonia contains the great majority of the Macedonian people.

B. sb. a. A native of Macedonia.

1582 N. T. (Rhem.) 2 *Cor.* ix. 2, I know your prompt minde: for the which I glorie of you to the Macedonians. 1834 LYTTON *Pompeii* II. i, I will teach thee, young braggart, to play the Macedonian with me. 1840 *Penny Cycl.* XVIII. 75/2 He was stabbed by a young Macedonian of his own body-guard. 1844 [see EPIROT]. 1897 W. E. GLADSTONE *Let.* 19 Jan. in *Macedonian Question* (1902) 3 Why not Macedonia for the Macedonians as well as Bulgaria for the Bulgarians and Serbia for the Servians? 1902 N. BUXTON *Ibid.* 44 There is, moreover, a certain enmity in Bulgaria towards the Macedonians. 1935 S. CHRISTOWE *Heroes & Assassins* vii. 116 The Macedonians took as their motto 'Liberty or Death'. 1950 E. BARKER *Macedonia* ii. 23 After King Alexander instituted his dictatorship in January 1929... the Macedonians began to settle down and to accept Yugoslav rule passively. 1966 D. DAKIN *Greek Struggle in Macedonia* xii. 307 There seems also to have been some conflict between the National Greeks and the Greek Macedonians over the question of leadership. 1971 PALMER & KING *Yugoslav Communism & Macedonian Question* iv. 64 Evidently there was no attempt by the Macedonians to proclaim an independent or autonomous state, as the Croats did. 1974 *Encycl. Brit. Micropædia* VI. 442/1 In the Greek province are Slavic speakers, Macedonians, and Pomaks, or Bulgarian-speaking Muslims.

b. The language of ancient Macedonia, recorded in fragmentary remains, and usually regarded as a variety of Greek within the Indo-European family.

1556 *Robinson's tr. More's Utopia* Printer to Reader (Arb.) 168 Seyng it is a tongue to vs muche straunger then the Indian, ... the Macedonian, ... etc. 1933 C. D. BUCK *Compar. Gram. Greek & Latin* 14 Languages for which Illyrian origin is claimed or disputed are Venetic and Messapian in ancient Italy, Macedonian, and Albanian. Macedonian, that is, the native speech of the Macedonians as distinguished from the Attic *κοινή* which they came to adopt as their official language, is known from proper names and rather numerous glosses. 1939 L. H. GRAY *Foundations of Lang.* 330 The relation of Macedonian to Greek is uncertain. 1966 E. G. POLOMÉ in Birnbaum & Puhvel *Indo-European Dial.* 70, *αἰώνη* and *οἰώνη* are both occasionally ascribed to Macedonian by scholiasts and lexicographers. 1972 W. B. LOCKWOOD *Panorama Indo-European Lang.* 6 Since Macedonian was in contact with Illyrian and Thracian, borrowings from these languages could account for the exotic strain... It is to be assumed that the Macedonian dialect (or language) succumbed to Attic Greek... during the Hellenistic Age.

c. The modern language of the province of Macedonia in Yugoslavia and adjacent areas of Bulgaria and Greece. Also *attrib.* So *Macedonian-speaking*.

1946 R. CAPELL *Siniomata* II. 85 A Macedonian nationalist, one Gotchi, has been leading a band of Macedonian-speaking Andartes. 1955 R. JAKOBSON *Slavic Lang.* (ed. 2) 15 Still preserved is the nasal component in... some border dialects of Slovenian and Macedonian. 1964 M. PARTRIDGE *Serbo-Croatian* 13 Together with Bulgarian, Macedonian and Slovene, Serbo-Croatian belongs linguistically to the southern branch of the Slavonic group. 1972 W. B. LOCKWOOD *Panorama Indo-European Lang.* 162 The greatest concentration of Macedonian speakers was found in that part of the province which passed to Serbia. In 1945, this area became the Macedonian Constituent Republic of Yugoslavia with Macedonian as its official language. The number of speakers exceeds one million. 1974 *Encycl. Brit. Micropædia* VI. 442/2 Macedonian became the official language of the People's Republic of Macedonia, an autonomous area in Yugoslavia, when it was established in the 1940s.

Macedonian (mæsi'dəʊniən), *a.*² and *sb.*² [ad. Eccl. L. *Macedoniān-us*, f. *Macedonius*: see -AN.] A follower of Macedonius, a heretical Bishop of Constantinople in the 4th century.

1559 [see EUNOMIAN *sb.* (a.)]. 1577 VAUTROUILLIER *Luther on Ep. Gal.* 18 Arians, Eunomians, Macedonians, and such other heretikes. 1701 tr. *Le Clerc's Prim. Fathers* 252 He [Gregory] disputes about the Consubstantiality of the Holy Spirit against the Macedonians. 1727-52 CHAMBERS *Cycl. s.v. Semi-Arians*, A new branch of Macedonian Semi-arians, or Pneumatomachi. 1882-3 *Schaff's Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* II. 1578 They are Macedonians, esteeming the Holy Spirit as no person, but only an influence or emanation.

Hence *Macedonianism*.

1642 HALES *Schism* 9 Manichianisme, Valentinianisme, Macedonianisme, Mahometisme, are truly and properly Heresies. 1646 BP. MAXWELL *Burd. Issach.* 21 The grossest Heresies, Arianisme, Arminianisme, Macedonianisme [etc.].

Macedonic (mæsi'dəʊnik), *a.* [a. L. *Macedonic-us*, Gr. *Μακεδονικ-ός* Macedonian.] = MACEDONIAN *a.*¹

1859 E. MASSON tr. *Winer's Gram. New Testament Diction* I. 33 The previously distinct dialects... were blended into a popular spoken language, with a predominance of the Macedonic variety.

[*macegriefs*, 'such as willingly buy stolen flesh' (Cowell 1607, whence in later Law Dicts.), is a spurious word, due to misunderstanding of the AF. text of Britton I. xxx. §3, which speaks of 'butchers (*macegriers*) who knowingly sell stolen flesh'.]

macelency, obs. form of MACILENCY.

† *mace'llarious*, *a.* *Obs.*-⁰ [f. L. *macellāri-us* (f. *macellum* meat market) + -OUS.]

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Macellarious*, pertaining to the Butchers Row or Shambles.

macer¹ ('meisə(r)). Also *Sc.* 5-6 *maser* (e, *masar*, 6 *messer*, *measer*, *masser*, 6-7 *maissar*, -er. [a. OF. *maissier*, *massier*, f. *masse* MACE *sb.*¹: see -ER.] A mace-bearer; *spec.* in Scotland, an official who keeps order in courts of law.

13... *St. Erkenwolde* 143 in Horstm. *Altengl. Leg.* (1881) 260 *b e maire* with mony *mazti mene & macers* before hyme. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. III. 76 Meires and maceres that menes ben bitwene The kyng and the comune to kepe the lawes. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 319/1 *Macer*, or he pat berythe mace, *scept(r)iger*. c 1470 HENRY WALLACE vii. 304 Thar folowed him fyfteyn Wicht, wallyt men... With a maser [ed. 1570 *maissar*], to tach him to the law. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* III. 275 Sextie that tyme quihlk war summond aw Be an masar for to cum to the law. 1546 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* I. 26 Heraldis, pursevantis, masseries, and utheris officiaris of armes. 1550 *Ibid.* 105 An messer or uthir officiar of armes. 1583 *Leg. Bp. St. Androis* 1065 A meas^r vpon the gait him mett. 1679 *Royal Proclam. in Lond. Gaz.* No. 1406/1 Charles by the Grace of God [etc.]... To Our Lyon King at Arms, and his Brethren Heralds, Macers, or Messengers at Arms. 1709 STRYPE *Ann. Ref.* I. xxi. 237 Thomas Lever, S.T.B. formerly of S. John's College and sometime macer (as was the Bishop himself). 1710 *Chamberlayne's St. Gt. Brit.* II. iii. (ed. 23) 662 *Macers* of Exchequer. *Sal.* 50l. per *Ann.* each. 1752 J. LOUTHIAN *Form of Process* (ed. 2) 7 The Justice-Court has three *Macers*... The *Macer's* chief Business is, to execute all Indictments, Criminal Letters, &c. 1818 SCOTT *Hrt. Midl.* v. *Non omnia*—as Mr. Crossmy-loof said, when he was called by two macers at once, *non omnia possumus—pessimus—possimus*. 1893 STEVENSON *Catriona* 189 And the very macer cried 'Cruchan'.

b. attrib.: † *macer wand*, a *Cruchan*.

1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* II. 677 [He] Arreistit thame, syne with ane *maissar* wand, Or tha passit out of Northumberland, Richt mony thousand of thame thair we slane.

Hence *macership*.

1883 *Edinb. Daily Rev.* 6 June 2/5 Mr. G. G. has been appointed... to the vacant macership in the Court of Session.

macer² ('meisə(r)). *slang.* [f. MACE *v.*³ + -ER.] A swindler.

1819 *Sporting Mag.* V. 123 The cup-and-ball Macers. 1870 STEINMETZ *Gaming Table* II. vii. 220 A well known macer, who was celebrated for slipping an 'old gentleman' (a long card) into the pack.

† *macerable*, *a.* *Obs.* *rare.* [as if ad. L. **mācerābilis*, f. *mācerāre* to MACERATE.] That may be macerated.

a 1631 DONNE *Six Serm.* i. (1634) 30 Miserable, unexpressible, unimaginable macerabile condition, where the sufferer would be glad to be but a devil. 1742 EAMES in *Phil. Trans.* XLII. 33 The Auditory Bones are of a tartareous kind of friable and easily macerabile Substance.

maceral ('mæsərəl). *Geol.* [f. L. *mācer-āre* MACERATE *v.* + -AL, after MINERAL *sb.*] Any of the microscopic structural constituents of coal.

1935 M. C. STOPES in *Fuel in Sci. & Pract.* XIV. 11/1 To... construct an acceptable petrological classification, therefore, a prime need became obvious, viz., a word to cover all petrological units seen in microscopic sections of coals, as distinct from the visible units seen in hand specimens... I now propose the new word 'Maceral' (from the Latin, *macerare*, to macerate)... The word 'macerals' will, I hope, be accepted as a pleasantly sounding parallel to the word 'minerals', conveying the suggestions of the fundamental difference between them. *Ibid.*, The concept behind the word 'macerals' is that the complex of biological units represented by a forest tree which crashed into a watery swamp and there partly decomposed and was macerated in the process of coal formation, did not in that process become uniform throughout but still retains delimited regions optically differing under the microscope, which may or may not have different chemical formulae and properties. These *organic* units, composing the coal mass I propose to call *macerals*, and they are the descriptive equivalent of the *inorganic* units composing most rock masses and universally called *minerals*. 1970 *Nature* 11 July 194/2 The petrographic components (macerals) of coals possess different stability ranges.

† *macerate*, *ppl. a.* *Obs.* [ad. L. *mācerāt-us*, f. *mācerāre* to MACERATE.] Wasted, weakened: = the later MACERATED.

1540-1 ELYOT *Image Gov.* 30 Macerate with labours, and made feeble with age. 1632 *Womens Rights* 332 Shee chuse... not a man macerate and dried vp with study.

macerate ('mæsərəit), *v.* Also 6-7 *masserate*, 7 *mascerate*. [f. L. *mācerāt-*, *ppl.* stem of

mācerāre, f. root *māc-*, perh. cogn. w. Gr. *μάσσειν* (:—**maky-*, *mḥky-*) to knead. For the suffix cf. *tolerāre*, *recuperāre*. Cf. F. *macérer*.]

1. *trans.* To soften by steeping in a liquid, with or without heat; to wear away or separate the soft parts of, by steeping. Also with *away*. Applied also to the treatment of food in the process of digestion.

1563 T. GALE *Antidot.* II. 10 Macerate them [sc. lard and rose leaves] and let them stand together seven dayes. 1620 VENNOR *Via Recta* vii. 133 They [sc. Pine-Apple or Nut] must first be macerated the space of an hour in warme water, and then eaten. 1660 R. COKE *Power & Subj.* 129 Iron macerated with vinegar, so as it should be inflexible. 1691 RAY *Creation* (1714) 27 It is by the Heat thereof concocted macerated and reduced into a Chyle or Cremor. 1759 BROWN *Compleat Farmer* 79 The gizzard that macerates their food. 1773 COOK *Voy.* (1790) IV. 1418 The bark is rolled up, and macerated for some time in water. 1822 IMISON *Sci. & Art* II. 178 Soak, or macerate the rags sufficiently. 1835-6 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* I. 479/1 More complete mastication is performed after the food has been long macerated in the paunch. 1875 DARWIN *Insectiv. Pl.* vi. 88 The leaves were macerated for some hours. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 558 In the axillary, anal and scrotal region, where the scales are often macerated away. fig. 1829 LANDOR *Imag. Conv.* Wks. 1846 II. 211 A good writer will not... macerate things into such particles that nothing shall be remaining of their natural texture.

b. *intr. for pass.* To undergo maceration. 1610 B. JONSON *Alch.* II. v. Let 'hem macerate, together. 1641 FRENCH *Distill.* II. (1651) 48 Beat the spices small and bruise the Hearbs, letting them macerate twelve houres. 1755 B. MARTIN *Mag. Arts & Sci.* III. viii. 329 The ignorant Farmer cuts down his Corn and his Hay... and leaves them to macerate... in the soaking Showers. 1816 ACCUM *Chem. Tests* (1818) 81 Suffering the whole to macerate for a few hours. 1889 J. M. DUNCAN *Lect. Dis. Wom.* v. (ed. 4) 22 If the liquor amnii is not discharged it is absorbed, and the contents of the uterus either macerate or become mummified.

2. *trans.* To cause (the body, flesh, etc.) to waste or wear away, esp. by fasting.

1547 BOORDE *Brev. Health* i. 7 Fastynge to much it dryeth and maceratheth the body. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* v. xiv. 442 To... macerate his body for his owne sinnes. 1647 CLARENDON *Contempl. Ps. Tracts* (1727) 415 Macerating our bodies with imprisonments and torments. 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 282 ¶5 The Happiness of him who is macerated by Abstinence. 1830 D'ISRAELI *Chas. I.* III. vii. 135 Her frame was macerated by her secret sorrows. 1860 T. MARTIN *Horace* 24 The fierce unrest, the deathless flame, That slowly macerates my frame. 1877 C. GEIKIE *Christ* xxxiii. (1879) 385 Men who lodged in tombs and macerated themselves with fasting.

† b. *fig.* To oppress, 'crush'. *Obs.* 1637 BASTWICK *Litany* I. 4/1 They greatly dishonour his Cesarean Maestie, & miserably afflict and macerate [printed macerate] his poore subiects. 1640 H. PARKER *Case Ship Money* 46 Civill wars have... infected and macerated that goodly Country.

† c. *intr. for pass.* To waste, pine away. *Obs.* 1599 MARSTON *Seco. Villanie* I. ii. 176 Once to be pursie fat Had wont be cause that life did macerate.

† 3. In immaterial sense: To fret, vex, worry. *Obs.*

1588 SPENSER *Virg. Gnat* 94 No such sad cares, as wont to macerate And rend the greedie mindes of covetous men. 1591 TROUB. *Raigne K. Iohn* (1611) 14 A viper, who with poisoned words Doth masserate the bowels of my soule. 1695 Z. CRADOCK *Serm. on Charity* (1740) 8 Why do some Christians... macerate and torment themselves? 1761 STERNE *Tr. Shandy* III. iv. A city so macerated with expectation.

macerate ('mæsəreit), *sb.* [f. the vb., after *precipitate*, *filtrate*, etc.] A product obtained by maceration.

1961 in WEBSTER. 1974 *Nature* 27 Sept. 294/2 In scanning electron microscopical (SEM) investigations of Precambrian sedimentary rocks, the risk of contamination during the preparation of rock macerates is extremely high. 1975 *Ibid.* 20 Mar. 184/2 Nitrate production was depressed when *Hypparrhenia* root macerate was added to soils.

macerated ('mæsəreitɪd), *pppl. a.* [f. MACERATE v. + -ED¹.] In senses of the vb.

1587 FLEMING *Contn. Holinshed* III. 1390/1 Whether it were possible to find a bodie more withered, afflicted, macerated, . . . or pale. 1659 *Gentl. Calling* (1696) 98 It need not doubt to maintain the Field against poor macerated Chastity. 1706 HEARNE *Collect.* 4 Mar. (O.H.S.) I. 197 What might recruit his macerated Body. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 611 This application is repeated, and the macerated skin cleansed, every forty-eight hours. *absol.* 1694 MOTTEUX *Rabelais* (1737) V. 232 Th' Opime you'd linqush for the Macerated.

macerating ('mæsəreitɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. MACERATE v. + -ING¹.] The action of MACERATE v.

1600 SURFLET *Country Farme* III. lxiii. 575 Infusion is nothing else but a macerating or steeping of the thing intended to be distilled in some licour. 1630 BRATHWAIT *Eng. Gentlem.* (1641) 183 It is macerating of the flesh that fattens the spirit. 1775 in ASH, *Suppl.*

macerating ('mæsəreitɪŋ), *pppl. a.* [f. MACERATE v. + -ING².] That macerates (see the vb.).

1689 HARVEY *Curing Dis. by Expect.* xiv. 113 The Jesuit Confessor redoubles his macerating penance. 1836 J. M. GULLY *Magenie's Formul.* (ed. 2) 132 The disgusting odour arising from the macerating intestines. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 605 The macerating action of a plaster.

maceration (mæsə'reiʃən). [ad. L. *mācerātiōnem*, n. of action f. *mācerāre* to MACERATE.]

1. The action or process of softening by steeping in a liquid; also, the state of being subjected to this process; an instance of this.

1612 WOODALL *Surg. Mate Wks.* (1653) 272 Maceration is preparation of things not unlike to Humectation. 1652 J. SMITH *Sel. Disc.* iv. 75 The very grass . . . may, . . . after many refinings, macerations, and maturations . . . spring up into so many rational souls. 1691 RAY *Creation* I. (1692) 121 For the maceration and dissolution of the Meat into a Chyle. 1794 SULLIVAN *View Nat.* II. 157 Decomposed by long maceration in water. 1861 BUMSTEAD *Ven. Dis.* (1879) 591 The constant maceration of the mucous membrane of the mouth. 1880 HUXLEY *Crayfish* iii. 100 When the exoskeleton is cleaned by maceration.

attrib. 1898 *Rev. Brit. Pharm.* 34 The maceration tinctures are not to be made up to a prescribed volume with the menstruum.

b. In smelting iron ore (see quot.). 1868 *Rep. to Govt. U.S. Munitions War* 120 It [the ore] is then allowed to remain exposed to the air for a time long enough to permit the small traces of sulphur to be dissipated, [etc.] . . . This process is termed maceration.

c. *quasi-concr.* A product of maceration. 1836 J. M. GULLY *Magenie's Formul.* (ed. 2) 153 He collects the different spirituous macerations in an alembic.

2. The process of wasting or wearing away (the body, flesh, etc.); mortification; an instance of this; also the condition of being macerated.

1491 CAXTON *Vitas Patr.* (W. de W. 1495) I. xl. 57 b/2 She gaaf . . . her body . . . to were the hayre, and other maceracyons of the flesshe. 1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* II. ix. §3. 37 Fastings, abstinences, and other macerations and humiliations of the bodie. 1628 BP. HALL *Serm.* 30 Mar., Wks. 1808 V. 361, I speak of a true and serious maceration of our bodies by an absolute and total refraining from sustenance. 1827 HARE *Guesses Ser.* I. (1873) 178 The voluptuousness and the macerations of Oriental religions. 1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits, Race Wks.* (Bohn) II. 31 In describing the poverty and maceration of Father Lacey. 1881 STEVENSON *Virg. Puerisque* 167 It should be a place for nobody but hermits dwelling in prayer and maceration.

† 3. In immaterial sense: Fretting, vexation, worry; an instance of this. *Obs.*

1616 *Rich Cabinet* 142 b, Sorrow is the cause of . . . many melancholike maladies and macerations. 1645 BP. HALL *Remedy Discontents* 163 What maceration is there here with feares, and jealousies. 1669 CLARENDON *Est. Tracts* (1727) 174 This maceration, . . . is a sawcy contradiction of God's wisdom in the creation.

macerator ('mæsəreitər). Also **macerater**. [agent-n. f. MACERATE v.: see -OR.] a. One who macerates or mortifies (the body). *rare.*

1891 AUGUSTA T. DRANE *Ilist. St. Dominic* 167 A man of rare abstinence, the frequent macerator of his own body.

b. A vessel used for the process of maceration (*Cent. Dict.* 1891).

c. A pulping machine. *U.S.*

1912 *Publishers' Circular* 12 Oct. 503 Then the macerator, the greatest consumer of contemporary literature, takes them [sc. books] to its bosom.

† **'macery**. *Obs.* In 6 masarie. [f. MACER + -Y.] The functions of a macer.

1545 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* I. 7 Dischargis all the saidis masseris of all using of their offices of masarie in all tymes curing.

mac'farlanite. *Min.* [Named by A. H. Sibley, 1880, after T. Macfarlane, who described it: see -ITE.] 'A mixture of huntelite, animikite and other minerals, which constitutes the ore of the mines at Silver Islet, Ontario' (A. H. Chester).

Mach (mæk, mæk, ||ma:χ). The name of Ernst Mach (1838-1916), Austrian physicist and philosopher: a. Used, usu. *attrib.*, to designate certain concepts associated with his work on aerodynamics, as Mach's angle, the angle between a generator of the Mach cone and its axis; Mach cone, a cone that extends backwards from a body moving at supersonic speed and coincides with the shock wave it produces, separating a region affected by the motion (inside the cone) from a region unaffected by it (outside the cone); Mach's number, the ratio of the relative speed of a body and a fluid to the speed of sound at the same point; so *Mach one*, *two* (or 1, 2), etc., a speed corresponding to a Mach number of one, two, etc.

1930 DOUGALL & DEANS tr. *Ewald's Physics Solids & Fluids* v. 262 During a small interval of time τ , a point source of disturbance expands to a sphere of radius $c\tau$, the centre of which has moved through a distance $q\tau$. The cone touches this sphere, so that $\sin a = c\tau/q\tau = c/q$. . . a is called Mach's angle. 1933 *Proc. R. Soc. A* CXXXIX. 307 The Mach cone $x = y$ and $z = 1$ would satisfy the required conditions. 1937 DODGE & THOMPSON *Fluid Mech.* xiii. 370 The ratio V/c will be found to appear in all flow problems where compressibility is an important factor. It is known as Mach's number . . . in honor of the Austrian scientist. 1938 *Jrnl. R. Aeronaut.* CXLII. 194 The part of the wave at a distance from the shell moves normal to itself with the speed of sound and this fact determines the angle it makes with the direction of motion of the shell (the 'Mach angle'). 1947 *Time* 8 Sept. 76/2 During both flights it reached 'mach 828'. 1948 'N. SHUTE' *No Highway* 34 It was diving at round about Mach unity, and the wings came off. 1953 *Sci. News* XXIX. 93 The non-dimensional quantity $M = V/a$ is defined as the 'Mach Number' of the flow. 1957 *Spaceflight*

I. 51/1 In a rocket exhaust where the gases are moving at 6,000 ft./sec., . . . the velocity of sound is 2,000 ft./sec., so the Mach No. is 3. 1967 *Technology Week* 23 Jan. 29/2 (Adv.), McDonnell testing and development facilities range from man-rated space chambers to Mach 28 wind tunnels.

b. Used, usu. *attrib.*, to designate an optical illusion first investigated by Mach (in *Sitzungsber. der K. Akad. der Wissensch. (Math.-Natur. Cl.)* (1865)), in which a place where the spatial rate of variation of surface brightness abruptly increases or decreases (as at the inner and outer edges of an indistinct shadow) may appear extra dark or bright to an extent that cannot be accounted for simply in terms of the objective variation in brightness.

1932 W. M. DEANS tr. *Pohl's Physical Princ. Mech. & Acoustics* i. 4 Mach's bands have led to much trouble in the carrying out of physical observations. 1936 *Brit. Jrnl. Psychol.* XXVII. 103 The same generalizations can be made about the Mach effect on a rotating colour wheel. 1965 GRAHAM & BROWN in C. H. GRAHAM ed. *Vision* xvi. 474/2 Mach rings with spatial variations in color. 1965 F. RATLIFF *Mach Bands* ii. 43 The Mach bands appear at once in the shadow cast on a piece of white paper by the edge of a card held under a fluorescent desk lamp, which provides an extended source of light. Covering the ends of the lamp, which usually are not uniformly bright, somewhat enhances the effect. 1970 — in COHEN & SEEGER *Ernst Mach* 32 The Mach bands are one of the most compelling of all the visual 'illusions', and have been mistaken for objective physical phenomena.

mach, *obs.* form of MATCH *sb.* and *v.*

machærodont (mæk'ærəðɒnt), *a.* (and *sb.*) *Zool.* Also **machairodont**. [f. Gr. *μάχαρα* sword, sabre + *ὀδοντ-*, *ὀδούς* tooth.] Characterized by teeth like those of the genus *Machairodus*; sabretoothed.

1883 FLOWER in *Encycl. Brit.* XV. 435/2 Many modifications of this commonly-called 'machærodont' type have been met with. *Ibid.*, The sabre-toothed or machærodont dentition, the most specially carnivorous type of structure known. 1889 NICHOLSON & LYDEKKER *Man. Palæont.* (ed. 3) II. 1448 The extinct Machærodonts or Sabre-toothed Tigers. 1925 C. R. EASTMAN tr. *Zittel's Textbk. Palæont.* III. 75 A possible derivation of both Felines and Machairodonts may be from Dinictis. 1973 *Nature* 3 Aug. 311/2 A minimum of twenty-three large mammal species were represented, including at least five extinct forms—a large baboon (?*Simopithecus*), a sabretooth cat (machairodont), [etc.].

† **machæromancy**. *Obs. rare*—1. [f. Gr. *μάχαρα* sword + *μαντεία* divination.] (See quot.)

1652 GAULE *Magastrom.* 165 Macharomancy [sic], [divining] by knives or swords.

machair ('mæχər). *Sc.* Also **machaire**, **machar**, **machir**, **machirr**. [Gael. *machair*, Ir. *machaire*.] A flat or low-lying coastal strip of arable or grassland usually overlying shell sand. Also *attrib.*

1684 A. SYMSON in A. MITCHELL *Geogr. Coll. relating to Scoll.* (1907) II. 86 These three parishes last described . . . are commonly called the Machirs or Machirs of Whithern, which word Machirs, as I am informed, imports white ground, and indeed those parishes, contain by far much more arable and white land, than up in the Moors, though the parishes there be much larger. 1878 *Q. Jrnl. Geol. Soc.* XXXIV. 848 Benbecula . . . has only one hill; and if we except the 'Machair', as the 'good land' along the west coast is called, all the rest of the island consists of low-lying moor, bog, and lake, with long shallow inlets of the sea straggling in. *Ibid.* 849 Adjoining the sandy shores are the delightful 'machairs', with their wealth of bright colour; while inland from the 'machairs' stretch the brown sombre peat and moorland. 1899 *Blackw. Mag.* Feb. 423/2 The burial-ground . . . occupied a little knoll in the middle of the 'machair', close to the sea (*machar* is the fine sweet pasture or links lying along the shore). 1924 *Glasgow Herald* 15 Mar. 4 In Highland glens or by the machirs of the Western Isles a crone . . . will still be consulted as if she were the Delphic sibyl. 1930 J. BUCHAN *Castle Gay* xvii. 271 The machars, yellowing with autumn, stretched for miles before him. 1955 F. F. DARLING *West Highland Survey* 21 There is a sufficiency of shell among the sand to encourage a fairly typical machair flora. *Ibid.* 51 The introduction of rabbits in the nineteenth century has gone a long way towards ruining the agricultural potential of the island, as these animals have created several small deserts on the machair. 1958 *Irish Times* 7 June, The term 'machaire' is used by English-speakers here to denote 'coastal strips of pasture land'. 1971 *Country Life* 24 June 1606/1 Her parents complained of attempts to put holiday caravans and a public lavatory on the machair. 1973 *Stornoway Gaz.* 3 Mar. 6/2 We are appealing to any reader (rugby enthusiast or not) who might be able to suggest (or lend) any reasonably flat area of ground—a stretch of machair or croftland—within, say, five miles of Stornoway.

|| **Machairodus** (mæk'ærəðɒs). *Palæont.* Also **Machærodus**. [mod.L. (Kaup 1833), f. Gr. *μάχαρα* sword, sabre + *ὀδούς* tooth.] A genus of extinct animals of the cat family, having the upper canines enormously developed.

1836 BUCKLAND *Geol. & Min.* (1837) I. 91 note. 1839 *Penny Cycl.* XIV. 244/1 The canine teeth of Machairodus are very far from those of the bears. 1880 DAWKINS *Early Man* 31 The Machairodus, or sabre-toothed lion.

† **macham**. *Obs. rare*—1. (See quot.)

1689 [FAREWELL] *Irish Hudibras* 35 Some play the Trump, some trot the Hay, Some at Macham, some Noddy play. *marginote* A Game at Cards.

Machamete, -ote, -yte, obs. ff. MAHOMET.

|| **machan** (mɑ'tʃɑ:n). Also 9 muchán, mucharn. [Hindi *machān*.] An elevated platform; a scaffolding erected to watch for a tiger, etc.

1886 YULE *Hobson-Jobson*, *Muchán*. 1887 J. C. FIFE-COOKSON *Tiger Shooting* 41 W. at once arranged for a machan, or platform, to be made in a neighbouring tree from which he could watch the kill. 1890 SIR S. W. BAKER *Wild Beasts* I. 153 Branches... so arranged as to form a screen that will conceal the watcher... This arrangement is called a 'mucharn'. 1902 *Speaker* 6 Sept. 600/2 We struggle up the ravine to our machans or rather the trees they are to be slung in.

machance: see MAYCHANCE *adv.*

machanic, obs. form of MECHANIC *a.*

Machavil(l)ian, obs. form of MACHIAVELLIAN.

mache, obs. form of MATCH *sb.* and *v.*

mâche (maf). Also mache. [Fr.] = CORN-SALAD.

1830 [see *lamb's lettuce* s.v. LAMB *sb.* 7b]. 1961 *Harper's Bazaar* June 84/2 Other salad greens... watercress, and French mache. 1962 S. COMBES *Dict. Cuisine French* 44/2 *Mâche*, lamb's lettuce, corn-salad. 1964 *Harper's Bazaar* Sept. 125/2, I like a green salad... lettuce or *mâche* or endive.

macheat, variant of MATCHET.

† **machecole**, *v.* Obs. Also 5 magecolle, matchecole. [a. OF. *machecoller*, connected with MACHICOULIS.] *trans.* To machicolate. Chiefly in *pa. pple.*

1412-20 LYDG. *Chron. Troy* II. ii, The walles were... Magecolled without for sautes and assaye. 1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* VII. x. 226 They sawe a toure as whyte as ony snowe wel matchecold al aboute. c1500 *Melusine* XIX. 103 Fortified round aboute with grete toures machecolyd. 1530 PALSGR. 616/2, I mage colle (Lydgate).

machecollate, obs. form of MACHICOLATE *v.*

machecoulis: see MACHICOULIS.

macheer (mɑ'tʃɪə(r)). *Western U.S.* Also machere. [Corruptly ad. Sp. *mochila*.] A leather flap attached to a saddle. Also *attrib.*

1847 *Calif. Star* (San Francisco) 21 Aug. 2/3 [A] man declares his *macheers* (saddle cover) was stolen from under him, although seated upon his horse and his horse in motion. 1853 G. D. BREWERTON *Overland with Kit Carson* (1930) 49 Our saddles were of the true Mexican pattern, wooden trees covered with leathers called *macheers*. a 1861 T. WINTHROP *John Brent* (1883) v. 45 Showers shrank his buckskins and soaked the *macheers* of his saddle to mere pulp. 1873 J. MILLER *Life amongst Modocs* 50 The Prince unfasted his cloak from the *macheers* behind my saddle. 1927 C. M. RUSSELL *Trails plowed Under* 166 I've seen bronc riders use an old macheer saddle with a Texas tree.

|| **macher** ('mæxə(r)). *U.S.* [Yiddish, f. G. *macher* maker, doer.] A man of importance, a bigwig; a braggart. Often *derogatory*.

1930 *Amer. Speech* VI. 126 A *Macher*... from the German word... Literally translated the word means 'maker' and idiomatically... is used derisively, referring to a braggart. 1964 S. BELLOW *Herzog* 87 He's a fine fellow... Not like that *macher*, Alexander. Always some scandal about him. 1964 W. MARKFIELD *To Early Grave* (1965) II. 29 A man who sat on every board and committee, a powerful *macher* in Jewish communal affairs, who had passed around word that he needed a speech-writer. 1969 D. S. DAVIS *Where Dark Streets Go* (1970) I. 10 His father's a big *macher* in the union. 1973 *Jewish Chron.* 2 Feb. 19/3 It doesn't matter a tinker's cuss whether you amend the constitution to call the chairman president, *macher* or grand panjandrum.

† **maches**. *Obs.* Also 8 masches, maschets, maskets. [a. F. *mâche*.] The plant corn-salad (*Valeriana olitoria*).

1693 EVELYN *De la Quint. Compl. Gard.* II. 197 Maches, are a sort of little Sallet... seldom... brought before any noble Company. They are multiplied by Seed which is gathered in July, and are only used towards the end of Winter. 1704 *Dict. Rust. & Urb.*, Maches or Maschets. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Maches* or *Masches*, a kind of Corn-Sallet. 1719 LONDON & WISE *Compl. Gard.* 221 Maches.

machete (mɑ'tʃɛti). Forms: *a.* 7 matcheat, 7-9 machette, 9 matchet, -ette(e), 9- machete. *β.* 7 in quasi-Sp. form macheto. [ad. Sp. *machete*.] A broad and heavy knife or cutlass, used, esp. in Central America and the West Indies, both as a tool and a weapon.

1598 HAKLUYT *Voy.* I. 414 A dozen of machetos to minch the whale. 1648 GAGE *West Indies* 129 They have no weapons but a Machette, which is a short Tuck. 1685 WAFER *Voy.* (1729) 278 Having no tool with us except a Macheat or long knife. 1697 DAMPIER *Voy.* (1729) I. 13 We tempted him with Beads, Money, Hatchets, Matcheats, or long knives. 1831 J. HOLLAND *Manuf. Metal* I. 142 These tools consist of matchets, cane-bills and hoes. 1832 M. R. MITTFORD *Lights & Shadows Amer. Life* III. 215 The monteros drew their *machetes*, the sharp broad-swords they usually carry about with them. 1854 J. L. STEPHENS *Centr. Amer.* 70 The Machete, or chopping-knife... varies in form in different sections of the country. 1863 R. F. BURTON *Abeokuta* II. 92 Little things here means matchets and mirrors, kerchiefs and blue baft, rum and tobacco. 1897 MARY KINGSLEY *W. Africa* 161 A wall made up of strong tendrils and climbing grasses, through which the said atom has to cut its way with a machette. 1956 H. G. DE LISSER *Cup & Lip* v. 66 A dozen black men rushed forward, two with

upraised machetes. 1958 J. COPE *Golden Oriole* xxiii. 131 On the far side of the wooden building an old man hired by Chipi was slowly chopping with a machete at the tropical growth. 1962 S. WYNTER *Hills of Hebron* II. 29 The shadow of a man flung across the dirt track as he stalked along, one hand swinging free, the other with his machete held at the ready. 1973 *Black World* Sept. 12/2 The blade of the machete has a deeper significance in the song of the cane cutter.

attrib. 1881 *Instr. Census Clerks* (1885) 44 Matchett Maker. 1887 MOLONEY *Forestry W. Afr.* 233 The vines... are being used only for matchet handles.

Machian ('mɑ:kɪən), *a.* and *sb.* [f. MACH + -IAN.] *A. adj.* Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of Ernst Mach (see MACH) or his theories or ideas. *B. sb.* A follower or adherent of Mach or his ideas.

1927 D. KVITKO tr. *Lenin's Materialism & Empirio-Criticism* I. 69 We shall confine ourselves to those opinions which reveal the 'subjective' ignorance of our Machians. *Ibid.* II. 85 Your statement... is utterly fallacious, and follows only from your Machian position. 1938 A. FINEBERG tr. *Lenin's Materialism & Empirio-Criticism* I. 82 Karl Pearson, the English Machian, who avoids all philosophical artifices. *Ibid.* III. 169 James Ward... does not controvert Mach, but... utilises the entire Machian trend in physics in his fight against materialism. 1941 *Mind* L. 82 The Machian positivists of Peirce's day denied that there are 'really' any natural laws. 1958 *Victorian Stud.* I. 253 Russell's own theory of knowledge underwent an increasingly Machian development from *Our Knowledge of the External World*... to the *Analysis of Mind*, in which a full-blooded neutral monism of Mach's variety is expounded. 1963 K. R. POPPER *Conjectures & Refutations* vi. 173 In our own day essentialism has been dethroned; a Berkeleyan or Machian positivism or instrumentalism has... become fashionable. 1974 *Nature* 11 Jan. 99/2 Relation (8) may be looked upon either as an equipartition between the gravitational energy and the energy of expansion according to Einstein's equations or as a Machian relation determining the gravitational constant in terms of the matter content of the Universe.

Machiavel ('mækiəvel). Also 6 Machivell, 6-8 Machiavell, 7-8 -vil(l), 7-9 Macchiavel. [Anglicized name of Niccolò Machiavelli, a celebrated Florentine statesman, who advocated in his work *Del Principe* the pursuit of statecraft at the expense of morality.] One who acts on the principles of Machiavelli; an intriguer, an unscrupulous schemer. † Also *appositive*.

1570 BUCHANAN *Admonitionum* Wks. (S.T.S.) 24 Proud contemptners or machiavell mokkaris of all religion and vertew. 1597 J. PAYNE *Royal Exch.* II. 1, I wyshe you bannisse from your tables suche Atheists and machivells. 1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* III. i. 104 Am I politicke? Am I subtle? Am I a Machiuel? 1632 B. JONSON *Magn. Lady* I, The very Agat Of State and Politie: cut from the Quar of Macchiavel. 1691 NORRIS *Pract. Disc.* 20 Intreaguers and Projectors, the very Machiavels of their age. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 305 ¶ 15 These young Machiavils will, in a little time, turn their College upside-down with Plots and Stratagems. 1775 SHERIDAN *Duenna* II. iv, Oh, this little cunning head! I'm a Machiavel—a very Machiavel. 1863 READE *Hard Cash* xxix, This artful man, who had now become a very Machiavel.

Hence † **Machiavelize** *v. intr.* = **Machiavellianize**. † **Machiavelizing** *vbl. sb.*
1611 COTGR., *Machiavelize*, to Machiavelize it; to practise Machiavelisme. 1617 MINSHEU *Ductor, Macheualize*. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Machevalize* or *Machiavelianize*. 1775 ASH, *Suppl.*, *Machiavelizing*, the act of practising the politics of Machiavel.

Machiavellian ('mækiəvelɪən), *a.* and *sb.* Forms: 6 Macciavelian, 6-7 Mac(h)avil(l)ian, Machevelian, -vilian, Machivil(l)ian, 7 Macchiavilian, Matchia-, Matchievil(l)ian, 7-8 Machiavil(l)ian, 7-9 -velian, 6- Machiavellian. [f. MACHIAVEL or Machiavelli + -(l)IAN.]

A. adj. Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of Machiavelli, or his alleged principles; following the methods recommended by Machiavelli in preferring expediency to morality; practising duplicity in statecraft or in general conduct; astute, cunning, intriguing.

1579 J. STUBBES *Gaping Gulf* Cvij, Thys absurd manner of reasoning is very Macciavelian logick. 1592 GREENE *Groat's W. Wit* (1617) 35 Is it pestilent Machiuelian policie that thou hast studied? 1613 CHAPMAN *Revenge Bussy D'Ambois* Plays 187 II. 159 These are your Macheuelian Villaines. 1631 GOUGE *God's Arrows* I. xix. 26 What got that Machivillian politician Achitophell. 1637-50 Row *Hist. Kirk* (1842) 162 *Divide et regna* is an old Matchiavilian maxime and trick. 1653 A. WILSON *Jas. I* 185 The true way of Treaties is with Christian, not Machiavelian policy. 1722 W. BOND *Ded. to Hartcliffe's Virtues* 5 The refined Matchiavillian thinkers have... altered the very nature of ethicks. 1790 BURKE *Fr. Rev.* Wks. V. 158 Where men follow their natural impulses, they would not bear the odious maxims of a Machiavelian policy. 1848 THACKERAY *Van. Fair* xxiii, So this Machiavellian captain of infantry cast about him for some... stratagem. 1878 E. JENKINS *Haverholme* 63 Conducting his party with Machiavellian subtlety.

B. sb. A follower of Machiavelli; one who adopts Machiavelli's principles in statecraft or in general conduct.

1568 *Satir. Poems Reform.* ix. 113 This false Machivilian. 1598 MARSTON *Pygmal.* II. 145 A damn'd Macheuelian Holds candle to the deuill for a while. 1608 WILLET *Hexapla Exod.* 320 Protogoras with the Machiavelians... were doubtful whether there were any God. 1647 *Husbandman's*

Plea agst. Tithes 91 Never any Machivilian, or cruell State Politician... could never have devised a more effectually way. 1668 R. STEELE *Husbandman's Calling* vii. (1672) 187 He hath need of discretion... that he be neither monk nor Matchevillian. 1710 STEELE *Tatler* No. 193 ¶ 3 During this Retreat the Machiavilian was not idle, but secretly fomented Divisions. 1814 SCOTT *Let. to J. B. S. Morrill* 30 Apr., An awful lesson to sovereigns that morality is not so indifferent to politics as Machiavellians will assert.

Hence **Machia'vellianism**, the principles and practice of Machiavelli or of the Machiavellians, the employment of cunning and duplicity in statecraft or in general conduct; an instance of this. † **Machia'vellianize** *v.*, to practise Machiavellianism (Blount *Glossogr.* 1656). † **Machia'vellianly** *adv.*, in a Machiavellian manner.

1626 BERNARD *Isle of Man* (1627) 104 The Bills of Inditement framed by those false informers... Formalitie... Machiavillianisme, Statisme... against Christian Conference. 1640 HOWELL *Dodona's Gr.* 173 Behold a notable peece of machiavillianisme. 1660 EVELYN *News fr. Brussels* Misc. Writ. (1805) 198 This impress he hath so Machiavelianly, and with such art and cunning, besprinkled and scattered over the whole paper. 1711 W. KING tr. *Naude's Ref. Politics* i. 19 The courts... where these Machiavilianisms are so common. 1882 PALGRAVE in *Grosart Spenser's Wks.* IV. p. xxv, The Machiavellianism of the sixteenth century.

Machiavellic ('mækiə'velɪk), *a.* Also -velic. [formed as prec. adj. + -IC.] Machiavellian.

1838 *Blackw. Mag.* XLIII. 510 The Whigs indeed had concocted their schemes beforehand with all the Machiavelic forecast of veterans in the art of creating family broils. 1879 FARRAR *St. Paul* (1883) 350 The astute and machiavellic policy of Rome.

† **Machia'velline**, *a.* *Obs.* *rare*⁻¹. In 7 **Machiaveline**. [formed as prec. + -INE.] = prec. 1602 PATERICKE tr. *Gentillet* 312 They have so well profited in their Machiaveline philosophie, that [etc.].

Machiavellism ('mækiə'velɪz(ə)m). Also 6-7 Machiavilisme, 7 -velism(e), matchiavellisme, 9 Mac(c)hiavelism. [formed as prec. + -ISM.] = MACHIAVELLIANISM.

1592 NASHE *P. Penilesse* (Shaks. Soc.) 68, I comprehend... vnder hypocrisie, al Machiavilisme. 1607 WALKINGTON *Opt. Glass* 66 b, A brocher of dangerous matchiavellisme. 1617 BP. HALL *Quo Vadis?* § 21 Where had we... the art of dishonestie in practical Machiavelisme, in false equiuocations? 1810 BENTHAM *Offic. Apt. Maximized, Def. Econ.* (1830) 57 A Government, in which, under the guidance of upstart Machiavellism, titled and confederated imbecility should lord it over King and people. 1897 *Daily News* 3 June 6/1 What... is the history of the Italian Republics... but the history of Machiavellism before Machiavelli?

Machia'vellist. Also 6 Machivelist, 7 **Machi(a)vel(l)ist**, 8-9 Machiavelist. [formed as prec. + -IST.] One who practises or favours the principles of Machiavelli.

1589 NASHE *Martins Months Minde* To Rdr., I meddle here with the Anabaptists, Famely louists, Machiavelists, nor Atheists. *Ibid.* H, Yee Machiuelists, Athiests, and each mischievous head. 1640 R. BAILLIE *Canterb. Self-Convict.* 7 The contrarie maximes of the Turkish Empire, wherewith Matchivellists this day every where are labouring to poyson the eares of all Christian Princes. 1799 *Hull Advertiser* 6 July 1/4 A profound Machiavelist. 1829 *Southey Sir T. More* II. 80 The art of directing enthusiasm... is the most difficult which the Machiavelists of Papal Rome have ever been called upon to practise.

machicolate (mɑ'tʃɪkəleɪt), *v.* Also 8-9 machecollate, matchicolate. [f. ppl. stem of med.L. *machicol(l)āre* = OF. *machecoller*: see MACHECOLE *v.*] *trans.* To furnish with machicolations. Chiefly in *ma'chicolated pa. pple.* and *ppl. a.*

1773 *Genil. Mag.* XLIII. 536 The gate-house... is fortified with a port-cluse or port-cullis, and machecollated. 1814 BRITTON *Archit. Antiq.* IV. 181 Cæsar's-tower... is surmounted by a bold machicolated parapet. 1842 BARHAM *Ingol. Leg., Bloudie Jacke*, With iron it's plated And machecollated, To pour boiling oil or lead down. 1860 HAWTHORNE *Marble Faun* (1879) I. vi. 61 A mediaeval tower... battlemented and machicolated at the summit. 1890 *Times* 8 Apr. 11/3 The machicolated towers of Raglan Castle.

transf. 1848 W. S. MAYO *Kaloolah* (1887) 7, I could see every stone of the towers, matchicolated with stork's nests.

machicolation (mɑ'tʃɪkə'leɪʃən). *Arch.* [f. prec.: see -ATION.]

1. An opening between the corbels which support a projecting parapet, or in the vault of a portal, through which combustibles, molten lead, stones, etc., were dropped on the heads of assailants. Also, a projecting structure containing a range of such openings.

1788 GROSE *Milit. Antiq.* II. 336 The grand entrance was mostly through a gate flanked by two large and strong towers, with a projection over the passage, called a machicolation. 1806 DALLAWAY *Observ. Eng. Archit.* 92 Lofty embattled walls... crested with hanging galleries and machicolations which served the double purpose of military defence and great external beauty. 1832 G. DOWNES *Lett. Cont. Countries* I. 521 The antique castle is furnished with a machicolation. 1848 RICKMAN *Archit.* 119 Wakefield steeple... is singular for its machicolations in the top of the tower. 1871 MISS BRADDON *Lovels* v. 87 The

crenellated roof, with its machicolations, is considered a great success.

2. The action of discharging missiles, etc., through such apertures. *rare*⁻⁰; perh. an error. 1828-32 in WEBSTER; and in later Dicts.

|| **machicoulis** (mɑːʃiˈkuːli). Also 9 machecoulis, machicouli, and in quasi-anglicized form machicoule. [F. *mâchecoulis*, *mâchicoulis*, OF. *maschecoulis*.] = MACHICOLATION 1.

1793 SMEATON *Edystone L.* Introd. 4 A lodgment, in fortification called a Machicoulis, is built upon the wall over the stairs. 1802 JAMES *Milit. Dict.* s.v., When a place is besieged, detached parties of the garrison may be posted in the several machicoulises. 1851 *Fraser's Mag.* XLIII. 154 A large granite block, formed like a machicoule, and projecting from the front wall of the castle. 1859 PARKER *Dom. Archit.* III. i. 5 The bastions carried upon corbels, with open intervals between them for throwing down... missiles, and commonly known by the name of *machecoulis*. 1865 STREET *Gothic Archit. Spain* 193 A parapet boldly corbelled out on machicoulis from the walls. 1885 LADY HERBERT tr. *Lagrange's Life Dupanloup* I. 340 This picturesque old cbâteau, with its postern gate, its portcullis, and machicoulis.

attrib. 1834-47 J. S. MACAULAY *Field Fortif.* (1851) 151 The machicoulis gallery is made to project 2 feet from the wall. 1860 TRISTRAM *Gt. Sahara* xi. 180 Guardrooms with loopholes... and machicouli gallery.

|| **machila** (mɑːʃiˈlɑ). Also *machilla*. [Pg., perh. f. Tamil *macil*, *mañcil* stage in a journey, f. Hindi *manzil*, f. Arabic.] A conveyance, usually for one person, used in Africa, consisting of a hammock slung between two poles, carried by two or more bearers.

1884 MRS. M. A. PRINGLE *Towards Mountains of Moon* vii. 89 The Portuguese [in Quilliman] go from house to house in a sort of palanquin, called here a *machilla* (pronounced *masheela*). 1897 H. H. JOHNSTON *Brit. Cent. Afr.* iv. 91 We then started for Kotakota, Jumbes' men insisting on carrying me in a *machilla*. 1900 GROGAN & SHARP *From Cape to Cairo* 168 [He] obtained... a team of boys to carry me in a *machilla* to the highlands of Kivu. 1944 J. C. HEENAN *Cardinal Hinsley* 64, I have now travelled in Africa in every kind of conveyance—ox carts, glorified perambulators, *machilla*. 1952 S. CLOETE *Curve & Tusk* (1953) iv. 38 We will carry you, Lord, we will carry you in a *machilla*, a hammock.

b. attrib., as *machila-carrier*, etc.

1900 GROGAN & SHARP *From Cape to Cairo* vi. 57 [He] utilized the bandmen when off duty as *machila-carriers*. 1906 R. C. F. MAUGHAM *Portuguese E. Afr.* 14 *Machilla*-travelling on the Frontier.

|| **'machina**. *Obs.* Pl. *machinas*. [L. *māchina* MACHINE.] = MACHINE in various senses.

1612 SHELTON *Quix.* i. v. l. 32 The Labourer grew almost mad for Anger to hear that Machina of Follies. 1622 MABBE tr. *Aleman's Guzman d'Alf.* 11. 97 So great a Machina, and such a masse of things. 1640 GLAPTHORNE *Hollander* iv. G. 3, If I doe not second you confidently, may my tongue be cramped, and the machina of my invention ruind perpetually. 1653 H. MORE *Anti-d. Ath.* iii. xi. (1712) 124 To assert that Animals themselves were *Machinas*. 1676 HALE *Contempl.* i. 220 One poor unthought of accident... breaks all to shivers the whole elaborate Machina.

machinability (məʃiːnəˈbɪləti). [f. MACHIN(E) v. + ABILITY.] The ability to be cut by machine tools.

1921 *Glasgow Herald* 22 Sept. 5 The influence of lead on the greater possibility of liquation from gun metal castings, the easier machinability, expected minimised corrosion and improvement for bearings. 1940 [see GRAPHITIZER]. 1941 F. T. SISCO *Mod. Metall. for Engin.* x. 159 It is impossible to evaluate the machinability of ferrous or non-ferrous materials by a single laboratory test. 1961 *Jrnl. Iron & Steel Inst.* CXCVII. 171/1 The machinability of nodular cast iron is compared with that of steels of similar microstructure and mechanical properties. 1968 A. KOBAYASHI in *Encycl. Polymer Sci. & Technol.* VIII. 349 The machinability of polyester cast resin is relatively poor.

machinable (məʃiːnəb(ə)l), a. [f. MACHIN(E) v. + -ABLE.] Capable of being cut by machine tools.

1917 *Sci. Amer. Suppl.* 16 June 374/2 If well handled in the cupola the product will be strong and machinable. 1930 *Engineering* 23 May 676/2 The resistor of a new electric furnace... is a new machinable alloy of iron with several other metals. 1951 WOLDMAN & GIBBONS *Machinability & Machining of Metals* i. 1 The most machinable metal is the one which will permit the fastest removal of the greatest amount of material per grind.

† **machinal**, a. *Obs.* [ad. L. *māchināl-is*, f. *māchina* MACHINE. Cf. F. *machinal*.] Of or pertaining to a machine or machines; mechanical.

1680 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.*, *Turning* 236 But to make it move thus... there are required several Machinal Helps. 1685 BOYLE *Enq. Notion Nat.* 330 Man is... like a Mann'd Boat, where, besides the Machinal Part... there is an Intelligent Being. 1760 *Projects in Ann. Reg.* 147/1 In the erection of the machinal crane-works.

† **machinament**. *Obs.* [ad. L. *māchināment-um*, f. *māchinārī* (see next).] A contrivance, engine, machine, vehicle.

1413 *Pilgr. Sowle* (Caxton) iv. xxix. (1859) 60 At the last I saw before me a wonder machynament, and meruaylous! c. 1425 *Found. St. Bartholomew's* 37 And skippyng forth with all lryne machynamentis he came to the doer. 1658 BROMHALL *Treat. Specters* iv. 255 A very stormy Southwind did... palsie and shoulder-shake... machinaments and

fortifications. 1674 PETTY *Disc. Dupl. Proportion* 7 Materials applied... to Carts, or any other Machinements intended for strength. 1727 in BAILEY vol. II.

machinate ('mækiːneɪt), v. Also 7 *machinat*. [f. L. *māchināt-*, ppl. stem of *māchinārī* to contrive, f. *māchina* MACHINE.]

1. *intr.* To lay plots; to intrigue, scheme.

1600 W. WATSON *Decacordon* (1602) 243 Such persons as shall machinate and devise to execute such outrageous designements against their prince. 1689 *Def. Liberty agst. Tyrants* 130 A Tyrant conspires, machinates, and lays his plots and practises. 1830 *Fraser's Mag.* I. 101 The blackest treason may lurk and machinate at his very threshold. 1858 FABER *Bartoli & Maffei's Life Xavier* 312 Whilst the Portuguese had been preparing for their departure, the bonzes had been machinating against them.

2. *trans.* To contrive, plan, plot. Now *rare*.

1602 FULBECKE *2nd Pt. Parallel* 23 *Dolus bonus*, is when a man doth machinate or devise anie thing to entrap a thiefe, or a traytour. 1643 PRYNNE *Romes Masterpeace* 14 He thought fit, that a desperate Treason, machinated against so many soules was to be revealed. 1651 HOWELL *Venice* 187 Which makes Urban the 8... to machinat violent means for to invest his Nephews in another Princes Estate. 1760-72 H. BROOKE *Fool of Qual.* (1809) I. 122 The... robberies, massacres, and assassinations, that the violent machinate against the peaceful. 1822 T. TAYLOR *Apuleius* 359 [He] injures himself in a greater degree than he injures him against whom he machinates destruction.

machinating ('mækiːneɪtɪŋ), ppl. a. [-ING².] That machinates or plots; given to plotting.

1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) III. 355 Willingness to think well of a spirit so inventive, and so machinating. 1754 — *Grandison* (1781) V. xlii. 261 It was all open day, no dark machinating night, in the heart of the undissembling Olivia. 1900 O. ONIONS *Compl. Bachelor* v. 57 The machinating married woman! No bachelor is safe with her.

machination (mækiːneɪʃən). Also 7 *matchination*. [ad. L. *māchinātiōn-em* (either directly, or through F. *machination*), n. of action f. *māchinārī* to contrive, MACHINATE.]

1. The action or process of contriving or planning; contrivance, intrigue, plotting. Now *rare*.

1549 *Compl. Scot.* xi. 90 There liberte... was ane lang tyme in captiuite, be the machination of 30ur ald enemies. 1605 SHAKS. *Lear* v. i. 46 If you miscarry, Your businesse of the world hath so an end, And machination ceases. 1651 HOBBS *Leviath.* i. xiii. 60 By secret machination, or by confederacy with others. 1667 MILTON *P.L.* vi. 504 Some one... inspired With devlish machination, might devise Like instrument. 1835 I. TAYLOR *Spir. Despot.* iv. 159 The machination in closets of interests that ought to be openly discussed is a treason against the community.

2. An instance of plotting or contrivance; an intrigue, plot, scheme. Usually in bad sense.

c. 1477 CAXTON *Jason* 77 b, Some welwillars of the king... tolde to him the machinacion of Zethephias. 1539 CROMWELL *Let.* 286 in Merriman *Life & Lett.* (1902) II. 168 Albeit his highnes dothe in no wise feare any of his Censures attemptates or other malicious & devlish machinations. 1656 J. HAMMOND *Leah & R.* (1844) 24 His Highnesse, (not acquainted with these machinations), had [etc.]. 1678 WOOD *Life* 29 Sept., This machination fayling, another... was put on foote. 1713 STEELE *Englishman* No. 12. 81 Such Men would stand up... against the Machinations of Poperie and Slavery. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* xvi. iv. To defeat my wisest machinations by your blunders. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xiii. III. 306 Ludlow escaped unhurt from all the machinations of his enemies. 1867 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (1876) I. iv. 224 The French and German writers know nothing of these machinations of Arnulf.

† 3. The use or construction of machinery. *Obs.*

1641 EARL MONM. tr. *Biondi's Civil Warres* iv. 50 Hoping that time and hunger might effect that, which... by all their machinations and assaults they could not doe. 1711 W. SUTHERLAND *Shipbuild. Assist.* 21 Machination, or the forming Machines or Engines.

† 4. Something contrived or constructed; esp. in material sense, e.g. a mechanical appliance for war, a framework or apparatus. *Obs.*

1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* i. vi. 14 The Edict... was... accounted a more pernicious engine and machination against the Christian faith, than [etc.]. 1613 R. CAWDREY *Table Alph.* (ed. 3), *Machinations*, war-like weapons. 1652 GAULE *Magastrom.* 108 Will not then their whole machination, or fabrick of judiciall Astrologie fall to the ground? 1680 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.*, *Turning* 235 If the Puppet be made to it with the Machination described in Plate 17.

machinator ('mækiːneɪtə(r)). [a. L. *māchinātor*, agent-n. f. *māchinārī* to contrive, MACHINATE.] One who contrives or schemes; a contriver, intriguer, plotter, schemer; usually in bad sense.

1611 COTGR. *Machinateur*, a machinator, framer, deuiser, (especially of bad things). 1627 H. BURTON *Baiting Pope's Bull* 26 Their art infernall... infused into them by that... chiefe machinator of all mischief. 1760 C. JOHNSTON *Chrysal* (1822) II. 152 Not only escape the ruin meditated against him, but also retort it on the machinators. 1839 I. TAYLOR *Anc. Chr.* I. Pref. 7 Certain wary machinators around us. 1862 LATHAM *Channel Isl.* III. xvi. (ed. 2) 381 There were intrigues and divisions of all sorts: Lord Digby being the chief machinator. 1892 *Pall Mall G.* 3 May 2/2 The machinators of the Union... destroyed nearly every document bearing on that shameful transaction.

machine (məʃiːn), sb. Also 7-8 *machin*. [ad. F. *machine* (= Sp. *maquina*, Pg. *maquina*, *machina*, It. *macchina*), ad. L. *māchina*, ad. Gr. *μηχανή*, f.

μηχος contrivance, cogn. w. Teut. **magan* to be able (see MAY v.).

The Fr. word has passed into all the mod. Teut. langs.: G. *maschine*, Du. *machine*, Da. *maskine*, Sw. *maskin*.

In 17-18th c. the word was often stressed on the first syll.]

1. a. A structure of any kind, material or immaterial; a fabric, an erection. Now *rare* exc. in *machine-for-living(-in)* [tr. F. *machine à habiter* ('Le Corbusier') *Vers une Architecture* (1923) p. ix], a house, and in imitative phrases.

1549 *Compl. Scot.* Ep. to Queen 3 The maist illustir potent prince of the maist fertil & paccibil realme, vndir the machine of the supreme olimp. 1599 A. HUME *Hymnes* ii. 38 Be his wisdom... so wondrouslic of nocht, This machin round, this vniuers, this vther world he wrocht. 1674 PLAYFORD *Skill Mus.* Pref. 2 Disposing the whole Machine of the World. 1674 HICKMAN *Quinquart. Hist.* (ed. 2) 225 They that asserted Universal redemption by the death of Christ destroyed the whole Machine of the Calvinian predestination. 1682 N. O. tr. *Boileau's Lutrin* i. 239 Behind this Machine [a pulpit], cover'd as with a skreen, The Sneaking Chanter scarce could then be seen. 1687 A. LOVELL tr. *Thevenot's Trav.* III. 23 They put fire next to a Machine which seemed to be a blew Tree when it was on fire. 1697 DRYDEN *Æneid* II. 25 With inward Arms the dire Machine [sc. the wooden horse] they load. 1753 HANWAY *Trav.* (1762) I. v. lxii. 286 Her imperial majesty is drawn... in a large machine, which contains her bed, a table, and other conveniences... This machine is set on a sledge, and drawn by twenty-four post horses. 1784 J. BARRY in *Lect. Paint.* v. (1848) 106 Had the whole of this great machine of the Fontana di Trevi been committed to any one of those sculptors. 1791 CHARLOTTE SMITH *Celestina* (ed. 2) I. 129 Her new laylock bonnet... for the safety of which she was so solicitous that she would have taken the great machine in which it was contained into the coach, had it not been opposed by the coachman. 1829 R. HALL *Wks.* (1832) VI. 457 The mind casts its eye over the whole machine of society. 1878 BROWNING *La Saisiaz* 279 To each mortal peradventure earth becomes a new machine. 1931 A. HUXLEY *Music at Night* 217 In Le Corbusier's phrase, a house is a 'machine for living in'. 1934 — *Beyond Mexique Bay* 132 Le Corbusier himself could hardly have done the trick better: King's is the perfect machine-for-praying-in. 1960 R. W. MARKS *Dymaxion World of B. Fuller* 22/1 The house was actually the world's first tangible embodiment of what one French architect hopefully designated as a 'Machine-for-Living'. 1966 'J. MELVILLE' *Nell Alone* vii. 75 The whole house was... a machine for Mrs Richier to live in.

b. *spec.* A vehicle of any kind (usually wheeled). In the 18th and part of the 19th centuries commonly applied to a stage-coach or mail-coach. *Obs.* exc. *Sc.* Also short for *bathing-machine*.

1687 A. LOVELL tr. *Thevenot's Trav.* III. 54 They make use of an Engine which they call Palanquin... This Machine hangs by a long Pole [etc.]. 1704 SWIFT *Mech. Operat. Spirit Misc.* (1711) 275 Tho' there is not any other Nation in the World so plentifully provided with Carriages for that Journey... yet there are abundance of us who will not be satisfy'd with any other Machine besides this of Mahomet. 1709 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4545/1 His Serenity, accompanied by... the Boy who drew the Balls for the Election [of Doge] sitting in the same Machine, was carried out of the Church. 1769 *De Foe's Tour Gt. Britain* III. 106 A Machine going out to, and coming in from, London three Times a Week in the Summer. 1759 ADAM SMITH *Mor. Sent.* (1781) 267 The poor man's son... sees his superiors carried about in machines. 1772 BURKE *Corr.* (1844) I. 372 Your very kind letter of the 15th... I received by the machine. 1788 E. SHERIDAN *Jrnl.* (1960) iv. 114, I went down to the bathing House where I found a great Number of Ladies and Gentlemen waiting to take their turn in the Machines. 1791 MRS. GRANT *Lett. fr. Mountains* (1813) II. xxxvii. 184, I came in a little open machine we keep for these journies. 1822 *Acc. Establ. Gen. P.-O.* 8 in *Parl. Pap.* XVIII. 175 To loss by death of two horses before the machine commenced running. 1825 E. WEETON *Jrnl.* 14 June (1969) II. 384 Southport... is sadly exposing... and the modest complain much, gentlemen's and ladies' machines standing promiscuously in the water! 1832 *Massachusetts Stat.* c. 75 § 4 Every cart, wagon, or other machine, drawn by two or four oxen. 1859 *All Year Round* No. 19. 446, I got into the wrong machine [sc. a bathing-machine] first. 1870 G. MEREDITH *Lett.* (1970) I. 426 We have a flat sandy shore, and you see half a dozen fat men at a time scampering out of the machines. 1893 H. JOYCE *Hist. Post Office* xii. 215 In that year [1784], and for some little time afterwards, coaches which carried the mails were called diligences or machines, and the coachmen were called machine-drivers. 1894 BLACK *Highland Cousins* I. 37, I would bring a machine and drive you up to the Drill-Hall.

† c. Applied to a ship or other vessel. *Obs.*

1637 HEYWOOD *Royal Ship* 27 Shee [Pallas] hath (no doubt) raptured our Undertaker This Machine to devise first, and then make her. 1702 S. PARKER tr. *Cicero's De Finibus* v. 320 In vain upon the Canvas plays A wanton Gale. The Machin stays Becalm'd with Harmony. 1717 W. SUTHERLAND (*title*) Britain's Glory or Ship-building Unveil'd, being a General Director for Building and Compleating the said Machines. 1782 CREVECOEUR *Lett.* 220 [Slaves] carried in a strange machine over an ever agitated element, which they had never seen before. 1807 SOUTHEY *Esperia's Lett.* II. 155 We... embarked upon the canal in a stage boat bound for Chester... The shape of the machine resembles the common representations of Noah's ark.

d. (See quot.) (Cf. sense 3.)

1883 S. PLIMSOLL in *19th Cent.* July 147 The box... is called by many names, as 'van', 'machine', 'tank', 'trunk', &c. *Ibid.* 162 The 'kit' haddocks are put loose into what are called machines. These machines are long boxes lined with lead... divided internally into four equal spaces.

e. A motor car. *U.S.*

1901 *McClure's Mag.* XVIII. i. 21/2 His assistant crouching at his feet out of range of the swift-flying currents of air produced by the mad flight of the machine. 1912 *Collier's* 21 Sept. 37/2 Leslie, Lanagan, and I hurried in the chief's machine to the Swanson home. 1915 *Sat. Even. Post*

3 Apr. 62/2 The reliability of the machine was so amazing that, in seven years of business, not a single breakdown had been reported. 1919 *Ibid.* 25 Jan. 45/3 As I neared my own house I slowed the machine.

2. A military engine, siege-tower, or the like. Now rare. Chiefly *Anc. Hist.* (= *L. machina*).

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Machine*, an instrument or engine of War. 1674 *Ch. & Court of Rome* 4 These are the goodly Machines... recommended to batter down the Protestant Cause. 1732 LEDIARD *Sethos* II. ix. 277 He [raised] enormous machines round about the city. 1839 THIRLWALL *Greece* VI. xlix. 165 The besieged made many vigorous sallies for the purpose of setting fire to the machines.

3. a. An apparatus, appliance, instrument.

1650 BULWER *Anthropomet.* 92 In the curious Machin of speech, the Nose is added as a Recorder. 1707 *Curios. in Husb. & Gard.* 27 The Microscope... has been but lately discover'd: for the Naturalists... were not aided by that Machine. 1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Racket* is also a machine, which the savages of Canada bind to their feet, to enable them to walk more commodiously over the snow. 1941 G. MARX *Groucho Lett.* (1967) 48 They will wind up at Las Vegas playing the machines. 1962 *Gloss. Terms Automatic Data Processing (B.S.I.)* 92 *Tabulator* (accounting machine), a machine which reads data from a medium... and produces lists, tables or totals. 1968 *Times* 11 Oct. 8/2 Thorpe has analysed the fish-calls of 40 sandwich terns by means of a sound spectrograph, a machine which analyses sounds, in terms of their pitch and loudness and produces a graphical representation of the sound. 1970 *Washington Post* 30 Sept. B.14/1 The stoves, the refrigerators and other machines. 1973 *Black Panther* 14 Apr. 6/1 The Visiting Room containing tables and chairs and machines for snacks and soft drinks.

†b. In immaterial sense: A device, machination. *Obs.*

1595-6 Q. ELIZ. *Let. to Jas. VI* (Camden Soc.) 113 In wordz... of such weight, as, in honest dimars, hit may mar the facon of diuelische machines, and crase the hartz of treason-mynding men. *Ibid.* 173 And how I mynde to kipe my owne dores from my enemies malice; and so do wische that our solide amitie may overhawrt thes develische machines.

4. a. In a narrower sense: An apparatus for applying mechanical power, consisting of a number of interrelated parts, each having a definite function.

In recent use the word tends to be applied esp. to an apparatus so devised that the result of its operation is not dependent on the strength or manipulative skill of the workman; thus the term *printing-machine* does not in ordinary language include the hand-press, but is reserved for those apparatus of later invention in which manual labour is superseded by the action of the mechanism.

1673 RAY *Journ. Low C.* 5 This kind of Machin is generally used... for raising up Water. 1756-7 tr. *Keyser's Trav.* (1760) II. 250 For raising this obelisk out of the ground... Fontana contrived forty-one machines. 1822 ROBISON *Syst. Mech. Philos.* II. 48 It is certain that the account given in the 'Century of Inventions' could instruct no person who was not sufficiently acquainted with the property of steam to be able to invent the machine himself. 1851 CARPENTER *Man. Phys.* iii. (ed. 2) 96 Examining the component parts of the Machine,—its springs, wheels, levers, cords, pulleys, &c. 1881 SIR W. THOMSON in *Nature* No. 619. 434 Windmills as hitherto made are very costly machines. 1888 *Pall Mall G.* 12 Apr. 12/1 An Automatic Gas Machine... The machine is charged with one of the first products of petroleum, or gasoline.

fig. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* vi. ii. The great state wheels in all the political machines of Europe. 1801 WELLINGTON in *Gurw. Desp.* (1837) I. 342 More experience than we have yet had of the operation of the court (of the manner in which the machine works). 1809-10 COLERIDGE *Friend* xv. (1887) 64 To expose the folly and the legerdemain of those who have thus abused the blessed machine of language. 1876 L. STEPHEN *Eng. Th. in 18th Cent.* II. ix. iii. 19 The Church was excellent as a national refrigerating machine.

b. Used *spec.* for the particular kind of machine with which the speaker is chiefly concerned; e.g. short for *sewing-machine*, *printing-machine*, (Austral. and N.Z.) *shearing-machine*. Also, in recent use, a bicycle or tricycle; a flying-machine, an aircraft; a mechanical printing press; a fire-engine (U.S.); a typewriter; a calculating machine or computer.

1659 T. ST. SERF tr. *Cyrano de Bergerac's Govt. World in Moon* sig. D3v. I caused a Machine to be made of Iron... and being well seated in the seat, I cast my Magnetique Bowl into the Air. 1679 R. HOOKE in *Phil. Coll. R. Soc.* I. 15 A Machin newly Invented for Flying in the Air. 1751 R. MORRIS *Narr. Life J. Daniel* xii. 170 He had brought his machine to absolute perfection, and... had been making an experiment for flying in it. 1809 *Nicholson's Jnrl. Nat. Philos.* Nov. 172 It may be of some amusement to some of your readers to see a machine rise in the air by mechanical means. *Ibid.* 173 The little machine is completed. 1825 T. C. HANSARD *Typographia* 699 The machine being put in motion, the paper which is to be printed is laid upon a board, passed through, and receives the impression on one side. *Ibid.* 700 One machine was to perform the work of eight presses. *Ibid.* 712 My machine has had a trial of six months: its ordinary speed is... at an average of two thousand impressions, or one thousand perfected sheets per hour. 1832, etc. [see *calculating machines* s.v. *CALCULATING vbl. sb.*] 1833 *Penny Mag.* Monthly Suppl. Nov.-Dec. 508/2 One thousand perfect copies... could only have been daily produced at one press by the labour of two men. The machine produces sixteen thousand copies. 1841 *Penny Cycl.* XIX. 20/1 A sheet of paper is... put into the machine by one attendant and taken out printed on both sides by the other attendant. c 1848 B. A. BAKER *Glance at N. Y.* (c 1857) 9 I've made up my mind not to run wid der machine any more. 1859 BARTLETT *Dict. Amer.* (ed. 2) 259 *Machine*, the name for a fire-engine among the New York 'b'hoys'. 1871 *Porcupine* 29 July 276/1 Tantalising the toll-bar keepers on

a 'machine'. 1883 STURMY *Tricyclist's Ann.* (ed. 3) 126 A glance at the tricycle trade... with full description of upwards of 250 machines. *Ibid.* 190 A well-made machine, and the easiest... folded tricycle in the market. 1891 W. D. HOWELLS in 'Twain' & Howells *Mark Twain-Howells's Lett.* (1960) II. 639 The machine with which this letter is written is a Hammond. 1892 A. POWELL *Southward's Pract. Printing* (ed. 4) ii. 11 Presses... are of two kinds, (a) hand presses and (b) mechanical presses. The latter are, in England, usually called 'machines' or 'printing machines'. *Ibid.* xlviii. 429 The one-side, single-cylinder machine, which is generally referred to when a cylinder machine, or, indeed, 'a machine', is mentioned among printers. 1899 *Northern Times* (Golspie, Sutherland) 22 June 1/1 (Advt.), Splendid cycles... Boys' machines at £5 10s. 1900 F. M. FORD *Let.* Oct. (1965) 10 My dear Galsworthy, Excuse my writing by machine; Christine at this moment monopolizes the only pen there is in the house. 1909 *Aeronautics* Dec. 151 Any machine—'plane or dirigible. 1915 *Southward's Mod. Printing* (ed. 3) II. i. 1 In the printing office the hand press is spoken of as the 'press' and the machine press as the 'machine'... The press can be worked by hand power only; the machine may be driven by steam, gas, or other motive power. 1919 'BOYD CABLE' *Old Contemptibles* viii. 124 He paid more attention now to watching for enemy machines, and never failed... to rush his pilot to a machine and into the air if a German was reported in sight. 1927 H. CRANE *Let.* 30 Mar. (1965) 295 I'm so unhappy without a machine. Hope I get my new one soon. 1940 *Bulletin* (Sydney) 10 Jan. 16/1 'Anyone,' [Old Harry] declared, 'could put up tallies with machines. With the tongs now—'... Harry produced half a dozen pairs of tongs and some sheep. 1944 'N. SHUTE' *Pastoral* iv. 89 The machine before them opened out and trundled down the runway. 1946 V. S. GANDERTON in H. Whetton *Pract. Printing & Binding* x. 114/2 Work on the principle of matching the new sheet to the machine, not the machine to the sheet. 1946 *Ann. Computation Lab. Harvard Univ.* I. Foreword, Harvard University's need for a machine such as the IBM Automatic Sequence Controlled Calculator has long been a matter of discussion. 1954, etc. [see *machine code*, *instruction*, etc., in sense 10]. 1956 G. BOWEN *Wool Away!* (ed. 2) i. 9 Relative quality of workmanship between blades and machines is a debatable point. 1957 D. D. McCracken *Digital Computer Programming* ii. 14 The first two digits [of the instruction]... tell the machine what to do. 1960 N. R. SCOTT *Analog & Digital Computer Technol.* v. 170 Instructions to the machine consist of combinations of these addresses with code numbers designating the arithmetical operations to be performed. 1970 E. A. D. HUTCHINGS *Survey of Printing Processes* iv. 58 The inking unit is situated at the top of the machine, above the type-bed. 1970 O. DOPPING *Computers & Data Processing* xix. 306 A company which changes computers normally changes to a machine which is considerably faster than the old one. 1972 *Daily Tel.* 5 Aug. 9/3 For us, it was back to our bicycles. We stacked our machines in the back of the car and set off for gently contoured Norfolk.

c. Applied to the human and animal frame as a combination of several parts. (Cf. sense 1.)

Now chiefly with metaphorical intention. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* ii. ii. 124 Thine euermore most deere Lady, whilst this Machine is to him. 1687 *Death's Vis.* ix. 130 What Nobler Souls the Nobler Machines Wear. 1699 GARTH *Dispens.* v. 54 And shall so useful a Machin as I Engage in civil Broyls, I know not why? 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 387 ¶2 Cheerfulness is... the best Promoter of Health. Repinings... wear out the Machine insensibly. 1722 QUINCY *Lex. Phys.-Med.* (ed. 2) 17 Until some Authors... have demonstrated the Laws of Circulation in an Animal Machine. 1804 WORDSW. 'She was a Phantom of delight' 22 And now I see with eye serene The very pulse of the machine. 1805 *Med. Jnrl.* XIV. 181 When a product of diseased action has been effected, ... in consequence of which the machine becomes again sensible to the impressions of ordinary causes. 1876 PREECE & SIVEWRIGHT *Telegraphy* 114 The human machine tires, and as a consequence not only is the speed of working reduced, but [etc.].

d. A combination of parts moving mechanically, as contrasted with a being having life, consciousness and will. Hence applied to a person who acts merely from habit or obedience to rule, without intelligence, or to one whose actions have the undeviating precision and uniformity of a 'machine'.

1692 BENTLEY *Boyle Lect.* 59 If brutes be supposed to be bare engines and machins. 1779 A. HAMILTON *Wks.* (1886) VII. 565 The nearer the soldiers approach to machines, perhaps the better. 1809-10 COLERIDGE *Friend* (1865) 119 Man must be free; or to what purpose was he made a spirit of reason, and not a machine of instinct? 1820 BYRON *Mar. Fal.* i. ii. 302 They are... mere machines. To serve the nobles' most patrician pleasure. 1830 CARLYLE in *Froude's Life* (1882) II. 90 Wherefore their system [Utilitarianism] is a machine and cannot grow or endure. 1866 GEO. ELIOT *F. Holt* (1868) 18 I'll have old Hickee. He was a neat little machine of a butler. 1890 'L. FALCONER' *Mlle. Ise* (1891) 108, I believe women think horses are machines, and made of cast-iron too. 1895 *Outing* (U.S.) Dec. 248/2 Too much preparation... makes a man a mere machine, set to go off at a particular day.

e. *slang.* The penis; a condom (see also quot. 1896).

1749 J. CLELAND *Mem. Woman Pleasure* I. 200 Coming out with that formidable machine of his, he lets the fury loose. 1785 GROSE *Dict. Vulgar T., Machines.* See *Cundum.* c 1863 PHILO CUNNUS *Festival of Passions* II. 12, I then seized his stiff machine in my grasp. 1896 FARMER & HENLEY *Slang* IV. 262/2 *Machine*,... 1. The female pudendum... 2. The penis.

f. *N.Z. colloq.* A totalizator.

1889 G. P. WILLIAMS in A. E. Woodhouse *N.Z. Farm & Station Verse* (1950) 26 What a lot [of money] you left behind in the 'machine'. 1891 WILLIAMS & REEVES *IN Double Harness* 8 When racing was developed by the aid of the 'machine'. 1900 J. SCOTT *Tales Colonial Turf* 218 The bookmakers would not pay 30-1 as the machine is doing.

5. *Mech.* Any instrument employed to transmit force, or to modify its application. *simple machine*: one in which there is no combination of parts, e.g. a lever, or any other of the so-called *mechanical powers*. *compound machine*: one whose efficiency depends on the combined action of two or more parts.

[An artificial extension of sense 4, the notion of complexity implied in that sense being treated as unessential.]

1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.*, *Machine*, or *Engine*, in *Mechanicks*, is whatsoever hath Force sufficient either to raise or stop the Motion of a Body... *Simple Machines* are commonly reckoned to be Six in Number, viz. the Ballance, Leaver, Pulley, Wheel, Wedge, and Screw... *Compound Machines*, or *Engines*, are innumerable. 1831 LARDNER *Hydrost.* ii. 10 By this singular power of transmitting pressure, a fluid becomes, in the strictest sense of the term, a machine. 1839 G. BIRD *Nat. Philos.* 60 By means of these simple machines it must not be supposed that we beget or increase force. 1866 DK. ARGYLL *Reign Law* ii. (ed. 4) 90 A man's arm is a machine.

6. *Theatr.* [= *L. machina*.] A contrivance for the production of stage-effects. Also in *pl.* = *stage-machinery*. *Obs.* exc. in occasional allusion to the ancient stage.

1658 *Hist. Q. Christina* 225 This play succeeded very well, especially for the admirable beauty and fineness of the machins. 1681 COTTON *Wond. Peak* (ed. 4) 9 Like a Machine which, when some god appears, We see descend upon our Theaters. 1687 SETTLE *Refl. Dryden* 56 The Poet if he had thought on't, might have introduced her by a Machin. 1712-14 POPE *Rape Lock* iv. 46 Now lakes of liquid gold, Elysian scenes, And crystal domes, and angels in machines. 1720 DE FOE *Duncan Campbell* (1895) 177 She... descended into that room full of company, as a miracle appearing in a machine from above. 1741 BETTERTON *Eng. Stage* i. 9 Adorned... with all the Machines and Decorations, the Skill of those Times could afford. a 1845 HOOD *Vauxhall* vii, Time's ripe for the Ballet, Like bees they all rally Before the machine! 1873 BROWNING *Red Cott. Nt.-cap* 124 Forth steps the needy tailor on the stage, Deity-like from dusk machine of fog.

b. [A Gallicism.] A painting of large size.

1932 R. FRY *Characteristics French Art* III. 62 He was too poor in spirit ever to try, himself, to paint one of the big machines which made one an historical painter. 1965 *Listener* 28 Oct. 672/1 The small pictures and the machines appear to be the different sides of the same coin.

7. Hence in literary use: A contrivance for the sake of effect; a supernatural agency or personage introduced into a poem; the interposition of one of these.

1678 DRYDEN *Edipus* Epil. 10 Terror and pity this whole poem sway; The mightiest machines that can move a play. 1693 — *Juvenal* Ded. (1697) 13 His [Milton's] Heavenly Machines are many, and his human Persons are but two. 1700 — *Fables* Pref., Wks. (Globe) 498 Virgil never made use of such machines, when he was moving you to commiserate the death of Dido. 1705 ADDISON *Italy* 425 The Apparition of Venus comes in very properly... for without such a Machine... I can't see how the Heroe could... leave Neoptolemus triumphant. 1712 — *Spect.* No. 351 ¶5 The changing of the Trojan fleet into Water-Nymphs... is the most violent Machine of the whole Æneid. 1713 STEELE *Guardian* No. 130 ¶20, I come now to consider the machines; a sort of beings that have the outside and appearance of men, without being really such. 1715 POPE *Iliad* I. Pref. B 4 b, The Marvelous Fable includes whatever is supernatural, and especially the Machines of the Gods. 1716 LADY M. W. MONTAGU *Let. to Pope* 14 Sept., The story of the opera... gives opportunities for a great variety of machines. 1727 POPE, etc. *Art of Sinking* 120 [Recipe] for the Machines; Take of deities, male and female, as many as you can use. 1756-82 J. WARTON *Ess. Pope* (ed. 4) I. iv. 230 These machines are vastly superior to the allegorical personages of Boileau and Garth. 1765 H. WALPOLE *Otranto* (ed. 2) Pref., The actions, sentiments, conversations, of the heroes and heroines of ancient days were as unnatural as the machines employed to put them in motion. 1774 WARTON *Hist. Eng. Poetry* III. xxiii. 83 It has nothing, except the machine of the chime, in common with Fabyll's Ghoste. 1897 W. P. KER *Epic & Romance* 36 The episodes of Circe, of the Sirens, and of Polyphemus, are machines.

8. orig. U.S. The controlling organization of a political party. Hence applied, with disparaging emphasis, to organizations of more or less similar character in England. Also *transf.*

1876 H. V. BOYNTON in *N. Amer. Rev.* CXXIII. 327 In a word he encountered the combinations inside politics,—the machine. 1884 *L'pool Mercury* 18 Feb. 5/5 An election which gives to Lord Randolph Churchill the practical control of the Conservative electioneering machine. 1884 *Tit-Bits* 28 June 164/3 The Business Machine was furious. He said that [etc.]. 1888 BRYCE *Amer. Commw.* II. III. lxvi. 498 The officials... in whose gift this patronage lies place it at the disposal of the leaders of the Machine. Now there are three Machines in New York; two Democratic, because the Democratic party... is divided into two factions... and one Republican. 1890 *Review of Rev.* II. 602/1 His followers in Ireland, the men of the machine, the members whom he nominated to their constituencies, ... set about making noisy demonstrations in his favour. 1892 *Boston* (Mass.) *Jnrl.* 29 Nov. 3/1 (heading) The Machine Drops Senator Wm. S. McNary. 1901 *N. Amer. Rev.* Feb. 255 The Nationalist Party... are working the machine with unflinching energy. 1941 *Ann. Reg.* 1940 281 Britain unaided could not hold out against the spectacular German machine. 1942 *R.A.F. Jnrl.* 18 Apr. 13 It dared to oppose the Nazi war machine. 1948 P. D. WHITTING in M. Beloff *Hist.* xvi. 338/1 Hitler, backed by a finely organized propaganda machine, could rouse the German nation to frenzied hatred of one country after another. 1965 *New Statesman* 7 May 706/1 To some people who have observed the scope and method of operations at Transport House, the question is not simply one of finding new custodians to mind the party machine. It is whether

that machine ought not to be taken apart and entirely reconstructed. 1972 *Guardian* 28 Oct. 13/4 The Labour machine had failed to pick up... the magnitude of the swing towards Cyril Smith. 1973 *Black Panther* 20 Oct. 17/3 The 'Miracle Mets'... surprised everyone by... swamping the 'Big Red' Cincinnati machine in the National League playoffs.

9. *attrib.* and *Comb.* a. simple attributive, as (sense 3) *machine aesthetic, art, form, sculpture*; (sense 4) *machine-action, -drill, -electricity, -horse, house, part, -power, -process, -room, -strap*; (sense 4b) *machine embroidery, lace, stitch*; (sense 4d) *machine society*; (sense 8) *machine candidate, party, -politician, -politics, power*; also *machine-like* adj.

1882 *Rep. to Ho. Repr. Prec. Met. U.S.* 593 The first of these conditions... is the strains of *machine action. 1945 H. READ *Coat of Many Colours* lviii. 320 (*heading*) *Machine aesthetic. 1967 *Listener* 8 June 74/5/3 The Bauhaus is one thing, and the machine aesthetic... is another. 1973 *Times* 8 Aug. 10/4 In Léger's writings of the Twenties, it is not so much speed as the mass-produced object and the 'machine aesthetic' which occupies his attention. He saw the mass-produced object as the surfacing of an anonymous natural beauty of man-made forms independent of the self-conscious architect-designer. 1945 H. READ *Coat of Many Colours* lviii. 323 What the critics of *machine art object to... is not the fact of standardization, but rather the failure to reproduce certain qualities which they regard as essential to art. 1959 — *Conc. Hist. Mod. Painting* vi. 213 [The Bauhaus] established for the first time a course in basic design that could serve as a training for the machine art of an industrial civilization. 1950 *Economist* 9 Dec. 1004/1 The two *machine candidates in New York City. 1877 RAYMOND *Statist. Mines & Mining* 292 The company has also determined to use *machine drills in the mine. 1843 MILL *Logic* III. ix. §2 (1856) I. 450 Common, or *machine electricity. 1960 G. LEWIS *Handbk. Crafts* 66 The word 'machine', perhaps, makes this sort of embroidery sound dull and mechanical, but in actual fact *machine embroidery is decorative, exciting and creative, and has the added advantage that it is relatively quick to do. 1973 'E. FERRARIS' *Foot in Grave* vi. 104 I'll write and I'll paint, and I'll take up machine embroidery. 1909 W. R. SORLEY *Interpretation of Evolution* 29 Instinct... impresses the *machine-form upon portions of the external world, as in the bird's nest or beaver's dam. 1955 P. HERON *Changing Forms of Art* 70 They are the crystallized thoughts of an inventor, but one who is aware of the beauty of the machine-forms which come to him out of the blue. 1860 GEO. ELIOT *Mill on Fl.* I. viii. The depressed, unexpectant look of a *machine-horse. 1808 J. STEELE *Let.* 31 Aug. in *Papers* (1924) II. 562, I bought them [sc. steelyards]... last winter for the use of my *Machine house. 1913 J. VAIZEY *College Girl* xxvi. 360 'A neck arrangement', composed of the cheapest of *machine lace. 1698-1712 SHAFESBURY *Philos. Regimen* (1900) 114 *Machine-like to be moved and wrought upon, wound up and governed exteriorly, as if there were nothing that ruled within or had the least control. 1880 L. WALLACE *Ben-Hur* 117 The machine-like unity of the whole moving mass. 1932 E. BOWEN *To North* xv. 151 Machine-like efficiency is not, she had been given to understand, compatible with high intelligence. 1944 *Horizon* Feb. 97 What society wants is the *machine-part which does the job. 1972 *Sci. Amer.* June 122/3 A distributor of bearings and similar machine parts. 1858 *N. Y. Daily Tribune* 1 Nov. 7/6 Both of these alleged swindlers are prominent members of the '*Masheen' party of the First Ward. 1888 BRYCE *Amer. Commw.* III. iv. lxxix. 44 Committees are often formed in cities to combat the *Machine politicians in the interests of municipal reform. 1893 *Times* 26 Apr. 9/5 Irishmen exhibit a faculty for assimilating the baser elements in the *machine politics of America. 1924 *Army Q.* Oct. 38 The replacement of muscle-power by *machine-power is the cardinal fact in every department of material life. 1937 B. H. L. HART *Europe in Arms* xxiii. 312 As was inevitable, machine-power overcame an ill-equipped opponent. 1951 S. SPENDER *World within World* v. 284 The new phase of domination, and threat by machine-power politics. 1968 *Brit. Med. Bull.* XXIV. 189/1 The first industrial revolution is largely the history of enlisting machine power in the performance of many thousands of tasks. 1935 *Burlington Mag.* July 48/2 One familiar with *machine-processes. 1970 *New Scientist* 12 Mar. 513 The ultimate comment on technology came from the American artist Tinguely who built *machine-sculptures that could be exhibited only once—because they destroy themselves. 1757 MRS. GRIFFITH *Lett. Henry & Frances* (1767) I. 8 When I am confined to such *machine society... I fancy I am got into Powell's commonwealth. 1934 WEBSTER, *Machine stitch. 1964 *McCall's Sewing* vii. 98/2 Use a fine machine-stitch... and a fine machine needle. 1958 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade, *Machine-strap maker*, a manufacturer of leather and other connecting bands.

b. objective, as *machine-breaking, -drawing, -maker, -minder, -monger, -operator, -overseer, -owner, -tender*.

1832 MISS MITFORD *Village Ser.* v. 11 Several men had been arranged together for *machine-breaking. 1887 D. A. LOW *Machine Draw*. Pref., *Machine drawing is simply the application of the principles of descriptive geometry to the representation of machines. 1813 *Examiner* 26 Apr. 262/1 B. Roberts, Pudsey, Yorkshire, *machine-maker. 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade, Machine-maker*... a constructive builder, who designs or supplies machines... to order. 1835 URE *Philos. Manuf.* 213 From the hand-opens the flax is carried to the heckling machines. Young boys, called *machine-minders,... tend them. 1876 J. GOULD *Letterpress Printer* (1893) 130 The machine-minder must examine every sheet for some time. 1840 GEN. P. THOMPSON *Exerc.* (1842) V. 9 Every man is a *machine-monger when the question is of himself. 1896 *Indianapolis Typogr. Jrn.* 16 Nov. 407 The man is a *machine-operator on a city daily. 1899 *Daily News* 23 May 10/6 Letterpress *machine overseer... seeks permanency. 1817 COBBETT *Wks.* XXXII. 363 Violences against *machine owners. 1890 *Spectator* 8 Feb., The Emperor... forgets the *machine-tenders altogether.

c. instrumental, with sense 'by or with a machine', esp. in contradistinction to what is done by hand, as *machine-driller, -knitter, -printer, machine-darning, -drilling, -knitting, -moulding, -printing, -production, -riveting, -stitching, -switching; machine-closed, -coated, -cut, -divided, -driven, -finished, -generated, -ginned, -glazed, -knitted, -made, -planed, -printed, -processable, -readable, -ruled, -set, -sewed, -stitched, -tooled, -welded, -wrought* adjs.; *machine-darn, -knit, -mould* vbs.

1862 *Catal. Internat. Exhib. II.* xxvii. 55 *Machine-closed uppers. 1963 R. R. A. HIGHAM *Handbk. Papermaking* ix. 228 To the papermaker, the term *machine-coated signifies a paper which has been coated on the paper machine as an integral part of the papermaking process. To the printer, however, machine-coated means a class of paper. 1897 *Daily News* 29 Mar. 8/7 A supply of large files... to be hand cut, *machine cut, or partly hand and partly machine cut. 1900 *Ibid.* 2 Nov. 9/1 Machine-cut tobacco is affected adversely by the heat engendered. 1932 D. C. MINTER *Mod. Needlecraft* 182/2 This type of tear may also be *machine-darned. *Ibid.* 177/2 *Machine-darning is suitable for table-linen. 1967 E. SHORT *Embroidery & Fabric Collage* i. 17 (*caption*) Motif on net with machine darning and cut work. 1902 MARSHALL *Metal Tools* 7 A *machine-divided steel rule. 1906 *Westm. Gaz.* 11 Jan. 3/1 The wages of *machine-drillers on the surface are 10s. a day. 1902 *Westm. Gaz.* 13 Oct. 7/3 Fine dust given off during the *machine-drilling operations. 1901 *Daily Chron.* 29 May 3/7 A *machine-driven vehicle naturally needs restrictions that do not apply to horse-driven vehicles. 1892 W. W. GREENER *Breech-Loader* 52 The machine-made and *machine-finished gun may be distinguished: First, by [etc.]. 1960 *Gloss. Paper, Stationery (B.S.I.)* 17 *Machine-finished (M.F.) paper*, paper treated mechanically on a paper-machine to obtain a smoother and more uniform appearance on both sides than on the unfinished paper. 1973 S. JENNETT *Making of Bks.* (ed. 5) xi. 182 *Machine-finished Papers (or M.F.)* have the normal finish of the paper-making machine. The surface is moderately smooth and shiny, but not glossy. 1961 F. KAUFMAN *Electronic Data Processing & Auditing* vii. 117 The loss of a *machine-generated decision is surely no worse than the failure of careless or overburdened people to make such decisions. 1883 *Times* 27 Aug. 9/6 Fine *machine-ginned Broach [cotton]. 1914 *Machine-glazed [see *M.G.* s.v. *M* 5]. 1959 *Gloss. Packaging Terms (B.S.I.)* 66 *Machine glazed (M.G.) paper or board*, paper or board which has had one side made smooth and glossy by drying on a heated, polished metal cylinder, forming part of the drying section of the machine. The other side remains relatively rough. 1962 F. T. DAY *Introd. to Paper* iv. 44 The M.G. high-speed single-cylinder paper making machine illustrated here is a standard type of equipment employed in the mill for making thin machine glazed papers. A popular name for the M.G. or cylinder machine is the 'Yankee'. 1927 T. WOODHOUSE *Artificial Silk* 83 Enormous lengths were *machine-knitted into hose and half-hose. *Ibid.* 79 The utilization of artificial silk yarn for hand-knitted and machine-knitted articles. *Ibid.* 83 If a *machine-knitter does not wind the yarns in his own mill, he can have them supplied in the form of bottle bobbins. 1886 *Family Friend* Jan. 87/1 *Machine-knitting. 1927 T. WOODHOUSE *Artificial Silk* 86 In machine-knitting several courses are formed simultaneously. 1858 GREENER *Gunnery* 431 Enfield *machine-made arms. 1899 *Daily News* 27 Nov. 3/1 Above the level of what are known in America as 'machine-made plays'. 1922 *Encycl. Brit.* XXX. 36/1 By 1915-6 cast-iron cylinders were east from metal patterns and *machine-moulded. 1888 *Lockwood's Dict. Mech. Engin.* 217 *Machine-moulding... embraces the moulding of wheels and ordinary work by the aid of special machines. 1949 F. BOWERS *Princ. Bibliogr. Descr.* x. 355 It seems necessary for the purposes of descriptive bibliography to draw a chronological line after which the methods of description for *machine-printed books will in general hold. 1963 *Times Lit. Suppl.* 26 Apr. 312/1 Machine-set and machine-printed books. 1909 *Westm. Gaz.* 24 Sept. 8/1 An old man... described as a *machine-printer. 1825 T. C. HANSARD *Typographia* 714 *Machine printing will... be only applicable to works of extensive sale. 1892 A. POWELL *Southward's Pract. Printing* (ed. 4) liii. 467 (*heading*) Some difficulties in machine printing. 1897 *Chiswick Press* 4 They have obtained... greater facilities for Machine Printing. 1972 P. GASKELL *New Introd. Bibliogr.* 260 Inks for machine printing differed little from those for the hand-press period. 1967 COX & GROSE *Organiz. Bibliogr. Rec. by Computer* vii. 185 The B.N.B. *machine-processable records. 1971 J. B. CARROLL et al. *Word Frequency Bk.* p. ix, Machine-processable data for lexicography. 1898 J. A. HOBSON *John Ruskin* ix. 217 The 'driving' tendency of modern *machine-production. 1931 L. WATT *Future of Capitalism* iv. 42 This 'dilemma' of technological unemployment (unemployment resulting from the development of machine-production) would... face any form of economic organisation. 1961 *Times* 30 Oct. (Computer Suppl.) p. ix/6 The three basic types of *machine-readable document. 1971 *Computers & Humanities* V. 301 To collect in machine-readable form a million-character corpus of modern vernacular literature. 1888 *Lockwood's Dict. Mech. Engin.* 217 *Machine-riveting, riveting performed by a single application of steady pressure at the same instant upon the tail and the head of a rivet. 1878 SALA in *Gentl. Mag.* May 565 Much of his [G. Cruikshank's]... foreground work was... *machine-ruled', instead of being free-handed. 1908 KIPLING *Lett. of Travel* (1920) 154 The brittle pulp-paper, the *machine-set type, are all as standardised as the railway cars of the Continent. 1967 KARCH & BUBER *Offset Processes* iii. 47 The layout man may choose to use proofs (also called proof-press prints). These proofs may be hand-set, machine-set or both. 1900 *Daily News* 19 May 6/5 White silk *machine-stitched in a pattern. 1899 *Ibid.* 28 Oct. 7/3 The coatbodie has *machine-stitching all round the outlines. 1922 GLAZEBROOK *Dict. Appl. Physics* II. 834/1 Several types of *machine switching or automatic exchange systems have been devised, but in each of them the principle is to move the terminal of the calling line to that of the called line, which is fixed. 1950 J. ATKINSON *Herbert & Procter's Telephony* II. i. 1/1 The idea of automatic or machine switching is by no means new. 1962

Times 3 Mar. 11/3 Hook-making... is a high-speed *machine-tooled operation. 1895 *Daily News* 16 Mar. 6/5 *Machine-welted work. 1867 W. FELKIN (*title*) A History of the *Machine-Wrought Hosiery and Lace Manufactures.

10. Special combs.: *machine age*, a name given to an era notable for its extensive use of mechanical devices; also *attrib.*; *machine-bolt*, a bolt with a thread, and a square or hexagonal head (Knight 1884); *machine-boy*, a boy who attends to a machine; *machine code*, a code (CODE sb.¹ 3 b or 3 c) prepared by or for the use of a machine; *spec.* = *machine language*; so, *machine-coded* adj.; † *machine-driver*, the driver of a mail-coach; *machine finish*, a moderately smooth finish that paper has after leaving the machine on which it was made (see *quots.* 1937, 1960); *machine-head*, a head for a double-bass or guitar, having worms and pinions, instead of pegs, for tightening the strings; *machine-holder* (see *quot.*); *machine-hours*, hours during which a machine operates; *machine instruction Computers*, an instruction (INSTRUCTION 4c) in a machine language; *machine language Computers*, a language (LANGUAGE sb. 1 d) that a particular computer can handle or act on directly, without further translation; *machine-man*, one who works a machine (esp. a printing-machine); also, a manager of the political machine (see 8), a 'wire-puller'; *machine-oriented a. Computers*, (of a computer language) devised in the light of the requirements of a particular kind of computer; *machine-pistol*, a submachine gun; *machine proof* = *press-proof* (PRESS sb.¹ 16 b); *machine-room Printing*, the room in which printing presses are operated; *machine-ruler*, a machine for ruling lines on paper (Ogilvie, 1882); *machine-shop*, a workshop for making or repairing machines or parts of machines; also *attrib.*; *machine-time*, time during which a computer is in use; *machine-tool*, a machine for cutting or shaping wood, metals, etc., by means of a tool, esp. one designed for use in a machine-shop; *machine translation*, translation by a computer; *machine-twist U.S.*, a kind of silk twist, made especially for the sewing-machine (Knight *Suppl.* 1884); † *machine-vessel*, a fireship; *machine-whim* (see *quot.*); *machine word* see *WORD sb.*; *machine-work*, † (a) poetic 'machinery' (see sense 7) as represented in art; (b) work done by a machine, as distinguished from that done by hand, esp. with reference to printing.

1922 L. MUMFORD in H. E. STEARNS *Civilization in U.S.* 11 These buildings... shall embody all that is good in the *Machine Age. 1934 H. READ *Art & Industry* i. i. 6 Has he [sc. the artist] any function in a machine-age society? 1967 SINGHA & MASSEY *Indian Dances* i. 36 Shaivism itself, under the impact of the new materialistic machine age had lost its religious fervour. 1875 SOUTHWARD *Dict. Typogr.*, *Machine-boy, a boy engaged in the machine-room for laying-on and taking-off the sheets. 1954 *First Gloss. Programming Terminol.* (Assoc. Computing Machinery) 4 *Computer code* (*Machine code), the code representing the operations built into the hardware of the computer. 1958 G. GREENE *Our Man in Havana* i. iv. 45 Of course it's [a book-code] not so hard to break as a machine-code. 1971 LOWE & HIDDEN *Computer Control in Process Industries* v. 108 The machine language, or machine code... is the repertoire of instructions for the basic operations that the central processor is designed to perform. 1964 F. L. WESTWATER *Electronic Computers* ix. 144 A special routine called a 'compiler'... produced an efficient *machine-coded program from the pseudo-code. 1893 *Machine-driver [see 1 b]. 1907 CROSS & BEVAN *Text-bk. Paper-Making* (ed. 3) x. 270 The mill or *machine finish is one which can be varied within wide limits. 1937 E. J. LABARRE *Dict. Paper* 170/1 Machine finish is the surface of the paper (1) as it leaves the last drying cylinder of the paper machine; (2) as it leaves the calenders immediately following the paper-machine. 1960 G. A. GLAISTER *Gloss. Bk.* 245/1 *Machine-finish*, paper made smooth, but not glossy, by receiving the normal finish of a Fourdrinier paper-making machine which completes its process by passing the paper over heated drums and through steel calendering rolls. These smooth the surface to the required degree. 1844 G. DODD *Textile Manuf.* vii. 213 He lets them [lace making machines] out at so much a day to middlemen called *machine-holders'. 1921 EGGLESTON & ROBINSON *Business Costs* 377 Direct labor and overhead... *Machine Hours 30. 1966 A. BATTERSBY *Math. in Managem.* vii. 173 For the sake of simplicity, we may choose to use a measure such as 'idle machine-hours', on the grounds that a reduction in idleness will automatically bring down operating costs. 1956 *Machine instruction [see LANGUAGE sb. 1 d]. 1970 *Machine instruction* [see MICROPROGRAMMER]. 1949, etc. *Machine language [see LANGUAGE sb. 1 d]. 1967 A. HASSITT *Computer Programming* ii. 41 There are a series of programs... which accept Fortran statements as data and produce machine language statements as output. *Ibid.*, Although there are many different machine languages, many concepts are common to all of these languages. Some of the common ideas are binary arithmetic, index registers, memory addresses, [etc.]. 1968 *Brit. Med. Bull.* XXIV. 192/1 The user prepared his program in a... computer language... which the computer itself translated into its own basic machine language. 1876 J. GOULD *Letterpress Printer* (1893) 125 My remarks must be taken as those of a workman... not as those of a *machine-

man proper. 1883 *Nation* 21 June 520/3 The Republican Machine men are in possession of the regular party organization. 1890 *Daily News* 17 Feb. 3/3 For the last ten years I have been employed as machine man at the London and Tilbury Railway Works. 1897 *Literature* 13 Nov. 124/1 The 'machine-men' of the printing-houses of Edinburgh. 1901 *Daily Chron.* 10 Sept. 9/7 Pork and Beef Butcher.—Young man wants Situation as machineman. 1967 D. WILSON in *Wills & Yearsley Handbk. Managem. Technol.* iii. 47 These programs are often referred to as problem-oriented languages, as opposed to the lower-level assembly or auto-coder languages which are more commonly used at present and are *machine-oriented. 1970 O. DOPPING *Computers & Data Processing* xiv. 227 When problem-oriented programming languages... are used instead of simple machine-oriented languages, programming time is often reduced drastically. 1940 *Illustr. London News* CXCVI. 786 (caption) Much has been heard of the *machine-pistols used by Nazi parachutists. 1962 *Spectator* 1 June 710/1 A Police State that tries to stop runaway schoolboys with machine-pistol fire. 1973 M. WOODHOUSE *Blue Bone* xiv. 153 A man with red hair and a machine pistol. 1951 S. JENNETT *Making of Bks.* vi. 88 The *machine proof... is pulled immediately before the forme goes on the press, or while it is actually on the press. 1961 T. LANDAU *Encycl. Librarianship* (ed. 2) 233/1 *Machine revise*, a proof printed when the forme is on the printing machine... Also called machine proof. 1833 *Penny Mag.* Monthly Suppl. Nov.-Dec. 510/1 We will conduct our readers to Mr. Clowes's printing establishment, where there are more printing machines at work than at any other office in the world... Upon entering the *machine-room the stranger will naturally feel distracted by the din of so many wheels and cylinders in action. 1904 *Brit. Printer* Feb. 6/2 One of the strong points of the establishment—its machine-room accommodation—is examined. 1946 V. S. GANDERTON in H. Whetton *Pract. Printing & Binding* x. 128 (caption) A fine example of a modern letterpress machine room. 1972 P. GASKELL *New Introd. Bibliogr.* 294 The machine-room overseer, an important man who ran the hand-press department as well as the machine-room. 1827 *Aurora* (Philadelphia) 25 July 1/3 A *Machine Shop, from 60 to 70 feet long and 20 feet wide, two stories high. 1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits, Wealth Wks.* (Bohn) II. 70 'Tis a curious chapter in modern history, the growth of the machine-shop. 1898 *Engineering Mag.* XVI. 38 A pile of machine-shop scrap containing 149 different things. 1968 *New Scientist* 12 Sept. 548 In my environment the majority of user time, not *machine time but user time, is spent in writing and running short programs. 1973 *Computers & Humanities* Mar. 198 The operation that consumes most machine time is the verification of Rule II, where we test that each sentence is contained in the union of at most three others. 1861 W. FAIRBAIRN *Address to Brit. Assoc.* 64 It is to the exactitude and accuracy of our *machine tools that our machinery of the present time owes its smoothness of motion and certainty of action. 1949 W. WEAVER in Locke & Booth *Machine Transl. of Lang.* (1955) 20 Mr. Max Zeldner, in a letter to the *Herald Tribune* on June 13, 1949 [published June 26], stating that the most you could expect of a *machine translation of fifty-five Hebrew words which form the 23d Psalm would start out Lord my shepherd no I will lack [etc.]. 1956 *Nature* 7 Jan. 1/1 Dr. Booth is optimistic that even the problems of machine-translation of literary work may prove less complex than they at present appear. 1960 E. DELAVENAY *Introd. Machine Transl.* 123 Machine translations today are still very imperfect. 1968 J. LYONS *Introd. Theoret. Ling.* iv. 159 The automatic analysis of written texts for the purpose of machine-translation. 1694 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) III. 342, 2 *machine vessels, wherein were lodged some 100 chests of powder to tear up all before it. 1811 *Self Instructor* 587 Vessels of war are... a ketch, a machine-vessel. 1860 *Eng. & For. Mining Gloss.* (Cornwall Terms), *Machine-whim, a rotary steam-engine employed for winding. 1711 SHAFTESB. *Charact.* (1737) III. 384 The separate ornaments, independent both of figures and perspective; such as the *machine-work or divinities in the sky. 1861 B. HEMYNG in H. Mayhew *London Labour* (1862) Extra vol. 222/1 She then supported herself and her child by doing machine-work for a manufacturer. 1867 A. D. WHITNEY *Summer in L. Goldthwaite's Life* i. 10 No machine-work, but all real dainty finger-craft.

machine (mə'si:n), *v.* Also 5-6 machyne. [In early use *a. F. machiner*, ad. *L. machināri*: see MACHINATE *v.* In later use *f. MACHINE sb.*]

†1. *a. trans.* To contrive, plot; also, to resolve that. *b. intr.* To plot, devise schemes (against a person). *Obs.*

c1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 523 Sho... machynd in hir mynde for thy pat it was best for hir to fly. 1456 SIR G. HAYE *Law Arms* (S.T.S.) 64/6 The traytrour that had his dede machynit had ordanyt [etc.]. 1484 CAXTON *Curial* 12 Somme shal machyne by somme moyen to deceyve the. 1530 PALSGR. 616/1 He hath not onely machyned agaynst me to make me lese my good, but also he hath machyned my dethe. 1679 GAVAN in *Speeches Jesuits* 7 As I never in my life did machine, or contrive either the deposition or death of the King.

2. *a. trans.* To form, make, or operate upon (e.g. to cut, engrave, make, and esp. to print, to sew) by means of a machine. Also with *in*.

1878 SALA in *Gentl. Mag.* May 565 Some of the... plates... seem to be... machined. 1881 GREENER *Gun* 246 The work is fitted into slots machined under the body of breech-action. 1886 BESANT *Childr. Gibeon* II. xxv, Making shirts, machining men's coats [etc.]. 1892 *Times* 31 Dec. 12/4 A book put in type in America, and only 'machined' by them. 1894 J. E. DAVIS *Elem. Mod. Dressmaking* 47 Tacking is not strong enough to hold sleeves well to the arm-hole for machining-in. 1896 *Living Topics Cycl.* (N.Y.) II. 260, 5 [rifled guns] were well advanced, and the parts for the remainder were nearly all forged and some of them machined. 1901 *Census Schedule, Instructions*, Sewing machinists should name the article they machine—as Boot Machinist.

b. absol. To manufacture things by machinery.

1916 H. G. WELLS *Mr. Britling* i. i. 16 They had standardized and machined wholesale, while the British were still making the things one by one.

3. To place (a tree) on the transplanting machine.

1827 STEUART *Planter's G.* (1828) 247 It is a material consideration so to machine the Tree, as that its lee-side branches, ... should, if possible, be uppermost on the pole.

4. *fig. a.* To manage, work (a project, etc.) like a machine. *b.* To furnish (a tale) with the machinery of a plot. *c.* To render mechanical; to treat as if machinery.

1881 H. LABOUCHERE in *Daily News* 22 Mar. 6/3 The paper was machined by your father. 1889 *Academy* 1 June 374/2 It is not, as a story, very cunningly machined. 1916 F. M. FORD *Let. Sept.* (1965) 72 The French Press... continues to blaze and coruscate about my gifts... Of course these salvos are a little machined by the French Govt. 1916 H. G. WELLS *Mr. Britling* i. ii. 67 The reality of life is adventure, not performance. What can be ruled about can be machined. 1919 J. L. GARVIN *Econ. Found. Peace* 183 As they drilled under arms or machined their Socialism. 1959 *Listener* 19 Nov. 868/2 'The new poets,' Apollinaire wrote in 1917, 'will one day machine poetry (*machiner la poésie*) as the modern age has machined the world.'

†5. *intr.* To appear, as a god, from a 'machine'; to serve the function of a poetic 'machine'. *Obs.*

1697 [see MACHINING *ppl. a.*]

Hence *ma'chined ppl. a.*

1891 R. BUCHANAN *Coming Terror* 149 Highly finished, perfectly machined. 1891 *Wheeling* 25 Feb. 399 All sorts of lamps, bells, spanners, and machined parts. 1893 *Daily News* 13 June 5/6 The mechanically machined amendments not evoking any interest.

machineel, -elle: see MANCHINEEL.

machineful (mə'si:nfʊl). *nonce-wd.* [See -FUL 2.] As much as a machine will hold.

1890 'R. BOLDEWOOD' *Miner's Right* (1899) 66/2 Enough to complete a machineful of wash-dirt.

machine-gun, sb. A mounted gun which is mechanically loaded and fired, delivering a continuous fire of projectiles. Also *fig., attrib., and Comb.*

Some more recent types of machine-gun can be fired from the hip and are adaptable for firing single shots.

1870 *Jrnl. R. United Service Inst.* XIV. 504 Machine Guns: The 'Gatling Battery'—The Agar and Claxton Guns—The French and Montigny Mitrailleurs. 1882 *Army & Navy Mag.* Dec. 195 Machine-guns, which have an effective range not differing materially from that of small arms, would... have to advance with infantry. 1890 W. J. GORDON *Foundry* 26 We may as well say something here about the machine guns. 1906 *Westm. Gaz.* 4 Oct. 2/3 Motor-bicycles, those machine-gun terrors of the road. 1909 *Ibid.* 9 Dec. 5/1 Experiments carried out with the machine-gun fitted aeroplane. 1915 R. W. CAMPBELL *Private Spud Tamson* xix. 288 Z-r-r-p—Z-r-r-p—Z-r-r-p—Z-r-r-p spat the machine-gun batteries behind the little knolls. 1919 'BOYD CABLE' *Old Contemptibles* ix. 146 The steady postman's-knock rat-tat-tat of machine-guns. *Ibid.* xvi. 255 The rifle and machine-gun fire rose again. 1928 H. LASKI in *Holmes-Laski Lett.* (1953) II. 1077 They cross-examined me with machine-gun rapidity. 1937 KOESTLER *Spanish Testament* v. 104 Militiamen were frequently obliged to smoke out the machine-gun nests set up in the monasteries. 1941 *Ann. Reg.* 1940 154 [France] sent... 5,000 machine-gun rifles. 1955 S. SPENDER *Coll. Poems 1928-53* 99 Machine-gun anger quickly scythed the grasses. 1970 *Toronto Daily Star* 24 Sept. 3/3 They put their machine-gun nests on roofs and in the rooms and gardens of private houses. 1972 'E. LATHEN' *Murder without Icing* (1973) iii. 30 Convulsions on one level or another could be expected with... machine-gun rapidity. 1973 *Times* 14 Nov. 8/1 The Israelis... have reinforced their machinegun posts beside the road.

So **machine-gun v. trans.**, to turn a machine-gun on, to fire at with a machine-gun; **machine-gunning vbl. sb.**; **machine-gunner**, one who operates a machine-gun. Also *fig.*

1915 R. BROOKE *Let.* 29 Jan. (1968) 658 There's a good chance of my going to Hythe for a fortnight to learn machine-gunning. 1915 'I. HAY' *First Hundred Thousand* xix. 279 The machine-gunner is a more or less accepted nuisance by this time. 1917 'CONTACT' *Airman's Outings* 185 Other guerilla work is done by craft which... machine-gun whatever worth-while objects they spot. 1918 E. M. ROBERTS *Flying Fighter* 38 Whatever they saw was sure to be machine-gunned. 1930 J. B. PRIESTLEY *Angel Pavement* ii. 76 They sweep, lash, and machine-gun the streets with rain. 1942 *R.A.F. Jnl.* 2 May 5 Our work was mainly bombing and machine gunning, to weaken the will of the enemy. *Ibid.* 16 May 21, I... maintained my course to machine-gun the decks. 1955 *Times* 25 June 6/3 He said that a conspiracy was hatched last November for a military revolt... The aim was to murder the President of the Republic through air bombardment or land action and to intimidate civilians by air bombing or machine-gunning the streets. 1967 B. PATTEN *Little Johnny's Confession* 17 The last young thigh... machineguns you down. 1970 T. HUGHES *Crow* 24 The face of a machine-gunner a long burst not long enough. 1972 *Daily Tel.* 1 June 2/8 This was followed by a machine-gunning of the Spanish Embassy on December 3. 1973 D. LEES *Rape of Quiet Town* vi. 102, I aimed at one of the machine-gunners.

ma'chineless, a. [f. MACHINE *sb.* + -LESS.] That does not use or does not require a machine or machines. *Spec. machineless waving* (see quot. 1966); also *ellipt.* as *sb.*

1909 in WEBSTER. 1926 *United Free Ch. Miss. Rec.* May 201/1 It was a machineless age, the world moved at a slow pace. 1933 *Catholic Med. Guardian* Apr. 90 Catholic Law Associations... advocate the return to machineless

handicrafts. 1942 *Horizon* July 58 One of Thelma's ladies was settin' over yonder... gitting a machineless. 1966 J. S. COX *Illustr. Dict. Hairdressing* 93/1 *Machineless waving*, (1) Hot permanent waving in which the required heat is either generated chemically in a pad applied to the hair, or by means of a pre-heated metal clamp. (2) Cold Permanent Waving.

machiner (mə'si:nə(r)). [f. MACHINE *sb.* + -ER¹.]

1. One who works a machine *a.* for transplanting trees; *b.* for sewing; a sewing-machine.

1827 STEUART *Planter's G.* (1828) 246 Whom [sc. the planter] I have ventured to denominate the Machiner... The Machiner... at once ascertainment the side, upon which the Tree can be best laid along the pole. 1888 *Times* 20 Sept. 7/4 Mr. M. never knew a good machiner who would work for less than six shillings a day.

2. A horse employed to draw a 'machine' or vehicle; a post-, stage-, coach-, or van-horse.

1835 SIR G. STEPHEN *Adv. Search Horse* xv. (1841) 210 Machiners, as they are called, that is, post-horses, or stage-horses. 1854 KNIGHT *Once upon a Time* I. 156 Hence stage-coach horses were called 'Machiners'. 1857 MUSGRAVE *Pilgr. into Dauphiné* I. xiii. 293 The Poncheron horse... is... the favourite 'machiner' in this part of the country. 1875 'STONEHENGE' *Brit. Sports* II. III. i. §2. 518 The ordinary hunter... comprehends every variety between the one described above and the heavy machiner.

machinery (mə'si:nəri). Also 8 machinary. [f. MACHINE *sb.* + -ERY. Cf. F. *machinerie*.]

1. *Theatr. and literary.* †*a.* Stage appliances and contrivances. (Cf. MACHINE *sb.* 6.) *Obs. exc.* as in 2. *b.* The assemblage of 'machines' (MACHINE *sb.* 7) employed in a poem; supernatural personages and incidents introduced in narrative or dramatic poetry.

1687 WINSTANLEY *Lives Poets* 216 Vying with the Opera's of Italy, in the Pomp of Scenes, Machinery [sic] and Musical performance. 1713 STEELE *Englishman* No. 52. 336 His Machinery is not a Jargon of Heathenism and Christianity. 1714 POPE *Rape Lock Ded.*, The Machinery, Madam, is a term invented by the Critics, to signify that part which the Deities, Angels, or Dæmons, are made to act in a Poem. 1756-82 J. WARTON *Ess. Pope* (ed. 4) I. iv. 226 The insertion of the machinery of the sylphs... is one of the happiest efforts of judgment and art. 1799 HAN. *More Fem. Educ.* (ed. 4) I. 40 Those who most earnestly deny the immortality of the soul are most eager to introduce the machinery of ghosts. 1848 MRS. JAMESON *Sacr. & Leg. Art* (1850) 129 The angels always allowable as machinery, have here a particular propriety. 1861 O'CURRY *Lect. MS. Materials Irish Hist.* 242 The rules of these compositions permitted the introduction of a certain amount of poetic machinery.

2. *Machines, or the constituent parts of a machine, taken collectively; the mechanism or 'works' of a machine or machines.*

1731 in BAILEY vol. II. 1765 A. DICKSON *Treat. Agric.* (ed. 2) 219 The more machinery there is in any instrument, it is the more liable to be broken. 1776 ADAM SMITH *W. N.* I. xi. (1869) I. 256 In consequence of better machinery... a much smaller quantity of labour becomes requisite. 1803 *Med. Jnl.* IX. 291 The communication is then formed and interrupted alternately by means of machinery. 1872 YEATS *Techn. Hist. Comm.* 180 Lock-making was undoubtedly the parent of much of our machinery. 1878 JEVONS *Prim. Pol. Econ.* 73 Spinning machinery, which can do an immense quantity of work compared with the number of hands employed.

b. transf. and fig.

1770 Junius *Lett.* xl. 206 note, Luttrell... for whom the whole machinery is put in motion, becomes adjutant-general. 1788 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* I. (1846) V. 12 The nice and artificial machinery of the Greek and Roman republics. 1818 HALLAM *Mid. Ages* (1872) I. 461 The terrible and odious machinery of a police. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xiv. III. 409 The whole machinery of government was out of joint. 1859 DARWIN *Orig. Spec.* iv. (1878) 65 She [Nature] can act on the whole machinery of life. 1876 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* V. xxiv. 464 Nor does the machinery of the court seem to have been greatly altered.

c. A system or a kind of machinery. *lit. and fig.*

1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* iii. I. 290 The beacons... were regarded rather as curious relics of ancient manners than as parts of a machinery necessary to the safety of the state. 1864 *Spectator* 438 The County franchise... is... a machinery for returning anybody the local peers choose to nominate. 1866 CARLYLE *Remin.* (1881) I. 138 Little... sea villages, with their... rude innocent machineries.

3. *attrib.*

1887 *Daily News* 8 July 2/5 There is now... a machinery hall, an agricultural hall, and an armoury. 1898 *Engineering Mag.* XVI. 100 A machinery installation... should be one source of energy.

ma'chine-wash, v. [f. MACHINE *sb.* + WASH *v.*] *trans.* To wash in a washing-machine. So **ma'chine-washable a.**

1960 *Farmer & Stockbreeder* 26 Jan. (Suppl.) 4/3 Some drip-dryers can be successfully machine-washed. 1962 *N. Y. Post* 9 Oct. 54 Stretch-er elastic made without rubber so you can machine-wash it. 1963 *New Yorker* 8 June 87 Guaranteed machine-washable. 1970 *Guardian* 28 May 11/5, I doubt if you would really machine-wash a child's walking shoe. *Ibid.* 16 June 13/2 In Welsh peasant cotton, machine washable. Jacket with inset waistband. 1975 *Country Life* 13 Mar. 673/3 Machine-washable continental quilts.

machining (mə'si:nɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. MACHINE *v.* + -ING¹.] The action of MACHINE *v.* in various senses; also *attrib.*

1560 ROLLAND *Crt. Venus* II. 173 We Intend on vther machyning, In Muscical Airt, and diuers science. 1678

DRYDEN *Kind Keeper* Prol. 8 Now our machining lumber will not sell, And you no longer care for Heaven or Hell. 1714 POPE *Let. to Blount* 27 Aug., Wks. 1737 I. 140 The machining part of poetry. 1827 STEUART *Planter's G.* (1828) 246 The Tree, being in readiness... for removal to its new site, the Machining of it (if I may be permitted the expression), is a work deserving of... particular attention. 1887 G. R. SIMS *Mary Jane's Mem.* 298 Many girls give up service... to work at shops and factories, and do machining. 1889 *Athenæum* 5 Oct. 453/2 The mistake... of supposing that anything will do for the sixpenny public—old type, bad paper, and slovenly machining. 1890 *Nature* 11 Sept., The sole machining... consisting in the formation of the bore and the drilling of the vent. 1891 *Econ. Jnl.* I. 638 The machining of trousers and waistcoats in London is performed exclusively by women.

machining (mə'ʃi:nɪŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. MACHINE *v.* + -ING².] That machines; †appearing, as a god, from a 'machine'; serving the function of a poetic 'machine'.

1697 DRYDEN *Æneid* Ded. (a) 3 b, If there had not been more Machining Persons than Humane in his Poem. a 1700 — *Ovid's Art of Love* 1. 120 The stage with rushes or with leaves they strew'd, No scenes in prospect, no machining god.

machinist (mə'ʃi:nɪst). Also 8-9 *erron.* machinest. [orig. ad. F. *machiniste*, f. *machine*; but prob. re-formed on MACHINE *sb.* + -IST.]

1. One who invents, makes or controls machines or machinery; an engineer.

1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Machinist*, an Inventer, or Manager of Engines. a 1774 GOLDSM. *Surv. Exp. Philos.* (1776) II. 29 The machinist that directed the whole was at a loss, till a countryman taught him to shorten the cords by the affusion of water. 1788 in *Titles Patents* (1854) I. 302 A grant unto Andrew Meikle... engineer and machinist, of his new invented mill or machine for separating corn... from the straw. 1817 J. BRADBURY *Trav. Amer.* 311 Prohibiting the emigration of manufacturers and machinists to the United States. 1873 J. RICHARDS *Wood-working Factories* 81 An operator of wood machinery should be a machinist. Good operators are generally able to do ordinary repairs. 1895 *Booth's Life & Labour* V. 86 The machinist's shop, for planing, moulding, mortising, and turning, being now an annexe of every large joinery works.

b. esp. with reference to the theatre: one who constructs or manages the mechanical appliances used for the production of scenic effects. Now *rare*.

1739 CIBBER *Apol.* (1756) II. 67 A manager is to direct and oversee the painters, machinists, musicians, singers, and dancers. 1751 *Beau-philosopher* 227 The Machinist of the Opera and his Wife, who were her Relations. a 1800 STEEVENS *Note on Mach.*, *Plays Shaks.* (1803) X. 324 Has the insufficiency of machinists hitherto disgraced the imagery of the poet? 1806-7 J. BERESFORD *Miseries Hum. Life* (1826) v. Concl., The accumulated crimes of author, composer, machinist. 1837 HALLAM *Hist. Lit.* I. i. iii. §107. 299 The decorations of this theatre may have appeared splendid... Nor was the machinist's art unknown. 1863 KIRK *Chas. Bold* I. 471 'Histories'—a kind of dramatic representation, in which the poet... was forced to follow the inspirations of the machinist.

c. *fig.* (Cf. MACHINE 4 *fig.*)

1799 G. WAKEFIELD in *Mem.* (1804) II. 409, [I] am no political machinist, nor was ever occupied in... the fraudulent intrigues of rival partisans.

2. One who works a machine, esp. a sewing-machine.

1879 *St. George's Hosp. Rep.* IX. 577 The laundress, the machinist, the signalman may be persons who work hard on scanty diet. 1888 *Times* 20 Sept. 7/4 A tailor's machinist. 1890 *Anthony's Photogr. Bull.* III. 349 Such... hardly rank as photographers—they are machinists. 1901 *Census Schedule, Instructions*, Such terms as... Machinist... must not be used alone. Sewing Machinists should name the article they machine.

3. A painter who works mechanically and by rule.

c 1801 FUSELI in *Lect. Paint.* v. (1848) 461 Though the first and greatest, Correggio was no more than a machinist. 1879 *Encycl. Brit.* IX. 687/1 Franceschini... is reckoned among those painters of the decline of art to whom the general name of 'machinist' is applied.

4. *U.S.* a. An engine-room artificer or attendant.

1890 in *Century Dict.*

b. A 'machine' politician (see MACHINE *sb.* 8).

1883 *Nation* 21 June 520/3 While the Machinists may be willing to nominate 'good men', the Independents are reminded of the fact that [etc.]. 1884 GOLDW. SMITH in *Contemp. Rev.* Sept. 320 The machine once fairly constructed and installed in power, the country is in the hands of the machinists. 1892 — in *19th Cent.* Sept. 347 There was a struggle between the thoroughly 'machinist' section of the party and the section less loyal to the machine.

machinize (mə'ʃi:nəɪz), *v.* [f. MACHINE *sb.* + -IZE.] *trans.* To make into a machine; to reduce to the form and semblance of a machine. Hence *machinization*, the action or process of making into a machine; the result of the process.

1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits* iii. 41 The traveller... reads quietly the Times newspaper, which, by its immense correspondence and reporting, seems to have machinized the rest of the world for his occasion. 1890 *Jnl. Educ.* 1 Aug. 423/2 [Their] admirable discipline and organization almost amount to Machinization.

machinofacture (mə'ʃi:nəʊ'fæktʃʊə(r)), -tʃʊə(r)). [f. MACHINE *sb.* + -O + FACTURE.]

The making of articles by machine; mechanization.

1903 L. F. WARD *Pure Sociol.* 26 The invention of tools, instruments, utensils, missiles, traps, snares, and weapons comes under this head, crowned by the era of machinofacture, artificial locomotion, and electric intercommunication. 1928 E. & C. PAUL tr. *Marx's Capital* xiii. 403 An organised system of working machines which are one and all set in motion by the transmitting mechanism from a central automaton, constitutes the fully developed form of machinofacture.

† **machinous**, *a.* *Obs. rare*—1. [f. MACHINE *sb.* + -OUS. Cf. L. *māchinōsus*.] Cunningly contrived.

1633 MARMION *Fine Companion* v. ii. K 2 b, Il. . stand in his defence against all machinous Engines that shall bee planted for the battery of his wit and fortune.

machinule ('mækinju:l). [As if ad. L. **māchinula*, dim. of *māchina* MACHINE *sb.*: see -ULE. Cf. F. *machinule* little machine.] A surveyor's instrument for obtaining a right angle.

In some mod. Dicts.

machir(r), *varr.* MACHAIR.

Machism ('mɑ:kɪz(ə)m, -x-). [f. name of Ernst Mach (see MACH) + -ISM.] The theories of Ernst Mach, esp. his concept of empirio-criticism.

1927 D. KVITKO tr. *Lenin's Materialism & Empirio-Criticism* i. 69 In philosophical literature, writers of various tendencies have long since discovered the chief sin of Machism in spite of all its covering. 1949 P. FRANK *Mod. Sci. & its Philos.* x. 194 A logical contradiction exists only between a metaphysically conceived Machism, which is then subjective idealism, and a metaphysically conceived materialism, which accepts only matter as having existence. 1968 *Listener* 14 Nov. 648/3 Lenin was particularly incensed at Machism, and wrote his *Materialism and Empirio-criticism* against Mach and Avenarius. 1972 J. T. BLACKMORE *Ernst Mach* xiv. 214 If we may define 'pure Machism' as a phenomenism hostile to atomism and theoretical physics, [etc.].

machismo (mə'tʃi:zməʊ). [Mexican-Sp., f. *mach(o)* masculine + -ismo -ISM.] The quality of being MACHO; male virility, masculine pride. Also *attrib.*

1948 B. GRIFFITH *Amer. Me* 50 Machismo makes a boy swear big round oaths as a youngster. 1962 *Listener* 12 Apr. 649/1 The Mexican obsession with the concept of *machismo*, of masculinity. 1967 MCCORMICK & MASCARENAS *Compl. Aficionado* iii. 74 To bite the eape like an animal while folding it is false machismo. 1969 J. MANDER *Static Society* i. 56 The exaggerated masculinity, the famous *machismo*, of the Mexican. 1969 A. MARIN *Rise with Wind* v. 63 The bus driver... drove with Latin *machismo* through a tangle of narrow streets. *Ibid.* x. 125 A eunuch was without *machismo*, that peculiar combination of pride and virility that was the essence of manliness. 1971 *Guardian* 20 July 11/8 The contradictions, hypocrisy, and 'machismo' ideal in Puerto Rican culture. 1973 GAGNON & SIMON *Sexual Conduct* (1974) viii. 251 In the prison, toughness may substitute for intercourse as a measure of *machismo*.

machit, *var.* of MESQUITA².

Machivell, *obs.* form of MACHIAVEL.

Machmeter ('mɑ:k-, 'mækmɪ:tə(r), 'mɑ:x-). *Aeronaut.* Also *Mach meter*. [f. MACH + METER *sb.*³] An air-speed indicator that reads directly in Mach numbers.

1947 *Jrnl. R. Aeronaut. Soc.* LI. 734/1 An instrument known as a Mach meter, which indicates the Mach number of flight at any height, has already been developed and is now being fitted in certain high-speed aircraft. 1948 'N. SHUTE' *No Highway* xii. 305 What was the Machmeter showing? 1958 'P. BRYANT' *Two Hours to Doom* 118 He watched the Machmeter carefully as it moved up from point nine. 1964 J. E. D. WILLIAMS *Operation of Airlines* xx. 320 The indication of the Mach meter is not... instantaneously responsive to changes of engine thrust. 1975 L. J. CLANCY *Aerodynamics* iii. 32 A Machmeter... depends on measurements of total and static pressure by the pitot-static tube.

|| **macho** ('matʃo, *sb.*¹ *U.S.* [Sp. *macho* mullet.] The California mullet (see quot.).

1882 JORDAN & GILBERT *Fishes N. Amer.* (Bulletin U.S. Nat. Mus. no. 16) 403 *Mugil mexicanus* Steindachner. California Mullet; Macho... Pacific coast.

|| **macho** ('matʃo, 'mɑ:tʃəʊ, -æ-), *sb.*² and *a.* *orig. U.S.* [Mexican-Sp. *macho*, a male animal or plant; *adj.*, masculine, vigorous.] *A. sb.* A man; *spec.* a 'tough guy'; also, manliness, virility; an impression of this. *B. adj.* Ostentatiously or notably manly and virile.

1928 *Nation* 29 Feb. 233/2 The Machos (Americans) have taken El Chipote. *Ibid.* 11 Mar. 288/1 Here was I in their midst, a Macho Yankee Gringo, yet treated with consideration. 1951 *Sat. Rev. Lit.* 22 Sept. 15/2 In the Continent, men were supposed to be *machos*—males—and the women were supposed to bear their children, besides keeping their houses, and awaiting with patience their returns from the beds of their mixed-breed mistresses, or the battlefield. 1959 N. MAILER *Advs. for Myself* (1961) 19 Every American writer who takes himself to be both major and *macho* must sooner or later give a *faena* which borrows from the self-love of a Hemingway style. *Ibid.* 418 'Man, you can take care of yourself,' he said with glee. 'I don't know about that,' I answered, obeying the formal minuet of the *macho*. 1964 *Punch* 25 Mar. 444/1 A quality much prized

in Mexico called *macho*, namely 'masculinity, virility'. 1964 S. BELLOW *Herzog* 157 Provided that he remain *macho* she would listen with glistening eyes. *Ibid.* 186 A prince of the erotic Renaissance, in his *macho* garments. 1968 T. HOWARD *Black Light* xix. 163 The medical practitioner had to salvage a little of that all-important Latin-American *macho*—or manliness. 1972 *Publishers' Weekly* 23 Oct. 40/2 Reveals the *macho* of the sport for what it is: gridiron Darwinism, young athletes psyched out of their skulls. 1972 *New Yorker* 2 Dec. 159/3 And so we have separate cultures—black-*macho* movies and white-*macho* movies, equally impoverished, equally debased. 1975 *Ibid.* 14 July 65/1 She [sc. Greta Garbo] played opposite Clark Gable once, and the collision, though heated, didn't quite work; his *macho* directness—and opacity—reduced her from passionate goddess to passionate woman.

Machomet, -an, etc.: see MAHOMET, -AN, etc.

machopolyp (mækəʊ'pɒlɪp). *Zool.* Also -polype. [f. Gr. μάχη fight + POLYP.] A zooid modified to serve a defensive function. (See quotes.)

1883 W. S. DALLAS [tr. Von Lendenfeld] in *Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist.* Oct. 250 Hamann explains the contents of the nematophore as a modified polyp, for which he proposes the designation 'machopolyp'. 1888 ROLLESTON & JACKSON *Forms Anim. Life* (ed. 2) 758 The structures known as nematophores, sarcotheca, guard-polypes or macho-polyps [sic] which are confined to the... Plumularidæ. *Ibid.*, In the genus *Aglaophenia*... the machopolypes are usually disposed in a median and two lateral rows.

machoun, *obs.* form of MASON.

Machoun(d), *obs.* form of MAHOUND.

machree (mə'kri:). *Ir.* Also *Machree*, *ma chree*, *mochree*. [Ir.-Gaelic *mo chroidhe* (of) my heart, my dear.] My dear! Often in phr. *Mother Machree*.

1829 G. GRIFFIN *Collegians* (ed. 2) II. xx. 92 Coax him, *ma chree*, *ma lamuv*, to gi' me the price o' the whiskey. *Ibid.* xxiv. 195 Oh, *ma chree*, m'asthora... What ails you? 1831 S. LOVER *Legends & Stories Ireland* p. xxiii, *Machree*, my dear. *Ibid.* 89 They went to the wine-cellar, but, jew'l machree, they soon run back into his room. 1866 MRS. GASKELL *Wives & Daughters* II. xvi. 160 Thanks to you, little Molly—cuishla *ma chree*, pulse of my heart. 1918 N. MUNRO *Jaunty Jock* 159 'I could live on the berries... I love them!' 'Doubtless, *mochree*,' would he answer her, laughing. 1918-19 T. EATON & Co. *Catal. Fall & Winter* 389/2 Vocal Records... Mother Machree (Tenor). 1952 E. O'NEILL *Moon for Misbegotten* (1953) 132 In a minute you'll start singing 'Mother Machree!' 1970 M. KENYON *100,000 Welcomes* iv. 32 'You ever been to Ireland, Louie?... 'Every year... O! Mother Machree. And see the Micks get stoned.' 1973 *Listener* 1 Mar. 277/2 The Celtic Revival, born as it was of romantic nationalism—Mother Machree, Kathleen ni Houlihan and the whole pack of Gaelic Norms started calling to us.

macht, *obs.* Sc. f. MIGHT *sb.* and *v.*, MAUGH *sb.*

|| **macht-politik** ('mɑxtpɒlɪtɪk). Also *macht politik*, *machtpolitik*. [G., f. *macht* power, strength + *politik* policy, politics.] Power politics; strength as a potential factor to use in gaining a desired result.

1916 J. W. HEADLAM in Prince von Bülow *Imperial Germany* (rev. ed.) p. xxiii, Let us consider these things purely as a balance-sheet of loss and gain according to the undiluted principles of 'Macht-Politik'. 1940 *Horizon* May 326 Our leaders display not the qualities of *Macht-politik*, but the caution of the peaceful negotiator. 1958 *Times Lit. Suppl.* 11 Apr. 190/4 Indeed, the uniformly cynical *Machtpolitik* practised by every leading actor in the drama is profoundly depressing. 1964 P. MEADOWS in I. L. HOROWITZ *New Sociol.* II. 456 A space age revolution... in which the technological *Machtpolitik* of space conquest is also serving as a relatively moral equivalent for war. 1969 J. MANDER *Static Society* vi. 179 Naked *machtpolitik*... calls countervailing forces into being. 1973 *Times* 26 Oct. 20/1 The Chinese, in a gesture of fastidious distaste, abstained from the Security Council resolution on the reasonable grounds that although it was in effect a blatant example of Soviet-American *macht politik* it would be perverse to vote against it simply on that account.

Machumetan, -ist: see MAHOMETAN, -IST.

-**machy**, in actual use -**omachy** ('ɒmæki), represents the ending -μαχία of certain Gr. sbs. with the general sense 'fighting, warfare', which are derivatives of *adj.* in -μάχος with the general sense 'that fights'; the root is that of μάχεσθαι to fight, μάχη battle. Of the Eng. words with this ending, some are adoptions of actual Gr. words, as *logomachy*; others have been formed from Gr. elements on Gr. analogies, as *angelomachy*; the ending has not been employed in hybrid formations.

Machzor ('mɑ:xzɔ:(r)). Also *Machsor*, *Mahzor*. *Pl. -im.* [Heb. *maḥzor* a cycle.] In Jewish liturgy, the name for the books of prayers and readings used on various occasions in the liturgical year; usu. used *spec.* for the book of prayers for use at festivals.

1864 *Chambers's Encycl.* VI. 155 Later, the term [sc. *Siddurim*] was restricted to the weekday ritual, that for festivals being called *Machsor* (Cycle). 1883 *Encycl. Brit.* XV. 292/2 The *Machzor*, meaning prayer-book, is capable of division... into... the Smaller and the Larger. The Smaller *Machzor* contains ordinary prayers... with the poetical

insertions and lessons from the Pentateuch and the Prophets. . . The Larger Mahzor. . . embodies the ordinary prayers. . . for the whole year, and the lessons. . . for all feasts and fasts and other occasions. 1891 M. FRIEDLÄNDER *Jewish Relig.* 391 *The Machzor*. . . or Prayer-book for the Holy-days contains numerous additions to the ordinary prayers. 1892 I. ZANGWILL *Childr. Ghetto I.* 276 Three sets of Machzorim, or Festival Prayer-Books. 1893 — *Ghetto Tragedies* 66 She bent her eyes downwards on her neighbour's Machzor. The woman immediately pushed the prayer-book more towards Rebecca. 1973 *Synagogue Light* Sept. 42/2 The festival prayer book, the Machzor, is used during the High Holidays because many additional prayers not recited throughout the year are read on these days. 1974 *Encycl. Brit. Micropædia* VI. 505/3 *Mahzor*. . . originally a Jewish prayer book arranged according to liturgical chronology and used throughout the whole year. . . *Mahzor* has come to mean the festive prayer book, as distinguished from the Jewish prayer book (Siddur) used on ordinary sabbaths and on week-days.

† **maci'ation**. *Obs.* [n. of action f. late L. *maciāre*, f. *maciēs* (see next); cf. EMACIATION.] 'A making lean' (Bailey 1727 vol. II).

|| **macies** ('meisiz). *Path.* [L.] Emaciation. 1801 *Med. Jnl.* V. 65 The leading circumstance in diabetes is the macies. 1889 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

|| **macigno** (ma'tjino). *Geol.* [It. *macigno*.] An Eocene sandstone from the Italian Alps. 1832 DE LA BECHE *Geol. Man.* (ed. 2) 325 It [brown sandstone]. . . is one of the *macignos* of the Italians.

macilence ('mæsiləns). *rare.* [as if ad. L. **macilentia*, f. *macilentus* MACILENT: cf. F. *macilence*.] Thinness, leanness. 1852 *Fraser's Mag.* XLV. 31 A certain gentility of style. . . derived from the excessive macilence of his face and figure. 1889 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Macilence*, extreme thinness of the whole or part of the body.

macilency ('mæsilənsi). Now *rare.* [See prec. and -ENCY.] Leanness. *lit.* and *fig.*

1632 SANDYS *Ovid's Metam.* XIV. Notes 484 His [sc. a Heron's] vigilant feare, . . . macilency, and pittiful screameings. 1633 T. ADAMS *Exp.* 2 *Peter* i. 6 These effects [of intemperance] are, . . . 2. Macilency of grace. 1798 C. CROWTHER in *Beddoes Contrib. Phys. & Med. Knowl.* (1799) 350 From a state of extreme macilency [she] became obese. 1822 *Blackw. Mag.* XII. 525 On recollecting the macilency of the Parisians, he justly inferred, that double the number of French people might inhabit London. . . without inconvenience.

macilent ('mæsilənt), *a.* Now *rare.* Also **macilente**. [ad. L. *macilent-us* lean.] Lean, shrivelled, thin; *a.* in material sense.

1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* (1858) II. 512 With sic abundance of exceidant sweet, His cumlie cors. . . lene was maid, and macilent. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 181 If they [goats] be fat, they are lesse venereous then being macilent or lean. 1647 LILLY *Chr. Astrol.* clxxvi. 747 Other Significators represent a body somewhat dry, macilent, erect and straight. 1683 W. HARRIS *Pharmacologia* xiv. 260 By reason of the exanguious macilent condition of the Junctures after Feavers. 1755 in JOHNSON. 1865 *Reader* 28 Jan. 93/2 George I. seated at supper with the tall, macilent, and ill-favoured Duchess of Kendal standing bolt upright behind him. 1871 M. COLLINS *Inn Strange Meetings* 4 Not Mephistophiles is macilenter than the man.

b. fig. Of verses: Jeune, poor. 1624 BP. MOUNTAGU *Gagg* 252 That jeune and macilent conceit of Zwinglius. 1658 J. R. tr. *Mouffet's Theat. Insect* 898 Balm: concerning which Macer sang these macilent verses. 1702 J. HOWE *Liv. Temple* II. xi. Wks. 1724 I. 240 So copious an effusion of the Holy Spirit, as will. . . make it spring up, out of its macilent wither'd State, into its primitive Liveliness and Beauty.

McIntosh ('mækɪntɒʃ). Also **MacIntosh**, **Mackintosh**. The name of John *McIntosh* (b. 1777), Canadian farmer, used *attrib.* in *McIntosh Red* to designate a red-skinned variety of eating apple or the tree producing it, first developed on his farm. Also *absol.*

1878 *Canad. Horticulturalist* Mar. 42 Winter apples; here my list will be small, but I think reliable: Talman's Sweet, Pomme Grise, American Golden Russet, and McIntosh Red. 1908 *Busy Man's Mag.* Feb. 89 The First McIntosh Red Tree in Canada. 1910 L. WOOLVERTON *Canad. Apple Grower's Guide* 190 McIntosh [is] a very fine dessert apple for early winter use. 1932 [see DELICIOUS a. 2 b]. 1933 M. DE LA ROCHE *Master of Jalna* xii. 136 He extracted a large, perfectly shaped MacIntosh Red from his pocket. 1965 MRS. L. B. JOHNSON *White House Diary* 15 Jan. (1970) 221 Our best brands are Northern Spies and MacIntosh Reds. 1969 *New Yorker* 20 Dec. 76/2 Already on our six acres. . . we have planted. . . a MacIntosh apple. 1970 *Globe & Mail* (Toronto) 28 Sept. 5/2 (*caption*) Alison Loates. . . found a bright-red McIntosh was her fancy.

macintosh: see MACKINTOSH.

macis: obs. form of MACE *sb.*²

† **mack** *sb.*¹ *Obs.* Some game at cards.

1548 FORREST *Poesye* 221 At ale howse too sitt, at mack or at mall. 1592 CHETTEL *Kind-Harts Dr.* F. Macke, Maw, Ruffe, Noddy, and Trumpe. 1602 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* IX. xlvi. 217 Hence arrant Preachers, humming out a common-place or two, With bad, ill, naught, Pope, pots, play, mack, keeping of fowle adoe.

mack (mæk) *sb.*² *Obs. exc. dial.* Also **meke**, **9 macks**. [An unmeaning word, suggested either by 'by *Mary*' or by 'by the Mass' (see MASS *sb.*¹). Cf. 'by the matte' (Udall *Register D.* IV. vii. 118),

also MACKINS and dial. *megs.*] In the phrase by (*the*) *mack!* (also simply *mack!* as quasi-*int.*), an exclamatory form of asseveration.

c 1560 *Misogony* IV. i. 55 (Brandl) Bith meke, Isbell. 1598 B. JONSON *Ev. Man in Hum.* III. iv, Humour? mack, I thinke it be so, indeed. 1599 *Sir John Oldcastle* (1600) C 4, Now by the macke, a prettie wench indeed. 1638 WHITING *Hist. Albino* 130 Is not my daughter Mauge as fine a mayd, And yet, by Mack, you see she troubles the bowle. 1664 COTTON *Scarron*. i. 105 By the Mack.

† **Mack** *sb.*³ *Obs.* Variant of MAC¹. Used contemptuously for: A Celtic Irishman. Also *attrib.*

[1596 SPENSER *State Irel. Wks.* (Globe ed.) 677/1 The Oes and Macks, which the heads of the septs have taken to theyr names.] 1617 MORYSON *Itin.* II. 138, I cannot dissemble how confident I am, to beate these Spanish Dons, as well as euer I did our Irish Macks and Oes. 1681 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) I. 91 Another of these Mack Irish papists has sworn that [etc.]. c 1688 *New Letany* III. in *Third Collect. Poems* 8/1 Who's Rid, and Impos'd on, by many a score Of Priests, Macks, and Footmen, his Q. and his Wh—.

mack (mæk), *sb.*⁴ *slang.* Also **mac**. [Short for MACKEREL².] A pander.

1887 W. E. HENLEY *Villon's Straight Tip* II. (F.), Fiddle, or fence, or mace, or mack. 1894 STEAD *If Christ came to Chicago* 372 The procurers, the souteneurs and the 'macks'. 1926 MAINES & GRANT *Wise-Crack Dict.* 11/1 *Mac*, man who lives off the earnings of a woman. 1931 G. IRWIN *Amer. Tramp & Underworld Slang* 125 *Mac*, a pander; a lover or associate of lewd women. No doubt from the French word for this class, 'maquereau' . . . although the shorter word has been in use in America for years. 1950 BLESCH & JANIS *They all played Ragtime* (1958) II. 39 The dapper, foppish 'macks' . . . in their Stetsons, box-back coats, and St. Louis 'flat' shoes got their gambling stakes from the girls. 1972 T. KOCHMAN *Rappin' & Stylin' Out* 243 'Pimp', or 'mack man' . . . a person of considerable status in the street hierarchy, who, by his lively and persuasive rapping ('macking' is also used in this context), has acquired a stable of girls to hustle for him and give him money. 1973 *Washington Post* 21 Apr. D 7/2 Now comes 'The Mack', a movie about the rise and fall of a sweet pimp named Goldie.

mack (mæk), *sb.*⁵ Also **mac**. A common abbrev. of MACKINTOSH 2 and 3.

1901 'R. ANDOM' *Troddles & Us & Others* XXI. 245 It rained pretty steadily. . . Murray and Wilks, having left their 'macks' behind, were constrained to spend one solid day loafing about the. . . inn premises. 1902 *Captain VII.* 468/1 Who said you might wear my mackintosh? . . . Suppose you give it up. . . Buck up. It looks like rain. . . Mack up, please. I want it. 1917 A. G. EMPY *From Fire Step* 170 In front of the door stood an officer in a mack (macintosh). 1923 *Daily Mail* 12 Feb. 12 (Advt.), Girls' Mack Capes with Hoods. . . All guaranteed waterproof. 1929 GALSWORDY *Roof* III. 54 'Have we got to dress?' . . . 'No; bung on your mack and shoes.' 1963 *Times* 15 May 14/6 Small knots of mac-clad farmers. 1973 A. BEHREND *Samarai Affair* VIII. 85 Richardson slipped on his mack and went round to India buildings. 1974 D. WINSOR *Death Convention* II. 10, I had dug my hands in my mac pockets.

Mack (mæk), *sb.*⁶ [f. *Mack*, name of manufacturer.] The proprietary name of several types of heavy vehicle, as lorries, tractors, etc. Also *attrib.*

1913 *Hand Bk. Gasoline Automobiles* (U.S. Automobile Board of Trade) 165 (*caption*) Mack 2-ton truck. 1921 *Official Gaz.* (U.S. Patent Office) 4 Jan. 192/1 International Motor Company, New York, N.Y. . . Mack. . . [for] Motor-Trucks. Claims use since about Oct. 13, 1911. 1930 J. DOS PASSOS *42nd Parallel* v. 401 Charley. . . started to help clean the parts of the carburetor of a Mack truck. 1948 PARTRIDGE *Dict. Forces' Slang* 114 *Mack*, a ten-ton lorry. (Army.) 1959 E. K. WENLOCK *Kitchin's Road Transport Law* (ed. 12) 85/1 Mack type N.M. heavy artillery tractors may be used for snow ploughing, or grit or salt distribution on frosty roads, notwithstanding their excess width. 1962 *Times* 27 Nov. 13/3 A fleet of 'Macks'—snow-shifters. 1971 M. TAK *Truck Talk* 103 *Mack*, a popular, economical and long-wearing make of tractor, the one best known to the public. . . The Mack engine has a characteristic sound. . . The Mack trademark is a bulldog. 1972 MARSHALL & BISHOP *Lorries, Trucks & Vans* 123 No other name can surely be more autonomous with the US truck industry than Mack. 'Built like a Mack' is still a phrase used by Americans to signify something solid or sturdy. 1973 *Trade Marks Jnl.* 13 June 114/12 *Mack*. . . Commercial motor road vehicles and parts and fittings therefor. . . Mack Trucks, Inc. . . , Allentown, State of Pennsylvania, United States of America; manufacturers.

† **mack**, *a.* Also **5 make**, **5, 9 mak**. [a. ON. *mak-r* (found in compar. only). Cf. MACKLY *adv.*, and dial. *mackerly*, *mackly* *adj.*, *mack-like*, *macky* *seemly*, etc.] *a.* Apt, convenient. *b.* Neat, tidy.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 321/1 Make, or fyt, and mete (MS. K. mak, fyt, or esy), *aptus, conveniens*. 1825-80 JAMIESON, *Mack, mak*, neat, tidy; Roxb.

mack: see BLACK-MACK.

mack, obs. f. MAKE.

mackabaw, variant of MACCOBOY.

† **mackabroin**. *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [Derived from *macabree*: see MACABRE.] An old hag.

1546 J. HEYWOOD *Prov.* (1867) 61 Such an olde witche, suche a mackabroyne, As euermore like a hog hangeth the groyne, On hir husbände, except he be hir slauē.

† **mackallow**. *Sc. Obs.* Also **7 mac(k)helve**, **8 macalive**. [Gael. *macaladh* fostering.] Something handed over to a foster-parent along

with a child for the benefit of the latter. Also *attrib.*

1580 in *Black Bk. Taymouth*, etc. (Bannatyne Club) 224 The said father and foster father giving between them of makhelve guddis in donation to the said bairn at Beltane thereafter the value of two hundred merks of ky [etc.]. 1671 *Contract in Proc. Soc. Ant. Scot.* XXX. (1896) 22 The makhelve is 9 ky. 1678 *Ibid.* 20 Whilk wholl mackallow goods. . . the said Duncan and Margret oblidges them. . . to gress and pastur and hird to the behoofe of ther said foster. 1775 JOHNSON *Western Isl. Wks.* X. 484 These beasts are considered as a portion and called Macalive Cattle.

mackar, obs. *Sc.* form of MAKER.

mackarel(l, variant of MACKEREL¹.

mackaroon: see MACAROON.

mackassin, obs. form of MOCASSIN.

mackaw: see MACAW.

Mackay: see MCCOY.

mackayite (mæk'kaɪt). *Min.* [f. the name of John W. Mackay (see quot. 1944²) + -ITE.] A green hydrated tellurite of ferric iron, perhaps Fe₂(TeO₃)₃.xH₂O.

1944 FRONDEL & POUGH in *Amer. Mineralogist* XXIX. 217 The new mineral described here under the name mackayite was found in specimens from two deposits in Goldfield, Nevada. *Ibid.* 218 At the instance of Mr. C. D. Woodhouse, the writers propose the name mackayite for the species after John W. Mackay (1831-1902), a mining operator who in a few years amassed a great fortune on the Comstock Lode, Nevada. The name is intended to recognize Mackay's financial endowment of the School of Mines of the University of Nebraska. 1968 I. KOSTOV *Mineral.* 518 Mackayite is tetragonal. . . found as short prismatic green crystals.

† **mackeler**. *rare*⁻¹. [ad. Du. *makelaar*, f. *makelen* to negotiate. Cf. MACKLE *v.*²] A broker.

1682 SCARLETT *Exchanges* 9 Exchange is concluded, either by the Mackelers or Brogers, alone betwixt themselves, or by bringing the parties face to face.

† **mackeleredge**. *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [ad. Du. *makelarij*, f. *makelaar* MACKELER.] Brokerage. 1682 SCARLETT *Exchanges* 177 The Factor. . . must place his Principal to account Courtage and Mackeleridge.

† **mackenboy**. *Obs.* Also **7 mackenbory**, **mackinboy**, **makimboy**, **7-9 makinboy**. [a. Irish *meacan buidhe* (an *t-sleibhe*) 'yellow root (of the mountain)'.] An Irish spurge (*Euphorbia hiberna*) said to have powerful purgative properties.

1652 *Hartlib's Legacie* (ed. 2) App., Interrogatory, *Maccambo*. Whether there be such a thing at all, that this herb should purge the body meerly by external touch, or whether it be a fable, [etc.].? 1670 RAY *Catal. Plant. Angliæ* 299 *Tithymalus Hibernicus*, Makinboy. 1672 PETTY *Pol. Anat.* (1691) 111 What is said of the Herb Mackenbory is fabulous. 1678 PHILLIPS, *Mackenboy*, or *Makimboy*, a kind of Spurge with a knotty Root, growing naturally in Ireland, which being but carried about one, causeth the party to go often to stool. 1687 ASHE in *Phil. Trans.* XX. 294 The famous Irish Herb called Mackenboy. 1816-20 T. GREEN *Univ. Herbal* I. 543 *Euphorbia Hibernica*, *Irish Spurge*. . . Native of Ireland. . . where it is known by the name of *makinboy*.

McKenney (mæk'keni). [f. the name of W. E. *McKenney* (1891-1950), who popularized it.] The name given to a suit preference signal in Bridge, devised by the American player Lavinthal in 1934. Freq. as *McKenney convention*.

1952 I. MACLEOD *Bridge is Easy Game* XIII. 158 You should study and play what is called the 'McKenney' suit preference signal. *Ibid.* 159 East must make a 'McKenney' by throwing the Jack of Diamonds calling for a Spade switch. There is a danger that a McKenney signal may be confused with the ordinary demand for the suit to be continued. 1959 *Listener* 20 Aug. 298/3 Many partnerships, therefore, have a rule, 'No McKenney at trick 1'—McKenney being an alternative name for a suit preference signal. 1964 *Official Encycl. Bridge* 341/2 *McKenney*, standard term in Great Britain for the suit preference signal. . . McKenney's support. . . caused the convention to be called in European countries the McKenney convention. 1965 *Listener* 3 June 842/1 The convention known as the McKenney convention is a form of suit-preference signalling, publicized by McKenney, but invented by another American player, Hy. Lavinthal. It differs from other suit-signalling conventions in as much as the signals relate to suits other than that played.

mackerel ('mækərəl). Forms: **3-6 makerel**(l, **5 makerelle**, **makyrelle**, **4-7 macrel**(l, **makrel**(l, **5 macrelle**, **6 macquerell**, **7 maquerel**, **7-8 macril**(l, **mayrcil**, **6-8 mackrell**, **7-9 mackrel**, **4-9 mackerell**, **7-9 mackarel**, **8 mackarell**, **7-mackerel**. [a. OF. *makerel* (F. *maquereau*) of unknown origin.]

1. **a.** A well-known sea-fish, *Scomber scombrus*, much used for food, that approaches the shore in shoals in summer-time for the purpose of spawning. Also used for other fishes of similar appearance belonging to the family Scombridæ.

c 1300 *Havelok* 758 Keling he tok, and tumberel, Hering, and þe makerel. a 1377 *Abingdon Acc.* (Camden) 38 In

makerell, xxxijs. c 1425 *Voc. in Wr.*-Wülcker 642/2 *Hic megarus*, makyrelle. c 1460 J. RUSSELL *Bk. Nurture* 558 Merlynge, makerelle. 1530 PALSGR. 241/2 Macquerell a fysshe, macquerel. 1573 TUSSEY *Husb.* xii. (1878) 28 When Mackerel ceaseth from the Seas, John Baptist brings grassebeafe and pease. 1601 CHESTER *Love's Mart.*, Dialogue lxxix, Sommer louing Mackerell. 1623 MIDDLETON & ROWLEY *Sp. Gipsy* iii. ii. Bad fortunes are like mackerel at mid-summer. a 1658 CLEVELAND *Poor Cavalier* 51 Thou shalt. Bait Fishes Hooks to couzen Mackerels Lips. 1704 SWIFT *T. Tub Concl.*, A book that misses its tide, shall be neglected. like mackerel a week after the season. 1741 *Compl. Fam.-Piece* i. iii. 214 Slit your Mackerel in halves, take out the Roes, gut and clean them. 1789 MRS. PROZZI *Journ. France* I. 2 Shoals of maycril. 1838 J. S. POLACK *New Zealand* I. ix. 322 The *pâtiki*. is equally excellent with the European fish [sole], as are also the mackerel, of which there are several varieties. 1843 E. DIEFFENBACH *Trav. N.Z.* II. 209 *Scomber loo*. (*Scomber scombrus*, Solander, *Pisc. Austr.*, p. 31.) Solander observed this mackerel in Queen Charlotte's Sound. 1870 YEATS *Nat. Hist. Comm.* 321 Mackerel will bite at almost any bait. 1886 R. A. SHERRIN *Handbk. Fishes N.Z.* 61 In season mackerel are often found between Cape Colville and the Great Barrier. 1951 T. C. ROUGHLEY *Fish Austral.* 96 Common mackerel (Slimy mackerel—*Pneumatophorus australasicus*). The common mackerel (of the family Scombridae) is found in all Australian States and occurs in great numbers, particularly round the southern half of the continent where it inhabits ocean waters no great distance from the coast. 1960 DOOGUE & MORELAND *N.Z. Sea Anglers' Guide* 250 Common mackerel. . . is the mackerel of English-speaking countries. . . Other names: *Pneumatophorus japonicus*; southern mackerel, English mackerel, frigate mackerel; tawatawa (Maori).

b. In proverbs and proverbial expressions. 1760 FOOTE *Minor* i. Wks. 1799 I. 238 You can be secret as well as serviceable? . . . Mute as a mackerel. 1819 *Metropolis* III. 154 We were as mute as mackerel for exactly seven minutes and a half. 1890 HALL CAINE *Bondman* II. xiii. Was he throwing a sprat to catch a mackerel?

c. Phr. *holy mackerel*, an exclam. expressing wonder or astonishment.

1899 ADE *In Babel* (1903) 111 Hot? Holy sufferin' mackerel! Me pushin' up the lid. . . to get a little fresh air. 1944 T. RATTIGAN *While Sun Shines* II. 218 Holy mackerel! A Duke! 1958 J. BROGAN *Cummings Report* xviii. 189 Holy mackerel! What a way to run an army! 1961 *Amer. Speech* XXXVI. 40 *Holy Mary* is probably the idea underlying *holy Moses* and *holy mackerel*.

2. Applied with qualifying word to other fishes. † *great mackerel*, ? the tunny. *Spanish mackerel*, † (a) the tunny, (b) in England the *Scomber colias*, (c) in U.S. the *Scomberomerus maculatus*. See also HORSE-MACKEREL.

a 1672 WILLUGHBY *Ichthyogr.* (1686) Tab. M. 1 *Thynnus sive Thynnus Gesn.* Spanish Mackerel. 1709 DAMPIER *Voy.* (1729) III. 1. 414 The Great Mackerell is 7 Foot long. 1832 COUCH in *Mag. Nat. Hist.* V. 22 Spanish Mackerel (*Scomber maculatus*). 1880 GÜNTHER *Fishes* 457 *S[comber] colias*. . . often called 'Spanish' Mackerel.

3. *Angling*. Short for *mackerel-fly*. 1799 G. SMITH *Laboratory* II. 311, 1. Mackerel. Dubbing, of light brown camel's hair. 1864 *Intell. Observ.* VI. 152 A fly known to anglers as the mackerel.

4. *Attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *mackerel-catcher*, *-fishery*, *fleck*, *-fleet*, *-gaff*, *-smack*; † *mackerel-back sb.* (see quot. a 1700); *mackerel-back*, *-backed adjs.*, † (a) *slang*, long-backed; (b) said of clouds, sky; see *mackerel-sky*; *mackerel-bait*, a fisherman's name for jelly-fish (*Cent. Dict.*); *mackerel-bird*, local name for the wryneck and the young kittiwake (see quots.); *mackerel-boat*, a boat for mackerel-fishing; 'a stout clinch-worked vessel, with a large fore-sail, spritsail, and mizen' (*Smyth Sailor's Word-bk.*); *mackerel-bob*, a four-pointed fish-jig, for catching mackerel; *mackerel-breeze*, a breeze that ruffles the water, so as to favour the catching of mackerel (cf. *mackerel-gale*); hence *mackerel-breezy a.*; *mackerel-clouds* (see *mackerel-sky*); *mackerel-cock*, a local name for the Manx Shearwater (Newton); *mackerel-cry*, the hawk's cry of 'new mackerel'; *mackerel-fly Angling*, a species of May-fly, also an artificial fly imitating this; *mackerel-gale*, a strong breeze such as mackerel are best caught in; *mackerel-guide*, a local name for the gar-fish; *mackerel-gull*, a name in U.S. for the tern; *mackerel-midge*, the young of the rockling (*Motella*) (Günther); † *mackerel-mint*, common mint (*Mentha viridis*); *mackerel-pike*, any fish of the genus *Scombridae*; a saury (*Cent. Dict.*); *mackerel-plough*, a knife used for creasing the sides of lean mackerel in order to improve their appearance (*Knight Dict. Mech.* 1884); *mackerel-scad*, an American fish, *Decapterus macarellus*; *mackerel-scout* = *mackerel-guide*; *mackerel shark*, a shark of the family Lamnidae, esp. a mako shark (MAKO¹) or the porbeagle, *Lamna nasus*; *mackerel-skied a.*, having, or characterized by, a mackerel-sky; *mackerel-sky*, a sky dappled with small white fleecy clouds (cirro-cumulus); *mackerel-sture*, a northern name for the tunny.

a 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew*, **Mackarel-back*, a very tall, lank person. 1844 H. STEPHENS *Bk. of Farm* I. 249 At other times it is . . . mottled like a mackerel's back, when it is called the 'mackerel-back sky'. 1888 *Pall Mall G.* 22 Sept. 1/2 In

some places the clouds were what we sailors call 'mackerel back'. 1785 GROSE *Dict. Vulg. Tongue*, **Mackarel backed*, long backed. 1865 *Intell. Observ.* VIII. 257 Cirro-cumulus, or a 'mackerel-backed' sky. 1879 CECIL SMITH *Birds of Guernsey* 94 The Wryneck. . . arriving. . . about the same time as the mackerel, wherefore it has also obtained the local name of *'Mackerel Bird'. 1882-4 YARRELL *Brit. Birds* (ed. 4) III. 654 Mr. Cordeaux says that the Flamborough fishermen call the young Kittiwakes 'Mackerel-birds', because they usually appear at sea with their parents in August when the fish are approaching the coast. 1768 *Ann. Reg.* 120 A premium. . . for encouraging the *mackerel-boats to bring their fish to market. 1883 *Fisheries Exhib. Catal.* 195 *Mackerel bob formerly used by New England fishermen for the capture of mackerel without the use of bait. 1751 SMOLLETT *Per. Pic.* (1779) II. xiv. 209 They tacked to and fro in the river under the impulse of a *mackerel breeze. 1843 LE FEVRE *Life Trav. Phys.* III. iii. i. 80 It was blowing a mackerel breeze only. 1834 R. MUDIE *Brit. Birds* (1841) I. 2 It is one of those *mackerel-breezy days on which the surface of the water just dances and dimples. 1614 *Eng. way to wealth in Harl. Misc.* (Malh.) III. 244 The fishermen-*mackerel-catchers. 1830 N. S. WHEATON *Jrnl.* 510 *Mackerel clouds. . . are hung around the horizon. 1772 RUTTY *Nat. Hist. Co. Dublin* I. 329 The *Mackerel-Cock. . . a bird of passage coming to us in June and July, about the time of the Mackerels. . . It is commonly as big as a Cormorant [etc.]. 1714 GAY *Trivia* II. 310 Ev'n Sundays are prophan'd by *Mackerel Cries. 1883 HUXLEY *Addr. Fishery Congress* 18 June 16, I believe then that the . . . mackerel-fishery, and probably all the great sea-fisheries, are inexhaustible. 1940 R. GIBBINGS *Sweet Thames run Softly* xx. 182 Tall nimbus clouds reared their heads towards the *mackerel flecks in the upper air. 1804 HALL CAINE *Manxman* 425 The *mackerel fleet were leaving for Kinsale. 1829 GLOVER *Hist. Derby* I. 177 Lesser hackle fly, *mackerel fly [etc.]. 1883 *Fisheries Exhib. Catal.* 195 *Mackerel gaff. . . used by New England fishermen. 1577-87 HARRISON *England* I. x. in *Holinshead I.* 45/1 Scarce comparable to the *mackerell gale. 1687 DRYDEN *Hind & P.* III. 456 The wind was fair, but blew a mackrel gale. 1769 PENNANT *Zool.* III. 222 This fish [mackerel] is easily taken by a bait, but the best time is during a fresh gale of wind, which is thence called a mackerel gale. 1835 JENYNS *Man. Brit. Vert. Anim.* 419 *Belone vulgaris*. . . From its usually preceding the Mackerel, is sometimes called the *Mackerel-Guide. 1796 NEMNICH *Polygl.-Lex. Nat. Hist.* v. 820 *Mackerel gull *Larus ridibundus*. 1883 *Century Mag.* Sept. 653/1 Among the most common birds are the . . . tern or mackerell-gull. 1832 COUCH in *Mag. Nat. Hist.* V. 16 It is the *mackerel midge of our fishermen, to whom it is well known. 1860 GOSSE *Rom. Nat. Hist.* 149 The mackerel-midge. . . never surpasses an inch and a quarter in length. 1597 GERARDE *Herbal* II. ccxv. 553 The third [Mint] is called . . . in English Speare Mint. . . Browne Mint, and *Macrell Mint. 1880-4 F. DAY *Brit. Fishes* II. 148 In Ireland horn-eel (Belfast Bay); *mackerel-scout (Strangford Lough). 1819 *Plough Boy* I. 135 The revenue cutter brought in two very strange fish, found eating a dead horse, supposed to be *mackerel sharks. 1959 A. HARDY *Fish & Fisheries* iv. 73 The inclusion here [sc. in the British list] of the mako or mackerel shark, *Isurus oxyrinchus*, is a surprise. 1971 *Islander* (Victoria, B.C.) 17 Oct. 6/1 A . . . fisherman . . . found a drift bottle inside a mackerel shark. 1921 W. DE LA MARE *Mem. Midge* xxxviii. 255 One *mackerel-skied afternoon, Mrs. Monnerie and I and Susan were returning across the Park. 1669 *Worldwide Syst. Agric.* (1681) 295 In a fair day, if the sky seem to be daped with white Clouds, (which they usually term a *Mackerel-sky) it usually predicts Rain. 1883 R. H. SCOTT *Elem. Meteorol.* 126 Small detached rounded masses [of cloud]. . . like the markings of a mackerel, whence the name 'mackerel sky'. 1697 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3295/3 An open Pinnace. . . came into the Downes, . . . put on Board a *Mackrel Smack, and carried away the Master. 1772 BARRINGTON in *Phil. Trans.* LXII. 310 note, The tunny fish [are caught] on the coast of Argyleshire, . . . where they are called *mackerel sture.

† *mackerel*². *Obs.* Forms: 5-6 *mackerel*(l), *makrel*(l), 5-7 *ma(c)querel*, 7 *maquerell*(e), *mackarel*(l), *-erel*(le, *macrell*); also in quasi-Italian form *maquerel*(l)a. [ad. OF. *maquerel* (F. *maquereau*, *maquerelle*) of unknown origin; possibly the same word as MACKEREL¹; some have conjectured that it is from Du. *makelaar* broker.] One who ministers to sexual debauchery; a bawd, pimp, procurer or procuress.

1426 LYDG. *De Guil. Pilgr.* 13478 *Glotonye*: Yiff thow me calle . . . Lyk as I am, A Bocheresse, Or in ffrench. . . I am callyd a Mackerel, Whos offyce. . . Ys in ynglysshe bauderye. 1483 CAXTON *Cato Bvij.*, Nyghe hys hows dwedlyd a maquerel or bawde. 1513 DOUGLAS *Aeneis* IV. ProL. 192 Sic poyd makrellis for Lucifer bene leche. 1585 JAS. I. *Ess. Poesie* (Arb.) 27, I no wais can, vnwet my cheekes, beholde My sisters made by Frenchemen macquerelsolde. a 1600 MONTGOMERIE *Sonn.* lxx. 8 Quhy maks thou makrels of the modest Muses. a 1613 SIR T. OVERBURY *A Wife*, etc. (1638) 142 A Maquerela, in plaine English, a Bawde. 1630 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Gt. Eater Kent Wks.* I. 143/1 Some get their liuing. . . by tayles, as Maquerellaes, Concubines, Curtezanes [etc.]. c 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* II. xxiv, The Pander did his Office, but brought him a Citizen clad in Damoisells apparell, so she and her Maquerell were paid accordingly. 1658 in PHILLIPS. a 1700 in B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew*.

† *mackerelage*. *Obs.* In 7 *maquorelage*. [a. F. *maquerelage*, f. **maquerel*, *maquereau*; see prec.] The services of a bawd or pander.

1602 FLORIO *Montaigne* II. vii. (1632) 211.

mackereler ('mækərələ(r)). [f. MACKEREL¹ + -ER¹.] a. One who goes mackerel-fishing. b. A boat used in mackerel-fishing.

1883 *Chamb. Jrnl.* 272 Here is a model of that vast net used by the mackereler. 1886 *Century Mag.* XXXII. 824 The mackerelers do not keep together so much as formerly.

mackereling ('mækərəlɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* Also *mackerelling* [f. MACKEREL¹ + -ING¹.] a. Fishing for mackerel.

1856 J. REYNOLDS *Peter Gott* xiv. 167 When fishermen can make as much in a few weeks at mackerelling, as in as many months at codfishing, . . . they prefer to run their chance in the former. *Ibid.*, Mackerelling is often called a lottery. 1880 *Harper's Mag.* Sept. 510/1 Among the rest are two of the singular 'porgy steamers' turned to mackereling. 1881 S. P. McLEAN *Cape Cod Folks* iii. 62, I was going mackerellin' with ye myself that time. 1887 GOODE, etc. *Fisheries of U.S.* v. II. 604 Men who go mackereling. 1952 *Gloucester* (Mass.) *Daily Times* 20 Mar. 8/7 His present seiner is the Jean and Patricia which stays with mackereling only.

b. A mackerel-like effect.

1866 G. M. HOPKINS *Jrnl. & Papers* (1959) 139 Scud spots etc, and some very faintly made out mackerelling. . . Bright, with mackerelling now and then. 1883 — *Let.* 21 Dec. in Hopkins & Dixon *Corr.* (1955) 165, I have further noticed streamers, fine ribbing or mackerelling, and other. . . textures.

mackeroon, variant of MACAROON.

McKie: see MCCOY.

Mackinaw ('mæki:nə:). Also *Mackinac*, *Macinaw*, *Mackina*, and with lower-case initial. The name of an island in the strait between Lakes Huron and Michigan; occurring in the following collocations: *Mackinaw blanket*, also simply *Mackinaw*, a thick blanket, such as used to be distributed to the Indians of the Northwest by the U.S. government; *Mackinaw (boat)*, (a) a large flat-bottomed sharp-ended boat, used on the Great Lakes; (b) a schooner-rigged boat formerly used on the Great Lakes; *Mackinaw coat* (or *jacket*), a thick double-breasted jacket; also *ellipt.*; *Mackinaw shirt*, a plaid woollen shirt; *Mackinaw skiff* = *Mackinaw (boat)*; *Mackinaw trout*, the *lake-trout* (see TROUT); also, a North American char, *Cristivomer namaycush*. Also *absol.*, a heavy woollen cloth, now usu. with a plaid design; *pl.*, garments made of this cloth.

1812 J. G. LUTTIG *Jrnl. Expedition Upper Missouri* (1920) 54 The Mackina Boat took 5 hunters to the Island. 1822 L. CASS *Let.* 4 Oct. in *Wisconsin State Hist. Soc. Coll.* (1911) XX. 287 The heavy Mackinac blankets are almost impervious to the rain, and are universally worn by the Indians in this quarter. 1826 T. FLINT *Recoll.* 102, I have seen a Mackinaw skiff, carrying five tons, which came from the lakes into the Chicago of Michigan. 1836 in *Mass. Hist. Soc. Proc.* (1892) 2nd Ser. VII. 276 Covering, a cotton counterpane, a sheet. . . besides my own great coats and green Mackinaw. 1840 *Southern Lit. Messenger* VI. 604/1 The celebrated Mackinaw trout, so called after the town, near which they are found, is generally caught by the hook. 1841 CATLIN *N. Amer. Ind.* (1844) I. x. 73 A mackinaw-boat, capable of carrying 50 or 100 casks. 1841 *Western Herald & Farmers' Mag.* (Sandwich, Ontario) 31 Mar. 3/2 They have also a large assortment of blankets. . . of the real Mackinaw. 1842 *Southern Lit. Messenger* VIII. 586/2 A party of six. . . had occasion. . . to ascend the Missouri, in a Mackinaw [boat], with the purpose of trading. 1851 MAYNE *Reid Scalp Hunt*. iii. 22 My 'Mackinaw' . . . makes my bed by night and my great coat on other occasions. 1872 *Mackinaw blanket* [see *blanket coat* s.v. BLANKET sb. 7]. 1876 G. B. GOODE *Anim. Resources U.S.* 41 Lure-fish used in taking Mackinaw trout. 1887 *Rep. U.S. Comm. Fisheries* 24 At Duluth, Minnesota, the mackinaw boats average about 32 feet in length. 1900 *Atlantic Monthly* LXXXV. 102/1 It is then the woodsman dons his Mackinaw jacket. 1901 *Longm. Mag.* Jan. 218 Sedate family boats with three pairs of oars, mackinaws with white sails light in the fresh breeze. 1902 J. LONDON *Daughter of Snows* 316 He was interrupted by a warm-complexioned man clad in faded mackinaws. 1902 S. E. WHITE *Blazed Trail* 16 They all wore heavy blanket Mackinaw coats. *Ibid.* 375 A tall. . . individual dressed in a faded mackinaw and a limp slouch hat. 1912 J. SANDILANDS *Western Canad. Dict.* 28 *Mackinaw*, a heavy woollen cloth much in favour among lumberjacks. A lumberjack speaks of his thick winter jacket as his mackinaw. 1916 H. KEPHART *Camping & Woodcraft* I. 147, I usually discard the sweater in favor of a mackinaw shirt. 1920 S. LEWIS *Main St.* 230 He had given up. . . wearing red mackinaws in lumber-camps. 1930 J. DOS PASSOS *42nd Parallel* I. 101 A young man, his head and ears huddled into the collar of a mackinaw. 1938 E. HEMINGWAY *Fifth Column* (1939) 479 He wore. . . a mackinaw shirt. 1941 L. D. BALDWIN *Keelboat Age* 50 The Mackinaw boat in use on the Missouri was an adaptation of the flatboat and of the Mackinaw skiff. 1945 R. W. SERVICE *Ploughman of Moon* 157, I couched on the floor, lying on a buffalo-robe and wrapped in a mackinaw blanket. 1956 J. S. GOWLAND *Sikanaska Trail* 44 A guard in plain clothes brought along my mackinaw jacket. 1961 E. HUNTER *Mothers & Daughters* I. 9 She had hardly ever seen him without his hooded Mackinaw. 1961 *Vancouver Sun* 17 Aug. 23/1 The laker (mackinaw trout) is a record. Largest Canadian sport-caught lake char. . . is an 87 pounder. 1964 *Atlantic Advocate* July 77/1 William M. . . was operating the mill and producing a large red and black check design for Mackinaw or cruiser cloth. 1968 R. F. ADAMS *Western Words* (ed. 2) 187 The Mackinaw was a flat-bottomed boat with a pointed prow and a square stern. . . A large Mackinaw was as much as 50 or 60 feet long. 1971 J. McDOUGALL *Parsons on Plains* I. 1 My first recollections are of stumps, log heaps, . . . bateaux, Mackinaw boats. 1973 D. MACKENZIE *Postscript to Dead Let.* 9 He was. . . wearing a red-and-grey mackinaw over a shirt without a tie. 1973 J. RYDER *Treasure* (1974) xxxiv. 264 A man in a mackinaw coat and a fur cap.

mackinawite ('mæki:nə:at). *Min.* [f. *Mackinaw*, the name of a mine in Snohomish

County, Washington + -ITE¹.] A black tetragonal iron sulphide.

1962 H. T. EVANS et al. in *Program Ann. Meetings Geol. Soc. Amer.* 47A Recently, another iron sulfide mineral, mackinawite, very similar in physical properties, to valerieite, but containing no copper... has been identified from the Mackinaw Mine, Snohomish County, Washington. 1969 *Amer. Mineralogist* LIV. 1190 Information about the occurrence, optical properties, microhardness and cell-size is given for a nickelian mackinawite (Fe 38.1%, Co 3.3%, Ni 18.7%) from Vlakfontein in the Transvaal. *Ibid.*, This mackinawite was examined in reflected light in both air and oil. It shows the very strong pleochroism and anisotropy characteristic of this mineral. 1970 *Nature* 15 Aug. 700/1 Modern surface sediments containing H₂S are often coloured black by fine grained, iron monosulphide minerals such as mackinawite, Fe_{1+x}S, and greigite, Fe₃S₄.

mackinboy, variant of MACKENBOY *Obs.*

mackins ('mækinz). *Obs. exc. dial.* Also 6 meckinse, 7 makin(g)s, 7-8 mackings, 8 maakins, 9 *dial.* macklins, makkers, etc.: see E.D.D. [Formed as MACK² with suffix -KIN frequent in similar words.] Used in the asseverative exclamation by (the) mackins. (Cf. MACK sb.²)

c 1560 *Misogonus* III. iii. 73 (Brandl) Bith meckinse. 1605 *London Prodigal* II. ii. C, A by the mackins, good syr Lancelot. 1654 GAYTON *Pleas*. Notes III. ii. 75 'Twas well thought on, by the mackins. 1694 ECHARD *Plautus* 12 By the Mackins, I believe Phebus has been playing the Good-Fellow. 1697 VANBRUGH *Relapse* IV. i. (1708) 40 *Fashion*. Pray accept of this small Acknowledgement. *Nurse*. (Aside.) Gold, by makings, your Honour's goodness is too great. 1887 *S. Cheshire Gloss*. s.v. By, By the mackins.

mackintosh ('mækintʃ). Also †Mackintosh, macintosh.

1. The name of Charles Macintosh (1766-1843), applied *attrib.* to designate garments made of the waterproof material invented by him (patent no. 4804, 17 June 1823), consisting of two or more layers of cloth cemented together with india-rubber. Now viewed as an attributive use of 3, and written with small initial.

1836 *Murray's Handbk. N. Germ.* p. xx, A Mackintosh cloak is almost indispensable. 1849 *Brit. Q. Rev.* Feb. 5 Old port, tender mutton and Mackintosh capes are excellent things, no doubt. 1853 READE *Chr. Johnstone* 227 A fisherman's long mackintosh coat. 1859 W. COLLINS *Q. of Hearts* (1875) 39 Jessie put on my mackintosh cloak. 1895 *Montgomery Ward Catal.* 296/3 Men's Double Texture Mackintosh Box Coats, double breasted, all wool black tricot... fancy plaid lining, silk velvet collar.

2. Short for *mackintosh cloak, coat*, etc. Now freq. used to designate any type of rain-proof coat. Also *Comb.*, as *mackintosh-maker*.

1836 FRITH *Let.* 18 Oct. in *Autobiog.* (1888) III. 61, I like the mackintosh very much. 1840 LONGF. in *Life* (1891) I. 365 Sumner striding down Hancock Street in his white mackintosh. 1842 BARHAM *Ingol. Leg., Misadv. Margate* xiv, I could not see my Macintosh... Nor yet my best white beaver hat. 1851 *Illustr. Lond. News* 5 Aug. (1854) 119/1 Macintosh-maker. 1871 CARLYLE in *Mrs. Carlyle's Lett.* I. 141 Wrapt in an old dressing-gown with mackintosh buttoned round it. 1897 *Sears, Roebuck Catal.* 188/2 Ladies' Single Military Cape Mackintosh. Made from extra fine all wool Scotch mixed chevot, with fine, soft dressy finish. 1900 *Q. Rev.* July 56 The bodies of officers having been buried in mackintoshes had not so disappeared. 1956 A. S. C. ROSS in *N. Mitford Noblesse Oblige* 30 *Burberry and raincoat* are of the same genre, *macintosh* or *mac* being normal.

3. The material of which 'mackintosh' garments are made; now applied to any cloth made waterproof by a coating of india-rubber. Also *attrib.*

1880 MACCORMAC *Antisept. Surg.* 170 The mackintosh should be dipped, shortly before use, in carbolic solution. 1889 *Lancet* 27 Apr. 830/1 The bed is covered with a mackintosh sheet. 1896 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* I. 429 If necessary, a square of mackintosh is placed under the draw-sheet. 1899 *Ibid.* VIII. 579 India-rubber or mackintosh coverings are certainly effectual.

mackintoshed ('mækintʃt), *a.* Also macintoshed. [f. MACKINTOSH + -ED².] Wearing, or protected by, a mackintosh.

1904 J. VAIZEY *More about Pixie* xxiv. 257 The cloaked and mackintoshed figures... seemed all black, all the same. 1927 *Daily Mail* 30 June 9/4 Mackintoshed enthusiasts occupied them [sc. boats]. 1962 *Punch* 21 Nov. 751/1 Macintoshed ruthless plainclothesmen. 1963 *Times* 25 Apr. 6/1 They sauntered self-consciously off, mackintoshed and blackbooted, to mingle with the unsuspecting crowd.

Mackintosh Red: see MCINTOSH.

mackintoshy ('mækintʃɪ), *a.* [f. MACKINTOSH + -Y¹.] Of, belonging to, or suggestive of mackintoshes; characterized by or given to wearing mackintoshes.

1939 'G. ORWELL' *Coming up for Air* IV. vii. 279 The gas-bill and the school-fee, and the mackintoshy smell. 1941 E. BOWEN *Look at Roses* 253 'They're mackintoshy sort of people,' she said.

mackle, macle ('mæk(ə)l), *sb.* *Printing.* [ad. F. *macule*, ad. L. *macula* spot. Cf. G. *makel* spot, stain.] A blur in printing; a doubling of the

impression; also, a blurred sheet. (Cf. MACULE *sb.*)

1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Maculature*, or *Macle*, a waste Sheet of printed Paper. 1825 HANSARD *Typographia* 928 *Mackle*, when part of the impression on a page appears double, owing to the platten's dragging on the frisket. 1871 *Amer. Encycl. Printing* (ed. Ringwalt) s.v., If the frame of the tympan rubs against the platen, it will cause a slur or mackle. 1888 JACOBI *Printers' Vocab.*, *Mackle*, a printed sheet with a slurred appearance.

mackle, macle ('mæk(ə)l), *v.*¹ *Printing.* [f. MACULE *sb.*] *a. trans.* To blur, spot, or spoil (a sheet of paper); also (now usually) to print (a page) blurred or double. *b. intr.* Of the paper: To become blurred or spoiled. (Cf. MACULE *v.*) Hence 'macked *ppl. a.*, 'macking *vbl. sb.*

1594 R. ASHLEY tr. *Loys le Roy* 22 On a double tympan or parchmin (having a wollen cloth betwixt them) and a moyst linnen cloth to keepe the leafe from macking. 1724 BAILEY, *Mackled*, blotted or daub'd in Printing. 1867 FRY *Playing-Card Terms in Philol. Soc. Trans.* 56 To *Mackle*, To *Macule*, *v. a.* To spot, stain, soil; to set off newly printed or painted work. *Mackled*, adj. Spotted, stained, soiled. *Macklings*, *Mackling-paper*, *Mackling-sheets*, soiling-paper; sheet of paper put between printed sheets of playing-cards, to prevent rubbing, setting-off, and soiling.

† 'mackle, *v.*² *Obs.* -⁰ [ad. Du. *makelen* to offer for sale.] *intr.* 'To sell weavers' goods to shopkeepers' (Bailey 1724).

Hence † 'mackler, a seller of weavers' goods (Bailey 1731 vol. II).

mackless, variant of MAKELESS *a.*¹ and ².

† 'mackly, *adv.* *Obs.* In 5-6 makly. [f. MACK *a.* + -LY².] Evenly, aptly, easily.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 322/2 Makly, or esly, *faciliter* (P. apte). 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* v. xiv. 32 The windis blawis full evin and rycht makly.

† 'mack'ninny. *Obs. rare* -¹. [a. It. *machinine*, pl. dim. of *macchina* MACHINE *sb.*] ? A puppet-show.

a 1734 NORTH *Exam.* III. viii. § 12 (1740) 590 He... could... represent emblematically the Downfall of Majesty; as in his Raree-Show and Mackniny.

mackrel, -ell, obs. forms of MACKEREL.

macle ('mæk(ə)l). See also MASCLE. [a. F. *macle*, ad. L. *macula* spot, mesh.]

1. *Cryst.* A hemitropic or twin crystal. Also *attrib.* [After Romé de L'Isle's use of F. *macle*, 1783.]

1801 *De Bournon's Acc. certain Minerals in Phil. Trans.* XCI. 185 Whence results a kind of macle, the form of which is a rhomboidal tetrahedral prism. 1829 *Nat. Philos., Polaris.* Light xvi. 60 (U.K.S.) The irregularities of crystallisation, which are known by the name of *Macle*, or *Hemitrope* forms. 1860 MAURY *Phys. Geog. Sea* ix. § 442 Crystals of ice, like macles of snow, were observed to form near the bottom. 1883 *All Year Round* 17 Nov. 535 A diamond at last, of macle shape, weighing some twenty carats!

2. *Min.* (See quot. 1865.)

1839 *URE Dict. Arts, Macle*, is the name of certain diagonal black spots in minerals, like the ace of diamonds in cards. a 1852 MACGILLIVRAY *Nat. Hist. Dee Side* (1855) 454 Orthoclase... forms large macles in Rubislaw quarries, near Aberdeen. 1865 WATTS *Dict. Chem.*, *Macle* is the name given to certain spots in minerals of a deeper hue than the rest; sometimes proceeding from difference of aggregation, sometimes from the presence of a foreign substance; clay-slate, for example, may be macle with iron pyrites. 1872 PAGE *Adv. Text-Bk. Geol.* vii. 118 Felspar with large macles of mica.

3. = CHIASTOLITE.

[1821 JAMESON *Man. Mineral.* 318 Chialstolite, Macle, Haüy.] 1821 MAWE *Catal. Minerals* (ed. 4) 99 Chialstolite - *Macle*, is of a yellowish white colour. 1822 CLEAVELAND *Mineral. & Geol.* I. 427 The term *Macle*, as the name of a distinct species, applies to the whitish prisms only. 1862 DANA *Man. Geol.* § 60. 58 [Andalusite] often having the interior tessellated with black, in which case it is usually called macle or chialstolite. 1896 CHESTER *Dict. Min., Macle*, a syn. of chialstolite, alluding particularly to the black centre which a crystal often shows when cut transversely, similar to the mascle of heraldry.

4. *Her.* = MASCLE.

127-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Mascle*, or *Macle*. 1828-40 BERRY *Encycl. Her.* I, *Macles* or *Mashes*. These terms occur in ancient books of armory, meaning the same as *Mascles*. 1847 *Gloss. Heraldry*, *Macle*, see *Mascle*.

macle, Printing: see MACKLE.

maced ('mæk(ə)ld), *ppl. a.* Also mackled. [f. MACLE + -ED.] *a.* Of a crystal: Hemitropic. *b.* Marked like chialstolite (Webster Suppl. 1880). *c. Her.* = MASCLE (Webster 1897).

1822 CLEAVELAND *Mineral. & Geol.* II. 793 *Maced* Crystal, a hemitrope crystal is sometimes thus called. a 1852 MACGILLIVRAY *Nat. Hist. Dee Side* (1855) 455 Garnet... In pentagonal dodecahedrons, single or maced. 1858 MAURY *Phys. Geog. Sea* xiii. § 761 Organisms as delicate as the maced frost. 1862 G. P. SCROPE *Volcanos* 33 note, The crystals being... many of them mackled. 1865 [see MACLE 2].

McLeod ('mæklaud). Also *erron.* Macleod. [Name of Herbert McLeod (1841-1923), English scientist, who invented the instrument in 1874 (*Phil. Mag.* XLVIII. 110).] *McLeod gauge*: a type of mercury-in-glass manometer

for the absolute measurement of low pressures, in which a fixed large volume of the gas to be measured is compressed by the mercury into a small volume and the resulting pressure found from the height of the column of mercury it supports, the desired pressure then being obtained by multiplying this by the ratio of the smaller to the larger volume in accordance with Boyle's law.

1880 J. E. H. GORDON *Physical Treat. Electr. & Magn.* II. xxxv. 83 The apparatus is in connection with a McLeod gauge, by means of which pressures to 0.00005 millim. can be determined. 1923 *Proc. Camb. Philos. Soc.* XXI. 505 The residual pressure of the gas in the box was measured by a Macleod gauge. 1971 *Sci. Amer.* Aug. 114/2 Although the McLeod gauge indicates absolute pressure and is universally used for calibrating other instruments, it is inconvenient to operate.

maclock, var. MUCKLUCK.

McLuhanism (mæklu:ənɪz(ə)m). The social ideas of the Canadian writer H. Marshall McLuhan (1911-80), such as that the effect of the introduction of the mass media is to deaden the critical faculties of individuals. Hence *McLuhanesque a.*; *McLuhanite a.* and *sb.*, of or pertaining to, an adherent of, McLuhan; *McLuhanize v. trans.*, to convert to McLuhanism; to render in a manner typical of McLuhan.

1967 *Punch* 4 Oct. 520/1 Most of us 20th-century electric circuitry villagers by now have got at least the drift of McLuhanism. 1967 *Spectator* 10 Nov. 571/2, I am leaving on one side all McLuhanite arguments that books are on the way out. 1967 *Observer* 10 Dec. 24/3 A suitably McLuhanesque fanfare. 1968 *Listener* 4 Jan. 8/1 Then there is Father Walter Ong, whom Martin Dodsworth once McLuhanised into 'the Ong with the numinous prose'. *Ibid.* 6 June 722/3 The demolition of fashionable McLuhanite myths about television has been another of the year's benefits. *Ibid.* 751/1 It was really a kind of McLuhanesque exercise in the depiction of the influence of media on people's lives. 1968 *Punch* 17 July 100/3 Mr. Turner and director Peter Hammond had bravely attempted to McLuhanise the intractably literary. 1970 *Times* 31 Mar. (Australian Suppl.) p. vi/8 The thesis of Australia in the seventies as a model McLuhanized society is fervently denied by publishers. 1971 *Guardian* 14 Jan. 7/1 McLuhanites and Orwellians are likely to block our view of their masters' arguments. *Ibid.* 1 Nov. 9/1 One occasionally wonders whether the image—as in some McLuhanesque lens—is not more important than its object. 1972 *Ibid.* 8 Feb. 4/6 It is on the basis of evolution... and not instant McLuhanism that the Swiss delegation has opened negotiations at Brussels. 1973 *Ibid.* 19 Feb. 8/6 Designers on a newspaper—whatever McLuhanesque horror next?

maclura (mæklu:ə(r)). [mod.L. (T. Nuttall, 1818), f. the name of William Maclure (1763-1840), American geologist.] A deciduous North American tree, *Maclura pomifera*, of the genus so called, belonging to the family Moraceae and bearing an inedible fruit resembling an orange; the Osage orange or bow-wood. Also *attrib.*

1818 T. NUTTALL *Genera N. Amer. Plants* II. 233 *Maclura*. (Bow-wood, Yellow-wood.) 1857 *Trans. Illinois Agric. Soc.* II. 222 A few *Maclura* hedges are growing. *Ibid.* 302 Mr. Tisdell has two hedges of the maclura growing on his farm. 1858 J. A. WARDER *Hedges & Evergreens* 21 The division of the prairies into twenty-acre lots, by the dense hedges of maclura. *Ibid.* 52 The cost of the maclura hedge.

ma'clur(e)ite. *Min.* [Named after W. Maclure, U.S. geologist: see -ITE.] A name independently proposed in 1822 for two different minerals, now identified respectively with augite and chondrodite.

1822 NUTTALL in *Amer. Jrnl. Sci.* V. 246 *Maclurite*. 1822 SEYBERT *ibid.* 344 *Maclureite*. 1822 CLEAVELAND *Mineral. & Geol.* II. 783.

Mac'millanite. [Named after John Macmillan (died 1753), the founder of the body: see -ITE.] A member of the body known as the Reformed Presbyterian Church of Scotland.

1799 *Statist. Acc. Scotl.* XXI. Index 1, Macmillanites. 1818 SCOTT *Hrt. Midl.* xvii, I only meant to say that you were a Cameronian, or MacMillanite.

M'Naghten rules (mæk'nɔ:t(ə)n). Also McNaghten, MacNaughten, Macnaughton, etc., rules (or case, etc.). [Named after Daniel M'Naghten who was tried for murder in 1843 and acquitted on a plea of insanity.] Name applied to the answers given in the House of Lords in 1843 after the trial of Daniel M'Naghten for the murder of Sir Robert Peel's secretary, Edward Drummond, when five questions were put respecting crimes alleged to have been committed by persons suffering from insanity; subsequently used as criteria for judging an accused person's responsibility for his actions.

[1843 *Times* 14 Mar. 4/3 Last night the Lord Chancellor... brought forward the circumstances of M'Naughten's trial for the consideration of the Peers... He proceeded to caution their Lordships against supposing that, even if the

verdict in M'Naughten's case should appear to have been given upon faulty or inconclusive evidence, it would be necessary to alter the law upon the subject.] 1892 D. H. TUKE *Dict. Psychol. Med.* I. 318/1 Juries are never, at the present day, charged strictly in conformity with the McNaghten rules. [1902 *Encycl. Brit.* XXIX. 491/2 The answers [by Chief Justice Tindal] to these questions are commonly called 'The rules in Macnaughton's case' and they still nominally contain the law of England as to the criminal responsibility of the insane.] 1958 B. HAMILTON *Too Much of Water* xii. 271 So long as the McNaghten rules run, I don't think he's got a chance of Broadmoor. 1959 JOWITT *Dict. Eng. Law* II. 1122/2 In *R. v. McNaghten* or *M'Naughten* or *Macnaughten* (1843) . . . a discussion took place in the House of Lords upon the direction to the jury . . . and as a result a series of questions was put to the judges. The answers of the majority constitute the 'McNaghten Rules', and have been accepted as laying down the law as to insanity with reference to criminal responsibility. 1959 *Listener* 24 Sept. 481/1 Insanity in this context was until lately very narrowly defined by the McNaghten rules. 1962 *Lancet* I Dec. 1148/1 Giving the background to present-day legal views on diminished responsibility, the McNaghten rules, uncontrollable impulse, and psychopathy. 1968 N. WALKER *Crime & Insanity in Eng.* vi. 105 It is difficult to find a clear statement of the medical objections to the M'Naughten Rules at this date. *Ibid.* 107 Mr Justice Bray explained the M'Naughten Rules to the Gloucester jury. 1971 *Reader's Digest Family Guide to Law* 773/1 The McNaghten Rules can be applied to all offences, but they are rarely used in anything but murder cases. 1973 *Times* 24 May 12/7 What emerges clearly from the Canadian trial is the immense benefit to both doctors and lawyers in this country from the subsidence of the McNaghten rules and the introduction of the plea of diminished responsibility.

macock, var. MAYCOCK, kind of pumpkin.

Macomet, -it(e, -yt(e, obs. ff. MAHOMET.

Mâcon¹ (makõ). [Name of a city in the department of Saône-et-Loire, France.] A wine of Burgundy, produced in the district around Mâcon.

[1699 M. LISTER *Journey to Paris* 161 The White Wines of value are those of *Maçon* in Burgundy.] 1863 T. G. SHAW *Wine* viii. 258 A bottle of the homely Mâcon, instead of the elegant Beaujolais, had to be called for. 1908 CHESTERTON *Man who was Thursday* viii. 155 Draining a glass of Mâcon. 1963 *Spectator* 1 Mar. 275, I chose a Mâcon from the wine-list and subsequently paid £1 for it. 1967 A. LICHINE *Encycl. Wines* 336/2 A slightly lesser amount [of wine] will be sold simply as Mâcon with no other indication of source. 1972 H. W. YOXALL *Enjoyment of Wine* xv. 117 A glass or two of cool, light, dry wine—a young moselle, a muscadet, a mâcon blanc . . . —is a first-rate aperitif.

macon² ('mekən). [f. M(UTTON + B)ACON.] During the 1939–45 war: mutton salted and smoked like bacon.

1939 *Daily Express* 22 Nov., *Macon* has now been adapted by other newspapers as a name for mutton bacon. This is only the latest of many words and phrases originally coined in this office which have later been used generally. 1939 *News Rev.* 30 Nov. 15 *Macon*, the Scottish dish which may eke out any wartime shortage of bacon. *Macon* is mutton cured in the same way as bacon. 1939 *Times* 7 Dec. 10/4 *Macon* was introduced . . . at the Savoy Hotel yesterday . . . Mr. Cecil Rodd, introducing *macon* . . . said he did not pretend to know how the word *macon* came into being; it just happened. 1968 *Punch* 7 Feb. 177/2 The Ministry of Food then stood in for Mrs. Beeton, instructing them how to . . . work wonders with such unlikely raw materials as *macon* (bacon made from mutton, children) . . . and . . . coelacanth.

macon, obs. form of MAHOUND, MASON.

maconite ('mekənait). *Min.* [f. *Macon* name of a county in Georgia, U.S.A.: see -ITE.] A hydrous silicate of aluminium, iron, and magnesium.

1873 F. A. GENTH in *Proc. Amer. Philos. Soc.* XIII. 396 *Maconite*, (a new species [of corundum]).

Maconochie (mækənəki). *colloq.* [The name of the makers, *Maconochie* Brothers, of London.]

1. Meat stewed with vegetables and tinned, esp. as supplied to soldiers on active service; a tin of such meat. Also *Maconochie ration*.

1901 'LINESMAN' *Words by Eyewitness* i. 9 The hungry shelterers trooped back to their 'dixies', and wasted not a thought upon them [sc. shells], until the 'Maconochie' had vanished. 1915 F. H. LAWRENCE in T. E. LAWRENCE *Home Lett.* (1954) 689 We have found several tins of *Maconochie* Rations & also Jam in the house. 1917 'I. HAY' *Carrying on* viii. 220 How would a *Maconochie* piece suit your boys? 1940 'GUN BUSTER' *Return via Dunkirk* II. xix. 225 He manages to scrape together two tins of *Maconochie* (stew), a tin of cold potatoes, . . . and some 'issue biscuits'. 1954 W. FAULKNER *Fable* 61 His company commander was shaving out of a *Maconochie* tin.

2. *joc. slang.* The stomach. Also *Maconochie Cross*, *Medal* (see quotes.).

1919 W. H. DOWNING *Digger Dial* 32 *Maconochie*, . . . stomach. *Ibid.*, *Maconochie Cross*, Military Cross. *Maconochie Medal*, Military Medal. 1925 FRASER & GIBBONS *Soldier & Sailor Words* 149 *Maconochie* . . . was also sometimes used for stomach, e.g., 'He got hit in the *Maconochie*'. 1965 BROPHY & PARTRIDGE *Long Trail* 147 *Maconochie Medal*, the Military Medal; *Maconochie Cross*, the Military Cross.

|| **macoumère** (makumer). *West Indies.* Also *macomère*, *macoumère*. [French Creole.] A god-mother, or the mother of one's godchild; more generally applied to any female friend of a

family, or as a derogatory term for an old woman or gossip.

1942 H. C. GORDON *West Indian Scenes* xix. 217 *Macoumère Crab*, who was a kind soul, complied with her request. 1952 S. SELVON *Brighter Sun* vi. 95 And is why yuh looking at me so, *macoumère*? 1960 *Tamarack Rev.* xiv. 22 This time so, they ain't bothering about the other people in the queue at all, they mauvalang and bursting out in some loud kya-kya laugh like them *macoumère* in the market in . . . Trinidad.

macoute, variant of MACUTE.

macquerel(I, obs. form of MACKEREL.

|| **macquignon**. *Obs.* [F. *maquignon*.] A horse-dealer.

1798 CHARLOTTE SMITH *Yng. Philos.* III. 126 'Lord who?' said the *macquignon** in a surly tone. [Foot-n.] *A sort of jobber in horses who still calls himself a gentleman. [1834 JAMES J. MARSTON *Hall* x, I remember his turning off his chief ecuyer for merely whispering in the street with a *maquignon*, who was bringing him a horse for sale.]

macramé (mækramé). Also *macrami*. [App. a. Turk. *maqrama* towel, napkin, handkerchief, a. Arab. *mīqrāmā*? striped cloth.] A fringe or trimming of knotted thread or cord; knotted-work; the art of making this. Also *attrib.*

1869 MRS. PALLISER *Lace* iv. 65 This art is principally applied to the ornamenting of huckaback towels, termed *Macramé*, a long fringe of thread being left at each end, for the purpose of being knotted together in geometrical designs. 1881 *Daily News* 16 July 2/7 *Macrami* laces continue to attract some attention. 1882 CAULFIELD & SAWARD *Dict. Needlewk.* 331 The basis of all *Macramé* *Lace* is knots. . . *Macramé* is celebrated for its durability and excellence. 1898 *Daily News* 8 Dec. 3/2 The girls had the result of their deft labours in woolwork, needlework, *macrami*work.

|| **macrauchenia** (mækrou:'ki:nə). Also in anglicized form *macrauchene*. [mod.L. *Macrauchenia* (Owen 1838), generic name f. Gr. μακραύχην long-necked, f. μακρ-ός long + αὐχῆν neck.] A fossil animal of the order *Pachydermata* having some resemblance to a camel.

1838 OWEN *Fossil Mamm., Zool. Voy. Beagle* (1840) I. 35 The animal—which . . . I propose to call *Macrauchenia*. *Ibid.* 42 The *Macrauchene*. 1859 DARWIN *Orig. Spec.* vii. (1878) 178 The camel, guanaco, and *macrauchenia*. 1903 *Q. Rev.* Jan. 59 The *macrauchenia*, a three-toed ungulate of the size and proportions of a camel.

macrell, obs. form of MACKEREL².

macrergate (mæk'krɜ:geit). *Ent.* Also *macroergate*. [ad. G. *makroergate* (E. Wasmann 1895, in *Biol. Centralbl.* XV. 606), f. Gr. μακρ-ός large + ἐργάτης worker.] A large worker ant.

1901 W. M. WHEELER in *Amer. Naturalist* XXXV. 879 The larger macroergates are nearly eight times as large as the normal workers. 1910 — *Ants* vi. 97 The *macrergate* is an unusually large worker form which in some species is produced only in populous or affluent colonies. 1915 H. STR. J. K. DONISTHORPE *Brit. Ants* 40 The *macrergate* is larger in stature than the normal worker of the species in question.

† **macro**. *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [? altered from F. *maquereau*.] = MACKEREL².

a 1627 MIDDLETON *Anything for Quiet Life* v. ii. (1662) G 3, Pander, Wittoll, Macro, basest of knaves.

† **macritude**. *Obs.*⁻⁰. [ad. L. *macritudo*, f. *macer* lean.] Leanness.

1623 in COCKERAM (*machr*). 1656 in BLOUNT *Glossogr.*

macro ('mækrou), *sb.* [f. the prefix MACRO-.] 1. *Computers.* A macro-instruction. *Freq. attrib.*

1959 *Jrnl. Assoc. Computing Machinery* VI. 132 The built-in system macro instructions in SCAT presently consist of (1) two macros for generating the . . . standard entry and exit from subroutines, (2) a set of debugging macros [etc.]. 1961 LEEDS & WEINBERG *Computer Programming Fund.* iv. 103 The assembly program can be instructed to recognize this instruction sequence through the use of a single form called a macro-instruction. . . Recognition of the 'macro' form causes the assembly program to assemble the corresponding sequence of one or more machine instructions. 1963 L. SCHULTZ *Digital Processing* xi. 240 To avoid having to write the groups repeatedly, the programmer . . . instructs the machine to establish a table in which it stores the group of instructions. To identify the group, he assigns a code name, called a macro name. *Ibid.*, The programmer writes one instruction (a macro) and the machine 'generates' several. 1966 *New Scientist* 27 Oct. 162/3 In the ICT command language it is possible to define new commands in the language in terms of those already defined. An example of this 'macro' facility is given here. . . The effect is to allow the user to condense a long and complicated job description into a shorthand phrase of his own choice. The use of 'macros' in this way makes it extremely easy for the user to set up his own conventions. 1970 O. DOPPING *Computers & Data Processing* xix. 324 As an advantage of automatic coding, it is sometimes pointed out that the macros and subroutines are tested and error-free, in contrast to home-made subroutines. 1972 J. J. DONOVAN *Systems Programming* iv. 111 In employing a macro, the programmer essentially defines a single 'instruction' to represent a block of code. For every occurrence of this one-line macro instruction in his program, the macro processing assembler will substitute the entire block.

2. *Photogr.* (See MACRO- 2 c.)

macro- ('mækrou), before a vowel *macr-*, repr. Gr. μακρο-, comb. form of μακρός long, large, used in many scientific terms (see also the main words).

a. *Phys. and Path.*, in sbs. of mod.L. form in -ia compounded with Gr. names for different parts of the body, and signifying excessive development of the part in question, as *macrocephalia* [Gr. κεφαλή head] (also anglicized *macrocephaly*), excessive length or size of the head. *macrocheilia* [Gr. χείλος lip], an enlargement and thickening of the lips. *macro glossia* [Gr. γλῶσσα tongue], a progressive enlargement of the tongue, with protrusion from the mouth. *macro melia* [Gr. μέλος limb], abnormal development of a limb. *macrostomia* [Gr. στόμα mouth], abnormal extension of one or both angles of the mouth.

1889 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, **Macrocephalia*, *Macrocephaly*. 1883 *Ashhurst's Internat. Encycl. Surg.* III. 34 **Macrochilia*. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VI. 455 *Macrocheilia* is a similar condition to *macro glossia*. 1862 *Syd. Soc. Yearbk.* 117 Case of **Macro glossia*. 1870 *Holmes' Syst. Surg.* (ed. 2) IV. 216 *Macro glossia*. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VI. 452 They . . . may occur on the limbs, giving rise to **macro melia*. 1854 JONES & STEV. *Pathol. Anat.* (1874) 535 **Makro-stomia*, is prolongation of the corners of the mouth.

b. in sbs. in which the combining form *macro-* is prefixed to a sb. to indicate either that the individual is of unusual size, or that it contains a number of smaller individuals (for the signification see the second member in each case); chiefly formed for antithesis with words beginning with *micro-* of earlier or simultaneous formation, as *macrochromosome*, *macrococcus*, *macroconidium*, *macrocyst*, *macrofarad*, *macrogamete*, *macrogametocyte*, *macrogonidium*, *macrogerozoite*, *macro-nucleus*, *macro-septum*, *macrosomite* (hence -*somitic* adj.), *macro-stylospore*, *macro-vegetation*, *macrozoogonidium*, *macrozoospore*; 'macroform' (see quot.); 'macrofossil *Palæont.*, a fossil discernible to the naked eye; 'macro-instruction *Computers*, an instruction in a programming or source language which is equivalent to a specified set of ordinary instructions in an object language (which may be the source language or machine language); freq. as two words (cf. *MACRO sb.* 1); 'macrophagous *Zool.* [-PHAGOUS], feeding on relatively large pieces of food; 'macrotrichium *Ent.* [Gr. θρίξ, τριχ- hair], usu. in pl. *macrotrichia*, in certain insects, the larger hairs on the body, esp. those on the surface of the wings.

1905, 1969 **Macrochromosome* [see *microchromosome* s.v. MICRO- 1]. 1887 GARNSEY & BALFOUR tr. *De Bary's Fungi* 458 *Cocci* . . . are distinguished . . . according to their dimensions into *micrococci*, **macrococci*, and *monad-forms*. 1874 COOKE *Fungi* 175 As early as 1860 he [Tulasne] recognized the large . . . vesicles which originate the fertile tissue, but did not comprehend the part which these **Macrocyts* were to perform. 1884 H. M. WARD in *Q. J. J. Microscop. Sci.* XXIV. 279 Each pair consists of a macrocyst and a so-called paracyst. 1967 *Anglo-Amer. Catal. Rules: Brit. Text* 267 **Macroform*, a reproduction large enough to be easily read by the unaided eye. Used in contradistinction to 'microform'. 1937 G. D. HANNA in Camp & Hanna *Methods in Paleont.* II. 79 Under the term **macrofossils* it will be desirable to treat together many of the larger groups of invertebrates such as the Mollusca, Brachiopoda, Echinodermata, Bryozoa, and Crustacea. . . All forms more than 10 mm. in diameter will be treated as macrofossils. 1969 BENNISON & WRIGHT *Geol. Hist. Brit. Isles* II. 34 The larger fossils (macrofossils) of the Chalk are largely neritic. 1974 A. HUXLEY *Plant & Planet* II. 9 Tertiary and Cretaceous sediments in Venezuela and Borneo . . . yielded a detailed pollen record but virtually no macro-fossils. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 945 The female gametocyte, consisting of a single **macrogamete*. 1903 E. A. MINCHIN *Sporozoa* in Ray Lankester *Zool.* I. *Protozoa* 215 Since . . . the gametes are differentiated into male elements or *microgametes*, and female elements or *macrogametes*, their mother cells must be distinguished further into *microgametocytes* and **macrogametocytes*. 1853 HENFREY [tr. *Braun's Rejuvenesc.*] *Bot. & Physiol. Mem.* (Ray Soc.) 137 Plants with two kinds of moving germ-cells, large (**macrogonidia*) and small (*microgonidia*). 1959 **Macroinstruction* [see MICROINSTRUCTION]. 1959, 1961 [see *MACRO sb.* 1]. 1961 *Times* 3 Oct. (Computer Suppl.) p. x/5 Through the use of these macro-instructions the computer can be given the semblance of being a much more powerful machine than it really is. 1970 O. DOPPING *Computers & Data Processing* xix. 312 By introducing macro instructions in the source language, the designer can bring about the same ease of programming as could be achieved by giving the computer a more powerful operation list than it really has. But naturally, one does not get the same advantages in terms of economy of memory space and computer time as would be obtained if the more powerful instructions were really built into the machine. 1972 *Macro instruction* [see *MACRO sb.* 1]. 1903 E. A. MINCHIN *Sporozoa* in Ray Lankester *Zool.* I. *Protozoa* 256 Within the cytocyst the schizont may break up into smaller micromerozoites or larger **macromerozoites*. 1892 J. A. THOMSON *Outlines of Zoology* 101 In the ciliated Infusorians there are two nuclear bodies. . . The smaller or micro-nucleus lies by the side of the larger or **macro-nucleus*. 1949 I. F. & W. D. HENDERSON *Dict. Sci. Terms* (ed. 4) 240/1 **Macrophagous*.

.. Feeding on relatively large masses of food; *opp.* microphagous. 1951 M. ABERCROMBIE et al. *Dict. Biol.* 130 All land animals are macrophagous. 1964 *Oceanogr. & Marine Biol.* II. 396 He [sc. A. R. Fontaine] finds both microphagous and macrophagous mechanisms are used in this species [sc. *Ophiocoma nigra*]. 1888 *Amer. Nat.* XXII. 942 The head.. is divided into.. the primitive head-segment.. and the gnathoporous *macro-somite. *Ibid.* 941 The.. primary or *macro-somatic segmentation of the primitive body. 1934 C. H. CURRAN *Families & Genera N. Amer. Diptera* 487 *Macrotrichia—The larger microscopic hairs on the surface of the wings. 1957 RICHARDS & DAVIES *Imms's Textbk. Ent.* (ed. 9) 1. 12 Setae or Macrotrichia are commonly known as hairs and each arises from a cup-like pit or alveolus. *Ibid.* 38 Macrotrichia or true setae.. are found on the main veins and their branches.. less frequently on the wing-membrane. 1970 E. F. RIEK in *Insects of Australia* (Commonwealth Sci. & Industr. Res. Organization) xxxvii. 875/2 Hooked macrotrichia may occur over most of the fore margin of the hind wing [in Hymenoptera]. 1958 *Jrnl. du Conseil Internat. Explor. de la Mer* XXIV. 32 Samples of *macrovegetation were collected in the spring. 1960 *Oikos* XI. 183 (heading) Subaquatic macrovegetation in Ösbysjön, Djursholm. 1880 BESSEY *Botany* 223 The protoplasmic contents of certain cells [of *Hydrodictyon*] break up into a large number of daughter-cells (*macrozoogonidia). 1875 *Q. Jrnl. Microscop. Sci.* XV. 396 *Macrozoospores (which germinate asexually).

c. *Cryst.* macro-axis = macrodiagonal sb. macrodiagonal sb. the longer of the diagonals of a rhombic prism; also *adj.*, pertaining to this diagonal. 'macro-dome, a dome (see DOME 5 b) parallel to the macrodiagonal; hence macrodomatic a., pertaining to the macrodome. macro'pinacoid, a pinacoid parallel to the vertical and macrodiagonal axes. 'macroprism, a prism of an orthorhombic crystal between the macropinacoid and the unit prism. 'macro'pyramid, a pyramid corresponding to the macroprism.

1898 DANA *Mineral.*, *Macro-axis. 1848 WEBSTER, *Macro-diagonal. 1858 THUDICHUM *Urine* 143 The planes.. of the macrodiagonal prism [are inclined] at an angle of 85° 14'. 1883 HEDDLE in *Encycl. Brit.* XVI. 360/1 To the greater lateral axis the name macrodiagonal is given. *Ibid.* 360/2 When $n = \infty$ a *macro-dome results. *Ibid.*, The limiting *macropinacoid. *Ibid.*, On the one side originate numerous *macroprisms. *Ibid.*, A new pyramid is produced, named a *macropyramid. 1878 LAWRENCE tr. *Cotta's Rocks Classified* 29 Cleavage prismatic, very perfect, *Macro-domatic perfect.

d. in *adjs.*, with sense 'containing or possessed of some object in a largely developed form', as macro'cranial a., having a long skull; macrocephalic, macro'candrous a. *Bot.* [Gr. *ἀνδρ-, ἀνρ* man], having elongated male plants. macro'dactyl a. = MACROBIAN a.; sb. (see quot.). macrodac'tylic, -'dactylous *adjs.* [Gr. *δάκτυλος* finger, toe], having long fingers or toes. 'macro-dont a. [Gr. *ὀδοντ-, ὀδους* tooth], having long teeth. 'macro'petalous a. [Gr. *πέταλον* leaf], having long or large leaves or petals (Mayne *Expos. Lex.* 1856). macro'phallic a., having a large phallus. macro'phylline, -'phyllous *adjs.* [Gr. *φύλλον* leaf], having long or large leaves. 'macro'pleural a. [Gr. *πλευρά* rib, side], having long pleurae. 'macro'stylous a. *Bot.*, having a long style (Mayne *Expos. Lex.* 1856). ma'crotous a. [Gr. *ὠτ-, οὖς* ear], having long ears. 'macrotypous a. *Min.* [TYPE], having a long form.

1882-4 COOKE *Brit. Fresh-w. Algæ* I. 148 Male plants, dwarf (nannandrous).. or elongated (*macrandrous). 1902 *Biométrica* Aug. 462 Dolichocephaly and chamaecephaly in both races are associated with *macrocranial characters. 1907 *Practitioner* Aug. 318 The population of the south-west of Scotland, exclusive of Glasgow, is longheaded or macrocranial. 1837 PARTINGTON *Brit. Cycl. Nat. Hist.* III. 73 *Macro-dactyles; long toes. The last of the regular families into which Cuvier divides the stilt birds or waders. 1836 *Ibid.* II. 886 Cuvier's *Macro-dactylic, or long-toed family of *Echassiers*, or stilt birds. 1848 MAUNDER *Treas. Nat. Hist. Gloss.*, *Macro-dactylous, furnished with long toes adapted for traversing floating leaves and aquatic herbage. 1891 FLOWER & LYDEKKER *Mammals* 745 [Negroid type.] Thick, everted lips; prognathous jaws; large teeth (*macro-dont). 1970 F. SNOWDEN *Blacks in Antiquity* 23 The circumcised and *macrophallic Ethiopians. 1972 *Sunday Times* 23 Apr. 43 Commercial porn.. with its inevitable distortions, brutalized women and macrophallic faceless men. 1871 W. A. LEIGHTON *Lichen-flora* 55 Thallus *macrophylline. 1856 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, Macrophyllous.. *macrophyllous. 1881 in *Academy* 22 Oct. 315 The *macropleural and brachypleural types. 1886 FORD in *Amer. Jrnl. Sci.* Ser. III. XXXII. 475 Reasons for believing that the Brachypleural species of the genus *Paradoxides* are more recent than the Macropleural. 1887 WARD tr. *Sachs' Physiol. Plants* 790 The pollen of the *macrostylous flowers is transferred to the microstylous stigma of another plant. 1840 SMART, *Macro-tous, long-eared. 1821 JAMESON *Man. Mineral.* 55 *Macro-typous Limestone.

e. Terms in which *macro-* indicates subject-matter treated on a larger scale, or more comprehensive phenomena or levels of treatment, than is implied either by the word to which *macro-* is attached or by the corresponding term beginning *micro-*, as *macro-planning*, -*sociology* (hence -*sociological adj.*); *macro-historical adj.*; 'macroclimate, the general climate of a relatively large area;

so macroclimatic a.; macro-evolution, evolutionary change over a long period, leading to the appearance of new groups of plants or animals; 'macrophysics, the part of physics that is concerned with bodies and phenomena on a macroscopic scale; so macro'physical a.

1939 *Geogr. Jrnl.* XCIII. 463 As in all local climates strong departure from the *macroclimate develops in the climates of cities in calm cloudless weather. 1967 M. J. COE *Ecol. Alpine Zone Mt. Kenya* 59 This remarkable contrast between the micro- and macroclimates of these areas is expressed even more clearly by Mani. 1971 J. Z. YOUNG *Intro. Study Man* xxxviii. 544 The British.. move with less protection in their damp but equable macroclimate. 1939 *Ecology* XX. 30 Microclimate.. makes it possible for smaller groups of preclimax vegetation to persist as relict colonies long after *macroclimatic changes have shifted formations. 1946 S. A. WILDE *Forest Soils* iii. 21 Macro-climatic soil-forest zones. 1939 *Ann. Reg.* 1938 369 The gene theory was applied increasingly to problems of *macro-evolution. 1940 R. GOLDSCHMIDT *Material Basis of Evolution* iii. 8 Microevolution.. has been used.. for evolutionary processes observable within the span of a human lifetime as opposed to macroevolution, on a geological scale. 1972 *Listener* 3 Aug. 138/2 There may be a different mechanism for grand heroic macro-evolution and for ordinary humdrum everyday evolution at species or sub-species level. 1955 *Bull. Atomic Sci.* Feb. 42/2 There are some who profess to see in matters of culture, in matters precisely of the arts and sciences, a certain *macro-historical pattern, a grand system of laws which determines the course of civilization and gives a kind of inevitable quality to the unfolding of the future. 1902 MANN & MILLIKAN tr. *Drude's Theory of Optics* p. vii, Pure electromagnetic experiments lead to conclusions in what may be called the domain of *macrophysical properties only. For the explanation of optical dispersion a hypothesis as to the microphysical properties of bodies must be made. 1956 E. H. HUTTEN *Lang. Mod. Physics* v. 179 Two micro-physical events are connected in a different way from two macro-physical events. 1960 *Times* 15 Mar. 2/2 A study of the relationships between the macro-physical properties of soils and the physical chemistry of their colloidal constituents. 1909 *Cent. Dict. Suppl.*, *Macrophysics. 1936 *Discovery* Mar. 96/2 Thirteen unsolved problems are listed, ranging from those concerning the creation of the universe.. to the structure of the atom, from macrophysics and astronomy via biology.. back to physical science again. 1956 *Nature* 18 Feb. 321/1 Mr. F. H. Ludlam.. pointed out that the partitioning (into micro-, macro- and synoptic-physics) of cloud studies.. must not be made too rigid. 1966 *Economist* 11 June 1206/1 To mention only a few [contributions], largely concerned with *macro-planning: welfare-theoretical problems and planner's and consumer's sovereignty are the theme of Joan Robinson. 1973 *Financial Times* 26 Mar. 16/4 The macro-planning functions of the metropolitan county (mainly transport and town and country planning, together with fire and police, consumer protection, [etc.]). 1951 R. FIRTH *Elem. Social Organiz.* i. 18 If the distinguishing feature of the anthropologist is micro-sociological technique, his theory is *macro-sociological. 1970 *New Society* 5 Feb. 232/3 The approach, the initiated will recognise, is essentially macrosociological. 1941 G. GURVITCH in *Jrnl. Philos.* XXXVIII. 486 *Macrosociology is the study of the world of groups and of global societies, each of which are microcosms of the forms of sociality. 1958 W. STARK *Sociol. of Knowl.* i. 20 It might be useful.. to call the one the macrosociology of knowledge, because it fixes its attention on the inclusive society.

2. Combs. in which *macro* can be regarded as a separable element having adjectival force, with the meaning: macroscopic, large-scale; overall, comprehensive; large. Hence used as an independent word not preceding the sb. it qualifies.

1934 WEBSTER, *Macro adj.* = *macro-*. 1937 *Mind* XLVI. 327 Quantum mechanics, moreover, claims applicability not only to micro-processes; it also contains laws of mechanics which are applicable to macro-processes. 1954 *Gloss. Terms Iron & Steel (B.S.I.)* 1. 19 *Macro etch test*, etching with acids or other reagents to reveal the macro structure, flow lines and/or defects. 1957 C. DAY LEWIS *Poet's Way of Knowl.* 14 Until recently the scientist has sought for general laws governing macro-events, and has drawn from them inferences about individual events. 1959 K. R. POPPER *Logic Sci. Discovery* II. viii. 196 Observable physical effects are interpreted as 'macro laws'. 1961 G. H. ORCUTT et al. *Microanalysis Socioecon. Syst.* p. xv, Given the possibility of experimentation at both micro- and macrolevels, it has been possible for the physical sciences to achieve great successes at both levels without the necessity of predicting aggregate behavior on the basis of knowledge about microbehavior. 1962 J. T. MARSH *Self-Smoothing Fabrics* xv. 263 This type of staining test.. does, however, demonstrate irregularity of distribution on a macro-basis as distinct from a micro-basis, and provide useful evidence of uneven impregnation during padding, or of resin migration during drying. 1966 *McGraw-Hill Encycl. Sci. & Technol.* XI. 143/2 The instruments and apparatus used in microanalytical work are to some extent miniature replicas of macro instruments and apparatus. 1967 Cox & GROSE *Organiz. Bibliogr. Rec. by Computer* v. 107 Before I move from the macro-level of the overall design of a MARC service to the minutiae of record data content and file organization. 1967 D. WILSON in *Wills & Yearsley Handbk. Management. Technol.* iii. 47 The logic for the individual programs is expressed in terms of macro and micro block-diagrams. The macro block-diagrams show the main logic for a particular program and may be prepared by the systems analyst; the micro block-diagrams show the detailed logic for program coding and will be prepared by the programmer. 1970 *Guardian Weekly* 18 Apr. 15 Revolutions, including the Russian one, made the mistake of insisting that the macro-change, of the whole system, should come before micro-change, of the life style. 1971 *New Scientist* 21 Jan. 100/1 Undoubtedly a number of serious macro-problems face the Ulster community. *Ibid.* 100/2 In the absence of a knowledge of these macro-changes, systems will continue to evolve on the basis of year-to-year crisis decisions. 1971 *Good Motoring* Sept. 9/2 As vehicle speeds

rise from 25-30 mph to 60-70 mph, however, tyre grip in wet weather diminishes unless there is also 'macro' or large-scale roughness of the surface. 1973 A. E. WILKERSON *Rights of Children* 307 These issues.. reflect the necessity for a macro-approach to child welfare. 1974 *Times Lit. Suppl.* 8 Mar. 242/5 The forms and methods of economic management, both micro and macro.

b. *Chem.* Of or pertaining to macroanalysis. Cf. MACRO-SCALE.

1933 *Biochem. Jrnl.* XXVII. 434 The present micro-method for urea in 0.2 cc of blood compares very favourably with the comparatively macro-method of Van Slyke and Cullen. 1938 ARTHUR & SMITH *Semi-Micro Qualitative Analysis* 1. 3 Dealing with samples of only 3 to 5 mg. (compared with the usual 0.5 to 1.0 g. macro sample), the micro method consumes much less time for reactions.. and in many other ways proves superior to the macro methods. 1946 MELDRUM & DAGGETT *Textbk. Qualitative Analysis* 1. 2 The two.. generally applicable methods of qualitative analysis of inorganic materials are the macro and the semimicro methods. 1974 [see MICRO-8b].

c. *Photogr.* Denoting apparatus or procedures used in macrophotography, as macro lens (also *ellipt.* as *macro*), a lens suitable for taking photographs unusually close to the subject.

1956 *Focal Encycl. Photogr.* 688/1 A camera with back focusing is a great advantage in macro work. 1961 L. A. MANNHEIM tr. *Croy's Camera Close Up* 85 The maximum aperture of a macro-lens depends.. on its design. *Ibid.* 88 Macro-exposures. Exposures in close-up work have to allow for.. the subject and its lighting.. and the scale of reproduction. 1968 GAUNT & PETZOLD *Pict. Cycl. Photogr.* 425/2 The main requirement for a macro-camera is adequate lens extension. 1971 *Amat. Photographer* 13 Jan. 80/1 (Advt.), 50 mm f/3.5 Macro. 1974 *Ibid.* 29 May 8/1 The picture on the left could only have been taken with a macro lens. *Ibid.*, It's impossible to combine macro and telephoto in one lens.

macroanalysis (mækrəʊæ'nælɪsɪs). *Chem.* [f. MACRO- I e + ANALYSIS.] Quantitative analysis of samples of the size for which the older chemical techniques were usually developed, commonly 0.1-1 gramme.

1938 MELDRUM & FLOSDORF *Qualitative Analysis Inorg. Materials* 1. 7 Microanalysis may be applied when the amount of material available.. is very small.. Many of the reactions are essentially the same as those used in the systematic macroanalysis. 1955 [see MICRO-8b]. 1966 *McGraw-Hill Encycl. Sci. & Technol.* XI. 143/1 Methods of quantitative analysis vary with the amount of sample taken and of constituent being determined. A macro-analysis (decigram analysis) uses a sample of about 0.1-0.5 gram.

macrobian (mæ'krəʊbiən), a. [f. Gr. *μακρόβιος* (f. *μακρό-s* long + *βίος* life) + -AN.] Long-lived.

[1727 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Age*, The Macrobian Pills.. have their Name from a Greek Word which signifies long Life.] 1859 R. F. BURTON *Centr. Afr. in Jrnl. Geogr. Soc.* XXIX. 323 The race is still macrobian, arriving late at maturity.

macrobiote (-'baɪəʊt). *rare*⁻¹. [ad. Gr. *μακροβίωτος*, f. *μακρό-s* long + *βίωτος* life.] A long-liver. 1882 F. L. OSWALD in *Pop. Sci. Monthly* XXI. 590 The Thessalian mountaineers were the macrobiotes, the long-livers, par excellence, of the Roman Empire.

macrobiotic (mækrəʊbaɪ'ɒtɪk), a. and sb. [Formed as prec. + -IC.] 1. a. *adj.* Inclined or tending to prolong life; relating to the prolongation of life. b. *sb. pl.* The science of prolonging life.

1977 *Hufeland's Art Prolong. Life* Pref. (1853) 11 Hence arises a particular science, the Macrobiotic, or the art of prolonging it [life], which forms the subject of the present work. 1822 *New Monthly Mag.* V. 351 Any of your readers.. of macrobiotic tendencies. 1862 DE QUINCY *Wks.* 8. 251 note, A Greek work on the subject of macro-biotics. 1879 *Punch* 1 Nov. 201/2 Dr. Richardson.. is a great makrobiotic sage.

2. *adj.* Of or pertaining to a Zen Buddhist dietary system intended to prolong life, comprising pure vegetable foods, brown rice, etc. Also as *sb.*, a follower or adherent of this system; macrobiotics *sb. pl.* (const. as *sing.*), the use or theory of such a dietary system.

1936 L. P. WEAVER tr. *Székely's Cosmos, Man & Society* 111. ii. 207 (heading) Macrobiotics, the optimal and omnilateral correlations of longevity. 1965 W. DUFTY *You are All Sanpaku* (Eng. version of *Y. Sakurazawa's Zen Macrobiotics*) 178 Macrobiotics is not the kind of vegetarianism which is merely sentimental. 1968 *New Yorker* 10 Feb. 22 Macrobiotic. That means she'll eat fish. 1969 *Listener* 17 July 79/3 Macrobiotics is a life science discovered in Japan by Georges Ohsawa and it's based on the two pillars of philosophy and diet—the staple food being brown rice. 1970 M. SPARK *Driver's Seat* 48 Rice, unpolished rice is the basis of macrobiotics.. It is a cleansing diet. Physically, mentally and spiritually. 1970 *Time* 16 Nov. 59 Most macrobiotics, as Ohsawa's devotees call themselves, try to follow his other nine diets, which are graduated from six to minus three to include increasing amounts of fish and vegetables—organically grown—along with brown rice. 1971 *Courier-Mail* (Brisbane) 10 May 9/4 Macrobiotic nibblers of seeds, bean curd, kale, other seaweeds and brown rice, are spreading their message of love and peace by feeding. 1971 *Daily Tel.* 18 Oct. 4/6 The macrobiotic diet, a rigid system based on vegetables and cereals.. is denounced.. by the American Medical Association as bad for health and even potentially lethal. 1972 *Guardian* 1 Dec. 11/2 Right now she is into the Zen macrobiotic brown-rice bit. 1973 'P. REID' *Harris in Wonderland* vii. 55 Supper.. was macrobiotic, leeks and brown rice on a wooden plate. 1975 *Listener* 1 May 589/3

Macrobiotics crumbling to death in the name of good health.

macrocarpa (mæk'rəkɑ:pə). [mod. L., specific epithet of *Cupressus macrocarpa* (T. Hartweg 1847, in *Jrnl. Hort. Soc.* II. 187), f. Gr. μακρό-*s* large + καρπός fruit.] An evergreen tree, *Cupressus macrocarpa*, native to the Monterey peninsula of California and widely cultivated elsewhere, esp. as a fast-growing hedge or wind-break; = *Monterey cypress*. Also attrib.

[1866 'SENLIS' *Pinacæ* 73 It [sc. large-coned cypress] is to be found in two forms. *Macrocarpa*, when raised from seed, has a distinct, continuous, and erect leader with the side branches regularly disposed and gracefully drooping.] 1905 *Daily News* 12 Feb. 4/6 The Bird only moved from a macrocarpa tree to the cypress and lime trees. 1922 *N.Z. Jrnl. Agric.* 20 Mar. 176 The macrocarpa is very rapid in its growth. 1935 *Discovery* Dec. 375/1, I have found macrocarpa hedges a very popular breeding place for various species. 1937 'R. HYDE' *Persephone in Winter* 42 The faint wet tang of macrocarpa leaves. 1948 J. BETJEMAN *Sel. Poems* 78 Those macrocarpas still survive the gales They must have had last winter. 1950 *N.Z. Jrnl. Agric.* Feb. 163 Good, well-kept shelter belts of macrocarpa. 1959 A. McLINTOCK *Descr. Atlas N.Z.* p. xiii, Plantations and shelter belts of introduced (exotic) trees, mainly radiata pine and macrocarpa, break up the farm-lands. 1966 G. W. TURNER *Eng. Lang. Austral. & N.Z.* iv. 82 Children... grew up among the pine and macrocarpa hedges or bleak unsheltered paddocks which replaced the bush.

macrocephalic (mæk'rəʊsɪ'fælik), *a.* [f. Gr. μακροκέφαλος (f. μακρό-*s* long + κεφαλή head) + -IC.] *a.* Pertaining to persons with long or large heads. *b.* Of a person: Having a long or large head.

1851 D. WILSON *Preh. Ann.* (1863) I. ix. 236 The macrocephalic skulls of the Crimea. 1877 BURNETT *Ear* 25 In macrocephalic heads we find large massive ears. 1898 TUNNICLIFFE in *Nature* 15 Dec. 150/1 To the physician the professional athlete is neither more nor less interesting than the macrocephalic dwarf.

macrocephalous (mæk'rəʊ'sefələs), *a.* [f. Gr. μακροκέφαλος (see prec.) + -OUS.] Long-headed. *a.* Having or pertaining to a long head. *b.* Bot. Said of dicotyledonous embryos whose cotyledons are consolidated.

1835 LINDLEY *Introd. Bot.* i. ii. (1839) 251 Those embryos which... Richard [called] macrocephalous. 1865 THURNAM in *Nat. Hist. Rev.* V. 266 The macrocephalous skulls of the Crimea.

macrochoanite (mæk'rəʊ'kəʊnaɪt). *Palæont.* [f. MACRO- + Gr. χοάνη funnel + -ITE¹ 2 *a.*] A nautiloid cephalopod once included in a suborder Macrochoanites, in which each septal neck reaches back into the preceding one. Hence **macrochoanitic** *a.*, (having septal necks) characteristic of a macrochoanite.

1883 A. HYATT in *Proc. Boston Soc. Nat. Hist.* XXII. 260 We, therefore, divide the Elliphochoanoida into the true Microchoanites, and the Macrochoanites. *Ibid.*, In the more complicated forms of Goniatitinae, while the young are quite generally macrochoanitic, the later larval stages and the adults are universally short funneled. 1964 C. TEICHERT in R. C. MOORE *Treat. Invertebr. Paleont.* K 39/1 Macrochoanitic necks are found only in the Endocerida. *Ibid.* 95/1 Hyatt distinguished the Bactritidae as 'Macrochoanites'.

macrocosm ('mæk'rəʊkɒz(ə)m). Also rarely in L. and quasi-Gr. forms: 7 macrocosmus, 9 -cosmos. [ad. F. *macrocosme* (c 1300), ad. med. L. *macrocosmus*, repr. Gr. *μακρός κόσμος (μακρός long, great, κόσμος world). (Cf. MEGACOSM.)

Although med. L. *macrocosmus* has not been found earlier than in Higden (c 1350) it must be the source of the Fr. form recorded c 1300, and it seems to imply the prior existence of a Gr. phrase *μακρός κόσμος formed in imitation of μακρός κόσμος MICROCOSM. For the idea expressed, cf. Macrobius in *Somn. Scip.* i. xii, 'Ideo physici mundum magnum hominem, et hominem brevem mundum esse dixerunt'. From the use of *brevem* here, and the gloss 'Microcosmum... petit monde, c'est l'homme qui pou dure' (Du Cange), it may be suspected that μακρός was at first intended in the sense of 'long', interpreted with regard to duration; though the inference is not absolutely necessary, as the formal similarity of the word to μακρός would sufficiently account for its selection in an antithetic phrase. However this may be, the relation of the words *macrocosm* and *microcosm* has suggested the use of MACRO- with the sense 'on a large scale', in many modern words antithetic to words beginning with *micro*.]

1. The 'great world' or universe, in contradistinction to the 'little world' or MICROCOSM, i.e. to man viewed as an epitome of the universe.

The earliest instances of the word in Eng. occur in Lydgate's *Assembly of the Gods* (c 1420; oldest MS. a 1500), where however it is a mistake (either on the part of Lydgate or of the scribe) for *microcosm*. (See, e.g., line 1828: And as for Macrocosme, hit ys no more to say But the lesse worlde.)

1600 W. WATSON *Decacordon* (1602) 274 Throughout all this vaste Macrocosme, they finde not one patterne... like to ours. 1794 G. ADAMS *Nat. & Exp. Philos.* IV. xlix. 353 Applied and determined by an Infinite Mind in the macrocosm or universe. 1867 FROUDE *Short Stud.*, *Sci. Hist.* 9 He desires, first, to see the spirit of the Macrocosmos. 1881 HUXLEY in *Nature* No. 615. 346 The microcosm repeats the macrocosm.

2. *transf.* In various occasional applications, denoting some great whole, the structure of which is conceived to be imaged on a smaller scale by that of some constituent portion of it.

1851 SIR F. PALGRAVE *Norm. & Eng.* I. 347 No population... is absolutely inert in the macrocosm of humanity. 1875 *N. Amer. Rev.* CXX. 256 The macrocosm of society can be inferred from the microcosm of individual human nature. 1896 J. R. HARRIS *Union with God* iii. 59 His life is the great life, and all our little lives are involved in it, Christ being the macrocosm, and ourselves the microcosm.

Hence **macrocosmic** *a.* [-IC], of or pertaining to the macrocosm or universe. † **macrocosmical** *a.* [-IC + -AL], = MACROCOSMIC *a.* **macrocosmology** [-(-O)LOGY], a description of the macrocosm.

1625 GILL *Sacr. Philos.* iv. 53 There is some powerful principle, for sending up such waters which naturally do flee from heat, as this macrocosmical Sun is for drawing of them upward. 1690 W. Y. *Artif. Wines* To Rdr. Aijb, When the Macrocosmical World was finished. 1856 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Macrocosmical, Macrocosmology.* 1871 TYLOR *Prim. Cult.* I. 316 It forms part of that macrocosmic description of the universe well known in Asiatic myth.

macrocosmically, *adv.* [f. MACROCOSMIC *a.*: see -LY².] In relation to the macrocosm.

1881 [see MICROCOSMICALLY *adv.*]. 1939 C. W. WILLIAMS *Descent of Dove* 128 Considered macrocosmically or microcosmically.

macrocytic (mæk'rəʊ'saɪkɪk), *a.* [f. MACRO- + CYCLIC *a.*] 1. *Bot.* Of a rust fungus: having a long life cycle.

1926 ARTHUR & KERN in *Mycologia* XVIII. 90 The vegetative body is either long-cycle (macrocytic), consisting of two unlike and discontinuous generations, or short-cycle (microcytic), consisting of one continuous generation. *Ibid.* 91 We are indebted to Dr. G. Lagerheim, of Stockholm, for the suggestion of the terms macrocytic and microcytic which seem to us to be very appropriate and satisfactory. 1929 [see ÆCIUM]. 1950 E. A. BESSEY *Morphol. & Taxon. Fungi* xii. 396 Rusts possessing such a cycle are called macrocytic or long-cycle rusts. 1970 J. WEBSTER *Introd. Fungi* 376 It is also believed that forms with shorter life cycles arose... from macrocytic ancestors.

2. *Chem.* Containing or being a ring composed of a relatively large number of atoms.

1947 R. L. WAKEMAN *Chem. Commercial Plastics* xi. 225 Macrocytic esters can thus be formed, containing even as many as 16 or more members in the ring. 1960 [see MACROLIDE]. 1964 M. HYNES *Med. Bacteriol.* (ed. 8) x. 137 These substances, as well as erythromycin, have a macrocytic lactose ring, and are sometimes termed macrolides. 1972 BANTHORPE & CHARLWOOD in A. A. NEWMAN *Chem. Terpenes* vii. 377 The macrocytic compound cembrene... is probably derived from GGPP.

Hence (as a back-formation) **macrocycle**, a macrocytic compound or molecule.

1956 *Nature* 14 Jan. 70/1 Synthesis of azaporphins and related macrocycles. 1971 *Ibid.* 17 Sept. 183/1 Several [antibiotics] have structures made up of two types of chemical entity; for example... the macrolides (macrocycles attached to carbohydrate residues). 1974 *Chem. Rev.* LXXIV. 351/2 Christensen and coworkers have discussed for several classes of macrocycles their unique ion binding properties.

macrocyte ('mæk'rəsət). *Path.* [f. MACRO- + -CYTE.] An abnormally large red blood-corpusele found in some forms of anæmia. Hence **macrocythæmia**, -emia (-sɪ'ti:miə) [Gr. αἷμα blood], the presence of macrocytes in the blood; **macrocytic** (-sɪ'tɪk) *a.*, typical or characteristic of a macrocyte; characterized by macrocytes; **macrocytosis** (-sai'təʊsɪs) = MACROCYTHÆMIA.

1889 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Macrocyte.* 1893 DUNGLISON *Dict. Med. Sci.* (ed. 21) 656/2 *Macrocytosis*, condition in which the red corpuscles are increased in size, becoming macrocytes. 1894 GOULD *Illustr. Dict. Med.*, *Macrocythemia.* 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* II. 750 If... a further examination of the blood be made... both microcytes and macrocytes will have practically disappeared. 1898 *Ibid.* V. 414 This condition, named *macrocythæmia*, is apt to occur... in any case of severe anæmia. 1930 DAVIDSON & GULLAND *Pernicious Anæmia* xi. 237 We would describe the condition as a macrocytic hæmolytic anæmia. 1930 M. M. WINTROBE in *Proc. Soc. Exper. Biol. & Med.* XXVII. 1072 The first and most obvious group [of anemias], which can be called macrocytic, includes the cases of pernicious anemia, sprue, and a case of pernicious anemia of pregnancy. 1932 *Jrnl. Exper. Med.* LVI. 551 Evidence that a normal red corpuscle could change into a macrocytic or a microcytic form. 1947 *Radiology* XLIX. 289/2 Macrocytic anemias appeared in certain animals on chronic exposure to doses in the range under discussion. 1962 *Lancet* 12 May 1004/2 Clinical and hæmatological examinations... showed anæmia with... macrocytosis, and reticulocytosis. *Ibid.* 1 Dec. 1142/2 The peripheral blood is not strikingly macrocytic. 1968 J. H. BURN *Lect. Notes Pharmacol.* (ed. 9) 79 In pernicious anæmia there is enough hæmoglobin but too few red cells. The red cells are swollen (macrocytic) and hyperchromic.

macro-eco'nomics, *sb. pl.* (usu. const. as *sing.*). Also **macroeconomics**. [f. MACRO- + ECONOMIC *B. sb.* 2 *c.*] The science or study of the economy as a whole. Opp. MICRO-ECONOMICS *sb. pl.* So **macro-eco'nomic** *a.*

1948 *Econometrica* XVI. 309 (heading) Some conditions of macroeconomic stability. 1948, 1949 [see MICRO-ECONOMICS *sb. pl.*]. 1957 *Economist* 5 Oct. 36/3 The macroeconomic prophets, having seen their forecasts repeatedly falsified,

have lost something of their confidence. 1961 G. ACKLEY *Macroecon. Theory* i. 4 Macroeconomics deals with economic affairs 'in the large'. It concerns the over-all dimensions of economic life. 1966 *Listener* 3 Mar. 312/2 Even within the field of what we call macro-economics—the study of what determines the over-all level of activity and other aspects of the economy as a whole—there have been considerable elements of continuity. 1969 *Daily Tel.* 1 Nov. 10 The Government may be difficult to challenge in matters of macro-economics or high finance. When it comes to the practical mechanics of daily life, however, in which a convenient coinage matters a great deal, the public is the best judge. 1971 *New Scientist* 15 Apr. 147/1 The pundits argue about the overall, macro-economic effects of the budget. 1975 *Times* 16 July 15/5 The wonderful world of established macro-economics—no serious unemployment, no intolerable inflation, no controls.

macroërgate, var. MACRERGATE.

macrogametophyte (mæk'rəʊgæ'mi:təʊfai:t). *Bot.* [f. MACRO- + *gametophyte* (s.v. GAMETE).] = MEGAGAMETOPHYTE.

1931 *Bot. Gaz.* XCII. 23 (heading) Development of the macrogametophyte and embryo of *Daucus carota*. 1938 G. M. SMITH *Cryptogamic Bot.* II. vii. 193 The developing embryo of *Selaginella* always pushes deeply into the macrogametophyte by means of a suspensor.

macroglobulin (mæk'rəʊ'glɒbjʊlɪn). *Biochem.* [ad. G. *makroglobulin* (attributed to Pedersen and Waldenström by Waldenström 1948, in *Schweiz. Med. Wochenschr.* 25 Sept. 928/2); see MACRO- b and GLOBULIN.] Any of the immunoglobulins of very high molecular weight (about 1,000,000 or more).

1952 J. WALDENSTRÖM in *Adv. Internal Med.* V. 408 Pedersen compared this normally occurring macromolecule with the pathologic so-called 'macroglobulin' found in the disease described by us as macroglobulinemia. 1961 [see *macroglobulinæmia* below]. 1967 *Times* 21 Nov. 3/6 As well as these small antibody molecules, the body produces much larger antibodies, called macroglobulins.

So **macroglobuli'næmia** [ad. G. *makroglobulinämie* (J. Waldenström 1948, in *Schweiz. Med. Wochenschr.* 25 Sept. 928/2)], an excess of macroglobulins in the blood; esp. (more fully *Waldenström's macroglobulinæmia* or *syndrome*) a disease similar to myelomatosis but less often fatal; **macroglobuli'næmic** *a.*

1949 K. PEDERSEN in *Jrnl. Franklin Inst.* CCXLVIII. 570 In a few rare cases of essential macroglobulinemia... a very high concentration of the 20 S component has been found. 1961 *Lancet* 5 Aug. 289/2 While there can be no doubt that Waldenström's syndrome exists, it seems that such increases in macroglobulins are not confined to a single disease entity. The term macroglobulinemia will therefore be used in this paper to refer to the presence in the serum of increased amounts of macroglobulins, regardless of the clinical associations. *Ibid.* 290/1 On paper electrophoresis, macroglobulinæmic sera yield patterns which are indistinguishable from those found in multiple myeloma. 1971 D. HAWKINS in S. O. FREEDMAN *Clin. Immunol.* vi. 179 Patients with Waldenström's [sic] macroglobulinemia may have proteinuria and even nephrotic syndrome.

macrognathic (mæk'rəʊ'gnæθɪk), *a.* [f. MACRO- + Gr. γνάθος jaw + -IC.] Having long or protruding jaws. So **macrognathism** (mæk'rəʊ'gnæθɪz(ə)m), the peculiarity or fact of being macrognathic; protrusion of the jaws. **macrognathous** (mæk'rəʊ'gnæθəs) *a.* = MACROGNATHIC.

1856 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Macrognathous.* 1864 HUXLEY in *Reader* 5 Mar., The jaws... project more forward than in man, so that the chimpanzee is both macrognathous and prognathous. 1864 — *ibid.* 19 Mar. 364/3 The macrognathism and prognathism are carried to about the same extent. 1874 DAWKINS *Cave Hunt.* vi. 193 The entire maxillary apparatus is so largely developed, that the term 'macrognathic', introduced by Professor Huxley, is particularly applicable.

macrography (mæk'rəʊ'græfi). [f. MACRO- + Gr. γράφω writing.] Abnormally large writing (as a symptom of nervous disorder). Hence **macrographical** *a.*

1899 *Pop. Sci. Monthly* June 203 The macrography alternating with the micrography. *Ibid.* 205 Fig. 3, Macrographic and micrographic writing by the same epileptic.

Macrolepi'doptera, *sb. pl. Ent.* [f. MACRO- + LEPIDOPTERA *sb. pl.*] A collective term for the larger butterflies and moths.

1882 W. F. KIRBY *European Butterflies & Moths* p. iii, The present work is designed to provide entomologists... with a comprehensive illustrated guide to the study of European Macro-Lepidoptera. 1907 R. SOUTH *Moths Brit. Isles* 1st Ser. 6 Quite a number of the species included in that division [sc. Micro-lepidoptera] are actually larger than the many kinds that were placed in the other contingent styled Macro-lepidoptera. 1946 *Nature* 12 Oct. 498/2 A well-worked group of insects such as the Macrolepidoptera affords admirable material for faunistic comparisons. 1955 E. B. FORD *Moths* p. xv, The Macro-Lepidoptera are an artificial assemblage, consisting of an arbitrary selection of certain families, and parts of families, without scientific validity. 1972 L. E. CHADWICK tr. *Linsenmaier's Insects of World* 226/2 These families [sc. Microlepidoptera] consist of very small species, yet they are in no way separated from the others (the 'Macrolepidoptera').

macrolide ('mækrələid). *Pharm.* [ad. Polish *makrolid* (Z. Katula 1958, in *Postepy Hig. i Med. Doswiadczalnej* XII. 491): see MACRO- and LACTIDE.] Any of a class of antibiotics containing macrocyclic lactone rings.

1960 *Biol. Abstr.* XXXV. 4202/2 From the fermentation products of various strains of *Streptomyces* there have been isolated several dozen antibiotics, whose common characteristic is a macrocyclic lactone ring. These antibiotics are called macrolides. 1967 [see ERYTHROMYCIN]. 1968 *New Scientist* 28 Mar. 678/2 Tylosin is a macrolide antibiotic, and organisms resistant to it are often cross-resistant to other macrolides, such as erythromycin, oleandomycin, and spiramycin.

macrology (mæ'krələdʒi). [ad. L. *macrologia*, a. Gr. μακρολογία, f. μακρολόγος speaking at length, f. μακρό-ς long + -λόγος speaking.] a. As a rhetorical figure: The use of redundant words or phrases. b. *gen.* Prolivity of speech.

1586 A. DAY *Eng. Secretary* II. (1595) 82 *Macrologia* where a clause is finally added to the matter going before, in seeming more than needed. 1616 BULLOKAR *Eng. Expos.*, *Macrologie*, long and tedious talk. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Macrology*, prolivity in speaking. 1727 POPE, etc. *Art of Sinking* 105 The Macrology and Pleonasm are as generally coupled, as a lean rabbit with a fat one.

macromere ('mækrəmɪə(r)). *Embryology*. [f. Gr. μακρό-ς long + μέρος part.] The larger of the two masses into which the vitellus of the developing ovum of *Lamellibranchiata* divides: cf. MICROMERE. Hence **macro'meral**, **macro'meric** *adjs.*, of or pertaining to the macromere.

1877 HUXLEY *Anat. Inv. Anim.* viii. 483 Those [blastomeres] which proceed from the macromere long remain larger and more granular than those which proceed from the micromere. *Ibid.* 484 The macromeral hemisphere next undergoes invagination. *Ibid.* 499 The macromeric part of the vitellus. 1895 J. A. THOMSON *Outlines Zool.* (ed. 2) 417 The third cleavage... gives rise to four larger cells (or macromeres)... and to four smaller cells (or micromeres).

macromeritic ('mækrəmɪtɪk), a. [f. MACRO- + Gr. μέρ-ος part + -ITE + -IC.] Of granitoid rocks: Having a structure discernible by the naked eye; opposed to *micromeritic*.

1882 GEIKIE *Text-book Geol.* II. iii. 90 This structure is characteristic of many eruptive rocks. Though usually distinctly recognizable by the naked eye ('macromerite' of Vogelsang), it sometimes becomes very fine ('micromerite'). In mod. Dicts.

macrometer ('mækrəmɪtə(r)). [f. MACRO- + -METER.] An instrument for measuring distant or inaccessible objects.

1825 W. HAMILTON *Handbk. Terms Arts & Sci.*, *Macrometer*, in Mathematics, an instrument contrived to measure the distance of inaccessible objects by means of two reflectors on a common sextant. 1888 *Encycl. Brit.* XXIII. 126/1 Porro's telemeter, Elliott's telescope, and Nordenfelt's macrometer illustrate the principle.

macromolecule ('mækrəu'mələkjʊ:l, -mələkjʊ:l). *Chem.* [f. MACRO- + MOLECULE.] † a. A group of chemical molecules in a crystal bound together in a characteristic shape, which was once believed to account for the symmetry of the crystal. *Obs.*

1886 G. J. STONEY in *Rep. Brit. Assoc. Adv. Sci.* 1885 989 In iron pyrites, FeS₂, the hemihedral form which is characteristic of this mineral... can be traced on from the chemical molecule FeS₂ through a macromolecule which includes six of these as sub-molecules, and which is connected with the other similar macromolecules in a regular way.

b. [ad. G. *makromolekel* (Staudinger & Fritsch 1922, in *Helv. Chim. Acta* V. 788).] A molecule composed of a very large number of atoms and having a high molecular weight (e.g. a molecule of a polymer, a protein, or a nucleic acid).

1935 *Nature* 19 Oct. 626/1 The now generally accepted view that the polymers and condensates must be regarded as constituted of macromolecules formed by the polymerization or condensation of single units. 1957 *New Biol.* XXIII. 66 Proteins are macromolecules normally built up from hundreds or thousands of individual amino acid molecules, and possessing molecular weights in the range of 10,000 to several millions. 1959 *Sunday Times* 5 Apr. 8/6 The macromolecules that are thought to have been the progenitors of living matter. 1969 *Sci. Jnl.* Nov. 15/3 The two key macromolecules of living things, proteins and nucleic acids, principally play the parts of catalyst and information carriers respectively.

So **macro'molecular** a., of, pertaining to, or consisting of a macromolecule or macromolecules.

1931 *Chem. Rev.* VIII. 409 The physical properties of rubber... indicate... that it is macromolecular. 1958 *New Scientist* 26 June 256/2 We know how the macromolecular mechanism of the chromosomes reshuffles the genes when the sperm and the eggs are formed. 1964 G. H. HAGGIS et al. *Introd. Molecular Biol.* iv. 80 The helix is emerging today as a fundamental feature of macromolecular structure at several levels. 1970 *New Statesman* 20 Mar. 406/3 Otto Wichterle, director of Macromolecular Chemistry in Prague.

macromyelon ('mækrəu'maɪlən). *Anat.* [f. MACRO- + MYELON.] Owen's name for the medulla oblongata. Hence **macro'myelonal** a. 1846 OWEN *Lect. Anat. Vertebrate Anim.* Contents 9 'Macromyelon' or Medulla Oblongata. 1868 — *Anat. Vertebrates* III. 83 The floor of the expanded macromyelonal canal.

|| **macron** ('mækrən, 'meɪkrən). [a. Gr. μακρόν, neut. of μακρός long.] A straight horizontal line (˘) placed over a vowel to indicate that it is 'long'.

1851 G. BROWN *Gram. of Gramm.* 810 note, The different uses made of the breve, the macron, and the accents. 1891 H. BRADLEY *Stratmann's M.-E. Dict.* Pref. viii, In my notation the macron is placed over an original long vowel which remained long in Middle-English.

macronutrient ('mækrəu'nju:trɪənt). *Plant Physiol.* [f. MACRO- + NUTRIENT sb.] Any of the chemical elements (as potassium, nitrogen, calcium, sulphur, phosphorus, or magnesium) which are normally taken up by plants as inorganic salts and which are required for growth and development in relatively large amounts (rather than trace amounts).

1942 *Bot. Gaz.* CIII. 651 An extensive experiment in plant nutrition was designed in order to examine the effects of varying concentrations of macro-nutrient elements in the nutrient medium on the ascorbic-acid content of tomato fruits. 1970 *Nature* 25 July 376/1 The lack of macronutrients especially N, P and K, and sometimes micronutrients.

macropædia ('mækrəu'pi:diə). [f. MACRO- + Gr. παιδεία learning.] The main section of the 15th edition of the *Encyclopædia Britannica* (published in 1974) in which information is presented in the form of extended articles. (Cf. MICROPÆDIA, PROPÆDIA.) Hence **macro'pædic** a.

1974 *Times* 12 Jan. 12/1 Finally, there is macropædia, 19 volumes of substantive essays ranging the world of learning, with articles from 750 to 250,000 words each. Twelve articles are book length. *Ibid.* 16 Jan. 14/4 The *Encyclopædia Britannica*... proclaimed the imminent publication of a new edition... the macropædia, supplying knowledge in depth, with 19 volumes. 1974 *Times Lit. Suppl.* 11 Oct. 1120/4 Some sorts of item, those needing more than 750 words but less than full-scale Macropædic attention... get Procrustean treatment.

macrophage ('mækrəu'feɪdʒ). *Phys.* [ad. mod.L. *macrophagus*, f. Gr. μακρό-ς long + φάγειν to devour.] A name given to certain large leucocytes, from their supposed power of devouring other organisms, especially pathogenic microbes. Hence **macro'phagic** a.

1890 RUFFER in *Q. Jnl. Microsc. Sci.* Feb. 483 Cells to which he [Metschnikoff] has given the name of macrophages and microphages. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* II. 7 These macrophages can destroy the tubercle bacilli. 1904 *Brit. Med. Jnl.* 10 Sept. 562/1 The lymph glands and other macrophagic organs. 1971 *Nature* 5 Feb. 412/2 A sparse scattering of cells, presumably macrophagic or inflammatory.

macrophagocyte ('mækrəu'fægəsɪt). *Phys.* [f. MACRO- + PHAGOCYTE sb.] = *prec.*

1896 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* I. 79.

macrophoto'graphy. [f. MACRO- + PHOTOGRAPHY.] Photography in which objects are reproduced larger than or at their actual size but without the degree of magnification that use of a microscope would give.

1889 E. J. WALL *Dict. Photogr.* 114 *Macro-photography*, a term used to denote the enlargement of the negative. 1940 A. L. M. SOWERBY *Wall's Dict. Photogr.* (ed. 15) 438 *Macro-photographs*, term applied to photographs of small objects reproduced at or about natural size. Macro-photography occupies a position intermediate between ordinary photography, in which objects are much reduced, and photo-micrography, in which objects are shown greatly enlarged. 1958 *Newnes Compl. Amat. Photogr.* xiv. 147 Macrophotography, showing all the colour variations of a natural subject in close-up, is a fruitful field. 1964 *Times Rev. Industry* Apr. 42/2 Representatives... demonstrating photomicrography, oscillography, macrophotography and general industrial photography to present or potential Polaroid users in industry. 1967 *Pix* 6 May 24 It might be said that photomacrography (or macro-photography) is that area of close-up photography which lies between what can be done by a simple dioptric lens (close-up attachment lens) and what requires the attachment of the camera to a microscope (i.e., photomicrography).

So **macro'photograph**, a photograph produced by macrophotography.

1900 DORLAND *Med. Dict.* 370/1 *Macrophotograph*, an enlarged photograph. 1933 *Burlington Mag.* Jan. 15/2 A wealth of information is recorded by the X-rays, macro-photographs, micro-photographs and details. 1940 [see above]. 1973 *Sci. Amer.* Feb. 63/2 (Advt.), Macrophotographs (formerly up to 10 times actual size) can now be made up to 14.8 times actual size.

macropicide ('mækrəpɪsɪd). *nonce-wd.* [See next and -CIDE I.] A slayer of kangaroos.

1866 *Cornh. Mag.* Dec. 744 The stockmen... were decidedly the most efficient macropicides.

macropine ('mækrəpaɪn), a. [f. mod.L. *macropus* (ad. Gr. μακρόπους: see next) kangaroo + -INE.] Of or pertaining to the kangaroo.

1888 O. THOMAS *Catal. Marsupialia Brit. Mus.* 122 The macropine characters of its lower jaw. 1891 FLOWER & LYDEKKER *Mammals* 162 The macropine characters of the mandible preponderate.

macropod ('mækrəpɒd), a. and sb. [a. Gr. μακροπόδ-, μακρόπους long-footed, f. μακρό-ς long + ποδ-, πούς foot.] a. *adj.* Long-footed. b. sb. A long-footed animal, e.g. a spider-crab. (In recent Dicts.) **mac'ropodal** a. *Bot.*, of a monocotyledonous embryo: Having the radicle large in proportion to the cotyledon. **macro'podian** *Zool.*, one of a tribe of brachyurous decapod crustaceans.

ma'cropodous a. = MACROPODAL.

1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 253 The plants belonging to Alismaceæ... and Butomeæ, have all a disproportionately large radicle, whence the embryos of such were called by the late M. Richard, macropodal. 1839 *Penny Cycl.* XIV. 256/2 *Macropodians*. 1852 HENSLOW *Dict. Bot. Terms*, *Macropodous*. 1887 GARNSEY & BALFOUR tr. *Goebel's Classif. & Morphol. Plants* 431 In the Helobiae the axial portion forms the larger part of the embryo (macropodous embryo).

macropsia ('mæ'krɒpsɪə). *Ophthalm.* [f. MACRO- + -opsia, as in MEGALOPSIA.] = MEGALOPSIA.

1890 BILLINGS *Med. Dict.* II. 96/1 *Macropsia*, a condition of vision in which objects appear abnormally increased in size. 1899 [see MICRO- 3]. 1961 A. HUBER *Eye Symptoms in Brain Tumors* i. 24 The usual hallucinations and the phenomena of micropsia and macropsia actually bring us to the symptomatology of disturbances of the higher visual functions.

macropterous ('mækrəptərəs), a. [f. Gr. μακρόπτερος (f. μακρό-ς long + πτερό-ν wing) + -OUS.] Long-winged.

1835-6 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* I. 280/2 Macropterous Sea-birds.

macro-scale ('mækrəuskeɪl). Also **macro scale**, **macroscale**. [f. MACRO- + SCALE sb.³] A large or macroscopic scale; *spec.* in *Chem.*, the scale of macroanalysis.

Macro is freq. apprehended as an *adj.* qualifying *scale* (cf. MACRO- 2).

1931 J. W. BROWN in C. A. Mitchell *Recent Adv. Analytical Chem.* II. xv. 304 Developments in the application of general macro-scale chemical methods of qualitative and quantitative analysis to amounts of material 50, 100 or 1,000 times smaller. 1941 J. H. REEDY *Elem. Qualitative Analysis* (ed. 3) 2 Formerly chemical analysis was carried out on a 'macro' scale, using considerable amounts of material. 1964 N. G. CLARK *Mod. Org. Chem.* xxiv. 496 Quantitative analysis was originally designed to be performed on a sample of 0.4-1.0 g for each elemental determination (only carbon and hydrogen are estimated on the same sample); this is called the macro-scale. 1968 C. A. DOXIADIS *Between Dystopia & Utopia* 52 Also, we should not forget that projecting in the macro-scale... is easier than in the micro-scale. It is easier to predict where the future population will settle in one generation than what type of house, or dress, a certain lady is going to like next year. 1970 *Interior Design* Dec. 767/1 Nevertheless, changes will occur, of course, but on a micro- not macro-scale. 1972 *Physics Bull.* Nov. 668/1 A polymer crystallized from the melt will show, on a macroscale, random crystalline orientation.

macroscian ('mækrəʃkɪən), a. and sb. [f. Gr. μακρόσκιος, f. μακρό-ς long + σκία shadow. Cf. ANTISCIAN.] a. *adj.* Having a long shadow. b. sb. One having a long shadow, an inhabitant of the polar regions.

In some mod. Dicts.

macroscopic ('mækrəu'skɒpɪk), a. [f. MACRO- + -SCOPIC.] Visible to the naked eye, in opposition to MICROSCOPIC. Also *fig.*, general, comprehensive, concerned with large units.

1872 PEASLEE *Ovar. Tumours* 31 The macroscopic character of these two forms of cystoma depends on the number and size of their constituent cysts. 1897 *Athenæum* 7 Aug. 194/3 The structure of lavas, microscopic and macroscopic. 1931 M. DOBB in W. ROSE *Outl. Mod. Knowl.* II. xiv. 623 Those macroscopic, as distinct from microscopic, issues of the economic order. 1960 E. DELAVENAY *Introd. Machine Transl.* 132 Macroscopic study concentrates on large-scale aspects of phenomena—for instance macroscopic linguistics bears on very general statistical rules of language. 1963 *Listener* 10 Oct. 536/2 The problem is to explain *macroscopic individuality* (in common usage) in terms of microscopic non-individuals, rather than the other way round. 1964 I. L. HOROWITZ *New Sociol.* 3 The rationalists, or 'macroscopic' tendency, concerned with developing 'general theories' of human behavior.

Hence **macro'scopical** a. = MACROSCOPIC a.; **macro'scopically** *adv.*, by the naked eye without the aid of a lens.

1877 *Q. Jnl. Microsc. Sci.* XVII. 228 Macroscopically and microscopically the retina, exposed to yellow light, behaves in the same way as after the operation of red light. 1878 T. BRYANT *Pract. Surg.* I. 388 Its macroscopical appearance was that of a fibrous tumour. 1879 DANA *Man. Geol.* (ed. 3) 66 A rock may be studied microscopically or macroscopically. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VII. 236 At the autopsy, nothing pathological was found macroscopically. *Ibid.* 837 Macroscopical examinations of the central nervous system in uncomplicated cases of chorea.

macrosegment ('mækrəusegment). *Linguistics*. [f. MACRO- + SEGMENT *sb.*] A continuous unit of speech between two pauses, with a single intonation.

1958 C. F. HOCKETT *Course in Mod. Ling.* iv. 38 The stretch of material spoken with a single intonation is called a *macrosegment*. *Ibid.* 41 Though the center of an intonation is by definition the most prominent syllable in the macrosegment, it need not carry the highest pitch. 1963 [see MICROSEGMENT]. 1964 K. L. PIKE in D. Abercrombie et al. *Daniel Jones* 430 The total phonemic phrase (i.e., the macrosegment including the sum of units between primary juncture...) in unemotional speech has an overall intonation contour. 1965 *Language* XLI. 244 A major segment (. . . Hockett's macrosegment) consists of a series of pitch levels terminated by a major juncture. 1971 *Ibid.* XLVII. 739 In the nucleus column for macro-segment and mega-segment, a O symbol occurs with no explanation given.

macroseism ('mækrəusaiz(ə)m). *Geol.* [f. MACRO- + SEISM.] A major earthquake; in mod. use (*rare*), any earthquake, as opposed to an imperceptible earth tremor (cf. MICROSEISM).

1903 *Sci. Amer.* Suppl. 2 May 2285 Prof. Milne pointed out the distinction which exists between macroseisms, or large earthquakes, and microseisms, or small earthquakes. The former he described as world-shaking disturbances. 1907 *Jrnl. Geol.* XV. 401 Great confusion exists because of the different uses of the terms 'macroseism' and 'microseism', as well as the adjectives derived from them. The usage here is that of both Milne and de Montessus, which makes 'macroseism' apply to the greater disturbance on the ground. 1924 *Bull. Seismol. Soc. Amer.* XIV. 29 Various useful compounds [of *seism*] have been suggested, such as . . . *macroseism*, de Montessus, 1907, for an ordinary sensible earthquake. 1972 *Gloss. Geol.* (Amer. Geol. Inst.) 424/1 *Macroseism*, a syn. of *earthquake*, as opposed to *microseism*.

Hence *macro'seismic a.*, of or pertaining to a macroseism or (in mod. use) those effects of an earthquake that are perceptible without the aid of instruments; *macro'seismically adv.*

1903 *Nature* 9 July 235/1 This is probably true for other phases of motion, and it has also been shown to exist for macro-seismic disturbances. 1907 *Jrnl. Geol.* XV. 408 Macroseismic origins. 1938 *Nature* 1 Oct. 624/1 The region over which the shock was felt macroseismically extended as far as the island. 1940 *Ibid.* 6 Jan. 14/1 On the basis of the macroseismic data, the accompanying sketch map showing the isoseismic lines has been constructed. 1947 K. E. BULLEN *Introd. Theory Seismol.* xv. 252 Macroseismic data . . . usefully supplement the data obtained from seismographs. 1973 *Nature* 17 Aug. 384/2 Fairly complete pictures of what are now termed the macroseismic aspects of Britain's larger earthquakes.

macro'smatic, a. [irreg. f. MACRO- + Gr. *δσμή* smell.] *Zool.* Having well-developed olfactory organs. Also *fig.*

1890 W. TURNER in *Jrnl. Anat. & Physiol.* XXV. 106, I propose . . . to arrange the Mammalia in relation to the development of the olfactory apparatus into three groups:—(a) Macrosmatic, where the organs of smell are largely developed, a condition which is found . . . in the majority of mammals. [Etc.] 1894 *Proc. Zool. Soc.* 9 *Echidna* . . . is, to use Turner's nomenclature, 'macrosmatic'. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VI. 753 All that remains in man of the great rhinencephalon of macrosmatic mammals is the olfactory bulb and tract. 1924 *Jrnl. Comparative Neurol.* XXXVII. 318 Even macrosmatic animals like dogs and fishes locate odorous substances by random seeking reactions, not by direct orientation. 1962 *Science Survey* III. 260 Cats and dogs, most of the predators, rodents and deer, and many others are called macrosmatic because a large part of their nasal labyrinths are covered with a special olfactory epithelium. 1968 *Times* 5 Oct. 20/7 [Orwell is] a macrosmatic writer tracking down the stench of hypocrisy or the gangrene of intellectual treachery. 1971 *Nature* 16 Apr. 432/1 Groddeck argued that man is as macrosmatic as the dog.

macrosporangium ('mækrəuspɔ'rændʒ). Also in mod.L. form *-sporangium*. [f. MACRO- + SPORANGIUM.] The sporangium or capsule containing the macrospores. (Cf. MEGASPORANGIUM.)

1875 BENNETT & DYER *Sachs' Bot.* 396 If a microsporangium is about to be formed, each of the mother-cells is broken up into four tetrahedral spores, which all develop into microspores; in the macrosporangium, on the contrary, the mother-cells remain, with one exception, undivided. 1882 *Gard. Chron.* XVIII. 40 Four of these macrospores occur in each macrosporangium.

macrospore ('mækrəuspɔ'r(ə)). [f. MACRO- + SPORE.] *a. Bot.* = *megaspore* (s.v. MEGA-). *b. Zool.* One of the spore-like parts into which a monad subdivides.

1859 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* V. 243/1 The development of the prothallium commences . . . several months after the macrospore has been sown. 1870 HOOKER *Stud. Flora* 469 The macrospores of Selaginella and Isoetes develop a cellular prothallium. 1875 BENNETT & DYER *Sachs' Bot.* 335 The separation of the sexes is already prefigured by the two kinds of spores, the Macrospores being female, in so far as they develop a small prothallium. 1955 G. M. SMITH *Cryptogamic Bot.* (ed. 2) II. x. 281 The heterospory was pronounced [in the fossil fern *Archaeopteris*], the macrospores having a diameter about ten times that of microspores. 1965 [see *megaspore* s.v. MEGA-]. 1974 *Mycopathologia et Mycologia Applicata* LIII. 56 Some fungi . . . produce two spore states which are similar in type but differ in size. The large septate spores are frequently referred to as macrospores and the smaller, nonseptate spores as microspores. The term macrospore is also used infrequently as synonymous with chlamydo-spore. . . This latter usage seems undesirable.

macrosporophyll ('mækrə'spɔ'rəfil). *Bot.* [f. MACRO- + *sporophyll* (s.v. SPORO-).] = *megasporophyll* (s.v. MEGA-).

1888 *Encycl. Brit.* XXIV. 130/2 Carpel = leaf bearing macrosporangia (macrosporophyll). 1955 G. M. SMITH *Cryptogamic Bot.* (ed. 2) II. viii. 201 According to the nature of their sporangia, the sporophylls are called macrosporophylls and microsporophylls.

'macrostructure. Also *macro-structure*. [f. MACRO- + STRUCTURE *sb.*] Large-scale or overall structure; *spec.* the structure of a metal that is visible (on polished and etched surfaces) to the naked eye or under low magnification.

1920 *Glasgow Herald* 18 Dec. 4 The lecturer spoke of microscopical methods, of macro-structure, and dealt with the variation of physical properties of steel. 1930 *Engineering* 14 Mar. 357/1 Macrostructure of cast alloys. 1960 E. H. GOMBRICH *Art & Illusion* xi. 365 Van Gogh's own [accent] can be forged with relative ease. But then his swirling lines still belong to the macrostructure of his style. 1964 *English Studies* XLV. (Suppl.) 180 Bogard also rejects the possibility of Shakespeare having influenced the macro-structure of Webster's tragedies.

b. concr.

1956 *Nature* 14 Jan. 81/1 The protein and its associated copper bonds . . . are stable or protected in highly organized macrostructures such as mammalian melanin granules.

So *macro'structural a.*

1893 [see MICROSTRUCTURAL *a.*] 1963 J. WIESENFARTH *Henry James & Dramatic Analogy* i. 15 One of the principles of James's dramatized novel is that it should always represent. Such macrostructural devices as scenes and pictures . . . are integral elements by which this ideal is realized. 1964 *English Studies* XLV. (Suppl.) 188 It is strange that no one appears to have taken much interest in the macro-structural relations between his plays and those of other Elizabethan and Jacobean dramatists. 1974 B. JESSOP *Traditionalism, Conservatism & Brit. Political Culture* ii. 42 This requires macrostructural analysis as well as survey analysis.

macrothere ('mækrəθɪə(r)). Also in L. form *macrotherium*. [ad. mod.L. *macrothērion*, f. Gr. *μακρό-ς* long + *θηρίον* wild beast.] A member of an extinct European genus of the sloth tribe.

1862 DANA *Man. Geol.* iv. 528 The Macrothere . . . was related to the African Pangolin (the Anteater) but was six or eight times its size. 1884 G. ALLEN in *Longm. Mag.* June 192 The Macrotherium, a monstrous ant-eater.

'macrotone. *rare*—0. [? f. MACRO- + TONE. Cf. Gr. *μακρότον-ος* stretched out.] = MACRON. 1880 in WEBSTER; and in later Dicts.

macrurous, macrourous ('mækrʊərəs), *a. Zool.* [f. mod.L. *macrūra* neut. pl. (f. Gr. *μακρό-ς* long + *οὐρά* tail) + *-ous*.] Pertaining to the *Macrura*, or long-tailed tribe of the Decapod Crustacea, which includes the lobster and its congeners.

1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* xlviii. IV. 452 *Exochnata* (Macrurous Decapod Crustacea, Latr.). 1839-47 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* III. 445/1 The Macrurous Decapods . . . are all organized for swimming. 1890 *Nature* 11 Sept., The descent of crabs from macrurous ancestors.

So *mac'rural, -oural a.* (also *sb.* one of the *Macrura*); *mac'ruran, -ouran a. and sb.*

1842 BRANDE *Dict. Sci.* etc., Macrourans. 1851 *Brit. Assoc. Rep., Sections* 81 On the Antennæ of the Annulosa, and their Homology in the Macrourals. By Dr. W. Macdonald. 1852 DANA *Crust.* i. 33 Corresponding precisely in its course to that of the Macroural suture. 1877 HUXLEY *Anat. Inv. Anim.* vi. 340 Nor are the antennules capable of being folded back into distinct chambers in any Macruran at present known. 1902 *Edin. Rev.* Jan. 202 It is not technically a crab but a Pagurid, a macruran hermit.

† **mactate, v.** *Obs.*—0 [f. L. *mactāt-*, ppl. stem of *mactāre* to slay.] *trans.* To kill or slay. 1623 in COCKERAM.

mactation ('mæktʃən). [ad. L. *mactātiōn-em*, f. *mactāre* to slay.] The action of killing, *esp.* the slaughtering of a sacrificial victim.

1640 SIR E. DERING *Prop. Sac.* (1644) 57 He . . . neither sacrificed by mactation or killing of beasts. 1711 HICKES *Treat. Christ. Priesth.* (1847) II. 111 To sacrifice or offer animals by slaughter, or mactation. 1838 M. RUSSELL *Hist. Egypt* vi. (1853) 192 The deity before whom the mactation is about to be performed. 1888 *Ch. Times* 24 Aug. 720 The view gained ground that each Mass is a separate mactation.

† **mactator.** *Obs. rare*—0. [a. L. *mactātor*, agent-n. f. *mactāre* to slay.]

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Mactator*, a killer or murderer. (In recent Dicts.)

|| **macula** ('mækjʊlə). Pl. -æ. [L.] 1. A spot or stain. Chiefly in scientific use: *Astron.* one of the dark spots in the sun; *Min.* a spot in a mineral due to the presence of particles of some other mineral; *Ent.* (see quot. 1826); *Path.* a spot or stain in the skin, now *esp.* one which is permanent; *Anat.* any of various structures which have the appearance of a spot; *spec.* the *macula lutea* (see below).

c 1400 *Lanfranc's Chirurg.* 247 Macula is a wem in a manys iȝe. 1690 T. BURNET *The Earth* III. xi. 97 The Body of the Sun may contract . . . some Spots or *Maculæ* greater than usual. 1722 QUINCY *Lex. Physico-Med.* (ed. 2) *Macula*, is applied by Physicians to express any Spots upon the Skin, whether those in Fevers, or scorbutick Habits. 1766 *Ann.*

Reg. 92/2 The spot or macula on the sun, mentioned to have appeared lately. 1802 PLAYFAIR *Illustr. Hutton. Theory* 298 Rectangular maculæ of felspar. 1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* IV. 285 *Macula (Macula)*, a larger indeterminate shaped spot. 1849 SAXE *Times* 152 Their honoured name Bears . . . some maculæ of shame. 1867-77 G. F. CHAMBERS *Astron.* I. i. 7 In the equatorial zones of the Sun dark spots or maculæ. 1877 ROBERTS *Handbk. Med.* (ed. 3) I. 111 The maculæ on the skin which are observed during life are frequently persistent after death. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 640 In all cases a deeply pigmented macula remains. 1901 *Phil. Trans. R. Soc. B.* CXCIV. 74 Fundus oculi (right eye) of the Lemurine *Douroucouli*. The macula is present, but the macula ring has disappeared. 1932 S. ZUCKERMAN *Social Life Monkeys* x. 153 Since the eyes of the lower mammal are usually set more to the sides than to the front of the head . . . a specially sensitive area or macula is not developed. 1952 *Sci. News* XXIII. 73 When an object is fixed, the eyes are directed towards it in such a way that it is focused on the central spot of the retina—the area for acute vision, known as the macula. 1964 [see CRISTA].

2. *Anat. and Path.* Used in various mod.L. collocations, as *macula densa* [(K. W. Zimmermann 1929, in *Zeitschr. f. mikrosk.-anat. Forschung* XVIII. 529), f. L. *densus* thick, dense], a small mass of cells of uncertain function closely associated with the juxtaglomerular cells; *macula lutea* [L. *luteus* yellow], an oval, yellowish area near the centre of the retina, where visual acuteness is most pronounced; the yellow spot.

1836-9 R. B. TODD *Cycl. Anat. & Physiol.* II. 530/1 Its bottom . . . presents a sieve-like spot, *macula cribrosa*. 1848 DUNGLISON *Dict. Med. Sci.* (ed. 7) 370/1 *Foramen centrale et limbus luteus retinae*; the central foramen and yellow spot of the retina; discovered by Sömmering. *Macula lutea*. 1857 *Ibid.* (rev. ed.) 560/2 *Maculæ albæ*, white spots, seen on serous membranes . . . and which appear to be the result of previous inflammatory action. 1942 *Lancet* 3 Oct. 394/2 Zimmerman [sic] first recognised the different appearance of the cells of the distal tubule most closely applied to the afferent arteriole in its juxtaglomerular portion. In this part, the ordinary tubular cells seem aggregated, and become in some species much higher and more columnar. Because of this grouping together of nuclei, and the impression of increased density of epithelial cells produced, Zimmerman called this the *macula densa*. 1952 *Macula densa* [see JUXTAGLOMERULAR *a.*]. 1962 *Gray's Anat.* (ed. 33) 1302 The pyramid and adjoining part of the elliptical recess [of the internal ear] are perforated by a number of holes (*macula cribrosa superior*). 1967 G. M. WYBURN et al. *Conc. Anat.* viii. 206/2 In the centre of the retina is the yellow spot, the *macula lutea*. 1968 *Macula densa* [see JUXTAGLOMERULAR *a.*].

macular ('mækjʊlə(r)), *a. Biol. and Path.* [f. MACULA + *-AR*.] Of or pertaining to *maculæ*; characterized by the presence of *maculæ*; *spec.* of or pertaining to the *macula lutea*.

1822 GOOD *Study Med.* IV. 679 *Macular* skin. 1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* IV. 289 *Macular Fascia (Fascia macularis)*, a band consisting of distinct spots. 1880 J. W. LEGG *Bile* 468 The macular eruption was thought to be cured. 1897 *Brit. Birds* II. 175 Slightly macular along its inferior margin. 1898 P. MANSON *Trop. Diseases* xxvi. 389 The primary exanthem or macular stage. 1900 J. HUTCHINSON *Arch. Surg.* XI. 46 *Macular leprosy*. 1909 M. GREENWOOD in L. Hill *Further Adv. Physiol.* 397 If there is a good deal of macular pigmentation the mixed light undergoes selective absorption. 1932 S. ZUCKERMAN *Social Life Monkeys* x. 166 Monkeys have hands and, what the handed primates lack, macular vision to guide their manipulations. 1961 R. D. BAKER *Essent. Path.* iv. 49 In Tay-Sachs disease . . . lipids are collected in ganglion cells . . . and in the macula of the retina (*macular star*).

maculate ('mækjuleit), *ppl. a.* [ad. L. *maculāt-us*, pa. pple. of *maculāre*, f. *macula* spot.] = MACULATED; in early use occas. *pa. pple.* Now chiefly *lit. and poet.*, in expressed or implied antithesis to *immaculate*.

1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* iv. 20 So departe thou thenne fro this londe, maculate, and full of fylthe and ordure. 1509 BARCLAY *Shyp of Folyis* (1570) 144 The places that ye have edified, Are nowe disordred, and with vices maculate. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* xiii. 150 That the honour of verteous gentill men be nocht maculat vith the vice and inciuilite of vicius pretendit gentill men. 1575-85 ABP. SANDYS *Serm.* vii. 122 Haying clothed ourselves with the maculate coate of sinne. 1612 *Two Noble K.* v. iii. Thy rare greene eye . . . never yet Beheld things maculate. 1756-7 tr. *Keyser's Trav.* (1760) I. 74 The cardinal of St. Clemente hurt himself by declaring for the maculate conception. 1878 *N. Amer. Rev.* CXXXVII. 296 Unfortunately for her already maculate reputation. 1887 STEVENSON *Misadv. J. Nicholson* ii. Foul walls and maculate table linen. 1919 T. S. ELIOT *Sweeney among Nightingales in Poems*, The zebra stripes along his jaw Swelling to maculate giraffe. 1932 W. FAULKNER *Light in August* (1933) xiii. 300 Leaning in the window, breathing the hot still rich maculate smell of the earth. 1964 C. S. LEWIS *Discarded Image* vii. 161 In Shakespeare's *Lucrece* we need to know fully who the 'spotted princess' (719-28) is: Tarquin's Reason, rightful sovereign of his soul, now maculate. 1965 E. BISHOP *Questions of Travel* 22 House, open house . . . Darkened and tarnished By the warm touch Of the warm breath, Maculate, cherished, Rejoice!

maculate ('mækjuleit), *v.* Now *rare*. *Pa. t.* 5 *maculate*. [f. L. *maculāt-*, ppl. stem of *maculāre*, f. *macula* spot.] *trans.* To spot, stain, soil, defile, pollute.

1432-50 tr. *Hyden* (Rolls) V. 235 Welche comynge to Affrike waste hit, and maculate [Trevisa defouled] the feithe in hit. 1481 CAXTON *Godfrey* clxxxvii. 274 The hethen men . . . whiche had fowled and shamefully had maculated [the place] with their mahometry. 1490 — *Eneydos* viii. 35 Hir innocent blood whiche maculate & bysprange all

them that stode by. 1513 BRADSHAW *St. Werburge* i. 2791 A sensuall prynce. Purposed to maculate this vyrgyn glorious. 1531 ELYOT *Gov.* i. xxvi. They wolde nat maculate the honour of their people. ? a 1550 *Schole-house of Wom.* 914 in *Hazl. E.P.P.* IV. 140 Whose drops vncleed dooth maculate The finest vesture that any man weres. 1632 J. HAYWARD tr. *Biondi's Eromena* 28 Thou hast done too much in maculating our blood. 1719 D'URFEY *Pills* (1872) IV. 166 They maculate Men's Blood, and make them silly. 1737 A. BAXTER *Inquiry Human Soul* (ed. 2) II. 202 *Lucretius* tells us maculating dreams accompany youth. a 1945 E. R. EDDISON *Mezentian Gate* (1972) ii. 21 That were to maculate the purity of your own proper nature.

maculated ('mækjuleɪtɪd), *ppl. a.* [f. MACULATE *v.* + -ED¹]

1. Spotted, stained, defiled, polluted.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* v. xxi. 272 For Warts we . . . commit any maculated part unto the touch of the dead. a 1661 FULLER *Worthies, Merionethsh.* (1662) iv. 43 Who being casually cast into bad company. . . keep their own innocency entire, not maculated with the mixture of their bad manners. 1841 D'ISRAELI *Amen. Lit.* (1867) 660 A maculated man seeking to shelter himself in dejection and in shade. 1883 *Fortn. Rev.* Feb. 158 A variegated record of profitless extravagance and maculated victory.

2. In scientific use: Marked with maculae.

1676 DE GARENCIERES *Coral* 15 Red coral will grow. . . maculated with several spots. 1819 G. SAMUELLE *Entomol. Compend.* 110 Body cinereous, maculated with fuscous. 1875 H. C. WOOD *Therap.* (1879) 373 The gastric mucous membrane is. . . maculated with patches of a deep-crimson.

maculation ('mækju:'leɪʃən). [ad. L. *maculātiōn-em* agent-n. f. *maculāre* MACULATE *v.* Cf. F. *maculation*.]

1. The action of spotting or staining; the condition of being spotted or defiled.

a 1450 *Cov. Myst.* xiv. (Shaks. Soc.) 138 If he be guilty, sum maculation Pleyne in his face xal shewe it owth. *Ibid.* 141, I nevyr knew of manny maculation, But evyr have lyved in trew virginite. 1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* iv. iv. 66, I will throw my Gloue to death himselfe, That there's no maculation in thy heart. 1772 NUGENT tr. *Hist. Fr. Gerund* I. 531 The nigrest maculation of their pristinive candour. 1853 G. J. CAYLEY *Las Alforjas* I. 34, I waged a blind and ineffectual warfare all night, to the loss of my rest and the maculation of my countenance. 1887 STEVENSON *Mem. & Portraits* vi. 102 It was from the maculation of sheep's blood that he had come. . . to cleanse himself.

2. In scientific use: The state of being marked with maculae; a particular arrangement or pattern of maculae.

1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* xxxv. III. 650 Numerous Libellulinae emulate the Heliconian butterflies by their maculation. 1879 PROCTOR *Pleas. Ways Sci.* ii. 40 The doctrine that an intimate association exists between solar maculation (or spottiness) and terrestrial meteorological phenomena. 1884 *Science* IV. 44/2 The maculation is normally noctuidous, and the wings are ample. 1888 *Amer. Nat.* XXII. 642 Patches of vividly red Poppies, with fine black maculations, like eyes, edged with white.

† **maculatory**, *a.* *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. L. *maculāt-*, *ppl. stem.* + -ORY.] Apt to spot or defile.

1614 T. ADAMS *Devil's Banquet* 17 The lulent, spumy, maculature waters of Sinne.

maculature. [f. L. *maculāt-*, *ppl. stem.* of *maculāre* to stain + -URE. Cf. F. *maculature* (Cotgr.), G. *makulatur*.] 1. (See quotes.) *Obs.*—⁰

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Maculatures*, blotting or waste papers. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Maculature* or *Macle*, a waste Sheet of printed Paper. 1721 BAILEY, *Maculature*, a Waste or blotting Paper.

2. *Engraving* (see quotes.).

1904 *Burlington Mag.* V. 70 One of these [impressions of the Hundred Guilder Plate]. . . is a 'maculature', an impression on a sheet of ordinary paper passed over the plate to remove the ink. 1914 *Brit. Mus. Guide Processes of Engraving* 52 A maculature is another form of weak impression. A copper plate needs to be inked between each impression. Sometimes a second impression is taken from the plate before re-inking, as a means of extracting the remainder of the ink from the lines. This is called a maculature.

macule ('mækju:l), *sb.* Also 6 *Sc.* *macull*, *makle*. [f. L. *macula*, either directly or through F. *macule*.] A blemish, spot. *Obs.* in general sense.

1483 CAXTON *G. de la Tour* K v b, It is a perle whiche is. . . without macule or spotte. 1490 — *Eneydos* xxix. 113 The throte quycke, and without spotte or macule. 1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* xlvi. 152 But any spot or macull doing spring. *Ibid.* lxxv. 22 Haile, moder and maid but makle!

b. *Path.* = MACULA.

1863 *Edinb. Med. Jnrl.* Jan. 599 Skin diseases. . . 1. Macules and Deformities. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 465 The eruption commonly consists of macules.

c. *Printing*. A blur causing the impression of a page to appear double; = MACKLE *sb.*

1841 SAVAGE *Dict. Printing* 775 Instead of its being a macule, it is nothing more than [etc.].

macule ('mækju:l), *v.* [f. F. *maculer*, f. *macule* a spot.] *trans.* To spot, stain. *Obs.* in general use.

1484 CAXTON *Fables of Alfonse* (1889) 261, I byleue not that this poure [man] may be maculed ne gylty of the blame.

b. *Printing* = MACKLE *v.* (*trans.* and *intr.*).

1841 SAVAGE *Dict. Printing* s.v., If the joints of the tympan, or the head, or the nut of the spindle be loose, or any accident happen in pulling, so that the impression be somewhat doubled, and not clear, it is said to be maculed. *Ibid.* 775, I have heard many complaints of the middle pages of a twelves form maculing at a two-pull press.

maculiferous (,mækju:'lɪfərəs), *a.* [f. MACULE + -(I)FEROUS.] Bearing or marked by spots, spotted.

1853 HERSCHEL *Pop. Lect. Sci.* II. xxxv. (1873) 77 The maculiferous belts of the sun.

maculopapule (,mækjʊləu'pæpjʊ:l). *Med.* [f. MACUL(A) + -O + PAPULE.] A maculopapular lesion. So **maculo'papular** *a.*, having characteristics of both a macule and a papule; characterized by such lesions.

1900 DORLAND *Med. Dict.* 370/2 Maculopapule. 1905 GOULD *Dict. New Med. Terms* 347/1 Maculopapular. 1912 H. FRENCH *Index Differential Diagn. Main Symptoms* 424 If a macule takes on a slight degree of elevation it is sometimes styled a maculo-papule. *Ibid.* 528 If the lesions, originating as erythematous macules, do not take on the full character of papules, they are said to be maculo-papular. 1928 C. P. EMERSON *Physical Diagn.* iii. 82 There may be some maculopapules or true papules on the palms or soles. 1962 *Lancet* 12 May 998/2 He had a scattered maculopapular rash over the trunk. 1968 *Biol. Abstr.* XLIX. 4986/2 The scales are grayish in appearance in chronic squamous maculopapular dermatoses.

maculose ('mækjʊləs), *a.* [ad. L. *maculōs-us*, f. *macula* spot.] Full of spots; spotted.

1727 in BAILEY vol. II. 1819 G. SAMUELLE *Entomol. Compend.* 124 A. . . maculose, dentated band. 1861 HAGEN *Syn. Neuroptera N. Amer.* 341 (Smithsonian Collect. IV.).

'**maculous**, *a. rare*⁻⁰. [See -OUS.] = *prec.*

1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* II. 366/1 A Maculous [sic: in the 'Table' Maculous], or spotted Cramp-fish, hath the Eyes turned into black round spots. 1735 DYCHE & PARDON *Dict.*, *Maculous* or *Maculose*, troubled or affected with Spots, Defects, or natural Deformities. 1856 in MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*

macumba (mækʊmbə). Also *makumba*. [Pg.]

A religious cult-practice of the Negro population of Brazil characterized by sorcery, ritual dancing, and the use of fetishes. Also *attrib.*

1939 *Peabody Bull.* Dec. 8 The frenzy of a *macumba* or the tropical sensuality of a son. 1941 *Survey Graphic* Mar. 181 The religious *macumba* or *candomblé* found in the morros (the hills) combines Catholicism with African and Indian magic rituals. 1948 H. MIELCHE *From Santos to Bahia* vii, Once a year. . . for four days the city surrenders to the spell of Makumba. 1951 SMITH & MARCHANT *Brazil* v. 145 Brazilian *macumbas* and *candomblés* are undergoing rapid changes. There is a curious fusion. . . with other religions and cults, especially with Catholicism and Spiritualism. 1963 *Guardian* 4 June 7/1 Some of the most striking scenes are depictions of the *macumba* rites. 1964 *Listener* 6 Aug. 211/1 They had penetrated a *macumba* temple in Rio de Janeiro. 1969 J. MANDER *Static Society* vii. 211 The Brazilian North-East, where Voodoo or *makumba* cults flourish. 1971 *Daily Colonist* (Victoria, B.C.) 23 May 33/3 The people of Bahia are. . . devotees of Macumba, that unique north east Brazilian blend of voodoo and Christianity.

Macushi (mækʊ:ʃi). Also *Macusi*. *a.* A Carib Indian people inhabiting Guyana (formerly British Guiana) and Brazil; a member of this people. *b.* The language of this people. Also *attrib.* or as *adj.*

1881 *Encycl. Brit.* XII. 828/2 In British Guiana the Carib tribes are the Ackawais and Caribisi of the coast and forest regions, the Arecumas and Macusis of the savannah region. 1934 E. WAUGH *Handful of Dust* v. 273 She Macushi woman. All these people Macushi people. *Ibid.* 274, I wish I could speak Macushi. 1934 — *Ninety-two Days* iii. 78 There was a large Indian village. These were sophisticated Macushis who were in constant contact with the ranches. *Ibid.* 89 He was at work on a translation of the scriptures into Macushi. 1974 H. MACINNES *Climb to Lost World* iv. 57 A Macusi Indian. . . had been taken to England by some missionaries.

macushla (mækʊʃlə). *Anglo-Ir.* [f. Ir. *mo my* + *cuisle* vein, pulse (of the heart). Cf. ACUSHLA.] (My) dear heart; darling. (Used as a term of address.)

1887 W. B. YEATS *Dawn-Song in Irish Fireside* 5 Feb. 83/3 Wake, *ma cushla*, sleepy-headed. 1918-19 T. Eaton & Co. *Catal.* Fall & Winter 369/2 Vocal Records. . . Macushla (Tenor). 1946 A. SETON *Turquoise* viii. 115 Sure, and ye're a foine figger of a woman yourself, macushla. 1950 O. NASH *Family Reunion* (1951) 89 In a word, Macushla, There's a sead o' things that to make a house a home it takes.

macute (mækju:t). Also 8 *macuta*, *maccute*, *macoute*, 8-9 *macuta*. [ad. native African *makuta*.]

The Rev. W. Holman Bentley, writing from the Congo Free State, informs us that *makuta* is the plural of **ekuta*, and denotes a bundle of ten mats of palm-fibre, still used as currency north of the Congo near the French frontier. Elsewhere the word survives only as the name of the Angola 'penny' piece or its value. Mr. Bentley says that it is derived from a Congo verb *kuta* to tie, now obsolete, but preserved in the reversing form *kutuhula* to untie (N.E.D.).]

At the beginning of the 18th c., said to be the name for one of the pieces of cloth used as money by the Negroes of the Congo. Subsequently used in the W. African trade as the name for a money of account (= 2000 cowries), and hence adopted by the Portuguese at Angola as a denomination in their local coinage (= 50 reis); the Sierra Leone Company also issued (1791-1805) pieces of 1, 2, 5 and 10

macutes, the silver macute being worth about 4½d. sterling. The account given by Montesquieu (quot. 1748), and adopted by Mill and other English writers on political economy, appears to be based on misapprehension.

1704 tr. *Merolla's Voy. Congo in Churchill's Voy.* I. 740 The current Coins here are the Maccuta's, being certain pieces of Straw-Cloth of about the largeness of a Sheet of Pastboard each. 1704 tr. *Acc. Gattina's Voy. Congo* *ibid.* I. 620 There is but little Mony passes in that Country, but instead of it they buy and sell with Maccutes. . . The Maccutes are pieces of coarse Cotton Cloth. . . five Ells long, and cost 200 Reys the Piece. *Ibid.*, Two thousand of them [Zimbis] are worth a Maccute. 1748 NUGENT tr. *Montesquieu's Spirit Laws* xxii. viii. (1752) 77 The negroes on the coast of Africa have a sign of value without money. It is a sign merely ideal. . . A certain commodity or merchandise is worth three macoutes; another six macoutes; another ten macoutes. . . The price is formed by a comparison of all merchandises with each other. They have therefore no particular money; but each kind of merchandise is money to the other. 1823 CRABB *Technol. Dict.*, *Macuta*. 1848 J. S. MILL *Pol. Econ.* III. vii. §1.

† **mad**, *sb.*¹ *Obs.* (? exc. *dial.*) [var. of MATHE.]

1. A maggot or grub; *esp.* the larva of the blowfly, which causes a disease in sheep. Also *pl.*, the disease so caused.

1573 TUSSEY *Husb.* I. (1878) 109 Sheepe wrigling taile hath mads without faile. 1641 *BEST Farm. Bks.* (Surtees) 6 Lambes that wriggle theyre tayles. . . are to bee. . . searched, for fear of maddes breeding. 1669 WORLIDGE *Syst. Agric.* 273 *Madds*, a Disease in Sheep. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* 111. 268/1 Keep Sheeps Tails from Maggots and Mads. 2. An earthworm.

1866 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* II. ix. 41 Content thee, Daphles, moolles take mads. 1592 *Ibid.* vii. xxxvii. 180 Here maieit thou feast thee with a Made. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 361 Earth-worms or mads stamped and laid too are verie good to cure the biting of scorpions. 1674-91 RAY S. & E.C. *Words, Mad*, an earth-worm.

mad (mæd), *sb.*² *dial.* and *U.S. slang*. [subst. use of MAD *a.*] Madness, fury, anger.

1834 in J. S. BASSETT *Southern Plantation Overseer* (1925) 65, I will be darnde if I can do anything with them and they all ways in the mads. 1847-89 HALLIWELL, *Mad*, madness, intoxication. *Glouc.* 1867 W. L. GOSS *Soldier's Story* xiv. 258 The Colonel has got his mad up. 1878 E. B. TUTTLE *Border Tales* 50 A grizzly will stand in the middle of the road, growling and getting his mad up. 1884 *Century Mag.* Nov. 57/2 His mad was getting up. 1897 *Outing* (U.S.) XXX. 487/2 Let the pony get his mad up. 1916 H. L. WILSON *Somewhere in Red Gap* ii. 57 She kept her mad down better. She set there as nice and sweet as a pet scorpion. 1950 J. D. MACDONALD *Brass Cupcake* (1955) iii. 25 When I want a personality course, friend, I'll go to someone who hasn't a mad on at the world. 1973 M. & G. GORDON *Informant* xxxiii. 128 Well, thanks a lot! I go through hell for you and you take your mad out on me.

mad (mæd), *a.* Forms: 1 *gemæd(e)d*, 3-4 *med(d)*, *medde*, 3-6 *madd(e)*, (5 *made*, *maad*), 3- *mad*. [Aphetic repr. OE. *gemæd(e)d* (see AMAD), *pa. pple.* of **gemædan* to render insane, f. *gemād* insane ('*vecors*, *gemaad*', *Corpus Gl.*), corresponding to OS. *gimēd* foolish, OHG. *gameit*, *kimeit*, foolish, vain, boastful (MHG. *gimeit* merry, stately, handsome), Goth. *gamaiþs* crippled:—O Teut. **gamaido-*, f. **ga-* prefix (y-) + **maidō-*:—pre-Teut. **moitō-*, *pa. pple.* of the Indogermanic root **mei-* to change (cf. L. *mūtāre*). The primary sense of **maidō-* changed, appears in the derivative Goth. *maidjan* to change, adulterate (*in-maideins* exchange); the corresponding ON. *meiða* means to cripple (cf. the sense of the Goth. *adj.* above). The OE. *mād* *adj.*, without prefix, *app.* occurs once in the compound *mādmōd* folly.

It is commonly stated that the OE. (*ǣ*)*mād* survived into ME. in the form *mād*, *mōd*. The examples cited are the following. c 1310 in Wright *Lyric P.* viii. 31 For-thi on molde y waxe mot (riming with *blod* in the next line but one, with *wot*, *lot* in the previous quatrain). c 1425 *Seven Sages* (P.) 2091 To sla the childe he was ful rade. He ferde as man that was made. c 1460 *Lybeaus Disc.* (Ritson) 2001 Lybeaus began to swete, Ther he satte yn hys sete, Maad as he were (the earlier texts read quite differently). In the first quot. the text is certainly corrupt (? read *wod: blod*); the later quotes. do not prove the length of the vowel.]

1. *a.* Suffering from mental disease; beside oneself, out of one's mind; insane, lunatic. In mod. use chiefly with a more restricted application, implying violent excitement or extravagant delusions: Maniacal, frenzied.

The word has always had some tinge of contempt or disgust, and would now be quite inappropriate in medical use, or in referring sympathetically to an insane person as the subject of an affliction.

a 1000 *Riddles* xii. 6 Ic þæs nowhit wat þæt heo swa gemædde mode bestolene Dæde ǣdwolene deorap mine Won wisan ǣhwam. c 1050 *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 347/19 *Amens*, *gemæd*. c 1050 *Gloss.* *ibid.* 513/33 *Uecordem*, *gemæddne*. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* I. 46 For certes such a maladie. . . It myghte make a wisman madd. *Ibid.* II. 144 And if. . . hir list noht to be gladd, He berth an hond that sche is madd. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 319/1 *Madd*, or wood, *amens*, *demens*, *furious*. 1489 CAXTON *Faytes of A.* III. xx. 213 Whyche duke or erle happeth to wex madde so that al alone as a folc he gothe renning by wodes and hedges. 1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* xix. 12 Gife I be sorrowfull and sad, Than will thay say that I am mad. 1590 SHAKS. *Com. Err.* II. ii. 11 Wast thou mad, That thus so madlie thou didst

answer me? 1590 SWINBURNE *Treat. Test.* 37 They did see him hisse like a goose or barke lyke a dogge, or play such other parts as madfolks vse to doo. 1611 BIBLE *John* x. 20 And many of them said, He hath a deuill, and is mad, why heare ye him? 1664-5 PEPYS *Diary* 25 Jan., He told me what a mad freaking fellow Sir Ellis Layton hath been, and is, and once at Antwerp was really mad. 1726 SWIFT *Gulliver* ii. viii. Some of them, upon hearing me talk so wildly, thought I was mad. 1791 BOSWELL *Johnson* an. 1729 (1847) 15/1 If a man tells me that he 'sees' this [a ruffian with a drawn sword] and in consternation calls to me to look at it I pronounce him to be mad. 1855 TENNYSON *Maud* ii. v. i. And then to hear a dead man chatter is enough to drive one mad.

absol. 1728 POPE *Dunc.* 1. 106 She saw slow Philips creep like Tate's poor page, And all the mighty Mad in Dennis rage.

b. Phrases, to *fall, go, run mad.*

1589 RIDER *Bibl. Schol.*, Running madde, *Bacchatus*. 1596 SHAKS. *1 Hen. IV.* iii. i. 212 Nay, if thou melt, then will she runne madde. 1605 SHAKES. *Leary* ii. iv. 289 O Foole, I shall go mad. 1654 R. CODRINGTON tr. *Iustine*, etc. 567 Being troubled in his Conscience he did fall mad. 1670 G. H. *Hist. Cardinals* ii. 111. 191 Seeing Nini preffer'd, [he] was ready to run mad. c 1709 LADY M. W. MONTAGU *Let. to Mrs. Hewet* 12 Nov., You have not then received my letter? Well! I shall run mad. 1782 COWPER *Poems* I. 314 What hang a man for going mad? Then farewell British freedom. 1795-1804 W. BLAKE *Vala* 1. in *Compl. Writings* (1972) 265 Thou wilt go mad with horror if thou dost Examine thus Every moment of my Secret hours. 1839 in *Amer. Speech* (1965) XL. 130 O dear, I shall go mad, My husband is so crazy. a 1850 ROSSETTI *Dante & Circ.* 1. (1874) 27 A perversion of gospel-teaching which had gained ground in his day to the extent of becoming a popular frenzy. People went literally mad.

fig. 1735 POPE *Prol. Sat.* 188 It is not Poetry, but Prose run mad. 1762 WESLEY *Jrnl.* 6 Nov., That manner of writing, in prose run mad, I cordially dislike. 1901 G. B. SHAW *Three Plays for Puritans* Pref. p. xxix. Besides, I have a technical objection to making sexual infatuation a tragic theme. Experience proves that it is only effective in the comic spirit. . . but . . . to worship it, deify it, and imply that it alone makes our lives worth living, is nothing but folly gone mad erotically. 1914 — *Parents & Children in Misalliance* p. cii. The sort of Rationalism which says to a child 'You must suspend your judgment until you are old enough to choose your religion' is Rationalism gone mad. 1923 L. W. REESE *Wild Cherry* 21 The weather has gone mad with white. 1949 T. RATTIGAN *Playbill* 56 The lighting for this scene has gone mad.

c. *like mad*: literally, in the manner of one who is mad; hence, furiously, with excessive violence or enthusiasm. Also † *like any mad*, † *for mad*.

c 1420 *Anturs of Arth.* 110 (Thornton MS.) It marrede, it mornede, it moyssede for made. [1530 PALSGR. 572/1, I go madde, I go up and downe lyke a madde body, je cours les rues.] 1653 H. MORE *Antid. Ath.* iii. vii. (1712) 108 For she was then seen . . . in her fetters, running about like mad. 1663 PEPYS *Diary* 13 June, Thence by coach, with a mad coachman, that drove like mad. 1732 FIELDING *Covent Gard. Trag.* ii. xii. My reeling head! which aches like any mad. 1742 RICHARDSON *Pamela* IV. 118 Several Harlequins, and other ludicrous Forms, that jump'd and ran about like mad. 1745 C. J. HAMILTON in *Academy* 18 Nov. (1893) 410/3 They were Shooting at ye Standards Like Mad. 1824 LADY GRANVILLE *Let.* (1894) 1. 262 We are writing like mad for the post. 1893 FORBES-MITCHELL *Remin. Gt. Mutiny* 101 We . . . heard our fellows cheering like mad.

d. *transf.* of the effects of alcoholic drink.

1743 BULKELEY & CUMMINS *Voy. S. Seas* 19 Being drunk and mad with Liquor, they plunder'd Chests and Cabins. † e. Causing madness. *Obs. rare.*

1567 MAPLET *Gr. Forest* 41 b. There is another kind of the self same name which is called mad Dwale. Which being drunken sheweth wonders by a certain false shewe of imagination. 1658 ROWLAND tr. *Mouffet's Theat. Ins.* 909 There is also another kinde of pernicious honey made, which from the madness that it causeth, is termed Mad-honey. 1676 DRYDEN *Aurengz.* iv. i. 1890 Pow'r like new Wine, does your weak Brain surprize, And it's mad Fumes, in hot Discourses rise.

2. Foolish, unwise. Now only in stronger sense (corresponding to the modern restricted application of sense 1): Extravagantly or wildly foolish; ruinously imprudent.

c 725 *Corpus Gloss.* (Hessels) I. 412 *Ineptus*, zemedid. *Ibid.* U. 36 *Uanus*, zemedad. a 1300 *Body & Soul* (MS. Laud 108) 100, I polede pe and [dude] as mad to be maister and i pi cnaue. 13. . . E.E. *Allit. P. A.* 267 Me pyngk pe put in a mad porpose, & busyez pe aboute a raysoun bref. c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 1864 Me meruellis of pi momlyng & pi mad wordes. a 1540 BARNES *Wks.* (1573) 349/1 Is not this a madde manner of prayer that men vse to our Lady? 1600 SHAKS. *A. Y. L.* iii. i. 438, I draue my Sutor from his mad humor of loue to a liuing humor of madnes. 1608 MIDDLETON (*title*) *A Mad World my Masters*. 1611 BIBLE *Ecl.* ii. 2, I saide of laughter, It is mad; and of mirth, What doeth it? 1743 BULKELEY & CUMMINS *Voy. S. Seas* Pref. 14 Our Attempt for Liberty in sailing . . . with such a number of People, stow'd in a Long Boat, has been censur'd as a mad Undertaking. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* v. I. 643 The chief justice . . . was not mad enough to risk a quarrel on such a subject. 1864 BROWNING *Confessions* ix, How sad and bad and mad it was—But then, how it was sweet! 1878 B. TAYLOR *Deukalion* i. ii. 27 Was I mad, To fear, one moment, thou couldst ever die?

quasi-adv. 13. . . E.E. *Allit. P. A.* 1166 Hit payed hym not pat I so flonc, Ouer meruelous merez so mad arayed.

† 3. Stupefied with astonishment, fear, or suffering; dazed. *Obs.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 10310 For pat bright-nes was he sa radd, pat he stode still als he war madd. *Ibid.* 10851 Sant gabriel . . . said her till, 'Maria, quarfor es pou madd? Es pe na nede to be radd'. *Ibid.* 24886 All paa pat in pat ferr cost fard war medd [Gött. mad; *Edin. med*] quen pai him [sc. the angel] sagh and herd. c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 11542 bus in pouert am I pyght, put vnder fote, pat makes me full mad, & mournes in my hert.

4. a. Carried away by enthusiasm or desire; wildly excited; infatuated. *Const. about, after, for, †of, on, upon.*

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 7604 Out of mesure was he glad, Opon pat mayden he wax al mad. 1601 SHAKS. *All's Well* v. iii. 260 He loued her, for indeede he was made for her. 1611 BIBLE *Jer.* 1. 38 It is the land of grauen images, and they are made vpon their idoles. 1614 B. JONSON *Barthol. Fair* 1. (1631) 9, I thought he would ha' runne madde o' the blacke boy in Bucklers-bury. 1678 RYMER *Trag. Last Age* 7, I cannot be perswaded that the people are so very mad of Acorns, but that they could be well content to eat the Bread of civil persons. 1690 W. WALKER *Idiomat. Anglo-Lat.* 283 He began to be mad on her. 1692 DRYDEN *Cleomenes* Pref. A 4, The World is running mad after Farce,—the Extremite of bad Poetry. 1700 — *Cinyras & Myrrha* 128 Mad with desire, she ruminates her Sin And wishes all her Wishes o'er again. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* ii. ix. (1840) 208 They were mad upon their journey. 1744 H. WALPOLE *Corr.* (ed. 3) I. cv. 350 We are now mad about tar-water. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* ii. I. 175 The people were mad with loyal enthusiasm. 1868 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (1876) II. vii. 42 When all the world seemed mad after monks. 1881 TENNYSON *Heavy Brigade* iii, O mad for the charge and the battle were we.

b. Wildly desirous to do something. Now *rare.*

a 1627 MIDDLETON *Wom. beware Wom.* iii. ii. This makes me madder to enjoy him now. 1732 SWIFT *Jrnl. Mod. Lays* 178 All mad to speak, and none to hearken. 1794 MISS GUNNING *Packet* IV. ix. 166 Every honest cottager was so mad to pursue it after his own mode, that [etc.]. 1814 SOUTHEY *Roderick* 1, Mad to wreak His vengeance for his violated child On Roderick's head.

c. Frequently used as the second element in combinations, as *music-mad*, *poetry-mad*.

1776 [see *music-mad* s.v. MUSIC sb. 13 b]. 1825 H. WILSON *Mem.* I. 41 One of her new admirers, who, being flute-mad, and a beautiful flute player, was always ready. 1848 [see *woman-mad* adj. s.v. WOMAN sb. 7]. 1904, etc. [see *man-mad* adj. s.v. MAN sb. 1 20]. 1943 E. M. ALMEDINGEN *Frossia* ii. 58 Look at all this promiscuity. . . They have all gone sex-mad. 1946 K. TENNANT *Lost Haven* (1947) 8 All the family were horse-mad. 1974 'P. B. YUILL' *Bornless Keeper* xiii. 129 Perhaps you can save her from a sex-mad rabbit and win her undying love.

5. 'Beside oneself' with anger; moved to uncontrollable rage; furious. Now only *colloq.* (In many dialects in Great Britain and the U.S. the ordinary word for 'angry'.)

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 17595 For-pi paa Luus war full medd, pair sandes come again vny-spedd. c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 608 bys lady Venus was al glad, pe opere were for wrayth al mad. 14. . . Arthur 234 Whan pis letre was open & rad, pe bretouns & alle men were mad, And wolde pe messenger scle. 1539 BIBLE *Ps.* cii. 8 They that are mad vpon me, are sworne together agaynst me. [Similarly, 1611; the Heb. word literally means 'insane'.] 1577 HANMER *Anc. Ecl.* Hist. 75 They which for familiarity sake used moderation before, now were exceedingly moved and mad with us. a 1604 — *Chron. Irel.* (1633) 125 Roderic was mad, and in his rage, caused his pledges head . . . to be cut off. 1622 MABBE tr. *Aleman's Guzman d' Alf.* ii. 155 Whereat the merchant was so mad, and so transported with passion, that he knew not what to say. 1705 HICKERINGILL *Priest-cr.* iii. Wks. 1716 III. 184 That makes them so mad at me, when I touch the Craft by which they get their Wealth. 1707 *Reflex. upon Ridicule* 350 You are mad to hear other's Works commended. 1766 GARRICK *Neck or Nothing* i. ii, He was damned mad that he could not be at the wedding. 1806 *Simple Narrative* II. 9 I'll pump out of her how she got the book;—how deuced mad she will be. 1847 MARRYAT *Childr. N. Forest* vii, He thought . . . you would be mad at the idea of this injustice. 1867 TROLLOPE *Last Chron. Barse* (1869) II. i. 4, I am sometimes so mad with myself when I think over it all,—that I should like to blow my brains out. 1887 F. FRANCIS *Saddle & Moccasin* 111 The more he studied it [sc. the bill] the madder he got. 1902 W. JAMES *Varieties Relig. Experience* xi. 264 He can't 'get mad' at any of his alternatives; and the career of a man beset by such an all-round amiability is hopeless. 1925 E. WALLACE *King by Night* viii. 32 Don't get fresh with that girl of mine. . . You just get mad at her. 1939 [see CHISEL v. 1 4]. 1956 M. DUGGAN in C. K. Stead *N.Z. Short Stories* (1966) 90 Are you mad at me? Simpson asked. 1962 H. HOOD in R. Weaver *Canad. Short Stories* (1968) 2nd Ser. 210 'Why is Daddy mad?' said Deedee. 'I'm not mad!' 1973 *Black World* June 57/1 Gloria mad at me three days now.

6. a. Of an animal: Abnormally furious, rabid. Often said of bulls; also, in a more specific sense, of dogs, horses, etc. suffering from rabies.

The sense appears to be of late emergence; before the 16th c. it was expressed by WOOD a.

1538 [implied in MADNESS 1]. 1565 COOPER *Thesaurus* s.v. *Furibundus*, *Canis furibundus*, a madde dogge. *Taurus furibundus*, a madde bull. 1579 FULKE *Heskins' Parl.* 463 Dogges after they had eaten the sacrament, . . . ranne madde. 1590 SHAKS. *Com. Err.* v. i. 70. 1702 in *12th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. III. 7 A great Mad Bull to be turned loose in the Game-place, with Fire-works all over him. 1766 GOLDSM. *Elegy Mad Dog* 20 The dog, to gain some private ends, Went mad, and bit the man. 1769 PENNANT *Zool.* III. 315 Fish thus affected the Thames fishermen call mad bleaks. 1800 *Med. Jrnl.* IV. 58 Keep the dogs, or other animals, supposed mad, shut up safely in a convenient place for five or six weeks. 1848 DICKENS *Dombey* vi, A thundering alarm of 'Mad Bull' was raised.

† b. *mad dog*: another name for HUFF-CAP. *Obs.*

1577 [See HUFF-CAP B 1].

7. a. Uncontrolled by reason; passing all rational bounds in demeanour or conduct; extravagant in gaiety; wild.

1597, 1635 Mad Greeke [see GREEK sb. 5]. 1598 MARSTON in *Shaks. C. Praise* 29 Why, how now, currish, mad Athenian? 1605 CAMDEN *Rem.* (1637) 377 A merry mad maker as they call Poets now, was he, which . . . made this for John Calfe. 1655 *Nicholas Papers* (Camden) II. 338 You will

heare mad work shortly, for the Jesuit is at worke. a 1715 BURNET *Own Time* (1724) I. 244 He . . . was engaged in a mad-ramble after pleasure and minded no business. 1732 BERKELEY *Alciph.* ii. §10 The mad sallies of intemperance and debauchery. 1777 MME. D'ARLEAY *Early Diary* 7 Apr., The sweet little thing was quite in mad spirits. 1862 G. MEREDITH *Marian* iii, She is steadfast as a star, And yet the maddest maiden. 1873 OUIDA *Pascale* I. 69 They would play me all sorts of sweet little mad *canzoni*.

b. *transf.* Of storm, wind: Wild, violent.

1836 MRS. BROWNING *Poet's Vow* i. xiii, Mad winds that howling go From east to west. 1863 WOOLNER *My Beautiful Lady* 50 Here the mad gale had rioted and thrown Far drifts of snowy petals.

8. Proverbs. *as mad as a buck, a hatter, a March hare* (see HARE sb. 1 b), etc. Also (as) *mad as a cut snake* (Austral.), † *Ajax, a hornet* (U.S.), *a meat axe* (chiefly Austral. and N.Z.), *a wet hen*.

a 1529 SKELTON *Replycacion* 35 Thou madde Marche hare. 1529 [see HARE sb. 1 b]. 1588 SHAKES. *L. L. L.* iv. iii. 7 By the Lord this Loue is as mad as Ajax, it kills sheepe. 1590 SHAKS. *Com. Err.* iii. 1. 72 It would make a man mad as a Bucke to be so bought and sold. 1607 CHAPMAN *Buszy d'Ambois* iii. 468 Murther market folkes, quarrell with sheepe, And runne as mad as Ajax. 1609 *Ev. Wom. in Humor* i. in *Bullen Old Plays* IV. 314 If he were as madde as a weaver. 1626 FLETCHER *Noble Gent.* i. ii, Monsieur Shatillion's mad. . . Mad as May-butter, And which is more, mad for a wench. 1732 T. FULLER *Gnomologia* 140 Love is as mad as Ajax; it kills Sheep, so it kills me. 1823 J. DODDRIDGE *Dialogue of Backwoodsman & Dandy* in *Logan* 42 Every body that was not ax'd was mad as a wet hen. 1855 T. C. HALIBURTON *Nat. & Hum. Nat.* I. 85, I feel as mad as a meat axe. 1837-40, 1857 [see HATTER 1]. 1849 THACKERAY *Pendennis* x, We were . . . chaffing Derby Oaks—until he was as mad as a hatter. 1901 T. RATCLIFFE in *N. & Q.* 9th Ser. VIII. 501/2 In Derbyshire . . . there is no commoner saying to express anger shown by any one than to say that he or she was 'as mad as a tup'. 1902 W. N. HARBEN *Abner Daniel* 54 The Colonel is as mad as a wet hen about the whole thing. 1919 MENCKEN *Amer. Lang.* 80 In the familiar simile, *as mad as a hornet*, [sc. the word mad] is used in the American sense. 1923 WODEHOUSE *Inimitable Jeeves* xviii. 249 My uncle will be as mad as a wet hen when he finds out that he has been fooled. 1927 *Amer. Speech* II. 360 He was as mad as a hornet when he heard how the election went. 1932 'W. HATFIELD' *Ginger Murdoch* 30 'But you're mad!' said Mick, 'mad as a cut snake!' 1946 J. FOUNTAIN in *Coast to Coast* 1945 252 The cow's mad—mad as a meat axe! 1951 S. MACKENZIE *Dead Men Rising* 203 'Mad as a cut snake,' Johnson said admiringly, 'and there's not a better feller in the whole camp.' 1963 *Moderna Språk* LVII. 1. 10 *As mad as a cut snake*: 'mad' is used in the sense of 'angry', and the phrase means 'extremely angry'. 1970 D. M. DAVIN *Not Here, Not Now* v. iii. 263 She's mad as a meataxe anyway about the whole idea. 1971 *Wall St. Jrnl.* 22 July W. 1/4 The chicken farmers of Quebec . . . are as mad as, well, a wet hen.

9. *Comb.*, parasynthetic, as *mad-blooded*, *-humoured*, *-mooded*, *-pated* adjs.; with adjs., indicating some condition that proceeds from, resembles, or results in madness, as *mad-afraid*, † *mad-angry*, *-blazing*, *-drunk*, † *-hardy* (hence † *mad-hardiness*), † *-hungry*, *-keen*, † *-merry*, † *-proud*, † *-red* adjs.; also *mad-like* adj. and in attributive combinations of the adj. used *absol.*, as *mad minute Army slang*, a minute of rapid rifle-fire or frenzied bayonet-practice (see *quots.*); *mad money colloq.*, money for use in an emergency; *spec.* (see *quot.* 1922); *mad nurse (colloq.)* a nurse attending on insane patients; *mad scientist*, a scientist who is mad or eccentric, esp. so as to be dangerous or evil: a stock figure of melodramatic horror-stories; freq. *attrib.* See also MAD-DOCTOR, MADHOUSE.

1895 KIPLING *Seven Seas* (1896) 90 When the steers are *mad-afraid. 1589 RIDER *Bibl. Schol.*, 'Madde angrie, or raging madde, *sæuus, furiosus*. 1632 J. HAYWARD tr. *Biondi's Eromena* v. 142 Whose Prince mad angry for being discovered, assailing with a sudden furie the Granadan Galley, easily tooke her. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* III. v. vii, *Mad-blazing with flame of all imaginable tints. 1885 RUNCIMAN *Skippers & Sh.* 84 He was a *mad blooded rip that cared for nothing. 1653 BAXTER *Chr. Concord* 32, I have neighbours that go *mad-drunk about the streets. 1871 *Routledge's Ev. Boy's Am.* 33 He was mad drunk, and did not know what he was doing. 1534 WHITTINGTON *Tullyes Offices* i. (1540) 28 Of the hie pride of herte whiche is in reproche, and maye be called *madhardynesse. *Ibid.* 35 *Madhardy men of our cyte of Rome. 1665 PEPYS *Diary* 6 Dec., Knipp, who is . . . the most excellent *mad-humoured thing, and sings the noblest that ever I heard. 1608 CHAPMAN *Byron's Conspir.* Plays 1873 II. 233 Such *mad-hungrie men, as well may eate Hote coles of fire. 1949 A. CHRISTIE *Crooked House* xvi. 126 She's *mad keen on this detecting stuff. 1974 L. LAMB *Man in Mist* xiii. 88 Derek Boots was not exactly the type to join us here. . . I was not so mad keen on him. 1836 [G. E. INMAN] *Sir Orfeo* 6 With a *mad-like dreaminess crying. 1887 P. McNEILL *Blawearie* 144 The mad-like act would never have been heard of. 1599 *Sir John Oldcastle* (1600) C 4, Ye olde *mad merry Constable, art thou aduise of that? 1609 BOYS *Wks.* (1629) 30 The wicked are often merrie, sometime mad-merry. 1917 A. G. EMPY *Over Top* 298 *Mad minute, firing fifteen rounds from your rifle in sixty seconds. A man is mad to attempt it, especially with a stiff bolt. 1942 in *Baker Austral. Lang.* (1945) viii. 155 *The mad minute*, bayonet drill. 1945 C. H. B. PRIDHAM *Superiority of Fire* vi. 57 By 1914, many men in each regiment could exceed even twenty rounds in the 'mad minute'. 1964 C. FALLS in S. Nowell-Smith *Eduardian England* xiv. 537 Reservists and young soldiers alike could shoot steadily and accurately at a relatively slow rate for long periods, or in emergency fire what they called their 'mad minute'. 1965 BROPHY & PARTRIDGE *Long Trail* 147 *Mad minute*, a newspaper phrase for British rapid fire during the Retreat from Mons. . . The name was also

applied to the frenzied minute spent charging down the assault course, bayoneting straw-filled dummies, representing enemy soldiers. **1922** *Dialect Notes* V. 148 **Mad money*, money a girl carries in case she has a row with her escort and wishes to go home alone. **1933** PARTRIDGE *Slang To-day & Yesterday* v. 285 *Mad money*, return fare, it being very generally believed by the New Zealand troops... that every English girl infallibly carried her return fare in case her soldier friend became *mad*, i.e., acted with an excessive freedom of manner. **1943** J. STEINBECK *Once there was War* (1959) 136 He has a nest egg of mad money. **1962** L. DEIGHTON *Ipcress File* x. 61, I think he grabs an S. 1. now and again when he needs some mad money. **1970** 'D. SHANNON' *Unexpected Death* (1971) ix. 135, I haven't even a dime of mad money with me, hope I don't need it. **1972** O. SELA *Bearer Plot* i. 15, I reached for the wad of notes Keith kept as mad money. **1583** T. WATSON *Centurie of Loue* lii. Poems (Arb.) 88 *Mad mooded Loue vsurping Reasons place. **1753** *The World* No. 23 ¶7 After such hospitals are built... and doctors, surgeons, apothecaries and *mad nurses provided. **1771** T. HULL *Sir W. Harrington* (1797) II. 223 Your *mad-pated Julia. **14**... *Voc.* in Wv.-Wülcker 605/15 *Procululus*, *madprud. **1614** LODGE *Seneca, Life* ix, This Prince waxed *mad red with anger. **1940** 'N. BLAKE' *Malice in Wonderland* III. xviii. 282 A sort of *mad-scientist motive for the whole series of outrages. **1963** 'G. BAGBY' *Murder's Little Helper* (1964) iv. 36 The whole idea smacked too much of some mad-scientist fable out of a comic strip. **1972** B. TURNER *Solden's Women* ix. 82 He would have passed for the mad scientist in one of those films which star giant insects.

mad (mæd), *v.* [f. MAD *a.*]

1. *trans.* To make mad, in various senses of the adj.; to madden, make insane; †to render foolish; †to bewilder, stupefy, daze; to infuriate, enrage. Now *rare* exc. U.S. *colloq.*, to exasperate.

1399 LANGL. *Rich. Redeles* 1. 63 And no soule persone to punnysh pe wrongis; And pat maddid pi men. *Ibid.* II. 132 With many derke mystis pat maddid her eyne. **c1400** *Desir. Troy* 8061 So full are pe faire fild of dessait, And men for to mad is most pere dessyre. **1561** T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst.* iv. 125 The deuell hath with horrible bewitchyng madded their myndes. **1593** NASHE *Christ's T.* (1613) 44 Nothing so much doth macerate and mad mee. **1600** HOLLAND *Livy* xxviii. xv. 679 The Elephants also affrighted and madded... ran from the wings. **1621** BURTON *Anat. Mel.* II. iii. vii. 425 He plaid on his drumme and by that meanes madded her more. **1682** SOUTHERNE *Loyal Brother* iv. i, O Hell! it mads my reason but to think on't. **1810** CRABBE *Borough* viii, Again! By Heav'n, it mads me. **1850** BLACKIE *Æschylus* I. 22 Sin... Mads the ill-counsell'd heart. **1863** J. WEISS *Life T. Parker* I. 191 You have madded Parker and in this way he shews his spite. **1873** M. HOLLEY *My Opinions* 249 At the same time it madded some of the Republicans. **1893** 'O. THANET' *Stories Western Town* 31, I madded him first; I was a fool. **1916** H. L. WILSON *Somewhere in Red Gap* vi. 268, I think to find him all madded up and mortified; but he's strangely cheerful for one who has suffered. **1924** W. M. RAINE *Troubled Waters* vi. 59 O' course, it ain't that any of them's afraid to intr. that crazy gunman, Tait.

2. *a. intr.* To be or to become mad; to act like a madman, rage, behave furiously. Now *rare*.

a1366 CHAUCER *Rom. Rose* 1072 Richesse a robe of purple on hadde, Ne trowe not that I lye or madde. **1382** WYCLIF *Acts* xxvi. 24 Festus with greet vois seyde, Poul, thou maddist, or wexist wood. **c1386** CHAUCER *Miller's T.* 373 Suffiseth thee, but if thy wittes maddde To han as greet a grace as Noe hadde. **c1394** P. Pl. *Crede* 280 'Alas!' quap þe frier 'almost y maddde in mynde, To sen houþ þis Minours many men begyleth!' **c1412** HOCLEVE *De Reg. Princ.* 930, I... muse so, that vn-to lite I maddde. **c1440** *Promp. Parv.* 319/2 Maddyn, or dotyn, *desipio*. Maddyn, or waxyn woode, *insanio, furio*. **1529** LUPSET *Charity* (1539) 23, I maye loue for my sensuall luste, as when... I maddde or dote vpon women. **1530** PALSGR. 616/1, I maddde, I waxe or become mad, *je enraige*. I holde my lyfe on it the felowe maddeth. **1574** HELLOWES *Guevara's Fam. Ep.* (1577) 310 He brawleth and maddeth with the maids. **1873** M. ARNOLD *Lit. & Dogma* (1876) 148 The unclean spirits... came raging and madding before him.

† *b.* Phrase, to go or run madding. *Obs.*

a1619 FOTHERBY *Atheom.* II. ii. §5 (1622) 205 Wee runne madding after Gold. **1621** T. WILLIAMSON tr. *Goulart's Wise Vieillard* 25 Ouer violent passions of the minde... ouerwhelme the soule... making it to goe gadding and madding heere and there to and fro. **1650** HOWELL *Giraffi's Rev. Naples* 1. 79 Going thus arming daily more and more, and madding up and down the streets. **a1691** POCOCK *Theol. Wks.* (1740) II. 195/1 A... mad-headed, unruly heifer, that... runs wantonly madding about.

† *c.* To become infatuated. *Const. after, upon. Obs.*

1594 KYD *Cornelia* 1. 60 A martiall people madding after Armes. **1624** F. WHITE *Repl. Fisher* 555 The practise of your people... madding vpon the merits of Saints, and contemning the merits of Christ... is intolerable.

Madagascan (mædɔːgæskən), *a.* and *sb.* [irreg. f. *Madagascar* (see next) + -AN.] *A. adj.* Of or pertaining to Madagascar. *B. sb.* A native or inhabitant of Madagascar.

1886 *Ibis* 135 The alternative hypothesis... that the Madagascan and Columbian species [of Snipes] have changed. **1890** *Cent. Dict.*, *Madagascan*,... a native or an inhabitant of Madagascar. **1953** L. D. STAMP *Africa* xx. 511 Every Madagascan farm has a few pigs. **1973** *Listener* 20 Sept. 369/1 The Madagascan revolt, in which eighty thousand were killed. **1973** *Country Life* 20 Dec. 2122/2 The Japanese... have developed a real yen for it [sc. Beaujolais]. So have the Madagascans, the Tahitians and the Nationalist Chinese.

Madagascar (mædɔːgæskə(r)). The large island off the east coast of Africa, used *attrib.* in special collocations, as *Madagascar cat*, the ring-tailed lemur, *Lemur catta*; *Madagascar*

(clove) nutmeg, manna (see quots.); **Madagascar periwinkle**, a tropical plant (*Vinca rosea*) with white or rose-coloured flowers.

1900 H. A. BRYDEN *Animals Afr.* 12 Some of these curious lemurs, which are usually known as 'Madagascar Cats'. **1866** LINDLEY & MOORE *Treas. Bot.* I. 28/2 One species, [*Althophyllum aromaticum*], grows in Madagascar... The fruit... encloses a kernel of an acrid caustic taste, known as Madagascar clove nutmegs. **1889** *Cent. Dict.*, *Dulcitol*,... is commercially obtained from an unknown plant in Madagascar, and in the crude state is called *Madagascar manna*. **1821** M. BROWNE *Diary* (1905) 104 There were... myrtles, beautiful campanulas, geraniums, Madagascar periwinkles, etc.

Madagascarian (mædɔːgæˈskæəriən), *a.* [f. prec. + -IAN] = MADAGASCAN *a.* Also **Mada'gascarene**, **Mada'gascrican** *sbs.* = MADAGASCAN *sb.*

1824 M. A. HEDGE *Radama* iv. 78 The first order is usually composed of those termed the white Madagascarians. **1856** C. NORDHOFF *Merchant Vessel* xix. 246 The natives... are mostly black, the descendants of Madagascarenes. **1875** *Encycl. Brit.* III. 758/2 Madagascar, the Comoros, and the widely-scattered Mascarene Islands constitute a fifth Subregion, and for this we may most reasonably use the name 'Madagascarian'. **1893** A. NEWTON *Dict. Birds* II. 347 Those [genera] belonging to the insular or Madagascarian Subregion.

Madagass. Also **Madegass**, **Madecass**. [Variant of MALAGASH.]

1. A native or inhabitant of Madagascar.

1793 TRAPP tr. *Rochon's Voy. Madagascar* 33 The inhabitants of Madagascar call themselves indistinctly Malegashes, or Madecasses. **1815** A. BURN *Mem. v.* (1816) 208 It is lamentable that some attempts are not made to convert the Madagasses to Christianity. **1839** *Penny Cycl.* XIV. 259/2 The Madegasses have made considerable progress in the arts of civilization.

2. A Jamaican Black, having skin less dark and hair less crisped than is typical among African peoples.

1873 GARDNER *Hist. Jamaica* II. iv. 97 The term Madagass is still applied to certain light complexioned negroes, especially those whose hair is less woolly than common.

|| **madal** (mɑːdɑːl). Also **madāla**, **maddale**. A double-headed drum used in Nepal and eastern India. Cf. MRIDANGAM.

1914 A. H. F. STRANGWAYS *Mus. Hindostan* ix. 228 The maddale (mydānga-shape) hollowed out of a tree. **1954** J. MASTERS *Bhowani Junction* 329 My Birkhe beat cheerfully on a madal, which is a deep and narrow Gurkha drum. **1960** S. PRAJÑANANDA *Hist. Devel. Indian Mus.* i. 7 The different musical instruments of folk-music like *ekātāra*,... *madāla*,... etc. bear testimony to... the cultural taste and outlook of the peoples of Bengal. **1969** *Illustr. Weekly India* 27 July 33/1 They assemble... and dance—both men and women—to the accompaniment of the *madal* (the Santali drum). **1971** K. KENT in C. Bonington *Annapurna South Face* App. H. 314 Most boys [in Nepal] learn to play the flute and *madal*—a double-ended drum, with one end slightly smaller than the other.

madam ('mædəm), *sb.* Forms: 3-6 *madame*, 4-5 *madaum* *Sc.* *madem(e)*, 5 *maydame*, 6 *maddame*, 4-9 *madame*, 4- *madam*. [a. OF. *madame* (in mod. Fr. written MADAME), literally, 'my lady' (see DAME, DAM), corresp. etymologically to It. *madonna*, *monna*, med. L. *mea domina*.

The spelling *madame* is still preferred by some writers, but the more general and convenient practice is to write *madam* when the word is used as English, and MADAME when it is used as a foreign title. For the plural (in sense 1) MESDAMES is now used; the Eng. plural is obs. exc. in sense 3.]

1. *a.* A form of respectful or polite address (substituted for the name) originally used by servants in speaking to their mistress, and by people generally in speaking to a lady of high rank; subsequently used with progressively extended application, and now capable of being (in certain circumstances) employed in addressing a woman of whatever rank or position. (Corresponding to SIR.)

The early occurrence of DAME in the sense of mother suggests that in AF. and early ME. *ma dame* was very commonly used by children to their mother; but in the extant examples the mother so addressed is a queen or a lady of very high rank. In Chaucer's time (*C.T. Prol.* 376) to be addressed as *madame* was one of the advantages which a citizen's wife gained by her husband's being made alderman; this probably indicates the lowest social grade in which at that time the title could be claimed as a matter of customary right. In poetry of the 14th and 15th c. the lover often addresses his mistress as *madame*. Nuns (originally only the elder ones: see quot. c 1400) were called *madame* down to the Reformation.

While in France the title has (with certain customary exceptions) been confined to married women, in England no such rule has been generally adopted, though there are traces of a tendency in the 16-17th c. to address matrons as 'madam' and spinsters as 'mistress'.

From the 17th c. *madam* has been the title normally used in beginning or subscribing a letter to a woman of any station, except where the use of the name (as in 'Dear Mrs. A.' etc.) is permitted ('my lady', etc. not being admitted in epistolary usage). In oral use the title now rarely occurs; from the 18th c. it has been, except in very formal use, largely superseded by the contracted form MA'AM, which has itself in recent years been greatly restricted in currency; however, *madam* is in London and other towns still the word

commonly used by salesmen to their female customers, and by persons in the position of servants to the public.

1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 832 Heo [sc. Cordeille] sede... Mid hou mani kniztes is he come, þe øjer aȝen sede, Ma dame bote mid o man. *Ibid.* 5858 Certes ma dame quap þe king [to his stepmother] so ne may it noȝt be. **a1300-1400** *Cursor M.* 4340 (Gött.) In chamber hendely he [Joseph] hir grett, And said, 'madam [Cott. lauedi], cum to your mett'. **c1330** *Arth. & Merl.* 4644 (Kölbing) þo bispac Wawain curteys [addressing his mother] Madame, purvaieþ ous harnais. **c1375** *Sc. Leg. Saints* I. (Katherine) 658 [T]hane purpish sad till hir [sc. the queen] alone: 'dred nocht, madem! It sall be done'. **1390** *Gower Conf.* I. 47 Ma dame, I am a man of thyne, That in thi Court have longe served. **a1400-50** *Alexander* 229 'Haile, modi qwene of Messidoyne' he maister-like said; þare deyned him na daynte 'madame' hire to call. *Ibid.* 874 þen airis him on Alexander to his awen modire; 'Bees not a-glopeden, madame ne greued at my fadire'. **c1400** *Rule St. Benet* 2210 'Damisel' þe songest [nun] es, þe elder 'madaum' & 'mastres'. þe Piores als principall Es 'lady' & leder of þam all. **a1440** *Sir Degrev.* 785 'Maydame!' sche seid, 'gramercy of thi gret cortesy'. **c1470** *Henry Wallace* v. 1030 'Grace', scho cryit, 'for hym that deit on tre'. Than Wallace said; 'Mademe, your noyis lat be'. **1513** BRADSHAW *St. Werburge* II. 1393 'Alas', he sayd, 'ma dame and patronesse, For sorowe I can nat my peynes expresse'. **1547** EARL SUSSEX in *Ellis Orig. Lett.* Ser. I. II. 137 [To his wife.] Madame... thies be to signifie [etc.]. *Ibid.* 138 Thus, good Madame albeit [etc.]. **1552** *LYNDESAY Monarchie* III. 4664 The seilye Nun wyl thynk gret schame, Without scho callit be Madame. **1597** SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV.* II. i. 109 And didst not thou... desire me to be no more familiar with such poore people, saying, that ere long they should call me Madam? **1602**—*Ham.* II. ii. 96 *Qu.* More matter, with lesse Art. *Pol. Madam*, I swear I vse no Art at all. **1609** B. JONSON *Silent Woman* v. (1620) O 2, *Tru.* You see, what creatures you may bestow your fauours on, Madames. **1648** MILTON *Sonn.* x. 11 *To the Lady Margaret Ley*, Though later born, than to have known the dayes Wherein your Father flourisht, yet by you Madam, me thinks I see him living yet. **1696** PHILLIPS (ed. 5), *Madam*, a Title of Honour, which is given as well in Writing as Speaking, to Women of Quality, as Princesses, Dutches, and others; but grown a little too common of late. **1749** FIELDING *Tom Jones* XVII. vi, 'If you will have patience, madam', answered Mrs. Miller, 'I will acquaint you who I am'. 'I have no curiosity, madam, to know anything', cries Sophia. **1851** TENNYSON *To the Queen*, Take, Madam, this poor book of song. **1884** J. QUINCY *Figures of Past* 325 'So you've been over the farm, Colonel Pickering', said my mother... 'Why, yes, Madame', was the reply, 'I have been all over the farm, and a weary tramp I've had of it'. **1901** *Daily Chron.* 10 Dec. 5/2 The street-car conductors of Boston are compelled to address all their women passengers as 'madam'.

b. Non-vocatively, substituted for the name of a lady entitled to be addressed as 'madam'. ? *Obs.*

c1500 *Melusine* 11 Sire, Madame the quene Pressyne your wyf... is deluyered of thre doughtirs. **1605** SHAKS. *Lear* I. ii. 9 Why Bastard?... When my Dimensions are as well compact... As honest Madams issue? **1716** SWIFT *Phillis Wks.* 1755 III. II. 159 Old madam, who went up to find What papers Phil had left behind. **1720**—*Fates Clergy.* *ibid.* II. II. 28 He kept a miserable house, but the blame was laid wholly upon madam; for the good doctor was always at his books. **1762** BICKERSTAFFE *Love in Village* I. ix. (1765) 18, I know what makes you false hearted to me, that you may keep company with young madam's waiting woman. **1839-41** WARREN *Ten Thous. a Year* xvii. II. 93 It's very hard ma'am, that madam's maid is to go with her, and I'm not to go with you! ['Madam' is the lady of the house; the speaker is her sister-in-law's maid.]

c. Used in contempt or anger. Chiefly *dial.*

1854 MISS BAKER *Northampt. Gloss.*, I'll give it you, madam, if you don't do as you're bid.

2. As a prefixed title. † *a.* Prefixed to a first or sole name. *Obs.*

c1386 CHAUCER *Prol.* 121 She [the prioress] was cleped madame Eglentyne. **1591** SHAKS. *Two Gent.* II. i. 9 Goe to, sir, tell me: do you know Madam Siluia? *Ibid.* II. v. 8 But sirha, how did thy Master part with Madam Julia? **1613** HEYWOOD *Brazen Age* II. ii, *Iason*. Madam Medea. *Medea*. Leauē circumstance, away. **1749** FIELDING *Tom Jones* VIII. viii, etc. [An unmarried young lady is referred to by servants and inferiors as 'Madam Sophia'.]

b. Prefixed to a surname: (a) Now in U.S., and perh. formerly in England, the style of a woman who has a married son (whose wife has the style of 'Mrs.'). (b) *dial.* The style of a married woman of position, such as the squire's wife. (c) U.S. (See quot. 1809).

1703 PETIVER *Musei Petiver.* 94 Madam Elizabeth Glanville. To this Curious Gentlewoman I am obliged for an hundred Insects. **1705** *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4106/4 Madam Clark of Yeovil, Mrs. Jervice of Favent. **a1774** GOLDSM. *Elegy on Mrs. Blaize*, Good people all, with one accord Lament for Madam Blaize. **1809** KENDALL *Trav.* II. xxxviii. 44 It has been, and still is the practice, to prefix to the name of a deceased female of some consideration... the title of madam. **a1825** FORBY *Voc. E. Anglia, Madam*, a term of respect to gentlewomen; below *lady*, but above *mistress*. In a village, the Esquire's wife... must have *madam* prefixed to her surname. The parson's wife, if he be a doctor, or a man of... genteel figure, must be *madam* too. **1849** LVELL *2nd Visit U.S.* I. ix. 162 The title of Madam is sometimes given here [in Boston], and generally... in the South, to a mother whose son has married, and the daughter-in-law is then called Mrs.

† *c.* *madame regent* = queen regent. Also *fig. Obs.*

1523 SKELTON *Garl. Laurel* 53 [to Pallas] Prynces moost pusan... All other transcending... Madame regent of the seycence seyn. *Ibid.* 951. **a1562** G. CAVENDISH *Wolsey* (1893) 84 Nowe was there lodged also Madame Regent, the kyng's mother, and all hir trayn of ladys and gentillwomen.

† *d.* In playful or derisive uses. *Obs.*

1603 SHAKS. *Meas. for M.* I. ii. 43 Behold, behold, where madam Mitigation comes. **1624** HEYWOOD *Captives* IV. i. in

Bullen O. *Pl.* IV, Naye, make his honest and chast wyfe no better Then a madam makarell. 1633 FORD *'Tis Pity* II. ii, 'Tis not your new Mistresse, Your goodly Madam Merchant, shall triumph On my deiection. 1670 EACHARD *Cont. Clergy* 28 After a lad has taken his leave of Madam University, . . . he is not likely to deal . . . with much Latine. 1687 DRYDEN *Hind & P.* II. 250 But madam Panther, you, though more sincere, Are not so wise as your adulterer. 1806 H. K. WHITE *My Study*, The ideal flights of Madam Brain.

3. A woman who is addressed as 'madam'.

† a. A lady of rank or station. Also *fig. Obs.*

1543 BALE *Yet a Course* 38 b, She [holy church] became a glorious madame of the earth. 1550 — *Image Both Ch.* Pref. A vj b, They have alwaies for luces sake, gloriouslye garnished their holy mother, the madame of mischiefe and proude synagog of Sathan w^t golde, siluer [etc.]. 1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist. Epit. Preceptes* A ijb, His grandmother a sober matrone and vertuous old maddame. 1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* III. i. (Arb.) 149 As we see in these great Madames of honour. 1616 R. C. *Times' Whistle*, etc. (1871) 134 'Tis certaine he had been a knight a[t] lest, And made his wife (what she hath lookt for long) A Madame. *appositively.* 1632 MASSINGER *City Madam* I. i, The want of one [sc. a male heir] Swells my young Mistresses, and their madam mother With hopes above their birth, and scale.

b. The mistress of a house. Now only U.S. *vulgar.*

1824 GALT *Rothelan* II. xv, We shall . . . use a little more freedom with the madam of the mansion. 1879 TOURGEE *Fool's Err.* xv. 75 Well, Colonel, . . . I've brought back the books I borrowed of the madam the other day.

c. In derisive or opprobrious use. (a) An affected fine lady. †(b) A kept mistress, a courtesan, prostitute (*obs.*). (c) Used as a general term of contempt for a female: a 'hussy', 'minx'. (d) A brothel-keeper; cf. MADAME 4. (e) Nonsense, humbug. *slang.*

These uses may perhaps, so far as origin is concerned, belong partly to MADAME, as being more or less due to prejudice against foreign women. Cf. *'Madam Van* [?i.e. a Dutchwoman: cf. MADAME 1] a whore' (*Dict. Cant. Crew*, a 1700).

(a) 1598 MARSTON *Scot. Villanie* In Lect. B2, Let me alone, the Madams call for thee Longing to laugh at thy wits pouertie. 1623 MASSINGER *Dk. Milan* III. ii, Fine meeters To tinkle in the eares of ignorant Madams. 1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* I. 11 Ovid's Lydian-Spinstresse, that proud Madam which Pallas, for her Rivalship transform'd into the Spider. 1682 O. N. *Boileau's Lutrin* I. Arg. 11 Thus Queasie Madams meat forbear Untill they read, The Bill of Fare. 1725 *New Cant. Dict.*, *Mistress Pruncum-Pruncum*, such a stiff, over-nice, precise Madam. 1803 MARY CHARLTON *Wife & Mistress* III. 57 What should I care what those fine Madams says of me! 1840 HOOD *Kilmansegg, Honeymoon* xxii, She was far too pamper'd a madam.

(b) 1719 D'URFEE *Pills* IV. 139 Hide-Park may be term'd the Market of Madams, or Lady-Fair. 1721 AMHERST *Terræ Fil.* No. 28 (1754) 152 At Oxford, several of our most celebrated and right beautiful madams would pluck off their fine feathers, and betake themselves to an honest livelihood. 1747 *Genil. Mag.* 96 On a Gentleman who mistook a Kept Madam for a Lady of Fashion. 1761 *Ann. Reg.* II. 66 He indulged himself and madam with green peas at five shillings a quart.

(c) 1802 WOLCOT (P. Pindar) *Middlesex Elect.* II. Wks. 1816 IV. 183 I'd make the madams squall. 1874 S. BEAUCHAMP *Grantley Grange* I. 68 'I do not think they [hoppickers] are troubled with much shyness'. 'O, not a bit of it, Sir Charles . . . they're brazen madams, and quite above my hands'.

(d) a 1911 D. G. PHILLIPS *Susan Lenox* (1917) I. xxi. 393 The madam fixes things so that every girl always owes her money. 1912 T. DREISER *Financier* xlvi. 510 In a few moments the 'madam', as the current word characterized this type of woman, appeared. 1918 C. GARNETT tr. *Dostoevsky's White Nights* 117 Before me was standing a person with a stupid smile, the 'madam' herself. 1926 J. BLACK *You can't Win* iv. 30 The following week I called at Madam Kate Singleton's. . . In a minute the madam came down. 1959 N. MAILER *Advt. for Myself* (1961) 279 A rather remarkable woman who had been the madam of a whorehouse. 1960 AUDEN *Homage to Chloë* 85 Henry Adams Was mortally afraid of Madams: In a disorderly house He sat quiet as a mouse. 1962 *Punch* 30 May p. xiii/1 Barbara Stanwyck as Lesbian madam of New Orleans brothel. 1975 *Daily Tel.* (Colour Suppl.) 18 July 7/1 The oldest girl is a woman, maybe Czechoslovakian, maybe the madam.

(e) 1927 E. WALLACE *Feathered Serpent* xvii. 218 'I was getting a hundred quid for this job . . . and I couldn't turn him down.' 'The usual "madam"!' sneered the inspector. 'It's not "madam", Mr. Brown,' said Jerry earnestly, 'though I admit it sounds as likely as cream in skilly; but it's true.' 1932 A. GARDNER *Tinker's Kitchen* 284 Madam = made up story; flattery. 1936 J. CURTIS *Gilt Kid* II. 18 'What did the old boy say?' 'Just the usual madam.' 1965 *Sunday Times Mag.* 11 July 21 Both sides are expert with the madam—a form of kidology which seems to come naturally to most Merseysiders. 1973 J. WAINWRIGHT *Touch of Malice* 130 It was not the sort of place conducive to putting over a spot of old madam. The normally glib flannel tended to stick in his throat and the guff and eye-wash hadn't enough elbow-room to . . . sound . . . feasible.

4. † a. Comb. (*appositive*). *Obs.*

1593 G. HARVEY *Pierce's Super.* 174 Floorishing London, the Staple of Wealth, & Madame-towne of the Realme.

b. madam-shop [MADAM sb. 3], a small shop which sells ready-to-wear clothes for the fashionable woman of mature taste.

1952 *Times Lit. Suppl.* 28 Nov. 778 The juggling with couture dressmakers . . . and owners of 'madam shops' in order to keep them contented with their share of reporting. 1963 *Harper's Bazaar* Feb. 20/3 The sight of two assistants in one of those little madam shops fitting girdles on to plastic models. 1965 *Guardian* 16 July 8/5 Boutiques are nothing new in Manchester. There is a stalwart 'madam shop' tradition; little shops for women of substance. 1966 H. W.

YOXALL *Fashion of Life* viii. 68 The contemporary Madam Shops, so aptly named, . . . are enjoying a new popularity. 1967 *Guardian* 30 Mar. 5/1 The madam shops. . . Shops catering for women over 25 who want to dress in fashion, and can afford to.

Hence (*nonce-wds.*) 'madamish a.', like a 'fine lady'; † 'madamship'.

1620 *Sweetnam Arraigned* (1880) 62, I thank you Madame-ship, Ime glad o' this. 1881 J. YOUNGER *Autobiog.* xv. 171 The mistress at home grew quite madamish.

madam ('mædəm), *v.* [f. MADAM sb.] *trans.* To address as 'madam'. † Also with *up*.

1622 ROWLANDS *Good News & B.* 7 She . . . would be Madam'd, Worship'd, Ladifide. 1668 DRYDEN *Evening's Love* III. i. (1671) 33 Madam me no Madam. 1741 RICHARDSON *Pamela* (1824) I. 58 In came the coachman . . . and madamed me up strangely. 1748 — *Clarissa* Wks. 1883 VIII. 447, I am . . . Madam'd up perhaps to matrimonial perfection. 1829 *Examiner* 116/1 The sparring scene between her and Mrs. Chatterley, wherein they 'Madam' each other with genteel petulance.

|| madame (madam; often mæ'dɑ:m, or anglicized 'mædəm). Also madam. Pl. MESDAMES; † madames. [Fr.: see MADAM sb.]

The uses in which the word is meant to represent a foreign title are treated in the present article, although in early examples the spelling is often *madam*. For *madame*, when it is a mere variant spelling of the Eng. word, see MADAM.]

1. a. The title prefixed to the surname of a French married woman (corresponding to the Eng. 'Mrs.', 'Lady', etc., according to degree of rank). Abbreviated *Mme.*; in Eng. books and newspapers *Mdme.* often occurs.

In English use it is very commonly applied to a married woman belonging to any foreign nation (substituted, e.g., for the Ger. *Frau* or the Du. *Mevrouw*). It is also frequently assumed (instead of 'Mrs.') by English or American professional singers or musicians, and by women engaged in businesses such as dressmaking, in which native taste or skill is reputed to be inferior to that of Frenchwomen.

a 1674 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* xv. §155 One day he visited madam Turyn. 1699 *PETIVER Musei Petiver.* 46 Madam Margaretha Hendrina van Otteren, Widow to . . . Dr. Oldland. 1706 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* 18 May (1857) VI. 46 Mrs. Skelton, daughter to Madam Orfeur. 1838 DICKENS *Nich. Nick.* x, 'The Lady's name', said Ralph, 'is Mantalini—Madame Mantalini'. 1871 E. C. G. MURRAY *Member for Paris* I. 258 One of Madame Roderheim's plushed footmen. *Ibid.* 296 'Father Glabre never talks politics', answered Mdme. de Margauld. 1877 J. GRANT *Six Yrs. Ago* II. 188 Madame von Hohenthal. 1888 MAPLESON *Mem.* (ed. 2) I. 193 Mdme. Christine Nilsson.

b. Used (both vocatively and otherwise) with omission of the name, or in substitution for it.

1853 BRONTE *Villette* xiv, As soon as Georgette was well, Madame sent her away into the country. 1894 S. J. WEYMAN *Man in Black* 198 Presently madame followed her example.

† 2. The title given to female members of the French royal family; a French princess; *spec.* the eldest daughter of the French king or of the dauphin; in the reign of Louis XIV, the wife of MONSIEUR, the king's only brother. *Obs.*

1670 G. H. *Hist. Cardinals* I. 1. 14 In the presence of Madam Royall in Turin. 1679 *Marriage Charles II.* 7 Next to her followed Madam. 1701 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3714/3 Madame does not yet give Audienec. a 1715 BURNET *Own Time* (1724) I. 302 The King of France had courted Madame Soissons, and made a shew of courting Madame [sc. the Duchess of Orleans]. 1765 *Ann. Reg.* 112 Don Philip, duke of Parma, . . . has left issue, by the late madame of France, a prince and a princess. 1766 *Ibid.* II. 4 The Madames of France were much devoted to reading in their private apartments. 1798 R. C. DALLAS tr. *Cléry's Jnl.* *Occur. Louis XVI* 40 A small antichamber almost without light, was occupied by Madame Royale and Madame Elizabeth.

† 3. A French married woman; a Frenchman's wife. *Obs.*

1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V.* I. i. 23 The Madams too, not vs'd to toyle, did almost sweat to beare The Pride vpon them. *Ibid.* III. v. 28 *Dolphin.* By Faith and Honor, Our Madames mock at vs. 1599 B. JONSON *Cynthia's Rev.* IV. i, I would tell you, which Madame lou'd a Monsieur. 1627 DRAYTON *Agincourt* cxlvii, In which [a Chariot] they meane to Paris him to bring, To make sport to their Madames and their Boyes. 1765 BICKERSTAFFE *Maid of Mill* I. vi. 11 When I was on my travels, among the madames, and signoras, we never saluted more than the tip of the ear.

4. = MADAM sb. 3 c (d).

1871 N. Y. *Herald* 29 July 6/2 The Madame . . . sent her to an infamous den in Forsyth Street kept by a Mrs. Hines. 1922 V. WOOLF *Jacob's Room* ix. 171 Only Madame herself . . . had about her that leer, that lewdness. 1934 A. WOOLLCOTT *While Rome Burns* 157 Visiting the local Maison Tellier . . . and taking the madame and all her girls out duck-shooting. 1961 M. JONES *Potbank* xxvi. 111 Her behaviour . . . made me think of a madame in the more discreet sort of brothel. 1969 G. GREENE *Trav. with my Aunt* I. viii. 83 There was a discipline in the old-time brothels. The madame . . . played a rôle similar to that of the headmistress of Roedean. 1975 *Sunday Times* 12 Jan. 37/2 She plays the part of the notorious Xaviera Hollander, New York call-girl and madame.

madamoiselle, *obs.* variant of MADEMOISELLE.

madane, *obs.* form of MAIDEN.

madapollam (mæd'əpɒləm). Also -polland, -polam. [From *Madapollam* (*Mādhava-palam*), a suburb of Narsapur, Madras presidency.] A kind of cotton cloth, orig. manufactured at Madapollam, and afterwards imitated on the

British looms, and exported in great quantities to India.

1832 in M. Russell *Egypt* viii. (1853) 327 He intends to send long-cloths, madapollands [etc.]. 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade, Madapollam*, a kind of fine long cloth, shipped to the Eastern markets. 1882 CAULFIELD & SAWARD *Dict. Needlework, Madapolams*, a coarse description of calico cloth, of a stiff, heavy make, originally of Indian manufacture, where it was employed for Quilts. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 31 Dec. 4/4 Buff-end madapollams.

'mad-apple. [A translation of mod.L. *mālum insānum*, a corruption of the oriental word which appears variously as *melongena*, *badingan*, BRINJAL. Also called *raging* (*love*) *apple*: see RAGING ppl. a. 2.] 'The fruit of the EGG-PLANT.

1597 GERARDE *Herbal* II. liv. 274 Madde or raging Apples. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* II. 82/2 An Assirian Made Apple. The pod is whitish green, and the eup jagged [etc.]. 1760 J. LEE *Introd. Bot.* 318 Mad Apple, *Solanum*. 1785 MARTYN *Rousseau's Bot.* xvii. (1794) 202 Mad-Apple is also of this genus. 1864 GRISEBACH *Flora W. Ind.* 785 Mad-apple, *Solanum Melongena*.

madar: see MUDAR.

|| madarosis (mædərəʊsɪs). *Med.* [mod.L., a. Gr. *μαδάρωσις*, f. *μαδάρός* bald; see -OSIS.] Loss of hair; esp. of that of the eyebrows.

1693 in *Blancard's Physical Dict.* (ed. 2). 1706 in PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey). In mod. Dicts. 1902 GOULD & WARREN *Internat. Text-bk. Surg.* (ed. 2) II. xxvii. 864 The affection may go on until nearly all the eye-lashes are lost and the lids left bald—madarosis. 1956 'H. MACDIARMID' *Stony Limits & Scots Unbound* 39 Nor . . . can we . . . Shut our eyes despite their madarosis of the sun. 1972 A. SORSBY *Mod. Ophthalm.* (ed. 2) II. xx. 557 (*caption*) Leprosy showing lagophthalmos and madarosis of brows and lashes.

'madbrain, sb. (and a.)

A. sb. A mad-brained person; a 'scatter-brain'.

c 1570 *Marr. Wit & Sci.* v. i. E 1 b, Thou art some mad braine, or some foole. 1608 MIDDLETON *Mad World* I. A 3 Heer's a mad-braine a'th first, whose pranks scorne to hae presidents. 1616 J. DEACON *Tobacco Tortured* 57 Alas poore Tobacco, thou that hast bene hitherto accompmed, the mad-braines merriment, . . . and the ynthrifits pasport. 1876 G. MEREDITH *Beauch. Career* II. xvi. 285 He began to think her lost beyond hope, embarked for good and all with the madbrain.

† B. attrib. or adj. = MAD-BRAINED. *Obs.*

1592 G. HARVEY *Four Lett.* 45, I haue . . . seene the mad-braynest Roister-doister in a countrey dashte out of countenance. 1596 SHAKS. *Tam. Shr.* III. ii. 10, I must forsooth be forst To give my hand . . . vnto a mad-braine rudesby. 1605 ROWLANDS *Hell's Broke Loose* 33 With . . . mad-braine heat, Munster they enter. 1631 WEEVER *Anc. Funeral Mon.* 295 That wilde madbraine Falques.

mad-brained ('mædbreɪnd), a. Having or manifesting a mad brain; hot-headed, uncontrolled.

1577 G. HARVEY *Letter-bk.* (Camden) 57 And Skelton that same madbraynd knave Look how he knawes a deade horse boane. 1596 SHAKS. *Tam. Shr.* III. ii. 165 This mad-brain'd bridegroome took him such a cuffe, That downe fell Priest and booke. 1607 — *Timon* v. i. 177 Giuing our holy Virgins to the staine Of contumelious, beastly, mad-brain'd warre. 1649 G. DANIEL *Trinarch.*, *Hen. IV.* cxlviii, The Mad-Brain'd Spartacus. 1751 ELIZA HEYWOOD *Betsy Thoughtless* I. 104 The heedless levities of the one sex, and the mad-brained passions of the other. 1819 SHELLEY *Peter Bell* VI. xx, A mad-brained goblin for a guide. 1894 G. M. FENN *Real Gold* 379 Your father's mad-brained ideas.

madcap ('mædkæp), sb. and a. [f. MAD a. + CAP sb.; cf. fuddlecap, huffcap.]

A. sb. † a. In early use, a madman, maniac (*obs. rare*). b. One who acts like a maniac; a reckless, wildly impulsive person. In recent use often applied playfully to young women of lively and impulsive temperament.

1589 GREENE *Sp. Masquerado* C 3 b, This crue of popish Madcaps. 1591 SHAKS. *Two Gent.* II. v. 8 Come-on you mad-cap: lie to the Ale-house with you. 1599 HAYWARD *1st Pt. Hen. IV* 19 There was . . . Sir Hugh Linne, a good souldier, but a very mad-cap. 1607 DEKKER *Northward Hoe* IV. Wks. 1873 III. 57 What mad-caps haue you in your house [Bedlam]. 1667 DRYDEN *Secret Love* III. i. (1668) 34 Lord, that such a Mad-Cap as I should euer live to be jealous! 1711 *Country-Man's Let. to Curat* 12 There were . . . some Mad-caps alias High-Flyers, in the Council that opposed the granting of it. 1861 THACKERAY *Four Georges* II. (1876) 53, I should like to have seen that noble old madcap [Peterborough]. 1869 PHILLIPS *Vesuv.* II. 12 To be singing when Vesuvius was thundering . . . was not unfitting the imperial madcap. 1885 MABEL COLLINS *Prettiest Woman* I, On the boards she was the merriest, gayest, madcap in the world.

B. attrib. and adj. Mad, 'crack-brained'; reckless, wildly impulsive.

1588 SHAKS' *L.L.L.* II. i. 215 That last is Beroune, the mery mad-cap Lord. 1598 E. GUILPIN *Skial.* (1878) 27 When thou hast read this mad-cap stuffe. 1610 FLETCHER *M. Thomas* I. iii, *Dor.* And is your hate so mortal? *Mar.* Not to his person, But to his qualities, his mad-cap follies. 1807 W. IRVING *Salmag.* (1824) 274 The thoughtless flow of mad-cap spirits. 1852 THACKERAY *Esmond* III. II, The mad-cap girl ran up to her mother. 1887 BOWEN *Virg. Ecl.* IX. 43 Let the madcap billows in thunder break on the shore. 1893 VIZETELLY *Glances Back* II. xxxiii. 233 Madcap republicans bent on disturbing the emperor's pleasure.

madcapery ('mædkæpəri). Also madcappery. [f. MADCAP sb. + -ERY.] The behaviour of a madcap; mischievous or reckless conduct.

1905 D. SLAGEN *Playing Game* xii. 139, I wondered what madcapery Rich had been up to. 1966 *Punch* 20 April 586/2 Seeing the two plays in such quick succession... does provide an opportunity to follow in one long sweep the two stages of Prince Hal's progress from madcappery to maturity.

madd ('mædɪd), *ppl. a.* Now rare. [f. MAD v. + -ED¹.] Rendered mad, in various senses of the adj. a. Deprived of reason or intelligence. b. Excited to fury, enraged.

c 1580 SIOENEY *Ps.* xxii. vii, I am enclos'd with yong bulls madd rowt. 1611 SHAKS. *Cymb.* iv. ii. 313 All Curses madded Hecuba gaue the Greekes. a 1641 BP. MOUNTAGU *Acts & Mon.* (1642) 290 The two Confitents... were by the madded multitude stoned to death. 1681 WHARTON *Disc. Soul World* Wks. (1683) 647 But Tycho-Brahe... shall... unfold to us this matter far different from the Madd'd Nursery of Peripatetics. 1766 NICOL *Poems* 240 Shall I so besotted be And madd'd, as to sell My soul to flames...? 1872 BLACKIE *Lays Highl.* 101 Downward Sheer the madd'd torrent pours.

madden ('mæd(ə)n), *v.* [f. MAD a. + -EN⁵.] 1. *intr.* To become mad.

1735 POPE *Prol. Sat.* 6 They rave, recite, and madden round the land. 1796 MRS. M. ROBINSON *Angelina* l. 8 My mind would madden at the retrospect of her injuries. 1802 *Noble Wanderers* II. 85, I saw her strength wasting... and maddened at the view! 1811 W. R. SPENCER *Poems* 19 My fierce steed maddens to be gone. 1855 MILMAN *Lat. Chr.* ix. vii. (1864) V. 369 Whole populations maddening to avenge the cause of the injured Son of God. 1858 H. LAW *Christ is All, Numbers* 79 Malignant passions maddened in opposing breasts.

2. *trans.* To make mad; to drive out of one's mind; to excite to frenzy or uncontrollable anger; (esp. as the *ppl. adj.*: see below) to irritate, annoy, vex.

1822 GOOD *Study Med.* IV. 167 Opium maddens the head. 1833 HT. MARTINEAU *Loom & Lugger* II. v. 105 It was enough to madden the most gentle. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* ii. I. 267 Fierce spirits, unrestrained by principle, maddened by fanaticism. 1879 FARRAR *St. Paul* (1883) 119 The raging passion which maddens a crowd of Eastern fanatics.

Hence 'maddened *ppl. a.*, 'maddening *ppl. a.* and *vbl. sb.* Also 'maddeningly *adv.*, in a maddening manner.

a 1743 SAVAGE *To J. Powell* 35 Calm, on the beach while maddening billows rave, He gains Philosophy from every wave. 1775 ASH *Suppl.*, *Maddening*, the act of making mad. 1806 SERR *Winter in Lond.* III. 79 The shrieks... of its maddened mother... did not arouse the sleeping nurse. 1822 GOOD *Study Med.* IV. 624 The burning and maddening pain... can rarely be alleviated but by opium. a 1861 MRS. BROWNING *From Nonnus* Poems 1890 V. 85 She named her hero, and rag'd maddeningly Against the brine of waters. 1863 WOOLNER *My Beautiful Lady* *Introd.* 3 The wind Heaving the ocean into maddened arms That clutch and dash huge vessels on the rocks. 1891 T. HARDY *Tess* (1900) 117/2 There never was such a maddening mouth since Eve's! 1896 A. BEAROSLEY *Let.* c 25 Oct. (1971) 188 Dent must be simply maddening. 1925 N. COWARD *Vortex* II. 55 'Have you only one set, Florence?'... 'Yes, isn't it maddening? Clara promised to bring hers down but forgot.' 1944 — *Middle East Diary* 36 So many of my Naval friends are here and it's maddening that I shall have no time to go and visit them. 1947 A. HUXLEY *Let.* 19 Jan. (1969) 565 There will still be revisions to do on the screen play... maddening work, resembling jig saw puzzles rather than literature.

madder ('mædə(r)), *sb.*¹ Forms: 1 mædere, mæddre, mæderu, 3-7 mader, 4-5 madyr, (5 madyr, maddyre, madre), 5-6 maddre, 6-7 mather, (8 maddar), 4- madder. [OE. *mædere* wk. fem. corresp. to ON. *mādra* in place-names (Sw. *madra*, dial. *mādra*, *māra*, Norw. *modra*, *maure*); app. related in some way are MDu., MLG. *mēde* (mod.Du. *mede*, *mee*), madder.

The word in OE. and ON. could not originally have denoted the exotic *Rubia*, but probably belonged to various species of the allied genera *Asperula* and *Galium*, some of which are still used as substitutes for madder. In Iceland, Sweden, and Norway, it is now applied chiefly to *Galium boreale*; in Sweden also to *Asperula tinctoria* (Dyer's Woodruff), while *Rubia tinctorum* is called *röd madra* and *krapp*. In the mod. Wiltshire dialect *madder* is used for the Sweet Woodruff (*Asperula odorata*); the *madder* (or *mather*) applied in several dialects to the Stinking Camomile is prob. a distinct word (see MAYTHE).]

1. a. A herbaceous climbing plant, *Rubia tinctorum*, having rough hairy stems and bearing panicles of small yellowish flowers: cultivated, esp. in Holland and France, for the dye obtained from it (see 2). Called also *dyer's madder*.

c 1000 Sax. *Leechb.* I. 154 Æos wyrþ þe man gryas & oðrum naman mædere nemneð byð cenned fyrmost in lucania. c 1050 *Herbarium in Sax. Leechb.* I. 24 Herba gryas þæt is mæderu [v.r. mædere]. c 1265 *Voc. Plants* in Wr.-Wülcker 608/27 *Rubea*, mader. 14.. *Voc.* *ibid.* 576/22 *Cressula*, Mader. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 319/1 *Madyr*, herbe. 1562 TURNER *Herbal* II. 118 The stalks of madder are four squared, longe, rough lyke vnto the stalks of gooshareth. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* II. 76/2 The Garden Madder hath a long rough leaf. 1758 P. MILLER (*title*) The Method of cultivating Madder, as it is now practised by the Dutch in Zealand. 1846 McCULLOCH *Acc. Brit. Empire* (1854) I. 109 Madder has been attempted to be raised [in England], but without success. 1882 HOLDEN *Hum. Osteol.* (ed. 6) 33 The

colouring principle of the madder (*Rubia tinctorum*) has a strong affinity for phosphate of lime.

b. With specific qualification, applied to other plants. Bengal madder, *Rubia cordifolia* (Treas. Bot. 1866). field madder (see FIELD sb. 20). hog's madder (see HOG sb.¹ 13 d). Indian madder, (a) *R. cordifolia*; (b) *Oldenlandia umbellata* (Treas. Bot.). petty madder, the genus *Crucianella*. wild madder, (a) *R. peregrina*, native to the south-west of England; (b) *Galium Mollugo*.

14.. *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 570/10 *Candeo*, wylde madur. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* iv. lxxiii. 537 There be two sortes of Madder, the tame Madder... and the wild Madder. 1597 GERAROE *Herbal* 961, 1 *Rubia tinctorum*, Red Madder. 2 *Rubia sylvestris*, Wilde Madder. 3 *Rubia marina*, Sea Madder. 1760 J. LEE *Introd. Bot.* App. 318 Petty Madder, *Crucianella*. 1776 WITHERING *Bot. Arrangem. Vegetables* I. 81 Madder. Mollugo. Goosegrass... Wild Madder, Great Bastard Madder. 1813 AINSLIE *Mat. Med. Hindostan* 87 Bengal Madder, *Rubia Manjith* Roxb.

2. a. The root of this plant, employed medicinally or as a source of colouring matter; the dye-stuff or pigment prepared from this.

The chief colouring matters contained in madder are alizarin and purpurin. The 'Turkey red', used in dyeing cotton, is prepared from madder.

1347-8 *Rolls of Parl.* II. 215/2 Come il ait fait avenir en Engleterre xi pokes de madder a Lenn. c 1374 CHAUCER *Former Age* 17 No mader [v.r. madyr, madder], welde, or wood no listere Ne knew. 1389 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 358 Euerych a cart y'lade w' mader, þ' comep to selle, twey pans. 1436 *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 180 Yit marchaundy of Braban and Selande, The madre and woode that dyers take on hande To dyne wyth. 1579 LANGHAM *Gard. Health* (1633) 377 Madder. The root is sharp and bitter, and therefore purgeth the liuer and the milte. 1581 *Act 23 Eliz.* c. 9 §3 Wherein no Mather shalbe used. 1601 R. JOHNSON *Kingd. & Commw.* (1603) 28 It bringeth forth great quantite of mather, very perfect woode, but no great store. 1747 COOKE in *Hanway Trav.* (1762) I. iv. lv. 258 These Tartars trade... with the Russians with their madder. 1846 J. BAXTER *Libr. Pract. Agric.* (ed. 4) II. 311 Sulphur and madder are the best alterants in foulness of the skin or habit. 1882 W. T. SUFFOLK in *Sci. Gossip* Mar. 50 Avoid... cochineal colours; the madders are the only safe substitutes.

b. With defining word, indicating a special kind or quality, as *bale-*, *bunch-*, *fat-*, *pipe-*, *madder*; sometimes with designation adopted from Du., as *mull*, *umbro madder*; *crap-*, *madder* [*CRAP sb.*²], corruptly *crop-*, *grape-*, *madder*, the best quality of madder.

1640 in *Entick London* (1766) II. 168 Crop madder, and all other bale madder... Fat madder... Mull madder. a 1661 FULLER *Worthies, Kent* II (1662) 57 Madder... there are three kinds thereof. 1. Crop-Madder. 2. Uंबर-Owe. 3. Pipe or Fat-Madder. 1765 *Museum Rust.* IV. 176 The best umbro madder, imported from Holland. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) X. 400/2 The commodity, when manufactured, is distinguished into different kinds, as grape-madder, bunch-madder, &c. The grape-madder is the heart of the root.

3. The colour produced by madder dyes or pigments; also with defining word, as *crimson madder*. Also *attrib.* or *adj.*

1861 THORNBURY *Turner* I. 30 Of the yellow and madder sails... he took careful note. 1863 KINGSLEY *Water-Bab.* 12 A crimson madder petticoat. 1886 RUSKIN *Præterita* I. 396 Shade cobalt through pink madder into yellow ochre for skies.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *madder-bath*, *-croft*, *-crop*, *-dye*, *-dyeing*, *-field*, *-grinder*, *-ground*, *-miller*, *-pit*, *-plant*, *root*, *-stove*, *style*, *tribe*, *madder-printed* *adj.* Also in names of colours produced by dyes or pigments in which madder is an ingredient, as *madder-black*, *-brown*, *-lake*, *-purple*, *-red*, etc. Also *madder-bleach*, a special method of bleaching cotton; *madder-print*, *madder-printed* cloth or cotton (*Cent. Dict.* 1890); *madderwort* *Bot.*, Lindley's term for a plant of the N.O. *Galiaceae*.

1763 W. LEWIS *Philos. Comm. Artis* 420 The colour hence produced [sc. by madder upon blue cloth] is called *madder-black. 1909 L. A. OLNEY *Textile Chem. & Dyeing* II. 58 The *Madder Bleach... where a particularly clear and white ground is desired this form of bleach is used. 1897 ANNE PAGE *Afternoon Ride* 63 Ineffaceable *madder brown—a pigment lost to art. 1... *Newminster Cartul.* (1878) 237 Juxta pontem de le *Madercroft. 1816 J. SMITH *Panorama Sci. & Art* II. 536 The use of archil gives a... bloom to the *madder dye. 1899 MACKAIL *W. Morris* II. 34 Water... required for *madder-dyeing. 1901 *Westm. Gaz.* 30 Aug. 3/1 The *madder fields of Alsace, of Southern France, and of Algeria have practically ceased to exist. 1851 in *Illustr. Lond. News* 5 Aug. (1854) 119/1 *Madder-grinder. 1758 P. MILLER *Cultiv. Madder* 35 The Dutch always sow Grain upon their *Madder Ground. 1822 IMISON *Sci. & Art* II. 411 *Madder-lake. 1851 in *Illustr. Lond. News* 5 Aug. (1854) 119/1 *Madder-miller. 1616 BROWNE *Brit. Past.* II. iii. 59 The bowels of our mother were not ript For *Mader-pits. 1758 P. MILLER *Cultiv. Madder* 7 A *Madder Plant, that has many of these [sic] Roots, is called a well bearded Madder Plant. 1881 W. MORRIS in *Mackail Life* (1899) II. 53 The best hanging would be the inclosed *madder-printed cotton. 1838 T. THOMSON *Chem. Org. Bodies* 392 Sulphuric acid... throws down the *madder-purple. 1727-52 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Red*, *Madder red is dyed with madder. 1744 *Phil. Trans.* XLI. 390 These Calicoe-printers make use of the *Rubia Tinctorum*, or *Madder-root. 1757 *Act 31 Geo. II.* c. 35 §5 For preventing the stealing or destroying of Madder roots. 1758 P. MILLER *Cultiv. Madder* 12 In the *Madder Stoves, the People work more by Night than Day. 1839 URE *Dict. Arts* 224 The *madder style [of calico-printing]... in which the mordants

are applied to the white cloth... and the colours are afterwards brought up in the dye-bath. 1836 LINOLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 249 Order cxxxix. *Stellatae*, or *Galiaceae*. The *Madder Tribe. 1845 — *Sch. Bot.* (ed. 14) 77 Order xxxiv. *Galiaceae*—*Madderworts, or *Stellates*.

madder ('mædə(r)), *sb.*² *Anglo-Irish*. Also *meadar*, *mether*. [a. Irish *meadar*.] A square wooden drinking vessel.

1720 SWIFT *Irish Feast* in *Misc.* (1735) V. 14 Usquebagh to our Feast In Pails was brought up, An hundred at least, And a Madder our Cup. 1832 LAOY MORGAN *Mem.* (1862) II. 337 The 'madder' so often mentioned in Irish song was a wooden Tankard, madder square. 1886 WOOD-MARTIN *Lake Dwellings Irel.* I. v. 103 'Meadar', or 'Mether', is the Irish designation for a species of drinking-cup.

madder ('mædə(r)), *v.* [f. MADDER sb.¹] *trans.* To treat or dye with madder.

c 1461 E.E. *Misc.* (Warton Club) 90 To a dosyne of violetes viij pownde of Madyre... and loke 3e madere theme as 3e do 3our redys. 1464 *Rolls of Parl.* V. 562/1 That the same Wolle and Cloth be perfily boyled and maddred. 1530 PALSGR. 616/1, I madder clothe to be dyed... Your vyolet hath nat his full dye but he is maddred. 1763 W. LEWIS *Comm. Philos. Techn.* 405 The... regulations for the French Dyers... require the cloth, after it has been blued, to be maddred. 1811 *Self Instructor* 539 They are maddred higher than black.

Hence 'maddred *ppl. a.*, 'maddering *vbl. sb.*

c 1461 E.E. *Misc.* (Warton Club) 88 At 3oure Maderyng 3e schall take of the same wateris. 1581 *Act 23 Eliz.* c. 9 §2 Where Clothes Karsies & Hosen... have been died with... a galled & mathered Black. 1808 *Nicholson's Jnl.* XXI. 44 On the maddering of Cotton and Linen Thread. 1839 URE *Dict. Arts* 787 There next follows... the galling, the aluming, the maddering.

'**maderish**, *a.* [f. MADDER sb.¹ + -ISH.] Resembling the colour of madder.

1888 *Harper's Mag.* July 212 Some... seem... to be made of gold vapor; others have a maderish tone.

†'madderlen. *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. MADDER sb.¹ + -len (? = -LING¹).] A name (perh. invented by Hill) for the genus *Sherardia*.

1770 HILL *Herb. Brit.* II. 153 *Sherardia*. Madderlen. *Ibid.* 154 *Sherardia arvensis*. Field Madderlen.

maddery ('mædəri), *a. nonce-wd.* [f. MADDER sb.¹ + -Y¹ 2.] = MADDERISH a.

1873 G. M. HOPKINS *Note-bks. & Papers* (1937) 186 Its dewlaps and bellings painted with a maddery campion-colour.

madding ('mædɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. MAD v. + -ING¹.] The action of the vb. MAD; becoming or being mad, madness; mad behaviour. Now only in phrases (*arch.* or *dial.*) to go, †run, set a-madding (or †on madding).

13.. E.E. *Allit. P. A.* 1153 My manez mynde to madding malte. a 1400-50 *Alexander* 3546 Madding marris has þi mode & þi mynd changid. 1526 SKELTON *Magnyf.* 288 It is but a maddynge, these ways that ye vse. 1565 CALFHILL *Ans. Treat. Cross* Pref. 5 They... went a madding after their Idols. a 1586 SIOENEY *Arcadia* IV. (1598) 394 Poore Dametas began now to thinke, that... a generall madding was falne. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* xxxvii. xli. 969 The dromedary camels... were unruly and set a madding. 1611 *Speed Hist. Gt. Brit.* ix. xiii. (1623) 733 [They] forced sundry principall Gentlemen to attend them in their madding. 1614 BP. HALL *Contempl.*, O. T. vii. iii, All the world would be glad to runne on madding after their bait. 1627-77 FELTHAM *Resolves* I. xxix. 49 Our error of opinion, ... and our madding after unnecessary gold, have brambled the way of Vertue. 1712 ARBUTHNOT *John Bull* I. viii, John had not run on a madding so long, had it not been for an extravagant bitch of a wife. 1775 MME. D'ARLEY *Early Diary* 21 Nov., Lady Edgcombe... declared she was set a-madding. 1857 MRS. MATHEWS *Tea-Table Talk* I. 205 Men... whose crazed brains go a madding after forbidden fruit. 1865 MRS. WHITNEY *Gayworthys* viii. (1879) 79 To set all the urchins' brains a madding.

†b. *attrib.*, as *madding-day*, *month*, *time*.

16.. I. T. *Grim the Collier of Croydon* III. (1662) 50 Why how now man! is this your madding month! 1625 *Gonsalvio's Sp. Inquis.* 34 In all her madding time shee had nothing else in her mouth. 1691 LUDLOW *Let. to Sir E. S.* title-p., Occasioned by the reading Dr. Pelling's Lewd Harangues upon the 30th of January, being the Anniversary, or General Madding-Day. 1717 (*title*) A Rebuke to the High Church Priests for turning the 30th of January into a Madding-Day.

madding ('mædɪŋ), *ppl. a.* Now *poet.* or *rhetorical.* [f. MAD v. + -ING².]

1. Becoming mad; acting madly; frenzied. Esp. in phrase *far from the madding crowd* (see quot. 1749), a conventional phrase denoting a secluded place removed from public notice.

1579 SPENSER *Sheph. Cal.* Apr. 26 But now from me hys madding mynd is starte, And woes the Widdowes daughter of the glenne. 1582 T. WATSON *Centurie of Loue* lxxvi. *heading*, The Author being, as it were, in halfe a madding moode. 1614 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Sonn.* 'Deare Wood' Farre from the madding Worldling's hoarse discords. 1635 BRATHWAIT *Arcad. Pr.* 171 Observe the madding motion of his eyes. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* vi. 210 The madding Wheeles Of brazen Chariots rag'd. 1697 DRYDEN *Aeneid* vii. 539 She... mixing with the throng Of madding matrons, bears the bride along. 1714 ADDISON *To Princess of Wales, with Cato* 38 Bid impious discord cease, And sooth the madding factions into peace. 1749 GRAY *Elegy* 73 Far from the madding crowd's ignoble strife. [Cf. quot. 1614 above.] 1802 *Eng. Encycl.* VIII. 308/1 These [words] are poetical, but were never in common use... shook (shaken), madding [etc.]. 1822 WORDSW. *Ecl. Sonn.* II. xx. *Monastic Volupt.*,

High conceits to madding Fancy dear. 1874 HARDY (*title*) Far from the madding crowd. 1889 J. K. JEROME *Three Men in a Boat* i. 9. I. suggested that we should seek out some retired and old-world spot, far from the madding crowd, and dream away a sunny week among its drowsy lanes. 1944 F. CLUNE *Red Heart* 14 People . . . far from the madding crowds, west of the Darling River. 1952 G. SARTON *Hist. Sci.* i. xvi. 397 He [sc. Plato] did not want to teach in the streets and markets, but on the contrary in a place that was sufficiently distant from the madding crowd and secluded.

2. That makes mad; madding.

c 1600 SHAKS. *Sonn.* cxix, How haue mine eyes out of their Sphaeres bene filled In the distraction of this madding feuer. 1644 MAXWELL *Prerog. Chr. Kings* 67 Superstition is a mad and madding thing. 1650 BAXTER *Saints' R.* iv. vi. §7 (1651) 154 Are these such sadding and madding thoughts? 1871 R. ELLIS tr. *Catullus* lxiv. 94 O thou cruel of heart, thou madding worker of anguish.

Hence † maddingly adv.

a 1625 FLETCHER *Women Pleas'd* iv. i, Your poor neighbours Run maddingly affrighted through the Villages.

maddish ('mædɪʃ), a. [f. MAD a. + -ISH¹.]

† a. Having the manner or ideas of a madman; like a madman in behaviour; appropriate to or befitting a madman (*obs.*). b. Somewhat mad.

1573 TUSSEER *Husb.* etc. (1580) 83 What with voluptuousnes, and other maddish toies. c 1638 STRAFFORD in *Browning Life* (1891) 208 'Hypochondriack humours' . . . is to be civilly and silently maddish. 1642 BP. MORTON *Presentm. Schismatic* 6, I have reserved for the last place a Character . . . called by Austen maddish obstinacy. 1655 M. CASABON *Enthus.* iii. (1656) 109 Some . . . became (in a degree) maddish of the stage, and were perpetually acting some part of a Tragedy. 1740 tr. *De Mouhy's Fort. Country-Maid* (1741) II. 141 Do you know I am a little maddish. 1778 *Learning at a Loss* II. 161 A maddish looking Gentleman. 1815 LAMB *Let. to Wordsw.* in *Final Mem.* vi. 244 Excuse this maddish letter. 1829 SCOTT *Jrnl.* 20 Apr., [The] wit . . . of Lord Erskine was moody and maddish.

maddle ('mæd(ə)l), v. *Obs. exc. dial.* [f. MAD a.: see -LE 3.] a. *intr.* To be or become crazy; to be confused in mind; to be dotingly fond of. b. *trans.* To craze; to confuse in mind, bewilder.

c 1540 tr. *Pol. Verg. Eng. Hist.* (Camden No. 29) 205 He was become feble by reason of sore and dayly siknes and began to maddle. 1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 8/18 To Maddle, *delirare, dissipere.* *Ibid.* 126/40 To Maddil, *delirare.* 1691 RAY N.C. *Words* 47 To Maddle; to be fond. She maddles of this Fellow, she is fond of him. 1829 J. HUNTER *Hallamsh. Gloss.*, *Maddle*, to cause distraction of thought, confusion of mind, as by long continued and loud talking. *Ibid.* App., *Maddled*, puzzled. 1850 *Tales of Kirkbeck* Ser. II. 79 I'm afraid she's quite maddled. 1855 ROBINSON *Whitby Gloss.*, *To Maddle*, to be fond of to the extent of losing one's wits. 1864 T. CLARKE in *Kendal Mercury* 30 Jan., A wes faer maddl't amang em.

† **maddock** ('mædɒk). *Obs.* Also 3 *maðek*. See also MAWK. [Early ME. *maðek*, a. (or corresponding to) ON. *maðk-r* (Da. *madike*, Sw. *mask*), MLG. *medeke*, dim. (with -k- suffix: see -OCK) of the word which appears in OE. as *maðu*, *maða*: see MATHE. There may have been an OE. **maðuc*.]

1. a. An earthworm. b. A maggot.

a 1240 *Sawles Warde in Cott. Hom.* 251 As meaðen [MS. *Titus maðekes*] in forrotet flesch. c 1400 *Lanfranc's Chirurg.* 44 Maddockis—pat ben wormes of þe erpe. 14. . *Voc.* in Wt.-Wülcker 594/3 *Lumbricus*, a maddock. c 1450 ME. *Med. Bk.* (Heinrich) 210 Item Euytes eyron & maddolkes, & openes, & wasche hem clene. c 1450 *Alphita* (Anecd. Oxon.) 87/30 Uermes siue lumbrici terreni. . . Angl. angeltwyches uel maddokkes. 1684 G. MERITON *Praise Yorks. Ale*, etc. *Clavis*, Mawks are Maddocks.

2. *north. dial.* A whim (Grose 1790). Cf. MAGGOT.

'**mad-doctor**. [f. MAD a. used subst.] A physician who specializes in disorders of the mind; a psychiatrist.

1703 FARQUHAR *Inconstant* iv. iv, No mad-doctor in Christendom could have done it more effectually. 1818 COBBETT *Pol. Reg.* XXXIII. 363 His father was a mad-doctor. 1852 DICKENS & WILLS *Curious Dance round Curious Tree in Househ. Words* 17 Jan. 385/1 Nothing was too wildly extravagant, nothing too monstrously cruel, to be prescribed by mad-doctors. 1877 J. M. GRANVILLE *Care & Cure of Insane I.* 2 It must never be forgotten that the so-called 'mad doctors' have been the first to press this truth on the profession. 1881 W. S. GILBERT *Foggerty's Fairy* 111, Clearheaded, logical men of sense, these mad-doctors. 1890 (*title*) Mad doctors by one of them, being a defence of asylum physicians. 1972 C. ACHEBE *Girls at War* 9 That humble practitioner who did the miracle became overnight the most celebrated mad-doctor of his generation.

† **maddy**, a. *Obs.* [f. MAD a. + -Y.] Somewhat mad.

1719 D'URFEY *Pills* II. 159 They must be . . . drunk or maddy.

made (meid), ppl. a. [pa. pple. of MAKE v.¹] I. Produced or obtained by 'making' as distinguished from other modes of origin or acquisition.

1. a. Artificially constructed or produced, artificial as opposed to 'natural'. So *made earth, ground*: solid ground that has been 'made' by filling up a marsh, embanking a river, etc.

a 1578 LINDSAY (Pitcottie) *Chron. Scot.* (S.T.S.) II. 301 It was concludit that na salt nor wictualis nor na maid wark sould be convoyit of the realm. 1590 SPENSER *Muiopotmos* 166 Arte . . . doth aspire T'excell the naturall, with made

delights. 1596-7 S. FINCHE in Ducarel *Hist. Croydon App.* (1783) 153 Findinge that grounde made and false, digged the trench along the door. 1643 TWYNE in *Wood's Life* (O.H.S.) I. 96 The earth also beinge found to be made ground all thereabouts. 1687 B. RANDOLPH *Archipelago* 65 Where formerly was a made-way in the sea for people to pass over. 1691 T. H[ALE] *Acc. New Invent.* p. lxxi, It was all such as we call made Earth, and had been gain'd out of the Thames. 1699 R. L'ESTRANGE *Erasm. Colloq.* (1711) 76 How comes it that all your made-Hedges are green too? 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* II. xii. (1840) 252 This canal is a navigable made stream. 1878 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* xvii. 277 The successive beds of made ground. 1884 T. BROWN *Ann. Disruption* iv. (1890) 37 There was not a made road in the parish. 1895 *Outing* (U.S.) XXVI. 16/2 They were most of them gentlemen—I mean gentlemen born. 'And you', said Miss Harriman pleasantly, 'are a gentleman made'. 1897 MRS. LYNN LINTON *Geo. Eliot in Women Novelists* 114 Her whole life and being were moulded to an artificial pose, and the 'made' woman could not possibly be the spontaneous artist. 1902 A. E. W. MASON *Four Feathers* xii. 112 The hedged fields and made roads.

b. Of a story: Invented, fictitious. Of a word: Invented, 'coined'. Of an errand: Invented for a pretext. ?*Obs.* (Cf. *made-up*.)

1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) II. 195 Hit is no made tale, but hit is soop as þe lettre is i-write. 1607 NORDEN *Surv. Dial.* II. 41 The word [mannor] is used among our Lawyers, as many other made words are, which haue bin termes raised by our Lawes, & are not elsewhere in use. 1629 *Orkney Witch Trial in County Folk-Lore* III. (1903) 78 Christine Reid in Clett cam in ane maid errand. 1655 *Nicholas Papers* (Camden) II. 273 These are but made stories to delude fooles. 1687 MIEGE *Ge. Fr. Dict.* II. s.v., A made Word, *Un Mot factice, imaginé, ou fait à plaisir.* 1843 J. H. NEWMAN *Miracles* 124 It reads like a made story.

c. Brought about by contrivance.

1594 LVLVY *Mother Bombie* I. iii. 49 (Bond) She forsooth will choose her own husband; made marriages proue mad marriages. 1802-12 BENTHAM *Ration. Judic. Evid.* Wks. 1843 VII. 306 Made offices are partly the effects, partly the causes, of made business. Create useless work, you create the necessity of useless hands for the performance of it.

2. Formed by composition. In certain specific applications. a. *Cookery. made dish*: a dish composed of several ingredients; so † *made meat. made gravy*: a 'gravy' artificially compounded, as opposed to one consisting only of the juices exuding from meat in cooking.

1598 *Epulario* Djb, To make a kind of made meat in flesh time. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* I. ii. II. i. 96 An infinite number of compound artificial made dishes. 1622 MABBE tr. *Aleman's Guzman d'Alf.* I. 106 What made dishes; what hot, what cold, what boyld, what rost? 1632 B. JONSON *Magn. Lady* I. (1640) 17 A farrago, Or a made dish in Court. 1747 MRS. GLASSE *Cookery* II. 13 Force-Meat Balls are a great Addition to all Made-Dishes. 1796 *Ibid.* viii. 142 You may use made-gravy, if you have not time to use the bones. 1852 DICKENS *Bleak Ho.* xlix, The made-gravy acquiring no flavor, and turning out of a flaxen complexion. 1858 MAYHEW *Upper Rhine* II. §1 (1860) 48 The subtle nicety of a French made-dish.

b. *Naut. made mast*: one composed of several pieces of timber. *made block*: a pulley-block composed of several parts joined together. *made eye*: 'synonymous with flemish eye' (Adm. Smyth).

1627 CAPT. SMITH *Seaman's Gram.* iii. 15 If it be a made Mast, that is greater than one Tree. 1794 *Rigging & Seamanship* I. 1 Masts . . . made of several trees joined together [are called] *made-masts.* *Ibid.* 153 Very large . . . blocks are formed of separate pieces, . . . when thus made, they are termed *made-blocks.* 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Made Masts*, the large masts made in several pieces. A ship's lower mast is a made spar. . . *Made block* is one having its shell composed of different pieces.

3. a. Said occas. of articles of domestic or local manufacture, in contradistinction to those obtained from a distance. *made wines*: a term applied to the so-called 'British wines' (as currant, ginger, gooseberry, etc. wine).

1750 T. SHORT (*title*) *Discourses on Tea, Sugar, Milk, Made Wines, Spirits, Punch, Tobacco, &c.* 1805 PIKE *Sources Mississ.* (1810) 7 Gave them one quart of made whiskey, a few biscuit and some salt. 1806-7 J. BERESFORD *Miseries Hum. Life* (1826) xix. ii. 216 Brewing at home what are curiously called 'made wines', (as if all foreign wines were self-existent!). 1884 S. DOWELL *Hist. Taxation* II. 289 The beverages termed British wines or made wines.

b. Of bills of exchange: (see *quots.*.)

1868 E. SEYD *Bullion & Foreign Exch.* 89 The foregoing Foreign Bills of Class 2 are called *draun* Bills, being usually negotiated from the Drawer direct to a London Foreign Banker; but where such drafts are made in the Country, and sent up to a correspondent in London, who then negotiates the same with his own Indorsement on them, they are called *made* Bills. *Ibid.* 90 Bills drawn abroad and payable abroad, but negotiated in the United Kingdom, are also *made* Bills.

II. Of which the making has taken place.

4. Already framed or produced. *rare* in attributive use.

a 1635 CORBET *Poems* (1807) 121 Made lawes were uselesse growne To him, he needed but his owne.

5. a. That has undergone the process of manufacture. Also *occas.* prepared for use (cf. senses of MAKE v.). *rare.*

1428 *Burgh Recs. Edinb.* (1869) I. 3 Of the last of maid irne viijd. 1545 *Rates Custome Ho.* avj, Corke made the laste, xls. Corke made the barell, iii. s. iii. d. 1582 *Ibid.* Bivb, Cork made for diers the last . . . iiiijl. . . Cork made for shoemakers. 1795 J. AIKIN *Manchester* 239 The raw materials come from Manchester . . . and the made goods are sent thither. 1806 A. HUNTER *Culina* (ed. 3) 209 A tea-spoonful of made mustard.

b. *made to measure*: see MEASURE sb. 2 a; also (usu. with hyphens) *attrib.*; *made to order*: see ORDER sb. 24 c; also (usu. with hyphens) *attrib.*; so *made-to-order-ness*, the state or condition of being made to order.

1960 *Sunday Express* 24 July 12/6 Made-to-measure tweed skirt. 1973 *Guardian* 26 Feb. 3/3 Good lighting is made-to-measure lighting . . . the result of applying a lighting engineer's expertise to your particular office problem. 1974 *Country Life* 3-10 Jan. 58/1 Made-to-measure . . . corsets, brassieres, maternity foundation. 1921 *Daily Colonist* (Victoria, B.C.) 3 Apr. 9/1 (Advt.), Ladies' and gents' smart made-to-order spring suits made with particular care to every detail. 1947 'G. ORWELL' *England your England* (1953) 8 There was the made-to-order stuff which I produced quickly. 1973 *Amer. Speech* 1969 XLIV. 277 Or the phrase used in a television advertisement for 'Sentry—the made-to-order insurance'. 1973 R. STOUT *Please Pass the Guilt* (1974) II. 11 He sat . . . in his made-to-order chair. 1923 *Glasgow Herald* 8 Nov. 4 There is an air of cynical made-to-order-ness about the second [poem].

6. Of soldiers, also of horses, hounds, etc.: Fully trained.

1673 BOYLE *Ess. Effluuiums* III. iv. 28 To make a tryal whether a young Blood-hound was well instructed, (or as the Huntsmen call it, *made*) he caus'd one of his Servants . . . to walk to a Country-town [etc.]. 1796 *Campaigns* 1793-4 I. i. vi. 45 None but made soldiers and serviceable horses would be employed. 1901 *Daily Chron.* 29 Apr. 6/2 In the 'made' class the best pony was Mr. Matherson's Lotus.

7. a. Of a person: Having his success in life assured. Chiefly in phr. *a made man*.

c 1590 MARLOWE *Faust* (1631) F 3 b, O, joyfull day, now am I a made man for euer. 1605 S. ROWLEY *When You See Me* C 3, Hele lafe, and be as merie as a magge pie, and thow't bee a mayd man by it. 1708 *Brit. Apollo* No. 38. 2/2 You are a Made Man. 1871 SMILES *Charac.* II. (1876) 54 Teach a boy arithmetic thoroughly, and he is a made man.

b. *Golf.* (See *quot.*)

1897 *Encycl. Sport* I. 473 (Golf) *Made*, a player is said to be made when he is within a full shot of the green.

c. *to have (got) it made*, to be sure of success; to have it easy, to have no more obstacles to overcome. *colloq.* (orig. U.S.).

1955 in *Amer. Speech* May 118. 1960 J. UPDIKE *Rabbit, Run* (1961) 108 Say. You really think you have it made. 1961 J. HELLER *Catch-22* (1962) vi. 51, I had it made, I tell you. Fifty grand a year I was knocking down, and almost all of it tax-free. 1967 A. DIMENT *Dolly Dolly Spy* vi. 85 The money you earn is fantastic. . . You've got it made, mate. 1968 — *Gt. Spy Race* iii. 45 She had . . . big, well-proportioned hips. I tell you, if the derriere gets with-it again this bird had it made. 1972 'H. HOWARD' *Nice Day for Funeral* iii. 49 This was the kind of set-up half the dames I know would've given their back teeth for. I had it made. 1974 *Times Lit. Suppl.* 8 Mar. 227/2 The abstentions of 1972 were due not to this disillusionment but to an overwhelming conviction that Mr Nixon had it made, so why take time . . . to go out and vote?

III. Combinations.

8. With prefixed sb., adj., or adv., forming combinations usually hyphenated when used attributively, and in some instances also when used predicatively. a. With sb. in locative or instrumental relation, or adj., giving the general sense 'Made in a certain locality or by a certain class of agents', as in *country-, foreign-, English-, German-, London-, Swiss-made, HOME-MADE; God-, man-, self-, state-, tailor-made*. b. With adv. (or sometimes adj.) giving the sense 'made in a certain manner, having a certain quality or kind of make', as in *badly-, neatly-, well-made*; often with reference to the 'make' or 'build' of the body (= *built*), as in *loosely-, powerfully-, stoutly-, strong(ly)-made*. Most of these combs. are treated under their first element, or in their alphabetical place as Main words.

9. In Comb. with adv. (hyphenated in attributive use) corresponding to the similar combinations of MAKE v., as *made-out, made-over, made-up*, †(a) consummate, accomplished (*obs.*); (b) put together; composed of parts from various sources; (c) artificially contrived or prepared, esp. for the purpose of deception or producing a favourable impression; (d) of a person's 'mind', resolved, decided; (e) of articles of trade, ready-made, not made to measure; also *made-up tie*, a tie, esp. a bow-tie, with a fixed bow or knot; (f) of stakes, arranged after the original programme of races is drawn up; (g) of a book, with its deficiencies made good by the insertion of a leaf, etc., from another copy of the same edition.

1607 SHAKS. *Timon* v. i. 101 Know his grosse patchery . . . Yet remaine assur'd That he's a made-vp Villaine. 1677 HUBBARD *Narrative* (1865) I. 82 They defended themselves under a small hastily made up Defence. 1725 M. W. MONTAGU *Let.* c 10 June (1966) II. 53, I wish you would lay out part of my Money in a made up Mantua and petticoat. 1773 GOLDSM. *Stoops to Cong.* II. (*near end*), Yes, you must allow her some beauty. *Tony*. Bandbox! She's all a made-up thing, mun. 1789 CHARLOTTE SMITH *Ethelinde* (1814) IV. 115 And as to that made-up antiquity, Mrs. Maltravers, she hates you. 1806 SURREY *Winter in Lond.* (ed. 3) II. 95 Yours will be considered as a made-up character. 1820 T. CHALMERS *Congregat. Sermon*. (1838) II. 14 The logical process which leads . . . to the ultimate and made-out conclusion. 1849 *Theatrical Programme* 16 July 55 (Advt.),

The immense patronage they have received this season in their made-up skirt-rooms. 1859 *Eng. Cookery Bk.* 156 Chap. xiii.—Warmed-up Meats and Made-up Dishes or Entrées. 1863 MRS. GASKELL *Sylvia's Lovers* xx. II. 105 In a forced made-up voice she inquired aloud [etc.]. 1871 HOWELLS *Wedd. Journ.* (1892) 246 She bought and bought of the made-up wares. 1873 L. WALLACE *Fair God* v. viii. 311 Ye... are of made-up minds. 1876 *Coursing Calendar* 110 In the made-up stakes for puppies Mr. Farmer's brace... made a good display. 1883 *Graphic* 14 Apr. 395/4 (Adv.). A full assortment of made-up articles of the best and most suitable description. 1895 *New Rev.* June 631 It is an odious fact that this country spends about a million and a half a year in the purchase of made-up clothes from Germany. 1896 A. DOBSON *18th Cent. Vign.* Ser. 111. i. 14 This made-up face was not produced by stage paint. 1900 L. O. ROBERTS in *Daily News* 4 May 5/2 Hamilton speaks in high terms of the good service performed by... a made-up regiment of Lancers. 1912 R. A. WASON *Friar Tuck* xxx. 208 When Jim came back he was a made-over man, and everyone asked him if he had religion. 1913 C. MACKENZIE *Sinister St.* I. II. ii. 171 The boys... bought made-up bow-ties of purple and pink that were twisted round the stud with elastic. 1913 R. B. MCKERROW in *Trans. Bibliogr. Soc.* XII. 303 The cruder sort of made-up copies that one often finds in the second-hand market. 1916 J. E. WELLS *Man. Writings Middle Eng.* 294 A copy, and perhaps a somewhat made-over copy of an earlier text. 1929 W. K. GREGORY *Our Face from Fish to Man* 11. 153 Even the most imposing human faces are but made-over fish traps. 1929 J. BUCHAN *Courts of Morning* 25 Sandy in a greasy dress suit and a made-up black tie. 1952 J. CARTER *Bks. & Bk.-Collectors* (1956) vi. ii. 195 The... language of book-collectors... is thickly encrusted with jargon... 'Made-up,' says one, with a sniff. 'Q6 is a cancel as usual,' says another. 1967 A. LEWIN *Unaltered Cat* I. ii. 24 A place very like her own, a made-over brownstone only two blocks away. 1972 M. GILBERT *Body of Girl* v. 52 He was wearing a blue suit, ... a flannel shirt and a made-up bow tie.

IV. 10. Colloq. phr. *made of money*, extremely rich, very wealthy.

1849 D. W. JERROLD (*title*) A man made of money. 1855 MRS. GASKELL *North & South* I. xii. 143 'I shall order horses.' 'Nonsense, John. One would think you were made of money.' 1876 TROLLOPE *Prime Minister* III. xv. 254 You're living here in a grand house, and your father's made of money. 1895 MRS. H. WARO *Story B. Costrell* ii. 35 You don't care, not you!—one 'ud think yer were made o' money. 1918 C. MACKENZIE *Early Life Sylvia Scarlett* II. ii. 292 He asked if I thought he was made of money and could buy top-hats like matches. 1967 E. COXHEAD *Thankless Muse* iv. 103 'Then why don't we keep it?' 'You think Clare's made of money, I suppose?' 1975 C. EGLTON *Skirmish* x. 104 Book him into a hotel... but nothing fancy, we're not made of money.

made, obs. form of MAID sb.

† **madefacient**, *a.* Obs. rare⁰. [ad. L. *madefacient-em*, pr. pple. of *madefacere*, to MADEFY.]

1727 BAILEY vol. II, *Madefacient*, making moist, wetting.

madefaction (mædɪ'fækʃən). Now rare or Obs. [a. F. *madéfaction*, ad. L. *madefaction-em*, n. of action f. *madefacere*: see MADEFY.] A wetting; the action or process of making wet or moist.

1581 E. CAMPION in *Confer*. 111. (1584) Uij, If it please God to take away the substance of water, and leave the qualitie of madefaction, what hurt were it? 1626 BACON *Sylva* §865 To all Madefaction there is required an Imbibition. 1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 121 Such parts... are hurt with fluent madefactions.

humorously pedantic. 1859 THACKERAY *Virgin*. lxxvii, Aunt Lambert (who was indulging in that madefaction of pocket-handkerchiefs which I have before described).

† **madefy**, *v.* Obs. Also madify(e, -ie). [a. F. *madéfier*, ad. L. *madefacere*, f. *madere* to be wet; see -FY.] *trans.* To make wet; to moisten.

c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* iv. 145 Her seed yf me reclyne In baume... other in masticyne, Or madifye it so in oil lauryne. 1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 18b/2 A sponge which is madefied and wetted in wyne. 1599 — tr. *Gabelhouer's Bk. Physique* 2/2 Madefye it with Rosewater. 1618 T. AOAMS *Rage Oppression* Wks. (1629) 609 The Bonners... rode ouer the faces of Gods Saints, and madefied the earth with their bloods. 1671 J. WEBSTER *Metallog.* xvi. 235 Being madefied, it doth most easily contract a rust.

Hence † *madefication* [see -FICATION], 'a moistening or wetting' (1727 Bailey vol. II, spelt *madification*); † *madefied*, † *madefying* *ppl. adjs.*

1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 31 b/1 With wett and madefyed cloutes. 1599 — tr. *Gabelhouer's Bk. Physique* 84/1 Dipp therin a madefyed finger. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* vi. xii. 334 Any kinde of vaporous or madefying excretion.

Madeira¹ (mæ'diərə). Also 6–8 Madera. [a. Pg. *Madeira*; the island was so called because formerly thickly wooded (Pg. *madeira* = Sp. *madera* wood timber:—L. *materia*: see MATTER sb.).]

1. The name of an island situated in the Atlantic Ocean, about 400 miles from the N. W. coast of Africa. Used *attrib.* in the designations of various things produced in or connected with the island, as *Madeira lace*, *laurel*, *orchis*, *pear*, *tea*, *work* (see *quots.*); *Madeira chair*, a kind of wicker or cane chair; *Madeira mahogany*, Canary wood, the wood of *Persea* (formerly *Laurus*) *indica*; *Madeira nut* U.S. [perh. belongs to 2 c], the common European walnut, esp. the 'Titmouse' or thin-shelled variety

(*Juglans regia tenera*); *Madeira wine* = sense 2; *Madeira wood* (see *quot.*; cf. *MADEIRA*²).

1889 RIDER HAGGARD K. *Solomon's Mines* 16 Sir Henry was sitting opposite to me in a *Madeira chair. 1882 CAULFEILO & SAWARD *Dict. Needlework*, **Madeira lace*. The lace made by the natives of Madeira is not a native production... The laces made are Maltese, Torchon, and a coarse description of Mechlin. 1796 NEMNICH *Polygl. Lex. Nat. Hist.* v. 820 *Madeira laurel, *Laurus foetens*. *Ibid.* 955 *Madeira mahogany, *Laurus indica*. 1829 LOUOON *Encycl. Plants* 334 *Laurus indica*. The wood... is called *Vignatico* in the island of Madeira, and is probably what is imported into England under the name of Madeira mahogany. 1866 *Treas. Bot.*, Mahogany, Madeira, *Persea indica*. 1845–50 MRS. LINCOLN *Lect. Bot. App.* 116 *Juglans regia* (*madeira nut). 1882 *Garden* 11 Feb. 89/2 The *Madeira Orchis (*O. foliosa*) is remarkable... for the readiness with which it doubles its bulb. 1664 EVELYN *Kal. Hort.* June (1679) 18 Pears, The Mauldin (first ripe), *Madera, Green-Royal [etc.]. 1802 WALSH *Tea* 33 Regular shipments of *Madeira tea' are now being made to the London market. 1687 CONGREVE *Old Bach.* iv. ix, Why this same *Madera-wine has made me as light as a grasshopper. 1705 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4131/4, 69 Pipes and 9 Hogsheds of White Madera Wines, 13 Hogsheds of Red Ditto. 1839 *Penny Cycl.* XIV. 262/1 The importation of Madeira wine into England in 1833 was 301,057 gallons. 1796 NEMNICH *Polygl. Lex. Nat. Hist.* v. 820 *Madeira wood, *Cedrela odorata*. 1882 CAULFEILO & SAWARD *Dict. Needlework*, **Madeira work*. This is white Embroidery upon fine linen, or cambric... made by the nuns in Madeira.

2. a. (Also *Madeira wine*: see 1.) A white wine produced in the island of Madeira.

It is of a deep amber tint, full body, and some sweetness, resembling a well-matured full-bodied brown sherry.

1596 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. IV.* I. ii. 128 A Cup of Madera, and a cold Capons legge. 1612 *Sc. Bk. of Rates in Halyburton's Ledger* (1867) 335 Sackes Canareis Malagas Maderais... Teynts and Allacants. 1708 S. SEWALL *Diary* 12 Apr., We drank a Bottle of Madera together. 1787 M. CUTLER in *Life*, etc. (1888) I. 235 You cannot please him more than by praising his Madeira. 1823 BYRON *Juan* XIII. v, But then they have their claret and Madeira. 1861 DUTTON *Cook P. Foster's D.* viii, I think I could eat a chop... and a glass of Madeira.

b. with various qualifying prefixes.

East Indian madeira was madeira which had been sent on a sea voyage to the East Indies, to improve its quality.

1723 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 6173/3 There will be no other Malmsey Madera Wine landed this Year. 31 Pipes... of... White Vidonia Madera Wine. 1819 SHELLEY *Peter Bell the Third* iv. xviii. 5 Venison, ... And best East Indian madeira.

c. *Comb.*, as *Madeira glass*; *Madeira-drinking* adj.; *Madeira cake*, a kind of sponge-cake; *Madeira sauce*, a rich brown sauce made with Madeira and served with braised or roast meats.

1800 *Asiat. Ann. Reg., Chron.* 123/2 A tea spoonful of the alkali in a Madeira glass half filled with water. 1845 MISS ACTON *Mod. Cookery* 515 A good Madeira Cake. 1872 R. C. SMITH *Madeira & its Associations*, The lively Frenchman... dwells upon the virtues of delicious Madeira. He offers at once to despatch his grandfather in Madeira sauce. *A la Sauce Madère on mangerait son grandpère.* 1877 *Cassell's Dict. Cookery* 57/1 Beef, Lumber, in *Madeira Sauce*. Prepare a sauce with brown stock or broth, some butter, flour, cayenne pepper, salt, pepper, and a glass of Madeira. 1902 *Munsey's Mag.* XXVI. 522/1 The interruptions... from the Madeira-drinking men of letters overhead. 1946 G. MILLAR *Horned Pigeon* xix. 305 She followed this with kidneys and a Madeira sauce. 1956 L. DIAT *French Cooking for Home* 43 Boiling spoils the flavour of Madeira Sauce.

madeira² (mæ'diərə). In 7–8 maderá. [a. Sp. *madera* wood (=Pg. *madeira*: see *prec.*). The usual spelling is due to assimilation to MADEIRA¹.] A West Indian name for Mahogany (*Swietenia Mahagoni*). Also *madeira wood*.

1663 GERBIER *Counsel* 108 Precious Woods are to be had... in the West-Indies, some... hard as Marble; besides rare Madera, and other variously figured. 1736 MORTIMER in *Phil. Trans.* XXXIX. 254 It is next in Beauty to what is here called Madera, which is the Mahogany of Jamaica. 1829 LOUOON *Encycl. Plants* 352 The trees on the Bahama islands... are known in Europe as Madeira wood.

madeleine ('mædlem). Also madeline. [F., prob. f. name of *Madeleine* Paulmier, 19th-c. French pastry-cook.] A (kind of) small rich cake baked in a shell-shaped tin. Sometimes (with allusion to Proust, *quot.* 1922) taken as typical of something that strongly evokes memories or nostalgia. Also, in English cooking, a kind of baked pudding or small fancy cake.

1845 E. ACTON *Mod. Cookery* xviii. 473 (*heading*) Madeleine puddings. (To be served cold.) 1846 C. E. FRANCATELLI *Mod. Cook* 404 Madeleines... are made with the same kind of batter as Genoese cakes, to which currants, dried cherries, candied peel or angelica, may be added. 1902 G. H. ELLWANGER *Pleasures of Table* vi. 169 Dumas tells the story of the excellent cake called madeleine, an entremets which all who have been in France will remember. 1922 C. K. S. MONCRIEFF *tr. Proust's Swann's Way* I. 61 And suddenly the memory returns. The taste was that of the little crumb of madeleine... my aunt Léonie used to give me, dipping it first in her own cup of... tea. 1939 O. LANCASTER *Homes Sweet Homes* 42 The flavour of Bordeaux pigeon summons with all the completeness of Proust's tea-soaked madeleine an unforgettable cloud of Mons. Doré's angels hovering over the Colosseum. 1948 *Good Housek. Cookery Bk.* 577 Dip a cherry in a little jam, place on top of each madeleine and put on 2 leaves of angelica. 1958 *Spectator* 1 Aug. 174/1 We all have our little fragment of madeleine that brings back a dearly remembered but half-forgotten past. 1960 E. DAVID *French Provincial Cooking* 32 At the little town of Commercy originated the small, fragile, shell-

shaped cakes called madeleines so beloved of French children... (How the English madeleine, a sort of castle pudding covered in jam and coconut, with a cherry on the top, came by the same name is something of a mystery.) 1962 *Punch* 21 Mar. 462/1 It may be said—if it may then Proust has certainly said it—that the intensity of nostalgic emotion has little to do with the quality of the material which evokes it. (I dare say that madeleine cakes are very nasty.) 1972 'M. INNES' *Open House* 1. ii. 12 He might have been Proust's Marcel, hard upon imbibing the displeasing little sopped madeleine which brought his childhood flooding back to memory.

|| **mademoiselle** (madmwazel; often anglicized mædɒmɒ'zæl). Also 7–8 madamoiselle, (7 -ella). [Fr.; orig. two words *ma my* (fem.), *demoiselle* (see DAMSEL).]

1. The title (prefixed to the surname or the Christian name, or used *absol.* as a substitute for the name) applied to an unmarried Frenchwoman. In English use very often applied to unmarried women of foreign nationality other than French, instead of using the equivalent prefix (e.g. in Dutch or Swedish, or substituting the English 'Miss'). Often used *absol.* as the designation of a French governess or the French teacher in a girls' school. Abbreviated *Mlle.*, in English often incorrectly *Malle*. Plural, *mesdemoiselles* (medmwazel), abbreviated *Mlles*.

In early Fr. use, the prefix *mademoiselle* was applied also to married women whose husbands were below the rank of knighthood.

a 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* (1868) 126 Madamoiselle! y praië you that ye ansuere not vnto this fole. 1696 PHILLIPS (ed. 5), *Mademoiselle*, a Title of Honour given to the Daughters and Wives of born Gentlemen; much us'd in France. a 1734 NORTH *Exam.* III. vi. §76 (1740) 479 The beautiful Mademoiselle Carwell, afterwards Duchess of Portsmouth. 1753 SMOLLETT *Ct. Fathom* ix. Wks. 1872 V. 47 She [the maid] took the first opportunity of going to mademoiselle, and demanding money for some necessary expense. 1794 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Myst. Udolpho* vii, Our cottage may be envied, sir, since you and Mademoiselle have honoured it with your presence. 1840 BARHAM *Ingol. Leg. Spectre of Tappington*, Mademoiselle boxed Mr. Maguire's ears, and Mr. Maguire pulled Mademoiselle upon his knee. 1850 JULIA KAVANAGH *Nathalie* ix. 213 Mademoiselle Dantin coughed, by way of opening the conversation. 1880 *Theatre* Feb. 118 Mademoiselle Lido sang well and tunefully as Irene. 1888 MAPLESON *Mem.* (ed. 2) I. 306 The duty, therefore, of singing fell to Mlle. Dotti.

2. *French Hist.* The title (used as a substitute for the name) of the eldest daughter of 'Monsieur', the eldest brother of the king. Subsequently applied to the eldest daughter of the king, or, if he had no daughter, to the first princess of the blood, so long as she remained unmarried.

1679 *Marriage Chas.* II 3 It was... time for her to bring Madamoiselle to him. 1768 *Ann. Reg.* 192/2 His Danish majesty handed mademoiselle to her place. 1783 *Ibid.* 240 Deaths... At Versailles, mademoiselle of France, aged five years, only daughter of the French king.

3. *occas.* A person usually referred to as 'mademoiselle', an unmarried Frenchwoman; *spec. †a* (foreign) serving-maid (*obs.*); a French governess.

Occas. in forms representing uneducated pronunciation.

1642 MILTON *Apol. Smect.* Wks. 1551 III. 268 Prostituting the shame of that ministry... to the eyes of Courtiers and Court-Ladies, with their Groomes and Madamoisellæ. 1765 BICKERSTAFFE *Maid of Mill* I. 1. 2 She sits there all day... dressed like a fine madumassel. 1833 M. SCOTT *Tom Cringle* xvi. (1842) 439 'De tout mon cœur,' said a buxom brown dame, about eighteen stone... The extensive mademoiselle, suiting the action to the word, started up [etc.]. 1861 MRS. H. WOOD *East Lynne* III. iii, When I heard that Mrs. Carlyle had engaged a madmoselle for these children.

transf. 1712 BUDGELL *Spect.* No 277 ¶ 2 This Wooden Madamoiselle [a dressmaker's lay-figure].

4. U.S. A sea fish (see *quot.*). 1882 JORDAN & GILBERT *Syn. Fishes N. Amer.* 570 (*Bull. U.S. Nat. Mus.* No. 16) *Scizena punctata*... Silver Perch; Yellow-tail; Mademoiselle.

maden, obs. and dial. f. MAIDEN sb.

† **madent**. Obs. rare⁰. [ad. L. *madent-em*, pres. pple. of *madere*, to be wet.] Wet, moist (Bailey vol. II, 1727).

|| **madérisé** (maderize), *a.* [Fr.] Of wine, affected with maderization (see below). So 'maderize' [F. *maderiser*] *v. intr.*, to become *madérisé*.

1941 SCHOONMAKER & MARVEL *Amer. Wines* 219 The French also describe a white wine which has been too long in barrel... as *madérisé*, or 'maderised'. 1950 O. A. MENOELSOHN *Earnest Drinker* xx. 189 When a white wine starts to go a brownish colour and gets a curious... musty smell about it, it is called *Madérisé* and means that the wine is on the road downhill. 1958 A. L. SIMON *Dict. Wines* 105/2 *Madérisé*, the polite French word to use to describe the bottle stink of a wine which has been kept too long. 1961 W. E. MASSEE *Wines & Spirits* 10 A white table wine that has maderized is undrinkable. 1972 H. W. YOXALL *Enjoyment of Wine* v. 39–40 White wine deepens its tone with age and becomes what they call maderisé, though not all white wines that are so darkened acquire the musty taste of a truly maderized wine.

maderization (mædər'aɪzɪən). [ad. F. *madérisation* (also used), f. MADEIRA¹ 2 + -IZATION.] A brown discoloration in white wines often appearing after overlong or unsuitable storage.

1951 R. POSTGATE *Plain Man's Guide to Wine* iv. 76 The only noticeable change is an occasional darkening of colour, called *madérisation*. 1952 H. W. ALLEN *White Wines & Cognac* ii. 53 Still without a hint of *madérisation* and golden as sunlight. 1952 A. LICHINE *Wines of France* i. 7 A characteristic called maderization after Madeira wine, whose colour they take. 1959 W. JAMES *Word-bk. Wine* 113 *Maderization*, a flaw in white wines caused by their absorption of too much oxygen during vinification or maturation; the wine turns rusty in the bottle, and takes on a brown colour and a musty, flat, taste; when much advanced there may be some resemblance to a very poor madeira. 1971 *Times Lit. Suppl.* 12 Mar. 297/2 Such a bouquet suggests maderization, and I cannot believe that a lover of German wines would enjoy this very much. 1973 *Vogue* 15 Apr. 153/3 Old champagne can be great. It goes brown with age, and turns sweeter and heavier—a condition known as 'maderization'.

madeus, variant of MAIDEUX *Obs.*

†**madful**, *a. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. MAD *a.* + -FUL.] Mad.

14... *Pol. Rel. & L. Poems* 245 A madful mone may men make Quan pat suete Ihesu was take!

madge¹ (mædʒ). [app. identical with *Madge*, pet-name for *Margaret*.]

1. The Barn-Owl, *Aluco flammeus*. Also *madge-howllet*, *-owl*, *-owlet*.

1591 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* i. v. 767 Thou lasie Madge That, fearing light, still seekest where to hide. 1598 B. JONSON *Ev. Man in Hum.* II. i. Ile sit in a barne, with Madge-howllet, and catch mice first. 1603 HARSNET *Pop. Impost.* 108 This must needs make the poore Madge Owlets cry out. 1606 DAY *Ile of Guls* II. iv. (1881) 54 The black swan of beauty and madg-howllet of admiration. 1635 SWAN *Spec. M.* (1670) 359 Ulula... which we call the Howlet, or the Madge. 1637 B. JONSON *Sad Sheph.* II. i. Thou shoul'dst ha' given her a Madge-Owle. 1694 MOTTEUX *Rabelais* v. ix. Under his Cage he perceived a Madge howlet. 1823 LAMB *Lett.* xii. To B. Barton 119 A silent meeting of madge-owlets. 1848 *Zoologist* VI. 219 The barn owl, in Warwickshire... is generally called a 'madge' or 'madge owl'.

2. The Common Magpie, *Pica caudata*.

1823 MOOR *Suffolk Words*, *Madge*, *Mag*, *Meg*, a magpie. 1828 J. FLEMING *Hist. Brit. Anim.* 87 *P. caudata*. Common Magpie... E. Pianet, *Madge*. 1894 NEWTON *Dict. Birds* 720 *note*, 'Magot' and 'Madge', are names frequently given in England to the Pie.

madge² (mædʒ). A leaden hammer covered thickly with stout woollen cloth, used in hard solder plating.

1870 *Eng. Mech.* 25 Feb. 573/1 A leaden hammer, clothed with kersey or woollen cloth, called a madge.

†**madhead**¹. *Obs.* [See -HEAD.] Madness.

c 1375 *Cursor M.* 22865 (Fairf.) þat to wene is bot madhede [older texts sothede]. a 1450 MYRC 1657 Lest þow do o3t on madhede.

†**madhead**². *Obs. exc. dial.* [f. MAD *a.* + HEAD *sb.*¹] A mad person. Also *appos.* or *attrib.*

1600 BRETON *Pasquils Fooles-cap* (Grosart) 22/1 Such Madhead fellows are but Fooles indeede. 1602 — *Merry Wonders To Rdr.*, Hoping that some mad-head in the world might have as much leysure to read as I haue had [to] write. 1959 *New Statesman* 26 Dec. 904/3 He'd quietened down now though, and butter wouldn't melt in his mouth, he said... after all his stories about him being a madhead. 1959 I. & P. OPIE *Lore & Lang. Schoolch.* ix. 170 Red heads attract a barrage of nicknames... glow-worm, mad head [etc.].

mad-headed, *a.* [f. MAD *a.* + HEADED *a.*]

= MAD-BRAINED.

1567 R. EDWARDS *Damon & Pithias* (1571) Eiv, For well I knewe it was some madhed chylde That inuented this name. 1596 SHAKS. *I Hen. IV.* II. iii. 80. 1599 BRETON *Praise Vertuous Ladies* (Grosart) 56 For a few mad-headed wenches, they seek to bring... almost all women in contempt. 1793 SOUTHEY *Lett.* (1856) I. 20 Nor does it become a young mad-headed enthusiast to judge. 1809-10 COLERIDGE *Friend* (1865) 216 The inflammatory harangues of some mad-headed enthusiast. 1897 HENTY *On the Irrawaddy* 37 It seems to me a mad-headed thing to begin at the present time.

madhouse ('mædhaus). Now *rhetorical* or *derisive*. [f. MAD *a.* (used *subst.*) + HOUSE *sb.*]

a. A house set apart for the reception and detention of the insane; a lunatic asylum.

1687 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) I. 407 He was severely reprimanded, and told he was fitter for a mad house. 1695 *Par. Reg.*, S. James, *Clerkenwell* (Harl. Soc. V. 171) Burials... Ann Palmer, widow, from Dr. Newton's Mad house. 1774 *Act 14 Geo. III.* c. 49 (title), An Act for regulating Madhouses. 1828 CARLYLE *Misc.* (1857) I. 234 Tasso pines in the cell of a madhouse. 1833 MARRYAT *P. Simple* lxiv, I was a prisoner in a madhouse. 1901 *Scotsman* 29 Nov. 5/4 The American Eagle screams like a madhouse. 1916 G. B. SHAW *Androcles & Lion* Pref. p. lxiii, One person in every five dies in a workhouse, a public hospital, or a madhouse. 1922 JOYCE *Ulysses* 358 The nobleman with the foreign name... had to have her put into a mad-house, cruel only to be kind. 1929 F. N. HART *Hide in Dark* v. 182 It seems fairly essential to get at what facts are available... if some of us aren't to wind up in a mad-house. 1955 G. WILLANS *Fasten your Lapstraps!* i. 23 There is a dull sound of barley sugar being crunched and gum chewed—the whole place... is like a Victorian mad-house. 1971 J. NAMIER *Lewis Namier* xiii.

234 To L insanity was man's ultimate degradation; a madhouse, however well appointed, was hell.

b. *fig.* A scene of uproar or confusion bewildering to the onlooker.

1919 G. B. SHAW *Heartbreak Ho.* III. 95 Is this England, or is it a madhouse? 1929 H. CRANE *Lett.* 7 Feb. (1965) 335 This City [sc. Paris], as you know, is the most interesting madhouse in the world. 1946 E. O'NEILL *Ice-man Cometh* (1947) III. 160 God, I'm glad I'm leaving this madhouse! 1956 R. BRADDON *Nancy Wake* xiv. 155 The Moulins railway junction was a mad-house of torn and tangled lines and shattered rolling stock. 1973 *Radio Times* 26 Apr. 48/1 They [sc. chefs] roast and stew and bake in a kind of madhouse of shouted commands, cancelled orders and frayed tempers.

||**madia** ('meɪdiə). [a. mod.L. *madia*, a. Chilean *medi*.] The plant *Madia sativa*, a coarse, hairy, erect annual, allied to the Sunflowers. It is a native of Chile, and is cultivated for its seeds, which yield a valuable oil, and are made into cake for cattle. Also *attrib.* in *madia oil*

[1809 (Italian original 1787) tr. *Molina's Hist. Chili* I. iii. 111 The *medi* (madia, gen. nov.). Of this plant there are two kinds, the one wild, the other cultivated. The cultivated, which I have called *madia sativa*, has a branching hairy stalk.] 1839 *Gardener's Mag.* XV. 143, 100 parts of the *Madia oil* consist of 45 parts of oleine [etc.]. 1846 LINDLEY *Veget. Kingd.* 707 *Madia oil*, expressed without heat, is described as transparent, yellow, scentless. 1855 STEPHENS *Bk. of the Farm* (ed. 2) II. 106 The *madia* is in the same botanical position as the sunflower.

madid ('mædɪd), *a.* Now *rare*. Also 7 *maddid*. [ad. L. *madid-us*, f. *madēre* to be wet.] Wet, moist.

1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 425 Auicen... saith they [sc. the lungs] are not soft but maddid. 1627-77 FELTHAM *Resolves* I. lxii. 95 The *madid* South, sorrowful, and full of tears. 1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 146 No where save in wine cellars or such *madid* places. 1720 WELTON *Suffer. Son of God* I. v. 98 The very Ground... is *madid* and *Bedew'd* with Drops that distil from thine Eyes. 1762 FALCONER *Shipur* I. 356 Full from the *madid* south the winds arise. 1844 DISRAELI *Coningsby* I. iii, His large deep blue eye, *madid* and yet piercing. 1881 J. E. H. THOMSON *Upland Tarn* 1. 92 The evening with its *madid* mantle grey Had shrouded all the sky.

†**madidate**, *v. Obs.*⁻⁰ [f. late L. *madidāt-*, ppl. stem of *madidāre*, f. *madid-us* moist.] *trans.* 'To wet or moisten' (Blount *Glossogr.* 1656).

†**madidity**. *Obs.*⁻⁰ [f. MADID + -ITY.] 'Moisture or fulness of moisture' (Blount *Glossogr.* 1656).

†**madidness**. *Obs.*⁻⁰ [f. MADID + -NESS.] 'Moistness, wetness'.

1731 BAILEY vol. II.

madifie, *-fy(e)*, variant forms of MADEFY *Obs.*

madin, *obs.* form of MEDINE.

madin(e, madinne), *obs.* forms of MAIDEN.

madinhad, -heid, variants of MAIDENHEAD.

'Madison. *orig. U.S.* [Origin unknown.] A group dance, popular in the 1950s and 1960s.

1962 *Listener* 27 Dec. 1074/2 Girls in traditional Kimono dancing the twist or the Madison. 1966 *Punch* 25 May 768/2 We found the Bishop and Dolly Girl an hour later. She was teaching him the rudimentary technique of The Madison. 1968 M. & J. STEARNS *Jazz Dance* 4 Before and during Presley's initial success, the first wave of dances became popular. Group dances such as the Madison and the Birdland arrived first. 1969 C. BOOKER *Neophilias* vii. 177 In the same month of October [1962]... the unknown Beatles first joined the fashionable beat of the Madison in the charts.

Madison Avenue ('mædɪsən 'ævɪnjuː). The name of a street in New York City, which is the centre of the American advertising business; hence *allusively*, (American) advertising generally, the advertising business; *collect.*, American advertising agents. Also *attrib.*

1955 H. KURNITZ *Invasion of Privacy* (1956) v. 39 A tall, lean young man... dressed in the dark grey and neat stripes of a Madison Avenue advertising executive. 1957 J. BLISH *Fallen Star* II. 33 We had... Madison Avenue gossip... for lunch. 1958 J. K. GALBRAITH *Affluent Society* xviii. 200 The violent mores of Hollywood and Madison Avenue. 1959 N. MAILER *Advt. for Myself* (1961) 404, I kept expecting him to go Madison Avenue, I was certain he would sell out sooner or later. 1959 V. PACKARD *Status Seekers* (1960) i. 12 Madison Avenue has been busily trying to understand our tastes and buying behaviour. 1960 *Guardian* 15 Oct. 6/5 An Eisenhowerish vocabulary which... sometimes has more of a Madison Avenue ring. 1961 [see HARLEY]. 1970 *Times* 24 Aug. 15/5 Britain's Madison Avenue widely predicted that after a decent interval, *Ad Weekly* would also attempt something spectacular. 1972 *Jazz & Blues* Sept. 9/2 We know what's wanted. I had something to offer Madison Avenue.

madjoon, -oun, variant forms of MAJJOON.

madle, *obs.* variant of MALE *a.*

madlie, variant of MAIDLY *a. Obs.*

madling ('mædɪŋ), *sb.*¹ [f. MAD *a.* + -LING¹.] A mad creature; one who acts wildly or foolishly.

c 1648-50 BRATHWAIT *Barnabees Jynl.* I. (1818) 19 There another wanton mading Who her hog was set a sadling. 1841 *Lett.* in R. Oastler *Fleet Papers* I. viii. 58 Poor madlings! they are killing the goose, to get at the golden eggs. 1847 E. BRONTE *Wuthering Heights* xiii. 120 Good-for-nowt mading!... flinging t' precious gifts uh God under foot! i' yer flaysome rages.

†**madling**, *sb.*² [? Corruption of F. *Madeleine* a kind of small cake.] *attrib.* in *madling cake*.

1747 MRS. GLASSE *Cookery* xv. 141 Madling Cakes.

†**madling**, *a. Obs.* [? *attrib.* use of MADLING *sb.*¹ or *adv.*; ? or = *maddling* f. MADDLE *v.*] Mad.

1608 T. MORTON *Preamb. Encounter* 126 Why doe I trouble my selfe with these my Aduersaries madling conceits?

†**madling**, *adv. Obs.* [? f. MAD *a.* + -LING²: cf. *darkling*.] = MADLY.

1584 HUDSON *Du Bartas' Judith* VI. (1608) 93 Some madling runnes, some trembles in a trounce.

madly ('mædli), *a. rare*⁻¹. [f. MAD *a.* + -LY¹.] Characteristic of a mad person.

1816 BYRON *Parisina* xviii, It was a woman's shriek and ne'er In madlier accents rose despair.

madly ('mædli), *adv.* [f. MAD *a.* + -LY².]

1. *a.* In a mad, insane or foolish manner.

a 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 2083 Hwi motestu se medliche? c 1375 *Cursor M.* 14608 (Fairf.) Als witles men madli þai lete. c 1475 *Rauf Coilyear* 22 Among thay myrk Montanis sa madlie thay mer. 1535 COVERDALE *Ps.* lxxiv. 4, I sayde vnto the madde people: deale not so madly. 1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N.* II. i. 171 The iuyce of it, on sleeping eye-lids laid, Will make or man or woman madly dote. 1606 — *Tr. & Cr.* II. ii. 116 Or is your blood So madly hot, that [etc.]? 1654 *Martini's Conq. China* 9 The men, though madly, use it [horse-hair] in tying up their hair. a 1717 PARNELL *Elegy Old Beauty* 33 And all that's madly wild, or oddly gay, We call it only pretty Fanny's way. 1778 MME. D'ARBLAY *Lett.* 6 July, Half the flattery I have had would have made me madly merry. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* ix. II. 463 The help of that single power he had madly rejected. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* iii. §5. 139 The young King drew his sword, and rushed madly on the Juciary.

b. *Comb.*, as *madly-used*, *-wrested* adjs.

1601 SHAKS. *Twel. N.* v. i. 319 The madly us'd Maluolio. 1656 EARL MONM. tr. *Boccalini's Advt. fr. Parnass.* I. xxviii. (1674) 30 The madly-wrested Reason of State which was now practised by many.

2. *Colloq.* uses. a. Passionately, fervently (cf. *quot.* 1590).

1767 BOSWELL *Lett.* 30 Mar. (1924) I. 108, I was so madly in love as to think of marrying her. 1880 O. C. STONE *Few Months New Guinea* iv. 55 The natives... seem madly fond of kuku [sc. tobacco], and would pawn their very clothes for it if they wore any. 1888 W. S. GILBERT *Trial by Jury* 12, I love him—I love him—with fervour increasing, I worship and madly adore. 1924 A. CHRISTIE *Man in Brown Suit* II. 19, I could never marry a man unless I loved him madly. 1959 [see BEETLE *sb.*² 2 b]. 1974 M. CECIL *Heroines in Love* v. 151 Upper-class heroines... were never 'in love', always 'madly in love'.

b. Extremely, very, 'awfully'.

1888 H. JAMES *Reverberator* II. i. 16, I was not madly impatient to see you married. 1902 G. BELL *Lett.* (1927) I. vii. 130 It is a madly interesting place. 1935 N. MARSH *Enter Murderer* II. 31 She's madly keen on criminology. 1937 C. CONNOLLY in L. Russell *Press Gang!* 79 Hubert said Balliol was perfect for case-histories like mine, but I realised I should find it madly ungay. 1945 N. MITFORD *Pursuit of Love* ix. 73 It's madly wearing to the optic nerve centres. 1954 J. B. PRIESTLEY *Magicians* i. 20 Mavis... brightened up like a touched-off firework and was at once, in her own phrase, 'madly gay'. 1967 [see DRAGGY *a. b.*] 1974 *Radio Times* 3 Jan. 5/4 Mr Williams's facial mobility is madly impressive.

madman ('mædmən). [Originally two words: see MAD *a.* and MAN *sb.*] One who is insane; a lunatic. Also *transf.* and *hyperbolically*, one who behaves like a lunatic, a wildly foolish person.

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. IX. 69 Faderlees children; And wydwes... Madde men, and maydenes, þat helpeles were. c 1475 *Rauf Coilyear* 441, I am bot an mad man. ? a 1500 *Chester Pl.* (Shaks. Soc.) II. 168 Madmen, maddmen, leeuve on me, That am on god, so is not he. a 1533 LD. BERNERS *Huon* xxiii. 68 He wyll come after vs lyke a madd man. 1601 SHAKS. *Twel. N.* I. v. 115 Fetch him off I pray you, he speakes nothing but madman. 1611 BIBLE *I Sam.* xxi. 15 Hæue I need of mad-men, that ye haue brought this fellow to play the mad-man in my presence? 1648 BOYLE *Seraph. Love* xiv. (1700) 84 The wicked's spite against God is but like a madman's running his head against the wall. 1674 MARVELL *Corr.* Wks. 1872-5 II. 424 Carleton the B[ishop] of Bristol hath played the madman in that City. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* I. 547 This hospital is the general receptacle of lunatics and madmen. 1810 SCOTT *Lady of L.* II. xxxiv, Madmen, forbear your frantic jar! 1843 BETHUNE *Sc. Fireside Stor.* 75, I have been a madman and a fool. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 16 May 5/1 Policemen who find a half-naked madman howling at midnight.

†**madme**. *Obs.* Forms: 1 *máð(ð)um*, *máðm*, *mádm*, 3 *pl.* *maðmes*, *madmes*, *Orm.* *maddmess*. [OE. *mádm*-*masc.* corresponds to OS. *mēðmos* *pl.* gifts, MHG. *meidem*, ON. *meiðmar* *pl.*, gifts, presents, Goth. *maipm-s* gift (δῶρον):—O. Teut. **maipm*-*z*:—pre-Teut. type **moitmo*-*s* f. **moit*-to exchange (as in L. *mutāre*:—**moitāre*.)] A precious thing, treasure, valuable gift.

a 1000 *Boeth. Metr.* xxi. 20 Gylden *maðm*, sylofren sinstan... modes eazan æfre ne onlyhtað. a 1000 *Gnomic verses* (*Exeter Bk.*) 155 Mappum opres weorð, gold mon sceal gifan. c 1200 ORMIN 6471 & ille an king oppnede þær Hiss

hord off hise madmess. c 1205 LAY. 896 3eue us pe king & al his gold, & pa maðmes of his lond. a 1250 Prov. *Ælfred* 384 in O.E. Misc. 126 Vyches cunnes madmes to mixe schulen i-Multen.

† **madnep.** *Obs.* Also -nip. [f. MAD *a.* (cf. quot. 1686) + *nep, nip, NEEP.*] The Cow Parsnip, *Heracleum Sphondylium.*

1597 GERARDE *Herbal* II. cclxxvii. 856 Spondylium . . is called . . in English Cow Parsnep, meddowe Parsnep, and Madnepe. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 181 Spondylium, a kind of wild Parsnep or Madnep. 1652 CULPEPPER *Eng. Physic.* 161 The seed of the wilde Parsnipe being ripe about the beginning of August, and if they do flower for seed in the first year of sowing the Country people call them 'Madneps'. 1686 RAY *Hist. Plant.* I. 410 Nostrates asserunt Pastinacas ipsas vetustiores & annosas delirium . . inducere, unde eas Mad-neps . . vocant. 1712 tr. *Pomet's Hist. Drugs* I. 30 The Peasants call it the Mad Nip.

madness ('mædnɪs). [f. MAD *a.* + -NESS.] The quality or condition of being mad.

1. Mental disease, insanity; now applied *esp.* to insanity characterized by wild excitement or extravagant delusions; mania. Also (in animals) rabies.

1398 TREVISIA *Barth. De P.R.* VII. vi. (1495) 226 And these passions ben dyuers madnesse that hyghte Inania [read Mania] & madnesse that hyghte Malencolonia [sic]. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 319/2 Maddnesse, amencia, demencia. 1538 ELYOT *Dict.*, Rabies, Madnesse of a dogge. 1567 MAPLET *Gr. Forest* 46 Henbane, hath the name to be a cause of madnesse or furie. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* III. iv. 187 Let him . . Make you to rauell all this matter out, That I essentially am not in madnesse But made in craft. 1611 BIBLE *Zech.* xii. 4, I will smite euery horse with astonishment, and his rider with madnesse. 1687 MAYERN in *Phil. Trans.* XVI. 408 Doggs are Subject to these several sorts of Madnesse or rather diseases. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* s.v. Mania, Madnesse arising from immaterial causes is much more difficult to cure. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* IV. I. 524 This delusion becomes almost a madnesse when many exiles . . herd together. 1879 LINDSAY *Mind in Lower Anim.* I. 16 Madnesse in lower animals may mean any one of several very different affections, including especially insanity and rabies.

2. Imprudence or delusion resembling insanity; extravagant folly.

1382 WYCLIF *Hos.* ix. 7 Yrael, wite thou thee a fool, a wood prophete, . . for the multitude of thy wickednesse, and multitude of madnesse. 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 368 What madnes were this, with his own mony . . to maintaine the force of his aduersarye. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* IV. 642 What Madnesse cou'd provoke A Mortal Man t'invade a sleeping God? 1721 R. KEITH tr. *T. à Kempis' Solil.* *Soul* x. 173 Wander not forth, O my Soul, after Vanities, nor after lying Madnesse. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* V. I. 602 To advance towards London would have been madnesse. 1862 G. LONG *Thoughts of Antoninus* (1877) 113 To seek what is impossible is madnesse. 1885 J. PAVN *Talk of Town* II. 69 It would have been madnesse indeed to have any altercation.

3. Ungovernable anger, rage, fury.

1665 MANLEY *Grotius' Low C. Warres* 273 The baser sort of people cover'd nothing of their Madnesse, but shew'd their Fury in their Speeches. 1698 VANBRUGH *Prov. Wife* II. i. Now could I cry for madnesse, but that I know he'd laugh at me for it. 1781 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* xxx. III. 157 The madnesse of the people soon subsided. 1802 MRS. J. WEST *Infidel Father* III. 45 Sir Bronze absolutely stamped for madnesse at this intelligence.

transf. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* III. 367 Not with more Madnesse, rolling from afar, The spumy Waves proclaim the watry War. 1884 W. C. SMITH *Kildrostan* 87 Then I see . . the waves Lashed into madnesse.

4. Extravagant excitement or enthusiasm; ecstasy.

1596 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* I. ii. 21 Such a hare is madnesse the youth, to skip ore the meshes of good counsaile the cripple. 1607 NORDEN *Surv. Dial.* I. 9 A kind of madnesse, as I may call it, but in the best sense it is a kind of ambitious . . emulation. 1775 JOHNSON *Tax. no Tyr.* 55 The madnesse of independence has spread from Colony to Colony. 1799 CAMPBELL *Pleas. Hope* I. 160 The smiling Muse . . Shall . . breathe a holy madnesse o'er thy mind. 1820 SHELLEY *Skylark* 103 Such harmonious madnesse from my lips would flow. 1822 LAMB *Elia Ser.* I. *On Some Old Actors*, None . . possessed even a portion of that fine madnesse which he threw out in Hotspur's famous rant. 1879 SYMONDS *Shelley* 195 The Muses filled this man with sacred madnesse.

mado ('mædɔ). *Austral.* [Aboriginal name.] A small marine fish, *Atypichthys mado* (or *A. strigatus*), found in southern Australasian and northern New Zealand waters.

1898 E. E. MORRIS *Austral Eng.* 277/2 *Mado*, a Sydney fish, *Therapon cuvieri*, Bleek; called also *Trumpeter-Perch*. 1906 D. G. STEAD *Fishes of Australia* 134 The *mado* is a handsome little fish, having alternate brown and yellow longitudinal stripes along the body. 1958 *Austral. Encycl.* V. 458/2 *Mado*, a small fish (*Atypichthys mado*) very common round wharf-piles and in inlets along the coasts of the southern half of Australia. 1960 DOOGUE & MORELAND *N.Z. Sea Anglers' Guide* 229 *Mado*. . . yellow with longitudinal brown streaks. . . Distribution: North Island south to about East Cape. Also occurs in Australasian waters.

Madonna (mæ'dɒnə). Also 7 Maddona, 6-9 madona. [a. It. *madonna*, orig. two words (*ma* OIt. unstressed form of *mia* fem., my; *donna* = F. *dame*:—L. *domina* lady) corresponding to F. *ma dame*: see MADAM.]

|| 1. a. As an Italian form of address or title: My lady, madam. *Obs.*

1584 R. W. *Three Ladies Lond.* I. Bijb, *Merca*. Madonna, me be a Merchant and be cald senior Merkadorus. 1592 NASHE *P. Penillesse* 20b, They drawe out a dinner with sallets, . . & make Madonna Nature their best Caterer. 1601

SHAKS. *Twel. N.* I. v. 72 Good Madonna, why mournst thou? a 1626 MIDDLETON *More Dissemblers* v. i. (1657) 67 *Crotch*. (Here they sing Prick-song) How like you this Madonna? *Celia*. Pretty. 1632 MASSINGER *Maid of Hon.* v. ii, Gracious Maddona, Noble Generall, Brave Captaines, and my quondam rivalls, wear 'em. 1827 MACAULAY *Song Misc.* Writ. (1860) II. 417 Oh stay, Madonna! stay.

† b. An Italian lady. *Obs.*
1602 MIDDLETON *Blurt* II. ii. C 2b, *Hip*. Well Sir, you know . . the flea-bitten fac'd Ladie. *Doit*. Oh Sir, the freckle cheeke Madonna, I know her Signior, as well— *Hip*. Not as I doe, I hope Sir. a 1625 FLETCHER *Fair Maid of Inn* III. i, A dancer . . that by teaching great Madonnas to foot it, has miraculously purchast a ribanded wastcote. 1639 SHIRLEY *Gent. Ven.* v. ii. (1655) 64 De'e think to mount Madonnas here, and not Pay for the sweet Carreere.

2. a. An Italian designation of the Virgin Mary; usually with *the*; occas. used vocatively.
b. A picture or statue (esp. Italian) of the Virgin Mary.

1644 EVELYN *Diary* (1879) I. 122 A faire Madonna of Pietro Perugino, painted on the wall. 1645 *Ibid.* I. 203 The miraculous shrine of the Madonna w^{ch} Pope Paul III. brought barefooted to the place. 1717 LADY M. W. MONTAGU *Let. to Abbé Conti* 29 May, They shewed me . . a picture of the Virgin Mary, drawn by the hand of St. Luke, . . the finest Madonna of Italy is not more famous for her miracles. 1816 BYRON *Siege Cor.* xxx, Madonna's face upon him shone, Painted in heavenly hues above. 1825-9 MRS. SHERWOOD *Lady of Manor* V. xxxii. 338 A beautiful madonna in white marble which I had seen in a church in Rome. 1833 TENNYSON *Mariana in South* 22 'Ave Mary' was her moan, 'Madonna, sad is night and morn'. 1849 JAMES WOODMAN II, A very early painting of the Madonna and Child. 1853 FROUDE *Eng. Forgiven Worthies* Short Stud. (ed. 2) 305 Whose pretences to religion might rank with the devotion of an Italian bandit to the Madonna. 1855 BROWNING *One Word More* II, Rafael made a century of sonnets, . . Else he only used to draw Madonnas.

3. A mode of dressing a woman's hair, with the parting down the middle, and the hair arranged smoothly on each side. (Cf. 4.)

a 1839 T. H. BAYLY *Songs & Ball.* I. 139 I've tried all styles of hair dressing, Madonnas, frizzes, crops.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.* (esp. with reference to pictures of the Madonna and the mode of dressing the hair), as *Madonna braid, coiffure, face, front, lid, style; Madonna-like* adj.; *Madonna-wise* adv.; *Madonna blue*, a shade of deep blue; *Madonna-braided a.*, (of the hair) arranged in smooth braids on each side of the face, after the manner of Italian representations of the Madonna; *Madonna lily*, the White Lily, *Lilium candidum*, often represented with the Madonna in pictures.

[1930 MAERZ & PAUL *Dict. Color* 198/2, 1917 *Madonna.*] 1932 A. CHRISTIE *Peril at End House* VII. 85 She was wearing a gown of *Madonna blue. 1935 *Times* 2 Oct. 17/4 A Madonna-blue lining. 1971 N. FREELING *Over High Side* II. 110 Twilight had fallen, of a pure madonna blue. 1829 *Souvenir* II. 317/2 (Stanf.) The hair is beautifully arranged in a *Madonna braid in front. 1849 AYTOUN *Poems, Buried Flower* 83 Raven locks, *Madonna-braided o'er her sweet and blushing face. 1890 *Pall Mall G.* 26 Nov. 1/3 Her fair hair . . is simply parted in the centre, in the way which is now often playfully called the '*madonna coiffure'. 1790 HEL. M. WILLIAMS *Julia* I. i. 3 She had a *madona face. 1849 THACKERAY *Pendennis* I. xvii. 143 She returned a rather elderly character with a *Madonna front and a melancholy countenance. 1863 WOOLNER *My Beautiful Lady* 95 O wan girl-mother with *Madonna lids Downcast. 1850 MRS. GASKELL *Let.* 24 Jan. (1966) 101 She was a *madonna-like person with a face . . full of thought and gentle love. 1895 G. B. SHAW *Let.* 20 Mar. (1965) 502 You must . . be sweet . . and Madonna like. 1909 M. DIVER *Candles in Wind* I. iv. 40 The soft brown hair . . giving a Madonna-like air of purity to the oval face. 1966 'R. STANDISH' *Widow Hack* vi. 65 She has large, generous features which compose themselves in a Madonna-like serenity. 1877 E. S. PHELPS *Story of Avis* ix. 172 An exquisite motion which an artist . . would not have wasted . . on anything less than a *Madonna lily. 1900 *Field* 23 June 903/3 The Madonna lily (*Lilium candidum*). 1902 *Daily Chron.* I Apr. 2/1 Large branches of Madonna lilies. 1963 W. BLUNT *Of Flowers & Village* 173 My whole room is scented by a great pot of Madonna lilies. 1974 *Country Life* 21 Mar. 632/1 A child in a bonnet creeps shyly down the path, dwarfed by the Madonna lilies. 1818 *La Belle Assemblée* XVII. 86 The hair is worn more in the *Madona style. 1830 TENNYSON *Isabel* I., Locks not wide-dispread, *Madonna-wise on either side her head.

Hence *Ma'donnahood*, the character or quality of a Madonna. *Ma'donnaish a.*, like a Madonna.

1860 RUSKIN *Mod. Paint.* V. ix. iv. 236 Brown gleams of gipsy Madonnahood from Murillo. 1891 *Athenæum* 24 Oct. 547/1 She is too Madonnish in one way, too languishing and sentimental in another.

madoqua ('mædɔkwə). [Amharic.] A tiny antelope of Abyssinia, *Neotragus saltianus* (*N. madoqua*), of about the size of a hare.

[1681 J. LUDOLF *Hist. Aethiop.* I. x. ¶ 73 Amharic Madakua; animalia quae capris assimilabat Gregorius. Ruplicaprae vel Ibices esse videntur.] 1790 BRUCE *Trav. Source Nile* V. 83 Among the wild animals are prodigious numbers of the gazel or antelope kind; the bohur, sassa, feho, and madoqua. 1885 *Cassell's Nat. Hist.* III. 118.

|| **mador.** *Med. Obs.* Also 7 madour. [L. *mador* moisture, f. *madère*: see MADID.] Sweat.

1620 VENNER *Via Recta* (1650) 296 If in sleep the body . . be sometimes in a little mador or light sweat. 1658 PHILLIPS, *Madidity* or *Madour*, moistness or wetness. 1705 *Phil. Trans.* XXV. 2105 Without any offensive Smell, or fastidious Mador. 1856 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Mador*,

. . Moisture that is superfluous or unnatural. Old term for that kind of sweat which takes place in syncope, whether warm or cold.

mador, variant of MADAR.

† **madpash.** *Obs.* [f. MAD *a.* + PASH head.] A crack-brained person. Also *attrib.*

1611 COTGR., *Mat*, a foole, fop, gull; mad-pash, harebrained ninnie. a 1693 *Urquhart's Rabelais* III. xxv, Let us leave this Madpash Bedlam, this hair-brained Fop.

Madras (mɑ'drɑ:s, -æ-).

1. The name of a city of India and the province of which it is the capital; used *attrib.* in the names of things produced there or originally connected therewith: *Madras cotton*, cotton fabric produced in Madras, *esp.* the brightly checked or striped cottons the colours of which run together in laundering. Also *ellipt.* as *Madras*. *Madras lace*, (net) *muslin* (see quots. 1882); *Madras stucco* = CHUNAM; *Madras work* (see quot.).

1864 *Chamb. Encycl.* VI. 251/1 *Madras stucco*, or *chunam*, is largely employed in the decoration of public buildings. 1882 CAULFIELD & SAWARD *Dict. Needlew.*, *Madras Lace*, A school for lace making has lately been founded in Madras. The lace made is the black and white silk Maltese guipure. *Madras-net Muslin*, This is a handsome, but coarse make of Muslin, produced in several varieties. . . They are all 72 inches wide. *Madras Work*, This is so called from its being executed upon the brightly coloured silk handkerchiefs that are known as Madras handkerchiefs. 1890 L. HEARN *Two Years in French West Indies* 216 The making-up of the Madras into a turban is called 'tying a head'. 1895 *Army & Navy Co-oper. Soc.* Price List 1105/1 Frilled Madras Muslin. 1897 *Sears, Roebuck Catal.* 216/3 French Madras is a fine soft finished fabric with the colors woven through. . . Light colors, plaids or stripes. 1921 *Daily Colonist* (Victoria, B.C.) 22 Oct. 7/2 (Adv.), 50-Inch Colored Madras at \$1.50 a Yard. . . this Madras will make beautiful side curtains. 1942 J. HOYE *Staple Cotton Fabrics* VII. 148 When made in fancy weaves and of fine yarns, they are known as Madras gingham. 1962 L. DEIGHTON *Ipcress File* xxviii. 177 A bright Madras jacket. 1964 HOLLEN & SADDLER *Textiles* (ed. 2) 153/2 The imported Indian madras, today, is handwoven with white warp and colored filling 'guaranteed to bleed'. 1968 H. WAUGH *Con Game* III. 34 Three pairs of men's shoes and one wrinkled Madras jacket. 1972 *Vogue* Feb. 86 Madras checked safari jacket, unlined seersucker.

2. In full *Madras handkerchief*: A bright-coloured handkerchief of silk and cotton worn by the West Indian Blacks as a head-dress, 'formerly exported from Madras' (Yule).

1833 M. SCOTT *Tom Cringle* xvi. (1842) 437 The black officers, in general, covered their woolly pates with Madras handkerchiefs. 1881 *Cable Mad. Delphine*, etc. 97 Old Charlie . . was sitting on his bench under a China-tree, his head, as was his fashion, bound in a Madras handkerchief. 1888 — *Bonaventure, Au Large* I. 146 A black woman in . . red-and-yellow Madras turban, . . crouched against the wall.

3. = *Madras-net muslin* (see 1).

1902 *Westm. Gaz.* 27 Aug. 8/1 The shirt, a fine madras, plaited *négligé* with square point narrow link cuffs.

|| **madrasah** (mɑ'dræsə), **medresseh** (mæ'drɛsɛi). Also 7 mandresa, 9 madrasa, madrasah, -asseh, -assee, -essé, medressé, 20 medarsa, medersa, *Dicts.* madressah, -issa(h). [The various forms represent Indian, Turkish, Persian and Arabic regional pronunciations of Arab. *madrasah*, f. *darasa* to study.] A Muslim college.

1662 J. DAVIES tr. *Olearius' Voy. Ambass.* 214 We . . found that it was a School or College, which they call Mandresa, of which kind there are very many all over Persia. *Ibid.* 333 They [the Persians] have their Colleges, or Universities, which they call Medressa. 1687 A. LOVELL tr. *Thevenot's Trav.* II. 80 Lodging Rooms for the Scholars of the Medresse. 1819 T. HOPE *Anastasius* (1820) III. xi. 271 His fortune was spent in placing me in a Medressé. 1834 MORIER *Ayesha* I. xii. 269 *The medresseh*, or school, which adjoined the principal mosque. 1841 *Penny Cycl.* XX. 375/2 (*Samarcan*) The mesids (lower schools) and medresses (high schools or colleges). 1876 A. ARNOLD in *Contemp. Rev.* June 47 The Madrassee or mosque school of Ispahan. 1881 HUNTER in *Encycl. Brit.* XII. 774/2 The Calcutta *madrasa* for Mahometan teaching. 1882 O'DONOVAN *Merv Oasis* xvi. I. 276 Within sight are three *medressés*, or collegiate institutions, for the instruction of Turcoman students for the priesthood. 1920 *Blackw. Mag.* Dec. 750/1 The 'universities'—'Medarsas'—of Fez and Marrakesh . . are now open once more to the Christian visitor. 1923 G. CASSERLEY *Algeria To-Day* III. 58 There is a finely-built Medersa or theological college for Mahomedans. 1935 *Times Lit. Suppl.* 3 Jan. 4/3 President of a *medersa*—that is, an Arabic University—and commandant of the neighbouring fort of Gouridam. 1968 *Vogue* 15 Apr. 124/2 Fès, the ancient university city of Morocco . . this crowded ancient place of mosques and medersas.

Madrasī (mɑ'dræsɪ), *a.* and *sb.* Also *Madrassi*, -assee. [Urdu *Madrasī*, f. *Madras* the city in southern India.] *A. adj.* Of or pertaining to Madras. *B. sb.* A native or inhabitant of Madras.

1878 *Chambers's Jnl.* Feb. 115/1 English, after the rickety fashion of a Madrassee, Sam spoke fairly enough. 1879 H. HARTIGAN *Stray Leaves* 2nd Ser. 129 While ruminating, a Madrasī servant came out. 1921 *Contemp. Rev.* Sept. 291 'Western civilisation,' said an eminent Madrasī the other day, 'has led to war.' 1924 *Blackw. Mag.* Aug. 227/2 The officer commanding . . Madrasī Christians, will not admit this. 1971 R. RUSSELL tr. *Ahmad's Shore & Wave* v. 49 His

partner, a solemn-looking, bald Madrasi, was suffering all this in silence.

† **madrean**. *Obs.* Also 4 madryan, -am. [a. OF. *madrian* 'sorte de fruit' (Godef.).] A spice, ? a kind of ginger.

1357-8 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 124 In 4 cofynes de Anys comfeyt, madryan, et aliarum specierum. *Ibid.* 560 In diversis speciebus . . . videlicet . . . anys Comfett, et Madryam, vijs. iij. 1390-1 *Earl Derby's Exped.* (Camden) 19 Pro iijlb. ginger madrean, ijs. iij. *a. 1400* in Henslow *Med. Wks.* 14th C. (1899) 122 To make conserve of madrian.

madregal ('mædrɪgəl). Also med-. [Of unknown origin.] A fish of the genus *Seriola*.

1884 G. B. GOODE etc. *Nat. Hist. Aquatic Anim.* 331 *Seriola fasciata*, This fish, called in Cuba the 'Medregal' and in Bermuda the 'Bonito', has been observed in South Florida. 1896 JORDAN & EVERMANN *Fishes N. & Mid. Amer.* 904 (*Bull. U.S. Nat. Mus.* No. 47) *Seriola fasciata* (Madregal). *Ibid.* 905 *Seriola falcata*. (Madregal: 'Rock Salmon'.)

madre-perl. *rare*⁻¹. [ad. It. *madreperla*, f. *madre* mother + *perla* PEARL.] Mother-of-pearl.

1878 LONGF. *Kéramos* 175 Nor less Maestro Giorgio shines With madre-perl and golden lines Of arabesques.

madreporacean (mædrɪpɔːreɪʃən). *Zool.* [f. mod.L. *Madreporacea*, f. *Madrepora*: see -ACEAN.] A coral of the group *Madreporacea* or *Madreporaria*.

1878 *Encycl. Brit.* VI. 380/1 In the great coralliferous deposits of the Carboniferous, again, no representative of the group [*Perforata*] is known, save the single genus *Palæacis*, which appears to be a *Madreporacean*.

madreporarian (mædrɪpɔːreɪʃən), *a.* and *sb.* *Zool.* [f. mod.L. *Madreporaria* (f. *Madrepora* MADREPORE) + -AN.]

A. adj. Pertaining to the group *Madreporaria* (the madrepores and related corals). *B. sb.* A coral of this group.

1881 *Athenæum* 6 Aug. 181/1 The true or Madreporarian corals. 1893 G. BROOK (*title*), Catalogue of the Madreporarian Corals in the British Museum.

madrepore ('mædrɪpɔː(r)). [ad. mod.L. *madrepora* or F. *madrépore* (1710), ad. It. *madrepora*.]

The Italian naturalist Ferrante Imperato (*Hist. Nat.*, 1599) uses *poro* as a name for 'a kind of vegetable the substance of which resembles that of coral, but differs in being porous'. He evidently regarded this word as identical with the ordinary It. *poro*, ad. L. *porus* PORE *sb.*; but perh. it really represented late L. *pōrus*, a Gr. *πάρος* calcareous stone, stalactite. Among the species of 'poro' he enumerates *millepora*, *frondipora*, and 'those plants by some called madrepores (here *madripore*, but elsewhere *madrepora* occurs), which are tubular growths, issuing from a common stem, and attached together at their roots, so that they resemble a honeycomb'. The word *madrepora* (which Imperato app. did not invent) seems to be f. *madre* mother + *poro*, the ending of the latter being changed to suit the gender of the *sb.* prefixed in apposition; on this view, the other words, *millepora*, *frondipora*, etc., must have been formed later in imitation of *madrepora*. A comparison of Imperato's woodcut of the 'madrepores' with those of the other species of *poro* seems to suggest that the prefix 'mother' may refer to the appearance of prolific growth characteristic of this 'plant'.]

1. Formerly applied loosely to most or all of the perforate corals (which, however, were not originally classed as corals); now usually in more restricted use, a polypidom of the genus *Madrepora* (or family *Madreporidæ*).

1751 STACK (tr. from French) in *Phil. Trans.* XLVII. 449 The several species of vermicular tubes found in the sea, the madrepores, millepores, lithophytons, corallines, sponges. *Ibid.* 460 They have denominated pora that class of them, which seem'd pierc'd with holes. Of these they found some, the holes of which were large; and these they call'd madrepora. 1802 BINGLEY *Anim. Biog.* (1813) III. 475 The Branching and Prickly Madreporite. 1832 LYELL *Princ. Geol.* II. 111 The madrepores or lamelliferous polyparia, are found in their fullest development only in the tropical seas of Polynesia and the East and West Indies. 1840 BLYTH, etc. tr. *Cuvier's Anim. Kingd.* (1849) 658 When the Madreporite is branched, and the stars are confined to the extremities of each branch, it is the *Caryophyllia* of Lamouroux. . . *Madrepora*, or Madrepores properly so called, have the whole surface roughened by little stars. 1875 HUXLEY in *Encycl. Brit.* I. 130/2 In some madrepores the whole skeleton is reduced to a mere network of dense calcareous substance. 1882 Cassell's *Nat. Hist.* VI. 297 The common so-called Madreporite of the Devonshire coast, and those which are dredged up out of moderately deep water in the North Atlantic, are common examples of the genus *Caryophyllia*.

2. The animal producing the madreporite coral.

1841 EMERSON *Address, Method Nature* Wks. (Bohn) II. 224 Nature turns off new firmaments. . . as fast as the madrepores make coral. 1875 MERIVALE *Gen. Hist. Rome* xxiii. (1877) 160 The . . . instinct with which the madreporite extends his empire over the bottom of the ocean.

3. Limestone composed of fossil madrepores.

1809 VALENTIA *Voy.* III. 309 The houses in Jidda are far superior to those at Mocha. They are built of large blocks of very fine madreporite [*sic*].

4. *attrib.*, as *madreporite coral*, *hole*, *island*; *madreporite marble*, = sense 3.

1866-7 LIVINGSTONE *Last Jnls.* (1873) I. iv. 85 The yellow plains . . . look like yellow hæmatite with madreporite holes in it. 1869 tr. *Pouchet's Universe* (1871) 76 Twenty-six madreporite islands. 1876 PAGE *Adv. Text-Bk. Geol.* iii. 67 A branch of the common madreporite coral. 1879 Cassell's

Techn. Educ. II. 87 Many blocks are almost entirely formed of fossil corals, and known as madreporite marbles.

madreporic (mædrɪpɔːrɪk), *a.* [f. mod.L. *Madrepora* or MADREPORE + -IC.]

1. Pertaining or related to, consisting or characteristic of, madreporite coral.

1817 *Q. Rev.* XVII. 240 The madreporic [*sic*] productions which have been found to exist . . . above the present level of the sea. 1833 LYELL *Princ. Geol.* III. 133 Part of the madreporic rock has been converted into silex and calcedony. 1887 H. H. HOWORTH *Mammoth & Flood* 360 The madreporic calcareous deposits surrounding Havana.

2. The distinctive epithet of certain structures in echinoderms (*madreporic body*, *canal*, *plate*, *tubercle*), so called because perforated with small holes like a madreporite.

1861 DANA *Man. Geol.* 160 To one side of the dorsal centre . . . in the regular Echinoids, there is a small porous prominence on the shell, often called the madreporic body, from a degree of resemblance in structure to coral. 1862 THOMSON in *Q. Jnrl. Microscop. Sci.* II. 139 The madreporic tubercle gradually increases in size and distinctness. 1870 NICHOLSON *Man. Zool.* 123 The madreporic canals and their tubercles depending freely from the circular canal into the perivisceral cavity. 1878 BELL *Gegenbau's Comp. Anat.* 204 One of these [genital plates of the *Desmosticha*] is the madreporic plate.

madreporid (mædrɪpɔːrɪd), *sb.* and *a.* *Zool.* [ad. mod.L. *Madreporidæ*, f. *madrepora*: see MADREPORE and -ID.] *a. sb.* An animal of the family *Madreporidæ*, including the genus *Madrepora*. *b. adj.* Pertaining to the *Madreporidæ*. Hence *madreporidan a.*, characteristic of the *Madreporidæ*.

1899 BERNARD in *Jnrl. Linn. Soc., Zool.* XXVII. 130 Porites is . . . related to the Madreporids. *Ibid.* 141 An exclusively Madreporid origin. *Ibid.* 142 There is no reason why further growth should not simply enlarge it without necessarily running it into ancestral Madreporidan lines.

madreporiform (mædrɪpɔːrɪfɔːm), *a.* [f. mod.L. *Madrepora* + -FORM.] Having the form or characters of madreporite coral; *spec.* = MADREPORE 2.

1843 FORBES in *Proc. Berw. Nat. Club* II. No. II. 79 Madreporiform tubercle nearer the margin than centre. 1870 NICHOLSON *Man. Zool.* 125 One of the genital plates is larger than the others, and supports a spongy tubercle, perforated by many minute apertures. . . and termed the 'madreporiform tubercle'. 1877 C. W. THOMSON *Voy. Challenger* II. iv. 237.

madreporigenous (mædrɪpɔːrɪdʒɪnəs), *a.* *rare.* *Zool.* [f. mod.L. *Madrepora* MADREPORE + -GENOUS.] Producing madreporite coral.

1847-9 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* IV. 33/1 Madreporigenous polypes can only exist at depths where they enjoy the influences of light and air.

madreporite (mædrɪpɔːrɪt). [f. MADREPORE + -ITE. Cf. G. *Madreporit*, F. *madréporite*.]

1. *Palæont.* Fossil madreporite.

1828-32 in WEBSTER. 1843 HUMBLE *Dict. Geol.*, etc., *Madreporite*. 1. Fossil madreporite.

2. *Min.* A calcareous rock of columnar structure marked by radiated prismatic concretions.

1802-3 tr. *Pallas's Trav.* (1812) I. 147 Its cells and tubes extend, as is the case with maändrites, or madreporites, in a parallel line from the surface. 1821 URE *Dict. Chem. s.v. Limestone*, It [prismatic lucullite] was at one time called madreporite. 1839 *Penny Cycl.* XIV. 271/2 *Madreporite*. —Anthraconite; Columnar Carbonate of Lime.

3. *Zool.* The madreporic tubercle in echinoderms.

1877 HUXLEY *Anat. Inv. Anim.* ix. 554 The madreporic tubercle or madreporite. 1884 SLADEN in *Q. Jnrl. Microscop. Sci.* XXIV. 31 The madreporite or water-pore in Asterids usually punctures a basal plate.

|| **madrier** ('mædrɪə(r)). *Fortif.* [Fr.] (See quot. 1704.)

1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.*, *Madrier*, in Fortification, is a thick Plank arm'd with Plates of Iron, and having a Concavity sufficient to receive the Mouth of the Petard when charged, with which it is applied against a Gate, or any thing else that you design to break down. This term is also appropriated to certain flat Beams, which are fix'd at the bottom of a Moat, to support a Wall. There are also Madriers lined with Tin, which are cover'd with Earth, to serve as a Defence against Artificial Fires. 1758 J. WATSON *Milit. Dict.* (ed. 5). 1826 SCOTT *Woodst.* xxxiii, The petard . . . is secured with a thick . . . piece of plank, termed the madrier.

madrigal ('mædrɪgəl), *sb.* Also 6-7 -ale, -all. [ad. It. *madrigale* (whence Fr., Sp. *madrigal*).

The origin of the It. word is obscure. On the ground of the occurrence in early It. of the variant forms *madriale*, *mandriale* (cf. obs. Sp. *mandrial*, *mandrigal*), Diez (followed by most later etymologists) accepts Ménage's derivation from It. *mandria* herd, f. L. *mandra*, a Gr. *μάνδρα* fold; the primitive sense according to this view would be 'pastoral song' (cf. quotes. 1597, 1614 in 3.).

1. A short lyrical poem of amatory character; chiefly, a poem suitable for a musical setting such as is described below (see 2).

1588 (*title*) *Mvsica Transalpina*, Madrigales translated of foure, five, and six parts, chosen oute of diuers excellent Authors. *Ibid.* A ij, I had the hap to find in the hands of some of my good friends, certaine Italian Madrigales, translated most of them five yeeres agoe by a Gentleman for

his priuate delight. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* II. ii. vi. iii. (1651) 299 How to make Jigs, Sonnets, Madrigals in commendation of his Mistress. a1637 B. JONSON *Underwoods* (1640) 209 He That chanc'd the lace, laid on a Smock, to see And straight-way spent a Sonnet; with that other That (in pure Madrigall) unto his Mother Commended the French-hood [etc.]. 1736 SHERIDAN in *Swift's Lett.* (1768) IV. 167, I know you love Alexandrines; for which reason I closed the above madrigal with one. I think it is of a very good proportion, which I hope you will set to musick. a1771 GRAY *Metrum* Wks. 1843 V. 250 Madrigals of Eight [lines], on Three Rhymes. Sir T. Wyatt. 1774 WARTON *Hist. Eng. Poetry* (1840) III. 142 He [Clément Marot] was the inventor of the rondeau, and the restorer of the madrigal. 1888 *Murray's Mag.* July 43 Poetically speaking a madrigal may be defined as the shortest form of lyrical poetry.

2. *Mus.* A kind of part song for three or more voices (usually, five or six) characterized by adherence to an ecclesiastical mode, elaborate contrapuntal imitation, and the absence of instrumental accompaniment; also applied loosely to part songs or glees not bound by these conditions.

See *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 9) XV. 192/1, XVII. 84/1. 1588 [see 1]. 1593 NASHE *Christ's T.* 34 b, Their merry-running Madrigals, and sportiue Base-bidding Roundelays. 1594 MORLEY (*title*) *Madrigalles* to foure Voyces, the first Booke. 1597 — *Introd. Mus.* 180 The light musicke hath bene of late more deeply diued into . . . the best kind of it is termed Madrigal. . . it is a kinde of musicke made vpon songs and sonnets. . . As for the musicke it is next unto the Motet, the most artificial and to men of vnderstanding most delightfull. 1644 MILTON *Areop.* (Arb.) 50 And who shall silence all the airs and madrigalls, that whisper softnes in chambers? 1674 PLAYFORD *Skill Mus.* I. 59 Your Madrigals or Fala's of five and six Parts, which were composed for Viols and Voices by many of our excellent English Authors, as Mr. Morley, Wilks, Wilbey, Ward, and others. 1789 BURNEY *Hist. Mus.* (ed. 2) III. ii. 201 The most cheerful species of secular Music. . . was that of madrigals, a style of composition, that was brought to its highest degree of perfection about the latter end of the 16th century. 1811 L. M. HAWKINS *C'tess & Gertr.* I. 31 A little club, where catches, glees, motets, and madrigals, with the canon 'Non nobis' in *finale*, were 'done' in plain correctness. 1879 E. PROUT in *Grove Dict. Mus.* I. 306 The only difference between the canzona and the madrigal being that the former was less strict in style. 1879 J. HULLAH *ibid.* 598 The glee differs from the madrigal. . . in its tonality, which is uniformly modern.

3. *transf.* and *fig.* A song, ditty.

1589 GREENE *Menaphon* (Arb.) 25 If a wrinkle appeare in her brow, then our shepheard must put on his working day face, and frame nought but dolefull Madrigalls of sorrowe. a1593 MARLOWE *Pass. Sheph. to his Love* ii, By shallow Rivers, to whose fals Melodious birds sing Madrigals. 1597 MIDDLETON *Wisdom of Solomon* xvii. 16 The merry shepheard. . . Tuning sweet madrigals of harvest's joy. 1614 SIR W. ALEXANDER *Alexis to Damon* in Drumm. of Hawth. *Poems*, Those Madrigals we song amidst our Flocks. 1634 MILTON *Comus* 495 Thyrsis? Whose artful strains have oft delaid The huddling brook to hear his madrigal. a1640 JACKSON *Creed* x. xxiii. §8 Changing their late joyfull hymns of Hosanna to the Son of David into sad madrigals of Crucifige, crucifige. 1800-24 CAMPBELL *O'Connor's Child* iii, And oft amidst the lonely rocks She sings sweet madrigals. 1821 CLARE *Vill. Minstr.* I. 178 Thrushes chant their madrigals. 1848 DICKENS *Dombey* xli, Gentle Mr. Toots . . . hears the requiem of little Dombey on the waters, rising and falling in the lulls of their eternal madrigal in praise of Florence.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.*

1611 FLORIO, *Madrigali, Madriali*, Madrigal songs. 1877 W. A. BARRETT (*title*) *English Glee and Madrigal Writers*. 1880 MACKESON in *Grove's Dict. Mus.* II. 192 Founded in 1741 by John Immyns, a member of the Academy of Ancient Music, the Madrigal Society enjoys the distinction of being the oldest musical association in Europe. 1883 *Encycl. Brit.* XV. 192/1 The art of madrigal composition was never practised in Germany, and it died out in other countries early in the 17th century. 1888 J. A. F. MAITLAND in *Dict. Nat. Biog.* XVI. 327/1 The madrigal form as used by the Italians.

Hence 'madrigal *v.* (*rare*) *intr.*, to write, compose, or sing madrigals. Also with *it*.

1593 G. HARVEY *Pierce's Super.* 48 When Elderton began to ballat, Gascoine to sonnet, Turberuile to madrigal, Drant to versify [etc.]. 1742 JARVIS *Quix.* II. lxviii. 272 Madrigal it as much as your worship pleases.

madrigalesque (mædrɪgə'lesk), *a.* [f. MADRIGAL *sb.* + -ESQUE; cf. F. *madrigalesque* f. It. *madrigalesco*.] Having the features or characteristics of madrigals.

1911 *Encycl. Brit.* XVII. 295/2 Long afterwards we occasionally meet with the word again, when a 17th or 18th century composer sets to some kind of accompanied singing a poem of madrigalesque character. 1924 W. H. HADOW *Music* iv. 99 A pleasant light comedy set to madrigalesque music with a real sense of characterization.

madrigalian (mædrɪ'geɪliən), *a.* [f. MADRIGAL *sb.* + -IAN.] Pertaining to, consisting or characteristic of, or dealing with madrigals.

1848 (*title*) *Madrigalian Feast*, a collection of twenty Madrigals. 1869 OUSELEY *Counterp.* xiv. 89 The old madrigalian composers. 1879 E. G. MONK in *Grove Dict. Mus.* I. 72 Anthems of the Madrigalian era. 1882 *Athenæum* No. 2854. 58 The English madrigalian writers being represented solely by a few songs and unimportant pieces.

madrigalist ('mædrɪgəlɪst). [f. MADRIGAL *sb.* + -IST.] A writer or composer of madrigals.

1789 BURNEY *Hist. Mus.* III. 123 The best madrigalists of our country. 1888 J. A. F. MAITLAND in *Dict. Nat. Biog.* XVI. 328/1 In the next few years [after 1596] nearly all the masterpieces of the English madrigalists were issued.

'madrigaller. [f. MADRIGAL v. + -ER¹.] = prec. a 1704 T. BROWN *Lett. Dead to Living* II. (1707) 33 Sonneters, Songsters, Satyrists, Panegyrists, Madrigallers. 1710 WYCHERLEY in *Pope's Lett.* (1735) I. 46 No Madrigaller can entertain the Head, unless he pleases the Ear.

madrilene (mædril'lin, -'lən), *sb.* Also **madrilène.** [ad. F. (*consommé à la*) *madrilène*, f. Sp. *Madrileño*, -*leña* of Madrid.] A clear soup which is usually served cold (see quot. 1907).

1907 G. A. ESCOFFIER *Guide Mod. Cookery* xiii. 224 *Consommé à la madrilène.* Add four oz. of raw tomato and one oz. of capsicum to the consommé per every quart of the latter. Mix these ingredients with the clarification, and serve as cold as possible. 1931 J. BERJANE *French Dishes for Eng. Tables* i. 13 *Consommé Froid aux Tomates*, or *Madrilène.* 1952 S. KAUFFMANN *Philanderer* (1953) xi. 183 He found a lot of food in the icebox and had fixed some madrilène and a big salad and some fruit cup by the time she arrived. 1955 E. BOWEN *World of Love* v. 96 Terence... began to spoon up liquidly-jellied madrilene. 1956 A. L. SIMON *Wine & Food Menu Bk.* 182 *Consommé madrilène*... should be rather highly seasoned and its colour should be not more than just a maiden's blushing pink. 1964 A. LAUNAY *Caviar & After* 135 *Madrilène (à la Madrilène)*, dishes flavoured with tomato juice or clear soups flavoured with tomato juice and usually served chilled.

Madrilenian (mædril'liniən), *a.* and *sb.* Also **Madrileñan**, **Madrilene**, **Madrilenean.** [f. Sp. *Madrileño*, -*leña* of Madrid, the capital of Spain.] *A. adj.* Of or pertaining to Madrid. **B. sb.** A native or inhabitant of Madrid.

1841 BORROW *Zincali* I. II. ii. 241 The Madrilenian Gypsy women are indefatigable in the pursuit of prey. 1846 R. FORD *Gatherings from Spain* xviii. 254 This bit of land was taken possession of by a worthy Madrilenian. 1873 BROWNING *Red Cott. Nt.-Cap* i. 42 Father Miranda, goldsmith of renown: By birth, a Madrilenian. 1882 F. R. MCCLINTOCK *Holidays in Spain* 20 The carriages and horses of the Madrilenian high-life are as good as anything to be seen in Hyde Park. 1889 M. S. VAN DE VELDE *Cosmopolitan Recoll.* II. iv. 135 One of the unsavoury apartments is occupied by Señor de Castellan—a gentleman, a scholar, and an officer in the navy—who was once the most conspicuous figure in the Madrilenian world of fashion. 1909 *Daily Chron.* 2 July 3/1 A far better opportunity... of seeing the inner life of a Madrilenian family of distinction. 1921 J. B. TREND *Pict. Mod. Spain* 65 Some critics have accused Baroja of distorting the Madrileñan character. 1957 A. MACNAB *Bulls of Iberia* xii. 129 Vicente Pastor... A Madrilenian born and bred... had the dry, dominating, Castilian style in the ring. 1972 *Times* 11 May (Spain Suppl.) p. vii/2 Madrilenians take their bullfighting seriously. 1974 *Times* 2 May 17/2 Madrid's residents are crowded... Few Madrilenians live in one-family homes.

Madrileño (madril'eño). *Fem.* **Madrileña** (-'leña). [Sp.] = MADRILENIAN *sb.*

1832 E. C. WINES *Two Yrs. in Navy* (1833) I. x. 307 The tragedian was a *Madrileño*, as nearly all the actors on the Spanish stage are. 1866 MRS. W. P. BYRNE *Cosas de España* I. viii. 180 The *Madrileños* and *Madrileñas* were already sunning themselves in the bright morning air. 1903 L. WILLIAMS *Toledo & Madrid* II. i. 117 Both were *Madrileños*, and taught the sciences at Toledo and Granada. 1932 E. HEMINGWAY *Death in Afternoon* v. 50 *Madrileños* love the climate. 1943 E. A. PEERS *Spain in Eclipse* I. iv. 85 'Han pasado, han pasado...' shouted crowds of Nationalist *Madrileños*. 1950 G. BRENNAN *Face of Spain* v. 101 Mr. Washbrook is a New Englander... his wife is a handsome and vigorous *Madrileña*. 1965 C. D. EBY *Siege of Alcázar* (1966) i. 28 Swarms of *Madrileños* of the lower classes were arguing along the curbs. 1975 *Times* 19 Apr. 12/4 Do as the *Madrileños* do: punctuate your perambulations at the various bars.

|| **madroño** (ma'droño). Also **madrona**, **madrone.** [Sp.] A handsome evergreen tree of western North America, *Arbutus Menziesii*, having a very hard wood and bearing yellow berries. Also *attrib.*

1850 B. TAYLOR *Eldorado* xiii. (1862) 130 Clumps of the madrono—a native evergreen, filled the ravines. 1882 J. HAWTHORNE *Fort. Fool* I. xxvi, The whisper of the breeze in the madroño. 1883 STEVENSON *Silverado Sq.* 71 Woods of oak and madrona, dotted with enormous pines. 1888 *Amer. Humor.* 5 May 12/1 Here and there a madrona tree grows, with its bark peeling off in its own peculiar way, leaving the tree bright red and as smooth as satin.

Comb. 1900 R. KIPLING *From Sea to Sea* xxvi, There were the pines and the madrone-clad hills.

madryam, -*an*, var. forms of MADREAN *Obs.*

† **'madship.** *Obs.* In 3 *mad-*, *med-*, *meadschipe.* [f. MAD *a.* + -SHIP.] Madness.

a 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 327 Hwat is mare madschipe þen for to leuen on him & seggen þ he is Godes Sune? c 1230 *Hali Meid.* 52 Ha is... mare amead, 3ef ha mei, þen is meadschipe seolf.

madstone ('mædstəʊn). *U.S.* [f. MAD *a.* used subst. + STONE *sb.*] A stone supposed to have the power of allaying or curing the madness caused by the bite of a 'mad' animal.

1864 *Round Table* 18 June 2/2 We are not so ready with an explanation of the 'mad-stone' used to obviate ill effects from the bites of rabid animals. 1888 *Boston* (Mass.) *Jrnl.* 9 Aug. 2/4 The Orlando (Fla.) Record tells a remarkable story of the effects of a madstone in a case of snakebite.

Madura ('mædʊrə). The name of a district of Madras, used *attrib.* in *Madura foot*, a disease of

the foot common in Madura and other parts of India; = MYCETOMA. Also *Madura disease.*

1863 W. T. FOX *Skin Dis. Parasitic Orig.* 15 In the Transactions of the Medical and Physical Society of Bombay for 1860, is a description by Dr. H. V. Carter, of a disease occurring in many parts of India, called variously 'Ulcus grave', 'Morbus tuberculosus pedis', 'Madura foot', 'Podelkoma', 'Mycetoma'. 1868 J. H. NELSON *Madura Country* I. iv. 91 Its classical name is *morbus pedis entophyticus*; but it is better known in this District by the name of 'the Madura foot'. 1871 BRISTOWE in *Trans. Pathol. Soc. Lond.* XXII. 326 The fungus of the Madura foot. 1874 *Q. Jrnl. Microscop. Sci.* XIV. 263 On the Etiology of Madura-foot.

Madurese (mædʊ'rɪz), *a.* and *sb.* [f. *Madura* + -ESE.] *A. adj.* Of or belonging to Madura, an island lying off the north-east coast of Java. **B. sb.** a. A native or inhabitant of Madura. b. The Austronesian language of Madura. Also **Ma'duran.**

1817 T. S. RAFFLES *Hist. Java* I. ii. 59 The Madurese... display a more martial and independent air... than the natives of Java. *Ibid.* viii. 359 In the provinces east of Surabaya, the language partakes much of the Madurese. 1853 J. R. LOGAN in *Jrnl. Indian Archipelago* VII. 33 Anam heads are common in eastern Java and especially amongst the... Madurans. 1878 R. N. CUST *Sk. Mod. Lang. E. Indies* ix. 137 The Javanese is the chief language of the island of Java... Its character... is used by the Sundanese, Balinese, Madurese, and the people of Lombok. *Ibid.* 138 The Madurese... has one Dialect, the Sumanap. 1880 *Encycl. Brit.* XIII. 607/1 The limits of the Madurese area are not so easily given. 1933 L. BLOOMFIELD *Lang.* iv. 71 The languages of the great islands of the East, such as... Maduran. 1969 *Language* XLV. 685 Although there is still much of Madurese morphology which requires further description, this study goes far beyond anything done for Madurese heretofore.

maduro (ma'duro). [Sp., = ripe, MATURE *a.*] A dark-coloured cigar.

1889 L. FRIEDLANDER *Tobacconist* (ed. 5) 28 M... *Maduro*—very dark brown. 1908 S. FORD *Side-Stepping with Shorty* vii. 106 The spots of him that you could see... was the colour of a twenty-cent *maduro* cigar. 1939 C. GRAVES *Cigars & Man* 16 The two remaining darker shades, Colorado-Maduro and *Maduro* are seldom met with in England. 1957 C. MACKENZIE *Sublime Tobacco* xiv. 240 '1 pound full Cabañas'... These may have been *Maduro*, the darkest of all, which are never seen to-day.

maduromycosis (mædʊ'rəʊmaɪ'kəʊsɪs). *Path.* [mod.L., f. MADUR(A + -O + MYCOSIS.)] A chronic destructive infection of the foot (rarely of other parts) that is accompanied by many discharging sinuses and is caused by various actinomycetes and fungi; also called *Madura foot* when appropriate.

1916 CHALMERS & ARCHIBALD in *Ann. Trop. Med. & Parasitol.* X. 170 But confusion may arise between the terms 'Mycetoma' and 'True Mycetoma', and, therefore... we suggest the word 'Maduromycosis' instead of 'True Mycetoma'. 1937 *Nature* 27 Feb. 377/2 Maduromycosis, a fungus disease affecting the legs of human beings. 1961 R. D. BAKER *Essent. Path.* ix. 213 Maduromycosis or mycetoma is an infection of an extremity, usually the lower, as the result of a puncture wound.

'**madwoman.** [f. MAD *a.* + WOMAN, after MADMAN.] An insane woman.

1622 T. SCOTT *Belg. Pismire* 15, I remember a witty madwoman... told a friend of hers [etc.]. 1842 DICKENS *Amer. Notes* iii, The rest of the madwomen seemed to understand the joke perfectly. 1844 MARG. FULLER *Wom. in 19th C.* (1862) 105 She... will not be pitted as a mad-woman, nor shrunk from as unnatural.

madwort ('mædwɔ:t). [Cf. quot. 1597; the name is perh. a transl. of *L. alyssum*, a Gr. ἀλυσσον, f. ἀ- (privative particle) + λύσσα rabies.]

1. A herb of the genus *Alyssum*.
Britten and Holland (*Plant-n.*) consider Gerarde's 'madwort' to be of doubtful identity, and assign his 'German madwort' to the genus *Stachys* or *Sideritis*.

1597 GERARDE *Herbal* II. cxviii. 379 The Germaine Madwoort bringeth fourth from a fibrous roote, two broad, rough, and hoarie leaues; between which riseth vp a hoarie brittle stalke, diuided into sundrie small branches, whereupon do growe long, narrow leaues...; from the bosome of which leaues come fourth small roundles of purple flowers like those of the dead Nettle. *Ibid.* 380 Madwoort or Moonewort is called... of the Latines *Alyssum*: in English Galens Madwoort: of some Heale dog; and it hath the name thereof, because it is a present remedie for them that are bitten of a mad dog. 1611 COTGR., *Alysson*, the hearbe Madwort, Moonewort, heale dog. 1640 PARKINSON *Theatr. Bot.* 590 *Alyssum montanum Columnæ*. Mountaine Mad-wort of Columna. 1760 J. LEE *Introd. Bot. App.* 313 Mad-wort, *Alyssum*. 1861 MISS PRATT *Flower. Pl.* I. 105 *Alyssum*, which is the Mad-wort of the ancients, and the plants of which were supposed to allay anger.

2. The Trailing Catchweed, *Asperugo procumbens*. (Also called *German madwort*.)

1760 J. LEE *Introd. Bot. App.* 318 German Mad-wort, *Asperugo*. 1806 GALPINE *Brit. Bot.* 79 *Asperugo*, Madwort.

madyn(e, -ynne, obs. forms of MAIDEN.

mae (mɛ:), *v. dial.* [Onomatopœic. Cf. *bae*, BA.] *intr.* Of a lamb: To utter its peculiar cry.

1728 RAMSAY *Robert, Richy, & Sandy* 124 While ewes shall bleat, and little lambkins mae.

mae, variant of MO, more.

mæander, etc.: see MEANDER, etc.

Mæcenas (mi:'sɪnæs). Pl. **Mæcenasēs**, †**Mæcenasēs** (-eɪtɪz). Also 6-7 **Mecenas**, 6-*erron*. **Mecænas**. The name of a Roman knight, the friend of Augustus and the patron of Horace and Virgil. Hence used for: A generous patron of literature or art; † occas. *gen.* a patron.

c 1561 VERON *Free-will* 7 This my rude labor, whiche... I offer unto youre honour, as unto the Mecenas and patron of all godlye learninge. 1590 SPENSER *F.Q.* Verses addr. to Noblemen, This lowly Muse... Flies for like aide unto your Patronage, That are the great Mecenas of this age. 1597 MORLEY *Introd. Mus.* III. 179 The composers of musick who otherwise would follow the depth of their skill... are compelled for lacke of mæcenas to put on another humor. 1611 CORYAT *Crudities* Ep. Ded., My illustrious Mecænas Sir Edward Philips Master of the Rolles. c 1620 T. ROBINSON *Mary Magdalene* Ded. 105 Yet some Mæcenases this age hath left vs. 1663 GERBIER *Counsel* bvii b, A Mecenas to all vertues. 1711 SHAFESB. *Charact.* (1737) I. 216 The Muses... with or without their Mæcenas's, will grow in credit and esteem. 1779 SHERIDAN *Critic* I. i, Are you not called... a mock Mæcenas to second-hand Authors? 1812 L. HUNT in *Examiner* 14 Dec. 787/2 This Mecænas of the Age. 1827 LYTTON *Pelham* xlvi, See what it is to furnish a house differently from other people; one becomes a *bel esprit*, and a Mæcenas, immediately. 1875 ESCOTT in *Belgravia* XXV. 80 The Mæcenas of the last century did influence literature and art; the Mæcenas of to-day cannot.

Hence **Mæcenas v. trans.**, to act as a patron to.

Mæcenasship, the position of a Mæcenas.

1832 CARLYLE *Ess.* (1872) IV. 101 Neither... was the new way of Bookseller Mæcenasship worthless. 1837 MARRYAT *Olla Podr.* xxx, Literary men are not Mæcenased by... the... aristocracy.

† **Mæcenasism.** *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. *Mæcēnāt-*, MÆCENAS + -ISM.] Patronage.

1606 BIRNIE *Kirk-Buriall* Ded., I strong-hold myself under your Marqueships Mæcenasisme.

maecht, obs. form of MIGHT.

mael(e, Sc. form of MOLE (spot).

maelstrom ('meɪlstrəm). Also 7 [malestrand,] male stream, 8 malestrom, 9 maelström, and in Ger. form mahlstrom. [a. early mod.Du. *maelstrom* (now *maalstrom*), whirlpool, f. *malen* to grind, also to whirl round + *stroom* stream.]

The use of *maelstrom* as a proper name (also in Fr.) seems to come from Du. maps, e.g. that in Mercator's *Atlas* (1595). Dutch philologists are of opinion that the word is native. It is true that it is found in all the mod. Scandinavian langs. as a common noun, but it is purely literary, and Danish scholars regard it as adopted from Du. or LG. The earliest known instance of Da. *malstrøm* (formerly also written *maelstrøm*) occurs in 1673 in Debes *Færoa reserata*, the author of which was a pastor in the Færøe Islands. Cf. Norw. dial. *malstraum* (admitted by Aasen to be 'little used', which prob. means that he had never heard it in actual popular use), Sw. *malström*, Færøic *mal(u)streyrum* (*Hammershaimb Færøsk Anthologi*, Glossary; the vb. *mala* in Færøic means 'to grind', 'to whirl round').

The form *Malestrand* in quot. c 1560 can only be a blunder; probably Jenkinson hearing the name *Malestrom* confused it with the name of Malestrand (? meaning 'pebbly shore'), now Marstrand, in South Sweden.]

A famous whirlpool in the Arctic Ocean on the west coast of Norway, formerly supposed to suck in and destroy all vessels within a long radius. Also *transf.* a great whirlpool.

[c 1560 A. JENKINSON in *Hakluyt's Voy.* (1589) 334 There is between the said Rost Islands, and Lofotee, a whirle poole, called Malestrand, which... maketh such a terrible noise, that it shaketh the rings in the doores of the inhabitants houses of the said Islands, ten miles off.] 1682 R. BURTON *Wond. Curios.* (1684) 229 Between the coast of Cathness and Orkney is a dreadful Frith or Gulf, in the North end of which, by reason of the meeting of 9 contrary Tides or Currents, is a Male Stream or great Whirlpool. 1701 C. WOLLEY *Jrnl. New York* (1860) 47 A dangerous Current... as dangerous and as unaccountable as the Norway Whirl-Pool or Mael-strom. 1755 tr. *Pontoppidan's Nat. Hist. Norway* I. 77 There is another kind of current... in the sea of Norway... namely the Malestrom, or Moskoestrom [orig. 1752 *den vidtbbkiendte Male-strom eller Moske-strom*],... near the island Moskoe. a 1844 POE (title) A descent into the Maelström. 1856 W. E. AYTOUN *Bothwell* (1857) 56 And if a ship should chance to pass within the maelstrom's sweep. 1860 MISS BRADDON *Trail Serpent* I. i, Every gutter in every one of these streets was a little Niagara, with a maelstrom at the corner.

b. fig.

1831 CARLYLE *Sart. Res.* I. iv. (1858) 19 Some single billow in that vast World-Mahlstrom of Humour. 1854 J. S. C. ABBOTT *Napoleon* (1855) II. iv. 69 An accumulated mass, in one wild maelstrom of afflicted men, struggling in frantic eddies. 1883 *Harper's Mag.* July 956/1 In the wild and glittering maelstrom of luxury and extravagance.

maemae, var. MAIMAL.

mænad ('mi:næd). [ad. L. *Mænad-*, *Mænās*, a. Gr. *Mavād-*, *Mavās*, f. *μαίνεσθαι* to rave.] A Bacchante.

1579 E. K. GLOSS *Spenser's Sheph. Cal.* Oct. 111 The Mænades (that is Bacchus frantick priests). c 1620 T. ROBINSON *Mary Magdalene* 795 Like to y^e Menades y^t Euhæcrie. 1638-48 G. DANIEL *Eclog.* III. 153 The Women... Like yauling Mænades, their loo's send To the full-fraught, lest drinking there should end. 1820 SHELLEY *Ode Liberty* vii, Like a wolf-cub from a Cadmaean Mænad, She drew the milk of greatness. 1882 *Athenæum* 7 Jan. 22/2 Another

[nymph], furious as a mænad, is about to whirl on high the headless body of a kid.

Hence **mænadic** *a.*, characteristic of a Mænad; resembling a Mænad, infuriated.

1830 CARLYLE *Misc.* (1872) III. 2 Phallophori and Mænadic women. 1830 *Fraser's Mag.* I. 587 There is a clapping of hands, and shouts of Mænadic glorification.

maende, obs. form of MEND.

mæne: see MEAN, MENE.

maenial (I, obs. form of MENIAL.

maer, mære, obs. forms of MORE, MERE.

maes, maesse, obs. forms of MAIZE, MASS.

maest, obs. form of MOST.

mæstive, variant of MESTIVE.

|| **maestoso** (maes'toso). *Mus.* [It. = majestic.] A direction denoting that a composition is to be executed majestically.

1724 *Expl. For. Words Music, Maestoso, or Maestuosio.*
1815 *Europ. Mag.* LXVIII. 154 Var. 8 (*Maestoso*) in minor.

maëstral, variant of MISTRAL.

maestrale (ma'stra:lɛr). Also **maestral**, **maestro** ('maistrəu). [It. *maestrale*, f. L. *magistral-is*, f. *magister* MASTER *sb.*] The name of a wind experienced in the Mediterranean (see quot. 1944). Cf. MISTRAL.

1766, 1813 [see MISTRAL]. 1902 *Encycl. Brit.* XXX. 622/1 In summer a north-west 'trade' wind, the Maestro occurs in the Adriatic. 1920 *19th Cent.* Aug. 288 The waves... on the beaches of Corfu... come in with a pleasant surge when the northerly *maestro* is blowing. 1944 *Italy* (Geogr. Handbk. Ser. B.R. 517, Admiralty, Naval Intelligence Div.) I. v. 415 The *maestro* (or *maestrale*), although bearing the same name as the mistral of the Rhône valley, is not to be confused with it. The name is given to NW. winds in the Adriatic, and NW., N., and NE. winds in Liguria and Tuscany. In the west the *maestrale* is a winter wind (Genoa), but is less cold and dry than the mistral proper. In the Adriatic it is a summer wind. 1967 D. S. WALKER *Geogr. Italy* (ed. 2) iii. 224 The influence of persistent winds (especially the *maestrale*) is apparent in the tortured shapes of the trees.

|| **maestria** (maes'tria). [It.] Skill, mastery.

1876 STAINER & BARRETT *Dict. Mus. Terms* 279/1 *Maestria* (It.), skill, address, authority. 1921 R. FRY *Let.* 15 Mar. (1972) II. 505 He [*sc. Derain*] becoming more and more Baroque... It may be dangerous with his incredible *maestria*. 1928 *Daily Express* 16 Jan. 4 Sir Charles... can occasionally be persuaded to render the 'Volga Boatmen's Song', which he sings with incomparable *maestria*. 1938 *Daily Tel.* 25 July 9/1 While admiring the *maestria* of this piece of writing by Mr. Shaw I find in it... several inaccuracies. 1955 TAYLOR & KERR *Mus. Lovers' Encycl.* 633/1 *Maestria*.

Maestrichtian (ma'strɪkʃən), *a. Geol.* Also **Maestrichtian**. [ad. F. *maestrichtien* (A. Dumont 1849, in *Bull. de l'Acad. R. d. Sci.*, etc., *de Belgique* XVI. II. 360), f. *Maestricht* (now *Maastricht*), the name of a city in SE. Holland; see -IAN.] Of, pertaining to, or designating a division of the Upper Cretaceous in Europe that is now regarded as a stage lying next below the Danian. Also *absol.*

1885 A. GEIKIE *Text-bk. Geol.* (ed. 2) 834 In the Cotentin, a limestone with *Baculites anceps*, *Scaphites constrictus*, and other fossils has been paralleled with the Maestricht chalk (Maestrichtian sub-stage). 1931 GREGORY & BARRETT *Gen. Stratigr.* xi. 171 The Senonian deposits in the N.E. of France and Belgium were those of a shallow sea, such as the phosphatic chalks of the Campanian and the limestone 'tuffau' of the Maestrichtian. 1967 D. H. RAYNER *Stratigr. Brit. Isles* x. 337 Maestrichtian chalk is rare in Britain but small remnants of the lower zone (*Belemnites lanceolata*) are known from the Norfolk coast and north-eastern Antrim. 1971 *Nature* 19 Feb. 553/2 Although disputed by some, the latest Cretaceous and earliest Tertiary (Maestrichtian and Danian stages) have generally been recognized as a brief interval during which many organisms underwent a severe attenuation in diversity or became extinct. 1975 *Ibid.* 6 Mar. 50/1 By about 70 Myr ago (late Cretaceous: Maestrichtian) there seems to have been a gap large enough to have prevented east-west migration of marine reef colonies.

maestriss, obs. Sc. form of MISTRESS.

|| **maestro** (ma'estro, 'maistrəu). Pl. **maestri**, **maestros**. [It. = 'master'.] *a.* A master in music; a great musical composer, teacher, or conductor.

1797 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Italian* vii, He might be a ghost, by his silence, for aught I know, Maestro. 1845 E. HOLMES *Mozart* 79 The archduke and his bride... inclined their heads from their box and applauded the maestro. 1884 F. M. CRAWFORD *Rom. Singer* I. 22, I went to the Maestro's house and sat for two hours listening to the singing. 1891 *Speaker* 2 May 528/1 The performance of some musical maestro on an instrument that almost seems part of himself. 1947 *Penguin Music Mag.* IV. 44 The maestros on the rostrum. 1952 J. K. SHERMAN (title) *Music and maestros*.
b. *transf.* A master or leader in any art, profession, etc.

1938 M. ALLINGHAM *Fashion in Shrouds* xv. 238 The old *maestro* allows beautiful suspect to slip through nicotine-stained fingers. 1942 BERREY & VAN DEN BARK *Amer. Thes. Slang* § 629 Coach; trainer; manager... *maestro*. 1945 R.

CHANDLER in *Atlantic Monthly* Nov. 51/3 There is no reason to expect from the anonymous toilers of the screen a quality which we are very obviously not getting from... the sulky maestri of the little magazines. 1945 S. LEWIS *Cass Timberlane* (1946) xix. 114 Reverence for jazz and familiarity with such contemporary maestri as Benny Goodman and Pee-wee Russell. 1952 PHILLIPS & REESE *Bridge with Mr. Playbetter* xxix. 123 'Perhaps, if you lead a low Diamond originally,' answered the maestro. 1953 *Proc. Geologists' Assoc.* LXIV. 139 That maestro of Highland tectonics, Sir Edward Bailey. 1958 *Listener* 2 Oct. 537/3 The 'Ted Ray Show' came back with the maestro in full hilarity. 1960 V. NABOKOV *Invitation to Beheading* xix. 193 We beseech you, be calm, maestro. If something was not just right, it was the result of an oversight. 1964 L. NKOSI *Rhythm of Violence* 64, I deman' an explanation why my bottle is being impounded... Ah, the maestro needed a shot in the arm too! 1971 *Sunday Nation* (Nairobi) 11 Apr. 26/1 Anyone willing to part with a work of the maestro is asked to contact the Society.

maestro: see MAESTRALE.

|| **maestro di cappella** (ma'estro di kap'pella, 'maistrəu —). *Mus.* Also **maestro di capella**. [It., lit. 'master of the chapel'.] = *kapellmeister* (see KAPELLE); choir-master; musical director, conductor.

1724 *Short Explication Foreign Words in Musick Bks.* 44 *Maestro*, is Master. Thus, *Maestro de capella*, is Master of the Chapel Musick or Master of Musick only, meaning thereby one of the first Rank. 1774 'J. COLLIER' *Mus. Trav.* 16 All the musicians of Britain... together with every *Maestro di Capella* in Italy. 1880 J. H. SHORTHOUSE *John Inglesant* xxiii. 316 The elder, whose name was Giacomo Andria, was maestro di capella of one of the churches. 1947 C. GRAY *Contingencies* 98 In 1850, Raimondi became *maestro di cappella* at St. Peter's in Rome. 1964 *Conc. Oxf. Dict. Opera* 238/2 *The Maestro di cappella* was orig. the equivalent of the German *Kapellmeister*... but today the term is used only with reference to religious music.

Maeterlinckian (meɪtə'lɪŋkɪən, 'mɑ:tə —), *a.* [f. *Maeterlinck* (see below) + -IAN.] Of, pertaining to, or having the characteristics of Maurice Maeterlinck, Belgian author (1862–1949), or his writings.

1895 G. B. SHAW *Our Theatres in Nineties* (1932) I. 189 The Maeterlinckian treatment of Pelléas et Mélisande. 1904 W. L. COURTNEY *Devel. M. Maeterlinck* 35 It is hardly a characteristic example of the Maeterlinckian drama. 1909 *Times Lit. Suppl.* 22 Apr. 150/2 Conflicting with the spirit of mystery and fascinating Maeterlinckian unreality. 1933 *Ibid.* 5 Oct. 657/2 The old haunted house of the Harveys on the Quay, with its Maeterlinckian terrors for a sensitively imaginative child. 1974 P. DE VRIES *Glory of Hummingbird* (1975) xiii. 173 On the one hand, flocks of Maeterlinckian bluebirds fresh descended from heaven; on the other, a passel of pubescent near-villains queuing up for release from hell.

Mae West (mɑi wɛst). *slang* (orig. R.A.F.). [f. the professional name of an American film actress and entertainer (1892–1980), with reference to her curvaceous figure (see quot. 1941).] An inflatable life-jacket, orig. issued to R.A.F. men in the war of 1939–45, later in more general use where the risk of drowning is involved.

1940 *Reader's Digest* May 31/2 The aviators have adopted amusing novelties. For example... *Mae West* for a life jacket. 1941 *N. Y. Times Mag.* 27 July 21/2 One can understand... why an airman's life-belt should be a 'Mae-West'. It... gives the wearer a somewhat feminine figure. 1942 *R.A.F. Jnl.* 16 May 33 A second more determined pull opened it [*sc.* the parachute] at about 400–500 feet. The pilot did not inflate his Mae West. 1945 *Daily Mirror* 15 Aug. 3/3 McGarvey discarded his Mae West and swam to the vessel. 1952 T. J. MULVEY *These are your Sons* v. 100 When you are flying over the hills of Korea, Mae Wests are a poor substitute for parachutes. 1958 M. DICKENS *Man Overboard* x. 152 I'm glad I wasn't in your submarine, Ben. I'd have worn a Mae West all the time. 1971 *Daily Tel.* 16 Jan. 21/8 He was burned about the face and floated in his 'Mae West' until rescued by the Air-Sea Rescue Service. 1974 *Times* 4 Sept. 1/8 One of them had a Mae West on with the words, 'Morning Cloud' written across it.

maez, obs. form of MAIZE.

ma fal (= *may fall*, perhaps): see MAY *v.* 1

|| **mafeesh** (mɑ'fi:ʃ), *a.* and *int.* Also **mafsh**, **mefeesh**. [ad. colloq. Eastern Arab. *mā fi-š* there is nothing.] (See quot. 1925.)

1855 R. F. BURTON *Pilgrimage to El-Medinah & Meccah* I. i. 11 When a little boy, presuming that the occasion might possibly open the hand of generosity, looked in my face and exclaimed 'Bakhshish', he obtained in reply 'Mafsh'; which convinced the bystanders that the sheep-skin contained a real sheep. 1897 A. CONAN DOYLE *Tragedy of Korosko* (1898) viii. 225 'But what... about the three ladies?' The black soldier shrugged his shoulders. 'Mefeesh!' ['Mafeesh!', 1897 serial publ.] said he. 'One of them is old, and... there are plenty more women if we get back to Egypt.' 1916 C. J. DENNIS *Moods of Ginger Mick* (1918) 135 *Mafeesh*, finish; I am finished. 1919 W. H. DOWNING *Digger Dial.* 32 *Mafsh*... finish, finished. 1924 KIPPLING *Debits & Credits* (1926) 318 As soon as he reached the place it was *mafeesh* with him, as usual... You never noticed him. *Ibid.* 320 House, two ricks an' stable *mafeesh*, the big glasshouse with every pane smashed. 1925 FRASER & GIBBONS *Soldier & Sailor Words* 150 *Mafeesh*, (*Arabic*). Dead. Done with. Finished. Used colloquially everywhere on Eastern Fronts... It had other meanings: 'I can't', 'I know', 'Get out', 'Go to hell', [etc.]. 1931 T. R. G. LYELL *Slang* 497 *Mafeesh*, old lad—nothing doing! I gave away the last of them a week ago.

† **mafey**, *int.* *Obs.* Also 5 mai-, mayfay, maffay, ma(f) fay, ma fa; maffeith, -feyth. [a. OF. *ma fei!* (mod.F. *ma foi!*) 'my faith!'; see FAY *sb.*] An asseveration, lit. = 'my faith!' Cf. MA FOI *int.*
c 1374 CHAUCER *Troilus* II. 3 (52) Mafey pougth he þus wole I sey. c 1400 *Pride of Life* (Brandl 1898) 451 Nou, mayfay, hit schal be sene. 1401 *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 75 A, Iak, mafey, me mervellith moche of thin lewidheed! c 1412 HOCCLVE *De Reg. Princ.* 3283 Maffeith! your lif stood þere in iupartie. c 1440 *Promp. Parvo.* 319/2 Mafey, othe (*MS. S.* maffeyth), *medius fidius*. c 1460 *Towneley Myst.* xxiii. 564 Ma-fay, I tell his lyfe is lorne.

maffaisour, maffia, var. ff. MALFEASOR, MAFIA.

maffick ('mæfɪk), *v.* [Back-formation from *mafficking* (i.e., the proper name 'Mafeking' treated jocularly as a gerund or pres. pple.).] *intr.* Originally used to designate the behaviour of the crowds (in London and other towns) that celebrated with uproarious rejoicings the relief of the British garrison besieged in Mafeking (17 May 1900). Hence *gen.* to indulge in extravagant demonstrations of exultation on occasions of national rejoicing. Hence 'mafficking *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*'; 'mafficker, one who 'mafficks'; 'maffick *sb.*, an act of 'mafficking'.

The words appear to be confined to journalistic use; but we have a large number of examples from newspapers of all shades of political opinion.

1900 *Pall Mall G.* 21 May 2/2 We trust Cape Town... will 'maffick' to-day, if we may coin a word, as we at home did on Friday and Saturday. 1900 *Westm. Gaz.* 25 May 2/3 The feathers... are sold for a penny each to enable 'Mafficking' revellers to tickle other revellers' noses. 1902 *Daily Chron.* 9 July 6/5 We have no wish to advocate the hysteria of which the name is 'mafficking'. 1902 *Westm. Gaz.* 4 June 7/3 The Peace 'maffick' has not yet been completely worked off. 1902 *Times* 11 June 12/1 [The 'Merry Wives of Windsor'] is... 'a pure anticipated cognition', as Shelley would have said, of the mafficking spirit. 1910 *Blackw. Mag.* July 9/2 The 'mafficker' may hereafter come within sight of the enemy.

† **mafflard**. *Obs.* [f. MAFFLE *v.* + -ARD.] A stammering or blundering fool.

c 1450 *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 225 The church of Chester, whiche crieth, alas! That to such a mafflarde marryede she was.

maffle ('mæf(ə)l), *v. Obs. exc. dial.* Also 7 **maffell**. [Cf. early mod.Du. *maffellen* to move the jaws (Kilian). The Eng. word has a wide dialectal currency in several senses (see E.D.D.).]

1. *intr.* To stammer; to speak indistinctly, mumble. † Also with an obj.

1387 *TREvisa Higden* (Rolls) II. 91 3if Alfrede seiþ nay in þat, he wot nouȝt what he mafflep. *Ibid.* V. 215. 1399 LANGEL. *Rich. Redeles* iv. 63 Somme mafflid with þe mouþ and nyst what þey mente. 1565 COOPER *Thesaurus, Balbutio*, to maffle in the mouth, as not able to sounde his wordes. 1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 34 Those disciples who... would needs stut, stammer and maffle as Aristotle did. 1623 COCKERAM, *Maffell*, to stammer. 1875 *Lanc. Gloss.*, *Maffle*, to hesitate, to falter, to stammer, to mumble.

2. To blunder, bungle; to delay, waste time.

1781 HUTTON *Tour to Caves*. 1837 [see MAFFLING *vbl. sb.*]

3. *trans.* To confuse, bewilder, muddle (see E.D.D. and MAFFLED *ppl. a.*).

Hence 'maffling *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*, 'mafflingly *adv.* Also 'maffier, one who 'maffles'.

1552 ELYOT *Dict., Balbus*, that can not well pronounce wordes in speaking, a mafflar. 1565 COOPER *Thesaurus, Balbe*, obscurely; mafflingly; with no perfit sowne. 1577–87 HOLINSHED *Chron.* II. 13/1 It [Aqua Vitæ] kepeth... the toong from lispng, the mouth from maffling. 1586 J. HOOKER *Hist. Irel.* in *Holinshed* II. 88/2 He deliuered his speeches by reason of his palseie, in such staggering and maffling wise, that [etc.]. 1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 653 They... go too far in their commandements... who enioine stutters, stammerers and mafflers to sing. 1608 TOPSELL *Serpents* 252 They make a maffling with their mouth and stammer so that they cannot distinctly be understood. 1609 BIBLE (Douay) *Isa.* xxxii. 4 The tongue of mafflers shal speake readily and plaine. *Ibid.* xxxii. Comm., This prophetic of maffling or unperfect tongues, to speake readily, is fulfilled in the Church of Christ. 1611 COTGR., *Bredouillement*, a faltering, or maffling; an ill-faoured speaking, imperfect pronunciation. 1837 CARLYLE *Let. to Margaret* 22 Jan. in *Froude Life* (1884) I. iv. 94 After much higgling and maffling, the printers have got fairly afloat.

maffled ('mæf(ə)ld), *ppl. a. dial.* [f. MAFFLE *v.* + -ED¹.] Confused, muddled.

1820 SOUTHEY *Let.* (1856) III. 186 She was, what they call in the country, maffled; that is, confused in her intellect. 1845 DE QUINCEY *Coleridge & Opium-eating* Wks. 1859 XII. 92 The Westmorland people... expounded his condition to us by saying that he was 'maffled'; which word means 'perplexed in the extreme'. 1886 MRS. LYNN LINTON *Paston Carlew* II. x. 211 She did not smell of drink, and was sober though decidedly maffled.

mafia (ma'fi:a, now usu. 'mæfiə, 'mɑ:fiə). Also **mafia**. [Sicilian.] In Sicily, the spirit of hostility to the law and its ministers prevailing among a large portion of the population, and manifesting itself frequently in vindictive crimes; the body of those who share in this anti-legal spirit. In the U.S. and elsewhere, an organized secret society

existing for criminal purposes. Also *attrib.* and *transf.* Hence **maf(f)ioso** (pl. -osi), **mafiosa** (fem.), **Mafiaist**, a member or supporter of the mafia; **Mafiaism**, the doctrines or practices of the mafia.

1875 *Times* 9 June 5/4 The malevolent influence and oppression of the Mafia and the Mafiosi. **1902** *Encycl. Brit.* XXXI. 163/1 (art. *Sicily*) The Mafia is not, as is generally believed, one vast society of criminals, but is rather a sentiment akin to arrogance which imposes a special line of conduct upon persons affected by it. The *mafioso* considers it dishonourable to have recourse to lawful authority to obtain redress for a wrong or a crime committed against him. **1924** A. CHRISTIE *Poirot Investigates* iii. 92 Suddenly they learn that one of these secret societies, the Mafia, or the Camorra... is on their track. **1927** *Daily Tel.* 22 Nov. 7 Thuggism meant an end to human life; Mafiaism poisoned every department of it. **1948** *Oxf. Jun. Encycl.* I. 135/2 Through a secret society called the Mafia, they [sc. the Czechs and Slovaks] gave help to the Allies against the Austrians and Germans. **1948** E. L. IREY *Tax Dodgers* (1949) vii. 145 His gunmen shot the Mafiaists out of the top rung of the underworld. **1959** *Times Lit. Suppl.* 9 Oct. 575/1 Mr. Maxwell also prints statements by members of the ruling classes and outsiders: a nun, a priest, a semi-*mafioso* doctor, a Tuscan *carabiniere*. **1965** J. WAINWRIGHT *Death in Sleeping City* 1. 75 She was born into the Mafia. She was a *Mafiosa*... He was a lousy *Mafioso*—because he wasn't all rotten. **1967** *Times* 28 Feb. (Canada Suppl.) 29 Their Mafia-conscious compatriots south of the border. **1967** *Listener* 20 Apr. 529/2 He [sc. J. F. Kennedy] was constantly personalizing the office he held, filling the White House with his 'Irish mafia',... extending the influence of the Kennedy court to cover the whole range of American cultural and intellectual activity. **1969** C. DRUMMOND *Odds on Death* v. 118 No law enforcement agency had ever learned to cope with *mafiosi*. **1970** *New Yorker* 3 Jan. 44 The composers' Mafia, with its dedication to atonality and the production of new noises, holds no terrors for him. **1970** E. TIDYMAN *Shaft* (1971) vi. 92 If a Mafia don was breaking his kid into the business today, he would break him in through the Harvard Business School. **1971** M. MCCARTHY *Birds of America* 263 I'm prepared for attacks, naturally, from the academic Mafia. **1971** P. ZIEGLER *King William IV* xiii. 162 It was the turn of the Ultra Tories. This mafia of malcontents... pledged themselves to destroy the Duke [of Wellington]. **1972** J. RIPLEY *My Word you should have seen Us* 88 The F.B.I. know Joseph Colombo as a Capo *Mafioso*. **1973** *Guardian* 16 Feb. 13/8 British Brussels is... split on the issue of the TUC's participation in Europe. The Labour Party mafia is oversensitive about the TUC. **1974** *Sumter* (S. Carolina) *Daily Item* 24 Apr. 12A/4 Another top *Mafioso*, Aniello Dellacroce, just finished an income-tax sentence in the Atlanta pen. A few days before his release, another *Mafioso* leader, Frank Valenti, was locked behind federal bars.

mafic ('mæfik), *a.* *Min.* [f. MA(GNESIUM + L. *f-erum* iron + -IC.) Pertaining to, containing, or designating the dark-coloured minerals of igneous rocks, which are predominantly ferromagnesian in character. *Opp.* FELSIC *a.*

1912 W. CROSS et al. in *Jrnl. Geol.* XX. 561 We suggest the term... *mafic* for the group of modal ferromagnesian minerals of all kinds. **1920** [see FEMIC *a.*] **1926** [see ANKARAMITE]. **1969** *Nature* 20 Dec. 1153/1 The lavas are intruded by ultramafic and mafic bodies and dyke swarms. **1970** *Ibid.* 31 Oct. 413/1 The African rifts are sites of undersaturated, predominantly mafic volcanics erupted in comparatively small volume from single vents. **1971** I. G. GASS et al. *Understanding Earth* v. 83/1 The oceans, with their thin (about 5 km) mafic crust.

mafioso: see MAFIA.

mafish, var. MAFEESH *a.* and *int.*

|| **ma foi** (ma fwa), *int.* [Fr., lit. 'my faith'.] On, upon my word (see WORD *sb.* 15 a). Cf. †MAFEY *int.*

1400 *Brut* 17 'Ma foy,' quod pe fader, 'y may no more axen.' **1778** F. BURNEY *Evelina* I. xiv. 76 'Ma foi, Sir,' answered she, '... none of my acquaintance is in town.' **1791** J. LEARMONT *Poems* 143 *Mafoyl* ye'll dwindle to a den. **1842** BARHAM *Ingol. Leg. Ser. II. Black Mousquetaire*, Stay! I have it—ma foi! **1868** C. M. YONGE *Chaplet of Pearls* II. xxxvi. 159 [He] had the civility to give me a guide and an escort... *Ma foi!* I believe they were given to... take me by indirect roads. **1906** BARONESS ORCZY *I will Repay* xvii. 197 'A splendid combination, *ma foi!*' said Merlin. **1928** A. CHRISTIE *Mystery of Blue Train* xxvii. 221 This time, *ma foi*, I thought we had got him.

mafoo ('mæfu:). Also **ma-fu**. [ad. Chinese *ma-fu*, f. *ma* horse + *fu* servant, labourer.] A Chinese groom, stable-boy, or coachman.

1863 G. FLEMING *Trav. Mantchu Tartary* ii. 16 *Ma-foo*, as he was soon christened, from his occupation as horse-keeper. **1880** W. GILL *River of Golden Sand* II. viii. 310, I at first rode a hired pony, and my new *Ma-Fu* walked on in front leading the grey. **1890** BARRÈRE & LELAND *Dict. Slang* II. 37/2 *Mafoo* (pidgin), horse-boy, groom. **1924** *Blackw. Mag.* Feb. 232/2 Let them send word to the *mafoo* to have the ponies saddled. *Ibid.* Aug. 265/2 He borrowed Cantegril's famous two-horse barouche, all complete, with its variegated *mafoos*. **1939** 'A. BRIDGE' *Four-Part Setting* xxiii. 313 They dismounted and left the *mafoos* and ponies in an open grassy space.

mafortune: see MAY *v.*¹

mag (mæg), *sb.*¹ *colloq.* [f. MAG *v.*]

a. Chatter, talk. b. A chatterbox.

a. **1778** MME. D'ARBLAY *Diary* Sept., *Mrs. Thrale*: Oh, if you have any mag in you, we'll draw it out! **1875** MRS. LYNN LINTON *Patricia Kemball* II. iv. 78 Hold your mag on things you don't understand. **1885** E. C. SHARLAND *Ways Devonsh. Village* ii. 26 You go away for a while, my dear, and let me have a little mag with Emma.

b. **1892** F. ANSTAY *The Talking Horse*, etc. 46 'Alick does call me a "mag",' said Priscilla; 'but that's wrong, because I never speak without having something to say'.

Mag (mæg), *sb.*² Cf. MEG. [Playful shortening of the female name *Margaret*.]

1. Used as a personal name in various proverbial phrases. †*Mag's tales*: nonsense, trifling. *Mag's diversion* (also *Meg's*: see MEG).

c. **1410** LOVE *Bonavent. Mirr.* xxxix. 85 (Sherard MS.) [The Lollard] scorneth... suche miracles haldynge hem but as magges tales [B.N.C. MS. magge tales, *W. de W.* (eds. 1517-30) madde tales] and feyned illusions. **1834** M. G. DOWLING *Othello Travestie* i. iii, The galley slaves are playing mag's diversion on the waves. [1837 SOUTHEY *Doctor* IV. cxxv. 250 Who was Magg? and what was his diversion?] **1849** DICKENS in *Forster Life* (1872) II. xx. 432 *Mag's Diversions*. Being the personal history of Mr. Thomas Mag the Younger, Of Blunderstone House.

2. Used as a proper name for a magpie. Also as a common noun = MAGPIE.

1802 G. MONTAGU *Ornith. Dict.* (1833) 311. **18..** CLARE *Life & Rem.* (1873) 245 While mag's on her nest with her tail peeping out. **1885** SWAINSON *Prov. Names Birds*, Magpie (*Pica rustica*)... Familiar names. Mag, or Madge.

3. *Rifle-shooting*. = MAGPIE.

1895 *Pall Mall G.* 29 July 11/2 If Winans made a 'mag' with his first shot he would probably cease firing.

4. *long-tailed mag* (dial.): the Long-tailed Titmouse, *Acredula rosea*.

1851 MORRIS *Hist. Brit. Birds* I. 275.

mag (mæg), *sb.*³ *slang*. Also meg. [Of obscure origin: cf. the synon. MAKE *sb.*] A halfpenny.

1781 G. PARKER *Life's Painter* 129 *Mag* is a halfpenny. *Ibid.* 161 Halfpenny—A meg. **1813** *Sporting Mag.* XLII. 219 Neither of these forsaken damels had one single mag, or piece of any kind of coin. **1852** DICKENS *Bleak Ho.* xxiii. It can't be worth a mag to him. **1862** H. KINGSLEY *Ravenshoe* I. ix. 111 As long as he had a 'mag' to bless himself with, he would always be a lazy, useless humbug.

b. *Comb. 'magflying vbl. sb.*, playing 'pitch and toss'; 'magflyer'.

1882 *Standard* 8 Aug. 3/7 There were usually three or four in a gang, one acting as the 'magflyer', the 'mag' being the coin, another as the caller of the odds or amounts, a third as treasurer. **1883** *Daily Tel.* 26 Mar. 2/8 (Farmer) Of the twenty-nine 'night-charges', by far the greater number were of... boys for mag flying, i.e., 'pitch and toss'.

mag (mæg), *sb.*⁴, abbrev. of MAGAZINE (sense 5 b).

1801 WOLCOT (P. Pindar) *Tears & Smiles* Wks. 1812 V. 55 Who wrote in mags for hire. **1869** *Chamb. Jrnl.* 8 May 303/2 Why don't you fellows write something for the mags? **1888** JACOBI *Printer's Voc.*, *Mag*, an abbreviation very generally used by printers for 'magazine'.

mag (mæg), *sb.*⁵ *Astr.* Also mag. (with point). Abbrev. of *magnitude(s)* (MAGNITUDE 3 a).

1840 *Mem. R. Astron. Soc.* XI. 283 (heading) Relative order of mag. as observed. **1851** *Monthly Notices R. Astron. Soc.* XI. 187 A double star... appearing to the naked eye as a bright 4 mag., and designated by A as 3.4. **1918** *Astrophysical Jrnl.* XLVII. 264 The absolute magnitudes of the bulk of the A stars lie within a range of 2-6 mags. **1972** *Nature* 22 Dec. 439/2 The distribution of galaxies brighter than 16 mag is... not especially isotropic.

mag (mæg), *sb.*⁶ Also mag. (with point). Colloq. abbrev. of MAGNETO.

1920 *Blackw. Mag.* Nov. 562/2 Having wrestled for an hour with the mags., they were eventually induced to give forth reluctant sparks. **1930** [see DIFFERENTIAL *a.* and *sb.* B. 4]. **1943** *R.A.F. Jrnl.* Aug. 11, I could see her eyes intent on the rev counter as she cut out first one mag, then the other. **1958** 'CASTLE' & HAILEY *Flight into Danger* i. 16 Each engine has two magnetos... In the run-up each engine in turn is opened to full throttle and each of the mags tested separately. **1973** E. ARNOLD *Proving Ground* (1974) iv. 61 Sayers pulled off the throttle and cut off the mag.

mag (mæg), *sb.*⁷ Also mag. (with point). Colloq. abbrev. of MAGNESIUM, often used for *magnesium alloy*.

1969 C. TRICKEY *Building & Racing* 850 *Mini* i. 10/2 While, naturally, mag. alloy wheels are highly desirable from other points of view, the steel ones are obviously the best choice for a formula which is trying to keep costs to a minimum. **1970** *Telegraph* (Brisbane) 8 Dec. 14 Many 'mag' wheels sold as extras for hotted-up cars are made of cast aluminium. They cost about \$40 each. Genuine magnesium alloy wheels, as used on racing cars, cost about \$120 each. **1973** D. J. ABODAHY (*title*) *Mag wheels and racing stripes*.

mag (mæg), *v.* Also meg. [f. MAG *sb.*²] *intr.* To chatter; also with *away*.

1810 *Splendid Follies* I. 68 Don't you think she magged away pretty sharply! That's the worst of the young ones—they will cackle so confoundedly. **1885** RUNCIMAN *Skippers & Sh.* 248 I'll snap your backbone across my knee if you meg half a second more.

Maga ('mægə). [Shortened form of MAGAZINE.] A familiar abbreviation for Blackwood's Magazine.

1825 *Blackw. Mag.* XVII. 384 Two Numbers of *Maga*, you dog. **1886** SAINTSBURY *Ess. Eng. Lit.* (1891) 301 The monkey tricks of mannerism which... were incumbent on a reviewer in 'Maga'. **1899** *Literature* 4 Feb. 123 With more

than the lightness and speed of the Quagga, She'll... show them a clean pair of heels, will our Magal!

† **magade**. *Obs. rare*. Also 5 *magada*. [ad. med.L. *magada* fem., f. Gr. *μαγάς* (accus. *μαγάδα*)] The bridge or fret of a stringed instrument.

1432-50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) III. 211 The wire extendede on a holowe body is distreynede diametrally by an instrumente restreynenge the wyre to a certeyne acorde callede magada [L. *magada*]. **1609** DOWLAND *Ornith. Microlog.* 22 That shall be the first Magade of the Instrument. *Ibid.* 23 In the extreame point of the Magades, set little props.

|| **magadis** ('mægədis). *Ancient Music*. [Gr. *μάγadis*.] An instrument with twenty strings, arranged in octaves. Also, the Lydian flageolet (Liddell & Scott).

1721 A. MALCOLM *Treat. Mus.* 473 The Psalterium, Trigon, Sambuca, Pectis, Magadis, Barbiton. **1763** J. BROWN *Poetry & Mus.* v. 69 One Instrument which [the Ancients] used, which had two Strings to every Note... called the Magadis. **1864** ENGEL *Mus. Anc. Nat.* v. 200 Of the Magadis it is even not satisfactorily ascertained whether it was a stringed or a wind instrument. **1884** *Encycl. Brit.* XVII. 79/1 Anacreon (540 B.C.) sang to the accompaniment of the magadis (doubling bridge), an instrument imported from Egypt to Greece.

magadize ('mægədaɪz), *v.* *Ancient Mus.* [ad. Gr. *μαγαδίζω*, f. *μάγadis* MAGADIS: see -IZE.]

a. *intr.* To play or sing in octaves. b. To play upon the magadis. Hence 'magadized ppl. a., 'magadizing vbl. sb.

1776 BURNEY *Hist. Mus.* (1789) I. viii. 132 It appears that the union of two voices in octaves was called Magadizing from a treble instrument of the name of Magadis, strung with double strings tuned octaves to each other. **1898** STAINER & BARRETT *Dict. Mus. Terms* s.v., To Magadize. (1) To play upon the magadis. (2) To play in octaves. **1901** H. E. WOOLDRIDGE *Oxf. Hist. Mus.* I. 44 The Greek practice of magadizing, in which... lay the fundamental principle of Polyphony. *Ibid.* 47 In addition to the old magadized octave the consonances of the fourth and fifth were now sung in parallel movement.

† **magar**¹. *Obs. rare*—1. Some kind of ship.

1590 GREENE *Orl. Fur.* (1599) 4 Stately Argosies, Caluars, and Magars, hulkes of burden great.

Magar² ('mɑ:ɡɑ:(r)). Also Muggur. a. A member of one of the tribes of western Nepal, of Mongol origin and noted for their prowess in fighting. b. The language spoken by this tribe. Also *attrib.* or as *adj.*

1811 W. KIRKPATRICK *Acct. Kingdom Nepal* vii. 220 Besides the Sanskrit, ... the principal vernacular languages of this country are, the Purbutti, the Newar, the Dhenwar, the Muggur, [etc.]. **1833** B. H. HODGSON in *Jrnl. Bengal Asiatic Soc.* II. 219 Both Gúrgins and Magars still maintain their own vernacular tongues, Tartar faces, and careless manners. *Ibid.* 221 The attachment of the Magars to the house of Gorkhá is but recent, and of no extraordinary or intimate nature. **1859** R. G. LATHAM *Descriptive Ethnol.* II. xlii. 403 Gorkha, so far as it was other than Hindu, seems to have been chiefly Magar. **1877** L. H. MORGAN *Anc. Society* III. vi. 513 If the organizations... of... the Magars of Nepal... were examined upon the original evidence, it is highly probable that they would be found exactly analogous to the Iroquois tribes. **1911** *Encycl. Brit.* XIX. 379/2 The Gurkhalis, Magars, and Gurungs are Hindus, but... the Magars will eat pork but not buffalo's flesh. **1950** T. LONGSTAFF *This My Voyage* v. 93 Besides speaking Khaskura... he was familiar with the peculiar dialects of the Magars and Gurungs, two of the most redoubtable of the fighting clans. **1971** C. BONINGTON *Annapurna South Face* iv. 47 Our porters were recruited in the main from two different tribes, the Magars and the Gurungs. **1971** J. PEMBLE *Invasion of Nepal* i. 9 Lévi thought that the Mongolian Magar tribesmen were the earliest inhabitants of the western hills.

magaseine, -sin, -son, *obs. ff.* MAGAZINE.

† **ma'gastromancy**. *Obs. rare*. [f. L. *mag-us* (see MAGE, MAGIC, MAGUS) + ASTROMANCY.] A name invented by Gaule for: 'Magical astrology'.

1652 GAULE *Magastrom.* 202 If there were any congruity or consistency betwixt prophecy and magastromancy.

So **ma'gastro-mancer**, one who practises 'magastromancy'. **ma'gastro-mantic** *a.*, pertaining to 'magastromancy'.

1652 GAULE (*title*) *Πύσ-μαρία*. *Mag-astro-mancer*, or the Magically-Astrological-Diviner Posed, and Puzzled. *Ibid.* 223 To what end serve the feigned mirables of nature but to feigne the magastromantick art for the greatest mirable? *Ibid.* 369 Examples of the magastromancers fatal miseries... are too many to be instanc't in at large.

magatapic, *obs.* form of MAGGOT-PIE.

magazan, *erron.* form of MAZAGAN.

† **magazinage**. *Obs. rare*—0. (See quot.)

1730-6 BAILEY (folio) *Pref.*, *Magazinage*... the Hire or Rent of a Warehouse or Place for laying up Goods or Stores; also the Warehouse, &c. itself.

magazinary ('mægəzi:nəri). *nonce-wd.* [f. MAGAZINE *sb.* + -ARY.] The office or place of production of a magazine.

1825 *Blackw. Mag.* XV. 445 He In editorial gloom, In Colburn's magazinary, Gives each his destined room.

magazine (mægə'zɪn), *sb.* Forms: 6 **magason**, **magosine**, 6-7 **magasin**, -**zin**, 7 **magazen**, (**maggezzine**, **megazin(e)**, **magaseine**, **magozin**), 7-8 **magazeen(e)**, 6- **magazine**. [a. F. *magasin* (OF. *magazin*), It. *magazzino* (Sardinian *magasinu*, metathetically *camasinu*), Sp. *magacen*, a. Arab. *makhāzin*, pl. of *makhzan* storehouse, f. *khazana* to store up. The Arab. word, with prefixed article *al-*, appears as Sp. *almagacen*, *almacen*, Pg. *armazem* warehouse.]

1. a. A place where goods are laid up; a storeroom or repository for goods or merchandise; a warehouse, depot. Now rare.

1583 J. NEWBURY *Let. in Purchas Pilgrims* (1625) II. 1643 That the Bashaw, neither any other Officer shall meddle with the goods, but that it may be kept in a Magosine. 1588 T. HICKOCK tr. *Frederick's Voy.* 27 The merchants have all one house or Magason. . . and there they put all their goods of any value. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* VI. x. 51 Under which Porches or Galleries [of the Church] are Magazines or Store-houses, wherein are kept lumps, oile, mats, and other necessaries. 1731 *Gentl. Mag.* I. Intro., This Consideration has induced several Gentlemen to promote a Monthly Collection to treasure up, as in a Magazine, the most remarkable Pieces on the Subjects abovemention'd. 1768 STERNE *Sent. Journ.* (Rtldg.) 304 (*The Remise*) Mons. Dessein came up with the key of the remise in his hand, and forthwith let us into his magazine of chaises. 1793 BURKE *Corr.* (1844) IV. 143 No magazine, from the ware-houses of the East India Company to the grocer's and the baker's shop, possesses the smallest degree of safety. 1808 PIKE *Sources Mississ.* III. App. 23 A public magazine for provisions, where every farmer brings whatever grain and produce he may have for sale. 1875 STANLEY in *Contemp. Rev.* XXV. 489 Imported. . . from the magazines of France and of Belgium, according to the last fashions of Brussels or Paris.

fig. 1599 B. JONSON *Ev. Man out of Hum.* II. iii, What more than heavenly pulchritude is this? What Magazine, or treasure of bliss? a 1610 HEALEY *Theophrastus* (1636) To Rdr., That great Magazine or Storehouse of all learning M. Cassaubon. 1738 [G. SMITH] *Curious Relat.* II. 216 My Friend! the Rich are the Poor Man's Magazine. 1817 *Parl. Debates* 352 A magazine of petitions had been opened in Scotland.

b. *transf.* esp. of a country or district with reference to its natural products or of a city, etc., as a centre of commerce.

1596 RALEIGH *Discov. Guiana* 3 Guiana (the Magazin of all rich mettels). 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* IV. 165 Constantinople. . . Aleppo. . . and grand Cayro. . . are the three Maggezines of the whole Empire. 1640 DIGBY in *Lismore Papers* Ser. II. (1888) IV. 133 He concealed that the City of London was the Magazine of money. 1650 FULLER *Pisgah* III. i. 410 Timber they fetched from Mount Libanus (the magazeen of cedars). 1705 ADDISON *Italy* (1767) 196 (*Rome*) The great magazine for all kinds of treasure, is supposed to be the bed of the Tiber. 1787 *Gentl. Mag.* LVII. II. 1115/2 The Dutch islands of Curaçoa and St. Eustatius are now converted into complete magazines for all kinds of European goods. 1833 L. RITCHIE *Wand. by Loire* 109 The. . . bourg of Chouzé, set down in a perfect magazine of fruit and vegetables, grain and wine.

c. A portable receptacle containing articles of value. Now rare.

1768 STERNE *Sent. Journ.* (Rtldg.) 341 (*Case Conscience*) She opened her little magazine, and laid all her laces. . . before me. 1779-81 JOHNSON L.P., *Thomson*, He had recommendations. . . which he had tied up carefully in his handkerchief; but. . . his magazine of credentials was stolen from him. 1861 HOLLAND *Less. Life* VIII. 120 The great army of little men that is yearly commissioned to go forth into the world with a case of sharp knives in one hand, and a magazine of drugs in the other.

2. *Mil. a. gen.* A building in which is stored a supply of arms, ammunition and provisions for an army for use in time of war. b. *spec.* A place in which gunpowder and other explosives are stored in large quantities; a powder magazine.

1596 SPENSER *State Irel. Wks.* (Globe) 669/2 Then would I wish that there should be good store of howses and magasins erected in all those great places of garrison, and in all great townes, as well for the vittayling of souldiours and shippes, as for. . . preventing of all times of dearthe. 1644 NYE *Gunnery* (1647) 72 A barrrell of the best powder in the Magazine. 1667 MILTON *P.L.* IV. 816 A heap of nitrous Powder, laid fit for the Tun som Magazin to store Against a rumord Warr. 1709 POPE *Ess. Crit.* 671 Thus useful arms in magazines we place. a 1744 SWIFT *Epigram Wks.* 1824 XIV. 399 Here Irish wit is seen! When nothing's left that's worth defence, We build a magazine. 1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1780), *Magazine*, a. . . store-house, built in the fore, or after-part of a ship's hold, to contain the gunpowder. 1800 WELLINGTON in *Gurw. Desp.* (1837) I. 213, I have no power to order the repair of magazines, storerooms, &c. 1849 PRESCOTT *Peru* (1850) II. 23 In another quarter they beheld one of those magazines destined for the army, filled with grain and with articles of clothing. 1868 *Regul. & Ord. Army* ¶ 1238 The reserve Ammunition will be kept in the Magazine. 1877 A. B. EDWARDS *Up Nile* IX. 239 To provide a safe underground magazine for gunpowder.

fig. 1653 R. SANDERS *Physiogn.* 25 The Heart is the Magazine and Arsenal of Life. 1715-20 POPE *Iliad* XII. 332 As when high Jove his sharp artillery forms, And opens his cloudy magazine of storms. 1750 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 76 ¶ 6 He has stored his magazine of malice with weapons equally sharp. a 1764 LLOYD *Law Student* Poet. Wks. 1774 I. 23 While armed with these, the student views with awe His rooms become the magazine of Law.

3. a. *Mil.* The contents of a magazine; a store. Also *collect. pl.* († rarely *collect. sing.*): Stores, provisions, munitions of war; armament, military equipments.

1589 *Voy. Spaine & Portingale* 17 Aboundant store of victualls. . . which was confessed. . . to be the beginning of a

Magasin of all sorts of prouision for a new Voiage into England. 1591 RALEIGH *Last Fight Rev.* (Arb.) 16 Of which [Armada] the number of souldiers. . . with all other their magazines of prouision, were put in print. a 1613 OVERBURY *Observ. Trav.* (1626) II. Megazines of powder. 1644 in *Rushw. Hist. Coll.* III. II. 670 The Kings forces. . . marcht away with their Artillery and Magazeen towards Oxford. 1666 DRYDEN *Ann. Mirab.* cclxxi, And bade him swiftly drive the approaching fire From where our naval magazines were stored. 1671 MILTON *Samson* 1281 Thir Armories and Magazins. 1774 T. WEST *Antiq. Furness* (1805) 48 They took most part of their arms. . . with a coup laden with magazeen, drawn by six oxen. 1781 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* xxxi. III. 259 He used, with so much skill and resolution, a large magazine of darts and arrows, that [etc.]. 1810 WELLINGTON in *Gurw. Desp.* (1838) VI. 27 A corps of 5000 men. . . had carried away a magazine of arms. 1813 *Ibid.* X. 419 Whenever a magazine of provisions shall be taken from the enemy by the troops.

fig. 1638 BAKER tr. *Balzac's Lett.* (vol. III.) 242, I take not upon me to contend with you in complements. . . who. . . have whole magasins of good words. 1663 COWLEY *Misc., Chronicle*, The Lace, the Paint, and warlike things That make up all their Magazines. 1742 YOUNG *Nt. Th.* II. 478 Speech burnishes our mental magazine; Brightens, for ornament; and whets for use. 1836 EMERSON *Nature, Language Wks.* (Bohn) II. 154 That which was unconscious truth, becomes. . . a new weapon in the magazine of power.

b. *gen.* A store, heap (of provisions, materials, etc.); † a stock of clothing, wardrobe.

1615 H. CROOKE *Body of Man* 61 Next vnder the Skin lyeth the Fat. . . a Stowage or Magazine of nourishment against a time of dearth. 1624 HEYWOOD *Captives* II. ii. in *Bullen O. Pl.* IV. 145 That have no more left of a magazine Then these wett cloathes upon mee. 1637 — *Lond. Mirr. Wks.* 1874 IV. 314 By which small mites to Magazines increase. 1661 EVELYN *Fumifugium* To Rdr., The Deformity of so frequent Wharves and Magazines of Wood, Coale, Boards, and other course Materials. 1669 J. ROSE *Eng. Vineyard* (1675) 34 A load of lime, to every ten loads of dung, will make an admirable compost. . . but your magazine will require the maturity of two, or three years. 1712 ARBUTHNOT *John Bull* II. iv, She [Usury] had amassed vast magazines of all sorts of things. 1714 GAY *Fan.* I. 243 Should you the Wardrobe's Magazine rehearse, And glossy Manteau rustle in thy Verse. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* I. x. (1840) 182 A. . . magazine of flesh, milk, butter, and cheese. 1771 GOLDSM. *Hist. Eng.* III. 165 A magazine of coals were usually deposited there. 1790 BEWICK *Hist. Quadrupeds* (1807) 419 Each Beaver forms its bed of moss, and each family lays in its magazine of winter provisions. 1828 SVD. SMITH *Wks.* (1859) II. 21/1 Distillation, too, always insures a magazine against famine. . . It opens a market for grain. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* ix. II. 437 In every asylum were collected magazines of stolen or smuggled goods.

fig. 1709 SACHEVERELL *Serm.* 15 Aug. 15 What a Magazine of Sin, what an Inexhaustible Fund of Debauchery. . . does any Author of Heresie. . . set up! 1795 BURKE *Let. to W. Elliot* Wks. VII. 348 The magazine of topics and common-places which I suppose he keeps by him. 1836-7 SIR W. HAMILTON *Metaph.* (1877) I. ii. 23 An individual may possess an ample magazine of knowledge, and still be little better than an intellectual barbarian.

† 4. A ship laden with stores, a victualling ship; more fully *magazine(s) ship*. (Cf. F. *magasins*, 'the store-ships which attend on a fleet of men of war', Falconer *Dict. Marine, Fr. Sea-Terms* 1780.)

1624 CAPT. SMITH *Virginia* IV. 155 Some pety Magazines came this Summer. *Ibid.* v. 189 About this time arriued the *Diana* with a good supply of men and prouision, and the first Magazin euer seene in those Iles. *Ibid.* 194 The Magazin ship. . . came into the Harbour. *Ibid.* 195 He made. . . a large new storehouse of Cedar for the yeerely Magazines goods. *Ibid.* 196 The Magazines ship. *Ibid.* 198 Constrained to buy what they wanted, and sell what they had at what price the Magazin pleased.

5. † a. Used in the titles of books, with the sense (fig. from 1 and 2): A storehouse of information on a specified subject or for a particular class of persons. *Obs.*

1639 R. WARD, *Animadversions of Warre*; or, a Militarie Magazine of the trvest rvles. . . for the Managing of Warre. 1669 STURMY, *The Mariners Magazine*. 1705 G. SHELLEY, *The Penman's Magazine*; or, a New Copy-book, of the English, French and Italian Hands. 1719 R. HAYES, *Negotiator's Magazine*. 1802 J. ALLEN, *Spiritual Magazine*, or *Christian's Grand Treasure*.

b. A periodical publication containing articles by various writers; chiefly, a periodical publication intended for general rather than learned or professional readers, and consisting of a miscellany of critical and descriptive articles, essays, works of fiction, etc.

1731 (*title*) The Gentleman's Magazine; or, Monthly Intelligencer. [Cf. quot. 1731 in sense 1.] 1742 POPE *Dunc.* I. 42 Hence Journals, Medleys, Merc'ries, Magazines; . . . and all the Grub-street race. 1748 LADY LUXBOROUGH *Let. to Shenstone* 28 Apr., Nothing can be more just than the criticism upon the Play in the Magazine. 1758-65 GOLDSM. *Ess., Spec. Mag.*, It is the life and soul of a magazine never to be long dull upon one subject. 1798 A. TILLOCH (*title*) The Philosophical Magazine. 1819 BYRON *Juan* I. cxxi, All other magazines of art or science, Daily, or monthly, or three monthly. 1823 (*title*) The Mechanics' Magazine. 1857 MRS. MATHEWS *Tea-Table* T. I. 2 A Magazine is the fancy fair of literature—a reader's veritable bazaar. 1860 (*title*) *Baily's Monthly Magazine of Sports and Pastimes*. 1880 MCCARTHY *Ow'n Times* IV. lix. 304 He wrote largely on the subject in reviews and magazines.

c. = *magazine programme*. 1936 *Radio Times* 30 Oct. 88/2 'Picture Page'. A Magazine of Topical and General Interest. 1949 *Ibid.* 15 July 12/2 Music Magazine. A weekly review. 1953 *Ann. Reg.* 1952 360 The establishment of the radio magazine *New Soundings*. 1957 B.B.C. *Handbk.* 153 *Family affairs*: a weekly magazine for mothers with children. 1975 *ITV Evidence to Aman*

Committee 46 A thirty-minute news magazine is taking shape for 6 pm transmission.

6. In various transferred uses of sense 2. † a. A chamber for a supply of bullets in a 'magazine wind-gun'. b. A chamber in a repeating rifle, machine-gun, etc., containing a supply of cartridges which are fed automatically to the breech. c. A case in which a supply of cartridges is carried. d. A reservoir or supply-chamber in a machine, stove, battery, etc. Also, in a camera, projector, etc. e. *magnetic magazine*: see quot.

a. 1744 DESAGULIERS *Exper. Philos.* II. 399 The small or shooting Barrel, which receives the Bullets one at a time from the Magazine, being a serpentine Cavity, wherein the Bullets. . . nine or ten, are lodged.

b. 1868 *Rep. to Govt. U.S. Munitions War* 28 Drop the cartridges into the outer magazine, ball foremost, to the number of seven. 1884 H. BOND *Treat. Small Arms* 89 Magazine arms in which the cartridges are placed in a tube or magazine under the barrel. 1890 HENTY *With Lee in Virginia* 153 Many of the men carried repeating rifles, and the magazines were filled before these were slung across the riders' shoulders. 1915 'I. HAY' *First Hundred Thousand* vii. 77 Pumpherton graciously accepted the charger of cartridges. . . rammed it into the magazine, adjusted the sights, . . . and fired his first shot. 1919 'BOYD CABLE' *Old Contemplibles* xvii. 277 Carruthers. . . took a box of cartridges from a niche in the wall, and proceeded to recharge his magazine. 1964 H. L. PETERSON *Encycl. Firearms* 255/1 This turret system was revived many years later as a practical magazine for the Lewis machine gun.

c. 1892 GREENER *Breech Loader* 184 Cartridges are best carried in a magazine of solid leather.

d. 1873 J. RICHARDS *Wood-working Factories* 45 Exhausting the air from the magazine by fans. 1884 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech., Suppl.* 570/2 As in the Daniells' battery, which has a magazine of sulphate of copper crystals. 1889 *Judge* (U.S.) 22 June 180/2 Every operator can develop and print his own negatives and refill his magazine. 1893 BOTHAMLEY *Iford Man. Photogr.* xix. 136 Hand-cameras. . . in which the plate-reservoir or magazine is detachable. 1958 *Amat. Photographer* 31 Dec. 3/2 (Advt.), The Hanomatic slide changer is complete with a plastic magazine holding 36 slides. 1964 C. WILLOCK *Enormous Zoo* v. 77 John Buxton used up one magazine of film and then reloaded with terrible precision. 1967 H. M. R. SOUTO *Technique Motion Pict. Camera* I. 13 The first mechanism has the task of drawing the unexposed film (or raw stock) from the storage chamber, called a magazine, and after exposure, driving it into a similar magazine.

e. 1870 ATKINSON tr. *Ganot's Physics* (ed. 4) 602 A magnetic battery or magazine consists of a number of magnets joined together by their similar poles.

7. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as (sense 5 b) *magazine article*, -*editor*, -*monger*, *paper*, *rack*, -*reader*, *table*, *verse*, *world*, -*writer*, *writing*; (senses 1, 2) † *magazine house*, † *storehouse*; (sense 1 c) † *magazine bag*; (sense 6 b) *magazine arms*, *rifle*, *slot*, *weapon*; *magazine battery*, a voltaic battery with a magazine containing crystals to keep the solution saturated (Knight *Dict. Mech. Suppl.* 1884); *magazine camera*, a camera in which the plates for exposure are put in in batches; *magazine clothing*, woollen clothing to be put on before entering a powder magazine; *magazine cover*, the cover, freq. pictorial, of a magazine; *magazine day*, the day upon which periodical magazines are issued to the trade; *magazine gun*, † (a) (see quot. 1744), also called *magazine wind-gun* (obs.); (b) a gun (i.e. either a cannon or a rifle etc.) provided with a 'magazine' (sense 6 b); *magazine programme*, a periodical broadcast programme comprised of varied items of entertainment linked together as a single series (see quot. 1941); *magazine rights*, the rights of publishing matter in a magazine; *magazine section*, a section included in some newspapers the contents of which resemble a magazine; † *magazine ship* (see 4); *magazine story*, a story written for publication in a magazine; *magazine stove* (see quot.); *magazine work*, (a) writing for magazines; (b) *Printing*, setting up type for magazines.

1868 *Rep. to Govt. U.S. Munitions War* 19 These cartridges cannot with safety be used in *magazine arms. 1884 [see 6 b]. 1854 S. LOVER *Handy Andy* (ed. 4) Pref., The early pages were written. . . as a *magazine article. 1681 CHETHAM *Angler's Vade-m.* xxxiv. (1689) 185 The Angler must always have in readiness a large *Magazine Bag or Budget plentifully furnished with the following materials. 1893 *Beginner's Guide to Photogr.* (ed. 5) 130 The. . . *Magazine Camera was highly extolled. . . as least complicated of Reservoir Cameras. 1876 VOYLE & STEVENSON *Milit. Dict.* 558 All persons employed in magazines. . . will. . . change their own clothes and boots for *magazine clothing and slippers. 1938 *Toronto Daily Star* 30 Dec. 12/6 Famous Hollywood Glamour Girls. *Magazine cover models. 1942 E. PAUL *Narrow St.* xvi. 124 Mireille was not the most attractive, from the magazine-over standpoint. 1951 M. McLUHAN *Mech. Bride* (1967) 120/2 The feminine images of our ads and magazine covers. 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade, *Magazine-day*. 1872 FORSTER *Life Dickens* I. 129 The magazine-day of that April month, I remember, fell upon a Saturday. 1877 W. T. THORNTON *Word for Word* fr. *Horace* Pref. 8 Failing to discover a *Magazine-Editor good-natured enough to print any of my versions. 1744 DESAGULIERS *Exper. Philos.* II. 399 An ingenious Workman call'd L. Colbe has very much improv'd it [sc. the old Wind-Gun], by making it a *Magazine Wind-Gun; so that 10 Bullets are so lodg'd in a Cavity. . . that they may be. . . successively shot. *Ibid.*, The

Magazine-Gun, as he calls it. 1880 *Encycl. Brit.* XI. 284/2 The Vetterli gun... is a repeater or magazine gun. a 1649 DRUMM. of HAWTH. *Consid. to Parlt.* Wks. (1711) 185 That... the town's *magazine-houses be furnished with arms. 1767 S. PATERSON *Another Trav.* II. 134 A noted book-maker, *magazine-monger, and anti-critic of the eighteenth-century. 1833 *Fraser's Mag.* VIII. 482/1 He had written some smart *magazine papers, bound up in a volume called *Pelham*. 1941 *B.B.C. Gloss. Broadcasting Terms* 18 *Magazine programme, programme made up of miscellaneous items (e.g. talks, interviews, musical acts), loosely related one to the other by a compère or by other means of presentation. 1970 *Times* 23 Feb. 25/3 B.B.C. Newcastle... will have its own budget which will be sufficient to allow the production of another 30-minute weekly magazine programme. 1972 P. BLACK *Biggest Aspidistra* III. iv. 175 Godfrey Bazely, a Midland Region broadcaster... loved the world of farming... The BBC gave him a new magazine programme aimed at farmers and their families. 1917-18 T. Eaton & Co. *Catal. Fall & Winter* 416/1 Morris Chair... Paper and *magazine rack under arm. 1955 E. BOWEN *World of Love* II. 42 One or two ruffled taffeta cushions and a magazine-rack... survived from her few attempts to bring the room into line with her ideas. 1969 *House & Garden* Apr. 160/2 Magazine rack in Afrormosia. 1833 *MILL Let.* 24 Sept. in *Works* (1963) XII. 179 They would not be attractive to the bulk of *Magazine-readers. 1882 W. JAMES *Will to Believe* (1897) 109 Thousands of innocent magazine readers lie paralyzed and terrified in the network of shallow negations which the leaders of opinion have thrown over their souls. 1876 VOYLE & STEVENSON *Milit. Dict.* 344/2 The best known *magazine rifles are the Spencer, the Winchester, and the Vetterli rifles. 1909 *Westm. Gaz.* 14 July 11/2 In America *magazine rights' did not necessarily mean publication by instalments. The term was used to distinguish magazine rights from newspaper syndicate rights. 1959 N. MAILER *Advt. for Myself* (1961) 158 Sam throws the *Magazine Section away... Sam is enraged at editorial dishonesty. 1969 *Listener* 30 Jan. 148/1 Leavis did not apologise that his terms of reference should be the Robbins Report and Harold Wilson and the magazine sections of the English Sundays. 1910 KIPLING *Land & Sea Tales* (1923) 178 The tiny twenty-two cartridge had dropped into the *magazine-slot. a 1654 in *Wotton Lett.* (1654) II. 91 To erect and set up... a Company, to be called The East Indian Company of Scotland, making their first *Magazin Storehouse... in some parts of our Realm of Ireland. 1858 J. A. FROUDE *Let.* 17 Jan. in J. W. Cross *George Eliot's Life* (1885) II. viii. 4, I had made acquaintance with 'Janet's Repentance', and had found there something extremely different from general *magazine stories. 1885 C. M. YONGE *Nuttie's Father* II. ii. 23 The hero of many a magazine story. 1932 Q. D. LEAVIS *Fiction & Reading Public* I. iii. 47 The magazine story is almost without exception a commercial article. 1942 Magazine story [see EXCLUSIVE A. *adj.* 9]. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, *Magazine-stove, one in which is a fuel-chamber which supplies coal to the fire as that in the grate burns away. 1966 H. ROTH *Button, Button* (1967) i. 15 A small, locked safe... unnoticeable... because the top was extended to make it look like a *magazine table. 1967 A. DIMENT *Dolly Dolly Spy* xi. 145 The magazine table caught them neatly behind the naked knees and... they overbalanced. 1891 E. PEACOCK N. *Brendon* I. 49 Please don't quote silly *magazine verses. 1884 *Pall Mall G.* 28 Aug. 5/1 The information as to *magazine or repeating weapons is very meagre. 1831 CARLYLE in *Froude Life* (1882) II. 151 *Magazine work is below street-sweeping as a trade. 1891 *Labour Commission Gloss.*, *Magazine Work*, printing work paid by the 100 lines. 1833 *Fraser's Mag.* VIII. 482/1 He [Bulwer] came into our *magazine world with an impertinent swagger. 1787 P. MATY tr. *Riesbeck's Trav. Germ.* II. xlv. 206 Reviewers, *magazine-writers. 1835 MARRYAT *Olla Podr.* xxx. *Magazine writing... is the most difficult of all writing.

maga'zine, *v.* Now rare. [f. MAGAZINE *sb.*]

1. *trans.* To lay up in or as in a magazine or storehouse. Also with *up*.

1643 *Let.* in *Boys Sandwich* (1792) 754 Those arms... shall be magazine'd up, in such convenient place as shall be thought fit. 1651 R. CHILD in *Hartlib's Legacy* (1655) 93 It is a great Deficiency in England, that we do not magazine or store up Corn. 1656 S. H. *Golden Law* 97 Thus the Sweden King, so the great Alexander... did contract and magazine al the Honour &c. in their own names, which... their Commanders, Officers, and Souldiery had a great share in. a 1734 *NORTH Exam.* I. iii. (1740) 222 Such Secrets... that, being magazine'd up in a Diary, might serve for Materials, as... might serve to build up his Plot.

2. *intr.* To conduct a magazine.

a 1763 [implied in the *ppl.* a. below].

Hence maga'zining *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

a 1763 *BYROM Pass. Particip. Petit.* i. Poems 1773 I. 106 Urban or Sylvan... thou foremost in the Fame of Magazing Chiefs. 1862 DANA *Man. Geol.* iv. 747 The Vegetable Kingdom is a provision for the storing away or magazing of force for the Animal Kingdom.

magazinedom (mæɡə'zi:ndəm). [f. MAGAZINE *sb.* 5b + -DOM.] The world or sphere of magazines.

1890 *Review of Reviews* I. 9/1 Such a guide to magazinedom as you propose to establish would be extremely useful. 1902 *Tablet* 22 Sept. 448 It is the very romance of magazinedom. 1907 *Daily Chron.* 19 Feb. 3/2 It is true that magazinedom is very crowded, but there is always room at the top.

magaziner (mæɡə'zi:nə(r)). rare. [f. MAGAZINE *sb.* + -ER¹.] One who writes articles for a magazine.

1758-65 *GOLDSM. Ess., Spec. Mag.*, If a magaziner be dull upon the Spanish war, he soon has us up again with the Ghost in Cock-lane. 1834 *Fraser's Mag.* IX. 124 Considering Macaulay as a magaziner, his papers in Knight's *Quarterly* were in general full of talent.

maga'zinery. rare. [f. as prec. + -ERY.] The profession of a magazine-writer.

1833 *Fraser's Mag.* VIII. 482/1 We, the old long-trained veterans of magazinery.

magazinish (mæɡə'zi:nɪʃ), *a.* [f. as prec. + -ISH.] Having the characteristics of what is usually found in magazines.

1794 *COLERIDGE Lett.* (1895) I. 117 The mediocrity of the eight first lines is most miserably magazinish. 1883 *BLACK Shandon Bells* xxvi, 'It is very magazinish', he said. 'Why should the magazines monopolize literature?' she answered.

magazinism (mæɡə'zi:nɪz(ə)m). [f. as prec. + -ISM.] The profession of writing for magazines.

1882 *Spectator* 22 Apr. 533 Magazinism... is threatening now-a-days to become merely journalism writ large. 1889 *Sat. Rev.* 22 June 761/1 Is editing and conducting a magazine magazinism?

magazinist (mæɡə'zi:nɪst). [f. as prec. + -IST.] One who writes for magazines.

1821 *Blackw. Mag.* X. 557 Christopher, Cock of the North, Prince of Periodicals, and Monarch of Magazinists. 1823 *DE QUINCEY Lett. Yng. Man* iii. Wks. 1890 X. 43 Reviewer, magazinist and author of all work. 1880 M. COLLINS *Th. in Garden* I. 102 The modern magazinist is a pitiable poetaster.

magaziny (mæɡə'zi:nɪ), *a.* Also magaziney. [f. as prec. + -Y¹.] Of the nature of, or suitable for, a magazine.

1885 *Sat. Rev.* 9 May 621/2 Not unamusing, though a little 'magaziny', to use a word of reproach. 1894 *Athenæum* 22 Sept. 383/2 We have heard his writings called 'shallow' and 'magaziny'. 1938 *New Statesman* 8 Jan. 56/2 Nor is *The Best Poems* negligible. It is magaziney, but contains respectable work by De la Mare [etc.]. 1941 *Scrutiny* IX. 379 He [sc. Mr. Plomer] attempts also pseudo-ballads made to the Auden formula, which are amusing in a magaziny way. 1961 *Times Lit. Suppl.* 23 Jun. 385/1 Of these fourteen pieces at least eight are almost defiantly magaziny. 1966 *Punch* 9 Mar. 362/3 The violence seems somehow bookish and the literary chat magaziney.

Magdala ('mæɡdələ). The name of a town in Abyssinia, where a victory was gained in 1868 by General Napier. Used *attrib.* for the name of a red aniline dye.

1875 *Ure's Dict. Arts* (ed. 7). 1890 *THORPE Dict. Appl. Chem.* I. 233/2 Magdala red... This old and very beautiful colouring matter is the saffranine of the naphthalene series.

Magdalen, Magdalene ('mæɡdələn, -lɪn). [ad. Eccl. Latin (*Maria*) *Magdalēna*, -lēnē, a. Gr. (*Μαρία ἡ Μαγδαληνή*), (Mary) of Magdala (a town on the Sea of Galilee). The vernacular form of the word (adopted through Fr.) is MAUDLIN; the pronunciation ('mɑ:dlɪn) represented by this spelling is still current for the names of Magdalen College, Oxford, and Magdalene College, Cambridge.]

1. *a. the Magdalen(e)*: the appellation of a disciple of Christ named Mary, 'out of whom went seven devils' (Luke viii. 2). She has commonly been supposed to be identical with the unnamed 'sinner' of Luke vii. 37, and therefore appears in Western hagiology as a harlot restored to purity and elevated to sainthood by repentance and faith. (In the full designation *Mary Magdalen(e)* the article is omitted.) For early examples see also MAUDLIN *sb.*

c 1386 *CHAUCER Pars. T.* ¶428 As Iudas grucched ayeines the Magdaleyne. 1500-20 *DUNBAR Poems* xxxvii. 18 The Magdalene and Mare Salamee Abasit wer in spirit. 1850 S. DOBELL *Roman* II, Heaven, Where angels hail the Magdalen. 1865 *PLUMPTRE Master & Scholar* 93 The twain, The sinner and the Magdalene, they joyed To think that [etc.].

b. A representation of Mary Magdalen in art. 1661 *EVELYN Diary* 9 Aug., Many excellent pictures, especially the Magdalen of Caracci. 1851 *RUSKIN Stones Ven.* (1894) I. 160 But a smooth Magdalen of Carlo Dolci with a tear on each cheek... rarely fails of being verily, often deeply, felt for the time.

2. *transf.* One whose history resembles that of the Magdalen; *esp.* a reformed prostitute.

1697 *DENNIS Plot & no Plot* Epil., I, your young, buxom Magdalens despise, She-Saints, that have sev'n Devils in their eyes. [1737 *BAILEY* vol. II, *Magdalens*, an order of nuns, or rather worn out and penitent courtesans at Rome, upon whom a revenue was settled by Pope Clement VIII.] 1758 *Plan for establishing Magdalen-Charity* 36 The General Committee shall empower three of their number to visit the wards, to enquire into the behavior of the Magdalens [etc.]. 1777 *SHERIDAN Trip Scarb.* Prol., Those writers well and wisely use their pens Who turn our wantons into Magdalens. a 1882 *TROLLOPE Autobiog.* xviii. (1883) II. 180 A poor abased creature... with very little of the Magdalene about her—because though there may be Magdalenes they are not often found.

3. A home for the refuge and reformation of prostitutes. [Short for *Magdalen hospital*.]

1766 *ENTICK London* IV. 311 In Prescott-street... we find a modern institution... founded by the name of the Magdalen. 1792 *MARY WOLLSTONECR. Rights Wom.* iv. 155 Many innocent girls... are... 'ruined' before they know the difference between virtue and vice... Asylums and Magdalenes are not the proper remedies for these abuses. 1859 C. BARKER *Assoc. Princ.* i. 1 The numerous temples, hospitals... and magdalens which then covered our land.

4. The name of a kind of peach. [Cf. MAUDLIN.]

1706 *LONDON & WISE Retir'd Gard'ner* I. I. viii. 38 The White Magdalen has a... sugar'd winy Taste. 1719 *Compl. Gard.* p. viij, There are sometimes... but scurvy Peaches among the Minions, Magdalens, Violets, Admirables, &c. 1765 *Museum Rusticum* IV. iv. 17 The magdalene is generally a vigorous tree.

†5. Some plant. *Obs.* [Cf. MAUDLIN.]

c 1590 J. ELDRID in *Hakluyt's Voy.* (1599) II. 1. 270 These camels will liue very well two or three dayes without water: their feeding is on thistles, worme-wood, magdalene, and other strong weeds.

6. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as (sense 1) *Magdalen-like* *adj.*, -*look*, -*style*; *Magdalen day*, the feast of St. Mary Magdalen, 22 July; *Magdalen asylum*, *charity*, *home*, *hospital*, *house* = sense 3; *Magdalen pear*, some variety of pear = MAUDLIN *sb.* 4; *Magdalen ward*, the ward (in a hospital) devoted to the reception of 'Magdalens'.

1869 *LECKY Europ. Mor.* iv. (1877) II. 98 *Magdalen asylums and founding hospitals. 1758 (*title*) A plan for establishing a Charity-House... for the reception of repenting Prostitutes, to be called the *Magdalen Charity. 1485 *Certificate in Surtees Misc.* (1890) 46 The Sunday after pe *Magdaleyne day. 1901 *Daily Chron.* 14 Aug. 5/7 These institutions are *Magdalene homes. 1758 *Ann. Reg., Chron.* 10 Aug. (1783) 104/2 The *Magdalen hospital in Goodman's fields... was opened. 1758 (*title*) The plan of the *Magdalen House for the reception of penitent Prostitutes. 1776 *Carlisle Mag.* 21 Sept. 169 Obtaining admittance into the Magdalen-house. 1794 *CHARLOTTE SMITH Wandering of Warwick* 169 With all her penitent looks, and *Magdalen-like graces. 1752 *SIR H. BEAUMONT Crito* II That *Magdalen-look in some fine Faces after weeping. 1741 *Compl. Fam.-Piece* II. iii. 388 And these Pears: [Aug.]... Gross Oignonet, *Magdalen Pear, Cassolette. 1765 *Ann. Reg., Charac.* 59/1 She wrote a letter to her husband d'Estiollens, in the true *Magdalen style; intreating him to receive her again.

Magdalenian (mæɡdə'lɪ:nɪən), *a.* and *sb.* *Archæol.* Also *Madelainean*, *Madelenian*. [ad. F. *magdalénien* (G. de Mortillet, c 1867), f. the place-name *La Madeleine* in the department of Dordogne, France: see -AN.] *A. adj.* Of or belonging to the Lower Palæolithic culture represented by remains found at La Madeleine. *B. sb.* A man or woman of this culture.

1885 A. GEIKIE *Text-bk. Geol.* (ed. 2) vi. 914 Those [deposits] which contain well-finished implements associated with carved bone and ivory, as at the caves of La Madeleine (Périgord), have been called Magdalenian. 1896 A. H. KEANE *Ethnol.* 87 Madelenian or Third Cave Age. 1904 [see SOLUTRIAN, SOLUTREAN a.]. 1911 W. J. SOLLAS *Anc. Hunters* 323 The Magdalenians were quite capable of making respectable buckles or fibulæ. 1920 *Q. Rev.* Oct. 376 We are moved by a greater number of artistic qualities than were the Magdalenian reindeer men. 1956 H. READ *Art of Sculpture* II. 28 This highly stylized figure anticipates the schematic character of the later Magdalenian figures. 1963 *Field Archaeol.* (Ordnance Survey) (ed. 4) 21 From the period of the Magdalenians who were hunting and making their wonderful cave paintings in France round about 20,000 B.C... there is very little in Britain... A few typical Magdalenian objects have been found in Mendip caves. 1973 *Listener* 10 May 606/2 The Magdalenian hunters of southern Europe fifteen thousand years ago invented the harpoon.

† **magdaleon**. *Pharmacy. Obs.* [ad. med.L. *magdaleōn-em*, *magdaleo* (whence F. *magdaléon*, 16th c.), also *magdalium*, f. Gr. *μαγδαλιά*, dough or bread-crumb (Galen), later form of *ἀπομαγδαλιά* soft bread to wipe one's hands upon at table, f. *ἀπομάσσειν* to wipe.] A cylindrical roll of plaster, salve, or any medicinal substance.

c 1450 *ME. Med. Bk.* (Heinrich) 182 When pou hast medled al þy poudre, þen forme þer of þy magdaleons in newe wyt leper or in good pauper. 1646 *SIR T. BROWNE Pseud. Ép.* II. iii. 74 Applying the magdaleon or roale onto the Needle it would both stir and attract it. 1670 W. SIMPSON *Hydrol. Ess.* 108 We... melted it, and in small lead pipes cast it into magdaleons... resembling common sulphur. 1673 E. BROWN *Trav. Germ.* etc. (1677) 168 We saw also the manner of casting the Bristone into Rolls, or Magdaleons. 1725 *BRADLEY Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Sulphur*, They... liquify it [sulphur] by Fire, then pour it into Moulds, and form it into Sticks or Pieces, call'd abroad Magdaleons. 1731 *BAILEY* vol. II, *Magdaleon*, a roll of salve or plaister.

Magdeburg centuries, hemispheres: see CENTURY 8, HEMISPHERE 1 b.

mage (meɪdʒ). *arch.* [Anglicized form of MAGUS. Cf. F. *mage* (OF. had *mague*).]

1. A magician; *transf.* a person of exceptional wisdom and learning.

c 1400 *Apol. Loll.* 95 We callen þe magis, þoo þat calculun bi þe sternis pingis to cum, wening as þei were Goddis gouernours. 1586 T. B. *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* i. 157 Plato, after he was well instructed by Socrates, sought out the mages and wise men of Egypt, by whose meanes he saw the bookes of Moises. 1590 *SPENSER F. Q.* III. iii. 14 The hardy Mayd... the dreadful Mage there found Depe bisied bout worke of wondrous end. 1611 *DONNE Anat. World* 390 Th' Egyptian Mages. 1860 *FORSTER Gr. Remonstr.* 68 Though such circumstances worked well for the Mage [Henry VII] upon the English throne, he did not with all his craft [etc.]. 1869 *TENNYSON Coming of Arthur* 279 And there I saw mage Merlin.

2. One of the magi: see MAGUS 1.

1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholas's Voy.* iv. ii. 115 Their Mages..annoyed their sacrifice with oyle. 1594 R. ASHLEY tr. *Loys le Roy* 31 b, As we will declare hereafter when we speake of the Persians, and of their Mages. 1877 SMITH & WACE *Dict. Christian Biogr.* I. 477/2 The author of that superstition was Masdec, .. a mage, who gathered the credulous around him.

magecolle, variant of MACHECOLE *v.* *Obs.*

mageirics, -istic: see MAGIRICS, -ISTIC.

† **magel**. *Obs.* (Only in Trevisa.) Also **mag(g)ed**, **magil**, **magyl**. ?Fictitious, fabulous.

1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) V. 337 Here William tellep a magel [*v.r.* maged] tale wip oute evidence. *Ibid.* 339 Madde men telle magel [*v.r.* magil, magged] tales.

Magellan (mə'gɛlən). The Eng. form of the name of a famous Portuguese navigator, Fernão de Magalhães (?1470-1521), the first European discoverer who passed through the channel now called the Straits of Magellan into the Pacific Ocean; used *attrib.* (or in possessive) = MAGELLANIC.

1638] CHILMEAD *Treat. Globes* II. vii. (Hakl. Soc.) 67 Our mariners used to call them Magellanes Clouds. 1671 OGILBY *Amer.* 474 *mag.*, Description of the Magellan Straits. 1696 PHILLIPS (ed. 5), *Magellan's Clouds*, two small Clouds of the same colour with *Via Lactea*, not far distant from the South Pole. 1840 R. H. DANA *Bef. Mast* v. 9 The Magellan Clouds consist of three small nebulae in the southern part of the heavens. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Magellan Jacket*, a name given to a watch-coat with a hood, worn in high latitudes.

b. = 'Magellan's Straits', ? *nonce-use*.

1787 BURNS *To W. Simpson* vii, Or whare wild-meeting oceans boil Besouth Magellan.

Hence † **Magellanian** *a.* = next.

1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India & P.* I. The Magellanian Clouds.

Magellanic (mə'gɛlənik), *a.* [ad. mod.L. *Magellanic-us*, f. MAGELLAN: see -IC.] Pertaining to or named after Magellan (see prec.), used in the appellations of regions discovered by him, nautical objects, etc.

Magellanic bark, a kind of Peruvian bark. **Magellanic clouds**, two large globular cloudy spots formed of vast numbers of nebulae and clusters of stars, visible in the southern hemisphere. **Magellanic fox** (see quot.). **Magellanic jacket**, a sailor's watch-coat with a hood. **Magellanic regions**, those regions of Patagonia visited by Magellan. † **Magellanic Sea**, the South Pacific Ocean. **Magellanic Straits**, the straits through which Magellan passed from the Atlantic to the Pacific.

1775 SIR E. BARRY *Observ.* *Wines* 221 An equal quantity of the Peruvian and *Magellanic bark. 1685-6 MACKRITH *Let.* 5 Feb. in *Boyle's Wks.* (1744) V. 651 The *Magellanic clouds.. consist of a greater and a lesser. 1880 PROCTOR *Poetry Astron.* xii. 434 The Magellanic Clouds are roughly spherical in shape. 1837 J. E. GRAY in *Mag. Nat. Hist.* Nov. 578 *Vulpes magellanica* (*Magellanic Fox). Greyish, varied with black on the back [etc.]. Inhabits Magellan's Straits. 1773 HAWKESWORTH *Voy.* II. 40 Each of them received what is called a *Magellanic jacket and a pair of trowsers. The jacket is made of a thick woollen stuff called Fearnought. 1771 *Ann. Reg.* 2/2 That.. right which they [the Spaniards] pretend to all the *Magellanic regions. 1602 *Metamorph. Tabacco* (1863) 17 The *Magellanick sea her visions brought. 1708 *Brit. Apollo* No. 91. 2/2 The Magellanic Sea. 1696 J. EDWARDS *Demonstr. Exist. & Provid. God* 1. 231 The people about the *Megallanick Straights are white.

Magen David (mə'gen daɪ'vid). Also **Mogen David** (mə'gɛn 'dɔɪvɪd). [Heb. *māghēn Dāwīdh* shield of David, f. *Dāwīdh* David, king of Judah and Israel, d. circa 973 B.C.] A six-pointed star symbolizing Jewishness or Zionism.

1904 *Jewish Encycl.* VIII. 251/2 *Magen Dawid* ('David's Shield'), the hexagram formed by the combination of two equilateral triangles. 1934 *Encycl. Jewish Knowl.* 324/2 *Magen David*... During the World War it was used... as equivalent to the Red Cross, such organizations described themselves as the 'Red Magen David'. 1964 W. MARKFIELD *To Early Grave* (1965) vi. 109 During the Sinai campaign she beat two Egyptians to death with a *Mogen David* she herself welded together from a pair of captured gasoline drums. 1972 C. RAPHAEL *Feast of Hist.* (dust-jacket), The 'square' Magen David on the jacket appears in some Jewish manuscripts from late-fifteenth-century Portugal. 1975 *Jewish Chron.* 7 Feb. 21/5 Can anyone explain why Jewish greetings cards should be so expensive?.. Why should the addition of a..Magen David make them so much dearer than their non-denominational counterparts?

magenta (mə'dʒɛntə). The name of a town in Northern Italy where, in 1859, the Austrians were defeated by the French and Sardinians. Used for the name of a brilliant crimson aniline dye, discovered shortly after the date of the battle.

1860 R. Smith's *Patent* 11 Aug. in *Newton's Lond. Jnl. Arts & Sci.* (1861) XIII. 225 What is called 'Magenta red', .. may be obtained as follows. 1861 R. HUNT in *St. James's Mag.* I. 43 The much-admired tones of the Mauve and Magenta. 1863 W. ROBERTS in *Proc. Roy. Soc.* XII. 481 On Peculiar Appearances exhibited by Blood-corpuscles under the influence of Solutions of Magenta and Tannin. 1891 *Truth* 10 Dec. 1240/2 Velvet of a peculiarly bright and daring tone of dahlia red, almost a magenta.

b. *attrib.* passing into *adj.*

1875 HUXLEY & MARTIN *Elem. Biol.* (1877) 7 Run in magenta solution under the cover-glass. 1877 READE *Wom. Hater* ix. I. 208 He wore... a magenta tie that gave Zoe a pain

in the eye. 1896 BARRIE *Marg. Ogilvy* ix. 178, I used to wear a magenta frock and a white pinafore.

c. Qualifying other designations of colour.

1882 *Garden* 29 Apr. 288/2 Tulips.. Proserpine, magenta-pink. *Ibid.* 298/3 The flowers... a glowing magenta-crimson.

mager, variant of MAUGRE.

mageram, obs. form of MARJORAM.

magery, obs. form of MAUGRE.

mageship ('meidʒɪp). [See -SHIP.] The position or function of a mage.

1875 E. DOWDEN *Shakspeare: his Mind & Art* i. 37 Prospero must forever have remained somewhat apart and distinguished from other Dukes.. by virtue of the enchanted island and the marvellous years of mageship.

magest-: see MAGIST-.

mageste, -ical, obs. ff. MAJESTY, MAJESTICAL.

† **magg, v.** ¹ *Obs. rare* -1. [Cf. MAGGLE.] *trans.* To mangle.

a 1400-50 *Alexander* 1268 (Ashm. MS.) þen mournes alle þe Messedones.. For maistris & mynistris menere & grettir, þat was in morsels magged [Dublin MS. made] & martrid a hundreth.

magg (mæg), *v.* ² *Sc.* [? f. MAG sb.², magpie.] *trans.* To pilfer.

1818 SCOTT *Hrt. Midl.* xlii, I hae made a clean house o' Jenny Balchristie and her niece. They were a bad pack—steal'd meat and mault, and loot the carters magg the coals.

magged (mægd), *a.* *Naut. a.* (See quot.)

1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Magged*, worn, fretted, and stretched rope, as a magged brace.

b. Irritated; exhausted, jaded.

1839 F. TROLLOPE *Fragment in Dom. Manners Amer.* (ed. 5) 272 Mrs. Rapp... We shall be right down magged without her... Angelina... It won't conuene for me to be mixing doe cakes... all day. 1903 *Eng. Dial. Dict.* IV. 7/2 I'm quite magged with my day's glanin'.

magger, magget, variants of MAUGRE, MAGGOT.

maggezine, obs. form of MAGAZINE.

Maggid ('mæɡɪd). Also **Magid**, *m.* Pl. **Maggidim**. [Heb. *maggidh* narrator.] An itinerant Jewish preacher.

1892 I. ZANGWILL *Childr. Ghetto* I. 35 The central place of honour which befits a Maggid. 1902 H. HAPGOOD *Spirit of Ghetto* x. 289 He was sitting opposite an old 'magid', or wandering preacher. 1941 G. G. SCHOLEM *Major Trends Jewish Mysticism* ix. 329 Rabbi Baer the Maggid, or popular preacher. 1960 L. P. GARTNER *Jewish Immigrant* iv. 105 Hirsch Dainow (1833-1877), a recently arrived Maggid of some note.

maggie ('mæɡi). [f. MAG sb.² + -IE.]

1. *Sc.* A girl.

1603 *Philolus* cxxxvi, 3e trowit to get ane burd of blisse, To haue ane of thir Maggies. 1819 G. BEATTIE *Kelty Pert Poems* (1826) 83 Troth, little profit has she made By fisher maggies.

2. *a. Sc.* Local name for the Common Guillemot (*Alca troile*).

1885 in SWAINSON *Provinc. Names Birds*.

b. *dial.* and *Austral.* A magpie.

1825 J. T. BROCKETT *Gloss. North Country Words* 131 *Maggy*, a magpie. 1878 *Zoologist* Sept. 332/1 *Magpie. Piet; Maggie.* 1934 *Bulletin* (Sydney) 19 Sept. 21/2 Out maggie went backwards through the door, arguing every inch of the ground. 1965 *Jrnl. Lancs. Dial. Soc.* Jan. 7 *Maggie*: Tunstall, Burton, Hornby, Bentham, [etc.].

3. *Rifle-shooting.* = MAGPIE 7, MAG sb.² 3.

1901 *Daily Chron.* 22 July 7/2 The Englishman fired again, and once more it was only a 'maggie'.

4. In full, *Maggie Ann* (also *Maggy Anne*).

Margarine. colloq.

1933 PARTRIDGE *Slang To-day & Yesterday* 385 *Maggie Ann.* *Margarine*: C20. 1959 I. & P. OPIE *Lore & Lang. Schoolch.* ix. 163 *Margarine* or 'marg' is 'Maggy Anne'. 1971 D. LEES *Rainbow Conspiracy* vi. 91 Sam never paid him enough to put maggy on his bread.

magging (mæɡɪŋ), *vbl. sb. slang.* [f. MAG *v.* + -ING¹.] Chattering, talking.

1814 PEGGE *Suppl. to Grose, Magging*, prating, chattering. a 1845 HOOD *Sweep's Complaint* 34 But I'm bound the members as silenced us, in doing it had plenty of magging. 1849 ALB. SMITH *Pottleton Leg.* vii. 48 'It's a pity she's so deaf'... 'Oh, it's a great comfort, sir... It stops all magging'. 1864 E. YATES *Broken to Harness* xxx, The chatter and magging of these silly women.

† **maggie, v.** *Sc. Obs.* Also 6 **maggill**, **magel**, 7 **maigle**. [Of obscure etymology; connexion with MANGLE *v.* is difficult to justify.] *trans.* To mangle, maul, damage.

1456 SIR G. HAYE *Law Arms* (S.T.S.) 278 Gif it hapnyt ony.. man to be slayn in felde, and sa maggill that his visage mycht nocht be knawin. 1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* lix. 3 A refyng some of rakyng Muris Hes maggillit my making. 1513 DOUGLAS *Aeneis, Time, etc. of Transl.* 24 Bot redis leill, and tak gud tent in tyme, 3he nowder maggill nor mismetir my ryme. 1570 LEVINS *Mantr.* 10/26 To Maggie, *mactare, excarnificare.* *Ibid.* 127/24 To Maggill, *mactitare.* Hence **magged** *ppl. a.*

1513 DOUGLAS *Aeneis* vi. viii. 39 King Priamus son, with body tore and rent, Thair he beheld, and creuill maglit face. a 1555 LYNDESAY *Tragedie* 385 Lyke doytit Doctoris new cum out of Athenis, And mummyll ouer ane pair of maglit

matenis. 1603 *Philolus* clii, My maiglit face maks mee to feill, That myne man be the same [i.e. a devil].

maggot¹ ('mæɡət). Forms: 4, 6 **magotte**, 5 **magat**, **maked**, 5-6 **mag(g)ote**, 5-7, 9 **magot**, 6 **mag(g)ette**, **magot(t)e**, 7 **magget**, 6- **maggot**. [Prob. related in some way to the synonymous ME. *maðek* MADDOCK; but the exact formation is not easy to determine.

The 15th c. form *maked* (only once, in a glossary) may be a metathetic alteration of *maðek*, *maded*; but even if so, it may be only an individual blunder, and in any case it seems unlikely to be the source of the mod. form; more probably it represents an occasional pronunciation of *maggot* (cf. mod. Somerset *macket* for *MAGGOT*²). Possibly the form *mak*, MAWK (a variant of MADDOCK) may have suggested a jocular application of the female nickname *Maggot* for Margaret (cf. MAGGOT² and the north midland dial. *dick* for a louse.)

1. A worm or grub of the kind formerly supposed to be generated by corruption; chiefly applied to the larva of a dipterous fly, esp. those of the cheese-fly and the flesh-fly or 'blue-bottle'. **red maggot**: the larva (destructive to corn) of the wheat-midge.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P.R.* xviii. cxv. (1495) 856 Magottes ben wormes that brede of corrupt and rotyd moysture in flesshe. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 321 (s.v. *Mahe*) *Winchester MS.*, Magat, may, or math, *tarmus, cimex* [Phillips *MS.* and Pynson c 1500 have magot]. c 1475 *Pict. Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 767/5 *Hic tarinus* [read *tarmus*], *hic simax* [= *cimex*], a maked. 1496 *Fysshynge w. Angle* (1883) 29 In Juyl take.. the codworme & maggots vnto Mighelmas. c 1515 *Cocke Lorell's B.* 2 His hosen gresy upon his thyes, That place for magottes was very good. 1542 *Boorde Dyetary* xiii, In High Alemen the chese whiche is full of magotes is called there the best chese. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* iv. iii. 24 Your worm is your onely Emperor for diet. We fat all creatures else to fat vs, and we fat our selfe for Magots. 1663 *BUTLER Hud.* i. iii. 1276 But I deny they are the same, More then a Maggot and I am. 1698 G. THOMAS *Pensilvania* (1848) 22 Sheep... are generally free from those infectious Diseases.. the Rot, Scab, or Maggots. 1774 *GOLDSM. Nat. Hist.* (1776) VIII. 4 Caterpillars may be easily distinguished from worms or maggots, by the number of their feet. 1859 *DARWIN Orig. Spec.* xiv. (1873) 387 The larva or maggot of a fly, namely the Cecidomyia, producing asexually other larvæ. 1867 F. FRANCIS *Angling* i. (1880) 27 Maggots, or gentles, as they are more commonly called by metropolitan anglers. 1871 *TYNDALL Fragm. Sci.* (1879) II. xiii. 293, I jumped to the conclusion that these maggots had been spontaneously generated in the meat. 1886 *Times* 18 Aug. 10/6 The wheat midge... produces the red maggots which so seriously damage the ripening ears of corn.

fig. 1649 G. DANIEL *Trinarch.*, *Hen.* IV cclxxi, The Maggots of the Court Eate into favour; where they bred, they bite. 1780 *COWPER Progr. Err.* 326 Ye pimps... Who fasten without mercy on the fair, And suck, and leave a crawling maggot there. 1809 E. S. BARRETT *Setting Sun* II. 125 The disgusting scene of the maggots of avarice, corruption, and meretricious influence preying on the state.

2. A whimsical or perverse fancy; a crotchet.

a 1625 *FLETCHER Women Pleas'd* III. iv, Are not you mad, my friend?.. Have not you Maggots in your braines? c 1645 *HOWELL Lett.* (1688) II. 328 There's a strange Magot hath got into their Brain. 1678 *DRYDEN Limberham* v. 1, What new maggot's this; you dare not, sure, be jealous! 1685 S. WESLEY (*title*) *Maggots*; or Poems on several subjects. 1853 SHADWELL *Volunteers v. Wks.* 1720 IV. 480 *Blunt.* Ha Fellow! what dost thou mean by a maggot? *Hop.* Sir, a little concern of mine in my way, a little whim, or so, Sir. 1717 *PRIOR Alma* 1. 400 Your Horace owns, he various writ, As wild or sober maggots bit. 1784 *BURNS Common Pl. Bk.* August, One who spends the hours.. with Ossian, Shakspeare, .. &c.; or, as the maggot takes him, a gun, a fiddle, or a song to make or mend. 1802 *WOLCOT* (P. Findar) *Pitt & his Statue* Wks. 1812 IV. 501 Soon as a maggot crept into my head I caught a stump of pen and put it down. 1816 *SCOTT Antiq.* xxxviii, For a' the nonsense maggots that ye whiles take into your head, ye are the maist wise and discreet o' a' our country gentles. 1898 D. C. MURRAY *Tales* 255 She's got some maggot in her head about being loved for her own sake.

† b. *Coll. fullness. Obs. rare.*

1701 *FOLLIER M. Anton.* etc. 257 A handsome young Lady.. dress'd like *Quality*, but not to any degree of Magot or Curiosity.

c. *Proverb.*

1687 *MIEGE Gt. Fr. Dict.* II. s.v., I shall do it, when the magget bites. *Je le ferai, quand il m'en prendra envie.*

† d. Used in the names of many dance-tunes. *Obs.*

1716 *Dancing-Master* (ed. 16) 179 Betty's Maggot. *Ibid.* 180 Mr. Beveridge's Maggot. *Ibid.* 191 Huntington's Maggot. *Ibid.* 203 Drapers Maggot. *Ibid.* 211 Mr. Lane's Maggot. *Ibid.* 224 Captain's Maggot. *Ibid.* 245 My Lord Byron's Maggot. *Ibid.* 258 Carpenters Maggot. *Ibid.* 264 George's Maggot [etc.]. 1719 *Ibid.* II. 75 [ten similar titles].

3. A whimsical or capricious person.

1681 T. FLATMAN *Heraclitus Ridens* No. 39 (1713) I. 259 Whose britch has most Fire in it, Harry's, or the Maggots and Whigs? a 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew, Maggot*, a whimsical Fellow, full of strange Fancies. 1725 *BAILEY Erasm. Colloq.* (1733) 230 You were as great a Maggot as any in the World when you were at Paris. 1735 *DYCHE & PARDON Dict., Maggot*, .. a whimsical Fellow that is full of strange freakish Fancies.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as **maggot ostentation**; **maggot-eaten**, (sense 2) **-headed**, **-pated** *adjs.*; **maggot-boiler slang**, a tallow-chandler; **maggot-fishing**, angling with a maggot for bait; † **maggot-monger**, a crotcheteer; † **maggot-pate**, a silly whimsical person; **maggot-pimple**, a form of acne (*Acne punctata*); **maggot-race**, a race between maggots or grubs.

1796 *Grose's Dict. Vulgar Tongue*, *Maggot-boiler, a tallow chandler. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel. Democr. to Rdr.* (1651) 28 Going barefoot to . . . our Lady of Laurets . . . to creep to those counterfeit and *Maggot-eaten Reliques. 1804 *Kentish Angler* title-p., Worm, Minnow, Cadis, and *Maggot Fishing, a 1695 WOOD *Life* (O.H.S.) I. 273 A *maggot-headed person and humorous. 1660 *Bibliotheca Fanatica* 2 Jeremy Ives, the gifted *Maggot-Monger. 1588 SHAKS. *L.L.L.* v. ii. 409 These summer flies, Haue blowne me full of *maggot ostentation. 1622 FLETCHER *Sp. Curate* iv. v, Did you thinke, had this man been rich, . . . He would have chosen such a Wolfe, a Cancker, A *Maggot-pate, to be his whole Executor. 1681 T. FLATMAN *Heracitus Ridens* No. 39 (1713) l. 259 The *Maggot-pated Whigs, who would . . . set us all on Fire at Home. 1687 KIRBY & BISHOP *Marrow of Astrol.* 1. 60 Nice conclusions, and maggot pated whimsies, to no purpose. a 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew*, *Bully-fop*, a Maggot-pated, huffing, silly, rating Fellow. 1822 GOOD *Study Med.* II. 292 It is necessary to make the pressure harder than for the discharge of the mucus in the *maggot-hipple. 1856 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Maggot Pimple*, a common name for the *Varus punctatus*. 1792 W. ROBERTS *Looker-on* No. 28 (1794) l. 400 To run a *maggot-race with Jack Smoaky. 1810 *Sporting Mag.* XXXV. 69 Lost fifty pounds with Jack Frolic on a maggot race.

maggot² ('mæɡət). [A use of *Magote* (Cursor M. 25455), a. F. *Margot*, pet name for *Marguerite* Margaret.] † a. Applied as a proper name to (a) a magpie; (b) a sow. *Obs.* b. A magpie (see also MAGGOT-PIE). Now *dial.*

1573, etc. [see MAGGOT-PIE]. 1608 H. CLAPHAM *Error on Left Hand* 49 Maggot my sow. 1791 WOLCOT (P. Pindar) *Magpie & Robin* Wks. 1812 II. 475 All on a sudden, Maggot starts and stares. 1848 *Zoologist* VI. 2290 The magpie is a 'maggot' [in Worcestershire].

'maggotiness. [f. MAGGOTY + -NESS.] Maggoty condition.

1727 BAILEY vol. II, *Maggotiness.*

† **'maggotish, a.** *Obs.* [f. MAGGOT¹ 2 + -ISH.] Crotchety.

a 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew*, *Whimsical*, maggotish. 1731 BAILEY, *Freakish*, freaked, whimsical, maggotish.

'maggot-pie. *Obs. exc. dial.* Forms: 6 maggot the py, 6-7 mag(g)ot-a-pie, 7 magot o' pie, magata-, meggata-, maggotte-, maggoti-pie, pye, maggot-pie, -pye, 9 *dial.* maggoty-pie. [f. MAGGOT² (as quasi-proper name) + PIE; the middle syllable of some forms represents *the*; cf. F. *Margot la pie.*] A magpie.

1573 TUSSEY *Husb.* (1878) 108 If gentils be scrawling, call maggot the py. 1598 FLORIO, *Garzetta*, a magot a pie, or piot. . . *Gazzotto*, a maggot-a-pie. 1604 BRETON *Grimellos Fortunes* D 4 b, His wife . . . had in her house a young Pie; (which we call a Magot-a-Pie). 1605 SHAKS. *Macb.* III. iv. 125 Maggot Pyes, & Choughes, & Rookes. 1605 CAMOEN *Rem.* (1637) 166 So an Hare on a bottle for Harebottle; a Maggot-pie upon a Goate for Pigot [etc.]. 1611 COTGR., *Agasse*, a Pie, Piannet, or Magatapie. *Ibid.*, Pie, a Pye, Pyannat, Meggata-pye. 1632 CHAPMAN & SHIRLEY *Ball* I. i, At the Maggot-a-pie in the Strand, Sir. 1681 HICKERINGILL *Black Non-Conf.* Introd., Wks. 1716 II. 2 Did you never see a Crow or a Maggotpepe sit pecking, and cawing . . . upon an Asses back? 1893 *Wilts. Gloss.*, *Maggoty-pie* . . . still in use.

† **'maggotry.** *Obs.* [f. MAGGOT¹ + -RY.] Folly, absurdity.

1706 *Reflex. upon Ridicule* 326 The maggotry of some people is inconceivable. 1731 MEOLEY *Kolben's Cape G. Hope* I. 309 The magotry is this.

maggoty ('mæɡətu), a. [f. MAGGOT¹ + -Y.]

1. Full of maggots.

1727 BAILEY vol. II, *Maggoty*, full of Maggots. 1787 FARLEY *Lond. Art Cookery* (ed. 4) 13 If it [cheese] be . . . full of holes, it will give reason to suspect that it is maggoty. 1844 P. PARLEY'S *Ann.* V. 293 Jack . . . was fed with maggoty biscuit and bilge water. 1867 *Morn. Star* 9 Sept., A man was let off lightly for working up maggoty meat into polonies.

2. a. Full of whims and foolish fancies; freakish.

1678 NORRIS *Coll. Misc.* (1699) 136 To pretend to work out a neat Scheme of Thoughts with a maggoty unsettled Head is . . . ridiculous. 1706 FARQUHAR *Recruiting Officer* II. ii, Then should I have some rogue of a builder. . . Transform my noble oaks and elms into cornices. . . to adorn some maggoty, new-fashioned bauble upon the Thames. 1707 *Reflex. upon Ridicule* 304 He borrows an apish and maggoty Carriage. 1816 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* (1843) I. 126 The common saying that a whimsical person is maggoty . . . perhaps arose from the freaks the sheep have been observed to exhibit when infested by their bots. 1834-43 SOUTHEY *Doctor* xxiv. (1862) 62 His son proved as maggoty as the father. 1864 R. REID *Old Glasgow* 381 A maggoty fancy.

b. *Comb.*, as *maggoty-headed*, *-pated* adjs. 1667 WOOD *Life* 31 Aug., He [Aubrey] was a shiftless person, roving and magotic-headed. 1850 N. & Q. 1st Ser. II. 173/2 A maggoty-pated fellow is often used to express a whimsical man.

3. *Austral.* and *N.Z.* Also *maggotty*. Angry, bad-tempered, esp. in phr. *to go maggoty*, to lose one's temper.

Dialectal evidence of this use is presented in *Eng. Dial. Dict.*

1919 W. H. DOWNING *Digger Dial.* 33 *Maggotty*, angry. 1936 F. SARGESON *Conversations with Uncle* 24 There was a shearer who used to go maggoty if a lamb wouldn't sit still. 1951 D. STIVENS *Jimmy Brockett* 31, I didn't need to, but I shaved every day and my old man made me maggoty by asking me one day, 'Do you shave up or down?' 1959 D. FORREST *Last Blue Sea* 74 He's down there . . . going maggoty about doctors and Japs and boongs.

magh(e), variant of MAUGH, MAW.

† **magha.** *Obs. rare*-1. [App. misspelling of L. *magā*, fem. of MAGUS.] A sorceress.

1609 DANIEL *Civ. Wars* VIII. cv, And doth with idle rest deforme vs more Than any Magha can or sorceresse.

maghemite (mæg'hɪ:mart). *Min.* [f. MAG(NETITE) + *hem-atite* (var. HÆMATITE) + -ITE¹.] A modification of ferric oxide, Fe₂O₃, belonging to the spinel family, which is found as brown isometric crystals, is highly ferromagnetic, and is principally an alteration product of magnetite.

1927 P. A. WAGNER in *Econ. Geol.* XXII. 846 The interesting form of ferric oxide under discussion appears to be identical in atomic structure with magnetite, but has the chemical composition and the physical properties of hematite. . . It is desirable that it should have a distinctive designation. . . I would suggest *maghemite*. 1944 *Trans. Geol. Soc. S. Afr.* XLVI. 30 Maghemite is the commonest and most widely distributed mineral in the Bushveld magnetic iron ores. 1962 W. A. DEER et al. *Rock-Forming Min.* V. 73 Maghemite is metastable, and inverts to haematite (α-Fe₂O₃) on heating.

Maghoore, obs. variant of MOGUL.

Maghribi (mæg'grɪbi:), *sb.* and *a.* Also *Maghrabee*, *Maghrabi*, *Maghrebi*. [Arab. *maghribi*, lit. 'western'.] *A. sb.* a. A native or inhabitant of the Maghrib, a region of north-western Africa, including Morocco, Algeria, and Tunisia. *b.* The Arabic spoken in this region. *B. adj.* Of or pertaining to the Maghribi or their language.

1840 E. W. LANE tr. *Arabian Nights' Entertainments* II. xviii. 600 The people of Western Africa. . . Called by the Arabs 'El-Maghrib'. This name is generally given to the districts of Northern Africa west of Egypt. The inhabitants of those parts are called 'Maghrabees'. 1855 R. F. BURTON *Pilgrimage to El-Medīnah & Meccah* I. viii. 228 We lay down upon the sand, to rest among a party of Maghrabi pilgrims travelling to Suez. 1898 A. J. BUTLER tr. *Ratzel's Hist. Mankind* III. v. v. 196 The Islamite world witnessed a great struggle for supremacy between . . . the Maghrebin in the west, the Mashrikin in the east. 1948 D. DIRINGER *Alphabet* II. iv. 272 Kufic gave rise to a number of varieties, . . . in northern (known as Maghribi, or western) and central Africa. 1969 *Word* XXV. 116 In many varieties of Maghribi Arabic when it co-occurs with a sibilant in the same word.

maght, maʒt, etc.: see MIGHT, etc.

Maghzen ('mɑ:ʒzən). Also *Maghasen*, *Makhzen*, *-an*. [Arab. *maḡẓan*.] The Moroccan government; the dominant official class in Morocco; irregular Algerian horsemen in the service of France. Also *transf.*

1854 J. R. MORELL *Algeria* xxi. 392 Immediately that the tribes were subdued, the victors required them to supply irregular horsemen, called *makhzen* or *goum*, to attack the refractory. 1874 tr. G. ROHLFS'S *Adventures Morocco* ix. 193 Every day at midday on his return from the Maghasen (palace of the Sultan and seat of government) I was called. 1894 G. MONTBARO *Among Moors* 169 A knot of soldiers of the Maghzen are plunging their horses into the stream. 1901 *Chambers's Jnl.* 6 July 504/1 Larache, once offered to the British Maghzen (Government) in return for help against the enemies of the Sultan. 1930 *Economist* 24 May 1179/1 This loan of 62,500,000 francs was originally contracted by the Maghzen of Morocco. 1973 R. E. DUNN in Gellner & Micaud *Arabs & Berbers* 92 At the 'national' level it influenced foundation of the *makhzan's* policies towards the Saharan region, especially in relation to the southward expansion of French Algeria.

Magi ('meɪdʒaɪ), *sb. pl.*: see MAGUS.

Magian ('meɪdʒɪən), *a.* and *sb.* [f. L. MAG-US + -IAN.] *A. adj.* a. Of or pertaining to the Magi.

1716 PRIDEAUX O. & N. *Test. Connect.* I. iv. (1718) 170 Another reformation which he [Zoroaster] made in the Magian religion, was [etc.]. 1796 BP. WATSON *Apol. Bible* 160 Addicted to the magian superstition of two independent Beings. 1875 LIGHTFOOT *Comm. Coloss.* 151 It was then . . . that the magian system took root in Asia Minor.

b. *Magical.* (*poet. rare.*)

1818 KEATS *Endym.* III. 264 Will he . . . keep me as a chosen food to draw His magian fish through hated fire and flame?

B. sb. One of the Magi; a follower of or believer in the Magi; a magician, wizard.

1578 *Bk. Com. Prayer* New Calendar 6 Jan., The Magians as vpon this day . . . worshipped Christ. 1716 PRIDEAUX O. & N. *Test. Connect.* I. iv. (1718) 174 It is not to be understood that all Magians, that is, all of the sect, were thus learned. 1768-74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1834) II. 471 His star appeared in the East, filling the Magians there with exceeding great joy. 1817 BYRON *Manfred* II. iv. 31 A Magian of great power, and fearful skill! 1861 GOLOW. SMITH *Lect. Mod. Hist.* 61 It little avails the king to rule the people if the Magian is to rule the king. 1877 *Outlines Hist. Relig.* 165 The Magians were . . . a pre-Semitic and pre-Aryan priestly tribe in West Asia.

Magianism ('meɪdʒɪənɪz(ə)m). [f. MAGIAN + -ISM.] The tenets or doctrines of the Magi.

1716 PRIDEAUX O. & N. *Test. Connect.* I. iv. (1718) 171 His [Zoroaster's] reformation of Magianism. 1841 *Blackw. Mag.* XLIX. 233 Some . . . were so deeply tainted . . . with mysticism and Magianism, as to retain but little trace of the primitive doctrines of Islam. 1864 PUSEY *Lect. Daniel* vi. 325 He had the . . . prejudice, that the Bible was indebted to Magianism for the belief in the life to come. 1880 HUXLEY in *19th Cent.* June 932 His mode of divination was fraught with danger to magianism in general.

magic ('mædʒɪk), *sb.* Forms: 4-6 *magike*, *magyke*, (5) *malgyk*, 6 *magict*, *magika*), 4-7 *magique*, 7-8 *magick*, 7 *magic*. [ad. OF. *magique*, ad. late L. *magica* (Pliny has *magicē* = Gr. μαγική sc. τέχνη), subst. use (by ellipsis of *ars art*) of the fem. of *magicus* MAGIC *a.*

In the mod. Rom. langs. the place of the word is taken by the cognate F. *magie*, It., Sp., Pg. *magia*, ad. med. L. *magia*, a. Gr. μαγεία f. μάγος MAGUS.]

1. a. The pretended art of influencing the course of events, and of producing marvellous physical phenomena, by processes supposed to owe their efficacy to their power of compelling the intervention of spiritual beings, or of bringing into operation some occult controlling principle of nature; sorcery, witchcraft. Also, the practice of this art.

The 'magic' which made use of the invocation of evil or doubtful spirits was of course always regarded as sinful; but *natural magic*, i. e. that which did not involve recourse to the agency of personal spirits, was in the Middle Ages usually recognized as a legitimate department of study and practice, so long as it was not employed for maleficent ends. Of 'natural magic' as understood by mediæval writers, typical examples are the making of an image, under certain astrological conditions, in order to injure or benefit the health of the person represented; and the application of a medicament to a weapon in order to heal the wound made by it. These things, if now practised, would still be called 'magic', though the qualification 'natural' would seem quite inappropriate. On the other hand, the 'natural magic' of the Middle Ages included much that from the standpoint of modern science is 'natural', but not 'magical', the processes resorted to being really, according to the now known laws of physical causation, adapted to produce the intended effects.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Man of Law's T.* 116 They speken of Magyk and Abusion. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 46 Magique he useth forto winne His love. 1447 BOKENHAM *Seyntys* (Roxb.) 268 The myht of malgyk or enchauntement. 1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* xxiv. 88 She inuoced . . . the moder of magyque in her triple proporcyon. 1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* xxxvi. (Percy Soc.) 189 My swerde . . . set with magykes arte. 1569 BP. PARKHURST *Injunctions* Articles to be inquired of ¶ 29 Whether ye know any that vse any sorcerie Inchantments, Magika [etc.]. 1581 N. BURNE *Disput.* xxiii. 102 b, As for the practeis of magict I micht obiect vnto you Willox, quahis some raised the deuil. c 1590 MARLOWE *Faust* Prol., Nothing so sweete as magicke is to him. 1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* II. x. 89 When they cannot flie up to heaven to make it a Miracle, they fetch it from hell to make it Magick. 1776 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* xxiii. (1869) I. 649 The arts of magic and divination were strictly prohibited. 1867 W. W. SMYTH *Coal & Coal-mining* 194 It is like an effect of magic to pass, with the safety-lamp in hand, into a fiery stall. 1884 H. JENNINGS *Phallicism* II. 8 Magic, which means the unnatural interference with nature.

b. With defining adj. *black magic* [= F. *magie noire*]: a designation given by modern writers to the kind of magic that was supposed to involve the invocation of devils; opposed to *white magic* [= F. *magie blanche*]. *natural magic*: see above.

c 1384 CHAUCER *H. Fame* III. 176 And Clerkes eke which konne wel Alle this magikes nature! That craftly doon her ententes To maken in certeyn ascendentes Ymagis, lo, through which magike To make a man ben hool or syke. c 1386 — *Prol.* 416. 1477 NORTON *Ord. Alch.* i. in Ashm. (1652) 21 And also of Magique naturall. 1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* I. iv. § 11 Natural magic pretendeth to call and reduce natural philosophy from variety of speculations to the magnitude of works. 1718 BP. HUTCHINSON *Witchcraft* II. (1720) 34 White Magic, that pretends to deal only with Good Angels. 1871 TYLOR *Prim. Cult.* I. 125 What with slavery and what with black-magic, life is precarious among the Wakhutu.

† c. A magical procedure or rite; also *concr.* a magical object, a charm, fetish. *Obs.*

c 1386 CHAUCER *Sgr.'s T.* 210 It is rather lyk An apparence ymaad by som Magyk. 1573 L. LLOYD *Pilgr. Princes* 37 There are diuers kindes of these Magicks, whereby they bragge and boast that they are able to do any thing, and that they know hereby all things. 1603 DRAYTON *Bar. Wars* II. xi, To sing . . . Of gloomie Magiques, and benumbing Charms. 1814 BRACKENRIEGE *Jnl.* in *Views Louisiana* 256 Besides their public resident lodge, in which they have a great collection of magic, or sacred things, every one has his private magic in his lodge about his person. *Ibid.* 257 On these occasions, each one suspends his private magic on a high pole before his door.

d. *like magic*: without any apparent explanation; with incredible rapidity. (Cf. LIKE *a.*, etc. B. Ib.)

1857 *Knickerbocker* Jan. 98 Broiled chicken and oysters . . . disappeared from before us like magic. 1900 *Congress. Rec.* 9 Jan. 704/2 Germany's Chinese trade is increasing like magic.

2. *fig.* A secret and overmastering influence resembling magic in its effects.

1611 SHAKS. *Winter T.* v. iii. 39 Oh Royall Peece: There's Magick in thy Maestic. a 1631 DONNE *Poems* (1650) 19 All such rules, loves magique can undoe. 1702 *Eng. Theophrast.* 104 Civility is a strong Political magick. 1792 S. ROGERS *Pleas. Mem.* II. 26 The Moon . . . gilds the brow of night With the mild magic of reflected light. 1805 FOSTER *Ess.* IV. v. 192 A transforming magic of genius. 1822 W. IRVING *Braceb. Hall* III. 28 The work of the house is performed as if by magic, but it is the magic of system. 1837 MISRAELI *Venetia* I. xviii, What mourner has not felt the magic of time? 1869 FREEMAN *Norm. Cong.* (1876) III. xi. 60 Won over by the magic of his personal presence.

3. *transf.* The art of producing (by legerdemain, optical illusion, or devices suggested by knowledge of physical science)

surprising phenomena resembling the pretended results of 'magic'; conjuring.

1831 BREWSTER (*title*) Natural Magic. *Mod. Advt.*, Professor —'s Home of Magic and Mystery.

4. *Comb.*, as *magic-monger*; *magic-gifted*, *-like*, *-planted*, *-tempered* adjs.; *magic-man*, a magician, sorcerer; also *fig.*

1811 W. R. SPENCER *Poems* 49 [Painting's] *magic-gifted hand. 1862 LYTTON *Str. Story* II. 223 That wand, of which I have described to you the *magic-like effects. 1905 *Westm. Gaz.* 6 Apr. 3/2 Disease was thought to be a visitation of supernatural wrath, to be appeased by offerings to the priests and *magic-men of the time. 1923 R. GRAVES *Whipperginny* 51 Time and Space, folly's wonder, Three-card shufflers, magic-men! 1959 HALAS & MANVELL *Technique Film Animation* v. 62 Magic-men, mummies and actors wore masks in earlier times to typify... the farcical, the comic, the eccentric, the pathetic, the tragic and the insane in human portraiture. 1635-56 COWLEY *Davidis* I. 519 *note*, Which Texts... are ill produc'd by the *Magick-mongers for a Proof of the Power of Charms. 1852 J. H. NEWMAN *Callista* (1856) 168 Mere atheists and magic-mongers. 1759 MASON *Caractacus* 2 These mighty piles of *magic-planted rock. 1777 WARTON *Poems* 71 The monarch's massy blade Of *magick temper'd metal made.

magic ('mædʒɪk), *a.* [a. F. *magique* (= Pr. *magic*, Sp. *mágico*, It., Pg. *magico*), ad. L. *magicus*, ad. Gr. *μαγικός*, lit. pertaining to the Magi, f. *μάγος*: see MAGUS.]

1. *a.* Of or pertaining to magic (freq. in phr. † *art magic*, *magic arts*, etc.). Also, working or produced by enchantment. Not in predicative use.

1390 GOWER *Conf.* II. 259 Jason... Upon Medea made him bold, Of art magique, which sche couthe. a1547 SURREY *Aeneid* IV. (1557) Fijj, To magike artes against my will I bend. c1590 GREENE *Fr. Bacon* IV, Set him but Non-plus in his magickie spells. 1591 SHAKS. *I Hen. VI*, I. i. 26 Sorcerers... By Magick Verses haue contriud his end. 1634 MILTON *Comus* 798 Till all thy magick structures rear'd so high, Were shatter'd into heaps o're thy false head. 1658 WALLER *Aeneis* IV. *Poems* (1664) 189 With loose hair The Magick Prophetess begins her prayr. 1679 DRYDEN *Troilus & Cr.* II. iii. He may know his man without art magic. 1695 LD. PRESTON *Boeth.* IV. 175 Whilst into various Forms her Magick Hand Doth turn those Men. 1736 GRAY *Status* I. 54 The sun's pale sister, drawn by magic strain. 1767 SIR W. JONES *Seven Fount.* in *Poems* (1777) 41 A. joyless place, A scene of nameless deeds, and magick spells. 1830 PUSEY *Hist. Enq.* II. 289 By some magic process [to] form the disserver members into a frame of more youthful vigour.

b. Of a material object, a diagram, etc.: Employed in magic rites, endued with magic powers, enchanted. *magic glass*, *mirror*: one in which the spectator is supposed to see the representation of future events or distant scenes; often *fig.*

1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* III. 446 This... With noxious Weeds... Dire Stepdames in the Magick Bowl infuse. 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 332 ¶ 1 They describe a sort of Magick Circle. 1786 BURNS *To J. S.* xii. Where Pleasure is the Magic-wand, That, wielded right, Maks Hours like Minutes [etc.]. 1792 S. ROGERS *Pleas. Mem.* I. 91 Memory — What softened views thy magic glass reveals. 1843 CARLYLE *Past & Pr.* II. i. And in this manner vanishes King Lackland; traverses swiftly our strange intermittent magic-mirror. 1870 L'ESTRANGE *Life Miss Mitford* I. vi. 185 The possessor of a magic crystal ball. 1877 W. JONES *Finger-ring* 107 A portrait of Hadrian, engraved with Mercury in a magic ring. 1903 F. W. H. MYERS *Human Personality* I. 158 Just as the magic mill of the fable continues magical.

† c. Addicted to magic. *Obs. rare.*

1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 24 A Magique Nation.

2. Producing wonderful appearances or results, like those commonly attributed to sorcery. *magic box*: applied *colloq.* to various, esp. electronic, devices; *magic carpet*: a legendary carpet on which a person could be transported wherever he wished; also *transf.* and *fig.*; *Magic Marker*: the proprietary name of an instrument, consisting of a tube of quick-drying ink and a felt-tipped pen, used for marking objects; also *magic marker*.

1696 [see MAGIC LANTERN]. 1744 AKENSIDE *Pleas. Imag.* I. 16 The glances of her magic eye, She blends and shifts at will. 1826 SCOTT *Rev. Life Kemble in Lockhart* II. (1839) 22/1 The vain longings which we felt that... the magic curtain [would] once more arise. 1842 TENNYSON *Day Dream, Arrival* IV, The Magic Music in his heart Beats quick and quicker. 1877 C. GEIKIE *Christ* xlix. (1879) 589 Water at all times is a magic word in a sultry climate like Palestine. 1897 KIPLING *Capt. Cour.* ix. 189 From San Diego to Sixteenth Street, Chicago, let the magic carpet be laid down. Hurry! oh, hurry! 1909 H. G. WELLS *Tono-Bungay* IV. i. 434, I had to come off my magic carpet and walk once more in the world. 1931 *Times Lit. Suppl.* 20 Aug. 625/2 His Magic Carpet is a book of travels, by means of which he is transported into lands that he is fated never to see. 1935 A. J. POLLOCK *Underworld Speaks* 74/2 *Magic box*, crooked farobank box in which 53 instead of 52 cards are manipulated by dealer. 1935 J. HARGAN *Gloss. Prison Lang.* 5 *Magic-box*, coil arrangement which starts any car — without the aid of key. 1936 *Daily Tel.* 15 Aug. 15/5 (*heading*) Nicknames of the freight expresses... The Magic Carpet is not from Arabia, but Kidderminster, bringing fine weaves to London's floors. 1945 *Daily Mirror* 15 Aug. 4/2 Most sensational development was the 'Magic Box', which gave our pilots a picture of the ground beneath them even though it was hidden by darkness and cloud. 1956 *Official Gaz.* (U.S. Patent Office) 4 Dec. TM5/2 Speedy Products, Inc., Richmond Hill, N.Y... *Magic Marker*. Applicant disclaims the term 'Marker' apart from the mark as a whole. For Felt Nib Marking Pens Comprising Small Containers

for Such Ink, Equipped with Caps and having Felt Nibs at their Ends for Marking. First use on or about Sept. 1, 1952. 1959 *20th Cent. Nov.* 325 Both radio receivers and television sets have been known and called for brief periods 'magic boxes'. 1960 *Guardian* 22 Mar. 10/4 The job of the 'magic boxes' in the wheelhouse is to take some of the chance out of trawling. 1960 D. LESSING *In Pursuit of English* vi. 204 The yapping... of the... puppies distracted Flo from her magic box. 1960 L. MEYNELL *Bandaberry* viii. 127, I had suddenly an immense desire to get on a magic carpet and float away... to some carefree place. 1962 L. DEIGHTON *Jpress File* xxxii. 209 A slim green file; on the cover it said 'Henry' in magic-marker lettering. 1964 'S. FORBES' *Long Hate* (1966) II. 16 Block letters. Magic Marker, unquestionably. Children used Magic Markers in school these days. 1971 R. RUSSELL *tr. Ahmad's Shore & Wave* vii. 59 Nur Jahan felt as though she were on a magic carpet soaring towards the sky. 1971 C. BONINGTON *Annapurna South Face* App. B 255 Magic markers 20. 1973 'J. PATRICK' *Glasgow Gang Observed* xiii. 120 With chalk, magic markers, but most often with... aerosol spray paint, the pitch was marked out with slogans. 1974 D. MACKENZIE *Zaleski's Percentage* IV. 94 That restaurant's his magic carpet. If they take it away from him, he'll never stop falling.

3. *magic square*: a diagram consisting of a square divided into smaller squares, in each of which a number is written, their position being so arranged that the sum of the figures in a row, vertical, horizontal, or diagonal, is always the same. *magic circle*: (a) an arrangement of numbers in concentric circles with radial divisions, with arithmetical properties similar to those of the magic square; invented by Benj. Franklin in 1749; (b) the title of a society of conjurers; (c) a circle used in magic as a protection against evil; (d) a small group of people who are privileged to receive confidential information, make important decisions, etc.

1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.*, *Magick Square*. 1749 FRANKLIN *Let. Wks.* 1887 II. 159 You will readily allow this square of sixteen to be the most magically magical of any magic square ever made by any magician. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) X. 422 Dr. Franklin... has constructed, not only a magic square of squares, but likewise a magic circle of circles. [Description follows.] 1892 BARNARD SMITH & HUDSON *Arithm. for Sch.* 19 Magic and nasik squares. 1912 *Magic Wand* Aug. 377/2 (*heading*) 'The Magic Circular'. — A monthly review of the magic art, issued for private circulation only amongst members of the Magic Circle. 1934 WEBSTER, *Magic circle*, 1. a. A circle drawn by a magician about any person or place, within which demons raised by incantations were believed to have no power. b. A clearly defined place, group, or the like, entrance into which is regarded as desirable, pleasing, etc. 1955 *Radio Times* 22 Apr. 32/3 All this week magicians from all over the world are gathering to celebrate the Golden Jubilee of the Magic Circle. 1965 *Listener* 10 June 859/1 Kaiser wrote a series of plays centred on the love of two people. The pattern is throughout the same: the lovers are enclosed in a kind of magic circle which isolates them from the rest of the world. 1971 G. MITCHELL *Lament for Leto* II. 51 He... was an amateur conjuror and... was 'on the fringe of the Magic Circle'. 1973 *Jrnl. Genetic Psychology* CXXII. 168 The complete, circular form of the Ufos is reminiscent of the mandala or 'magic circle': i.e., totality. 1974 E. AMBLER *Dr. Frigo* I. 65 Could he have concluded belatedly that letting me into the magic circle had been a mistake...? 1974 *Times* 13 Nov. 16/7 The Tories... would be making a profound mistake if they were to take the right to decide their leader out of the exclusive hands of the elected MPs and put it back into those of some kind of new-furnished Magic Circle.

4. *magic (chain-)stitch* (see quot. 1900).

1900 DAY & BUCKLE *Art in Needlework* 41 A playful variation upon chain-stitch... is effected by the use of two threads of different colour... The light thread disappears, and comes out again to the left of the dark one... This 'magic stitch'... is to be found in Persian, Indian, and Italian Renaissance work. 1934 M. THOMAS *Dict. Embroidery Stitches* 34 *Chain-stitch—chequered*, also known as *magic stitch* and *magic chain-stitch*. 1957 M. B. PICKEN *Fashion Dict.* 329/2 *Magic Chain-stitch*... Chain-stitch worked with two threads of different colors in one needle.

5. *Nuclear Physics*. Applied to a set of numbers which correspond to nuclei of exceptional stability when either the number of protons or the number of neutrons in it is equal to one of the set (now taken to be 2, 8, 20, 28, 50, 82, 126, and perhaps 184); hence applied to nuclei containing such a number of protons or neutrons; *doubly magic*, containing a magic number of protons and also a magic number (not necessarily the same) of neutrons. Occas. extended to an analogous set of numbers (see quot. 1974) for electrons in atoms.

1949 O. HAXEL et al. in *Physical Rev.* LXXV. 1766/1 A simple explanation of the 'magic numbers' 14, 28, 50, 82, 126 follows at once from the oscillator model of the nucleus. 1956 *Nature* 28 Jan. 159/1 The current work on fast-neutron capture... refines the earlier studies by D. J. Hughes of the variation of cross-section with atomic weight which... throws more light on the magic-number nuclei. 1969 *Physics Lett.* XXVIIIb. 544/2 Since the nucleon shells at $Z = 114$, $N = 184$ are not as 'magic' as those at $Z = 82$, $N = 126$, we would not expect an unusually small capture cross section for $^{294}110$. 1969 *Nature* 27 Dec. 1253/2 In calcium-40 which, like lead-208, is doubly magic and so a suitable isotope for nuclear structure calculations, the protons have been found to bunch together towards the centre of the nucleus. 1971 *Ibid.* 12 Feb. 451/2 One complication is that for heavier nuclei, the magic numbers probably differ for neutrons and protons. 1971 *Physics Bull.* Dec. 711/2 Much interest has been aroused by the prediction that the nucleus ($A = 208$, $Z = 114$) may be a doubly magic nucleus... which could involve an island of stability in the mass region around 300. 1974 *Encycl. Brit.*

Micropædia VI. 484/1 The magic numbers for atoms are 2, 10, 18, 36, 54, and 86.

6. In weakened use as an enthusiastic term of commendation: superlatively good, excellent, 'fantastic'. *colloq.*

1956 R. BARR *Long Arm* (unpubl. film-script) 100 Ward: Good with locks too, eh? Thomas: Magic! 1975 *Guardian* 26 May 11/3 Finally we ate in a pizza parlour. 'What's this pisser?' asked Jimmy. 'It's magic,' Gordon told him. 1976 *Scotsman* 24 Dec. (Weekend Suppl.) 5/1 'Oh, aye,' said Jock graciously, 'he's magic with that mashie.' 1987 *Weekend Tel.* 15 Aug. p. i/7 As I watched the rushes with diminishing anxiety, I found myself agreeing with our producer's favourite comment: magic.

magic ('mædʒɪk), *v.* [f. the sb.] *trans.* To transform, make, etc., (as if) by magic; also to *magic* (something) *away*, to cause, as if magically, to disappear.

1906 KIPLING *Puck of Pook's Hill* 304 There was Oak and Ash and Thorn enough in that year-end shower to magic away a thousand memories. 1909 L. M. MONTGOMERY *Anne of Avonlea* xxiv. 282, I actually have a half-guilty feeling as if I had 'magicked' it [sc. a storm] up. 1925 W. DE LA MARE *Miss Jemima* 31, I discovered, as if the Fairy Creature herself had magicked it there... a large hay-wain. 1952 A. GRIMBLE *Pattern of Islands* v. 104 A steel book bought from a trade-store could only be magicked once, as a finished article. 1957 J. FRAME *Owls do Cry* ix. 38 It was to have these things sitting in their head, like a charm, to magic away the drudgery. 1966 *New Statesman* 25 Nov. 792/2 Children, who are still capable of being magicked, will, I hope, get it for Christmas. Though it's not a children's book. 1972 *Times* 16 Feb 13/3 We cannot magic them away. 1973 D. FRANCIS *Slay-Ride* iv. 56 He magicked some huge open sandwiches on about a foot of French loaf.

magical ('mædʒɪkəl), *a.* [f. MAGIC *a.* + -AL¹.]

1. *a.* Of or pertaining to magic; = MAGIC *a.* 1. 1555 EDEN *Decades* 181 They... used certeine secrete magical operations. c1590 MARLOWE *Faust* I, Come, shewe me some demonstrations magical. c1610 *Women Saints* 146 The superstition of the Christians, whose magical artes do make them verie bragge. 1665 GLANVILL *Def. Vanity Dogm.* 35 Those strange operations are not Mechanical but Magical. 1692 LOCKE *Toleration* III. x. Wks. 1727 II. 427 To confound the magical delusions of the Heretics of that time. 1727 DE FOE *Syst. Magic* I. iii. (1840) 63 Two things... naturally made way for these magical studies. 1762-71 H. WALPOLE *Vertue's Anecd. Paint.* (1786) III. 253 Some thought his musical assembly only a cover... for magical purposes. 1863 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* VII. 74 The service of God was asserted to be a reasonable service of the mind and heart, and not a magical superstition.

† b. = MAGIC *a.* 1 b. *Obs.*

1623 WEBSTER *Duchess Malfi* IV. i, It wastes me more, Than were't my picture, fashion'd out of wax, Stucke with a magical needle, and then buried. 1624 MIDDLETON *Game at Chess* III. ii, This is the room he did appear to me in; And, look you, this the magical glass that show'd him. 1652 ASHMOLE *Theat. Chem.* Prol. 8 By the Magically or Prospective Stone it is possible to discover any Person in what part of the World soever. 1750 *tr. Leonardus' Mirr. Stones* 100 Fastened over the heart with magical bands.

† c. = MAGIC *a.* 1 c. *Obs.*

1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 24 They [of Mohelia] are superstitious and Magically.

2. Resembling magic in action or effect. Also, produced as if by magic.

1606 SHAKS. *Ant. & Cl.* III. i. 31 He humbly signifie what in his name, That magical word of Warre we haue effected. ?1750 FRANKLIN *Let.* Wks. 1840 VI. 103 The most magically magical of any magic square. 1818 BYRON *Ch. Har.* IV. xxix, All its hues their magical variety diffuse. 1824 MISS MITFORD in *L'Estrange Life* (1870) II. ix. 183 Some little hay was got in in a magical sort of way between the showers. 1851 NICHOL *Archit. Heav.* 13 The almost magical velocity of light. 1877 BLACK *Green Past.* II. (1878) 14 The magical disappearance of about fifty or sixty rabbits. 1884 *Nonconf. & Indep.* 12 June 577/2 The warm and abundant rain-showers... have already had a magical effect upon the face of the country.

† 3. *magical circle, square*: see MAGIC *a.* 3. *Obs.*

1749 FRANKLIN *Let.* Wks. 1887 II. 160, I am glad the perusal of the magical squares afforded you any amusement. I now send you the magical circle. 1915 *Encycl. Relig. & Ethics* VIII. 322/1 The famous constituent of the mediaeval magical circle.

Hence *magicality*, magical power or quality; *'magicalize v. trans.*, to give a magical character to.

1867 M. ARNOLD *Celtic Lit.* 161 The landscape... is suddenly magicalised by the romance touch. 1924 W. J. LOCKE *Coming of Amos* IV. 43 An untouched cheque-book of whose magicality he was innocently certain.

magically ('mædʒɪkəli), *adv.* [f. MAGICAL + -LY².] In a magical manner; by or as if by magic.

1605 CAMDEN *Rem.* (1657) 244 A ring magically prepared. 1701 GREW *Cosm. Sacra* IV. viii. 269 It was believed, that unless they were Magically used, they would do more hurt, than good. 1707 J. STEVENS *tr. Quevedo's Com. Wks.* (1709) 454 Others more Superstitious, and Magically inclined. 1727-52 CHAMBERS *Cycl. s.v. Magic Square*, This done, with the first progression repeated, he fills the square of the root 7 magically. 1870 HUXLEY *Lay Serm.* xiv. 352 There are other men who attain greatness because they embody the potentiality of their own day, and magically reflect the future. 1879 FARRAR *St. Paul* (1883) 680 The stratagem was for the time almost magically successful.

magic eye. [f. MAGIC *a.* + EYE *sb.*¹] *a.* A miniature cathode-ray tube used as a tuning indicator on a radio receiver, or to indicate the

correct adjustment of other electrical equipment.

Magic Eye is registered as a proprietary name in the U.S. [1936 *Official Gaz.* (U.S. Patent Office) 6 Oct. 21/1 RCA Manufacturing Company, Inc., . . . *Magic eye* for radio receiving sets of the type equipped with cathode ray tubes for resonance indication and accessories and parts thereof.] 1937 *Night & Day* 26 Aug. 28/1 Should one . . . plump for the [wireless] set with a 'mystic eye', or are those which boast a 'magic eye' or an 'electric eye' to be preferred? 1939 *Proc. IRE* XXVII. 631/2 The ground wave alone was introduced into a receiver which had a 'magic eye'. With this wave, the 'eye' remained exactly fixed in deflection. 1962 A. NISBETT *Technique Sound Studio* v. 100 A 'magic eye' is a useful guide, but should not be relied on unless the recordist is quite sure of what its indications mean in terms of the particular programme material. 1968 *Radio Communication Handbk.* (ed. 4) ii. 20/2 Magic-eye tubes are often used as voltage indicators in a.f. and r.f. measuring equipment and also widely as indicators of signal level for tape recorders.

b. A photo-electric cell or similar electrical device used for identification, detection, or measurement.

1938 *Sun* (Baltimore) 22 Feb. 20/3 Eleven pairs of 'magic eyes' . . . have counted approximately 7,000,000 motor vehicles during the last year. 1945 *Nature* 15 Sept. 320/2 The aids to the bombing of invisible targets which were variously called 'H₂S', the 'gen-box', 'Mickey' and the 'Magic Eye'. 1958 *Times* 2 May 7/2 The large radio antenna carried on the superstructure of the Victorious . . . was a form of 'magic eye'. 1962 *Daily Tel.* 26 Oct. 17/7 The 'magic eye' records the wagon numbers of freight vehicles moving at speeds up to 100 mph. 1974 *Country Life* 6 June 1449/1 An automatic 'magic eye' lets in exactly the right amount of light every time you want to take a picture.

magician (mə'dʒɪʃən). Forms: 4 *magicien*, 6 (*Sc.*) -7 *magitian*, 6 *magission*, 7- *magician*. [a. F. *magicien*, f. L. *magic-a* MAGIC *sb.*] One skilled in magic or sorcery; a necromancer, wizard. Also *occas.* a practitioner of legerdemain, a conjuror.

c 1384 CHAUCER *H. Fame* III. 170 Ther saugh I play Magiciens and tregetours. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* II. 230 Protheüs . . . was an Astronomien And ek a gret Magicien. c 1560 *Misogonus* III. iii. 43 (Brandl), I am also a very scilful southsaier and magission. 1596 DALRYMPLE *tr. Leslie's Hist. Scot.* 1. 122 Burne ane and al Juglaris, magitianis, familiars w' wicketed and euill spirits. 1611 BIBLE *Exod.* viii. 18 The Magicians did so with their enchantments. 1687 DRYDEN *Hind & P.* III. 721 The dire magicians threw their mists around. 1780 HARRIS *Philol. Eng. Wks.* (1841) 499 Virgil himself had been foolishly thought a magician. 1822 BYRON *Werner* III. i. 341 A wise magician who has bound the devil. 1831 BREWSTER *Nat. Magic* vi. (1833) 148 Even the most ignorant beholder regards the modern magician as but an ordinary man. 1878 MACLEAR *Celts* II. 25 The monarch of Ireland . . . having in his service his . . . magicians.

b. *fig.* One who exercises a power compared to that of magic.

18. . . LOCKHART *Life Scott* (1869) IV. xxv. 40 A set of beautiful stanzas, inscribed to Scott by Mr. Wilson [in 1812] under the title of the 'Magic Mirror', in which . . . he designated him [Scott] for the first time by what afterwards became one of his standing titles, that of 'The Great Magician'. 1831 CARLYLE *Sart. Res.* III. ix, The Magician, Shakespeare. 1877 LD. W. P. LENNOX *Celebrities* Ser. II. II. 22 All have done equal justice to the genius of the Magician of the North [i.e. Walter Scott].

Hence †*magicianess*, a female magician. *rare*⁻¹.

1651 J. F[REAKE] *Agrippa's Occ. Philos.* 74 Which the Egyptians seeing called Nature a Magicianess.

‡*magicienne*. *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [Fr., fem. of *magicien*: see *prec.*] A female magician.

1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* xxiv. 88 The vierge dyane, wherof maketh her Inuocacion this lady olde magicienne.

'**magic lantern**. [transl. of mod.L. *lāterna magica*: cf. F. *lanterne magique* (also, †*lanterne vive*), G. *zauberlaterne*.

De Chales *Curs. Math.* 1674 II. 655, 665, says that in 1665 'a learned Dane' exhibited at Lyons a contrivance 'sub nomine Laternæ magicæ', which his description shows to be identical with the instrument now so called. The common statement that the magic lantern is described by Kircher *Ars Magna Lucis et Umbrae* (1646) appears to be incorrect.]

An optical instrument by means of which a magnified image of a picture on glass is thrown upon a white screen or wall in a darkened room. Also *fig.*

1696 PHILLIPS *s.v. Lanthorn*, A *Magic Lanthorn*, a certain small Optical Machine, that shews by a gloomy Light upon a white Wall, Spectres and Monsters so hideous, that he who knows not the Secret, believes it to be perform'd by Magick Art. 1753 SMOLLETT *Ct. Fathom* (1784) 172/2 The travelling Savoyards who stroll about Europe, amusing ignorant people with the effects of a magick-lanthorn. 1775 *Morning Chron.* 29 May 1 (Advt.), At Marylebone Gardens, Tomorrow . . . will be presented The Modern Magic Lanthorn . . . being an attempt at a Sketch of the Times in a variety of Caricaturas. 1840 C. FOX *Jrnl.* 21 July (1972) 100 We are all shadows in the magic lantern of Time. 1894 *Engineer* 23 Nov., The first to make magic lanterns in this country was Philip Carpenter, about 1808. 1933 S. SPENDER *Poems* 28 Where magic-lanthorn faces skew for greeting.

attrib. 1784 J. BARRY in *Lect. Paint.* v. (1848) 183 That appearance of magic-lanthorn-like . . . contrivance which sometimes offends in the works of Rembrandt. 1802 MAR. EDGEWORTH in A. J. C. Hare *Life* I. 105 Push on the magic-lanthorn slide. 1817 KEATS *Wks.* (1889) III. 4 To him they are mere magic-lanthorn horrors. 1874 W. CORY *Lett. & Jrnls.* (1897) 368 The jerky magic-lanthorn-slide manner of introducing scenes.

Hence 'magic-lanternist, one who gives an exhibition with a magic lantern; **magic-lantern v.**, to exhibit as in a magic lantern.

1859 *Athenæum* 12 Feb. 219 That devil, whom the monks magic-lanterned till he grew so large as to be [etc.]. 1891 S. MOSTYN *Curatica* 165 After the tea they were handed over to a Punch, a Magic Lanternist, and a Conjuror. 1935 W. EMPSON *Poems* 29 All those large dreams by which men long live well Are magic-lanterned on the smoke of hell.

†**magically**, *adv. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. MAGIC *a.* + -LY².] = MAGICALLY.

1683 E. HOOKER *Pref. Pordage's Mystic Div.* 79 Wisdom doth sometimes as it were magically transfigure a man.

magico- ('mædʒɪkəʊ). Combining form of MAGICAL *a.* with other adjs. as *magico-erotic*, *-oriental*, *-profane*, *-religious*.

1915 *Encycl. Relig. & Ethics* VIII. 258/2 These are of a magico-erotic nature, and, like similar rites among savages, are founded on the belief that the ghost can cause fruitfulness, or perhaps may incarnate himself in the barren woman who performs the rite. 1930 *Times Lit. Suppl.* 27 Nov. 1004/3 As against the 'magico-oriental' view of the image maintained by the Iconoclast stands the Platonism of the image-worshipper. 1941 *Jrnl. R. Anthropol. Inst.* LXXI. 85/2 Numerous acts and ceremonies . . . which the European . . . would place under the category of magico-profane, magico-religious or superstition. 1908 *Man* VIII. 46 The magico-religious ideas and practices of savage and proto-historic man. 1922 *Nature* 29 Apr. 540/2 The complex and inexorable system of magico-religious *gennas*. 1967 C. L. WRENN *Word & Symbol* 17 Anglo-Saxon magico-religious arts.

Magid, var. MAGGID.

†**magie**. *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [? ad. late L. *magia* (whence F. *magie*): see MAGIC *sb.* (But perh. only a misprint.)] = MAGIC *sb.*

1592 G. HARVEY *Four Lett.* 56 Naturall Magie.

magilp, variant of MEGILP.

‡**magilus** ('mædʒɪləs). *Conch. Pl. magili*. [mod. Latin (D. de Montfort, 1810; the authorities cited by him do not contain the name, the origin of which is unexplained.)] A gasteropod mollusc (*Magilus antiquus*) found in the Red Sea, parasitic upon living coral.

1824 DUBOIS *Epit. Lamarck's Arrangem. Testacea*, 21 The animal of the Magilus. 1851-6 WOODWARD *Mollusca* 12. 1876 *Beneden's Anim. Parasites* 38 A mollusc called *Magilus*, which naturalists considered for a long time to be the calcareous tube of an annelid. *Ibid.*, All conchologists know the shell of the Magili, so valued by collectors.

†**maginate**, *v. Obs. rare*⁻⁰. [? Shortened form of IMAGINATE *v.*] (See *quot.*)

1623 COCKERAM, *Maginate*, to trifile.

†**magine**, *v. Obs. Aphetic variant of IMAGINE*. 1530 PALSGR. 616/2, I magyne, declared in 'I ymagyn'.

Maginot (||mæʒino, 'mædʒɪnəʊ). The name of a French minister of war, André *Maginot* (1877-1932), used to designate the line of fortifications (*Maginot Line*) built before the war of 1939-45 along the north-eastern borders of France, and in which the French placed excessive confidence. Also *transf.* (designating other similar lines of defence) and *fig.*

1936 *Times* 30 Oct. 15/4 The Maginot Line. M. Daladier . . . inspected the recently completed frontier fortifications between Maubeuge and Valenciennes. 1937 A. VAGTS *Hist. Militarism* xii. 457 The American coast is the Maginot Line of the United States. 1938 *Nation* (N.Y.) 23 July 78 Little Steel's Maginot Line against unionism. *Ibid.* 83/2 Along the border the Czech Maginot Line is artfully concealed. 1940 *Economist* 27 July 118/1 Sea-power is no Maginot Line to lull us again into lethargy. 1940 L. B. NAMIER in *19th Cent. Nov.* 468 Her [sc. France's] system of alliances in East-Central Europe was as imperfect and as deceptive as her Maginot line later on. 1947 C. S. LEWIS *Miracles* xiv. 146 The belief that nothing but Nature exists and that if anything else did she is protected from it by a Maginot Line. 1972 *Times* 14 Nov. 17/2 The Dow has still to close above what is jestfully known on Wall Street as the 'Maginot Line' of 1,000. 1973 B. FREEMANTLE *Goodbye to Old Friend* I. 14 He . . . lifted out his tray containing pens . . . and set it . . . at the head of the blotter. My Maginot Line, he thought. Behind the tray, I'm safe. 1975 *Guardian* 27 Jan. 4/3 Casemate 35/3, a key heavy gun emplacement in the Maginot Line.

Hence *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *Maginot-minded a.*, obsessed with the inviolability of the Maginot Line; *Maginot(-Line) complex, mentality*, etc.; indicating an obsession with defence (of the status quo, etc.) as an attitude of mind.

1940 *Economist* 13 July 37/1 The efficacy of blockade is a mirage, a delusion comparable to the Maginot-complex that bemused and enervated France. 1942 *Ann. Reg.* 1941 79 People began to wonder whether the Government had not become 'Maginot-minded'. 1955 *Bull. Atomic Sci.* Mar. 81/1 Maginot-line mentality . . . denotes . . . a one-sided preoccupation with putting all reliance on a single strategy. 1962 *Listener* 24 May 893/1 Defence is only relevant to my present argument as evidence of the Maginot attitude of the old and Great Powers. 1962 *Observer* 1 July 7/1 There is also the danger that a national shelter programme could lead to a Maginot Line psychology. 1973 *New Society* 13 Sept. 632/2 The NGA has been attacked by the non-craft unions for having a 'Maginot line mentality'.

magir, variant of MAUGRE.

magiric (mə'dʒaɪrɪk), *a.* and *sb. rare*. Also **mageiric**. [ad. Gr. *μαγειρικός*, f. *μάγειρος* cook.]

A. adj. Of or pertaining to cookery.

1853 SOYER *Pantroph.* 173 The magiric science, therefore, began in the year of the world 1656.

B. sb. pl. The art of cooking.

1889 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Magieirics*.

magirist (mə'dʒaɪrɪst). *rare*⁻¹. [f. Gr. *μάγειρος* cook + -IST.] An expert in cookery. So **magiristic a.** (in *quot. mageir-*), pertaining to cookery. **magirological a.**, skilled in cookery. **magirologist** = MAGIRIST. **magirology** [see -OLOGY], the art or science of cookery.

1814 *Sch. Gd. Living* 53 To their Magirists was given an appointment of culinary artists. *Ibid.* 59 From the very first appearance of magirology in Greece, it produced effects absolutely magical. *Ibid.* 72 Peace to your shades, ye noble magirologists. *Ibid.* 107 Roberto da Nola, a magirological artist of the most transcendent genius. 1892 *Punch* 21 May 249/1 Immortal contributions to mageiristic lore.

Magism ('meɪdʒɪz(ə)m). [f. L. *mag-us* + -ISM.] The beliefs, principles and practices of the Magi.

1844 W. KAY *Fleury's Eccl. Hist.* III. 232 *note*, This may be another trace of Magism: for Mithra had his 'oblation of bread'. 1852 BADGER *Nestorians* I. 331 The connection of some of their doctrines and rites with Sabianism and Magism. 1864 PUSEY *Lect. Daniel* 539 It is then a mere myth, to speak of the relative purity of early Magism.

‡**magister** (mə'dʒɪstə(r)). [L.: see MASTER *sb.*] A mediæval and modern Latin title of academic rank, usually rendered by MASTER, but *occas.* employed *Hist.* or in speaking of foreign universities.

1756-7 *tr. Keysler's Trav.* (1760) I. 125 The first two years are again employed in . . . exercises, introductory to the degree of *magister*. 1864 BURTON *Scot. Abr.* I. v. 255 Of old, when every *magister* was entitled to teach in the university, the regents were persons selected from among them.

magisterial (mə'dʒɪstəriəl), *a.* Also 7 *mages-*, *magisteriall*. [ad. med.L. *magisteriālis*, f. late L. *magisterius*, f. L. *magister* MASTER *sb.*] Of or pertaining to a master or a magistrate.

†1. Of or pertaining to a master-workman; displaying a master's skill; also, having the qualifications of a master. *Obs.*

1643 SIR T. BROWNE *Relig. Med.* I. §34 These are certainly the Magisterial and master-pieces of the Creator. 1664 EVELYN *tr. Freart's Archit.* II. i. 90 Though it concede somewhat to it in the execution and magisterial handling. 1683 PETTUS *Fleta Min.* I. (1686) 343 These [Engravings] are not designed for Magisterial Artists.

2. Of, pertaining, or proper to a master or teacher, or one qualified to speak with authority. Of opinions, utterances, etc.: Authoritative. Of persons: Having the bearing of a master; invested with authority. Sometimes in unfavourable sense: Assuming authority, dictatorial.

1632 SANDERSON *Serm. ad Pop.* (1681) 293 [They] exercise a spiritual Lordship over their disciples . . . by imposing upon their consciences sundry Magisterial conclusions. 1644 MILTON *Judgm. Bucer* To Parlt., Wks. 1851 IV. 299 Where they thought to be most Magisterial, they have display'd their own want, both of reading, and of judgment. c 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* (1650) I. 427 Not to make any one's opinion so magisterial and binding, but that I might be at liberty to recede from it. 1690 LOCKE *Hum. Und.* III. ix. §23 It would become us to be . . . less magisterial, positive, and imperious, in imposing our own Sense and Interpretations. 1697 COLLIER *Ess. Mor. Subj.* II. (1698) 86 These Magisterial Propositions don't Dispute for Belief, but demand it. 1699 BENTLEY *Phal. Pref.* 101 A Magisterial Air and too much Heat and Passion appear in their Writings. 1819 BYRON *Juan* II. lvi, For Juan wore the magisterial face Which courage gives. 1838-9 HALLAM *Hist. Lit.* III. III. vi. §54-317 There is something magisterial in the manner wherein he dismisses each play like a boy's exercise. 1903 *Class. Rev.* XVII. 131/2 His magisterial method of criticism as exhibited in the castigation of Thucydides.

3. Of, pertaining to, or proper to a magistrate or magistrates. Of persons: Holding the office of a magistrate. Of an inquiry: Conducted by magistrates.

1660 R. COKE *Power & Subj.* 31 When the laws or higher powers enable such men to nominate their magistrate, there the nominators are the instruments by which the law does transfer this magisterial power. 1711 SHAFESB. *Charac.* VI. iii. (1737) III. 363 We need give her only in her hand the . . . Magisterial Sword. 1775 ADAIR *Amer. Ind.* 288 While this military man acted in the magisterial office, 1795 COLERIDGE *Plot Discovered* 27 Any man, whom a magisterial neighbour chooses to insult under pretext of suspicion. 1883 *Fortn. Rev.* May 693 The progressive extension of magisterial jurisdiction. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 20 Feb. 4/6 The magisterial inquiry into the charge of arson.

†4. *Alch.* and *Med.* Pertaining to a magistrery; also, = MAGISTRAL 2. *Obs.*

1658 PHILLIPS *s.v.*, A pill or plaister, &c. prepared after the best manner is called Magisterial. 1683 PETTUS *Fleta Min.* II. 3 It [the word *kern*] may intend also that magisterial powder of Projection. 1722 QUINCY *Lex. Physico-Med.* (ed. 2), *Magisterial Remedy*, is yet sometimes retained in the Cant of Empiricks, more for its great Sound than any Significancy.

†5. *quasi-sb.* or *sb.* = MAGISTRY 3. *Obs.*

1638 H. SHIRLEY *Mart. Soldier* III. iv. in Bullen O. Pl. I. 217 With it was dissolv'd the Magisterial Made of the Horne Armenia so much boast of. 1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* Pref., Every man must have his own Compositions and Magisterials. 1658 OSBORN *Jas. I.* Wks. (1673) 533 This Monster in excess, eat. a whole Pie. composed of Amber-Greece, Magisterial of Pearl, Musk, &c. 1662 J. CHANDLER *Van Helmont's Oriat.* 215 Magisterials among Chymists, do indeed melt the body of a thing, and do open it with a seperating of some certain dregs also.

† **magisteriality.** *Obs.* Also 7 majesterialty. [f. prec. + -ITY.] The quality or condition of being magisterial; mastership, authoritative position.

1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* IX. iv. § 11 When these Statutes were first in the state, or magisteriality thereof, they were severely put in practice on such offenders as they first lighted on. a 1661 — *Worthies, Leicestersh.* II. (1662) 132 He [William de Leicester] was also known by the name of Mr. William an evidence. sufficient to avouch his Majesterialty in all Learning.

magisterially (mædʒɪ'stɪəriəlɪ), *adv.* [-LY².] In a magisterial manner.

1. In the manner of a master: a. like a schoolmaster; with superior knowledge or the assumption of it; authoritatively (now the dominant sense); b. like a lord over subjects; domineeringly.

1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* VI. § 126 Whilst the King was at Nottingham. they gave orders Magisterially for the War. 1651 in E. D. Neill *Virginia Carolorum* (1886) 213 The reason why they talk so Magisterially to us, is, that we are forsooth their worships slaves. 1693 EVELYN *De la Quint. Compl. Gard., Refl. Agric.* 50, I do not pretend Magisterially to Determine, whether of the two Opinions has the more of Reason on its side. 1729 BUTLER *Serm. Hum. Nat.* II. Wks. 1874 II. 24 Conscience. without being advised with, magisterially exerts itself. 1761-2 HUME *Hist. Eng.* (1806) III. xlv. 645 He [James I.] was employed in dictating magisterially to an assembly of divines. 1865 M. ARNOLD *Ess. Crit.* I. (1875) 40 When Protestantism. gives the law to criticism too magisterially. 1963 *Times* 4 Mar. 14/2 M. Planchon, who wrote every word of the text and was responsible for every step of the choreography, rarely stumbles and magisterially weaves the disparate threads into one homogeneous pattern. 1972 *Times* 15 June 7/3 These dons, judges and headmasters. who moved so magisterially within their cathedral closes, [etc.]. 1975 *Gramophone* Oct. 633/3 The new Karajan reading is certainly magnificent, magisterially played by the finest orchestra in the world.

2. In the capacity of a magistrate; also, by a magistrate or magistrates.

1875 POSTE *Gaius* I. (ed. 2) 138 A magisterially appointed guardian is called by modern commentators tutor dativus. 1883 *Pall Mall G.* 30 May 8/2 The men arrested. were magisterially examined at Castlebar to-day.

† **magisterialness.** *Obs.* [-NESS.] The quality or condition of being magisterial; assumption of authority.

1651 H. MORE *Second Lash in Enthus. Tri.*, etc. (1656) 168 Those two famous Philosophers. whom your Magisterialnesse has made bold to use at least as course as I seem to have used you. 1674 *Govt. Tongue* XI. § 1 A magisterialness in matters of opinion. 1713 NELSON *Life Dr. Bull* 225 He chargeth him with too much precipitancy and magisterialness in judging.

† **magisterical, a.** *Obs. rare.* Also 7 majesterical, -ycall. [f. L. *magister* + -IC + -AL¹.] Pertaining or proper to a magistrate.

1646 LILBURNE & OVERTON *Out-cryes Oppressed Comm.* (ed. 2) 16 In case of Forfiting the Majesterycall trust, the trusters (the people) are disobliged from their obedience. 1670 BAXTER *Cure Church-div.* 288. 1680 HICKERINGILL *Meroz* 31 A Style. more Magisterical, Dictator-like.

† **magisterious, a.** *Obs.* — [f. late L. *magisterius* (see MAGISTERIAL) + -OUS.] Exercising the authority of a master. Hence † **magisteriously adv.**, with an assumption of authority.

† **magisteriousness,** assumption of authority. 1650 R. HOLLINGWORTH *Exerc. Usurped Powers* 54 He delivering it (as he doth other odd and unsound stuffe) with a pythagoricall magisteriousnesse. 1673 *Lady's Call.* I. i. § 9 He that ingresses the talk, enforces silence upon the rest, and so is presumed to look on them only as his Auditors and Pupils, whilst he magisteriously dictates to them. 1684 N. S. *Crit. Enq. Edit. Bible* xv. 148 He censures the generality of Divines, who take upon them Magisteriously to judge of the matter in hand.

|| **magisterium** (mædʒɪ'stɪəriəm). [L.: = next.] † 1. *Alchemy.* = MAGISTRY 3 a. *Obs.*

1593 G. HARVEY *Pierce's Super.* 30 Hee is a Pythagorean, and a close fellow of his tongue, and pen, that hath the right *magisterium* indeede. 1610 B. JONSON *Alch.* I. iv. This is the day, I am to perfect for him The *magisterium*, our great worke, the stone. 1654 GAYTON *Pleas. Notes* II. ii. 39 Which without doubt hath a villanous *contagium* upon the grand *magisterium* of the Stone.

2. *R.C. Theol.* The teaching function of the Church.

1866 *Dublin Rev.* Apr. 422 Roman Catholics, throughout the world, are instructed in certain *doctrines*, are exhorted to certain *practices*; are encouraged and trained in certain *tempers* and *dispositions*. The Church's office in providing for this is called her '*magisterium*'. 1893 *Tablet* 11 Feb. 205 Catholic obedience is due to the Church's *magisterium*, namely, the authoritative teaching of the Pope and the Bishops. 1899 *Dublin Rev.* Apr. 262 Opposed to the ordinary teaching *magisterium* of the Catholic Church.

magistry ('mædʒɪstəri). *Obs. exc. Hist.* Also 7 majestery, 9 magestry, magistry. [ad. L.

magisterium, (1) in classical L. the office of a master, (2) in med.L. the philosopher's stone; f. *magister* MASTER sb.]

† 1. a. = MAGISTRACY 2. b. = MAGISTRACY 4. *Obs.*

1642 PAINTER *Pal. Pleas.* (1575) I. 18 A goodlie document to men of like calling, to moderate them selues, and their magisterie with good and honest life. 1585 STUBBES *Anat. Abus.* I. 16 It is lawfull for the nobilitie, the gentrie, and the magisterie, to weare riche attire.

† 2. a. The quality or functions of a master; mastership, authority, authoritative appearance. b. The office of a (Grand) Master. *Obs.*

1642 Fuller *Answ. to Dr. Ferne* 1 Blowing aside the Magistry of the Title, Author, Style of this Treatise, as but the pindust of it, that gilds but intercepts the Letter. 1644 J. GOODWIN *Innoc. Triumph.* (1645) 7 Resigne up his. conscience to be ordered, obliged, and tied, by the meere authority and magistry of men. 1660 JER. TAYLOR *Duct. Dubit.* III. iv. rule 22 § 1 To give them [General Councils] a legislative power and magistry in faith. 1670 G. H. *Hist. Cardinals* II. 11. 142 Francisco began. to manage it [the Church] with great Magistry and Dominion. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Magistry*, Mastership; especially the Office of the great Master of Maltha.

3. *Alchemy, Medicine, etc.* a. A master principle of nature; a potent transmuting or curative quality or agency; *concr.* a substance that has the power of transmuting or changing the nature of other substances, e.g. the philosopher's stone.

1594 PLAT *Jewell-ho.*, *Chem. Concl.* 37, I wil not. discover any magistry upon so base an occasion. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 165 Moreouer, they made prooffe of the said floures dried, and this high magistry they found, That being beaten to powder, they cured [etc.]. c 1645 HOWELL *Let.* VI. xli. (1650) 232 He that hath water turn'd to ashes, hath the Magistry, and the true Philosophers stone. 1670 *Moral State Eng.* 43 That great Magistry of Nature (as they call it) the Philosophers stone. 1678 R. R[USSELL] *Geber* II. i. 1. v. 31 For there is one Stone, one Medicine in which the Magistry consists. 1723 (*title*) *The Hermetical Triumph, or, Victorious Philosophical Stone: a Treatise. concerning the Hermetical Magistry.* 1837 WHEWELL *Hist. Induct. Sci.* (1857) I. 232 There existed preparations which possessed the power of changing the whole of a body into a substance of another kind: these were called magisteries.

fig. a 1677 HALE *Contempl.* II. 179 This is the great Engine of a Christian, a Magistry, that was never attained by the most exquisite Philosopher.

b. A product or result of transmutation.

1605 TIMME *Quersit.* I. i. 3 Which meale or flower we mixe with water, we leaven and bake; whereof ariseth a great magistry, namely bread. 1655 in Hartlib *Ref. Commw. Bees* 35 Honey is a Vegetable Magistry, in part perfected by the Specifick virtue of the flour, . . . completed by the peerlesse virtue of the Bee, which doth transmute that sweetnesse into a new Creature, which is Honey. 1671 J. WEBSTER *Metallogr.* xii. 190 By this solvent the whole Metal is brought into another disposition, (which he calls a magistry).

c. The concentrated essence of a substance.

1641 FRENCH *Distill.* I. (1651) 26 Thou shalt have the true magistry or Spirit of Wine. 1658 tr. *Porta's Nat. Magic* x. xiv. 270 A Magistry. . . is what can be extracted out of things without separation of the Elements. 1668 *Phil. Trans.* III. 787 The volatile Salt, Spirit, Oyle, Magistry, made of the several parts of the Stag.

d. The residuum obtained by precipitation from an acid solution, e.g. *magistry of bismuth, pearls, etc.*; a precipitate. Applied also to a resinous extract.

1602 F. HERING *Anatomyes* 15 Vnicornes horne. . . Magistry of Pearles, and Forreine Bugges and Drugges. 1663 BOYLE *Usef. Exp. Nat. Philos.* II. ii. 159 The magistry prepared by dissolving them [pearls] in acid spirits. 1678 SALMON *Lond. Disp.* 852/1 Magisteries of Bones. . . They are dissolved with Acids. . . and precipitated with Alkalies. 1712 tr. *Pomet's Hist. Drugs* I. 29 The Resin or Magistry of Jalap is made with Spirit of Wine. 1756 C. LUCAS *Ess. Waters* I. 60 The metals are suddenly precipitated in the form of a magistry. 1794-6 E. DARWIN *Zoon.* IV. 96 A calx, or magistry, of bismuth. 1822 IMISON *Sci. & Art* II. 116 The magistry of bismuth, or pearl white. 1861 HULME tr. *Moquin-Tandon* II. III. ii. 89 The old practitioners. . . made use of a magestry or precipitate of coral.

e. A specially prepared medicine; a specific.

1669 W. SIMPSON *Hydrog. Chym.* 162 It would have proved a very good magistry for a horse. c 1720 W. GIBSON *Farrier's Dispens.* III. II. (1734) 112 There is a magistry made from Calamine.

† 4. An art, craft, or employment. *Obs.*

1647 LILLY *Chr. Astrol.* lxxxiv. 450 These two Planets are the Significators of Magistry, Trade or Profession. 1669 *Addr. hopeful young Gentry Eng.* 72 These mistresses of the Magistry of dissimulation are the greatest enemies to the convers of the world.

5. = MAGISTERIUM 2.

1899 C. B. PALLEN tr. *Sarda y Salvany's What is Liberalism?* xxxii. 105 The Church alone possesses supreme doctrinal magistry in fact and in right.

magistracy ('mædʒɪstrəsi). Also 6-7 magistracie, 7 magistratie. [f. MAGISTRATE: see -ACY.]

† 1. The existence of magistrates; the condition of being a magistrate. *Obs.*

c 1585 R. BROWNE *Answ. Cartwright* 3 As for the Maiestracie of Byshops there is no lawe to warrant it. 1587 T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst.* IV. xx. 496 marg., Magistry [is] not taken away by the libertie which is promised in the gospell. 1612 T. TAYLOR *Comm. Titus* II. 12 We. . . in magistracie and subjection, must shew what price we set on

Gods mercie. 1644 A. BURGESSE *Magistr. Commiss. fr. Heaven* 2 He was convinced the state of Magistracie he lived in to be pleasing to God. 1693 DRYDEN *Persius* (1697) 455 Young Noblemen. . . were too forward in aspiring to Publick Magistracy.

2. The office of the magistrate; magisterial power or dignity; *occas.* conduct in office as a magistrate. Now *rare*.

1577 tr. *Bullinger's Decades* (1592) 169 The Magistracie (that I may henceforwarde vse this worde of the magistrates power and place) is an office, and an action in executing the same. 1697 C. LESLIE *Snake in Grass* (ed. 2) 131 Their. . . open Contempt of Magistracy and the Laws. 1765 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* I. II. 142 In all tyrannical governments the supreme magistracy, or the right both of making and of enforcing the laws, is vested in one and the same man. 1782 *Gentl. Mag.* LII. 597 [They] were both committed to New Bridewell. . . for contempt of magistracy. 1835 I. TAYLOR *Spir. Despot.* III. 112 A principal portion of the. . . spiritual magistracy had been usurped. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* VIII. II. 277 Literature and science were, in the academical system of England, . . . armed with magistracy. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) V. 169 All magistrates. . . must give an account of their magistracy.

3. The office, dignity, and functions of some magistrate (e.g. a consul, justice of the peace, etc.) contextually indicated.

1600 HOLLAND *Livy* X. xv. 361 To plucke the Consulship out of the mire. . . and to restore the auncient majestie. . . to the Magistracie. 1695 LD. PRESTON *Boeth.* I. 17, I had no other end in aspiring to the Magistracy, than that one, of doing good to all. 1715 LEONI *Palladio's Archit.* (1742) II. 65 The Candidates, who put in for any Magistracy. 1790 BURKE *Fr. Rev.* 18 A popular choice is necessary to the legal existence of the sovereign magistracy. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. I. 74 The public regarded them merely as eminent citizens invested with temporary magistracies. 1868 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (1876) II. vii. 136 A town over which he exercised the powers of the highest civil magistracy.

4. Magistrates collectively; the whole body of magistrates.

1601 DENT *Pathw. Heaven, Morn. Prayer* (1631) Dd 5 b, We pray thee blesse Magistracie, Ministerie, & Commonalty. 1651 BIGGS *New Disp.* Pref. 9 So grave a Magistracie sitting in Parliament. 1755 MAGENS *Insurances* II. 276 A just Valuation, which must be confirmed by a Sentence of the nearest Magistracy or other competent Tribunal. 1758 J. BLAKE *Plan Mar. Syst.* 52 Our sea-ports, to the shame of magistracy, abound with lewd. . . women. 1800 COLQUHOUN *Comm. Thames* VIII. 265 Checks established under the control of a vigilant magistracy. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* X. II. 555 The peers repaired to Guildhall, and were received there with all honor by the magistracy of the city. 1883 *Fortn. Rev.* May 700 Guardians have come to be regarded with almost as much respect as the magistracy.

5. a. A district under the government of a magistrate. b. A magistrate's residence or station.

1888 *Athenæum* 7 Apr. 439/1 Dividing the country into magistracies, and instituting local courts and officials. 1895 SCULLY *Kafir Stories* 189 The Kwesa clan of Pondos dwelt. . . within thirty miles of the Magistracy.

magistral (mɔ'dʒɪstrəl), *a.* and *sb.* Also 6-7 magistrall. [a. F. *magistral* or ad. L. *magistrālis*, f. *magister* MASTER sb.] *A. adj.*

1. a. Of or pertaining to, or befitting a master; authoritative, dogmatic. Now *rare*.

1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* I. v. § 9 Another Error is in the manner of the tradition and deliuerie of knowledge, which is for the most part Magistral and peremptorie; and not ingenuous and faithful. 1626 T. H[AWKINS] *Causin's Holy Cr.* 149 We must have an authority moouing, magistral, and decisiue. 1641 *Answ. Vind. Smectymnuus* 27 Your assertion. . . is more Magistral, then true. 1862 RUSKIN *Munera P.* (1872) 110 Magistral powers, of the More over the less, and the forceful and free over the weak and servile elements of life. 1942 PARTRIDGE *Usage & Abuse* (1947) 5, I obtained permission from. . . eminent scholars. . . to quote at length from their magistral works.

† b. Of a problem, a point of instruction: ? Handed down from the masters of a science; forming part of the accepted course of teaching. *Obs.*

1572 DEE *Math. Pref.*, Which thing, I leaue to your consideration: making hast to despatch an other Magistral Probleme: and to bring it, nerer to your knowledge, . . . then the world (before this day) had it for you. 1644 BULWER *Chiron.* 80 This action is Magistral in Rhetorique, but grounded upon Nature.

2. *Pharmacy.* a. Of a remedy, a formula: Devised by a physician for a particular case; not included in the recognized pharmacopœia; opposed to OFFICIAL.

1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* II. x. § 8 Here is the deficiency which I finde, that Physicians haue not. . . set downe and deliuered ouer, certaine Experimentall Medicines, for the Cure of particular Diseases; besides their own Coniectural and Magistral Descriptions. 1635 A. READ *Tumors & Vicers* 271 Some magistral compositions are required in the curation of these griefes. 1638 RAWLEY tr. *Bacon's Life & Death* (1651) 29 Some Magistral Opiate weaker than those that are commonly in use. 1710 T. FULLER *Pharm. Extemp.* 409 The Magistral Decoction of Mallows. 1831 J. DAVIES *Manual Mat. Med.* Pref. 11 Some magistral formulae to serve as examples of the manner of prescribing it. 1875 H. C. WOOD *Therap.* (1879) 582 Cacao Butter. . . is. . . very largely used in the preparation of suppositories, both official and magistral. 1878 tr. *von Ziemssen's Cycl. Med.* VIII. 419 *note*, The curious magistral formula for this tincture is the following.

† b. By some writers app. taken to mean: 'Sovereign', supremely effective. *Obs.*

1592 G. HARVEY *Pierce's Super.* 37 Who knoweth not that Magistral vnguent [cf. *magistralis unctio* in Du Cange], knoweth nothing: and who hath that magistral vnguent, feareth no gunshot. 1641 SHIRLEY *Cardinal* v. iii, Receive This ivory box; in it, an antidote 'Bove that they boast the great magistral medicine. 1678 SALMON *Lond. Disp.* 645/2 A magistral powder against worm.

3. **Fortification.** Leading, principal, 'master'. 1828 J. M. SPEARMAN *Brit. Gunner* (ed. 2) 302 The principal or magistral gallery runs all round the work, under the banquette of the covered-way. 1838 *Penny Cycl.* X. 375/2 The line which on the plan indicates the directions of the faces, flanks, etc., of the works is called the magistral line. 1872 VOYLE & STEVENSON *Mil. Dict.*, *Magistral line*. . . In field fortifications, this line is the interior crest line. In permanent fortifications, it is usually the line of the top of the escarp of each work.

4. In occasional uses: Having the title of 'Master'; of or pertaining to a 'master' or 'masters' (in various applications of the word). 1837 G. S. FABER *Prim. Doctr. Justif.* 268 Thomas Aquinas . . . and his magistral predecessor [sc. the Master of the Sentences]. 1878 RUSKIN *Fors Clav.* lxxxvi, The men are rebuked, in the magistral homilies, for their ingratitude in striking. 1881 F. E. HULME *Town, College, & Neighb. Marlborough* 91 The magistral staff is composed of the Master and about thirty assistant masters. 1882 *Gentl. Mag.* May 570 According to the masters [sc. the Meistersingers], the institution of the school of magistral song was of the remotest antiquity.

5. Used for: Masterly. [So in Fr.] *rare*-1. 1889 J. M. ROBERTSON *Ess. Crit. Method* 256 Magistral as Milton at his greatest, but subtle beyond his scope.

B. sb.
†1. **Pharmacy.** A magistral preparation or formula. *Obs.*

1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* ii. iv. i. v, Every Citty, Towne, almost euery priuate man hath his owne . . . receipts, magistralls, precepts, as if hee scorned antiquity. 1654 WHITLOCK *Zootomia* 103 Hee pretendeth to Magistralls, that none but his Apothecary and he must understand. 1670 *Lex Talionis* 29 He shall . . . prescribe so many of his Nostrums and Magistralls, as he calls them.

fig. 1647 HAMMOND *Serm.* x. Wks. 1683 IV. 535 But for the magistralls of nature and art, such are Gods smittings and punishments, which cost God dear, as it were, he is fain to fetch them from far.

2. **Fortification.** = *magistral line*. (See A. 3.) 1853 STOCQUELER *Milit. Encycl.*, *Magistral*, the tracing or guiding line in fortification . . . from which the position of all the other works is determined. In field fortification the crest line of the parapet is the magistral; in permanent fortification the cordon . . . is the guide.

†3. **Eccl.** A Spanish cathedral priest, with special duties as a preacher.

1772 NUGENT tr. *Hist. Friar Gerund* II. 83 The Magistral . . . had purposely seated himself in the confessional of the parson of the parish.

†4. **Min.** [Sp. (maxis'tral).] (See quot.) 1839 *URE Dict. Arts, Magistral*, in the language of the Spanish smelters of Mexico and South America, is the roasted and pulverized copper pyrites, which is added to the ground ores of silver. . . for the purpose of decomposing the horn silver present. 1881 in RAYMOND *Mining Gloss.*

† **magistrality.** *Obs.* [f. prec. + -ITY.] The quality or condition of being magistral. **a.** The standing of a master or mistress; the right to lay down the law or to dogmatize; authoritative character. **b.** quasi-*concr.* a dogmatic utterance; in *Med.* a special prescription.

a. 1603 *North's Plutarch, Seneca* (1612) 1213 Agrippina . . . thinking she could by her magistraltie remedie this well enough. 1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* ii. viii. §5 To those that seeke truth and not Magistraltie it cannot but seeme a Matter of great profit. 1641 J. JACKSON *True Evang.* T. i. 71 The authority and magistraltie of the first assessor of it.

b. 1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* ii. x. §8 The phisitions haue frustrated the fruite of tradition & experience by their magistralties. 1691 WOOD *Ath. Oxon.* II. 572 Humane Magistralties, self-weaved Ratiocinations, . . . haue laid . . . claim to the highest advance of humane learning.

† **ma'gistrally, adv.** *Obs.* [f. as prec. + -LY.] In a magistral manner; authoritatively, dogmatically.

1603 T. CARTWRIGHT *Confut. Rhem. N.T.* (1618) 172 You haue put that magistrally which Ambrose maketh a *perhaps* of. 1656 HOBBS *Liberty, Necess.*, etc. (1841) 257 To assume . . . a licence to control so magistrally . . . the doctors of the Church in general.

magistrand ('mædʒɪstrænd). *Sc.* Also 7 **magestrand**. [ad. med.L. *magistrand-us*, gerundive pple. of *magistrāri* to become a Master (of Arts).] Originally, in Scottish Universities, an Arts student in the fourth or highest class; subsequently, one in the fourth year. Now retained, in official use, only at Aberdeen. At St. Andrews it has recently been revived, among the students, as an unofficial designation. Also *attrib.* in *magistrand-class*.

16 . . . in *Crauford's Hist. Univ. Edin.* (1808) 24 The Magestrands (as now) convened in the high hall. 1642 *Statutes Visitation* 8 Aug. (St. Andrews), The whole Magistrandes and Doctolours in the two Colledges of Philosophy . . . shall only haue voice in choyseing the Rector of the University. 1708 J. CHAMBERLAYNE *St. Gt. Brit.* II. III. x. (1710) 470 This is the last Year, after which they go out Masters of Arts; and for that reason this is called the Magistrand Class. 1812 W. TENNANT *Anster F.* II. xiv. (1871) 25 Up from their mouldy books and tasks had sprung Bigent and Magistrand to try the game. 1879 G. MACDONALD *Sir Gibbie* III. ix. 153 Although now a

magistrand—that is, one about to take his degree of Master of Arts. 1889 *Univ. News Sheet* (St. Andrews) 11 Jan. 7 With us at St. Andrews the words *semi*, *tercian*, and *magistrand*, . . . haue long since entirely gone out of use. 1891 *College Echoes* (St. Andrews) 15 Jan., The present designations—Second-year man, Third-year man, and Fourth-year-man are colourless and awkward. Why should not Bejants become Semis, then Tertians, and close their career with the melancholy glory of Magistrand?

magistrate ('mædʒɪstrət), *sb.* Forms: 4-6 **magestrat(e)**, **maiestrat(e)**, 4-7 **magistrat**, 5-**magistrate**. [ad. L. *magistrātus* (u-stem), orig. a magisterial rank or office, a magistracy; hence a person holding such an office; f. *magister* MASTER *sb.* (see -ATE¹ I a). Cf. F. *magistrat*.]
†1. The office and dignity of a magistrate; magistracy. *Obs.*

c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* III. pr. iv. 57 (Camb. MS.) That thow woldest beren the magistrat with decorat. 1530 PALSGR. 241/2 Magistrate dignyte, *magistrat*.

2. A civil officer charged with the administration of the laws, a member of the executive government. **chief magistrate**, **first magistrate**: in a monarchy, the sovereign; in a republic, usually the president.

1382 WYCLIF *Luke* xxxiii. 14 The magistratis of the peple clepid to gidere, Pilat seide to hem. 1432-50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) III. 255 The peple of Rome not suffreng . . . the sedicion of þe magistrates, ordeynede x. men to write þe lawes. 1550 CROWLEY *Epigr.* 27 b, Woulde God the maiestrates woulde se men set a-worke. 1581 PETTIE *Guazzo's Civ. Conv.* II. (1586) 101 A discreet Magistrate ought not to . . . alter his manners in respect of his dignitie. 1592 DAVIES *Immort. Soul* xxix. iv, The Common's Peace the Magistrates preserve. 1614 RALEIGH *Hist. World* III. (1634) 72 Every Estate . . . were governed by Lawes, . . . and by their owne Magistrates. 1681 DRYDEN *Hind & P.* I. 489 Suppose the magistrate revenge her cause, 'Tis only for transgressing human laws. 1761 HUME *Hist. Eng.* III. liv. 175 The king was too eminent a magistrate to be trusted with discretionary power. 1791 JEFFERSON in *Washington's Writ.* (1892) XII. 20 note, It is fortunate that our first chief magistrate is purely and zealously republican. 1821 BYRON *Mar. Fal.* I. ii, Health and respect to the Doge Faliero, Chief magistrate of Venice. 1857 TOULMIN SMITH *Parish* 372 The Coroner himself is an elected Magistrate.

attrib. 1602 PATERICKE tr. *Gentillet* 26 The Paynim Lawyer may serve for a goodly example to condemne many Magistrate Lawyers of our time.
fig. 1612 BACON *Ess., Custom* (Arb.) 370 Custome is the principal Magistrate of mans life.

3. *spec.* In England and Ireland, a more frequent synonym for 'justice of the peace' (see JUSTICE *sb.* 10); also applied (chiefly with prefixed word, as in *police*, *stipendiary magistrate*, and, in Ireland, *resident magistrate*) to salaried officials having, like the justices of the peace, criminal jurisdiction of the first instance. In Scotland, applied to the provost and bailies of a burgh, as forming a court for police jurisdiction and the granting of licences. **magistrates' court**: a court for the trial of minor offences and small civil cases and for the preliminary hearing of more serious cases.

The mayor of a town is sometimes referred to as its 'chief' or 'first magistrate'.

a 1688 G. DALLAS *Stiles* 12 The said M. R. . . and the remanent Magistrats of the said Burgh . . . The said R. M. Bailie of the said Burgh, and the Provost and remanent Bailies of the same. 1727 in Quincy *Hist. Harvard* (1840) I. 567 The signification of magistrate in England, and even now in New England, extends to every one of his Majesty's Justices of the Peace; but in the time when the act above-said was made [1642], . . . the known signification extended only to those who were Assistants to the Governor in Council. 1752 FIELDING *Amelia* I. ii, The worthy magistrate submitted to hear his defence. 1867 T. W. SAUNDERS *Practice in Magistrates' Courts* (ed. 3) I. 1 The various kinds of magistrates' courts—petty and special sessions—quarter sessions—clerk to the justices. *Ibid.*, It is . . . the design of the following pages to treat of the *practice* of the magistrates' courts as we find these courts established. 1889 DOYLE *Micah Clarke* xxiii. 237 This fellow would make two of the gauger, and leave enough over to fashion a magistrate's clerk. 1904 J. F. & B. E. CRUMP *Magistrate's Pocket Manual* xii. 47 There is perhaps even greater need to observe the spirit of these instructions in the Magistrates' Courts, because . . . rough and uncultivated manners . . . make so great a strain on the patience and self-control of the Bench. 1952 *Act 1 Eliz. II c. 55* § 38 Where a person is taken into custody for an offence without a warrant and is retained in custody, he shall be brought before a magistrates' court as soon as practicable. 1959 JOWITT *Dict. Eng. Law* II. 1341/2 *Petty sessional court*, a court of summary jurisdiction consisting of two or more justices . . . now known as the magistrates' court. 1965 *New Statesman* 10 Dec. 920/2 The police courts, reborn as magistrates' courts in 1952, are still police courts not only to those who never frequent them but also to the old lags who frequent them most.

4. *Sc. slang.* In full, *Glasgow magistrate*. A herring.

1833 *Chambers's Edin. Jnl.* 2 Nov. 314/2 My neighbour, thinking it absurd to mince such a matter as a *Glasgow Magistrate*, handed up a whole one to the chairman. 1874 HOTTEN *Slang Dict.* 177 *Glasgow Magistrate*, a salt herring. When George IV. visited Scotland, a wag placed some salt herrings on the iron guard of the carriage belonging to a well-known Glasgow magistrate, who made one of a deputation to receive his Majesty. 1890 BARRÈRE & LELAND *Dict. Slang* II. 381/1 *Magistrate* (Scotch slang), a herring. 1895 J. NICHOLSON *Kilwuddie* (ed. 4) 119 Ham's unco dear, sae, if ye like, we's hae a 'magistrate'. 1950 *Scots Mag.* Dec. 171 Herring were cured there by Walter Gibson, a merchant of Glasgow and Provost of that city in 1688, and it is perhaps

because of Provost Gibson that salt herring acquired their nickname of 'Glasgow Magistrates'.

† **magistrate, v.** *Obs.*-0 [f. ppl. stem of L. *magistrāre*: see MAGISTRATURE.] *intr.* To play the master (Cockeram 1623).

'**magistrateship.** [f. MAGISTRATE *sb.* + -SHIP.] The dignity, office, and functions of a magistrate; also, the term of a magistrate's office.

1574 *Life Abp. Parker* B viij b, He was wonte to rubbe his minde with the memorye off that sentence, that all fame, . . . all magistratshippes . . . shall perishe, and decaye. a 1656 USSHER *Ann.* (1658) 595 Rullus, . . . in the beginning of his magistrateship, published the Agrarian Law. 1884 J. PAYNE *1001 Nights* VIII. 93 'Tis one of the duties of magistrateship, To hang up the chief of police o'er his door. 1886 *Athenæum* 10 July 47/2 He was something of a soldier, and (which was much rarer at the time than either soldiership or magistrateship) he was a bibliophile.

† **magi'stratial, a.** *Obs. rare*-1. [f. as prec. + -IAL.] = MAGISTERIAL 3.

1774 *Poetry in Ann. Reg.* 208 Hast thou . . . seen . . . In the plain hall the magi'stratial chair?

† **magi'stratic, a.** *Obs.* Also 7 *magistratiquē*. [f. as prec. + -IC.] = prec.

1653 GAUDEN *Hierasp.* 458 Onely to look exactly to civill interests and safety; is to make Magistratrick power, . . . to concurre with the malice of the Divels. 1667 WATERHOUSE *Fire Lond.* 79 Publick places of Magistratiquē dispatch. 1677 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* IV. 206 Clemence also ought to be illustrious in magi'stratic administrations.

magistratical ('mædʒɪ'strætɪkəl), *a.* [f. prec. + -AL.] Of or pertaining to, or befitting a magistrate or magistrates. (Cf. MAGISTERIAL 3.)

1638 *Div. & Pol. Observations* 55 A stile no lesse Magistrale, if not so Magi'straticall as this Speech. 1644 J. WINTHROP *New Eng.* (1826) II. 205 Whether the deputies in the general court haue judicial and magi'stratical authority? a 1683 SIDNEY *Disc. Govt.* (1714) 383 The original of Magi'stratical Power. 1752 FIELDING *Amelia* I. ii, Mr. Thrasher . . . had some few imperfections in his magi'stratical capacity. 1769 *De Foe's Tour Gt. Brit.* II. 324 They are allowed the highest Marks of magi'stratical Honour. 1848 P. MACFARLANE in *Mem. R. Craig* x. (1862) 244 God is the fountain, the first source of human magi'stratical power. 1850 *Tait's Mag.* XVII. 556/1 The magi'stratical and clerical orders. 1893 M. HUTCHISON *Ref. Presb. Ch. Scot.* v. 121 With such conceptions of magi'stratical powers . . . the Revolution settlement would appear to be deserving only of condemnation.

Hence **magi'stratically adv.**, in a magi'stratical or magi'stratical manner.

1650 R. HOLLINGWORTH *Exerc. Usurped Powers* 82 That such things should be maintained Magi'stratically by a Tyrant. 1872 J. WALKER *Theology & Theologians Scot.* v. (1888) 147 Unless . . . he acted in this sovereign way, with the sword behind all his enactments and injunctions, he did not act in the proper sense magi'stratically.

† **magi'stration.** *Obs. rare*-1. [ad. late L. *magistratiō-em*, n. of action f. *magistrāre* to rule, f. *magister* MASTER *sb.*] Command, direction.

1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* i. 11 Agamenon . . . hadde the magystracyon . . . of alle the exercite and hoost to-fore Troye.

magistrative ('mædʒɪ'strətɪv), *a. rare*-1. [f. *magistrāt-*, ppl. stem of *magistrāre* (see prec.) + -IVE.] Proper to a magistrate, requisite for ruling.

1865 BUSHNELL *Vicar. Sacr.* III. iii. 241 A want of system and magistrative firmness.

magistrature ('mædʒɪ'strətjʊə(r)). [a. F. *magistrature*, f. *magistrat* MAGISTRATE *sb.*]

1. The dignity or office of a magistrate; magisterial office; occas. the exercise of the office; with *a* and *pl.* an individual office. (Cf. MAGISTRACY 3.)

1672 *Essex Papers* (Camden) 23 That noe person whatsoever bee admitted into any Place of Magistrature or Government . . . till [etc.]. 1791 *State Papers in Ann. Reg.* 183 *In case . . . of a collision between magistratures. 1824 LANDOR *Imag. Conv.*, *Marcus Tullius & Quintus Cicero* Wks. 1853 I. 238/1 Finding all our magistratures in the disposal of the senate. 1829 *Ibid.*, *Diog. & Plato* *ibid.* 504/1 Giving to this one rightly what that one would hold wrongfully, is justice in magistrature. 1833 *New Monthly Mag.* XXXVII. 465 The family rose to the dignities of the magistrature. 1833 *Fraser's Mag.* VII. 650 With these some of the magistratures are now filled.

fig. 1796 BURNEY *Mem. Metastasio* II. 325 Does music aspire at this supreme magistrature?

b. The term of a magistrate's office. 1720 OZELL *Vertot's Rom. Rep.* I. i. 59 The two Consuls, whose Magistrature was expiring, appointed the Assembly for the Election of their Successors. 1824 LANDOR *Imag. Conv.*, *Leopold & Presid. du Paty* Wks. 1853 I. 68/2 A . . . man, who can reproach himself with no perversion or neglect of justice, in a magistrature of twenty years.

2. **collect.** The body of magistrates; = MAGISTRACY 4.

1679 EVELYN *Diary* 21 Nov., I dined at my Lord Mayor's . . . Such a . . . splendid magistrature does no city in the world show. 1830 *Examiner* 548/1 The magistrature continued. The very men who had opposed the liberty of the press . . . continued in their positions. 1859 *Sat. Rev.* VII. 273/2 That illustrious magistrature which, in former days, guided France by their counsels. 1898 A. W. WARD in *Eng. Hist.*

Rev. Jan. 175 The conservative tendencies of the Belgian magistrature.

mag'gtricide. *nonce-wd.* [f. as if L. **mag'gtrīcīda* (after *par'icīda*, etc.: see -CIDE 1), f. *mag'ister* master.] A murderer of one's master or teacher.

1670 LASSELS *Voy. Italy* II. 172 Nero the Mag'gtricide, who put this rare man his master to death.

magitian, obs. form of MAGICIAN.

Maglemose (mægl'məʊsə). [The Danish place-name *Maglemose* (great moss) near Mullerup on the west coast of Sjælland.] Used attrib. to designate the Mesolithic culture of northern Europe represented by bone implements and microliths found at Maglemose.

1915 W. J. SOLLAS *Anc. Hunters* (ed. 2) 544 The Maglemose industry is widely distributed around the Baltic. 1921 M. C. BURKITT *Prehistory* xii. 155 These . . . formed the Maglemose culture along the shores of the Baltic. 1931 *Times Lit. Suppl.* 8 Jan. 23/1 Azilian and Maglemose man. 1932 *Antiquity* VI. 218 It proves . . . that during the Maglemose period, there was fresh water at a spot now many feet below the sea. 1948 A. L. KROEBER *Anthropol.* (rev. ed.) xvi. 668 For the first time we find European habitation sites along beaches (Ertebølle and Asturian phases of Mesolithic culture), river mouths (Azilian), on lake and bog shores (Maglemose).

Maglemosian (mægl'məʊsiən), *a.* and *sb.* Also -*ean*. [f. prec. + -IAN.] *A. adj.* = prec. *B. sb.* A person of the Maglemosian culture; the culture itself.

1918 in WEBSTER Add. 1921 M. C. BURKITT *Prehistory* xiii. 163 The first culture found is the so-called Maglemosean. 1925 V. G. CHILDE *Dawn European Civilization* i. 9 The Maglemosians had axes and adzes and their command over nature was thereby enormously extended. 1943 J. & C. HAWKES *Prehist. Brit.* i. 26 The Maglemosians probably crossed the area now covered by the North Sea as fishers and fowling. 1949 W. F. ALBRIGHT *Archaeol. of Palestine* iii. 62 If we allow the Tahonian a time spread of between one and two thousand years (say about 6000-4500 B.C.) it would have been roughly contemporary with the late Maglemosean. 1954 S. PIGGOTT *Neolithic Cultures* i. 14 The Star Carr discoveries in Yorkshire have shown that cultures of Maglemosean affinities were established in what is now eastern England at least as early as the beginning of Boreal times. 1970 *Guardian* 5 Aug. 18/4 An almost complete skeleton of an elk . . . unearthed near Blackpool . . . belongs to the early mesolithic period which began around 8000 B.C. . . This new find is the first evidence that this maglemosian culture extended to what is now the North-west of England.

maglev ('mæglɛv). Also mag-lev. Abbrev. of *magnetic levitation* (see LEVITATION 1 c).

1973 *Financial Times* 7 Sept. 25/7 Krauss-Maffei expects to be running a 20-passenger 'maglev' vehicle capable of speeds up to 250 mph later this autumn. 1973 *Sci. Amer.* Oct. 18/3 Two entirely different approaches to magnetic levitation (which is often shortened to 'maglev') are being pursued. 1974 *Globe & Mail* (Toronto) 16 May 4/4 The Canadian program is aimed at the development of mag-lev vehicles which will travel at 300 miles an hour, carrying about 100 passengers each.

magma ('mægmə). [a. L. *magma* (sense 1), Gr. μάγμα, f. root of μάσσειν to knead.]

† 1. The dregs that remain from a semi-liquid substance after the more liquid part has been removed by pressure or evaporation. *Obs.*

c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* xi. 351 Taak aloen & mirre & magma with Saffron [L. *crocomagma* lees of saffron], of yche yliche. a 1648 DIGBY *Closet Open*. (1677) 18 You may squeeze out the clear juyce and hang the Magma in a bag in the bung. 1694 SALMON *Bate's Dispens.* (1713) 38/2 By another Distillation, reduce the Magma at bottom, to the Consistency of Honey. 1730 STACK in *Phil. Trans.* XXXVI. 271 The Eggs . . . resemble a Magma of a brown Colour. 1737 BRACKEN *Ferriery Impr.* (1756) I. 310 Apply the Magma (or Herbs after they are squeezed out of the Liqueur) to the Wound. 1856 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Magma*, . . . a squeezed mass of a certain consistence.

2. 'Any crude mixture of mineral or organic matters, in a thin pasty state' (*Ure Dict. Arts* 1839).

1681 tr. Willis' *Rem. Med. Wks.* Vocab., *Magma*, the blended dross and fæces of several metals, as also of chymical extractions. 1782 KIRWAN in *Phil. Trans.* LXXXIII. 17 [They] afford no crystals, but only a magma or mother liquor. 1806 HATCHETT *ibid.* XCVI. 111 It formed with sulphuric acid a thick black magma. 1838 T. THOMSON *Chem. Org. Bodies* 688 A concentrated solution of potash forms with bird-lime a whitish magma, which becomes brown by evaporation. 1854 J. SCOFFERN in *Orr's Circ. Sci.*, *Chem.* 24 A magma of dark-coloured sugar. 1875 H. C. WOOD *Therap.* (1879) 93 It . . . should be so moist as to constitute a magma. 1894 HUXLEY *Wks.* IX. 8 Our earth may once have formed part of a nebulous cosmic magma.

3. *Geol.* a. One of two or more supposed strata of fluid or semi-fluid matter lying beneath the solid crust of the earth. In mod. use: A hot, fluid or semi-fluid material beneath the earth's crust from which igneous rocks are believed to be formed by cooling and solidification and which erupts as lava. b. The amorphous basis of certain porphyritic rocks.

1865 HAUGHTON *Man. Geol.* 3 According to Durocher . . . the first and second layers of the globe are composed of totally different materials. The outer layer, which he calls

the Acid Magma, corresponds with the granites; and the inner or second layer, which he calls the Basic Magma, corresponds with the trap rocks and the greenstones. 1869 PHILLIPS *Vesuv.* xii. 336 Whether these rocks . . . constitute practically a solid basis, or float in a magma of slow fluidity. 1874 DAWKINS in *Ess. Owen's Coll. Manchester* V. 148 Two distinct layers of magmas beneath the stratified rocks. 1882 GEIKIE *Text-bk. Geol.* II. 11. iii. 87 Many crystalline rocks consist . . . of a magma or paste, in which the crystalline particles are . . . embedded. 1897 — *Anc. Volcanoes Gt. Brit.* I. 12 There will thus be a constant pressure of the molten magma into the roots of volcanoes. 1944 A. HOLMES *Princ. Physical Geol.* iii. 28 A volcano is essentially a rift or vent through which magma (molten rock material highly charged with gases) from the depths is erupted at the surface. 1955 *Sci. News Let.* 19 Mar. 187/3 The liquefied material forms a fluid mass, called magma, that is lighter than the overlying rocks and tends to rise at an opening. Magma is called lava when it reaches the earth's surface. 1971 I. G. GASS et al. *Understanding Earth* xxi. 310/2 At the close of volcanism, the magma in these chambers will also solidify to coarse-grained rocks having the same composition as the lavas which previously were being erupted.

4. *Pharmacy.* An ointment or confection of a soft consistence. (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1889.)

1855 DUNGLISON *Med. Lex.* (ed. 12), *Magma* . . . also, a salve of a certain consistence.

5. *fig.*

1928 R. A. S. MACALISTER *Archæol. of Ireland* iv. 219 A conglomerate of lazy abbreviations . . . studded in a repulsive magma of exotic gibberish. 1933 H. G. WELLS *Shape of Things to Come* III. §1, 261 The need for a planned 'renucleation' in the social magma that arose out of this dissolution.

6. *attrib.*, as (sense 3) *magma reservoir*.

1909 A. HARKER *Nat. Hist. Igneous Rocks* ii. 36 At the depth at which we suppose a large magma-reservoir to be situated the conditions would be quite different. 1971 I. G. GASS et al. *Understanding Earth* xxi. 303/1 Because these volcanoes are large and their volcanic history is long, the magma reservoirs beneath them . . . have fractionated, giving rise to diversified lava assemblages.

Hence *magmatic a.*, of or pertaining to the magma (sense 3).

1890 in *Cent. Dict.* 1903 GEIKIE *Text-bk. Geol.* (ed. 4) II. 808 (*heading*) Magmatic ores. 1910 *Encycl. Brit.* III. 513/2 The modifications of the granite are ascribed to magmatic segregation (chemical and physical processes which occasioned diffusion of certain components towards the cooling surfaces). 1933 *Geogr. Jnl.* LXXXI. 332 Magmatic movement, however caused, has been a factor in the formation of the Rift Valleys. 1957 G. E. HUTCHINSON *Treat. Limnol.* I. i. 33 Intermittent volcanic activity . . . repeatedly drew off material from the magmatic reservoir. 1971 I. G. GASS et al. *Understanding Earth* i. 24/1 Quartz and nepheline if brought into contact at magmatic temperatures react to give albite.

magmatism ('mægmətɪz(ə)m). *Geol.* [f. L. *magmat-*, *magma* (see MAGMA) + -ISM.]

a. The theory advocated by magmatists.

1948 *Q. Jnl. Geol. Soc.* CIII. 140 Dr. Reynolds 'tolls the knell' of the passing theory of 'magmatism' as an all-embracing explanation of the origin of all plutonic rocks. *Ibid.* 141 A new era in petrogeny, an era in which 'magmatism' will become incorporated with 'transformism', plutonic processes will become closely linked with metamorphic processes, and petrogenesis . . . will become an integral part of a wider science of geochemistry.

b. Motion or solidification of magma; magmatic activity.

1952 H. RAMBERG *Orig. Metamorphic & Metasomatic Rocks* 3 (*heading*) Natural boundary between metamorphism and magmatism. 1970 CLIFFORD & GASS *Afr. Magmatism & Tectonics* p. vii, *Studies* . . . to illustrate the relationship between two important geological processes — magmatism and tectonics. 1974 *Nature* 19 Apr. 650/1 Seismicity, tectonism and magmatism are now concentrated near plate margins.

magmatist ('mægmətɪst). *Geol.* [f. as prec. + -IST.] One who believes that many granitic rocks, or plutonic rocks in general, were formed from magma.

1944 *Proc. Geologists' Assoc.* LV. 86 The inability of the magmatists to interpret the plain field-facts arises . . . from the inertia of a century of belief in the magmatic origin of all granitic rocks. 1947 *Geol. Mag.* LXXXIV. 209 Much of the disagreement . . . arises from a belief on the part of the Magmatists that Hutton proved the magmatic origin of granite. 1947 *Q. Jnl. Geol. Soc.* CII. 443 He agrees with the 'magmatists' that 'the now classical views of Sederholm, put forth in explanation of the pre-Cambrian granite phenomena of Finland, are reasonable and may be applied . . . to other Archaean formations, such as the Canadian Shield'.

† **magment.** *Obs. rare*—0. [ad. L. *magmentum*.] Great increase.

1623 in COCKERAM.

magmoid ('mægmɔɪd), *a. Bot.* [f. MAGMA + -OID.] (See quot.)

1879 W. A. LEIGHTON *Lichen-flora* (ed. 3) 516 *Magmoid*, like an alga, consisting of spherical green cells.

Magna Charta, Magna Carta ('mægnə 'kɑ:tə). Also 7 *pl.* *magna charta*s. [med.L., signifying 'great charter'.] The Great Charter of English personal and political liberty, obtained from King John in 1215, repeatedly confirmed, and appealed to in all disputes between the

sovereign and his subjects, till the establishment of constitutional government.

1279 *Rolls of Parl.* I. 224 Quod tollatur magna carta de foribus Ecclesiarum.] 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 118 This Parliament king Edwards lawes were again restored, & Magna carta confirmed. 1641 LD. J. DIGBY *Sp. in Ho. Comm.* 19 Jan. 15 An Accumulation of all the publique Grievances since *Magna Carta*. 1766 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. v. 74 John was obliged to consent, by his magna carta, that [etc.]. 1865 DICKENS *Mut. Fr.* I. v. Considered to represent the penn'orth appointed by Magna Charta.

transf. and *fig.* 1630 B. JONSON *New Inn* I. i. It is against my freehold, my inheritance, My Magna Charta . . . To drink such balderdash, or bonny-clabber. 1643 PRYNNE *Sov. Power Parl.* I. (ed. 2) 22 Which you may read in ancient Magna Charta. a 1686 T. WATSON *Body Divin.* (1692) 460 The Covenant of Grace is our Magna Charta, by vertue of which God passeth himself over to us to be our God. 1879 G. G. SCOTT *Lect. Mediæv. Archit.* II. 181, I have called the use of diagonal ribs the *Magna Charta* of the art of vaulting.

|| **magna cum laude** ('mægnə: kəm 'ləʊdi:, 'mægnə: kəm 'ləʊdi:), *phr.* Chiefly U.S. [L., 'with great praise'.] With great distinction: designating a degree, diploma, etc., of a higher standard than the average (though not the highest). Also *transf.* and *fig.*

1900 *Dialect Notes* II. 13 A few words or phrases of direct Latin importation used at some of the older institutions . . . more commonly *cum laude*, *magna* or *summa cum laude* for the degree of honor attained in studies. 1933 BALMER & WYLIE *When Worlds Collide* i. 22 He was graduated from Harvard with a *magna cum laude*. 1963 M. MCCARTHY *Group* v. 102 He was angry because Helena had failed to get *magna cum laude*, when a lot of the Jewish girls had. 1973 *Physics Bull.* Feb. 116/3 From 1911 to 1914 he was an 1851 Exhibition research scholar in physics, and spent the period in Göttingen taking special advanced courses in a variety of subjects and carrying out research on *Die Struktur des Gels der Kieselsäure*, for which he was awarded the degree of PhD 'magna cum laude'. 1973 E. PACE *Any War will Do* (1974) I. 47 The minute I heard poor Ollie shout, I knew you had passed. And when the counter splintered, you got *magna cum laude*.

† **mag'nævous**, *a. Obs. rare*—0. [as if f. L. **magnæv-us* (f. *magn-us* great + *ævum* age) + -OUS.] Of great age. = GRANDEVOUS. 1727 in BAILEY vol. II.

magnaflux ('mægnəflʌks). Also *Magnaflux*. [f. *magna-*, taken as comb. form of MAGNETIC *a.* + FLUX *sb.*] A method of testing metal parts for internal or surface defects by magnetizing the metal and observing the pattern assumed by a magnetic powder that is applied to it (either directly, or in oil that is used as a bath or sprayed on the metal). *Usu. attrib.*

1928 *S.A.E. Jnl.* May 36/1 Another method of magnetic testing . . . involves the use of Magnaflux in which the parts to be inspected are first longitudinally or circularly magnetized . . . When properly magnetized, defects result in local flux leakage. Magnaflux powder, being of high magnetic permeability . . . adheres along the lines of flux leakage. 1940 CRUMP & MAUL *Our Airliners* vii. 139 Every piece is measured and checked for wear and many of the parts go to the magnaflux tank. 1946 *Jnl. R. Aeronaut. Soc.* L. 535/2 Japanese designers considered that all important parts should be hardness-tested after heat treatment; that welded primary structures should be magnaflux tested; and casting radiologically examined. 1963 JONES & SCHUBERT *Engin. Encycl.* (ed. 3) 783 Although the Magnaflux method of inspection has been universally adopted throughout the aircraft industry it is by no means confined to it.

|| **mag'nale.** *Obs.* [as if a. L. **magnāle*, sing. of MAGNALIA.] A great or wonderful thing, a wonder.

1623 COCKERAM, *Magnalls*, great things to be wondered at. [1626 BACON *Sylva* §747 To restore Teeth in Age, were Magnale Naturæ.] 1646 J. HALL *Horæ Vac.* 115 'Tis great art in dissimulation to dissemble the art of dissimulation, greater to performe that Magnale in Perspective. 1650 CHARLETON *Paradoxes* Ep. Ded. A4 b, In the discovery of some Magnale in Knowledge. 1665 GLANVILL *Scepis Sci.* vi. 24 We'll examine these Accounts of the Magnale.

|| **mag'nalia**, *sb. pl. Obs.* Also 7 *erron.* *magnalia's* [L. *magnālia* neut. pl., f. *magnus* great.] Great or wonderful works; wonders.

c 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* (1892) II. 663 In Natures Cabinet . . . there are divers mysteries and Magnalia's yet unknown. 1649 G. DANIEL *Trinarch.*, *Hen. IV.* cviii, These the Magnalia, we^h but some can find In Nature, Earth by Earth only Calcin'd. 1681 GLANVILL *Sadducismus* 82 He made no discovery of the Magnalia of Art or Nature.

† **mag'nality.** *Obs.* [f. MAGNALIA + -ITY.] A great or wonderful thing.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* II. iii. 70 Too greedy of magnalities, we are apt to make but favourable experiments concerning welcome truths. 1682 — *Chr. Mor.* III. §14 Fill thy Spirit . . . with the mysteries of Faith, the magnalities of Religion.

magnalium (mægnə'neɪliəm). [f. MAGN(ESIUM) + AL(UMIN)IUM.] A light aluminium-based alloy containing some magnesium.

1900 *Motor-Car World* I. 90/1 Magnalium is a new alloy of aluminium with ten to thirty per cent. of its weight of magnesium. 1910 *Encycl. Brit.* I. 708/2 This alloy, under the name of magnalium, is coming into use for small articles in which lightness and rigidity have to be combined. 1948 J. J. STEVENS tr. *A. von Zeerleder's Technol. Aluminium* II. 20 The binary aluminium-magnesium alloys, which were developed in 1899 by Mach under the name 'Magnalium',

exhibit rising mechanical properties with rising magnesium content. . . After 1910 these alloys fell out of favour owing to low corrosion resistance.

|| **magna mater** ('mægnə 'mɛɪtə(r), 'mægnə 'mɑ:tə(r)). [L., lit. great mother.] A mother-goddess, a fertility deity; also *transf.*

1728 [see GREAT A. *adj.* 12 b]. 1845 *Encycl. Metrop.* XVII. 481/2 *Cybele*, otherwise known as Ops, Rhea, Vesta, . . . Idæa Mater, Magna Mater, Mater Deorum, Bona Dea, and Tellus. 1896 [see FIELDSTONE]. 1919 J. BUCHAN *Mr. Standfast* xxi. 356 There was a strange cult in the ancient world, the worship of *Magna Mater*—the Great Mother. 1962 'M. INNES' *Connoisseur's Case* viii. 92 She was a kind of *magna mater* whose true sphere was a teeming nursery. 1974 *Times Lit. Suppl.* 13 Sept. 977/3 In Frieda [von Richthofen]'s case this was a straightforward matter. Like other *magnæ matres* of the time (Mr. Green discusses Alma Mahler, Isadora Duncan, Lou Andreas-Salome and Mabel Dodge Luhan), she sought to enhance life by erotic love.

|| **magnanerie** (mapanri). [F., f. *magnan* silkworm.] A silkworm house.

1887 PATON in *Encycl. Brit.* XXII. 59/2 Small educations reared apart from the ordinary magnanerie, for the production of graine alone, were recommended. 1888 E. A. BUTLER *Silkworms* 53 In large establishments, or magnaneries, as they are called.

† **mag'nanimate**, *v.* *Obs. rare*—1. [f. L. *magnanimus* (see MAGNANIMOUS) + -ATE.] *trans.* To render high-souled; to cheer, inspirit. 1640 HOWELL *Dodona's Gr.* 9 Present danger magnanimats them, and inflames their courage.

† **magnanime**, *a.* *Obs.* Also 6 magnanyme. [a. F. *magnanime*, ad. L. *magnanimus*: see MAGNANIMOUS.] High-souled, lofty, magnanimous.

1523 CROMWELL in *Merriman Life & Lett.* (1902) I. 30 This high and Magnanyme enterprise. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* Ep. Queen 2 Illustir princes, engendrit of magnanyme genologie. 1590 R. HITCHCOCK *Quintess.* Wit i b, Neither to profite, but to most magnanime and hautie endes.

magnanimious, obs. form of MAGNANIMOUS.

magnanimity (,mægnə'nɪmɪti). [a. F. *magnanimité*, ad. L. *magnanimität-em*, f. *magnanimus* MAGNANIMOUS.]

† 1. Used (with somewhat vague meaning) as the name of one of the virtues recognized in mediæval ethics. *Obs.*

Primarily this represented the Aristotelian *μεγαλοψυχία* (see 3), but in scholastic descriptions the notion was modified in accordance with Christian ideals, and blended with elements suggested by the etymology of the L. word (*animus* being capable of the sense 'courage'); hence 'magnanimity' is often classed as a subdivision of 'fortitude' (so Aquinas, following Macrobius *In Somn. Scip.* i. viii. 57).

1340 *Ayenb.* 164 Magnanimité is hegnesse gratesne and noblesse of wylhede. . . pis uirtue heþ tuo delles: greate pinges onworpi, and wel grater to nime an hand. c1386 CHAUCER *Sec. Nun's T.* 110 Right so men goostly in this mayden free Seyen of feith the magnanymtee. c1412 HOCCKLEVE *De Reg. Princ.* 3900 Off magnanimité now wole I trete, þat is to seyn, strong herte or grete corage. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 136 Magnanimité is the vertue, wherby man or woman hath a discrete doughtynesse. . . to speke or to do that thyng that they ought to do by right and reason for the loue of god.

† 2. Lofty courage; fortitude. *Obs.*

(In some examples perh. the Aristotelian sense: see 3.) 1509 BARCLAY *Shyp of Folyes* (1570) 206 For his strength and magnanimitie. . . One founde on grounde like to him can not be. 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 322 This. . . magnanimiti in so great adversity [L. *in rebus adversis animi fortitudo*] got him great love every wher amongst all men. 1576 GASCOIGNE *Steele Gl. Ded.* (Arb.) 43 Shall I yelde to mysery as a iust plague appointed for my portion? Magnanimitie saith no. 1610 WILLET *Hexapla Daniel* 62 In courage and magnanimitie superior to Hercules. 1744 HARRIS *Three Treat.* Wks. (1841) 107, I can bear whatever happens with manlike magnanimitie. 1801 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Angelina* ii. (1832) 13 The courage and magnanimitie with which she had escaped from her aristocratic persecutors.

3. In the Aristotelian sense of *μεγαλοψυχία* (see below). Also, loftiness of thought or purpose; grandeur of designs, nobly ambitious spirit. Now *rare*.

In Aristotle the word (by modern translators rendered 'greatsouledness', 'highmindedness') expresses the attitude of one who, rightly conscious of his own great merits, is indifferent to praise except from those whose approval is valuable, regards the chances of fortune with equanimity, and, while ready to confer benefits, will seldom condescend to accept them.

1598 BARCKLEY *Felic. Man* (1631) 167 Carolus Martellus shewed great magnanimitie in refusing principallitie. c1651 HOBBS *Rhet.* (1840) 437 Magnanimitie. . . is a virtue by which a man is apt to do great benefits. 1717 L. HOWEL *Desiderius* 74 We are inducted with a spiritual Magnanimitie, that sets us above the Desire of temporal Goods. 1761 HUME *Hist. Eng.* II. xlv. 499 The queen's magnanimitie in forming such extensive projects was the more remarkable. 1769 ROBERTSON *Chas. V.* xi. Wks. 1813 III. 267 That magnanimitie of soul which delights in bold enterprises.

4. Nobility of feeling; superiority to petty resentment or jealousy; generous disregard of injuries.

1771 BURKE *Lett.*, to *Bp. of Chester* (1844) I. 271 It may be magnanimitie in Lord Mansfield to despise attacks made upon himself. 1785 PALEY *Mor. Philos.* Wks. 1825 IV. 9 Forgiveness of injuries is accounted by one sort of people magnanimitie, by another meanness. 1841 ELPHINSTONE

Hist. India II. 219 The mean spirit of Mahmūd was incapable of imitating the magnanimity of his enemy. 1868 E. EDWARDS *Raleigh* I. xiii. 258 Raleigh. . . on former occasions had shown towards Essex a wise and noble magnanimity. 1900 J. H. MUIRHEAD *Chapters fr. Aristotle's Ethics* 243 With regard to honour and dishonour, there is a mean called magnanimity, or high-mindedness, a species of excess called vanity, and a defect called pusillanimity or little-mindedness.

b. *pl.* Instances of magnanimity.

a1639 WOTTON in *Reliq.* (1672) 241 Some seeming Magnanimities being indeed (if you sound them well) at the bottom, very Impotent. 1844 MRS. BROWNING *Drama of Exile* Poems 1850 I. 73 Aspire Unto the calms and magnanimities, . . . To which thou art elect.

† 5. In occasional use: Affectation of grandeur; magnificence. *Obs.*

1658 SIR T. BROWNE *Hydriot.* 48 Pyramids, Arches, Obelisks, were but the irregularities of vain-glory and wilde enormities of ancient magnanimity.

† 6. *water of magnanimity*: any gently stimulating remedy. (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*) *Obs.*

1861 HULME tr. *Moquin-Tandon* II. III. 65 Distilled Ants (Water of Magnanimity).

magnanimous (mægnə'nɪmɪəs), *a.* Also 6–7 magnanimous. [f. L. *magnanimus* (f. *magnus* great + *animus* soul: corresponding in formation to Gr. *μεγαλόψυχος*, and in scholastic Latin used as its translation) + -OUS. Cf. F. *magnanime*.]

1. Great in courage; nobly brave or valiant. Of qualities, actions, etc.: Proceeding from or manifesting high courage. ? *Obs.*

1584 *Mirr. Mag.* 1b, The encouragement, that the magnanimous Cesar gaue vnto his souldiours. 1589 WARNER *Alb. Eng. Prose* Add. (1612) 332 Elisa (whom the Phœnicians for her magnanimous dying, did afterwards name Dido). 1665 G. HAVERS *P. della Valle's Trav. E. India* 196 The first course seem'd safest and most considerate; the latter was more magnanimous, but with-all temerarious. a1719 ADDISON *Evid. Chr. Relig.* iii. (1733) 25 The irreproachable lives and magnanimous sufferings of their followers. 1761 HUME *Hist. Eng.* II. xli. 430 When she saw an evident necessity she braved danger with magnanimous courage. 1770 JUNIUS *Lett.* xxxviii. 189 *note*, All their magnanimous threats ended in a ridiculous vote of censure. 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* xxiv, The Douglas. . . was too magnanimous not to interest himself in what was passing. 1858 LONGF. *M. Standish* iii, For he was great of heart, magnanimous, courtly, courageous.

2. High-souled; nobly ambitious; lofty of purpose; noble in feeling or conduct. Now chiefly: Superior to petty resentment or jealousy, loftily generous in disregard of injuries. (Cf. MAGNANIMITY 3, 4.)

1598 HAYDOCKE tr. *Lomazzo* II. 30 Ivstice being. . . a masculine vertue, hath manlic, magnanimitous, considerate and moderate actions. 1604 T. WRIGHT *Passions* v. §4. 225 It cannot but proceede from a noble magnanimitous minde to contemne all base iniuries offered. 1633 G. HERBERT *Temple, Ch. Porch* lvi, Pitch thy behaviour low, thy projects high; So shalt thou bumble and magnanimitous be. c1665 MRS. HUTCHINSON *Mem. Col. Hutchinson* (1846) 33 He was so truly magnanimitous, that prosperity could never lift him up in the least. 1769 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* IV. xxxiii. 416 Richard the first, a brave and magnanimitous prince, was a sportsman as well as a soldier. 1802 WORDSW. *Sonn.*, 'Great men have been among us', They knew. . . what strength was, that would not bend but in magnanimitous meekness. 1847 DISRAELI *Tancred* II. i, They think they are doing a very kind and generous and magnanimitous thing. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* II. 167 The magnanimitous frankness of a man who had done great things, and who could well afford to acknowledge some deficiencies.

Hence *mag'nanimously adv.*; *mag'nanimousness rare* = MAGNANIMITY.

1606 W. W[OODCOCKE] *Hist. Iustine* xviii. 71 They should. . . see he had the like liberality and magnanimitousness of mind. 1611 COTGR., *Magnanimitement*, magnanimitousness. 1614 EARL STIRLING *Domes-day* IV. lxxvii. (1637) 88 Who first from death by deeds redeem'd their names, And eminent magnanimitously grew. 1796 BURKE *Regic. Peace* i. Wks. VIII. 159 With Hannibal at her gates, she [Holland] had nobly and magnanimitously refused all separate treaty. 1851 D. WILSON *Preh. Ann.* (1863) II. III. iv. 126 A golden treasure which they magnanimitously resolved should be equitably divided. 1862 MRS. OLIPHANT *Last of Mortimers* II. 257, I am not sure my great magnanimitousness did not have a root in what Harry called 'feeling extravagant'. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 7 Feb. 5/2 The French journals magnanimitously drop their querulous tone.

magnase. *rare*—0. A workman's corrupt form of MANGANESE. (Cf. MAGNUS.) Only *attrib.* in *magnase black*.

1849–50 *Weale's Dict. Terms, Magnase black* is the best of all blacks for drying in oil without addition, or preparation of the oil. 1854 in FAIRHOLT *Dict. Terms Art.*

magnate ('mægnɛɪt). Chiefly *pl.* Also 8–9 *magnat*. [ad. late L. *magnāt-*, *magnās* (also *magnātus*), f. *magnus* great.]

1. A great man; a noble; a man of wealth or eminence in any sphere.

Not in Johnson or Todd. It is possible that all the examples before the 19th c. represent the L. plural *magnātēs*.

1430–40 LYDG. *Bochas* IX. xxiv. (1558) 35 The greatest states rulers of the toun Called Magnates. 1590 SIR J. SMYTH *Disc. Weapons* Ded. 15 Your Lordships (being the Nobilitie and Magnates of the Kingdome). 1654 TRAPP *Comm. Job* iii. 322 For Magnates are Magnetes, they draw many by their example. 1790 BURKE *Fr. Rev.* 39 The popular representative and. . . the magnates of the kingdom. 1814 BYRON *Lara* I. vii, Born of high lineage. . . He mingled

with the Magnates of his land. 1844 LD. BROUGHAM *Brit. Const.* i. (1862) 5 A patrician body accustomed to consider themselves as the magnates in a country. 1850 W. IRVING *Goldsmith* xx. 220 The associate of Johnson, Burke, Topham Beauclerc, and other magnates. 1874 L. STEPHEN *Hours in Library* (1892) I. iv. 167 Unlike the irritable race of literary magnates. . . [Scott] never lost a friend. 1883 *Fortn. Rev.* 1 Nov. 609 The small class of territorial magnates who possess the soil of the country. *transf.* 1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp.* xxxiii. (1856) 290 The stars, except one or two of the northern magnates, invisible at noonday.

2. *spec.* In Hungary and Poland, a member of the Upper House in the Diet. *Hist.*

1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) XV. 290/1 The bishops of Cracow and Kiow. . . and several magnats declared that they would never consent to the establishment of such a commission. 1845 S. AUSTIN *Ranke's Hist. Ref.* I. 181 In Hungary some magnates and cities were quickly reduced to obedience. *Ibid.* II. 461 A few magnates collected around the king.

magnateship ('mægnɛɪt-ʃɪp). [See -SHIP.] The dignity or position of a magnate.

1916 W. J. LOCKE *Wonderful Year* i. 4 The vast, original Margett had retired. . . to county magnateship. 1937 *Sat. Rev. Lit.* 24 Apr. 14 The Ball Brothers glass jar magnateship.

† **magnatical**, *a.* *Obs.* [f. MAGNATE + -ICAL.] ? Lordly, domineering.

1608 H. CLAPHAM *Error on Left Hand*, To Rdr. A 2b, Their magnaticall one-eard Inuectives were set on fire from hell, for destroying the Church peace.

magne- ('mægni:) an irregular combining form used instead of MAGNETO-, in certain scientific terms introduced by Faraday:—

magne-crystal, a crystal acted upon by magnetism. **magne-crystallic a.**, pertaining to the effect produced by magnetism upon a crystalline body. **magne-lectric a.** = MAGNETO-ELECTRIC. **magne-optic a.**, pertaining to the relation between the optic axis of a crystal and the line of magnetic force through it.

1831 FARADAY [see MAGNETO-ELECTRIC]. 1848 — in *Phil. Trans.* CXXXIX. 4 They [sc. results] appear to present to us a new force. . . which. . . I will conventionally designate by a new word, as the magne-crystallic force. *Ibid.* 33, I. . . could perceive no traces of any phenomena having either magne-optic, or magne-crystallic, or any other relation to the crystalline structure of the masses. 1870 BENCE JONES *Life Faraday* II. 348 The action of heat on magne-crystals. 1879 NOAD & PREECE *Electricity* 300 An impelling force distinct from the magnetic and the diamagnetic, and which he [Faraday] called the *magne-crystallic force*. 1881 MAXWELL *Electr. & Magn.* II. 46 Magne-crystallic phenomena.

magnefy, obs. form of MAGNIFY.

magnelle, obs. form of MANGONEL.

† **magnes**. *Obs.* Also 4 *erron.* *magnas*. [L. *magnēs* = Gr. *ὁ Μάγνης λίθος*, the Magnesian stone, MAGNET.] A magnet, loadstone.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P.R.* xvi. vii. (1495) 557 Though the *magnas* drawyth yren to itself: the *admas* drawyth it away from the *magnas*. *Ibid.* lxii. 573 It semyth that the ymage hangyth in the ayre by the myghte and vertue of the stone *magnes*. 1559 W. CUNNINGHAM *Cosmogr. Glasse* 161 This is a marvelous nedle, whiche beinge touched, (as I heare) onely with the *Magnes* shoulde knowe to turne alway to the North pole. a1586 SIDNEY *Arcadia* II. (1590) 113 b, As a perfect *Magnes*, though put in an iuorie boxe, will thorow the boxe send forth his imbraced vertue to a beloued nedle. a1677 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* IV. iv. 329 In this lower World there seems many things directed to the special use of Mankind. . . the Metals of Silver, Gold, Copper, the very Situation of the Seas, the *Magnes*. 1750 tr. *Leonardus' Mirr. Stones* 206.

b. *attrib.*: **magnes-stone**, in the same sense.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P.R.* xvi. lxii. (1495) 573 There ben mountayns of suche *magnes* stones and they drawe to them and breke shippes that ben nayled with yren. a1586 SIDNEY *Arcadia* III. (1590) 267 As if the sight of the enimie had bene a *Magnes* stone to his courage. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* II. xii. 4. 1625 PURCHAS *Pilgrims* II. 1487 There is neither Iron or Steele, or the *Magnes* Stone that should so make the Tombe of Mahomet to hang in the Ayre.

c. *transf.* Magnetic virtue.

1664 EVELYN *Sylva* 33 There is such a *Magnes* in this simple Tree as does manifestly draw to it self some occult, and wonderful virtue.

d. Applied to each of the poles.

a1653 G. DANIEL *Idyll* v. 164 His temper'd Earth, whips (as you Agitate The Ayre) to either *Magnes*, This, or That.

† **magnesane**. *Chem. Obs.* [f. MAGNES-IA: see -ANE².] Chloride of magnesium.

1812 SIR H. DAVY *Chem. Philos.* 353 It is evident that there exists a combination of magnesium and chlorine; though this body, which may be called *magnesane*, has never been examined in a separate state.

magnesia (mægnɪ:'(i)ə). Also 4 *magnasia*, 5 *magnetia*. [a. med.L. *magnēsia*, a. Gr. *ἡ Μαγνησία λίθος*, 'the Magnesian stone', a designation of two different minerals: (1) the loadstone; (2) a stone shining like silver, perhaps talc (Liddell & Scott).]

It is not clear which of these two senses gave rise to the alchemical use; the brilliant lustre ascribed by the alchemists to 'magnesia' favours the latter view, and the substance seems not to have been identified with the loadstone, in spite of the resemblance of its name to the familiar word *Magnes*.]

†1. *Alchemy*. A mineral alleged by some alchemists to be one of the ingredients of the philosopher's stone. *Obs.*

c1386 CHAUCER *Can. Yeom. Prol. & T.* 902 Take the stoon that Titanos men name. Which is that quod he. Magnesia is the same, Seyde Plato. *Ibid.* 905 What is Magnesia, good sire, I yow preyre. It is a water that is maad, I seye, Of elementes foure, quod Plato. 1472 RIPLEY *Comp. Alch. Pref.* in Ashm. (1652) 133 Our Stone ys callyd the lesse World one and three, Magnesia also of Sulphure and Mercury Proportionate by Nature most perfyty. 1477 NORTON *Ord. Alch.* iii. *ibid.* 42 Another Stone... you must have withall... A Stone glittering with perspucitie... The price of an Ounce Conveniently Is twenty shillings;... Her name is Magnetia, few people her knowe. 1610 B. JONSON *Alch.* ii. iii, Your marchesite, your tutie, your magnesia. *fig.* 1651 BIGGS *New Disp.* Pref. b 2 b, We catch at onely painted Butter-flies, and speculate not the Magnesia or substantiality of Physicks, but rather its Umbrage; not the Body, but the Bark, and superficial out side.

†b. Used by Paracelsus for: AMALGAM. *Obs.*

1641 FRENCH *Distill.* vi. (1651) 185 Hang plates of gold over the fume of Argent vive, and they will become white, friable, and fluxil as wax. This is called the Magnesia of gold, as saith Paracelsus.

†2. = MANGANESE I. Also *black magnesia*. *Obs.*

[This use prob. arose from the notion that manganese was a form of the 'magnesia' of alchemy. There may, however, have been some early confusion of manganese with loadstone: Pliny *N. H.* xxxvi. lxvi says that loadstone (*magnes lapis*) was used in making glass. In the Latin of early chemistry the word was applied to various other substances: e.g. *magnesia opalina* was a red sulphide of antimony (? = KERMES 3).]

1677 PLOT *Oxfordsh.* 79 Magnesia (in the Glass-houses, called Manganese). 1712 tr. *Pomet's Hist. Drugs* I. 103/2 The last ingredient [*sc.* of Crystalline Glass] is Manganese, or Magnesia, so called from its Likeness in Colour, Weight and Substance to the Load-Stone. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* s.v. *Magnissa*, Many have supposed the Magnissa to be the same with magnesia, that is, manganese, but this is an error. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) X. 427/1 *Black Magnesia*. See Manganese.

3. (In early use often †*white magnesia* = mod.L. *magnesia alba*, in contradistinction to *black magnesia*: see 2.) a. Originally, and still in popular language, applied to hydrated magnesium carbonate, a white earthy powder, used in medicine as an antacid and cathartic. *calcined magnesia*: magnesium oxide (pure 'magnesia': see b) prepared by heating the carbonate. b. In modern *Chemistry*, an alkaline earth, now recognized as the oxide of magnesium (MgO).

[This application of the word seems not to be connected with the use in sense 1, but to have been suggested by the mod.L. *magnes carneus* 'flesh-magnet', applied c1550 by Cardan (*De Subtilitate* vii, Opera III. 475) to a white earth resembling osteocolla, because it was found to adhere strongly to the lips, and was therefore supposed to have the same attraction for flesh that the loadstone has for iron. The mod.L. term *magnesia alba* seems to have been first employed by Hoffmann in 1722 (*Opera* 1740 IV. 479/2).]

1755 J. BLACK *Exper. Magnesia Alba* etc. (1893) 7, I have had no opportunity of seeing Hoffman's first magnesia. *Ibid.* 8 Those who would prepare a magnesia from Epsom salt may use the following process. 1794 SULLIVAN *View Nat.* I. 240 It exists in a state of combination, in lime-stone, common magnesia, alkalis, &c. 1799 *Med. Jnrl.* II. 206 Magnesia has long been a celebrated remedy for these [stomachic] complaints. 1812 SIR H. DAVY *Chem. Philos.* 48 Hoffman, in the beginning of the 18th century, pointed out magnesia as a peculiar substance. 1823 BYRON *Juan* x. lxxiii, These sodas and magnesias Which form that bitter draught, the human species. 1878 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* 80 The metal combines with the oxygen of the air to form oxide of magnesium or magnesia.

c. *attrib.*

1846 G. E. DAY tr. *Simon's Anim. Chem.* II. 133 The magnesia salts would... answer this purpose better. 1876 PREECE & SIVEWRIGHT *Telegraphy* 34 A solution of the magnesia sulphate (MgSO₄, Epsom salts).

magnesian (mæg'ni:ʃ(i)ən), a. [f. MAGNESIA + -AN.]

1. a. Of or pertaining to, or containing magnesia.

1794 SULLIVAN *View Nat.* I. 434 The five simple earths are, the calcareous, the ponderous, the magnesian or muriatic, the argillaceous, and the siliceous. 1799 TENNANT in *Phil. Trans.* LXXXIX. 309 Magnesian limestone may be easily distinguished from that which is purely calcareous, by the slowness of its solution in acids. 1807 T. THOMSON *Chem.* (ed. 3) II. 476 Magnesia has a very marked affinity for alumina... This affinity was first pointed out by Mr. Chenevix in his analysis of magnesian stones. 1812 SIR H. DAVY *Chem. Philos.* 33 In 1756 Dr. Black published his admirable researches on calcareous, magnesian, and alkaline substances. 1876 PAGE *Adv. Text-bk. Geol.* v. 102 Dolomite is a granular or crystalline variety of magnesian lime-stone. 1882 *Rep. to Ho. Repr. Prec. Met. U.S.* 622 This earth has a magnesian or chalky aspect.

b. *magnesian limestone* *Geol.*, a name for the lower division of the New Red Sandstone rocks, now known as 'Permian'.

1836 T. THOMSON *Outl. Min., Geol., & Min. Anal.* II. 142 The magnesian limestone begins at Tynemouth, and extends... as far as Nottingham. 1865 LYELE *Elem. Geol.* (ed. 6) 456 For the lower, or Magnesian Limestone division of English Geologists, Sir R. Murchison proposed, in 1841, the name of Permian.

2. *Min.* [See -IAN 2.] Of a mineral: having a (small) proportion of a constituent element replaced by magnesium.

1930 W. T. SCHALLER in *Amer. Mineralogist* XV. 571/2 Magnesium-magnesian. 1951 C. PALACHE et al. *Dana's Syst. Min.* (ed. 7) II. 503 Cuprian melanterite and pisanite are obtained from solutions containing added copper sulfate; and magnesian and other compositional variants may be similarly obtained by appropriate additions. 1968 I. KOSTOV *Mineral.* II. ix. 498 Kirovite a magnesian variety [of melanterite].

†**mag'nesiated**, a. *Chem. Obs.* [f. MAGNESIA + -ATE + -ED¹.] Combined with magnesia.

1796 KIRWAN *Elem. Min.* (ed. 2) II. 386 After dissolving the Magnesiated Iron in any acid.

magnestic (mæg'ni:sik), a. [f. MAGNES-IA and MAGNES-IUM + -IC.]

a. Containing magnesia. b. In names of salts: Of or pertaining to magnesium.

1877 KINGZETT *Alkali Trade* 208 This tendency to fuse on the part of the mixture is due to the magnestic chloride. 1881 S. P. THOMPSON in *Nature* XXIV. 465 Magnestic platinocyanide. 1894 *U.S. Tariff in Times* 16 Aug. 6/2 Magnestic fire-brick.

magnesiferous (mæg'ni:sifərəs), a. [f. mod.L. *magnesi-a*: see -FEROUS.] Containing magnesia.

1856 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*

magnesioferrite (mæg'ni:sjə'fərait). *Min.* [f. *magnesi-*, taken as combining form of MAGNESIA + FERRITE.] Black octahedral crystals of magnesia and oxide of iron, from Vesuvius.

1868 DANA *Min.* (ed. 5) 152.

magnesite ('mæg'ni:sait). *Min.* [f. MAGNES-IA + -ITE¹.] Carbonate of magnesium, occurring commonly in compact white masses, but occasionally crystalline.

Formerly applied also to the hydrous silicate of magnesium (sepiolite or meerschaum).

1815 W. PHILLIPS *Outl. Min. & Geol.* (1818) 27 Magnesia is combined with the carbonic acid in the magnesite. 1862 DANA *Elem. Geol.* 63. 1877 KINGZETT *Alkali Trade* 207 Neutralising the acid liquor... with Greek stone or very nearly pure magnesite (carbonate of magnesium).

magnesium (mæg'ni:sjəm, -'i:ʃ(i)əm). *Chem.* [f. MAGNESIA, on the type of other names of metals in -UM, -IUM.]

†1. = MANGANESE. *Obs.*

1808 SIR H. DAVY in *Phil. Trans.* XCVIII. 346, I shall venture to denominate the metals from the alkaline earths barium, strontium, calcium, and magnesium: the last of these words is undoubtedly objectionable, but magnesium [footnote refers to Bergman *Opusc.* II. 200] has been already applied to metallic manganese.

2. A chemical element, one of the 'metals of the alkaline earths', being the base of magnesia.

Though one of the most widely diffused of elements it is found in nature only in composition, and was discovered by Sir H. Davy in 1807 and first successfully separated by Bussy in 1830, as a light silvery metal, ductile and malleable, which is stable in dry air but tarnishes when exposed to moisture, and burns with a blinding white light when held in a flame. Symbol Mg.

1812 SIR H. DAVY *Chem. Philos.* 352 That magnesia consists of magnesium and oxygene, is proved both by analysis and synthesis. 1841 BRANDE *Man. Chem.* (ed. 5) 705. 1880 *Nature* XXI. 289 On the dichroitic fluorescence of magnesium-platinum-cyanide. 1881 LOCKYER in *Nature* No. 617. 394 The spectra are as distinct as the spectrum of magnesium.

3. *attrib.*: **magnesium lamp**, a lamp constructed to burn magnesium; **magnesium light**, a brilliant light produced by the combustion of magnesium; **magnesium ribbon**, **thread**, **wire**, a thin strip or wire of magnesium prepared for burning.

1860 *Photogr. News* 8 June 70/2 A rival... to the strong lights hitherto used is like to spring up in Bunsen's *magnesium-lamp. 1871 M. COLLINS *Mrg. & Merch.* I. vi. 204 A magnesium lamp stood on the table. 1860 *Photogr. News* 8 June 70/2 The excellence of the *magnesium-light. 1871 KINGSLEY *At Last* vi, My host, by the help of the magnesium light, had penetrated further into the cave. 1890 *Anthony's Photogr. Bull.* III. 126 *Magnesium ribbon. 1860 *Photogr. News* 8 June 70/2 Notwithstanding the high price of the *magnesium thread. 1864 *Proc. Amer. Phil. Soc.* IX. 458 *Magnesium wire. 1878 H. S. WILSON *Alp. Ascents* iii. 94 The intense flame of the magnesium wire.

magnet ('mægnɪt). Also 5-7 **magnete**, 6 **magnet**. [a. OF. *magnete* (also *manette*), or directly ad. L. *magnēta*, accus. of *magnēs*: see MAGNES.]

The word has been superseded in mod. F. by *aimant*, but is current in the other Rom. and Teut. langs.: It., Sp., Pg. *magnete*, Ger., Da., Sw. *magnet*, Du. *magneet*.]

1. *Min.* = LOADSTONE; a variety of magnetite (proto-sesquioxide of iron) characterized by its power of attracting iron and steel, and by certain other associated properties (see 2).

c1440 *Promp. Parv.* 325/1 *Magnete*, precyowse stone, *magnes*. 1447 BOKENHAM *Seyntys* (Roxb.) 14 Hym thowte that nevere in so lytlyl space He had more seyn, wych his herte drew As the magnet doth iryn. 1555 EDEN *Decades* 322 The Ilande of Magnete that is the Iland of the lode stone which is vnder or near aboute the northe pole. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 515 Dinocrates began to make the arched roof of the temple of Arsinoe all of Magnet or this Loadstone. a1674 MILTON *Hist. Mosc.* iii. Wks. 1851 VIII. 487 In midst of this white City stands a Castle built of Magnet. 1728 PEMBERTON *Newton's Philos.* 13 That any stone should have so amazing a property, as we find in the

magnet [etc.]. c1860 FARADAY *Forces Nat.* v. 130 There are some curious bodies in nature... which are called magnets or loadstones—ores of iron. 1861 C. W. KING *Ant. Gems* (1866) 60 On Magnet, a black compact and hard iron-ore, I have seen rude intagli of the Lower Empire.

2. a. A piece of loadstone; also, a piece of iron or steel to which the characteristic properties of loadstone have been imparted, either permanently or temporarily, by contact with another magnet, by induction, or by means of an electric current. A magnet has an axis, at the extremities of which (the 'poles') the attractive power is greatest, and at the middle of which it becomes *nil*. When suspended freely, a magnet assumes such a position that one of its poles (hence called the north pole) points approximately north, and the other (the south pole) approximately south; the like poles of two magnets repel each other, while the unlike poles attract each other.

bar magnet, a polarized rod of iron, now much used in the construction of electro-magnetic apparatus. *horse-shoe magnet*, a magnet made of steel in the form of a horse-shoe. *natural magnet*: one consisting of loadstone; opposed to *artificial magnet*. See also ELECTRO-MAGNET.

1625 N. CARPENTER *Geog. Del.* i. iii. (1635) 57 Let there bee cut out of a rocke of Load-stone, a Magnet of reasonable quantity. 1727 DE FOE *Syst. Magic* i. ii. (1840) 58-9 What would have been said, to see him make a piece of iron dance round a table, while the agent held the Magnet underneath. 1777 PRIESTLEY *Matt. & Spir.* (1782) I. xiii. 151 We are not... able to conceive how it is that a magnet attracts iron. 1832 *Nat. Philos.* II. *Magnetism* v. 53 (U.K.S.) These horse-shoe magnets... may be rendered magnetic by the same process as a straight bar. 1839 G. BIRD *Nat. Philos.* 146 Each portion will become a perfect magnet, each of the fractured ends exhibiting a polar state, as perfect as the entire magnet. 1894 BOTTONE *Electr. Instr. Making* (ed. 6) 156 A bar-magnet, around one pole of which is coiled about a hundred feet of... copper wire. *Ibid.* 231 It is easily seen, that if (as in bell magnets, horseshoe magnets) the winding is not carried on [etc.].

b. In extended sense: A body possessing the properties characteristic of a magnet.

1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) X. 435/2 [Cavallo's hypothesis] is, that the earth itself is a magnet.

3. *fig.* Something which attracts.

1655 H. VAUGHAN *Silex Scint.*, *Starrē* vi, These are the Magnets which so strongly move And work all night upon thy light and love. 1687 DRYDEN *Hind & P.* III. 368 Two magnets, heaven and earth, allure to bliss, The larger loadstone that, the nearer this. 1691-8 NORRIS *Pract. Disc.* (1711) III. 12 God is the true great Magnet of our souls. 1777 MISS BURNEY *Evelina* xxi, They know the attraction of the magnet that draws me. 1800 MRS. HERVEY *Mourtray Fam.* II. 64 The lovely Emma was the magnet that attracted them both. 1821 JOANNA BAILLIE *Metr. Leg.*, *Columbus* i, The magnet of a thousand eyes. 1868 LYNCH *Rivulet* cxlii. iii, Let love your magnet be To draw him back to you.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as **magnet-drawn**, **-like** adjs.; **magnet-wise** adv.; **magnet core**, the rod or bar of soft magnetized iron placed in the middle of an electro-magnet; **magnet-cylinder**, a metal cylinder, containing magnets, used for generating electricity; **magnet helix**, a coil of wire such as surrounds the core of an electro-magnet; **magnet house**, a house in which magnetic apparatus is kept.

1894 BOTTONE *Elect. Instr. Making* (ed. 6) 231 This is true whatever be the form of the *magnet core. 1866 H. WILDE in *Phil. Trans.* CLVII. 91 A compound hollow cylinder of brass and iron, hereafter called the *magnet-cylinder. 1923 R. GRAVES *Whipperginny* 43 She was *magnet-drawn by his least wish. 1952 R. CAMPBELL tr. *Baudelaire's Poems* 67 When to a cherished cat my gaze Is magnet-drawn. 1879 PRESCOTT *Sp. Telephone* 23 Whenever one part of a circuit is brought in proximity to another, as is the case in *magnet helices. 1900 *Daily News* 3 July 5/2 The *magnet house of the Observatory. 1821 SHELLEY *Prometh. Unb.* IV. 466 Borne beside thee by a power Like the polar Paradise, *Magnet-like of lovers' eyes. 1849 MOZLEY *Ess.* (1878) II. 201 The obliquity of this visible system is... the one theme, which is ever drawing them *magnet-wise.

†**magnetarian**, a. *Obs. rare*-1. [f. MAGNET + -ARIAN.] Conversant with the magnet.

1654 CHARLETON *Physiol. Epic.-Gass.-Charltoniana* 388 The Speculations and Observations of our Modern Magnetarian Authors, Gilbert, Cabeus, Kircher, &c.

magnetarium (mæg'ni:tærjəm). [quasi-Latin, f. MAGNET + -ARIUM.] An instrument for the illustration of the phenomena of the earth's magnetism.

1894 H. WILDE in *Proc. Roy. Soc.* LV. 210 By means of some electro-mechanism, new to experimental science, which [in a paper read in June 1890] I termed a magnetarium, the period of backward rotation [etc.]. 1902 *Encycl. Brit.* XXX. 463/1 Wilde had succeeded in reproducing some of the most conspicuous features of the earth's magnetization by a contrivance called a magnetarium.

|| **mag'netes**. *Obs.* [L., a. Gr. μαγήτης = μάγνησ MAGNET.] = MAGNET.

c1581 LODGE *Repl. Gosson's Sch. Abuse* (Shaks. Soc. 1853) 21 As the magnetes draweth iorne... so Musik [etc.].

magnetic (mæg'netik), a. and sb. [ad. mod.L. *magnētīcus* (F. *magnétique*, Sp. *magnético*, It. *magnético*), f. *magnēt-*: see MAGNET and -IC.]

A. *adj.*

1. a. Having the properties of a magnet; pertaining to a magnet or to magnetism; producing, caused by, or operating by means of, magnetism. See also sense 5).

Frequently forming phraseological combs. with sbs., as in *magnetic amplitude, azimuth, compass, core, declination, dip, equator, field, fluid, meridian, needle, north, pole, potential, separator, storm, telegraph, zenith*: see the sbs.

1634 HABINGTON *Castara* 1. (Arb.) 23 Why doth the stubborn iron prove So gentle to th' magnetick stone? 1635 QUARLES *Embl.* 1. xiii. (1718) 53 Like as the am'rous needle joys to bend To her magnetick friend. 1647 H. MORE *Philos. Poems* 385 Let the arrow K keep in BC the same line of the air or earthly magnetick spirit. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Magnetick*, belonging to the Lodestone. 1796 H. HUNTER tr. *St.-Pierre's Stud. Nat.* (1799) I. 64 Metals, which have magnetic powers, most of which are still unknown to us. 1796 KIRWAN *Elem. Min.* II. 158 Common Magnetic Iron Ore. *Ibid.* 161 Magnetic Sand. 1851 CARPENTER *Man. Phys.* (ed. 2) 12 note, When iron rails, pokers, &c. become magnetic by the influence of the earth. 1884 A. DANIELL *Princ. Physics* xvi. 609 When an iron or cobalt bar is magnetised it... emits a slight sound—a 'magnetic tick'. 1926 *Jrnl. Iron & Steel Inst.* CXIV. 112 The concentrate from the magnetic separation is always mixed with much water, and cannot on that account be directly used. 1964 F. L. WESTWATER *Electronic Computers* iv. 65 If we now suppose that we have another electro-magnet which we can call a 'reading' magnet or magnetic head as it is more usually termed, when the magnetised spot of wire passes under the reading head there will be a change of magnetic flux through the coils on the head. 1964 T. W. McRAE *Impact of Computers on Accounting* i. 6 The current vogue is to use magnetic storage devices which employ the principle of magnetic hysteresis or retained magnetism. The more popular of these devices are: 1. Magnetic tape. 2. Magnetic drum. 3. Magnetic disks. 4. Magnetic cards. 5. Magnetic core (i.e. ferrite core). 1966 A. BATTERSBY *Math. in Managem.* viii. 200 An alternative to optical scanning is to use characters printed in magnetic ink. The MICR system (Magnetic Ink Character Recognition) is mainly used by banks, and the specially designed characters are now becoming a familiar feature of our cheque-books. 1967 D. WILSON in *Wills & Yearsley Handbk. Managem. Technol.* iii. 42 Many data processing installations are now planning to use magnetic disks or magnetic cards for the first time. 1970 *Sci. Amer.* Feb. 29/2 By 1972, if not sooner, it should be economic to replace the standard magnetic-core memory of the computer (the type of memory in which tiny magnetic rings of ceramic are threaded on a matrix of thin wires) with a series of LSI memory modules. 1971 J. H. SMITH *Digital Logic* vi. 126 A variation of the drum is the magnetic disc, very much like a long playing record, but again coated with magnetic material. A whole stack of these discs are normally assembled to give a reasonably fast memory of very large capacity.

† b. Formerly applied to a healing plaster of which 'magnet' or loadstone formed an ingredient, and which was regarded as possessing occult attractive power similar to that of the magnet. *Obs.*

1658 A. FOX *Wurtz' Surg.* 11. x. 86 Then is it requisite, that you have a good Medicine, which penetrate with its virtue, and that is the Magnetick plaster. 1658 tr. *Bergerac's Satyr. Char.* xii. 47, I teach them to find... the magnetick plaster. 1671 SALMON *Syn. Med.* 111. lxxvii. 675 Apply the magnetick Emplaster... till it [the wound] is sufficiently cleansed.

† c. Said with reference to other attractive forces formerly confused with magnetism. *Obs.*

1667 MILTON *P.L.* 111. 583 They [the Constellations] towards his all-cheering Lamp Turn swift their various motions, or are turn'd By his Magnetic beam.

2. *fig. a.* Having powers of attraction; very attractive or seductive. Now often with some mixture of sense 4.

1632 B. JONSON (*title*) *The Magnetick Lady*. 1638 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (ed. 2) 55 Turk, Jew, and others, drawne thither by the magnetick power of gaine. 1658 ROWLAND *Topsell's Four-f. Beasts* Pref., There is such a magnetick force in Goodness, that it draws the hearts of men after it. 1778 MISS BURNLEY *Evelina* xxiii, The magnetic power of beauty. 1845 M. PATTISON *Ess.* (1889) I. 9 That magnetic influence which irresistibly draws our feet to spots on which our imagination has long fed. 1880 *Spectator* 3 Nov. 1437 The Americans have invented, and Englishmen are slowly adopting into their political vocabulary, a new word, intended to account for the otherwise unaccountable popularity of some politicians. They say they are 'magnetic'. 1888 BRYCE *Amer. Commw.* II. iii. lxxiv. 612 If he can join to them a ready and winning address, a geniality of manner if not of heart, he becomes what is called magnetic. 1901 *Scotsman* 7 Oct. 2/7, I found him one of the most magnetic and companionable of men.

b. *Const. to, †of.*

1667 WATERHOUSE *Fire Lond.* 107 Whose appositeness for Trade, was Magnetique of all Nations and Merchandises to it. 1864 TENNYSON *Aylmer's F.* 626 His face magnetic to the hand from which Livid he pluck'd it forth.

3. Applied to those bodies, as iron, nickel, cobalt, which are capable of receiving the properties of the loadstone, or of being attracted by it; also, = PARAMAGNETIC.

1837 BREWSTER *Magnet.* 9 He [Gilbert c 1600] applies the term magnetic to all bodies which are acted upon by loadstones and magnets. 1843 PORTLOCK *Geol.* 225 Magnetic pyrites occurs in considerable quantity in a greenstone dike. 1846 [see DIAMAGNETIC a.]. 1871 ROSCOE *Elem. Chem.* 239 Ferrous oxide and the ferrous salts are magnetic.

4. Pertaining to animal magnetism; mesmeric. 1800 *Med. Jnl.* IV. 130 The magnetic influence of Mesmer. 1834 *Penny Cycl.* II. 33/1 The mode of bringing the magnetised under the influence of the magnetic fluid was peculiar. 1838 DICKENS *Nich. Nick.* vii. As if he had been in a magnetic slumber. 1855 SMEDLEY *Occult Sci.* 222 The magnetic awakening in the body.

5. Special collocations (see also sense 1): **magnetic anomaly**, a local deviation from the general pattern of the earth's magnetic field; **magnetic bottle**, a magnetic field that confines a plasma inside it to a restricted region; **magnetic brake**, a friction brake that is actuated magnetically; **magnetic bubble**, a small, mobile region of reverse magnetization in a very thin sheet of magnetic material in which the magnetization is perpendicular to the sheet and predominantly in one direction; **magnetic drum Computers**, a cylinder that can be rotated and has a magnetizable outer surface on which data can be recorded on circular tracks by means of a set of fixed heads (one opposite each track); **magnetic induction** (see INDUCTION 10b); **magnetic lens**, (a device producing) a magnetic field capable of focusing a beam of charged particles; **magnetic memory**, (a) a dependence of the magnetic state of a body on its previous magnetic history; (b) *Computers*, a memory (sense 2 d) that employs the magnetic properties of bodies; **magnetic mine**, a submarine mine that is detonated by the approach of a magnetized body such as a ship; **magnetic mirror**, (a) a magnetized surface that reflects light; (b) a magnetic field that causes approaching charged particles to be reflected; **magnetic moment** (see MOMENT sb. 8c); **magnetic quantum number**, the quantum number *m* (see M 5b); **magnetic resonance accelerator** = CYCLOTRON; **magnetic stripe** (see STRIPE sb.³); **magnetic tape**, tape (now usu. of plastic) coated or impregnated with a magnetic material, or made of magnetic material, for use as a recording medium.

1899 *Jrnl. Brit. Astron. Assoc.* IX. 134 (*heading*) Magnetic anomalies in Russia. 1929 EVE & KEYS *Appl. Geophysics* ii 38 Three auxiliary magnets of different strengths are usually carried in order to provide for the measurement of large magnetic anomalies and thus extend the range of measurement. 1971 *Nature* 5 Feb. 374/2 The magnetic evidence for seafloor spreading is based on the pattern of the linear magnetic anomalies which lie over and to the sides of mid-oceanic ridges. 1957 *Sci. Amer.* Aug. 80/2 Since no conceivable material will withstand the temperature of these [thermonuclear] reactions, the hope is to contain them in a 'magnetic bottle' that will take advantage of the plasma's response to electromagnetic forces. 1967 *Science Year* 341 No one yet knows how to confine a hot plasma in a 'magnetic bottle' long enough for the energy liberated by relatively infrequent thermo-nuclear reactions to overcome the inevitable loss from electromagnetic radiation and from plasma escaping from the bottle. 1899 *Sci. Abstr.* II. 572 Using a magnetic brake, which acts upon the fly-wheel of the driving engine. 1922 GLAZEBROOK *Dict. Appl. Physics* II. 323/1 In magnetic brakes... an electromagnet... is held just above the rail to which it is attracted upon excitation. 1970 *Nature* 10 Oct. 114/1 Magnetic bubbles, small stable regions of reverse magnetization in a highly anisotropic ferrimagnetic sheet, were described by Dr. F. C. Rossol. 1971 *Sci. Amer.* June 78/1 A promising alternative... exploits a new technology in which data bits are stored in the form of magnetic 'bubbles' moving in thin films of magnetic material... The bubbles are stable over a considerable range of conditions and can be moved from point to point at high velocity. 1950 W. W. STIFLER *High-Speed Computing Devices* xiv. 304 A rotating magnetic drum... is a static storage system, according to this definition, because data recorded on the drum are static with respect to the surface of the drum. 1955 *Sci. Amer.* June 98/2 For the larger, intermediate-speed memory of a computer the favorite device at present is the magnetic drum. 1968 *Brit. Med. Bull.* XXIV. 192/1 Different users require... different combinations of back-up storage (magnetic tape units, magnetic drum units, and so on). 1919 *Phil. Mag.* XXXVIII. 709 Such a 'magnetic lens' is not of much immediate value as the magnetic spectrum of positive rays is very complex. 1966 *McGraw-Hill Encycl. Sci. & Technol.* VIII. 33/2 Magnetic lenses are employed as condensers, objectives, and projection lenses in magnetic electron microscopes, as final focusing lenses in the electron guns of cathode-ray tubes, and for the selection of groups of charged particles of specific velocity in velocity spectrographs. 1887 *Jrnl. Soc. Electr. Engin.* XVI. 523 No matter how treated, a piece of soft iron has a 'magnetic memory'. 1947 L. B. LOEB *Fund. Electr. & Magn.* (ed. 3) xvii. 242 A continuous curve is retraced that never restores the magnetic material back to its zero value. This behavior can be ascribed to a sort of 'magnetic memory' of the substance. 1957 *Economist* 30 Nov. 797 The electronic valves, transistors and magnetic memories used in the modern computer have been developed from knowledge gained from other spheres of electronic applications. 1939 *News Rev.* 30 Nov. 13/1 We already know the secrets of the magnetic mine. 1939 *War Weekly* 1 Dec. 185/1 The new magnetic mine is said to be in use by the Germans at the present time. 1974 *Encycl. Brit. Micropædia* VI. 910/2 Three common types of naval mine are in use, classed by their method of detonation: magnetic mines, pressure mines, and acoustic mines. 1894 *Jrnl. Inst. Electr. Engin.* XXIII. 448 (*heading*) Researches on the reflection of polarised light from magnetic mirrors. 1952 R. F. POST in *Classified Conf. Thermonucl. Reactors held at Denver June 28, 1952* (AEC Rept. Wash.-115) 83 A second possible attack on the problem of containment of a linear discharge at its ends is through the use of what might be called an 'enhanced magnetic mirror'. The ordinary 'magnetic mirror' effect has been known for some time. 1956 L. SPITZER *Physics of fully Ionized Gases* i. 11 The constancy of the magnetic moment has the immediate result that gyrating particles will tend to be reflected from regions of increasing magnetic field... Such a reflecting region may

be called a 'magnetic mirror'. 1966 *McGraw-Hill Encycl. Sci. & Technol.* X. 388/1 The 'mirror machine' (invented by R. F. Post) allows confinement [of the plasma] in a tube with ends 'plugged' by magnetic mirrors... A magnetic mirror is merely a localized region where the magnetic field is made much stronger than average, so that charged particles tend to be reflected as they approach the mirror. 1923 Magnetic quantum number [see M 5b]. 1961 POWELL & CRASEMANN *Quantum Mech.* x. 355 Since the single electron in these atoms has zero angular momentum in the ground state, the magnetic quantum number must be $m = 0$. 1935 Magnetic resonance accelerator [see CYCLOTRON]. 1968 F. KERTESZ *Lang. Nucl. Sci.* (Oak Ridge Nat. Lab. TM 2367) 17 A number of the accelerators... have names ending in '... tron', recalling the generic term *cyclotron* or magnetic resonance accelerator. 1937 *Bell Syst. Techn. Jnl.* XVI. 165 (*heading*) Sound recording on magnetic tape. 1942 *Jrnl. R. Aeronaut. Soc.* XLVI. 68 This paper described an electro-magnetic method of producing and controlling reverberation by the use of a magnetic tape recording system. It consists of recording a sound pattern magnetically on steel tape. 1957 *Economist* 30 Nov. 807/2 The computer, in turn, produces the instructions on magnetic tape which is read by the control apparatus of the cutting machine. 1958 *Listener* 16 Oct. 605/1 Stereophonic magnetic tape recordings have been available for some time. 1967 C. BERNERS-LEE in *Wills & Yearsley Handbk. Managem. Technol.* i. 6 It may well be that the data already exists on magnetic tape in a computer installation.

B. sb.

† 1. = MAGNET, *lit. and fig. Obs.*

1654 H. L'ESTRANGE *Chas. I* (1655) 60 They [alliances between princes] are not soldered by any magnetique of Love. 1658 J. WEBB *Cleopatra* VIII. 11. 20 Retiring her eyes from a magnetick which even forcibly attracted them. 1671 MILTON *P.R.* 11. 168 Such object hath the power to... lead At will the manliest, resolute brest, As the Magnetic hardest Iron draws.

2. a. 'Any metal, as iron, steel, nickel, cobalt, &c., which may receive the properties of the loadstone' (Webster 1847-54 citing *Dana*). b. A paramagnetic body (*Cent. Dict.* 1890).

3. **magnetics**: the science of magnetism.

1786 CAVALLO in *Phil. Trans.* LXXVII. 11 It is a proposition well established in magnetics, that soft iron, or soft steel, acquires magnetism very easily. 1881 MAXWELL *Electr. & Magn.* I. 12 In electrostatics and magnetics. 1971 *Nature* 26 Nov. 187/2 Gravity and magnetics have theorems which limit the amount of interpretation which can be applied to observations of potentials and in general geophysicists work within the confines of these restrictions.

4. *pl.* **Magnetic devices or materials.**

1965 *IEEE Trans. Magnetics* Mar. 3/1 The name became Magnetics Group, and its scope... treatment of all matters in which the dominant factors are the fundamental developments, design, and certain applications of magnetic devices. 1971 *Physics Bull.* Nov. 646/1 The size of the magnetics market however does not hold any reassurances for research.

5. *pl.* **Magnetic properties or phenomena collectively.**

1972 *Nature* 22 Dec. 438/1 They have recorded bathymetry, magnetics and gravity along a profile over a ridge striking N 50° W. 1974 *Ibid.* 4 Jan. 9/1 A new geophysical model for the Red Sea is presented in Fig. 5... The synthetic magnetics is compared with the observed. The fit of the anomalies for the older crust is not quite so good as for the Gulf data.

magnetical (mæg'nɛtɪkəl), *a.* Now rare. [*f.* mod.L. *magnētīc-us* (see prec.) + -AL¹.]

1. = MAGNETIC a. 1.

1581 BOROUGH (*title*) *A Discours of the Variation of the Cumpas, or Magnetick Needle*. 1581 — *Disc. Var. Compass* i. Bj, The magnetick meridian. 1625 N. CARPENTER *Geogr. Del.* i. iii. (1635) 46 A Magnetickall Body by some is defined to bee that which seated in the Aire doth place it selfe in one place naturall, not alterable. 1633 T. JAMES *Voy. Qijb, The Magnetickall Azimuths*. 1606 WHISTON *Th. Earth* 11. (1722) 109 Dr. Halley... has discover'd at least two Magnetical Poles. 1773 BRYDENE *Sicily* xi. (1776) I. 231 The needle... entirely lost its magnetical power, standing indiscriminately at every point of the compass. 1794 G. ADAMS *Nat. & Exp. Philos.* IV. 1. 382 You will find the iron appear more magnetical than the steel. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) X. 435/2 The variation of the compass first showed... that the earth had two magnetical poles by which the needle is influenced. 1876 DAVIS *Polaris Exp.* App. 639 The Coast Survey... has contributed astronomical and magnetical instruments.

† b. = MAGNETIC 1 c. Also const. of. *Obs.*

1626 BACON *Sylva* §75 There is an Opinion, that the Moone is Magnetickall of Heat, as the Sun is of Cold, and Moisture. 1642 H. MORE *Song of Soul* 11. i. xxvi, All these be substances self-moveable: And that we call virtue magnetickall... I comprehend it in the life plantall. 1671 GREW *Anat. Plants* i. iii. §21 It will in its own magnetical tendency to ascend, reduce the Cortical Body to a compliance with it. 1686 GOAD *Celest. Bodies* 11. i. 124 For who, almost, grants not... that the Planets are Magnetick Bodys touched by the Sun... and thereupon move faster when in ☿ with him, direct.

† c. Of a writer: That treats of magnetism. *Obs.*

1676 BOYLE *Mech. Orig. divers Qual., Magnetism* 20 But Magnetism is so fertile a Subject, that if I had now the leisure and conveniency to range among Magnetick Writers, I should scarce doubt of finding [etc.].

† d. In the 17th c. often applied to remedies for which a magical or occult virtue was claimed.

1628 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* 11. i. 1. i. (ed. 3) 209 Whether by these diabolical meanes... this disease and the like may be cured; and if they may whether it bee lawfull to make vse of them, those magnetickall cures? 1632 *Ibid.* ii. iv. (ed. 4) 281 Balsomes, strange extracts, elixirs, and such like magico-magnetickall cures. 1621 *Ibid.* 111. ii. v. 651 Cardan... reckons up many magnetickall remedies. 1630 HALES *Gold. Rem.* i. (1673) 289 He tells of a great Person, who usually

works such as *Magnetical Cures* of that disease. 1663 BOYLE *Uesf. Exp. Nat. Philos.* II. v. 226 Eminent physicians have both made use of and commended magnetical remedies. 1722 QUINCY *Lex. Physico-Med.* (ed. 2), *Magnetism*, and *Magnetical Virtues*, are much used by those who find their Account more in Amusement than useful Knowledge: and some affect to explain or recommend by such Terms, those Remedies, for the Application and Operation of which, they have no better Reasons at hand.

2. *fig.* = MAGNETIC *a.* 2.

a 1649 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Hist. Jas. V.* Wks. (1711) 96 That the king had a magnetical affection towards him. 1675 TRAHERNE *Chr. Ethics* 468 Modesty... preferreth another above it self, and in that its magnetical and obliging quality much consisteth. a 1792 HORNE *Wks.* (1818) III. iii. 34 The virtue of his death, and the consequent 'power of his resurrection'... compose a divine magnetical influence.

3. Pertaining to animal magnetism.

1794 GODWIN *Cal. Williams* 112 There was a magnetical sympathy between me and my master. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) X. 449/2 The room where the patients underwent the magnetical operations. 1802 ACERBI *Trav.* I. 273 The proficiency of the Baron in the magnetical science has not met with very great success.

† *B. sb. pl.* Magnetical properties. *Obs. rare.*

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* II. iii. 71 Men that ascribe thus much unto rocks of the north, must presume or discover the like magnetical in the south.

magnetically (mæg'nɛtɪkəl), *adv.* [f. *prec.* + -LY².] In a magnetic manner; by means or in respect of magnetism.

1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* I. ii. iii. ii. 126 Many greene wounds magnetically cured. 1682 SIR T. BROWNE *Chr. Mor.* I. §9 Stand magnetically upon that Axis, when prudent simplicity hath fixt there. c 1790 IMISON *Sch. Art.* II. 166 The operator ought not to stop longer on the first bar than is necessary to open the pores, and to arrange them magnetically. 1873 MAXWELL *Electr. & Magn.* II. 45 Iron which is magnetically hard is... more apt to break. 1878 C. STANFORD *Symb. Christ.* II. 44 On a sudden they became magnetically conscious of supernatural presence.

† **mag'neticalness.** *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [-NESS.] Magnetical quality or condition.

1757 BIRCH *Hist. R. Soc.* IV. 253 It related not to the instances of the magneticalness of lightning.

magnetician (mæg'nɪtʃɪən). [f. MAGNETIC + -IAN.] One skilled in magnetism; a magnetist.

1838 *Ann. Electr. Magn. & Chem.* II. 53 Had Mr. Clarke, the 'magnetician', known that fact, he might have saved himself the trouble. 1846 C. FOX *Jrnl.* 13 Oct. (1972) 168 Mineral veins, however, a quite different case; infinite scope therein for Papa and all Magneticians. 1854 *Pereira's Polarized Light* (ed. 2) 65 The electrician and the magnetician have assumed, respectively, an electric and a magnetic fluid. 1897 *Proc. R. Soc.* LX. p. x, His first paper on that subject... was completely overlooked by magneticians. 1939 *Geogr. Jnl.* XCIII. 157 Gilbert the magnetician. 1966 *McGraw-Hill Encycl. Sci. & Technol.* IV. 20/1 One of these [components], called variation by the navigator and magnetic declination by the magnetician, is the angle between magnetic and geographic meridians. 1970 *Nature* 29 Aug. 982/2 He found that magneticians were far readier to collect than to interpret data, and set himself to analyse geomagnetic variations.

† **mag'neticness.** *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. MAGNETIC *a.* + -NESS.] = MAGNETICALNESS.

1663 WATERHOUSE *Comm. Fortescue* 187 They fortified themselves against all incursions... which the Magnetiqueness of their external success... might... occasion them.

magnético- (mæg'nɛtɪkəʊ), used (*rarely*) as combining f. MAGNETIC to denote 'magnetic and ...'.

1816 BENTHAM *Chrestomathia* Wks. 1843 VIII. 145 There are—1. The Magnetic or Magnético-spastic. 2. The Electric or Electrico-spastic [etc.].

magne'tiferous, a. [f. MAGNET + -IFEROUS.] Producing or conducting magnetism.

1832 WEBSTER (citing *Journal of Science*). In mod. Dicts.

† **mag'netify, v.** *Obs.* [f. MAGNET + -IFY.] *trans.* = MAGNETIZE. Hence **mag'netified ppl. a.**

1650 CHARLETON *Paradoxes* Prol. 2 Like the Aguish magnetified Needle, reels to and fro. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) X. 450/1 Several persons in a higher sphere of life were magnetified and felt nothing. *Ibid.* XVIII. 621/1 The south pole of a small magnetified needle.

† **magne'timeter.** *Obs.* [f. MAGNET + -METER, after *calorimeter*.] = MAGNETOMETER.

1821 W. SCORESBY Jun. in *Trans. Roy. Soc. Edinb.* (1823) IX. 243 Description of a Magnetimeter, being a New Instrument for Measuring Magnetic Attractions, and Finding the Dip of the Needle.

magnetine ('mæg'nɪtɪn). [f. MAGNET + -INE.]

† 1. A hypothetical imponderable substance regarded as the principle of magnetism. *Obs. rare*⁻¹.

1848 *Lond. Jnl. Arts*, etc. XXXII. 64 [where also other related terms (*magnetide* etc.) are proposed].

2. A mixture of some magnetized material and cement, used in making magnetic belts, etc.

1890 in *Century Dict.*

magnetipolar (mæg'nɪtɪ'pəʊlə(r)), *a.* [f. MAGNET + POLAR *a.*] Having the property of magnetic polarity.

1890 in *Century Dict.*

† **magnetish, a.** *Obs.* [f. MAGNET + -ISH.] = MAGNETIC.

1683 PETTUS *Fleta Minor* I. 317 Some of these Iron-stones are Magnetish, and draw the Iron apparently, which proceeds from their hidden heat.

magnetism ('mæg'nɪtɪz(ə)m). [ad. mod. L. *magnētismus* (F. *magnétisme*, 1724 in Hatz.-Darm.), f. *magnēt-*: see MAGNET and -ISM.]

1. The characteristic properties of the magnet; magnetic phenomena and their laws. Also, the natural agency or principle concerned in the production of magnetic phenomena; formerly often supposed to be an 'imponderable fluid', but now regarded as a modification of energy.

terrestrial magnetism: the magnetic properties of the earth, considered as a whole.

1616 W. BARLOWE *Magn. Aduert.* Ep. Ded. A 2, What I had built upon his foundation of the Magnetisme of the earth. 1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* III. 160 You shall thereby give it a most powerful Magnetisme, so that it will then as actively move the Needle... as the Loadstone it-self. 1775 HARRIS *Philos. Arrangem.* Wks. (1841) 376 Are we to speak of those other motive powers, the powers of magnetism and electricity? 1816 J. SMITH *Panorama Sci. & Art* II. 164 A peculiar species of attraction, exerted by bodies called magnets or loadstones, receives the appellation of magnetism. 1837 WHEWELL *Hist. Induct. Sci.* (1857) III. 38 The subject of terrestrial magnetism forms a very important addition to the general facts. 1839 *Penny Cycl.* XIV. 288/1 The mutual relations of the two magnetisms [Austral and Boreal], and those of positive and negative electricity. c 1865 J. WYLDE in *Circ. Sci.* I. 249/2 The magnetic effect remains for some time; and this is called *residual magnetism*. 1871 TYNDALL *Fragm. Sci.* (1879) II. xvi. 423 A blue flame, which being usually bent by the earth's magnetism, received the name of the Voltaic Arc.

† *b.* In the 17th c. often confused with various phenomena of attraction not now recognized as immediately related to it. *Obs.*

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* II. iii. (1658) 85 Many other Magnetisms may be pretended, and the like attractions through all the creatures of Nature. 1671 GREW *Anat. Plants* I. ii. §25 The two Contrary Tendencies of the Lignous and Cortical Bodies... (being most probably external, and a kind of Magnctisme).

c. fig. Attractive power or influence, esp. personal charm or ascendancy. Sometimes with allusion to sense 3.

1655 H. VAUGHAN *Silex Scint.* II. *Cock-crowing* i, Their magnetisme works all night And dreams of Paradise and light. 1662 GLANVILL *Lux Orient.* xiv. 13 The bodies they have contracted... may by a kind of fatal magnetisme be chained down to their proper element. 1671 MARVELL *Corr.* Wks. 1872-5 II. 393 The magnetism of two souls, rightly touched, works beyond all natural limits. 1691 NORRIS *Pract. Disc.* 172 Nothing is more common than to see Men of singular Strictness... who yet... stoop and yield to the Magnetism of this dirty Planet. a 1711 KEN *Preparatives* Poet. Wks. 1721 IV. 64 The Magnetism of Heav'nly Love, Draws some to God above. 1753 RICHARDSON *Grandison* (1781) III. ix. 67 There is a kind of magnetism in goodness. 1859 KINGSLEY *Misc.* I. 28 He could draw round him... by the spiritual magnetism of his genius, many a noble soul. 1888 BRYCE *Amer. Corunw.* II. iii. lxxiv. 612 Now, magnetism is among the highest qualities which an American popular leader can possess.

2. The science which is concerned with magnetic phenomena.

1828-32 in WEBSTER. 1885 S. P. THOMPSON (*title*) *Lessons in Electricity and Magnetism*.

3. Short for *animal magnetism* (see ANIMAL C. I) = MESMERISM.

[1784, etc.; see ANIMAL C. I.] 1785 *Mesmer's Aphorisms* 13 It cannot be determined how long a tree may preserve the magnetism. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) X. 450/1 The principal application of magnetism... was by pressure of the hands... on the hypochondria. 1855 SMEDLEY *Occult Sci.* 224 Magnetism by the eye is indeed often more powerful than by the hands.

magnetist ('mæg'nɪtɪst). [f. MAGNET + -IST.]

1. One skilled in the science of magnetism.

1761 T. H. CROKER *Syst. Magn.* 7 A noted Magnetist's Pretence of making steadier compasses. 1859 BACHE *Discuss. Magn. & Meteorol. Observ.* I. 14 The same distinguished magnetist.

2. One who practises 'animal magnetism'; a mesmerist. Also *animal magnetist* (see ANIMAL C. I).

1802-12 BENTHAM *Ration. Judic. Evid.* (1827) V. 189 The operations... of the magnetist... in the expulsion of non-existent diseases. 1807 SOUTHEY *Esprilla's Lett.* II. 397 The animal magnetists kept up this unnatural state of attention long enough... to produce... insensibility. 1846 *Blackw. Mag.* LX. 235 The magnetist... made the usual passes along the arm. 1855 SMEDLEY *Occult Sci.* 224 The will, after all, is the real power exercised by the magnetist.

magnetite ('mæg'nɪtɪt). *Min.* [ad. G. *magnetit* (Haidinger 1845): see MAGNET and -ITE.] Proto-

sesquioxide of iron, which is readily attracted by the magnet; magnetic oxide of iron.

1851 D. WILSON *Preh. Ann.* (1863) II. 19 The most important iron ore wrought in Norway and Sweden is Magnetite. 1879 RUTLEY *Stud. Rocks* x. 153 Magnetite is frequently titaniferous.

magnetizability (mæg'nɪtɪzə'bɪlɪtɪ). [f. next: see -ITY.] Capacity of being magnetized.

1880 *Nature* XXIII. 210 The magnetisability of iron at very high temperatures. 1881 MAXWELL *Electr. & Magn.* II. 412 Not exactly proportional to its diamagnetic or ferro-magnetic magnetizability.

magnetizable ('mæg'nɪtɪzəb(ə)l), *a.* [f. MAGNETIZE + -ABLE.] Capable of being magnetized.

1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) XVIII. 623/2 These intervening masses of magnetisable iron-ore. 1837 BREWSTER *Magnet.* 92 The continuous parts of a magnetizable body. 1881 *Times* 11 Apr. 4 Diamagnetism, which gave indications that 'space'... is magnetizable.

magnetization (mæg'nɪtɪ'zeɪʃən). [f. MAGNETIZE + -ATION.]

1. The action of magnetizing or the condition of being magnetized.

1801 *Encycl. Brit.* Suppl. II. 133/2 The striking it with a key will... make the process of magnetization very quick. 1832 *Nat. Philos.* II. *Electro-Magnet.* x. 56 (U.K.S.) We shall call the action which produces an arrangement of poles similar to that resulting from a voltaic current, positive magnetization. 1845 TODD & BOWMAN *Phys. Anat.* I. 239 Further tests of the presence of galvanic action are found in the magnetization of a steel needle placed within a coil. 1849 S. R. MAITLAND *Illustr. Mesmerism* 74 M. Swedenborg being present, she begged him to increase the efficacy of the water, by joining in the magnetisation. 1868 *Athenæum* 14 Mar. 390/2 Dr. Tyndall repeated Faraday's marvellous experiment—the magnetization of light. 1871 TYNDALL *Fragm. Sci.* (1879) I. xiii. 373 Previous to magnetization, a dipping needle... stands accurately level.

2. *Special Comb.*: magnetization curve, a graph of magnetic induction against magnetic field strength in the same region.

1890 J. HOPKINSON in *Proc. R. Soc.* XLVIII. 2 A magnetisation curve is all that I have obtained free from doubt; the sample was heated and its magnetisation determined at various temperatures for a force of 0.50. 1968 C. G. KUPER *Introd. Theory Superconductivity* v. 86 Figure (5.5) shows a typical magnetization curve for a small cylinder in a transverse field.

magnetize ('mæg'nɪtɪz), *v.* [f. MAGNET + -IZE.]

1. *trans.* To charge or supply with magnetic properties.

1801 *Encycl. Brit.* Suppl. II. 133/2 The most simple method of magnetising a steel bar. 1831 BREWSTER *Optics* x. 92 The violet rays... had the power of magnetising small steel needles. 1894 BOTTONE *Electr. Instr. Making* (ed. 6) 215 If, therefore, we wind our field magnets with about 6 lbs. No. 20 = 12.5 ohms, we shall get a sufficient number of turns on to magnetise them efficiently.

2. *intr.* To become magnetic.

In mod. Dicts.

3. *trans.* To attract as a magnet does. Chiefly *fig.* (with mixture of sense 4), to subdue or win by personal charm.

1836 *Edin. Rev.* LXII. 310 The noblest associations, thus insensibly introduced into the mind, magnetize it anew. 1842 TENNYSON *Talking Oak* 255, I kiss it twice, I kiss it thrice, The warmth it thence shall win To ripen life may magnetise The baby-oak within. 1847 DISRAELI *Tancred* IV. iii, You will magnetise the Queen as you have magnetised me. 1876 MOZLEY *Univ. Serm.* vi. 141 External Nature is... an enchantress who magnetises the human spirit.

4. To influence by 'animal magnetism'; to mesmerize. Also *fig.*

1785 *Mesmer's Aphorisms* 11 The operation must be repeated, till you have magnetized every side of the plant. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) X. 450/1 Seven of Deslon's patients were magnetised at Dr. Franklin's house. 1849 S. R. MAITLAND *Illustr. Mesmerism* 74 M. Renard... had requested that Adèle the clairvoyant might, while in her sleep, magnetise a little bottle of water for him. 1864 LOWELL *Fireside Trav.* 189 You must magnetize him many times to get him *en rapport* with a jest.

Hence **magnetized ppl. a.** (also *absol.*); **magnetizing vbl. sb.** and **ppl. a.**

1787 MME. D'ARBLAY *Diary* 19 June, He whispered... that... he intended to introduce magnetizing. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) X. 450/1 A magnetised tree was said to produce convulsions. 1830 HERSCHEL *Stud. Nat. Phil.* 57 Masks of magnetized steel wire are... adapted to the faces of the workmen. 1834 *Penny Cycl.* II. 33/1 The mode of bringing the magnetised under the influence of the magnetic fluid was peculiar. 1843 *Rep. Brit. Assoc.* 27 The magnetizing action of transitory electric currents. 1877 *Academy* 3 Nov. 428/1 In an article on the magnetising of animals, Herr Preyer investigates the physiological effects [etc.]. 1880 J. E. H. GORDON *Electr. & Magn.* I. 147 The magnetized bar.

magnetizer ('mæg'nɪtɪzə(r)). [f. MAGNETIZE + -ER.]

1. One who magnetizes; in quots. one who practises 'animal magnetism', a mesmerist.

1802 ACERBI *Trav.* I. 270, I saw my fellow traveller... fall into a profound sleep by the mere motion of the magnetizer's fingers. 1834 *Penny Cycl.* II. 32/2 Hundreds were ready to attest the wonderful cures wrought upon their own persons by the great magnetizer [Mesmer]. 1867 CARLYLE *Remin.* (1881) II. 269 Two magnetisers, first a man, then a quack woman. 1886 *Pall Mall G.* 7 July 3/2 The Italian magnetizer Donato.

2. That which imparts magnetism.

In mod. Dicts.

magneto (mæg'nɪtəʊ), *sb. a.* Used colloq. as an abbreviation for MAGNETO-ELECTRIC MACHINE; *spec.* one in an internal-combustion engine employing spark ignition.

1882 *Daily News* 27 Jan. 2/1 Various curious forms of early telegraphs are shown... for instance... Highton's gold-leaf and horseshoe needle, Henley's magneto, and others. 1893 PREECE & STUBBS *Man. Telephony* 129 For such a purpose commutated magnetos are made. 1902 J. E. HUTTON in A. C. HARMSWORTH (ed.) *Motors* viii. 154 The magneto is driven off the main shaft of the engine... by means of a chain. 1929 A. HUXLEY *Let.* 22 Feb. (1969) 307

At Albengo on the Italian riviera, our magneto suddenly gave out. Short circuit, something fused. 1959 *Motor Man.* (ed. 36) vi. 169 Special equipment is needed to develop the high tension required for ignition. . . There are two systems. One, commonly known as coil ignition, takes in low tension current from the battery and converts it to high tension. The other depends upon a magneto-electric machine—a magneto, for short—which is driven by the engine and generates high-tension current. 1971 *Arable Farmer* Feb. 49/1 On external types of magneto . . . the points are normally accessible by removing the end cover.

b. attrib., as **magneto ignition**, in some internal-combustion engines, ignition by means of a voltage generated by a magneto that is driven by the engine.

1902 J. E. HUTTON in A. C. Harmsworth et al. *Motors* viii. 159 The magneto ignition system, which is applied to all the new model motor-engines of M. Mors, consists of a magneto-electric rotary machine, combined with a series of mechanical contact-breakers. 1905 *Westm. Gaz.* 12 Dec. 4/2 The all but universal use of magneto-ignition. c1933 E. MOLLOY *Mod. Motor Repair* III. 877/1 The distance of the gaps . . . should be adjusted as accurately as possible to between .015 to .018 in.; if the engine is fitted with magneto ignition. 1966 *McGraw-Hill Encycl. Sci. & Technol.* VIII. 52/2 The higher cost of magneto ignition is not warranted in modern automobiles, where storage batteries are required for other electrically operated equipment.

magneto- (mæg'nitəu), formally repr. the combining form of Gr. μάγνητ-, μάγνης MAGNET, first occurring in quasi-Greek derivatives like MAGNETOMETER, and now used without restriction to form combinations (chiefly written with hyphen) denoting processes carried on by magnetic means, or the application of magnetism to particular departments of art or industry, as in *magneto-electro-telluric*, *-induced*, *-inductive*, *-optic*, *-optical* adjs.; *magneto-generator*, *-induction*, *-rotation*. Also in the following: **magneto-bell**, **magneto-call-bell**, an electric bell in which the armature of the electro-magnet is polarized; **magneto'caloric a.** [ad. F. *magnétocalorique* (Weiss & Piccard 1918, in *Compt. Rend.* CLXVI. 352)], applied to the reversible change of temperature that accompanies a change in the magnetization of a paramagnetic or ferromagnetic material; **magneto'cardiogram Med.**, a record of the variations in the magnetic field of a patient's body that occur as a result of the beating of the heart; so **magneto'cardiograph**, an instrument used to make such records; **magneto'cardio'graphic a.**, **-cardio'graphy**; **magneto'chemistry**, the branch of science concerned with the relation between magnetism and chemical phenomena, molecular and atomic structure, etc.; so **magneto'chemical a.**; **magneto-dynamo** (see quot.); **magneto-ex'ploder**, a magneto-electric apparatus for firing an explosive charge; **magneto-instrument** (*Cent. Dict.* 1890), **-machine**, a magneto-electric machine; **magneto-i'onic a.**, of or pertaining to the joint effect of a magnetic field and ionized gas (e.g. in the ionosphere) on the propagation of radio waves; **magneto-me'chanical a.**, pertaining to the interrelation of magnetic and mechanical properties, esp. the magnetic moment and angular momentum of an atom or particle; *spec.* applied to the ratio of these quantities (or its reciprocal); **magneto-optics**, the branch of physics which deals with the optical effects of magnetic fields; **magneto-phonograph**, a sound-recording and producing instrument worked by means of magnetic electricity; **magneto-pointer** (in mod. Dicts.), the index of a magneto-electric dial telegraph; **magneto-printer** (in mod. Dicts.), a recording telegraph worked by magneto-electricity; **magneto're'sistance**, dependence of the electrical resistance of a body on an external magnetic field; **magneto'sonic a.**, pertaining to or designating a type of magneto-hydrodynamic wave that has two speeds of propagation (both functions of the magnetic field strength and the speed of sound in the fluid), can travel in any direction relative to that of the field, and is characterized by a displacement of the fluid in any direction in the plane defined by the directions of propagation and of the field except the direction normal to the former; **magneto'static a.**, **-statically adv.**; **magneto'statics** [after ELECTROSTATICS], the branch of physics dealing with unchanging magnetic fields; so **magneto'tail** [TAIL sb.1], the broad, elongated part of the magnetosphere that extends from the vicinity of the earth in a direction away from the sun; **magneto-telegraph** (in mod. Dicts.), a telegraph worked by magneto-electricity; **magneto-tele-**

phone, a magneto-electric sound transmitter; **magneto'telluric a.**, pertaining to or designating a technique for investigating the electrical conductivity of the earth by measuring simultaneously fluctuations in its magnetic and electric fields at the surface; hence **magneto'tellurics** [-IC 2], the branch of geophysics concerned with this; **magneto-therapy**, the treatment of disease by the external application of metal plates inducing magnetic electricity (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1889); **magneto-transmitter** (in mod. Dicts.), a magneto-electric machine for the transmission of (a) electric force, (b) sound.

1889 PREECE & MAIER *Telephone Index*, *Magneto Bell. 1884 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech. Suppl.*, *Magneto Call-bell, the sounder of a telephone circuit. 1921 *Sci. Abstr.* A. XXIV. 724 (heading) *Magneto-caloric effect. 1937 J. W. T. SPINKS tr. *Herzberg's Atomic Spectra & Atomic Struct.* vi. 211 The magneto-caloric effect [in paramagnetic substances] is so small at room temperature that it cannot be observed. 1965 A. H. MORRISH *Physical Princ. Magn.* iii. 83 Since for a normal paramagnetic salt $(\partial M/\partial T)_H$ is negative, an increase in the field produces a heating and conversely decreasing H gives rise to a temperature drop. This is often called the magneto-caloric effect. The important application of this effect is in the production of temperatures below 1°K. 1963 BAULE & MCFEE in *Amer. Heart Jnl.* LXVI. 95/1 The electromotive forces of the heart set up currents in the torso which in turn produce magnetic fields. These fields are exceedingly small. . . Nevertheless, they may be detected, as is shown by the *magneto-cardiogram. 1971 *New Scientist* 10 June 631/2 As well as being more convenient, a magneto-cardiogram (MKG) is faster to take than an electrocardiogram. 1963 *Amer. Heart Jnl.* LXVI. 96/2 The *magneto-cardiograph offers the potentiality of detecting otherwise 'silent' components of the electromotive forces of the heart. 1967 *N. Y. Times* 6 May 33 Dr. Cohen said . . . it is . . . too early to assess the long-range potential of the magneto-cardiograph. 1970 *Amer. Heart Jnl.* LXXIX. 231/2 Since the electromotive surface representing the activation boundaries lies in the heart, electrocardiographic or magneto-cardiographic lead fields need only be known within this region. 1967 *Bull. Exper. Biol. & Med.* LXIV. 1024 *Magneto-cardiography is also valuable as an addition to electrocardiography. 1911 *Jnl. Chem. Soc.* C. ii. 367 (heading) *Magneto-chemical researches on the atomic structure of the halogens. 1943 P. W. SELWOOD *Magnetochem.* iii. 58 The dimerization of free radicals and of other paramagnetic molecules is one of the most fruitful fields for magnetochemical research. 1972 *Indian Jnl. Chem.* X. 726/2 A magnetochemical study of these derivatives has also been carried out to get some information about the nature of bonding of the metal ions with the polyphosphate chain. 1914 *Chem. Abstr.* VIII. 2648 (heading) *Magneto-chemistry. 1937 *Nature* 20 Mar. 489/1 By magnetochemistry is meant the examination of the problems of chemical structure in the light of magnetic measurements and modern magnetic theory. 1969 *Jnl. Leeds Univ. Union Chem. Soc.* XI. 42 The earliest significant work on magnetochemistry was probably by Faraday who devised a method for measuring susceptibility which is still used today. 1973 *Nature* 31 Aug. p. xi (Advt.), Magnetochemistry, especially the study of metal-metal interactions in paramagnetic clusters. 1884 S. P. THOMPSON *Dynamo-Electr. Machinery* 199 In *magneto-dynamos, in which the field is due to permanent magnets of steel. 1846 J. JOYCE *Sci. Dial.* vi. 423 The machine in this case has been termed the *magneto-electro-telluric machine. 1869 *Chambers's Jnl.* Apr. 271/2 A *magneto-exploder . . . was shewn, which will fire a fuse, and consequently a cannon. 1908 *Installation News* II. 149/2 Water-tight bells and magneto exploders for blasting purposes. 1893 PREECE & STUBBS *Man. Telephony* 125 The Ericsson-Bell Company's *magneto generators. 1871 *Eng. Mechanic* 3 Feb. 480/1 He is referring to a galvanic, and not a *magneto-induced current. 1892 S. P. THOMPSON *Magneto-Electr. Machinery* 8 Within a few months machines on the principle of *magneto-induction had been devised by Dal Negro and by Pixii. 1879 G. PRESCOTT *Sp. Telephone* 259 The *magneto-inductive waves were superposed. 1925 APPLETON & BARNETT in *Electrician* 3 Apr. 398/1 The same theory (for which we propose the name *magneto-ionic theory) has also been independently put forward by Messrs. Nicholls and Schelling ('Nature', March 7th, 1925). 1932 E. V. APPLETON in *Jnl. Inst. Electr. Engin.* LXXI. 645/2 It is highly probable that interference between the various magneto-ionic components of singly- and multiply-reflected downcoming waves is partly responsible for resultant intensity fading. 1973 *Physics Bull.* May 291/3 A first start is made to the problem of the transfer of radio emission in a pulsar magnetosphere by applying the method of magnetoionic theory. c1865 G. GORE in *Circ. Sci.* I. 229/1 The *magneto-machine being in some cases employed. 1891 S. P. THOMPSON tr. *Guillemin's Magn. & Electr.* 415 Gramme's magneto-machine. 1925 *Sci. Abstr.* A. XXVIII. 611 *Magneto-mechanical anomaly of the atom. 1930 *Magneto-mechanical* [see GYROMAGNETIC a. 1]. 1950 W. FINKELNBURG *Atomic Physics* iii. 153 The magnetic moment of paramagnetic atoms is due to the electron rotating in its orbit or to the spin of the electron. The so-called magnetomechanical parallelism enables us to distinguish between two contributions to the atomic magnetism. 1953 [see GYROMAGNETIC a. 1]. 1958 CONDON & ODISHAW *Handbk. Physics* IV. viii. 136/1 Because of the magnetomechanical interactions . . . internal stresses due to cold-working, impurities, precipitates, etc., contribute a spatially varying component of the short-range energy. 1881 S. P. THOMPSON *Elem. Electr. & Magnet.* §387. 350 *Magneto-optic Rotation of the Plane of Polarisation of a Ray of Light. 1913 P. ZEEMAN *Res. Magneto-Optics* p. xi. To the memory of this sage [sc. Faraday]— . . . the pioneer in *magneto-optics as in so many things, I have ventured to dedicate this volume. 1960 *Physical Rev. Lett.* IV. 357 (heading) Photon momentum effects in the magneto-optics of excitons. 1848 FARADAY in *Phil. Trans.* CXXXIX. 35 Plücker's *magneto-optical results. 1850 TYNDALL in *Rep. Brit. Assoc., Sections* (1851) 23 On the Magneto-Optical

Properties of Crystals. 1902 J. J. THOMPSON in *Encycl. Brit.* XXX. 464 *Magneto-Optics. 1902 *Harper's Mag.* Feb. 496 It has been variously designated as the 'telegraphone', the 'microphonograph' and the '*magneto-phonograph' in Europe. 1930 L. W. MCKEEHAN in *Physical Rev.* XXXVI. 949 The *magneto-resistance effect in non-ferromagnetics is only measurable with accuracy in very intense magnetic fields. 1961 *Engineering* 22 Dec. 823 One of the first practical devices to use the phenomenon of magnetoresistance is a voltage regulator. 1966 *New Scientist* 3 Feb. 286/2 The magnetoresistance effect in semiconductors, which has recently been shown to exist at frequencies well up into the microwave region. 1889 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Magneto-rotation. 1962 W. B. THOMPSON *Introd. Plasma Physics* v. 84 There is remarkably little evidence for the propagation of *magnetosonic waves through a plasma. *Ibid.* 91 In the magneto-hydrodynamic case, there are three possible parametrizing velocities C_{\perp} , C_A and the magnetosonic speed $C_T = \sqrt{(C_A^2 + C_{\perp}^2)}$. 1971 *Nature* 13 Aug. 443/3 The Crab pulsar . . . seems to be associated with a series of wisps of gas. . . Wisps 2, 3 and 4 have been generated by the magnetosonic waves which this motion of Wisp 1 produces. 1893 *Notices Proc. R. Inst. Gt. Brit.* XIII. 348 *Magneto-static screening by soft iron would follow the same law as electrostatic screening, if the magnetic susceptibility of the iron were infinitely great. 1950 *Physical Rev.* LXXXV. 156 The domain patterns . . . represent configurations of low magnetostatic energy. 1969 M. A. UMAN *Lightning* 101 The magnetostatic field present during a lightning discharge is directly proportional to the discharge current. 1960 *Physical Rev. Lett.* V. 47/1 The figure of 10^{-8} erg/cm³ represents . . . a solar wind flux sufficient to compress the geomagnetic field *magnetostatically to $\sim 0.9R$, if we utilize the usual model. 1897 A. G. WEBSTER *Theory Electr. & Magn.* ix. 353 (heading) Parallel treatment of electrostatics and *magnetostatics. 1952 E. G. RAMBERG tr. *Sommerfeld's Electrodynamics* 1. 40 In most treatments the analogy between electrostatics and magnetostatics is emphasized. 1968 J. C. ANDERSON *Magnetism* 1. 10 In magnetostatics it is convenient to define a magnetic pole strength, q , analogous to electric charge. 1971 *Daily Tel.* 4 Aug. 4/3 This region's outlines become distorted by a varying stream of electrified atomic particles from the Sun called solar wind. It sweeps part of the magneto-sphere . . . into a tear-drop shape which scientists would now refer to as the Earth's *magnetotail. 1973 *Nature* 9 Mar. 79/2 The multiple satellite mission will help unravel the spatial and temporal variations of the radiation belt, the magnetopause, the bow shock and magnetotail. 1883 S. P. THOMPSON *P. Reis* 9 In 1877, when the *Magneto-Telephones of Graham Bell began to make their way into Europe. 1953 L. CAGNIARD in *Geophysics* XVIII. 605 (heading) Basic theory of the *magneto-telluric method of geophysical prospecting. 1967 L. R. ALLDREDGE in Matsushita & Campbell *Physics of Geomagn. Phenomena* I. 1. ii. 55 Smith et al. . . describe instrumentation for magneto-telluric experiments for which simultaneous measurements of geomagnetic micropulsations and telluric currents are made. 1971 *Nature* 3 Sept. 13/1 To learn something about the behaviour of the upper mantle . . . Tammemagi and Lilley . . . have made four magnetotelluric soundings at 150 km intervals roughly along the latitude of Canberra. 1960 *Jnl. Geophysical Res.* LXV. 4202/1 Useful field results have not been numerous in the literature, and field *magnetotellurics is still in the developmental stage. 1967 A. T. PRICE in Matsushita & Campbell *Physics of Geomagn. Phenomena* I. 11. iii. 295 There is, at present, much activity in the theory and practice of magnetotellurics, which should greatly help the task of unravelling and interpreting many geomagnetic phenomena.

magneto-crystallic (mæg'nitə'kristəlik), **a.** [f. MAGNETO- + CRYSTALLIC.] Of or relating to the magnetic properties possessed by crystals.

1848 FARADAY in *Phil. Trans.* CXXXIX. 30 In that case the word magnetocrystallic ought probably to be applied to this force, as it is generated or developed under the influence of the magnet. *Ibid.* 40 Both the magnetic and magneto-crystallic forces are at the same time doubled or quadrupled.

† **magnetod.** *Obs.* [See OD².] (See quot. 1889.) 1850 ASHBURNER tr. *Reichenbach's Dynamics* 224 We may name this product *crystalloid*, . . . that from electricity briefly as *elod*, from light *photod*, and so on, *magnetod*, *chymod*, *helioid* [etc.]. 1889 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Magnetod*, Reichenbach's term for the odyllic force found in magnets.

magneto-e'lectric, a. Pertaining to electric phenomena involving electric currents induced in conductors by the relative motion of these conductors with respect to either permanent magnets or electro-magnets.

Introduced, in 1831, by Faraday, who employed it in its most general sense for describing the currents induced by motion of conduction in conjunction with any of the following kinds of magnet: permanent steel magnets, ordinary loadstones, electro-magnets, the earth. He used it tentatively at first in contradistinction to the term *volta-electric*, which he applied to the induction of electricity by turning on or turning off an electric current in a stationary coil.

1831 FARADAY in *Phil. Trans.* (1832) CXXII. 139 As a distinction in language is still necessary, I propose to call the agency thus exerted by ordinary magnets, *magneto-electric* or *magnelectric* induction. *Ibid.* 173 Upon the supposition that the rotation of the earth tended, by magneto-electric induction, to cause currents in its own mass. 1833 *Ibid.* CXXXIII. 44. I had the pleasure . . . of making an experiment, for which the great magnet [a loadstone] in the museum . . . and the magneto-electric coil described in my first paper, were put in requisition. 1834 — in *Philos. Mag.* V. 349 When I first obtained the magneto-electric spark it was by the use of a secondary magnet. . . My principal was an electromagnet; Nobili's was, I believe, an ordinary magnet; others have used the natural magnet. 1839 J. F. DANIELL *Introd. Chem. Philos.* 489 Magneto-electric is the converse to electro-magnetic action. 1854 G. BIRD & C. BROOKE *Elem. Nat. Philos.* xvii. (ed. 4) 421 note. Similarly, electro-magnetic induction would mean the development of magnetism by a current, and magneto-electric induction, that of a current by magnetism. 1881 MAXWELL *Electr. & Magn.* II. 208 This is the electromotive force which must be

supplied from sources independent of magneto-electric induction.

b. magneto-electric current. Used by Faraday to distinguish currents generated mechanically by magneto-electric induction from those generated in a voltaic battery.

1851 FARADAY in *Phil. Trans.* CXLII. (1852) 137 On the employment of the Induced Magneto-electric Current as a test and measure of Magnetic Forces.

c. magneto-electric machine. First used by Faraday, in 1831, to denote a machine generating currents by magneto-electric induction. By later writers employed in variously limited senses.

The appellation continued to be used in Faraday's wide sense by various writers down to about 1867, when the improvements of Wilde, Wheatstone, Siemens, Ladd, Varley and others attracted much attention, and the term 'dynamo-electric machine' was introduced by Brooke. This term was defined by Brooke himself to denote in general a machine 'in which dynamic energy is employed to produce an electric current' (*Proc. Roy. Soc.* XV. 409, *footnote*); by others, however, it has been applied to signify only such machines as embodied the principle of self-excitation and did not contain any permanent magnets. Those who adopted the latter usage limited the meaning of 'magneto-electric machine'; some including under that term only the machines with permanent magnets of steel, while others included under the name both these and the machines with separately-excited electro-magnets. The present tendency is to confine the term strictly to the machines with permanent steel magnets. Some writers define magneto-electric machines as simply old-fashioned or rudimentary kinds of dynamos; others treat the terms as synonymous. On the other hand some writers treat 'magneto-electric machine' as a generic term, of which dynamo-electric machines form a sub-class.

1831 FARADAY in *Phil. Trans.* (1832) CXXII. 160 Two rough trials were made with the intention of constructing magneto-electric machines. *Ibid.* 163 [Under heading *Terrestrial Magneto-electric Induction*, describes as magneto-electric machines discs of copper caused to revolve, and thereby generate electric currents under the magnetic influence of the earth.] 1866 CROOKES in *Q. Jnl. Sci.* XII. 504 Magneto-electric machines, with revolving armatures, in which electro-magnets had been substituted for permanent magnets, had been constructed. 1867 WHEATSTONE in *Proc. Roy. Soc.* XV. 369 The magneto-electric machines which have been hitherto described are actuated either by a permanent magnet or by an electro-magnet. 1878 *Proc. Inst. Civ. Engin.* LII. 63 M. Alfred Niaudet remarked that he did not agree with... the distinction between dynamo-electric and magneto-electric machines. In all these instruments mechanical power was converted into electricity by the action of magnetism; consequently all were both magneto-electric and dynamo-electric. 1878 J. N. SHOOLBRED *Pres. State Electric Lighting* 6 For the older form, where permanent magnets are employed, the term 'magneto-electric' machine has been retained. 1880 A. SIEMENS in *Jnl. Soc. Electr. Engin.* IX. 93 A constant and permanent magnetic-field is, therefore, of paramount importance, and it can be produced in the way proposed by Mr. Wilde in 1863 for magneto-electric machines by employing a separate machine for exciting the field-magnets of one or more similar machines. 1882 S. P. THOMPSON in *Jnl. Soc. Arts* XXXI. 120 The arbitrary distinction between so-called magneto-electric machines and dynamo-electric machines fails when examined carefully. In all these machines a magnet, whether permanently excited, independently excited, or self-excited, is employed to provide a field of magnetic force. And in all of them dynamic power is employed. 1887 W. B. ESSON *Magneto- & Dynamo-electric Machines* 22 In all the machines yet described, the electric currents were induced by means of steel magnets, or, as in Wilde's machine, by magnets that were magnetised by the current produced in another machine. Such machines are usually called 'magneto-electric' machines, to distinguish them from the 'dynamo-electric' machines. 1889 *Chambers's Encycl.* IV. 146/2 The term 'dynamo-electric' was at first applied to distinguish those machines which were self-exciting from 'magneto-electric' machines, which had permanent magnets to give the field; but this distinction is no longer maintained. 1891 J. W. URQUHART *Dynamo-Const.* 2 A magneto-electric machine—an apparatus in which steel magnets are used to furnish the 'magnetic field'—is not strictly by common consent called a dynamo.

So **magneto-electricity** *a.*, in the same sense.

1836 MULLINS in *Lond. & Edinb. Philos. Mag.* Aug. 120 On certain Improvements in the Construction of Magneto-electric Machines. 1873 F. JENKIN *Electr. & Magn.* xx. § 1. 280 It is convenient to retain the name magneto-electric apparatus for those arrangements in which powerful electric currents are induced in wires moved across a magnetic field produced by permanent magnets or electro-magnets.

magneto-electricity. Electricity generated by the relative movement of electric conductors and magnets of any kind. Also the branch of science concerned with this.

1832 FARADAY in *Phil. Trans.* (1833) CXXIII. 44, I have made many endeavours to effect chemical decomposition by magneto-electricity. 1842 W. R. GROVE *Lect. Progr. Phys. Sci.* 21 Here originates the Science of Magneto-electricity, the true converse of Electro-magnetism. 1845 JOULE in *Electr. Mag.* 1. 138 The magneto-electricity developed in the coils of the revolving electro-magnet. 1853 F. C. BAKEWELL *Electric Sci.* 143 Electro-magnets... have been sometimes used instead of permanent magnets for the induction of magneto-electricity. 1866 H. WILDE in *Phil. Trans.* CLVII. 92 Waves of magneto-electricity were generated.

magnetogram (mæg'nit:əgræm). [f. MAGNETO- + -GRAM.] The automatic record of magnetic needles.

1884 C. MELDRUM in *Erupt. Krakatoa* (ed. Symons 1888) 473, I forwarded copies of magnetograms. 1902 *Encycl.*

Brit. XXX. 460/2 Any number of examples are afforded by the magnetograms from stations such as Kew and Falmouth.

magnetograph (mæg'nit:əgrəf, -æ-). [f. MAGNETO- + -GRAPH.]

1. An instrument arranged to record automatically the movements of the magnetometer. Also *attrib.*

1847 RONALDS in *Phil. Trans.* CXXXVII. 113 The applicability of this system of self-registration to a magnetograph was sufficiently obvious. 1883 C. CARPMAEL in *Erupt. Krakatoa* (ed. Symons 1888) 474 The three magnetograph traces were unusually steady. 1902 *Encycl. Brit.* XXX. 460/2 The records from ordinary Kew pattern magnetographs not infrequently show a repetition of... small rhythmic movements.

2. = MAGNETOGRAM. (In recent U.S. Diets.)

3. (See *quot.*)

1896 *Current Hist.* (Buffalo, N.Y.) VI. 467 Professor John S. McKay... has obtained interesting pictures, which he calls 'magnetographs'; resembling X-ray prints in being silhouettes of objects excluded from light.

Hence **magneto-graphic** *a.*, of or belonging to the magnetograph.

1887 *Science* (U.S.) 20 May 499/1 The earthquake was recorded automatically upon the magnetographic traces in the observatory.

magnetogyric (mæg'nit:ə'ɔ:dʒaɪrɪk), *a.* *Physics.* [f. MAGNETO- + Gr. γύρ-ος ring, circle + -IC.] 1. Pertaining to or exhibiting the Faraday effect (FARADAY I).

1904 A. SCHUSTER *Introd. Theory Optics* xii. 272 All substances turn the plane of polarization when they are traversed by light in the direction of a magnetic field. They become therefore 'magneto-gyric'. *Ibid.* 290 A simple and rational connexion between the Zeeman effect and magnetogyric properties.

2. Applied to the ratio of the magnetic moment of an atom or particle to its angular momentum.

1965 M. G. SCROGGIE *Electron in Electronics* ix. 204, γ , the magnetogyric ratio for spin, is different from the orbital γ , being practically twice as large. 1967 CONDON & ODISHAW *Handbk. Physics* (ed. 2) VIII. ix. 113/1 The term $g_N(e/2Mc)$ is often replaced by γ , the magnetogyric ratio; hence, $\mu = \gamma hI$. 1972 *Science* 27 Oct. 364/1 As long as H_1 is applied, M precesses... at a frequency given by the Larmor relation $\omega_R = \gamma H_1$ (in radians per second) where γ is the magnetogyric ratio of the nucleus. 1974 *McGraw-Hill Yearbk. Sci. & Technol.* 314/2 Compared to H^1 , the C^{13} nuclei are much weaker magnets. The magnet strength (magnetogyric ratio γ) is only about $\frac{1}{4}$ that of protons.

magnetohydrodynamic (mæg'nit:ə'haɪdrəu daɪ'næmɪk), *a.* [f. MAGNETO- (repr. *electromagnetic*) + HYDRODYNAMIC *a.*] = HYDROMAGNETIC *a.* Abbrev. MHD (see M 5).

1943 [see HYDROMAGNETIC *a.*] 1950 H. ALFVÉN *Cosmical Electrodynamics* iv. 76 This coupling between mechanical and electromagnetic forces produces a type of wave motion, called magneto-hydrodynamic waves. 1960 *Times* 14 Apr. 2/2 (Advt.), Central Electricity Generating Board... Teams are being formed to work on the following projects:—... Magnetohydrodynamic generation. Fundamental research on (relatively) low temperature plasmas and their interactions with magnetic fields [etc.]. 1961 *Engineering* 16 June 817/3 The magnetohydrodynamic prospect, direct generation by passing hot gas through a magnetic field. 1962 F. I. OROWAY et al. *Basic Astronautics* vi. 287 In a binary system, the angular momentum of the main star seems to have been transferred to the orbital motion of the second star. The means by which the angular momentum was shuffled off is not entirely clear, but magnetohydrodynamic or viscous effects could have played the key role. 1971 I. G. GASS et al. *Understanding Earth* vi. 94/2 Runcorn has re-examined the possibility of exciting the wobble [of the rotating earth] by the effects of magnetohydrodynamic turbulence in the fluid outer core.

Hence **magnetohydrodynamic** *a.*, -*dy*'namicall*y adv.*

1953 L. H. ALLER *Astrophysics* ix. 354 Alfvén suggested a theory of sunspots based on magneto-hydrodynamic waves. 1959 *Jnl. Geophysical Res.* LXIV. 1220/1 The entire medium can... be stirred up without requiring any magnetohydrodynamic work. 1962 W. B. THOMPSON *Introd. Plasma Physics* iv. 58 The possibility of producing a magnetohydrodynamically confined plasma has stimulated an enormous research effort in plasma physics.

magnetohydrodynamics (mæg'nit:ə'haɪdrəu daɪ'næmɪks), *sb. pl.* (const. as *sing.*). [f. *prec.*: see -IC 2.] The more usual name for HYDROMAGNETICS *sb. pl.*

1950 *Sci. Amer.* Oct. 39/3 Among these [theories] one can mention the magneto-hydrodynamics of charged particles proposed by the Swedish cosmologist H. Alfvén. 1958 *Observer* 7 Sept. 13/5 'Magnetohydrodynamics', a branch of theoretical physics which combines classical theory of the behaviour of water and of magnetic fields... is becoming one of the most elaborate and enthralling branches of science. 1973 M. HARWIT *Astrophysical Concepts* vi. 194 Magnetohydrodynamics... tells us that the presence of a force, such as a gravitational or electrostatic force, acting normal to the magnetic field, can produce a drifting motion.

Hence **magnetohydrodynamicist**, one who studies magnetohydrodynamics.

1955 *Sci. Amer.* Feb. 41/1 How the corpuscles travel through space is still in dispute. The Alfvén school of 'magneto-hydrodynamicists', for instance, maintains that the Chapman-Ferraro theory is basically incorrect, and that the solar corpuscles, as well as cosmic rays, are accelerated by magnetic and electrical fields in space.

magnetoid (mæg'nit:ɔɪd), *a.* [f. MAGNET + -OID.] Resembling, or having the characteristics of, a magnet.

1851 RUTTER (*title*) Magnetoid Currents, their forces and directions; with a description of the Magnetoscope.

magnetology (mæg'nit:ələdʒɪ). [f. MAGNET + -OLOGY. Cf. F. *magnétologie*.] A treatise on the magnet and magnetism.

1856 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*

magnetomètre (mæg'nit:ɔmɪtə(r)). [ad. F. *magnétomètre*, f. *magnéto-* MAGNETO- + *-mètre*, ad. Gr. μέτρον measure, -METER.] An instrument for measuring magnetic forces, esp. the force of terrestrial magnetism at any point.

1827 EATON in *Amer. Jnl. Sci.* XII. 15 Delicately suspended needles, which might be called a suit of magnetometers [sic]. 1839 *Proc. Amer. Phil. Soc.* 1. 154 A magnetometer for the declination. 1902 *Encycl. Brit.* XXX. 453/1 Under Wilde's auspices a variety of forms of magnetometers and earth-inductors have been used.

Hence **magneto-metric**, -*metrical* *adjs.*, of, pertaining to, or measured by the magnetometer. **magneto-metry**, the measurement of magnetic force by means of the magnetometer (*Cent. Dict.*).

1847 SIR J. C. ROSS *Voy. S. & Antarctic Reg.* I. 91 A valuable series of hourly magnetometric observations was continued. 1902 *Encycl. Brit.* XXX. 433/2 A magnetizing coil such as is used in magnetometric experiments.

magneto-motive, *a.* [f. MAGNETO- + MOTIVE *a.*] **magnetomotive force**: a term introduced by R. H. M. Bosanquet to denote the line integral of the magnetizing forces exerted around a magnetic circuit by an electric current interlinked with it.

1883 BOSANQUET in *Philos. Mag.* XV. 205, I shall use the expression 'magnetomotive force' to indicate the analogue of electromotive force. It is a difference of magnetic potential. 1896 S. P. THOMPSON *Dynamo-electric Machinery* (ed. 5) 119 The total magnetomotive-force in a magnetic circuit is the sum of the magnetomotive-forces separately produced by each coil of wire.

magneto-motor. [f. MAGNETO- + MOTOR.] 'A voltaic series of two or more large plates which produce a great quantity of electricity of low intensity, adapted to the exhibition of electro-magnetic phenomena' (*Knight Dict. Mech.* 1875).

1823 T. GILL *Techn. Repos.* III. 313 On the Magnetomotor;—a new form of the Voltaic Apparatus. By Mr. Pepys.

magneton ('mægnɪtɒn). *Physics.* [ad. F. *magnéton* (P. Weiss 1911, in *Compt. Rend.* CLII. 189), f. *magnéti-que* MAGNETIC *a.*: see -ON¹.] Any of several units of magnetic moment used in atomic and nuclear physics: **Bohr magneton** [BOHR], a unit that arises naturally in Bohr's theory of the atom, equal to $eh/4\pi m$ (where e and m are the charge and mass of the electron, and h is Planck's constant, in S.I. units), i.e. about 9.27×10^{-24} joule per tesla; **nuclear magneton**, a unit used for expressing nuclear magnetic moments, defined analogously to the Bohr magneton with the mass of the proton replacing that of the electron and equal to about 5.05×10^{-27} joule per tesla; **Weiss magneton** [named after P. Weiss (see above)], a disused unit (equal to approximately one-fifth of a Bohr magneton) arrived at as the highest common factor of the measured magnetic moments of the atoms of various elements.

At first often regarded as a 'particle' or 'atom' of magnetism.

1911 *Sci. Abstr.* A. XIV. 191 The author [sc. P. Weiss] is led to postulate the existence of a common constituent of magnetic materials—the elementary magnets of [sic] which he terms *magnétions*, and which are to be found in the atoms of all magnetic substances. *Ibid.* 243 (*heading*) Size of the magneton deduced from the coefficients of magnetisation of solutions of iron salts. 1915 *Proc. Physical Soc.* XXVII. 430 A further comparison with experimental determinations is rendered possible by assuming that the magnetic moment of an electron revolving with the unit of angular momentum is equivalent to 5 magnetons. 1917 R. W. HUTCHINSON *Adv. Textbk. Magn. & Electr.* II. 313 This fundamental magnet he calls the 'magneton'. Calculation shows that iron, nickel and magnetite contain 11, 3, and 7 of these magnetons per molecule respectively. 1919 *Nature* 6 Nov. 227/2 The suggestion, first proposed by Weiss, that there exists a natural unit of magnetism called the magneton, analogous in some respects to the atom of electricity, still lacks definite proof. 1923 Bohr magneton [see BOHR]. 1927 N. V. SIDGWICK *Electronic Theory of Valency* 208 The Bohr magneton... is almost exactly five (4.96) times the Weiss magneton. 1932 J. H. VAN VLECK *Theory Electr. & Magn. Susceptibilities* ix. 228 Although many molecules are still found to have moments which are integral multiples of the Weiss magneton within the experimental error, this is probably fortuitous, for there are many reasons for believing the Weiss magneton phenomenon to be spurious. 1935 *Physical Rev.* XLVII. 745/2 Using the value $3/2$ for the spin of K^{39} and 0.0152 for 4ν we get 0.39 nuclear Bohr magnetons for the magnetic moment of the K^{39} nucleus. *Ibid.* 801/1 We obtain a value of 3.14 nuclear magnetons for the magnetic moment of the Li^7 nucleus. 1962 H. D. BUSH *Atomic &*

Nucl. Physics iii. 60 For all nuclei, including the proton the magnitude of the moment is not an integral multiple of the nuclear magneton. 1973 *Nature* 26 Jan. 239/1 Quantum fluctuations of the electromagnetic field close to the particle [sc. a free electron] imply an apparent increase in its magnetic moment beyond the value of one Bohr magneton implied by the unmodified Dirac theory.

magnetopause (mæg'ni:təu:pə:z). [f. MAGNETO- + PAUSE sb.] The outer limit of a magnetosphere.

1963 SONETT & ABRAMS in *Jrnl. Geophysical Res.* LXVIII. 1243/2 We call the region discussed in this paper the magnetopause (the transition region between the magnetosphere proper and the interplanetary medium). 1969 *Physics Bull.* Feb. 54/1 The third spacecraft... is intended to investigate the 'solar wind' of low energy protons and electrons together with the geomagnetic cavity or magnetopause, where these particles are just in balance with the earth's magnetic field. 1971 I. G. GASS et al. *Understanding Earth* xviii. 259/2 The solar wind protons are reflected at the magnetopause, and so never enter the magnetosphere.

magnetophone (mæg'ni:təufə:n). [f. MAGNETO- + Gr. φωνή sound.]

1. A magnetic instrument used for the production of musical tones.

1883 CARHART in *Science* II. 394 The intensity of the sounds obtained by the magnetophone is sometimes so great as to be painful to the ear when the telephone is held closely against it.

2. An early form of moving-coil microphone. 1922 *Encycl. Brit.* XXXII. 528/1 The behaviour of microphones in this respect was often unsatisfactory, and telephone earpieces, or magnetophones, were frequently substituted for them. This results in diminished sensitivity, but the binaural effects are much improved. 1929 J. A. RATCLIFFE *Phys. Princ. Wireless* v. 73 A microphone of quite a different type is much used at the present day for broadcasting. It is known as the magnetophone, and consists of a small coil of very light aluminium wire attached to the back of a freely moving diaphragm. The coil is placed between the poles of an electro-magnet. 1931 *B.B.C. Year-Bk.* 445/2 The magnetophone is relatively insensitive, and its output requires considerable amplification. 1962 *Listener* 8 Nov. 765/3 Two of the earliest [sc. BBC microphones] are to be seen...: Round-Sykes 'magnetophone', [etc.].

3. Also -phon. [a. G. *magnetophon*.] A tape recorder. (Used chiefly as a rendering of the German or with reference to German machines.)

1946 *Wireless World* Feb. 53/1 The equipment, known as the magnetophone, uses a thin plastic tape, about 0.25 in. wide, coated with a metallic powder film. 1949 *Electronic Engin.* XXI. 124/3 Sound recorders of the magnetophone type make use of two oscillatory currents in the recording head. 1953 F. SPANDÖCK in E. G. Richardson *Technical Aspects Sound* I. xv. 410 After the Second World War magnetophones were built in many countries in many different forms. 1954 *Sci. Abstr.* B. LVII. 245/1 The various tests carried out on magnetophones, microphones and amplifiers are enumerated. 1974 *Encycl. Brit. Macropædia* XVII. 55/2 The Magnetophon Company of Germany succeeded in producing a magnetic film-coated tape that constituted a low-cost recording medium. During World War II the magnetophon, using the coated tape, served the Nazi propaganda organizations well.

magnetoplumbite (mæg'ni:təu'plambait). *Min.* [ad. G. *magnetoplumbit* (G. Aminoff 1925, in *Geol. För. i Stockholm Förh.* XLVII. 289), f. Gr. μάγνητ-, μάγνης MAGNET + L. *plumb-um* lead: see -ITE.] A strongly magnetic greyish black oxide of manganese, lead, titanium, and ferric iron occurring as acute dipyrnidial crystals.

1926 *Chem. Abstr.* XX. 1194 (heading) A new oxide mineral from Långban, magnetoplumbite. 1944 C. PALACHE et al. *Dana's Syst. Min.* (ed. 7) I. 728 Adelsköld, (1938), gives *C6/mmc* as the space group of an artificial material supposedly the same as magnetoplumbite... The supposed composition $PbFe_{12}O_{19}$, by analogy with so-called β -alumina, proposed by Adelsköld (1938) is not indicated by analysis. 1968 I. KOSTOV *Mineral.* II. iv. 259 Magnetoplumbite has a perfect {0001} cleavage.

magnetoscope (mæg'ni:təuskəup). [f. MAGNETO- + -SCOPE.]

†1. An instrument used by mesmerists for detecting the supposed magnetism of the human body.

1851 [see MAGNETOID]. 1852 LD. CARLISLE *Let.* 19 May in *Macaulay's Life & Lett.* (1878) II. 309 We talked a good deal about the magnetoscope.

2. 'A person supposed to see, or a thing supposed to aid in seeing, by means of magnetism; a clairvoyant, or a clairvoyant's device' (*Cent. Dict.*).

3. *Physics.* An apparatus for indicating the presence of magnetic force without measuring its amount.

(In recent Dicts.)

magnetosphere (mæg'ni:təusfiə(r)). [f. MAGNETO- + SPHERE sb.] The region surrounding the earth or a heavenly body in which its magnetic field is effective and prevails over magnetic fields due to other causes (in the case of the earth not spherical but much elongated on the side away from the sun).

1959 T. GOLD in *Jrnl. Geophysical Res.* LXIV. 1219/1 The region above the ionosphere in which the magnetic field of the earth has a dominant control over the motions of gas

and fast charged particles... is known to extend out to a distance of the order of 10 earth radii; it may appropriately be called the magnetosphere. 1962 *Flight Internat.* LXXXI. 222 Instead of distinct inner and outer [radiation] belts, the picture now appears to be of one large region in which particles of different characteristics are trapped. Different types of particles have been observed at $\frac{1}{2}$ Earth radii (from the centre of the Earth), three radii, four radii (the older concept of the outer belt) and between six radii and the outer edge of the magnetosphere, as the region is now known. The outer limit varies from day to day but is at approximately 8-12 Earth radii. 1967 *New Scientist* 26 Jan. 198/1 Like the Earth, Jupiter is expected to have a 'magnetosphere' with a 'tail' pushed away from it by the solar wind. 1971 I. G. GASS et al. *Understanding Earth* xviii. 260/1 The Van Allen belts are zones of stably trapped particles within the magnetosphere. 1971 *Nature* 13 Aug. 443/3 Much work needs to be done to investigate the kinds of plasma instabilities that can occur in the magnetospheres of neutron stars.

Hence **magneto'spheric a.**

1961 *New Scientist* 19 Jan. 167/2 What have been termed 'magnetospheric waveguides' may provide new methods of radio communication between the northern and southern hemispheres. 1969 *Physics Bull.* June 223/1 Instabilities... occur in both laboratory and magnetospheric and interplanetary plasmas. 1974 *McGraw-Hill Yearbk. Sci. & Technol.* 277/2 The so-called whistlers in the kilohertz frequency range, as well as the long-period waves... have become important tools in magnetospheric exploration both from the ground and from satellites.

magnetostriction (mæg'ni:təu'strɪkʃən). [f. MAGNETO- + L. *strictiōn-em* drawing or pressing together (f. *stringere* to draw together, draw tight).] A dependence of the state of strain of a body (and hence its dimensions) on its state of magnetization. *Freq. attrib.*

1896 *Phil. Mag.* XLI. 454 (heading) On the effects of magnetic stress in magnetostriction. 1926 *Jrnl. Iron & Steel Inst.* CXIII. 657 A reciprocal relation between magneto-contraction and the effect of stress on magnetisation was investigated experimentally. 1937 *Nature* 18 Dec. 1068/2 A magnetostriction oscillator has been developed which produces intense audible vibrations of frequencies of 8000 cycles per second, capable of fracturing glass. 1959 H. BARNES *Oceanogr. & Marine Biol.* 74 The magneto-contraction effect depends upon the fact that when certain metals, notably nickel, are placed in a varying magnetic field they undergo mechanical changes; nickel itself contracts in an increasing and expands in a decreasing magnetic field. As with the mechanical changes brought about by the piezo-electric effect, these also may be transmitted to a medium and, if they are sufficiently rapid, ultrasonic waves are produced. 1966 C. R. TOTTLE *Sci. Engin. Materials* vi. 138 Iron crystals expand along the direction of magnetization and contract at right-angles to it, whereas nickel contracts along the magnetization direction and expands perpendicular to it. This phenomenon is known as magnetostriction.

Hence **magneto'strictive a.**, of, exhibiting, or employing magnetostriction.

1911 *Chem. Abstr.* V. 1550 (heading) A study of the Joule and Wiedemann magnetostrictive effects in steel tubes. 1939 *Nature* 11 Mar. 416/1 Pierce and the late J. H. Vincent independently developed similar oscillators based upon the magnetostrictive properties of iron and nickel and their alloys. 1951 *Electronic Engin.* XXIII. 16 The maximum dimensional change is obtained when the magnetostrictive element is excited at its natural resonant frequency. 1964 T. W. McRAE *Impact of Computers on Accounting* i. 6 The Ferranti 'Pegasus' introduced the so-called magnetostrictive delay line store, whereby a mechanical stress wave passing along a wire represents a bit.

magnetron ('mægnɪtrɒn). *Electronics.* [f. MAGNET(IC a. + -TRON)] A diode with a cylindrical anode surrounding a coaxial cathode in which the flow of electrons is controlled by a magnetic field applied parallel to the axis, and now usu. designed to produce microwave pulses of high power.

1924 *Sci. Monthly* XVIII. 650 As the negatively charged grid cuts off the current of the three-element tube, so an external magnetic field will also do it in the two-element tube... Such a device, called a magnetron, was shown. 1945 *Times* 15 Aug. 2/1 In July 1940, Professor J. T. Randall, of Birmingham, produced a magnetron which was the first high-power generator of centimetric waves in the world. The magnetron remains the heart of every modern Radar equipment. 1958 *Engineering* 7 Feb. 174/3 The machine [sc. a linear accelerator] is of the travelling-wave type, using radio-frequency power generated by a magnetron valve operating at a frequency of 3,000 Mc/s. 1971 *New Scientist* 1 Apr. 36/1 Outred is developing microwave cavity sources using very high-powered (kilowatts) magnetrons for the infrared spectroscopy programme.

magnicaudate (mæg'ni:kəu'deɪt), *a.* *Zool.* [a. mod.L. *magnicaudāt-us*, f. *magn-us* great + *cauda* tail: see -ATE².] 'Having a long tail' (*Mayne Expos. Lex.* 1856). So **magnicaudatous a.** (*ibid.*).

magnifiable ('mægnɪfaɪəb(ə)l), *a.* *rare.* [f. MAGNIFY + -ABLE.] Capable of being magnified.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* iv. xii. 208 Thus is it not improbable it hath also fared with number; which though wonderful in it self, and sufficiently magnifiable from its demonstrable affections [etc.].

magnific (mæg'nɪfɪk), *a.* Now *literary* and *arch.* Also 5-7 *magnifique*; see also MAGNIFIQUE. [a. F. *magnifique*, ad. L. *magnific-us* (whence also Sp., Pg., It. *magnifico*), f. *magnus* great: see -FIC.]

†1. Renowned, glorious. (Cf. MAGNIFICENT 1.)

1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* vi. 25 This gentyman was... of name magnyfyque. 1512 *Helyas* in Thoms *E.E. Pr. Rom.* (1858) III. 38 The magnifike and excellend lignage. 1513 BRADSHAW *St. Werburge* Bal. to St. W. 13 Diuers of thy kynne magnifike Redact in the catholique papall. 1622 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Mem. Monarchs* (1630) F8, In peace and warre, Magnifike, Glorious. 1669 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* i. II. vii. 85 This Adramelech signifies a magnifike King.

†2. Nobly lavish or munificent; = MAGNIFICENT 2. *Obs.*

1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* VIII. iii. §13. 385 And that this Kings zeale might be further scene, by his magnificke workes [etc.]. 1617 MURE *Misc. Poems* xxi. 45 A liberal hand, a most magnifick hart. 1655 SIR W. LOWER *tr. de Ceriziers' Innoc. Lord* 141 He [God] is just, if he ordain us punishment; he is magnifick, if he doth us good.

3. Sumptuous, splendid; = MAGNIFICENT 3, 4.

1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* xvi. 60 For whome folke of Morienne haue... made an assemble magnyfyque of metes and of wyne for to a solempnelle feste. 1541 ELYOT *Image Gov.* 78 Finally the saied four hospitalles... were builded on the riuier of Tyber, in the most ample and magnifike facion. 1550 J. COKE *Eng. & Fr. Herald.* (1877) 116 Considre the magnifike and decorate churches [of London]. a 1631 DONNE *Serm.* lvi. (1640) 569 Cover not thy extortions with magnifike buildings and sumptuous furniture. 1654 *tr. Scudery's Curia Pol.* 38 Tis true, thy life must be short, but thy Hears shall be the more Magnificke. 1730-46 THOMSON *Autumn* 134 The pillared dome magnifick heaved Its ample roof. 1742 YOUNG *Nt. Th.* ix. 852 And dare Earth's bold Inhabitants deny The sumptuous, the magnifick Embassy A Moment's Audience? 1861 I. TAYLOR *Spir. Heb. Poetry* 239 Objects held forth in vision, for a symbolic purpose, may be stupendous, or they may be magnifick or splendid.

4. Imposing by vastness or dignity. Of language, ideas, etc.: Exalted, sublime; *occas.* in derivative sense, pompous, grandiloquent.

1558-66 *Hist. Est. Scoll.* in *Wodrow Soc. Misc.* (1844) 56 The Bishop sang a magnifick Mass. 1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* III. v. (Arb.) 164 They be matter stately and high, and require a stile to be lift vp... by choyse of wordes... high, loftie, eloquent, and magnifick in proportion. 1628 LE GRYS *tr. Barclay's Argenis* 57 A man of no common presence, which a mighty confidence made appeare more magnifike. 1676 GLANVILL *Ess.* III. 16 Astronomy, one of the grandest and most magnifike of all those that lie within the compass of Natural Inquiry. 1744 AKENSIDE *Pleas. Imag.* III. 140 He stalks, resounding in magnifick phrase The vanity of riches. 1807 WORDSW. *Wh. Doe* III. 150 Magnifick limbs of withered state; A face to fear and venerate. 1817 COLERIDGE *Satyrane's Lett.* i. in *Biog. Lit.* etc. (1882) 240 He commenced the conversation in the most magnifick style. 1837 T. C. GRATAN in *New Monthly Mag.* LI. 333 The magnifick hill shooting far up above the clouds! 1864 *Gd. Words* 11/1 This magnifick heaving of the bosom of the ocean. 1880 BROWNING *Clive* 34 Power... God's gift magnifick, exercised for good or ill.

†5. Of compositions, also (with mixture of sense 4) of titles, expressions, etc.: Serving to magnify or extol; highly honorific or eulogistic. *Obs.*

1548 UDALL *Erasm. Par. Mark* xii. 84 What with theyr magnifike and hye titles. 1641 MILTON *Ch. Govt.* Wks. 1738 I. 30 Those magnifick Odes and Hymns wherin Pindarus and Callimachus are in most things worthy, some others in their frame judicious, in their matter most an end faulty. 1644 MAXWELL *Prerog. Chr. Kings* 23 To say... that Sovereignty in the King is immediately from God by approbation or confirmation only... doth not sort well with the magnifick expressions of Holy Scripture. 1649 EARL MONM. *tr. Senault's Use Passions* (1671) 355 The magnifike titles which Historians would give him in their Writings. 1667 MILTON *P.L.* v. 770 Thrones, Dominations, Princedomes, Vertues, Powers, If these magnifick Titles yet remain Not merely titular.

magnifical (mæg'nɪfɪkəl), *a.* Also 6-7 **magnifical.** [f. prec. + -AL¹.]

†1. Eminent, renowned, glorious. *Obs.*

1557 N.T. (Genev.) Epistle *iv, The magnifical and triumphant Kyng Solomon. 1574 *Life Abp. Parker* To Rdr. Cvjb, The magnifience of that magnifical seignorie and Archbiscopeall territorie off Canterbury. 1579 TWYNE *Phisicke agst. Fort.* I. xxxvii. 51 Pompeius... being then great in deede and magnifical.

†2. 'Royally' liberal or bountiful, munificent.

1586 T. B. *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* I. 624 Neither must he be onely liberal, but magnifical also & sumptuous, provided alwaies that of magnifical, he become not prodigall. 1597 A. M. *tr. Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 3 What is more magnifical and more divine, then to recreate the afflicted. 1623 in *Crt. & Times Jas.* I (1849) II. 357 Sheriff Hawford hath been very magnifical, and feasted all the king's servants.

3. Splendid, stately, sumptuous; = MAGNIFICENT 3, 4. *arch.*

1538 STARKEY *England* II. i. 176 Gudly cytes and townys, wyth magnyfyca and gudly housys. 1560 BIBLE (Genev.) I *Chron.* xxii. 5 We must buyde an house for the Lord, magnifical [1611 exceeding magnifical], excellent and of great fame. a 1577 SIR T. SMITH *Commw. Eng.* (1609) 26 August and Magnifical apparell both of stuff and fashion. 1599 SANDYS *Europæ Spec.* (1632) 152 Very magnifical and ceremoniall in his outward comperment. 1604 EDMONDS *Observ. Caesar's Comm.* 25 Their funerals... are magnifical and sumptuous. a 1619 FOTHERBY *Atheom.* II. xi. §3 (1622) 314 They daunce a most stately and magnifical daunce. 1890 Æ. PRINCE *Of Joyous Gard* iii. 363 The sight magnifical, beyond desire.

4. = MAGNIFIC 4. *arch.* †Also, = MAGNIFIC 5.

1572 *tr. Buchanan's Detection* Ijb, Now you luke to heare how this magnifical boaster of valiantnesse did acquit hymselfe. 1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 453 These be lofty, glorious, & magnifical speeches, but besides the bare sounde of wordes, no matter at all. 1582 BENTLEY *Mon. Matrones* III. 321 A magnifical Vow of a Queene consecrated to the King of heauen. 1582 G. MARTIN *Corrupt. Holy Script.* xiv. 214 What... could be spoken more magnifical of

any Sacrament? 1600 HOLLAND *Living* vi. xli. 247 A man that in the hearing of his souldiours, could onely make goodly and magnificall Orations. a 1626 BP. ANDREWES *Serm.* (1661) 429 We (no doubt) will rise straight in our magnificent, lofty style and say [etc.]. 1867 *Tracts for the Day, Purgatory* 2 A truly magnificent and stupendous act of worship. 1895 W. PATER *Wks.* (1901) VIII. 71 Certain distinguished, magnificent, or elect souls, vessels of election.

magnifically (mæg'nɪfɪkəli), *adv.* *arch.* [f. MAGNIFICALLY + -LY².] In a 'magnific' manner; magnificently, splendidly: in eulogistic terms.

1555 EDEN *Decades* 139 They frendly & magnifically enterneyed ovr men. 1578 T. N. tr. *Conq. W. India* 361 The Emperour received Cortes magnifically. 1579 FULKE *Conf. Sanders* 668 Chrysostome... speaketh magnifically of the crosse. 1609 BIBLE (Douay) *Ps.* cxv[j]. 2 Our Lord hath done magnifically with them. 1617 MORYSON *Itin.* III. 113 The Venetians live sparingly. The Siennesi magnifically. 1651 tr. *De-las-Coveras' Don Fenise* 247 Treating him magnifically, he began to qualifie him with the name of sonne-in-law. 1889 *Sat. Rev.* 11 May 562/1 A paragraph magnifically headed 'Mr. Harrison's Return to Oxford'.

|| **Magnificat** (mæg'nɪfɪkæt). [L.; 3rd pers. sing. pres. ind. of *magnificāre* to MAGNIFY.]

1. The hymn of the Virgin Mary in *Luke* i. 46-55 (in the Vulgate beginning *Magnificat anima mea Dominum*), used as a canticle at evensong or vespers. Also, a musical setting of this canticle.

c 1200 *Vices & Virtues* 55 De hali woordes de ic hadde iwriten on magnificat. c 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 169 Gret crynige & ioly chauntyng pat. . . lettij men fro pe sentence of holy writt, as Magnificat, sanctus & agnus dei, pat is so broken bi newe knackynge. ? 14... *Stasyons of Jerus.* 724 in Horstm. *Altengl. Leg.* (1881) 365 Sche [Mary] knelyd after onne a stone Magnificat sche made anone. 1552 *Bk. Com. Prayer* Even. Fr. (Rubric), After that, *Magnificat*, in Englishe as foloweth. 1597 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* v. xl. §1 Of reading or singing... *Magnificat*, *Benedictus*, and *Nunc Dimittis* oftener than the rest of the Psalms. 1862 LONGF. *K. Robt. of Sicily* 6 Robert of Sicily... at vespers, proudly sat And heard the priests chant the *Magnificat*.

2. *transf.* A song of praise; a 'psalm'.

1614 JACKSON *Creed* III. ix. 179 The lauish Magnificates of present times. 1707 HEARNE *Collect.* 13 June (O.H.S.) II. 20 His magnificat upon Plato is a disparagement to his Cause. a 1711 KEN *Sion Poet.* *Wks.* 1721 IV. 422 Philothea, Marylike, in Jesus joy'd And in Magnificats her days employ'd. 1896 *Daily News* 23 Apr. 5/4 M. Beurdeley delivered himself of a magnificat in honour of the Orleans and MacMahon families.

3. In various proverbial phrases (translated from Fr.: see Littré and Hatz.-Darm.). to correct *Magnificat*: a byword for presumptuous fault-finding; to correct *Magnificat before one has learnt Te Deum*: to attempt that for which one has no qualifications. *Magnificat at matins*: something out of place.

1533 ELYOT *Knowledge* Pref., Accomptyng to be in me no lyttell presumption, that I wylle in notyng other mens vices correct Magnificat. 1540 PALSGR. tr. *Acolastus* Bij, Thou Philyp fynde faute (which takest vpon the to correct Magnificat). 1542 UDALL *Erasm. Apoph.* 342b, Suche... y' will take vpon them to bee doctours in those thynges in whiche themselves haue no skille at all, for whiche wee saie in Englyshe, to correcte Magnificat before he haue learned Te Deum. 1588 BP. ANDREWES *Serm. at Spital* (1629) 24 The note is heere all out of place... and so, their note comes in like Magnificat at Matins. 1622 MABBE tr. *Aleman's Guzman D'Alf.* II. 75 To looke to heare a Magnificat at Mattens, or to seeke after the man in the Moone. 1694 R. L'ESTRANGE *Fables* cccxiii. (1714) 329 Where Subjects take upon them to Correct the Magnificat, and to prescribe to their Superiors.

† **magnificatus**, *ppl. a.* *Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *magnificāt-us*, *pa. ppl.* of *magnificāre* to MAGNIFY.] Made unduly great, exaggerated.

a 1592 H. SMITH *Serm.* (1592) 443 A magnificatue opinion of themselves and an ouerweening of their owne gifts.

† **magnificate**, *v.* *Obs.* [f. *ppl.* stem of L. *magnificāre* to MAGNIFY.] *trans.* = MAGNIFY *v.*

1598 MARSTON *Pygmal.* *etc. Sat.* II. 42 [He] With that depaints a church reformed state, The which the female tongues magnificate. 1599 — *Seco. Villanie* II. Proem. 192, I cannot with swolne lines magnificate Mine owne poore worth. 1672 MARVELL *Reh. Transp.* I. 295 To Magnificate the Church with triumphal Pomp and Ceremony.

magnification (mæg'nɪfɪk'eɪʃən). [f. L. *magnificātion-em*, *n.* of action f. *magnificāre*: see MAGNIFY and -ATION.] The action of magnifying; the condition of being magnified.

1. The action of representing as great or greater; laudation, extolling.

1625 JACKSON *Creed v.* xxxii. §3 The distempered zeale which the one bare vnto a Moses of his owne making and magnification did empoyson his soule [etc.]. 1663 JER. TAYLOR *Fides formata* *Wks.* 1850 VIII. 292 Those words so often used in scripture, for the magnification of faith, 'The just shall live by faith'. 1670 G. H. *Hist. Cardinals* I. 1, 3 Of the Rodomontadoes which the Roman Theologues write in magnification of the Pope. *Ibid.* 25 Loosing themselves some times in magnifications of their virtues, as false as tedious. 1802-12 BENTHAM *Ration. Judic. Evid.* (1827) IV. 196 The unfeigned love and indefatigable magnification of that sham law. 1863 LYTTON *Caxtoniana* I. 60 That magnification which proverbially belongs to the unknown. 1879 CHR. ROSSETTI *Seek & F.* 62 Frost and cold... are invoked to render blessing, praise, and magnification, to the Lord their Ordainer. 1899 *Q. Rev.* Jan. 82 Next to the glorification of himself [Dumas], his mission was the magnification of his country.

2. The apparent enlargement of an object as seen through a lens.

1672 GREGORY in Rigaud *Corr. Sci. Men* (1841) II. 245 Neither is it probable to me that the errors of the object speculum are made more sensible (the magnification being always the same) by a concave or convex speculum and an eyeglass. c 1790 IMISON *Sch. Art* I. 253 If the diameters be multiplied into one another, the product will express the magnification of the whole visible area. 1867 J. HOGG *Microsc.* I. ii. 78 The Kelper eye-piece, while it increases the magnification detracts from the definition. 1881 LOCKYER in *Nature* No. 614. 319 A perfect photograph will bear a very considerable amount of magnification. 1896 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* I. 83 Two giant-cells seen under high magnification (× 1515 diam.).

b. transf. Also quasi-*concr.* a magnified reproduction.

1833 COLERIDGE *Table-t.* 10 Apr., America would then be... Great Britain in a state of glorious magnification! 1858 HAWTHORNE *Fr. & It. Note-bks.* (1871) I. 60 They looked like a magnification of some exquisite piece of Tunbridge ware. 1874 M. ARNOLD *God & the Bible* (1875) *Intro.* 21 Its divinities are magnifications of nothing unworthy.

magnificative (mæg'nɪfɪkətɪv). *Gram. rare.* [f. MAGNIFICATE *v.* + -IVE.] = AUGMENTATIVE *sb.*

1875 WHITNEY *Life Lang.* xi. 214 Distinguishing always the large, the medium, and the small individuals of a kind, by diminutives and magnificatives.

magnificence (mæg'nɪfɪsəns). Also 4, 6 **magnificence**. [a. F. *magnificence* (OF. also *magnificence*), ad. L. *magnificentia*, f. *magnificēt-*: see MAGNIFICENT and -ENCE.]

1. As the name of one of the 'moral virtues' recognized in Aristotelian and scholastic ethics; rendering Gr. μεγαλοπρέπεια, explained by Aristotle to mean liberality of expenditure combined with good taste.

1340 *Ayenb.* 168 be zixte strape of prouesse hi clepiþ magnificence. pise uirtue hi descuriueþ þous. Magnificence is hi ziggeþ of heze nyede y-blissede bleuinge. c 1386 CHAUCER *Pars. T.* ¶ 662 Thanne comth Magnificence, that is to seyn, when a man dooth and perfourmeth grete werkes of godnesse. 1506 [see MAGNIFICENTIAL]. a 1679 HOBBS *Rhet.* ix. (1681) 22 Magnificence; which is a Vertue, by which a man is apt to be at great cost. 1691 HARTCLIFFE *Virtues* 103 Magnificence... is a Vertue, that teaches us how to observe a Decorum in the managing of great and costly Expenses. 1879 MORLEY *Burke* 36 The noble mean of magnificence, standing midway between the two extremes of vulgar ostentation and narrow pettiness.

† 2. Sovereign bounty or munificence. *Obs.*

14... in *Tundale's Vis.* (1843) 122 Graunt vs thys day of thy magnyficence The gold of love the franke of innocence. 1473 *Proclam. Edw.* IV 10 Nov. (Pat. Roll 13 Edw. IV, Pt. 2), For which we thank most humbly His infinite magnificence. c 1502 *Joseph Arim.* (E.E.T.S.) 51/456 Vnto the whiche god bryng bothe you & me Of his fauour, grace, and magnyficence. 1508 KENNEDIE *Flyting v. Dunbar* 421 Traistand to haue of his magnificence Guerdon, reward, and benefice bedene. 1631 MASSINGER *Emperour East* III. ii, His exorbitant prodigality, How ere his... flatterers call it Royall magnificence. 1647 COTTERELL *Davila's Hist.* Fr. 10 That magnificence, he [Francis I] showed towards men.

† 3. Glory; greatness of nature or reputation.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Prioress' T.* 22 Lady thy bountee, thy magnificence, . . . Ther may no tonge expresse in no science. 1509 BARCLAY *Shyp of Folyis* (1570) 104 God by his power and hie magnificence Made him a beast. 1545 *Primer, Third Hour* E iij, Let tong & hart, strength and sense, Commende thy magnificence. 1611 BIBLE *Acts* xix. 27 So that... the Temple of the great goddess Diana should be despised, and her magnificence should be destroyed. 1667 MILTON *P.L.* VIII. 101 And for the Heav'ns wide Circuit, let it speak The Makers high magnificence.

4. Sumptuousness or splendour of surroundings or appointments.

1382 WYCLIF *Dan.* iv. 33 [36], I am ordeyned in my kingdam, and my magnyficence [sic: gloss or gretnesse], is addid to me. c 1460 FORTESCUE *Ab. & Lim. Mon.* vii. (1885) 125 It shall nede pat the kyng... may make new byldynges when he woll, for his pleasure and magnificence. 1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* lxxvii. 28 Thow gart the orient kingis thrie Offer to Chryst... Gold, sence, and mir... Schawand him king with most magnificence. 1553 EDEN *Treat. Newe Ind.* (Arb.) 25 In what pompe & triumphant magnificence he sheweth him self when he goeth to hauke or hunt. 1671 MILTON *P.R.* iv. 111 Nor doth this grandeur and majestic show Of luxury, though call'd magnificence, . . . allure mine eye. a 1720 SHEFFIELD (Dk. Buckhm.) *Wks.* (1753) I. 269 By these refin'd diversions, we perceive This town retains its old magnificence. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* II. 17 The fur [of the ermine] forms a principal part even of royal magnificence. 1841 TRENCH *Parables* xii. (1877) 236 It was and is part of the magnificence of Oriental princes... to have vast stores of costly dresses laid up. 1859 TENNYSON *Enid* 296 His dress a suit of fray'd magnificence, Once fit for feast of ceremony.

† *b.* An instance or particular display of magnificence; a splendid ceremony. *Obs.*

a 1533 LD. BERNERS *Gold. Bk. M. Aurel.* (1546) C vij, It is a greate magnificence to a man, to haue diuers sortes of meates. 1615 tr. *De Monfart's Surv. E. Indies* 10 At this his entrie they made him a great triumph, with a long magnificence. 1652 J. WRIGHT tr. *Camus' Nat. Paradox* XII. 365 Such Pomp, Tiltings, Masks, Banquets, and other Magnificences. 1670 COTTON *Espernon* II. VIII. 415 The Ceremony of this Marriage was perform'd in the Marquis de Saint-Chaumont's House, . . . but the Magnificences at the Duke's own Lodgings. 1674 *Govt. Tongue* ix. § 6 (1684) 151 With what gust and sensuality will they tell how such a jest of theirs took, or such a magnificence was admired?

5. Grandeur or imposing beauty of appearance. † Also *pl.* features constituting magnificence. *Obs.*

c 1430 LYDG. *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 11 This tabernacle of most magnyficence Whas of his byldyng. 1555 EDEN *Decades To Rdr.* (Arb.) 49 They... whiche in buyldyng of cities... haue so ioyned magnificence with profecte. 1645 EVELYN *Diary* 6 May, That Cittie [Rome], with its Amphitheatres, Naumachia... and other magnificences. 1667 MILTON *P.L.* I. 718 Not Babilon, Nor great Alcairo such magnificence Equal'd in all thir glories. a 1793 POMFRET *Eleazar's Lament. Jerus.* i. 10 Where's now the vast Magnificence, which made The Souls of Foreigners adore Thy [Jerusalem's] wond'rous Brightness? 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. xxiv. 175 The weather had been fine, and towards evening augmented to magnificence. 1879 W. H. BARTLETT *Egypt to Pal.* xxvii. 537 These ruins are remarkable, both for their great extent and magnificence [etc.].

b. of language or speech.

1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* III. 456 The mean Matter which my Theme affords, To embellish with Magnificence of Words.

6. As a title of honour, applied to kings and other distinguished persons. *Obs. exc. Hist.* and as rendering of a foreign title.

[1278 *Rolls of Parl.* I. 1/2 Magnificentie Regis monstrant Abbas et Conuentus Bordesleg'.] c 1420 LYDG. *Assembly of Gods* 82 Pluto to thy magnyficence I shall reherse what thys creature Eolus hath doon to me out of mesure. 1598 HAKLUYT *Voy.* I. 150 The said Master generall therefore maketh no doubt, that al the aboue written damages... be altogether vnknown vnto your magnificence. a 1604 HANMER *Chron. Irel.* (1633) 107 Your magnificence hath bene very carefull and studious how you might enlarge the Church of God here on earth. 1755 MAGENS *Insurances* I. 300 Illustrious Lords, Respected Patrons! We the underwritten skillful Calculators, chosen and appointed by your Magnificences [etc.]. 1901 *Times* 20 June 5/4 In reply to the toast of his health, proposed by the Burgomaster, the [German] Emperor... spoke as follows:—Your magnificence... gave us a sketch of the development of German yachting [etc.].

magnificency. Also 6 -centie, manyficency. [ad. L. *magnificentia*: see prec. and -ENCY.]

† 1. = MAGNIFICENCE in various senses. *Obs.*

1538 in *Lett. Suppress. Monasteries* (Camden) 243, I commend me unto your good lordship, ever more thankyng you of your manyficency and gret goodnes. c 1540 tr. *Pol. Verg. Eng. Hist.* (Camden No. 36) 219 In number of schollers and magnificencie of colliges it is not superior. 1604 T. WRIGHT *Passions* v. § iv. 244 The necessity of the gift declared the magnificency of hir mind. 1668 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 283/1 She has been since entertained with much State and Magnificency. 1686 F. SPENCE tr. *Varillas Ho. Medicis* 113 His humour was naturally prone to magnificency.

2. With *a* and *pl.* A magnificent or imposingly beautiful object, ceremony, etc. *Obs.* or *arch.*

1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* I. xxi. 27 The castle, where for a magnificency were set vp 2. faire pauillions. 1645 EVELYN *Mem.* (1819) I. 178 This canopy or arch of water, I thought one of the most surprizing magnificencies I had ever seene. 1653 H. COGAN tr. *Pinto's Trav.* xxiii. 86 The Portugals... could not sufficiently commend the excellent order and Gentilnesse of these Magnificencies. 1670 G. H. *Hist. Cardinals* II. III. 192 He delights in certain magnificencies and pastimes. 1670-98 LASSLES *Voy. Italy* II. 52 It deserves to be mentioned among the rare Magnificencies of ancient Rome. 1839 J. WILSON in *Blackw. Mag.* XLV. 564 This Christian poet journeyed religiously among the magnificencies of nature.

magnificent (mæg'nɪfɪsənt), *a.* and *sb.* Also 7 *erron.* -ficient. [a. OF. *magnificent*, f. L. *magnificent-*, altered stem (found in the comparative *magnificentior*, after *benevolentior* from *benevolens* = *benevolus*) of *magnificus*, lit. doing great deeds, f. *magn-us* great: see -FIC. All the senses below were already approximately developed in Latin.]

A. adj.

1. Characterized by greatness of achievement or by the conduct befitting lofty position. *Obs.* exc. in the titular epithet *the Magnificent* (= L. *magnificus*) historically attached to the names of certain distinguished rulers, as Eadmund I of England, Sultan Solyman, Lorenzo de' Medici.

1513 MORE in *Grafton's Chron.* (1568) II. 878 Yet the King [Hen. VII] of his magnificent minde, pardoned the innocent and rurall people. 1602 WARNER *Alb. Eng. Epit.* (1612) 356 Of whom many, and some of them heere-borne Incolents, became afterwards the most magnificent of the Emperours. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Magnificent*, . . . that achieveth worthy acts, . . . acting great matters. 1717 *Hist. Acc. Hungary* 332 This was formerly the Bulwark of Hungary, till taken by Soliman the Magnificent. 1795 W. ROSCOE (*title*) *The Life of Lorenzo de' Medici*, called The Magnificent. 1875 FORTNUM *Maiolica* xi. 107 Lorenzo the magnificent.

† *b.* As the rendering of the customary title (usually L. *magnificus*) of certain foreign officials and official bodies. *Obs.*

1763 *Ann. Reg.* 86 The proceedings of the magnificent council [of Geneva].

† *c.* Proud, arrogantly ambitious. *Obs.*

1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1621) 732 This Perenus was one of the greatest peeres of Hungarie, but of a most haughtie and magnificent mind.

2. Characterized by expenditure or munificence on a great scale; 'royally' lavish or munificent. *Now rare.*

1579 G. HARVEY *Lett. to Spenser* (1580) 65 Your lauish, and magnificent liberalitie. a 1586 SIDNEY *Arcadia* II. (1590) 169b, If he were magnificent, he spent much with an aspiring intent. 1593 R. HARVEY *Philad.* Ded. 21 Thus trusting to your Lordships magnificent... fauour. 1631

MASSINGER *Emperor East* II. i. A Prince is neuer so magnificent, As when hee's sparing to enrich a few With th' injuries of many. 1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* I. §126 Nor had his Heir cause to complain, though his Expences had been very magnificent, considering the wealth he left in Jewels, Plate, and Furniture. a 1661 FULLER *Worthies* (1840) II. 313 Hampton Court was built by Cardinal Wolsey; once so magnificent in his expenses. 1667 MILTON *P.L.* IX. 153 Man he made, and for him built Magnificent this World, and Earth his seat. 1737 WHISTON *Josephus, Antiq.* xv. ix. § 5 Herod, bestowed presents on every one, using his magnificent disposition, so as his kingdom might be the better secured. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xi. III. 24 He received from the private bounty of the magnificent Chamberlain a pension equal to the salary which had been withdrawn. 1868 MILMAN *St. Paul's* 332 He was munificent, almost magnificent.

3. Of conditions of life: Characterized by grandeur or stateliness. Of persons: Living in splendour; characterized by display of wealth and ceremonial pomp.

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 203 Delapsed and commynge downe from his magnificent glory. 1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* I. ix. 12b, Such was the beginning of the magnificent estate of Cariedin Barberousse. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Magnificent*, that lives in great State; stately, noble, great, fine, costly, lofty. 1709 ATTERBURY *Serm.* (Luke x. 32) 4 Whether we are not too Magnificent and Sumptuous in our Table and Attendance. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* vii. II. 183 The magnificent king who, in more than one sense, represented France.

4. Sumptuously constructed or adorned; also, in wider sense, imposingly beautiful, splendid.

a 1540 BARNES *Wks.* (1573) 357 That magnificent Temple of Salomon. 1658 *Hist. Christina Alessandra Q. Swedland* 109 Of a modern structure and one of the magnificentest fabriques of Europe. 1667 MILTON *P.L.* III. 502 Farr distant hee descries Ascending by degrees magnificent Up to the wall of Heaven a Structure high. 1687 T. BROWN *Lib. Cons.* in *Dk. Buckingham's Wks.* (1705) II. 122 She did not delight in gaudy Liveries, and what the World calls a Magnificent Equipage. 1701 ADDISON *Let. fr. Italy* 72 When Rome's exalted beauties I descry, Magnificent in piles of ruine lye. 1725 DE FOE *Voy. round World* (1840) 268 Two rooms, very magnificent in their way. 1756 BURKE *Subl. & B.* II. xiii. A great profusion of things which are splendid or valuable in themselves, is magnificent. 1841 LANE *Arab. Nts.* I. 107 She then arose, and attired herself in the most magnificent of her apparel. 1894 J. T. FOWLER *Adamnan* *Intro.* 51 Lord Dunraven's magnificent work entitled *Notes on Irish Architecture*.

5. Of immaterial things, conceptions, language, etc.: Imposing, exalted.

1639 N. N. tr. *Du Bosq's Compl. Woman* I. 3 There needs but a pleasing voice, a magnificent tone, a sweet accent, to charme those who hearken. 1665 BOYLE *Occas. Refl. Disc. Occas. Medit.* (1848) 76 Making good that magnificent Assertion of the Apostle, That all things work together for good to them that love God. 1701 *Stanley's Hist. Philos. Biog.* 4 Thales was thought to deserve the Magnificent Title of Wise for his Noble Discoveries. 1748 HUME *Ess.* ix. *Brit. Govt.* 72 These Considerations are apt to make one entertain a very magnificent Idea of the British Spirit and Love of Liberty. 1781 COWPER *Truth* 412 The song magnificent—the theme a worm! 1781 — *Table-t.* 593 Language, Was natural as is the flowing stream, And yet magnificent, a God the theme.

6. Used to express enthusiastic admiration: 'Splendid', wonderfully fine.

a 1704 T. BROWN *Praise of Drunkenness Wks.* 1730 I. 37 Pray take notice of his belly, how plump and round it is, of what a magnificent circumference. 1704 YALDEN *On Sir Willoughby Aston* 348 Methinks I see a pompous tomb arise, Beauteous the form, magnificent the size. 1858 RUSKIN *Arrows of Chace* (1880) I. 130 All the drawings so kept are in magnificent preservation. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. xii. 90 The day was magnificent. 1867 W. W. SMYTH *Coal & Coal-mining* 91 At Lehigh Summit mine the great coal-bed is a magnificent seam of 50 feet.

B. sb.

† 1. An eminent personage. *Obs.*

1612 W. PARKES *Curtaine-Dr.* (1876) 20 The Courts and mansions of the Potentates and Magnificents of the World.

2. *pl. slang.* A mood of haughty indignation. 1836 MARRYAT *Midsh. Easy* xxvi, Nevertheless, Jack walked his first watch in the 'magnificents', as all middies do when they cannot go on shore.

Hence † *magnificent v. (nonce-wd), trans.* to make or proclaim great. *magnificentness*, the state or condition of being magnificent (1727 in Bailey vol. II).

1656 S. H. *Golden Law* 2 His mercy is above all his works, and doth magnificent him.

† *magnifi'cential, a. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [*f. L. magnificentia* MAGNIFICENCE + *-AL*¹.] Magnificent.

1506 *Kalender Sheph.* (1892) 98 Magnifycens is a Ioyeous clerenes of courage admynystryng thynges laudable & magnifycencyall, that is to saye, hye or grete.

magnificently (mæg'nifisəntli), *adv.* [*f. MAGNIFICENT a. + -LY*².] In a magnificent manner.

1. With great splendour or stateliness.

1538 LELAND *Itin.* I. 97 The Castel stonidith magnificently and strongly on a Rok. 1599 *Life Sir T. More* in *Wordsw. Ecll. Biog.* (1853) II. 93 Charles the fifth, was most magnificently received by the cittee of London. 1659 HAMMOND *On Ps. lxxiii.* 6 They set themselves out most magnificently. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 49 ¶ 7 No Persian Prince was ever so magnificently bountiful. 1717 LADY M. W. MONTAGU *Let. to C'tess Mar* 10 Mar., Her house was magnificently furnished. 1725 POPE *Odys.* VIII. 494 And to the feast magnificently treads. 1816 BYRON *Ch. Har.* III.

xxviii, The Battle's magnificently stern array! 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* vi. II. 69 She loved to adorn herself magnificently. 1884 *Law Times* LXXVII. 402/1 The business meetings will be held in the magnificently furnished council chamber.

b. With grandeur or impressiveness.

1818 SHELLEY *Let. to Mr. & Mrs. Gisborne* 10 July, Scenery magnificently fine. 1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* II. xxiv. 245 How magnificently the surf beats against its sides. 1877 LADY BRASSEY *Voy. Sunbeam* xv. (1878) 268 It was all terribly grand, magnificently sublime.

c. After a great or noble fashion.

1831 LAMB *Elia* Ser. II. *Ellistoniana*, Waiving his great loss as nothing, and magnificently sinking the sense of fallen material grandeur.

2. With reference to expression: In an elevated manner. † Also, in highly laudatory terms.

1630 R. JOHNSON'S *Kingd. & Commw.* Aijj, In like manner hath Botero, bene suspected to have had a feeling of the Spanish Pistolets, for that hee hath written so magnificently of that Nation. 1651 BAXTER *Inf. Bapt.* 340 So that the Scripture speaks more magnificently of the Church of Christ for the extent of it, then Mr. T. doth. 1710 DR. WHITBY *Disc.* III. i. § 2 (1735) 209 That Duty of which the Scripture speaketh so magnificently. 1835 J. H. NEWMAN *Par. Serm.* (1842) II. v. 61 Writers, talk magnificently about loving the whole human race.

† *Magnificet. Obs.* [*L.*; 3rd pers. sing. pres. subj. of *magnificāre* to MAGNIFY.] (See quot.)

1841 HAMPSON *Medii Ævi Kalend.* II. 254 *Magnificet*, a name of Midlent Thursday, taken from the first word of the collect.

magnificial, *obs.* form of MAGNIFICAL.

† *magnificie. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [*f. MAGNIFIC a. + -ie*: see *-Y*.] Greatness, importance.

1570 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xix. 109 And he that is of maist Magnificie 3our baner sall display.

† *magnificly, adv. Obs.* [*f. MAGNIFIC + -LY*².] = MAGNIFICALLY.

1538 ELYOT *Dict. Addit., Ampliter*, largely, abundantly, magnificly. 1591 SYLVESTER *Ivry* 273 That . can, as King, magnificly advance His faithfull Servants. 1609 HUME *Admonit. in Wodrow Soc. Misc.* (1844) 572 Ye were not ashamed to ryde to parliament magnificly mounted and apparrelled.

† *magnifico* (mæg'nifika). [*It. magnifico* adj. = MAGNIFIC.] An honorary descriptive title bestowed upon the magnates of Venice: *transf.* any person in an exalted position.

1573 G. HARVEY *Letter-bk.* (Camden) 175 A cumpanie of sutch Italian magnificoes. 1591 SPENSER *M. Hubberd* 665 Where the fond Ape . stalketh stately by, As if he were some great Magnifico. 1596 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* III. i. 282 The Duke himselfe, and the Magnificoes Of greatest port haue all perswaded with him. 1630 R. JOHNSON'S *Kingd. & Commw.* 476 Hee must turne himselfe about, and not dare to looke this Magnifico in the face. 1745 ELIZA HEYWOOD *Female Spect.* No. 16 (1748) III. 183 The mechanics forsake their shops, to ride about the town in state like so many magnificoes. 1845 DISRAELI *Sybil* (1863) 15 Rockingham, a virtuoso magnifico, . resolved to revive something of the pristine purity . of the old whig connection. 1891 *Spectator* 11 July, The reception . by the populace has been . cordial, though it is doubtful if . they know who the magnificoes are.

b. *attrib. or adj.* = Magnificent, 'grand'.

1654 WHITLOCK *Zootomia* 41 It is a Magnifico gate of spirit . not to mend, or slack our pace, for all the barking Currs, great or small. 1808 SOUTHEY *Let.* (1856) II. 75 The magnifico book-case is greatly increased in *ricosity*.

magnificous, a. rare⁻⁰. [*f. L. magnific-us* MAGNIFIC + *-OUS*.] = MAGNIFICENT.

In mod. Dicts.

Hence † *magnificously adv. rare*⁻¹.

1683 E. HOOKER *Pref. Pordage's Mystic Div.* 103 How magnificously soever wee bragg . of our Reason, or Faith.

magnified ('mæg'nifaid), *ppl. a.* [*f. MAGNIFY + -ED*¹.]

† 1. Extolled, lauded. *Obs.*

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* I. vi. 22 The magnified Virgil. 1660 WATERHOUSE *Arms & Arm.* 190 The illustrious Copies drawn by their fair and magnified hands. 1664 H. MORE *Synopsis Proph.* To Rdr. 185 Those worthily magnified elucubrations of Mr. Joseph Mede. 1690 LOCKE *Hum. Und.* IV. vii. § 11 They are far enough from receiving any help from the Contemplation of these, or the like magnify'd Maxims.

2. Enlarged to the sight. *lit. and fig.*

1839 *Penny Cycl.* XV. 177/2 An instrument for enabling the eye . to see magnified images of small objects. 1852 ROBERTSON *Serm.* Ser. III. xii. 151 This is but prudence after all, it is but magnified selfishness carried on into eternity. 1876 GEO. ELIOT *Dan. Der.* II. xxviii. 217 Her hands showing curves and dimples like a magnified baby's. 1899 J. CAIRD *Fundamental Ideas Chr.* I. iii. 57 Ordinary thought finds no impossibility in representing to itself a personality who is simply a magnified man.

magnifier ('mæg'nifia(r)). [*f. MAGNIFY v. + -ER*¹.]

1. One who or something which magnifies.

1550 J. COKE *Eng. & Fr. Herald.* v. (1877) 58 The Frenchmen be great braggers, boosters, and magnifiers of them selves. 1570-6 LAMBARDE *Peramb. Kent* (1826) 281 These Monks were marvelous and monstrous magnifiers, of such deceivable trumpeter. 1621 BURTON *Anot. Mel.* II. ii. vi. iv. (1676) 189 *Mens hilaris, requies, moderata diæta* . is a great magnifier of honest mirth. a 1763 SHENSTONE *Ess.* (1806) 238 Imagination is a great magnifier and causes the hopes we conceive to grow too large for their object.

2. A lens or combination of lenses used to increase the apparent size of objects.

1665 BOYLE *Exp. Hist. Cold* ix. 249 One of our Microscopes . has been counted . as good a Magnifier, as perhaps any is in the world. 1759 KNIGHT in *Phil. Trans.* LI. 296 Some of them, when viewed with a microscope, required a third or fourth magnifier to see them distinctly. 1830 HERSCHEL *Stud. Nat. Phil.* 297 No examination with magnifiers is . sufficient to detect the ingredients. 1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* I. xiii. 144 We barely succeeded by magnifiers in reading the verniers.

fig. 1791 WASHINGTON *Let. Writ.* 1892 XII. 56 Each of whom . looking through a magnifier, would speak of the greatest extent to which there was any probability of their numbers reaching. 1813 *Examiner* 22 Mar. 186/2 His Lordship may be permitted to examine the gallant Chieftain's actions through a magnifier. 1818 HAZLITT *Eng. Poets* iv. (1870) 95 The wrong end of the magnifier is, to be sure, held to everything.

† *magnifique. Obs.* [*Fr.* = MAGNIFIC.] Profuse in expenditure.

1759 *Compl. Let. writer* (ed. 6) 225 The Considerable and the Magnifique in such Sorts of Assemblies. 1775 MME. D'ARBLAY *Early Diary* (1889) II. 110 He is handsome, tall, fat, upright, and *magnifique*. 1823 BYRON *Juan* x. lxx, Juan, though careless, young, and magnifique And rich in rubles, diamonds, cash, and credit.

magnify ('mæg'nifai), *v.* Also 4, 6 *magnifye*, 4-6 *magnefie*, *magnifye*, 4-7 *magnife*, 6 *magnifi*, *magnify*, 4- *magnify*. [*ad. L. magnificāre* (partly through *F. magnifier*; cf. *It. magnificare*, *Sp. magnificar*), *f. magnificus*: see MAGNIFICENT and *-FY*. Sense 4 is purely Eng.; the Rom. langs. have the word chiefly in the biblical sense 'to extol'.]

1. *trans.* To speak or act for the honour or glory of (a person or thing); to glorify, extol. *arch.*

c 1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* II. 2 For þei maken Cristis wordis unworshipid and magnifien per owne wordis. a 1400-50 *Alexander* 2838 Obey þe to þe baratour þe best I con rede; Magnifie him with þi mouthe. 1430-40 LYDG. *Bochas* ix. ii. (1554) 197b, This was the ende of false Machomete, . whom Sarazins so greatly magnifie. 1508 DUNBAR *Poems* viii. 14 Quoiois force all France in fame did magnifie. 1553 EDEN *Treat. Newe Ind.* (Arb.) 29 Columbus . was . greatlye magnified with innumerable glorious titles. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 524 After this victorie, the Lorde Scales . returned to the siege, where he was . highly magnified and prayed. 1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* I. viii. § 6 If the invention of the ship was thought so noble, . how much more are letters to be magnified, which as ships pass through the vast seas of time. 1668-9 PEPYS *Diary* 10 Feb., Here he dined, and did mightily magnify his sauce. a 1715 BURNET *Own Time* (1724) I. 248 He had magnified him highly to the King, as much the greatest man in the Scotch Clergy. 1837 HT. MARTINEAU *Soc. Amer.* III. 64 Sunday-school teachers admire their pupils; and the scholars magnify their teachers. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* II. i. 191 Everywhere men magnified his valour, genius, and patriotism.

b. *esp.* To praise, render honour to (God). *arch.*

1382 WYCLIF *Luke* i. 46 And Marie seide, My soule magnifyeth the Lord, and my spirit hath gladid in God, myn heelthe. c 1420 LYDG. *Assembly of Gods* 2102 With heynly spyrtes, hys name to magnify. 1535 COVERDALE *Ecllus.* xliii. 30 Prayse the Lorde, and magnifie him as moche as ye maye. 1864 SKEAT tr. *Umland's Poems* 91 When on your knees ye humbly fell And magnified a Higher Power.

2. To make greater in size, status, importance, or qualities; to enlarge, augment. Now *rare*. † Also, to render magnificent. *Obs.*

1382 WYCLIF *Matt.* xxiii. 5 Forsothe thei alargen her filateries, and magnifie hemmys. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* I. 143 Thanne he gan to syke For cloth of gold and for perrie, Which him was wont to magnifie. c 1430 LYDG. *Compl. Bl. Knt.* 428 And can hemselve now best magnify With feyned port and false presumption. 1535 COVERDALE *Job* xx. 6 Though he be magnified vp to the heauen. 1598 GRENEWAY *Tacitus, Ann.* XII. vii. (1622) 162 Agrippina also was magnified [*L. augetur*] with the surname of Augusta. 1611 BIBLE *Job* xix. 5 If indeed yee will magnifie your selues against me, and plead against me my reproch. 1701 GREW *Cosm. Sacra* II. v. 53 The least error in a Small Quantity, as in a Small Circle: will, in a great one, as in the Circles of the Heavenly Orbs, be proportionally Magnify'd. 1715 ADDISON *Freeholder* No. 10 ¶ 3 Arbitrary Power . creates [in a man] an Ambition of magnifying Himself, by the Exertion of such a Power in all its Instances. 1726 BUTLER *Serm. Rolls Chap.* ix. 159 The imagined Dignity of the Person offended would scarce ever fail to magnifie the Offence. a 1729 CONGREVE *To Cynthia* 54 Speak, ere my Fancy magnifie my Fears. 1784 COWPER *Task* IV. 542 Her head, adorned with lappets pinned aloft, And magnified beyond all human size. 1841 MYERS *Cath. Th.* IV. § 37, 369 The spirit of law is also represented as magnified by the very act of superseding its letter. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. xxvii. 210 The oblique arrangement of the crevasses also magnified the labour by increasing the circuits.

b. *intr.* To become greater. *nonce-use.*

1814 J. RANDOLPH 22 Mar. in *Life of Jos. Quincy* 350 The curse of slavery, however, — an evil daily magnifying, great as it already is, — embitters many a moment of the Virginian landholder.

3. *trans.* To represent (persons, actions, or things) as great or greater than they are; to exaggerate. Now often associated with sense 4.

1759 ROBERTSON *Hist. Scot.* VI. Wks. 1813 I. 399 Fame magnified the number and progress of their troops. 1766 GOLDSM. *Vic. W.* xvi, It must be owned my wife . used every art to magnify the merit of her daughter. 1784 COWPER *Tiroc.* 476 Each vainly magnifies his own success, Resents his fellows, wishes it were less. 1838 THIRLWALL *Greece* xxv. III. 397 But his enemies at home magnified the

danger of Argos. 1839 YEOWELL *Anc. Brit. Ch.* ix. (1847) 93 Fame magnified his labours. 1841 MYERS *Cath. Th.* iv. 19. 276 Unquestionably external evidences... have been unduly magnified. 1862 SIR B. BRODIE *Psychol. Inq.* II. iii. 81 Small evils which cannot be avoided are magnified into great ones.

4. To increase the apparent size of an object by artificial means (as with a lens or microscope). Also *absol.* (often with *advb.* accusative, to magnify ten, twenty, etc. diameters).

1665 *Phil. Trans.* I. 60 It would magnifie but 600 times in Diameter. 1726 SWIFT *Gulliver* III. iii. Although their largest Telescopes do not exceed three Feet, they magnify much more than those of an hundred among us. 1776-96 WITHERING *Brit. Plants* (ed. 3) IV. 3 When magnified they appear like ill-formed warts. 1812-16 J. SMITH *Panorama Sci. & Art* I. 407 It is supposed that the ancient engravers used glass globes to magnify their figures. 1837 GORING & PRITCHARD *Microgr.* 57 You only wish to know exactly how much it magnifies. 1868 LOCKYER *Elem. Astron.* iii. (1879) 91 A powerful telescope will magnify an object 1,000 times. fig. 1853 KANE *Grimmell Exp.* xiv. (1856) 110 The effects of fogs upon our estimation of dimension... are well known: men are magnified to giants. 1862 MRS. H. WOOD *Mrs. Hallib.* III. xii. 155 Ill reports never lose by carrying: the two cats on the tiles, you know, were magnified into a hundred.

5. *intr.* 'A cant word for to have effect' (J.); to signify. Now *dial.*

1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 431 ¶3 My Governess... told him I was continually eating some Trash or other... But this magnified but little with my Father. 1733 *Gentl. Mag.* III. 532 Now may hap, zir, what doez ael this magnify? 1880 *Antrim & Down Gloss.* s. v., That hurt won't magnify.

magnifying ('mægnɪfaɪɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. MAGNIFY v. + -ING¹.] The action of the verb MAGNIFY. c 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 162 þei meynntenen anticristis prestis and here lawis... & magnifyenge of mennus lawis & dispysyng of goddis lawis. 1382—*Jude* 25 To God aloone our sauour, bi Jhesu Crist oure Lord, glorye and magnifying. c 1384 CHAUCER *H. Fame* I. 306 Of oon he wolde have fame In magnifying of his name. 1612 BACON *Ess., Praise* (Arb.) 354 Too much magnifying of man or matter, doth irritate contradiction. 1651 HOBBS *Leviath.* II. xxxi. 189 Praise, and Magnifying are signified but by Words, and Actions. 1868 J. M. CAMPBELL in *Mem.* (1877) II. xiii. 203 A growing magnifying of their office on the part of the clergy.

b. *attrib.*, in magnifying power. c 1705 BERKELEY *Commonpl. Bk.* Wks. 1871 IV. 481 The magnifying power of glasses. 1774 M. MACKENZIE *Maritime Surv.* 110 Write down... what Sort of Telescope you observed with, and its length and magnifying Power. 1807 J. E. SMITH *Phys. Bot.* 14 By the help of the highest magnifying powers.

magnifying ('mægnɪfaɪɪŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. MAGNIFY v. + -ING².] That magnifies, in various senses. 1650 ASHMOLE *Chym. Collect. Proleg.* 17 The airy and empty glory of Magnifying-Fame. 1901 *Munsey's Mag.* (U.S.) XXV. 641/1 The microbes of disease are such minute... germs of life... under the microscopist's three-hundred magnifying lens.

b. **magnifying glass.** A glass lens, or combination of lenses, used to increase the apparent size of any object seen through it.

1665 BOYLE *Occas. Refl. Disc. Occas. Medit.* (1848) 28 Attention, like a magnifying glass, shews us... divers particularities undiscerned by those who want that advantage. 1705 POPE *Let. to Wycherley* 23 June, 'Tis certain, the greatest magnifying Glasses in the World are a Man's own Eyes. 1859 REEVE *Brittany* 187 With a strong magnifying-glass the words... may be distinctly read.

magniloquence (mæɡ'nɪləkwəns). [f. MAGNILOQUENT: see -ENCE.] The quality of being magniloquent; loftiness of speech or expression.

1623 COCKERAM, *Magniloquence*, proud speeches. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Magniloquence*,... a lofty manner of speaking, or a discourse of great matters. a 1670 HACKET *Abp. Williams* II. (1692) 65 He [Buckingham] magnified himself to serve the King, who did not foresee the envy that his magniloquence bred. 1713 BENTLEY *Rem. Disc. Freethink.* II. §44. 28 And our Author might have seen, how all the Sects ridiculed this Magniloquence of Epicurus. 1859 I. TAYLOR *Logic in Theol.* 179 We must discharge a mass of magniloquence and affectation. 1863 COWDEN CLARKE *Shaks. Char.* xviii. 455 Cibber... foisted his own bombast into the company of Shakespear's magniloquence. 1872 SPURGEON *Treas. Dav. Ps.* lxxiii. 8 Their language is colossal, their magniloquence ridiculous.

So †**magniloquency**, in the same sense. 1615 A. STAFFORD *Heav. Dogge* 38 Neyther was this onely Stoicall Magniloquency: hee did the great things he spake.

magniloquent (mæɡ'nɪləkwənt), *a.* [f. L. *magniloquus* (of the same meaning), f. *magnus* great + *-loquus* speaking + -ENT.] Of persons, hence of utterances or compositions: Lofty or ambitious in expression, grandiloquent. Also, *occas.*, 'talking big', boastful.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Magniloquent*, that useth a stately manner of speaking or writing. 1659 GAUOEN *Slight Healer* (1660) 10 Really they are no other than imperious Hypocrites, magniloquent Montebanks. 1849 LONGF. *Kavanagh* xxi. Pr. Wks. 1886 II. 345 A large basket, containing what the Squire... in Don Quixote, called his 'fiamberras',—that magniloquent Castilian word for cold collation. 1854 THACKERAY *Newcomes* I. xxiii. 222 She was a trifle more magniloquent than usual, and entertained us with stories of colonial governors and their ladies. 1891 LOUNSBURY *Stud. Chaucer* I. IV. 426 If he meant intentionally to describe so slight a performance in so magniloquent a manner.

¶ b. Misused for: Pompous, 'mouthing'.

1850 KINGSLEY *Alt. Locke* viii, I read my verses aloud in as resonant and magniloquent a voice as I could command. Hence **magniloquently** *adv.*

1849 *Fraser's Mag.* XL. 12 So he, magniloquently, as was his wont [etc.]. 1892 STEVENSON *Across the Plains* iii. 141 To finish a study and magniloquently ticket it a picture.

† **magniloquous**, *a.* *Obs.*—⁰ [f. L. *magniloquus* (see *prec.*) + -OUS.] = MAGNILOQUENT. 1727 in BAILEY vol. II.

magniloquy (mæɡ'nɪləkwɪ). *rare.* [ad. L. *magniloqui-um*.] Magniloquence.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* 1889 *Buck's Handbk. Med. Sci.* VIII. 520 Of many anatomical terms the chief characteristics are antiquity, magniloquy, and unintelligibility.

magniot, *obs.* form of MANIOC.

† **magnipend**, *v.* *Obs.*—⁰ [ad. L. phrase *magnipendere* (*magnī* at a great price, *pendere* to esteem, lit. to weigh).] 'Much to esteeme or set by' (Cockeram 1623).

magnipotence. *rare*—¹. [f. L. *magnipotent-em*: see next and -ENCE.] The quality of being 'magnipotent'; mighty power.

1861 PATMORE in *Macm. Mag.* V. 114 Jehovah's mild magnipotence Smiles to behold His children play.

† **magnipotent**, *a.* *Obs.* *rare.* [ad. L. type **magnipotent-em*, f. *magn-us* great + *potent-em*: see POTENT *a.*] Possessing great power.

1680 *Observ.* 'Curse Ye Meroz' 8 Though this be so magnipotent and all-sufficient a Sermon. 1727 DE FOE *Syst. Magic* I. iii. (1840) 84 Satan, as he is a spirit, is magnipotent, but he never was omnipotent.

magnirostrate (mæɡ'nɪrɒstrət), *a.* [ad. mod. L. *magnirostratus*, f. *magn-us* great + *rostr-um* beak: see -ATE².] 'Having a long and strong beak' (Mayne *Expos. Lex.* 1856).

magnisonant (mæɡ'nɪsənənt), *a.* *rare.* [ad. late L. *magnisonant-em*, f. *magn-us* great + *pr. pple.* of *sonāre* to SOUND.] High sounding.

a 1843 SOUTHEY *Doctor, Cats Greta Hall* (1847) VII. 589 Rumpelstilzchen... that strange and magnisonant appellation. 1843 CAROL. WISEMAN *Ess.* (1853) III. 442 A new city just starting from the mud, with some magnisonant name from Egypt or Greece.

magnitude ('mæɡnɪtjuːd). [ad. L. *magnitūdo*, f. *magn-us* great, cogn. w. Gr. μέγας, OTeut. **mikilo-*: see MUCH. Cf. OF. *magnitude*.]

1. The quality or fact of being great, in various senses; = GREATNESS.

† a. Greatness of character, rank, or position. Also *jocularly*, as a title of address. *Obs.*

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P.R.* I. (1495) 3 Our wytte maye be led to the consyderacyon of the gretnesse, or magnytude, of the moost excellent bewteuous clarete dyuynne & Inuysyble. 1432-50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) III. 117 This Nabugodonosor transcendeid in magnitude and fortitude Hercules in his actes. 1609 B. JONSON *Masque Queens* Wks. 1616 I. 961 [Boadicea's] orations... wherein is expressed all magnitude of a spirit, breathing to the libertie and redemption of her Countrie. 1620 SHELTON *Quix.* III. xxxii. 231 And, for proof of this, let me tell your Magnitudes [etc.]. 1647 CLARENOON *Hist. Reb.* I. §141 The two Secretaries of State (which were not in those days officers of that magnitude they have been since...) were [etc.]. 1665 MANLEY *Grotius' Low C. Warres* 741 The United States did not omit forthwith to send an Embassy to congratulate him [King James] for his new access of magnitude.

b. In physical sense: Greatness of size or extent. † Of sound: Loudness. *Obs.*

c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* I. 1066 To bey thy been biholder him riche and fulle, Or preve hem by their murmurs magnitude. 1432-50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) I. 127 Profitable waters and wholesome, welche be called see what for the magnitude of theyme and for the copious multitude of fishes. 1640 WILKINS *New Planet* II. (1684) 149 'Tis said, that Magnitude does always add to the swiftness of a violent motion. 1650 BULWER *Anthropomet.* xxi. 230 That which fails in magnitude is called smal. 1727 DE FOE *Syst. Magic* I. i. (1840) 9 The height, and strength, and magnitude of their building could only serve to make its fall... more terrible. 1817 CHALMERS *Astron. Disc.* i. (1852) 22 We have something more than the mere magnitude of the planets to allege in favour of the idea that they are inhabited. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. xi. 82 And as our eye ranged over the broad shoulders of the mountain... the conception of its magnitude grew upon us.

c. Of immaterial things: Great amount or importance.

1432-50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) II. 343 He [Saturnus] was... namede as godde of alle goddes for the magnitude of his power. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 268 b, And how the effectes y^e suche ioye of y^e spiryt leueth behynde it, sheweth y^e magnitude or greatnes therof. 1769 JUNIUS *Let.* xxiii. 108 A great man, even in the magnitude of his crimes, finds a rescue from contempt. a 1806 HORSLEY *Serm.* I. iv. (1816) 70 We commonly find in the ambitious man a superiority of parts, in some measure proportioned to the magnitude of his designs. 1844 THIRLWALL *Greece* IX. VIII. 29 The preparations... were... on a scale proportioned to the magnitude of the object he had in view. 1861 STANLEY *East. Ch.* vi. (1869) 189 No conversion of such magnitude [as that of Constantine] had occurred since the Apostolic age.

2. a. Size whether great or small; in geometrical use, the measure or extent of a particular line, area, volume, or angle.

1570 BILLINGSLEY *Euclid* I. i. 1 A signe or poynnt... is the beginning of magnitude. 1599 A. M. tr. *Gabelhouer's Bk. Physicke* 74/1 Mixe of this poulder the magnitude of a hasell-nutte amongst a little Cotten. 1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 355 It is a Membrane enclosing the whole cauity of the Chest, wherefore his Figure and magnitude is answerable to that cauity. 1658 ROWLAND tr. *Moufet's Theat. Ins.* 1080 It is a small creature, and contemptible for its magnitude. 1725 DE FOE *Voy. round World* (1840) 284 As to the magnitude of those rivers, he could say little. 1754 SHERLOCK *Disc.* (1759) I. iv. 159 Reason can measure the Magnitudes and Distances of the heavenly Bodies. 1840 LARONER *Geom.* v. 59 We can never obtain an arc of the precise value of any one of the usual denominations of angular magnitude. 1854 BREWSTER *More Worlds* v. 94 The creations of the material world, whether they be of colossal or atomic magnitude. 1885 WATSON & BURBURY *Math. Th. Electr. & Magn.* I. 119 Two infinite series of images, the magnitudes or values of which converge.

b. *quasi-concr.* 1570 DEE *Math. Pref.* 3 What Magnitude so euer, is Solide or Thicke, is also broade, and long... A long magnitude, we terme a Line. 1570 BILLINGSLEY *Euclid* v. ix. 141 Magnitudes which haue to one and the same magnitude one and the same proportion: are equal the one to the other. 1859 BARN. SMITH *Arith. & Algebra* (ed. 6) 192 The term Magnitude or Quantity is used in Mathematics to express whatever is capable of increase or diminution. Thus a sum of money is a magnitude or quantity. 1864 BOWEN *Logic* IV. 66 A Concept is a magnitude or Quantity.

c. The intrinsic size of an earthquake or underground explosion (as distinguished from the intensity of its effects at any particular place), usu. expressed by a number that is a logarithmic function of the maximum resulting seismometric deflection adjusted to allow for distance.

The use shown in quot. 1830 under sense 3 c is unrelated. 1935 C. F. RICHTER in *Bull. Seismol. Soc. Amer.* XXV. 1 In the course of historical or statistical study of earthquakes in any given region it is frequently desirable to have a scale for rating these shocks in terms of their original energy, independently of the effects which may be produced at any particular point of observation. On the suggestion of Mr. H. O. Wood, it is here proposed to refer to such a scale as a 'magnitude scale'. *Ibid.* 2 The requirements of research... call for some estimate of the magnitude, in the sense here used, of each important shock in the California region. 1947 K. E. BULLEN *Introd. Theory Seismol.* xiv. 234 The smallest earthquakes reported felt are of magnitude 1.5;... those of magnitude 4.5 are capable of causing slight damage near the epicentre. 1959 B. F. HOWELL *Introd. Geophysics* ix. 125 Values of magnitude calculated at different observatories, using different seismometers at one observatory, or even different phases (body or surface waves) on the same seismogram, may be different. 1971 *Daily Colonist* (Victoria, B.C.) 7 Feb. 1/1 The quake had a magnitude of 6.7 on the Richter scale. 1972 *Sci. Amer.* Jan. 14/3 Underground explosions in the megaton range can have a body-wave magnitude of 6.5 to 7.

3. A class in a system of classification determined by size. a. Each of the classes into which the fixed stars have been arranged according to their degree of brilliancy. Now regarded as a number on a continuous scale representing the negative logarithm of the brightness, such that a decrease of five magnitudes represents a hundred-fold increase in brightness and a decrease of one magnitude an increase of 2.512 times.

The stars 'of the first magnitude' are the most brilliant; the 'sixth magnitude' includes those that are barely visible to the naked eye; the seventh and lower magnitudes are telescopic only. The classification into 'magnitudes', originally somewhat loose, as depending on the estimate formed by the individual observer, is now a matter of photometric measurement. The word *magnitude* in this application is a literal rendering of the Gr. μέγεθος, used by Ptolemy. Formerly often denoted by the symbol m, as 2.m, 3.m.

Before decimal or fractional numbers were used there was an intermediate stage illustrated by quots. 1796, 1826 (and also 1851).

1594 BLUNOEVIU *Exerc.* IV. xxxi. (1636) 485 The fift sheweth the magnitude or greatnesse of the starre, whether it be of the first, second, or third bignesse.] a 1641 Bp. MOUNTAGU *Acts & Mon.* (1642) 121 In the firmament of heaven be many Starres;... of the first, second, third magnitude, as they use to speak. 1667 MILTON *P.L.* VII. 357 He form'd the Moon Globeose, and euerie magnitude of Starrs. 1690 LEYBOURN *Curs. Math.* 383 A star of the 1 Magnitude may be seen when the Sun is but 12 deg. below the Horizon. 1796 W. HERSCHEL in *Phil. Trans. R. Soc.* LXXXVI. 168, 1.2m for instance, denotes that a star so marked is between the first and second magnitude. 2.1 signifies the same thing, with an intimation that the star so marked is nearly at the second magnitude, but partakes still something of the lustre of a star of the first order. 1826 J. F. W. HERSCHEL in *Mem. R. Astron. Soc.* II. 444, I shall extend the examination to all stars of the 8th and (8.9) magnitudes; those of the 9th however not included. 1851 *Monthly Notices R. Astron. Soc.* XI. 187 The differences... clearly show that widely different scales of magnitude have been adopted. *Ibid.*, This triple star... is designated by Argelander... as of magnitude 5.4 (or about 4.7). 1893 SIR R. BALL *Story of Sun* 13 A star of about the eighth magnitude. 1897 D. P. TOOO *New Astron.* xvi. 423 Even the surpassing brilliancy of the sun can be indicated on the same scale; the number - 25.4 expresses his stellar magnitude. 1902 *Daily Chron.* 11 Aug. 6/7 Eros will be detected by the naked eye as a sixth magnitude star. 1930 R. H. BAKER *Astron.* i. 20 The magnitude of the brightest star, Sirius, is -1.6; Canopus is -0.9. 1967 C. M. HUFFER et al. *Introd. Astron. XVII.* 248/2

The photoelectric photometer, under the best conditions and by averaging several observations, can make measures down to 0.001 magnitude in accuracy.

† **b. Numismatics.** *Obs.*

1795 HEARNE *Collect.* 19 Dec. (O.H.S.) I. 133 The said Coins are all Brass of the 3d magnitude.

c. *Occas.* in other applications. *Phr. of the first magnitude* (fig.): of the utmost greatness or importance.

1693 G. STEPNEY *Juvenal Sat.* VIII. 47 Whatever be your Birth, you're sure to be A Peer of the First Magnitude to me. 1830 LYELL *Princ. Geol.* I. 413 In the following year there were one hundred and fifty-one [sc. earthquake shocks: they were registered in four classes], of which ninety-eight were of the first magnitude. *Mod.* To do this would be a blunder of the first magnitude.

magnitudinous (mægnɪ'tju:di:nəs), *a.* [f. L. *magnitūdin-* (-tūdo) MAGNITUDE + -OUS.] Characterized by magnitude; involving greatness of scale.

1803 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Mag.* XVI. 223 The inference... is... in its possible consequences, too magnitudinous, to be lightly stated in words. 1826 *Examiner* 120/1 His designs were bold, severe, magnitudinous. 1893 *Age* (Melbourne) 19 May, It has gone abroad... that directors... may plead positive ignorance of magnitudinous transactions.

† **'magnity**, *a.* *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [ad. L. *magnitās* f. *magn-us* great: see -ITY.] = MAGNITUDE 1 b.

1790 *Bystander* 198 A fool... excites no wonder though he commit every moment follies of the greatest magnity.

† **magnium**. *Obs.* [f. MAGN(ESIA) + -IUM.] = MAGNESIUM; a name applied to the metal by Sir H. Davy in 1808 and withdrawn in 1812.

1808 [See MAGNESIUM 1]. 1812 — *Chem. Philos.* 348.

magnolia (mæg'nəʊliə). [*a. mod. L. magnōlia*, f. name of Pierre Magnol (Latinized *Magnōlius*), professor of botany at Montpellier, 1638–1715.]

a. A genus of large (rarely shrubby) trees (the typical genus of the N.O. *Magnoliaceæ*), cultivated for the beauty of their foliage and flowers.

1748 *Phil. Trans.* XLV. 166 The Magnolia... tho' scarce in Virginia, has been since found to grow in great plenty in the North-West Parts of Pennsylvania. 1751 *BARTRAM Observ. in Trav. Pensilv.* etc. 67 A great hill, clothed with large Magnolia, 2 feet diameter and 100 feet high. 1799 *WORDSW.* *Ruth* xi, He told of the magnolia spread High as a cloud, high over head! 1823 *RUTTER Fonthill* 90 Here and there the beautiful magnolia displayed the exquisite whiteness of its large blossoms. 1858 *HOGG Veg. Kingd.* 24 The bark and fruit of all the Magnolias are possessed of the same medicinal properties.

b. 'The pharmacopœial name (U. S. A.) for the bark of several species of Magnolia' (Mayne *Expos. Lex.* 1856).

c. The colour of magnolia blossom, usu. a shade of pale pink. Hence *attrib.* passing into *adj.*, of the colour of magnolia blossom.

1931 *Daily Chron.* 21 May 6/1 A gown of pale magnolia-pink satin. 1963 *Times* 25 Apr. 6/6 For her wedding yesterday Princess Alexandra chose... a traditional dress... fine cotton lace... faintly tinted with magnolia. 1971 R. FULLER in *Listener* 28 Oct. 583/1 My study has been repainted 'Magnolia'... Magnolia shows bright enough, if really Only off-white. 1974 'S. HARVESTER' *Forgotten Road* xii. 137 The pale blue cotton shirt had been replaced by one of a droopy magnolia tint.

d. *attrib.* and *Comb.*

a 1821 *SHELLEY Fragm. Unfinished Drama* 146 Holding a cup like a magnolia flower. 1897 *PULLEN-BURRY Blotted Out* 11 Mrs. Aylesbury's magnolia-covered house.

magnoliaceous (mægnəʊli'eɪʃəs), *a.* *Bot.* [f. *mod. L. Magnōliace-æ*, f. MAGNOLIA: see -ACEOUS.] Of or belonging to the N.O. *Magnoliaceæ*.

1852 TH. ROSS tr. *Humboldt's Trav.* I. vi. 213 *note*, Magnoliaceous plants.

magnoliad. *Bot.* [f. MAGNOLIA + -AD.] Lindley's name for: A plant of the N.O. *Magnoliaceæ*.

1846 *LINDLEY Veg. Kingd.* 417 *Winteræ*, which do not seem to possess any solid distinction from Magnoliads.

magnolious (mæg'nəʊliəs), *a.* *slang.* [Humorously f. MAGNOLIA + -OUS.] Magnificent, splendid, large. Hence **magnoliousness** [see -NESS], the fact or quality of being magnolious.

1865 G. A. SALA *My Diary in Amer.* 114 But... she might be the sheriff's daughter... accustomed to go out on Sundays with a 'magnolious' parasol and a 'spanglorious' crinoline. 1913 *Dialect Notes* IV. 19 *Magnolious*, very fine, magnificent. Used in Wyoming. 'How do you like my suit?' 'It's magnolious.' 1921 *JOYCE Lett.* (1957) I. 173 With many thanks again and wishes for your magnolious expansiveness. *Ibid.* 175 Best wishes for your continued magnoliousness. 1942 *BERRY & VAN DEN BARK Amer. Thes. Slang* §29/5 *Magnificent*,... magnolious, phenomenal, red-hot.

magnolite ('mægnəlɪt). *Min.* [f. the place-name *Magnolia* + -ITE.] A white tellurate of

mercury found in minute acicular crystals, in the Magnolia district of Colorado.

1877 F. A. GENTH in *Proc. Amer. Philos. Soc.* XVII. 118 *Magnolite*, a new Mineral. This highly interesting mineral is the product of the oxydation of coloradoite.

magnon ('mægnɒn). *Physics.* [f. MAGN(ETIC *a.* or MAGN(ETISM) + -ON¹.] The quantum or quasiparticle associated with a spin wave in a magnetic material.

1941 *Jrnl. Physics* (Moscow) IV. 358/1 Such magnetic excitations will be called... 'magnons' (this name was suggested by L. Landau). 1971 *Nature* 18 June 424/2 Light scattering research has been revolutionized by the introduction of the laser... Scattering from magnons or spin waves has furthered understanding of antiferromagnetic materials and their phase transitions. 1973 *Sci. Amer.* Jan. 91/1 Phonons and magnons are typical examples of quasiparticles that are bosons.

magnoperate (mæg'nɒpəreɪt), *v. rare.* [Two formations: (1) f. L. *magnopere* greatly (short for *magnō opere*) + -ATE³; (2) f. L. *magn-us* great + *oper-*, *opus* work: after *operate*.]

† 1. *trans.* To make greater. *Obs.*

1610 *HOPTON Baculum Geod.* Ep. Ded. (1614), Which will not a little magnoperate the splendour of your well knowne Honour, to these succeeding times.

2. *intr. (nonce-use.)* To work at a 'magnum opus'.

1821 *BYRON Let.* 22 June, That is right; keep to your magnum opus—magnoperate away.

3. *intr. (nonce-use.)* To act in a grand manner.

1926 J. AGATE *Contemporary Theatre 1925* 18 Everything about Richard is magnificent... He may be said not to act, but to magnoperate.

Also (as *nonce-wds.*) **magnop'eration**, a great 'operation', a *magnum opus*; **magn'operator**, a great 'operator'; **magn'operatorous** *a.*, ? operating in a grand manner.

1928 *BEERBOHM Seven Men & Two Others* (1950) 230 Mr. Nat Heinz, the famous 'Firsts Agent', had recently come over from New York... I wrote at once a respectful note to this magnoperator. 1930 *Times* 28 Mar. 15/4 Not until the very last volume did Sir John Fortescue seek the help of a 'devil' in any part of his 'magnop'eration'. 1939 *JOYCE Finnegans Wake* 1. 57 The shadow of the huge outlander, ... magnoperatorous, had bulked at the bar of a rota of tribunals.

magnox ('mægnɒks). *Nuclear Engin.* Also **Magnox**. [f. *magnesium* no oxidation.] Any of various magnesium-based alloys containing a small proportion of aluminium that were developed for the containers of the fuel in nuclear reactors. *Freq. attrib.*

1953 *Technical Memorandum Min. of Supply, Div. of Atomic Energy (Production), Res. & Devel. Branch, Metall. Lab.* 30 Dec. 1 A magnesium alloy 'Magnox E'. 1955 *U.K. Atomic Energy Authority Rep. SCS-M-301 (title)* The spectrographic determination of aluminium and beryllium in magnox alloys. 1957 *Financial Times Ann. Rev. Brit. Industry* 15/3 Materials able to stand up to much higher temperatures than... the present metallic uranium fuel and Magnox cans. 1962 *Economist* 2 June 913/1 Assumptions about the cost of nuclear generation of electricity by the magnox systems are unduly conservative. 1971 *Nature* 28 May 233/1 The UK had then just announced plans for its first nuclear power programme based on magnox reactors.

magnum ('mægnəm), *sb.* [sb. use of neut. sing. of L. *magnus* great.]

1. A bottle containing two quarts of wine or spirits; also, the measure of liquor contained in such a bottle.

1788 *BURNS Prose Wks.* 40 If you add a tankard of brown stout, and superadd a magnum of right Oporto. 1816 *SCOTT Antiq.* ii, Bearing in his hand an immense double quart bottle, or magnum, as it is called in Scotland. 1855 *L.D. HOUGHTON in Life* (1891) I. xi. 505 Tell my father we had four magnums of 1841 claret on the table. 1893 *VIZETELLY Glances back* I. xvii. 328 [His] weakness was a too great partiality for... magnums of old port. 1895 *Strand Mag.* X. 556/2 The party broached a magnum of whisky.

b. *nonce-use.* A large glass (of spirits).

1837 *DICKENS Pickw.* xix, They... ordered a glass of brandy and water all round, with a magnum of extra strength, for Mr. Samuel Weller.

2. Short for MAGNUM BONUM 2.

1889 *Daily News* 25 Nov. 7/6 Potatoes at wholesale Prices — 112 lb. Floury Magnums, 3s. 6d.

magnum ('mægnəm), *a.* [Cf. MAGNUM.] (Freq. with capital initial.) Of a cartridge: adapted so as to be more powerful than its calibre suggests. Of a gun: designed to fire such cartridges. Also *absol.*

Magnum is registered as a proprietary name in the U.S. 1935 *Official Gaz.* (U.S. Pat. Office) 26 Mar. 718/2 Smith & Wesson, Inc., Springfield, Mass. Filed Feb. 20, 1935. *Magnum* for Revolvers. Claims use since Dec. 28, 1934. 1937 P. B. SHARPE *Compl. Guide Handloading* xxx. 286/1 A *Magnum* load... is anything which is 'stepped up' in power and should be so treated by the handloader. 1962 *Amer. Speech* XXXVII. 267 A '357 *Magnum* bullet. 1970 *New York* 16 Nov. 50/1 A picture of Huggins and his *Magnum* on the floor of UCL. 1971 V. CANNING *Firecrest* xiii. 188 Guards who carried twelve-bore shotguns and '375 *Magnum* rifles. 1973 *Black Panther* 31 Mar. 6/3 It was a *magnum* type revolver bullet that killed Carr. 1973 G. C. NOLTE *Firearms Encycl.* 157 While *magnum* cartridges are legion in the rifle field, there are currently only three used in handguns.

magnum bonum ('mægnəm 'bəʊnəm, 'bɒnəm). [neut. sing. of L. *magnus* great and *bonus* good.]

1. A particular kind of large yellow cooking-plum. Also *magnum bonum plum*.

1721 *MORTIMER Husb.* II. 298 The Bonum *Magnum* a fair yellowish green Plum. 1769 *MRS. RAFFALD Eng. Housekpr.* (1778) 230 To preserve *Magnum Bonum* Plums. 1813 *SIR H. DAVY Agric. Chem.* (1814) 257 Two fruits can scarcely be conceived more different in colour, size, and appearance, than the wild plum and the rich *Magnum bonum*. 1879 *MISS YONGE Magnum Bonum* I. 183 A basket of plums... as unlike *magnum bonums* as could well be.

2. A kind of potato.

1882 *Garden* 4 Feb. 75/2 In... 1879 my employer wished me to plant half a rood of ground with *Magnum Bonums*.

† 3. *Sc.* (Meaning not clear: ? = MAGNUM *sb.* 1.)

1790 *BURNS Ball. Dumfries Election*, While Welsh, who ne'er yet flinched his ground High wav'd his *magnum-bonum* round With Cyclopean fury.

4. A large-barrelled steel pen.

1851 *MAYHEW Lond. Labour* (1864) I. 287 The street-stationers do not go beyond 2s. the gross, which is for *magnum bonums*.

|| **magnum opus**. See OPUS *sb.* 2.

† **'magnus**. *Obs.* [var. of MANGANESE: cf. MAGNASE.] Black oxide of manganese, used in the Staffordshire potteries.

1640 *Rates in Noorthouck London* (1773) 838/2 Malt, the quarter $\frac{1}{4}$ d. *Magnus*, the cwt. 1d. 1686 *PLOT Staffordsh.* 123 The Motley-colour... is procured by blending the Lead with Manganese, by the Workmen call'd *Magnus*.

Magnus effect ('mægnəs e'fekt). [Named after Heinrich G. *Magnus* (1802–70), German scientist, who first described it.] The effect of rapid spinning on a cylinder or sphere moving through a fluid in a direction at right angles to the axis of spin, which results in a sideways force at right angles to both the direction of motion and the axis of spin and towards the side where the peripheral motion of the body is in the opposite direction to its overall motion.

1921 tr. *Cranz & Becker's Handbk. Ballistics* I. 314 A quantitative theory of the deviation of a sphere under the influence of the adhering air (*Magnus effect*) was attempted... by Tait. 1925 *Flight* 8 Jan. 14/1 It does not appear to be until quite recently that the idea of applying the *Magnus effect* has occurred to anyone. 1943 R. C. BINDER *Fluid Mech.* xi. 143 The Flettner rotor, which employs the *Magnus effect*, has been applied to the propulsion of marine vessels. Vertical cylinders are extended some distance above the deck. Each cylinder is rotated about its axis by a small motor, and an air force is produced for moving the craft. 1973 *Sci. Amer.* Apr. 121/2 The drag of the turbulent wake and the sidewise forces of the *Magnus effect* (the name given the transverse forces produced by the flow pattern around a spinning ball) are carefully considered. They are at the heart of baseball, tennis, golf and high-quality soccer.

† **magno-chemical**, *a.* *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. *mago-*, comb. form of Gr. *μάγος*-s: see MAGUS, MAGIC.] Pertaining to magic and chemistry.

1652 *GAULE Magastrom.* 307 *Magical* or *magno-chymicall* arts, &c.

magoll, *obs.* form of MOGUL.

magonell, **magonneaul**, *obs.* ff. MANGONEL.

magophony (mæ'gɒfəni). *rare.* [ad. Gr. *μαγοφονία*, f. *μάγος*-s MAGUS + *φόνος* slaughter.] The Massacre of the Magi, a famous event in Persian history. Hence *transf.* or *fig.*

1711 *SHAFTESB. Charac.* I. 86 Much less wou'd you (my Friend!) have carry'd on this *Magophony*, or Priest-Massacre, with such a barbarous Zeal.

magor(e), **magosine**, *obs.* ff. MOGUL, MAGAZINE.

Magosian (mæ'gəʊsiən), *a.* *Archæol.* [f. the place-name *Magosi* in Uganda + -AN.] Of, pertaining to, or designating a stone-age culture in Uganda.

1932 *WAYLAND & BURKITT in Jrnl. R. Anthropol. Inst.* LXII. 369 The *Magosian* Culture of Uganda... *Magosi*, an outpost of the King's African Rifles in Karamojo (North-East Uganda), is situated 160 miles due north of the centre of Mount Elgon and less than 5 miles to the west of the... escarpment that forms the boundary between Uganda and... Kenya Colony. 1946 *Ibid.* LXXVI. 1. 60/1 The *Magosian* culture was first noticed at Sawmills... by Jones in 1924. At that time... it was not even given a name. 1959 J. D. CLARK *Prehist. S. Afr.* ii. 40 We find a similar link between the Middle and the Later Stone Ages. These are the various forms of the *Magosian* Culture and they are now placed in the Second Intermediate stage. This culture is named from the small rock cistern in north-eastern Uganda, excavated by Wayland. 1968 *Encycl. Brit.* II. 232/2 In the final stages of the Middle Stone Age, known as the South African *Magosian*, microlithic elements appear, just as in the case of east Africa. 1970 *BRAY & TRUMP Dict. Archaeol.* 120 The sequence continued with *Sangoan*, followed by Early Middle Stone Age (*Lupemban*) industries related to those of the Congo, then *Magosian*.

|| **magot** ('mægət, mago). [Fr.]

1. A species of ape (*Macacus inuus*); the 'tailless' Barbary Ape of Gibraltar and North Africa.

1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* 12 There was at Paris another beast called a Tartarine, and in some places a Magot (much lyke a Baboun). 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1862) I. VII. i. 498 The Cynocephalus, or the Magot of Buffon. 1882 A. R. WALLACE in *Contemp. Rev.* Mar. 423 In some few this stump is so very short that there appears to be no tail, as in the magot of North Africa and Gibraltar.

2. A small grotesque figure of porcelain, ivory, wood, etc. of Chinese or Japanese workmanship.

1844 THACKERAY *Barry Lyndon* xiii, Her rooms were crowded with hideous China magots. 1881 SAINTSBURY *Dryden* ii. 35 This [see *Ann. Mirab.* st. 29] cannot be considered the happiest possible means of informing us that the Dutch fleet was laden with spices and magots.

magot, magozin, obs. ff. MAGGOT, MAGAZINE.

magpie ('mægpai). Also 7 magge pye, megpye. [f. MAG sb.² + PIE'. Cf. MAGGOT-PIE, MAW-PIE.]

1. a. A common European bird, *Pica caudata*, of the family *Corvidæ*, having a long pointed tail and black-and-white plumage. It is well known for its noisy chatter, and is often taught to speak; its habits of pilfering and hoarding are proverbial, and it is popularly regarded as a bird of ill omen.

1605 S. ROWLEY *When You See Me* C₃ As merie as a magge pie. 1634 PEACHAM *Gentl. Exerc.* II. i. 108 Dissimulation. A Lady wearing a vizard of two faces, . . . in her right hand a maggye. 1647 R. STAPYLTON *Juvenal* 62 The nine daughters of Pierus. . . were for that saucy ambition transformed into meg-pyes. 1664 H. MORE *Myst. Iniq.* 333 The Loquacity of the Magpie. 1720 GAY *Poems* (1745) I. 70 No magpie chatter'd, nor the painted Jay. 1751 in *Hone Every-day Bk.* II. 1457 No horseshoe nor maggye shall baffle our skill. 1821 CLARE *Vill. Minstr.* I. 159 And magpies that chattered, no omen so black. 1855 TENNYSON *To F. D. Maurice* 19 And only hear the Magpie gossip Garrulous under a roof of pine. 1859 DARWIN *Orig. Spec.* viii. (1873) 209 The magpie, so wary in England, is tame in Norway.

b. *Austral.* Applied to the black-and-white Crow-shrike (*Gymnorhina*); also, in Tasmania, to the genus *Strepera*.

1859 H. KINGSLEY *G. Hamlyn* xviii. II. 4 A magpie was chanting his noble vesper hymn from a lofty tree. *Ibid.* xxxiii. II. 314 note, Magpie, a large, pied crow. Of all the birds I have ever seen, the cleverest, the most grotesque, and the most musical. 1886 T. HENRY *Fortunate Days* 47 The magpie swells from knoll or silent brake His loud sweet tune. 1898 MORRIS *Austral Eng.* 277.

2. *transf.* An idle or impertinent chatterer. 1632 MASSINGER & FIELD *Fatal Dowry* IV. i, I have waited, sir, Three hours to speake w'ee, and not take it well, Such magpies, are admitted, whilst I daunce Attendance. 1791 BURKE *Let. to Chev. de Rivarol* (1844) III. 211 He will not care what . . . the whole flight of the magpies and jays of philosophy, may fancy and chatter. 1838 *Let. fr. Madras* (1843) 189 The Moonshree . . . is not the little talkative magpie who told me about the language of the planets. 1895 SCULLY *Kafir Stories* 132 He was so fond of talking that his comrades nicknamed him 'magpie'.

3. † a. A derisive term for an Anglican bishop, from the black chimere and white rochet forming his ordinary ceremonial attire (*obs.*). b. In recent use, a jocular name for the episcopal costume consisting of these vestments.

[c. 1645] HOWELL *Let.* Verses to Rdr., Prelats, like magpies, in the Ayr had flown. 1663 KILLIGREW *Parsons Wedd.* III. v. 114 Have you not heard of the Scriveners Wife that . . . was deliver'd of a Mag-Pie; . . . the Mid-wife cri'd out, 'twas born a Bishop, with Tippet and white-sleeves] a 1704 T. BROWN *Wks.* (1730) I. 107 Root out of them all Anti-Christian Tyranny of most abominable Bishops; let not those Silk-worms and Magpies have dominion over us. a 1904 *Mod.* Did he wear a cope, or only his magpie? 1917 G. W. E. RUSSELL *Politics & Personalities* IV. ix. 357 The most hideous of all known costumes—the episcopal 'Magpie'—costs £100. *Ibid.* 360 Carrying with his own apostolic hands the sacred appliances of Mitre or Magpie. 1920 P. DEARMER *Ornaments of Ministers* (new ed.) plate 29 (*caption*) The . . . figures of the two bishops well illustrate the 'magpie' dress. 1923 *Brewer's Dict. Phr. & Fable* (new ed.) 700/2 Formerly bishops were humorously or derisively called magpies because of their black and white vestments.

4. A kind of potato.

1794 BILLINGSLEY *Agric. Somerset* (1797) 116 The sorts [of potatoes] cultivated are the kidney, . . . magpie, rough red [etc.]. 1829 *Jrnl. of Naturalist* 31 Our chief sorts [of potato] are pink eyes, . . . magpies, and china oranges.

5. A name given to a particular variety of the domestic pigeon.

1868 TEGETMEIER *Pigeons* xxi. 174 Magpies are another variety of German Toys that are well known in England. 1895 *Times* 16 Jan. 11/6 For the rest, the Magpies, black, red, yellow, and blue. . . deserve to be mentioned. 1898 *Daily News* 5 Jan. 2 Mr. F. Warner has some excellent magpies.

6. *slang.* A halfpenny. (Cf. MAG sb.³)

1838 DICKENS *O. Twist* viii, I'm at low-water-mark my self—only one bob and a magpie.

7. *Mil. slang.* A shot from a rifle which strikes the outermost division but one of a target, and is signalled by a black and white flag.

1884 *Times* 23 July 8/1 After running through the scoring gamut with an outer, a magpie, and a miss. 1894 *Ibid.* 14 July 10/1 He followed his first two bull's eyes with two more, then came a magpie.

8. a. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *magpie-like*, *-minded* adjs.: *magpie diver*, (a) the Golden-

eye Duck, *Clangula glaucion*; (b) the Smew, *Merganser albellus*; *magpie finch*, a bird of the genus *Spermestes*; *magpie goose* (see quot.); *magpie lark*, a small Australian bird, *Grallina picata*; *magpie-maki*, a species of lemur, *Lemur macaco* (Cent. Dict.); *magpie moth*, a white moth, patched with black and some yellow spots, *Abraxas grossulariata*; *magpie perch* (see quot.); *magpie robin* = DIAL-BIRD; *magpie shrike*, a South American bird, *Cissopis leverianus*.

1796 NEMNICH *Polygl. Lex. Nat. Hist.* v. 820 *Magpie diver, the smew. 1882 PAYNE-GALLWEY *Fowler in Irel.* 107 Another local name [of the Goldeneye] is the 'Magpie Diver', a very descriptive one by reason of the black and white plumage of the adult male. 1869-73 T. R. JONES *Cassell's Bk. of Birds* I. 158 The *Magpie Finch is an inhabitant of the countries in the vicinity of the river Gambia. 1898 MORRIS *Austral Eng.* 278 *Magpie-Goose, a common name for the Australian Goose, *Anseranus melanoleuca*. 1888 *Cassell's Pict. Australasia* II. 235 The little *magpie-lark. 1805 T. HARROL *Scenes of Life* III. 104 What was before black had now assumed a *magpie-like appearance. 1955 G. A. N. LOWNDES *Brit. Educ. Syst.* iii. 49 Satisfying his curiosity . . . with unrelated snippets of knowledge which may lead to his becoming *magpie-minded. 1796 NEMNICH *Polygl. Lex. Nat. Hist.* v. 820 The large *Magpie moth, *Phal. grossulariata*. The small Magpie moth, *Phal. urticata*. 1819 G. SAMUELLE *Entomol. Compend.* 252 Magpie moth (*Abraxas grossulariata*). 1890 E. A. ORMEROD *Injur. Insects* (ed. 2) 310 The caterpillars of the Magpie Moth sometimes do a great deal of mischief. 1898 MORRIS *Austral Eng.* 278 *Magpie-Perch, a West Australian, Victorian, and Tasmanian fish, *Chilodactylus gibbosus*. 1839 JERDON in *Madras Jrnl.* X. 263 Dial bird. . . Large or *Magpie Robin. 1781 LATHAM *Gen. Syn. Birds* I. 192 *Magpie Shrike. Size of a Song-thrush: length ten inches.

b. *attrib.* and *quasi-adj.*: with allusion to the acquisitiveness, curiosity, etc., of the magpie.

1808 M. WILMOT *Russ. Jrnl.* (1934) III. 371 He deplors . . . the Magpie mangle of foreign expressions with the language of the Country. 1901 G. B. SHAW *Caesar & Cleopatra* II. 114 He maintains an air of magpie keenness and profundity. 1936 P. FLEMING *News from Tartary* III. ii. 116 All our actions . . . were closely scrutinized. . . by the Chinese with ill-concealed amusement and a magpie curiosity. 1940 *Proc. Prehist. Soc.* VI. 120 Beaker people . . . showed a magpie acquisitiveness for other people's chattels. 1953 R. LEHMANN *Echoing Grove* ii. 32 Where does she get this magpie streak from? . . . But Mother hoarded, didn't she? 1962 G. K. HUNTER *John Lyly* iv. 162 A variety of elements which would appeal to the magpie taste for classical motifs. 1974 'J. LE CARRÉ' *Tinker, Tailor* xv. 125 That whole magpie collection of tattered hotel junk.

c. Used *attrib.* of something with black and white colouring.

1885 KIPLING *Phantom 'Rickshaw* (1889) 9 My eye was arrested by the sight of four jhampanies in 'magpie' livery. . . Was it not enough that the woman was dead. . . without her black and white servitors re-appearing? 1923 *Daily Mail* 28 Mar. 11 *Magpie Millinery.* Black and white millinery is popular at all seasons. 1932 *Daily Tel.* 25 Apr. 4/5 Black and white is to continue its long reign this summer. Charming examples of this smart, practical 'magpie' fashion will be found at most inexpensive prices. *Ibid.* (Adv.), Ermine that imparts the fashionable magpie effect. 1942 H. J. MASSINGHAM *Field Fellowship* ii. 58 Moreton Old Hall in Cheshire is the conventional example of the magpie style. *Ibid.*, We find the wood-workmanship of the Avon Valley carried to the utmost pitch of elaboration and complexity. . . This is the country of the 'magpie' timber-framing. 1971 J. S. GUNN *Opal Terminol.* 26 *Magpie*, black and white patch formed together.

Hence (*nonce-wds.*) '*magpied ppl. a.*, made like a magpie; '*magpieish a.*, magpie-like.

1845 E. WARBURTON *Crescent & Cross* I. 64 Black slaves, magpied with white napkins round their head and loins. 1880 *Daily News* 9 Aug. 2/2 Money, which . . . had been abstracted and disposed of in a magpieish spirit of mischief.

magpiety (mægpai'ti). *nonce-wd.* [jocular f. MAGPIE, after *piety*.] (Cf. *quots.*)

a 1845 HOOD *Jarvis & Mrs. Cope* ii, Not pious in its proper sense, But chattering like a bird, Of sin and grace—in such a case Mag-piety's the word. 1891 *Blackw. Mag.* CL. 400/2 Conceive the agony of suppressed speech when a man is as garrulous as a magpie by nature; and my friend is that, though his magpiety is of an elevated sort.

magre, variant of MAUGRE.

magrei, -rey, -rie, -ry: see MAUGRE.

magryme, obs. form of MEGRIM.

magslip ('mæɡslɪp). [said to be f. MAG(NETIC a. + *slip* (-ring).] A kind of electric motor designed so that, when it is operating as a receiver, the angular position of its rotor is maintained the same as that of the rotor of a similar motor electrically connected to it and operating as a transmitter; *orig.* applied to a particular design of receiver in which the rotor is a simple magnetic member without windings polarized by a fixed coil and moved by a three-phase stator.

1947 *Electronic Engin.* XIX. 259/1 Small instruments of the magslip or selsyn type, in which shaft position corresponds to the angular datum of the input quantity. 1950 *Engineering* 29 Dec. 557/3 The forces developed by the gyroscopes are . . . small and therefore have to be amplified. This is achieved by means of a sensitive hydraulic-motor unit developed by the Admiralty, the signals being transmitted from the gyroscope to the hydraulic unit by a

system of 'magslips'. The magslip is, of course, well known as a device for the electrical transmission of angular displacements. 1954 *Jrnl. Brit. Interplanetary Soc.* XIII. 281 Running up the axis of the life compartment and projecting through the nose is the coelostat tube topped by a semi-elliptical mirror which can be tilted and rotated by a servo magslip motor thus allowing viewing in all directions. 1962 J. BELL in G. A. T. BURDETT *Automatic Control Handbk.* iv. 11 Magslips were developed for use in the Royal Navy for transmission of bearing, range and elevation data between observing instruments, calculating tables, searchlights and guns. 1967 M. HEALEY *Princ. Automatic Control* xiv. 261 Some confusion existed over terminology, but military specifications have led to standardisation of sizes, voltages, frequencies, etc., so that older units such as Selsyns and Magslips are similar in principle but different in size.

magsman ('mæɡsmən). *slang.* [f. MAG sb.¹]

1. A street swindler, 'confidence man'. 1838 *The Town* 27 Jan. 276 A magsman must of necessity be a great actor and a most studious observer of human nature. 1866 DICKENS *Reprinted Pieces, Detective Police* (1868) 241 Tally-ho Thompson was a famous horse-stealer, couper, and magsman. 1897 M. DAVITT in *Westm. Gaz.* 30 Sept. 2/1 Almost every possible kind of convict, from the sneak-thief . . . to professional magsmen.

2. *Austral.* A story-teller, raconteur. 1944 W. E. HARNEY *Taboo* (ed. 3) 56 We were discussing dreams. . . It was the Doc's subject and he was . . . giving it hell'. I let him go—with his complexes and repressions, but I was itching to have my say, for I too am a good 'magsman'. 1963 — *To Ayers Rock & Beyond* v. 45 We would sit around the camp-fire to sing songs or recite our favourite poems. . . I am pretty sure that this bush school of oral teaching was the starting point with many a bush-poet and magsman, such as I, who kept up the yarning into later days. 1967 *Telegraph* (Brisbane) 8 Apr. 4/1 Hardy . . . became the official yarn-spinning champion of Australia today. He won the magsman's championship in Darwin.

|| **magtig** ('maxtix), *int. S. Afr.* [Afrikaans, shortened form of *allamagtig* ALMIGHTY a.] An exclamation of astonishment, awe, etc.

1891 B. MITFORD *Weird of Deadly Hollow* viii. 77 *Magtag!* It's all through the *vrouw-menschen*. Whoever heard of bringing *vrouw-menschen* out springbok-hunting! 1925 W. PLOMER *Turbott Wolfe* iii. 141 'Magtig!' he said, 'supposing Jacop dies—'. 1927 — *I Speak of Afr.* i. 53 *Magtig!* but he's a strong man! 1943 'B. KNIGHT' *Covenant* (1944) II. iii. 64 A hundred and fifty! *Magtig*, that is a lot to lose. 1948 *Sunday Times* (Johannesburg) 17 Oct. 21 If only Oom Piet were a reasonable man. But, *magtig*, what's the good of wishing that? 1973 S. CLOETE *Company with Heart of Gold* 126 *Magtig*, what is a farm if there is no one to leave it to?

|| **maguari** (ma'gwɑ:ri). [Tupi *mbaguari* (Ruiz de Montoya *Tesoro de la Lengua Guaraní* 1639).] A South American Stork, *Euxenura maguari*, with a forked tail.

1678 RAY *Willughby's Ornith.* 287 The American Stork, called by the Brazilians Maguari of Marggrave. 1824 LATHAM *Gen. Hist. Birds* IX. 54 The Spaniards call it Cicogne; the Guarinis Baguari and Maguari. 1889 P. L. SCLATER *Argentine Ornith.* II. 107 The Maguari Stork is a well-known bird on the pampas.

maguder, variant of MAGYDARE. *Obs.*

|| **maguey** ('mæɡweɪ; Sp. ma'gej). Forms: 6 *mageans*, *mageis*, *-eiz*, *-aiz*, *maguay*, 7 *manguay*, *mangouay*, 8 *ma(y)quey*. [Sp., a. Haitian.] The American aloe, *Agave Americana*.

1555 EDEN *Decades* 135 *Magueans* which is an herbe muche lyke unto that which is commonly cauled Sengrene or Orpin. [The Latin has *palmarum puta Magueiorum, quæ est herba*, etc.] 1586 Chilton's *Voy.* in *Hakluyt*, About Mexico . . . there groweth a certeine plant called magueis which yeeldeth wine [etc.]. 1589 PARKE tr. *Mendoza's Hist. China*, etc. 320 A plant called *Maguey*. . . They take out of this plant wine, which is that which the Indians doo drinke ordinarily, and the Negroes. 1604 E. GRIMSTONE *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* v. xxix. 420 They strewd roll about a great quantitie of the boughes of Manguay, the leaves whereof are large and pricking. 1660 F. BROOKE tr. *Le Blanc's Trav.* 363 There are some that furiously lash their bare shoulders with thorns of Manguouay. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Maguey* or *Mayquey*, an admirable Tree in New Spain, in the West-Indies. 1712 W. ROGERS *Voy.* (1718) 318 Their most remarkable plant is that call'd *Maguey*. 1899 *Atlantic Monthly* LXXXIII. 758/1 He who has once slept upon a mass of the shredded fibres of the *maguey*, or Spanish bayonet, will not be envious of the down couches of kings.

b. *attrib.*, as *maguey fibre*, *leaf*, *tree*. 1745 P. THOMAS *Jrnl. Anson's Voy.* 128 They call it a *Maguey Tree*, and from it they get Wine, Vinegar, Honey, Thread, Needles, Stuffs for cloathing, or Sails for Canoes and Small Boats, and Timber for building. 1893 *Outing* (U.S.) XXII. 111/1 A small roll made from the fiber of the *maguey leaf*. 1901 *Westm. Gaz.* 21 Oct. 5/1 All the *maguey fibre* Mexico can produce will be taken at good prices.

|| **Magus** ('meɪɡəs). Pl. *Magi* ('meɪdʒaɪ); also 4 *magy*. [L., a. Gr. μάγος, a. OPersian *magu-s*.]

1. *Hist.* A member of the ancient Persian priestly caste, said by ancient historians to have been originally a Median tribe. Hence, in wider sense, one skilled in Oriental magic and astrology, an ancient magician or sorcerer.

sing. [c. 1384] CHAUCER *H. Fame* III. 184 Ther saugh I Hermes Ballenus, Lymote, and eek Simon Magus.] 1621 QUARLES *Div. Poems, Esther* (1638) 93 Tyrant Cambyzes being dead and gone, . . . Mounts up a Magus, with dissembled right. 1638 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 214 Let me rather busie my brains in quest of what a Magus was . . . under which Title, many Witches, Sorcerers . . . and other

Diaboliques have cloak their trumperies. 1742 POPE *Dunc.* iv. 516 Thy *Magus*, Goddess! shall perform the rest. 1805 H. K. WHITE *Let.* 10 Nov. *Remains* (1816) I. 207, I have as much expectation of gaining it, as of being elected supreme magus over the mysteries of Mithra. 1821 SHELLEY *Prometh. Unb.* 1. 192 The *Magus Zoroaster*.

plur. [c. 1400 *Three Kings Cologne* 49 Seynt Austyn seip pat pis word Magi in the tung of Chaldee is as moche to seye as a Philosophre.] 1555 WATREMAN *Fardle of Facions* II. vii. Kiv b, [In Persia] their Magi (that is to say men skylfull in y^e secretes of nature). 1609 HOLLAND *Amm. Marcell.* XXIII. vi. 231 In these tracts lye the fertile fields of the Magi. 1614 SYLVESTER *Bethulias Rescue* v. 301 You Parthians, Cossians, and Arabians too, By your sad Magi's deep prophetlike Charms Sacredly counsell'd. 1711 POPE *Temp. Fame* 97 There in long robes the royal Magi stand, Grave Zoroaster waves the circling wand. 1864 PUSEY *Lect. Daniel* vii. 418 Among the Persians, those who are wise as to the Deity, and are its ministers, are called Magi.

b. Applied by Irish historians to the heathen sorcerers who opposed St. Patrick.

1822 LANIGAN *Ecl. Hist. Irel.* 1. 224 Leogaire. . . set out. . . with a considerable number of followers and one or two of the principal Magi. 1845 PETRIE *Round Towers Irel.* II. ii. 132 Quoted as the composition of a certain magus of the name of Con, in the ancient Life of St. Patrick. 1887 SIR D. O. HUNTER BLAIR tr. A. *Belleisleim's Hist. Cath. Ch. of Scotl.* I. 72 Thereupon the Magi, or *Druadh*, bitterly reproached the parents for their adoption of Christianity. *Ibid.* I. 73 Brochan, the Magus of King Brude.

c. *transf.*

1851 CARLYLE *Sterling* II. ii. (1872) 94 His Father, . . . the magus of the *Times*, had talk and argument ever ready.

2. *spec. the (three) Magi*: the three 'wise men' who came from the East, bearing offerings to the infant Christ.

1377 LANGL. P. Pl. B. XIX. 81 Wherfore and whi wyse men that tyme, Maistres and lettred men Magy [C. Magi] hem called. 1652 GAULE *Magastrom.* 13 The Magi that came to Christ. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Balthasar*, . . . one of the Magi, or wise-men, vulgarly called the three Kings of Collein. 1756-7 tr. *Keyser's Trav.* (1760) I. 405 A golden medal, said to be among the offerings of the eastern magi to Jesus Christ. 1839 *Penny Cycl.* XIV. 281 Whence the wise men of the East who came to see Christ are called simply Magi.

† **magusian**. *Obs. rare* -1. [f. prec. + -IAN.] A magian; a follower of the magi.

1587 GOLDING *De Mornay* xxxiii. 530 The Magusians. . . are guen to Incest after the custome of their Mother country Persia.

Magyar ('madjar, 'mægja:(r)), *sb.* and *a.* [The native name.]

A. sb.

1. An individual of that Mongoloid race, now forming, numerically and politically, the predominant section of the inhabitants of Hungary.

1797 TOWNSON *Trav. Hungary* 141 An old Magyar to be obliged to learn, and to learn the German language! 1828 *Foreign Q. Rev.* III. 29 That the Magyars settled in Hungary during the ninth century is certain. 1864 *Spectator* 438 The moment it [a British fleet] threatens Trieste the Magyar will be in arms. 1878 N. *Amer. Rev.* CXXVI. 557 The Magyars received the knowledge of southern products and of agriculture from their Turkic neighbors.

2. The language of the Magyars; Hungarian.

1828 *Foreign Q. Rev.* III. 73 Volumes written in Latin, German and Magyar. 1866 CHARNOCK in *Anthrop. Rev.* IV. 172 In the Magyar there is only one conjugation for all regular verbs. 1884 EM. DE LAVELEYE in *Contemp. Rev.* Dec. 820 He. . . translated Stuart Mill's 'Liberty' into Magyar.

Comb. 1886 W. J. TUCKER *E. Europe* 231 The Hungarian stage, being thus limited to the Magyar-speaking population, . . . can never enjoy European fame.

B. adj.

1. Of or pertaining to the Magyars, or to the language of the Magyars.

1828 *Foreign Q. Rev.* III. 34 The letters of the Magyar alphabet which require particular notice are 6 [etc.]. *Ibid.* 39 Scarcely a fragment remains of old Magyar minstrelsy. 1851 MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* I. 25 The Magyar noblesse. 1888 L. OLIPHANT *Episodes in Life Adventure* 180 Divers hospitable Magyar country-houses.

2. *Dressmaking.* Of or pertaining to a style of blouse, bodice, etc., in which the sleeves are cut in one piece with the main part of the garment. Also *ellipt.* as *sb.*

1911 *Daily Colonist* (Victoria, B.C.) 5 Apr. 24/1 (Advt.), Evening gown of grey chiffon. . . with low neck and magyar sleeves. 1912 *Home Chat* 13 Apr. 112/2 Take away the lace insertion, and you get a quite plain little Magyar of white muslin. 1912 A. J. REEVE *Elem. Dress Pattern-Making* 17 The Empire yoke may be cut Magyar style if preferred. *Ibid.* 19 Magyar Blouse. Cut from Blouse Pattern. 1923 *Daily Mail* 19 June 15 A tight-fitting bodice which buttons down the back, the bolero bodice, and cross-over magyar. 1952 *Woman's Jrn.* June 73/3 Asta's interpretation is in white fleecy wool, with . . . magyar sleeves and immensely wide cuffs. 1958 V. CLIFFE *Making your own Clothes* iii. 42 It is not at all difficult, especially if you begin with what is known as a Magyar blouse. 1964 N. BRAY *More Dress Pattern Designing* xiii. 150 (*heading*) The kimono or magyar block. 1968 W. CLARK *Dressmaking Techniques for Trade Students* 33 The magyar is not to be confused with a Dolman sleeve which, although cut in one with the bodice, is closer fitting. 1972 H. STANLEY *Modelling & Flat Cutting for Fashion* viii. 93 Variations of style in category (b) are limited to the Kimono (or Magyar) and to styles with gussets of differing shapes.

Hence 'Magyarism, the principles of Magyar patriotism; 'Magyarize *v. trans.*, to assimilate to the Magyar type; to translate (names) into

Magyar; hence 'Magyarized *ppl.* *a.*; 'Magyarization; 'Magyarizing *vbl. sb.*

1862 *Sat. Rev.* 8 Feb. 158 Magyarism once meant a tyranny of race. 1879 W. R. MORFILL in *Westm. Rev.* Oct., How long this small nationality [of Slovaks] will be able to resist Magyarisation is doubtful. 1880 *Echo* 23 Oct. 1/5 The Chauvinist agitators for the 'Magyarising of Commerce'. 1884 EM. DE LAVELEYE in *Contemp. Rev.* Dec. 826 Austria Hungary can neither Magyarize nor Germanize Bosnia. 1886 W. J. TUCKER *E. Europe* 48 Those amongst us bearing German names Magyarize them. *Ibid.* 133 Government, in the frenzy of its Magyarizing hallucinations, heralds the Magyarizing of the name with applause. 1889 *Daily News* 21 Nov. 5/3 The. . . completely Magyarised family of the Archduke Joseph. 1897 *Contemp. Rev.* Jan. 13 The Roumanian subjects. . . refuse to be Magyarised.

† **magydare**. *Obs.* Also 6 *maguder*. [ad. L. *magudaris, magydaris, -deris*, a. Gr. *μαγύδαρις*.] The root of the plant laserwort; the plant itself.

1530 PALSGR. 241/2 Maguder a stalke of an herbe, *chion*. 1597 GERARDE *Herbal* II. ccclxxv. 854 It is called in Latin *Laserpitium*: in English Laserwort and Magydare; the gum or liquor that issueth out of the same is called Lacer. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Magydare*, a sort of Herb.

mah (mɑː, unstressed mə), var. MY *poss. adj.* Common in written Black English. Cf. *ma* s.v. MY *poss. adj.*

1933 J. M. BREWER in *Publ. Texas Folklore Soc.* XI. 101 Yuh kin sow in mah fiel' ef yuh wants to. 1935 Z. N. HURSTON *Mules & Men* I. i. 31 Nobody don't want to buy mah ole rusty toe. 1938 C. HIMES *Black on Black* (1973) 168 Mah belly feels lak mah throat wuz cut. 1953 S. A. BROWN in A. Dundes *Mother Wit* (1973) 41/2 Ah wuz settin' in de do' wid mah pipe. 1966 E. BULLINS *Theme is Blackness* (1973) 25 Now, brothers and mah good sisters, now are we really honest? 1966 M. THELWELL in A. Chapman *New Black Voices* (1972) 141 Ah *kno-o-ows* in mah heart she would. 1968 *Esquire* Apr. 88/2 To those so blessed as to have had bestowed upon them at birth the lifetime gift of soul, these are the most communicative and meaningful sounds. . . : the familiar 'mah' instead of 'my'.

Mahabharata (mə'hə'bɑːrətə). Also **Mahābhārata**, **Mahabharat**. [Skr., 'the great history of the Bharata dynasty'] An ancient Hindu epic.

1784 W. HASTINGS *Let.* 4 Oct. in C. Wilkins tr. *Bhāgavat-Geetā* (1785) 6 The Mahābhārāt contains the genealogy and general history of the house of Bhaurut, so called from Bhurrit its founder. *Ibid.* 11 The Mahābhārāt. . . is said to consist of more than one hundred thousand metrical stanzas, of which he [sc. Wilkins] has at this time translated more than a third. 1788 *Asiatick Researches* I. 351 The next in celebrity [to the *Ramayana*], if it be not superior in reputation for holiness, was the Mahābhārata of Vyāsa. 1795 C. WILKINS (*title*) The story of Dooshwanta and Sakoonalā extracted from the Mahābhārata, a poem in the Sanskreet language. 1863 M. WILLIAMS *Indian Epic Poetry* 16, I come now to the Mahā-bhārata or Great Bharaiteid, that is, the great poem which describes the achievements, mutual rivalries, and contests of the descendants of Bharata. 1894 J. C. OMAN *Indian Epics* II. i. 91 Of the one hundred thousand verses of the *Mahabharata* not more than a fourth part is concerned with the main story of the epic. 1901 E. W. HOPKINS *Ep. of India* ii. 63 The later Rāmāyana. . . unquestionably betrays acquaintance with the Mahābhārata. 1931 E. J. THOMAS *Song of Lord* 22 In Book VI of the *Mahābhārata* begins the account of the great battle, probably a real event of prehistoric times. 1948 S. RADHAKRISHNAN *Bhagavadgītā* 14 The authorship of the *Gītā* is attributed to Vyāsa, the legendary compiler of the *Mahābhārata*. 1967 SINGHA & MASSEY *Indian Dances* II. viii. 88 Plays were written with themes from other sacred works such as the *Mahabharata*, the *Shiva Purana* and the *Bhagavad Purana*. 1972 P. HOLROYDE *Indian Mus.* iii. 75 Musical instruments had already been mentioned in the *Upanishads* (c. 600 BC) and in the *Mahabharat* (c. 500 BC-AD 200). 1972 M. SHEPPARD *Taman Indera* 69 The patrons of the Javanese and Balinese shadow plays seem always to have preferred the Mahabharata, with its plethora of gods and heroes. 1973 J. A. B. VAN BUITENEN *Mahābhārata* I. p. xiii, The central story of *The Mahābhārata* takes its matter from the legitimacy of the succession to the kingdom of Kuruksetra in northern India.

Mahadee, *obs.* form of MAHDI.

mahaila (mə'hɑːlɑː). Also *mahailah*, *maheila*, *maheileh*, *mahela(h)*, *mehala*. [App. f. Arab *safina mahila* ship treated with bitumen; cf. Arab. *muhl(a)* liquid pitch.] A large river sailing-boat used in Iraq.

1904 H. V. GEEBE *By Nile & Euphrates* vi. 86 On the Shatt el-Arab many varieties of native craft are to be seen, *dhow*s, *mehalas*. 1916 T. E. LAWRENCE *Home Lett.* (1954) 319 The bellam is the passenger boat. . . and the Mahaila the cargo boat. Mahailas sit on the water like the scooped third of a melon-rind. 1922 *Blackw. Mag.* Jan. 10/2 They were. . . waiting for a mahaila to pass on her way upstream. 1952 E. F. DAVIES *Illyrian Venture* iii. 44 The Nile showed up. . . and mahelas with their lateen rig were sailing downstream. 1969 R. MILLAR *Kut* i. 9 Townshend. . . improvised a mock fleet from the few available river steamers and disguised *mahailas* (small river dhows).

|| **mahajun** (mə'hɑːdʒʌn). [Hindī *mahājan*, repr. Skr. *mahājana* great man, head of tribe or caste.] A money-lender, usurer.

1858 J. B. NORTON *Topics* 245 The mahajun kindly undertakes to advance the money. c. 1861 A. C. LYALL *Old Pindaree* (Y.), Down there lives a Mahajun—my father gave him a bill, I have paid the knave thrice over, and here I'm paying him still.

|| **mahal** (mə'hɑːl). *Indian*. Also 7 *mahael*, *mohol(l)*, 8-9 *mahl*, 9 *muhal*. [Urdū (Arab.) *mahall*, f. Arab. root *halla* to lodge.]

1. Private apartments or lodgings.

1638 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 71 Who. . . leads him into the Mahael (or private lodging). 1662 J. DAVIES tr. *Mandelslo's Trav.* 76 He went to the *Mahael*, or Queens Lodgings. 1793 T. MAURICE *Ind. Antiq.* I. 67 The mahals, the courts, the galleries, the rooms of state, are almost endless. 1799 WELLINGTON *Suppl. Desp.* (1858) I. 322, I beg that you will desire my moonshee to write a letter to the ladies in the mahal. 1800 *Asiat. Ann. Reg.*, *Misc. Tracts* 294/1 These inner apartments are said to have been the mahl, or private chambers of Gundrusein.

2. A summer house or palace.

1625 PURCHAS *Pilgrims* I. iv. 428 A Garden, and Moholl or Summer house of the Queene Mothers. 1638 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 159 An even delicate street. . . bestrew'd with Moholls or Summer houses. 1800 *Asiat. Ann. Reg.*, *Misc. Tracts* 162/2 Rajah Ragonaut's old mahal or house under Goosapahar. 1834 *Baboo* I. xi. 200 This old dwelling is not like the ancient Muhal of my fathers.

3. A territorial division in India; a ward of a town. Also, a division of an estate or tract of land for farming or hunting purposes.

1793 T. MAURICE *Ind. Antiq.* I. 106 The soobah of Bengal is said to consist of twenty-four circars and seven hundred and eighty-seven mahals. 1800 *Asiat. Ann. Reg.*, *Char.* 3/1 Colar is a mahal of Sera. 1815 SIR J. MALCOLM *Hist. Persia* II. 177 note, He was made magistrate of all the Hyderee mähāls, or wards termed Hyderee, which included more than half the city. 1823 — *Mem. Central India* I. 146 note, The first grants of twelve Mahals to Mulharjee Holkar. 1883 *19th Cent.* Sept. 424 The supervisors were instructed to prepare rent-rolls of each mahal, or farm. 1885 SIR W. HUNTER *Imp. Gaz. India* I. 349 The elephant hunting-grounds. . . are divided into several mahals, which are leased out.

4. (With capital initial.) The name of a type of coarse-woven carpet made in villages near Arak, Iran. Also *attrib.*

1911 G. G. LEWIS *Pract. Bk. Oriental Rugs* xiii. 201 Mahal is but a trade name. 1913 W. A. HAWLEY *Oriental Rugs* 286 If the field has concentric medallions, the rug may be a. . . Mahal. 1931 A. U. DILLEY *Oriental Rugs & Carpets* iv. 121 With us Mahal means the lowest grade of Sultanabad weaving. 1967 K. LARSON *Rugs & Carpets of Orient* 104/1 *Mahal*, made in: the districts of Mahallat, Muskabad and Dulakhoo. 1972 P. L. PHILLIPS tr. *Formenton's Oriental Rugs & Carpets* 150 Mahal carpets are easily recognizable because of their large knots and their softness.

mahaleb ('mə'hələb). Also 6-8 *macaleb*, 8 *mahalep*, 9 *mahlīb*, *melub*. [a. F. *macaleb*, -*lep* (Cotgr.), a. Arab. *mahlāb*. Cf. It. *macalepo* 'a kind of perfume or sweete smell' (Florio 1598).] A kind of cherry, *Prunus Mahaleb*, the kernels of which are used by perfumers; the tree itself is used as a dwarf grafting-stock for cherries.

1558 WARDE tr. *Alexis' Secr.* 50 Take the Macaleb, whiche are litle soote and odoriferous graynes so called. 1597 GERARDE *Herbal* III. lv. 1211 This shrubbe tree called Macaleb or Mahaleb is also one of the Priuets. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Macaleb*, the bastard Coral or Pomander; of whose sweet and shining black berries, chains, and bracelets are made. 1712 tr. *Pomet's Hist. Drugs* I. 13 Mahaleb is the Kernel of a small Berry, almost like a Cherry-Stone. 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade, Mahlib, melub*, the fragrant kernels of *Prunus Mahaleb* of Linnæus, strung as necklaces, which are much valued by the women of Sindh and other parts of India. 1892 J. WRIGHT *Fruit Grower's Guide* II. 120 The Mahaleb is the principal dwarfing stock.

Mahamad ('mə'hɑːmɑːd). Also **Ma'amad** and with small initial. [mod. Heb. *ma'amad*.] The body of trustees ruling a Sephardic synagogue; freq. in phr. *gentlemen of the Mahamad*. Also *attrib.*

1831 *Ascamot, or Laws & Regulations Jewish Congregation* v. 37 The institution of the *Mahamad* in this congregation is very ancient. . . The *Mahamad*. . . is composed of the four *Parnassim* and a *Gabay*, elected annually. 1893 I. ZANGWILL *Childr. Ghetto* (ed. 3) I. 8 The blue-blooded Dons, 'the gentlemen of the Mahamad', who ruffled it with swords and knee-breeches in the best Christian Society. 1904 *Jewish Encycl.* VIII. 259 The mahamad exercised over the members of the congregation a despotic control which degenerated into a sort of police supervision. 1923 *Public Opinion* 17 Aug. 161/1 The gentlemen of the Mahamad had sent a call to members of the Spanish and Portuguese Jews' Congregation of London to assemble at their ancient burial-ground in Mile-end Road. 1944 *New Judaea* May 125/2 The Sephardim were to learn that. . . the Haham. . . would brook no trespass by the *Mahamad*. 1971 *Encycl. Judaica* XI. 638/1 One of the characteristic features of *ma'amad* policy was that on completion of its term of office the *ma'amad* itself appointed its successors.

Mahammudan, *obs.* form of MUHAMMADAN.

mahan, *obs.* form of MAUND, Indian weight.

|| **mahant** (mə'hɑːnt). *Indian*. Also 9 *mehunt*. [Hindī.] A religious superior.

1800 *Asiat. Ann. Reg.*, *Misc. Tr.* 247/1 The ruling power was. . . held by the priests of the Goosaigns, distinguished by the appellation of Mehunts. 1896 MRS. B. M. CROKER *Village Tales* 160 A venerable Mahant, or high-priest of the Gosains, now advanced.

|| **maharaj** (ma:hə'ra:dʒ). [Hindī *mahārāj*, f. *mahā* great + *rāj* sovereignty, (in compounds) sovereign.] = next.

1826 HOCKLEY *Pandurang Hari* I. 11 A small tent through which all must pass before they could enter the presence of the Ma.ha.ra.j. 1903 *Westm. Gaz.* 13 Aug. 8/2 Calcutta Corporation . . the following resolution was proposed by the Maharaj Kumar Prodyat Tagore.

|| **maharaja(h)** (ma:hə'ra:dʒə). Also 7 mau raja(h). [Hindī *mahārājā* great king, f. *mahā* great + *rājā* RAJA(H.)] The title of certain Indian princes.

1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India* & P. 76 Seva Gi. . is preparing to be install'd Mau Raja, or Arch Raja, at his Court at Rairee. *Ibid.* 174 Mau Rajah. 1776 *Trial of Joseph Fowke* 2/1, I went to Maha Rajah Nundocomar. 1859 LANG *Wand. Ind.* 38 The Maharajah with his suite appeared.

maharana (ma:hə'ra:nə). [Hindī, f. *mahā* great + *rānā* (dial. var. of *rājā*) RAJA(H.)] = MAHARAJA(H), *spec.* in the title of the Maharana of Udaipur.

1823 J. MALCOLM *Mem. Cent. India* I. viii. 342 The old chief immediately unbuckled his sword, which . . he laid at the feet of the Maha Rana. . . Maha Rana means Great Prince, the title by which the rulers of Odeypoor are always distinguished. 1876 L. ROUSSELET *India & Native Princes* xiv. 168 In my conversations with the Maharana I learnt several curious particulars concerning the fauna of the country. 1899 KIPLING *From Sea to Sea* I. 65 To return . . to modern Udaipur. . . The Maharana and the Prime Minister . . divide the power of the State. 1906 W. CROOKE *Things Indian* 398 Udaipur, the greatest of all, who claims descent from the god Rāma, and has a pedigree dating back to 144 A.D., calls himself Mahārāna. 1971 *Femina* (Bombay) 2 Apr. 65/2 A former palace of the Maharana of Udaipur, the Lake Palace Hotel is presently run by the Maharana himself.

|| **maharane** (ma:hə'ra:nɪ). Also maharani. [Hindī *mahārānī*, f. *mahā* great + *rānī* queen.] The wife of a maharaja.

1855 H. H. WILSON *Gloss. Judicial & Revenue Terms* 318/1 *Mahārānī*, . . the principal wife of a Rājā, or a queen in her own right: applied also in courtesy to Hindu ladies of rank, although not of princely dignity. 1862 BEVERIDGE *Hist. India* III. viii. vi. 472 The maharajah was . . childless. His wife, the maharane, was . . only twelve years of age. 1924 J. BUCHAN *Ld. Minto* x. 280 The Maharani sang Scots songs to him from behind the *pardah*. 1938 W. V. GRIGSON *Maria Gonds of Bustar* i. 3 The late Chief, Maharani Prafulla Kumari Devi, at her accession in 1924 was the last legitimate survivor of one of the most ancient royal families of southern India. 1971 R. RUSSELL tr. *Ahmad's Shore & Wave* ix. 110 God knows how many maharanis' hearts he had conquered.

Maharashtra (ma:hə'ra:ʃtrɪ). Also Maharashtra (-st-). [Skr. *Mahārāshtri* f. *Mahārāshtra* Great Kingdom.] The Prakrit language of the Maharashtra region of India, the modern descendant of which is Marathi (MAHRATTI).

1803 H. T. COLEBROOKE in *Asiatick Researches* VII. 227 The Mahārāshtra or Mahrāttā is the language of a nation which has in the present century greatly enlarged its ancient limits.] 1880 A. F. R. HOERNLE *Compar. Gram. Gaudian Lang.* p. xviii. There are in reality only two varieties of Prakrit. One includes the Śauraseni and the (so-called) Mahārāshtri. 1900 R. B. JOSHI *Comprehensive Marathi Gram.* i. 35 Our present Marathi is derived from the Maharashtra through the Apabrānsa form of that Prakrit language. 1903 *Indian Antiquary* XXXII. 189 It will be seen that Marāthī occupies exactly the same position within the modern Indo-Aryan vernaculars as Māhārāshtri among the Prakrits. 1968 *Encycl. Brit.* XVIII. 429/1 Later, Māhārāshtri was especially used in composing lyric poetry, possibly on the basis of a popular oral lyric in the dialect; it began to flourish in the 3rd-4th centuries A.D.

Maharashtrian (ma:hə'ra:ʃtrɪən), *a.* and *sb.* Also **Mahrashtrian**. [f. *Maharashtra* a region of India + -IAN.] *A. adj.* Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of Maharashtra. *B. sb.* A native or inhabitant of Maharashtra. Cf. MAHARASHTRI.

1957 *Ann. Reg.* 1956 103 Maharashtrian demonstrations took place outside Parliament House in Delhi. 1958 A. TOYNBEE *East to West* xxxii. 99 But how is one to dispose of a great city in which labour is Maharashtra while capital is Gujerati? 1965 P. ROBINSON *Pakistan Agent* i. 8 Parulekar was a slightly-built Maharashtra in his late twenties. *Ibid.* viii. 106 The brassiere, worn high in the Maharashtra style. 1969 *Capital* (Calcutta) 27 Feb. 358/1 In Bombay, the Shiv Sena, in its attempt to drive out all the non-Maharashtrians from the city, committed atrocities on them. 1969 *Enactment* (Delhi) Nov. 12/1 He is an 'invader' in Bombay just as the Maharashtra is an 'invader' in Ahmedabad. 1971 *Hindustan Times Weekly Rev.* (New Delhi) 4 Apr. p. iv/5 A Maharashtra girl married to a Saraswat. . . felt that 'marriage is mostly give and take'. 1971 *Femina* (Bombay) 30 Apr. 7/1, I was sitting and chatting with a group of friends, all of whom were Maharashtra.

maharee, mahari, varr. MEHARI.

maharishi (ma:hə'ri:ʃi). Also 9 Maharshi. [Skr. *mahārshi*, f. *mahā* great + *rishi* inspired sage.] The title of a Hindu sage or holy man. Also in more general use: (the title of) a popular leader of spiritual thought or opinion. Cf. GURU.

1785 C. WILKINS tr. *Bhāgvat-Geetā* 144 *Māhārshīs*, great saints, of whom there are reckoned seven, who were at the creation produced from the mind of Brāhmā. 1810 E. MOOR *Hindu Pantheon* 94 The terms *Devarshi, Rajarshi, Maharshi*, are nearly synonymous with *Rishi*; meaning saint, deified saint, great saint, or great sage. 1855 H. H. WILSON *Gloss. Judicial & Revenue Terms* 318/1 Maharishi. 1966 C. F.

LUTES in Mahesh Yogi *Sci. of Being* (rev. ed.) 13 It was in Madras, in 1958, that Maharishi founded the Spiritual Regeneration Movement. 1968 *Listener* 4 Jan. 8/1 The Dial Press . . have published as 'A Brahmin Book' *McLuhan hot & cool*, the new 'critical symposium' on Maharishi McLuhan. 1970 K. PLATT *Pushbutton Butterfly* (1971) ix. 107 Testimonials of faith and gratitude to Guru Maharishi Viparina. 1972 *Guardian* 1 Nov. 10/6 The Beatles . . turned to the Maharishi, but he let them down.

mahaseer, -sur, variants of MAHSEER.

mahatma (mə'hæt̩mə). [ad. Skr. *mahātman* 'great-souled', f. *mahā* great + *ātman* soul.]

1. In 'Esoteric Buddhism', one of a class of persons with preternatural powers, imagined to exist in India and Tibet.

1884 *Pall Mall G.* 19 Aug. 1/1 One of Madame Blavatsky's Mahatmas. 1855 *Daily News* 14 Feb. 5/2 Teacups are found by Mahatmas where no teacups should have been, unless they were either miraculously created or surreptitiously introduced. 1888 MME. BLAVATSKY *Secr. Doctr.* II. 173 The Third Race had thus created the so-called Sons of Will and Yoga, or the 'ancestors' . . of all the subsequent and present Arhats, or Mahatmas, in a truly immaculate way. 1909 [see HIGHER a. 2]. 1961 A. H. NETHERCOT *First Five Lives of Annie Besant* v. 295 (heading) The Chela of the Mahatmas.

2. (With capital initial.) A title indicative of love and respect conferred on revered persons in India; applied freq. to Mohandas Karamchand Gandhi (1869-1948).

1931 *Manch. Guardian* 11 Aug. 8/2 The great soul in the insignificant-looking body is the distinguishing mark of the Mahatma. 1948 C. LESLIE *Goat to Kali* v. 203 His casual mention of great names convinced her that he was an intimate friend of them all: of the Mahatma, of Nehru, of Subhas Bose. 1949 H. N. BRAILSFORD in H. S. L. POLAK et al. *Mahatma Gandhi* viii. 96 On 9 January, 1915, . . Gandhi landed in Bombay. . . Soon after . . in a published letter, the poet Rabindranath Tagore conferred on him the title of 'Mahatma', of which the literal meaning is 'great soul'. It is the custom among Indians to bestow such distinctions on leaders whom they love and admire. c. 1949 P. YOGANANDA *Autobiogr.* Yogi xlv. 352 Mr. Desai led us . . to the writing-room where, cross-legged, sat Mahatma Gandhi. . . He never refers to himself as 'Mahatma'. He has made some humble, and witty, protests about the title. 1973 J. FERGUSON *Politics of Love* iv. 104 This is why Mahatma Gandhi said 'If you Christians rely on soldiers for your safety, you are denying your own doctrine of the Cross.'

Mahayana (mə'hə'jɑ:nə). [Skr. *mahāyāna*, f. *mahā* great + *yāna* vehicle.] The 'Great Vehicle', a name given to the more general form of Buddhism practised in northern Asia. Cf. HINAYANA. Also *attrib.* So *Maha'yanian a.*, *Maha'yanism*, *Maha'yanist a.* and *sb.*, *Mahayanistic a.*

1868 [see HINAYANA]. 1883 MAX MÜLLER *India* iii. 87 The Northern conquerors . . seem to have made a kind of compromise with Buddhism, and it is probably due to that compromise, or to an amalgamation of Saka legends with Buddhist doctrines, that we owe the so-called Mahāyāna form of Buddhism. 1891 W. W. ROCKHILL *Land of Lamas* 105 A curious perversion of the Mahāyānist doctrine of the *Kāyatraya*. 1907 [see HINAYANA]. 1907 D. T. SUZUKI *Outl. Mahayana Buddhism* 21 The idea is distinctly Mahayanistic. 1927 A. HUXLEY *Proper Stud.* v. 187 In the first century of our era . . the Mahayana or Great Vehicle was created, and Buddhism became an entirely new religion. 1945, 1951 [see HINAYANA]. 1956 A. TOYNBEE *Historian's Approach to Relig.* i. vii. 89 The Mahayanian Buddhists in China. 1961 J. MASTERS *Road past Mandalay* xiii. 162 They worshipped God according to the rites of the Mahayana and Hinayana. 1971 *Sun* (Ceylon) 17 Sept. 5/6 This impact of Japan and Mahayana Buddhism on him opened a further avenue for his missionary zeal. 1973 *Times* 14 Apr. (Nepal Suppl.) p. ii/3 Although several early statues of the historic Buddha Sākyamuni survive, the favourite motifs of Mahāyāna art were the five Celestial or Dhyāni Buddhas and the Bodhisattvas, whose images became the centres of devotional cults.

mahayme, obs. form of MAIM.

|| **Mahdi** ('mɑ:di). Also 9 mohdi, mahadi, -dee, mehdi, mehdee. [Arab. *mahdīy*, lit. 'he who is guided aright', passive pple. of *hadā* to lead in the right way.] A spiritual and temporal leader expected by the Muslims to appear in the latter days. In recent use chiefly applied to certain insurrectionary leaders in the Sudan from about 1880, who are alleged to have claimed to be the predicted 'Mahdi'.

1800 *Asiat. Ann. Reg., Misc. Tr.* 125/1 Mahommed, who was proclaimed Khalif at Medina in the year of the Hejira 145, and who assumed the title of Mohdi or Mahadi. 1803 T. WINTERBOTTOM *Sierra Leone* I. xiv. 246 Some years ago a celebrated impostor, who called himself Mahadee, . . made his appearance among the Soosos and Mandingos. 1868 J. P. BROWN *Dervishes* ii. 74 It is from among the descendants of 'Alee that the more devout Moslems expect the Mehdee. 1885 *Times* 20 Mar. 5/5 The desert Arabs state that a new Mahdi has appeared in Kordofan.

Hence 'Mahdship, the dignity or position of a Mahdi; 'Mahdism, 'Mahdi-ism, the rebel movements in the Sudan about 1880-1885, and subsequently, under leaders claiming to be the Mahdi; 'Mahdian, 'Mahdist, 'Mahdi-ist, an adherent of a pretended Mahdi.

1884 *19th Cent.* May 8/6 The impostor who has . . laid claim to the Mahdship. 1884 *Times* (weekly ed.) 29 Aug. 1 Māhdism is essentially a Shiya doctrine. 1885 *Pall Mall G.*

10 June 3/1 Mahdi-ism is in his eyes a real danger. 1885 *Daily Tel.* 19 Feb. 5/2 A demonstration . . was . . made against Metemneh, in order to draw the Mahdists off. 1885 *Ibid.* 21 Mar. 5/1 No hardy Mahdian got nearer than twenty yards. 1891 *Daily News* 18 Dec. 6/1 The invasion of Egypt by the Mahdists in August, 1880. 1897 *Ibid.* 22 Sept. 6/4 Gordon, and Sir Samuel Baker . . were even more responsible for the rise of Soudanese Mahdism than the Mahdi himself.

mahe, mahem, obs. ff. MAW *sb.*¹, MAIM.

mahen, maheym, obs. ff. MAY *v.*, MAIM.

mahiz, obs. form of MAIZE.

mah jong, mah-jong (ma: 'dʒɔŋ). Also mah jonn, mah jong, etc., and as one word. [Chinese *ma-ch'iao* (Shanghai dial. -*tsiang*) sparrows (f. *ma* hemp + *tsiang* small birds), the name of the game.] An old Chinese game resembling certain card games, introduced into Europe and America in the early 1920s. The 136 or 144 pieces used in the game are known as tiles, and they are divided into five or six suits. The object of the players, usually four in number, is to build a hand containing four sets of three tiles and a pair. Also *attrib.*

1922 R. E. LINDSELL (*title*) Ma-Cheuk or Mah-Jongg. 1923 CHIANG LEE *Mah Jong* 7 Mah Jong, or Mah Tsiang (Sparrows), as it is pronounced in the city of Ning Po where it received its name and modern form, has been in vogue in China as a card game for about eight centuries. 1923 *Daily Mail* 23 June 6 There will be . . demonstrations of Mah Jongg, the wonderful Chinese game which threatens to oust Bridge. 1923 JOYCE *Let.* 2 Nov. (1966) III. 82, I have prepared a nice intricate Mah Jongg puzzle for myself. 1931 *Times Lit. Suppl.* 7 May 365/2 Particularly interesting are his snapshots of modern China's methods of civil warfare (hiring warriors firing harmless fusillades in the intervals of their mah jongg). 1963 J. KIRKUP *Tropic Temper* 63 Two old men were playing mah-jong. 1967 *Guardian* 16 Aug. 6/6 Following the traditional 'Cleansing of the Tiles' the North Cotswold Mah-Jongg Canton started another session last Wednesday at their Stow-on-the-Wold trust. 1967 D. & E. T. RIESMAN *Conversations in Japan* 116 The favourite pre-war game, mah-jongg, still popular with many. 1971 K. HOPKINS *Hong Kong* 246 The interests of these 'unions' centre on . . mahjong. 1972 *Straits Times* (Malaysian ed.) 22 Nov. 21/7 The \$10,000 hold-up of mahjong players at the Keong Kee sawmill's recreation club.

Hence **mah jong v. intr.**, to complete one's hand at the game of mah jong.

1923 J. BRAY *How to play Mah Jong* 12 Each player in turn draws a tile and discards one in place of this until some player completes his hand; i.e. 'Mah Jongs'. *Ibid.* 21 None of the following tiles in the hand assist so far in Mah Jongg (completing the hand) . . and may be discarded. 1924 M. C. WORK *Mah-Jongg Up-to-Date* i. 32 The Chinese word 'Woo' (meaning peace) has been extensively used by many American writers in the same sense as it is used by Chinese players; viz., to Mah-Jongg, to win the game, to go out. 1933 E. TALBOT *Mah-Jongg made Easy* 31 Sometimes a player collects tiles that will give a small mah-jong to oneself and discards those of high value that give another player the opportunity of making a big hand, even if he does not mah-jong. 1966 'HAN SUYIN' *Mortal Flower* 1. 24 Everyone . . shopping, tea-ing, mahjonging or donkey-riding.

Mahlerian (mɑ:'lɛərɪən), *a.* and *sb.* [-IAN.]

A. adj. Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of the Austrian composer Gustav Mahler (1860-1911) or his music. *B. sb.* An admirer or adherent of Mahler; an exponent of Mahler's music. Also 'Mahlerish *a.*, resembling the classical-romantic style of Mahler; 'Mahlerite *sb.* = MAHLERIAN *sb.*

1947 D. NEWLIN *Bruckner, Mahler, Schoenberg* v. 130 The typically Mahlerian direction . . sets the stage for a mysterious march-like beginning, likewise typically Mahlerian. 1948 *Penguin Music Mag.* VI. 132, I am no ardent Mahlerite. 1959 *Listener* 27 Aug. 333/2 He [sc. a conductor] was a great Mahlerian. *Ibid.* 10 Dec. 1052/3 Almost a Mahlerish work. 1962 *Times* 2 Feb. 13/2 Mahlerites are likely to owe their allegiance to the prewar gramophone records conducted by Dr. Bruno Walter. 1962 *Listener* 25 Oct. 695/1 We hear an eclectic, youthful style penetrated by what we recognize as the unmistakable and emerging Mahlerian voice. 1963 *Times* 7 Mar. 8/3 Emotionally the music lacks the concentrated intensity of anguish to win it Mahlerian popularity. 1971 *Guardian* 17 Apr. 8/1 Does he then consider that composer's [sc. Shostakovich's] expiatory fifth symphony better music than his weird Mahlerian fourth? 1974 *Times* 18 Apr. 7/7 Blaukopf has heeded the lesson and his essay has a proper Mahlerian sharpness to it.

mahlstick, variant of MAULSTICK.

mahlstrom, Ger. form of MAELSTROM.

|| **mah'mudi**. *Obs.* Also 7 mammothee, mamudee, mahomedee, mamoodo, mammo(o)da, mam(m)odee, mahmoudi, -y, 7-8 mamooda, 8 mahmoodē, mahmudie, mahmoude. [Pers. *mahmūdī*, f. the name of Shah *Mahmūd*.] A Persian money of account, orig. a silver coin of the approximate value of twelve pence. Also, a gold coin formerly circulating in India.

1612 R. COVERTE *True Rep.* etc. 34 A Mammothee . . being nine pence English. 1625 PURCHAS *Pilgrims* I. 523 Their moneys in Persia of Silver, are the Abacee, the Mahomedee [etc.]. 1687 A. LOVELL tr. *Thevenot's Trav.* II. 63 An Abassi and a Mahmoudi, which is as much as a Chai, and a Para. *Ibid.* III. 18 There is also a Mogole Silver-Coin, called

Mahmoudy, which is worth about eleven Sols and a half. 1783 GLADWIN *Ayeen Akbery* I. 17 The Mahmoodee and Mozuffery of Guzerat and Malwah. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) XIV. 176/1 An abassee is worth two mahmoudes. 1878 *Note in Hawkins' Voy.* (Hakluyt Soc.) 407 The Mahmudi was a gold coin of Gujrat.

Maho, variant of MAHU. *Obs.*

|| **mahoe**¹ (mə'həu). *Bot.* Also 7-8 mahot, maho, 8 moho, 9 mohoe, mohaul, mohaut. [Carib *mahou*; the early spelling *mahot* is Fr.]

1. The name of several trees. (Also *mahoe-tree*.) a. A sterculiaceae tree or large shrub (*Sterculia caribæa*), a native of the West Indies. b. A malvaceous shrub or tree (*Paritium tiliaceum* and *P. elatum*), with a wide range through tropical countries. c. Applied with qualifications to similar plants of various genera. (See quot. 1866.)

1666 J. DAVIES *Hist. Carib. Isl.* i. viii. 49 [tr. Rochefort 1658] Of the Tree called Mahot there are two kinds, Mahot-franc, and Mahot d'herbe. 1671 OGILBY *America* 348 The Mahot-Tree, of the Bark of which are made Laces and Points. 1697 DAMPIER *Voy.* (1729) I. iii. 37 They make their Lines both for fishing and striking with the Bark of Maho. 1756 P. BROWNE *Jamaica* 284 The Mountain Mohoe... grows to a considerable size... and is generally reckoned an excellent timber-tree. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1824) III. 162 Having fed upon the flowers of the mahot... it [the iguana] goes to repose upon the branches of the trees. 1838 *Penny Cycl.* XII. 193/1 In the West Indies the whips with which the slaves are lashed are made from the fibres of *Hibiscus arboreus* (mohoe or mohaul). 1845 LINDLEY *Veg. Kingd.* (1846) 369 The plant [sc. *Hibiscus*] is called Mohoe or Mohaut. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 711/1 Mahoe, blue or common, *Paritium elatum*. —, bombast, *Ochroma Lagopus*. —, Congo, *Hibiscus clypeatus*. —, grey or mountain, *Paritium elatum*. —, seaside, *Thespesia populnea*.

2. The wood or the fibre of some of these trees. 1897 *Daily News* 10 Mar. 6/3 In rods alone there was an almost endless variety, whether of built cane, blue mahoe, or any other material.

3. *attrib.*, as *mahoe bush*; *mahoe-piment*, *Daphnopsis caribæa* (Grisebach *Flora W. Ind.* 1864, p. 785).

1827 ROBERTS *Voy. Centr. Amer.* 127 Some of the very low land is covered with water... producing only rank coarse grass and Mohoe bushes.

|| **mahoe**² (mə'hæ, mə'həu). [Maori.] The New Zealand Whitewood-tree, *Melicytus ramiflorus*

1835 W. YATE *Acc. N. Zealand* (ed. 2) 49 Mahoe (*Melicytus ramiflorus*)... grows to a height of not more than fifty feet. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* s.v. *Melicytus*, *M. ramiflorus* is the Mahoe of the New Zealanders, which must not be confounded with the Mahoe of the West Indies.

† **ma'hoganite**. *slang. Obs.* [f. MAHOGANY + -ITE.] (See quot.)

1825 *Sporting Mag.* XVI. 9 note, A mahoganite is one who rides at a most infernal pace about the introduction of the second bottle... with his knees under any semicircular mahogany fire table.

mahoganize (mə'hɔɡənəɪz), *v.* U.S. Also **mahoganyize**. [f. MAHOGANY + -IZE.] *trans.* (See quot.)

1848-59 BARTLETT *Dict. Amer.*, *Mahoganyize*, to paint wood in imitation of mahogany. 1855 OGILVIE, *Mahoganyize*. (American.)

mahogany (mə'hɔɡənɪ). Also 7 mohogeney, 8 mohog(g)ony, mahogena, mahogon(e)y. [Written *mohogeney* in 1671; of unknown origin. The Eng. word was adopted into botanical Latin by Linnæus (1762) as *mahagoni*, and is prob. the source of the continental forms: F. *mahagoni*, *mohogon* (rare), It. *mogano* (*mogogane*, *mogogon*, etc.), Pg. *mogno*, G. *mahagoni*, Du. *mahonie*, Sw. *mahogny*, Da. *mahogni*.

The statement that the word is Carib is founded on a misreading by Von Martius: see J. Platt, Jr. in *N. & Q.* 9th Ser. VIII. 201. The only known name in the Carib language is *caoba*, which has been adopted in Sp.]

1. a. The wood of *Swietenia Mahagoni* (N.O. *Cedrelaceæ*), a tree indigenous to the tropical parts of America, esp. Mexico, Central America, and the West Indies. It varies in colour from yellow to a rich red brown, is remarkably hard and fine-grained, and takes a high polish. Also with qualification denoting the special variety or place of origin, as *baywood*, *Cuba*, *Honduras*, *Jamaica*, *Spanish mahogany*.

1671 OGILBY *America* 338 Here [in Jamaica] are... the most curious and rich sorts of Woods, as Cedar, Mohogeney, Lignum-vitæ, Ebony [etc.]. 1703 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3891/3 On Wednesday... will be... exposed to Publick Sale... the Cargo of the Galeon called the Tauro... consisting of... Cocoa... Brazelletto, Mohogony. 1733 BRAMSTON *Man of Taste* 15 Say thou that do'st thy father's table praise, Was there Mahogena in former days? a 1746 T. WARTON *Poems* (1748) 109 Odious! upon a walnut-plank to dine! No—the red-vein'd Mohogony be mine! 1817 BYRON *Beppo* lxx, He was a Turk, the colour of mahogany. 1842 GWILT *Archit.* (1859) 487 The variety called Spanish Mahogany, and imported from Cuba, Jamaica, Hispaniola, and other West India islands [etc.]. *Ibid.* 996 The Jamaica mahogany is the hardest and most beautiful. 1860 JEAFFRESON *Bk. about Drs.* I. 185 He [Gibbons] brought into

domestic use the mahogany with which one has so many pleasant associations. 1875 *Carpentry & Join.* 15 Oak, teak, and mahogany should find a place in the workshop more often than they do, the mahogany being what is often called cedar, to distinguish it from the very hard Spanish wood. The softer and more common kind is from Honduras. 1892 *Mod. Trade Circular*, Mahogany, Mexican, 5d to 6d. per foot, superficial. Do., Tobasco, 5½d. to 7d. per foot, superficial.

b. The tree itself.

1759 MILLER *Gard. Dict.* (ed. 7) s.v. *Cedrus*. The second Sort is the Mahogony, whose Wood is now well known in England. 1846 LINDLEY *Veg. Kingd.* 462 The bark... of Mahogony (*Swietenia Mahagoni*) is also accounted febrifugal.

2. *transf.* Applied, chiefly with qualification, to various woods resembling mahogany, and to the trees producing them. In Australia mainly used for various species of *Eucalyptus*, esp. the Jarrah (*E. marginata*), and for *Tristania conferta* (N.O. *Myrtaceæ*): see Morris *Austral Eng.* (1898) 278-9.

African mahogany, *Khaya Senegalensis*; **bastard mahogany**, *Matayba (Ratonia) apetala*; also *Eucalyptus botryoides* and *E. marginata*; **East India mahogany**, *Soymida febrifuga*; **forest mahogany**, *Eucalyptus resinifera* and *E. microcorys*; **Indian mahogany**, *Cedrela Toona*; **Madeira mahogany**, *Persea indica* (see MADEIRA¹); **mountain mahogany**, *Betula lenta* and *Cerco-carpus ledifolius*; **red mahogany**, *Eucalyptus resinifera*; **swamp mahogany**, *Eucalyptus robusta* and *E. botryoides*; **white mahogany**, (in Jamaica) *Stenostomum bifurcatum*; (in Australia) *Eucalyptus robusta*; also *E. pilularis*. (See *Treas. Bot.* 1866.)

1842 *Penny Cycl.* XXIII. 404/2 *S[Swietenia] Senegalensis* has also been formed into a new genus, Khaya, and is the tree yielding African mahogany. 1846 STOKES *Discov. Australia* II. iv. 132 Mahogany—Jarrah—Eucalyptus—grows on white sandy land. 1884 *Pall Mall G.* 22 Aug. 3/1 The main saloon is finished in white mahogany throughout.

3. *colloq.* a. A table, esp. a dining-table.

1840 DICKENS *Old C. Shop* lxvi, I had hoped... to have seen you three gentlemen... with your legs under the mahogany in my humble parlour. 1846 THACKERAY *Bk. Snobs* xxxi, Other families did not welcome us to their mahogany. 1848 — *Van. Fair* xiii, George was going... to bring the supply question on the mahogany. 1850 *Florists' Jnl.* 149 Nearly forty gathered round Mr. Lidgard's mahogany after the exhibition. 1891 MRS. WALFORD *Mischief of Monica* III. 90, I could have put my feet under his mahogany... with the very greatest satisfaction.

b. = BAR sb.¹ 28.

1936 N. COLLINS *Trinity Town* i. 18 From the moment Mr. Primrose appeared behind his own mahogany and superseded the barmaid, he dominated everything. 1955 *Punch* 4 May 557/1 Every interval sees twenty orchestral players with their elbows on the mahogany and off-duty singers in full fig on high stools being selectively sweet about their rivals.

4. *slang* and *dial.* a. A Cornish beverage compounded of gin and treacle. b. A strong mixture of brandy and water.

1791 BOSWELL *Johnson* an. 1781, 30 Mar., They [the Cornish fishermen] call it Mahogany; and it is made of two parts gin and one part treacle well beaten together. 1816 'Quiz' *Grand Master* II. 54 note, It is believed that drinking mahogany (a strong description of brandy pauny) is the best preventive against the sun's heat. The remedy is in general repute in Bombay. 1823 T. BOND *Hist. E. & W. Looe* 82 note, At a trial at the Cornish Assizes some years ago, a witness... puzzled his lordship and the council, by telling them he was... 'eating Fair maids and drinking Mahogany'. 1852 C. J. MATHEWS *Little Toddlekins* 20 *Capt. Littlepop*. I've been obliged to... diet myself on stiff brandy and water. *Brownsmith*. Mahogany? I have got some... black as coffee, strong as mustard.

5. A kind of moth, *Noctua tetra*.

1819 G. SAMUELLE *Entomol. Compend.* 370 *Noctua tetra*, the Mahogany.

6. *attrib.* and *quasi-adj.* a. Made of mahogany. 1730 W. WARREN *Collectanea* in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) I. 225 Mahogany window Seats: A Marble Table for ye Side-board on a Mahogany Stand. 1763 *Museum Rusticum* (ed. 2) I. 179 The world of England has been, for some years past, running mad after mahogany furniture. 1773 GOLDSM. *Stoops to Conq.* IV. Then there's a mahogany table. 1864 SALA *Quite Alone* I. v. 75 In a recess were three handsome mahogany desks. 1885 R. BUCHANAN *Annan Water* ix, At one side of the room stood a large mahogany bed.

b. Of the colour of polished mahogany, reddish-brown. Also *absol.*

1737 W. SALMON *Country Builder's Estim.* (ed. 2) 101 Chocolate-Colour, Mahogony-Colour, Cedar and Walnut-tree-Colour. 1751 SMOLLETT *Per. Pic.* II. lxix, Their natural colour... degenerated into a mahogany tint. 1761 *Brit. Mag.* II. 44/2 To stain Wood of a Mahogony Colour. 1823 *Spirit Publ. Jnrls.* (1825) 292 Molly Lowe, suffused with mahogany blushes. 1834 *Tait's Mag.* I. 384/1 His testy temper and mahogany complexion obtained him credit for being an American. 1839 tr. *Lamartine's Trav. East* 103/1 Their legs and hands were... painted a mahogany colour. 1855 DICKENS *Dorrit* i. xxiv, Travelling people usually get more or less mahogany. 1893 STEVENSON *Catriona* 359 We saw he was a big fellow with a mahogany face.

7. *attrib.* and *Comb.*: simple *attrib.*, as *mahogany-dust*, *-plank*, *-trade*, *-wood*; *mahogany-brown*, *-red* adjs.; *parasyntetic*, as *mahogany-coloured*, *-faced* adjs. Also *mahogany birch* U.S., *Betula lenta*; *mahogany cutter*, a workman employed in felling and trimming mahogany; *mahogany flat slang*, a bed-bug; *mahogany gum*, *Australian*, the jarrah; *mahogany scrub*, *Australian*, a tract thickly covered with 'mahogany' or jarrah trees;

mahogany tree, (a) the *Swietenia Mahagoni*, or any of the trees to which the name is transferred (see 2); (b) *jocularly*, a dining table.

1813 H. MUHLENBERG *Catal. Plant.* 88 *Betula lenta*... soft birch, black birch, sweet birch, or *mahogany birch. 1908 N. L. BRITTON *N. Amer. Trees* 256 The cherry birch, or Black birch, is also called Sweet birch and Mahogany birch. 1850 CHALONER & FLEMING *Mahogany Tree* 42, 1st of April, when the *Mahogany Cutters' harvest may be said to commence. 1875 *Carpentry & Join.* 79 By *mahogany dust and glue a nail hole may be partially hidden. 1864 HOTTEN *Slang Dict.* 176 *Mahogany flat, a bug. 1942 BERRY & VAN DEN BARK *Amer. Thes. Slang* § 120/60 *Bedbugs*, flats, mahogany flats. 1952 *New Biol.* XIII. 86 The abdomen [of the bed-bug] when empty is flat (hence the name 'mahogany flat'). 1959 SOUTHWOOD & LESTON *Land & Water Bugs* 188 *Bedbug*. Also known as 'wall lice', 'mahogany flats' and 'crimson ramblers' these insects have been carried all round the world. 1967 B. J. BANFILL *Pioneer Nurse* v. 61 Until two months ago we had only a log shanty. Somehow the Mahogany Flats took over and we had to burn it. 1739 *Will in Payne Eng. Cath.* (1889) 53 My coffin to be of *mahogany plank. 1843 PORTLOCK *Geol.* 513 The paste... is of a dark red, frequently *mahogany-red, felspar. 1846 STOKES *Discov. Australia* II. vi. 231 Part of our road lay through a thick *mahogany scrub. 1850 CHALONER & FLEMING *Mahogany Tree* Pref., The promotion of the interests of the *Mahogany trade. 1747 MORTIMER in *Phil. Trans.* XLIV. 599 He begins this Set with the *Mahogony-Tree. 1847 THACKERAY *Mahogany Tree* i, Little we fear Weather without, Sheltered about The Mahogony Tree. 1875 T. LASLETT *Timber & Timber Trees* 189 The Jarrah or Mahogony tree... is also found in Western Australia. 1703 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3891/3 On Wednesday... will be exposed to Publick Sale Goods... consisting of... Nicaragua and *Mahogony Wood, &c.

mahoganyize: see MAHOGANIZE.

† **mahoitre**. *Obs.* [ad. OF. *mahustre*, *-hoitre*, *-heutre*.] A padding placed in the upper part of the sleeve of a garment for the purpose of increasing the apparent breadth of the shoulders.

1834 PLANCHÉ *Brit. Costume* 201 The shoulders were padded out with large waddings called mahoitres. 1860 FAIRHOLT *Costume* (ed. 2) Gloss., *Mahoitre*, the wadded and upraised shoulders in fashion during the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries.

† **mahomery**. *Obs.* In 4 mameri, 5 mahom(m)erye. [a. OF. *mahomerie*, f. *Mahom MAHOUND*.] A mosque.

c 1320 *Sir Beues* 1350 About pe time of middai Out of a mameri a sai Sarasins come gret foisoun, bat hadde anoured here Mahoun. 1481 CAXTON *Godfrey* civ. 157 Our barons had aduysed to make a grete fortresse... in a mahommerye that the turkes had. *Ibid.* cvi. 162 Oute of their graues in the mahomerye.

Mahomet (mə'hɔmɪt; in verse occas. 'methəumət). Forms: 4 *Macamethe*, 4-5 *Machamete*, *Mac-*, *Makomete*, *Makamete*, 4-6 *Machomete*, 5-6 *Machomet*, 6 *Machamyte*, *Macomit(e)*, *-yt(e)*, *Mahomet(t)e*, *-ite*, 6-7 *Mahumet*, 6- *Mahomet*. See also MAHOUND, MAUMET. [Cf. F. *Mahomet*, med.L. *Machometus*, *Mahumetus*, *Mahometus*.]

1. The popular rendering of the Arabic name *Muhammad*, borne by the founder of the religion of Islam (died 632). In literary use superseded by the more correct form MUHAMMED, and more recently MUHAMMAD.

c 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 301 pe secte of macamethe. c 1380 — *Sel. Wks.* III. 364 Aljif pe fende... medle good wip pe vvel; for pus dide Machamete in his lawe. c 1386 CHAUCER *Man of Law's T.* 235 The hooly lawes of oure Alkaron, Yeuen by goddes message Makomete [v.r. Makamete]. *Ibid.* 238 Makometes lawe [v.r. Macometis]. 1387 TREvisa *Higden* (Rolls) I. 33 pe fiffe leuyng [L. ritus] of Sarazynes bygan vndir Makomete [1432-50 Machomete]. c 1400 MAUNDEV. (1839) xii. 131 Alkaron... the whiche Book Machamete toke hem. *Ibid.* 135 Machomet. 1547 BOORDE *Introd. Knowl.* xxxvii. (1870) 214, I am a Turk, and Machametes law do kepe. [Also: *Macomyt(e)*, *-it(e)*.] 1600 J. PORY tr. *Leo's Africa* III. 151 Mahumets law affirmeth all kinde of diuinations to be vaine. 1625 BACON *Ess.*, *Of Boldnes* (Arb.) 519 If the Hill will not come to Mahomet, Mahomet wil go to the hil. 1678 BUTLER *Hud.* III. ii. 605 To hang, like Mah'met in the air, Or St. Ignatius, at his prayer. 1821 SHELLEY *Hellas* 221 The moon of Mahomet Arose, and it shall set. 1881 SIR W. HUNTER in *Encycl. Brit.* XII. 792/1 Muhammad commonly known as Mahomet.

† 2. A quasi-deity. *Obs. rare*⁻¹.

1553 EDEN *Treat. Newe Ind.* (Arb.) 25 Whom they honour & reuerence as a great God & mighti Mahumet.

† 3. An idol. *Obs.* (Cf. MAUMET.)

[c 1205 etc.: see MAUMET.] ? a 1500 *Chester Pl.* x. 285 For Mahometis, both one and all, that men of Egypt Godes can call, at your coming downe shall fall. c 1530 LD. BERNERS *Arth. Lyt. Bryt.* (1814) 147 At the laste... Arthur founde two ymagines of coper... and whan Arthur sawe them, he toke his swerde in his hande, & layde on with all his myght on these mahomettes. 1553 BECON *Reliques of Rome* (1563) 88 Afterwarde thys doung-hel of Idolatry... set vp agayne her Idoles and mahomettes. *Ibid.* 93* Brought into our Church Idoles and Mahomettes.

† 4. = MAHOMETAN, MUHAMMADAN. *Obs.* (Cf. MAHOMITE.)

1508 KENNEDIE *Flying w. Dunbar* 526 Sarazene, symonyte, Mahomete, manesuorne. 1533 GAU *Richt Vay* (1888) 105 The machometis and the turkis, the iowis and oder infidelis. 1601 W. PARRY *Trav. Sir A. Sherley* 10 They are damned Infidels and Zodomiticall Mahometts. 1747 *Mem. Nutrebian Crt.* II. 197 From all parts of the

neighbouring kingdom had drawn mahomets, coptics, and idolaters.

5. A kind of pigeon. ? *Obs.*
[So called in allusion to the story that Muhammad had a pigeon which used to peck corn out of his ear, in order to make his followers believe that he received communication from the Holy Ghost in the form of a dove.]

[1678: see MAUMET.] 1735 J. MOORE *Columbarium* 51 *Columba Numidica Alba*. The Mahomet. This Pigeon is no more in Reality than a white Barb. 1765 *Treat. Dom. Pigeons* 141 It is the opinion of many fanciers, that the Bird called a mahomet is nearly of a cream colour.

Mahometan (mə'hɒmɪtən), *a.* and *sb.* Also 6 **Machometan**, **Machumetan**, 7-8 **Mahumetan**(e), 6- **Mahometan**. [ad. med.L. *Machometān-us*, *Mahometānus*, f. *Machumetus*, *Mahometus*: see prec. Cf. F. *mahométain*.]

A. adj. 1. = MUHAMMADAN *a.*
1600 J. PORY tr. *Leo's Africa* 1. 10 The Mahumetan priestes alwaies forbad the Arabians to passe over Nilus with their armies. *Ibid.* iii. 165 No Mahumetan king or prince may weare a crowne. 1714 *Spect.* No. 631 ¶ 7 The Jewish Law, (and the Mahometan, which in some things copies after it) is filled with Bathings.. and other Rites. 1777 WATSON *Philip II* (1839) 161 Putting to death.. all the priests and other Christians who refused to embrace the Mahometan religion. 1850 ROBERTSON *Serm.* Ser. iii. ii. (1872) 25 The anticipated rewards and punishments must be of a Mahometan character.

† 2. = TURKISH. *Obs.*
1600 R. CARR (*title*) The Mahumetane or Turkish Historie, in three Books.
B. sb. A MUHAMMADAN.

1529 MORE *Dyaloge* iv. Wks. 260/1 The Machometans beyng a sensual sect, dyd in fewe yeres draw the great part of the world vnto it. 1600 J. PORY tr. *Leo's Africa* iii. 160 In old Fez neither gold nor siluer is coined, nor any Mahumetans are suffered to be goldsmiths. 1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Mahometanism*, The Mahometans account all such as own anything of number in the divinity, to be infidels or idolaters. 1841 ELPHINSTONE *Hist. Ind.* I. 147 It is these three descriptions of persons, together with others who have risen under the Mahometans [etc.].

Hence † **Mahometanical** *a.* = MUHAMMADAN *a.*; **Mahometanize** *v. trans.*, to convert to Muhammadanism.

1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* iv. 147 The Alcoran, .. whereupon dependeth the whole Mahometanically Law. 1779 SWINBURNE *Trav. Spain* xlv. 419, I am inclined to suspect that our old structures have been new-named, and Mahometanised without sufficient proof of their Arabic origin.

Mahometanism (mə'hɒmɪtənɪz(ə)m). Also 7 **Mahumetanism**. [f. MAHOMETAN + -ISM. Cf. F. *mahométanisme*.] = MUHAMMADANISM.

1612 BREREWOOD *Lang. & Relig.* x. 83 In Africk, all the regions in a manner, that Christian religion had gained from idolatry, Mahometanism hath regained from Christianity. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* iv. 144 They were.. initiated in Mahometanisme. 1756-7 tr. *Keyser's Trav.* (1760) I. 103 Even Mahometanism was preferable to Calvinism. 1840 CARLYLE *Heroes* (1853) 216 Mahometanism among the Arabs.

† **Mahometant**. *rare*⁻¹. Corrupt form of MAHOMETAN, after sbs. in -ANT. = MUHAMMADAN. So † **Mahometantism** (also *Mahu*-) = MUHAMMADANISM.

1635 PAGITT *Christianogr.* i. ii. (1636) 46 The Mahometants have but three Temples or Meskites. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Mahumetism*, or *Mahumetantism*, the Religion and profession of Mahumet and the great Turk.

† **Mahometic**, *a. Obs. rare*. Also 7 **Mahumetic**. [a. med.L. *mahometic-us*, f. *Mahomet-us*. Cf. OF. *mahométique*.] Muslim.

1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* 165 Doctours of the lawe Mahometicke. 1648-99 J. BEAUMONT *Psyche* xvii. xii. (Grosart) II. 96 The Land of Milk and Honey lay .. overflowed With Mahumeticke Poison.

† **Mahometical**, *a. Obs.* [f. med.L. *mahometic-us* (see prec.) + -AL¹.] = prec.

1561 DAUS tr. *Bullinger on Apoc.* (1573) 126 The Papistical and Mahometicall conception, wickednes and tyranny. 1601 R. JOHNSON *Kingd. & Commw.* (1603) 227 The slaughter of the Moores by the Christians spoken of in their Mahometicall legend. 1647 FARINGDON *Serm.* iv. 72 A Mahometical Paradise of all sensual delights. 1713 *Gentl. Instr.* iii. viii. (ed. 5) 435 Those Obscenities that make up here the Mahometical Elysium of Libertines.

† **Mahometician**. *Obs.* [f. MAHOMET: see -ICIAN. Cf. OF. *mahommeticien*.] A MUHAMMADAN.

1588 J. HARVEY *Disc. Probl.* 49 There continue euen to this day .. certaine furious creatures, or mad rauing wizards amongst the Mahometicians.

† **Mahometish**, *a. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. MAHOMET + -ISH.] = MUHAMMADAN *a.*

1583 STOCKER *Civ. Warres Lowe C.* II. 42 a, To the ende the Mahometishe and Jeweshe religion, myght not any way derogate from the Catholique Religion.

† **Mahometism**. *Obs.* Also 6-7 **Mahumetism**(e), **Mahumatism**. [f. MAHOMET + -ISM.] = MUHAMMADANISM.

1597 BEARD *Theatre God's Judgem.* (1612) 158 Their detestable Mahumetisme and Turkish religion. 1600 W. WATSON *Decacordon* (1602) 301 This is right Mahumetisme, and tendeth to the overthrow of the Gospel and church Catholike. 1615 G. SANDYS *Trav.* 59 Mahometisme had not yet vtterly extinguished all good literature. 1715 J.

CHAPPELOW *Rt. way Rich* (1717) 164 Far more frightful .. than popery, slavery, mahometism, or the devil himself. 1793 TRAPP tr. *Rochon's Voy. Madagascar* 48 It is surprising that Mahometism should not have made more progress in this island.

† **Mahometist**. *Obs.* Also 6 **Machumetiste**, **-hometiste**, 6-7 **Mahumetist**, 7 **Mohammetist**, **Mahumatist**. [f. MAHOMET + -IST.] A MUHAMMADAN.

1553 EDEN *Treat. Neue Ind.* (Arb.) 27 Amonge certayne Mahumetistes are found a few Christian men. 1555 — *Decades* 226 If they had byn Moores (that is Machumetistes). 1594 BLUNDEVIL *Exerc.* v. viii. (1636) 549 Now as touching their religion they be Mahometists. 1602 FULBECKE *1st Pt. Parall.* Intro. 21 The Portugallians make villaines of the Mahometistes. 1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* II. xxix. (1632) 398 The Assassines .. are esteemed among the Mahometistes of a soveraigne devotion and puritie of manners. 1650 BULWER *Anthropomet.* 205 They educate them very delicately, and afterwards sell them to the Persians and other Mahumatists. 1654 VILVAIN *Epit. Ess.* III. 37 Christians, Mahometists.

† **Mahometize**, *v. Obs.* Forms: see MAHOMET; also **Mahemat-**, **Mehemetize**. [f. MAHOMET + -IZE.] *a. trans.* To convert to Muhammadanism.

b. intr. To act like a Muslim.
1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* I. viii. 8 The most part .. are Christians renied, or Mahumetised. *Ibid.* II. xxi. 58 In Constantinople as also in all the other cities Mahumetised in Græcia. 1656 H. MORE *Enthus. Tri.* 22 Though born a Christian, yet he did Mahomitise [ed. 1712 Mahometize] in this that he also did indulge plurality of wives.

Hence † **Mahometized** *ppl. a.*
1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* II. xxi. 59 The Turks, Moores, and generally al the Mehemetised frequent thither most often.

Mahometry (mə'hɒmɪtri). *Obs. exc. arch.* See also MAUMETRY. [f. MAHOMET + -RY.] = MUHAMMADANISM. In the 16th c. sometimes misused for 'false religion', 'idolatry'.

1481 CAXTON *Godfrey* clxxxvii. 274 Theyr mahometry and fowle lawe of machomet. 1530 TINDALE *Answ. More's Dial.* Wks. (1573) 256/1 The sacrifices which God gaue Adams sonnes were no dumme popetrie or superstitious Mahometrie. 1561 DAUS tr. *Bullinger on Apoc.* (1573) 121 b, The sixt conflict or fight is of Mahometrie by the Saracenes, Turkes, and Tartarians. 1579 FULKE *Ref. Rastel* 752 It is wholesome diuinitie, to iustifie all superstition, Mahometrie and Idolatrie in the world .. to be excusable. 1804 SOUTHEY in *Robberds Mem. W. Taylor* I. 502 Fatalism is the cornerstone of Mahometry. 1890 E. JOHNSON *Rise Christendom* 339 Their mission was to .. denounce destruction against Mahometry and Jewry.

† **Mahomite**. *Obs.* [f. MAHOM(ET + -ITE.)] A Muslim. (Cf. MAHOMET 4.)

1559 W. CUNNINGHAM *Cosmogr. Glasse* 197 Christians, Turkes, Mahomites, Caffranans, Idolaters. 1564 tr. *Jewel's Apol. Ch. Eng.* Hij, The Mahomytes at this day .. chuse rather to be caled Saracenes, as though they came of Sara, the free woman, and Abraham's wyfe. a 1618 SYLVESTER *Mirac. Peace* Sonn. xxxviii, The Mahomite .. His mooned Standards hath already pight.

|| **mahone**. *Obs.* Also 6 **mahume**, 7 **mahoon**, 9 **maon**, **mahonna**. [Occurs as F. *mahonne*, Sp. *mahona*, It. *maona*, Turk. *māwuna*.] A flat-bottomed sailing vessel formerly used by the Turks.

1572 MALIM in *Hakluyt's Voy.* (1599) II. 1. 122 Great Hulkes called Maones. 1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* I. xxi. 27 The gallies, foists and galliots .., besides the great gallion and 2. Mahumez [Fr. *Mahomez*]. 1651 HOWELL *Venice* 197 Meeting with a great Fleet of Turkish Gallies and Mahoons in the Egean Sea. 1658 EARL MONM. tr. *Paruta's Wars Cyprus* 204 Vluuzzali, and Piali Bashaw, put to sea .. with 150 Gallies, 30 Fliboats, and ten Mahones. 1696 PHILLIPS (ed. 5), *Mahoon*. 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade.* 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Mahone*, *Mahonna*, or *Maon*.

Hence † **ma'honnet** [see -ET].
a 1599 *Hakluyt's Voy.* II. 78 The number of the ships were these: 30 galliasses, 103 gallies, as well bastards as subtil mahonnets.

|| **mahonia** (mə'hɒniə). *Bot.* [mod.L., f. the name of Bernard McMahon, an American botanist + -IA.] A genus of *Berberidaceæ*, having evergreen pinnate leaves; a plant of this genus.

1829 LOUDON *Encycl. Plants* 1055 The Berberises .. especially the species with pinnated leaves, which are sometimes called Mahonias. 1883 *Harper's Mag.* Apr. 731/1 Mahonias from Japan.

mahoohoo, var. MOHOOHOO.

mahoot, **mahot**(e: see MAHOE, MAHOUT).

mahorka (mə'hɔ:kə). Also **makharka**, **makhorka**. [Russ. *makhórka* shag.] A coarse tobacco smoked in Russia mostly by soldiers and peasants. Also *attrib.*

1902 R. N. BAIN tr. *Tales from Gorky* ix. 263 The chums were going along the high-road smoking *makharka* cigars of their own manufacture. 1949 I. DEUTSCHER *Stalin* i. 22 The circles met in the workers' own overcrowded slum-dwellings and filled the air with the biting smoke of *makhorka*. 1951 KOESTLER *Age of Longing* iv. 68 The tall old man with the dignified stoop, the mahorka smell and the sparkling, close-set eyes. *Ibid.* vi. 94 Old Arin sat down on the foot of the bed, smoking his mahorka cigarettes. 1962

Listener 2 Aug. 182/2 The sights and sounds of St Petersburg .. the smell of Mahorka tobacco and of the droshkies. 1964 *Sunday Mail Mag.* (Brisbane) 22 Nov., Villagers in the Caucasus have been smoking a mossy mixture known as mahorka.

Mahound (mə'hʊ:nd, mə'həʊnd). Forms: *a.* 3 **Mahum**, **Mahun**, 4, 6 **Mahoune**, 4-6, 8 **Mahoun**, 5 **Mahon**(e), **Mawhoun**, **Machoun**, 5, 7 **Mahown**(e), 6-7 **Macon**; *β.* 4 **Mahout**, 6 **Mahownd**(e), **Machound**, 7 **Mauhound**, 6- **Mahound**. [Early ME. *Mahun*, *Mahum*, *a.* OF. *Mahun*, *Mahum*, *Mahom*, shortened form of *Mahomet*. Cf. MAHOMET, MAUMET.]

1. The 'false prophet' Muhammad; in the Middle Ages often vaguely imagined to be worshipped as a god. (Cf. MAHOMET 1.) Now only *arch.*

c 1290 S. Eng. Leg. 187/101 þes þef us wole ouer-come; Mahun, 3ware is þi miste? a 1300 *Cursor M.* 7458 Moght i euer wit me wit him ming. I suld him sla, bi sir mahun! [Gött. saint mahoune]. c 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 4939 þe ymage of Mahoun y-mad of golde Wip þe axe smot he oppon þe molde. a 1400 *Octouain* 1092 The Sarsyns cryde all yn fere To hare God Mahone To help her geaunt in that fyght. 1460 *Towneley Myst.* xxii. 408 Now by mahowne, oure heuen kyng. c 1540 J. REDFORD *Mor. Play Wit & Sci.* (Shaks. Soc.) 11 By Mahowndes bones, .. by Mahowndes nose. 1591 HARRINGTON *Orl. Fur.* xvi. liv. 125 By Macon and Lanfusa he doth sweare. 1596 SPENSER *F.Q.* vi. vii. 47 The Carle did fret And fume .. And oftentimes by Turmagant and Mahound swore. 1600 FAIRFAX *Tasso* XII. x. 215 Praised (quoth he) be Macon, whom we serue. 1605 *Tryall Chev.* v. ii. in *Bullen O. Pl.* (1884) III. 344 And Mahound and Termagant come against us, weele fight with them. 1735 POPE *Donne Sat.* iv. 239 The Presence seems, with things so richly odd, The mosque of Mahound, or some queer Pagod. 1825 SCOTT *Talism.* iii, Down with Mahound, Termagant, and all their adherents. 1849 JAMES *Woodman* iv, The very approach of a follower of Mahound, however, was an abomination to the good nun.

† 2. *gen.* A false god; an idol. (Cf. MAUMET.) *Obs.*

c 1205 LAY. 230 Ah heo nom þene mahum [c 1275 mahun], þe heo tolden for godd. *Ibid.* 8079 þer stoden in þere temple ten þusend monnen .. bi-foren heore mahun. c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 4312 The false goddes in fere fell to þe ground; Bothe Mawhounus & maumettes myrtild in peeces. 1426 LYDG. *De Guil. Pilgr.* 17224 [Avarice log.] Ley doun thy skryppe and thy bordoun, And do homage to my Mahoun! c 1450 *Mirour Saluacioun* 1554 A grete dragon Wham alle that landes folk held god and thare mahon.

† 3. A monster; a hideous creature. *Obs.*
c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 7758 There met hym þis Mahoun, þat was so mysshap, Euyñ forne in his face, as he fe wold. 1598 FLORIO, *Mamau*, a machound, a bugbeare, a raw-head and bloodie bone.

† 4. *Sc.* Used as a name for the devil. Also *transf.* as a term of execration applied to a man. *Obs.* (? *exc. dial.*).

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. XIII. 82 And wissheð .. That disshes and doblers bifor this ilke doctour, Were molten led in his maw and Mahoun amyddes. 1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* xxvi. 6 Me thoct, amangis the feyndis fell, Mahoun gart cry ane dance Off schrewis. *Ibid.* xxvii. 3 Nixt that a tournament wes tryd, That lang befor in hell wes cryd, In presens of Mahoun. 1578 N. BAXTER *Calvin on Jonah* Ep. Ded. 3 In the pestilent pollicies of that Mahound Matchiavile. 1794 BURNS *The De'il's awa* 3 The De'il cam fiddling thro' the town, And danc'd awa wi' the Exciseman; And ilka wife cry'd, 'Auld Mahoun, We wish you luck o' your prize, man'.

† 5. *attrib.* or *adj.* Muslim, heathen.
1624 FLETCHER *Rule a Wife* iv. iii, My pagan cozen, My mighty Mahound kinsman, what quirk now? *Ibid.* v. v, Who's this? my Mauhound cousin?

|| **mahout** (mə'həʊt). *Indian.* Also 9 **mahote**, **mahoot**, **mohaut**, **mahouhut**, **mohout**. [Hindī *mahāut*, *mahāwat*.] An elephant-driver.

1662 J. DAVIES tr. *Mandelslo's Trav.* 81 The Serriewan hath the oversight of the Camels, and the *Mahout*, that of the Elephants. 1799 CORSE in *Phil. Trans.* LXXXIX. 36 *note*, I sent for the driver [note, Or *Mahote*, as he is generally called] to ask some questions concerning this elephant. 1819 *Sporting Mag.* IV. 174 The scuffle between the elephant and the Mahout. 1826 HOCKLEY *Pandurang Hari* I. 6 A *Mahouhut*, or elephant driver. 1859 LANG *Wand. India* 90 The mahoot, or elephant-driver, was attired in the most gorgeous manner. 1891 R. KIPLING *Life's Handicap* 307 The very best of the elephants belonged to the very worst of the drivers or mahouts.

mahova, **mahower**, var. forms of MAHWA.

|| **Mahratta** (mə'rætə). Also 8 **Moratta**, **Maharattor**, **Morattoe**, **Mar(h)atta**, **Merhattah**, 8-9 **Mharatta**, 9- **Maratha**. [Hindī *Marhāṭṭa*.]

1. One of a Scytho-Dravidian race occupying the central and south-western parts of India.

1763 SCRAFTON *Indostan* (1770) 36 He was suddenly alarmed with an invasion of eighty thousand Mharattas. 1765 HOLWELL *Hist. Events Bengal* 1. (1766) 105 These united princes and people are those which are known by the general name of Maharattors. 1778 R. ORME *Hist. Milit. Trans.* II. 1. 32 An army of 80,000 Morattoes. 1844 H. H. WILSON *Brit. India* I. 3 In the outset of the contest, native opinion had inclined to the Mahrattas. 1925 S. N. SEN *Administrative Syst. Marathas* (ed. 2) p. vii, The Marathas .. engaged in a life and death struggle. 1971 R. RUSSELL tr. *Ahmad's Shore & Wave* i. 10 The Mughal Empire fell and the Marathas overspread the land.

2. The language of the Mahrattas. = MAHRATTI.

1837 COLEBROOKE *Misc. Ess.* II. 29 The Mahārāshtra, or Mahrāta, is the language of a nation which has in the present century greatly enlarged its ancient limits.

3. *attrib.* or *adj.* Pertaining to the Mahrattas. *Mahratta Ditch* (or *Entrenchment*): a ditch made in 1742 to protect Calcutta from invasion by Mahrattas; a similar ditch made at Madras in 1780.

1758 *Ann. Reg.* 285 There was a man who carried a large Moratta battle-axe on his shoulder. 1778 R. ORME *Hist. Milit. Trans.* II. 1. 45 The Morattoe ditch. 1782 *Indian Gaz.* 10 Aug. (Y.). To the Proprietors and Occupiers of Houses . . . within the Mahratta Entrenchment. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) X. 563/2 Rajah Sahou, who considerably extended the Marhatta dominions. 1823 SIR J. MALCOLM *Mem. Central India* II. 115 The Mahratta Brahmins. 1842 TENNYSON *Locksley H.* 155 Where in wild Mahratta-battle fell my father evil-starr'd. 1858 J. M. MITCHELL *Mem. R. Nesbit* iii 65 The Maratha chiefs soon claimed to be the lords paramount of India. 1874 LAL BEHARI DAY *Govinda Samanta* I iv. 25 The Calcutta cockney, who glories in the Mahratta Ditch. 1886 KIPLING *Departmental Ditties* (ed. 2) 7 Rajah Rustum . . . Roused his Secretariat to a fine Maratha fury. 1913 E. M. FORSTER *Let. 1 Jan. in Hill of Devi* (1953) 21 Cocked rakishly over one ear was a Maratha Turban of scarlet and gold. 1942 R.A.F. *Jrnl.* 13 June 4 The Maratha heirs of Sivalji. 1973 *Times* 16 Jan. 12/2 For years . . . the cry of economic exploitation by the dominant Maratha caste to the south has been raised.

|| **Mahratti** (mə'ræti). Also 7 moratty, 9-marathi, -ee, murathee. [Hindī *Marhattī*, f. *Marhatta*: see prec.] The language of the Mahrattas. Also *attrib.*

1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India* & P. 174 They tell their Tale in Moratty. 1827 R. NESBIT in *Mem. iii.* (1858) 82, I attended the Marathi worship. . . I performed worship with the servants in Marathi. 1831 J. T. MOLESWORTH (*title*) A Dictionary Murathee and English. 1868 BELLAIRS & LAKSHMAN (*title*) A Grammar of the Marathi Language. 1875, 1880 [see KANARESE a. and sb.]. 1878 G. SMITH *Life J. Wilson* ii. (1879) 34 The New Testament in the Vernacular Marathee. 1908 T. G. TUCKER *Introd. Nat. Hist. Lang.* 187 Marathi in the north-west Deccan. 1925 S. N. SEN *Administrative Syst. Marathas* (ed. 2) 2 Next in importance, are the *bakhars* or Marathi prose chronicles. 1933 L. BLOOMFIELD *Lang.* iv. 63 Such great languages as Marathi. 1949 'G. ORWELL' *Note-Bk. in Coll. Ess.* (1968) IV. 513 We always had difficulty with the Marathi newsletter. 1953 E. M. FORSTER *Hill of Devi* 41 He could recall his father reciting in Marathi the ballads and epics of their race. 1958 A. TOYNBEE *East to West* xxxii. 99 If the city [sc. Bombay] had been merged in a separate Marathi-speaking state, [etc.]. 1967 'W. HAGGARD' *Conspirators* ii. 20 His parents had spoken Marathi, beautiful Brahmin's Marathi. 1971 *Illustr. Weekly India* 25 Apr. 21/2 The personal feelings of eminent Marathi poet P. S. Rege. 1971 *Femina* (Bombay) 30 Apr. 16/2 (Adv.). In four languages: English, Hindi, Gujarati and Marathi. 1971 H. R. F. KEATING *Inspector Ghote goes by Train* II. ix. 211 He ordered in Hindi. He ordered in Marathi. He ordered in crude English.

|| **mahseer** ('mɑ:sɪə(r)). Also mahase(e)r, mahsir, marseir, *Dicts.* mah(a)sur, maseer. [Hindī *mahāsīr*, believed to represent Skr. *mahācīras* 'bighead'. Another Hindī name is *mahāsaūla*, of obscure origin.] A large Indian freshwater cyprinoid fish, *Barbus tor*, resembling the barbel.

1854 HOOKER *Himalayan Jrnls.* I. xvii. 398 A fine 'Mahaser' (a very large carp). 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade, Mahaser.* 1859 LANG *Wand. India* 3 In the broad tributaries to the Ganges and the Jumna, may be caught [with a fly] the mahseer, the leviathan salmon. 1880 GÜNTHER *Fishes* 594 The 'Mahaser' of the mountain streams of India. 1894 POLLOK *Incid. For. Sport* 355 Mahseer Fishing. *Ibid.* 366, I got 277 pounds of mahseer.

Mahsud ('mɑ:sʊd). Also Mahsood. A member of one of the principal tribes of Waziristan in north-west Pakistan, noted for their bellicosity. Also *adj.*

1873 E. BALFOUR *Cycl. India* (ed. 2) V. s.v. *Wazira*, The Wazeeri are divided into three great divisions, or Usman khey, Ahmedzye, and Mahsood. 1882 H. B. ROWNEY *Wild Tribes India* II. i. 120 The Wuzeerās . . . are a bold and ferocious people. . . The principal tribal divisions among them are: the Māhsuds, Ahmedzyes, Othmānzyses, and Bithunnees. 1895 *Blackw. Mag.* July 79 The Mahsud headmen solemnly bound themselves to renounce looting the Powindah caravans. 1898 H. W. MILLS *Pathan Revolt N.-W. India* (ed. 3) iv. 22 Even after the Mahsuds had attacked Wano, Waziristan was not permanently occupied. 1909 *Daily Chron.* 2 June 1/7 The Mahsuds, who have been causing trouble on the Indian frontier, are said to have secured 10,000 rifles. 1920 *Blackw. Mag.* Oct. 445/1 You take the road to Mahsudland. *Ibid.* 457/2 The half-veiled, unfriendly, grey Mahsud hills. 1924 [see BRAHUI sb. and a.]. 1957 R. HILTON N.-W. *Frontier* x. 133 The 20th Punjabis . . . hustled the mob of Mahsuds out of the camp at the points of their bayonets. 1963 *Listener* 10 Jan. 96/2 A column was out against refractory Mahsuds.

† **Mahu**. *Obs.* Also 7 Maho. [Perh. suggested by MAHOUND.] Used as the name of a devil.

1603 HARSNET *Popish Impost.* x. 50 Maho was generally Dictator of hell: and yet for good manners sake, hee was contented of his good nature to make shew, that himselfe was vnder the check of Modu. 1605 SHAKS. *Lear* III. iv. 149 The Prince of Darknesse is a Gentleman. Modo he's call'd and Mahu. *Ibid.* IV. i. 63 (1608 Qo.) Hobbidence Prince of dumbnes, Mahu of stealing, Modo of murder.

mahume, variant of MAHONE *Obs.*

Mahumetan(e, variant of MAHOMETAN).

|| **mahwa** ('mɑ:wə). Also 7 mahova, mahoua, māwee, 8-9 mahwah, 9 mowah, mahva, mhowa,

mahúa, muohwa, mahower, 20 moa, mohua, mohur, mohwa, mowra, mowrah. [Hindī *mahwa*, also *mahúa*, repr. Skr. *madhuka*, f. *madhu* sweet.]

1. A large tree, *Madhuca latifolia*, native to India and belonging to the family Sapotaceæ, which bears fleshy, edible flowers and is used as a timber-tree; also, a smaller, related tree, *Madhuca butyracea*, the Indian butter tree, native to Nepal, whose seeds yield an oily, butter-like substance. Also *mahwa-tree*.

1687 A. LOVELL tr. *Thevenot's Trav.* III. 73 Manguiers, Mahova, Quieson, Caboul, and other sorts of Trees. *Ibid.* 94 They are Trees which they call Mahoua. 1785 C. HAMILTON in *Asiat. Researches* (1799) I. 300 There is a very curious and useful tree called by the Natives of Bahar . . . the Māhwah or Māwee . . . the Sanscrit name is Madhūca or Madhūdruma. *Ibid.*, A description of the Mahwah tree. 1803 J. T. BLUNT *ibid.* VII. 58 We encamped at a tank and grove of Mowah trees. 1813 J. FORBES *Orient. Mem.* II. 451 The mowah (*bassia butyracea*) . . . attains the size of an English oak. 1854 SIMMONDS *Commerc. Prod. Veget. Kingd.* 538 Mahower (*Bassia latifolia*) is common in most parts of the Bengal Presidency. The oil a good deal resembles that last described. 1879 E. ARNOLD *Lt. Asia* VI. (1881) 140 Beneath broad-leaved mahúa trees. 1889 G. S. BOULGER *Uses of Plants* III. 139 The Mahwa, besides its saccharine flowers, yields 33 per cent. of a butter from its seeds, used in India as food, and now imported for soap and candle making. 1895 MRS. B. M. CROKER *Village Tales* (1896) 177 Drink—drink, from the fatal mowra-tree. 1907 B. M. CROKER *Company's Servant* xii. 108 A sickly tamarind and two frail gold mohur trees. 1922 W. SCHLICH *Man. Forestry* (ed. 4) I. II. 134 Mention should be made of the flowers of . . . the 'mohwa' tree, the corolla of which is eaten fresh or dried, or distilled into intoxicating liquor. 1934 'G. ORWELL' *Burmese Days* II. 20 Gold mohur trees like vast umbrellas of bloodred bloom. 1951 *Dict. Gardening* (R. Hort. Soc.) III. 1220/2 *M[adhuca] latifolia*. Mahwah or Moa . . . The flowers are edible and the wood valuable. 1954 J. MASTERS *Bhowani Junction* xxvii. 234 There was a gold mohur tree in bloom, its branches leaning out. 1964 R. PERRY *World of Tiger* x. 142 The oak-like mohua tree . . . carries a tremendous weight of flowers—a hundredweight or more on a single tree.

2. An ardent spirit distilled from the flowers of the Mahwa tree.

1810 V. M. WILLIAMSON *E. India Vade Mecum* II. 153 Shops where . . . Mowah, Pariah Arrack, &c., are served out. 1866 *Treas. Bot.*, *Mowra*, a kind of arrack obtained from *Bassia latifolia*.

3. *attrib.*, as *mahwa-arrack*, -*butter*, -*flower*, -*liquor*, -*oil*, -*spirit*, *mowrah meal*, the dried and powdered residue of the seeds of the mahwa tree, after the oil has been extracted, used as a pesticide to kill worms in turf.

1813 J. FORBES *Orient. Mem.* II. 451 This by way of distinction is called mowah-arrack 1854 SIMMONDS *Commerc. Prod. Veget. Kingd.* 511 Illiepic oil . . . and Muohwa oil. 1873 DRURY *Usef. Plants India* 70 In 1848 a quantity of Mahwah oil was forwarded to the Secretary of the E. I. and China Association. 1876 *Cornh. Mag.* Sept. 321 A great cup of liquor distilled from the Mhwa flower. 1889 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Mahwah butter*, a greenish or yellowish concrete oil obtained from the seeds of *Bassia latifolia*. 1920 *Nature* 1 Apr. 147/1 The possibility of utilising the mowra flowers of India for the purpose [of manufacturing alcohol] is discussed. . . They are used by the natives as a foodstuff, and especially for the preparation by fermentation of an alcoholic liquor called daru or mohwa spirit. 1939 R. B. DAWSON *Pract. Lawn Craft* xxv. 180 Mowrah meal . . . does not maintain the turf in worm-free condition for longer than about two years. 1948 I. G. LEWIS *Turf* xii. 121 The residue of an Indian bean after the oil has been extracted for commercial purposes, Mowrah Meal is a material which is entirely safe to use. 1971 *Illustr. Weekly India* 18 Apr. 35/1 Toddy and mohua liquor are also sometimes drunk. 1973 R. GROUNDS *Perfect Lawn* viii. 73 Mowrah meal applied in summer or autumn . . . will effectively reduce the worm population.

Mahzor, var. MACHZOR.

mai (mai). Shortened form of MATAI.

1831 G. BENNETT in *London Med. Gaz.* 12 Nov. 184/2 *Podocarpus Species*. . . This tree, the Mai or Matai of the natives of New Zealand, is an unpublished species of *Podocarpus*. 1845 [see HINAU]. 1855 R. TAYLOR *Te Ika a Mani* 440 Matai, mai . . . a tree with a fine thick top, and leaf much resembling that of the yew. 1874 LINDLEY & MOORE *Treas. Bot.* II. Suppl. 1315/1 Mai (N. Zeal.), *Podocarpus spicata*. 1946 *Jrnl. Polynesian Soc.* LV. 145 Matai, a tree (*Podocarpus spicata*), black-pine: often shortened to māi.

|| **maia** ('meiə, 'maɪə). *Zool.* [L. *maia*, Gr. *μαῖα*.] A spider-crab.

1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Maia*, . . . a kind of Sea Crab-fish. 1865 GOSSE *Land & Sea* (1874) 81 The spider-crab, or maia; of little value as food, though occasionally eaten.

maian ('meɪən). *Zool.* [f. prec. + -AN.] A crustacean of the family *Maiidae*. (Cf. MAIROID.)

1839 *Penny Cycl.* XIV. 296 *Maiidae* or *Maians*, the second tribe of the family of *Oxyrhynchi*, according to the system of M. Milne Edwards.

maich, Sc. form of MAUGH.

maid (meid), sb.¹ Forms: 2 meide, 2-3 mede, 3 mæide, 3-6 meyde, mayde, 3-7 maide, 5-7 mayd, (6 mayed, 7 made), 6- maid. [Shortened from MAIDEN: not identical with OE. *mægeð* = G. *magd.*]

1. a. A girl; a young (unmarried) woman. = MAIDEN 1. Now only (exc. *dial.*) *arch.* or *playful*.

c 1205 LAY. 256 þa þis child was feir muche þa luuede he a maide. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 297 þis mayde isposued was of so heye blode. c 1320 *Sir Tristr.* 2702 þe maide answerd in lede, 'þer of haue þow no care'. c 1407 LYDC. *Reas. & Sens.* 151 Faire and freshe of hewe, As a mayde in hir beaute. 1546-7 *Test. Ebor.* (Surtees Soc.) VI. 252 Desiringe her to be good ladie to my litle meyde, her god daughter. 1571 ABP. GRINDAL *Articles* § 54 Legacies giuen . . . to other . . . godly vses as to . . . poore Maydes marriages. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* VI. xii. 20 She found . . . That this young Mayd . . . Is her owne daughter. 1629 MILTON *Hymn Nativ.* xxii, In vain the Tyrian Maids their wounded Thamuz mourn. 1782 COWPER 'Sweet stream', Sweet stream . . . Apt emblem of a virtuous maid! 1800 COLERIDGE *Christabel* II. 238 Sweet maid, . . . Thy sire and I will crush the snake! 1830 TENNYSON *Poems* 142 There are no maids like English maids, So beautiful as they be. 1886 KIPLING *Departm. Ditties*, etc. (1888) 64 'By all I am misunderstood!' if the Matron shall say, or the Maid.

b. *poet.* in personifications. (Freq. in the 18th c.)

1742 GRAY *Adversity* 27 Melancholy, silent maid, With leaden eye. 1747 COLLINS *Ode Passions* 1 When Music, heavenly maid, was young.

2. a. A virgin; *spec.* of the Virgin Mary († *maid Mary*); = MAIDEN 2. *Obs.* or *arch.*

a 1175 *Cott. Hom.* 227 To ane mede þe was Maria zehaten. c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 77 þet halie meide [sc. Maria]. c 1275 *Passion our Lord* 597 in O.E. *Misc.* 54 Vre louerd ihesu crist þe wes ibore of þe meyde. c 1290 S. *Eng. Leg.* 79/57 I-bore of mayde marie. c 1320 *Sir Beues* 2197 þat i ne tok neuer wif, Boute zhe were maide clene. c 1386 CHAUCER *Knt.'s T.* 1470 Thou art mayde and keper of vs alle . . . And whil I lyue a mayde I wol thee serue. c 1410 HOCCKLEVE *Moder of God* 11 Humble lady mayde modir and wyf. c 1483 CAXTON *Dialogues* 48/17 Who serueth our lord, And the mayde marye. 1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* lxx. 4 Thow . . . Gabriell send with the salutatioun On-to the mayd of maist humilite. a 1529 SKELTON *Replyc.* 47 Wks. 1843 I. 210 Wotte ye what ye sayed Of Mary, mother and mayed? 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* IV. 479 Cydippe with Licorias, one a Maid, And one that once had call'd Lucina's Aid. 1834 SIR H. TAYLOR 2nd Pt. *Philip van Artevelde* v. i. (*song*), Quoth tongue of neither maid nor wife To beart of neither wife nor maid.

b. *Hist.* As a title of Joan of Arc, *the Maid (of God, of Orleans)*, a rendering of F. *la Pucelle*.

a 1548 HALL *Chron.*, *Hen. VI* (1809) 157 This wyche or manly woman, (called the maide of God) the Frenchemen greatly glorified. 1691 J. HEATH *Eng. Chron.* 164 Joan, called by the French, the Maid of God. 1762 HUME *Hist. Eng. to Hen. VII.* II. 335 *marg.*, The maid of Orleans. 1849 LINGARD *Hist. Eng.* (1855) IV. i. 17/2 The maid of Orleans . . . led the assailants. 1875 J. GAIRDNER *Lancaster & York* vii. (ed. 2) 130 Rumours of the . . . miracles of the Maid were repeated even in the English camp.

† c. *transf.* A man that has always abstained from sexual intercourse. (Cf. Gr. *παρθένος* and patristic L. *virgo*.) *Obs.*

1340 *Ayenb.* 230 Saint Ion þe ewangelist þet wes mayde wes among þe apostles þe meste belouede of oure lhorde. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) I. 365 A preost þat is clene mayde. 1460 CAPGRAVE *Chron.* (1858) 5 Abel. . . a mayde, a martire, kild of his brothir of pure envy. 1525 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* II. cxv. [cxi.] 331 He was swete, courtesse, meke, and a mayde of body. 1601 SHAKS. *Troel. N. v.* i. 270 You are betroth'd both to a maid and man. 1606 B. JONSON *Hymenæi* 94 View two noble Maids Of either sexe, to Union sacrificed. a 1641 BP. MOUNTAGU *Acts & Mon.* (1642) 542 Joseph was . . . a maid, never knowing woman, as never being married before. 1710 *Brit. Apollo* III. No. 60. 2/2 He Dy'd a Maid.

3. An unmarried woman, spinster. † *to stand on the maid*: (of a woman) to remain single. (Now rare exc. in OLD MAID.)

1603 DEKKER *Wonderfull Yeaere* E. To die maides! O horrible! 1615 CHAPMAN *Odys.* VI. 52 Because thou shalt no more stand on the Maid [ἐνὲ οὐροῦ ἐνὶ ὄνυ παρθένος ἕσσαι]. 1648 *Par Reg. St. John Maddermarket, Norwich* (MS.), A maid almost a hundred yeare old, buried 14 Nov. Anno dni 1648. 1700 DRYDEN *Sigs. & Guisc.* 16 For this, when ripe for marriage, he delayed Her nuptial bands, and kept her long a maid. 1747 *General Advertiser* 4 July, The Match [at Cricket] . . . between the Maids of Charlton and the Maids of Singleton . . . will be play'd in the Artillery-Ground. 1814 SCOTT *Wav.* v, Miss Lucy St. Aubin lived and died a maid for his sake.

4. a. A female servant or attendant; a MAID-SERVANT; often with defining word prefixed as *bar-, chamber-, farm-, house-, nurse-, servant-maid*, etc., q.v.; *lady's maid* (see LADY 18).

1390 GOWER *Conf.* I. 128 Sche . . . goth to chambre and hath compleigned Unto a Maide which she triste. 1513 MORE *Rich. III* (1883) 59 That it was not princely to mary hys owne subject, . . . onely as it were a rich man that would mary his mayde. 1567 *Gude & Godtie* B. ix. (S.T.S.) 9 Thy nychtbouris wyfe. . . Thou couet not to the, . . . his oxe, his maide nor page. 1658 EVELYN *Diary* 27 Jan., He [a child] would . . . select the most pathetic psalms, . . . to read to his mayde during his sicknesse. 1698 WANLEY in *Lett. Lit. Men* (Camden) 258 The maid told me that Dr. Smith had been there since I went. 1794 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Myst. Udolpho* xxv, You must dismiss your maid, lady. 1835 *Gentl. Mag.* Nov. 491 We kept no maid:—and I had much to do. 1860 Q. VICTORIA *Life Highl.* (1868) 138 The two maids had driven over by another road in the waggone. 1880 OUIDA *Moths* I. 39 My maid must run up something for you to wear by to-morrow.

b. *maid-of-all-work*, a female servant who does all kinds of house-work.

1809 MALKIN *Gil Blas* IV. vii. ¶ 8 An old abigail, whom I had formerly known as maid-of-all-work to an actress. 1848 THACKERAY *Trav. Lond.* Wks. 1886 XXIV. 350 The red-haired maid-of-all-work coming out with yesterday's paper. 1887 *Spectator* 16 Apr. 534/2 First she is a maid-of-all-work in the family of a poor clergyman.

transf. 1858 HUXLEY in *Life* (1900) I. xii. 158 Non-official maid-of-all-work in Natural Science to the Government.

5. In certain American universities used as a degree-title in correspondence to *Bachelor*. Now *Hist.*

1885 *Pall Mall G.* 5 Mar. 3/2 The Americans... talk of Miss Bluestocking... as 'Maid of Philosophy', 'Maid of Science', 'Maid of Arts'. 1888 *BRUCE Amer. Commw.* III. vi. cii. 445 *note*. Mr. D. C. Gilman... mentions the following among the degree titles awarded in some institutions to women... Laureate of Science, Proficient in Music, Maid of Philosophy.

6. Applied *dial.* to various inanimate objects (see also E.D.D.). a. = MAIDEN *sb.* 5. b. = MAIDEN *sb.* 6. c. A clothes-horse; = MAIDEN *sb.* 7 b. d. A washerwoman's dolly; = MAIDEN 7 c.

a. a 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew, Kissing the Maid*, an Engine in Scotland, and at Halifax in England.

b. 1786 *Har'st Rig* cxlii. (1794) 43 Lang was the Har'st and little corn! And, sad mischance! the Maid was shorn After sunset.

c. 1795 *Lond. Chron.* 23 July 78 As if a horse, or maid for clothes, had been thrown with violence to the ground.

d. 1882 *W. Worc. Gloss.* 36.

7. A name given to the Skate and Thornback (*Raia batis* and *R. clavata*) when young. Also to the Twait Shad, *Alosa finta* (in Fr. similarly called *pucele*). Cf. MAIDEN *sb.* 8.

1579 J. JONES *Preserv. Bodie & Soule* i. xiv. 26 Of fishes, ... Whiting, Smelt, Maids, Loch, Sammon. 1598 *Epulario Fiii*, Take out the guts of maids or Thornbacks by the gills with a forke or string. 1655 MOUTET & BENNET *Health's Improv.* 157 Maides are as little and tender Skates. 1714 *GAY Trivia* II. 292 The golden-belly'd Carp, the broad-finn'd Maid. 1769 *PENNANT Brit. Zool.* III. 70 Their [the thornbacks'] young... which (as well as those of the skate) before they are old enough to breed, are called maids. 1851 *MAYHEW Lond. Labour* I. 65 Piles of huge maids, dropping slime from the counter, are eagerly examined and bartered for. 1862 *COUCH Brit. Fishes* IV. 122 Twait Shad. Maid.

8. *Comb.*: a. appositive, as *maid-attendant*, *-mother*, *-nurse*, *service*, *-slave*, *-widow*, *†-woman*; b. attributive, as *maid-face*; c. originative, as *maid-birth*, *-born* adjs.; d. parasynthetic, as *maid-faced* adj.; e. similitive, as *maid-like*, *-pale* adjs.; also *maid-fish* = sense 7; *† maids' ale*, the festival of the maids' guild; *† maid's hair*, *Galium verum*; *maid's sickness* = GREEN-SICKNESS.

1896 *Daily News* 30 Oct. 10/7 *Maid-Attendant to an elderly or invalid lady. 1855 *BAILEY Mystic*, etc. 91 The pearl conceived of dew and lightning, type Of that pure *maid-birth yet to bless the world. a 1649 *DRUMM*, OF *HAWTH. Poems* Wks. (1711) 24 Mild creatures, in whose warm crib now lies That... holy *maid-born Wight. c 1407 *LYDG. Reas. & Sens.* 3629 Euerych hath a *mayde face Of syghte lusty to embrace. 1610 *HEALEY St. Aug. Cite of God* 686 Sphinx *maid-fac'd, fetherd-foule, foure-footed beast. 1810 *Splendid Follies* I. 130 Distorting her countenance to the semblance of a *maid-fish. 1606 *SYLVESTER Du Bartas* II. iv. ii. *Magnif.* 1417 A Mars-like Courage in a *Maid-like blush. 1839 *BAILEY Festus* iii. (1852) 28 Seven fair maidlike moons attending him Perfect his sky. 1830 *TENNYSON Palace of Art* xxiv, The *maid-mother... Sat smiling, babe in arm. 1895 *Daily News* 15 May 10/6 Mrs. H. wishes to recommend her maid... as *Maid-Nurse. 1593 *SHAKS. Rich.* II, iii. iii. 98 Ten thousand bloody crownes of Mothers Sonnes Shall... Change the complexion of her *Maid-pale Peace To Scarlet Indignation. 1547 *Croscombe Ch. wardens' Accts.* (Som. Rec. Soc.), [Received from] The *maydes ayll xxij's vjd. 1597 *GERARDE Herbal* II. cccclxviii. 968 In English our Ladies Bedstraw, Cheese renning, *Maides Haire, and petie Mugwet. 1657 *COLES Adam in Eden* cccxliii. It is called... in English Ladies Bedstraw, and sometimes Maids haire, from the finnesse of the Leaves. 1951 *N.Y. Times* 28 Oct. VIII. 19 (Advt.), Shamrock apartment hotel... *Maid service. 1968 *Globe & Mail* (Toronto) 17 Feb. 49/1 (Advt.), Prince Carlton Hotel Ltd. Rooms. Maid service, telephones. 1969 'O. BLEECK' *Brass Go-Between* (1970) vi. 69 In addition to daily maidservice, the Adelphi offered a restaurant and bar. 1971 *Country Life* 23 Dec. 1814/4 [Villa]... Sleep 10, c.h.w., refrigerator, maid service. 1973 H. NIELSEN *Severed Key* v. 60, I wonder if this place provides maid service. 1633 *FORD 'Tis Pity* III. ii, May bee, 'tis but the *Maides sicknesse, an ouer-flux of youth. 1603 *North's Plutarch, Camillus* (1612) 150 Faire *maide slaues dressed vp like gentlewomen. 1655 *FULLER Ch. Hist.* II. ii. 592 He stayed so long, that his Church presumed him dead, and herself a *Maid-Widow, which lawfully might receive another Husband. c 1320 *Sir Beues* (MS. A) 2203 And boutte pe finde me *maide wimman... Send me ajen to me fon.

† *maid*, *sb.* 2 Corrupt form of MEDINE, Egyptian coin. *Obs.*

1674 *JEAKE Arith.* (1696) 134 At... Alexandria, They account by Ducats, either Ducat de Pargo, of 120 Maids, ... or Italian Ducat of 35 Maids.

maid, *v.* [f. MAID *sb.* 1.]

1. *intr.* To do maids' work; to act as a maid. 1900 *PINERO Gay Ld. Quex* I. 14 And when I got sick of maiding, I went to Dundas's opposite, and served three years at the hairdressing. 1936 M. MITCHELL *Gone with Wind* iv. 63 My Prissy been maidin' fo' Miss India fo' a year now. 1958 V. P. JOHNS *Servant's Probl.* I. 11 During the two months I've been maiding for Mr. Atterbury, one or the other of them have been in every day.

2. *dial.* = MAIDEN *v.* 2.

1882 *W. Worc. Gloss.*

3. *trans.* To wait on (a person) as a maid.

1909 R. HICHENS *Bella Donna* xxi. 228, I must learn to maid you. 1929 'R. OKE' *Frolic Wind* v. 83 It was, of course, certainly untrue that she had a fourth to maid her. 1934 A. CHRISTIE *Murder on Orient Express* III. iv. 219 Susanne... used to look after my clothes and maid me. 1949 C. H. B. KITCHIN *Cornish Fox* xi. 164 What would happen to the

Colonel after the wedding?... Upton wouldn't be at all pleased if Delia continued to 'maid' her father from Southview.

Hence *maid* *vbl. sb.*

1882 *W. Worc. Gloss.* 36 Mairding-tub. 1900 [see MAID *v.* 1]. 1921 *Chambers's Jnrl.* 1 Jan. 73/1 If you require 'maid'ing, you tell the lady of the bureau of your floor, and she supplies you with an attendant. 1955 'C. H. ROLPH' *Women of Streets* vi. 78 Mairding to a prostitute is a definite job.

maid, *obs. pa. t. and pa. pple. of MAKE v.*

|| *maidan* (maɪ'dɑ:n). *Indian.* Also 7 *maydan*, *medon*, *mei-*, *m(e)ydan*, 7, 9 *midan*, 9 *maidaun*. [Pers. *maidān*.] An open space in or near a town; an esplanade or parade-ground.

1625 *PURCHAS Pilgrims* I. iv. 423 The Medon, which is a pleasant greene, in the midst whereof is a May-pole to hang a light on. 1662 J. DAVIES tr. *Olearius' Voy. Ambass.* v. (1669) 172 The Meydan, that is the great Market-place. *Ibid.* 178 The Market-place, or Maydan, is large and noble. 1698 *FRYER Acc. E. India* & P. 249 The Midan, or open space before the Cawn's Palace. 1845 *STOCQUELER Handbk. Brit. India* (1854) 189 Dum Dum... is a spacious cantonment, with an extensive maidaun, or esplanade. 1879 A. FORBES *Camps, Quarters*, etc. (1896) 283 Before me on the maidan is the plain monument to Sir Mountstuart Jackson. 1882 *Mrs. B. M. CROKER Proper Pride* II. i. 14 He... was galloping away over the moonlit midan.

† *maid-child*. *Obs.* = MAIDEN-CHILD.

c 1205 *LAY.* 14378 He bad Hengest his dring 3iuen him þat maide-child. *Ibid.* 24529 Moni mæide child was þere. c 1375 *Cursor M.* 11299 (Laud) For maide child [other texts maiden child] as long also. c 1386 *CHAUCER Shipman's T.* 95 A mayde child cam in hire compaignye. a 1450 *MYRC* 217 Also thys mote ben hem sayde, Boþe for knaue chyldere & for mayde, That [etc.]. 1535 *COVERDALE Lev.* xii. 5 But yf she beare a maydechilde [1611 *maid child*]. 1608 *SHAKS. Per.* v. iii. 6 [She] brought forth a Mayd child calld Marina.

maiden ('meɪd(ə)n), *sb.* and *a.* Forms: 1 *mæȝden*, *mæden*, *Northumb.* *mai(ȝ)den*, 2 *mæȝdon*, 2-3 *mei-*, *meiden*, 3 *mæiden*, *Orm.* *mæȝdenn*, 4-7 *mayden*, (4 *maþen*, 4-6 *ma-*, *mai-*, *maj-*, *maydan*, *-din(e)*, *-don*, *-dun*, *-dyn*, 6 *madne*, 9 *maden*), 3- *maiden*. [OE. *mæȝden* str. neut. = OHG. *magatîn*, (MHG. *magetîn*; the mod.G. *mädchen* is not identical).—O Teut. type **magadīno*—pre-Teut. **mogh^wōtīno-m*, a dim. formation (see -EN) from **mogh^wōtī-s* maiden, girl, represented by Goth. *magap-s*, OHG. *magad* (MHG. *maget*, mod.G. *magd*, maidservant), OS. *magath* (MDu. *maghet*, Du. *maagd*), OE. *mæȝeð*, *mæȝð* maid, virgin; related to pre-Teut. **moghu-s* boy, young man (OIrish *mug* slave, Avestic *magu* young man), whence Goth. *magu-s*, ON. *mog-r*, OS., OE. *magu*. Cf. *MAY sb.* 1.]

A. *sb.*

1. a. A girl; a young (unmarried) woman; = MAID 1. (Not now in colloquial use exc. *dial.*)

c 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Matt. ix. 24 Gað heonun nys pys mæden [c 1160 *Haiton mæȝdon*] dead soðlice ac heo slæpð. a 1100 *Voc.* in *Wr.-Wülcker* 310/9 *Puella*, mæden, oððe geong wifman. c 1205 *LAY.* 2214 He nom of þan monkune þreo swiðe feire mæidene. c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 2749 Hirdes wulden ðe maidenes deren, Oc moyses ðor hem gan weren. 1340 *HAMPOLE Pr. Cons.* 4966 Alle men sal ryse þan þat ever had life, Man and woman, mayden and wyfe. c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* vi. (Thomas) 58 A madyne com amange þam all of hebrew borne In-to þe land. c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 1363 Maydons for mornynge haue þere mynde loste. c 1470 *HENRY Wallace* v. 580 In Lanryk duelt a gentill woman thair, A madyn myld. 1559 *Mirr. Mag.*, *Dk. Clarence* vii, A maiden of a noble house and old. 1601 *SHAKS. All's Well* I. iii. 155 (Gods mercie maiden) dos it curd thy blood To say I am thy mother? 1710 *Tatler* No. 252 ¶ 5 We... have a Boy and a Girl: The Lad Seventeen, the Maiden Sixteen. 1853 M. ARNOLD *Scholar-Gipsy* ix, Maidens, who from the distant hamlets come To dance around the Fyfield elm in May. 1855 *Cornwall* 227 'Maidens', as the Cornish people term girls from 16 to 17 years of age. 1860 *TYNDALL Glac.* I. xxiv. 173 A vigorous English maiden might have ascended the [ice] fall without much difficulty. 1887 *BOWEN Virg., Æneid* II. 238 Round it advance in procession unwedded maiden and boy.

b. A female child. *Obs. exc. dial.*

c 1200 *ORMIN* 4107 To clippen swa þe cnapess shapp, & toffrenn lac forr mæȝdenn.

c. the answer to a maiden's prayer, an eligible bachelor. Also *transf.*

1935 *Mademoiselle* Aug. 15 Here, you Freshmen, Seniors, et al, is the answer to a maiden's prayer. 1957 J. FLEMING *Maiden's Prayer* II. 109 You're the answer to a maiden's prayer, dear heart. No need for you to do a stroke of work, you can marry money and live the life of a gentleman. 1971 J. BRUNNER *Honky in Woodpile* xi. 83, I was still in college. Thought he was the greatest... answer to a maiden's prayer! 1974 A. PRICE *Other Paths* II. i. 112 You're the answer to a maiden's prayer.

2. a. A virgin; *spec.* of the Virgin Mary († *maiden Mary*); = MAID 2. Now *rare*.

a 1035 *Laws of Cnut* II. c. 52 (53) Gif hwa mæden nyðnæme, si quis uolenter virginem opprimat. a 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 77 þet halie meiden onswerede and seide Quomodò [etc.]. c 1200 *ORMIN* 2102 þeȝȝ wennenn patt 3ho wære wif, Acc 3ho was mæȝdenn clene. c 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* 3/68 I-bore he was of þe maydene Marie! c 1300 *Cursor M.* 28483 (Cott.), I... forced sum woman with nede, and mapens reft þair mapenhede. 1387 *TREvisa Higden* (Rolls) VI. 319 þe kyng 3af here lond for to bulde tweie abbayes of maydons. c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 2940 þat comes but to harme, Gers

maidnes be mart, mariage fordone. a 1400 *Relig. Pieces fr. Thornton MS.* 27 Goddes sone tuke flesche and blode of þe blyssed maydene Marie. 1470-85 *MALORY Arthur* XVIII. xix. 760 A clene mayden I am for hym and for alle other. 1599 *SHAKS. Much Ado* iv. i. 88 Why then you are no maiden.

b. *transf.* A man that has always abstained from sexual intercourse; = MAID 2 c. *Obs.*

c 1300 *Havelok* 995 Of bodi was he mayden clene. 1377 *LANGL. P. Pl. B.* ix. 173 Maydenes and maydenes macche 3ow togideres. c 1440 *Jacob's Well* 277 He was a munk and priour of his hows, & a clene mayden. 1470-85 *MALORY Arthur* XI. xiv, Syre Percyuale... was a parfyte clene mayden. 1497 *BP. ALCOCK Mons Perfect.* D iij, Y^e grete nombre of his apostles were maydens.

3. An unmarried woman, spinster; = MAID 3. *Obs. exc. dial. old maiden* (rare) = OLD MAID. to go maiden: to remain single.

1775 *Tender Father* I. 139 This gentlewoman was an old maiden, and possessed many particularities. a 1802 *Cruel Sister* xiv. in *Child Ballads* I. 128/2 Your cherry cheeks and your yellow hair Garrd me gang maiden evermair.

4. A maid-servant, a female attendant. (Cf. MAID 4.) *arch. and dial.* † *maiden of honour* = MAID OF HONOUR.

971 *Blickl. Hom.* 159 Forþon þu nu sceawa pines mæȝ(d)enes eapmodnesse. 1297 *R. GLOUC.* (Rolls) 8965 Hire maidens broȝte hire clene water eucere wanne heo lete. 13... *Coer de L.* 380 The kynges daughter lay in her bowel, With her maydens of honour. 1377 *LANGL. P. Pl. B.* v. 630 Charite and Chastite ben his chief maydenes. 1434 *E.E. Wills* (1882) 97 To Aneys hir mayden, a russet kyrtell. a 1550 *Freiris of Berwik* 251 in *Dunbar's Poems* 293 He bad the madin kindill on the fyre. 1596 *DALRYMPLE tr. Leslie's Hist. Scot.* II. 113 He requyres in marriage ane of the Quenes madnes. 1611 *BIBLE Ps.* cxliii. 2 As the eyes of a maiden [looke] vnto the hand of her mistresse. 1631 *WEEVER Anc. Funer. Mon.* 446 The Ladies of the Court, and Maydens of Honour.

5. The instrument, similar to the guillotine, formerly used in Edinburgh for beheading criminals; applied occas. to the *Halifax gibbet* (see *GIBBET* 1 c).

1581 in *Row Hist. Kirk* (1842) 86, June 2, 1581.—The Earle of Morton was beheaded with the axe of the Maiden he himself had caused make. 1721 *RAMSAY Genty Tibby* iii, My wyzen with the maiden shore. 1722 *WODROW Hist. Suffer. Ch. Scot.* II. 545 Falling down on his Knees upon the Stool, [the Earl of Argyle] embraced the Maiden... very pleasantly. 1810 *BENTHAM Packing* (1821) 121 The Guillotine... (a French edition of our Halifax Maiden). 1849 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* v. I. 565 The rude old guillotine of Scotland, called the Maiden.

6. *Sc.* a. The last handful of corn cut in the harvest-field, often rudely shaped into the figure of a girl and decorated with ribbons (cf. *KIRN-BABY*). Also *harvest maiden*.

1786 *Har'st Rig* cxxxvi. (1794) 42 For now the Maiden has been win, And Winter is at last brought in. 1797 *Statist. Acc. Scotl.* XIX. 550 The fortunate lass who took the maiden was the Queen of the feast. 1814 J. TRAIN *Mountain Muse* 95 A former neighbour... Who had with them for wedding bruises run, And from them oft the harvest maiden won.

b. The harvest-home and the feast with which it was celebrated.

1806 A. DOUGLAS *Poems* 144 (Jam.) The master has them bidden Come back again, be't foul or fair 'Gainst gloamin', to the Maiden. 1899 *Westm. Gaz.* 13 Mar. 2/1 We speak always of our Harvest Homes as 'Maidens'.

7. † a. (See quot. 1688.) b. *dial.* A clothes-horse. c. *north. dial.* A washerwoman's dolly.

a. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 286/2 The Maidens or Damsels, the two Stands in which the Spindle turns.

b. 1859 E. WAUGH 'Come whoam to thi Childer & Me' 28 *Poems* 55 So aw iron't o my clooas reet weel, An' aw hang'd 'em o' th maiden to dry. 1881 [see *maiden-maker* in 10].

c. 1752 *Gentl. Mag.* XXII. 32 A Machine for washing of Linnen, called a Yorkshire Maiden. 1781 *REES Cycl.*, *Maiden*... the name of a machine first used in Yorkshire, and since introduced into other places, for washing of linen. [The apparatus as described consists of a dolly fitted to a covered wooden tub. This use of the name has app. not survived.] 1829 J. HUNTER *Hallamsh. Gloss.*, *Maiden*, an instrument used in the laundry. 1888 *Sheffield Gloss.* s.v., The maiden is sometimes called a peggy or dolly.

† 8. The name of a fish. (? = MAID *sb.* 8.) *Obs.*

1555 *EDEN Decades* 269 Dried fysshe as soles maydens playces. [1624 *HEYWOOD Captives* II. ii. in *Bullen Old Plays* (1885) IV. 145 For whom weare you a fishing? *Mild.* Marry, for maydens;... But, my gutts, Howe they are sweld with sea brine!]

9. a. Short for *maiden horse*, *over*, *race*, *tree* (see B).

1807 *SIR J. MALCOLM* in *Life* (1856) I xiv. 379 *note*, Grant and I have two horses for the two first maidens. 1880 *Times* 28 Sept. 11/5 [Cricket] Shaw joined Selby, and when a couple of maidens had been sent down luncheon intervened. 1894 *Field* 9 June 850/2 A plantation of young apple trees, ... mostly maidens and two-year-olds, was badly attacked by green aphid. 1898 *Stratford-on-Avon Herald* 11 Feb. 4/4 The Warwickshire Hunt Cup... For horses five years old and upwards, maidens at the time of closing.

b. A strawberry plant bearing its first crop. Also *attrib.*

1928 *Daily Express* 28 May 5/3 The 'runners' are laid from the 'maidens' or last year's [strawberry-]beds. 1974 *Times* 13 July 11/3 Another advantage of growing only maiden strawberries is that it gives us one more crop to work into our programme of crop rotation... I have now decided... to grow only maidens—that is, to take one crop off a plant and then discard it.

c. Short for *maiden bell* (see sense B. 4 f).

1909 *Daily Chron.* 1 Oct. 7/5 The High Wycombe 'tenor'... thus issues proudly from the Whitechapel Foundry a 'maiden'.

10. a. attrib. and Comb., as *maiden-blush*; *maiden-catching*, -eyed, -faced, -folded, -furred, -hued, *tongued* adjs.; *maiden-maker*, -monger; *maiden-bark*, ? the bark of saplings; *maiden-feast*, the feast after cutting the maiden (sense 6); † *maiden-gear*, † -gem, virginity; † *maiden-heart*, a variety of pear; *maiden-meek a.*, meek as befits a maiden; † *maiden-nut* (see quot.); *maiden-rip Sc.* = 6; *maiden-servant* = sense 4; *maiden-skate Sc.* (see quot.); † *maidens' light*, a light (in a church) maintained by maidens; † *maidens' milk* = LAC VIRGINIS; *maiden-thought poet.*, Keats's term for the stage of human development after 'the infant or thoughtless Chamber', one of innocent, untarnished hope; *maiden-widowed a.*, *nonce-wd.*, widowed while still a maiden.

1832 *Planting* 92 in *Lib. Usef. Knowl.*, *Husb.* III, Tiller or Teller, a shoot selected... to stand... for *maiden bark. 1605 BRETON *Soules Immort. Crowne* (Grosart) 7/2 She shewes her there the *Maiden-blush complexion, Betwixt the cherrie Red, and snowie White. 1655 GURNALL *Chr. in Arm.* verse 14. ix. (1669) 36/2 His Maiden-blush modesty will not suffer him to declare his sin. 1861 J. RUFFINI *Dr. Antonio* i. The maidenblush clearness of the skin. 1957 AUDEN & KALLMAN *Magic Flute* i. 28 Had I a *maiden-catching net, Fair maids by dozens I should daily get. 1930 J. MASEFIELD *Wanderer of Liverpool* 24 The *maiden-eyed morning. 1567 GOLDING *Ovid's Met.* vii. (1593) 151 Boreas sonnes had chaste Away the *maiden-faced foules that did the vittels waste. 1797 *Statist. Acc. Scotl.* XIX. 550 It was, till very lately, the custom to give what was called a *Maiden Feast, upon the finishing of the harvest. 1916 D. H. LAWRENCE *Amores* 100 Then lets her black hair loose, the darkness fall About her from her *maiden-folded bands. 1876 G. M. HOPKINS *Wreck of Deutschland* xxxiv, in *Poems* (1967) 62 The heaven-flung, heart-fleshed, *maiden-furred Miracle-in-Mary-of-flame. 1719 D'URFEE *Pills* I. 130 My father takes me for a Saint, Tho' weary of my *Maiden Geer. 1612 DRAYTON *Poly-olb.* x. 148 Chaste Winifrid: who chose Before her *mayden-gem she forcibly would lose [etc.]. 1721 MORTIMER *Husb.* II. 295 The Lewis Pear, or by some the *Maiden-heart. 1913 E. F. BENSON *Thorley Weir* i. 21 The dog-rose spread its *maiden-hued face skywards. 1881 *Instr. Census Clerks* (1885) 143 *Maiden Maker (Clothes Horse). 1847 TENNYSON *Princess* III. 118 Yet *maiden-meek, I prayed Concealment. a1625 FLETCHER *Custom of Country* i. i. This thing you study to betray your child to. This *Maiden-monger. 1884 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech. Suppl.*, *Maiden Nut, the inner one of two nuts on the same screw; the outer is the jam-nut. 1882 J. WALKER *Jaunt to Auld Reekie*, etc. 12 She grips some stalks and twists the *maiden-rip In triple strands. 1533 GAU *Richt Vay* (1888) 11 Thou sal noht desir thy nichtburs wiff *madin seruand beist or noy thing quihik pertenis to hime. 1741 RICHARDSON *Pamela* (1824) I. iv. 19 If the wench, (for so she calls us maiden-servants) takes care of herself she'll improve. 1810 NEILL *List Fishes* 28 (Jam.) The young both of the Thornback and the Skate are denominated *Maiden-skate. 1547-8 in Swayne *Sarum Church-w. Acc.* (1896) 275 For viij li. of wax for the *Maydens light vs. a 1400-50 *Stockh. Med. MS.* 4 A water pat is clepyd *maydinis mylke. 1818 KEATS *Let.* 3 May (1958) I. 281 We no sooner get into the second Chamber, which I shall call the Chamber of *Maiden-Thought, than we become intoxicated with the light and the atmosphere. 1954 L. MACNEICE *Autumn Sequel* 22 The Customs Office of Maiden-thought. 1597 SHAKS. *Lover's Compl.* 100 *Maiden tongu'd he was, and thereof free. 1592 — *Rom. & Jul.* III. ii. 135, I a Maid, die *Maiden-widowed.

b. In various plant-names; † *maiden-lip(s)*, *Echinosperrum Lappula*; † *maiden mercury*, a name for male plants of *Mercurialis annua*; *maiden oak*, *Quercus sessiliflora*; *maiden pink*, *Dianthus deltoides*; *maiden plum (tree)*, a name given to two West Indian trees, (a) *Comocladia integrifolia*, (b) *Chrysobalanus*; *maiden rose* = MAIDEN'S BLUSH; † *maidens' honesty*, *Clematis vitalba*; *maiden's wreath*, a perennial herb of the genus *Francoa*, bearing pink or white flowers in spikes or racemes; cf. *bridal wreath* (BRIDAL a. 2 c). Also MAIDENHAIR, MAIDENWEED.

1589 RIDER *Bibl. Schol.* 1748 *Maiden lips, or tasil, lappago. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* i. lii 78 This kinde may be called in English... Daughters Phyllon, or *Mayden Mercury. 1848 *Phytologist* III. 883 note, The Quercus sessiliflora they [woodmen] call White Oak and *Maiden Oak. 1755 B. STILLINGFL. *Cal. Flora* 7 July, Pinks, *maiden, *Dianthus deltoides*. 1776-96 WITHERING *Brit. Plants* (ed. 3) II. 410 *Maiden Pink*. Sandy meadows, pastures, and heaths. 1882 J. HARDY in *Proc. Berw. Nat. Club* IX. 476 At Makerstoun Crags... the spindle-tree, maiden-pink... and the common feverfew grew. 1725 SLOANE *Jamaica* II. 131 The *Maiden-Plumb-Tree. 1760 J. LEE *Introd. Bot. App.* 318 *Maiden Plumb*, *Chrysobalanus*. 1864 GRISEBACH *Flora W. Ind.* 785 *Maiden-plum*, *Comocladia integrifolia*. 1827 G. DARLEY *Sylvia* 102 Here's a garland of red *maiden-roses for you. 1832 MISS MITFORD *Village Ser.* v. 89 She has just as much colour as any woman ought to have—the maiden-rose tint. a 1601 AUBREY *Nat. Hist. Wilts* (1847) 49 Wild vetch, *maiden's honesty, polypodium [etc.]. 1691 RAY *Ibid.* 50 Calver-keys, hare's-parseley, mayden's-honesty, are country names unknown to me. 1893 W. ROBINSON *Eng. Flower Garden* (ed. 3) 419/1 *Francoa* (*Maiden's Wreath).—Chilian plants of the Saxifrage family... They are rather tender. 1908 G. JEKYLL in *Colour Flower Garden* xiii. 116 *Maiden's Wreath* (*Francoa ramosa*) is a plant for many uses. The foliage, though sparing in quantity, is distinct and handsome. The long flower-stems are flung out with a kind of determination of character. 1952 A. G. L. HELLYER *Sanders' Encycl. Gardening* (ed. 22) 198 *Francoa* (*Maiden's Wreath*; *Bridal Wreath*).

B. *adj.* (from appositive and attributive uses of the sb.). Cf. VIRGIN.

I. Literal uses.

1. Appositive uses. a. Unmarried; now chiefly in *maiden lady*, *sister*: see also MAIDEN AUNT. † b. Of a child: Female; see MAIDEN-CHILD (*obs.*). c. Virgin; sometimes said of men (*obs.*).

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 5546 (Cott.) þe knau barns . . . þai suld . . . sla, þe maiden barns þai suld lat ga. 1300-1400 *Ibid.* 21019 (Gött.) Iohn, maiden saint, iam broþer, [was] mar luued wid crist þan ani oper. 1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 6080 3yf an husband chyldryn haue, One or two, mayden or knaue. c 1314 *Guy Warr.* (A.) 196 And euerich knigt [ches] his leman Of þat gentil maiden wiman. 1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* i. viii. 8 b, The Moorische women and mayden slaues. 1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* III. (Arb.) 192 To blazon forth the Bryttoun mayden Queene. 1591 SHAKS. *I Hen. VI.* iv. vii. 38 Thou Maiden youth, be vanquish by a Maide. 1640 *Wits Recreat.* § 166 She will . . . sit at dinner like a mayden-bride. 1647 TRAPP *Comm. Matt.* xxvii. 60 A new tomb it was, and for that it should be for that virgin body, or maiden-corpse, as one calls it. 1765 in *Waghorn Cricket Scores* (1899) 59 A cricket-match was played . . . by eleven married against eleven maiden women. 1777 SHERIDAN *Sch. Scand.* iv. i. Here, now, is a maiden sister of his. 1798 *Monthly Mag.* VI. 75 [Died] At Windsor Castle, Mrs. Hannah Corbett, a maiden lady. 1852 ROCK *Ch. of Fathers* III. i. 269 The girl-like maiden-mother bowed down before the crib.

2. Of or pertaining to a maiden, or to maidenhood; befitting a maiden, having the qualities of a maiden. *maiden name*: the surname borne by a married woman before her marriage.

1591 SHAKS. *I Hen. VI.* II. iv. 47, I pluck this pale and maiden blossom here. *Ibid.* v. iv. 52 Joan of Arc. . . Whose Maiden-blood, thus rigorously effus'd, Will cry for Vengeance at the Gates of Heauen. 1592 — *Rom. & Jul.* II. ii. 86 The maske of night is on my face, Else would a Maiden blush bepaint my cheek. 1601 — *Twel. N.* v. i. 262 He bring you to a Captaine in this Towne, Where lye my maiden weeds. 1613 — *Hen. VIII.* iv. ii. 169 Strew me ouer With Maiden Flowers, that all the world may know I was a chaste Wife, to my Graue. 1648 HERRICK *Hesper.*, *To Anne Soame*, The meanest part of her Smells like the maiden-pomander. 1689 S. SEWALL *Diary* (1878) I. 305 Visited Cousin Powers, and Cous. Lapworth, whose maiden name was Ann Lee. 1700 DRYDEN *Cinyras & Myrrha* 113 The tender sire who saw her blush and cry Ascrib'd it all to maiden-modesty. 1773 *Life N. Frowde* 5, I was baptized by her [the mother's] maiden Name Neville. 1814 SCOTT *Ld. of Isles* i. iv, Wake, Maid of Lorn! the moments fly, Which yet that maiden-name allow. 1844 DISRAELI *Coningsby* v. vi, Not . . . a word that could call forth a maiden blush. 1862 BORROW *Wild Wales* III. v. 41, I asked her her maiden name. 1922 JOYCE *Ulysses* 366 Her maiden name was Jemima Brown And she lived with her mother in Irishtown.

3. Of female animals: Uncoupled, unmated.

1840 *Boston Advertiser* 30 June 3/4, I killed two sheep; one was a maiden ewe, and the other a wether. 1885 *Bell's Life* 15 June 1/1 To be Sold, Two Maiden Three Year Old Fillies. 1892 *Stratford-on-Avon Herald* 18 Nov. 4/1 To the owner and feeder of the best Pair of . . . Maiden Sows.

II. Figurative uses.

4. That has yielded no results. a. Of an assize, circuit, session: Formerly, one at which no prisoner was condemned to death; now, one at which there are no cases for trial.

a 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew, Maiden-sessions*, when none are Hang'd. 1742 *Gentl. Mag.* July 386 Ended the sessions at the Old Bailey, which proved a maiden one, none having been capitally convicted. 1826 SCOTT *Jrnl.* 17 Apr., The judge was presented with a pair of white gloves, in consideration of its being a maiden circuit. 1847 HALLIWELL s.v., Maiden-assize. 1868 *Daily Tel.* 16 Apr., It is nearly half a century since there has been a maiden sessions at Oxford.

b. Of a game, esp. *Cricket* of an over: One in which no runs are scored.

1598 FLORIO s.v. *Marcio*, . . . a lurch or a maiden set at any game. 1851 J. PYCROFT *Cricket Field* iv. 58 In point of style the old players did not play the steady game with maiden overs as at present. 1864 *Daily Tel.* 16 May, Half-a-dozen 'maiden overs' in succession, every ball dead on the middle stump, and yet played steadily back again to the bowler. 1893 W. S. GILBERT *Utopia* 11, An occasional 'maiden over'.

c. Of a tide: One on which no vessels enter or leave the dock.

1897 *Daily Tel.* 30 Nov. 10/2 Hull.—There was to-day a maiden tide, no vessel being able either to enter or to leave, owing to the storm and flood.

d. (See quot.)

1900 *New Cent. Rev.* VII. 374, 7 was called the maiden number, because within the decade it has no factors or product.

e. Of a horse, etc.: That has never won a prize. Hence of a prize or a race: Offered or open to maiden horses, etc.

1760 R. HEBER *Horse Matches* ix. 40 All Maiden Horses favoured 2 lb. 1856 'STONEHENGE' *Brit. Sports* II. i. xiii. (ed. 2) 364 A Maiden horse or mare is one that has never won. 1886 *York Herald* 10 Aug. 7/5 Two Miles Maiden Bicycle Handicap. 1896 *Daily News* 17 July 3/4 The maiden class for horses that have never won a first prize before.

f. In Bell-founding: (see quotes.)

1901 H. E. BULWER *Gloss. Technical Terms Bells* 2 *Maiden bell*, a bell that requires no tuning after it comes from the mould. 1910 *Encycl. Brit.* III. 688/1 The metal is then boiled and run molten into the mould. . . . When extricated it ought to be scarcely touched and should hardly require tuning. This is called its maiden state. 1912 H. B. WALTERS *Church Bells Eng.* ii. 47 Sometimes a whole peal used to be turned out so nearly correct that no tuning was needed; such bells were known as a 'maiden peal'.

5. That has not been conquered, tried, worked, etc. a. Of a town, castle, fortress, etc.: That has never been taken, 'virgin'.

The appellation *Maiden Castle* (quot. 1639) given to Edinburgh prob. did not originally mean 'virgin fortress', as in Geoffrey of Monmouth (12th c.) it appears as *Castrum Puellarum*, 'maidens' castle'. Several ancient earthworks in England are also called Maiden Castle: the sense may possibly be 'a fortress so strong as to be capable of being defended by maidens'; there may have been an allusion to some forgotten legend. Cf. the equivalent Ger. name *Magdeburg*.

1593 SHAKS. *Lucr.* 408 Her breasts . . . A paire of maiden worlds vnconquered. 1601 J. WHEELER *Treat. Comm.* 30 Tournay . . . at that time termed the Maiden Citie. 1631 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Turn Fort. Wheel* (Halliw.) 9 Victorie forsook him for ever since he ransacked the maiden town of Magdenburg. 1639 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Sp. for Edinburgh* Wks. (1711) 216 Relieving king James III. when he was beleaguer'd in his maiden-castle. 1648 J. BOND *Eschol* 27 Those parts of the Kingdome which had hitherto been untoucht, the Mayden Counties, as they call them, have been now most of all defloured. 1756 NUGENT *Gr. Tour, France* IV. 26 [Abbeville] is called *The maiden town*, because it was never taken by an enemy. 1802 WORDSW. *Sonn. Extinct. Venet. Repub.*, She was a maiden City, bright and free.

b. Of a plant or tree: (a) That has grown from seed, not from a stock; (b) That has not been budded, lopped, pruned, or transplanted.

a 1649 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Poems Wks.* (1711) 22/1 Though envy, avarice, time, your tombs throw down, With maiden-lawrells nature will them crown. 1655 MOUFET & BENNET *Health's Improv.* (1746) 320 The unset Leek, or Maiden-leek, is not so hot as the knopped ones. 1763 BURN *Ecl. Law* II. 413 Maiden trees of beech proceeding from stools above 20 years growth. 1805 R. W. DICKSON *Pract. Agric.* 1095 In cutting-wood one *maiden* standard is left to each lugg or forty-nine square yards. 1832 *Planting* 91 in *Lib. Usef. Knowl.*, *Husb.* III. Maiden-plant.—A young tree raised from seed, in opposition to one produced from an old root or stub. 1900 *Brit. Med. Jnl.* No. 2080. 1367 The child so suffering [from congenital hernia] is passed naked through a cleft maiden ash on a Sunday morning at sunrise.

c. Of soil, metals, etc.: That has never been disturbed, ploughed, or worked. Also *maiden-wax*, 'virgin' wax (= F. *cire vierge*, Du. *maagdenwas*), wax taken from the comb without melting.

1622 MALYNE *Anc. Law-Merch.* 259 There is Mayden-gold so called because it was never in the fire. 1726 LEONI *Alberti's Archit.* I. 50/2 Cramps done over with Maiden-wax . . . never rot. 1776 G. SEMPLE *Building in Water* 34 You work on fresh maiden Ground, that has not been fouled or incumbered with Stones. 1812 SIR R. HOARE *Anc. South Wilts.* 16 Maiden downs, by which I mean all land untouched by the plough. 1849 *Florist* 43 Refreshing my beds annually with a few barrowfuls of maiden earth mixed with pig or horse dung. 1878 *Archaeol. Cantiana* XII. 8 I found the earth was almost entirely maiden soil. 1897 *Daily News* 23 Apr. 3/1 Much of it [coal] was in its 'maiden state'—that is, had not been worked over in the past.

d. Of a soldier, etc.; also of a weapon: Untried.

1596 SHAKS. *I Hen. IV.* v. iv. 132 Full bravely hast thou flest thy Maiden sword. 1603 DRAYTON *Odes* xvii. 102 Though but a Maiden Knight. 1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* vi. § 291 The Horse he put under the Command of his Brother, the Lord John Somerset, a maiden Soldier too. 1834 L. RITCHIE *Wand. by Seine* 15 He had not as yet fleshed his maiden sword. 1838 LYTTON *Alice* iv. v. The air rather of a martyr than a maiden placeman. 1842 TENNYSON *Sir Galahad* 61 A maiden knight—to me is given Such hope, I know not fear.

6. That is the first of its kind; made, used, etc. for the first time. Occas. in sense *early*, *earliest*. *maiden speech*: the first speech delivered in the House by a Member of Parliament.

1555 W. WATREMAN *Fardle Facions* Pref. 20 He but borowyn their woordes, bryngeth it foorth for a mayden booke. 1622 CULLIS *Stat. Sewers* v. (1647) 219 Your Reader took in hand to read upon a Maiden-law, which never before this time abide [sic] his Exposition in any Inns of Court. c 1645 HOWELL *Let.* (1650) II. 122, I send one of the maiden Copies heerwith to attend you. 1786 WOLCOT (P. Pindar) *Odes to R. A.'s* ii. But not a single maiden dish, poor gentleman, of flesh or fish. 1794 *Hist. in Ann. Reg.* 61 Mr. Canning, in his maiden speech (according to the technical language of the house) said [etc.]. 1798 *Sporting Mag.* XII. 4 A maiden deer was turned out at Tower Hill. 1799 G. SMITH *Laboratory* II. 261 The usual baits are the tail-part of a maiden lob-worm. a 1813 A. WILSON *Foresters* Post. Wks. (1846) 211 Fresh on his maiden cruise to see the world. 1813 VANCOUVER *Agric. Devon* 213 The maiden bite of the artificial grasses and white clover. 1825 COL. HAWKER *Diary* (1893) I. 284 This was my maiden day at English black game shooting. 1842 H. ROGERS *Ess.* (1874) I. i. 4 The same year was signalised by his maiden publication. 1843 LE FEVRE *Life Trav. Phys.* I. i. 20 It was at this time . . . that I took my maiden fee. 1883 *Cassell's Fam. Mag.* Aug. 527/2 In the second year the planter gets a very small crop called the maiden-crop. 1884 *Times* (weekly ed.) 31 Oct. 19/4 The . . . new steamship . . . sailed from Plymouth . . . on her maiden trip to the Antipodes. 1901 *Scotsman* 11 Mar. 8/7 The . . . steamer . . . was on her maiden voyage from London to China.

maiden ('meid(ə)n), v. [f. MAIDEN sb.]

† 1. In phr. to *maiden it*: to act like a maiden; to be coy. *Obs.*

1597-8 BP. HALL *Sat.* III. iii. 5 For had I mayden'd it, as many use, Loath for graunt, but loathier to refuse.

2. *trans. (dial.)* To wash clothes with a 'maiden'. Hence *maidening-pot*, -tub.

1839 BYWATER *Sheffield Dial.* 132 Salla do yo pull toud maindn tub tot table. 1890 *Sheffield Daily Tel.* 11 Apr. 7/1 The child was standing near a maidening pot half full of water.

maiden aunt ('meid(ə)n a:nt). [f. MAIDEN a. 1 + AUNT.] An unmarried aunt. Hence

maiden-*auntishly* adv., in a manner characteristic of maiden aunts; primly.

1709 *PRIOR Henry & Emma in Poems on Several Occasions* 244 The ancient Maiden Aunt. 1711 [see AUNT 1 a]. 1758 *JOHNSON Idler* No. 24 ¶ 5 Maiden aunts with small fortunes. 1847 C. M. YONGE *Scenes & Characters* xiii. 158 That worst of plagues, a prying maiden aunt. 1917 T. S. ELIOT *Prufrock* 33 Miss Helen Slingsby was my maiden aunt. 1928 *Observer* 22 July 7 Camberley... was rather like a shocked maiden aunt, who had been forced to look on at something not quite 'nice'. Maiden-auntishly she took up again the knitting of the Franco-German War. 1938 W. S. MAUGHAM *Summing Up* 176, 1. ask myself whether in another forty years the bright young things of current letters will appear as jejune as do now their maiden aunts of *The Yellow Book*. 1975 *Harper's & Queen May* 137/3 As for aged relations, maiden aunts in whose name so much is suffered, Miss Charlton hasn't got any.

† **maiden-child. Obs.** A female child. (Cf. MAID-CHILD.)

c 893 K. ÆLFRED *Oros*. I. x. § 2 Eft þonne þa wif heora bearn cendon, þonne feddon hie þa mædencild. c 1200 *ORMIN* 7897, & mæzdenchild bitacneþþ uss Wac mahht i gode dedess. c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 2574 Do bad monophis þaraun... leten ðe mayden childe liuen. c 1440 *Bone Flor.* 31 A feyre lady he had to wyfe, That... dyed of a maydyn chylde. 1587 *FLEMING Contn. Holinshed* III. 1999/1 Leaving but one maiden-child and princesse. 1643 J. STEER tr. *Exp. Chyrurg.* ix. 42 There was a Maiden childe, of the age of two yeares.

maidenhair ('meɪd(ə)nheə(r)). Also 6-7 maiden's hair. [f. MAIDEN sb. + HAIR.]

1. The name of certain ferns having fine hair-like stalks and delicate fronds. a. *Adiantum Capillus-veneris*, called also *black* or *true maidenhair*; formerly much used in medicine.

c 1450 *ME. Med. Bk.* (Heinrich) 102 Take... verueyne, maydenher [etc.]. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* vi. 67, I sau madyn hayr, of the quhilk ane sirop maid of it is remeid contrar the infectione of the melt. 1562 *TURNER Herbal* II. 157b, Trichomanes (that is our English Maydens heare) is supposed to haue the same vertue that the Lumbardy Maydens heare hath. 1597 *GERARDE Herbal* II. cccclvii. 982-3 True Maiden haire... The right Maiden haire groweth vpon wals... it is a stranger in Engleande... In English black Maiden haire, and Venus haire. 1697 *TRYON Way to Health* xv. (ed. 3) 368 Take... a pint and half, Tincture of Saffron, and Syrup of Maidenhair. 1785 *MARTYN Rousseau's Bot.* xxxii. (1794) 491 True Maidenhair... is used or supposed to be so, in the syrup of capillaire. 1887 E. LYALL *Knight-Errant* (1889) 87 A little lizard... plunged into the maidenhair that fringed the altar.

b. *Asplenium Trichomanes*, called also *common* or *English maidenhair*.

a 1400-50 *Stockh. Med. MS.* 176 Maydenheer or watirwout, capillus virginis. 1562 [see a]. 1579 *LANGHAM Gard. Health* (1633) 379 Tricomanes, Polytricon or English Maiden-haire hath y^e same vertues that Capillus Veneris hath. 1597 *GERARDE Herbal* II. cccclviii. 984 Of English or common Maiden haire. 1634 *PEACHAM Gentl. Exerc.* III. II. vii. 144 June in a mantle of darke grasse greene, upon his head a garland of Bents, King-cups, and Maidens haire. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* II. 74/1 The English Maiden-hair is a small spiry stalk with two round leaves fixed to the side [etc.]. 1760 J. LEE *Introd. Bot.* App. 318 Maiden-hair, English black, *Asplenium*.

c. *white maidenhair: Asplenium Ruta-muraria*.

1597 *GERARDE Herbal* II. cccclvii. 983 Wall Rue, or Rue Maiden haire... White Maiden haire. 1718 *QUINCY Compl. Disp.* 115 White Maidenhair.—It is used in Decays of the Lungs. 1760 J. LEE *Introd. Bot.* App. 318 Maiden-hair, White, *Asplenium*. 1861 *MISS PRATT Flower. Pl.* VI. 213.

2. In other plant-names. a. *golden maidenhair*, the moss *Polytrichum commune*.

1578 *LYTE Dodona's* III. lxxi. 412 Goldyllocks, *Polytrichon*, or Golden Maydenheare. 1785 *MARTYN Rousseau's Bot.* xxxii. (1794) 493 Greater Golden Maidenhair... is a large sort of moss and abundant in woods, heaths and bogs.

b. The Lancashire *Asphodel*, *Narthecium ossifragum* (see quot.).

1633 *JOHNSON Gerarde's Herbal* I. lxxi. 96 Another water Asphodill, which... in Lancashire is vsed by women to die their haire of a yellowish colour, and therefore by them it is termed Maiden-haire, if we may beleuee Lobell.

c. *Yellow Bedstraw, Galium verum*.

1548 *TURNER Name of Herbes* (E.D.S.) 39 Gallion or gallion is named in English in the North countrey Maydens heire. 1562 — *Herbal* II. 6b.

d. *Ground Ivy, Nepeta Glechoma*.

1657 *COLES Adam in Eden* xxvi. 53 Some Country people that would have the barren Ivy to be the true Ground-Ivy, call the other Maiden-hair.

† 3. Some textile fabric. *Obs.*

1359 *Will of Agnes Selby in Test. Ebor.* (Surtees) I. 71 Lego Anabilla quondam seruianti meæ... unam tunicam de maydenhare.

† 4. ? Some kind of marking on flowers. *Obs.* ? 1607 *DAY Parl. Bees* xi. (1641) G 3 b, July-flowers, and Carnations wear Leaves double streak with Maiden haire.

† 5. a. In literal sense: A maiden's hair. *rare*—1.

1648 *HERRICK Hesper., Dissuas. fr. Idleness*, Play not with the maiden-haire For each ringlet there's a snare.

b. A woman's pubic hair.

1928 D. H. LAWRENCE *Lady Chatterley* xv. 265 That's where to put forget-me-nots, in the man-hair, or the maiden-hair. a 1930 — *Last Poems* (1932) 14 The dim blotch of black maidenhair like an indicator, Giving a message to the man.

6. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as † *maidenhair-syrup*; *maidenhair fern* = 1; *maidenhair grass*, *Briza media*; (*golden*) *maidenhair-moss* = 2a;

maidenhair-spleenwort, a book-name for various plants of the genus *Asplenium* (see quot. 1837); *maidenhair-tree*, a name for the GINKGO.

1833 *Penny Cycl.* I. 120/1 The Adiantum) Capillus Veneris, or the *maiden-hair fern. 1640 *PARKINSON Theatr. Bot.* 1165 *Gramen tremulum medium*. *Maidenhaire grasse, or the lesser quaking grasse. 1597 *GERARDE Herbal* III. clvii. 1371 *Muscus capillaris*. Goldilocks, or Golden *Maiden haire Mosse. 1837 *MACGILLIVRAY Withering's Brit. Plants* 383 *Asplenium Trichomanes*. Common *Maidenhair Spleenwort... *A. viride*. Green Maidenhair Spleenwort... *A. Adiantum-nigrum*. Black Maidenhair Spleenwort. 1862 *ANSTED Channel Isl.* II. viii. (ed. 2) 183 The *a. trichomanes* or maiden-hair spleen-wort, is the most delicate of the group. 1711 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4845/4, 200 half pint Bottles of *Maidenhair Sirrup. 1773 *Gentl. Mag.* XLIII. 338 The Ginkgo, or *Maiden-hair tree, from China... has been propagated by Mr. Gordon, of Mile-End. 1882 *Garden* 12 Aug. 145/3 The leaves bear a good deal of resemblance to those of the Maidenhair tree.

maidenhead¹ ('meɪd(ə)nhɛd). *arch.* [f. MAIDEN sb. + HEAD.]

1. The state or condition of a maiden; virginity; said occas. of a man (see MAIDEN sb. 2 b). Also = HYMEN² 1.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 10880, I herd it neuer in lijf ne ledd Womman ber barn in maiden-hedd. *Ibid.* 12706 Sent Ion, þe wangelist... he liued in maiden-hede. 1357 *Lay Folks Catech.* 125 lesu crist... was sothefastly consayued of the maiden mari... Withouten ony mynnyng of hir maidenhede. 1423 *JAS. I Kingis Q.* 55 Pitee was to here The crueltee of that vnkynghtly dede, Quhare was fro the bereft thi maidenhede. 1535 *COVERDALE Judg.* xi. 38 Then wente shee with her playefeeres, and bewayled hir mayden heade vpon the mountaynes. 1592 *SHAKS. Rom. & Jul.* I. i. 23, I will bee civill with the Maids, and cut off their heads... the heads of the Maids, or their Maiden-heads. 1613 *SHAKS. Hen. VIII.* II. iii. 23 By my troth, and Maidenhead, I would not be a Queene. 1697 *DRYDEN Virg. Georg.* Ded. He who carries a Maidenhead into a Cloyster, is sometimes apt to lose it there. 1749 *FIELDING Tom Jones* xviii. xiii. A merry song which bore some relation to matrimony and the loss of a maidenhead. 1796 *PEGGE Anonym.* (1809) 457 To be able to look upon the sun, they say, is a sign of one's having a maidenhead. 1867 R. G. LATHAM *Dict. Eng. Lang., Maidenhead*,... Virginity... the hymen, or virginal membrane. 1885-94 R. BRIDGES *Eros & Psyche* Feb. xxiv, His earthly bride, Who won his love, in simple maidenhead. 1928 F. W. S. BROWNE tr. *T. H. van de Velde's Ideal Marriage* II. iv. 57 Within this space is the sexual orifice... In maidens this is closed by the hymen... or virginal membrane, popularly called 'maidenhead'.

† b. Phrases: *to enjoy, get, have, prove, take, win (a woman's) maidenhead*; also of a woman (*rarely* of a man), *to keep, lose* (Sc. *tine*) *one's maidenhead. Obs.*

c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 1852 Sichem tok hire maiden-hed. c 1320 *Sir Tristr.* 2134, Y louted neuer man wiþ mode Bot him þat hadde mi maidenhede. c 1330 *Amis & Amil.* 767 So that plaid in word and dede, That he wan hir maidenhede. c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xviii. (*Egipciane*) 446 Myn madynned quow I first tynt þar. c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 3997 Most was hir mynde hir maidonhede to kepe. c 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 204 Sho wepid... þat wyked dede þat made hir lose hir maydenhede. 1567 *Gude & Godlie B.* (S.T.S.) 146 Zit keipit scho hir madinheid vnforlorne. 1591 *LYLY Sappho* II. i, Phœbus in his godhead sought to get my maidenhead. 1663 *DRYDEN Wild Gallant* Prol., As some raw squire, by tender mother bred, 'Till one-and-twenty keeps his maidenhead. 1697 *VANBRUGH 2nd Pt. Æsop* III. 51 *Æsop*. How long did you stay? *Beau.* Till I had lost my maidenhead.

† 2. *transf.* and *fig., esp.* the first stage or first-fruits of anything; the first example, proof, trial, or use; also in phrases (see 1 b). *Obs.*

c 1412 *HOCCLVE De Reg. Princ.* 3036 þou... þe maydenhede of this luel Shalt preue anone. a 1550 *Tales & Quick Answ.* xc. (1814) 98 That he wolde gyue him leaue to haue the maidenhead of the pyllore. 1591 *FLORIO 2nd Fruits* Ep. Ded., The maiden head of my industrie I yielded to a noble Mecenas (renowned Lecester) the honor of England. a 1592 H. SMITH *Serm.* (1599) 536 God requiring the first labours of his seruants, and (as I may say), the maidenhead of euery man. 1612 (*title*) *Parthenia*, or the Maydenhead of the first musick that euer was printed for the Virginalls. a 1687 *PETTY Pol. Arith.* i. (1691) 20 One sort of Vessels, and Rigging, where haste is requisite for the Maidenhead of a Market. 1755 *SMOLLET Quix.* (1803) I. 19 Others affirm, that the windmills had the maidenhead of his valour. 1775 S. J. PRATT *Liberal Opin.* cxxxvii. (1783) IV. 260 He had received a present, of which, he insisted upon it, we should have the maidenhead.

† **maidenhead**². *Obs.* [f. MAIDEN sb. + HEAD.] A representation of the head or bust of the Virgin Mary. a. As an ornamental finish to the handle of a spoon; *occas.*, the spoon itself.

1446 *Wills & Inv.* (Surtees Soc.) I. 92 In Promptuario sunt ij Coclearia argentea et deaurata... cum ymaginibus Beatæ Mariæ in fine eorumdem.] 1495 in *Wadley Notes Wills in Gt. Orphan Bk. Bristol* (1886) 170 [Six silver spoons] cum Maidenheddis. [Six silver spoons] de Maidenheddis. 1522 *Test. Ebor.* (Surtees) V. 162 Mariæ Evers sex coclearia de arg. cum le madynheddes. 1538 *Bury Wills* (Camden) 134 Also I bequeth to Nycholas Esthaw my syluer pece and iij syluer sponys wth mayden hedes. 1567 *Richmond Wills* (Surtees Soc.) I 98, xij postle spones... † dössone lyones and † döss. madinhedes.

b. *Her.* As a bearing on a shield, etc.

1615 *HEYWOOD Foure Prentises* Wks. 1874 II. 229 Godfreyes shield, hauing a Maidenhead with a Crowne in it. 1618 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Pennylesse Pilgr.* A 4b, 1... went that night as farr as Islington, There did I finde... A Maydenhead of twenty fue yeeres old, But surely it was painted... And for a signe or wonder, hang'd at dore. 1728

S. KENT *Banner Display'd* II. 764 Crest, on a Torce of his Colours, a maidenhead proper, enclos'd in a Ring of Gold.

maidenhood ('meɪd(ə)nhʊd). Forms: see MAIDEN sb. and -HOOD. [OE. *mæzdenhād*, f. *mæzden* MAIDEN + *-hād* -HOOD.] The condition of being a maiden; the time of life during which one is a maiden. Formerly also = MAIDENHEAD¹ 1 b and 2, in phrases *to have, hold, keep, lose*, etc. (*one's*) *maidenhood*.

a 900 *CYNEWULF Crist* 1419 þa ic sylf gestaþ mæza in modor, þeah was hyre mæzdenhad æghwæs on walg. c 1200 *Vices & Virtues* 55 þat hie ne behiet hire maidenhad æure mo to healden. c 1200 *ORMIN* 46 Forr mæzdenhad & widdesshad & weddclac birry ben clene. a 1225 *Anr. R.* 54 Heo leas hire maidenhad, and was imaked hore. c 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* 380/137 For þe se habbez 3eot ouwer Merit Inhad, 1362 *LANGL. P. Pl. A.* 1. 158 3e naue no more merit In Masse ne In houres þen Malkyn of hir Maydenhad, þat no Mon desyreþ. 1388 *WYCLIF Luke* II. 36 [She] hadde lyued with hir hosebonde seune 3eer for hir maydynhod. c 1450 *LONELICH Grail* xxix. 150 For Maydenhood is In this maner trewly, that fette neuere man fleschly... but virginite is An heighere thing. c 1575 *Balfour's Practicks* 678 The Lord of the ground sall haue the maidenhood of all maidenis... dwellant on the ground. 1591 *SHAKS. i Hen. VI.* IV. vi. 17 The irefull Bastard Orleans, that drew blood From thee my Boy, and had the Maidenhood Of thy first fight, I soone encountered. a 1603 [see MAIDENLESS]. 1641 *EARL MONM. tr. Biondi's Civil Warres* II. 83 No maidenhood was undeflowered, nor marriage bed unviolated. 1846 C. G. PROWETT *Prometheus Bound* 40 In loveless maidenhood outworn. 1858 *HAWTHORNE Fr. & It. Jnls.* I. 226 There is... a very pleasant atmosphere of maidenhood about her. 1863 *WOOLNER My Beautiful Lady* Introd. 5 A man... who has found His... daughter... Fallen from her maidenhood.

maidenish ('meɪd(ə)nɪʃ), *a.* [f. MAIDEN sb. + -ISH.] Resembling a maiden, characteristic of a maiden. Used in depreciatory sense.

1749 *FIELDING Tom Jones* VI. vii, 'Come, come', says Western, 'none of your maidenish airs'. 1815 *Zeluca* I. 172 Do not let one word of this rhodomontade come within ken of your maidenish aunts. 1825 *New Monthly Mag.* XV. 299 A pretty affectation of maidenish coyness.

Comb. 1789 *ANNA SEWARD Lett.* (1811) II. 250 But, Lord! what a pale, maidenish-looking animal for a voluptuary!

maidenism ('meɪd(ə)nɪz(ə)m). *rare.* [f. MAIDEN sb. + -ISM.] Maidenish bearing and behaviour; a maidenish notion or peculiarity.

1790 *ANNA SEWARD Lett.* (1811) III. 38 When he confessed these maidenisms, I despaired of his suiting the pleasant, prancing, pop-gun situation of butler at Prior's Lea. 1825 *Gentl. Mag.* XCV. 1. 626 The elegant simplicity and delicate maidenism of the pretty Miriam Gray.

† **maidenkin. Obs.**—1 [f. MAIDEN sb. + -KIN.] = MAIDKIN.

c 1330 *Arth. & Merlin* 671 (Kölbings) To ligge bi a maidenkin & biþeten a child her in. c 1440 [see MAIDKIN].

† **maidenless, a. nonce-wd.** [f. MAIDEN sb. + -LESS.] Not truly 'maiden'.

a 1603 T. CARTWRIGHT *Confut. Rhem. N.T.* (1618) 39 The Greeke Church, which neuer liked of the maidenlesse maidenhood of their Priests.

'maidenlike, a. and adv. [f. MAIDEN sb. + -LIKE.] *a. adj.* Such as is usual with maidens; befitting a maiden. † *b. adv.* After the manner of maidens. *Obs.*

15... *Robin Conscience* 318 in Hazl. *E.P.P.* III. 246 To clatter and flatter is no maidenlike way. a 1548 *HALL Chron., Hen. VI* 183 The yong erle of Rutland... scace of y^e age of .xii. yeres, a faire gentleman and a maidenlike person. 1589 *FLEMING Virg. Georg.* I. 15 If she ouercast vpon hir face a virgins rednesse Or blushing maidenlike. 1632 *LITHGOW Trav.* III. 96 He was maiden-like brought vp amongst the Kings daughters. 1825 J. NEAL *Bro. Jonathan* II. 179 Our boy contrived... to do a multitude of... pretty, maiden-like things. 1834 *LYTTON Pompeii* 23 Her manners are not maidenlike. 1847 *TENNYSON Princess* IV. 73 And maidenlike as far As I could ape their treble, did I sing.

maidenliness ('meɪd(ə)nli:nɪs). [f. MAIDENLY + -NESS.] The quality of being maidenly; the behaviour proper to a maiden.

1555 W. WATREMAN *Fardle Facions* App. 326 Any man of a shamefaced maidenliness [sic]. 1583 *BABINGTON Commaundm.* (1615) 42 Silence is ignorance, modesty is too much maidenliness. 1617 *Rider's Dict., Virginalitas*, Maidenliness. 1868 *PUSEY Serm. Pharisaism* 13 Those who used to furnish our ideal of maidenliness and purity. 1879 G. MEREDITH *Egoist* I. x. 193 That fair childish maidenliness had ceased.

maidenly ('meɪd(ə)nli), *a. and adv.* [f. MAIDEN sb. + -LY.] *A. adj.*

1. Of or pertaining to a maiden, or to maidenhood. In early use = VIRGIN *a.*

1450-1530 *Myrr. our Layde* 112 Whyche shulde be conceyued and borne of thy maidenly body. 1582 *BENTLEY Mon. Matrones* Pref. Bj, Even from their tender and maidenlie yeeres, to spend their time... in the studies of noble and approved sciences. 1871 R. ELLIS tr. *Catullus* lxiv. 78 Taxed of her youthful array, her maidenly bloom fresh-glowing. 1892 *Temple Bar* May 114 The maidenly curve of her bust.

b. nonce-use. (Cf. MAIDEN *a.* 6.) 1823 *BYRON Juan* XIII. xc, An orator, ... Who had deliver'd well a very set Smooth speech, his first and maidenly transgression.

† 2. Of persons: Resembling a maiden in action or bearing. Characterized by a maiden's

qualities, e.g. gentleness, modesty, timidity. *Obs.*

1523 SKELTON *Garl. Laurel* 865 Lyke to Aryna maydenly of porte. 1549 CHALONER *Erasmus on Folly* Aij, Shall one of those shamefast and maidenly men not sticke than to displaie his peockes fethers? 1592 GREENE *Groatsw. Wit* (1617) D3b, My brother is a maidenly Batcheler. 1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV.* II. ii. 82 Wherefore blush you now? what a Maidenly man at Armes are you become? 1655 GURNALL *Chr. in Arm.* verse 14. iii. (1669) 8/2 They... were so maidenly and fearful, as not to venture down their hills, for fear of drowning. 1672 MARVELL *Reh. Transp.* I. 4 Our author is very maidenly, and condescends to his Bookseller not without some reluctance.

3. Of qualities, actions, etc.: Proper to, or characteristic of a maiden.

1532 MORE *Confut. Tindale* Wks. 626/1 To learne of hys lemman some very maidenly shamefastenes. 1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N.* III. ii. 217 And will you rent our ancient loue asunder, To ioyne with men in scorning your poore friend? It is not friendly, 'tis not maidenly. 1748 RICHARSON *Clarissa* (1811) II. 68 A confession, that all your past behaviour was maidenly reserve only. 1849 JAMES *Woodman* xxii, She... with maidenly modesty retired till she had the sanction of her guardian's presence. 1884 *Contemp. Rev.* Oct. 547 The manner in which Miss Victoria Dare... captures Lord Dunbeg... is not exactly maidenly.

B. *adv.* After the fashion of a maiden; in a maidenly manner.

1596 HARRINGTON *Metam. Ajax* (1813) 20, I that maidenly to write was wont. 1625 *Gonsalvio's Sp. Inquis.* 59 Bending her head downward maidenly. 1844 MRS. BROWNING *Crowned & Wedded*, Her looks turned maidenly to ground. 1889 F. M. CRAWFORD *Greifenstein* I. ii. 39 She was... away from the world... and maidenly ignorant of all it contained.

† **'maidenman.** *Obs.* [f. MAIDEN *sb.* + MAN *sb.*.] A maiden, virgin.

c 893 K. ÆLFREDO *Oros* I. xiv. §1 Mesiane noldon ðæt Læcedemonia mægdenmenn mid heora ofreden. c 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* III. 42 Ga þærne an mæden man to and ho hit on his sweoran. c 1200 ORMIN 2085 Sannte Marje... was æfre mægdenmann. a 1310 in Wright *Lyric P.* 82 For nou thou wost of moder fare thou thou be clene mayden mon.

maiden's blush.

1. Used as a name for a delicate pink colour. Hence, a rose of this colour; also *maiden-blush rose*.

Cf. *maiden blush*, s.v. MAIDEN A. 10.
1648 HERRICK *Hesper., Epithal. Sir C. Carew*, But for prick-madam, and for gentle-heart, And soft maidens-blush, the bride Makes holy these. 1661 PEACHAM *Compl. Gent.* (ed. 3) 156 Of the signification of Colours. Maidens-blush, [signifieth] Envy. 1750 G. HUGHES *Barbadoes* 226 From which Place rise several many-leav'd Flowers, of a Maiden's-blush. 1861 C. M. YONGE *Stokesley Secret* ii. 35 The standard maiden-blush rose. 1882 *Garden* 19 Aug. 168/2 The Maiden's Blush Rose, once so popular, but now seldom met with. 1928 D. H. LAWRENCE *Let.* 14 Nov. (1962) II. 1100 Those maiden-blush roses.

2. A small geometrid moth, *Ephyra punctaria*. 1869 E. NEWMAN *Brit. Moths* 73.

3. Either of two Australian trees with pinkish wood, *Sloanea australis*, of the family Elæocarpaceæ, or *Euroschinus falcatus*, of the family Anacardiaceæ.

1884 A. NILSON *Timber Trees New South Wales* 54 *E[chinocarpus] Australis*.—Maiden's Blush.—A beautiful tree, sometimes attaining a height of 150 feet. 1965 *Austral. Encycl.* I. 174/2 It [sc. *Euroschinus falcatus*] is variously known as pink poplar, ribbonwood, Donnelly's cedar and most generally perhaps as maiden's blush, though this last vernacular is now retained for a very different tree, *Sloanea australis*. *Ibid.* III. 364/2 [*Sloanea australis*] (maiden's blush or bush alder) is a small tree with showy flowers, found in the coastal brush forests from Illawarra in southern New South Wales to Queensland.

4. *Austral.* (See quotes.)

1941 BAKER *Dict. Austral. Slang* 45 *Maiden's blush*, ginger beer and raspberry. 1961 PARTRIDGE *Dict. Slang Suppl.* 1177/1 *Maiden's blush*, ginger beer and raspberry cordial: Australian. 1966 G. W. TURNER *Eng. Lang. Austral.* & N.Z. vi. 116 *Maiden's blush* (a drink, either of port and lemonade or rum and raspberry).

maidenship ('meid(ə)nʃɪp). [f. MAIDEN *sb.* + -SHIP.] The personality of a maiden; chiefly in *Your Maidenship*, as a playful form of address.

1602 ROWLANDS *Tis Merrie* 22 Your Mayden-ship takes Liquor in too nice. 1637 HEYWOOD *Royall King* III. i. E 2 b, Yes if it please your Maidenship. 1756 MRS. F. BROOKE *Old Maid* No. 9. 64 Your maidenship has opened a channel, through which my thoughts may flow. 1831 *Fraser's Mag.* IV. 183 We trust that their chaste maidenships the Muses will not suffer much of this metrical rubbish to fall in our way.

† **maidenweed.** *Obs.* [In sense 1 for **maythen-weed* (see MAYTHEN); in sense 2 f. MAIDEN *sb.*.]

1. = MAIDWEED.

1499 *Prompt. Parv.* (Pynson) [see MAIOWEED quot. c 1440]. 1530 PALSGR. 241/2 Maydenweede. 1591 PERCIVALL *Sp. Dict.*, *Ervato*, maidenweeds, hogfenell, *Pucedanum*. 1592 R. D. *Hyperotomachia* 29 A garland... of bitter alisander commixt with dead leaves of maydenweede. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 39 Castoreum... procureth sleep, they being anointed with it, maiden-weed, and conserve of roses. 1718 ROWE tr. *Lucan* 404 Wound-wort and Maiden-weed perfume the Air.

2. = MAIDENHAIR I a.

1524 *Grete Herball* xxxvii, Adianthos. Maydenweede.

† **maideux.** *Obs.* Also 5 madeus, maydese, ma aydeus. [OF. *m'aide deus* 'God help me'.] In phrase so *maideux* = 'so help me God'.

a 1400-50 *Alexander* 729 'So madeus' [*Ashm. MS.* Sa ma aydeus], quod pis oper man. *Ibid.* 4446 And maydese 3it. *Ibid.* 5024 'So maideux', quod pe mone-tree.

maidfeloun, *obs.* variant of MATFELLON.

† **'maidhead.** *Obs.* [f. MAID *sb.* + -HEAD.] = MAIDENHEAD¹.

1390 *Gower Conf.* II. 341 The beaute of his face streited He hath, and threste out bothe hise yhen, That alle wommen whiche him syhen Thanne afterward, of him ne roghte. And thus his maidehiede he boghte. 1567 *Gude & Godlie B.* (S.T.S.) 146 *note*, Yet keipit shee her maid-heid vnforlorne.

maidhood ('meidhʊd). [f. MAID *sb.* + -HOOD. In the earliest examples repr. OE. *mæg(e)þ-hād*, f. *mæg(e)þ* (see MAIDEN *sb.*)] = MAIDENHOOD.

a 900 *O.E. Martyrol.* 31 May 88 Heo on mægðhade hire lif geendade. c 1200 ORMIN 2497 Bape leddenn i mægðhad All þe 33re lif till ende. c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 21 Ne hire maidhod ne was awemned. a 1225 *St. Marher.* 3 Ich hadde a deore 3imst an ich hit hadde iþeuen þe mi meidhad ich meane. 1601 SHAKS. *Twel. N.* III. i. 162. 1604 — *Oth.* I. i. 173 Is there not Charmes, By which the propertie of Youth, and Maidhood May be abus'd? 1800 HELENA WELLS *Constantia Neville* (ed. 2) II. 159 As by a matron the airs and graces of maidhood would be relinquished. 1881 W. WILKINS *Songs of Study* 154 The innocence of her maidhood.

maidie: see MAIDY.

maiding: see under MAID *v.*

maidish ('meidʃ), *a.* [f. MAID *sb.* + -ISH.] = MAIDENISH.

1872 GROSART *Donne's Poems* I. 22 *note*, The delays of maidish indecision. 1895 CROCKETT *Men of Moss Hags* xxxvi. 258 From a maidish and natural liking for a young and unmarried man.

† **'maidkin.** *Obs.*—⁰ In 5 maydekin. [f. MAID *sb.* + -KIN.] A little maid.

c 1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 319/2 Maydekin, or lytylle mayde (H., P., maydyn kyn), puella.

maidless ('meidlis), *a.* [f. MAID *sb.* + -LESS.] Not having or without a maid-servant.

1892 C. M. YONGE *That Stick* I. xi. 117 My Lady could not well be allowed to go maidless. 1909 *Daily Chron.* 19 Aug. 7/3 The clever housekeeper knows the value of saying to the cook—or family, if maidless—'It is going to be so hot that we'll have cold meals.' 1926 *Public Opinion* 23 Apr. 410/3 The maidless mother is the chief victim of the storm. 1973 *Sci. Amer.* June 10/1 My outside interests are those one acquires in raising four children (a geologist, an astronomer, a mathematician and a violinist) and running a busy, exciting, maidless household.

maidling ('meidliŋ). *nonce-wd.* [f. MAID *sb.* + -LING.] A little maid.

In quot. 1831 coined to render MHG. *magetlein*, which is not really equivalent in formation.

1831 CARLYLE *Misc. Ess.* (1857) II. 226 She let it [her hair] flow down, The lovely maidling. 1896 *Pall Mall Mag.* Sept. 30 The dissonant pipings of ten charity maidlings.

† **'maidly, a.** *Obs.* [f. MAID *sb.* + -LY.] Resembling a maid.

1563 B. GOOGE *Eglogs*, etc. (Arb.) 71 O Cowards all, and maydly men of Courage faynt and weak. 1565 *Satir. Poems Reform.* i. 376 Howe the Frenshe Kinge in marag did endowe me wth Royall right, a madlie wydowe.

Maid Marian. Also 6 mayd(-e-, mawd-, -marion, 7 -marrian, -marrion, -morion. A female personage in the May-game and morris-dance. In the later forms of the story of Robin Hood she appears as the companion of the outlaw, the association having prob. been suggested by the fact that the two were both represented in the May-day pageants.

c 1525 BARCLAY *Eclog* iv. (1570) Cvj, Yet would I gladly here nowe some mery fit Of mayde Marion, or els of Robin hood. 1575 LANEHAM *Let.* (1871) 22 A liuely morisdans according too the auncient manner, six daunserz, Mawd-marrion, and the fool. 1589 *Pasquill's Ret.* B iij b, Martin... is the Mayd-marian, trimlie drest yppe in a cast Gowne, and a Kercher. 1596 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. IV.* III. iii. 129 For Woomanhood, Maid-marian may be the Deputies wife of the Ward to thee. 1652 C. B. STAPYLTON *Herodian* 65 Train'd Bands are Pamp'rd like unto Maidmarions. 1666 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* s.v., *Morisco*, a Boy dressed in a Girles habit, whom they call the Maid Marrion. 1696 PHILLIPS, *Maid Marrion, or Morion.* a 1699 TEMPLE *Of Health & Long Life* Wks. 1720 I. 277 A Sett of Morrice Dancers, composed of Ten Men who danced, a Maid Marian, and a Tabor and Pipe. [Misquoted by Johnson, who in consequence explains *Maidmarion* as 'a kind of dance', an error which is copied in later Dicts.]

maid of honour.

1. An unmarried lady, usually of noble birth, who attends upon a queen or princess.

c 1586 C'NESS *Pembroke Ps.* XLV. vii, Her maides of honor shall on her attend. 1646 CRASHAW *Sosp. a'Herode* xlii, The foul queen's most abhorred maids of honour... stand to wait upon her. 1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 109 ¶4 The Action at the Tilt-yard you may be sure won the fair Lady, who was a Maid of Honour. 1756-7 tr. *Keyser's Trav.* (1760) IV. 189 Another court-festivity is at the marriage of one of the empress's maids of honour. 1842 TENNYSON *Day Dream* 80 The maid-of-honour blooming fair.

2. A kind of cheesecake orig. sold at Richmond, Surrey.

1769 *Public Advertiser* 11 Mar. 3/3 Almond and Lemon Cheesecakes, Maid of Honour, Sweetmeat Tarts. 1836 T. HOOK G. *Gurney* I. 110 What are called cheesecakes elsewhere, are here called maids of honour. 1865 *Reader* 16 Sept. 311/2 A maid-of-honour, fresh from the *cuisine* of the Star and Garter, is relishable with its adjuncts. 1942 MRS. BELLOC LOWNDES *Let.* 19 Nov. (1971) 235 There were lobster patties, and queer looking Maid of Honour cakes. 1960 *Good Housek. Cookery Bk.* (rev. ed.) 394/1 Maids of Honour... 3 oz. butter, 2 eggs... 1 oz. blanched almonds... puff pastry, [etc.]. 1966 J. DOS PASSOS *Best Times* (1968) i. 11, I had so many little cheesecakes called Maids of Honor that I felt a bit sick.

3. The principal unmarried female attendant on the bride at a wedding; a bridesmaid. Also *fig.*

1895 in *Funk's Stand. Dict.* 1906 M. E. FREEMAN *Light of Soul* 348 Lily asked Maria to be her maid of honor. She planned to be married in church. 1911 H. S. HARRISON *Queed* xxi. 267 A victoria containing two lovely young girls sponsor and maid of honor for South Carolina. 1922 JOYCE *Ulysses* 321 The maids of honour... sisters of the bride, wore very becoming costumes. 1974 'R. B. DOMINIC' *Epitaph for Lobbyist* x. 90 The maid of honour and the bridesmaids passed by... Betty Jo appeared on the arm of her father... floating in a cloud of white.

Hence *maid-of-honourship nonce-wd.*

1896 A. DOBSON in *Longm. Mag.* Sept. 456 Her Maid-of-Honourship came to an end with her marriage.

'maidservant. [f. MAID *sb.* + SERVANT.] A female servant, usually a domestic servant.

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 83 A mayde seruaut, thrall and bonde, all naked, fylthy, and deformed. 1600 J. PORY tr. *Leo's Africa* vii. 287 All the women of this region except maid-seruants go with their faces couered. a 1687 PETTY *Pol. Arith.* (1690) 101 The Wages given to the poorest Maid-Servant in the Country... is 3os. per annum. 1849 MRS. CARLYLE *Let.* II. 68 The maid-servant met me at the front door. 1876 T. HARDY *Ethelberta* (1890) 395 One of the pretty maid-servants.

maidsweet: see MEADSWEEP.

† **maidweed.** *Obs.* Also 5-6 mayde-, 6 mayd-, made-. [For **maithe-*, **maythe-weed:* see MAYTHE.] a. Stinking Camomile, *Anthemis Cotula*. b. *red maidweed*, Red or Purple Camomile, *Adonis autumnalis*. (Cf. MAYWEED.) c 1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 319/2 Mayde wede, herbe, or maythis (MS. S. maydewode, P. maydenwede), *melissa*, *amarusca*. 1548 TURNER *Names of Herbes* (E.D.S.) 14 They call it in Englishe red mathes, alij, red mayde wed, alij purple camomyle. *Ibid.* 60 Stynkyng maydweede. 1551 — *Herbal* I. D ij, Dyuers thynke, that herantheomon is the herbe: whych is called of the herbaryes, *amarisca rubra*: and of oure countre men, red mathe, or red made wede. 1660 LUPTON *1000 Notable Things* VIII. §46. 202 Which Maidweed is a stinking herb, having a flower like a Daysie.

maidly ('meidli). *dial.* Also *maidie*. [f. MAID *sb.*: see -IE and -Y.] A little maid.

1880 T. HARDY *Trumpet-Major* I. iii. 57 You and maidy Anne must come in, if it be only for half an hour. 1882 W. S. GILBERT *Iolanthe* (1886) 32 If you go in You're sure to win — Yours will be the charming maide. 1891 T. HAROY *Tess* (1900) 47/2 'Is it so, maidy?' he said.

maied, *obs.* f. MEAD *sb.*¹; pa. ppl. of MAY *v.* *Obs.*

maierom(e), *obs.* form of MARJORAM.

maiest-: see MAJEST-.

maистер, *obs.* form of MASTER.

maieutic (mei'ju:tk), *a.* (and *sb.*) Also 7 *majeutic*. [ad. Gr. *μαϊευτικ-ός* (*lit.* 'obstetric': used *fig.* by Socrates), f. *μαίευεσθαι* to act as a midwife, f. *μαία* midwife.] Pertaining to (intellectual) midwifery, *i.e.* to the Socratic process of assisting a person to bring out into clear consciousness conceptions previously latent in his mind.

1655 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.*, *Plato* xv. 46 Of Platonick Discourse there are two kinds, Hyphegetic and Exegetic [of which a sub-division is called] *Majeutick*. 1856 W. A. BUTLER *Hist. Anc. Philos.* I. 374 The method of Socrates is... essentially a 'maieutic' or obstetric method. 1868 *Contemp. Rev.* VII. 12 Teaching botany... by what he truly calls a *maieutic* process, drawing out intelligence before communicating knowledge. 1882 *Sat. Rev.* 23 Sept. 415/2 Examples of Mr. Cory's stimulating and maieutic method of dealing with history. 1886 SYMONDS *Renaiss. It., Cath. React.* (1898) VII xi. 176 Their maieutic ingenuity was vain.

b. *sb. pl.* The maieutic method.

1885 W. H. PAYNE tr. *Compayré's Hist. Pedagogy* 23 *Maieutics*, or the art of giving birth to ideas.

† **maieutical, a.** *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. *prec.* + -AL¹.] = *prec.* adj.

1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* I. v. 693 Yet is all humane teaching but maieutical or obstetricious.

maigne, maigné, -ie, *obs.* ff. MAIN *a.*, MEYNIÉ.

maigre ('meigrə(r)), *sb.* Also 9 *meagre*. [a. F. *maigre*.] A large fish, *Sciæna aquila*, common in the Mediterranean.

The *megy* of *Prompt. Parv.* is prob. unconnected.

1835 JENYNS *Man. Brit. Vert. Anim.* 352 *Sciæna Aquila* Cuv. (*Maigre*). 1836 YARRELL *Brit. Fishes* I. 90 The *Maigre*. *Ibid.* 92 Three fishermen once took twenty *Maigres* by a single sweep of their net. 1880 GÜNTHER *Fishes* 430 *Sciæna*

aquila . . . not rarely reaches the British coasts, where it is known as 'Meagre'. 1883 *Fisheries Exhib. Catal.* (ed. 4) 118 Skeleton of Maigre or Royal Fish.

|| **maigre** (mægr, 'meigə(r)), *a.* [F. *maigre*, lit. lean: see MEAGRE *a.*]

1. Of articles of diet, esp. soup: Not containing flesh or the juices of flesh; proper for 'maigre' days.

1787 P. BECKFORD *Let. fr. Italy* (1805) I, 365 A common maigre dish in this country. 1806 H. HUNTER *Culina* (ed. 3) 58 For want of this precaution, the soup has a maigre taste. *Ibid.* 122 In this receipt for a maigre soup, much is left to the taste of the Cook. 1831 SCOTT *Q. Durw.* Introd. 57 The soup, although bearing the term *maigre*, . . . was most delicately flavoured.

2. Applied to those days on which, in the Roman Church, abstinence from flesh is enjoined.

1683 ROBINSON in *Ray's Corr.* (1848) 132 Most of the inhabitants here, do generally eat it in Lent, and upon maigre days. 1768 PENNANT *Zool.* I, 68 The Romish church permits the use of it [otter] on maigre-days. 1879 R. LUBBOCK *Fauna of Norfolk* 77 Sustenance upon maigre days.

† 3. to eat, keep, live maigre: to live on 'maigre' diet. *Obs.*

1739 H. WALPOLE *Corr.* (1820) I, 18 A greater penance than eating maigre. 1764 — *Letts., to G. Montagu* 18 June (1846) IV, 429, I must keep maigre. 1764 SMOLLETT *France & Italy* xxii, (1766) 340 A good catholic, who lives maigre one half of the year. 1778 HAN. MORE *Let.* in W. Roberts *Mem.* (1834) I, 136 At last he [the doctor] consented on condition that I should . . . live maigre and drink no wine.

maigre, obs. form of MEAGRE.

maii, -ij, obs. forms of MAY (the month).

maik, **maikless**, Sc. ff. MAKE *sb.*, MAKELESS.

|| **maiko** ('maiko). [Jap.] A girl who is being trained to become a geisha.

1904 R. J. FARRER *Garden of Asia* xii, 111 They are but Maiko—geisha so young and untried as to be beneath Japanese consideration. *Ibid.* 113 She rises . . . flanked by the two Maiko. 1938 BUSH & KAGAMI *Japanalia* 69/1 Young apprentice geisha are called *Maiko* in Kyōto and *Hangyoku* in Tōkyō. 1966 P. S. BUCK *People of Japan* (1968) vii, 93 Young geisha, or *maiko*, usually dance with some gaiety. 1971 *Vogue* Dec. 92/1 An apprentice Geisha is a Maiko—a girl usually between seventeen and twenty.

mail (meil), *sb.*¹ Forms: 4-7 *maill(e)*, *maile*, 4-5 *mayll(e)*, Sc. *mailze*, (5 *mailye*, 6 Sc. *mailye*), 5 *mayl*, 5-8 *mayle*, 4- *mail*; *pl.* 4 *mailez*, 5 *maylez*, -is, -us, *malys*, Sc. *maily(h)eis*, 5-6 *mailzeis*, -zies. [a. F. *maille* (whence MDu. *maelge*, Du. *malie*):—L. *macula* spot, mesh of a net.]

† 1. One of the metal rings or plates of which mail-armor was composed. *Obs.*

c 1320 *Sir Beues* 2836 Al to-brosten is ventaile, And of his hauberk a posend maile. c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 13807 Ne hauberk [was per] non, wyth maill gret, þat his spere ne þorow schet. c 1420 *Anturs of Arth.* (Camden Soc.) xl, Syxti maylis and moe, The squd squappes in toe. 1460 *Lybeaus Disc.* 252 (Kaluzs) And an hauberk bryt þat richely was adist With mailes pikke and smale. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* v, ii, 91 As golden mailzeis hir scalis glitterand brycht. 1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 13 b/2 To drawe out any . . . Mayles which mighte remayne stitckinge [sic] in the Wounde. 1611 COTGR., *Annelet*, a mayle, or a ring of mayle. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Mail*, a little Iron-ring for Armour.

fig. 1549 COVERDALE, etc. *Erasm. Par. Eph.* vi, 10-17 For the breste plate, put on innocencie and righteousnes, to kepe the inward partes of your mynd safe and sure with the mayles of vertue and godlines.

† b. *Proverb.* (Literally from OFr.) *Obs.*

1597 SKENE *De Verb. Sign.* s.v. *Haubert*, The common proverb, manie mailzies makis an haubergion, monie littles makis an meikle.

† c. *transf. pl.* The scales (of a fish). *Obs. rare.*

1484 CAXTON *Fables of Poge* v, (1889) 303 And at the bothe his elbowes he [the monstre] hadde wynges ryght brode and grete of fysshes mayles wherwith he swymmed.

2. *collect.* Armour composed of interlaced rings or chain-work or of overlapping plates fastened upon a groundwork. *coat of mail*: see COAT *sb.* 5. (Cf. CHAIN-mail, PLATE-mail, RING-mail.)

c 1374 CHAUCEUR *Troilus* v, 1559 Achilles thorwgh the maylle, And thorwgh the body gan hym for to ryve. c 1386 — *Clerk's T.* 1146 Though thyn housbonde armed be in maile. c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 11107 Sho was bare of hir brest to þe bright mayll. 1460 *Lybeaus Disc.* 1230 (Kaluzs) Hys fomen wer well boun, To perce his acketoun, Gipell, maile and plate. 1465 MARG. PASTON in *P. Lett.* II, 190 A standard of mayle. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* XII, ii, 95 Abowt his schuldris assais his hawbryk fyne, Of burnist maill. 1552 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* I, 130 A jack of plett, steilbonet, splent slevis, of mailye or plat. 1600 J. PORY tr. *Leo's Africa* 21 Their armour . . . certaine shirts of male verie long and straight. 1667 MILTON *P.L.* vi, 368 Mang'd with gastly woundes through Plate and Maile. 1810 CAMPBELL *Ballads* vii, Every bosom shook Beneath it's iron mail. 1838 LYTTON *Leila* v, i, 49 The king was armed *cap-a-pied* in mail. 1877 MORRIS *Sigurd* 4 Through the glimmering thicket the linked mail rang out.

† b. A piece of mail-armor. *Obs.*

1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* III, iii, 152 To hang Quite out of fashion, like a rustie male. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* 200 The trunk of the elephant was covered with a maile for defence. 1617 MORYSON *Itin.* III, 25 They presently arme al

their bodies, and . . . their very shinbones, and hinder parts, with males of Iron.

c. *transf.* of the protective shell or scales of certain animals.

1714 GAY *Fan* III, 179 For this . . . His clouded Mail the Tortoise shall resign. 1833 TENNYSON *Two Voices* iv, Today I saw the dragon-fly. . . From head to tail Came out clear plates of sapphire mail. 1849 M. ARNOLD *Forsaken Mermaid*, Where the sea-snakes coil and twine, Dry their mail and bask in the brine. 1885 R. L. & F. STEVENSON *Dynamiter* 106 The mail of a boiled lobster.

d. *fig.*

1813 J. N. BREWER *Beaut. Eng.* II, 77 The antiquaries who have entered the lists, have come cased up in the mail of prejudice. 1866 B. TAYLOR *Poems, Autumnal Vespers* 38 In stiff December's mail. 1866 G. MACDONALD *Ann. Q. Neighb.* xxxii, (1878) 547 She was clad in the mail of endurance.

3. A 'web' in the eye. [So F. *maille* (Cotgr.); cf. MACULA quot. c 1400.] *Obs. exc. dial.*

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* (1634) II, 312 Which eie-salue they say, serues also for the mailles or spots [L. *argema*] . . . in the eies. 1847 HALLIWELL, *Mail*, a defect in vision. *Devon.*

† 4. A hole for the passage of a lace, clasp, or other fastening of a garment; an eyelet-hole, 'eye'. Also *fig. Obs.*

c 1470 HENRYSON *Garm. Gude Ladeis* 15 Poems (1865) 8 Hir kirtill suld be of clene constance, Lasit with lesum lufe, The mailyheis of continuance For nevir to remufe. 1530 PALSGR. 241/2 Mayle that receyvethe the claspe of a gowne into it, *porte*. 1572 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xxxiii, 25 My Sleifis wer of to borrow and len glaidlie; My Lais and Mailzies of trew permanence. 1588 THOMAS *Dict.* (1606), *Orbicularis*, the male or rundle thorough which the latchet of the shoe passeth. 1607 *Barley-Breake* (1877) 16 And day by day this lace a mayle doth bate.

b. *spec. in Weaving.* (See quot.)

1731 MORTIMER in *Phil. Trans.* XXXVII, 106 Every Thread of the Warp goes through a small Brass Ring called a Male. 1831 G. R. PORTER *Silk Manuf.* 216 A modern improvement substitutes for the loops small metallic eyes, through which the warp threads are passed, . . . these eyes are called mails. 1835 WEBSTER *Rhymes* 152 (E.D.D.) Temper yer ilka thrum and thread, Yea, whether they wimple thro' a head, Or thro' a mail.

5. *Hawking.* The breast-feathers of a hawk when the feathers are full-grown. Occas. applied to the plumage of other birds.

1486 *Bk. St. Albans* A vij, Hawkes haue White mail, Canaus mail or Rede mail. And som call Rede mail Iren mayll. White mail is soone knawe. Canaus mail is betwene white mail and Iron mail. And Iron mail is varri Rede. *Ibid.* A vijb, A Goshawke nor a tercell in thare sore aage haue nott thair mayles named bot it is calde their plumage, and after the cote it is calde theyr Maill. 1530 PALSGR. 241/2 Mayle of a hauke, *greuelure*. 1575 [see MAILED *ppl. a.* 4]. 1614 MARKHAM *Cheap Husb.* (1623) 135 His [a dunghill cock's] eyes round and great, the colour answering the colour of his plume or male. 1655 WALTON *Angler* (1661) 107 The wings made of the blackish mail of the Drake. 1678 *Willughby's Ornithol.* App. 398 The Mail of a Hawk is the Breast or Plumage of the Breast in reference to its colour: So they say a Hawk changes the mail, or is white-mailed, &c. 1686 BLOME *Genl. Recr.* II, 182/1 The little Dun-flye hath his Body made of Dun-Wooll, and his Wings of the Mayle of a Partridge. 1852 R. F. BURTON *Falconry Valley of Indus* viii, 76 Full breast, covered with regular mail. *Note.* The 'mails' are the breast feathers.

b. (See quot.: cf. MAILED *ppl. a.* 4 b.)

1727 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Mail*, a Speck on the Feathers of Birds.

6. *Rope-making.* (See quot. 1794.)

1750 BLANCKLEY *Nav. Expositor, Mails*, are made of Iron, and interwoven, not unlike a Chain; they are for rubbing off the loose Hemp which remains on Lines or white Cordage after it is made. 1794 *Rigging & Seamanship* 55 *Mail*, to rub off the loose hemp that remains on white cordage, is a kind of steel chain-work, flat, and fastened upon leather, about nine-inches long and seven-inches broad. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*

7. *attrib. and Comb.*, as *mail-armor*, -coat, -plate, -quilt, -sark, -shirt, -work; instrumental, as *mail-clad*, -covered, -sheathed adjs.; *mail net* (see quot.); *mail-shell*, a name for the genus *Chiton* (Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk.* 1867).

1868 G. STEPHENS *Runic Mon.* I, 184 The ring-like dots — which I take to be a conventional representation of *mail-armor. 1777 R. POTTER tr. *Æschylus, Persians* 515 Thy *mail-clad horse. 1805 SCOTT *Last Minstr.* I, v, Ten squires, ten yeomen, mail-clad men. 1862 ANSTED *Channel Isl.* I, ii, (ed. 2) 24 Should an attack be made with mail-clad ships. 1653 URQUHART *Rabelais* I, xi, He . . . would have the *Mail-coats to be made link after link. 1803 BYRON *On Leaving Newstead Abbey* ii, The *mail-cover'd Barons. 1773 J. CAMPBELL *Mod. Falconry* 262 *Male-feathers, those on the breast. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, *Mail-net, a form of loom-made net, which is a combination of common gauze and whip-net in the same fabric. 1771 MICKLE tr. *Camoens' Lusid* III, (1776) 128 Vain were the *mail-plates of Granada's bands. *Ibid.* I, 47 There clasping greaves, and plated *mail-quilts strong. 1838 LONGF. *Beowulf's Exp. Heort* 76 The Weather people . . . their *mail-sarks shook. 1850 OGILVIE, *Mail-sheathed. 1817 SCOTT *Harold* I, ix, 16 Wilt thou . . . Lay down thy *mail-shirt for clothing of hair. 1869 BOUTELL *Arms & Arm.* vii, 107 This mail shirt, or hauberk, was fitted almost tightly to the person. *Ibid.* II, 18 The cuirass . . . was formed . . . of interwoven *mail-work.

mail (meil), *sb.*² Now only Sc. Forms: 1-3 *mal*, 3 *mol*, 3-6 *male*, 5 *maile*, 7 *maille*, 7-8 *meal*, 5-7, 9 *maill*, 6- *mail*. [Late OE. *māl*, a. ON. *māl* neut., speech, agreement = OE. (poet.) *mæ̅l* speech; prob. a contracted form of the word which appears as OHG., OS. *mahal* assembly, judgement, treaty, OE. *mæ̅del* meeting,

discussion, Goth. *maþl* meeting-place. (Cf. MALLUM.) In sense, however, the Eng. word seems rather to represent the ON. derivative *måle* wk. masc., contract, stipulation, stipulated pay; cf. Ormin's *måle* accus.

The word has survived only in Sc. and northern dialects, and hence its phonetic form is northern. If it had come down in midland or southern use its form would have been *mole* (moul).]

1. Payment, tax, tribute, rent. *mails and duties* (see quot. 1861). Cf. BLACKMAIL *sb.*

O.E. *Chron.* an. 1086 Se cyng sealde his land swa deore to male swa heo deorost mihte. c 1200 ORMIN 10188 Forþi badd hemm Sannt Johan . . . sammnenn lazhelike & riht þe kingess rihtthe male. c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 179 And giet ne wille þe louerd ben paid mid his rihtthe mol. c 1275 XI *Pains Hell* 161 in O.E. *Misc.* 151 Of heom hi token vnriht mol. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 5376, I giue him woningst to wale For euer-mare, wit-outen male. 1396 in *Scottish Antiq.* XIV, 217 The forsayd Scher Jone sal haf the malys of Ouchtyrtire. 1430-31 *Rolls of Parl.* IV, 376/1 That no maile of siche certificate made . . . put to ony prejudice . . . any persone. c 1480 HENRYSON *Mor. Fab.* XII, (*Wolf & Lamb*) xx, Scantlie may he purches by his maill To leif vpon dry breid. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* xv, 123 The malis and fermis of the grond . . . is hychtit to sic ane price. 1746-7 *Act 20 Geo. II*, c. 43 § 17 Recovering and uplifing from the vassalls . . . the mails and duties or rents and profits thereof. a 1768 ERSKINE *Inst.* III, vii, § 20 (1773) 529 The arrears of rent, or, in our law-style, of mails and duties, prescribe, [i. etc.]. 1824 SCOTT *Redgauntlet* Let. xi, The rental-book . . . bore evidence against the Goodman of Primrose-Knowe, as behind the hand with his mails and duties. 1861 W. BELL *Dict. Law Scot.* s.v., Mails and Duties are the rents of an estate, whether in money or grain; hence, an action for the rents of an estate . . . is termed an action of mails and duties. 1900 CROCKETT *Little Anna* Mark viii, He carried a great sum about with him, being the rents and mails of all his New Milns property.

b. With word prefixed, as *borough, feu, grass, house mail; land mail*: see LAND *sb.*¹ 12; *silver mail*, rent paid in money.

1424 *Sc. Acts Jas. I*, c. 8 All þe gret and smal customys & burovmails of þe Realme. 1479-1752 *Grass mail* [see GRASS *sb.*¹ 12]. 1566-67 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* I, 499 He . . . wes in possessioun . . . of the hous mail occupiit be the saidis tennentis. 1585 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* Ser. I, IV, 14 To mak pament of his few mails. 1597 SKENE *De Verb. Sign.*, s.v. *Firmarius*, *Firma* signifies the duty quihk the tennent paiis to the landis-lord, quihidder it be siluer-maill, victuall, or vther duetie. 1609 — *Reg. Maj.* 125 Gif thy mail-man will not pay to thee the house maill at the terme. 1640 BAILLIE *Let.* (1841) I, 272 Our house maills everie week aboue eleven pound Sterling.

c. *fig. to pay the mail* = to pay the penalty. 1807 HOGG *Mount. Bard* 199 Poet. Wks. (1838) II, 263 My sister . . . By Lairistan foully was betrayed, And roundly has he payed the mail.

2. *attrib. and Comb.*, as *mail-payer*, *paying*, *mail-duty*, rent; *mail-free a.* and *adv.*, free of rent, exempt from payment of rent; *mail garden*, 'a garden, the products of which are raised for sale' (Jam.) (hence *mail-gardener*); *mail-man*, one who pays rent, a tenant; *mailmart*, a cow sent in payment of rent; *mail-rooms pl.*, rented rooms.

1638 *Extracts Burgh Rec. Glasgow* (1876) I, 392 That na burges . . . sett or promeis to sett for *maill dewtie or vtherwayes . . . wntill [etc.]. 1818 SCOTT *Hrt. Midl.* viii, Deans . . . contrived to maintain his ground upon the estate by regular payment of mail-duties. 1471 *Acta Dom. Audit.* 10/2 *Male fre fore þe formale pait be him to þe said Alexander. 1638 RUTHERFORD *Let.* iii, (1664) 14 Many . . . of you . . . have been like a tennent that sitteth mealfree. 1798 J. NAISMITH *Agric. Clydesd.* vi, 101 The *mail gardens around the city of Glasgow. 1820 *Scott. Abbot* xxv, The candle shines from the house of Blinkhoolie, the *mail-gardener. c 1480 HENRYSON *Mor. Fab.* XII, (*Wolf & Lamb*) xiv, The pure people . . . As *maill-men, marchandis, and all lawboreris. 1609 SKENE *Reg. Maj.* 113 Na Mail-man, or Fermour, may thirle his Lord of his frie tenement. 1445 *Exch. Rolls Scot.* V, 213 Lez *mailmartis insule de Bute. 1597 SKENE *De Verb. Sign.*, *Firmarius*, ane *mail-payer, ane mailer, or Mail-man. 1724 RAMSAY *Vision* ix, Mailpayers wiss it to the devil. 1581 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* Ser. I, III, 417 Throw the quihk waist, *maill-paying, and tyning of the profittes of the saidis landis, he is uterlie wrakkit. c 1626 in W. K. Tweedie *Sel. Biog.* (1845) I, 35 I warned me from the rest of my *mail-rooms in Salt-coats and East Mains.

mail (meil), *sb.*³ Forms: 3-8 *male*, 5 *maylle*, 5-6 *mayle*, *malle*, 6 *maale*, 6- *mail*. [ME. *male*, a. OF. *male* (F. *malle*) = Pr., Sp., Pg., It. *mala*; of Teut. origin: cf. OHG. *malha* (MHG. *malhe*), MDu. *male* (Du. *maal*).]

1. a. A bag, pack, or wallet; a travelling bag. Now only Sc. and U.S. in *pl.* = baggage.

c 1205 LAY. 3543 Ich þe wulle bi-tache a male riche. c 1300 *Havelok* 48 A man that bore . . . gold upon hijs bac, In a male with or blac. c 1320 *Sir Beues* 1297 Inou3 a leide him be fore, Bred and flesc out of is male. c 1386 CHAUCEUR *Can. Yeom. Pro.* 13 A male tweyfold on his croper lay. 1489-90 *Plumpton Corr.* 89 Robert, my servant . . . is large to ryde afore my male, and our wertgity for my horse. 1552 *Act 5 & 6 Edu.* VI, c. 15 § 2 Such as make Males, Bougets, Leather Pots, . . . or any other Wares of Leather. 1567 R. EDWARDS *Damon & Pithias* Fij, Who inuented these monsters [breeches] first, did it to a gostly end, To have a male readie to put in other folkes stuffe. 1609 BIBLE (Douay) 1 *Kings* ix, 7 The bread is spent in our males. 1632 DELONEY *Thomas of Reading* xi, G 4, They . . . take away the mans apparell, as also his money, In his male or cap-case. 1670 COTTON *Esperson* II, VII, 335 His Jewels . . . were lock'd up in a little iron Chest, and carried in a Male. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Mail*, . . . also a kind of Port-mantle, Sack or Trunk

to travel with. 1820 SCOTT *Abbot* xxxviii. They charged me with bearing letters for the Queen, and searched my mail. 1893 STEVENSON *Catriona* xvii. 190 He.. emptied out his mails upon the floor that I might have a change of clothes. †b. As a measure of quantity. *Obs. rare*—1.

1502 ARNOLDE *Chron.* (1811) 191 Wulle is bought by the sacke by the tod by the stone and by the mayle.

†c. *transf. and fig. Obs.*

c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 22 Quhu lucifer. [Bro3te mankinde in sinne and bale] And held hem sperd in helles male. c 1386 CHAUCER *Parson's Prol.* 26 Vnbokete and shewe vs what is in thy Male. c 1430 LYDG. *Bochas* ix. iii. (1494) Evij/1 If ye shall tell youre owne tale. Ye wyll vncluse but a lytyll male, Shewe of youre vices but a small parcele. 1450 MYRC 1343 Art thou I-wonet to go to the ale To fulle there thy fowle male.

2. a. A bag or packet of letters or dispatches for conveyance by post, more fully *mail of letters*; †hence, the letters or dispatches so conveyed (*obs.*). *the mail*, the postal matter, collectively, conveyed from office to office; also (*orig. U.S.*) without article.

1654 *Ord. Office Postage Lett.* §8 To have in readiness one good Horse or Mare to receive and carry the Male of Letters. . . That no other person (besides the Post that carrieth the Male) be suffered to ride Post with the Male. 1684 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1900/2 Our Paquet-Boats put to Sea yesterday with the Mails for Calais. 1692 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) II. 489 Yesterday a Flanders mail of an old date, confirms the several repulses of the enemy. 1746 SMOLLETT *Reproof* 160 With all the horrors of prophetic dread That rack his bosom while the mail is read. 1767 COLMAN *Eng. Merch.* I. i. I collect the articles of news from the other papers, . . . translate the mails, write occasional letters [etc.]. 1776 C. CARROLL *Jrnl.* (1845) 53 Dr. Franklin found in the Canada mail, which he opened, a letter for General Schuyler. 1782 COWPER *Expostulation* 606 Now think, . . . If the new mail thy merchants now receive, Or expectation of the next, give leave. 1792 *Stat. U.S.* i. vii. §17 (1856) I. 237 That if any person . . . shall rob any carrier of the mail . . . of such mail, or if any person shall rob the mail, in which letters are sent to be conveyed by post . . . or shall steal such mail. 1794 *Ibid.* I. xxiii. §26 (1856) I. 365 And the letters so received shall be formed into a mail, sealed up, and directed to the postmaster of the port. 1838 *Act 1 & 2 Vict.* c. 98 §5 The Mails or Post Letter Bags so to be carried . . . by Railways. 1852 HAWTHORNE *Amer. Note-Bks.* (1883) 424 The regular passenger-boat is now coming in, and probably brings the mail. 1873 BLACK *Jr. Thule* vii. Everything will be as right as the mail. 1873 J. H. BEADLE *Unweel.* West xxii. 441, I think this office gives us three times as much mail as that at Salt Lake. 1883 *Whitaker's Almanack* 384 [Postal Guide.] India.—Mails made up every Friday evening at the rate of 5d. per ½ oz. 1893 *Daily News* 22 Sept. 6/5 Little incidents of camp life in the East, as the arrival and distribution of a mail of letters. 1913 *U.S. Official Postal Guide* July 12 The postage on fourth-class mail may be prepaid by . . . ordinary postage stamps. 1941 *Men Only* Sept. 12 Forwarding mail is another job that usually falls to the Mess Secretary.

b. *orig. U.S.* (A person's) batch of letters.

a 1844 M. C. FIELD in S. F. Smith *Theatr. Apprenticeship* (1846) 204 He walks as if he had the missing mail in his pocket and an extra to issue immediately. 1873 T. B. ALDRICH *Marj. Daw* 163, I go over to K—for my mail. 1890 T. L. JAMES in *Railways Amer.* 319 That official was opening his mail. 1901 *Harper's Mag.* CII. 784/1 Stormfield in his mail that day.. found a despatch: 'Unexpectedly called home'. 1941 *Men Only* Sept. 12 Although the addressee has made half a dozen moves since leaving the Mess, he expects his mail to reach him without delay. 1953 *Manch. Guardian Wkly.* 3 Sept. 7/4 Mr. Lattimore.. had his personal mail forwarded to the White House.

c. Used as the name of a newspaper.

1789 (*title*) The Evening Mail. 1823 (*title*) Waterford Daily Mail. 1896 (*title*) The Daily Mail. 1896 LLOYD GEORGE *Family Lett.* (1973) 108 There are excellent reports in the Mail & S.W. Daily News of Saturday's meeting at Barry. 1922 JOYCE *Ulysses* 242 Look here Martin, John Wyse Nolan said, overtaking them at the Mail office. 1975 *Times* 10 Apr. 17/4 The tremendous financial support that the *Daily Mail* has received.. from its readers for its Vietnam Orphans Fund.

3. a. The person, vehicle, or train that carries the mail or postal matter; often short for *mail coach*, *mail train*, etc. Hence, the method or system of transmission of letters by post; the official conveyance or dispatch of postal matter; the POST.

So used now in U.S. In England the word in ordinary use is limited to the dispatch of letters abroad, as the *Indian mail*, etc., or as short for mail-train, as the *down mail*, *night mail*. It is retained as the official word for the dispatch and delivery of inland letters where the general public use POST.

1654 *Ord. Office Postage Lett.* §2 The said John Manley. . . shall.. safely and faithfully carry all. . . Letters and Dispatches. . . and that by the Common, Ordinary Male or other speedy and safe passage. 1692 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) II. 489 One letter by the last mail sayes, the king intended to fight the enemy Saturday 7 night last. 1720 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5850/2 The Bristol Mail was robbed. 1778 ABIGAIL ADAMS in *Fam. Lett.* (1876) 343 Four or five sheets of paper, written to you by the last mail, were destroyed when the vessel was taken. 1794 COLERIDGE *Lett.* 26 Sept. (1895) I. 86, I.. sent them off by the mail directed to Mrs. Southey. 1822-56 DE QUINCEY *Confess.* Wks. 1890 III. 348 The mails were. . . made so strong as to be the heaviest of all carriages. 1831 in *Parl. Papers* (1831-2) XLV. 128 b, When it is permitted in England for the mails to take parcels on the road. 1842 TENNYSON *Walking to the Mail* 102, I fear that we shall miss the mail. 1864 J. H. NEWMAN *Apologia* 96 While waiting for the down mail to Falmouth. 1880 *Print. Trades Jrnl.* No. 30. 34 Tender and brittle, and hardly bears its journey through the mail. 1886 P. ROBINSON *Valley Teetotum Trees* 71 Just in time to catch the night-mail to London. 1888 *Amer. Humorist* 2 June 3/2 Why didn't he send his poem by mail? 1891 *37th Rep. Postm.-General* 5 Sixty-four additional direct Parcel Mails between London and other places have been established in the year. 1900 *Post*

Office Guide 1 Jan. 14 When intended for despatch by a particular mail they should.. be presented for registration half an hour before the closing of the letter-box for that mail.

b. Short for *mail coach* or *van* (on a railway).

1862 *Building News* 6 June 389/2, 555 Locomotives and Tenders. 494 First Class Mails.

4. *attrib. and Comb.*: a. (sense 1) simple attrib., chiefly obsolete, as *mail-band*, *-girt*, *-girth*, *-horse*, *-lock*, *-man*, *-panel*, *-pillion*, *-saddle*, *-trunk*; also objective, as *mail-maker*.

1515 *Test. Ebor.* (Surtees) V. 69 A male wyth ij *male bandys. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 155 The females [sc. elephants] carry over their calves upon their snowts, . . . binding them fast with their trunks, like as with ropes or *male girts. 1673 *12th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. VII. (1890) 384 For a *male-girth and tabbs is. 6d. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 323/1 *Male horse, *gerulus*. 1469 *Househ. Ord.* (1790) 97 A maile horse and a botell horse whiche the maile-man shall keepe. 1673 *12th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. VII. (1890) 384 For a *male-lock and a letter. 8d. 1311 *Cal. Lett.-Bks. Lond., Lett.-Bk. D.* (1902) 74 [The same day, John Morice] *melmakere, [admitted]. c 1515 *Cocke Lorell's B.* 9 Masones, male makers, and merbelers. 1469 *Maile-man [see *mail horse*]. 1392 *Earl Derby's Exp.* (Camden) 152 Pro iij capistris et *male panel. 1639 T. DE GREY *Compl. Horsem.* 216 A galled bakke commeth . . . with the. . . pack-saddle or *male-pillion. 1686 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2130/4 A black Gelding . . . a little hurt of his back with a Mail-pillion. 1833 M. SCOTT *Tom Cringle* xi. (1842) 257 His portmanteau behind him on a mail-pillion. 1378-9 *Durh. Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 388 In una *malesadil empt. ixs. iij. d. 1414-15 *Ibid.* 184, j Maesadil. a 1726 VANBRUGH *Journ. Lond.* I. i. 81 My lady. . . laid on four *mail-trunks, besides the great deal-box.

b. (sense 2) simple attrib., e.g. in the names of vehicles employed to carry the mail, as *mail boat*, *carriage*, *diligence*, *gig*, *-hack*, *packet*, *-plane*, *schooner*, *ship*, *steamer*, *-van*, *wagon*; also *mail-boy*, *mail-carrier*, *letter*, *matter*, *room*, *time*; *mail-carrying* adj.; *mailbag*, a large bag in which the mail is carried; *mail-box*, (a) a box in which the mail-bags were placed on a mail-coach; (b) *U.S.*, a letter-box; *mail-car*, (a) a railway car in which the mail is carried; (b) *Ireland*, an 'outside car' used for conveyance of the mails; (c) *Austral.* and *N.Z.*, a motor vehicle used for the conveyance of the mail (and also sometimes of passengers); *mail-cart*, (a) a vehicle in which the mail is carried by road; also *attrib.*; (b) a light vehicle to carry children, made with shafts to be drawn or pushed by hand; *mail-catcher* *U.S.* (see quot. 1890); *mail-contract*, a contract for the conveyance of postal matter; *mail contractor*, one who contracts with the government for the conveyance of the mail; *mail cover* *U.S.*, the monitoring of all mail sent to a specified address; *mail-day*, the day on which mails are dispatched or received; *mail drop* [DROPP sb. 17 d], a place where mail may be left to be collected by another person; *mail-guard*, the guard of a mail-coach; *mail horn*, a long horn used by the guard of a mail-coach; † *mail-maker*, an official in the General Letter-Office; *mail-man*, one who carries the mail; *mail-master* *U.S.*, -officer (see quot. 1855); *mail order* *orig. U.S.*, an order for goods sent to a business house by post; hence as *v. trans.*; also *mail-order firm*, *house*, one transacting business mainly by post; so *mail-order business*, *catalogue*; *mail-phaeton*, a high two-seated phaeton (q.v.) drawn by a pair of horses; *mail-pouch* (*U.S.*), a locked leather mail-bag; *mail-rack* (*U.S.*), a letter-rack; *mail-rider*, a mail-carrier; *mail-road*, -route, the road or route by which the mail is regularly conveyed; *mail run* *Austral.* and *N.Z.*, = *mail-route*; *mail-runner*, a mail-carrier (in *India*); *mail sack* (*U.S.*), a canvas bag used for the conveyance of the mail; † *mail-setting* *a.*, that robs the mail; *mailshot* = *mailing shot* s.v. *MAILING vbl. sb.*; *mail-slot* *U.S.*, = *letter-slit*; *mail stage* (*U.S.*) = *MAIL-COACH*; *mail-time*, the time mails take to pass between two places; *mail-train*, a fast train which carries the mails; *mail truck*, a motor vehicle used for the conveyance of mail. Also *MAIL-COACH*.

1812 *Theatrical Inquisitor* I. 273 The majority of readers . . . ramble through books as post-boys ride through towns. . . and . . . can tell you as little of the contents as those who carry the *mail-bags can of the letters. 1840 LONGF. in *Life* (1891) I. 358 There were three inns besides myself, and a dozen mail-bags. 1795 in R. Putnam *Mem.* (1903) 397 It has been suggested to me that the *mail boats are much too heavy for pushing with the requisite speed. 1855 HYDE CLARKE *Dict.*, *Mail-boat*. 1895 A. H. NORWAY *P.-O. Packet Service* i. 3 The Post-Office selected Falmouth in 1688 as the point of embarkation. . . for the. . . mail boats. 1933 L. A. G. STRONG *Sea Wall* 1 He did not even heed the mailboat, as she glided gracefully in. . . to the harbour. 1810 in J. W. Hyde *Roy. Mail* iii. (1885) 34 The bags of letters. . . were stolen from the *mail-box. . . whilst the horses were changing. 1872 *Rep. Comm. Patents* 1870 (*U.S.*) II. 751/1 In a mail-box, the arrangement herein shown and described. . . for the purpose of guiding and holding the mail matter. 1922 M. B. HOUSTON *Witch-Man* xix. 260 She stopped now at the foot of Little Glory to look in the mail-box. Always she brought

him his mail now. 1973 'H. HOWARD' *Highway to Murder* x. 128 One of the mail boxes said Miss Thorpe's flatlet was on the third floor. 1842 in J. S. Buckingham E. & W. *States Amer.* II. 118 [I] saw descending the hill. . . the *mail-boy on his horse at full speed. a 1861 T. WINTHROP *John Brent* (1883) xvii. 159 Jake Shamberlain aint a hog, and his mail boys aint of the pork kind. 1874 *Congress. Rec.* 15 Apr. 3099/1 Hitherto seven [officers] were known as mail-boys and the others as mail-messengers. 1907 N. MUNRO *Daft Days* i. 3 The tune of the mail-boy's song. 1842 S. C. HALL *Ireland* II. 77 *Mail-cars. 1889 *Ch. Times* 27 Dec. 1227 The regular train consists of two sleepers, . . . and enough mail-cars to contain the mail. 1942 C. ASTON in *N.Z. New Writing* I. 55 Martin heard the mailcar go past. 1945 C. MANN in Murdoch & Drake-Brockman *Austral. Short Stories* (1951) 261 Sent by the mail-car up to Town. 1947 'A. P. GASKELL' *Big Game* 48 She had returned from town. . . in the mailcar. 1860 J. G. HOLLAND *Miss Gilbert's Career* x. 166 The Crampton line of public travel and *mail carriage was only one of the many tributaries to the great trunk lines. 1799 *Stat. U.S.* III. xliii. §13 (1856) I. 736 The receipt and delivery of letters on the way, between post-offices, shall not be required of the *mail-carriers. 1901 *N. Amer. Rev.* Feb. 289 The usefulness of fast steamships as mail-carriers. 1909 *Westm. Gaz.* 1 June 8/3 The various lines of passenger and *mail-carrying steamers. 1837 *Act 7 Will. IV & 1 Vict.* c. 33 §18 No Mail Coach, Mail Diligence, or *Mail Cart conveying . . . any Mail or Bag of Letters in Ireland. 1893 H. JOYCE *Hist. Post Office* xiii. 316 The London Mail-Cart and Van Service. 1903 *G. W. R. Time Tables*, Parcels and Goods Arrangem., Perambulators and Children's Mail Carts. 1875 *Chicago Tribune* 18 Sept. 5/3 The Post-Office Department has introduced the use of a *mail-catcher. 1884 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech. Suppl.*, *Mail-catcher*. 1890 T. L. JAMES in *Railways Amer.* 326 The letter car is provided with a 'mail catcher', which is placed at a small door through which mail pouches are snatched from conveniently placed posts at wayside stations where stops are not made. a 1861 T. WINTHROP *John Brent* (1883) vi. 50 His ranch is down the valley, towards Pravo. He owns half the United States *mail contract. 1830 *Act 11 Geo. IV & 1 Will. IV.* c. 68 *Mail Contractors, Stage Coach Proprietors [etc.]. 1837 *Mail Diligence [see *mail-cart*]. 1965 *N. Y. Times* 24 Feb. 26 When a person is subjected to a *mail cover, the Post Office records the name and address of anyone sending mail to him, as well as the postmarking and the class of mail. 1974 *Daily Tel.* 29 Jan. 17/4 The FBI began its investigation of Miss Paton as a result of a 'mail cover' on the New York headquarters of the party. 1855 J. EVANS *Let.* 15 June in G. N. Jones *Florida Plantation Rec.* (1927) 131 People will be there [sc. at the post office] every *Mail day. 1926 [see *BACK BLOCKS*, *BACKBLOCKS sb. pl.*]. 1933 B. WILLOUGHBY *Alaskans* All 102 Everywhere in the land mail-day is the most longed-for, the most important day the Alaskan knows. 1972 *Time* 17 Apr. 45/1 It is hiring a full-time employment counselor to help them find new jobs if they are fired, and even has a special *mail drop to receive anonymous tips. 1973 *Sat. Rev. World* (U.S.) 4 Dec. 46/2 Today's students traveling abroad use American Express offices as a mail drop. 1887 C. F. HOLDER *Living Lights* 119 John Stewart, who for many years drove a *mail-gig between Dunkeld and Aberfeldy. 1790 WOLCOT (P. Pindar) *Advice to Future Laureat* Wks. 1812 II. 341 The *Mail guard To load his blunderbuss and blow his horn. 1844 *Mail Guard* [see *mail-train*]. 1909 'O. HENRY' *Roads of Destiny* x. 165 One afternoon Jimmy Valentine. . . climbed out of the *mail-hack. 1852 R. S. SURTEES *Sponge's Sp. Tour* (1893) 299 The shrill twang, twang, twang, of the now almost forgotten *mail-horn. 1799 *Stat. U.S.* III. xliii. §15 (1856) I. 737 If any person. . . shall secrete, embezzle or destroy any such *mail letter or packet. 1735-55 J. CHAMBERLAYNE *St. Gl. Brit.* II. iii. List of Officers in General Letter-Office. [Two] *Mail-makers. 1881 MRS. C. PRAED *Policy & P.* I. i. 9 Tom Dungle, the *mail-man, . . . had just removed his saddle with its load of brown leather post-bags. 1889 *Westm. Gaz.* 5 Sept. 8/1 The mails are still conveyed for the most part upon the heads and backs of native mailmen. 1855 HYDE CLARKE *Dict.*, *Mail-master, officer having charge of the mail. 1875 *Atlantic Monthly* XXXV. 98/1 The *mail matter can be classified into letters, daily papers [etc.]. 1906 *Churchman* 10 Nov. 724 All mail matter for the secretary of the convention should be addressed to [etc.]. 1882 FLOYER *Unexpl. Baluchistan* 138 The *mail-officer passed us with the mails [in a boat]. 1867 *Commercial & Financial Chron.* V. 26/2 *Mail and telegraph orders will receive our personal attention. 1875 *Chicago Tribune* 8 July 6/3 Few buyers were present and the 'mail order' business also was light. 1897 *Sears, Roebuck Catal.* 579 There was a time when the consumer paid what was asked. . . [This] is radically changed, —changed by the Mail Order Business. 1906 S. E. SPARLING *Introd. Business Organiz.* 318 The mail order is based almost exclusively upon circular advertising, and while the mail-order firms employ general publicity, they rely almost exclusively upon circularization in developing and holding the trade. 1916 H. L. WILSON *Somehow in Red Gap* v. 175 Hetty Daggett. . . orders this [skirt] by catalogue, . . . from the mail-order house in Chicago. 1928 *Collier's* 29 Dec. 7/1 Wasn't it my suggestion that marriage be turned over to the mail-order houses? 1930 J. B. PRIESTLEY *Angel Pavement* iv. 167 He read all the advertisements in his newspaper, which specialised on Saturdays in the mail-order business. 1968 'N. BLAKE' *Private Wound* iv. 64 A brand-new suite of furniture which looked as if it had been mail-ordered out of a catalogue. 1969 *Times* 7 Nov. 14/7 The sophisticated stores—even the better mail order catalogues—want to know what is happening. 1972 *Guardian* 23 Feb. 11/3 Allcraft. . . mail-order a candle-making kit. 1844 ROWLAND HILL *State Penny Postage* 16 The net expense of the *Mail packets to these Islands. . . amounted in 1840-41 to about 7000l. 1857 G. A. LAWRENCE *Guy Livingstone* viii. 64 We were driving over in his *mail-phaeton. 1926 *Daily Colonist* (Victoria, B.C.) 2 July 1/5 Vessel expected to arrive here on July 12—Mr. Wells and Mr. Evans then to leave on *mail plane. 1931 C. KELLY *U.S. Postal Policy* vii. 137 At the great airports may be seen the alert, efficient, young eagles who pilot the mail planes. 1940 *Jrnl. R. Aeronaut. Soc.* XLIV. 743 The design of a high-speed mailplane for overnight trans-Atlantic services. 1890 T. L. JAMES in *Railways Amer.* 312 The *mail pouch just thrown from the car. 1896 *Cosmopolitan* XX. 406 Near one of the doors. . . is . . . the *mail-rack. 1801 in C. Cist *Cincinnati* in 1841 (1841) 177 The *mail-rider. . . from the upper route. 1846 *Knickerbocker* XXVI. 52 The mail-rider sank down

apparently through the solid ground with his horse and saddle-bags. 1897 *Outing* (U.S.) XXIX. 385/1 These Turkish mail-riders... drive two horses loaded with the mail-bags at a gallop in front of them. 1944 F. CLUNE *Red Heart* 81 The far-western mail-rider who, once a fortnight, jogged over the red-soil plains. 1818 in H. B. Fearon *Sk. Amer.* 430 About three miles from the great *mail road to Cincinnati. 1837 ROWLAND HILL *P.O. Reform* 29 The cost of transit along the mail-roads... being so trifling. 1882 OGLIVIE, *Mail-room. 1891 *Pall Mall G.* 27 Aug. 7/2 The mail-room occupies the place of what was formerly the second saloon. 1911 *Daily Colonist* (Victoria, B.C.) 7 Apr. 7/2 Came before the police magistrate yesterday to answer to the charge of wrecking the mail room of the steamer, throwing mail bags over board, and generally making things interesting. 1968 *Punch* 21 Feb. 270/3 The Mail Rooms (I believe you call them Dispatch Rooms)... were crowded. 1840 *Penny Cycl.* XVIII. 457/2 Sorting [letters] according to the different *mail-roads. 1891 M. TRIST in Murdoch & Drake-Brockman *Austral. Short Stories* (1951) 418 A mail run used to be a *mail run in those days. 1961 B. CRUMP *Hang on a Minute* 88 [He was] doing the Whenuaroa mail-run in a flash new truck. 1892 R. KIPLING *Barrack-r.* *Ballads* 121 Up the hill to Simoorie... The bags on his shoulder, the *mail-runner trudges. 1822 *Acc. Establ. Gen.* P.O. Parl. Pap. XVIII. 166b, Hire of Seven *Mail Schooners in the West Indies £5,100. c 1688 *New Letany* viii, in *Coll. Poems Popery* (1689) 8/1 A Turncoat, *Mail-setting, King-killing Rascal. 1891 *Act 54 & 55 Vict.* c. 31 § 2 The master of a British *mail ship... when carrying mails to or from any port [etc.]. *Ibid.* § 10 This Act may be cited as the Mail Ships Act, 1891. 1963 *Times* 8 May 17/6 (Adv.), Posters, brochures, *mailshots—these things we love at Tillotsons. 1983 *Buses* Feb. 6/3 A mailshot to all 100,000 households in the city comprising well-produced and comprehensive literature outlining the changes. 1957 J. KEROUAC *On Road* (1958) 183 He peeked down through her *mail-slot. 1803 M. CUTLER in *Life, Jrnl.* & *Corr.* (1888) II. 135 At 8 o'clock at night, set out in the *mail stage. 1821 T. NUTTALL *Jrnl. Trav. Arkansa* i. 35 On the morning of the second of October 1818, I took my departure from Philadelphia in the mail stage. 1834 *Southern Lit. Messenger* I. 181, I took my seat in the mail stage, and travelled three hundred miles without once going to bed. 1866 SALA *Let.* 11 Apr. in Frith *Autobiog.* (1888) III. 255 All the wonderful people you see on board the *mail-steamer. 1841 THACKERAY *Fatal Boots* xi, In the evening, after *mail-time, I [a letter-carrier] went back to my mamma and sister. 1912 *Chambers's Jrnl.* Jan. 5/2 The mail-time between that town [sc. Villa Rica] and London will be reduced from thirty days to about eighteen. 1844 *Act 7 & 8 Vict.* c. 85 § 11 It shall be also lawful for the Postmaster General to send any Mail Guard with Bags... by any Trains other than a *Mail Train. 1961 L. VAN DER POST *Heart of Hunter* i. vii. 112 Catch the fortnightly *mail truck to Ghanzi. 1963 A. LUBBOCK *Austral. Roundabout* 44 Twice a week, the mail-truck from Bourke brought out their stores and fresh vegetables. 1909 *Chambers's Jrnl.* June 343/2 *Mail-vans in large numbers... are now being driven by mechanical power. 1959 *Times* 2 Apr. 10/4 A Post Office spokesman said that the mailvan had previously collected three bags from a firm in Bell Street. 1831 *Boston Even. Transcript* 23 June 2/1 We... were carted thence in the *mail wagon to Sandwich. 1871 E. EGGLESTON *Hoosier Schoolmaster* (1872) xvii. 135 You can get on the mail-wagon that passes there about five o'clock. 1890 T. L. JAMES in *Railways Amer.* 325 The big lumbering mail wagons which are familiar sights in the streets of the metropolis [New York].

mail, sb.⁴ *Obs. exc. Hist.* Also 6 *Sc. malze*, 9 *maile*. [a. AF. *mayle*, OF. *maile*, *meaille* (whence MDu. *maelge*):—late L. **metallea*: see MEDAL.]

1. A halfpenny. [1292 BRITTON l. xxxi. § 2 Quant a ii. s. vi. d. dunc soit le poyz liiii. s. iiiii. d. mayle ferling. 1379 *Rolls of Parlt.* III. 64/2 De faire ordeiner Mayles & Ferthinges, pur paier pur les petites mesures. 1415 *Act 3 Hen. V.* Et ces quest trove bon argent p^r estre illoques ferrez & coynez en mayls Engleys.] 1570 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xiii. 125 3e left him nocht ane Malze or Deneir. 1707 FLEETWOOD *Chron. Prec.* Pref., Till about 1544, the Silver Money of England consisted of Groats, Half-Groats, Pence, Half-Pence (called, of old, Mails) and Farthings. 1890 SERVICE *Thir Notandums* ix. 67 Gold Pennies and Mailles, Lozenge Lions [etc.].

2. *maile noble*: a gold coin of the reign of Edw. III; a half-noble.

[1344 in Rymer *Fœdera* (1708) V. 416/1 Et une autre Monnoie d'Or, Currante la piece pur Quarante Deners d'Estrelings, que serra appelle Maille Noble.] 1884 KENYON *Gold Coins* 18.

† **mail, sb.⁵** *Obs. exc. as alien word (maj).* Also 7 *mail(e)*; and see MALL. [a. F. *mail*:—L. *malleus* hammer. Cf. Du. *malie*.] The game of pall-mall; a place where the game was played; hence (from the 'Mail' at Paris), a public promenade bordered by trees. *the Mail* (in St. James's Park, London): now called the MALL.

1644 EVELYN *Diary* 8 May, Recreating myself sometimes at the mail, and sometyes about the towne. [See *ante*, 2 May, where the word appears as *mail*.] 1670 LASSELS *Voy. Italy* I. 29 Going out of the house, you find a handsome Mail, and rare Ponds of water. 1705 AOOISON *Italy* 217 A Highway... near as long and as broad as the Mail in St. James's Park. [1903 *Westm. Gaz.* 11 Feb. 1/3 A long mail of elms looks down into the gulf.]

b. *High Mail*: = *High Mail* (see MALL sb.¹ 4). 1676 ETHEREDGE *Man of Mode* III. iii. 'Tis now but high Mail, Madam, the most entertaining Time of all the Evening.

mail (meil), v.¹ [f. MAIL sb.¹; partly back-formation from MAILED a.] *trans.* To clothe or arm with or as with mail.

1795 SOUTHEY *Jean of Arc* v. 4 The martial Maid arose. She mail'd her limbs; The white plumes nodded o'er her

helmed head. 1848 LYTTON *Harold* (1862) 58, I will... ask what Englishmen are there who will aim shaft or spear at this breast, never mailed against England. 1858 LONGF. *Warden Cinque Ports*, A single warrior, In sombre harness mailed.

mail (meil), v.² *Sc.* [f. MAIL sb.²] *trans.* To rent, pay rent for. Hence *mailed ppl. a.*

1425 *Sc. Acts Jas. I* (1814) II. 12/2 Ande gif it be a man at malis pe hous & birnis it recklesly he sal amende pe scaith efter his power. 1877 ALEXANDER *Notes & Sk.* 8 (E.D.D.) A lone woman or two in a 'mail-house'.

mail (meil), v.³ [Of obscure origin: sense 2 may possibly be the original use. Cf. MAIL sb.¹ and sb.³.]

† 1. *trans.* To tie (up), wrap up (goods, a parcel, etc.); to envelop. Also *fig. Obs.*

In the early 17th c. often in expressions like 'mailed in armour', with allusion to MAIL sb.¹

[1548-78 implied in MAILING *vbl. sb.*] 1570 FOXE *A. & M.* (ed. 2) III. 1644/1 It [gold and silver] was matted about with mattes and mayled in littell bundels about ij. foote long. 1588 PARKE *tr. Mendoza's Hist. China* 209 [A present] was mailed and sealed and so sent vnto the viceroy of Auchoe. 1593 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. VI.* II. iv. 31 Me thinkes I should not thus be led along, Mayl'd vp in shame, with Papers on my back. 1598 DRAYTON *Heroic. Ep.* xiii. 59 How could it be, those that were wont to stand, To see my pompe... Should after see mee mayld vp in a sheete, Doe shamefull penance. 1601 WEEVER *Mirr. Mart.* CIV, Then ledde I warre mailde vp in sheetes of brasse. 1619 *Let. fr. Factors at Surat to the E.I.C. in Embassy Sir T. Roe* (Hakl.) 517 To whom wee have delivered a box sealed, mailed, and covered. 1653 in T. Fowler *Hist. C.C.C.* (O.H.S.) 228 A basket mail'd up with Cords. 1657 TRAPP *Comm. Ezra* ix. 11 Who... do miserably mail themselves in the filthiness of leudness. 1660 F. BROOKE *tr. Le Blanc's Trav.* 225 Three hundred Elephants follow richly mail'd with Sea-wolf skins.

2. *spec. in Hawking*. (See *quot.* 1883).

1575 TURBERV. *Faulconrie* 295 Mayle your hawke fast. c 1610 BEAUM. & FL. *Philaster* v. iv, Prince, by your leave I'lle have a Sursingle, And Male you like a Hawke. 1623 FLETCHER & ROWLEY *Maid in Mill* III. iii, If you had... handled her as men do unmand Hawks, Cast her, and malde her up in good clean linnen. 1883 HARTING *Gloss. Perf. Bk. Keping Sparhawk* 44 To mail a hawk, i.e. to wrap her up in a handkerchief... either to tame her, or to keep her quiet during an operation.

mail (meil), v.⁴ *orig. U.S.* [f. MAIL sb.³ (senses 2, 3).] *trans.* To send by post, to post.

The usual word in the U.K. is still *post*.

1828-32 WEBSTER, *Mail*, to inclose in a wrapper and direct to a post-office. We say, letters were mailed for Philadelphia. 1850 OGLIVIE, *Mail*, to post letters, papers, &c. 1862 *Morn. Star* 14 Oct., The Federal Post-office department has issued a notice that any letter mailed with stamps at all soiled or defaced will be treated as unpaid. 1872 O. W. HOLMES *Poet Breakf.-t.* iii. 89 Those creatures... who mail the newspaper which has the article we had much better not have seen. 1875 *Atlantic Monthly* XXXV. 98/2 They mail 244,000 letters a year. 1948 H. T. MOORE in D. H. LAWRENCE *Let. to B. Russell* 8 Lawrence is telling Lady Ottoline that Russell, who has mailed him the synopsis of his lectures... still needs to break away. 1968 M. RICHLER in R. Weaver *Canad. Short Stories* 2nd Ser. 170 Once more Mervyn mailed off his novel.

mail, dial. var. MEAL; Sc. f. MOLE (spot).

mailability. *U.S.* [f. MAILABLE a.] The quality or fact of being mailable.

1883 *U.S. Official Postal Guide* Jan. 664 Mailability of Doubtful Matter. 1903 *Publishers' Circular* 3 Mar. 275/3 As the card does not bear on the address side the words 'United States of America', its mailability is not affected by my circular of the 16th ult. 1944 *Newweek* 20 May 72 Manhattan's postmaster, Albert Goldman, doubtful as to the mailability of 'Strange Fruit'. 1968 *U.S. Postal Bull.* LXXXIX. No. 20226, 2/1 (*heading*) Mailability of concealable firearms.

mailable ('meiləb(ə)l), a. *U.S.* [f. MAIL v.⁴ + -ABLE.] That may be sent through the post.

1845 *Stat. U.S.* II. xliii. § 10 (1856) V. 736 Any letter... or other mailable matter whatsoever. 1886 *Pall Mall G.* 3 Sept. 14/1 Any one in the United States can send any mailable matter to any post-office... for immediate delivery.

'**mail-coach.** [MAIL sb.³ 2.]

1. A stage-coach used primarily for the conveyance of the mail; subsequently *spec.* a coach employed by the Post Office for carrying parcels by road.

The mail-coach system was introduced by John Palmer in 1784, and was superseded by the railway.

1787 HAN. MORE *Let. Walpole July Mem.* (1834) II. 77 Mail coaches, which come to others, come not to me. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) V. 86/2 Mail-coaches, are stage-coaches of a particular construction to prevent overturns; and for a certain consideration carry his majesty's mails. 1813 *Act 53 Geo. III.* c. 68 § 6 All letters and Packets which he shall convey, carry or send Post, in or by any Mail Coach or Carriage. 1896 42nd *Rept. Postm.-General* 5 There has been no extension this year of the system of night mail coaches for the conveyance of parcels. 1899 *Cassell's Mag.* 404/2 The mail-coaches [for 'road-borne' parcels]... with their swiftly trotting teams and armed guards.

attrib. 1813 BYRON *Let. to Moore* 22 Aug., In a 'mail-coach copy' of the *Edinburgh*, I perceive *The Giaour* is second article. The numbers are still in the Leith smack. 1815 *Ibid.* 10 Jan., Scott's 'Lord of the Isles' is out—'the mail-coach copy' I have, by special licence, of Murray. 1822 *Acc. Establ. Gen. P.-O.* Parl. Pap. XVIII. 175 To eight pair of best mail coach lamps £12 12s. 1885 J. W. HYOE *Roy. Mail* iii. (ed. 2) 65 Yet the mail-coach days had charms and attractions for travellers.

2. A railway carriage carrying the mail.

1838 *Act 1 & 2 Vict.* c. 98 § 12 If the Company... shall refuse to carry on their Railway any Mail Coaches [etc.]. 1890 T. L. JAMES in *Railways Amer.* 335 The fifth... car is the last mail coach on the train.

mailed (meild), a. [f. MAIL sb.¹ + -ED².] 1. Covered with or composed of mail or plates of metal.

1382 WYCLIF *I Sam.* xvii. 5 And he was clothid with a mayld [Vulg. *squamata*] hawberiou. — *I Macc.* vi. 35 A thousand men stoden ni3 in mailid to gidre hauberiownes [Vulg. in lorics *concatenatis*]. 1450 W. LOMNER in *Paston Lett.* I. 125 Oon... toke away his gown of russet, and his dobelette of velvet mayld. 1513 DOUGLAS *Aeneis* IX. xi. 92 The dowbyll malyt traste hawbryk. 1582 STANYHURST *Aeneis* III. (Arb.) 85 A shirt mayld with gould. 1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 7/2 We muste consider, if it be a mayld doublete, how manye mayles are wantinge. 1856 R. A. VAUGHAN *Mystics* (1860) I. 170 The mailed glove [is] manfully hurled in his teeth. 1922 JOYCE *Ulysses* 305 With his mailed gauntlet he brushed away a furtive tear.

2. Armed with mail, mail-clad. Of a vessel: Iron-clad. *mailed fist*, (a threat of) armed force or superior might.

1596 SHAKS. *I Hen. IV.* IV. i. 116 The mayld Mars shall on his Altar sit Vp to the eares in blood. 1607 — *Cor.* i. iii. 38 His bloody brow With his mail'd hand, then wiping, forth he goes. 1773-83 HOOLE *Orl. Fur.* XLVI. 1001 He... stands with point adrest To pierce the mailed side or plated breast. 1827 KEBLE *Chr. Y. Adv. Sund.*, A crown'd monarch's mailed breast. 1860 TENNENT *Story Guns* III. i. (1864) 229 None of the mailed gun-boats... were ready in time. 1863 WOOLNER *My Beautiful Lady* 137 When Norman William... with charge of mailed horse and showers Of steel won England. 1897 *Times* 17 Dec. 7/1 [tr. Emp. Will. II of Germany] But should any one essay to detract from our just rights or to injure us, then up and at him with your mailed fist [G. *fahre dareim mit gepanzerter Faust*]. 1898 19th *Cent.* Jan. 164 Japan is a foe who will not be terrified by the mailed fist of Germany. 1898 *Review of Reviews* Mar. 214 Prince Henry of the mailed fist has by this time reached his destination. 1920 M. BEER *Hist. Brit. Socialism* II. III. i. 16 The first rude contact with the mailed fist brought him back to the sober realities of life.

fig. 1799 CAMPBELL *Pleas. Hope* II. 10 In self-adoring pride securely mail'd. 1850 BLACKIE *Æschylus* II. 230 With constancy mailed for the fight. 1870 BRYANT *Iliad* I. 1. 9 Thou mailed in impudence [i. 149 ἀναδειπνῶ ἐμπέπευε].

3. *transf.* of animals, etc.: Having a skin or protective covering resembling mail-armor.

mailed-cheeks, the family *Sclerogenidae* of fishes. 1681 GREW *Musæum* 117 The Mailed-fish, *Cataphractus Schonveldi*. 1828 STARK *Elem. Nat. Hist.* I. 489 *Centriscus*, Lin. Back mailed with long scaly plates. 1834 MCMURTRIE *Cuvier's Anim. Kingd.* 195 Buccæ Loricatæ. The family of the Mailed-Cheeks. 1838 SWAINSON *Nat. Hist. Fishes*, etc. I. 330 The *Loricarinæ* or mailed cat-fish. 1839 *Ibid.* II. 21 The *Holocentrinæ*, or mailed-perches. 1854 OWEN *Skel. & Teeth* 3 The ball-proof character of the skin of the largest of these mailed examples. 1860 GOSSE *Rom. Nat. Hist.* 290 The mailed and glittering beings that shoot along like animated beams of light.

4. a. Of a hawk: Having mail or breast-feathers (of a specified colour).

1575 TURBERV. *Faulconrie* 34 They are ordinarily of foure mayles, eyther blanche, russet, browne, or turtle maylde, and some pure white maylde. 1672 JOSSELYN *New Eng. Rarities* 11 The Osprey, which in this Country is white mail'd. 1683 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1799/4 A large black Mayld, whole Feathered, and thorough mew'd Falcon.

† b. Speckled or spotted. *Obs.*

1611 COTGR. s.v. *Maille*, *Perdrix maillee*, a maylde, menild, or spotted Partridge. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Mailed*, full of Specks, or speckled, as the Feathers of Hawks, Partridges, &c. or as the Furrs of some wild Beasts are. [So 1726 *Dict. Rust.* (ed. 3); 1727 Bailey vol. II.]

mail eiss, Sc. variant of MALEASE Obs.

mailer¹ ('meilə(r)). *Sc.* Also 5-6 *mailler*, *malar*, 8 *mealler*. [f. MAIL sb.² + -ER¹.]

1. One who pays rent; also, see *quots.* 1792-3.

1452 in Tytler *Hist. Scot.* (1864) II. 387 All the tenants and mailers being within my lands quatsomever sall remane with their tacks and maling quhile Whitsunday come a year. c 1470 HENRYSON *Mor. Fab.* XII. (*Wolf & Lamb*) xix, Lordis, that hes land be goddis lane, And settis to the mailleris ane village. 1565 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* I. 358 Gif ony malaris, takkismen, rentalaris or commonis sal happin to be slane. 1597 SKENE *De Verb. Sign.*, *Firmarius*, ane mail-payer, ane mailer. 1792 *Statist. Acc. Scotl.* II. 560 A species of cottagers, here [sc. co. Ross] called meallers, who build a small house for themselves, on a waste piece of ground, with the consent of the proprietor, and there, are ready to hire themselves out as day-labourers. 1793 *Ibid.* VII. 254 Two classes, tenants and cottagers; or, as the latter are called here [co. Ross and Inverness] mailers. 1894 *Liberal* I Dec. 69 His farm stock was better cared for than those of any other mailer in Netherclough.

† 2. ? = Landlord. *Obs.*

1456 SIR G. HAVE *Law Arms* (S.T.S.) 103 Cristin men that ar duelland in the mistrowand menis housis under mailis suld be lelle to thair malaris and obeisand.

mailer² ('meilə(r)). [f. MAIL v.⁴ and sb.³ + -ER¹.]

1. *U.S.* One who mails or dispatches by post. 1884-94 J. T. PERRY in W. F. Crafts *Sabb. for Man* (ed. 7) 328 Editors and compositors are kept up until the small hours on Sunday morning; pressmen and mailers for an hour or two later. 1887 *Bureau Statist. Labour, New York* 490 Newspaper mailers.

2. *U.S.* A boat which carries the mail; a mail-boat.

1883 *Century Mag.* Nov. 160/1 Showing the skill and good control On Transatlantic Mailers.

3. *U.S.* = *mailing machine*. 1902 in WEBSTER *Suppl.*

4. *S. Afr.* A person who purchases liquor from a bottle-store and resells it to an illicit liquor dealer or shebeener.

1950 *Cape Times Week-end Mag.* 17 June 5 As soon as the bottle-store opens, the mailer is there. He gets his regulation two bottles and takes this to the shebeener. Then he goes to another bottle-store for a further two bottles. And so he goes on the whole day. 1950 [see DOP sb.² 2]. 1959 *Cape Argus* 14 Nov. 2/9 When we stopped the delivery the shebeens arranged for mailers to get the liquor for them.

mail ess, Sc. variant of MALEASE Obs.

mailet, obs. form of MALLET.

mailhouris, Sc. variant of MALEUROUS Obs.

mailing ('meɪlɪŋ), *sb.* Sc. Also 5 malyn, 5-7 mailing, 6 maling, 8 mealing, 8-9 mailin, mailen. [f. MAIL sb.² + -ING¹.]

1. A rented farm.

1452 [see MAILER¹ 1]. 1459 *Peebles Charters*, etc. (1872) 132 That neur nan of hym na his sed com in that malyn agan. c1470 HENRYSON *Mor. Fab.* XII. (*Wolf & Lamb*) xvii, Thy gif na rak, Bot ouer his heid his mailing will thay tak. 1562 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* I. 222 Thair landis, fischeingis, malingis, rowmes, and possessionis. 1674 W. CUNNINGHAM *Diary* 24 Aug. (1887) 3 John Murdie who dwells in a mailing neir by. 1725 RAMSAY *Gentle Sheph.* v. iii, And to your heirs, I give, in endless feu, The mailens ye possess. a1818 MACNEILL *Poems* (1844) 78 Greensward hows, and dainty mealing. 1824 SCOTT *Redgauntlet* ch. xx, I had two or three bonnie bits of mailings among the closes. 1843 HARDY in *Proc. Berw. Nat. Club* II. No. 11. 64 The farmer and his family... managed their limited mailings, without extrinsic aid.

2. The rent paid for a farm.

1725 RAMSAY *Gentle Sheph.* II. i, Nor shor'd to raise Our mailens when we put on Sunday claes. 1768 ROSS *Helenore* I. 13 Our house is happed, an' our mailen paid. 1818 SCOTT *Hri. Midl.* viii, Let the creatures stay at a moderate mailing.

3. The term during which a tenant possesses a farm (Jam.).

1609 SKENE *Reg. Maj.* 113 Nor 3it is he prejudged in his right be the deed of his Fermour, done be him in the time of his mailing.

† **mailing**, *vbl. sb.*¹ Obs. [f. MAIL v.³ + -ING¹.] The action of tying or wrapping up. (*attrib.*)

1531 *Privy Purse Exp. Hen. VIII* (1827) 159 Item for mayling Clothes and Cordes to trusse the same stuff. 1548 *Ludlow Churchw. Acc.* (Camden) 35 Item, for iij. maylinge coordes to hange up the vail in the quyre afore the alter. 1558 *Lanc. Wills* (1857) I. 177 On malinge sheete of canvas xiij^d. 1569 *Bury Wills* (Camd. Soc.) 155 A malyn lyne with the my woadrat coverings. 1578 *Richmond Wills* (Surtees) 282 A capp case, a malynge cover.

mailing ('meɪlɪŋ), *vbl. sb.*² U.S. [f. MAIL v.⁴] The action of sending by mail; posting. Also *attrib.*, as *mailing machine*, *table*; **mailing list** orig. U.S., a register of addresses to which goods and postal matter may be sent; **mailing shot** *Advertising*, material dispatched to potential customers as part of an advertising campaign.

1871 *Amer. Encycl. Print.* (ed. Ringwalt) 292/2 *Mailing Machines*, contrivances... to facilitate the operation of directing newspapers. 1884 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech. Suppl.*, *Mailing Table*, a table at which mail matter is distributed to the mail bags. 1900 *Daily News* 8 Jan. 3/1 Up to the time of mailing no particulars are to hand. 1909 *Daily Chron.* 12 Oct. 4/5 In the States there are 600,000 farmers on the mailing list. 1928 *Publishers' Weekly* 26 May 2201 It is proposed that the booksellers of the country place in this Clearing House... duplicates of their mailing lists. 1961 *Lebende Sprachen* VI. 70/1 Office furniture, machines and supplies... mailing list. 1968 *Heidelberg News* (Heidelberg Printing Machinery Co.) Sept. 3/3 The primary aim of a mailing shot is to obtain sales leads. So include a reply paid card and only as much information as is needed to provoke interest. 1969 *Times* 5 Nov. 21/2 A gift offer of a beauty pack with a new bathroom cleaner, real shillings back in an off-pack offer for the bleach, mailing shots, and trade press advertising. 1972 *Times* 30 Nov. 23/5 They decided to go ahead with a 10,000 mailing shot, coupled with... advertisements. 1973 *Sat. Rev. Society* (U.S.) May 68/2 Ask to be put on the mailing list for Selected U.S. Government Publications.

mail(e), obs. f. MAIL, MALE; obs. Sc. f. MEAL.

|| **mailechort** (mɑɪʃɔːr). [Fr.; said to be f. the names of the inventors, Maillot and Chorier.] An alloy of zinc, copper, and nickel.

1851 WATTS tr. *Gmelin's Handbk. Chem.* V. 497. 1895 *United Service Mag.* Feb. 456 Bullet, No. 12. Material, Mailechort.

mailless ('meɪlɪs), *a.* [f. MAIL sb.¹ + -LESS.] Without mail-armor; not protected with mail.

1817 SCOTT *Harold* III. viii, Unshielded, mail-less, on he goes. 1848 LYTON *Harold* IX. iii, Let each shaft be aimed at whatever space in my mailless body I leave unguarded.

mailet, obs. form of MALLET.

† **maill(e)y**. Obs. [Cf. OF. *maillie gravele* (? fine gravel), *mail marl*, *maillier* to marl (land).]

1747 HOOSON *Miner's Dict.* s.v. *Stone*, Maily Stone... *Mailley*, is a softer sort of Lime very dusty, and will cut pritty well.

mail eys, Sc. variant of MALEASE Obs.

|| **maillot** (majo). [Fr. (13th c. in Robert, but the undermentioned senses are not recorded in Fr. before the 19th c.), lit. 'swaddling clothes'; prob. alteration of *maillol*, *maille* mesh, mail (see MAIL sb.¹).] 1. Tights.

Romance etymologists mention, but have not verified the existence of, the Maillot referred to in quot. 1936.

1888 H. JAMES in *Cent. Mag.* Apr. 872 The hungry conjurer, the gymnast whose *maillot* is loose, have something of the glamour of the hero. [1936 A. HASKELL *Prelude to Ballet* 101, 1801... An important development of costume affecting the dance is the invention of tights by Maillot, costumier of the Paris Opera.] 1939 in WEBSTER *Add.*

2. A tight-fitting, usu. one-piece, swimming costume.

1928 *Daily Express* 30 June 5/3 Dressmakers have prepared for these holiday-makers most delightful bathing outfits, and mannequins walk in maillots, bathing caps and wraps. 1928 *Daily Mail* 9 Aug. 3/4, I have heard of a wonderful eelskin maillot. 1960 J. & E. BONETT *No Grave for Lady* v. 79 Lumina, in a white maillot, was... wincing as her bare feet met the sharp stones. 1974 F. SELWYN *Cracksman on Velvet* II. 80 She was dressed in the latest Parisian maillot... It was hardly to be imagined that so fragile a costume would survive a single immersion in seawater.

3. A jersey, 'top'.

1948 A. WAUGH *Unclouded Summer* iv. 65 At a gala evening where the men would discard their maillots for starched linen. *Ibid.* 78 His heart was thudding against the cotton of his maillot. 1955 *Times* 29 July 9/4 This is the *maillot jaune*, the yellow jersey which the rider, who is so far ahead on aggregate, is privileged to wear as the emblem of leadership. 1955 D. BARTON *Glorious Life* vi. 74 In a not quite clean maillot and a seersucker skirt.

mailetth, var. MELTITH Sc.

† **mailure**. Obs. rare⁻¹. [f. MAIL sb.¹ + -URE, after OF. *emmailleure*.] Mail-armor, mail.

c1430 *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* I. cxx. (1869) 62 Thou shuldest wite that this armure [the gorgerel] is maad of double mailure [1426 *Lydg.* maylle; F. *emmailleure*].

† **mailly**, *a.* Obs. rare⁻¹. [? a. OF. *maillie* speckled. But cf. MEALY a.] (Sense uncertain.)

1610 MARKHAM *Masterp.* I. x. 27 His [the horse's] colour is... darke bay, with mayly nose [edd. 1636-75 mayly mouth].

mailyeis, obs. form of MALICE.

maim (meɪm), *sb.* Obs. or arch. Forms: *a.* 4 maheym, 4, 6-8 maime, 5 maym, 5-7 mayme, 6 mame, mahayme, 6- maim; *β.* 5-6 mayne, 6-7 maine. See also MAYHEM and MANYIE. [ME. *maheym*, *mayne*, a. OF. *mayhem*, *mahaing*, *main*, etc. (for the forms see Godef.), also fem. *meshaigne*, *maaigne*; *vbl. sb.* related to *mahaignier* MAIM v. Cf. It. *magagna*.] An injury to the body which causes the loss of a limb, or of the use of it; a mutilation, or mutilating wound. † In early use more widely, any lasting wound or bodily injury.

c1475 *Partenay* 6356 That mariage no mahyme to his kinned. 1340 *Ayemb.* 135 He is ase pe y-maymed ate porche of pe cherche pet ne hep none ssame uor to sseaway alle his maimes to alle pon pet per guop. c1430 *Syr Gener.* (Roxb.) 3432 In werre somtyme a wound had he. A mayme in the hamme behind the kne. c1440 *Promp. Parv.* 320/1 Mayne, or hurte (H., P., mayme), *mutillacio*. a1450 *Knt. de la Tour* (1868) 9 Thorughe whiche misauntere the lady was oneyed. And for that foule mayme her husbonde kiste away his herte from his wyff. 1496 *Dives & Paup.* (W. de W.) v. xviii. 221/2 Ther sholde no man serue at goddes aluter that had any grete foule mayme. 1519 *HORMAN Vulg.* 14 b, No man that... hath a mahayme or a blemmysshe, that maketh hym vngoodly, shall take orders. 1552 *ELYOT Dict.*, *Coloboma*, the mayme or lacke of any membre of the body. a1568 ASCHAM *Scholem.* II. (Arb.) 148 As a foote of wood is a plaine shew of a manifest maime. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 170 His Colleagues... would not permit him to be at the solemne sacrifices, because he had a maim, and wanted a lim. 1653 HOLCROFT *Procopius* I. 26 The Law excluded him, for his mayme of an eye. 1712 *STEELE Spect.* No. 474 ¶3 The more Maims this Brotherhood [of huntsmen] shall have met with, the easier will their Conversation flow. 1741 RICHARDSON *Pamela* (1824) I. 87 These bruises and maims that I have gotten. 1764 *FOOTE Mayor of G.* I. Wks. 1799 I. 162 Maims, bruises, contusions, dislocations, ... may likely ensue.

b. In generalized sense: Loss or permanent disablement of a limb. In early use, any serious bodily injury.

c1386 CHAUCER *Pars. T.* ¶551 For peyne is sent by the rightwys sonde of god, be it Meselrie, or Maheym or maladie. 14.. in *Tundale's Vis.* (1843) 91 Hyt cureth sores hyt heleth euery wound And saveth men from maym of swyrd and sper. c1450 *Merlin* 161 God vs defende fro deth this day and fro mayme. 1529 in *Vicary's Anat.* (1888) App. xiv. 255 Persones... whiche ys in perell of deth or mayne. 1876 BANCROFT *Hist. U.S.* I. x. 326 A crowd gathered round the scaffold when Prynne and Bastwick and Burton were to suffer maim.

c. *transf.* and *fig.* Mutilation or loss of some essential part; a grave defect, blemish, or disablement; an injury or hurt of any kind.

1543 GRAFTON *Contn. Harding* Pref. xii, Whiche bookes, if they had neuer been set out, It had been a greata maime to our knowlage. 1577 HARRISON *England* II. v. (1877) I. 111 It is accounted a maime in anie one of them [the cleargie] not to be exactlie seene in the Greeke and Hebrue. 1594 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* IV. xii. §6 It was a weakenes in the Christian Lewes,

and a maime of iudgement in them, that they thought the Gentiles polluted by the eating of those meates [etc.]. 1596 SHAKS. *1 Hen. IV.* IV. i. 42 *Wor.* Your Father's sicknesse is a mayme to vs. *Hotsp.* A perillous Gash, a very Limme lopt off. 1602 MARSTON *Antonio's Rev.* I. iv, Cast my life In a dead sleepe, whilst lawe cuts off yon maime, Yon putred ulcer of my roiall bloode. 1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* I. 679 This without any maime of the name is called at this day Bod-vari, that is Mansion-Vari. a1627 HAYWARD *Edw. VI* (1630) 47 A noble writer in our time esteemes it to be a mayme in historie that acts of Parliament should not bee recited. a1661 FULLER *Worthies* (1840) I. xxv. 99 They are so eminent in their generations, that their omission would make a maim in history. 1689-90 TEMPLE *Ess.*, *Learning* Wks. 1731 I. 168 The last Maim given to Learning, has been by the Scorn of Pedantry. 1704 SWIFT *T. Tub* I, But the greatest Maim given to that general reception, which the writings of our society have formerly received... hath been a superficial vein among many readers.

maim (meɪm), *a.* rare. Also 5 mayn, 7 maime. [Related to prec.: cf. OF. *mehaigne*, mod.F. dial. *mécaigne* (Godef.).] = MAIMED.

Not in any Eng. Dict.

c1475 *Pict. Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 791/18 *Hic mutulatus*, a mayn. 1653 HOLCROFT *Procopius* Pref. A3, It hath since been the fate of this... to be exposed maime, and mangled to the world. 1687 MIÈGE *Eng.-Fr. Dict.*, Maim, curtailed of any member, *manhot*, *estropié*. 1760 BARETTI *Shaks.-Ital. Dict.* 1865 tr. *Strauss's New Life Jesus* I. 1. 352 Such a thing could not properly be expected of the poor and the maim. 1880 *World* 19 May 6 Refuges for the halt, the maim, the sick, and the blind. 1881 STEVENSON *Moral. Profess. Lett.* in *Fortn. Rev.* Apr., His own life being maim, some of them are not admitted in his theory.

maim (meɪm), *v.* Forms: *a.* 3-7 mayme, 4 mahayme, 5 mayheime, 5-6 maym, meyme, 6 meyheme, mayhime, mayhme, 6-7 maimhe, 5- maim. *β.* 4 maynhe, 5 meygne, 5-7 mayn(e), 6-7 main(e); see also Sc. MANYIE v. [ME. *maynhe*, *mayn*, etc. (and, with assimilation to MAIM sb., *mahayme*, *mayme*, etc.), a. OF. *mahaignier*, *mayner*, etc. (see Godef. for forms) = Pr. *maganhar*, It. *magagnare*, med.L. *mahemiare*. The ulterior origin is uncertain: the conjectures of Diez and others have little probability.] *trans.* To deprive of the use of some member; to mutilate, cripple. † In early use more widely, to disable, wound, cause bodily hurt or disfigurement to.

1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 5833 Hii velle & to brusede some anon to depe & some ymaymed [v.r. maymed] & some yhurt. c1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 305 Was no man Inglis maynhd no dede pat day. a1350 *St. Andrew* 38 in Horst. *Altengl. Leg.* (1881) 132 And eghen sight pai toke fro sum, And sum croked, pat pai might noht ga: And all pat thai mahaymid swa [etc.]. 1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. xxi. 387 Ho so hitteth out a mannes eye... Othere eny manere membre maymeth other hurteth. c1400 *Langfranc's Chirurg.* 313 A mannes nose is sumtyme to-broken, . . . & if it be longe or he hawe ony help, panne he schal be maymed for euermore. c1400 *Destr. Troy* xxv. 10012 Mony of po Mirmydons maynet for euer. c1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 7843 Some pai hedid, some pai mayne. 1470-85 *MALORY Arthur* II. x, Kynge Arthur slewe that daye xx knyghtes & maymed xl. 1528 MORE *Dial. Heresydes* IV. xiv. Wks. 277/2 And destroy as that set hath done many a good religious house, spoyled, meyhemed, & slaine many a good vertuous man [etc.]. 1530 PALSGR. 617/1, I mayne, or I mayne one, I take the use of one of his lymmes from hym. 1574 tr. *Littleton's Tenures* 40 b, The Lorde mayne not mayme hys villayne. 1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* v. i. 27, I am maym'd for euer: Helpe hoar: Murther, murther. 1622 R. HAWKINS *Voy. S. Sea* lix. 137 Sometimes the winde of the shott ouerthroweth one, and the splinters... mayne and hurt others. 1635 R. N. *Camden's Hist. Eliz.* *Introd.*, Better it is that a member be joynd to the head, though it be maymed, then quite cut off. a1674 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* XIV. §140 Who had lost his father and had been himself maimed in the King's service. 1769 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* IV. xv. 206 By the antient law of England he that maimed any man, whereby he lost any part of his body, was sentenced to lose the like part. 1792 BURKE *Let. Sir H. Langrishe* Wks. 1842 I. 546 Nocturnal assemblies for the purpose of pulling down hedges, . . . firing barns, maiming cattle. 1867 LADY HERBERT *Cradle L.* I. 26 They main themselves in every way to escape it [conspiration]. 1868 *Rep. to Govt. U.S. Munitions War* 182 Thousands who have lost limbs altogether, . . . have done the State... good service after they were maimed.

b. fig. To mutilate, cripple, render powerless or essentially incomplete; † to deprive of.

c1386 CHAUCER *Wife's T.* 276 For of oure eldres may we no thyng clayme, But temporel thyng, pat man may hurte and mayme. c1400 *Rom. Rose* 5317 For it maymeth, in many wyse, Syke hertis with covetysse. 1562 COOPER *Answe.* *Def. Truth* iii. 21 b, Hee that altereth or taketh away any doth alter and maime christes institution. 1563 B. GOOGE *Eglogs*, etc. (Arb.) 102 A Creature mayme of Reasons parte. 1593 SHAKS. *2 Hen. VI.* IV. ii. 172 Thereby is England main'd And faine to go with a staffe. 1613 — *Hen. VIII.* III. ii. 312 You wrought to be a Legate, by which power You maim'd the Jurisdiction of all Bishops. 1682 DRYDEN *Religio Laici* 279 For since the original Scripture has been lost, All copies disagreeing, maimed the most. 1759 FRANKLIN *Ess.* Wks. 1840 III. 399 To abridge would be to maim one of the most lively pieces that liberty ever inspired. 1767 HARTE *Medit. T.* a *Kempis* 117 But ah! their neighbour's pittance maims their field. 1823 SCOTT *Peeveril* xv, That... act of royalty and supreme jurisdiction, the consequences of which maimed my estate so cruelly. 1868 M. PATTISON *Academ. Org.* 6 The House passed the Government Bill, maiming it in vital points in its passage through Committee.

maimai ('maɪ'maɪ). N.Z. Also maemae, mai mai, mimi. [Alteration of Austral. Aboriginal

mia-mia MIA-MIA.] A makeshift Maori shelter of sticks, grass, etc. (see *quots.* 1863, 1873). Hence, in more recent use, a duckshooter's hide or stand.

1863 S. BUTLER *First Year in Canterbury Settlement* v. 72 The few Maories that inhabit this settlement . . . always go on foot, and we saw several traces of their encampments—little *mimis*, as they are called—a few light sticks thrown together, and covered with grass, affording a sort of half-and-half shelter for a single individual. 1873 J. H. H. ST. JOHN *Pakeha Rambles through Maori Lands* ix. 153 In the days of bush fighting it used to be a common occurrence at the end of a day's march, when the *maemae's* had been knocked up by the side of a stream, to see three or four of the men gravely set to work with pannikin . . . and 'wash' for a prospect. 1963 *Weekly News* (Auckland) 15 May 27 W. Porter operated successfully from a well-made maimai in the shallows of the Waikato River. 1966 J. K. BAXTER *Pig Island Lett.* 43 He needs the maimai's breast of shade.

maimed (meimd), *ppl. a.* [f. MAIM *v.* + -ED¹.] Mutilated, crippled, injured: see the verb.

a 1400-50 *Alexander* 4544 Lo, to so many mayned gods your menbris 3e dele. 1578 *Nottingham Rec.* IV. 176, iiii. meymed men that cum fourth of Eyrland. 1591 SPENSER *M. Hubberd* 272 But my late maymed limbs lack wanted might To doo their kindly services. 1625 BACON *Ess.*, *Greatness Kingd.* (Arb.) 491 Hospitals for Maimed Soldiers. 1638 JUNIUS *Paint. Ancients* 42 They stand and stare upon such maimed creatures as want either legges or armes. 1720 DE FOE *Capt. Singleton* xi. (1840) 198 This maimed man. 1864-7 GEO. ELIOT *Sp. Gipsy* i. (1868) 4 A maimed giant in his agony.

b. *fig.*
1570 BILLINGSLEY *Euclid* VII. *Introd.* 183 Geometric boroweth of it [Arithmetic] principles, . . . and is as it were maymed without it. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* v. i. 242 Who is that they follow, And with such maimed rites? 1877 J. D. CHAMBERS *Divine Worship* 308 In such a maimed and dislocated form. 1900 S. PHILLIPS *Paolo & Francesca* i. 26 All these maimed wants and thwarted thoughts.

c. *absol.*
1340 *Ayenb.* 135 [see MAIM *sb.*]. *Ibid.* 141 þo he hedde y-preched and y-ued þet uolk and þe zike and þe ymamed y-held. c 1420 *Chron. Vilod.* 1098 For leuer here was þe pore to fede, þe maymot, þe seke to washe & hele. 1526 TINDALE *Matt.* xv. 31 In so moche that the people wondred, to se . . . the maymed whole. 1764 FOOTE *Mayor of G.* i. Wks. 1799 I. 162 Is it your Worship's will that I lend a ministring hand to the maim'd? 1848 MRS. JAMESON *Sacr. & Leg. Art* II. 298 The sick and maimed who are healed by her intercession.

† **maimedly**, *adv.* *Obs.* [-LY².] In a maimed manner.
1596 NASHE *Saffron Walden* Wks. (Grosart) III. 47 Being about 2 yeres since maimedly translated into the French tongue. 1598 *Hakluyt's Voy.* I. 614, I rather leaue it out altogether, then presume to doe it maymedly. 1680 H. MORE *Apocal. Apoc.* 154 Some strictures there were, . . . but hinted very maimedly, obscurely and interruptedly.

maimedness ('meimidnis). [-NESS.] The condition of being maimed (*lit.* and *fig.*).
1607 HIERON *Wks.* I. 122 He will see such weakenesse, . . . such maimednesse, such imperfection, in his best performances. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* II. vii. (1614) 135 The conditions required in the High Priest, as that he should not have the bodily defects of Blindnesse, lamenesse, maymednesse, &c. 1886 RUSKIN *Præterita* I. xii. 425 So much did its sullenness and maimedness pollute the meagre sacrifice.

maimer ('meimə(r)). [f. MAIM *v.* + -ER¹.] One who maims or mutilates.
1530 PALSGR. 241/2 Maymer of men, *mutilateur*. 1769 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* IV. 13 If a man maliciously should put out the remaining eye of him who had lost one before, it is too slight a punishment for the maimer to lose only one of his. 1884 *Athenæum* Feb. 182/1 Terrorists and maimers of cattle.

maiming ('meimɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* [-ING¹.] The action of the verb MAIM.
a 1400-50 *Alexander* 4088 þan wald his pepill & his princes haue past our þe bourne, And mist noȝt for þe morsure & maynyng of bestis. a 1568 ASCHAM *Scholem.* II. (Arb.) 99 To the marring and mayning of the Scholer in learning. 1602 FULBECKE *1st Pt. Parall.* 78 The opinion of M. Brooke is that hee may beate him if hee cannot otherwise escape without stripes or wounds or mayming. 1727 SWIFT *Let. Eng. Tongue* Wks. 1755 II. i. 188 Another cause . . . which hath contributed . . . to the maiming of our language, is a foolish opinion, . . . that we ought to spell exactly as we speak. 1768-74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1834) II. 43 Inevitable evils are . . . such as sudden deaths, maimings, or other bodily hurts by the stroke of lightning.

Maimonidean, Maimonidian (maimɔni 'di:ən, maiməʊ'ni:ðən), *a. (sb.)* [f. L. *Maimonid-ēs* + -AN, -IAN.] a. Pertaining to the Jewish theologian *Maimonides* (*Mōsheh ben Maymōn* I 135-1204). b. *sb.* An adherent of Maimonides.
1864 *Chambers's Encycl.* VI. 273 The . . . spiritualistic Maimonidian and the 'literal Talmudistic' schools. 1876 SCHILLER-SZINESSY *Catal. Hebr. MSS. Camb.* I. 187 The so-called Maimonidean school. 1882-3 SCHAFF *Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* II. 1388 Judaism was soon divided into the Maimonidians and Anti-Maimonidians. 1886 *Encycl. Brit.* XX. 283/2 The Maimonidean controversy.

Maimonist ('maimɔnist). [f. *Maimon-ides* (see *prec.*) + -IST.] An adherent of Maimonides.
1881 FRIEDLÄNDER *Maimonides' Guide of Perplexed* I. Life 35 The controversy between Maimonists and anti-Maimonists.

main (meɪn), *sb.*¹ Forms: 1 *mægen*, *mægn*, 2-4 *mein*, (3 *Lay.* *mæin*), 3-4 *meyn*, 3-6 *mayn*, 4-6

Sc. mane, 4-7 *maine*, *mayne*, 3- *main*. [OE. *mægen*, = OS. *megin*, OHG. *magan*, *megin*, ON. *mægn*, *megn*, *megin*, f. root **mag-*: see *MAY v.*, *MIGHT sb.*]

I. 1. a. Physical strength, force, or power. *Obs. exc.* in *phr. with might and main* (see 2).

Beowulf 789 Se þe manna wæs mægene strengest. c 1205 LAY. 26698 þer he finden mihte þe his main wolde fondien hond azan honde. c 1275 *Luue Ron* 69 in *O.E. Misc.* 95 Ector wip his scharpe meyne. ? c 1325 *Old Age* x. in *E.E.P.* (1862) 149, I spend, an marrit is mi main. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* I. 444 The king . . . went till Inland . . . With mony man off mekill mayn. *Ibid.* VI. 318 Thair chiftane Wes of sic hert and of sic mane, That [etc.]. 1460 *Lybeaus Disc.* (Kaluza) 560 He naddemain ne miȝt. c 1470 HENRY WALLACE I. 320 Hyr eldest son, that mekill was of mayn. 1501 DOUGLAS *Pal. Hon.* III. lxxvi, That with speir, with swordis, and with kniuis, In just battell war fundin maist of mane. 1590 SPENSER *F.Q.* I. vii. 11 He gan aduance With huge force and insupportable mayne.

† b. *fig.*, and in immaterial applications. *Obs.*
a 1300 *Cursor M.* 21051 (Cott.) O treind wandes gold he wrought . . . And efter-ward wit cristis main þam turnd to þair kint again. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 4 Love is of so gret a main, That . . . Ther mai nothing his miht withstonde. c 1440 *York Myst.* xx. 123 þou arte nowthir of myght ne mayne To kenne it as a clerke may knawe. 1549-62 STERNHOLD & H. PS. xciii. 1 And he to shew his strength and maine, hath girt himselfe with might.

† c. *transf.* Of things: Power, virtue, efficacy.
c 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* I. 94 þonne ys seo ærre [wyr]t hwitre, & heo hæfð þas mægnu. c 1320 *Sir Tristr.* 1581 Sche com wip adrink of main.

2. Phrases. † *with (mid) or in all one's main, with main, with all, great or mickle main* (in ME. poetry often used as a metrical stopgap or tag); with the utmost strength or vigour one is capable of. † *to set one's main to*: to apply all one's energies to. † *to do one's main*: to do one's utmost, one's best. † *with might and main, † with main and might, † with mood and main*, etc.: see *MIGHT sb.*, *MOOD sb.* See also *AMAIN*.

c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 123 Luuian he hine mid alre heorte . . . mid alle meine. c 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 104/113 A pouerd men with al heore main on hire gonne drawe. c 1314 *Guy Warw.* (A.) 884 Gii. . . þe stede toke bi the reyn, & lepe vp wip gret meyn. c 1320 *Sir Tristr.* 1083 Tristrem smot wip main. c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* v. (*Jacobus*) 299 He gert fele knychtis . . . pryk efter þame in al þar mayne. *Ibid.* xxvii. (*Machor*) 8, I wald fayne, . . . set my mayne sume thing to say of sancte moryse. c 1375 *Cursor M.* 1076 (Fairf.) Quen he [sc. Cain] had his broþer slayne To hide him he hide his mayne. c 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surteley) 4048 He thanked god with all his mayne. c 1460 *Townesley* *Myst.* xv. 101 Tell me, Ioseph, with mayn, youre red. 1542 BECON *Potat. Lent* Div b, That ye cleue stedfastly with all mayne to the promyses which [etc.]. a 1568 *Wyfe of Auchttermuchty* vii, Than owt he ran in all his mane.

† 3. A host of men; a (military) force. *Obs.*
a 1000 *Andreas* 876 We ðær heahfæderas halige oncneowon & martyra mægen unlytel. 10. . . *O.E. Chron.* an 1004 ðær wærd East Engla folces seo yld of slagen, ac gif þet fulle mægen þære wære, ne eodan hi næfre eft to scipon swa hi sylfe sædon. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 8999 William courtesese he made of þe verste wardein & in þe oper bihinde he was him sulf mid al is main.

II. Senses arising from *absol.* uses of *MAIN a.*
4. a. *ellipt.* for *main land*, *MAINLAND.* *arch.*

1555 EDEN *Decades* 351 At three leaques off the mayne, there is xv. fadome. 1577-87 HOLINSHED *Chron.* I. 43/2 This Iland, which for the quantitie thereof maie well be called a maine, although it be inuironed about with the Ocean sea. 1600 J. PORY tr. *Leo's Africa* 50 Not far from the main are certaine dry and rockie isles. 1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India* & P. 14 The most traded Empories here, are St. Augustine on the Island [Madagascar], and Mosambique on the Main. 1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 11 ¶ 5 The *Achilles*, in some distress, put into a Creek on the Main of America. 1823 BYRON *Juan* VII. xxxi, Their Delhis mann'd some boats and . . . tried to make a landing on the main. 1839 THIRLWALL *Greece* VI. l. 196 The island . . . was separated from the main by a channel half a mile broad. 1891 J. WINSON *Columbus* xiii. 290 He was anxious to make a thorough examination of Cuba, which was a part of the neighboring main of Cathay, as he was ready to suppose.

b. Short for SPANISH MAIN, *q.v.*
1890 CORBETT *Sir F. Drake* iii. 33 Drake . . . sailed once more for the Main. 1897 HENLEY *Hawthorn & Lavender*, etc. (1901) 95 The trim Slaver . . . Held . . . Her musky course from Benin to the Main, And back again for niggers.

5. a. *ellipt.* for *MAIN SEA*: The high sea, the open ocean. *Now poet.*

1579-80 NORTH *Plutarch, C. Marius* (1595) 468 The winde stodee full against his comming from the maine [F. *le uent se tourna du costé de la pleine mer*]. 1601 R. JOHNSON *Kindd. & Commw.* (1603) 211 They dare not venter into the maine, but houering by the shore, timorously saile from one place to another. 1695 WOODWARD *Hist. Earth* I. 27 The Tides and Storms . . . affect only the superficial parts of the Ocean, . . . but never reach the greater Depths, or disturb the bottom of the Main. 1698 FROGER *Voy.* 65 A gentle Breeze came off from the Main [F. *du large*]. 1731 POPE *Ep. Burlington* 198 Bid the broad Arch the dang'rous Flood contain, The Mole projected break the roaring Main. 1764 GOLDSM. *Trav.* 410 To traverse climes beyond the western main. 1847 TENNYSON *Princess* VII. 21 As one that climbs a peak to gaze O'er land and main.

fig. 1597 R. JOHNSON *Champions* (1608) II. *Addr.*, But having better hope I boldly leade thee to this mayne from this doubtfull floude where I rest. 1602 MARSTON *Ant. & Mel.* IV. Wks. 1856 I. 46 Launched out Into the surgy maine of government. 1839 LONGF. *Ps. of Life* viii, Sailing o'er life's solemn main.

† b. *transf.* A broad expanse. *poet. Obs.*
c 1600 SHAKS. *Sonn.* lx. 5 Natiuity once in the maine of light, Crawles to maturity. 1667 MILTON *P.L.* x. 257

Adventrous work, . . . to found a path Over this Maine from Hell to that new World Where Satan now prevales.

6. a. The most important part of some business, subject, argument, or the like; the chief matter or principal thing in hand. (Cf. *MAIN sb.*³ I b.)

1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* II. ii. 56, I doubt it is no other, but the maine, His Fathers death, and our o'er-hasty Marriage. 1615 tr. *De Monfart's Surv. E. Indies* Pref. Biiij, Neyther doth he stand vpon any other vayne particulars, but directly goeth to the maine. 1650 BAXTER *Saints' R.* I. ii. § 1 (1651) 192 If I should here enter upon that task . . . I should make too broad a digression, and set upon a work as large as the main, for whose sake I should undertake it. 1663 COWLEY *Country-Mouse* 5 Frugal, and grave, and careful of the Main. 1702 Eng. *Theophrast.* 132 We let the Main go, while we grasp at the accessories. 1716-20 *Lett. fr. Mist's Jnl.* (1722) I. 244 She complied with your last Advice, as to the Main.

b. Phrases: *in, † for, † on, † upon the main*: for the most part; in all essential points; mainly.

a 1628 PRESTON *New Covt.* (1634) 12 Holy men have that apprehension in the maine, but not in a constant tenour at all times. 1639 FULLER *Holy War* I. xvi. (1840) 28 As long as they agree in the main, we need not be much moved with their petty dissensions. 1662 H. MORE *Philos. Writ.* Pref. Gen. p. vi, Being carried captive by the power of reason into a true belief of things for the main. 1697 J. SERGEANT *Solid Philos.* 80 Whence, upon the main, is clearly discovered, how all true Philosophy is nothing but the knowledge of Things. 1699 BENTLEY *Phal.* 49 Generally and for the main he resided at Crotona. 1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 118 ¶ 3, I do not know whether in the main I am the worse for having loved her. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) II. 145 If Nancy did not think well of you upon the main. 1799 in *Spirit Pub. Jnrls.* III. 394 John is, upon the main, no fool. 1832 J. C. HARE *Philol. Mus.* I. 163 *note*, Since writing the above I have found a reading agreeing on the main with mine in the edition of Asconius by Paulus Manutius. 1840 DICKENS *Old C. Shop* lvi, Mr. Swiveller being in the main a good-natured fellow. 1893 R. WILLIAMS in *Trails Social Eng.* I. 31 In the main, therefore, the leading ideas of the heathen Celt were those of heathen nations generally.

c. *Const. of.* The chief or principal part (of some whole, material or immaterial); the important or essential point. *Phr. † the main of all.*

1595 DANIEL *Civ. Wars* III. xxxvii, I know you know how much the thing doth touch The maine of all your states, your blood, your seed. 1601 SIR W. CORNWALLIS *Disc. Seneca* (1631) M m 2, It is no charity to give so violently as may waste the maine of an estate. 1631 HEYWOOD *2nd Pt. Maid of West* II. Wks. 1874 II. 363 Why that's the main of all: all without his freedom That we can ayme at's nothing. 1647 MAY *Hist. Parl.* I. viii. 104 It was not only agreed that their Ships . . . should be restored . . . but for the maine of all, it was resolved upon by both houses, to give the full summe of £300000. 1653 HOLCROFT *Pracopius* II. 38 But the maine of all: studies he not [etc.].? 1683 CAVE *Ecclesiastici, Chrysostom* 501 The main of the Church was destroyed [by fire] in three hours space. 1693 *Mem. Cnt. Teckely* IV. 49 He assaulted them in the Front with the main of his Army. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 47 ¶ 9 The Persons we laugh at may in the main of their Characters be much wiser Men than our selves. 1750 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 68 ¶ 3 The main of life is composed of small incidents. 1781 WESLEY *Wks.* (1872) IV. 215 He has sufficiently proved the main of his hypothesis. 1845 STEPHEN *Comm. Laus Eng.* (1874) I. 119 If a lord had a parcel of land detached from the main of his estate. 1880 BLACKMORE *Mary Anerley* II. xvi. 279 The main of their cargo was landed. 1880 ANNIE R. ELLIS *Sylvestra* II. 275 She told him the main of the morning's news. 1903 *Contemp. Rev.* Feb. 190 The main of us have never set eyes upon a Dane before.

† 7. The object aimed at; end, purpose. *Obs.*
Perh. orig. a term of archery. Cf. *MAIN sb.*³ 2.

a 1610 HEALEY *Epictetus' Man.* (1636) 6 The ayme of appetite, is to attaine what it affecteth, and the maine of dislike is to avoide what it disliketh. 1610 W. FOLKINGHAM *Art of Survey* To Rdr. 3, I ayme not at the Racke nor the Slack, the qualified Meane is the Maine of my Marke. 1623 WEBSTER *Duchess Malfi* II. i, *Bos.* You say you would faine be taken for an eminent courtier? *Cast.* 'Tis the very main of my ambition. 1633 B. JONSON *Tale of a Tub* III. iv, Wee have by this meanes disappointed him, And that was all the maine I aimed at. 1652 R. BOREMAN *Countrymans Catech.* i. 1 This Happinesse (or the Salvation of our Soules) being the maine of all our enlarged desires. 1657 SPARROW *Bk. Com. Prayer* 173 Therefore differing so much in the main of the Feast, they would not comply with them.

8. a. A principal channel, duct, or conductor for conveying water, sewage, gas, or electricity, e.g. along the street of a town. (Cf. *main drain*, 1707-12 s.v. *MAIN a.* 8 b.) The pl. *mains* is freq. used, esp. *attrib.* and in *Comb.*, in a collective sense: the public supply, esp. the electricity supply.

1727 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Building*, Where any Stock-Blocks of Wood with Plugs, or any Fire-Cocks, were made and fix'd on any Mains [etc.]. 1762 *Ann. Reg.* 120/1 Wooden pipes were inserted into the mains in almost every street. 1808 MURDOCH in *Phil. Trans.* XCVIII. 125 The gas . . . is conveyed by iron pipes into . . . gazometers, . . . previous to its being conveyed through other pipes, called mains, to the mill. 1825 LOUDON *Encycl. Agric.* 658 The use of both the large and small mains is to feed the various trenches with water, which branch out into all parts of the meadow. 1871 TYNDALL *Fragm. Sci.* (1879) II. xvi. 449 The electric main carrying the outgoing current. 1894 *Nat. Observer* 189/2 Take the case of a lead-pipe led into a block of houses from the iron main. 1895 S. P. THOMPSON & E. THOMAS *Electr. Tab. & Mem.* 4 In factory wiring it is often preferred to keep the positive and negative mains far apart. 1929 *Radio Times* 8 Nov. 433/1 Faultless Radio, coupled to an all-mains system of current supply, operating . . . without mains hum. 1930 *Morning Post* 18 Aug., With any good receiver, costing from about £12 for a battery-operated model, to £30 for a

mains-model, several foreign stations may be regularly well received. 1936 *Discovery* July 203/1 It is still safer to switch off the current at the mains. 1959 *Times* 26 Aug. 5/4 A transistor radio receiver will soon be a serious challenge to the mains-driven sound radio receiver. 1962 *Which?* Aug. 261/1 The voltage will probably be fixed—a mains voltage of 200 to 250 volts. 1968 *Listener* 22 Aug. 239/1 At the airport there were lights—not from the mains, but from a generator. 1969 *Soviet Weekly* 13 Sept. 12 You rent a cottage with mains water and a gas cooker for 32 to 38 roubles a month. 1971 'H. CALVIN' *Poison Chasers* xii. 161 There was an old-fashioned mains radio on the sideboard, and I switched it on. 1975 *Daily Tel.* 13 June 13/4 Villages on high ground at the end of the mains system have been temporarily without supplies, the South West Water Authority announced.

fig. 1865 *Masson Rec. Brit. Philos.* i. 15 It is not only Britain... that the writer accuses of this folly of not drawing its philosophy from the main.

b. In jocular phr. to *turn on the main*, to begin to weep copiously.

1837 *DICKENS Pickwick*, xvi, Blessed if I don't think he's got a main in his head as is always turned on. 1857 *BRADLEY (C. Bede) Verdant Green* III. xi. 90 You've no idea how she turned on the main, and did the briny! 1878 *M. C. JACKSON Chaperon's Cares* I. x. 128 The mains were turned on, and tears flowed until weeping became infectious.

9. Short for *mainsail* (obs.), *mainmast*.

1535 *STEWART Cron. Scot.* I. 373 Tha led thame in with musall, fuk, and mane. 1894 *Times* 7 Apr. 7/3 All the ships... were gaily decked with bunting, the German flag flying at the main. 1903 *Blackw. Mag.* Apr. 523/1 Skiffs with well-reefed mains scudded for sheltering creeks.

10. *techn.* a. ? A principal vein of mineral. b. A main line of railway.

1867 *MUSGRAVE Nooks & Corners* II. 2 A wide main of this mineral lies beneath the stupendous masses of dark blueish rock. 1892 *Daily News* 8 June 2/3 The railway will be a double main.

main (meim), *sb.*² *Sc.* and *north.* Also 5 *mayn*; *pl.* 6 *maynis*, *manis*, *maines*, 7 *maynes*, *mainnes*, 8 *mainse*. [Aphetic f. DOMAIN, DEMESNE.]

†1. *mains* or *main lands* = demesne lands. *Obs.*

1454 in *14th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. III. 10 The sayde Andrew Ker sal gyff... tyl the sayde Thom Robson... his mayn landis of Hownum. 1577-95 *Descr. Isles Scot.* in Skene *Celtic Scot.* III. App. 436 The said John Stewart hes it all under maynes.

2. *pl.* The farm attached to a mansion house; a home farm. (Now esp. retained in Scotland in the names of farms, e.g. the Mains of Forthar.)

1533 *CLYFFORD in St. Papers Hen. VIII.* IV. 633 Wher we brynt this townes that is to wite, Sesfurth... Sesfurth Mayns, Mows Mayns... Cavertone Mayns [etc.]. 1573-4 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* Ser. I. II. 320 The landis mains and cornis of Sanct Thomas Chapell. a1578 *LINDESAY (Pittscottie) Chron. Scot.* (S.T.S.) I. 226 3e sall haur the manis of Kirkforther for it. 1589 *Wills & Inv. N.C.* (Surtees 1860) 164, I geue to Mathew Forster, Edderstoun east hall, and the maynis thairoff. 1597 *SKENE De Verb. Sign., Manerium*,... ane mainnes, or domaine landes, because they ar laboured and inhabited by the Lorde, and proprietor of the samin. 1606 in *North Riding Rec.* (1884) I. 48 John Dodsworth of Massam Maynes. 1766 *W. GORDON Gen. Counting-ho.* 468 The tenants and Mainse fall now to be debited for crop 1765. 1769 *De Foe's Tour Gt. Brit.* IV. 72 Every Nobleman's House [in Scotland] hath what they call the Mains, where their Land-labourers, Grooms, and every Body belonging to the Stable and Poultry, reside. 1814 *SCOTT Wav.* xv. That the Bailie should send his own three milk cows down to the mains for the use of the Baron's family. 1834 *H. MILLER Scenes & Leg.* xxvii. (1857) 398 He was employed... at the Mains of Invergordon.

main (meim), *sb.*³ Also 6-7 *maine*, *mayne*. [Of obscure history.]

From the early use in antithesis with *by* (which seems in the game of hazard to have meant the same as *chance* in the later language) the word would appear to be an absolute or elliptical application of MAIN a. (Cf. MAIN CHANCE.) The usual view that the word is a. F. *main* 'hand' has no evidence; quot. c. 1685-8 in sense 3 prob. embodies a mere etymological speculation.]

1. In the game of hazard, a number (from five to nine inclusive) called by the 'caster' before the dice are thrown.

'If he "throws in", or "nicks", he wins the sum played for from the banker or "setter"... If the caster "throws out" by throwing aces, or deuce, ace (called crabs), he loses... If the caster neither nicks nor throws out, the number thrown is his "chance", and he keeps on throwing till either the chance comes up, when he wins, or till the main comes up, when he loses' (*Encycl. Brit.* s.v. *Hazard*).

1580 *LD. OFFALEY in Stanyhurst Æneis*, etc. (Arb.) 153, I loathe too see them [sc. dice-players] swear... When they the mayne haue lost; Forgetting al thee byes, that weare With God and holye gost. 1580 *LYLY Euphues* (Arb.) 289 Not vnylike the vse of foule gamesters, who hauing lost the maine by true iudgement, thinke to face it out with a false oath. 1598 *BARCKLEY Felic. Man Pref.*, Diceplayers, that gaine more by the bye then by the maine. a1635 *CORBET Poems* (1807) 128 Amongst the gamsters, where they name thee [the pox] thicke At the last maine, or the last pocky nicke. 1665 *EARL DORSET Song written at Sea* vii, To pass our tedious Hours away, We throw a merry Main. 1684 *OTWAY Atheist* III. i, The Main was Seven, and the Chance Four. 1726 *Art & Myst. of Gaming Exposed* 29 Loaded or Scooped Dice are... changed as often as the Main and Chance, or Occasion requires. 1731 *FIELDING Mod. Husb.* II. x, *La. Char.* Eleven mains together, Modern; you are a devil. *Mr. Gaywit*. She has always great luck at Hazard. 1777 *COLMAN Epil. Sheridan's Sch. Scand.* (1883) 76 Seven's the main. 1837 *THACKERAY Ravenswing* VIII, He likes to throw a main of an evening. 1881 *SHORTHOUSE J. Inglesant* (1882) II. 306 Come and take your chances in the

next main. 1894 *MASKELYNE Sharps & Flats* 255 The first throw made by the player is called the 'main'.

†b. *fig. esp.* coupled with or in antithesis to *by* (see *BY sb.*² 1). *Obs.*

1567, 1580 [see *BY sb.*² 1]. 1589 *WARNER Alb. Eng. Prose Addit.* 155 Whatsoeuer thy play be in Affrick, let henceforth the Mayne be Italie. 1593 *SHAKS. 2 Hen. VI.* I. i. 208 Then lets make hast away, And looke vnto the maine. 1595 *Maroccos Ext.* (Percy Soc.) 12 *Horse*. No, no, his minde was on the twentieth daie of the moneth following, when his money was due. *Bankes*. Tis good to haue an eie to the maine. 1596 *SHAKS. 1 Hen. IV.* IV. i. 47 To set so rich a mayne On the nice hazard of one doubtfull houre. 1602 *DANIEL Civ. Wars* VII. xxv, The doubtful Dye of War cast at the Main Is such as one bad Chance may lose you all. 1612 *R. DABORNE Chr. turn'd Turke* 8 Deale Merchant-like, put it vpon one maine, And throw at all. 1676 *TOWERSON Decalogue* 462 Recreations... must consequently be... used as things on the by and not as the main. 1781 *Westm. Mag.* IX. 604 When each grave Senator the sport promotes, And throws the main with—cogged and loaded votes.

†2. A match (at archery, boxing, bowls). *Obs.*

Cf. MAIN *sb.*¹ 7. But in the first quot. a *maine* may possibly be *AMAIN adv.*

1589 *NASHE Martins Months Mind To Rdr.* C 3 b, To shoote a maine for the vpsshot, at the fairest markes of all. 1812 *Sporting Mag.* XXXIX. 19 The champion has won a main, and certainly Molineux could have no chance in any combat with him. 1886 *Cheshire Gloss.* s.v., A main at bowls is a match played by a number of couples, the winners again playing in couples against each other till one man is left the victor. [Cf. *Welsh main* in 3.]

3. A match fought between cocks. Hence *occas.* a number of cocks engaged in a match. *Welsh main* (see quot. 1770); *transf.* (see quot. 1886).

[c. 1685-8 *MS. Life of Alderman Barnes in Brand Pop. Antiq.* (1813) I. 481 His chief Recreation was Cock-fighting... One Cock particularly he had, called 'Spang Counter', which came off victor in a great many battles *a la main*. 1716 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5429/4 There will be By-Battles, ... And in the Afternoon will begin the main Match.] 1760 *R. HEBER Horse Matches* ix. 154 A Main of Cocks were fought between the D. of Cleveland and Ld. Northumberland. 1770 *S. PEGGE in Archaeologia* (1775) I. 149 The Welsh-main consists, we will suppose of sixteen pair of cocks; of these the sixteen conquerors are pitted a second time; the eight conquerors of these are pitted a third time; the four conquerors the fourth time; and lastly, the two conquerors of these are pitted a fifth time. 1828 *SCOTT F.M. Perth* xxi, Laying schemes for massacring men on Palm Sunday, as if he were backing a Welsh main, where all must fight to death. 1855 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* xvii. IV. 57 The dexterity with which he... turned conversation away from matters of state to a main of cocks or the pedigree of a raehorse. 1880 *JEFFERIES Gr. Ferne F.* 59 He could swear and drink no more, nor fight a main of cocks every Sunday afternoon on his dining room table. 1886 *Cheshire Gloss.* s.v., There is also the term *Welsh main*, applied in a secondary sense to voting: voting until two only are left in, and then for those two alone. 1890 *H. FREDERIC Lawton Girl* 33, I've seen dog-fights and cock-mains in England.

main (meim), *sb.*⁴ Also 7 *meane*. [a. F. *main*.]

†1. *Her.* The hand. *Obs.*

1688 *R. HOLME Armoury* I. 103/2 Our old English terms were... *Maine* for Hand. *Meane* Dexter for R. Hand.

2. 'A banker's shovel for coin' (Knight 1875).

Cf. *F. main*, 'pelle de tôle, à manche de bois très-court' (Littré).

main (meim), *a.* Forms: [1 *mægen-*], 3 *mæin*, 4-7 *mayn*, 5 *Sc. mane*, 5-7 *mayne*, 6-7 *maine*, *maigne*, 5- *main*. [Prob. partly repr. OE. *mægen-* (MAIN *sb.*¹) in compounds, and partly an adoption of the cognate ON. *megenn*, *megn* adj., strong, powerful; in some uses (e.g. in MAIN SEA = ON. *megensjör*) it seems to represent ON. *megen-* (= MAIN *sb.*¹) in compounds.]

It is doubtful whether the development of the Eng. word owes anything to the influence of OF. *maine*, *maigne* great—L. *magnus*. The OFr. word is purely poetical, and occurs chiefly as an epithet of kings and nobles; it may prob. have influenced the use of *main* by ME. poets, but the only unequivocal evidence of its adoption is the 15th c. *Sc. Alexander the mane*, *Charlis the mane* (see MANE a.).]

1. Strong, vigorous, mighty; possessed of, manifesting, or exerting, great physical strength or force. †a. Said of acts or activities which imply force or energy. *Obs.*

[*Beowulf* 1519 (Gr.) *Mægenræs forðeaf hildebille.*] 13... *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 336 No more mate ne dismayd for hys mayn dintez. c1400 *Destr. Troy* 6915 He mist of þe mon with his mayn dynt. c1600 in *Boys' Wks.* (1629) 626 Jesu thy loue within me is so maine, ... That with thy loue my heart is well nigh rent. 1629 *MAXWELL tr. Herodian* (1635) 273 If they be driven to fly, or pursue the enemy, their long loose garments are a maine let to them. 1641 *BAKER Chron.* (1660) 87 This was a main blow to Prince Lewis, and the last of his battels in England. 1644 *DIGBY Mans Soul* (1645) 33 These two powerfull motives... have so maine an influence in mens actions. 1653 *H. MORE Antid. Ath.* II. viii. (1712) 62 Without main violence done to our Faculties we can in no wise deny it. 1667 *MILTON P.L.* VI. 243 Soaring on main wing. 1671—*Samson* 1634 Those two massie Pillars That to the arched roof gave main support. 1671 *H. FOULIS Hist. Rom. Treasons* III. ii. 136 She also gave a main stroke against Cecchino.

b. As an epithet of force, strength, etc.: Exerted to the full, sheer. *Esp.* in phr. *by* (or †*with*) *main force*; †similarly, *by* or *with main strength*, *dint*, *power*, *courage*, *impunity*, *labour*. †*with main logic* = by sheer force of reasoning.

[*Beowulf* 2678 (Gr.) þa gen gudcýning mærdæ gemunde, mægenstreng, sloh hildebille. a1000 *Guthlac* 1105 (Gr.) þæs weres stihung, mod & mægenkraft.] 1542 *BECON Christmas Banq.* Fviiij, Therefore ought all men... with all mayne & francke courage to apply themselves to the diligent practyse of good workes. 1579 *LYLY Euphues* (Arb.) 111 Loue creepeth into the minde by pruike craft, and keepeth his holde by maine courage. 1579 *FULKE Ref. Rastel* 734 M. R. hath gotten the day, and that with maine logike. 1593 *SHAKS. 2 Hen. VI.* I. i. 208 That Maine, which by maine force Warwicke did winne. 1605 *VERSTEGAN Dec. Intell.* iii. (1628) 56 By meere valour and maine force of armes they attained vnto their desired habitation. 1613 *SHAKS. Hen. VIII.* II. ii. 7 A man of my Lord Cardinals, by Commission, and maine power tooke 'em from me. 1651 *HOBBS Govt. & Soc.* III. §9. 43 Each one... is suppos'd, with all his main might, to intend the procurement of those things which are necessary to his own preservation. 1655 *FULLER Ch. Hist.* II. v. §46 Next Night they on afresh; and, with main Force, plucked up the ponderous Coffin upon the Pavement. a1680 *BUTLER Rem.* (1759) II. 68 To prosecute his suit, till he recover it against him by main Impunity. 1687 *LOVELL tr. Thevenot's Trav.* I. 18 They [old Gallies] were carried by main strength over the Isthmus of Corinth. 1697 *tr. Le Comte's Mem. & Rem. China* iv. (1737) 103 By main labour they drained the water. 1755 *SMOLLETT Quix.* (1803) II. 182 We were... by main dint of rowing kept from running a-ground. 1810 *SCOTT Lady of L.* I. xxiv, Yet with main strength his strokes he drew. 1849 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* I. I. 123 To restrain his musqueteers and dragoons from invading by main force the pulpits of ministers.

†c. Of motion, etc.: Swift, speedy, rapid. *a main pace* or *speed* = at full speed. *Obs.*

1577-87 *HOLINSHED Chron.* (1807-8) II. 254 They were constrained... to run awaie a maine pase. 1581 *SAVILLE Tacitus, Hist.* IV. xi. (1591) 175 With a maine course [he] drewe the whole manage of affaires into his owne handes. 1607 *MARKHAM Caval.* III. x. 51 Some Horsemen... wil... breake into a maine chace and so giue their Horse a sweate. 1609 *DEKKER Raven's Alm. C.* Citizens, Schollers and Saylers thinke a horse neuer goes fast enough though he run a maine gallop. a1625 *FLETCHER Cust. Country* I. i, We saw e'm Making with all maine speed to 'th port. 1632 *J. HAYWARD tr. Biondi's Eromena* 4 Galloping a maine speede out of the Quirie.

†d. *by* or *with main hand*: with a strong hand, forcibly. *Obs.*

1567 *FENTON Trag. Disc. Ep. Ded.*, Yet, brydlinge wythe maine hand, the humour of theyr inordinate luste. 1583 *GOLDING Calvin on Deut.* lxxii. 444 God therefore must be faine to ouermaster vs, and to tame vs by maine hande.

†e. Of drink: Potent. Of a voice or cry: Loud. Of a fit, a storm: Violent. *Obs.* or *arch.*

13... *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 497 þas men ben mery in mynde, quen pay ban mayn drynk. 1582 *STANYHURST Æneis* III. (Arb.) 72 With mayne noise lifted to the slayne soule lastlye we shouted. 1611 *SPEED Hist. Gt. Brit.* IX. xv. (1623) 810 [He] made towards his Pages with a maine cry. 1627 *ABB. ABBOT Narr.* in *Rushw. Hist. Coll.* (1659) I. 449 My main fit of the Stone did call upon me to get me to the Countrey. 1628 *DIGBY Voy. Medit.* (1668) 51 It was a maine storme. 1922 *JOYCE Ulysses* 339 And he answered with a main cry: *Abba! Adonai!*

†2. Of an army, host, multitude: Great in numbers; numerous; 'mighty'; powerful in arms. In 16-17th c., the usual epithet distinctive of a complete and equipped army, as opposed to small or irregular forces. *main battle*: a pitched battle, as opposed to mere skirmishing. *Obs.*

[a900 *CYNEWULF Crist* 877 (Gr.) Swa on syne beoŕs somod up cymed mægenfolc micel.] a1400-50 *Alexander* 3018 He had of men out of mynde many mayn hundreth. 1529 *MORE Dyaloge* III. Wks. 227/2 That company, wherof there is such a main multitude. c1540 *tr. Pol. Verg. Eng. Hist.* (Camden No. 29) 42 Returned againe with a mayne hoste to relieve his people. 1555 *EDEN Decades* 116 They goo forth... with a mayne armye of purpose to hunt for men. 1568 *GRAFTON Chron.* II. 497 And first the warre beganne by light skirmishes, but after it proceeded into mayne battles. 1583 *STOCKER Civ. Warres Lowe C.* 1. 29 King Philip... determined... to come downe... with a mayne force. 1602 *MARSTON Ant. & Mel.* III. Wks. 1856 I. 33 Huge troups of barbed steeds, Maine squares of pikers, millions of harguebush. 1602 *CAREW Cornwall* (1769) 149 To withstand any great Navie or maigne invasion. 1612 *DAVIES Why Ireland*, etc. 19 This young Prince... with a traine of yong Noblemen and Gentlemen, ... but not with any maine army, came ouer to take possession of his new Patrimony. 1620 *SHELTON Quix.* IV. iii. 11. 34 My Father knew that this Giant... would pass with a main power into my Land.

3. a. Of material things, animals, etc.: Of great size or bulk. (Sometimes connoting strength, resisting power, or the like.) *Obs. exc. dial.*

[*Beowulf* 3091 (Gr.) Ic on ofoste gefeng micle mid mundum mægenbyrdenne hordgestreona. a1000 *Boeth. Metr.* v. 16 Oð him on innan feldm munes mægenstan.] c1205 *LAY.* 15292 Ænne muchelne mæin clubbe he bar an his rugge. 13... *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 187 þe mane of þat mayn hors. c1400 *Destr. Troy* 8748 The triet stones... lemet so light, þat ledes might se Aboute midnyght merke as with mayn torches. a1400-50 *Alexander* 3932 þan mys out of þis marras as any mayn foxes come furth. 1604 *E. GRIMSTONE D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* IV. iv. 212 In their Temples they set vppe maine Images of pure golde. 1607 *WALKINGTON Opt. Glass* 125 Hoist vp to the ridge of a maine billow. c1630 *RISDON Surv. Devon* §329 (1811) 340 A man of extraordinary strength and stature. A main stone, ... by him thrown a far distance, witnesseth the one. 1667 *MILTON P.L.* VI. 654 Themselves invaded next, and on thir heads Main Promontories flung. 1850 *Gover Dial.* in *Proc. Philol. Soc.* IV. 222 *Main*, strong, fine (of growing crops). 1883 *Hampshire Gloss.* s.v., 'What a great main pond!'

b. Of quantity or amount: Large. *Obs. exc. dial.*

1609 *HOLLAND Amm. Marcell.* xxii. vii. 199 A maine deale of water breaketh forth. 1868 in *N. & Q.* 4th Ser. II. 287 My vowles eat a main deal of barley. 1894 *RAYMOND Love & Quiet Life* iv. 34 He axed a main lot o' questions.

4. a. Said of a considerable, uninterrupted stretch of land or water; occas. also of void space. See MAINLAND, MAIN SEA.

a 1548 HALL *Chron.*, Hen. VIII (1550) 258 The army . . . so returned home by land, through all the mayn contry of Scotlande. 1553 EDEN *Treat. Neue Ind.* (Arb.) 7 The mayne South sea. 1577 R. WILLES *Eden's Decades* Pref. 1 The discovery of Peru, in the maigne west Indish lande. 1630 R. JOHNSON'S *Kingd. & Commw.* 119 Upon the West, the South, and the North, the maine Ocean incompasseth it. 1660 tr. *Amyraldus' Treat. conc. Relig.* III. viii. 481 An infinite essence . . . diffus'd infinitely in the mane space, beyond the world. 1667 MILTON *P.L.* III. 83 Whom no bounds Prescrib'd, no bars of Hell . . . nor yet the main Abyss Wide interrupt can hold. *Ibid.* VII. 279 Over all the face of Earth Main Ocean flow'd. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Main-ice*, a body of impenetrable ice apparently detached from the land, but immovable.

† b. Of earth, rock: Forming the principal or entire mass; 'solid'. *Obs.*

1538 LELAND *Itin.* V. 79 Penbroke . . . standith on a veri maine Rocke Ground. 1586 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* I. vi. (1589) 18 The entrance is so strait, Cut out the rough maine stonie Rocke. 1615 G. SANDYS *Trav.* 174 In the vineyards are sundry places of buriall hewne out of the maine rocke. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* II. 56 The large promontore . . . eight miles in length, being the face of a square and maine Rocke. 1638 JUNIUS *Paint. Ancients* 68 Fountains gushing forth out of a main rock. 1647 SPRIGGE *Anglia Rediv.* III. i. (1854) 133 Sir Charles Lloyd . . . had added to the strength of its natural situation . . . having cut out of the main earth several works.

† c. of main white: mainly of white. *Obs.*

1523 FITZHERB. *Husb.* §68 Put . . . to your coloured mares of maine whyte, a horse of colour of mayn whyte.

† 5. a. Of an affair, event, etc.: Highly important; having great results or important consequences; momentous. Rarely const. *to. Obs.*

1581 MULCASTER *Positions* Ep. Ded. (1887) 4 Many and maine affaires of your estate. 1602 WARNER *Alb. Eng. Epit.*, Hasten we to our purposed prosecution of State matters, mainer, and of more note. 1613 SHAKS. *Hen. VIII.* III. ii. 215 What croste Diuell Made me put this maine Secret in the Packet I sent the King? a 1619 FLETCHER *Mad Lover* III. i, 'Tis a maine worke and full of feare. a 1626 BACON *New Atl.* (1900) 19 So you see, by this maine Accident of Time, wee lost our Traffique with the Americans. 1643 MILTON *Divorce* II. ix. Wks. 1851 IV. 85 In competition with higher things, as religion and charity in mainest matters. 1667 — *P.L.* VI. 471 That, which thou aright Belevist so main to our success. 1671 — *P.R.* I. 112 They all commit the care And management of this main enterprize To him their great Dictator.

b. Of a person: Great, mighty (in power, rank or position). *rare.*

[a 900 CYNEWULF *Crist* 917 (Gr.) Waldendes cyme, mægen-cyninges.] c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 10290 The Mirmydons had mynd of þe mayne troiell. *Ibid.* 10294 But mony of þo Mirmydons þe mayn knight slogh. 1623 FLETCHER & ROWLEY *Maid in Mill* III. ii, How dare you (Sirrha), 'gainst so main a person, A man of so much Noble note and honour, Put up this base complaint?

6. a. Of things in general, qualities, conditions, actions, etc.: Very great (in degree, value, etc.); highly remarkable (for some quality indicated by the sb.); very great or considerable of its kind. (*Occas. in superlative.*) *Obs. exc. dial.*

[c 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Matt. xxv. 31 þonne mannes sunu cymð on hys mægen-þrymme.] 13. . *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 94 Of sum mayn meruayle, þat he myzt trawe. c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 8807 þen þos maisters gert make, all with mayn crafte, Fovre lampis full light. a 1400-50 *Alexander* 3777 þai wistly him sente . . . Of mony & of mekill quat mayn giftis. 1565 JEWEL *Def. Apol.* (1611) 41 And this he reckoneth for a great maine lie. 1573 G. HARVEY *Letter-bk.* (Camden) 23 Main evils you know must have main remedies. 1600 HEYWOOD *1st Pt. Edw.* IV. Wks. 1874 I. 32 Affaires, I mean, of so maine consequence. a 1619 FLETCHER *Mad Lover* II. ii, And to purchase This day the company of one deare Custard, Or a messe of Rice ap Thomas, needs a maine wit. 1634 *Relat. Ld. Baltimore's Plantat.* (1865) 8 The losse of much linnen, and amongst the rest, I lost the best of mine which is a very maine losse in these parts. 1638 FEATLY *Strict. Lyndom.* II. 11 And indeed this is one of our mainest exceptions against the Roman Church. a 1656 USSHER *Ann.* VI. (1658) 96 Cyaxares and Cyrus, march against the Babylonian King and Croesus, and gain a main Victory against them. 1668 H. MORE *Div. Dial.* II. 437 He professes he understands clearly the truth of severall Prophecies of the mainest concernment. 1672 MARVELL *Reh. Transp.* I. 80 We shall find ere we have done that there is still a mainer reason. 1815 SCOTT *Guy M.* v, It's a main untruth. 1883 STEVENSON *Treas. Isl.* II. xii. (1886) 95 It [the island] were a main place for pirates once.

b. With sb. indicating a person or agent: Great, remarkable, or pre-eminent for the quality or characteristics indicated. *Obs. exc. dial.*

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 12260 Thelamon . . . manast hom mightily as his mayn fos. 1642 ROGERS *Naaman* 346 That carnall reason is a maine enemy to all the matters of revealed truths. 1654 WHITLOCK *Zootomia* 497 Many a one that in his own conceit is a main Husband, and is forward enough to call some . . . prodigall, will be found to live, as I said, but in another Street of it. 1691 WOOD *Ath. Oxon.* II. 328 Mathew Hazard . . . a main Incendiary in the Rebellion. 1777 SHERIDAN *Trip Scarb.* v. ii, I am a main bungler at a long story. 1860 PENRUDDOCKE *Content* 31 (E.D.D.) Yow be a main fool.

† c. main and . . . = MAIN *adv.* (Cf. *fine and . . . nice and . . .*) *dial.*

1762 COLLINS *Misc.* 13 (Halliw.) Observing Dick looked main and blue. 1863 MRS. GASKELL *Sylvia's L.* XXI. II. 121 T'shop is doing main an' well. 1895 'ROSEMARY' *Chilterns* v. 163 He's a main an' bad, and I believe as 'ee's took for death.

7. a. Chief in size or extent; constituting the bulk or principal part; the chief part of (that which is denoted by the sb). *main body*, † *battle*, the body of troops which form the bulk of an army or armed force, marching between the vanguard and the rear.

1593 SHAKS. 3 *Hen. VI.* I. i. 8 Lord Clifford and Lord Stafford all a-brest Charg'd our maine Battailes Front. 1600 — *A.Y.L.* III. v. 103 To glean the broken eares after the man That the maine haruest reapes. 1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1621) 195 In the maine battell he stood himself; the vauitgard was conducted by Temurtases. 1640 FULLER *Joseph's Coat* (1867) 11 The apostle, commending the Corinthians, meaneth the main and general body of the church, though there might be many stragglers justly to be reproved. 1642 ROGERS *Naaman* To Rdr., Into which the maine sap of the root is carried. 1670 COTTON *Esperson* I. III. 111 The King of Navarre commanded the Vant-Guard of the Army, and his Majesty himself the main Battel, reserving the command of the Rear for the Duke of Esperson. 1687 T. BROWN *Saints in Uproar* Wks. 1730 I. 78 Whether you march'd in one main body, or in several columns. 1761 HUME *Hist. Eng.* II. xxvii. 131 Lord Howard led the main body of the first line. 1775 JOHNSON *Let. to Mrs. Thrale* 1 Aug., Our business is to pursue their main army, and disperse it by a decisive battle. 1807 SOUTHEY *Espriella's Lett.* I. 277 Of the baptismal names the main proportion are Saxon and Norman. 1812 WELLINGTON *Disp.* 28 July in *Examiner* 24 Aug. 535/2 The main body of the allied army is . . . on the Adaja and Zapardiel rivers. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* IV. i. 456 The sturdy country gentlemen who formed the main strength of the Tory party.

† b. Referring or pertaining to all or the majority; general. *Obs.*

1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V.* I. ii. 144 We do not meane the coursing snatchers onely, But feare the maine intendment of the Scot. 1602 — *Ham.* I. iii. 28 Which is no further, Then the maine voyce of Denmarke goes withall. 1613 — *Hen. VIII.* IV. i. 31 By the maine assent Of all these Learned men, she was diuorc'd. c 1618 FLETCHER *Queen of Corinth* II. iii, For I am nothing now but a maine pestilence Able to poyson all. a 1638 MEDE *Wks.* (1672) 761 There may be some Prædulia of some particulars converted upon other motives, as a forerunner of the great and main Conversion.

8. a. Great or important above others of the kind; of pre-eminent importance; principal, chief, leading.

1588 J. UDALL *Demonstr. Discipl.* (Arb.) 42 They fight hard against this, because it striketh at a maine pillar of their kingdome. 1594 HOOKER *Ecl. Pol.* IV. i. §2 In every grand or maine public duty which God requireth at the hands of his Church. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* I. i. 105 And this (I take it) Is the maine Motiue of our Preparations. 1618 BOLTON *Florus* (1636) 47 Capua . . . once accounted after Rome, and Carthage, the third maine City of the World. 1633 BP. HALL *Occas. Medit.* 138 Every parcell thereof shall seeme maine and essentiell. 1651 HOBBS *Leviath.* III. xxxiv. 210 Submission to that main Article of Christian faith, that Jesus is the Christ. 1667 MILTON *P.L.* II. 121 If what was urg'd Main reason to perswade immediate Warr, Did not disswade me most. 1732 LAW *Serious C.* I. (ed. 2) 15 They are like Heathens in all the main and chief articles of their lives. 1779 SHERIDAN *Critic* II. ii, Let your under-plot have as little connection with your main-plot as possible. 1852 H. ROGERS *Ecl. Faith* (1853) 166, I went carefully over all the main points of the argument. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* II. xxi. 341 Mr. Thomson's main thought was familiar to me long before his first communication . . . appeared. 1865 LECKY *Ration.* II. v. 178 The main champions of tyrannicide were the Jesuits. 1867 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (1876) I. App. 779 The statements may be grouped under two main heads.

b. Chief or principal in permanent relation to others of the same kind or group. In many collocations, e.g. *main drain, road, street* (see also MAIN STREET), *sewer, pipe, root*.

a 1490 BOTONER *Itin.* (Nasmith 1778) 260 The hiest toure called the mayn, id est myghtyest toure aboute all the iiiij towres. 1551-60 *Inv. in H. Hall Eliz. Soc.* (1887) 151 Twoo great standing chestes withe one mayne cheste. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 23 The maine roofof of the great Church of Sarisbury was consumed and brent with lightning. 1598, etc. [see MAIN STREET]. 1610 W. FOLKINGHAM *Art of Survey* II. v. 55 Plant not the Table at euery Angle, but . . . extend from some fewe Maine Angles . . . Base lines . . . for Boundaries. 1615 W. LAWSON *Country Housew. Gard.* (1626) 15, I vterly dislike the opinion of those great Gardiners, that . . . would haue the maine roots cut away. 1617-18 in Swayne *Sarum Church-w. Acc.* (1896) 167 Mendinge one of the maine pypes of the Organ. 1707-12 MORTIMER *Husb.* (1721) I. 23 Make your main Drains wide and deep enough to carry off the Water from the whole Level. 1818 SCOTT *Hrt. Midl.* VII. Opening . . . the wicket of the main-gate. 1820 W. IRVING *Sketch Bk.* I. 50 After turning from the main road up a narrow lane. 1840 DICKENS *Barn. Rudge* lxxvii, They meant to cut off the main-pipes, so that there might be no water. 1858 LYTON *What will he do* I. i, The main street was lined with booths. 1876 *Encycl. Brit.* IV. 467/2 A rate of fall of 1 in 120 . . . is desirable . . . for a main sewer. 1878 *Act 41 & 42 Vict.* c. 77 §15 Where it appears to any highway authority that any highway . . . ought to become a main road by reason of its being a medium of communication between great towns [etc.]. 1879 SIR G. SCOTT *Lect. Archit.* I. 195 An eastern transept, in addition to that at the main crossing. 1884 BOWER & SCOTT *De Bary's Phaner.* 357 The subsidiary roots . . . in this class . . . usually far exceed the main-roots in thickness. 1889 *Spectator* 9 Mar. 331/2 The burglar who leaves the back-door open for escape in case the policeman should enter by the main entrance.

† 9. *main flood*: a. High water. b. A large or full-flowing body of water. Also *main tide* (in quot. *fig.*). c. The ocean or MAIN SEA. *Obs.*

c 1303 *Reg. Pal. Dunelm.* (Rolls) III. 40 Et eadem aqua mensurari debet a le maineflod, quando eadem aqua ita fluit ut sit plena de bank' en bank'. 1311 *Ibid.* I. 8 Eadem aqua mensurari debet ad mayne flod. 1549-62 STERNHOLD & H. Ps. cxiv. 8, I meane the God which from hard rocks Dth cause mayne flouds appeare. 1555 W. WATREMAN *Fardle*

Facions Pref. 11 Riuers, and maigne floudes, whiche . . . ouerflew the neighboured aboute. 1596 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* IV. i. 72 You may as well go stand vpon the beach, And bid the maine flood baite his vsuall height. 1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* I. 35 Quatevair land is betueine thir twa mane fludes Forth southward, and Tai northward, Fife is called. 1605 CAMDEN *Rem.* (1637) 13 If I should but enter into consideration thereof, I should be ouerwhelmed with maine tides of matter.

10. *Naut.* in the sense 'pertaining to, connected with, or near the mainmast or mainsail', as *main-bonnet*, *-boom*, *-bowlines*, *-bridles*, *-capstan*, *-chains*, † *-drynge* (?), *-hatch*, *-hatchway*, *-hold*, *-jeers*, † *-knight*, *-lifts*, *-parrels*, *-pendant*, *-rigging*, *-royal*, *-royal-mast*, *-shrouds*, *-spencer*, *studding sail*, *-tack*, *-tackle*, *-truck*, *-truss*, *-tyes*. Also MAIN-BRACE, etc.

1485 *Naval Acc. Hen. VII* (1896) 37 Mayne shrowdes. *Ibid.* 39 Maine perells. *Ibid.* 47 Mainestaies . . . Maynetyes. *Ibid.* 48 Mayne trusses. *Ibid.*, Mayne takkes. *Ibid.*, Mayne lyfts. *Ibid.*, Mayne Bowlynes. *Ibid.* 53 Mayne drynges. 1495 *Ibid.* 198 Mayne Jeres. 1626 CAPT. SMITH *Accid. Yng. Seamen* 14 The maine-shroudes and chaines. *Ibid.* 15 The maine bowling and bridles. 1635 BRETTON *Trav.* (Chetham Soc.) 125 The Sailors did in all haste take down the lower part of the main-sail and the foresail, which they call the main-bowline or main bonnet. 1678 PHILLIPS (ed. 4) s.v., *Fore-knight and Main-knight*, in Navigation are two short thick pieces of Wood carved, with the head of a Man fast bolted to the Beams upon the second Deck. 1712 W. ROGERS *Voy.* 34 He was lash'd to the Main-Gears and drub'd. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* I. viii. 80 Two of our main-shrouds . . . broke. *Ibid.* x. 99 We . . . lost a main studding-sail-boom. 1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1780) Bbb 3 b, The main-boom of a brig, sloop, or schooner. 1772-84 COOK *Voy.* (1790) V. 1914 The main-tack of the Discovery gave way. 1833 MARRYAT *P. Simple* xv, The second lieutenant went up the main-rigging. 1835 SIR J. ROSS *Narr. 2nd Voy.* vi. 87 The main and fore hatchway. 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade, Chain-plates* . . . take their name from the mast and are hence called fore-chains, main-chains, or mizen-chains. 1861 *Sat. Rev.* 22 June 635 Entire freedom from dizziness . . . is possessed by every sailor who mounts to the maintruck of a man-of-war. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Main-tackle*, a large and strong tackle, hooked occasionally upon the main pendant. 1872 BLACKMORE *Maid of Sker* (1881) 46 The ship had no canvas left, except some tatters of the fore-top-sail, and a piece of the main-royals. 1897 R. KIPLING *Captains Courageous* III. 62 Uncle Salters . . . sat stiffly on the main-hatch.

11. Special collocations in technical use (mostly hyphenated): *main-bar* (see quot.); *main beam*, (a) *Building* (see quot. 1940); (b) the undipped beam of the headlights of a motor vehicle; *main-breadth*, *main half-breadth* (see quots.); *main centre* (see quot.); *main chancer* [CHANCER sb.], an opportunist, one who has an eye to the main chance; *main couple Arch.*, the principal truss in a roof; *main course*, *dish*, one of a number of substantial dishes in a large menu; the principal dish of a meal; also *fig.*; *main crop*, the chief crop, excluding the early and late varieties or sections; also *attrib.* (usu. as one word); *main drag* (see DRAG sb. 3 e); *main earth*, the chief 'earth' in which the fox kennels; *main frame Computers* (now usu. as one word); (see quots. 1964, 1970); also, any large or general-purpose computer, esp. one supporting numerous peripherals or subordinate computers; † *main-holder* (see quot.); *main keel*, the principal keel of a ship, as distinguished from the false keel and the kelson; *main man U.S. slang* (see quot. 1970); *main-master* (? supposed by Disraeli to be a miner's word for a colliery owner); *main-piece Shipbuilding*, (a) 'the principal piece of timber in a rudder'; (b) 'the strong horizontal beam of a windlass' (Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk.* 1867); (c) 'the principal piece of the head' (Knight 1875); *main plane Aeronaut.*, a principal supporting surface of an aircraft (as distinguished from a tail plane); also *mainplane*; *main-plate*, the principal plate of a lock; *main-post Shipbuilding*, the stern-post; *main range Austral. and N.Z.*, the principal ridge of a chain of mountains; *main sequence Astr.*, in the Hertzsprung-Russell diagram of stellar magnitude against spectral type or decreasing surface temperature, a continuous band of star types extending from the upper left of the diagram (hot, bright stars) to the lower right (cool, dim stars) to which most of the stars in the neighbourhood of the sun belong; freq. *attrib.* (usu. hyphenated); † *main-shire*, ? an old name for Warwickshire; *main squeeze U.S. slang*, an important person; also (with pun on SQUEEZE sb. 2 b) a man's principal woman friend (see also quot. 1941); *main-transom Shipbuilding* = wing-transom (Smyth); *main-wale Naut.*, the lower wale (Smyth); *main-way*, the gangway or principal passage in a mine; *main word*, the term adopted in this dictionary to designate a word of sufficient importance to be regarded as

a principal word, as distinguished from a subordinate word or a combination; **main-work Fortif.**, 'the enceinte or principal works inclosing the body of the place' (Knight *Dict. Mech.* 1875).

1897 Encycl. Sport I. 341 (Driving), ***Main-bar**, the cross timber fixed to the pole-head, from which hang the swing-bars or leading bars. **1940 Chambers's Techn. Dict.** 522/1 ***Main beam**, in floor construction, one of the principal beams transmitting loads direct to the columns. **1964 Which?** Apr. 47/2 Our drivers particularly liked the headlamps of the *BMC Bluebird* and *Commer* on main beam and also found their dipped beam better than the other caravans. **1967 Autocar** 28 Dec. 2/2 The little trio of warning lights—red for ignition, green for blinkers and blue for main-beam—are set . . . into the walnut of the fascia. **c 1850 Rudim. Navig.** (Weale) 130 ***Main-breadth**, the broadest part of the ship at any particular timber or frame. **1797 Encycl. Brit.** (ed. 3) XVII. 378/1 ***Main half breadth**, is a section of the ship at its broadest part. **c 1850 Rudim. Navig.** (Weale) 130 **Main half-breadth**, half of the main breadth. **1858 R. MURRAY Marine Engines** (ed. 3) 231 ***Main centre**, in side-lever engines, is the strong shaft upon which the side levers vibrate. **1940 'N. BLAKE' Malice in Wonderland I.** vii. 95 There was a terrific row on the local council. . . Beauty-snobs versus ***main-chancers**. **1974 Publishers Weekly** 5 Aug. 57/1 Candid but never mean-spirited, O'Brien comes across as a deeply dedicated party man who is far more than a main-chancer. **1842 Gwilt Archit. Gloss.** 958 The ***main couples** answer to the trusses. **1889 A. FILIPPINI Table 21** French dinners are generally served in three ***main courses**, viz., *Relevés, Entrées, and Rôtis*; all the rest are considered side courses. **1936 E. CRAIG Woman, Wine & Saucepan I.** 17 If the courses are few, choose one wine, red or white, according to what you are serving as the main course. **1967 Guardian** 22 July 4/5 As low as 5s for a main course (meat balls, potato salad). **1970 'M. UNDERWOOD' Silent Liars II.** xii. 134 How many more main courses to come? **1782 MAWE & ABERCROMBIE Every Man his own Gardener** (ed. 9) 119 Onions or leeks for the ***main crop** should be sown the beginning or middle of this month. **1859 R. THOMPSON Gardener's Assistant** 249 The main crop of the Long Horn, Altrincham, and other large sorts [of carrots] for winter use, should be sown [etc.]. **1877 S. HIBBERD Amateur's Kitchen Garden** 49 The second early and main crop sorts [of peas]. **1883 Culture of Vegetables & Flowers** (Sutton & Sons) 147 Potatoes for main crops should now be got in. **1908 Daily Chron.** 2 Oct. 3/5 The 'White City' potato . . . is confidently expected to surpass all the maincrop varieties hitherto produced. **1942 R.A.F. Jnl.** 18 Apr. 8 There should be full scale raking down of land and sowing of maincrop Carrots, Onions . . . and Lettuce. **1962 New Scientist** 12 Apr. 31/2 Arran Pilot, an early potato, which develops more rapidly than main-crop varieties. **1971 Arable Farmer** Feb. 35/2 Maris Piper. Early maincrop. **1957 A. MACNAB Bulls of Iberia** viii. 81 Three modes: the high spectacular curtain-raisers, the low dominating 'benders', and the ***main dish** or *natural* passes with the breast pass as their natural complement. **1972 J. BALL Five Pieces Jade** x. 118 A small, intimate meal was waiting in basic Japanese style. . . There was no evident main dish as in Western dining. **1897 Encycl. Sport I.** 582 (Hunting), ***Main earth**, the fox's own lair and breeding place. **1964 Gloss. Data Processing & Communication Terms** (Honeywell Inc.) 27/1 ***Main frame**, (1) the central processor of the computer system. It contains the main storage, arithmetic unit and special register groups. . . (2) All that portion of a computer exclusive of the input, output, peripheral and in some instances, storage units. **1970 A. CHANDOR et al. Dict. Computers** 245 **Main frame**. Originally implied the main framework of a central processing unit on which the arithmetic unit and associated logic circuits were mounted, but now used colloquially to refer to the central processor itself. **1973 Ann. N.Y. Acad. Sci.** CCXI. 282 The development of small main-frame computers called 'minicomputers'. *Ibid.* 283 Their chief advantages are small size, low price—as low as \$2500 for a main frame. **1974 Sci. Amer.** Apr. 79/1 The laboratory station mainframe has the essentials built-in (power supply, logic state indicators and programmers, and pulse sources to provide active stimulus for the student's circuits). **1975 Nature** 25 Dec. 654/2 ICL sells 'mainframe' computers which are general purpose systems. **1979 Computers in Shell** (Shell Internat. Petroleum Co.) 1 Computers now range from huge main frames, requiring a specially-equipped computer centre with complex and expensive air conditioning and power supplies and highly-trained staff, to desk-top devices powered by pocket-size batteries. **1984 Economist** 11 Aug. 77/2 Mainframes, which are used by big businesses for their centralised data processing, are slower than supercomputers (though still very fast). **1688 R. HOLME Armoury II.** 84/1 In the Root there is the ***Main-holder**, which is that part of the root next the tree. **1769 FALCONER Dict. Marine** (1780) s.v. *Keel*, The false-keel, which is also very useful in preserving the lower side of the ***main keel**. **1967 I. A. BARAKA in W. King Black Short Story Anthol.** (1972) 126 'Hey, man, I saw that d' fagit Bobby Hutchens down in the lobby with a real D.C. queer.' . . 'Hey man you cats better cool it. . . You talkin' about Ray's ***main man**. You dig?' **1970 C. MAJOR Dict. Afro-Amer. Slang** 79 **Main man**, favorite male friend; one's hero. **1845 DISRAELI Sybil** III. i. It's as easy for a miner to speak to a ***main-master**, as it is for me to pick coal with this here clay. **c 1850 Rudim. Navig.** (Weale) 144 It [the rudder] is formed of several pieces of timber, of which the ***main piece** is generally of oak. **1867 SMYTH Sailor's Word-bk.**, **Main-piece**, the strong horizontal beam of the windlass. **1910 R. FERRIS How it Flies** xx. 464 ***Main plane**, the principal supporting surface of an aeroplane. In the biplane, or the multiplane type, it denotes the lowest surface, unless some other is decidedly larger. **1913 A. E. BERRIMAN Aviation** iii. 21 The presence of the two main planes as the distinguishing feature of biplanes. **1946 Happy Landings** (Air Ministry) July 5/1 The aircraft . . . was seen . . . minus the port outer mainplane and engine. **1973 Nature** 14 Sept. 95/1 A further important observation was of a 20 cm ball which appeared at a height of about 50 cm over the trailing edge of the mainplane of an aircraft in flight. **1677 MOXON Mech. Exerc.** 22 Cut out of an Iron plate with a Cold Chissel the size and shape of the ***Main-Plate**. **c 1850 Rudim. Navig.** (Weale) 131 ***Main post**. **1888 'R. BOLDREWOOD' Robbery under Arms II.** iii. 52, I say, . . . we haven't made any mistake—crossed over

the ***main range** and got back to the coast, have we? **1950 N.Z. Jnl. Agric.** Jan. 19/1 The barren and unproductive land consists of bare mountain tops, and native bush areas on the slopes of the main ranges. **1971 N.Z. Listener** 19 Apr. 56/4 A **main range** is the major backbone of any individual group of mountains. [1926 A. S. EDDINGTON *Internal Constitution of Stars* vii. 151 The three stars belong to what is now called the 'main series' running from types O and B down the dwarf series to type M.] **1927 P. DOIG Outl. Stellar Astron.** 1. i. 10 The dwarf branch is now more frequently referred to as the ***main sequence**, a name due to Eddington. **1962 F. I. ORDWAY et al. Basic Astronautics** vi. 284 A new star not yet hot enough to initiate thermonuclear reactions obtains its luminosity from gravitational contraction. Later, as the star heats up, thermonuclear reactions commence; and it joins the main sequence. **1966 McGraw-Hill Encycl. Sci. & Technol.** XIII. 106/2 Stars that do not belong to the main sequence fall into two main groups: red giants . . . and white dwarfs. . . Modern theoretical work indicates that red giants and white dwarfs began their stellar careers as normal main-sequence stars and owe their distinctive properties to evolutionary changes incident on the exhaustion of nuclear energy sources. **1626 B. JONSON Masque of Owls**, Though that have been a fit Of our ***main-shire** wit. **1896 ADE Artie** vii. 63, I went in and asked the ***main squeeze** o' the works how much the sacque meant to him. **1927 D. HAMMETT in Black Mask** Feb. 12/2 Vance seems to be the main squeeze. **1941 J. SMILEY Hash House Lingo** 36 **Main squeeze**, hostess. **1970 H. E. ROBERTS Third Ear** 9/2 **Main squeeze**, a man's closest woman friend. **1769 FALCONER Dict. Marine** (1780) s.v. *Wales*, They are usually distinguished into the ***main-wale** and the channel-wale. **1881 RAYMOND Mining Gloss.**, ***Mainway**, a gangway or principal passage. **1892 Daily News** 3 Mar. 5/7 Counting 'mainways', passages, and cuttings of all descriptions. **1833 STRAITH Fortif.** 3 Detached works are those which it sometimes becomes necessary to construct beyond the range of the defensive musketry of the ***main works**.

main (mein), *adv.* Now *dial.* [f. MAIN *a.* Cf. similar use of *mighty*; also the use of ON. *megen* (= MAIN *sb.*¹) in *megenkâtr* very cheerful, *megenmildr* very mild, *megenvel* very well.] Very, exceedingly. (After the 17th c. chiefly in representations of rustic or illiterate speech.)

1632 St. Papers Chas. I. 17 May No. 216 fol. 56 I (Hampsh. Gloss.), Sparing the Toppes of the Trees, which yeeld maine good knees. **1647 LILLY Chr. Astrol.** xxxviii. 220 A maine strong argument. **1700 B. E. Dict. Cant. Crew** s.v., *Main-good*, very good. **1741 RICHARDSON Pamela** I. 201 Ay, said the Idiot, she is main good Company, Madam; no wonder you miss her. **1754 FOOTE Knights** II. i. (1765) 40 *Waite*. Would you chuse any refreshment? *Suck*. A draught of ale, friend, for I'm main dry. **1794 GODWIN Cal. Williams** 40, I know, your honour, that it is main foolish of me to talk to you thus. **1828 SCOTT Jnl.** II. 149, I was main stupid indeed, and much disposed to sleep. **1872 Punch** 31 Aug. 91/1 Beg your pardon, sir; but I be main deaf, to be sure. **1897 BARING-GOULD Bladys of the Stewpony** viii, The Stewpony is a great house, and ours is a main little one.

main (mein), *v.* [f. *main road* (MAIN *a.* 8b).]

1. *trans.* To convert into a main road.

1927 Daily Tel. 7 June 11/3 The widening and 'maining' of the road leading to the Royal Hotel corner. **1930 Jnl. Town Planning Inst.** XVI. 102/1 It is reported that the process of 'maining' roads has been steady and continuous. **1969 A. BIRD Roads & Vehicles** iii. 40 The new county councils were made responsible for maintaining all 'main' roads in their counties, though it was left to them to determine which should be 'mained'.

2. *slang.* To insert (heroin or a similar drug) into a vein; to mainline.

1970 Time 16 Mar. 17 All my friends were on heroin. I snorted a couple of times, skinned a lot, and after that I mained it. **1972 J. BROWN Chancer** v. 69 The bastard, he mained me. I said to skin it, but he mained it. First time. **1973 Daily Mail** 3 Apr. 19/4 *Maining*, injecting straight into the vein.

main, *obs.* f. MANE, MOAN.

maina, *var.* MINA².

***main-brace**¹. *Naut.* [See MAIN *a.* and BRACE *sb.*³] The brace attached to the main-yard.

1487 Naval Acc. Hen. VII (1806) 67 *Mayne braces*. **1626 CAPT. SMITH Accid. Yng. Seamen** 28 Ease your mayne braces. **1801 COL. STEWART Narr.** in *Nicolas Disp. Nelson* (1845) IV. 309 By another shot several of the Marines, while hauling on the main-brace shared the same fate. **1840 R. H. DANA Bef. Mast** xxiii. 69 All the rest of the crew . . . tallied on to the main brace.

b. *Naut. slang.* to splice the main-brace: to serve out 'grog'; hence, to drink freely.

1805 Naval Chron. XIII. 480 Now splice the main brace. **1833 MARRYAT P. Simple** xv, Mr. Falcon, splice the main-brace, and call the watch. **1836 HT. MARTINEAU Autobiog.** (1877) II. App. 480 Yesterday the captain shouted, for the first time, 'Splice the main-brace'.

***main-brace**². [See MAIN *a.* and BRACE *sb.*²] A principal brace; *Mech.* in a system of braces, that which resists the main strain.

1680 SIR J. FOULIS Acct. Bk. 13 Aug. (Sc. Hist. Soc.) 487 To James Wilson, sadler, for . . . helping y^e main braces. **1794 W. FELTON Carriages** (1801) I. 210 *Main braces*. . . Are what the body [of the coach] hangs by. **1870 Spon's Dict. Engin.** II. 679 (*Bridges*) In Fig. 1394, U is the upper chord. . . M, main-brace.

main chance. [MAIN *a.*]

† 1. A term in the game of Hazard; = MAIN *sb.*³

1. In quotes. only *fig.* or *allusive*. a. The venture or course of action from which most is hoped; the likeliest course to obtain success. *to stand to the main chance*: ? to take one's own risk. *to*

look, have an eye, etc., to the main chance: to use one's best endeavours, be solicitous (for some object). b. The general probability with regard to a future event or the success of an undertaking. c. The most important point risked or at stake; also, the general outcome of a series of events; the whole fortunes of a person, a nation, etc. *Obs.*

1579 LYLY Euphues (Arb.) 104 Good Father either content your selfe with my choice [sc. of a husband], or lette mee stande to the maine chance. **1587 HOLINSHED Chron. Scot.** 300 Nothing could be either more fond or foolish, than to fight at pleasure of the enimie, and to set all on a maine chance at his will and appointment. **1591 GREENE Disc. Coosnage** (1592) C3 When their other trades fail . . . then to maintaine the main chance, they vse the benefite of their wiuers or friends. **1593 NASH Four Lett. Confut.** 84 Hane an eie to the maine-chance, for so sooner shall they vnderstand what thou hast said by mee of them, but theyle goe neere to haue thee about the eares for this geare. **1597 SHAKS. 2 Hen. IV.** III. i. 83 A man may prophetic With a neere ayme, of the maine chance of things, As yet not come to Life. **1600 HOLLAND Livy** IX. xviii. 327 Every one should have lived and died according to the fatal course of his owne severall destinie, without the hazard of the whole and maine chance [L. *summa rerum*]. *Ibid.* XXI. xvi. 402 So ashamed in themselves they were, . . . and so mightily feared the losse of the verie maine chance at home, as if the enimie had bene already at the gates of the cittie. **1610 — Camden's Brit.** I. 22 With whom the Romans for many yeeres mainteined war, . . . for the very main-chance of life and living. **1625 PURCHAS Pilgrims** II. 1822 It behoued the Bashaw to looke to the main chance for the quenching of the Fire. **1655 FULLER Ch. Hist.** III. i. §5 Yet withall he was carefull of the main chance to keep the essentials of his Crown. **1703 COLLIER Ess.** II. 67 None so fit to prescribe, to direct the enterprise, and secure the main-chance.

2. That which is of principal importance in life; now *esp.* the opportunity of enriching oneself or of getting gain; one's own interests. (Often in phr. *to have an eye to, be careful of, the main chance.*)

1584 R. W. Three Ladies Lond. I. Eij b, Trust me thou art as craftie to haue an eye to the mayne chance: As the Taylor that out of seuen yades stole one and a halfe of durance. **1644 BR. HALL Serm. Rem. Wks.** (1660) II. 136 Shall we be lesse carefull of the main-chance, even of the eternal inheritance of Heaven? **1693 DRYDEN Persius** vi. (1697) 497 Be careful still of the main chance, my Son. **1698 COLLIER Ess. Mor. Subj.** II. (ed. 3) 136 Wise men will . . . take care of the main Chance, and provide for Accidents and Age. **1751 JOHNSON Rambler** No. 116 ¶6 My Master . . . had all the good qualities which naturally arise from a close and unwearied attention to the main chance. **1767 GRAY in Corr. w. Nicholls** (1843) 69 Come quickly, if the main chance will suffer you, or I will know the reason why. **1828 LIGHTS & SHADES** II. 159 A Scotchman looks only to the main-chance. **1902 L. STEPHEN Stud. Biographer** IV. i. 36 It . . . cannot be said that an eye for the main chance is inconsistent with the poetical character.

maincheat, *obs.* form of MANCHET.

main-course. *Naut. ? Obs.* [See MAIN *a.* and COURSE *sb.* 33.] = MAINSAIL.

c 1515 Cocke Lorell's B. (Percy Soc.) 12 Some y^e longe bote dyde launce, some mende y^e corse, *Mayne corse* [read corse] toke in a refe byforce. **1610 SHAKS. Temp.** I. i. 38 Down with the top-Mast; yare, lower, lower, bring her to Try with *Maine-course*. **1626 CAPT. SMITH Accid. Yng. Seamen** 16 The maine course or a paire of courses. **1687 B. RANDOLPH Archipelago** 102 Towards break of day we handed our main course, but before it was well secured the storm came. **1719 DE FOE Crusoe** (1858) II. ii, Having no sails to work the ship with, but a main course [etc.]. **1867 SMYTH Sailor's Word-bk.**

main-deck. *Naut.* [See MAIN *a.* and DECK *sb.*¹ 2, 2 b.] a. In a man-of-war, the deck next below the spar-deck. b. In a merchantman, that part of the upper deck which lies between the poop and the fore-castle.

1748 Anson's Voy. III. vii. 360 The crew . . . were drawn up under arms on the main-deck. **1798 Anti-Jacobin** No. 33 (1852) 189 We walk the main-deck. **1824 W. IRVING T. Trav.** (1849) 416 There was a shout of victory from the main-deck. **1833 MARRYAT P. Simple** vi, Washing down the main-deck.

attrib. **1868 Rep. to Govt. U.S. Munit. War** 267 That part of the ship supported by and below the main-deck beams.

c. *fig.* Used for: The main body or chief representatives (of).

1847 DE QUINCEY Secret Societies Wks. 1863 VI. 258 No round-robins, signed by the whole maindeck of the Platonic Academy.

† **maine**, *sb.*¹ *Obs.* Also 5-6 *mayne*, *Sc.* *mane*, 6-7 *mayn*. [Aphetic f. *demaine* in PAIN-DEMAINE, DEMEINE. (Cf. MANCHET.)] Used *attrib.* in the following terms: a. *maine bread*, *occas.* (Sc.) *breid of mane* (? also simply *mane*, *quot.* c 1470), bread of the finest quality; = PAIN-DEMAINE, DEMEINE. (The city of York was once famous for a kind of bread so called.)

1443 Burgh Rec. Edinb. (1869) I. 7 It is . . . ordanit that na baxter baik na mayne breid to sell fra hine furthwart, saiffing allenarly at Witsunday [etc.]. **c 1470 HENRYSON Mor. Fab.** II. xviii. (ed. Laing), And mane full fyne scho brocht in steid of geill. **1509 Test. Ebor.** (Surtees) V. 5 And at tharbe skallapis of mayne breid. ? **1550 Freiris Berwik** 160 in *Dunbar's Poems* (1893) 290 And eik ane creill full of breid of mane. *Ibid.* 376 *Mayne breid*. **1572 J. JONES Bathes Buckstone** 9 b, But these and all other the mayne bread of York excelleth, for that it is of the finest floure of the Wheat well tempered. **1578 LINDESAY (Pitscottie) Chron. Scot.**

(S.T.S.) I. 337 Quhyte breid, maine breid, and gingebread. 1584 *COGAN Haven Health* iv. (1636) 25 Good bread is made thereof, especially that of Yorke, which they call Maine bread. 1622 in J. J. Cartwright *Chapt. Hist. Yks.* (1872) 281 Bakers . . . disobedient in not bakinge of mayn bread beinge an auncient mistery used in this cittie and in no other citties of this kingdome.

b. maine flour, flour of the finest quality. **maine multure**, the portion of 'maine flour' payable as multure.

a 1483 *Liber Niger in Househ. Ord.* (1790) 70 One yoman in this office [of Bakehouse] for the kinge's mouthe receyving the mayne flour of the Sergeaut, by tayle. 1523 *Burgh Rec. Edinb.* (1869) I. 217 The baillies and counsall ordanis all the maisteris of the baxter craff till content and pay to the fermoraris thair mayne multure, that is to say, of ilk iiij laid that thair brek aboue ane pek of mayne flour, and gif thair brek les to pay na thing. 1524-5 *Ibid.* 220 Als thair ordane the saidis baxteris to pay the mayne flour to the saidis fermoraris as vs and wont hes bene in tymes bygane.

Maine (mein), *sb.*² *U.S. a.* The name of the State of *Maine* used in *Maine (liquor) law*, a law forbidding the manufacture or sale of intoxicating liquors; hence applied to similar laws (see quot. 1897).

1852 *Lantern* (N.Y.) I. 119/2 Does the Maine Law, in abolishing the use of liquors, include the Cotton-Gin? 1853 *Illustr. London News* 26 Nov. 438/1 The Earl of Harrington approves of a Maine law for England. 1855 *Knickerbocker* XLV. 479 They have the Maine Law down below. 1860 W. L. SARGANT *Robert Owen & his Social Philos.* xix. 216 Nor had he had recourse to a Maine law. 1864 T. H. NICHOLS 40 *Yrs. Amer. Life* I. 76 But drunkenness becoming common, . . . spirits were banished, the apple orchards cut down, . . . 'Maine Laws' were finally passed. 1871 *Scribner's Monthly* I. 673 Its special suggestiveness resides in the fact that it originates with the friends of the Maine law. 1897 *Encycl. Social Reform* 1107/1 A prohibitory law was passed in Maine in 1846, and in 1851 a more stringent one, including the provision for the seizure and destruction of intoxicating liquors (known as the 'Maine Law' . . .) was enacted. . . Vermont in 1852, New Hampshire in 1855, and Connecticut in 1854, passed the Maine law. 1960 R. K. WEBB *H. Martineau* xi. 346 She saw the Maine Law . . . as the exercise of the will of a democratic people.

b. Maine law man; a prohibitionist.

1858 *Leisure Hour* 3 June 352/2 Upon the extensive mines . . . are large numbers of teetotalers and Maine Law men.

† **maine**, *v. Naut. Obs.* Also *mayne*. [Aphetic f. AMAIN(E v.) *trans.* To lower (a sail).

1517 *TORKINGTON Pilgr.* (1884) 59 He made vs to mayne, that ys to sey stryk Downe our sayles. 1579 T. STEVENS in *Hakluyt's Voy.* (1599) II. ii. 99 When it is tempest almost intollerable for other ships, and maketh them maine all their sailes, these hoise vp, and saile excellent well.

maine, *obs.* form of MANE, MEINIE.

maineath, variant of MANATH *Obs.*

main'ferre. *Obs. exc. Hist.* Also 5 *mayneferre*, 7 *mainefeere*, *mainefaire*, (8-9 *Hist. mane-*, *manifaire*). [Perh. repr. F. *main ferrée* (iron-clad hand) or *main-de-fer* (hand of iron): the latter occurs in this sense in *Viолlet-le-Duc Dict. Mobilier français* (1874) V. 449.] Some piece of armour; prob. the gauntlet for the left arm, of which examples are preserved.

c 1470 in *Archæologia* XVII. 292 A mayneferre with a ringge. a 1548 *HALL Chron., Hen. IV* 12 Some had the mainefaires, the close gantletes the quissettes the flancardes dropped & gutted with red. 1631 in *Archæologia* XXXVII. 486 The horse's furniture being a saddle, barbe, crinet, . . . and for the man 2 grangardes, 2 pasgardes, 2 mainefeeres, 2 peer of vambraces [etc.]. 1660 *Surv. Armoury Tower in Archæologia* XI. 99 Masking armor complete, reported to be made for king Henry the Seventh. . . Mainefaires, russet, white. 1786 *GROSE Anc. Armour* 30 [Writes the word as *manefaire*, and erroneously refers it to *MANE sb.*; hence he treats it as synonymous with *CRINIÈRE*. So in *MEYRICK 1824*.] 1830 *JAMES Darnley* x. With his chanfron, snaffle-bit, manifaire, and fluted poitrel. 1844 — *Agincourt* I. 77.

† **mainful**, *a. Obs.* In 3 *meinful*(e, 4 *maynful*. [f. MAIN *sb.*¹ + -FUL.] Powerful, mighty.

a 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 1097 þurh þ he is drihtin meinful & almihti. a 1225 *Juliana* 35 *Le* me þat ich mote mihti meinfulde godd iseon him ischeomet. 13. . . *E.E. Allit. P. A.* 1093 Ry3t as þe maynful mone con rys, Er penne þe day glem dryue al doun. *Ibid.* B. 1730.

main-guard.

1. *Fortif.* The keep of a castle; also, the building within a fortress in which the 'main-guard' (sense 2 b) is lodged. Also *fig.*

1653 E. WATERHOUSE *Apol. Learn. Pref.*, Nothing . . . is so great a security to the main-guard of Religion, as well to provide for her out-ports & lines of learning. 1662 *PEPYS Diary* 19 Dec., With the Lieutenant's leave set them to work in the garden, in the corner against the mayneguard. 1690 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2544/2 They passed the Ditch, and made themselves Masters of the Main-guard. 1778 *Eng. Gazetteer* (ed. 2) s.v. *Marlborough*, The keep or main guard of the castle. 1902 *Daily Chron.* 3 Mar. 3/1 The hideous new main-guard which has been built close to the White Tower.

2. *Mil. a.* = GRAND GUARD 2. b. (See quot. 1876.)

1706 *PHILLIPS* (ed. Kersey) s.v. *Guard, Main Guard*, (in the Field) is a considerable Body of Horse sent out to the Head of the Camp to secure the Army, by diligently guarding all the Avenues or Passages that lead to it. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) VIII. 170/2 *Main Guard*, is that from which all other guards are detached. 1876 *VOYLE & STEVENSON Milit. Dict.* (ed. 3) s.v., Large forts or fortresses

have a main guard chosen from the troops garrisoning them, under which guard all disturbers of the peace, drunkards, &c., are placed.

maingy, *obs.* form of MANGY *a.*

mainland ('meimlænd, -lænd). Forms: see MAIN *a.* and LAND *sb.*¹; also 4-5 *Sc. manland*. [See MAIN *a.* 4. Cf. ON. *megenland*.]

1. *a.* That continuous body of land which includes the greater part of a country or territory, in contradistinction to the portions outlying as islands or peninsulas. † Formerly *occas.* = land as opposed to sea, *terra firma*; also in *ME.* poetry, great extent of country, wide territory.

1375 *BARBOUR Bruce* III. 389 And then he thoct, but mar delay, In-to the mainland till arwe. ? a 1400 *Morte Arth.* 427 And merke sythene over the mountez in-to his mayne londez. *Ibid.* 4071 This was a mache vn-mete, . . . To melle with that multitude in these man londis. c 1470 *HENRY Wallace* x. 1015 Na man was left all this mayn land [= Scotland] within. a 1490 *BOTONER Itin.* (Nasmith 1778) 153 Insula Prestholm. . . distat a le mayn lond circa spaciun duarum arcuum. 1511 *GUYLFORDE Pilgr.* (1851) II There be ij. stronge castelles stondynge upon two rokkes . . . and the Turkes mayne lande lyeth within .ij. or .iiij. myle of theym. 1527 R. THORNE in *Hakluyt Voy.* (1589) 253 It appeareth the said land that we found and the Indies to be all one maine land. 1530 *PALSGR.* 242/1 Mayne-land, *terre ferme*. 1535 *STEWART Cron. Scot.* (1858) I. 100 Befeir wes medow and mane land, Quhair now is nocht bot salt water and sand. 1600 E. BLOUNT tr. *Conestaggio* 2 It contains in circuit 850 miles, whereof 400 run along the Sea shore, the rest is maine land. 1604 E. G[RIMSTONE] *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* i. vi. 20 The Isles of Acores, Cape Verd and others, . . . are not above three hundred leagues or five hundred from the Mayne land. 1719 *DE FOE Crusoe* i. xv, Friday, the weather being very serene, looks very earnestly towards the main land. 1838 *THIRLWALL Greece* II. xii. 83 The ancient Æolian cities on the main-land. amounted to eleven. 1878 *HUXLEY Physiogr.* 168 Pillars of chalk have thus been separated from the mainland.

b. Applied to the largest island of the Shetlands and to the largest island of the Orkneys (Pomona).

1596 *DALRYMPLE tr. Leslie's Hist. Scot.* I. 63 Pomonia, quihike is of sik a boundes that the inhabitouris calles it the mayne land. 1822 *SCOTT Pirate* i, That long, narrow, and irregular island, usually called the Mainland of Zetland. 1846 *McCULLOCH Acc. Brit. Empire* (1854) I. 315 There are about a dozen principal islands: Pomona, or the mainland, being decidedly the largest.

c. Canad. That part of British Columbia on the mainland of Canada, as opposed to Vancouver Island.

1921 *Daily Colonist* (Victoria, B.C.) 26 Mar. 5/4 Vancouver Island has done a great deal to support the Mainland in the past, and is doing so at present. The Mainland is no good to us.

d. The continent of Australia, as opposed to Tasmania.

1934 T. WOOD *Cobbers* xiii. 164 They are tied to Australia — 'the mainland', they call it. . . 'The mainland' is an object of suspicion, envy, and dislike. 1944 *Living off Land* v. 102 So far as malaria is concerned, there's not much of it on the mainland. 1958 C. KÖCH *Boys in Island* 15 He lived in an island. At six years old he knew about that. He heard it at school, and knew about it from Uncle Charlie's talk about the Mainland, Australia. 1968 G. DUTTON *Andy* 200 Soon as I blew from the boob, I headed down for the Old Tassy. . . I'll get over on the Mainland soon, or up the islands. *e. N.Z. colloq.* The South Island.

1949 *Journeys* XXXIV. 56 I'm sure South Islanders are right in claiming that they live on the 'mainland'. 1965 *Weekly News* (Auckland, N.Z.) 10 Feb. 3/1 Greater numbers of adventurous North Islanders than ever before have crossed the seas this summer to the 'mainland'.

2. *a. attrib.*

1810 *SCOTT Lady of L.* III. xii, When it [sc. the boat] had neared the mainland hill. 1867 *Syme's Eng. Bot.* (ed. 3) VII. 49 Extending east to Sussex and mainland Hants. 1895 *Westm. Gaz.* 24 Oct. 4/2 The possible recognition by mainland Powers of the Cubans as belligerents.

b. Special combs., as **mainland China**, the People's Republic of China, as opposed to Taiwan; hence **mainland Chinese**.

1967 *Guardian* 14 July 5/3 She lived in Hongkong and . . . visited Japan, Korea, and what is known as 'Mainland China'. 1972 *Korea Herald* 17 Nov. 2/2 (caption) Chiao Kuanhua, first vice foreign minister of mainland China is greeted Tuesday by David Scotfox on behalf of Alec Douglas-Home at London airport. 1973 J. GOODFIELD *Courier to Peking* iii. 42 Teh Chang . . . went to mainland China. . . He was from Hong Kong. 1975 *Times* 3 Mar. 14/5 Mainland China is about to fight back against . . . the degenerate Hong Kong cult of violence, *Kung fu*. 1966 C. ISRAEL *Hostages* 38 World War III won't begin . . . until everyone has a chance to see what happens when the Mainland Chinese take their seat in the General Assembly. 1972 W. GARNER *Ditto, Brother Rat!* xxi. 159 Chinese, right? Mainland Chinese, too, I'd say.

† 3. (See quot.) *Obs.*

1686 *PLOT Staffordsh.* ix. 341 A mixt sort of land, either of Clay and Gravel, or Clay and Sand. . . they call in the Moorelands their Main-land, which is indeed the best they have.

Hence **'mainlander**, a dweller on the mainland.

1860 *PALFREY Hist. New Eng.* II. 359 The mainlanders and the islanders. 1882 A. J. EVANS in *Archæologia* XLVIII. 17 We find a self-governing community, waging war with the Illyrian mainlanders. 1897 *MARY KINGSLEY W. Africa* 56 A thing that differentiates them more than any other characteristic from the mainlanders. 1941 *BAKER Dict.*

Austral. Slang 45 *Mainlander*, a person living on the Aust. continent, in contrast to one living in Tasmania or an island dependency. 1966 *Tribune* (Palmerston North, N.Z.) 1 Apr. 8/7 It's great what a pause in the wrong place does to the meaning of a phrase. Judging by a news announcer on TV. the other night we can now lay claim to being Mainlanders. The news item doesn't matter but in the script were the words 'Palmerston, North Otago'. 1969 *Times* (Taiwan Suppl.) 9 Dec. p. iii/2 Taiwan's population today is 13.6m. — 10.1m. native-born Taiwanese and 3.5m. mainlanders. 1971 *Guardian* 5 Nov. 21/3 If the mainlanders do not deliver on the current promises, the Taiwanese will be further disillusioned.

ma-in-law, colloq. abbrev. of MOTHER-IN-LAW.

1961 in *PARTRIDGE Dict. Slang Suppl.* 1971 R. RENDELL *One Across* v. 45 We've got some old tab coming here. . . Pal of my ma-in-law's. 1971 J. TYNDALL *Death in Lebanon* x. 181 So Ma-in-law has been quick to take her revenge. 1974 *People's Jnl.* (Inverness & Northern Counties ed.) 29 June 4/2 My ma-in-law used to say. . . 'Fierce is the light which beats upon the throne.'

† **'mainless**, *a. Obs.* [f. OE. *mæzenléas*, f. *mægen* MAIN *sb.*¹ + -léas -LESS.] Powerless.

c 1000 *ÆLFRIC Gloss.* in *Wr.-Wülcker* 162/24 *Eneruis*, *mæzenleas*. c 1220 *Bestiary* 128 He is lene and mainles.

|| **main levee**. [Fr. = (literally) 'raised hand'.] *Replevin*.

1653 *SIR R. BROWNE in Evelyn's Diary*, etc. (1879) IV. 291 Captain Anthonio hath . . . by this means obtained main-levee of all the goods arrested.

main line. [f. MAIN *a.* + LINE *sb.*² 26 b.]

1. The principal line of a railway.

1841 [see LINE *sb.*² 26 b]. 1865 *TROLLOPE Belton Est.* vii. 74 At Taunton there branched away from the main-line that line which was to take her to Perivale. 1880 *Harper's Mag.* July 196/2 The main line will soon have reached the Rio Grande Valley. 1959 *Chambers's Encycl.* XI. 488/2 The first lengthy main line, the Grand Junction, was opened in 1837. 1970 O. S. NOCK *Rail, Steam & Speed* i. 17 A 'Gladstone' gliding effortlessly down one of the 1 in 264 banks of the Brighton main line.

b. transf. A principal route, connection, conduit, family, etc. *U.S.*

1845 *Hunt's Merchant's Mag.* XIII. 127 The main line of state works of Pennsylvania extends from the city of Philadelphia . . . to the city of Pittsburg. 1925 *Amer. Speech* I. 136/1 The cable that hauled the logs was called 'the main line'. 1945 S. J. PERELMAN *Crazy like Fox* 124 Why not follow the example of glamorous Mrs Barney Kessler, socially prominent matron of the Main Line. 1952 *Sunday Times* 3 Feb. 5/4 'Main line' . . . in America . . . is widely applied to important roads or conduits or arteries of one kind or another.

c. A large or principal vein, into which drugs can readily be injected; hence, an intravenous injection of drugs; the act or habit of making such an injection. *slang* (orig. *U.S.*).

1933 *Amer. Speech* VIII. ii. 27/2 The main line is the blood vessel into which the injection is made. 1938 *Amer. Speech* XIII. 182/2 From my dropper I'll shake the dust, From my spike I'll scrape the rust, And my old main-line I'll bust. 1953 W. BURROUGHS *Junkie* (1972) iii. 33, I began shooting in the main line to save stuff and because the immediate kick was better. 1959 'E. MCBAIN' *Pusher* iv. 36, I gave him a snort. . . He got on mainline a couple of weeks later. 1968 'J. WELCOME' *Hell is where you find It* xiv. 165 What about the purple hearts? Gone on main line yet? 1970 *Sunday Times* 8 Mar. 1/2 She was taking big doses of heroin . . . by mainline-injection into a vein—every four hours.

2. *attrib.* or *quasi-adj.* (often with hyphen).

a. Of or pertaining to the main line of a railway.

1879 E. J. SIMMONS *Mem. Station Master* (1974) viii. 124, I couldn't take charge of this main-line station if you gave me all the world. 1884 R. PIKE *Railway Adventures & Anecdotes* 93 A gentleman . . . got into a first-class carriage . . . with the intention of proceeding home by one of the main line down trains. 1926 *Daily Express* 11 May 1/1 Great improvements in the main line train services continue to be made throughout the country. 1958 *New Statesman* 11 Oct. 484/2 Wuhsi. . . apparently sees a foreigner rarely although it is a large main-line city. 1969 M. GILBERT *Etruscan Net* i. i. 13 At main line stations they have a nose for these things.

b. transf. and fig. Principal; occupying a principal or important position; also, 'middle-of-the-road', 'mainstream'.

1941 *BLUNDEN Thomas Hardy* iii. 42 Here he wrote one of his main-line novels. 1941 *Time* 20 Jan. 77 High life in Philadelphia's Main Line society. 1958 *Listener* 13 Nov. 775/1 Asimov's two books . . . in addition to being main-line science fiction, are also 'whodunits' in the classic tradition. 1963 *Guardian* 29 Apr. 9/1 She is from a wealthy main-line Philadelphia family. 1965 P. FREUND *Spymaster* 114 His family, though not Main Line, was acceptable. 1968 *Punch* 11 Sept. 378/3 The enthusiasm of American main-line politicians for TV is said to be waning. 1972 *Times* 15 Apr. 16/4 The 'mainline Christian churches', says these young folk, have sold out to the 'establishment'.

c. Of, pertaining to, or characterized by the intravenous injection of drugs. Also *fig.*

1938 *Amer. Speech* XIII. 187/2 *Main-line shooter*, a vein-shooter. 1944 R. A. MOORE *Textbk. Path.* xviii. 522 On occasion, as in 'main-line' drug addicts, the fungus may be introduced directly into the blood. 1957 J. KEROUAC *On Road* (1958) 173 A big shot of heroin in the main-line vein. 1969 *Daily Tel.* 29 Jan. 21/7 He was allowed a daily prescription of three grains—18 pills—of heroin. These were dissolved and injected directly into the bloodstream, which was known as the 'mainline' method. 1969 *Punch* 26 Feb. 295/3 Flattery is the mainline drug of the theatre—there is no one connected with that ridiculous institution who does not need his fix. 1972 *Times* 10 Apr. 10/4 As a mainline addict of BBC news . . . it has taken a week of comparing news on the two channels . . . to push me into the

ranks of the deserters. 1974 G. JENKINS *Bridge of Magpies* iii. 46 Then you'll be like that poor bugger coming off now in the boat. Started smoking grass. Grew the stuff... in a potty in his cottage... He's on to mainline stuff now.

main-line, *v.* slang (orig. U.S.). Also (without hyphen) **mainline**. [f. prec.] *trans.* and *intr.* To inject (a drug or drugs) intravenously. So **main-liner**; **main-lining** *vbl. sb.*

1934 *Detective Fiction Weekly* 21 Apr. 113/2 The addict who shoots stuff into the veins is said to be a gutter, or mainliner. 1938 *Amer. Speech* XIII. 187/2 If you can mainline a cube of that stuff, it is on the house. 1950 R. CHANDLER *Let.* 18 May in *R. Chandler Speaking* (1966) 79, I don't think any writer could think up an expression like 'mainliner' for a narcotic addict who shoots the stuff into a vein. 1951 *N.Y. Times* 27 June 19/1 An intravenous injection of the drug... is called 'mainlining'. 1959 A. BESTIC *Girl Outside* xiii. 213 She took to the needle. She's what they call a mainliner. 1959 'E. McBain' *Pusher* viii. 77 Snorting?... Skin pops?... Larry, Larry, are you mainlining? 1964 B. ELLIS *I came back from Hell* iii. 24 She was only skin-popping in those days (injecting her arms), not mainlining (injecting her veins). 1967 M. M. GLATT et al. *Drug Scene* v. 58, I don't know how much longer I would have lasted before I would have tried to mainline. *Ibid.* 59 Peter was revolted by the sight of someone else 'mainlining hard drugs' yet, whilst under the influence of hashish, he thought that he might go on to try mainlining for a bigger kick. 1970 N. MARSH *When in Rome* v. 126 The big leap. Pothead to main-liner. 1971 *Nature* 5 Nov. 14/3 The serious possibilities were raised of teratogenicity, tachycardia (especially if main-lining ever started), brain damage, [etc.]. 1972 M. PEREIRA *Singing Millionaire* vii. 71 He made himself a fix... and he mainlined it. 1974 D. GRAY *Dead Give Away* ii. 23 What about the ones that can't cope in the rat race?... The meths drinkers, the mainliners?

mainly ('memli), *adv.* Forms: 3 mainliche, 5 maineiche, manly, 4-7 maynly, 5-6 maynely, -lie, 6-7 mainly, 7- mainly. [f. MAIN *a.* + -LY².]

†1. Of physical actions: With force, vigour, or violence; mightily, vigorously, violently. *Obs.*

c 1275 LAY. 1915, I grop hine bi þan gurdle, and hine mainliche heof. *Ibid.* 14705 To-gadere hii come and mainliche on-slowe. a 1400-50 *Alexander* 2042 Fra morne to þe mirke niȝt maynly þa cocken [Dubl. MS. manly þai feghtyn]. 1582 STANYHURST *Æneis* iv. (Arb.) 103 Not to the sky maynely, but neere sea meanely she [sc. a bird] flickreth. 1586 MARLOWE *1st Pt. Tamburl.* II. i. (1590) B2 b, Such breadth of shoulders as might mainly beare Olde Atlas burthen. 1590 SPENSER *F.Q.* I. vii. 12 The geaunt strooke so maynly mercilesse, That could have overthrowne a stony towre. 1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 163 When he would rid the ground of some wilde bushes, .. he laieth at them mainly with his grubbing hooke or mattocke. 1621 LADY M. WROTH *Urania* 553 A terrible, fierce and mighty boare, issued out of the wood, running mainly at Amphilanthus. 1640 tr. *Verdere's Rom. Rom.* III. 50 One of them took his Scimitar... and .. strook so mainly at his head, that [etc.]. 1656 M. BEN ISRAEL *Vind. Judæorum* in *Pheix* (1708) II. 396 Every day the Jews [they] mainly strike, and buffet, shamefully spitting on them.

b. Of the production of sound: Lustily, loudly. c 1275 LAY. 808 He... his horn mainliche bleu. 13... *E.E. Allit. P. B.* 1427 Maynly his marschal þe mayster vpon calles. 1563 *Homilies II. Passion* II. (1640) 184 He cried mainly out against sinners. 1631 WEEVER *Anc. Funeral Mon.* 15 They... cried out mainly. 1881 SLOW *Wiltsh. Rhymes* 123 Mainly he did roar.

†c. Of expression, thought: Vehemently, strongly; earnestly, eagerly. *Obs.*

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 13860 This mild of his moder so mainly dessiret, þat [etc.]. a 1400-50 *Alexander* 1217 þan was ser Meliager moued & maynly [Dubl. MS. manly] debatis. *Ibid.* 3424 My mekill miȝtfull gods I maynly 3ow swere. 1588 J. UDALL *Demonstr. Discipl.* (Arb.) 76 Men mainly suspieted of notorious transgressions. 1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* IX. xvi. (1623) 847 His... opinion... was as mainly opposed by the Cardinal.

†2. In a great degree; greatly, considerably, very much, a great deal. Also *occas.* entirely, perfectly. *Obs.*

c 1400-50 *Alexander* 934 His men & all þe Messadones full maynly ware stourbed. 1562 J. HEYWOOD *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 111 Thou fleest that vice not meanly nor barely, But mainly, scrupulously. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* iv. vii. 9 As by your Safety, Wisedome, all things else, You mainly were stirr'd vp. 1605 — *Lear* iv. vii. 65, I am mainly ignorant What place this is. 1616 BEAUM. & FL. *Scornful Lady* II. i, The people are so mainly giuen to spoonemate. 1617 FLETCHER *Mad Lover* III. iv, Still she eyes him mainlie. 1628 DIGBY *Voy. Medit.* (1868) 6 Perceiuing she [sc. a ship] gott mainly of vs wee gaue ouer our chace. 1702 FARQUHAR *Inconstant* II. i, I like her mainly. 1772 FOOTE *Nabob* III. Wks. 1799 II. 318 Things are mainly changed since we were boys. 1800 LAMB *Lett.* vi. to *Manning* 51, I think we should suit one another mainly.

†b. Abundantly, copiously; lavishly. *Obs.* 1618 J. BULLOKAR in *Fair S.P. Jas.* I (1847) 291 This precious liquor... Whose sweet-distilling drops full mainly showres Adowne his neck. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* I. 25 This Prouince is mainly watered through the middle with stately Po. *Ibid.* IX. 381 Danser tooke the presence of the Bashaw for a great faour, and mainly feasted him with good cheare.

c. Used as an intensive with adjs. and advs. = *Very*, exceedingly. = MAIN *adv.* Now *dial.*

1670 EACHARD *Cont. Clergy* 127 This invention pleases some mainly well. 1684 BUNYAN *Pilgr.* II. 191 She loveth Banqueting, and Feasting mainly well. 1718 D'URFEY *Grecian Heroine* v. ii, I like mine mainly well, faith. 1748 SMOLLETT *Rod. Rand.* xxiv. (176c) I. 193 The captain was mainly wroth, and would certainly have done him a mischief. 1890 *Glouc. Gloss.*, Main, Mainly, very, exceedingly.

3. For the most part; in the main; as the chief thing, chiefly, principally.

1667 MILTON *P.L.* XI. 519 Ungovern'd appetite, .. a brutish vice, Inductive mainly to the sin of Eve. 1695 WOODWARD *Nat. Hist. Earth* IV. 188 The metallick... matter... was... originally... interspersed... amongst the... Matter, whereof the said Strata mainly consist. 1820 MARSHALL *Const. Opin.* (1839) 218 The cause depends mainly on the validity of this act. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* IV. §3. 183 The body of commissioners which the King nominated were mainly Scotch. 1894 J. T. FOWLER *Adamnan* Introd. 15 It is with Ireland that we are mainly concerned.

mainmast ('meinmɑːst, -æ-, -mɑːst). [f. MAIN *a.* (sense 10) + MAST.] The principal mast in a ship.

15... [see b]. 1596 SPENSER *Pres. St. Ireland Wks.* (Globe) 666/2 So that he might sitt, as it were, at the very mayne mast of his shipp. 1611 SHAKS. *Wint. T.* III. iii. 94 The Shippe boaring the Moore with her maine Mast. 1634 BRERETON *Trav.* (Chetham Soc.) 169 The main-mast which is placed almost in the middle of the ship. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* II. iv. 161 We converted the fore-mast of the Victualler into a main-mast for the Tryal Sloop. 1764 VEITCH in *Phil. Trans.* LIV. 287 Sometimes the name of main-mast is applied to all the three pieces as they stand erected, and sometimes to the lower piece, or part of the mast only; and when they are distinguished severally, they are called the main-mast, main top-mast, and main-top-gallant-mast. 1855 BROWNING *By the Fireside* iii, Out we slip To cut from the hazels by the creek A mainmast for our ship.

b. *attrib.*, as **mainmast-top**, -tree. 15... *Sir Andrew Barton* xxii. in *Surtees Misc.* (1888) 70 I'll hange them all on my mayn mast tree. 1768-74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1834) II. 18 A sailor ordered up the main-mast top to descry ships.

†**mainmission**. *Obs. rare*-1. [a. OF. **mainmission** (1461), refashioning of **manumission** after **main** hand.] = MANUMISSION.

c 1500 MEDWALL *Nature* (Brandl) 166 Thou hast now lybertye and nedest no mayn-myssyon.

†**main-mizen**. *Naut. Obs.* [f. MAIN *a.* (sense 10) + MIZEN.] a. ? A spanker. b. The foremost of the two mizen masts formerly in use. (Also **main mizen mast**, sail.)

1486 *Naval Acc. Hen. VII* (1896) 14 A Mayne Meson mast for the said Ship. *Ibid.* 43 Mayne meson sailes. c 1515 *Cocke Lorell's B.* (Percy Soc.), Some pulde at the beryll, some sprede y^e mayne myssyll. 1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* s.v. *Missen-Mast*, Some great Ships require two [mizens]; then that next the Main-mast is the Main-missen.

†**mainmort**. *Obs.* [a. F. **mainmorte** = DEADHAND.] a. = MORTMAIN. b. *French Feudal Law* (see quot. 1727-41).

1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) VIII. 265. 1598 DALLINGTON *Meth. Trav.* E.ijj b, Nominations of Chappels, goods of Main-mort, fifts of Lands sold. [1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Main-Morte*, a term in some ancient customs, still obtaining in Burgundy, signifying a right which the lord has, on the death of the chief of a family that is **Mainmortable**, of taking the best moveable in the house.]

mainmortable (meim'mɔːtəb(ə)l), *a.* and *sb.* *Hist.* [a. F. **mainmortable**, f. **mainmorte**: see prec.] *A. adj.* Applied to serfs (in France) who were not at liberty to alienate their possessions if they died childless; also to their possessions.

[1727-41: see prec.] 1779 *Gentl. Mag.* XLIX. 544 The mainmortable heritages, situated in our lands and signiories. 1889 M. BETHAM-EDWARDS *Introd. A. Young's Trav. France* 21 These bond-servants... were up to that time mainmortable.

b. *sb.* A 'mainmortable' serf. 1779 *Gentl. Mag.* XLIX. 545 We ordain that the Droit de Suite over mainmortables shall henceforth be abolished and suppressed. 1882 W. B. WEEDEEN *Soc. Law Labor* 84 The lords... held the right to pursuit, by which they could follow a mainmortable who had abandoned the land.

'mainour', 'manner'. *Obs. exc. Hist. or arch.* Forms: 5 menowr, manor, 6-8 maner, (6 mayner, -ure, 6-7 maynour, 7 manoir), 7-8 *Law Dicts.* manour, meinor, -our(e, 6- mainour, manner. [a. AF. **meinoure**, **mainoure**, **mainoevere**, a. OF. **maneuvre**, lit. 'hand-work': see MANŒUVRE.

From the etymology, it would seem probable that the original sense was 'the act or fact (of a crime)', as in 2 below. The AFr. examples, however, already show the concrete sense as in 1. The phrase *pris ov mainoure* ('taken with the mainour') = *capta cum manuopere*, Fleta, c. 1290) seems to have been framed to render the OE. *æt hæbbendre handa gefangen*: see HAND-HABEND *a.* Since the 16th c. the word has in non-technical use often been confused with MANNER *sb.*, and assimilated to that word in spelling.]

1. *Law.* The stolen thing which is found in a thief's possession when he is arrested: chiefly in *phr. taken, found with the mainour.*

[1275 *Act 3 Edu. I, Stat. Westm.* I. c. 15 Toz que sunt pris ov meinoire. 1311 *Act 5 Edu. II, Ordin.* c. 19 Qe desormes nul ne soit pris ne enprisonne pur vert ne pur veneson, si il ne soit trové ove mainoure. 1399 *Liber Cust.* 487 Et quod prædictus Dux... haberet quæcunque bona et catalla vocata 'manuopera' capta vel capienda cum quacunque persona infra... feoda prædicta.] ? 1472 *Plumpton Corr.* (Camden) 26 One Richard of the Burgh, that had take and led away feloniously certayne ky and other cattell... was take and arested with the said manor att Spofford, whearat they yett remaine. 1481 CAXTON *Reynard* (Arb.) 8 Yet al had he courtoys hanged when he fonde hym with the menowr, he had not moche mysdon ne trespased. 1550 LATIMER *Serm. bef. Edu. VI*, Div, Euen as a theefe that is taken with the manner when [ed. 1584 that] he stealeth. 1551 ROBINSON tr.

More's Utop. I. (1895) 69 Moneye fownde abowte them shoulde betraye the robberye. They shoulde be no soner taken wyth the maner, but furth wyth they shoulde be punysshed. 1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV.* II. iv. 347 O Villaine, thou stolest a Cup of Sacke eightene yeeres agoe, and were taken with the manner. 1607 COWELL *Interpr.*, **Mainour**, alias **Manour**, alias **Meinoire**, signifieth in our common lawe, the thing that a theefe taketh away or stealeth. 1769 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* IV. 303 When a thief was taken with the mainour, that is, with the thing stolen upon him, *in manu*. 1838-42 ARNOLD *Hist. Rome* (1846) I. xiv. 293 *note*, No power could bail a thief taken with the manner, that is, with the thing stolen upon him. 1867 PEARSON *Hist. Eng.* I. 274 The thief overtaken with the mainour might be killed.

2. *with* (later *in*) *the mainour* (usually **manner**): in the act of doing something unlawful, 'in flagrante delicto'.

1530 PALSGR. 752/1, I take with the maner, as a thefe is taken with thefte, or a person in the doying of any other acte, *je prens sur le fait*. 1566 *Pasquine* in a *Traunce* 107 Whether fryers... hauing bene so often taken with the maner to vse deceyte, .. be therefore any more to be trusted afterwarde. 1579 *Termes of the Lawe* 144b (s.v. *Maynour*), We commonlye vse to saye when we finde one doing of an vnlawfull act, that wee tooke him wyth the mainour, or manner. 1597 BEARD *Theatre God's Judgem.* (1612) 46 Being taken in the manner, the Christians stoned him to death. 1609 HOLLAND *Amm. Marcell.* XXI. ii. 168 [He] committed those and such like outrages... but being taken with the manoir and convict, he forbore and abstained. 1611 BIBLE *Num.* v. 13 If... a man lye with her carnally, .. and there be no witness against her, neither she be taken with the maner [etc.]. 1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 282 They feigne that when Venus and Mars were in bed together, they were deprenhed or taken in the manner, as we say, by Mercury. 1760-72 H. BROOKE *Fool of Qual.* (1809) IV. 124, I held it beneath me to be caught in the manner. 1828 SCOTT *F.M. Perth* xii, 'Ha! my jolly Smith', he said, 'have I caught thee in the manner?' 1866 *Chamb. Jnl.* No. 28. 261 If he were taken in the act or mainour.

mainpast ('meinpɑːst, -æ-). *Law. Obs. exc. Hist.* [ad. AF. **meynpast**, f. med.L. **manupastus**, f. L. **manū** abl. of **manus** hand + **pāstus**, pa. pple. of **pāscere** to feed (cf. **PASTURE sb.**)] A man's household; a domestic; a dependant.

Anglo-Norman examples are cited in *Mod. Lang. Notes* (1932) June 375-6.

1865 F. M. NICHOLS tr. *Britton* I. I. ii. 13 Let the coroner inquire of whose tithing or whose mainpast such fugitive was. 1891 MAITLAND & BAILDON tr. *Court Baron* (Selden Soc.) 53 Thy son who is thy mainpast entered the lord's garden. 1895 POLLOCK & MAITLAND *Hist. Eng. Law* I. II. iii. 55 The head of a household answers for the appearance in court of the members of his household, bis servants, his retainers, those whom his hand feeds, his **manupastus** or **mainpast**. 1909 W. S. HOLDSWORTH *Hist. Eng. Law* III. ii. 295 We can see traces of the older principles under which he was held to be liable in the rule which made him responsible for the doings of his household or 'mainpast'. 1961 R. F. HUNNISETT *Medieval Coroner* iv. 64 They [sc. the coroners] had to inquire in whose tithing or mainpast the outlaw had been and enrol it, in order that it might be amerced at the eyre for his flight.

†**mainpernable**, *a. Obs.* [a. AF. **mainpernable**, ***mainprenable**, f. **mainprendre**: see MAINPRIZE *sb.*] Capable of being mainprized.

[1330 *Act 4 Edu. III*, c. 2 Sils ne soyent meynpernables par la lei.] 1487 *Act 3 Hen. VII*, c. 3 Diverse persones such as wer not maynpernable ware oftymes leten to baillie and maynprise. 1630 in *Rushw. Hist. Coll.* (1659) I. 27 Although he did nothing, he is not main-pernable until the King sent his pleasure, because he was armed and furiously disposed. 1647 SIR R. HOLBOURNE *Freeholders' Grand Inquest* 34 The penalty for detaining a Prisoner that is mainpernable is a Fine at the Kings Pleasure. 1772 *Junius Lett.* lxviii. 342 In the two preceding statutes, the words bailable, replevisable, and mainpernable, are used synonymously.

mainpernor. *Law. Obs. exc. Hist. or arch.* Forms: 3-4 meynpernor, 4 mein-, menepernour, 4, 7, 8 mainpernor, 5 maynpernor, meynpernur, 5-7, 9 mainpernor, 6 mayneperner, 6-7 mainperner, 7 mainepernour, manipernor. [a. AF. **mainpernor** = OF. ***mainprenor**, -preneur, agent-n. f. **mainprendre**: see MAINPRIZE *sb.* Cf. MANUCAPTOR.] A surety for a prisoner's appearance in court on a specified day; one who gives mainprize for another. (Also *fig.*)

For the alleged distinction between **mainpernor** and **bail** see quot. 1768. With regard to the etymological misapprehensions in quotes. 1607 and 1768, see MAINPRIZE 2.

[1292 BRITTON I. II. §6 Les nouns des meynpernours, solom ceo qe il troverunt par le verdit, face enrouler. 1326-7 *Act 1 Edu. III, Stat.* I. c. 8, & le nouns des meynpernours face liverer a mesmes les verders, a respondre en eir devant Justices.] 1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. IV. 99 That Meede moste be meynpernor Reson heo bi-souȝte. c 1412 HOCLEVE *De Reg. Princ.* 2399 And to prison he gooth; he gette no bettre, Til his mainpernor his arrest vnfette. 1459 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 368/1 Unto the tyme that they have founde surte of 1111 Meynpernours. a 1548 HALL *Chron.*, *Hen. IV* 12b, Thou knowest wel enough that I am thy pledge borowe and mayneperner, body for body, and land for goodes in open parliament. 1586 J. HOOKER *Hist. Irel. in Holinshed* II. 72/1 [They] became mainpernours for the said earle of Desmond, that he should come into England, and abide such triall as the law would award. 1607 COWELL *Interpr.* s.v. **Mainprise**, They that do thus vndertake for any, are called Mainpernours, because they do receiue him into their hands. 1647 N. BACON *Disc. Govt. Eng.* I. liii. (1739) 94 Mainperners are not to be punished as Principals, unless they be parties or privies to the failing of the Principal. 1768 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* III. 128 Mainpernors differ from bail, in that a man's bail may imprison or surrender him up

before the stipulated day of appearance; mainperners can do neither, but are barely sureties for his appearance at the day: bail are only sureties, that the party be answerable for the special matter for which they stipulate; mainperners are bound to produce him to answer all charges whatsoever. 1857 SIR F. PALGRAVE *Norm. & Eng.* II. 691 If any friend had pledged himself to the assurance that... the fine young Duke had always conducted himself with strictly edifying propriety we should say... a bold mainperneur was he.

¶ See quot. (Prob. some error.)

1631 WEEVER *Anc. Funer. Mon.* 342 Officers belonging to these Staples, were Maiors, Constables, Manipernors.

† **mainport.** *Obs.* Also 7 manport, maineporte, maynport. [Of obscure origin: possibly f. F. *main*, L. *manus* hand, and F. *porter*, L. *portāre* to carry.] (See quot. 1670-91.)

1664 SPELMAN *Gloss. s.v.*, Vicaria de Wragby consistit in toto Altaragio & in ceragio vulgariter dict. *Waxshot*, in panibus vulgariter dict. Manport. *Ibid.*, Mainport. 1670-91 BLOUNT *Law Dict.*, *Maine-porte* (in manu portatum), is a small tribute (commonly of Loaves of Bread) which in some places the Parishioners pay to the Rector of their Church, in recompence for certain Tythes. 1677 THOROTON *Antiq. Nottingh.* 474 They also... assigned him [the Vicar of Blyth] many small matters in which the Vicarage was to consist, as... in the Bread which is called Maynport.

mainprize ('meinprätz), *sb.* *Obs. exc. Hist.* Forms: 4 meynprize, 4-5 meyn-, maynprize, -pryse, 5 main-, maympris, maynprize, ? maunprese, 5-6 maynpris(e), 6 -prize, mempris, 6-7 main(e)prise, 7- mainprize. [a. AF., OF. *mein-*, *mainprize*, n. of action f. *mainprendre* (f. *main* hand + *prendre* to take: see PRIZE *sb.*), the equivalent of the med.L. *manūcapere*, lit. 'to take in the hand', hence 'to assume responsibility, pledge oneself'.

The Latinized form *meinprisa*, in the general sense 'undertaking, promise under penalties', is cited by Du Cange from an English charter of 1174.]

1. *gen.* The action of making oneself legally responsible for the fulfilment of a contract or undertaking by another person; suretyship.

1447 *Waterf. Arch. in 10th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm. App. v.* 297 No citsayn or freman shal receive none estraungers in pledge or maynprize for any bargaine. ? a 1500 in ARNOLDE *Chron.* (1811) 24 That... an English Marchaunt bee not amytted into the franchises of y^e cite of any crafte but be Mempris of vi good men and sufficyent of the crafte.

2. *spec.* The action of procuring the release of a prisoner by becoming surety ('mainpernor') for his appearance in court at a specified time. Chiefly in phr. *to let or receive to* (or *in*) *mainprize*, *to deliver upon* (or *by*) *mainprize*, *to nim under mainprize* [= AF. *laisser par*, *mettre par meynprize*]. *without bail or mainprize*: with no permission to obtain release by finding sureties. *writ of mainprize*: see quot. 1768.

By the legal antiquaries of the 16th c., the 'taking in hand' etymologically implied by AF. *mainprize*, med.L. *manucapitio*, was supposed to denote the act of 'receiving into friendly custody' the person who would otherwise have been committed to prison (cf. BAIL *sb.* 3), and the later definitions of *mainprize* and *mainpernor*, e.g. those of Cowell and Blackstone (see MAINPERNOR) are worded in accordance with this misapprehension.

[1292 BRITTON I. xviii. § 1 Les aloigneours soint mis par meynprize jekes en heyre des justices.] 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl. B. xx.* 17 Nede anon rizte nymeth hym vnder meynpryse. a 1400 *Pride of Life* (Brandl, 1898) 379 per [in hell] ne fallit ne maynpris ne supersidias. c 1400 *Gamelyn* 744. I bidde him to maynpris [v.r. maympris] that thou graunte him me Til the nexte sitting of deliuerance. 1414 *Rolls of Parlt.* IV. 57/2 Sith the tyme that I was resseyved to meynpryse. 1423 *Ibid.* 258/2 Imprisonement of a moneth, withoute baillie or mainpris. 1444 *Ibid.* V. 107/1 To abide in Prison... withoute lettynge to maynpryse, or in any other wise to go at large. 1509 BARCLAY *Shyp of Folyis* (1570) 4 There shall be no bayle nor treating of mainprize. 1554 *Act 1 & 2 Phil. & Mary c.* 13 § 1 The same Justices to be presente together at the tyme of the said Bailement or Maynepryse. 1577 NORTHBROOKE *Dicing* (1843) 137 They should be committed to the gaole without bayle or mainprize, for the space of three monethes. 1586 J. HOOKER *Hist. Irel. in Holinshed II.* 71/2 He afterward deliuered him vpon mainprize of these suerties whose names insue. 1612 DAVIES *Why Ireland*, etc. 202 Though the Earle of Desmond were left [sic] to Mainprize, vpon condition hee should appeare before the King by a certain day. a 1625 SIR H. FINCH *Law* (1636) 446 At writ of mainprize to set at liberty one baileable finding baile. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* iv. ii. § 4 (Petit. agst. Lollards) That they... be... put in Prison, without being delivered in Bail, or otherwise, except by good and sufficient mainprize, to be taken before the Chancellour of England. 1744 *Act 17 Geo. II. c.* 40 § 10 There to remain without Bail or Mainprize, until Payment be made. 1768 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* III. 128 The writ of mainprize... is a writ directed to the sheriff... commanding him to take sureties for the prisoner's appearance, usually called mainperners, and to set him at large. a 1845 BARHAM *Ingol. Leg. Ser.* III. *House Warming*, Taken to jail... without mainprize or bail.

b. *fig.* and in *fig.* contexts.

1412-20 LYDGE. *Chron.* Troy III. xxv, That of the death stode the vnder a reste, Without maynpryse sothly as of lyfe. 1631 HEYLYN *St. George* 42 Without hope of Bayle, or any mercie of mainprize; he must be in Hell. 1636 FEATLY *Clavis Myst.* xxii. 290 No baile or mainprize from this common prison of all mankind, the grave. 1663 COWLEY *Cutter Colman St.* II. iv, Come on; I'll send thee presently to Erebus; without either Bail or Main-prize. 1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India & P.* 13 Had she [the ship] given way never so little, we must have sunk without Bail or Mainprize.

3. *concr.* One's mainpernor or mainperners.

1362 LANGL. *P. Pl. A. iv.* 75 And he amendes make let meynprize him hane. 1678 BUTLER *Hud.* III. i. 60 He therefore... Resolv'd to leave the Squire for Bail And Mainprize for him to the Goal. 1847 SIR H. TAYLOR *Eve of Conquest Wks.* 1864 III. 211 He greatly grudged This mainprize of my loyalty to let loose.

† **mainprize, v.** *Law. Obs. exc. Hist.* Forms: 4 maynpris, 4-5 -prise, -pryse, meynprize, (5 maynprize, -prese, meyme-, maym-, mempryse, mem-, menprize, maynsprize), 7 mainprize, -prize. [f. prec.] *trans.* To procure or grant the release of (a prisoner) by mainprize; to accept mainperners for the appearance of. Often *fig.* c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 138 Bot if he to per baylifes mak his sikernesse, þat þei wille him maynp[ri]s. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl. B. iv.* 179 Mede shal nouzte meynprize 3ow bi the Marie of heuen! 1393 *Ibid.* C. XXI. 189 God hath... graunted to al mankynde, Mercy, my suster, and me to maynprize hem alle. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 320/1 Maynprysyd, or menprisyd (MS. K. maynsprisyd, MS. S. maymprisyd, or memprisyd), *manucaptus, fidejussus*, a 1500 MEDWALL *Nature* (Brandl) II. 1123 God... Dyd vs... wyth his own blode maynpryse And vs redemed for paynes endles. 1598 MANWOOD *Laues Forest* I. 167. 1681 W. ROBERTSON *Phraseol. Gen.* (1693) 857 To mainprize, *vadimonio obstringere*. 1865 S. DOBELL *Life & Lett.* (1878) II. iii. 272 Not Moses only or Elias, But Heaven mainprized, and every standing saint Astonied into marble. 1895 POLLOCK & MAITLAND *Hist. Eng. Law* II. ix. 582 If a man was arrested he was usually replevied (*replegiatus*) or mainprised (*manucaptus*), that is to say, he was set free so soon as some sureties (*plegii*) undertook (*manuceperunt*)... his appearance in court. 1904 M. BATESON *Borough Customs* (Selden Soc.) I. 99 If distress be delivered by pledge or mainprize of any one, if he who is... mainprised does not come to justify himself... let his... mainpernours be distrained to produce him.

¶ Erroneously used for MISPRIZE.

[The error prob. arose from association of the first syllable with OF. *meins*, *moins* less; cf. the spelling *maynsprisyd* in the King's College MS. of *Prompt. Parv.*]

c 1450 LYDGE & BURGH *Secrees* 2219 He is so trewe no good man may hym mempryse.

Hence † **mainprizing vbl. sb.** = MAINPRIZE *sb.* Also † **mainprizer** = MAINPERNOR.

c 1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 320/2 Maynprisyng, *manucap(t)io. Ibid.*, Maynprisorre, *manipator* [? *manucaptor*], *fide-jussor*. 1610 *Holland's Camden's Brit.* II. 176 There was the Earle of Vlster enlarged, who... found mainprisers or sureties to answer the writs of law.

mainrent, mains Sc.: see MANRED, MAIN *sb.* 3

mainsail ('memsail, 'mens(ə)l). *Naut.* [See MAIN *a. io.*] The principal sail of a ship.

a. In square-rigged vessels, the sail which is bent to the main-yard. b. In fore-and-aft rigged vessels, the sail which is set on the after part of the mainmast.

1485 *Naval Acc. Hen. VII* (1896) 40 Mayne sailes. c 1515 *Cocke Lorell's B.* (Percy Soc.) 12 Some howysed the mayne mayne sayle to the wynde. 1626 CAPT. SMITH *Accid. Yng. Seamen* 6 The Younkers are the yong men called Fore-mast men, to... Furl, and Sling the maine Saile. 1772-84 *Cook Voy.* (1790) I. 151 It blew a storm from the east... which compelled us to bring the ship to, under her mainsail. 1783 WOLCOT (P. Pindar) *Odes to R. A.'s vii.* Wks. 1812 I. 65 Broad as the Mainsail of a man of war. 1794 *Rigging & Seamanship* II. 319 Raise tacks and sheets, and main sail haul. 1835 SIR J. ROSS *Narr. 2nd Voy.* iii. 33 The close-reefed mainsail. 1873 BLACK PR. *Thule* (1874) 5 There was just enough wind to catch the brown mainsail.

attrib. 1549 *Compl. Scout.* vi. 40 Hail out the mane sail boulene.

fig. 1579 FULKE *Heskins' Parl.* 29 He inueyeth with mayn sayle of open rayling against the people.

mainschot, Sc. variant of MANCHET.

main sea. *arch.* [See MAIN *a. 4.* Cf. ON. *mengensio-r.*] The high sea; = MAIN *sb.* 1 5.

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 181 b, No more... than a particular ryuer is to be compared to y^e mayne see. 1573 TUSSER *Husb.* (1878) 30 At change or at full, come it late or else soone, Maine sea is at highest, at midnight and noone. 1617 MORYSON *Itin.* I. 212 In the maine Sea, greater Dolphins, and in greater number, did play about our ship. 1623 COCKERAM, *Ocean*, the vniuersall maine Sea. 1695 WOODWARD *Nat. Hist. Earth* 27 *The Pelagiaz*, or those kinds of Shells which naturally have their abode at mainsea, and which therefore are now never flung up upon the Shores. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 12 ¶ 22 The starving Wolves along the main Sea prowll. 1876 SWINBURNE *Erechtheus* 1699 Who shall meet The wind's whole soul and might of the main sea Full in the face of battle.

fig. 1570-6 LAMBARDE *Peramb. Kent* 236 The maine Seas of sinne and iniquitie, wherein the worlde... was almost whole [sic] drenched. 1575-85 ABP. SANDYS *Serm.* xviii. 211 Through the middest of sundrie maine seas of troubles and afflictions.

main-sheet, 'mainsheet. *Naut.*

1. The rope which secures the mainsail when set.

1485 *Naval Acc. Hen. VII* (1896) 48 Mayne shetes. a 1637 B. JONSON *Discov., De orationis dign.*, The main-sheet and the boulin. 1694 *Acc. Sev. Late Voy.* I. (1711) 163 We... veered out the main-Sheet to ware the Ship. 1762 FALCONER *Shipwr.* II. 27 Let the main-sheet fly! 1862 MARSH *Eng. Lang.* xi. 164 A sailor will not be likely to interlard his goshore talk with clew-lines, main-sheets, and halliards.

fig. a 1575 GASCOIGNE *Dan Bartholomew Posies Flowers* 80 Yet hauld I in the mayne-sheate of the minde.

b. *attrib.*, as *main-sheet-block*, -horse.

1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Mainsheet-horse*, a kind of iron dog fixed at the middle of a wooden beam, stretching across a craft's stern, from one quarter stanchion to the other; on it the mainsheet-block travels.

2. *Jamaica slang.* (See first quot.)

1882 *Pall Mall G.* 20 May 4/2 Main-sheet is weak rum-and-water... and it seems to derive its quaintly expressive name from the native habit of taking constant pulls at it all day long. 1890 *Blackw. Mag.* June 784 An old man invited to have a drink of mainsheet.

mainspring ('meinsprɪŋ). [MAIN *a.* 8 b.]

1. A principal spring in a piece of mechanism.

a. In a gun-lock, the spring which drives the hammer. (Also *fig.*)

a 1616 BEAUM. & FL. *Custom of Country* III. iii, Hee's foule i'th touch-hole; and recoiles againe, The main spring's weakened that holds up his cock. 1824 COL. HAWKER *Instr. Yng. Sportsm.* (ed. 3) 42 The mainspring to be well regulated should at first pull up very hard. 1828 SCOTT *F.M. Perth* vi, How now, Smith, is thy mainspring rusted?

b. The principal coiled spring of a watch, clock, or other piece of mechanism.

1591 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* I. vii. 162 God's the main spring, that maketh every way All the small wheels of this great Engin play. 1763 T. MUDGE *Th. Improv. Watches* (1799) 12 The wheel that communicates the force of the main-spring to the balance. 1830 KATER & LARDNER *Mech. xiv.* 195 In watches and portable chronometers, ... a spiral spring, called the mainspring, is the moving power. 1869 NOAD *Electricity* 381 Levers are released, and the machinery of the telegraph worked by mainsprings, are [sic] left free to rotate.

2. *fig.* The chief motive power; the main incentive.

c 1695 J. MILLER *Descr. New York* (1843) 30 It being proposed that the bishop himself who shall be sent over be the main-spring and mover in this work. 1799 NELSON 21 Apr. in *Nicolas Disp.* (1846) VII. p. clxxx, I am here the mainspring which keeps all things in proper train. 1823 BYRON *Juan* ix. lxxiii, Some heathenish philosophers Make love the main-spring of the universe. 1850 MERIVALE *Rom. Emp.* (1865) I. i. 23 The cupidity which animated individuals was... the mainspring of the political factions of the time. 1888 BURGON *12 Gd. Men* II. x. 287 Truth... was the very mainspring... which actuated everything he thought, or said, or did.

3. *attrib.*, as *mainspring cramp* (in a gun-lock), *hook, punch, winder* (in a watch).

1844 *Regul. & Ord. Army* 96 note, One Main-Spring Cramp. 1884 F. J. BRITTEN *Watch & Clockm.* 165 Main Spring Hook... Main Spring Punch... Main Spring Winder.

mainstay ('meinstei). [See MAIN *a.* 8, 10.]

1. *Naut.* The stay which extends from the main-top to the foot of the foremast.

1485 *Naval Acc. Hen. VII* (1896) 37 Cablettes for the mayne stay. 1626 CAPT. SMITH *Accid. Yng. Seamen* 14 The tacklings are the fore stay, the maine stay. 1709 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4521/2 Having... our Shrouds and Back-stays cut to pieces; as also our Main and False-stay.

b. *attrib.*: *mainstaysail*, a storm-sail set on the mainstay.

1742 WOODROOFE in *Hanway's Trav.* (1762) I. II. xxiii. 100 We furl'd the foresail, and lay to under a mainstaysail. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Main-staysail*.

2. Chief support; that on which one mainly relies.

1787 JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1859) II. 163 The points of contact and connection with this country, which I consider as our surest mainstay under every event. 1839-40 W. IRVING *Wolfert's R.* (1855) 207 This maxim, which has been pretty much my mainstay throughout life. 1861 HUGHES *Tom Brown at Oxf.* iv. (1889) 30 The host... was one of the mainstays of the College boat-club. 1865 TYLOR *Early Hist. Man.* vii. 150 Direct record is the mainstay of History. 1867 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (1876) I. vi. 458 The Norman Duke was the mainstay of the French kingdom.

main stem. [MAIN *a.* 8 b.] The principal stem; also *transf.* and *fig.* in various (chiefly U.S. *slang*) senses, as a main street, main line of a railway, pre-eminent person, etc.

1832 *Amer. Railroad Jnl.* I. 804/2 The western fork... connects it with the main stem. 1900 ADE *Fables in Slang* iv. 24 To grow up and be the Main Stem, like Mr. Jeffries. 1900 'FLYNT' & WALTON *Powers that Prey* x. 250 Investigations that have been begun in 'the main stem'. 1907 J. LONDON *Road* (1914) vii. 218 The kids began 'battering' the 'main-stem'. 1923 D. H. LAWRENCE *Birds, Beasts & Flowers* 42 Each single twig, Each one setting off straight to the sky As if it were the leader, the main-stem, the fore-runner. 1928 [see FOLD *v.* 1 5]. 1931 [see DRAG *sb.* 3 e]. 1941 J. SMILEY *Hash House Lingo* 36 *Main stem*, principal street of a city. 1945 E. T. WALLACE *Barrington* 62 The hog bounced us around and finally got back on the main stem. 1959 *Times Lit. Suppl.* 6 Nov. p. xxii/1 London audiences were listening to a play called *Broadway*... typical of drama at that time in and around the Main Stem.

main stream. Also *mainstream*, *main-stream*.

[MAIN *a.* 8 b.] The principal stream or current (of a river, etc.). Also *transf.* and *fig.*, the prevailing direction of opinion, fashion, society, etc.; *spec.* of jazz: see quot. 1960². Also *attrib.* Hence 'mainstreamer', a musician, etc., who is in the 'main stream' of his profession.

1667 MILTON *P.L.* IV. 233 The neather Flood... now divided into four main Streames. 1831 CARLYLE in *Foreign Q. Rev.* VIII. 355 But after Luther's day, the Didactic Tendency againe sinks to a lower level; mingles with manifold other tendencies; among which, admitting that it still forms the main stream, it is no longer so pre-eminent, positive, and universal, as properly to characterize the whole. 1865 M. ARNOLD *Ess. in Crit.* 171 Byron and Shelley

will be long remembered . . . for their . . . Titanie effort to flow in the main stream of modern literature. 1938 F. M. FORD *Let. Oct.* (1965) 302 The very considerable influence that Mr. Pound . . . exercised on literary mainstrems. 1952 *New World Writing* Apr. 33 Negro artists, in moving out into the mainstream of American culture, should gain a sense of solidarity with both the national and the general world of art. 1957 S. DANCE in S. Traill *Concerning Jazz* 55 Mainstream jazz, typified by musicians like Basie, Ellington . . . Armstrong. 1957 *Jazz News* Apr. 2/3 Rising like a Phoenix [sic] from the dying embers of the British modern jazz world is a musical form that has been tagged 'Mainstream'. 1958 'E. CRISPIN' *Best SF Three* 9 Mainstream fiction . . . has been almost uniformly catatonie in its withdrawal from environment. 1960 W. NAYLOR *Silver Birch Anthol.* 7 Ask him a question on a comparatively minor issue and time and time again he will use it as a tributary through which to return to the mainstream of his philosophy. 1960 *Sunday Times* 11 Sept. 37/1 Very broadly you can break up jazz asymmetrically into the big, simple, driving noise of the traditionalists and the smaller, sophisticated, elegiac sound of modern jazz. In between, there is a discernible third group of 'mainstream' enthusiasts. 1961 *New Left Rev.* July-Aug. 42/2 Humph is authentic mainstreamer: he's been influenced by everything in jazz up to the moment. 1966 R. ELLISON in A. Chapman *New Black Voices* (1972) 407 The main stream of American literature is in me, even though I am a Negro, because I possess more of Mark Twain than many white writers do. 1969 *Listener* 26 June 904/3 Gesualdo . . . belongs less to the mainstream of music than to one of its smaller and more wayward canals. 1973 C. BONINGTON *Next Horizon* xxii. 297 A climber who had always been on the outside of the mainstream British climbing scene. 1974 *Listener* 10 Jan. 54/2 Dick Taverne . . . possesses a rigid habit of mind, so far quite alien to mainstream British politics.

Main Street, main street. [MAIN a. 8b.]

a. The principal street of a town, esp. in the U.S.; freq. used as a proper name.

In quot. 1598-1743 preceded by an article and not a special collocation.

[1598 FLORIO *World of Wordes* 327/2 *Riõne*, a maine streete, a high way. 1687 S. SEWALL *Diary* (1878) I. 183 At night a great Uproar and Lewd rout in the Main Street. 1698 *Rec. East Hampton, N.Y.* (1887) II. 434 Ten Acres of Land . . . [bound] on the west with the Maine Street of the said Town. 1717 in *Narragansett Hist. Reg.* (1884-5) III. 279 In or through the Main street, called Hope street, in this town [sc. Bristol, R.I.]. 1741-3 WESLEY *Extract of Jrnal.* (1749) 117 They made no more stop 'till they had carried me thro' the main-street, from one end of the town to the other.] 1810 F. CUMING *Sk. Tour Western Country* 104 Main street, parallel to Water street, is one hundred feet wide. 1817 S. BROWN *Western Gazetteer* 92 Main street presents to the traveller as much wealth, and more beauty than can be found in most of the Atlantic cities. 1855 *Knickerbocker* XLVI. 328 Louisville is an imposing, wealthy city. Main-street, in its entire extent would do honor to any metropolis in America. 1888 'R. BOLDEWOOD' *Robbery under Arms* II. iii. 54 Go on down Main Street (the first street in a diggings is always called Main Street). 1889 W. D. HOWELLS *Hazard of New Fortunes* I. 1. xi. 106 You know the kind of street Main Street always used to be in our section—half plank-road . . . and the rest mud-hole. 1892 KIPLING *Let. of Travel* (1920) 8 Every . . . thing, is reported, digested, discussed, and rediscussed up and down Main Street [in Vermont]. 1961 L. MUMFORD *City in Hist.* iii. 74 It was rather a Broad Ways . . . it served as the classic 'Main Street'. 1968 *Michelin Guide N.Y. City* 78 Before the Revolution . . . Greenwich Street, which then bordered the Hudson and its warehouses, was 'Main Street'. *Ibid.* 82 Mulberry Street is the Italian 'Main Street': colorful shops offer national specialties. 1973 A. BROINOWSKI *Take One Ambassador* vii. 86 You should see this station in rush hour. It's like Main Street Christmas Eve.

b. Used allusively, esp. since the publication in 1920 of Sinclair Lewis's novel *Main Street*, as a symbol of mediocrity, parochialism, or materialism in small-town life. Also *attrib.*

[1855 *N.Y. Tribune* 31 Dec. 4/4 It has risen to its present position of bloated arrogance and swaggering insolence by the liberal and unstinting patronage it has received from the full purses and free hands of Eastern men in Main street and elsewhere.] 1916 'B. M. BOWER' *Phantom Herd* i. 5 You'll have to let me weed out some of these Main Street cowboys. 1920 S. LEWIS (*title*) *Main Street*. 1931 *Times Lit. Suppl.* 9 Apr. 282/3 He dislikes uniformity, mass-control, Main-street and Rotarian ideals. 1948 *Time* 6 Dec. 20/3 Harry Truman has never lost his great respect for Marshall, nor is he unmindful of the prestige and authority Marshall carries on Main Street as well as in Moscow. 1972 B. GARFIELD *Line of Succession* (1974) 11. 126 The President . . . was an amalgam of liberal traditions . . . and the values of Main Street. 1973 T. H. WHITE *Making of President* 1972 (1974) ix. 231 From faculty club to student union, from bar to parlor, from Wall Street to Main Street, all wanted out of Vietnam.

Hence *Main Streeter*, 'Mainstreeter', a typical inhabitant of a small American town; one who shares the values of Main Street (sense b). Also *main-street* (*N. Amer.*) *v. intr.*, to campaign in main streets during an electoral campaign; hence *main-streetering vbl. sb.*

1934 WEBSTER, *Main Streeter*. 1945 *Sat. Rev.* (U.S.) 6 Oct. 8/2 His books started some Americans laughing at others and made it possible for people to realize that somebody else was a Main Streeter. 1947 *Time* 27 Jan. 4/3 It has raised the hope of this Mainstreeter from Podunk to its highest ebb since the era of Wendell Willkie's 'One World'. 1966 *Maclean's Mag.* 1 Jan. 31 Though she [sc. Olive Diefenbaker] refuses to speak in public she mainstreeters better than The Chief [sc. John Diefenbaker]. 1967 *Canad. Ann. Rev.* 1966 133 Duff Roblin, whose rural main-streetering, recorded baggage accompaniment, and unflagging oratory had won him his fourth personal victory in a row. 1971 *Time* 14 June 20 Boston has witnessed a merry binge of mainstreetering, leafletting and parties with some of the excitement of a mayoral election. 1974 *Globe &*

Mail (Toronto) 5 June 8/3 New Democratic Party Leader David Lewis traded polemics with Parti Quebecois supporters in Montreal's working-class St. Jacques district yesterday before doing some mainstreetering not far from the area where he lived as a young immigrant half a century ago.

† **mainstrong**, a. *Obs.* [OE. *mæxenstrang*: see MAIN sb.¹ and STRONG a.] Strong in power.

a 1000 *Riddles* lxxxvii. 3 (Gr.) þegn folgade mæxenstrong & mndrof. c 1205 LAY. 27731 þeos weoren on moncunne eorles main stronge.

mainswear, obs. form of MANSWEAR.

maint (meint), a. *rare*. (*pseudo-arch.*) [a. F. *maint.*] Many, numerous.

1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Maint.* . . an old Word for many, several. 1801 MOORE *Ring* 170 Now Austin was a reverend man, Who acted wonders maint. 1866 J. B. ROSE *Ecl. & Georg. Virg.* 79 View the wide world and races maint of man. — tr. *Ovid's Met.* 77 Ah me, ah me, there's maint an honest dame, Brought by fictitious Joves to grief and shame.

† **maintain**, sb. *Obs.* In 5 *maynten*(e), *-teyn*(e), *-teygne*, *-tyen*(e), *-tienne*, 6 *maintene*, *-taine*. [f. next vb., after F. *maintien*.]

1. Bearing, deportment, behaviour.

1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* v. ii. 163 He . . . holdeth the most noble courte of the world, alle other kynges ne prynces maye not compare vnto his noble mayntene. 1471 CAXTON *Recuyell* (ed. Sommer) 124 He had not the maynteygne of a yoman or of a seruaunt. *Ibid.* 130 [She] began to weve reed and to lese her mayntyene and contenance whan she sawe hym. 1481 — *Myrr.* 111. x. 153 Atte longe, Nature may not suffre dyuerse mayntenes vnreasonable. c 1500 *Melusine* 202 The king recomforted his people by his wof[r]py contenance & valyaunt maynten. 1578 Proctor's *Gorg. Gallery* Niv, Joy were to here their preyte wordes, and sweet mamtam [? read maintain] to see, And how all day they passe the time, til darknes dimmes the skye.

2. Maintenance, support.

1483 in Rymer *Foedera* XII. (1711) 174/1 To the upholde, mayntyene and encrease of their both Estatys against alle Persones. 1599 PORTER *Angry Wom. Abingt.* (Percy Soc.) 16 The mettell of our minds, Having the temper of true reason in them, Affoordes a better edge of argument For the maintaine of our familiar ioues Then the soft leaden wit of women can.

maintain (meim'tein, mən'tein), *v.* Forms: 3-6 *mainten*(e), *maynten*(e), 4-5 *maynetene*, 4-6 *mein-*, *meyntene*, 4-5 *meynetene*, 4-6 *mantene*, 6 *Sc. manteane*, 4-5 *mentene*, *-teene*; 3-7 *main-*, *mayntein*(e), *-teyn*(e), 5-6 *mainteigne*, 4-6 *mein-*, *meyntein*(e), *-teyn*(e), 4-5 *meyneteyne*, 3-6 *mantein*(e), *-teyn*(e), 6 *mainteigne*, 4-6 *menteyn*(e), *-teine*; 4-5 *mayntyn*(e), *maintiène*, *meintiène*, 6-7 *Sc. mantine*; 4-6 *Sc. man-*, *maynteme*, *-teym*(e); 5 *mayntan*; 5-7 *main-*, *mayntayn*(e), *-taine*, 6 *man-*, *mainetayne*, 4-6 *mentayne*, 8 *Sc. mentain*, 6- *maintain*. [ME. *maintene*, *-teine*, a. F. *maintenir* (OF. 3 sing. pres. ind. *-tient*, *-tent*, subj. *-teigne*, *-tiegne*), = Pr. *mantener*, *mentener*, Sp. *mantener*, Pg. *manter*, It. *mantenere*:—L. phrase *manū tenere*, lit. 'to hold in one's hand' (*manū* abl. of *manus* hand; *tenere* to hold). Cf. Du. *mainteneeren* (from Fr.).]

† 1. *trans.* To practise habitually (an action, a virtue or vice); to observe (a rule, custom). *Obs.*

a 1250 *Owl & Night*. (Cotton) 759 Ich kan wit and song manteine [Jesus MS. reads mony eine] Ne triste ich to non oper maine. 1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 6558 þou art vnboxum, And manteynest an euyl custum. a 1340 HAMPOLE *Plalter* xxvii. 5 þa sall þai be punyþ þat first fyndes þaim, and all þat oyses þaim & mayntens þaim [sc. ill deeds]. c 1375 *Cursor M.* 2454 (Fairf.) þa folk were fulle of misdide and mayntened wrang and wikkedhede. c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 2049 How þai maintene þere malis with manas & pride. 1550 CROWLEY *Last Trumpet* 1287 Thou wilt . . . mayntayne outrageous playe, Tyl thou haue spent both lande and fee. 1611 BIBLE *Titus* iii. 14 And let ours also learne to maintaine good workes [Gr. *καλῶν ἔργων προποισθαίαι*] for necessary vses, that they be not vnfruitfull.

2. † a. *gen.* To go on with, continue, persevere in (an undertaking). Also *occas.* to go on with the use of (something). *Obs.*

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* II. 189 Frendis, and frendschip purchesand, To maynteym that he had begunnen. c 1386 CHAUCER *Knt.'s T.* 920 A proud despitous man That wol maynteyne that he first bigan. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 14 Lest they sholde waxe feble afterwarde, and so to be not able to mayntayne their iourney. 1545 ASCHAM *Toxoph.* To Gentlem. Eng. (Arb.) 19 Some shooters take in hande stronger bowes, than they be able to mayntayne.

b. To carry on, keep up, prosecute (a war, fight, siege, contest).

c 1350 *Will. Palerne* 3002 How here walles were broke . . . þat þei mist no more meintene þe sege. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* x. 184 Quhill at thar rout, . . . Cum for to mayntene the melle. *Ibid.* xiii. 280 That that wicht war and hardy, . . . At gret myschef manteymt the ficht. a 1400 R. Brunne's *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 5464 Y schal vndertake [Petyt MS. sall maynten forþe] þys wer. c 1400 *Rom. Rose* 3550, I pray you . . . For to mayntene no longer here, Such cruel werre agayn your man. 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 137 Than had Charles Duke of Savoye, a certen space maynteyned warre against the Citie of Geneva. 1665 MANLEY *Grotius' Low C. Warres* 277 To . . . raise a Siege which is so strongly settled and maintained. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* iv. 128 Long the doubtful Combat they maintain, 'Till one prevails (for one can only Reign). 1828 SCOTT *F.M. Perth* xxix, It is false . . . I . . . will maintain the combat with him that shall call it true.

c. To carry on (an action at law); to have ground for sustaining (an action).

1463-4 *Rolls of Parl.* V. 506/2 To haue and maynten Action or Actions of Dette. 1512 *Act 3 Hen. VIII.*, c. 1 §4 Any maner of accion . . . to be . . . mayntened ayenst any of the Kingis Subgiettes. 1620 J. WILKINSON *Coroners & Sherifes* 67 No sherife shall suffer a Barreter to maintaine any actions or quarrels in their countie courts. 1818 *CRUISE Digest* (ed. 2) II. 417 This Court granted an injunction against him, though no action whatsoever could be maintained at law. 1892 *Law Times Rep.* LXVII. 142/1 In order to maintain an action of deceit there must be moral delinquency on the part of the person proceeded against.

d. To continue in, preserve, retain (a physical or mental condition, a position, attitude, etc.), in spite of disturbing influences.

1837 DISRAELI *Venetia* I. x, Lady Annabel for some time maintained complete silence. 1856 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* (1858) I. i. 10 The old English organization maintained its full activity. 1869 FREEMAN *Norm. Cong.* (1876) III. xi. 3 The English writers maintain a sort of sullen silence. 1879 R. K. DOUGLAS *Confucianism* iii. 72 The Sage . . . maintains a perfect uprightness and pursues the heavenly way without the slightest deflection. 1898 [G. W. E. RUSSELL] *Coll. & Recoll.* x. 131 Amidst all this hurly burly Pitt maintained a stately . . . reserve.

e. To keep up (friendly relations, correspondence).

1622 BACON *Hen. VII* 240 When they [sc. ambassadors] were returned, they did commonly maintaine Intelligence with him. 1706 HEARNE *Collect.* 2 Apr. (O.H.S.) I. 215 He is . . . much addicted to maintain Correspondence. 1718 *Freethinker* No. 79 ¶ 5 A brotherly Correspondence was maintained with all the Foreign Protestant Churches.

† 3. To keep a stock of. *Obs. rare-1*. [A frequent sense in OFr.]

c 1483 CAXTON *Dialogues* 6/29 Who wyne wyll mayntene Behoueth to haue selers And a lowe chambre.

4. a. To keep up, preserve, cause to continue in being (a state of things, a condition or activity, etc.); to keep vigorous, effective, or unimpaired; to guard from loss or derogation.

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 60 Eldolf, bisshop of Bath, þe pes mayntend & helde. c 1350 *Will. Palerne* 2676 Meyntenes þit zoure manchip manli a while. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* xx. 605 The law sa weill manteymt he, And held in pess swa the cuntre. c 1440 *York Myst.* xvii. 310, I rede we reste a thrawe, For to maynteyne our myght. a 1535 MORE *Edu. V.* (1641) 29 He . . . had holpe to maintaine a long continued grudge. 1581 MULCASTER *Positions* vi. (1887) 42 How health is maintained, and disease auoided. 1651 HOBBS *Leviath.* 11. xxx. 175 It is the Office of the Sovereign, to maintain those Rights entire. 1675 H. NEVILLE tr. *Machiavelli's Prince* iii. (1883) 16 Maintaining to them their old condition. 1742 HUME *Ess.* I. v. (1777) I. 35 All men are sensible of the necessity of justice to maintain peace and order. 1855 BAIN *Senses & Int.* II. i. §6 (1864) 77 Nervous influence is required for maintaining the breathing action. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xi. III. 43 All that was necessary for the purpose of maintaining military discipline. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 28 As he had a reputation to maintain.

b. With concrete obj.: To preserve by its existence.

1659 PEARSON *Creed* (1839) 220 We are still preserved by his power, and as he made us, so doth he maintain us. 1715 DE FOE *Fam. Instruct.* I. i. (1841) I. 17 And the same power preserves and maintains all things.

5. a. To cause to continue in a specified state, relation, or position, †to secure the continuance of (a possession) to a person (*obs.*); to secure (a person) in continued possession of property.

1300-1400 R. Gloucester's *Chron.* (Rolls) App. XX. 70 þe amperesse . . . made him op swere To meinteni engelond to hure. c 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 24 To procure, norische, & meyntene cristen soulis in good gouernaile and holy lif. 1800 ADDISON *Amer. Law Rep.* 274 Young contended that McCulloch . . . ought to be maintained in possession of the land. 1874 CARPENTER *Ment. Phys.* I. ii. §68 (1879) 71 The limb was maintained in this state of tension for several seconds. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 72/2 That the tools shall be maintained in proper position upon the rest.

b. *Comm.* To keep (stock) from decline in price.

1881 *Daily News* 8 July 6/1 American railroads are not quite maintained. 1892 *Daily Tel.* 5 Sept. 4/6 Consols rose ½ per cent. and English railways were maintained.

† 6. To keep in good order, to rule, sway (a people, country); to preserve in (a state of peace, etc.). *Obs.*

c 1375 *Lay Folks Mass Bk.* (MS. B.) 365 þat þai be wele mayntenande hore states in alle godnesse, and reule þo folk in rightwisnesse. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* xlii. 709 God grant that thai . . . maynteyme the land, And hald the folk well to warrand. *Ibid.* xvi. 34 Vardanis in [his] absens maid he, For till manteym weill the cuntre. a 1533 LD. BERNERS *Huon* lxvi. 228, I have . . . maynteyned the cuntre in peace & rest and good iustyce. 1535 COVERDALE *Ecllus.* xxxviii. 32 Without these maye not the cities be manteyned, inhabited ner occupied. 1602 S. PATERICKE (*title*) A Discovrse vpon the meanes of wel governing and maintaining in good peace, a Kingdome, or other Principallitie.

† 7. *refl.* a. To bear or conduct oneself (in a specified manner). *Obs.*

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* II. 486 Bot always, as A man off mayn, He maynteymt him full manlyly. c 1400 MAUNDEV. (1839) xiv. 155 Thei gon often tyme in sowl, to help of other Kynges, in here Werres . . . and thei meyntenen hem self right vygouresly. 1481 CAXTON *Godfrey* lxxvi. heading, How Tancre mayntenyd hym moche wel in conquryng contrees. 1530 PALSCR. 617/1 You shall se me mayntayne my selfe so honestly that you shall prayse me.

†b. To continue *in* an action or state; to keep oneself resolutely in a specified state (indicated by adj. complement). *Obs.*

1481 CAXTON *Godfrey* clxxviii. 262 They shold alle goo vnto the mount of Olyuet, And they shold mayntene them this day in fastyng. 1597 BACON *Ess.*, *Faction* (Arb.) 76 Great men that haue strength in themselves were better to maintaine themselves indifferent and neutrall.

8. a. To support (one's state in life) by expenditure, etc. b. To sustain (life) by nourishment.

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* x. 779 The king, . . . to manteym his stat, him gaff Rentis and landis fair eneuch. c 1386 CHAUCER *Knt.'s T.* 583 Of his chambre he made hym a Squier And gaf him gold to mayntene his degre. 1495 *Act 11 Hen. VII.*, c. 39 He hath not yerely revenues to maynteyn honorably and conveniently the astate of a Duke. 1584 COGAN *Haven Health* iii. (1636) 23 Nature hath taught all living creatures to seeke by sustenance to maintaine their lives. 1592 *Nobody & Someb.* in Simpson *Sch. Shaks.* I. 289 Nobody takes them in, provides them harbor, Maintaines their ruind fortunes at his charge. 1593 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. VI.*, vi. x. 24 Sufficeth, that I haue maintaines my state. 1614 EARL STIRLING *Doomesday* viii. xii. (1637) 169 Whil'st old (and poore perchance) with toyle and strife, Glad (by his labour) to maintaine his life. 1647-8 COTTERELL *Davila's Hist. Fr.* (1678) 11 Finding the narrowness of his fortune could not maintain the greatness of his Birth. 1856 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* (1858) I. i. 52 The first condition of a worthy life was the ability to maintain it in independence. 1856 SIR B. BRODIE *Psychol. Inq.* I. v. 187 Food is required because life cannot be maintained without it.

†c. To bear the expense of, afford. *Obs.*

? a 1366 CHAUCER *Rom. Rose* 1144 And Richesse mighte it wel sustene And hir dispenses wel mayntene. 1596 SHAKS. *Tam. Shr.* v. i. 79 What cernes it you, if I weare Pearle and gold: I thank my good Father, I am able to maintaine it. 1605 *Lond. Prodigal* I. i. But honesty maintaines not a French hood, Goes very seldom in a chain of gold.

9. a. To provide with livelihood; to furnish with means of subsistence or necessities of life; to bear the expenses of (a person) for living, education, etc. Also, †to keep (a person) *in* (clothing).

a 1400 *Cursor M.* 28961 (Cott. Galba) For ay pe more man is of elde, pe more men aw. . . for to do him almus dede and mayntene him for sawl mede. 1487 *Dietary* 60 in *Barbour's Bruce*, etc. (1870) 539 Eftir thi power mayntene ay thi houshold. 1546 *Supplic. Poore Commons* (E.E.T.S.) 80 Suche possessioners as. . . used to maintaine their owne chyldren, and some of ours, to lernyng. 1582 N. LICHEFIELD tr. *Castanheda's Conq. E. Ind.* I. ii. 6 These people doe mainteine themselves with rootes of hearbes, . . . and wale fish. 1676 LADY CHAWORTH in *12th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 31 [It] frights Sir Carr Scrope . . . from marrying her, saying his estate will scarce maintaine her in clothes. 1709 *Taitler* No. 101 ¶ 1, 150l. per Annum, which would very handsomely maintaine me and my little family. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* xviii. vii, I believe you bred the young man up, and maintained him at the university. 1770 GOLDSM. *Des. Vill.* 58 A time there was, ere England's griefs began, When every rood of ground maintained its man. 1816 SCOTT *Antiq.* xxvi, I maun hae a man that can maintein his wife. 1838 JAMES *Robber* vii, Sufficient to maintaine me in comfort and independence as a gentleman.

†b. To provide for the 'keep' of (an animal).

1576 FLEMING tr. *Caius' Dogs* iv. (1880) 28 And therefore were certain dogges founde and maintained at the common costes and charges of the Citizens of Rome in the place called Capitolium. 1672 PETTY *Pol. Anat.* (1691) 53 An Ox of 6 or 7 years old. . . will be maintained with two Acres of good Pasture.

c. To give a drug to (an individual, esp. a drug addict) in maintenance doses so as to sustain a particular therapeutic effect. Cf. MAINTENANCE 7c.

1957 *Jrnl. Amer. Med. Assoc.* 14 Dec. 1970/1 The current discussion. . . can be reduced to the desirability and feasibility of treating the addict as a total person, . . . withdrawing drugs, . . . or of maintaining him on an appropriate amount of drugs if it is determined he cannot be successfully cured of his addiction. 1971 *Nature* 22 Oct. 558/2 The recipient dogs were anaesthetized with intravenous thiopentone and maintained with halothane, nitrous oxide and oxygen through an endotracheal tube. 1972 *Science* 26 May 881/1 In April 1971, a program was inaugurated to maintain at least 20,000 addicts on methadone in New York State alone.

10. a. To pay for the keeping up of, bear the expense of; to keep supplied or equipped (e.g. a ship, a garrison); to keep (a light) burning by supply of fuel; to keep (a road, building) in repair.

1389 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 27 bis light þey hoten & a-vowed to kepyn & myntenyn [sic]. *Ibid.* 62 To meytyn [sic] wit-al a lythe brennyng in ye chyrche of sent Jame. 1533-4 *Act 25 Hen. VIII.*, c. 8 Euerie person. . . haunge anie of the saide landes. . . shall. . . sufficiently meintein the pauement of the said waye. a 1578 LINDESAY (Pittscottie) *Chron. Scot.* (S.T.S.) I. 227 Witht tua schipis weill mantenitt and artailzeit. 1600 J. PORY tr. *Leo's Africa* v. 237 Here is an hospital maintained at the common charges of the towne, to entertaine strangers that passe by. 1611 BIBLE I *Esdras* iv. 52 Tenne talents yeerely, to maintaine the burnt offerings vpon the Altar euery day. 1617 MORYSON *Itin.* I. 55 The States maintained some men of warre in this Inland Sea. a 1687 PETTY *Pol. Arith.* (1690) 77 The annual charge of maintaining the Shipping of England, by new Buildings and Preparations. 1707 J. CHAMBERLAYNE *St. Gt. Brit.* iii. ix. 341 They. . . maintain Lectures upon the Holy Sacrament of the Lord's Supper, almost every Lord's Day Evening. 1725 DE FOE *Voy. round World* (1840) 280 Strong forts erected. . . and strong garrisons maintained in them. 1846 J. BAXTER *Libr. Pract. Agric.* (ed. 4) II. 233 Stone, wood, and iron, are the materials principally employed in making and

maintaining roads. 1861 M. PATTISON *Ess.* (1889) I. 48 The Germans. . . maintained in it [this church] an altar.

b. To furnish the means for conducting (a suit or action at law). Cf. 12 d.

[c 1380: see 11.] 1540 *Act 32 Hen. VIII.*, c. 9 § 3 That no maner of persone. . . doo herafter unlauffully maineteyne or cause or procure any unlauffull mayntenance in any action. 1769 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* IV. 134 A man may however maintain the suit of his near kinsman, servant, or poor neighbour, out of charity and compassion, with impunity. 1843 *Meeson & Welsby's Excheq. Rep.* (1844) XI. 676 The defendants resisted and maintained, supported, &c. such defences and resistance.

11. To back up, stand, give one's support to, defend, uphold (a cause, something established, one's side or interest, etc.).

c 1320 *Sir Beues* (A.) 4123 We redeþ meintene þour parti. c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 6528 þe Frensche. . . rysen aþeyn Conan to fight; Bot Conan meyntende wel his right. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* x. 289 He hyet honor and largess, And ay mantemyt richtwisnes. c 1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* III. 322 Alle þat taken and meyntenen false causes ben cursed greuously. . . Also lordis holdyngre grete loveadaics, and bi here lordschip meyntenenge þe fals pert, for money frendschip or favour, fallen opynly in þis curs, and so don men of lawe, wip alle false witnesses þat meyntenen falsnesse aþenst treupe, wityngly or unwityngly. c 1420 LYDG. *Assembly of Gods* 747 Vertew dyd hys besy peyne Peppyl to reyse hys quarell to menteyne. c 1440 *York Myst.* xxxviii. 11, 13 þat we mayntayne and stand þerby þat werke all-way. *Cayph.* 3is, sir, þat dede schall we mayntayne, By lawe it was done all be-dene. 1482 *Surtees Misc.* (1888) 40 Every trew Cristen man. . . is bunden forto supporte and maynteyn y^e trewth. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* xi. xii. 114 By hurtis feill for to manteym thar rycht. 1535 COVERDALE *Ps.* ix. 4 For thou hast manteynd my right and my cause. 1558 KNOX *First Blast* (Arb.) 8 Suche as oght to mainteine the truth and veritie of God. 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 122 The true & holsome doctrine is. . . every where oppressed, . . . and open crymes mainteined. 1638 R. BAKER tr. *Balzac's Lett.* (vol. II). 16 The cause I maintaine is the cause of my Prince and Country. 1667 MILTON *P.L.* vi. 30 Who single hast maintaid Against revolted multitudes the Cause Of Truth. 1678 BUTLER *Hud.* iii. iii. 584 H' had. . . us'd two equal ways of gaining: By hindring Justice, or maintaining. 1792 BURKE *Let. to Sir H. Langrishe* Wks. 1842 I. 548 First, the king swears he will maintain, to the utmost of his power, 'the laws of God'.

12. a. To uphold, back up, stand by, support the cause of (a person, party, etc.); to defend, protect, assist; to support or uphold *in* (an action). *arch.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 7374 His sede and his barnem Ouer al men i sal maintein. c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 16661 Cadwaladre bad luor his sone, & lny his newew, 'wende & wone In to Bretagne, & meintene efte þo þat were of Bretons lefte'. 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 1108 Or he sal þe tane of þam mayntene And þe tother despye [Matt. vi. 24]. c 1350 *Will. Palerne* 2698 Sche. . . preyed ful pitousli to þe prince of heuene, . . . to mayntene hire & help, þat hire foos for no cas wip fors hire conquere. c 1460 *Towneley Myst.* xxvi. 96 To mayntene vs euermore ye aw. 1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* xv. i, To mayntene his newewe ageynst the myghty Erle. 1530 PALSGR. 438/2, I assyste, or stande by, or mayntayne a person in doynge of a dede. a 1553 UDALL *Royster D.* v. v. (Arb.) 84 We must to make vs mirth, maintaine hym all we can. 1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 383 One frend to take another frendes part, to defend and maintaine him against backbitting. 1593 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. VI.*, I. i. 161 Iesu maintaine your Royall Excellence. a 1604 HANMER *Chron. Irel.* (1633) 31 His three sonnes. . . formerly went into Ireland to maintaine one of the factions. 1625 BACON *Ess.*, *Friendship* (Arb.) 171 He. . . would often maintaine Plantianus, in doing Affronts to his Son. 1883 GARDINER *Hist. Eng.* II. xix. 328 In spite of all, James was still ready to maintain Somerset against his ill-willers in public, if he expostulated with him in private.

†b. In bad sense: To give support or countenance to evil-doers; to aid or abet *in* (wrong-doing); to back up *in* (error or wickedness). *Obs.*

1362 LANGL. *P. Pl. A.* III. 232 To meyntene misdoers meede thei taken. 1377 *Ibid.* B. III. 90 Of alle suche sellers syluer to take, . . . Ringes or other riches, the regraters to mayntene. c 1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* III. 323 Officeris þat meyntenen oþer men in synne. 1399 LANGL. *Rich. Redeles* III. 311 Thus is the lawe louyd thoru myghty lordis willys, That meyneteyne myssdoers more than other peple. c 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) xxxiv. 155 A fende. . . tellez þam many thinges, . . . for to mayntene þam in paire mawmetry and paire errour. c 1430 *Freemasonry* 255 To lere him so that for no mon No fals mantenans he take hym apon Ny maynteyne hys felows yn here synne For no good that he myght wyne. 1528 NORTHUMBERLAND in *St. Papers Hen. VIII.*, IV. 514 Also I can not perceyve that any redresse can be maid upon the Borders, for the Kyng of Scottes doth maynteyn all the theves and rebelles of the same. 1552 LATIMER *Serm. Lincolnsh.* iii. (1562) 81 O crafty deuil: he went away, not for feare of the holy water, but because he would mayntaine men in errour and foolishnes.

†c. With *inf.*: To assist, encourage, incite (to do something, esp. something evil), to support or uphold (in doing it). *Obs.*

c 1325 *Poem times Edw. II* (Percy Soc.) xxxvii, He shal maintend full wel To lede a sory life. 1362 LANGL. *P. Pl. A.* III. 145 Prouenderes, persuns, preostes heo meynteneth, To holde lemmons and lotebyes al heor lyf-dages. *Ibid.* A. iv. 42 He meynteneth his men to morthere myn owne. 1393 *Ibid.* C. xviii. 234 The pope. . . That with moneye menteyneth men to werren vp-on cristine. 1546 J. ALEN in *St. Papers Hen. VIII.*, III. 577 The Justices nephew maynteynd the burgesses of the Newcastle, to take from me a parcell of pasture. 1626 *Scogin's Jests* in Hazl. *Shaks. Jests-bks.* (1864) 124 When the king's servants had espied him, they did maintaine their dogges to runne at Scogin.

d. *Law.* To give support to (a suitor) in an action in which one is not concerned. Cf. 10 b; also MAINTENANCE 6.

1716 W. HAWKINS *Pleas Crown* 1. 249 Of this second kind of Maintenance there seem to be three Species: . . . 2. Where one maintains one Side, to have Part of the Thing in Suit, which is called Champerty. *Ibid.* 252 A Man may lawfully maintain those who are infeoffed of Lands in Trust for him in any Action concerning those Lands. 1836 *Bingham's New Cases Comm. Pleas* II. 650 The Defendant. . . has voluntarily and officiously undertaken to maintain the Plaintiff in a suit with which the Defendant has no connection. 1886 *Law Rep.* 17 *Q.B.D.* 504 The present action was brought by the plaintiff against the defendant to recover the 118l. on the ground that he had 'maintained' Nailer in the former action.

13. To hold, keep, defend (a place, position, possession) against hostility or attack, actual or threatened. *Phr. to maintain one's ground* (often *fig.*). Also *refl.* = to make a stand, defend one's own position; similarly †to maintain one's own.

c 1350 *Will. Palerne* 3642 William say þer oþer side of fers & so breme, þat his men mist nougt meyntene here owne. a 1400-50 *Alexander* 1972 Mist þou þe marches so Messedoyne mayntene þi-selfe. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* iv. v. 81 And now that second Paris, . . . By reif mantemys hir suld ouris be. 1595 DANIEL *Civ. Wars* iv. xlvi. 75 b, Bedford who our onely hold maintaid. 1595 SHAKS. *John* III. iv. 136 A Scepter snatch'd with an vnruly hand must be as boysterously maintain'd as gain'd. 1599 — *Hen. V.*, III. vi. 95 *Flu.* The Duke of Exeter ha's very gallantly maintain'd the Pridge. 1615 G. SANDYS *Trav.* 217 A fort maintained by a small garrison of Moores. 1624 FLETCHER *Rule a Wife* III. v. (1640) 37 *Leon.* . . I stand upon the ground of mine own honor, And will maintaine it. 1660 F. BROOKE tr. *Le Blanc's Trav.* 15 There are four avenues cut through the Mountain, easie to be maintained. 1736 BUTLER *Anal.* I. iii. Wks. 1874 I. 63 In this case then, brute force might more than maintain its ground against reason. 1748 GRAY *Alliance* 88 An Iron-race the mountain cliffs maintain. 1792 *Anecd. W. Pitt* I. xviii. 283 The King of Prussia, though surrounded by his numerous enemies, maintained himself with astonishing skill and valour. 1849 JAMES *Woodman* iv, She maintained her ground, although the Moor rode close up to her with his companions. 1853 J. H. NEWMAN *Hist. Sk.* (1873) II. I. iv. 178 Venice. . . by a system of jealous and odious tyranny, . . . continued to maintain its ground. 1893 SIR L. GRIFFIN in *19th Cent.* Nov. 684 Our subsidies and open support have enabled Abdur Rahman Khan to maintain himself against his many enemies.

14. a. To support or uphold in speech or argument; to defend (an opinion, statement, tenet, etc.); to assert the truth of, contend to be true or right.

1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 3080 Yhit has men herd som clerkes maynte[ne] Swilk an opinion, als I wene, þat a saule [etc.]. c 1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* III. 323 Clerkis þat don evyl and meyntene it bi sotile of word. c 1449 PECCOCK *Repr.* I. i. 5 Alle the othere vnwrewe opiniouns and holdings. . . muste needis. . . lacke it wherbi thei misten in eny colour or semyng be mentened, holde, and supported. c 1450 *Pistill of Susan* (MS. I) 220 þies wordes þat we say, On þis womman verray, þat wil we mayntan for aye. 1512 *Act 4 Hen. VIII.*, c. 19 *Preamble*, The seid Frensche Kyng. . . alway erroneously defendyng & mayntenyng his seid obstynate opynyons agayne the unitye of the holye Churche. 1530 PALSGR. 617/1 And he ones saye a thyng, he wyll mayntayne it to dye for it. 1616 R. C. *Times' Whistle* v. 2120 What phisitian. . . would. . . such a lye maintaine? 1651 HOBBS *Leviath.* II. xxx. 180 The doctrines maintained by so many Preachers. 1686 HORNECK *Crucif. Jesus* xi. 205 This point they do so stiffly, and so uncharitably maintain. 1772-84 COOK *Voy.* (1790) V. 1649 They also, in some degree, maintain our old doctrine of planetary influence. 1856 WHATELY *Bacon's Ess.* I. 10 It is not enough to believe what you maintain; you must maintain what you believe, and maintain it because you believe it.

b. With clause: To affirm, assert, or contend (that). With obj. and *inf.*: To assert (something) to be (etc.); †also in passive.

c 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 10 3if þei seyn and meyntenen in scole and opere placis þat þe wordis of holy writt ben false. 1594 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* III. viii. § 13 Because we maintaine that in scripture we are taught all things necessary vnto saluation. 1605 SHAKS. *Lear* I. ii. 77, I haue heard him oft maintaine it to be fit, that [etc.]. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* III. xxiv. 169 Some [animals] there are in the Land which were never maintained to be in the Sea, as Panthers, Hyæna's [etc.]. 1652 NEEDHAM tr. *Selden's Mare Cl.* 203 It is maintained by divers learned Men that these were the ruins of the same Tower. 1682 DRYDEN *Medal* 86 He. . . Maintains the Multitude can never err. 1729 BUTLER *Serm.* Wks. 1874 II. Pref. 24 The Epicureans. . . maintained that absence of pain was the highest happiness. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* II. I. 195 The country, he maintained, would never be well governed till [etc.]. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) V. 222 Pleasure and pain I maintain to be the first perceptions of children.

†15. ? To hold upright. *Obs. rare*-1.

1661 MORGAN *Sph. Entry* III. vi. 61 Vert, a Flower-pot Argent maintaining Gilliflowers Gules.

†16. ? To stand for, represent. *Obs. rare*-1.

1588 SHAKS. *L.L.L.* v. ii. 902 This side is *Hiems*, Winter, This *Ver*, the Spring: the one maintained by the Owle, Th' other by the Cuckow.

Hence maintained *ppl. a.*, maintained school (see *quots.*).

1944 in *Parl. Papers 1943-4* (Cmd. 6523) (*title*) Principles of government in maintained secondary schools. 1960 *Where?* iii. 15/1 *Maintained school*, a school maintained by a local education authority, including county, voluntary aided, and voluntary controlled schools. 1966 *Rep. Comm. Inquiry Univ. Oxf.* I. 74 It is also likely that the swing to science has played some part in raising the rate of recruitment from maintained schools. 1973 *Guardian* 25 Apr. 15/4 The 12-man governing board of Sacred Heart (a Catholic maintained school).

maintainability (meɪn-, mənt'eɪnə'bɪləti). [f. MAINTAINABLE *a.*; see -BILITY.] The quality of being easily maintained; capability of being maintained.

1943 *Sci. Amer.* June 250 Engineering... determines the serviceability and maintainability of new types of equipment. 1971 *New Scientist* 3 June 574/3 Every project should have goals for reliability... and 'maintainability'. 1974 *Daily Colonist* (Victoria, B.C.) 9 Oct. 3/2 It demonstrates the maintainability of the Candu reactor system.

maintainable (meɪn-, mənt'eɪnəb(ə)l), *a.* Also 5 *mayntenable*, 6 *mayn-*, *maintainable*, 7 *maintenable*. [f. MAINTAIN *v.* + -ABLE.]

1. That can be maintained, kept up, held, defended, etc.; *esp.* of an opinion, an action at law.

1439 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 22/1 No action to be *mayntenable* ayenste the seid named Executores. 1541 *Act 33 Hen. VIII.* c. 21 § 1 Wordes vttered by them... not maintainable in your lawes. 1559 in *Strype Ann. Ref.* (1824) I. ii. App. viii. 427 No suite for any cause rysinge within the realme, *mayntenable* in any place out of the realm. 1586 A. DAY *Eng. Secretary* I. (1625) 88 A matter sinisterly suggested unto you against mee without any maintainable reason. 1602 FULBECKE *1st Pt. Parall.* 68 Your exception is good, and maintainable by our Law. 1648 tr. *Senault's Paraphr. Job* 338 Doe you thinke that your Propositions are maintainable? 1680 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1522/3 His Excellency called a Council of War, where it was judged, That the Out Forts were not maintainable. 1777 HAMILTON *Wks.* (1886) VII. 483 To effect this would require a chain of posts, and such a number of men at each as would never be practicable or maintainable, but to an immense army. 1826 SOUTHEY *Lett.* (1856) III. 527, I think he extends the inspiration of Scripture further than is maintainable. 1837 SIR N. C. TINDAL in *Bingham's New Cases* I. 99, I think this action is maintainable against the husband and wife jointly. 1873 M. ARNOLD *Lit. & Dogma* (1876) 350 It is a maintainable thesis that the allegorising of the Fathers is right.

† 2. Affording a livelihood. *Obs. rare.*

1583 STUBBES *Anat. Abus.* II. (1882) 84 May a pastor... (having a maintainable living allowed him of his flock) preach in other places for monie? *Ibid.* 88.

Hence **maintainableness**.

1727 in BAILEY vol. II. 1865 *Pall Mall G.* 11 Nov. 6 The point in favour of the maintainableness of the action... had been argued by two able counsel.

maintainer (meɪn-, mənt'eɪnə(r)). Forms: 4-5 *mayn-*, *meynentour*(e), 4-6 *-tener*, 5 *-tenowre*, *-tenor*, *-tynour*, *-teynour*, 6 *maintener*, *-tenour*, *main-*, *mayntayner*, *-teinour*, *-teiner*, *-teyner*, *Sc.* *main-*, *man-*, *mentener*, *-teinar*, *-tenar*, *-teaner*, 7 *Sc.* *mainteener*, 9 (*Law*) *maintainor*, 6-*maintainer*. [ME. *mayntenour*, *a.* AF. *mayntenour*, OF. *maintenōr*, agent-n. f. *maintenir* MAINTAIN *v.*; the mod. word is a new formation on MAINTAIN *v.* + -ER¹.]

1. One who upholds, defends, guards, keeps in being, preserves unharmed (a cause, right, state of things, etc.).

c 1420 LYDG. *Assembly of Gods* 918 *Mayntenours* of ryght, ... Destroyers of error. 1447 BOKENHAM *Seyntys* (Roxb.) 186 Of crystene feyth a *meynentour*. 1514 BARCLAY *Cyt. & Uplondyshm.* (Percy Soc.) 34 O where be rulers *meynentours* of justyce. 1526 TINDALE *Matt.* v. 9 Blessed are the *mayntayners* of peace. 1579 E. K. in *Spenser's Sheph. Cal. Ep. Ded.*, Ma. Phi. Sidney, a special fauourer & maintainer of all kind of learning. c 1635 MURE *Ps.* xvi. 6 Mainteener of my lote thow art. 1639 COKAINE *Masque Dram. Wks.* (1874) 11 A great maintainer Of our great-grand-father's virtue—hospitality. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* III. iii, The maintainers of all the different Sects in the world. 1781 JOHNSON *Life Cave* Wks. IV. 529 A tenacious maintainer, though not a clamorous demander of his right. 1824 MISS MITFORD *Village Ser.* I. 66 She a school-mistress, a keeper of silence, a maintainer of discipline! 1840 THIRLWALL *Greece* lix. VII. 321 Polysperchon... appears as the maintainer of the rights of Hercules. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 124 The maintainer of justice... is aiming at strengthening the man.

b. In bad sense: One who fosters or supports (wrong-doing, sedition, false quarrels, etc.).

1393 LANGL. *P. Pl. C.* iv. 288 Mede ys euermore a *meynentour* of gyle. 1413 *Pilgr. Sowle* (Caxton 1483) III. iv. 53 Ye laweours and *maynteners* of wrong. c 1420 LYDG. *Assembly of Gods* 677 *Meynentours* of querelles, horryble lyers. 1502 ARNOLDE *Chron.* (1811) 90 *Mayntener* of quarrels... or other comon mysdoers. 1545 BRINKLOW *Complaynt* 19 b, The be *maynteyners* of discord for their priuate lukers sake. 1567 *Satir. Poems Reform.* iv. 88 Fostararis of falsset... *Mantenaris* of murther. 1575-85 ABP. SANDYS *Serm.* iv. 74 All breeders and maintainers of sedition.

c. Something which maintains or preserves.

1574 NEWTON *Health Mag.* 23 Breade and Wyne, two of the cheefest maintainers of mans life. 1655 MOUFET & BENNET *Health's Improv.* (1746) 374 Outward Heat draweth out their inward Moisture, which should be the Maintainer and Food of their Heat natural. 1696 TRYON *Misc.* i. 3 The Volatile Spirit... is the Essential Life of every thing, and is the maintainer of its Colour.

2. One who upholds or supports in speech or argument, one who contends for the truth or validity of (a doctrine, assertion, tenet, etc.).

1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 82 The *maynteners* of that doctrine, are neither called nor heard. 1561 T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst.* III. 306 This opinion... hath had greete maintainers. 1691 WOOD *Ath. Oxon.* I. 349 He was... a priniepal maintainer of Protestancy. 1738 WARRBURTON *Div. Legat.* I. 404 The Maintainers of the Immateriality of the Divine Substance were likewise divided into two Parties. 1754 EDWARDS *Freed. Will* iv. xii. 275 Epicurus...

maintained no such Doctrine of Necessity, but was the greatest Maintainer of Contingence. 1845 JEBB *Gen. Law in Encycl. Metrop.* (1847) II. 702/1 To quiet the violent contest of two honest maintainers of contrary opinions. 1868 M. PATTISON *Academ. Org.* v. 154 The conservative maintainers of the 'status in quo' ought to have been called upon to justify... what had actually taken place.

† 3. One who gives aid, countenance, or support to another; a defender and helper. *Obs.*

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 3222 Now pou comest to reue vs our [socour], bat scholdest ben oure *mayntenour*. c 1400 *Laud Troy Bk.* 17056 For now lesen thei her *mayntenoure* And alle the gode that thei owe. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 320/2 *Mayntenowre*, *manutentor*, *defensor*, *supportator*, *fautor*. 1535 COVERDALE *Ezek.* xxx. 6 The *maynteyners* of the londe of Egipte shal fall. 1578 *Chr. Prayers in Priv. Prayers* (1851) 504 Thou, Lord, art my maintainer, and the holder up of my head. 1686 GOAD *Celest. Bodies* I. ix. 28 Seeing he acts by dependance on Him, as all the Rest do, we must compare None of them to their Maintainer.

† b. In bad sense: One who aids and abets another in wrong-doing or error. *Obs.*

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 255 Edward pei cald & teld, pat he was *mayntenoure*, pe robbed he all held, as a resceyvoor. c 1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* III. 318 Alle ressetours and *meynteneris* of siche [sc. thieves] wityngly ben cursed. c 1440 *Jacob's Well* 59 Heretykes... & alle here *mayntenourys* or fauourerys. 1495 *Act II Hen. VII.* c. 10 § 2 The *mayntenours* of him or theym so mysdoing. 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 456 b, The counsell of Calcedonie deposed Dioscorides the *maynteyner* of Eutyches from his Bysshoprike. 1566-7 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* I. 497 Ane *mantenar* of wickit and brokin men. 1570 *Act 13 Eliz.* c. 2 § 2 All... *Aydors*, *Comforters*, or *Maynteyners* of anye the said... Offendors. 1588 A. KING tr. *Canisius' Catech.* 141 *Maintenars* and patrons of euil doars. 1614 RALEIGH *Hist. World* II. (1634) 467 The *Conspirators* had neither any mighty partakers in their fact, nor strong maintainers of their persons. 1660 R. COKE *Power & Subj.* 233 The aiders, maintainers and concealers, who shall not within twenty daies... disclose the same to some Justice of Peace.

4. *Law.* One who unlawfully supports a suit in which he is not concerned. Cf. MAINTENANCE 6.

1399 LANGL. *Rich. Redeles* II. 78 That no manere *meynentour* shulde merkis bere, Ne haue lordis leuere the lawe to apeire. 1503 *Act 19 Hen. VII.* c. 13 Punishment of the *Maintainers* and Embracers of the Jurors. 1531-2 *Act 23 Hen. VIII.* c. 3 Vnlawful maintainours embrasours and Jurours. 1875 STUBBES *Const. Hist.* (1896) III. xxi. 550 The maintainers of false causes, whether they were barons or lawyers, became very early the object of severe legislation. 1898 *Encycl. Laws Eng.* (ed. Renton) VIII. 74 The maintainer must have some special interest other than that of the public at large.

5. One who provides (a person) with the requisites of life; † one who keeps a mistress.

1632 MASSINGER *City Madam* IV. ii, Be assur'd first Of a new maintainer e're you cashire the old one. 1650 BULWER *Anthropomet.* 199 The Clergie, who are the chief maintainers of these Ganimedes. 1692 WASHINGTON tr. *Milton's Def. Pop.* iii. Wks. 1851 VIII. 76 Plato would not have... the People [called] Servants, but Maintainers of their Magistrates, because they give Meat, Drink, and Wages to their Kings themselves. 1870 *Echo* 12 Nov., Every thief his own maintainer, every prisoner his own reformer.

† 6. ? A mine-owner. *Obs.*

1747 HOOSON *Miner's Dict.* Y iij, I could wish that some of the Cross Carping Maintainers might try the difference of these two Airs.

7. *Watch-making.* An apparatus for keeping the movement of a clock or watch from being interrupted during the process of winding.

1884 F. J. BRITTEN *Watch & Clockm.* 167 In some of Arnold's watches is a continuous maintainer.

main'taining, *vbl. sb.* [-ING¹.]

1. The action of the verb MAINTAIN; maintenance, support, etc.

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 100 borgh Anselm main[n]tenyng was pe kontek ent. c 1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* III. 322 In alle pis fals *meynentour* pei holden wip pe fend azenst God. 1395 PURVEY *Remonstrance* (1851) 87 Vnworthy to haue ony benefice othir *mayntenynge* in the rewme. 1490-91 in Swayne *Sarum Church-w. Acc.* (1896) 37 To the *mayntenynge* of the light before the rode, xxij. jd. ob. 1592 GREENE *Art Connycathe.* III. 2 Except they applied themselves to such honest trades... as might witness their maintaining was by true and honest meanes. 1643 MILTON *Divorce* viii. Wks. 1851 IV. 21 To the strict maintaining of a generall and religious command. 1794 S. WILLIAMS *Vermont* 232 They were at all times ready... to contribute their full proportion towards the maintaining the present just war. 1890 'R. BOLDFWOOD' *Col. Reformer* (1891) 107 The reaching and maintaining of an independent pastoral position.

† 2. Bearing, demeanour, behaviour. *Obs.*

c 1477 CAXTON *Jason* 5 The broder of kyng Eson... there beyng present could not holde ne kepe his *mayntening*. 1483 — *G. de la Tour Prol.*, A fayr wyff... whiche had knowleche of alle honoure, alle good, and fayre *mayntenynge*. 1530 PALSGR. 241/2 *Mayntenynge*, *port.*

3. *attrib.*: maintaining power, in a watch or clock, the power which keeps the motion continuous (cf. MAINTAINER 7); so maintaining wheel = going-wheel (Knight *Dict. Mech. Suppl.* 1884).

1766 A. CUMMING *Clock & Watch Work* 138 Care is to be taken to acquire in all watches as great a maintaining power as circumstances can admit. 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 519 The swing-wheel... is constantly urged forward by the maintaining power, which is supplied by a small weight. 1884 F. J. BRITTEN *Watch & Clockm.* 123 Another feature of Huyghens' clock is the maintaining power.

† **maintainment**. *Obs. rare.* [f. MAINTAIN *v.* + -MENT.] Maintenance.

c 1485 Digby *Myst.* (1882) v. 708 Therfor thei be expedient to these meny of *maynt[e]nment*. 1543 *Plumpton Corr.* (Camden) 244 Sir Christopher Bird, person, who honestly did kepe the cure under the forsaide late person, and the maintenance of God service.

maintenance ('meɪntɪnəns). Forms: 4-5 *meyn-*, *meintenance*, *-ance*, *meyntynance*, *menteynauce*, 4-6 *mayntenance*, *-ance*, 5 *mayntenance*, *mayntnauce*, *mantenans*, 5-6 *mayntenance*, 6 *maintaynance*, *main-*, *mayntenans*, *-tennance*, *-tenence*, *mantei(g)nance*, 6-7 *maintenance*, 6-8 *maintainance*, 4-*maintenance*. [a. F. *maintenance*, f. *maintenir*: see MAINTAIN *v.* and -ANCE. Cf. Pr. *mantenensa*, Sp. *mantenencia*, Pg. *manterça*, It. *manutenza*.]

† 1. Bearing, deportment, demeanour, behaviour.

c 1369 CHAUCER *Dethe Blanche* 834 She had so stedfaste countenance, So noble porte and meyntenance. 1430-40 LYDG. *Bochas* VIII. (1494) D v b, Where there be summe that wrongly it werrey, Holde therageyne by frowarde *maynt[e]nauce*. 1579 SPENSER *Sheph. Cal.* Sept. 169 For all their craft is in their countenance, They bene so graue and full of *mayntenance*. 1596 SHAKS. *1 Hen. IV.* v. iv. 22, I saw him hold Lord Percy at the point, With lustier maintenance then I did looke for Of such an vngrowne Warriour.

2. The action of upholding or keeping in being (a cause, right, state of things, government, etc.); the state or fact of being upheld or sustained; † that which upholds, means of sustentation.

1413 *Pilgr. Sowle* (Caxton 1483) IV. xxxii. 81 Neither of them shall be the lift hand to *mayntenance* of wrong. 1529 MORE *Dyaloge* I. Wks. 109/1 For the maintenance of their autorite. 1538 STARKEY *England* I. i. 25 To apply and indeur my selfe to the *mayntenance* and setting forward of the true commyn wele. 1548-9 (Mar.) *Bk. Com. Prayer, Communion*, The maintenance of Goddes true religion and vertue. 1570 *Homilies* II. *Agst. Rebellion* IV. (1640) 302 So bath a frantick Religion need of such furious maintenances as is Rebellion. 1579 LVLV *Euphuus* (Arb.) I. 111 Idleness is... ye sole maintenance of youthful affection. 1591 SPENSER *Tears of Muses* 338 So every where they rule and tyrannize, For their usurped kingdomes maintenance. 1681 *Addr. fr. Helstone in Lond. Gaz.* No. 1629/7 Whatever we can do for and towards the Support, Preservation, and maintenance of the just Rights and Prerogative of Your Majesty. 1871 EARLE *Philol. Eng. Tongue* § 88 Where there is a central literature, there is a constant provision for the maintenance of uniformity even though words are changing their sense.

3. The action of keeping in effective condition, in working order, in repair, etc.; the keeping up of (a building, light, institution, body of troops, etc.) by the supply of funds or needful provision; the state or fact of being so kept up; means or provision for keeping up. *Freq. attrib.*

c 1460 FORTESCUE *Abs. & Lim. Mon.* vi. (1885) 120 It is necessarie that the kyng be alway riche, wich may not be without he haue revenues sufficient for the yerely maintenance of his estate. 1481-90 *Howard Househ. Bks.* (Roxb.) 149 For the *mayntenance* of the lampe... spent xiiij. quartes of oyle iij. d. ob. 1546 *Mem. Ripon* (Surtees) III. 23 Certen landes belongynge... to the *Mayntenance* of divers and syndrye Chautnyez in the same Churche. 1587 FLEMING *Contn. Holinshed* III. 1537/1 That which was doone... made an excellent rode or harbourough for the time it continued, and had maintenance. 1611 BIBLE *Transl. Pref.* ¶ 2 Against Church-maintenance and allowance, in such sort, as the Embassadors and messengers of the great King of Kings should be furnished. 1616 SURFL. & MARKH. *Country Farm* 10 Your House... will be... of greatest maintenance, preseruation, and safetie, if you enuiron it round about with water. 1665 BUNYAN *Holy Cite* 250 Having thus shewed us this City... he now comes to shew us her Provision and Maintenance, wherewith she is kept in safety, life, peace and comfort. 1775 BURKE *Concil. Amer.* Wks. III. 100 Secondly, that they had acted legally and laudably in their grants of money, and their maintenance of troops. 1844 H. H. WILSON *Brit. India* III. 407 A further sequestration was subsequently authorised, in order to ensure the maintenance of the contingent horse, which the Gaekwar was bound by treaty to keep up for the service of the British Government. 1861 M. PATTISON *Ess.* (1889) I. 47 The maintenance and repair of the northern gate, Bishopsgate, was assigned to them. 1884 *List of Subscribers* (London & Globe Telephone Co.), In case of unsatisfactory service... send complaint in writing... to London and Globe Telephone and Maintenance Company, Limited. 1942 *Aeronautics* May 40/1 The public does not hear very much about the Maintenance Command of the Royal Air Force. 1957 *Ann. Reg.* 1956 67 A prolonged ban on overtime working by the maintenance men. 1958 *Listener* 23 Oct. 650/1 Maintenance engineers at London Airport vote unanimously to continue their strike. 1970 *E. Afr. Standard* (Nairobi) 23 Jan. 18/2 (Advt.), Applicants... should have at least five years' experience, either in a supervisory capacity or as a maintenance engineer in sole charge of a plant. 1974 *Times* 7 Mar. 1/1 Maintenance workers will be allowed into the pits during the weekend.

† 4. The carrying on (of a war) by furnishing supplies. *Obs.*

1496-7 *Act 12 Hen. VII.* c. 12 § 6 The seid xv^{me}... shalbe... leyved and paid for *mayntenance* of the same Werre. 1543-4 *Act 35 Hen. VIII.* c. 12 Inestimable costes charges and expences... for the maintenance of his warres.

† 5. The action of giving aid, countenance, or support to (a person in what he does). *Obs.*

13.. *E.E. Allit.* P. B. 186 For marryng of marygez & *mayntenance* of schrewez. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. v. 253 Lentestow euere lordes for loue of her *mayntenance*?

c 1425 *Eng. Conq. Irel.* 20 Al oure enemy.. hath I-brought vnked folk vp-on vs, that the harme wich he had no power to don vs hym-self, throug helpe of ham & mayntenance, the better myght bryng to end. 1592 *GREENE Upst. Courtier* E, Sildome was there any pleas put in before that vpstart veluet breeches, for his maintaynace inuented strange controuersies. a 1600 *MONTGOMERIE Misc. Poems* xxv. 14 And I sall be thy seruand, in sik sort To merit thy maintenance, if I may.

6. The action of wrongfully aiding and abetting litigation; *spec.* sustentation of a suit or suitor at law by a party who has no interest in the proceedings or who acts from any improper motive. (Cf. MAINTAIN v. 2 d.)

[1321-2 *Rolls of Parlt.* I. 398/2 Q'il volle enquerre coment p la mayntenance le dit Conte ele pert son Manoir.] 1389 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 39 bei shullen makyn no meyntenance ne confideracie ageyn pe kyngis right ne pe comoum lawe. 1399 *Rolls of Parlt.* III. 452/2 Some men .. have taken mych more by extorsion. . . and by mayntenance of quedeles. c 1420 *LYDC. Assembly of Gods* 659 Hoordam, Bawdry, False Mayntenance, Treson, Abusion, & Pety Brybry. c 1430 *Freemasonry* 254 That for no mon, No fals mantenans he take hym apon. 1447 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 130/1 By grete might, mayntenance, and other undue meones. 1460 *Ibid.* 374/2 In an action of mayntenance. 1467 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 400 Alle the attorners. . . truly to execute ther office as the lawe requirith w'out mayntenance, or champertye, or conseilynge ther cliaunto's to vse eny fals accyons. 1591 *LAMBARDE Archeion* (1635) 127 That he shall not by himselfe, or by any other, commit Maintenance, or other thing, which may disturbe the course of the Common Law. 1628 *COKE On Litt.* 368 b, Maintenance. . . signifieth in Law, a taking in hand, bearing vp or vpholding of quarrels and sides, to the disturbance or hindrance of common right. 1787 *BENTHAM Def. Usury* xii. 118 Champerty is but a particular modification of this sin of Maintenance. 1836 *Bingham's New Cases Comm. Pleas* II. 639 If the Defendant was not privy to the publication of the libel, he was a stranger to the action brought against the Plaintiff, and in undertaking to indemnify the Plaintiff against the costs was guilty of maintenance. 1875 *POSTE Gaius* iv. (ed. 2) 611 Unless the assignment savour of Maintenance, i.e. be made with the design of fomenting litigation. 1883 *LAW REP.* 11 *Q.B.D.* 1 Bradlaugh v. Newdegate. . . The action was for maintenance. 1886 *LAW REP.* 17 *Q.B.D.* 504 The action was brought to recover damages occasioned to the plaintiff by reason of the defendant's 'maintenance' of one Nailer in an action which he had brought against the plaintiff. 1901 *SIR F. POLLOCK Law of Torts* 321 The wrong of maintenance, or aiding a party in litigation without either interest in the suit, or lawful cause of kindred, affection, or charity for aiding him, is. . . akin to malicious prosecution and other abuses of legal process. . . Actions for maintenance are in modern times rare though possible.

7. a. The action of providing (a person) with the requisites of life; the fact or state of being so provided. Also, that which supports or maintains a person with livelihood, means of subsistence; the amount provided for a person's livelihood.

1389 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 4 He schal zeue somewhat in maintenance of pe bretherhede. a 1400-50 *Alexander* 1179 Rather to thole þe mayntenance of the Messedoyns & of þe meri Grekis, þan pain of Persy to pay. 1540 *Act 32 Hen. VIII.* c. 14 The nauy. . . is. . . the maintenance of many masters mariners and sea men. 1581 *MULCASTER Positions* xxxvii. (1887) 148 Will ye haue the multitude waxe, where the maintenance waines? 1591 *SHAKS. Two Gent.* 1. iii. 68 What maintenance he from his friends receiues, Like exhibition thou shalt haue from me. 1592 *BABINGTON Notes Genesis* i. Wks. (1622) 6 The pride of some, who cannot abide to haue any. . . come neere them in any circumstance of life or maintenance. 1600 *HAKLUYT Voy.* (1810) III. 555 This Maiz is the greatest maintenance which the Indian hath. 1612 *WOODALL Surg. Mate* Wks. (1653) Ep. Salut. 2, I was forced for my maintenance to follow the practice of the cure of the Plague. 1645 *FEATLY Dippers Dipt* (1646) 133 Some lands, profits, and emoluments. . . assigned for the maintenance of the Ministry. c 1701 *CIBBER Love Makes a Man* II. 1. 22 Enough to give him Books, and a moderate Maintenance. 1709 *SWIFT Adv. Relig.*, They are not under a necessity of making learning their maintenance. 1732 *LAW Serious C.* viii. (ed. 2) 114 The parish allowance to such people, is very seldom a comfortable maintenance. 1818 *CRUISE Digest* (ed. 2) VI. 117 In case he should have any children by her, to provide for their maintenance. 1840 *MACAULAY Ess., Clive* (1887) 560 The civil servants were clearly entitled to a maintenance out of the revenue. 1863 *MARY HOWITT F. Bremer's Greece* II. xxi. 297 The Greek convent-houses are chiefly houses of maintenance for poor men and women.

b. *separate maintenance*: support given by a husband to a wife when the parties are separated. *maintenance order*: a court order, in the case of a broken marriage, compelling the husband to pay the wife a regular fixed sum for her maintenance.

1722 *DE FOE Col. Jack* (1840) 211 She demanded a separate maintenance. 1777 *SHERIDAN Sch. Scand.* I. i, She has been the cause of six matches being broken off, . . . nine separate maintenances, and two divorces. 1803 *G. COLMAN John Bull* IV. 42 I'll settle a separate maintenance upon old mother Brulgruddery [sc. his wife]. 1866 *Act 29 & 30 Vict.* c. 32 § 1 It shall be lawful for the Court to make an order on the husband for payment to the wife during their joint lives of such monthly or weekly sums for her maintenance. . . as the Court may think reasonable. 1907 *Act 7 Edw. VII* c. 12 § 1 The court may. . . make an order on the husband for payment to the wife. . . for her maintenance. 1920 *Act 10 & 11 Geo. V* c. 33 § 10 The expression 'maintenance order' means an order other than an order of affiliation for the periodical payment of sums of money towards the maintenance of the wife or other dependants of the person against whom the order is made. 1960 *M. SPARK Bachelors* vi. 88 But there's usually a question of maintenance orders. I distinctly recall his being described as a bachelor. 1971 *Reader's Digest Family Guide to Law* 265/2 In many cases a

wife will be left, after a separation, with insufficient money for her own day-to-day expenses. Her need for maintenance will be even more urgent if she is taking care of any children of the marriage. . . She can apply to the local magistrates' court or to a divorce court for a maintenance order. 1973 *Times* 14 Mar. 20/4 To qualify for maintenance a wife does not have to ask for a divorce.

c. The action of providing (a person) over a period of time with doses of a drug sufficient to maintain its effect on the body while usu. being less than the dose given initially; usu. *attrib.*, as *maintenance dose*.

1936 *STEDMAN Med. Dict.* (ed. 13) 319/2 *Maintenance dose*, the dose given in a protracted case of illness, to keep the patient under the influence of the drug after this has been attained by the initial dosage. 1963 *Brit. Pharmaceutical Codex* 683 Dose [of propylthiouracil]. Controlling dose, 200 to 600 milligrams daily; maintenance dose, 50 to 200 milligrams daily. 1965 *Jrnl. Amer. Med. Assoc.* 23 Aug. 648/1 Addicts coming to a maintenance program usually fear that physicians will not prescribe enough medication. 1971 *Nature* 29 Jan. 290/2 The committee believes that the British system of maintenance, in which an addict is supplied with daily doses of heroin, and the methadone maintenance treatment, . . . both have their advantages and drawbacks.

8. The act of supporting or upholding in speech or argument; assertion of the truth or validity of (an opinion, plea, tenet).

1533 *MORE Debell. Salem* Wks. 990/2 For herein see I none other shyft for this good man, but for the maintenance of his matter to say, that in the common law [etc.]. 1560 *DAUS tr. Sleidane's Comm.* 22 b, The Duke. . . aunswereth, that it was never his intent to defende Luthers doctrine by his maintenance. 1562 *Child-Marriages* 195 This deponent did colourably declare (for the maintenance of his matter) that he had sondry witnesses. 1691 *T. H[ALE] Acc. New Invent.* 29 What has been severally offered and asserted. . . in Maintenance of their different Conceptions touching the Evil now enquired into. 1875 *H. R. REYNOLDS in Expositor* I. 308 He could never have appealed, as he did, to the authority of Paul in maintenance of his own peculiar opinions.

9. a. *cap* (or †*hat*) of maintenance: a kind of hat or cap formerly worn as a symbol of official dignity or high rank, or carried before a sovereign or a high dignitary in processions.

The sense of *maintenance* here is obscure. Cf. the app. equivalent *cap of estate, cap of dignity* (see *CAP sb.* 4 g). In the earliest example (c 1485) the *hat of maintenance* is worn by the members of the Holborn Quest. Afterwards the *cap of maintenance* is mentioned by contemporaries as having been given by the Pope thrice to Henry VII and once to Henry VIII; in 1551 it is referred to as one of the insignia of a prince. In the 17th c. and later it appears chiefly as borne, together with the sword, before the Lord Mayor, and before the Sovereign at his coronation. A kind of cap, with two points like horns behind, borne in the arms of certain families either as a charge or in the place of a wreath, is described by heralds as a 'cap of maintenance': cf. quot. 1700.

c 1485 *Digby Myst.* (1882) v. 727 (*Stage direct.*) Here entrie the vj. Iorours in a sute gownnye with hoodes a-bowte her nec[kes], hattes of mayntenance ther-vpone. 1489 *WRIOTHESLEY Chron.* (1875) I. 2 A capp of mayntenance brought from Rome to the Kinge. 1551 *ROBINSON tr. More's Utop.* II. (1895) 233-4 Nor the prince hymselfe is not knownen from the other. . . by a crown or diademe or cappe of maintenance. 1577-87 *HOLINSHED Chron.* III. 1122/1 They had two caps of maintenance likewise borne before them: whereof the earle of Arundell bare the one, and the earle of Shrewesburie the other. 1614 *R. TAYLOR Hog hath lost Pearl* III. E 3 b, As if a females fauour could not be obtyn'd by any, but he that wears the Cap of maintenance. 1622 *J. TAYLOR (Water P.) Very Merry Wherry-Ferry Voy.* Wks. (1630) II. 13/2 A Sword, a Cap of maintenance, a Mace. . . Are borne before the Maior, and Aldermen. 1632 *MASSINGER City Madam* IV. i, I see Lord Mayor written on his forehead; The Cap of Maintenance and Citie Sword Born up in state before him. 1639 *MAYNE Cite Match* I. iii, Think, man, how it may In time. . . raise thee To the sword and cap of maintenance. 1656 in *Jewitt & Hope Corporation Plate* (1895) I. p. lxxviii, [Cromwell granted to Salisbury that the Sword-bearer should bear a sword and] wear a Cap of Mayntenance before the Maior of the said Citie for the tyme being. 1698 *FRYER Acc. E. India* & P. 358 A high Red Velvet Cap, plaited at Top like a Cap of Maintenance. 1700 *CONGREVE Way of World* III. xviii, They [a pair of horns] may prove a cap of maintenance to you still. 1714 *MANDEVILLE Fab. Bees* (1725) I. 177 If my lord mayor had nothing to defend himself but his great two-handed sword, the huge cap of maintenance, and his gilded mace. 1736 *DRAKE Eboracum* I. vi. 223 The sword-bearer hath a hat of maintenance, which he wears only on Christmas day, . . . and on the high days of solemnity. 1808 *SCOTT Marm.* IV. vii, His cap of maintenance was graced With the proud heron's plume. 1875 *STRUBBS Const. Hist.* III. xx. 434 It became the rule for a duke to be created by the girding on of the sword, the bestowal of a golden rod, and the imposition of a cap of maintenance and circlet of gold. [Under Edw. III; but the document cited has *per impositionem cappæ.*]

† b. *locally* (with allusion to sense 7). *Obs.* 1597 *1st Pt. Return fr. Parnass.* I. i. 389 Take us with thee; for wee muste provide us a poore capp of maintenance.

† *maintenant*, *adv.* *Obs.* Forms: 4 *meintenaunt*, 5 *meyn-*, *mayntenaunt(e)*, 6 *maynteynt*, *maintaunant*. [a. OF. *maintenant* in the same sense (in mod.F. = now), f. *main* hand + *tenant*, pr. pple. of *tenir* to hold.] At once, immediately.

13. *K. Alis.* 5302 That on lep on a lyoun, And to ground hym threw adoun, And hym astrangled meigntenaunt. ? a 1400 *Arthur* 383 [They] broute Arthour Meyntenaunt Euen byfore pe gyant. a 1470 *TIPTOFT Cæsar* IV. (1530) 6 They delyvered mayntenaunte one parte and the remnaunt wyth in fewe dayes. a 1548 *HALL Chron.* (1809) 660 The

Frenchmen. . . alighted as though they would geve assaut maintainant. 1592 *WEST 1st Pt. Symbol.* § 44 C, Euerie estate is either executed maintainant, or executorie by limitation of vse. 1598 *Child-Marriages* 166, 2 packetes, . . . which were maintenaunt. . . deliuered to Mr. John Francis to be posted hens.

† *maintenantly*, *adv.* *Obs.* [-LY².] = *prec.*

1528 *St. Papers Hen. VIII.* IV. 497 If thaye maye chace them ons out of Scotland, though thaye. . . manteyntlie retourne again after he be departed, yet [etc.]. 1577-87 *HOLINSHED Chron.* III. 822/1 Monsieur de la Palice, and monsieur de Imbreccourt. . . were put to their ransomes, and licenced maintainantlie to depart vpon their word.

† Used with etymological allusion.

1552 *HULOET*, Sell a thing before wytnesse, or by delycyerynge possession mayntenantly to the buyer. . . , *mancipio dare*.

|| *Maintenon* (mā'tənō). The name of the Marquise de Maintenon, secretly married to Louis XIV in 1685; used *attrib.* in names of things arbitrarily called after her, as *Maintenon bonnet, chop, cullet, Maintenon cross* [= F. *maintenon*], a cross with a diamond at the extremity of each limb, worn as an ornament.

[1710 *SWIFT Jrnl. to Stella* 8 Oct., We had a neck of mutton dressed à la Maintenon, that the dog could not eat.] 1805 *Sporting Mag.* XXV. 226 Veal cutlets, haricoid mutton, maintenon chops. 1836 *MARRYAT Three Cutters* v, 'And what else, sir?' 'Maintenon cutlets, my lord.' 1836-7 *DICKENS Sk. Boz, Tales* viii, Mr. Alexander Trott sat down to a fried sole, maintenon cutlet, Madeira, and sundries. 1884 *West. Daily Press* 13 June 7/6 The popular form of bonnet is that called 'Maintenon'.

maintenous ('meintnəs), *a.* *Law.* *rare.* [irreg. f. MAINTEN(ANCE) + -OUS.] Relating to, or of the nature of, maintenance.

1898 *Encycl. Laws Eng.* (ed. Renton) VIII. 75 A maintenous agreement is illegal and therefore void.

† *maintenue*. *Obs.* *rare* -1. [a. F. *maintenue*, f. *maintenir* to MAINTAIN.] = MAINTENANCE 6.

1390 *GOWER Conf.* III. 380 To seche and loke how that it is Touchende of the chevalerie, . . . That of here large retenue The lond is ful of maintenue, Which causith that the comune right In fewe contrees stant upright.

|| *maintien* (mētjē). [Fr.] Bearing, deportment.

1849 *GEO. ELIOT Let.* 4 Oct. (1954) I. 313 Those happy souls. . . who do really effect much good, simply by their calm and even *maintien*. 1889 *G. B. SHAW London Music 1888-89* (1937) 73 Josabeth had the *maintien* of the French stage in a degree that would have enraptured A. B. Walkley.

main-top ('meintɒp). *Naut.* [See MAIN a. 10.] The TOP of a mainmast; a platform just above the head of the lower mainmast. Often used loosely for *main-topgallant-masthead*.

1485 *Naval Acc. Hen. VII* (1896) 48 Mayne toppes. 1582 *N. LICHEFIELD tr. Castanheda's Cong. E. Ind.* I. xxviii. 70 b, The king with his own hand did deliuer it unto the Captaine Generall, for to bestowe it in his maine toppe. 1627 *CAPT. SMITH Seaman's Gram.* xiii. 62 The Admirall of each squadron. . . doth carry in their maine tops, flags of sundry colours. 1725 *DE FOE Voy. round World* (1840) 308 The man at the main-top, who was ordered to look out. 1835 *MARRYAT Jac. Faithf.* xvii, When I was captain of the main-top in the La Minerve. 1887 *Standard* 21 Sept. 5/7 The war vessels. . . each flying the British ensign at the maintop.

b. *attrib.* (sometimes = 'belonging to the main-top-sail'), as *main-top bowline, -man, shroud*.

1626 *CAPT. SMITH Accid. Yng. Seamen* 14 The maine top shroudes. c 1860 *H. STUART Seaman's Catech.* 79 The duties of fore or main-topmen in their respective tops are much the same. 1867 *SMYTH Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Main-top Bowline*, the bowline of the main-top-sail. 1882 *Standard* 1 Dec. 3/6 There were no maintopmen on deck.

main-topgallant ('meintɒp'gælənt). *Naut.* [See MAIN a. 10 and TOPGALLANT.] Used *attrib.* in *main-topgallant-mast*, the mast above the main-topmast; similarly in *main-topgallant-masthead, -sail (-yard), -yard, etc.*

1626 *CAPT. SMITH Accid. Yng. Seamen* 13 The maine top gallant sayle yeard. 1693 *OLIVER in Phil. Trans.* XVII. 912 Our Main Top-Gallant Mast was split in pieces. 1748 *ANSON'S Voy.* II. x. 239 One of the Captains. . . carries the royal standard of Spain at the main-top gallant mast-head. 1760 *C. JOHNSTON Chrysal* (1822) II. 233 To hand the main-top-gallant sail in a storm at midnight. 1790 *BEATSON Nav. & Mil. Mem.* II. 411 The man on the main-top-gallant-yard of the Rochester. 1876 *Encycl. Brit.* XXI. 153/1 On the main-mast we have the main-course or main-sail, main-top-sail, main-top-gallant-sail, and the main-royal.

main-topmast ('meintɒpməst, -æ-, -məst). *Naut.* Also 5 *mane-*. [See MAIN a. 10 and TOPMAST.] The mast next above the lower mainmast.

1495 *Naval Acc. Hen. VII* (1896) 269 The mane toppe maste. 1626 *CAPT. SMITH Accid. Yng. Seamen* 12. 1634 *BRERETON Trav.* (Chetham Soc.) 169 Upon the mainmast. . . there is also placed. . . the main top maste. 1762 *FALCONER Shipwr.* III. 584 While, in the general wreck, the faithful stay Drags the main-topmast from its post away. 1833 *M. SCOTT Tom Cringle* xvi. (1859) 424 Her maintopmast was gone close by the cap.

b. *attrib.*: *main-topmast-head, -staysail*. 1672 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 683/3, 3 English Seamen ran up to his Main-top-mast-head, and took down his Pendant. 1779 *F. HERVEY Nav. Hist.* II. 157 He is said to have passed through the Channel, with a broom at his main-top-mast

head. **1866** *Daily Tel.* 6 Feb. 3/3 At eight o'clock the maintopmast-staysail was carried away.

main-topsail (meɪn'tɒpsəl, -s(ə)l). *Naut.* [See **MAIN a. 10.**] The sail above the mainsail.

1618 *News of Raleigh* (1844) 16 If the Maister.. bid heave out the maine Top-saile. **1748** *Anson's Voy.* II. v. 170 The weather proved squally, and we split our maintop-sail. **1884** *PAE Eustace* 137 Her main topsail is shivering.

b. attrib., as *main-topsail bowline, brace, halyard, rigging, sheet, tye, yard.*

1626 CAPT. SMITH *Accid. Yng. Seamen* 12 The maine top sayle yeard. *Ibid.* 14 The maine top sayle halyards, .. the maine top sayle sheats, .. the maine top sayle braces. *Ibid.* 15 The maine top sayle bowlin. **1800** *Asiat. Ann. Reg., Chron.* 66/1 Our maintop-sail tye was shot away. **1813** *Examiner* 26 Apr. 261/2 The [American frigate] Constitution suffered severely, .. having, .. both maintop-sail-yards, .. badly shot. **1854** MRS. GASKELL *North & S. xiv*, Some sailors being aloft in the maintopsail rigging.

main-ward, mainward. [MAIN *a.*]

† 1. The main body of an army. *Obs.*

1563-87 FOXE *A. & M.* (1596) 46/2 As well my vaward, main-ward, as rereward. **1581** *Stryward Mart. Discipl.* II. 122 The which, .. are to be diuided into three batailles: the Voward, the Mainward, and the Rereward bataille. **1591** *Garrard's Art Warre* 184 When the fronts were wearied the Mainward and Rereward succeeded.

2. The principal ward of a lock, fastened to the main-plate.

1677 *MOXON Mech. Exerc.* No. 2. 23 The true Place of the Main-ward. **1688** R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 301/2 The Maine ward [of a key] is that on the lower side the Bit. **1875** KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 1339/1, G is a ward-lock key. The various parts are, — a, the main-ward, or bridge-ward.

mainy, variant of MEINIE, company.

main-yard ('meɪnjɑ:d). *Naut.* [See **MAIN a. 10.**] The yard on which the mainsail is extended.

1485 *Naval Acc. Hen. VII* (1896) 37 Brasse pendants for the mayne yerdes. **c 1572** GASCOIGNE *Mask Posies* (1575) *Flowers* 48 His eares cut from his head, they set him in a chayre, And from a maine yard hoisted him aloft into the ayre. **1627** CAPT. SMITH *Seaman's Gram.* III. 16 Suppose the ship be 76. foot at the Keele, her maine yard must be 21. yards in length, and in thickness but 17. inches. **1824** J. SYMMONS tr. *Æschylus' Agam.* 59 Ship against ship, with crashing mainyards roll'd. **1840** R. H. DANA *Bef. Mast* xvii. 46 We got a whip on the main-yard.

b. attrib., as *main-yard-arm, -rope; main-yard man Naut. slang* (see quot.).

1497 *Naval Acc. Hen. VII* (1896) 307, ij mayne yerde Ropes. **1762** FALCONER *Shipwr.* III. 665 Some, from the main-yard-arm impetuous thrown. **1867** SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk., Main-yard Men*, those in the doctor's list.

maioid ('meɪɔɪd), *a.* and *sb.* *Zool.* [f. MAIA + -OID.] *A. adj.* Of or pertaining to the genus *Maia* or family *Maiidae* or superfamily *Maioidera* of crabs. *B. sb.* A maioid crab.

1851 DANA in *Amer. Jnrl. Sci.* Ser. II. XI. 425 On the Classification of the Maioid Crustacea or Oxyrhyncha. **1852** — *Crust.* I. 48 Small antennary space, as in the Maioids. Hence mai'oidian *a.* and *sb.* = prec.

1852 DANA *Crust.* I. 51 The Maioidian series passes down from the Parthenopinea.

Maioli (ma:'jɒli). The name of Thomas Mahieu (fl. 1549-72), latinized as *Maiolus*, French book-collector and secretary to Catherine de Médicis, used *attrib.* to designate a French style of book-binding with elaborate gold tooling, used for some of the books in his library. Also *absol.*

[**1837** 'J. A. ARNETT' *Inquiry into Nature & Form of Bks. of Ancients* vi. 142 Another patron, of the name of Maioli, of which we are well known, from his bindings, though of his personal history no traces are left.] **1890** *Catal. Exhib. Recent Bk.-Bindings 1860-9* (Grolier Club) 37 [Book] Brown morocco .. Sides decorated with a Maioli design. **1894** W. S. BRASSINGTON *Hist. Art of Bookbinding* xiii. 178 (caption) Maioli binding, Italian, early sixteenth century. **1928** E. P. GOLDSCHMIDT *Gothic & Renaissance Bookbindings* I. 105 Both the Groliers and the Maiolis were made by the same binders and gilders at the same time. **1961** J. P. HARTMAN *Bookbindings* (ed. 2) 12 The 'atelier au tréfle' which supplied bindings to Grolier and Henri II is probably the source also of these fine Maioli bindings.

maiolica, var. form of MAJOLICA.

maior, obs. form of MAJOR and MAYOR.

maioral, -alitie, obs. ff. MAYORAL, -ALTY.

maioram, -ane, -on, obs. forms of MARJORAM.

maiosis, maiotic, obs. varr. MEIOSIS 3, MEIOTIC *a.* 2.

maïour, obs. form of MAJOR and MAYOR.

mair, northern form of MORE, and (NIGHT)MARE.

mair, mair-: see MAYOR, MAYOR-.

† **mairatour**, *adv. Sc. Obs.* Forms: see ATOUR. [f. *mair* MORE + ATOUR.] Moreover.

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* III. vi. 148 And mairatour, gif outhir wit, or fame, Or traist may be [etc.]. **1552** LYNDESAY *Monarche* 6155 And, mairatour, thay sall feill sic ane smell

Surmountyng far the fleure of earthly flowris. **1596** DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* IV. 225 He mairatour honouret chrste in his Preistes. **1819** W. TENNANT *Papistry Storm'd* (1827) 77 And mairatour, .. He did dislike baith Pape and Deil.

mairch, obs. *Sc.* form of MARCH *sb.* and *v.*

|| **maire**¹ ('maire). Also mairi. [Maori.] A name for several New Zealand trees with heavy close-grained wood: *a. Santalum cunninghamii*; *b. Olea* of various species; *c. Eugenia maire*.

1835 W. YATE *Acc. N. Zealand* (ed. 2) 41 Mairi—a tree of the Podocarpus species, growing from forty to sixty feet high. **1883** J. HECTOR *Handbk. N. Zealand* 132, 133 (Morris) Maire—a small tree ten to fifteen feet high; .. wood hard, close-grained, heavy. .. Black maire, *N.O. Jasmineae*; also Maire-rau-nui, *Olea Cunninghamii*.

|| **maire**² (mɛr). [Fr.; see MAYOR.] A mayor; the chief municipal officer of a French town or of one of the arrondissements or districts of Paris.

1790 H. WALPOLE *Let.* 30 Aug. (1905) XIV. 289 At Marseilles .. a Monsieur Cazalet, .. had been invited to dine with the maire! **a 1861** A. H. CLOUGH *Poems* (1862) 239 Their maire, he said, could neither write nor read. **1900** C. M. YONGE *Modern Broods* xiii. 121 She gabbed away most eloquently to the Maire, almost as fluently as a born Frenchwoman. **1955** *Times* 22 Aug. 8/6 As a record of continuous office-holding it is overshadowed by that of Edmond Mathis, maire of Ehuns in the Haute-Savoie from 1878 to 1953. **1964** C. MACKENZIE *My Life & Times* III. i. 31 Monsieur Boeuf the maire, who looked exactly like his name. **1974** S. SHELDON *Other Side of Midnight* II. 55 Let's get married by some maire in the country.

maire, obs. form of MAYOR, MORE.

|| **mairie** (meri). [Fr., f. *maire* mayor (see MAIRE²).] In France, a town hall; a public building housing the municipal offices of a town or arrondissement and often also serving as the official residence of the mayor.

1864 DICKENS *Mrs. Lirriper's Legacy* i, in *All Year Round* Extra Christmas No., 1 Dec. 8/2 The Major went down to the Mairie. **1896** E. DOWSON *Let.* c 25 Apr. (1967) 359 In his official capacity I cannot reach him, although I call daily at the mairie & at his house. **1925** E., O., & S. STWELL *Poor Young People* 13 Outside the mairie of this country place. **1935** W. FORTESCUE *Perfume from Provence* 82 The mysteries in the Mairie having been performed, the procession .. went into the church, where the Marriage Mass was celebrated. **1966** N. FREELING *King of Rainy Country* 96 A real French country mairie with grandiose pillars outside to support the dignity of the Republic. **1974** *Times* 16 Apr. 5/11 I found M. Jarrot at the mairie of Montceau-les-Mines.

mairmaid, mairman: see MERMAID, -MAN.

mairouer, -ir, obs. *Sc.* forms of MOREOVER.

mairt: see MART.

mais, maischloch, obs. ff. MESS, MASHLOCH.

maise, variant of MEASE *sb.*³

maise, maisels, obs. ff. MAIZE, MEASLES.

|| **maison** (mezɔ̃). Also 6 maisoun. [a. F. *maison*.]

1. A house. Now usu. in the sense of a business (esp. a fashion) house or firm.

The early (16th-17th c.) use of the word was *Sc.* **1570** *Satir. Poems Reform.* x. 412 With all foull vice thou hes defylde yair Maisoun. **a 1625** SIR J. SEMPLE *Picktooth for Pope* in *Harp Renfrew*. Ser. II. (1873) 19, I can but .. seek my meat through many an unknown Maison. **1922** JOYCE *Ulysses* 165 He went on by la Maison Claire. **1932** 'E. M. DELAFIELD' *Thank Heaven Fasting* I. ii. 32 The tall, yellow-headed assistant from the Maison Leroy in Sloane Street .. twisted the hot irons in and out of her hair. **1935** A. CHRISTIE *Death in Clouds* xiii. 138 I'll easily get what I want from Henri's or the Maison Richet. **1966** J. S. COX *Illustr. Dict. Hairdressing* 94 *Maison* .. A mode of address used by many fashionable hairdressers of the Victorian and Edwardian periods. .. The intention was to convey to the public that the firm had a knowledge of French hair styles. .. An example was *Maison Stephens et Cie.*, Queen's Road, Clifton. **1968** *Listener* 29 Aug. 280/2 The *spécialité* of this particular *maison* is the primal bourgeois myth, the Dick Whittington legend brought up to date. **1970** 'J. & E. BONETT' *Sound of Murder* ix. 112 In gold letters on a heart-shaped label were the words 'Maison Petronelle—Nail Lacquer'. **1971** D. AYERST *Guardian* xxiii. 330 Dresses by 'Maison N'Importe' and all the rest of it.

2. *Comb. maison close* [lit. 'closed house'], a brothel; *maison de couture*, a fashion house; *maison de passe* [lit. 'house of passage'], a brothel (see quot. 1967); *maison de santé* [lit. 'house of health'], a nursing home; also, *euphem.*, a home for the mentally sick; *maison tolérée* [lit. 'tolerated house'], a licensed brothel.

1939 E. AMBLER *Mask of Dimitrios* vii. 126 Your *maison close* must have proved disappointing. The inevitable Armenian girls, of course. **1950** *Landfall* IV. 124 The squalid harlot in the *maison close*. **1961** *Guardian* 10 Feb. 9/4 Toulouse-Lautrec .. became .. an inhabitant of the *Maisons Closes* where the girls regarded him as an amiable .. mascot. **1927** E. HEMINGWAY in *Scribner's Mag.* Apr. 359/2 The American lady had bought her own clothes for twenty years now from the same *maison de couturier* [sic] in the Rue Saint Honoré. **1933** A. CHRISTIE *Lord Edgware Dies* xii. 107 The name of Lao Tse would suggest to her a prize Pekingese dog, the name of Molière a *maison de couture*. **1964** A.

ADBURGHAM *Shops & Shopping* xxi. 247 Paul Poiret .. described .. a visit paid to his *maison de couture* by Margot Asquith. **1970** S. J. PERELMAN *Baby, it's Cold Inside* 53 The rigors of squiring her through a score of *maisons de couture, jewelers*, and millinery shops were .. unimaginable. **1960** B. MARSHALL *Divided Lady* xxix. 99 The hotel we drew up at eventually reminded me of a *maison-de-passe* I used to know in Barcelona. **1967** L. DEIGHTON *Expensive Place to Die* x. 71 It's not a brothel .. It's a *maison de passe*. It's a house that people go to when they already have a girl with them. **1841** POE *Murders in Rue Morgue* in *Tales* (1845) 142 Some raving maniac escaped from a neighbouring *Maison de Santé*. **1859** *Times* 5 Feb. 5/6 (Advt.), *Maison de Santé*, or Residence for Invalids. **1910** W. J. LOCKE *Simon* xxiv. 337 He seemed to be happy enough at the *maison de santé*. **1940** JOYCE *Let.* 3 Nov. (1966) III. 496, I had arranged for the reception at a Swiss *maison de santé*. **1942** 'A. BRIDGE' *Frontier Passage* vii. 125 We don't want him shut up in a *maison de santé* for spy mania. **1893** G. B. SHAW *Let.* 12 Dec. (1965) 412 A woman of bad character, proprietress of two *maisons tolérées* in Brussels. **1927** *Observer* 11 Dec. 20/2 Agreement on that point [sc. that abolition of the licensed houses of prostitution decreases the white slave traffic] greatly strengthens the hands of the League in working for the abolition of the *maison tolérée*. **1970** K. CHESNEY *Victorian Underworld* x. 343 Conditioned by her existence in a *maison tolérée*, .. she was very much in the hands of the bawd to whom she was consigned.

maison, obs. form of MASON.

maison-dieu: see MEASONDUE *Hist.*, hospital.

|| **maisonette** (meɪzə'net). Also maisonnette. [ad. Fr. *maisonnette*, diminutive of *maison* house. The correct spelling with -nn- is rarely found.]

1. A small house.

1818 LADY MORGAN *Autobiog.* (1859) 27 The Charlevilles have exchanged their maisonette in Berkeley Square for Queensberry House. **1880** OUIDA *Moths* I. 234 They all lived in a little maisonette in the park.

2. A part of a residential building which is let separately, usu. distinguished from a flat by not being all on one floor.

1912 *Chambers's Jnrl.* Feb. 144/2 Flats or maisonettes, such as Queen Anne's Mansions, Westminster, London. **1919** T. S. ELIOT *Whispers of Immortality* in *Poems*, Grishkin has a maisonette. **1923** A. HUXLEY *Antic Hay* ix. 129 'It's a dr-dreadful little maisonnette,' she explained. 'Full of awful things. We had to take it furnished.' **1957** *New Yorker* 5 Oct. 171/1 Le Corbusier wisely utilized the type of apartment the English call the maisonette, with a narrow private stairs to connect upper and lower rooms. **1959** *Times* 28 May 13/5 To-day one sees maisonnettes advertised as such but also covering a range of separate living accommodation from the hotch potch of the converted house to the modern slab block of flats. **1961** L. MUMFORD *City in Hist.* Note to plate 51, The London County Council's Roehampton estate, with its mixture of tower apartments and lower houses and maisonettes. **1975** J. SYMONS *Three Pipe Problem* iii. 22 Why did wretched house agents insist upon using not the word rooms, nor apartment, nor even flat, but the atrocious *maisonnette*?

maiss, variant of MEASE *v. Sc.*, to soothe.

maist, northern form of MOST.

maister: see MASTER.

† **maisterel** (l. *Obs. rare*-1. [f. *maister*, MASTER + -EL².] An imp or familiar.

1652 GAULE *Magastrom.* 25 Who is a consulter with familiar spirits? What? he that hath .. confariation with a petty Maisterell? *Ibid.* 179 How many magicians, .. have had their .. maisterels, and ministrals, theirimps, and familiars.

maistresse: see MAISTRICE *Obs.*, MISTRESS.

maistery, maistir: see MASTERY, MASTER.

maistre, obs. form of MASTER, MASTERY.

maistres(se), obs. form of MISTRESS.

maistri, obs. form of MASTERY.

† **maistrice**. Chiefly *Sc. Obs.* Forms: 4-5 *mastrice*, -is, *mais-*, *maystries*, -yes, -yse, 5-6 *mastres*, 4-6 *maistres*, 5-6 *maistrice*, 7 *maistresse*. [a. OF. *maistrise* (mod.F. *maîtrise*), f. *maître* MASTER. In 16-17th c. confused with the pl. of MASTERY, q.v.] = MASTERY in various senses; superiority, superior force or skill; a deed of might or skill, a feat. *to make maistrice*: to display one's power or skill.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 14611 Quar es nu .. pis prophete .. Nu sal he sceu vs his maistris. **13.. K. Alis.** 5591 By maistres, be werres he conquerde. **1375** BARBOUR *Bruce* IV. 524 And it, that ouris suld be of richt, Throu thair maistrice thai occupy. *Ibid.* vi. 566 The hund did than sa gret maistris, That he [etc.]. **a 1400** *Pistill of Susan* 227 He was .. More miyti mon þen he his Maistris to Make. **c 1400** *Sowdone Bab.* 3117 Lenger durste thay no maystryes make, Thai were so sore agaste. **c 1400** *Rom. Rose* 4172 And eek amidde this purpryse Was maad a tour of gret maistryse. **a 1400-50** *Alexander* 333 þe renke .. Gase him doune .. Furthe to make his maistryse and mose in his arte. **c 1400** *Towneley Myst.* xxv. 232 Tell me in this tye what mastres thou makys here. **c 1470** HENRY *Wallace* x. 696 Quhat Sotheroun thai outrak Contrar the Scottis com neur maistrice to mak. **1526** TINDALE *1 Cor.* ix. 25 Every man that proveth mastres abstaineth from all thynges. **c 1560** A. SCOTT *Poems* (S.T.S.) vi. 8 So luve garris sober wemen small Get maistrice our grit

men of gud. 1680 AUBREY in *Lett. Emin. Persons* (1813) III. 566 Notwithstanding his great wit and maistrerie in rhetoric etc. he will oftentimes be guilty of misspelling in English.

† **maistrerie**, *v.* *Obs.* [ad. OF. *maistrerie*, *f.* *maistrerie* MASTER *sb.*] *trans.* = MASTER *v.*

c 1412 HOCLEVE *De Reg. Princ.* 1845 Naght is his goost maistrised With daunger. *Ibid.* 4603 Of so seekly a condicoun, That it may by no cure be maistrised. 1481 CAXTON *Myrr.* 1. v. 26 They [*sc.* unlearned clerks] be called maistres wrongfully, for vanyte maistryeth them. c 1532 DU WES *Introd. Fr.* in *Palsgr.* 950 *Maistrerie*, to mastry.

maistrerie, *obs.* form of MASTERY.

maistry ('meistri). *Indian.* Also *maistri*, *mistry*. [Hindī *mīstri*, corruption of Pg. *mestre* master.] A master-workman, a foreman; applied also to a skilled workman, e.g. a cook, a tailor.

1798 WELLINGTON in *Owen Mrq. Wellesley's Desp.* (1877) 765 These are to be had in any number by making advances to the bullock owners or maistries. 1849 E. B. EASTWICK *Dry Leaves* 135 The head maistri, or builder, had discovered... that some of the workmen had deserted. 1880 C. R. MARKHAM *Peruv. Bark* 362 The usual method of obtaining labourers is to employ a native maistry, who engages to enlist a fixed number of coolies.

maistry(e, maistur), *obs.* ff. MASTERY, MASTER.

mait, *Sc.* form of MATE *sb.*, *a.*, and *v.*

maiter, **maith**, *obs.* ff. MATTER, MAIZE.

maith, *Sc.* variant of MATHE, maggot.

maithen, **maithes**: see MAYTHEN, MAYTHE.

Maithili ('maithli). The name of a dialect of Bihari, one of the Indo-Aryan group of languages; also, the name of its script.

1881 G. A. GRIERSON *Introd. Maithili Lang. of N. Bihar* 1. i. 5 The Maithili character is nearly the same as Bangali, differing only in one or two letters. *Ibid.* ii. 8 Words derived direct from the Samskrit, which were originally neuter, become masculine in Maithili. 1928 *Funk's Stand. Dict.* 1494/3 Many lyrics in Maithili script date from the 15th century. 1948 D. DIRINGER *Alphabet* 11. vi. 365 The Oriya, Maithili and Early Manipuri characters seem... to be somewhat connected with the Bengali script. 1962 D. C. SWANSON in *Householder & Saporta Probl. Lexicogr.* 1. 74. I have been unable to elicit any ['diminutive' suffixes] from speakers of... Maithili. 1968 *Encycl. Brit.* III. 606/1 Maithili is the dialect of the old country of Mithila or Tirhut, famous from ancient times for its learning... The only dialect which has any real literature is Maithili.

maitles, *obs.* variant of MIGHTLESS.

|| **Maitrank** ('maitranjk). [G., *f.* *Mai* May + *trank* drink, beverage.] = *May-drink* (MAY *sb.* 3 5a).

1858 GEO. ELIOT *Jrnl.* in *J. W. Cross George Eliot's Life* (1885) II. viii. 41 Delicious *Mai-trank*, made by putting the fresh *Waldmeister*—a cruciferous plant with a small white flower... into mild wine, together with sugar. 1897 G. DU MAURIER *Martian* 273 You might sit for sixpence in a pretty garden and drink coffee, beer, or Maitrank. 1899 G. JEKYLL *Wood & Garden* vi. 60 The pretty little Woodruff... revives memories... of Maitrank, that best of the 'cup' tribe of pleasant drinks, whose flavour is borrowed from its flowering tips.

|| **maître** (metr). [Fr., = master.] 1. *slang.* Also **maître d'**, **maître de** (metr də or di). Used *ellipt.* for MAÎTRE D'HÔTEL 2.

1899 R. WHITEING *No. 5 John St.* xviii. 188 But the viands! Some of them, as the maître is so good as to tell me... come straight from Paris. 1953 P. ADLER *House is not Home* (1954) 1. 16 Hat-check girls, waiters, the maître d', some nicely-dressed people... all spoke to Harry. 1959 *Guardian* 12 Dec. 3/1 The maître de (they do not bother about the 'hotel' bit) ushered... parties... to tables. 1967 C. DRUMMOND *Death at Furlong Post* iv. 56 A very large steak... made with great blobs of butter by a spivvy little maître with a spirit stove. 1969 A. GLYN *Dragon Variation* vii. 208 The maître d', who knew her well, greeted her and led her to her usual table on the north side. 1973 M. CATTO *Sam Casanova* iv. 74 With the help of the maître who looked after the cellar they chose a fabulous Chateau d'Yquem. 1973 W. MCCARTHY *Detail* iii. 161 I've just brought over a new maître de, a young Italian fellow who will be running the place [*sc.* a restaurant]. 1974 *Publishers Weekly* 17 June 10/1 The sort of lady who is instinctively escorted to corner tables by maîtres d'.

2. The title and form of address of a French lawyer.

1883 C. M. YONGE *Stray Pearls* I. xvi. 211 Technically he [*sc.* a lawyer] was only Maître Darpent, and his mother only would have been called Mademoiselle. Monsieur and Madame were much more jealously limited to nobility than... now. 1910 BARONESS ORCZY *Lady Molly of Scotland Yard* vi. 148, I hear from Maître Vendôme that he has safely received my letter. *Ibid.* 165 He was met by his late aunt's lawyer, Maître Vendôme. 1957 D. DU MAURIER *Scapagoat* xxiii. 305 The lawyer bowed. 'You will have the kindness, Maître, to see that notification of the death goes to the newspapers.' 1971 *Guardian* 15 Sept. 2/6 Maître Nicolet then said in court that the centre of the European gang was a Frenchman.

3. **a. maître d'armes** (metr darm) [lit. 'master of arms'], a fencing instructor.

1896 G. A. HENTY *Through Russian Snows* vii. 143 The veterans were always ready to give him lessons with the sabre or rapier in addition to those he received from the maître d'armes of the regiment. 1932 *Times Lit. Suppl.* 24 Mar. 220/2 He will by then be lost in a maze of technical

terms... and will fly to a maître d'armes for instruction. 1956 J. D. AYLWARD *Eng. Master of Arms* ix. 110 He was... abreast of the progress made during the seventeenth century by the great French maîtres d'armes. 1961 F. C. AVIS *Sportsman's Gloss.* 194 *Maître d'Armes*, a master of arms or fencing master.

b. maître de ballet (metr də bale) [lit. 'ballet-master'], originally one who composed and superintended the production and performance of a ballet; now, a trainer of ballet dancers; hence **maîtresse de ballet**, the female counterpart.

1823 T. CREEVEY *Lett. in Creevey Papers* (1903) II. iii. 64 Yesterday I spent a very amusing hour with Sefton at the Opera House, seeing the maître de ballet manœuvre about 50 figurantes for the approaching new ballet of *Alfred*. 1828 J. EBERS *Seven Yrs. King's Theatre* xii. 351 An amiable and able individual... has experienced the common fate of mortality; I mean M. Boisgerard, the second Maître de Ballet. 1845 *Morning Post* 9 Apr. 5/5 *Maîtres de ballet* have to begin a new course of study. 1913 A. E. JOHNSON *Russ. Ballet* 3 But though his [*sc.* Noverre's] ambition as a maître de ballet outran his perceptions as an artist... he initiated and firmly established a new form of art. 1915 M. E. PERUGINI *Art of Ballet* xxxiii. 278 A wise choice was made in the selection of the late Madame Katti Lanner as *maîtresse de ballet*. 1959 *Times* 1 Sept. 11/3 Under its maître de ballet... it has reached international standards. 1975 *Times* 27 May 11/5 Hu's fight master is a former Peking maître de ballet.

|| **maître d'hôtel** (metr dotel). Also 6 **maistre d'hostell**. [Fr. phrase = 'house-master'.]

1. A head domestic, a major-domo, a steward or butler.

1540 in *Ellis Orig. Lett. Ser.* III. III. 252 Tannagel, the maistre d'hostell with vij persons. 1695 EARL OF PERTH *Lett.* (Camden) 64 A marquise who is his maître d'hôtel [Meant for a fem.]. 1704 ADDISON *Italy* (1705) 488 His chief Lay-Officer is the Grand Maître d'Hôtel or High Steward of the Household. 1769 *Ann. Reg.* 104 His royal highness gave to the maître de hotel who was charged with it [a present] a gold snuff-box. 1849 THACKERAY *Pendennis* lxxv (*init.*), Frederic Lightfoot, formerly maître d'hôtel in the service of Sir Francis Clavering.

2. A hotel manager; now usually the manager of a hotel dining-room, a head waiter.

1891 R. H. SAVAGE *My Official Wife* iv. 43 The attentive maître d'hôtel flew past us and threw open the door of a splendid apartment. 1907 E. GLYN *Three Weeks* i. 17 Her red wine the maître d'hôtel poured into her glass himself. 1923 M. ARLEN *These Charming People* 85 The agreeable and polished M. Risotto, prince of maître d'hôtels, chanced by our table. 1959 T. S. ELIOT *Elder Statesman* 1. 9 The maître d'hôtel and the waiters all seem to be your intimate friends. 1973 D. MILLER *Chinese Jade Affair* xvii. 157 The 'canard aux navets' was brought to the table by the Maître d'Hotel himself.

3. *attrib.* (See *quots.*)

1845 E. ACTON *Mod. Cookery* (ed. 2) iv. 107 *French Maître d'Hotel, or Steward's Sauce.* Add to half a pint of rich, pale veal gravy... salt, minced parsley, and lemon-juice. 1861 MRS. BEETON *Bk. Househ. Managem.* x. 223 *Maître d'Hôtel Butter*, for putting into Broiled Fish just before it is sent to Table. *Maître d'Hôtel Sauce (Hot)*, to serve with Calf's Head, Boiled Eels, and different Fish. 1951 *Good Househ. Home Encl.* 543/2 Simply prepared dishes garnished with maître d'hôtel butter. 1965 *House & Garden* Dec. 84/2 *Maître d'hôtel.* If given this name, a dish will probably be fairly quickly and simply cooked—a grill or something like that—and it will include parsley in some form or other. When used to describe butter, it means that the butter has been seasoned, has chopped parsley and lemon juice worked into it and is then put to get cold so that it can be made into pats. 1974 *Times* 6 Nov. 14/8 My salmon steak with maître d'hotel butter was good.

|| **maîtresse** (metres). [Fr., *mistress.*] Used in phrases, as **maîtresse en titre** [lit. 'mistress in name'], an official or acknowledged mistress; **maîtresse femme**, a strong-willed or domineering woman.

1839 THACKERAY *Catherine in Fraser's Mag.* July 104/1 We had a great mind to make... Mrs. Catherine maîtresse en titre to Mr. Alexander Pope. 1853 C. BRONTË *Villette* III. xxxii. 83 Ah! I know you well... cette maîtresse-femme, my cousin Beck herself. 1876 C. M. YONGE *Womankind* xxii. 179 There are four kinds of wives—the cowed woman, the dead-weight, the maîtresse femme, and the helpmeet. 1925 W. J. LOCKE *Great Pandolfo* xix. 240 She had been the maîtresse en titre of one of his friends. 1929 S. RUNCIMAN *Emperor Romanus Lecapenus* ii. 42 At first Leo did not dare to marry her: though he took her to the Palace as an acknowledged maîtresse en titre. 1929 C. L. THOMSON *Jane Austen* i. 50 The wonderful heroine [of *Corinne*], a maîtresse femme like Mme de Staël herself. 1931 *Times Lit. Suppl.* 9 July 544/1 She tells of... dwarf, and cicisbeo, and maîtresse en titre. 1936 G. B. SHAW *Millionaires* Pref. 105 In the humblest cabin that contains a family you may find a maîtresse femme who rules in the household by a sort of divine right. *Ibid.* 107 Queen Elizabeth was a maîtresse femme. 1953 M. STEEN *Anna Fitzalan* iii. 72 For two and a half years Anna fulfilled... the functions of a nurse, as well as those of a maîtresse en titre of Evan's household. 1964 *Guardian* 26 Oct. 16/8 An accredited speech-writer is, like a 'maîtresse en titre', an offence to public morals. 1973 D. CHANDLER *Marlborough* i. 5 Arabella [Churchill] was... combining the roles of maid-of-honour to the Duchess and maîtresse-en-titre to the Duke, to whom she bore several children. 1973 E. HYAMS *Final Agenda* viii. 98 The widow was a maîtresse femme whose place in the hierarchy was three steps higher than that of her... husband.

Maitreya (ma'trejšə). [Skr., *f.* *maitrī* friendship.] In Buddhist theology, the name of

the Buddha who will appear in the future; also, an artistic representation of this future Buddha.

1889 M. MONIER-WILLIAMS *Buddhism* iv. 135 Gautama is the fourth Buddha of the present age... He is to be followed by the fifth Buddha, Maitreya (a name meaning 'full of love towards all beings'). 1923 A. B. KEITH *Buddhist Philos.* xvii. 289 We have the Buddha's own authority for the advent of Maitreya. 1933 E. J. THOMAS *Hist. Buddhist Thought* xiii. 168 As a part of this doctrine of a succession of Buddhas arose the belief in a future Buddha, Metteyya, or Maitreya. 1961 *Guardian* 23 Mar. 11/3 A seated Maitreya in gilt bronze, Silla—early seventh century. 1972 P. M. BARTZ S. *Korea* 142/1 The figures are *miroks*, images of Maitreya, the Buddha of the future. 1972 D. BLOODWORTH *Any Number can Play* iii. 17 The guru strikingly resembled the Maitreya who would one day come to herald an age of happiness.

† **maitrise**, *v.* *Obs. rare*—1. [ad. F. *maitriser*, *f.* *maitrise*: see MAISTRICE.] *trans.* To make oneself master of, to conquer.

1636 BRATHWAIT *Rom. Emp.* 125 Hee recovered France newly over-run and maitrised by the Barbarians.

maize (meiz). Forms: 6 **maith**, **mayis**, 6–8 **mais**, **maiz**, (7 **maes**, **maix**, **maijs**, **maze**, **mass**, 8 **mazē**), 7–8 **mayz(e)**, 7–8 **mays**, (9 **mais(e)**), 7– **maize**. Also 6 in mod.L. form **maizium**. [*a.* Sp. *maiz* (formerly also *mahiz*, *mahis*, *mayz*), a word of the Cuban dialect, the pronunciation of which is rendered by Oviedo in Sp. orthography as *maisi* or *majisi*; prob. identical with the Arawak (Guiana) *marisi*, and the Carib 'márichi, bled d'Inane' (Breton, *Dict. Caraïbe*, 1665). Cf. F. *maïs*, in 16th c. *mahiz* (1555 in *Hatz.-Darm.*)]

1. An American graminaceous plant (*Zea Mays*) or the grain produced by it; = INDIAN CORN.

a. The plant.

1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* i. xviii. 21 In steed of corn they sow Maith [Fr. *ils sement du Maith*], which is a kind of grosse Mill. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* vi. i. 561 The fields of Mais the great stalks whereof were trodden downe. 1613 R. HARCOURT *Voy. to Guiana* 28 There is a kind of great wheat, called Maix, of some it is called Guinea wheat. 1672 JOSSELYN *New Eng. Rarities* 17 They [Raccoons] feed upon Mass, and do infest our Indian Corn very much. 1674 — *Voy. New Eng.* 73 Maze, otherwise called Turkiewheat, or rather Indian-wheat, because it came first from thence. 1742 COLLINS *Ecl.* iii. 6 'Tis sweet... scent the breathing maize at setting day. 1861 TYLOR *Anahuac* ix. 228 The Mexicans were cultivating maize and tobacco when the Spaniards invaded the country.

b. The grain.

1555 EDEN *Decades* 3 This kynde of grayne they call maizium. c 1565 SPARKE *Sir J. Hawkins' 2nd Voy.* in *Hakluyt* (1589) 540 *Mayis* maketh good saoury bread. 1594 R. ASHLEY tr. *Loys le Roy* 15 b, Throughout the western Islands they make bread of a kind of wheat called Mahiz. 1596 RALEIGH *Discov. Gviana* 3 It hath also for bread sufficient Mais, Cassau. 1600 HAKLUYT *Voy.* (1810) III. 602 A corne called Maiz, in bignesse of a pease, the eare whereof is much like to a teassel. a 1626 BACON *Med. Rem.* Wks. 1857 III. 828 Take of Indian maiz half a pound. 1732 ARBUTHNOT *Rules of Diet* i. 250 Mays is not so easily brought to Fermentation. 1832 *Veg. Subst. Food* 101 Maize is said to contain no gluten, and little... saccharine matter. 1855 LONGE. *Hiauw*. xvii. 159 They... Beat to death poor Pau-Puk-Keewis, Pounded him as maize is pounded. 1894 *Century Mag.* Apr. 849 The first generations of English-Americans subsisted mainly on maize.

2. **water maize** [*Sp.* *maiz del agua*], the *Victoria regia*, so called because of its farinaceous seeds (*Treas. Bot.* 1866); **mountain maize**, the genus *Ombrophytum* (Miller *Plant-n.* 1884).

3. Adopted as the name of one of the coal-tar colours, a pale yellow resembling that of maize. Freq. denoting a colour of cloth or dress-material.

1838 E. GROSVENOR *Jrnl.* 9 June in G. Huxley *Lady Elizabeth & the Grosvenors* (1965) iii. 78 Succeeded in finding... a maize and silver gown. 1853 MRS. GASKELL *Cranford* xiii. 244 If a happy sea-green could be met with, the gown was to be sea-green; if not she inclined to maize. 1858 GEO. ELIOT *Scenes Clerical Life* I. ii. 32 Maize is a colour that decidedly did not suit his complexion. 1890 THORPE *Dict. Appl. Chem.* I. 263 The sodium salt of azoxystilbene-disulphonic acid... known in commerce as 'sun yellow' or 'maize'. 1923 *Daily Mail* 15 June 6 (Advnt.), Crepe de Chine... newest shades, including: Pale Pink, ... Maize, Lemon. 1970 *Cape Times* 28 Oct. 19/3 (Advnt.), Rambler Rogue, 1970, 5500 miles, maize with cognac trim. 1975 *New Yorker* 26 May 54/1 (Advnt.), Our all silk honan tie... Navy, red, brown, maize, rust, bottle green.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as **maize-beer**, **-bread**, **-cob**, **-colour**, **-cutter**, **-ear**, **-field**, **-flour**, **-garden**, **-grain**, **-grits**, **-harvest**, **-meal**, **-oil**, **-plant**, **-stalk**, **-starch**, **-straw**, **-trough**, **-whiskey**; **maize-coloured**, **-fed** adjs.; **maize-husking**, **maize-poisoning** vbl. sbs.; **maize-bird**, an American blackbird of the subfamily *Agelaiinae*, esp. *Agelaius phoeniceus*, so called from its fondness for maize; **maize-cream**, a decoction or gruel of maize or maize-meal; **maize-eater**, a South American maize-bird; **maize-smut**, a destructive fungus (*Ustilago Maydis*) attacking the maize-plant; **maize-thief** = *maize-bird*; **maize-yellow**, a yellow like that of maize.

1887 MOLONEY *Forestry W. Afr.* 450 In South America a kind of beer called Chica or 'Maize beer' is made from the

grain. 1837 SWAINSON *Nat. Hist. Birds* II. 100 The Agelaine, or *maize-birds. 1855 KINGSLEY *Westw. Ho!* xv. Baskets. freighted with. *maize-bread. 1890 O. CRAWFORD *Round Cal. Portugal* 197 Now the broad fields of maize are cut and the *maize-cobs garnered. 1862 O'NEILL *Dict. Calico Printing*, etc., *Maize colour, a low toned yellow orange. 1861 *Englishwoman. Dom. Mag.* III. 263/1 One skein of gold or *maize-coloured Russia braid. 1626 BACON *Sylva* §49 Indian Maiz. . . must be thoroughly boyled, and made into a *Maiz-Creame, like a Barley Creame. 1855 LONGF. *Hiaw.* XIII. 41 Wagemin, the thief of cornfields! Paimosaid, who steals the *maize-ear! 1894 *Times* (weekly ed.) 2 Feb. 89/3 The wheat-fed pork of the North West may yet compete with the *maize-fed pork of Chicago. 1771 J. R. FORSTER tr. *Kalm's Trav. N. Amer.* II. 77 They [birds] assemble by thousands in the *maize-fields, and live at discretion. 1855 LONGF. *Hiaw.* XIII. 21 All around the happy village Stood the maize-fields. 1843 PRESCOTT *Mexico* (1850) I. 131 Pastry, for which their *maize-flour and sugar supplied ample materials. 1899 WERNER *Capt. of Locusts* 263 They . . carried her to the grove beyond the *maize-gardens. 1880 C. R. MARKHAM *Peruv. Bark* 479 The grains [of Cuzco maize] are four or five times the size of ordinary *maize grains. 1901 *Oxford Times* 9 Mar. 7/1 [The advertisers] have never used any . . *maize-grits, or any other substitute for either malt or hops. 1828 P. CUNNINGHAM *N. S. Wales* (ed. 3) II. 22, I chanced to stop for the night at the house of a gentleman during the *maize-harvest. *Ibid.* 293 Their diet. . . [should] consist principally of *maize meal. 1871 KINGSLEY *At Last* xvi, The Red Indians looked on Mondamin, the *maize-plant, as a gift of god. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* II. 801 The special characters of *maize poisoning may be due to some peculiarity in the chemical structure of this grain itself. 1896 P. A. BRUCE *Econ. Hist. Virginia* I. 167 Except the juice sucked from the crushed fibre of the *maize-stalk, they had no knowledge of any spirits. 1887 MOLONEY *Forestry W. Afr.* 450 The finer qualities of *Maize starch are largely used as a substitute for arrowroot. 1886 W. J. TUCKER *E. Europe* 299 A hole in the *maize-straw thatched roofs served as chimney. 1772 J. R. FORSTER tr. *Kalm's Trav. N. Amer.* I. 372 The laws of Pennsylvania . . have settled a premium of three-pence a dozen for dead *maize thieves. 1853 F. O. MORRIS *Hist. Brit. Birds* III. 9 Red-winged maize-bird. . . Maize-thief. 1851 MAYNE REID *Scalp Hunt.* XIII. 98 Your horse is standing at the *maize-trough. 1893 LELAND *Mem.* I. 13 *Maize-whiskey could be bought then for fifteen cents a gallon. 1897 C. T. DAVIS *Manuf. Leather* (ed. 2) 607 Light ochre yellow, *maize yellow to dark gold ochre yellow.

maizena (mei'zi:nə). [Arbitrarily f. MAIZE.] Maize-starch prepared for use as food. Also *attrib.*

1862 in *Rep. Juries Exhib.* 1862 (1863) III. A. 13. 1862 MRS. HAWTHORNE in *N. Hawthorne & Wife* (1885) II. 326, I carried to Mrs. Alcott early this morning some maizena blanc-mange. a 1875 F. OATES *Matabele Land* (1889) 24 Made into a pudding with maizena.

'maizer. [f. MAIZE + -ER.] A maize-bird. 1837 SWAINSON *Nat. Hist. Birds* II. 275 Subfam. *Agelaiæ* [i.e. *Agelaiæ*] Maizers.

|| maja ('maxa). [Sp., fem. of MAJO.] A Spanish woman who dresses gaily. Also *attrib.*

1832 [see MAJO]. 1840 LONGF. *Sp. Stud.* II. i, Now bring me, dear Dolores, my basquina, My richest maja dress.

majerom, obs. form of MARJORAM.

maje'starian, *a. nonce-wd.* [f. MAJESTY + -arian.] Used humorously for: (Her) Majesty's. 1857 CLOUGH *Poems*, etc. (1869) I. 115 He is to have a deer-stalking party to-morrow, Lord Adolphus Fitzclarence, and other majestarian officers.

† **majestate.** *Obs. rare*-1. [ad. L. *majestātem* MAJESTY.] Majesty.

1533 GAU *Richt Vay* (1888) 32 Thir iii persons ar equal in power maiestate and in ewer lestyng.

majestatic (mædʒɪ'stætɪk), *a.* Now *rare*. [ad. med.L. *majestatic-us*, f. *majestāt-* MAJESTY.] Pertaining to the majesty of God. Cf. MAJESTICAL 2.

1659 HAMMOND *On Ps.* lxxxv. 9 The glorious majestatic presence or inhabitation of God. 1695 BP. PATRICK *Comm. Gen.* iii. 8 They heard the Voice of the Lord. . . The Sound of the Majestatic Presence, or the Glory of the Lord. a 1711 KEN *Hymns Evang.* Poct. Wks. 1721 I. 14 To gain a transient beatifick sight, Of Jesus rob'd in Majestatic Light. 1756 AMORY *Buncle* (1770) II. 53 We must distinguish. . . between the essential and the majestatic presence of God.

So † **maje'statical a.**, in the same sense. a 1694 J. SCOTT *Wks.* (1718) II. 493 He placed a great Part of the Glory of his Majestatical Presence in the Tabernacle.

† **majestative**, *a.* *Obs.*-0 [ad. late L. *majestativ-us*, f. *majestāt-* MAJESTY: see -IVE.] Majestic.

1656 in BLOUNT *Glossogr.* Hence † **majestativeness.** *Obs.*-0 1727 in BAILEY vol. II.

majesterialty, majesterycall: see MAGIST-.

majestic (mædʒɪ'stɪk), *a.* [f. MAJESTY + -IC.] Possessing or characterized by majesty; of imposing dignity or grandeur. *a.* Of persons, their attributes, etc.

1610 G. FLETCHER *Christ's Vict.* I. xvi, Bowing her self with a majestique air. a 1652 BROME *Queene's Exch.* I. i. Wks. 1873 III. 458 Your no less prudent than Majestic Father With power & policy enrich this Land. a 1700 DRYDEN *Flower & Leaf* 176 But in the midst was seen A lady of a more majestic mien. 1725 DE FOE *Voy. round World* (1840) 132 He was grave and majestic, and carried it something like a king. 1807 CRABBE *Par. Reg.* III. 812 His

stride majestic and his frown severe. 1856 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* (1858) I. ii. 173 Amidst the easy freedom of his address, his manner remained majestic. 1866 LIDDON *Bamp. Lect.* v. (1875) 225 St. John is spiritually as simple as he is intellectually majestic. 1871 R. ELLIS tr. *Callulus* lxxxvi. 1 Lovely to many a man is Quintia; shapely, majestic, Stately, to me.

Comb. 1870 L'ESTRANGE *Miss Mitford* I. vi. 168 A fine majestic-looking old woman of sixty.

b. Of things material and immaterial. 1601 SHAKS. *Jul. C.* I. ii. 130 It doth amaze me, A man of such a feeble temper should So get the start of the Maiesticke world. 1610 — *Temp.* IV. i. 118 This is a most maiesticke vision. 1664 EVELYN *Sylva* iv. (1679) 33 No Tree whatsoever, becoming long Walks and Avenues, comparably to this Majestick plant [the Elm]. a 1704 T. BROWN *Prolog. 1st Sat. Persius* Wks. ed. 1730 I. 51 Virgil's great majestic lines. 1742 YOUNG *Nt. Th.* III. 193 This Heav'n-assum'd majestic Robe of Earth, He deign'd to wear. 1794 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Myst. Udolpho* i. The view was bounded by the majestic Pyrenees. 1833-6 J. H. NEWMAN *Hist. Sk.* (1873) I. iv. i. 360 There they [Ambrosian chants] are in use still, in all the majestic austerity which gave them their original power. 1879 GEO. ELIOT *Theo. Such* ii. 32 Clad in the majestic folds of the himation.

Hence † **ma'jesticness, majesty.** a 1643 CARTWRIGHT *To C'tess Carlisle* 24 Such a . . . Lovely, self-arm'd, naked Majesticness. 1685 H. MORE *Illustr.*, etc. 263 Which is a marvellous manner of Transition . . . suitable to the usual Majesticness of this Book of the Apocalypse.

Ma'jestic, sb. [f. the adj.] A variety of potato, producing light-skinned, kidney-shaped tubers.

1917 T. W. SANDERS *Bk. Potato* (ed. 3) xviii. 99 *Majestic*, tubers, oval-shaped; hardy, strong grower; enormous cropper; fine quality and appearance. 1926 R. N. SALAMAN *Potato Varieties* xxvii. 285 *Majestic* has attained great popularity, and today is one of the most widely grown field crop potatoes in the country. 1956 S. M. GAULT *Vegetables* x. 203 *Main Crop. Majestic*, a heavy cropping white kidney, with shallow-eyed large tubers. 1963 *Times* 22 Apr. 2/6 *Majestic*, which takes up over 50 per cent of the maincrop acreage, was introduced in 1912.

majestical (mædʒɪ'stɪkəl), *a.* Now chiefly *poet.* [Formed as MAJESTIC *a.*: see -ICAL.]

1. = MAJESTIC. *a.* Of persons, their attributes, etc. (*occas.* ironical).

1589 HORSEY *Trav.* (Hakl. Soc.) App. 295 Kynore [? read Kyuore = cover] my good lord, with thy princely wisdom and majestyecall clemency this unwilling fault comyttd. 1593 NASHE *Christ's T. Ded.* 2 All those maiesticall wit forestalling worthies of your sexe. 1617 MORYSON *Itin.* II. 99 His person and carriage was most comely, and (if I may use the word) Maiesticall. 1652-62 HEYLIN *Cosmogr.* I. (1682) 207 Their gate is . . . very stately and majestic. 1663 COWLEY *Ess.*, *Greatness* (1688) 121 If I were ever to fall in love again . . . it would be, I think, with Prettiness, rather than with Majestic Beauty. 1781 JUSTAMOND *Priv. Life Lewis XV.* II. 214 His entrance . . . was splendid and majestic. 1821 BYRON *Sardan.* II. i. 532 His marble face majestic Frowns. 1866 J. H. NEWMAN *Gerontius* iv. 30 And therefore is it, in respect of man, Those fallen ones show so majestic. 1876 BANCROFT *Hist. U.S.* I. iv. 101 A grave and majestic countenance.

b. Of things material and immaterial. 1579 LYLly *Euphues* (Arb.) 161 What can we beholde more noble then the world. . . ? what more maiesticall to the sight, or more constant in substance? a 1586 SIDNEY *Apol. Poetrie* (Arb.) 65 Theyr Playes. . . thrust in Clownes by head and shoulders, to play a part in maiesticall matters. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* I. ii. iv. (1651) 17 Suppose you were now brought into some . . . Majesticall Palace. 1651 N. BACON *Disc. Govt.* II. xi. (1739) 58 War is ever terrible, but if just and well governed, majestic. 1693 DRYDEN *Ess.*, *Orig. Satire* (ed. Ker) II. 107 The first six lines of the stanza seem majestic and severe. 1851 LONGF. *Gold. Leg. v. Inn at Genoa* 4 It is the sea, . . . Silent, majestic and slow. 1867 M. ARNOLD *Celtic Lit.* 61 An older architecture, greater, cunninger, more majestic.

† 2. = MAJESTATIC. *Obs.* 1581 E. CAMPION in *Confer.* III. (1584) R ij, S. Augustine excludeth not by maiestical presence al bodily presence. 1597 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* v. lv. §6 If his Maiesticall body have now any such new property. 1633 BP. HALL *Hard Texts*, O. T. 291 It pleased the Lord to represent unto me a cleare signe of the maiestical presence of the Sonne of God, sitting on high, upon a glorious throne. a 1638 MEDE *Wks.* (1672) 639 The proper place where the Majesticall Glory is revealed, is the Heavens. 1675 BROOKS *Gold. Key* Wks. 1867 V. 526 The presence of God with his people is very majestic. a 1680 CHARNOCK *Attrib. God* (1682) 257 [Heaven] 'Tis the Court of his Majesticall presence.

Hence † **ma'jesticallness, majesty.** 1613 *Decl. Arriv. C. Haga at Constantinople* 14 The Maiesticalnesse of Our Royall and Princely State. 1652 KIRKMAN *Clerio & Lozia* 78 This splendid greatness of a maid surpassed the maiesticalness of the purest French Lillies of King Henry the third. 1727 BAILEY vol. II. 1905 *Westm. Gaz.* 19 Apr. 1/3 The maiesticalness of this master-work of human genius and human sorrows.

majestically (mædʒɪ'stɪkəlɪ), *adv.* [f. MAJESTIC, -ICAL: see -ICALLY.] In a majestic manner; with majesty, imposing dignity or grandeur.

1596 SHAKS. *I Hen. IV.* II. iv. 479 If thou do'st it halfe so grauely, so majestically [etc.]. 1670 CLARENDON *Contempl. Ps.* Tracts (1727) 568 If princes would . . . majestically suppress haughty and impetuous transgressors. 1697 DRYDEN *Æneid* ix. 35 Silent they move; majestically slow, Like ebbing Nile, or Ganges in his flow. 1725 POPE *Odyss.* VI. 158 He bends his way Majestically fierce, to seize his prey. 1853 J. H. NEWMAN *Hist. Sk.* (1873) II. i. iii. 126 The great stream of the Po. . . flows majestically through its length. 1896 *Law Times* C. 489/2 Inglis. . . stalked majestically out of Court, looking neither to the right hand nor to the left.

† **ma'jestify, v.** *Obs. rare*-1. [f. MAJESTY + -FY.] *trans.* To make majestic.

1616 LANE *Cont. Sqr.'s T.* XII. (1887) 24 Vppon his helme a plume of white and redd maiestified his pace.

ma'jestuous, a. rare. Also ? majesticous. [a. F. *majestueux*, f. *majesté* MAJESTY, after *voluptueux* VOLUPTUOUS.] Majestic.

1685 *Gracian's Courtiers Orac.* 65 The other [employments] are more majestuous, and as such, attract more veneration. 1864 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* IV. 252 That voice 'sombre and majesticous'.

majesty ('mædʒɪstɪ). Forms: 4-5 *magestee*, 4-6 *mai-*, *maj-*, *mageste*, (5 *maiestee*, *magiste*), 5-6 *magestie*, -y, 5-7 *maiesty*, *majestie*, (6 *maiestye*, *majistye*), 6-7 *maieste*, (7 *majiste*), 6- *majesty*. [a. F. *majesté*, ad. L. *majestāt-em*, *majestās*, f. **mājes-*, ablaut-var. of **mājos-* (*mājus*, *mājōr-em* greater: see MAJOR) + -tāt-: see -TY. Cf. Pr. *mai-*, *majestat*, It. *magestà*, *maestà*, Sp. *majestad*, Pg. *magestade*; also G. *majestāt*, Du. *majesteit*.]

1. *a.* The dignity or greatness of a sovereign; sovereign power, sovereignty. Also *concr.* or *semi-concr.* The person or personality of a sovereign.

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* I. 431 [Edward I loquitur] Hys fadyr . . . wes agayne my maieste. c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 2632 A nobill kyng & nomekwthel. . . Let mene to your maiesty þe mynde of my tale. c 1460 FORTESCUE *Abs. & Lim. Mon.* vii. (1885) 125 He [sc. the king] woll . . . bie also horses off grete price . . . and do other suche nobell and grete costes, as bisith is roiall mageste. 1489 CAXTON *Faytes of A.* I. vi. 13 The subget fereth to offende the mageste of his souerayn lorde. 1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. ccxliiii. 362 By our ryall magesty and segnory, we commaunde you [etc.]. 1528 ROY *Rede me*, etc. (Arb.) 29 Fye apou his maieste and renouwe Clarmyng on erthe to be in Christis stead. 1595 SHAKS. *John* II. i. 480 Why answer not the double Maiesties, This friendly treatie of our threated Towne. 1606 — *Ant. & Cl.* III. iii. 2 Good Maiestie: Herod of Iury dare not looke vpon you. 1726-31 TINDAL *Rapin's Hist. Eng.* (1743) II. xvii. 126 She was a sovereign queen and would do nothing prejudicial to Royal Majesty. 1782 WOLCOT in J. J. ROGERS *Opie & Works* (1878) 22 The King came in after, with a skip; (not a very proper pace I think for Majesty). 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* iv. I. 508 A man who was daily seen at the palace, and who was known to have free access to majesty. 1883 EARL ROSEBERY *Sp. at Edinb.* 21 July, The buried paraphernalia of dead majesty.

b. spec. The greatness and glory of God. (The earliest use in Eng.)

a 1300 *Sarmun* lvi. in E. E. P. (1862) 7 Boþe god and man in mageste þe heiz king about vs alle. a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* xx. 5 He sall appere in mageste. ? a 1366 CHAUCEUR *Rom. Rose* 1339 God that sit in mageste. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* I. 195 O hie mageste, Which sest the point of every trowthe. 1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* XVII. xxi. 721 To see the blessed Trynyte . . . and the mageste of oure lord Ihesu Cryst. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 18 b, He y^t wyl serche the secrete Maieyste of God by naturall reason. 1611 BIBLE *Heb.* viii. 1. 1629 MILTON *Christ's Nativ.* ii, That far-beaming blaze of Majesty. 1695 BP. PATRICK *Comm. Gen.* iii. 8 The Voice of the Lord. . . The Sound of the Divine Majesty's approach. a 1729 S. CLARKE *Serm. lxxxiii.* Wks. 1738 I. 517 The Supereminent Glory and Majesty of God. 1881 BIBLE (R. V.) *Luke* ix. 43 And they were all astonished at the majesty [Gr. *μεγαλειότητι*, TINDALE, etc. mighty power] of God. 1892 WESTCOTT *Gospel of Life* Pref. 22 The incomprehensible majesty of God and His infinite love.

c. transf. and fig. 1567 *Gude & Godlie B.* (S. T. S.) 78 Christ come full humill and full low, Us to exalt in Maieitie. 1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* x. 382 To contemne the Maieitie, diminise the authoritie of the Kirk. 1663 CHARLETON *Chor. Gigant.* 13 So great devotion and reverence toward the majesty of Truth. 1668 CULPEPPER & COLE *Barthol. Anat.* II. vi. 106 It were contrary to the Majesty of the principal Part, to be moved by another whether it will or no. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 327 ¶ 14 The natural Majesty of Adam. 1863 WOOLNER *My Beautiful Lady* 135 The worth and majesty of England's name.

d. Rom. Hist. Used to render the equivalent L. *majestas* in the sense: The sovereign power and dignity of the Roman people, *esp.* considered with reference to offences against it. (Cf. LESE-MAJESTY.)

1565 COOPER *Thesaurus, Actio maiestatis*, an action for the breaking of the honour and maieitie of any great or heade officer. 1581 SAVILE *Tacitus, Hist.* I. lxxvii. (1591) 43 Crime of Majesty and treason. 1862 MERIVALE *Rom. Emp.* xlv. (1865) V. 248 Under the empire the law of majesty was the legal protection thrown round the person of the chief of the state.

2. Preceded by a possessive, *your, his, her, the king's, the queen's*; sometimes with a qualifying epithet, as (*most*) *sacred, gracious, †royal*. Used as an honorific title in speaking to or of a king, queen, emperor, or empress. In this use *Your Majesty* is a respectful substitute for the pronoun *you*, and *His, Her Majesty* (abbreviated H.M.) may be either prefixed to such designations as *the King, the Queen, King Edward VII*, etc., or substituted for them; so, in modern use, *Their Majesties*, when more than one royal person is meant. Also, with distinguishing epithet: *His, Her Imperial Majesty* (abbreviated H.I.M.), said of an emperor or empress; *His Britannic Majesty* (abbreviated H.B.M.), the King of Great Britain (and Ireland); *His Catholic Majesty*, the

King of Spain; *His Most Christian Majesty* (Hist.), the King of France; in jocular language, *His Satanic Majesty*, the Devil, Satan; also *his sable majesty* (see *SABLE a.*).

This use, common to all the Rom. langs., and from them adopted into all the living Teut. langs., descends from the Latin of the later Roman empire (*tua, vestra majestas*). In England it occurs, in its Latin form, from the 12th c., though examples of the vernacular form are not met with before the 15th c. It was not until the 17th c. that *your majesty* entirely superseded the other customary forms of address to the sovereign. Henry VIII and Queen Elizabeth were often addressed as 'Your Grace' and 'Your Highness', and the latter alternates with 'Your Majesty' in the dedication of the Bible of 1611 to James I.

The English syntax of this word (as of the other abstract nouns similarly employed as titles, e.g. *highness, lordship, grace, excellency*) is somewhat inconsistent. Although *Your Majesty*, like *His, Her Majesty*, requires the following verb to be in the 3rd person sing. to agree with the sb., this principle of concord is not applied to the pronouns, as in Fr. and some other langs. The neuter pronouns *it, its, which*, cannot be used with reference to a foregoing (*Your, His, Her Majesty*); either the titular phrase must be repeated, or the pronoun must be the same as if the simple form ('you', or 'the king', 'the queen') had been used instead of the periphrastic form.

[1171 *Addr. King's Clerks to Hen. II in Mat. Hist. T. Becket* (1885) VII. 471 *Novit vestra Majestas, quod* (etc.).] 1433 *Rolls of Parl.* IV. 444/2 Plese it to your Rial Mageste. 1536 in *Speed Hist. Gt. Brit.* (1632) 1025 The Kings most roiall Magesty. 1585 WHITGIFT in *Fuller Ch. Hist.* ix. vi. §24 To the Queens most excellent Majesty. May it please your Majesty to be advertised that notwithstanding the charge of late given by your Highness to the lower House of Parliament [etc.]. 1596 SPENSER *State Irel.* (Globe) 661/1 The great good which shall growe to her Majestie, should... readily drawe on her Highnes to the undertaking of the enterprise. 1624 in *Archaeologia* XLVIII. 211 Given by the King's Ma^{tie}... to one Bonner. 1660 BLOUNT (*title*) Boscobel or the History of His Sacred Majesties most miraculous preservation after the Battle of Worcester. 1678 BUNYAN *Pilgr.* I. 143 One of his Majesties Judges. 1751 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (ed. 4) IV. 126 To be sure, Jack, she means to do great despite to his Satanic Majesty in her hopes of reforming me. 1761 CRUDEN *Conc. Bib. Ded.* to King, I doubt not but your Majesty will pardon my forbearing to enter upon your valuable personal accomplishments. c 1777 BURKE *Addr. to King* Wks. IX. 183 Your Majesty was touched with a sense of so great a disaster. 1804 M. CUTLER in *Life, Jynls. & Corr.* (1888) III. 171 This morning, paid the high homage of my respects to his Democratic Majesty, the President. 1881 JAS. GRANT *Cameronians* I. ii. 23 Before summoning his sable majesty. 1884 G. FLEMING (Julia Fletcher) *Vestigia* I. iv. 131 His Majesty, King Humbert, will hold a grand review of his troops. 1888 MAPLESON *Mem.* (ed. 2) I. 295 His Majesty the King of Hawaii. 1922 JOYCE *Ulysses* 325 The priests and bishops of Ireland doing up his room in Maynooth in his Satanic Majesty's racing colours.

†3. The external magnificence befitting a sovereign. *Obs.*

1481 CAXTON *Godfrey* xxxix. 77 Themperour satte in his mageste, and the barons aboute hym. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* II. 266 Heav'ns all-ruling Sire... with the Majesty of darkness round Covers his Throne.

4. a. Kingly or queenly dignity of look, bearing, or appearance; impressive stateliness of aspect or demeanour.

1531 ELYOT *Gov.* II. ii. The fontaine of all excellent maners is Maiestie, which... is proprelie a beautie or comelynesse in his countenance, langage and gesture apt to his dignite, and accomodate to time, place, and company. 1549 COVERDALE, etc. *Erasm. Par.* 2 Cor. 58 A weake bodye, wherin there is no maieesty. 1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1621) 1161 With a faire countenance, and a majestie full of mildnesse. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* XI. 232, I descrie... One of the heav'nly Host, and by his Gate... some great Potentate... such Majestie Invests him coming. 1710 STEELE *Tatler* No. 115 ¶1 [Nicolini] commanded the Attention of the Audience with the Majesty of his Appearance. 1836 KINGSLEY *Lett.* (1878) I. 34 His looks were majesty, and his tongue justice. 1848 DICKENS *Dombey* xxx, Edith was there in all her majesty of brow and figure.

b. *transf.* Of natural objects, buildings, etc. 1555 EDEN *Decades* To Rdr. (Arb.) 50 The contemplation of goddesses workes & maiestie of nature. 1565 COOPER *Thesaurus* s.v. *Maiestas*, the maiestie and goodly sight of a place. 1570-6 LAMBARDE *Peramb. Kent* (1826) 281 A shrine, of golde and of great Maiestie. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* IV. 607 The Moon Rising in clouded Maiestie. 1822 BYRON *Heaven & Earth* I. iii, Your rugged majesty of rocks And toppling trees. 1830 J. G. STRUTT *Sylva Brit.* 6 The funereal majesty of the cedar or the yew. 1879 JENKINSON *Guide Eng. Lakes* (ed. 6) 159 At the foot of Skiddaw, which stands forth in all its majesty.

c. *sarcastically.*

1588 GREENE *Pandosto* (1607) 21 The goodman seeing his wife in her maiestie, with her mace in her hand, thought it was time to bowe for fear of blowes.

5. Impressive stateliness of character, expression, or action.

1597 MORLEY *Introd. Mus.* 114 Those *per arsin & thesin*, which of all other Canons carie both most difficultie, and most maiestie. 1662 STILLINGFL. *Orig. Sacr.* III. i. §2 Hence it is that Moses with so much Majesty and Authority begins the History of the Creation, with, In the beginning [etc.]. 1709 FELTON *Classics* (1718) 16 The Romans have left no Tragedies behind them, that may compare with the Majesty of the Grecian Stage. 1809-10 COLERIDGE *Friend* (1865) 131 Imposing only by the majesty of plain dealing. 1871 H. MACMILLAN *True Vine* vi. (1872) 260 Every thing in nature partakes of the majesty of measured progressiveness and slowness.

6. A canopy over a hearse. *Obs. exc. Hist.*

1483 *Funeral of Edw. IV in Lett. Rich. III* (Rolls) I. 7 A blacke magestic, clothe of sarsenet drawn with vj coursers trapped with blacke velvet. 15... *MS. Cott. Tib.* E viij. in

Strutt *Mann. & Customs* (1776) III. 162 If he be an earle he must have a majeste and valence fringed. 1546 in *Strype Eccl. Mem.* II. II. App. A. 6 [A] stately herse of nine principals with double stories and a costly Majesty. 1849 *Rock Ch. of Fathers* II. vii. 498 This tester-like covering [of the hearse] was known as the 'majesty'. 1850 *Gloss. Terms Archit.* I. 250.

7. *Religious Art.* (See *Quot.*)

Cf. med.L. *majestas* (see *Du Cange*), OF. *maysté*, 'image de la Vierge' (Godefroy), It. *maestà*.

1485 CAXTON *Paris & Vienne* (Roxb. Libr. 1868) 27 A lytel chamber whyche... was an oratory, where as was the mageste [F. *la maieste*] of our Lord Ihesu Cryst vpon a lytel aluter. 1847 EASTLAKE *Mater. Hist. Oil Painting* I. 171 note, The only existing document relating to Cimabue shows that he was employed in 1301... on a mosaic 'Majesty' in the tribune of the Duomo at Pisa. *Ibid.* 480 The central picture... generally represented a 'Majesty', or enthroned Madonna. 1850 NEALE *East. Ch. Introd.* I. 238 The dome [of St. Sophia at Constantinople] was covered with mosaic of glass: the summit, as usual, representing a Majesty. 1854 FAIRHOLT *Dict. Terms Art, Majesty*,... a representation of the Saviour seated in glory on a throne, and giving his benediction, encompassed with the nimbus called *Vesica Piscis*, and surrounded by cherubim and the four evangelistic symbols, with the A and Ω. 1872 *Gloss. Eccl. Terms* (ed. Shipley), *Majesty*, a picture of God the Father enthroned as a pope, with a tiara on His head, and with the other persons of the Blessed Trinity portrayed or symbolized. 1883 J. G. WALLER in *Archaeologia* XLIX. 200 'The Majesty', a term of ancient use, is given to the figure of Our Lord seated within an aureole, holding up the right hand in act of benediction, in the other a book or orb.

8. *Her.* (See *quot.*)

1828-40 BERRY *Encycl. Her.* I, *Majesty*, this term is applied to the eagle when crowned, and holding a sceptre. It is then blazoned an eagle in her Majesty.

9. *attrib.*: †majesty scutcheon, (app.) an escutcheon bearing the royal arms.

1722 *London Gaz.* No. 6084/2 A Chair of State... with a Majesty Scutcheon over it.

Hence †majestyship *nonce-wd.* = MAJESTY 2.

1594 LODGE & GREENE *Looking Glasse* (1598) E 3 b, Nay and please your maiesti-ship for prooffe he was my childe, search the parish booke.

majeutic, variant of MAIEUTIC.

maji, variant of *magi*, pl. of MAGUS.

majlis (mædʒ'lis). Also *madjlis, majlas, majliss, medjelis, medjliss, mejliss, mezlis*. [Arab. *majlis*.] An assembly or council; *spec.* the national assembly in Iran; also, a reception-room.

1821 G. F. LYON *Narr. Trav. N. Afr.* vi. 261, I found Mukni sitting in the greatest agitation, pale, and alone in the Mezlis, or Court of his Castle, and scarcely able to welcome me. 1830 J. L. BURCKHARDT *Notes on Bedouins & Wahabys* 291 At his evening assemblies (*madjlis*), everybody sat down where he could find a convenient place. 1855 R. F. BURTON *Pilgrimage* II. xv. 36 The Shaykh... led me up to the *majlis*, which was swept and garnished with all due apparatus for the forthcoming reception ceremony. 1870 *Once a Week* 7 May 303/2 'To-morrow,' we said, 'at the *Medjliss* hour, we will be punctual.' 1885 E. BALFOUR *Cycl. India* (ed. 3) II. 799/1 *Majlas*, Arab., is an assembly. 1911 *Encycl. Brit.* XXI. 198/2 By a rescript dated the 5th of August [1906] Muzza-far-ud-Din Shah gave his assent to the formation of a national council (*Majlis i shora i milli*). 1920 *Glasgow Herald* 29 Nov. 11/2 The British Government expects the *Mejliss* to meet within a month to decide whether it wishes to ratify the Anglo-Persian agreement. 1925 *Lit. Digest* 27 June 19/2 Premier Riza Khan replied in the *Medjlis* that... he would proclaim Persia a republic. 1940 *F. STARK Winter in Arabia* 160 There in the Mansabi *majliss* they sit. 1955 *Times* 22 June 11/3 The lead... has been taken up by the *Majlis*, where a strong group of Government supporters has been formed. 1964 *Ann. Reg.* 1963 296 The *Majlis* was opened on 6 October, thus bringing to an end a period of some two and a half years during which the Constitution had been suspended. 1972 *Daily Colonist* (Victoria, B.C.) 12 Mar. 28/1 [Bahrein] There is an air of desert democracy mixed with a certain noblesse oblige about the *majlis*, the formal Arab court session in which the ruler sits on his throne. 1973 *Nat. Geographic* Feb. 227/2, I found him presiding over the *majlis*, the open meeting attended by petitioners and friends each day [in Oman]. 1974 *Christian Science Monitor* 5 Dec. 3F/2 Colorful Arab dhows sail past concrete skyscrapers outside the windows of the *Majlis*.

|| **majo**¹ ('maxo). [Sp.; cf. MAJA.] A Spanish dandy of the lower classes. Also *attrib.*

1832 W. IRVING *Alhambra* (1896) 134 (*The Balcony*), *Majos* and *majas*, the beaux and belles of the lower classes, in their Andalusian dresses. 1845 FORD *Handbk. Spain* I. 146 The *Majo*, the *Figaro* of our theatres, is entirely in word and deed of Moorish origin;... he is the local dandy... The *Majo* glitters in velvets and filigree buttons, tags and tassels. 1883 LD. SALTOUN *Seraps* I. ii. 192, I had bought a full Spanish *majo* costume... and at a distance might have been mistaken for a Spanish dandy.

majo² ('meɪdʒəʊ). Also 8 *murjoe*, 8-9 *majoe*. A West Indian shrub, *Picramnia Antidesma*. *majo bitters* (see *quot.* 1866).

a 1726 H. BARHAM *Hortus Americus* (1794) 96 *Majoe*, or *Macary Bitter*. This admirable plant hath its name from *Majoe*, an old negro woman, who, with a simple decoction, did wonderful cures. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) XIV. 727/2 There is only one species [of *Picramnia*], viz. the *antidesma*, or *murjoe* bush. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 886/2 In the West Indies the negroes use an infusion of *Picramnia Antidesma*, a shrub about eight feet high, as a cure for colic and other complaints, under the name of *Majo-bitters*.

majolica, maiolica (mæ'dʒɒlɪkə, mæ'jɒlɪkə). Also 6 *maiolique*. [a. It. *maiolica* (whence F. *majolique, maiolique*).

According to J. C. Scaliger *Exoteric. Exercit.* (1557) 136, the best ware of this kind was said to be made in the island of Majorca (called *Majolica* in the 14th c.; see *Du Cange*); if this statement be correct, the word is prob. derived from the name of the island.]

1. A term applied originally to a fine kind of Italian pottery coated with an opaque white enamel ornamented with metallic colours; but later applied to all kinds of glazed Italian ware, beautifully ornamented and richly coloured, also called *faience* and *Raffaelle* ware. Also, a modern imitation ware coated with a coloured enamel and decorated.

1555 EDEN *Decades* 238 The fine whyte earthe cauled Porcellana, of the which are made the earthen dysshes of the woork of Maiolica. 1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* I. xi. 13 Two great platters of Maiolique [printed *Macolique*]. 1856 J. C. ROBINSON *Soulanges Collect.* 50 The pieces... which, in the fifteenth century, were curly termed by the Italians 'Majorca' or 'Majorica', and thence by corruption 'Majolica', a term which... ultimately obtained a place in the language, and was applied indiscriminately to all kinds of glazed earthenware. 1875 FORTNUM *Maiolica* 20 The general term 'Maiolica', also spelt 'Majolica', has long been and is still erroneously applied to all varieties of glazed earthenware of Italian origin. We have seen that it was not so originally but that the term was restricted to the lusted wares.

attrib. 1861 *Our English Home* 153 *Majolica* dishes were every day more in request. 1862 *Catal. Internat. Exhib.* II. xxv. 120/2 Modern *Majolica* Ware. 1873 MRS. PALLISER tr. *Jaquemart's Ceramic Art* 245 In the first years of the sixteenth century, a Florentine artist carried the *majolica* art into Spain.

† b. (See *quot.*) *Obs.*

1598 R. HAYDOCKE tr. *Lomazzo* III. iv. 99 Reddes are made... of the red earth called *Maiolica*, otherwise browne of spaine.

2. (See *quot.*)

1866 LAWRENCE tr. *Cotta's Rocks Class.* 283 *Majolica*, a white compact limestone.

|| **majoon** (mæ'dʒu:n). Also 8 *majum*, 9 *majun*, *madjoun*, -oun. [(Urdū and Turk.) a. Arab. *maʿjūn*.] An intoxicating confection made of the leaves of the Indian hemp, poppyseed, nux vomica, and other ingredients.

1781 *Let.* in *Ld. Lindsay Lives Lindsay* (1840) IV. 222 Our ill-favoured guard brought us a dose of *majum* each, and obliged us to eat it. 1819 T. HOPE *Anast.* (1820) I. xi. 216 The ample dose of *majoon* he had just swallowed. 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade, Majoon*. 1883 H. H. KANE in *Harper's Mag.* Nov. 946/1 Small black lozenges, consisting of the resin of hemp, henbane, crushed datura seeds, butter, and honey, and known in India as *Majoon*, amongst the Moors as *El Mogen*.

major ('meɪdʒə(r)), sb.¹ [a. F. *major*, short for *sergent-major*, SERGEANT-MAJOR, which like some other military titles originally designated a much higher grade than at present.]

1. a. In the army: An officer next below the rank of a lieutenant-colonel and above that of a captain. *major of (a) brigade* = brigade-major.

[1579 DIGGES *Stratitot.* 105 Item, the Sergeant Maior, by his office, is to appoint euerie Captayne his place.] 1643 WHITELOCKE *Mem.* 70 *Major* Gunter was shot dead in the place. 1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Rebell.* VII. §34 Whereof the lord Digby... colonel Wagstaffe, and major Legg, were the chief of the wounded. a 1671 LD. FAIRFAX *Mem.* (1699) 88 *Major* Fairfax, who was *Major* to his regiment, had at least 30 wounds, of which he dyed at York. 1675 BAXTER *Cath. Theol.* II. XIII. 294 *Major* Danvers, an Anabaptist. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Major of a Brigade*, an Officer, either of Horse or Foot, who receiving Orders, and the Word from the *Major* General, gives them to the *Major* of each Regiment. 1781 T. SIMES *Milit. Guide* (ed. 3) 9 The *Majors* of Brigade go every day to receive the orders from the *Adjutant-general*. *Ibid.* 11 When the encampment is to be formed, the *General Officers*, *Brigade-majors*, *Aid-de-camps*, &c. are appointed in public orders to their several posts and stations. 1833 MARRYAT *P. Simple* xx, The *major* commandant and the officers retired to consult. 1844 *Regul. & Ord. Army* 69 No Officer shall be promoted to the Rank of *Major*, until he has been six years in the Service.

b. *brigade-, fort-, town-major*, etc.: see the prefixed words.

c. An officer in the Salvation Army.

1907 G. B. SHAW (*title*) *Major* Barbara. 1970 C. BRAMWELL-BOOTH *Catherine Booth* vi. 377 The Army Mother gave colours to... *Major* Rose Clapham and her assistants who were to establish the work in South Africa. 1975 *Times* 30 Apr. 9/3 *Major* Eva den Hartog, of the Dutch Salvation Army, has spent the last 17 years at the disaster centres of the world.

d. *Major Mitchell Austral.* = *Leadbeater's cockatoo* (LEADBEATER¹).

1898 E. E. MORRIS *Austral Eng.* 280/1 *Major Mitchell*, vernacular name of a species of Cockatoo, *Cacatua leadbeateri*... It was called after the explorer, *Major* (afterwards Sir Thomas) Mitchell, who was Surveyor-General of New South Wales. The cry of the bird was fancifully supposed to resemble his name. 1911 C. E. W. BEAN *'Dreadnought' of Darling* xvii. 169 We came across a flock of 'Major Mitchells',... white and pink, and exceedingly pretty when they fly and show the whole expanse of their pink feathers. 1953 A. MOOREHEAD *Rum Jungle* iii. 40 Two of the *Major Mitchells* lighted on my shoulder. 1966 *Times* 28 Mar. (Austral. Suppl.) p. xvi/5 The *Major Mitchell* or pink cockatoo.

e. (See *quot.* 1919.)

1910 R. BLATCHFORD *My Life in Army* xvii. 52 The 'major' meant well. 1919 *Athenæum* 25 July 664/1 'Major', for Sergeant-major—a polite form of address by an N.C.O. 1925 FRASER & GIBBONS *Soldier & Sailor Words* 150 *Major*, the, the usual name among N.C.O.'s colloquially for the Sergeant Major.

2. A kind of wig (see quot. c 1770). Also *major wig*. *Obs. exc. Hist.*

1753 SMOLLETT *Cut. Fathom* (1784) 162/1 His tye-wig degenerated into a major. c 1770 J. Granger's *Lett.* (1815) 280 A full wig tied back in one curl is a Major, in two curls is a Brigadier. 1785 MACKENZIE *Lounger* No. 4 An embroidered waistcoat with very large flaps, a major wig, long ruffles nicely plaited. 1823 *Mirror of Lit.* 12 July II. 115/1 Lander made his [the poet Thomson's] majors and bobs.

3. *Angling*. The name of an artificial salmon fly.

1867 F. FRANCIS *Angling* x. 302.

major ('meidʒə(r)), *a.* and *sb.*² Also 4 *maïour*, 6-7 *maior*. [*a. L. māior* nom. sing. masc. and fem. (neut. *mājus*; declension stem *mājōr-*), used as comparative of *magnus* great, to the root of which it is referred by most philologists, though the phonology is not quite clear.

Cf. OF. *maire*, obj.-case *maor*, *maïour*, Pr. *majer*, *maer*, obj.-case *majör*, Sp. *mayor*, Pg. *majör*, *mor*, It. *maggiore*; also the learned forms *F. majeure*, *majör*, used in certain specific senses, and perh. the proximate source of some of the Eng. uses below. Cf. MAYOR.]

A. adj.

I. = GREATER in certain applications. (Not followed by *than*.)

1. *a.* Used as the distinctive epithet of the greater (in various senses) of two things, species, etc., that have a common designation; also applied to those members of a class that form a subdivision on the ground of being greater than the rest; opposed to *minor*. Chiefly in certain special collocations which originated in med. or mod.L.; in most of these *greater* may be substituted, e.g. in *major excommunication*, *orders*, *prophets* (see those sbs.). † *Major Fellow* (Cambridge): a senior Fellow. *major epilepsy*: epilepsy proper, as distinguished from the 'petit mal'. *major road*, esp. in phr. *major road ahead* used on traffic signs (until 1967).

Much less common than the corresponding use of MINOR. Occasional uses (as 'major poet') are sometimes suggested by antithesis with the recognized collocations of *minor*.

a 1400 *Stac. Rome* 475 At seinte Marie pe maïour [= Santa Maria Maggiore, Rome] per is a chirche of gret honour. 1597 SKENE *De Verb. Sign.* s.v. *Homagium*, [Homage] sulde be maid be the vassall being *minor*, or *maior*, to his ouerlorde. 1660 TRAPP (*title*) A Commentary or Exposition upon The four Major Prophets. 1670 WALTON *Lives* iv. 21 He was made Minor Fellow in the year 1609... Major Fellow of the Colledge, March 15. 1615. 1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Orders*, Sacred, or Major Orders, we have already observed, are three: viz. those of deacon, priest, and bishop. 1883-5 *Catholic Dict.* (ed. 3) s.v. *Excommunication*, The major excommunication deprives of all ecclesiastical communion, and is equivalent in substance to *anathema*. *Ibid.* s.v., The superior ranks of the sacred ministry—bishops, priests, deacons, and subdeacons—are said to have major orders. Before the thirteenth century the subdiaconate was one of the minor orders. 1887 FREEMAN *Exeter* iii. 63 There is not much to note in the nomenclature of these churches... Saint Mary Major... takes also the English shape of St. Mary More. 1898 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* v. 846 An increased circulation in the cutaneous area and sweating, as we see in the major epilepsy. 1901 *Scotsman* 9 Sept. 7/1 Miller made a declaration before the sheriff, but will probably have to make another on the major charge of causing Durham's death. 1930 *Highway Code* 7 It is the duty of a driver on a minor road when approaching a major road to go dead slow. 1937 R. F. BROAD *Motor Driving made Easy* (ed. 6) v. 61 The Halt at Major Road Ahead sign... enforces a definite standstill upon road users. 1950 *N.Y. Times* 20 Apr. 1/5 Railroad firemen and engineers called a strike against four major roads for Wednesday. 1967 L. MEYNELL *Mauve Front Door* xi. 137 Sidney Street runs into Falldon Street at right angles; there isn't any sort of traffic sign ('Halt' 'Major Road Ahead' or anything like that). 1968 *Highway Code* 14 You must... be ready to stop to let traffic on the major road go by first. 1972 A. DRAPER *Death Penalty* v. 37 Hudson drove the car at full speed, not even bothering to halt at the major road ahead.

b. Prosody. Used to distinguish the longer of two types of verse bearing a common name.

1883 G. A. SIMCOX *Hist. Lat. Lit.* II. 356 St. Agnes, whose legend is given in very spirited major alcaics.

c. Football. *major point*: a goal (opposed to *minor point*, i.e. a try).

1896 *Field* 4 Jan. 22/2 McIlwaine registered a try and Boas bringing off the major point, Belfast left off winners by a goal and a try to a goal.

d. In Bridge. *major suit*: spades or hearts (tricks taken by the declarer when these are trumps score more points than when clubs or diamonds are trumps). Also *ellipt*.

1916 R. F. FOSTER *Auction Bridge for All* vii. 27 High cards, two sure tricks, are just as necessary in the major suits as in the minor suits. 1927 M. C. WORK *Contract Bridge* ii. 11 Many find it easier to remember 20 for Minors, 30 for Majors and 35 for No Trump. 1958 *Listener* 9 Oct. 572/3 It would give an exaggerated picture to reverse by following One Diamond with Two of a major. 1973 *Country Life* 13 Dec. 2048/1 Many pairs reached Six Diamonds, which is an inferior contract... It scores less than the major suit slam. 1974 *Times* 27 Apr. 10/3 After opening a strong No Trump

without a four-card major, I rarely know how much strength to read into my partner's second response.

e. N. Amer. major league, the highest division of teams in baseball, etc. Also *attrib.*

1942 *Sun* (Baltimore) 3 Apr. 18/6 The pitching machine now used in several major league training camps. 1947 *Partisan Rev.* XIV. 258 He concealed his fear most of all from himself by means of his devotion to professional sports, major league baseball especially. 1963 C. ANDERSON *Young Sportsman's Guide Baseball* ii. 17 A vast number of the current major league players had participated in the American Legion sponsored Leagues. 1968 *Globe & Mail* (Toronto) 17 Feb. 35 (Advt.), Start with the finest beaches in Florida, add great fishing, ... major league baseball, greyhound and horse racing. 1971 H. SEYMOUR *Baseball* II. p. vi, 1. ... scouted unofficially... for two major-league clubs.

2. *Logic*. *major term*: the term which enters into the predicate of the conclusion of a syllogism. *major premiss*, *proposition*: that premiss of a syllogism that contains the major term.

a 1533 FRITH *Wks.* 147/1 Now of this maior or first proposition thus vnderstand, doth the conclusion folowe directly. 1661 COWLEY *Verses & Ess.*, *Cromwell* (1669) 66 Your last argument is such (when reduced to Syllogism) that the Major Proposition of it would make strange work in the World if it were received for truth. 1860 ABP. THOMSON *Laws Th.* §93. 164 That premiss in which the predicate (major term) is compared with the middle, was formerly called the Major premiss. 1871 MORLEY *Crit. Misc.* Ser. 1. *Carlyle* (1878) 168 A man of genius is at liberty to assume all his major premisses.

3. *Math. and Astron.* † *a.* (See quot. 1571.) *Obs. b. major axis*: the axis (of a conic section) which passes through the foci; also called *transverse axis*. † *major circle* = great circle (see CIRCLE 2).

1571 DIGGES *Pantom.* iv. Xiv b, If the side of Icosaedron be a line rationally, the dimetion of the comprehending sphere shalbe an irrational line called *Maïor*. *Ibid.*, The semi-dimetion of that circle wheron the body is framed will be an irrational, called of Euclide *Maïor*. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* ii. ii. 62 The true meridian is a major circle passing through the poles of the world, and the Zenith or Vortex of any place, exactly dividing the East from the West. 1854 MOSELEY *Astron.* lxxxviii. (ed. 4) 231 The larger axis of the ellipse, which is the orbit of a planet, being called its axis major. 1862 *Catal. Internat. Exhib.* II. xi. 15 The difference between major and minor axis being .012 of an inch. 1885 LEUDESORF *Cremona's Proj. Geom.* 275 The polar reciprocal of an ellipse (hyperbola) with respect to a circle having its centre at a focus and its radius equal to half the minor (conjugate) axis is the circle described on the major (transverse) axis as diameter.

4. *Mus.* *a.* Applied to intervals greater by a chromatic semitone than those called *minor*, i.e. to the normal or perfect intervals; as *major third*, *sixth*, *seventh* (and, in occasional recent use, *major fourth* and *fifth*, commonly called *perfect fourth* and *fifth*). Hence also applied to the note distant by a major interval from a given note. Also, in acoustical theory, applied to the larger of two intervals differing by a minute quantity, as *major tone* (vibration-ratio $\frac{9}{8}$, being greater by a comma than the *minor tone*, $\frac{10}{9}$). *b.* Applied to a common chord or triad containing a major third between the root and the second note; hence to a cadence ending on such a chord. *c.* Denoting those keys, or that mode, in which the scale has a major third (and also a major sixth or seventh). (In naming a key, *major* follows the letter, as *C major*.)

1604 W. HOLDER *Harmony* (1731) 49 If A to B be as 5 to 4, they sound a Ditone, or Third Major. *Ibid.* 50, $\frac{5}{4}$ sound a Third Major, ... $\frac{3}{2}$ a Sixth Major. *Ibid.* 114 In Diatonic Music there is but one sort of Hemitone... call'd Hemitone Major, whose Ration is 16 to 15... There are two sorts of Tones; viz. Major, and Minor. *Ibid.* 130 Seventh Major, 15 to 8. a 1734 NORTH *Lives* (1742) 298 He makes great Ado about dividing Tones Major, Tones Minor, Dieses and Commas, with the Quantities of them. 1806 CALLCOTT *Mus. Gram.* II. i. 98 The Major Second... does not consist of two equal parts. 1811 BUSBY *Dict. Mus.* s.v. *Key*, The natural keys of C major and A minor. 1848 RIMBAULT *First Bk. Piano*. 37 Every Major Key has its relative Minor; that is to say, a piece with the same signature may be written either in a Major or a Minor mode, according to the position of the Key-note. 1866 ENGEL *Nat. Mus.* ii. 25 The major and minor scales. 1887 BROWNING *Parleyings, Ch. Avison* xiii, Blare it forth, bold C major! 1898 STAINER & BARRETT *Dict. Mus. Terms* s.v. *Interval*, The pertinacity with which professors adhere to the expression *perfect fifth* and *perfect fourth*, and abhor the term *major fifth* and *major fourth*.

5. That constitutes the majority or larger part; now only with *part*, *portion*, or other sbs. of like meaning. Formerly (*rare*) in predicative use: † *Preponderating* in quantity.

1594 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* iv. xiii. §9 When they are the major part of a general assembly. 1599 B. JONSON *Cynthia's Rev.* II. iii, The more generally, or maior part of opinion goes with the face, and (simply) respects nothing else. 1621 ELSING *Debates Ho. Lords* (Camden) 85 The House to debate the doubt, ... and, if the major part doubt, yt may be re-committed. 1630 R. JOHNSON's *Kingd. & Commw.* 118 For the Major part it is barren. 1649 N. BACON *Disc. Govt.* Eng. i. xlvi. (1739) 79 That they all had votes, and that the major number concluded the matter. 1703 MAUNDRELL *Journ. Jerus.* (1732) 26 The major part of the City lies between two Hills. 1743 *Lond. & Country Brew.* III. (ed. 2) 243 Not only the *Fæces*, but the whole Body of the Drink will consequently oppose the Remedy, and if they be Major, the Attempt will prove abortive. 1774 T. HUTCHINSON *Diary* 3 Oct. (1884) I. 254 A person had the major vote for

Alderman... Another person... had the minor vote in the election. 1790 UMFREVILLE *Hudson's Bay* 16 After wandering about... for the major part of the day. 1818 *Jas. Mill Brit. India* I. v. ii. 374 The major party deemed it an important article of the duty of the Supreme Council. 1866 CRUMP *Banking* i. 25 It will be found, in by far the major part of these failures.

† 6. Used for: Paramount to all other claims. 1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* v. i. 49 My maior vow lyes heere; this Ile obay.

7. Following the sb. qualified. *a.* In certain combinations adopted from Fr., as in *quart*, *quint*, *terce major*: see QUART *sb.*³, QUINT *sb.*², TIERCE, and in military titles, as DRUM-MAJOR, SERGEANT-MAJOR, SURGEON-MAJOR. So (jocularly) *poet-major*. *b. bob major* (Bell-ringing): see BOB *sb.*⁵ *c.* In boys' schools, appended to a surname to distinguish the elder (or the one who has been longest in the school) of two namesakes.

1616 B. JONSON *Ev. Man in Hum.* I. i, One is a Rimer sir, o' your owne batch, your owne leuin; but doth think himselfe Poet-maïor, o' the towne. 1866 *Routledge's Ev. Boy's Ann.* Mar. 146 Brown major had a trick of bringing up unpleasant topics.

II. 8. *a.* Of full age; out of (one's) minority.

1646 HOWELL *Lewis XIII* 27 [It] was an open... attempt upon his authority now that he is declar'd Major. a 1649 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Hist. Jas. II.* Wks. (1711) 21 A king of France is declared to be of full years and major the fourteenth of his age. 1745 *De Foe's Eng. Tradesman* (1841) I. ii. 12 At which time I arrived to Man's estate, and became Major. 1787 CHARLOTTE SMITH *Rom. Real Life* I. 162 The Chevalier de Villiers being major, might marry Julie de Lalande. 1840 THACKERAY *Yellowplush Mem., Mr. Deuceace at Paris* viii, We are both major, you know; so that the ceremony of a guardian's consent is unnecessary. 1892 GILLESPIE *Bar's Priv. Intern. Law* (ed. 2) 312 A Dutch minor, who is by the law of Belgium major, cannot dispose of his real property in Belgium without [etc.].

b. fig. in Sc. Proverb.

1808 FORSYTH *Beauties Scott.* V. 220 The double stone dike or wall... makes at once a complete fence, or, as it sometimes said, 'it is major the day it is born'.

B. sb.

1. In occasional uses: A 'major' individual of a specified class. Cf. A. 1.

1626 BACON *Sylva* §839 *margin.*, Experiment Solitary, touching Alterations, which may be called *Maïors*. 1660 *Trial Regic.* 12 If He [the King] be Supreme, there is neither Major, nor Superior. 1897 *Daily News* 20 Mar. 5/2 The minors [*sc. poets*], and many who esteem themselves majors, are constantly on offer.

2. *Logic*. The major premiss in a syllogism.

1530 PALSGR. 467/1 Of that major granted he brought in four or fyve conclusions. 1532 MORE *Answ. Frith* Wks. 840/2 In this argument hee begynneth with (shoulde) in the maior, and than in the minor and the conclusion turneth into (can). 1634 CANNE *Necess. Separ.* 91, I need not here take D. Laitons compasse, to fetch the Bishops Major, and the Separatists minor, to make vp an entire Syllogisme of separation. 1696 VANBRUGH *Relapse* v. iii, Thou art out in thy logic. Thy major is true, but thy minor is false. 1717 PRIOR *Alma* III. 78 Can syllogism set things right? No: majors soon with minors fight. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* x. II. 629 They cared little whether their major agreed with their conclusion.

3. *Mus.* Short for *major key*, *mode*, etc.: see A. 4.

1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) XII. 547 *note*, Such another piece [is]... upon C, with sol, ut, and its major. 1818 BUSBY *Gram. Mus.* 360 The transition... from any Minor key to its relative Major. *Ibid.* 363 A Minor key [may be said to be related] to the same key in the Major.

4. One who has 'come of age'.

1616 J. CASTLE in *Crt. & Times Jas. I* (1848) I. 431 Every man that is once knighted is *ipso-facto* made a major, and *sui juris*. 1754 SHEBBEAR *Matrimony* (1766) II. 280 In France... the Major, whether Man or Woman, who marries a Minor, is punished with Death. a 1845 HOOD *Sniffing a Birthday* vii, I'm free to give my I O U, Sign, draw, accept, as majors do.

5. As an official title. (Cf. MAJOR *sb.*¹) || *a.* The (Latin) designation of the superior in certain brotherhoods. *b.* The designation of some university official at Oxford. *Obs. exc. Hist.*

a. 1882-3 SCHAFF *Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* II. 1025 Even the smaller ones [brotherhoods] had their superior or major.

b. 1726 AMHERST *Terra Fil.* No. 10. 51 Having saunter'd a pretty while along the quadrangle, impatient of the lecturer's delay, I ask'd the major (who is an officer belonging to the schools) whether it was usual now and then to slip a lecture or so.

6. In some universities, a subject to which special attention is given during a certain period of study. Also, this subject seen as a qualification. Also, a student thus specializing. orig. U.S.

1890 in T. W. Goodspeed *Hist. Univ. Chicago* (1916) 142 A subject taken as a major requires eight or ten hours classroom work or lecture work a week. 1907 *Columbia Univ. Catal.* Mar., Open only to students taking a major in the Department of English. 1926 [see ELECTIVE *sb.* 2]. 1948 *Democrat* 5 Aug. 1/7 Mr. Gray will receive the Bachelor of Science degree with a major in business administration. 1949 *Daily Ardmoreite* (Ardmore, Okla.) 25 Jan. 6/6 McLaurin is a Negro education major at the University of Oklahoma who is receiving instruction in a separate classroom. 1953 *Manch. Guardian Weekly* 24 Dec. 14/3 Courses for the 'English major'. These are courses in phases of English literature designed largely... for those who are 'majoring' in English. 1959 *Times* 8 Sept. 3/2 (Advt.), Royal Australian Air Force. Education Officers required with Majors in Maths or Physics. 1961 *New Statesman* 3 Mar. 338 In English Studies the 'major' could be English

literature. 1964 L. NKOSI *Rhythm of Violence* 11. ii. 38 She has been campaigning among Afrikaner students... Sarie is a Social Science major! 1972 *Jrnl. Social Psychol.* LXXXVII. 91 Three female upperclass psychology majors served as experimenters. 1972 *N.Y. Times* 3 Nov. 22/4 The regulars are unhappy... that the McGovern organization has selected as its two district coordinators a shaggy-headed political-science major at Brooklyn College who sometimes tours the neighborhood in dungarees, [etc.]. 1973 *Black World* Mar. 62 He is presently a theater-arts major at Los Angeles Community College.

7. *Sport. ellipt.* for *major penalty, score, etc.*
1951 *Football Record* (Melbourne) 8 Sept. 18 They opened with four behinds, and then rattled on sixteen majors. 1962 *Kingston* (Ontario) *Whig-Standard* 28 Dec. 9/7 Kingston took 21 penalties and Gananoque sat out 14 sentences, including a misconduct by James McGlade for incurring his second major of the game. 1969 *Sun-Herald* (Sydney) 13 July 48/2 Goals by Brian Douge and Ray Wilson seemed to put the seal on the match for Hawthorn until a last-minute burst by the Dons took them to within a straight goal, with two majors by Blethyn. 1970 *Toronto Daily Star* 24 Sept. 17/5 Peter Murray of Jarvis raced 23 yards for a third-quarter major, then quarter-back Mike Chran sneaked from three yards in the fourth, Lang converting. 1970 *Globe & Mail* (Toronto) 25 Sept. 33/3 Parkdale quarterback Rich Chudziak tossed a 38-yard pass to Wally Lytwynec, who ran 30 yards for the major.

8. A major company, organization, etc.
1968 *Wall St. Jrnl.* 24 Apr., Says a Columbia Pictures Corp. screen writer: 'You can be sure what Russ is doing today will be done by the majors tomorrow.' 1968 *Blues Unlimited* Sept. 29 Apart from Goldstar, the major outputs were from the majors in Hollywood. 1973 *Time* 25 June 85/2 In some cases, asserted his Connecticut counter-part, Robert Killian, 'the majors are taking over the choice locations, putting up giant 20-pump stations with 24-hr. service and are replacing the small dealers'. 1974 *ITV* 1974 10/2 The [Independent Television] Authority... created a system made up of several large so-called 'network companies' (sometimes also called the 'majors') and a number of smaller 'regional companies' (sometimes called the 'minors')... The five major companies... are the main providers of network programmes to be used by the whole service. 1974 *Spartanburg* (S. Carolina) *Herald* 24 Apr. A2/2 Of the four majors reporting so far, only Exxon showed a decline from the fourth-quarter profits, while Amoco's net rose 81 per cent.

major ('meɪdʒə(r)), *v. dial.* [f. MAJOR sb.¹]
1. *intr.* To walk with an important air; to strut. Also with *about, up and down*.

1814 SCOTT *Wav.* xlii. Mr. Waverley's wearied wi' majoring yonder afore the muckle pier-glass. 1822 — *Pirate* xxx. She... majors up and down my house as if she was mistress of it. 1832 — *St. Roman's* xx. Can it be for the pair body M'Durk's health to major about [1824 to gang about] in the tartans like a tobacconist's sign in a frosty morning? 1892 *Monthly Packet* May 548 The African dove... goes 'majoring' about to very lively tunes of its own.

2. *trans.* To bully, domineer over.
1829 *Examiner* 17/1 In majoring, hectoring, and bullying subalterns, he will be found peremptory enough.

3. *intr.* Of a university student: to take, or qualify in, a major course of study. Also *transf.* orig. U.S.

1924 P. MARKS *Plastic Age* xvii. 185 Having decided to major in English, he found that he was required to take a composition course the second half of his sophomore year. 1927 *Brit. Weekly* 1 Sept. 470/2 It is a thesis for the Th.D. degree, for which he has already stood the examination, 'Majoring' in Greek New Testament at Louisville. 1929 *Publishers' Weekly* 20 July 252 Bulbous-headed adolescents who have majored in English descend in shoals. 1955 W. GADDIS *Recognitions* 1. i. 7 As a youth in a New England college he had... majored in classical poetry. 1958 *Times Lit. Suppl.* 5 Sept. 502/2 He majored in forgery and illegal entry inside several specially recommended prisons. 1965 *Listener* 25 Feb. 290/2 A student who in the School of Social Studies 'majors'—Sussex seems to revel in this transatlantic noun-verb—in history also reads various 'contextual' subjects. 1971 *Progress* (Cape Town) May 1/2 He majored in Afrikaans at Witwatersrand University. 1972 *Daily Tel.* 12 June 21/2, I am studying A levels in geography, English and art, with a view to majoring in geography. 1973 *Amer. N. & Q.* 83/1 For both B.A. and M.A., Eliot majored in literature.

major, -al(i)ty, obs. ff. MAYOR, MAYORALTY.

majoram, -an(e), obs. ff. MARJORAM.

|| **majorat** (majɔra). *Continental Law.* [Fr., ad. med.L. *mājōrātus* (u-stem), f. L. *mājōr-em* MAJOR *a.* in the sense 'elder': see -ATE¹.] The right of primogeniture; also, an estate attached to the right of primogeniture.

1841 W. SPALDING *Italy & It. Isl.* III. 83 That restoration of hereditary aristocracy which was effected in France, took place in Italy likewise, by a decree of 1808, bestowing on the sovereign the power of conferring titles, and allowing the nobles so created to institute majorats, or devise of lands in favour of their eldest sons, or others whom they might select to transmit their honours. 1853 WHEWELL *Grotius* I. 379 The same rule holds with regard to the majorats in that kingdom [Castile]. 1879 BARING-GOULD *Germany* I. 54 In Bavaria, the noble families are allowed by law to found fresh majorats, i.e. fresh families with entailed estates.

majorate ('meɪdʒəreɪt), *sb. rare*⁰. [f. MAJOR sb.¹ + -ATE¹; cf. F. *majorat* in the same sense.] The rank or office of a major; a majority.

1822 BOOTH *Analyt. Dict.* 127 That [sc. the rank or office] of a Major is a Majorate, or a Majority.

† **majorate**, *v. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. med.L. *mājōrāt-*, ppl. stem of *mājōrāre*, f. L. *mājōr-em*

greater: see MAJOR *a.*] *trans.* To make greater; to cause to increase or develop.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Majorate*, to make greater. 1660 HOWELL *Parley* 142 The Embryo... proceeds to majoration and augmentation accordingly; And it is... an absurdity to think, that the Infant after conception should be majorated by the influence of any other Soul than that from whom he received his formation.

† **majoration**. *Obs.* [a. med.L. *mājōrātiōn-em*, n. of action f. *mājōrāre*: see prec.] The action of increasing or intensifying; esp. in *Med.*

1626 BACON *Sylva* §154 So that there be five wayes... of Majoration of Sounds. 1659 *Gentl. Calling* viii. §16 The Physicians indeed talk of a method of curing some Diseases by Majoration. 1660 [see MAJORATE *v.*]. 1673 *Lady's Call*. 11. ii. §9 Some... as if they thought Jealousy were to be cured by majoration, have... don things to inflame it.

Majorcan (mə'dʒɔ:kən, mə'jɔ:kən), *sb.* and *a.* Also 7 Majorine. [f. *Majorca* the name of one of the Balearic Islands + -AN.] *a. sb.* A native or inhabitant of Majorca. *b. adj.* Of or pertaining to Majorca. Cf. MALLORCAN *sb.* and *a.*, MALLORQUIN *sb.* and *a.*

1697 H. MAUNDRELL *Jrnl.* 27 Apr. in *Journey from Aleppo* (1703) 123 We... were very courteously receiv'd by the Guardian, Father Raphael, a Majorine by birth. 1848 E. J. SABINE tr. *A. von Humboldt's Cosmos* II. 147 One maritime people after another, Phoenicians, Majoricans, and Spaniards, made successive efforts to penetrate onwards in the Atlantic Ocean. 1858 *Leisure Hour* 18 Feb. 103/2 This Majorcan driver said he had always thought a Protestant meant 'somebody who does not accept the Bible'. 1873 *Gentl. Mag.* Feb. 219 The family of Napoleon I. was originally native of that island i.e. Majorcan. 1876 C. T. BIDWELL *Balearic Islands* 105 Myrtle-covered posts, in the use of which the Majoricans display natural skill. *Ibid.* 111 Majorcan carpets and matting cover the floors. 1935 J. A. FRASER *Spain & W. Country* ix. 106 The five following treatises of the great Majorcan [sc. Ramon Lull]. 1965 *New Statesman* 14 May 766/3 There is some farcical reporting of Majorcan dialogue. *Ibid.* 767/1 The Majoricans believe in being 'formal' as the Spaniards also do. 1973 *Times* 2 June 13/7 A Majorcan official remarked that the British went about as though they owned the country.

major-domo ('meɪdʒə'dɔ:məʊ). Forms: 6 maiordome, -domo, mayordome, 7 mayordomo, (7 major-dome, mayordom), 7- major domo. [ad. Sp. *mayordomo*, It. *maggiordomo* (whence F. *majordome*), ad. med.L. *mājōr domūs* 'chief of the house' (*mājōr* subst. use of *mājōr* greater, MAJOR *a.*; *domūs* gen. of *domus* house), the title of the highest official of the royal household under the Merovingians, commonly rendered 'mayor of the palace' (see MAYOR).] *a.* In early use, the chief official of an Italian or Spanish princely household, often discharging some of the functions of a minister of state. Subsequently applied also (in accordance with later It. and Sp. use) to the head servant of a wealthy household in foreign countries, and in more or less playful use to an English house-steward or butler.

1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* III. iv. (Arb.) 20 How was it possible that Homer... should so exactly set forth... as some great Princes maiordome... the order... of royal bankets [etc.]? *Ibid.* 158 *Maior-domo* in truth this word is borrowed of the Spaniard and Italian, and therefore new and not vsuall, but to them that are acquainted with the affaires of Court... A man might haue said in steade of *Maior-domo*... the right English word [*Lord Steward*]. 1598 BARRET *Theor. Warres* Gloss. 251 *Mayordome*, is with the Italian and Spaniard, the steward of a house; but in war he is the steward and Guardian of the munition for warre. c1645 HOWELL *Lett.* 11. viii. (1650) 50 He is *Mayor-domo* Lord steward to the *Infante* Cardinal. *Ibid.* 11. xv. 60 As one to be his *Mayordom* (his *Steward*), another to be *Master* of the Horse. 1674 *Govt. Tongue* viii. §11 Whose designs are so humble, as not to aspire above a major-domo, or some such domestic preferment. 1692 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2820/3 The Marquis de la Puebla, Major-Dome to the King of Spain. 1725 DE FOE *Voy. round World* (1840) 253 He and his major-domo would go along with me. 1814 SCOTT *Wav.* ix. The major-domo, for such he was, and indisputably the second officer of state in the barony, laid down his spade. [1823 BYRON *Juan* x. lxx, His Maggior Duomo, a smart, subtle Greek. 1845 DARWIN *Voy. Nat.* xii. 255 The mayor-domo of the Hacienda was good enough to give me a guide.] 1855 MOTLEY *Dutch Rep.* (1861) II. 260 His Major-domo had previously been permitted to furnish his master's table with provisions dressed by his own cook. [1876 *N. Amer. Rev.* CXXXIII. 45 A king, averse to marriage, commanded his maggiordomo to remain single.]

|| *b.* In etymological sense 'chief of the house'. 1649 JER. TAYLOR *Gt. Exemp. Pref.*, [Mankind] were forced to divide their dwellings, and this they did by families especially, the great Father being the Major domo to all his minors. *Ibid.* II. vii. 34 God was the Major domo, the Master of those assemblies. a 1716 SOUTH *12 Serm.* (1727) VI. 340 Let him have nothing to do with any House or Family (tho' never so great and so much in Power) where the Devil is Major Domo and governs all.

c. U.S. In south-western states, an overseer on a farm or ranch; also, the water-master or official in charge of irrigation in New Mexico. 1834 in *Calif. Hist. Soc. Q.* (1929) VIII. 228 Four ranchos, each one made up of an Indian village, a house for the *mayordomo* directing it, [etc.]. 1836 D. B. EDWARD *Hist. Texas* ix. 291 Having thus glanced at the Major domo, we shall take a peek at his Locum tenens. 1902 F. H. NEWELL *Irrigation in U.S.* 107 He is usually known as the 'water master' or 'ditch-rider'; or, in Spanish-speaking communities as *majordomo*. 1910 J. HART *Vigilante Girl*

xiv. 195 Arthur's chair was taken to the *portal*, where they found the major-domo and a group of *vaqueros* waiting. 1948 P. JOHNSTON *Lost & Living Cities Calif. Gold Rush* p. ii. The precious metal was found... by Francisco López, majordomo of San Gabriel Mission, in Placerita Canyon.

Hence 'major-domoship, the office of major-domo.

1772 NUGENT tr. *Hist. Friar Gerund* I. 87 When the uncle of the house served any majordomship [Sp. *servia alguna mayordomia*]. 1889 *Pall Mall G.* 30 Jan. 6/1 A successor to whom he could hand over the Imperial Major-domoship.

majoress, obs. form of MAYORESS.

majorette (meɪdʒə'ret). orig. U.S. [f. MAJOR sb.¹ + -ETTE.] = DRUM-MAJORETTE.

1941 *San Francisco Examiner* 20 Apr. (Amer. Weekly Section) 4/1 During the past few years the drum major... has given way to the so-called majorette. 1951 M. McLuhan *Mech. Bride* (1967) 122/1 The majorette is no man beater. 1959 *Times* 30 Nov. (Canada Suppl.) p. xx/4 Each club has a band and a corps of bare-legged prancing girls called majorettes. 1960 *Wanganui* (N.Z.) *Photo News* 13 Feb. 30 (caption) Coach of the Wanganui Majorettes. 1973 *Sat. Rev. Society* (U.S.) May 64/1 A bubbly ex-majorette named Linda.

'major-general. *Mil.* [a. F. *major-général*, where *major* is the sb. and *général* the adj. Cf. G. *generalmajor*. The fuller form *sergeant-major general* is earlier in Eng. use; *sergeant major major* occurs in Sir J. Smyth *Instr. Observ. & Orders Milit.* (1595) 60, 61.]

1. An officer of the lowest grade of general officers, ranking below a lieutenant-general.

1642 WHITELOCKE *Mem.* 65 The city bands marched forth... under the command of major-general Skippon. 1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Rebell.* vii. §86 James Chudleigh, the major general of the rebels. 1710 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4723/2 The Brigadiers Juel and Daa were created Majors-General. 1806 *Gazetteer Scotl.* (ed. 2) Introd. 35 The military establishment of Scotland consists of a lieutenant general, three major generals [etc.]. 1849 W. IRVING *Goldsmith* 279 He had... been promoted to the rank of major-general in 1745.

2. *Hist.* The title given to the officers placed in command of the twelve administrative districts into which England was divided in Cromwell's system of military government (1655-1657).

1655 WHITELOCKE *Mem.* 634 The protector told them [the mayor and common council] the reasons of his appointing major-generals in the several counties, as a means to preserve the peace, to suppress wickedness [etc.]. 1655 CROMWELL in *Thurloe's St. Papers* (1742) III. 486 We... do hereby constitute... you the said major general Disbrowe to be major general of all the militia forces raised and to be raised within the counties of Cornwall, Devon, Somerset, Dorset, Wilts, and Gloucester.

Hence 'major-generalcy, the office or rank of major-general; 'major-generalship = prec.; also *Hist.* the district commanded by a major-general.

1670 HOBBS *Behemoth* iv. (1682) 307 He [Cromwell] divided England into eleven Major-Generalships. 1845 CARLYLE *Cromwell* (1871) IV. 245 Now their Major Generalcies have all proved failures. 1885 U. S. GRANT *Mem.* II. xlv. 98, I... strongly recommended him for a major-generalcy. 1898 *Daily News* 28 Nov. 5/1 His bravery on the field of Omdurman has won him his Major-Generalship.

majoris, obs. form of MAYORESS.

Majorism ('meɪdʒərɪz(ə)m). [f. *Major* (see below) + -ISM.] The opinions held by Georg Major (1502-74), a German Protestant, who maintained that good works are necessary for salvation. So 'Majorist, a follower of Major. *Majōristic a.*, pertaining to Majorism or to the Majorists.

1845 *Encycl. Metrop.* XIII. 475/1 These which are called the *Majoristic* and *Synergistic* controversies greatly agitated the Lutheran body. 1857 PUSEY *Doctr. Real Presence* (1860) 77 At the Conference at Worms A.D. 1557... Flacius wrote to Christiern King of Denmark: 'another maintains Majorism on the necessity of works to salvation'. 1874 BLUNT *Dict. Sects* etc., *Majorists*, the followers of Major in his controversy with Amsdorf. 1882-3 SCHAFF *Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* III. 1827 The Weimar *Confutatio* (1559) in which synergism, majorism, adiaphorism, etc., are confuted.

majoritarian (mə'dʒɔrɪ'teəriən), *a.* [f. MAJORIT(y) + -arian as in *libertarian*, etc.] Governed by or believing in decision by a majority; supporting the majority party. Also as *sb.*

1918 J. BUCHAN *Nelson's Hist. War* XX. 118 Early in June came the delegation of the German Majority Socialists, which included—besides Scheidemann, the Majoritarian leader—that Hermann Müller who, on the eve of the declaration of war, had invited the French Socialists to vote against war credits. 1957 *Britannica Bk. of Year* 512/1 Some new words arose from politics and world affairs... Majoritarian was an adjective meaning ruled by the beliefs of the majority. 1964 GOULD & KOLB *Dict. Social Sci.* 484/2 The idea of party responsibility... aims at facilitating the practice of majoritarian democracy. 1965 *Listener* 21 Jan. 113/3 The fateful divide in the pre-revolutionary Russian Social-Democratic movement between the Mensheviks (i.e., minoritarians) and the Bolsheviks (i.e., majoritarians)... went far deeper than a purely political argument. 1971 P. WORSTHORNE *Socialist Myth* viii. 106 The idealistic disillusion with majoritarian democracy. 1972 *Mod. Law Rev.* XXXV. 1. 73 In exercising their discretion the courts

have normally adopted a posture which is both 'legalistic' and 'majoritarian'... majoritarian in the sense that the views of the majority have been treated as the most probative factor.

Hence **majoritarianism**, belief in, or the existence of, rule or decisions by a majority.

1961 in WEBSTER. **1968** A. LIJPHART *Politics of Accommodation* vii. 125 In short, the rule is majoritarianism tempered by the spirit of concurrent majority. **1968** *Internat. Encycl. Social Sci.* IX. 537/2 Opponents of strict majoritarianism advance numerous arguments. First, they point out that the majoritarian principle might be used to destroy the conditions of its own existence, such as freedom of association and expression. **1975** *N.Y. Times* 28 Mar. 27/3 The public interest defined as the greatest happiness for the greatest number... has hardened into an increasingly impervious 'majoritarianism'.

majority (mə'dʒɔːrɪti). [a. F. *majorité*, ad. med.L. *mājoritāt-em*, f. L. *mājōr-em* MAJOR a. Cf. Sp. *mayoridad*, Pg. *maioridade*, It. *maggiorità*.]

†1. The state or fact of being greater; superiority; pre-eminence. *Obs.*

1552 LATIMER *Serm. SS. Simon & Jude's Day* (1584) 267 Nowe abideth fayth, hope, and loue, euen these three; but the chiefe of these is loue. There be some learned men whiche expound this maioritie of which S. Paule speaketh here for diuturnitie. **1577** tr. *Bullinger's Decades* (1592) 866 It may be prouced that that maiority [i.e. the primacy of Rome] as they call it, hath not the original from the sonne of God. **1596** SHAKS. *1 Hen. IV*, III. ii. 109. **1597** BACON *Colours Good & Euill* v. E 5 b. It is not plurality of partes without maiority of partes that maketh the totall greater. **1641** 'SMECTYMNUS' *Answ.* (1653) 53 This particularization of Peter did not import any singular preheminance or maiority of power to Peter more then to the other Apostles. **1677** GALE *Crt. Gentiles* iv. 280 In Eternitie there is no diuisibilitie: no maioritie or minoritie. **1690** LEYBOURN *Curs. Math.* I. 335 Of Algebra. Symbols of Majority >, Minority <, Equality = [etc.]. **1727-41** CHAMBERS *Cycl. s.v. Character*, > Is the sign of maiority, or of the excess of one quantity beyond another.

2. The state of being major or of full age. Also *transf.*

1565 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* I. 370 Quhen we ar at oure full maioritie, sall we be brocht bak to the stait of pupillis and minoris. **1579** FENTON *Guicciard.* I. (1599) 19 At what time Phillip being risen to his maioritie, might in good validitie confirme the accord past. **1632** LITHGOW *Trav.* A 2 b. [These] being begunne in Your hopeful Infancy, are now finally accomplished in the fulnesse of Your thrice blessed Maiority. **1842** J. D. CHAMBERS *Jurisd. High Crt. Chancery over Infants* 111. 506 So where the settlement executed is the completion of a treaty entered into during minority, without the sanction of the Court, there is jurisdiction to control that after maiority. **1867** *John Bull* 7 Sept. 628/2 The Majority of Mr. C. L. A... has been celebrated during the week in the good old English style at the family seat. **1892** GILLESPIE *Bar's Priv. Intern. Law* (ed. 2) 311 A Cuban of twenty-two years of age, who by the law of his own country would not attain maiority till twenty-five. **1909** *Westm. Gaz.* 28 Sept. 5/1 The maiority celebration of the pneumatic tyre promises to be the biggest trade function on record. **1939** F. M. FORD *Let.* 25 May (1965) 324 If it [sc. the book] did not see the light until its maiority it will become almost a historical novel. **1965** *Listener* 1 July 10/1 It is sad that, as it approaches its maiority, this organisation should have run into deep waters.

3. a. The greater number or part; a number which is more than half the whole number; *spec.* the larger party voting together in a deliberative assembly or electoral body.

absolute maiority: A number of votes received by one candidate which is more than half the total number polled, or than half the number of electors.

1691 NORRIS *Pract. Disc.* 102 Measures of Right and Wrong are not always to be concluded from the consent of Majority; for you see here, that Vice has by much the Majority of its side. c **1714** POPE, etc. *Mem. M. Scriblerus* xii. Wks. 1741 II. 47 In a House of Commons all things are determin'd by a Majority. **1714** SWIFT *Pres. State Affairs* Wks. 1751 IV. 264 The Queen, finding herself and the Majority of her Kingdom grown weary of the Avarice and Insolence... of her former Ministers. **1759** ROBERTSON *Hist. Scot.* vi. Wks. 1813 I. 413 War was chosen by a majority of voices. **1793** *Blackstone's Comm.* I. 181 In the house of commons the speaker never votes but when there is an equality without his casting vote, which in that case creates a majority. **1821** BYRON *Two Foscari* i. i. The maiority In council were against you. **1844** LD. BROUGHAM *Brit. Const.* xv. (1862) 228 A majority of seven to five soon after [1640] decided that the levying ship money was legal. **1856** FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* (1858) I. iii. 247 The clergy commanded an actual maiority in that [Upper] House from their own body. **1860** MILL *Repr. Gov.* (1865) 16/1 At some period... almost every people, now civilized, have consisted, in majority, of slaves. **1882** *Nature* XXVI. 389 The maiority of the coral which I [Haeckel] collected was obtained by divers. **1888** J. BRYCE *Amer. Commonwealth* I. v. 55 Neither Polk in 1844, nor Taylor in 1848... had an absolute maiority of the popular vote. **1971** G. K. ROBERTS *Dict. Political Analysis* 120 In politics... the number of votes constituting a maiority is equal to 50 per cent plus one of votes cast (sometimes referred to as an 'absolute maiority').

b. with *adj.*, as *great*, *vast*, etc.

1710 HOADLY *Orig. Civ. Govt.* 154 The People of the Earth, that is, a vast Majority of Mankind, are represented by Moses, as voluntarily journeying from one part of the Earth to another. **1759** ROBERTSON *Hist. Scotl.* I. II. 97 A considerable maiority declared for the treaty. **1818** CRUISE *Digest* V. 244 It was determined by a great maiority of all the Judges... that [etc.]. **1849** MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* II. 315 In the great maiority of those towns... no courtly candidate could dare to show his face. **1875** SCRIVENER *Lect. Text N. Test.* 5 Nor in the vast maiority of instances does it exist. **1903** JOS. CONN *Fulness of Time* xi. 161 What supported...

the claims of Holy Church did not to the great majority require proof.

c. *the maiority*: the dead. Chiefly in the phrases *to join the maiority*, *to go or pass over to the maiority*. [After L. phrase *abiit ad plures*.]

1719 *Young Revenge* IV. i. Life is the desert, life the solitude; Death joins us to the great maiority. **1764** *Lond. Mag.* Nov. 581 'Oh, no, it is all over with me; I am going, as fast as possible, to join the maiority.'—*Ad plures*. **1837** CARLYLE *Misc. Ess., Mirabeau* (1840) V. 200 This Mirabeau's work then is done... He has gone over to the maiority: *Abiit ad plures*. **1883** *Longm. Mag.* Dec. 179 He had passed over to the maiority... we should see his face no more. **1889** T. A. TROLLOPE *What I remember* III. 61 He, too, alas! has joined the maiority.

4. The number by which, in voting, the votes cast on one side exceed those cast on the other.

a **1743** LD. HERVEY *Mem.* (1848) II. 253 All the lists made by the Prince's people gave him a maiority of near forty. **1765** *Ann. Reg.* 41/1 This motion... passed in the negative by a very large maiority. **1775** *Ibid.* 118*/2 The motion... was carried upon a division... by the maiority of sixty. **1838** THIRLWALL *Greece* xxx. IV. 135 This motion was carried... by a very small maiority. **1879** McCARTHY *Own Times* II. xix. 59 A maiority of forty-six was given for the resolution.

†5. Ancestry. [After L. *majores* ancestors.]

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* III. xvi. 146 Of evill parents, an evill generation, a posterity not unlike their maiority.

6. [Properly a distinct word: ad. F. *majorité*, f. *major* MAJOR *sb.*'] The rank or office of a major.

1776 in *Harper's Mag.* (1883) Sept. 546/2 Appointed to the Maiority in the 2^d Regt. **1800** *Asiat. Ann. Reg., Char.* 45/2 M. D'Auband had been named to a Maiority in the isle of Bourbon. **1814** SCOTT *Wav.* xli. I am surprised that the Prince should have offered you a maiority, when he knows very well that nothing short of lieutenant-colonel will satisfy others. **1900** *Daily News* 11 Sept. 5/7 He was... promoted to a half-pay maiority.

7. *attrib.* and *Comb.* *maiority-rule*, *-vote*; *maiority calling*, in Bridge (see *quot.* 1964); *maiority carrier* *Electronics*, a charge carrier of the kind carrying the greater proportion of the electric current in a semiconducting material (i.e. an electron in *n*-type and a hole in *p*-type material); *Maiority-Socialist*, one who, after the division of the German Socialists during the 1914-18 war, acted with the larger party; *maiority verdict*, the verdict of the maiority of a jury; also *transf.*

1927 *Daily Express* 28 June 1/7 The system of 'maiority calling' at auction bridge, the adoption of which in this country was first advocated by the 'Evening Standard'. **1929** *Laws Contract Bridge Portland Club* 6 While, at the Portland Club, 'value calling' is invariably played at 'Auction', 'maiority calling' is being used at 'Contract'. **1964** *Official Encycl. Bridge* 343/1 *Maiority calling*, the principle by which any bid outranks any other bid at a lower level, regardless of scoring value. **1951** W. SHOCKLEY et al. in *Physical Rev.* LXXXIII. 151/2 The density of minority carriers is much smaller than the density of maiority carriers in each region. **1962** SIMPSON & RICHARDS *Physical Princ. Junction Transistors* vi. 100 Using equation (1.11) with the assumption that the conductivities in emitter and base are decided practically entirely by their maiority-carrier densities, we obtain $\gamma_0 =$ [etc.]. **1891** W. S. LILLY *Shibboleths* 113 Party politics... are mere maiority-mongering. **1903** *Daily Chron.* 17 Jan. 3/2 A maiority dinner at which our hero... is entertaining the élite of London. **1893** B. R. TUCKER *Instead of Bk.* 169 Rule is evil, and... it is none the better for being maiority rule. **1959** *Chambers's Encycl.* XI. 701/1 When such deep and permanent cleavages are absent, maiority rule seems more likely to secure more equal freedom than any other, at least if free discussion and airing of grievances are presupposed. **1968** J. R. PENNOCK in *Internat. Encycl. Social Sci.* IX. 536 The term 'maiority rule' stands for a rule of decision making within a specified group. At its simplest, the rule requires that the votes of each member shall be counted as equal to that of every other and that no vote or decision by a minority may override that of a maiority. By extension, maiority rule is sometimes contrasted with any rule requiring that decisions be unanimous or by any number larger than a simple maiority. **1972** *Guardian* 28 Jan. 10/1 The Smith regime... is proving... how slender is the hope of orderly progress towards maiority rule. **1918** J. BUCHAN *Hist. War* XX. 125 The great governing parties, apart from the Conservatives on the extreme right and the Minority Socialists on the extreme left, were the Catholic Centre, the Radicals, the National Liberals, and the Maiority Socialists. **1923** E. A. ROSS *Russ. Soviet Republic* 20 At this time [sc. 1918] a Soviet was formed in Berlin, to which members of even the Maiority Socialists adhered. **1972** S. DELMER *Weimar Germany* i. 6 Ebert and his 'Maiority' Socialists called on him [sc. Prince Max] to hand over power to them. **1905** *Westm. Gaz.* 7 Apr. 5/2 The jury... sent in to court to inquire if the parties would accept a maiority verdict. **1966** H. KALVEN et al. *Amer. Jury* xxxvi. 461 Numerous states allow for a maiority verdict in civil cases. **1973** 'D. HALLIDAY' *Dolly & Starry Bird* vi. 82 We can all go home and finish our knitting if the maiority verdict prefers it. **1927** *Chambers's Jnl.* 602/2 Now he had the maiority vote. **1953** B. M. CROSS *Legislative Struggle* xviii. 380 In committee sessions, disputed questions are decided by a maiority vote. **1965** *Wireless World* Sept. 419 This is a triplicated system with a maiority vote scheme for ensuring correct operation. **1973** *Listener* 20 Dec. 841/2 [An] impeachment resolution... requires a simple maiority vote.

majorize ('meɪdʒəraɪz), *v.* [f. MAJOR *sb.* + -IZE.]

1. *intr.* To attain (one's) maiority; to come of age.

1896 C. F. KEARY *Herbert Vanlennert* i. 5, I didn't know you had regularly come of age... I imagined that you didn't majorize till twenty-five or something of that sort.

2. *Rugby Football.* To convert a try into a goal, i.e. to increase the points from three to five.

majorlame, **majoron**, *obs.* ff. MARJORAM.

majorship ('meɪdʒəʃɪp). [f. MAJOR *sb.* + -SHIP.] The office or rank of a major; maiority.

1717 *New Hampsh. Prov. Papers* (1868) II. 710 Majr Peter Wear... asked pardon for his so doing; whereupon the Govr pronounced him restored to his Major-ship. **1865** *Cornh. Mag.* Aug. 172 This provost of Dublin is said, in a political crisis, to have squeezed from Lord Townshend a maiorship of dragoons. **1875** HOWELLS *Foregone Concl.* xviii. 294 The colonelcies are... inaccessible... and so are the lieutenant-colonelcies; but a maiorship, now—

¶ Used jocularly as a title.

1795 *Jemima* I. 108 What I know must not be known to man... until his Maiorship... has had some sport with his son.

majum, **majun**: see MAJOON.

majuscular (mə'dʒʌskjʊlə(r)), *a.* *Palæogr.* [f. L. *mājuscul-us*: see next and -AR.] Of the nature of a majuscule; composed of majuscules.

[**1825** L. HUNT *Redi's Bacchus in Tuscany* 21 In the beverage bold Let's renew us and grow majuscular; And for those who're getting old, Glasses get of size majuscular (orig. *vetri majusculi*).] **1864** W. H. BLACK *Anc. Bibl. Chronogr.* 8 The great or (as they are called by critics) majuscular letters. **1895** H. REYNOLDS *Anc. Dioc. Exeter* iv. 111 It is impossible to mistake that firm majuscular sign manual.

majuscule (mə'dʒʌskjʊ:l), *a.* and *sb.* [a. F. *majuscule*, ad. L. *mājuscula* (sc. *littera*), fem. of *mājusculus* somewhat larger, dim. of *mājor* (neut. *mājus*): see MAJOR *a.*]

A. adj. †*a. Printing.* Of a letter: Capital. *Obs.* *b. Palæogr.* Of a letter: Large (whether capital or uncial). Also, written in majuscules.

1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl. s.v. Letter*, Printers distinguish their letters into capital, majuscule, initial or upper-case letters... and minuscule, small, or under-case letters. **1850** MADDEN tr. *Silvestre's Univ. Palæogr.* I. 140 To the first class [inscriptions] belong the capital or square majuscule characters; to the second [books], the uncial characters (which are majuscules intermixed with rounded letters); and to the third [documents], the conjoined, cursive writing. **1885** E. M. THOMPSON in *Encycl. Brit.* XVIII. 145 In Latin majuscule writing there exist both capitals and uncials. **1892** — *Gr. & Lat. Palæogr.* xiv. 196 Early majuscule MSS.

B. sb. †*a. Printing.* A large or capital letter. *Obs.* *b. Palæogr.* A large letter, whether capital or uncial.

1825 W. HAMILTON *Dict. Terms Arts & Sci., Majuscules*, in *Printing*, large letters, sometimes ornamented, usually placed at the beginning of chapters. **1850** [see A above]. **1851** SIR F. PALGRAVE *Norm. & Eng.* I. 433 A few firm majuscules inscribed by Roman Power. **1892** E. M. THOMPSON *Gr. & Lat. Palæogr.* viii. 117 In both Greek and Latin palæography, large letters are called 'majuscules'; small letters, 'minuscules'.

mak, *obs.* and *dial.* variant of MAKE *sb.* and *v.*

makable ('meɪkəb(ə)l), *a.* Also *makeable*. [f. MAKE *v.* + -ABLE.] That can be made.

c **1449** PECOCK *Repr.* II. i. 134 It is a treuthe doable or makeable. **1678** CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* I. ii. §9. 70 The Accidents... are all makeable and destroyable, generable and corruptible. **1832** *Westm. Rev.* XVII. 22 The quantity of goods makeable, is quite a distinct thing from the quantity of goods saleable. **1865** CARLYLE *Fredk. Gl.* XVI. xi. (1872) VI. 273 Plenty of editions made or makable by a little surreptitious legerdemain.

mak-a-doo: see MAKE-A-DO *Obs.*

makadowe, variant of MOCKADO *Obs.*

makak, var. MOCOCK.

|| **makan** ('makan). *Malaysia*. [Cf. Malay *makan* to eat; *makanan* food.] Food.

1927 R. J. H. SIDNEY *In Brit. Malaya To-Day* 233 His stomach may become distended with some of the weird mixtures... from the School *makan* shop. **1963** J. KIRKUP *Tropic Temper* 101, I wander back to the hotel for my makan. (Cold turkey.) **1971** *Carry Singapore in your Pocket* (Singapore Tourist Promotion Board) (ed. 3) 29 Watch a meal of noodles being fried in 5 minutes at the 'makan' (food) stall.

† **'makande**. *Obs.* [a. ON. *makindi*; cf. mod. Icel. *í makindum* at one's ease.] Comfort, ease.

a **1400** *Parlt. 3 Ages* 278 And aftr irkede me with this and ese was me leuere As man in his medill elde his makande wolde hause.

makar(e), *obs.* form of MAKER.

|| **makara** ('makərə). Also *Makara*. [Skr.] A mythical Hindu sea-animal, variously represented in Indian art; the equivalent of Capricorn in the signs of the zodiac.

1873 E. BALFOUR *Cycl. India* (ed. 2) III. M 58/2 Kama... bears on his banner the fish Makara, an aquatic monster something like the sign of the zodiac Capricornus. **1901** A. C. GIBSON tr. *Gruenwedel's Buddhist Art India* ii. 57 The sea-elephant, Makara, a creature formed of the fore-part of an elephant with the body and tail of a fish... has been retained everywhere in Indian art. **1934** *Burlington Mag.* Oct. 164/1 But essentially Indian is the Makara, a phantastic animal which, since the days of King Asoka, has played a part in Indian art; it is seen on toranas of all times;... it

followed the spread of Indian art to the islands, . . . whilst it lives a prolific life on all sorts of minor objects in Ceylon. 1969 A. K. COOMARASWAMY *Introd. Indian Art* (ed. 2) ix. 42 Decorative work with *makaras* and other marine monsters [is] represented. 1971 *Illustr. Weekly India* 11 Apr. 67/2 (December 21 to Jan. 19) *Capricorn (Makara)*. Frankness with friends may make you happy till midweek. 1972 *Oxf. Univ. Gaz.* CII. Suppl. No. 3. 54 A fine terracotta relief in the form of a *makara* . . . formerly part of an architectural frieze . . . was also acquired.

Makassar, Makas(s)arese: see MACASSAR, MACASSARESE.

makdome: see MAKEDOM *Sc.*

make (meik), *sb.*¹ *Obs. exc. dial.* Forms: *a.* 1 *gemaca*, 2 *gemace*, 3 *imake*. *β.* 2- *make*; also 4-9 *north. mak*, (5 *mac*, 6 *mack*, *maike*), 6-9 *Sc. maik*. [OE. *gemaca* wk. masc. corresponds to OS. *gimaco*, fellow, equal, OHG. *gimahho* 'socius' (fem. *gimahha* wife):—O^{Teut.} type **gamakon-*, subst. form of **gamako-* adj. (OE. *gemæc* equal, well-matched, OHG. *gimah* fit, matched, convenient, MHG. *gemach* appertaining, belonging, like, mod.G. *gemach* easy, comfortable, MDu. *gemac* appertaining, also agreeable, quiet, calm), *f.* **ga-* *γ-* prefix (expressing the notions of conjunction and mutual relation) + **mako-*, app. primarily meaning 'fit, suitable', whence **makôjo-* MAKE *v.* The simple stem occurs (though perh. through loss of the prefix) in ON. *mak-r* (only in compar. and superl.) fitting, easy, comfortable, *make* wk. masc., mate, match, equal (Sw. *make*, Da. *mage* consort, like), mod.Du. *mak* tame, docile, gentle. The root has not been traced outside Teut.

As the prefix *γ-* of sbs. was universally lost in early ME., the mod. form is the normal representative of OE. *gemaca*. The currency of the word may, however, esp. in northern dialects, be due to adoption of ON. *make*. Cf. the cognate MATCH *sb.*

1. An (or one's) equal, peer, match; (one's) like. In ME. freq. in phr. *but (any) make*.

a. c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gram.* ix. (Z.) 43 *Hic et hæc et hoc par, gemaca.* a 1300 Floriz & Bl. 77 (Cott. Vitell. MS.) In worle nere non þine imake of no wimmon.

β. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 19656 O preching had he [*sc.* Saul of Tarsus] na mak. c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xviii. (Egipciane) 543 For I wes gyre but ony mak þat sawlis put to lestand vrak. c 1460 *Towneley Myst.* ii. 442 Yit knew I neuer thi make. 1509 *BARCLAY Shyp of Folyis* (1874) II. 235 Lo yonder same is he Whiche without make thynketh hym wyse to be. 1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* I. 45 Elgin, quhair is sa noble and notable a kirke in beutie and decore that with vs it hes na make. c 1620 MURE *Sonn.* i. Admir'd, but maik, euin in a thousand thingis. 1717 RAMSAY *Elegy on Lucky Wood* ix. She has na lefter her mak behind her. 1724 *Teat. Misc.* (1733) I. 28 Your Tocher it sall be good There's nane sall haie it's mak. 1893 *Northumbld. Gloss.*, *Make*, an equal, one that is matched or mated with another.

† *b.* the make: the like. *Sc. Obs.*
1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* III. 436 Traist weill. . . sen God can do the maik Onto your self. 1539 *Extracts Aberd. Reg.* (1844) I. 160 Gif euer scho dois the maik in tyme cumyng. 1560 ROLLAND *Crt. Venus* II. 896 In mappamond the maik is not perchance.

2. An image. *rare.*
a. c 1205 LAY. 18206 þe king lette wurchen tweien imaken [*c* 1275 ymages], tweien gulden draken.

β. 1890 J. SERVICE *Thir Notandums* xiv. 101 They made wee maiks oot o' clay . . . of them that had thortered them.

3. A mate, companion. (*occas.* applied to the opponent with whom a fighter is matched.)

a. a 1175 *Cott. Hom.* 221 Uton wircan him gemace him to fultume and to froure.

β. a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 114 Ne beo þu nout Gius fere ne Gius make uorte birlen him so. c 1386 CHAUCER *Knt.'s T.* 1698 And if so be the chieftayn be take On outhere syde or elles sleen his make. a 1400-50 *Alexander* 5430 A turne þai turnay to-gedire, Ilkane mellis with his make & so þare many dies. 1598 FLORIO, *Sotto*, a companion, a fellow, a make. 1721 RAMSAY *Answ. Burchet* 18 When honour'd Burchet and his maikes are pleas'd. . . With my corn-pipe. 1886 *Cheshire Gloss.*, *Make*, a mate or companion.

4. Of animals, esp. birds: A mate (male or female).

a. c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gen.* vi. 19 And of eallum nytenum ealles flæsces twegen gemacan þu lætst in to þam arce. a 1175 *Cott. Hom.* 225 Ic gegaderi . . . of fugel cynne simle gemacan þat hi eft to fostre bien.

β. c 1200 ORMIN 1276 Fra þatt hire make iss dæd Ne kepeþ þho [þe turtlle] nan oþerr. 1390 *GOWER Conf.* I. 45 That was in the Monthe of Maii, Whan every brid hath chose his make. c 1430 LYDGE. *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 153 Nyghtynggales al nyght syngen and wake, For long absence . . . of his make. 1542-5 BRINKLOW *Lament.* (1874) 117 The vypar . . . destroyeth her make or male in the concepyon. 1579 LYLY *Euphues* (Arb.) 97 The Wolfe chooseth him for hir make that hath or doth endure most travayll for hir sake. 1611 *COTGR.* s.v. *Muge*. The female Mullet will rather be caught by fishermen then abandon her Make.

5. Of human beings: A mate, consort; a husband or wife, lover or mistress.

a 1240 *Lofsong* in *Cott. Hom.* 209 Iesu . . . of þe eadie meiden iboren Maria þet is meiden and bute make moder. a 1250 *Owl & Night.* 1159 Oper þat wil leost hire make. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 4668 þe king him did a wijf to tak, Hight assener, a doghti mak. c 1374 CHAUCER *Compl. Mars* 154 God yif every wyghte joy of his make! c 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 2086 Wolde he be my worldly make & wedde me to wyue. c 1460 *Towneley Myst.* i. 187 A rib I from the take, therof

shall be made thi make. a 1586 SIDNEY *Arcadia* I. (1590) 4 b. Like a widow hauing lost her make. 1596 SPENSER *F.Q.* iv. ii. 30 And each not farre behinde him had his make, To weete, two ladies of most goodly hew. 1626 B. JONSON *Masque of Owls*, Where their Maides, and their Makes, At dancings, and Wakes, Had their Napkins and poses. 1725 RAMSAY *Gentle Sheph.* I. ii. Whensoe'er they [*sc.* men] slight their maiks at hame. 1890 *Glouc. Gloss.*, *Make*, mate, companion, lover. 1893 *Northumbld. Gloss.*, *Maik*, *make*, . . . a companion, consort, mate.

make (meik), *sb.*² Also (*Sc.* and *north.*) 4-9 mak, 6 mayck, 7-9 mack, 9 maik. [*f.* MAKE *v.*¹]

† 1. Doing, action; *esp.* (*Sc.*) manner, style (of action, behaviour, speech). *Obs.*

a 1300-1400 *Cursor M.* 18788 (Gött.) His kin ne will he nocht forsake, Bot it be thoru vr auen make [*Cott. sake*]. c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* iii. (*Andreas*) 790 Quhen scho saw þe haly man one þat mak de. c 1470 HENRY *Wallace* x. 554 To rewll the ost on a gud mak. 1500-20 *DUNBAR Poems* xiii. 1 Ane morlandis man of vplandis mak. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* I. 614 Commanding him opone the samin mak [*etc.*].

2. The manner in which a thing is made. *a.* Of a product of art or manufacture: Style of construction, kind of composition. *spec.* with implied reference to the manufacturer or source of manufacture; = BRAND *sb.* 6.

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* ix. (*Bertholomeus*) 224 Bundyne with chenzeis of fule mak. 1390 *GOWER Conf.* II. 204 He let tuo cofres make Of o semblance and of o make. a 1400-50 *Alexander* 3218 [He] was on þe make of þat mote nozt mervallid a litill. a 1500 MEDWALL *Nature* 1065 (Brandl) A doublet of the new make. 1699 L. WAFER *Voy.* (1729) 306 The other houses and churches are pretty handsome after the Spanish make. 1710 HEARNE *Collect.* 7 May (O. H. S.) II. 387 The make of the Letters. . . appear not. . . ancient. 1760 *BROWN Compl. Farmer* II. 8 This depends much upon the make of the plough. 1833 HT. MARTINEAU *Brooke Farm* viii. 104 The caps and bonnets were of quite a new make. 1854 W. COLLINS *Hide & Seek* III. 186 After suggesting that the candle might have gone out through some defect in the make of it. 1868 JOYNSON *Metals* 32 A great variety of what are technically called 'makes' of iron are produced in a wide range of degrees of hardness. 1889 *Anthony's Photogr. Bull.* II. 80 Use a slow make of bromide paper. 1909 WEBSTER, *Make*, . . . often referring to quality or origin of a manufactured article; as, whose make is it? 1937 *Discovery* Feb. 61/2, I tested the records on four different makes of gramophone. 1937 J. BETJEMAN *Continual Dew* 5 Talk of sports and makes of cars in various bogus Tudor bars. 1975 'D. CRAIG' *Dead Liberty* xix. 108 It would be better not to park the same . . . vehicle in that street again. . . He wished now he had not mentioned the make.

b. Of a natural object: Form or composition, structure, constitution. Often of the body: 'Build'.

14. . . *How Good Wife taught Dau.* 126 in *Barbour's Bruce*, etc. (1870) 529 Flawm nocht na fluriss that will fade, To mend the mak that god has made. a 1600 MONTGOMERIE *Misc. Poems* li. 37 Gif she had bene into the dayis auld, Quhen Jupiter the schap of bull did tak. . . Sum greater mayck, I wait, he had gart mak, Hir to haue stollin be his slichthis quet. 1665 BOYLE *Occas. Refl. Disc.* (1848) 64 The Leaves. . . of a Tree, . . . are of a more solid Texture . . . than the Blossoms, which seem to be of a slighter make. 1697 DAMPIER *Voy.* (1729) I. 537 Their Faces are of a flat oval Figure, of the Negro make. 1719 *Freethinker* No. 148 ¶ 2 A Greek virgin, of exquisite Make and Feature. 1742 YOUNG *Nt. Th.* ix. 868-9 Nature. . . gave A Make to MAn directive of his Thought; A Make set upright. 1751 D. JEFFERIES *Treat. Diamonds* (ed. 2) 23 A right knowledge of the true make of Diamonds. 1792 BURNS *Lady Mary Ann* iv, Young Charlie Cochran was the sprout of an aik, Bonnie, and bloomin' and straight was its make. 1812 BYRON *Juan* v. xi, He had an English look; that is, was square In make, of a complexion white and ruddy. 1822-34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) III. 32 The apparently isolated molecules found in the make of the polype and various worms. 1832 HT. MARTINEAU *Life in Wilds* iv. 46 Look at his delicate hands and slight make. 1886 RUSKIN *Præterita* I. 291 The Jura rock, balanced in the make of the between chalk and marble. 1894 MRS. H. WARD *Marcella* II. 301 A huge man, with the make and muscles of a prize-fighter.

c. Of immaterial things: Form, fashion; hence, sort, character, nature (passing into *a.*).

1660 COWLEY *Ode Restoration* xiv, All the Weapons malice e'r could try, Of all the sev'ral makes of wicked Policy. 1673 *Lady's Call.* I. iv. §9 Mutual visits . . . should flow from a real kindness, but if those now in use be sifted, how few will be found of that make? 1679 J. GOODMAN *Penit. Pard.* I. i. (1713) 15 The make and fabric of a Parable. 1857 BUCKLE *Civiliz.* I. vii. 397 A corresponding change, in the very form and make of our literature. 1890 *Harper's Mag.* Mar. 524/2, I did not know just the make and manner of his trouble.

† *d.* all of a make, of one make: of the same character throughout. *Obs.*

1674 N. FAIRFAX *Bulk & Selv.* 72 There being nothing in the Tube to hinder, Why should not the man fall further, the air of the Well being all of a make? 1682 GREW *Exp. Luctation* *Introd.*, The Experiments may seem too numerous to be of one make. 1684 N. S. *Crit. Enq. Edit.* *Bible* xxvii. 241 St. Jerom's Translation . . . is not all of a make, but hath some little mixture of the Ancient or Italian.

3. Mental or moral constitution, disposition, or character.

1674 N. FAIRFAX *Bulk & Selv.* To Rdr., Deeming there were more in the World of my make. 1676 TOWERSON *Decalogue* 89 A gesture. . . us'd even by good men towards those of the same make with themselves. 1713 STEELE *Guard.* No. 13 ¶ 4 Mr. William, the next brother, is not of this smooth make. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* IV. 153, I, who, as to my will, and impatience, and so forth, am of the true lady-make! 1765 LD. HOLLAND *Let.* 19 July in *Jesse G. Selwyn* (1843) I. 387 You are not of a make to be a confidant there. 1806-7 J. BERESFORD *Miseries Hum. Life* (1826) I. x, You are happily of a hardy and contentious make. 1877

RUSKIN *Fors Clav.* vii. 106 Giotto was, in the make of him, and contents, a very much stronger . . . man than Titian.

4. Kind, sort, species. *dial.*

1740 J. COLLIER (Tim Bobbin) *View Lanc. Dial.* Wks. (1862) 62 I'r freetn' aw macks o weys. 1785 *Span. Rivals* 8 Why, mun, he's of all macks of sorts. 1788 W. MARSHALL *Yorksh.* II. 341 *Gloss.*, *Mack*, sort, species; as, what mack of corn, or stock? 1829 BROCKETT *N. C. Gloss.* (ed. 2), *Macks*, sorts, fashions—makes. 'A little o' a' macks'.

5. *a.* The action or process of making or manufacture. Now *rare exc. techn.*

1743 J. MORRIS *Serm.* ii. 38 He created the vast universe, that he might impart such degrees of happiness and perfection to the several orders of beings, as are suitable to the end of their make. 1805 W. TAYLOR in *Ann. Rev.* III. 47 It appears that the make of linen began in Spain. — in *Monthly Mag.* XX. 147 One of your correspondents inquired concerning the make of marbled soap. 1879 BROWNING *Ned Bratts* 132 He taught himself the make Of laces, tagged and tough. 1890 JACOBI *Printing* xxxi. 250 Papers . . . torn or broken in the 'make'—as the manufacture is technically termed.

b. Qualified by an adj. or possessive denoting the source of manufacture or the manufacturer, often with mixture of sense 2a implying the style or quality associated with such an origin.

1873 *Athenæum* 19 Apr. 508/3 A cast-iron chain of the old Sussex make. 1884 *Times* (weekly ed.) 29 Feb. 5/7 A pocket . . . of American make. *Mod.* Are these shoes your own make?

6. Amount manufactured; quantity produced.

1865 *Pall Mall G.* 27 June 5 The make of puddled iron has been materially reduced at many of the works. 1884 W. H. GREENWOOD *Steel & Iron* viii. 174 The economy in fuel and increased make per furnace, effected by the introduction of the hot blast. 1886 *Times* 20 Aug. 11/2 The make of pig iron in the United Kingdom over the first six months of the year shows a decrease of 270,321 tons.

7. *slang.* 'A successful theft or swindle' (*Slang Dict.* 1860). Cf. MAKE *v.*¹ 29 b.

8. *on the make:* intent on profit or advancement; also, intent on winning someone's affections; seeking sexual pleasure; improving, advancing, getting better. *slang* (orig. *U. S.*).

1869 J. R. BROWNE *Adventures Apache Country* 507 'Oh, you're on the make, are you?' . . . 'Why, yes, to be candid, I'd like to make fifty thousand or so.' 1874 HOTTEN *Slang Dict.* 221 Any one is said to be 'on the make' who asks too high a price for his goods, or endeavours in any way to overreach. 1890 *Pall Mall G.* 6 Sept. 2/1 Suppose . . . that I am a man, as our American cousins say, 'on the make'—suppose that I have parliamentary ambitions. 1893 *Nation* (N. Y.) 9 Mar. 172/2 The men who wanted offices rather than the triumph of great principles, those who were 'on the make' in politics. 1898 HENLEY *Lond. Types, Bus-driver*, Being stony broke, Lives lustily; is ever on the make. 1918 BARRIE *What Every Woman Knows* II. 55 There are few more impressive sights in the world than a Scotsman on the make. 1929 J. P. McEVoy *Hollywood Girl* (1930) 41 Jimmy . . . said Buelow was on the make for me or he wouldn't have wasted that much time on me. 1934 J. O'HARA *Appointment in Samarra* (1935) vii. 212 It's the first time I ever knew of you going on the make for some dame. 1955 *Times* 12 May 7/3, I think we are on the make and that, on balance, the tide is running in our favour. 1967 N. FREELING *Strike Out* 77 He struck me always as a sly nasty fellow, a bootlicker, always on the make. 1973 'A. BLAISDELL' *Crime by Chance* vii. 126 You mean he was still on the make? At his age? 1973 W. M. DUNCAN *Big Timer* xxii. 150 Riordan was on the make. He'd found out something he could use. 1974 R. ADAMS *Shardik* li. 426 Insinuating, dandified, with the manners, at once familiar and obsequious, of a presuming servant on the make.

9. *Electr.* The action of making contact in an electric circuit; the position in which contact is made (in phr. *at make*).

1875, etc. [see MAKE-AND-BREAK]. 1892 *Gloss. Electrical Terms in Lightning* 7 Jan. (Suppl.), *Make and Break*. . . The words are sometimes used as substantives denoting the action of making or breaking contact thus 'at make', 'at break'.

10. = DECLARATION 8 b (see also quot. 1964).

1902 J. B. ELWELL *Bridge* 13 In considering a heart make, the dealer should be influenced by the general strength of his hand and by the number of honours he holds in the trump suit. 1905 R. F. FOSTER *Compl. Bridge* 316 The declaration is often called the make. 1964 *Official Encycl. Bridge* 343/1 *Make*. . . As a noun, it means a successful contract, but usually a hypothetical one in the post-mortem: 'Five diamonds would have been a make.' 1974 *Country Life* 17 Jan. 98/3 Four Spades is a make, but Five Clubs is the safer sacrifice.

11. A (sexual) conquest; *spec.* a woman of easy virtue. Cf. MAKE *v.*¹ 65. *slang* (orig. *U. S.*).

1942 BERRY & VAN DEN BARK *Amer. Thes. Slang* §439/1 *Woman* of easy morals. *make*. 1951 *Landfall* V. 98 'A widow's an easy make,' He said, 'you pedal and let her steer.'

12. An identification of, or information about, a person or thing from police records, fingerprints, etc. *slang* (orig. *U. S.*).

1950 in *Wentworth & Flexner Dict. Amer. Slang* (1960) 332/1 We got a make on his prints. 1959 'E. MCBAIN' *Pusher* vii. 62 Couldn't get a make on those fingerprints. 1965 'L. EGAN' *Detective's Due* (1966) vii. 71, I think this is too good to be true, but we'll get a make on it just for fun. *Ibid.* 80 The D.M.V. just came through with a make on that plate number. . . It belongs to a fifty-five two-door Ford. 1967 W. PINE *Protectors* ix. 82 We've got a make on Beth Paget. She's on our files. 1972 R. K. SMITH *Ransom* iv. 175 We got a make on the Chevvy. . . . Stolen last week. 1973 *Daily Colonist* (Victoria, B.C.) 6 Sept. 4/5 For years authorities have been trying to get a better 'make' on motorists who sidestep the law by picking up a licence in a nearby state after theirs has been revoked.

13. *make and mend:* the action of making and repairing clothes; *spec. Naut.*, a period set apart

for seamen to repair their clothes; hence, a period of leisure; a half-holiday; also *attrib.* and as vb.

1884 W. D. HOWELLS *Rise S. Lapham* (1885) i. 5 She cooked, swept, washed, ironed, made and mended from daylight till dark. 1899 *Navy & Army Illustr.* 14 Oct. 107 (caption) Thursday has been in the Navy, ever since King William IV. . . first instituted the practice, regularly observed as 'make and mend' day. 1903 KIPLING *Traffics & Discov.* (1904) 154 I'm going to ask this young gentleman to breakfast, and then we'll make and mend clothes till the umpires have decided. 1916 'TAFFRAIL' *Pincher Martin* xv. 273 Th' navy's 'avin' its make an' mend, an' carn't be disturbed. 1925 FRASER & GIBBONS *Soldier & Sailor Words* 150 *A make and mend*, a naval holiday. In old days . . . usually on a Thursday. Now-a-days . . . the weekly half holiday (often transferred to a Saturday) continues to be known as a 'Make and Mend'. 1935 *New Survey London Life* IX. iv. xiii. 423 On Tuesday afternoon I go to the make-and-mend class. 1942 F. G. HACKFORTH-JONES *One-One-One* xxi. 193 Saturday too, when all on board H.M.S. *Empire* were supposed to be enjoying a well-earned 'make and mend'. 1943 *Our Towns* (Women's Group on Public Welfare) ii. 60 Any 'Make and Mend' organisation evolved during the war should form the basis of a permanent service. 1955 *Times* 12 July 9/6 They . . . move out to their 'sun-porch', usually a clearing in the forest where they spend their time in 'make-and-mend'.

make, *sb.*³ *slang and dial.* Also 6 *meke*, 9 *Sc. maik*, *maick*. [Cf. *MAG sb.*³] A halfpenny.

a 1547 *Hye Way to Spytte-ho.* in Hazlitt *E.P.P.* IV. 69 Docked the dell for a coper meke. 1567 HARMAN *Caveat* G ij, A make, a halfpenny. 1618 B. HOLYDAY *Technogamia* II. vi, Good Sir, if you be a *Gentry coue*, vouchsafe some small *Win* or but a *Make*, for wee haue neither *Lowre*, nor *Libbeg*, nor *Libkin*. 1826 SCOTT *Woodst.* xxxvi, I take it; for a make to a million. 1852 in Beveridge *Poets Clackmannan.* (1885) 66 That was ca'd threepence, twa maiks frae a groat. 1880 JAMIESON, *Maik*, . . . still a cant term in the West of S., especially among boys when bargain-making.

make (*meik*), *v.*¹ Pa. t. and pa. pple. *made* (*meid*). Forms: *Inf.* a. 1 *macian*, (1 *macan*, 2 *macen*, *macie*), 2-3 *makian*, -ie(n, 3-4 *maky*(3)e, -i3e, *maki*, (*imper.* *mac*), 3-5 *maken* (*Ormin makenn*), 4-6 (9 *dial.*) *mak*, (5 *makyn*, also 9 *dial.* *maak*), 5-6 *mack*, (6 *Sc. maik*(e, *mek*), 3- *make*. β. 4-6 *ma*, (4 *man*), 9 *dial.* *maa*, may. *Pres. ind.* 2nd and 3rd *sing.*; and *pl.* (contracted northern forms) 4-5 *mas*(s), *mays*(s), *maiss*, 4-6 *mais*, (5 *mase*, *mace*, *maise*). *Past. ind.* a. 1-2 *macode*, 2-3 *makede*, (2 *mac*(h)ede, 3 *makode*), 2-5 *maket*, 3-5 (7) *maked*, (4 *makked*). β. 3- *made*; also 3 *maude*, 4-5 *mad*, *maad*(e, 4-6 *Sc. maid*, (3 *mede*, 4 *madde*, 6 *mayd*). *Pa. pple.* a. 1 *gemacod*, 2-3 *imaked*(e, (2 *zemaked*, *imacad*, 3 *imaket*), 3-5 *ymaked*, (4 -yd, *imake*); 2 *makiet*, 3 *Ormin makedd*, 3-5 *maked*, (4 *maket*, *strong makyn*), 4-5 *makid*. β. 3-4 *imad*, *ymad*, 4-5 *ymaad*, 4-5 (7) *ymade*; 3-5 *mad*, 4-5 *maad*, 4-6 *Sc. maid*, (5 *madde*, 6 *Sc. maed*, *maide*), 4- *made*. [Com. WGer.: OE. *macian* = OFris. *makia*, OS. *macon* (LG., Du. *maken*), OHG. *mahhôn* (MHG., mod.G. *machen*), app. f. **mako*-fit, suitable (see *MAKE sb.*¹). On this view the primary sense would be 'to fit, arrange'; but in the earliest known stages of the WGer. tongues the verb corresponded generally to the L. *facere* in such of its senses as were not expressed by *DO*. The MSw. *maka* to make, construct (mod.Sw. *make* to move), Da. *mage* to manage, arrange, appear to have been adopted from LG.

Many senses which later Eng. shares with continental Teut. are not recorded in OE., or not until near the end of that period; possibly the vb. originally had some of these meanings, but was displaced in the literary dialect by synonyms. Materials are wanting for a genealogical arrangement of the senses; the order of the main branches in the following scheme has been adopted on grounds of convenience. The word is not very frequent in OE.; the most prominent uses are in causative and factitive applications (see 48, 49, 52) and in the phrase *hit macian* 'to make it' = to act, behave (see 68).]

I. Senses in which the object of the verb is a product or result.

* To bring into existence by construction or elaboration. (Not common until late in OE.; the L. *facere* is usually rendered by *gewyrcean*.)

1. *trans. a.* To produce (a material thing) by combination of parts, or by giving a certain form to a portion of matter; to construct, frame, fashion.

Formerly common in various applications in which vbs. of more specific meaning are now almost universally employed; used, e.g. for to build or erect a house, town, column, ship, to paint a picture, to carve or sculpture a statue.

1056-66 *Inscr. Kirkdale Ch., Yks.*, He hit let macan newan from grunde. a1100 *Gerefa* in *Anglia* (1886) IX. 261 Fiscwer and mylne macian. c1154 *O.E. Chron.* an. 1137 In mani of þe castles wæron lof & grin. . . þat was sua maced [etc.]. c1205 *LAY.* 1937 Heo makeden tunes. *Ibid.* 27876 He . . . lette makien beren riche and swiðe maren. c1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 3541 Mac vs gode foren us to gon. c1320 *Sir Tristr.* 2765 þis forest wil y felle And castel wil y ma. c1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 336 He mad a coruen kyng. 1375 *BARBOUR Bruce* xl. 368 Ane vax-cayme that beis mais. 1377 *LANGL. P. Pl. B. vi.* 191 An heep of heremites . . . ketten here copes and courtpies hem made. 1382 *WYCLIF Ps.* ciii. [civ.]

17 There sparewis shul make nestis. a1400-50 *Alexander* 2587 He . . . mas a brig ouire þe bourne of Barges with cheynes. 1432-50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) I. 163 Men off Phenicia . . . made [L. *condiderunt*] the cities of Sidon and of Tyrus. 1470-85 *MALORY Arthur Table* (ii. vii.), Kyng Marke . . . maad a tombe ouer them. 1530 *PALSGR.* 617/1, I make hym a gowne, a house, a cappe, or suche lyke. *Ibid.* 621/2, I make cockes of haye. 1571 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xxviii. 99 To Magnifie my name I maid ane Stepill. 1687 A. LOVELL tr. *Thevenot's Trav.* i. 208 The Franciscan Friars had made some Rooms there for the convenience of Pilgrims. 1686 *AGLIONBY Painting Illustr.* Explan. Terms s. v. *Antique*, All the Works of Painting, Sculpture, and Architecture that have been made in the Time of the Antient Greeks. 1751 R. *PALTOCK P. Wilkins* xlv. (1883) 132/2 One of the colombs being making a house to reside in. a1774 *GOLDSM. Hist. Greece* I. 172 They caused a statue of Jupiter to be made at the general expence. 1774 — *Nat. Hist.* (1776) VIII. 41 As birds sometimes are seen to make their nests. 1849 *Chambers's Inform.* II. 719/2 The machine being . . . composed of the parts in ordinary use, only made circular. 1852 *ROBERTSON Sermon.* Ser. III. xii. 147 The beaver makes its hole, the bee makes its cell. 1865 M. ARNOLD *Ess. Crit.* vi. 195 That dress, made full, as you've got it, suits you.

¶ An apparent sense 'to represent by graphic or plastic art' occasionally arises from the practice of applying the name of the thing portrayed to its representation.

a1300-1400 *Cursor M.* 23216 (Gött.) Na mar . . . þan painted fire . . . þat on wagh wit man war mad right [Cott. þat apou awagh war wrought]. 1850 *DICKENS Dav. Copp.* xx, It was a startling likeness. . . The painter hadn't made the scar, but I made it. 1859 *TENNYSON Vivien* 329, I took his brush and blotted out the bird, And made a Gardener putting in a graft.

b. *Const. of, out of, with* (the material or component parts). See also 4.

13. *Coer de L.* 2648 Torches maad with wex ful cleer. 1382 *WYCLIF Exod.* xxxii. 4 He . . . made of hem a 3otun calf. 1633 P. FLETCHER *Poet. Misc.* 62 My little pipe of seven reeds ymade. a1774 *GOLDSM. Surv. Exp. Philos.* (1776) II. 239 Burning instruments . . . are usually made with glass. — tr. *Scarron's Com. Romance* (1775) I. 31 A . . . pair of breeches . . . which he had given to this butcher, to make out of them a more fashionable suit. 1791 J. TOWNSEND *Journ. Spain* (1792) III. 118 Buskins . . . which are made with the esparto rush. 1859 H. T. ELLIS *Hong Kong to Manila* 148 An Indian can make almost anything out of bamboo.

c. *absol.* in phr. *make or mend*. Also, of a craftsman: To make the article which he produces for specified persons.

1851 *MAYHEW Lond. Labour* (1864) II. 34/1 Those who make or mend, and who must make or mend so cheaply that the veriest vagrant may be their customer [etc.]. 1856 *Househ. Words* XIV. 420/2, I do not make, or mend, or mar. 1862 *Temple Bar* VI. 482 He makes for Count This and Prince That, and they never want their coats altered.

d. *colloq. as good* (or *clever*, etc.) *as they make them*: as good (etc.) as possible.

187. *Broadside Ball.* title (Farmer), As good as they make 'em. 1889 G. ALLEN *Tents of Shem* iii. I. 51, I like them — thorough ladies, . . . and as clever as they make them. 1934 T. S. ELIOT *Rock* i. 13, 'e was a fine fellow on one side and as bad as they make 'em on the other.

e. In various trades, applied *spec.* to some one of the operations constituting the process of manufacture.

1888 *Arts & Crafts Catal.* 82 The volume passes into the hands of the 'forwarder', who 'makes' the back. 1900 *Eng. Dial. Dict.*, *Make*, to put the soles on boots or shoes.

2. a. With a substance as object: To produce by the combination of ingredients, by extraction from a source, or by the modification of some other substance by mechanical or chemical processes. *Const. from, out of* (the source or original substance), *of, †with* (the ingredients).

c1200 *ORMIN* 1480 3iff patt tu wilt makenn laf, þu presshests tine shæfess. c1230 *Hali Meid.* 33 Hit greuð þe se swiðe þat tu wilt . . . makien puisun. c1386 *CHAUCER Can. Yeom. Prol. & T.* 259 Cley maad with hors and mannes heer, and oille Of Tartre. c1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 14 A medicyn maad in oon maner þat worchip dyuers effectis. 1471 *RIPLEY Comp. Alch. Adm.* viii. in Ashm. (1652) 191 Many Amalgame dyd I make. 1552 *HULOET*, Make mortar, *concinnare lutum*. 1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* I. xiv. 15 A small round fruite . . . Of which the Inhabitants . . . make oyle. 1611 *BIBLE Eccles.* xlix. 1 The perfume y^t is made by the arte of the Apothecarie. 1669 *STURMY Mariner's Mag.* v. xii. 67 To make Red Powder. 1698 *Phil. Trans.* XX. 291 The way of making Pitch, Tarr, Rosin and Turpentine. 1710 *HEARNE Collect.* (O. H. S.) III. 30 Mr. William Stallenge . . . was the first Author of making silk in England. 1853 *URE Dict. Arts*, etc. II. 728 The patent plan of Mr. William Onions of making cast steel seems worthy of adoption.

b. *spec.* To produce (an article of food or drink) by culinary or other operations. *to make meat* (obs. exc. dial.): to prepare food.

Some of the examples placed here might appear to belong to branch II; but originally *meat* was taken to mean the food as prepared. (Similarly in *to make tea* or *coffee*.)

c1000 *ÆLFRIC Gen.* xxvii. 9 Bring me twa þa betstan tycenu, æt ic macige mete þinum fæder þær of [Vulg. *ut faciam ex eis escas patri tuo*]. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 8339 Wo þat mihte . . . sepe & Make potage. a1300 *Cursor M.* 3497 þe hus to kepe and ma þe mett. 13. *E. E. Allit. P. B.* 625 þre mettez of mele menge & ma kakez. c1440 in *Househ. Ord.* (1790) 461 As men maken ruschewes. 1463 *Bury Wills* (Camden) 32 In leeffull tyme to make her mete in the chymeny. a1589 R. TOMSON in *Hakluyt's Voy.* 581 The bread they make there, is certaine cakes made of rootes. 1603 *DEKKER & CHETTLE Grissil* iv. ii. (Shaks. Soc.) 59 Grissil shall go make pap, and I'll lick the skillet. 1747 *Mrs. GLASSE Cookery* (1767) 215 To make a boiled loaf. 1846 *DICKENS Cricket* i. 15 Only let me make the tea first, John. 1850 — *Dav. Copp.* xxiii, I then made her . . . a glass of hot

white wine and water, and a slice of toast cut into long thin strips. 1886 *BESANT Children Gibeon* II. xix, The cloth was spread, and she was making the tea.

3. a. Said of God as Creator; with reference both to material and to spiritual objects. Also *occas.* of Nature, and in *passive* with the agent unspecified.

c1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 139 Sunnendai weren engles makede of godes muðe. c1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 222 He makeð þe fisses in þe sa þe fueles on þe lofte. c1230 *Hali Meid.* 45 Ich chulle halde me hal þurh þe grace of godd, as cunde me makede. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 478 þre þousend & four score & þre 3er Fram þat þe world was verst imad. a1300 *Cursor M.* 345 He þat mad [c1375 *Fairf. maket*] al thing o nocht. 1382 *WYCLIF Gen.* i. 16 And God made two greet list 3yuerys. c1449 *PECOCK Repr.* II. 146 God that made the world and alle thingis that ben in it. 1609 *BIBLE* (Douay) II. Index, Light, an accident made the first day. 1660 tr. *Amyraldus' Treat. conc. Relig.* II. vi. 241 Nature ha's not made us of Iron. 1667 *MILTON P. L.* ix. 137. 1742 *YOUNG Nt. Th.* iv. 828 Truth, eldest Daughter of the Deity; Truth, of his Council, when he made the Worlds. 1852 *MRS. STOWE Uncle Tom's C.* xx. 205 'Do you know who made you?' 'Nobody, as I knows on,' said the child. . . 'I spect I grow'd. Don't think nobody never made me.'

b. With *compl.* or *advb.* phrase denoting the form or condition of the creature, or the purpose or object of creation. Hence in *passive*, to be naturally fitted or destined (*const. for, to with inf.*). *to be made for each other* (or *one another*): to be such as to harmonize perfectly or form an ideal combination; to be ideally suited: usu. of a specified man and woman.

c1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 79 þo pet weren imakede engles in houene, and fellen ut for hore wrechede. c1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 122 Of eueric ou3t, of eueric led, Was erðe mad moder of sped. a1300-1400 *Cursor M.* 12370 (Gött.) 3e þat he has made to men, . . . And þat eftir his aunen ymage. 1382 *WYCLIF Mark* ii. 27 The Sabote is maad for man, and nat a man for the Sabote. c1430 *LYDG. Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 121 Highe and lowe were made of oo nature. a1533 *LD. BERNERS Huon* lix. 206 We be all made to dye. 1593 *SHAKS. 2 Hen. VI.* v. i. 7 This hand was made to handle nought but God. 1607 — *Cor.* i. i. 211 They said . . . that dogges must eat, That meate was made for mouths. 1697 *DRYDEN Virg. Georg.* III. 259 The Calf, by Nature, . . . made To turn the Glebe. 1712 *STEELE Spect.* No. 515 ¶ 6 Indeed, Gatty, we [sc. women] are made for Man. 1715 *DE FOE Fam. Instruct.* I. i. (1841) I. 13 Did God make me to serve him? 1732 *POPE Ess. Man* I. 39 Ask . . . why oaks are made Taller or stronger than the weeds they shade. 1751 *RICHARDSON Clarissa* (ed. 3) III. 328 Her features are all harmony, and made for one another. 1784 *BURNS (title)* Man was made to mourn. 1822 *COBBETT Weekly Reg.* 30 Mar. 778 It is true enough, that God made all the women; but he did not make them all players. 1854 *BREWSTER More Worlds* xiii. 202 Man was not made for the planet—but the planet was made for man. 1857 *DICKENS Let. Sept.* (1938) II. 887 Poor Catherine and I are not made for each other, and there is no help for it. 1870 *DICKENS E. Drood* II, She . . . said that she had become your pupil, and that you were made for your vocation. 1927 J. N. *MCLLWRAITH Kinsmen at War* xvii. 172 She and Stephen were made for one another. 1971 *D. CLARK Sick to Death* iv. 82 When two people—what's the popular phrase?—are made for each other, these things happen.

c. *pass. to be* (*well*, etc.) *made*: said of the bodily frame.

a1310 in *Wright Lyric P.* 36 Heo hath . . . Body ant brest wel mad al. 1375 *BARBOUR Bruce* I. 385 Bot off lymmys he wes weill maid. a1400-50 *Alexander* 3921 Then come a beste . . . Mad & merkid as a Meere. c1402 *LYDG. Compl. Bl. Knt.* 163 Of brede and lengthe So wel y-mad by good proporcioun. 1483 *CAXTON G. de la Tour* (1868) 168 To seme to the folkes syght better maad and fayrer of body. 1886 *ADEL. SERGEANT No Saint* I. i. i. 3 His frame was broad and strongly made.

4. a. *to be made of*: to have been fashioned (whether by art or nature) out of (certain materials); to have as its material, constituents, or component parts; to consist or be composed of.

c1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 145 Ane box zemaked of marbel-stone. c1290 *St. Michael* 666 in *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 318 Of þis foure elemenz ech quic ping I-make is. 1307 *Elegy Edw. I.* viii, The holy crois ymad of tre. c1374 *CHAUCER Boeth.* I. pr. i. 2 (Camb. MS.) Hyr clothes weren maked of riht delye thredes. c1400 *MAUNDEV. (Roxb.)* ii. 6 þe table . . . was made of olyue. 1449 *PECOCK Repr.* I. 8 An argument if he be ful and foormal, which is clepid a sillogisme, is mad of twey proporsicioun. 1500-20 *DUNBAR Poems* xxi. 46 Tounis now are maid of quhyte quahill bone, And hairtis ar maid of hard flynt stone. 1530 *PALSGR.* 318/1 Made of cristall, *cristalin*. 1542 *UDALL Erasm. Apoph.* 255 b, I found Rome made but of bricke, and I will leaue it of marble. 1633 *MASSINGER Guardian* I. i, I am made of other clay. 1669 *STURMY Mariner's Mag.* v. xii. 66 Cords made of Hemp. 1827 *Mirror* II. 164/1 Books aren't made of Stilton cheese. 1892 *Argosy* Oct. 312 The drums were made of metal.

† b. To be 'compact' of (certain qualities). *Obs.*

c1374 *CHAUCER Boeth.* II. pr. iv. 27 (Camb. MS.) A man maked alle of sapyence and vertu. 1611 *SHAKS. Cymb.* III. v. 33 She looke[s] vs like A thing more made of malice, then of duty.

5. a. To compose, write as the author (a book, poem, or other literary work, † a letter). Formerly often (now only as a rare archaism) with the title of a work as obj.; in mod. usage chiefly in the phrase *to make verses* (*poetry*, etc.). Also said with reference to musical composition.

The mod. usage is difficult to reduce to rule. It is common to speak of 'making' a sonnet or an epigram; but it would sound odd to speak of 'making' a tragedy or a novel, except

with some added phrase, as in 'Some one has made a tragedy on this subject'.

c 1175 Lamb. Hom. 125 Da songes . . . boð makede of þere heouenliche blisse þe us wes iopenad on þisse timan. **c 1200 Trin. Coll. Hom.** 71 On þe godspelle þe sein lucas makede. **c 1205 LAY.** 32 He nom þa Engliscas boc þa makede seint Beda. **a 1300 Cursor M.** 87 Of hir to mak bath rim and sang. **1375 BARBOUR Bruce** II. 33 Off thaim I thynk this buk to ma. **1377 LANGL. P. Pl. B. v.** 415 I haue leuere here an harlotrie . . . þan al þat eueer Marke made, Mathew, John, & lucas. **1485 CAXTON in Malory's Arthur Pref.** 2 Alle suche bookes as been maad of hym ben fayned and fables. **1508 DUNBAR Poems** iv. 66 Clerk of Tranent. . . That maid the anteris of Gawane. **1530 PALSGR.** 617/2, I make a booke, as a clerke dothe. . . Is your boke made yet? **Ibid.** 625/1, I wyll go make a letter. **Ibid.** 630/2, I make the dytie of a songe. **1612 BACON Ess., Beauty (Arb.)** 210 As a Musitian that maketh an excellent aire in Musick. **1612 BRINSLEY Lud. Lit.** xiv. (1627) 190 How to make Verses with delight and certainty. **1650 HOWELL Giraff's Rev. Naples** 1. 127 Cavalier Cosmo Fonseca. . . who us'd to make epitaphs. **1699 BENTLEY Phal.** 211 *Philoctetes*, which was not made till sixscore years after Phalaris's death. **1787 J. RAMSAY in Burns' Wks.** II. 117 He has made words to one or two of them [*sc.* tunes]. **1803 tr. P. Le Brun's Mons. Boite** I. 6 Would you . . . have me marry a woman that makes verses? **1819 CRABBE T. of Hall** x, I penn'd some notes, and might a book have made, But I had no connection with the trade. **1889 D. HANNAY Capt. Marryat** 100 Travellers who came to spy out the land, and make a book about it. **1894 W. MORRIS Wood beyond World** colophon, Here ends the tale of the Wood beyond the World made by William Morris.

† **b. absol. or intr.** To compose verses; to write poetry; to rime. (Cf. MAKER 5.) *Obs.*

1377 LANGL. P. Pl. B. XII. 22 To solacen hym sum tyme as I do whan I make. **c 1385 CHAUCER L. G. W.** Prolog. 69 Ye lovers that can make of sentement. **c 1392 — Compl. Venus** 82 Graunson, flour of hem that make in Fraunce. **1500-20 DUNBAR Poems** lxxviii. 2 My heid did 3ak zester-nicht, This day to mak that I na micht. **1579 SPENSER Sheph. Cal.** Apr. 19 And hath he skill to make so excellent? **1612 DRAYTON Poly-ob.** iv. 59 Those who scarce have seene a booke Most skilfully will make. **1622 WITHER Mistr. Philar.** Postscr. N8, I make to please my selfe, and not for them. **1864 DASENT Fest & Earnest** (1873) II. 303 Thou art a good skald . . . if thou canst 'make' no worse than Glum.

† **c. to make Latin or Latins:** to write Latin composition. *Obs.*

c 1500, a 1568, 1607 [see LATIN sb. 4]. **1612 BRINSLEY Pos. Paris** (1669) 130 Directions to make Latine. **1675 E. COLES (title)** Nolens volens, or you shall make Latin whether you will or no.

d. To draw up (a legal document).

1362 LANGL. P. Pl. A. II. 58 Now Symonye and Siuyle stondeþ forþ bope, Vn-Foldyng þe Feffement þat Falsnes made. **1476 Surtees Misc.** (1890) 35 Made in the yere of our Lorde millesimo ccccxxxv. **1484 CAXTON Fables of Poge** vi, Whanne he was . . . at the poynt of dethe he wold make his testament. **15. . . Doun by one Reuer as I red** 71 in *Dunbar's Poems* 307 Quhill Deid he hint him þe back, . . . And lute him nocht his testament mak. **1519 Rec. Allhallows' Barking** in *Rimbault Hist. Organ* 56 This endurment made the yere of our lorde god m^lv^c xix. **1658-9 Burton's Diary** (1828) IV. 45 Put the case, that none but servants be at making their master's will. **1697 G. DALLAS Syst. Stiles** 1 The foresaid Clause made anent payment of Annual rents. **Ibid.** 7 [A] Writ made by way of Contract. **1797 Encycl. Brit.** (ed. 3) XVIII. 395/1 If he recovers, he may alter his dispositions, and have time to make a written will. **1823 GREVILLE Mem.** (1875) I. 64 In 1810 the King made another will, but . . . he always put off signing it. **1903 Spectator** 31 Oct. 704/2 Daulac. . . and his companions made their wills, confessed, and received the sacrament.

6. To put together materials for (a fire) and set them alight.

c 1205 LAY. 1186 He makede bi þon weofede a swiðe wunsum fur. **1375 BARBOUR Bruce** iv. 561 Luk on na viss the fyre he ma. **1565 COOPER Thesaurus s.v. Facere, Bustum**, to make a funeral fyre. ? **c 1558** [see FIRE sb. 3]. **1603 DEKKER & CHETTEL Grissil** I. i. (Shaks. Soc.) 15 Master, I have made a good fire. **1687 A. LOVELL tr. Thevenot's Trav.** I. 225 They made great Fires all along the Coast. **1844 E. WARBURTON Cresc. & Cross** II. 101, I . . . ordered the other [Arab] to make a fire instantly.

7. To set apart and prepare the site for (a garden, park, road, etc.).

1382 WYCLIF Amos ix. 14 Thei shuln make gardyns. **1727-41 CHAMBERS Cycl. s.v. Road, Artificial Road** is that made by labour of the hand, either of earth or masonry. **1804 CHARLOTTE SMITH Conversations**, etc. I. 93 We had made gardens of our own. **1818 Order** in Willis & Clark Cambridge (1886) I. 573 The making a walk from the New Bridge along the new Plantation. **1866 M. ARNOLD Thyrsis** i, How changed is here each spot man makes or fills!

** In wider sense: To cause to exist, to produce.

8. a. To cause the existence of (a material thing or a physical phenomenon) by some action; to inflict (a wound); to produce (a hole, a mark, a sound, etc.). So to make melody, minstrelsy; to make a note, etc.: see the sbs.

c 1200 Trin. Coll. Hom. 33 þe wundes þat hie on him makeden. **a 1300 Cursor M.** 17288 + 101 þe erthe quoke & made sown. **c 1420 Anturs of Arth.** 125 (Douce MS.) þe grisly goost made a gryme bere. **1530 PALSGR.** 617/2 The droppes of water with ofte fallynge make the hole in a marbyll stone. **Ibid.**, What a chermie these byrdes make. **1589 PUTTENHAM Eng. Poesie** II. x[i]. (Arb.) 103 Make me . . . so many strokes or lines with your pen as ye wold have your song containe verses. **1601 SHAKS. Jul. C.** I. i. 49 Haue you not made an Vniuersall shout? **1680 COTTON Compl. Gamester** x. (ed. 2) 85 Although the best of other eyes shall not discern where any mark was made. **1687 A. LOVELL tr. Thevenot's Trav.** I. 111 Great claps of Thunder, which . . . made with the beating of the waves, a fearful noise. **1820 J. GIFFORD Compl. Eng. Lawyer** II. xiii. 219 If any person shall make a hole in such ship. **1842 TENNYSON Morte d'Arthur** 137 The great brand Made lightnings in the splendour of the

moon. **1886 Pall Mall G.** 15 July 6/1 To make his cross upon the ballot paper.

† **b. impers.** with reference to weather. [Cf. *F. il fait chaud, il fait obscur.*] *Obs. rare.*

a 1300 Cursor M. 11658 Gret hete in wildernes it made. **1654 WHITELOCKE Swed. Ambassy** (1772) I. 165 Yett made it darke before they were from table.

9. a. To produce by action, bring about (a condition of things, a state of feeling).

For *to make ado*, † *a coil*, (*a commotion, fun, a fuss, game, an impression, † a matter, a pother, a row, a sensation, sport, a stir*: see the sbs).

c 1122 O.E. Chron. an. 1052 (MS. E.) Hi macodon mæst þet unseht betweanan Godwine eorle & þam cyng. **1352 MINOT Poems** viii. 34 þe Franche men . . . mase grete dray when þai er dight. **c 1386 CHAUCER Spr.'s T.** 210 It is rather lyk An apparence y-maad by som Magyk. **c 1400 Destr. Troy** 4213 Lamydon . . . was fader to the freike that offens mas. **c 1449 PECCOCK Repr.** Prolog. 3 Tho blamers . . . han therbi maad ful miche indignacioun. **c 1475 Rauf Coilyear** 172 Mak na mair stryfe. **1530 PALSGR.** 619/1, I make a revell, I make a do. **1573 BARET Alv.** M 48 To make strife and debate, *concire vel concitare lites*. **1611 COTGR.** *Faire le Diable de vauvert*, . . . to make a hurlyburly. **1650 BAXTER Saints' R.** IV. (1651) 36 The sufferings which we do make our selves, have usually issues answerable to their causes. **1813 BYRON Br. Abydos** II. xx, He makes a solitude, and calls it—peacel **1897 A. D. INNES Macaulay's Ess.** *Clive* (Pitt Press) 128 Buying up all the rice—in the trade-jargon of to-day 'making a corner'.

† **b. Const. dat. of the person or with to, unto:** To cause (something) to happen to or fall to the lot of (a person); to cause (a person) to experience (something); to bring into a person's possession or power. *Obs.*

a 1000 Cædmon's Gen. 755 (Gr.) Eac is hearm gode modsorg gemæc. **c 1000 ÆLFRIC Judg.** xvi. 25 þa bædon hið sume þæt Samson moste him macian sum gamen. **1303 R. BRUNNE Handl. Synne** 3939 3yf þou make one so hard strasse þat hys godnesse wexe þe lesse. **a 1310** in *Wright Lyric P.* 31 Al wrong y wrohte for a wyf, that made us wo in world ful wyde. **c 1375, c 1386** [see GAME sb. 1]. **a 1400 Cursor M.** 28630 (Cott. Galba) Two maners of mending makes men mede. **1483 CAXTON G. de la Tour Fvii**, This quene . . . made unto the peple grete dyuersytees. **1590 SPENSER F. Q.** I. viii. 34 He. . . Then . . . from his arme did reach Those keyes, and made himselfe free entrance. **1610 B. JONSON Alch.** III. ii, Euen the med'cinall vse shall make you a faction, And party in the realme. **1629 R. HILL Pathw. Piety** I. 184 If we have made them any offence. **1690 LOCKE Govt.** II. v. § 39 Labour could make Men distinct titles to several parcels of it [*sc.* the World]. **1725 RAMSAY Gentle Sheph.** II. iii, The last wind made Glaud a roofless barn.

c. to make peace, † grith, † sib: (a) to bring about a condition of peace; (b) to conclude a treaty of peace.

c 1122 O.E. Chron. an. 1086 (MS. E.) Betwux oðrum pingum nis na to forgytane þæt gode frið þe he macode on þisan lande. **c 1154 Ibid.** an. 1140 ¶ 11 He dide god iustise & makede pais. **a 1175 Cott. Hom.** 243 Wið wam we ne muze griht ne sibbe macie. **a 1310** in *Wright Lyric P.* 100 Jesu Crist, thou be mi bote, so boum icham to make my pees. **1390 GOWER Conf. I.** 12 To make pes betwen the kynges After the lawe of charite. **c 1410 HOOCLEVE Mother of God** 78 By thee, lady, y-makid is the pees Betwixt Angels and men. **1590 SPENSER F. Q.** II. iii. 9 So happy peace they made and faire accord. **1651 HOBBS Leviath.** III. xl. 253 The Supreme Power of making War and Peace, was in the Priest. **1849 MACAULAY Hist. Eng.** VII. II. 224 He now made his peace, and went as far in serivility as he had ever done in faction. **1863 H. COX Instit.** III. ii. 596 The sole prerogative of the Crown of making peace and war.

d. to make place, room, way: see the sbs.

† **e. In the 14-15th c. the passive often renders L. fieri 'to begin to exist', 'to take place', or (after Hellenistic Gr. γίγνεσθαι) 'to be'. Cf. 48 f, 49 e.**

1382 WYCLIF Luke iii. 3 The word of the Lord is maad on John. **c 1400 MAUNDEV.** (1839) v. 40 That gret Babyloyn, where the Dyversite of Langages was first made.

10. a. To give rise to; to have as a result or consequence; to be the cause of. Very common in proverbs. Also in phrases to make a difference, † a wonder, to make work: to occasion the necessity for work to be done; to give trouble.

c 1175 Lamb. Hom. 103 *Auaricia* . . . heo macað reafac . . . and lesunge. **c 1230 Hali Meid.** 17 Eise maked þeof. **1375 BARBOUR Bruce** II. 330 God may rycht weill our werdis dele; For multitud maiss na victory. **1533 ELYOT Cast. Helthe** (1539) 54 The meate that shall make sykkenesse, muste nat a lyttel excede the exquisite measure. **1565 COOPER Thesaurus s. v. Facere**, Vse maketh a custome. **1573 BARET Alv.** M 49 Old age maketh wrinckles. **1597 BACON Coulers Good & Evill** (Arb.) 154 The second blow makes the fray, The second word makes the bargain. **1630 B. JONSON New Inn** I. (init.) A heavy purse makes a light heart. **1655 WOOD Life** 12 Oct. (O.H.S.) I. 199 It made a great wonder, that a maid should be in love with such a person as he. **1662 GERBIER Principles** 14 Too many Staires and back-Doores makes Thieves and Whores. **1668 R. STEELE Husbandman's Calling** vi. (1672) 176 Except infants that make work, he will have all the rest do some work or other. **1738 SWIFT Pol. Conversat.** 39 One Fool makes many. **1759 BROWN Compl. Farmer** 91 Dry weather makes plenty of honey. **1791 Gentl. Mag.** 22/2 It makes very little difference, with which of the acids the ether is composed. **1834 Brit. Husb.** I. 56 (U.K.S.) A very common opinion among farmers, that 'high rents make good farmers'.

† **b. With it as obj.:** To be the cause of the fact stated or supposed. *Obs.*

c 1375 Cursor M. 18788 (Fairf.) His kin ne wille he noxt forsake bot if pai hit ham-seluen make [Cott. bot it be thoru þair aun sake]. **1362 LANGL. P. Pl. A. x.** 55 In Monnes Brayn . . . he [*sc.* Inwit] is Bremest, But 3if blod hit make. **1377 Ibid.** B. v. 420, I nam nou3te shryunen some tyme but if sekenesse it make. **1393 Ibid.** C. xi. 157 Man is . . . semblable in soule to god bote yf synne hit make. **Ibid.** XXI. 326.

11. Gram. Of a word: To 'form' (a certain case, tense, etc.) in a specified manner; to change into (a specified form) when inflected. [After *L. facere*.]

c 1000 ÆLFRIC Gram. viii. (Z.) 21 Seo forme declinatio . . . macað hire genitiuvm on ae. **1886 T. LE M. DOUSE Intro. Gothic** 167 *Wahsja* . . . makes in the present 2 [person] s[ingular] *wahseis*.

12. a. To establish (a rule, ordinance); to enact (a law); to impose (a rate); † to found, institute (a religious order, etc.).

c 1124 O.E. Chron., an. 963 (Laud MS.) He macode þær twa abbotrice, an of muneca oðer of nunna. **a 1225 Ancr. R.** 6 þeos riwle is imaked nouc of monnes fundles, auh is of godes hestes. **c 1300 Havelok** 31 Gode lawes He dede maken, an ful wel holden. **a 1300 Cursor M.** I 1189 Ouer al þe werld he mad statut. **c 1380 WYCLIF Wks.** (1880) 2 Here ordris maad of synful men. **1423 Rolls of Parlt.** IV. 257/2 To graunte, ordeyne, and mak by estatut. **1542 UDALL Erasm. Apoph.** 275 [They] made a lawe that [etc.]. **1568 GRAFTON Chron.** II. 517 Certaine ordinaunces, made by the Maior and Aldermen of London. **1765 BLACKSTONE Comm.** I. ii. 142 In all tyrannical governments . . . the right of both making and enforcing the laws, is vested in one and the same man. **1845 STEPHEN Comm. Laws Eng.** II. 356 Poor rates made in respect of the premises. **1875 STUBBS Const. Hist.** (1896) II. xvii. 614 The theory that the laws were made or enacted by the king with the consent of the lords and at the petition of the commons. **1898 Encycl. Laws Eng.** VIII. 70 A receiving order is 'made' on the day it is pronounced, not when it is drawn up.

† **b. To arrange, fix the time and place for (a match); to institute (games). Obs.**

a 1568 ASCHAM Scholem. II. (Arb.) 125 The games running, wrestling, and shooting, that Achilles maketh in Homer, with the selfe same games that Æneas maketh in Virgil. **1676 LADY CHAWORTH in 12th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.** App. v. 32 They have made four matches to be run at Newmarket. **1703 Lond. Gaz.** No. 3905/4 There is a Cock-Match made between the Counties of Surrey and Sussex. **1752 AINSWORTH Lat. Eng. Dict. s.v.**, To make a match for fighting, *Certamen instituire*.

13. Uses arising from ellipsis of obj. in the factitive senses (branch III). a. To create by election, appointment, or ordination; to appoint (an officer), ordain (a priest, etc.).

1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 58 Voure kinges hii made þo in þis kinedom. **1340 Avenb.** 42 Dingnetes þet me makeþ be chyezyng. **c 1400 Rule St. Benet** 145 The Method of making a Nunn. **a 1400-50 Alexander** 3441 þe prouynce pi3t is in pes & princes ere maked. **1422 Rolls of Parlt.** IV. 176 Such officers, and all othre, be maad by advys. **1500-20 DUNBAR Poems** xiv. 46 Sa mony jugeis and lordis now maid of lait. **1552 Bk. Com. Prayer** Ordination, The fourme and maner of makynge and consecratynge, Bishoppes, Priestes, and Deacons. **1585 Act 27 Eliz.** c. 2 § 1 Priestes, which have bene . . . made . . . beyonde the Seas, by or according to the Order . . . of the Romishe Church. **1641 BAKER Chron.** (1660) 148 He [Rich. II] then made nine Knights, and created four Earls. **1762 GOLDSM. Cit. W.** lxxiv, When the Tartars make a Lama, their first care is to place him in a dark corner of the temple. **1810 WELLINGTON Let. to Lt. Col. Torrens** in *Gurw. Desp.* (1838) VI. 326, I . . . have not the power of making even a Corporal.

b. Naut. To promote in rank: occas. into a particular ship.

1795 NELSON 26 Dec. in *Nicolas Disp.* (1845) II. 123 My late First-Lieutenant is now a Captain, made by the Admiralty, for the services of the *Agamemnon*. **1798 JANE AUSTEN Lett.** (1884) I. 190 Frank is made. He was yesterday raised to the rank of Commander. **a 1817 — Persuas.** I. 256 When he came home from the Cape, — just made into the Grappler. **1833 MARRYAT P. Simple** xxxviii, I had now served my time as midshipman, . . . and I thought that I had a better chance of being made in England than abroad. **1867 SMYTH Sailor's Word-bk.**, *Made*, a professional term for having obtained a commission, or being promoted.

c. gen. To cause a person or persons to become (what is specified by the object).

to make friends is first recorded in idiomatic phrases (see FRIEND sb. 6b) in which the (presumably) original force of the verb is obscured.

1594 HOOKER Ecl. Pol. III. i. § 9 If they be no Christians, how make they Christians [by baptism]? **1597 SHAKS. 2 Hen. IV.** I. i. 214 Get Posts, and Letters, and make Friends with speed. **1610 B. JONSON Alch.** III. ii, There you haue made a friend. **1711 ADDISON Spect.** No. 47 ¶ 7 For these Ten Years successively he has not made less than an Hundred April Fools. **1720 OZELL Vertot's Rom. Rep.** I. vi. 343 [He] made a great Number of Prisoners. **1849 MACAULAY Hist. Eng.** VI. II. 97 He . . . tried . . . to make as few enemies as possible. **1859-60 J. H. NEWMAN Hist. Sk.** (1873) III. II. ii. 237 He was . . . a man to make both friends and enemies.

† **d. To translate, 'render'. Obs. (Cf. make English, 48.)**

1529 MORE Dialoque III. Wks. 233/2 The clergie hath not forboden the byble to bee made and readde in englishe. **1612 BRINSLEY Pos. Paris** (1669) 130 This word of, coming after a verb, is made by a Preposition.

e. To fix (a price). Now only Comm.

1567 Gude & Godlie Ball., 'The Wind blawis cauld', The thief Judas did greit trespas, That Christ for siluer sauld; Bot Preistis will tak, and his price mak, For les be mony fauld. **1752 AINSWORTH Eng.-Lat. Dict. s.v.**, To make a price, *Pretium alicui rei facere vel indicere*. **1895 A. J. WILSON Gloss. Terms Stock Exch.**, *To make a Price*. A dealer is said to 'make a price' when he states the price at which he is prepared to buy and the one at which he is ready to sell a particular security.

14. To prepare or provide (a meal, feast) for guests; to give (a dinner, etc.). Obs. exc. arch.
c 1000 Ags. Gasp. Matt. xxii. 2 Heofona rice ys gelic gewurden þam cynynge þe macude hys suna gyfata [*qui fecit nuptias filio suo*]. **c 1205 LAY.** 14425 þe king makede ueorme, swiðe store [*c 1275 feste*]. **c 1380 WYCLIF Sel. Wks.** III. 416 In his two feestis þat he maked by myracle, he fed þo puple.

1382 — Luke xiv. 12 Whanne thou makist a mete, ether souper. a 1400-50 Alexander 831 bou mas pe slike a mangery & maechis ehangis. 1483 CAXTON *G. de la Tour* G viij b, She made grete dyners to the poure peple. a 1548 HALL *Chron.*, Hen. VIII 21 So he made them a banquet and thei departed. 1682, 1814 [see FEAST sb. 3]. 1762 GOLDSM. *Nash Wks.* (Globe) 525/1 People of fashion make public breakfasts at the assembly-houses, to which they invite their acquaintances. 1867 M. ARNOLD *Obermann* once more, He made a feast, drank fierce and fast, And crown'd his hair with flowers.

15. To form by collection of individuals.

† a. To get together (a party, a force); to muster or raise (troops). Also to make a head: see HEAD sb.¹ 57 b. *Obs.*

13.. *Coer de L.* 1251 The kyng comaundynd . . . At London to make a parlement. 1387 TREVISIA *Higden* (Rolls) VII. 111 At Oxenforde he made a parlement. a 1400-50 Alexander 2210 Alexander . . . all a-boute pe cite, Makis foure thousand with flanes & bowis. c 1420 LYDG. *Assembly of Gods* 1055 He seyde pleynty he Vertu wold forsake, And in Vyce hys quarell all hys power make. 1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* XXI. xxii. 839 Wherefore Syr Mordred made a parlemente and called the lordes togyder. 1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. xxviii. 42 These lordes be thei that may make moost men of warre in short space of any that I know. 1594 SHAKS. *Rich.* III. iv. 449 The greatest strength and power that he can make. 1607 — *Cor.* v. i. 37. 1617 MORYSON *Itin.* III. 266 The Sweitzers can make six score thousand foote for the defence of their owne Country. 1647 COTTERELL *tr. Davila's Hist.* Fr. I. 50 The Duke of Guise sentth Jaques d'Aubon . . . and James Savoy . . . with all the horse they could make. a 1715 BURNET *Oun Time* (1724) I. 407 Lord Danby saw his error, of neglecting the leading men, and reckoning upon a majority, such as could be made.

b. In parliamentary phrase, to make a House: to ensure the presence of the number (now 40) of members required for a regularly constituted sitting of the House (of Commons). Also said of the members. Similarly, to make a quorum.

1648 DR. DENTON 7 Dec. in F. P. Verney *Mem. Verney Family* (1892-9) II. 395 Most of the secured members lay in Hell last night, and are now gone to the general. There is scarce enough left free to make a house. 1775 [see HOUSE sb.¹ 4 d]. 1830 *Examiner* 409/2 Twice this week have Ministers failed to make a House of Commons. 1864 *Spectator* 7 May 529 A Bill which . . . will before long interest every taxpayer, was interrupted by mere official carelessness as to 'making a House'. 1884 *Manch. Exam.* 15 May 5/4 A House was made to-day promptly at a quarter-past 12 o'clock.

c. *Sporting.* to make a bag: to kill a number of game on a shooting expedition. to make the bag: said of the sportsman who contributes most to the total of game killed.

1863, 1867 [see BAG sb. 9]. 1889 *Cornhill Mag.* XIII. 209 Sir Allan is making the bag. That is the third time he has wiped Sir Joseph's eye.

d. *Betting.* to make a book: to arrange a series of bets referring to one and the same race or 'event', with odds calculated with a view to a probable gain on the whole transaction.

1828 HOOD *Miss Kilmansegg, Honeymoon*, Of making a book how he made a stir. 1856 'STONEHENGE' *Brit. Rural Sports* II. i. xiii. §137 It does not always happen that the person laying the odds makes a book. 1892 *Cassell's Sat. Jrnal.* 28 May 859/1 There certainly is a way of 'making a book' by which the layer of odds must win.

† 16. a. To bring forth (fruit, blossom); to have as a product. *Obs.*

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* v. 9 The treis begouth to ma Burgeonys and brycht blwmys alsua. 1382 WYCLIF *Matt.* vii. 17 So euery good tree makith good fruytis. c 1380 — *Serm.* Sel. Wks. I. 166. c 1400 *Apol. Loll.* 4. 1604 E. G[RIMSTONE] *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* IV. xxxii. 296 In new Spaine, there are some signes which beare grapes, and yet make no wine.

b. to make water, † urine [= F. *faire de l'eau*]: to urinate. (See the sbs.)

† 17. Of a mother: To give birth to (young). Of a father: To beget. *Obs.* [So F. *faire*.]

1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. x. 164 he cursede blod pat Caym hap I-maket. 1483 CAXTON *G. de la Tour* G viij b, This good lady Rachel as she had made a child she forthwith . . . gaf thankynge of it to god. 1484 — *Fables of Esop* II. iv. A sowe whiche wepte . . . for the grete payne that she felte by cause she wold make her young pygges. c 1500 *Melusine* 102 She made a fayre child that was her second sonne.

18. a. Used with const. of or out of (by extension of the notion in sense 1b), to designate the action of causing what is denoted by the regimen of the prep. to become what is denoted by the object of the verb.

So in many phrases, as to make a business, practice, trade of; to make an example, a fool of; to make an ass, a beast, an exhibition of oneself: for illustration see the sbs.

c 1175 Lamb. *Hom.* 103 pa . . . scinne . . . pet is ihaten fornicatio . . . maced of cristes leoman heoranna leoman. c 1200 *Vices & Virtues* 137 Of here wombe he makied here godd. c 1205 LAY. 13674 Heo . . . wulleð . . . makien king of ane Peohte. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 13419 Vr drighntin . . . made pam of pair water win. *Ibid.* 18790 þat we vr fa mak of vr freind. c 1330 *Assump. Virg.* 671 Ihesu crist . . . Of a wilde hounde hap made a lomb. 1530 TINDALE *Pract. Prel.* C iij, And thus of one empyre was made twayne. 1563 FOXE *A. & M.* 1711/1 There was no more behinde, to make a very Iphigenia of her, but her offering vp vpon the altar of the scaffold. 1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* I. ii. 101, 169. 1611 COTGR., *Faire estat de . . .* to vse, or make a practise of. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* I. 255 The mind . . . Can make a Heav'n of Hell, a Hell of Heav'n. 1686 HORNECK *Crucif. Jesus* xiv. 331 Such a person must not make a trade of repenting and sinning. 1707 *Curios. in Husb. & Gard.* Pref. 5 The Heathens, who made Gods of the very Onions that grew in their Gardens. 1759 STERNE *Tr. Shandy* II. ii, I beg only you will make no

strangers of yourselves. 1859 TENNYSON *Lancelot & Elaine* 912 Such service have ye done me, that I make My will of yours. 1889 J. K. JEROME *Three Men in Boat* 206 Montmorency made an awful ass of himself. 1892 MRS. H. WARD *D. Grieve* II. vii, He was making a friend of her. 1894 EMILY LAWLESS *Maelcho* I. ii. 32 He was not going to make a show of himself.

b. in indirect passive.

1715 [see FOOL sb.¹ 3]. 1742 RICHARDSON *Pamela* III. 92 I will attend you, . . . altho' I doubt I am to be made a Shew of. 1766 GOLDSM. *Vic. W.* xxxi, She was now made an honest woman of. 1803 *Pic Nic* No. 4 (1806) I. 140 They must be made an example of.

c. With idiomatic of it.

1660 INGELO *Bentiv. & Ur.* I. (1682) 55 They were going to make a Day of it in Sports and Musick upon the Water. 1752 AINSWORTH *Eng.-Lat. Dict.* s.v., You have made a good day's work of it. 1789 CHARLOTTE SMITH *Ethelinde* (1814) III. 162 A bad history, a bad history, I am afraid, that young man has made of it. 1809 MALKIN *Gil Blas* IV. vi. ¶ 8 He is going to make a night of it. *Ibid.* x. x. ¶ 12, I made but one nap of it all night. 1844 DICKENS *Mart. Chuz.* v, I always supposed that Mrs. Lupin and you would make a match of it. 1855 COSTELLO *Stor. Screen* 90, made a clean breast of it to Desirée. 1856 WHYTE MELVILLE *Kate* Cov. vi. I . . . had a great mind to make a bolt of it and run up-stairs.

d. to make (much, little, something, nothing, etc.) of: to derive (much or little) advantage from; to turn to (much or little) account.

to make the best, the most of: see BEST sb., MOST sb. 1643 TRAPP *Comm. Gen.* xxxiii. 12 A flye can make little of a flower; but a bee will not off, till he hath the sweet thyme out of it. 1687 A. LOVELL *tr. Thevenot's Trav.* I. 229 They Boarded her again the third time, but could make nothing on't. 1707 *Curios. in Husb. & Gard.* 202, I set about the work . . . resolv'd to . . . be certain whether I could make anything of it or not. 1732 LD. TYRAWLY in *Buccleuch MSS.* (Hist. MSS. Comm.) I. 381 Unless you have two Molettamen . . . you won't be able to make anything at all of her [sc. a boat], with any hands you'll get. 1870 ROGERS *Hist. Gleanings* Ser. II. 246 Calumny made something of his relations with William Tooke. 1884 W. C. SMITH *Kildrostan* 59 They hold the place which once the chieftain held, And what have they made of it?

e. to make a hash, mess, muddle of: to fail grossly in, bungle (a business). See the sbs.

f. to make . . . of: to do . . . with. *Sc.* [Cf. F. 'qu'avez-vous fait de . . .']

1824 MISS FERRIER *Inher.* lxxiii, It was inconceivable, too, what he made of himself all day.

*** To frame in thought or representation.

19. To form within the mind; to give conceptual existence to. a. To entertain (doubt, scruple, question, etc.) in the mind; to formulate mentally; to form (a judgement).

to make conscience: see CONSCIENCE II. to make a difference: see DIFFERENCE sb. 5.

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* I. 249 Than mayss clerkis questioun, . . . That [etc.]. a 1425 *Cursor M.* 23846 (Trin.) From hit may we no way scape for no wile þat we con make. 1565 COOPER *Thesaurus* s.v. *Facere, Controuersiam*, to propose as doubtful: to make doubt of. 1583-1875 [see QUESTION sb. 5]. 1586-1875 [see DOUBT sb.¹ 4 a]. 1661 BOYLE *Style of Script.* (1675) 228 The more scruple I would make to rob them. 1709 BERKELEY *Th. Vision* § 3 The estimate we make of the distance of objects. 1721 PERRY *Daggenh. Breach* 4 Persons, who may be able to make a Judgment of the Truth of what I relate. 1844 *Fraser's Mag.* XXX. 98/1, I make no doubt every one . . . has practised similar stratagems. 1870 LOWELL *Study Wind.* 229 The judgement of him [Chaucer] which we make from his works. 1885-94 R. BRIDGES *Eros & Psyche* May xiii, She made no wonder how the wonder was.

b. to make (great, etc.) account, † count, † esteem, † estimation, † reckoning, † regard, † store of: to have a high opinion of, set store by. (Chieffy *obs.* or *arch.*)

1393, etc. [see ACCOUNT sb. 12]. 1484, etc. [see COUNT sb.¹ 5]. 1539 CROMWELL in *Merriman Life & Lett.* (1902) II. 244 His Maieste wold neither make store of them ne bestowe a two penys for their conveyance hither. 1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 95, I would have you make ful reckoning of al my counsel. c 1586 C'TESS *Pembroke Ps.* cxix. ii, Such regard of thee I make, For feare of thee my flesh doth quake. 1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* II. xv. § 2, I make no more estimation of repeating a number of names or words upon once hearing . . . than [etc.]. 1652 J. WRIGHT *tr. Camus' Nat. Paradox* xi. 308 The same cause made Amiclea disdain the esteem which Liante made of her. 1654-66 EARL ORRERY *Parthen.* (1676) 508 You will demonstrate how little esteem you make of a Wife. 1877 SPURGEON *Serm.* XXXIII. 402 What fools we were to make such count of momentary, transient pleasures! 1884 MRS. OLIPHANT *Sir Tom* II. vii. 114 A poor girl . . . unnoticed, made no more account of than the chair upon which she sat.

c. To recognize in classification (a certain number of kinds, species, etc.).

1562 WINSET *Cert. Tractates* Wks. 1888 I. 12 The wickit dum pastour, of the quhillk we mak thre kyndis. 1617 MORYSON *Itin.* I. 90 It aboundeth with sea birds, whereof the Venetian writers make two hundred kinds. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* I. ii. I. ii. (1676) 26/2 Our School-men . . . make nine kinds of bad Spirits. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* 37 Anaxagoras . . . made Bony and Flethy Atoms, . . . which he supposed to exist . . . always immutably the same.

d. legal. To formulate, set out (a case, title).

1883 COTTON in *Law Rep.*, 9 *Prob. Div.* 25 It would be better . . . for the party alleging undue influence to . . . shew with reasonable particularity the nature of the case he intends to make. 1891 *Law Rep.*, *Weekly Notes* 77/2 The new trustees were therefore validly appointed, and could make a good title.

20. Used with const. of (cf. 18, of which this may be viewed as a figurative application): To regard (what is denoted by the regimen of the prep.) as being (what the object of the verb

denotes); to arrive at (a particular amount or quantity) as the result of calculation or estimation; to assign (a meaning) to a statement, expression, representation, etc., or (a cause, motive, or reason) for actions or phenomena. Often with interrog. or indef. pronoun as obj.

For to make head or tail (also top or tail) of, to make sense of, see the sbs.

1531 TINDALE *Exp.* I *John* v. (1538) 59 b, Yf thou burnest bloude and fat together to please God, what other thyng doest thou make of God, than one that had lust to smell to burnt flosses? 1565 RANDOLPH in *Ellis Orig. Lett.* Ser. I. II. 203 Suspicious men, or suche as are geuen of all thyngs to mayke the worst. 1609 HOLLAND *Amm. Marcell.* 316, I wote not wel what to make of this: the text I suspect be faultie. a 1654 SELDEN *Table-t.* (Arb.) 20 When it comes among the Common People, Lord, what Gear do they make of it! 1776 C. LEE in *Sparks Corr. Amer. Rev.* (1853) I. 157, I know not what to make of this apathy on so important a subject. 1833 D. MACMILLAN in *Life* II. (1882) 16 He has gone to Edinburgh now. I don't know what to make of him. 1861 DICKENS *Gr. Expect.* xxiv, What do you make of four times five? 1887 L. CARROLL *Game of Logic* I. § 1. 10 What would you make of such a Proposition as 'The Cake you have given me is nice'? Is it Particular or Universal?

21. a. to make (much, little, nothing, etc.) of: to have a (high, low, etc.) opinion of; to value at a (high, low, etc.) rate; to treat with (much, no, etc.) consideration. to make much of: often, to treat with marked courtesy and show of affection; also in indirect passive. to make nothing of (doing something): to find no difficulty in or feel no scruples at (cf. 51 c).

to make light of, † to make slight of: see LIGHT a.¹ 13 d (b), SLIGHT.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 23860 Quen noight es mad of crists word. c 1305 *St. Dunstan* 46 in *E.E.P.* (1862) 35 A gret ordeynour he was And made moche of gode reule. 1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* IX. xviii. 365 The more she made of hym, the more was his payne. c 1500 *Melusine* 302 When gefray with the grete toth herd that the geaunt made so lytel of hym. a 1548 HALL *Chron.*, *Edw.* IV 220 She had nothyng more to be beloved, nothyng more derer, nor nothyng to be made more of. 1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* I. ii. 333. 1612 SHELTON *Don Quix.* IV. i. (1620) 282, I was one of the most made of and cherished daughters that euer father brought vp. 1622 BACON *Hen. VII* (ed. Lumby) 40 He was very honourably entertained, and extremely much made on by the Pope. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 57 ¶ 3 She talks of Hounds and Horses, and makes nothing of leaping over a Six-bar Gate. 1823 BYRON *Juan* x. lvi, What'e'er the cause, the church made little of it. 1838 LYTTON *Alice* II. ii, No queen could be more made of. 1888 W. J. KNOX LITTLE *Child of Stafferton* I. 12 The child was petted and made much of.

b. intr. to make of: † (a) To esteem (well or ill); to treat as if. . . *Obs.* (b) To value highly; to treat with great consideration; = to make much of, also in indirect passive. *Obs.* exc. dial.

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* xvi. 592 The king aucht weill to ma Of 30w. c 1449 PECOCK *Repr.* I. xiii. 69 Thou3 the oold lawe was good to the keepers therof, 3it was not so good as thei maden therof. a 1529 SKELTON *Magnyf.* 174, I am Lyberte, made of in euery nacion. a 1533 LD. BERNERS *Gold. Bk. M. Aurel.* (1546) KK j b, And that that some seteth littell by, other make of. a 1546 BALE *Latter Exam. A. Ashew* (1547) 22 b, It was an abhominable shame vnto hym to make no better of the eternal worde of God, than of his slenderlye conceyued fantasye. 1601 DENT *Pathw. Heaven* 77 An . . . Hawke, which a man holdeth upon his fist, stroketh her, maketh of her. 1607 SHAKS. *Cor.* IV. v. 203. 1631 *Celestina* (1894) 142 You make of me, as if I had been borne but yesterday. 1725 RAMSAY *Gentle Sheph.* I. ii, Their greatest wish, Is to be made of, and obtain a kiss. a 1825 FORBY *Voc. E. Anglia* s.v., To make on, to caress, to distinguish by particular attention. 1828 MRS. CARLYLE 20 Aug. in *New Lett.* (1903) I. 29 Everyone here is trying to make my stay agreeable to me! Indeed, I have not been so made of since very long ago.

22. *Naut.* To descry or discern as from the top of a mast or tower; to come in sight of; = make out (91 l). † to make (an object) for: to discern it to be (something). † Also to make . . . to discern.

c 1565 SPARKE in *Hakluyt's Voy.* (1589) 536 Wee had sight of an Island, which we made to be Iamaica. c 1600 NORDEN *Spec. Brit., Cornw.* (1728) 96 A place whence they disceouer ships at sea which they call makeing a sayle. 1628 DIGBY *Voy. Medit.* (1868) 4 Which afterwarde wee made to be a small Frenchman. *Ibid.* 33, I descryed a sayle which I made for a sattie. 1666 PEPYS *Diary* 3 June, At his coming into port, he could make another ship of the King's coming in. 1669 STURMY *Mariner's Mag.* To Rdr., The Lizard being . . . the first Land made at their return home. *Ibid.* IV. I. 139 [He] at last made the Coasts of Brasilia. 1708 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4422/7 It was thought proper that this Ship should go down to make them perfectly. 1712 W. ROGERS *Voy.* (1718) 292, I order'd the pinnace to be mann'd and arm'd, and sent her away to make what she was. 1725 DE FOE *Voy. round World* (1840) 7 We . . . made the Coast of Galway, in Ireland, the 10th. 1760 C. JOHNSTON *Chrysal* (1822) II. 250 The man at the masthead had made the land. 1833 MARRYAT *P. Simple* II, We made Barbadoes without any further adventure, and were about ten miles off the bay. 1840 R. H. DANA *Bef. Mast* xxxii. 124 If we could make land, we should know where we were. 1890 'R. BOLDBREWOOD' *Col. Reformer* (1891) 171 Poor Grant made the light, sometime after nightfall.

**** Said of constituent parts or material.

23. To amount to. Also, of the latest item in an enumeration, to bring up the sum to (a certain amount).

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 96 (Corpus MS.) þreo halpenes makeð a peni. c 1386 CHAUCER *Parson's T.* ¶ 288 The proverbe seith: that manye smale maken a greet. c 1400 MAUNDEY. (Roxb.) xx. 90 Of wilkhe mynutes LX. makez a degre. 1545 *Rates of Custome Ho.* d iij b, One Flemishe elle makithe iiii. quarters of a yarde englishe. 1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* II. x[i.]

(Arb.) 99 These ten little meeters make but one Exameter at length. 1596 SHAKS. *1 Hen. IV.* iv. ii. 6 This Bottle makes an Angell. 1601 ? MARSTON *Pasquil & Kath.* i. 66 Many a small make a great. 1672 VILLIERS (Dk. Buckhm.) *Rehearsal* III. i. (Arb.) 69 Nine Taylors make but one man. 1724 DE FOE *Mem. Cavalier* (1840) 35 All which did not make thirty thousand men. 1825 *New Monthly Mag.* XIV. 330 How many birds would this make in the course of the day? 1875 J. SOUTHWARD *Dict. Typogr.* s.v., In casting-off copy or matter it is said that it 'makes' so much—a galley, a stickful, &c.—that it occupies so much space. 1892 *Sat. Rev.* 12 Nov. 562/1 Twice one makes two. 1897 FL. MARRYAT *Blood Vampire* iv, 'E's a regular business man and knows 'ow many beans make five!

24. Of an adjunct or feature: To be sufficient to constitute; to be the essential criterion of. In proverbial or quasi-proverbial uses, mainly in negative contexts.

1340 *Ayenb.* 165 *pe clopunge ne makep najt pane monek, ne pe armes pane knyzt.* c1430 *Freemasonry* 726 Gode maners maken a man. 1546 HEYWOOD *Prov.* (1867) 57 One swalowe maketh not sommer. 1611 COTGR. s.v. *Moine*, The Cowle makes not the Monke. 1649 LOVELACE *Poems* (1864) 119 Stone walls does not a prison make, Nor iron bars a cage. 1734 POPE *Ess. Man* iv. 203 Worth makes the man, and want of it, the fellow. 1859 TENNYSON *Guinevere* 479 And courtliness, and the desire of fame, And love of truth, and all that makes a man. 1861 *Temple Bar* III. 256 A long beard does not make a philosopher. 1893 *National Observer* 7 Oct. 531/2 One actress does not make a play.

25. a. To amount to, count as, avail, signify (much, little, nothing, etc.) in relation to the question under consideration. (Cf. 74.) Const. *for, to.* Now rare. *to make no matter* (somewhat *arch.*): to make no difference, not to matter. †*what maketh matter but that..?* = 'What hinders that..?'

1456 SIR G. HAYE *Law Arms* (S. T. S.) 283 And suppos sum ignorant men wald say gold is metall and na colour, that makis nocht. 1478 W. PASTON in *P. Lett.* III. 237, I besече you to sende me a hose clothe, . . . how corse so ever it be it makyth no matyr. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* II. 383 Quhat makis that to the? 1549 LATIMER *Serm. Ploughers* (Arb.) 18 In deede it toucheth not monkerie, nor maketh any thing at all for any such matter. 1563 MAN *Musculus' Commonpl.* 284 What maketh matter but that the Jewe, which is so often washed in the lawe, might be washed agayne if he come to Christ? 1574 WHITGIFT *Def. Answ.* ii. 106 Those things which . . . make something to exhort vnto a better life. 1606 SHAKS. *Ant. & Cl.* II. vi. 126, I thinke the policy of that purpose, made more in the Marriage, than the loue of the parties. 1611 BIBLE *Transl. Pref.* ¶ 3 The course which he intended made much for the glory of God. 1631 GOUGE *God's Arrows* III. § 9. 202 Circumstances make much to the goodness or badnesse of an action. 1697 C. LESLIE *Snake in Grass* (ed. 2) 209 That he was a Loose Man, &c. which makes nothing to the business. 1728 RAMSAY *Last Sp. Miser* xxix, Away his wretched spirit flew, It maksnae where. 1768 STERNE *Sent. Journ.* (1778) II. 70 (*Passport*) By what magic he could [etc.] makes nothing in this account. 1768 ROSS *Helenore* (1789) 85 Maksna, quo she, gin I my hazard tak. 1808-80 JAMIESON s.v. *Mak*, It makes na, it does not signify, it is of no consequence; sometimes as one word, *maksna*. 1862 TRENCH *Mirac.* xxxiii. 456 It makes something for the current opinion that . . . Nathanael . . . is Bartholomew . . . thus to find him named . . . in the midst of some of the very chiefest Apostles.

†b. Of arguments or evidence: To avail (much, little, etc.) *for, against* (an opinion or a disputant).

1579 FULKE *Heskins' Parl.* 333 These . . . sentences . . . make nothing for him, but much against him. a1649 CHARLES I. *Wks.* 177, I believe this argument makes little for you. 1660 tr. *Amyraldus' Treat. Religions* III. ii. 331 That makes nothing against us. 1690 LOCKE *Hum. Und.* i. iii. § 3 Wks. 1727 l. 13 But this makes nothing for Innate Characters on the Mind.

26. To count as, have the position of, 'form', be (a part or unit in an aggregate, a particular member in an ordinal series). *to make one (of)*: often, to take part in a combined action, be present at a meeting, etc.; also, to assimilate oneself to the company one joins.

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* xi. 340 He said, the reward he vald ma. 1523 FITZHERB. *Husb.* § 120 When these three be mette, if ye hadde a potycarye to make the fourthe [etc.]. 1542 UDALL *Erasm. Apoph.* 86 He would . . . not refuse to make one at a mannes table. 1634 FORD *P. Warbeck* II. iii. There have been Irish hubbys, when I have made one too. 1658 JER. TAYLOR *Let. in 12th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 5 Her duty to you . . . does apparently make a very great part of her religion to God. 1711 BUDGE *Spect.* No. 77 ¶ 5, I always make one of the Company I am in. 1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* III. xxxiv. 485 It is marked out into three triangles, the *postnasus* making a fourth. 1850 DICKENS *Dav. Copp.* xx. It would be worth a journey . . . to see that sort of people together, and to make one of 'em. 1869 FREEMAN *Norm. Cong.* (1876) III. xii. 179 To make one of the illustrious gathering. 1892 *Cornh. Mag.* Dec. 566, I was number thirteen, and you came in and made the fourteenth.

27. a. To be the material or components of; to be made or converted into; to serve for.

1620-55 I. JONES *Stone-Heng* (1725) 45 The Stones making the Portico within. 1661 BOYLE *Style of Script.* (1675) 53 Where there's nothing but choice flowers, . . . they will make a good posie. 1699 T. BROWN in R. L'ESTRANGE *Erasm. Colloq.* 20 She was fit to have made a Spouse for Jupiter himself. 1703 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 114 Pieces that are intended to make the Frames for small Pictures. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 414 ¶ 4 Fields of Corn make a pleasant Prospect. 1724 SWIFT *Stella's Birthday*, Merry folks, who want by chance A pair to make a country dance. 1768 GOLDSM. *Good-n. Man* i. (end), I am told he makes a very handsome corpse and becomes his coffin prodigiously. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) VIII. 485/2 Such as are kept to make red herrings are washed in great vats in fresh water. 1838

LYTTON *Leila* III. iii, One of the vaults which made the mighty cemetery of the Monarchs of Granada. 1887 A. BIRRELL *Obiter Dicta* Ser. II. 70 Poor authors . . . with their pockets full of the bad eggs that should have made their breakfasts. 1890 'R. BOLDREWOOD' *Col. Reformer* (1891) 94 He's steady enough to make a wheeler in a coach. 1890 *Standard* 5 Nov. 5/1 [He] had much to say that will make unpleasant reading for the Liberal wirepullers.

b. To admit of being made into.

c1420 *Palladius on Husb.* iv. 457 The gourde is good this citur nygh to sowe, Whos vynes brent maath askes for hem sete. 1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* III. (1586) 152 Neither is their . . . a beast that makes more dishes. 1592 KYD *Sp. Trag.* III. vi. 69 Dooost thou think to liue till his olde doublet will make thee a new trusse? 1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* I. iii. 18 An old Cloake makes a new Jerkin. 1605 1st Pt. *Jeronimo* III. i. 43 My hose will scarce make thee a standing collar. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* II. v. 87 A pint of salt of tartar, exposed unto a moist aire, . . . will make far more liquor . . . then the former measure will contain. 1787 BECKFORD *Lett. fr. Italy* (1805) I. 365 They [frogs] make a good soup, and not a bad fricassée.

28. Of persons: To become by development or training. Also, with obj. a sb. qualified by *good, bad, or other adj.* of praise or the contrary: To perform (well, ill, etc.) the part or function of.

1572 MIDDELMORE in *Ellis Orig. Lett.* Ser. II. III. 8, I think he [the Duke of Anjou] will make as rare a prince as any is in Christendome. 1591 SHAKS. *1 Hen. VI* iv. vii. 44 Doubtlesse he would haue made a noble Knight. 1677 MIEGE *Eng.-Fr. Dict.* s.v., These men might make good Soldiers if they were well disciplined. 1726-7 POPE *Th. var. Subj.* in *Swift's Wks.* (1751) V. 262 For a King to make an amiable character, he needs only to be a man of common honesty, well advised. 1736 BERKELEY *Disc. to Magistr.* Wks. III. 412 The young rake makes an old infidel. 1828 *Examiner* 244/1 Mr. Kean, jun. will never make so great an actor as his father. 1844 H. STEPHENS *Bk. of Farm* II. 89 The shepherd knowing the flock makes their best drover. 1870 E. PEACOCK *Ralf Skirl.* III. 25 As the times then went, Mr. Earl made a very fair pastor. 1885 J. PAYN *Luck of Darrells* I. viii. 125 She will make him a good wife.

***** To gain, acquire.

29. a. To gain, acquire, or earn (money, reputation, etc.) by labour, business, or the like. Const. *of, out of.* Phr. †*to make (one's) advantage* (see ADVANTAGE sb. 5b), *increment of; to make a (or one's) fortune* (see FORTUNE sb. 6); *to make capital out of* (see CAPITAL sb. 3 d); *to make a living* (see LIVING vbl. sb. 3); *to make a name (for oneself)*. See NAME sb.

c1315 SHOREHAM iii. 294 In londe suche his many a pef bat y-now hym makep. 1382 WYCLIF *Jer.* xxxii. 20 Thou madist to thee a name. 1472 *Paston Lett.* III. 71, I truste be Ester to make of money . . . at the leest l. marke. 1546 O. JOHNSON in *Ellis Orig. Lett.* Ser. II. II. 175 Besides the monney that I shal make of the said wares. 1583 STOCKER *Civ. Warres Lowe* C. II. 64 [They] furnished him with all the money they were able to make. 1588 PARKE *tr. Mendoza's Hist. China* 45 Then may the husband afterwarde sell his wife for a slave, and make money of her for the dowrie he gawe her. 1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* I. iii. 361. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* I. 64 This little Ile maketh yearly . . . onely of Currants 16000 Chickins [= sequins]. 1632 SHERWOOD, To make money of, *vendre*. 1706 E. WARD *Wooden World Diss.* (1708) Advt., Making a Profit at the Expence of other Men. 1821 BYRON *Juan* III. lxxxv, His muse made increment of anything, From the high lyric down to the low rational. 1823 J. BADDOCK *Dom. Amusem.* 28 More than he could probably hope to make by any transaction in the Alley. 1840 MACAULAY *Ess., Clive* (1887) 555 A great quantity of wealth is made by English functionaries in India; . . . and what is made is slowly, hardly, and honestly earned. 1842 BORROW *Bible in Spain* xiii. (Pelh. Libr.) 97 [They] had buried . . . a great booty which they had made in Portugal. 1863 *Edin. Rev.* CXVII. 417 The men complain that without it [sc. blasting] they cannot 'make wages'. 1887 RUSKIN *Præterita* II. 332 [He] would often, for the mere pleasure of playing a trick, lose a customer without making a penny by him. 1889 T. GIFT *Not for the Night-time* 83, I . . . made a name as a successful artist. 1895 *Bookman* Oct. 16/2, I know several gentlemen in Paris . . . who make a very good living by hawking these nightingales round the cafés.

b. *slang and dial.* To steal. Also, in milder sense, to 'acquire', manage to get. (See also QUOTS. 1926, 1953.)

a1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew, Made, Stolen.* I Made this Knife at a beat, I stole it cleaverly. 1740 DYCHE & PARDON *Dict., Make.* . . . also to steal or convey privately away. 1865 *Daily Tel.* 27 Oct. 5/1 'The same day', he continued, 'we only made [i.e. stole] a leg of pork from 12, Harrow-road' [etc.]. 1866 MANSFIELD *Sch. Life* (1870) 46 In the matter of certain articles . . . supplied by the College [Winchester], we used to put a liberal interpretation on the eighth commandment . . . and it was considered fair 'to make' (i.e. take) them if you could. 1881 *Leicestersh. Gloss.* 1914 D. O. BARNETT *Lett.* (1915) 13 The company made a dog the other day, but it was claimed almost at once, so we haven't got a mascot. 1926 J. BLACK *You can't Win* i. 5, I was an expert house burglar . . . carefully choosing only the best homes. . . I 'made' them in the small hours of the night. *Ibid.* vi. 74 Better wait till night if you want to make a train. 1928 KIPLING *Limits & Renewals* (1932) 53 I've made a temp'ry collar and lead off Probert. 1946 G. MILLAR *Horned Pigeon* II. 16 Skinner and I were both good at what the Army calls 'making things', which is what the civilian would call 'finding' or even 'stealing' things. *Ibid.*, Potatoes and onions I had 'made' from the food-dumps round Alexandria. 1953 W. BURROUGHS *Junkie* (1972) iii. 34 Taking junk hidden by another junkie is known as 'making him for his stash'. *Ibid.* 158 *Making Cars.* . . . Breaking into parked cars and stealing the contents.

c. To fetch (a certain price).

1868 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* Ser. II. IV. II. 289 One [bullock] . . . made 60l. in a Woburn auction. 1896 *Athenæum* No. 3569. 382/1 Matthew's Bible, 1537, made 11l. 15s.

30. a. *Cards.* To win or 'take' (a trick); to play to advantage (a certain card). Also *intr.* of a card: to take a trick.

1608 L. MACHIN *Dumb Knight* IV. H4 You are a double game, and I am no lesse, theres an hundred, & all cards made but one knaue. 1742 HOYLE *Whist* 39 In the third round you make your Queen. *Ibid.* 50 You probably make two Tricks in it by this Method of Play. 1876 'CAPT. CRAWLEY' *Card Players' Man.* 61 If your partner hold the ace and another, you have a good chance of making the entire suit. 1878 H. H. GIBBS *Ombre* 24 He will endeavour to make one trick only. 1879 CAVENDISH *Card Ess.*, etc. 160 His partner . . . has his last trump drawn, and the ace and king of diamonds make. *Ibid.* 197 The fourth hand made the king.

b. Various uses in games: To secure (a certain score); to score (a point in the game); to perform (a particular stroke) successfully.

1680 COTTON *Compl. Gamester* (ed. 2) 78 You may make Pairs, Sequences, Flush, Fifteens, Pair-Royals, [etc.] *Ibid.* 89 If one and thirty be not made, then he that play'd last and is nearest one and thirty without making out, must set up one. 1825 HONE *Every-day Bk.* I. 868 Give him a foot of wall, and he was sure to make the ball. 1849 *Chambers's Inform. People* II. 652/1 The game is determined by the number of runs made in two innings by each player. 1857 HUGHES *Tom Brown* II. viii, Johnson's batting [is] worthy of the occasion. He makes here a two, and there a one, managing to keep the ball to himself. 1873 BENNETT & 'CAVENDISH' *Billiards* 339 To make the hazard, play at the shoulder of the pocket. 1874 J. D. HEATH *Croquet Player* 53 It being much easier to roll up to and make the peg, than to get into position for a hoop, from a long distance. 1890 *Field* 31 May 784/3 He made ten fours, six threes, and two twos.

31. To gain, 'put on' (weight). Also of a tree, to produce a growth of (timber). *to make water* (Naut.): to take in water by a leak: see WATER sb.

1832 WITHERS in *Planting* (L. U. K.) vii. 78 note, The manured tree made . . . one foot one-third of timber in each year. 1846 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* VII. II. 393 Two of them made twenty stones each in sixteen weeks.

II. To subject to operation; to elaborate; to put in order.

†32. To handle, manage, use (OE. only); to treat, deal with in a particular way. *Obs.*

c1000 ÆLFRIC *Gen.* iv. 21 Iubal, þe was fæder . . . þæra þe organan macodun [Vulg. *canentium cithara et organo*]. c1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 121 þet folc þe hine þus makede knewede toforen him on bismar. c1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 2515 Hise liche was spice-like maked, And longe egipte-like waked.

†33. To bring to a specified condition, reduce to. Phr. *to make to death; to make away* (see 84 a-c), *make out of the way, make hence* = *make away with. Obs.*

c1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 85 Hwense we habbeð imaked þene licome to þer saule bihoue. c1220 *Bestiary* 154 Redi . . . to deren er to ded maken. 1390 *GOWER Conf.* I. 13 Whan thei to thilke astat ben made. a1400-50 *Alexander* 2741 þære mas pou þe to malicole. 1530 PALSGR. 631/1, I make to the bowe, as we make a yonge persone to our mynde. 1535 COVERDALE 2 *Chron.* xxxiv. 4 Molten ymages brake he in pees and made them to dust. 1551 ROBINSON tr. *More's Utop.* II. vii. (1895) 230 If they should hastily put them to death, and make them out of the way. 1603 B. JONSON *Sejanus* II. ii, It is as dangerous to make them hence, If nothing but their birth be their offence. 1605 — *Volpone* IV. v, Haue they made you to this! 1692 R. L'ESTRANGE *Josephus, Antiq.* XII. xv. (1733) 325 [He] told him that . . . that Man must be made out of the way.

34. †a. *refl.* To set oneself, get ready (to do something); to prepare for. *Obs.* (Chiefly *Sc.*)

1362 LANGL. *P. Pl. A.* VII. 103 Vche mon in his maner made him to done. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* XII. 252 Thai . . . Mais thame to ficht. 1390 *GOWER Conf.* I. 188 And to the bed with that he yede. . . And made him there forto seche. c1470 HENRY WALLACE VII. 846 The Irland folk than maid thaim for the flycht. 1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* liiii. 46 To the dancing soun he him maid. 1535 COVERDALE Ps. cxix. [cxxx.] 7, I laboured for peace, but when I spake therof, they made them to battayl. — *Ezek.* xx. 8 Then I made me to poure my indignacion ouer them. a1572 KNOX *Hist. Ref.* Wks. 1846 I. 175 Whill the portar maid him for defence, his head was brokin. 1630 RUTHERFORD *Lett.* (1862) I. 64 Christ is putting on His clothes and making Him, like an illhandled stranger, to go to other lands.

b. *intr.* To attempt or 'offer' (to do something). 1880 *Antrim & Down Gloss.* s.v., He made to strike me. 1889 *Universal Rev.* Oct. 256 The beauty of this blossom drew the man's soul, and he made to pluck it. 1900 S. PHILLIPS *Paolo & Franc.* II. ii. (*Stage dir.*), He makes to follow, then stops. 1902 *Daily Chron.* 25 Aug. 9/3 He got very excited, and made to catch hold of her dress.

35. With ellipsis of verb of motion: To prepare to go; to proceed in a certain direction. †a. *refl.* 1535 COVERDALE 1 *Sam.* xvii. 41 The Philistyne wente forth, and made him to David. — *Nahum* II. 3 His charettes are as fyre, when he maketh him forwarde. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* VI. 261 At the breach of day, we sixe made vs for the mountaine.

b. *intr.* for *refl.*, with adv. or advb. phr. (Often, *to make towards* —) See also *make away, make forth, etc.*

1488 [see *make over*, 92 e]. 1542 [see *make upon*, 81]. 1558 [see *make out*, 91 m]. 1570 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xii. 174 Mak of the towne. 1573 *Ibid.* xlii. 16 Thir twa vnto Sanctandros maid. 1586-93 MARLOWE *Dido* I. ii, There is a place, Hesperia. . . Thither made we. 1588 *Housh. Philos.* in *Kyd's Wks.* (1901) 242 But making neerer to his Father, he whispred to him [etc.]. 1611 BIBLE *Acts* xxvii. 40 They . . . made toward shore. 1639 FULLER *Holy War* II. xxviii. (1647) 80 Hence Conrade made forward to Iconium. 1645 R. BAILLIE *Lett. & Jrnls.* (Bannatyne Club) II. 305 Our army . . . is in good case. They are now making over the Severne. 1694 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2961/1 The Weymouth . . . left the rest of the homeward bound . . . Fleet . . . off the Lizard, making up the Channel. 1760-72 H. BROOKE *Fool of Qual.* (1809) II. 93

Let us make home the best we can. 1790 BEATSON *Nav. & Milit. Mem.* II. 194 Notwithstanding that the ship of the line and the frigate... were now within a league of him, and making to his assistance. 1812 CAPT. HILLYAR in *Examiner* (1813) 18 Jan. 43/2 Twelve... were thrown over-board when making from us. 1840 DICKENS *Barn. Rudge* lix, He... made straight towards a distant light. 1878 W. BLACK *Green Past.* xlv. 356 We see an immense flock of geese making up the stream. 1883 STEVENSON *Treas. Isl.* III. xiv. 112, I made steadily but slowly towards them.

36. To prepare (a bed) for sleeping in.

[Cf. G. *einbett machen*, F. *faire un lit*. In this use the vb. had originally the sense of branch I, as the sb. meant not a permanent article of furniture, but a prepared place for repose, which does not exist until 'made'.]

c 1290 S. BRENDAN 128 in S. Eng. Leg. I. 223 Beddes þer were al þare ymaked er here soper were ido. c 1300 Havelok 658 Hwan he hauede eten, and was fed, Grim dede maken a ful fayr bed. c 1385 CHAUCER *L.G.W. Prol.* 205, I bad men shulde my couche make. c 1440 York *Myst.* xlviii. 298 3e brought me of þe beste, And made my bedde full esyly. 1530 PALSGR. 617/2 Make your bedde a dayes or you go out of your chamber. 1750 J. RAY *Rebell.* (1758) 145 After I was gone... the Chambermaid went to make my Bed. 1784 ABIGAIL ADAMS *Let.* (1848) 157 Not one of us could make her own bed, put on or take off her shoes, or even lift a finger. 1889 MRS. E. KENNARD *Landing a Prize* III. iv. 78 She knows how to make a bed... and cook a dinner.

37. To shut, close, bar (a door). Now *arch.* and *dial.*

c 1290 Beket 2062 in S. Eng. Leg. I. 165 Some wolden maken þe doren þo heo þat folk i-seiþe. 1590 SHAKS. *Com. Err.* III. i. 93 Why at this time the doors are made against you. 1600 — A.Y.L. IV. i. 162 Make the doores vpon a womans wit, and it will out at the casement. 1613 CHAPMAN *Rev. Bussy D'Ambois* plays 1873 II. 175 All doores are sure made. 1641 HINDE *J. Bruen* lxiii. 210 Leaving neither Cooke nor Butler behinde him, nor any of his servants, but two or three to make the doores, and tend the house. 1871 R. ELLIS tr. *Catullus* xxxii. 5 See no jealousy make the gate against me.

38. In the phrase *to make hay*, primarily used in sense 2, but also applied *spec.* to that part of the operation which consists in turning over and exposing to the sun the grass after it is mown. (See *HAY sb.* 3 for the phrase and its uses.) Hence by extension, to subject (certain kinds of crops) to this treatment. Also *intr.* for *passive*.

1523 FITZHERBERT *Husb.* §25 Good teddyng is the chiefe poynthe to make good hey. 1546, 1673, 1703 [see *HAY sb.* 3]. 1707-12 MORTIMER *Husb.* (1721) I. 35 They seldom have Weather good enough to make the last Crop well. 1778 [W. MARSHALL] *Minutes Agric.* 26 July 1775 Perhaps, hay makes faster in heaps... than is generally imagined. a 1825 FORBY *Voc. E. Anglia s.v. Make, sb.*, We... talk of 'making the crop of peas'. Indeed, every crop, howsoever severed from the soil, and left upon it to dry, is said to be made when it is in a fit state to be carried. 1847 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* VIII. II. 300 If it is not made too much, it will be pretty good hay. 1862 *Ibid.* XXIII. 63 The swampy meadows are chiefly 'made' in that month. 1865 *Ibid.* Ser. II. I. II. 248 The straw must be carefully 'made'. 1892 *Field* 19 Mar. 424/2 The man who expects one variety of... corn, to 'make'—i.e., to get fit for stacking exactly as another would, will be rewarded by a 'rick afire'.

39. To prepare (fish) for the market, by curing or packing. (See also *Dict. Canadianisms*.)

1555 *Sc. Acts Mary* (1814) II. 498/1 The hail burrows of the west cuntrie... heres... resort to the fishing of Loch Fyne... for making of hering... certain cuntrie men... heres rasit ane greit custome of euerie last of maid hering that ar tane in the said Loch. 1690 CHILD *Disc. Trade* (1694) 3 The fish which our English make in Newfoundland... often prove false and deceitfully made; and our pilchards from the West-Country false packed. 1809 [see *MAKING vbl. sb.* 2]. 1856 J. REYNOLDS *Peter Gott* 43 Since the last war with England, the fishermen from the States have not been allowed to make their fish upon the shores of the British Provinces. 1909 E. C. ROBINSON *In Unknown Land* 30 A fisherman comes here to 'make' fish, not to catch them. 1923 *Canad. Fisherman* 243/1 It is a new departure for Newfoundland green fish to be taken to Europe to be 'made'. 1971 S. E. MORISON *European Discovery Amer.: Northern Voy.* xiv. 491 In our times 'making fish', as the Maine people call curing cod, haddock, and pollock in the sun, is simple enough... You simply soak the gutted, split, and washed fish in brine for two or three days, slack-salt them, and spread them on home-made flakes to be cured in the sun. 1974 *Nat. Geographic* Jan. 122/1 Many south coast men [in Newfoundland] have to 'make' fish—that is, preserve their own.

† 40. *to make a man's beard*: see *BEARD sb.* I e.

41. *dial.* To hew or shape (timber); to cut up (wood) into faggots or for firewood.

14... *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 582/6 *Faculo*, to make faget. 1466 *Yatton Church-w. Acc.* (Som. Rec. Soc.) 104 For making tymbyr, and making of stiches. 1607 T. COCKS *Diary* (1901) 2/1 Payde to Wm. Tybbold... for felling and making my wood, xvs. 1886 in ELWORTHY *W. Som. Word-bk.* 1891 *Hariland Gloss.*, *Make wood*, to make wood into faggots.

42. *Eccl.* To 'mix' (the chalice) at the offertory in the Eucharist.

† 1540 *Bk. Ceremonies* (MS. Cott. Cleop. E. 5. lf. 280) Offertory... at which tyme the Mynyster... maketh the chalice, myxyng the water with the wyne. 1892 J. WICKHAM LEGG in *Trans. St. Paul's Ecclesiol. Soc.* III. 78 The liturgical moment of the making of the chalice in certain western rites.

43. *Cards.* To shuffle. [Cf. F. *faire*.]

1876 A. CAMPBELL-WALKER *Correct Card* (1880) Gloss. p. xii, *To make the cards* means to shuffle. 1902 LD. ALDENHAM *Game of Ombre* 85 The Baron makes the cards, and hands them to Belinda.

44. *Naut.* *to make sail*: (a) to spread a sail or sails; hence, to start on a voyage; to set sail, to

sail; (b) to spread additional sails in order to increase the ship's speed. (See also *SAIL sb.*) Also † *to make the tackling*.

c 1450 *Pilgrims' Sea-Voy.* in *Rel. Ant.* I. 2 The mastyr commaundeth... To hys shypmen... To dresse hem some about the mast, Theyr takyng to make. 1517 TORKINGTON *Pilgr.* (1884) 15 We mad sayle with scace Wynde. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 182 Both rowing and making large saile. 1890 CLARK RUSSELL *Ocean Trag.* I. iii. 50 The men... were making sail upon the yacht nimbly.

45. a. To train (a hawk, dog, horse). Also with defining phr., as *for the river, to the hood*. † Also (in Turberville) *to make* (a hawk) *flying* (cf. the factitive sense 48).

c 1400 *Master of Game* (MS. Digby 182) xiii, Forto entre and make houndes. c 1450 *Bk. Hawkyng in Rel. Ant.* I. 297 Then is your hawke made as towchyng to perteriches. 1530 PALSGR. 645/1, I have nosylled my yonge dogge to daye at a beare, he his made for ever. 1575 TURBERV. *Falconrie* 121 If you would make your hawke to the Crane, take a Nyasse Falcon gentle... And when you would make hir fleeing, lette hir flee from the fiste, and succour hir quickly. For you muste haue dogges made for the purpose, whiche may helpe and succoure hir sooner than a man can doe. *Ibid.* 122 If you would make your hawke fleing to the Partridge, or Pasant, when she is reclaimed and made, then [etc.]. 1590 COKAINE *Treat. Hunting* Bjb, Stopping all the holes, saving two or three, which must be set with Foxe pursenets, to take a yong Cubbe, to make your Terriars withall. 1673 BOYLE *Ess. Effluuium* III. iv. 29 A studious person that was Keeper of a Red-dear-park and vers'd in making Blood-hounds. 1696 SIR W. HOPE tr. *Solleysell's Compl. Horsem.* title-p., The best method of Breeding and Backing of Colts, Making their Mouths [etc.]. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 108 ¶ 3 A Setting-dog that he has made himself. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) VIII. 345 If she [a hawk] be made for the river. 1879 JEFFERIES *Wild Life in S.C.* vii. 136 Some of the lesser men who 'make' hunters, and ride not only for pleasure but possible profit from the sale. 1897 *Encycl. Sport* I. 373 (Falconry) *Make to the Hood*, to accustom a hawk to the hood.

transf. 1526 SKELTON *Magnyf.* 1592 Wolde money, trowest thou, make suche one to the call? c 1600 BACON *Disc. Helps Intell. Powers* Wks. (Spedding) VII. 100 It was many degrees too hot for any man, not made to it, to breathe or take in.

† b. To prepare (a person) for a business; to make acquainted, initiate, 'prime'. *Obs. rare.*

1598 B. JONSON *Ev. Man in Hum.* IV. ix, Come, let's before, and make the Iustice, Captaine. 1603 — *Sejanus* II. i, But let Drusus drug Be first prepar'd. *Evd.* Were Lygudus made, that's done. 1624 *Nero* II. in *Bullen O. Pl.* I. 41 Rufus, the Captaine of the Guard, 's with us, And divers other oth' Prætorian band Already made.

46. a. To effect or secure the success or advancement of; to 'be the making of'; chiefly, to endow (a person) with fortune or prosperity; to render independent, set up (*esp.* in *pass.*; cf. *MADE ppl. a.* 7). Phr. *to make one's day*: to render a day delightful or redeem it from routine, dullness, or banality. Similarly, *to make one's evening*, etc.

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* I. 510 And rycht mayss oft the feble wycht. 1460 *Paston Lett.* I. 535 That yf the Lords... now discessid myte hal standyn in governans, that Fortesku... and he, schuld be made for evir. 1579 LYLly *Euphues* (Arb.) 104 It is the eye of the master that fatteth the horse, and the loue of the woeman, that maketh the man. 1598 B. JONSON *Ev. Man in Hum.* II. ii, *Veni, vidi, vici*, I may say with Captayne Caesar, I am made for euer, ifaith. 1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* v. i. 127. a 1614 D. DYKE *Myst. Self-deceiving* (ed. 8) 51 If riches bee that that makes men happy (according to the foolish phrase men vse when such things befall one, *O he is made!*). 1675 BROOKS *Gold. Key* Wks. 1867 V. 182 If you embrace him, you are made for ever; but if you reject him, you perish for ever. 1732 BERKELEY *Alciph.* II. §2 [That] what one man loses another gets, and that, consequently, as many are made as ruined. 1854 J. S. C. ABBOTT *Napoleon* (1888) II. xxi. 396 Victory made Napoleon, Victory unmade him. 1888 B. W. RICHARDSON *Son of a Star* II. ii. 6 Let him take up a person, and that person is made. 1890 *Sat. Rev.* 8 Feb. 161/2 Bismarck has made Germany. 1903 A. BENNETT *Leonora* vi. 168 The conductor... told her... that she had simply made the show. 1909 F. BARCLAY *Rosary* xxiv. 252, I knew her presence made my day and her absence meant chill night. 1935 WODEHOUSE *Luck of Bodkins* i. 15 That... will be great. That will just make my day. 1942 M. DICKENS *One Pair of Feet* ix. 194 If she could put you in the wrong in front of Sister, her day was made. 1942 T. RATTIGAN *Flare Path* I. 113 We've got some nice cheerful news for you boys. It's going to make your evening. 1953 X. FIELDING *Stronghold* 220 For Ioanna, the evening had been made. 1958 *Listener* 16 Oct. 623/2 What made the programme was the alternation of argument with recorded extracts from the conference itself. 1959 *Ibid.* 6 Aug. 223/3 It [sc. a play] didn't make my day. 1970 H. MCLEAVE *Question of Negligence* (1973) xviii. 141 Get him to... show us his scar... Go on, dare him. It'll make the evening.

b. Proverbial phrase. *to make or mar* (occas. *make or break*): to cause either the complete success or the ruin of (a person or thing). Also *absol.*

c 1420 LYDG. *Assembly of Gods* 556 Neptunus, that dothe bothe make & marre. 1542 UDALL *Erasm.* *Aph.* 267b, Declaring that he was vterly mynded to put al in hasards to make or marre, & to bee manne or mous. 1591 HARRINGTON *Orl. Fur.* v. xix. 33 In vaine I seeke my dukes oue to expound, The more I seeke to make the more I mard. 1596 SPENSER *F.Q.* IV. i. 29 That one did make the other mard againe. 1613 DAY *Festivals* vii. (1615) 206 That Part of a Woman which either makes all, or marres all, I meane her Tongue. 1650 TRAPP *Comm. Lev.* xvi. 33 It beeing the manner that either make's, or mar's an action. 1840 DICKENS *Barn. Rudge* iii, I always tell my girl to make sure beforehand that she has a good man and true, and the chance will neither make her nor break her. 1885 MRS. C. PRAED

Affinities II. xii. 5 As for Lady Romer's scheme, it is not my business to make or mar it. 1889 STEVENSON *Master of B.* x. 267 Not that you should make and mar behind my back. 1892 *Chamb. Jrnl.* 2 Apr. 216/1 A man is made or marred by his wife.

c. *dial.* To bring up, provide for children.

1725 RAMSAY *Gent. Sheph.* I. ii, To mak' them brats then ye maun toil and spin. 1893 *Eng. Dial. Dict.*, *Make* 23, to foster (Warwicksh.).

47. *to make one's soul* (Anglo-Irish): to devote one's efforts to the saving of one's soul; to repent and be converted.

1836 in C. Forster *Life Bp. Jebb* II. (ed. 2) 112 'Make your soul; there is no time to lose; you will die next November.' 1851 MAYHEW *Labour* (1864) II. 51 'What's all you can get here compared to making your soul?'

III. To cause to be or become (something specified).

48. a. With *adj.* as *compl.*: To cause to be, render.

to make English: to translate into English. For *to make even, fast, good, ready, sure, unready, void, waste; to make it hot, warm, make things lively*; see the *adjs.*

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Hom.* II. 88 Hi... heora lufigendne gemaciap weligne ecelice. c 1175 Lamb. *Hom.* 101 þe oferlifa on hete and on wete macað þene mon unhalne. c 1200 ORMIN 995 Smeredd wel wipþ elesaw & makedd fatt & nesses. c 1205 LAY. 10591 Al þat lond heo makeden west. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 412 þo hii adde al bar imad þe contrei al aboute. c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 11567 Idelnesse makeþ man ful slow. c 1386 CHAUCER *Pars. T.* ¶ 75 Thruh synne ther he was free now is he maked bonde. 1483 CAXTON *G. de la Tour* F vij b, At theyr requeste god maad her hole ageyne. 1530 PALSGR. 617/2 He made me more a frayde than I was these twelve monethes. 1549 LATIMER *Serm. Ploughers* (Arb.) 20 Making them supple herted. 1620 T. GRANGER *Div. Logike* Aivb, Each Reader may this Garden make his owne. 1664 EVELYN (*title*) *Parallel of the Antient Architecture with the Modern*, written by Roland Freart, made English for the benefit of builders by J. Evelyn. 1693 DRYDEN *Juvenal* (1697) Ded. 54 In making these two Authors English. 1709 BERKELEY *Th. Vision* § 119 Any theories of vision hitherto made public. 1768 GOLDSM. *Good-n. Man* III, What makes the bread rising?... What makes the mutton fivepence a pound? 1781 GIBBON *Decl.* & *F.* xviii. (1869) I. 496 The elephants, made furious by their wounds, increased the disorder. 1829 SCOTT *Jrnl.* 8 June, God make me thankful for so cheering a prospect! 1847 MARRIAT *Childr. N. Forest* xvii, On that score you may make your mind easy. 1883 *Century Mag.* XXVI. 239/1 You'll only make bad worse.

b. with *pa. pple.* as *compl.* Now chiefly with *known, acquainted, felt, heard, understood*; a *pa. pple.* which implies the performance of an action is now rarely used without a preceding *to be*.

a 1300 E. E. *Psalter* cii[7]. 7 Kouthe made he to Moises his waies wele. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 26666 Propre þat es þat pou ma knaun nan oper plighes bot þin aun. c 1384 CHAUCER *H. Fame* I. 155 The greke Synon with his fals forsweyng... Made the hors brought in-to troye. 1387 TREvisa *Higden* (Rolls) V. 391 He made alle þe hedes and lymes of mawmettes i-kut of. c 1500 *Melusine* (1895) 153 Thus making his woundc open. 1647 W. BROWNE *Polexander* II. IV. ¶ 2 b, Polexander... going away, as if afraid, strove to make it believed he had had no advantage ore Almanzor. a 1641 Bp. MOUNTAGU *Acts & Mon.* (1642) 263 She... secretly made Cleopatra acquainted with it. 1759 JOHNSON *Rasselas* xvi, His generosity made him courted by many dependents. 1812 SIR H. DAVY *Chem. Philos.* 24 Glauber at Amsterdam about 1640 made known several neutral salts. 1818 HOBHOUSE *Italy* (1859) II. App. B. 319 The opposition of a whole life against the nobles made him regarded by all the lower classes, as the great partizan of the democracy. 1827 SOUTHEY *Hist. Penins. War* II. 208 The neighbourhood of Ferrol has made it [Vigo] neglected as a naval station. 1836 J. H. NEWMAN *Let.* (1891) II. 202 Their coming from you will make them [sc. sermons] read. 1891 *Leeds Merc.* 27 Apr. 4/4 If the miners make their power felt.

† c. with predicative phr. as *compl.* *to make* (a place) *in one's way*: to direct one's journey so as to pass by or through it. *Obs.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 2605 Agar was made wit child in hi. *Ibid.* 9744 For sothfastnes algat sal i At an a-cord mak wit merci. 1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* xviii. xx. 761 Now hath dethe made vs two at debate for your loue. 1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. cl. 73 b, I thinke he neuer made the frenche kyng of knowledge therof. 1530 PALSGR. 627/1 It were a good dede by polycie to make them of affinitye. 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 428 He was not as yet made at one with him. 1601 LYLly *Loues Metam.* v. iv. 12 (Bond) You might haue made me a [= of] counsell of your loues. 1611 BIBLE *Rom.* iv. 14 Faith is made void, and the promise made of none effect. 1673 NEWTON in Rigaud *Corr. Sci. Men* (1841) II. 361 Mr. Gregory is at London, and intends to make Cambridge in his way into Scotland. 1676 HALE *Contempl.* I. 186 This makes him at a point with these sollicitations, peremptory to conclude [etc.]. 1767 S. PATERSON *Another Trav.* I. 51, I made every bookseller's shop in my way. 1800 LAMB *Let. to Manning* 16 Oct. (Ainger 1888) I. 144, I wish you had made London in your way.

d. *absol.* or with *obj.* omitted. (For idiomatic phrases with *adjs.*, as *make ready*, † *short, sure*, see these words.)

c 1330 *Spec. Gy de Warewyke* 835 Anoper manere washing Makeþ clene of alle þing. 1398 TREvisa *Barth. De P. R.* xix. lxiii. (1495) 899 The substance of wheye is watry and makyth thynne. c 1400 Lanfranc's *Cirurg.* 6 Of resolueres & manere of vndoyng & makyng nessesche. 1535 COVERDALE *Prov.* x. 4 An ydle hande maketh poore, but a quycke laboring hande maketh riche. 1754 RICHARDSON *Grandison* IV. iv. 29 Make happy; and be happy.

e. with *refl. pron.* as *obj.* *to make oneself scarce*: see *SCARCE a.*

a 1175 *Cott. Hom.* 233 Se hlaford. . dranc and macede hine wel bliðe mid his. c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 1591 For-ði he maked him stið & strong. c 1320 *Sir Trist.* 144 þai busked and maked hem boun. 13. . *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 1885 He mace hym as mery among þe fre ladies. . As neuer he did bot þat daye. 1496 *Dives & Paup.* vii. iv. (W. de W.) 280/1 Make the plesant in speche to the congregacyon of poore folke. 1621 T. WILLIAMSON tr. *Goulart's Wise Vieillard* Ep. Ded. A iij, That I may not make my selfe otherwise knowne vnto your worship, then by [etc.]. 1632 *LITHGOW Trav.* iii. 199 l'me there arriud, and eftsoones made me bound For the Venetian Consul. 1647 W. BROWNE *Polexander* i. ii. 54 Concealing his. . Countrey, [he] made himselfe taken for a kinsman of the last Cacique. 1773 *GOLDSM. Stoops to Cong.* iv. With cunning and malice enough to make himself merry with all our embarrassments. 1779 *SHERIDAN Critic* i. ii. Here are two very civil gentlemen trying to make themselves understood. 1846 *DICKENS Cricket* i. 15 Take the precious darling, Tilly, while I make myself of some use. a 1859 *DE QUINCEY Posth. Wks.* (1891) i. 108 This Parker had a 'knack' at making himself odious. 1876 A. S. PALMER *Leaves fr. Wordhunter's Notebk.* xi. 266 Many diseases first make themselves felt in the 'dead of night'. 1888 B. W. RICHARSON *Son of a Star* II. v. 72 They make themselves quite at home.

¶ f. In *passive* as a literalism for L. *feri* = to become. (Cf. 9e, 49e.)

a 1300 *E. E. Psalter* ci. 7 Like am I made to pellicane of annese. 13. . *Prose Psalter* lii. 4 Hij ben made inprofitable.

49. With sb. as complement. a. To cause (a person or thing) to be or become (what is denoted by the complement).

c 1000 *ÆLFRIC Hom.* 11. 82 þone ðe he ær ehtende martyr gemacode. c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 61 þo þe was turnd fro him and makede him fleme þere he hadde er louerd iben. a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 54 Heo leas hire meidenhod, & was imaked hore. c 1305 *St. Andrew* 5 in *E.E.P.* (1862) 98 Come, he seide, after me and ic wole þou make Manfischers. 1362 *LANGL. P. Pl. A. Prol.* 36 Bote lapers and langelers ludas Children, Founden hem Fantasies and foolen hem maaden. 1382 *WYCLIF Matt.* xxi. 13 Forsothe 3e han made it a denne of thefes. c 1430 *LYOG. Chichev. & Byc.* vii. These husbundes, whiche they wyfes Maken maystresses of theyr lives. 1571 *Reg. Gild Co. Chr. York* (1872) 230 note, That he may bringe him upp, and maikie him a man. 1583 *STOCKER Civ. Warres Lowe C.* iv. 6 The true enheritors. . are disturbed, made no bodies, or vtterly dishenerited of their due succession. 1603 *DEKKER & CHETLE Grissil* v. ii. (Shaks. Soc.) 81 It's pity that fellow was not made a soldier. a 1708 *BEVERIDGE Thes. Theol.* (1711) III. 298 To make oneself a slave for he knows not whom. 1849 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* ii. 1. 171 The defeat which made him again a wanderer. 1890 T. F. TOUT *Hist. Eng. fr.* 1689, 26 This sentence made the noisy doctor a popular hero.

b. *spec.* To appoint to the office of; to raise to the dignity of; to create (a person) a noble, etc.

c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 59 He hadde maked adam louerd ouer þis middelherd. c 1290 *Beket* 241 in *S. Eng. Leg.* i. 113 He makede him chanceler. c 1374 *CHAUCER Boeth.* ii. pr. iii. 25 (Camb. MS.) The remembrance of thilke day þat þow saye thi two sones makyd conseileres. 1470-85 *MALORY Arthur Table* (ix. ix), How. . Syr Launcelot. . was made knyght of the rounde table. 1564 *Child Marr.* 132 He askid hym. . whom he wold make his executour. a 1568 *ASCHAM Scholem.* ii. (Arb.) 136 Therefore did som. . cause hedge priestes fette oute of the contrie, to be made fellows in the vniersitie. a 1715 *BURNET Own Time* (1724) i. 147 One Sir George Mackenzie, since made Lord Tarbot and Earl of Cromarty. 1849 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* iv. 1. 447 He was made Chamberlain to the Queen. 1890 T. F. TOUT *Hist. Eng. fr.* 1689, 18 She made Marlborough a duke.

c. To determine (a thing, occas. a person) to be (what is expressed by the compl.); to establish or set down as (a law, penalty, etc.). Often with the compl. qualified by a possessive: To take as (one's) business, boast, prey, abode, object, etc.).

Sometimes with *it* as formal obj., explained by a following inf. or clause.

1500-20 *DUNBAR Poems* xi. 46 Thy Ransoner, with woundis fyve, Mak thy plicht anker. 1594 *HOOKER Eccl. Pol.* i. xi. § 2 Unless the last good of all. . be also infinite, we do evil in making it our end. 1611 *BIBLE Gen.* xvii. 26 And Ioseph made it a law. . that Pharaoh should haue the fift part. 1630 *USSHER Lett.* (1686) 434 If he fail, I must make you my last refuge. 1659 *Burton's Diary* (1828) IV. 442 No reasoning by scripture will convince them; for they make that but a nose of wax. 1663 *Flagellum or O. Cromwell* (ed. 2) 10 He made it no Punctilio to invite his Roysters to a Barrel of Drink, and give it them at the charge of his Host. 1683 *Apol. Prot. France* Pref. 1 They. . make it the utmost penalty. . so much as to attempt a departure. 1738 *GRAY Imit. Propertius* II. i. 14 That the soft Subject of my Song I make. 1821 *CLARE Vill. Minstr.* i. 177 Make my cot thy home. 1842 *BORROW Bible in Spain* xii. (Pelh. Libr.) 88, I am not one of those who. . make it a constant practice to disparage the higher orders. 1882 *STEVENSON New Arab. Nts.* (1884) 179, I made it my pride to keep aloof. 1885 *EOGAR Old Ch. Life Scott.* 273 The malediction of a parent was made a capital offence. 1893 *LIDDON, etc. Life Pusey* I. xv. 342 To make the reality and value of sacramental grace a main interest of his life.

d. To transform, transmute, or fashion into something else. Chiefly in *passive*, after L. *feri*. *Obs.* or *arch.*: the notion is usually expressed by *to make. . into* (see 50), or, with reversed construction, *to make. . of* (see 18).

c 1200 *ORMIN* 19201 Godess Word iss makedd flæsh. 1382 *WYCLIF Matt.* iv. 3 3if thou be Goddis sone, say that these stoons be made looues. c 1386 *CHAUCER Knt.'s T.* 1207 There saugh I Attheon an hert ymaked. 1611 *BIBLE Isa.* xlii. 15, I will make the riuers Ilands. a 1708 *BEVERIDGE Thes. Theol.* (1710) II. 222 The Word. . how made flesh?

¶ e. In *passive* as a literalism for L. *feri* = to become. (Cf. 9e, 48f.)

1382 *WYCLIF I Cor.* xiii. 11 Whanne I was maad man.

† f. In early use, a dative preceded by *to* (in OE. rarely a simple dative) occurs in place of the complementary accusative. *Obs.*

c 1000 *ÆLFRIC De Vet. Test.* (Gr.) 2 [Lucifer] wolde . . þurh modignesse hine macian to gode. — *Gen.* xii. 2 lc macize þe mycelre mæðe [Vulg. *faciam te in gentem magnam*]. c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 103 Heo [sc. pride] macode englas to ateliche deoflan. c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 193 Talewise men. . maken wrong to rihte and riht to wronge. c 1205 *LAY.* 29985 Heo makeden to kinge Cadwan þene kene. 13. . *K. Horn* 522 (Ritson) Horn. . made hem alle to knyhte.

50. a. *Const. into.* To convert by process of manufacture or otherwise into something else; to work upon (materials) so as to produce (something).

1583 *Leg. Bp. St. Androis* 568 He causit an talyeour turne it [a cloak] and mak it into wich mail [= 'into the said portmanteau']. 1617 *MORVSON Itin.* III. 115 Fresh curds newly pressed, and made into little cheeses. 1710 *PRIOEAUX Orig. Tithes* ii. 76 The Grapes made into Wine, the Olives into Oyl. 1791 in R. W. DICKSON *Pract. Agric.* (1805) I. 486 Mowing the first crop o 2 6. Making it into hay o 2 6. 1820 W. IRVING *Sketch Bk.* (1849) 286 note, Sometimes it [the peacock] was made into a pie. 1895 *19th Cent.* Aug. 329 You think that *The Wages of Sin* might be made into a play. 1900 *JENKS Hist. Politics* vii. (ed. 2) 60 The wife and daughters of the shepherd. . make the milk of the herds into butter and cheese.

intr. for passive. 1893 *Illustr. Sport. & Dram. News* 8 Apr. 165/2 A little corner flap-table which makes into a good-sized square when the flap is up.

b. To arrange, divide, or combine so as to form.

1849 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc. X.* i. 134 The wheat straw is carefully made into bundles. 1879 *MISS YONGE Cameos* Ser. iv. xvi. 169 Worcester was suppressed and made into an archdeaconry. 1888 G. GISSING *Life's Morning* III. xix. 110 The shopman put them aside, to be made into a parcel.

51. To regard as, consider or compute to be; to describe or represent as (so-and-so); to cause to appear as. (Cf. 56.) a. with sb. as compl.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 224 Seinte Powel cleopeð hine 'angelum lucis' pet is, engel of liht vor swuch he makeð him ofte. a 1400 *Sir Perc.* 1086 What knyghte es that. . That thou mase of thy menyng? 1500-20 *DUNBAR Poems* xxii. 36 Thocht I in court be maid refuss. 1560 *DAUS tr. Sleidane's Comm.* 3 In graunting of the same [he] maketh the byshop of Rome a great Prince. 1649 *MILTON Eikon.* v. Wks. (1847) 289/1 Was this becoming such a saint as they would make him? 1699 T. BAKER *Refl. Learning* xiii. 161 He is not that Goose and Ass that Valla would make him. a 1700 *DRYDEN Ovid's Met.* xv. Argt. *Fables* (1700) 503 Ovid. . makes Numa the Schollar of Pythagoras. 1707 *Curios. in Husb. & Gard.* Pref. 5 The Peripatetics. . made Nature a Goddess. 1849 *Tait's Mag.* XVI. 279/2 Some argue that they are Picts, and some make them Northmen. 1865 *DICKENS Mut. Fr.* III. xiii. What time may you make it, Mr. Twemlow? 1892 *Field* 27 Feb. 302/1 The distance travelled I make by the map five miles.

b. with adj., ꝥpa. pple., or ꝥphrase as compl.

1581 *PETTIE Guazzo's Civ. Conv.* i. (1586) 17 b, To saie, yt euerie man should haue an eie onelie to his owne affaires, is nothing else but to make man like to beasts. 1599 *THYNNE Animadv.* (1875) 32 Not withstandinge that Hollybande, in his frenche-Englishe dictionarie, make yt of the valewe of a duckett. 1676 *HOBBS Iliad* Pref. (1686) 4 Homer begins not his Iliad with the injury done by Paris but makes it related by Menelaus. a 1687 *PETTY Pol. Arith.* x. (1690) 117 The King's Subjects are not in so bad a condition as discontented Men would make them. 1736 *LEOARD Life Marlborough* II. 201 The Enemy's Army is not so numerous as they make it. 1868 *LOCKYER Guillemin's Heavens* (ed. 3) 493 This climate. . is not so bad. . as some Anglophobes would make it. 1879 M. J. GUEST *Lect. Hist. Eng.* xiv. 128 Macbeth is not half so bad as the play makes him.

c. *to make nothing (to do something):* to look upon it as no great thing, not to stick at it. (Cf. 21.)

1675 H. MORE in R. Ward *Life* (1710) 245 If a Man make nothing to halt and faulter in the first. . Sin. a 1716 *SOUTH Serm.* (1843) II. vii. 105 One of the greatest. . courage, who makes nothing to look death and danger in the face. 1720 *DE FOE Capt. Singleton* v. (1840) 89 Ten men. . took up one of the canoes, and made nothing to carry it.

† d. *refl.* with sb. or adj. as compl.: To maintain or pretend that one is (so-and-so). *Obs.* (Cf. *make out*, 91j.)

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 128 Ant te valse ancre. . makied ham [sic] obre pen ha beoð. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 14684 þou mas þe godd, and þou art man. 1382 *WYCLIF John* viii. 53 Whom makist thou thi silf? c 1440 *Floris & Bl.* 76 (Trentham MS.) Y rede eke þat þe maydens moder make hur seek. 1533 in *Strype Eccl. Mem.* (1721) I. i. xxi. 152 The same Act may be. . set up on every church door. . to the intent that no parson. . nor any other of the king's subjects, shall make themselves ignorant thereof. 1535 *COVERDALE 2 Sam.* xiii. 6 So Ammon layed him downe, and made him sicke. 1648 *JENKYN Blind Guide* i. 13 He makes himself a ballad-maker.

e. *make it so* (Naut. phr.): see quot. 1867. Also *to make noon*, etc.

1835 *MARRYAT Olla Podr.* xiv. The master reported that the heavens intimated that it was twelve o'clock; and. . I ordered him to 'make it so'. 1867 *SMYTH Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Make it so*, the order of a commander to confirm the time, sunrise, noon, or sunset, reported to him by the officer of the watch. 1892 *STEVENSON & OSBOURNE Wrecker* xii. 203 Noon was made; the captain dined.

f. *U.S. Underworld slang.* To recognize or identify (a person, etc.). Cf. *MAKE sb.* 2 12.

1906 A. H. LEWIS *Confessions of Detective* 222 You wouldn't have come within a block of him. In the language of the guild, Sorg, he would have 'made you' and got away. 1908 J. M. SULLIVAN *Criminal Slang* 16 *Make one*, identify a person. 1914 *JACKSON & HELLYER Vocab. Criminal Slang* 57 You had better ring up (disguise) so he won't make you.

1955 *Publ. Amer. Dial. Soc.* xxiv. 81 The victim then can possibly identify, or *make*, the tool if he is arrested. 1971 'O. BLEECK' *Thief who painted Sunlight* (1972) xiv. 127 I'm a pretty good tail. You didn't make me. 1973 'D. SHANNON' *Spring of Violence* (1974) vi. 107 'Have you made the gun?' 'Right off. It's a Hi-Standard revolver.'

IV. Causative uses.

52. With dependent clause: To cause (something to happen); to bring it about (*that* something happens). *Obs.* exc. *arch.*

c 1000 *ÆLFRIC Exod.* v. 21 3e habbað. . gemacod þæt hig wyllað us mid hyra swurdum ofslean. c 1122 *O. E. Chron.* an. 1075 þæt landfolc him togeanes comen & gemacodon þæt he naht ne dyde. c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 31 Dus deuel eggeð ælch man on his herte, and macað þæt he wule do þæt he him to teithe. c 1386 *CHAUCER Sompn.* T. 176 The clenness and the fastynge of vs freres Maketh þæt crist accepteth oure preyeres. c 1470 *HENRY Wallace* x. 141 This makis it, thow art cled with our men. c 1485 *Digby Myst.* v. 581 That mase, that all vnkunnynge I disdeyne. 1526 *TINOALE John* xi. 37 Coule not he which opened the eyes of the blynde he made also that this man shulde not haue deyed? 1632 *LITHGOW Trav.* ix. 381 This. . maketh that the Hennes with them are so innumerable. 1674 *MARVELL Corr. Wks.* 1872-5 II. 418 Sir Jeremy being out of town. . makes that I can not returne any proper or perfect answer. a 1715 *BURNET Own Time* (1724) I. 197 The Convocation being no more necessary to the Crown, this made that there was less regard had to them afterwards. 1885 *MRS. LYNN LINTON Chr. Kirkland* III. viii. 271 That well-known law, so disastrous to stock-raisers, which makes that, when the breed has been brought to the highest possible point of perfection, it stops.

53. With obj. and inf.: To cause a person or thing to do something; to have something done to a person or thing. a. *const. inf.* without *to*: now normally used only when both *make* and the dependent verb are in the active voice; otherwise *arch.*

c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 159 Swa makeð þe halie gast þe Mon bi-halden up to houene. a 1225 *Juliana* 38 Ich makede þen wittie ysaye beon isahet þurh ant þurh to deaðe. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 7669 King willam dauntede þæt folc of wallis & made hom bere him truage. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 8175 Als a fische þou made me here. 1340 *Ayenb.* 47 Hy. . dijteþ ham þe more quaynteliche. . uor to makie musi þe foles to ham. 1390 *GOWER Conf.* I. 202 At Knaresburgh be nyhtes tuo The kinges Moder made him duelle. c 1450 *Merlin* 29 The kynge made hem alle be Shett in a stronge house. 14. . in *Hist. Coll. Citizen Lond.* (Camden) 194 The carre was made stonde styll. 1502 *Ord. Crysten Men* (W. de W. 1506) I. iii. 21 Our lorde y'. . this present worlde shall make brenne by fyre. 1567 *Gude & Godlie B.* (S.T.S.) 64 Trew Faith, Lord, mak vs fang. 1600 W. WATSON *Decacordon* (1602) 343 Pius Quintus. . was made beleuee that the Duke of Norfolk was a Catholike. 1650 *BAXTER Saints' R.* iv. (1651) 36 What made Peter deny his Lord? 1680 *BURNET Rochester* 142 He had made it be read so often to him that he had got it by heart. 1736 *BUTLER Anal.* i. v. ¶ 8 Their character is formed and made appear. 1738 *SWIFT Pol. Conversat.* 29, I wonder what makes these Bells ring. 1814 *MRS. J. WEST Alicia de Lacy* IV. 275 He made quail the courage of the heroic prince. 1847 *MARRYAT Childr. N. Forest* iii, Now I'll cut up the onions, for they will make your eyes water. 1896 A. E. HOUSMAN *Shropshire Lad* iii, You will. . make the foes of England Be sorry you were born.

b. *const. inf.* with *to*, ꝥfor *to*: now normally used only when *make* is in the passive voice; otherwise somewhat *arch.*

c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 11 þe deuel. . makeð þe unbilefulle man to leuen swilche wizeles. a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 224 Of þen ober holie monne þet he makede uorte ileuen þet he was engel. 1377 *LANGL. P. Pl. B. Prol.* 113 Mist of þe comunes made hym [a king] to regne. c 1386 *CHAUCER Pars.* T. ¶ 540 Flaterie. . maketh a man to enhaunchen his herte. c 1449 *PECOCK Repr.* Prol. 2 [They] han therbi maad ful miche indignacioun. . forto rise and be contynued in manie persoones. c 1489 *CAXTON Blanchardyn* xlvi. 185 He shal to morowe make hym to be hanged. a 1533 *LO. BERNERS Euen* lviii. 196 He made to be cryed through the cyte, that euery man sholde make him redy. 1597 *HOOKER Eccl. Pol.* v. xxxv. 72 He therefore which made vs to liue hath also taught vs to pray. 1603 *SHAKS. Meas. for M.* III. ii. 254, I am made to understand, that you haue lent him visitation. 1616 S. WARD *Coale fr. Altar* (1627) 62 Violent affections haue made the dumbe to finde a tongue. 1746 W. LEWIS *Chem.* 31 note, Many such phenomena may be easily made to appear. . by exposing solutions of. . metals [etc.]. 1859 F. E. PAGET *Curate of Cumberworth* 153 Making the dust to fly in all directions. 1889 *FROUOE Two Chiefs Dunboy* ix. 110 A Bath. . made the lame to walk and the blind to see. 1893 *Graphic* 29 Apr. 458/1 A Budget which maketh the Opposition to jeer. 1896 A. E. HOUSMAN *Shropshire Lad* xxxiii, I think the love I bear you Should make you not to die. *Mod.* The two statements can hardly be made to agree.

c. In proverbial phrases: *to make both ends meet* (END sb. 24), *one's hair stand on end*, etc.

1534 *MORE Comf. agst. Trib.* II. v. (1847) 100 He made my own hair stand up upon my head. 1623 *HEMINGE & CONOELL 1st Folio Shaks.* To Rdr., Censure will not driue a Trade, or make the Iacke go. 1748 *RICHARDSON Clarissa* IV. 92 And thus went he on for twelve years, and tho' he had a good estate, hardly making both ends meet. *Ibid.* 187 Money makes the mare to go. 1809 *MALKIN Gil Blas* VI. ii. ¶ 1 With such a sum. . it might be said, without boasting, that we knew how to make both ends meet. 1825 J. NEAL *Bro. Jonathan* I. 94 He'd make the feathers fly. . I believe. † d. with ellipsis of an indef. obj. (e.g. *one*). (Cf. *DO v. B.* 23, *GAR v. 2 d.*) *Obs.*

c 1302 *Pol. Songs* (Camden) 191 We shule flo the Conyng, ant make roste is loyne. c 1385 *CHAUCER L.G.W.* 2166 (*Ariadne*) He made his ship a londe for to sette. a 1425 *Cursor M.* 6615 (Trin.) þis golden calf he made [other texts tid, gart] to brest to peces. a 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* (1868) 6 Whanne her fader wost she was with childe, he made cast her in to the riuier. 1500-20 *DUNBAR Poems* lxiv. 14 This gentill herte. . Quohis petewous deithe dois to my hart sic pane That I wald mak to plant his rute agane. 1560

WHITEHORNE *Arte Warre* (1573) 71 Many times the saying backe, backe, hath made to ruinate an armie.

e. to make believe: † (a) [after F. *faire croire*] to cause people to believe (chiefly with clause) (*obs.*); (b) in mod. use, to pretend to do something; to simulate a belief *that*; now often (said, e.g., of children in play), to subject oneself voluntarily to the illusion *that*. (Now often hyphened.)

1390 GOWER *Conf.* I. 231 And thus Fa crere makth believe So that folofte he hath deceived. 1643 TRAPP *Comm. Gen.* xix. 2 If Solomon sinned not in making believe he would do that which was unlawful to be done. 1716 C'TESS COWPER *Diary* (1864) 64 Some Passages were wrote on purpose to make believe it was Sir R. Steele. 1738 tr. *Guazzo's Art Conversation* 31 Solitude... makes believe Things that have no Existence but in the Brain. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) III. 250 A false letter... making believe as how her she-cuzzen... was coming to see her. 1773 GOLDSM. *Stoops to Conq.* IV. You were so nice and so busy with your Shake-bags and Goose-greens, that I thought you could never be making believe. 1806 SURR *Winter in Lond.* I. 141 He makes believe to work a little now and then, when he's well enough. 1840 DICKENS *Barn. Rudge* xvii, When I shut my eyes and make-believe to slumber. 1862 KINGSLEY *Water-Bab.* II. We will make believe that there are fairies in the world. 1874 MICKLETHWAITE *Modern Par. Churches* 99 Do not make-believe with a shabby-genteel substitute. 1890 *Spectator* 15 Mar., To make believe that the country is excited about a discussion which [etc.]. 1902 G. B. SHAW *Mrs. Warren's Profession* Pref. p. xxiii, At such plays we do not believe: we make-believe. 1904 KIPLING *Traffics & Discov.* 334, I did all that... just to make believe. 1925 S. LEWIS *Martin Arrowsmith* xxxii. 386, I make believe read my French books. 1951 G. GREENE *End of Affair* I. vi. 37 As long as I could make-believe that love lasted, I was happy. 1974 J. WAINWRIGHT *Hard Hit* 38, I make-believe I am giving it careful thought.

f. to make do: to manage *with* (what is available, esp. an inferior substitute). Also *absol.*, esp. in phr. *to make do and mend*: to repair for continued use (cf. MAKE sb.² 13); also as *sb. phr.* See also MAKE-DO.

1899 E. WHARTON *Greater Inclination* 87 She had... accepted it [sc. marriage] as a provisional compensation,— she had made it 'do'. 1927 *Observer* 28 Aug. 16/4 The listener who was content to receive only the programmes from his local station... could make do with a very simple and inefficient form of direct-coupled tuning arrangement. 1934 J. MARSTON *Andromeda* xii. 156 She had already had experience... in 'making do' on a small income. She 'made do' now, with a skill which impressed... Letty. 1941 *New Statesman* 26 Apr. 431/1 It should be no great hardship for the community to make do with the same housing accommodation that it enjoyed in 1938. 1947 I. BROWN *Say Word* 105 This age of bits and pieces, queues, rationing, and make-do-and-mend. 1958 *Technology* Jan. 375/4 We may put all our energy into making real the ideal technical schools of 1944, or we may make do and mend by integrating technical studies in... grammar... schools. 1961 NEW ENG. BIBLE *Luke* iii. 14 No bullying; no blackmail; make do with your pay! 1967 A. WILSON *No Laughing Matter* IV. 414 You are lucky. Having a family to make do and mend for. 1968 M. WOODHOUSE *Rock Baby* vi. 51 Rasmussen had to make do with four eggs and only half a dozen rounds of toast because I was there.

54. a. To constrain (a person) to do something, by an exercise of influence, authority, or actual or threatened violence; to compel, force. (*To* is now always omitted before the inf. when *make* is active; in 16-17th c. this rule was not always followed.)

c 1592 MARLOWE *Jew of Malta* IV. iv, I'll make him send me half he has, & glad he escapes so too. 1592 GREENE *Upst. Courtier* Wks. (Grosart) XI. 227, I will make thee do me homage. 1593 SHAKS. 3 *Hen. VI.* I. i. 142 He rose against him, being his Soueraigne, And made him to resigne his Crowne perforce. 1646 FULLER *Wounded Consc.* (1841) 311 Man can neither make him to whom he speaks, to hear what he says, or believe what he hears. 1662 STRYPE in *Lett. Lit. Men* (Camden) 179 He made me stay and sup with him. 1721-2 WODROW *Suffer. Ch. Scot.* (1837) II. ii. xiii. §5. 456/2 Sir, we will cause a sharper thing make you confess. 1852 THACKERAY *Edmond* I. v. Harry... made her bring a light and wake my lady. 1879 M. J. GUEST *Lect. Hist. Eng.* x. 89 The Church made him do penance for it.

b. With ellipsis of the inf. Common colloq.

1888 *Times* 11 Aug. 9/5 The enemy will not play the game according to the rules, and there are none to make him.

† 55. With ellipsis of the vb. of motion: *To send* or *cause* to go in a specified direction. *Obs. rare.* Cf. *make forth* 87 b, *make out* 91 a (c).

13... *Evang. Nicod.* 86 in Herrig *Archiv* LIII. 393, Tyll Alexander... In message was I made. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 195 Anniball... made [L. *misit*] after him certaine light horsemen to ouertake him.

56. a. To consider, represent, or allege to be or do something. (Cf. 51.)

1594 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* I. viii. §5 This did the very heathens themselves obscurely insinuate, by making Themis... to be the daughter of heaven and earth. 1662 STILLINGFL. *Orig. Sacr.* I. i. §20 Parus... makes his coming to Greece to be in the time of Hellen. 1687 BURNET *Repl. Varillas* 144 Varillas must be Sublime in every thing, so he makes him to have lived till he was 99. 1724 RAMSAY *Some Contents of 'Evergreen'* i, Balantyne... Makis Vertew triumph. 1825 *New Monthly Mag.* XIV. 543 Your sight is better than mine, what do you make that bird to be? 1868 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (1876) II. App. 631 Most of the Chronicles make Richard die in 1026. 1875 SAYCE in *Encycl. Brit.* III. 182/2 Even the estimate of Ctesias, however, would make Babylon cover a space of about 100 square miles.

† b. To show or allege *that* something is the case.

1555 WATREMAN *Fardle of Facions* I. v. 50 All whiche their dooynges, dooe manifestly make, that thei came of the Aethiopes. 1586-7 Q. ELIZ. *Lett. to Jas. VI* (Camden Soc.) 44 Yet the[y] wyl make that her [Mary's] life may be saved and myne safe, wiche wold God wer true.

V. To do, perform, accomplish.

57. From the 12th c. *make* (corresponding to L. *facere*, F. *faire*) has been extensively used with a noun of action as object, where the older language would have used the verb *zewyrcean* (WORK) or *dón* (DO). † a. In various obsolete uses: To work (a miracle); to commit (a sin, crime, fault), 'tell' (a lie); to do (justice, mercy); to give (alms). *Obs.*

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Jos.* ii. 12 Sweriað me... þæt ge don eft wið me swilce mildheortnisse, swa ic macode wið eow [L. *quomodo ego misericordiam feci vobiscum*]. c 1154 O. E. *Chron.* an. 1137 P7 He maket þur ure Drihtin wunderlice & manifaeldlice miracles. c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 29 þenne þu almesse makest. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 163 Telle me ssal herafterward of þes wondres... & hou hii were verst imaked. c 1300 *Cursor M.* 28120 And titter wald i lesyng make, þan man my worde vn-treu to take. *Ibid.* 28777 Vnnaist is þat almushing þat þou þe mas of reuid thing. c 1320 *Sir Tristr.* 343 A tresoun þer was made. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl. B. v.* 73 On owre lady he cryed, For his make-mercy for his mis-dedes. c 1400 *Laud Troy Bk.* (E.E.T.S.) 10478 He made Achilles leue his chace, that he no longer mordur mace. c 1400 MAUNDEV. (1839) xxv. 261 That was a gret Myracle, that God made for hem. 1459 *Peebles Charters* etc. (1872) 133 Thai haf ordanit... for the fait that he made, that he pay to the tolbuth xs. 1483 CAXTON *G. de la Tour* Fvb, That such justyce should be made of Aman as [etc.]. 1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* xlix. 43 The murtherer ay mvrthour mais. a 1533 LD. BERNERS *Huon* xxxvii. 116 Huon thus beyng in dyspleasure with hym selfe for the lye that he made. 1621 BOLTON *Stat. Irel.* 16 The Sheriffe of the county shall... make levy of the money aforesaid. a 1715 BURNET *Oun Time* (1724) I. 149 His design being... to... save himself from the malice and lies of others, and not to make lies of any.

b. To wage (WAR). So to *make †battle*, (a) *fight*, † *an army* (= expedition). Also, † to serve or take part in (a campaign).

c 1205 LAY. 627 Stal ficht heo makeden. c 1460 FORTESCUE *Abs. & Lim. Mon.* vi. (1885) 123 For the brekyngge off an armie when any shall be made ayen hym apon þe see. 1530 PALSGR. 620/1 He made batayle agaynst hym tenne yeres. 1542 UDALL *Erasm. Apoph.* 262 b, Sylla... who made ciuile battail w^t Marius. 1594 KYD *Cornelia* IV. i. 131 These Nations did he purposely prouoke, To make an Armie for his after-ayde Against the Romans. 1647 [see CAMPAIGN sb. 3]. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* VII. xi, [He] told the latter many entertaining stories of his campaigns, though in reality he had never made any. 1814 SCOTT *Wav.* x, Mr. Bradwardine... made some campaigns in foreign service. 1858 THACKERAY *Virgin.* VII, To make the campaign was the dearest wish of Harry's life.

c. To perform (a bodily movement or gesture, e.g. one expressive of respect or of contempt).

For to *make* a (or one's) bow, *make courtesy*, *make a curtsy*, *make a face* (at), *make horns* at, *make a leg*, *make* (an) *obaisance*, *a salaam*, see the sbs.

c 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) xxvi. 122 þai do grete wirschepe also to þe sonne, and mase many knelinges þerto. 1484, etc. [see OBESANCE 3]. 1508 DUNBAR *Tua Mariit Wemen* 117 Quhen I heir nemmyt his name, than mak I nyne crocis. 1570, etc. [see FACE sb. 6 b]. 1583 GOLDING *Calvin on Deut.* clxii. 1003 They make but a figge at it. 1632 MASSINGER & FIELD *Fatal Dowry* v. ii, The people, apt to mocke calamity, ... made no hornes at me. 1719-1805 [see HONOUR sb. 5 b]. 1734 tr. *Rollin's Anc. Hist.* (1827) I. 66 Jumping, skipping and making variety of strange unnatural motions. 1776 *Trial of Nundocomar* 70/2, I... made my salam to him. 1847 MARRYAT *Childr. N. Forest* xxvii, The King... made a low obaisance to the window where they were standing.

d. To enter into, conclude (a bargain, contract). So, *to make a marriage* (now only legal).

c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 1269 He bad him maken siker plijt Of luue and trewðe. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 10781 þe spusail þat was mad þar. 1362 LANGL. *P. Pl. A. II.* 26 To-Morwe worth þe Mariage I-mad. 1508 DUNBAR *Tua Mariit Wemen* 56 God gif matrimony were made to mell for ane year. 1530 PALSGR. 586/2, I holde it, as we saye when we make barge. 1535 COVERDALE *1 Kings* iii. 1 Salomon made mariage with Pharao the kyngye of Egipte, & toke Pharaos daughter. 1606 SHAKS. *Ant. & Cl.* II. iii. 39 Though I make this marriage for my peace. 1651 HOBBS *Leviath.* Rev. & Concl. 391 A Contract lawfully made, cannot lawfully be broken. a 1715 BURNET *Oun Time* (1724) I. 562 The marriage that was now made with the brother of Denmark. 1722 DE FOE *Relig. Courtsh.* I. i. (1840) 8 Have you been both making your bargains? 1845 STEPHEN *Comm. Law* Eng. (1874) II. 261 Having thus shown how marriage may be made.

e. Eccl. in certain phrases, as to make (one's) confession. † to *make the sacrament*: to celebrate the Eucharist (*obs.*). *to make one's Communion*: to communicate. Also, to perform, 'do' (penance).

[c 1320 R. BRUNNE *Medit.* 196 He seyð, 'makeþ þys yn my mende'.] c 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 327 Confessioun pat man makip of synne is made of man in two maners. Summe is mad onoly to god... And sum confessioun is made to man. c 1400 MAUNDEV. (1839) vii. 80 Thei maken here Sacrament of the Awtier, seyenge, *Pater noster*, and other Prayeres. c 1511 *1st Eng. Bk. Amer.* (Arb.) Introd. 31/1 They make the sacrament in broune brede. 1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* IV. xix. 133 b, Making their sacrament according to the Roman maner, with a round cake. 1705 Bp. WILSON in *Keble Life* vii. (1863) 233 To make one Sunday's penance apiece in penitential habit in Kirk Michael Church. 1888 W. J. KNOX-LITTLE *Child of Stafferton* xii. 151 He intended to make his confession that night and to make his Communion in the morning.

f. With reference to locomotion or travel, in phrases to make an excursion, an expedition, a

journey, a pace, a passage, a progress, a step (now rare), *a tour, a trip, a voyage*, † to *make one's course*, † to *make return* (= to come back), *to make one's way, to make a circuit*: see the sbs.

English idiom is app. capricious in excluding many locutions which would seem to be parallel with these; we cannot, e.g. use *make* with obj. *a ride, a walk* (cf. G. *einen Spaziergang machen*).

c 1290 [see COURSE sb. 2]. 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 6377 þe son and þe mone þair course mas. a 1548 HALL *Chron. Edw. IV* 209 And as the kyng with sayle and ower was makynge his course as fast as coulde be possible. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* VI. v. 291 If we imagine the Sun to make his Course out of the Ecliptick. 1828 J. H. MOORE *Pract. Navig.* (ed. 20) 102 A ship from the Lizard makes her course S. 39° W.

g. To deliver orally. Now only to make a speech, an oration; formerly also † to *make* (a) *sermon*. (See the sbs.)

† h. *to make memory* (*min, mind, minning*): to commemorate, record (see the sbs.). *Obs.*

† i. ? *absol.* To have effect, operate. *Obs.*

1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 557 Beleue wyl make þere þe wurdre no my3t may take.

58. a. In questions introduced by an objective what, e.g. what make you here? = What are you doing here? What is your business, right, or purpose? Now arch. (Common in 16-17th c.)

13... *Cursor M.* 10990 (Cott.) þe folk... Thoght ferli quat wit þis he madde [Fairf. Wondird what he was a-bowte]. a 1400-50 *Alexander* 2908 Bedis buske þe to batell quat makis [v. r. mase] þou here? c 1435 *Torr. Portugal* 2151 What makist thou in this contre? 1535 COVERDALE *Judg.* xviii. 3 Who broughte yf hither? What makest thou here? 1601 MARSTON *Pasquil & Kath.* II. 66 Alas, good aged sir, what make you vp? 1602 KYD *Sp. Trag.* III. xii. (A). 24 *Hier.* What make you with your torches in the darke? a 1616 BEAUM. & FL. *Cust. Country* III. iii, What made you wandring So late i' th' night? 1677 WOOD LIFE (O.H.S.) II. 399 The proctor met him and ask'd him what he made out so late. 1693 DRYDEN *Persius* v. (1697) 482 Friend, What dost thou make a Shipboard? 1715-20 POPE *Liad* XVI. 247 If that dire fury must for ever burn, What make we here? 1823 SCOTT *Quentin D.* xxi, What should my daughter make here at such an onslaught? 1842 BARHAM *Ingol. Leg. Ser.* II. *Misadv. Margate*, I saw a little vulgar Boy—I said, 'What make you here?'

b. Hence, by inversion of the preceding construction: what makes you here? taken as if = 'What causes you to be here?' (Cf. branch IV.)

1658 R. FRANCK *North. Mem.* (1694) 28 What makes him there? 1676 ETHEREDGE *Man of Mode* v. i, Footman, Madam, Mr. Dorimant! *Lov.* What makes him here? 1688 SHADWELL *Sqr. Alsatia* I, What makes you abroad so early? 1797 COLERIDGE *Cymbeline* I, What makes her in the wood so late A furlong from the castle gate?

59. With sbs. expressing the action of vbs. (whether etymologically cognate or not), *make* forms innumerable phrases approximately equivalent in sense to those verbs. In some of these phrases the obj.-noun appears always without qualifying word; in others it may be preceded by the indefinite article, or by a possessive adj. relating to the subject of the sentence. When standing alone, the combination of *make* with its object is equivalent to a verb used *intr.* or *absol.*; but in many instances the obj.-noun admits or requires construction with *of*, and this addition converts the phrase into the equivalent of a transitive verb. In this Dictionary these phrases are usually illustrated (and if necessary explained) under their respective sbs.; but a selection of them is given here in order to exhibit the variety of applications. (For the illustration of those phrases which are enumerated without quotations, see the sbs.)

Many of the ME. phrases of this type are literal renderings of phrases with L. *facere* or F. *faire*, the sb. being often adopted from one of those languages. In early use a gerund in -ing was often the obj. of *make*, but this is now rare.

a. The following are still more or less in use: to make an abatement, (one's) abode, abstraction, an acknowledgement, an acquisition, an address, an advance, (an) affirmation, an allegation, (an) allowance, an animadversion, (an) answer, an appeal, an (also one's) appearance, (an) application, an ascent, an assault, an assay, an assertion, (an) assurance, atonement, an attack, an attempt, (an) avowal, an award, a beginning, a bid, a blunder, (a, one's) boast, a calculation, a call, a challenge, a change, (a) choice, (a) claim, a climb, a comment, a comparison, a complaint, a computation, a cut, a dash, a defence, delay, a demonstration, a discovery, a donation, an endeavour, an entrance, an error, an essay, an excavation, (an) exception, (an) exchange, (an) excuse, an experiment, an explanation, a find, a gift, a grant, haste, an incision, (an) inquiry, inquisition, intercession, a joke, lamentation, a landing, mention, a mistake, a motion, mourning, a move, narration, (an) oath, (an) objection, an

observation, an offer, an offering, a (one's) petition, pretence, pretension, (a) proclamation, (a) profession, a proffer, progress, a promise, proof, a proposal, a proposition, a protest, provision, a recovery, a remark, (a) reply, reprisals, (a) request, resistance, restitution, (a) retreat, a sacrifice, a sale, (a) search, (a) shift, a shot, slaughter, a slip, a stand, a start, a stay, a surrender, a transition, a translation, (a) trial, use, one's vaunt, a venture, a vow.

a 1225 *Ancre*. R. 6 Non ancre bi mine read ne schal maken profession . . . bute pree pinges. c 1320 *Sir Beues* 215 (MS. A.) A prikede out be-fore is ost, For pride and for make bost. c 1384 *CHAUCER H. Fame* II. 416 For whom was maked moch compleyt. 1500-20 *DUNBAR Poems* ix. 85 To proper curat to mak confession trew. 1530 *PALSGR.* 621/1, I make clayme to a thyng by processe of the lawe. a 1533 *LD. BERNERS Huon* xxxii. 96 Agaynst that Gyaunt thou canst make no resyvence. 1563-4 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* I. 256 In presence of the Queins Majestie . . . comperit Johne Erle of Athole, and maid this offer undersciffit. 1616 *R. C. Times' Whistle* v. 1886 Let's make a challenge. 1640 *HABINGTON Edw.* IV 3 Hee . . . lookt about, where he might on the best advantage make experience of his fortune. 1660 *INGELO Bentiv.* & *Ur.* II. (1682) 164 The obedient Theopreians made appearance at the time appointed. 1669 *STURMY Mariner's Mag.* I. ii. 25 This Observation was first made by Thales Milesius. 1680 *AUBREY in Lett. Eminent Persons* (1813) III. 386 'Twas a minute watch, with which he made his experiments. a 1687 *SIR W. PETTY in Hale's Acc. New Invent.* 132 We shall . . . make some animadversions upon each of the three great branches of that Expence. 1711 *ADDISON Spect.* No. 1 ¶ 5 There is no Place of general Resort, wherein I do not make my Appearance. a 1715 *BURNET Own Time* (1724) I. 361 The House of Commons resolved . . . to make an address to the King. 1796 *NELSON* I Sept. in *Nicolas Disp.* (1846) VII. p. cxi, To make reprisals for the value of the property. 1836 *CALHOUN Sp.* 9 Mar., Wks. 1864 II. 483 Whenever the attempt shall be made to abolish slavery. 1842 *BORROW Bible in Spain* xxvii. (Pelh. Libr.) 192 He advised me to . . . obtain permission to make excavations. 1849 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* iii. I. 340 note, I have made allowance for the increase. 1867 *MILL Subj. Women* (1869) 98 Let us at first make entire abstraction of all psychological considerations tending to show, that [etc.]. 1870 *E. PEACOCK Ralf Skirl.* III. 199 No explanation had been made. 1870 *DICKENS E. Drood* iii, The rest [of the streets] being mostly disappointing yards with . . . no thoroughfare—exception made of the Cathedral-close. 1879 *M. ARNOLD Mixed Ess.* 340 That astonishing recovery which France has made since her defeat. 1883 *Century Mag.* XXVI. 245/1 [He] made a cut at something in the water. 1887 *RIDER HAGGARD Jess* xxviii, Still the old man made no comment.

† b. The following are examples of the obsolete uses: to make abode (but cf. to make one's abode), abstinence, (an) assembly, one's avaunt, avauntment, baptizing, bodeword, a boon (= prayer), cease, delaying, ending, experience, an exposition, one's flitting, a gathering, greeting, hesitation, a hunt, information, an invitation, a kneeling, a meeting, menace, mourning, muster, ockering, an operation, (one's) orison, overdoing, parlage, plaint, prayer, process, procession, ransoming, one's recourse, refuge, residence, revenge, roos, rosing, show, showing, sojourn, spare, speaking, store, supply, supplying, tarrying, watch, witnessing, yelp (yelp = boast).

c 1154 *O.E. Chron.* an. 1137 ¶ 2 þa macod he his gadering æt Oxene ford. c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 91 Elhc cristene man madeþ pis dai procession for chirche to chirche. c 1205 *LAY.* 26451 For æuere heo 3elp makied. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 8126 þei . . . made ilkan pair orison. *Ibid.* 12274 Quen þe angell hir bodeword made. *Ibid.* 12518 þai . . . to bethleem pair flitting made. *Ibid.* 12776 þat he now suilk baptizing mass. *Ibid.* 13194 For to mak ending o my tale. *Ibid.* 14334 Til fader his he made a bon. *Ibid.* 28817 þou þat okering mas wit man. c 1330 *R. BRUNNE Chron.* (Rolls) 11669, & of pis þey make auauntment. 1340 *Ayenb.* 240 Sobrete lokep mesure ine mete and ine drinke þet me ne maki overdoing. 13. *Childh. Jesus* 1527 þat noman ne miste make delayinge Of þing þat he wolde don. c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xxxiii. (George) 797 Ambrose to pis mais witnessing. c 1400 *MAUNDEV.* (1839) v. 44 There he made the Expositioun of Dremes. 1449 *Rolls of Parlt. V.* 147/2 Of the which offenses, they hadde be . . . required . . . to make cesse. 1483 *CAXTON G. de la Tour* Hiiij. They . . . fasted and made abstinence. 1535 *COVERDALE Ps.* xl. 17 Make no longe tarienge o my God. 1563 *Homilies* II. *Rogat. Week* II. (1859) 480 The Wise Man . . . made his recourse to God for it. 1632 *HOLLAND Cyrupædia* 102 As touching the money in coine . . . they would then make partage thereof. 1715 *DESAGULIERS Fires Impr.* 137 Make several Chymical Operations. a 1715 *BURNET Own Time* (1724) I. 595 The Pope . . . made great returns of money into Germany. 1769 *GOLDSM. Hist. Rome* (1786) I. 106 Veturia, the mother of Coriolanus, at first made some hesitation to undertake so pious a work. 1771 — *Hist. Eng.* IV. 161 A French officer, who had made some useful informations relative to the affairs of France. 1821 *J. FOWLER Jynl.* (1898) 60 To Morrow the Indians make a Hunt.

60. To eat (a meal).

1542 *UDALL Erasm. Apoph.* 127 On a tyme Diogenes made al his dyner with Oliues onely. 1577 *B. GOOGE Heresbach's Husb.* I. (1586) 15 That they make not to great meales, but eatte little and often. 1662 *J. DAVIES tr. Olearius' Voy. Ambass.* 270 Some times our people made but one meal a day. 1742 *YOUNG Nt. Th.* v. 465 There take large draughts; make her chief banquet there. 1859 *JEPHSON Brittany* xix. 311 As I made my delicious and refreshing luncheon of green figs. 1864 *LEMON Loved at last* I. vi. 145, I never made a better dinner in my life. 1890 *Longm. Mag.* July 254 He made his simple morning meal.

61. a. To offer, present, render. † Formerly in many specific applications: to 'do' (homage,

fealty); to 'pay' (some mark of respect); to render (support, aid); to present (a person's 'compliments'); to propound (a question); to give (an instance, notice, a reason, warning) (obs.). Also in to make amends, † assest, satisfaction: see the sbs. Const. to or dative.

The phr. to make love (see LOVE sb.¹ 6g) may perh. be referred to this sense.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 20620 Al heuen court sal serue þe, To mak þe manred. c 1330 *R. BRUNNE Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 6461 Conan made hym þer fewte. 1375 *BARBOUR Bruce* v. 297 And he him-self first homage maid. *Ibid.* 502 Thai maid him mony tyme varnyng. c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xxxvi. (Baptista) 352 He bad þaim . . . sic demand hym ma [etc.]. c 1400, etc. [see FEALTY 2]. 1426 *LYDG. De Guil. Pilgr.* 3298 Makyng to hyr thys questyoun. 1450 *Rolls of Parlt. V.* 212/1 Therof made notice to the seid Evan Aprice. 1473 *SIR J. PASTON in P. Lett.* III. 84, I made your answer to the frends off Mestresse Jane Godnoston accordyng to your instrucion. 1500-20 *KENNEDIE Flyting w. Dunbar* 410 Homage to Edward Langschankis maid thy kyn. 1523 *LD. BERNERS Froiss.* I. ccxxxviii. 344 They . . . came . . . and made homage to kyng Dampeter. 1539 *CROMWELL* 21 Jan. in *Merriman Life & Lett.* (1902) II. 169 To make supporte subvention and confort unto them to resist his malice. 1582 *G. MARTIN Discov. Corrupt. Script.* ii. 29 And make vs a good reason why you put the word, traditions, here. 1599 *B. JONSON Ev. Man out of his Humour* II. i, Why Ile make you an Instance: your Citie wiuies [etc.]. 1654-66 *EARL ORRERY Parthen.* (1676) 660 He had but one desire more to make me. 1719 *JAMES (the Pretender) Let. in Pearson's 76th Catal.* (1894) 33 Pray make him my kind compliments. 1761 *HUME Hist. Eng.* II. xxvii. 127 He made warning of the danger to his master. 1800 *ADDISON Amer. Law Rep.* 286 Brackenridge . . . made two questions.

b. to make head [= F. faire tête]: see HEAD sb.¹ a 1569 *KINGSMYLL Confl. Satan* (1578) 8 If thou couldest make head against him. 1577-87, etc. [see HEAD¹ sb. 57a].

c. Law. Of a court, a judge: To render, give (a decision, judgement).

'Now unusual in England; still common in America' (SIR F. POLLOCK).

1804 *LD. ELDON Vesey's Rep. X.* 121, I am not aware that such a decision has been made since that case.

† 62. a. To entertain or manifest (certain emotions). to make gladness, glee, joy, merriment, mirth: to rejoice, be merry. to make care: to be careful or anxious. to make dole, sorrow: to mourn. Obs.

c 1205 *LAY.* 1795 Muchel wes þa murþe þe þat folc makode. 1297 *R. GLOUC.* (Rolls) 7820 He him sulf deol inou & sorwe mad al so. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 11031 (Cott.) Again him [he] mad gladnes an glu. a 1300-1400 *Ibid.* 17974 (Gött.) Ful mekil ioy þai made i-wis. c 1400 *Laud Troy Bk.* (E.E.T.S.) 9957 Knytzes kene that ben of Troye, Now make murthe and mochel ioye. c 1489 *CAXTON Sonnes of Aymon* vi. 140 The grete sorowe that the poure Knights made for theyr brother. 1513 *DOUGLAS Æneis* x. i. 107 As for Ene, forsuyth, I mak na cayr. 1570 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xii. 200 The Feynd mak cair, I say na mair. 1590 *SPENSER F.Q.* III. i. 57 Some to make loue, some to make meryment.

b. to make (a) mock, † scorn (at, of): see the sbs.

63. To put forth (an effort). Also, † to make labour, pain. † to make force (at, etc.): see FORCE sb.¹ 22 b.

1456 *SIR G. HAYE Law Arms* (S.T.S.) 38 He maid grete payne to ger that langage of Latyne sprede. c 1489, etc. [see EFFORT sb. 2]. 1491, etc. [see LABOUR sb. 5b]. 1596 *DALRYMPLE tr. Leslie's Hist. Scot.* I. 6 Gif mair labour and industrie war maid. 1597 *BEARD Theatre God's Judgem.* (1612) 297 The dog . . . instantly made force at him . . . as a man would doe at his mortall enemy. 1871 *SMILES Charac.* i. (1876) 11 Every honest effort made in an upward direction.

64. a. In certain phrases, used for: To incur, suffer (something undesirable). So to make † expense, † wreck, shipwreck (arch.), a loss (? obs. exc. in commercial use: cf. sense 29).

For to make (good or bad) weather (Naut.), see WEATHER. 1453 *Rolls Parlt. V.* 268/1 All their costes, expenses and lostez, made and suffred by hem in this partie. 1526 *TINDALE 1 Tim.* i. 19 Some . . . as concernyng fayth have made ship-wracke. 1563 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* I. 239 All expensiss maid in . . . pleying of the said caus. 1577-87 *HOLINSHED Chron.* (1807-8) II. 218 Everie person making wrecke by sea, and coming alive to land. 1609 *G. BENSON Serm.* 7 May 5 If you . . . make wrack neyther vpon the Rockes, nor vpon the Sandes, neyther vpon open nor secret sinnes. 1626 *C. POTTER tr. Sarp's Hist. Quarrels* 99 They could not continue to make such expence, nor to furnish so many persons with Vestiments. 1640 *tr. Verdere's Rom. Rom.* III. 199 They could not learn any news of the losse they had made. a 1715 *BURNET Own Time* (1724) I. 251 Both England and Holland had made a great loss both in ships and treasure.

† b. Hence (chiefly Sc.), to defray, provide for (expenses, costs). Obs.

c 1460 *FORTESCUE Abs. & Lim. Mon.* v. (1885) 118 Yff a kyng be pore, he shall bi nescessite make his expences . . . by creauce and borowyng. 1473 *Ld. Treas. Acc. Scot.* (1877) I. 46 Gevin to Wil Oliphant . . . to mak his expenss xx li. 1574 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* II. 388 The said Robert oblist him to mak the said Williams reasonable expenss, and to pay the same to him.

65. a. To accomplish (a distance) by travelling, etc.

1564-5 *N. WOTTON in Burgon Life Gresham* (1839) II. 70, I made a-foote vi myles ere I came to Dunkerke. 1662 *J. DAVIES tr. Olearius' Voy. Ambass.* 2 It's violence hindred us not from keeping on our course, and making fifteen Leagues that night. 1687 *A. LOVELL tr. Thevenot's Trav.* I. 270 When the Wind blew so hard, that we made nine or ten Miles an hour. 1768 *BOYER Eng.-Fr. Dict.* s.v., They make sometimes ten fathom at one leap. 1856 *OLMSTED Slave States* 16 The boat makes 55 miles in 3½ hours. 1899 *Pall Mall Mag.* Mar.

373, I could get no boat farther than Kirkcaldy, so I must make the distance on foot.

b. orig. Naut. To reach (a place) in travelling, come to, arrive at; slang to catch (a train, etc.). Also fig., to achieve, accomplish, reach. Freq. to make it, to reach a certain place; to succeed in traversing a specified distance; to achieve a desired object; to be successful; spec. to achieve sexual intercourse.

c 1624 *WALLER Pr. Charles at Sant' Anders* 148 From the stern of some good ship appears A friendly light. . . New courage . . . they take, And, climbing o'er the waves, that taper make. 1641 *EVELYN Diary* 12 Oct., Tho' not far from Dover, we could not make the Peere till 4 in the afternoon. 1697 *DRYDEN Æneid* I. 227 The weary Trojans ply their shatter'd Oars To nearest Land, and make the Libian Shoars. 1708 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4481/3 The West-India Fleet and Coasters, . . . not being able to make Torbay, . . . were all forced . . . to the Westward. a 1774 *GOLDSM. tr. Scarron's Com. Romance* (1775) II. 103 We forced open the prison gates, and . . . made the mountains on the borders of Valentia. 1805 *PIKE Sources Mississ.* (1810) 39, I determined to attempt to make the river, and for that purpose took a due south course. 1827 *J. F. COOPER Prairie* I. xvii. 245 It will be wise to make a cover, lest the Sons of the Squatter should be out skirting on our trail. 1828 *Sporting Mag.* XXI. 322 She [a coach] . . . started at ten, and made the White Horse, Fetter Lane, at four precisely. 1882 *SALA Amer. Revis.* (1885) 360 We made Chicago at 7.30 on Sunday morning. 1885 *HOWELLS Silas Lapham* (1891) I. 137 He . . . jumped on board the steamboat. 'Just made it,' he said. 1885 [see BULLOCKY a. 2]. 1905 *R. BEACH Pardners* (1912) ii. 56 We can't make it over into Mexico without being caught up. 1912 *R. A. WASON Friar Tuck* xxvi. 187 Badger-face tried to raise himself on his elbow, but he couldn't quite make it. 1916 *H. L. WILSON Somewhere in Red Gap* i. 25, I hurried home to get a bite to eat and dress and make the party. 1925 *E. HEMINGWAY In Our Time* (1926) ix. 121 It looked like him or the bull and then he finally made it. 1928 [see BEST adv. 3b]. 1935 *L. A. G. STRONG Seven Arms* 46 No matter if they can't make it in the day, sleeping out won't hurt them. 1938 *G. GREENE Brighton Rock* I. i. 20 'Will you be there?' 'No,' Hale said. 'I can't make it.' 1951 *N. M. GUNN Well at World's End* xviii. 148 He had . . . found out that we could make Pamplona that day and asked if we were game. 1955 *W. GADDIS Recognitions* I. vii. 266 But I have to make a train, he said. 1957 *J. KEROUAC On Road* III. viii. 225 They went to a parking lot in broad daylight . . . and there, he claims, he made it with her in nothing flat. 1959 *N. MAILER Advt. for Myself* (1961) 217, I knew *The Deer Park* had damn well better make it or I was close to some serious illness. *Ibid.* 295 The hipster's belief that when he really makes it, he will be able to turn his hand to anything. 1967 *Field & Stream* June 96/3, I hope he makes it through the winter. 1968 *Observer* 28 Jan. 12/3 A flood of letters has convinced us that we are providing a useful service and this view was confirmed a week ago when we 'made it' in the House of Commons. 1970 *G. GREER Female Eunuch* 159 His wife, who had been a trendy catch ten years before, was not making it so well. 1970 *G. F. NEWMAN Sir, You Bastard* viii. 202 Billie would eventually get the sheet changed . . . or Mrs Basil, whoever made the scene first. 1970 *Observer* 20 Sept. 26/1 Bombers . . . lurching along the runway like a swarm of crippled insects, until finally they make it into the air. 1973 *Weekly News* (Glasgow) 11 Aug. 3/1 She's been a member [of the Glasgow Police Juvo Club] for the past three years and managed to make the team which gave a display at the last Police Tattoo. 1973 *Times* 12 Nov. 15/7 Only those undergraduates most likely to make the team are engaged. 1973 *Times Lit. Suppl.* 16 Nov. 1389/2 He finally makes it with long-desired Rachel.

c. To be successful in advances to (a member of the opposite sex); to win the affection of; spec. to persuade (a person) to consent to sexual intercourse; to seduce. slang (orig. U.S.).

1918 *H. C. WITWER in Amer. Mag.* June 110/3 Look at that big stiff tryin' to make the dame! 1921 *Sat. Even. Post* 1 Oct. 17/1 She give up trying to make me and got off at Albany. She was a good looker but I have no time for gals that tries to make strangers on a train. 1926 *ANDERSON & STALLINGS What Price Glory* I, in *Three Amer. Plays* (1926) 7 God! I guess even Lippy could make a kid if she slept on the other side of a paper wall. *Ibid.* 8 This broad I was trying to make insisted on riding on the merry-go-round. 1926 *S. LEWIS Mantrap* xii. 155 The guys . . . think they can make you P.D.Q. [sc. pretty damn quick], even if they're old and fat. 1930 *E. RICE Voy. to Purulia* ii. 27 Never before had I seen a face so disfigured by unbridled lust! 'Looks as if he's trying to make her,' shouted Johnson. 1952 *L. A. G. STRONG Darling Tom* xiv. 116, I don't say I'd always have been content with thoughts of you, or that, if you'd stayed lost, I mightn't have tried to make you. 1959 *P. H. JOHNSON Humbler Creation* xxvi. 187 Young Fraser tried to make her once. 1969 *E. GOFFMAN Where Action Is* 200 James Bond makes the acquaintance of an unattainable girl and then rapidly makes the girl.

66. In phrases like to make long hours (i.e. to work many hours in the day). Also, to make good time: to accomplish a distance in a short time. to make time (with) (a person): to make advances to (a member of the opposite sex); to court or flirt with; also = sense 65 c above. N. Amer. slang.

1887 *I. R. Ranche Life Montana* 140 We drove to Three Forks . . . in an hour and twenty minutes. Jem calls it fourteen miles, so I think we made good time. 1890 *Standard* 17 Mar. 3/1 At present . . . the colliers . . . make very short time. a 1904 *Mod.* I made a very long day last Friday. 1934 *G. & S. LORIMER Stag Line* iv. 122 'You can't make any time with me,' I said giving him a lazy smile. 'I belong to another.' 1953 *W. BURROUGHS Junkie* (1972) xiv. 141 At another table two young men were trying to make time with some Mexican girls. 1962 *E. LUCIA Klondike Kate* viii. 171 The ranchers and cowpokes came in for a peek, and to make time if they could. 1962 *J. POTTS Evil Wish* xii. 159 She decided that Joe was lying . . . Probably making time with some kid half Marcia's age. 1971 *E. BULLINS in W. King Black Short*

Story Anthol. (1972) 82 Say, are ya makin' much time with mah little sister? There was a guarded flash in his eyes. 1971 'D. SHANNON' *Ringer* (1972) viii. 140 Frankly, he'd have liked to make time with that girl, but she'd turned up her nose at him. 1973 D. HUGHES *Along Side Road* (1974) ii. 16 Which I'll bet he did if he wanted to make time with her, eh? ¶ 67. †a. To 'play' (the fool) (*obs.*). b. = DO v. 11 j, in to make the agreeable (? *obs.*). [After F. faire.]

1529 LYNDESAY *Complaynt* 236 Sum maid the fule, and sum did flatter. 1841 LEVER C. O'Malley vi. 31 Sir George Dashwood was 'making the agreeable' to the guests. 1867 H. KINGSLEY *Silcote of S.* xviii. The best thing you can do is to . . . begin to make the agreeable to the eldest Miss Granby. VI. To behave, act, or move (in a specified way).

† 68. a. to make it (with adv. or advb. phr. denoting manner): to act, behave. *Obs.*

c 888 K. ÆLFRED *Boeth.* Tit. vii, & sæde him bispell hu he hit macian sceolde gif he heora þegen beon sceolde. c 1000 ÆLFRED *Hom.* II. 354 Swa he hit macode on his life. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) VII. 27 þe kyng . . . made it as þey were nougt wroop [L. *dissimulato odio*]. ? a 1500 *Pebbis to the Play* viii. Quhat neidis you to maik it sua?

† b. With adj. as complement. to make it coy, nice, proud, quaint, stout, strange, tough: to behave in a coy, proud, etc., manner (see the adjs.). to make it goodly: to give oneself airs.

1611 COTGR., *Faire la petite bouche*, to mince, or simper it; to make it goodly. 69. Hence *intr.* (the obj. *it* being omitted); in OE. with *adv.*; later with *adj.*, in to make bold, free, † glad, merry, † nice, † strange (see the adjs.).

a 1000 *Institutes of Polity* xv. in Thorpe *Laws* II. 322 Riht is þæt mynecena mynsterlice macian.

70. a. to make as if, as though (arch. *as*): to behave as if; hence, to pretend that. Cf. 34 b.

[1387: see 68.] a 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* (1868) 77 The prince . . . made as they he hadde take none hede therof. 1530 PALSGR. 655/2, I patter with the lyppes, as one dothe that maketh as though he prayed and dothe nat. a 1533 LD. BERNERS *Huon* lxx. 222 Make as though ye were dyspleasid with hym. a 1553 UDALL *Royster D.* i. ii. (Arb.) 13, I will make as I sawe him not. 1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1621) 41. Which reproachfull speech the Emperour put up in silence, making as if hee had not heard it. 1611 BIBLE *Josh.* viii. 15 And Ioshua and all Israel made as if they were beaten before them, and fled. 1720 DE FOE *Capt. Singleton* xvii. (1840) 290 Thou makest as if those poor savage wretches could do mighty things. 1752 CHESTERF. *Lett.* (1792) III. 264, I am very glad (to use a vulgar expression) that you make as if you were not well, though you really are. 1851 LONGF. *Gold. Leg.* III. He . . . beckons, and makes as he would speak. 1889 *Dict. Nat. Biog.* XVII. 59/2 Edward at first intended, or made as though he intended, to [etc.] 1919 V. WOOLF *Night & Day* iv. 53 Denham . . . made as if he were tearing up handfuls of grass . . . from the carpet. 1957 'M. YOURCENAR' *Coup de Grace* 86 With her foolish bundle she looked like a discharged servant-girl; shifting it from one arm to the other she made as if to escape. 1971 *Leader* (Durban) 7 May 9/2 The girls want to look like boys and the boys make as if they are girls.

b. to make like: to pretend (to be), to behave like or as if; to imitate. *colloq.* (orig. U.S.). Cf. sense 73 a.

a 1881 S. LANIER *Poems* (1892) 179 Then he . . . made like he neither had seen nor heard. 1928 J. PETERKIN *Scarlet Sister Mary* x. 100 Mary made like she was nearly dead. 1939 J. STEINBECK *Grapes of Wrath* xxiii. 396 This rich fella . . . makes like he's poor. 1953 P. FRANKAU *Winged Horse* III. i. 177 Couldn't make like nice when the old boy said he knew I'd be . . . ready for my native land again. 1956 B. HOLIDAY *Lady sings Blues* (1973) iii. 34 The next time around she made like a big shot and started the ball rolling by handing me a big tip. 1968 W. WARWICK *Surf-riding in N.Z.* 20/3 On a large wave it is also possible to spread your arms and legs out and make like a bird in flight. 1968 M. WOODHOUSE *Rock Baby* xxiii. 227 Well, you aren't making much noise. . . For a guy who was making like an avalanche an hour back.

71. To have to do with (a person or thing); to interfere in (a matter); chiefly in collocation with *meddle dial.*

1564 *Child Marr.* (1897) 123, I will neither make nor meddle with her. 1661 PEPYS *Diary* 7 Nov., Pegg Kite now hath declared she will have the beggarly rogue the weaver; and so we are resolved neither to meddle nor make with her. 1662 LIVINGSTONE in *Wodrow Sel. Biog.* (1845) I. 208 He thinks he will only preach against Poprie, and not make with other controversies. 1756 TOLDERVY *Hist. 2 Orphans* I. 146 And so, Sir, pray don't meddle nor make with the maids. 1834 LANDOR *Exam. Shaks.* Wks. 1853 II. 298/1 The business is a ticklish one: I like not overmuch to meddle and make therein. 1849 C. BRONTE *Shirley* xxi. Moore may settle his own matters henceforward for me; I'll neither meddle nor make with them further.

72. a. *Naut.* Of the flood or ebb tide († in early use *passive*, or perh. *intr.* conjugated with *be*): To begin to flow or ebb respectively; also, to be in progress. Hence of the tide: To flow towards the land; to rise; also, to flow in a specified direction.

1651 CHAS. II in Hone *Every-day Bk.* I. 1716 Just as the tide off ebb was made. 1708 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4422/7 The Tide of Flood being made, and there proving little Wind, we were oblig'd to Anchor. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* I. xiii. The tide made to the westward. *Ibid.*, The tide beginning to make home again. 1776 C. CARROLL *Jrnl.* (1845) 40 About nine o'clock at night, the tide making, we weighed anchor. 1840 MARRAT *Poor Jack* I. The flood tide made. a 1861 CLOUGH 'Say not the Struggle' 11 Far back, through creeks and inlets making, Comes silent, flooding in, the main. 1875 BEDFORD *Sailor's Pocket Bk.* v. (ed. 2) 169 When the stream makes to the Eastward at Spithead, the water falls at Southampton.

1883 STEVENSON *Treas. Isl.* iv. xvii. (1886) 135 The ebb was now making. 1910 BELLOC *Verses* 3 The tide is making over Arun Bar. 1956 C. WILLOCK *Death at Flight* viii. 104 We shall build this into a platform . . . in order to give us a little extra height when the tide makes.

b. Of ice: to form. *N. Amer.*

1784 N. WEBSTER in E. E. Ford *Notes Life N. Webster* (1912) I. 88 Cold; ice makes in the river. 1817 *Montreal Herald* 8 Feb. 2/5 The ice having made in the bay, has added greatly to the gaiety of the place. 1888 J. MCDUGALL *George Millward McDougall* 114 As soon as the snow falls and ice makes, dogs will become the means of transport for the most part. 1890 *N. Y. Tribune* 12 Dec. 3/3 Several good guides . . . will assist him in an attempt to reach Kadiak Island by crossing Alaska Peninsula before the ice makes. 1933 E. MERRICK *True North* II. 86 A gray day, ice making everywhere. 1971 J. MCDUGALL *Parsons on Plains* iv. 31 After ice makes, the fish freeze almost as soon as you take them out of the water.

73. Of land, landscape, etc.: † a. *Naut.* To have a certain form or appearance; to look like (*obs.*). b. U.S. and Colonial. To extend in a certain direction. (Cf. 91 n.)

1743 BULKELEY & CUMMINS *Voy. S. Seas* 151 Two Ledges of Rocks, running two Leagues out from a Point of Land which makes like an old Castle. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* II. xii. 260 There appears a hummock, which at first makes like an island. 1770 SIR J. BANKS *Jrnl.* 17 May (1896) 270 At sunset the land made in one bank, over which nothing could be seen. 1787 JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1859) II. 136 Spurs, or ramifications of high mountains, making down from the Alps. 1808 PIKE *Sources Mississ.* II. (1810) 192 A copse of woods, which made down a considerable distance from the mountains. 1890 *Melbourne Argus* 16 June 6/1 Wherever slides are abundant, or two make from east and west.

74. Of arguments, evidence, influences: To be effective, 'tell' (on one side or the other). (Cf. 25, 25 b.) Chiefly with *for* († *to*, *with*), *against* (see 76 a, 78 a, 79 a, 82 a). [Cf. L. *facere cum, facere contra*.]

1892 *Sat. Rev.* 2 Jan. 1/1 He had the highest opinion of . . . precedents—when they made in his own favour. 1893 *Sketch* 1 Feb. 14/1 All these things . . . make in favour of Mr. Gladstone.

VII. With prepositions in specialized senses (all intransitive).

75. make after —. To go in pursuit of, to pursue, follow. *arch.* (Cf. 35 b.)

1590 GREENE *Orpharion* Wks. (Grosart) XII. 54 Acestes . . . made after the King of Lidia, as fast as his men were able to march. 1600 ABP. ABBOT *Exp. Jonah* 177 When they were so pursued and made after by the chariots and horsemen of the Egyptians. 1688 BUNYAN *Heav. Footman* (1886) 148 There is never a poor soul that is going to heaven, but the devil, the law, sin, death and hell makes after that soul. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* III. v. 336 His people made after them, in hopes of finding out their retreat. 1856 VAUGHAN *Mystics* (1860) I. vi. viii. 261 As he flounders about, out tumbles the book; he lets go his staff, and makes after it.

76. make against —. a. To be unfavourable to; to militate or 'tell' against. (Cf. 74.)

a 1540 BARNES *Wks.* (1573) 315/1 The texte maketh agaynst the Pope. 1648 MILTON *Observ. Art. Peace* Wks. 1738 I. 355 The third Reason which they use, makes against them. 1668 CULPEPPER & COLE *Barthol. Anat.* I. xxviii. 65 Ocular Experience makes against this. 1713 BERKELEY *Hylas & Phil.* iii. Wks. 1871 I. 345 That which makes equally against two contradictory opinions can be a proof against neither. 1855 PRESCOTT *Philip II*, I. II. iii. 179 He sought out whatever could make against the orthodoxy of the new prelate. 1890 *Sat. Rev.* 8 Feb. 165/2 Figures, if you carefully select those which make for you, and as carefully ignore those which make against you, can . . . be made to prove anything.

† b. To make a hostile movement towards; to go to attack. *Obs.* (Cf. 35 b.)

1628 HOBBS *Thucyd.* I. (1629) 26 The Corcyraean's understanding that they [the Corinthians] made against them [ὡς ἤσθοντο αὐτοὺς προσπλέοντας].

77. make at —. To approach in order to or as if to attack or seize; to make a hostile movement towards. (Cf. 35 b.) Now somewhat *arch.*

1637 R. ASHLEY tr. *Malvezzi's David Persecuted* 247 There hath been one, that seeing no other remedy, made at the sovereignty it selfe. 1671 *Hatton Corr.* (Camden) 61 Immediately, the cowe made at him. 1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India & P.* 162, I was made at by an unsizable Snake. 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 450 ¶ 1 All men . . . make at the same common thing, Money. 1787 BEST *Angling* (ed. 2) 24 When you dip for chub, roach, and dace, move your fly very slow when you see them make at it. 1858 THOREAU *Maine* W. II. (1869) 153 A very small black puppy rushed into the room and made at the Governor's feet. 1867 J. B. ROSE tr. *Virgil's Aeneid* 261 Volscens . . . with his unsheathed sword Made at Euryalus. 1889 FR. A. KEMBLE *Far Away* vi. 55 He made at me with an evident intention of striking me.

78. make for —. a. To operate in favour of, be favourable to; to tend to the advancement or progress of; to favour, further, aid. (Cf. 74.)

1517 TORKINGTON *Pilgr.* (1884) 59 The wynde made well for vs in ower way. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 1 b, loynynge also therto the goostly exercyse and experyence of goostly fathers, as I thought them to make moost for my purpose. 1526 TINDALE *Rom.* xiv. 19 Let vs folowe tho things which make for peace. 1593 NASHE *Fourte Lett. Conf.* Wks. (Grosart) II. 201 But, say wee should beleuee it, what doth it make for thee? 1612 BACON *Ess., Atheism* (Arb.) 332 None denie there is a God, but those for whom it maketh that there were no God. 1639 N. N. tr. *Du Bosq's Compl. Woman* I. Pref. F iv b, Is there anything that makes more for him, then that they upbrayd him with? 1684 T. GODDARD *Plato's Demon* 273 How our Author augments, or diminisheth . . . the truth of things, as they make most convenient for his purpose. 1690 NORRIS *Beatiudes* (1694)

I. 103 A Doctrin . . . such as makes neither for the Honour of God, nor for the Safety of Man. 1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 158 ¶ 1 Out of a firm Regard for Impartiality I print these Letters, let them make for me or not. 1754 RICHARDSON *Grandison* (1781) II. xxi. 219 The behaviour makes not for your honour. 1831 T. L. PEACOCK *Crotchet C.* vii. 140 Your story makes for my side of the question. 1881 STEVENSON *Virg. Puerisque* 24 Whatever makes for lounging and contentment, makes just so surely for domestic happiness. 1890 [see *make against* 76 a]. 1894 *Times* 25 May 9/5 The forces and conditions which make for sea power.

b. To proceed or direct one's course towards; to go in the direction of; also, to assail, 'go for'.

Not frequent before the 19th c.

1590 MARLOWE *Edw. II*, IV. vi, I see our soules are fleeting hence; Make for a new life, man. 1633 P. FLETCHER *Elisa* I. xli, And glorious Angels on their wings it [sc. a soul] taking, . . . for heaven making. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* II. v. 170 One of these [ships] . . . made directly for us. 1791 MRS. INCHBALD *Simple Story* IV. xii. 151 Sandford, . . . without a word in reply, made for the door. 1831 CARLYLE *Sart. Res.* II. vi, The wounded eagle is said to make for its own eyrie. 1859 H. KINGSLEY *G. Hamlyn* xxii. (1860) 169 Don't . . . get frightened; make for the shore. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* iii. §6. 145 They had hardly landed at Dover before they made straight for London. 1878 BROWNING *La Saisiaz* 55 We made for home together. 1893 *Chamb. Jrnl.* 15 July 434/1 They will at once 'make for' each other's eyes.

† c. To pretend, assert. (In quots. *absol.* and in *indirect pass.*) *Obs.*

1522 MORE *De quat. noviss.* Wks. 72/2 This medicine thoughte thou make a sowre face at it, is not so bytter as thou makeste for. 1529 — *Dyaloge* III. Wks. 222/1 Whyther Luthers matters bee so madde as they bee made for, that shall we see hereafter.

79. make to —. † a. To tend or contribute to; to be favourable or conducive to; to go to support. (Cf. 74.) *Obs.*

1528 GARDINER in Pocock *Rec. Ref.* I. li. 124 Such reasons as seemed to make to the contrary. 1561 DAUS tr. *Bullinger on Apoc.* (1573) 97 All thynges that may make to life and saluation. 1585-7 T. ROGERS *39 Art.* xix. (1625) 92 This maketh to the strengthening of vs against those Popish assertions of Viguierius. 1638 RAWLEY tr. *Bacon's Life & Death* (1651) 12 In every corruptible Body, Quantity maketh much to the Conservation of the whole. 1732 NEAL *Hist. Purit.* I. 159 Making more to seemliness . . . or edification.

† b. To be pertinent or applicable to. *Obs.*

c 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* I. i. xxxi, That Hair is but an excrementitious thing, and makes not to this purpose. 1726 LEONI tr. *Alberti's Archit.* II. 84/2 Those things which are most obvious, and make more immediately to the subject in hand.

† c. To go in the direction of, proceed towards.

a 1568 *Wyfe of Auchtermuchty* 114 Then vp scho gat ane mekle rung, And the gudman maid to the dur. 1600 *Disc. Gowrie Consp.* in Moyses *Mem.* (1755) 266 The court making to their horses, as his highnesse selfe was. 1602 MARSTON *Antonio's Rev.* I. i, Maria, Genoa's dutchesse, makes to court. 1694 *Acc. Sev. Late Voy.* II. (1711) 20 When the Ice comes floating in too hard, . . . then the Ships make to the Harbours. 1780 COXE *Russ. Disc.* 192 He cut his way through the troops . . . and made to the banks of the Irtysh. make toward(s) —: see 35 b.

80. make unto —. = make to, 79 e.

1570-6 W. LAMBARDE *Peramb. Kent* (1826) 131 Since Dover is not many myles off . . . let us make unto it. 1592 SHAKS. *Ven. & Ad.* 5 Sick-thoughted Venus makes amaine vnto him. 1603 DRAYTON *Herocit. Ep.* xxi. 31 Unto the Ship she makes, which she discovers.

† 81. make upon —. = make at, 77. *Obs.*

1542 UDALL *Erasm. Apoph.* 264 b, He made vpon these pirates, whom . . . he tooke and subdued. 1606 G. W[OODCOCKE] *Hist. Iustine* II. 8 The king vnderstanding . . . that they made vpon him in such speedy manner, fledde for feare. 1727 *Philip Quarll* (1816) 37 Seeing themselves made upon by a pirate.

82. make with —. † a. To side with, make common cause with. Of things: To tell in favour of. (Cf. 74.) *Obs.*

1559 MORWYNG *Evonym.* 250 The description following maketh with me [L. *meum ferè facit*]. 1597 HOOKER *Ecl. Pol.* v. vii. § 3 Antiquity, custom, and consent . . . making with that which law doth establish, are themselves most sufficient reasons to uphold the same. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* VIII. xxxiv. 306 There made with young Fabius, and tooke his part, the majestic and countenance of the Senat [L. *stabat cum eo senatus maiestas*]. 1608 D. T. *Ess. Pol. & Mor.* 19 b, It is the nature, and propertie of Passions, euen to make those things make with them. a 1617 BAYNE *Lect.* (1634) 273 So farre as outward things make with salvation.

† b. To grapple with, select as one's adversary. a 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VIII* 21 b, The Lorde Admirall made with the great ship of Depe, and chased her still. *Ibid.* 122 The vj shippes perceiuyng that, left their chace & made with the Barke of Sandwyche.

† c. (See sense 71.) *Obs.*

d. [tr. Yiddish *mach mit*.] To bring into operation; to use, affect; to concern oneself with. *slang* (orig. U.S.).

1940 J. O'HARA *Pal Joey* 131 The poor man's Bing Crosby is still making with the throat here in Chi. 1943 *Amer. Speech* XVIII. 46 "To make with the mouth", meaning 'to give the bird, to give forth a Bronx cheer'. *Ibid.*, Come, Baby, make with your hands. 1959 W. BURROUGHS *Naked Lunch* 80 A. J., surrounded and fighting against overwhelming odds, throws back his head and makes with the hog-call. 1962 L. DEIGHTON *Ipswich File* xviii. 114 Dalby had changed into a red Hawaiian shirt. . . 'You're making with the native costume?' 1964 'C. E. MAINE' *Never Let Up* xv. 149 Don't be a Smart Alick. Make with the alcohol. I haven't got all night. 1972 'H. HOWARD' *Nice Day for Funeral* xi. 148 Make with the feet into your bathroom. 1972 D. LEES *Zodiac* 118 When people like Zodiac make with the dreams you have to listen. 1974 'A. GILBERT' *Nice Little*

Killing i. 6 Make with the feet, sugar. . . You're embarrassing Jim. Time his place closed.

VIII. With adverbs in specialized senses.

†83. **make again.** *trans.* To make good, repair, restore. *Obs.*

c 1433 in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) II. 429 That [they] . . . do make ayein the grete pipe of the said conduit in wyse as was afore. 1471 CAXTON *Recuyell* (ed. Sommer) 149 The harnois broken was made agayn and amended. 1565 COOPER *Thesaurus, Reparator*, one that repayreth or maketh agayne.

84. **make away.** (Now superseded in the transitive senses by *make away with*.) †a. *trans.* To put (a person) out of the way, put to death; also, to put an end to (a person's life). (Cf. 33.) *Obs.*

Common in 16-17th c.

1566 *Pasquine in Traunce* 58b, Saint Dominick . . . was treating with them for the burning of Heretiques, or how by some other devise to make them away. 1590 MARLOWE *Edw. II*, II. ii. Why then weele haue him priuily make away. 1593 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. VI*, III. i. 167 To make away my guiltlesse Life. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* III. ii. v. i. (1651) 544 Constantine Despota, made away Catharine his wife . . . for the love of a base Scriveners daughter. a 1656 BP. HALL *Rem. Wks.* (1660) 415 Wicked harlots who . . . have made away their stolen birth. 1713 ADDISON *Guard*, No. 105 ¶4 What Multitude of Infants have been made away by those who brought them into the World. 1760-72 H. BROOKE *Fool of Qual.* (1809) I. 142 They would . . . make him away by pistol, or poison.

refl. 1581 PETTIE *Guazzo's Civ. Conv.* I. (1586) 4b, Other sortes . . . that haue made themselves awaie by the meanes either of water, or fire, or sword. 1654 GATAKER *Disc. Apol.* 58, I was there told by the Physician, that I must whollie forbear Preaching, unless I would wilfullie make away my self. c 1684 ROXB. *Ball.* (1886) VI. 621 She, for love of the Groom, fell into Despair, and in conclusion made herself away. 1698 *Christ Exalted* §61, 50 They would make away themselves immediately, if possible.

†b. To destroy (a thing). *Obs.*

1566 in Peacock *Eng. Ch. Furniture* (1866) 66 A Mass book with all such books of papistrice ar abolished made awaie and defaced. c 1600 SHAKS. *Sonn.* xi, If all were minded so, the times should cease And threescoree yeare would make the world away. 1650 TRAPP *Comm. Lev.* xiii. 47 Instruments of idolatrie . . . are to bee destroyed, and made awaie.

†c. To alienate or transfer to another's possession; to dispose of, get rid of. *Obs.*

1580 HOLLYBAND *Treas. Fr. Tong, Alienation*, alienation or making away, 1600 J. PORY tr. *Leo's Africa* Intro. 41 Their slaues which they cannot make away for a good round price, they sell vnto the butchers. a 1640 WALLER *On Friendship betw. Sacharissa & Amoret* 16 Debtors . . . When they never mean to pay, . . . To some friend make all away. 1741 RICHARDSON *Pamela* II. 21 Will you, said he, on your Honour, let me see them uncurtail'd, and not offer to make them away? 1855 MILMAN *Lat. Christ.* XIV. i. (1864) IX. 15 If usurped, or its usufruct, if not the fee, fraudulently made away, it [Church property] had in many cases widely extended itself by purchase.

d. *intr.* To go away suddenly or hastily, run away; = *make off*, 89 d.

1600 B. JONSON *Cynthia's Rev.* I. i, Deare sparke of beautie, make not so fast away. 1639 FULLER *Holy War* v. v. (1640) 237 If there be five to one, it is interpreted wisdom not cowardliness, to make away from them. 1787 'G. GAMBADO' *Acad. Horsemen* 42 His horse made away with him whilst Gimcrack was running a match. 1883 BLACK *Yolande* II. xii. 217 Then they set out for home; Duncan and the gillies making away for a sort of ford. 1891 *Cornh. Mag.* Jan. 108 The people . . . are making away as fast as they can.

85. **make away with.** a. To put out of the way; = 84 a. Often *euphemistic* for: To kill.

1502 TOWNLEY in *Plumpton Corr.* (Camden) 164 There was a servant of yours, and a kynsman of myne, was myschevously made away with. 1583 STUBBES *Anat. Abus.* II. (1882) 55 For mony I am persuaded they [physicians] can make away with any whom they haue access vnto. 1628 tr. *Mathieu's Powerf. Fav.* 11 Tiberius had resolved to make away with Germanicus. 1756-7 tr. *Keysler's Trav.* (1760) I. 108 His relations pretend that he was made away with by poison. 1862 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* XXIII. 242 The owl nightly makes away with more mice than the very best of cats. 1886 STEVENSON *Dr. Jekyll* viii, He was made away with, eight days ago, when we heard him cry out upon the name of God.

refl. 1666-7 PEPYS *Diary* 24 Feb., It seems she . . . hath endeavoured to make away with herself often. 1768 GOLDSM. *Good-n. Man* I, These were the very words of Dick Doleful to me not a week before he made away with himself. 1856 READE *Never too Late* xii, He was a lunatic, and would have made away with himself anywhere.

b. To remove from its rightful place or ownership; to get rid of; to dissipate, squander (= 84 c); to destroy fraudulently.

1691 tr. *Emiliane's Frauds Rom. Monks* (ed. 3) 407 It will not be difficult to conceive, how the Roman Clergy can make away with these vast Revenues they are possessed of. 1760-72 H. BROOKE *Fool of Qual.* (1809) I. 142 They would . . . make away with the effects. 1781 D. WILLIAMS tr. *Voltaire's Dram. Wks.* II. 132, I will make away with my castle and dowry to support the cause. 1843 CARLYLE *Past & Pr.* II. 1, 'Thirteen pence sterling', this was what the Convent got from Lackland, for all the victuals he and his had made away with. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* x. II. 572 He had burned the writs, made away with the seal [etc.]. 1873 *Act 36 & 37 Vict.* c. 77 §26 If any person designedly makes away with . . . anything issued to him as a volunteer. 1883 KATH. S. MACQUOID *Her Sailor Love* III. VII. iv. 115 It's an ugly thing to make away with a letter. 1892 *Temple Bar* Nov. 298 Hendrik had made away with his stepbrother's money.

86. **make down.** a. Sc. to *make down a bed*: 'to fold down the bed-clothes, so as to make it ready for being entered' (Jam.).

1816 SCOTT *Antiq.* xxv, We'se mak ye down a bed at the lodge. a 1835 HOGG *Tales & Sk.* (1837) III. 199 Betty, my dear, make down the bed.

b. *colloq.* To refashion so as to fit a smaller wearer.

1877 'S. TYTLER' *Childhood 100 Yrs. Ago* i. 19 Old clothes of their seniors carefully kept and 'made down' for their descendants. a 1904 *Mod.* The eldest girl's frocks can be made down for her sisters.

87. **make forth.** †a. *trans.* To complete the preparation or equipment of. *Sc.*

1496 *Ld. Treas. Acc. Scot.* (1877) I. 261 Item, gevin be the Lard of Balgony to mak furth this coit, iij ellis of vellous. 1497 *Ibid.* 339 Item, giffin to Thom Barkar and Johnne Lam to pas to Home, to mak furth the artailzery there iij lib. iij s.

†b. To send forth. (Cf. sense 55.) *Obs.*

c 1470 *Gaw. & Gol.* 120, I rede ye mak furth ane man, mekar of mude.

†c. To issue (a commission, debenture). *Obs.*

1640 tr. *Verdere's Rom. Rom.* III. 213 This great Monarch . . . made forth Commissions. 1666 in *10th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 6 His Majestie's Auditor-Generall shall make forth debentures for what is due to the petitioner.

†d. *intr.* To go forward, advance, set out; (of a boat) to put out. *Obs.*

1594 KYD *Cornelia* v. 241 When Wolues . . . Make forth amongst the flock. 1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V.* II. iv. 5. 1601 — *Jul. C.* v. i. 25. a 1610 HEALEY *Cebes* (1636) 149 As shippes doe, that having unlaid their freight make presently forth for a new voiage. 1625 BACON *Ess., Usury* (Arb.) 542 To proout, that while we make forth, to that which is better, we meet not, with that which is worse. a 1626 — *New Atl.* (1900) 2 Ther made forth to us a small Boate.

88. **make in.** †a. *trans.* ? To carry in. (Cf. *make out*, 91 a.) *Obs.*

a 1483 *Liber Niger in Househ. Ord.* (1790) 25 Lett it alwey be remembered to make in the Kinges doggettes . . . as often as it pleseth the King the prince to come or goe.

b. *intr.* To go in towards a particular point; to intervene in an action; to join in a fray; †to strike in in a conversation; in *Hawking* (see quot. 1897).

1575 TURBERV. *Falconrie* 161 Unhood your Hawke, to the end that when she espieth the Hearon she may flee hir; and if she do so, make in apace to succour hir. c 1611 CHAPMAN *Iliad* xv. 492 While these made-in [Gr. εἰσαάθρη], to spoyle his armes. 1612 DRAYTON *Poly-olb.* viii. 456 Small Marbrooke maketh-in, to her [sc. the Severn's] inticing Deepe. 1622 BEAUM. & FL. *Sea Voy.* I. i, We have discover'd the land, sir; pray let's make in! 1634 MASSINGER *Very Woman* v. iii, Make in, loggerhead; my son fights like a dragon. 1656 EARL MONM. tr. *Boccalini's Advts. fr. Parnass.* II. lvii. (1674) 209 To the succor whereof, all the inhabitants along the River side made in. 1828 SCOTT *F.M. Perth* xxx, During this moment of delay, Ramorney whispered to Dwining, 'Make in, knave, with some objection'. 1865 G. F. BERKELEY *Life* II, 281 It is ever a gallant gentleman who thus makes in. 1891 *Longm. Mag.* Sept. 500 The larger galleons made in at once for Corunna. 1897 *Encycl. Sport* I. 373 (Falconry) *Make in* (of the falconer), to go up to a hawk after it has killed.

89. **make off.** †a. *trans.* To dispose of. *Obs.*

a 1649 WINTHROP *New Eng.* (1853) II. 15 He could not subsist here, and thereupon made off his estate.

b. *Whaling.* (See quot.)

1820 SCORESBY *Arctic Reg.* II. 304 The operation of *making-off* . . . consists of freeing the fat from all extraneous substances, . . . then cutting it into small pieces, and putting it in casks through the bung-holes.

c. *Farming.* To fatten (lambs) for the market.

1851 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* XII. II. 395 Whenever farmers make off their own flock instead of selling their lamb-hogs to feeders, they choose a small breed. 1852 *Ibid.* XIII. 1. 60 The lambs are . . . made off fat, early in the summer. 1868 *Ibid.* Ser. II. IV. II. 264 No store stock . . . is ever sold, everything being made off for the butcher.

d. *intr.* To depart or leave a place suddenly, often with a disparaging implication; to hasten or run away; to decamp, 'bolt'.

1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 85 ¶5 My Sister took this Occasion to make off. 1787 'G. GAMBADO' *Acad. Horsemen* (1809) 29 Should your horse prove, what is properly termed too many for you, and make off. 1805 *Log of H.M.S. Belleisle* 21 Oct. in *Nicolas Disp. Nelson* (1846) VII. 164 note, Several of the Enemy's ships making off to leeward. 1847 MARRYAT *Childr. N. Forest* xi, [He] perceived that the bull had not made off with the rest of the cattle. 1889 G. GISSING *Nether World* I. xii. 272 He . . . made off at a run.

e. to *make off with*: to decamp with (something) in one's possession. Also, to *make off with oneself* = d.

1820 J. GIFFORD *Compl. Eng. Lawyer* II. xiii. 216 Although the thief do not quite make off with them. 1856 J. H. NEWMAN *Callista* xxviii. 249 He was quite easy about Agellius, who had, as he considered, successfully made off with himself. 1865 DICKENS *Mut. Fr.* III. vii, Mr. Wegg had seen the minion surreptitiously making off with that bottle. 1890 *Standard* 14 Apr. 2/6 The girl had made off with her employer's money.

90. **make on.** a. *trans.* To make (a fire). *dial.*

1634 RUTHERFORD *Lett.* (1862) I. 110 The Lord is making on a fire in Jerusalem. 1777 SIR M. HUNTER *Jrnl.* (1894) 26 We had got . . . a fire made on in our little room. 1885 HOWELLS *Silas Lapham* (1891) I. 65 I'll be the death of that darkey . . . if he don't stop making on such a fire. 1893 *Illustr. Lond. News* Christm. No. 23/2 To 'make on' a good fire at nightfall.

b. *intr.* To go forward, proceed; to hasten on.

1608 *Yorksh. Trag.* I. viii. 214 Up, up and struggle to thy horse; make on. 1622 BACON *Hen. VII* 33 The Earle of Lincolne . . . resolved to make on where the King was, and to giue him bataille. a 1677 BARROW *Serm. Wks.* 1716 I. 2 He that knows his way . . . makes on merrily and carelessly . . . to his journey's end. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* I. iii, We made on to

the southward. 1849 M. ARNOLD *Sick King Bokhara*, Send him away, Sirs, and make on. 1890 *Graphic* Summer No. 24/2 He made on in his headlong flight.

91. **make out.** †a. *trans.* In various physical senses: (a) tr. L. *exstruere*, to build up; (b) to take or carry out (cf. *make in*, 88 a); (c) to send out (cf. sense 55); (d) to throw out (cards) from one's hand = *lay out* (LAY v. 1 56k). *Obs.*

1382 WYCLIF *Prov.* xiv. 1 The wise womman bildeth vp hir hous; the vnwise the maad out [Vulg. *exstructam*] . . . shal destrozē. a 1483 *Liber Niger in Househ. Ord.* (1790) 71 Noe yoman of this office . . . to bere or make out of this office any breade but by knowledge of the breuour. 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 109 He fel into the lappes of our horsemen, which were made out [L. *fuertant emissi*] to kepe hym from the spoyle. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* I. 142 The Londoners hearing of their doings, made out a certaine number of men of armes, who . . . put the Danes from that Tower. 1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 343 He . . . made out certaine pinnaces . . . for to observe what . . . landing places there were. 1680 COTTON *Compl. Gamester* viii. (ed. 2) 76 He that deals makes out the best Cards he can for his Crib, and the other the worst.

b. To draw up (a list, a document, etc.); to make a draft of; to write out (a bill, cheque, etc.).

1465 MARG. PASTON in *P. Lett.* II. 218 They haue made out bothe warantes and *supersedias*. 1472-3 *Rolls of Parlt.* VI. 42/1 So alway that every of the seid Writtes be made out xx daies or more, afore the seid day of appaurance lymyted. 1770 P. BURTON *Pract. Crt. Excheq.* 18 The Inquiry is made out by the Clerk in Court, who pays only Two Shillings to the Master for signing, &c. 1793 SMEATON *Edystone L.* §278, I was myself forming and making out the necessary designs for . . . the balcony. 1801 tr. *Gabrielli's Myst. Husb.* I. 125 His Lordship . . . inquired whether he had paid the bill. 'It is being made out, I am informed, Sir.' 1825 *New Monthly Mag.* XVI. 557 The Duke had obliged the Duchess to receive Lady Denham as one of her ladies of the bedchamber; but just before her appointment was made out, she died. 1885 MRS. C. L. PIRKIS *Lady Lovelace* I. xvi. 237 The cheque which I had made out. 1893 *Law Times* XCV. 34/2 The accounts generally took some three or four weeks to make out.

c. (a) To succeed in accomplishing; to effect, achieve. Now *Sc.* Also *absol.* in certain games: To make the score prescribed by the rules as bringing the game to an end.

1535 COVERDALE *Ecclus.* xxxviii. 28 He hath set his minde there vpon, that he wyll make out his worke. 1634 MASSINGER *Very Woman* III. v, Now she is at a cold scent. Make out your doubles, Mistress. O, well hunted, That's she. 1680 COTTON *Compl. Gamester* (ed. 2) 89 And if one and thirty be not made, then he that play'd last and is nearest one and thirty without making out, must set up one. 1706 DE FOE *Jure Div.* I. 17 note, To implore the Gods that he might never enter that City, which they foresaw he would act the Fury in, and fill it with Blood and Slaughter, which he effectually made out. 1774 KAMES *Hist. Man* II. xi. II. 65 People there [in a populous city] seldom make out the usual time of life. 1824 MISS FERRIER *Inher.* xxiv, I shall make out my visit to you yet. 1827 *Examiner* 24/1 Harley, as too frequently happens to this mercurial comedian, has to make out his own part of a roguish innkeeper as well as he is able. 1840 CARLYLE *Heroes v.* (1858) 309 Byron, born rich and noble, made-out even less than Burns, poor and plebeian.

(b) To manage, make shift, to do something. Also *absol.* to make shift, get along; to succeed, thrive; to get on (well, badly). Also to *make it out*.

1609 JONSON *Silent Woman* v. i, It is the price and estimation of your vertue only, that hath embarqu'd mee to this aduenture; and I could not but make out to tell you. 1776 ABIGAIL ADAMS in *Fam. Lett.* (1876) 180, I would not have you anxious about me. I make out better than I did. 1776 J. ADAMS *ibid.* 231 Amidst these interruptions, how shall I make out to write a letter? 1807 P. GASS *Jrnl.* 92 We . . . made out to get enough of drift wood to cook with. 1809 W. IRVING *Knickerb.* (1861) 42 She made out to accomplish her voyage in a very few months, and came to anchor at the mouth of the Hudson. 1820 — in *Life & Lett.* (1864) II. 30, I wish you would . . . let me know . . . how you and Murray make out together. 1851 HAWTHORNE in *N. Hawthorne & Wife* (1885) I. 396 To whom is Dora married, and how is she making out? 1861 DICKENS *Gr. Expect.* xxi, I am rather bare here, but I hope you'll be able to make out tolerably well till Monday. 1861 W. COLLINS *Tom Tiddler's Ground* iv, in *All Year Round* Extra Christmas No., 12 Dec. 22/1 They were artisans and farm-labourers who couldn't make it out in the old country. 1891 *Harper's Mag.* Mar. 574/1, 'I don't believe you will be satisfied in heaven; you will find it too monotonous'. 'Oh, I shall make out, I'm sure'. 1894 *Outing* (U. S.) XXIV. 253/2, I have made out to sleep with tolerable comfort in a cave. 1916 'BOYD CABLE' *Action Front* 7, I took a fancy to seein' how the engines made out under war conditions. 1931 W. G. McADOO *Crowded Yrs.* v. 55 Without my wife's . . . help I could not have made out at all. 1932 WODEHOUSE *Hot Water* x. 170 'How did you make out?' 'Oke, I'm in the Château'. 1935 M. M. ATWATER *Murder in Midsummer* vii. 64 Uncle Will can go to hell; we'll make out somehow. 1939 D. PARKER *Here Lies* 116 With that big yard and all, I think we'll make out all right. 1942 J. DILL in W. S. Churchill *Second World War* (1951) IV. II. xxv. 397 Leaving us with limited American assistance to make out as best we can against Germany. 1951 E. PAUL *Springtime in Paris* ii. 37 We made out all right, with a hare paté, onion soup, a rare sirloin steak . . . a slice of Port Salut, [etc.]. 1959 *Observer* 17 May 1/1 Whitsun seemed a good occasion to learn how Shakespeare and tourism were making out. 1965 *Listener* 16 Sept. 433/3 Sibelius might not have made out very well as an opera composer had he chosen to do so. 1966 BEREITER & ENGELMANN *Teaching Disadvantaged Children* i. 2 How do you think they'll make out there?

(c) *spec.* To gain sexual satisfaction; to have sexual intercourse (*with*). *slang* (orig. U.S.). Cf. MAKING *vbl. sb.* 1 10b.

1939 I. BAIRD *Waste Heritage* vii. 99 Oh, say, how'd you make out with Hazel? 1961 *Times* 27 Apr. 17/2 The detailed accounts of how he 'made out' sexually and emotionally with some sixteen different girls. 1962 *Amer. Speech* XXXVII. 39 When I was young, if one 'made out', his accomplishment was a good deal more total than was implied by either *to neck* or *to pet*, or both.

d. †To compensate (a lack, defect, disadvantage); to supply (what is wanting); to supply the deficiencies of, to eke out. *Obs.* Also *intr.* (? rare) to make up, compensate for.

1629 EARLE *Microcosm., Insolent Man* (Arb.) 85 Such men are of no merit at all: but make out in pride what they want in worth. 1642 SIR T. BROWNE *Relig. Med.* i. (1896) 19 Our wills must be our performances, and our intents make out our Actions. 1649 MILTON *Eikon*. xxiv. 196 One mans defects cannot be made out... by another mans abilities. 1665 DRYDEN *Ind. Emp.* iv. i. (1668) 39 Make out the rest, — I am disorder'd so I know not farther what to say or do:— But answer me to what you think I meant. 1699 T. BROWN in R. L'Estrange *Erasm. Colloq.* 42 And if such a Disaster happen'd to him, he did not fail to make it out one way or other at Home. 1700 TYRRELL *Hist. Eng.* II. 847 When the Lyon's Skin alone would not serve turn, he knew how to make it out with that of the Fox. 1709-10 STEELE *Tatler* No. 128 ¶ 5 What I want in Length, I make out in Breadth. 1801 tr. *Gabrielli's Myst. Husb.* III. 104 [She] only lamented she had not something better to offer them, but promised to make it out at dinner. 1850 L. HUNT in *Tait's Mag.* XVII. 570/2 Conscious of not having all the strength he wished, he endeavoured to make out for it by violence and pretension. 1891 *Leeds Merc.* 3 Oct. 3/7 [They] are becoming listless and indifferent, supposing that someone will make out for them.

†e. Of an item in a series: To complete (a certain total); also, of several items, to amount collectively to. *Obs.*

1535 COVERDALE *Ezek.* i. 2 The fifth daye off the Moneth made out the fyfth yeare off kynge loachims captiuyte. 1571-2 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* Ser. i. II. 112 The some of fyve hundrith and fifty merkis, with the thrid of the provestrie of Methven, makand out in the hail Vm merkis.

f. To make complete; to get together with difficulty or by degrees.

1791 BURKE *App. Whigs* Wks. VI. 48 They... must make out a scanty subsistence with the labour of their hands. 1828-32 WEBSTER s.v., He promised to pay, but was not able to make out the money or the whole sum. 1861 DICKENS *Gt. Expect.* xxxvii, He by little and little made out this elegant and beautiful property. 1879 M. PATTISON *Milton* xii. 162 Adding to them, with a view to make out a volume, his college exercises.

g. To fill up or while away (the time) with some occupation. ? *Obs.*

1809 MALKIN *Gil Blas* III. vi. ¶ 1 To make the most of the precious moments, and... to make out the time agreeably. 1813 JANE AUSTEN *Let.* (1884) II. 196 We were obliged to saunter about anywhere... to make out the time. 1849 ALB. SMITH *Pottleton Leg.* (repr.) 76 To doze, or otherwise make out the time, until the first train went back.

h. To represent or delineate clearly or in detail; now only in *Art.* †Also of things: To form the figure of (*obs.*).

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* III. xxiv. 170 Hippopotamus... so little resembleth an horse, that... in all, except the feet, it better makes out a swine. 1647 SALTmarsh *Spark. Glory* (1847) 127 God... would make out himself in an image in this Creation. 1674 N. FAIRFAX *Bulk & Selv.* 117 It may be objected, That a wheel of manifold rims whirl'd upon its axletree, would make out uneven bows of circles. 1784 J. BARRY in *Lect. Paint.* v. (1848) 179 All the parts of objects exposed to the light... appear more made out and determined, than the parts in shadow. 1825 *New Monthly Mag.* XV. 534 Its dumb show is very eloquent and impressive; its story is fully made out to the eye. 1862 THORNBURY *Turner* I. 199 The foliage of the ash-trees in the foreground is not at all made out, but is washed in... with hardly any details. 1875 TYRWHITT *Handbk. Pict. Art.* (ed. 2) 194 Proceed to make out the two distant hills by putting in quick triangular... touches. *Ibid.*, That want is expressed by the words 'making out'. That is to say, you want additional facts, principally of form.

i. To establish by evidence, argument, or investigation; to demonstrate, prove. Also *colloq.* esp. in *how do you make that out?* = By what process do you arrive at that conclusion? Also with clause as obj.

1658 SIR T. BROWNE *Hydriot.* i. ¶ 5 If it could be made out that Adam was buried near Damascus. 1660 tr. *Amyraldus' Treat. conc. Relig.* II. iii. 197 They are... at a loss... to make out whence they learn't that God is powerful. 1662 STILLINGFL. *Orig. Sacr.* III. iv. § 13 What they only touch at, we shall endeavour to make out more at large. 1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* i. 29 That all Vegetables have a constant perspiration, the continual dispersion of their odour makes out. 1794 PALEY *Evid.* II. vi. § 36 (1817) 165 That in truth it was so, is made out by a variety of examples which the writings of Josephus furnish. 1803 *Pic Nic* No. 4 (1806) I. 144 How do these gentlemen make out their case? 1883 *Law Rep.* 11 Q. *Bench Div.* 597 A subordinate judge is liable to an action for slander, if malice is clearly made out. 1887 L. CARROLL *Game of Logic* iv. 93 'That lets me into a little fact about you, you know!' 'Why, how do you make that out? You never heard me play the organ?' 1892 *Sat. Rev.* 8 Oct. 419/2 It would be easy to make out a strong case for the contention.

j. To claim to have proved, or to try to prove (something to be true); to make to appear, to represent, pretend. With clause as obj., or with obj. and complement, or *inf.*

1658-9 *Burton's Diary* (1828) IV. 43 There is a Petition in some person's hands touching this business. They make it out that their right was in the time of Henry VI. 1832 *Examiner* 17/2 What, Sir, would you make me out a Radical? 1855 PRESCOTT *Philip II*, iv. (1857) 65 Making him out... as much of an Englishman as possible. 1861 Mrs. H. WOOD

East Lynne III. xiii, It seems they want to make out now that Dick never murdered Hallijohn. 1872 BUTLER *Erewhon* viii. 68, I certainly did not make myself out to be any better than I was. 1873 BLACK *Pr. Thule* xi. 177 She is not nearly so soft as she tries to make out. 1891 *Spectator* 30 May, Mr. Hutton was certainly careless as to figures, though not so careless as Dr. Abbott makes out. 1902 A. E. W. MASON *Four Feathers* xiv. 133, 'I was not thinking of that', Ethne exclaimed, 'when I asked why we must wait. That makes me out most selfish'.

k. To find out the meaning of; to discover the drift of; to arrive at an understanding of; to interpret for oneself; to decipher, succeed in reading; †to understand or 'take' (an author) in a particular way (*obs.*); to understand the behaviour of (a person). Also (with clause or obj. and *inf.*), to discover, find out.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* vi. i. 277 By this Chronology are many Greeke authors to be understood; and thus is Martinus Crusius to be made out, when [etc.]. 1688 BOYLE *Final Causes Nat. Things* iv. 141 To suppose Him to have made such things for a particular end, which we cannot make out to be in any considerable measure worthy of his wisdom. 1709 FELTON *Dissert. Classics* (1718) 145 Your Antiquaries make out the most ancient Medals from a letter and some Pieces of Letters, ... with great Difficulty to be discerned upon the Face or Reverse. 1773 GOLDSM. *She Stoops to Cong.* iv. (Globe) 669/1, I would not lose the rest of it [sc. a letter] for a guinea. Here, mother, do you make it out. 1794 'G. GAMBADO' *Ann. Horsemen* xvii. (1809) 135 His shouts (which, from what I can make out from the Girl's imitations of them, much resembled the war-whoops of the Indians). 1859 JEPHSON *Brittany* iii. 35 He could not make out what the police wanted. 1863 BAGEHOT *Biog. Stud.* 208 To those who had an opportunity of accurately observing Sir George Lewis there was no difficulty in making him out. 1867 FREEMAN *Norm. Cong.* (1876) I. vi. 528 As far as it is possible to make out anything from the tangled mazes of history and legend. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 193, I made out, as I thought, that he was a stranger with whom you were talking. 1883 SIR N. LINDLEY in *Law Times Rep.* (1884) XLIX. 727/1 They are clearly inviting the public to come and buy, both wholesale and retail, as far as I can make out.

l. To discern or discover visually; to succeed in perceiving or identifying (something not easily visible). Also with clause as obj., and with obj. and *inf.* or complement. (Cf. 22.)

1754 RICHARDSON *Grandison* (1776) VI. 193, I always think when I see those badgerly virgins fond of a parrot, ... or a lap dog, that their imagination makes out husband and children in their animals. 1805 SIR E. BERRY 13 Oct. in *Nicolas Disp. Nelson* (1846) VII. 117 note, The ship that bore down to us I soon made out to be a Three-decker. 1847 MARRYAT *Childr. N. Forest* xi, At last he thought that he could make out a human figure lying at the bottom [of the pit]. 1872 BLACK *Adv. Phaeton* xxx. 406 Minute dots that you can make out to be sheep. 1889 DOYLE *Micah Clarke* xxxi. 325 By the aid of a glass I was able to make out their lines and camp. 1891 *Temple Bar* Dec. 581 In the darkness he made out a shed by the path.

m. *intr.* To go, start, or sally forth; to get away, to escape. ? Now only *dial.*

1558 PHAER *Aeneid* iv. (1573) Lij b, Set sailes aloft, make out with ores, in ships, in boats, in frames. c 1583 HAYES in *Hakluyt's Voy.* (1589) 692 Making out from this danger, we sounded one while seven fathome, then five fathome, then [etc.]... At last we recovered... in some despair, to sea roome enough. 1601 SHAKS. *Twel. N.* II. v. 65 Seauen of my people with an obedient start, make out for him. a 1632 T. TAYLOR *God's Judgem.* I. II. xviii. (1642) 240 The Lion made out for his prey. a 1703 BURKITT *On N.T., Luke* ii. 20 A gracious soul no sooner hears where Christ is, but instantly makes out after him. 1847 L. HUNT *Men, Women, & B.* I. ix. 153 Poor Abbott... rushes forth for the second time, and makes out as fast as he can for a third coffee-house. 1884 'R. BOLDREWOOD' *Melb. Memories* xxii. 157 The ruder portion of the herd 'made out' that way.

n. To extend in a particular direction or for a specified distance. (Cf. 73 b.) *rare.*

1743 POCOCCO *Descr. of East I.* 25 From the north end... the foot of the hill makes out to the river. 1860 *Merc. Marine Mag.* VII. 198 At the N. W. end of San Nicolas heavy breakers make out 2½ miles.

92. make over. a. *trans.* To hand over (properly, by a formal agreement); to transfer the possession of (a thing) from oneself to another.

1546 O. JOHNSON in *Ellis Orig. Lett.* Ser. II. II. 178 When she doeth intend to occupie her monney she will lett me knowe for to write to Robert Androwe to make it over. 1651 BAXTER *Inf. Bapt.* 13 The mercies that Christ hath purchased for their Children, and made over to them. 1762-71 H. WALPOLE *Vertue's Anecd. Paint.* (1786) III. 270 Being persuaded to make it [a fortune] over to his son. 1879 M. J. GUEST *Lect. Hist. Eng.* xxi. 206 He made over the whole free kingdom of England to the Pope. 1883 BLACK *Yolande* III. xiii. 249 It is all settled now, and the land made over to its rightful possessor. 1893 FORBES-MITCHELL *Remin. Gt. Mutiny* 180 My prisoner had no sooner been made over to me than [etc.].

†b. *spec.* 'To settle in the hands of trustees' (J.); also *absol.* *Obs.*

1650 MAY *Old Couple* iv. (1658) 33 All your widowes of Aldermen, that marry Lords, of late, Make over their estates, and by that meanes, Retaine a power to curbe their lordly husbands. 1678 BUTLER *Hud.* III. i. 670 And Widows, who have try'd one Lover, Trust none again, 'till th'have made over. *Ibid.* 1193.

†c. To remove from one place to another. *Obs.*

1713 ADDISON *Guard.* No. 121 ¶ 5 My waist... is reduced to the depth of four inches by what I have already made over to my neck.

d. To remake, refashion.

1698 COLLIER *Ess. Mor. Subj.* II. (1703) 59 Age and youth can never be made over or adjusted. Nothing but time can take away years or give them. 1883 HOWELLS *Woman's*

Reason xii. II. 4 She made over all her bonnets and dresses. 1884 LOWELL *Democr.*, etc. (1887) 26 We have taken from Europe... the most turbulent of her people, and have made them over into good citizens. 1899 R. W. TRINE *In Tune with the Infinite* (1903) 50 That the entire human structure can be completely changed, made over, within a period of less than one year. 1903 H. JAMES *Ambassadors* viii. 111 The new quantity was represented by the fact that Chad had been made over. 1928 R. MACAULAY *Keeping Up Appearances* ix. 94 Feeling... in need of restoration, she... had a small port. That's better, she agreed with herself... makes you feel quite made over. 1936 'J. TEY' *Shilling for Candles* xvi. 180 She... never recognized Chris... She'd heard that they made you over in Hollywood. Perhaps that was it. 1958 *Technology* Jan. 375/4 Had we better do what we can to 'make over' the traditional grammar school for an age of scientific industry? 1972 *Daily Tel.* (Colour Suppl.) 8 Sept. 26/1 A sewing machine stands on a table with a limp-looking dress, in the process of being 'made over', hanging on a nearby chair.

†e. *intr.* = come over (COME 70 a). *Obs.*

1488 *Paston Lett.* III. 344 And they had nott seylyd not paste vj. leges butt they aspiad a Frencheman, and the Frencheman madt over to them.

†93. make through. *intr.* To go through. *Obs.*

1606 MARSTON *Sophonisba* II. ii. Wks. 1856 I. 172 Then amaine Make through to Scipio; he yields safe abodes. 1628 RUTHERFORD *Let.* (1862) I. 42, I doubt not but that, if he'll were betwixt you and Christ, as a river which ye behoved to cross ere you could come at Him, but ye would willingly put in your foot and make through to be at Him. 1825-80 JAMIESON, *To Mak throw wi'*, to finish, to come to a conclusion, after surmounting all difficulties; as, 'He maid throw wi' his sermon after an unco pingle'.

†94. make to. *intr.* To set to work. *Sc. Obs.*

1563 WINSET *Wks.* (1890) II. 4 Quhilkis being done... makis he to without delay. 1570 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xii. 91 First on the feildis mak schortly to. 1572 *Ibid.* xxxi. 12 How sone I vnderstude the cace, I maid me to frahand. a 1662 R. BAILLIE *Let.* (1775) II. 36 (Jam.) Sundry other shires are making to.

†95. make together. *trans.* To compound.

1535 COVERDALE *Eccles.* xlix. 1 When the Apotecary maketh many precious swete smellynge thinges together.

96. make up. †a. *trans.* To build, erect (a tower, city, etc.). *Obs.*

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 275 Argus made vp a mekyll ship. c 1400 *Rom. Rose* 7060 And he couthe thurgh his sleight Do maken up a tour of height. c 1450 *Merlin* 39 Than comaunded Vortiger the werkemen to make vp the toure the strengest that myght be devised. 1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* xvi. 63 He fonde eneus... all occupied for to make vp the cytee of cartage.

†b. To build up (a bank, etc.) again where it has fallen away; to repair (an earthwork, fence, etc.) by filling up gaps. *Obs.*

1468 *Peebles Charters* etc. (1872) 158 Mychell of Forest sall mak wp hys syd dyk fra his bern to the yet wythin viij dayis. 1553 WRIOTHESLEY *Chron.* (Camden) II. 102 The worke... was begun to be made up agayn with breke. 1576 in W. H. TURNER *Select. Rec. Oxford* 385 By the default of the... Cytie in not meakinge up the... bancks. 1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* I. xix. 22 b, That whiche was beaten downe... the assiged made vp againe. 1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1621) 863 The Christians in the meane time made up their breaches with earth, [etc.] 1611 BIBLE *Ezek.* xiii. 5 Yee haue not gone vp into the gaps, neither made vp the hedge for the house of Israel.

c. To supply (deficiencies); to make complete.

(a) To fill up what is wanting to; to supply the deficiencies of; to complete (a given number, quantity, period, etc.). †Also pass. *to be made up*, to be completed in form or growth.

a 1568 ASCHAM *Scholem.* II. (Arb.) 138 Now to know, what Author doth medle onelic with some one... member of eloquence, and who doth perfetlice make vp the whole bodie. 1594 HOOKER *Ecl. Pol.* I. xiv. § 2 Before the full and complete measure of things necessarie be made vp. *Ibid.* II. viii. § 5 Whatsoeuer to make vp the doctrine of mans saluation is added, as in supply of the scriptures vnsufficiencie, we reiect it. 1579 BEARD *Theatre God's Judgem.* (1612) 490 [He] passing that night in great distresse, the next day made vp his wicked and miserend end. 1594 SHAKS. *Rich. III.* I. i. 21 Sent before my time Into this breathing World, scarce halfe made vp. 1611 — *Cymb.* iv. ii. 109 Being scarce made vp, I meane to man. 1612 BACON *Ess., Beauty* (Arb.) 212 For no youth can be comely, but by pardon, and considering the youth, as to make vp the comliness. 1629 MILTON *Hymn Nativ.* xiii, And with your ninefold harmony Make up full consort to th' Angelike symphony. 1641 J. JACKSON *True Evang.* T. II. 137 Lastly, I will make up the Decade with a meaner person... Elizabeth Folks. 1651 *Life Father Sarpi* (1676) 28 Not only from being verst, but consummate, and made up in all sorts of Learning. 1656 COWLEY *David's I.* Note 14 There are some Places in him [Virgil], which I dare almost swear have been made up... by the putid Officiousness of some Grammarians. 1793 *Regal Rambler* 47 Paper is thrown in to make up the weight. 1879 'CAVENDISH' *Card Essays*, etc. 189 When people are asked to make up a rubber. 1888 J. PAYN *Myst. Mirbridge* I. v. 84 He will make up our game of lawn tennis... three is always an awkward number. 1892 *Monthly Packet* May 575 They... decided to sell the cow in order to make up the rent. 1894 R. BRIDGES *Feast of Bacchus* I. 234 'Twill make our numbers up.

(b) †To bring up to (a given number, expressed by numeral compl.) (*obs.*). Also, to raise (a sum) to a larger sum.

1629 J. COLE *Of Death* 195 His deceased children were alive still in heaven; and the ten more given him here, made them up twenty. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* (1840) II. vi. 124 At first, I distributed linen sufficient to make every one of them four shirts; and, at the Spaniard's request, afterwards made them up six. 1890 *Illustr. Lond. News* 28 June 814/3 He makes up the income of his wife... to £2000 per annum.

(c) To make good, to compensate for (something that is wanting); to supply (a deficiency). Phrases, *to make up (lost) ground, leeway.*

1538 ELYOT *Dict., Supple.* To make vp that whiche lacketh. 1660 INGELO *Bentiv.* & *Ur.* 1. (1682) 27 This he performed with such accurate Skill, that it made up whatsoever he wanted of Force, 1688 BURNET *Let. Pres. St. Italy* 122 The Clergy... had neither learning nor vertue but made up all Defects by a slavish Obsequiousness. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 127 ¶ 2 What they have lost in Height they make up in Breadth. 1766 GOLOSM. *Vic. W.* iv. What the conversation wanted in wit was made up in laughter. 1812 L. M. HAWKINS *C'tess & Gertr.* IV. lxviii. 25 [The Almighty] never forgets us; it's all made up to us one time or the other. 1837 *Ord. & Reg. Harvard Univ.* 10 Recitations omitted may be made up with the assent of the Instructor, at any time within the term, in which they occur. 1862 *Temple Bar* VI. 397 Should the confessor order him to make up the injury done to the treasury? 1882 EONA LYALL *Donovan* xlii, He had large arrears of sleep to make up. 1890 *Sat. Rev.* 31 May 668/2 After getting a very indifferent start, she made up ground at the Bushes. 1890 *Illustr. Sport. & Dram. News* 10 May 279/2 The huntsman... is now rapidly making up lost ground.

(d) *intr.* To compensate for, atone for.

1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 33 ¶ 1 Daphne... found her self obliged to acquire some Accomplishments to make up for the want of those Attractions. 1774 FOOTE *Cozeners* III. ii. (1778) 70 You may renew hostilities and make up for lost time, as soon as you are out of the house. 1856 J. H. NEWMAN *Callista* (1885) 274 If we have been wanting in due consideration for him, we now trust to make up for it. 1859 JEPHSON *Brittany* II. 16 A lovely view made up to me for the sights and smells. 1879 DOWDEN *Southey* v. 132 Southey made up in weight for what was wanting in measure. 1889 MRS. E. KENNARD *Landing a Prize* I. xi. 191 She does not attempt to make up for lost ground.

d. *trans.* To fill up (an opening or gap); to stop up (a hole or passage); to shut or fasten up (a door, a house). Now chiefly *dial.*

1882 in W. H. TURNER *Select. Rec. Oxford* 435 Nayles and workmanship to make uppe the hole in the walle. 1603 B. JONSON *Sejanus* I. ii. We must make up our eares 'gainst these assaults Of charming tongues. 1655 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* (1687) 12/2 Some say that the old channel was quite made up. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* I. iv. I made up the entrance, which till now I had left open. 1841 TRENCH *Parables* (1803) 334 The house is made up for the night, barred and bolted. 1886 *Chesh. Gloss., Make up*... (3) to repair, to close up. 'You mun mak yon gap up'. 1886 S. W. LINC. *Gloss. s.v.*, 'The silt soon makes up the pipes'. 1889 N. W. LINC. *Gloss., Make up*. (1) To fasten up. To shut up. 1891 *Law Times* XC. 395/1 The hind proceeded to make up the gap by placing wooden rails on the side next the glebe land.

e. †To close up (a letter); to wrap up (an article); to put together (a parcel) of goods.

1626 MASSINGER *Rom. Actor* IV. i. I brib'd the boy that did conuey the letter, And, hauing perus'd it, made it vp againe. 1709 *Brit. Apollo* II. No. 70. 3/2 [Paper] to make up Soap in. 1823 *Examiner* 802/2, I was making up a parcel. 1832 *Ibid.* 617/1 Mails will be made up at the Post-office for... Lisbon every Tuesday. 1889 STEVENSON *Master of B.* x. 277 Making up his portmanteau for a voyage.

f. To put together, construct, compound.

(a) To put together a substance or material into a particular form: the obj. being either the word denoting the substance or that denoting the form.

1530 PALSGR. 632/1 Nowe that I have made up my cockes I wyll carye in as fast as I can. 1727 ARBUTHNOT *Tables Anc. Coins* etc. 304 A Catapotium is a Medicine that is... most commonly made up in Pills. 1852 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* XIII. 1. 40 If proper care is taken in 'making up' the butter formed from cream slightly acescent. 1859 *Ibid.* XX. 1. 45 The hay is sometimes made up into bundles. 1861 *Temple Bar* III. 250 Some curious tricks of the trade are practised in making up false hair. *Ibid.* 254 The best coffeeurs... having a secret of making up a lady's head to last for three months.

(b) To make (a garment, etc.) by fitting and sewing pieces of material cut out for the purpose; also, to fit together (pieces of material) to form a garment, etc.; to make (cloth) into clothing.

1672 in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) II. 295 For making up y^e Sarcenet Curtain. 1672 VILLIERS (Dk. Buckhm.) *Rehearsal* III. i. (Arb.) 69 [A tailor says] If I can't make up all the work I cut out, I shan't want Journey-men to help me. 1709 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4577/4 A wrought Golden stich'd upon East-India Dimety, ... not... made up. 1789 MRS. PIOZZI *Journ. France* I. 184 A skeleton wire upon the head, such as we use to make up hats. 1789 WOLCOT (P. Pindar) *Expost. Odes* xi, Like mercers had variety of stuff For such whose turn it was to be made up. 1855 MRS. CARLYLE *Let. II.* 268 Took the black silk... to Catchpool... that it might be made up. 1863 EARL LYTTON *Ring of Amasis* VII. (1890) 135 Mother was making up some bandages for his hand. 1879 M. J. GUEST *Lect. Hist. Eng.* xxx. 301 They pay twenty-five times as much for making up the dress as the cloth cost at first.

(c) quasi-passive. To admit of being made up. 1861 MRS. H. WOOD *E. Lynne* II. vii, Her striped silk, turned, will make up as handsome as ever. 1892 *Sat. Rev.* 10 Dec. 682/1 It is a modest, unobtrusive stone, and makes up so well with diamonds, that [etc.].

(d) *trans.* To compound (a substance, medicine, etc.) of different ingredients; to mix (dough).

1649 CULPEPPER (*title*) *Physical Directory*; a Translation of the Dispensatory... imposed upon all the Apothecaries of England to make up their Medicines by. 1699 EVELYN *Acetaria* 18 Omlets, made up with Cream. 1718 *Freethinker* No. 97 ¶ 8, I make up my own Medicines. 1824 *Examiner* 10/1 [She] is in the habit of making up medicines for the poor. 1829 *Ibid.* 589/2 The prescription was made up by Mr. Snow's assistant. 1844 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* V. 1. 3 A

description of flour called 'cowens,' used by the bakers for making up their dough. 1852 MRS. STOWE *Uncle Tom's C.* xiii. 115 Rachel now took down a snowy moulding-board, and... proceeded quietly to make up some biscuits. 1883 HOWELLS *Woman's Reason* xi. I. 216 I'll give you a tonic. Make you up a bottle and send it to you.

(e) To get together, collect (a company, a sum of money); to furnish by contributions from different sources.

1593 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. VI.* II. i. 40 Make up no factious numbers for the matter. 1654 tr. *Scudery's Curia Pol.* 106 To imbezell the treasure of the State, and so make up Banks for private uses. 1691 LOCKE *Consid. Lower. Interest* (1692) 92 How will the Farmer be able to make up his Rent at Quarter Day? c 1718 PRIOR *Ladle* 158 The miser must make up his plum. 1837 *Penny Cycl.* IX. 435/1 Nor was this an expensive company made up for the new house; for all, or nearly, all of the performers... had belonged to the old one. 1846 C. ST. JOHN *Wild Sports Highl.* 27 It requires quick shooting and good walking to make up a handsome bag. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* III. 547 To contribute of their substance in order to make up a purse for Jeffreys. 1880 GLOW. SMITH *Couper* II. 22 His relations... combined to make up a little income for him. 1887 BARING-GOULD *Gaverocks* II. xxv. 59 We used to make up parties to read plays, each taking a part.

(f) *Printing.* To arrange into columns or pages.

1771 LUCKOMBE *Printing* 380 Having made up the Head of the first page, we cut it off by a rule. *Ibid.*, The first page being made up to the length of the number of lines of which it is to consist. 1896 T. L. DE VINNE *Moxon's Mech. Exerc., Printing* 421 The compositor was required to make up his page as soon as it was composed.

(g) To put (coaches, etc.) together to form a train; also, to put (a train) together.

1864 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* XXV. II. 372 The waggons... were made up into trains. 1889 *Scribner's Mag.* May 581/2 The train once made 'up',... its progress... is comparatively simple.

(h) †Formerly, to lay and light (a fire). Now, to add fuel to (a fire already burning) so as to keep it at a proper 'height'.

1785 MRS. FLETCHER in *Wesley's Serm.* lviii. Wks. (1827) IX. 28 The servant came in to make up the fire. 1801 CHARLOTTE SMITH *Let. Solit. Wand.* I. 93 The usual hour of bringing candles, and making up the fire, was certainly past. *Ibid.* II. 168 The daughter of the poor man under whose roof she was made up a fire in the wretched room assigned to her. 1861 DICKENS *Gt. Expect.* liii, I made up the fire which was still burning. 1889 MRS. OLIPHANT *Poor Gentleman* II. x. 172, 'I might at least find a decent fire.' 'I'll make it up in a moment, Edward. A little wood will make it all right'.

g. To compose, compile.

(a) To put together in due form; to compile, draw up (a list, document, etc.).

c 1374 CHAUCER *Troilus* III. 291 (340) And day is set, the chartres up to make. 1552 HULOET, *Make vp, scribo.* 1613 SHAKS. *Hen. VIII.* I. i. 75 He makes up the File Of all the Gentry. 1662 GRAUNT *Bills of Mortality* 11 On Wednesday the general Accempt is made up, and Printed. 1885 *Act 48 Vict.* c. 16. § 6 Every future valuation roll to be made up in any county. 1891 *Sat. Rev.* 8 Aug. 163/1 The averages of the season, made up to Saturday last.

(b) To compose (a book, sermon). *Obs.* or *dial.* 1630 USSHER *Let.* (1686) 434 The History of Gotteschalchus... which I am now a making up. 1825-80 JAMIESON, *To mak up*... 4. To compose; as, 'The minister's thrang makin' up his sermon.'

(c) To concoct, invent, fabricate (a story, lie). Also, to compose (verses, etc.) impromptu; to improvise.

1825-80 in JAMIESON. 1847 MARRYAT *Childr. N. Forest* xiv, Well, the story was not badly made up. 1879 M. J. GUEST *Lect. Hist. Eng.* iv. 28 People began to make up a history of the Britons. 1889 MRS. H. L. CAMERON *Lost Wife* II. iv. 47 One can easily make up some plausible reason. 1891 MRS. S. EDWARDS *Secr. Princess* II. i. 2 He sang his verses as he made them up. 1891 *Strand Mag.* II. 502/2 Make it up out of your head. 1893 R. KIPLING *Many Inuent.* 98, I made up a whole lot of new things to go into the story.

h. Said of component parts. (a) Of quantities, individuals: To form (a certain sum or total) either by themselves or with others. Now *rare.*

1504 in *Bury Wills* (Camden) 96 As mych lond more as shall makuppe the valof of xj marc by yeer w^t the seid londes in Watton. 1542-3 *Act 34 & 35 Hen. VIII.* c. 5. § 12 As muche of the two partes residue, as shall accomplishe and make vp a full thirde parte. 1588 SHAKS. *L.L.L.* IV. iii. 207 That you three fooles, lackt mee foole, to make vp the messe. 1602 MARSTON *Ant. & Mel.* II. Wks. 1856 I. 27, I have nineteene mistresses alreadie, and I not much disdeigne that thou shold'st make up the ful score. 1641 BROME *Jov. Crew* I. Wks. 1873 III. 358 Cash; which added Unto your former Bank, makes up in all... Twelve thousand and odd pounds. 1662 STILLINGFL. *Orig. Sacr.* I. v § 2 Reckoning three Generations to make up a century. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* III. 321 These four [gentlemen], with Mrs. Sinclair, Miss Partington, Mr. Lovelace, and myself, made up the company. 1860 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* XXI. II. 450 The sums... do not quite make up 100.

(b) To form the components of; to constitute, compose; to contribute to the formation of; to go to form or produce. Freq. in passive to be made up (of certain parts).

1592 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* v. i. 48 Old cakes of Roses were thinly scattered, to make vp a shew. 1593 — 3 *Hen. VI.* I. 1. 25 The Sands are numbered, that makes vp my Life. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 2 Men and manners, which make up a Librarie to themselves. 1660 F. BROOKE tr. *Le Blanc's Trav.* 63 The River... is pleasant and large, and helps to make up a good haven. 1688 BURNET *Let. Pres. St. Italy* 129, I have writ you a very loose sort of a Letter, all made up of digressions. 1693 DRYDEN *Disc. Satire* Ess. (ed. Ker) II. 45 Satyrus, that mixed kind of animal, ... made up betwixt a man and a goat. 1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 152 ¶ 3 These are

the People who make up the Gross of the Soldiery. 1711 SWIFT *Let. conc. Sacram. Test Misc.* 335 The Parties among us are made up on one side of Moderate Whigs, and on the other, of Presbyterians. 1712 BERKELEY *Pass. Obed.* Wks. III. 107 An audience almost wholly made up of young persons. 1713 AOOISON *Cato* IV. iii. 48 He was all made up of Love and Charms. 1834 J. H. NEWMAN *Par. Serm.* (1837) I. xxi. 316 Soul and body make up one man. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 131 The few members who made up what was contemptuously called the Rump of the House of Commons. 1861 MRS. CARLYLE *Let. III.* 81 Ramsgate... is made up of narrow, steep, confused streets. 1867 FREEMAN *Norm. Cong.* (1876) I. App. 756 The force was made up of men of all nations. 1889 KATH. S. MACQUOIO *Roger Ferron* I. 122 Life is made up of tiny trifles. 1890 *Temple Bar* Feb. 168 All in short that goes to make up... an Englishman's ideal of felicity.

i. To prepare.

†(a) To attire (a person) suitably for receiving guests, etc. *Obs.*

1602 DEKKER *Satirom.* K 4 b, Wat Terrill, th'art ill suited, ill made vp, In Sable collours. 1633 B. JONSON *Tale of Tub* I. iv, The bravest, richest, and the properest, man A Taylor could make up. 1634 MASSINGER *Very Woman* I. i, Ped. 'Morrow sister, Do I not come unseasonably? Al. Why good brother? Ped. Because you are not yet fully made up, Nor fit for visitation.

(b) (esp. *Theatr.*) To prepare (an actor) for the impersonation of a character by dressing him in an appropriate costume and disguising his features by means of false hair, cosmetics, etc. Of a woman: to apply cosmetics to (one's face). Chiefly *refl.* and *pass.*

1808 *Monthly Pantheon* I. 346/1 Yes, she produces a good effect!—she's well made up! 1809 MALKIN *Gil Blas* III. ix. ¶ 2, I made myself up, ... with the barber's aid, as a sort of middle man between Don Cæsar and Gil Blas. *Ibid.* IV. vii. ¶ 5 Just as he had done making himself up [said of an old beau at his toilette]. a 1817 JANE AUSTEN *Persuasion* (1818) IV. x. 222 Morning visits are never fair by women at her time of life, who make themselves up so little. If she would only wear rouge. 1844 *Puck* 30 (Farmer) My young ambition sadly I resign,—My mind and face made up for first old men. 1859 LANG *Wand. India* 362 The General was very old, close upon eighty; but he was 'made up' to represent a gentleman of about forty. 1862 *Temple Bar* VI. 339 His face is marvellously 'made up'. 1891 *New Rev.* Aug. 176 They have no teeth; they have skins that would make a lemon look white;... But the maid makes them up; and people say how handsome they are. 1926 GALSWORDY *Silver Spoon* III. vi. 258 Marjorie Ferrar stepped into the Box, not exactly nervous, and only just 'made-up'. 1930 V. SACKVILLE-WEST *Edwardians* I. 15 She was heavily but badly made-up, with a triangle of red on either cheek. 1945 S. LEWIS *Cass Timberlane* (1946) xlviii. 333 Small white wool socks... to be worn with bare legs that were made-up to look tanned. 1968 A. MUNRO in R. WEAVER *Canad. Short Stories* 2nd Ser. 295 The women's faces in the room, made up some time before, have begun to show the effects of heat.

(c) *intr.* for *refl.*

1838 DICKENS *Nich. Nick.* xxv, Mr. Crummles... had... 'made up' for the part by arraying himself in a theatrical wig [etc.]. 1862 *Temple Bar* VI. 340 Mr. Sothern 'makes up' so very darily as to appear almost Jewish. 1879 SALA *Paris herself again* (ed. 4) II. ii. 28 He had 'made up' for the part of a distressed poet. 1890 *Sat. Rev.* 22 Nov. 591/2 When she went off with Paris, he had by magic arts made up as Menelaus, and she thought he was her husband. 1901 C. MORRIS *Life on Stage* v. 26 Of course when you are making up for a character part you go by a different rule. 1931 *Daily Tel.* 21 May 13/3 She came to a car in which one girl was smoking a cigarette and two others were busily 'making up'.

(d) To arrange (the features) so as to produce a particular expression. *to make up one's mouth*: see MOUTH *sb.* Now *U.S.*

1641 BROME *Joviall Crew* IV. i, Make up your face quickly. [The person addressed has been weeping.] Here comes one of the Servants, I suppose. 1828-32 WEBSTER *s.v.*, To assume a particular form of features; as, to make up a face; whence, to make up a lip, is to pout.

(e) To get (a horse, etc.) into good condition for selling; to fatten. Also *intr.* for *pass.* (Cf. *make off*, 89 c.)

1794 *Sporting Mag.* IV. 208 He thoroughly understands (what is termed by dealers) *making up a horse.* 1842 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* III. II. 217 All the lambs being made up for the butcher. 1857 *Ibid.* XVIII. I. 19 The majority... buy them as colts; when fit for the collar, ... make them up for the London brewers. 1867 *Ibid.* Ser. II. III. II. 533 If they [fowls] have been 'sent along' with Indian corn [etc.],... they will make up to nearly 2 lbs. heavier.

(f) To prepare, put in order (a bed) for a particular occasion. Also, to put (a room) in order; to 'do up' (? *local*).

1824 *Examiner* 45/2 [She] desired witness to make up the bed in her room. 1879 MISS YONGE *Cameos* Ser. IV. xxxii. 346 She had a couch made up for her on deck. 1889 W. WESTALL *Birch Dene* I. xiii. 178 We might... make you up a bed on the office floor. 1891 *Blackw. Mag.* CL. 506/2 'Where have you made up Mr. Smith's room?' 'In the north wing, sir'. 1894 G. MOORE *Esther Waters* 102 Esther said she would make up her room, and when that was done she insisted on helping her mother with the house-work.

(g) To get up (linen). *rare.* 1890 *Blackw. Mag.* CXLVIII. 56/1 They can make up linen execrably.

(h) To bring (spirits) to a required degree of strength by adding water; to 'lower'.

1725 G. SMITH *Distilling* 77 When you have made up your goods to the quantity and quality you intend. 1731 P. SHAW *Ess. Artif. Philos.* 89 To keep out of the Spirit the grosser Oil of the Faints; and instead of these, to *make up*, as they call it, to Proof, with pure distill'd or simple water. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* *s.v.* *Making-up*, When it is necessary to make up waters lower than proof, they are generally cloudy.

j. To set out the items of (an account) in order; to add up and balance (an account).

1472 J. PASTON in *P. Lett.* III. 32, I propose to make up my byllys clere, and send yow the cōpyse. 1607 SHAKS. *Cor.* i. i. 148 Yet I can make my Awdit vp, that [etc.], a 1729 J. ROGERS 19 *Serm.* ii. (1735) 33 He was to make up his Accounts with his Lord. 1742 RICHARDSON *Pamela* III. 250 A Desk, at which sometimes Mr. Jonathan makes up his running Accounts to Mr. Longman. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* v. viii. Who but an atheist could think of leaving the world without having first made up his account? 1858 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* XIX. 1. 123 A farmer's accounts should be made up once a year. 1889 MARY E. CARTER *Mrs. Severn* I. i. 27 Her husband... made up the tradesmen's books. 1892 J. ADAM *Commerc. Corresp.* 22 It is customary for the banker to make up, or balance, the current account at the end of each half-year.

k. (a) *to make up one's mind*: to come to a decision or conclusion; often const. inf. or clause. Also (nonce-uses), *to make up one's resolution*, † *a determination*. Hence, with extended meaning, *to make up one's mind for*, *to*, or *to do* (something): to be reconciled to the thought of, to be prepared for. † Also in *passive*: ? = 'to have one's mind made up' for.

1595 SHAKS. *John* II. i. 541, I know she is not for this match made vp. [Otherwise in modern editions.] 1606 — *Tr. & Cr.* II. ii. 170 To make vp a free determination 'T'wixt right and wrong. 1821 *Examiner* 363/1 In winter people make up their minds for the worst and go. 1830 *Ibid.* 663/2 The King has quite made up his mind to the loss of Belgium. 1847 MARRYAT *Childr. N. Forest* xiv, Edward made up his resolution to join the army. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* i. I. 107 He... had wisely made up his mind to what could no longer be avoided. 1859 *MILL Liberty* v. (1865) 62/2 If the government would make up its mind to require for every child a good education. 1883 STEVENSON *Treas. Isl.* iv. xvii, We had all quietly made up our minds to treat him like one of ourselves. 1887 RUSKIN *Præterita* II. 189, I believe he made up his mind that I was heartless and selfish.

†(b) *absol.* ? 'To come to a decision' (Schmidt).

1605 SHAKS. *Lear* I. i. 209 Pardon me, Royall Sir, Election makes not vp in such conditions.

l. To settle, arrange. (a) To arrange, settle (a marriage, etc.); to conclude (a treaty).

1562 *Child-Marr.* (1897) 75 Bic the consent of their frendes, who made vp the marriage betwixe them. 1607 SHAKS. *Cor.* v. iii. 140 Be Blest For making vp this peace. 1879 M. J. GUEST *Lect. Hist. Eng.* xxxviii. 384 Edward tried to make up a kind of peace between them. 1890 *Univ. Rev.* Feb. 282 The best marriages are those which are made up by sympathetic and understanding friends.

(b) To settle (a dispute, etc.); to end (a quarrel) by reconciliation.

1699 T. BROWN *Erasm. Colloq.* 67 What passes between two People is much easier made up, than when once it has taken Air. 1727 A. HAMILTON *New Acc. E. Ind.* II. xxxvii. 62 Mediators in making up Cases of Debate and Contention. 1773 FOOTE *Bankrupt* III. Wks. 1799 II. 133 And now this difference is whole and compos'd, let me try if I can't make up the other. 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* xxi, Perhaps the feud may be made up without farther fighting or difficulty. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xix. IV. 301 That two... gentlemen should be deputed to wait on Her Majesty and try to make matters up. 1870 ROGERS *Hist. Gleanings* Ser. II. 230 He had made up his differences with Fox.

(c) *intr.* (also often *to make it up*). To be reconciled after a dispute; to become friends again.

1669 R. MONTAGU in *Bucleuch MSS.* (Hist. MSS. Comm.) I. 441 You had made up with the Duke of York without his knowledge. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* IV. 26 If I should be obliged to make up with him again, I shall think I am always doing myself a spite. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* VII. v. I beseech you... that you will endeavour to make it up with my aunt. 1837 THACKERAY *Yellowplush* i, There we were, quarrelling and making up... by turns. 1887 MRS. C. L. PIRKIS *Dateless Bargain* II. xviii. 232 We've kissed and made it up again. 1892 STEVENSON & L. OSBOURNE *Wrecker* xix. 288 We... had quarrelled and made up.

m. To make the fortune of, enrich. *dial.*

1786 *Scotland's Glory & Shame* II. 53 He'll make you up for ever. 1829 HOGG *Sheph. Cal.* viii. I. 230 Your master will soon be sic a rich man now, that we'll a' be made up.

n. *intr.* (a) To advance in a certain direction; now only in *to make up to*, to draw near to, approach. Also *occas.* of the tide: To flow up a river (cf. 72).

1595 SHAKS. *John* III. ii. 5 Philip make vp. 1596 *Edw. III.* IV. vii. 31 Make up once more with me; the twentieth part Of those that lue, are men inow to quaille The feeble handfull on the aduerse part. 1611 HEYWOOD *Gold. Age* v. Wks. 1874 III. 75 Let's make vp to his rescue. 1622 FLETCHER *Span. Cur.* i. i, There I would follow you as a guide to honour, Though all the horrors of the Warre made up To stop my passage. 1632 MASSINGER *Maid of Hon.* iv. i, Hell, stoppe their brawling throats; againe! make up And cudgel them into jelly. 1678 BUNYAN *Pilgr.* i. 38 He espied two Men come tumbling over the Wall... and they made up a pace to him. 1725 DE FOE *Voy. round World* (1840) 104 With intent to have endeavoured to make up into the latitude of 50 or 60°. 1809 MALKIN *Gil Blas* x. viii. ¶9 Impatient to know... he made up to me immediately. 1855 COSTELLO *Stor. Screen* 87, I saw her make up to the lady I have described. 1898 *Daily News* 25 March 8/3 There was very little water in the river as the tide was only just beginning to make up.

(b) *to make up to* (fig.): to make advances to (a person); to pay court or make love to.

1781 D. WILLIAMS *tr. Voltaire's Dram. Wks.* II. 25 She ogles me still, or I'm mistaken; I'll e'en make up to her. 1809 MALKIN *Gil Blas* VII. i. ¶2 They made up to Don Caesar or his son at once, without currying my favour as the channel of all good graces. 1842 S. LOVER *Handy Andy* II. 22 Tom's making up to the widow. 1848 THACKERAY *Van. Fair* xii,

Young Bullock, who had been making up to Miss Maria the last two seasons. 1889 STEVENSON *Master of B.* i. 8, I have it by all accounts that Mr. Henry was more made up to from that hour.

Key to phrases, etc.

Uses of *passive* 3, 3 b, 3 c, 4; (= *L. fieri*) 9 e, 48 f, 49 d, e; *refl.* (with *for* or *inf.*) 34 a, 35; *impers.* (of the weather) 8 b; (it) *maksna Sc.* 25; *intr.* (= compose poetry) 5 b, (= go) 35 b; see also 69-74.

What make you here? 58; what do you make of...? 20. ¶ Make or mar, make or break 46 b; make or mend 1 c; meddle or make with 71. ¶ Proverbs and proverbial phrases occur in senses 1 d, 10, 24, 53 c.

Make account of 19 b; m acquainted 48 b; m ado 9; m after 75; m again 83; m against 76; m the agreeable 67; m alms 57 a; m amends 61; m an army 57 b; m as if, as though 70; m an ass of oneself 18; m assest 67; m at 77; m away 84; m away with 85; m a bag 15 c; m a bargain 57 d; m battle 57 b; m one's beard 40; m a beast of oneself 18; m a bed 36; m believe 53 e; m the best of 18 d; m bold 69; m a book 5, 15 d; m a (or one's) bow 57 c; m a business of 18; m (it) one's business 49 c; m a campaign 57 b; m capital out of 29; m (= score with) a card 30; m the cards 43; m care 62; m a case 19 d; m the chalice 42; m a child 17; m a circuit 57 f; m coffee 2 b; m a coil, a commotion 9; m one's Communion 57 e; m one's compliments 61; m (one's) confession 57 e; m conscience 19 a; m a contract 57 d; m a corner (in) 9; m count of 19 b; m one's course 57 f; m a covenant 57 d; m it coy 68 b; m a decision 61 c; m a difference 10, 19 a; m (= eat) a dinner 60; m (= train) a dog 45; m a dole 62; m (= shut) a door 37; m (no) doubt 19 a; m down 86; m an effort 63; m English 48; m esteem, estimation (of) 19 b; m even 48; m an example of 18; m an excursion 57 f; m an exhibition of oneself 18; m an expedition 57 f; m expense 64, one's expenses 64 b; m a face (at) 57 c; m fast 48; m a fault 57 a; m fealty 61; m a feast 14; m felt 48 b; m (a) fight 57 b; m a fire 6; m (= prepare) fish 39; m a fool of 18; m for 25, 25 b, 78; m force (at) 63; m forth 87; m a fortune 29; m free 69; m friends 13 c; m (something) from 2; m (= bring forth) fruit 16; m fun, a fuss, game 9; m games 12 b; m a garden 7; m glad 69; m gladness, glee 62; m good 48; m it goodly 68 b; m a hash of 18 e; m (= train) a hawk 45; m hay 38; m head 61 b; m a head 15 a; m head or tail of 20; m heard 48 b; m hence 33; m a hole 8; m homage 61; m horns 57 c; m (= train) a horse 45; m it hot 48; m (long) hours 66; m a House 15 b; m an impression 9; m in 88; m in one's way 48 c; m (= give) an instance 61; m (something) into 50, 50 b; m it (= cause it to be so) 10 b; m it one's boast, business, etc. 49 c; m it (coy, etc.) 68, 68 b; m it so 51 e; m a journey 57 f; m joy 62; m a judgement 19 a, 61 c; m known 48 b; m labour 63; m Latin(s) 5 e; m a law 12; m a leg 57 c; m a lie 57 a; m light of 21; m like (= look like) 73 a; m little of 18 d, 21; m things lively 48; m a living 29; m a loss 64; m love 61; m a mark 8; m a marriage 57 d; m (= arrange) a match 12 b; m (no) matter 25; m a meal 60; m (= prepare) meat 2 b; m melody 8; m memory 57 h; m mercy 57 a; m merriment 62; m merry 69; m a mess of 18 e; m mind 57 h; m minstrelsy 8; m a miracle 57 a; m mirth 62; m (a) mock (of) 62 b; m money 29; m the most of 18 d; m much of 18 d, 21; m a muddle of 18 e; m a name (for oneself) 29; m (it) nice 68 b, 69; m a noise, a note 8; m nothing of 18 d, 21; m nothing to do (= not to hesitate) 51 c; m (= give) notice 61; m (an) obeisance 57 c; m .. of 1 b, 2, 4, 4 b, 18; (= esteem) 21 b; m .. of it 18 c; m off 89; m on 90; m one's (of) .. out of 1 b, 2, 18; m out of the way 33; m over 94; m a pace 57 f; m pain 63; m a park 7; m a passage 57 f; m peace 9 c; m penance 57 e; m place 9 d; m a practice of 18; m a profit 29; m a progress 57 f; m it proud, quaint 68 b; m question 19 a; m (= propound) a question 61; m a quorum 15 b; m (= impose) a rate 12; m ready 48, 48 d; m (= give) a reason 61; m reckoning, regard of 19 b; m (a) reputation 29; m return (= come back) 57 f; m a road 7; m room 9 d; m a row 9; m a rule 12; m runs 30 b; m the sacrament 57 e; m sail 44; m a salaam 57 c; m satisfaction 61; m oneself scarce 48 e; m a score 30 b; m scorn (of) 62 b; m scruple 19 a; m a sensation 9; m sense of 20; m a sermon 57 g; m shipwreck 64; m short 48 d; m slight of 21; m something of 18 d; m sorrow 62; m one's soul 47; m a sound 8; m a speech 57 g; m sport 9; m a step 57 f; m a stir 9; m store of (= value highly) 19 b; m (it) stout, strange 68 b, 69; m sure 48, 48 d; m the tackling 44; m tea 2 b; m that .. (= bring it about that) 52, (= show or allege that) 56 b; m through 93; m timber 31, 41; m (good, short, etc.) time 66; m a title 19 d; m to (*prep.*) 79, (*adv.*) 94; m (= bring or reduce) to (a condition) 33; m (one) to (king, etc.) 49 e; m (= attempt) to do 34 b; m together 95; m top or tail of 20; m it tough 68 b; m a tour 57 f; m towards 35 b; m a trade of 18; m a trick 30; m a trip 57 f; m understood 48 b; m unready 48; m unto 80; m up 96; m upon 81; m urine 16 b; m verses 5; m void 48; m a voyage 57 f; m war 57 b; m it warm 48; m (= give) warning 61; m waste 48; m water 16 b, 31; m way 9 d; m one's way 57 f; m weight 31; m a will 5 d; m with 82, 71; m .. with 1 b, 2; m a wonder 10; m wood 31, 41; m work 10; m a wound 8; m wreck 64.

For many other phrases, with nouns expressing the action of a verb, see the lists in 59 and 59 b.

† *make*, *v.* 2 *Obs.* Also 6 *Sc. maik*. [f. MAKE *sb.* 1] *trans.* and *intr.* To mate, pair, match.

1463 *Bury Wills* (Camden) 23, I wille she haue... my flat pece enchased to make with a salt saler of sylver. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* IV. Prol. 53 The snaw quhite dow oft to the gray maik will. 1522 *Mundus et Infans* (Manly) 262 So fell a fyghter in felde was there neuer yfounde. To me no man is makeyde.

make: see MAWK, MEAK, MEEK.

make-, the stem of MAKE *v.* 1 in combination, chiefly with a *sb.* as the second element, *occas.* with an *adj.* or *adv.*, as in the following (chiefly nonce-wds.): † *make-braser* [? f. BRACE *v.* 2], ? one who domineers or blusters; † *make-debate* = MAKE-BATE; *make-faith nonce-wd.*, something that serves for faith; *make-falcon* = MAKE-HAWK; † *make-fire*, an incendiary; † *make-fray*, a raiser of quarrels; † *make-God a.*, applied as a derisive term to Romish priests; † *make-king* = KING-MAKER; † *make-law a.*, law-giving; † *make-mirth* = MAKE-SPORT;

make-play = MAKE-SPORT; *make-queen*, a queen-maker; *make-rime*, a phrase introduced merely for the sake of rime; *make-shame a.*, causing shame; † *make-strife* = MAKEBATE; *make-talk*, something said for the mere sake of talking; *make-wages* (see quot.); *make-way*, an event which leads up to another.

c 1515 *Cocke Lorell's B.* 11 Surmowers, yll thynkers, and *make brasers. 1741 RICHARDSON *Fam. Lett.* IV. (ed. 7) 68 The busy Whisperings of officious *Make-debates. 1825 COLERIDGE *Aids Refl.* (1848) I. 336 Thousands of sober, and in their way pious, Christians will echo the words... and adopt the doctrine for their *make-faith. 1575 TURBERV. *Faulconrie* 160 By... calling of them to the lewre with other *make Falcons, that is to say, a cast at once, to the end they may accustom and aquaint themselves one with another. 1560 DAUS *tr. Sleidane's Comm.* 179 The seuerall confession of euery one of these *make fyers [*L. incendiarii*]. 1598 BP. HALL *Sat.* IV. IV. 31 If brabbling *Make-fray, at ech Fayre and Sise, Picks quarrels for to shew his valiantise. 1705 HICKERINGILL *Priest-cr.* I. (1721) 12 Not only the *Make-God Pope, but the Make-God Priest. 1611 SPEEO *Theat. Gt. Brit.* xxvii. (1614) 53/1 That stout *make-king Richard Nevil Earle of Warwick. 1631 WEEVER *Anc. Funeral Mon.* 705 Warwick (the Mars and Make-King of England). 1582 STANYHURST *Æneis* IV. (Arb.) 96 First to Ceres *Makelaw [*L. legiferæ*], too Phoebus, then to Lyæus. 1656 EARL MONM. *tr. Boccalini's Advts. fr. Parnass.* 258 Court officers, princes favorits, *make-mirths, flatterers. 1592 NASHE *P. Penitence* Wks. (Grosart) II. 69 Our Poets and Writers about London whome thou hast called piperly *Make-plaies and Make-bates. 1655 FULLER *Hist. Camb.* (1840) 186 As Neville earl of Warwick was the make-king, so this Dudley earl of Warwick... was the *make-queen. 1893 *Athenæum* 14 Oct. 516/2 The sorry *make-rhymes 'I wis', 'I trow', 'I weeb', make their appearance now and again. 1850 S. G. OSBORNE *Glean.* 78 This make-shift, *make-shame system. 1617 MINSHEU *Ductor s.v.*, A Make-bate, *make-strife, or contentious person. 1856 ARCHD. ALLEN *Lect. Ladies* 211 A sort of complimentary observation, mere words of course, an unreal piece of *make-talk. 1884 H. SPENCER in *Contemp. Rev.* Apr. 463 There had grown up the practice of paying out of the rates a part of the wages of each farm-servant—'make-wages', as the sum was called. 1894 CREIGHTON *Hist. Papacy* (1897) V. v. xv. 151 The intrigues of Cardinal Rovere... led to the election of Pius III as a *make-way to his own election.

† *make-a-do*. *Obs.* [f. MAKE *v.* 1 + ADO.]

1. A 'to-do', uproar, stir.

1575 *Gamm. Gurton* I. iii, What deuyll make-a-doe is this betweene our dame and thee?

2. One who is fond of making a to-do.

1589 R. HARVEY *Pl. Perc.* (1590) 8, I will nicke-name no bodie: I am none of these tuft mockadoo mak-a-dooes.

make-and-break. Also without hyphens. [f. the vbs. as used in *to make contact* (MAKE *v.* 1 8), *to break contact* (BREAK *v.* 29): see CONTACT I c.]

a. The alternate making and breaking of electrical contact. *Freq. attrib.*

1857 *Chambers's Jrnl.* 22 Aug. 121/1 The transmission of the current having... to be made through a make and break key of metal. 1875 F. GUTHRIE *Magn. & Electr.* §235 The automatic make and break. 1898 *Engin. Mag.* XVI. 120/2 The interruptions corresponding to the make and break of a telegraph key. 1904 A. B. F. YOUNG *Compl. Motorist* (ed. 2) 197 The time of firing is controlled by a simple 'make-and-break' commutator placed on the half-time shaft. 1911 *Encycl. Brit.* XXVI. 520/2 In Squier and Crehore's 'Synchronograph' system 'sine waves' of current, instead of sharp 'makes and breaks',... are employed for transmitting signals. 1938 *Archit. Rev.* LXXXIII. p. lviii, A semi-rotary quick make-and-break switch. 1958 *Newnes Compl. Amat. Photogr.* 120 To charge a large capacitor from accumulators requires a more complex power pack which includes a make-and-break coil, transformer and rectifier.

b. An apparatus for automatically making and breaking electrical contact.

1908 *Daily Chron.* 7 Nov. 3/3 The 'make and break' or commutator... is frequently placed in an inaccessible position. 1911 A. B. SMITH *Mod. Amer. Telephony* xxv. 689 The circuit consisted of an induction coil... and mechanical 'make and break' that gave 10,000 sparks per second. 1929 *Times* 5 Nov. 7/5 The distributor and make-and-break are easily seen. 1970 K. BALL *Fiat 600, 600D Autobook* xi. 138/2 Failure of the horn to operate may be due to... dirty contacts on the horn make-and-break.

makebate ('meikbeit). Also 8 *makebait*. [f. MAKE *v.* 1 + BATE *sb.* 1.]

1. One who or something which creates contention or discord; a breeder of strife. (Common in 16th-17th cent.) *arch.*

1529 *MORE Suppl. Soulys* Wks. 296/2 They agree better together, then to fal at variance for y^e wild wordes of suche a malicious make-bate. a 1586 STONEY *Arcadia* II. (1590) 221 Disdaining this fellow should play the preacher, who had bin one of the chiefest make-bates. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* VI. iv. 576 It was not likely they would joyne in conspiracie, whom Religion (the most mortal make-bate) had disioyned. 1655 GURNALL *Chr. in Arm.* I. 145 Satan, who is the great make-bate between God and the soul. a 1703 BURKITT *On N. T., Jas.* IV. i. Lust within is the make-bait of all societies and communities without. 1710 SWIFT *Examiner* No. 15 ¶5 Like a couple of makebates, who inflame small quarrels by a thousand stories. 1821 SCOTT *Kenilw.* xxxvi, I thank Heaven, I am no make-bate or informer. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* VI. II. 22 Barillon was... directed to act, with all possible precautions against detection, the part of a makebate. 1896 SAINTSBURY *Hist. 19th Cent.* Lit. IV. 185 He [Hazlitt] appears to have played the part of fire-brand and makebate in the John Scott duel referred to.

† 2. The breeding of quarrels, mischief-making.

1626 BERNARD *Isle of Man* (1627) 207 Selfeloue, Makebate, and Vnmerciflunesse.

† 3. a. Gerarde's name for the Yellow Jasmine, *Jasminum fruticans*. b. A book-name for Greek Valerian, *Polemonium caeruleum*. *Obs.*

1597 GERARDE *Herbal* III. xiv. 1128 Of the shrub Trefoile, called also Makebate. 1611 COTGR. s.v. *Polemoine*. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 711/2 Makebate, *Polemonium caeruleum*.

† 4. *attrib.* passing into *adj.* *Obs.*

1582 STANYHURST *Aeneis* II. (Arb.) 62 Thee bane of vs Troians, of Greeks thee mak bate Erinnyes. 1622 ROWLANDS *Gd. Newses & Bad* 31 Which she in memorie would still retaine, And cross the deuill in his make-bate veine. 1675 T. TULLY *Let. to Baxter* 14 Your own make-bate Novelties.

'make-belief. = next.

Substituted by some writers for MAKE-BELIEVE; the formation of the latter, being misunderstood, was imagined to be incorrect.

1833-40 J. H. NEWMAN *Ch. of Fathers* (1842) 372 Evil Spirits . . . are but actors in a play, changing their appearance and frightening children by their tumult and their make-belief. 1854 *Let. of American* (ed. Landor) 17 Creeds and lichens grow in the extremities of his [the Tzar's] frozen regions; farther to the southwest, beliefs are make-beliefs. 1858 FREEMAN *Hist. Ess.* Ser. II. ii. (1873) 85 The early institutions of a nation may fail of fully carrying out their ends, but there is no make-belief as to what those ends are. 1873 HAMERTON *Intell. Life* VII. i. (1876) 229 A sort of make-belief lady. 1909 *Westm. Gaz.* 20 Aug. 4/1 The contempt with which all things are remembered, to which cling suggestions of the theatrical and the make-belief. 1960 J. RAE *Custard Boys* II. xix. 212 He had been my guide through the days of make-belief and blinkered memory. 1971 *Daily Tel.* 11 Oct. 9/1 That great reservoir of make-belief which lies hidden in so many children.

'make-believe. [The phr. *make believe* (see MAKE v. 1 53 e) used subst. (Cf. FACRERE.)]

1. Pretence.

1811 L. M. HAWKINS *C'tess & Gertr.* (1812) IV. 62, I was drest like Minerva, . . . and then the little ones came and worshipped me: 'twas all make-believe, you see. 1811 *Morn. Chron.* 9 Apr., Her mourning is all make-believe, She's gay as any linnets. 1818 LAMB *Three Friends*, Not that she did really grieve It was only make-believe. 1855 H. ROGERS *Ess.* (1874) II. vii. 331 This great empire is rotten. . . ceremony, etiquette, conventionality, insincerity, — 'make believe', in short, — constitute it. 1888 *Times* 23 June 17/2 The public does not object to magic in small quantities. It is quite ready to join in the game of 'make-believe'.

b. in particularized sense.

1825 COLERIDGE *Aids Refl.* (1848) I. 56 [To practise praying] as a species of animal-magnetism to be brought about by . . . a temporary make-believe on the part of the self-magnetizer! 1862 SALA *Accepted Addr.* 191 The world is full of make-believes. 1887 JESSOPP *Arctady* VIII. 234 That old-fashioned place of resort . . . the village green, has become a mere make-believe now.

2. One who makes believe or pretends.

1863 S. WILBERFORCE *Sp. Missions* (1874) 2 Do not be an idler and make-believe in the work. 1865 TROLLOPE *Belton Est.* xv. 171 The ordinary make-believes of society, saying little civil speeches and not going beyond them.

3. *attrib.* passing into *adj.* Of the nature of make-believe.

1824 MISS MITFORD *Village Ser.* I. 248 That was a make-believe thing, compared with this. 1852 GLADSTONE *Glean.* IV. xlii. 96 Here again I am met with a make-believe reply. 1877 T. A. TROLLOPE *Life Pius IX.* II. III. iii. 3 The republicans and their make-believe government. 1890 'R. BOLDREWOOD' *Col. Reformer* (1891) 138 The hour's talk and make-believe school.

So make-believer, -believing [f. phrase *make believe*].

1884 N. Amer. Rev. CXXXVIII. 443 A volume which believers, unbelievers, misbelievers, and make-believers would unite in neglecting or condemning. 1899 MISS HARRADEN *Fowler* 125 Children . . . not tiring easily of their many make-believings. 1907 G. B. SHAW *Major Barbara* Pref. 149 The romantic make-believer lay outside the pale of sympathy in literature. 1909 *Times Lit. Suppl.* 18 Mar. 105/2 A little make-believing girl, not unlike . . . the make-believing child of the 'Child's Garden of Verses'. 1954 T. S. ELIOT *Confid. Clerk* I. 40 It begins as a kind of make-believe And the make-believing makes it real. 1957 L. MACNEICE *Visitations* 17 Coral islands of first love Where makebelieving boy and girl Assume the music of the spheres.

make-do (meik'du:). [f. *to make do*: see MAKE v. 1 53 f.] A makeshift; a temporary expedient. Also *attrib.* or quasi-*adj.*, characterized by makeshift methods. So *make-do-and-mend* (cf. MAKE v. 1 53 f).

1895 *Dialect Notes* I. 372 These 'ere make-dos are no 'count. 1916 KIPLING *Tales of 'Trade'* 13 The full tale of their improvisations and 'make-do's' will probably never come to light. 1923 *Daily Mail* 12 Feb. 4 When . . . prices steadily mounted to their peak, thousands of careful housewives adopted what was known as a 'make-do' policy. 1944 in R. W. Zandvoort et al. *War-time English* (1957) 151 This garment is being made in the Make-do-and-Mend Department of the store from an old costume. 1948 *Times* 19 Aug. 5/2 Large schemes . . . must be ruled out; make do and mend must take their place. 1961 L. MUMFORD *City in Hist.* xiv. 420 The spirit of make-shift and make-do too often prevailed.

'makedom. *Sc.* ? *Obs.* Also 5-6 makdome. [App. f. either MACK a. or MAKE sb. 1 + -DOM; but the formation is somewhat anomalous, esp. for so early a period.] Form, shape; esp. elegant form, shapeliness, comeliness; rarely *concr.*

c 1470 HENRY Wallace IX. 358 Bathes statur and curage, Maner, makdome, thar fassoun and thar wesage. 1508 DUNBAR *Tua Mariit Wemen* 73 To manifest my makdome to

multitude of pepill. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* II. 125 Without makdome vther of lym or lith. 1585 JAS. I, *Ess. Poesie* (Arb.) 65 Be warre ze descryue zour Loues makdome, or her fairnes. a 1586 MONTGOMERIE *Misc. Poems* I. 13 Fair forme, and face angelicall, . . . Makdome, and proper memberis all Sa perfyte. a 1810 FINDLAY in Ford *Harp Perthsh.* (1893) 419 Yon stalwart makedom I ken richt weel.

† make-fare. *Obs.*—⁰ An alleged name for the hare.

c 1300 *Names of Hare in Rel. Ant.* I. 134.

'make-game. [Cf. MAKE-SPORT.] One who or that which furnishes matter for amusement; hence, a laughing-stock, butt.

1762 BICKERSTAFFE *Love in Village* II. x. (1765) 44, I am the make-game of the whole village upon your account. 1797 MRS. M. ROBINSON *Walsingham* I. 280, I thought myself the mere make-game of a giddy girl. 1806 *Sporting Mag.* XXVII. 197 A new discovery or invention, by way of make-game I suppose. 1817 GODWIN *Mandeville* I. 263 I was treated as nothing, a flouting-stock and a make-game.

'make-hawk. *Falconry*. [See MAKE v. 1 45.] A hawk employed to teach young ones.

1575 TURBERV. *Falconrie* 113 If at pe first you inure hir with a make hawke a good Hearoner. 1674 N. COX *Gentl. Recreat.* (1677) 205 Never fly your Faulcon again at a Hern unless with a Make-hawk well entred. 1773 J. CAMPBELL *Mod. Falconry* 262. 1852 R. F. BURTON *Falconry in Valley Indus* v. 61 note, A make-hawk is a staunch bird, or one accustomed to fly at a particular kind of game, used to 'head the pack' when more than a cast are thrown up at once. 1891 HARTING *Bibl. Accipitr.* 226.

'makeless, a. *Obs. exc. dial.* Forms: see MAKE sb. 1 [f. MAKE sb. 1 + -LESS.]

1. Without an equal; matchless, peerless.

a 1225 *St. Marher.* 17 bis is ure cunde, makelese meiden. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 12119 And pof pou wen make-less to be, þat nan in lare sal teche þe. c 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* I. 116 (172) In bewte erst so stood she makeles. c 1450 HOLLAND *Howlat* 902 He thoct him maid on the mold makless-of mycht. 1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* x. lxxiii. 540 It is quene Isoud that oute taken my lady your quene she is makeles. 1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* lxxv. 52 Wylcum! my golk of maireland, My chirrie and my maikles mun3oun. 1563 *Mirr. Mag.*, *Buckingh.* xiii, A makeles prynce in ryches and in myght. c 1615 MURE *Misc. Poems* II. 33 Mackles dame, quhom all ye world admires. 1674-91 RAY N.C. *Words, Make, match; makeless, matchless.* 1829 BROCKETT N.C. *Gloss.* (ed. 2), *Makeless, matchless, without an equal.*

2. Mateless; wifeless, husbandless, widowed.

c 1425 *Seven Sag.* (P.) 3307 The songe that helpe hyr for to lyve, He schal have that he ches, And the holde go makeless. 1513 DOUGLAS *Aeneis* VIII. Prol. 32 To mak her maikles of hir man. c 1600 SHAKS. *Sonn.* ix, The world will waile thee like a makelesse wife. 1825-80 JAMIESON, s.v. *Maikless*, The mother's a makeless bird.

'make-peace. [See MAKE v. 1 9 c.] One who or something which makes peace; a peace-maker. Also *attrib.*

1516 FAYAN *Chron.* (1811) II. 439 It was not longe after of the Scottis . . . callyd hir Iane make peace. 1552 T. BARNABE in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. II. II. 202, I knowe a towne in Normandye . . . is now a second Rone, & yt is the verry gulfe, gulet and mouthe of the See, and a make-peace yf we hadde yt. 1593 SHAKS. *Rich. II.* I. i. 160. 1601 DANIEL *Civ. Wars* VI. xlv. (1609) 154 When make-peace Hymen shall Bring the conioyned aduerser powers to bed. 1657 W. COLES *Adam in Eden* cccxx. 594 The civill uses whereunto the Birch tree serveth are many, as for the punishment of Children . . . for it hath an admirable influence upon them, to quiet them when they are out of Order, and therefore some call it Make-peace. 1836 [G. E. INMAN] *Sir Orfeo* 13 Sir Orfeo might have gone To seek his make-peace wife alone. 1855 MISS SEWELL *Cleve Hall* I. 388 Fanny, who was the make-peace of the family, found a place for him at the table.

maker ('meik(ə)r). Also (4 makiere, -yere), 4-5 macare, makare, -ere, 4-6 makar, (6 *Sc.* mackar, makkar, makker). [f. MAKE v. 1 + -ER.]

1. One who fashions, constructs, prepares for use, or manufactures; a manufacturer, *spec.* in certain trades (see, e.g., quot. 1892).

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 11036 Hijs lauer he kneu welwel biforn þat he was of his moder born [cf. *Luke* I. 41], . . . þe maker kneu his hand-werc. c 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* I. 685 (741) It is seyð man maketh ofte a yerde With which þe makere is hym self beten. c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xxxiii. (*George*) 403 þi godis . . . ar mad bot of handis of men . . . þar makaris nobir gifand na hele. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 319/1 Macare, *factor, plasmator.* 1511-2 *Act 3 Hen. VIII.* c. 6 § 3 The maker merchaunt or byer of eny wollen clothes called Bastardes. 1530 PALSGR. 242/1 Maker of haye to cockes. *Ibid.*, Maker of naylles. 1550 LATIMER *Last Sermon. bef. Edw. VI* (1562) 129 They be bothe Woodmongers and makers of cooles. 1611 BIBLE *Isa.* xlv. 16 Makers of idoles. 1672 PETTY *Pol. Anat.* (1691) 65, I valued an Irish Cabbin at the number of days food, which the Maker spent in building of it. 1726 tr. *Gregory's Astron.* I. 259 The Makers of these Instruments have fitted an Ecliptic to it. 1858 GREENER *Gunnery* 314 The display of artistically constructed guns by the French makers in their Great Exposition of 1855. 1859 LANG *Wand. India* 384 We procured some honey, which is taken from its makers in a very singular manner. 1873 J. H. NEWMAN *Idea University Def.* 47 The maker of a bridle or an epaulet. 1892 *Labour Commission Gloss.*, *Makers*, the workmen who receive the tops and then complete the making of hand-sewn boots and shoes. The term is also applied to those who make the bottom (with the exception of the finishing) of a rivetted or machine-made boot.

b. with prefixed sb., forming many compounds, q.v. under the first element or as Main words.

14. *Nom.* in Wr.-Wülcker 685/15 *Hic campanarius*, a belmaker. *Ibid.* 686/35 *Hic amularius*, a rymgmaker. 1502 in

Cov. Corp. Chr. Plays (E.E.T.S.) App. II. 104 The wholl body of the craft of the tylmakers of Stoke. 1696 W. DERHAM (title) *The Artificial Clock-maker*. 1711 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4833/3 Tho. Morse, . . . a Mathematical Instrument-maker. 1902 *Daily Chron.* 17 Sept. 6/6 The necktie-makers and the artificial-flower-makers.

2. Qualified by *the*, a possessive, or an attrib. phr.: Applied to God as the Creator of the universe. (Now with capital M.)

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 17875 bis ilke list forsoþe is he þat maker is of lastyng list. 1340 *Ayenb.* 251 þe herte . . . y-zisþ hire zelue and hire makiere. *Ibid.* 262, I leue ine god uader almisti makere of heuene and of erpe. c 1400 *Destr. Troy* Prol. I Maistur in mageste, maker of Alle. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 319/1 Macare of noghte, as God only, creator. c 1470 HENRY Wallace v. 229 Flayt by him self to the Makar off buffe. ? 1507 *Communyc.* (W. de W.) Bij, I was made to knowe my maker And to leue hym ouer all thyng. 1535 COVERDALE *Ps.* xciv. [xcv.] 6 Let vs knele before the Lorde oure maker. 1599 SIR J. DAVIES *Nosce Teipsum* 54 O what is man (great maker of mankind). 1629 MILTON *Hymn Nativ.* II, Confounded, that her Makers eyes Should look so neer upon her foul deformities. 1718 WATTS *Hymn* I, Nature with open volume stands, To spread her Maker's praise abroad. 1827 KEBLE *Chr. Y., Septuag.* iii, The glorious sky embracing all Is like the Maker's love. 1871 CARLYLE in *Mrs. C.'s Lett.* II. 221 Pious to God the Maker and to all He had made.

† b. *to receive one's Maker*: to receive the Communion. Hence applied to the consecrated Host in the mass. *Obs.*

1539 T. PERY in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. II. II. 145 That hys Grace . . . recwythe hys maker yerlye acording to the lawdebwll usse . . . of our holly mother Chwrche. 1634 MALORY's *Morte Arthur* (1816) II. 100 Then he received his Maker [Malory x. lxiii. 520 his creature]; and, when he was dead [etc.]. 1635 PAGITT *Christianogr.* 51 Henry Stephens writeth of a Dogge, that did eat 80 of their Hoasts, or Makers, in one morning.

3. One who composes a book, draws up a document, frames a law, or the like.

a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* xvii. 13 þe haly gast . . . þat is makere of haly writ. c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* x. (*Mathou*) 566 Makare of þe saltere. 1485 *Act 1 Hen. VII.* c. 7 The Maker of any such Warrant. 1495 *Act 11 Hen. VII.* c. 8 Which acte . . . is so obscure . . . that the true entent of the makers therof cannot . . . be understood. 1594 HOOKER *Ecl. Pol.* III. ix. § 1 Lawes for the Church are not made as they should be, vnles the makers follow such direction as they ought to be guided by. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) V. 229 The makers of the act.

b. with prefixed sb. (Cf. 1 b.)

1678 BUTLER *Hud.* III. ii. 274 Sp'ritual Affidavit makers. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* II. xv, Our map-makers . . . do not agree. 1902 GREENOUGH & KITTREDGE *Words* 181 A controlling effect on the action of the early language-makers.

4. In various immaterial senses: One who brings about or produces a condition, effect, state of mind, etc.; a creator or producer (*of*); † one who appoints to an office; † a contriver.

c 1430 *Syr Gener.* (Roxb.) 2682, I dar wel swere That Malachias is chief maker With som treason vs to betray. c 1522 Bp. FOX in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. II. II. 6 The Kyng that was my maker and promotor to the dignytie that I . . . doo occupye. a 1568 ASCHAM *Scholem.* I. (Arb.) 68 You be in deed, makers or marrers, of all mens maners within the Realme. *Ibid.* 85 The greatest makers of loue, the daylie daliers. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 751 They . . . perceuyng that the Castell of Barwicke was the onely maker of the peace. 1617 MORYSON *Itin.* I. 205 The maker of the bargaine. a 1625 SIR H. FINCH *Law* (1636) 409 All mainteyners, conspirators, makers of confederacie. 1714 POPE *Let. to Mrs. T. Blount* Lett. (1737) 133 Her makers of visits and complements. 1858 LONGF. *M. Standish* II. 66, I am a maker of war, and not a maker of phrases. 1871 SMILES *Charac.* I. 22 Great workers and great thinkers are the true makers of history.

b. with prefixed sb. (Cf. 1 b.)

1601 SIR W. CORNWALLIS *Disc. Seneca* (1631) 56 Death or destiny or any of those period makers. 1719 D'URFEE *Pills* II. 341 Who dully think all Foreigners Man-makers, Send out their Booby Sons to France, to Dress. 1827 HONE *Every-day Bk.* II. 12 Drink is . . . the widow-maker of their wives. 1876 OUIDA *Winter City* II. 16 The calumny-makers.

5. A poet. *Obs. exc. arch.* (Cf. Gr. ποιητής.)

1387-8 T. USK *Test. Love* III. iv. (Skeat) I. 258 In wit and in good reason of sentence, he [Chaucer] passeth all other makers. c 1400 Beryn 2462, I woll nat feyn oon word, as makers doon to ryme. 1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* x. lxxxiv. 562 There is no maker can reherce the tenethe parte. 1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* IV. 45, I see that makaris among the laif Playis heir ther pageant, syne gois to graif. *Ibid.* liii. 22 Than cam in Dunbar the Mackar [v.r. makker]. 1577-87 HOLINSHED *Chron.* II. 42/2 Owen Odewhee, a preacher, and a maker in Irish. 1581 SIDNEY *Apol. Poetrie* (Arb.) 24 Wherein I know not, whether by lucke or wisdomed, wee Englishmen haue mette with the Greekes, in calling him a maker. 1756-82 J. WARTON *Ess. Pope* II. 98 Here all is in life and motion; here we behold the true Poet or Maker. 1876 BESANT & RICE *Gold. Butterfly* III. 27 'You find your pleasure in reading divine poetry', said the Maker softly. 1878 GROSART *Introd. H. More's Poems* 46/1 To reinscribe the venerable name of Henry More among our real Makers and Singers.

† 6. *Cards.* (See quot. 1754.) *Obs.*

1753 *Scots Mag.* XV. 74/2 You'd rather hold—two aces and a maker. 1754 'GYLES SMITH' *Refl. Card-playing* 14 (Brag) Here the Power of the Knave is so great, that he is usually called a Maker. The Meaning is, that, whatever Company he comes into, he is enabled to make himself one of them. He is a Queen, with Queens; a King, with Kings; and an Ace, with Aces.

7. 'The person who signs a promissory note' (Wharton *Law Lex.* 1848).

8. With an adv.: maker-up, one who 'makes up' in various senses (esp. in technical use).

1535 COVERDALE *Isa.* lviii. 12 Thou shalt be called the maker vp of hedges. 1846 TRENCH *Mirac.* xxix. (1862) 412

A maker-up of the narrative from later and insecure traditions. 1884 W. S. B. McLAREN *Spinning Woollen & Worsted* 64 One or two men, called 'makers-up', are employed for each box to keep drawing the wool through their hands, making it into a kind of 'lap'. 1891 *Daily News* 16 Jan. 8/4 Wanted, overseer, in country printing office. . . Good maker-up. 1892 *Labour Commission Gloss. s.v.*, After the bodies and parts of Britannia metal goods have been shaped . . . the maker-up puts them together.

Hence (nonce-wds.) 'makeress, a female maker of something (in comb. *brick-makeress*); 'makership, the office of a maker or creator.

1857 *Househ. Words* XVI. 41 1/2 Brick-makers and brick-makeresses jolting up and down on planks. 1863 F. HALL in *Reader* 24 Jan. 95 We should much like to know . . . whether the Magian sage [Zoroaster] seems to have had any idea of Makership apart from a material cause.

make-ready. [f. phr. *to make ready* (see *READY a. III*).]

1. = *READY C. 2.*

1830 MARRYAT *King's Own* ii, The captain . . . brought his men to the 'make ready', and they were about to present.

2. **Printing.** The operation of 'making ready' (see *READY a. 15 b*); the result thereby obtained; the sheet on which the overlays are pasted for printing a particular form of type. Also *attrib.*

1887 *Sci. Amer.* 25 June 405/1 It is a safe rule to keep the make-ready of every type job until the job has been distributed. 1915 *Southward's Mod. Printing* (ed. 3) II. iii. 39 As a preventive against slurring through baggy tympan as much of the make-ready as is practicable should be done at the back of the forme. 1946 *N. & Q.* 9 Mar. 93/1 Most early books are marked by bad paper, brownish ink, poor typography, lack of care in 'make-ready', and crude illustrations. 1959 *Times* 14 Jan. 12/4 A saving of 50 hours' make-ready time. 1967 KARCH & BUBER *Offset Processes* ii. 24 Make-ready can be mechanical. . . with the 3 M makeready machine. 1970 E. A. D. HUTCHINGS *Survey of Printing Processes* 200 *Make-ready*, specifically, all operations carried out on the production machine from receipt of the job to the start of the production run.

makerell(e, obs. form of MACKEREL.

makeshift ('mekʃɪft). [f. phr. *to make shift* (see *SHIFT sb.*).]

A. *sb.* † 1. One who is given to making shifts; a shift-y person, a rogue. *Obs.*

1565 J. HALLE *Hist. Expost.* Bbb iij, Not longe after came thither a makeshifte, with two men wayghting on hym. . . bragging that he was a profounde phisician. 1573 TUSSEER *Husb.* (1878) 43 At night if it shine, out trudgeth Hew make shift, with hooke and with line. 1598 BARRET *Theor. Warres* I. i. 7 The subtil make-shift, is preferred before the silent man. 1602 F. HERRING *Anatomies* 23 The Colledge is now become the Common Inne of Make-shifts and Impostors. 1608 MIDDLETON *Trick to catch Old one* II. 1, [He] whom but last day he proclaimed rioter, penurious make-shift, despised brothel-master.

2. That with which one makes shift; a temporary substitute of an inferior kind. (Cf. *B. 2*.) Also *transf.*, of a person.

Quot. 1848 may belong to sense 1.

1802-12 BENTHAM *Ration. Judic. Evid.* (1827) V. 408 Jurisprudential law is the miserable makeshift of inexperienced ages. 1822 LAMB *Elia* Ser. 1. *Roast Pig*, The cottage was a sorry antediluvian make-shift of a building. 1848 [see *WIRE-PULLER*]. 1850 W. IRVING *Goldsmith* xiii. 153 Goldsmith continued to consider literature a mere makeshift. 1873 BURTON *Hist. Scot.* I. i. 27 They hated patchwork and makeshifts. 1899 BARING-GOULD *Bk. of West I.* xiii. 230 The Maypole is a makeshift for an actual tree. 1912 [see *GAWD*]. 1920 H. CRANE *Let.* 22 Dec. (1965) 50, I . . . hope that I have not been relinquished as one of Akron's temporary 'make-shifts' or 'reliefs'. 1951 E. PAUL *Springtime in Paris* ix. 162 Dr. Thiouville . . . completed his studies under the De Gaulle régime and the first few Middle-of-the-Road makeshifts.

3. The action of making shift.

1870 *Daily News* 27 Oct., There is . . . so much clever makeshift to be accomplished that [etc.].

B. *attrib.* or as *adj.*

† 1. Of persons: Shifty, roguish. *Obs.*

1592 GREENE (*title*) *Groatworth of Witte*: bought with a million of Repentance: Describing the Folly of Youth, the falshood of Make-shift Flatterers.

2. a. With which one makes shift; serving as a temporary and inferior substitute.

1683 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.*, *Printing x. ad init.*, A makeshift slovenly contrivance. 1757 MRS. GRIFFITH *Let. Henry & Frances* (1767) III. 44, I readily grant, that these makeshift Pleasures fall short . . . of mutual Delight. 1809 MALKIN *Gil Blas* VII. v. ¶ 5 After our make-shift dinner . . . I will treat you with a couple of bottles. 1876 GEO. ELIOT *Dan. Der.* I. iii, With . . . everything makeshift about us . . . what was the use of my being anything?

b. *transf.* Characterized by makeshifts.

1824 LAMB *Elia* Ser. II. *Capt. Jackson*, Your honest aims at grandeur, your makeshift efforts of magnificence. 1854 MRS. GASKELL *North & S.* xvi, How will Margaret bear our makeshift poverty after the thorough comfort and luxury in Harley Street? 1887 HISSEY *Holiday on Road* 333 Patched and repaired in a happy makeshift way.

Hence 'make-shiftiness, the condition of being a makeshift; 'make-shifty *a.*, of the nature of or characterized by makeshift; whence 'make-shiftiness.

1858 LADY CANNING in Hare *Two Noble Lives* (1893) II. 422 The hospitals at Allahabad are rather makeshift. 1866 *Q. Rev.* July 224 The make-shifty and hap-hazard looseness with which some 800,000 black semi-barbarians were . . . admitted to the full civil rights of English citizens. 1887 RUSKIN *Præterita* II. 267 Partly through laziness and makeshiftiness. . . I never opened the midmost wall, though it

considerably fretted me. 1892 *Black & White* 12 Mar. 346/1 He hated . . . the make-shiftiness of poverty.

† **make-sport.** *Obs.* [See *MAKE v. 1 9*.] One who or something which provides sport for others; hence, a laughing-stock.

1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* VIII. ii. § 12. 381 To adventure himself among the Danish Host, as a base Minstrell and contemptible Make-sport. a 1625 FLETCHER *Chances* III. i, My patience . . . must be your make-sport now. 1640 QUARLES *Enchirid.* III. xlv, Let not mirth be thy profession, lest thou become a Make-sport. a 1661 FULLER *Worthies* (1840) II. 455 Being made the make-sport in all plays for a coward.

b. *attrib.* or as *adj.* Providing sport; mocking.

1582 STANYHURST *Eneis* I. (Arb.) 41 Let make sport Bacchus [L. *lætitiae Bacchus dator*]. . . be present. 1600 T. WEELES *Madrighals of 5 & 6 Parts* ix. Ci, The make sport Cuckow, and the Quaille. 1621 BP. MOUNTAGU *Diatribæ* 11 No . . . mad pranks playd by any toyish or make-sport duels in the vault.

'**make-up.** [f. phr. *make up* (see *MAKE v. 1 96*).]

1. a. The manner in which something is made up, put together, or composed; composition, constitution. *spec.* The character or temperament of a person (cf. quot. 1821). Also *transf.*

1821 *Examiner* 708/1 Some national distinctions in the make-up of French and English minds. 1864 H. SPENCER *Illustr. Univ. Progr.* 62 Something in the pattern or make-up of their clothes. 1891 *Field* 5 Dec. 865/3 Our Cambridge correspondent describes the practice . . . and gives the make up of the crews. 1896 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* I. 169 There may be an inherited defect in the 'make-up' of one particular tissue. 1898 [see *GET v. 81 b*]. 1908 W. McDUGALL *Introd. Social Psychol.* iv. 117 Constitutional conditions . . . that exert a constant influence . . . responsible for much in the mental make-up of the adult. 1928 *Morning Post* 23 Mar. 15 M. Poincaré . . . works alone, and has nothing of the people's tribune in his make-up. 1942 *R.A.F. Jnl.* 13 June 5 The lack of conscience in the make-up of the Japanese. 1965 G. N. GARMONSWAY in Bessinger & Creed *Medieval & Ling. Stud.* 140 He becomes the prototype of the more ruthless type of Germanic hero, with a touch in his make-up of the berserk or ruffian. 1975 *Country Life* 6 Feb. 343/1 Dogs possessing faults in their make-up . . . are liable to pass them on to their offspring.

b. The balancing of accounts at the end of a certain period; cf. *MAKE v. 1 96 j*. Also *attrib.*

1952 *Economist* 21 June 839 Electricity repayments by B.E.A. completed by the date of the May make-up. 1975 *Guardian* 20 Jan. 12/2 On the latest make-up date, the banks' acquisitions of interest-bearing liabilities were . . . higher.

2. a. Chiefly *Theatr.* An appearance of face, dress, etc. assumed in order to impersonate a character.

1858 GEO. ELIOT in *Cross Life* (1885) II. 61 The Zouaves, with their wondrous make-ups as women. 1862 DICKENS *Let.* 16 Mar. (1880) II. 177 Add to this a perfectly picturesque and romantic 'make up' . . . and you have the leading virtues of the impersonation. 1872 *Punch* 19 Oct. 163/1 His make-up was admirable, his playing of the first and last act well-nigh faultless. 1882 BESANT *Revolt of man* iii. 61 In her make-up she studiously affected . . . the vigour and strength of middle life.

b. *concr.* Cosmetics, paint, etc. used by actors in making up. Also used by women generally.

1886 *All Year Round* 28 Aug. 78 The whole tribe of Cosmetics, curtly designated in theatrical parlance as 'make-up'. 1888 *Pall Mall G.* 27 Jan. 2/1, I . . . asked for a towel and soap to wash my make-up off. 1932 'N. SHUTE' *Lonely Road* vii. 135 She had made herself look quieter than before. It may have been that she had less make-up on. 1959 J. BRAINE *Vodi* xxi. 229 Her mother would . . . put on a little makeup. The lipstick and rouge seemed to give the large face . . . not less but more dignity. 1974 *Listener* 7 Nov. 603/3 We've all got our 'tiffers' on, four layers of make-up, every jewel we can find.

c. Style of costume, get-up. *rare.*

1883 *Daily News* 6 Sept. 2/2 The mongrel cross-country make-up indulged in for the Spa promenade.

d. The action or process of 'making up' with cosmetics, etc.

1890 *Cent. Dict.*, *Make up*, . . . the preparation of an actor for impersonating the character assigned to him, including dress, painting and altering the appearance of the face, etc. 1922 J. ERSKINE *Coll. Poems* 120 If this world be a stage, what hours we give To tedious make-up in the tiring-room. 1930 *Punch* 8 Jan. 47/2 One 'make-up' each morning, says Popkin, is plenty. 1951 *Good Housek. Home Encycl.* 20/2 It is a good idea to have also a magnifying mirror for shaving or make-up. 1974 *Country Life* 28 Nov. 694/3 A cleanse and make-up from £2.50, a make-up lesson £5.

e. A make-up room; the place where an actor or the like is 'made up'; the work of such a place. *colloq.*

1960 *Guardian* 5 May 9/4, I . . . lost no time phoning Groucho, who was 'in make-up'. 1967 M. SHULMAN *Kill 3* III. viii. 146 'She's been to make up?' 'Only a bit of powder. We thought the wan look was best.' 1972 *New Statesman* 28 Apr. 554/3 There are still important women in BBC TV. They have four of the top 70 jobs, to do with planning, education and children's programmes. And Head of Make-up, of course. 1973 *Listener* 20 Dec. 83/3 They've got a new girl in make-up here and I'm not sure whether she has caught the Ronnie Corbett look.

3. **Printing.** The process of making up type into columns or pages; the matter so made up. Also, an editor's selection of articles to form a number of a periodical.

1852 SMEDLEY *L. Arundel* xv, That is the 'make-up', as we call it, of the third and fourth sheets of the Magazine. 1884 in *Cassell's Encycl. Dict.* 1899 *Daily News* 23 May 10/5

Compositor (Society) seeks situation. All-round jobbing, posters, make up, etc.

4. a. A made-up story; an invention or fiction.

1844 ALB. SMITH *Adv. Mr. Ledbury* lv. (1886) 167 The whole story is one of the most singular make-ups that ever attained universal credence. 1877 SPURGEON *Serm.* XXIII. 101 Have you undergone a great transformation? The necessity for it is no make-up of mine, remember.

b. *colloq.* or *dial.* Something (esp. food) made up from odds and ends. Also *attrib.*

1854 A. E. BAKER *Gloss. Northamptonshire Words* II. 6 *A make-up dinner*, a dinner composed of scraps and remnants. 1877 J. M. NEILSON *Poems* 48 The treacle mak'-up on the candyman's stand. 1924 'L. MALET' *Dogs of Want* v. 129 The sort of refreshments caterers supply at a public entertainment like this—left-overs and make-ups, from the local restaurants.

5. a. A compensation. *rare.*

1859 W. CHADWICK *Life De Foe* vi. 309 He was taken into diplomatic service by Harley, as a make-up . . . for his forced neglect of his pamphleteer while confined in Newgate.

b. Replacement of the water lost from a boiler or the like by evaporation, leakage, etc.; water added for this purpose.

1930 *Engineering* 10 Jan. 56/1 Others . . . treat the entire boiler feed water, including condensate and make-up, [etc.]. 1971 *Sci. Amer.* May 71/2 The amount of water required for 'makeup' in a large cooling tower is considerable. 1972 R. G. KAZMANN *Mod. Hydrol.* (ed. 2) iv. 133 A 500 megawatt plant will use 500,000 gallons of water an hour for makeup purposes.

6. *attrib.* as (sense 2 a) *make-up girl, man, room*; (sense 2 b) *make-up box, kit, tray*; (sense 2 d) *make-up mirror*; (sense 3) *make-up copy, editor, hand, man*; *make-up bed*, a bed that can be set up temporarily.

1911 A. BENNETT *Hilda Lessways* IV. i. 276, I quite forgot about the 'make-up bed for Florrie. 1885 J. K. JEROME *On the Stage* 93 A 'make-up' box, a dressing-case, writing-case, etc., etc., made a pretty big pile. 1960 G. A. GLAISTER *Gloss. Bk.* 249/1 'Make-up copy', i.e., a set of folded sheets and plates put in the correct order as a pattern. 1903 J. RALPH *Making of Journalist* xiii. 153 Around the walls are the desks . . . that of the night or 'make-up' editor, and that of the managing editor. 1972 H. EVANS *Editing & Design: Newsman's English* I. 8 In the composing room . . . an editorial man watches . . . He may be called a production editor, a make-up editor or a stone sub or stone editor. 1957 *Times* 28 Aug. (Radio & T.V. Suppl.) p. xix/2 Ordeal by Television . . . under the impersonal inspection of . . . camera-men, 'make-up girls. 1971 'W. HAGGARD' *Bitter Harvest* vii. 74 A make-up girl had powdered his bald patch. . . Now he sat . . . in the sweaty studio. 1949 R. HOSTETTLER *Technical Terms Printing Industry* 122/2 'Make-up hand. 1955 A. HUXLEY *Genius & Goddess* 51 Ruth . . . squandered a year's accumulated savings on a 'make-up kit and a bottle of cheap perfume. 1896 *Living Topics Mag.* (N.Y.) Jan. 105 The best stage manager in England, as well as the best 'make-up man and character delineator. 1922 S. A. CUNEO *From Printer to President* 43 It was necessary for the owner to be a typesetter, a make-up man, a press feeder, in fact an all 'round printer. 1959 *Make-up Man* [see *goose pimples*]. 1973 W. MCGIVERN *Reprisal* (1974) 116 A part in a picture . . . a make-up man to fuss over her. 1964 *Harper's Bazaar* Nov. 99 The 'make-up mirror . . . in black opaline and ormolu, £27. 1966 H. NIELSEN *After Midnight* (1967) vi. 86 A make-up mirror on the bedside table. 1900 *Daily News* 15 Nov. 6/1 Some curious illustrations are derived from the 'make-up room'. 1889 *Pall Mall G.* 29 Oct. 3/1 On it are placed candles, a looking-glass, a 'make-up' tray [etc.].

make-weight, makeweight ('mekwɛɪt). [See *MAKE v. 1 23*.]

1. A comparatively small quantity added to make up a certain weight; *spec.* a small candle. (See early quotes.)

1695 KENNETT *Par. Antiq. Gloss. s.v. Putta*, In the North a Puttock-candle is the least in the pound, put in to make weight, call'd . . . in Kent a make-weight. 1764 *Oxf. Sausage* 56 Dire Want of . . . cheerful Candle (save the Make-Weight's Gleam Haply remaining). 1787 GROSE *Prov. Gloss.*, *Make-weight*, a small candle thrown in to complete the pound. N. 1866 JEVONS *Coal Quest.* (ed. 2) 261 A large part of our shipping would thus have to leave our ports half empty, or in ballast, unless there were some makeweight or natural supply of bulky cargo as back carriage.

transf. 1785 GROSE *Dict. Vulg. Tongue, Make weight*, a small candle, a term applied to a little slender man.

2. *fig.* A person or thing of insignificant value thrown in to make up a deficiency or fill a gap.

1776 PAINE *Com. Sense* (1791) 33 By her dependence on Britain she [America] is made the make-weight in the scale of British politics. 1796 BURKE *Regic. Peace* iii. Wks. VIII. 418 The mines . . . are now thrown in as a make-weight in the scale. 1809 MALKIN *Gil Blas* VII. vii. ¶ 21 She praised me up to the skies, and held all the actresses in Madrid as mere makeweights in the scale. 1825 COLERIDGE *Aids Refl.* (1848) I. 188 Those semi-pagan Christians who regarded revelation as a mere make-weight to their boasted religion of nature. 1838 DICKENS *Nich. Nick*. xix, The colonel was in conversation with somebody, who appeared to be a make-weight, and was not introduced at all. 1838-9 HALLAM *Hist. Lit.* IV. iv. vi. § 43. 284 An incestuous passion brought forward as the make-weight of a plot, to eke out a fifth act. 1864 PUSEY *Lect. Daniel* vi. 393, I cannot . . . use Divine authority as a makeweight to human proof.

3. A counterbalancing weight, counterpoise.

1787 JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1853) II. 108 His devotion to the principles of pure despotism, renders him unaffectionate to our governments. His fear of England makes him value us as a make weight. 1855 KINGSLEY *Westw. Ho!* xxviii, 'But the prize?' 'Ah! that was no small make-weight to our disasters, after all'. 1886 SYMONDS *Renaiss. It., Cath. React.* II. xi. 307 Perhaps it may be argued that the fulsome promises on which those miserable vassals found their hopes, are make-weights for such miseries.

4. *attrib.* or as *adj.* Serving as a make-weight.

1701 J. PHILIPS *Splendid Shilling* 98 The glimmering light Of make-weight candle. 1793 ANNA SEWARD *Lett.* (1811) III. 248 It is no custom of Shakespeare's to give us merely makeweight epithets. 1852 R. S. SURTEES *Sponge's Sp. Tour* xl. 219 Men... admit of no makeweight, or merely ornamental dishes.

make-work ('meikwɜ:k). orig. U.S. [f. MAKE- + WORK sb.] Work or activity of little or no value devised mainly to keep someone busy. Also attrib.

1937 *Political Q.* VIII. 608 A nation-wide organization of relief work, including... genuine public works and a host of make-work projects of questionable merit. 1947 *Yale Law Jnl.* Dec. 182 Community development subordinated to make-work and pump-priming. 1957 [see *cost-accounted* ppl. a. s.v. *cost sb.* 6]. 1972 *Guardian* 13 Sept. 12/1 Still the old make-work continues, the mailbags and the excessive cleaning, which... occupy almost a quarter of the prison population.

Makhzen, -an: see MAGHZEN.

maki ('meikɪ, 'mæki). [repr. Malagasy 'maka, a species of lemur' (Richardson *Malag. Dict.* 1885).] The French name of the LEMUR, formerly current in English. (Cf. MACACO².)

1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1824) II. 160 The maki kind in some measure seems to unite the fox and the monkey. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) IX. 785/2 The catta, or ring-tailed maki, inhabits Madagascar and the neighbouring isles. 1839 *Penny Cycl.* XIII. 419/1 The Makis, or Macaucos, properly so called, *Lemur*.

makiere, obs. form of MAKER.

makim-, makinboy: see MACKENBOY.

|| **makimono** (maki'mo:no). Also emakimono, makemono, (with hyphen) maki-mono. [Jap., something rolled up, a scroll. The form *emakimono* contains the element *e* picture, painting.] A Japanese scroll containing pictures, usually with explanatory writing, to form a continuous narrative, designed to be examined progressively from right to left as it is unrolled.

1882 G. A. AUDSLEY *Ornamental Arts Japan* I. plate 16 (*caption*). She appears to be rising out of the mist at her feet bearing a *makimono* covered with writing. 1884 SATOW & HAWES *Handbk. for Travellers Cent. & N. Japan* (ed. 2) 554/2 *Maki-mono*, a long roll graphic or pictorial. 1889 S. BING in *Artistic Japan* III. 161 All the paintings... are executed... on rolls of silk or paper, which are known in the Japanese language as *Kakimono* (that is to say, a thing to hang up) when the subject is upright, and under the word *Makimono* when it stretches itself out in a horizontal manner. 1901 L. HEARN *Jap. Misc.* 243 The shrine contained a *makimono*, or scroll, inscribed with the spirit-names of many ancestors. 1911 L. BINYON *Flight of Dragon* x. 81 The *makimono*, or continuous long scroll-paintings of landscapes, admirably fulfilled the aim of Taoist art. 1926 A. WALEY tr. *Sacred Tree* 31 The first painted *makimono*s... were regarded merely as a succession of topographical records, joined together more or less fortuitously. 1958 Y. YASHIRO *2,000 Yrs. Jap. Art* iv. 161 The finest expression and the fullest development of *Yamato-e* are the *e-makimono* (scroll-paintings). 1966 J. ROSENFELD tr. *Noma's Arts Japan* vi. 122 These long horizontal paintings, the *emakimono*, are sometimes said to be peculiarly Japanese in form, but similar scrolls have been made by the Chinese as well.

making ('meikɪŋ), *vbl. sb.*¹ [OE. *macung*, f. *macian*: see MAKE *v.*¹ and -ING¹.]

1. a. The action of MAKE *v.*¹ in its various senses: fabrication, production, preparation; institution, appointment; doing, performance (of a specified action); conversion into, causing to become something; etc. (See the *vb.*) Also occas. the process of being made.

a1123 *O.E. Chron.* an. 1101 þurh þes macunge... se eorl Rotberd... þis land mid unfriðe gesohte. a1300 *Cursor M.* 1551 Quen sa fele yeier ar wroken oute... þe planetes all ar went again O þair first making in to þe state. 1377 *LANGL. P. Pl. B.* III. 62, I shal... Woves do whitten and wyndowes glasen, Do peynten and putraye and paye for þe makynge. c1440 *HYLTON Scala Perf.* (W. de W. 1494) II. xxxiv, We be beholde to loue Ihu moche for oure makynge but more for our ayenbyenge. 1483 *Rolls of Parl.* VI. 254/1 Sith the tymes of makynge of the seid Acts of Attenders. 1529 *RASTELL Pastime of People* (1811) 148 The makynge of Westmyster halle. 1553 *CRANMER Let. to Q. Mary* in *Coverdale Lett. Martyrs* (1564) 1 If by any meanes it had bene in me to haue letted the makynge of that will. 1578 *LYTE Dodoens* I. vii. 13 Of this herbe they make Axsen, whiche is vsed for the making of glasses. 1611 *BIBLE Transl. Pref.* 1 To motion the making of a new Law for the abrogating of an old. 1625 *HART Anat. Ur.* II. i. 55 Whether the vrine were thinne at the first making or not. 1662 *STILLINGFL. Orig. Sacr.* III. iv. §5 Many causes concurred to the making of this Deluge. 1667 *MILTON P.L.* III. 113. 1703 *MOXON Mech. Exerc.* 239 Most Counties in England afford Earth for the making of Bricks. a1715 *BURNET Own Time* (1724) I. 320 They set it... up for a maxim, that the making of a Stadtholder was the giving up their liberty. 1738 *SWIFT Pol. Conversat.* 52, I think she was cut out for a Gentlewoman, but she was spoilt in the making. 1823 *J. BADCOCK Dom. Amusem.* 29 Whitening and plaister of Paris... whiten the flour, and contribute to its adhesion in making. 1828 in *Picton L'pool Munic. Rec.* (1886) II. 343 In the making of the purchases. 1842 *TENNYSON Morte D'Arthur* 203 Since the making of the world. 1875 *F. GUTHRIE Magn. & Electr.* §236 If it be desired to get a still more nimble making and breaking of the circuit. 1891 *Law Rep. Weekly Notes* 138/1 The making of the Codicil. 1897 *Daily News* 4 Jan. 3/4

There was a general move up in all the ranks of the force, accompanied by the 'making' of several engineers.

b. Often used gerundially as the second member of an objective combination, as *biscuit-, carpet-, debate-, gift-, ice-, imposition-, war-making*, etc. See also BOOK-MAKING, HAYMAKING, etc.

c1400 *Laud Troy-bk.* 3113 In sorwe and dele-makynge Lenges non honour. *Ibid.* 14538 With-outte any debate-makynge. c1449 *PECOCK Repr.* (Rolls) II. 552 With this trust thei helden hem content and paid in her jifte making. 1523 *L.D. BERNERS Froiss.* I. clv. 187 Such as were at the imposition makynge. 1560 *DAUS tr. Sleidane's Comm.* 116 b, They take in hande also an other peace making. 1614 *T. GODWIN Moses & Aaron* (1641) 142 Their Apotheosis, or god-making Ceremonies. 1768 *STERNE Sent. Journ.*, *Montruil* III, His talents of drum-beating and spatterdash-making. 1863 *TREVELYAN Compet. Wallah* (1866) 182 An early effort of the Public Works Department in the canal-making line. 1880 *MORRIS in Mackail Life* (1899) II. 5 The art of Carpet-making is dead, or dying fast. 1891 *T. HARDY Tess* xxix, At skimmings, at butter-makings, at cheese-makings.

c. Qualified by a possessive, in phr. of (so-and-so's) *making* = made by (so and so). In predicative use sometimes with omission of *of*.

1470-85 *MALORY Arthur* x. liiii. 519, I kyng Hermaunce... am slayn... thurȝ two knyghtes... of myn own bryngyng vp and of myn owne makynge. 1500-20 *DUNBAR Poems* xlv. 55 His creature of his awin making. ?c1526 *FRITH Disput. Purgat.* To Rdr. (?1533) Aivb, I haue sent you such bokes as you wrote for, and one moo of Rastels makinge. 1611 *BIBLE Transl. Pref.* ¶13 [They] doe either make new Translations theselues, or follow new ones of other mens making. a1654 *SELDEN Table-t.* (Arb.) 35 The Laws of the Church are most Favourable to the Church, because they were the Churches own making. 1676 *LADY CHAWORTH in 12th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 28 'Twas a match of his friends and not his owne making. a1700 *DRYDEN Cinyras & Myrrha* 52 Man a Slave of his own making lives. 1709 *STEELE Tatler* No. 44 ¶3 The Statuary, who fell in Love with the Image of his own making. 1828 *CARLYLE Misc.* (1857) I. 206 A poet of Nature's own making. 1894 *HALL CAINE Manxman* III. xvii. 183 The marriage was not of her making.

d. (to be) *in making, a-making*, now usually to be *making*: (to be) in course of being made.

c1430 *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* (1869) 19 All manere of cardelles maad and in makinge. 1480 *CAXTON Chron. Eng.* ccviii. 190 That bishop had in london a fayre toure in makynge. 1535 *COVERDALE 2 Macc.* i. 23 All the prestes prayed, whyle the sacrifice was a makynge. 1605 *SHAKS. Macb.* III. iv. 34 The Feast is sold That is not often vouch'd, while 'tis a making. 1702 *Royal Proclam.* 8 Mar. in *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3790/4 Corn or Grain making into Malt. 1761 *HUME Hist. Eng.* III. liv. 171 Provisions of arms were making beyond the sea. 1767 *MRS. S. PENNINGTON Lett.* III. 177 This... gentleman... informed her of the use that was making of her letters. 1791 *WASHINGTON Lett. Writ.* 1802 XII. 54 Those changes, which are either making, or contemplated. 1793 *Copper-Plate Mag.* No. 22 This ancient place... is watered by the River Soar... now making navigable. 1816 *SHELLEY Lett.* Pr. Wks. 1888 I. 341 The hay was making under the trees. 1857 *KINGSLEY Misc., Th. Gravel-pit* II. 381 When the South-Western Railway was in making. 1891 *Graphic* 31 Oct. 526/3 That good prices are making for English cheese argues good quality.

e. *in the making*: used adjectively (in imitation of Milton) to designate something as existing in an undeveloped state.

1644 *MILTON Areop.* (Arb.) 69 Opinion in good men is but knowledge in the making. 1876 *GEO. ELIOT Dan. Der.* lxiv, His opinion... may be our virtue in the making. 1879 *MAUDSLEY Pathol. Mind* vi. 282 Evil is good in the making as vice is virtue in the making. 1889 *D. HANNAY Capt. Marryat* vii. 99 Unless the [newspaper] correspondent has seen history in the making. 1890 *Guardian* 26 Nov. 1892/3 It is a great soul in the making.

2. *spec.* in technical uses: The training or bringing to the required condition (of an animal); the preparation (of hay); the curing (of fish).

1390 *GOWER Conf.* II. 161 He tawhte men... the makinge Of Oxen, and of hors the same. 1523 *FITZHERB. Husb.* §25 A man maye speke of makynge of hey, and gettynge of corne, but god disposeth and ordreth all thyng. 1615 *LATHAM Falconry* (1633) 12 Forget not all this time of her making... to walke round about her, using your voice, and giving her many bits with your hand. 1809 *KENDALL Trav.* II. xlvii. 154 The curing, or as it is called, the making of the fish. 1893 *Field* 17 June 904/3 The light swath is converted from grass to hay in a few hours without any 'making'. 1902 *Daily Chron.* 21 July 3/1 Ponies that only require 'making' in order to become valuable.

†3. Poetical composition; poetizing, versifying. Also *pl.* = poetical compositions, poems. *Obs.*

c1330 *R. BRUNNE Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 129 For þis makynge I will no mede bot gode prayer when 3e it rede. c1374 *CHAUCER Troylus* v. 1789 But litel bok no makynge þow nenueþ But subgit be to alle poesye. c1375 *XI Pains Hell* 352 in *O. E. Misc.* 222 Meruel 3e not of þis makynge. 1377 *LANGL. P. Pl. B.* XII. 16 þow medlest þe with makynge and mytyst get sey þi sauter. c1430 *LYDC. Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 128, I the refreynt tooke, Of hym that was in makynge soverayne, My maister Chaucer. 1567 *DRANT Horace, Ep. To Rdr.* *v, Flim flames, and gue gawes... are soner rapte vp thenne are those whiche be lettered and Clarkly makings. 1589 *PUTTENHAM Eng. Poesie* III. xix. (Arb.) 247 A noble gentleman and much delighted in vulgar making. 1614 *J. DAVIES Eclogue* 19 (Grosart) For, fro thy Makings, milke, and mellie, flowes To feed the Songster-swaines with Arts soot-meats.

†4. Testamentary disposition. [= MDu. *makinge.*] *Obs.*

1621 in *Brasenose Coll. Muniments* (MS.) 22/12, I charge myne executors that the same [money] bee payed according to my makinge.

5. Advancement, success. *Obs. exc.* in phr. to be the making of: to be what ensures the success of (a person or thing).

c1470 *G. ASHBY Active Policy* 731 A man to be preferred to honour Of fee or office to his grete makynge. 1496-7 *Plumpton Corr.* (Camden) 124 Your good and discret answer may be my making. 1622 *MABBE tr. Aleman's Guzman d'Alf.* II. 215 They [women] are the making or the marring of their house. a1680 *BUTLER Rem.* (1759) II. 31 A lucky Repartee hit upon by Chance may be the making of a Man. 1749 *FIELDING Tom Jones* VIII. xi, The fine gentleman, ... who doth so much honour to his family and is to be the making of it. 1871 *SMILES Charac.* xi. (1876) 324 A wife may be the making or the unmaking of the best of men.

†6. a. The way in which a thing is made; style of construction; conformation, form, shape, build, 'make'. *Obs.*

1393 *LANGL. P. Pl. C.* xiv. 193 þer-fore meruaileþ me for man, as in makynge, Is most yliche þe in wit and in werkes, Whi [etc.]. 1398 *TREVISA Barth. De P. R.* xviii. ix. (1495) 763 Congres and Elys ben lyke to serpens in makynge. c1400 *Destr. Troy* 9774, I... am febillier be fer þen þe fre prinse, Both of myght, & of makynge, & of mayn strenkith. 1466 in *Willis & Clark Cambridge* (1886) III. 93 The same dores and wyndowes shalbe like of strength and makynge of the dores and wyndowes of the other new scoles. 1494 in *Somerset Medieval Wills* (1901) 323 A newe mete-cloth of Lankeashire making. 1523 *FITZHERB. Husb.* §2 There be plowes of dyuers makynge in dyuers countreys. 1534 *MORE On Passion* Wks. 1304/1 That oyntment truly made was veri costly: which was the cause that the true making was lesse vsed. 1599 *HAKLUYT Voy.* II. i. 103 In colour, eating, and making like a Makarell. 1642 *SHIRLEY Sisters* v. i. (1652) 49, I see the greatest men are flesh And blood, our souls are much upon a making. 1656 *HEYLIN Surv. France* 54 There are erected... [nine] handsome Crosses of stone; of all a making. 1660 *Act 12 Chas. II.* c. 4. Sched. s.v. *Buckrams*, Buckrams of French making. 1662 *J. DAVIES tr. Olearius' Voy. Ambass.* 263 Another sort of insect of a making much like a Spider. 1669 *STURMY Mariner's Mag.* II. 45 A general and particular Description, Making, and Use of all the... Instruments.

†b. with reference to a literary production; in quots. = version, edition. *Obs.*

1382 *WYCLIF Prov. Prol.*, Masloch, that Ebrues Parablis, the comun making [St. Jerome *vulgata editio*] Prouerbis clepeth. 1482 *CAXTON Higden's Polychron.* Prohemye, Polychronicon... emprynted & sette in forme by me William Caxton and a lytel embelysshed fro tholde makynge.

†c. Of persons: Bodily form or appearance; build, 'make'. *Obs.*

c1430 *Generydes* 4555 By his making He is ful like to my derling. 1587 *FLEMING Cont. Holinshed* III. 355/1 Some... esteemed him a man for making well proportioned. 1590 *SHAKS. Com. Err.* iv. ii. 22 Stigmatically in making worse in minde. 1609 *HOLLAND Amm. Marcell.* 282 Bigge he was of making, and withall verie tall. c1640 *Lovely North. Lasse* iii. in *Child Ballads* IV. 208/2, I was so greatly taken with his speech, and with his comely making.

†d. Mental or moral character; = MAKE *sb.*² 3.

1647 *CLARENDON Hist. Reb.* I. §120 William earl of Pembroke was next, a man of another mould and making.

7. *concr.* a. Something that has been made; †a created thing, creature (*obs.*); a product of manufacture. Also, the quantity made at one time.

1340 *Ayenb.* 92 þet þet body of man is þe meste poure makynge... and þe spirit of man... ys... þe hezeste sseppe þet may by. 1645 *Shetland Witch Trial* in *Hibbert Descr. Shetl. Isles* (1822) 594 You did thereby marr and undo twa whole makings of the said bear, quihik never did good. 1823 *J. BADCOCK Dom. Amusem.* 139 Whatever quantity is required for any particular job of work should be made all at one time; no two makings coming away alike, but depending entirely upon accident. *Ibid.* 150 Cut your making into cakes. 1882 *Ogilvie, Making*... 2. What has been made, especially at one time; as, the whole making is before you. 1890 *Century Dict.* s.v., A making of bread.

b. *pl.* Earnings, profits. *colloq.*

1837 *HT. MARTINEAU Soc. Amer.* III. 122 That a wife shall possess half, or a large part, of her husband's earnings or makings. 1892 *Cassell's Sat. Jnl.* 21 Sept. 13/3 My makings in the way of tips brings in on an average about twice that sum. 1900 *Daily News* 10 Feb. 2/4 'Makings', in the way of tips, had been very poor.

8. a. The material out of which something may be made; the potentiality of becoming something; in phr. to have or be the making(s) of...

1613 *SHAKS. Hen. VIII.* iv. i. 87 She had all the Royall makings of a Queene. 1837 *DICKENS Pickw.* xxxvii, He seemed to have the makings of a very nice fellow about him. 1857 *LAWRENCE Guy Liv.* iii. 17 There was the making of a good rider in many of them. 1858 *TROLLOPE Dr. Thorne* I. v. 124 He's the making of a very nice horse, I don't doubt. 1861 *W. H. RUSSELL in Times* 24 Sept., They are not an army, but they are the making, as we say, of a splendid one. 1886 *American XII.* 134 This Bavarian king was the making of a fine man when he was young. 1887 *H. SMART Cleverly won* ii. 16 There was possibly the makings of a great cross-country horse in her.

b. *pl.* Paper and tobacco for rolling a cigarette. *N. Amer., Austral., and N.Z. colloq.*

1905 'O. HENRY' in *Everybody's Mag.* Dec. 817/1 He took out his 'makings' and rolled a cigarette. 1907 *S. E. WHITE Arizona Nights* i. ix. 161 'Well,' agreed Rogers, 'pass over the "makings" and I will.' 1910 *R. W. SERVICE Trail of '98* (1911) i. iv. 15 'Got the makings?' 'No, I'm sorry; I don't smoke.' 1912 *Collier's* 21 Dec. 23/2 A revelation to any man who doesn't know a real 'makin's' cigarette. 1930 *J. DEVANNY Bushman Burke* 26 He grinned and took out the 'makings'. 1940 *Amer. Speech* XV. 213/1 The day before payday, the camp's 'smoking' has become scarce and

'rollings' or 'makings' are at a premium. 1941 *Coast to Coast* 207 We rolled our makings, lit them and stood about waiting for someone to start talking about something. 1949 S. P. LLEWELLYN *Troopships* 7 The normal Kiwi... his clothes in a heap beside him, the 'makings' handy. 1963 B. PEARSON *Coal Flat* iv. 70 Rogers offered him a cigarette but McKenzie shook his head and pulled out the makings in a way that seemed to suggest that tailor-mades were a stigma of middle-class ideology. 1963 H. GARNER in R. Weaver *Canad. Short Stories* (1968) 2nd Ser. 30, I gave McKinnon enough money to get me a package of makings.

9. *pl.* in *Coal-mining*. (See *quots.*)
1851 GREENWELL *Coal-trade Terms Northumb. & Durh.* 36 *Makings*.—The small coals hewed out in kirving. 1883 GRESLEY *Gloss. Coal Mining, Makings*, the slack and dirt made in holing.

10. *Comb. a.* attributive: *making-cylinder*, in a paper-making machine, the cylinder on which the pulp is felted into a sheet (distinguished from the *beating cylinder* and the *drying cylinder*); *making-felt*, 'that felt of a cylinder paper-machine on which the web of pulp is taken from the making-cylinder' (Knight); *making-iron* (now often confused with *making-iron*: see MEAKING), a kind of grooved chisel used by caulkers to finish off seams.

1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1780) II, *Calfat double*, a caulker's making-iron. 1846 YOUNG *Naut. Dict. s.v. Caulk.*

b. With following adv. or adj., forming nouns of action corresponding to phrasal combinations of the sb., as *making-off*, *-out*, *-over*, *MAKING-UP*; *making-good*; *making-merry* rare = MERRY-MAKING; *making-out*, the action of the vbl. phr. *to make out* (MAKE v. 1 91 c (c)); *making-ready*, preparation (for technical uses see READY a. III); also *attrib.* Also *making-as-if nonce-wd.* (cf. MAKE v. 1 70), pretence, make-believe.

1382 WYCLIF *John* xix. 14 It was the makinge redy, or euyng, of pask. 1530 PALSGR. 242/1 *Makyng redy, parure.* 1674 N. FAIRFAX *Bulk & Selv.* 118 For the better making out of which, we are to bethink our selves, that [etc.]. *Ibid.* 129 We shall find that begetting the like, is making over of springs. 1813 L. HUNT in *Examiner* 3 May 273/2 That ordinary and vulgar state-cunning,—that wretched *making-as-if*. 1815 J. LAING *Voy. Spitzbergen* (1822) 99 The process of paring and barreling up the blubber, is termed *making off*. 1822 SCOTT *Pevevil* iv, A making-merry in the house of Tizrah. 1846 YOUNG *Naut. Dict. s.v. Flensing*, The blubber... is cut into square pieces and stowed in the hold; afterwards, these are... cut into smaller pieces to be stowed away in casks; this latter process is termed *making-off*. 1874 SOUTHWARD *Pract. Print.* xlv. (ed. 4) 413 Place the sheet [of paper]... on the making-ready board. 1881 YOUNG *Every Man his own Mechanic* §1386 All *making good* as it is technically called—i.e. patching up holes in old plastering—used to be done with plaster. 1887 GOODE, etc. *Fisheries U. S. Sect. v. II.* 286 Paring and barreling blubber, termed *making-off*. 1957 F. KOHNER *Gidget* vii. 76 'No sweaty hands, no making out in drive-in movies.' 'Making out?' My God, Larry, where've you been living. I guess you still call it necking. 1964 C. NICOLAI *Murder in Fine Arts* xxviii. 248 He had a violent aversion to necking or 'making out' as the current expression had it. 1967 'J. H. ROBERTS' *February Plan* i. iv. 113 She had been... putting him off when it came to making out (how many evasive phrases were there for the act of sexual intercourse?). 1969 E. GOFFMAN *Where Action Is* 157 Adult males may define a female as an object to initiate a sexually potential relationship with... This action is sometimes called 'making out'. In our society there are special times and places set aside for making out.

† *making*, *vbl. sb.* 2 *Obs.* [f. MAKE v. 2 + -ING 2.] Mating, matchmaking.

1608 MIDDLETON *Trick to Catch Old One* III. iii, My Vncle comes with Gentlemen, his friends, And tis vpon a making.

making ('meɪkɪŋ), *ppl. a. rare.* [f. MAKE v. 1 + -ING 1.] That makes (in various senses); †productive, creative; †money-making, prosperous.

1434 MISYV *Mending Life* 126 With swetnes of þe godhede & warmnes of Makand lyght. 1592 WEST *1st Pt. Symbol.* §46A, Instruments... of their effects be either constitutive and making, or remissorie and liberatorie. 1760-72 H. BROOKE *Fool of Qual.* (1809) III. 118 You are an industrious and a making young man. 1774 GOLDSM. *Surv. Exp. Philos.* (1776) I. 31 When artificial magnets are made by rubbing, each pole in the making magnet begets its sympathetic pole of a different name in the newly made magnet. 1903 *Daily Chron.* 18 Nov. 8/6 Artificial Florist.—Wanted a good making forewoman.

makings, *obs. form* of MACKINS.

making-up. *a.* In the various senses of *make up* (see MAKE v. 1 96); completion; compounding, composition; reconciliation; dressing up and disguising for the impersonation of a character; the balancing of accounts at the end of a certain period.

1593 ABP. BANCROFT *Daung. Posit.* IV. x. 168 Of purpose to haue drawn Lancaster vnto them, for the making vp of a quaternion. 1620 MASSINGER & FIELD *Fatal Dowry* III. i, Thy Taylor, ... Can bring more to the making vp of a man, Then can be hop'd from thee. 1671 BLAGRAVE *Astrol. Physick* (title-p.), Directing the way to Distil and Extract their Vertues and making up of Medicines. 1674 N. FAIRFAX *Bulk & Selv.* 39 The finites that go to the making up of an infinite. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.*, *Making Up*, a term used by the distillers to express the bringing spirits up to a certain standard of strength by the addition of water. 1808 C. STOWER *Printer's Gram.* 467 As soon as the first person brings him his matter, he [sc. the clicker] counts off the number of lines, ... then gives him another taking of copy,

and proceeds with the making up [of the type pages]. 1816 JANE AUSTEN *Emma* I. xii. 206 She hoped they might now become friends again... Making-up indeed would not do. She certainly had not been in the wrong. 1827 L. T. REDE *Road to Stage* 40 My readers will call to mind the excellent 'making up' of Mr. T. P. Cooke, in the Monster, 'Frankenstein'. 1838 DICKENS *Let.* 15 Nov. (1965) I. 453 On the other side I forward you a copy of the making-up. 1840 CARLYLE *Heroes* ii, Any making-up of his mind. 1841 W. SAVAGE *Dict. Art of Printing* 470 When a compositor in a companionship has composed his copy to within the quantity of a page of the work, he gives the overplus of the copy, after having completed his own last page, to him who is composing the copy that follows his matter... This is called *giving the making-up*. 1864 D. W. THOMPSON *Day Dreams Schoolm.* (ed. 2) 231 Then will we promise to be good; we will throw tiny arms half round papa's neck... O the bliss of making up! 1869 MRS. H. WOOD *R. Yorke* xxv. II. 226 That lady... had absolute need of artistic aid in the matter of making-up. 1878 E. C. MADDISON *Speculation on Stock Exchange* 15 The process known as 'making-up' settles many bargains before the arrival of the settling-day. Making-up commences on the contango-day and is continued on the ticket-day. 1884 McLAREN *Spinning Woollen & Worsted* 65 The master should therefore insist on his 'making up' being done thoroughly. 1890 *Daily News* 23 Dec. 5/4 The herking boats came in from sea at Lowestoft last week, and the process of 'making-up' being now concluded [etc.]. 1892 *Ibid.* 10 May 7/3 From ten to twenty millions have been added to the market value of Stock Exchange securities since the last making-up. 1894 BEERBOHM in *Yellow Bk.* I. Apr. 73 'Making-up' is an art. 1905 J. C. LINCOLN *Partners of Tide* iv. 74 His worst quarrel with Gus and her friend, Clara Hopkins—the quarrel that lasted two weeks without a making up—came about because the new member refused to tell what the initials 'stood for'. 1913 *Trans. Bibliogr. Soc.* XII. 303 There seems to have been a good deal of very clumsy making-up of copies in the early part of last century.

b. *attrib.*

1875 *Encycl. Brit.* I. 92/1 The price at which such transactions are adjusted is the 'Making-Up' price of the day. 1883 HOWELLS *Woman's Reas.* x. I. 206 I've written him a making-up letter. 1887 *Pall Mall G.* 12 Oct. 12/1 The following table shows the drop since the last making-up price. 1890 *Ibid.* 8 Sept. 7/2 Since the last 'making up' day most of the movements in the Home Railway market have been favourable to operators for the rise. 1895 A. J. WILSON *Gloss. Terms Stock Exch.*, *Making up Prices*, the prices fixed on the first and second days of the settlement for the purposes of continuing or carrying over transactions. The prices at which transactions continued to the following account are settled. 1900 *Daily News* 3 Dec. 2/5 The shirt and making-up factories are... very well engaged. 1969 *Jane's Freight Containers* 1968-69 195/1 Three rail sidings are available for making-up trains.

makins, *obs. form* of MACKINS.

makkar, *-er*, *obs. Sc. forms* of MAKER.

makkers, *dial. form* of MACKINS.

|| *makkoli* ('mækəlɪ). [Korean.] A popular alcoholic beverage in Korea.

1972 P. M. BARTZ *S. Korea* 73/1 Domestic production [of wheat] is one-quarter the volume of imports and is used mainly for noodles and *makkoli*, the common alcoholic beverage. 1972 E. FODOR *Japan & E. Asia* 477 These are both cloudy and light-tan colored and are known together as *makkoli*.

*mako*¹ ('mako). [Maori.] In full, *mako shark*. A large blue shark of the genus *Isurus*, esp. *I. oxyrinchus*; also called mackerel shark.

1727 J. G. SCHEUCHZER tr. *Kämpfer's Hist. Japan* I. i. 133 *Mako* never exceeds three or four fathom in length. 1848 R. TAYLOR *Leaf from Nat. Hist. N.Z.* 14 *Mako*, a shark, peculiar to this latitude, teeth prized as car ornament. 1872 F. W. HUTTON *Fishes N.Z.* 77 *Lamna Glauca*. Tiger Shark. *Mako*... The shark from which the Maoris obtain the teeth with which they decorate their ears. 1936 'R. HYDE' *Check to Your King* xiii. 153 They wore pieces of *mako* tooth in the lobe of the ear. 1938 *Times Lit. Suppl.* 24 Sept. 619/1 Giant *mako* in New Zealand waters. 1952 E. HEMINGWAY *Old Man & Sea* 100 He was a very big *mako* shark built to swim as fast as the fastest fish in the sea. 1959 *Manch. Guardian* 13 July 5/1 The sharks come to Cornwall... blue sharks, makos, porbeagles. 1969 A. WHEELER *Fishes Brit. Isles & N.-W. Europe* 53/1 'The *mako* has no commercial value beyond its angling appeal. 1970 *E. Afr. Standard* (Nairobi) 2 Jan. 19/4 The big item of fishing news last week... was the capture of Kenya's first *mako* shark. 1972 *Shooting Times & Country Mag.* 27 May 17/1 The four British species of shark are blue, *mako*, porbeagle and thresher.

*mako*², *var. MAKOMAKO*².

Makololo (mækə'ləʊləʊ), *sb.* and *a.* Also *Makalolo*, *Ma Kololo*. *A. sb.* A Negro people of Africa now living in Zambia near the junction of the Zambesi and Kafue rivers; a member of this people. *B. adj.* Of or pertaining to this people.

1857 D. LIVINGSTONE *Missionary Trav. & Res. S. Afr.* ix. 179 Mamochisane... said she would never consent to govern the Makololo so long as she had a brother living. *Ibid.* x. 204 The Makololo chiefs pride themselves on eating with their people. 1867 [see SJAMBOK sb. 7]. 1871 J. MACKENZIE *Ten Yrs. North of Orange River* ii. 34 Both the Matebele and Makololo countries were far beyond the territories of the Transvaal. 1871 C. M. YONGE *Pioneers & Founders* xi. 306 There was no choice but to have recourse to the Makololo, and thus let loose one set of savages against another. 1900 A. H. KEANE *Boer States* vii. 101 The Makololos and other Basutos... founded a powerful State about the middle Zambesi. 1932 C. FULLER *Louis Trigar'di's Trek* 21 The foundation of the Ma Kololo nation. 1974 J. R. BAKER *Race* xx. 371 By far the largest group of houses recorded by any of the explorers was at Linyanti, in Makololo territory. *Ibid.*

389 Among the Bakuena and Makololo... there was no despotic cruelty.

*makomako*¹ ('mako'mako). *N.Z.* [Maori.] = KORIMAKO.

1848 R. TAYLOR *Leaf from Nat. Hist. N.Z.* 8/2 *Makomako*, a bird. Syn. with korimako. 1873 W. L. BULLER *Hist. Birds N.Z.* 91 *Anthornis Melanura* (Bell-Bird)... Native names. *Mako*, *Makomako*... *Korimako*... *Kopara*. Of the above names, *Korimako* is most generally used by the northern and *Makomako* by the southern tribes. 1875 W. E. ATKINSON *Let.* 16 Aug. in *Richmond-Atkinson Papers* (1960) II. 399, I have also the *mako mako*, silver-eye, [etc.], ... and besides the birds a great many shells. 1911 *Encycl. Brit.* XIX. 626/2 The tui and *makomako* rank high as songsters. 1966 [see KORIMAKO].

*makomako*² ('mako'mako). *N.Z.* Also *mako*. [Maori.] A small New Zealand tree, *Aristotelia serrata* (or *A. racemosa*), of the family Elæocarpaceæ, which bears clusters of small pink flowers and dark red berries; also called wineberry.

1848 R. TAYLOR *Leaf from Nat. Hist. N.Z.* 20/2 *Mako*, a tree; the bark used as a black dye. *Makomako*, a tree (*Friesia racemosa*). 1861 A. S. ATKINSON *Jrnl.* 24 Mar. in *Richmond-Atkinson Papers* (1960) I. 696 Just before the fireplace were a few makos which they had been sleeping on. 1866 LINDLEY & MOORE *Treas. Bot.* II. 92/1 The berries of *Aristotelia racemosa*, the *Mako-Mako* of the natives, are eaten. 1883 J. HECTOR *Handbk. N.Z.* (ed. 3) 130 *Mako*, a small handsome tree, six to twenty feet high, quick-growing, with large racemes of reddish nodding flowers. 1949 P. BUCK *Coming of Maori* (1950) II. ix. 239 The spears were formed of... rods of light *mako* wood. 1966 *Encycl. N.Z.* II. 670/1 (*caption*) *Aristotelia serrata*, *mako-mako* or wineberry, is a small tree of graceful appearance.

Makonde (mækəʊndiː), *sb.* and *a.* *A. sb.* A Bantu-speaking people of Tanzania and Mozambique; a member of this people. *B. adj.* Of or pertaining to this people.

1911 *Encycl. Brit.* I. 330/2 Bantu negroids... *Ma-konde*. *Ibid.* III. 359/1 The archaic *Makonde* or *Mabihā* [language] of the lower Ruvuma, and the coast between Lindi and Ibo. 1948 D. DIRINGER *Alphabet* 26 The *Makonde* people, an important tribe of Tanganyika Territory. 1973 *Times* 17 Feb. (Mozambique Suppl.) p. iv/3 (Adv.), The *Makondes* were more given to tattooing. 1974 *Times* 2 May 5/2 Mr Simon Makada, a *Makonde*... and a Frelimo youth leader. 1974 *Afr. Encycl.* 317/3 The *Makonde* are traditionally an agricultural people... In Mozambique many *Makonde* and *Makua* people are involved in war against the Portuguese administration.

makoré (mækə'reɪ). Also *makora*, *makori*. [Native name in West Afr.] A large West African tree, *Tieghemella* (or *Mimusops heckelii*), of the family Sapotaceæ; also, the dark red-brown wood produced by it.

1915 J. H. HOLLAND *Useful Plants Nigeria* III. 422 *Dumoria Heckeli*... Vernacular names... *Mako*, *Makoré*, *Makorou*. 1936 *Nature* 9 May 791/1 Skirting and dado in specially cut logs of *Makoré* with small marquetry banding in the *Makoré* doors of maple burr. 1947 J. C. RICH *Materials & Methods of Sculpture* x. 292 *Makore* is also known as *Makori*, *Makora*, and *African cherry*. The wood is beautifully figured. 1972 *Handbk. Hardwoods* (Building Res. Establishment) (ed. 2) 121 Marine plywood of *makoré* is also widely used in boat-building.

makrel (l, *obs. form* of MACKEREL¹ and ².

† *makrelty*. *Obs.* Also *makrelly*, *maclarte*. [Metathetic alteration of MDU. *makelardie*, f. *makelare* broker: see MACKELER.] Brokerage.

1495 in *Halyburton's Ledger* (1867) 106 Item makrelty 8 g. 1498 *Ibid.* 124 Item for makrelty of the 2 sekis to Peter Rekeyr, 5s. 1499 *Ibid.* 225 Item for maclarte, ilk sek xxx g.

† *makron*. *Obs.* -⁰ [? corruption of MALKIN.] = MALKIN 3.

1573 BARET *Alv.* M 56 A *Makron* or colerake. *Rutabulum*.

maktuk, *var. MUKTUK*.

makuk, *var. MOCOCK*.

makumba, *var. MACUMBA*.

makuta: see LIKUTA.

makutu (mæk'kutu). *N.Z.* [Maori.] Sorcery, witchcraft; a magic spell. Also as *v. trans.*, to bewitch.

1846 J. WHITE *Jrnl.* (MS.) I If anyone... offended us... we should try to kill them by makutuung them to see if makutu was true. 1905 W. B. *Where White Man Treads* 41 Another decimating tool in the hands of spite and revenge was makutu (witchcraft)... Let one fear that a makutu spell had been laid upon him... he would... die! 1938 R. D. FINLAYSON *Brown Man's Burden* 70 She was sure someone had put a makutu spell on her and the evil spirit was eating her life away. 1943 N. MARSH *Colour Scheme* i. 25 'I'll tell my great-grandfather... and he'll makutu you.' 'Kid-stakes! Nobody's going to put a jinx on me.' 1963 *Evening Post* (Wellington, N.Z.) 16 Dec., The true tohunga whiawhia, who had gained complete mastery of the powers of makutu, was able to project his spirit in such a manner as to kill men and women. 1971 *N.Z. Listener* 29 Mar. 11 A number of modern case histories of patients whose illness or death has been connected with makutu.

makyere, *obs. form* of MAKER.

|| *mal*. *Obs.* [F. and It. *mal*.] = EVIL sb.¹ 7 b.

1745 POCOCKE *Descr. East II. 1. 151* Among the English it [a disorder in which blotches break out on the body] goes by the name of the Mal of Aleppo. 1756 A. RUSSELL *Nat Hist. Aleppo* [262 A cutaneous disease... has acquired the name of *Il mal d'Aleppo* or *Aleppo evil*.] 264 The third kind of Mal... begins like the two others, but [etc.].

Mal, var. **MALER** *sb.* and *a.*

mal- (mæl), *prefix*, formerly often written **male-** (but pronounced as one syll.), chiefly represents the *F. mal* adv.:—*L. male* ill, badly; rarely, as in *maltalent*, it represents the *OF. mal* adj.:—*L. malus* bad. In its advb. use the prefix occurs in many adoptions from *Fr.*, which are sometimes combinations with *vbs.*, as *maltreat*; sometimes nouns of action formed from such combinations, as *malfeasance*; and sometimes combinations with *adjs.*, where the prefix serves to reverse the favourable connotation of the word, as *maladroït*, *malcontent*. In imitation of these adopted words, *mal-* has from the 16th c. been prefixed to many *Eng.* words, to convey the sense 'ill', 'wrong', 'improper(ly)'. The words thus modified are chiefly nouns of action, as in *malpractice*, and many physiological terms, as *malassimilation*, *malformation*; occasionally *adjs.* and *vbs.*, as in *malodorous*, *malappropriate*. The formations that have a permanent character are treated in their alphabetical places; examples of the frequent use of the prefix in the creation of nonce-words are *mal-accident*, *-application*, *-appointment*, *-association*, *-cultivation*, *-development*, *-direction*, *-feeling*, *-hygiene*, *-identification*, *-institution*, *-instruction*, *-operation*, *-performance*, *-publication*, *-reasoning*, *-use*, *-volition*; *mal-conceited*, *-created*, *-discontented*, *-shapen* *adjs.*

1608 H. CLAPHAM *Errour on Left Hand* 29 Master Malcontent, me thinks you are malconceited. 1692 *Rhode Island Col. Rec.* (1858) III. 288 Some male-discontented persons. 1714 J. FORTESCUE-ALAND *Fortescue's Absol. & Lim. Mon. Pref.* 13 It is owing to Passion and Interest, and not to the Male-Institution of the Law. 1715 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* I. 10 The Expression and Malepublication of the respective criminal Contents of such Scandalous Libels. 1799 R. WARNER *Walk* (1800) 6 There are no limits to the vicious conceptions, malassociations, and wild incongruities of false taste. 1803 *Spirit Pub. Jnrls.* VII. 22 If, however, it so happens that either mal-accident or your own discretion... has prevented [etc.]. 1808 E. S. BARRETT *Miss-led General* 125 These malappointments took place... when the army had ceased to be a matter of mere parade. 1822 MRS. E. NATHAN *Langreath* I. 81 This maloperation of the affections... may be best prevented... by that wholesome species of dissipation. 1824 *Examiner* 423/2 A man I never saw, and therefore could have no malfeeling towards. 1839 *Blackw. Mag.* XLV. 812 Fearful gropings to imitate what they render malcreated and hideous. 1840 MILL *Diss. & Disc.* (1859) I. 94 The question often is, what is least prejudicial to the intellect, uncultivation or malcultivation. 1841 GEN. P. THOMPSON *Exerc.* (1842) VI. 161 That mal-reasoning which makes men expect [etc.]. 1843 *Jnrl. R. Agric. Soc.* IV. 1. 192 The abuse, however, or rather mal-use, of an article is no argument against it. a 1849 POE *Wks.* 1864 III. 369 The heart is stirred, and the mind does not lament its mal-instruction. 1855 MISS COBBE *Intuit. Mor.* 155 He proceeds... to guard against its malapplication by arguing that [etc.]. 1870 O. W. HOLMES *Mechanism in Th. & Mor. in Old Vol. Life* (1893) 305 So to rate the gravity of a mal-volition by its consequences is the merest sensational materialism. 1887 *Harper's Mag.* May 952 Beggars abound, hideously malshapen. 1888 T. GILL in *Amer. Naturalist* Oct. 926 Incredible as such a malidentification on the part of Pictet must appear. 1898 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* V. 614 Intensified and fostered by conditions of malhygiene. 1899 *Ibid.* VII. 116 The maldirection of movement is much increased when the aid of the sight is denied. *Ibid.* 732 The altered shapes of cells, regarded by Sachs as evidence of congenital maldevelopment. 1938 R. G. COLLINGWOOD *Princ. Art* xii. 283 It is the malperformance of the act which converts what is merely psychic (impression) into what is conscious (idea). 1964 M. CRITCHLEY *Developmental Dyslexia* ix. 60 Dyslexics show only a mild tendency towards a malperformance of higher order right-left orientation exercises.

Malabar ('mæləbɑ:(r)). [The name of a seaboard district in the S.W. of Hindostan.]

1. An inhabitant of the Malabar coast.

1582 N. LICHEFIELD tr. *Lopez de Castaneda's Hist. Conquest E. Indias* f. 37^v They asked of the Malabars which went with him what he was? 1681 R. KNOX *Hist. Relation Ceylon* IV. ix. 159 This Plain is... inhabited by Malabars, a distinct People from the Chingulayes. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp. App.*, *Malabar-nut*,... the English name of a genus of plants, called by botanists *Adhatoda*. 1787 tr. *Linnaeus' Fam. Plants* I. 202 *Basella*. 99 Malabar Nightshade. 1813 AINSLIE *Mat. Med. Hindostan* 99 Malabar Cat Mint. *Nepeta Malabarica*. Lin. 1816-20 T. GREEN *Univ. Herbal* I. 162 *Basella Rubra*, Red Malabar Nightshade. *Ibid.* 777 *Justicia Adhatoda*, Malabar Nut. 1840 PAXTON *Bot. Dict.*, Malabar Leaf, see *Cinnamomum Malabathrum*... Malabar Rose, see *Hibiscus Rosa Malabarica*. 1855 OGILVIE *Suppl.*, *Malabar Plum*. 1867 C. J. BOYLE *Far Away* 72 Started on foot up the gorge, our bags on the shoulders of Malabars. 1882 *Garden* 1 Apr. 215/1 *Melastoma malabathrica*. . is a common plant in Malabar, where it is used in much the same way as the common Laurel is here; hence the name Malabar Laurel. 1883 SIMMONDS *Dict. Usef. Anim.*, *Malabar Oil-Sardine* (*Clupea longiceps*). Large quantities of oil are made from this fish on the coast of Malabar. 1931 M. YEO *St. Francis Xavier* xii. 155 One night his faithful Malabar... woke to the sound of blows. *Ibid.*, The Malabar told his tale.

2. The language spoken on the Malabar coast.

1801 T. MUNRO in G. R. Gleig *Life T. Munro* (1830) I. 322 From Miliserum to the Chandereery river no language is understood but the Malabars of that coast. 1837 T. BACON *First Impr. Hindostan* I. 99 He was compelled to fall back upon his only two words of Malabar. 1872 [see TAMULIC a.]. 1931 M. YEO *St. Francis Xavier* x. 124 Tamil, the pre-Aryan language of southern India, which Francis, Portuguese-fashion, calls Malabar.

3. A kind of handkerchief (see *quots.*).

1882 CAULFELD & SAWARD *Dict. Needlework* 340 *Malabars*, cotton handkerchiefs, printed in imitation of Indian handkerchiefs, the patterns of which are of a peculiar and distinctive type, and the contrasts of colour brilliant and striking. 1957 M. B. PICKEN *Fashion Dict.* 218/2 *Malabar*, cotton handkerchief printed in brilliant colors and designs of East Indian type.

4. *attrib.*; esp. in the names of various plants, vegetable products, etc. Malabar bark, the genus *Ochna* (*Cassell's Encycl. Dict.* 1885); Malabar catmint, a labiate plant, *Anisomeles malabarica*, used in India as a tonic and febrifuge; Malabar laurel, *Melastoma malabathrica* (see *quot.*); Malabar leaf, *Cinnamomum malabathrum*; Malabar nightshade, the chenopodiaceous genus *Basella*; Malabar nut, an acanthaceous plant, *Justicia Adhatoda*; Malabar-oil, an oil obtained from the livers of various fishes found on the Malabar coast; Malabar plum, the jamrosade or rose-apple, *Eugenia jambos* (*Jambosa vulgaris*); Malabar rose, a shrubby East Indian rose-mallow, *Hibiscus rosa-malabarica*.

1696 J. OVINGTON *Voy. Surat* 213 Many of their Women by their usual Custom in these cases... have gain'd the Name of Malabar Quills. 1778 Malabar language [see TAMULIC]. 1872 tr. *St. Francis Xavier's Lett.* in H. J. Coleridge *Life & Lett. St. Francis Xavier* II. 73 Enrico Enriquez... writes and speaks the Malabar tongue.

Hence Malaba'rese *a.* [-ESE], of or pertaining to the Malabar coast or its inhabitants; Mala'barian *a.* and *sb.*; Mala'baric *a.* and *sb.*; Mala'barish *a.* and *sb.*

1709 A. W. BOEHM *Propagation of Gospel in East* 17 This place [sc. Tranquebar] is altogether stocked with Malabarian Heathens. *Ibid.* 28, I will set down here... the Malabarick Letters. *Ibid.*, I caused... The Lord's-Prayer... to be put into Malabarick. 1717 J. T. PHILIPPS *Acct. People Malabar* i. 2 According to the Malabarish way of Reasoning. *Ibid.* 8 The chief Reasons why the Malabarians refuse to embrace the Christian Religion. *Ibid.* v. 53 There are some things... writ in Malabarish. 1718 ZIEGENBALG & GRUNDLER *Let. in R. Millar Hist. Propagation of Christianity* (1731) II. viii. 505 We catechise... every Friday in Malabarish. 1788 Malabaric [see TAMULIC]. 1808 C. STOWER *Printer's Gram.* Index, Malabaric alphabet. 1922 *Blackw. Mag.* May 612/1 The Moplabs... are the descendants of Arab fathers and Malabarese mothers. 1922 O. JESPERSEN *Language* ii. 39 He [sc. Rask] was also the first to see that the Dravidian (by him called Malabaric) languages were totally different from Sanskrit.

|| **malabathrum** (mælə'bæθrəm). *Hist.* Also malobathrum, mala-, malobathron. [*L. māla-, mālobathrum*, -on, *a.* Gr. μάλα, μάλόβαθρον, *a.* Skr. *tamālapattra*, *f.* *tamāla* (Hindī *tamāl*) the name of various trees (see below) + *pattra* leaf.] An aromatic leaf mentioned by ancient writers; a perfumed ointment prepared from this.

The Hindī *tamāl*, Skr. *tamāla* (which is the source of the *Gr.* and *L.* word), is applied to the tree *Xanthochymus pictorius*, and also to various species of *Cinnamomum*, two of which have been named *C. Malabathrum* and *C. Tamala*. The 'malabathrum' of antiquity was prob. the leaf of one or more species of *Cinnamomum*. The identification with the betel leaf (Skr. *tāmbūla*, Hindī *tambōl*) is erroneous.

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 378 We are beholden moreover to Syria for Malobathrum... Egypt is more fruitful of this herbe than Syria. And yet there commeth a better kind thereof from India than both of these countries. *Ibid.* 379 The perfume or smell that Malobathrum or the leafe yeeldeth when it is boiled in wine, passeth all others. 1625 PURCHAS *Pilgrims* I. i. 43 Amomum, Ginger, Malabathrum, Ammoniake. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Malobathrum*. 1885 tr. *Wellhausen's Proleg. Hist. Israel* 391 The cultivation of the malobathron in Syria. 1886 SHELDON tr. *Flaubert's Salammbô* 16 For your enjoyment bread, meat, oil, and malobathrum were provided from the store-houses.

malable, obs. form of MALLEABLE.

malab'sorption. *Physiol.* [f. MAL- + ABSORPTION.] Imperfect absorption (of food material by the body).

1932 DORLAND *Med. Dict.* (ed. 16) 739/2 *Malabsorption*, disorder of normal nutritive absorption; disordered anabolism. 1962 *Lancet* 2 June 1168/2 The rickets of celiac disease is commonly attributed to malabsorption of vitamin D. 1974 PASSMORE & ROBSON *Compan. Med. Stud.* III. xix. 58/1 The term malabsorption syndrome is applied to a number of conditions that affect the gut or digestive glands and which result in disturbance of the absorption of one or more nutrients.

† **malaca'donian**. *Obs.* [app. *f.* some corruption of MELOCOTON + -IAN.] = MYROBALAN.

1608 *Closet for Ladies* 4 To preserve Mirabolans or Malacadonians. Take your Malacadonians and stone them.

malaca-tawney, obs. *f.* MULLIGATAWNY.

malacaton, -catoon, var. *ff.* MELOCOTON.

Malacca (mæl'ækə). The name of a town and district on the Malay peninsula in the S.E. of Asia; used *attrib.* in some names of plants and vegetable products. Malacca apple = *Malay apple* (see MALAY *a.*); Malacca bean, the fruit of the *Semecarpus Anacardium* or marking-nut of India (see also MOLUCCA); Malacca cane (also simply *Malacca*), a walking-cane of a rich brown colour, often clouded or mottled, made of the stem of the palm *Calamus Scipionum*.

1611 COTGR., *Anacarde*, th' East Indian fruit called Anacardium, or Beane of Malacca. 1844 *Ainstworth's Mag.* VI. 501 He... struck the pavement... with the brass-shod point of his Malacca cane. 1846 A. J. H. DUGANNE *Daguerrotype Miniature* 7 He held... a musk cigar, and twirled in his right... a unique and delicate Malacca cane. 1855 OGILVIE *Suppl.*, *Malacca bean*. 1856 SEEMANN *Hist. Palms* 131 The well-known 'Malacca Canes'... do not occur about Malacca itself, but are imported from Siak, on the opposite coast of Sumatra. 1871 *Good Words* XII. 431 It takes an expert to detect a real from a painted Malacca. 1871 KINGSLEY *At Last* xvi. That with... bright flesh-coloured fruit, [is] a Malacca-apple, or perhaps a Rose-apple. 1885 LADY BRASSEY *The Trades* 135 The Malacca apple with its bright magenta flowers. 1963 J. KIRKUP *Tropic Temper* 83 There were some stalls selling... the famous Malacca Canes, stout walking-sticks with carved and decorated handles. 1965 C. SHUTTLEWORTH *Malayan Safari* vi. 88 Malacca cane grows in clumps in the jungle.

† **malace**. *Obs. rare*⁰. [ad. *L. malacia* a calm at sea, *a.* Gr. μαλακία; cf. MALACIA.] 'A calme at Sea' (Cockeram 1623).

malachatauni, variant of MULLIGATAWNY.

malachite ('mæləkait). Forms: *a.* 4 melochites, 8 malachites, molochites. *β.* 6 molochite, 6-7 melochite, (8 malachquite), 7- malachite. [*a.* *OF. melochite*, *F. malachite*, ad. *L. *malachitēs*, *molochitēs*, Gr. *μαλαχίτης, *μολοχίτης, a stone (perh. our malachite) resembling the leaf of the mallow in colour, *f.* μαλάχη, μολόχη the mallow.]

1. *a.* Hydrous carbonate of copper, occurring as a mineral of a beautiful green colour, susceptible of a high polish; it is often made into ornamental articles. Also, an example or specimen of this mineral.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P.R.* xvi. lxvii. (1495) 574 Melochites is a grene stone lyke to Smaragdus and hath that name of the colour of mawles. 1567 MAPLET *Gr. Forest* 15 b, The Melochite is a greene Gem, much like to the Smaragde. 1855 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* iv. xi. 123 b, In this place are also found the Sardonique stones, Molochite, and those which are called Iris. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, Malachite (*malachites*), a stone of a dark green colour. 1756-7 tr. *Keysler's Trav.* (1760) I. 56 Remarkable stones... as crystal, dragons-blood, malachites, asteria's. 1844 DISRAELI *Coningsby* I. iv, Colossal vases of malachite presented by emperors.

b. blue malachite = AZURITE I.

1821 JAMESON *Man. Mineral.* 98 Blue Malachite, or Blue Copper.

c. attrib.; sometimes quasi-*adj.* = of the colour of malachite. malachite-green, (*a.*) = malachite; (*b.*) a dye of the colour of malachite.

1880 FRISWELL in *Soc. of Arts Jnrl.* 445 The well-known methyl green... is now... replaced by the malachite green, discovered by Oscar Doebner. 1899 CAGNEY tr. *Jaksch's Clin. Diagn.* v. (ed. 4) 157 Köster has recently employed malachite-green with good results as a test for hydrochloric acid. 1900 F. ANSTAY *Brass Bottle* i. 3 Against a background of lapis lazuli and malachite sea.

2. malachite kingfisher, a small blue, green, and red kingfisher, *Corythornis cristata*, found in Africa south of the Sahara; malachite sunbird, a blue and green sunbird, *Nectarinia johnstoni*, found in parts of southern and eastern Africa.

[1875 *Ibis* V. 68 Malachite-crested Kingfisher. This charming little Kingfisher is found invariably frequenting the small streams and ditches close to Durban.] 1903 A. C. STARK *Birds S. Afr.* III. 82 The Malachite Kingfisher is found throughout the greater part of Africa south of the Sahara. 1906 *Daily Chron.* 10 Feb. 7/7 A great rarity is a Malachite sun bird, a most wonderfully-formed bird with a bill as long as its body and as fine as a piece of wire. 1947 J. STEVENSON-HAMILTON *Wild Life S. Afr.* xxxiv. 300 The beautifully coloured malachite kingfisher (*Corythornis cristata*)... likes to sit on an over-hanging branch, whence he scrutinizes the water beneath. 1966 E. PALMER *Plains of Camdeboo* xii. 197 The male malachite sunbirds would be flashing their astonishing green and gold. 1971 *Country Life* 28 Oct. 1127/2 Tiny malachite kingfishers, brilliant red and blue, sped among the tall rushes.

|| **malacia** (mæl'leɪ(i)ə). *Path.* [*L. malacia* (*stomachi*), Gr. μαλακία softness, *f.* μαλακός soft.]

a. Morbid softening of a tissue or part. *b.* Depraved or fanciful appetite, as in chlorosis or pregnancy or dirt-eating. (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1889.)

1657 *Physical Dict.*, *Malacia*,... a corrupt appetite, which is the cause of longings in women. 1706 PHILLIPS, *Malacia*,... a queasiness, or squeamishness of Stomach... Also a tenderness of Body. 1866 A. FLINT *Princ. Med.* (1880) 511 Malacia denotes a morbid craving for certain articles of food or articles which are not devoid of nutrition, whereas pica denotes a desire for innutritious substances.

malacic (mə'læsɪk), *a.* [f. MALAC-IA + -IC.] Of or pertaining to malacia.
1890 in *Century Dict.*

† **mala'cissant**, *a.* *Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *malacissant-em*, pres. pple. of *malaciss-āre*, ad. Gr. *μαλακίζ-ειν*, f. *μαλακός* soft.] Softening.

1638 RAWLEY tr. *Bacon's Life & Death* (1651) 64 The Diet Malacissant or Suppling. 1640 G. WATTS tr. *Bacon's Adv. Learn.* iv. ii. 203 Malacissant and mollifying Qualities.

† **malaci'ssation**. *Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *malacissatiōnem*, n. of action f. *malacissāre*: see prec.] The action of making soft or supple.

1638 RAWLEY tr. *Bacon's Life & Death* (1651) 48 As touching the Malacissation, or Mollifying of the Members, we shall speak afterward. *Ibid.* 50.

malacoderm ('mæləkəʊdɜ:m), *a.* and *sb.* *Nat. Hist.* [f. Gr. *μαλακό-ς* soft + *δέρμα* skin.]

A. adj. Having a soft skin. *B. sb.* A soft-skinned animal; an animal of any of the various groups called *Malacodermata* (-*derma*, -*dermi*), viz.: *a.* one of the two divisions of Reptiles, opposed to *Sclerodermata*; *b.* a tribe of beetles, including the fireflies; *c.* the sea-anemones.

1835 KIRBY *Hab. & Inst. Anim.* II. xxii. 414 Though the Malacoderm, or soft-coated Reptiles, appear the legitimate successors of the Fishes. 1866 *Intell. Observ.* No. 56. 134 This curious elongate Malacoderm [an insect]. 1880 PASCOE *Zool. Classif.* (ed. 2) 139 The Malacoderms [= Telephoridae].

malacodermatous ('mæləkəʊ'dɜ:mətəs), *a.* *Nat. Hist.* [f. mod.L. *Malacodermata* neut. pl. (f. Gr. *μαλακός* soft + *δέρμα* skin) + -OUS.] Pertaining to the *Malacodermata*, in any of the applications of the term: see prec.

1856 in *MAYNE Expos. Lex.*; and in recent Dicts.

malacodermous ('mæləkəʊ'dɜ:məs), *a.* *Nat. Hist.* [f. Gr. *μαλακόδερμος* soft-skinned (f. *μαλακός* soft + *δέρμα* skin) + -OUS.] Soft-skinned; = MALACODERM *A.*

1856 in *MAYNE Expos. Lex.*; and in recent Dicts.

malacolious, variant of MELANCHOLIOUS *Obs.*

malacolite ('mæləkəlɪt). *Min.* [ad. F. *malacolie* (Abildgaard 1800 in *Ann. de Chimie* xxxii. 196: 'pierre molle'), f. Gr. *μαλακό-ς* soft + *λίθος* stone: see -LITE.] A synonym of diopside.

1823 PHILLIPS *Mineral. Index, Malacolie*. 1859 PAGE *Handbk. Geol. Terms, Malacolie*, known also as Sahlite; a variety of augite of various shades of green, and of a vitreous or sub-pearly lustre.

malacology ('mæləkəʊlədʒɪ). [*a.* F. *malacologie* (De Blainville 1825, who says that it is short for *malacozoologie*), f. Gr. *μαλακό-ς* soft + -LOGY.] The science which treats of the formation and habits of soft-bodied animals or molluscs.

1836 *Blackw. Mag.* XXXIX. 306 We have also seen your book upon shells, or rather upon malacology. 1857 WOOD *Comm. Obj. Sea-shore* 14 This branch of Natural History has leaped at once out of the mere childish toy of conchology into the maturer science of malacology.

b. humorously. The substance of a mollusc.

1854 BADHAM *Haliot.* 38 Men took a great pride... in fattening their different coquillages, not so much... with a view to the increase of the malacology within, as to produce enormous shells. 1855 *Fraser's Mag.* LI. 548 Sometimes after mousing a snail till it has put its head out... they fly at and peck off a little mouthful of its malacology.

Hence **malaco'logical** *a.*, pertaining to malacology. **mala'cologist**, one versed in malacology.

1847-54 WEBSTER, *Malacologist*. 1881 *Amer. Naturalist* Sept. 704 Papers bearing on malacological topics. 1895 *Edin. Rev.* Oct. 358 The recently instituted Malacological Society of London. *Ibid.*, A malacologist is concerned first with the molluscous animal.

malakon ('mæləkən). *Min.* Also † **malacone**. [ad. G. *malakon* (T. Scheerer 1844, in *Ann. d. Physik* LXII. 436), f. Gr. *μαλακός*, neut. of *μαλακός* soft.] A soft brown altered form of zircon.

1854 DANA *Syst. Min.* (ed. 4) III. ii. 196 Malacone. 1868 *Ibid.* (ed. 5) 275 The following tetragonal zircon-like minerals are probably altered zircon... Malacon. 1921 *Mineral. Abstr.* I. 173 The malacon of Madagascar shows a higher degree of radioactivity than is accounted for by its content of thorium. 1941 *Amer. Jnl. Sci.* CCXXXIX. 306 The third type of [zircon] is characteristic of the younger granite in the Oxford House Area, and of the late pre-Huronian and Huronian granites of the Lake Superior region. This variety is malacon, a form of zircon with relatively low refringence, weak birefringence and a dirty, altered appearance. 1968 I. KOSTOV *Mineral.* 11. v. 294 Malacon is a metamict zircon.

malacopterygian ('mæləkəʊptɪrɪdʒi(ə)n), *a.* and *sb.* [f. mod.L. *malacopterygi-i* (f. Gr. *μαλακό-ς* + *πτερυγ-, πτέρυξ* wing) + -AN.]

a. adj. Of or pertaining to the *Malacopterygii* or soft-finned fishes. *b. sb.* One of the *Malacopterygii*.

1835 KIRBY *Hab. & Inst. Anim.* II. xxi. 392 Malacopterygian or soft-rayed Fishes. *Ibid.*, Apode Malacopterygians. 1843 LOWE *Fishes Madeira* Introd. 13

The second series of the true fishes, called Malacopterygians or Soft-finned. 1876 *Beneden's Anim. Parasites* 7 A sea anemone living on good terms with a Malacopterygian fish.

malacopterygious ('mæləkəʊptɪrɪdʒəs), *a.* [formed as prec. + -OUS.] = MALACOPTERYGIAN *a.*

1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* s.v. *Ammodytes*, The fish is of the malacopterygious or soft-finned kind. 1875 *Encycl. Brit.* I. 31/1 *Abdominales* or *Abdominal Fishes*, a subdivision of the Malacopterygious Order.

|| **malacosteon** ('mæləkəʊstɪn). *Path.* [mod.L. f. Gr. *μαλακός* soft + *ὀστέον* bone.] = OSTEOMALACIA.

1801 *Med. Jnl.* V. 50 In... cases where malacosteon has made such dreadful ravages in the female constitution. 1877 tr. von Ziemssen's *Cycl. Med.* XVI. 226.

malacostomous ('mæləkəʊstəməs), *a.* [f. mod.L. *malacostom-us* (Ray's *Willughby* 1686; f. Gr. *μαλακό-ς* soft + *στόμα*-a mouth) + -OUS.] Of fishes: Having a soft mouth (i.e. toothless jaws); leather-mouthed.

1753 in CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* 1775 in *ASH*; and in mod. Dicts.

malacostracan ('mæləkəʊstrəkən), *a.* and *sb.* [f. mod.L. *malacostraca* pl., Gr. *μαλακόστρακα*, neut. pl. of *μαλακόστρακος* soft-shelled (f. *μαλακός* soft + *ὄστρακον* shell) + -AN.] *a. adj.* Of or belonging to the *Malacostraca*, one of the orders of the *Crustacea*. *b. sb.* An individual of this order.

1835 KIRBY *Hab. & Inst. Anim.* II. xiv. 18 He [Dr. Leach] further subdivides... the Crustaceans into Entomostracans and Malacostracans. 1859 DARWIN *Orig. Spec.* xiv. (1878) 390 The whole great malacostracan order. 1893 SHIPLEY *Zool. Invertebrata* 280 The characteristic Malacostracan excretory gland is found opening on the second antennæ.

malacostracology ('mæləkəʊstrəkəʊlədʒɪ). [f. mod.L. *malacostraca* (see MALACOSTRACAN) + -OLOGY.] The science which treats of the *Malacostraca*.

1847-54 in WEBSTER. 1855 in OGILVIE *Suppl.*

Hence **malacostraco'logical** *a.*, pertaining to malacostracology; **mala'costracologist**, one versed in this science.

1890 in *Century Dict.*

malacostracous ('mæləkəʊstrəkəs), *a.* [f. mod.L. *malacostraca* (see MALACOSTRACAN) + -OUS.] = MALACOSTRACAN *a.*

1845 *Encycl. Metrop.* XXV. 2 The Malacostracous Crustaceans of Latreille and Edwards. 1877 HUXLEY *Anat. Inv. Anim.* vii. 375 A malacostracous crustacean.

malacotomy ('mæləkəʊtəmi). [f. Gr. *μαλακό-ς* soft + -τομία cutting.] The anatomy of soft-bodied animals, e.g. the Mollusca.

1879 in ROSSITER *Dict. Sci. Terms.*

Hence **malaco'tomic** *a.*, pertaining to malacotomy; **mala'cotomist**, one versed in malacotomy.

In some recent Dicts.

malacoton, -oon, -oun, var. MELOCOTON.

malacozoia ('mæləkəʊzəɪə), *a.* [f. mod.L. *malacozōa* (f. Gr. *μαλακό-ς* soft + *ζῶον* an animal) + -IC.] Of or pertaining to the *Malacozoa* or soft-bodied animals, e.g. the Mollusca. **malacozoic series**: Huxley's term for the series of animals from the lowest *Polyzoa* to the highest molluscs.

1877 HUXLEY *Anat. Inv. Anim.* xii. 679.

malaco'zooid. [formed as prec. + -OID.]

1862 DANA *Man. Geol.* (1863) 749 Malacozoids; or Mollusk-like Protozoans, as the Rhizopods.

malaco-zoology ('mæləkəʊzəʊlədʒɪ). [*a.* F. *malacozoologie* (De Blainville 1825), f. mod.L. *malacozōa* (see MALACOZOIC and -OLOGY); cf. ZOOLOGY.] = MALACOLOGY.

1856 in *MAYNE Expos. Lex.* 1902 *Catal. Lib. Univ. Museum, Oxford.*

† **ma'lactic**, *a.* and *sb.* ? *Obs.* [ad. Gr. *μαλακτικός*, f. *μαλακ-*, stem of *μαλάσσειν* to soften, cogn. w. *μαλακός* soft.] *a. adj.* Adapted to soften; emollient. *b. sb.* An emollient medicine. Hence **ma'lactical** *a.*, in the same sense.

1541 R. COPLAND *Galen's Therap.* 2 C ij, A salve malactyke. 1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 35 Some [purge] by mollifying as most malacticks. *Ibid.* 200 A malactical and mollitive medicament and a Malagol do not at all differ. 1684 tr. *Bonnet's Merc. Compt.* vii. 253 Ammoniack, or some other Malactick, must be applied. 1727 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Gargarism*, Others [Gargarisms]... are malactick and digestive. 1889 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

† **malacy**, anglicized form of MALACIA.

1656 in BLOUNT *Glossogr.* 1658-96 in PHILLIPS.

maladaptation ('mælədæp'teɪʃən). [f. MAL- prefix + ADAPTATION.] Faulty adaptation. Hence **mala'daptive** *a.*; **mala'daptively** *adv.*

1877 W. K. CLIFFORD *Lect. & Ess.* (1879) II. 273 The silly maladaptations in organic nature are seen to be steps towards the improvement or discarding of imperfect organs.

1931 *Brit. Jnl. Psychol.* Jan. 334 Prof. Fisher begins his study of the abnormal by considering... how maladaptive the responses of the normal individual often are, when he is faced with a difficult situation. *Ibid.* Oct. 132 Both images and symbols function maladaptively [in mental defectives]. 1957 P. LAFITTE *Person in Psychol.* v. 58 Three modes of adaptive and eight modes of maladaptive behaviour that are used in response to frustration. 1969 *Sci. Jnl.* Nov. 70/3 Long fingers are... generally maladaptive in terrestrial primates. 1971 *Sci. Amer.* Sept. 132/3 Some aspects of what we have called progress or social evolution may be maladaptive. 1974 *Times Lit. Suppl.* 30 Aug. 923/1 Man's instincts... have become seriously maladaptive. *Ibid.* 923/5 The hypertrophied human brain has become as maladaptive as the dinosaur's armour.

maladdress, anglicized form of MALADRESSE.

† **malade**. *Obs.* [*a.* F. *malade*: see MALADY.] A sick person, an invalid.

1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 271 b/2 And the malades and seke men refused their medycyne and heler. 1651 tr. *De-las-Coveras Don Fenise* 8 They carried the Malade unto Poleron's house.

|| **malade imaginaire** (malad imɑʒɪnɛr). [Fr. (after the title of Molière's play, 1673); cf. MALADE.] A person suffering from an imaginary illness.

1818 LADY MORGAN *Florence Macarthy* IV. v. 202, I trust you will not think I am playing the *Malade Imaginaire*, when I assign indisposition as an excuse for my absence. 1888 *Athenæum* 15 Dec. 811/1 *A malade imaginaire*... who sacrifices her daughter to her own comfort. 1911 G. B. SHAW *Doctor's Dilemma* Pref. p. xxviii, Doctors... nurse the delusions of the *malade imaginaire*. 1958 M. STEWART *Nine Coaches Waiting* v. 60 Enough pills and boluses to satisfy the most highly-strung *malade imaginaire*. 1974 E. AMBLER *Dr. Frigo* 11. 80 He's... inclined to worry about his health. If you mean do I think him a *malade imaginaire*, no I don't.

maladerie. *Obs. exc. Hist.* In 5 maledery, mallardri. [*a.* OF. *maladerie* (mod.F. corruptly *maladrerie*, after *ladre* leper), f. *malade* sick.] A hospital, esp. for lepers.

A leper hospital near Sandwich is mentioned in various 15th c. wills as 'le Maldrey' (1408), 'the Maldery' (1492), 'the Mullery' (1499); a modern lease has 'Mauldry'.

1461 *Rolls of Parli.* V. 472/2 The Hospital of the holy Innocentes called the mallardri. 1494 FAYAN *Chron.* vii. 470 The maledery of Le Longe Jumell. 1903 JEANS *Murray's Handbk. Lincsh.* (ed. 2) 64 Just outside the gate [sc. Bar Gate, Lincoln] is 'Malandery field', so called from the Maladerie, or Hospital for lepers, founded by Remigius.

maladichte, -dicte: see MALEDIGHT.

|| **maladif** (maladif), *a.* [Fr.; cf. MALADIVE *a.*] = MALADIVE *a.*

1859 QUEEN VICTORIA *Let.* 8 Jan. in R. Fulford *Dearest Child* (1964) 157, I thought he was too maladif to marry. 1886 *Portfolio* 51/2 Standing in the corner... a fragile, maladif little figure, with a disproportionately impressive head. 1911 D. H. LAWRENCE *Let.* 30 Dec. (1962) I. 90 You'll find it [sc. the story], perhaps, thin-maladif. 1950 D. GASCOYNE *Vagrant* 55 For a maladif, mandarin-miened, mauve melody-man.

† **ma'ladius**, *a.* *Obs.* [f. MALADY + -OUS; cf. OF. *maladieus*.] = next.

1607 WALKINGTON *Opt. Glass* 18 The soule her selfe as maladius feelles some want of her excellencie.

maladive ('mælədɪv), *a.* Also 5 -if. [*a.* F. *maladif*, -ive, f. *malade*: see MALADY.] Of, pertaining to, or affected with sickness, sickly. Cf. MALADIF *a.*

1481 BOTONER *Tulle on Old Age* (Caxton) Cj, They have their bodies seke & maladif. 1605 DANIEL *Queen's Arcadia* I. i. (1606) B, Our holesome climate growne more maladiue. 1865 *Argosy* I. 33 He can confound nervousness with indigestion, and make it odious by maladive associations innumerable. 1879 FARRAR *St. Paul* II. 216 note, The Arminian [theory], which regards hereditary corruption not as sin or guilt, but as infirmity, a maladive condition. 1907 R. BROOKE *Let.* Oct. (1968) 112 Lippo Lippi's girl-Madonna's, with the maladive sensuality of their tired faces. 1940 *Horizon* Mar. 171 There is the road to Newchurch-on-Arrow, up which Kilvert... used to stride to see his sweet but maladive Emmeline. 1953 *Economist* 6 June 641 The most dangerous trend in post-war Britain... the tendency... to indulge in maladive self-attention.

† **maladize**, *v.* *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. MALADY *sb.* + -IZE.] *trans.* To affect with a malady or maladies. Only in *pa. pple.*

1790 J. WILLIAMS *Shrove Tuesday in A Cabinet*, etc. (1794) 28 In Courts or Camps, or Maladis'd or Sound.

mala'djusted, *a.* [f. MAL- + ADJUSTED *ppl. a.*] Inadequately adjusted; exhibiting or characterized by psychological maladjustment.

1886 W. GRAHAM *Soc. Problem* 18 Society... maladjusted and 'out of joint' in its social relations and parts. 1930 R. S. WOODWORTH *Psychol.* (ed. 8) xiii. 564 Ways of helping maladjusted individuals. 1931 E. WILSON *Axel's Castle* iv. 93 Only thirty at the time of his death, Tristan Corbière had been an eccentric and very maladjusted man. 1953 R. LEHMANN *Echoing Grove* 32 Where did she get this magpie streak from? Can she be maladjusted? 1957 P. LAFITTE *Person in Psychol.* vi. 75 Persistence is characteristic of the maladjusted person, who cannot change because he is unable to learn by getting to grips with his situation. 1970 R. C. CARSON *Interaction Concepts of Personality* vi. 203 The families from which maladjusted persons emerge.

maladjustment ('mælədʒəstmənt). [f. MAL- + ADJUSTMENT.] Faulty adjustment. *spec. in*

Psychol., unsuccessful adaptation to one's social environment.

1833 CHALMERS *Const. Man* i. vii. (1834) II. 7 This maladjustment between the voice that nature gives forth on the right of property, and the voice that arbitrary law gives forth upon it. 1878 NEWCOMB *Pop. Astron.* III. iii. 297 They may also arise from a slight maladjustment of the lenses of the eye-piece. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 274 Whether the maladjustment is corrigible. 1909 E. T. DEVINE in *Fabian News* Dec. 94/1 Not poverty and not punishment explains the misery of our modern commercial and industrial communities, but rather social maladjustment. 1923 J. S. HUXLEY *Ess. Biologist* i. 55 Whatever overstress and maladjustment the complexity of modern civilization has brought with it. 1930 R. S. WOODWORTH *Psychol.* (ed. 8) xiii. 565 This picture of the situation in which the maladjustment arose is of value to the troubled adult. 1949 E. JENKINS *Six Criminal Women* 166 Cook did not take to the road through want, but rather from what the psychiatrists call 'maladjustment'. 1965 J. R. WITTENBORN in B. B. Wolman *Handbk. Clin. Psychol.* 1039/1 Evidence of periodical or constant maladjustment of varying degree from early life. 1970 R. C. CARSON *Interaction Concepts of Personality* vi. 203 Processes that appear to be implicated in the acquisition of maladjustment within the family.

maladminister (ˌmæləd'mɪnɪstə(r)), *v.* [f. MAL- prefix + ADMINISTER.] *trans.* To administer, execute, or manage inefficiently or badly.

1705 HARCOURT in *Ld. Campbell Chancellors* (1857) V. cxviii. 365 The government is mal-administered by corrupt persons. 1808 G. EDWARDS *Pract. Plan* iii. 45 As those interests might be mal-administered. 1895 ROOSEVELT in *Atlantic Monthly* Feb. 245 We will never allow the cry of party to be used as a shield in the defense of a man who maladministers the law.

maladministration (ˌmæləd'mɪnɪ'streɪʃən). Also 7-9 male-. [f. MAL- prefix + ADMINISTRATION.] Faulty administration; inefficient or improper management of affairs, esp. public affairs.

1644 HEYLIN *Stumbling-block* Tracts (1681) 681 The people had not only power to elect their Magistrates, but to call them also to account, in case of mal-administration. 1647 SALTmarsh *Spark. Glory* (1847) 161 Independency, Presbytery, Baptism, . . . and all other male-administrations. 1735 BOLINGBROKE *Lett. Hist.* II. (1752) 36 King James's mal-administration rendered a revolution necessary and practicable. 1809 KENDALL *Trav.* I. iv. 26 Call any court or magistrate . . . to an account for any misdemeanor or male administration. 1863 H. COX *Instit.* III. viii. 711 The maladministration of the army had been the subject of complaints.

b. occas. The irregular administration of a religious rite.

a1655 VINES *Lord's Supp.* (1677) 259 So that their mal-administration bring not epidemick judgements upon us. So maladministrator, one who is guilty of maladministration.

1866 *Q. Rev.* Oct. 547 Maladministration in every department begins . . . the moment the maladministrators can say, 'Blame us as you please, but you cannot supplant us'.

maladresse (mælə'dres). Also in anglicized form maladdress. [a. F. *maladresse*, noun of quality to *maladroit*: see MALADROIT.] Want of dexterity or tact; awkwardness.

1804 EUGENIA DE ACTON *Tale without Title* II. 192 Without the least maladresse, they visited in the family, as if nothing material had occurred. 1862 MERIVALE *Rom. Emp.* xlii. (1865) V. 149 His behaviour was in striking contrast both with the reserve of Augustus and the mal-address of Tiberius. 1870 MISS BROUGHTON *Red as Rose* I. viii. 158 An unlucky footman . . . had the maladresse to drop three spoons that he was carrying upon a tray.

maladroit (ˌmæləd'roɪt), *a.* [a. F. *maladroit*: see MAL- and ADROIT *a.*] Wanting in adroitness or dexterity; awkward, bungling, clumsy.

1685 COTTON tr. *Montaigne* I. xxiv. (1711) I. 179 When he comes back from School . . . there is nothing so awkward and maladroit. 1731 in BAILEY vol. II. 1845 CARLYLE *Cromwell* (1871) IV. 79 Maladroit ship-carpenters. 1848 CLOUGH *Amours de Voy.* I. 205 My bookish and maladroit manners. 1898 J. E. C. BODLEY *France* II. iv. 380 The fortunes of a maladroit faction.

Hence 'maladroitly *adv.*', 'maladroitness'.

1673 DRYDEN *Marr. à la Mode* II. i. Doing all things so mal a droitley [sic]. 1781 JUSTAMOND *Priv. Life Lewis XV*, II. 212 His maladroitness was soon the cause of his Sovereign's losing the castles. 1827 CARLYLE *Misc.*, *Richter* (1869) 4 They rather testify, however maladroitly, that the Germans have felt their loss. 1862 MERIVALE *Rom. Emp.* xlv. (1865) V. 318 With his usual maladroitness, the terms he used were such as seemed to imply a feeling of jealousy.

† **maladventure**. *Obs.* Also 5 male aventure, 9 mal-aventure. [OF. *malaventure*: see MAL- and ADVENTURE *sb.*] *a.* A lawless proceeding, an escapade. *b.* An unlucky undertaking; a misadventure.

c1470 HARDING *Chron.* CLXVII. iii. Ryotous lyuyng and male aventures. 1471 CAXTON *Recuyell* (Sommer) I. 293 [He] ran vnto the rescouce to his maleaventure. 1592 NASHE *P. Penilisse* (Shaks. Soc.) 33 Trye if you can tempt Eneu to embark himselfe in the maladventure. 1800 A. CARLYLE *Autobiog.* 305 Youth and good spirits made us convert all maladventures into fun. 1815 ZELUCA II. 2 Charged with all the mal-aventures, it seemed to be considered in the duties of her post to have overcome.

malady (ˈmælədi). Forms: 3-7 maladi(e, -ye, (5) malade, -idy), 4-6 maledie, -dy(e, 6 melady, 6-

malady; *pl.* 5 maledius, 6 maladeis, 4- maladies. [a. F. *maladie*, *f.* *malade* sick = Pr. *malapte*, *malaute*:—late L. *male habitus* (L. *male* ill, *habitus* pa. pple. of *habēre* to have); cf. the Vulgate *male habens* (= Gr. *κακῶς ἔχων*) Luke vii. 2.]

1. † *a.* Ill health, sickness, disease (*obs.*). *b.* A specific kind of ill health, an ailment, a disease.

c1250 *Kent. Serm.* in *O. E. Misc.* 31 He was i-warisd of his maladie. c1320 *Sir Beues* (MS. A.) 3921 God . . . heled him of his maladie. 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 701 Fevyr, dropsy, and Iaunys, Tysyk, goute, and other maladys. a1400-50 *Alexander* 2127 Amendid of hire malidy his moder he fyndis. 1433 *Rolls of Parlt.* IV. 424/1 For maladie, or for any other reasonable cause. c1440 LONELICH *Graill* xxxvi. 200 They knew not fulliche his Malade. 1480 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* v. (1520) 44 b/1 He sayd he wolde helpe the kyng of his malady. a1533 LD. BERNERS *Huon* lx. 210 She tooke there such a maladye that she dyed therof. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* vi. 57 In danger of diuers maladeis, as of fluxis, caterris, collic, and gut. 1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* IV. iii. 295 Abstinence ingenders maladies. 1647 TRAPP *Marrow Gd. Authors* in *Comm. Ep.* 614 Q. Elizabeth . . . knew, that much meat, much malady. 1789 W. BUCHAN *Dom. Med.* (1790) 137 Those who breathe the impure air of cities, have many maladies to which the more happy rustics are entire strangers. 1871 NAPHEYS *Prev. & Cure Dis.* III. ii. 619 The vast number of maladies which may attack our bodies.

personified. 1563 SACKVILLE *Induct. Mirr. Mag.* xlix, And fast by him pale Maladie was plaste, Sore sicke in bed, her colour all forgone.

2. *fig.* A morbid or depraved condition (e.g. of mind, morals, social arrangements, etc.); something that calls for a remedy. (Cf. DISEASE 2.)

13.. *Minor Poems fr. Vernon MS.* 239/686 To helen vs of seuen Maledius. c1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* 1379 *Hypsip.*, Thow ne feltist malady Save foul delyt. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* II. 142 That ilke unsely maladie, The which is cleped Jelousie. c1410 HOCCEVE *Mother of God* 117 Beeth leches of our synful malady. 1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* xxii. 56 May nane remeid my melody Sa weil as 3e, schir, veraly. 1563 *Homilies II. Rebellion* 1. (1859) 555 Such lewd remedies being far worse than any other maladies and disorders that can be in the body of a commonwealth. 1647 MAY *Hist. Parlt.* I. iv. 41 Not hoping . . . so quick a call of a national Synod, as the present malady required. 1687 DRYDEN *Hind & P.* III. 69 The matron was not slow to find What sort of malady had seized her mind. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 87 ¶6 The cure of our intellectual maladies. 1786-7 BONNYCASTLE *Astron.* i. 5 Astrology is another malady of weak minds. 1829 CARLYLE *Misc.* (1857) II. 116 Our spiritual maladies are but of Opinion. 1891 E. KINGLAKE *Australian at H.* 17 A clerk's calling is not the only one overdone. That of the governess suffers from the same malady.

† **malae'ration**. *Med. Obs.* [f. MAL- + AERATION.] Imperfect aeration (of the blood).

1843 R. J. GRAVES *Syst. Clin. Med.* xx. 245 Her countenance exhibits no proof of malae'ration of the blood. 1908 *Practitioner* Mar. 321 Such cyanosis may . . . indicate lack of propelling power in the circulation, with consequent malae'ration.

|| **mala fide** ('meilei'fai:di), *adv.* and *a.* [L. *malā fidē* = 'in bad faith'. Cf. BONA FIDE.]

A. adv. In bad faith. *B. adj.* Chiefly with agent nouns: Acting in bad faith; pretended, not genuine, sham. *mala fide possessor*: one who holds by a title which he knows to be bad.

[1561 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* I. 180 The said Thomas was in mala fide be introumetting with the gudis libellit.] 1681 VISCT. STAIR *Instit.* I. vii. (1693) 64 It extends to the Fruits which he hath enjoyed, mala fide. 1808 BENTHAM *Sc. Reform* 7 On the part of malā fide suitors (suitors conscious of being in the wrong). 1875 POSTE *Gaius* II. (ed. 2) 203 The mala fide possessor . . . acquires no property in the consumed fruits. 1901 *Scotsman* 2 Oct. 9/3 The authorities of the Excise have taken no action . . . to deal with the mala-fide and proprietary clubs.

|| **mala fides** ('meile'fai:dz). *Law.* [L. *mala fidēs* bad faith.] Bad faith, intent to deceive.

1681 VISCT. STAIR *Instit.* II. xii. (1693) 354 *Bona fides* is presumed, unless a contrary Probation, or vehement Presumption be for mala fides. 1802-12 BENTHAM *Ration. Judic. Evid.* (1827) III. 623 At the peril of extra costs in case of mala fides. 1885 LD. COLERIDGE in *Law Rep.* 15 Q. Bench Div. 137 Absence of mala fides . . . is not enough.

malafiges, *sb. pl.* ? U.S. [a. Du. *malefijte*, *malefietje*, dim. of *malefijt*, of obscure origin: ?connected with F. *maléfique* MALEFIC *a.*] 'A sailors' name for a small sea-bird supposed to appear before a storm: apparently, the stormy petrel or Mother Carey's chicken' (*Cent. Dict.*).

Malaga ('mæləgə). Also 7 malaca, mal(l)igo, mallago(e, -egoe, -igo(e, 8 malago. The name of a seaport in the south of Spain. Used *attrib.*, as in *Malaga raisins*, *sack*, *wine*. Also as *sb.* (short for *Malaga wine*), a white wine exported from Malaga.

1608 DAY *Law Trickes* I. ii. (1881) 21 Ie put al my loue into one quart of Maligo. 1623 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Praise Hempseed* Wks. (1630) III. 65/1 Braue Wine Merchants, little were your gaine, By Mallegoes, Canaries Sacke from Spaine. 1623 MIDDLETON & ROWLEY *Span. Gipsy* III. i. (1653) E 1 b, Peter see me shall wash thy nowle, And Malligo Glasses for thee. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Malaga or Malaca Sack*. 1686 *Wood Life* (O.H.S.) III. 199 Before the warr nothing but sack and mallagoes were drunk and claret not at all. 1698 *Phil. Trans.* XX. 291 A Grocer's Basket, such as they put up their Malaga Raisins in. 1768 PIGOTT in *Phil.*

Trans. LXI. 287, I exposed . . . a wine glass half full of Malaga wine. 1806 A. HUNTER *Culina* (ed. 3) 45 To each gallon put two pounds of Malaga raisins a little chopped. 1887 PATER *Imag. Portr.* 2 The lad . . . left untasted the glass of Malaga which was offered to him.

Comb. 1898 P. MANSON *Trop. Diseases* II. 64 His urine has become very dark in colour, perhaps malaga-coloured.

malagas (mælə'gæs). *S. Afr.* Also 8 malagos; malagash, Afrikaans *malgas* (mal'xas). [Afrikaans, *f.* Du. *mallegas*, *a.* Pg. *mangas(-de-velludo)*, 'velvet-sleeves', the wandering albatross.] The Cape gannet, *Morus* (or *Sula*) *capensis*.

1731 G. MEDLEY tr. *Kolb's Present State Cape Good-Hope* II. 143 As soon as the Malagos 'spies a Fish under her, she pops her Head nimby into the Water. 1906 STARK & SCLATER *Birds S. Afr.* IV. 17 *Sula capensis*. Malagash. *Ibid.* 19 The Malagash is found along the coasts of South Africa. 1936 E. L. GILL *First Guide S. Afr. Birds* 186 Malagas, Malgas, Cape Gannet; *Morus capensis*. This is the gannet of the South African guano islands. 1944 M. DE B. NESBITT *Road to Avalon* (1949) xxi. 163 The malagas seabird . . . is prolific here. 1964 A. L. THOMSON *New Dict. Birds* 330/1 The Cape Gannet (or Malagash) *S[ula] capensis* (with dark tail), breeding off South Africa and migrating northwards. 1970 McLACHLAN & LIVERSIDGE *Roberts's Birds S. Afr.* (ed. 3) 21 Cape Gannet. Malgas. *Morus capensis*. . . These birds may be picked up at some distance by their conspicuous whiteness. 1974 *Eastern Province Herald* 7 Nov. 22 There are vast colonies of malgas (gannets) and other birds which live off the shoals of fodder fish in our waters.

Malagash ('mæləgæʃ), *a.* and *sb.* Also Mal(l)egash, 8-9 Malegash. See also MADAGASS. [var. of next. Cf. F. *Malgache*.] *a. adj.* Of or pertaining to Madagascar. *b. sb.* A native of Madagascar; also as *plural*.

1711 tr. *Cauche's Voy. Madagascar* 40 In the Province of Matatan, Neighbouring on that of the Mallegasses or Madagasses. *Ibid.* 56 The Malegasses. 1793 TRAPP tr. *Rochon's Voy. Madagascar* 40 The Malegashes know but two ways of dressing their meat. *Ibid.* 52 The Malegash language. 1833 OWEN *Voy. Afr., Arabia & Madagascar* II. ix. 100 A large population of Malegash and Arabs. *Ibid.*, The style of their buildings . . . is one-half Arab and the other Malagash.

Malagasy (mælə'gæsi), *a.* and *sb.* [Used in the native lang., but believed to be an altered form of a foreign appellation (of obscure origin) represented by the variants *Madecass*, *Madagass*, whence the name *Madagascar*.

In the Malagasy language the unstressed vowels are 'whispered', and the *s* before *i* or *y* approaches the sound of (*j*); hence the European form MALAGASH.]

A. adj. Of or pertaining to Madagascar, its inhabitants, language, etc. *B. sb. a.* A native of Madagascar; also as *plural*. *b.* The language spoken there.

1835 J. J. FREEMAN (*title*) *A Dictionary of the Malagasy language*. 1839 W. ELLIS *Hist. Madagascar* I. 112 The floors of the Malagasy houses are generally covered with red and yellow rush mats. *Ibid.* 145 The physical, moral and intellectual peculiarities of the Malagasy. *Ibid.* 184 This . . . conveys as much to a Malagasy as the heartiest thrice-repeated cheer does to an Englishman. 1839 J. J. FREEMAN *ibid.* 496 A prefix, in Malay, *pen*, in Malagasy, *mpan*. 1878 W. E. COUSINS *Malagasy Lang.* in *Phil. Soc. Trans.* 311 The Malagasy is undoubtedly a genuine member of the Malayo-Polynesian family. 1882 *Illustr. Miss. News* Mar. 27 The Malagasy Christians may truly be called 'Bible Christians'. Show the Malagasy chapter and verse . . . and they are satisfied. 1898 A. LANG *Making of Relig.* v. 92 The Malagasies . . . divine by crystals.

malagatany, -tawny, *obs. ff.* MULLIGATAWNY.

† **ma'lagma**. *Med. Obs.* Pl. malagmata. Also in anglicized form 6-7 malagme, 7 malagm. [late L., *a.* Gr. *μάλασσειν* to assuage.] An emollient plaster.

1541 R. COPLAND *Galyen's Therap.* 2 Cii, A malagme (that is to wyt a salue malactyke). 1643 TUCKNEY *Balme of G.* 12 Their Malagmata and Lenitives. 1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 200 A malactical and mollitive medicament and a Malagm do not at all differ. 1748 tr. *Veg. Renatus' Distemp. Horses* 188 You should make use of a Malagma, or of a Caustick. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.*, *Malagma*. . . very often the malagma's consisted only of gums dissolved in wine.

mala'grug(o)rous, *a. jocular.* [? Distortion of It. *malaguroso*, unfortunate. But cf. Sc. *malagruized* 'rumpled, disordered' (E.D.D.).] Dismal, lugubrious. Hence mala'grugously *adv.*

1818 LOCKHART in *Blackw. Mag.* III. 407 He writes more malagrugously than Dante. 1826 *Ibid.* XX. 327 He looketh malagrugorous and world-wearied. 1839 LOCKHART *Ballantyne-humbog* 106 A certain malagrugous exposition of his own views . . . drawn up by James Ballantyne in . . . 1826.

Malagueña (mælə'geɪnə). [Sp. (see MALAGA).]

1. A woman of Malaga. 1845 R. FORD *Hand-bk. for Travellers Spain* I. 352/1 Teresita, the daughter, is a pretty specimen of a Malagueña. 1868 H. O'SHEA *Guide to Spain & Portugal* (ed. 3) 312/2 The Malagueñas are considered to be the prettiest women in all Spain.

2. (Also with small initial.) A Spanish dance resembling the fandango; also, a song accompanying this dance.

1883 GROVE *Dict. Mus.* III. 599/2 The dance-songs—*fandangos*, *rondañas*, and *malagueñas*, . . . have . . . more symmetry and more animation. *Ibid.*, Songs and dances often derive their names from the provinces or towns in which they are indigenous; thus . . . *malagueña* from Malaga. 1922 J. HERGESHEIMER *Bright Shawl* (1923) 69 The ceaseless playing of the guitars, strains of jotas and malagueñas. 1925 *Blackw. Mag.* Jan. 80/2 Hansson sang a queer malagueña which he had heard often in Andalusia. 1968 K. BIRD *Smash Glass Image* ix. 113 The next dance was slow, nostalgic. A malagueña perhaps? 1973 *Times* 6 Jan. 14/4 One typical dance [in the Canaries], the *malagueña*, reveals its peninsular origin in its name.

malaguetta (mælə'gɛtə). Forms: 6 manguetta, manegete, 7 mellegette, 7–8 malegutta, 8 malaget, malaghetta, malagato, malegetta, 8–9 malaguette, 9 maniguette, malaguet(a), meleguet(t)a, 7–malaguetta. [Of obscure origin.]

App. identical with the med.L. *melegeta*, the name of a spice mentioned c1214 in connexion with cloves and cardamoms, and said a 1331 to be among the productions of Java (see Du Cange). Both the authors cited are Italian, and in 1486 Simon a Cordo (*Clavis Sanationis*) explains the word as a diminutive of It. *melica* millet, remarking that the grains resemble those of millet. This seems probable; but if the word be of European origin, it has either been adopted in a corrupt form into some West African langs., or confused with a native word, the source of the earliest Eng. form and of the F. *maniguette*. In 1599 Towrson (Hakl. *Voy.* II. ii. 27), in a list of phrases from the lang. of Guinea, gives '*manegete afoye*, grains enough'. Miss M. Kingsley, *West Afr. Studies* (1899) ii. 57, says that in the native lang. at Cape Palmas the name is *emanequetta*, but that as the name is very local (the more usual word is *waizanzag*), a European origin is possible.]

The capsules or seeds of *Amomum Meliguetta* of West Africa, used as a spice and in medicine; also known as *grains of paradise* and *Guinea grains*. (Cf. CARDAMOM.)

1568 M. HACKET tr. *Thevet's New Found World* 26 In Ginney the fruit that is most rife and common . . . is named Manguetta. 1670 OGLIBY *Africa* 413 Graines of paradise . . . which the natives call Mellegette. 1670 tr. *Villaut's Guinea* 101 They call not Pepper . . . Grain, with the Hollanders, but Malaguetta, with us. 1705 BOSMAN *Guinea* xiii. (1721) 216 Malaget, otherwise called the Grains of Paradise. *Ibid.* xvi. 285 Malagueta, otherwise called Paradise-Grains, or Guinea Pepper. 1788 CLARKSON *Impol. Slave Tr.* 13 The first [pepper] that was discovered or imported, was malaguetta, or grains of Paradise.

b. attrib., as *malaguetta pepper*.

1745 *Astley's Voy.* II. 520 The Malaghetta, Grain, or Pepper Coast. 1788 J. MATTHEWS *Sierra Leone* 58 The Malagato Pepper, or Grains of Paradise. 1863 R. F. BURTON *Wand. W. Afr.* II. 37 By the Dutch they were called Guinea Grains; by the trade Malaguetta Pepper. 1877 R. H. MAJOR *Discov. Pr. Henry* xi. 170 The natives . . . brought Malaguette pepper in grain and in its pods as it grew. 1899 MARY KINGSLEY *West Afr. Stud.* ii. 57 Meleguetta pepper.

malahack ('mælə'hæk), *v. dial. trans.* To cut or carve badly.

a 1825 FORBY *Voc. E. Anglia, Malahack v.*, . . . to cut or carve in an awkward and slovenly manner. 1866 LOWELL *Biglow P. Introd.*, [Words New Eng. dial.] *Malahack*, to cut up hastily or awkwardly. 1893 *Broad Norf.* (ed. Cozens-Hardy) 54, I heard of a donkey purchased for little money on account of some injury; but 'it was not so malahacked as to be jammucked for all that'.

|| **malahane**. *Obs. rare*—1. [Irish *mulachán* a kind of soft cheese.]

1656 S. HOLLAND *Zara* 17 Stewd Prunes, bread made of Malahane [*margin*, Bread made of Cruds. See the Irish Dictionary], And Honey fetcht from Sugar Cane.

|| **malaise** ('mæleiz, Fr. malez). [F. *malaise*, f. OF. *mal* adj., bad, ill + *aise* EASE sb.] A condition of bodily uneasiness or discomfort, esp. a condition of bodily suffering or lassitude, without the development of specific disease. (Cf. MALEASE.)

1768 LD. CHESTERF. *Let. to Bp. Chenevix* 25 June *Misc. Wks.* (1777) II. 532, I feel what the French call a general *mal-aise*, and what we call in Ireland an *unwellness*. 1857 G. BIRD'S *Urin. Deposits* (ed. 5) 211 A young man . . . who . . . became a patient of Dr. Garrod's for general malaise. 1870 *Holmes' Syst. Surg.* (ed. 2) IV. 218 Loss of appetite and a general sensation of malaise. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VII. 740 The illness begins . . . with general malaise and feverishness.

b. *fig.*

1883 *St. James's Gaz.* 27 Dec. 3/1 There will be, first, a universal malaise; then the loss of the faculties of government and self-defence. 1885 *Wool Trade Circular*, The Wool Market has not escaped the influence of an almost universal commercial malaise.

malakatoon(e, variant of MELOCOTON.

Malakoff ('mæləkɒf). [The name of a fortification erected by the Russians at Sevastopol, and captured by the French, 8 Sept., 1855.]

† 1. A crinoline. *Obs.* [So in Fr.: see *Le Figaro* 22 Sept. 1885, 1/3.]

1861 LADY CHATTERTON *Mem. Ld. Gambier* I. ii. 27 Englishwomen have witnessed the superior circumference of their Gallic sisters, in the palmy days of 'Malakoffs'.

2. A particular form of four-handed dominoes.

1870 *Routledge's Ev. Boy's Ann.* Nov. 671 Calling the restricted game the 'Malakoff', leaving the wider game the old title of Sebastopol.

3. (See quot.)

1883 SIMMONDS *Dict. Usef. Anim.*, Malakoff, a small round cream cheese made in Gourmay, France.

malaky, var. MALARKEY.

malambo (mælə'mbəʊ). The aromatic bark of *Croton malambo*, a euphorbiaceous shrub of Venezuela and New Granada, used in medicine and perfumery. Also *malambo bark*.

1816 *Jrnl. Sci. & Arts* I. 59 The Malambo bark, which the French have lately introduced into their materia medica.

malamute ('mæləmju:t). Also malemut(e). [The name of an Eskimo people living on the Alaskan coast.] A large grey or black and white dog with a thick coat, pointed ears, and a plumed tail curling over its back, belonging to the spitz breed so called, which first developed in Alaska. Also attrib.

[1874 *Ann. Rep. Board of Regents Smithsonian Inst.* 27 Maglemut.] 1898 *Klondike Nugget* (Dawson, Yukon Territory) 20 July 3/2 After appointing a committee to keep stray Malamoots and donkeys off the diamond, the game was called. 1898 *Yukon Midnight Sun* (Dawson, Yukon Territory) 1 Oct. 2/5, I have the first man to find in the country who owns a dog, it matters not whether he is malamute, husky, . . . or little mongrel. 1908 *St. Nicholas* Mar. 387/2 Few pure malamutes . . . are now employed in the mail service. 1913 *Outing* Feb. 521/1 Sitting among a litter of Malamute puppies. 1922 G. C. F. PRINGLE *Tillicums of Trail* 84, I first picked on a big grey-muzzled malemute named Steal as a likely fellow to lead. . . . All malemutes are born thieves, some men think. 1934 *Times Educ. Suppl.* 15 Sept. p. iv/2 These Arctic or sub-Arctic dogs—huskies, malamutes, Samoyeds . . . are wonderful in their strength, powers of endurance, and stoutness of heart. 1948 *Chicago Tribune* 23 Feb. iv. 1/6 Along with the Eskimos will be a representation of the Malemute sled dogs that provide the only motive power available to Eskimos. 1952 M. K. WILSON tr. *Lorenz's King Solomon's Ring* x. 117 The purest wolf-dogs that exist are certain breeds of Arctic America, particularly the so-called malemutes, huskies etc. 1955 *Reader's Digest* (Austral.) Dec. 122/2 This malemute was bitten by a mad red fox. 1962 M. E. MURIE *Two in Far North* I. vi. 51 Long strings of Malemutes loped down the streets. 1971 F. HAMILTON *World Encycl. Dogs* 569 The Malamute must give an impression of great strength and tremendous propelling power.

malancolius, **malanc(h)oly(e)**, obs. ff. MELANCHOLIOUS, MELANCHOLY.

malander, **mallender** ('mæləndə(r)). Now only *pl.* Forms: 5 malawnder, 6 malandre, malandrie, 6–8 malender, 7 mallander, 8 mallendar, 6– malander, 7– mallender. [a. F. *malandre* a sore in a horse's knee, ad. L. *malandria* (neut. pl. and fem. sing.)] A dry scabby eruption behind the knee in horses.

† a. *sing. Obs.*

c 1400 *Promp. Parv.* 323/1 Malawnder, sekeness, morbus. 1523 FITZHERB. *Husb.* §94 A malander is an yl soranec . . . and appereth . . . in the bendyng of the knee behynde. 1530 PALSGR. 176 *Malandre*, a malandre, a sore. *Ibid.* 242/1 Malandrie, sicknesse, *malandre*. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 313 A Malander is a kinde of Scab growing . . . overthwart the bent of the knee. 1614 MARKHAM *Cheep Husb.* 32 Of the Mallandar, Sellander . . . Crowne-seabs, and such like. 1639 T. DE GREY *Compl. Horsem.* 6 Subject to mainge, mallender, sellender . . . or any other the like sorances. 1759 BROWN *Compl. Farmer* 18 For a Mallendar. Take bay-salt, gunpowder [etc.]. 1835 *Penny Cycl.* III. 422/1 Spavin and mullender [*sic*] are of very rare occurrence.

attrib. 1688 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2408/4 The hair clipped close on the Mallender place of the near Leg.

b. *pl.*

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 335 *margin.*, Lichenes: some take them for the Malanders. 1607 MARKHAM *Caval.* I. (1617) 20 The best keepers cannot preserve them from scratches, paines and mallanders. 1762 *Crazy Tales* 74 Withouten splint, or malanders, or grease. 1884 *Sat. Rev.* 5 July 27/2 It is a breach of a warranty of soundness if the affected horse suffers from . . . mallenders.

Hence '*malandered ppl. a.*, afflicted with malanders.

1696 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3248/4 A strong . . . Rigil Horse, . . . malender'd on the near leg.

† **malandryn**. *Obs. rare*—1. [a. F. *malandrin* = It. *malandrino*.] A highwayman, a robber.

1460 CAPGRAVE *Chron.* (Rolls) 309 Jon was broute to the Councelle in the same aray thei toke him, in schort clothis, lich a Malandryn.

malapert ('mæləpɜ:t), *a.* and *sb. Obs. exc. arch.* Forms: 5 maleapert, maleperte, 5–7 malapart, 6 malaperte, malepeirt, maloperte, mallaparte, 6–7 malepart, malipert, malipart, mallapert, 6–8 malepert, 7 maleparte, mallepart, mallipart, mally part, malapart, 5– malapert. [a. OF. *malapert*, used by E. Deschamps as the contrary of *appert* = *espert* clever, able (:—L. *expertus* EXPERT *a.*). Here *mal* has (as in *maladroit*, *malcontent*) the effect of reversing a favourable signification; but the Eng. sense of the compound points to its having been apprehended as if f. *mal* (in the sense 'improperly') + *apert* bold, outspoken, insolent (see APERT *a.* 5).]

A. adj. Of persons, their qualities, actions, etc.: Presumptuous, impudent, 'saucy'.

c 1420 LYDG. *Assembly of Gods* 503 They swere gret othes for the noonyes Her lawe to dyspyce, that was so malapert. c 1430 — *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 166 Maleapert of chiere and of visage. c 1440 *Jacob's Well* 148 he secunde is veyn wordys, male-apert, in iangeling. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* ix. i. 7 Hir madyne Iris from hevyn sendis sche To the bald Turnus, malapert and stout. 1529 MORE *Dyalogue* III. Wks. 227/1 His malepert boldnes might peradventure be punished. 1567 DRANT *Horace, Ep.* I. xviii. F vj, Be perte, and cleare in countinaunce, not malipert, and light. 1601 SHAKS. *Twel. N.* iv. i. 47, I must have an Ounce or two of this malapert blood from you. 1609 BIBLE (Douay) *Prov.* vii. 15 Taking the yong-man she kisseth him, and with malepert countenance speaketh fayre. 1633 T. STAFFORD *Pac. Hib.* I. iii. (1810) 253, I haue uterly rooted those malepart bowes out of the orchard of my country. 1640 BROME *Sparagus Garden* II. iii. Wks. 1873 III. 141 With dry jests to maule the mallipart'st lesser ones . . . out o' the pit of wit. *Ibid.* II. v. 148 Yes Malipert Jack, I have heard that he has seene her. 1671 H. FOULIS *Hist. Rom. Treas.* vi. iii. 382 In the mean time the Presbyterian Kirk grow very mallipart. 1738 tr. *Guazzo's Art Conversation* 151 b, They ought not to suffer the Honour and Degree of Gentry to be disgraced by the Presumption of malapert Clowns. 1763 *Brit. Mag.* IV. 296 The officer who uttered the first malapert sentence, was put under arrest. 1825 SCOTT *Betrothed* viii, You are too malapert for a young maiden. 1884 W. C. SMITH *Kildrostan* 40 If I was malapert, 'Twere fitter to rebuke than second me. quasi-adv. 1609 B. JONSON *Sil. Wom.* iv. iv, It angred me to the soule, to heare 'hem beginne to talke so malepert.

B. sb. A presumptuous or 'saucy' person.

1622 R. HAWKINS *Voy. S. Sea* (1847) 165 Such malaperts deserve . . . to have their spoyle taken from them. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 143 ¶1 The Malapert knew well enough I laughed at her. 1765 G. COLMAN *Comedies of Terence* 292 Away, you malapert! Your frowardness Had well nigh ruined me.

'malapertly, adv. *Obs. exc. arch.* [f. as prec. + -LY².] In a malapert manner.

1447 BOKENHAM *Seyntys* (Roxb.) 252 How darst thou . . . so malapertly Hym nemelyn ageyn in my presence. c 1460 *Play Sacram.* 637 Syr thu art ontawght . . . to pere in my presence thus malepertly. 1563–87 FOXE *A. & M.* (1596) 381 He, not reuerentlie, but more malipertlie than was requisite . . . rushed into the judgment place. 1643 BURROUGHS *Exp. Hosea* i. (1652) 152 They should . . . not speak malapertly, but with all reverence and submission. 1725 KIRKPATRICK *Relig. Ord. Norwich* (1845) 191 They talked malapertly to several prelates.

'malapertness. *Obs. exc. arch.* [f. MALAPERT *a.* + -NESS.] The quality of being malapert.

1430–40 LYDG. *Bochas* iv. xv. (1494) p vi b, Moost cruelte and vengeance in lowe blode with malapertnesse and indiscrecion. 1563 N. WINZET *Wks.* (1890) II. 24 The malepeirtnes of prophane noueltie. 1579–80 NORTH *Plutarch, Alex. Gt.* (1595) 745 Clitus . . . would not giue ouer his impudencie and malapertnesse. 1657 THORNLEY tr. *Longus' Daphnis & Chloe* 17 Daphnis was vext to see the horn broke, and that kind of malepertnesse of the Goat. 1682 BUNYAN *Holy War* 92 Yet he had for his malapertness, one of his legs broken. 1752 CARTE *Hist. Eng.* III. 422 Such was their malapertness that great disorders would have ensued.

malapplication: see MAL- prefix.

malappropriate (mælə'prəʊpɜ:t), *a.* [f. MAL- + APPROPRIATE *a.*] Ill-suited, inappropriate.

1851 DE QUINCEY *Ld. Carlisle on Pope Wks.* 1859 XIII. 13 If a prize had been offered for a bad and malappropriate subject, none worse could have been suggested. 1883 *St. James's Gaz.* 28 Apr. 4 Much eloquent (if rather malappropriate) language about religious liberty.

malappropriate (mælə'prəʊpɜ:t), *v.* [f. MAL- + APPROPRIATE *v.*] *trans.* To misapply.

1847 E. BRONTE *Wuthering Heights* xxxii. (1850) 268 She thrust the hearth-brush into the grates in mistake for the poker, and mal-appropriated several other articles of her craft.

malappropriation (mælə'prəʊpɜ:tɪ'ʌʃən). [f. MAL- + APPROPRIATION.] The action of malappropriating; misapplication.

1848 LYTTON *Harold* xi. vi. 283 A charge of mal-appropriation, whether of pay or of booty, was brought against him. 1855 MILMAN *Lat. Chr.* ix. vii. IV. 132 The mal-appropriation of a large sum deposited in another quarter.

|| **mala praxis** ('meilə 'præksis). *Law.* [mod.L. *mala*, fem. of *malus* bad, wrong + *praxis*: see PRAXIS. Cf. MALPRAXIS.] = MALPRACTICE *i. a.*

a 1733 RAYMOND *Cases King's Bench* (1775) I. 214 The court resolved, that *mala praxis* is a great misdemeanor and offence at common law . . . because it breaks the trust which the party has placed in the physician, tending directly to his destruction. 1768 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* III. 122. 1865 A. S. TAYLOR *Pract. Med. Jurispr.* (1873) I. 15 A charge of malapraxia is sometimes raised against a medical man in consequence of the death of a patient.

malaprop ('mæləpɜ:p), *sb., a., and v.* [from the name of Mrs. *Malaprop* (suggested by MALAPROPOS), a character in Sheridan's play of *The Rivals* (1775), remarkable for her misuse of words.] *a. sb.* = MALAPROPISM. *b. adj.* = MALAPROPIAN. *c. v. intr.*, to utter a malapropism; *trans.*, to make a malapropism of (a word).

1823 *Edin. Rev.* XXXIX. 171 An agreeable intermixture of malaprops. 1840 DE QUINCEY *Style* I. Wks. 1890 X. 152 But observe . . . the total absence of all malaprop picturesqueness that might have defeated its deadly action upon the nervous system. 1878 BAIN *Educ. as Science* ix. 329 A malaprop use of words. 1887 *Athenæum* 5 Feb. 189/1 The

expression 'on suffrage', a delightful malaprop for 'on sufferance'. 1959 I. JEFFERIES *Thirteen Days* v. 67 The usage was so wild that I thought he was malaproping. 1970 M. TRIPP *Man without Friends* iii. 27 She malaprops any word of more than two syllables.

malapropian (mælə'prɒpiən, -'prɔʊpiən), *a.* [f. prec. + -IAN.] Of the nature of a malapropism; given to malapropisms.

1860 GEO. ELIOT in *Cross Life* (1885) II. 263 Mr. Lewes is sending what a Malapropian friend once called a 'missile' to Sara. 1898 *Spectator* 16 Apr. 539/2 There is a latent shrewdness in his malapropian talk which is quite delightful.

malapropism ('mæləprɒpɪz(ə)m). [f. MALAPROP + -ISM.] Ludicrous misuse of words; an instance of this.

1849 C. BRONTE *Shirley* II. vi. 145 A malapropism which rumour had not failed to repeat. 1887 *Spectator* 9 Apr. 492/1 That mental haziness which has its outcome in malapropism. 1890 *Harper's Mag.* Apr. 664/1 Lemaître has reproached Shakespeare for his love of Malapropisms.

malapropoism (mæləprɒ'pɔʊz(ə)m). *nonce-wd.* [f. next + -ISM.] Ludicrous misapplication of language; an instance of this; = MALAPROPISM.

1834 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Helen* xxv, Sadly annoyed he is sometimes by her mal-apropisms. 1893 A. DOBSON in *Longm. Mag.* Aug. 371 Not even the Malapropoism of Sheridan or Dickens is quite as riotously diverting.

|| **malapropos** (malap'rɒpɒ, mæləprɒ'pɔʊ), *adv.*, *a.*, and *sb.* Various written mal à propos, mal a propos, mal a-propos, †malapropo, mal apropops, malapropos. [F. *mal à propos*, f. *mal* ill + *à* to + *propos* purpose; see MAL- and APROPOS.]

A. adv. In an inopportune or awkward manner; unseasonably, inappropriately.

1668 DRYDEN *Ess. Dram.* 28 They do it not so unseasonably, or *mal a propos* as we. 1673 — *Marr. à la Mode* v. i, How durst you interrupt me so *mal a propos*. 1679 MRS. BEHN *Feign'd Curtizan* iv. i, Thou dost come out with things so malapropo. 1750 — MRS. DELANY *Let. to Mrs. Dewes* 5 Jan., Family affairs... sometimes will break in malapropos. 1823 BYRON *Juan* vi. lxxxiv, One who had no sin to show Save that of dreaming once 'mal-à-propos'. 1831 PRAED *Bridal of Belmont Poems* (1864) I. 175 Some people have a knack, we know, Of saying things mal-à-propos.

B. adj. Inopportune, inappropriate. 1711 BUDGE *Spect.* No. 77 ¶ 5 Doing and saying an hundred Things which... were somewhat *mal a propos* and undesigned. 1735 FIELDING *Eurydice* Wks. 1771 III. 219 Considering where the scene lies, I think these sentiments are not *mal-à-propos*. 1802 MRS. J. WEST *Infidel Father* II. xi. 4 His malapropos answers indicated that one important subject engrossed his thoughts. 1894 H. NISBET *Bush Girl's Rom.* 41 Feeling very bitter... towards this intruder for coming at such a *mal-à-propos* moment.

C. sb. Something inopportune or inappropriate.

1868 BAIN *Ment. & Mor. Sci.* 488 Aristotle is happily unembroiled with the modern controversy. The *malapropos* of 'Freedom' had not been applied to voluntary action.

|| **malapterurus** (mælæptə'rʊərəs). *Zool. Pl.* -uri (-'uərəi). [mod.L. (Lacépède 1803), badly f. Gr. *μαλακός* soft + *πτερόν* wing + *οὐρά* tail.] A genus of catfishes, certain species of which (esp. *M. electricus* of the Nile) have the property of giving an electric shock when handled.

1834 tr. *Cuvier's Anim. Kingd.* II. 187. 1848 CARPENTER *Anim. Phys.* ix. (1872) 341. 1892 *Daily News* 11 Jan. 3/2 Malapteruri, or 'thunder fishes' as they are called by the Arabs.

malar ('meɪlə(r)), *a.* (and *sb.*) *Anat.* [ad. mod.L. *mālār-is*, f. L. *māla* jaw, cheek bone, cheek, prob. related to the synonym *maxilla* as *āla* (:—**ak-slā*) to *axilla*. Cf. F. *malair*.]

A. adj. Of or belonging to the cheek. *malar bone*, the cheek bone.

1782 A. MONRO *Anat.* 97 A very rough triangular surface is extended downwards and outwards, to be connected to the cheek-bone; and therefore may be called the *malar* process. 1840 G. V. ELLIS *Anat.* 99 The nerve divides into two branches, a malar and temporal. 1870 ROLLESTON *Anim. Life* 6 The whole length of the malar arch. 1892 MIVART *Elem. Ornithol.* 142 At the lower margin of the cheek is a narrow linear space known as the malar region.

B. sb. (or *absol.*) The cheek bone. 1866 HUXLEY *Preh. Rem. Caithn.* 120 The facial bones short and small; the malars flat. 1881 MIVART *Cat* 74 The malar is a rather small, lamellar bone which forms the most prominent part of the cheek.

malar, variant of MAILER¹ *Sc.*

malard(e), obs. form of MALLARD.

malaria (mə'lɛəriə). [a. It. *mal'aria* for *mala aria*, lit. 'bad air'.] *a.* The unwholesome condition of the atmosphere which results from the exhalations of marshy districts. Hence used as the name of a class of intermittent and remittent fevers formerly supposed to proceed from this cause, but now known to be caused by

the bite of a mosquito of the genus *Anopheles*, by which the germs of the disease are conveyed.

1740 H. WALPOLE *Corr.* (1820) I. 68 A horrid thing called the mal'aria, that comes to Rome every summer and kills one. 1801 CHARLOTTE SMITH *Let. Solit. Wand.* II. 56 He had prolonged our stay at the season of the mal-aria. 1813 J. FORSYTH *Rem. Excurs. Italy* 266 This mal'aria is an evil more active than the Romans, and continues to increase. 1843 PRESCOTT *Mexico* III. i. (1864) 131 The same burning sun... calls forth the pestilent malaria, with its train of bilious disorders. 1866 A. FLINT *Princ. Med.* (1880) 110 Periodical fever, commonly known as malaria. 1875 MERIVALE *Gen. Hist. Rome* lxxviii. (1877) 656 The malaria of the Campagna... induced the citizens... to reside permanently within their walls.

b. transf. and fig. 1829 SOUTHEY *Sir T. More* II. 94 Practical irreligion is thus produced even in those who escape the malaria of infidelity. 1855 THACKERAY *Newcomes* II. 19 She was a malaria to him, poisoning his atmosphere. 1862 T. C. GRATAN *Beaten Paths* II. 350 A sort of moral malaria pervading society and carrying off many victims.

c. attrib. and Comb., as *malaria season*, etc.; *malaria bearing*, -*carrying*, *infected* adjs.; *malaria fever*, an intermittent or remittent fever prevalent in marshy or swampy districts, esp. in tropical countries; *malaria germ*, a protozoal organism capable of becoming parasitic and causing the disease known as malaria; so *malaria parasite*.

1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 947 The *malaria-bearing mosquito. 1916 *Brit. Mus. Econ. Ser.* IV. 8 This group [of mosquitoes]... includes also several of the *malaria-carrying *Anopheles*. 1946 *Nature* 10 Aug. 202/2 The experimental infection of laboratory-hatched larvae of the malaria-carrying *Anopheles gambiae* Giles with a fungus of the genus *Celomyces* Keilin. 1818 SHELLEY *Ess. & Lett.* (1852) II. 106 A *malaria fever, caught in the Pontine Marshes. 1832 *Blackw. Mag.* Oct. 525/2 Life [in Padua] creeps away... in having the Malaria fever in summer, and the pleurisy in winter [etc.]. 1898 P. MANSON *Trop. Dis. v. 97* The mosquito... the alternative host of the *malaria germ. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 947 Mosquitoes reared from the eggs of *malaria-infected insects. 1898 P. MANSON *Trop. Dis. i. 1* The *malaria parasite. This organism is by far the most important disease agency in tropical pathology. 1821 BYRON *Let.* 1 Oct. in *Moore Lett. & Jnls.* (1830) II. 542, I staid out too late for this *malaria season.

malarial (mə'lɛəriəl), *a.* and *sb.* [f. prec. + -AL¹.] *A. adj.*

1. Infected with malaria; malarious. 1847 in WEBSTER. 1870 *Pall Mall G.* 26 Aug. 5 The malarial plains of India. 1883 *Harper's Mag.* Feb. 419/1 Malarial swamps made it unsafe for him to stay there. 1900 *Brit. Med. Jnl.* No. 2041. 301 In this circulation of the contagion the presence of malarial man is indispensable.

2. Belonging to, or of the nature of, malaria. 1861 H. MACMILLAN *Footn. Nature* 222 Malarial and epidemic fevers. 1871 NAPHEYS *Prev. & Cure Dis.* i. iii. 100 The malarial poison in the atmosphere. 1875 H. C. WOOD *Therap.* (1879) 75 The wonderful power quinia has upon all forms of malarial disease.

B. sb. One who suffers from or is subject to attacks of malaria.

1898 P. MANSON *Trop. Dis.* iii. 86 In many malarials depressing influences... are sufficient to provoke relapse of fever.

malarialist (mə'lɛəriəlɪst), *rare.* [f. prec. + -IST.] One who studies malarial diseases.

1884 *Harper's Mag.* Aug. 441/2 According as one is a sanitarian, a chemist, or a malarialist.

malarian (mə'lɛəriən), *a.* [f. MALARIA + -AN.] Pertaining to or causing malaria; malarial.

1834 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) I. 573 The peculiar effect of a malarian poison. 1870 TENNYSON *Golden Supper* 151 A flat malarian world of reed and rush! 1887 RUSKIN *Præterita* II. 256 There was no malarian taint or other malignity in it [the fever].

malariated (mə'lɛəriətɪd), *ppl. a.* [f. MALARIA + -ATE³ + -ED¹.] Infected with malaria.

1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* II. 729 note, He has succeeded in giving malarial fever to healthy men by administering to them water in which malariated mosquitoes had died.

malarigenous, *a. rare.* [Badly f. MALARIA + -GEN + -OUS.] That carries or spreads malaria.

1900 *Brit. Med. Jnl.* No. 2041. 301 The malarigenous mosquitos.

mal'arioid, *a. rare*⁰. [f. MALARIA + -OID.] 'Resembling malaria' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1889).

malariologist. [f. MALARIA + -(O)LOGIST.] One who studies malaria.

1900 *Brit. Med. Jnl.* No. 2041. 324 The importance of these labours of the Roman malariologists is beginning to be appreciated by the Italian Government. 1944 *Living off Land* v. 115 Sir Ronald Ross, of the Indian Medical Service... became the world's foremost malariologist. 1966 *New Scientist* 18 Aug. 374/3 Malariologists are seeking to add to the established methods for controlling the disease. 1971 *Nature* 5 Mar. 65/1 For many years he was a 'wet-foot' malariologist in some of the most difficult countries in the world.

malariology (mə'lɛəri'ɒlədʒɪ). [f. MALARI(A) + -OLOGY.] The scientific study of malaria.

1925 *Science* 9 Oct. 320/2 In the field of malariology Dr. Carter has long held... the same position of preeminence that he enjoyed in relation to yellow fever. 1936 *Discovery* Nov. 353/1 Instruction in malariology was given to a number of medical practitioners. 1967 D. F. CLYDE

Malaria in Tanzania p. x, Britain provided... grants with which the research units in Dar es Salaam and Tanga were enabled to lay the scientific foundations of modern malariology in this country. 1974 *Nature* 1 Feb. 318/3 His fleeting acquaintance with the discipline of malariology and with the realities of malaria control.

malarious (mə'lɛəriəs), *a.* [f. MALARIA + -OUS.] Infected with malaria; of the nature of or producing malaria.

1834 *Cycl. Pract. Med.* III. 61/1 Jungle-fever is as common a name for malarious disease in southern latitudes as marsh-fever is in Europe. 1847 WEBSTER, *Malarious*, pertaining to, or infected by malaria. 1861 MISS BEAUFORT *Egypt. Sep. & Syr. Shr.* I. vii. 153 Deadly the fever of the malarious plain on which the little town stands. 1864 *Gd. Words* Feb. 123 F. E. Barnard caught a malarious fever. 1871 KINGSLEY in *Life* (1877) II. 370 To enforce... a sanitary reform in town and country... till there is not a fever alley or a malarious ditch left in any British city. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* II. 1085 If... the patient [is]... neither malarious, anæmic nor scorbutic. 1899 *Ibid.* VIII. 942 When a mosquito ingests the blood of a malarious subject.

fig. 1870 LOWELL *Among my Bks.* Ser. 1. 341 In judging Rousseau, it would be unfair not to take note of the malarious atmosphere in which he grew up.

malarkey (mə'lɑ:kɪ). *slang* (orig. U.S.). Also **malaky**, **malarky**, **mullarkey**. [Origin unknown.] Humbug, nonsense, foolishness.

1929 J. P. McEVoy *Hollywood Girl* vii. 102 It's a wonder you notice me, I told him. That's a lot of malaky, says he. 1930 *Variety* 29 Oct., The song is ended but the Malarkey lingers on. 1934 *Esquire* Dec. 49/3 Daughter of Mrs. Sally Alden, father unknown! What malarkey! All hoovey, even protected by the official records of a friendly republic. 1938 *Down Beat* Mar. 5/4 We've got to say to the recording companies... 'Cut out the Mullarkey and give us some down-home stuff!' 1945 J. STEINBECK *Cannery Row* xiii. 55 He knew God damn well the story was so much malarky. 1958 *Sunday Times* 20 Apr. 31/1, I will only give you the politician's malarky about imponderables and changing circumstances. 1960 G. M. WILSON *It rained that Friday* xi. 107 Somebody's passed the word round that the island's haunted. I told them it was a lot of malarkey. 1963 J. MITFORD *Amer. Way of Death* iii. 139 The malarkey that surrounds the usual kind of funeral. 1964 *Punch* 23 Dec. 964/3 Any mullarkey from rattling to potato picking. 1965 *Sunday Mail Mag.* (Brisbane) 15 Aug. 5/3 Here was a man who didn't give you the old malarkey. 1971 [see FLOPSY BUNNY]. 1973 *Observer* 25 Mar. 12/2 Tall stories... of rattlesnakes bringing up a nestful of baby robins... or some such malarkey.

mala'rrangement. [f. MAL- + ARRANGEMENT.] Faulty arrangement.

1853 F. W. NEWMAN *Odes of Horace* Pref. 7 Nothing but the fact that Horace is chiefly read... for the mere language... can make the existing malarrangement endurable. 1865 *Athenæum* 16 Sept. 365/1 Here is another specimen of malarrangement [of facts].

† **malasade**. *Cookery. Obs.* Also 5 **malesade**, **mes(e)lade**. [f. OF. *malaxé*, f. *malaxer* 'to blend, and beat together, as eggs' (Cotgr.: see MALAXATE *v.*) + -ADE.] An old dish composed chiefly of fried eggs softened with butter.

c 1430 *Two Cookery-bks.* 42-3 Meselade. Take Eyroun [etc.]. An to eury good meslade take a powsand [read dd = 12] Eyroun or mo. c 1450 *Ibid.* 83-4 Malasade... And to eury malesade, take [etc.]. [Cf. quot. 1753 s.v. MALAX *v.* 2.]

'**malassimilation**. [f. MAL- + ASSIMILATION.] Imperfect assimilation; esp. in *Path.* imperfect absorption of nutriment into the system.

1865 *Reader* 29 July 125/2 Viewed in the light of the science of nature or a true physiology, it [the doctrine of substitution] is at best only mal-assimilation. 1875 B. MEADOWS *Clin. Observ.* 43 'Eczema'... associated with dyspepsia, mal-assimilation, and hepatic disorder. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* II. 484 A malassimilation of oxygen by the nervous system.

malasso(e)s, -**assus**, obs. forms of MOLASSES.

malate ('meɪlət). *Chem.* Also 8-9 -**at**. [f. MAL-IC *a.* + -ATE⁴.] A salt of malic acid.

1794 G. ADAMS *Nat. & Exp. Philos.* I. App. 547 Malats — but little known. 1801 *Med. Jnl.* v. 198 Cit. Vaquelin has discovered in the common house leek... a great quantity of malat of lime (*malate de chaux*). 1807 THOMSON *Chem.* (ed. 3) II. 309 Malic acid... forms salts known by the name of *malates*. 1876 HARLEY *Mat. Med.* (ed. 6) 214 Malate of Iron is... prescribed in the old Prussian Pharmacopœia.

malathion (mə'ləθaɪən). [The substance is manufactured from diethyl maleate (an ester of MALEIC acid) and a thio-acid (see s.v. THIO-).]

The name orig. proposed was *malathon* (see quot. 1953²). Later *malathion* was registered in the U.S. both as a generic (i.e. non-proprietary) name and as a trade-mark of the American Cyanamid Co.]

An organophosphorus insecticide which is relatively harmless to plants and animals; in commercial preparations it is a brownish liquid with a strong smell of garlic and is also used in the form of a powder.

1953 *Official Gaz.* (U.S. Patent Office) 14 Apr. 322/2 American Cyanamid Company... *Malathion* For Insecticide. 1953 *Substitution of Malathion for Malathion as a Coined (Generic) Name for the Insecticidal Chemical O,O-Dimethyl Dithiophosphate of Diethyl Mercaptosuccinate* (Interdepartmental Comm. Pest Control, Bureau Entomol. & Plant Quarantine, U.S. Dept. Agric.), On January 30, 1952 the Interdepartmental Committee on Pest Control approved the name 'malathon' as coined name for O,O-dimethyl dithiophosphate of diethyl

mercaptosuccinate. Because of difficulty encountered in the trade-marking of the name selected at first the commercial sponsor, American Cyanamid Co., decided to change the name to 'malathion'. The American Chemical Society and the American Medical Association are agreeable to the change. Malathion has been registered with the Trade-Mark Division and released for general use. On March 27, 1953, the Interdepartmental Committee on Pest Control approved the name 'malathion' as a coined (generic) name for the chemical in question. **1955** *Sci. News Let.* 3 Sept. 157/1 The insecticides DDT, EPN, heptachlor and malathion have been tested in granular forms. **1960** *Farmer & Stockbreeder* 19 Jan. 119/3 However, as a cure [for red mite in woodwork], it is best to use a B.H.C. or malathion preparation. **1964** *Which?* Apr. 114/1 The organophosphorus compounds, such as dimethoate, malathion, menazon, are mainly poisonous to sucking insects, such as greenfly. **1968** M. PYKE *Food & Society* viii. 119 It is reckoned that whereas 0.5, 0.06, 9 and 1.2 micrograms of DDT, lindane, malathion and carbaryl are ingested for each kilogram of human body weight, the least amounts of these pesticides likely to be harmful are 10, 12, 14 and 20 micrograms respectively.

malato, obs. form of MULATTO.

Malawi (mə'lɑ:wɪ), *a.* and *sb.* [Name of a Central African state, formerly Nyasaland.]

A. adj. Of or pertaining to Malawi or its inhabitants. **B. sb.** A native or inhabitant of Malawi. Also **Mal'awian sb.** and *a.*

1960 *Economist* 15 Oct. 252/1 Dr. Banda's Malawi Congress party. **1963** *Ibid.* 6 July 23/2 His [sc. Dr. Banda's] Malawians have lost from the absence of a Nyasa delegation. **1964** *Times* 6 July (Suppl.) 1/2 He [sc. Dr. Banda] has invited the Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia, Mr. Ian Smith, to the Malawi independence celebrations. **1964** *Observer* 12 July 13/2 The brand-new Malawi flag with a red rising sun. **1965** *Guardian* 4 Oct. 9/6 A brawl at a nightclub between a young British bank clerk and a Malawian. **1966** *Listener* 5 May 637/2 In Rhodesia... Malawians are regarded as the best employees. **1970** *Times* 26 Mar. (Malawi Suppl.) p. 1/6 As for Rhodesia, it is inconceivable that the Malawians should adhere strictly to sanctions. *Ibid.* p. iv/4 At Fort Johnston we... acquired the company of a Malawian student hitching a ride home to see his parents. **1971** *Rand Daily Mail* 4 Dec. 1/4 The tiny Malawi Defence Force. *Ibid.* 3/8 Terrorists might enter Malawi purely to embarrass the Malawian Government. **1972** *Whitaker's Almanack* 1973 756/2 In 1970 a 70-mile line was opened... linking the Malawi rail system with the Mozambique network. **1973** *Guardian* 17 Apr. 12/2 Dr. Banda... believed passionately that grammar was what the Malawians most needed.

† **malax**, *v.* *Obs.* Also 5-7 malaxe. [ad. L. *malax-āre*: see MALAXATE. Cf. F. *malaxer*.]

1. trans. To rub or knead (a plaster, etc.) to softness.

c. 1400 *Lanfranc's Chirurg.* 132 Whanne pin hondis ben anoyntid wip oile of rosis, malaxe it [sc. a plaster] longe tyme togidere. **1543** TRAHERON *Vigo's Chirurg.* iii. i. vi. 93 Strayn them, and make a cerote wyth whyte waxe, and malaxe it in cowes mylke. **1597** LOWE *Chirurg.* (1634) 322 Using on the wound the emplaister Dialcriteos malaxed in wine. **1639** J. W. tr. *Guibert's Char. Physic.* ii. 117 Powder all the medicaments severally, then mixe... and beate and malaxe them into a mass. **1693** N. STAPHORST tr. *Rauwolf's Trav. East in Ray's Journ.* Low C. (1738) II. 21 He... toucheth and stretcheth your joints again in such a manner, as if he did malax a plaister. **1754-64** SMELLIE *Midwif.* I. Introd. 36 A poultice of barley-meal malaxed with oil must be applied.

2. To soften. (Said of a material agent.)

1634 T. JOHNSON *Parey's Chirurg.* xxvi. xiii. (1678) 637 A mollifying Medicin... malaxeth or softeneth hardened bodies.

1753 SMOLLETT *Ct. Fathom* (1784) 116/1 The major, who complained that his appetite had forsaken him, amused himself with some forty hard eggs, malaxed with salt butter.

Hence † **malaxing ppl. a.**

1638 A. READ *Chirurg.* ii. 12 Unless fomentation with some moystning and malaxing liquor be used.

† **malaxable**, *a.* *Obs.* [f. MALAX *v.* + -ABLE.]

That may be softened.

1762 tr. *Busching's Syst. Geog.* I. 41 These are firm, compact bodies, which are not malaxable in water or oil.

|| **malaxage** (malaksɑʒ). [Fr.; f. *malaxer* MALAX *v.*] 'The operation of kneading and working the unbaked clay of which pottery is to be made' (*Cent. Dict.* 1890).

malaxate ('mælækseɪt), *v.* [f. ppl. stem of L. *malaxāre*, ad. Gr. *μαλάσσειν*, to make soft, related to *μαλακός* soft: see -ATE.]

1. trans. To knead to softness; to make soft by mixing or rubbing.

1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 126 Materials malaxated in honey. **1755** in JOHNSON. **1853** SOYER *Pantroph.* 172 As soon as it has been malaxated... it is put into brown freestone pots.

† **2. To soften by means of an emollient. Obs.**

1735 FERGUSON in *Phil. Trans.* XL. 426 The Abdomen was stuped twice a Day... and after stuping it was always malaxated with an emollient Liniment.

malaxation (mælæk'seɪʃən). [ad. L. *malaxātiōn-em*, n. of action f. *malaxāre* to MALAXATE. Cf. F. *malaxation*.] **a.** The action of reducing to a soft mass by kneading or rolling.

1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 126 Being by malaxation coagulated. **1706** PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Malaxation*, the working of Pills, and especially Plaisters, with other things, with the hand; a Pestle, or other Instrument. **1894** *Times* 1 Feb. 5/4 He said 'malaxation', or mixing by rolling, was practically the same as kneading.

b. Ent. (See quot.)

1898 PECKHAM *Solitary Wasps* 11 The stinging being completed, she [a wasp] proceeded to the process known as *malaxation*, which consists in repeatedly squeezing the neck of the caterpillar, or other victim [to be used as living food for young wasps], between the mandibles.

c. A form of massage.

1887 D. MAGUIRE *Art of Massage* (ed. 4) 46 Malaxation is the same movement [as pétrissage], differing only on account of the flat of the hand being applied with more or less strength before bringing the fingers together to exercise the pétrissage. **1961** *Brit. Med. Dict.* 870/1 *Malaxation*, pétrissage, one of the movements carried out in massage, in which the muscles are grasped in the masseur's hands and rolled and pressed; kneading.

malaxator ('mælækseɪt(ɔ)). [f. MALAXATE *v.* + -OR.] 'A mixing-mill. A cylinder having a rotating shaft and stirring arms to incorporate materials' (*Knight Dict. Mech.* 1875).

1884 in *Cassell's Encycl. Dict.* **1890** in *Century Dict.*

malaxe, variant of MALAX *Obs.*

Malay (mə'lɛɪ), *sb.* and *a.* Also **6 Malayo**, **Melayo**, **8 Malaya**. [repr. the native name, Malay *malāyu*.] **A. sb.**

1. a. One of a race predominating in Malacca and the Eastern Archipelago, a Malayan; more strictly one of those who call themselves by this name and speak the Malay language.

1598 W. PHILLIPS tr. *Linschoten* xviii. 31/2 The Malayos [Du. *De Malayos*] of Malacca say, that the first original or beginning of Malacca hath bene but of late years. **1727** A. HAMILTON *New Acc. E. Ind.* II. xliii. 121 The Natives of the Island are, as most other Malayas, very treacherous. **1840** *Penny Cycl.* XVIII. 328/1 In person the Malays are short, squat, and robust. **1847** TENNYSON *Princess* II. 142 The highest is the measure of the man, And not the Kaffir, Hottentot, Malay. **1867** *Spectator* 26 Jan. 101/1 As... murderous as a quick-tempered Malay. **1883** MISS BIRD *Golden Chersonese* Introd. 17 The Malays proper inhabit the Malay Peninsula, and almost all the coast regions of Borneo and Sumatra.

b. spec. in S. Afr. One of the Muslim community of Cape Town and adjoining districts (see quot. 1944 and 1972). In full, **Cape Malay**.

1785 tr. *Sparrman's Voyage to Cape of Good Hope* I. 12 The burial grounds of the Chinese and free Malays that live at the Cape. **1812** A. PLUMPTRE tr. *Lichtenstein's Trav.* S. Afr. I. i. ii. 28 This practice receives great encouragement from the natural inclination that the slaves, particularly the Malays, have to music. **1844** J. BACKHOUSE *Narr. Visit Mauritius & S. Afr.* v. 82 The religion of the False Prophet was introduced into the Colony by the importation of Malacca slaves, by the Dutch. Hence the terms Malay and Mahomedan became synonymous in the Colony. **1944** I. D. DU PLESSIS *Cape Malays* i. 1 Strictly speaking 'Malay' stands for that section of the local Muslim community in which the descendants of Malay slaves and political exiles are to be found. **1972** *Standard Encycl.* S. Afr. VII. 145/2 Coming from Java and the neighbouring Indonesian islands, the Cape Malays belong essentially to the Javanese and Balinese section of the Malay race.

2. The language spoken by the Malays; the Malay language. (Cf. MALAYS.)

1598 W. PHILLIPS tr. *Linschoten* xviii. 31/2 And this speech called Melayo [Du. *Malayo*] is reported to be the most courteous and seemly speech of all the Orient. **1883** MISS BIRD *Golden Chersonese* Introd. 19 Malay is the *lingua franca* of the Straits Settlements. **1883** *Encycl. Brit.* XV. 325/1 Malay is essentially... a dissyllabic language.

3. Short for Malay fowl.

1830 'B. MOUBRAY' *Dom. Poultry* (ed. 6) 17 The Chittagong or Malay, another Indian variety. **1867** TEGETMEIER *Poultry Bk.* 76 The plumage in Malays is short and close.

B. adj. a. Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of, the Malays or their country.

1779 FORREST *Voy. N. Guinea* 8 They knew not a word of the Malay tongue. **1840** *Penny Cycl.* XVIII. 328/1 Words... derived from the Malay language. **1850** GORDON CUMMING S. *Africa* (1902) 34/2 Handkerchiefs... of a striped red and green colour, usually called Malay handkerchiefs. **1883** MISS BIRD *Golden Chersonese* Introd. 23 Cock-fighting... is the popular Malay sport.

b. In the names of plants, animals, etc. native in the Malay Peninsula, e.g. **Malay apple**, a myrtaceous tree, *Jambosa* (*Eugenia*) *malaccensis*, with an edible fruit; **Malay camphor**, Borneo camphor (see BORNEO); **Malay cat** (see quot. 1881); **Malay fowl**, a large variety of domestic fowl introduced from the Malay peninsula; **Malay porcupine**, *Atherura fasciculata*; **Malay tapir**, the Asiatic or Indian Tapir, *Tapirus malayanus*.

1820 SIR S. RAFFLES in *Trans. Linnean Soc.* (1822) XIII. 270 The Malay Tapir resembles in form the American. **1829** LOUDON *Encycl. Plants* 416 *Eugenia malaccensis*. Malay Apple-tr. **1833** W. B. DICKSON *Poultry* (1847) 9 The Malay, or Chittagong Fowl. These fowls have remarkably long legs, and large bones... The colour of the feathers is black, or very dark brown, streaked with yellow. **1837** *Penny Cycl.* IX. 163/1 It is commonly called Malay Camphor, or Camphor of Barus, from the port of Sumatra whence it is mostly shipped. **1840** PAXTON *Bot. Dict.*, Malay Apple, see *Jambosa malaccensis*. **1849** D. J. BROWNE *Amer. Poultry Yard* 37 The Kuhl, or Great Malay Fowl. **1873** L. WRIGHT *Illustr. Bk. Poultry* xxi. 297 The finest breed of Malay Game cock (using the word Malay in this case to express locality, and not the breed now so-called). **1881** MIVART *Cat* i. 7 In Pegu, Siam, and Burmah, there is a race of cats—the Malay Cat—with tails only of half the ordinary length.

c. Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of the Cape Malays.

1881 *Cape Monthly Mag.* Mar. 192 A Malay hat. **1953** DU PLESSIS & LÜCKHOFF *Malay Quarter* 9 A Malay wedding. **1974** *S. Afr. Panorama* Mar. 7 The oldest of its two gables, dated 1800, is... reputedly the work of a Malay craftsman.

Malayalam (mælə'jɑ:ləm). Also **9 Malayalma**, **Malayalim**. [Native name; cf. next.] A Dravidian language, closely related to Tamil, spoken in southern India. Also *attrib.* or as *adj.*

1837 H. HARKNESS *Anc. & Mod. Alphabets Pop. Hindu Lang.* p. i, Under the head of Malayalma are also included the Characters of... Tuluva. **1839** F. SPRING (title) *Outlines of a grammar of the Malayalim language.* **1864** A. J. ARBUTHNOT (title) *Malayalam selections.* **1902** [see DRAVIDIAN A. *adj.*]. **1908** T. G. TUCKER *Introd. Nat. Hist. Lang.* 136 *Malayalam*, occupying a comparatively small area of the west or Malabar coast south of Mangalore. **1911** *Encycl. Brit.* XVII. 466/1 *Malayalam*, a language of the Dravidian family, spoken on the west coast of southern India. **1960** *Universe* 14 Apr. 24/2 Malayalam, a vernacular language of Southern India, was used for the first time as the liturgical language in an ordination in the Syro-Malabar rite at Ernakulam. **1971** *Leader* (Durban) 7 May 8/4 He wrote in Malayalam, which is the mellifluous, if impossibly difficult language of Kerala... His directness and his Malayalam-accented English were always irresistible.

Malayali (mælə'jɑ:lɪ). Also **Malayalee**. [Native name, f. Dravidian *mala* mountain + *āl* possess.] A member of a Malayalam-speaking people inhabiting the state of Kerala on the Malabar coast of southern India. Cf. MALAYALAM. Also *attrib.*

1856 R. CALDWELL *Compar. Gram. Dravidian Lang.* 491 The higher castes are styled 'Hindus', or else 'Tamilians', 'Malayālis', &c., according to their language and nation. **1889** L. J. FROHNMEYER *Progressive Gram. Malayalam Lang.* p. xii, The Malayalees have not a few Folk Songs. *Ibid.* xvi. 133 The Malayali... prefers to divide in two or three activities, what Europeans would express by one Verb. **1928** *Chambers's Jnl.* XVIII. 244/1 Chetwynd managed to hold the Malayalees together for another three days. **1961** P. SPEAR *India* vii. 91 The southern Dravidian people were articulated in four groups... the Tamils, the Telugus or Andhras, the Malayalis along the west coast in the modern state of Kerala; and the Kanaras. **1971** *Hindustan Times Weekly Rev.* (New Delhi) 4 Apr. p. iv/5 We celebrate both Malayali and Bengali festivals.

Malayan (mə'lɛɪən), *a.* and *sb.* [f. MALAY + -AN.] **A. adj.**

1. a. Of or pertaining to the Malays or the Malay archipelago.

1668 WILKINS *Real Char.* i. ii. 10 That which seems to be the newest Language in the World, is the Malayan. **1668** T. HYDE *Let. to Boyle* 23 Feb. in *B.'s Wks.* (1744) V. 592/2 The printing of St. Luke and the Acts in the Malayan letter, would make about thirty sheets. **1842** PRICHARD *Nat. Hist. Man* 22 The Malayan or Polynesian race. **1847** TENNYSON *Princess* 21 The cursed Malayan crease, and battle-clubs From the isles of palm. **1864** — *Aylmer's F.* 463 My lady's cousin... Ran a Malayan amuck against the times.

b. in the names of various animals, products, etc. of the Malay archipelago, as **Malayan (sun) bear**, *Helarctos* (*Ursus*) *malayanus*; **Malayan camphor**, porcupine, tapir = *Malay camphor*, etc.

1824 T. HORSFIELD *Zool. Researches Java, Tapirus Malayanus*... In the month of September, 1820, the first specimen of the Malayan Tapir was received in England from Sir Thomas Stamford Raffles. **1826** — in *Zool. Jnl.* II. 222 In the year 1819 a specimen of the Malayan Bear, obtained at Bencoolen, was brought to England. **1855** W. S. DALLAS *Zool.* II. 486 The Malayan Sun Bear.

2. Of or belonging to the variety of domestic fowl known as the Malay.

1885 TEGETMEIER in *Encycl. Brit.* XIX. 645/1 *Malayan Fowls*.—The Malayan type has been long recognized as of Eastern origin.

B. sb. 1. = MALAY sb. 1.

1598 W. PHILLIPS tr. *Linschoten* xviii. 31/2 And all the Malaiens [Du. *die Malayen*], as well men as women, are very amorous... And hee that dwelleth in India, and can not speake the Malayans [Du. *dese Malayan men*] speech, will hardly with vs learne the French tongue. **1796** MORSE *Amer. Geog.* II. 561 The inhabitants... go under the name of Malayans. **1902** *Blackw. Mag.* Nov. 620/2 The one Malayan who has ever displayed commanding ability.

2. = MALAY sb. 2.

1688 T. HYDE *Let. to Boyle* 25 Oct. in *B.'s Wks.* (1744) V. 592/1 We have in Dutch and Malayan a grammar and two vocabularies. **1883** MISS BIRD *Golden Chersonese* Introd. 15 There is a very strong resemblance between their dialects and pure Malayan.

3. During the existence of the Federation of Malaya (from 1948 until 1963), an inhabitant of Malaya (regardless of race or creed).

1954 V. BARTLETT *Rep. from Malaya* ii. 23 A Malayan is anybody—be he Malay, Chinese, Tamil, Eurasian or European—whose home is in Malaya, whereas a Malay is a member of a large race of whom about 3,000,000 live in Malaya, and more than 70,000,000 in Java, Sumatra and the other islands of Indonesia. **1958** G. MIKES *East is East* 114 *A Malayan* is an inhabitant of Malaya, irrespective of race or creed. **1961** L. D. STAMP *Gloss. Geogr. Terms* 304/2 Since the independence of Malaya... Malayan has a political significance as a citizen of Malaya.

Malayanize (mə'lɛɪənəɪz), *v.* [f. MALAYAN *a.* and *sb.* + -IZE.] **trans.** To make Malayan in character or composition. So **Malayanization**.

1955 *Times* 24 Aug. 5/5 With regard to Malayanization of the Civil Service, there were good men among Malayan

members of the Civil Service. 1956 *Times* 22 Nov. 9/5 The Government [of Singapore] would begin to put its Malayization scheme into effect next January. 1960 *Times* 25 Nov. 13/2 Singapore had better get ahead with 'malayanizing' its university. 1965 R. McKIE *Company of Animals* i. 15 'Malayanization'—the replacement of Europeans in government services by local-born people. 1971 N. BARBER *War of Running Dogs* iii. 46 Everything would change with independence and Malayization. 1972 *Accountant* 5 Oct. 420/2 It was contended for the taxpayer that there was no evidence... that he had accepted any variation of the agreement because of the policy to Malayize the staff.

Malayic (mə'leuk), *a. rare*. Also 8 Malaic. [See -IC.] = MALAYAN *a.*

1723 R. MILLAR *Hist. Propagation Christianity* II. viii. 478 Sermons... in the Malaic Tongue. 1890 D. G. BRINTON *Races & Peoples* 230 The Malayic stock.

Mal'ayo-, used as combining form of MALAY; chiefly in **Malayo-Polynesian** *a.*, the designation of the race to which the Malays and most of the Polynesians belong, and of the group of allied languages including Malay and the Polynesian dialects.

1842 PRICHARD *Nat. Hist. Man* 327, I shall term these people the Malayo-Polynesian... race. 1876 *Encycl. Brit.* V. 288/1 Their [sc. the Macassars'] language... belongs to the Malayo-Javanese group. 1878 W. E. COUSINS *Malagasy Lang. in Trans. Phil. Soc.* 303 The Malayo-Polynesian languages. *Ibid.* 426 ff. 1879 A. H. KEANE in A. R. WALLACE *Australasia* 607 Papuans proper in the centre; Malayo-Papuans in the Indian Archipelago. 1880 A. H. SAYCE *Introd. Sci. of Lang.* II. viii. 188 The agglutinated adjuncts... may be almost wholly dispensed with, as in Malayo-Polynesian. 1887 A. FEATHERMAN *Social Hist. Races Mankind* II. i. 251 The Malayo-Melanesians are the most important branch of the Melanesian stock. 1896 A. H. KEANE *Ethnol.* 285 The Negroid Malayo-Malagasy peoples of Madagascar. *Ibid.* 331 Semi-cultured and rude Malayo-African populations. *Ibid.* 333 The Philippine half-castes may be roughly classed as... Malayo-Indonesians, Malayo-European, and Malayo-Chinese. 1911 WEBSTER, Malayo-Negrato. 1933 [see AUSTRIC *a.*]. 1934 PRIEBSCHE & COLLINSON *German Lang.* 1. ii. 35 A Creolized language, in this case a blend called Malayo-Portuguese, which was used by the whites in dealing with slaves.

Malayo, obs. form of MALAY.

† **Malays**. *Obs.* [a. Du. *Maleisch*. Cf. F. *malais*.] The Malay language.

1779 FORREST *Voy. N. Guinea* 8 They soon learnt to speak Malays.

Malaysian (mə'leɪʃən), *a. and sb.* [f. *Malaysia*, a name given by some geographers to the Malay archipelago + -AN.] *Adj.* Of or belonging to Malaysia. Recently in the narrower sense: of or pertaining to the Federation of Malaysia (formed in 1963 from the states of Malaya, Sabah, Sarawak, and (until 1965) Singapore).

1883 *Encycl. Brit.* XV. 324/2 This astonishing expansion of the Malaysian peoples throughout the Oceanic area. 1884 *Q. Rev.* Apr. 332 The principal... actors in the life drama of the Malaysian stage. 1962 *Times* 9 Jan. 9/3 English is to remain as an 'international language' in the proposed Malaysian Federation. 1963 *Daily Tel.* 12 Sept. 21/7 The agreement covers the question of sovereignty for Singapore and arrangements as between the Singapore Government and the Malaysian Government for emergency security measures. 1963 *Guardian* 16 Sept. 9/4 The Malaysian Government is fully aware that recognition is not a right but a privilege. 1971 *Ibid.* 22 Feb. 3/1 About ninety bills face the Malaysian Parliament when it re-opens tomorrow after 21 months. 1973 J. M. WHITE *Garden Game* 97 A crumpled fistful of Malaysian money.

B. sb. A native or inhabitant of the Malay archipelago (quot. 1625) or of Malaysia.

1625 PURCHAS *Pilgrimes* I. III. xiv. 321, I cannot imagine what the Hollanders meane to suffer these Malaysians, Chinesians, and Moores of those countries. 1955 *Times* 15 June 9/6 The population of the Malay States comprises roughly 50 per cent. Malaysians, 40 per cent. Chinese, 10 per cent. others. 1965 *Guardian* 24 July 8/6 His efforts to overrun the Malaysians in Borneo. 1970 *Daily Tel.* 16 June 2/8 (heading) Malaysian jailed for blackmail. 1974 'G. BLACK' *Golden Cockatrice* v. 93 You are as good a Malaysian as I am a Taiwanese.

malaysianite (mə'leɪʃənait). *Geol.* [f. MALAYSIAN *a.* + -ITE¹.] Any tectite from the tectite field of the Malay peninsula.

1940 *Pop. Astron.* XLVIII. 45 Malaysians tend to show irregular and heavily etched surfaces. 1964 *New Scientist* 16 Jan. 160/2 The widespread Australasian strewn field... consisting of the australites, the javanites, the malaysianites, billitonites and philippinites.

† **mal-behaviour**. *Obs. rare*. In quots. *male-*. Improper behaviour.

1721 AMHERST *Terræ Fil.* No. 45 (1726) 247, I am the only person... who has forfeited his fellowship for male-behaviour. 1736 *Eng. into Frauds of Factors of S. S. Co.* 56 And as to the present Directors, the Male Behaviour of Mr. Woolley, and others, plainly declare, that [etc.].

malbouche, variant of MALEBOUCHE *Obs.*

malchus ('mælkəs). *Antiq.* [a. F. *malchus*, in both senses a use of the name of *Malchus* (John xviii. 10) whose ear St. Peter cut off with a sword.]

1. 'A short cutting-sword' (*Cent. Dict.* 1890).
2. (See quot.)

1883 MOLLETT *Dict. Art & Archæol.*, *Malchus*, an old term for a confectional having only one stool for penitents; it signified that which has only one ear, from the fact that *Malchus*, Caiaphas' servant, was deprived of his right ear by Peter.

malconduct (mæl'kɒndəkt), *sb.* Also 8 *male-*. [f. MAL- + CONDUCT *sb.*] Improper conduct; *esp.* improper or dishonest administration of an office, business, etc.

1741 JOHNSON *Parl. Deb. in Gentl. Mag.* XI. 414 The Male-conduct of the Right Hon. Gentleman. 1757 *Monitor* No. 92 II. 395 To distinguish between men disgraced for mal-conduct; and ministers displaced who [etc.]. 1778 GOV. MORRIS in Sparks *Life & Writ.* (1832) I. 201 He must be convicted of malconduct, before he can be removed. 1798 NELSON 13 Nov. in Nicolas *Disp.* (1845) III. 171 Instances of the greatest mal-conduct of persons in office. 1799 *Ibid.* 4 Feb. 255 The malconduct of the Maltese has caused the enterprise to fail. 1804 M. CUTLER in *Life*, etc. (1888) II. 157 Some evidence, of mal-conduct or specific charges, was called for.

Hence † **malconduct** *v. intr. rare*, to be guilty of malconduct.

1801 E. GERRY in *N. Eng. Hist. & Gen. Register* (1896) L. 27 Its own government... having removed from office, such as it conceived had malconducted.

mal,confor'mation. [See MAL-.] Bad or faulty conformation.

1776 T. PERCIVAL *Ess.* III. 282 The disease is neither owing to inflammation, nor to any mal-conformation of the parts. 1851 SIR F. PALGRAVE *Norm. & Eng.* I. 136 The inherent malconformation of the Carolingian Empire. 1858 DE QUINCEY *Language Wks.* IX. 91 A sentence... is capable of multiform beauty, and liable to a whole nosology of malconformations. 1871 DARWIN *Desc. Man* I. i. 9 Is man subject to similar malconformations?

malcon'struction. [See MAL-.] Faulty construction.

1809 in *Spirit Pub. Jrnls.* XIII. 65 'A roarer'; that is, a horse, which, owing to a mal-construction of the organs, makes a roaring noise. 1858 GREENER *Gumery* 105 The only failures Mr. Krupp has made... have arisen from mal-construction. 1897 *Trans. Amer. Pediatric Soc.* IX. 110 There is a very material malconstruction of the diaphragm.

malcontent ('mælkəntent), *a. and sb.* Also 6-9 *malecontent*. [a. OF. *malcontent*: see MAL- and CONTENT *a.*]

A. adj. Discontented, dissatisfied. Now chiefly in political use: Actively discontented; indisposed to acquiesce in the existing administration of affairs (e.g. of the state, of a party, etc.); inclined to rebellion or mutiny; restless and disaffected.

1586 B. YOUNG *Guazzo's Civ. Conv.* IV. 201 b, If the Ape is malecontent for want of a taile. 1593 SHAKS. 3 *Hen. VI.* IV. i. 10 How like you our Choyce, That you stand pensive, as halfe malecontent? 1601 F. GODWIN *Bps. of Eng.* 116 He quickly began to grow malcontent, and... entered at last into a conspiracie. 1673 TEMPLE *Observ. United Prov.* Wks. 1731 I. 19 At this time began to be form'd the Male-content Party in the Low-Countries. 1679 J. GOODMAN *Pem. Pard.* I. iv. (1713) 86 He presently grows male-content with his condition. 1769 *Ann. Reg.* 4/2 This malcontent temper of the Grecian Christians. 1816 SCOTT *Old Mort.* VII. Lady Margaret Bellenden had returned, in romantic phrase, male-content, and full of heaviness. 1827 HALLAM *Const. Hist.* (1876) III. xv. 146 The malecontent whigs were now [1701] so consolidated with the Tories as in general to bear their name. 1892 STEVENSON *Across the Plains* 234 He has ever since been malcontent with literature.

B. sb.

1. A malcontent person (see A).

1581 L. ALDERSEY in Hakluyt *Voy.* (1589) 177 Besides the perill of the Malcontents, who were vpon both sides of the riuier [Rhine]. 1581 PETTIE *Guazzo's Civ. Conv.* III. (1586) 152, I thinke they haue iust cause to be mal contents, who knowing themselves to be sufficient men... are... used by their father like children. 1587 HOLINSHED *Chron.* III. 10/2 The onelie place wherein all the mal-contents [ed. 1577 Rebels] of his realme had their refuge. 1668 R. STEELE *Husbandman's Calling* v. (1672) 67 No, sayes the male-content, if things had sorted to my mind, it had been far better than it is. 1687 DRYDEN *Hind & P.* III. 662 Your sons are male-contents, but yet are true, As far as non-resistance makes 'em so. 1759 ROBERTSON *Hist. Scot.* III. Wks. 1813 I. 258 The malecontents had not yet openly taken up arms. 1841 TRENCH *Parables* (1860) 416 He expostulates with the malcontent. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* ix. §7. 662 The leading malcontents... were already calling on him to interfere in arms.

† 2. The state of being discontented. *Obs.*

[Really a distinct word: see CONTENT *sb.*]

1591 TROUB. *Raigne K. John* (1611) 39 We must obscure this mone with melodie, Least worser wrack ensue our male-content. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* I. 6 Let me enter into consideration of the intractable passage of my malecontents past. 1643 MILTON *Divorce* II. xx. Wks. 1851 IV. 119 A necessity of sadnesse and malecontent. 1658 SIR T. BROWNE *Hydriot.* v. 25 Content to be nothing, or never to have been, which was beyond the male-content of Job, who cursed not the day of his life, but his nativity. 1663 FLAGELLUM or O. *Cromwell* (1672) 29 Rash and blind Furies, that made way to the unobserued advancement of this private Male-content.

† **malcontented**, (*pa. pple.* and) *a. Obs.* Also *male-*. [Partly f. prec. adj. + -ED¹; partly f. MAL- + CONTENTED *a.*]

1. As *pa. pple.* Made malcontent. *rare*-1.

1584 *Leycesters Commw.* (1641) 150 Noble men of the Realm, who live abroad... much iniured and malcontented by his insolencie.

2. = MALCONTENT *a.*

c 1586 C'TESS PEMBROKE *Ps. LXXIII.* vi, For what purpose was it... For me to fume with malecontented heart? 1593-4 SYLVESTER *Profit Imprisonm.* 541 Murmuring 'gainst the Lord, with male-contented voyce. 1600 HEYWOOD *1st Pt. Edw. IV* (1613) A4, To him the malcontented commons flocke, From euery part of Sussex. 1614 JACKSON *Creed* III. xxxii. §3 If men male-contented with this present, may haue sweete promises of euerlasting happinesse in the life to come. 1622 BACON *Hen. VII* 39 For the better securing of his estate, against mutinous and malcontented Subjects. 1696 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) IV. 119 The restlesse attempts of the malecontented party. a 1716 SOUTH *Serm. Sev. Occas.* (1744) VII. 289 To satisfy or silence this malecontented Enquiry.

Hence † **malcontentedly** *adv.*

1630 R. JOHNSON'S *Kingd. & Commw.* 231 The Portugals... live male-contentedly under his obedience and government. 1755 JOHNSON, *Malecontentedly*.

† **malcontentedness**. *Obs.* Also *male-*. [See -NESS.] The state of being malcontented.

1601 DEACON & WALKER *Spirits & Diuels* 349 In an onelie malcontentednes, rather against the persons of some in authoritie then in any true mindednes towards reformation. a 1639 WOTTON in *Reliq.* (1685) 659 The Pope appear'd not publicly... for a kind of malecontentedness with his own action. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 445 ¶ 5, I fear they would ascribe the laying down my Paper, on such an Occasion, to a Spirit of Malcontentedness.

Personified. 1626 BERNARD *Isle of Man* (1627) 67 Where sullen Male-contentednesse sits.

'malcontentism. *rare*-1. [-ISM.] = prec.

1813 *Examiner* 3 May 288/1 A sign of malcontentism.

'malcontently, *a. rare*-0. [f. MALCONTENT *a.* + -LY².] In a malcontent manner.

In some recent Dicts.

† **malcontentment**. *Obs.* Also *male-*. [a. OF. *malcontentement*: cf. MAL- and CONTENTMENT.] The condition of being malcontent.

1587 HOLINSHED *Scot. Chron.* 446/2 They had... by vniuersall male-contentment of the people... procured a great distraction of the kings leeges hearts. 1588 KYD *Househ. Phil. Wks.* (1901) 252 Vpon the malcontentment of the minde followes the... weakenes of the bodie. 1606 BP. W. BARLOW *Serm.* 21 Sept. E, Their ground was Malecontentment... because they could not be made Bishops. 1637-50 in Row *Hist. Kirk* (1842) 288 So he put in fifty merks with shame and great malcontentment.

mal-conuenance. *rare*. [quasi-Fr., f. phr. *mal convenir* to be unsuitable.] Defective adaptation.

1835 CHALMERS *Nat. Theol.* (1849) I. II. iii. 266 Any mal-conuenance which is incompatible with life cannot... be presented to observation.

|| **mal-crisis** (mæl'kreɪsɪs). *Path. rare*. [f. MAL- + CRISIS.] A faulty combination of constituents.

1854 JONES & SIEV. *Pathol. Anat.* 115 Inflammations which arise in consequence of a mal-crisis of the blood.

† **maldathait**. *Obs.* Also 4 *maldat*. [a. OF. *maldehait*: see MAL- and DAHET.] 'May he have misfortune'; = DAHET.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 16290 (Cott.) For pi mis-sau pat all has herd maldathait [Gött. maldat] qua pe spare.

|| **mal de flanc**. *Obs.* [Fr.] Disease of the side.
c 1290 Becket 901 in *S. Eng. Leg.* 132 pe bischop thomas lay, In pe syknesse of maldeflanke.

|| **mal de mer**. [Fr.] Sea-sickness.

1778 J. ADAMS *Diary* 10 Feb., Wks. 1851 III. 98 The *mal de mer* seems to be merely the effect of agitation. 1899 *Godley Lyra frivola* 6 He notes his qualms with care, And bids the public know 'em In 'Thoughts on Mal de Mer' Or 'Nausea: a Poem'.

malde'scended, a. Med. [f. MAL- + DESCENDED *ppl. a.*] Of a testis: not having descended all the way into the scrotum from the abdominal cavity during development of the foetus, or having descended ectopically.

1908 *Ann. Surg.* XLVIII. 321 (heading) Treatment of the undescended or maldescended testis. 1933 *Post-Graduate Med. Jnl.* IX. 248 There is a widespread... belief that if a young boy with a mal-descended testis is left alone the organ will drop... at puberty. 1936 H. BAILEY *Dis. Testicle* II. 11 A maldescended testis is one which cannot be made to touch the bottom of the scrotum. 1962 *Lancet* 19 May 1059/1 A few weeks ago we attempted to evaluate the dangers of malignancy arising in undescended and maldescended testes.

malde'scent. Med. [f. MAL- + DESCENT.] The state (of a testis) of being maldescended; incomplete or ectopic descent.

1908 *Ann. Surg.* XLVIII. 324 The different types of maldescent of the testis. 1948 L. MARTIN *Clin. Endocrinol.* VIII. 159 In cryptorchidism the testes remain in the abdomen, in maldescent they lie in the inguinal canals or unduly high in the scrotum. 1954 G. I. M. SWYER *Reproduction & Sex* vi. 65 Sometimes maldescent is present on one side only, the testicle on the other side being situated in the normal position. 1964 *Arch. Dis. Childhood* XXIX. 607/1 Any testis not in the scrotum, that is, 4 cm. or less from the pubic crest in infants and boys is undescended. If it is more than this distance but not as low as it should be it is incompletely descended. The terms mal-descent and imperfect descent have no useful meaning.

† **maldisant**. *Obs.* Also 6 maledizant. [a. F. *maldisant*, f. *mal* ill + *disant*, pr. pple. of *dire* to say.] An evil-speaker, slanderer.

1598 FLORIO *Ital. Dict.* a. 6 He is to blame . . . that will be witty in another mans booke. How then will scoffing readers scape this marke of a maledizant? 1617 MINSHEU *Ductor s.v.*, A Maldisant or euill speaker. 1661 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* (ed. 2), *Maldisant*, an evil speaker, a backbiter.

maldistribution (ˌmældɪstrɪˈbjʊ:ʃən). [f. MAL- + DISTRIBUTION.] Faulty distribution. Hence **maldistributed** ppl. a.

1895 U.S. Dept. Agric. *Farmers' Bulletin* xxxiii. 22 This ruinous state of affairs is not attributable to over-production, but to maldistribution. 1928 *Britain's Industr. Future* (Liberal Industr. Inquiry) iii. xix. 243 We agree with the Socialists in thinking that a distribution so uneven as is at present found is maldistribution. 1931 *Times Trade & Engin. Suppl.* 24 Jan. 431/2 We are suffering from maldistribution of gold. 1933 *Planning* 6 June 1 Unemployment has grown . . . to a world-wide problem of maldistributed leisure. 1935 *Discovery* Jan. 14/1 Poverty persists and populations become maldistributed. 1957 *Economist* 23 Nov. 694/2 The chronic maldistribution of wealth. 1969 *Listener* 6 Mar. 318/1 The story which began in the wilderness ends . . . in automated (if maldistributed) affluence. 1971 *Daily Tel.* 3 July 12 Summer is the time when maldistribution of business at the start of the session catches up with the Lords.

Maldivian (mɒl'dɪvɪən, -ɔ:-), *sb.* and *a.* Also 9 **Maldivan**. *A. sb.* A native or inhabitant of the Maldivian Islands in the Indian Ocean; their language. *B. adj.* Of or pertaining to the Maldivian Islands or their inhabitants.

1836 *Trans. Bombay Geogr. Soc.* i. 77 The Maldivians have a written, as well as an unwritten law. 1841 *Jrnl. R. Asiatic Soc.* vi. 42 (*title*) Vocabulary of the Maldivian language. 1959 *Times* 19 Mar. 6/3 He was able to learn something of the Maldivian language. 1970 *Trans. Philol. Soc.* 148 The Maldivian numerals are lexically related to the Indic numeral systems. 1972 *Guardian* 15 Mar. 13/5 The Maldivians are hopefully extending the runway. 1972 *Language* XLVIII. 464 The only language closely related to Sinhalese is Maldivian, spoken in the Maldivian Islands and on the island of Minicoy, which is part of India.

maldonite ('mɔ:ldənɪt). *Min.* [Named in 1876 by Ulrich, from *Maldon*, Victoria, its locality; see -ITE.] A variety of gold, containing bismuth.

1870 *Amer. Jrnl. Sci.* Ser. II. L. 272 Maldonite, or Bismuthic Gold.

malduck ('mældʌk). [*? f. mall* = MAW *sb.*² + DUCK *sb.* But cf. MALLEMUCK.] A name, in the Shetland Isles, for the Fulmar.

1802 G. MONTAGU *Ornth. Dict.* (1833) 315 *Malduck*. 1806 P. NEILL *Tour Orkney & Shetl.* 198 Malmock, Mallemock, or Malduck, Fulmar, *Procellaria glacialis*. — Appears in the friths of Orkney, and voes of Shetland.

|| **mal du siècle** (mal dy sjɛkl(ə)). [Fr.] World-weariness, weariness of life, deep melancholy because of the condition of the world.

In French with specific reference to the early 19th-c. Romantic poets.

1926 A. HUXLEY *Essays New & Old* 38 The *mal du siècle* was an inevitable evil. 1932 *Times Lit. Suppl.* 16 June 439/1 We have the sentimental and practical romanticism, the *mal du siècle*. 1957 G. SMITH *Friends* ii. 36 A bijou house in Chelsea, premature obesity, *mal du siècle* and incipient gout. 1963 R. WELLES in N. Frye *Romanticism Reconsidered* 109 Little has been accomplished by calling familiar states of mind—*Weltschmerz*, *mal du siècle*, pessimism—'negative' romanticism.

maldy. *Sc. ? Obs.* 'A coarse woollen cloth of grey or mixed colour' (Jam. *Suppl.*). Also *attrib.*

1588-9 *Extracts Rec. Glasgow* (1876) 128 In the first, ane cloik of maldy, price thrie pundis: . . . ane pair of maldy schankis [etc.].

† **male**, *sb.*¹ *Obs.* Also MELE. [ad. L. *māl-us* apple-tree, *māl-um* apple.] An apple; an apple-tree. Also *Comb.* as *male-apple*, *-apple-tree*.

a 1400 *Song Solomon* [ii. 3] in *Rel. Ant.* i. 40 As the male is plentiouse of apples . . . so is my derlyng among sones. c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.*, Tabula, Male apple-tree. Male applis. *Ibid.* xi. 259 This mone also the male [orig. *māl*] is sett to sprynge; This male is sette in londis hoot & drie.

male (meɪl), *a.* and *sb.*² Forms: 5, 7 *masle*, 4 *made*, *mawl*, *maal*, *maule*; *Sc.* 5-6 *mail*, 6 *mail*, 7 *maile*; 4- *male*. (See also MASCLE *a.*) [a. OF. *male*, *masle* (mod.F. *mâle*), earlier *mascle*:—L. *masculus* (f. *mās* male person, male), whence *MASCULINE a.* Cf. Pr. *mascle*, Sp., Pg. *macho*, It. *maschio*.

The spelling *masle* was the prevailing one in Law French, and in legal use appears in Eng. down to the 17th c. Sir T. Browne is the only non-legal writer of the 17th c. who uses it: doubtless as suggesting the original Latin etymon.]

A. adj.

I. Of or belonging to the sex which begets offspring, or performs the fecundating function of generation.

1. a. of persons. In Law: *heir*, *issue*, *line*, *tail male*. (In early, esp. legal use, often pl. *males*.)

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* xx. 130 Gif it fell that his sone Davy Deit but air male of his body Gottyng. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl. B.* xvi. 236, I circumcised . . . my meyne and alle pat male were. 1382 [see FEMALE *a.* 1]. c 1450 *Merlin* 88 She is now leide down in his bedde of a childe male. 1450 *Rolls of Parlt.* v. 188/1 To hym and to his heires *masles* of his body lawfully

begoten. 1463 *Bury Wills* (Camden) 25 And for defawte of yssew male of the seid Robert than I wil John Baret . . . haue it, to hym and to his eyes male. ? a 1500 *Sir Beues* 3392 (Pynson) Yonge male chyldren two. c 1500 *Melusine* 18 He begate on her many children males. 1563 WINSET *Four Scoir Thre Quest.* Wks. 1888 I. 82 The maill barne nocht circumcidit the auctin day. 1595 SHAKS. *John* iii. iv. 76 Caine, the first male-child. 1613 — *Hen. VIII*, ii. iv. 189 My Ladies wombe . . . conceiud a male-child by me. 1614 SELDEN *Titles Hon.* 196 Reseruing . . . the reuerision to themselues in default of heires *masles*. 1647-8 COTTERELL *Davila's Hist. Fr.* (1678) 6 In the male-line of their Predecessors. 1752 HUME *Pol. Disc.* x. 166 All masters discourage the marrying of their male servants. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) VI. 315 An estate in tail male was vested in Edmund Hicks, as heir male of the body of Launcelot Hicks. 1847 TENNYSON *Princess* ProL 151, I would make it death For any male thing but to peep at us.

b. of animals.

c 1400 *Master of Game* xxxiv. (MS. Digby 182), She [the hare] oper while is male . . . and opere while is female. c 1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 323/1 Male, best or fowle, no femel, *masculus*. a 1500 [see FEMALE *a.* 1b]. 1530 PALSGR. 242/1 Male gote, *bovc*. 1607 SHAKS. *Cor. v.* iv. 30 There is no more mercy in him, then there is milke in a male-Tyger. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) VII. 258/1 This operation [castration] may be performed both on male and female-fish. 1855 W. S. DALLAS *Syst. Nat. Hist.* i. 348 In the autumn, male and female insects are found, furnished with perfect generative organs. 1902 *Oxford Times* 22 Feb. 2/1 For sale . . . 3 hens and 1 male bird.

absol. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* II. 45 Sche sih the bestes in her kinde. . . The made go with the female.

c. In *male* †*kind* (also *attrib.*), *sex* (see SEX).

1382 WYCLIF *Luke* ii. 23 For ech male kynde openynge the wombe to go out, schal be clepid hooly to the Lord. 1530 PALSGR. 318/1 Male of the male kynde, *masle*. 1598 GUILPIN *Skial.* Sat. iv. (Grosart) 51 A male-kind sparrow once mistooke his nest And fled for harbour to faire Luiias breast. 1611 COTGR., *Masculétyé*, Manhood, or the male kind. 1681 R. KNOX *Hist. Ceylon* 41 The Malekind may come and see him, but no Women are admitted. a 1682 SIR T. BROWNE *Tracts* 119 A smaller bird Tercellene or Tassel of the *masle sex*. 1727 BAILEY vol. II, *Male-kind*.

d. Said of the reproductive organs of this sex.

1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 254 They took from them [stoned horses] their male parts. 1836-9 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* II. 140/1 The male-duct . . . terminates at the anterior extremity of the body. 1888 ROLLESTON & JACKSON *Anim. Life* 472 *Neomenia carinata* [a mollusc] has been said to possess lateral male ducts.

e. Used jocularly to qualify female designations, e.g. *male aunt* = uncle; *male bawd* = pander, etc.; also to qualify female conditions, as *male widowhood*, the condition of being a widower. Also used, not jocularly, in referring to professions that are usually considered to be predominantly female, as *male midwife*, *model*, *nurse*, *prostitute*.

1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV*, iv. iii. 100 They fall into a kinde of Male Greene-sickness. 1607 *Tourneur Rev. Trag.* i. ii. When base male-Bawdes kept Centinell at staire-head. 1681 OTWAY *Soldier's Fort.* II. i. Your Go-between, your Male-Baud there. 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 288 ¶ I Which has given me Encouragement to describe a certain Species of Mankind under the Denomination of Male Jilts. *Ibid.* ¶ 2 They whom my correspondent calls Male Coquets, shall hereafter be called Fribblers. *Ibid.* No. 320 ¶ 1 You have published the Term Male-Coquets. 1712 FRANCHAM *ibid.* No. 520 ¶ 1, I cannot but recommend the Subject of Male Widowhood to you. 1755 J. SHEBBEAR *Lydia* (1769) I. 59 When a new work is advertised, the male and female ladies . . . immediately conclude it cannot be worth the reading. 1770-93 [see COQUETTE *f.* c]. 1781 MME. D'ARLAY *Diary* II. 87 He is an actual Male prude! 1821 LAMB *Elia* Ser. 1. *My relations*, Male aunts, as somebody calls them, I had none — to remember. 1878 TROLLOPE *John Caldigate* (1879) II. iv. 45 He took the child very gently. . . He had already assumed for himself the character of being a good male nurse. 1915 MRS. BELLOC *Lowndes Diary* 12 Mar. (1971) 58 It is very difficult to get the right type of man to be a male nurse. 1948 A. KINSEY et al. *Sexual Behavior in Human Male* vi. 216 Some male prostitutes ejaculate five, six, or more times per day with regularity over long periods of years. 1961 S. BAKER *Visual Persuasion* ii. 47/2 Male model agencies and actors' guilds always have a few personalities on hand. 1972 'W. HAGGARD' *Protectors* vi. 71 The man in the chair . . . was kept alive by two male nurses. 1974 *Mother & Baby* Feb. 44 (*heading*) Would you like a male midwife? 1974 H. WAUGH *Parrish for Defence* (1975) xix. 321 He is presently serving as a male prostitute for other males. 1975 *Times* 11 Mar. 4/8 It would be wrong to rule out male midwives as a matter of principle. 1975 'G. BLACK' *Big Wind* vii. 114 He looked like a male model in one of those ads for expensive men's knitwear.

f. *Comb.*

1587 GOLDING *De Mornay* vi. 63 God . . . who is also Minda, & life and Light, and Malefemale [*marg. ἀπενδύθης*], begat or bred Logon the Speech. 1603 B. JONSON *Sejanus* II. ii. (1605) D 3 b, That male-spirited Dame, Their Mother. 1774 *Westm. Mag.* II. 453 You will see behind a Perfumer's counter . . . a Male-Female Thing of this sort.

2. With reference to the vegetable kingdom.

a. Said of certain plants (of diœcious genera) the flowers of which contain only the fecundating organs. Subsequently said also of the fecundating organs of plants, and of flowers containing only organs of this kind. *male-sterile a.*, (of a hermaphrodite plant) incapable of producing fertile pollen; so *male-sterility*.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* xviii. ii. (1495) 597 Yf . . . the rynde of a male palme be put to the leuys of the female . . . the fruyte . . . shall be the sooner ripe. a 1400 *Stockh. Medical MS.* ii. 715 in *Anglia* XVIII. 324 In a vessell . . . Putte hem, & pou schalt sene Wyche is femel & wyche is male. 1600 J. PORY tr. *Leo's Africa* vi. 268 Of date-trees some are male and some are female. 1789 G. WHITE *Selborne* v. (1853) 209 This

is a male tree, which in the spring sheds clouds of dust, and fills the atmosphere around with its farina. 1791 *Gentl. Mag.* 2/2 The catkins which appear in January are the male parts of a nut-tree. 1796 WITHERING *Brit. Pl.* (ed. 3) I. 188 In the Ribes alpinum, the male and female flowers are sometimes found on different plants. 1871 KINGSLEY *At Last* i. In the midst of the yard grew, side by side, . . . a male and female Papaw. 1875 BENNETT & DYER tr. *Sachs' Bot.* 448 The resemblance of the male flowers to the inflorescence of Equisetum is as striking [etc.]. 1880 GRAY *Struct. Bot.* vi. § 1. 165 The Stamens are the male or fertilizing organs of a flower. 1921 *Jrnl. Genetics* XI. 269 (*heading*) Male-sterility in flax, subject to two types of segregation. *Ibid.* 271 In the breeding work it was not thought necessary to emasculate the male-sterile flowers. 1946 *Nature* 21 Sept. 422/2 Further tabulation of male-sterility genes in varieties of the onion is given. 1959 *New Biol.* XXVIII. 75 Certain willow-herb crosses which produce male-sterile progeny.

b. Applied to certain plants to which sex was formerly attributed on account of some peculiarity of habit, colour, etc. *male fern*, *Asplenium* (*Nephrodium*) *Filix-mas*; also *attrib.*

1562 TURNER *Herbal* II. 3 The virtues of the male ferne. 1597 GERARDE *Herbal* II. cclxix. (1633) 773 The male Mullein or Higtaper hath broad leaves. 1639 T. DE GREY *Compl. Horseman* 319 Take the root of male brake or fern. 1718 QUINCY *Compl. Disp.* 133 Paul's Betony or Male Speedwell. 1779 M. UNDERWOOD *Dis. Childr.* (ed. 4) I. 147 The male fern alone is reckoned a specific [for worms]. 1837 LINDLEY *Flora Med.* 512 Purga Macho, or Male Jalap. 1871 KINGSLEY *At Last* v. Here and there a young one [palm] springing up like a gigantic crown of male-fern. 1877 tr. von Ziemssen's *Cycl. Med.* VII. 702 Male fern-root.

II. 3. a. Of or pertaining to a man or men, or to male animals; peculiar to or characteristic of men; composed or consisting of men.

a 1631 DONNE *Progr. Soul* 1. 12 By thy male force is all we have begot. 1682 R. BURTON *Admir. Curios.* (1684) 67 It was after altered into a Male-Nunnery. 1684 T. BURNET *Th. Earth* i. 198 The ancients . . . have suppos'd that there was something of an æthereal element in the male-geniture. 1710-11 SWIFT *Jrnl. to Stella* 26 Feb., They keep as good female company as I do male. 1784 COWPER *Task* vi. 233 Profaned, . . . under various names, Female and male. 1804-5 WORDSW. *Prelude* III. 56 Trinity's loquacious clock. . . told the hours Twice over with a male and female voice. 1871 DARWIN *Desc. Man* (1888) 393 The common drake . . . after the breeding season is well known to lose his male plumage for a period of three months. 1900 *Daily News* 18 Sept. 4/6 A case filled with moths whose right wings belong to the male coloration. 1903 *Westm. Gaz.* 3 Feb. 9/1 It is intended to form a male voice choir.

b. Appropriate or adapted to the use of a man. 1788 J. WARE in *Mem. Med. Soc.* II. 336 Strictures on the Use of the Male Catheter. 1828 SIR A. HALLIDAY *Pres. St. Lunatics* 98, 1 Matron for Male Hospital. 1898 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* V. 986 A large soft rubber male catheter.

III. *transf.* Applied to various material and immaterial things, denoting superiority, strength, greatness, or the like.

† 4. In occasional applications. *Obs.*

c 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* (1650) I. 371 As in France, so in all other wine countries, the white is called the female, and the claret or red wine is called the male, because commonly it hath more sulphur, body, and heat in it. 1649 BLITHE *Eng. Improv. Impr.* ix. (1653) 48, I shall provoke unto the best Improvement, and where there can be a Male-Improvement offer not to the Common-Wealth a Female. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* VIII. 150 Other Suns perhaps With their attendant Moons thou wilt descrie Communicating Male and Female Light.

† 5. a. Said of precious stones, on account of depth, brilliance or other accident of colour; also of other stones, with reference to their hardness or other esteemed qualities. [Gr. ἀρρηγν, L. *masculus*.]

c 1400 MAUNDEV. (1839) xiv. 158 Thei [the dyamandes] grown to gedre, male and female. 1681 GREW *Musæum* 290 The Sardiis or Cornelian, . . . The best, by some called The Male. *Ibid.* 297 The Florid Male Eagle-Stone. 1726 LEONI *Alberti's Archit.* I. 58/2 The Stones found in Rivers, which are call'd Male ones, . . . grow dry immediately when . . . taken out of the water. 1855 BROWNING *Saul* viii, Lordly male-sapphires.

† b. Used to distinguish the harder and more compact kind of sand or gravel. *Obs.*

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 409 The hard and compact gravell called the Male gravell [L. *sabulum masculum*]. 1610 W. FOLKINGHAM *Art of Survey* IV. Concl. 87 A faire Pond . . . springing from the West forth of a male grauell. 1726 LEONI *Alberti's Archit.* II. 105/2 The male-sand [It. *sabbione maschio*] and the hard grit are sure to afford the best of water. 1813 VANCOUVER *Agric. Devon* 65 The male or bastard tin-stone is found . . . on Dartmoor.

† 6. *male incense*. [So in L. and Fr.] A superior quality of incense, known by the greater size of the 'tears' in which it is collected; frankincense. *Obs.*

1598 W. PHILLIP tr. *Linschoten's Voy.* 1. lxxii. 119 Frankincense is of two sorts, one white, that is round and like vnto drops, which is the best, and called the *masle*; the other blacke. 1647 HERRICK *Noble Numb.*, *Dirge Jephthah's Dau.* xiii, May Virgins, when they come to mourn, Male-Incense burn Upon thine Altar! 1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl. s.v. Frankincense, Male incense, or olibanum*.

7. Of rime: = MASCULINE.

1581 SIDNEY *Apol. Poetrie* (Arb.) 71 The French . . . hath both the Male [ryme], as *Bon, Son*, and the Female, as *Plaise, Taise*. 1841 *Penny Cycl.* XIX. 486/1 These mono-syllable or last-syllable rhymes are called male rhymes. 1896 S. W. BARNUM *Vocab. Eng. Rhymes* (ed. 2) Introd. 16 Part I consists of single or male rhymes.

8. Said of the external layer of bark on a tree. 1884 [see FEMALE *A.* 8].

IV. 9. a. A distinctive epithet for that part of an instrument or contrivance which is adapted to penetrate or fill the corresponding female part.

a 1856 H. MILLER in *Footpr. Creator* (1874) 342 The male half of the hinge belongs to the head, and the female half to the jaw. 1884 BRITTEN *Watch & Clockm.* 274 Steel runners with male centres are handy when turning bouchons. 1889 *Mayne's Med. Voc., Female*... the part of a double-limbed instrument which receives the male or corresponding part.

b. (See quot.)

1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. xii. 433/1 There is no difference between the male and female Trepan, but for the pin in the middle which the female wants.

c. *male gauge*: the outer gauge or screw of a printing press. *male screw*: the spiral pin or rod which fits the spirally bored circular socket of the 'female' screw.

1669 BOYLE *Contn. New Exp.* II. (1682) 11 A Female Screw, to receive the Male-screw of the Stop-cock. 1683 MOXON *Mech. Exerc., Printing* xix. 170 So as the Male-Gages may fall into the Female-Gages. 1822 IMISON *Sci. & Art* I. 48 The first is called the Male or outside screw. 1827 FARADAY *Chem. Manip.* xv. 361 Their use is to connect together stop-cocks... terminated by male screws. 1856 C. CAREY in *Abr. Specif. Patents, Writ. Instr.* (1869) 210 At each of the four angles of one is fixed an upright male screw.

B. sb.

1. A male animal.

13.. *E. E. Allit. P. B.* 337 Ay pou meng with pe malez þe mete ho-beste. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* vi. xii. (1495) 196 In all kynde of beestes the male is more crafti. 1590 SHAKS. *Com. Err.* II. i. 19 The beasts, the fishes, and the winged fowles Are their males subjects. 1596 NASHE *Saffron Walden Ep. Ded. A. 2*, Musing Dick, that studied a whole yeare to know which was the male and female of red herrings. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* II. 236/1 A Boccarré [Hawk] is the Male of a Boccarell. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* III. 420 The furious Mare, Barr'd from the Male, is frantick with Despair. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) III. 314 There are some of the males who attach themselves to the female. 1802 PALEY *Nat. Theol.* xix. (ed. 2) 363 The glow-worm is a female caterpillar; the male of which is a fly. 1857 *Househ. Words* 19 Dec. 16 No less than sixteen of these little animals (all males).

fig. 1871 MORLEY *Crit. Misc. Ser. 1. Carlyle* (1878) 175 Carlylism is the male of Byronism.

2. a. A male person; a boy or man. Only in expressed or implied antithesis with *female*.

13.. *E. E. Allit. P. B.* 695 Vch male mas his mach a man as hymself. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* I. 60 For thar mycht succed na female, Quhill foundyn mycht be ony male. 1382 WYCLIF *Rom.* I. 27 The mawlis [gloss or men] the kyndeli vss of woman forsakyn. c 1412 HOCCLVE *De Reg. Princ.* 565 The ende is dep of male & of femele. 1593 SHAKS. *3 Hen. VI.* II. i. 42 You loue the Breeder better than the Male. 1609 SKENE *Reg. Maj.* 36 Sic heires being mailles, the perfit age is twentie an zeares. 1614 SELDEN *Titles Hon.* 73 That [crown] of Pharaoh was only for masles, not for feminin capacite. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* XII. 168 Whence of guests he makes them slaves Inhospital, and kills their infant Males. 1809 in *Earl Malmesbury's Lett.* (1870) II. 204, I am the only male here that is not gone hunting. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xv. III. 574 Every male in the kingdom who had attained the age of sixteen. 1868 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (1876) II. x. 481 Every male who resisted was put to the sword.

b. *occas.* A male plant. (Cf. A. 2, 2 b.)

1548 TURNER *Names of Herbes* (E.D.S.) 12 [Pimpernel.] The male hath a crimson floure, & the female hath a blew floure. 1600 J. PORY tr. *Leo's Africa* vi. 268 The flowers of the female will not open, vnlesse the boughes and flowers of the male be ioined vnto them. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* II. vi. 94 Herbalists... naming that the masle, whose leaves are lighter.

3. A 'male' precious stone. (Cf. A. 5 a.)

1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cyclo. s.v. Sapphire*,... Different colours constitute different kinds thereof; the deepest blues being esteemed males, and the whitest females. 1750 tr. *Leonardus' Mirr. Stones* 152 A milder flame is assigned to the females, but a yellower and more fervent to the males.

4. Comb. *male climacteric*, *menopause*, *pill*, *supremacist* (also *attrib.*), *supremacy*; *male-determining*, *-dominated* adjs.; *male chauvinism*, an attitude attributed to men of excessive loyalty to members of the male sex and of prejudice against women; hence *male chauvinist*, one who adopts this attitude; also *attrib.*, esp. in phr. *male chauvinist pig*; *male impersonator*, a female who impersonates a male on the stage.

1970 *Time* 17 Aug. 23 European women have accepted their lot much more readily than their American counterparts. Recently, however, growing numbers... have launched their attack on male chauvinism. 1973 O. LANCASTER *Littlehampton Bequest* 84 Their marriage has always been a completely unselfish relationship, both taking an active part in the struggle against Imperialism, Neo-Colonialism and Male Chauvinism. 1970 *New Yorker* 5 Sept. 27/1 Hello, you male-chauvinist racist pig. *Ibid.*, Repent Male Chauvinists. 1972 *Southerly* XXXII. 75 The male chauvinist aspects of mateship have come in for considerable discussion since the spread of women's liberation critiques. 1972 *Punch* 1 Mar. 289/1, I know, I know; me male chauvinist pig, you Jane. But the exercise has finally woken me up to ask—why should there be separate magazines for men and women at all? 1974 J. HELLER *Something Happened* 333, I enjoy fucking my wife. She lets me do it any way I want. No Women's Liberation for her. Lots of male chauvinist pig. 1966 G. B. MAIR *Kisses from Satan* vii. 78 I've got a male climacteric and I don't like it. 1972 *Daily Colonist* (Victoria, B.C.) 8 Feb. 2/1 Men may experience a certain slackening in sexual interest that may be related to what medical literature calls 'male climacteric' (a retrogression of the sex glands). 1931, 1957 *Male-determining* [see FEMALE B. sb. 3]. 1958 W. J. H. SPROTT *Human Groups* 65 The home... is in certain important

respects male-dominated. 1964 W. McCORD in I. L. Horowitz *New Sociol.* xxv. 434 The city is a male-dominated area (more men enter the city seeking jobs than women). 1973 I. SINGER *Goals of Human Sexuality* i. 33 She submits to the relationship as a way of conforming to the demands of a male-dominated society. 1895 STUART & PARK *Variety Stage* 222 Serio-comics, sisters, dancers, male impersonators, and ballad and character vocalists. 1930 *Bulletin* 14 May 5 That popular male impersonator and pantomime principal boy, Miss Nora Delany. 1972 *Times* 29 Sept. 16/8 To the connoisseurs of the music hall there have been only two great male impersonators, one of whom was Vesta Tilley, the other Hetty King. 1949 ERNST & LOTH *Sexual Behaviour & Kinsey Report* viii. 93 Another reason which has sometimes been given is that many men reach in middle age a climacteric which is dubbed a male menopause. 1963 E. LANHAM *Monkey on Chain* xii. 195 You think dirty, you act dirty—like a dirty old man. What is it? Male menopause? 1971 J. WAINWRIGHT *Last Buccaneer* II. 187 Middle-aged men get odd ideas. It's a sort of male menopause—a change of life. 1966 *New Statesman* 27 May 767/1 Techniques like the 'male pill', tying of the spermatic cords... are in use or under investigation. 1971 *Black Scholar* Dec. 7/2 Excepting the woman's role as caretaker of the household, male supremacist structures could not become deeply embedded in the internal workings of the slave system. 1973 J. JONES *Touch of Danger* xxviii. 167 You just don't want to understand Jane... She's a threat to all you male supremacists. 1908 CHESTERTON *Man who was Thursday* i. 12 Most of the women were of the kind vaguely called emancipated, and professed some protest against male supremacy.

† *male*, sb.³ *Obs.* A word of obscure origin and meaning, occurring in certain phrases. *the male wryes* or *wryings*: something is wrong, there is a state of hardship. *to wrying* (a person) *on the males*: to cause trouble to. (Quot. a 1500 is obscure, perh. textually corrupt.)

c 1430 LYDG. *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 43 The male so wryes, That no kunnyng may prevayl... Ayens a wommans wytt. ? a 1500 *Wisdom* 669 in *Digby Myst.* 163 Ther pouert is the male wry, though right be, he shall neuer renewe. c 1522 SKELTON *Why nat to Court* 75, The countryng at Cales Wrang vs on the males. — *Colyn Cloute* 688 And so they blere your eye, That ye can not espye Howe the male dothe wrye. — *Phyllyp Sparowe* 700 Yet there was a thyng That made the male to wryng.

male, obs. form of MAIL, MEAL, MOLE.

Male, var. *MALER sb.* and *a*.

male-, prefix: see MAL-.

maleadministration, *maleapert*, etc.: see MALA-.

malease. Forms: 3 *malees*, *malisce*, 3-4 *maless*, 3-5 *males*, 4 *malis*, *male-ese*, *Sc.* *mail eiss*, *mail ess*, 4-5 *mal ese*, 5 *male esse*, *mayll eisse*, *male ease*, 6 *Sc.* *maill eys*. [a. OF. *malaise*: see MALAISE.]

1. Absence of ease; uneasiness, discomfort; inconvenience, annoyance; disquiet; distress, trouble.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 6300 Wit þair danger, sir moyses, Oftr pai did him haue malees. *Ibid.* 6788 Widues ne barns faderles Do yee na wrang, ne na males. c 1300 K. *Alis.* 7366 Beter is, lyte to have in ese, Then muche to have in malese. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. XIII. 76 What myschief and malese Cryst for man tholed. a 1400 *Relig. Pieces* fr. Thornton MS. 18 Euer mare when pou erte at male-ese þan he comforthes þe. 1470-85 MALORY *Arth.* VIII. xli. 338 A syr yet shalle I shewe you faueour in your male ease.

1923 *S.P.E. Tract* XIII. 35 All French loan-words that are sufficiently naturalized to be considered as English should be treated as English... We should be glad if London editors would... print as follows:... *malease* for *malaise*. 1929 R. BRIDGES *Testament of Beauty* I. 231 [St.] Francis climbed — rather his gentle soul had learn'd From taste of vanity and by malease of the flesh. 1930 *Times Lit. Suppl.* 4 Dec. 1022/2 Yet her achievement was muted by excess of ardour and by a subtle, fundamental malease. 1938 L. P. SMITH *Unforgotten Yrs.* vi. 165 My tutor gave it unusual praise, in which praise I was conscious of the mingling of a curious malease.

† 2. Disease, sickness. *Obs.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 23161 Oft i was wit malisce [other texts malese] mette, Bot for you was me neuer bett. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* xx. 73, 75 Ane male ess tuk hym so sare, .. His mail eiss of ane fundyng Begouth. 1388 WYCLIF *Matt.* iv. 24 Thei brougten to hym alle that weren at male ese. 1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* xxix. 34 This malice, That with sic panis prickillis me. 1513 DOUGLAS *Aeneis* XII. i. 114 Quha wald wyth cury of medycyne hym meys, The moir encessys and growis his maill eys.

maleate (mə'li:et). *Chem.* [f. MALE(IC a. + -ATE).] A salt or ester, or the anion, of maleic acid.

1853 H. WATTS tr. *Gmelin's Hand-bk. Chem.* VIII. 153 The Salts of Maleic acid, the Maleates, are all soluble in water. 1925 *Jrnl. Amer. Chem. Soc.* XLVII. 1073 First, association occurs between permanganate ion or molecule with maleate or fumarate ion. 1970 R. W. MCGILVER *Biochem.* xi. 220 Fumarate is a *trans* compound (maleate is the corresponding *cis* isomer), and hydrates to yield the L-enantiomorph.

male aventure: see MALADVENTURE.

|| *malebolge* (male'boldʒe). [It. *Malebolge*, f. *male* pl. fem. of *malo* evil + *bolge* pl. of *bolgia* lit. 'budget'. (The sing. form *malebolgia* has occasionally been used by Eng. writers.)] The name given by Dante to his eighth circle in Hell,

consisting of ten rock-bound concentric circular trenches, designated 'bolge'. Used *transf.*, chiefly with allusion either to the pool of filth in the second 'bolgia' (Canto xviii), or to the boiling pitch in the fifth 'bolgia' (Canto xxi).

1861 BERESF. HOPE *Eng. Cathedr.* 19th C. vii. 250 The malebolge of stock-brick and cement in which we have been so long wandering. 1884 *Q. Rev.* Apr. 350 We... look down into a boiling malebolgia of steam and sulphur. 1894 *Scotsman* 12 July, The channels that feed this devouring malebolge are the newspapers and the telegraph offices.

Hence *malebolgian*, *malebolgic adjs.*, of or resembling the malebolge.

1883 *Harper's Mag.* June 121/1, I confess having felt a... reluctance to immerse myself in this malebolgian mass of peat mud. 1883 *Pall Mall G.* 16 Oct. 1/2 This Malebolgic pool of London's misery.

† *malebouche*. *Obs.* Also 6 *Male boush*. [a. OF. *Malebouche* (lit. 'evil mouth'), the name of an allegorical personage in *Le Roman de la Rose* (c 1200-30); called 'Wikkid-Tonge' in *Rom. Rose* 7357.] Evil speaking personified.

1390 GOWER *Conf.* I. 172 Malebouche, Whos tunge neither pyl ne crouche Mai hyre, so that he pronouce A plein good word. c 1402 LYDG. *Compl. Bl. Knt.* 260 And Male-bouche gan first the tale telle. c 1460 SIR R. ROS *La Belle Dame* 741 Male-bouche in courte hath gret comaundement. 1593-4 CHURCHYARD *Rebuke to Rebellion* in *Nichols Progr.* III. 239 Ne wytt nor skille, can scape the scowling scorn Of bold male boush, that like ban-dog doth ball.

malece, obs. form of MALICE.

malecontent, etc.: see MALCONTENT, etc.

malecoto(o)n, variant of MELOCOTON.

maledery, variant of MALADERIE.

† *maledicency*. *Obs. rare*. [f. next: see -ENCY.] The practice or habit of speaking evil.

1653 R. BAILLIE *Dissuas. Vind.* (1655) 57 *margin.*, One ground of my patience of M. Ts. maledicency. 1723 ATTERBURY *Ans. Consid. Spirit Luther* 69 We are now to have a Taste of the maledicency of Luther's Spirit from his Book against Henry the 8th.

maledicent (mæli'daisənt), *a.* and *sb.* Now rare. Also 7 *erron.* -dicant. [ad. L. *maledicentem*, pr. pple. of *maledicere* to speak evil of, orig. two words, *male* ill + *dicere* to speak, say.]

A. adj. Given to evil-speaking. Also, of utterances: Of the nature of evil-speaking, slanderous.

1599 SANDYS *Europa Spec.* (1632) 93 Possessed with... so furious, so maledicent, and so slovenly spirits. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* I. iv. §16. 284 You can boldly insert into her Verses, Many, and those Maledicent things of your own. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* I. vii. x, The maledicent Bodyguard, getting... better malediction than he gave. 1846 HARE *Mission Conf. Pref.* (1850) 12 Ignorance... when it is maledicent, is sure to find a credulous auditory.

B. sb. One who speaks evil of another.

1657 HAWKE *Killing is M.* Pref. I Tiberius... who otherwise was merciful to Male-dicants.

maledict ('mælidikt), *a.* (*sb.*) *arch.* [ad. L. *maledictus*, pa. pple. of *maledicere*: see prec.] Accursed. Also as *sb.*, an accursed person.

a 1550 *Image Hypocr.* in *Skelton's Wks.* (1843) II. 441/1 For some be Benedictes With many maledictes. 1867 LONGF. tr. *Dante's Inferno* v. 42 As the wings of starlings bear them on In the cold season in large band and full, So doth that blast the spirits maledict.

maledict ('mælidikt), *v.* [f. L. *maledict-*, ppl. stem of *maledicere*: see MALEDICENT.] *trans.* To address with maledictions, curse, execrate.

1780 in F. Moore *Songs Amer. Rev.* (1856) 333 Thy name should now be maledicted. 1898 T. HARDY *Wessex Poems* 36, I can but maledict her. 1901 *Contemp. Rev.* Mar. 425 Their gods were... to be crushed, broken, maledicted.

maledicted ('mælidiktɪd), *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + -ED¹.] Accursed; evil-spoken of.

1727 BAILLY vol. II, *Maledicted*, cursed or banned. 1864 SALA in *Daily Tel.* 19 Oct., The scurvy maledicted money which never did any one any good. 1890 *Daily News* 13 Oct. 6/5 This much maledicted article of attire.

maledictive, *a.* and *sb.* Parody of BENEDICTIVE, after *malediction*.

1641 R. BAILLIE *Parall. Liturgy w. Massbk.* Pref. 5 Till that cruell maledictive Monk... had massacred 2000... opposers. 1654 GAYTON *Pleas. Notes* I. viii. 31 And left poor Sancho... a Monke, but of the order of the Maledictives.

malediction (mæli'dikʃən). Also 5 *malediccyoun*, -dyccion, 5-6 -diccion, 6 -diccyon. [ad. L. *maledictionem*, n. of action f. *maledicere*: see MALEDICENT a. Cf. MALISON.]

1. The utterance of a curse; the condition of being under a ban or curse.

1447 BOKENHAM *Seyntys* (Roxb.) 49 Tyl assoylled thou be Of this legal malediccyoun. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 179/2 He was moche angry & gaue his malediccion & curse to the temple. 1526 TINDALE *Gal.* iii. 10 For as many as are under the dedes of the lawe are vnder malediccion. 1528 MORE *Dyalogue* I. xvii. Wks. 139 And after he sheweth the malediccion that shall fall therevpon. 1599 HAKLUYT *Voy.* II. I. 93 He gaue his malediccion or curse to his children and successors. 1605 SHAKS. *Lear* I. ii. 160 (1608 Qo.) Menaces

and maledictions against King and nobles. 1671 MILTON *Samson* 978. 1796 H. HUNTER tr. *St.-Pierre's Stud. Nat.* (1799) III. 485 They tried to persuade her to pronounce a malediction upon Alcibiades. 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* xix. I taunted him, ridiculed him, loaded him with maledictions. 1851 LONGF. *Gold. Leg.* I. The malediction Of my affliction Is taken from me. 1855 MILMAN *Lat. Chr.* ix. vi. (1864) V. 292 His progress instead of being a blessing to the land was deemed a malediction.

2. Reviling, slander; the condition of being reviled or slandered.

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 182 b, Thou art and euer hast ben free from all malediccyon and opprobry. 1659 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* XIII. (1701) 618/2 Giving no man a just cause of contumely or malediction. 1885 EDGAR *Old Ch. Life Scotl.* 273 In the year 1661 the malediction of a parent was made a capital offence in Scotland.

maledictive (mæl'diktɪv), *a.* [f. L. *maledict-* (see MALEDICTION) + *-IVE*.] Characterized by cursing or curses; uttering maledictions.

1865 S. FERGUSON *Lays of Western Gael* 54 Daily in their mystic ring They turn'd the maledictive stones. 1905 K. MEYER *Cain Adamnán* p. vii. A poem on the maledictive psalms selected by Adamnan. 1922 JOYCE *Ulysses* 326 Seats of learning and maledictive stones.

maledictory (mæl'diktɔri), *a.* [f. L. *maledict-* (see MALEDICTION) + *-ORY*.] Of the nature of, or resembling a malediction.

1822 *Blackw. Mag.* II. 593 This manful and maledictory Manifesto. 1887 *Temple Bar* Apr. 478 With maledictory groans and ejaculations.

† **maledight**, *a.* and *pple.* *Obs.* Also 3 maledith, 4-5 malediht, 5 maladichte, maledi3t, maladicte. [ad. L. *maledictus*, *pa. pple.* of *maledicere*: see MALEDICENT. The form is perh. influenced by association with ME. *diht*, *pa. pple.* of *dihten* DIGHT v.] Cursed, accursed.

1300 *Cursor M.* 891 (Cott.) þou worm, þou sal be maledight. *Ibid.* 2074 þu art and sal be maledith [*rime-word* sith = sight]. *Ibid.* 2136 Cham þe maledight. *Ibid.* 10266 Bicelepis þat man for maledight [c1375 *Fairf.* maladicte; a 1300-1400 *Gött.* malediht] þat has na barn. *Ibid.* 13336 Na wrenches o þe maledight [c1375 *Fairf.* maladicte]. *Ibid.* 22034 Maledight [a1400 *Edinb.* maladichte].

Hence † **maledight v.** (in *pa. t.* *maledight*), *trans.* to curse.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 2478 þai war put in a fole plight þat god and man þam maledight.

maledius, *obs. pl.* of MALADY.

maledizant, variant of MALDISANT *Obs.*

mal-edu'cation. *rare.* [See MAL-.] Imperfect or misdirected education.

1848 tr. *Richter's Levana* 8 Mere establishments for mal-education. 1867 EMERSON *Lett. & Soc. Aims, Progr. Cult. Wks.* (Bohn) III. 233 The obstructions of their mal-formation and mal-education shall be trained away.

male ease, eese, variants of MALEASE *Obs.*

male engin(e, engyne, var. ff. MALENGIN *Obs.*

† **male entente.** *Obs.* [a. OF. *male entente*: see MAL- prefix and INTENT sb.] Evil intention.

c 1450 *Guy Warw.* (Camb.) 5370 That the dewke in hys parlement Hym forgeue hys maleentente.

malees, male-ese, variants of MALEASE *Obs.*

maleesh ('mæl:liʃ), *int.* Also *ma(a)lesh*. [ad. colloq. Eastern Arab. *mā 'ale-š* no matter.] No matter! never mind! Also as *sb.*, indifference, slackness.

1913 'S. ROHMER' *Mystery of Dr Fu-Manchu* iv. 44 'Ma 'alesh!' came her soft whisper; 'but I am afraid to trust you —yet.' 1919 W. H. DOWNING *Digger Dial.* 33 *Maleesh*, it doesn't matter. 1925 FRASER & GIBBONS *Soldier & Sailor Words* 151 *Maleesh*: Never mind. It doesn't matter. Used colloquially on Eastern Fronts. 1946 *Happy Landings* (Air Ministry) July 12/1 The manpower problem will solve itself in time, but there is no excuse for the *maleesh* attitude. 1947 *Landfall* I. 162 Not so much of the *ma lesh!* 1958 L. DURRELL *Mountolive* xvi. 315 *Ma-alesh!* Let it be forgiven! Nothing avails our grief! 1971 *Guardian* 22 June 3/3 The general air of 'malesh', Arabic for 'never mind', or 'forget it', continues to hang over the police force.

† **malefact.** *Obs.* [ad. L. *malefactum*, neut. *pa. pple.* of *malefacere* to do wrong, *f. male ill* + *facere* to do.] A malefaction, offence.

1534 *Act 26 Hen. VIII.* c. 6 §1 Wilful burning of houses, & other scelerous dedes and abhominable malefactis. 1556-7 *Act 3-4 Phil. & Mary* in Bolton *Stat. Irel.* (1621) 256 Brought to answer to the law for that malefact. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* x. 457 Hee demanded me . . . what malefact I was guilty of?

malefaction (mæl'fækʃən). [ad. L. *malefactionem*, n. of action *f. malefacere*: see prec.] Evil-doing; an instance of evil-doing, a criminal act.

1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* II. ii. 621 Guilty Creatures. . . Haue. . . Bene strooke so to the soule, that presently They have proclaim'd their Malefactions. 1624 HEYWOOD *Captives* III. ii. in *Bullen O. Pl.* IV. 162 And all thy malefactions crown'd with lyes. 1793 J. WILLIAMS *Mem. W. Hastings* 20 That overbearing tide of prejudice, which would. . . come rushing down even upon innocence when charged with malefactions. 1805 T. HOLCROFT *Bryan Perdue* I. 70 The vice of gaming was not the only malefaction of my father.

1900 *Daily Tel.* 27 Aug. 6/2 The misery caused by their malefaction.

b. occas. An act of wrong or injury to a person. 1879 H. SPENCER *Data of Ethics* xi. §72. 194 Such disregard of self as brings on suffering, bodily or mental, is a malefaction to others.

† **malefactious, a.** *Obs.*—⁰ [f. MALEFACTION + *-OUS*.] Wicked, criminal.

1660 HEXHAM, *Misdadigh*, Ill-doing, Malefactious, Offensive, or Criminnall.

malefactor ('mælɪfæktə(r)). Also 5 *malfacteur*, 5-7 *malfactour*, 6 *malfactore*. Cf. MALFETOUR. [a. L. *malefactor*, agent-n. *f. malefacere*: see MALEFACTION.]

1. One guilty of a heinous offence against the law; a felon, a criminal.

c 1440 *Gesta Rom.* I. xvi. 56 (Add. MS.) Anon thei entred the forest and sone the malfactours mette hem. 1471 CAXTON *Recuyell* (Sommer) I. 16 He dyde iustyce on malfactours. 1582 BIBLE (Rheims) *Luke* xxiii. 32 And there were led also other two malfactours with him, to be executed. 1855 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* I. xvi. 17 The great place. . . where the malfactours are punished. 1606 SHAKS. *Ant. & Cl.* II. v. 53. 1649 BP. REYNOLDS *Hosea* iv. 88 Leade them forth. . . as. . . malfactours to execution. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* I. iii. A Malefactor, who has the Halter about his Neck. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* II. 27 For the most atrocious crimes. . . the malefactor is broken upon the wheel. 1862 H. SPENCER *First Princ.* II. xix. §153 (1875) 421 By a malefactor, we now understand a convicted criminal, which is far from being the acceptance of evil-doer.

transf. 1693 DRYDEN *Juvenal* vi. (1697) 144 If their Barking Dog disturb her ease. . . Th'unmanner'd Malefactor is arraign'd. 1697 — *Virg. Georg.* II. 523 For this the Malefactor Goat was laid On Bacchus' Altar, and his Forfeit paid.

2. An evil-doer; one who does ill towards another; esp. in antithesis with *benefactor*.

1483 CAXTON *Cato* G vj, Hit is better that the malefactor jure hym selfe than that another shold jure hym. 1603 SHAKS. *Meas. for M.* II. i. 52 Benefactors? Well: What Benefactors are they? Are they not Malefactors? 1634 W. TIRWHYTT tr. *Balzac's Lett.* (vol. I) 45 God. . . doth sometimes punish Malefactors, without observing the formes of justice. 1655 FULLER *Hist. Camb.* v. §19 *margin*, King Edward the fourth a malefactor to this Colledge. 1760-72 H. BROOKE *Fool of Qual.* xi. (1792) II. 121 Goodman Warmhouse. . . rode much at his ease by the chariot of his malefactor. 1860 EMERSON *Cond. Life, Considerations* Wks. (Bohn) II. 414 Mankind divides itself into two classes, —benefactors and malefactors. 1864 PUSEY *Lect. Daniel* vi. 296 That later king, who. . . was called from his deeds, Kakergetes, 'malefactor'.

malefactory (mælɪ'fæktəri), *a. rare*—¹. [As if ad. L. **malefactōrius*, *f. malefactor*: see prec. and *-ORY*.] Evil-doing.

1871 G. MEREDITH *H. Richmond* III. 122 The Grange lived on its own solid substance, defying malefactory Radical tricksters.

malefactress ('mælɪfæktɪs). [f. MALEFACTOR + *-ESS*.] A female malefactor.

1647 FANSHAWE tr. *Pastor Fido* (1676) 123 She dies a Malefactress. 1797 MARK NOBLE *Mem. Ho. Medici* xv. 285 Bianca [was buried] with the ignominy and contempt of a malefactress, and a beggar. 1850 HAWTHORNE *Scarlet L.* II. (1883) 71 We women. . . should have the handling of such malefactresses as this Hester Prynne.

† **malefacture.** *Obs.* [f. L. *malefact-*, *malefacere*: see MALEFACTION and *-URE*.] = MALEFACTION.

1635 HEYWOOD *Hierarch.* VII. 412 The Putred Fontaine and bitumenous Well, From whence all Vice and Malefactures swell. 1652 GAULE *Magastrom.* 57 Whether it be in all their Art to elude them, as concerning the obnoxiousness of guilt, crime, offence or malefacture?

malefeazance, -fesour: see MALFEASANCE, *-OR*.

† **mal-e'ffect.** *Obs.* [See MAL-.] Evil effect.

1686 GOAD *Celest. Bodies* III. iii. 473 The Mal-Effects of Discord being Infinite.

malefic (mæl'fɪk), *a.* and *sb.* Also 7, 9 *malefick*, 7 *malefique*. [ad. L. *malefic-us* (also *malificus*), *f. male ill* + *-ficus*: see *-FIC*. Cf. *F. maléfique*, *Sp. maléfico*, *Pg.*, *It. malefico*.]

A. adj. Productive of disaster or evil; baleful in effect or purpose. Said *esp.* of stellar influences and magical arts or practices.

1652 GAULE *Magastrom.* 263 Neither could the malefick starres impell the Bradmans to malefice or malefacture. 1686 GOAD *Celest. Bodies* III. i. 388 We shall point out. . . Constellations. . . that are Malefique. 1796 H. HUNTER tr. *St.-Pierre's Stud. Nat.* (1799) I. 584 Whether the embryos of their fruits do not disclose. . . harsh oppositions, which give warning of their malefic characters. 1809 A. HENRY *Trav.* 124 A man who charged him with having brought his brother to death by malefic arts. 1841 BORROW *Zincali* I. viii. 1. 145 Practices equally malefic as the crime imputed to them. 1851 MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* I. 105 The slackness of certain periodic trades. . . [and] want of employment. . . have a doubly malefic effect. 1879 FARRAR *St. Paul* I. 385 It belonged to the malefic arts of which they may well have heard from Roman visitors.

B. sb. a. Astrol. A malefic aspect or body. † **b.** One who practices malefic arts; a malign wizard. *Obs.*

1652 GAULE *Magastrom.* 139 A conjunction of all the maleficks that are named in their [planetarians] art. *Ibid.* 174 Most arrant inchanters, sorcerers, veneficks, maleficks, wizzards, and witches in the world. 1819 J. WILSON *Dict.*

Astrol., *Malefics*, doers of evil: Saturn and Mars. *Ibid.*, A retrograde malefic would be rendered by it [sc. retrogradation] more innoxious.

Hence † **ma'leficness.**

1727 BAILEY vol. II, *Maleficness*, injuriousness.

† **ma'lefical, a.** *Obs. rare.* [Formed as prec. + *-AL*.] = MALEFIC *a.*

1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 342 The threatnings of the Starres and their malefical influence. 1647 LILLY *Chr. Astrol.* lxvii. 411 Whether there arise. . . any malefical fixed Starres. 1652 GAULE *Magastrom.* 349 A certain malefical sorcerer. . . made all the locks fall off and doors fly open.

Hence **ma'lefically adv.**, in a malefic manner.

1652 GAULE *Magastrom.* 279 Magicians. . . malefically imprecating, and venefically murdering [etc.]. 1881 R. A. PROCTOR in *Cornh. Mag.* Dec. 700 Believing. . . that comets act malefically by their direct influence on the air.

maleficate (mæl'efikeit), *v. rare*—¹. [f. MALEFIC *a.* + *-ATE*; cf. med.L. *maleficāre*. Cf. MALEFICIATE *v.*] *trans.* To bewitch.

1827 SIR H. TAYLOR *Isaac Comnenus* II. iv. 87 What will not a man do when once he is maleficated?

malefice ('mælɪfɪs). Also 5 *-fyce*. [ad. L. *maleficium*, *f. malefic-us* MALEFIC. Cf. *F. maléfice*.]

1. A wicked enchantment; sorcery. *arch.*

c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* I. pr. iv. 12 (Camb. MS.) They trowen þat I haue had affinite to malefice or enchauntement [L. *affines fuisse videmur maleficio*]. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 203/2 Seynt Peter. . . disclosed all his [Simon Magus'] malefices. 1652 GAULE *Magastrom.* 100 Malefice and sorcery. 1700 G. HICKES *Let.* 19 June *Pepys' Diary* (1879) VI. 202 The discovery of witches, and their malefices and enchantments. 1865 *Cornh. Mag.* XI. 471 That he should die by the malefice of a sorcerer.

2. An evil deed; mischief. *Obs.* or *arch.*

1591 SPENCER *M. Hubberd* 1153 He crammed them with crumbs of Benefices, And filld their mowthes with meeds of malefices. 1611 J. DAVIES (Heref.) *Sco. Folly* (Grosart) 38/1 So to the curat tis a malefice, But to the patron still a benefice. 1689 tr. *Buchanan's De Jure Regni* 52 They use to be highly offended with robbers, and that very justly, if any of them in their malefices pretend the King's name. 1867 P. B. ST. JOHN *Snow Ship* v. 47 Of man, his tricks and malefices, there was no sign.

† 3. In astrological sense: Malefic character. *Obs.*

1652 GAULE *Magastrom.* 77 Made to consist by the stars, and to thrive, or dwindle away, according to the benefice, or malefice, of their influence.

maleficence (mæl'efɪsəns). [ad. L. *maleficientia*, *f. maleficus* MALEFIC: cf. MAGNIFICENCE.]

1. Evil-doing; rarely, an act of evil-doing.

1598 J. KEEPER tr. *Rome's Court. Acad.* 252 Povertie bringeth fourth seditions and malefices. a 1670 HACKET *Abp. Williams* II. (1692) 85 The Bishop of Lincoln. . . fell into trouble. . . for want of a parliament to keep him from maleficence. 1830 BENTHAM *Offic. Apt. Maximized* Pref. 25 *note*, The correspondent closeness of connection between maleficence. . . and punishment. 1865 J. GROTE *Treat. Mor. Ideas* xi. (1876) 244 By 'maleficence' I mean the attempt to give pain, as such, to others. 1865 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* XIX. viii. (1872) VIII. 249 Who the perpetrator of this Parisian maleficence was, remained dark.

2. Malefic character; harmfulness.

1796 H. HUNTER tr. *St.-Pierre's Stud. Nat.* (1799) II. 32 In order to express the maleficent character of a venomous plant, she combines in it clashing oppositions of the forms and colours which are the indications of that maleficence. 1830 *Westm. Rev.* XIII. 428 He takes in hand Matchless Constitution's plan. Not sufficient for him is its maleficence —he adds to it [etc.]. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* II. 884 There is still in such [formerly malarious] districts some remnant of maleficence.

maleficent (mæl'efɪsənt), *a.* [f. L. *maleficent-*, altered stem (cf. MAGNIFICENT) of *maleficus* MALEFIC *a.*]

1. Of things and spiritual agencies: Working harm, hurtful, malefic. *Const. to.*

1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* I. iv. §13. 219 That before the. . . Formation of the World, there was Unformed and disorderly Matter existing (from Eternity) together with a Maleficent Soul. 1786 tr. *Beckford's Vathek* (1868) 107 Our people have fled, and left us at the mercy of maleficent spirits. 1793 *Hist. in Ann. Reg.* 182 Principles maleficent to all government and order. 1835 KIRBY *Hab. & Inst. Anim.* II. xvi. 86 Whether these animals are really as venomous and maleficent as they were said to be of old. . . seems very doubtful. 1846 GROTE *Greece* I. xvi. I. 565 Beneficent and maleficent demons. 1867 SALA *Fr. Waterloo to Penins.* I. 255 It dispenses maleficent gases, and is always going out at the wrong time. 1900 W. L. COURTNEY *Idea Trag.* 67 The mundane sphere in which the beneficent and maleficent forces are warring.

2. Of persons, their acts and dispositions: Wrong-doing, criminal.

1760 tr. *Vattel's Law Nat.* II. v. §70 Let us apply to the unjust, what we have said above of a mischievous, or maleficent nation. 1811-31 BENTHAM *Ess. Lang.* Wks. 1843 VIII. 316 The sort of act thus described is a maleficent act. 1829 — *Justice & Cod. Petit.* 50 No man is maleficent without a motive.

† **male'ficial, a.** *Obs.* [f. L. *malefici-um* (see MALEFICE) + *-AL*.] Malefic, maleficent.

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 231 Such sorceries and maleficial poisons, as men haue deuised. . . to the mischief of their own kind. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* III. vi. §14 A law so maleficial unto them. 1811-31 BENTHAM *Ess. Lang.* Wks. 1843 VIII. 319/1 Formation of new words on the ground of analogy. Example. . . from beneficial, maleficial.

† **maleficate**, *ppl. a. Obs.* [a. med.L. *maleficiāt-us*, *pa. pple. of maleficiāre*: see next.] Bewitched; *spec.* rendered impotent by spells. a 1613 OVERBURY *A Wife*, etc. (1638) 317 This cures the Maleficate. 1626 RAWLEY in *Bacon's Sylva To Rdr.*, Mens mindes, being bound; and (as it were) Maleficate, by the Charmes of deceiuing Notions and Theories. 1649 J. H. *Motion to Parl. Adv. Learn.* 4 You being loosed from those charmes wherewith you... were maleficate, began to act powerfully. 1653 R. SANDERS *Physiogn.* 171 Unable for Venery, cold and maleficate as to generation.

† **maleficiate**, *v. Obs.* [f. med.L. *maleficiāt-*, *ppl. stem of maleficiāre*, f. L. *malefici-um* MALEFICE.] *trans.* To bewitch; *spec.* to render impotent by spells. Hence † **maleficated** *ppl. a.*, † **maleficiating** *vbl. sb. and ppl. a.*

1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* i. iii. 1. ii. A third... fears all old women as witches... every person come near him is maleficated. 1626 BACON *Sylva §888 marg.*, Experiment Solitary touching Maleficiating. 1646 GAULE *Cases Cons.* 174 Not only in regard of their Maleficiating mischiefs, but also of Gods judgments. 1651 BIGGS *New Disp.* 179 To maleficate a humor in any part of the Head. a 1693 *Urquhart's Rabelais* III. xxxi. 257 Drugs... which make the Taker cold, maleficated.

† **malefici'ation**. *Obs.* [n. of action f. prec. vb.: see -ATION.] The action of 'maleficiating'.

1649 BP. HALL *Cases Cons.* (1650) 379 A preceding, irremediable impotency... whether by way of perpetuall malefication, or casualty. 1902 KONRATH *Shoreham's Poems* 214 [Accidental impotence] was generally ascribed to maleficiation.

† **male'ficious**, *a. Obs. rare.* [f. L. *malefici-um* MALEFICE + -OUS.] Of the nature of witchcraft. Hence † **male'ficiousness**.

1547 BOORDE *Brev. Health* §119 Which herbe... doth repell suche malyficyousnes or spirites. 1684 tr. *Bonet's Merc. Comput.* ix. 326 If any thing superstitious or maleficious come from the wickedness of the Devil.

† **male-fidian**. *nonce-wd.* [f. L. *male amiss* + *fid-ēs* faith + -IAN.] A misbeliever.

1659 H. L'ESTRANGE *Alliance Div. Off.* 447 Against malefidians, as well as against nulli-fidians, and soli-fidians heaven's gates are certainly kept close barred.

malefique, *obs. form of MALEFIC a.*

† **male fortune**. *Obs.* [a. F. *male fortune* (*male fem. of mal adj.*, evil).] = MISFORTUNE.

1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* IX. xii. 356 Somtyme he was putte to the werse by male fortune. *Ibid.* ix. xxxiv. 392 Syr launcelot by male fortune stroke sir Tristram on the syde.

† **malegerent**, *a. Obs. rare*⁰. [f. L. *male ill* + *gerent-*, *pr. pple. of gerere* to conduct (oneself).] 1727 BAILEY vol. II, *Malegerent*, ill-behaving, unthrifty, improvident.

malegetta, -*gutta*, *obs. ff. MALAGUETTA.*

malegreffe, -*greve*: see MAUGRE.

ma-lé-grubbles, *obs. form of MULLIGRUBS.*

maleheur(e), variant of MALHEUR *Obs.*

maleheureux, variant of MALEUROUS *Obs.*

maleheurte, -*hurte*, *var. ff. MALEURTE Obs.*

maleic (mə'link), *a. Chem.* Also † **malæic**. [ad. F. *maléique* (Pelouze 1834); formed by alteration of *malique* MALIC, to indicate that this acid was related to malic acid.] **maleic acid**: a product of the dry distillation of malic acid; **maleic anhydride**, the anhydride, C₄H₂O₃, of maleic acid which is a crystalline compound that forms addition compounds with substances containing conjugated carbon-carbon double bonds; **maleic (anhydride) value**, a measure of the number of conjugated double bonds in a substance (e.g. an oil) obtained by reaction with maleic anhydride.

1838 T. THOMSON *Chem. Org. Bodies* 55. 1857 W. A. MILLER *Elem. Chem.* III. v. 335 Hydrated malæic acid when maintained in a state of fusion at 300°, is converted into a crystalline mass of fumaric acid. If distilled by a temperature suddenly elevated to 460°, malæic anhydride is formed. 1873 WATTS *Fownes' Chem.* (ed. 11) 725 The volatile acid produced with fumaric acid is called maleic acid. 1898 *Jrnl. Chem. Soc. LXXIV.* i. 177 Maleinoid chlorobromosuccinic acid is prepared by saturating with chlorine a solution of bromine in chloroform, adding maleic anhydride, again passing chlorine into the liquid, which is then exposed to bright sunlight. 1936 ELLIS & JONES in *Analyst* LXI. 814 The calculation of the 'maleic anhydride value' (M.A.V.) or, more shortly, 'maleic value' is given... At the moment the term 'maleic value' is suggested for this figure in preference to 'diene value'. 1944 H. G. KIRSCHENBAUER *Fats & Oils* v. 46 The theoretical Maleic Anhydride Value of trielaeostearin is 87.2. 1950 K. A. WILLIAMS *Oils, Fats & Fatty Foods* (ed. 3) iii. 116 The maleic anhydride value is given by the expression: 12.692 × ml. of alkali used ÷ weight of sample taken in grams. 1964 N. G. CLARK *Mod. Org. Chem.* xix. 389 A purely aliphatic compound, maleic anhydride, an intermediate for alkylid resins... is obtained from benzene by passing its vapour, mixed with air, over a vanadium pentoxide catalyst at 450°. 1972 *Materials & Technol.* IV. xiii. 465 The peculiar structure of maleic anhydride, in which a C = C double bond is in conjugation with a C = O double bond, makes it

the most important and widely used dienoph[ilic] component in the Diels-Alder reaction with 1,3-dienes to produce non-aromatic six-membered ring compounds.

Also **male'nic** = MALEIC. (Cf. G. *maleinsäure*.)

1889 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

male ingine, *ingyne*, *var. ff. MALENGIN Obs.*

maleinoid, *obs. var. MALENOID a.*

male-institution: see MAL- prefix.

† **male journey**. *Obs.* [a. OF. *male journee* 'evil day'.] An unfortunate battle.

1455 *Paston Lett.* I. 345 The Lord Cromwell wold have excused hym self of all the steryng or moevyng of the male journey of Seynt Albones. 1461 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 492/1 Your true Liegemen... which were not ayen... youre... Fader, at the Felde and male journey of Wakefeld.

malekin, variant of MALKIN.

|| **mal élevé** (mal elève), *adj. phr.* Also *fem. mal élevée*. [Fr., lit. 'badly brought up'.] Of a person: bad-mannered, ill-bred. Of an object or situation: lacking in refinement.

1878 H. JAMES *Europeans* II. v. 198 Even that *mal-élevée* little girl... makes him do what she wishes. 1924 A. D. SEDGWICK *Little French Girl* III. v. 263 It was odd... but not *mal-élevé*. 1949 E. BOWEN *Encounters* p. xi, If I was *mal-élevée*... so were my betters. 1964 A. WILSON *Late Call* 24 She echoed her mother's horror at all things *mal-élevées*. 1974 E. AMBLER *Dr. Frigo* i. 34 The wives of certain French officials have expressed disapproval [of her]. *Mal élevée* is their verdict.

† **male morte**. *Obs.* [? a. AF. **mal mort* lit. 'dead evil'.] = MORMAL.

c 1400 *Master of Game* (MS. Digby 182) xii, Houndes... hauce þe male morte in hir nosethrylles.

malemut(e), *varr. MALAMUTE.*

malenc(h)olye, -*li(e)*, -*lia*, *obs. ff. MELANCHOLY.*

malencoleous, **malencolious**, *obs. ff. MELANCHOLIOUS.*

malender, *obs. form of MALANDER.*

maleness ('meilnis). [f. MALE *a.* + -NESS.]

a. 'Masculine' or vigorous character; masculinity; also = virility. *b.* The quality of being of the male sex.

1663 SIR G. MACKENZIE *Relig. Stoic* 144 The vatican of paganism cannot, for the male-ness of its stile, match that matchless Book of Genesis. 1889 GEDDES & THOMSON *Evol. Sex* xiii. 179 The [parthenogenetic] female cell has a certain maleness about it. 1900 *Pop. Sci. Monthly* Feb. 486 The differences are the external expression of maleness and femaleness. 1925 *New Yorker* 27 June 17/2 Her strongest reason was the fascination of St. Mawr's terrific 'maleness'. 1929 D. H. LAWRENCE *Pansies* 126 So it is with Englishmen. They are all double roses and their true maleness is gone. 1937 *Discovery* Oct. 315/1 His [sc. the stag's] maleness reigns supreme. 1975 A. FRASER *Whistler's Lane* xi. 173 His jacket smelt of horses and tobacco and general maleness.

† **malengin**. *Obs.* Forms: 4-7 malengin, 5 male ingyne, 5-6 male engyne, malengyne, 5, 7 malengyn, 6 male engin, mallengyn, malingen, male-ingine, malengine, 6-7 male engine. [a. OF. *malengin*, f. *mal* evil (see MAL-) + *engin* contrivance, ENGINE *sb.*] Evil machination, ill-intent; fraud, deceit, guile.

1390 GOWER *Conf.* II. 138 So mai men knowe, how the florin was moder ferst of malengin. 1426 in *E.E. Wills* (1882) 70 Withoute fraude or male engyne. 1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* XVIII. v. 733 For good loue she bad vs to dyner and not for no male engyne. 1502 ARNOLDE *Chron.* 88b/1 He was a good & an honest marchaunt without fraude or malengyne. 1529 *Act 21 Hen. VIII.* c. 13 By any Manner of Means, Fraud, or Male Engine. c 1540 tr. *Pol. Verg. Eng. Hist.* (Camden No. 36) 226 Whoe, preventing his Male Engine, invaded his boundnes. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* III. i. 53 Priefe Of such malengine and fine forgerye. 1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* ix. vii. §5. 514 The same in good faith keepe, and without mal-Engyn. 1641 MILTON *Reform.* i. Wks. 1851 III. 8 When the Protectors Brother... through private malice and mal-engin was to lose his life. 1726 AYLIFFE *Parergon* 315 All Presumption of Fraud and Male-engine ceases through the authority of the Judge.

|| *b.* Misused for: ? Ruin; ? evil genius.

1601 BP. W. BARLOW *Defence* 59 An opinion which is the verie male-engine of all sound diuinitie.

malenoid ('mælənɔɪd), *a. Chem.* Formerly also **mal'leinoid**. [f. MALEIN(IC *a.* + -OID.)] Resembling maleic acid in having a *cis* configuration in geometrical isomerism.

1895 [see FUMAROID *a.*]. 1898 [see MALEIC *a.*]. 1907 [see CIS-3]. 1938 [see FUMAROID *a.*]. 1964 *Internat. Encycl. Chem. Sci.* 709/2 *Malenoid form*, the *cis* form of geometrical isomerism.

|| **mal-entendu** (malɔ̃tɔ̃dy), *a. and sb.* [Fr., f. *mal ill* + *entendu* understood.] † *a. adj.* Mistaken, misapprehended. *Obs. b. sb.* A misunderstanding.

? 1616 RALEIGH *Let.* in E. Edwards *Life* (1868) II. *Introd.* p. lxii, I take it... for a libertine mal-entendu to be removed out of this studdy Tower into a rowling shipp. 1780 H. WALPOLE *Lett.* (1858) VII. 448 By some mal-entendu it was

packed up in his heavy baggage. 1824 *HEBER Narrative* (1828) II. xvi. 127, I suspect that several mal-entendus of this kind have occurred. 1893 F. ADAMS *New Egypt* 217 Things culminated in a stupid mal-entendu with the *Times* correspondent.

|| **maleo** ('mæləʊ), [Native name, applied to various megapode birds in the Malay Archipelago. Written by Valentijn 1726 in Du. spelling *moeleoe*, *malleoe*.] A megapode bird, *Megacephalon maleo*, inhabiting Celebes.

1869 A. R. WALLACE *Malay Archip.* I. 413 One specimen of the large and interesting Maleo.

† **maleolent**, *a. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [ad. L. *male olent-em* (*male ill* + *pr. pple. of olere* to smell).] 'That hath an ill smell' (*Phys. Dict.* 1657).

1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 212 Those that are not familiar, unpleasant and maleolent. 1727 in BAILEY vol. II.

male-ominous, variant of MAL-OMINOUS.

Maler (mə:lə(r)), *sb. and a.* Also **Mal**, **Male**, **Moler**, **Muler**. [Native word = 'hillmen', ult. f. Dravidian *mala* mountain.] *A. sb. a.* A Dravidian people living in the Rajmahal hills of northern India; a member of this people. *b.* The language spoken by this people (also called MALTO, RAJMAHALI). *B. adj.* Of or pertaining to the Maler people or their language.

1811 F. BUCHANAN *Jrnl. Survey Bhagalpur* (1930) 133 The Not Pahariyas... eat and intermarry with the Moler... Many of the men speak the Moler language. *Ibid.* 138 The interpreter tribe is here called Desi Moler... Many of them speak the Muler language, and they eat and can intermarry with the Muler of the hills. 1853 J. R. LOGAN in *Jrnl. Indian Archipelago* VII. 50, I infer that the Male and Kol resemble the coarser Binua tribes of the Malay Peninsula more than the Burmans. 1872 E. T. DALTON *Descriptive Ethnol. Bengal* viii. 264 The Málers were the first of the aboriginal tribes of Bengal that were prominently noticed by the officers of the East India Company. 1873 E. BALFOUR *Cycl. India* III. s.v. *Male*, The Male or Rajmahali are described as mostly very low in stature, but stout and well proportioned. 1885 G. C. WHITWORTH *Anglo-Indian Dict.* 262/1 *Rājmahāli*, the name of a tribe called also Pahāri. Also the name of their language, which is Dravidian. These people call themselves Maler. 1892 H. H. RISLEY *Tribes & Castes Bengal: Ethnogr. Gloss.* II. 54 In 1782... one of the archers murdered a Málé woman, and in order to punish this... Mr. Cleveland proposed the formation of a district tribunal. 1906 G. A. GRIERSON *Ling. Survey India* IV. 446 In former days the Maler made frequent raids on the plains. 1915 *Encycl. Relig. & Ethics* VIII. 344/2 *Māl, Málé, Māl Pahārī*, a non-Aryan tribe, containing various groups... The inter-relations of the North and South groups have not been clearly ascertained, but they seem to be, to a large extent, pure Dravidians, and those in the Rājmahāl Hills in Bengal are closely allied to the Orāons. 1930 C. E. A. W. OLDHAM in F. Buchanan *Jrnl. Survey Bhagalpur* 138 Here we find Bhuiyās still speaking the Maler or Malto language. 1938 S. S. SARKAR *Málers of Rajmahal Hills* i. 8 The dress of the womenfolk of the Málers and the Orāons differs greatly from one another. *Ibid.* 15 The Málér country is bounded by the Ganges in the north. 1963 L. P. VIDYARTHI *Maler* i. 11 To a Maler, the pleasure or wrath of spirits and supernatural powers controls the nature of happenings in the Maler family, village, field or... forests.

malerde, *obs. form of MALLARD.*

|| **malerisch** ('mælərɪʃ), *a.* [G., 'painterly', f. *maler* painter.] After H. Wölfflin's use (1915 *Kunstgeschichtliche Grundbegriffe*): of or pertaining to a manner of painting characterized more by the merging of colours than by the more formal linear style; painterly.

1933 *Burlington Mag.* Dec. 269/2 Ruskin somewhere draws a distinction between drawing with a brush and painting with a brush—a distinction which in our time has been further elaborated by Heinrich Wölfflin. In Wölfflin's sense, the English water-colourists are always linear, and never malerisch. 1937 *Ibid.* Oct. 168/1 The most splendid examples of Raphael's draughtsmanship... They are 'malerisch'. 1955 *Times* 2 Aug. 10/2 This is... a resuscitation of the great malerisch tradition, which was rejected by those who thought they were following Cézanne. 1961 *Times* 1 Mar. 15/3 The *malerisch* flow and swirl of the paint itself.

malerous(e), variant of MALEUROUS *Obs.*

males, **malescun**: see MALEASE, MALISON.

mal ese, variant of MALEASE *Obs.*

maleson(e, -esoune), *obs. forms of MALISON.*

maless, **malesse**: see MALEASE *Obs.*, MALICE.

male stream, -*strom*, *obs. ff. MAELSTROM.*

† **malesuete**, *a. Obs. rare*⁻⁰. [ad. quasi-L. **male suēt-us* (*male ill*, *suētus* accustomed).] 1727 BAILEY vol. II, *Malesuete*, that has contracted an ill Habit or Custom.

malesun, *obs. form of MALISON.*

malet, variant of MALLET.

maletalent, -*if*, *var. ff. MALTALENT, -IVE.*

[**maletent**, bad reading for next in the transl. (1543) of *Act 25 Edw. I*, c. 7 (the AF. orig. has *male toute*); thence copied into various Law Dicts.]

† **maletolt**. *Law. Obs.* Forms: 6 maltot, 6, 9 maltote, 7 maletot, 7, 9 maltot, 7 maletool, 8-9 maletolt, maltolte, 9 maletote, maletoutte. [a. AF. *maletoute*, OF. *maltolte*, *maletoutte* (mod.F. *maltôte*; hence Du. *maltoot*), repr. med.L. *mala tolta* (*mala* fem., *evil*, *tolta* tax, f. *tol-*, med.L. ppl. stem of L. *tollere*, OF. *tolir*, *toudre* to take); cf. It. *malatolta*, OPg. *malatosta*.] An unjust or burdensome tax.

1514 *Mem. Constables Tournay* in Strype *Eccl. Mem.* (1721) I. App. iv. 8 In Calais . . . no maltot is demanded. . . whereas we of the king's garrison of Tournay pay for every tun of wine 40s. sterling maltot. a 1618 RALEIGH *Prerog. Parl.* (1628) 32 The King [Richard II] had giuen him a subtedy upon wools, called a Maletot. 1627 SIR R. COTTON *View Reign Hen. III* 23 They blame him . . . to haue vndone the trade of Merchants by bringing in Maletools and heavy customes. 1844 LD. BROUGHAM *Brit. Const.* xiii. (1862) 180 [Richard II] had recourse to forced loans, and to . . . the Maletolte of his grandfather. 1884 DOWELL *Taxation* v. ii. I. 133 The King and counsel authorised an impost; but this subsequently formed the subject of complaint as a maletoute. 1901 ROSA GRAHAM *S. Gilbert of Sempringham* 126 The maltôtes . . . levied on the export of wool by the Crown.

maleure, variant of MALHEUR *Obs.*

† **maleured**, *a. Obs.* In 6 male vryd. [f. **maleur* MALHEUR + -ED².] Ill-fortuned.

a 1529 SKELTON *Agst. Scottes* 111 Wks. 1843 I. 185 Male vryd was your fals entent.

maleureus, **maleurite**: see MALEUROUS, MALEURTEE.

† **maleurous**, *a. Obs.* Forms: 5 maleureus, malewreus, malerouse, maleurouse, 5-6 malerous, maleheureux, 6 *Sc.* malewrus, mailhouris, malheurius. [a. OF. *maleuros*, -eus, -ous (mod.F. *malheureux*), f. *maleur* (mod.F. *malheur*): see MALHEUR. Cf. BENEUROUS.] Unhappy, unfortunate.

1471 CAXTON *Recuyell* (Sommer) I. 162 The maleureus & vnhappy saturne. c1475 *Partenay* 6473 All gloriou patriarkes in breue, . . . If I thaim for-gatte I were malerous. c1477 CAXTON *Jason* 17 The right malerouse king was constrained to . . . calle his knyghtes unto his ayde. *Ibid.* 110 What wil ye don with this malerous and pyteus childe. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* xi. Prol. 150 Rycht so, quha vertuous was, and fallis tharfro, Of verray ressoune malewrus hait is he. 1533 BELLENDEN *Livy* i. viii. (S.T.S.) I. 47 Vtheris sa mailhouris pat na felicitie mycht follow be pare operacioun. 1553 KENNEDY *Compend. Tract. in Wodrow Soc. Misc.* (1844) 152 The malheurius prince sall warie the tyme.

† **maleurtec**. *Obs.* Also 5 maleurte, maleh(e)urte, maluerte, 6 mallewrite, maleurite, -itie, malurite. [OF. *maleurté* misfortune, f. *maleur*: see MALHEUR and -TY.] Misfortune.

1471 CAXTON *Recuyell* (Sommer) II. 690 Hys malehurte and grete vnhappyssesse. 1474 — *Chesse* II. v. D viii b. This cyte of rome . . . is peruerted and torned in to malehurte and thysse euylles. *Ibid.* III. vii. Ij, Thys drede surmounteth alle other maleurtees and euylles, for it is maleurte of drede nyght and day. 1481 — *Godfrey* (1893) 203 They vnderstonde not yet the maluerte that they be in. 1533 BELLENDEN *Livy* iv. xii. (S.T.S.) II. 86 Dredand pe sammyng chance & mallewrite [*v.r.* maleurite] to fall to pare tovn. *Ibid.* 96 Repreving pame pat pai loist pare curage for sa small trubill and malurite [*v.r.* malurite] of fortoun. 1546 THIRLBY in *St. Papers Hen. VIII*, XI. 397 This is my maleuritie.

malevesyn, obs. variant of MALVOISIE.

malevolence (mæ'levələns). Also 5-6 mali-, malevolence, 6 malevolens. [a. OF. *mali-*, *malevolence*, ad. L. *mali-*, *malevolentia*, f. *malevolentem*: see MALEVOLENT.] The attribute of being malevolent; the wishing or the disposition to wish evil to others; ill-will.

c1489 CAXTON *Blanchardyn* xli. 153 The grete malyuolence or euyll wyll that he had. 1509 BARCLAY *Shyp of Folys* (1570) 16 Wo be to them who by maliuolence Slauder or defame any creature. 1575 LANEHAM *Let.* 65 Too him that . . . either of ignorauns . . . or els of maleuolens would make any doout. 1605 SHAKS. *Macb.* III. vi. 28 The malyuolence of Fortune. 1688 NORRIS *Theory Love* i. ii. 15 A willing evil to some person or thing, which we call Malice or Malevolence. 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 422 ¶4 The Malevolence, which is too general towards those who excell. 1789 BELSHAM *Ess.* II. xl. 510 The reputation of Hooker . . . rises far above the reach of Mr. Burke's malevolence. 1838 LYTTON *Calderon* i. This prudent frankness disarmed malevolence on the score of birth. 1885 *L'pool Daily Post* 1 June 5/3 Every obstacle which partisan malevolence could create he has had to encounter.

b. Sarcastically suggested as a more appropriate term for BENEVOLENCE 4.

[a 1548 HALL *Chron.*, *Edw.* IV. 226b, The kyng . . . called this graunt of money a benevolence, not withstanding that many with grudge and malevolence gave great summes toward that new founde benevolence.] 1592 *Stow Ann.*, an. 1473. 701 The king . . . called this grant of money a Benevolence, notwithstanding that many grudged therat and called it a Malevolence. 1640 LD. J. DIGBY *Sp. in Ho. Com.* 9 Nov. 4 The granting of Subsidies, and that under so preposterous a name as of a Benevolence, for that which is a Malevolence indeed.

† **malevolency**. *Obs.* [ad. L. *malevolentia*: see prec. and -ENCY.] = MALEVOLENCE.

a 1662 HEYLIN *Laud* I. III. (1668) 240 This was the first taste which they gave the King of their malevolency towards his Person. 1714 POPE *Let. to Addison* 10 Oct., May I hope that some late malevolencies have lost their effect?

malevolent (mæ'levələnt), *a.* and *sb.* Also 6 maly-, malivolent. [a. OF. *malivolent*, ad. L. *mali-*, *malevolent-em*, f. *male* ill + *volent-em* willing, pr. pple. of *velle* to will, wish.]

A. adj.

1. Of persons, their feelings and actions: Desirous of evil to others; entertaining, actuated by, or indicative of ill-will; disposed or addicted to ill-will.

1509 BARCLAY *Shyp of Folys* (1874) II. 216 The honour of hym that is absent . . . Is hurt and distayned by worde malyuolent. 1528 ROY *Rede me*, etc. (Arb.) 118 Judas the traytour malivolent Whiche betrayed Christ to the Iues. 1593 NASHE *Christ's T.* 66 Malicious and maleuolent are they, that will exclude any one Arte. . . from bearing witness of God. 1645 PAGITT *Heresiogr.* (1661) 72 They are as malevolent to Dutch and French Churches as to us. 1664 H. MORE *Myst. Iniq.*, *Apol.* 561 [To] disenable malevolent men from doing the free and ingenious undeserved mischief. 1689 in *Wood's Life* 21 Nov. (O.H.S.) III. 314 Some malivolent people have lately defaced King William's picture in the Guild-hall. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 172 ¶4 Whoever rises . . . will have many malevolent gazers at his eminence. 1833 KEBLE *Serm.* vi. (1848) 143 The . . . malevolent feeling of disgust, . . . which is apt to lay hold on sensitive minds. 1841 MACAULAY *Ess.*, *W. Hastings* (1851) 599 The keen, severe, and even malevolent scrutiny to which his whole public life was subjected. 1894 S. WEYMAN *Under Red Robe* v. (1897) 133 His lean malevolent face . . . chilled me.

† **b. transf.**

1719 LONDON & WISE *Compl. Gard.* xxv, For securing of . . . tender Greens and Plants from malevolent Winds.

† **2. Astrol.** Exercising an evil or baleful influence.

1593 R. HARVEY *Philad.* 56 Some infortunate and malevolent configuration of mouable skies and starres. 1691 DRYDEN *K. Arthur* v. 44 At length I have thee in my Arms; Tho our Malevolent Stars have struggled hard, And held us long asunder. 1696 PHILLIPS (ed. 5), *Malevolent Planets*, Saturn and Mars.

b. transf. and fig.

1596 SHAKS. *1 Hen. IV*, i. i. 97 This is Worcester, Malevolent to you in all Aspects. 1672 SIR T. BROWNE *Let. Friend* §4 Death hath not only particular Stars in Heaven, but Malevolent Places on Earth. 1685 BOYLE *Eng. Notion Nat.* iv. 83 The malevolent aspect, that the vulgar notion of nature . . . may have on religion.

B. sb.

† **1. A person of evil wishes or designs. Obs.**

1595 DANIEL *Civ. Wars* iv. xxxi. (1609) 95 They durst not . . . present . . . their defences, in respect He was incenst by some malevolent. 1637 LAUD *Sp. in Starr Chamber* Ded. a 2, Mr. Prinn . . . [will] scarce find such a Malevolent as himselfe against State and Church. 1654 H. L'ESTRANGE *Chas. I* (1655) 127 Notwithstanding . . . these close insinuations by these turbulent malevolents, the Act passed. 1670 in Somers *Tracts* I. 3 Which his malevolents affirmed to be an emblem of himself.

† **2. Astrol.** An evil influence. *Obs.*

1651 CULPEPPER *Astrol. Judgem. Dis.* (1658) 150 They are both afflicted by malevolents, the Moon by Conjunction of Saturn, and the Sun by Conjunction of Mars.

malevolently (mæ'levələntli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY².] In a malevolent manner.

1615 T. ADAMS *White Devil* 16 If a levy . . . would force your benevolence it comes malevolently from you. 1640 HOWELL *Dodona's Gr.* 114 The gracious Oke . . . did vindicat him from those aspersion malevolently cast upon him. 1792 GEDDES *tr. Bible* Pref. 7 The serpent . . . malevolently persuaded the woman to eat of the fruit. 1897 MARY KINGSLEY *W. Africa* 585 They stagger about on the ground, buzzing malevolently.

ma'levolentness. *rare*⁻⁰. [f. MALEVOLENT + -NESS.] = MALEVOLENCE.

1727 in BAILEY vol. II.

† **malevolo**. *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [a. It. *malevolo*, ad. L. *malevolus*: see next.] A malevolent person.

1648 *Brit. Bellman* 2 Many Plots were discovered . . . in which . . . ye Malevolos, might have claimed the chiefest Livery, as Beelzebubs nearest Attendants.

† **ma'levolous**, *a. Obs.* Also 6 malivolous, malyvolous. [f. L. *malevol-us* (f. L. *male* ill + *vol-*, *velle* to wish) + -OUS.] = MALEVOLENT 1.

1536 BELLENDEN *Cron. Scot.* (1821) II. 274 Ane wickit and malivolous man, namit Edrik. 1547 BOORDE *Brev. Health* lxix. 29 b, This impeding doth come . . . of some malyvolous humour. 1588 J. HARVEY *Disc. Probl.* 108 We neede not greatly recke, or care for his maleuolous intention. 1652 GAULE *Magastrom.* 223 They caution straitly to observe the planet, benevolous or malevolous. 1679 C. NESSE *Antid. agst. Popy* 102 Satan is a malevolous adversary. 1727 WARBURTON *Tracts* (1789) 128 These malevolous Critics.

malewe, obs. form of MALLOW.

malewr(e)us, variant of MALEUROUS *a. Obs.*

malexecution. Also 7 male-execution. [See MAL-.] Bad execution or administration.

1689 *Trial Pritchard v. Papillon* 6 Nov. an. 1684. 9 That were a Misfesance, or a Male-execution of their Office. 1848 in CRAIG. a 1852 D. WEBSTER cited in Webster 1854.

maleyce, -ys, obs. forms of MALICE.

malfeasance (mæ'l'fi:zəns). Also 7 malefeazance, 8 malefeazance, 8-9 malfeaisance, 9 malfeaisance. [a. AF. **malfeaisance* (cf. mod.F. *malfeaisance*), f. OF. *malfeisant*: see next.]

1. *Law.* Evil-doing; *spec.* official misconduct on the part of one in public employment.

1696 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3242/4 Special Bars in Case, viz. . . Slander, . . . Mis feazance, Male-feazance [etc.]. 1765 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* I. 393 Statutes, which declare the benefice void, for some nonfeazance or neglect, or else some male-feazance or crime. 1827 HALLAM *Const. Hist.* (1876) II. viii. 32 Thus corruption, breach of trust, and malfeaisance in public affairs . . . came . . . under the cognizance of the star-chamber. 1839 J. STORY *Law Bailments* 123 The same rule which is applied by the common law to cases of malfeaisance, governs also cases of negligent execution of a gratuitous trust or agency. 1885 *Spectator* 8 Aug. 1041/1 The protection of Hastings, whom he had charged with various malfeaisances. 1892 *Times* (weekly ed.) 4 Nov. 4/1 Various charges of malfeaisance.

2. *gen.* Wrong-doing; an instance of this. *rare.*

1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits* xv. 260 A relentless inquisition . . . turns the glare of this solar microscope [the newspaper] on every malfeaisance. 1860 — *Cond. Life, Consid. Wks.* (Bohn) II. 415 Nature turns all malfeaisance to good.

malfeasant (mæ'l'fi:zənt), *a.* and *sb.* Also 9 malfeisant. [a. F. *malfeisant*, f. *mal* ill, MAL-, + *faisant*, pr. pple. of *faire* to do.] *a. adj.* Evil-doing. *b. sb.* An evil-doer, a criminal.

1809 E. S. BARRETT *Setting Sun* I. 31 Christians (soi-disant but mal-faisant followers of the mild doctrines of Christ). 1882 MORLEY *R. Cobden* xxiv. (1902) 84/1 Malfeasants on board a British ship should not be seized but . . . demanded from the Consul.

† **malfeasor**. *Obs.* Forms: 4-5 mal(e)fesour, mau-, mawfesour, 5 maffaisour. [a. OF. *malfeisor*, agent-n. f. *mal faire*: see prec.] An evil-doer, a malefactor.

c1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 211 þe maufesours ateynt, & cursed ouer þe nape. 14. . . in *Hist. Coll. Citizen London* (Camden) 90 Hoolye for to forgevyn alle the malefesourys or evylle doers of hem dwellynge in the same cytte. 1401 *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 85 Al maner mawfesours shulden ben unponnishid. 1424 *Paston Lett.* I. 12 Certeyns maffaisours, felons, and brekeres of the kynges peas vnknowyn.

† **malfeatur**. *Obs.* [a. OF. *malfetor* (mod.F. *malfeiteur*):—L. *malefactor-em*.]

= MALEFACTOR.

c1450 LONELICH *Grail* xxxvi. 335 They supposide Everychon . . . that it hadde be sum Malfeatur that was for-logged.

malfor'mation. [f. MAL- + FORMATION.] Faulty or anomalous formation or structure of parts, esp. of a living body.

1800 *Med. Jrnal*. III. 397 Case of extraordinary Malformation in a Foetus. by T. Pole. 1844 DUFTON *Deafness* 116 Where the auditory nerve is perfect, and there is no congenital malformation. 1872 T. BRYANT *Pract. Surg.* 126 A malformation of the septum nasi.

fig. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xiii. 377 It [the army] ceased to exist, . . . not in consequence of any great blow from without, but by a natural dissolution, the effect of internal malformation.

mal'formed, *a.* [f. MAL- + FORMED *ppl. a.*] Badly formed; marked by malformation.

1817 LAWRENCE *Lect.* (1823) 110 It is admitted that an ideot with a malformed brain has no mind. 1836-9 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* II. 633/1 Children with hearts so malformed live three, four, or five days. 1872 O. W. HOLMES *Poet Breakf.-t.* viii. (1885) 205 Malformed salmon . . . can be supplied. 1879 *St. George's Hosp. Rep.* IX. 631 Both the teeth were malformed, hollow, and smaller than natural.

b. transf. and fig.

1867 SWINBURNE *Ess. & Stud.* (1875) 112 These first poems of Mr. Morris were not malformed. 1872 O. W. HOLMES *Poet Breakf.-t.* viii. 264 You do not get such a malformed character as that without a long chain of causes. 1899 *Daily News* 21 July 8/6 Malformed and tainted human nature.

malfunction (mæ'l'fʌŋkʃən), *sb.* [f. MAL- + FUNCTION *sb.* 3.] Faulty functioning. So **mal'function** *v. intr.*; **malfunctioning** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1928 E. BAGBY *Psychol. of Personality* xi. 154 Conditions of this sort are usually found to be *symptoms* of a malfunctioning of fundamental bodily processes. 1941 JOHNSON & HAVEN *Automatic Arms* 128 The slide on an automatic pistol may fail to remain open after the last shot, due to a malfunction of the catch. . . The use of the term 'malfunction' conveys nothing unless we know what malfunctioned. 1957 *New Scientist* 9 May 38/2 As an ophthalmic optician I was entertained by 'Geminus' (25 April) on his visits to his optician and his own experiments at correcting the malfunctions of his extra-ocular muscles. 1957 *New Biol.* XXII. 83 They [*sc.* psychosomatic disorders] come to the attention of patient and physician through some malfunctioning of an organ. 1958 *Times* 14 Mar. 10/1 Through 'mechanical malfunctioning', a B-47 bomber aircraft dropped what is described as 'an unarmed nuclear device'. *Ibid.* 17 Oct. 15/2 Eyes whose tear-ducts were malfunctioning because of the absence of gravity. 1961 *New Scientist* 7 Dec. 617/1 Some tiny valves in the spaceship's plumbing system failed to function properly. . . This malfunction has been brushed off in the newspapers. 1966 T. PYNCHON *Crying of Lot 49* i. 14 A dented, malfunctioning version of himself. 1972 *Daily Tel.* 22 Jan. 17/2 An investigation was being made to discover why the warm-air heating system at the house . . . had malfunctioned. *Ibid.*, Recommendations would be made to the house

builders when the cause of the malfunction had been discovered. 1973 *Sci. Amer.* Oct. 69/3 An instrumental malfunction at the crucial time can spoil the results of months of preparation.

malgas, var. MALAGAS.

† **mal'governance**. *Obs. rare*—1. In 7 male-governance. [f. MAL- + GOVERNANCE.] = next. 1673 H. STUBBS *Further Vind. Dutch War* App. 92 They saw disorders to increase there upon the male-governance of that pretended Parliament.

mal'government. Also 7 male-. [f. MAL- + GOVERNMENT.] Bad government.

a 1653 *Gouge Comm. Heb.* xi. 32 Yet doth not that phrase intend, that he gave over the whole government to them, much less that he justified them in their male-governance. 1848 *Fraser's Mag.* XXXVII. 146 Any degree of mal-governance and misery. 1880 V. L. CAMERON *Our Future Highway* II. xv. 340 The country is much richer.. notwithstanding its mal-governance.

malgrace (mæl'greis). [Orig. two words, a. OF. *male grace* (male fem. of *mal* evil, *grace* GRACE sb.)]

† 1. Disfavour. *Obs.*

c 1425 *Seven Sag.* (P.) 2108 And he answered ryght in the place, 'Maugr' have thou and male grace!' 1639 *SPOTTISWOOD Hist. Ch. Scot.* vi. (1677) 326 The Rebels or others known to be in his Majesties mal-grace. 1714 *FORTESCUE-ALAND Note in Fortescue's Abs. & Lim. Mon.* 75 *Magre*.. signifies the same as mal-grace, disfavour, or ill-will.

2. Something unbecoming. *pseudo-arch.*

1882 G. MACDONALD *Weighed & Wanting* iv. I. 57 May these not see in us some malgrace which it needs the gentleness of Christ to get over and forget?

† **mal'gracious**, a. *Obs. rare*. Also 5 *maugracious*. [a. OF. *malgracieux*, *maugracieux*: see MAL- and GRACIOUS a.] a. Ill-favoured, uncomely. b. Ungracious, disobliging.

1390 *GOWER Conf.* II. 149 His [Vulcanus'] figure Bothe of visage and of stature Is lothly and malgracious. c 1430 *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* II. lxxxv. (1869) 106 A vile old oon, and maugracious [F. *maugraceute*] and hideous, that j sh not bifore. 1471 *CAXTON Recuyell* (ed. Sommer) I. 68 The moo prayers that they made vnto Tytan, the more fonde they hym vncourtoys felon and malgracious. a 1500 *Colkelbie Sow* 131 A malgratious millare, A berward, a brawler.

† **mal'grado**, *prep. Obs.* [It. *malgrado*: see MAUGRE and cf. next.] In spite of. Also with *of*.

1590 *MARLOWE Edw.* II. v. Malgrado all your beards. 1590 *LODGE Rosalind* (1887) 166 To force Phoebe to fancy the shepherd, malgrado the resolution of her mind. 1590 *GREENE Or.* Fur. (1599) H. What I haue said, Ile pawne my sword, To seale it on the shield of him that dares Malgrado of his honour, combate me.

† **malgré** (malgre), *prep.* [Fr.: see MAUGRE.]

1. In spite of, notwithstanding. (In first quot. without regimen.)

1608 *BP. HALL Epist.* iv. iv. 363 Woe were vs, if our safetie depended vpon your hopes, or his [sc. the pope's] mercies. Blessed be that God, which malgré hath made and kept vs happie. a 1734 *NORTH Exam.* i. i. §29 (1740) 28 Our late Sovereign, who, malgre all his endeavours to the Contrary is yet.. of glorious Memory. 1769 *HIRST in Phil. Trans.* LIX. 232 To.. acknowledge conviction, malgré all prejudice and preconceived opinion. 1814 *SIR R. WILSON Priv. Diary* (1861) II. 302, I went.. to the opera, malgré the gutters and spouts. 1815 *BYRON in Moore Life* (1838) 281/2, I went (malgré that I ought to have stayed at home in sackcloth..) to.. my private box. 1878 L. W. M. LOCKHART *Mine is Thine* II. xxxv. 313 The 'fowler'.. went forth, accordingly, malgré his sister's remonstrances.

2. Freq. followed by a pronoun, as *malgré lui* (lui), in spite of himself or herself; also *malgré elle*, *eux*, *moi*, etc., in spite of herself, themselves, myself, etc. Also *malgré tout*, despite everything.

1830 C. C. F. GREVILLE *Mem.* (1874) II. xi. 38 This was my first dinner at Dudley's, brought about malgré lui by Lady Glengall. 1843 *THACKERAY Confessions of G. Fitz-Boodle: Mr. & Mrs. Berry in Fraser's Mag.* Mar. 359/2 We obliged the Frenchman to drink malgré lui. 1852 *GEO. ELIOT Let.* 24-25 July (1954) II. 50, I congratulate you on your ability to be cheerful malgré tout. 1883 G. BLOOMFIELD *Reminisc.* II. xiii. 45 They say that, malgré eux, they cannot yield. 1904 *WODEHOUSE Gold Bat* xiii. 142 He could imagine their feelings when the prodigal strolled into their midst—an old Wrykinian malgré lui. 1929 A. HUXLEY *Holy Face* 26 That too, too merry laughter of clergymen who want to prove that, malgré tout, they can be good fellows. 1932 *Mind* XLI. 24 He [sc. Callicles] stands revealed as a moralist malgré lui. 1933 *Times Lit. Suppl.* 26 Jan. 56/2 The Bulpington as a warrior malgré lui, whose conduct in action might.. have brought him to the execution squad. 1943 *WYNDHAM LEWIS Let.* 15 Aug. (1963) 363 As you know I am here malgré moi; but I attempt to put to some serious use my prolonged immersion in this N. American civilisation. 1950 A. HUXLEY *Let.* 11 Aug. (1969) 629 One likes him, malgré tout. 1963 *Economist* 28 Dec. 1318/1 These central bankers.. have created, almost malgré eux, a code of practice. 1970 *Guardian* 11 Dec. 10/6 The weight of the acting fell mostly on Anna Cropper as the fertility goddess malgré elle.

malgyk, obs. form of MAGIC.

† **malheur**. *Obs.* Also 5 maleheure, maleure, malure, 6 mallure, 7 malheure, maleheur. [Fr., earlier *maleur*, f. *mal* evil + *eur* fortune:—L. *atugurium* AUGURY.] Misfortune.

1471 *CAXTON Recuyell* (Sommer) I. 268 Yf my maleheure and mysauenture renne vpon me. *Ibid.* II. 490, I haue

maleure and myshappe. a 1500 *Chaucer's Dream* 601, I woffull wight full of malure, Am worse than dead. 1560 A. SCOTT *Poems* xvii. 3 The morning and the grit mallure Can nane devyne. 1602 J. CECIL in *Archpriest Controv.* (Camden) II. 206 We recurred to God and our blessed ladye that they woulde diuert this malheure from vs. 1673 *DRYDEN Marr. à la Mode* v. i, Ay, 'tis long of you that this Malheur is fall'n upon me. 1682 C. IRVINE *Hist. Scott. Nomencl.* Ded. *vj3, Seldome ever any Maleheur befell them. 1770 *FITZPATRICK* in J. H. JESSE *G. Selwyn & Contemp.* (1843) II. 396, I am heartily sorry for your malheur. 1792 *Elvina* II. 65, I had no opportunity to acquaint her with my malheur.

malheurius, Sc. variant of MALEUROUS *Obs.*

† **mali** ('mɔ:li), sb.¹ *Anglo-Indian*. Also 8-9 molly, 9 mollie, mollee, mallee, mallie, maul(ly). [Hindi *mālī*.] One of the gardener caste in India; hence any native gardener.

1759 *Wages tariff in Long Sel. Rec. Ft. William* (1869) 182 (Y.) House Molly.. 2 Rs. 1810 T. WILLIAMSON *E. Ind. Vade Mecum* I. 261 The Mauly, or gardener, next claims attention. *Ibid.* 263 It would surprize an European to see with what precision maullies sow and cover their seeds. a 1825 D. JOHNSON *Observ. Dis. India in Good Study Med.* (1825) III. 425 Such people as have their feet and hands frequently in cold water or earth, such as..Dobys (washerwomen) and Mollies (gardeners) in the upper provinces of India. 1879 *MRS. A. E. JAMES Ind. Househ. Managem.* 63 We soon got a mallee, or gardener, and a garden-coolie. 1886 R. KIPLING *Departm. Ditties* (1899) 34 He shall see the mallee steals the slab For currie-grinder, and for goats the grass. 1908 C. SORABJI *Between Twilights* xii. 150 While my Mali and I did tidying in the Garden, I spoke to him gently about the plant. 1934 'G. ORWELL' *Burmese Days* ii. 20 A nearly naked mali, watering-can in hand. 1971 *Hindustan Times Weekly* (New Delhi) 4 Apr. 10/7 The groundsmen and malis were being paid from the University Sports Fund.

Mali ('mɔ:li), a. and sb.² Also Melle, Melli.

A. *adj.* Of or pertaining to Mali, an ancient empire (of the 13th and 14th centuries) and a modern republic (founded in 1960) in west Africa. B. *sb.* A native or inhabitant of Mali. So 'Malian' a. and sb.

1906 H. H. JOHNSTON *Liberia* II. xxvii. 896 The Melli.. empire.. arose and flourished in Nigeria before the foundation of Timbuktu. 1911 *Encycl. Brit.* XVII. 565/1 It is not known by whom the Melle (Mali) state was founded.. The first king whose name is preserved was Baramindana, believed to have reigned from 1213 to 1235. 1960 *Times* 28 Mar. 6/1 The Mali folklore is less unfamiliar to Parisians than that of its sister republic. 1960 *Daily Tel.* 24 Aug. 1/1 The Mali force.. was due to be withdrawn from the Congo. *Ibid.*, Irish troops of the U.N. were to have taken over from the Malis. 1960 *Economist* 31 Dec. 1367/2 The Malians themselves (or Soudanese, as they used to call themselves) have only lately emerged from black Africa's first working experiment of a sovereign federation. 1967 S. KNIGHT *Window on Shanghai* xv. 65, I especially like the beautifully robed Malians.. They are all members of the Malian government. 1970 P. OLIVER *Savannah Syncopators* 106 Mali lutes, Senegal kora. 1973 *Times* 15 Oct. 8/8 Police today charged a 31-year-old Malian with illegal entry into Italy after the deaths yesterday of three young Africans believed to have been involved in illegal traffic of African labourers to Europe. 1974 *Black World* Feb. 56 West African elements, in particular the Malians, were installed in America before the arrival of the Europeans.

Malibu, malibu ('mælibu). Chiefly *Austral.* and *N.Z.* [The name of Malibu Beach in California.] In full, *Malibu board*. A short light-weight surf-board.

1962 *Austral. Women's Weekly* Suppl. 24 Oct. 3/3 *Malibu*, type of surfboard made from foam, balsa, or fibre-glass and under 10 ft. long. 1965 *N.Z. Listener* 17 Dec. 4/4 Australia had its first look at the Malibu board when film star Peter Lawford took one 'down under' in 1954. 1969 *Times* 25 July 5/2 Worried by the number of thefts of malibu boards, police have issued leaflets in the surfers' own language. 1970 *N.Z. News* 8 Apr. 16/3 A. Griffin won both the ski and malibu board races.

malic ('mælik), a. *Chem.* [a. F. *malique*, f. L. *māl-um* apple.] *malic acid*: an acid (C₄H₆O₅) derived from the apple, the berries of the mountain-ash, and many other fruits. Applied to enzymes whose substrate is malic acid, as *malic dehydrogenase*; *malic enzyme* (see quot. 1951).

1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) XVIII. 871/1 The citric and malic acids which I have found in wine. 1801 *Encycl. Brit.* Suppl. (ed. 3) I. 326/1 Scheele discovered a peculiar acid.. which, because it is found most abundantly in apples, has been called malic acid. 1813 *SIR H. DAVY Agric. Chem.* (1814) 107 Malic Acid may be obtained from the juice of apples, barberries, plums, elderberries [etc.]. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* II. 843 Cider contains malic acid. 1937 H. TAUBER *Enzyme Chem.* vii. 170 Malic dehydrogenase may be prepared by washing frog or ox muscle with M/15 phosphate buffer. 1948 *Jrnl. Biol. Chem.* CLXXIV. 997 There might be a mechanism for fixation of CO₂ by pyruvate other than that involving the 'malic' enzyme. 1951 *Physiol. Rev.* XXXI. 86 Enzymes catalyzing the reversible oxidative decarboxylation of l-malic acid are widely distributed. These enzymes are distinct from malic dehydrogenase, which catalyzes the reversible oxidation of l-malic acid, and are referred to as 'malic' enzymes. The majority of the known malic enzymes function specifically with TPN as coenzyme. 1972 *Biochem. Genetics* VII. 303 Polymorphic variation of the human mitochondrial malic enzyme was detected in Caucasians and Negroes.

malice ('mælis), sb. Forms: 4 malyes, maleys, 4-5 malis, malece, 4, 6 maliss, malyeyce, 4-6 malys, malyce, 5 malyhs, mailyeis, 5-6 mallese, malise, malles, 6 mallyce, maleis(e), 6-7 mallice, 3- malice. [a. F. *malice* (recorded from 12th c.), ad. L. *malitia*, f. *mal-us* bad. (Cf. Sp., Pg. *malicia*, It. *malizia*.)

Some of the early forms are coincident with those of MALEACE; in some senses the two words seem to have been sometimes confused.]

† 1. Bad quality, badness; chiefly in moral sense, wickedness. *Obs.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 1555 Mikel malice was first in man Bot neuer forwit sua mikel as pan. a 1340 *HAMPOLDE Psalter* v. 1 Halykirke pat prayes to be departid fra pe malice of pe world. 13.. *E.E. Allit. P.* B. 518 Al is pe mynde of pe man to malyce enclnyed. c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* I. (Katerine) 74 Scho 3ed and sad.. sir king, Resone requeris.. pat pu knaw pi malyes & with-draw now sic seruce fra pis goddis fals, pat pe dissawis. 1398 *TREVISIA Barth. De P.R.* xvii. ii. (1495) 596 To make a wyld tree change out of malyce in to goodnes. c 1400 *MAUNDEV.* (Roxb.) ix. 33 pai er.. full of all maner of wickedness and malice. c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* i. 264 The malice of that lond, or cause of drede, That wyntir with his shouris may of dryue. 1477 *EARL RIVERS* (Caxton) *Dictes* 14 Make your children lerne good in their youthe or they falle to malice. 1594 *CAREW Huarte's Exam. Wits* (1596) 278 In man there is no power which hath tokens to descry the goodnesse or malice of his object. 1600 *ABP. ABBOT Exp. Jonah* 19 When.. they returned to their malice as a dog to his vomit, it [Nineveh] was destroyed. 1605 *BACON Adv. Learn.* i. v. §1 It seemeth the children of time do take after the nature and malice of the father.

† 2. Power to harm, harmfulness; harmful action or effect. Of a disease, a poison, etc.: Virulence.

c 1380 *WYCLIF Wks.* (1880) 457 Neper pe word of per prelat ne pe word of per somenour han so myche maliss wip hem pat [etc.]. 1390 *GOWER Conf.* I. 266 The water of a welle Of fyr abateth the malice. 1432-50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) I. 339 Venym and poysoon.. leseþ his malys anon as he passeþ pe myddel of pe see. 1528 *PAYNEL Salerne's Regim.* Oiv b, Suche wyne doth alay the malice of y^e meate. 1544 *PHAER Regim. Lyfe* (1560) S viij b, It is a singular remedy, to remove y^e malice [of a canker] in a short while. 1555 W. WATREMAN *Fardle Facions* II. i. 114 Myrthe, whose smoke is so unholmeso, that excepte they withstode the malice therof with the perfume of styrax [etc.]. 1595 *SHAKS. John* II. i. 251 Our Cannons malice vainly shall be spent. 1614 *RALEIGH Hist. World* II. v. iii. §6. 374 The malice of a great Armie is broken.. in a great Siege. a 1619 *FOTHERBY Atheom.* II. v. §4 (1622) 242 The malice of the sickness surpassing all the helpe of the most approved medicines. 1655 *CULPEPPER, etc. Riverius* iv. vii. 116 These Evacuacions.. come.. from the malice of the matter of the Disease. 1685 *DRYDEN Threnod. August.* 177 Undaunted Cæsar underwent The malice of their [sc. the physicians'] art.

† 3. *Astrol.* The baleful influence of certain stars.

1398 *TREVISIA Barth. De P.R.* VIII. xxii. (Helmingham MS.), pe malice of a malicious sterre is y-temprid.. by presence of a goodly sterre. 1563 *HYLL Art Garden.* (1593) 20 Throgh some malice of the celestial bodies.

4. The desire to injure another person; active ill-will or hatred. In mod. use sometimes in weaker sense: Sportively 'mischievous' intent, desire to tease (cf. F. *malice*).

1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 12027 He ne dude it vor non vuel ne malice bi speke er. 1390 *GOWER Conf.* I. 62 He that was a Lomb before Is thanne a Wolf, and thus malice Under the colour of justice Is hid. c 1430 *LYDG. Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 23 The wolf of malys.. Upon the lambe compleynyd ageyn reson. 1477 *Surtees Misc.* (1890) 35 A man.. was notyd and diffamyd.. be veray malesse, y^e he shud be a Skotte. 1500-20 *DUNBAR Poems* lix. 3 A refyng sone of rakyng Muris Hes magellit my making, throw his maliss. 1593 *SHAKS. 2 Hen. VI.* III. ii. 23 God forbid any Malice should preuayle. 1601 *BP. W. BARLOW Serm. Paules Crosse* Pref. 7 Malice marres logike and charitie both. 1691 *HARTCLIFFE Virtues* 381 When we think of.. the malice of our Spiritual Adversaries; we are apt to despond. 1781 *GIBBON Decl. & F.* xix. II. 132 He furnished the malice of his enemies with the arms of truth. 1825 *COLERIDGE Aids Refl.* xxxi. (1836) 100 The slanders.. may be the implements, not the inventions of Malice. 1849 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* ix. II. 495 Then the archbishop, with that gentle and temperate malice which inflicts the deepest wounds, said [etc.]. 1871 *MORLEY Voltaire* (1886) 5 The rank vocabulary of malice and hate.

b. *Occas. personified.*

1601 *SHAKS. Twel. N.* I. v. 196 Yet (by the verie phangs of malice, I swear) I am not that I play. 1781 *COWPER Hope* 559 The blot For every dart that malice ever shot.

c. *Phrase. to bear malice*: to feel ill-will; now usually, to cherish revengeful or unfriendly feelings on account of some injury. Const. *to* or *dative*; also † *against*, † *toward*.

1530 *PALSGR.* 450/1, I beare grutche or malyce agaynst a person, je porte malice. 1560 *DAUS* tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 112, I have tolde you.. howe Duke George of Saxony, bare malice. 1572 *Lament. Lady Scot.* 43 in *Satir. Poems Reform.* xxxiii, The malice greit, that ilk to vther beare. 1613 *SHAKS. Hen. VIII.* II. i. 62 The Law I beare no mallice for my death. 1838 *LYTTON Calderon* iii, I bear no mallice to him for that, your highness. a 1846 *LANDOR Imag. Conv.* Wks. I. 15, I never bear malice toward those who try to reduce me to their own dimensions. 1875 *MRS. RANDOLPH W. Hyacinth* I. 72, I believe you bear malice still.

d. *fig.* Attributed to fortune, or impersonal agencies.

1660 F. BROOKE tr. *Le Blanc's Trav.* 268 Often exposed to the malice of weather, but more to the malice of men. 1797 *MRS. RADCLIFFE Italian* II. (1826) 15 He defied the utmost malice of future fortune. a 1859 *DE QUINCEY Dream Fugue*

Wks. 1897 XIII. 320 The deeps opened ahead in malice to receive her.

¶ **e.** Misused for: Anger. *Obs. rare*—1.

1538 BALE *God's Promises* in Dodsley *O. Pl.* (1780) I. 19 Tell me, blessed Lorde, where wyll thy great malice light.

†5. Malicious conduct; a malicious act or device.

1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 207 A thousandfold welmore he soghte Thanne afterward to do malice. 14.. *Story of Alexander 7 in Wars Alex.* (E.E.T.S.) 279 But I schewe to you pat I hate frawdez & maleces. 1413 *Pilgr. Sowle* (Caxton 1483) I. ii. 3 The performyng of malyce standyth nought in thy power, but the purposyng of malyce is thynne owne properte. c 1440 *York Myst.* xvii. 317 Herowde the kyng has malise ment. 1454 *Paston Lett.* I. 273 Thes vengeable malics don to hir and me. c 1470 HENRY WALLACE IX. 562 He . . . now agayn begynnys a malice new. 1607 SHAKS. *Cor.* II. ii. 36 To report otherwise, were a Mallice, that . . . would plucke . . . rebuke from eury Eare that heard it. 1669 R. MONTAGU in *Bucleuch MS.* (Hist. MSS. Comm.) I. 449 The French look upon this as an art and malice of the Spaniard to destroy the trade.

6. **Law.** a. Wrongful intention generally. b. That kind of evil intent which constitutes the aggravation of guilt distinctive of certain offences (*esp.* of murder), or which deprives some act, on the face of it unlawful, of a justification or excuse that might otherwise have been allowed.

The first meaning mentioned under b was originally expressed by the AF. phrase *malice purpense* or *prepense*, which in modern legal language appears as *malice prepense* (see *PREPENSE a.*) and in the translated form *malice aforethought*. In early use the phrase occurs in many anglicized forms: *malice prepensed*, *purpensed*, *pretensed* (also *prepened*, etc. *malice*); occasional variants found in non-technical writers are *malice prepense* (17th c.), *malice prepenive* (Fielding), *malice perpended* (Charles Lamb). For examples see the various adjs.

See also *quots.* 1825–1901 below, and *quot.* 1889 s.v. MALICIOUSLY 4. It is not possible to frame any such general definition as would show what legally constitutes 'malice' or proof of 'malice' in particular kinds of cases.

1547 *Act 1 Edw. VI.* c. 12 §9 No parson . . . convicted of murder of malyse prepened. *Ibid.* Or shall stande willfullie or of malyce muett. a 1625 SIR H. FINCH *Law* (1636) 215 Murder is Man-slaughter upon former malice: which we call prepensed malice. 1670–1 *Act 22 & 23 Chas. II.* c. 1 §6 If any person . . . on purpose and of malice forethought . . . shall [etc.]. 1716 W. HAWKINS *Pleas Crown* I. 88 The Murder of a Person by one who was his Servant, upon Malice conceived during the Service. 1817 W. SELWYN *Law Nisi Prius* (ed. 4) II. 997 To support this action, malice . . . must be alleged and proved. 1825 JUSTICE BAYLEY *Barnewall & Cresswell Rep.* IV. 255 Malice in common acceptation means ill-will against a person, but in its legal sense it means a wrongful act done intentionally without just cause or excuse. 1871 MARKBY *Elem. Law* (1874) §226 In the best known definitions of malice it is scarcely distinguishable from intention. 1898 W. F. CRAIES in *Encycl. Laws Eng.* VIII. 77 The meaning of the term malice (*malitia*) in English law has been a question of much difficulty and controversy . . . It certainly has different meanings with respect to responsibility for civil wrongs and responsibility for crime. 1901 SIR F. POLLOCK *Law of Torts* (ed. 6) 24 Such abuse [of privilege allowed by law on special occasions and for special purposes, where the act is done not in good faith or for the advancement of justice, but from evil motives such as personal enmity] is called 'malice' or 'express malice', and deprives the act of justification. . . The words 'malice', 'malicious', and 'maliciously' were formerly used in pleading, and thence in forensic and judicial language, in many places where they were superfluous.

†'malice, a. *Obs. rare.* [f. prec. Cf. OF. *malicement* maliciously.] Full of wrath or ill-will.

c 1475 *Partenay* 3446 So inly malice, full of wrath and yre. *Ibid.* 3537 But Raymounde malice And full angry was.

†'malice, v. *Obs.* [f. MALICE sb.]

1. *trans.* To regard with malice; to seek or desire to injure.

a 1547 SURREY *Compl. louer that defied loue in Tottel's Misc.* (Arb.) 8 Thou blinded god (quoth I) forgeue me this offense, Vnwillingly [ed. 2 Vnwillingly] I went about to malice thy pretense. 1552 LATIMER *Serm. 3rd Sund. aft. Epiph.* (1584) 314 They would not beleue in hym, but despised and maliced him. 1599 B. JONSON *Ev. Man out of Hum.* v. vii. (1600) Q iiiij b, I am so farre from malicing their states That I begin to pittie them. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* XLII. xv. 1124 But above all other he maliced Eumenes most [L. *Eumeni ante omnes infestus erat*]. 1621 LADY M. WROTH *Urania* 183 At last his sister grew to malice his respect to me. 1653 BAXTER *Chr. Concord* 47, I know they will malice our Union in this Country. 1659 FULLER *App. Inf. Innoc.* (1840) 299 For the Papists, though I malice not their persons, . . . yet I do . . . dislike their errors. 1686 W. DE BRITAIN *Hum. Prud.* xvii. 80 None are less Maliced or more applauded than he, who is thought rather happy than able. 1694 E. ELYS in *Lett. Sev. Subj.* 94 To have an Aversion to the Notion . . . is to Malice or Hate God.

2. *intr.* To entertain malice. Also *const.* at.

1587 TURBERV. *Trag. T.* (1837) 243 Yet fortune seemde to grutche And malice at her featurd shape. 1592 KYD *Sp. Trag.* III. i, My guiltles death will be aueng'd on thee, . . . that hath malise thus.

Hence 'maliced ppl. a., 'malicing vbl. sb.

1601 B. JONSON *Poetaster Induct.* 10 Your forc't stings Would hide them selues within his malic't sides. 1604 DANIEL *Funerall Poem Earl Devonsh.*, Without any private malicing, Or public grievance. a 1640 W. FENNER *Sacrifice Faithf.* (1648) 50 Go on in drinking, whoring, . . . and dicing, hating and malicing, fretting and chafing. 1643 'F. GREVILLE' *Five Yrs. Jas. I* 73 It concerneth not onely the destruction of the maliced man, but of every man.

malice, variant of MALEASE *Obs.*

maliceful ('mælisfʊl), a. Chiefly *dialect.*: see E.D.D. [f. MALICE sb. + -FUL.] = MALICIOUS. 1839 POE *Fall Ho. Usher* Wks. 1864 I. 306 The hermit . . . was of an obstinate and maliceful turn. 1893 *Nat. Observer* 25 Mar. 468/1 Being maliceful of humour I praised that smile.

†'maliceless, a. *Obs.* [f. MALICE sb. + -LESS.] Without malice.

a 1618 SYLVESTER tr. *Panaretus* 827 Wks. (Grosart) II. 131 When . . . bad advice (though malice-lesse) Ruins the Friend to whom it meant Redresse. a 1684 LEIGHTON *Comm. 1 Pet.* (1850) 204 How few there are that have truly maliceless hearts.

malicho: see MICHING MALICHO.

malicious (mə'liʃəs), a. Forms: 3 malicious, 4 malycyouse, 4, 6 maliciose, 5 malicious, malycyowse, maleciose, 5–6 malycyous, malitius, 5–7 malycious, 6 malysyous, malycyouse, malycieux, malicyous, 6–7 malitious, 4–malicious. [a. OF. *malicius* (mod.F. *malicieux*), ad. L. *malitiōsus*, f. *malitia*: see MALICE sb. and -OUS. Cf. Sp. *malicioso*, It. *malizioso*.]

1. Of persons, their dispositions, etc.: Given to malice; addicted to sentiments or acts of ill-will. Now sometimes in milder sense: Given to sportive mischief; inclined to tease.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 210 þe attri neddre [sleað] alle þeo ontful, & alle þeo luðere ðoncked [MS. *Titus* þat beon malicius & liðere aʒain oðere]. a 1325 in Horstm. *Altengl. Leg.* (1878) 143 Why artow so malicious Toward god & toward ous. c 1440 *Jacob's Well* 90 þe angry, fell, & malycyous man wayteth his leysere, to wrekyng his tene at wylle. 1551 T. WILSON *Logike* (1580) 17 When one for lucre beareth a faire face outwardly, and feedeth inwardly a malicious stomacke. 1607 SHAKS. *Cor.* I. i. 91 Either you must Confesse your selues wondrous Malicious, Or be accus'd of Folly. 1623 BINGHAM *Xenophon* 20 In case any man shewed him kinnesse, or were malitious against him, he would doe all he could, to goe beyond him in either of both. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* IX. 253 Thou knowst . . . what malicious Foe . . . seeks to work us woe and shame By sly assault. 1689–90 *Wood Life* 12 Mar. (O.H.S.) III. 327 Two malitious fellowes were found sticking up a libell reflecting on the fast. 1727 DE FOE *Hist. Appar.* iii. (1840) 23 He is still in being, and still the same malicious Devil. 1880 OUIDA *Moths* xiii. II. 57 She was not very clever, but she was very malicious, which is more successful with society.

Comb. 1642 VICARS *God in Mount* (1644) 55 A most impious and malicious-hearted fellow. 1842 BORROW *Bible in Spain* xxi, A . . . malicious-looking urchin of about fifteen.

†b. Wicked, evil-disposed. *Obs.*

13.. E. E. *Allit. P. C.* 508 So many malicious mon as mounreuz þer-inne. c 1440 *Alph. Tales* (E.E.T.S.) 38 Amicus hard tell þat his fadur was dead, & att malicious men wold take his heritage fro hym. c 1477 CAXTON *Jason* 43 Women one and other properly to speke ben malicious in her werkes. c. *absol.*

1535 COVERDALE *Ps.* ix. [x.] 15 Break thou y^e arme off the vngodly and malycious, search out the wickednesse which he hath done. 1563 *Homilies II. Disobedience v.* (1859) 585 A few ambitious and malicious are the authors . . . of rebellion. 1581 PETTIE tr. *Guazzo's Civ. Conv.* I. (1586) 17 The high judgement of God wil not faile you, . . . against the malitious. 1745 H. WALPOLE *Lett.* (1846) II. 27 A few malicious, who would have countenanced her to vex him. 1814 CARY *Dante's Purgatory* vi. 84 While now thy living ones In thee abide not without war; and one Malicious gnaws another.

2. Of things, qualities, etc.: Proceeding from or characterized by malice. In early use often: †Evil, wicked. Now sometimes used in a weakened sense: Sportively 'mischievous'. (Cf. MALICE sb. 4.)

a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* iii. 7 þe tethe of synful ere þe malycyouse gnawyns of bakbiters. c 1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* III. 21 þe malicious bisynes of pis world. c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 4894 We . . . manast his messenger with malicious pride. a 1533 LD. BERNERS *Huon* lxxxiii. 261 Gerarde, who by his malysyous entent hath done this treason. 1573 G. HARVEY *Letter-bk.* (Camden) 48 A mani of sutch glorius brags and malitius words, uterid of purpose. 1591 SHAKS. *1 Hen. VI.* iv. i. 7 Esteeme none . . . your Foes, but such as shall pretend Malicious practises against his State. 1651 *Nicholas Papers* (Camden) 273 The private whisper of a malicious groundlesse lye. 1727 DE FOE *Syst. Magic* I. iv. 97 We are sure the Devil does communicate his malicious Proposals of mischief to Mankind. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xxii. IV. 733 Those who felt thus had learned with malicious delight that the First Lord of the Treasury was named in the confession.

†b. Stern, fierce. *Obs.*

1485 CAXTON *Chas. Gt.* 26 He . . . had hys syght and regarde fyers & malycyous.

3. **Law.** Characterized by 'malice prepense', as in *malicious damage*, *mischievous prosecution*, *slander*, *striking*, *waste*.

[1312 *Rolls of Parlt.* I. 282/2 Qi amercent les malicious Pleintifs.] 1530–1 *Act 22 Hen. VIII.* c. 11 Every suche perverse & malycious cuttyng downe & brekyng up of any parte or partes of the sayde Dykes. 1541–2 *Act 33 Hen. VIII.* c. 12 §1 Murders manslaughters and other malicious strikinges. 1765 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* I. viii. 126 A special action on the case for a false and malicious prosecution. 1769 *Ibid.* IV. xiv. 243 Malicious mischief, or damage, is the next species of injury to private property. 1785 PALEY *Mor. Philos.* III. II. xii. 236 Malicious slander is the relating of either truth or falshood, with a conscious purpose of creating misery. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) I. 156 Cutting down trees planted for shelter or ornament; or any other kind of malicious waste. 1839 *Penny Cycl.* XIV. 333/1 Injuries to private property . . . committed with the malicious

intention of injuring the owner of such property. 1866 MR. BARON MARTIN in *L'pool Merc.* 18 Aug., Any wrongful act, done intentionally, without just cause or excuse, was a malicious act.

†4. *Astrol.* Of baleful promise. *Obs.*

1413 *Pilgr. Sowle* (Caxton 1483) v. xi. 102 These seuen signes were malicious to oure gloriosus sonne.

†5. *Med.* Malignant, virulent. *Obs.*

c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 207 þere comeþ manie pustulis, & summe þerof ben ful malicious after þe malice of þe matere. 1559 MORWYNG *Evonym.* 58 Things . . . distilled in lead I judge them altogether to be disallowed; because of the . . . malicious qualities of the leade. 1598 FLORIO, *Tumore*, . . . a rising of flesh by some malicious matter or ill humour. a 1720 WOODWARD in *Stow's Surv.* (1720) I. I. xxviii. 240/2 Infested by those so fatal and malicious Maladies.

†6. Clever, artful. *Obs.*

a 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* (1868) 8 And thus she leued tille she was weddid to a knight, wyse and malicious, that had knowlache of her maners. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. viii. 23 As a Castle . . . By subtile engins and malitious slight Is undermined.

maliciously (mə'liʃəʃli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY².]

1. In a spirit of malice or ill-will; *occas.* with sportive 'malice'. In early use also: †Wickedly.

1382 WYCLIF *Dan.* xiii. 43 These thingus, whiche these maliciously maken to gydre aʒeinus me. c 1440 *Jacob's Well* 14 We denounce acursed alle þo þat maliciously depruie of here ryght . . . holy cherche. 1555 W. WATREMAN *Fardle Facions* Pref. 15 It hadde been much better for them, neuer . . . to haue knowen the waie of truthe, then . . . so rashly and maliciously to haue forsaken it. 1619 DALTON *Country Just.* lxxv. (1630) 191 Taunts or songs maliciously repeated or sung. 1710 *Tatler* No. 235 ¶ 2 This kind Parent . . . is maliciously thankful that none of her Girls are like any of her Neighbours. 1838 DICKENS *Nich. Nick.* xiii, 'Well Nickleby', said Squeers, eyeing him maliciously, 'you think he has run away'. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* viii. II. 381 Wright maliciously told the counsel for the defence that they had only themselves to thank.

†2. Violently. *Obs.*

c 1470 *Lament. Mary Magd.* xviii, Thei him assailed so maliciously With their scourges and strokes beaustial. 1606 SHAKS. *Ant. & Cl.* III. xiii. 179, I will be trebble-sinewed, hearted, breath'd, And fight maliciously. 1611 — *Wint. T.* I. ii. 321 A lingring Dram, that should not worke Maliciously, like Poysen.

†3. Unpropitiously, unfavourably. *Obs.*

1677 EARL ORRERY *Art of War* 100 Unless the Wind blows maliciously.

4. **Law.** With 'malice prepense'.

1421 in *Calr. Proc. Chanc. Q. Eliz.* I. (1827) Introd. 17 John Wethy . . . malycyouslych ymagenyd him to slee. 1530–1 *Act 22 Hen. VIII.* c. 11 Dyvers evyll dysposed personnes . . . maliciously at dyverse and sondry tymes hatte cutte cast downe and broken up dyvers parties of the Dyke. 1670–1 *Act 22 & 23 Chas. II.* c. 7 §1 Where . . . any person . . . shall in the night time maliciously unlawfully and willingly burne . . . any Ricks [etc.]. 1716 W. HAWKINS *Pleas Crown* I. 106 He may be indicted as having maliciously burned the House of B. 1885 *Law Rep.* Weekly Notes 72/1 The maliciously procuring a bankruptcy is not actionable unless the adjudication is set aside. 1889 LD. JUSTICE BOWEN 23 Q. B. Div. 612 'Maliciously' . . . implies an intention to do an act which is wrongful, to the detriment of another.

maliciousness (mə'liʃəsnis), [f. MALICIOUS a. + -NESS.] The quality or condition of being malicious; malevolence, spitefulness. †Of wounds or poison: Virulence, malignity.

a 1450 *Paston Lett.* I. 97 Other cause he had non to him as fer as I kan knawe, bot awnly for the maliciousnes that he hath unto me. 1535 COVERDALE *1 Macc.* vii. 42 Punysh him, acordinge to his maliciousnesse. 1555 EDEN *Decades* 53 The maliciousnes of the veneme consumed. *Ibid.* 122 The malyciousnesse of the venemous wounde. 1600 SURFLET *Country Farm* vi. xiii. 751 If there be many bay trees planted . . . all the maliciousnes of the mists will fall vpon their boughes. 1682 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) I. 238 The court being fully satisfied with . . . the maliciousnesse of the prosecution. 1791–1823 D'ISRAELI *Cur. Lit.* (1866) 291/1 Who seems much embarrassed by their tiny maliciousness.

malicole, -coly, *obs.* forms of MELANCHOLY.

||'malicorium. *Obs.* [L., f. *māl-um* apple + *corium* skin, leather.] The rind of the pomegranate fruit (used medicinally and in the arts).

1727–41 in CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Pomegranate*. 1866 in *Treas. Bot.* 712/1. In mod. Dicts.

maliferous (mə'lifərəs), a. [f. L. *mal-us* bad: see -FEROUS.] Bringing, or producing evil; unwholesome, insalubrious.

1727 BAILEY vol. II, *Maliferous*. 1860 RUSSELL *Diary India* I. 72 That gallant, fine-hearted soldier who . . . fell a victim to the maliferous climate of China. 1890 A. F. BAILLIE *Kurrachee* vii. 116 He is gazetted to another appointment . . . in some other District, where the climate is maliferous, and life is a misery. 1894 *Ten Yrs.' Work Outcast London* (Lond. Congreg. Union pamphlet) 44 Poor children . . . being fortified against the maliferous influences in the midst of which they have to live.

maliform ('meilifɔrm), a. [a. F. *maliforme* apple-shaped, f. L. *māl-um* apple: see -FORM.] Having the form of an apple.

1856 in MAYNE *Expos. Lex.* 1889 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

†'maligar. *Obs.* [Cf. F. *malingre*.] A choice kind of apple. Also *attrib.*

1600 SURFLET *Country Farm* III. xlix. 528 Apples . . . of a pleasant smell and delightsome taste, . . . the heroet, . . . maligar, rambur [etc.]. 1611 COTGR. (s.v. *Malingre*), *Pomme de malingre*, a sowrish apple, termed, the Maligar apple.

1664 EVELYN *Kal. Hort.*, May (1679) 16 Apples... Pepins, . . . Gilly-flower-apples, the Maligar, &c. 1707-12 MORTIMER *Husb.* (1721) II. 369.

malign (mə'lain), *a.* Forms: 4-7 *maligne*, 5 *malyng*, 6 *malygne*, 7- *malign*. [a. OF. *maligne*, *malin* (mod.F. *malin*), ad. L. *malignus* evil-disposed, f. *mal-us* evil. Cf. BENIGN *a.*]

1. Of persons and their dispositions: Characterized by ill-will; desiring, or rejoicing in, the suffering of others; malignant, malevolent. Now *rare*.

c 1450 *Mirour Saluacioun* 1602 Synnere vile & maligne. c 1485 *Digby Myst.* III. 428 Spirits malyngny. [? Meant for L. *spiritus maligni*.] *Ibid.* 434 How, how, spirits malyng. 1583 STUBBES *Anat. Abus.* I. Ep. Ded. (1877) 6 Whose gentle fauour . . . shall counterpoise . . . the maligne stomachs and stearn countenances of the other. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* IV. 503, VII. 189. 1674 *Govt. Tongue* VI. §10 Some tempers are so malign, that they wish ill to all, and believe ill of all. 1747 WESLEY *Char. Methodist* 9 The Love of God has purified his heart . . . from every unkind Temper or malign Affection. 1790 COWPER *Odys.* XX. 344 Guiltless of heart piercing scoffs Malign. 1862 LYTTON *Story* I. 190 Or whether he was actuated by a malign and impish desire to upset the established laws of decorum.

absol. 1557 *Sarum Primer, Dirige* Ij, The maligne [L. *malignus*; Ps. v. 6] shall not dwell neare thee.

2. Of things: Evil in nature and effects; baleful, gravely injurious. †Of sin: Heinous.

c 1315 SHOREHAM *Poems* i. 411 So feawe stondeþ styf To fyttē azenis sennē Maligne. *Ibid.* 1999 Treupe hys, þat þer no gile be þourwe spousebreche maligne. 1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* LXXXV. 17 All thing maling we dovnē thring, Be sicht of his signakle. 1594 PLAT *Jewel-ho.* III. 18 We shall finde the hop farre to excede the wormwood in his maligne qualitie. 1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* III. xii. (1632) 586 It [War] is of so ruinous and maligne a Nature; that together with all things els, she ruineth her selfe. a 1716 SOUTH *Serm.* (1717) V. 434 A dark malign Shade always obscuring and eclipsing them. 1693 SIR T. P. BLOUNT *Nat. Hist.* 116 Meconium is the courser and weaker [Gum], yet the more malign. 1727 HARTE *Ps.* cvii. 13 Poems 236 The broad expanse of heav'n Their canopy, the ground of damp malign, Their bed nocturnal. 1854 LONGF. *Catawba Wine* ix, A poison malign Is such Borgia wine. 1871 R. ELLIS tr. *Catullus* lxxviii. 101 Tomb'd in Troy the malign, in Troy the unholy reposing. 1888 BRYCE *Amer. Commv.* III. cxv. 663 A struggle between two forces, the one beneficent, the other malign.

3. Of diseases: Malignant.

1541 R. COPLAND *Galyen's Terap.* 2 Dijb, Suche an vlcere. I call it enterly maligne & cacocethes. 1563 T. GALE *Antidot.* II. 12 This vnguent is good against old and maligne vlcers. 1622 BACON *Hen. VII* (1876) 12 A malign vapour flew to the heart, and seized the vital spirits. 1671 SALMON *Syn. Med.* III. xxii. 415 It quenches thirst, and abates the heat of Malign Feavers. 1899 *Albutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 813 In cases of so-called 'precocious malign' syphilis.

4. *Astrol.* Having a baleful influence or effect.

1626 BACON *Sylva* §353 Saturn which is a planet Maligne. 1652 GAULE *Magastrom.* 85 Whether the planets have . . . those prime elementary qualities . . . in such different measures . . . as to make some of them benign, others of them malign in their influences [etc.]. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* VI. 313 Two Planets rushing from aspect maligne Of fiercest opposition. 1738 WESLEY *Ps.* CXXI. v, Thee the Moon's malignest Ray Shall never blast by Night.

b. *transf.*

1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* II. Ded. §8 This dedicating of foundations and dotations to professory learning hath . . . had a malign aspect and influence upon the growth of sciences. 1842 S. LOVER *Handy Andy* xvi. 147 The Genius of Disaster, with aspect malign, waved her sable wand.

malign (mə'lain), *v.* Forms: 5 *malyngne*, 5-6 *-ygne*, 5-7 *-igne*, 6 *Sc. mallygne*, *malyng*, 6-7 *Sc. maling*, 6- *malign*. [a. OF. *malignier*, *maliner* to plot, deceive, ad. L. *malign-äre* to do or contrive maliciously, f. *malignus* MALIGN *a.*]

†1. *intr.* To speak evil, inveigh (*against*). *Obs.*

1426 LYDC. in *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 135 Ageins which noman may maligne, But that he stonidith in the veray ligne, . . . as descendid is Of the stok and blode of seint Lowys. — *De Guil. Pilgr.* 20391 And who that euer ageyn malyngnes, They be but markys [etc.]. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 223 Luther and his adherentes, that moost of all maligneth agaynst this present article. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* IV. 30 Parchance sum inuyful detrakkers vil maling contrar me, sayand that [etc.].

†2. To entertain malice or ill-will. *Const. against, at. Obs.*

1494 FABYAN *Chron.* v. cxxiv. 103 Euer after they malynged agayne Theodobert. 1530 PALSGR. 632/1, I malygne agaynst one, I beare hym malyce. 1577-87 HOLINSHED *Chron.* III. 865/1, I nothing maligne for that you haue doone to me. 1652 C. B. STAPYLTON *Herodian* xvii. 142 Maligning much at this her Daughters Honour.

†3. To plot; to contrive (*against*). *Obs.*

1430-40 LYDC. *Bochas* IX. i. (1494) Evb, Whan any kingdom fyll in rebellyon Or gan malygne ageyn rome toun. a 1450 *Paston Lett.* I. 96 Hugh Wythom hath said he wold be in rest and peese with me, and not to maligne agayn me otherwise than lawe and right wold. 1494 FABYAN *Chron.* v. cii. 77 Thyse . . . Bretherne newly maligned agayn theyr neuwe Theodobert, . . . and entenyd by theyr malyce to byreue hym of the Lordshyp of Austracy. 1539 CROMWELL in *Merriman Life & Lett.* 21 Jan. (1902) II. 168 The said bishop . . . contynually studyeth and maligneth, howe he might annoy or greve hym. a 1578 LINDESAY (Pitscottie) *Chron. Scot.* (S. T. S.) II. 85 They . . . still mallignit aganis the queene.

†4. *trans.* To regard with hatred or bitter dislike. Also, to resent, take amiss. *Obs.*

1513 MORE *Rich. III* Wks. 37/1 The Queene and the Lordes of her bloode which highlye maligned the kynges kinred. 1560 BECON *Catech.* Wks. 1564 I. 411 b, S. Stephen

. . . did so litle malign his enemies, that he did not only frely forgeue them, but he also prayed vnto God for them. a 1594 KYD *Sp. Trag.* III. ii. 34 What cause had they Horatio to maligne? 1604 R. CAWDREY *Table Alph.*, *Maligne*, to hate, with purpose to hurt. 1611 *Speed Theat. Gt. Brit.* xlvi. (1614) 92/1 The people of Dublin sent for him, and made him their king, which Mure-card King of Ireland maligning raised war. 1662 STILLINGFL. *Orig. Sacr.* II. i. §4 Can we think that a Nation and religion so maligned as the Jewish were, could have escaped discovery, if [etc.]. 1667 SOUTH *Twelve Serm.* (1697) II. 35 An ungrounded, odious, detestable Interest, so heartily, and so justly malign'd.

†5. To regard with envy; to grudge, begrudge.

Very frequent during the 17th c.

1590 NASHE *Almond for Parrat* 3 Didst thou so muche malign the successful thriuing of the Gospell, that thou shouldst filche thyselfe . . . into our gouernement? 1594 KYD *Cornelia* IV. ii. 75 And rendring thanks to heauen as we goe, For brideling those that dyd maligne our glory, Lets to the Capitoll. 1599 HAKLUYT *Voy.* II. I. 285 The King of Spaine, . . . maligning the quiet trafique which they vsed to and in the dominions . . . vnder the obedience of the Great Turke, had [etc.]. 1611 BIBLE *Ecclus.* xlv. 18 Strangers conspired together against him, and malign'd [Gr. ἐξήλωσαν] him in the wilderness. 1638 H. SHIRLEY *Mart. Souldier* III. iv. in *Bullen O. Pl.* I. 218 No, no; the envious Gods Maligne our happinesse. 1645 MILTON *Colast.* Wks. (1847) 228/2 This odious fool . . . maligning that anything should be spoke or understood above his own genuine baseness. 1653 H. COGAN tr. *Pinto's Trav.* lvi. 220 They reap no benefit by their maligning the prosperity of others. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *To Malign*, to envy; as *To malign one's Happiness*.

†b. *fig. Obs.*

1601 ? MARSTON *Pasquil & Kath.* II. 165 But now no more, bright day malings our loue. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* III. i. 188 The scarcity of wood and water, with the barrenness of the Soyle . . . shew how it is malign'd of the Elements. 1661 BOYLE *Style of Script.* (1675) 87 Those Grounds, whose Surface bears no Fruit-Trees, (too much malign'd by the Arsenical and resembling fumes).

6. To speak ill of (one), to traduce, slander.

1647 CLARENDOU *Hist. Reb.* I. §189 He was always malign'd and persecuted by those who were of the Calvinian faction. 1718 *Entertainer* No. 30. 205 He is represented as a Tyrant and his Ministers malign'd of Persecution. a 1758 J. EDWARDS *Hist. Redempt.* III. ii. (1793) 350 No religion ever was so malign'd, age after age. 1831 BREWSTER *Newton* (1855) II. xv. 47 The party who had first disturbed the tranquillity of science by maligning its most distinguished ornament. 1882 MISS BRADDON *Mt. Royal* II. x. 238, I don't want to malign a man who has treated me with exceptional kindness and cordiality.

malignance (mə'lignəns). [f. MALIGNANT *a.*: see -ANCE.] = MALIGNANCY.

1641 MILTON *Ch. Govt.* II. iii. Wks. 1851 III. 171 The minister . . . speeds him betimes to overtake that diffus'd malignance with some gentle potion of admonishment. 1743 FIELDING *J. Wild* III. x, They discharge all their malignance outwardly. 1804 ANNA SEWARD *Lett.* (1811) VI. 157 Its satire, which gratifies human malignance. 1895 *Chamb. Jnl.* XII. 696/2 This is on a piece with Brant Dalton's cowardly malignance toward one who is fighting for him.

malignancy (mə'lignənsi). [f. MALIGNANT *a.*: see -ANCY.] The quality of being malignant.

1. Disaffection to rightful authority. *Obs. exc. Hist.* as the hostile designation for sympathy with the royalist cause. (Cf. MALIGNANT *B.*)

1644 (*title*) *Medicine for Malignancy*: or Parliament Pill serving to Purge out the Malignant humours of men disaffected to the Republic. 1645 in *Greenfields Annals Lesmahagow* (1864) 153 The Lady Marquesse of Douglass, . . . being gravely examined aenent her malignancie and obstinate continuance in the profession of poperie. 1647 *May Hist. Parl.* II. i. 3 The malignancy, which at that time began to appear in people. 1649 MILTON *Eikon.* ix. Wks. 1851 III. 404 Many of the Lords and some few of the Commons, either intic'd away by the King, or overaw'd by the sence of their own Malignancy not prevailing, deserted the Parliament. 1660 BURNEY *Képs. Δάρον* Ep. Ded. (1661) 2 Each holy text that mentioned a king, was then a note of Malignancy.

2. *Path.* Of a disease, morbid growth, etc. (Cf. MALIGNANT *A.* 2.)

1685 EVELYN *Mrs. Godolphin* 148 There now appearing a kind of Erisypulus . . . the malignancy grew desperate. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Malignancy*, malignant Nature or Quality; as *The Malignancy of a Fever*. 1724 DE FOE *Mem. Cavalier* (1840) 26 A slow . . . fever . . . turned to a burning malignancy. 1826 S. COOPER *First Lines Surg.* (ed. 5) 202 It cannot be cured without an operation; but it is quite free from malignancy. 1898 J. HUTCHINSON in *Arch. Surg.* IX. 295 The tumour . . . was . . . so suggestive of malignancy that amputation was contemplated.

3. Malign or baleful character; unpropitiousness; noxiousness, deleteriousness.

1601 SHAKS. *Twel. N.* II. i. 4 My starres shine darkely ouer me; the malignancie of my fate, might perhaps distemper yours. 1656 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* v. (1701) 207/2 Jupiter [is placed] next Saturn, to abate his Malignancy. 1727 SWIFT *What passed in London* Wks. 1755 III. i. 187 There might be a pestilential malignancy in the air, occasioned by the comet.

4. Malignant or intensely malevolent disposition; envenomed hostility; desire to inflict injury or suffering.

1640 HOWELL *Dodona's Grove* 109 His eldest Graff succeeded him a while in Royall favour; but he quickly fell, by the malignancie of great ones. 1683 DRYDEN *Life Plutarch* 43 The meer malignancy of a spirit delighted naturally in mischief. 1706 *Reflex. upon Ridicule* 390 Penetration gives her more artifice and malignancy. 1782 ELIZ. BLOWER *Geo. Bateman* III. 118 The malignancy of disappointed playwrights. 1856 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* (1858) I. i. 17 A war unequalled in history for its fierce and determined malignancy. 1897 MARY KINGSLEY *W. Africa* 505 If a man were . . . shot with an arrow, the cause of death is clearly the malignancy of the person using these weapons.

5. An instance of malignancy; a malignant quality.

1652 BP. HALL *Myst. Godl.* §7. 34 O Saviour, abundantly justified in the spirit against all the malignancies of men and Devils! 1672 GREW *Idea Philos. Hist. Plants* §8 What may best correct their Malignancies, or inforce their Virtues. 1869 BUSHNELL *Wom. Suffrage* vii. 141 They let in also little malignancies that are poisonous. 1899 *Daily News* 29 May 8/5 The merits of whose members compensate for the malignancies of their [golf] course.

malignant (mə'lignənt), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. late L. *malignant-em*, pr. pple. of *malignāre*, -āri to do mischief, injure maliciously (see MALIGN *v.*). Cf. OF. *malignant*.]

Sense 1 is derived from the use of *malignantes* in the Vulgate as the rendering of Heb. *m'rē'im*, pr. pple. of *hērē'ē* to do evil (to); see MALIGN *v.* Senses 2-4 represent uses of the L. *malignus*: see MALIGN *a.*]

A. adj.

†1. Disposed to rebel against God or against constituted authority; disaffected, malcontent. *Obs.*

the church malignant: a patristic designation for the followers of antichrist, often applied by the early Protestants to the Church of Rome. Cf. F. *église malignante* in Godefroy. (Alluding to Ps. xxv[i]. 5, *Vulg. ecclesiam malignantium*, Eng. Bible 'the congregation of euill doers'.)

1542-5 BRINKLOW *Lament.* (1874) 116 Your other brethern of the Romishe churches, or church malignant. 1548 UDALL *Erasm. Par.* Pref. to Rdr., Whosoever is not of an extreme malignaunt stomake against the due setting forth of Goddes woorde. 1553 KENNEDY *Compend. Tract.* in *Wodrow Soc. Misc.* (1844) 115 The Kirk malignant. a 1563 BECON *God's Word & Man's Inv.* Wks. 1563 III. 394 Mans inuention is the execrable rule of the children of Satans kingdome, that is, of y^e Church malignant. 1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* v. ii. 353 In Aleppo once, Where a malignant, and a Turbond-Turke Beate a Venetian, and traduc'd the State. 1621 BP. MOUNTAGU *Diatribæ* 312, I have good cause to ranke you with the foremost of those malignant ones. 1659 J. ARROWSMITH *Chain Princ.* 173 Logicians say of this particule Not, that it is of a malignant nature; Divines know that the malignant Church is much built up by such negatives.

absol. 1778 BP. LOWTH *Transl. Isaiah* xxix. 24 (ed. 12) 54 The malignant [A.V. They that murmured] shall attend to instruction. 1846 J. BAXTER *Libr. Pract. Agric.* (ed. 4) I. p. xvii, Excesses in which the malignant indulged in the guise of patriotism [c 1832].

b. *spec.* Applied between 1641 and 1660 by the supporters of the Parliament and the Commonwealth to their adversaries. (See *B. b.*)

1641 *Remonstr. St. Kingd.* 11 The unexpected reconciliation was most acceptable to all the Kingdome, except to the malignant partie, whereof the Archbishop and the Earle of Str[afford] being heads, they and their faction begun [etc.]. *Ibid.* 24 Thus with Elisha, we are called by this malignant party the troublers of the State. 1642 J. M[ARSH] *Argt. conc. Militia* 28 The Parliament defend the king and kingdom; and the malignant party use all their skill to make both miserable. 1659 *Clarke Papers* (Camden) IV. 169 Managed wholly by the Cavaleere Malignant party. 1708 SWIFT *Sacram. Test* Wks. 1755 II. i. 133 In those times, when the church of England was malignant.

c. In 1642 Charles I retorted the application of the epithet upon the Parliamentary party.

1642 CHAS. I *Sp.* 27 Sept. in *Rushw. Hist. Coll.* (1721) V. 21 How I have been dealt with by a Powerful malignant Party in this Kingdom, whose Designs are no less than to destroy my Person and Crown. 1642 *Declar. Lords & Com.* *ibid.* 42 Whereas the Parliament, under the Name of a Malignant Party, is charged with an Endeavour to . . . corrupt the Allegiance of the King's Subjects.

2. Of a disease: Characterized by extreme virulence; exceptionally contagious or infectious. Now chiefly used as the distinctive epithet of a definite variety of a disease, as in *malignant cholera*, *malignant small-pox*, etc.

malignant growth, tumour: in mod. use applied to carcinomata and sarcomata, forming a class 'characterized by their rapidity of growth, . . . by the extension to the lymphatic glands, and by their recurrence in situ and in distant organs after removal' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

1568 SKEYNE *The Pest* A iij, Quhilk is generit within vs, or of vther causis [than the air] is callit ane Malignant feuer. 1601 SHAKS. *All's Well* II. i. 114 Hearing your high Maiestie is toucht With that malignant cause. 1608 TOPSELL *Serpents* (1658) 629 The malignant symptoms were all evacuated. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Malignant Disease*, is that which rages more vehemently, and continues longer than its Nature seems to incline. *Ibid.* s.v. *Tumour*, Malignant Tumours, those that are always accompany'd with extraordinary and dreadful Symptoms. a 1776 R. JAMES *Diss. Fevers* (1778) 130 That species of sore throat which is ridiculously called malignant. 1799 *Med. Jnl.* II. 499 The malignant small-pox, which prevailed . . . during the year 1798. 1804 ABERNETHY *Surg. Obs.* 45 The wound degenerated into a malignant ulcer. 1807-26 S. COOPER *First Lines Surg.* (ed. 5) 60 The malignant or gangrenous erysipelas. 1873 T. H. GREEN *Introd. Pathol.* (ed. 2) 108 The malignant properties of a tumour may manifest themselves either in the tissues immediately adjacent to it or . . . in more distant parts. *Ibid.* 157 'Cancerous' and 'malignant' have come to be regarded by many as synonymous terms. 1885 *West. Daily Press* 19 Jan. 7/5 The woolsorters' disease, known also as splenic fever, malignant pustule, and Siberian plague. 1897 *Albutt's Syst. Med.* II. 104 Several forms of malignant measles are met with. 1898 J. HUTCHINSON in *Arch. Surg.* IX. 327 There was no definite history of tuberculosis or of malignant growths in the family.

b. *absol.* A malignant fever.

1825 GOOD *Study Med.* (ed. 2) II. 164 It is the *febris gastrico-nervosa* of Professor Frank, who justly regards it as

an intense variety of the ordinary autumnal malignant of temperate climates.

3. Having an evil influence. Chiefly *Astrol.* and with reference to magical agencies = MALIGN (whence *transf.* in *malignant aspect*). Formerly also of material substances, plants, etc.: Poisonous, deleterious.

1591 SHAKS. *I Hen. VI.* iv. v. 6 O malignant and ill-boating Starres. — *Two Gent.* iii. i. 238 No more; vñles the next word that thou speak'st Haue some malignant power vpon my life. 1608 D. T. T. [UVIL] *Ess. Pol. & Mor.* 21 b, The malignant aspect of any person in authority towards his inferiour, is thought a sufficient warrant for euery man to wrong him. 1654 BRAMHALL *Just Vind.* vi. (1661) 146 Where the influence of Religion is malignant. 1667 MILTON *P.L.* x. 662 Taught the fixt Thir influence malignant when to showre. 1691 RAY *Creation* i. (1692) 103 The noxious and malignant Plants. 1692 — *Disc.* ii. (1732) 106 Melted Snow which gives it [the water] that malignant Quality. 1704 SWIFT *Batt. Bks.* Wks. 1751 I. 210 An atramentous Quality of most malignant Nature was seen to distil from his Lips. 1752 YOUNG *Brothers* i. i, A comet, with malignant blaze, Denouncing ruin. 1756 BURKE *Vind. Nat. Soc.* Wks. I. 70 The close vapour of these malignant minerals. 1765 T. HUTCHINSON *Hist. Mass.* I. 150 A witch .. charged with having .. a malignant touch. 1799 CAMPBELL *Pleas. Hope* i. 34 Every woc, Shot from malignant Stars to earth below. 1822 GOOD *Study Med.* II. 221 Attended by nurses or midwives, who had previously attended the latter [i.e. puerperal patients] without sufficiently changing their malignant dress. 1876 FREEMAN *Norm. Cong.* v. xxiv. 381 The malignant genius of Flambard. 1887 RUSKIN *Præterita* II. 38 The bise, now first letting one feel what malignant wind could be.

absol. 1800 COLERIDGE *Piccolom.* i. ii, This is your Venus! and the sole malignant [orig. *der Maleficus*], The only one that harmeth you, is Doubt.

4. Characterized by malignity or intense ill-will; keenly desirous of the suffering or misfortune of another, or of others generally.

1592 tr. *Junius on Rev.* ix. 3 The malignant spirits invading the world. 1594 SHAKS. *Rich. III.* ii. ii. 52 Two Mirrors of his Princely semblance, Are crack'd in pieces, by malignant death. 1613 — *Hen. VIII.* i. ii. 141 His will is most malignant, and it stretches Beyond you to your friends. 1625 BACON *Ess., Envy* (Arb.) 513 Cains Enuy, was the more vile, and Malignant, towards his brother Abel. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* xii. 538 So shall the World goe on, To good malignant, to bad men benigne. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 87 ¶ 12 An author cannot .. be often suspected of any malignant intention to insult his readers with his knowledge or his wit. 1778 JOHNSON in *Boswell Life* (1831) IV. 140 An old gentleman who was absolutely malignant. He really wished evil to others, and rejoiced at it. 1792 BURKE *Let., to R. Burke* (1844) III. 368 It is full of the most malignant insinuations. 1866 DK. ARGYLL *Reign Law* vi. (1871) 278 The loving may become malignant: the simple-minded may become suspicious. 1897 MARY KINGSLEY *W. Africa* 505 Death was always the consequence of the action of some malignant spirit.

† b. Wickedly disposed, obstinately criminal.

1784 COWPER *Task* II. 158 But where all Stand chargeable with guilt, .. God .. May punish, if He please, the less, to warn The more malignant.

B. *sb.* One who is disaffected towards rightful authority, a malcontent. † In early use also: One who is ill-disposed toward true religion.

1597 HOOKER *Ecl. Pol.* v. ii. § 4 There are of these wise malignants some, who have vouchsafed it [religion] their marvellous favourable countenance. 1617 HALES *Serm.* 29 Diverse malignants there are, who lie in wait to espie where our reasons on which we build are weak. 1716 ADDISON *Freeholder* No. 8 ¶ 2 One may .. discover, among the Malignants of the Sex, a face that seems to have been naturally designed for a Whig lady. .. Would the pretty Malcontent be persuaded to love her King and Country, it would [etc.]. 1776 TRUMBULL in *Sparks Corr. Amer. Rev.* (1853) I. 269 Our internal malignants may be permitted to do many injurious and insidious things. 1862 MERIVALE *Rom. Emp.* (1865) VII. lix. 243 Once more he charged Josephus to summon the malignants. 1884 J. COLBORNE *Hicks Pasha* 115 It is suggested to us by the Egyptian officers that these woods are full of malignants.

b. Used by opponents as a designation for a member of the party which supported Charles I against the Parliament; a Royalist, Cavalier. Also, in religious sense, applied by Puritans and Covenanters to their ecclesiastical adversaries. (The two applications are often coincident.) Now *Hist.*

1642 CHAS. I *Declar.* in *Rushw. Hist. Coll.* (1721) V. 76 That to be a Traitor (which is defined, and every Man understands) should be no Crime; and to be called a Malignant (which no Body knows the Meaning of) should be Ground enough for close Imprisonment? 1642-3 EARL OF NEWCASTLE *Declar.* *ibid.* 134 The second Charge is, That my Army consists of Papists and other Malignants. 1644 QUARLES *Barnabas & B.* 128 His studied prayers shew him to be a high malignant. 1644 *Weekly Intell.* No. 68. 548 The country is full of Malignants. 1651 BAXTER *Inf. Bapt.* 233, I undertake .. to defend the .. Dominion of my Lord, whose name is King of Kings. (not only the greatest of Kings, as some Malignants do interpret it, as if others were, though lesser, yet not subordinate). 1670 — *Cure Ch. Div.* Pref. II. § 6 He was no Malignant nor intended to gird at Godliness. 1743 J. GLAS *Treat. Lords Supper* II. iii. 34 The holy One of God passed for a Deceiver and a Samaritan, or malignant. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* viii. § 10. 567 Catholics and 'Malignants', as those who had fought for the King were called, were alone excluded from the franchise.

malignantly (mə'lignəntli), *adv.* [f. MALIGNANT *a.* + -LY².] In a malignant manner.

1606 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* xvi. ci. 401 Nor beate we here malignantly at sacred Beauties Luster. 1607 SHAKS. *Cor.* II. iii. 191 If he should still malignantly remaine Fast Foe toth' Plebeij. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 211 [One tree] I tasted

of, which .. malignantly bit and wronged my mouth and lips. 1745 W. THOMPSON *Sickness* i. 337 Malignantly delighted, dire Disease Surveys the glittering pest, and grimly smiles. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xvii. IV. 50 Her powers of seduction and intimidation were malignantly extolled.

b. In the manner of a malignant.

1645 *Answ. Prynne's Quest. Ch. Govt.* in *Prynne Irish Discov. Wand. Blazing Stars* 42 The greatest part .. are thought to be Popishly or Malignantly inclined.

† **malignantness.** *Obs.* —⁰ [f. MALIGNANT *a.* + -NESS.] = MALIGNANCY.

1727 BAILEY vol. II, *Malignantness*, hurtfulness, mischievousness, malignant nature or quality, ill-will.

malignation (mə'lignə'neɪʃən). Also 5 **malignacion, malyngacyon.** [n. of action f. late L. *malignāre*: see MALIGN *v.*]

† 1. Feeling of dislike or ill-will. *Obs.*

c 1470 HARDING *Chron.* vi. i, So stronge then was this generation None durst it voye for theyr malignacion. c 1485 *Digby Myst.* (1882) III. 128 þat .. ony moteryng æzens me make with malyngacyon.

† 2. ? A malefic incantation. *Obs.*

1652 GAULE *Magastrom.* 269 Carpocrates .. used .. malignations, inductions, illicitations, &c.

3. The action of maligning or slandering. *rare.*

1836 MRS. GORE *Mrs. Armytage* III. 21 Mrs. Armytage .. suffered him to proceed with his malignations. 1843 G. S. FABER *Sacr. Calend. Prophecy* (1844) I. p. xvi, An Extensive Suppression of Evidence which stood opposed to the author's purpose of malignation.

† **maligne.** *Obs.* Forms: 5 **malygny, malyngne, malyngne.** [a. OF. *maligne sb.*, f. *maligne* MALIGN *a.*] Malice, wickedness.

a 1460 Gregory's *Chron.* in *Hist. Coll. Citizen Lond.* (Camden) 125 Welle and trewly whythe owte any fraude or malyngny [Chron. in *Julius B. i reads malengyne*]. *Ibid.* 150 With owte fraude, desepsyon, and malyngne. c 1485 *Digby Myst.* (1882) III. 720 þat we may com to your blysse glorifyed from malyngne.

maligner (mə'lainə(r)). Also 5 **malyngnour.** [f. MALIGN *v.* + -ER¹.] One who maligns, in various senses of the vb.; † one who bears ill-will (*obs.*); a traducer, slanderer.

c 1425 *Found. St. Bartholomew's* (E.E.T.S.) 16 [He] 3aue sharpe sentence æzenste contrary malyngnours. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 218 b, I have hated the congregacyon of maligners [= Ps. xxv. 17 Vulg. *ecclesiam malignantium*]. c 1557 ABP. PARKER *Ps.* xxxvii. 102 Maligners all shall haue a fall, They shall be all deepe rooted out. [Cf. Vulgate: *qui malignantur, exterminabuntur*.] 1621 BP. MOUNTAGU *Diatribæ* 483 Maligners at, and detayners of the Church-Portion in Tithes. 1624 CAPT. SMITH *Virginia* III. xi. 86 A most crafty fellow and his ancient Maligner. 1742 RICHARDSON *Pamela* IV. 220 In a better Sense I speak it than the Maligner spoke it of Job. 1889 *Sat. Rev.* 23 Mar. 335/1 He might handle the maligners of quiet women and men as they deserve.

malignify (mə'lignifai), *v. rare.* [f. L. *malign-us* MALIGN + *-ficāre*: see -FY.] *trans.* To render malign.

1613 JACKSON *Creed* I. xxx. § 4. 206 Stubborneness is but a strong hope malignified, or .. growne wilde and out of kinde. 1638 CHILLINGW. *Relig. Prot.* i. Answ. Pref. § 29 As they [errors] were qualified or malignified with good or bad circumstances. 1829 SOUTHEY *Sir T. More* I. 258 So dreadful are the effects of a strong faith malignified.

mal'igning, ppl. a. [f. MALIGN *v.* + -ING².] That maligns (see the vb.).

c 1425 *Found. St. Bartholomew's* (E.E.T.S.) 49 The malignyng ennemy went his way. 1687 SHADWELL *Juvenal* x. 171 Vows from the maligning Gods obtēin'd. 1871 R. ELLIS tr. *Catullus* v. 2 Sour severity, tongue of eld maligning.

† **mal'ignious, a.** *Obs. rare* —¹. [f. MALIGN *a.* + -IOUS. Cf. It. *malignoso*.] Of malicious speech.

1578 FLORIO *1st Fruites* Ep. Ded., Being bold under your honours patronage to shield me with defence against such carping, blustering, and malignious tongues.

malignity (mə'ligniti). Also 4 **malignitee, malyngitee, 6 malyngnyte, malignite, malyngnitie, 7 malignitie.** [a. OF. *malignité*, ad. L. *malignitas*, f. *malignus* MALIGN *a.*: see -ITY.]

1. Wicked and deep-rooted ill-will or hatred; intense and persistent desire to cause suffering to another person; propensity to this feeling.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Pars. T.* ¶ 439 Thanne comth malignitee thurgh which a man anoyeth his neighebor priuely. 1533-4 *Act 25 Hen. VIII.* c. 12 Persons .. whiche beare malice and malignite to al the kinges proceedinges in the said deourse. 1593 R. HARVEY *Philad.* 17 Jealousy and malignity are two blinde guides. 1611 BIBLE *Transl. Pref.* ¶ 3 Neither is there any likelihood, that enuie and malignitie died, and were buried with the ancient. 1641 *Remonstr. St. Kingd.* 3 The Commons .. do yet finde an abounding Malignity, and opposition in those parties, and factions, who have been the cause of those evils. 1775 JOHNSON *Let. to Mrs. Thrale* 21 July, There are few things that are worthy of anger, and still fewer that can justify malignity. 1797 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Italian* iv. (1826) 25 A dark malignity overspread the features of the monk. 1803 WELLINGTON in *Gurw. Desp.* (1837) II. 300 The falsehood and malignity of the charge. 1818 HAZLITT *Eng. Poets* iii. (1870) 84 Satan is not the principle of malignity, or of abstract love of evil. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* i. I. 87 He .. felt towards those whom he had deserted that peculiar malignity which has, in all ages, been characteristic of apostates. 1862 STANLEY *Jew. Ch.* (1877) I. v. 92 His flight is occasioned rather by the

malignity of his countrymen than by the enmity of the Egyptians.

b. *pl.* Malignant feelings or actions.

a 1529 SKELTON *Col. Cloute* 541 Raylynge haynously And dysdaynously Of preestly dyngytes, But theyr malyngnytes. 1607 CARPENTER *Plaine Mans Plough* 212 Nor would the Diuell .. surcease .. his cursed malignities against Christ. 1861 HOLLAND *Less. Life* xv. 220 If they .. clothe these black malignities in silken phrases we hear them with a certain kind of pleasure.

2. Wickedness, heinousness. *arch.*

1534 MORE *Comf. agst. Trib.* II. Wks. 1199/2 We .. are consumed & wasted & come to nought in our malygnitie. 1654 BRAMHALL *Just Vind.* iii. (1661) 33 A title .. laid aside by Protestants, not so much for any malignity that was in it, as for the ill sounds sake. 1684 *Contempl. St. Man* II. x. (1699) 235 So great is the Malignity of a Mortal Sin. 1702 *Eng. Theophrast.* 180 We imitate the good out of emulation, and the bad out of our natural corruption and malignity. 1860 PUSEY *Min. Proph.* 178 The more God reveals to any, what He is, .. the more utter malignity it is .. to have indeed said to Him, 'On Thy terms I will have none of Thee'.

3. Noxiousness, deleteriousness. *arch.*

1605 TIMME *Quersit.* i. xv. 77 Coagulated salts or tartar .. doe reach to the uppermost degree of their malignity. 1617 MORYSON *Itin.* i. 250 They say, that the Owes of the Sea doe here much increase the malignitie of the aire. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 74, I conceive that Opium and the like, make the Spirits flie rather by Malignity, than by Cold. 1656 EVELYN *Diary* (1850) I. 316 Cinders .. deprived of their sulphur and arsenic malignity. 1705 ADDISON *Italy* 230 The Sides of the Grotto are mark'd with Green, as high as the Malignity of the Vapour reaches. 1712 — *Spect.* No. 457 ¶ 3 The Lady Blast .. has such a particular Malignity in her Whisper, that it blights like an Easterly Wind. 1707-12 MORTIMER *Hush.* (1721) I. 251 Some propose to Macerate them [acorns] in Water first, to extract their Malignity. 1777 BURKE *Let. to Sheriffs of Bristol* Wks. III. 136 The other [statute] (for a partial suspension of the *Habeas Corpus*) appears to me of a much deeper malignity. 1858 HAWTHORNE *Fr. & It. Note-Bks.* (1872) I. 54 The atmosphere certainly has a peculiar quality of malignity.

4. Of diseases or wounds: Malignant character, malignancy.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* II. iii. 73 Wounds which are made with weapons excited by the Leadstone, contract a malignity, and become of more difficult cure. 1670 WALTON *Lives* III. 225 He fell into a long and sharp sickness .. from the malignity of which he was never recovered. 1747 BERKELEY *Tar-water in Plague* Wks. III. 481 An erysipelas, which sheweth a degree of malignity nearest to the plague. 1759 ROBERTSON *Hist. Scot.* IV. Wks. 1813 I. 300 The vigour of his constitution surmounted the malignity of his disease. 1806 *Med. Jnrl.* XV. 311 The natural small-pox, which almost every year desolated Mexico and Peru, has lost its malignity in those climates. 1865 *Cornh. Mag.* XI. 599 Typhus fever .. has assumed unwonted activity and malignity. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* IV. 836 Early implication of neighbouring portions of the larynx .. points to malignity.

malignly (mə'lainli), *adv.* [f. MALIGN *a.* + -LY².] In a malign manner.

1. With malicious or evil intention.

1543 BALE *Yet a Course Rom.* Fox 52 Soche are cuermore the vnworthy wayes of thys world, malyngnelye to blame menne for ther wele doynge. 1670 MILTON *Hist. Eng.* v. *Ethelwolf*, The Eastern and worst part was malignly afforded to the Father. 1737 POPE *Hor. Epist.* II. i. 339 Yet lest you think I .. praise malignly Arts I cannot reach, Let me [etc.]. 1741 SHENSTONE *Judgm. Hercules* 117 Her thoughts, to other's charms malignly blind. 1876 G. MEREDITH *Beauch. Career* II. v. 74 The object malignly called the Briton. 1881 MRS. C. PRAED *Policy & P.* II. 36 The old man chuckled malignly.

2. Unpropitiously, perniciously.

1828 in WEBSTER.

malignment (mə'lainmənt). *rare.* [f. MALIGN *v.* + -MENT.] The act of maligning.

1885 *Century Mag.* XXX. 675 That recrimination and malignment of motive.

† **mal'ignous, a.** *Obs. rare* —¹. [f. L. *malign-us* MALIGN *a.* + -OUS.] = MALIGNANT.

1610 BARROUGH *Meth. Physick* v. xi. (1617) 294 It mightly discusseth the malignous humour which exciteh the Carbuncle.

malihini (mə'l'i:hi:ni). [Hawaiian *malihini* stranger.] In Hawaii, a stranger, a newcomer; a beginner, a novice.

1914 *Outing* LXIV. 26/1 A couple of canoes are launching .. where the neophytes, the 'malihini', learn their first lessons in riding the rollers. 1966 *Surfer* VII. 39 Hawkshaw rode tandem with two malihinis (beginners) on his shoulders. 1967 J. SEVERSON *Great Surfing* Gloss., *Malihini*, a newcomer to the Hawaiian Islands. Newcomers to the sport of surfing are also referred to as malihinis.

|| **malik** ('mælik). Also *melik*. [Arab. *mālik*, pr. pple. of *malaka* to possess, rule.] The chief or headman of a village or other community in parts of India and Central Asia.

1855 H. H. WILSON *Gloss. Judic. & Rev. Terms, Malik*, .. a master, an owner, .. or a person having a beneficial and hereditary interest in the revenue paid by the cultivators, and responsible to the government for its share; hence considered applicable, in Bengal, to Zamindars, and in the north-west provinces to the head man of a village. 1897 *Daily News* 14 June 5/7 Two maliks were sent ahead by him to Maizar. 1901 *Scotsman* 11 Mar. 9/1 Government has been giving a good round sum to the Maliks yearly. 1920 *Blackw. Mag.* Nov. 669/1 Each hilla, or village, has its sheik, each group of hillas is under a melik.

Hence || **malikana** (mæli'kɑ:nə), a pension or retaining fee paid to an Indian chief or headman.

1846 H. H. WILSON *Brit. India* II. 140 He was accordingly allowed to reside at Puri... upon a yearly malikana.

malilla, malillio, variant forms of MANILLE.

malincolia, -coly(e), obs. ff. MELANCHOLIA, -LY.

malincolyous, obs. form of MELANCHOLIOUS.

Malines (mæli:n). [The name of a town (also called MECHLIN) in Belgium.] 1. In full **Malines lace** = Mechlin lace. In full **Malines (also Maline) net**, a net made for millinery or veils.

1833 CARLYLE *Sart. Res.* i. iv. in *Fraser's Mag.* Nov. 590/2 To Teufelsdröckh the highest Duchess is respectable... but nowise for her pearl bracelets, and Malines laces. 1842 THACKERAY *Fitz-Boodles's Confessions in Fraser's Mag.* June 713/1, I thought she would not let the evening pass without talking of her Malines lace. 1850 *Harper's Mag.* Aug. 431/2 Another pattern is... embroidered and trimmed with malines. 1897 *Sears, Roebuck Catal.* 318/1 A 27 inch Maline net veiling... in black, brown, cream or navy blue. 1909 *Daily Chron.* 4 Mar. 4/5 Lady Anne Lambton was the wearer of Malines net, the skirt panelled with lace. 1911 J. MASEFIELD *Jim Davis* iii. 30 It contained a dozen yards of very beautiful Malines lace. 1912 *Queen* 13 Apr. 613/1 This coat... had long sleeves slit up at the wrist, and edged with white net bordered with Malines. 1964 MRS. L. B. JOHNSON *White House Diary* 12 Mar. (1970) 89, I dressed early this morning, in solid black, with my mantilla draped over my maline hat, and set out... for the Requiem Mass for King Paul.

2. A Belgian breed of the domestic fowl. Also **attrib.**

1906 E. BROWN *Races Domestic Poultry* viii. 117/1 The birds which are known as *poulets* and *poules* de Bruxelles are entirely Malines. 1910 *Encycl. Poultry* II. 295 The Malines fowl is of the Asiatic type, and is large in size... There are two varieties—the Coucou and the white. 1938 T. NEWMAN *Princ. & Pract. Poultry Husbandry* i. 23 The Maline... was the result of a cross between the Langshan and Campine, and the Antwerp Brahma.

mal-influence. [See MAL-] Evil influence.

1792 ANNA SEWARD *Lett.* (1811) III. 117 The mal-influence upon your nerves from marine damps. 1796 *Ibid.* IV. 289 The mal-influence of a violent cold. 1822 DE QUINCEY *Confess.* App. 199 Opium... having left the body weaker... and thus predisposed to any mal-influence whatever.

† **mal-in'fortuned**, *ppl. a. Obs.* [f. MAL- + (?)ENFORTUNE *v.* + -ED.] Ill-fortuned.

1475 *Bk. Noblesse* (Roxb.) 17 The male-infortuné journey at Bougée. [Cf. MALE-JOURNEY.]

maling, obs. f. MAILING *Sc.*, MALIGN *v.*

malingen, variant of MALENGIN *Obs.*

malinger (mæ'liŋgə(r)), *v.* [f. F. *malinger* sickly, ailing (formerly 'sore, scabbie, ouglie, loathsome', Cotgr.); of obscure origin.] *intr.* To pretend illness, or to produce or protract disease, in order to escape duty; said *esp.* of soldiers and sailors.

1820 E. T. LUSCOMBE *Pract. Obs. Means Preserv. Health Sold.* 88 Formerly, it was ulcers of the legs, which were most usually produced by artificial means by soldiers... disposed to malingering. 1844 MACAULAY *Ess., Chatham*, Some were half inclined to suspect that he was, to use a military phrase, malingering. 1872 BROWNING *Fifine* lxxvi, Be sick by stealth, Nor traffic with disease—malingering in health! 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VII. 150 The question comes to be, whether the patient... is malingering.

malingerer (mæ'liŋgə(r)), [f. MALINGER *v.* + -ER.] One who malingers.

1785 GROSE *Dict. Vulg. Tongue, Malingerer*, a military term for one who under pretence of sickness evades his duty. 1843 GAVIN *Feigned & Factitious Dis.* 13 Soldiers and sailors feigning disease are commonly designated as malingerers or skulkers. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 157 The crew of incapables and malingerers who infest our hospitals, our asylums, and our gaols.

malingering (mæ'liŋgə(r)), *vbl. sb.* [See -ING¹.] The action of the verb MALINGER.

1861 T. J. GRAHAM *Pract. Med.* 602 There are three conditions from which it is important to distinguish it—from apoplexy, from hysteria, and... from malingering. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VII. 150 Malingering is generally easily detected by one who is accustomed to examine nervous cases.

ma'lingering, *ppl. a.* [f. MALINGER *v.* + -ING².] That malingers.

1865 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* xiv. viii (1872) V. 261 Karl Edzard, Prince of East Friesland, long a weak malingering creature, died, rather suddenly. 1894 H. NISBET *Bush Girl's Rom.* 60 [He] mopes about like a malingering lag.

malingery (mæ'liŋgə(r)), [f. MALINGER *v.* + -Y.] = MALINGERING *vbl. sb.*

1847-54 in WEBSTER; and in later Dicts.

Malinke (mæ'liŋkəi). The name of a people of western Africa and their language. Also *attrib.* or as *adj.* Cf. MANDINKA *sb.* and *a.*

1883 *Encycl. Brit.* XV. 475/2 Mandingoes, otherwise known as Wangawara, Malinkes, or Wakore... are one of the most widely distributed and important peoples of Western

Africa to the north of the equator. 1911 F. W. H. MICEOD *Lang. W. Afr.* I. i. 33 Among the tribes whose languages furnish evidence of the extent of Mandingo influence are the Malinke, Bambara, Susu, [etc.]. *Ibid.* viii. 202 Malinke, Susu, and Soninke take suffixes to the verb. 1913 *Ibid.* II. xxi. 332 The Malinke held in the past a less leading position than many other branches of the Mandingos. 1950 D. JONES *Phoneme* xxviii. 206 Variphones consisting of r-like and l-like sounds would also appear to occur in some languages of Africa, for instance, in Bambara and Malinke. 1970 P. OLIVER *Savannah Syncopators* 106 Lobi and Malinke xylophones. *Ibid.* 112 Malinke, extensively distributed tribe occupying large areas of Senegal, Guinea and western Ivory Coast. 1970 *Western Folklore* XXIX. 241 Among the Kissi and Malinké of Liberia... banga has the specialized meaning of a children's instrument of several strings.

Malinois (malinwa). [Fr., f. *Malinois* of or from Malines in Belgium.] A wire-haired variety of the Belgian Sheepdog.

1947 C. L. B. HUBBARD *Working Dogs of World* 104 The Malinois forms one of the three main groups of Belgian Sheepdogs... The breed takes its name from the district of Malines, where it probably originated. 1948 B. VESEY-FITZGERALD *Bk. Dog* 564 The Malinois represents the wire-haired Belgian Sheepdog. 1971 F. HAMILTON *World Encycl. Dogs* 56 The Malinois is short-haired, generally fawn in colour, with dark tips to the hairs on back and sides, giving a 'blackened' or shaded effect, and with a black mask.

Malinowskian (mæli'nɒʃkɪən), *a.* [f. the name of Bronislaw Kasper *Malinowski* (1884-1942), Polish-born anthropologist + -AN.] Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of Malinowski and his works.

1954 *Amer. Anthropologist* Oct. 915 A fascinating personality—a Malinowskian anthropologist and a classical Confucian scholar rolled into one. 1955 HOMANS & SCHNEIDER *Marriage, Authority & Final Causes* 15 We may also call it Malinowskian functionalism. 1956 L. A. FALLERS *Bantu Bureaucracy* 129 It is rather in the nature of a 'mythical charter', in the Malinowskian sense. 1960 *Guardian* 19 Feb. 6/2 Malinowskian methods of field investigation. 1968 *Listener* 9 May 614/3 Intermittent guest-shows communicated nothing (though even that laughing, wisecracking phatic stuff has its Malinowskian place).

malinowskite (mæli'nɒʃkɪt). *Min.* [Named in 1876 by A. Raimondi after E. *Malinowski*.] A variety of tetrahedrite, containing lead and silver.

1882 DANA *Man. Mineral. & Lithol.* (ed. 4) 136.

mal-in'sertion. *Anat.* [f. MAL- + INSERTION.] Abnormal insertion (INSERTION 3).

1904 E. H. FENWICK *Handbk. Clin. Electr.-Light Cystoscopy* xxi. 439 Some form of ureteric obstruction—either an acute bend of the ureter, due to adhesion or mal-insertion in movable kidney, or a stone impacted low down in the ureter. 1964 S. DUKE-ELDER *Parsons' Dis. Eye* (ed. 14) xxix. 460 It occurs chiefly in cases of congenital origin—probably mal-insertion of the muscles—but has been met with after interference with the pulley of the superior oblique in frontal sinus operations.

† **mal-intentionee**. *Obs.* In quot. male-. [ad. F. *mal-intentionné*, f. *mal* (see MAL-) + *intentionné* intentioned.] An evil-intentioned person.

a 1734 NORTH *Exam.* III. vii. §41 (1740) 532 There was another Agent... qualified to treat with the Male Intentionees in England.

malipart, -pert, variant forms of MALAPERT.

malipede ('mæli:pɪ:d). *Zool.* [f. mod.L. *māla* jaw + *ped-*, *pēs* foot.] Any one of the last two pairs of cephalic appendages in the chilopods.

1883 PACKARD in *Proc. Amer. Phil. Soc.* June 201 The second pair of malipedes, or last pair of mouth-appendages, are the poison fangs. — in *Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist.* Nov. 342 We therefore propose the term malipedes... for the fourth and fifth pair of cephalic appendages.

Hence **malipedal** (mæ'lipɪdəl), *a. Zool.*, pertaining to the malipedes of chilopods.

1883 PACKARD in *Proc. Amer. Phil. Soc.* June 201 The tergum of the fourth segment, or second malipedal segment. — in *Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist.* Nov. 343 The second malipedal tergite.

|| **malis** ('meilis). *Path. Obs.* [mod.L. *mālis*, *a.* Gr. *μᾶλις* a disease in horses and asses (the late L. *malleus* 'glanders', may perh. be identical). In medical Latin, *malis* has been used as a generic term (with various specific designations) for parasitic skin diseases.] = GLANDERS.

1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 60 The Malis or Glaunders... The humors which annoy the body of oxen are many. The first is a moist one called Malis, issuing at the nose.

malis, malisce, variant ff. MALEASE *Obs.*

malis(e), obs. form of MALICE.

malism ('meilɪz(ə)m). [f. L. *mal-us* bad, evil + -ISM, after *pessimism*.] The doctrine that this world is an evil one.

1883 EDGEWORTH in *Academy* 17 Mar. 182/3 Mr. Barlow decides in favour of Pessimism, or rather 'Malism', the preponderance of evil over good. 1883 H. GOODWIN *Sci. & Faith* 243 Malism, to use a convenient expression, is acknowledged on all hands; while against pessimism [etc.]. 1887 CHEYNE *Job & Solomon* 201 Koheleth, though theoretically perhaps an optimist, constantly relapses into a

more congenial 'malism'. 1896 TOLLEMACHE *Jowett* 91 Jowett's optimism verges on pessimism, or, let us say, his bonism verges on malism.

malison ('mælisən), *sb. arch. and dial.* Forms: 4 **malisun(e)**, **malysun**, **malesun**, **maliscun**, **malescun**, **malicun**, **malicoun**, 4-5 **malysoun(e)**, **malisoun(e)**, 4-6 **malysoun**, 5-6 **maleso(u)n(e)**, 6 **malisone**, 7 **mallisoun**, 4- **malison**. [a. OF. *maleison*:—L. *maledictiōn-em* MALEDICTION.]

1. A curse, malediction.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 2051 His malison on þam he laid. c 1300 *Havelok* 426 Hauē he the malison to-day Of alle þat eue speken may! c 1320 *Sir Beues* 3696, I praic Mahoun þar fore zeue þe is malisoun. c 1450 *Mirour Saluacioun* 580 The malison of oure for-modere shuld torne to benedictiōne. 1583 *Leg. Bp. St. Androis* 283 Scho endit, And left hir malisone, consider, To Lowrie, and the land together. 1586 *Durham Depos.* (Surtees) 319 He answered, God's malison light on him, for he haith beggered me. 1691 RAY *Coll. Words, Gloss. Northanhymb.* 146 *Mallisoun*, q.d. *Malediction*, v. *Bennison*. 1721 RAMSAY *Lucky Spence* xvi, My malison light... On them that drink and dinna pay. 1808 SCOTT *Marmion* v. xxv, A minstrel's malison is said. 1861 GOLDW. SMITH *Irish Hist.* 43 Their malison was almost as terrible as the curse of a priest. 1865 KINGSLEY *Hewer*. xiii, Farewell, and my malison abide with thee!

† 2. The state or condition of being cursed. *Obs.*

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xliiii. (*Cecile*) 277 Sa man, þat ves in malysone, mycht þar chese lestand benysone.

3. *dial.* A plague, torment. Also with *sb.* prefixed, as *cat-malison* (see CAT *sb.* 18), *horse-malison* one who is cruel to horses. (See E.D.D.)

† **malison** ('mælisən), *v. Sc. Obs.* [f. prec. *sb.*] *trans.* To curse; to pronounce a malediction upon.

1588 A. KING tr. *Canisius' Catech.* in *Cath. Tract.* (S.T.S.) 215 To malesone any, by geuing thame to the deuil, in visching thame sicknes, deathe or any euill. 1675 in Edgar *Old Ch. Life Scotl.* (1885) 273 note, [A woman confessed that she] malinsout [another woman].

maliss, obs. form of MALICE.

malist ('meilɪst). [f. L. *mal-us* bad, evil + -IST.] One who holds the doctrine of malism.

1882 J. W. BARLOW *Ultim. Pessimism* 5 So we see that Optimist and Pessimist are no longer suitable names...; and the positive forms Bonist and Malist would certainly be more appropriate. 1887 CHEYNE *Job & Solomon* 202 Bad as things are, he does not believe that the world is getting worse and worse... he is a 'malist'.

malistic (mæ'listɪk), *a.* [f. MALIST + -IC.] Pertaining to or favouring malism.

1896 TOLLEMACHE *Jowett* 95 After putting side by side the bonistic and malistic sayings of Jowett.

maliti(o)us, obs. form of MALICIOUS.

malivolence, -ent, -us: see MALEVOLENCE, etc.

malke, obs. form of MAWK.

malkin, mawkin ('mɔ:kɪn). *Obs. exc. dial.* Forms: *a.* 3 **malekin**, 4-7 **malkein**, 5 **malikyne**, 6-8 **maulkin**, 7 **maulken**, **malkine**, **malking**, **mol-kin**, 4-**malkin**, ʒ. 6 **maukyn**, **mawkine**, 6-9 **maukin**, 6-8 **mauking**, 8 *Sc.* **mawking**, 6- **mawkin**. [A familiar diminutive of *Matilda*, *Maud* (ME. *Maalde*, *Malde*): see -KIN.]

† 1. Used as a female personal name; applied typically to a woman of the lower classes, esp. in various proverbial expressions. *Obs.*

c 1275 *Lutell Sermun* 54 in O. E. Misc. 188 Ne þeos prude ʒungemen þat luuieþ malekin, And þeos prude maidenes þat luuieþ Ianekin. 1362 LANGL. *P. Pl. A.* i. 158 3e nauē no more movit in masse ne in houres Then Malkyn of hire maydenhod that no mon desyreth. c 1386 CHAUCER *Man of Law's Prol.* 30 It wol nat come agayn with outhen drede Na moore than wole Malkyenes maydenhede Whan she hath lost it in hir wantownesse. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 323/2 Malkyne, or Mawt, proppr name... *Matildis*. 1546 J. HEYWOOD *Prov.* (1867) 26 Whan I wyld the any other where to go, Tushe, there was no mo maydes but malkein tho. 1564 MARTIAL *Treat. Cross* iv. 67 A goodly reason by S. Mary, not much vnlieke to an old mother Maukyens talk. 1579 GOSSON *Sch. Abuse* (Arb.) 37 There are more houses then Parishes Churches, more maydes then Maulkin. 1602 BRETTON *Wond. worth Hearing* (Grosart) 8/2 Holding out her chinne and drawing in her mouth (lyke Malkins olde Mare). 1670 RAY *Prov.* 118 There are more maids then maukin.

† 2. The proper name of a female spectre or demon. (In 17th. c. app. associated with sense 5 a.)

c 1207 RAD. DE COGGESHALL *Chron. Angl.* (Rolls) 120-1 [A spectre in the form of a female child said that it was called 'Malekin']. 1604 MIDDLETON *Witch* 111. iii, *Fire*. Hark, hark, the Catt sings a brave treble in Her owne language. *Hec.* (going up) Now I goe, now I flie, Malkin my sweete spirit and I. 1605 SHAKS. *Macb.* i. i. 9, I come, Gray-Malkin!

† c. = MAID MARIAN. *Obs.*

1619 FLETCHER *M. Thomas* 11. ii, You must turne tippet, And suddenly... Put on the shape of order and humanity, Or you must marry Malkyn the May Lady.

2. An untidy female, esp. a servant or country wench; a slut, slattern, drab; *occas.* a lewd woman.

a. 1586 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* II. ix. (1612) 41 Euen Carters Malkines will disdaine when Gentry will digest. 1604

MIDDLETON *Ant & Night*. To Rdr., None can iustly except at me but some riotous vomiting Kit, or some Gentleman-swallowing Mol-kin. 1607 SHAKS. *Cor.* II. i. 224 The Kitchin Malkin pinnes Her richest Lockram 'bout her reechie necke. 1652 J. WRIGHT tr. *Camus' Nat. Paradox* vi. 114, I should bee too long if I should relate in what manner those subtle Wits inveigled the simplicity of those silly Maulkins. For I have heard these Court-Ladies allow Large pensions to their Paramors. 1762 *Lond. Mag.* Apr. 205/1 Now monst'rous in hoop, now trapish, and walking With your petticoats clung to your heels, like a maulkin. 1871 TENNYSON *Last Tourn.* 629 The swineherd's malkin.

β. 1600 BRETTON *Pasquill's Mad-Cappe* (1626) B, The Chuffe that sits and champes upon his chaffe May have his Mawkin kisse him like a mare. a 1625 FLETCHER *Chances* III. i, Thou took'st me up at every word I spoke, As I had been a Mawkin, a flurt Gillian. 1702 VANBRUGH *False Friend* I. i, The dull heavy-tail'd mawkin melts him down with her modesty. a 1745 SWIFT *Ballyspellin* (Answ.) viii. Wks. 1765 XIV. 231 *Your mawkins* there, smocks hempen wear. 1847 TENNYSON *Princess v.* 25 A draggled mawkin, . . . That tends her bristled grunters in the sludge.

attrib. 1642 MILTON *Apol. Smect.* vi. 33 Her mawkin knuckles were never shapen to that royall buskin.

† b. An effeminate man. *Obs.*

1468 *Medulla Gram.* in *Promp. Parv.* 323/2 *Gallinacius*, *i. homo debilis*, a malkyn, and a capoun.

3. A mop; a bundle of rags fastened to the end of a stick; *esp.* that used to clean out a baker's oven. *Obs. exc. dial.*

α. 14.. *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 616/12 *Tersorium*, a swepelles (a malkyn). c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 323/2 Malkyne, mappyl, or oven swepare, . . . *dossorium, tersorium*. 1590 [TARLTON] *Neus Purgat.* (Shaks. Soc.) 59 He helde betwene both his hands a dirty malkin, such as Bakers sweepe their ovens withall. 1596 NASHE *Saffron Walden* 135 Shee will . . . haue a handfull of his beard. . . for a maulkin or wispe to wype her shoes with. 1611 COTGR., *Vuaudrée*, a maulkin, or the clout wherewith an Ouen is made cleane. 1620 MARKHAM *Farew. Husb.* (1625) 96 Blacke, foule, and ugly like bakers malkins. 1792 WOLCOT (P. Pindar) *Royal Tour* Wks. 1812 III. 324 Of Royalty the Purple Robe so grand They to a Malkin turn, to wipe their shoes. 1796 *Grose's Dict. Vulg. Tongue* (ed. 3), *Malkin* or *Maulkin*, . . . also a parcel of rags fastened to the end of a stick, to clean an oven. 1880 JEFFERIES *Gt. Estate* 153 The malkin, being wetted, cleaned out the ashes [from the oven].

β. 1580 HOLLYBAND *Treas. Fr. Tong.*, *Waudrée*, or *escouillon*, the clout wherewith they clense or sweepe the Ouen, called a Maukin. 1598 R. BERNARD tr. *Terence, Eunuch* IV. vii, Dost thou think to fight with a maulking that thou bringst it hither. 1607 DEKKER *Knts. Conjur.* (1842) 42 A beard filthier then a bakers mawkin that he sweepes his ouen. 1630 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Jacke-a-Lent* Wks. I. 115/1 An Ensigne made of a piece of a Bakers mawkin fixed vpon a Broome-staffe. 1694 BURNABY *Sat. Petronius Arbitr* 84 Do you remember . . . the Story of Ulysses, how a Cyclop put his Thumb out of Joint with a Mawkin? 1727 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Bake-house*, Peels, Cole-Rakes, Maukins.

b. *Naut.* 'A joint-staff sponge, for cleaning out a piece of ordnance' (Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk.*). 4. A scarecrow (also *fig.*); a ragged puppet or grotesque effigy; a 'guy'. *Obs. exc. dial.*

α. 1633 T. ADAMS *Exp. 2 Peter* II. 7. 1. 632 A Malking frights a child, a man contemnes it. 1638 NABBES *Cov. Gard.* v. vi. 71, *Ralph*. . . What are you Sir? *Spruce*, A Gentleman Vsher. *Ralph*. You're a Malkin of mock-Genry, made up of silke and vaine-glory. 1640 — *Bride* I. iv, You malkin of suburb authority set up only to fright crows. a 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew, Malkin* or *Maukin*, a scarecrow. a 1734 NORTH *Exam.* II. iv. §5 (1740) 233 Then he mounted up the Maulkin to be viewed round, though nothing was to be seen or understood of it from him, more than of a scare Crow, that is the Rags and Trumpery it was garnished with. 1748 *Earthquake Peru* i. 82 A Basket from which issued a Puppet, or Maulkin. 1866 KINGSLEY *Herew.* II. iv. 65 He must fight it out henceforth not with a straw malkin like thee.

β. 1687 CONGREVE *Old Bach.* III. vi, Thou Maukin, made up of the Shreds and Pairings of his [thy Master's] superfluous Popperies. 1710 *Brit. Apollo* II. No. 86. 3/1 Were you hang'd for a Mauking on a Tree. 1710 SWIFT *Jrnl. to Stella* 13 Dec., Dressing up a hat on a stick and calling it Harley; then . . . discharging a pistol with the other [hand] at the malkin. 1712 *Pol. Ball.* (1860) II. 121 You for your bonfires mawkins dress'd On good Queen Bess's day. 1742 H. WALPOLE *Lett. H. Mann* (1834) I. 124 The first thing I beheld was a Mawkin in a chair, with three footmen and a label on the breast inscribed *Lady Mary*. 1776 S. J. PRATT *Pupil Pleas.* (ed. 2) I. lviii. 236 And Dost thou, after all, boggle at a shadow—a malkin—at conscience? 1791 BECKFORD tr. *Pop. Tales Germans* II. 82 Just . . . a mawkin suspended amongst pease to scare away the voracious sparrows. 1818 LAMB *Inconven. fr. being Hanged*, Like a malkin, fit only to scare away birds. 1859 GEO. ELIOT *A. Bede* vi, You knew no more . . . than the mawkin 'i' the field. 1898 RIDER HAGGARD in *Longm. Mag.* Dec. 127 Hood promises to set up some mawkins to fright them.

Comb. a 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew* s.v., Hence *Malkin-trash*, for one in a rueful Dress, enough to Fright one.

5. As a designation for certain animals: sometimes as quasi-proper name. a. A cat. *dial.* *Grimalkin* occurs in Baldwin's *Beware the Cat*, 1561-82. 1673 COTTON *Voy. Irel.* II. Poems (1689) 182 We went, and e'er Malkin could well lick her ear . . . forsooth, we were there. 1785 GROSE *Dict. Vulg. Tongue, Malkin*, or *Maulkin*, a general name for a cat. 1876 *Whitby Gloss.*

b. *Sc.* and *north. dial.* A hare.

1724 RAMSAY *Tea-t. Misc.* (1733) I. 61 Skipping like a mawking. 1785 BURNS *Vision* I. i, The sun had clos'd the winter day, . . . An' hunger'd Maukin taen her way To kail-yards green. 1786 — *Tam Samson's Elegy* vii, Ye Maukins, cock your fud fu' braw, Withouten dread. 1793 in Lockhart *Scott* vii, I'll send ye a malkin the morn, man. 1818 *Blackw. Mag.* IV. 65 He [a sportsman] would probably be as much gratified by the discovery of mawkin, as the Astronomer would be by the discovery of a constellation. 1895 CROCKETT *Men of Moss Hags* xlvi, Once they raised, as it had been a poor malkin, a young lad that ran from them.

Malkite, var. MELCHITE.

mall' (mɔ:l). Also 7 mell, 8 mau. [A special application of *mall*, MAUL *sb.*¹, in the 17th c. taken to represent certain contemporary senses of the F. *mail*, which is etymologically identical with the Eng. word. Cf. PALL-MALL.]

1. The mallet (cf. MAUL *sb.*¹ 2) used in the game of 'mall' or 'pall-mall'; = PALL-MALL I.

1662 *Order-bk. Gen. Monck* 26 Apr. in *N. & Q.* 9th Ser. VIII. 14/2 That noe persons shall after play carry their malls out of S. James's Parke without leave of the said keeper. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Mall*, . . . the Instrument with which the Ball is struck is also called a Mall. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 195 ¶ 1 He took an hollow Ball of Wood. . . He likewise took a Mall. 1884 J. PAYNE *Tales fr. Arabic* I. 123 The king's son was playing in the exercise-ground with the ball and mall.

2. a. A certain game; = PALL-MALL 2.

1646 EVELYN *Diary* (Chandos ed.) 193 Having seen this field and play'd a game at Mall. 1675 COTTON *Scoffer Scoft* 103 But playing with the Boy at Mall, . . . I strooke the Ball. . . A pretty height into the Air. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* II. 154 The diversion [goff] . . . resembles that of the Mall, which was common in England in the middle of the last century. 1868 W. J. WHITMORE *Croquet Tact.* 4 The Mall received its name from having been appropriated to the purpose of playing at mall.

† b. Applied to polo; = PALL-MALL 2 b. *Obs.* 1662 J. DAVIES tr. *Olearius' Voy. Ambass.* 297 A certain Game, which the Persians call Kuitskaukan, which is a kind of Mall. 1687 A. LOVELL tr. *Thevenot's Trav.* II. 79 There are two Banks . . . which serve for playing at the mall on horse back, and the bowl must go betwixt those Banks.

3. The alley in which the game of 'mall' was played. = PALL-MALL 3.

1644 EVELYN *Diary* 2 May, The mall [at Tours] without comparison is the noblest in Europe. . . Here we play'd a party or two. a 1687 WALLER *On St. James's Park* 64 No sooner has he touched the flying ball But 'tis already more than half the Mall. 1687 R. FERRIER *Jrnl.* 34 (Camd. Soc. Misc. IX.). There are several handsome walks, one whereof . . . is a decayed Mell. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey) s.v., The Instrument . . . is also termed a Mall, and the Place where the Gamesters play. 1812 COBBETT in *Examiner* 19 Oct. 671/1 Noble Ladies, who graciously condescended to become housekeepers and sweepers of malls.

4. a. Now usu. pronounced (mæl). *the Mall*: a walk bordered by trees in St. James's Park, London, which was originally a 'mall' in sense 3, and was a fashionable promenade in the 17-18th c. † *High Mall*: the time when the throng of promenaders in the Mall was at its height; also *transf.*, ? a fashionable assembly in the open air.

1674 J. D. (*title*) *The Mall*: or the Modish Lovers. A Comedy. *Ibid.* I. ii, I will be in the Mall, as soon as it begins to be dark, if I can get from my husband. 1676 D'URFHEY *Mad. Fickle* III. i, You may repair that inconvenience in the Mall to night Sir. 1706 *Reflex. upon Ridicule* 128 We see them in the Maul and in the Park walking, giggling, with their sparks. 1710 PALMER *Proverbs* 203 The intrigues of the mall and the playhouse. 1712 *Spect.* No. 437 ¶ 4 Were you to see Gatty walk the Park at high Mall. 1727 FIELDING *Love in Sev. Masq.* I. iv, Well, gentlemen, are you for the Mall this morning? 1752 A. MURPHY *Gray's Inn Jrnl.* No. 9 In St. James's Park, at high Mall, on Sunday next. *Ibid.*, High Mall at the Bedford Coffee-House To-morrow Evening. 1775 SHERIDAN *Rivals* II. i, I've travelled like a comet, with a tail of dust . . . as long as the Mall. 1778 [W. MARSHALL] *Minutes Agric., Digest* 5 She resembles a . . . cottage-bred Country-housewife . . . parading the Mall of Taste amidst modern Petits-Maitres. 1816 J. SCOTT *Vis. Paris* (ed. 5) 64 He appeals to the smooth and level mall, and the carefully preserved canal of St. James's Park.

b. *transf.* A sheltered walk serving as a promenade; in some towns adopted as a proper name. Also, a shopping-precinct.

[Cf. F. *mail*, used in various towns for a shaded walk, which in many instances was orig. an alley for playing mall.]

1737 EARL OF OXFORD in *Portland Papers* (Hist. MSS. Comm.) VI. 169 The churchyard is well planted, the walks gravelled; this is the Mall for the beaux and belles of Chelmsford. 1752 MRS. DELANY *Lett., to Mrs. Dewes* 134 It is the mall of Drogheda. 1808 *Norfolk Tour, Norwich* (ed. 6) 248 The new walk or mall from the bars by the work-house to Gannock-gates. 1838 LONGF. in *Life* (1891) I. 298 Afterwards walked in the Mall [Boston, U. S.] in the cool of the evening. 1883 F. M. CRAWFORD *Mr. Isaacs* i. 7 Such of the changing crowd on the verandah and on the mall [at Simla] as caught my attention. 1914 JOYCE *Dubliners* 24 All the branches of the tall trees which lined the mall were gay with little light green leaves. 1963 *Observer* 15 Sept. 23/6 The central paved avenue, or 'mall' [in a shopping-centre], wider than any street, with booths in the middle. 1969 *Daily Tel.* 19 Aug. 13/2 Basically, the housewife is demanding more comfort and convenience in shopping. This means covered and heated 'malls' with car-parking facilities adjacent. 1974 *Economist* 21 Dec. 47/1 The developers have discovered an even more potent device for generating sales: the rigidly controlled 'shopping environment' of the enclosed malls. . . Woodfield Mall, near Chicago . . . includes 235 stores in a roofed-over area of 191 acres. 1975 *Times* 19 Feb. 4/8 Malls smoke danger. Special fire precautions are needed in single-storey shopping malls.

5. *Comb.*, as (sense 1) *mall-maker*; (sense 3) *mall-keeper*.

1708 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) VI. 354 Mrs. Masham, mall keeper of St. James's Park, worth 500l. per ann. 1901 T. J. JEAKES in *N. & Q.* 9th Ser. VII. 353/1 The mall-maker's shop was on the same road.

mall². *Hist. rare*⁻¹. [ad. med.L. *mallum*, -us: see MALLUM and MAIL *sb.*²] A convention or assembly among the Franks.

1855 MILMAN *Lat. Chr.* IV. x. (1864) II. 441 Councils, which had been as frequent as diets or malls, ceased.

mall: see MAUL, MAW.

Mallaby-Deeley (mæləb'di:li). [f. Harry Mallaby-Deeley (1863-1937), an English clothing manufacturer.] A cheap suit of clothes (see *quots.*). Also *transf.*

1920 *Punch* 10 Mar. 196 Oo, Lumme! Wot price Reginald in 'is Mallaby-Deeleys? 1937 *Evening Standard* 5 Feb. 3/1 In 1920 he [sc. Mallaby-Deeley] became the leader of cheap mass-production tailoring. . . A 'Mallaby-Deeley' soon became another name for a suit. 1959 R. POSTGATE *Every Man is God* xxiii. 218 'You don't know what a Mallaby Deeley is?' said his one time Major. . . David Roddman learned that a Mallaby Deeley was a cheap mass-produced suit invented by a smart M.P. Ex-officers, out of work, for the use of. 1962 GRANVILLE *Dict. Sailors' Slang* 74/2 *Mallaby-Deeley's*, plain clothes worn by Naval officers and men on shore leave.

mallagatoon, obs. form of MELOCOTON.

|| **mallam** ('mæləm). [ad. Hausa *mālam*(i) (often used as a title).] A learned man, scribe, teacher.

1932 J. CARY *Aissa Saved* viii. 44 The white mallam put his hand on her head. *Ibid.* x. 53 She went to all the priests and mallams and juju men for a hundred miles round and commanded them to give the baby medicine. 1936 — *Afr. Witch* xxii. 329 The old mallam went into his own room, which was the late Emir Aliu's office. 1939 — *Mister Johnson* 82 He has been described . . . as a hamfish or mallam judge—that is, an office keeper. 1965 A. NICOL *Truly Married Woman* 88 'What foolishness is this?' the Mallam said sternly.

mallan, obs. form of MALM.

mallancoly, obs. form of MELANCHOLY.

mallander, **mallany**: see MALANDER, MALMY.

mallard ('mæləd). Forms: 4 maular, 4-5 mawlard, maulard(e, 4-6 malarde, 4, 8 malard, 5 malerde, mavelard, mauld-, mawdelard(e, 5-6 mallarde, 6 mallert, mallerde, 7 mallerd, mallet, 4- mallard. [a. OF. *malart*, *mallart* wild drake; of obscure origin.

The conjecture given in Hatz.-Darm. that it represents the OHG. male proper name *Madelhart* is remarkably supported by the evidence of the Eng. form *mauld-*, *mawdelard*, which, however, has not been found in OF. The bird may under this name have figured as a personage in some lost example of the Germanic 'beast-epic'. Another hypothesis is that the word is f. OF. *masle*, *male* MALE a. + -art, -ARD; but against this there is the objection that the form *maslart* does not occur until late, though the word is recorded from the 12th c.]

1. The male of the wild duck (*Anas boscas*). † Formerly often applied also to the male of the domesticated variety; = DRAKE².

c 1330 *Arth. & Merl.* 4140 þe cherl bent his bowe sone & smot a doke middone, & wip a bolt afterward Anon he hitt a maulard. 14.. *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 563/46 *Anatus*, a mallard. 1533-4 *Act 25 Hen. VIII*, c. 11 §1 Duckes, mallardes, wigeons, teales, wildgeese and diuers other kinde of wildfowle. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 383 To stay a flux of the belly, the bloud of Mallards or Drakes is thought also to be singular good. 1606 SHAKS. *Ant. & Cl.* III. x. 20 The Noble ruine of her Magicke, Anthony, Claps on his Seawing, and (like a doting Mallard) . . . flies after her. 1776 *Ann. Reg.* 152 The old duck left them [the eggs], but soon after returned with the mallard. 1861 G. F. BERKELEY *Sportsm. W. Prairies* xx. 332, I walked to within shot of some straggling wild ducks, and killed a very fine mallard. 1893 NEWTON *Dict. Birds* 168 Technically the term Duck is restricted to the female, the male being called Drake, and in one species Mallard.

2. a. Used for either sex: A wild drake or duck. † Formerly also applied to the domestic variety.

1314 in *Wardr. Acc. 8 Edu.* II 21/12, 1 mallard 4½. 1348 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 43 In v Mallard domestic. et v Mallard de Ryuer et xiiiij pedicibus, iiiijs. xd. ob. c 1400 *Stiege of Troy* 1070 in *Archiv. neu. Spr.* LXXII. 38 Plover, partriche and wyld Bores. . . With Malardes wyldde and fesaunt. c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 181 Anyonte þe place wip grece of a maulard. c 1420 *Liber Cocorum* (1862) 27 With þo grece of þo mawdelarde þou sethe hom. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 323/1 Malarde, byrde (or mavelarde). 1486 *Bk. St. Albans* dij b, Take a tame Malarde and set hym in a fayr playn. 1502 ARNOLDE *Chron.* 91 Also yf any persone kepe or norrysh hoggis oxen kyen or mallardis with in the ward in noyryth of ther neyhbours. 1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* I. viii. 13 The Mallet [rendering of L. *anas*]. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 138 ¶ 8 Shooting mallards in the fens. 1774 *GOLDSM. Nat. Hist.* III. 283 The Mallard is probably the stock of which our tame breed is the product. 1860 GOSSE *Rom. Nat. Hist.* 199 Our own wild-duck or mallard is a shy bird. 1894 J. SKELTON *Table-t. Shirley* (1895) 64 The frost is so hard that woodcock and mallard are driven from inland copses and marshes to the open springs.

b. The flesh of this bird. c 1440 *Douce MS.* 55 lf. 14 Cast it in a pott and fressh broth . . . and of canell and [dropping *Harl.* 4016] of the malarde & lete hem buille. 14.. in *Househ. Ord.* (1790) 441 Sause neyger for Maudelard roasted. 1513 *Bk. Keruyng* in *Babees Bk.* 278 In the fyrst course, potage, befe, . . . with goose, capon, mallarde, swanne, or fesande. 1555 W. WATREMAN *Fardle Facions* I. v. 53 Quail, and mallard, are not but for the richer sorte. 1607 DEKKER & WEBSTER *Westw. Hoe* I. i, They . . . loue Mallard and Teale in the fall, and Woodcocke in winter.

c. attrib., as *mallard call*, *decoy*, *drake*, *duck*, *-shooting*.

1772 J. R. FORSTER in *Phil. Trans.* LXII. 419 Anas. 53 Boschas. Mallard Drake. 1852 R. GLISAN *Jrnl. Army Life* (1874) ix. 102 A fine mallard duck suddenly flew up. 1874 J. W. LONG *Amer. Wild-Fowl Shooting* xiv. 186 Morning and evening mallard-shooting. *Ibid.* xix. 214 They decoy exceedingly well to mallard decoys, and come readily to the mallard call.

3. *the Mallard*: a festival celebrated on the 14th Jan. at All Souls College, Oxford (see *quots.*). Also *attrib.*

1632 ABP. ABBOT in M. Burrows *Worthies All Souls* viii. (1874) 126 Civil men should never so far forget themselves under pretence of a foolish Mallard as to do things barbarously unbecoming. 1722-3 HEARNE *Diary* 18 Jan., Last Monday, the 14th inst. was All Souls college Mallard, at which time 'tis usual with the fellows and their friends to have a supper, and to sit up all night drinking and singing. Their song is the mallard, and formerly they used to ramble about the college with sticks and poles, &c. in quest of the mallard. They tell you the custom arose from a swinging old mallard, that had been lost at the foundation of the college, and found many years after in the sink. 1801 BP. HEBER *Let.* 15 Jan. in *Life* (1830) I. 25 A very severe cold which I caught by getting out of bed. . . to see the celebration of the famous All Souls' mallard feast. . . I had thus a full view of the Lord Mallard and about forty fellows, in a kind of procession on the library roof. 1899 C. G. ROBERTSON *All Souls Coll.* 102 The song of the mallard (which is still sung at the college Gaudies).

mallardite ('mælədɑ:t). *Min.* [Named by A. Carnot, 1879, after E. Mallard; see *-ITE*.] A hydrous sulphate of manganese, found in colourless, fibrous masses (*Chester Dict. Names Min.* 1896).

1883 HEDDLE in *Encycl. Brit.* XVI. 401/2.

mallassus, obs. form of **MOLASSES**.

mallatto, obs. form of **MULATTO**.

malle, obs. f. **MAIL** *sb.*³, **MAUL** *sb.*¹, *sb.*² and *v.*

malleability ('mælɪə'bɪlɪtɪ). [f. **MALLEABLE** + *-ITY*.] The property of being malleable.

1690 LOCKE *Hum. Und.* III. vi. §6. 210 Supposing the nominal Essence of Gold, to be a Body of such a peculiar Colour and Weight, with Malleability and Fusibility. 1762 tr. *Busching's Syst. Geog.* I. 45 The Noble metals are bodies of the greatest Malleability. 1830 HERSCHEL *Stud. Nat. Phil.* 238 Malleability is again another quality of solids, especially metals, quite distinct from toughness. 1890 SIR F. ABEL *Pres. Addr. Brit. Assoc. in Nature* 4 Sept., The existence in steel of proportions [of manganese] ranging from 0.1 up to about 2.75 per cent. improves its strength and malleability. b. *fig.* Capacity for being fashioned or adapted.

1877 BURROUGHS *Taxation* 402 Malleability. . . is one of the . . . characteristics of the common law. 1880 OUIDA *Moths* I. viii. 190 You are old-fashioned, pedantic, unpleasant, . . . you have no malleability.

malleable ('mælɪəb(ə)l), *a.* Also 4-6 malleable, 5 malyable, mallyable, 7 malleable, 8 mallable. [a. OF. *malleable*, ad. L. **malleābilis*, f. L. *malleāre* to MALLEATE: see *-ABLE*.]

1. Having the property (possessed by certain substances, esp. metals) of being deprived of form by hammering or pressure, without a tendency or capacity to return to it, or to fracture.

malleable iron: iron which has been decarburized by oxidation under prolonged heat and rendered capable of being malleated in a slight degree.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Can. Yeom. Prol. & T.* 577 Make as good siluer and as fyn As ther is any in youre purse or myn. . . and make it malleable. c 1407 LYDC. *Reas. & Sens.* 6814 Men kan nat maken yt plicable Nor forge yt to be Malleable. c 1450 LYDC. & BURGH *Secrees* 2125 Science nor Crafft to hym was delectable, but to forge malyable mataylle. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* I. 123 A certeyn craftes man had found out the Art of . . . melting of Glassc in such sort, as he made the same malleable. 1692 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) II. 365 An invention to melt and make malleable a sort of oar found among the tinn mines. 1794 SULLIVAN *View Nat.* I. 469 Metals are malleable or ductile under the hammer. 1822 IMISON *Sci. & Art* II. 95 Zinc is very little malleable, except when heated. 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 650 The ease with which cast-iron can be made into any required shape has . . . given to rails of that material a decided superiority over those of malleable-iron. 1881 SIR J. EVANS *Anc. Bronze Impl.* 11 One alloy of copper and tin is rendered most malleable by rapid cooling. 1889 G. FINDLAY *Eng. Railway* 40 The first malleable iron rail was patented by J. Birkenshaw in 1820. 1898 *Engineering Mag.* XVI. 105 Examples . . . are found in malleable-iron castings.

† b. In etymological sense. Of stone: That may be dressed with a hammer.

1665 J. WEBB *Stone-Heng* (1725) 209 When the Stones were once down, . . . Men might, as they found them more or less malleable, for their own Advantage . . . make Use of them.

2. *transf.* and *fig.* Capable of being fashioned or adapted.

1612 LD. ROCHESTER in *Bucleuch MSS.* (Hist. MSS. Comm.) I. 119 Your enemies have objected. . . that you are too violent, which signifies in Court language not malleable to their use. 1663 BUTLER *Hud.* I. i. 182 He. . . could tell. . . Who first made Musick malleable. 1796 BURKE *Regic. Peace* iii. 32 We grow more malleable under their blows. 1802 WOLCOT (P. Pindar) *Horrors Bribery* Wks. 1812 V. 211 Courtiers. . . Were made of very malleable matter. 1849 H. ROGERS *Ess.* (1874) I. 227 To seize a language in its rude state, and compel it. . . to become a malleable material of thought, is the exclusive prerogative of the highest species of

minds. 1882 *Times* 21 July 10 The Chancellorship of the Duchy so remoulded would cease to be malleable; it would cease to be capable of discharging unappropriated duties.

malleableize, **malleablize** ('mælɪəb(ə)laɪz), *v.* [f. *prec.* + *-IZE*.] *trans.* To render malleable.

1882 in OGILVIE. 1884 C. G. W. LOCK *Workshop Receipts* Ser. III. 251/2 The castings will be full of small holes after they have been malleableized.

malleableness ('mælɪəb(ə)lnɪs). [Formed as *prec.* + *-NESS*.] = **MALLEABILITY**.

1644 *Prerogative Anatomized* 6 It was conceiv'd that the tame Kingdom of England. . . would quickly coole again, and be reduc'd to its former malleableness. 1690 LOCKE *Hum. Und.* III. x. (1695) 283 Malleableness. . . is inseparable from the real Essence of Gold. 1731 in BAILEY (vol. II.).

mallear ('mælɪə(r)), *a.* [ad. mod.L. *malleāris*, f. **MALLEUS**.] Pertaining to the malleus.

1889 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

malleate ('mælɪət), *a.* *Zool.* [ad. mod.L. *malleāt-us*, f. **MALLEUS**.] Furnished with a malleus.

1884 C. T. HUDSON in *Q. Jrnl. Microsc. Sci.* XXIV. 351. 1886 HUDSON & GOSSE *Rotifera* I. 31 *Hydatinadæ*. . . trophi malleate.

malleate ('mælɪət), *v.* Now *rare*. [f. L. *malleāt-*, ppl. stem of *malleāre*, f. *malle-us* hammer.] *trans.* To beat with a hammer; *spec.* to beat (metal) thin or flat.

1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 51/1 Allthoughe the same [corslet] be beaten and malleated smothe agayne. 1599 — tr. *Gabelhouer's Bk. Physicke* 113/2 Take it out, and malleate it till it wexe as thin as the backe of a knife. 1659 GAUDEN *Slight Healers* (1660) 55 A crackt silver vessell, is sooner sodered and new burnished, then a new one malleated out of the rough mass or wedge of metal. 1713 DERHAM *Phys.-Theol.* v. i. 307 Tubal-Cain was. . . the first that found the Art of Melting and Malleating Metals.

absol. 1659 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* XIII. (1701) 580/1 Some Metals. . . by reason of the solidity they had acquired, might be made fit to malleate, or to strike, or for other uses.

fig. 1627-47 FELTHAM *Resolves* II. xcix. 447 Many have been abused, by being malleated in their troublesome fear. 1660 GAUDEN *God's Gt. Demonstr.* 18 Some points may by long Orations be (like gold) malleated and extended to such great latitudes of diffused expressions, as make them very combersome. 1647 FARINGDON *Serm.* (1672) I. 413 We cannot find one [circumstance] which was not as a hammer to malleate and soften his stony heart. 1647 H. MORE *Song of Soul* III. App. xxx. And pox and pestilence do malleate.

malleated ('mælɪətɪd), *ppl. a. rare*. [f. *prec.* + *-ED*.] Wrought with a hammer; also, marked or dented as with a hammer.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Malleated*, . . . wrought or beaten with the hammer or beetle. 1881 WATSON in *Jrnl. Linn. Soc.* XV. 246 The surface is faintly malleated in a somewhat disorderly fashion.

malleation ('mælɪətɪən). [ad. late L. *malleātiō-em*, f. *malleāre*: see **MALLEATE** *v.*]

1. The action of malleating or condition of being malleated. Now *rare*.

1596 PLAT *Jewell-ho.* III. 85 Abiding both the touch, malleation, and coppell. 1610 B. JONSON *Alch.* II. v. *Svb.* What's the proper passion of Mettalls? *Fac. Malleation.* 1696 J. EDWARDS *Demonstr. Exist. God* I. 139 An ounce of it may be so extended by malleation, that it will take up ten acres. 1796 KIRWAN *Elem. Min.* (ed. 2) II. 104 An agglutinated mass susceptible of Malleation.

fig. 1654 GAYTON *Pleas. Notes* III. i. 67 His Squire, who by often malleations. . . and threshings, might in good time be beaten out into the forme of a gentleman. 1792 SIR P. FRANCIS *Let.* 21 Jan. in *Burke's Corr.* (1844) III. 377 Some of us. . . have been humming our brains for an inscription; but what signifies malleation without fire?

2. A mark or dent resembling one produced by hammering on metal.

1881 WATSON in *Jrnl. Linn. Soc.* XV. 246 Besides the larger system of malleations there is a second system a good deal smaller and more irregular.

3. *Path.* A convulsive disorder characterized by the hammering one part of the body against another; occurring as a symptom in chorea and insanity.

1822-34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) III. 394 The convulsion is often accompanied with a peculiar kind of percussion. . . resembling the malleation we have already had occasion to describe. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 106 A patient may be constantly making bowing movements (salutation spasm), or hammering (malleation).

mallecho: see **MICHING MALICHO**.

mallee ('mæli:). Also *malle*. [Native Australian.] Any one of several scrubby species of eucalyptus which flourish in the desert parts of South Australia and Victoria; esp. *Eucalyptus dumosa* and *E. oleosa*. Also, the 'scrub' or thicket formed by these trees. *mallee bird*, *fowl*, *hen*, an Australian mound-bird, *Leipoa ocellata*; *mallee root slang* (see *quot.* 1941).

1848 W. WESTGARTH *Austral. Felix* 73 Laap, a sweet exudation from the leaf of the mallee (*Eucalyptus dumosa*). 1857 HOWITT *Tallangetta* xii. II. 2 This Mallee scrub. . . consists of a dense wood of a dwarf species of gum-tree. 1898 'R. BOLDFREWOOD' *Rom. Cavass Town* 37 Far off, amidst the sea-like expanse of the mallee. . . rise sombre, sharply-defined peaks and ranges. 1911 E. M. CLOWES *On Wallaby* ix. 249 On the Wimmera Plains is massed the dwarf eucalyptus known as the Mallee Scrub, the roots of which

make such ideal firewood. 1936 I. L. IDRIESS *Cattle King* ii. 10 They passed through the mallee belt, then out on to plain country. 1941 BAKER *Dict. Austral. Slang* 45 *Mallee root*, a prostitute. 1944 A. RUSSELL *Bush Ways* xxii. 104, I think of the mallee scrubs and red gum fringes of the lower Murray River. 1958 E. O. SCHLUNKE *Village Hampden* 127 'They're going to lynch you, Regerson,' Harry told him, grinning. 'You'd better take to the mallee before they come for you.' 1963 *Times* 12 Mar. p. x/7 The mallee fowl is one of the megapodiidae or mound-building birds of the dry interior. 1966 G. DURRELL *Two in Bush* v. 166 Mallee scrub consists of a small species of eucalyptus between six and twenty feet high, and in places the trees grow very close together, their branches entwining and forming a continuous canopy. 1973 *Sun-Herald* (Sydney) 26 Aug. 85/2 (*caption*) A mallee fowl on its mound.

mallee, var. **MALI**.

mallei, pl. of **MALLEUS**.

malleiform ('mælɪfɔ:m), *a.* [ad. mod.L. *malleiform-is*, f. *malleus* hammer: see *-FORM*.] Having the form of a hammer.

1856 in MAYNE *Expos. Lex.* 1877 HUXLEY *Anat. Inv. Anim.* v. 238 In some species of Polynœe, the parapodia give rise . . . to large, richly ciliated, malleiform tubercles.

mallein ('mælɪ:n), *sb.* Also *-ine*. [f. L. *malle-us* glanders + *-IN*.] A sterilized culture of the bacillus of glanders, used for the inoculation of that disease.

1892 *Daily News* 29 Sept. 6/6 They [sc. glandered horses] are inoculated by him with a virus called malleine. 1902 G. S. WOODHEAD in *Encycl. Brit.* XXXI. 532/1 The glanders bacillus grows best in the presence of oxygen; . . . it then appears to have the power of forming toxin. . . This poison (mallein) is used for the purpose of diagnosing the presence of glanders. *Ibid.*, The mallein test.

mallein ('mælɪ:n), *v.* [f. the *sb.*] *trans.* To inoculate (a horse or mule) against glanders.

1915 *Punch* 4 Aug. 101/2 All mules on joining units will in future be malleined.

mallema'roking. *Naut.* [f. Du. *mallemerok* foolish woman, tomboy, f. *mal* foolish + *merok*, *marok*, *marot*, a. F. *marotte* 'object of foolish affection' (Littré).] (See *quot.*)

1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Mallemaroking*, the visiting and carousing of seamen in the Greenland ships.

malle-muck, var. **MOLLYMAWK**.

mallender, obs. form of **MALANDER**.

mallengyn, variant of **MALENGIN** *Obs.*

malleo-incudal ('mælɪəʊɪn'kjʊ:dəl), *a. Anat.* [f. *malleo-*, **MALLEUS** + L. *incūd-em* INCUS + *-AL*.] Pertaining jointly to the malleus and the incus.

1877 BURNETT *Ear* 75 The articulating surfaces for the malleo-incudal joint.

malleolar ('mælɪələ(r)), 'mælɪələ(r)), *a. Anat.* [f. **MALLEOL-US** + *-AR*.] Pertaining to the malleolus.

1842 E. WILSON *Anat. Vade M.* (ed. 2) 325 The malleolar arteries are distributed to the ankle-joint. 1890 GRAY *Anat.* (ed. 12) 591 The malleolar arteries supply the ankle-joint.

|| **malleolus** ('mælɪələs). Pl. *-i*. Also in Anglicized form *malleol*. [L. *malleolus*, dim. of *malleus* hammer.]

1. *Anat.* Either of the two bony eminences of the leg bone at the ankle. (The *internal malleus* belongs to the tibia, the *external m.* to the fibula.)

1693 *Blancard's Phys. Dict.* (ed. 2), *Malleolus* or *Malleus*, is Twofold, *external*, . . . Or *internal*, . . . these make the Ankle. 1758 J. S. tr. *Le Dran's Observ. Surg.* (1771) 355 The external Malleol remained very large. 1879 *St. George's Hosp. Rep.* IX. 742 It is also very bad. . . behind the malleoli, especially the internal malleolus. 1893 A. S. ECCLES *Sciatica* 9 Between the inner malleolus and the heel.

2. *Hort.* A layer which when separated from the parent stem presents a hammer-shape.

1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Malleolus*, . . . a Sprout growing out of a Branch, which grew out it self but the Year before. 1839 LINDLEY *Introd. Bot.* (ed. 3) 84 The layer was called malleolus, which literally signifies a hammer.

† 3. *Antiq.* A kind of fire-dart. *Obs.*

1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Malleoli*, were certain Devices made of combustible Matter. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) X. 480/2.

malleoramate ('mælɪə'reɪmət), *a. Zool.* [f. *malleo-*, used as comb. form of **MALLEUS** + **RAM-US** + *-ATE*.] In rotifers: Having the mallei fixed by unci to the rami.

1884 C. T. HUDSON in *Q. Jrnl. Microsc. Sci.* XXIV. 352. 1886 HUDSON & GOSSE *Rotifera* I. 30 *Melicertide*. . . trophi malleo-ramate.

malles, obs. form of **MALICE**.

mallet ('mælit), *sb.*¹ Forms: 5 *mailzet*, *maillet*, *maylet*, *leot*, *-lat*, 5-6 *maillet*, 6 *maylet*, *mallette*, 6-7 *malet*, 6- *mallet*. [a. F. *maillet* wooden hammer, dim. of *mail* MAUL *sb.*¹]

1. *a.* A kind of hammer, normally of wood, but sometimes of other materials, smaller than a

maul or beetle. It has many diverse forms, according to the purpose for which it is used.

The mason's mallet is a broad, nearly cylindrical mass of wood, with a short handle set perpendicularly in the middle of the upper surface, and is used for driving a cold chisel; a similar implement is used for driving wedges. The carpenter's mallet for driving a chisel or gouge has usually a massive square or barrel-shaped head.

c1425 WYNTOUN *Chron.* III. i. 104 þe nayl þan lit his hewide scho set, And straik on fast wye pat mailzet. **c1440** *Promp. Parv.* 323/1 Malyet, betyl. **c1475** *Pict. Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 805/16 *Hic porticulus*, a maylat. **1523** FITZHERB. *Husb.* § 136 A mallet to dryue the knyfe and thy wedge in-to the tree. **1560** DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 343 b, The bishop striketh on the gate with a golden mallet. **1577** B. GOODE *Heresbach's Husb.* II. (1586) 108 b, For Pullies... and Mallettes, the meetest are the wilde Oliue, the Boxe. **1600** HOLLAND *Livy* XXVII. xlix. 664 A carpenters chissell and a mallet. **1660** BOYLE *New Exp. Phys. Mech.* xx. 146 The Vessel... was warily... struck in divers places with a Wooden Mallet. **1666** DRYDEN *Ann. Mirab.* cxlvi, Their left hand does the caulking-iron guide, The rattling mallet with the right they lift. **1683** MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* II. 30 Printers Mallets have a Cilindrick Head, and a round Handle. **1720** GAY *Poems* (1745) I. 34 The weighty mallet deals resounding blows. **1828** SCOTT *Tales Grandfather* Ser. II. xviii, Mitchell... endured nine blows of the mallet with the utmost firmness. **1844** H. STEPHENS *Bk. Farm* 1269 The stake *e* is driven into the ground by the wooden mallet. **1860** Eng. & For. *Min. Gloss.* (Cornw. Terms), Mallet, an instrument used with the borer. **1875** KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* II. 1749 s.v. *Pluggler*, The electric mallet is an automatic dental instrument for condensing the filling or plug in a tooth by a rapid succession of strokes imparted by means of electro-magnetism. **1895** ARNOLD & SONS *Catal. Surg. Instr.* 107 Mallet for use with Osteotomy Chisel, boxwood.

b. Games. (a) The wooden hammer used for striking the balls in the game of croquet; also *transf.* (with qualifying adj.), one who wields the mallet, a croquet-player. (b) The 'stick' used at polo.

1868 *Chambers's Encycl.* X. 483/2 [Croquet] The Mallets should be light and handy; with ash shafts, and boxwood or ash heads. The heads of the mallets are of various shapes—as the dice-box, which is the most common shape; the plane-convex, the hammer-head, and the cue-shape. **1877** MAR. M. GRANT *Sun-Maid* ix, Bèbè was the 'crack' mallet of the [croquet] club. **1868** HOLME LEE B. *Godfrey* lxi, She... dropped her mallet. **1897** *Outing* (U.S.) XXX. 483/1 The mallets or sticks [in Polo] are generally of malacca cane.

c. slang. The fist.

1821 *Sporting Mag.* VIII. 234 Powel... went to work with his mallets at a tremendous rate.

† **d. Phrase.** *as sad* (i.e. dull) *as any mallet.*

1645 MILTON *Colast.* Wks. 1851 IV. 357, I amaze me, though the fancy of this doubt be as obtuse and sad as any mallet, how the Licenser could sleep out all this.

† **e. fig.** A person or agency that smites, beats down or crushes. *Obs.* [After L. *malleus*, F. *maillet*: cf. HAMMER *sb.* I b.]

1525 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* II. clxxxvi. [clxxxii.] 232 The malletes were laide downe, to the entent to kepe vnder the parisyence. **1561** T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst.* II. v. (1634) 138 Sometimes like a mallet, to strike the Israelites. **1577-87** HOLINSHED *Chron.* (1807-8) II. 430 A verie mallet of such strangers as sought preferment in this realme by the popes provisions. **1584** R. SCOT *Discov. Witcher.* xvi. i. (1886) 396 The booke called A Mallet to braine witches. **1823** [see MALLETER].

f. Mus. A light hammer used for playing the vibraphone, xylophone, or similar instrument.

1930 *Melody Maker* Jan. 69/2 You should use at least three different 'hardnesses' of mallets for solo playing. **1968** *Ibid.* 23 Nov. 18 Having started with four mallets right from the beginning, I found myself playing the instrument in piano style.

† **2. A mace.** *Obs.*

c1475 *Partenay* 4698 A [s]quare maillet the Geant gan hold. *Ibid.* 4716 No-thing was he wurth, right noight myght he do, Where cursedly had done with his maillet soo. **c1500** *Melusine* 329 The Geaunt... held in his hand a gret mayllet. **1523** LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. cccxcvii. 278 b, Also they had seruantes right well harnessed, bearynge great mallettes of yron and stele, to confounde helmes.

† **3. Antiq.** = MALLEOLUS 3. *Obs.*

1541 PAYNEL *Catiline, Cicero's Orat.* xviii. 32 b, Let them leaue lying in awate about the consuls house, ... to prepare mallettes and torches to set fyre on the citie. *Ibid.* note, Mallettes were lyke arrowes whiche were caste burnynge.

4. A distemper in cattle. ? *Obs.*

1600 *SURFLET Country Farm* I. xxiii. 132 The stithie, hapning to the oxe, being otherwise called a mallet or hammer. **1688** R. HOLME *Armoury* II. 172/2 Diseases in Cows... The Stithie, or the Mallet, or Hammer.

5. Anat. = MALLEUS I.

1796 in NEMNICH *Polyglotten-Lex.* v. **1877** BURNETT *Ear* 68 The malleus, or mallet, received its name from Vesalius.

6. attrib. and Comb., as mallet-form, -head, -pate, -paw; mallet-shaped *adj.*; **mallet finger** *Med.*, a condition in which a finger is permanently flexed at the distal joint, usu. resulting from a blow to the tip of the extended finger, which ruptures the extensor tendon; a finger so affected; † **mallet-fish** (see *quot.*); **mallet-flower**, any plant of the genus *Tupistra* (Cent. Dict.); **mallet-headed** *a.*, (a) applied to a chisel made to be struck with a mallet; (b) having a head shaped like that of a mallet; **mallet-headed oyster**, an oyster of the genus *Malleus*; **mallet-shoot**, a hammer-shaped slip of a tree or shrub for planting.

1894 GOULD *Dict. Med.* 472/2 **Mallet finger*, a deformity of a finger characterized by deficient extension or undue

flexion of the terminal phalanx. **1934** KEY & CONWELL *Managem. Fractures* xx. 718 (*heading*) Drop or mallet finger (baseball finger). **1956** *Jrnl. Amer. Med. Assoc.* 21 July 1135 (*heading*) New technique for treatment of mallet fingers and fractures of distal phalanx. **1967** *Punch* 29 Mar. 458/3 Less heroically, women can contract Mallet Finger by 'tucking the bed-clothes under the mattress when bed-making'. **1611** COGGR. *Cagnole*, the rauenuous, and ougly dogfish, called (of the fashion of his head) the *Mallet-fish. **a1697** AUBREY *Lives, Hobbes* (1898) I. 348 His head was... of a *mallet-forme (approved by the physiologists). **1707-12** MORTIMER *Husb.* (1721) II. 59 Which Wood is useful for... *Mallet-heads [etc.]... being very hard and durable. **1897** *Outing* (U.S.) XXX. 483/1 The mallet-head now used [in Polo] is generally cigar-shaped, 2 inches thick and 8 or 9 inches long. **1906** E. JOHNSTON *Writing & Illuminating* xvii. 396 The chisels are either Hammer-headed or *Mallet-headed. **1909** *Westm. Gaz.* 26 Oct. 5/2 The announcement made by the Rules of Golf Committee on the subject of mallet-headed clubs will have far-spreading consequences. **1753** CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* s.v. *Ostrea*, The malleum, or brachiato oyster; called the *mallet-headed oyster. **1823** *Blackw. Mag.* XIV. 520 As for the *mallet-pate, pig-eye Chinese. **1902** N. HOWARD *Kiartan* 50 What! Art thou mum? Old tramp, old *mallet-paw [*addressing Thor*]. **1901** N. & Q. 9th Ser. VIII. 215/1 A *mallet-shaped head for driving in the stakes of the sheepfold. **1745** tr. *Columella's Husb.* III. xvii, They so planted the *mallet-shoot, that some part of the old branch did stick to the young one. **1879** LEWIS & SHORT *Lat. Dict.*, *Malleolus*, ... a mallet-shoot for planting.

† **mallet**, *sb.*² *Obs. rare-1.* In mod. Dicts. **malet**. [ad. Sp. *maleta* = F. *mallette*, dim. of *malle* MAIL *sb.*³] A little bag or portmanteau.

1612 SHELTON *Quix.* III. ix. (1620) 207 Sancho past ouer the mallet, without leauing a corner of it, or the cushion vnsearched. **1847** WEBSTER (citing Shelton), *Malet*, a little bag or budget; a portmanteau.

mallet ('mælit), *v. Obs. exc. arch.* [f. MALLET *sb.*¹] *trans.* To beat, hammer; *lit. and fig.*

1594 LYLly *Mother Bombie* II. i. 59 (Bond) My head is full of hammers, and they haue so malletted my wit, that I am almost a malcontent. **a1633** AUSTIN *Medit.* (1635) 108 They Malletted him with their cruell Fists; as if he had bin Brasse indeede. **c1840** MRS. BROWNING *Lett. to R. H. Horne* (1877) I. iii. 19 You Elizabethan fashion of malletting down your metaphors... produces a diction of extraordinary power.

mallet, *erron.* form of MALLARD.

malleted ('mælitid), *ppl. a.* [f. MALLET *v.* + -ED¹] **a.** Fixed as if by hammering. **b.** Struck with a mallet.

1582 STANYHURST *Æneis* III. (Arb.) 91 His oane light, That stood in his lowring front gloomish malleted onely. **1833** MRS. BROWNING *Prometh. Bound Poems* 1850 I. 145 The clank of the iron, the malletted blow.

malleter ('mælitə(r)), *nonce-wd.* [f. MALLET *v.* + -ER¹] One who beats, as with a mallet.

1823 *Blackw. Mag.* XIV. 212 You ask me to be the... reviewer of the reviews—the mallet of the malleters.

malleting ('mælitɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. MALLET *v.* + -ING¹] The action of striking with a mallet.

1872 L. P. MEREDITH *Teeth* (1878) 87 In filling very large cavities requiring a great deal of pressure and malleting, there is [etc.].

malleurite, variant of MALEURTE *Obs.*

|| **malleus** ('mæliəs). *Anat. Pl.* -ei (-iai). [L.: lit. 'hammer'.]

1. The outermost of the three small bones (*malleus*, *incus*, and *stapes*) in the ear of mammals, which transmits the vibrations of the tympanum to the incus or 'anvil': = HAMMER 2 d.

1669 HOLDER *Elem. Speech* 162 The Malleus lies along fixed to the Tympanum. **1705** *Phil. Trans.* XXV. 1982 The head of the Malleus lyes hid in the beginning of the *Sinus Mastoideus*. **1761** P. MORANT *ibid.* LII. 264 A young lad... had the malleus of each ear... dropt out. **1840** G. V. ELLIS *Anat.* 284 The laxator tympani, or great external muscle of the malleus. **1881** MIVART *Cat* 299 One such suspends the Malleus from the wall of the tympanum.

2. One of two organs of the 'troph' or mouth-apparatus in *Rotifera*, which work upon the incus.

1850 GOSSE in *Trans. Microscop. Soc.* (1852) III. 94 The implements of mastication... consist of two bent jaws, which work upon a central table, and have been likened to a pair of hammers working on an anvil; I shall therefore name the working arms the *mallei*, and the central table the *incus*. **1877** HUXLEY *Anat. Ivo. Anim.* iv. 188. **1888** ROLLESTON & JACKSON *Anim. Life* 633.

3. Zool. A genus of molluscs of the family *Aviculidæ* (Hammer-shells or Hammer-oysters).

1839 *Penny Cycl.* XIV. 334/2. **1878** BELL *Gegenbaur's Comp. Anat.* 329 *Malleus*, *Avicula*, [etc.]... have an organ [byssus-secreting gland] of this kind.

mallice, *obs.* form of MALICE.

mallico: see MICHING MALICHO.

malligo, mallilla, *obs. ff.* MALAGA, MANILLE.

Malling ('mɑ:liŋ). The names of two villages, East and West *Malling*, in Kent, used to designate: **1.** English pottery of the late sixteenth century in the form of tin-enamelled

jugs, one of which was found at West Malling; = *tiger-ware*.

[**1903** *Times* 11 Feb. 10/6 The West Malling Elizabethan jug... will be sold [on]... February 10th.] **1933** W. B. HONEY *Eng. Pot. & Porc.* iii. 36 A 'Malling jug' of 1550... was sold for five hundred and sixty guineas. **1968** A. RAY *Eng. Delftware Pot.* xi. 91 The 16th century 'Malling' jugs are the earliest tin-glazed pottery.

2. A rootstock for fruit trees developed at the East Malling Research Station. Also *attrib.*

1927 *Gardeners' Chronicle* 19 Mar. 199/2 Present-day planters have the advantage of being able to buy trees on the East Malling stocks. *Ibid.* There is a very strong demand amongst market growers for dessert Apples on Jaune de Metz (Type IX), the most dwarfing of the Malling selections. **1928** A. H. HOARE *Eng. Grass Orchard* v. 73 It is good news for orchard planters that it has been found possible to select and propagate by layering the most desirable of the seedling crabs and the very vigorous types of 'Paradise' stocks, as they are called. These are known as Malling Types XII, XIII, and XVI, and Bristol No. 5... They are not yet plentiful. **1936** H. V. TAYLOR *Apples Eng.* p. iii (Advnt.), Selected trees on Malling stocks. **1966** A. G. BROWN in *Fruit Present & Future* (R. Hort. Soc.) 18 East Malling has continued to work with rootstocks and has recently introduced a new dwarfing stock Malling 26. **1973** *Pears Encycl. Gardening: Fruit & Vegetables* 23 Trees on Malling IX, which are planted closer than those of other rootstocks... will ensure the largest weight of fruit from a small garden, in the quickest possible time.

† **mallok(e)**. *Obs.* [repr. Irish *mallacht*, a. L. *maledict-* (see MALEDICTION): cf. ON. *bjannak* (once) from Irish *bennacht* benediction.] *Cursing.*

a1300 E. E. *Psalter* ix. 28 Of whas mallok [v. r. malloke, malloc] his mouth ful is. *Ibid.* xiii. 3, cviii. 16.

mallophagan (mæ'lofəgən), *a. and sb. Zool.* [Formed as next: see -AN.]

a. adj. = next. **b. sb.** An individual of the group *Mallophaga*. In mod. Dicts.

mallophagous (mæ'lofəgəs), *a. Ent.* [f. mod. L. *mallophag-us*, pl. (f. Gr. *μαλλός* lock of wool + *-phāgos* that eats) + -OUS.] Of an insect: Devouring wool, hair, feathers, etc.; applied to the *Mallophaga*, a group of apodous parasitic insects.

1890 *Athenæum* 11 Oct. 487/3 A specimen of *Ornithomyia avicularia*,... to which there were firmly adhering... several specimens of a mallophagous insect.

Mallorcan (mæ'lo:kən, mæ'ljɔ:-), *sb. and a.* [ad. Sp. *Mallorca* Majorca + -AN.] = MAJORCAN *sb.* and *a.* Also, the language of the Mallorcans.

1868 H. O'SHEA *Guide to Spain & Portugal* (ed. 3) 341/1 The inhabitants, especially the Mallorcans, are an honest, interesting... people. *Ibid.* 342/2 There is great similarity between Mallorcan and the Languedocian patois of Montpellier. *Ibid.* 343/1 The learned Scaliger expatiates on the excellence of the Mallorcan pottery. **1927** N. L. DURVEA *Mallorca* i. 6 Oriental eyes brood in Mallorcan faces. **1934** *Scottish Geogr. Mag.* L. 136 A great proportion of the Mallorcan trees are exceedingly old. **1937** W. FORTESCUE *Sunset House* ix. 162 A little red Mallorcan sausage. **1954** T. MAYNARD *Long Road of Father Serra* (1956) i. 13 Not all Mallorcans were so pious as the Serras. *Ibid.* 17 The beauty of the Mallorcan scene. **1972** A. LOWE *Catalan Venegeance* 140 The *Carta Catalana*, the commercial map of oriental trade drawn in 1375 by the Mallorcan Jew Abraham Cresques.

Mallorquin (mæ'lo:kɪn, mæ'ljɔ:-), *sb. and a.* Also -*quine*. [Sp. *Mallorquin*, f. *Mallorca* Majorca: see MAJORCAN *sb.* and *a.*] = MAJORCAN *sb.* and *a.* Also, the language of the Mallorquins.

1839 *Penny Cycl.* XIV. 339/1 In character the Mallorquines somewhat resemble the Catalans. **1868** H. O'SHEA *Guide to Spain & Portugal* (ed. 3) 342/2 The 'Mallorquin' is a corruption of the Catalan dialect. **1869** H. W. BATES *Illustr. Trav.* I. 267/2 The women of Soler are... by no means so plain in their appearance as the majority of the Mallorquine females. **1875** *Encycl. Brit.* III. 277/2 A railway is in course of construction from Palma by Inca to Alcudia, and the stock is all held by Mallorquins. **1926** R. MACAULAY *Crewe Train* I. i. 4 As... his knowledge of the Mallorquin idiom improved... he discovered that Mallorquins are almost the kindest and most sociable people in the world. **1929** D. H. LAWRENCE *Let.* 26 May (1932) 806 The Mallorquin servants cooked Spanish rice over a fire. **1952** [see IBIZAN *a.*] **1954** T. MAYNARD *Long Road of Father Serra* (1956) i. 2 They have their own language, Mallorquin, even if this is no more than a dialect of Catalan. **1973** *Times* 3 Mar. 26/2 *Mallorquin*, the local dialect of the native Catalan language, runs a poor second. **1974** R. JEFFRIES *Mistakenly in Mallorca* iii. 24 A Mallorquin inlaid sideboard. *Ibid.* v. 34 She was not... a Mallorquin or a Spaniard.

mallow ('mæləʊ). Forms: **1** mealuwe, malwa, mealwe, mealwe, **1**, **5** malwe, **3-5** malue, **4-5** malve, **5** maloo, malewe, **6** mallo, malwe, malowe, **6-7** mallowe, **6- mallow**. [OE. *mealuwe* wk. fem., a. L. *malva*; prob. related in some way to the synonymous Gr. *μαλάχη, μολόχη*. Cf. Du. *malve*, *maluwe*, G. *malve*, OF. *malve* (mod. F. *mauve*), It., Sp., Pg. *malva*. Cf. MAUL *sb.*², MAW.]

1. (Also *pl.*, const. as *sing.*) A common wild plant, *Malva sylvestris* (N.O. *Malvaceæ*), having hairy stems and leaves and deeply-cleft reddish-purple flowers; it is very mucilaginous. Also

called *common, field, wild mallow*. In extended use, any plant of the genus *Malva*.

c1000 ÆLFRED *Gloss.* in Wr.-Wülcker 135/27 *Malua*, malve, uel geormenetic. c1000 Sax. *Leechd.* II. 194 Leahtric & mealwan & hæne flæsc. *Ibid.* 214 Eft wildre mealwan seawes þry lytle bollan fullan. c1265 *Voc. Names Pl.* in Wr.-Wülcker 559/3 *Malua*, malue. c1380 WYCLIF *Serm.* Sel. Wks. II. 194 It growip to a tree, as done malues in sum contre. c1420 *Liber Cocorum* (1862) 47 Redde nettel crop and malues grene. c1450 *M. E. Med. Bk.* (Heinrich) 151 Tak bausones grece, wylde malwe . . & pimpernel. 1573 TUSSER *Husb.* (1878) 72 Dig garden, stroy mallow. 1573-80 BARET *Alv.* M 77 Mallowes, this herb groweth in gardens, and in vntilled places. 1597 GERARDE *Herbal* II. cccxxxvii. 784 The wilde Mallowe hath broade leaues somewhat rounde [etc.]. 1605 B. JONSON *Volpone* I. i, A thresher . . dares not taste the smallest graine, But feedes on mallowes. 1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* II. i. 144. 1611 COTGR. s.v. *Maulve*, The white Mallow. . . The field Mallow, wild Mallow; our ordinarie Mallow. 1783 CRABBE *Village* 1, Hardy and high . . The slimy mallow waves her silky leaf. 1855 TENNYSON *Brook* 46 Many a fairy foreland set With willow-weed and mallow. 1855 E. SMITH *Bot.* in *Syst. Nat. Hist.* I. 117 In the Geranium and the Mallows the whole [of the stamens] are united. 1876 HARLEY *Mat. Med.* (ed. 6) 709 The Mallow is found in most parts of Europe.

2. With qualification applied to various malvaceous plants: † *crisp(ed, curled(-leaved) mallow, Malva crispa*; † *cut mallow = vervain mallow; dwarf mallow, M. rotundifolia*; French mallow, *Lavatera Olbia*; Indian mallow, (a) *Abutilon Avicennæ*; (b) any plant of the genera *Urena* or *Sida*; rose mallow, (a) see 5; (b) the genus *Hibiscus*, esp. *H. Moscheutos*; shrub (†shrubbed, †shrubby) mallow, *Hibiscus syriacus*; † thorny mallow, *Hibiscus Sabdariffa*; tree mallow, *Lavatera arborea*; Venetian, Venice mallow, *Hibiscus Trionum*; vervain mallow, *M. Alcea*; yellow mallow = INDIAN MALLOW. See also JEWS' MALLOW (JEW 3 d), MARSHMALLOW, MUSK MALLOW.

c1265 *Voc. Names Pl.* in Wr.-Wülcker 558/1 *Malua cri[s]pia*, screpemalve [sic]. c1450 *M. E. Med. Bk.* (Heinrich) 225 Tak pe rote of altea, . . & þe crysp malve, & boile alle in wyn or in ale. 1548 TURNER *Names of Herbes* (1881) 10 It may be named Veruen mallowe, or cut mallowe. *Ibid.* 50 It is called in englishe french Mallowe. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* v. xxiv. 581 The small wilde Hocke, or Dwarfie Mallowe. 1597 GERARDE *Herbal* II. cccxxxviii. 788 *Althæa arborecens.* Tree Mallowe. *Ibid.*, *Althæa frutex* Cuscut. Shrubbed Mallowe. *Ibid.*, The shrubbie Mallowe riseth vp like vnto a hedge bush. *Ibid.* II. cccxxxix. 790 *Althæa lutea.* Yellow Mallowe. . . It is called *Abutilon*. *Ibid.* cccxl. 791 *Alcea Peregrina.* Venice Mallowe. *Sabdariffa.* Thorny Mallowe. 1611 COTGR., *Maulve grande*, the great Mallow, or tree Mallow. 1620 VENNER *Via Recta* vii. 144 The best and wholsomest of them is the curled Mallow. 1707-12 MORTIMER *Husb.* (1721) II. 180 *Althæa Fruticosa*, or Shrub-Mallow. 1754 *Catal. Seeds in Fam. Rose of Kibravock* (Spalding Club) 427 Tree-mallow, a shrub. *Ibid.* 428 Curled-leaved mallow. . . Abutilon, (Indian mallow). 1760 J. LEE *Introductio Bot.* App. 318 Mallow, Yellow, *Sida*. 1785 MARTYN *Rousseau's Bot.* xxiv. 344 Dwarf Mallow. *Ibid.* 345 Vervain Mallow. 1846-50 A. WOOD *Class-bk. Bot.* 207 *[Alua] Crispa.* Curled or Crisped-leaved Mallow. 1866 *Treas. Bot.*, *Hibiscus*, the Rose-mallow family. *Ibid.* 665/1 *[Lavatera] arborea*, the Sea or Tree Mallow, is a common south-west European plant.

3. = MARSH MALLOW, *Althæa officinalis*. Called also *water, white mallow*.

14. . . in *Rel. Ant.* I. 53 Tak the white malue, and bryd hit. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 226/2 A Malue, altea. 1548 TURNER *Names of Herbes* (E.D.S.) II. Althea . . in Englishe marish mallowe or water mallowe. 1597 GERARDE *Herbal* II. cccxxxviii. 789 In English marsh Mallowe, moorish Mallowe, and white Mallowe.

4. The Syrian Mallow, *Hibiscus syriacus*. c1387 *Sinon. Barthol.* (Anecd. Oxon.) 24 *Herba siriaca*, i. malve. c1450 *Alphita* (Anecd. Oxon.) 111 *Malua siriaca*, . . malwe. 1754 *Catal. Seeds in Fam. Rose of Kibravock* (Spalding Club) 427 *Ketmia*, (Syrian mallow). 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) VIII. 498/2 *Hibiscus*, Syrian mallow.

5. *garden or rose mallow*, the hollyhock, *Althæa rosea*.

1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* II. (1586) 61 It is Holliocke, or Garden Mallow. 1597 GERARDE *Herbal* II. cccxxxvi. 782 Of the garden Mallow called Holliocke. 1707-12 MORTIMER *Husb.* (1721) II. 229 Mallows of the Garden, is a fair large Flower, . . the time of its flowering is in August and September. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* s.v. *Malva*, The rose Mallow, or, as we call it, the hollyoak.

6. The leaf or fibre of the mallow used for writing upon.

1656 COWLEY *Davideis* 1. Note 54 They did anciently write too upon Mallows. [1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) X. 504/1 Paper from the mallows may be used.]

7. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *mallow colour, family, flower, leaf, plant, tribe, water; mallow-flowered adj.*; mallows red (see quot.); mallow rose, *Hibiscus Moscheutos*; mallow tree = tree mallow (see 2); mallow wort, a plant of the N. O. *Malvaceæ*.

1611 COTGR., *Presme d'Esmaude*, a . . course Emerald; . . some . . of a thicke, or troubled *mallow colour. 1857 A. GRAY *First Less. Bot.* (1866) 109 In the corolla of Geranium . . and of the *Mallow Family. 1611 COTGR., *Gris violant*, *Mallow-flower colour. 1871 KINGSLEY *At Last* xvi, Ochro — a purple-stemmed *mallow-flowered plant. c1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 56 Take *malowe leues & leues of violet. 1816 BENTHAM *Chrestom.* 325 A *mallow plant, with a flower on it. 1862 O'NEILL *Dict. Calico Printing*, etc. s.v. *Mallow*, The ordinary *mallows red is exactly the same as dark crimson. 1840 PAXTON *Bot. Dict.*, *Mallow rose, see *Hibiscus moschatus* [sic]. 1741 *Compl. Fam.-Piece* II. iii. 374

Trees and Shrubs which are now in Flower, as . . *Mallow Tree, *Arbor Judæ* [etc.]. 1846 J. BAXTER *Libr. Pract. Agric.* (ed. 4) I. 125 The *mallow tribe are characterized by containing . . mucilaginous matter. 1852 HENSLOW *Dict. Bot. Terms* (1856), *Malvaceæ* . . the Mallow Tribe. 1898 EVA LÜCKES *Gen. Nursing* x. (1900) 122 *Mallow water and camomile flower water are made in the same way. 1845 LINDLEY *Sch. Bot.* 45 *Mallowworts, or Malvads. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 665/1 Like the rest of mallowworts the Tree Mallow contains . . mucilaginous matter.

|| **mallum** ('mæləm), **mallus** ('mæləs). *Hist.* [med.L. *mallum*, -us, ad. OFrankish **mall-*, contracted form of OTeut. **maplo-* (Goth. *mapl* meeting-place, OE. *mædel* meeting, discussion, OHG., OS. *mahal* assembly, judgement, speech). Cf. MAIL sb.², MALL².] The hundred-court among the Franks. (By modern historians sometimes used as the name of a common Germanic institution, and so attributed to the Anglo-Saxons.)

1844 LD. BROUGHAM *Brit. Const.* iii. (1862) 54 There was a popular infusion occasionally in the King's mallum, or council. 1851 SIR F. PALGRAVE *Norm. & Eng.* I. 400 The mallum, the Shire-moot, could not be convened. 1874 STUBBS *Const. Hist.* I. iii. §25. 55 From the decisions of the mallus there is no appeal, except to the king himself.

mallure, variant of MALHEUR *Obs.*

† **mally**, *a. Obs.* [Cf. Du. 'een regte malle moeder', 'malle, ouwe vader' (*Wb. d. nederl. Taal*, s.v. *Mal adj.*)] Foolishly fond.

1592 BABINGTON *Notes Genesis* xxxiv. 5 (1596) 253 *Blanda patrum segnes facit indulgentia natos.* A mallie father maketh a wicked childe.

mallyce, obs. form of MALICE.

malm (mɑ:m), *sb.* Also 4, 9 malme, 6 maund (?), 7 maume, mawme, mame, maln, 8 maum, mallan. [OE. *mealm-*, in comb. *mealstán* (see 3) and in the deriv. *mealmiht* sandy; cogn. w. ON. *malm-r* (Icel. *málmr*, OSw. *malmber*, Sw., Da. *malm*) ore, metal, Goth. *malma* masc., sand; a parallel formation from another grade of the root is OS., OHG. *melm* dust; f. root **mel-*, *mal-* to grind: see MEAL sb.]

1. a. A soft friable rock consisting largely of chalky material. b. The light loamy soil formed by the disintegration of this rock.

1477 *Rolls of Parli.* VI. 189/2 The Vaynes called the Malme or Marle and Chalke, liyng comenly in the grounde. 1579-80 NORTH *Plutarch, Alexander* (1595) 737 The earth spued out continually a kind of maund or chalkie clay somewhat liquid. 1607 J. NORDEN *Surv. Dial.* v. 229 In part of Hampshire they have another kind of earth, . . the slub of the riuer of Auon, which they call Mawme. 1670 J. SMITH *Eng. Improv. Reviv'd* 15 You shall lay or bestow 200 Cartload of the best slimy or fattest Marle or Mame on each or every Acre of Land. 1677 PLOT *Oxfordsh.* iv. 69, I found a soft stone there-about called Maume, of a whitish colour. 1697 AUBREY *Nat. Hist. Wilts* (1847) 107 The soil of the downes I take generally to be a white earth or mawme. 1697 *View Penal Laws* 239 It shall likewise be tryed and severed from Stones, Maln, Marle, and Chalk. 1719 STRACHEY in *Phil. Trans.* XXX. 969 These Clives vary much in Hardness, in some places being little harder than Malm or Loom. 1743 NEEDHAM *ibid.* XLII. 634 This Bed of Malm lies in a Valley, at the Foot of a long Ridge of Chalky Downs. 1747 HOOSON *Miner's Dict.* M ij, *Mallan*, this is of divers Colours, . . and always Soft. 1787 G. WHITE *Selborne* i. 2 The gardens . . consist of a warm, forward, crumbling mould, called black malm. *Ibid.* 4 A range of fair enclosures, consisting of what is called white malm. 1825 COBBETT *Rur. Rides* (1853) 207 The lanes were very deep; the wet malme just about the colour of rye-meal mixed up with water. 1851 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* XII. II. 481 *Marme*, a white marl containing an admixture of clay. 1881 WHITEHEAD *Hops* 21 A peculiar fertile clay, known locally as 'malm'. 1885 HINDE in *Phil. Trans.* CLXXVI. 413 The beds . . have been described under the local names of malm, firestone [etc.].

2. Short for *malm-brick*.

1858 *Skyring's Builders' Prices* (ed. 48) 66 Points to groins of common stocks. . . Ditto of Malms. 1881 YOUNG *Every Man his own Mechanic* § 1152 Malms are made of a finer clay. 1895 *Oracle Encycl.* I. 500/1 'Marls' or 'Malms' is the name given to the best bricks.

3. *attrib.*: **malm-brick**, the best kind of brick (so *malm cutter, pavior, stock*); **malm-rock** = sense 1 a; also *Geol.* = GREENSAND 1 c; **malm-stone** = sense 1 a.

c893 K. ÆLFRED *Oros.* IV. xiii. § 5 Mon heardlice gnide pone hnescestan mealstán æfter þæm [etc.]. 1824 *Mech. Mag.* No. 33. 77 Bricks . . which are used for facing buildings, called malm stock Bricks. *Ibid.* 78 The earth and other ingredients, with which the soil for malm Bricks are composed. 1833 LYLELL *Princ. Geol.* III. 292 The upper green-sand ('firestone', or 'malm rock', as it is sometimes called) is almost absent. 1842 *Malm cutter* [see CUTTER sb.¹ 7]. 1843 *Mech. Mag.* XXXIX. 192 The difference between malm pavors and stocks was fifteen or twenty shillings per thousand. 1858 *Skyring's Builders' Prices* (ed. 48) 65 Picked stock facings. . . Seconds malm ditto. 1859 A. C. RAMSAY *Catal. Rock Spec.* (1860) 53 A very fine . . sandstone, locally termed 'Malm-rock'. 1876 PAGE *Adv. Text-bk. Geol.* xviii. 349 'Malm rock', a soft silicious substance, containing a large percentage of soluble silica. 1889 Q. *Jrnl. Geol. Soc.* XLV. 406 In the more siliceous malmstones fragments of siliceous sponge-spicules are abundant. 1894 *Jrnl. Royal Agric. Soc.* June 391 The persistence of the Malmstone over a very wide extent of the Upper Greensand of England is a noteworthy fact.

malm (mɑ:m, mɔ:m), *a. dial.* Forms: 7-8 moam, 9 mome, 7-9 mawm, 7- maum. [f. root of MALM sb.; for the sense cf. the cognate MELCH, MELLOW adjs.] Mellow, soft.

1691 RAY N. Cy. *Words* (E.D.S.), *Moam*, vel *Maum*, maturomitis, mellow. 1788 MARSHALL *Rural Econ. E. Yks.* (E.D.S.), *Maum*, mellow, attended with a degree of dryness. 1829 BROCKETT *Gloss. N. Cy. Words* (ed. 2), *Maum*, *Maumy*, mellow, soft. *Mome*, soft, smooth, conjoining the idea of sweetness. 1869 LONSDALE *Gloss.*, *Maum*, *Mawm*, (1) mellow. (2) Gentle, quiet. 1876 WHITBY *Gloss.*, *Maum*, *Mome*, or *Maumy*, mellow; insipid.

malm (mɑ:m), *v.*¹ Also 7 marm. [f. MALM sb.] *trans.* † a. To treat (land) with malm (*obs.*). b. To convert (clay) into artificial malm for brick-making; to cover (brick-earth) with artificial malm. Hence *malmed ppl. a.*, 'malming *vbl. sb.*

1619-21 NORDEN'S *Surv.*, *Duchy of Lanc.* in *North Riding Rec. Soc.* (1894) I. 24 Fra Scaphow till the west end of Langhow Bran even suth til the nether syde marmd land. 1850 DOBSON *Manuf. Bricks & Tiles* I. 26 The malm or malmed brick-earth . . is turned over with the spade. *Ibid.* II. 3 The brick-earth . . may be malmed, i.e. covered with artificial malm. 1876 A. B. MACDOWALL *Brick in Encycl. Brit.* IV. 280/1 The most common mode of preparing the clay, in the London district, is that of *malming* . . an artificial malm is made by mixing chalk and clay, previously reduced to pulp, and allowing the mixture to consolidate by evaporation.

† **malm**, *v.*² *Obs.* In 7 mawme, 9 maum. [f. MALM a.] *intr.* To become soft.

1641 BEST *Farm. Bks.* (Surtees) 107 Then they water it [earth], and lette it lye three or fourer dayes to mawme. 1825 JAMIESON, *Maum*, to soften and swell by means of rain, or from being steeped in water; to become mellow. Malt is said to *maum*, when steeped.

|| **malmag** ('mælmæg). [Appears as *malmay* in Blumentritt's vocabulary of the Sp. dialect of the Philippines, 1882.] The Spectre, *Tarsius spectrum*, a small lemuroid animal, native of Borneo and the Philippines.

1838 CUMING in *Zool. Soc. Proc.* VI. 67 The Malmag is a small animal living under the roots of trees [in the Philippines]. 1871 *Cassell's Nat. Hist.* I. 248 The Spectre Tarsier, or Tarsius. The Malmag.

Malmaison (mæl'meɪzən). *Hort.* [Short for *Souvenirs de Malmaison* (Fr. 'recollections of Malmaison', the palace at which the empress Josephine held her court), originally (and still) the name of a delicate variety of blush rose, and transferred to the carnation from some notion of resemblance.] A variety of the carnation.

1892 *Carnation Manual* 149 The Malmaison Carnations can be classed with the tree or perpetual types. 1896 ASHBY-STERRY *Tale Thomas* (1903) 53/2 The three ladies in their fresh crisp morning dresses, their Malmaison carnations, and their warm-coloured wraps. 1900 *Bk. Gardening* 708 Carnations are divided into three groups: (1) Show, (2) Tree or Perpetuals, and (3) Malmaisons. *Ibid.* 709 Malmaisons. . . Sorts: These are all varieties obtained from the original Souvenir de la Malmaison. 1901 *Daily Chron.* 20 July 10/3 [The bridesmaids] carried conventional bouquets of pink and sulphur malmaisons.

† **malmmarsh**. *Obs. dial.* [? var. or corruption of MALLEMUCK.] = FULMAR.

1833 *Montagu's Ornith. Dict.* 315.

malmaset, obs. form of MARMOSET.

† **malmeny**. *Obs.* Forms: 4 mawmenny, -menee, 5 momene, maumen(y)e, mawmene, -many, -meny, malmany(e, meny, malmens, mammenye, -ony, mameny, 5-6 mamony. [Of obscure origin. Connexion with F. *malmener* 'to maltreat' seems unlikely. The receipt might suggest derivation from MALMSEY or its source.] A dish in old cookery.

? c1390 *Forme of Cury* xx. (1780) 19 Mawmenee. Take a pottel of wyne greke and ii pounde of sugar [etc.]. *Ibid.* xciv. 88 For to make Mawmenny. c1420 *Liber Cocorum* (1862) 26 For to make momene. c1430 *Two Cookery-bks.* 22 Maumenye ryalle. . . Mammenye bastarde. *Ibid.* 48 Malmenye Furnez. . . with the wete dyssche ley pe malmenye & þe cofyns. a 1450 *Toun. Tottenham, Feest* v. in Hazl. *E.P.P.* III. 94 Ther was gryndulstones in gray And mylstones in mawmany. 1513 *Bk. Keruyng* in *Babees Bk.* (1868) 275 And the seconde course, Iussell with mamony.

malmignatte (mælm'njæt). [ad. mod.L. *malmignattus*, ad. Corsican *malmignatto*, f. It. *malo* bad + *mignatto* (cf. 'mignatta a horse-leach, a bloud-sucker, *mignatti* a kind of silke-wormes', Florio 1611).] A spider, *Theridion (Latrodectus) malmignattus*.

[1699 RAY in *Phil. Trans.* XXI. 57 The Island of Corsica . . breeds venomous Spiders, called by the Inhabitants Tarantola or Malmignatto.] 1882 *Cassell's Nat. Hist.* VI. 176 The Malmignatte . . is almost half an inch long [etc.]. *Ibid.* 383 Index, Malmignatte Spider.

† **malmish**, *a. Obs.* [f. MALM (? sb. or a.) + -ISH.] ? Resembling malm; ? somewhat 'malm' or soft.

a 1722 LISLE *Observ. Husb.* 99 (E.D.S.) A heavy malmish sort of clay.

malmoutrye, variant of MAUMETRY *Obs.*

malmsey ('mɑ:mzi). Forms: 5 malmesyne, 5-6 malmasye, 5-7 malmesey, 6 malmesay, malmyse, malmesye, mamesey, malmesee, mamulsey, mawlmsey, 6-7 malmesie, malmsie, 7 malmesy, 5- malmsey. [ad. (? through OF. or Pr. *malmesie: cf. Béarnais *marmusie*) med.L. *malmasia* (Diefenbach), a corruption of the Gr. place-name *Μονεμβασία* (Monemvasia); cf. MDu. *malemeseye*, MLG. *malmesie*, MHG. *malmasier* (in 15th c. latinized *malmasetum*), MDa. *malmesye*. The parallel corruption *Malvasia* has given rise to the OF. and ME. *malvesie* as a name for the wine: see MALVOISIE.]

1. A strong sweet wine, originally the product of the neighbourhood of Monemvasia (Napoli di Malvasia) in the Morea; but now obtained from Spain, the Azores, and the islands of Madeira and the Canaries, as well as from Greece.

14.. *Mann. & Househ. Exp.* (Roxb.) 456 A bote of malmesey and a federbed. ? c 1475 *Sqr. lowe Degre* 754, Ye shall have rumney and malmesey [*trime wyne*]. 1513 *MORE Hist. Rich.* III Wks. 37/1 Attainted was hee by parliament and judged to the death, and thereupon hastily drowned in a Butt of Malmesey. 1531-2 *Act 23 Hen. VIII.* c. 7 No malmeseis Romeneis sakes nor other swete wyne. . . shalbe reitiled about xii.d. the gallon. 1549-50 in *Fowler Hist. C.C.C.* (O.H.S.) 356 Several small charges for malmesey. 1572 J. JONES *Bathes Buckstone* 10 With Sugar, or whyte Mamulsey of Madera, a myas of good Ale, a cawdell or Alebury. 1621 *BURTON Anat. Mel.* i. ii. i. i. 93 All black Wines. . . as Muscadine, Malmesie, . . . Broune bastard, Metheglen, and the like. 1772-84 *Cook's Voy.* (1790) IV. 123 Canary sack. . . which the French call Vin de Malvesie, and we. . . name Malmsey. 1814 W. M. LEAKE *Researches in Greece* 197 note, The place [Monemvasia] being celebrated for the fine wines produced in the neighbourhood, Malvasia changed to Malvoisie in French, and Malmsey in English, came to be applied to many of the rich wines of the Archipelago, Greece, and other countries. 1843 *Penny Cycl.* XXVII. 465/2 The original Malmsey of the Grecian Archipelago, that of Madeira [etc.]. 1871 E. C. G. MURRAY *Member for Paris* III. 115 A second brother statesman. . . had just been treating himself to a glass of Malmsey. 1880 *Macm. Mag.* XLI. 236 Malmsey was formerly the produce of those parts only [Candia and Greece]. 1895 *Army & Navy Co-op. List* 166 Choice Old Malmsey.

b. *attrib.*, as *malmsey-butt*, *-cup*; *malmsey-face*, a face inflamed by drink; *malmsey-madeira*, a malmsey wine made in Madeira; *malmsey-nose* (see quot. 1597, a 1700).

1588 *Lanc. & Chesh. Wills* III. 138 One Mawlmsey cupp wth cover all guylt. 1594 *SHAKS. Rich.* III. i. iv. 161 Throw him into the Malmsey-Butte. 1597—2 *Hen. IV.* ii. i. 42 Yonder he comes, and that arrant Malmsey-Nose Bardolfe. 1611 *COTGR. s.v. Visage*, A mustulent, or maumsie face. 1684 *OTWAY Atheist* v. 1, This Malmsey nose of mine. a 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew, Malmesey-nose*, a jolly, red Nose. 1723 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 6173/3 There will be no other Malmsey Madera Wine landed this Year. 1858 *HOMANS Cycl. Comm.* 1974/1 Malmsey Madeira.

2. A kind of grape, from which the wine Malmsey was originally made.

1511 *GUYLFORDE Pilgr.* (Camden) 12 Vpon that hyll is a cyte called Malsasia, where firste grewe Malmasye, and yet dothe. 1603 *KNOLLES Hist. Turks* (1621) 868 It is now most famous. . . for the good Malmesey which there groweth. 1615 G. SANDYS *Trav.* 224 Muscadines and Malmesies, those kindes of grapes brought hither first from Arabia.

malmy ('mɑ:mi), *a.*¹ Also 7-8 maummy, 8 mallany, 9 maumly. [f. MALM *sb.* + -Y¹.]

1. Of a loamy character.

1677 *PLOT Oxfordsh.* ix. 240 If the Land be of that sort they call Maummy, consisting of a mixture of White-clay and Chalk, and somewhat of Sand. 1744-50 W. ELLIS *Mod. Husbandm.* I. i. ii. 36 The Chalk and Mould are so mixed together that in Hertfordshire we call it a Maummy Earth. 1858 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* XIX. ii. 279 Parts of Norfolk—particularly the white malmy soils—were unkind for turnips. 1880 *Encycl. Brit.* XI. 430/2 The eastern portion [of Hampshire]. . . is a grey sandy loam provincially called 'malmy' land.

†2. Resembling a stratum or vein of malmstone.

1747 *HOOSON Miner's Dict.* Mij, Ore lying in it [mallan] is as Bullets and naked Lumps. . . and rare to be seen after the manner of a Rib; hence we say Mallany Gear, or Stuff, when the vein inclines to that kind.

malmy ('mɑ:mi, 'mɑ:mi), *a.*² *dial.* Also maummy. [f. MALM *a.* + -Y.] Mellow; soft and insipid; †also *fig.*

1728 *Wodrow Corr.* (1843) III. 403 You'll probably think I am too soft and malmy now. 1825 *JAMIESON, Maumie*, mellow. 1829, 1876 [see MALM *a.*].

maln, obs. form of MALM.

mal'nourished, *a.* [f. MAL- + NOURISHED *ppl.* *a.*; cf. MALNUTRITION.] Suffering from or provided with insufficient nutrition or nourishment; undernourished.

1928 *Daily Tel.* 11 Dec. 17/1 He [sc. Lord Eustace Percy] had emphasised the importance of local authorities making adequate provision for mal-nourished children. 1963 *Economist* 29 June 1348/1 Half the world's population is still hungry or malnourished or both. 1972 *Lancet* 22 July 143/1, 200 randomly selected malnourished children under the age of five years.

mal'nourishment. [f. MAL- + NOURISHMENT.] = MALNUTRITION.

1932 *N.Y. World-Telegram* 16 June 22/7 The inroads of starvation, diseases and malnourishment. 1936 E. P. O'DONNELL *Green Margins* 222 Many of them were tuberculous from malnourishment. 1969 N. W. PIRIE *Food Resources* iii. 99 There will be protein malnourishment unless food, averaged over a day, contains a reasonable percentage of protein.

malnutrition (mælnju:'trɪʃən). [f. MAL- + NUTRITION.] Insufficient nutrition.

1862 *Cornh. Mag.* VI. 323 Diseases of which the starting point is mal-nutrition. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 183 Mental disorder may arise from temporary malnutrition of the fore-brain.

malobathrum, variant of MALABATHRUM.

mal-ob'servance. [f. MAL- + OBSERVANCE.] Observance of a wrong kind.

1822 P. BEAUCHAMP (G. Grote) *Anal. Infl. Nat. Relig.* (1875) 75 Mal-ob-servance, like unbelief, includes non-observance. 18. . DR. BEGG in *Crafts Sabb. for Man* (1894) 182 [Working men] wish for something more pungent than a museum in their malobservance of the Sabbath.

mal-obs'er'vation. Defective observation.

1843 *MILL Logic* II. v. iv. 387 It is mal-observation, when something is not simply unseen, but seen wrong; when the fact or phenomenon. . . is mistaken for something else. 1886 MAUDSLEY *Nat. Causes & Supernat. Seemings* 50 The common malobservation which, taking note of agreeing, takes no note of contradicting, instances. 1895 J. N. MASKELYNE in *Daily Chron.* 29 Oct. 3/4 A charge of either mal-observation or collective hallucination on the part of a large number of eminent men. 1895 A. LANG in R. M. DORSON *Peasant Customs* (1968) II. 444 If he denies it, if he says with Lord Kelvin that hypnotism is all imposture and malobservation, I am silenced. 1922 *Encycl. Brit.* XXXII. 199/2 Repression of the truth would have to be added as a third to mal-observation and forgetfulness, as a very subtle source of error in testimony to the occurrence of the supernatural.

maloca (mæ'loukə). Also 9 malocca. [Pg., a large hut, f. Amer. Sp., raid, attack, f. Araucanian *malocan* to fight (Webster).] A large hut in certain Indian settlements in South America.

1860 MAYNE REID *Odd People* 122 The Mundrucus build the *malocca*. . . only in their case it is not used as a dwelling, but rather as a grand arsenal, a council-chamber, . . . and, if need be, a fortress. *Ibid.* 47 Three or four hundred individuals not unfrequently assemble under the roof of a single *malocca*. 1944 S. PUTNAM tr. *E. da Cunha's Rebellion in Backlands* II. iii. 175 The ruins of the *malocas*, or native villages. 1951 J. C. FENNESSY *Sonnet in Bottle* III. v. 81 The village consisted only of three large malocas, with palm-thatched roofs reaching nearly to the ground. 1962 N. MAXWELL *Witch-Doctor's Apprentice* xiv. 171 In the Colombian Amazon, a maloca is the traditional dirt-floored, round or oval Indian house whose walls are made of the same thatch as its roof.

malo'occlusion. *Dentistry*. [f. MAL- + OCCLUSION.] Faulty occlusion (of the teeth).

1888 J. N. FARRAR *Treat. Irregularities Teeth* I. iv. 563 (*heading*) Mal-occlusion of the anterior teeth.—Treatment. 1937 *Times* 22 Nov. 9/4 A constant stream of visiting dentists. . . inspected their malocclusions. 1968 *New Scientist* 12 Sept. 538/2 Malocclusion of the jaws, with resulting pyorrhoea, was the pharaohs' biggest dental problem.

malocotoon, variant of MELOCOTON.

malodorosus (mæ'ləudərəs), *a.* [f. MAL- + ODOROUS.] Evil-smelling, *lit.* and *fig.*

1850 CARLYLE *Latter-d. Pamph.* ii. 27 This malodorosus phosphorescence of post-mortem sentimentalism. 1856 G. WILSON *Gateways Knowl.* (1859) 83 If. . . some mal-odorous body had been mixed with the incense. 1889 J. ASHTON *Fleet* xviii. 230 The river retaliated in such kind, as to become a malodorosus and offensive nuisance. 1891 *Law Times* XC. 459/2 This malodorosus litigation.

Hence *mal'odorously adv.*, *mal'odorosness*.

1886 GUILLEMARD *Cruise Marchesa* II. 124 As for malodorousness, it is perhaps one of the few points in which the resemblance between the two cities fails. 1903 *Blackw. Mag.* July 19/1 The missile malodorously discharged itself.

malodour (mæ'ləudə(r)). [f. MAL- + ODOUR.] An evil smell, a stench.

1825 SOUTHEY in *Q. Rev.* XXXI. 380 In vain did the fair traveller hope to escape from that omnipresent mal-odour. 1858 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* v. ii. I. 544 Putrid fermentation ending, after the endurance of much malodour, in mere zero to you and to every one.

† **mal'-ominous**, *a.* *Obs.* In 7 male-ominous. [f. MAL- + OMINOUS.] Of evil omen.

1658 tr. *Bergerac's Satyr. Char.* xii. 42, I saw it encompassed by a million of male-ominous creatures.

malonate ('mælənət). *Chem.* [f. MALON(IC *a.* + -ATE¹).] The anion, or an ester or salt, of malonic acid.

1862 W. A. MILLER *Elem. Chem.* (ed. 2) III. v. 367 The malonates of potash and ammonia are deliquescent, but uncrystallizable. 1898 J. WADE *Introd. Study Org. Chem.* xxv. 153 Ethyl malonate, CH₂(COOEt)₂, is a heavy, colourless liquid, which has a pleasant aromatic odour, and boils at 198°. 1951 A. GROLLMAN *Pharmacol. & Therapeutics* xxix. 676 Both malonate and succinate of sodium are absorbed only slowly from the intestine, and act as saline cathartics. 1962 *Times* 1 May 4/1 (Adv.), They'll be available later in an attractive bound volume scented with perfumes based on certain allyl esters such as salicylate and

malonate. 1962 H. A. KREBS in A. Pirie *Lens Metabolism Rel. Cataract* 351 The effects of malonate on the oxidation of succinate.

malonic (mæ'lɒnɪk), *a.* *Chem.* [a. F. *malonique* (Dessaignes 1858 in *Comptes Rendus* XLVII. 76), arbitrarily altered from *malique* MAL-IC.] In *malonic acid*: an acid obtained by the oxidation of malic acid; *malonic ester*, the diethyl ester, CH₂(COOC₂H₅)₂, of malonic acid, which is a liquid widely used in synthesis, as of carboxylic acids RR'C(COOH)₂ or RR'CHCOOH by alkylation with alkyl halides (*malonic ester synthesis*).

1859 WATTS tr. *Gmelin's Handbk. Chem.* XIII. 560. 1881 *Chem. News* 28 Jan. 47/1 (*heading*) Syntheses by means of malonic ester. 1888 REMSEN *Org. Chem.* 204 Treated with an alkali, barbituric acid breaks up into malonic acid and urea. 1906 J. J. SUDBOROUGH *Berthsen's Text-bk. Org. Chem.* (rev. ed.) x. 238 This so-called 'malonic ester' synthesis is an important method for the preparation of higher dibasic acids. 1968 R. O. C. NORMAN *Princ. Org. Synthesis* x. 330 The use of malonic ester considerably increases the versatility of this general method [of amino-acid synthesis]. 1971 N. ALLINGER et al. *Org. Chem.* xxiv. 665 In the malonic ester synthesis, diethyl malonate is converted by sodium ethoxide into its sodium salt, which is then allowed to react with an alkyl halide.

Hence 'malonyl, the radical -CO·CH₂·CO- derived from malonic acid by removal of the two hydroxyl groups.

1889 G. M'GOWAN tr. *Berthsen's Text-bk. Org. Chem.* 282 Barbituric acid, malonyl urea, C₄H₄N₂O₃, is a dibasic acid. 1931 *Jrnl. Chem. Soc.* 273 The Friedel-Crafts reaction has now been extended to the coupling of malonyl chloride . . . with methyl ethers of resorcinol. 1970 R. W. MCGILVER *Biochem.* xvi. 317 The butyryl group can be displaced onto the neighboring cysteinyl group by an incoming malonyl group. 1971 *Nomencl. Org. Chem.* (I.U.P.A.C.) (ed. 2) C. 313 Malonyl (preferred to propanedioyl) -CO·CH₂·CO-.

mal-organi'zation. [f. MAL- + ORGANIZATION.] Faulty organization.

1841 GRESLEY *C. Lever* 130 He will not be condemned for his mal-organisation. . . but because he did not act according to his conscience. 1862 HELPS *Organiz. Daily Life* 37. 1889 *20th Century* (N.Y.) Apr. 13 The root of the evil is in the malorganization of society.

mal'-organized, *a.* [f. MAL- + ORGANIZED *ppl.* *a.*] Faultily organized.

1862 HELPS *Organiz. Daily Life* 112 Of course a thing may be elaborate but yet mal-organized.

Malo-Russian (mæləʊ'rʌʃ(i)ən), *sb.* and *a.* [f. Russ. *Malorossiya* Little Russia, or ad. *Malorós(s)*, *-rús* or *Malorossiyáin* Little Russian.] *A. sb.* A member of the Little Russian race inhabiting the south of Russia; their language. *B. adj.* Of or pertaining to the Little Russians, Ruthenian.

1862 [see RUTHENIAN *sb.* 2]. 1880 W. R. MORFILL *Russia* 74 The Malo-Russian is very rich in Skazki (national tales) and in songs. *Ibid.* 75 The Malo-Russian philologists. 1923 E. A. ROSS *Russ. Soviet Republic* 58 Between Great Russia and the Black Sea live the Ukrainians or Little Russians (Malo-Russians).

malosses, **malotto**, obs. ff. MOLASSES, MULATTO.

malpais (mælpɑ:'i:s). *U.S.* [Sp., f. *malo* bad + *país* country, region.] Rugged or difficult country of volcanic origin.

1844 G. W. KENDALL *Narr. Santa Fé Expedition* II. 384 We had crossed the *mal país*, or bad country, as it is called. 1847 G. A. F. RUXTON *Adventures Mexico & Rocky Mts.* xi. 79 The tract of country known as the *Mal País*, a most interesting volcanic region. 1896 *Nat. Geogr. Mag.* VII. 295 Bench mesas may be classified by structure into bolson mesas, stream-terrace mesas, talus-fan mesas, and malpais mesas. 1918 C. E. MULFORD *Man from Bar-20* xvii. 178 Slipping on the treacherous malpais and loose stones. 1942 KEARNEY & PEEBLES *Flowering Plants Arizona* 17 Some of these are limestone areas, whereas others are volcanic, locally known as 'mallapy' (*mal país*).

malpighiaceosus (mælpɪg'i'eɪʃəs), *a.* *Bot.* [a. mod.L. *Malpighia* a genus of plants (f. name of Marcello Malpighi (1628-94) an Italian physician) + -ACEOUS.] Pertaining to or characteristic of the N. O. *Malpighiaceæ*.

1835 LINDLEY *Introd. Bot.* (1848) I. 156 Malpighiaceosus and glandular hairs. 1839 *Penny Cycl.* XIV. 341/1 In many species [of Malpighiaceæ] the hairs are attached to the leaves, &c. by the middle; so that hairs of that description have acquired the name of Malpighiaceosus.

mal'pighiad. *Bot.* [See prec. and -AD.] Lindley's term for: A plant of the N. O. *Malpighiaceæ*.

1846 LINDLEY *Veg. Kingd.* 388.

Malpighian (mælpɪg'iən), *a.* *Anat. and Bot.* [f. *Malpighi* (see MALPIGHIACEOUS) + -AN.]

1. *Anat.* The distinctive epithet of certain structures discovered by Malpighi, and of others connected with these.

Malpighian bodies, corpuscles: certain minute bodies in the substance of the kidney. *Malpighian corpuscles of the spleen*: the lymphatic corpuscles of that organ. *Malpighian capsules* (see quot. 1866). *Malpighian layer*: the inner layer of the epidermis. *Malpighian pyramids*: the

medullary substance of the kidney, consisting of palish red-coloured, striated conical masses. *Malpighian tubules*: the uriniferous tubes of which the kidney is for the most part made up. *Malpighian tuft*: a vascular glomerule of convoluted capillary blood-vessels in the kidney.

1847-9 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* IV. 244 The Malpighian bodies consist of a rounded mass of minute blood-vessels. **1848** QUAIN'S *Anat.* (ed. 5) II. 1088 These little vesicles or capsules, formerly known as the Malpighian corpuscles of the spleen, were discovered in the pig by Malpighi. *Ibid.* 1191 These [small round dark red points] are the Malpighian bodies or corpuscles of the kidney. *Ibid.* 1196 Others look on a Malpighian tuft as merely an example of an artery breaking up into a rete mirabile. **1866** HUXLEY *Phys.* v. 59 The tubules [of the kidney] . . . terminate in dilatations . . . called Malpighian capsules. **1877** — *Anat. Inv. Anim.* vii. 393 The intestine is provided with Malpighian tubules. **1878** FOSTER *Bk. Phys.* II. (1880) 687 The epidermis consists of . . . an inner soft layer, the Malpighian layer [etc.]. **1890** H. GRAY *Anat.* (ed. 12) 942 The *tubuli uriniferi* . . . finally terminate at the apices of the Malpighian pyramids.

2. Bot. in Malpighian cells: see quot.

1900 B. D. JACKSON *Gloss. Bot. Terms* 152/1 *Malpighian Cells*, those which compose the outer layer of the seed in Malpighiaceae.

† **malpleasant, a. Obs.** [f. MAL- + PLEASANT, after F. *malplaisant*.] Unpleasant, disagreeable.

c 1532 DU WES *Introd. Fr.* in *Palsgr.* 1077 Nat to be tedious nor malpleasant, I remitte it to an other tyme. **1592** CONSTABLE *Sonn.* VIII. ii. But I, that nowe haue draune Malpleasant breath [etc.].

malposed (mæl'pəuzd), *ppl. a.* [f. MAL- + -posed, after *transposed*, etc. Cf. next.] Wrongly placed.

1900 *Lancet* 31 Mar. 930/2 Mr. George J. Goldie demonstrated the usefulness of the x rays in . . . the regulation of teeth malposed in the jaw.

malpo'sition. [f. MAL- + POSITION.] Misplacement; the condition of being wrongly placed.

1862 TROLLOPE *N. Amer.* I. 145 There are edifices . . . which cry aloud to the gods by the force of their own ugliness and malposition. **1868** PEARD *Water-farm.* xi. 110 These . . . curiosities were often rendered . . . useless by malposition.

b. spec. in Obstetrics. Faulty position of a part or organ, esp. of the foetus in the uterus.

1836-9 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* II. 631/1 The apex of the heart adhered to the palate; but . . . the malposition appears to have been owing to a morbid adhesion of the umbilical cord to the head. **1859** *Ibid.* V. 683/2 An extreme degree of anti-version [of the uterus] . . . This malposition materially impedes labour. **1881** LE CONTE *Sight* 20 Malpositions of the eye, such as squinting. **1899** *Albutt's Syst. Med.* VII. 735 The length and difficulty of the labour, due to deformity in the mother or to malposition of the child.

mal'practice. [f. MAL- + PRACTICE.]

1. Law. a. Improper treatment or culpable neglect of a patient by the physician.

1671 MAYNWARING *Anc. & Mod. Pract. Phys.* 20 Well then, you Prescriber in the mode of male-Practice. **1694** W. SALMON *Bate's Dispens.* (1713) 252/1, I give this Relation . . . to convince . . . those Homicides [Pretenders to Physick] of their Barbarity and Mal-Practice. **1751** SMOLLETT *Per. Pic.* (1779) II. lxx. 250 The malpractice of a surgeon. **1816** A. C. HUTCHISON *Pract. Obs. Surg.* (1826) 181 This boy is dangerously ill, and likely to die, in consequence of such malpractice. **1863** HOLLAND *Lett. Joneses* xx. 286 A professional brother, prosecuted for malpractice, is always sure you will do what you can to clear him.

b. Illegal action by which a person seeks to benefit himself at the cost of others, while in a position of trust.

1758 *Ann. Reg.* 85 He was charged for male-practices in the management of his command abroad. **1768** BLACKSTONE *Comm.* III. 408 King Edward . . . found it necessary . . . to prosecute his judges for their corruption and other mal-practices. **1773** *Gentil. Mag.* XLIII. 199 Charges of extortion, and other mal-practices, had been brought against a British subject. **1855** MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xv. III. 528 The mal-practices, which had done more than the exhalations of the marshes of Dundalk to destroy the efficiency of the English troops, were [etc.]. **1895** *Pop. Sci. Monthly* Sept. 717 Malpractices begin with the prospectus and continue till liquidation.

2. gen. A criminal or overtly mischievous action; wrong-doing, misconduct.

1772-84 *Cook's Voy.* (1790) I. 136 When another canoe was struck for their mal-practices, the natives behaved in the same manner. **1812** *Chron. in Ann. Reg.* 19 The outrages . . . have assumed a more decided character than at any period since the commencement of the malpractices. **1848** CLOUGH *Amours de Voy.* II. 273, I tremble for something fclitious, Some malpractice of heart and illegitimate process. **1851** THACKERAY *Kickleburys on Rhine* (ed. 2) 73 Fanny was almost ready to tell fibs to screen her brother's malpractices from her mamma. **1884** J. COLBORNE *Hicks Pasha* 79 We took pains . . . to correct the malpractice of the men.

mal-prac'titioner. [MAL- + PRACTITIONER.] A corrupt or culpably incompetent practitioner (of law or medicine).

1800 DIBDIN *Jew & Doctor* i. i, The wisdom of our ancestors has provided a remedy for the mistakes of mal-practitioners in . . . an English jury.

malpraxis (mæl'præksis). [f. MAL- + Gr. πρᾶξις PRAXIS. Cf. MALA PRAXIS.] a. = MALPRACTICE I a. b. = MALPRACTICE I b.

1860 *N. Syd. Soc. Year-bk. Med. & Surg. for 1859.* 431 A midwife and an accoucheur were accused of malpraxis. **1866** ARNOULD *Mar. Insur.* II. iii. (ed. 3) II. 594 Such malpraxis as amounts to a denial of justice. **1891** *Lancet* 3 Oct. 758

Served with a legal process by some scoundrelly man or woman for an alleged malpraxis.

malpres'entation. *Obstet.* [f. MAL- + PRESENTATION.] Abnormal presentation at childbirth.

1852 *Lancet* 2 Oct. 299/2 The proportion of mal-presentations is increased in cases in which labour comes on at the full term. **1899** *Ibid.* 14 Oct. 1021/1 If a malpresentation were diagnosed it might be necessary to correct it by manipulation. **1962** R. H. SMYTHE *Anat. of Dog Breeding* v. 104 There is always the possibility of malpresentation or malformation of an individual puppy.

malpro'priety. [f. MAL- + PROPRIETY sb.] Want of proper condition; disorderliness.

1888 E. EGLESTON *Graysons* xvii. 188 The whole interior had a harmonious air of sloth, stupidity, and malpropriety.

malrotation (mælrəu'teɪʃən). *Med.* [f. MAL- + ROTATION.] Faulty or abnormal rotation of a part of the body, esp. of the intestines during development.

1932 *New Eng. Jnl. Med.* CVI. 280 At operation a distended stomach was found . . . There was no evidence of mal-rotation. **1961** *Lancet* 9 Sept. 598/1 There was also malrotation and severe mesenteric lymphadenitis.

malscre, obs. form of MASKER v.

† **malshave.** *Obs.* Forms: 1 mælsceafa, 2 mælsceafa, 4 malschawe, 5 malschawe. [OE. *mælsceafa* (? *mæl-*); the first element may, if the vowel be short, be cogn. w. ON. *mql-r* (Sw. *mal-*, Da. *møl*), Goth. *malô* moth; the second element (cf. *sceafa* plane) is cogn. w. SHAPE v., but the intended sense of the compound is not clear.] A caterpillar.

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gram. Gloss.* (Z.) 310 *Eruca*, mælsceafa. **c 1150** *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 544/13 *Eruca*, mælsceafa. **1387** TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) VI. 10 *banne* as *pe grete flye folweþ pe tras of þe malschawe* [MS. B malschawe, *Caxton* malshawe, L. *erucam*] so after oper woo com þe pestilence of þe Ismaelites.

malshrag ('mælsræg). *Obs. exc. dial.* Forms (see E.D.D.): 9 maleshag, mallishag, maltshag, moleshag, 5, 9 *Yorksh.* malshrag. [App. a corruption of prec., after SHRAG. Other corrupt forms in mod. dialects, influenced by SCRAWL v. (= *crawl*) are *mawl-scrawl*, *malscral*, *maskell*.] A caterpillar.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P.R.* xviii. xviii. (1495) 777 A malshrag that gnawth caul leuys. *Ibid.* xlvii. 808 Of malshragges comyth and bredyth butterflyes. **1881** *Isle of Wight Gloss.*, *Mallishag*, a caterpillar. **1883** *Hampsh. Gloss.*, *Maleshag*, a caterpillar. **1890** *Glouc. Gloss.*, *Moleshag*, a sort of grub or caterpillar.

malskre, obs. f. MASKER v. *dial.*, to bewilder.

malstick, variant of MAULSTICK.

malt (molt, -ɔ:-), *sb.*¹ Forms: 1 mealt, 6-8 (9 *Sc.*) mault, 6 maulte, 5-6 malte, (7 mawlt), 8-9 *Sc.* and *north. dial.* maut, 1- malt. [Com. Teut.: OE. *mealt* = OS. *malt* (Du. *mout*), OHG. (MHG., mod.G.) *malz*, ON. (Sw., Da.) *malt*;—O Teut. **malto-* neut., whence Finnish *mallas* (from which the declension of the O Teut. word is inferred) and OSl. *mlato*; related to the adj. O Teut. **malto-* or **malto-* (= Skr. *mṛdu*) represented in OHG., MHG. *malt* soft, ON. *malt-r* rotten; from the root of MELT, SMELT *vsb.*]

1. a. Barley or other grain prepared for brewing or distilling by steeping, germinating and kiln-drying, or by gelatinization, etc.

a 700 *Epinal Gloss.* 136 *Bratium*, malt. **835** *Charter in O.E. Texts* 448, Ic bidde & bebede swælc monn se ðæt min lond hebbe ðæt he elce gere agefe ðem higum æt folcanstane L ambra maltes. **II.** . . *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 548/44 *Bracium*, malt. **1375** BARBOUR *Bruce* v. 398 All the vittale . . . As quhet, flour, meill, and malt, In the vyne-sellar gert he bryng. **1377** LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. Prol. 197 For many mannus malt we mys wolde destruye. **c 1386** CHAUCER *Sompn. T.* 38 Yif hym a bussel whete, Malt, or Reye. **1455** *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 324/2 All Bruers . . . bought their malt in ye open marketts. **1535** STEWART *Cron. Scot.* III. 61 The starkest aill of malt that mycht be browin. **1589** *Pappe w. Hatchet* Cij, As honest a woman as euer burnt malt. **1605** SHAKS. *Lear* III. ii. 82 When Brewers marre their Malt with water. **a 1618** SYLVESTER *Tobacco Battered* 748 Taverns, Tap-houses! . . . Most sinfully hath Mault been suken heer In nappy Ale, and double-double-Beer. **1696-7** *Act 8 & 9 Will. III.*, c. 22 (*title*) An Act for granting to His Majesty certain Duties upon Malt [etc.]. **1712** ADDISON *Spect.* No. 269 ¶ 8, I allow a double quantity of Malt to my small Beer. **1725** RAMSAY *Gentle Sheph.* II. i, Yestreen I brew'd a bow of maut. **1818** SCOTT *Hrt. Midl.* xlii, They were a bad pack—steal'd meat and mault, and loot the carters magg the coals. **1871** TYNDALL *Fragm. Sci.* (1879) II. xii. 256 The malt is crisp to the teeth, and decidedly sweeter to the taste than the original barley. **1885** H. STOPES *Malt & Malting* xii. 168 Gelatinised Malt. Until very recently malt was made, commercially, by germination solely, and almost exclusively from barley. Since the repeal of the Malt Duties numerous other methods of manufacture have been attempted, . . . and many other varieties of grain have been malted.

b. with qualifying word, as barley, oat, wheat malt, brown, etc., malt (see quot. 1839); *patent malt* (see quot. 1830). *blown malt* (see quot. 1876).

1532 *Test. Ebor.* (Surtees) VI. 34 A quarten barley mault. **1568** in W. H. Turner *Select. Rec. Oxford* (1880) 325 Ne any brewer . . . grinde their wheate malte in . . . any other mill. **1707** MORTIMER *Husb.* xii. 278 In Kent, where they commonly Brew with one half Oat-malt, and the other half Barly-malt. **1743** *Lond. & Country Brew.* III. (ed. 2) 179 It is a common Saying, that there is brought to London the worst of brown Malt, and the best of Pale. **1830** M. DONOVAN *Dom. Econ.* I. 87 The deep brown malt, now in use under the name of patent malt, is made by roasting malt . . . in the same manner as coffee is roasted, until it become blackish brown. **1839** URE *Dict. Arts* 95 According to the colour and the degree of drying, malt is distributed into three sorts; pale, yellow, and brown. . . The black malt used by the porter brewer . . . is partially charred. **1876** *Encycl. Brit.* IV. 270/1 Brown or porter malt . . . is sometimes called 'blown malt', from its distended appearance. *Ibid.* 271/1 Americans are now making beer largely from maize meal and maize malt.

c. extract of malt, a preparation of malt used as a food for invalids. See *malt extract* in 5.

1872 W. AITKEN *Sci. & Pract. Med.* (ed. 6) II. 913 The extract of malt . . . may be prepared by any pharmaceutical chemist. **1889** *Syd. Soc. Lex. s.v.*, *Extract of Malt* . . . is prepared by digesting malt with water, straining, and evaporating the product to the consistency of thick honey. It contains diastase, and so acts as a digestive ferment, as well as being itself nutritious.

2. Proverbs and Phrases. the malt is above the meal (rarely *wheat, bere, water*), said of a person under the influence of drink. *soft fire makes sweet malt*, an admonition to be gentle or merciful.

1546 J. HEYWOOD *Prov.* (1867) 5 Soft fire maketh sweete malte. *Ibid.* 25 Malt is above wheate with him, market men saie. **1601** DENT *Pathw. Heaven* 249 Soft and faire, sir. . . Soft fire maketh sweet mault. **1626** BRETON *Fantastickes* B 3 Harvest. Malt is now about wheat with a number of mad people. **1670** RAY *Prov.* 295 [Scottish Proverbs.] The malt is above the beer. **1678** *Ibid.* (ed. 2) 87 Proverbiall Periphrases of one drunk . . . The malt is above the water. **1721** KELLY *Scot. Prov.* 320 The Malt's above the Meal with you. That is, you are drunk. **1816** SCOTT *Old Mort.* iv, When the malt begins to get aboon the meal . . . they are like to quarrel. **1858** M. PORTEOUS *Souter Johnny* 10 He was a sturdy stalwart chiel, . . . Fond o' his maut aboon his meal.

3. transf. Used for: Malt liquor. Now usu. = *malt whisky. slang or colloq.*

1718 RAMSAY *Christ's Kirk Gr.* III. xi, The bauld billy took his maut, And scourd' aff healths anew. **1823** 'JON BEE' *Slang, Malt*, the chief ingredient of beer, has been used figuratively for the beer itself. 'A shovel of malt', is a pot of porter. **1828** LYTTON *Pelham* xxiii, I rejected malt with the air of his majesty, and formed a violent affection for maraschino. **1861** HUGHES *Tom Brown at Oxf.* i, I am naturally a thirsty soul, and cannot often resist the malt myself. **1861** LEVER *One of Them* xxvi, 'And will again, old boy', cried Hawke, finishing off the other's malt. **1925**, etc. [see BALL sb.]. **1967** A. DIMENT *Dolly Dolly* iv. 39 He . . . poured himself a big shot of the finest malt. **1972** A. ROSS *London Assignment* 32, I had put plenty of Malvern water into the malt, figuring to make it last. **1974** *Times Lit. Suppl.* 11 Jan. 38/5 Ross Wilson ignores the religious divisions of the trade ('malts' are the Catholic whiskies). **1975** *Scottish Field* Jan. 13/2 Hugh MacDiarmid, a whisky drinker for 60 years, expounds on the great malts.

4. attrib. and Comb. a. attrib. quasi-adj. in the sense 'brewed' or 'distilled from malt', as *malt-drink, -spirits, whisky*.

1707 MORTIMER *Husb.* xii. 276 To improve our English Liquors . . . in our Southern Parts where they have generally very bad Malt-drink. **1714** MANDEVILLE *Fab. Bees* (1725) I. 118 A beggar may make himself as drunk with stale-beer or malt-spirits, as a lord with Burgundy. **1731** P. SHAW *Ess. Artif. Philos.* 97 Malt-Low-wines, prepared in the common way, are exceeding nauseous. **1839** URE *Dict. Arts* 402 The distiller of malt whisky calculates on obtaining two gallons of proof spirits from one bushel of malt. **1968** *Scottish Field* Nov. 56 (Advt.), Chivas Regal is blended with the softest Glenlivet malt whiskies. **1970** SIMON & HOWE *Dict. Gastron.* 389/1 About a hundred years ago it became the custom to blend straight malt whisky with neutral grain whisky.

b. Simple attrib., as malt-bag, -barn, -barrow, -cellar, -chamber, -corn, -garner, (tea-)loaf, -market, -meal, -rake, -shovel, -skep, †-spout, -store, -trade.

1415-16 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 612 Item pro factura de lez *maltbages, 1s. 6d. **1753** W. MAITLAND *Hist. Edinb.* II. 151/1 *Malt-barns, Breweries [etc.]. **1885** H. STOPES *Malt & Malting* xvi. 264 *Malt-barrows vary considerably in shape, manufacture, and use. **1576** *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* Ser. I. II. 578 To sell their malt . . . in their *malt sellaris at hame. **1676** in Taylor *Wakefield Manor* (1886) 109 Cum . . . brasio, anglice *malt chambers. **1581** W. STAFFORD *Exam. Compl.* II (1876) 46 It pleaseth vs. . . nothing at all, which buy most both breade-corne and *malt-corne for our peny. **1453-4** *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 634 [Operantibus] super reparacionem . . . de le Whetgarner et le *Maltgarner. **1901** B. S. ROWNTREE *Poverty* viii. 288/2 *Malt loaf. **3d.** **1969** E. GEBLER *Shall I eat you Now?* 98 They drank tea and ate slices of a sticky malt tealoaf. **1455** *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 324/2 Thus is ye *Malt markett lost. **1622** MALYNES *Anc. Law-Merch.* 231 Casting *Mault meale, or Beane meale vpon the same. **1884** KNIGHT *Dict. Mech. Suppl.*, *Malt Rake, a hand tool used in stirring malt on the kiln floor. **1688** R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 331/1 He beareth Gules, a . . . *Malt Shovel, Argent. **1577** in Rogers *Agric. & Prices* (1866) III. 580 *Malt skep. **1334-5** *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 526 In 1 coreo equino empt. pro le *Maltspout in Bracina. **1885** H. STOPES *Malt & Malting* xiii. 183 *Malt-stores, and granaries. **1707** MORTIMER *Husb.* xii. 276, I shall . . . for the Convenience of the *Malt Trade, add a particular sort of Mill that [etc.].

c. objective, as malt-making, -roasting; malt-carrier, -seller. Also MALT-MAKER.

1708 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4447/4 A *Malt-Carrier. **1455** *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 324/2 People . . . nowe . . . for noon occupation of

*Malt maynge be in grete idelnesse. 1885 H. STOPES *Malt & Malting* xvii. 292 The monopoly of *malt-roasting, created by the numerous stringent Acts of Parliament.

d. instrumental (sense 3), as † *malt-conceived*, -*inspired*, -*mad* adjs.

1579 G. HARVEY *Letter-bk.* (Camden) 67 Sum newe devisid interlude, or sum *Maltconceived Comedye. 1838 ROOGER *Poems* (1897) 24 (E.D.D.) A set o' *maut-inspired whims That end in perfect smoke. 1621 FLETCHER *Pilgrim* III. vi, Peace, thou heathenish Drunkard, Peace for shame. These English are so *Malt-mad;..when they have a Fruitful Year of Barly there, the whole Island's thus.

5. Special comb.: † *malt-book*, an account-book for the collections of malt-tax; † *malt boud* = MALT-WORM 1; *malt-bree* *Sc.*, malt liquor; *malt-bruiser*, a mill for bruising or crushing malt; † *malt-bug* = MALT-WORM 2; *malt-crusher*, a small crusher for testing samples of malt; *malt-distiller*, one who distils spirits from malt; so *malt-distillery*, † (a) the action or art of the malt-distiller (*obs.*); (b) a place where malt spirits are distilled; *malt-dryer* (see quot.); *malt extract*, a saccharine and mucilaginous substance obtained from wort; also = *extract of malt* (see 1 c); *malt-factor*, a dealer in malt; *malt-floor*, (a) a floor upon which the malt is spread to germinate; (b) (see quot. 1858); *malt food*, food composed of or combined with extract of malt; † *malt-gavel* = *malt shot*; *malt grid*, *grinder* (see quotes.); *malt-kiln*, a kiln in which the malt is dried after 'steeping' and 'couching'; *malt liquor*, liquor made from malt by fermentation as opposed to distillation, as ale, beer, stout, etc.; *malt-loft*, the place where prepared malt is stored; *malt-lottery*, a lottery promoted by authority of Parliament in 1697 with the malt duty as security; † *malt-mare* (cf. MALT HORSE); † *malt master* = MALTSTER; *malt-mill*, a mill for grinding or crushing malt; † *malt-money*, money paid as a tax on the making of malt; *malt office*, a malt house, malting; † *malt-officer*, a collector of malt-tax; *malt-oil* (see quot.); † *malt-penny* = *malt money*; † *malt pie jocular*, drink, liquor; *malt plough*, an implement for turning the malt when upon the malt-floor; *malt poultice* (see quot.); *malt-querns* *sb. pl., dial.* (see quot. 1877); *malt roaster*, a machine for roasting malt on a small scale; *malt roller* (see quot.); *malt sack*, a sack of or for malt; *malt-screen*, a utensil for screening or sifting malt; *malt shop* *U.S.*, a shop where malted milk is sold; † *malt shot*, a duty paid for the privilege of making malt [OE. *mealtgescot* (Wulfstan)]; *malt-sieve* = *malt screen*; *malt-silver*, (a) = *malt-money*; (b) *Sc.* (see quot. 1825-80); † *malt-stiller* = *malt distiller*; *malt-sugar* = MALTULOSE; *malt-surrogate*, 'any substitute..used in the manufacture of beer in place of a part of the malt' (*Cent. Dict.*); *malt-tails*, the roots and shoots of dried malt, = MALT-COMES; *malt-tap* (see quot.); *malt-tax*, a tax on malt, imposed by Parliament in 1697, repealed and superseded by the beer-duty in 1880; *malt tea*, 'the liquid infusion of the mash in brewing' (*Cent. Dict.* 1890); *malt ticket*, a ticket for a share in the malt-lottery; also *attrib.*; *malt trader*, -*turner* (see quotes.); *malt vinegar*, vinegar made from the fermentation of malt; *malt wash*, the wash or wort obtained in distilling from grain. Also MALT DUST, MALT HORSE, etc.

1710 J. CHAMBERLAYNE *St. Gl. Brit.* II. III. 505 Edward, chief Examiner of the Country Officers *Malt-Books. c 1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 323/2 *Malte bowde (or wevyl), *gurgulio*. 1780 W. FORBES *Dominie* 6 Keep very far frae Bacchus' reach, He drowned a' my cares to preach Wi' his *ma't-bree. 1796 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) X. 490/1 *Malt-bruiser, or Bruising-mill. 1577 HARRISON *England* I. II. xi. 85 b/2 It is incredible to say how our *Maultbugges lug at this liquor. 1885 H. STOPES *Malt & Malting* xvii. 284 Small *malt-crushers are very generally used. 1753 *Scots Mag.* Feb. 06/2 The *malt-distillers advertised, Feb. 19, that they would not receive or pay them [counterfeit halfpence] for the future. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.*, *Malt Distillery... The art is to convert fermented Malt liquors into a clear inflammable spirit. 1839 *URE Dict. Arts* 401 The...produce of malt distilleries. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, *Malt-dryer, a device to hasten the drying of malt by artificial heat. 1839 *URE Dict. Arts* 100 The specific gravities of solutions of *malt extract. 1897 ROBERTS *Digest. & Diet* 223 Malt extracts are essentially infusions of malt concentrated by evaporation to the consistency of a thick treacle. 1704 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4035/4 Richard Haley and Samuel Wallis, *Mault-factors. 1707 MORTIMER *Husb.* xii. 259 Empty the Corn from the Cistern into the *Malt-floor. 1858 SIMMONS *Dict. Trade, Malt-floor*, a perforated floor in the...malt-kiln, through which the heat ascends from the furnace below, and dries the barley laid upon it. 1896 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* I. 403 If milk be rejected, *malt food is generally available. 1... *Custumal Mepham, Kent* in Somner *Treat. Gavelkind* (1660) 27 De xxj. sum. iiii. bush. de *Maltgavel. 1889 BARNARD *Noted Breweries* I. 62 The malt receiving room...contains two *malt grids...with strong wire screens at the bottom, through which the malt passes to the mills in the room below. 1858 SIMMONS *Dict. Trade, *Malt-grinder*, a

machine for crushing or cutting malted barley. 1538 LAYTON in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. III. III. 212 Therbe here... many *malte kynes. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xiii. III. 324 Four or five hundred houses, two churches, twelve malkilns, crowded close together. 1693 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2868/2 An Additional Excise upon *Malt Liquors. 1786 COWPER *Let. to Unwin* Wks. (ed. Southey) VI. 5 Government is too much interested in the consumption of malt-liquor to reduce the number of venders. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* II. 228 To those in the habit of drinking malt liquors, stout and bitter ale may be given. 1682 *True Protest. Mercury* No. 162. 2/1 *Mault-Lofts, Hop-Lofts [etc.]. 1839 *URE Dict. Arts* 110 The malt for the supply of the brewery is stored in vast granaries or malt-lofts. 1697 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3316/4 Lost... two 10l. Tickets belonging to the *Malt Lottery. 1594 *LYLY Moth. Bomb.* iv. ii, It was a verie good horse... If one ranne him, he woulde simper and mump, as though he had gone a wooing to a *maltmare at Rochester. 1612 T. AOAMS *White Devil* (1613) 49 The markets are hoysed vp, if the poore cannot reach the price, the *Mault-master wil. 1607 NOROEN *Surv. Dial.* III. 108 Any customarie Water-mill... Griest-mill, *Mault-mill... or any other kind of mill. 1707 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4293/3 Malt-Milne, and all Conveniences fit for a Common Brewer. 1600 in *N. & Q.* 6th Ser. (1882) V. 88/2 Here followeth a general Rate of the *Malte Money due to the Church. 1800 *Hull Advertiser* 12 July 2/3 A...brick and tiled *Malt-office... capable of steeping and drying at once fourteen quarters. 1737 J. CHAMBERLAYNE *St. Gl. Brit.* (ed. 33) II. 84 The Excise and *Malt-Officers Country Books. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* s.v. *Malt*, The odious taste of the *Malt oil will be distinguished. 1... *Rental Eastry Manor, Kent* in Somner *Treat. Gavelkind* (1660) 27 *Malt-peny. 1600 HEYWOOD *1st Pt. Edu.* IV (1613) Bjb, See how S. Katherines smokes, wipe slaues your eyes, And whet your stomackes for the good *mault pies. 1885 H. STOPES *Malt & Malting* xvii. 289 Several forms of *malt-ploughs are known and used. 1856 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Malt Poulitice, common name for the *Cataplasm bynes*. 1586 SPENSER *Will* in Grosart *S.'s Wks.* I. p. xvii, I give and bequethe unto Johon Spenser...one payre of *malt wyrnnes. 1877 *N.W. Linc. Gloss.*, *Malt-quearns*, (1) stones for grinding malt; (2) a mill with steel crushers for the same purpose. 1858 SIMMONS *Dict. Trade, *Malt roaster Maker*, a manufacturer of machines for roasting barley on a small scale. 1885 H. STOPES *Malt & Malting* xii. 164 Every brewer in Germany has his own malt-roaster. 1839 *URE Dict. Arts* 113 The *malt-rollers, or machines for bruising the grains of the malt. 1530 PALSGR. 601/2 She layde upon him lyke a *maulte sackle. 1885 H. STOPES *Malt & Malting* xvii. 293 Malt- and barley-sacks usually hold one comb or four bushels. *Ibid.* 295 *Malt-screens for separation of all combs and other matters, and also for grading. 1943 D. BAKER *Trio* II. 88 She was out of the gate and into a little section of bright lights—college clothes... *malt shops. 1949 *Time* 26 Sept. 25/1 The word was relayed through the drive-ins, malt shops and garages. 1... *Rental Eastry Manor, Kent* in Somner *Treat. Gavelkind* (1660) 27 De *Malt-shot termino circumcissionis Domini xxd. 1388-9 *Abingdon Rolls* (Camden) 57, ij *maltsyues. a 1472 in *Cartul. Walt. de Norwico MS.* (White Kennett MS. note in *Cowell's Interpr.* 1701 (Bodl. copy) s.v. *Molsilver*, Dabit pro... *Malt-silver ad festum Nat. Domini III d ob. 1825-80 JAMIESON, *Maut-siller*. 1. Literally, money for malt. 2. Most frequently used in a figurative sense; as, 'That's ill paid maut-siller', a proverbial phrase signifying, that a benefit has been ill requited. 1731 P. SHAW *Ess. Artif. Philos.* 99 Which should encourage the *Malt-Stiller to be careful and intelligent in this business. 1862 MILLER *Elem. Chem.* III. 83 *Malt sugar (C₁₂H₁₂O₁₂). 1900 R. HUTCHISON *Food* 263 The remaining sugars of this group are malt-sugar, or maltose, and milk-sugar, or lactose. 1743 *Lond. & Country Brew.* III. (ed. 2) 179 By that and the Help of the *Malt Tails, he [the Maltster] fills the Bushel with a great deal of Show and little good Malt. 1854 MISS BAKER *Northampton Gloss.*, *Malt-tap, the wicker strainer that is put in the mash-vat, to prevent the grains passing through the tap. 1711 *Let. to Sacheverel* II The levying the Land-Tax and *Malt-Tax. 1840 THACKERAY *Jolly Jack* iv, When village Solons cursed the Lords, And called the malt-tax sinful. 1697 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3318/4 Lost or mislaid. .four *Malt-Tickets. 1880 *Act 43 & 44 Vict.* c. 20 Interpretation of terms. *Malt trader' means and includes a maltster or maker of malt, a dealer in malt, a roaster of malt, a brewer of beer for sale, and a vinegar maker. 1884 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech. Suppl.*, *Malt Turner, a mechanical arrangement for turning the malt while being heated in the kiln. 1858 SIMMONS *Dict. Trade, *Malt-vinegar*. 1729 G. SMITH *Fermentation* 27 The practice of fermenting all Molasses and *Malt-wash, without any previous boiling. 1839 *URE Dict. Arts* 91 A peculiar volatile oil of a concrete nature, which is obtained during the process of distilling fermented malt wash.

Malt (mɔlt, -ɔ:-), *sb.*² *slang.* = MALTESE *sb.* I a.

1959 C. MACINNES *Absolute Beginners* 40 A sickly simper, .. that she turned on like a light for the two beefo Malts. 1969 *Sunday Mail* (Brisbane) 16 Mar. 10 A new and frightening power is suddenly emerging in the Sydney underworld. It is called by those who know about it 'The Malts'. Police fear it is taking the form of a Maltese 'Mafia'. 1971 *Guardian* 6 July 11/6 The 'Malts', as one used to refer to them, or sometimes 'yellow-bellied bastards'.

malt (mɔlt, -ɔ:-), *v.* [f. MALT *sb.*¹]

1. *trans.* To convert (grain) into malt. Also *absol.*

c 1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 324/1 Maltyn, or make malt, *brasio*. 1608 *Nottingham Rec.* IV. 289 Order to be gyven to euerie maltster...to forbear buyinge of barley to mawlt. 1616 SURFL. & MARKH. *Country Farm* 559 These Oates being maulted, as you mault Barley, make a verie good mault. 1636 in *Bucclench MSS.* (Hist. MSS. Comm.) I. 275 Sundry abuses by them in buying barley... and in malting it at unseasonable times. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* s.v., The whole grain [of maize] will not this way be malted or rendered tender or floury. 1889 BARNARD *Noted Breweries* I. 56 [These brewers] malt every week 7,600 quarters...of barley.

b. *intr.* To admit of being malted.

1766 *Compl. Farmer* s.v., Old barley, mixed with that of the last harvest, does not malt well. 1870 YEATS *Nat. Hist. Comm.* 48 Scotch barley... does not malt well.

2. *transf. (pass. and intr.)*. Of seeds: To come to the condition of malt owing to germination being checked by drought.

1733 TULL *Horse-Hoeing Husb.* xiv. 166 If they [St. Foin seeds] are not cover'd, they will be Malted. *Note.* We say it is Malted when it lies above Ground, and sends out its Root, which is killed by the Air. 1763 *Museum Rust.* (ed. 2) I. 210 Turnep-seed... if it is not covered as soon as sown... will sprout prematurely, malt, or mould. 1861 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* XXII. II. 418 After the seeds have become saturated with moisture, the dry weather returns, and they become 'malted'. 1873 MOGGRIDGE *Ants & Spiders* I. 26 The seeds are thus in effect malted, the starch being changed into sugar.

3. *trans.* To make (liquor) with malt.

1605 CAMOEN *Rem.* 235 A man of worship, whose beere was better hopped than maulted. 1621 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Talors Goose* Wks. (1630) I. 105/1 She is... better two dayes salted For then she'll try if Ale or Beere be malted.

4. *intr.* To drink malt liquor. *vulgar.*

1813 COL. HAWKER *Diary* (1893) I. 68 We... stopped to malt at all the hedge alehouses. 1825 *New Monthly Mag.* XIV. 180 Lord U... too declares he saw her malting the same evening. 1835 MARRYAT *Jac. Faithf.* xxv, 'Well, I malts', said Tom, reaching a pot of porter, and taking a long pull. 1840 HOOO *Kilmansegg, Birth* xxi, She drank nothing lower than Curaçoa, .. And, on principle, never malted.

malt, *obs.* pa. t. of MELT *v.*

Malta ('mɔltə, -ɔ:-). The name of an island in the Mediterranean, formerly a dependency of Great Britain and now an independent republic. Used *attrib.*, as † *Malta cross* = *Maltese cross*; *Malta fever*, a complicated fever of long duration, common in Malta and other places in the Mediterranean; *Malta fungus* (see quot. 1870; cf. MALTESE MUSHROOM).

1651 *Malta cross* [see *CROSS sb.* 19]. 1725 J. COATS *Dict. Her.*, *Malta-cross*, so call'd because worn by the Knights of that Order. 1866 WOOD in *Edin. Med. Jrl.* I. 60 *Malta Fever*. 1870 H. SEDDALL *Malta* 340 *Cynomorium coccineum* (L.) *Ærk el general* (Malt.), the curious so-called Malta fungus, which grows abundantly on the General's Rock, off Gozo. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* II. 463 *note*, Some nosologists object to the term *Malta Fever*.

† **maltalent**. *Obs.* Forms: 4-5 *mautalent*, 5 *mautalent*; 5-6 *matalent*, 5 *matalent*, 6 *matilent*, *matulat*; 5 *maltalente*, 5-7 *maletalent*, (5 *male talente*, 6 *Sc. maitalent*), 4-7 (9 *arch.*) *maltalent*. [a. OF. *maltalent* (*maut-*, *mat-*), f. *mal* evil (see MAL-) + *talent* disposition, temper (see TALENT).] Ill-will, malevolence.

c 1320 *Sir Beues* (MS. A) 3978 Sire Beues po, veraiment For-3af him alle is mautalent. 13... *K. Alys*. 906 To his ost sone he went, Ful of ire and maltalent. c 1440 *Partonope* 4499 That my lady hath hyr mautalent Me forgyfen. c 1450 *Merlin* 339 The Geaunte... gnashed his teth and rolled his iyen, that were grete swollen for ire and mautalent [printed mantalent] that he had. c 1470 HENRY WALLACE *iv.* 465 Vpon the hed him straik in matalent. 1481 CAXTON *Godfrey* clxxviii. 262 And how they pardoned eche other theyr mal tentes and euyl wylls. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* I. i. (title), Junois wraith and maitalent. 1560 ROLLANO *Crt. Venus* II. 332 Thay grew in matilent. 1590 SPENSER *F.Q.* III. iv. 61 With heavy look, and lumpish pace, that plaine In him bewraid great grudge and maltalent. a 1648 LO. HERBERT *Hen. VIII* (1683) 103 But not on this part only did the French shew their Mal-Talent. a 1649 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Jas. I* Wks. (1711) 14 He had ever a male-talent against the king since the adjudging of the earldom of Strathern from his nephew Miles. 1828 SCOTT *F.M. Perth* xii. That is the lot of them that the Black Douglas bears mal-talent against.

¶ b. As *adj.* Ill-tempered.

a 1578 LINDESAY (Pittscottie) *Chron. Scot.* (S.T.S.) II. 43 King Harrie brunt as fyre and grew so matulat in anger that [etc.].

† **maltalentive**, *a.* *Obs. rare.* In 5 *maletalentif*, *matalentif*. [a. OF. *maltalentif*, f. *maltalent*: see *prec.* and -IVE.] Bearing 'maltalent'; malevolent.

c 1450 *Merlin* 219 Thei rode in a-monge theire enmyes wroth and matelentif. *Ibid.* 338 And ronno to-geder wroth and maltalentif that oon a-gein that other.

maltase ('mɔltɛis, -ɔ:-). *Chem.* [f. MALT *sb.*¹ + -ase, after *diastase*.] Any enzyme which hydrolyses maltose and other α-glycosides.

1890 *Jrnl. Chem. Soc.* LVIII. 998 The author starts with the assumption that the diastase of malt is composed of a mixture of two enzymes—maltase and dextrinase. 1899 *19th Cent.* No. 265. 412 *note*, It [sucrase] is now named maltase, the termination in -ase being reserved for the names of all liquid ferments, or rather enzymes. 1946 *Thorpe's Dict. Appl. Chem.* (ed. 4) VII. 481/2 Maltase also hydrolyses... α-glycosides but not β-glycosides. 1964 N. G. CLARK *Mod. Org. Chem.* xvi. 327 Hydrolysis with dilute hydrochloric acid yields two molecular proportions of glucose, and the glycosidic linkage is established as a by the fact that similar hydrolysis occurs with the enzyme maltase (which is specific for α-glycosides). 1968 A. WHITE et al. *Princ. Biochem.* (ed. 4) xviii. 387 Maltases IV and V account for about two-thirds of the total maltase activity.

maltate ('mɔltət, -ɔ:-). *Chem.* [f. MALT *sb.*¹ + -ATE¹.] (See quot.)

1885 H. STOPES *Malt & Malting* xi. 140 Maltose combines with lime to form calcic maltate, the solution of which is lævo-rotatory as are those of other maltates.

malt-comes, *sb. pl.* (rarely *sing.*) The dried radicles which are separated from the grain in the kiln-drying process of malting; = COME *sb.*²

c1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 324/1 Malt comes. 1770-4 A. HUNTER *Georg. Ess.* (1803) I. 427, I manured a piece of land with maltcombs. 1787 MARSHALL *E. Norfolk* (1795) I. 35 Rapecake is also in good esteem [as manure]... as are Malt-combs. 1874 W. WILLIAMS *Vet. Med.* 555 Flatulent colic. Its causes are—food... such as... a mixture of maltcombs and brewers grains. 1877 *N.W. Linc. Gloss.*, Malt-comb, the dried sprouts, refuse used by some people to pack bacon in to keep flies away.

So malt-comings *dial.* (in the same sense).

a1728 KENNETT *Lansd. MS.* 1033 (*Prompt. Parv.* 324 note), Malt comes, or malt comings, the little beards or shoots, when malt begins to run, or come; *Yorkshire.* 1893 *Northumberland. Gloss.*, Malt-cummins.

malt-dust. The refuse, consisting chiefly of the dried radicles or 'comes', which falls from the grain in the process of malting.

1512 *MS. Acc. St. John's Hosp., Canterb.*, Payd for malt dowst for to dobe wyth. 1620 MARKHAM *Farew. Husb.* xiv. 110 Some are perswaded that this come or malt dust, is a great breeder of the worme or weeuell. 1707 MORTIMER *Husb.* vi. 94 Mault-dust is an enricher of barren Land. 1849 COBDEN *Speeches* 20 One of the ablest farmers in the country... told me he bought great quantities of malt-dust, which he mixes... with the food he gives to his lambs. 1875 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* 2nd Suppl. 765 The malt is... screened to remove the radicle and plumule, which constitute malt-dust.

malte, *obs. pa. t.* MELT.

malted ('mɔltɪd, -ɔ:-), *ppl. a.* (and *sb.*) [*f.* MALT *v.* + -ED¹.]

1. Made into malt; rarely in narrower sense, that has germinated in the process of malting.

1676 GREW *Anat. Flowers* ii. §15 As we use to dry Malted Barly over a warm Killin. 1692 W. Y-WORTH *Distillation* 9 Others Ferment Malted Wheat and Malt, and so Distill. 1702 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) V. 249 The commons read a 2d time, and committed the bill for encouraging the consumption of malted corn. 1745 DODSLEY *Agric.* i. 131 Trifles II. 104 To mash the malted barley, and extract its flavour'd strength. 1844 T. J. GRAHAM *Dom. Med.* 180 Beer made from an infusion of malted groats, or malted rye. 1846 J. BAXTER *Libr. Pract. Agric.* (ed. 4) I. 133 Saccharine... may be extracted either from malted or raw grain.

2. Combined with extract of malt.

1887 *Official Gaz.* (U.S. Patent Office) XLI. 358 Trade-Marks... Food preparation for infants and invalids.—Horlick's Food Company, Mount Pleasant and Racine, Wis.,... 'The words Malted Milk and the letters "M.M."' 1896 YEO *Food* 536 And first, with regard to the use of Malt extracts and Malted food in general. 1898 *Daily News* 11 Aug. 5/6 A few jars of beef extract, malted milk, &c. 1920 [see BEEZER 2]. 1930 BELLOC *New Cautionary Tales* 41 He gave him medicine by the pail And malted milk, and nutmeg ale. 1960 A. E. BENDER *Dict. Nutrition* 82/1 Malted milk—liquid separated from mash of ground barley malt and wheat flour mixed with milk and the mixture dried. 1974 *Times* 16 Mar. 11/6 My palate has reverted to childhood and adores American food—sandwiches, malted milk, . . . jello.

b. as *sb.* A drink of malted milk.

1945 *Newsweek* 8 Jan. 84 The couple... went into a Walgreen drugstore for ice cream. There, high above the ads for malts, they noticed Vedovelli's paintings. 1949 A. MILLER *Death of Salesman* 11. 117 Let's go downstairs and get you a malted. 1953 *Manch. Guardian Weekly* 13 Aug. 7 The soda fountain serves such luxuries as candy and malts. 1969 GISH & PINCHOT *Lillian Gish* xiv. 202 Order her a malted and a cheese sandwich.

malten ('mɔlt(ə)n, -ɔ:-), *v. Sc. rare.* [*f.* MALT *sb.*¹ + -EN⁵.] *intr.* To undergo malting, to malt.

1806 FORSYTH *Beauties Scotl.* IV. 67 When barley and common bear or big have been cultivated for some time in a mixed state, they spring and ripen and malten equally. 1825-80 JAMIESON, to *Mauten, Mawten*, to begin to spring; a term applied to grain, when steeped in order to be converted into malt.

'**malter**. *Obs. exc. dial.* Also 5 *malter*, 7 *mault*. [*f.* MALT *v.* + -ER¹.] A maltster.

c1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 324/1 Malster, or maltester (*H., P., maltar*), *brasiatrix, brasiator*. 1630 in J. Hutchins *Hist. Dorset* (ed. 3) II. 338/2 Brewers. Maltsters. Bakers. 1848 W. BARNES *Poems Rur. Life* (ed. 2) *Gloss.*, Malter, rightly used instead of malster, which is properly a woman malter.

Maltese (mɔl'ti:z, -ɔ:-), *a. and sb. sing. and pl.* Also 9 *sing.* Maltee (*vulgar*), 7 *pl.* Malteses. [*f.* MALTA + -ESE. Cf. *It. maltese.*] *A. adj.*

1. a. Of or pertaining to Malta and its inhabitants. b. Pertaining to the Knights of Malta.

1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) X. 491/1 At the first landing of the Maltese knights. *Ibid.* 401/2 The attempt... proved unsuccessful through the base avarice of the Maltese forces. 1837 G. C. LEWIS *Lett.* 3 Apr. (1870) 77 The vulgar adjective from Malta, used by sailors and others in the island is Maltee. 1839 *Penny Cycl.* XIV. 350/1 The Maltese people at length obtained the fulfilment of their wishes. 1869 ROGERS *Hist. Gleanings* I. 97 The legend of the Maltese money ran—non æs sed fides.

2. Special collocations: Maltese cat, a fancy variety of the domestic cat (see quot. 1902); Maltese cross, (*a*) see CROSS *sb.* 18; also, see quots. 1884 and 1890; (*b*) *Philately*, name given to the postmark used on British postage stamps from their introduction in 1840 until 1844; (*c*) *Cinemat.* = *Geneva mechanism*; Maltese dog, = sense B. 4; Maltese guipure, lace (see quots.);

Maltese mushroom, the fungus *Cynomorium coccineum* (formerly *Fungus melitensis*), found in the islands of Malta and Gozo; Maltese orange, stone, vulture (see quots.); Maltese terrier = sense B. 4.

1857 in *N. & Q.* 2nd Ser. IV. 247 A New York merchant recently sent for a cargo of *Maltese cats from that celebrated island. 1902 'DICK WHITTINGTON' *Cat Manual* ii. 32 There is a strain of short-haired blue cats known as Maltese cats, which used to be extremely popular in America. 1877 W. JONES *Finger-ring* 373 A *Maltese cross in red on a black ground. 1881 PHILBRICK & WESTOBY *Postage & Telegr. Stamps Gt. Brit.* 291 Several obliterating marks are found: 1. The Maltese cross, or *croix patée*, as then in use. 1884 F. J. BRITTEN *Watch and Clockm.* 247 The wheel of the going barrel stop work... is called indifferently a star wheel or a Maltese cross. 1890 BILLINGS *Nat. Med. Dict.*, *Maltese cross*, square compress cut out at the corners in form of a Maltese cross. 1909 J. G. HENDY *Hist. Postmarks Brit. Isles 1840-76* 9 The Maltese Cross or *croix patée* oblierator—the latter is really the correct term to apply to it from a heraldic point of view—varied a good deal in shape in different places. 1917 C. N. BENNETT *Guide to Kinematogr.* ix. 127 Modern Maltese cross movements are descendants of the 'Geneva stop' by which overwinding of watches is prevented. 1934 J. B. SEYMOUR *Stamps Gt. Brit.: Line-Engraved Issues 1840-53* 9 The design generally used for obliterating the British stamps from 1840 to 1844 has been called, incorrectly, a Croix Patée or Maltese Cross; it is neither one nor the other. But it is so well known as the Maltese Cross that it is deemed advisable to call it so for the purpose of this work. *Ibid.* 102 The stamps from the first forty plates [*sc.* of the one penny red imperforate] are usually obliterated with the Maltese Cross. 1949 P. C. LITCHFIELD *Guide Lines to Penny Black* 16 Stamps with the red Maltese Cross are more likely to have come from one of the early plates. 1953 Maltese cross [see GENEVA² b]. 1963 *Gt. Brit.: Specialised Stamp Catal.: Queen Victoria* (Stanley Gibbons Ltd.) 23 The Maltese Cross is a valuable plating aid for collectors of the Penny Red imperf. Its presence on a stamp is strong evidence that that stamp is from a plate put to press before 1845. 1796 NEMNICH *Polyglotten-Lex.* v. The hairy *Maltese dog, *Canis Melitaus*. The small Maltese dog... *Canis brevipes*. 1864 *Chambers's Encycl.* VI. 287/1 Maltese dog, a small kind of spaniel, with roundish muzzle, and long, silky, generally white hair. 1913 V. SHAW *Encycl. Kennel* 130 Many people persist in calling the delicate little Maltese dog a terrier, whereas he is nothing of the kind, but a fragile member of the toy family. 1902 *Mrs. Palliser's Hist. Lace* 392 At this time [1851] was introduced the *Maltese guipures... a variety grafted on the old Maltese. 1882 CAULFIELD & SAWARD *Dict. Needlework* 340 The manufacture of *Maltese Lace is not confined to Malta. 1900 MRS. F. N. JACKSON *Hand-made Lace* 180 Maltese Lace. A bobbin-made lace, which has been made in Malta ever since the commencement of the sixteenth century. 1902 *Mrs. Palliser's Hist. Lace* 87 note, There is no corroboration of Mrs. Palliser's statement above that lace was ever made in Malta; if so, it would have been of the Genoese geometrical kind, of which Lady Hamilton Chichester adapted the designs and evolved what is now known as Maltese lace. 1816-20 T. GREEN *Univ. Herbal* I. 320/1 It is commonly said that the *Maltese red oranges are budded on the pomegranate. 1884 *Encycl. Brit.* XVII. 812/1 'Maltese' or 'Blood' oranges, much grown in southern Italy, are distinguished by the deep-red tint of the pulp. 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade, *Maltese stone*, a soft stone quarried in Malta, used for carving, and for making large jars, &c. 1880 H. DALZIEL *Brit. Dogs* III. viii. 430 Whether the dog we now call a *Maltese terrier be a descendant more or less pure from the breed Strabo wrote of, it is now impossible to say. 1954 M. K. WILSON tr. *Lorenz's Man meets Dog* iv. 42 They [*sc.* two large dogs] nearly pulled a Maltese terrier in half. 1781 LATHAM *Gen. Synopsis Birds* I. 15 *Maltese Vulture... This bird inhabits many parts of Europe, chiefly the island of Malta. 1843 *Penny Cycl.* XXVI. 472/1 *Neophron percnopterus*... This is the... Maltese Vulture of Latham.

B. *sb.*

1. a. A native or an inhabitant of Malta. b. A Knight of Malta.

1615 G. SANDYS *Trav.* 227 With him a Maltese, whose father was an English man. *Ibid.* 234 The Malteses are little lesse tawnie then the Moores. 1624 MASSINGER *Renegado* II. v. Your fellow Pirats Sir, the bold Malteze Whom with your looks you thinke to quell. 1651 HOWELL *Venice* 195 The Malteses [the Knights of Malta] having made prize of them, arriv'd afterwards in Candy. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) X. 492/2 The Maltese still continued to behave with their usual valour against the Turks. 1838 J. L. STEPHENS *Trav. Greece*, etc. 41/1 An old Maltese, who spoke French and Italian.

2. The language of the natives of Malta, a corrupt Arabic.

1828 *Foreign Q. Rev.* III. 321 The affinity between the Maltese and the languages of the neighbouring continent. 1839 *Penny Cycl.* XIV. 346/1 The mother-tongue of the people, the Maltese, has continued in use.

3. Short for MALTESE LACE.

1900 MRS. F. N. JACKSON *Hand-made Lace* 180 In Ceylon the natives work a kind of Maltese. 1902 *Mrs. Palliser's Hist. Lace* 88 Much Maltese is made in the orphanage in... Gozo.

4. A very small, long-coated, white dog of the breed so called, formerly known as *Maltese dogs* or *Maltese terriers* (sense A. 2).

1867 MRS. F. LEHMANN *Let.* 22 Jan. in *Geo. Eliot Lett.* (1956) IV. 336 The Lewes's were enchanted with Chang. They say he is a real Maltese. 1950 A. C. SMITH *Dogs since 1900* 318 The Maltese. This, one of the oldest of the toy breeds in Europe, at one time had 'Terrier' added to its name. 1972 *Country Life* 10 Feb. (Suppl.) 21/1 'Floriana Maltese'... good straight white coats, with black points.

Hence †*Mal'tesian sb.*, a Maltese.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Maltesian*, an Inhabitant of the Island Malta.

maltha ('mæltə). Also anglicized 5 malthe. [*a.* L. *maltha*, a. Gr. μάλθα, μάλθη mixture of wax and pitch.]

1. A kind of cement made by mixing pitch and wax, or lime and sand, with other ingredients.

c1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* i. 1115 Conuenient hit is to knowe, of bathis... what malthis hote & colde Are able... To make hit hool and watir wel to holde. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 595 Concerning Maltha, it was wont to be made of quicke and new lime: for they tooke the limestone and quenched it in wine, which done, presently they punned it with swines grease and figs. 1703 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 243 There is other Morter... very hard and durable, as may be seen at Rome... which is called Maltha, from a kind of Bitumen Dug there;... But their Cement differs from both the Malthas in Composition and use. 1847 SMEATON *Builder's Man.* 123 Maltha, or Greek Mastic. This is made by mixing lime and sand... and making it into a proper consistency with milk or size, instead of water.

2. The name anciently given to some viscid form of bitumen; applied by Kirwan to the 'semi-compact' variety of 'mineral pitch' or asphaltum, and by later mineralogists variously to 'mineral tar' and to ozocerite (Kirwan's 'mineral tallow').

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 46 In a citie of Comagene, named Samosatis, there is a pond, yeelding forth a kind of slimie mud (called Maltha) which will burne cleare. 1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl. s.v.*, Natural maltha is a kind of bitumen, wherewith the Asiatics plaster their walls. 1796 KIRWAN *Elem. Min.* II. 46 Species IV. Mineral Pitch, Asphaltum... Second Variety. Semi Compact. Maltha. Erdiges Erdpech of Werner. Its colour dark reddish, or blackish brown... I shall denote it by the name of Maltha. 1799 W. TOOKE *View Russian Emp.* I. 202. A watery vapour... which collected in pitchers is... so richly impregnated with naphtha, but still more with maltha, that the inhabitants take both and use the latter as tar. 1807 T. THOMSON *Chem.* (ed. 3) II. 455 Sea wax, or maltha, is a solid substance found on the Baikal lake in Siberia. 1865 WATTS *Dict. Chem.*, *Maltha*, the mineral tallow of Kirwan, said to have been found on the coast of Finland. It resembles wax. 1868 *Proc. Amer. Philos. Soc.* X. 455 Maltha, or mineral tar... is more nearly allied to tar... than to oil.

malthacite ('mæltəsaɪt). *Min.* Also malthazite. [*ad. G. malthazit* (A. Breithaupt 1837), *f.* Gr. μάλθακ-ός *cofter* (see -ITE.) A variety of fullers' earth (Chester *Dict. Min.* 1896).

1849 WATTS tr. *Gmelin's Handbk. Chem.* III. 419. 1883 *Encycl. Brit.* XVI. 424/2 Malthazite, from Steindörfel near Bautzen.

malthoid ('mæltəɔɪd). *Austral. and N.Z.* [*f.* MALTHA + -OID.] The proprietary name of a bituminous material made from wood fibre and used as a roof- or floor-covering or for covering other surfaces.

1936 *Patent Office Jnl.* (N.Z.) 3 Dec. 367/1 *Malthoid*. Pabco Products (Australia), Limited... Paints, varnishes, coatings, and paint compounds, [etc.]. 1959 *Numbers* IX. 9 The malthoid roof. 1960 B. CRUMP *Good Keen Man* 76 When all the boards were on [the hut] we covered the whole structure with malthoid and tacked it into place. 1960 J. FINGLETON *Four Chukkas to Austral.* 7 An odd sort of trial upon a malthoid pitch.

† **malt-horse**. *Obs.* A heavy kind of horse used by maltsters; used occas. as a term of abuse.

1561 T. HOBY tr. *Castiglione's Courtier* i. Eijj, To carie a mans head so like a malthorse for feare of ruffling his hear. 1590 SHAKS. *Com. Err.* III. i. 32 Mome, Malthorse, Capon, Coxcombe, Idiot. 1596 — *Tam. Shr.* IV. i. 132. 1598 B. JONSON *Ev. Man in Hum.* i. iii, Why he has no more judgement then a malt horse. 1603 HARNSET *Pop. Impost.* 82 A stiffe resty spirit, of kin (as seemes) to a malt-horse of Ware, that wil not out of his way. *c* 1616 S. WARD *Coal from Altar* (1627) 57 Such as hold onely a certaine stint of daily duties as malt-horses their pace, or mill-horses their round.

malt-house ('mɔltəʊs, -ɔ:-). A building in which malt is prepared and stored; a malting.

c1050 *Suppl. Ælfric's Gloss.* in Wr.-Wülcker 185/24 *Bratiorarium*, mealthus. 1360-1 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 563 Johanni lepemaker pro... 4 sportis pro le Malthous. 1429 *Munim. Magd. Coll. Oxf.* (1882) 16 Item, j bakhous cum j malthous et le brewhous. 1577 HARRISON *England* I. III. i. 95 b/2 Beare with me gentle reader... that leade thee... from a table delicately furnished, into a musty mault house. 1692 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2800/4 A Large and convenient Brew-house and Malthouse. 1776 ADAM SMITH *W. N. v. ii.* 507 The opportunities of defrauding the revenue being much greater in a brewery than in a malt-house. 1885 H. STOPES *Malt & Malting* xiii. 183 Malt-houses (or maltings).

Malthusian (mælt'θju:ziən), *a. and sb.* [*f.* the proper name *Malthus* + -IAN.] *A. adj.*

1. Pertaining to T. R. Malthus (1766-1835) or his teaching (see MALTHUSIANISM).

1821 SHELLEY *Lett. Pr. Wks.* 1880 IV. 195 In the comparison of Platonic and Malthusian doctrines. 1839 CARLYLE *Chartism* x. (1840) 109 How often have we read in Malthusian benefactors of the species: 'The working people have their condition in their own hands'. 1872 W. R. GREG *Enigmas* 56 Terms on which alone, according to the Malthusian theory, plenty can be secured for all.

2. Befitting or characteristic of a Malthusian.

1891 T. HARDY *Tess* I. v. I. 65 She felt Malthusian vexation with her mother for thoughtlessly giving her so many little brothers and sisters.

B. *sb.* A follower or supporter of T. R. Malthus in his views on population.

1812 R. SOUTHEY in *Q. Rev.* VIII. 324 The Malthusians observe... that the new discovery is matter of science. 1845

MILL *Diss. & Disc.* (1875) II. 187 We need not wonder that the epithets of 'Malthusians' and 'Political Economists' are so often considered equivalent to hard-hearted, unfeeling, and enemies of the poor. 1885 J. BONAR *Malthus* i. i. 4 A Malthusian is supposed to forbid all marriage.

Malthusianism (mæl'tʃu:ziənɪz(ə)m). [formed as prec. + -ISM.] The teaching of Malthus and his followers on the question of population.

T. R. Malthus in his *Essay on Population* (1798) contended that the rate of increase of the population being out of proportion to the increase of its means of subsistence, it should be checked, mainly by moral restraint. This has often been popularly viewed as a proposal to check marriage.

1848 MILL *Pol. Econ.* (ed. 5) I. 450 Even Boards of Guardians... will seldom hear patiently of anything which they are pleased to designate as Malthusianism. 1892 *Nation* (N.Y.) 21 Apr. 311/3 This religious Malthusianism is calculated to please the economists who think that the world is too small for mankind.

Malthusianize, *v.* [f. MALTHUSIAN + -IZE.] *intr.* To adopt the principles of Malthus.

1893 *National Observer* 1 Apr. 485/2 If Britain had Malthusianised, where were our colonies?

maltn ('mɒltɪn, -ɔ:-). *Chem.* [ad. F. *maltn*, f. MALT *sb.*¹: see -IN¹.] (See quot. 1872.)

1871 WATTS *tr. Gmelin's Handbk. Chem.* XVIII. 455. 1872 — *Dict. Chem. Suppl.*, *Maltn*, a nitrogenous ferment existing, according to Dubrunfaut, in malt, and much more active than diastase. 1883 *Encycl. Brit.* XV. 339/1.

maltnine ('mɒltɪn, -ɔ:-). [f. MALT *sb.*¹ + -INE.] 1889 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Maltnine*, a name given in commerce to an extract of malt which contains dextrin, glucose, and a variable quantity of diastase.

malting ('mɒltɪŋ, -ɔ:-), *vbl. sb.* [f. MALT *v.* + -ING¹.]

1. The action or process of making malt or of converting into malt.

c1440 *Promp. Parv.* 324/1 Maltynge, *brasiatura* (P. *brasiacio*). 1467, 1585 [see 3]. 1626 BACON *Sylva* §647 Barley, (as appeareth in the Malting,) being steeped in Water three dayes... will sprout. 1714 MANDEVILLE *Fab. Bees* (1725) I. 90 The variety of labour, required in husbandry, in malting, in carriage and distillation. 1813 VANCOUVER *Agric. Devon* 172 Malting is generally a business of itself. 1839 *URE Dict. Arts* 105 Maize... has also been employed to make beer; but its malting is somewhat difficult. 1885 H. STOPES *Malt & Malting* xiv. 224 A comparatively new form of malting is known as the 'pneumatic system'.

2. A MALT-HOUSE.

1846 M. A. RICHARDSON *Local Hist. Table Bk.* V. 30 A spacious malting... belonging to Mr. Richard Robinson, brewer. 1870 *Daily News* 18 June, An old malting, situated about nine miles from Cambridge, was burned down. 1887 W. RYE *Norfolk Broads* 77 A strange... village... chiefly composed of maltings and other buildings connected with beer brewing.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *malting barley*, *business*, *district*, *sample*, *time*, etc.; *malting-floor*, *house*, *kiln*, *office* = *malt floor*, *house*, etc.

1467 *Bury Wills* (Camden) 46 That the seid Denys haue... esement in the maltynghowes joynded therto. *Ibid.*, Duryng maltynge tyme. 1585 *Abingdon Rolls* (Camden) 167 The Maltinge House. 1637 *Documents agst. Prynne* (Camden) 84 The maltinge business goes on, but with some restrictions. 1641 MILTON *Animadv.* 58 Though they keep back their sordid sperm... and turne them to their malting-kils. 1723 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 6196/5 A large Malting Office. 1764 *Museum Rust.* III. li. 219 Many of the farms have malting-offices annexed to them. 1813 *Examiner* 12 Apr. 240/2 Fine Malting Barley. 1834 *Brit. Husb.* I. 146 Inferior malting samples frequently fetch little more than feed oats of good quality. 1840 *Cottager's Man.* 10 in *Libr. Usef. Knowl. Husb.* II, The bruised grain... is said to be as complete as if it had lain a fortnight on the malting-floor. 1846 M^cCULLOCH *Acc. Brit. Empire* (1854) I. 189 The malting business is extensively prosecuted at Ware.

maltless ('mɒltlɪs, -ɔ:-), *a.* [f. MALT *sb.*¹ + -LESS.] Without malt, deficient in malt.

1828 *Blackw. Mag.* XXIV. 352 Weak small-beer, frothy and maltless.

'maltlong, *dial.* Also *moltlong*, -ling. = ANBURY I, ANGLEBERRY.

1610 MARKHAM *Masterp.* II. cviii. 390 The maltlong, or as some Farriers call it, the maltworme, is a cankerous soorance about the hoofe, just vpon the cronet. 1649 *Eng. Farrier* B 2 b, Molt-long, is the pinching of a straight-hoofe. 1704 *Dict. Rust.* 1847 HALLIWELL, *Molting*. 1895 *E. Anglian Gloss.*, *Moltlong*, a sore or disease between or rather above the clees of cattle (Johnson).

'malt-maker. A maltster.

1455 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 324/2 Thus is... ye seid commen peple that were wonte to be Malt makers greuously hurt. 1551 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* I. 115 The maltmakaris, sellaris of malt, baxtaris. 1593 NORDEN *Spec. Brit.*, *M'sex* II. 14 Baldock... yeeldeth malt-makers not a few. 1691 TRYON *Art Breuwing* (ed. 3) 52 These ill customs all Mault-Makers ought to understand and avoid. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* s.v. *Malt*, Our barley Malt-makers have tried all their skill to make good Malt of it [maize].

maltman ('mɒlmtmən, -ɔ:-). A maltster.

1408 *E.E. Wills* (1882) 14 Iohn plot, Citaysyn and Maltman of london. 1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* xxxiv. 51 The maltman sais, 'I God forsaik, ... Gif ony bettir malt may be'. 1576 GASCOIGNE *Steele Gl.* H iij b, When maltemen make vs drinke no firmentie. a1627 MIDDLETON *No Wit like Woman's* III. i, Let each man look to his part now, and not feed Upon one dish all four on's, like plain maltmen. 1724 DE FOE *Fort. Mistress* (1854) 5 He found money in cash to pay the malt-man and the excise. 1737-8 *Manch. School*

Reg. (1866) I. 8 William son of Ellis Farmer of Salford, maltman. 1889 BARNARD *Noted Breweries* I. 55 A messroom and lavatory, etc., for the malt-men.

† **b. Proverbial phrases.** *Obs.*

c1530 *Hye Way Spytell House* 62 in *Hazl. E.P.P.* (1866) IV. 55 Make we Mery as longe as we can, And drynke a pace: the deull pay the malt man! 1600 ROWLANDS *Lett. Humours Blood Sat.* vi. 53 For he that is in Malt-mans Hall inrolde, Cares not a poynt for hunger nor for colde.

Malto ('mæltəʊ), *sb.* [Native word = 'language of the Maler': see MALER *sb.* and *a.*] A Dravidian language spoken by the Maler people living in the Rajmahal hills of northern India. Also called RAJMAHALI. Also as *adj.*

1884 E. DROESE *Intrud. Malto Lang.* p. i, Malto is the language of one of the aboriginal races of India who call themselves Maler *i.e.* men, and go among their Aryan neighbours by the name of Paharias (Hill people). 1906 G. A. GRIERSON *Ling. Survey India* IV. 446 Malto is almost exclusively spoken in the Rajmahal Hills in the north-east of the Sonthal Parganas... Malto is the name used by the people themselves in order to denote their language. The word simply means 'the language of the Maler', and *maler* in Malto means 'men' and is the name the people apply to themselves... It is... probable that Malto like Malayalam is derived from the common Dravidian *mala*, mountain, so that the original meaning of 'maler' would be 'hillmen'. *Ibid.* 447 Malto does not possess a literature of its own... The Malto language very closely agrees with Kurukh. 1938 S. S. SARKAR *Mālers of Rajmahal Hills* i. 18 The Mālers speak *Malto*. 1955 T. BURROW *Sanskrit Lang.* viii. 387 The Dravidian languages Kurukh and Malto are preserved even now in Northern India, and may be regarded as islands surviving from a once extensive Dravidian territory. 1963 L. P. VIDYARTHI *Maler* iv. 57 The Maler... call themselves 'Male' in their native Malto language which means hill-man. 1972 W. B. LOCKWOOD *Panorama Indo-European Lang.* 224 Malto, the vernacular of 100,000 tribesmen, is found in the Rajmahal Hills.

'malto-dextrin. *Physiol. Chem.* (See quot.)

1900 GOULD *Dict. Med.*, *Maltodextrin* C₆H₁₀O₅. A carbohydrate, intermediate between starch and maltose.

maltol ('mɒltɒl, -ɔ:-). *Chem.* [a. G. *maltol* (J. Brand 1894, in *Ber. d. Deut. Chem. Ges.* XXVII. 810): see MALT *sb.* and -OL.] A crystalline compound, C₆H₅O₃, which occurs in larch bark and chichory and is formed by roasting malt; 3-hydroxy-2-methylpyran-4-one.

1894 *Jrnl. Chem. Soc.* LXVI. i. 271 Beer, prepared from caramel malt, gives a violet coloration with ferric chloride; this is not due to salicylic acid, but to the presence of a compound termed maltol, which is distinguished from salicylic acid by giving no reaction with Millon's reagent. 1945 *Jrnl. Amer. Chem. Soc.* LXVII. 2276 Hydrolysis of streptomycin chloride with N sodium hydroxide... yields a weakly acidic substance, m.p. 161-162°, which has been characterized as maltol. 1972 *Sci. Amer.* Mar. 16/2 In recent years the use of maltol, which can intensify or modify the flavor of preserves, desserts, fruit, soft drinks and foods generally high in carbohydrates, has expanded greatly.

maltolt, variant of MALETOLT *Obs.*

maltose ('mɒltəʊs, -ɔ:-). *Chem.* [a. F. *maltose* (Dubrunfaut), f. MALT *sb.*¹: see -OSE.] (See quot.)

1862 WATTS *tr. Gmelin's Handbk. Chem.* XV. 338 Maltose. The sugar produced from starch-paste by the action of malt (or diastase) is, according to Dubrunfaut, different from dextro-glucose. 1883 *Standard* 29 Nov. 3/2 Maltose is the best... of the sugar compounds. 1885 H. STOPES *Malt & Malting* xi. 140 Maltose, when free from glucose sugars, crystallises like cane-sugar or sucrose.

maltot(e), variant of MALETOLT *Obs.*

† **maltout**, *slang. Obs.* (See quot.)

1785 GROSE *Dict. Vulg. Tongue*, *Maltout*, a nickname for a marine, used by sailors and soldiers of other corps, probably a corruption of matelot, the French word for a sailor.

† **maltreat**, *pa. pple. Obs. rare*¹. In 6 *maletrait*. [? a. OF. *maltrait*, *pa. pple.* of *maltraire* to suffer.] ? Suffered.

1592 WYRLEY *Armorie, Ld. Chandos* 36 News him was brought... How Lord Clisson had lost his head they told And *maletrait*, the French kings ire t' appease.

maltreat (mæl'tri:t), *v.* Also 8 *maltrait*, *maletreat*. [a. F. *maltraiter*: see MAL- and TREAT *v.*] *trans.* To abuse, ill-use; to handle roughly or rudely; to ill-treat.

1708 COLLIER *Further Vind. View Stage* 32 The Doctor [Filmer] agrees... the Clergy ought by no means to be *maltraited* [Dr. Filmer had used the word 'abus'd'] and ridicul'd on the Stage. 1739 CIBBER *Apol.* (1756) I. 61 This indignity cast upon a gentleman only for having maltreated a player was [etc.]. 1759 STERNE *Tr. Shandy* II. xvii, Yorick, indeed, was never better served in his life!—but it was a little hard to male-treat him after, and plunder him after he was laid in his grave. 1859 HOLLAND *Gold F.* iv. 49 It is against the law that she turn them out of doors, or kill them, or maltreat them in any way. 1868 MISS YONGE *Cameos* I. xxxiv. 290 The jurymen... were often liable to be beaten and maltreated in revenge. 1881 SAINTSBURY *Dryden* 172 The metre, though a well-known English critic has maltreated it of late, is a very fine one.

Hence **mal'treated ppl. a.**

1829 CARLYLE *Misc.* (1857) II. 28 The cheerful thralldom of this maltreated philosopher. 1864 *Reader* IV. 477/2 We cannot take leave of this maltreated book without [etc.]. 1901 *Spectator* 20 July 94/2 An unskillful physician was imprisoned by the family of a maltreated patient.

maltreater (mæl'tri:tə(r)). [f. MALTREAT *v.* + -ER¹.] One who maltreats or ill-uses.

1902 O. WISTER *Virginian* iv. 57 A maltreater of hawsses [horses]. 1906 B. VON HUTTEN *What became of Pam* i. ii, Tyrants... drunkards, maltreaters [of women]. 1965 M. SPARK *Mandelbaum Gate* iii. 55 Much as the timid spinsters of the old days, while abroad, would be moved to violence against the maltreater of the donkey.

maltreatment (mæl'tri:tɪmənt). Also 8 *male-treatment*. [ad. F. *maltraitement*, f. *maltraiter*: see MALTREAT *v.* and -MENT.] The action of maltreating; the state of being maltreated.

1721 AMHERST *Terræ Fil.* Pref. (1754) 14 Nature will sometimes rebel against principle, when it is long and grievously provoked by male-treatment and oppression. 1768 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* III. viii. 140 If the beating or other maltreatment be very enormous... the law then gives him a separate remedy. 1816 COLERIDGE *Lay Sermon* (1817) 379 [They] after much contumely... and cruel maltreatment on all sides, rushed out of the pile. 1845 CARLYLE *Cromwell* I. i. 8 From this source has proceeded our maltreatment of it [the 17th cent.], our misdeedings, miswritings [etc.]. 1882 J. HAWTHORNE *Fort. Fool* I. xxxv, Thus had his deliberate maltreatment of another man's soul resulted in the loss of his own moral free-will.

maltster ('mɒltstə(r), -ɔ:-). Forms: 4-5 *maltestere*, *malstere*, 6 *maultster*, 7 *maulster*, 7-8 *malster*, 7- *maltster*. [f. MALT *sb.*¹ + -STER.] One whose occupation it is to make malt.

c1370-80 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 328 Johannes Molend' Malstere. c1440 *Promp. Parv.* 324/1 Malstere, or maltestere (H., P. *malstar*), *brasiatrix*, *brasiator*. 1577 HARRISON *England* I. iii. i. 95 b/2 Ye making wherof [mault] I will her set in such order, as my skill therein may extend vnto, (for I am scarce a good maultster). 1608 *Nottingham Rec.* IV. 289 Euerie maltster in the towne to forbear buyinge of barley. 1656 S. HOLLAND *Zara* (1719) 141 Dukes and Marquisses fall by the Bullet or the Ax, when Dughil-Rakers and Maulsters out-live themselves. 1683 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) I. 262 The 23d [June] also came out a proclamation... for the apprehending... Richard Rumbold, malster [etc.]. 1729 SWIFT *Grand Question* Wks. 1751 X. 124 Sir Arthur the Malster! how fine it will sound! 1776 ADAM SMITH *W.N.* v. ii. (1869) II. 489 For the maltster to get back eighteen shillings in the advanced price of his malt. 1830 M. DONOVAN *Dom. Econ.* I. 79 The brewer or distiller who is his own maltster can always protect himself. 1863 FAWCETT *Pol. Econ.* iv. ii. (1876) 537 The Malt Duty is nominally paid by maltsters.

'malt-worm.

† 1. A weevil which infests malt. *Obs.*

c1440 *Promp. Parv.* 46/1 Bowde, malte-worme (P. *boude* of malte), *gurgulio*.

2. *transf.* One who loves malt-liquor; a toper.

c1550 *Drinking Song in Skelton's Wks.* (1843) I. p. x, Then dothe she trouble To me the bolle As a goode malte worme sholde. 1580 G. HARVEY *Three Lett.* 29 A morning bookeworm, an afternoone maltworm. 1596 SHAKS. *i Hen. IV.* II. i. 83 Mustachio-purple-hu'd Maltwormes. 1605 TRYALL *Chev.* III. i, The whorson Mault-worm has a throat like the burning Clyme. 1859 R. F. BURTON *Centr. Afr.* in *Jrnl. Geog. Soc.* XXIX. 367 Many a gallon must be drunk by the veteran maltworm before intoxication. 1876 *Whitby Gloss.*, *Maut-worm*, a lover of beer.

† 3. = MALLONG. *Obs. rare*¹.

1610 [see MALLONG].

malt-wort ('mɒltwɔ:t, -ɔ:-). Forms: 1 *mealtwurt*, *maltwyr*, 7 *mault-*, 8- *malt-wort*. [f. MALT *sb.*¹ + WORT².] = WORT².

c1000 ÆLFRIC *Gloss.* in *Wr.*-Wülcker 129/6 *Acinum*, mealtwurt. c1050 *Voc. ibid.* 356/33 *Acinum*, maltwyr. 1630 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Wit & Mirth* Wks. II. 181/2 He... dipped some small quantity of the Lye, which he supposed to be mault-wort, dranke vp. 1731 P. SHAW *Ess. Artif. Philos.* 41 The boiling down Malt-Wort to a Treaclic. c1796 SIR J. DALRYMPLE *Observ.* *Yeast-cake* 4, I can make molasses-worts as easily into cakes as malt-worts.

malty ('mɒltɪ, -ɔ:-), *a.* [f. MALT *sb.*¹ + -Y.] *jocular*. Addicted to, affected by, or containing malt (in the form of malt liquor). Also *slang*, drunk.

1819 *Metropolis* III. 144 'Tis degrading to see... our malty ladies of quality. 1823 'JON BEE' *Slang* 117 'Malty'; drunk, with beer, or drunkish any how, stupidly so. 1852 DICKENS *Bleak Ho.* xl, Those particular parts of the country on which Doodle is at present throwing himself in an auriferous and malty shower.

b. Of the nature of or resembling malt.

1830 M. DONOVAN *Dom. Econ.* I. 361 The bread would be soft, clammy, greyish, and malty. 1892 WALSH *Tea* (Philad.) 100 Japan Pekoe... smooth in liquor and 'malty' in flavor.

maluerte, malure: see MALEURTEE, MALHEUR.

|| **malum in se** ('mæləm in si:). Pl. *mala in se*. [med.L.] Something intrinsically evil or wicked. Also as *adj. phr.*

1623 J. WILLIAMS *Let.* 30 Aug. in J. Hacket *Scrinia Reserata* (1693) I. 157 But to grant a Pardon even for a thing that is *malum in se*. 1811 *Edin. Rev.* Feb. 275 That corruption is not... a *malum in se*, as Mr Windham has been pleased to assert. 1826 *Ibid.* Feb. 331 Whether there be... any solecism which is a *malum in se*, as distinct from a *malum prohibitum*. 1856 *Sat. Rev.* 26 July 290/1 It is the bargaining intention, and this is *malum in se*. The *malum prohibitum* is the contract. 1893 [see HYPERTENSION I a]. 1959 JOWITT *Dict. Eng. Law* II. 1130/1 *Mala in se*, acts which are wrong in themselves, such as murder, as opposed to *mala prohibita*. 1961 *Times* 18 Mar. 12/6 That part of the criminal law which covered offences *mala in se*.

malurine ('mæljʊrɪn), *a.* *Ornith.* [ad. mod.L. *Malūrīn-us*, f. *Malūrus* (see below).

The name *Malurus* (Vieillot 1816) was app. intended to mean 'soft-tailed (bird)', repr. Gr. *μάλουρος* (Hesych.), f. *μάλος* (Theocr., once) variously conjectured to mean 'white', 'shaggy', or 'soft' + *οὐρά* tail.]

Belonging to the *Malurinæ*, a small group of birds (chiefly Australian) of which the typical genus is *Malurus*, the Superb Warbler.

1862 Wood *Illustr. Nat. Hist.* II. 274 Perhaps the most curious example of the Malurine birds is the beautiful little Emeu Wren of Australia.

malurit(e), variant of MALEURTEE *Obs.*

malva ('mælvə). [L. *malva* mallow; adopted by Linnæus in his *Genera Plantarum* (1737) 308 as the name of a genus.] = MALLOW.

[1548 W. TURNER *Names of Herbes* sig. E3 Malva is called in greek Malache, in englishe a Malloew or a Mallo.] 1883 W. ROBINSON *Wild Garden* (ed. 3) xiv. 150 Some of the Malvas are . . . vigorous-growing plants. 1959 W. STRACHE *Forms & Patterns in Nature* 35 (caption) Malva flower. 1966 E. PALMER *Plains of Camdeboo* xvii. 277 The early settlers . . . used . . . the Malva to bathe sore eyes.

malvaceous (mæl'veɪʃəs), *a.* *Bot.* [f. late L. *malvaceus* (whence mod.L. *Malvace-æ*), f. *malva* mallow; see -ACEOUS.] Pertaining to the genus *Malva* (the Mallow), or to the N.O. *Malvaceæ*.

1699 *Phil. Trans.* XXI. 64 An exact Division of Mallows, or Malvaceous Plants. 1727 BAILEY vol. II, *Malvaceous*, like, belonging to, or made with mallows. 1861 BENTLEY *Man. Bot.* 209 *Althæa rosea*, and some other Malvaceous Plants. 1880 C. & F. DARWIN *Movem. Pl.* 232 The leaves in several Malvaceous genera sink at night.

'malvad. *Bot.* [f. L. *malva* mallow + -AD.] Lindley's term for a plant of the N.O. *Malvaceæ*.

1845 LINDLEY *Sch. Bot.* 45 Mallowworts, or Malvads.

malvady, corrupt form of MARAVEDI.

malval ('mælvəl), *a.* *Bot.* [f. L. *malva* MALLOW + -AL¹.] Only in *malval alliance*, *exogens*: in Lindley's classification, an 'alliance' embracing the N.O. *Malvaceæ* and other orders.

1836 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* (ed. 2) 92 The highest alliances in regard to structure are the Malval and Melial. 1846 — *Veg. Kingd.* 368 Malval exogens, with columnar stamens.

|| **malvasia** (malva'sia). Also malvoisia. [It.: see MALMSEY. Cf. Sp., Pg. *malvasia*, F. *malvoisie*: see MALVOISIE.] = MALMSEY. Also *attrib.*, as *malvasia sack*, and in Pg. phr. *malvasia de Madeira* (cf. *malmsey madeira*, s.v. MALMSEY). 1839 *Penny Cycl.* XIV. 262/1 The wine exported is Madeira wine and Malvasia de Madera. 1851 BORROW *Lavengro* xciii. (1893) 360 There is Malvoisia sack, . . . and partridge, and beccañico. 1895 *Chamb. Jnl.* XII. 627/2 We entered the shanty and drank malvasia.

malveisyn, variant of MALVOISIE.

Malvern ('mɒlvən, -ɔ:-). The name of a town in Hereford and Worcester, used *attrib.* and *ellipt.* to designate alkaline mineral water obtained from springs there.

1757 J. WALL *Exper. & Observations Malvern Waters* (ed. 2) App. 68 She was last Year perswaded to try Malvern Water, . . . and . . . the Water has been constantly sent to London all the Winter for her Use. 1907 *Yesterday's Shopping* (1969) 27 Malvern water. . . Bots. 6/0 [per doz.]. 1930 A. BENNETT *Imperial Palace* lxiv. 525 She watched over his flowers and his Malvern water. 1965 *New Statesman* 14 May 753/1 One of the lackeys will carry a 10-day supply of Malvern water. 1967 *Observer* (Colour Suppl.) 28 May 38/2 Malvern. The one British mineral water that is sold on a national scale. 1974 J. STUBBS *Painted Face* iv. 70 A picnic basket, complete from cold capon . . . to Malvern water.

Malvernian (mɒl'vɜ:nɪən, -ɔ:-), *a.* *Geol.* [f. the name of the *Malvern Hills*, a range in England between Hereford and Worcester; see -IAN.] Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of the Malvern Hills; *spec. (a)* applied to a Pre-Cambrian series of plutonic rocks that forms most of the hills; also *absol.*; *(b)* applied to a north-south orientation like that of the hills.

1879 *Q. Jnl. Geol. Soc.* XXXV. 654 The contained pebbles . . . consist of quartzite, quartz, gneiss, mica-schist, red felspar, and granitoid rock. This assemblage strongly suggests derivation from the Malvernian series represented at Primrose Hill. 1899 *Proc. Geologists' Assoc.* XV. 426 The strike of the axes of the main folding of the country [around Stourbridge] is first north and south, in continuation of the main axes of the Malvern ridge (Malvernian folding), but at Abberley Hill it swings round almost at right angles to this direction, the axes now striking from west to east (Hercynian or Mercian folding). 1948 L. J. WILLS *Palaeogeogr. Midlands* ii. 7 The distribution of the Malvernian away from Malvern itself is quite unknown. 1969 BENNISON & WRIGHT *Geol. Hist. Brit. Isles* iii. 68 The Malvernian is composed predominantly of metamorphosed igneous rocks, diorites and gabbros. *Ibid.* x. 248 (*heading*) Structures of Malvernian trend.

malversate (mæl'vɜ:seɪt), *v.* [Back-formation from MALVERSATION.] *trans.* To use (funds) for

purposes other than those for which they were intended.

1881 S. BUTLER *Family Lett.* (1962) 198 If I malversated these funds or lost them, my co-trustee might come down on the company for having regarded the order of one trustee to the disregard of a joint order. 1928 G. B. SHAW *Intelligent Woman's Guide Socialism* 417 The public school (meaning a very exclusive private school malversating public endowments).

malversation (mæl'vɜ:seɪʃən). [a. F. *malversation*, f. *malverser*: see MALVERSE *v.*] Corrupt behaviour in an office, commission, employment, or position of trust; an instance of this.

1549 *Compl. Scot.* xix. 160 Quhen the pepil disobeyis thy gude doctryne throught the euyl exempl of thy malversations, thou sal be mair doubl puneist nor tha sal be. 1669 MARVELL *Let. to Mayor of Hull* Wks. 1776 I. 121 The criminal part of what is reported by the commissioners concerning his malversation in his office. 1776-83 JUSTAMOND tr. *Raynal's Hist. Indies* I. 370 The malversations that prevail in the manufactures, magazines, docks and arsenals at Batavia . . . are scarcely to be paralleled. 1811 WELLINGTON *Let. to Gordon* 12 June in Gurw. *Desp.* (1838) VIII. 6 Those malversations in office; those neglects of duty . . . are passed unnoticed. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* viii. §ix. 561 Charges of malversation and corruption were hurled at the members of the House.

b. Corrupt administration of something. 1706 DE FOE *Jure Div.* Pref. 8 Bringing in a Foreign Power to question him for Malversation of Government. 1818 HALLAM *Mid. Ages* (1872) I. 229 The kingdom was reduced to the utmost danger . . . as much by malversation of its government, as by the armies of Edward III. 1839 JAMES LOUIS XIV, III. 133 The inquiry into the malversation of the finances. 1852 THACKERAY *Esmond* III. v. Cardonnel was turned out of the House of Commons . . . for malversation of public money. 1881 BLACK *Sunrise* III. xi. 172 Malversation of justice amongst those in a high grade.

† c. *gen.* Evil conduct. *Obs. rare.* 1752 J. MACSPARRAN *Amer. Dissected* (1753) 12 Though some of the Felons do reform, yet they are so few, that their Malversation has a bad Effect upon the Morals of the lower Class of Inhabitants.

† **malverse**, *v.* *Obs. rare.* [ad. F. *malverser*, ad. L. *male versārī* (male wrongly, ill, *versārī* to behave, conduct oneself, passive freq. of *vertēre* to turn).] *intr.* To act corruptly in a position of trust.

1671 *True Nonconf.* 13 He could not, *impunē*, without danger of punishment, mal-verse, much less subvert Religion. 1714 W. FORBES *Jnl. Session* Pref. 8 The advocates are subject to the authority of the Lords, who . . . may censure, fine, or debar them from their employment for disobedience or malversing in their office. 1733 P. LINDSAY *Interest Scot.* 95 If any Judge shall neglect or refuse to execute the Law, . . . or Malverse in the Exercise of it, he is [etc.].

Malvi ('mɑ:lvɪ). Also Malwi. A dialect of Rajasthani.

1883 *Census of Central Provinces 1881* (India Census) II. 91 (*table*) Languages and dialects amalgamated therein. . . Urdu, Mālvi, Nimārī, [etc.]. 1901, 1957 [see JAIPUR]. 1968 B. WALKER *Hindu World* I. 586 Other Rājasthāni dialects are *Mārwārī* . . ., *Jaipūrī* . . ., *Mālvi* . . ., *Mewārī* . . ., *Udaipurī*.

malvoisia: see MALVASIA.

malvoisie ('mælvɔ:zi). *Obs. exc. arch.* Forms: 4 malvesin, mauvesyn, 4-6 malvesye, 4-7 -vesie, 5 -veysyn, mal(e)vesyn, malveseye, -vaset, 5-6 -vasy, -vesey, 6 -vesy, -ie, -vase, -vese, -veseie, -vesyne, -weysy, *Sc.* mavasy, mawissie, mavasie, 7 malvasie, -ey, -vesie, 9 malvoisie. [a. OF. *malvesie*, ad. It. *malvasia*: see MALMSEY. The forms with final *n* seem to represent an adj. formation in OFr.: cf. med.L. *vinum malvasinum*. The 19th c. form *malvoisie* is that of mod.Fr.]

1. = MALMSEY I. 1379-80 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 389 In uno pipe de Malvesin. c1386 CHAUCER *Shipman's T.* 70 With hym broughte he a lubbe of Maluesye And eek another, ful of fyn vernage. a1440 *Sir Degrev.* 1415 And evere schre drew hom the wyn, Bothe the Roche and the Reyn, And the good Malvesyn. 1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* xl. 14 All wyne to test scho wald disdane Bot mavasy [v.rr. mawissie, mavasie], she bad nane vder. 1508 *Extracts Aberd. Reg.* (1844) I. Pref. 21, 1/2 galloune of Maluasy, price iiiis. viiid. 1584 COGAN *Haven Health* (1636) 310 You shall take Rose water, white Rosevineger, Strong white Wine or Malvasie, of each like much; &c. 1828 SCOTT *F.M. Perth* viii, I hope you have no more grave errand than to try if the malvoisie holds its flavour. 1861 DORA GREENWELL *Poems* 24 Flowing of the Malvoisie And largesse clinking loud.

2. = MALMSEY 2. 1517 TORKINGTON *Pilgr.* (1884) 20 Ther groweth the Voyné that ys callyd Malweysy and muskedell. 1883 STEVENSON *Silverado Sq.* (1886) 21 He had broken ground up here with his black malvoisies.

|| **mal vu** (mal vy). [Fr.] Held in very poor esteem, or in no esteem, looked down upon. Also *attrib.*

1904 H. O. STURGIS *Belchamber* iii. 42 There is nothing so easy as to get rid of me. I am horribly mal vu by the authorities. 1958 L. DURRELL *Mountolive* ii. 62 He is . . . rather an old-fashioned reactionary in his outlook, and is consequently rather mal vu by his brother craftsmen. 1958 *Times Lit. Suppl.* 21 Nov. 672/3 Her daughter Elsie's marriage to a clever but socially mal vue [sic] research scientist.

malwe, obs. form of MALLOW.

maly(e)s, -ysyous, etc.: see MALICE, -ICIOUS.

maly(n)coli, etc., obs. forms of MELANCHOLY.

malyvolus, variant of MALEVOLOUS *Obs.*

mam¹ (mæm). *colloq.* Also 6 mame, 6-7 mamme. [Not recorded before the 16th c., the instance in one MS. of the Chester Plays being almost certainly due to a late alteration of the text. It is improbable that the word is adopted from the Welsh *mam* (:—Proto-celtic **mammā*); it seems rather to have originated independently from a sound instinctively made by young children; similar words for 'mother' exist in many languages. See MAMMA¹.] A childish (formerly also a familiar or vulgar) word for mother; corresponding to DAD *sb.*¹, but now more strictly confined to infantine use or allusions to this. † *mam's loll*: see LOLL *sb.* 3.

? a1500 (*MS.* 1592) [see DAD *sb.*]. 1573 TUSSEY *Husb.* (1878) 186 Yet coking Mams, and shifting Dads from schooles, Make pregnant wits to proove vnlarned fooles. c1580 JEFFERIE *Bugbears* I. ii. 99 in *Archiv Stud. neu. Spr.* XCVIII. (1897) 309 Oh, thies mames are exigent, thier daughters pranks to hide. 1590 GREENE *Never too late* I. (1600) H 2, When the boy says, Mam, where is my Dad, when will he come home? 1611 COTGR., *Mamma* (the voice of infants), Mam. 1675 COTTON *Scoffer Scoft* 80 Then of this Child hee's Syre and Dam, And it may call him Dad and Mam. 1710 E. WARD *Brit. Hud.* III. 26 It stroaks Pappa, and beats the Mam. 1757 ELIZ. GRIFFITH *Let. betw. Henry & Frances* (1767) II. 160 Has it [a child] a broad, good-humoured countenance, like dad; or a lively eye, . . . and saucy look, like mam? 1816 'QUIZ' *Grand Master* Arg. I. 1 The hero of the tale appears, Leaving his dad and mam in tears. 1872 HARTLEY *Yorks. Ditties* Ser. II. 112 Whear is thi' Daddy doy? Whear is thi' mam?

† b. reduplicated. *Obs.* 1606 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. iv. III. *Schism* 777 And smiling sweet Mam-mam, mam-mam he cries [F. *crie me a mé me*].

† c. *attrib.* and *Comb.* *Obs.* 1599 NASHE *Lenten Stoffe* Wks. (Grosart) V. 269 The nurse or mother Mampudding . . . down she sunk to the earth. 1653 R. CARPENTER *Anabapt. Washt* 21 These . . . Censurers know no other Language than Mam-English, or, their mother tongue.

† **mam**². *Obs. rare*-⁰. [ad. L. *mamma* breast.] 1611 FLORIO, *Mamma*, a pap, a dug, a mam, a breast.

mam, obs. form of MA'AM.

mama, variant of MAMMA¹.

|| **mamaku** ('mamaku). *N.Z.* [Maori.] A tree fern, *Cyathea medullaris*, or the starchy food formerly prepared from its pith.

1846 C. HEAPHY *Jnl.* 15 May in N. M. Taylor *Early Travellers in N.Z.* (1959) 232 Encamped in order to collect and bake *mamaku*, the stem of the fern tree, which was to constitute our provisions. 1882 W. D. HAY *Brighter Britain!* II. 152 The inner stems of mamaku or tree-fern. 1905 W. B. *Where White Man Treads* 16, I have forgotten 'mamaku' (the tree fern)—fanning itself in the mid-heat of summer. 1949 P. BUCK *Coming of Maori* (1950) I. iii. 34 Tree fern pith (*mamaku*), and fern root (*aruhe*) were placed before them. 1966 *Encycl. N.Z.* II. 785/1 Mamaku or black tree fern (*Cyathea medullaris*) was an important source of starch food. . . The pith [of the trunk] was steamed for about two days . . . and the resulting sago-like substance could be eaten cold or dried for future use.

|| **mamaliga** (məmə'li:gə). [Rumanian *mămăligă*.] = POLENTA c; maize porridge: a staple food in Rumania.

1878 J. W. OZANNE *Three Years in Roumania* 121 Maize forms the staple food of the lower classes. Every day a portion is boiled for the use of the family. It is called *mamaliga*, and is usually eaten alone; a little milk or a piece of salt fish being, however, sometimes added. 1925 J. A. HAMMERTON *Countries of World* XXXIV. 3425/1 The peasants live for the most part on *mamaliga*. 1970 *Sat. Rev.* (U.S.) 12 Sept. 107/3 In Rumania, unfermented grape juice or must is sold at wooden stalls . . . with slices of hot *mamaliga*, the national dish of cornmeal mush.

mamaloï ('mamalwa). Also mamanloï. Pl. *mamaloï*, *mamalois*. [ad. Haitian Creole *mamalwa*, f. *mama* mother + *lwa* LOA².] A voodoo priestess.

1884 S. ST. JOHN *Hayti, or Black Republic* v. 194 The Haytians have corrupted the compounds Papa Roi and Maman Roi into Papaloï and Mamanloï. 1935 R. A. LOEDERER *Voodoo Fire in Haiti* The priests are called 'Papaloï' by their followers, and the priestesses 'Mamaloï', both words being Creole corruptions of 'Papa Roi' and 'Mama Roi'.

† **Mamalone**. *Obs. rare*-¹. [Obscure; perh. a misreading for *mamalouc* (see MAMELUKE).]

1799 JANE AUSTEN *Lett.* 8 Jan. (1884) I. 192, I am to wear a mamalone cap instead. . . It is all the fashion now.

Mamalucco, etc.: see MAMELUKO, MAMELUKE.

|| **Mamamouchi**. The mock-Turkish title pretended to have been conferred by the Sultan upon M. Jourdain, in Molière's play *Le Bourgeois Gentilhomme*, IV. iii. Hence occas. used for: A pompous-sounding title; also, one

assuming such a title; a ridiculous pretender to elevated dignity.

1672 DRYDEN *Assign.* Prol. 30 You must have Mamamouchi, such a Fop As would appear a Monster in a Shop. a 1734 NORTH *Exam.* II. iv. §5 (1740) 233 So then he drops his, mammamouchi Outside of Oates's Plot in the dark, no more to be heard of in that Reign. 1749 H. WALPOLE *Lett.* (1846) II. 287 This ridiculous Mamamouchi [The Duke of Newcastle, Chancellor of Cambridge University].

Comb. 1673 *Mem. Madam Charlton* 12 Charlton fancies nothing less than to be made a Duke, or some strange Mammamouchi-Titulado.

mamanite ('meimənaɪt). *Min.* [f. *Maman*, in Persia, its locality + -ITE: so named by A. Goebel in 1865.] 'A sulphate similar to polyhalite, but somewhat different in composition' (Chester *Dict. Names Min.* 1896).

|| **mama-san** (mamasan). Also *mamasan*. [Jap., f. *mama* mother + *san* honorific title.] In Japan and the Far East, a matron in a position of authority: *spec.* one in charge of a geisha-house; the mistress of a bar.

1949 L. H. CROCKETT *Popcorn on Ginza* xvi. 218 Mamasans of some of the better Tokyo houses become well informed on all sorts of political intrigue. 1958 G. MIKES *East is East* 56 'Mamasan' is not surprised if someone wishes to linger late in one of those tiny little Japanese houses where the parties take place. 1962 A. CAMPBELL *Heart of Japan* v. 113 The mama-san wanted us all to go home... A geisha party isn't supposed to go on more than three hours. 1968 *Manch. Guardian Weekly* 4 Jan. 10 We were visited by two enormous Sumo wrestlers, with their equally large Mama-San. 1971 *Nat. Geographic* Oct. 571/2 The representative bars have an institutional figure called 'mama-san', a matronly, amiable, garrulous, and straightforward woman who permits the sailors to fraternize with any of a covey of young ladies.

mamay, variant of MAMMEE.

mamba ('mæmbə). Also 9 *momba*. [ad. Zulu *imamba*.] A large venomous African snake of the genus *Dendroaspis* (family Elapidae), esp. the *green mamba* (GREEN a. 13 b), *D. angusticeps*, and the *black mamba*, *D. polylepis*. Also *attrib.*

1862 J. S. DOBIE in *S. Afr. Jnl.* (1945) 44 He called it a green mamba and was about 9 feet long. 1878 P. GILLMORE *Great Thirst Land* xxix. 346 A black mamba—a description of snake common in Natal, and reported to be very deadly. 1897 J. BRYCE *Impressions S. Afr.* iii. 23 The black mamba, which is nearly as large as a rattlesnake, is a dangerous creature. 1910 J. BUCHAN *Prester John* iv. 80 A black mamba might appear out of the tangle. 1912 F. W. FITZSIMONS *Snakes S. Afr.* (new ed.) 194 There are two varieties of the Mamba. One is vivid leaf-green, the other is olive or brownish-black. 1921 *Chambers's Jnl.* 26 Feb. 203/2 It was a mamba snake, eight feet long. 1939 S. CLOETE *Watch for Dawn* 62 With the bite of a mamba or a ringhals the heart sometimes beat even after life had gone. 1958 *Listener* 23 Jan. 154/1 Black mambas... have the unattractive habit of lurking in trees and dropping down on to the unwary. 1965 A. NICOL *Truly Married Woman* 96 A poisonous one, a mamba, its middle still rippling slowly. 1969 A. BELLAIRS *Life of Reptiles* I. v. 191 The deadly mambas (*Dendroaspis*) have fangs which are relatively a little shorter and thinner than those of the average cobra.

mambar, var. MIMBAR.

mamble ('mæmb(ə)l), *v.* *Obs. exc. dial.* Also 3-4 *mamel*. [ME. *mamelen*, possibly repr. an OE. **mamelian* = OHG. *mammalôn* to stammer, mutter, mod. Ger. dial. *mammeln* to mutter, also to chew slowly; an onomatopœic formation with frequentative suffix -LE: cf. MAMMER, MUMBLE *vbs.*]

1. *intr.* To mumble or mutter; to chatter. c1275 *Prov. Alfred* 492 in *O. E. Misc.* 132 þanne mud mamelit more þanne hit solde. 1377 *LANGL. P. Pl. B. v.* 21 Of þis matere I myȝte mamele ful longe. *Ibid.* xi. 408 Adam... when he mamelede aboute mete and entermeted to knowe þe wisdom and þe witte of god he was put fram blisse.

2. To eat lazily. a1825 *FORBY Voc. E. Anglia, Mamble v.*, to eat with seeming indifference, as if from want of appetite.

† **mambler**. *Obs. rare*⁻¹. In 5 *mammlere*. [f. MAMBLE *v.* + -ER¹.] A voluble speaker.

a1400-50 *Alexander* 4498 For marcur was manslaxt a mammlere of wordis.

† **mambling**, *vbl. sb.* *Obs.* [f. MAMBLE *v.* + -ING¹.] ? = MAMMERING 2.

1640 *BP. HALL Chr. Moder.* II. ii. 5 He could rather be content the Angell of the Church of Laodicea should be quite cold, then in such a mambling of profession. 1648 *MANTON Spir. Languish.* 16 We content ourselves with a lukewarmness and a mambling of profession midling it between Christ and the world.

mambo ('mæmbəʊ). [Amer. Sp., 'prob. fr. Haitian creole (voodoo priestess)' (Webster).]

1. A kind of rumba, a ball-room dance (and its music) of Latin-American origin.

1948 *Call-Bulletin* (San Francisco) 17 Sept. 11/1 Tony De Marco predicts the new dance fad will be 'The Mambo', which was introduced... last week. A zingier form of rumba. 1950 *Newsweek* 4 Sept. 76 The difference between the rumba and the mambo is the difference between the regular foxtrot and the jitterbug. 1951 R. CHANDLER *Lett.* 19 Apr. in *R. Chandler Speaking* (1966) 213, I doubt if he knows the new dance called a mambo, because it seems to be

only recently discovered or developed. 1952 *Down Beat* 25 Jan. 2/2 Prado, who says he introduced the mambo in Mexico City in 1948, claims it is merely Afro-Cuban rhythm with a dash of American swing. 1955 *Caribbean Q.* IV. II. 102 Some St. Lucians... patronize the several clubs which have jukeboxes stocked largely with mambos of the Perez Prado school. 1957 J. KEROUAC *On Road* (1958) 93 Mambo blasted from jukeboxes. 1959 *Listener* 24 Sept. 473/1 Innumerable folk-dance sources, ranging from the square dance to Latin American mambos and the rest. 1964 W. G. RAFFÉ *Dict. Dance* 299/1 *Mambo* (Haiti), ritual dance of Voodoo; an initiation ceremonial which follows the ancient *Danse Shalame* (Salome) in its symbolic-realism. 'Mambo' is the official name for the chief priestess. 1966 *Crescendo* Dec. 27/1 Only bossa novas and mambos seem to be played with anything like enthusiasm by these bands. 1972 *Village Voice* (N.Y.) 1 June 4/3 Now the pop-music business, having scraped the hillbilly barrel and blown the froth off the mambo craze, has taken over R[hhythm]-and-B[lues].

2. A voodoo priestess. 1964 R. SEVERN *Blood & Gold* x. 102 She must be a Mambo... a Voodoo priestess. 1964 [see sense 1 above]. 1966 *Daily Tel.* 11 Aug. 18/6 The author and his herbalist friend became close companions with a girl who was often thus possessed, but had to be initiated and trained by an expert sorceress or mambo.

† **mambu**. *Obs.* Also 8 *mombu*. [a. OPg. *mambu* BAMBOO *sb.*] The bamboo.

1662 J. DAVIES tr. *Mandelstlo's Trav.* 149 A sort of Canes, by the Iavians called Mambu. *Ibid.*, On the Coast of Malabar [etc.] this sort of Cane produces a drug called Sacar Mambu, that is, Sugar of Mambu. 1681 *GREW Musæum* II. 223 Part of a sort of Mambu, a great Indian Cane. *Ibid.* 225. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) II. 384/1 A substance called Tabaxir, or sugar of Mombu.

mame, *obs.* form of MAIM *sb.*, MALM, MAM¹.

mamea, -ee, -eia, *obs.* ff. MAMMEE.

mamel, variant of MAMBLE.

|| **mamelière**. *Hist.* Also 9 *mammelière*, -illière. [Fr.: f. *mamelle* breast.] A piece of armour consisting of a circular plate of metal covering either breast.

1824 MEYRICK *Anc. Armour* III. *Gloss.*, *Mamillaria*, *Mamillieres*. 1834 PLANCHÉ *Brit. Costume* 122 On the breast are fastened sometimes one, sometimes two round plates, called mamelières. 1885 FAIRHOLT *Costume in Eng.* (ed. 3) II. 277 The surcoat has openings or slits over the mamelières to allow of a chain passing through.

mamellated, variant of MAMILLATED *ppl. a.*

† **mamelle**. *Obs.* Also *mammill*. [a. F. *mamelle*:—L. *mamilla*, dim. of *mamma* breast.] A woman's breast. Also *fig.*

c1430 *Hymns Virg.* (1867) 1 Thi mammillis, moder, ful weel y meene, Y had to my meete þat y myȝt not mys. 1483 *CAXTON Gold. Leg.* 135 b/2 Thenne Quyncianus... comanded that her brestis and mamellis shold be drawn & cutte of. *Ibid.* 419/1 Nourysshed by the pappes and mamellys of the Scrypture of holy chyrche.

mamelon ('mæmələn). Also *mammillon*, *mammelon*. [a. F. *mamelon* nipple, f. *mamelle*: see *prec.*]

1. A rounded eminence or hummock. 1830 LYELL *Princ. Geol.* I. 206 This mammillon has been largely quarried for lime. 1848 D. BORRER *Campaign agst. Kabales Algeria*, Upon the summit of two mammelons... two French outposts were placed. 1893 E. H. BARKER *Wand. South. Waters* 289 An isolated hill or mamelon in the valley of the Lot.

2. A small hemispherical tubercle. 1872 NICHOLSON *Palæont.* 105 Ordinarily the tubercle consists of a rounded ball or hemisphere (the 'mamelon'). Hence *mamelonated* ('mæmələnətɪd) *a.*, covered with rounded protuberances.

1857 *BULLOCK Cazeaux' Midwit.* 47 Like the latter, its two surfaces are flattened, and it is besides slightly lobular and mamelonated. 1872 COHEN *Dis. Throat* 243 This gives the part a rough mamelonated appearance.

|| **Mameluco** (mæmə'l(j)u:kəʊ). Also 9 *mamalucco*. [Pg., lit. a mameluque: see *next*.] A cross-breed between a white and a Brazilian Indian.

1863 BATES *Nat. Amazons* i. 35 *note*, Mameluco denotes the offspring of White with Indian; Mulatto, that of White with Negro. 1874 BURTON *Captiv. Hans Stade* xv. (Hakl. Soc.) 45 Mamelucco, meaning the offspring of a white man by an Indian woman, is now obsolete in Sao Paulo, where Caboclo has taken its place. 1900 DENIKER *Races of Man* xiii. 545 The Mamelucos or Paulists of the province of Sao Paulo (Brazil), European and Indian half-breeds.

Mameluke ('mæməl(j)u:k). *Obs. exc. Hist.* Forms: 6 *mam(m)oluke*, *mam(m)eluc(k)*, *mammaluke*, 6-8 *mamaluk*, 6-9 -*luke*, 7 *mameluke*, *mamaluch*, *mameluch*, *mammaluck*, *mamuluke*, *pl.* after *It.* form *mamaluchi*, *mamaluc(c)hy*, 7-8 *mamaluc(k)*, 8 *mamaluque*, *mameluc*, 6- *mameluke*. Also 9 *mamlouk*, *mamluk(e)*, *memlo(o)k*. [Ultimately a. Arab. *mamlūk* slave, a subst. use of the pa. pple. of *malaka* to possess. The Turkish pronunciation is (məmlu:k); cf. med.L. *mameluc*, *mameluchus* (12th c.), OF. *mameluz*, *mamelos* (mod.F.

mameluk, *mamelouk*), Sp., Pg. *mameluco*, *It. mammalucco*.]

1. A member of the military body, originally composed of Caucasian slaves, which seized the throne of Egypt in 1254, and continued to form the ruling class in that country until the early part of the 19th century.

The Mameluke sultans reigned from 1254 to 1517, when the Ottoman Sultan Selim I assumed the sovereignty. Subsequently Egypt was governed, under the nominal rule of a Turkish viceroy, by 24 Mameluke beys. In 1811 the Mamelukes remaining after the French war were massacred by Mohammed Ali, pasha of Egypt.

1511 GUYLFORDE *Pilgr.* (Camden) 13 There was a grete Ambasset of the soldans towards Venyce, that hadde in his companye many Mamolukes. 1529 MORE *Dyaloge* IV. Wks. 279/2 Mammolukes and Genisaries about y^e Turk and Sowdan, haue used to christen their children of purpose. 1586 T. B. *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* I. (1594) 598 Not long since the souldan of Cayre [was elected] out of the mammelucks. 1600 J. PORY tr. *Leo's Africa* VIII. 320 Certaine principall Mamelukes... euerie of whom was captaine of a thousand inferiour Mameluks; and their office was to conduct the Soldans forces. 1648 C. WALKER *Hist. Independ.* I. 145 [The Egyptians lived] under vassalage to their own Mameluchi or Mercenaries. 1658 EARL MONM. tr. *Paruta's Wars Cyprus* 46 It was taken by the aid of the mamalucchy, by James son to the same King illegitimate. 1704 *Collect. Voy.* (Churchill) III. 587/2 Most of the *Mamaluques*... were slain. 1796 *BP. WATSON Apol. Bible* v. 59 *It* [Egypt] became subject... to the Mameluks, and now is a province of the Turkish empire. 1796 H. HUNTER tr. *St.-Pierre's Stud. Nat.* (1799) III. 463 The twelve Beys of Egypt, chosen from among the Mamelucs. 1801 WELLINGTON *Memorandum* in *Gurw. Desp.* I. 314 Supposing that the Mamelukes should be inclined to shake off the French yoke and to co-operate with us. 1813 BYRON *Br. Abydos* I. viii. With Maugrabee and Mameluke, His way amid his Delis [he] took. 1845 ELIOT *WARBURTON Cresc. & Cross* vii. 57 The Mamelukes were young Georgian or Circassian slaves.

attrib. 1772 *Ann. Reg.* 18 The Mameluk system. 1856 FREEMAN *Saracens* iv. (1870) 158 The Mameluke Sultans.

2. A slave (in Muslim countries). 1600 HAKLUYT *Voy.* III. 718, I shall presently banish all the Mamelukes and white men which dwell in any of those Indian townes. 1836 LANE *Mod. Egypt.* I. 163 Few of the Egyptians have memlooks, or male white slaves. 1844 *Mem. Babylonian P'cess* II. 179 His Mamelukes, both white and black. 1884 J. PAYNE *Tales fr. Arabic* I. 236 Now the Persian had a mameluke, as he were the full moon.

3. *fig.* A 'fighting slave' of the Pope, etc.

1531 TINDALE *Exp. i John* (1538) 41 Many... are be come the Antichristes of Romes mamelukes. 1679 'TOM TICKLEFOOT' *Trials Wakeman*, etc. 9 When they were listed amongst the Pope's Mamelukes. 1680 BOLRON *Papist's Oath Secrecy* 7 That Oath which Blessed Ignatius Loyola imposed upon his Spiritual Mamelukes. 1833 COLERIDGE *Table-t.* 18 Apr., So long as the Bishop of Rome remains Pope, and has an army of Mamelukes all over the world, we shall do very little. 1902 *Contemp. Rev.* Dec. 788 The Assumptionists are mere mamelukes of the Vatican.

4. *attrib.*: **mameluke-bit**, the heavy iron bit used by the Mamelucos of Brazil (see MAMELUKO); **mameluke point**, the long double-edged cutting point of the Mameluke sabre; **mameluke sleeve**, a fashion of sleeve worn by women in Paris under the First Empire.

1826 SIR F. HEAD *Pampas* 177, I... took the iron *mameluke-bit out of his mouth. 1809 LD. VALENTIA *Voy.* III. 307 They [sabres] were all Persian, but some had been lengthened in Egypt at both ends, so as to give the *Mameluke point, which cuts both ways. 1898 LADY MARY LOYD tr. *Uzanne's Fashion in Paris* iii. 55 Towards the close of the [First] Empire, when... *mameluke sleeves, and hair dressed à l'enfant, struck a feudal and gothic note.

Hence *'Mamelukedom fig.*, the condition of being a Mameluke or fighting slave. *'Mamelukery fig.*, a body of 'Mamelukes', a party of enslaved depredators.

1824 LANDOR *Imag. Conv., Leopold & du Paty* Wks. 1853 I. 53/1 Our spiritual Mamelukery is as ambitious of power and riches as if it had children to inherit them. 1900 *Contemp. Rev.* Mar. 455 The reduction of an entire nation to intellectual serfdom and moral Mamelukedom.

mamente, **mameny**: see MAUMET, MALMENY.

mamere, variant of MAMMER *v.*

mameri, variant of MAHOMERY *Obs.*, mosque.

mamey: see MAMMEE.

mamie, variant of MAMMEE, MAMMY¹.

|| **mamilla** (mæ'mɪlə). Also 7-9 *mammilla*. [L., dim. of *mamma* breast, teat.]

1. The nipple of the female breast; also, the male 'mammary'.

1693 tr. *Blancard's Phys. Dict.* (ed. 2), *Mammilla*. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Mammilla*, a little Breast, Tet, or Dug. 1889 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Mammilla*,... the nipple of the mammary gland. Also, the male breast, or mammary gland.

2. *transf.* (*Anat., Bot.*, etc.) Any nipple-shaped organ or protuberance; a papilla.

1818 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* II. 279 In these apodous walkers the place of legs is supplied by fleshy and often retractile mamillæ or tubercles. 1828 R. KNOX tr. *Cloquet's Anat.* 454 There occurs on the surface of the brain... a sort of whitish mammilla, which seemed to be concealed in the interior of the nerve. 1843 J. G. WILKINSON tr. *Swedenborg's Anim. Kingd.* I. i. 21 Glandular mammillæ or papillæ. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 714/2 (*Mamillaria*) The mamillæ... have little tufts of white hair between them. 1852 HENSLOW *Dict. Bot. Terms*, *Mamilla* (a little teat). Little granular prominences

on the surface of certain pollen. 1889 BARON in *Q. J. Geol. Soc.* XLV. 322 The crystals of others [*sc.* stones] assume a mamillated form, the mamillæ being covered with minute crystals. 1889 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Mamillæ*, . . . applied to the conical or cylindrical organs of the Arachnida, . . . Also, the papillæ or apices of the Malpighian pyramids in the kidney.

mamillar ('mæmilə(r)), *a.* In quots. **mamillar**. [a. L. *mamillār-is*, f. *mamilla*: see MAMILLA.] = MAMILLARY 2.

1648 J. BEAUMONT *Psyche* IV. cxxi, [Ospheis loq.] By the Mammillar Processions, I Embrace those pleasures which my Sweets impart. 1832 MACGILLIVRAY tr. *Humboldt's Trav.* xviii. 251 Masses of rock . . . emerge from its bosom, some of a mamillar form. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* IV. 716 The surface is coarsely lobular or mamillar.

mamillariform (mæmil'æri:fɔ:m), *a.* rare. [f. L. *mamillār-i-s* MAMILLAR + -FORM.] Mamillariform.

1869 *Eng. Mech.* 19 Nov. 225/1 A small mamillariform object.

mamillary ('mæmiləri), *a.* Also 7 **mammillarie**, **mammillary**, 7-9 **mammillary**. [f. L. *mamillār-is*: see MAMILLA and -ARY 2.]

1. Of or pertaining to the breast; also, † having mamillæ.

1669 W. SIMPSON *Hydrol. Chym.* 278 The . . . milky juyce, passing . . . through the mammillary conduits into the breasts. 1792 BELKNAP *Hist. New Hampsh.* III. 165 The only mammillary piped which we have, is the Bat. 1898 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* V. 981 To the left of the mammillary or mid-thoracic line.

2. *a.* Of the form of a mamma; mamiform. **mamillary body** [prob. tr. mod.L. *corpus mamillare*], either of a pair of small white hemispherical structures lying side by side between the tuber cinereum and the posterior perforated substance in the interpeduncular fossa on the ventral surface of the brain. **mamillary process**: (*a*) the mastoid process of the temporal bone; (*b*) *pl.* the metapophysis of the lumbar vertebræ; †(*c*) *pl.* the olfactory lobes.

1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 433 The mamillary processes which are the Organes of smelling. 1650 BULWER *Anthropomet.* 16 The bottom of the Ear (in which place the Mammillary processe is). 1722 QUINCY *Lex. Physico-Med.* (ed. 2) 126/1 It is the Entry to the Sinus in the Mammillary Process. 1741 MONRO *Anat. Nerves* (ed. 3) 39 The Mammillary Processes of the Brain. 1797 M. BAILLIE *Morb. Anat.* (1807) 274 The mamillary portion of the kidney. 1832 J. QUAIN *Elem. Anat.* (ed. 2) viii. 642 A thin lamella of white substance, . . . called *locus perforatus*, . . . is triangular, the sides being formed by the crura cerebri, the base by the mammillary bodies. 1865 LUBBOCK *Preh. Times* 230 Small mammillary elevations which are known as Indian corn-hills. 1881 MIVART *Cat* 39 The anterior process . . . is termed the mammillary process, or Metapophysis. 1921 TILNEY & RILEY *Form & Functions Cent. Nervous Syst.* xxxiv. 613 The mammillary body serves as a relay station in the olfactory tract. 1942 O. LARSELL *Anat. Nervous Syst.* xviii. 249 The mammillary bodies are two elevations . . . just rostral to the posterior perforated substance. 1967 G. M. WYBURN et al. *Conc. Anat.* vii. 190/2 The depressed area between the peduncles, the interpeduncular fossa, has the following structures from behind forwards: the posterior perforated substance, the paired mamillary bodies, the tuber cinereum and infundibulum . . . and the optic chiasma.

b. Having mamiform protuberances.

1813 BAKEWELL *Introd. Geol.* 355 Mammillary, with a number of convex smooth surfaces. 1830 LYELL *Princ. Geol.* I. 202 Sometimes the travertin assumes precisely the botroidal and mammillary forms, common to similar deposits, in Auvergne. 1841 TRIMMER *Pract. Geol.* 348 The sides of the cells are coated with mamillary concretions. 1846 DANA *Zooph.* (1848) 265 Gibbous and coarsely mamillary.

c. **mamillary brooch** (Antiq.): one consisting of two cup-shaped pieces connected by a handle.

1862 W. R. WILDE *Catal. Gold Antiq. R. Irish Acad.* 57 Mammillary Fibulæ—For the sake of distinction and arrangement, we have applied this term to a class of gold ornaments, of great diversity of size, found in abundance in Ireland. 1863 D. WILSON *Preh. Ann.* I. ii. vi. 459 The dilated gold fibulæ styled . . . Mamillary Brooches.

'mamillate, *a.* Also **mamm-**. [ad. L. *mamillāt-us*, f. *mamilla* MAMILLA + -ATE.] = next.

1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* IV. 311 Feelers (*Palpi*) . . . Mammillate . . . when the last joint is very short, smaller than the preceding one, and retractile within it. 1847 W. DARLINGTON *Amer. Weeds & Useful Pl.* (1860) Gloss., *Mamillate*, conical, with a rounded apex. 1875 BLAKE *Zool.* 38 The teeth in Mastodon mamillate, often numerous, and with every intermediate gradation.

mamillated ('mæmilitud), *ppl. a.* Also 8-9 **mammillated**, 9 **mammalated**, **mam(m)el(l)ated**, **mammilated**. [f. MAMILLATE *a.* + -ED.]

1. Having rounded protuberances or projections; covered with mamiform excrescences. *spec.* in *Path.* as a morbid condition of certain viscera; also *Geol.* and *Min.*

1741 STACK in *Phil. Trans.* XLI. 713 The inward Membrane had on its concave Surface a sort of Villosity wrinkled and mamillated. 1801 BOURNON *ibid.* XCI. 172 This ore frequently assumes a mamillated form. 1823 W. PHILLIPS *Introd. Mineral.* (ed. 3) p. lxxxv, A mineral presenting aggregations of large sections of numerous small globes is termed botryoidal; but when the globes are larger, and the portions are less, and separate, the appearance is

expressed by the term mamillated. 1845 DARWIN *Voy. Nat.* iii. (1879) 46 The mamillated country of Maldonado. 1865 GEIKIE *Scen. & Geol. Scot.* vii. 176 The rocks are worn into smooth mamillated outlines. 1898 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* V. 920 This a merely mamillated or corrugated surface will not do.

2. Having a nipple-shaped process or part.

1839 SOWERBY *Conch. Man.* 62 *Mamillated*, a term applied to the apex of a shell when it is rounded like a teat. 1851-6 WOODWARD *Mollusca* 119 Spire short, apex mamillated. 1861 HULME tr. *Moquin-Tandon* II. iii. v. 156 The cases from the pistacias are . . . mammelated, light, with a turpentine flavour.

mamillation (mæmi'lɛiʃən). In quots. **mamillation**. [f. MAMILLA + -ATION.]

1. The condition of being mamillated.

1856 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Mamillation*. Term applied to the appearances of little prominences like granulations on a mucous surface, as of the stomach sometimes in *Phthisis*, etc. 1877 ROBERTS *Handbk. Med.* (ed. 3) I. 120 The stomach occasionally presents . . . mamillation, softening [etc.]

2. *concr.* in *pl.* Rounded bosses.

1863 A. C. RAMSAY *Phys. Geog.* xxiv. (1878) 382 Smoothing those large mamillations the Cumbræes. 1880 19th Cent. Nov. 850 The mamillations of the surface suggest that the rocks have been . . . rounded by the passage of moving ice.

mamilliferous (mæmi'lifərəs), *a.* [f. MAMILLA + -(I)FEROUS.] Having or bearing mamillæ.

1856 in MAYNE *Expos. Lex.* 1889 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1891 *Athenæum* 30 May 703/1 The division of the mammalia into a mamilliferous and a non-mamilliferous series.

mamilliform (mæmil'ifɔ:m), *a.* Also **mammilliform**. [f. MAMILLA + -(I)FORM.] Shaped like or resembling a mamilla; nipple-shaped.

1843 FORBES in *Proc. Berw. Nat. Club* II. No. 11. 79 Among which are . . . interspersed numerous mammilliform tubercles. 1846 DANA *Zooph.* (1848) 423 With mammilliform prominences when contracted. 1888 A. S. WOODWARD in *Q. J. Geol. Soc.* XLIV. 147 The teeth upon this surface are quite mammilliform. 1880 GÜNTHER *Fishes* 162 The filaments . . . are beset with mamilliform appendages.

mamilloid ('mæmilɔid), *a.* In quot. **mamm-**. [f. MAMILLA + -OID.] Resembling a mamilla.

1849-52 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* V. 925/2 The first and second plates [of the molar] have two mamilloid summits.

mamillose ('mæmilɔs), *a.* [f. MAMILLA + -OSE.] Having mamilliform organs or parts.

1856 in MAYNE *Expos. Lex.* 1889 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

mamio, obs. form of MAMMEE.

† **'mamish**, *a.* Obs. rare⁻¹. [f. MAM sb.¹ + -ISH.] Uxorious.

? a 1641 BP. HALL *Women's Veil Rem.* Wks. (1660) 240 If the Crown be set upon the head (as the husband may give honour to the weaker vessel) yet it is a pittyful head that is not better then the crown that adorns it. . . None but some mamish Monsters can question it.

Mamlouk, Mamluk(e, obs. ff. MAMELUKE.

mamma', **mama** (mɑ'mɑ:). [A reduplicated syllable often uttered instinctively by young children, who are in many countries taught to use it as their word for 'mother' (esp. where the ordinary word in the language begins with *m*).

The Indogermanic type **mammā*, as a child's word for mother, is found as Gr. μάμη, L. *mamma* (whence It. *mamma*), OSI., Russian *mama*, Lith. *mama*, Irish *mam* (O'Brien); also in Welsh *mam*, which is the only word for 'mother', though *modr* survives in some compounds. The F. *maman* (Cotgr. 1611 *mammam*), like the earlier *mam-ma* (1584 in Hatz.-Darm.), appears to be an independent adoption of the instinctive infantine utterance; the Sp. *mamá*, Pg. *mamã*, may perhaps be from French.

Apart from the two 16th c. quots. in which the word is used with reference to a child's first attempt to speak, the Eng. *mamma* has not been found earlier than near the end of the 17th c., after which time it rapidly became common. The Eng. word of the 17-18th c. (rimed by Shadwell with *awe*) prob. represents a spoken form adopted from the F. *maman*; the spelling may have been suggested by Latin or It., or it may possibly have been originally meant to express the native English form ('*mama*', 'momā'), which is still current in many dialects. In educated use, so far as is known, the stress has in England always been on the last syllable; in the United States, however, the stress '*mamma*' is the more usual; a prevailing U.S. pronunciation is represented by the spelling *momma*. The spelling *mama*, sometimes used in the 18th c., became somewhat common after 1800, and is especially frequent in the novels printed c 1830-50. It is now rare.]

a. A word employed as the equivalent of *mother*: chiefly used in the vocative, or preceded by a possess. pronoun (as 'my mamma'); also without article in the manner of a proper name (e.g. 'Mamma is well'); less usually with *a*, *the*, or in *plural*.

The status of the word has always been the same as that of PAPA'. In the 18th c., although '*mamma*' as used by young children was probably common, *ma'mma* seems to have been confined to the higher classes, and among them to have been freely used not only by children but by adults of both sexes. In the 19th c. its use was much extended, and among the lower middle class was a mark of 'gentility'. Latterly it has in England become unfashionable, even as used by children. [1555 EDEN *Decades* 44 They were turned into frogges, and cryed toa, toa, that is, mama, mama, as chyldren are

wont to crye for the mothers pappe.] 1579 LYLY *Euphues* (Arb.) 129 When the babe shall now begin to tattle and call hir Mamma, with what face can she heare it of his mouth, vnto whom she hath denyed Mamma? 1690 LOCKE *Hum. Und.* III. ii. §7. 191 The Ideas of the Nurse, and the Mother are well framed in their Minds. . . The names of Nurse and Mamma, the Child uses, determine themselves to those Persons. 1691 SHADWELL *Scourers Epil.*, How can one stand in awe Of a vain Tawdry, Amorous Mamma? 1710 E. WARD *Brit. Hud.* III. 26 So the sweet Babe of Early Wit, To please Mamma does Daddy beat. 1727 GAY *Begg. Op.* I. viii. (1729) 11 My Mama drinks double the quantity. 1728 P. WALKER *Life Alex. Peden* in *Biog. Presb.* (1827) I. 140 Our . . . old Scots Names are gone out of Request; instead of Father and Mother, Mamma and Papa, training Children to speak Nonsense. 1748 CHESTERF. *Lett.* (1792) II. clxxi. 132 At which I am uneasy not as a Mamma would be, but as a Father should be. 1758 ELIZ. ROSE in *Family Rose Kiltavock* (Spald. Club) 431 Papa and mamma are well. 1773 GOLDSM. *Stoops to Cong.* v. (ed. 2) 94 Tony. Alack, mama, it was all your own fault. 1811 L. M. HAWKINS *C'tess & Gertr.* (1812) I. 52 Poor Tom must shift with my outgrown Coat, because Papa has just given Mama a row of pearls. a 1814 *Fam. Politics* III. iv. in *New Brit. Theatre* (1814) II. 224 *Edw.* . . . One more trial, my delightful mama. *Lady Jez.* How often have I told you not to apply that vulgar appellation to me? 1819 BYRON *Juan* I. xlviii. I can't but say that his mamma was right. 1838 LYTTON *Alice* I. vi. You should make your mamma take you to town. 1848 DICKENS *Dombey* xxxv, Florence is ready to receive her father and her new mama. 1887 RUSKIN *Præterita* II. 241 [I read my] work to papa and mamma at breakfast next morning, as a girl shows her sampler.

b. Used as a prefixed title.

17. . . SIR J. MARRIOT in *Dodsley Coll. Poems* (1755) IV. 289 The cruel Fates their rage relented, And mama Venus had consented.

c. *fig.* (jocular only).

1844 THACKERAY *May Gambols* Wks. 1900 XIII. 443 The exhibition of the New Society . . . has grown to be quite as handsome . . . as that of its mamma, the old Society in Pall Mall East.

d. **Mam(m)a mia!** [It., lit. 'mother mine!']: an exclamation expressing surprise or astonishment.

1848 MRS. GASKELL *Mary Barton* II. iii. 47 The little hopeless stranger . . . spoke in some foreign tongue, with low cries for the far distant 'Mamma mia!' 1969 G. GREENE *Trav. with my Aunt* I. vii. 72 There came a strange grating noise. 'Mamma mia,' the nurse said, 'what's that?' 1971 R. FALKIRK *Chill Factor* x. 94 'It rain every day,' asked the Italian. 'Every day,' I said. 'Mama mia,' he said.

e. **Comb.:** **mamma-in-law** jocular = MOTHER-IN-LAW; **mamma-pian** [F. *maman pian*], a 'mother' tubercle of the disease known as 'yaws'; a 'yaw'; **mamma's boy**, a boy who has been pampered and spoiled; one who is excessively timid; also applied to a man.

1850 C. M. YONGE *Henrietta's Wish* xiii. 183, I would not give a farthing for Fred if he was always to be the mamma's boy you would make him. 1855 THACKERAY *Newcomes* II. 259 Recalling some of mamma-in-law's dreadful expressions which make me shudder when I hear them. 1861 C. M. YONGE *Young Step-Mother* xxiii. 336 It might be no great harm if Maurice were a tame mamma's boy. 1895 CLIVE HOLLAND *Jap. Wife* (ed. 11) 36, I do not altogether like my mamma-in-law. 1889 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Mama pian*. 1898 P. MANSON *Trop. Diseases* xxvii. 428 note, A large persistent yaw is sometimes known as the 'mother', 'grandmother' or 'mama-pian'. 1929 W. FAULKNER *Sound & Fury* 141 Yah . . . go on then, mamma's boy. If he goes swimming he'll get his head wet and then he'll get a licking. 1967 A. M. STEIN *Executioner's Rest* vi. 100 Who was this Erridge? He was mama's boy, and if you don't know the kind of trouble mama's boy tourists go looking for when they're loose on the shores of the Mediterranean, you just haven't travelled.

Hence **mamma v.**, to call by the name of 'mamma'.

1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) III. 359 Pris. will Mamma-up Mrs. Sinclair.

|| **mamma**² ('mæmə). *Pl.* -æ. [L.] The milk-secreting organ of the female in man and the other mammalia. Also the corresponding but non-secreting structure in males.

c 1050 *Prudentius Gloss.* in *Germania* (1878) XI. 401 *In papillas*, an *mamman*. 1693 in tr. *Blancard's Phys. Dict.* 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Mamma*, a Breast, Pap, or Teat. 1727 BAILEY vol. II, *Mamma* [with anatomists], a Breast, Pap or Teat; also a Dug in Cattle. 1795 [see MAMMARY 1]. 1804 ABERNETHY *Surg. Obs.* 21 In the mamma they [the vessels] seem to be rather large than numerous. 1845 CHAMBERS *Vestiges* (ed. 4) 198 The mamma of the human female . . . also exist in the male. 1871 DARWIN *Desc. Man* I. 17 The mamma of male quadrupeds. 1887 BUTLIN in *Brit. Med. J. Jnl.* I. 573/1 The very free removal of the mamma . . . recommended by Mr. Banks [etc.]. 1887 *Athenæum* 8 Jan. 66/2 The pectoral position of the mamma in the Sirenia . . . gave rise to the legend of the mermaid.

† **'mammaday**. *Obs.* [Of obscure origin: cf. mod. dial. *mamady* (Linc.) 'a sweetmeat made of boiled sugar'.] ? Nurse's milk, 'pap' (*fig.*). Also *attrib.* *b.* As a term of contempt: A 'milk-sop'.

1589 G. HARVEY *Pierce's Super.* (1593) 74 Nothing, but pure Mammaday, and a few morsels of fly-blowne Euphuisme, somewhat nicely minced for puling stomaches. *Ibid.* 136 This Mammaday hath excellently knocked himselfe on the scone with his owne hatchet. 1603 HARSNET *Pop. Impost.* 29 If their Conies be Protestants . . . then some holy Ceremonies . . . must be solemnly used . . . to bring them to lie betweene the sweete breasts of their holy mother the Romish Church that the Mammaday, which shall be given them, may doe them the more good. 1618 N. B. *Courtier & Countrym.* D 4 b, Thy meat tastes all of mammaday pudding,

which breaking at both ends, the stuffing runnes about the Pot.

mammæform: see MAMMIFORM.

mammal ('mæməl), *sb.* [First used in pl. as an anglicized form of MAMMALIA.] An animal of the class mammalia.

1826 GOOD *Bk. Nat.* II. ii. 52 As we have no fair synonym for it [Mammalia] in our own tongue, I shall beg leave now, as I have on various other occasions, to render it mammals. 1845 CHAMBERS *Vestiges* (ed. 4) 199 The ornithorhynchus is a mammal receding to near the grade of birds. 1859 DARWIN *Orig. Spec.* x. (1873) 283 True mammals have been discovered in the new red sandstone. 1859 GEO. ELIOT *A. Bede* vii. There is one order of beauty which seems made to turn the heads . . . of all intelligent mammals, even of women.

b. attrib., as *mammal foetus, form, giant*. 1845 CHAMBERS *Vestiges* (ed. 4) 207 In the mammal foetus, . . . the organ has the form of a prolonged tube. *Ibid.*, It becomes a full mammal heart. 1879 tr. *Haekel's Evol. of Man* I. i. 3 Amphibian and Mammal forms. 1902 T. GILL in *Pop. Sci. Monthly* Sept. 436 A whale may be alluded to as a gigantic mammal or a mammal giant.

† **mammal**, *a. Obs. rare*. [ad. late L. *mammāl-is*.] Pertaining to the mamma or breasts.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* s.v. *Vein*, Mammal veine (*vena mammalis*) is double, an inward and an outward one, distributed among the parts of the breast. [From Cotgr., *Veine mammale*.]

mammalated, obs. form of MAMILLATED *a.*

|| **Mammalia** (mæ'meilia), *pl.* [mod. L. *mammālia* (Linnæus), neut. pl. of late L. *mammālis* adj., f. *mamma*: see MAMMA².] A 'class' of the animal kingdom the members of which are characterized by the possession of mammae in which milk is secreted for the nourishment of the young.

The *Mammalia* are divided into the *placental* and the *implacental mammalia* (see the adjs.), the latter comprising only the marsupials and monotremes. Except the monotremes, the mammalia are all viviparous.

1773 *Encycl. Brit.* III. 362/2 The First Class, Mammalia, is subdivided into 7 Orders. 1817 LAWRENCE *Lectures* (1823) 101 In the mammalia . . . we descend from man to the whale or seal. 1832 DE LA BECHE *Geol. Man.* (ed. 2) 297 The remains of mammalia have not yet been detected in the cretaceous group. 1881 MIVART in *Nature* No. 615.337 We and beasts constitute . . . the class *Mammalia*.

mammalian, *a. nonce-wd.* = MAMMALIAN.

1835 T. HOOK *G. Gurney in New Monthly Mag.* XLIV. 167 Men, women, and children, not to speak of animals, ornithological and mammalian.

mammalian (mæ'meilia), *a. and sb.* [f. MAMMALIA + -AN.]

A. adj. Of or belonging to the Mammalia. 1851 D. WILSON *Archæol. & Preh. Ann. Scotl.* i. i. 22 Extensive discoveries of mammalian remains. 1855 W. S. DALLAS in *Syst. Nat. Hist.* II. 375 Most of the bones in the Mammalian skeleton are solid. 1880 HAUGHTON *Phys. Geog.* iii. 81 The lower forms of Mammalian life.

B. sb. One of the Mammalia. 1835 KIRBY *Hab. & Inst. Animals* II. xxiv. 515 The bears, the foxes, and other Mammalians. 1865 FARRAR *Chapt. Lang.* 15 The action is as instinctive to them as sucking is to every infant mammalian.

mammaliferous (mæmə'lifərəs), *a. Geol.* [f. MAMMALIA + -FEROUS.] Containing mammalian remains.

1851 *Richardson's Geol.* x. 356 The mammaliferous crag consists of shelly beds of sand [etc.]. 1857 H. MILLER *Test. Rocks* ii. 79 Not until the great mammaliferous period is fairly ushered in, do either the bats or the whales make their appearance in creation.

|| Loosely used for MAMMALIAN.

1873 J. GEIKIE *Gl. Ice Age* xi. 150 The strata containing mammaliferous remains.

mammality (mæ'mæliiti), *rare*⁻¹. [f. MAMMAL + -ITY.] The attribute of being mammalian.

1899 J. FISKE *Through Nature to God* II. xi. 125 The Australian duck-bill, a relic of the most ancient incipient mammality, is still oviparous.

mammalogical (mæmə'lɒdʒikəl), *a.* [f. MAMMALOGY + -ICAL; after F. *mammalogique*.] Pertaining to mammalogy.

1856 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.* 1859 OWEN *Classif. Mammalia* 34 Mammalogical systems which . . . have been proposed. 1879 tr. *De Quatrefages' Human Spec.* 163 Agassiz thus destroys the homogeneity of the mammalogical fauna.

mammalogist (mæ'mælɒdʒɪst). [f. MAMMALOGY + -IST; after F. *mammalogiste*.] One versed in mammalogy.

1839 *Penny Cycl.* XIV. 353/1 Aldrovandus, Jonston, and the rest of that class of mammalogists, seem to have followed Gesner. 1883 *Academy* I Dec. 365/3 [Cites the word as a 'neologism' from *Encycl. Americana*.]

mammalogy (mæ'mælɒdʒɪ). [irreg. f. MAMMALIA + -LOGY; after F. *mammalogie*.] The science of mammals.

1835 *Penny Cycl.* III. 229/1 Fischer, the most recent writer upon mammalogy, enumerates eleven different species of baboons. 1854 OWEN *Skel. & Teeth in Circ. Sci., Organ. Nat.* I. 301 The Systematic Mammalogies.

Mammaluck, -luke, obs. ff. MAMELUKE.

mam-mam, reduplication of MAM¹.

mammoplasty (mæməplæsti). *Surg.* Also **mammo-**. [f. MAMMA² + -PLASTY.] Alteration of the shape or size of a breast by plastic surgery. Hence **mamma'plastic a.**

1938 *Revue de Chirurgie Structrice* VIII. 39 (heading) Review of 80 cases of mammoplasty. 1947 H. MAY *Reconstructive & Reparative Surg.* xvii. 397 (heading) Mamma-plastic procedures in the female. 1968 *N. Y. Times* 4 Apr. 26 He said the mammoplasty in the first case involved the transplant of adipose (fatty) tissue. 1969 C. ALLEN *Textbk. Psychosexual Disorders* (ed. 2) xii. 296 The procedures included . . . construction of a pro-vagina and mammoplasty.

mammary ('mæməri), *a.* [f. L. *mamma* (see MAMMA²) + -ARY¹.]

1. Of or belonging to the mamma or breast. Also *absol.* = mammary artery.

1682 T. GIBSON *Anat.* (1697) 21 It has Arteries and Veins from the Mammary, and Epigastrick, and from those of the Midriff, or the Phrenick. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Mammary Vessels*, the Arteries and Veins that pass thro' the Muscles and Glands, or Kernels of the Breasts. 1795 HOME in *Phil. Trans.* LXXXV. 230 The mammary branches run superficially under the false belly till they reach the mammae. 1831 R. KNOX *Cloquet's Anat.* 831 The mammary gland. 1834 *Fraser's Mag.* X. 535 The women . . . are remarkable for the same mammary exuberance. 1862 H. W. FULLER *Dis. Lungs* 4 The mammary is bounded above by the third rib. 1901 *Brit. Med. Jnrl.* No. 2097 *Epit. Med. Lit.* 38 The third left rib was resected, the internal mammary ligatured.

2. Having the form of a mamma. † **mammary sarcoma** (see quot. 1889).

1804 *Med. Jnrl.* XII. 466 Below are small mammary projections about to be the outlets to the cysts beneath them. 1807-26 S. COOPER *First Lines Surg.* (ed. 5) 191 When the tumour is known . . . to be either a mammary, a tuberculated, or medullary sarcoma, care should be taken [etc.]. 1889 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Mammary sarcoma*, an old name for one of the denser varieties of sarcoma . . . from its resemblance on section to a portion of mammary gland.

mammate ('mæmət), *a.* [ad. L. *mammāt-us*, f. *mamma* MAMMA² + -ATE².] Having mammæ.

1856 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Mammatus*, . . . having mammæ or breasts: *mammate*. [In mod. Dicts.]

mammato- (mæ'meitəu), used as comb. form of L. *mammātus* (see prec.), in meteorological terms descriptive of clouds which have the form of rounded festoons, as *mammato-cirrus, -cumulus*.

1880 LEY in *Nature* 1 Jan. 211/1 In the first sketch 'cumulus' is shown with 'fracto-cumulus'; . . . in the third the characteristic base of 'mammato-cumulus'; and in the fourth that of 'mammato-cirrus'.

† **mammeated**, *a. Obs.*⁻⁰. [f. L. *mammēāt-us* (irreg. f. *mamma* breast) + -ED¹.] = MAMMATE.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Mammeated*, that hath Paps or Teats, or that hath great ones. [In mod. Dicts.]

mammee (mæ'mi:). Forms: 6 mamea, mameia, mamie, 7 mamay(n), mamme, mammet, momin, 8 mamie, mammy, 7-9 mamey, mamee, 9 maumee, mammy, 7- mamee. [In Sp. *mamey*, from Haitian; cf. F. *mamey*, *mammée* (the latter from mod. L. *Mammea*, introduced by Linnæus).]

1. A large tree (*Mammea americana*, N. O. *Guttiferæ*) of tropical America (now almost naturalized in parts of tropical Africa and Asia), which bears a large fruit with a yellow pulp of pleasant taste. Also, the fruit of this tree.

1572 HAWKS in *Hakluyt's Voy.* (1600) III. 464 Fruits of the country . . . as plantans, *sapotes*, . . . *mamios*, limons [etc.]. 1588 N. H. VOY. T. *Cavendish in Hakluyt* (1589) 811 Plantans, mameias, pineapples, oranges and limons. 1593 J. WHITE in *Hakluyt* (1600) III. 282 Yong plants of Orenge, Pines, Mameas, and Plantanos, to set at Virginia. 1604 E. G. [RIMSTONE] *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* iv. xxiv. 278 These Mameyes, Guayauos, and Paltos, be the Indians peaches, apples, and peares. 1666 J. DAVIES *Hist. Caribby Isles* 31 [*Momin*]. 1672 R. BLOME *Descr. Jamaica* 25 Pomegranates, Cocar-Nuts, Limes, Guavars, Mammes, Alumee-Supotas [etc.]. 1684 *Bucaniers of America* I. ii. 11 Some of the most ordinary [Fruits] . . . are . . . Mamayns, Ananaes. 1685 L. WAFER *Voy.* (1729) 301 The Samballoes are low, flat, sandy islands, covered with a variety of trees; especially with Mammes, Sapadilloes, and Manchineel. 1697 DAMPIER *Voy.* (1729) I. 187 The Mamee is a large, tall, and straight-bodied tree [etc.]. 1760-72 *Juan & Ulloa's Voy.* (ed. 3) I. 76 The Mameis are of the same colour as the sapotes. 1764 GRAINGER *Sugar Cane* iv. 502 Thee, verdant mamey, first her song shall praise. 1852 TH. ROSS *Humboldt's Trav.* I. iv. 153 The Delta . . . is a fertile plain covered with Mammes, Sapotas (achras), . . . and other plants. 1866 MARY B. CLARKE *Mosses fr. Rolling Stone* 120 And zapotas, rough and brown, With the mamey and the mango, Cast their luscious sweetness down.

2. = *mammee-sapota*.

1866 *Treas. Bot.* 715/1 Mamee, *Lucuma mammosum*.

3. *attrib.*, as *mammee-stone, -tree; mammee-apple* (also *mummy apple*) = sense 1; *African mammee-a.* (see quot. 1887); *mammee-sapota*, the marmalade tree, *Lucuma mammosa*, or its fruit.

1683 J. POYNTZ *Tobago* 9 The *Mamme Apple grows to the Magnitude of a Pound Pear. . . Then there's the Mamme

Supporter, much of the same Nature with the former. 1706 STEDMAN *Surinam* II. xix. 73 Among many other excellent fruits, I observed one which is here called the Mammee apple. 1829 GEN. P. THOMPSON *Exerc.* (1842) I. 144 They will send a deputation . . . to give every honest woman a shaddock and a mamee-apple for her little boys. 1863 R. F. BURTON *Wand. W. Afr.* II. 34 Custard-apples, guavas, . . . maumee-apples. 1887 MOLONEY *Forestry W. Afr.* 280 African Mammee apple (*Ochrocarpus africanus*), a tree 40 to 50 feet high. 1905 *Daily Graphic* 16 Jan. 4/4 The mummy-apple, a delicate tree-melon, springs up spontaneously wherever land is cleared. 1911 J. LONDON *Adventure* vii. 85 Mummy apples, which he had regarded as weeds, under her guidance appeared as appetizing breakfast fruit. 1683 *Mamme Supporter [see *mammee apple*]. 1697 DAMPIER *Voy.* (1729) I. 203 The Mammee-Sappota Tree is different from the Mammee described at the Island of Tobago. a 1726 H. BARHAM *Hortus Amer. Index* (1794), Mammee-sapota, *Achras sapota*. 1864 GRISEBACH *Flora W. Ind.* 785 Mammee-Sapota, *Lucuma mammosa*. 1681 GREW *Museum* II. 190 A Great *Mammee-stone. . . A little Mammee-stone . . . A round Mammee-stone. 1672 W. HUGHES *Amer. Physit.* 57 Of the *Momin-Tree, or Toddie-Tree. 1693 *Phil. Trans.* XVII. 620 The Mammee-Tree of the West-Indies. 1725 SLOANE *Jamaica* II. 123 The Mammee-tree . . . is about sixty Foot high [etc.]. 1871 TYLOR *Prim. Cult.* II. 56 The delicious fruit of the mamey trees.

mammellated, variant of MAMILLATED.

mammelière, variant of MAMELIÈRE.

mammellated, obs. form of MAMILLATED *a.*

mammelon, variant of MAMELON.

Mammeluck, -luke, obs. ff. MAMELUKE.

mammenye, variant of MALMENY *Obs.*

† **mammer**, *v. Obs. exc. dial.* Forms: 5 memere, mamere, 6 mamber, mam(m)or, 6-mammer. [An imitative formation (with frequentative suffix -ER); cf. *mamble, mumble, stammer*.]

It is doubtful whether this has any connexion with the OE. *mamrian* occurring in Ps. (Thorpe) lxiii. 5 (pær hi mamriað man & unriht = Vulg. *scrutantes scrutinio*), app. meaning 'to devise, think of', or with the *mamor* sb., found as a gloss on *sopor* sleep.]

intr. a. To stammer, mutter. *b.* To vacillate, waver, be undecided.

14.. *Anturs of Arth.* 110 (Douce MS.) Hit marred, hit memered, hit mused for madde. c 1425 *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 668/26 *Mutulare*, to mamee [cf. *Ag. Glosses* *ibid.* 447/30 'Mutulat, stommetēð' i.e. *stammers*]. a 1555 BRADFORD in *Coverdale Lett. Mart.* (1564) 313 Tyl he [sc. Adam] forsoke god . . . began to mamber of the truth, & to frame hymselfe outwardly to doe that which his conscience reproved inwardly . . . til then, I say, god did not departe and leaue him to himselfe. 1566 DRANT *Horace, Sat.* II. iii. G v b, Yea when she daynes to sende for hym, then mammering he dothe doute. What should I go? 1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* III. iii. 70, I wonder in my Soule What you would aske me, that I should deny, Or stand so mam'ring on? 1617 COLLINS *Def. Bp. Ely* II. vii. 254 Would you haue them to mammer, as Elias said merrily once of Baal, Perhaps he is gone to warre, . . . so perhaps he is gone to Purgatory? 1842 AKERMAN *Wiltsh. Gloss.*, *Mammered*, perplexed. 1861 T. HUGHES *Tom Brown at Oxf.* III. vii. 127, I be that mad wi' myself, and mammered, and down, I be ready to hang myself. 1883 W. H. COPE *Gloss. Hampshire Words* 56 *Mammered*, perplexed. 1888 B. LOWSLEY *Gloss. Berks. Words* 108 *Mammered*, amazed, confused, puzzled.

'mammering, *vbl. sb.* Now rare. [+ -ING¹.]

1. A stammering, muttering. c 1425 *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 668/27 *Hec mutulatio*, mameriung. 1567 HARMAN *Caveat* (1869) 72 [He] drank to his wife and fell to his mammerings and mounded a pace. 1945 A. L. ROWSE *West-Country Stories* 17 The innumerable mammering of bats' voices.

2. A state of doubt, hesitation, or perplexity; chiefly in phr. *in a mammering*.

1532 MORE *Confut. Tindale Wks.* 343/1 He was in a mamering whether he would retourne agayn ouer the sea. 1533 — *Apol.* xlii. *ibid.* 91 1/2 Y^e matter was in a mamering before y^e change was made. 1537 *St. Papers Hen. VIII.* I. 527 The people in all partes . . . are very wyld, . . . at no stay, but in a mamering, what they may do. 1579 W. WILKINSON *Confut. Familye of Love* 8b, God . . . keepe us from falling away from the truth, or standing in mammering therof. 1609 [BP. W. BARLOW] *Answ. Nameless Cath.* 115 Hee . . . did protest euen while matters were in a mammering. 1612 R. CARPENTER *Soules Sent.* 72 The carnall man stands here at a mammering and maruelling how it can be done. 1639 HORN & ROB *Gate Lang. Unl.* xc. §886 The one goes on forward . . . without respit, the other staggers (is in a mammering). 1941 E. R. EDDISON *Fish Dinner* (1972) vii. 108 Arquez, seeing . . . Clavius wounded and in a mammering whether to fly or fight: threw another chair. 1947 M. LOWRY *Let.* 13 Aug. (1967) 151, I am all of a doodah. I am in a mammering.

† **'mammering**, *ppl. a. Obs.* [f. MAMMER *v.* + -ING².] Hesitating.

1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 358 This doctrine doth abolish quite the doctrine of the law, of repentance, . . . and commaundeth a mammering doubtfulness.

† **'mammery**. *Obs. rare*⁻¹. In 6 mamorie. [f. MAMMER *v.* + -Y.] = MAMMERING *sb.*

1578 H. WOTTON *Courtlye Controv. Cupid's Cautels To Rdr.*, My quill remayned long (as men say) in a mamorie, quivering in my quaking fingers, before I durst presume to publishe these my fantasies.

mammet, obs. f. MAMMEE; variant of MAUMET.

mammetrous, -try, var. ff. MAUMETROUS, -TRY.

mammy, **mammie**, see MAMMEE, MAMMY¹.

mammifer ('mæmifə(r)). Now rare. [a. F. *mammifère*, orig. used in pl. as ad. mod.L. *mammifera*; see next.] = MAMMAL sb.

1832 LYELL *Princ. Geol.* II. 91 The terrestrial mammifers.
1877 DAWSON *Orig. World* 356 The carnivorous mammifer.

|| **Mammifera** (mæ'mifərə). rare. [mod.L. neut. pl. of **mammifer* adj., f. L. *mamma* (see MAMMA²) + -fer bearing. (Substituted by French naturalists a 1800 for Linnæus' *mammalia*.)] = MAMMALIA.

1827 R. JAMESON tr. *Cuvier's Theory Earth* (ed. 5) 294 Among all these mammifera... there has not been a single quadrumanous animal.

mammiferous (mæ'mifərəs), a. [f. as prec. + -OUS: see -FEROUS.]

1. = MAMMALIAN a.

1803 *Med. Jnl.* IX. 495 The larger mammiferous animals. 1833 LYELL *Princ. Geol.* III. 59 None of the associated mammiferous remains belong to species which now exist. 1850 H. MILLER *Footpr. Creat.* viii. (1874) 148 A more exact resemblance to the mammiferous tail. 1859 DARWIN *Orig. Spec.* x. (1878) 271 Mammiferous remains.

2. Of a part of the body: Bearing the mammae. 1878 BELL tr. *Gegenbaur's Comp. Anat.* 422 The marsupium...encloses the mammiferous region of the abdomen.

mammiform ('mæmifɔ:m), a. Also incorrectly **mammæform** (*Treas. Bot.* 1866). [f. L. *mamma* MAMMA² + -(I)FORM: cf. F. *mammiforme*.] Having the form of a mamma or breast.

1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Mastoides*,...the Mammiform, or Dug-like processes. 1843 FORBES in *Proc. Berw. Nat. Club* II. No. 11. 79 The upper story bear from one to four mammiform tubercles. 1878 *Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist.* Nov. 393 Numerous large mammiform tubercles.

mammill, variant of MAMELLE *Obs.*

mammilla, -ar, -ate, etc.: see MAMILL-.

mammillon, variant of MAMELON.

mammitis (mæ'maitis). *Path.* [f. MAMMA² + -ITIS.] Inflammation of the mammary gland.

1872 F. G. THOMAS *Dis. Women* (ed. 3) 103 At other times their proper tissue becomes inflamed, as we see that of the breast do in mammitis. 1889 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

mamlere, variant of MAMBLER *Obs.*

mammo- ('mæmɔ), comb. form of MAMMA², used in various medical and biological terms, as **mammo'genic** a. [-GENIC], stimulating the growth of the breasts, esp. at puberty; of or pertaining to this activity; so **mammogen**, any substance which has or is supposed to have mammogenic activity; **mammo'genesis**, the stimulation of the growth of the breasts, esp. at puberty; **ma'mmography** *Med.* [-GRAPHY], a technique or procedure for diagnosing and locating abnormalities of the breasts by means of X-rays; an examination by this technique; hence **'mammogram**, **'mammograph**, a radiograph taken by this technique; **mammo'graphic** a.

1940 *Endocrinology* XXVII. 892 Only mammogen 1 (the duct growth factor) is present in ether-soluble extracts of the AP. Work is now progressing on the concentration of mammogen 2, the lobule-alveolar growth factor, and also on the perfection of a suitable technic for the assay of this hormone. 1958 *Proc. R. Soc. B.* CXLIX. 306 Oestrogen may resume its role as a mammogen. 1971 COWIE & TINDAL *Physiol. Lactation* iii. 115 Although the concept of specific mammogens of pituitary origin was never widely accepted... the 'Mammogen' theory rightly centred attention on the role of the anterior pituitary in mammogenesis. 1958 *Proc. R. Soc. B.* CXLIX. 312 The placenta may contribute as much to mammogenesis as the pituitary and ovaries combined. 1971 COWIE & TINDAL *Physiol. Lactation* iii. 117 Only in the rat and mouse have such detailed analyses of the hormones concerned in mammogenesis been made. 1938 *Proc. Soc. Exper. Biol. & Med.* XXXVII. 608 This new pituitary principle will be called the 'mammogenic hormone'. 1940 *Endocrinology* XXVII. 888 (*heading*) Evidence for the presence of a second mammogenic (lobule-alveolar) factor in the anterior pituitary. 1958 *Proc. R. Soc. B.* CXLIX. 304 Mammogenic activities of the ovarian hormones. 1971 COWIE & TINDAL *Physiol. Lactation* iii. 122 There is... a vast literature on the mammogenic potencies of ovarian steroids. 1937 N. F. HICKEN in *Surg., Gynecol. & Obstetr.* LXIV. 594/1 The procedure utilizes contrast fluids which are injected directly into the milk ducts, thus giving an accurate roentgenographic pattern of the ductal and secretory system of the mammary gland. The terms 'mammography' and 'mammograms' have been coined to describe these examinations. *Ibid.*, Gentleness, persistence, and patience are requisite in obtaining good mammograms. *Ibid.* 594/2 These mammographic visualizations afford an excellent method of studying both the physiological and pathological changes of the breast. 1969 *New Scientist* 13 Mar. 570/3 Preliminary designs for a commercial version of the system for producing mammograms. 1968 *N.Y. Times* 25 Mar. 25 This image Dr. Wolfe and many other radiologists agree is far clearer and more detailed than film

mammographs. 1970 *Daily Tel.* 23 Oct. 17/4 The mammograph is another X-ray machine. Each breast is X-rayed individually, rather as though it were under a microscope. 1973 M. J. BRENNAN in Holland & Frei *Cancer Med.* xxvii. 1776/2 Combined clinical and mammographic screening detected breast cancer at a rate of 2.72 per 1,000 initial examinations. 1969 *New Scientist* 8 May 276/1 Thermography can detect presymptomatic breast cancers even when they are not palpable nor shown up by mammography. 1971 *Daily Colonist* (Victoria, B.C.) 26 Nov. 2/2 If you are still worried, you could have a mammography done—an X-ray technique commonly used in women with breast lumps that have to be identified.

mammoth ('mæmɔk), sb. *arch.* and *dial.* (see E.D.D.). Also 6-7 mammoche, 7 mamock. [Of obscure origin: formed with the dim. suffix -OCK.] A scrap, shred, broken or torn piece. Also fig.

a 1529 SKELTON *Col. Cloute* 654 Whan mammoches was your meate, With moldy brede to eate. c 1600 DAY *Begg. Bednall Gr.* IV. i. Let me be torn into mammoches with wilde Bears if [etc.]. 1607 WALKINGTON *Opt. Glass* 62 Small mammoches of stone... of the bignesse of dice. 1633 T. ADAMS *Exp. 2 Peter* i. 5. 100 God regardeth not the mammoches of our sacrifices. 1651 OGILBY *Æsop* (1665) 137 Their Masking Sutes are all in mammoches to're. a 1722 LISLE *Husb.* (1752) 247 Large cattle... will make mammoches, that they will leave and not eat. 1828 SCOTT *F.M. Perth* xxxiii, I say, cut him to mammoches upon the spot! 1870 MORRIS *Earthly Par.* II. III. 40 This gangrel thief thought fit to tread The grass to mammoches by my head!

mammoth ('mæmɔk), v. Now chiefly *dial.* (see E.D.D.). [f. MAMMOTH sb.] *trans.* To break, cut, or tear into fragments or shreds.

1607 SHAKS. *Cor.* i. iii. 71 Hee did so set his teeth, and teare it. Oh, I warrant how he mammoth it. 1641 MILTON *Reform.* i. Wks. 1851 III. 17 The obscene, and surfeted Priest scruples not to paw, and mammoth the sacramentall bread. 1670 COVEL *Diary* (Hakl. Soc.) 262 This was ready mammoth and cut to our hands. 1764 *Francis Lett.* (1901) I. 65 After being all mammothed the fish were sent down to be boiled. 1852 *Fraser's Mag.* XLV. 523 The soft parts are cut... and mammothed in every conceivable way. 1888 *Jnl. Amer. Folk-lore* I. No. 2 A colored man... frequently complains that the cows 'mammoth the hay' so badly.

fig. 1806-7 J. BERESFORD *Miseries Hum. Life* (1826) VII. lxix, Hearing your favourite poem... mammothed by the mouth of a forward Puppy. 1865 KNIGHT *Sch. Hist. Eng.* I. 660 He [Garrick] mangled Shakspeare. And he patched the mammoth'd plays with tawdry rags. 1890 *Athenæum* 29 Mar. 400/2 One or two lines have to be mammothed to fit them into the new arrangement.

mammota, variant of MAHMUDI *Obs.*

mammotis, ? pl. ? U.S. ? *Obs.* [app. a. Urdū (Pers.) *maḥmūdī* a sort of fine muslin, f. *Maḥmūd*: see MAHMUDI.] (See quotes.)

1828 WEBSTER, *Mammotis*, coarse, plain Indian muslins. 1889 *Century Dict.*, *Mammotis*, n. pl., Cotton cloths from India; commonly applied to the plain ones only.

mammoid ('mæmɔid), a. [f. MAMMA² + -OID.] Resembling a mamma.

1774 DARWIN in *Phil. Trans.* LXIV. 349 The mammoid process of the temporal bone.

mammole ('mæmɔl). The edible fruit of *Opuntia Tuna* (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1889).

Mammoluke, obs. form of MAMELUKE.

Mammon ('mæmɔn). Also 4, 6 **Mammona**, 6 **mammonde**, **mammony**. [a. late L. *ma(m)mōna* masc. (Vulg.), *ma(m)mon* (Diefenb.), a. Gr. (N.T.) *μαμωνάς* (late texts *μαμμωνάς*), a. Aramaic *māmōn*, *māmōnā* riches, gain (frequent in the Targums). Hence also Syriac *māmūnā*, Goth. *mammōna* wk. masc., mod.F. *mammon*, *mammone*.

The N. T. phrase *μαμωνάς τῆς δδικίας* (Eng. version 'mammon of unrighteousness'; earlier versions, 'mammon of iniquity', 'wicked mammon', etc.) represents exactly the Aramaic *māmōn di-r'shae*, 'riches or gain of wickedness' (Targ. Hab. ii. 9), and approximately the more common *māmōn di-sh'qar*, 'riches of falsehood'.

1. The Aramaic word for 'riches', occurring in the Greek text of Matt. vi. 24 and Luke xvi. 9-13, and retained in the Vulgate. Owing to the quasi-personification in these passages, the word was taken by mediæval writers as the proper name of the devil of covetousness. This use appears in English in the 14-16th c., and was revived by Milton (*P.L.* i. 678, II. 228). The word does not occur in the N. T. translations of Wyclif and Purvey (who substitute *richessis*), but it was used by Tindale (1526-34) and subsequent translators, with the exception of those of the Geneva version. From the 16th c. onwards it has been current in English, usually with more or less of personification, as a term of opprobrium for wealth regarded as an idol or as an evil influence.

1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. IX. 81 He...with Mammonas moneye hath made him frendes. 1502 *Ord. Crysten Men* (W. de W. 1506) II. xi. 117 A deuyll named Mammona made unto the couetous man .vi. commaundementes. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 281 b, No persone may serue god eternal, & also y^e mammonde of iniquite, which is goldē & syluer & other rychesse. 1530 LATIMER *Let. to Hen. VIII* in Foxe *A. & M.* (1563) 1346/1 Thys wycked Mammon, the

goodes of thys worlde, whyche is their God. 1618 BP. HALL *Right. Mammon* 64 The foolish Siluer-smiths may shout out, Great is Mammon of the worldlings. 1620 T. GRANGER *Div. Logike* 102 He is the slauē of muddy Mammon. 1683 TRYON *Way to Health* xix. (1697) 418 Miserly Parents sacrificing their Children to Mammon is a wretched Idolatry. 1732 POPE *Ep. Bathurst* 171 Who sees pale Mammon pine amidst his store. 1773 *Observ. State Poor* 49 Eyes fascinated by Mammon the god of this world. 1781 COWPER *Charity* 45 Mammon makes the world his legatee Through fear, not love. 1836 KEBLE *Dissent* II. in *Lyra Apost.*, A creed... By Mammon's touch new moulded o'er and o'er.

b. Sometimes jocularly for 'money'.

1706 E. WARD *Wooden World Diss.* (1708) 101 While his Mammon lasts, he's a mad Fellow.

2. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as **mammon gospel**, **worship**, **worshipper**, **mammon-blinded**, **worshipping** adjs.

1826 E. IRVING *Babylon* II. 413 We...are now a Mammon-worshipping people. 1843 CARLYLE *Past & Pr.* III. ii, We...with our Mammon-Gospel, have come to strange conclusions. *Ibid.*, Verily Mammon-worship is a melancholy creed. *Ibid.* IV. viii, When Mammon-worshippers here and there begin to be God-worshippers. 1851 KINGSLEY *Yeast* VI. 108 However Mammon-blinded, he was kindly and upright. 1899 W. R. INGE *Chr. Mysticism* VIII. 317 The sweet influences of the home deprive even mammon-worship of half its grossness.

mammoth, obs. variant of MAMMOTH sb.

mammond ('mæmɔndəm). [f. MAMMON + -DOM.] The realm or domain of Mammon.

1861 SALA in *Temple Bar* I. 304 All the gold of Mammond could not...bring cheerful warmth.

† **mammonet**. *Obs.* [ad. med.L. *mammonetus* (Promp. Parv. 327/1, Wr.-Wülcker 594/30), 'marmoset', f. *mammon* monkey.] A kind of monkey.

1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* 7 Mammonets are lesse then an Ape...having a long and hairy taile.

mammoniacal (mæmɔ'nækəl), a. *nonce-wd.* [f. MAMMON: after *demoniacal*.] = next.

1848 THACKERAY *Bk. Snobs, Concl. Observ.*, All English society is cursed by this mammoniacal superstition.

mammonic (mæ'mɔnik), a. *nonce-wd.* [f. MAMMON + -IC.] Of or pertaining to Mammon. 1837 *Fraser's Mag.* XV. 362 The mammonic hydra.

mammonish ('mæmɔnɪʃ), a. [f. MAMMON + -ISH.] Influenced by or devoted to Mammon.

1837 SYD. SMITH *Let. to Archd. Singleton* Wks. 1859 II. 258/1 This, it will be said, is a Mammonish view of the subject. 1840 CARLYLE *Heroes* VI. (1858) 349 A great black devouring world not Christian, but Mammonish, Devilish. 1843 — *Past & Pr.* III. ix. 1851 T. PARKER in *Weiss Life & Corr.* I. 381 Unitarian ministers have...generally congregations more mammonish...than the orthodox congregations.

mammonism ('mæmɔnɪz(ə)m). [f. MAMMON + -ISM. (Cf. G. *mammonismus*.)] Devotion to the pursuit of riches.

1843 CARLYLE *Past & Pr.* I. v, In whirlwinds of fire, you and your Mammonisms, Dilettantisms [etc.]...shall disappear! *Ibid.* II. xvi, If...all except Mammonism be a vain grimace. 1897 PRICE HUGHES in *Daily News* 15 Nov. 2/4 It was necessary to protect the Lord's Day against Mammonism.

mammonist ('mæmɔnist). [f. MAMMON + -IST. Cf. obs. Da. *mammonist*.] A worshipper of Mammon; one who sets his heart on riches.

1550 CROWLEY *Inform. & Petit.* 13 b, Let them no more be named Christians, but Mammonistes after Mammon whose badge they beare. 1560 BECON *Catech.* IV. Wks. 1564 I. 415 They are all Mammonistes and worldlings. 1667 *Causes Decay Chr. Piety* v. 105 Let him come to the converted Mammonist, and ask him which he finds the better Treasury, his own Coffor or the poor mans Bowels. 1702 C. MATHER *Magn. Chr.* III. 209 The Gains of Mammonists. 1817 COLERIDGE *'Blessed are ye that Sow'* 78 The...world-honoured company of Christian Mammonists. 1886 W. GRAHAM *Soc. Probl.* 459 The mammonist money-maker.

mammonistic (mæmɔ'nɪstɪk), a. *rare.* [f. prec. + -IC.] After the manner of a mammonist.

1882 G. MACDONALD *Castle Warlock* III. xxiv. 333 The usual mammonistic feeling of the enormous importance of money. 1893 *Chicago Advance* 27 Apr., A mammonistic age.

mammonite ('mæmɔnaɪt). [f. MAMMON + -ITE.] = MAMMONIST.

1712 E. WARD *Misc. Writ.* III. II. 55 Your Hands are the Mammonites that convey unlawful Gain out of other Peoples Pockets into your own Till. 1841 HOR. SMITH *Moneyed Man* III. 263 The gold failed, and the mammonites vanished.

attrib. 1850 KINGSLEY *Alt. Locke* x. (1874) 84 It suits the venal Mammonite press...to jumble them together. 1855 TENNYSON *Maud* I. i. 12 When a Mammonite mother kills her babe for a burial fee. 1861 *Macm. Mag.* V. 120 [They] are said to be invaded by the mammonite spirit.

mammonitish ('mæmɔnɪtɪʃ), a. [f. MAMMONITE + -ISH.] Mammon-like.

1615 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Urania* IX. Wks. (1630) 6/2 Avarice...makes his Mammonitish God his gaine. 1841 HOR. SMITH *Moneyed Man* II. 254 May the result of her nuptials be worthy...the Mammonitish spirit in which they originate!

mammonization (ˌmæmənə'zeɪʃən). *rare*. [f. next + -ATION.] The action of mammonizing. 18.. *Meth. Quart. Rev.* (Worcester 1860).

mammonize (ˌmæmənəɪz), *v. rare*. [f. MAMMON + -IZE.] *trans.* To influence through Mammon.

1819 'R. RABELAIS' *Abeillard & Heloisa* x. 314 One half too have been canoniz'd, Having Old Nick thus mammoniz'd, As to build structures unto God [etc.].

Mammo'nolatry. *nonce-wd.* [f. MAMMON + -(O)LATRY.] The worship of Mammon.

1820 COLERIDGE in *Lit. Rem.* (1839) IV. 98 [This] is impudence and Mammonolatry to boot.

mammontrie, variant of MAUMETRY *Obs.*

mammony, variant of MALMENY *Obs.*

mammooda, -*dec*, variants of MAHMUDI *Obs.*

mammoplasty, var. MAMMAPLASTY.

mammoring, variant of MAMMERING *vb. sb.*

mammose (ˌmæməʊs), *a.* [ad. L. *mammōs-us*: see MAMMA² and -OSE.] Having breast-like protuberances.

1856 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.* 1857 ASA GRAY *Less. Bot. Gloss.*, *Mammose*: breast-shaped.

mammoth (ˌmæməθ), *sb.* and *a.* Also 8 **mammuth**, **mamant**, **maman**, **mamont**, **mammon**, **mamnot**, (**mammoht**), 8-9 **mammouth**. [a. Russian *†mamnot*, whence *mamnotovoi kost* mammoth's bones (Ludolf *Gram. Russ.* 1696, p. 92); now *mamant*. Hence also F. *mammouth*, *†mamant*, *†mamnot*. The word is of obscure origin; the alleged Tartar word *mama* 'earth' (usually cited as the etymon) is not known to exist.] *A. sb.*

1. *a.* A large extinct species of elephant (*Elephas primigenius*) formerly native in Europe and northern Asia; its remains are frequently found in the alluvial deposits in Siberia.

[1698 tr. Ludolf in *A. Brand's Emb. Muscovy into China* 122 *The Mammothovoy*, which is dug out of the Earth in Siberia.] 1706 tr. *Ides' Trav.* vi. 26 The old Siberian Russians affirm that the Mammoth is very like the Elephant. 1738 tr. *Strahlenberg's Descr. Russia* xiii. 403 The Russian Mammoth certainly came from the word Behemot. 1763 J. BELL *Trav. Asia* II. 148 Tartars... have seen this creature, called mammon, at the dawn of day, near lakes and rivers. *Ibid.*, That kind of ivory called, in this country, mammoth's horn. 1807 J. BARLOW *Columb.* 1. 705 Where mammoth grazed the renovating groves. 1824 BYRON *Def. Transf.* 111. i. 55 'Twas sport... To go forth, with a pine for a spear, 'gainst the mammoth. 1863 A. C. RAMSAY *Phys. Geog.* xxviii. (1878) 463 Man, the Mammoth, and other extinct mammalia, were contemporaneous.

b. attrib. and Comb., as *mammoth horn*, *ivory*, *tusk*; *mammoth-wise adv.*

1843 *Zoologist* I. 2 By the name of mammoth horns the Siberians designate the fossil tusks which are so numerous... throughout the northern districts. 1868 SWINBURNE *Blake* 247 The spinal skeleton, ... shaped mammoth-wise, in grovelling involution of limb. 1879 LUBBOCK *Sci. Lect.* v. 150 A fragment of mammoth-tusk. 1903 *Expositor* June 460 Wrought objects of mammoth ivory.

c. U.S. Often applied to the fossil mastodon. 1816 J. SCOTT *Vis. Paris* (ed. 5) 206 The Siberian Mammoth, or Elephant, and the American Mammoth, or Mastodont. 1834 MCMURTRIE *Cuvier's Anim. Kingd.* 98 The Mammoth has been completely destroyed... Its remains are found... throughout all parts of North America. 1850 LYEELL *2nd Visit U.S.* II. 197 The fossil remains of the mammoth (a name commonly applied in the United States to the mastodon).

2. *fig.* Something of huge size (cf. B).

1894 *Cornh. Mag.* Mar. 269 Bayle's 'Dictionnaire Historique', 5 vols. folio, or any kindred mammoth among books.

B. adj. a. Comparable to the mammoth in size; huge, gigantic.

Freq. in American usage before 1850. The reference in quotes. 1802² and 1803 is to a large cheese presented to Jefferson.

1802 *Port Folio* (Philadelphia) II. 31 (Th.), A baker in this city offers Mammoth bread for sale. 1802 *Balance* (Hudson, N.Y.) 19 Oct. 331 (Th.), No more to do with the subject than the man in the moon has to do with the mammoth cheese. 1803 J. DAVIS *Trav. U.S.A.* ix. 329 Its extraordinary dimensions induced some wicked wag of a federalist to call it the Mammoth Cheese. 1813 *Niles' Reg.* IV. 32/2 The Mammoth bank bill passed the senate this day on a third reading. 1814 SIR R. WILSON *Priv. Diary* II. 309 The dancing very bad; the performers all had mammoth legs. 1820 KEATS *Hyperion* 1. 164 But one of the whole mammoth-brood still kept his sovereignty. 1822 J. FLINT *Lett. Amer.* 309 note, The great cave in Kentucky is called the Mammoth Cave, although none of the remains of that animal have been found in it. 1850 SCORESBY *Cheever's Whalem. Adv.* iii. (1859) 36 The whale was thus got hold of, and the mammoth carcass secured to the ship. 1854 J. S. C. ABBOTT *Napoleon* (1855) I. xv. 262 All the streets of the mammoth metropolis. 1874 RAYMOND *Statist. Mines & Mining* 505 The Mammoth vein itself is about 23 feet thick. 1896 *Westm. Gaz.* 20 June 7/1 Yorkshire made another mammoth score. 1924 W. R. INGE *Lay Thoughts* (1926) 111. ii. 192 The new journalism, with its 'mammoth combines', is good business, but bad democracy. 1956 *Hansard Commons* 10 May 1450/2 The coal industry today is having to undertake this mammoth reorganisation because of the failures of hon. Members opposite in the years between the

wars. 1966 AUDEN *About House* 39 He offered Mammoth-marrow And, perhaps, Long Pig. 1974 *Economist* 21 Dec. 65/1 Britain's mammoth current account deficit.

b. mammoth powder (see quot. 1875); *mammoth-tree*, the *Sequoia* (*Wellingtonia gigantea*, a large coniferous tree, native of California).

1866 *Treas. Bot.* 1051/1 The *Wellingtonia* of our gardens, and the Big or Mammoth-tree of the Americans. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech. s.v. Gunpowder*, For very heavy ordnance a much larger grained powder... called mammoth powder, was introduced by the late General T. J. Rodman.

mammothec, variant of MAHMUDI *Obs.*

† **mammothrept**. *Obs.* [ad. late L. *mammothrept-us* (Augustine), *a.* Gr. *μαμμόθρεπτος* brought up by one's grandmother, *f.* *μάμη* grandmother + *θρεπτός* vbl. adj., *f.* *τρέφειν* to bring up.] A spoilt child; a nursling.

1599 B. JONSON *Cynthia's Rev.* iv. iii. *Amo...* How like you it, sir?—*Hed.* Verie well in troth.—*Amo.* But very well? O, You are a meere mammothrept in judgement. 1609 J. DAVIES *Holy Roode* (1878) 15 And for we are the Mammothrepts of Sinne, Crosse vs with Christ, to weane our joys therein. 1651 BIGGS *New Disp.* ¶ 55 If he be but an Academic, though a meere mammothrept, and perhaps a Midas.

¶ By Brathwait misused (from misunderstanding of quot. 1599 above) for: A severe critic.

1617 BRATHWAIT *Smoaking Age* O 2 b, Or what strict Mamothrept that man should bee, Who has done Chaucer such an injurie. 1635—*Arcad. Pr.* 217 These be the fruits of all severe mammothrepts who relish nothing but justice.

mammotrophic (ˌmæməʊ'trɒfɪk), -*tropic* (-'trɒfɪk, -'trɒpɪk), *a.* *Physiol.* [f. MAMMO- + -TROPIC, -TROPIC.] Stimulating or having the ability to stimulate the breasts, *esp.* in relation to growth or milk secretion.

1935 *Proc. Soc. Exper. Biol. & Med.* XXXII. 1049 The hypophyseal mammotropic hormone. 1942 *Ibid.* LI. 308 (*heading*) The direct mammotropic action of lactogenic hormone. 1970 *Sci. Jnl.* June 47/1 All males normally produce small quantities of mammotropic hormone, but to what end remains a mystery. 1973 *Nature* 8 June 349/2 To further define the relationship between the mammotropic and sebotrophic hormones we have studied the effect of suckling on sebum secretion.

So **mammo'trophin**, -'trophin = PROLACTIN. 1935 *Proc. Soc. Exper. Biol. & Med.* XXXII. 1049 (*heading*) Detection of mammotropin in the urine of lactating women. 1952 [see *lactogen* s.v. LACTO-]. 1958 *Proc. R. Soc. B.* CXLIX. 309 By adding mammotrophin (*MH*) to these steroids, incomplete lobulo-alveolar growth was induced. 1961 *Lancet* 7 Oct. 792/1 The demonstration of mammotrophin activity.

mammotry, variant of MAUMETRY *Obs.*

|| **mammula** (ˌmæmjələ). Also (anglicized or after Fr.) **mammule**. [L. *mammula* a little teat, dim. of *mamma* MAMMA².] = MAMILLA.

1816 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* (1843) I. 344 Two additional spinners (or mammulæ) peculiar to this species. 1856 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Mammula*... a mammule.

Hence **mammular**, **mammulose** *adjs.*, consisting of or having mammulæ.

1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* III. xxix. 155 The grub of a beetle... whose body is margined on each side by eight triangular fleshy mammular processes. 1889 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Mammulose*.

mammy¹ (ˈmæmi). Also 7-9 -*ie*. [dim. of MAM¹: see -Y.]

1. *a.* A child's word for mother.

1523 SKELTON *Garl. Laurel* 974 Your mammy and your dady Brought forth a godely babi! 1560 *Nice Wanton* 452 (Manly), All this our Mammy would take in good worth. 1562 PHAER *Aeneid* VIII. Z ij b, Their mummies teats they lap with hungry lipps. 1611 FLORIO, *Mamma*,... a breast. Also Mam, Mother-mine, or Mammie. 1719 D'URFEY *Pills* V. 18 She'll be a Mammy before it is long. 1773 MME. D'ARBLAY *Lett. to Crisp in Early Diary*, I... proceed to be sorry and glad that you and your Mammy have been ill and are better. 1793 BURNS *Bonny Jean* 5 And ay she wrought her mummies wark, And ay she sang sae merrillie. 1842 S. LOVER *Handy Andy* i, Andy grew up in mischief and the admiration of his mammy.

b. Comb., as **mammy-sick** *a.* (*contemptuous*), distressed at being separated from (one's) mother.

1826 DISRAELI *Viv. Grey* I. i. iii. 14 'Mammy-sick!' growled Barlow *primus*. 1836-48 B. D. WALSH *Aristoph.*, *Clouds* III. iii, The town Will pronounce you a mammy-sick coddle. 1885 J. C. JEAFFRESON *Real Shelley* I. 51 A shy... mammy-sick lad.

2. In the southern United States, *esp.* before the abolition of slavery: A coloured woman having the care of white children.

1837 *Southern Lit. Messenger* III. 744/1 [Aged Negro domestics] were greeted always by the kind appellatives of 'daddy and mammy'. 1859 BARTLETT *Dict. Amer.*, *Mammy*, the term of endearment used by white children to their negro nurses and to old family servants. 1887 T. N. PAGE *Ole Virginia* (1893) 164 The old mummies and uncles who were our companions and comrades. 1901 R. D. EVANS *Sailor's Log* i. 3 Like most Southern children, I was brought up and cared for by a 'black mammy'.

mammy². *W. Afr.* [Of obscure origin.] Used *attrib.*, as **mammy boat**, **mammy chair**, a (wicker) basket or chair used on ships for

conveying persons to and from surf-boats on the West African coast; **mammy-cloth** (see quot. 1971¹); **mammy lorry**, wagon, a small open-sided vehicle in West Africa; **mammy trader**, a market woman in West Africa.

1904 *Chambers's Jnl.* 3 Dec. 15/1 You may elect to travel over the side in the 'mammy-chair', a huge barrel with part of its side cut away slung in the air by the steam-winch. 1909 MOORE & GUGGISBERG *We Two in W. Afr.* 16 So I found myself sitting in the 'Mammy chair', an ordinary basket-chair with ropes slung to the arms and back, ... and in a moment I was whisked off the deck, swung over the side at the end of a long derrick, [etc.]. 1920 *Blackw. Mag.* June 848/1 A mammy chair was lowered, and we made the usual undignified ascent to the main deck. 1928 *Daily Express* 27 Jan. 6/3 A 'mammy' boat, which is simply a wicker basket with seats, is slung over the ship's side by crane. 1935 L. G. GREEN *Great Afr. Mysteries* xv. 192 The 'mammy-chair' is like a swingboat at a fair; just a wooden box with two seats facing each other. 1957 *Times* 17 Dec. 9/6 As we drove on to the ferry a 'mammy-wagon' full of them [sc. Ghanaian students] was pushed on behind us. 1959 *Times* 9 Nov. (Ghana Suppl.) p. iv/7 Coordination of the activities of the vigorous 'mammy' traders. 1959 *Listener* 31 Dec. 1156/2 The car-park [in Ghana] with its taxis and mammy-lorries. 1961 G. GREENE *Burnt-Out Case* 1. i. 7 When there were no European visitors there were always the old women, ... their bodies wrapped in mammy-cloths. 1961 *Listener* 2 Nov. 697/1 The mammy-wagons are the friendly little open-sided buses which ply, always crowded, between towns and villages, and which have their names painted in bright colours. 1962 *Ibid.* 22 Feb. 335/1 A mammy-lorry had stopped just outside, and was disgorging its contents. 1965 W. SOYINKA *Road* 19 Goes into the mammy-wagon stall through hidden entrance up-stage. 1970 P. OLIVER *Savannah Syncopators* 50 (*caption*) Hausa women... One wears a 'mammy-cloth' printed with portraits of Queen Elizabeth the Second and Prince Philip. 1971 A. BAILEY *In Village* (1972) vii. 56 One man I knew used to dress in the evenings in a mammy cloth, the colorful cotton robe the Africans swaddled themselves in. 1971 *Reader's Digest* (U.S. ed.) Oct. 30/1 [In Jiddah] West African 'mammy traders' hawk cocoa beans, salves for arthritis and gaily colored cloth.

mamo (ˈmeɪməʊ). [Hawaiian.] The sickle-billed Sunbird, *Drepanis pacifica*, a native of the Sandwich Islands, having rich yellow feathers.

1891 S. B. WILSON & A. H. EVANS *Birds Sandwich Isl.* 11, *Drepanis pacifica*. Mamo... This wreath... is made entirely of Mamo feathers. 1893 NEWTON *Dict. Birds* 225 The Mamo (*Drepanis*), whose beautiful feathers... have led to its extirpation.

mamony, variant of MALMENY *Obs.*

mamooda, -*dec*, -*do*, variants of MAHMUDI *Obs.*

mamootie (ˌmæməti). Also **mammotie**, **mamooty**, **mam(m)oty**, **mamuty**, **mometty**. [ad. Tamil *mammat̪ti*, altered form of *maṇvet̪ti*, *f.* *maṇ* earth + *vet̪ti* spade.] A digging tool used mainly in India, shaped like a hoe with the blade at an acute angle to the helve.

1782 C. SALMON in G. W. FORREST *Sel. Lett. Govt. India* (1890) III. 85 He marched... with two battalions of sepoy, leaving the cavalry... who were ordered to make a show of entrenching themselves by digging with mamuties. 1852 F. A. NEALE *Narr. Residence Siam* viii. 138 By means of a mometty or hatchet... this fellow dug... a reservoir. 1858 P. L. SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade Products* 238/1 *Mamootie*, a road hoe, used in Ceylon. 1881 W. W. GREENER *Gun* 587 For shooting on the plains nothing but a mamoty, a crowbar, a mallet, and a couple of axes are required, and these can all be had in India. 1920 *Blackw. Mag.* Oct. 467/2 A company of pioneers each man with pick or shovel or mamootie slung in leather slings on his back. 1934 'G. ORWELL' *Burmese Days* (1935) vi. 83 He... swung his mamootie aloft again and hacked at the dry ground. 1940 *Nature* 20 July 91/2 The scraping is effected with an ordinary *mamoty* (like a pointed spade with a recurved handle), removing about ½ in. of soil.

mamoring, variant of MAMMERING *vbl. sb.*

mamoutrie, variant of MAUMETRY *Obs.*

|| **mampalon** (ˌmæmpəlɒn). [? Native name. Mr. W. W. Skeat rejects the suggested connexion with Malay *tikus ambang-bulan*, the name of a Malaccan viverra (Raffles in *Linn. Soc. Trans.* XIII. 273).]

A small viverrine mammal, *Cynogale bennetti*, of semi-aquatic habits, native of Borneo.

1843 J. E. GRAY *List Specim. Mammalia Brit.* Mus. 53 The Mampalon, *Cynogale Bennetti* Gray. 1885 *Riverside Nat. Hist.* (1888) V. 440 The Mampalon... has webbed feet, a very short, cylindrical tail [etc.].

mampus (ˌmæmpʊs). *dial.* [Of obscure origin.] A great number, a crowd.

c 1730 *Dorset Vocab.* in *N. & Q.* (1883) 21 July 45/1 A mampus, multitude. 1857 *Gloss. Provincial Words Dorset* 6 *Mampus*, a great number. 1880 HARDY *Trumpet-Major* I. ii. 32 The mampus of soldiers that have come upon the down. 1904 — *Dynasts* I. ii. iv. 46 What a mampus o' folk it is here to-day!

mamsell (mæm'zɛl). *colloq.* [a. F. *mam'selle*, contraction of MADEMOISELLE.] = MADEMOISELLE 3.

1842 THACKERAY *Fitz-Boodle Papers* Pref., I shall take care, Mamsell, that you return to Switzerland.

mamudee, variant of MAHMUDI.

Mamuluke, obs. form of MAMELUKE.

mamunt, obs. variant of MOMENT.

† **ma'muque**. Obs. [a. F. *mamuque* (Du Bartas), ad. Sp. *mamuco* (Lopez de Gomara 1552-3), the source of which is the corrupt form *Mamuco Diata* occurring in the Cologne edition (Jan. 1523-4) of Max. Transylvanus *De Moluccis*, where the Rome edition of Nov. 1523 has the more correct *Manuccodiata*: see MANUCODIATA.] A fabulous bird, the description of which is founded on erroneous accounts of the Bird of Paradise.

1591 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* l. v. 803 But note we now, towards the rich Moluques, Those passing strange and wondrous (birds) Mamuques. . . Food-less they live; for th' Aire alonely feeds them: Wing-less they fly. 1606 *Ibid.* II. iv. ii. *Magnificence* 288 To th' ever-Bowrs her oft a-loft t'advance, The light Mamuques winglesse wings she has.

|| **mamur** (ma'mu:r). [Arab. *ma'mūr*.] An Egyptian official governing a district.

1836 E. W. LANE *Account* I. iv. 152 The whole of Egypt is divided into several large provinces, each of which is governed by an 'Osma'nee (or a Turk); and these provinces are subdivided into districts, which are governed by native officers, with the titles of *Ma-moo'r* and *Na'zir*. 1899 A. S. WHITE *From Sphinx to Oracle* 108 Shortly afterwards I received the Mamur, who was accompanied by the officer commanding the police. 1900 G. BELL *Let.* 2 May (1927) I. 86 The Mamur (the Sultan's land agent). 1901 F. W. FULLER *Egypt* 259 Each mamurieh is under the charge of a Mamur, or Sub-Governor, who has in most cases been selected from among the native officers of the Egyptian army. 1902 *Encycl. Brit.* XXVII. 691/1 The provincial police is under the direction of the local authorities, the *mudirs* or governors of provinces, and the *mamurs* or district officials. 1958 L. DURRELL *Mountolive* II. 43 Today, with British rule, the Copt is debarred from holding the position of Governor or even of *Mamur*—the administrative magistrate of a province. 1962 E. E. EVANS-PRITCHARD *Ess. Social Anthropol.* VII. 145 A Zande Prince went through the ceremony of blood-brotherhood with a *mamur* (Egyptian or Sudanese official) to whom he was bitterly hostile.

mamzer. Also *momser*, *momza*, *momzer*. Pl. *mamzer'im*. [a. late L. *mamzēr*, a Heb. word (*mamzēr*) adopted by the Vulgate in Deut. xxiii. 2 (where it appears with the gloss 'id est de scorto natus'), and hence frequently used in the Middle Ages.] A bastard. Also in extended uses as a term of abuse or familiarity.

1562 WINZET *Cert. Tractates* Wks. 1888 I. 43 Thair suld nocht be sa mony. . . scabbit Moabites, Amonites, and sclanderous Mamzeres. . . maid preistis. 1612 BP. HALL *Serm.* v. 60 Whatever become of these Mamzers, which do thus exclude themselves from the congregation of God [etc.]. 1865 KINGSLEY *Hereu.* II. iv. 73 The only power that is, whom I see in England. . . is William the Mamzer. 1955 H. KURNITZ *Let. Dec.* in G. Marx *Groucho Lett.* (1967) 250 When the momzerim in the aisle seats have finished clubbing me I will come to California. 1960 WENTWORTH & FLEXNER *Dict. Amer. Slang* 342/1 *Momzer*, *momser*, one who borrows frequently, or who expects much attention and many favors; a sponger. . . Any disliked person; a bastard. 1963 'R. L. PIKE' *Mute Witness* (1965) II. 23 Johnny Rossi? The west-coast hood? . . . And we're keeping *momzers* like that alive, now? 1964 W. MARKFIELD *To Early Grave* (1965) IV. 86 That mass man, that totalitarian type, that *momza*. 1968 L. ROSTEN *Jays of Yiddish* 254 *Momzer*. . . is often used to describe a very bright child, a clever or ingenious person, a resourceful, gets-things-done, corner-cutting type. 1970 L. M. FEINSILVER *Taste of Yiddish* 47 *A Mamzer*. . . (a bastard, a thief, hence a dirty crook). 1972 *Guardian* 10 Oct. 4/2 The problem of Mamzerim, the Jewish bastard outcasts. 1973 *Jewish Chron.* 19 Jan. 1/4 Hanoah and Miriam Langer are a brother and sister declared by a rabbinical court in Petach Tikva more than seven years ago to be *mamzerim* (children of an adulterous union). *Ibid.* 2 Feb. 23/4 The husband could not be given permission to remarry in an Orthodox synagogue, so he married in a Reform synagogue. Incidentally, any child from this marriage is not a *mamzer*.

man (mæn), sb. 1. Forms: *Nom.* (*Acc.*) *Sing.* 1-4 *man*, (1 *monn*, *manna*), 1-5, 8-9 *dial.* *mon*, 4-6 *manne*, *Sc. mane*, (5 *moon*), 1- *man*. *Nom.* (*Acc.*) *Plural.* 1-4 *menn*, 2 *mæn(n)*, 3 *mannes*, *mannen*, 4-5 *Sc. mene*, (5 *menne*, 6 *men*), 1- *men*. *Genitive sing.* a. 1-5 *monnes*, 1-6 *mannes*, 4 *monnis*, -ys, *mannus*, *manes*, *mones*, 4-6 *manis*, *mannys*, 4-7 *mannis*, *mans*, 6- *man's*. *β.* uninflected (*north.*) 4-5 *man*, 5 *mane*. *Genitive plural.* a. 1-2 *manna*, *monna*, 2 *monnan*, 2-3 *manne(n)*, *monne(n)*. *β.* 3-6 *mannes*, 4 *menes*, -ys, 4-6 *mennis*, -ys, 6 *menis*, 4-8 *mens*, 8-9 *men's*. *γ.* 2 *mennen*, 4 *mennene*, *menne*. *δ.* uninflected (*north.*) 4 *men*. *Dative sing.* 1-3 *men*, (1 *menne*), 3-4 *manne*, *monne*. *Dative plural.* a. 1-2 *mannum*, *monnum*, 2 *mannan*, *monnan*, 2-3 *manne(n)*, *monne(n)*. *β.* 3 *mennen*, 3-4 *menne*. [Com. Teut.: OE. *man(n)*, *mon(n)* (pl. and dat. sing. *mēn(n)*), also rarely *manna* wk. masc., corresponds to OFris. *man*, *mon*, OS. *man* (inflected *mann-*, pl. *man*), Du. *man* (pl. in MDu. *manne*, *man*, in mod. Du. *mannen*, rarely *mans*), OHG. *man* sing. and pl. (MHG. *mann* sing. and pl., mod. G. *mann*, pl. *männer*), ON. *mað-r*, rarely *mann-r*, accus. *mann*, genitive *manns*, pl. *menn*, rarely *meðr*, *mæðr* (Sw. *man*, pl.

män, Da. *mand*, pl. *mænd*), Goth. *manna*, accus. *mannans*, genit. *mans*, pl. *mans*, *mannans*. The forms in the various Teut. langs. belong to two declensional stems, the OTeut. forms of which would be **mann-* and **mannon-*. (The ON. *man* str. neut., slave, may possibly be related, but the connexion is doubtful). The OE. plural *menn* is the regular descendant of OTeut. **manniz*, and the dative *mēnn* of OTeut. **manni*, from the cons.-stem **mann-*.

It was formerly regarded as certain (on the ground of the supposed correspondence with Skr. *manu* man) that the *nn* of **mann-* was derived from an original *mw*. The now prevailing view is that the second *n* represents the zero-grade of the suffix of a stem of which the Gothic form would be **manan-*. This hypothesis accounts for the otherwise obscure form *mana-* which the word assumes in Gothic compounds; if it be correct, the Teut. word and the Skr. *manu* cannot have any nearer relation than that of independent derivatives of a common root. They have been usually referred to the Indogermanic **men-*, **mon-*, to think (see MIND sb.), so that the primary meaning of the sb. would refer to intelligence as the distinctive characteristic of human beings as contrasted with brutes. Many scholars, however, regard this as intrinsically unlikely to have been the original sense, though no plausible alternative explanation has been suggested.

In all the Teut. langs. the word had the twofold sense of 'human being' and 'adult male human being', though exc. in Eng. it has been mainly superseded in the former sense by a derivative (Ger., Du. *mensch*, Sw. *menniska*, Da. *menneske*: cf. MANNISH sb.)

I. 1. A human being (irrespective of sex or age); = L. *homo*. In OE. the prevailing sense.

† a. In many OE. instances, and in a few of later date, used explicitly as a designation equally applicable to either sex. Obs.

In OE. the words distinctive of sex were *wer* and *wif*, *wēpman* and *wifman*.

971 *Blickl. Hom.* 9 Heofonices duru. . . belocen standep purh þa ærestan men. c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gram.* ix. (Z.) 36 *Hic et haec homo*. . . ægðer is man ge wer ge wif. c 1000 — *Saints' Lives* viii. 185 [St. Agatha says:] Eala þu min drihten þe me to menn geseceþ. c 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* II. 332 gif wife to swiþe oflowe sio monað gecynd, genim niwe horses totd [etc.]. . . þe se mon swæte swiþe. c 1121 O.E. *Chron.* an. 639 (Laud MS.), þæs dohter was gehaten Ercongota haliefme & wundorlic man. c 1325 *Metr. Hom.* 155 And yef thaie [the husband and wife] riht riche men ware. *Ibid.* 156 Wit tua men [Simeon and Anna], that him comly gette. 1597 J. KING *On Jonas* (1618) 480 The Lord had but one pair of men in Paradise. 1752 HUME *Pol. Disc.* x. 159 There is in all men, both male and female, a desire and power of generation more active than is ever universally exerted. 1793 BURKE *Let.*, to *Comte de Mercy* (1844) IV. 144 Such a deplorable havoc is made in the minds of men (both sexes) in France, . . . that [etc.].

b. In the surviving use, the sense 'person' occurs only in general or indefinite applications (e.g. with adjs. like *every*, *any*, *no*, and often in the plural, esp. with *all*, *any*, *some*, *many*, *few*, etc.); in modern apprehension *man* as thus used primarily denotes the male sex, though by implication referring also to women.

The gradual development of the use of the unambiguous synonyms *body*, *person*, *one*, and (for the plural) *folk(s)*, *people*, has greatly narrowed the currency of *man* in this sense; it is now literary and proverbial rather than colloquial.

c 825 *Vesp. Hymns* i. 8 in O.E. *Texts* 401 Ic uteode ongezñ fremðes cynnes men [L. *exivi obviam alienigenae*]. c 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Matt. xii. 19 Ne gēheres ænig mon [c 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* nan man] in worðum stefn his. *Ibid.* xvi. 13 Huelene cweþas menn sie sunu monnes? c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Saints' Lives* x. 191 Hwæt eom ic manna þæt ic mihte god forbeodan? c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 3 3if oniman seid eawht. *Ibid.* 39 We forzeuð þan monne þe us to agulteð. *Ibid.* 127 He was imacad to monne icennesse. c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 139 He turnde ut of þe burh into wildeerne and for mennes wunienge to wilde deores. c 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 291/112 Ich hadde i-sunegut manne mest. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 108 *Scho prais ai for sinful menn*. 1377 *LANGL. P. Pl. B. ProL* 107 For many mannus malt we mys wolde destruye. 1390 *GOWER Conf. I.* 2 That of the lasse or of the more Som man mai lyke of that I wryte. 1393 *LANGL. P. Pl. C.* xiv. 46 Ac yf þe marchant make hus way ouere menne come. c 1450 *Merlin* 262 A companye of yonge Gentilmen that both high mennes sones. c 1460 *FORTESCUE Abs. & Lim. Mon.* vii. (1885) 125 Off somme man is highnes shall haue more thanke flor money then flor lande. c 1475 *Rauf Coilyear* 46 Men callis me Rauf Coilyear. 1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* I. (1586) 15 We must remember that seruantes be men. 1592 *SHAKS. Rom. & Jul.* III. i. 59. 1632 *SANDERSON Serm.* 14 Measuring other mens actions and consciences. 1634 BP. HALL *Contempl.* N.T. IV. iii, I regard not the body; the soul is the man. 1764 *REID Inquiry* vi. § 7 Wks. I. 142/2 No man can be sure. . . that it has the same appearance to him as it has to another man. 1855 *TENNYSON Brook* 33 For men may come and men may go, But I go on for ever.

c. Used indefinitely without article. Chiefly in negative contexts, also in proverbial collocations, as in the traditional inn sign 'Entertainment for man and beast'.

1382 *WYCLIF John* vii. 46 Neuere man spak so, as this spekith. [Similarly in all later versions.] c 1450 *Mirour Saluacioun* 1363 Out of a hille a stone with out mans hande was kyte. 1523 *CROMWELL Sp.* in *Merriman Life & Lett.* (1902) I. 31 Yf yt had been possible by mannys industry. 1530 *PALSGR.* 710/1 He deserveth it as lytell as ever dyd man. 1596 *DALRYMPLE tr. Leslie's Hist. Scot.* I. 41 Be ony slauchtir, or ony scheding of manis blude. 1600 J. PORY *tr. Leo's Africa* 41 They haue shambles of mans-flesh as wee haue of beebes and muttons. 1754 *RICHARDSON Grandison* II. iv. 48, I never fear'd man, since I could write man. 1847 *TENNYSON Princess* III. 118, I was courteous, every phrase well-oil'd, As man's could be.

Prov. The wind that blows from the east Is neither good for man nor beast.

d. Used predicatively without article in phr. *to be, become, be made man*: to have or assume human nature.

c 1357 *Lay Folks' Catech.* (T.) 26 Iesu crist. . . toke flesh and blode, and become man. 1377 *LANGL. P. Pl. B.* v. 493 þi sone. . . bicam man of a mayde. 1413 *Pilgr. Sowle* II. xlii. (1859) 48 Thou man bycome thy selfe, for mannes nede. 1549 *Bk. Com. Prayer, Athan. Creed.* 1574 *WHITGIFT Serm. bef. Eliz.* (1714) 11 Whether the Pope be God or man or a meane betwixt both? 1605 *SHAKS. Lear* III. ii. 45 Since I was man, . . . Such groanes of roaring Winde, and Raine, I neuer Remember to haue heard. 1649 J. ECCLESTON *tr. Behmen's Epist.* II. § 57. 30 It was for the soules sake that God became man. 1898 A. G. MORTIMER *Cath. Faith & Practice* II. vii. 186 The theologians. . . have taught that our Lord as Man had three kinds of knowledge.

2. a. In abstract or generic sense, without article: The human creature regarded abstractly, and personified as an individual; human beings collectively; the human race or species; mankind. In *Zoology*: The human creature or race viewed as a genus (*Homo*: in the present classification consisting of only one species, *H. sapiens*) of animals.

In OE. a few examples occur with the definite article. The Eng. use of the word as a quasi-proper name, without article, differs from the practice of most of the modern European langs. (cf. F. *l'homme*, G. *der mensch*), and from the usage of Eng. itself with regard to other generic names of animals: cf. 'the anatomical structure of *man* and that of *the lion*'.

c 825 *Vesp. Psalter* viii. 5 Hwet is mon [Thorpe se mann] ðæt gemyndig þu sie his? c 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Mark ii. 27 Reste-dæg was geworht for þa men, næs se man for ðam reste-dæge. c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 59 Hit wes for mon alle ping he makede. c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 753 For mannes sinne ðus it is went. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 552 Man es clepþ þe lesse weold. c 1380 *WYCLIF Sel. Wks.* III. 376 þo principal poynt and ende of Cristis dýnge. . . was to save monnis soule. c 1440 *York Myst.* xxi. 84 Kynde of man is freole. c 1450 *tr. De Imitatione* I. xix, For man purposiþ & god disposiþ. 1577 *VOUTROILLIER Luther on Ep. Gal.* 2 Mans weakenes and miserie is so great, that [etc.]. 1619 *PURCHAS Microcosm.* viii. 90 This Centre is enuironed with a Circle, called *Iris*, of many colours in Man onely. 1732 *POPE Ess. Man* II. 2 The proper study of Mankind is Man. 1774 *GOLDSM. Nat. Hist.* (1776) II. 132 Man is said to live without food for seven days. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) X. 507/2 In the *Systema Naturæ*, Man (*Homo*) is ranked as a distinct genus of the *Primates*. 1829 *CARLYLE Misc.* (1857) I. 269 Man is not only a working but a talking animal. 1845 R. CHAMBERS *Vestiges* (ed. 4) 234 The brain of Man. 1859 *LOWELL Villa Franca* 14 Men are weak, but Man is strong.

b. With a qualifying word, applied to prehistoric types of man, as *Cro-Magnon Man*, *Neanderthal Man*, *Peking Man*, etc. (see under the qualifying words).

3. a. In *Biblical* and *Theol.* use, with *inner*, *inward*, *outer*, *†utter*, *outward*, used to denote the spiritual and material parts (respectively) of a human person; also with *old*, *new*, to denote the spiritual condition of those who are unregenerate and those who are regenerate. b. Hence *inner*, *outer*, *lower man* are jocularly used to denote parts of the physical frame of a person.

c 1000, etc. [see *INNER a.* 3]. 1382 *WYCLIF I Pet.* iii. 4 The hid man of herte [1535 *COVERDALE* y^e inward-man of y^e hert]. 1382, etc. [see *OLD MAN* 2]. 1587 *GOLDING De Mornay* xiv. 214 In the inward man there are (as ye would say) three men, the liuing, the sensitiue, and the reasonable. 1840 *DICKENS Barn. Rudge* xli, Gabriel's lower man was clothed in military gear. 1843 *LE FEVRE Life Trav. Phys.* I. i. v. 83 The outer was forgotten in the inner man.

II. 4. An adult male person. a. With special reference to sex.

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Saints' Lives* II. 78 He. . . sæde hyre gewislice hwæt heo man ne wæs. c 1200 *ORMIN* 2389 3ho was handffesst an god man þatt Josæp wass zehatenn. a 1225 *Anr.* r. 286 Ert tu so wroð wið mon oðer wið wummon þet [etc.]. c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* x. (*Mathou*) 347 Mariage. . . to cople man & vemene. 1377 *LANGL. P. Pl. B.* xiv. 264 As a mayde for mannes loue her modre forsaketh. 1387 *TREvisa Higden* (Rolls) VI. 421 O mayde mennene drede [CAXTON *mennes*, L. *O terror virgo virorum*]. 1508 *DUNBAR Tua Mariit Wemen* 42 Sen 3e war menis wyffis. 1603 *Philotus* lxxxii, 3our douchter. . . Ane mannis claithis hes on hir tane. 1605 *SHAKS. Lear* II. iv. 281 Let not womens weapons, water drops, Staine my mans cheekes. 1632 *LITHGOW Trav.* III. 116 They speake. . . here the Hebrew tongue, man, woman and child. 1671 *LADY M. BERTIE in 12th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 23 The Dutchesse. . . was very fine in. . . a short mans coat very richly laced. 1728-9 *MRS. DELANY in Life & Corr.* 191 Every man took the woman he liked best to dance country-dances. 1880 G. MEREDITH *Tragic Com.* (1881) 5 Men (the jury of householders empanelled to deliver verdicts upon the ways of women).

¶ contextually = 'man-child'. Obs.

1578 T. N. tr. *Conq. W. India* 155 Their Priests sacrificed ten children of three yeares of age, . . . fue of these children were menne, and the other fue wemen.

b. generically (without article: cf. 2). The male human being. Also predicatively (cf. 1 d).

1591 *SHAKS. Two Gent.* v. iv. 110 Were man But Constant, he were perfect. 1601 — *All's Well* I. i. 123 Man is enemy to virginity. 1832 *COLERIDGE in Life Sir W. Hamilton* (1882) I. 543 Man's heart must be in his head. Woman's head must be in her heart. 1847 *TENNYSON Princess* VII. 259 Woman is not undevelop't man, But diverse. 1859 — *Vivien* 630 Man! is he man at all, who knows and winks? 1897 *MARY KINGSLEY W. Africa* 318 As for the men, well of

course they would marry any lady of any tribe, if she had a pretty face, ... that's just man's way.

c. With special reference to adult age. Sometimes: A male who has attained his majority. *man and boy* (advb. phr.): from boyhood upwards. † to *write man*: to be entitled by years to call oneself a man. † (to *grow up*, etc.). to *man*: to man's estate, to adult age. Colloq. phr. to *separate* (or *sort out*) *the men from the boys*: to distinguish which persons in a group are mature, manly, expert, etc.

a 1200 *Moral Ode* 117 Al þæt eoh Mon hæuē idon soððen he com to monne. c 1200 ORMIN 8053 Whil þæt I wass litell child Icc held o childess þæwess, & son summ icc wass wexenn mann, þa flæh I childess cosstess. 1390 *GOWER Conf.* I. 344 He began to clepe and calle, As he which come was to manne. 1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* xix. 14 Thus will they say, baith man and lad. 1530 PALSGR. 863/2 From mans state, *des aige parfait.* 1545 ASCHAM *Toxoph.* (Arb.) 100 In shooting both man and boye is in one opinion, that [etc.]. 1600 J. LANE *Tom Tel-troth* (Shaks. Soc.) 43 When chast Adonis came to mans estate. 1601 SHAKS. *All's Well* II. iii. 208, I must tell thee sirrah, I write Man: to which title age cannot bring thee. 1602 — *Ham.* v. i. 177 (1604 Qo.), I have been Sexten heere man and boy thirty yeeres. 1622 MABBE tr. *Aleman's Guzman d'Alf.* I. 146 Albeit I did write man, yet I was but a young lad to speake of. 1654 CROMWELL in *Whitelocke's Mem.* (1853) IV. 170 They thought it more noble to die by the hand of a man than of a stripling. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 453 'When all thy Mercies' vi, Thine Arm unseen convey'd me safe And led me up to Man. 1729 T. COOKE *Tales, Proposals*, etc. 18 Their Friendship early in their Youth began, Increasing dayly as they rose to Man. 1754 [see 1c]. 1798 SOUTHEY *Eng. Eclogues* i. Poet. Wks. 1838 III. 3 I've lived here, man and boy, In this same parish, well nigh the full age Of man. 1802 WORDSW. 'My heart leaps up', The Child is father of the Man. 1837 DICKENS *Pickw.* xxiv. An elderly gentleman in top-boots, who had been... a peace officer, man and boy, for half a century. 1962 J. BRAINE *Life at Top* ii. 39 Every day one was tested, the men were separated from the boys. 1967 *Listener* 16 Feb. 239/1 It is always quite a pleasure to see some really professional jazz players and hear their sounds and one of the best examples is *Jazz Goes to College*... which certainly sorts out the men from the boys. 1968 *House & Garden* May 36/4 The Dry Martini... is a drink that will quickly separate the men from the boys and the girls from their principles. 1972 *Listener* 17 Aug. 201/3 The ability to memorise a whole [chess] game within a few minutes is... what separates the men from the boys.

d. without express contrast. (*The man* is occasionally used for 'he', with a slight implication of depreciation, sympathy, or other feeling; similarly *the good man*, *the poor man*, etc. So also *colloq.* in expressions like 'the late man', 'the present man', etc., referring to the former or present holder of an office or position.)

c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 31 Bludelic þe mon wile gan to scrife and segge þe preoste þæt he hæuē ireauēd and istolen. c 1200 *Vices & Virtues* 45 Priestes and muneke and þe ese hadede mannen. c 1290 *Beket* 302 in *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 115 þe guode Man seint thomas. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 4828 (Cott.) We ar all a man [v. rr. an monnes, a manes, oon monnes] barn-teme. c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* i. (Petrus) 114 To theophil sanct paule askyt þane, quhy þæt he þæt wrechit mane held swa in presone. a 1400 *Pistill of Susan* 227 He was borlich and bigge, .. More miȝti mon þen we his Maistris to Make. 1449 *Rolls of Parlt. V.* 147/2 A man horsed, and armed in bryganders. a 1674 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* xv. §38 And there is no question the man [sc. Cromwell] was in great agony, and in his own mind he did heartily desire to be king. 1735 BOLINGBROKE *On Parties* Ded. 27 You may pass... for a Man of extreme good Parts, and for a Minister of much Experience. 1760-72 H. BROOKE *Fool of Qual.* (1809) I. 24 The man in gibbets who hung by the road. 1837 O. A. BROWNSON in *Ht. Martineau Soc. Amer.* III. 347 With the discerning it has already become more honourable to call one simply a man than a gentleman. 1851 THACKERAY *Eng. Hum.* vi. (1876) 357 [He] was hand and glove with some of the best men in town. 1871 DISRAELI *Viv. Grey* II. xvi, If the forty country gentlemen who follow... our friend Sir Berdmore... were to declare their opposition to any particular tax, the present men would be beaten. [Not in ed. I, 1826.] 1879 MEREDITH *Egoist* xiii. (1889) 116 Sir Willoughby was flattered and satisfied... A steady look of hers had of late perplexed the man, and he was comforted by [etc.]. *Mod.* The late earl was not much liked; the new man seems to be more popular.

e. Used in the vocative by way of introducing a remark, or parenthetically, now usually implying contempt or impatience; dialectally (in stressless forms *mun*, *min*) it is in common use as a meaningless expletive, being used in addressing both males and females. Hence in more general use as a form of address to both men and women, as a meaningless expletive, or as an interjection expressing surprise, delight, deep emotion, etc.; esp.: (a) in *S. Afr.*; (b) among Blacks; (c) among jazz musicians and enthusiasts. Also, *man alive!* (see ALIVE 2 b).

a 1400 *Pistill of Susan* 315 Mon, þi þe muche god, .. Vndur a Cyne... my seluen I hir se. 1530 PALSGR. 661/2 Plucke up thy herte, man, for Goddes sake. 1589 *Hay any Work* I Heere be non þæt frends man. 1591 SHAKS. *Two Gent.* II. iii. 44 Tut, man. 1705 VANBRUGH *Country-ho.* II. *Char.* [to Mariane] You see I can keep a secret—I am no girl, mun. 1772 *Genil. Mag.* XLII. 191 'Twas quite to'ther thing, mun twas all complaisance. 1773 GOLDSM. *Stoops to Conq.* v. Wks. (Globe) 672/2 *Tony.* Why, that's it, mon. 1826 DISRAELI *Viv. Grey* IV. iv, Hah! what—what's all this! Here, read it, read it, man. 1874 A. BATHGATE *Colonial Experiences* ix. 110 Man! they all looked as if they had been shot, and would hardly believe me. 1890 BESANT *Demoniac*

vi. 69 Why, man, with such a vice as yours, you would love your life too well. 1896 H. A. BRYDEN *Tales S. Afr.* i. 29 'Man!' he said, 'if I had not not been shamed into following you, I would never have come across that place.' 1901 M. FRANKLIN *My Brilliant Career* (1966) ii. 7 Here... with splendid roads, mail thrice weekly, and a railway platform only eight miles away, why, man, my fortune is made! 1933 *Metronome* Aug. 23 Trum's greeting was in the Negro dialect he usually employed: 'Man! How is you?' 1952 M. TRIPP *Faith is Windsock* i. 21 The Jamaican stood up and stretched himself. 'Glad you woke me, man,' he said. 1958 *Observer* 14 Dec. 7/7 The coloured boy... doesn't like the English. 'I'm nineteen, man, and when I go into a public house, they all look at me.' 1958 *Star* (Johannesburg) 17 Dec. 17/1 His second play captures a South African atmosphere in flashes—his policeman begins almost every sentence with 'Man!' and ends it with 'Hey!' 1960 *Monthly Rev.* May 27 Negroes habitually call each other 'man' in reaction to a lifetime of being addressed by white folk as 'boy'. 1961 'B. WELLS' *Day Earth caught Fire* ix. 145 'Cut that out, man,' the beatnik said. 1966 *Evening Standard* 1 Feb. 8/1 'I like to speak the truth, man,' he said addressing me [sc. a woman] with the universal Jamaican appellation of 'man'. 1969 C. F. BURKE (title) God is beautiful, man. 1971 *Black Scholar* Jan. 43/2 Man, this would make these fighters so mad. 1971 *Black World* June 54/2 Hey, only the squares, man, only the squares have it to keep. 1972 *New Nation* (Singapore) 25 Nov. 8/5 Close-cropped Charlie continued: 'Oh, you live in Bukit Timah... I used to visit my uncle there, man.' 1973 *Caribbean Contact* Feb. 4/3 'No, man,' the St. Lucian replies.

f. *little man*: a jocular expression for a young male child. Similarly *young man* (see YOUNG). c 1380 WYCLIF *Serm.* Sel. Wks. I. 399 Jesus toke a litil child... Crist toke þis litil man, and putte him in myddil of apostlis. 1468 *Paston Lett.* II. 319, I besече yow that ye wolbe good mastras to my lytill man, and to se that he go to scole. 1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* IV. i. 8 Ile but bring my yong-man here to Schoole. 1772 JOHNSON *Let. to Langton* 14 Mar. in *Boswell*, I congratulate you and Lady Rothes on your little man, and hope you will all be many years happy together. 1854 THACKERAY *Newcomes* lxxx, Clive's black figure striding over the snow... the little man... perched on his father's shoulder.

g. *a man*: used quasi-pronominally = 'one' (ME. MAN, MEN, ME *indef. prons.*) or 'any one', but implying a reference to the male sex only. So † *a man's self*, *a man's own*: in 16-17th c. often = the modern 'oneself', 'one's own'.

c 1478 *Caxton's Bk. Curtesye* 283 Who that vsith a mannes tale to breke Letteth vncurteysly alle the audyence. c 1485 *Digby Myst.* I. 465 Her, virgynes, as many as a man wyl, shal holde tapers in ther handes. 1597 BACON *Ess., Honour & Reput.* (Arb.) 70 Enuie... is best extinguished by declaring a mans selfe in his ends, rather to seeke merite then fame. 1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* II. ii. 41 Misery acquaints a man with strange bed-fellowes. 1625 BACON *Ess., Praise* (Arb.) 357 To Praise a Mans selfe, cannot be Decent... But to Praise a Mans Office or Profession, he may doe it with Good Grace. 1637 HEYLIN *Answ. Burton* 53 A man would think that you had said enough against your soueraigne. 1705 ADDISON *Italy* 14 A Man would expect... to find some considerable Antiquities. 1842 TENNYSON *You ask me, why, tho' ill at ease* 8 The land, where... A man may speak the thing he will.

h. In the following phr. with the sense 'individual (male) person': *man by man*, *between man and man*, *man for man*, *man to man*, *per man*, *as one man* (app. orig. a Hebraism = unanimously, with one accord, †altogether), *to a man* (= without exception: see *to prep.*). Also *man to man as adj.* or *adv. phr.* (freq. hyphenated), (a) straight-forward(ly), frank(ly); hence (*nonce-wds.*) *man-to-man-ness*, *man-to-mannish* a.

1382 WYCLIF *1 Esdr.* II. 64 Al the multitude as o man [Vulg. *quasi unus*, 1535 COVERDALE as one man, *later versions* together, Heb. מְאִוָּם] two and fourti thousand thre hundred and sixti. *Ibid.* III. 2 Thanne is gedered the puple as oon [1388 as o man, Vulg. *quasi vir unus*, 1535 COVERDALE and 1611 as one man, Heb. אִישׁ אִישׁ] in to Jerusalem. 1517 TORINGTON *Pilgr.* (1884) 23 Ther Screvenor... wrytyng ower namys man by man. 1535 COVERDALE *Judg.* xx. 8 So all the people gat them vp as one man. 1577 *F. de L'isle's Leg.* Cij, The lord of Rochefort... was on a time chalenged man to man... by Francis Duke of Guise. 1611 BIBLE *Josh.* vii. 14 The householdes which the Lord shall take, shal come man by man. 1615 BEDWELL *Arab. Trudg., Talby*, These... are authorized to draw writings betweene man and man. 1677 HUBBARD *Narrative* I. (1865) 161 [He] said they would fight it out to the last Man. 1708 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4482/2 That the Prisoners taken on either side be exchanged Man for Man. 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 444 ¶ I The ordinary Quack-Doctors... are to a Man impostors. 1809 MALKIN *Gil Blas* x. ¶ 39 The balance of justice, between man and man. 1827 SOUTHEY *Hist. Penns. War* II. 48 With no farther ammunition than ten rounds per man more. 1846 TENNYSON *Golden Year* 35 And light shall spread, and man be liker man. 1892 R. KIPLING *Barrack-r. Ballads* II Man for man the Fuzzy knocked us 'oller. 1901 E. A. ROSS *Social Control* 29 So long as the struggle is five to man... a conscience is a handicap. 1902 E. NESBIT *Five Children & It* ix. 239 The best 'man to man' tone at his command. 1908 *Daily Chron.* 11 Aug. 4/5 Another form of suasion is the 'man-to-man' talk. 1940 N. MARSH *Surfeit of Lampreys* (1941) x. 141 Mike gave Alleyn a man-to-mannish look. 1943 J. B. PRIESTLEY *Daylight on Saturday* xxi. 167 'e remembered... an' stood me a pint. Now that's what I call man-to-man style. 1948 *Dublin Rev.* II. 11 The [Chinese] character for 'jen' is made up of 'man' and 'two'... I translate it 'man-to-man-ness'. 1952 S. KAUFFMANN *Philanderer* (1953) ix. 146 Perry spread his palms wide. 'Why don't you ask her?' Confidentially, man-to-man. 'I'd like to do it just to show her our gratitude for that week-end.' 1955 *Times* 5 Aug. 7/3 Talks man to man can serve the great international peace settlement. 1958 E. HYAMS *Taking it Easy* 49 Bachelor had a brisk, man-to-man style [of writing] which was immensely popular. 1973 'M. INNES' *Appleby's*

Answer xv. 128 A confidential and man-to-man note will be in order. 1974 A. PRICE *Other Paths* i. iii. 30 We must talk man-to-man now—if you would leave us for a moment, Mrs. Mitchell.

(b) *man-to-man* (Sport, orig. U.S.), used chiefly *attrib.* to denote a type of defensive strategy in which each player is responsible for marking one member of the opposing team. Also *man-for-* (U.S. -on-) *man*. Contr. with ZONE sb. 2 d.

1923 J. W. WILCE *Football* ix. 163 Man-for-man defense in football is very much the same as the guarding of a man in basket-ball. 1927 G. S. WARNER *Football Coaches & Players* 191 There are three... systems of defense to forward passing. These are zone defense, the man-to-man defense, and a modified form of man-to-man defense. 1937 [see *zone-defence* s.v. ZONE sb. 10a]. 1957 *Encycl. Brit.* III. 181B/2 There are several variations of the zone defense, and combinations of man-to-man and zone defense. 1963 *Maclean's Mag.* 14 Dec. 21/1 'He's always at the outer edge of the rulebook anyway,' says Eric Nesberenko of the Chicago Black Hawks, who has played frequently against Howe man-on-man. 1970 [see *zone defence* s.v. ZONE sb. 10a]. 1981 J. LEHANE *Basketball Fund.* v. 186 Constant drilling on making the transition from offense to defense is a requirement for effective full-court man-for-man pressure.

i. *as a man*: (considered) in respect of his personal character, as distinguished e.g. from his achievements, abilities or learning, rank or wealth, etc. Similarly *the man*: what one is merely 'as a man'; the person in his human (as distinguished from his professional, etc.) capacity or character.

1674 WYCHERLEY *Plain-dealer* I. i, I weigh the man, not his Title. 1706 E. WARD *Wooden World Diss.* (1708) 45 There's as great a Difference betwixt the Man and the Priest, as betwixt the Duchess upon the Stage, and her behind the Scenes. 1709 POPE *Ess. Crit.* 523 Nor in the Critic let the Man be lost. 1742 *Young Nt. Th.* VIII. 242 A Father's Heart Is tender, tho' the Man's is made of Stone. 1771 MACKENZIE *Man Feel.* xxxv. (1803) 73, I cannot throw off the man so much, as to rejoice at our conquests in India. 1812 *Antigallican Monitor* 17 May 58/3 The high estimation they entertained of the merits of that illustrious person, both as a Minister and a man. 1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits* x, The incessant repetition of the same hand-work dwarfs the man, robs him of his strength, wit, and versatility, to make a pin-polisher, a buckle-maker, or any other specialty. 1879 B. TAYLOR *Stud. Germ. Lit.* 174 We feel that the man must have been greater than his works.

j. *the (very) man* (ellipt. in predicative use): the man intended by some previous allusion; the man most suitable for some office, work, or need; the kind of man qualified or likely to do something. † Also *jocularly* said of a thing (*obs.*). *the man for me* (colloq. for *my money*: see MONEY): the man whom I should choose to employ or support; often as an emphatic expression of approval.

1535 COVERDALE *2 Sam.* xii. 7 Thou art euen the man. 1573 TUSSEY *Husb.* (1878) 28 When Easter comes, who knows not than, that Veale and Bakon is the man? 1588 SHAKS. *L.L.L.* IV. ii. 127 Ouiddius Naso was the man. 1599 — *Much Ado* II. i. 123 You could neuer doe him so ill well, vnlesse you were the very man. 1678 LADY CHAWORTH in *12th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 49 The House met to-day and are violent upon chussing a new Speaker and Sir Sawyer is lyke to be the man. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* x. II. 549 Lauzun was in every respect the man for the present emergency.

k. With possessive, *my*, *your*, etc. *man*: the person who can fulfil one's requirements, or with whom one has to do. *spec.* one's representative or envoy in a specified place.

1611 BIBLE *1 Kings* xx. 20 And they slew euery one his man [Heb. 'a man his man']. 1679 DRYDEN *Troil. & Cress.* II. iii, If Hector be to fight with any Greek, He knows his man. 1787 'G. GAMBADO' *Acad. Horsemen* (1809) 34 A horse has various methods of getting rid of his man. 1811 BYRON *Hints fr. Hor.* 53 For gallygaskins Slowshears is your man; But coats must claim another artisan. 1821 — *Juan* IV. xlix, His man was floor'd, and helpless at his foot. 1830 *Chron. in Ann. Reg.* (1831) 165/1 He... did not fire for some seconds, until he had fairly covered his man. 1833 MARRYAT *P. Simplex*, Our sailors had every one seized his man. a 1845 HOOD *Agric. Distress* vi, 'Nine pundy' says he, 'and I'm your man'. 1855 KINGSLEY *Westw. Ho!* i, And who don't agree, let him choose his weapons, and I'm his man. 1864 LEMON *Loved at last* II. 228 Mr. Rasper entered the room... Cecil knew his man,—he merely bowed to him. 1958 G. GREENE (title) Our man in Havana. 1961 I. FLEMING *Thunderball* xiv. 154 Seems to me your President is taking all this a bit more seriously than his Man in Nassau. 1963 L. DEIGHTON *Horse under Water* vi. 33 'Welcome to Gibraltar,' said Joe MacIntosh, our man in Iberia. *Ibid.* xxxix. 154 Through the twilight 'our man in Cardiff' lifted a finger at the crooked castle of Caerphilly.

l. *to be one's own man*: (a) to have command or control of oneself; to be in full possession of one's senses, faculties, or powers.

1556 in *Strype Eccl. Mem.* (1721) III. II. App. lviii. 197 When you were lunatike and not your owne man. 1562 *Child-Marr.* 79 This respondent... fell into such sorowe that he was not his owne man. a 1635 NAUNTON *Fragm. Reg.* (Arb.) 14 The king ever called her his sweetest and dearest Sister, and was scarce his own man, She being absent. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1768) IV. 362 Faith, Jack, thou hadst half undone me with thy nonsense... But I think I am my own man again. 1859 THACKERAY *Virgin.* xxxvi, I ate a bit at six o'clock, and drunk a deal of small beer, and I am almost my own man again now. 1902 *Daily Graphic* 27 Oct. 3/1 To many hundreds of thousands... the Royal progress on Saturday will be as a sign... that the King is indeed his own man again.

(b) To be at one's own disposal, to be one's own master.

1608 WILLET *Hexapla Exod.* 461 So might the seruant be sold . . . being not his owne man, but to be disposed of at the will of his master. **a 1610** HEALEY *Cebes* (1636) 138 Yet brought he al their fury under and now is become his owne man. **1773** GOLDSM. *Stoops to Cong.* v. iii, So Constance Neville may marry whom she pleases, and Tony Lumpkin is his own man again. **1839** LOCKHART *Scott* (1869) II. xiv. 263 After breakfast, a couple of hours more were given to his solitary tasks, and by noon he [Scott] was, as he used to say, 'his own man'. **1843** BORROW *Bible in Spain* xlii. (Pelh. Libr.) 287 Pardon me for not being quite frank towards you . . . but I dare not; I am not now my own man.

m. Prefixed to a name. *the man (so-and so):* the man previously known or mentioned as bearing the specified name (cf. F. *le nommé* in legal use); sometimes with contemptuous emphasis; so, still more emphatically, *that man (so-and-so)*. Also (*every, not a*) *man Jack* (written also *man-Jack, man jack, man-jack, manjack*): see JACK sb.¹ 2c; and occas. *man John, man Jonathan* (in speaking of Americans).

1826 SCOTT *Woodst.* xvi, Know'st thou not . . . that I have followed the man Cromwell as close as a dog follows his master. **1832** MRS. F. TROLLOPE *Dom. Manners Amer.* (ed. 4) II. 65 Every man Jonathan of them sets off again full gallop. **1838** [see JOHN 1 b]. **1844** DICKENS *Chimes* ii. (1845) 64, I am very much indebted to you for your courtesy in the matter of the man William Fern. **1845** DISRAELI *Sybil* III. vi. 214 My missus says that not a man John of them is to be seen. **1849** BLACKW. *Mag.* 697 At length the men were all embarked—the sick, the wounded, every man John of them. **1864** LEMON *Loved at Last* III. 190 If that should be the man Kiddy, do not admit him.

n. With qualification denoting the nationality, birthplace, dwelling-place, or creed to which a man belongs or the person (etc.) in whose service he is.

c 950- [see ENGLISHMAN]. **c 1250** Kent. *Serm.* in O.E. *Misc.* 26 Herodes . . . was michel anud and alle his men. **c 1275** *Passion Our Lord* 286 *ibid.* 45 Son her-after on oper per com gon And seyde siker pu ert myd him a gallelewis mon. **a 1300** *Cursor M.* 19385 Sua wex þe cristen mens tale, þat [etc.]. **a 1400** *Pistill of Susan* 157 Thun kene men of hir court comen til hir cri. **c 1450** HOLLAND *Howlat* 542 Reskewand it agane the hethin mennis harmes. **1530** PALSGR. 242/2 Man of Turkey, *Turc.* **1535** COVERDALE *Judg.* viii. 15 The men of Sucoth. **1693** *Humours Town* 92 He was an Inskilling-Man, and had eat half an hundred Irish Men for a Breakfast. **1701** DE FOE *True-born Eng.* 1. 152 He Canton'd out the Country to his Men. **1798** LANDOR *Gebir* II. 42 Ye men of Gades. **1878** TENNYSON *Revenge* i, For my ships are out of gear, And half my men are sick.

o. Qualified by *university, Oxford, Cambridge, etc.*, applied to one who is or has been a member of a (particular) university, public school, etc.

1573 G. HARVEY *Let.-Bk.* (Camd.) 54 He is a Pembroke Hal man, ergo a good schollar. **1580** SPENSER & HARVEY (*title*) Three proper, and wittie, familiar Letters passed between two Vniuersitie men. **1687** ALDORTH in *Magd. Coll. & Jas.* II (O.H.S.) 42 Dr. Haddon was a Camb. man. **c 1720** PRIOR *Epil. to Phædra & Hippol.* 3 An Oxford man, extremely read in Greek. **1796** in *Whibley In Cap & Gown* (1880) 88 Ye Johnishe men, that have no other care, Save onelie [etc.]. **1853** C. BEDE *Verdant Green* 1. iii, The thought that he was going to be an Oxford man. **1866** *John Bull* 24 Mar. 202/1 All old Westminster men . . . will regret to hear [etc.]. **1882** J. L. G. MOWAT *Sinon. Barthol.* (Anecd. Oxon.) 2 He gives the authority of Brian Twyne for stating that he was an Oxford man.

p. With prefixed noun (sometimes in the gen. case) *man* is used to denote: (a) one who is connected with a certain place, building, profession, business, society, etc., as *assemblyman, Banbury man, barman, bondsman, clergyman, churchman, countryman, exciseman, harvestman, Inns of Court man, journeyman, linesman, Paul's man, postman, railway man, salesman, waterman, etc.*; (b) one who uses or is skilled in the use of an implement or the like, as *axe-man, brake-man, canoe-man, hammer-man, lathe-man, penman, swordsman, etc.*; (c) a trader in or manufacturer of an article, as *ale-man, coal-man, ice-man, lead-man, milk-man, oil-man, pork-man, rag-and-bone man, timber-man, etc.* These combs. are treated under the prefixed words, or in their alphabetical place as Main words. In those which have come to be apprehended as single words (whether written with or without a hyphen) the pronunciation is (-man).

(d) *spec.* One who is a specialist in or is expert in a specified subject; a supporter or adherent of a specified person; one who favours a specified product. See also *cruelty man*.

1921 T. S. ELIOT *Let.* 26 Oct. in *Waste Land Drafts* (1971) p. xxii, I have wondered whether he is quite the best man for me as he is known as a nerve man and I want rather a specialist in psychological troubles. **1938** A. HUXLEY *Let.* 12 Apr. (1969) 435 The cancer-man . . . had hit on something very fundamental. **1958** *Listener* 25 Sept. 449/2, I am therefore wholeheartedly a Galbraith man. . . Professor Galbraith is the first writer to attempt a systematic economic analysis of such a society. **1960** *Ottawa Citizen* 25 Mar. 1/8 Pearkes 'Bomarc Man' Despite U.S. Cutbacks. . . Defence Minister Pearkes today denied the Bomarc-B missile is a

'dead pigeon' and affirmed he still retained full confidence in it as an air defence system. **1964** *College Composition & Communication* XV. iv, The program of English studies was in the hands, not of the wise dean who encouraged the seriousness of my undergraduate program, but of several gentlemen called 'the Malory man', 'the Restoration drama man', and 'the Paradise Lost man'. **1969** *Listener* 24 July 102/1, I had been the *Daily Telegraph's* main German man for some time. **1973** J. WAINWRIGHT *Touch of Malice* 89, I wouldn't have thought . . . you were a beer man. **1974** *Country Life* 25 Apr. 1008/1 A wonderful cruising ground for the yachtsman, be he a power or sail man. **1974** P. LOVESY *Invitation to Dynamite Party* ii. 25 'Is it the hard stuff that you've taken a fancy to?' 'Not me, Sarge. I never was a whisky man.'

q. For *best man, handy man, reading man, sick man, etc.*, see the adjs.; also DEADMAN, FREEMAN, NEW MAN, OLD MAN, RED-MAN.

r. *every (or each) man for himself:* applied to a situation in which each person is preoccupied with his own safety or advancement.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Knight's Tale* (1894) 1182 At the kinges court, my brother, Ech man for him-self. **c 1515** BARCLAY *Ecologues* (1928) I. 1009 Eche man for him self, and the frende for all. **1562** J. HEYWOOD *Dialogue of Proverbs* II. ix, in *Works* sig. k4 Every man for him self, and god for us all. **1629** T. ADAMS *Workes* 422 That by-word, Eury man for himselfe, and God for vs all, is vncharitable, vngodly; and impugne directly the end of eury good calling, and honest kinde of life. **1825** J. NEAL *Bro. Jonathan* III. xxix. 90 'Forward! Forward!' were the cries, on every side of our hero. 'Forward! forward! every man for himself!' **1922** H. WALPOLE *Cathedral* I. i. 14 They had been troublous times. It had been every man for himself.

s. the man (also the Man): a person in authority; such persons collectively; *spec.* (a) a prison governor; (b) a policeman or detective; the police; (c) one's employer, 'boss'; (d) (*Black slang*) a white man; white people collectively; (e) a drug-pusher (*U.S. slang*).

1918 G. M. BATTEY *70,000 Miles in Submarine Destroyer* (1919) 302 Any body in authority is 'the man'. **1928** R. FISHER *Walls of Jericho* 306 *The man*, designation of abstract authority. He who trespasses where a sign forbids is asked: 'Say, biggy, can't you read the man's sign?' **1933** *Amer. Speech* VIII. iii. 29/2 Unuther goddam word out o' you-all, an' Ah'll send ev'ry goddam one of ye up t' the Man. **1953** W. BURROUGHS *Junkie* (1972) ix. 87 When I first hit New Orleans, the main pusher—or 'the Man', as they say there—was a character called Yellow. *Ibid.* 159 'The Man', junk seller. 'The Man' is a New Orleans expression, and can also refer to a Narcotics Agent. **1962** *Amer. Speech* XXXVII. 270 *Man*, a policeman. A word used by teen-age drivers. 'When I heard the siren, I knew it was the Man.' **1962** J. BALDWIN *Another Country* (1963) II. ii. 243 One of the musicians came to the doorway, and said, 'Ida, honey, the man says come on with it if you coming.' **1963** *N.Y. Times* 18 May 12/2 A well-educated Negro said today: 'The demonstrations, I think, suggested to "The Man" that tokenism won't make it and that he has to come to grips with the problem right now.' 'The Man', in Negro parlance, is the white man. **1965** *Times Lit. Suppl.* 25 Nov. 1035 *Man* is the title by which one Negro addresses another. . . *The Man* is the way in which he speaks of the enemy, of the white. **1968** *Blues Unlimited* Nov. 8 They were share-croppers but the last crop put them so deeply in debt with 'the man' that they plan to quit farming. **1970** *Guardian* 3 Nov. 10/1 'The Man is repressive. The Man is fascist. . . To the bombers and kidnappers the Man is authority. He is every policeman. He is President Nixon. He is Prime Minister Trudeau. **1972** J. MILLS *Report to Commissioner* 106, I heard you were the man, and if I really believed you were the man, you'd be dead now. **1972** *Guardian* 12 Aug. 9 Rus is not Uncle Tomming it around Harlem with 'the Man'. He has brought a foreign visitor. **1973** *Black World* Nov. 92/2 Their writing mainly concerns the street life—the pimp, the junky, the forces of drug addiction, exploitation at the hands of 'the man'. **1974** R. THOMAS *Pork-choppers* xi. 98 They'll be on my back for telling them something that they don't think the man needs to know.

¶ 5. a. Applied to beings other than human, e.g. God, the Devil, Death. *Obs.*

c 1510 Lytell *Geste Robyn Hode* ccxl, For god is holde a ryghtwys man. **c 1550** *Lusty Juventus* (c 1560) Cij, He wyl say that God is a good man. **1588** *1st Pt. Jeronimo* II. iii, Your the last man I thought on, saue the diuell. **1592** SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* III. iii. 42 (2nd Qo., 1599), Flies may do this, but I from this must flie: They are freemen, but I am banished. **1599** — *Much Ado* III. v. 40. **1625** B. JONSON *Staple of N.* I. Intermean, *Expectation*. But was the Diuell a proper man, Gossip? *Mirth*. As fine a gentleman, of his inches, as euer I saw trusted to the Stage. **17..** POPE, etc. *Mem. of P.P.* in *Swift's Wks.* (1751) V. 241 Do all we can, Death is a Man, That never spareth none.

† b. In certain plays printed in the 17th c., to escape the penalties against profane language on the stage, *man* was substituted in oaths for *God*.

1633 B. JONSON *Tale of Tub* II. i, For the passion of man, hold. *Ibid.*, Breath of man!

6. a. In a pregnant sense: An adult male eminently endowed with manly qualities. Also *phr. to play the man* (also *† men*).

14.. *Prov. Gd. Counsel* 76 in *Q. Eliz. Acad.* (1866) 70 Grace and good maners makyþe A man. **1526** TINDALE *I Cor.* xvi. 13. **1530** PALSGR. 435/1 Have I nat acquit me lyke a man? **1548** UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Par. Mark* i. 12-15 Thou haste here behaued thyselfe valiantly, and played the manne a while. **1560** DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Com.* 86b, That they should play the men. **1598** MARSTON *Com. Villanie* vii, A man, a man, a kingdome for a man! **1721** R. WODROW *Suff. Ch. Scot.* (1838) I. i. v. §2. 394/1 The boys endured their punishment like men and Christians. **1734** POPE *Ess. Man* iv. 203 Worth makes the man, and want of it, the fellow. **1864** TREVELYAN *Compet. Wallah* (1866) 299 How their sire played the man in the time of the great troubles. **1900** MORLEY *Cromwell* v. vii. 453 Of that pettish egotism

which regards a step taken on advice as a humiliation, he [Cromwell] had not a trace; he was a man.

b. man of men: a man of supreme excellence.

1594 MARLOWE & NASHE *Dido* III. iii, That man of men. **1606** SHAKS. *Ant. & Cl.* I. v. 72. **1623** MASSINGER *Bondman* I. iii, Corinth. . . hath vouchsafed to lend vs Her man of men, Timoleon, to defend Our Country. **1671** MILTON *P.R.* I. 122 This man of men, attested Son of God. **1821** SCOTT *Kenilw.* I. iii. 47 Wilt thou suffer this guest of guests, this man of men . . . to fall into the meshes of thy nephew? **1887** BROWNING *Parleyings, Chas. Avison* xvi, Pym, the man of men!

† c. Put for: Manliness, courage. *Obs.*

1602 MARSTON *Ant. & Mel.* I. Wks. 1856 I. 15 Heape up thy powers, double all thy man. **1605** SHAKS. *Lear* II. iv. 42 Hauing more man then wit about me.

7. A person of position, importance, or note.

In *phr. a man or a mouse:* either 'made' or ruined. Also, *to make (a person) a man:* to ensure his prosperity or success.

[With *a man or a mouse* cf. the Ger. *mann und maus*.]

1541 Schole *Ho. Women* 386 in Hazl. *E.P.P.* IV. 120 Fear not, she saith vnto her spouse, A man or a Mouse whether be ye. **1542** UDALL *Erasm. Apoph.* 267b, He was vtterly mynded to put al in hasard to make or marre, & to bee manne or mous. **1584** R. SCOT *Discov. Witcher.* xv. xvii. (1886) 357 Applie it, and thou shalt be made a man for euer. **c 1622** FLETCHER *Love's Cure* II. ii, Your Father has committed you to my charge, and I will make a man, or a mouse on you. **1624** SANDERSON *Serm.* I. 251 [To] set him upon his legs, and make him a man for euer. **1671** TILLOTSON *Serm.* (vol. I.) 227 What poor man could not cheerfully carry a great burthen of Gold . . . thereby to be made a man for euer. **1859** LEVER *D. Dunn* xx, The game is made. Red, thirty-two. Now for it, Grog, man or a mouse, my boy. Mouse it is! **1869** TENNYSON *North. Farmer, N.S.* II, Don't thou know that a man mun be either a man or a mouse?

8. a. A husband. Now only *Sc.* and *dial.*, exc. in *phr. man and wife*. (Cf. GOODMAN 2 b.)

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 23335 If fader sagh his sun þare, . . . þe wijf hir man or man his wijf. **1382** WYCLIF *Gen.* iii. 16 Thou shalt be vndre power of thi man [1388 hosebonde]. **1471** RIPLEY *Comp. Alch.* Ep. i. in Ashm. (1652) 116 Our Man, our Wife. **1567** *Gude & Godlie B.* (S.T.S.) 188 God send euerie Priest ane wyfe, And euerie Nunne ane man. **1633** FORD 'Tis *Pity* IV. i, Be not amaz'd; nor blush, young lovely bride, I come not to defraud you of your man. **1724** RAMSAY 'This is no my ain House' iii, To make me still a prudent spouse And let my man command ay. **1749** FIELDING *Tom Jones* I. xii, In less than a month the captain and his lady were man and wife. **1821** CLARE *Vill. Minstr.* II. 21 The wary wife . . . sits up in bed to strike her man a light. **1842** TENNYSON *Dora* 4 He . . . often thought 'I'll make them man and wife'. **1889** BARRIE *Window in Thrums* 108 Nor would Nancey take it kindly if I called her man names.

b. A lover, suitor. ? *dial.*

1874 T. HARDY *Far fr. Mad. Crowd* xxxi, Go and marry your man—go on! **1898** BESANT *Orange Girl* II. xiv, You've put my man in prison—the properest man in St. Giles's.

9. A LIEGEMAN or vassal. Now *Hist.* † In ME. poetry often used *fig.*, e.g. of a lover.

c 1122 O.E. *Chron.* an. 1072 (Laud MS.) Se cyng Melcolm . . . griþede wið þone cyng Willelm . . . & his man wæs. **c 1175** *Lamb. Hom.* 33 Gif þu me dest wot and wit beon anes lauerdes men. **c 1205** LAY. 4300 þer fore his mon he bicom & hærdsumnesse him solde don. **a 1310** in Wright *Lyric P.* 93 To the [seinte Marie] y crie ant calle, thou here me for thi man. **1423** JAS. I *Kings Q.* lxiii, Quhen sall þowr merci rew vpon þowr man, Quhois seruce is þit vncouth vnto þow? **c 1465** *Eng. Chron.* (Camden 1850) 44 The Erl Douglas of Scotland cam in to Englonde, & was swore to the king for to be his trew manne. **a 1533** LD. BERNERS *Huon* xlv. 150 To become my man, and to do me homage. **1609** SKENE *Reg. Maj.* 42 b, Homage suld be made in this maner, that is, the maker therof, sall become his over-lords man [etc.]. **c 1670** HOBBS *Dial. Com. Law* (1840) 93 The Tenant shall hold his Hands together between the Hands of his Landlord, and shall say thus; I become your Man from this day forth. **1871** FREEMAN *Norm. Cong.* (1876) IV. xviii. 129 By taking service in William's army he had become the man of the Duke of the Normans.

10. a. A manservant; a valet.

man Friday: a servile follower or attendant; a factotum or servant of all work. (The allusion is to Robinson Crusoe's servant, whom he usually refers to as 'my man Friday'.)

13.. *Guy Warw.* (A.) 393 þou þat art a garsoun, & art mi man, & man schalt be. **1377** LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. xiii. 40 Ac þis maister ne his man no manere flesshe eten. **1381** *Rolls of Parl.* III. 113/1 Johannes Pope, Taverners-man. **1463** *Bury Wills* (Camden) 16 To Raffe Otle sumtyme my man a blak gownne. **1486** BK. *St. Albans* Evj b, The mayster to his man makyth his Roys. **1500-20** DUNBAR *Poems* xv. 19 To serve and leif in beggartie To man and maistr is baith schame. **1617** MORYSON *Itin.* III. 151 A Gentleman and his Man shall spend as much, as if he were accompanied with another Gentleman and his Man. **1638** T. RANDOLPH *Amyntes* Dram.-Pers., Jocastus, a fantastic shepherd and a fairy knight, Bromius, his man, a blunt clown. **1639** J. ENDECOTT in *Massachusetts Hist. Coll.* Ser. IV. (1863) VI. 136 One Samuel Eale, a man of Mr. Nathan Rogers, which Nele hath carued with him. **1728** SWIFT *My Lady's Lament.* 174 Find out . . . who's master, who's man. **1791** CHARLOTTE SMITH *Celestina* IV. 117 There was no possibility of his man giving Willoughby notice. **1870** RAMSAY *Remin.* vi. (ed. 18) 209 Another functionary of a country parish is usually called the minister's man. **1885** G. ALLEN *Babylon* xix, Awkward, when people mistake your man for your nephew. **1887** *Athenæum* 16 Apr. 504/3 Count von Rechberg, . . . was Prince Bismarck's man Friday.

b. man-of-all-work: jocular formation after *maid-of-all-work* (see MAID sb. 4 b).

1830 MISS MITFORD *Village* Ser. IV. 278 Mrs. Villars's man-of-all-work, Joseph. **1836** F. MAHONEY *Rel. Father Prout* (1859) 73 A genius infinitely superior even to the man-of-all-work at Ravensworth Castle, the never-to-be-forgotten Caleb Balderstone. **1896** FURNIVALL *Eng. Cong.*

Irel. p. vii, But illness prevented him; and so I (as the Society's man-of-all-work) had to take the book up.

c. In wider sense, as the correlative of *master*. In recent use commonly applied (chiefly in *pl.*) to workmen in contradistinction to their employers.

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xii. (*Mathias*) 127 Iudas þane become his mane, & mad his dwelling with hym þane. [1486, 1500-20, 1728: see a.] 1860 *Nat. Assoc. Soc. Sci., Rep. Comm. Trades' Soc.* 109 The masters had locked out the men . . . from seventeen factories. 1872 *BRASSEY Work & Wages* i. 6 The masters had found it necessary . . . to reduce the rate of wages; but the men . . . refused to accept the reduction.

11. Applied (chiefly in *pl.*) to the members of a fighting force; now *esp.* to the common soldiers as distinguished from the officers.

c 1205 *LAY*. 636 þe king of his monnen monie þusend læs. c 1450 *Merlin* 244 Ther were . . . moo than a thousande me[n] slayn. 1535 *COVERDALE Ps.* xviii. 29 In the I can discomfit an hoost of men. 1536 *WRIOTHESLEY Chron.* (Camden) I. 57 The King sent the duke of Norfolk, with an armie of menn. 1622 *DONNE Serm.* 15 Sept. 11 Should God have staid to leuie and arme . . . men enow to discomfit Sennacherib? 1630 *R. Johnson's Kingd. & Commw.* 111 Foure thousand men would have made a shrewd adventure to have taken his Indies from him. 1878 *TENNYSON Revenge* 10 I've ninety men and more that are lying sick ashore. 1880 *WHEELER Short Hist. India* 604 The English had lost more than 2,400 officers and men.

12. In university and public-school language, an undergraduate or student (as contrasted with a graduate or a don). Cf. 4p.

1803 *Gradus ad Cantabr.* 89 At Cambridge, and, eke, at Oxford, every stripling is accounted a Man from the moment of his putting on the gown and cap. 1811 *Lex. Balaton., Man* (Cambridge), any undergraduate from fifteen to thirty. As a man of Emanuel—a young member of Emanuel. 1874 *Lays Mod. Oxford* 43 Every bulldog when he spies a Man without a gown, Promptly chases him and tries a—Main to run him down. 1897 *BARRÈRE & LELAND Dict. Slang* II. 103/1 [At Winchester Coll.] When a master wishes a 'man' to taste the sweets of a flogging he tells him to order his name to.

III. Transferred uses.

13. Applied to any image or portrait of a man, or to anything bearing a resemblance to a human figure. *man of straw* (fig.): see *STRAW sb.*

1636 T. RANDALL in *Ann. Dubrenia* (1877) 17 They looke like yonder man of wood, that stands To bound the limits of the Parish lands.

14. With qualification used for: A ship. See also MAN-OF-WAR, INDIAMAN, MERCHANTMAN, etc.

1473 J. PASTON in *P. Lett.* III. 81 A few Frenchmen be whyrling on the coasts, so that there no fishers go out. 1558 W. TOWNSON in Hakluyt *Voy.* (1589) 125 The Christopher being the headmost & the weathermost man, went roome with the Admirall. 1665 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3/4 They chased a Barbadoes and a Jamaica man into Limrick. a 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew, Tant, Mast of a Ship or Man.* 1709 [see EAST INDIA] 1712-1844 [see INDIAMAN] 1778 H. WALPOLE *Last Jyns.* (1859) II. 284 The Brest fleet was sailed, twenty-eight men-of-the-line. 1788 J. MAY *Jrnl. & Lett.* (1873) 33 In order to put them on board the Kentucky-man.

15. One of the pieces used in chess, draughts, and backgammon. (Cf. CHESS-MEN and MEINIE.)

c 1400 *Beryn* 1820 The Burgeyse seid: 'comyth nere! ye shul se þis man, How he shall be matid, with what man me list! He drouse, & seyde 'chek matel' c 1440 *Gesta Rom.* xxi. 71 (Harl. MS.) The first man, þat goth afore hath not but one poynt, but whenne he goth aside, he takith anoyer . . . The second, scil. alphy, renneth iij poyntes both vward and dounward. 1562 *ROWBOTHAM Pleas. & Wittie Play of Cheests* A ij, As if they had the cheste-bourde and men in their handes. 1562 J. HEYWOOD *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 110 Eche other caste thou bearest a man to many. 1611 *COTGR., Dame*, . . . a man at Tables, or Draughts. 1668 *DRYDEN Ess. Dram. Poesy* (1889) 77 Like a skilful chess-player by little and little he draws out his men. 1735 *BERTIN Chess* vi, Never croud your game by too many men in one place. 1806-7 J. BERESFORD *Miseries Hum. Life* vi. xxxi, On asking for a backgammon-board seeing one brought in in ruins, the men half lost and the dice quite. 1865 *DICKENS Mut. Fr.* II. iv, The huffing of Miss Bella, and the loss of three of her men at a swoop.

16. In Cumberland, Westmorland, and Lonsdale, a cairn or pile of stones marking a summit or prominent point of a mountain; cf. *low man, high man* as local names for particular cairns, also applied to portions of the mountains themselves.

1800 *WORDSW. Rural Archit.* 6 And there they built up, without mortar or lime, A Man on the peak of the Crag. 1871 L. STEPHEN *Playgr. Eur.* (1894) vii. 166 A stone man or cairn. 1897 O. G. JONES *Rock-climbing* 68 They reached the Low Man, as the nearly horizontal crest of the first huge buttress is called. *Ibid.* 243 Then to the right comes the actual Pillar Rock, the 'High Man'. *Ibid.*, The Low Man, the immense buttress that from below hides the true summit altogether.

17. The obverse of a coin used in tossing.

[Originally, the side of a penny which has the king's head, the 'woman' being the side with the figure of Britannia.] 1828 'BEE' *Living Pict. London* 241 The person calling for 'man' or 'woman'. 1858 *Househ. Words* 4 Dec. 1/2 Up goes the dollar. . . 'Heads or tails? Man or woman?'

IV. Phrases and combinations.

18. *Man* enters into an almost unlimited number of phraseological collocations in which it is connected by a preposition with another sb. denoting quality, character, occupation, or profession; e.g. †*m. of afterwits, m. of antipathies, m. of chaff, m. of character, † m. of*

charge, m. of dignity, m. of feeling, m. of glee, m. of healing, m. of honour, m. of nothing to do, m. of office, m. of peace, m. of practice, m. of preferment, m. of property, m. of rank, m. of sense, m. of talent, m. of theory, m. of title, m. of weight, m. of wisdom, m. of years; also *man of action*, a man whose life is characterized by physical activity or deeds rather than by thoughts and ideas; †*man with the beard*, a drinking mug on which a bearded man was represented; *man of Belial*, a worthless or wicked man (cf. 1 Samuel xxv. 25); †*man in black*, a clergyman; *man of blood* (a Hebraism), one who is laden with bloodguiltiness; *man in blue*, a policeman (Farmer *Slang* 1896); †*man of cabinets*, an antiquarian; *man-in-the-street*; †*man of the church*, an ecclesiastic = CHURCHMAN 1; †*man of the long coat* = *gentleman of the LONG ROBE*; †*man of death* (a Hebraism), one worthy to be put to death; *man of destiny*, a man looked upon as an instrument of destiny; *spec. Napoleon I*; *man of distinction*, a person who is distinguished in his looks, manners, and bearing; *man of the earth U.S.*, the wild potato vine, *Ipomœa pandurata*; *man of God* (OE. and early ME. *godes man(n)*, a Hebraism), a man devoted to the service of God, (a) a saint, (b) an ecclesiastic; *man of Kent* (see quot. 1787, and cf. KENTISH a.); *man of the moment*: see MOMENT sb. 1 c; †*man in the oak*, a spirit supposed to inhabit an oak; *man of the people*, a man who comes from or identifies himself with the common people; a working-class man; †*man of Rome*, the Pope. For *man of business, m. of clouts, m. of colour, m. of fashion, m. of figure, m. of (his) hands, m. of the house, m. of letters, m. of mark, m. of means, m. of motley, m. of numbers, m. of quality, m. of religion, m. of service, m. of sin, m. of sorrows, m. in the street, m. about town, m. of the town, m. of wax, m. of the wood(s), m. of one's word, m. of few or many words, m. of worship*, see these sbs. Also *lady's or ladies' man* (see LADY sb. 18); †*world's man* (see WORLD); MAN-OF-LAW, MAN OF THE WORLD, etc.

1597 *Man of Action [see ACTION 1 a]. 1828 SCOTT *Fair Maid of Perth* in *Chron. Canongate* 2nd Ser. I. vii. 140 Our neighbour Proudfe . . . is of course a man of action. 1853 C. BRONTË *Villette* II. xxiv. 193 Dr. John could think, and think well, but he was rather a man of action than of thought. 1937 *Discovery* July 226/1 The outdoor man of action and the indoor man of thought. 1963 AUDEN *Dyer's Hand* VII. 435 It was inevitable that . . . a dramatist would ask himself if the artist-genius could be substituted for the traditional man-of-action as a dramatic hero. 1652-62 HEYLIN *Cosmogr.* III. (1677) 13/1 The People of this Country were . . . said to be also the Inventors of Augury. . . And yet for the most part *men of after-wits. 1837 *Hist. in Ann. Reg.* (1838) 412/1 William the 4th was not a *man of antipathies. 1614 B. JONSON *Barth. Fair* IV. iii, He has wrashed so long with the bottle here, that the *man with the beard hash almost streak up his heelsh. 1692 *Gentl. Jrnl.* May 5 The *Man in black makes but one of two in less than half an Hour. 1382 WYCLIF 2 *Sam.* xvi. 7 Go out, go out, thou *man of bloodis [1611 bloody man, *marg.* Hebr. man of blood]. 1605 SHAKS. *Macb.* III. iv. 126 The secret'st man of Blood. 1648 [see BLOOD sb. 3]. 1698 M. LISTER *Journ. Paris* (1699) 58 The Vulgar Name, by which those *Men of Cabinets distinguish them is . . . *Des Lampes*. 1888 BRYCE *Amer. Commw.* III. iv. lxxvi. 7 That representative of public opinion whom Americans call 'the *man in the cars'. 1799 WORDSW. *Poet's Epit.* 14 Or art thou one of gallant pride, A Soldier and no *man of chaff? 1746 *Rep. Cond. Sir J. Cope* 115 General Keith . . . is a *Man of Character'. 1590 SIR J. SMYTH *Disc. Weapons* Ded. 9 All great Captaines, Chieftaines, and *men of charge. 1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. clxii. 199 *Men of the Churche that cometh and goeth for treaty of peace. 1530 PALSGR. 318/1 Man of the churche, *ecclesiastique*. 1579 FENTON *Guicciard.* I. (1599) 45 Certaine *men of the long coate (so are called in Fraunce Lawyers, Doctors, and men of Iustice). 1535 COVERDALE 1 *Kings* II. 26 Thou art a *man of death. 1642 *Ess. of a King in Bacon's Wks.* (1858) VI. 596 Not to suffer a man of death to live. 1827 SCOTT *Life Napoleon Buonaparte* IX. 329 The great plans which the *Man of Destiny had been called upon earth to perform. 1909 *Westm. Gaz.* 26 Aug. 5/1 His man-of-destiny characteristics made him an interesting study to the newspaper correspondents. 1921 G. B. SHAW *Back to Methusalem* IV. ii. 178 *Napoleon (impressively)*. I am the Man of Destiny. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 27170 *Man of office or dignite, . . . werlds man, or cleric, or closterer. 1699 M. LISTER *Journey to Paris* 40 It is . . . much more pleasing to see . . . a dead Friend, or Relation, or . . . a *Man of Distinction, Painted as he was. 1954 'P. QUENTIN' *Wife of R. Sheldon* xix. 167 He'd never been so innocent, so the man of distinction. 1971 D. LEES *Rainbow Conspiracy* vii. 111 He had a nervous apprehensive look that contrasted strangely with his man-of-distinction appearance. 1846-50 A. WOOD *Class-bk. Bot.* 442 Wild Potato. *Man-of-the-Earth. 1771 H. MACKENZIE (*title*) The *Man of Feeling. 1799 WORDSW. *Fountain* 20 The dear old Man, . . . The grey-haired *man of glee. a 900 tr. *Beda's Hist.* IV. xxv[i]. (1890) 352 þa gēswearc se *Godes mon semninga. c 1200 *Moral Ode* 266 in *Trin. Coll. Hom.*, He nolde ihere godes men þan he sat at his biede. 1382 WYCLIF 2 *Tim.* III. 17 [16] That the man of God be perfyte, lerud to al good werk. c 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 3588 Spak to þaim þe goddis man. 1658 SIR T. BROWNE *Hydriot.* v. (1896) 180 The man of God lives longer without a tomb,

than any by one. 1748 THOMSON *Cast. Indol.* I. lxiix, A little, round, fat, oily man of God. 1814 CARY *Dante, Paradise* XIII. 30 The wondrous life Of the meek man of God [St. Francis]. 1847 JAMES *Convict* II. 195 As soon as the *man of healing was gone, . . . he sprang up in his bed, hurried on his clothes [etc.]. 1577 tr. *Bullinger's Decades* (1592) 193 *Men of honours letters, or some such like stuffe. 1641 S. D'EWES in *Lett. Lit. Men* (Camden) 169 Like a brave gentleman and man of honour. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 99 ¶ 10 If every one that fought a Duel were to stand in the Pillory, it would quickly lessen the Number of these imaginary Men of Honour. 1787 GROSE *Prov. Gloss.* s.v. *Kent*, All the inhabitants of Kent east of the river, Medway, are called *Men of Kent, . . . the rest of the inhabitants of the county are stiled Kentish-men. 1861 C. BEDE *New Rector* x. 104 The 'Men of Kent', you know, were never conquered! 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* II. x, Like a *man of nothing to do. 1584 R. SCOT *Discov. Witcher.* VII. xv. (1886) 122 Robin Goodfellow, the spooome, the mare, the *man in the oke. 1604 MIDDLETON *Witch* I. ii, Dwarfes, Imps, the Spooone, the Mare, the Man i'th'oake; the Hell-waine, the Fire-drake, the Puckle. 1611 BIBLE *Ps.* cxx. 7, I am for peace [marg. Or, a *man of peace]. 1849 C. BRONTË *Shirley* III. ii. 36 Mrs. Pryor . . . wondered how her daughter could be so much at ease with a *man of the people' . . . She felt as if a great gulf lay between her caste and his. 1885 H. JAMES *Little Tour in France* xxiii. 151 A man of the people, . . . extremely intelligent, . . . yet remaining essentially of the people. 1971 W. J. BURLEY *Guilt Edged* vii. 116 'You have the most revolting habits, Jimmy.' 'A man of the people, that's me!' 1973 P. MALLOCH *Kickback* vii. 47 He was a man of the people. He'd been born in the Gorbals and had left school at fourteen. 1843 CARLYLE *Past & Pr.* III. v, This . . . almost stupid *Man of Practice, pitted against some light adroit Man of Theory. 1698 *Money Masters all Things*, etc. 131 The ugly and crippled were the only *Men of Preferment. 1861 M. PATTISON *Ess.* (1889) I. 45 When no *man of rank or property was safe. 1581 J. WALKER in *Confer.* IV. (1584) Zijj, He . . . hath . . . fled to the *man of Rome. 1680 ROCHESTER *Poems* 12 Dares chide at Kings, and raile at *Men of sense. 1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 153 ¶ 4 It is thus in the life of a Man of Sense, a short Life is sufficient to manifest himself a Man of Honour and Virtue. 1843 MOZLEY *Ess.* (1878) I. 156 The acuteness, point, and clearness which his controversial writings show, give him . . . an undoubted rank as a *man of talent. 1632 MASSINGER *City Madam* I. ii, A sin your *man of title Is seldom guiltie of. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xii. III. 153 If any *man of weight . . . would . . . explain the state of things. 1742 YOUNG *Nt. Th.* v. 775 The *Man of Wisdom is the *Man of Years.

19. Obvious combinations: a. simple attrib. and appositive, as *man-angel, -beast, -devil, -dinner, -dog, -eye, -excellence, -famine, -fiend, -fish, -flesh, -fly, -life, -management, -mark, -meat, -miracle, -monster, -nature, -plague, -satyr, -seed, -service, -sex, -shape, -smell, -soul*.

a 1711 KEN *Hymnotheo* Poet. Wks. 1721 III. 315 A new extemporaneous Race Of those *Man-Angels peopled the whole place. 1633 FORD *Love's Sacr.* IV. i, Some strangely-shaped *man-beast. 1648 *Hunting of Fox* 38 That Man-beast, the Major of London. c 1600 *Timon* I. iv. (Shaks. Soc.) 16 His name is Philargurus, a *man-devill. 1832 MISS MITFORD *Village Ser.* v. 88 An odious *man-dinner at the Clarendon. 1884 *Chamb. Jrnl.* 10 May 304/2 The *Man-dog came from Russia, and was for a long time exhibited in Paris. 1887 G. MEREDITH *Ballads & P.* 19 The man-dog for his mistress thinks, Not less her faithful dog. 1711 SHAFTESB. *Charac.* (1737) II. 305 In such a tender frame, as is indeed wonderfully commodious to support that *man-excellence of thought and reason. 1932 W. FAULKNER *Light in August* I. 23 She traverses the ranked battery of *maneyes and enters the store. 1876 T. HARDY *Ethelberta* (1890) 262, I . . . found a husband before the present *man-famine began. 1638 FORD *Lady's Trial* III. i, There is no valour in tugging with a *man-fiend. 1892 C. R. B. BARRETT *Essex Highways*, etc. 139 The catching . . . of a *man-fish, or sea-monster, in the reign of Henry II. 1812 *Sporting Mag.* XXXIX. 17 Crib having been known to be the best bit of *manflesh nature ever cast in her mould. 1833 FONBLANQUE *Eng. under Seven Administ.* (1837) II. 403 The injustice of depriving the planters of their property in man-flesh without compensation. 1923 R. GRAVES *Whipperginny* 25 And frozen music dulls their need Of drink and man-flesh greed. 1832 MISS MITFORD *Village Ser.* v. 81 The sedan-chair—a much more dignified conveyance, . . . than any of the race of flies, whether horse-fly or *man-fly. 1918 D. H. LAWRENCE *New Poems* 43 The *man-life north-imprisoned, shut in the hum of the purpled steel. 1967 A. BATTERSBY *Network Analysis* (ed. 2) xv. 271 If the senior executives of a company really feel that the risk is great, they might do better to shelve network analysis and continue with existing methods until better *man-management relations have been forged. 1971 *Mod. Law Rev.* XXXIV. vi. 680 The principle of an employer's responsibility for the results of 'teamwork by his team' goes to the centre of all thinking upon the techniques of organisation of groups and 'man-management' in large organisations. 1971 C. BONINGTON *Annapurna South Face* I. 7 The smaller the party, the closer you can get to the mountains uncluttered by all the . . . complications of man-management caused by a larger expedition. 1888 G. M. HOPKINS *Poems* (1967) 105 Squadroned masks and *manmarks treadmill toil there. 1962 W. STEGNER *Wolf Willow* III. ii. 148 'What's a windigo?' 'What the Crees used to call an Injun that made use of *man-meat.' 1971 B. MALAMUD *Tenants* 207 The sweaty youths, holding long spears, leaped and yelped as they danced, their man-meat swinging like grapes in bunches in their loincloths. 1898 G. MEREDITH *Odes Fr. Hist.* 34 Sure of the blade that served the great *man-miracle [Napoleon]. 1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* III. ii. 14 My *man-Monster hath drown'd his tongue in sacke. 1784 COWPER *Task* VI. 499. 1928 BLUNDEN *Jap. Garland* 16 Claw-tendrils reach, *man-monsters glare. 1895 *How to get Willow* 107 Her knowledge of *man-nature. a 1649 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Poems* Wks. (1711) 37/1 Who have no law to their ambitions will, But (*man-plagues!) born are humane blood to spill. 1780 *Chron. in Ann. Reg.* 196/2 A large fierce animal which Mr. Atkins affirmed to be a centaur . . . it proved to be a *Man satyr. 1934 DYLAN THOMAS *18 Poems* 27 The growing bones, the rumour of *mansseed Within the hallowed gland. 1971 G. M. BROWN *Fishermen*

with *Ploughs* 4 Hoof-fast Njal bore his manseid womb-furled waweward. 1862 ANSTED *Channel Isl.* iv. xxiv. (ed. 2) 552 Every male between the ages of seventeen and sixty-five in Jersey, . . . is bound to render *man-service to the Crown. c 1879 G. M. HOPKINS *Poems* (1967) 82 Breathing bloom of a chastity in *mansex fine. 1888 *Ibid.* 105 *Manshape, that shone Sheer off, dissevered, a star, death blots black out. 1922 JOYCE *Ulysses* 368 Perhaps they get a *man smell off us. 1938 M. K. RAWLINGS *Yearling* xi. 113 I'm jest lonesome for boy-smell and man-smell. 1961 R. P. HOBSON *Rancher takes Wife* viii. 118 She [sc. a cow moose] would trot over to the timber, lick her calf to its feet, and lead it off—away from the contaminated area of man-smell. 1682 J. BUNYAN *Holy War* (1905) 190 For here lay the excellent wisdom of him that builded *Mansoul, that the Walls could never be broken down. 1929 R. BRIDGES *Testament of Beauty* iv. 1391 From this dilemma . . . Man-soul made glad escape in the worship of Christ.

b. appositive, passing into adj. = 'male', as *man cook*, *-friend*, MAN-CHILD, MANSERVANT; in comb. with a female designation, as *man nurse*, MAN-MIDWIFE; occas. with names of animals, as *man seal*. (Cf. 22 a.)

1530 PALSGR. 242/2 Man lover, *amant*. *Ibid.*, Man nurse, *nourricier*. 1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* vii. 8 The manbarne following of him shall be heires. 1624 HEYWOOD *Captives* i. 1. The man-makere and marchand of madens fleshe. 1640 BROME *Antipodes* iv. iv. Enter women and man-sold. 1734 BERKELEY *Lett. to Prior* 30 Apr. in *Fraser Life* vi. (1871) 227 A man-cook would be a great convenience to us. 1736 LD. HERVEY *Mem.* (1952) 182 The King's letter to the Queen about this affair was an extraordinary one, asking her, as he would have done a man-friend, what she thought of all this business. 1746 H. WALPOLE *Lett.* (1846) II. 147 The principal man-dancer. 1754-64 SMELLIE *Midwif.* I. Intro. 55 The lives of many women and children were saved by the skill of the man-practitioner. 1886 EMMA MARSHALL *Tower on Cliff* v. 68 If ever there was a man-witch, it's Sir Thomas Cooke. 1889 BARRIE *Window in Thrums* 99 Every man-body and woman-body on the farm. 1893 *Ladies' Home Jnl.* Apr. 39/1 There is no impropriety in a man friend writing to you without having asked your permission. 1901 *Munsey's Mag.* (U.S.) XXV. 355/2 Frequently a man seal will swim out to a lady seal [etc.]. 1922 D. H. LAWRENCE *Fantasia of Unconscious* xi. 204 The woman . . . will have a new man-friend, if nothing more.

c. In phrasal comb. used attrib., as *one-man show*, *two-man rule*, etc.

1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV.* i. ii 255 If I do, fillop me with a three-man-Beetle. 1882 [see ONE 35]. 1891 *Times* 6 Oct. 7/5 'One-man' photographic exhibitions. 1900 SIR W. HARCOURT in *Westm. Gaz.* 24 Aug. 6/1 Their forefathers had renounced one-man rule, and they were not likely to go back to two-man rule. 1902 *Daily Chron.* 16 July 9/1 A couple of four-man teams.

d. objective and objective gen., as *man-container*, *-destroyer*, †*-fisher*, *-maker*, *-marrer*, *-moulder*, *-murderer*, *-picker*, *-planter*, *-pleaser*, *-stealer*, *-subduer*, *-tamer*, *-thief*, *-tracker*, *-trapper*, *man-aborring*, *-baiting*, *-carrying*, *-catching*, *-compelling*, *-degrading*, *-destroying*, *-devouring*, *-fearing*, *-lifting*, *-loving*, *-maiming*, *-making*, *-mimicking*, *-pleasing*, *-selling*, *-stealing*, *-stopping*, *-supporting*, *-tracking*, vbl. sbs. and ppl. adjs.; *man-idolatry*, †*-pleasance*, †*-stealth*; *man-shy*, *-worthy* (hence *-worthiness*) adjs. (Cf. 22 b.)

1846 PROWETT *Prometh. Bound* 33 The bands Of *man-aborring Amazons. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* iv. i. §8 To see this *man-baiting, all people of all kindes flock'd together. 1909 *Westm. Gaz.* 25 Feb. 4/1 The latter . . . achieved for the first time in history a *man-carrying machine propelled by its own motive power. 1961 *Times* 28 Apr. 3/6 The placing in orbit of a man-carrying satellite. 1876 T. HARDY *Ethelberta* (1890) 291 A harassing mistrust of her *man-compelling power. 1711 SHAFESB. *Charac.* (1737) II. 373 This mansion-globe, this *man-container. 1788 COWPER *Negro's Compl.* 46 Our sufferings, since ye brought us To the *man-degrading mart. 1824 J. SYMMONS tr. *Aeschylus' Agam.* 137 Nor turn thy wrath 'gainst Helen, that she was a *man-destroyer. 1743 BLAIR *Grave* 210 Th' oppressive, sturdy, *Man-destroying Villains. 1864 KINGSLEY *Rom. & Teut.* i. (1875) 14 A mighty *man-devouring ogre. 1881 BRIDGETT *Hist. Holy Eucharist Gt. Brit.* II. 297 Free from *man-fearing and man-pleasing. c 1305 *St. Andrew* 6 in *E.E.P.* (1862) 98 Come, he seide, after me; and ic wole 300 make *Manfishers. 1647 H. MORE *Song of Soul* II. ii. iii. iv. Nor forc'd conceit, nor *man-idolatry. 1846 *Pract. Mechanic* June 235/1 The *man-lifting engine erected at United Mines, Gwennap. . . for lowering and raising the miners. 1899 *Rep. Brit. Assoc. Adv. Sci.* 948 Man-lifting kites might be used instead of a balloon. 1927 C. L. M. BROWN *Conquest of Air* 122 By 1905 Cody had attracted official attention to his man-lifting kites. 1895 W. JAMES in *Internat. Jnl. Ethics* Oct. 8 The old warm notion of a *man-loving Deity. 1809 *Sporting Mag.* XXXIII. 63 The royal and martial games of cock-fighting, bull-baiting, and *man-maiming. 1649 G. DANIEL *Trinarch.*, *Rich. II.* cclxviii. In his want Pittied, perhaps by Maieitie, who now Was a *Man-Maker. 1901 G. MEREDITH *Reading of Life*, etc. 7 Maid-preserver, man-maker. a 1600 B. JONSON *Case is Altered* v. i. Gold, gold, *man-making gold. 1675 COTTON *Scotter Scoff* 25 Some say that Man-making was no treason. 1684 OTWAY *Theist* v. i. What, Manslaying! when all my thoughts were upon Manmaking. 1902 *Edin. Rev.* Jan. 30 All the man-making pastimes of Eton boys. a 1500 Colhelbie *Sow* 149 And a *man merrouir, An evill wyffis mirrouir. 1711 SHAFESB. *Charac.* (1737) II. 203 How the dangerous *man-moulder wou'd proceed; and what wou'd be the event of his tampering. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 17303 (Cott.) 3c *man northerar[s] so crus. 1939 W. B. YEATS *Last Poems* 17 *Man-picker Niamh leant and sighed By Oisín on the grass. 1656 TRAPP *Comm. Gal.* i. 10 Dastardliness and *man-pleasance. 1564 *Brief Exam.* ****b, This is very sore judgement, to condemne all your brethren for *manpleasers. 1727 SWIFT *State Irel.* Wks. 1755 V. II. 169

A man-pleaser at the expense of all honour, conscience, and truth. 1669 BAXTER *Power Mag. & Ch. Past.* i. (1671) 16 No *man-pleasing, no worldly honour to invite them. 1860 GEN. P. THOMPSON *Audi Alt.* III. cxxxvii. 110 This is what you call your Crown; it can shake hands with *man-selling. 1931 F. D. DAVISON (title) *Man-shy. 1582 N. T. (Rhem.) r *Tim. i.* 10 To *man-stealers, to liars, to periured persons. 1884 S. E. DAWSON *Handbk. Dom. Canada* 272 It was as man-stealers that Europeans made their debut upon this continent. 1577 tr. *Bullinger's Decades* (1592) 395 The offence called Plagium, that is *man-stealing. 1769 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* IV. Index, Manstealing. 1638 MAYNE *Lucian* (1664) 382 Are you not afraid he should accuse you of *Man-stealth, and summon you before the Areopagus? 1899 *Kynoch Jnl.* Oct.-Nov. 15/2 The *manstopping powers of the . . . bullets appear to be considerable at short ranges. 1905 *Ibid.* Apr.-June 96 Man-stopping bullets are not allowed. 1973 *Guardian* 17 Mar. 13/2 Both guns increase the 'man-stopping' effectiveness of police marksmen. 1899 R. WHITEING 5 *John St.* 272 Woman, as the *man-subduer. 1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* I. xxvii. 343 It had a bad look, this *man-supporting August ice. 1922 JOYCE *Ulysses* 526 Master! Mistress! *Mantamer! c 890 *Laws of Ælfred* c. 9 §2 Manigu witu maran ðonne oðru; nu sint ealle gelice butan *manpeofe, cxx scill. 1863 DICEY *Federal St.* II. 254 This nation . . . has for two generations been the accomplice of man-thieves. 1931 D. RUNYON *Guys & Dolls* (1932) i. 32 Nip and Tuck go back to Georgia . . . with a big reputation as *man-trackers. *Ibid.* i. 17 They is *man-tracking bloodhounds from Georgia. 1815 *Zeluca* III. 167, I hope I shall not be marked out as a *man-trapper for my friend as well as myself. 18. . COLERIDGE (Webster), A better and more *manworthy order of things. 1841 EMERSON *Method of Nat. Wks.* 1875 II. 233 How all that is called talents and success in our noisy capitals, becomes buzz and din before this *man-worthiness.

e. instrumental, as *man-created*, *-devised*, *-enslaved*, *-filled*, *-girdled*, *-gripped*, *-measured*, *-named*, *-powered*, *-propelled*, *-taught* ppl. adjs. Also MAN-MADE a.

1849 *Saxe Times* 149 Mitres and thrones are *man-created things. 1547 *Life Abp. Canterb.* To Rdr. Fijb, This Church off Engleande allowinge no *mandeused order off regular ministerie. 1871 E. F. BURR *Ad Fidem* xi. 207 Man-devised religion. a 1873 LYTTON *Pausanias* (1876) 67 In the city one is the god-born, the other the *man-enslaved. 1909 E. POUND *Personae* 30 A bustling *man-filled place. 1847 TENNYSON *Princess* v. 419 Almost our maids were better at their homes, Than thus *man-girdled here. 1921 D. H. LAWRENCE *Sea & Sardinia* vi. 215 How old the real Italy is, how *man-gripped, and how withered. 1943 D. GASCOYNE *Poems* 1937-42 v. 60 In the pure ray shed by the loss Of all *man-measured value. 1836 MRS. BROWNING *Poet's Vow* II. xv, Stars—revealed to man, And *man-named. 1959 *Times* 27 July 7/6 A purely private effort . . . to achieve a *man-powered 'ornithopter'. 1962 *Listener* 10 May 812/2 A man-powered flight. 1937 *Sunday Times* 10 Jan. 27/5 All *man-propelled or horse-drawn traffic would automatically be relegated to the service roads. 1884 J. TAIT *Mind in Matter* (1892) 304 The apostle Paul did not consider himself *man-taught.

f. parasynthetic, simulative, originative, or predicative, as *man-bodied*, *-born*, *-breasted*, *-centred*, *-faced*, *-grown*, *-headed*, *-high*, *-minded*, *-shaped*, *-smelling*, *-stale*, *-tall*, †*-turned*, *-visaged* adjs.; *man-fashion* adv.

1880 S. LANIER *Sunrise* 19 Sweet burly-bark'd, *man-bodied Tree. 1839 BAILEY *Festus* xix. (1852) 301 All theosophic lore Of *man-born, or angelic mind. 1859 TENNYSON *Guinevere* 244 And strong *man-breasted things stood from the sea. 1959 D. COOKE *Lang. Mus.* ii. 54 A proud, *man-centred existence, in which the emphasis was on personal happiness. 1877 G. MACDONALD *Marquis of Lossie* II. x. 116 There's mair poetry in auld *man-faced Miss Horn nor in a dizen like them. a 1930 D. H. LAWRENCE *Etruscan Places* (1932) iv. 123 Some acts . . . the man-faced bull accepts calmly. 1890 L. C. D'OYLE *Notches* 32 She . . . rode *man-fashion. [1587 GOLDING *De Mornay* xvii. 320 Not being a babe or a yooing childe, but being come to yeeres of discretion and a *mangrowne.] c 1640 J. SMYTH *Lives Berkeleys* (1883) I. 168 His owne sonnes now mangrowne. 1883 *Blackw. Mag.* June 800 He was man-grown and in the Scottish service in France between 1420 and 1430. 1855 J. GOTT *Lett.* (1918) 81 Rows of sphinxes *man-headed and god-headed. 1941 L. MACNEICE *Poetry of Yeats* v. 98 The hero of this poem . . . is a man sailing through faerie seas haunted by man-headed birds. 1679 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 164 Part of the Battlement being Breast high . . . the other part *Man-high, to secure Men from the shot of their enemies. 1837 LONGF. *Frithiof's Homestead* 4 Man-high was waving the rye-field. 1932 AUDEN *Orators* II. 44 After the death of their proud master, who Stood man-high in his socks and paid his debts. 1954 J. R. R. TOLKIEN *Two Towers* 171 Man-high, but with goblin-faces. 1973 C. BONINGTON *Next Horizon* xiv. 209 We . . . had reached the grass-line—great tussocks of coarse, man-high grass. 1842 TENNYSON *Talking Oak* 51 When his [sc. Hen. VIII's] *man-minded offset rose To chase the deer at five. 1855 A. DE VERE *Poems* 120 That love, or none, is fit for one *Man-shaped like thee. 1871 DUNCAN in *Cassell's Nat. Hist.* I. 6 The man-shaped, or anthropomorphic apes. 1932 W. FAULKNER *Light in August* ii. 44 The house unpainted, small . . . *mansmelling, manstale. 1938 S. SPENDER *Trial of Judge* i. 15 Electric advertisements in city squares—those *man-tall golden letters. 1615 CHAPMAN *Odys.* i. 205 In a throne, he plac'd The *man-turnd Goddess. 1920 R. GRAVES *Country Sentiment* 39 Sing then of ringstraked manticor, *Man-visaged tiger.

20. a. Special comb.: *man-ape*, an anthropoid ape; †*man-bane*, an opprobrious name for tobacco; *man-bound* a., 'detained in port in consequence of being short of complement' (Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk.* 1867); *man-boy*, a youth, an immature man; *man-broker* = CRIMP sb. 1 2 (*ibid.*); *man-car* U.S., a kind of car used for carrying miners up and down the steeply inclined shafts of mines on Lake Superior (Cent.

Dict. 1890); †*man-case*, *nonce-wd.* for 'body'; †*man-catch* v., to trap (men); *man-catcher*, (a) one who catches or traps men; (b) an instrument used in New Guinea for catching men (see quot. 1898); so *man-catching* vbl. sb.; *man-crab* (see quot.); *man-crazy* a. = *man-mad* adj.; *man-dealer*, a slave-dealer; †*man-dream* [DREAM sb.], human joy, loud mirth; *man-engine*, a kind of lift for lowering and raising miners in a shaft, consisting essentially of a reciprocating vertical rod with platforms at intervals; †*man-entered* a., initiated into manhood; †*man-fish* *Her.* = MERMAN; *man-fungus*, a fungus of the genus *Geaster*; an earth-star (*Treas. Bot.* 1866); *man-hair*, a man's pubic hair; †*man-huckster* *nonce-wd.* (applied to a 'mistress of the male stew's'); *man-hungry* a., desirous of a man; *man-in-space* orig. U.S., an astronaut; freq. attrib.; *man-keeper* local, the water newt, *Lissotriton punctatus*; †*man-leech*, a whore; †*man-litter*, a sedan chair; *man-load*, a load such as one man can carry; *man-machine*, (a) = *man-engine*; (b) a man who acts mechanically; an automaton (cf. quot. 1904 s.v. 22 a below); (c) used as *adj.* to denote a relationship or communication between a man and a machine; *man-mad* a., madly desirous of a man or men (cf. *man-wood* adj.); †*man-mender*, a surgeon; *man-mercier*, one who deals in man's wear; *man-merchandise*, slave-dealing; †*man-miln* Sc., a hand-mill for grinding; †*man-minister*, a chaplain; *man-monkey*, an anthropoid ape; *man-mountain*, the name given to Gulliver by the Lilliputians; hence *allusively*; now applied esp. to a wrestler; *man-mountainism*; *man orchis*, (a) also *green man-orchis* or *greenman orchis*, the greenish-flowered orchid, *Aceras anthropophora*; (b) *Orchis mascula*; *man-pack*, *manpack*, a compact package containing equipment or supplies, designed to be carried easily by one man; also attrib.; †*man peach*, a variety of peach; *man-power*, (a) the power or agency of man in work; (b) used as a unit of power or rate of working; (c) the number of persons available for a purpose, esp. for military service; also attrib.; *man-rail* (see quot.); *man-riding* *Mining*, the vehicular transport of miners underground; freq. attrib.; so *man-rider*, a train of vehicles designed for this; *man-root*, the American *Ipomœa leptophylla* (Cent. *Dict.*); *man-rope* *Naut.*, one of the ropes on each side of a gangway or ladder, used in ascending and descending a ship's side, etc.; *man-rope* (knot) (see quot.); *manself* [after HIMSELF *pron.*] *nonce-wd.*, man's self; *man-shift*, (the amount of work done in) a single shift worked by one man; *man-size* (d) a., of the size of a man; large, full-size; large enough to occupy, suit, or satisfy a man; *man-starved* ppl. a., suffering from the lack of a man or men; desirous of a man; †*man-state*, the age at which a Roman youth assumed the *toga virilis*; †*man-steid* a. Sc., supplied with men; *man-strength* = *man-power* (c); *man-sty* [after *pig-sty*], a dwelling-house or hut unfit for human habitation; *man-tailored* a., of women's clothes: tailored after the fashion of men's clothes; †*man-thews*, human customs, manners; *man-trade*, the slave-trade (cf. *man-dealer*); *man-way* U.S. *Mining*, 'a small passage used by workmen, but not for transportation' (Raymond *Mining Gloss.* 1881); *manweed*, fuller's teazel, *Dipsacus fullonum*; *man-wise* adv. and *pred.* a., in the fashion or way of men; in respect of a man; concerning individual men; †*man-wood* a., 'man-mad', madly desirous of a man; †*man-worth* (see quot. 1670).

1878 N. Amer. Rev. CXXVII. 44 The myriads of years which have elapsed since the *man-apes began to stand upright. a 1618 SYLVESTER *Tobacco Battered* 515 Th' Heat and Drought of th' Herb American Being intensive (fitter call'd *Man-bane). 1630 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Proclamation Wks.* II. 252/1 A foule contagious, stinking Manbane weed. 1927 W. DEEPING *Kitty* ix. 115 This husband of hers, this *man-boy, what was he? 1945 S. SPENDER *Citizens in War* iv. 35 Tolerance defeated the religious man-boy who expected at least to be persecuted. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* III. vii. §13 He had an handsome *man-case. 1682 HICKERINGILL *Black Non-Conf.* B, Bespatter them, Trepan them, Teague them, Taffee them, and *Man-catch them. 1702 C. MATHER *Magn. Chr.* vii. 63 Captain . . . fell into the Hands of these desperate [Indian] *Man-catchers. 1898 *Dublin Rev.* July 170 Another instrument of capture is the 'man-catcher', a flexible rattan fastened at one end in a loop, into which a sharp spike protrudes. As it is slipped over the foe, a sudden jerk is given to it, which causes the latter to impale the base of the skull. 1681 E. HICKERINGILL (title) *The Horrid Sin of *Man-catching*: a Sermon on Jer. v. 25, 26. 1772 RUTTY *Nat. Hist. Dublin* I. 375 *Cancer latipes Rondeletti*, a small shell-fish about the bigness of a wall-nut,

which has something like the delineation of a human face upon it, whence it has been sometimes called the *Man-Crab. 1923 G. ATHERTON *Black Oxen* xlii. 262 The young women would say, in their nasty slang, that I was probably *man-crazy. 1967 H. VAN SILLER *Biltmore Call* 128 Never liked the woman... Man crazy and two-faced. 1972 A. AMIN tr. *Ahmad's No Harvest but Thorn* xi. 115 Let them call her bold... That Jeha was man-crazy. 1860 GEN. P. THOMPSON *Audi Alt.* III. cxxxvii. 110 The Transatlantic *man-dealer. *Beowulf* 1264 He [Cain] þa fag gewat, morpre gemearcod *mandream fleon, westen warode. c 1205 LAY. 23945 þa aras þe mon-drem [c 1275 mannes drem] þat þe wolde dunede a-þen. 1865 *Morn. Star* 7 Jan., In a few mines the *man-engine, which hoists and lowers the men, has been introduced. 1881 RAYMOND *Mining Gloss., Man-machine or Man-engine*, Corn. and Derb. 1607 SHAKS. *Cor.* II. ii. 103 His Pupill age *Man-entred thus. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* II. 360/1 A Mere-man, or a Man-marine, or a *Man-fish.. by others termed a Triton. 1928 *Man-hair [see MAIDENHAIR 5] b. a 1625 BEAUM. & FL. *Custom Country* v. v. Be so, and no more, you *man-huckster. 1951 J. CORNISH *Provincials* 220 Douglas fell... to a girl described by Bunty as twenty-eight and strictly *man-hungry. 1959 *Daily Tel.* 21 Nov. 1/2 Capsule recovery is a crisis point in our *man-in-space programme. 1962 *Amer. Speech* XXXVII. 43 Before April 12, 1961, the concept expressed by *cosmonaut*.. was rendered.. by such terms as.. *man-in-space. 1968 *Economist* 28 Dec. 11/2 The man-in-space programme has earned itself enemies in powerful reaches of the scientific establishment. 1824 MACTAGGART *Gallovid. Encycl.* 392 He was fond of drinking filthy fluids, and his belly gave birth to some asks and *man-keepers. 1825-80 JAMIESON, *Man-keeper*, a name given to the newt.. by the inhabitants of Dumfr. and Roxb., because they believe that it waits on the adder to warn man of his danger. 1687 SEDLEY *Bellamira* IV. i, Thou punk, thou cockatrice, thou *man-leech, that suck'st their marrow and their money. 1640 BROME *Sparagus Garden* II. ii, A couple of lusty able bodied men.. carry mee in a *Man-litter into the great bed at Ware. 1878 H. M. STANLEY *Through Dark Continent* I. xiv. 376 Suna commanded his Katekiro to make up 300 *man-loads of hoes and old iron. 1855 J. R. L[EIFCHILD] *Cornwall Mines* 279 Where they descend by the *man-machines their journey is easy both down and up. 1951 M. MCLUHAN *Mech. Bride* (1967) 18/1 'There is a wide range of mental states engendered in the same *man-machine relationship. 1953 R. LEHMANN *Echoing Grove* 240 He was now an automaton, a man-machine. 1967 COX & GROSE *Organiz. Bibliogr. Rec. by Computer* IV. 99 This is what is meant by man-machine dialoguing. 1904 *Man-mad [def. of *man-wood* adj. see in N.E.D.]. 1928 R. MACAULAY *Keeping up Appearances* vii. 62 If a woman went on that way about men you'd call her man-mad. 1959 *News Chron.* 28 Aug. 6/3 The man-mad duchess.. picks up the young peasant painter. a 1641 SUCKLING *Goblins* I. (1648) 15 A *Man-mender.. Has broacht me in so many places, All the Liqueur in my body will run out. 1703 *Brit. Apollo* No. 3 Man-menders then had noble pay—Which we call surgeons to this day. 1837 MISS MITFORD *Country Stories* (1850) 99 What business had he in a great shop? a *man-mercator's they call it. 1788 COWPER *Let. to Lady Hesketh* 16 Feb., It being impossible to alleged an argument on behalf of *man-merchandise that can deserve a hearing. 1566 *Inv. R. Wardr.* (1815) 173 Ane *mann-miln for making of powder, with three mortaris. 1580 *Ibid.* 302 Ane man myln with all hir ganging gear. 1715 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* I. 52 Richard Paice.. was at first but a *Mann-minister to Thomas Langton Bishop of Winchester. 1782 MISS BURNEY *Cecilia* VI. x, Why you won't pretend you did not hear Miss Beverley say you were the truest ourang outang, or *man-monkey, she ever knew? 1726 SWIFT *Gulliver* I. ii, In the Right Coat Pocket of the Great *Man-Mountain (for so I interpret the *Quinbus Flestrin*). 1942 BERREY & VAN DEN BARK *Amer. Thes. Slang* §429/1 Corpulent person, .. *man mountain*. *Ibid.* §707/2 *Man mountain*, a large wrestler. 1956 J. SYMONS *Paper Chase* xxx. 240 He was trying desperately to establish some kind of grip that would move this man mountain. 1960 E. W. HILDICK *Jim Starling & Colonel* xii. 105 'Are you—er—Mr Thimble?'.. 'Well, I'm not Man-Mountain Dean.' 1972 J. MOSEDALE *Football* viii. 105 A man-mountain for his time, he played tackle for the Giants and Packers. a 1861 MRS. BROWNING *Bk. Poets* Poems 1890 V. 204 While Gower may blame 'his fortune'.. for the dry specimen crumbled off from his *manmountainism. 1776 WITHERING *Bot. Arrangem. Vegetables* II. 543 *Man Orchis. 1868 *Paxton's Bot. Dict.*, Green-man orchis. See *Aceras anthropophora*. 1882 *Garden* 27 May 365/3 The popular name of Man Orchis given to *Aceras anthropophora* is certainly well bestowed, as a resemblance to a hanging man in the singular flowers of this plant is very apparent. 1967 *Electronics* 6 Mar. 52/2 The jungle.. absorbs and deflects transmissions from *man-pack radio sets. 1970 *Islander* (Victoria, B.C.) 8 Feb. 5/3 Transportation was all by man-pack, pack-horse, canoe and raft. 1664 EVELYN *Kal. Hort.*, Aug. (1679) 22 Roman Peach, *Man Peach, Quince Peach [etc.]. 1862 H. SPENCER *First Princ.* II. xiv. §114 (1875) 325 When horse-power and *man-power were alone employed. 1893 *Eng. Mechanic* Dec. 332/2 Maxim's early trials gave.. about 1 lb. per man-power. 1898 *Century Mag.* July 346 Jinrikisha,—those most fascinating man-power carriages. 1917 W. S. CHURCHILL in *World Crisis 1916-18* (1927) 11. 378 It is not possible to settle the question of man-power without a clear idea of the plan of campaign. 1919 *Brit. Manufacturer* Nov. 25/1 One of these man-power ploughs, adapted for small holdings and for use on terraced land, is driven by a cable. 1926 A. BENNETT *Lord Raingo* xii. 60 Biggest piece of political camouflage ever attempted, the Man-Power bill is. 1972 *Accountant* 28 Sept. 386/2 The popular vogue of 'man-power planning'.. must be more competently compiled where new relevant facts and figures are fed back from the human resource accounting system. 1972 *Daily Tel.* 28 Nov. 16 A great deal of manpower was being wasted before the merger. 1871 *Routledge's Ev. Boy's Ann.* Dec. 24 Along each side of the boiler is fixed a hand-rail, called a *man-rail. 1967 *Gloss. Mining Terms* (B.S.I.) x. 11 *Manrider, a manriding train. 1950 H. F. BANKS in E. Mason *Pract. Coal Mining* II. xxxv. 530/2 Where locomotives and large mine cars are in use, they serve also as a means of *man riding. *Ibid.* 531/1 Fig. 78 illustrates one type of man-riding car. 1952 T. BRYSON *Mining Machinery* (ed. 3) xiv. 381 The train.. comprises six man-riding carriages with seating accommodation for 18 persons, two brake cars.., and one tool car. 1972 (title) Specification for

cars for manriding in mines. (B.S.I.). 1973 *Times* 2 Mar. (Wales Suppl.) p. iii/3 The coal board is now concentrating on increasing 'manriding'—trains from pit bottom to coalface—wherever the geology makes it possible. 1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* II. (1780) *Tire-veilles*, the *man-ropes, or entering-ropes of the side. 1851 H. MELVILLE *Whale* viii. 42 With both hands grasping the ornamental knobs of the man-ropes. 1883 *Man. Seamanship for Boys' Training Ships R. Navy* (Admiralty) (1886) 121 A double-wall, double-crowned.. is used for man-ropes, stopper-knots, &c., also called a man-rope knot. 1880 G. M. HOPKINS *Note-bks. & Papers* (1937) 271 He.. would raise man.. infinitely above *man-self to the divine justice. 1930 *Engineering* 3 Jan. 23/3 Variations in the standard of living.. are reflected in the average output per *man-shift. 1946 *Nature* 17 Aug. 226/2 In 1938.. the Ruhr coal miner produced 30.5 cwt. per man-shift; in the same year the British miner produced 23 cwt. per man-shift. 1913 R. W. SERVICE *Rhymes of Rolling Stone* 103 The *man-size mountains palisade us round on every side. 1928 *Publishers' Weekly* 16 June 2441 Since writing is a man-size job, he would have his hands full. 1963 *House & Garden* Mar. 130/1 (Adv.), Fourpennorth of Phurnacite 'eggs' will heat enough water for a man-size bath. 1975 *Times* 13 Jan. 8/1 We would.. drink whisky out of mansize glasses. 1920 J. GREGORY *Man to Man* (1921) xvii. 200 He was trying to hide a pair of *man-sized feet behind his table. 1920 S. LEWIS *Main St.* xxiii. 277 A regular man-sized pair of pants. 1954 'N. SHUTE' *Slide Rule* vii. 167 These wood-workers, accustomed as they were to man-sized factories, regarded Airspeed Ltd as a joke. 1972 F. DURBRIDGE *Bat out of Hell* v. 174 Thelma.. blew her nose on a tiny handkerchief which seemed ridiculous in her man-sized hand. 1961 *Times* 24 Oct. 13/2 Beautiful, *man-starved women. 1558 PHAER *Aeneid* Life Virgil (1573) A iij, When he was thirteen yeere of age, he received the garment of *manstate. 1610 HEALEY *St. Aug. Cite of God* 140 He tooke on his gowne of manstate. a 1578 LINDSAY (Pittscottie) *Chron.* (S.T.S.) I. 228 Thrie greit scheipis weill *man steid, weill wittallit and artailzeit. 1931 *Am. Reg.* 1930 1. 23 The United States was greatly adding to its *man-strength. 1799 *SOUTHEY Comm-pl. Bk.* IV. 518 The most miserable and beastly collection of *man-sties I ever beheld. 1887 *Pall Mall G.* 4 May 5/1 The unutterable 'man-sties' which do duty for labourers' cottages. 1922 JOYCE *Ulysses* 153 Molly had that elephantgry dress with the braided frogs. *Mantailored with selfcovered buttons. 1970 *Women's Wear Daily* 23 Nov. 31 (Adv.), Man-tailored jeans by Anvil Brand are now available. c 1000 *Juliana* 410 þæt he *mon-þeawum minum lifge. a 1250 *Prov. Ælfred* 432 in O. E. Misc. 128 þe hwile hit is lutel ler him monþwes [later text monnis þewis]. 1760 J. PHILMORE (title) Two Dialogues on the *Man-Trade. 1828 *Burton's Diary* III. 258 note, This lettered barbarian.. in the genuine spirit of the man-trade, 'hoped never to see our negroes in America become Christians'. 1829 *Glover's Hist. Derby* 1. 108 *Dipsacus fullonum*, *manweed or fuller's teasel. 1901 *Man-wise [see group-wise adv. s.v. GROUP sb. 6]. 1930 D. H. LAWRENCE *A propos Lady Chatterley* 39 Men experience the great rhythm of emotion man-wise, women experience it women-wise. 1579-80 NORTH *Plutarch Lycurgus & Numa* (1595) 84 Andromanes; to say, *manwood [printed manhood, corrected in ed. 1612]. a 1586 SIDNEY *Arcadia* II. (1598) 229 Women man-wood, & men effeminate. c 1000 *Laws Hloðhare & Eadric* c. 1 gif mannes esne eorlcundne mannan ofslæhp.. se agend þone banan agefe, and do þær þrio *man-wyrp to. 1670-91 BLOUNT *Law Dict.*, *Manworth*, the price or value of a Man's Life or Head; every Man, according to his degree, being rated at a certain price, according whereunto, satisfaction was, of old, made to his Lord, for the killing him.

b. With a period of time, as *man-day*, *-hour*, *-minute*, *-month*, *-week*, *-year*, a day, hour, etc., of one person's work (or life). Also in extended use. Cf. *man-load*, *-shift* (sense 20 a above).

1925 E. O. SHEBBEARE in E. F. NORTON *Fight for Everest*, 1924 III. vi. 364 Each case would contain a sufficient ration of all kinds of food for a given number of 'men-days'. 1957 M. SWAN *Brit. Guiana* I. iv. 83 The doctor told me that before the conquest malaria accounted for about 55,000 hospital man-days a year. 1972 D. HASTON *In High Places* vi. 74 As for food... Some dried meat, bacon, nuts, chocolate and a few hot drinks per man-day. 1972 M. D. PAPAGIANNIS *Space Physics & Space Astron.* 280 In less than 10 years from the first manned flight we have accumulated more than a year of man-days in space. 1917 *Anti-Submarine Rep.* (Admiralty, R. Naval Air Service) Dec., Many air stations have large complements, and a comparison of the number of 'man hours' work carried out with the hours of flying on anti-submarine service will be found of interest. 1924 H. H. EMSLEY *Factory Costing* 76 The number of productive 'man-hours' in each department during each 'cost period'. 1951 R. A. KNOX *Stimuli* III. xxii. 131 Experts are uncomfortably reckoning out what chances.. we are throwing away in terms of man-hours. 1971 *Nature* 29 Oct. 625/1 Countless man-hours have been spent on 'measuring' such allegedly useful entities as 'IQ' and 'reading age'. 1973 D. WESTHEIMER *Going Public* ix. 133 How many man-hours do you spend actually executing an assignment? 1934 WEBSTER, *Man-minute*. 1947 CROWTHER & WHIDDINGTON *Science at War* II. 111 The actual working-time was only 53 man-minutes. 1956 *Jrnl. Assoc. Computing Machinery* III. 65 At the cost of.. two or three man-months of programming time. 1969 J. ARGENTI *Managem. Techniques* VII. 42 This package cuts out nearly all the hard, highly skilled man-months of programming. 1973 *Computers & Humanities* VII. 190 The preparation of the double transcription of the Vulgate text took seven man-months. 1945 *Times* 19 Jan. 2/4 About 1,300,000 man-weeks remained to be consumed by March 31 if the labour force remained the same. 1961 *Jrnl. Oil & Colour Chemists' Assoc.* XLIV. 296 With proper planning fifty paints can be fully investigated in approximately two man weeks. 1928 A. S. EDDINGTON *Nature Physical World* ix. 180 We must describe the amount of humanity in it [sc. Great Britain] as 400 million man-years. 1956 J. MASTERS *Bugles & Tiger* II. 71 All my family's hundreds of man-years of work now focused on me. 1969 J. ARGENTI *Managem. Techniques* VII. 41 Linear Programming.. might take two man-years to develop an 'LP Model' of a company. 1973 *Times* 12 Feb. (Anchor Project Suppl.) p. i/5 This level is likely to be little more than half the output a man-year that will be expected

from single, integrated works of more than seven million tonnes capacity.

21. Combinations with *man's*: † *man's age* = MAN-AGE; † *man's blood*, (a) a kind of thistle; (b) the Gr. ἀνδρόσαιμον, 'a kind of St. John's wort, with blood-red juice' (Liddell and Scott); † *man's-bond*, a slave, bondsman, in quot. *collect. sing.*; *man's enemy*, the Devil; † *man's kind* = MANKIND; *man's man*, a man whose qualities are appreciated by other men; a man who is popular with other men; so *man's woman* (see also quot. 1905); † *man's meat*, food for men; also *transf.* in indecent sense; *man's mercer* (see quot.); † *man's motherwort* = PALMA CHRISTI; † *man's queller*, an executioner (cf. MANQUELLER).

1594 T. B. *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* II. To Rdr., The bodie of man in the third part of his age, commonly called *mansage [etc.]. 1601 HOLLAND *Phiny* II. 98 Acorna, marg., A kind of thistle: some call it *Mans blood. *Ibid.* 275 Some call this herbe Androsæmon, marg. Mans blood. 1611 FLORIO, *Acorna*, a thistle called Mans blood. c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 115 Now er pise bot *mansbond, rascalfe of refous. a 1800 *Laird of Waristoun* v. in *Child Ballads* IV. 31/1 At her richt hand There stood *Man's Enemy. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 14909 For he þe time sais command nei, þar he for *mans kind wil dei. 1390 *Gower Conf.* II. 264 And what hir liste, .. Sche dede .. That passeth over manneskinde. 1897 G. DU MAURIER *Martian* 214 He had been essentially a *man's man hitherto, in spite of his gay light love for lovely women; a good comrade par excellence, a frolicsome chum, a rollicking boon-companion, a jolly pal! 1902 J. BUCHAN *Watcher by Threshold* v. ii. 277, I know he's supposed to be a man's man.. but I'm honest enough to own to detesting him. 1960 *Man's man* [see DIG v. 6 c]. 1972 P. NEWTON *Sheep Thief* v. 39 He had had comparatively little to do with women. Essentially a man's man he had been wrapped up in his calling. 1475 *Bk. Noblesse* (Roxb.) 30 They finding bothe horsmete and *mannysmete to youre soudeours. 1586 J. HOOKER *Hist. Irel.* in *Holinshed* II. 166/2 In doing of his seruice, he shall take horsemeat, and mans-meat where he list. 1629 BURTON *Babel no Bethel* 46, I will not envy him, so long as I feed on that which is sound and mans meate (as we say). 1664 FALKLAND *Marriage Night* II. i. 13 But is she Mans meat? I.. can scarcely digest one in her Teens. 1760 FOOTE *Minor* II. (1767) 53 Here she has brought a pretty piece of man's meat already; as sweet as a nosegay, and as ripe as a cherry. 1803 S. PEGGE *Anecd. Eng. Lang.* 267 A *man's mercer—One who furnishes small articles to tailors', as twist, buckram, stay tape. 1597 GERARDE *Herbal* App., *Mans motherwort is Palma Cristi. c 1450 *Mirour Saluacioun* 3270 Qwene Thamare.. Whilk Cirus.. *mannes queller hevedid. 1905 A. BENNETT *Sacred & Profane Love* II. vi. 191, I was at last a *man's woman. I had a protector. 1930 W. S. MAUGHAM *Writer's Notebk.* (1949) 232 She is what is called a man's woman, and exchanges chaff across the dining-room with the other guests. 1968 E. MCGIRR *Lead-Lined Coffin* iii. 108 Jeanie's a man's woman, you know, not a woman's woman.

22. Combinations with *men*: a. appositive, serving as plurals of combs. with *man* (see 19 a, b, and main words, e.g. MAN-CHILD). Also MEN-FOLK, MEN-KIND.

[1382 WYCLIF *Joel* iii. 9 Alle Men-fytters [Vulg. *viri bellatores*] cum to, and stey vp.] 1611 *Bible Eccl.* II. 8 Men singers and women singers. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* x. 463 O strange inhumanity of Men-monster Manglers! 1646 M. LLUPELLIN (*nile*) *Men-miracles* with other Poemes. 1687 T. BROWN *Saints in Uproar* Wks. 1730 I. 72 Both among the Men-Saints and Women-Saints. 1739 CIBBER *Apol.* (1756) I. 105 Those other men actors who.. were equally famous in the lower life of comedy. 1741 RICHARDSON *Pamela* (1824) I. 179 Do you, Beck, help Pamela to 'tend us; we will have no men-fellows. a 1745 SWIFT *Direct. Serv.* II. (1745) 36 The Custom began.. to keep Men Cooks, and generally of the French Nation. 1814 SIR R. WILSON *Pr. Diary* II. 346 His holiness made his entrance yesterday, drawn by men cattle. 1864 PUSEY *Lect. Daniel* vii. 442 Large colossi and very long men-sphinxes. 1892 E. REEVES *Homeward Bound* 141 We had a dispute which were men Cingalese and which women. 1904 *Westm. Gaz.* 22 Nov. 12/1 Nowadays the Kaiser's men-machines take the best part of the pavement from anyone whom they may safely elbow off. 1907 A. C. BENSON *Diary* 31 Jan. (1926) 157 Yet I do not squabble with my men-friends. 1910 F. BARCLAY *Rosary* II. 10 But of men friends she had many. 1923 D. H. LAWRENCE *Birds, Beasts & Flowers* 172 Men-peasants from jungle villages dancing and running with sweat and laughing. 1952 S. SPENDER *Shelley* II. 9 Hogg.. was the first in a series of rather earth-bound men-friends. 1973 J. BURROWS *Like an Evening Gown* I. 12 How many attendant men friends?

b. objective, instrumental, etc., synonymous with the corresp. combs. with *man* (see 19 d, e and main words, e.g. MAN-EATER).

1692 BENTLEY *Boyle Lect.* 125 Those mountainous kind of animals and *men-bearing trees. 1682 S. PORDEGE *Medal Rev.* 274 Rebels and Traytors they will still Create, And are *Men-Catchers of the highest rate. 1599 HAKLUIT *Voy.* II. II. 104 Which made them beleuee that we were cruell people and *men-eaters. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* I. xiii, They.. being men-eaters. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (Table) 228 Anzigues, a *men-eating Nation. 1619 A. NEWMAN *Pleas. Vis.* (1840) 42 They have such *men-enchaining features. c 1550 CHEKE *Matt.* IV. 19 Come after me and I wil maek you *menfishers. 1895 *Churchman* No. 185. 268 *Men-fishing is most difficult work, but He who bade us go has likewise said 'I am with you'. 1553 T. WILSON *Rhet.* I. 1 Such *menflesht vilaynes make small accompte for killynge anye one. 1834 *Tait's Mag.* I. 124 The *men-hunters found a Guahibi mother, with three children. 1832 MISS MITFORD *Village Ser.* v. 337 The *men-like bathing women. 1753 FOOTE *Eng. in Paris* I. Wks. 1799 I. 33 All the fraternity of *men-makers..; tailors, peruquiers, hatters, hosiers. 1619 FLETCHER *M. Thomas* II. iii, Whither goe all these *men-menders, these Physicians? 1526 TINDALE *Eph.* VI. 6 Not with service in the eye sight, as *men pleasers. 1615 HIERON

Wks. I. 604 Such a time-scruing, *men-pleasing, forsaking of flocks. 1632 SANDERSON *Serm.* (1681) II. 19 S. Paul, who in one place professeth men-pleasing, . . . taking it in the better sense. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 9333 Robbeors. & manquellers [MS. B. *menquellares]. 1422 tr. *Secreta Secret.*, *Priv. Priv.* 164 Traytouris, and rebelle, trew men quellers. 1563-87 FOXE A. & M. (1596) 70/2 Which all were esteemed as men quellers. a 1300 E.E. *Psalter* lviii. 3 And *men-slaers, sauve me fra pa. 1380 *Lay Folks Catech.* 736 (Lamb. MS.) Bakbyters and sowers of fals lesynggys . . . arn wykkyd men-sleers. c 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 810 Menslaers, robbours. 1526 TINOALE I *Tim.* i. 10 To *menstealers: to lyars and to periured. a 1677 *HALE Hist. Placit. Cor.* (1736) I. 9 Men-stealers were punished with death. 1860 PUSEY *Min. Proph.* 134 The Tyrians. were slave-dealers, and in the earliest time, men-stealers. 1796 MRS. M. ROBINSON *Angelina* I. 36 The *men-trappers rushed in, and they forced him away. 1865 J. H. INGRAHAM *Pillar of Fire* (1872) 164 We are still idolaters, that is, mere *men-worshippers.

c. men-only a., designating a place, etc., restricted for the use of men.

[1935 (magazine-title) Men only. 1955 H. W. ALLEN in *Stag Party with 'Men Only'* 12 The *Sporting Times*, affectionately known from the colour of its paper as the *Pink 'Un*, that spicy and distinctly *Men Only* weekly of Victorian days.] 1965 'S. RANSOME' *Alias his Wife* vi. 57 Without discouraging women as customers, it had become a men-only place. 1967 N. FITZGERALD *Affairs of Death* ii. 34 It's a men-only bathing place. 1972 G. BEARE *Bee Sting Deal* x. 123 There was one hotel. . . rigidly dry and rigidly men-only.

23. Combinations with men's: † mens-kind = MEN-KIND, † menskins, of the male sex; Men's Liberation, Men's Lib. orig. U.S. [after *Women's Liberation, Women's Lib.*], a movement aimed at freeing men from traditional views of their character and role in society; men's room orig. U.S., a lavatory for men; also (ellipt.) men's; men's wear, menswear, clothes for men.

1534 *Will Sir W. Butler* (Somerset Ho.), Euerye of my seruantes aswell menskynes as womenskynes. 1592 KYD *Sp. Trag.* III. v. 3 Wee mens-kinde, in our minority, are like women in their vncertainty. 1970 *New Yorker* 19 Dec. 101 We recently read in the *Times* about a group called Men's Liberation, Inc., whose aim is to free men from their traditional role of 'all-powerful provider' and embolden them to cry, complain, feel sorry for themselves, and change their minds. The members of Men's Lib say they are tired of 'having to prove our masculinity twenty-four hours a day' and believe that if their cause should prevail 'outmoded concepts would disappear in the face of reality'. 1971 *N.Y. Times* 17 June 41 To the Women's Liberation Movement the sex-role distinctions mean pressure to conform to separate and unequal rewards for being a woman. To the Men's Liberation Movement they mean pressure to conform to the 'ego ethic'—or conform to perform. 1972 J. MELVILLE *Ironwood* ix. 154 Three months of Tessa and they [sc. her male assistants] must have been heading for freedom and Men's Lib. 1929 'E. QUEEN' *Roman Hat Mystery* iii. 31 Search the lounge downstairs. The men's room, the ladies' room. 1947 AUOEN *Age of Anxiety* (1948) ii. 51 Malin excused himself and went to the men's room. 1957 S. BECKETT *All that Fall* 24 Mrs. Rooney, 'Where were you all this time?' Mr. Rooney, 'In the men's.' 1962 J. WAIN *Strike Father Dead* 138 He's in the men's room. He's been wanting to go all evening, but as long as you were playing he didn't want to miss a note. 1972 R. LOCKRIDGE *Preach No More* iii. 43 This friend of his had. . . gone to the men's, or something. 1947 *Partisan Rev.* XIV. 364 Seymour's taste in clothes and men's wear was loud, practically spectacular. 1972 P. FLOWER *Cobweb* II. 58 Among the heaps of flowers a wreath from the Menswear Dept. 1973 D. ROBINSON *Rotten with Honour* 35 [He] looked at Hale as if Hale were modelling menswear. 1974 *Radio Times* 28 Feb. 4/3 The family textile and menswear business.

† man, sb.² Obs. [OE. *mán* str. neut. = OS. *mên*, OHG. *mein*, ON. *mein*:—OTeut. **maino*^m, neut. of **maino*-adj.: see MAN a.] Wickedness. Also *Comb.*, † man deed, wicked act.

Beowulf 978 Ðær abidan sceal maga mane fah miclan domes. c 1000 *Ags. Ps.* (Th.) cxviii. 69 Ys nu mænigfeald ofer me man and nriht oferhydigra. c 1000 *Phœnix* 457 [He] leahtras dwæsecþ mirce mandæde. c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 99 Deofles gast wissad to sunnan and to mandeden. c 1200 *ORMIN* 4478 þæt tu þe loke wel fra man Inn aþess & i witness.

† man, sb.³ Obs. Also 5 mane. [a. late L. *man* (Vulgate), a. Heb. *mān*.] = MANNA.

a 1300-1400 *Cursor M.* 6384 (Gött.) þai called it in þair langag man [Cott. manna]. 1382 WYCLIF *Exod.* xvi. 31 The hows of Yrael clepide the name of it man. c 1485 E.E. *Misc.* (Warton Cl. 1856) 14 O Crystes modyre, That feede zeure chylde with the hevyvynly mane. 1604 HIERON *Wks.* I. 500 As soon as they came into the promised land, the man ceased. 1644 Z. BOYO *Gard. Zion in Zion's Flowers* (1855) App. 11/2 Th' Egyptian hotch potch which God's Israel Preferr'd to Man, their whilom—Angel's food.

† man, a. Obs. [OE. *mán* = MHG. *mein*, ON. *mein*:—OTeut. **maino*:- according to some scholars a pa. pple. from the Indogermanic root **mei-*, **moi-* to change.] Wicked.

c 1000 *Ags. Ps.* (Th.) liv. 15 Forðam . . . on hiora midle [is] man inwit-stæf. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 6848 Athes noiþer sothfast ne man [cf. MANATH].

† man, indef. pron. Obs. Also mon. See also the weakened forms MEN, ME indef. prons. [OE. *man*, *mōn* = OS., OHG. (MHG., G.) *man*; an unstressed form of MAN sb.¹] = ONE 21.

Beowulf 3176 þæt mon his winedryhten wordum herge. c 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Matt. xiv. 11 And man brohte þa his heafod on anum disc. c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 139 Muchel man

ach to wurpen þis halie dei. c 1220 *Bestiary* 267 3et is wunder of þis wirt more ðanne man wened. c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 1488 A mete ðat man callen lentil gete. 1340 *Ayenb.* 86 Yef man dede þet kuead to-years wyll: hit nere non zenne. a 1375 *Treat. Mass* 2 in *Lay Folks Mass Bk.* App. iv. 128 Hou mon scholde here hys masse.

man (mæn), v. Forms: 1 mannian, 4-6 manne, 6-7 mann, 6- man. [OE. *mannian*, f. *mann* MAN sb.¹ Cf. MLG., MDu., Du., MHG., mod.G. *mennen*, ON., Sw. *manna*, Da. *mande*.]

1. a. *trans.* (orig. *Mil.* and *Naut.*) To furnish (a fort, ship, etc.) with a force or company of men to serve or defend it. Said also of the men.

c 1122 O.E. *Chron.* an. 1087 (MS. E.) Heora ælc ferde to his castele & þone mannoden. c 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 5876 With' halfe þair men þis schip þai mande. 1480 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* cxliii. 288 The three carrickes were lade with dyuerse marchaundyse and wel y manned. 1494 FAYAN *Chron.* vii. ccxix. 241 Kyng Wylyam also made . . . Stronge Castelles, . . . and manned them with Normayns. 1592 *Nobody & Someb.* in *Simpson Sch. Shaks.* (1878) I. 328 Man the Court gates, barricade all the streets. 1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* ix. 155 Tha schot out the capitan Erskin, and manit the hous. 1600 HOLLANO *Livy* vi. 90 Every man cried Al'arm, ran up to the walls to man them. 1627 CAPT. SMITH *Seaman's Gram.* vi. 27 Man the Boat is to put a Gang of men . . . into her. c 1645 T. TULLY *Siege of Carlisle* (1840) 3 He found the other side [of the river] manned wth regiments of hors and foot. 1694 MOTTEUX *Rabelais* IV. xxiv. (1737) 101 Man the Pinnacle, and get her by the Ship's Side. 1781 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* xlv. (1869) II. 711 The ramparts were manned. 1795 NELSON 21 Mar. in *Nicolas Disp.* (1845) II. 20 A Fleet half manned, and in every respect inferior to the Enemy. 1833 MARRVAT P. *Simple* xi. At last the frigate was full manned. 1861 HUGHES *Tom Brown at Oxf.* xiv. (1889) 134 The Oriol boat was manned chiefly by old oars. 1865 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* xiv. ii. (1872) V. 165 The garrison of Eger. . . barely mans its own works. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* vii. §6. 410 The English ships. . . were manned with 9000 hardy seamen. 1876 VOYLE & STEVENSON *Milit. Dict.*, To man, this term is commonly used in artillery to signify the arming of a battery with men, ready for action. 1885 U. S. *GRANT Pers. Mem.* I. xxi. 292 One hundred men left to man the guns in the fort.

absol. 1713 STEELE *Guard.* No. 170 ¶ 21 It is very rare if the French ever make use of any other ships than their own; they victual and man cheaper than we.

b. *Naut.* To place men at or on (a particular part of a ship), as at the capstan to heave anchor, or on the yards to salute a distinguished person. Said also of the men.

1697 TUTCHIN *Search Honesty* v. 16 The Boatswain's whistle, and they Man the Side. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey) s.v., *Man the Capstan*. . . *Man well the Top*. . . *Man the Ladder*. 1743 BULKELEY & CUMMINS *Voy. S. Seas* 174 He came close by our Vessel, we mann'd her, and gave him three Cheers. 1796 Log 'Agamemnon' 19 Jan. in *Nicolas Disp.* Nelson (1846) VII. p. xxxii, Manned Ship and cheered Sir John Jervis. 1817 BYRON *Beppo* xxvi, A better seaman never yet did man yard. 1840 R. H. DANA *Bef. Mast* xv. 41 We manned the windlass, and heave, and heave away. 1875 BEOFORD *Sailor's Pocket Bk.* vii. (ed. 2) 282 As soon as the signal is perceived by those on shore, the whip. . . will be manned, and the hawser hauled off by it to the wreck.

† c. To equip and send (a boat, occas. an army) with its complement of men in a certain direction (out, forth, after . . .) Obs.

1494 FAYAN *Chron.* vi. clxxiii. 169 Y^e Londoners. . . manned out a certayne nombre of men of armys. 1556 W. TOWNSON in *Hakluyt Voy.* (1589) 99 We manned out our Skiffe in like case to laye him aboarde. 1611 SPEER *Hist. Gt. Brit.* ix. xiii. 599 The Townsmen of Portsmouth and Dart maund [read mann'd] forth a few ships at their owne perill and charge. a 1659 OSBORN *Ess.* ii. Wks. (1673) 558 When God Mans out his Hosts, the Poor are found in the Forlorn Hope. 1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India & P.* 51 We had mann'd three Boats after them. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* II. xi, I. . . manned out the pinnace. a 1774 GOLOS. *Hist. Greece* I. 320 Lysander at first manned out a few ships.

† 2. a. To supply with inhabitants; to people. Obs.

c 1400 MAUNOE. (1839) xviii. 187 This Yle is fulle wel inhabited, and fulle wel manned. 1433 *Rolls of Part.* IV. 445/1 Howe youre Toune. . . is welle inhabited and manned. a 1548 HALL *Chron.*, *Hen. VI* 156b, The Englishmen wer not of puyssaunce, either to man the townes. . . or to inhabit the country. 1598 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. i. iv. *Handicrafts* 272 Man-kind with fruitful Race began A little corner of the World to Man. *Ibid.* II. ii. *Babylon* 185.

† b. *nonce-use.* To fill up with men. Obs.

1596 SPENSER *F.Q.* vi. xi. 46 [He] slew the foremost that came first to hand So long till all the entry was with bodies mand.

† 3. a. To provide (a person) with followers or attendants. Obs.

14. . . *Sir Beues* 3080 (MS. S.), [He] armed him foot hot And manned him welle in a bot. 1526 SKELTON *Magnyf.* 441 Counterfet capytaynes by me are mande. 1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV.* 1. ii. 18 Thou art fitter to be worne in my cap, then to wait at my heeles. I was never mann'd with an Agot till now. *Ibid.* 66. 1606 CHAPMAN *Mons. D'Olive* Plays 1873 I. 221 To be mand with one bare Page and a Pandare. 1621 BP. MOUNTAGU *Diatriba* 446 Such roysters and rake-shames as Mars is manned with, Hercules is not said to be attended withall. 1752 FIELDING *Amelia* ix. ix, Come along, Jack, I have seen her before; but she is too well manned already.

b. † To furnish (horses) with riders (obs.). Also (*Australian*), to catch hold of and restrain (a horse).

1535 COVEROALE 2 *Kings* xviii. 23, I wil geue y^e two thousande horses, let se yf thou be able to man them. 1655 E. TERRY *Voy. E. Ind.* 411 To have horses alwayes in readinesse well mann'd. 1890 'R. BOLDREWOOD' *Col. Reformer* (1891) 193 Man the horses, Eachin!

4. To fill (a post, office, etc.) with a man or men. Also with *up*; *spec.* to supply with the full number of workers required.

1821 SOUTHEY in *Q. Rev.* XXV. 295 The pulpits were manned with seditious preachers. 1822 J. W. CROKER in *C. Papers* 25 Aug., No Government. . . was ever better manned in the subordinate departments than ours. 1900 *Blackw. Mag.* Jan. 37/1 There are often twenty to thirty of these committees to be manned in a session. 1947 *Times* 6 Feb. 5/5 Most industries be fully 'manned up' rather than 'manned'? Must the strong, simple transitive verb. . . become as obsolete in England as it appears to be in America? 1947 *Hansard Commons* 18 Dec. 1895/1 Mining and agriculture are the two most vital industries which we must man-up. 1951 E. A. G. ROBINSON in D. N. Chester *Lessons Brit. War Econ.* iii. 52 Their most urgent jobs were not in fact manned-up as they would have liked. 1955 *Times* 20 May 11/6 The need to 'man up' undermanned industries 'in the national interest' might justify higher wages. 1969 *Times* 6 Mar. 23/1 'We're manned up again,' came a voice of relief. . . Superstitious members. . . now have the satisfaction of seeing their numbers rise from 13 to 20.

† 5. To escort (a person, esp. a woman). Obs.

1567 DRANT *Horace, Ep.* vi. D ij, A cut throte rutterkin. . . Who will, and dare retche forthe his hande, and man the throughe the croude. 1580 LYLLE *Euphues* (Arb.) 291 She saide: will you not manne vs Fidus, being so proper a man? 1599 PORTER *Angry Wom.* *Abingt.* (Percy Soc.) 61 Thou knowest that Barnes wife And I am foes: now, man me to her house. 1607 DEKKER & WEBSTER *Northw. Hoe* iv. f 1b, Wife, on with your ryding suite, and. . . let my Prentice get vp before thee, and man thee to Ware. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 71/1 A Waiting Man. . . goeth abroad with his. . . Mistriss as a Companion, Manning or taking her by the hand in all dangerous places.

† 6. a. *refl.* To play the man. Obs.

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 224 þei manned þam so boldely, on þam had non entre.

† b. to man it out: to bear up manfully. Obs. 1668 DRYDEN *All for Love* II. i, Well, I must Man it out.

7. To make manly or courageous; to brace up; to fortify the spirits or strengthen the courage of. Chiefly *refl.*

1617 FLETCHER *Valentinian* II. iv, Good your Grace, Retire, and man your selfe. 1630 R. JOHNSON'S *Kingd. & Commw.* 26 Courage, is able at a pinch to man up it selfe. *Ibid.* 31 The conscience is an active sparke, and can easily man up all the powers of soule and body. 1668 DRYDEN *All for Love* I. i, My Soul's up in Arms, And Mans each part about me. 1707 MRS. CENTLIVRE *Cruel Gift* III, I feel my spirits gather to my heart, And man it out with courage for the tryal. 1711 AOOISON *Specit.* No. 164 ¶ 5 Theodosius having manned his Soul with proper Thoughts and Reflections. 1810 SCOTT *Lady of L.* v. x, He mann'd himself with dauntless air. 1813 BYRON *Corsair* II. iii, Submissive, yet with self-possession mann'd. 1883 J. HAWTHORNE *Dust* xxvii. 225 So he manned himself, and said, quietly and firmly: 'Though [etc.].' 1875 EMERSON *Lett. & Soc. Aims* ix. 238 Only that is poetry which cleanses and mans me. 1881 MRS. C. PRADO *Policy & P.* II. 251 He had manned himself to the sacrifice of his dearest hopes.

8. a. To invest with manly qualities or aspect; to make man-like. *rare.*

1615 CHAPMAN *Odysse.* ix. 688 One Vlysses; who I thought was mand With great and goodly personage [Gr. *φῶτα μέγαν καὶ καλόν*]. 1616-61 HOLYOAY *Persius* 289 The different seasons of his life, and so ripper age, might easily more man his countenance. 1839 BAILEY *Festus* viii. (1848) 78, I am a man in love, I cried; My heart was early manned. 1883 E. PENNELL-ELMHIRST *Cream Leicestersh.* 152 We manned ourselves in breeches and gaiters.

† b. to be manned: to be made man. Obs.

1577 tr. *Bullinger's Decades* Introd., Who for vs men. . . was incarnate and manned [L. *humanatus*]. 1677 GILPIN *Demonol.* (1867) 167 Just like the ravings of H. Nicholas, David George, and others, who. . . discourse of being 'godded with God', . . and of God's being 'manned with them'.

9. To be the master of; to manage, rule. Obs. exc. *dial.* (see E.D.D.).

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 6436 To manne Armoriche [v.r. to haf a reume] þou were worthi. 1597-8 BP. HALL *Sat.* iv. vi. 18 Who like a cot-queene freezeth at the rocke, While his breach't dame doth man the forren stock. 1637 RUTHERFORD *Lett.* (1862) I. 337 Happy is your soul if Christ man the house. . . and command all.

10. *Falconry.* To accustom (a hawk, occas. other birds) to the presence of men. Hence (*transf.* and *gen.*) to make tame or tractable.

[The spelling *mained* in quot. 1632, if not a mere misprint, seems intended to suggest derivation from F. *main* hand.]

1575 TURBERV. *Falconrie* 79 To the ende your hawke may be the better manned and the sooner reclaimed. 1590 GREENE *Mourn. Garm.* (1616) 53 There are no Hawks sooner manned then they of India. 1590 — *Orl. Fur.* (1599) 2 Those siluer Doues, That wanton Venus manth vpon her fist. 1596 SHAKS. *Tam. Shr.* iv. i. 196 Another way I haue to man my Haggard, To make her come, and know her Keepers call. 1607 MARKHAM *Caval.* II. (1617) 30 After your horse is thus mand, and made gentle to be drest, shod, and handled. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* II. ii. iv. (1651) 268 Some reclaime Ravens, Castrils, Pies &c. and man them for their pleasures. 1632 *Gullim's Heraldry* (ed. 2) 227 Birds or fowles of Prey that are thoroughly mained and brought to the fist. 1633 MASSINGER *Guardian* I. i, A cast of Haggard Falcons, by me man'd. 1668 SHAWWELL *Sullen Lovers* v. Wks. 1720 I. 98 Must people then be tam'd into marriage, as they man Hawks with watching? 1881 *Macm. Mag.* Nov. 39 He [the young hawk] is 'carried' for some hours amongst men, children, dogs, and horses. . . and by this means. . . is soon 'manned'.

Hence manned *ppl.* a. (now esp. relating to aviation and space travel).

1617 MORYSON *Itin.* III. 141 Shropshire. . . was a fortified and manned frontier against the Welsh. 1685 BOYLE *Eng. Notion Nat.* vii. 330 Like a manned boat, where. . . there is an intelligent being that. . . steers it, or otherwise guides it.

1810 SCOTT *Lady of L.* II. xvi, Four manned and masted barges. **1906** *Nature* 8 Nov. 35/1 (*title*) The first 'manned' flying machine. **1907** *Ibid.* 4 Apr. 538/2 During the course of the last few years very rapid strides have been made in investigating the upper air by means of manned and unmanned balloons and kites. **1936** G. HEARD *Exploring Stratosphere* 18 As it was obviously impossible to obtain sufficient data by manned balloons, small sounding-balloons were released bearing a light cage containing self-recording instruments. **1946** H. HARPER *Dawn of Space Age* 4 It is intended to develop manned and instrument-carrying rockets capable of being projected in and beyond the earth's atmosphere. **1957** *Observer* 28 July 6/3 In the present phase of manned bombers, which will last into the mid-1960s, the United States Strategic Air Command has some 1,500 B47 medium bombers capable of attacking the Soviet Union from bases around its periphery. **1960** *John o' London's* 7 Apr. 395/1 Manned entry into interplanetary space is inevitable. **1968** *Times* 16 Oct. 8/7 The probe seemed to be a trial for an imminent manned flight to the moon. **1971** *Guardian* 3 July 1/3 The indication of a technical failure rather than a human failure... should be encouraging both to the Russian and the US manned space programmes.

man, var. MAUN *v.*, must; var. MAUND *sb.*, an Indian weight: obs. north. f. MOAN *v.*

mana ('mænə). [Maori.] Power in general, authority, prestige; *spec.* in primitive religion, an impersonal supernatural power which can be associated with people or with objects and which can be transmitted or inherited.

1843 E. DIEFFENBACH *Trav. N.Z.* II. III. ix. 371/2 Mana—command, authority, power. **1855** R. TAYLOR *Te Ika a Maui* 279 The natives... feel... that with the land, their mana, or power, has gone likewise. **1858** *Richmond-Atkinson Papers* (1960) I. 367 The most loyal reverence for the Queen's name and 'mana'... [is] to be found in Ngapuhi. **1877** R. H. CODRINGTON *Let. in Max Müller Lect. Orig. & Growth Relig.* (1878) 54 There is a belief in a force altogether distinct from physical power, which acts in all kinds of ways for good and evil, and which it is of the greatest advantage to possess or control. This is Mana. **1910** W. JAMES *Some Probl. Philos.* (1911) i. 17 What made things act was the mysterious energy in them, and the more awful they were, the more of this mana they possessed. **1920** *Times Lit. Suppl.* 29 Apr. 264/2 Notions of the type of mana or orenda are of 'a nascently philosophic order'. **1937** R. H. LOWIE *Hist. Ethnol. Theory* xii. 204 It is not merely spirits and deities that loom as sacred, but also the impersonal force Melanesians call 'mana'. **1951** R. FIRTH *Elem. Social Organiz.* vii. 215 The data accumulated on the character and functions of... principles of mana and taboo... have enabled large regions of human religious experience to be mapped out on a comparative basis. **1959** *Chambers's Encycl.* IX. 47/2 It is this rudimentary concept of a mystic, quasi-impersonal force connected with anything mysterious and arresting that finds expression in mana. **1965** *Listener* 2 Dec. 920/2 Warhol has always provided a good example of the kind of mana which emanates from certain chosen individuals in modern society. **1975** H. McCLOY *Minotaur Country* v. 53 He has mana... The thing most people think they're talking about when they say charisma.

attrib. and *Comb.*

1924 W. B. SELBIE *Psychol. Relig.* 208 A fearful cringing before some mysterious mana-charged object. **1937** *Brit. Jnl. Psychol.* Oct. 197 Their religious beliefs centre round a concept of magic of the 'mana' type i.e. vague, abstract, impersonal power. **1949** KOESTLER *Promise & Fulfilment* II. v. 274 He has a mana-circle in Tel Aviv.

manaass, obs. form of MENACE *v.*

†**manable**, *a.* *Obs.* [f. MAN *v.* + -ABLE.] Of marriageable age.

1607 MIDDLETON *Fam. Love* IV. iv, Had you not been so manable, here are some would have saved you that labour. **1623** FLETCHER & ROWLEY *Maid in Mill* II. i, Shee's manable, is she not?

manablins, variant of MANAVILINS.

||**manaca** ('mænəkə). [A Brazilian word, recorded in 1648 by Marcgrave *Hist. Nat. Brasil.* 69.] A Brazilian plant, *Franciscea uniflora*, the prepared root of which, known as 'vegetable mercury', is used in medicine. **1866** in *Treas. Bot.* **1889** in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

manace, obs. form of MENACE *sb.* and *v.*

manachanite, obs. var. MENACCANTE *Min.*

Manachy, obs. form of MANICHEE.

manacle ('mænək(ə)l), *sb.* Forms: 4 manykil, manykle, 4-5 manycle, 4-7 manicle, 5 manakelle, 6 manakle, mannicle, *Sc.* manakill, 7 manucle, 4- manacle. [ME. *manicle*, *a.* OF. *manicle* handcuff (also, as in mod.F., gauntlet, handguard), ad. L. *manicula* little hand (also, handle of a plough, in med.L. gauntlet), dim. of *manus* hand. The late forms have the ending assimilated to that of words like *spectacle*, *oracle*, *miracle*.]

1. A fetter for the hand; usually *pl.*

1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* cxlix. 8 For to bynde... pe nobils of pain in manykils of yryn. **1400** *Pistill of Susan* 176 While domus men were dempt pis dede to clare Married in Manicles pat made wer newe. **1513** DOUGLAS *Æneis* II. iii. 147 And, first of all, the mannakills and hard bandis Chargit he lows of this ilk mannis handis. **1590** WEBBE *Trav.* (Arb.) 20 Our handes fastned with a payre of manacles. **1607** SHAKS. *Cor.* I. ix. 57 Wee'le put you (Like one that meanes his proper harme) in Manacles, Then reason safely with

you. **1734** tr. *Rollin's Anc. Hist.* (1827) I. 362 Twenty thousand pair of manacles were found. **1838** LYTTON *Leila* II. vii, Four soldiers... bearing with them one whose manacles proclaimed him a prisoner. **1897** A. BALFOUR *By Stroke of Sword* xii. 43/2 The men... fastened my wrists together with manacles.

||**b. pl.** in wider sense: Fetters, shackles.

1838 PRESCOTT *Ferd. & Is.* I. xi. (1842) I. 459 Their limbs loaded with heavy manacles.

c. fig. Chiefly *pl.*, bonds, restraints.

1587 GOLDING *De Mornay* xvii. 271 That [the body] which was given it [the soul] for an instrument, is become Manicles and Stocks. **1603** SHAKS. *Meas. for M.* II. iv. 93 The Manacles Of the all-building-Law. **1611** — *Cymb.* I. i. 122 For my sake wear this [sc. a bracelet], It is a Manacle of Loue. **1654** WHITLOCK *Zootomia* 27 No Poet durst have fetcht his Fancy so far, as to call Prayer the Manicles of the Almighty, had not God himselfe... confessed it. **1670** *Moral State Eng.* 94 The Widow... is always ready to hold out her hand for new manacles. **1677** *Govt. Venice* 3 They continued to elect a Prince, but with such manacles and restrictions, that they left him scarce any thing but the Title. **1852** M. ARNOLD *Morality* I [Nature] knew not yet the gauge of time, Nor wore the manacles of space.

†**2. transf.** A tether or shackle for a horse. *Obs.*

1556-68 WITHALS *Dict.* 38 b/2 The manacle for a horse nose, *postomis*. **1607** TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* 304 Bind with a manicle his [the horse's] fore-legge to the hinder-leg on the contrary side. *Ibid.* 321 There is a kind of Manicle for the pasternes of Horses.

manacle ('mænək(ə)l), *v.* Also 4 mankle, 5 manycle, 6 manakyll, mannacle, 6-7 manicle, 7 manakell, manackell, 8 *Sc.* mancle. [f. prec. sb.]

1. *trans.* To fetter or confine (the hands); to fetter with handcuffs.

1306 *Song Exec. Sir S. Fraser in Pol. Songs* (Camden) 218 Y-fetered were ys legges under his horse wombe; Bothe with yrn ant with stel mankled were ys honde. **14..** *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 594/39 *Maniculo*, to manyle. **1483** *Cath. Angl.* 227 To Manacle, *manicare*. **1530** PALSGR. 632/2, I manakyll a suspecte person to make hym to confesse thynge... And he will nat confesse it manakyll hym, for undouted he is gylty. **1534** BERNERS *Gold. Bk. M. Aurel.* Bb viij b, Anone thou manacleste oure handes. **1622** J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Thief Wks.* (1630) II. 124/2 Thieues are manacled when they are found. **1630** WADSWORTH *Pilgr.* 41 Their masters manicing their hands before for feare they should make an insurrection. **1701** COWPER *Iliad* XXI. 38 Manacing their hands Behind them fast with their own tunic-strings. **1818** SCOTT *Hrt. Midl.* iii, Porteuo... ordered him to be manacled. **1878** *Masque Poets* 27 Roman hands Can never manacle alive The daughter of the Ptolomies.

b. loosely. To fetter; to fasten, secure.

1582 STANYHURST *Æneis* I. (Arb.) 27 Thee gates of warfare wyl then bee manacled hardly With steele bunch chayne knob. **1593** SHAKS. 2 *Hen. VI.* v. i. 149 Wee'l bate thy Bears to death, And manacle the Berard in their Chaines. **1610** — *Temp.* I. ii. 461 Ile manacle thy necke and feete together.

2. *fig.* (Very common in the 17th c.)

1577 F. de Lisle's *Legendarie* Pref. Aivb, I... being surprised, and as it were manacled with an inevitable let. **1610** DONNE *Pseudo-martyr* 322 It seems that the Pope... when he would fetter and manacle them [sc. Princes] in perplexities... is content to send his Breues. **1625** CARPENTER *Geog. Del.* II. vii. (1635) 106 What should hinder the Red Sea to ouerflow all Egypt—vnlesse it were manicled with the Creatours power? **1649** LOVELACE *Poems* (1864) 99 Griefe too can manakell the minde. **1660** MILTON *Free Commw.* Wks. 1851 V. 440 A number of new Injunctions to manacle the native Liberty of Mankind. **1721** RAMSAY *Scribblers Lashed* 88 An ancle Or foot is seen, might monarchs mancle. **1858** BRIGHT *Sp., Reform* 21 Dec. (1876) 307 Men who seem to be manacled by the triumph of 1832. Hence 'manacled ppl. a.', 'manacling vbl. sb.'

1563-87 FOXE *A. & M.* (1596) 936/2 He remained so long manicled that his hair was folded together. **1586** A. DAY *Eng. Secretary* I. (1625) 138 His manacled and benumbed olde joynts. **1650** *Vind. Hammond's Addr.* 31 The infinite goodness of God... is a manicling, or restraining his Omnipotence. **1845** FORD *Handbk. Spain* I. 535 At the corner are figures of manacled Indians. **1861** *Sat. Rev.* 23 Nov. 523 A packed Assembly, reported by a manacled press.

manacy, obs. form of MANATEE.

manage ('mænidʒ), *sb.* Forms: *a.* 6-7 mannage, 7 man(n)adge, 6- manage. Also (in senses 1-3) MANÈGE. **β.** 7 mennage, 6- menage, (9 *erron. ménage*). [ad. It. *maneggio* (perh. through the F. *manege*, now -ège; but Fr. lexicographers have not found the word earlier than in Cotgr. 1611), vbl. sb. f. *maneggiare*: see MANAGE *v.* The earliest Eng. examples show assimilation of the ending to the frequent suffix -AGE; but in senses 1-3 the Fr. spelling was introduced in the 17th c., and is now usual: see MANÈGE. The **β** forms prob. arose from a confusion, on the part of Eng. writers, of this word with F. *menage* act of leading, f. *mener* to lead; there is also some evidence of confusion with F. *ménage* household: see MÉNAGE.]

1. The training, handling, and directing of a horse in its paces; a training to good paces. *the manage*: the art of training and managing horses. *Obs. exc. arch.* (Now usually MANÈGE.)

a. **1586** SIDNEY *Astr. & Stella* Sonn. 'I on my horse', He... now hath made me to his hand so right, That in the Manage my selfe takes delight. **1596** SHAKS. 1 *Hen. IV.* II. iii. 122 Speake tearmes of manage to thy bounding Steed. **1612** *Two Noble K.* v. iv, The hot horse... Forgets schoole dooing, being therein traid And of kind mannage. **1667** DUCHESS NEWCASTLE *Life Dk. of N.* (1886) II. 99 His chief

pastime and divertisement consisted in the manage of the two afore-mentioned horses. **1715-20** POPE *Iliad* xv. 823 A horseman... (Skill'd in the manage of the bounding steed). **1864** *Lond. Rev.* 28 May, It is the manage, the education of the animal, that gives him half his value. **1876** DOWDEN *Poems* 67, I know the careless grace My Perseus wears in manage of the steed.

β. **1760-72** H. BROOKE *Fool of Qual.* (1809) IV. 137 [He] rode out with him, and taught him the *menage*. **1833** J. HOLLAND *Manuf. Metal* II. 313 What in the language of the *ménage* is called the line of the banquet.

b. transf. and *fig.*

a. **1596** DRAYTON *Legends* iii. 507 And put Me forth upon my full Careere, On places slipperie, and my manage ill. **1608** SHAKS. *Per.* IV. vi. 69 My Lord, shees not pac'ste yet, you must take some paines to worke her to your mannage. **1691** J. WILSON *Belphegor* I. iii, Do but bring him to the right manage at first; humour him in every thing... and the rest follows. **1739** WARBURTON *Comm. Pope's Ess.* *Man in Hist. Wks. Learned* I. 92 Till the Horse and the Ox come to know why they undergo such different Manage and Fortunes in the Hand of Man. **1755** YOUNG *Centaur* v. 227 Beasts of so gross a class as they [certain persons mentioned] choose to rank with, scarce deserve to be brought to the Manage.

β. **1590** SPENSER *F.Q.* III. xii. 22 The winged god him selfe Came riding on a Lion ravenous, Taught to obey the menage of that Elfe. **1742** YOUNG *Nt. Th.* II. 491 Rude thought runs wild in contemplation's field; Converse, the menage, breaks it to the bit Of due restraint. **1902** F. E. SCHELLING *Eng. Chron. Play* 240 The great horse of the Spenserian allegory had a pace beyond his [sc. Dekker's] menage.

2. The action and paces to which a horse is trained in the riding-school; any of the separate movements or evolutions characteristic of a horse so trained; *spec.* a short gallop at full speed. *Obs. exc. arch.*

a. **1577-87** HOLINSHED *Chron.* III. 1033/2 They were better practised to fetch in booties, than to make their manage or careire. **1589** *Pasquills Counterc.* Aij, It should seeme by the manages my beast made, that hee knewe his Maister had a speciall peece of seruce in hande. **1589** *Pasquills Ret.* Cij b, Howe souldier-like hee made an ende of his manage with a double rest. **1600** SHAKS. *A.Y.L.* I. i. 13 His horses... are taught their mannage. **1611** COTGR., *Air*,... in horsemanship, a doing, or stirring manage, or manage raised above ground. *a demy air*, a certaine curuet, or manage, wherein the halfe of a horse is in the aire, the other on the ground. *Ibid.*, *Passade*,... the manage for combat, or souldiors manage. **1614** MARKHAM *Cheap Husb.* I. ii. (1668) 26 Manage with rest, and manage without rest, manage with single turns, and manage with double turns. **1659** DK. NEWCASTLE *Let. in Life* (1886) 361 One of my horses of manage which will be the quietest... he or any man can have. **1770** BARETTI *Journ. fr. Lond. to Genoa* (ed. 3) I. 175 By Bellém there is a noble structure... where the King's horses are educated for the manage. **1805** WORDSW. *Prelude* x. 78 The horse is taught his manage.

β. **1617** BP. HALL *Quo Vadis?* §13 The horse is a noble creature... There is a double kinde of manage...—one for seruce, the other for pleasure. **1645** EVELYN *Diary* 3 Feb., One of his sons riding the menage with that address... as I had never seen any thing approach it. **1770** LANGHORNE *Plutarch* (1879) II. 640/1 She trained her youth as the colt is trained to the menage.

3. An enclosed space for the training of saddle-horses and for the practice of horsemanship; a riding-school.

a. **1655** STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* III. (1701) 103/1 How many courses will the manage hold? **1684** EVELYN *Diary* 18 Dec., To see the young gallants do their exercise, Mr. Faubert having newly rail'd in a manage. **1756** NUGENT *Gr. Tour Germany* II. 432 The bishop has built a manage or riding house. **1811** *Edw. Earl Clarendon's Relig. & Policy* Advt., Henry Viscount Cornbury... by a codicil to his will, dated Aug. 10. 1751. left divers MSS. of his great grandfather Edward Earl of Clarendon... with a direction that the money to arise from the... publication... should be employed 'as a beginning of a Fund for supporting a Manage or Aeademy for riding... in Oxford.

attrib. **1848** KINGSLEY *Saint's Trag.* I. i. 192 They are waiting For you in the manage-school, to give your judgment On that new Norman mare. **β.** **1684** *Scanderbeg Rediv.* I. 7 He diligently applied himself to the best Exercises, as frequenting the Academies, Fencing, the Menage, &c.

4. The skilful handling of (a weapon, etc.).

a. **c. 1611** CHAPMAN *Iliad* II. 460 For the manage of his lance he generall praise did winne. **1633** FORD *Broken H.* IV. iii, The sonne of Venus hath bequeath'd his quier To Ithodes his manage. **1687** *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2276/5 The Satisfaction of seeing what... Address he had in the manage of his Horse and Arms. **1720** MRS. MANLEY *Power of Love* vi. (1741) 332 To learn his Exercises... and the Manage of the Sword.

β. **1670** *Moral State Eng.* 145 Each striving to go beyond the other... in the dextrous... menage of his Weapon.

†**5.** The action or manner of managing; management; conduct (of affairs); administration, direction, control. *Obs.*

a. **1581** SAVILE *Tacitus' Hist.* IV. v. (1612) 143 Mutianus... drew the whole manage of affaires into his owne handes. **1592** KYD *Sol. & Pers.* III. i. 119 Wilt thou be our Lieutenant there, And further vs in manage of these wars? **1596** SHAKS. *Merch. V.* III. iv. 25 Lorenzo I commit into your hands, The husbandry and mannage of my house. **1612** BACON *Ess., Youth & Age* (Arb.) 258 Young men in the conduct and mannage of Actions, embrace more then they can hold. **1617** HALES *Serm.* 17 The greatnesse of the businesse, the manage of which they vndertake. **1642** — *Gold. Rem., Tract on Schism* (1673) 1 Howsoever, in the common manage, Heresie and Schisme are but ridiculous terms. **1665** MANLEY *Grotius' Low C. Warres* 667 That they might... consult of the further manage of the War. **1683** KENNETT tr. *Erasm. on Folly* (1709) 104 St. Peter had the keys given to him, and that by our Saviour himself, who had never entrusted him, except he had known him capable of their manage and custody. **1697** COLLIER *Ess. Mor. Subj.* I.

(1709) 48 The Manage of his Employment is not prescribed by the Rector. 1756 TOLDERVY *Hist. 2 Orphans* I. 95 His opinion was not more against her humour, than his manage of it was to her mind.

β. 1665 WALTON *Life Hooker* 39 [Q. Elizabeth] having experimented his wisdom. . . in the manage of her affairs. . . she made him archbishop of Canterbury. *Ibid.* 83 Revenge is so pleasing, that man is hardly persuaded to submit the manage of it to the . . . wisdom of his Creator. 1673 DRYDEN *Marr. à la Mode* I. i. For the menage of a Family, I know it better than any Lady in Sicily. a 1683 OLDHAM *Poet. Wks.* (1686) 103 Fools. . . Who. . . justly forfeit all that praise. . . Which we by our wise manage from a sin can raise. 1710 J. PALMER *Prov.* 7 Among all the errors. . . in our manage, nothing is more dangerous than entering into bonds.

† b. Power of management. *Obs.*

1639 N. N. tr. *Du Bosq's Compl. Woman* I. 40 The spirits which are without manage, in their enterprises, are also without courage in their afflictions.

† c. An administrative duty or office. *Obs.*

1651 *Life Father Sarpi* (1676) 21 [He] gave him employment in Congregations and other manages more frequently than was usual.

† 6. Bearing, demeanour, conduct. *Obs.*

1593 G. HARVEY *New Let.* B 4 b, His talke was sweet, his Order fine; his whole menage brauc.

† 7. Treatment of persons or of material. *Obs.*

1608 CHAPMAN *Byrons Trag.* Plays 1873 II. 283 There is one sort of manage for the Great, Another for inferiour. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 327 Quick-silver will not endure the Manage of the Fire.

† 8. A design. *Obs.*

1681 GLANVILL *Sadducismus* I. 30 The policy and manages of the Instruments of darkness. *Ibid.* 82 Our ignorance of the reasons and manages of Providence.

† **man-age.** *Obs.* [f. MAN sb.¹ + AGE sb.] The age at which one becomes a man; one's majority.

1611 W. SCLATER *Key* (1629) 172 Of youth they say, it must have his swinge: when manage comes, marriage will bring staidnesse. a 1653 GOUGE *Comm. Heb.* i. 10 In his Infancy. . . In his Man-age. . . After his Resurrection. . . In the time of his Ascension. 1674 J. B[RIAN] *Harv.-Home* ii. 7 In Childhood, Youth, and Man-age.

manage ('mænidʒ), *v.* Forms: a. 6 manege, mannage, 6-7 mannage, 6- manage. β. 6-8 menage. [Recorded earlier than the cognate MANAGE sb., and prob. directly ad. It. *maneggiare* to handle, esp. to manage or train (horses) = Sp. *manejar*, F. *manier*:—vulgar L. type **manidiare*, f. L. *man-us* (It., Sp. *mano*, F. *main*) hand.]

Although the etymological form *manege* appears in our earliest example, the ending was, as in the sb., already in the 16th c. assimilated to the common suffix -AGE. The form *menage* in early examples is taken from the sb.; but in the late 17th and early 18th c. it was chiefly used where the sense closely approaches that of the F. *ménager* to use carefully, to husband, spare, f. *ménage* household. This Fr. vb. certainly influenced the sense-development of the Eng. word: indeed, in the writings of Dryden and his contemporaries, there are frequent instances of *manage* (as well as of *menage*) which can only be regarded as conscious gallicisms.]

1. a. *trans.* To handle, train, or direct (a horse) in his paces; to put through the exercises of the manège. Now merged in the wider senses 2 and 7.

a. 1561 T. HOBY tr. *Castiglione's Courtier* I. (1577) D v b, It is the peculiar prayse of vs Italians. . . to manege wyth reason, especially rough horses. 1586 B. YOUNG *Guazzo's Civ. Conv.* IV. 226 Behold how. . . Lorde Frederike. . . rid on his horse. . . sometimes with curuettes. . . did so manege him, that it was a meruailous. . . spectacle to the beholders. 1632 J. HAYWARD tr. *Biondi's Eromena* 6 Having a while gently managed him [the horse] without finding him any way disobedient. 1645 G. DANIEL *Poems* Wks. II. 25 How shall we Spend the Day? Manage the lustie Steed? Or see the Eager Hounds pursue the pray? 1754 BERENGER tr. *Bourgelat's Ilist. Horsem.* (1771) I. 169 They [the horses] all having been carefully handled, dressed, or managed as we call it.

β. 1590 SPENSER *F.Q.* I. vii. 37 A goodly person, and could manege faire His stubborne steed with curbed canon bitt. 1683 T. HOY *Agathocles* 8 An Hard-mouth'd Beast, for slacken'd Raines unfit, And must be menag'd with the Spur and Bitt.

† b. *intr.* Of a horse: To perform the exercises of the manège. Also in narrower sense, to run a 'manage' (see MANAGE sb. 1). *Obs.*

1591 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* I. v. 348 A large and mighty-limbed Steed Can never manage half so readily As Spanish Jennet. 1607 MARKHAM *Caval.* I. (1617) 16 Being able to passe a short carriere, to manage, beat a couruet and such like. 1614 — *Cheap Husb.* I. ii. (1668) 25 You shall then teach him to manage which is the only posture for the use of the Sword on Horseback. 1614 SYLVESTER *Bethulia's Rescue* I. 41 The Horse Which standing still too-long. . . Forgets to manage. 1650 EARL MONM. tr. *Senault's Man become Guilty* 271 He [man] taught the horse to manage, and forced the noblest of creatures to endure the bit and spur. 1719 D'URFHEY *Pills* IV. 10 [A horse speaks.] I could both Manage, Stop and Turn.

2. a. *trans.* To handle, wield, make use of (a weapon, tool, implement, etc.). Often in phr. † to manage arms = to fight. Now only, to regulate one's use of (a weapon, instrument, etc.) with greater or less success, to make (it) serve one's purpose (well or ill).

a. c 1586 C'TESS PEMBROKE *Ps.* cxlvi. i, Prais'd bee the Lord of might, . . . By whom my hands doe fight, My fingers manage armes. 1586 MARLOWE *1st Pt. Tamburl.* III. i, But if . . . He be so mad to manage Armes with me, Then stay thou with him. 1591 SHAKS. *Two Gent.* III. i. 247 Hope is a louers staffe, walke hence with that And manage it, against despairing thoughts. 1592 — *Rom. & Jul.* I. i. 76 Put vp

thy Sword, Or manage it to part these men with me. 1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1621) 1191 These soldiars. . . manning their armes, whilest others hangd theirs by the wals. 1656 EARL MONM. tr. *Boccalini's Advts. fr. Parnass.* II. xiv. (1674) 153 [They] consume themselves in continual managing their Pen. 1659 PEARSON *Creed* (1839) 450 The scriptures to prove these attributes. . . are so many, that to manage them against the exceptions of the adversaries, would take up too much room. 1678 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 73 This way of handling may seem a preposterous posture to mannage an Iron Tool in. 1706 E. WARD *Wooden World Diss.* (1708) 104 He trusts most to his Head, . . . and does manage it with as much Skill and Force, as any Bull or Ram. 1872 TENNYSON *Gareth & Lynette* 1316 But Lancelot on him urged. . . How best to manage horse, lance, sword and shield. 1894 PARRY *Stud. Gt. Musicians, Schubert* 224 The German. . . however much he manages his language can never make it as purely beautiful in sound as an Italian.

β. 1590 SPENSER *F.Q.* II. ix. 27 A comely personage, That in his hand a white rod managed. 1670 COVEL *Diary* (Hakluyt Soc.) 218, I. . . understand that these [stone balls]. . . have been in like manner managed, . . . as particularly one of them over Adrianople gate. . . was managed just before Mahomet 3d who. . . rewarded the man well.

† b. *intr.* To operate, manoeuvre with. *Obs.*

1591 GREENE *Art Conny Catch.* II. Pref. 2 Though I cannot as he mannage with my courtlaix.

c. *trans.* To 'handle', work (a ship or boat).

1600 HAKLUYT *Voy.* III. 525 Our men. . . died continually, and. . . we were scantily able to manage [1589 manure] our shippe. 1801 STRUTT *Sports & Past.* II. ii. 81 The success of the champion depended upon the skilfulness of those who managed the boat. 1823 T. C. GRATTON *High-ways & By-ways* (ed. 2) I. 9 One solitary barge, managed by a single boatman, was working its way against the current.

3. a. To conduct or carry on (a war, a business, an undertaking, an operation). Now with more precise notion: To carry on successfully or the contrary; to control the course of (affairs) by one's own action.

a. 1579 FENTON *Guicciard.* (1618) 309 With great danger we managed warre many yeares against the most cruell Tyrant of the Turkes. 1600 FAIRFAX *Tasso* I. li. 29 But let vs manage war with blowes, like knights. 1611 SHAKS. *Wint. T.* IV. ii. 17 Thou hauing made me Businesses, (which none (without thee) can sufficiently manage). 1665 GLANVILL *Scepis Sci.* IV. 19 As unconceivable. . . as that a blind man should manage a game at Chess, or Marshal an Army. a 1667 COWLEY *Mrs. K. Philips* III, The Trade of Glory manag'd by the Pen. . . Does bring in but small Profit to us Men. 1678 WANLEY *Wond. Lit. World* v. ii § 50, 471/1 Theodora. . . after the death of Constantine, managed for two yeares the affairs of the Empire. *Ibid.* § 84, 472/2 He himself was a Prince unactive, managing the Wars by his principal Bassa's. 1720 DE FOE *Capt. Singleton* VI. (1840) 97 Our surgeon was very skilful in managing their cure. 1798 JANE AUSTEN *Let.* (1884) I. 173 Mary does not manage matters in such a way as to make me want to lay in myself. 1818 LADY MORGAN *Autobiog.* (1859) 60 So you see, my dear Olivia, they manage these things better in France. 1841 MACAULAY *Ess., Warren Hastings* (The Trial), When Parliament met in the following winter, the Commons proceeded to elect a committee for managing the impeachment. 1861 M. PATTON *Ess.* (1889) I. 47 By a committee of nine. . . all the affairs of the little world were managed.

β. 1597 HOOKER *Ecl. Pol.* v. lxxvii. § 1. 227 Who should giue them their commission but he whose most inward affaires they menage? *Ibid.* lxxxi. § 4. 259 They are able to dispose and manage their owne affaires.

† b. To fulfil the duties of (an office). *Obs.*

a 1627 HAYWARD *Four Y. Eliz.* (Camden) 54 About 140 passed under the sword and amonge them 12 of name, either for nobility of birth and state, or for honorable places they managed in the armie.

c. To work out (in literary treatment).

1697 DRYDEN *Ded. Æneis* Ess. (Ker) II. 162, I was loath to be informed. . . how a tragedy should be contrived and managed, in better verse. . . than I could teach others. 1714 POPE *Rape Lock Ep.* Ded., The character of Belinda, as it is now manag'd, resembles you in nothing but in Beauty. 1776 MICKLE *Diss. Lusiad* (1778) p. ccxviii, If the man of taste. . . will be pleased to mark how the genius of a Virgil has managed a war after a Homer.

d. *absol.* To conduct affairs. Also, † to plot, scheme, intrigue.

1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 229 He that enterteineth many friends, must of necessitie be conformable to them all: namely. . . with ambitious citizens, to sue and manage for offices [etc.]. 1693 DRYDEN *Juvenal's Sat.* x. 537 Intrust thy Fortune to the Pow'rs above. Leave them to manage for thee, and to grant What their unerring Wisdom sees thee want. 1791 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Rom. Forest* IV, If I had not managed very cleverly, they would have found me out. 1860-1 FLO. NIGHTINGALE *Nursing* 30 It is as impossible in a book to teach a person in charge of sick how to manage, as it is to teach her how to nurse. 1864 TENNYSON *Grandmother* II, Her father. . . Hadn't a head to manage, and drank himself into his grave.

e. *intr.* (quasi-pass.) To admit of being managed.

1625 B. JONSON *Staple of News* IV. i, Is't a Cleare businessse? will it mannage well? My name must not be vs'd else.

4. *trans.* To control and direct the affairs of (a household, institution, state, etc.); to take charge of, attend to (cattle, etc.).

a. 1609 Sir T. Smith's *Commw. Eng.* I. xxiv. 34 To speake of the Commonwealt, or policy of England it is gouerned, administered, and mannged [edd. 1583, 1584, 1589, 1594 manured] by three sorts of persons. 1709 in Picton *L'pool Munic. Rec.* (1886) II. 75 Trustees for managing and taking care of the said charity schoole. 1857 RUSKIN *Pol. Econ. Art* 15 If the household were rightly managed. 1865 DICKENS *Mut. Fr.* I. viii, There are no estates to manage. 1881 JOWETT *Thucyd.* I. 190, I have remarked again and again that a democracy cannot manage an empire.

β. 1670 *Moral State Eng.* 90 You must bid fair for her [an Heiress] to those who menage her. 1703 MAUNDRELL *Journ.*

Jerus. (1732) 28 What Intervals of time they have. . . in menaging of their Flocks.

5. To administer, regulate the use or expenditure of (finances, provisions, etc.).

1649 BP. REYNOLDS *Hosea* I. 51 Mannage every one of his gifts to the closing of those miserable breaches which threaten an inundation of calamitie upon us all. 1683 *Brit. Spec.* 78 Besides these the Comes sacrarum largitionum, who managed the Emperors Finances. 1818 JAS. MILL *Brit. India* II. IV. iv. 155 The provisions. . . had been managed without economy.

absol. 1842 S. ATKINSON *Chancery Pract.* 270 In every order directing the appointment of a receiver of landed estate, there shall be inserted a direction that such receiver shall manage as well as let and set.

6. a. To deal with or treat carefully; to use sparingly or with judgement; to husband (one's health, life, money, etc.). [Cf. F. *ménager*.] ? *Obs.*

1649 BP. HALL *Cases Consc.* (1650) 72 Now the same God that hath ordained Sovereigne powers to judge of, and protect the life of others, hath given weighty charge to every man to tender and manage his owne. 1673 DRYDEN *Marr. à la Mode* Prol. 24 [She] manages her last half-crown with care. And trudges to the Mall on foot for air. 1697 — *Æneid* XI. 1090 He spurs amidst the foes, Not managing the life he meant to lose. 1697 COLLIER *Ess. Mor. Subj.* II. (1703) 30 A man, as he manages himself, may die old at thirty, and a child at fourscore. 1701 SWIFT *Contests Nobles & Comm.* Wks. 1775 II. 1. 43 Yet we may manage a sickly constitution; and preserve a strong one. 1726 — *Gulliver* IV. vii, I began to. . . think the Honour of my own Kind not worth managing. 1733-4 BERKELEY *Let. to Prior* 17 Mar. Wks. 1871 IV. 218, I am obliged to manage my health, and I have many things to do.

† b. To treat (persons) with indulgence or consideration. Also *absol.*, to alter one's conduct from fear of giving offence. [= F. *ménager*.] *Obs.*

1714 SWIFT *Let. to Bolingbroke* 7 Aug., I do not find there is any intention of managing you in the least. 1727 OLDMIXON *Clarendon & Whitlock Comp.* 281 If the Parliament of England had manag'd them with the least Complacency. 1796 BURKE *Regic. Peace* I. Wks. VIII. 147 He temporized; he managed.

7. To control, cause to submit to one's rule (persons, animals, etc.).

1594 MARLOWE & NASHE *Dido* I. i, And full three Sommers likewise shall he waste In manning those fierce barbarian mindes 1657 JER. TAYLOR *Friendship* (ed. 2) 194 Our absolution does but. . . comfort and instruct your Conscience, direct and manage it. 1694 ADDISON *St. Cecilia's Day*, Musick. . . With unexpected eloquence can move And manage all the Man with secret art. 1834 MACAULAY *Ess., Pitt* (1887) 317 What probability was there that a mere drudge would be able to manage a large and stormy assembly? 1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits, Race* Wks. (Bohn) II. 32 His attachment to the horse arises from the courage and address required to manage it. 1866 G. MACDONALD *Ann. Q. Neighb.* ix. (1878) 166 My mother. . . was the only one that ever could manage him.

8. a. To bring (a person) to consent to one's wishes by artifice, flattery, or judicious suggestion of motives.

a. 1706-7 FARQUHAR *Beaux Strat.* II. i, London, dear London is the Place for managing and breaking a Husband. 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 444 ¶ 4 The Art of managing Mankind, is only to make them stare a little. 1777 A. HAMILTON *Wks.* (1886) VII. 483 He managed them with a good deal of address, and sent them away perfectly satisfied. 1826 DISRAELI *Viv. Grey* III. i, Managing mankind, by studying their tempers and humouring their weaknesses. 1840 LYTTON *Money* v. iii, I have managed even Sharp. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* VII. II. 223 The chief agent who was employed by the government to manage the Presbyterians was Vincent Alop. 1866 GEO. ELIOT *F. Holt* (1868) 24 Managing one's husband is some pleasure.

β. 1673 WALKER *Educ.* (1683) 92 He embraceth the lies and flatteries of such as thereby gain and manage him.

† b. Const. to with inf., towards. *Obs.*

a. a 1715 BURNET *Own Time* (1724) I. 580 He. . . was so frightened, that he was easily managed to pretend to discover any thing that was suggested to him.

β. 1692 R. L'ESTRANGE *Josephus, Antiq.* VII. x. (1733) 187 With certain Hints how they were to manage the Heads of the Tribe of Judah towards his Restauration.

9. a. To operate upon, manipulate for a purpose († const. to with inf.); to till (land).

1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* I. i. § 11. 6 As much as one plow can handsomely manage. 1726 POPE *Odyss.* xxiv. 303 Who then thy master, say? and whose the land So dress'd and manag'd by thy skilful hand? 1765 A. DICKSON *Treat. Agric.* (ed. 2) 49 It may be increased by managing the soil in such a manner, as to enable it to attract this food in greater plenty.

b. To adulterate, sophisticate; to 'doctor'. 1820 *Blackw. Mag.* VI. 549 The art of managing or, according to the familiar phrase, doctoring wines.

† 10. a. To convey by mechanism or contrivance. b. Naut. to manage out: to equip and send out (a boat). Cf. to man out. *Obs.*

a. 1650 FULLER *Pisgah* 423 How can we conceive that these solid stones. . . were managed hither. . . over a mountainous Country?

b. 1638 J. UNDERHILL *Newsfr. Amer.* in 3 *Mass. Hist. Coll.* (1837) VI. 18 He had managed out a pinnacle.

11. a. To bring to pass by contrivance; hence, to succeed in accomplishing. Also, with inf. as obj. (or ellipsis of this); often ironically, to be so unskilful or unlucky as to do something (cf. CONTRIVE v. 6).

1722 DE FOE *Relig. Courtsh.* I. i. (1840) 29 What, says he, child, is to be done in the affair while I am gone? . . . I know not how it will be managed, but I believe she will see him no more. 1838 MACREADY *Diary* 3 Aug. *Remin.* (1875) II. 117, I find I managed to lose. . . £2,500. 1854 DICKENS *Hard T.* II.

vii, She is sharp enough; she could manage to coax it out of him, if she chose. 1879 *McCarthy Own Times* II. xxix. 400 His plays are among the very few modern productions which manage to keep the stage. 1883 *Stevenson Treas. Isl.* III. xiv. (1886) 112 My... obvious duty was to draw as close as I could manage. 1895 *Bookman* Oct. 33/1 After gaining any diplomatic success he managed to neutralise the effects of it by some act of fatuous folly.

b. *absol.* To succeed (under disadvantages) in accomplishing one's task; to 'make shift', contrive to get on with what is hardly adequate. *colloq.*

1854 M. L. CHARLESWORTH *Ministering Children* iv. 47 Rose was... wondering how William would manage about getting some logs for Mercy's fire. 1873 'S. COOLIDGE' *What Katy Did* xi. 195 I've been thinking how we are to manage about the housekeeping. 1895 'G. MORTIMER' *Like Stars that Fall* viii. 108 'How will you manage about your hair?' 'I shall cut it short, I think.' 1899 *Speaker* 29 July 107/1 'The press of work fairly bewilders me', he writes... but he managed almost without a hitch. *Mod.* I think I might manage with another yard of material.

12. With *can* or *be able*: to cope with the difficulties of; to succeed in using, dealing with, etc.; to 'tackle'.

[1655: see 9.] 1825 LAMB *Elia* Ser. II. *Superann. Man*, It seemed to me that I had more time on my hands than I could ever manage. 1903 *Blackwood's Mag.* Dec. 805/1 [I can] occasionally manage places which are too much for the average snipe-shooter.

manage, variant of MENAGE *Obs.*

manageability (mænɪdʒə'bɪləti). [*f.* next: see -ITY.] The quality or condition of being manageable; manageableness.

1857 BUCKLE *Civiliz.* I. ii. 98 We have to look... at what may be called the manageability of Nature. 1879 W. H. WHITE in *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 348/2 The limit will be determined by considerations of manageability.

manageable ('mænɪdʒəb(ə)l), *a.* Also 7 **mannageable**, **maneggiabile**. [*f.* MANAGE *v.* + -ABLE. Cf. MANIABLE.] That can be managed; amenable to control or guidance, tractable; admitting of being wielded, manipulated, or administered, workable; capable of being accomplished by contrivance.

1598 FLORIO, *Maneggiuole*, manageable, that may be handled. 1603 FLORIO *tr. Montaigne* II. xii. 280 To them [beasts] as their proper share we leave the essential, the maneagable [1632 manageable: *F. maniables*], and palpable goods, as peace, rest, and health. 1618 BOLTON *tr. Florus* (1636) 73 Italy was now brought under, and made manageable. 1625 BACON *Ess.*, *Viciss. Things* (Arb.) 576 The Conditions of Weapons... are... That the Carriage may be Light and Manageable; and the like. 1636 E. DACRES *tr. Machiavel's Disc. Livy* I. 32 If thou wouldst make a numerous and warlike people... thou mak'st them of such a temper, that they shall never be manageable at thy will. 1662 J. DAVIES *tr. Olearius' Voy. Ambass.* 253 The Chariot was drawn by two white Oxen, which... were as swift and manageable as our horses. 1677 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* IV. vi. 346 The first Constitution and Order of things is not in Reason or Nature manageable by such a Law. 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 479 ¶ 5 They who learn to keep a good Seat on horseback, mount the least manageable they can get. 1740 J. CLARKE *Educ. Youth* (ed. 3) 201 When the Number of Boys in a Class, arises above half a Dozen, they become less manageable. 1748 ANSON'S *Voy.* II. x. 241 It is one convenience of their jars that they are much more manageable than casks. 1798 *Hull Advertiser* 4 Aug. 2/4 A gunboat... being very manageable in a strong tideway. 1856 MRS. BROWNING *Aur. Leigh* I. 370 A meek and manageable child. 1866 ODLING *Anim. Chem.* 14 Only a few of these metallic chlorides can be vaporized at manageable temperatures. 1884 *Manch. Exam.* 9 June 4/7 The right of the Chancellor of the Exchequer compulsorily to pay off two... classes of Three per Cent. stocks in manageable amounts.

manageableness ('mænɪdʒəb(ə)lnɪs). [*f.* prec. + -NESS.] The attribute of being manageable.

1661 BOYLE *Physiol. Ess.* (1669) 104 Which Disagreement... may... be imputed to the greater or less exactness and manageableness of the Instruments employ'd. 1694 *Phil. Trans.* XVIII. 266 He thinks that the Excellency of the Greek Poetry might at first proceed from the manageableness of the Greek Language. 1768-74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1834) II. 78 The ox, the horse, and the sheep have docility and manageableness given them for their characteristic. 1818 COBBETT *Pol. Reg.* XXXIII. 414 The manageableness of her means... will always keep England at the head of the nations of the world. 1903 *Contemp. Rev.* Sept. 393 The receptivity and the manageableness of the child are at their maximum within the first fifteen minutes of school hours.

manageably ('mænɪdʒəb(ə)li), *adv.* [*f.* MANAGEABLE + -LY.] In a manageable manner.

1830 HERSHEL *Stud. Nat. Phil.* 63 In the expansive force of gases, liberated slowly and manageably from chemical mixtures, we have a host of... powerful energies. 1890 *Universal Rev.* Sept. 159 The amount of really effective power which they can manageably wield at need.

managed ('mænɪdʒd), *pp. l. a.* Also 7 **mannaged**, **managed**, **g** (in sense 1) **maneged**. [*f.* MANAGE *v.* + -ED.]

1. Trained to the manège. *arch.*

1591 GREENE *Maidens Dreame* xxi, Men might his stable full of coursers see, Trotters whose manag'd looks would som afright. 1644 EVELYN *Diary* 27 Feb., The Tennis Court, and Cavalerizzo for the menag'd horses, are also observable. 1687 SEDLEY *Bellamira* v. Wks. 1722 II. 163 He... rides three manag'd Horses every Morning. 1722 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 6087/4 A bright dun manag'd Stone Horse... has been standing at John Hambrow's. 1773 JOHNSON in

Bostwell 24 Sept., A Frenchman goes out upon a managed horse, and capers in the field. 1816 SCOTT *Old Mort.* xvi, Making his managed horse keep time by bounds and curvets to the tune which he whistled. 1835 BECKFORD *Recoll.* 148 Brestriding a managed horse.

2. Controlled, conducted, administered. Chiefly with *adv.*, as *well-*, *ill-managed*. **managed bond** (see quot. 1972); **managed currency**, a currency system which is not tied to the gold standard but is regulated by the government of the country concerned; **managed economy**, an economy in which the framework and general policies are regulated or controlled by the government.

1611 COTGR., *Amesnagé*, Managed, governed, ordered, settled, as a household. 1923 J. M. KEYNES *Tract on Monetary Reform* 166 This is what is meant by saying that gold has 'intrinsic value' and is free from the dangers of a 'managed' currency. *Ibid.* 167 Gold itself has become a 'managed' currency. 1924 W. F. SPALDING *Eastern Exchange Currency & Finance* (ed. 4) p. v, India and one or two other Eastern nations have found defects in a 'managed' currency. 1929 G. D. H. COLE in *New Leader* 8 Nov. 16/3 A plea for a 'managed currency'... a currency that is regulated not automatically by the supply of gold, but deliberately. 1941 G. N. CLARK *Holland & War* 9 In September 1936... France and Switzerland gave up the gold standard and Holland too went over to a managed currency. 1969 *Adv. Sci.* XXVI. 64/2 The first objective of a managed economy... was originally stability. *Ibid.* 66/2 In considering the problems of a managed economy it is well to begin by recognizing that management is by no means the same as control. [1971 *Investors Chron.* 2 Apr. 22 (Adv.), It's called the Abbey Selective Investment Bond, and it's issued and managed by Abbey Life Assurance.] 1972 *Observer* 8 Oct. 18/2 In theory a managed bond is an ideal investment. The investor buys units in a special bond fund which the managers can invest in property, shares or fixed-interest stock according to their expert appraisal of the investment scene.

† 3. Falsified, 'cooked'. *Obs.*

1810 *Sporting Mag.* XXXVI. 279 The mysterious and confused kind of evidence given by this paymaster and the production of those managed papers.

4. Of demeanour, expressions, etc.: Nicely restrained, measured. *Now rare.*

In Burke's use = *F. ménagé*.

1770 BURKE *Pres. Discont.* Wks. 1842 I. 129 Throughout it was a satire, though in terms managed and decent enough, on the politicks of the former reign. 1771 — *Corr.* (1844) I. 291 A behaviour, rather too reserved and managed for the purposes of opposition. 1819 CRABBE *T. of Hall* x, Well I can call to mind the managed air... That in a dubious balance held the mind. 1808 *Academy* 8 Oct. 23/1 A man of tireless energy, of managed affections.

managee (mænɪ'dʒi:). *nonce-wd.* [*f.* MANAGE *v.* + -EE.] The person who is managed.

1847 HELPS *Friends in C.* Ser. I. I. vii, When the manager and the managee are both of the same mind.

management ('mænɪdʒmənt). Also 7 **mannagement**, **menagement**. [*f.* MANAGE *v.* + -MENT; in the 17-18th c. the development of meaning was influenced by association with the *F. ménagement*, *f. ménager* (see the etymological note to MANAGE *v.*.)]

1. a. The action or manner of managing, in senses of the *vb.*; the application of skill or care in the manipulation, use, treatment, or control (of things or persons), or in the conduct (of an enterprise, operation, etc.). † In early use sometimes in *plural*.

1598 FLORIO, *Maneggio*,... management, business, handling, negotiation. 1601 R. JOHNSON *Kingd. & Commonw.* (1603) 256 Those... expences which are dailey laide out... for the managements of so many warres. 1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 230 In contracts and management of State affaires. 1657 R. LIGON *Barbadoes* (1673) 23, I had time enough to improve my self, in the knowledge of the management of a Plantation of this bulk. 1673 O. WALKER *Educ.* (1677) 65 Over looked, not strictly watched unless there is reason to suspect some ill management. 1678 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 98 The Top-man observing to guide the Saw exactly in the line;... and the Pit-man drawing it... down; but not so low that the upper and lower Handles of the Saw sink below both their managements. 1736 BUTLER *Anal.* I. iii. Wks. 1874 I. 52 Tranquillity, satisfaction,... being the natural consequences of prudent management of ourselves, and our affairs. 1796 HORSLEY *Serm.* I. xi. (1812) 239 The holy angels are employed upon extraordinary occasions in the affairs of men, and the management of this sublunary world. 1828 MACAULAY *Dryden in Edinb. Rev.* Jan. 26 In the management of the heroic couplet Dryden has never been equalled. 1832 HT. MARTINEAU *Life in Wilds* v. 66, I do not see why these skins should not make us caps and waistcoats, under Fulton's good management. 1834 J. BUSBY *Vineyards France & Sp.* 133 The same care has been extended to the making and subsequent management of their wine. 1865 D. G. MITCHELL *Wet Days* 16 (Cent.) Management of the household, management of flocks, of servants, of land, and of property in general.

b. *spec.* The working or cultivation (of land); hence *dial.* the process of manuring; *concr.* manure. (See E.D.D. s.vv. *Management*, *Manishment*.)

† c. An instance of managing; an administrative act. *Obs.*

1609 TOURNEUR *Funerall Poeme Sir F. Vere* 34 His ways... and intents in private and in publique managements. 1615 BRATHWAIT *Strappado* (1878) 137 Thou Saint of Albion, Who had thy ancient consecration From thy religious managements, as farre Disperst, as Turke or Christian planted are. a 1618 SYLVESTER *Maiden's Blush* 658

His faithfull diligence And mature Wisdome in all managements. 1671 EVELYN *Diary* 14 Nov., Sir Cha. Wheeler, late Governor of the Leeward Islands, having ben complain'd of for many indiscreete managements, it was resolved... to advise his Majesty to remove him. 1676 GLANVILL *Ess.* IV. 34 By inquiry into God's Works, we discover continually, how little we can comprehend of his Ways and Managements.

† d. Manner of proceeding. *Obs.*

1649 BF. HALL *Cases Consc.* (1650) 35 When some covetous extortioner... buys up the whole lading of the ship, that he may... sell... at pleasure... : The true judgment of which action, & the degrees of the malignity of it, must be fetcht... from the management of the buyer. a 1715 BURNET *Own Time* (1724) I. 217 By this management of his the thing grew publick.

e. *spec.* The administration of a commercial enterprise. Also in phrases designating specific methods of business administration, as **management by exception**, **by objectives**.

1906 DICKSEE & BLAIN (*title*) Office organisation and management. 1962 A. BATTERSBY *Guide to Stock Control* x. 95 They [sc. the junior staff] are the instruments of 'management by exception', filtering out the run-of-the-mill cases from the few unusual ones which call for the personal attention of the Materials Controller. 1962 H. O. BECHENO *Introd. Business Stud.* II. 17 Trade union development and legislation on conditions of work, plus more enlightened management have eradicated most forms of unfair treatment of employees. 1965 H. I. ANSOFF *Corporate Strategy* (1968) 9 Management of a business firm is a very large complex of activities which consists of analysis, decisions, communication, leadership, motivation, measurement, and control. *Ibid.* III. 36 Their potential pervasiveness is such that objectives have been used as a basis for an integrated view on the entire management process which has become known as 'management by objectives'. 1968 JOHANNSEN & ROBERTSON *Managem. Gloss.* 81 *Management by Objectives*, setting targets within an organisation... as a basis for achieving greater efficiency and providing motivation and an incentive to managers. 1969 J. ARGENTI *Managem. Techniques* 146 Management by Exception... simply says, 'don't tell someone if everything is O.K.—only tell him if something has gone wrong'. 1970 *Lebende Sprachen* XV. 11/2 Operational research is an integral part of good management.

2. a. The use of contrivance, prudence, or ingenuity for effecting some purpose; often in unfavourable sense, implying deceit or trickery.

1666 DRYDEN *Ann. Mirab.* Acc. of Poem § 4, I repose upon your management what is dearest to me, my fame and reputation. 1711 in *Picton L'pool Munic. Rec.* (1886) II. 4 Attempts have been... made... to vacate and sett aside the present charter by the management of Mr. Henry Richmond. 1798 WASHINGTON *Let. Writ.* 1893 XIV. 63 If there has been any management in the business, it has been concealed from me. 1842 BORROW *Bible in Spain* xlvi. (Pelh. Libr.) 330 Through the management of Antonio, however, I procured one of the two chests. 1881 JOWETT *Thucyd.* I. 118 We rely not upon management or trickery, but upon our own hearts and hands. 1888 BRYCE *Amer. Commw.* II. xl. 102 Talent for intrigue or 'management' usually counts for more than debating power.

† b. A contrivance, device; in bad sense, a piece of trickery. *Obs.*

1736 NEVE *Builder's Dict.* Pref. 8 The little Artifices, and low Managements, by which some Men in the Bookselling Trade... have... discredited their Business. 1748 ANSON'S *Voy.* II. viii. 220 By this management we never wanted turtle for the... four months... we continued at sea.

† 3. A negotiation. *to be in a management*: to be engaged in negotiations with. *Obs.*

1705 ADDISON *Italy* 456 They say too that he [the Duke of Savoy] had great Managements with several Ecclesiastics before he turn'd Hermit. a 1715 BURNET *Own Time* (1724) I. 346 Yet, while he made a base complying speech in favour of the Court, and of the war, he was in a secret management with another party.

4. Power of managing; administrative skill; also, † tact, ingenuity.

a 1715 BURNET *Own Time* (1724) I. 189 He was a very prudent man, and had such a management with it, that I never knew any Clergy-man so universally esteemed. 1760 *Ann. Reg.* 53 The argument was conducted with great management and address. 1809 MALKIN *Gil Blas* III. iii. ¶ 4 If you have management enough to worm yourself into his confidence.

† 5. Indulgence or consideration shown towards a person; politic moderation in the conduct of a case; an instance of this. [= *F. ménagement*.] *Obs.*

1727 OLDMIXON *Clarendon & Whitlock comp.* 325-6 Decency seem'd to require a little more Management, considering he [Clarendon] was Cromwell's profess'd Enemy. a 1743 LD. HERVEY *Mem.* (1848) II. 257 He feared... lest the King and Queen, who hated their son... might construe it to be a management for their son in Sir Robert Walpole, and never forgive it him. *Ibid.* 291 Sir Robert... thought their suspicions of his having had any management or tenderness towards their son were most unjust. 1765 H. WALPOLE *Otranto* III, The herald, who with so little management had questioned the title of Manfred. 1771 BURKE *Let., to C. Townshend* (1844) I. 268 When I have any thing to object to persons in power... I use no sort of managements towards them. 1773 *Ibid.* 432, I suppose this design of Lord Temple's is one cause of his management in opposition, in order to conciliate the Tories. 1790 *Ibid.* III. 135 You certainly do not always convey to me your opinions with the greatest tenderness and management. 1818 JAS. MILL *Brit. India* II. iv. iii. 110 Suraja Dowla... was too ignorant and headstrong to use management with his dislikes.

6. *collect.* A governing body, e.g. a committee, board of directors, board of control, board of governors, of any institution or business. *spec.*

that group of employees which administers and controls an industry in contradistinction to the labour force in that industry or in industry in general.

1739 CIBBER *Apol.* x. 273 Drury-Lane, under a particular Management. 1847 *Illustr. Lond. News* 10 July 27/2 Wherever they entered into engagements, the managements speak in high terms of their honourable conduct. 1864 *Morn. Star* 26 May 4 These 'authorised offices' do not profess to be 'authorised' by the management. 1902 ELIZ. L. BANKS *Newspaper Girl* 201 There are many necessary outlays which the management of the paper would not pay. 1912 F. W. RAFFETY *Modern Business Pract.* II. II. i. 197 Management... deals with the three sources of force or energy—capital, labor and land... The management should never lose sight of their important influence. 1940 W. TEMPLE *Hope of New World* i. 61 If there is to be tension at all, let it be between the financial interests of Shareholders and the productive interests of Management and Labour in co-operation. 1959 [see BOARD sb. 17]. 1965 H. I. ANSOFF *Corporate Strategy* (1968) i. 20 Management from top to bottom continually seeks to improve efficiency, to cut costs, to sell more, to advertise better. 1968 *Lebende Sprachen* XIII. 4/2 It has been part of management philosophy to encourage and support the self-development of its employees. 1969 J. ARGENTI *Managem. Techniques* 150 In every company there are two or three dozen absolutely vital ratios that must be watched and checked by the management.

7. *attrib.*, as (sense 1) *management accounting, buy-out, committee, consultancy, consultant, expenses, game, science, share.*

1963 BROAD & CARMICHAEL (*title*) A guide to *management accounting. 1967 *Oxford Computer Explained* 32 *Management accounting*, the provision of a continuous and up-to-date check and control on income and expenditure. 1977 *Business Periodicals Index* XVIII. 294 (*heading*) Making two out of one (*management buyouts). 1980 *Financial Rev.* (Australia) 8 July 19/3 The British generally call it the 'management buy-out' but the meaning is the same—a company, very often the subsidiary of a large group, is bought 'out' by its senior directors. 1981 *Observer* 4 Oct. 21/1 Both are on probation as examples of a growing phenomenon in British business life: the hive-off, spin-off or demerger—the management buy-out, in fact. 1985-86 *Sight & Sound Q.* Winter 13/3 Chief Executive Gary Dartnall goes about trying to raise the cash for a management buy-out. 1993 *Westm. Gaz.* 12 Oct. 10/1 A member of the *Management Committee of the National Liberal Club. 1958, 1966 *Management consultancy [see CONSULTANCY]. 1972 *Accountant* 19 Oct. 487/1 The rapid development of management consultancy services has resulted in the profession extending its activities far beyond its traditional role of auditor. 1961 *Times* 14 July 2/2 *Management consultants... must also have... experience in personnel management. 1969 *Times* 6 Mar. 23/2 This brings the number of management consultants on the commission up to three. 1991 *Daily Chron.* 14 Aug. 4/3 The leaders of the men say this is due to heavy *management expenses. 1964 M. ARGYLE *Psychol. & Social Probl.* x. 133 There has been a swing away from traditional teaching methods towards group discussion, joint report-writing by syndicates, case-studies and the *management game. 1965 H. I. ANSOFF *Corporate Strategy* (1968) ix. 148 *Management science can offer only partial assistance to the decision maker. 1969 *Times* 2 May 34 (Advt.), Post-graduate studentships in management sciences. 1990 *Daily News* 20 Nov. 2/3 The existing 200 one pound *management shares would be divided into a thousand 4s. management shares.

Hence *managerial a.*, pertaining to the management.

1885 *19th Cent.* June 1061 Each manager reduces managerial expenses so far as lies in his power.

manager ('mænɪdʒə(r)). Also 7 *menager*. [f. MANAGE *v.* + -ER¹.]

1. One who manages (something specified); †the wielder (of a weapon), †the person who wages (a war); the conductor (of an affair). Now *rare* in general sense: see 2, 3.

1588 SHAKS. *L.L.L.* i. ii. 188 A due Valour, rust Rapier, bee still Drum, for your manager is in loue. 1590 — *Mids. N. v.* i. 35 Where is our vsuall manager of mirth? What Reuels are in hand? 1598 FLORIO, *Maneggiatore*, a manager, a handler. 1612 BP. HALL *Imprese of God* II. Wks. (1625) 452 Warre... hath... two directors—Justice and Charity; Justice, that requires both authoritie in the menager, and innocence in menaging. 1711 HICKES *Two Treat. Christ. Priesth.* (1847) II. 16 The priest is the common manager... of sacred affairs betwixt God and the people.

2. Chiefly with qualifying *adj.*: One skilled in managing affairs, money, etc.

1670 COTTON *Esperton* I. II. 60 Her Estate therefore requir'd both a discreet manager to husband it, and a man well furnish'd with money, to disengage it. 1684 DK. YORK in *Ellis Orig. Lett.* Ser. I. III. 330, I must recommend to you both to be good managers, and to be sure to live within what you have. 1710 STEELE *Tatler* No. 248 ¶6 A Man of Business in good Company, who gives an Account of his Abilities... is hardly more insupportable than her they call a Notable Woman, and a Manager. 1728 YOUNG *Love Fame* VI. 181 Julia's a manager; she's born for rule; And knows her wiser husband is a fool. 1738 POPE *Epil. Sat.* 1. 21 An artful Manager, that crept between His Friend and Shame, and was a kind of Screen. 1806 A. HUNTER *Culina* (ed. 2) 271 She is not what is called a good manager. 1871 C. GIBBON *Lack of Gold* II, Everybody owned that she was a capital manager. 1884 *Leeds Mercury* 30 Apr. 4/6 The government Whips... seem incapable of contending with the astute managers on the other side.

3. One whose office it is to manage a business establishment or a public institution.

Chiefly in certain specific applications: One who conducts a theatre or other place of amusement; one employed to take charge of the working of a bank, factory, mine, or other mercantile or industrial establishment, or of some particular department of such an establishment; one who has charge of

the financial arrangements and the mechanical production of a newspaper, as distinguished from the matters which come within the province of the editor; a person, or one of a body of persons, responsible for the general working of a public institution.

1705 ADDISON *Italy* 443 The Manager opens his Sluce every Night, and distributes the Water into what Quarters of the Town he pleases. 1741 RICHARDSON *Pamela* II. 341, I think, continued he, that little Kentish Purchase wants a Manager. 1764 *Oxf. Sausage* 38 Some who of old could Tastes and Fashions guide, Controul the Manager and awe the Play'r. 1779 SHERIDAN *Critic* I. i, Now that the manager has monopolized the Opera House, haven't we the signors and signoras calling here. 1809 *Med. Jnrl.* XXI. 173 Your physician has thought it his duty to propose to the [workhouse] managers, the vaccination of the whole number. 1840 CARLYLE *Heroes* III. (1858) 269 This is our poor Warwickshire Peasant, who rose to be Manager of a Playhouse. 1863 FAWCETT *Pol. Econ.* I. vi. 77 In a joint-stock company, all depends upon the manager or agent. 1870 *Act* 33 & 34 *Vict. c.* 75 §3 The term 'managers' includes all persons who have the management of any elementary school. 1885 MABEL COLLINS *Prettiest Woman* VIII, Then we can see the author, the manager.

4. One of several members of either house of parliament appointed for the performance of some specified duty connected with the functions of the two houses; *esp.* the arranging a conference between the two houses, and the presenting of articles of impeachment.

1666-7 MARVELL *Corr. Wks.* 1872-5 II. 209 We went up to the Lords to manage the impeachment against Lord Mordaunt. Our managers observed that he sat in the House. 1710 [ST. LEGER] *Managers Pro & Con* (ed. 3) 4 To Him and to Me, He and the Council seem'd to be the Managers for the Pretender; and the Commons Managers seem'd only to be of Council for the Queen and the Nation. 1791 BURKE *App. Whigs* Wks. VI. 157 Mr. Walpole (afterwards Sir Robert) was one of the managers on this occasion. 1817 *Parl. Deb.* 4 At the conference the managers for the Lords, ... communicated to those for the Commons the Address just agreed to. 1840 *Penny Cycl.* XVII. 277/2 The conference [between Lords and Commons] is conducted by 'Managers' for both houses. *Ibid.* 279/1 The managers should confine themselves to charges contained in the articles of impeachment. 1841 MACAULAY *Ess., Warren Hastings* (The Trial), The House decided that Francis should not be a manager... The managers, with Burke at their head, appeared in full dress... Nor, though surrounded by such men, did the youngest manager pass unnoticed. 1855 — *Hist. Eng.* xviii. IV. 124 Rochester, in the Painted Chamber, delivered to the managers of the Lower House a copy of the Treaty of Limerick. 1863 H. COX *Instit.* I. ix. 152 The number of members of the Commons named managers of a conference is double that of the Lords. *Ibid.* II. vi. 471 For the prosecution of the trial managers are appointed by the House of Commons.

5. *Law.* A person appointed, ordinarily by a court of chancery, to control, carry on and account for any business which may have fallen into the hands of the court for the benefit of creditors or others: usually *receiver and manager*.

1793 F. VESEY JR. *Chancery Rep.* I. 139 Motion for an order, that the manager of an estate in one of the West India islands should give security faithfully to manage the estate [etc.]. 1821 *Jacob & Walker's Chancery Rep.* I. 299 Praying... that in the meantime a receiver and manager might be appointed. 1827 F. VESEY JR. *Chancery Rep.* (ed. 2) XIX. 146 A Motion was made... for a reference to the Master to appoint a Manager and Receiver. 1880 *Law Rep.* 14 Ch. Div. 645 This was a petition... praying for the appointment by the Court of a manager of the undertaking of the Manchester and Milford Railway. 1880 *Ibid.* 655 When you come to give proper weight to... the ordinary course of the Court of Chancery in appointing a receiver as distinguished from a manager.

manageress ('mænɪdʒərəs, mænɪdʒə'res). [f. *prec.* + -ESS.] A woman manager, e.g. of a theatre or hotel.

1797 MRS. A. M. BENNETT *Beggar Girl* (1813) I. 20 The lady manageress's benefit had been stuck up at every door in the parish. 1819 SCOTT *Fam. Lett.* 23 Aug. (1894) II. 52 A play of Joanna Baillie's which she has sent to Mrs. Siddons (our manageress). 1885 MISS BRADDOCK *Wyllard's Weird* III. 81 Mdlle. Duprez... was known and welcomed with friendliest greeting by manageress and head waiter. 1902 ELIZ. L. BANKS *Newspaper Girl* 105, I had given a false name and false address to the manageress of the laundry.

managerial (mænɪ'dʒəriəl), *a.* [f. as *prec.* + -(I)AL.] Of or pertaining to, or characteristic of, a manager, *esp.* the manager of a theatre. In more recent use *esp.* of a manager of a commercial enterprise.

1767 A. CAMPBELL *Lexiph.* 145 The latter were to be set off with all our inimitable Garrick's managerial art... and judicious cast of parts. 1807 in *Spirit Pub. Jnrls.* XI. 370 They hail a scheme which promises them relief from managerial neglect and popular damnation. 1854 DICKENS *Hard T.* II. 1, She usually embellished with her genteel presence a managerial board-room over the public office. 1895 *Times* (weekly ed.) 27 Sept. 778/1 To force the note of approbation at the close, by means of a managerial speech. 1895 *Tablet* 10 Aug. 230 The question of the managerial authority has attracted a great deal of public attention. 1912 F. W. RAFFETY *Modern Business Pract.* II. II. i. 204 Management... involves not only the forces of production but careful consideration of the results to be obtained... It is this latter purpose which distinguishes the man with managerial ability from the purely technical man. 1924 J. STAMP *Stud. Current Probl. Finance & Govt.* II. 43 It [sc. the Excess Profits Duty Act] conferred quite a considerable number of discretions to the Commissioners of Inland Revenue, such as... the amount to be allowed as managerial remuneration. 1940 H. G. WELLS *Babes in Darkling Wood*

IV. III. 379 They would soon draw plenty of recruits and assistants from the managerial class in the big trade machines. 1941 J. BURNHAM *Managerial Revolution* vi. 70 The theory of the managerial revolution asserts... the following: Modern society has been organized through a... set of major economic, social, and political institutions which we call capitalist... At the present time these institutions... are undergoing... transformation... Within the new social structure a different social group... — the managers—will be the dominant... class. 1955 P. F. DRUCKER *Pract. Managem.* xxii. 268 Opportunities for participation that will give him [sc. the worker] a managerial vision. 1958 *Listener* 30 Oct. 685/1 The salaried middle class of professional, technical, and managerial people. 1973 *Amer. Speech* 1969 XLIV. 268 Managerial positions are unquestionably the highest occupational level of the three.

Hence *managerialism*, belief in or the art of conducting or planning business or other enterprises by the use of managerial techniques; *managerialist*, an adherent of managerialism; also *attrib.* or as *adj.*; *managerially adv.*, in the manner or capacity of, or in relation to, a manager.

1882 *Daily News* 9 Mar. 2/3 The Croydon March Meeting, which finished as well as it commenced, managerially and financially speaking. 1902 *Westm. Gaz.* 15 Jan. 10/3 He was... managerially connected with a London theatre. 1946 'G. ORWELL' *James Burnham* 5 According to Burnham... 'managerialism' has reached its fullest development in the U.S.S.R. *Ibid.* 6 He describes the New Deal as 'primitive managerialism'. [Burnham did not use the word *managerialism* in *The Managerial Revolution*.—Ed.] 1952 K. R. POPPER *Open Society* (ed. 2) I. 4 A lapse into totalitarianism (or perhaps into 'managerialism'). 1965 H. I. ANSOFF *Corporate Strategy* (1968) III. 40 A 'managerialist' point of view came into being which... subjected the microeconomic theory to thorough criticism. *Ibid.*, The managerialists have offered a number of substitute explanations of the behaviour of the firm. 1966 *Harper's Mag.* June 67 Many remained caught in the irrelevancies of such questions as whether the Soviet Union was a 'degenerate workers' state' or a 'managerialist bureaucracy'. 1970 *Guardian Weekly* 14 Feb. 8 No doubt some cynics and managerialists will deride them [sc. local city councils] as 'mere talking-shops'. 1973 *Human World* Feb. 7 The anxiety Mr Maddox senses in the environmentalists comes to no more than a yearning for a universal poetized prosperity. This they find compatible with a beneficent world-wide managerialism.

managerie, *obs.* form of MENAGERIE.

managership ('mænɪdʒəʃɪp). [f. MANAGER + -SHIP.]

1. The office or position of a manager.

1883 *Jnrl. Educ.* XVIII. 151 A local managership of a life insurance company. 1892 *Daily News* 8 Mar. 6/1 Their chances are better than... before the qualifications for manager-ships became the subject of national law.

2. The control of a manager.

1864 *Reader* 24 Dec. 792/1 Under the most energetic and intelligent managership and stage-managership.

† **managery**. *Obs.* Also 7-8 *menagery*, -ie, (7 *menagery*), *manadery*, *mannagery*, 8 *man(n)agry*. [f. MANAGE *sb.* or *v.* + -ERY; but in many examples influenced in sense by F. *ménagerie* (†domestic administration): see MENAGERIE.]

1. Domestic or agricultural administration or economy.

1633 J. DONE tr. *Aristeas' Hist. Septuagint* 74 The Peasants therefore are very carefull... in their... Menagery... by reason whereof... the region is all planted with Fruite trees. 1677 GREW *Anat. Seeds* III. §1 The next step of Natures Managery, relates chiefly to the Growth of the Seed when it is sow'n. 1740 LADY POMFRET *Lett.* (1805) II. 214 The sacred cells, and all the managery Of holy nuns in their retreats, I see. 1720 STRYPE *Stow's Surv.* I. I. xxvi. 185/1 These Men that thus spake against the Managery of this Hospital. a 1734 NORTH *Life Ld. Keeper Guilford* (1742) 133 And with all this Menagery and Provision, no one... could observe any Thing more to do there, than in any other Nobleman's House.

b. Husbanding or judicious use of resources; economy.

1673 O. WALKER *Educ.* II. vii. 280 There is also required good menagery, or making your penny go further than another mans. 1705 STANHOPE *Paraphr.* II. 410 Managery is an Ornament and an Advantage to our Charity. 1705 TATE *Triumph* XII, They blest the Managry of those Supplies.

2. The art of managing (weapons, instruments).

1654 WHITLOCK *Zootomia* 55 Making Shirts and Smocks for the Poore, and such like Managery of their Needle or Wheele. 1667 *Decay Chr. Piety* v. 100 No expert General will bring a company of raw, untrain'd men into the Field, but will... teach them the ready managery of their Weapons. 1693 WALLIS in *Phil. Trans.* XVII. 846 This I thought fit to recommend to your Consideration, who do so well understand Telescopes, and the managery of them.

3. The function of managing or administering; managership; an administrative office.

1643 HEYLIN *Rebels Catech.* 14 Men who... ingrossed unto themselves the principal managery of the Common-wealth. 1650 R. STAPYLTON *Strada's Low C. Warres* v. 137 This Expedient was committed to the managery of a Spanish Merchant. 1660 WATERHOUSE *Arms & Arm.* 152 In affaires of warre and peace, in Managery of Ecclesiastical, Civil, Naval and Land Trusts. a 1734 NORTH *Life Dudley North* (1744) 150 He thought that, in such a Managery, there was so much of Trust, that, of Necessity, they must be, more or less, cheated.

4. Cunning or adroit management; an instance of this.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* vii. xvi. 371 However husbanded by Art, and the wisest menagery of that most subtle impostor. 1679 EVERARD *Prot. Princes Europe* 9 If France had not been assured by his managery and tampering with some corrupt Ministers of that Crown, that [etc.]. 1689 *Bloody Assizes* 25 My Lords Threats and other Managery, so disposed the Jury, that they brought the Lady in Guilty. a 1734 NORTH *Exam.* ii. iv. §17 (1740) 241 Bedloe held him in Hand so craftily that, at last, he got him fast in the Trap. It was a nice Managery, and may be shewed for a Pattern.

5. a. Horsemanship: = MANAGE *sb.* i. b. A place of exercise for horses: = MANAGE *sb.* 3.

1685 COTTON *tr. Montaigne* i. xxxviii. (1711) I. 347 In Menagery, Study, Hunting and all other Exercises, Men are to proceed to the utmost Limits of Pleasure. 1782 J. ADAMS *Diary Wks.* 1851 III. 298 The menagerie, where they exercise the horses, is near the end of the stables.

6. ? Management of health, hygienic treatment.

1697 R. PEIRCE *Bath Mem.* i. ix. 213 The Cautious and orderly Managery of Women, in bathing, and drinking these Waters, have such successful Effects.

managery, obs. form of MENAGERIE.

managing ('mænidʒɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* [-ING¹.] The action of the vb. MANAGE.

1579 J. STUBBES *Gaping Gulf* Djb, Then will he leave thys poore prouence to the manning of a viceroi. 1590 SPENSER *F.O.* ii. iv. 8 The knight, that aye with foe In fayre defence and goodly menaging Of armes was wont to fight. 1593 NASHE *Christ's T.* 57 b, Wee kicke and winche, and will by no means endure his manning. 1596 DRAYTON *Legends* iii. 579 He Me notice gave, What the proud Barons had in manning. 1607 HIERON *Wks.* I. 407 The well ordring and manning of the wife is the glory of the husband. 1607 BR. HALL *Holy Observ.* i. (1609) 20 A charitable vntueth, and an vncharitable truth, and an vnwise menaging of trueth or loue, are all to bee carefully auoyded. 1681-2 PRIDEAUX in Fox Bourne *Locke* (1876) I. viii. 470 Certainly there is some whig intrigue a-managing. 1682 BUNYAN *Holy War* 172 The handling of their arms, the manning of their weapons of war, were marvellous taking to Mansoul and me. 1707 MORTIMER *Husb.* (1721) I. A vij b, The Way of ordering and manning of Fowls. 1711 *Light to Blind* in 10th Rep. Hist. MSS. *Comm.* App. v. 144 Their officers signalized themselves in manning of this last contention.

'managing, *ppl. a.* [-ING².] That manages.

1. Addicted to scheming or to assuming the direction of affairs.

a 1715 BURNET *Own Time* (1724) I. 475 She got him to be brought out of prison, and carried him to the Countess of Powis, a zealous managing Papist. 1848 THACKERAY *Van. Fair* xxxiii, That brisk, managing, lively, imperious woman.

2. Skilful and diligent in management; economical.

1754 RICHARDSON *Grandison* (1811) I. xiv. 89 Sir John spoke of him as a managing man, as to his fortune. 1797 T. WRIGHT *Autobiog.* (1864) 41 He was at this time as careful, sober, and managing a man as any in the neighbourhood. 1825 ESTHER HEWLETT *Cottage Comforts* v. 36 A managing young woman, when she goes to the shop, will take care to look about her. 1894 H. NISBET *Bush Girl's Rom.* 25 With the advent of the charming and managing Kathleen, he drew no more upon his sadly-diminished capital.

3. Having executive control. *managing clerk* (CLERK *sb.* 6b); *managing director* (DIRECTOR i b).

1766 *Life of Quin* vi. (1887) 30 The general conditions were, two hundred pounds a year to each managing actor, and a clear benefit. 1799 *Times* i June 1/3 (Adv.). Wanted . . . a managing clerk; he must understand well the Business of Conveyancing. 1847 DISRAELI *Tancred* II. ix, You want a first-rate managing man. 1861 MILL *Repr. Govt.* v. 91 Even a joint-stock company has always in practice, if not in theory, a managing director. 1865 A. D. RICHARDSON *Secret Service* 18, I found the Managing Editor in his office. 1866 MRS. H. WOOD *Elster's Folly* II. x. 230 The lawyer laughed. 'Hopkins did not know you; and strangers are generally introduced to our managing clerk.' 1897 HAVELOCK-WILSON *Sp. Ho. Comm.* 25 Jan. He did not say that . . . managing owners sent ships to sea for the purpose of gaining by insurance. 1902 ELIZ. L. BANKS *Newspaper Girl* 36 The managing-editor was an ex-Confederate colonel. *Mod.* The managing committee of the society. 1922 JOYCE *Ulysses* 484 They are immediately appointed to positions of high public trust . . . as managing directors of banks. 1940 W. TEMPLE *Hope of New World* i. 61 The great Managing Directors tend to rule the Boards of which they are at once both members and servants. 1972 M. GILBERT *Body of Girl* xiv. 128 She started here as my secretary. Then . . . she took on a number of jobs herself. I suppose you'd have called her a managing clerk by that time. 1972 J. McCCLURE *Caterpillar Cop* iv. 47, I would have you know that the managing director of your paper is a personal friend of mine. 1974 L. MEYNELL *Fairly Innocent Little Man* xv. 180, I had a good job with a law firm. In time I daresay I would have become managing clerk.

|| **manaia** (ma'naia). [Maori.] A motif in Maori carving with a bird-like head and a human body.

1896 A. HAMILTON *Art Workmanship of Maori Race* 12 The thin board-like central piece with a human figure between two pitau spirals is called *Manaia* by the Arawas. 1910 J. COWAN *Maoris of N.Z.* xii. 165 Some of the wall slabs are carved into fantastic figures of fabulous water-monsters . . . others represent the mythical creatures known as the *manaia* and *whetu* with bird-like beaks and snake tails all coiled in endless spirals. 1916 [see *bird-headed* (BIRD *sb.* 8)]. 1924 E. BEST *Maori* II. xxi. 574 A common design in the carved work of superior houses and elevated storehouses is that known as the *manaia* . . . a figure composed of a long, slim body, a birdlike head, and an indefinite number of legs. 1959 FREEMAN & GEDDES *Anthropol. in South Seas* 117 The

important symbol in Maori carving termed the *manaia* I believe is basically avian in origin. 1963 T. BARROW *Life & Work Maori Carver* 23 The most fascinating [mystery] is the origin and nature of a small creature called a *manaia*. There are many explanations; that it represents a malignant spirit, that it is merely a human image seen in profile, that it is a bird that attacked man in ancient times, or that it represents the *mana* or spiritual power of the human figure it is with. 1966 *Encycl. N.Z.* II. 410/2 Apart from the naturalistic figure, every type of full-faced figure has a *manaia* to match. . . The head of the *manaia* can, in each case, be recognised as half of the head of the appropriate matching figure divided down the middle of the face.

† **manakin**. *Antiq.* [Cf. F. *manicle*, *manique*, L. *manicula*: see MANACLE *sb.*] An alleged name for a kind of glove worn by soldiers in the twelfth century.

1824 MEYRICK *Anc. Armour* I. 25 The hauberk . . . is, with its hood, of the same piece but with sleeves fitting close to the arms, terminating with gloves, manakins, or muffers, which cover the outsides of the hands and fingers.

manakin: see MANIKIN.

|| **mañana** (ma'ñana, mə'njɑ:nə), *adv.* and *sb.* [Sp., tomorrow, morrow, f. *cras mañana* lit. tomorrow early, f. pop. L. **maneana* early, f. L. *māne* in the morning.] *A. adv.* Tomorrow, on the day after today. *B. sb.* Tomorrow, the day next after the present. Often taken as a synonym of easy-going procrastination as said to be found in Spanish-speaking countries: the indefinite future. *Phr. land (or kingdom) of mañana*: sometimes applied *spec.* to Mexico.

1845 R. FORD *Hand-bk. for Travellers Spain* I. ii. 144 Andalusia. . . Nowhere will the stranger hear more frequently those talismanic words which mark national character. . . the *Mañana* [sic], [etc.]. 1879 J. W. BODDAM-WHETHAM *Rovaima & Brit. Guiana* xviii. 208 With an Indian the morrow is as indefinite a period as 'mañana' with the Spaniards. 1885 *Harper's Mag.* Jan. 217/2 Is Cedar Keys just on the borderland of that vast region known as the kingdom of *Mañana*? 1889 E. RIPLEY *From Flag to Flag* 165 Their *mañana* never came, never was intended to come. 1903 A. ADAMS *Log of Cowboy* 138 Flood had had years of experience in dealing with Mexicans in the land of *mañana*, where all maxims regarding the value of time are religiously discarded. 1910 *Daily News* 27 Sept. 4 The 'manana' boys didn't work quick enough for him, so he put the crew on. 1927 D. H. LAWRENCE *Mornings in Mexico* 59 *Mañana*, to the native, may mean to-morrow, three days hence, six months hence, and never. 1938 'G. ORWELL' *Homage to Catalonia* i. 12 A promise that there should be machine-gun instruction *mañana*. Needless to say *mañana* never came. 1961 *Guardian* 23 Jan. 6/7 'Mañana' is a concept that exists far outside the Spanish world. 1973 C. BONINGTON *Next Horizon* xiv. 201 The elaborate etiquette and principle of *mañana* (leave everything until tomorrow, in the absolute confidence that tomorrow will never arrive), which dominates all dealings in South America. 1973 *Nat. Geographic* May 658/1 With a dispatch that put the lie to those who claim this [sc. Mexico] is the land of *mañana*, the orders went out to build a subway.

manance, -anse, -anss, obs. ff. MENACE.

mananosay (mæ'nə'nəʊsɪ). *U.S.* Also *mananose*, *maninose*. [prob. ad. Algonquian name.] The soft-shell clam, *Mya arenaria*.

[1709 J. LAWSON *New Voy. Carolina* 162 Man of Noses are a Shell-Fish commonly found amongst us.] 1843 J. E. DEKAY *Zool. N.Y.* V. 240 *Mya arenaria* . . . in some districts . . . still retains its ancient aboriginal appellation of *Maninose*. 1859 BARTLETT *Dict. Amer.* (ed. 2) 84 The Soft Clam or Mananosay (*Mya arenaria*), obtained from the shores of tidal rivers by digging one or two feet in the loose sand. It has a long, extensible, cartilaginous snout, or proboscis, through which it ejects water; whence it is also called Stem-clam. 1870 *Putnam's Monthly Mag.* May 525/1 Even to the toothsome Manonosays that squirted water up through the sand what time the tides were out. 1895 *Sun* (N.Y.) 30 July 9/1 Mananosay, maninose (Maryland), man-of-noses (North Carolina), names for the round clam, from an Algonquian word meaning 'shellfish that one gathers by hand'. 1967 L. S. TAWES *Coasting Captain* xiii. 443, I used to take my launch and go fishing, sometimes digging mananoses.

† **manant**, *a.*¹ *Obs.* [a. OF. *manant* rich.] Opulent, powerful.

1422 *tr. Secreta Secret., Priv. Priv.* 155 The more ryche man be and manant, the more hym be-howyth that he be vmbethoght.

† **manant**, *a.*² *Obs.* -⁰ [ad. L. *mānant-em*, pres. pple. of *mānāre* to flow.]

1727 BAILEY vol. II, *Manant*, flowing or running.

† **manantie**. *Obs.* In 4 *manautie*. [a. OF. *manantie*, f. *manant* inhabitant.] A dwelling.

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 325 And in his pes to lyue, and haf per manantie.

manaple, obs. form of MANIPLE.

manar, obs. form of MANOR, MANURE.

manarolins, variant of MANAVILINS.

manarvel (mæ'nɑ:vəl), *v. Naut. slang.* [Of obscure origin: related to MANAVILINS either as its source or as a back-formation from it.] (See quot.)

1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, To *Manarvel*, to pilfer small stores.

manas(e, -ass(e, -as(s)h), obs. ff. MENACE.

manasseite (mə'næseɪət). *Min.* [f. the name of E. Manasse (see quot. 1941) + -ITE¹.] A hydrated carbonate and hydroxide of magnesium and aluminium that is polymorphous with hydrotalcite and occurs as soft, foliated, whitish masses having a pearly lustre and a greasy feel.

1941 C. FRONDEL in *Amer. Mineralogist* XXVI. 310 These facts indicate with reasonable certainty that the mineral is identical in composition with hydrotalcite. The name manasseite is proposed for this mineral in honor of Ernesto Manasse (1875-1922), Italian chemist, mineralogist and petrographer, . . . who made important contributions to our knowledge of hydrotalcite and pyroaurite. 1962 W. A. DEER et al. *Rock-Forming Min.* V. 63 Spinel may alter to talc, mica, serpentine, or corundum: Struwe (1958) has also recorded its alteration to diaspore . . . and manasseite, Mg₆Al₂CO₃(OH)₁₆.4H₂O.

† **manat**. *Obs.* [Cf. *mennot*, *monnit*, the minnow (E.D.D.).] Some kind of fish.

1610 FOLKINGHAM *Art Surv.* iv. iii. 83 Fishing . . . in Fresh waters; as for Samon, Trout, Carpe, Pike, Manat, Breame, . . . Minnowes, Crea-fish.

manat, obs. form of MANATEE.

man-at-arms. *Orig. man-of-arms.* [tr. OF. *homme d'armes*, *homme à armes*.] A soldier, warrior; *spec.* a heavy-armed soldier on horseback.

1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 2 He is a noble man of armes. c 1430 *Syr Gener.* (Roxb.) 3425 Of men of armes thei brought x thousand, . . . And of othir men of fote also Thre thousand. 1439 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 33/2 Noo Souldiours, Man' of Armes, nor Archer. 1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* lxxiii. 7 Man of armes, and vailjeand knychtis. 1530 PALSGR. 242/2 Man of armes, a horse man, lance. *Ibid.* 244/2 Men of armes, *gens darmes*. 1581 PETTIE *Guazzo's Civ. Conv.* III. (1586) 161 Two brothers . . . both men at armes, and in pay with the King. 1598 BARRET *Theor. Warres* 141 The Man at Armes is armed complete, with his cuyrasses of prooffe [etc.], . . . well mounted vpon a strong and couragious horse. 1630 R. JOHNSON'S *Kingd. & Commw.* 109 They are able to bring to the field 2000. men at Armes, and infinite troops of light Horsemen. 1795 SOUTHEY *Joan of Arc* vi. 300 A man-at-arms upon a barded steed. 1814 SCOTT *Ld. of Isles* vi. xii, His men-at-arms bear mace and lance. 1838 THIRLWALL *Greece* xvii. II. 334 Besides the 35,000 helots who attended the Spartans, each man of arms in the rest of the army was accompanied by one light armed. 1874 BOUTELL *Arms & Arm.* ii. 35.

fig. 1871 MORLEY *Voltaire* (1886) 9 Each controversial man-at-arms.

manatee (mæ'nə'ti:). *Zool.* Forms: 6-7 *manat*, *manaty*, 6-9 *manati*, 7 *mannatee*, *manentine*, *manacy*, *mannaty*, *manitte*, 7-8 *manate*, *mannati*, 8 *mannasy*, *mannasi*, *manateae*, *manatae*, *minati*, *manatie*, *manatee*, 9 *manittee*, *manatin*, 7-*manatee*. [a. Sp. *manati* (Oviedo 1535), a. Carib *manattouï* (Raymond Breton *Dict. Caraïbe*, 1665). Cf. mod. L. *manātus* (Rondelet *De Pisc. Mar.* 1554, XVI. xviii), whence F. †*manat* (Cotgr.), *manate* (Littré), It. *manátto* (Florio).

The word was commonly identified with the L. *manātus* 'furnished with hands', the animal having fins somewhat resembling hands.]

1. A large aquatic herbivorous cetacean of the genus *Manatus* (order *Sirenia*), esp. *M. americanus*; it inhabits the shallow waters of rivers and estuaries on the Atlantic shores within the tropics. Called also LAMANTIN.

1555 EDEN *Decades* 130 A yonge fyshe of the kynde of those huge monsters of the sea whiche thinhabitours caule Manati. 1568 HACKET *Thevet's New found World* lxxi. 115 Among the which [fish] there is one named Manaty. 1591 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* i. ii. 1243 The Indian Manat and the Mullet float O'r Mountain tops, where erst the bearded Goat Did bound and brouz. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 212 The Mannatee or Cow-fish for taste and shape can pose both feeders and beholders. 1684 *Bucaniers Amer.* III. vii. 82 A certain Animal, which the Spaniards call Manentines, and the Dutch, Sea-Cows. 1735 J. ATKINS *Voy. Guinea* 42 Fit haunts for the Manatea and Crocodile. 1799 W. TOOKE *View Russian Emp.* I. 204 Sea-bears, manatis and other sea-animals frequent these shores in herds. 1843 *Penny Cycl.* XXVII. 289/1 The American Manatee is of rounded form, and has been compared to a leathern bottle or wine-skin. 1883 MOLONEY *W. African Fisheries* 28 (Fish. Exh. Publ.) The flesh of the manatee is much appreciated by the natives, resembling a combination of veal and pork.

2. northern manatee, the edentulous animal *Rhytina Stelleri*, formerly existing in the Behring Straits. † Saint Helena manatee, app. some kind of seal.

1697 DAMPIER *Voy.* (1729) I. 547, I found the *Santa Helena* Manatee to be, by their shapen . . . those Creatures called Sea-lyons. 1855 W. S. DALLAS in *Syst. Nat. Hist.* II. 413 The *Rhytina Stelleri*, or Northern Manatee, which like the Dodo, has become extinct.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *manatee-catching*; *manatee-grass*, a marine plant of the West Indies, *Thalassia testudinum*; *manatee-hide*, a whip made of the hide of the manatee; *manatee leather*, leather made from the hide of the manatee; *manatee strap*, a strap made of manatee leather; *manatee-trap*, a trap for harpooning manatees.

1843 *Penny Cycl.* XXVII. 289/2 The sport of *manatee-catching, thus conducted, is described as highly diverting. 1666 SLOANE *Catal. Plant. Jamaica* 5 *Alga Juncea*. . . *Manati Grasse. 1871 KINGSLEY *At Last* i. A bottom of white sand, bedded here and there with the short manati-grass. 1855 — *Westw. Hol.* xxv. The driver applied the *manati-hide across his loins, once, twice, with fearful force. 1836 MACGILLIVRAY tr. *Humboldt's Trav.* xviii. 258 She was scourged with straps of *manatee leather. 1682 T. A. Carolina 32 With one of these Manaty Strapps I have seen a Bar of Iron cut and dented. 1883 MOLONEY *W. African Fisheries* 27 *Manatee-trap. . . Briefly described it is a harpoon of heavy wood tipped with iron, suspended by a string. . . from the cross-piece of a supporting wooden framework.

† **manath.** *Obs.* Forms: 1 *mán-áð*, 2-3 *manap*, *mon-oð*, 4 *mane-ap*, *maineath*. [OE. *mán-áð*, f. *mán* MAN sb.² + *áð* OATH; cf. the equivalent OS. *mênêd* (MDu. *meineet*), OHG. (MHG., mod. G.) *meineid*, ON. *meineidr* (Da. and Sw. *mened*). The normal mod. form would be **moan-oath*.] False oath, perjury.

11000 *Laws Æthelstan* i. c. 25 Sepe man-að [*v.r.* *mænneað*] swerige. c.1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 49 Also þeos men doð þe liggeð inne eubruche and ine glutenerie and ine manaðas. a 1200 ORMIN 4480 þatt tu ne swere nan manap Forr lufe ne for e33e. c.1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 215 On is leasing, oðer is mon-oð. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 27833 Fals folung, fals wittnesing, Vnknaun lage, manath [c.1375 *Fairf.* *mane-ap*, a 1400 *Cotton Galba* *maineath*], and lesing.

manati, manatin: see MANATEE.

manatine ('mænətəɪn), *a.* [ad. mod.L. type *manātinus*, f. *manātus* MANATEE; see -INE.] Resembling, or related to, the manatee; manatoid.

In some recent Dicts.

† **ma'nation.** *Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *mānātiōn-em*, f. *mānāre* to flow.] The action of flowing out.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Manation*, a flowing, or running, a trickling down. 1755 JOHNSON, *Manation*, the act of issuing from something else. 1814 BRACKENRIDGE *Views Louisiana* 288 Without speech, how could we ever communicate to each other, that we possess reasoning powers—a manation of the divine essence?

manatoid ('mænətɔɪd), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. mod.L. *manatōides*, f. *manātus* MANATEE; see -OID.]

a. adj. Resembling the manatee. *b. sb.* One of the *Manatoidea*.

In some recent Dicts.

manatee, -atu, -aty: see MANATEE.

manauce, -aunce, -ze, -ause: see MENACE.

manavilins, manavilins (mə'nævɪlɪnz, mə'nævɪlɪnz), *sb. pl. slang.* Also *malhavelins* (*Whitby Gloss.*, 1876), *manablins*, *manarolins*, *menavelings*. [Of obscure origin: app. a vbl. sb. in -ING¹. Cf. *MANARVEL v.*] Small matters, odds and ends; articles supplementary to the ordinary fare.

1865 *Hotten's Slang Dict.*, *Manablins*, broken victuals. *Menavelings*, odd money remaining after the daily accounts are made up at a railway booking-office,—usually divided among the clerks. 1887 G. B. GOODE *Fisheries of U.S.* Sect. v. II. 228 To the above-mentioned fare should be added, . . . the 'manarolins' [read manarvins] of the whale-men—that is, fresh meat, vegetables, milk, butter, eggs, and fruits. 1889 'R. BOLDRWOOD' *Robbery under Arms* xxii. He'd a stool and table too. . . this Robinson Crusoe cove. No end of manavilins either. 1902 E. B. KENNEDY *Black Police Queensl.* viii. 101 Odds and ends. . . are described in the Colony by the one useful old naval word 'manavilins', a term which embraces every small thing.

manayr(e, obs. form of MANOR.

manbote ('mænbəʊt). *Obs. exc. Hist.* [OE. *mannbót*, f. *mann* MAN sb.¹ + *bót* BOOT sb.¹] A fine paid to an overlord for the loss of a man.

a 1000 *Laws of Ine* c. 70 Æt wyhyndum were mon sceal sellan to monbote xxx. scilt., æt vi. hyndum lxxx. scilt., æt twelfhyndum cxx. *Ibid.* c. 76 Sie sio mægbot and sio manbot gelic. a 1201 HOVEDEN *Chronica* (Rolls) II. 224 Manbote in Denelaga, et de villano et de Scotman, duodecim horas; de liberis autem hominibus tres marcas. 1656 in BLOUNT *Glossogr.* 1872 E. W. ROBERTSON *Hist. Ess.* Introd. 35 A number of the more important members of the class had evidently been enrolled in the ranks of the feudal nobility and their manbote was 'reckoned in gold'.

manc, variant of MANK *Obs.*

mancala (mæn'kɑ:lə). Also *mankalah*, *munckalah*. [ad. colloq. Arab. *mankala*, f. *naḳala* to move.] A board game, originally Arabic but now common throughout Africa and Asia, played by two players on a special board (see quot. 1952) the object of which is the capture of the opponent's pieces. Also used as a generic term for regional variations of the basic game.

[1813 J. GALT *Lett. from Levant* xxix. 242, I saw there today a game. . . The Idriots call it Mandoli, or the Almonds, and it is played at a board by two persons.] 1836 E. W. LANE *Act. Manners & Customs Mod. Egyptians* II. iv. 46 One of the games most common among the Egyptians is that of the *munckalah*. 1877 *Encycl. Brit.* VII. 726/2 They [*sc.* the Egyptians] are acquainted with . . . other games, among which is one peculiar to themselves, called

Mankalah, and played with cowries. 1952 H. J. R. MURRAY *Hist. Board-Games* vii. 158 Anthropologists use the term *mancala* for any similar game played on a board in which the pattern . . . usual for board-games is replaced by two, three, or four rows of holes deep enough to contain a number of pieces at the same time. 1969 R. C. BELL *Board & Table Games* II. iv. 72 Ba-awa played by the Twi people of Ghana, is one of the simpler forms of *mancala* and appears to be extremely ancient.

|| **mancando** (man'kando). *Mus.* [It. = lacking, failing.] A direction indicating a decrescendo, or lessening of tone, in an already soft passage (*Grove Dict. Mus.* 1880).

1811 in BUSBY *Dict. Mus.* (ed. 3).

† **man'cation.** *Obs.* [ad. med.L. *mancātiōn-em*, n. of action f. *mancāre* to mutilate, f. *mancus* one-handed, maimed.] Maiming, mutilation.

1727 EARBERY tr. *Burnet's St. Dead* 86 This brings me to the next Dispute, how far Mancation destroys this Identity; for as a River, by being divided into many Streams, may lose its Name. So would Man, if he could be supposed split into Halves.

mance, manch, obs. ff. MANSE, MUNCH.

manche¹, manuche (mɑ:ɲʃ, -æ-). Forms: 5 *pl. mangys* (*Her.*), 7 *manch*, 6-7 *manuch*, 8-9 *manuche*, 4, 6-9 *manche*. [a. F. *manche*, fem. = Pr. *manga*, *mancha*, Sp., Pg. *manga*:—L. *manica*, f. *man-us* hand.]

1. A sleeve. *Obs. exc.* as applied by antiquaries to the form of sleeve imitated in the heraldic 'manche': see 2.

1391 *Earl Derby's Exp.* (Camden) 90 Et per manus eiusdem a brawderere pro j manche, pro frenges et laces pro vsu domini, viij marc. pr. 1602 SEGAR *Hon. Mil. & Civ.* II. xi. 71/2 He shalbe apperelled in a blew gowne, with the Manches open in the maner of a Priest. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 256 A Maunch or Sleeve of the newest Fashion, being now in use of the great Gallants of our times. . . It. . . may fitly. . . be termed the Hounds Ear Maunch. *attrib.* 1877 *Encycl. Brit.* VI. 465/2 Tunics. . . with long and loosely flowing skirts, and having the 'manuche' sleeves.

2. *Her.* A sleeve used as a charge, *esp.* the hanging sleeve of the 14th c.

[c.1250 *Roll in Planche's Pursuiv. Arms* (ed. 1873) 153 Reginald de Moun, de goules ou ung manche d'argent.] 1486 *Bk. St. Albans, Her.* b. liij b, Mangys be called in armys a sleue. 1592 WYRLEY *Armorie, Ld. Chandos* 83 Sir Hue Hastings, armd gold, we do redeeme, With gulie maunch and siluer labell on. 1610 GUILLIM *Heraldry* IV. vii. 205 Hee beareth Gules, a Dexter Arme habited with a Maunch, Ermine, the handle holding a Flowre de Lice, Or. 1640 YORKE *Union Hon., Names & Armes* 53 Thory. Argent on a bend sable, 3 manches of the first. 1648 HERRICK *Hesper.* 349 That Bar, this Bend; that Fess, this Cheveron; This Manch, that Moore [etc.]. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 257/1 A Queens Maunch erected A. Pinked or Slashed G. with an hand out of it. . . is the Crest of Collnitz of Swabish. 1780 EDMONDSON *Heraldry* II. Gloss., *Manche*, a sleeve. . . Some of our English Writers call it, though improperly, *Maunche*. 1864 BOUTELL *Her. Hist. & Pop.* xiv. (ed. 3) 151 Hastings or, a manche gu. 1868 CUSSANS *Her.* vii. (1893) 118 *Manche*, or *Maunche*: A hanging sleeve.

b. manche maltale [ad. F. *manche mal taillée*, lit. 'ill-cut sleeve'], an irregularly shaped manche.

a 1550 in Baring-Gould & Twigg *West. Armoury* (1898) 1 *Achim*: Ar: a manch maltaile sab. 1562 LEIGH *Armorie* 176 He beareth Or, a Manche maltale Geules. 1572 BOSSEWELL *Armorie* II. 89. [1610 GUILLIM *Heraldry* IV. vii. 205 Maunch . . . of some Armorists, is termed *Manche mal tailee*, *Quasi manica malē talliata*, as an ill shapen Sleeve.]

Hence † **manched a.** *Obs.*, having a (half) 'manche' or sleeve.

1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 257/1 This is a Maunch half Maunched, being a close sleeve, with another open or wide sleeve coming over it, even to the bending of the Elbow. This was in fashion about the year 1620 and 1644.

|| **manche²** (mɑ:ʃ). [F. *manche* masc., lit. 'handle' = Sp., Pg. *mango*, It. *manico*:—popular L. **manicum*, f. *man-us* hand.] (See quot.)

1876 STAINER & BARRETT *Dict. Mus. Terms, Manche*, the neck of a violin or guitar, &c.

manche³. [a. Malayālam *manji*.] A large flat-bottomed boat with one mast, used on the Malabar coast for landing cargoes. (Cf. MANCHUA.)

1855 in OGILVIE, Suppl. 1862 BEVERIDGE *Hist. India* I. i. x. 237 *Manché* of Calicut. A boat used on the Malabar coast, having a flat bottom, rendering it suitable for crossing the bars at the mouths of rivers.

manche: see MUNCH.

mancheat(e, obs. form of MANCHET.

Manchegan (mæn'tʃeɪgən), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. Sp. *manchego*, -ga: see -AN.] *A. adj.* Of or pertaining to La Mancha, a region (formerly a province) of central Spain. *B. sb.* A native or inhabitant of La Mancha.

[1779 H. SWINBURNE *Trav. Spain* xxxvi. 319 The Manchegos have a pretty song about these eyes of the Guadiana.] 1841 BORROW *Zincali* I. II. ii. 245 Conde instantly unclasped one of those terrible Manchegan knives which are generally carried by contrabandistas. 1846 R. FORD *Gatherings from Spain* xxi. 296 The Manchegan bull, small, very powerful, and active, is considered to be the original stock of Spain. *Ibid.* xxiii. 326 Sancho, a true

Manchegan, . . . maintained that for a *zapateo*, a knocking of shoes, none could beat him. 1897 A. F. JACCACI *On Trail of Don Quixote* iv. 96 It is arid, savage La Mancha which makes the Manchegan peasants shy, taciturn, and sombre. 1959 R. CROFT-COKE *Quest for Quixote* i. 63 He was proud of being a Manchegan, a country-bred Spaniard. 1966 H. YOXALL *Fashion of Life* xxv. 239 Seven glasses were set in front of each of us, with a small piece of Manchegan cheese between each glass.

manchenille, obs. form of MANCHINEEL.

manche-present, var. MAUNCH-PRESENT.

|| **mancheron** (mɑ:ʃrɔ:). Also 8 *manceron*. [Fr., f. *manche* sleeve, MANCHE¹.] *a. Fr. Her.* A sleeve used as a bearing. *b.* Trimming on the upper part of the sleeve of a woman's dress.

1725 COATS *Dict. Her.*, *Mancheron* is a Sleeve, as us'd indifferently with *Manche* by French Heralds, and signifies any Sort of Sleeve, not to be confin'd to that in particular which we commonly call by the Name of *Manche*. 1727 BAILEY vol. II, *Manceron* (with *French Herald.*), a sleeve used indifferently with *Manche*, and signifies any sort of sleeve. 1835 *Court Mag.* VI. p. ix/1 Velvet mancherons of the shell form, edged with blond lace.

Manchester ('mæntʃɪstə(r)). The name of a large city in Lancashire, historically the chief centre of the cotton manufacture.

1. *a.* Used *attrib.* or as *adj.* chiefly in the names of various cotton goods produced there, as *Manchester cottons*, etc. Also *Manchester-man* (see quot. 1851). *Manchester terrier*, a small, short-coated, black and tan terrier of the breed so called, once particularly popular in the Manchester area; also *absol.*; cf. *black and tan* (BLACK a. 14). *Manchester wares*, cotton goods manufactured at Manchester; hence *Manchester warehouse, warehouseman*.

1552 *Act 5 & 6 Edw. VI.* c. 6 § 1 All and everie Cottonnes called Manchester Lancashire and Cheshire Cottonnes. . . And. . . all Clothes called Manchester Rugges other wise named Frices. 1580 R. HITCHCOCK *Pol. Plat* F ij, At Rone in Fraunce. . . be solde our Englishe wares, as Welche and Manchester Cottons [etc.]. 1704 *Jrnl. Ho. Comm.* 27 Jan. 499/2 Linnen and Woollen cloth and other goods called Manchester Wares. 1762 *Lond. Chron.* 18-20 Mar. XI. 266/2 Blue Manchester velvets, with gold cords. . . are generally the uniform of Bum-bailiffs [etc.]. 1794 W. FELTON *Carriages* (1801) I. 24 A strong Manchester tape, called web. 1795 J. AIKIN *Descr. Manchester* 183 When the Manchester trade began to extend. 1851 MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* (1864) I. 419/1 The packmen are sometimes called Manchester-men. These are the men whom I have described as the sellers of shirtings, sheetings, &c. 1851 in *Illustr. Lond. News* (1854) 5 Aug. 119/1 [Occupations of People.] Manchester-warehouseman. 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade, Manchester and Glasgow Warehouse*, a sale depository for all kinds of cotton goods. 1894 R. B. LEE *Hist. & Descr. Mod. Dogs Gt. Brit. & Ireland: Terriers* iv. 75 The Kennel Club acknowledged it as the 'Manchester' terrier, as well as by its own name of the black and tan. 1899 *Daily News* 9 Jan. 2/4 Unlawfully applying a certain false trade description to 'Manchester linen'. 1943 'C. DICKSON' *She died a Lady* v. 37 A so-called Manchester terrier sprang on the front of the chair. 1971 F. HAMILTON *World Encycl. Dogs* 461 The only acceptable color for a Manchester Terrier is black-and-tan. *Ibid.*, Manchester are very attractive little dogs equally at home in town or country.

b. In the names of various colours, as *Manchester black, brown, yellow*.

1862 O'NEILL *Dict. Calico Printing*, etc. 24 What was called Manchester black, was obtained by first steeping in galls or sumac, then [etc.]. 1870 J. W. SCLATER *Man. Colours* 113 Manchester Yellow (Jaune d'Or, Naphthylamine Yellow), the most splendid yellow colouring matter known, prepared from naphthalin. a 1873 CRACE-CALVERT *Dyeing*, etc. (1876) 472 'Manchester yellow' or 'Martius yellow', . . . gives a very pure gold colour on silk and wool. 1885 [see BISMARCK 1]. 1957 *Encycl. Brit.* II. 828/2 Bismarck brown (Manchester brown), prepared by the action of nitric acid on *m*-phenylene diamine, contains triaminoazobenzene.

2. *Manchester school:* a name first applied by Disraeli to the body of politicians, led by Cobden and Bright, who, before the repeal of the Corn Laws, held their meetings at Manchester and advocated the principles of free trade. It was afterwards extended by their opponents to the party who supported those leaders on other questions of policy. Also, in *Manchester policy*, etc., used derisively to designate a policy of laissez-faire and self-interest.

1848 DISRAELI *Sp. Ho. Comm.* 10 Mar., in Hansard 417 The great leaders of the school of Manchester. . . laid down this principle, that you were to buy in the cheapest and sell in the dearest market. 1849 — *Sp.* 6 July *ibid.* 1495, I say the Manchester school. I have a right to use that phrase, for I gave them that name. I gave it them with all respect. 1851 BRIGHT in G. B. SMITH *Life & Sp.* (1881) I. 345 [In an address to his constituents.] Now, we are called the 'Manchester Party', and our policy is the 'Manchester policy', and this building I suppose is the schoolroom of the 'Manchester School'. I do not repudiate that name at all. I think it is an honour [etc.]. 1881 MORLEY *Cobden* I. vi. 151 When we look back upon the affairs of that time [1854], we see that there were two policies open. Lord Palmerston's was one, the Manchester policy was the other. 1882 J. RAE in *Contemp. Rev.* Jan. 101 They repudiate the Manchester idolatry of self-interest. 1902 B. KIDD *West. Civiliz.* xi. 405 The inherent tendency of all economic evils to cure themselves if simply left alone—the characteristic doctrine of the Manchester school of thought in England.

3. *absol.* or *sb.* Some kind of cotton fabric.
 1777 MME. D'ARBLAY *Early Diary* (1889) II. 169 Betsy... had a very showy striped pink and white Manchester. 1799 W. TOOKE *View Russian Emp.* III. 509 Cotton-manufactories... make... coarse muslin, manchester, &c.
 4. *slang.* The tongue. ? *Obs.*
 1812 in J. H. VAUX *Flash Dict.* 1820 *Lond. Mag.* I. 26/1 If, instead of bidding her hold her manchester, he had attended to her advice. 1823 *Grose's Dict. Vulgar Tongue.*
 Hence 'Manchesterdom' [formed after G. Manchesterthum, a word used by German socialists]; 'Manchesterism, the principles advocated by or attributed to the 'Manchester school'; 'Manchesterist, one who supports Manchesterism.
 1882 J. RAE in *Contemp. Rev.* Jan. 101 Much of his [Todd's] work is devoted to show the... inner antagonism of Christianity and Manchesterdom... The merely nominal Christian... is always a spiritual Manchesterist, worshipping *laissez faire, laissez aller*, with his whole soul. 1883 SHUTTLEWORTH in *Pall Mall G.* 29 Nov. 10/1 Manchesterism, which enriched the few at the expense of the many. 1898 J. A. HOBSON *Ruskin* vi. 134 Manchesterism, which is sometimes taken as the type of commercial selfishness.

Manchesterian (mæntʃɪstəriən), *a.* and *sb.* Also 8 **Manchesterian**. [f. MANCHESTER + -IAN.]
A. adj. Of or pertaining to Manchester. *B. sb.* An inhabitant of Manchester; also, one of the Manchester School of politicians. Cf. MANCUNIAN *sb.* and *a.*

1778 J. WEDGWOOD *Let.* 3 Mar. (1965) 218 Nothing but half a score Highland, Manchesterian, and Liverpool regiments amongst us will raise their malignant spirits again. 1821 *Kaleidoscope* 3 July 423/3 Professing myself to be a plain Englishman and a Manchesterian. 1837 *Times* 5 Oct. 3/2 The engine went its way to Whitmore with the Liverpool passengers... and returned to fetch the unlucky Manchesterians. 1879 W. T. ARNOLD *Let.* 15 Aug. in D. Ayerst *Guardian* (1971) xxi. 206, I like the work very much, and strange to say like Manchester or at all events the Manchesterians. 1897 *Essays in Liberalism* 70 'Sordid inhuman wretch', 'brutal Manchesterian', are the terms applied to those who demonstrate the national loss of wealth which must result from the substitution of 'Fair' for Free Trade.

Hence **Manche'sterianism** = MANCHESTERISM.

1897 *Essays in Liberalism* 33 A sneer at Cobden, a contemptuous allusion to Manchesterianism and the 'dismal science'.

Manchesterize ('mæntʃɪstəraɪz), *v.* [f. MANCHESTER + -IZE.] *trans.* To make representative or typical of Manchester. Hence **Manchesterization**.

1925 E. T. SCOTT *Let.* 27 Dec. in D. Ayerst *Guardian* (1971) xxix. 452 The policy, both as to popularising and Manchesterising the paper... will be determined outside the Room. 1964 *Economist* 19 Dec. 1370/3 They do not want to see their [cotton] industries 'manchesterised'. 1965 *Ibid.* 23 Oct. 416/3 The [cotton] industry has argued... that the unrestricted entry of imported textiles from low-cost Commonwealth countries is largely to blame for the state of the industry. (The Continentals have a word for it: 'manchesterisation'.) 1971 D. AYERST *Guardian* xxix. 452 The policy of 'Manchesterisation' continued.

manchet ('mæntʃɪt). *Obs. exc. dial. or Hist.* Forms: 5-7 manchett, 6-7 maunchet, (5) manchete, manged, mengyd, maynchett, maunchett, 6 mayngate, mancheat(e), *Sc.* manshote, 7 maincheat, *Sc.* mainschot, meaneschot, 7, 9 *dial.* manchent, 8 *dial.* manshut, 9 manchette, *dial.* manchun, manshun (etc.: see E.D.D.), 5- manchet. [Of doubtful origin.

At Rouen, a ring-shaped cake of bread (in ordinary Fr. called *couronne*) is known as *manchette*, lit. 'cuff' (Robin *Patois normand*, and Littré *Suppl.*), but this name (which may be of recent origin) is obviously descriptive of shape, while the Eng. word in early use denotes a certain quality of bread. The identity of sense with PAINDEMAINE, DEMEINE, *maine-bread* (see MAINE *sb.*) suggests the possibility of etymological connexion with those words. The word might represent an AF. diminutive f. **demenche*—L. *dominica*, or it might be an Eng. compound f. MAINE *sb.* + CHEAT *sb.*; but either supposition involves some difficulties.]

†1. The finest kind of wheat bread; = PAINDEMAINE. *Obs.*

c 1420 *Liber Cocorum* (1862) 53 þou tost shyves of gode manchete, þenne Sawce hom with sugur. c 1450 [see CHEAT *sb.*] 1467 *Mann. & Househ. Exp.* (Roxb.) 409 Item, my mastyr paid at Douer for drynkenge pottes, glasses, and for manchett to haue to the schippe, v.s. 1540-1 ELYOT *Image Gov.* 84 He woulde eate a good quantitee of milke, sopped with fine manchet. 1567 GOLDING *Ovid's Met.* XI. (1593) 261 His officers... set downe sundrie sorts of meate and mancheat thereupon. 1577 HARRISON *England* III. i. in *Holinshead M vij b*, Of breade made of wheat we haue sundry sortes... wherof the first and most excellent is the manchet, which we commonlye call white breade, in latin *primarius panis*. 1620 VENNER *Via Recta* i. 20 Our manchet... is made of fine flower of wheat, hauing in it no leauen, but in steede thereof a little barme. 1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India & P.* 157 The finest Manchet it may be in the World is made here [Goa]. 1736 BAILEY *Housh. Dict.* 62 The best and principal bread is Manchet, which is order'd as follows. a 1791 GROSE *Olio* (1796) 304 They eat some manchet, and had five shillings worth of liquor.

†b. *transf. Obs. rare.*
 1590 BARROUGH *Meth. Physick* III. vii. (1617) 110 Giue them [of a doglike appetite] manchet made of fat broths without hony.

c. *fig.* Used in Hanmer's translation of Eusebius and copied or used allusively by later historians.

1577 HANMER *Anc. Eccl. Hist.* III. xxxii. 55 [Ignatius said:] In so much that I am the wheate of God, I am to be grinded with the teeth of beastes, that I may be founde pure breade or fine manchet [L. *ut mundus panis inueniatur*. Gr. *iva καθαρὸς ἄριστος ἐσθῆθὶ τοῦ Χριστοῦ*]. 1610 BOYS *Wks.* (1622) 229. 1630 BRATHWAIT *Eng. Gentlem.* (1641) 230. 1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* III. xx. 206. 1650 S. CLARKE *Eccl. Hist.* (1654) I. 3. 1702 C. MATHER *Magn. Chr.* VII. 5.

2. A small loaf or roll of the finest wheaten bread. Now only *arch.* or *dial.*

The bread was moulded into small loaves, round and flattish, or into rolls, thicker in the middle than at the ends. 1481 CAXTON *Reynard* (Arb.) 68 Tho gaf I hym acopel of maynchettis with swete butter. a 1483 *Liber Niger* in *Househ. Ord.* (1790) 22 The Kyng for his brekefast, two looves made into four maunchetts. 1562-3 in Swayne *Sarum Church-w. Acc.* (1896) 107 Mayngates and Cakes, vjs. 1629 *Burgh Recs. Stirling* (1887) I. 163 That na baxteris... sell ony meaneschottis... bott according to the paice and pryce of quhyt bread. 1655 MOUFET & BENNET *Health's Improv.* (1746) 340 Bread... of middle size between Gentlemens Rolls or little Manchets, and the great Loaves used in Yeomen's Houses. 1660 *Manch. Court Lett Rec.* (1887) IV. 277 Raph Burdsall for Making manchets too light. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 293/2 A Rowle, a Manchet, a Wigg, is White Bread moulded long ways, and thick in the middle. 1747 MRS. GLASSE *Cookery* ix. 109 A French Manchet does best; but there are little Loaves made on purpose for the Use. 1781 J. HUTTON *Tour to Caves* Gloss., *Manshut*, a loaf [read loaf] of bread. 1840 BARRHAM *Ingol. Leg. Ser.* I. *St. Nicholas* xlii, And a manchette of bread... And a cup o' the best. 1870 MORRIS *Earthly Par.* I. i. 204 Ripe fruits and wheaten manchets fine.

fig. 1531 TINDALE *Exp. i John* (1537) 76 That mouthe haue they stopped with a leuend manchet of theyr pharisaycall gloses.

b. A cake of the form of a manchet.
 1562 BULLEYN *Bk. Simples* 2b, The powder thereof [anisseede], with the pouders of Fenell [etc.]... tempered with Wheate flower, water and red Wyne, and so baked in manchets or cakes. 1570 B. GOOGE *Pop. Kingd.* IV. 45 And after with the selfe same wine are little manchets [orig. *pastilli*] made, Agaynst the boystrous winter stormes.

c. *Her.* The representation of a manchet of bread used as a bearing.

1640 YORKE *Union Hon., Names & Armes* 43 Gentry of Lincolneshire. Pyster, argent, on a peeble sable, 3 manchets proper. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 293/2 He beareth Gules, a Rowl or Manchet, and a Loaf of Bread, Or. 1780 EDMONDSON *Heraldry* II. Gloss. 1847 in *Gloss. Her.*

3. *attrib.*, as *manchet bread, cake, flour, loaf.*
 c 1430 *Two Cookery Bks.* 43 Take mengyd [MS. *Douce mayned*] Flowre. c 1450 *Ibid.* 83 Then take manged brede [MS. *Douce maynche brede*] or paynman. 1542 BOORDE *Dyetary* xi. (1870) 258, I do loue manchet breade. 1551 BIBLE *i Kings* iv. 22 And Salomons fode was in one day thyrtye quarters of manchet floure [Vulg. *similæ*]. 1595 DUNCAN *App. Etymol.* (E.D.S.) 74 *Simila*, manshote flour. 1620 VENNER *Via Recta* i. 20, I reiect not the vse of leauen, to the making either of manchet bread or of greater loaves. 1742 JARVIS *Quix.* I. iv. xxxi. (1885) 178 Winnowed by her hands it made the finest manchet bread. a 1847 *Johmie Faa* iv. in Sheldon *Minstr. Eng. Border* 329 The Earl... Gied them red wine and manchet cake. 1859 TENNYSON *Geraint & Enid* 389 And Enid brought sweet cakes to make them cheer, And... manchet bread. 1881 N. & Q. 6th Ser. III. 430/1 The manchet loaf [in W. Cornwall] is in shape very much like an ordinary French roll, i.e. it is an oblong lump of dough which rises in the middle.

||**manchette**¹ (mãʃɛt). [Fr., dim. of *manche* sleeve, MANCHE.] A kind of trimming worn round the lower part of the sleeve of a woman's dress. Also *transf.*

1835 *Court Mag.* VI. p. xiv/1 A blond manchette of the antique form, looped in front by a bow of white satin riband terminates the sleeve. 1880 WEBSTER *Suppl.*, *Manchette*, an ornamental ruffle or cuff. 1898 *Westm. Gaz.* 3 May 8/2 The hair... has to be fashioned out into bracelets or manchettes by the canine coiffeurs.

||**manchette**². *Obs.* [= F. *manchette* (Littré *Suppl.*), a Negro-Fr. corruption of Sp. *machete* MACHETE.] = MACHETE.

1761 *Char. in Ann. Reg.* 3/2 A kind of very short sabre called Manchette [by the Buccaneers of St. Domingo]. 1804 tr. *Piguenard's Zoflora* I. 89 Negroes... armed only with manchettes. *Note.* A kind of sabre with which the negroes trim the hedges in America.

man-child. Plural *men-children*, †*manchylde*(yn). A male child.

a 1400 *Octouian* 101 Vppon Florence... He gette and wan Two man-chylderyn. c 1430 *Syr Tryam.* 1707 Man chyldur had they two. 14... *Sir Beues* 3640 (MS. C) Man chyldur [A knaue children, M men children] had sche two. 1471 CAXTON *Recuyell* (Sommer) I. 15 To espye... yf his wife broght forth men children. 1535 COVERDALE *Gen.* xvii. 10 Eury manchilde whan it is eight dayes olde, shalbe circumcyded. 1590 SPENSER *F.Q.* II. i. 53 Lucina came; a manchild forth I brought. 1605 SHAKS. *Macb.* I. vii. 72 Bring forth Men-Children onely: Fro thy vndaunted Mettle should compose Nothing but Males. 1700 CONGREVE *Way of World* iv. v, I denounce against all strait lacing, squeezing for a shape, till you mould my boy's head like a sugar-loaf, and instead of a man-child, make me father of a crooked billet. 1877 BLACK *Green Past.* iii. (1878) 23, I don't believe there is a man-child born in the town but you begin to wonder what the Government will do for him.

Hence †**manchildhood**.
 a 1618 SYLVESTER *St. Lewis* 85 When Heav'ns assign'd him to his Father's Throne; And to the hands of his Man-Childhood left The glorious Burthen of this Scepter's heft.

manchineel (mæntʃiːni:l). Forms: 7 *mancinell*, *manchonele*, -*chioneel*, -*chionell*, -*tionell*, -*zanilla*, *manchinelo*, 7-8 *mançanilla*, 8 *mansanillo*, *mançanillo*, -*chinello*, *mansaneel*, *manchaneel*, *mangeneel*, *manchenille*, -*eel*, *manchinelle*, -*ello*, *machinel*, 8-9 *machineel*, *manchineal*, 9 *machinelle*, *manchioneal*, *manzanillo*, 7-*manchineel*. [a. F. *mancinelle*, a. Sp. *manzanilla*, dim. of *manzana* apple, altered form of OSp. *mazana* (= Pg. *mazãa*):—L. *matiãna* (neut. pl., sc. *poma, mala*) a kind of apple, named from the Roman gens *Matia*.]

1. A West Indian tree, *Hippomane Mancinella*, having a poisonous and caustic milky sap, and acrid fruit somewhat resembling an apple. Also *manchineel tree* (see 2).

1630 [see 2]. 1657 LIGON *Barbados* 68 And as this tree's poyson is in her sap, so the Mantionell's is in her fruit. 1672 BLOME *Descr. Jamaica* 27 Here is the Manchonele, which is a kind of a Crab, so common in all the Caribbee Isles. 1747 CATESBY in *Phil. Trans.* XLIV. 603 These Plants... grow on large Trees; particularly Mahogany, Sappadillo, Mançanilla, &c. 1777 ROBERTSON *Hist. Amer.* (1783) II. 101 In other parts of America, they employ the juice of the manchenille, and it operates with no less fatal activity. 1793 W. MAVOR *Chr. Politics* 18 The Tree of Liberty, which has proved more beneful than the Manchineel to those who have sought its shade. 1801 SOUTHEY *Thalaba* IX. xxiii, With the mandrake and the manchineel She builds her pile accurst. 1871 KINGSLEY *At Last* i, We learnt to distinguish the poisonous Manchineel.

b. *bastard manchineel*, a West Indian tree, *Cameraria latifolia*.

1838 LINDLEY *Flora Med.* 537 *Cameraria latifolia*... Bastard Manchineel tree. 1864 GRISEBACH *Flora W. Ind.* 785.

c. A poison obtained from the manchineel tree.

1891 'J. EVELYN' *Baffled Vengeance* iii. 35 Putting a pinch of manchineel or some other poison in his chocolate.

d. The wood of the manchineel tree.

1683 J. POYNTZ *Tobago* 30 *Manchioneel*, is a sort of Timber for Plank, and Sheathing.

2. *attrib.*, as *manchineel apple, bush, tree*.

1630 CAPT. SMITH *Trav. & Adv.* 55 The *Mancinell apple. 1750 G. HUGHES *Barbadoes* 123 The pulp of these Manchanceel apples. 1871 KINGSLEY *At Last* vi, To feel our way... cautiously... past the *Manchineel bush. 1696 PHILLIPS (ed. 5), **Manchinelo Tree*, a Tree that grows wild in the woods of Jamaica. 1707 SLOANE *Jamaica* I. p. cxx, In felling a mansanillo tree... some of the milk spurted into his eye. 1766 *Chron. in Ann. Reg.* 109/2 A very rich crimson die, from a preparation of the fruit of the manchineel tree. 1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 105 The famous Manchineel tree... is said to be so poisonous, that persons have died from merely sleeping beneath its shade.

manchip, *obs.* form of MANSHIP.

manch-present, *var.* MAUNCH-PRESENT.

Manchu (mæn'tʃu:), *sb.* and *a.* Also *Manchew*, *Manchoo*, *Manchow*, *Mantcheou*, *Mantchoo*, *Mantchu*, etc. [Manchu, 'pure', the name of a tribe descended from the Nü-chên Tartars.]

A. sb. 1. A member of a Tungusic race inhabiting Manchuria, which conquered China in 1644 and was the ruling class until the Revolution in 1912.

[1655 A. SEMEDO *Hist. China* III. 292 He used to cry out in their Language *Hoo Manzu*.] 1697 L. LE COMPTE *Mem. Journey through China* I. i. 17 One of the Petty Kings of the Eastern Tartary... whose subjects called Mouantchéou... entered the Province of Leauton with a numerous Army. 1736 R. BROOKES tr. *Du Halde's Gen. Hist. China* IV. 86 The places belonging to the Mantcheou have Mantcheou Names. 1759 *Universal Hist., Mod.* IV. 278 Here the present empire of the eastern Tartars, or Manchews... had its beginning. 1821 G. STAUNTON tr. *Narr. Chinese Embassy* 152 The Mantchoos and the Mongals bear a great resemblance to each other. 1883 S. W. WILLIAMS *Middle Kingdom* (new ed.) I. i. 44 The Manchus are an agricultural or a hunting people. 1940 E. POUND *Cantos* lviii. 77 Tai Tsong... Forbad manchus marry their sisters.

2. The language of the Manchus.

1822 G. STAUNTON *Misc. Notes China* 95 Table of Contents of a Chinese and Mantchoo-Tartar Dictionary. 1888 H. E. M. JAMES *Long White Mountain* 132 Yet, so wonderful are the ways of men, the Court and the people alike are now abandoning Manchu for the cumbrous and barbarous Chinese. 1920 *Contemp. Rev.* Apr. 526 Ferdinand Verbiest... to please Kang-hi had learnt Manchu.

B. adj. Of or pertaining to the Manchus, their country (Manchuria), or their language.

1736 R. BROOKES tr. *Du Halde's Gen. Hist. China* IV. 90 A great Number of Mantcheou Mandarins. 1770 W. GUTHRIE *New Geogr. Gram.* 472 The Chinese went to war with the Manchew Tartars. 1844 C. FOX *Jrnl.* 22 Aug. (1972) 153 They gave him a hymn to translate into the Manchow language. 1848 S. W. WILLIAMS *Middle Kingdom* II. 562 Out of a Manchu population of four thousand... not more than five hundred survived. 1882 *Encycl. Brit.* XIV. 96/1 Tobacco... grown in the province [sc. Manchuria] being greatly prized throughout the Chinese empire under the name of 'Manchu leaf'. 1898 *19th Cent.* Jan. 163 The Manchu dynasty is the cement that holds the heterogeneous components of the Chinese Empire together. 1948 N. WHYMANT *China Manual* i. 16 The Manchu leader... mounted the throne and in 1644 the Ch'ing or Manchu dynasty began. 1972 T. SHABAD *China's Changing Map* ii. 45 The criteria used by the Chinese Communists in distinguishing a Manchu ethnic group are not entirely clear.

1972 *Mainichi Daily News* (Japan) 6 Nov. 17/6 The authors have no acquaintance with Korean or Manchu grammar.

manchun, dial. form of MANCHET.

Manchurian (mæn'tʃʊəriən), *a.* [f. *Manchuria*, the country of the Manchus, now a dependency of China + -AN.] 1. Of or pertaining to Manchuria.

1876 A. R. WALLACE *Geogr. Distribution Animals* I. 220 Japan and North China, or the Manchurian Sub-region. 1899 J. F. FRASER *Round World on Wheel* xxxi. 395 In five minutes down swooped several Manchurian officers. 1911 *Encycl. Brit.* XVII. 554/1 Eventually a Manchurian convention was arranged between China and Russia. 1937 *Discovery* Jan. 12/2 A candle copied from an old Manchurian pattern. 1972 W. B. LOCKWOOD *Panorama Indo-Europ. Lang.* 154 The Manchurian languages are dispersed over an immense tract of the Soviet Far East.

2. **Manchurian crane**, a crane found in eastern Asia, *Grus japonensis*; **Manchurian ermine** (see quot.); **Manchurian roe, sika, wapiti**, local races of deer, *Capreolus capreolus bedfordi*, *Cervus nippon manchuricus*, and *C. canadensis xanthopygus*; **Manchurian tiger**, a subspecies of the tiger, *Panthera tigris longipilis*, found in Manchuria and Siberia, and distinguished by its large size and shaggy fur; also called Siberian tiger.

1869 *Proc. Zool. Soc.* 628 Manchurian Crane. *Grus montignesia*. 1898 R. LYDEKKER *Deer of all Lands* 102 The Manchurian wapiti is said to be smaller than the (?typical) American race. *Ibid.* 115 (caption) Buck and Doe of Manchurian Sika in winter pelage. *Ibid.* 231 (heading) The Manchurian Roe—*Capreolus Manchuricus*. 1899 R. WARD *Rec. Big Game* (ed. 3) 458 Lastly, we have the Manchurian tiger (*F. tigris longipilis*), characterised by its large size, heavy build, short limbs, and the great length and thickness of the fur. 1931-4 J. D. D. LA TOUCHE *Handbk. Birds E. China* II. 298 The Manchurian Crane breeds in Manchuria, Corea, and Eastern Siberia, and passes through Japan on migration. 1957 M. B. PICKEN *Fashion Dict.* 219/1 *Manchurian ermine*, fur of Chinese weasel. 1964 A. L. THOMSON *New Dict. Birds* 162/1 Another species that has become alarmingly scarce is the Manchurian Crane *G[rus] japonensis*, a large white bird with black wings, a dark grey face, and a broad streak of the same colour running downwards at either side of the neck. 1964 R. PERRY *World of Tiger* i. 8 A Manchurian tiger does in fact tire quickly and rest often when traversing deep snow. 1972 G. K. WHITEHEAD *Deer of World* v. 74 The Manchurian Wapiti is similar to the North American animal. *Ibid.* 77 The principal distribution of the Manchurian Sika deer is in the central and southern parts of Manchuria. [*Ibid.* 84 Throughout the greater part of the Korean Peninsula the Roe is the Chinese or Manchurian race, *C[apreolus] [capreolus] bedfordi*.]

Manchu-Tungus (mæn'tʃu:tʊŋɡʊs). [f. MANCHU *sb.* and *a.* + TUNGUS.] Name given to a language family comprising Manchu and Tungus.

[1933 L. BLOOMFIELD *Lang.* iv. 69 The Tunguse-Manchu family lies to the north of the Mongol, dividing Yakut from the rest of the Turco-Tartar area.] 1955 *Times* 15 Aug. 7/3 There are the peoples, often semi-nomad, who are in contact with civilization but only slightly affected by it: Indians and mestizos in Bolivia and Peru, the many groups, amounting in 1941 to nearly 25,000,000 souls, whom the Republic of India classifies as *adivasis*, the Paleoasiats and the Manchu-Tungus of the Soviet Far East. 1956 JAKOBSON & HALLE in Saporta & Bastian *Psycholinguistics* (1961) 349/2 In Manchu-Tungus and in Paleosiberian languages. 1964 *Language* XL. 301 Coordinate with Turkic, Mongolian, and Manchu-Tungus.

mancia ('mæntʃə). [It.] A gratuity, a tip.

1951 [see HAVE *v.* 15 d]. 1963 T. PYNCHON *V.* xiv. 409 Guides: there to do any bidding, to various degrees of efficiency, on receipt of the recommended baksheesh, pourboire, mancia, tip.

mancinism ('mænsɪnɪz(ə)m). *rare.* [ad. It. *mancinismo*, f. *mancino* left-handed: see -ISM.] The state or condition of being left-sided.

1890 H. ELLIS *Criminal* iii. 111 Anatomical mancism is not necessarily related with motor mancism.

mancio(u)n, obs. form of MANSION.

mancipable ('mænsɪpəb(ə)l), *a.* *Roman Law.* [ad. L. type **mancipābilis*, f. *mancipāre*: see MANCIPATE *v.* and -ABLE.] That may be conveyed or transferred by mancipation.

1875 POSTE *Gaius* II. (ed. 2) §22 Property in things mancipable... is conveyed by mancipation. 1876 ABDEY & WALKER tr. *Ulpian* XIX. viii. 392 By usucapion we obtain the ownership of things both mancipable and non-mancipable.

mancipal, obs. form of MANCIPLE.

mancipant ('mænsɪpənt). *Roman Law.* [ad. L. *mancipant-em*, pr. pple. of *mancipāre*: see MANCIPATE *v.* and -ANT.] One who disposes of property by mancipation.

1880 MUIRHEAD *Gaius* I. §119 The coin... he then gives to the mancipant or party from whom the slave is being received.

† **mancipate**, *pa. pple.* and *ppl. a.* *Obs.* [ad. L. *mancipāt-us*, pa. pple. of *mancipāre*: see next.] Made subject (*to*).

1502 ARNOLDE *Chron.* 60 b/2 The said gengemi was taken and to prison mancipate. 1577 HOLINSHED *Chron. Eng.* 192/1 As they whiche though they were partly free, yet in

some poynt remayned styll as thrall and mancipate to the subiection of the English men. 1687 RENWICK *Serm.*, etc. (1776) 531 All are to be mancipate and enslaved to it.

mancipate ('mænsɪpət), *v.* [f. L. *mancipāt-*, ppl. stem of *mancipāre*, f. *man-us* hand + root of *capere* to take.]

1. *Roman Law.* (*trans.*) To hand over by the formality of MANCIPATION.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Mancipate*, to deliver possession, to give the right to another, to sell for money. 1870 ABDEY & WALKER tr. *Gaius* I. cxx. 40 In this manner persons, both slaves and free, are mancipated. *Ibid.* cxxi. But estates can be mancipated when at a distance. 1880 MUIRHEAD *Gaius* I. §132 The father again mancipates him either to the same person... or to a different one—it is the usual practice to mancipate to the same.

† 2. To make subject, enslave. Chiefly with *to*, *unto*. Often *transf.* and *fig. Obs.*

1574 NEWTON *Health Mag. Pref.*, For their sakes... that live of themselves freely and are not enthralled or mancipated to the inconveniences abovesaid. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* I. ii. vi. (1651) 160 They voluntarily mancipate, and sell themselves... to rich men to avoid hunger and beggary. 1633 W. STRUTHER *True Happiness* Ep., Aristotle... disputed much of Vertue; but proved miserable in his life, and with the rest mancipated vertue unto pleasure. 1644 H. PARKER *Jus Pop.* 23 When the election... of Judges, Commanders and Counsellors of State is requested, 'tis answered that this is to mancipate the Crowne. a1677 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* I. ii. 47 Which cannot be done by Plants, who are mancipated and fixed to the place of their station or growth. a1713 ELLWOOD *Autobiog.* (1855) 187 One to soft music mancipates his ear. 1755 JOHNSON, *Slave*, one mancipated to a master. 1756 *Monitor* No. 41 (1760) I. 397 What brought Gaveston to the block? but his mancipating the king.

¶ b. (See quot.)

1623 COCKERAM, *Mancipate*, to tame.

† 3. To devote or consecrate *to. Obs.*

1715 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* I. 77 Monday is Mancipated to the Invocation of Saints. 1829 J. DONOVAN tr. *Catech. Council Trent* II. vii. Quest. 18 Know that thou art mancipated [ed. 2 (1839) altered to 'devoted': L. *mancipari*] to light the lights of the Church, in the Name of the Lord.

¶ 4. Misused for EMANCIPATE. *Obs. rare*—1.

Cf. med.L. *mancipatio* (in Du Cange).

a1677 BARROW *Serm. Wks.* 1686 II. 212 Such a dispensation is a pupillage, and a slavery, which he [man] earnestly must desire to be redeemed and mancipated from.

Hence 'mancipating *ppl. a.*

1819 H. BUSK *Vestriad* III. 537 Coarcted by your mancipating spell.

mancipation (mænsɪ'peɪʃən). [ad. L. *mancipatiō-em*, n. of action f. *mancipāre* to MANCIPATE.]

1. The ceremonial process by which certain kinds of property (designated as *res mancipi*) were transferred (see quot. 1880).

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Mancipation*, a manner of selling before witnesses with sundry ceremonies, &c. 1774 HALLIFAX *Anal. Rom. Civ. Law* 24 By the old Roman laws Alienation of things Corporeal was of two kinds. 1. Mancipation. 2. Tradition. The former related to such things as were called *Res Mancipi*. 1849 COLQUHOUN *Rom. Civ. Law* §558 I. 474 The emption on the part of the husband was done in the same form as the usual quiritian mancipation. 1880 MUIRHEAD *Ulpian* xix. §3 Mancipation is a mode of alienation peculiar to *res mancipi*, and is performed by recital of certain words of style, in presence of a balance-holder and five witnesses.

2. *gen.* The action of enslaving; the state of being enslaved.

1577 tr. *Bullinger's Decades* III. vii. 395/1 If... any bondman were desirous to stave... his voluntarie bondage should be confirmed by the ceremonie of Mancipation. 1637 GILLESPIE *Eng. Pop. Cerem.* III. viii. 169 The consecration and mancipation of him to the holy Ministry. 1643 *Plain English* 9 The mancipation of themselves to the promiscuous service of the Queen. 1649 JER. TAYLOR *Gt. Exemp.* II. viii. 68 They who fall away... into a contradictory state of sinne and mancipation. 1663 WATERHOUSE *Comm. Fortescue* 187 They [the Romans]... prevailed against all mankind to their Mancipation under them.

¶ 3. (See quot.)

1623 COCKERAM, *Mancipation*, a taming.

mancipative ('mænsɪpətɪv), *a.* *Roman Law.* [f. MANCIPATE *v.* + -IVE.] = next.

1875 POSTE *Gaius* II. 182 The mancipative will, or will by bronze and scale, probably began to supersede the older form as soon as the Twelve Tables had given legal force to the nuncupative part of mancipation.

mancipatory ('mænsɪpətəri), *a.* *Roman Law.* [f. MANCIPATE *v.* + -ORY.] Pertaining or involving mancipation.

1861 MAINE *Anc. Law* vi. (1876) 212 The Mancipatory Testament by which the *universitas juris* devolved at once and unimpaired. 1880 MUIRHEAD *Gaius* III. §167 Except when he [a slave] expressly stipulates or takes by mancipatory conveyance [etc.]. *Ibid.* IV. §131 An *actio empto* for mancipatory conveyance to us of lands we have bought.

mancipée (mænsɪ'pi:). [irreg. f. MANCIP(ATE) *v.* + -EE.] The person to whom the property is transferred by mancipation.

1880 MUIRHEAD *Gaius* I. §123 Persons mancipated by parents... are appropriated by the mancipée with the very same words with which he would appropriate a slave.

manciple ('mænsɪp(ə)l). *Forms:* 4 **maunciple**, (5 **mawnciple**, -cypylle, 6 **mansebyll**), 5-6 **mancycle**,

(7 **mansiple**, 8 **mancipal**), 3- **manciple**. [a. OF. *manciple*, *mancipe* (for the ending cf. *principle*, *participle*), ad. L. *mancipium*, f. *manus* hand + root of *capere* to take.]

In classical L. *mancipium* meant acquisition by purchase, absolute ownership, hence *concr.* a slave. In med.L. it meant also the office or function of a *manceps* or buyer in of stores (in late L. this word sometimes denoted the manager of a public bakery: so in late Gr. form *μάνκιψ*). It may be conjectured that in monastic use the word denoting the office was applied (like many similar terms) to the person charged with it, and that this application is the source of sense 1 below, which seems not to be known in OF.]

1. An officer or servant who purchases provisions for a college, an inn of court, a monastery, etc.

a1225 *Ancr. R.* 214 þe ziure glutin is þes feondes manciple. Uor he stikeð euer iðe celere, oðer iðe kuchene. His heorte is iðe disches. [Prob. a misunderstanding of a Lat. original which had *mancipium* in the sense of bondservant, slave.] c1386 CHAUCER *Prolog.* 567 A gentil manciple was ther of a temple Of which Achatours myghte take exemple for to be wise in bynyge of vitaille. 1401 *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 98 Oones I was a manciple at Mertoun halle. 1482 *Monk of Evesham* (Arb.) 49 And thoo thyngys that were necessarye to the ornamentys of alle the chyrche, . . . y wolde dyligently orden therfore, as y had be hys famylar seruante and mawncypylle. 1530 in W. H. TURNER *Select. Rec. Oxford* 78 The . . . Proctors requyrd the . . . xxv of the mansebyll. *Ibid.* 89 Gunter beyng a manciple to scolers. 1641 MILTON *Reform.* II. 84 Furnish't with no more experience then they learnt betwene the Cook, and the manciple. 1660 WOOD *Life* (O.H.S.) I. 352 At Queen's Coll. Oxon is every year a bore's head provided by the manciple against Xtmassday. 1721-2 AMHERST *Terræ Fil.* No. 13 (1754) 63 Father William . . . made him manciple of his college, a sinecure worth twenty pounds a year. 1821 LAMB *Elia* Ser. I. *Old Benchers* I.T., I remember . . . the cook applying to him [Jackson] . . . for instructions how to write down edge bone of beef . . . He decided the orthography . . . [and] . . . dismissed the manciple (for the time) learned and happy. 1848 J. H. NEWMAN *Loss & Gain* (1853) 67 In came the manciple with the dinner paper, which Mr. Vincent had formally to run his eye over. 1891 *Daily News* 26 Dec. 2/5 The ancient ceremony of serving up a boar's head at Queen's College was duly observed yesterday . . . A splendid specimen, weighing upwards of sixty pounds, had been prepared by the College manciple. 1893 FOWLER *Hist. C. C. C.* (O.H.S.) 458 *note*, The offices of First Cook and Manciple were now [1868] combined. 1897 D. MACLEANE *Pembr. Coll.* III. (O.H.S.) 32 He [the principal] did not cater for the aularians. This was done by an upper servant or manciple, 'wise in buying of vitaille', who was sometimes a scholar.

transf. 1744 M. BISHOP *Life & Adv.* 169 Finding that the Barrack I was to be in had four Beds, we . . . took it by turns to officiate as Manciple.

† 2. A bondslave, servant. [= L. *mancipium*.]

1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) VII. 277 And anon he was made þe enemes manciple [L. *ille mancipium hostis effectus*]. c1440 HYLTON *Scala Perf.* (W. de W. 1494) II. vi. The same fallet to a Jewe or to a sarracynne the whyche or they ben crystened arne nought but mancyples of helle. 1537 CROMWELL in Merriman *Life & Lett.* (1902) II. 89 Euery man well perceyuethe the difference betwyxt a franke, a holy, a godly, a generall cownsaill, and an assemblie of ambicious manciples, of men sworne to pope's lustes and gaynes. 1563-87 FOXE *A. & M.* (1596) 294/2 For is not the king of England our [sc. the pope's] vassall? and to saie more, our manciple or page. [1611 FLORIO, *Mancipio*, a manciple, a bondman, a thrall, a vassall.]

Hence 'mancipleship, the office of a manciple.

1642 B. N. C. *Muniments* 28. 135 To perform his mancipleship faithfully.

mancipular (mæn'sɪpju:lə(r)), *a.* *rare*—1. [Badly f. MANCIPLE + -AR, after *manipular*.] Of a manciple.

1846 LANDOR *Imag. Conv.*, *Cromwell & Sir O. Cromwell* Wks. 1853 II. 230/1 Ye should leave unto them, in full propriety, the mancipular office of discharging the account.

manck, variant of MANK *Obs.*

manco ('mæŋkəʊ). *Sc.* Also 8-9 **mankie**, 8 **maunkie**, 9 **mank(e)y**. [Shortened form of CALAMANCO.] In quots. *attrib.*

a1779 [D. GRAHAM] *Hist. Buck-Haven* 5 [She] made coarse claiths, and callicoe mancoes [ed. 1782 muteshes]. 1790 J. JOHNSON'S *Scots Musical Mus.* III. 273 The lasses . . . With mankie facings on their gown. 1824 MACTAGGART *Gallovid. Encycl.*, *Mankie*, an ancient kind of worsted stuff, much glazed, worn by females. 1828 MOIR *Mansie Wauch* xx. 297 Below which was a checked short gown of gingham stripe, and a green glazed manco petticoat. 1864 A. LEIGHTON *Myst. Leg. Edinb.* (1886) 261 [She] dressed herself in her mankey gown and red plaid.

mancorn, var. MONGCORN *Obs. exc. dial.*

mancoustan, obs. form of MANGOSTEEN.

† **mancowe**. *Obs.*—0 A baboon. (The form is curiously suggestive of *monkey*, which, however, has not been found before the 16th c.)

14.. *Nom.* in Wr.-Wülcker 700/25 *Hic sinocephalus*, a mancowe.

Mancunian ('mæn'kju:nɪən), *sb.* and *a.* [f. L. *Mancunium* Manchester + -AN.] *A. sb.* A native or inhabitant of Manchester. *B. adj.* Of or pertaining to Manchester.

1904 H. BESWICK *Last Karkawbar* 134 'Th' Owd Rivvur'—as some old Mancunians dub the Irwell. 1908 *Westm. Gaz.* 22 Oct. 2/3 How strangely provincial—may we even say Mancunian?—is the very recent theory that Mr. Cobden invented Free Trade. 1926 *Glasgow Herald* 2 Oct. 8 In the

Manchester docks...lies the real secret or the industrial trick, as the Mancunians choose to phrase it, which is at the foundation of the city's greatness. 1931 *Daily Tel.* 6 Jan. 10/3 The Mancunians who wish to play bowls on Sunday might surely be allowed their simple pleasure. 1947 H. MILES tr. *Mauvois's Disraeli* (ed. 2) II. iv. 124 A truly Mancunian rain had drowned the enthusiasts. 1963 *Times* 2 Feb. 9/3 Any middle-aged Mancunian...can remember posters drawing attention to celebrity concerts. 1973 P. GEDDES *Ottawa Allegation* II. 18 Still the Mancunian accent, true, yet fading fast. 1973 *Guardian* 16 Mar. 13/2 Michael Croft, the beaming Mancunian who founded the National Youth Theatre.

mancus ('mæŋkəs). *Obs. exc. Hist.* Forms: 1 **mancus**, 7-9 **mancus**. *Pl.* 1 **mancses**, **mancsas**, **mancusas**, **mancos**, 2 **manke**, 7-8 **mancuses**, 7-9 **mancusses**. [OE. *mancus* masc., = OS. *mancus* (glossing *bazanticum*, *aureus*), OHG. **manchus*, acc. pl. *manchussa* (glossing *solidos*, *aureos*, *philippos*). The med.L. form *mancu(s)us* occurs frequently in documents belonging to Germany, France, Italy, and Spain, and in one example in Du Cange it means some kind of ornament worn by a woman.] An Old English money of account of the value of thirty pence.

The statement sometimes made that *mancus* was also used to denote a unit of weight is based on misinterpretation of certain passages in which the word occurs.

811 in Haddan & Stubbs *Councils* III. 570 Pro ejus larga pecuniarum remuneratione hoc est centum et viginti VI. *mancosas*. c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gram.* xlvi. (Z.) 296 Fif penežas gemaciað ænne scylling and prittiz penežas ænne mancus. c 1000 — *Saints' Lives* xxxiii. 132 Heo...nam mid hire fiftiz mancwas. a 1100 *Will of Wulfgat* in Birch *Cart. Sax.* (1893) III. 653, xx. mancwas goldes. a 1200 *Moral Ode* 70 And þe ðe mare ne mai don do hit mid his gode þonke Also wel se þe þe haued golde fele manke. 1614 CAMDEN *Rem.* (ed. 2) 200 Thirty of these pence...made a Mancus, which some think to be all one with a Marke... They reckoned these Mancuse, or Mancus both in golde and siluer. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* II. iv. §1 He sent his Holinesse 120 Mancuses for a Present. 1761 HUME *Hist. Eng.* I. ii. 41 He made a perpetual grant of three hundred mancuses a year to that see. 1819 SCOTT *Ivanhoe* xv, 'These dog-Jews!' said he... 'They might have flung me a mancus or two'. 1848 LYTTON *Harold* I. iii, What in mancuses and pence Clapa lacked of the price. 1860 HOOK *Lives Abps.* (1869) I. v. 241 When a person of high rank was buried... a mancus of gold... was paid. 1875 JEVONS *Money* viii. 71. 1887 C. F. KEARY *Coins, Ags. Ser.* *Introd.* 34 The Mancus (pl. *Mancusas*) or *Mancos*... It was a coin of denomination in use upon the Continent quite as much as in England, and may have been imported into this country from abroad. 1899 GRUEBER *Handbk. Coins* *Introd.* 9.

-mancy, a terminal element, repr. OF. *-mancie*, late L. *-mantia*, Gr. *μαντεία* divination, f. *μαντεύεσθαι* to prophesy, f. *μάντις* prophet, *diviner*. Some of the words with this ending go back to compounds recorded in classical or post-classical Greek, as *chiromancy*, *necromancy*, *ornithomancy*, *pyromancy*; others appear in late or med.Lat., and represent regularly formed compounds which prob. existed in late Gr., or were formed by persons familiar with that language, as *geomancy*, *hydromancy*; others have been formed after the revival of Greek learning on assumed Gr. types, as *crystallomancy*, *lithomancy*. No hybrid compound of *-mancy* seems to have been admitted into general Eng. use: for some suggested formations of this type see quot. 1709. The related adjs. end in **-MANTIC**.

c 1420 LYDG. *Assembly of Gods* 869 Adryomancy, Enomancy, with Pyromancy, Fysenancy also, and Pawmestry. 1709 J. STEVENS tr. *Quevedo's Com. Wks.* (ed. 2) 374 There are lines in the Neck, the Forehead, the Lips, the Hams, the Elbows, and the bottom of the Buttocks... and therefore... as there is Chiromancy, there ought to be Frontimancy, Collimancy, Pedimancy, Natimancy.

† **mand**, *sb.*¹ *Obs. rare*—1. [? a. OF. *mand*, *mant*, vbl. noun f. *mander*: see MAND *v.*] A question. 14... *Ipotis* (MS. Ashm. 61, ff. 87), The emperour... Askyd a mand of þe chyld Why [etc.].

mand (mænd), *sb.*² [a. Hindī *mandūa*. Cf. MAN-GRASS.] An Indian grass of the genus *Eleusine*. 1862 *Chambers's Encycl.* IV. 6/2 *Eleusine corocana*, an Indian species, called Natchnee and Nagla Ragee, also Mand and Murwa.

mand (mænd), *sb.*³ [Final element of *com)mand*, *de)mand*, etc.] B. F. Skinner's term for an utterance aimed at producing an effect or result, etc. Cf. TACT.

1957 B. F. SKINNER *Verbal Behavior* II. iii. 35 The term 'mand' has a certain mnemonic value derived from 'command', 'demand',... and so on... A 'mand', then, may be defined as a verbal operant in which the response is reinforced by a characteristic consequence and is therefore under the functional control of relevant conditions of deprivation or aversive stimulation. 1959 *Anthropol. Ling.* I. i. 41 It is interesting to speculate how far the program for the acquisition of mands and tacts will account for all verbal behavior. 1968 D. LAWTON *Social Class, Lang. & Educ.* iv. 56 For Skinner, language behaviour is an example of learning by operant conditions... Requests, demands or commands (mands) tend to be reinforced by satisfaction of needs. Another kind of utterance is termed a 'tact', which is a response to a situation rather than a response to a need (e.g. 'this apple is red'). 1972 *Language* XLVIII. 482 Beneath the

linguistically questionable trappings (cf. Chomsky 1959) of mands, tacts, and echoic responses... is there a brilliance which linguists in general have been prevented from seeing? 1973 *Archivum Linguisticum* IV. 52 'The ethnography of communication'—contains the item 'mands'.

† **mand**, *v.* *Obs.* [a. OF. *mander*:—L. *mandāre*.] *trans.* a. To send forth. b. To send for. c. To command.

a 1310 in Wright *Lyric* P. 44 The mone mandeth hire lyht. 1483 CAXTON *Cato* Civb, He maunded and sente for hyr parentes. c 1500 *Melusine* 18 [Thanne the Erle Emery] manded & desyred a moch fayre company. *Ibid.* 73 Alayn manded and sent for a grete foyson of hys frendes. 1589 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* vi. xxx. (1612) 147 Aske whatso else I haue to giue, thous maunde it for a kis.

mand: see MAUND.

Mandæan ('mændi:ən), *a.* and *sb.* Also **Mandean**, **Mendæan**. [f. *Mandæan* Aramaic *mandayyā* (a rendering of Gr. *μανθωτικοί* Gnostics: f. *mandā* knowledge, = late Heb. *maddāc*, f. *yādāc* to know) + -AN.] *A. adj.* The designation of a Gnostic sect still surviving in Mesopotamia, and of the Aramaic dialect in which their sacred books are written. *B. sb.* a. A member of the Mandæan sect. b. The Mandæan language.

1875 LIGHTFOOT *Comm. Col.* 165 note, These Mandæans are a rapidly diminishing sect living in the region about the Tigris. 1883 K. KESSLER in *Encycl. Brit.* XV. 467/2 Mandæans, also known as Sabians, Nasoræans, or St. John's Christians, an Oriental sect of great antiquity. *Ibid.* 468/1 note, Mandæan MSS. occur in the British Museum [etc.]. *Ibid.* 468/2 Primal Life, who is properly speaking the Mandæan god. 1886 *Ibid.* XXI. 649/1 There is a close resemblance between Mandæan and the language of the Babylonian Talmud. 1900 *Daily News* 15 Aug. 6/2 A large number of Hebrew and Mandæan vases... were discovered.

Mandaite ('mændait), *sb.* and *a.* Also **Mendaite**. [See prec. and -ITE.] = MANDÆAN.

1881 SAYCE in *Encycl. Brit.* XIII. 117/1 The Mendaite inscription of twenty lines discovered in a tomb at Abu-Shadr in south Babylonia. 1900 *Pilot* 23 June 51 5/2 Magic bowls with inscriptions in Syriac, Chaldæan, and Mandaite.

mandala ('mændələ). [Skr. *maṅḍala* disc, circle.] A symbolic representation of a magic circle usually with symmetrical divisions and figures of deities, etc., in the centre, used by Buddhists in meditation and found in many cultures as a religious symbol; *spec.* in *Jungian Psychol.*, an image of a similar magic circle visualized in dreams and symbolizing the dreamer's striving for unity of self and completeness. Also *attrib.*

1859 MAX MÜLLER *Hist. Anc. Sanskrit Lit.* i. 218 The division of the Sanhitā which is adopted in the Brihaddevatā, is that of Maṅḍalas, Anuvākas, and Sūktas. 1882 *Encycl. Brit.* XIV. 228/1 Their practical belief... busied itself almost wholly with obtaining magic powers (*Siddhi*), by means of... magic circles (*Maṅḍala*). 1927 W. Y. EVANS-WENTZ *Tibetan Bk. Dead* 136 (caption) The Great Mandala of the Knowledge-Holding and Wrathful Deities. 1931 C. F. BAYNES tr. *Wilhelm & Jung's Secret of Golden Flower* 97 For the most part, the mandala form is that of a flower, cross, or wheel, with a distinct tendency toward four. *Ibid.*, I have come across women who did not draw mandala symbols but who danced them. 1933 E. J. THOMAS *Hist. Buddhist Thought* xv. 193 The great spell... should be inscribed in a circle (maṅḍala) made of certain substances with appropriate divisions and figures. 1938 C. G. JUNG *Psychol. & Relig.* iii. 96 Historically... the mandala served as a symbol in order to clarify the nature of the deity philosophically. *Ibid.* iv. 109 Since modern mandalas have... close parallels in ancient magic circles, in the centre of which we usually find the deity, it is evident that in the modern mandala man—the complete man—has replaced the deity. 1941 A. HUXLEY *Grey Eminence* iii. 66 An elaborate circular diagram, curiously like one of those symbolic mandalas, into which the Buddhists contrive to cram such a wealth of doctrinal significance. 1949 K. RAINE *Pythones* 17, I piece the divine fragments into the mandala whose centre is the lost creative power. 1966 P. WHITE (*title*) The solid mandala. 1973 *Jrnl. Genetic Psychol.* CXXII. 168 The complete, circular form of the Ufor is reminiscent of the mandala or 'magic circle': i.e., totality. 1974 *Time* (Canada) 18 Mar. 56/1 The appetite of the young for religious experience is leading along exotic paths these days—demons and gurus, mandalas and myths.

† **mandament**. *Obs. rare*—1. [ad. L. *mandāment-um*, f. *mandā-re* to command: cf. MANDAMENT.] Injunction, command.

1834 SIR H. TAYLOR *Artevælde* I. III. iii, But Virtue! where is that indissoluble chain Which to thy anchor'd mandaments eterne The floating soul shall grapple!

|| **mandamus** (mænd'eiməs), *sb.* *Law.* [L. = 'we command', 1st pers. pl. pres. ind. of *mandāre* to command.] A term 'originally applied generically to a number of ancient writs, letters missive, or mandates, issued by the sovereign, directing the performance of certain acts', but afterwards restricted to the judicial writ (called 'the high prerogative writ of mandamus') issued in the King's name from the Court of King's Bench (now, from the Crown side of the King's Bench Division of the High Court of Justice) and directed to an inferior

court, a corporation, an officer, etc., commanding some specified thing to be done. 'Its general object is to enforce the performance of some public duty in respect of which there is no other specific legal remedy' (G. H. B. Kenrick in *Encycl. Law Eng. s.v.*).

[1378 *Rolls of Parlt.* III. 51/2, Par force d'un mandamus a lui directe.] 1535 tr. *Natura Brevium* (1544) 171 b, There is fyue maners of enquieres ordeined after the death of the kynges tenaunte... The fyft is Mandamus, and that is after the yere. 1588 UDALL *Diotrephes* (Arb.) 27 Let no Colledge chuse his owne head, but let him haue a Mandamus, procured from the Queene. 1611 COTGR., *Mandat*, A Mandate, or *Mandamus* for the preferment of one to a Benefice. 1641 *Termes de la Ley* 199 Mandamus is a Writ that goes to the Escheator for the finding of an office after the death of one that died the Kings Tenant. 1664 J. WORTHINGTON *Mede's Wks.* Life (1672) 37 The Colledge had privy notice of a Stranger who had got a Mandamus for a Fellowship, either Fallen or Falling. 1672 MANLEY *Cowell's Interpr.*, *Mandamus* is also a Charge to the Sheriff, to take into the Kings hands all the Lands and Tenements of the Kings Widow, that against her Oath formerly given, marryeth without the Kings consent. 1736 F. DRAKE *Eboracum* 185 The royal authority has frequently interposed, and constituted a mayor by a mandamus. 1865 *Morn. Star* 3 Feb., You may find it necessary to apply to the Court of Queen's Bench for a mandamus against me. 1857 LONGF. *New Eng. Trag.*, *Endicott* IV. ii, Here is the King's Mandamus, taking from us... all power to punish Quakers. fig. 1775 SHERIDAN *St. Patr. Day* II. iv, Death's a debt; his mandamus binds all alike.

† **b. attrib.** = Appointed by a mandamus.

1687 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) I. 421 The new mandamus fellows [of Magdalen]. 1776 J. ADAMS in *Fam. Lett.* (1876) 216 A Mandamus Counsellor of New Jersey. 1876 BANCROFT *Hist. U.S.* IV. iv. 339 Councillors, called mandamus councillors from their appointment by the crown.

Hence **mandamus v. trans.**, to serve with a mandamus.

1823 *New Monthly Mag.* VIII. 496 If I do not ferk you out of all likelihood of rying the beauty, why mandamus me! 1886 *Daily Tel.* 30 Mar. 5/3 Without waiting to be 'mandamus'd' the Vestry sent to the dust Contractor.

Mandan ('mændən), *a.* and *sb.* Also **Mandane**, **Mandano**, **Mandon**. [ad. Dakota *Matani*.]

A. adj. Of, pertaining to, or designating a Siouan Indian people of North Dakota. *B. sb.* This people; a member of this people; also, their language.

1794 in *Mass. Hist. Soc. Coll.* (1810) 1st Ser. III. 24 The tribes of Indians which he passed through, were called the Maskego Tribe... Mandon tribe, Paunees, and several others. 1806 M. LEWIS in *Deb. Congress U.S.* (1852) 9th Congress 2 Sess., App. 1065 The bridlbits and blankets I have seen in the possession of the Mandans. 1806 [see BERDACHE]. 1831 J. M. PECK *Guide for Emigrants* 21 At the Mandan villages, 1600 miles from the Mississippi, it [sc. the Missouri] is said to be nearly as wide... as at St. Charles. 1877 L. H. MORGAN *Anc. Society* II. vi. 158 In intelligence and in the arts of life the Mandans were in advance of all their kindred tribes. *Ibid.* III. iii. 440 In Mandan my brother's wife is my wife. 1911, etc. [see HIDATSU]. 1933 L. BLOOMFIELD *Lang.* iv. 72 The Siouan family includes many languages, such as... Winnebago, Mandan, Crow. *Ibid.* xvii. 283 A Mandan Indian sent the... picture to a fur-trader. 1971 S. E. MORISON *European Discovery Amer.: Northern Voy.* iv. 86 Eventually the Mandan become the most favored tribe.

mandant ('mændənt), *a.* and *sb.* Also 7-ent. [ad. L. *mandant-em*, pres. pple. of *mandāre* to command, to send forth: see MANDATE.]

† *A. adj.* *Phys.* Of an organ (chiefly in *member mandant* = mod.L. *membrum mandans*): That is the source of impulse; often said of the brain. *Obs.*

1543 TRACHERON *Vigo's Chirurg.* II. xvii. 63 b, The fourth intentyon which is to comferte the membre mandant [L. *membrum mandans*] that is to say, from which the matter cometh by deriuation. 1544 PHAER *Regim. Life* (1553) I v b, They are all deriued from the member mandant, that is to saye, the brayne. 1650 BULWER *Anthropomet.* (1653) 190 There are many that drink without the moving of Transglutition; but that which they drink descends as if it were poured into a tankard. In this case they need no mandent member. 1670 MAYNWARING *Physician's Repos.* 32 Neither the nutritive juyces... conveyed, nor excrementitious parts separated... but... regurgitate upon the mandant viscera. 1684 tr. *Bonet's Merc. Comput.* xv. 528 Care must be taken of the Head as the part Mandant.

B. sb. *Law.* = MANDATOR.

1681 VISCT. STAIR *Instit.* I. xii. (1693) 108 A Desire, Warrant, or Order, upon the part of the Mandant to the Mandatar. a 1768 ERSKINE *Instit.* III. iii. §31 (1773) II. 457 Mandate, .. where it signifies a mutual contract, includes not only the act of the mandant who employs, but the acceptance of the mandatar. 1818 COLEBROOKE *Obligations* 120 If... a mandate be given for the benefit of the mandant himself or of a third party. 1842 MCGLASHAN *Sheriff Cris. Scoll.* §589. 154 A mandant may revoke his mandate at pleasure. 1875 POSTE *Gaius* 111. Comm. (ed. 2) 430 Another case in which a guarantor and guarantee stand in the relation of mandant and mandatar is *delegatio*.

|| **mandarah** ('mændərə). [Arabic *mandarāh*, lit. 'place for seeing', f. *naḍara* to see.] In the East, a 'parlour' for receiving visitors.

1865 J. H. INGRAHAM *Pillar of Fire* (1872) 206 An open court, on the right side of which was the mandara for visitors. 1893 *Star* 4 Feb. 1/6 A Turkish mandarah or reception room.

mandarin¹ ('mændərɪn). Also 6 mandeline, mandorijn, 7 mandarim, 7-8 mandorin, 7-9 mandarine, 8 mandareen. [a. Pg. *mandarim*, a. Malay *mantri*, a. Hindi *mantri*:—Skr. *mantrin* counsellor, f. *mantra* counsel, f. root *man* to think.]

1. a. *Hist.* A generic name for all grades of Chinese officials; there were nine ranks, each of which was distinguished by a particular kind of 'button'. [Chinese *kwan*.] † Formerly extended to other Asiatic officials.

1589 PARKE tr. *Mendoza's Hist. China* II. ii. iii. 252 The Mandelines of the sea, which be certaine iudges appointed to giue aduice of all such matters to the gouernor. 1598 W. PHILLIPS *Linschoten* I. xxiii. 39 Such are they that serue in euery Towne, and haue the gouernment of the same... They are called Loitias, and Mandorijns. 1604 E. G[RIMSTONE] *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* v. xvi. 370 The Mandarins or ministers of Iustice [in China]. 1685 CROWNE *Sir C. Nice* III. Dram. Wks. 1874 III. 304 He will needs be attended like an Indian mandarine or lord. 1713 POPE *Let. to Gay* 23 Aug., in China; where it is ordinary for a Mandarine to fan himself cool after a debate. 1727 A. HAMILTON *New Acc. E. Ind.* II. 43 Every Province or City [Burma] has a Mandereen or Deputy residing at Court. 1813 *Examiner* 22 Mar. 1872 A Mandarine of the first class. 1860 *All Year Round* No. 71. 504 The inferior 'one button' mandarins.

b. A toy representing a grotesque seated figure in Chinese costume, so contrived as to continue nodding for a long time after it is shaken.

1791 BOSWELL *Johnson* I. 5 From a man so still and so tame... conversation worth recording could no more be expected, than from a Chinese mandarin on a chimney-piece. 1839 E. D. CLARKE *Trav. Russia* etc. 13/1 It reminds one of those Chinese mandarin images seen upon the chimney-pieces of old houses, which, when set a-going, continue nodding. 1845, 1855 [see NIDDLE-NODDLE v.].

c. *transf.* A person of much importance, a great man. Often used *colloq.* of Government officials, leading politicians or writers, etc.

1907 *National Rev.* Aug. 838 Our Parliamentary Mandarins are ineffably shocked at the impiety of an independent Radical. 1908 *New Age* 6 June 112/2 The chambers, lamas, and mandarins of London letters are doubtless devising adjectives for it [sc. a book]. 1919 B. RUCK *Disturbing Charm* II. ix. 234 If you let it get known... that you've got a view like that, you'll have some of the Mandarins snaffling that office of yours for themselves. 1925 FRASER & GIBBONS *Soldier & Sailor Words* 151 The Mandarins of the War Office. 1947 *Oxf. Univ. Handbk.* 261 If he is an athlete of any distinction, the mandarins of his particular game will know all about him long before he arrives. 1961 *Listener* 9 Nov. 782/3 Mr. Thody, who has written a book about Sartre no less brilliant than his two books on Camus, makes comparisons between the two mandarins. 1971 P. LORAIN *Photographs have been Sent* v. iii. 164 The Medical Mandarins maintained stony silence.

2. (With capital initial.) The language spoken in China by officials and educated people generally. Hence, any of the varieties of Kuan Hua or Mandarin spoken as a common language in China, *spec.* the Northern variety, which forms the basis of *putonghua*; = PUTONGHUA. Cf. KUO-YÜ. Also *transf.*

[1604: see *mandarin tongue* in 4.] 1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v., Their public officers, as notaries, lawyers, judges, and chief magistrates, write and speak the Mandarin. 1731 BAILEY vol. II, *Mandarin*, the language spoken by the Mandarins and in the court of China. 1910 *Encycl. Brit.* VI. 216/2 Farther north we come into the range of the great dialect popularly known as Mandarin (*Kuan hua* or 'official language'). 1917 S. COULING *Encycl. Sinica* 143/1 Mandarin or *Kuan hua* is the spoken language of about two-thirds of China. There are three forms of it, spoken typically in Peking, Nanking and Chênghu. It would seem absurd to call mandarin a dialect, since it is the tongue of 250,000,000 people. 1959 V. CRONIN *Pearl to India* xiii. 188 Some philologists claimed Mandarin to be derived from Hebrew. 1963 *Listener* 17 Jan. 140/1 BBC Mandarin, or Announcers' English, was devised as a refined product, based on so-called 'southern educated' English. 1964 *Amer. Speech* XXXIX. 26 Home's own writings... are written in a kind of middle-class international Victorian Mandarin which defies analysis. 1966 *Chambers's Encycl.* III. 483/2 After the founding of the republic (1911), Mandarin, as *pu'ut'unghua* (speech universally understood) or *Kuoyü* (the national language) was chosen as the standard language. 1968 [see KUAN, KWAN 1]. 1971 K. HOPKINS *Hong Kong* 235 Cantonese is very much the predominant language but there are minorities who speak... Mandarin. 1971 [see PUTONGHUA]. 1971 *Whitaker's Almanack* 1972 841/1 The Common Speech or *Putonghua* (often referred to as 'Mandarin')... is based on the northern dialect. 1975 *Language* LI. 875 The locative particle *yü* in the above sentences is no longer used; its replacement in Modern Mandarin is *zai*. 1984 *N. Y. Times* 24 Jan. C13/1 The lecture will be given in Mr. Tung's native Mandarin and will be translated by Margaret Yuen.

3. Short for *mandarin porcelain*.

1873 MRS. PALLISER tr. *Jacquemart's Ceram. Art* 96 The Red Mandarin of the third section... The shagreened and gauffered Mandarins.

4. a. *attrib.*, as (sense 1) *mandarin boat*, *dignity*, *governor*, *promotion*, *sepulchre*; (sense 2) *mandarin Chinese*, *dialect*, *glossary*, *language*, *tongue*; *mandarin blue* (see quot. 1949); † *mandarin broth* (see quot.); *mandarin cap*, a child's cap resembling that worn by a mandarin; *mandarin cat*, ? a kind of Angora cat; *mandarin coat* (see quot. 1957); *mandarin collar*, a narrow collar standing up from a close-

fitting neckline; *mandarin duck*, a duck of bright and variegated plumage, *Aix galericulata*, native to China; *mandarin hat*, one shaped like that worn by mandarins; *mandarin jar*, a jar of mandarin porcelain; *mandarin porcelain*, Japanese porcelain decorated with figures of mandarins; *mandarin sleeve*, a wide loose sleeve copied from the sleeves of the dress of mandarins (*Cent. Dict.* 1890); *mandarin vase*, a vase of mandarin porcelain.

1912 *Home Chat* 13 Apr. 112/2 In flamingo red, *Mandarin blue or wood-violet mauve linen. 1949 *Dict. Colours Interior Decoration* (Brit. Colour Council) 17/1 *Mandarin blue*, a descriptive name for one of the blues specially produced for China by British dyers at the beginning of the twentieth century. 1749 *Anson's Voy.* III. vii. 369 Two *Mandarine boats came on board from Macao. 1863 READE *Hard Cash* I. vii. 197 A gorgeous mandarin boat... rowed with forty paddles by an armed crew. 1794 BARHAM *Hortus Amer.* 123 Sir H. Sloane saith, that Mr. James Cunningham wrote to him from China, ... informing him that the bean, or *mandarin broth, so frequently mentioned in the Dutch Embassy... is only an emulsion made of the seeds of sesamum and hot water. 1860 THACKERAY *Round. Papers* (1863) 106, *De Juventute*, Children with... *mandarin caps. 1752 H. WALPOLE *Let.* (1846) II. 425 *Mandarin cats fishing for gold fish. 1895 C. S. HORNE *Story of L.M.S.* 124 Certain Roman Catholic Chinamen are found willing to impart to him as much of the *Mandarin Chinese as they can. 1911 *Daily Colonist* (Victoria, B.C.) 22 Apr. 7/1 (Advt.), *Mandarin Coats. In exquisite hand-embroidered silks and silk lined. 1957 M. B. PICKEN *Fashion Dict.* 67/1 *Mandarin*, long, loose, richly embroidered silk coat with wide sleeves. 1972 *Vogue* June Special 94 *Mandarin* coat and slit dress of matching print. 1952 C. HOWARD *Compl. Dressmaking* 104 The collar is a *mandarin collar. [1953 *News Chron.* 2 June 7/1 You can spot him [the Sultan of Selangor] by his yellow knee-length baju (jacket) with mandarin-type collar.] 1967 G. B. MAIR *Girl from Peking* vi. 69 I'll go Chinese. Gold and blue brocade with high mandarin collar and short sleeves. 1971 P. LORAIN *Photographs have been Sent* III. i. 91 A white silk suit with a mandarin collar. 1848 S. W. WILLIAMS *Middle Kingdom* I. x. 489 The court language, the *kwan hwa*, or *mandarin dialect. 1813 *Examiner* 26 Apr. 266/2 We think the Chamish Majesty, and the *Mandarin dignity were... libelled. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) I. 664/1 (*Anas*), The galericulata, or Chinese teal of Edwards, has a hanging crest [etc.]... The English in China give it the name of *mandarin duck. 1861 JANE R. EDKINS *Chinese Scenes* (1863) 207 A *Mandarin Glossary. 1749 *Anson's Voy.* III. vii. 365 The *Mandarine Governor of Janson. 1882 *Harper's Mag.* III. 331 On the May gala day [of the Fish House at Schuylkill] the two *mandarin hats... are decorated with flowers. 1873 MRS. PALLISER tr. *Jacquemart's Ceram. Art* 97 *Mandarin jar. 1697 L. LE COMPTE *Mem. Journey through China* I. v. 134. I acquainted her that I spake the *Mandarin language... which they constantly use at the Court. 1860 JANE R. EDKINS *Chinese Scenes* (1863) 165 My husband's knowledge of their language (the Mandarin). 1873 MRS. PALLISER tr. *Jacquemart's Ceram. Art* 95 The *Mandarin porcelain. 1874 R. TYRWHITT *Sketch Club* 6 Earnest expectation of firsts, fellowships, and *mandarin promotion. 1665 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (1677) 375 Paquin... in which are... 24000 *Mandarin [1638 Mandarins] Sepulchres. 1604 E. G[RIMSTONE] *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* vi. v. 441 They call it the *Mandarin tongue, which requires a mans age to be conceived. 1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v., The Mandarin tongue, or the language of the court. 1894 *Times* 22 Feb. 6/1 Four *mandarin vases and covers.

b. *attrib.* or *quasi-adj.*, in *transf.* sense of 'superior, esoteric, "highbrow"'; applied esp. to literary productions or style: 'ornate, refined; high-flown' (often in derogatory use).

1916 H. G. WELLS *Mr. Britling* i. 16 The conservative classes whose education has always had a mandarin quality—very, very little of it, and very old and choice. 1947 J. HAYWARD *Prose Lit. since 1939* vii. 47 If literature... is not to become the arcane cult of a mandarin class, it must improve its values. 1952 *Times Lit. Suppl.* 29 Aug. (Suppl.) p. xii/2 The influence that delivered the English novel from Mr. Bennett and Mrs. Brown turned out to be D. H. Lawrence and not his mandarin contemporaries. 1959 *Ibid.* 1 May 257/2 In reaction from Victorian pompousness, bureaucratic jargon, *fin de siècle* poetic prose, and 'mandarin English', a go-as-you-please attitude has crept into the language. 1962 *Listener* 13 Sept. 406/2 The conventionally acceptable accents and Mandarin prose we learn at school. 1973 *Times Lit. Suppl.* 6 July 787/2 M Bourdieu's style has, from the first paper onwards, been growing increasingly mandarin. *Ibid.* 787/3 The mandarin observer, 'freed from the constraints and urgencies of practice'.

Hence 'mandarindom', mandarins collectively. 'mandarinness', a mandarin's wife. *mandarinic a.*, pertaining to a mandarin (Webster 1864). 'mandarinism', (a) the mandarin system, government by mandarins; (b) (an example of) pedantry, highbrow or esoteric study; cf. MANDARIN¹ 4 b. 'mandarinize v. *trans.*, to make a mandarin of. 'mandariniship, the position, office, or rank of a mandarin.

1897 *Blackw. Mag.* Dec. 837/1 The most decisive battle ever waged between British officials and *Mandarindom. 1809 LAMB *Let.* ix. to *Manning* 87 How do you like the *Mandarinesses? 1853 LIEBER *Civ. Liberty* vii. 60 The whole Chinese code... under a systematic *mandarinism, is pervaded by the principle of [etc.]. 1891 *Critic* (U.S.) 5 Sept. 115/1 Is China always to be the land of... girl infanticide and sceptical mandarinism? 1976 *Amer. Speech* 1973 XLVIII. 269 It can never justify... the minute observance of the mandarinisms of edited written English. 1979 *Jrnl. R. Soc. Arts* CXXVII. 123/2 Another mandarinism thus took its place alongside the classics and mathematics. 1980 *Dædalus* Spring 63 He [sc. K. Mannheim] found in social science a replacement for the old

mandarinism. 1879 BARING-GOULD *Germany* I. 35 In the Celestial Empire, the exaltation of a man to be a mandarin *mandarinism—excuse the expression—all his forefathers. 1697 L. LE COMPTE *Mem. Journey through China* I. i. 12 Executioners... ready to bind and cudgel whom his *Mandarinship should think fit. 1712 *Perquisite Monger* 20 He advanc'd him to a mandariniship of the first Rank. 1802 BENTHAM *Mem. & Corr. Wks.* 1843 X. 384 The appointment to a mandariniship. 1898 *Spectator* 9 Apr. 502/2 Mandariniship is not hereditary.

mandarin², **mandarine** ('mændərɪn, -i:n). [= F. *mandarine* (1878 in *Dict. Acad.*): perh. f. MANDARIN¹, the colour of the fruit being compared to that of the yellow silk robes of Chinese officials.]

1. A small flattened deep-coloured orange, with sweet-flavoured pulp and thin easily-separable rind. Also *mandarin orange*.

1771 J. R. FORSTER tr. *Osbeck's Voy. China* I. 307 Here are two sorts of China oranges (*Citrus sinensis*). The first is that called the *Mandarin-orange*, whose peel is quite loose. 1816-20 T. GREEN *Univ. Herbal* I. 316/2 They [Chinese] have also the four-season or everlasting orange...; the large clove or mandarine; and the small clove or mandarine. 1834 G. BENNETT *Wand. New South Wales*, etc. II. 72 The *Citrus nobilis* or Mandarin orange. 1886 *New Zealand Herald* 8 Nov. 12/4 Oranges... lemons... mandarins. 1892 *Daily News* 16 Dec. 5/6 She accepted the gift of two mandarins from a peasant woman. 1926 H. H. HUME *Cultivation Citrus Fruits* xxix. 477 The other mandarin or kid-glove oranges are attacked [by citrus rust] but not often severely. 1969 *Oxf. Bk. Food Plants* 86/2 Tangerine (*Citrus reticulata*). The fruit is also known under several other names, one of which is 'mandarin', denoting its origin in the Far East. *attrib.* 1892 *Daily News* 27 May 5/6 The orchards are full of orange and mandarine blossom. 1895 WORKMAN *Algerian Mem.* 46 Orange, mandarin, and lemon groves.

2. A colour (obtained from coal-tar) resembling that of the mandarin orange. Also *mandarin-orange*, -yellow.

1883 *Cassell's Fam. Mag.* Nov. 755/1 There are three new dominant colours—Mandarin, a rich yellow like the rind of a Mandarin orange. 1890 THORPE *Dict. Applied Chem.* I. 239 Methyl Orange; Helianthin; Orange III; Gold Orange; Mandarin Orange. 1898 *Daily News* 4 Aug. 6/4 Teagown... made of grass-lawn over mandarin yellow silk.

3. A liqueur.

1882 *Encycl. Brit.* XIV. 687/1 Noyeau... trappistine... benédicotine... peppermint liqueur... mandarine, parfait amour [etc.]. 1903 *Smart Set* IX. 68/2 [He] ordered some mandarin liqueur, which Ferdinand presently produced in a flask of gold.

mandarin, obs. variant of MANDOLIN.

mandarinate ('mændərɪneɪt). [f. MANDARIN + -ATE¹.] a. The position or office of a mandarin. b. The body of mandarins; mandarins collectively. c. Government by mandarins.

1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Mandarin*, The Mandarinate is not hereditary, nor are any raised to it but men of letters. 1800 *Asiat. Ann. Reg., Chron.* 120/2 The sale of the mandarinate and public employes of the empire. 1889 *Times* 27 Sept. 13/4 The civil office controls the members of the mandarinate both as regards pay and promotion.

d. *transf.*

1884 J. RAE *Contemp. Socialism* 383 With the socialist mandarinate, the interest lies the other way, and the tendency of the head officials would be to multiply their subordinates.

'**mandarining**, *vbl. sb.* [f. MANDARIN² + -ING¹.] The process of giving an orange colour to silk or wool by the action of nitric acid.

1852-4 *Cycl. Usef. Arts* (ed. Tomlinson 1866) I. 531/2.

|| **mandat** (māda). [a. F. *mandat* (see MANDATE sb.).] 1. A paper money (in full *mandat territorial*) issued by the French Revolutionary Government from 1796 to 1797, replacing the ASSIGNAT.

1858 P. L. SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade Products* 238/2 *Mandats*, a national paper-money, issued... in France to replace the assignats which had become wretchedly depreciated. 1902 J. R. MORETON-MACDONALD in Carlyle *French Revolution* (ed. C. R. L. Fletcher) III. 339 The Directory... destroyed the die of the *Assignats*, but immediately replaced them by *Mandats Territoriaux* which rapidly followed the same course. 1930 S. E. HARRIS *Assignats* ix. 225 The *Assignats* were to be exchanged for *Mandats* which were to be supported by a special security. 1955 E. POUND *Section: Rock-Drill* lxxxviii. 45 Willing to see a currency of hard money... as France since the time of *mandats* and *assignats*. 1974 *Encycl. Brit. Micropædia* I. 594/3 In early 1796 the *assignats* were replaced by the *mandats territoriaux* (land warrants) at the rate of one *mandat* for 30 *assignats*. The failure of the *mandat* to gain public confidence forced the Directory to return to a metallic currency (Feb. 4, 1797).

2. In France, a money-order.

1896 E. DOWSON *Let. c* 15 Mar. (1967) 345, I enclose a *mandat* for the price & postage, & shall be much obliged if you can get them [sc. newspapers] & post them here. 1939 E. AMBLER *Mash of Dimitrios* xii. 251, I received here a letter from him enclosing a *mandat* for the three thousand francs.

mandat, obs. form of MANDATE.

† **mandatar**. *Sc. Obs.* [ad. F. *mandataire* MANDATARY.] = next.

1681 VISCT. STAIR *Instit.* I. xii. (1693) 108 The management of the Mandant given to the Trust of the Mandatar. *Ibid.* 109 The singular and personal fitness of the Mandatar is chosen by the Mandator, and so cannot without his consent be altered.

mandatary ('mændətəri). [ad. L. *mandātāri-us*, f. *mandātum* MANDATE: see -ARY.]

†1. One who is appointed to a benefice by a papal mandate. *Obs.*

1611 COTGR., *Mandataire*, a Mandatarie; one that comes to a Benefice by a Mandamus. 1726 AYLIFFE *Parergon* 117 A Mandatary, to whom the Pope has given a Mandate for a Benefice.

2. One to whom a mandate is given. Chiefly in Law: see MANDATE 3.

1656 in BLOUNT *Glossogr.* 1754 ERSKINE *Princ. Sc. Law* (1809) 315 The mandatary is at liberty not to accept of the mandate. a 1768 — *Instit.* III. iii. §34 (1773) II. 458 Where a number of mandataries are named by a proprietor for the management of the same affair. 1793 HELEN M. WILLIAMS *France* I. App. ii. 266 (Jod.) When the majesty of the people is violated by attempts committed against its mandataries. 1826 KENT *Comm.* (1873) II. xl. 571 If the mandatary undertakes to carry the article from one place to another. 1848 SHAND *Pract. Cr. Sess.* I. 154 It never seems to have been disputed that a foreigner not in the country is bound to have a mandatary. 1861 *Sat. Rev.* 30 Mar. 307/2 For the consideration of a hundred pounds a year, the Ionian legislator views himself as the mandatary of the nation.

mandate ('mændət), *sb.* Also 6 mandet, 6-8 mandat. [ad. L. *mandāt-um*, neut. pa. pple. of *mandā-re* to command, enjoin, commit. Cf. F. *mandat.*]

1. *gen.* A command, order, injunction. Now poet. and rhetorical.

1576 FLEMING tr. *Caius' Dogs* 12 The theeuish Dogge, . . at the mandate and bydding of his master fleereth and leereth abroad in the night. 1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* iv. i. 270 Sir I obey the Mandate, And will returne to Venice. 1625 BACON *Ess.*, *Sedit. & Troub.* (Arb.) 395 Cauilling vpon Mandates and Directions, is a kinde of shaking off the yoke. 1681 DRYDEN *Obs. & Achi.* II. 917 The royal mandate issues forth, Dashing at once their treason, zeal, and mirth. 1760 JOHNSON *Idler* No. 99 ¶7 He speaks, and his mandate is obeyed. 1797 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Italian* vi, She immediately obeyed the mandate of the abbes. 1814 SCOTT *Ld. of Isles* IV. xxx, Some friend shall bear Our mandate with despatch and care. 1843 CARLYLE *Past & Pr.* iv. iv, The mandate of God to His creature man is: Work! 1859 MILL *Liberty* i. (1865) 3/1 Society can and does execute its own mandates. 1887 BOWEN *Virg. Aeneid* IV. 237 Let him to sea; my mandate is this; be the messenger thou.

2. *spec. a.* A judicial or legal command from a superior to an inferior; in early English law, a command of the king and his justices addressed to a court to control a suit; in *U.S. Law*, 'the document promulgated upon the decision of an appeal or writ of error, as by the Supreme Court of the United States, directing what shall be done in the court below' (*Cent. Dict.*).

1501 DOUGLAS *Pal. Hon.* (c 1553) 11. sig. F1 Submyttand me . . . 3our plesour and mandate till obeysyng. 1552 *Forme of Making Bishoppes*, etc. B4, Then shall the Archbishop demaund the king's mandate for the consecration, and cause it to be read. 1588-9 *Act 31 Eliz.* c. 9 §1 Everye suche Bisshopp or Chauncelor . . . shall by his or their Mandat directed to the Sheriuff of the saide Countie Palantyne, cause Proclamacion to be made of the same Writtes. 1597 SIR R. CECIL in *Ellis Orig. Lett.* Ser. i. III. 44 She [Q. Elizabeth] therfor tooke upon her, by mandat, to prohibit him and his Countreis. a 1623 SWINBURNE *Spousals* (1686) 172 A general Mandate to contract Marriage is not sufficient, unless his Ratification, which made the Mandate, do follow. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Mandate*. In our Common Law it is a commandement judicial of the King or his Justices to have any thing done for the dispatch of Justice. 1669 J. CHAMBERLAYNE *Pres. St. Eng.* II. 49 Next goes forth a Mandate from the Archbishop to the Archdeacon of his Province, to instal the Bishop elected, confirmed and consecrated. 1798 FERRIAR *Illustr. Sterne* v. 153 All that was now wanting, was a mandate from the Elector, to authorize the completion of the marriage. 1845 S. AUSTIN *Ranke's Hist. Ref.* II. 129 [He] obtained . . . a mandate wherein the princes were required to restore all his castles to him. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* vi. II. 126 A similar change had recently been effected in England by judicial sentences: but in Scotland a simple mandate of the prince was thought sufficient. 1871 DIXON *Tower* III. xi. 109 He was recalled . . . by a royal mandate to his place in the House of Lords. 1887 T. ROOSEVELT *T. H. Benton* v. 113 Towards the close of Adams's term, Georgia had bid defiance to the mandates of the Supreme Court.

b. A papal rescript, *esp.* with reference to a benefice (see quot. 1727-41).

1611 COTGR., *Mandat*, A Mandate, or Mandamus for the preferment of one to a Benefice. 1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Mandate*, *Mandatum*, in the canon law, denotes a rescript of the pope, by which he commands some ordinary, collator, or presenter, to put the person there nominated in possession of the first benefice vacant in his collation. 1790 BURKE *Fr. Rev.* Wks. V. 71 Mandates for depositing Sovereigns were sealed with the signet of 'the Fisherman'. 1848 WHARTON *Law Lex.* 1871 MISS YONGE *Cameos* II. xxi. 235 A mandate came from Pope Innocent for the King's excommunication.

c. A command from the sovereign to elect a fellow of a college or to confer a degree. *Hist.*

1617 MORYSON *Itin.* I. i. I. . . was chosen Fellow of the said College by Queene Elizabeths Mandat. a 1628 T. GREVIL *Sidney* (1652) 223 Her [Q. Eliz.] Universities were troubled with few Mandates. 1665 J. BUCK in Peacock *Stat. Cambridge* (1841) App. B. p. lxxxvii, If any Mandates are brought for Degrees in the Vacation time, then this or the like Grace is propounded to the Caput Senatus. 1761 J. BENNET *Ascham's Eng. Wks.* Life 15 The young man was made by the Queen's mandate fellow of a college in Cambridge.

d. *Roman Hist.* An imperial command sent to the governor of a province.

1883 S. AMOS *Rom. Civ. Law* 83 Mandates, or instructions to public officials, usually the emperor's 'Legates'. *Ibid.*, Most of the mandates of which a record is preserved relate to criminal law or police matters.

†e. A pastoral letter. [= F. *mandement.*] *Obs.* 1763 *Ann. Reg.* 120 The archbishop of Paris . . . lately published a mandate, or pastoral letter, to the people of his diocese. 1824 WATT *Bibl. Brit.* II. 767 u, Pompignan, John George le Franc. . . Archbishop of Vienna. . . Mandates prohibiting the reading of the Works of Rousseau and the Abbé Raynal.

3. a. *Roman Law.* A commission by which one person (called the MANDATORY) requested another (called the *mandatarius*: see MANDATARY) to act for him gratuitously, undertaking to indemnify him against loss. *action of mandate* = L. *actio mandati*, an action at law for the non-performance of a contract.

1756 G. HARRIS tr. *Justinian's Instit.* III. xxvii. §1. 87 A mandate is given solely for the benefit of the mandatator, when he requires the mandatary to transact his business, to buy lands, or to become a surety for him. *Ibid.* §13. 91 If a man gives his cloaths to a fuller, that they may be cleaned, or to a taylor, that they may be mended, and there is no agreement or promise made, an action of mandate will lie. 1870 ABDY & WALKER tr. *Gaius* III. clv. 222 A mandate arises, whether we give a commission for our own benefit or for another person's. 1883 S. AMOS *Rom. Civ. Law* 236 By what has been called a qualified mandate (*mandatum qualificatum*) a person induced another to repose credit in a third person, and to that extent the principal became a sort of surety.

b. *Scots Law.* 'A contract by which one employs another to act for him in the management of his affairs, or in some particular department of them, of which employment the person accepts, and agrees to act' (W. Bell *Dict. Law Scot.* 1861).

1681 VISCT. STAIR *Instit.* I. xii. (1693) 108 The Terms in which Mandats or Commissions are expressed. 1753 *Stewart's Trial* 165 And deposes, that he gave no allowance or mandate to the pannel to make any application at Edinburgh against the removing. 1842 MCGLASHAN *Sheriff Crts. Scot.* §575. 151 A mandate authorizing litigation or diligence to be carried on in name of a party who is out of the kingdom. 1870 BELL's *Comment. Law Scot.* (ed. 7) I. 516 The extent of a factor's authority and his powers are to be gathered from the mandate under which he acts.

c. A contract of bailment by which the mandatary undertakes to perform gratuitously some service in respect of a thing committed to his keeping by the mandatator.

1781 SIR W. JONES *Law Bailments* 53 The great distinction then between a mandate and a deposit is, that the former lies in fessance, and the latter simply in custody. 1883 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 9) XV. 472 Mandate is retained by Story and others to signify the contract more generally known as gratuitous bailment.

4. *Politics.* [After F. *mandat.*] a. The instruction or commission as to policy supposed to be given by the electors to a parliament or one of its members. Also *transf.*

1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* II. 375 [France] The members of the legislative body are not the representatives of the department which has chosen them, but of the whole nation, and no mandate instructions can be given them. 1880 MC CARTHY *Own Times* IV. 554 It would almost seem as if the present school of fiction is, to borrow a phrase from French politics, exhausting its mandate. 1886 *Hansard Commons* 9 Apr. 1244, I am perfectly aware that there exists in our constitution no principle of the mandate. . . But . . . I maintain that there are certain limits which Parliament is morally bound to observe, and beyond which Parliament has morally not the right to go in its relations with the constituents. 1901 *Daily News* 27 Mar. 4/4 Strictly speaking, . . . there is no such thing in England as a mandate. Lord Salisbury was the first to introduce into English politics that essentially Jacobinical phrase. 1902 *Contemp. Rev.* Dec. 809 No practical politician can desire to lay too much stress upon the mandate theory of a general election. 1936 R. C. K. ENSOR *England, 1870-1914* i. 25 Gladstone (who ten months earlier had been telling the queen that his work was done, his mandate exhausted, and he himself in need of a long rest) declared on 24 January [1874] his intention of dissolving parliament. 1968 *Daily Progress* (Charlottesville, Virginia) 11 July C14/4 We need to win only 36 [seats], which I am sure we can do, and that will be an overwhelming mandate for Scottish freedom.

b. *spec.* A commission issued by the League of Nations (1919-1946) authorizing a selected power to administer, control, and develop a territory for a specified purpose; the territory so allocated. Also *attrib.*

1919 *League of Nations Charter* Art. xxii, The character of the mandate must differ according to the stage of the development of the people, the geographical situation of the territory, its economic conditions, and other similar circumstances. 1920 *Glasgow Herald* 7 Aug. 9 It will still be necessary for the Council to set up a permanent Mandate Commission. 1921 *Spectator* 12 Feb. 189/2 The draft mandates for Palestine and Mesopotamia, which are to come before the Council of the League of Nations on February 21st, were published unofficially last week. *Ibid.* 2 Apr. 419/1 They apparently look upon mandate-making as a kind of old-fashioned diplomacy. 1924 *Brit. Weekly* 30 Oct. 98/4 The Mandate Section of the General Secretariat of the League of Nations. 1937 F. P. CROZIER *Men I Killed* xii. 277 Are the British Mandates . . . a success? 1946 *Ann. Reg.* 1945 166 The Trusteeship System, replacing the Mandate System of the League, will cover a wider range of backward territories. 1972 *Whitaker's Almanack* 1973 951/2 Syria, which had been under French mandate since the 1914-18 war, became an independent Republic during the 1939-45 war. 1974 *Encycl. Brit. Micropædia* VI. 557/3 Both the territories and the authority to administer them were called

mandates. Among them were Britain's mandates in Palestine and Tanganyika. *Ibid.* 558/1 The Mandate System was replaced by the UN Trusteeship System in 1946.

c. *doctor's mandate*: a mandate from the people empowering the government to take extreme measures in the national interest.

1931 *Times* 7 Oct. 14/1 Mr. MacDonald would issue a manifesto as the head of the National Government appealing for what is called a 'doctor's mandate'. 1961 I. JENNINGS *Party Politics* II. vii. 291 The Government appealed to the people on a 'doctor's mandate'. 1965 A. J. P. TAYLOR *Eng. Hist. 1914-45* x. 324 MacDonald asked for 'a doctor's mandate'—a blank authority for the National Government to do whatever they could agree on. 1973 *Times* 17 Dec. 15/1 Some of the substantial voices that now call for a doctor's mandate from the people stand close enough to the Prime Minister for him to feel the full cogency of their persuasions. 1974 *Observer* 13 Jan. 1/3 The Prime Minister's main demand would be for a 'doctor's mandate' to enable him to take the measures he considers necessary to make the pay-and-prices policy effective.

5. *attrib.* = MAUNDY, in *mandate bread*, *mandate money*, *Mandate Thursday*.

1546 *Mem. Ripon* (Surtees) III. 11 He payth' yerlie for breade wyne and waxe w' the expencez of Mandet Thursday x li. 1657 SPARROW *Rationale Bk. Com. Pr.* 157 Hence it is called *Dies mandati*, Mandate or Maundy Thursday. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) X. 687/1 Maundy Thursday, is the Thursday in Passion week; which was called Maundy or Mandate Thursday. 1841 HAMPSON *Med. Ævi Kal.* I. 185 The bread given to the poor on Maundy Thursday was named mandate bread *mandati panes* in the monasteries; as the coin given was called maundate [*sic*] money.

mandate (mæn'dent), *v.* [f. L. *mandāt-*, ppl. stem of *mandāre* to enjoin, command.]

1. *trans.* To command. *Obs. rare*—0.

1623 COCKERAM, *Mandate*, to command.

2. To commit (one's sermon) to memory. *Sc.*

1724 R. WODROW *Life & Wodrow* (1828) 32 After I have mandated my exercises. 1796 SIMON *Gospel Message* Pref. 3 He [Abp. Secker] then proceeds to express his disapprobation of what is called Mandating of Sermons, or repeating them from memory. This custom prevails much among foreign Divines, and throughout the whole Church of Scotland. 1860 J. BROWN *Let. J. Cairns in Horæ Subs.* (1865) 97 His sermons being laboriously prepared, loudly mandated, . . . and then delivered with the utmost vehemence and rapidity. 1893 CROCKETT *Stickit Minister* (1894) 135 He rose and walked his study, 'mandating' his opening sentences with appropriate gestures.

3. To assign (territory) under a mandate of the League of Nations. Cf. MANDATE *sb.* 4 b. So *mandated ppl. a.*

1919 J. M. KEYNES *Econ. Consequences Peace* 248 The Mandated States should be compelled to adhere to this Union for ten years. 1920 *Glasgow Herald* 7 July 11 The Island of Nauru in the Pacific (which is mandated to the British Empire). 1922 *Weekly Dispatch* 5 Nov. 8 We were authorised to raise local native forces to protect the mandated area. 1922 *Times Lit. Suppl.* 23 Nov. 756/3 The result of the late war has been to eliminate Germany from the map, her territories being mandated to the British and other nations. 1944 J. S. HUXLEY *On Living in Revolution* xii. 119 Crown colonies, protectorates, condominiums, mandated territories of various categories. 1958 A. R. RADCLIFFE-BROWN *Method in Social Anthropol.* I. iii. 90 Cadets who are selected for the administration of the Mandated Territory are sent to the territory for one or two years to make acquaintance with the kind of life and work they will have. 1970 *Internat. & Compar. Law Q.* XIX. 218 When this section was enacted, New Guinea was a Mandated Territory of the League of Nations.

4. To give a mandate to, to delegate authority to (a representative, group, organization, etc.). *Freq.* as *mandated ppl. a.*, permitted to act on behalf of a group, etc., approved by means of a mandate.

1958 *Spectator* 20 June 191/1 A delegate conference was called, and garages invited to mandate their representatives to vote for or against continuance [of a strike]. 1967 *National Observer* (U.S.) 3 July 13 Mr. Reagan must raise the money to pay off that deficit and to pay for mandated new programs. 1968 SMITH & ZURCHER *Dict. Amer. Politics* (ed. 2) 231 *Mandated expenditure*, an expenditure which a State requires a municipal government to make, often from locally collected funds, and often without reimbursement from State funds. 1969 D. WIDGERY in Cockburn & Blackburn *Student Power* 126 Universities with a strong and democratic union came to Council with an elected delegation fully briefed and mandated on all issues by general meetings. 1972 *Daily Tel.* 29 Apr. 14 The [union] delegates are elected by, and frequently mandated by, those members who attend branch meetings. 1973 *Black World* May 35/2 The Committee mandated its current chairman . . . to visit all O.A.U. member states. 1973 *Black Panther* 21 July p. B, Their annual salary increases exceed the nationally-mandated rate. 1974 *Daily Tel.* 25 May 6/5 Mr Thorne, a member of the national executive, said he was mandated to vote for industrial action.

manda'tee. *rare.* [f. MANDATE *sb.* + -EE.] = MANDATARY.

1774 HALLIFAX *Anal. Rom. Civ. Law* 64 A Commission might be constituted for the Benefit . . . of the Mandator and Mandatee. *Ibid.* 86 A Proctor was i. Extrajudicial, otherwise called a Mandatee.

man'dation. *Sc.* [f. MANDATE *v.*: see -ATION.] The action of committing (a sermon) to memory.

1867 J. MACFARLANE *Mem. T. Archer* i. 15 Some of the most acceptable ministers of the Gospel have been known to regard 'mandation' as a process of slow murder.

mandative ('mændətɪv), *a.* [ad. late L. *mandātiv-us*, f. *mandāre* to command: see

MANDATE *sb.* and *-ATIVE.*] Pertaining to command; occas. used in *Grammar* to render L. *modus mandativus*, denoting the imperative use of the future.

1651 J. ROCKET *Chr. Subject* x. §3 (1658) 114 Though servants have not a mandative power to lay their strict injunctions upon their Masters. 1845 STODDART *Gram. in Encycl. Metrop.* (1847) I. 51/1 [Kinds of Mood] imperative, mandative, conjunctive, subjunctive [etc.].

|| **mandator** (mæn'deɪtə(r)). *Law.* [L. agent-n. f. *mandāre* (see MANDATE).] One who gives a mandate (*esp.* in the legal senses).

1681 VISCT. STAIR *Instit.* I. xii. (1693) 110 As to the special kinds of Mandats, they are either express, or tacit, to one Mandator, .. for the Mandators behave, or in the Name of the Mandator. 1726 AYLIFFE *Parergon* 53 A Person is said to be a Client to his Advocate, but a Master and a Mandator to his Proctor. 1752 *Scots Mag.* (1753) Oct. 511/2 Himself the mandator and accomplice. 1793 J. WILLIAMS *Calm Exam.*, etc. 49 Every legal Mandator, should be a law expounder, not a law-maker. 1839 J. STORY *Law Bailments* 142 The mandator .. contracts to reimburse the mandatory for all expenses and charges reasonably incurred in the execution of the trust. 1875 POSTE *Gaius* III. Comm. (ed. 2) 401 Solidary Intercession is exemplified by the Mandator in the contract called *mandatum qualificatum*.

mandatory (mændətəri), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. late L. *mandatorius*, f. *mandator*: see prec.]

A. adj. a. Of the nature of, pertaining to, or conveying a command or mandate.

1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* Bivb, An epistle hortatorie, accusatorie, .. mandatorie. a 1600 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* VII. iii. §1 A superiority of power mandatory, judicial, and coercive over other Ministers. 1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* IX. xv. §115. 801 Mandatory letters were sent by King Charles into Picardy, to put all places that held for him in those quarters into Henries possession. a 1680 CHARNOCK *Attrib. God* (1834) I. 727 We behold, in the life of Christ, a conformity to the Mandatory part of the law. 1726 AYLIFFE *Parergon* 358 Of a Mandatory Writ, in Latin stiled a *Mandamus*. *Ibid.*, Several Mandatory Writs have been granted. 1863 H. COX *Instit.* III. viii. 716 A mandatory writ was issued to a serjeant-at-arms. 1900 WYNDHAM *Sp. Ho. Comm.* 15 Feb., The proposals .. were enabling and not mandatory. 1966 *Listener* 15 Dec. 880/1 Mr. George Brown .. puts Britain's case for mandatory sanctions to Security Council. 1972 *Soviet Weekly* 26 Feb. 1 Each delegation has one vote, and only unanimous decisions are mandatory. 1972 *Incorporated Linguist* XI. 36 For further education, postgraduate training is not mandatory, but there is much to be said for it.

b. Of actions: Obligatory in consequence of a command. *Const. upon.*

1818 JAS. MILL *Brit. India* II. v. ix. 696 The regular communication to the councils of all correspondence was rendered mandatory upon the Governor-General. 1891 *Boston Daily Globe* 24 Mar. 5/6 The bill makes it mandatory upon the judge to impose a fine of \$500.

c. spec. Designating a power or state in receipt of a mandate from the League of Nations, or the system of rule by mandate. Cf. MANDATE *sb.* 4 b.

1921 *First Assembly* (League of Nations Union) 260 The Commission shall examine the annual reports of the Mandatory States and advise the Council as to the execution of the terms of the Mandates. 1922 *Encycl. Brit.* XXX. 509/1 Under the Peace of Versailles a new form of colonial possession came into being. .. The 'mandatory' system was .. evolved. 1930 [see INCIDENT *sb.* 1 b]. 1946 *Ann. Reg.* 1945 167 The compromise eventually adopted required the Mandatory Powers to express their willingness to place the territories for which they were responsible under the Trusteeship system. 1950 M. HAY *Foot of Pride* ix. 269 'It will be interesting,' wrote C. R. Ashbee, civil adviser of the mandatory administration, in 1922, 'to watch .. the inevitable failure of the Rutenberg scheme.' 1958 *Listener* 21 Aug. 273/1 An underground organisation [in Palestine] .. directed against Britain, the mandatory power. 1974 *Encycl. Brit. Micropædia* VI. 558/1 Exercise of the mandates was supervised by the League's Permanent Mandates Commission, but the commission had no real way of enforcing its will on a mandatory power.

B. sb. a. One to whom a mandate is given; = MANDATORY.

1661 FELL in *Hammond's Wks.* (1674) I. Life 14 [The Visitors] sending their mandatory with a Musquetier to Dr. Hammond's lodging, commanded him to appear before them. 1711 HICKES *Two Treat. Chr. Priesth.* (1847) II. 17 A priest .. is an advocate, mediator, intercessor, .. vicegerent, mandatory, interpellant. 1795 tr. *Mercier's Fragm. Pol. & Hist.* I. 432 The monarch with the mandatories of his Supreme, tutelary and beneficent, authority. 1833 ALISON *Hist. Europe* (1849-50) II. vii. §70. 182 If the people are violently alarmed, is it the part of their mandatories to refuse to hear them? 1842 McGLASHAN *Sheriff Crts. Scot.* §582. 153 The mandatory to be sisted must be a responsible person. 1862 *Act 25 & 26 Vict.* c. 97 §20 To nominate .. any person as the mandatory of such .. proprietor, to attend, act, and vote at any meeting. 1898 BODLEY *France* I. 1. ii. 141 Ecclesiastics regard themselves sometimes as the mandatories of a foreign potentate.

|| *b.* Used for MANDATE. *c.* Something with the function of commanding.

1839 JAMES *Louis XIV.* II. 340 A Mandatory .. was issued .. by Masaniello, requiring every citizen to take arms. 1865 BUSHNELL *Vicar. Sacr.* III. iv. (1866) 249 In itself, what we call law is impersonal, a cold mandatory of abstraction.

d. spec. A power or state in receipt of a mandate from the League of Nations to administer and develop a territory (in quot. 1927, the territory assigned in this way).

1919 *League of Nations Covenant* Art. xxii, The wishes of these communities must be a principal consideration in the selection of the Mandatory. 1927 *Daily Express* 24 May 3 A memorandum issued by the Arab Executive (Nationalists) .. accuses Great Britain of ignoring the covenant principle

to assist mandatories to become self-governing. 1928 *Manch. Guardian Weekly* 8 June 443/3 He adopts quite frankly the very contestable position that sovereignty over the mandated territory belongs solely to the mandatory. 1936 V. MARGUERITE *League Fiasco* II. 83 The Mandates Commission, consisting of nine members, would have nothing to do but examine the annual reports submitted by the mandatories. 1937 H. F. ANGUS *Probl. Peaceful Change Pacific Area* III. 155 It was assumed that whichever of these countries acted as mandatory would do more for the interests of native populations than had been done by their predecessor.

|| **mandatum** (mæn'deɪtəm). [L.] = MANDATE *sb.*

1586 J. HOOKER *Hist. Irel.* 87/1 in *Holinshed* II, Suddenlie cometh from the cardinal a mandatum to execute Kildare. 1587 FLEMING *Contn. Holinshed* III. 1306/1 Simon Mepham, then archbishop of Canturburie, sent his mandatum to this bishop, that he would visit his church. 1594 T. B. *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* II. 652 They obtain so many letters of commandement, so manie mandatumens one in anothers necke, that [etc.].

M and B (em ənd 'bi:). Also **M & B**, and with points. A registered trade mark of the May & Baker Co. Ltd., applied to pharmaceutical preparations marketed by them, esp *M & B 693*, sulphapyridine tablets.

A symbol incorporating the letters M and B was registered as a trade mark in 1935 (*Trade Marks Jnl.* (1935) 30 Oct. 1349).

1938 *Lancet* 28 May 1210/2 For experimental infections in mice the effective dose of M. & B. 693 varies from 0.25 mg. per g. to 2 mg. per g. 1943 J. B. PRIESTLEY *Daylight on Saturday* i. 3 With ultra-violet rays and radiant heat and M. & B. 693 to be had for the asking. 1951 W. S. CHURCHILL *Second World War* (1952) V. 373 The admirable M and B, from which I did not suffer any inconvenience, was used at the earliest moment, and after a week's fever the intruders were repulsed. 1953 *Trade Marks Jnl.* 18 Feb. 139/1 M & B .. Chemical products used in industry, science and photography; [etc.] .. May & Baker Limited, Dagenham, Essex; manufacturing chemists. 1957 F. S. TAYLOR *Hist. Industr. Chem.* xvi. 250 Sulphapyridine (M & B 693) revolutionized the treatment of pneumonia. 1968 *Listener* 19 Dec. 815/3 One pocket stuffed with quinine and the other with M and B tablets.

Mande ('mænder), *sb.* and *a.* = MANDINGO *sb.* and *a.*

1883 R. N. CUST *Sk. Mod. Lang. Afr.* I. xi. 179 The Mande-nga occupy a mountainous Region. .. The final syllable is a Suffix, which conveys the meaning of the people themselves, while their language should properly be called Mande. *Ibid.* 186 The Mende are Pagans and turbulent. Care must be taken to distinguish the Mende from the Mande. *Ibid.* 186 They [sc. the Vei] belong to the Mande Cluster. 1911 *Encycl. Brit.* XVII. 564/2 Delafosse divides the Mandingo group linguistically into three main sections: (1) the *Mande-tamu*, (2) the *Mande-fu*, and (3) the *Mande-ia*, according as they use for the numeral 10 the root *tamu*, *tā* or *fu*. *Ibid.* 565/1 The manati was the totem of the Mande group. 1930 C. G. SELIGMAN *Races Afr.* III. 59 The Mandingo—more correctly the Mendi or Mande—constitute one of the most important groups of French Senegal. 1952 WESTERMANN & BRYAN *Lang. W. Afr.* II. 31 The Mande languages are spoken over a vast area extending from the Atlantic coast to the Black Volta. 1955 P. STREVEN *Papers in Lang.* (1965) ix. 114 Within the area .. are spoken Temne and Mande languages in Sierra Leone, [etc.]. 1968 G. JACKSON *Let.* 6 Mar. in *Soledad Brother* (1971) 152 The oldest language is one spoken in Africa: Mande. 1970 P. OLIVER *Savannah Syncopators* 112 *Mandingo*. Mande-speaking peoples of which the Malinke are the largest.

mande, *obs.* form of MAUNDY.

mandelic (mænd'elɪk), *a.* *Chem.* [f. G. *mandel* almond + *-IC*.] *mandelic acid* (G. *mandelsäure*): an acid formed by the action of hydrochloric acid upon amygdalin.

1844 FOWNES *Chem.* 430. 1885 REMSEN *Org. Chem.* (1888) 292.

mandell, variant of MANDILL *Obs.*

mandellion, variant of MANDILION.

|| **mandelstein** ('mændəlstain). *Geol.* Also anglicized mandelstone. [G., f. *mandel* almond + *stein* stone.] = AMYGDALOID *sb.*

1799 KIRWAN *Geol. Ess.* 202 Mandelstein (or Amygdaloid). 1852 Th. Ross *Humboldt's Trav.* I. i. 35 The porous basalt which passes into mandelstein.

mandement, variant of MANDMENT *Obs.*

manderelle, *-il*, *obs.* forms of MANDREL.

mandet, *obs.* variant of MANDATE.

[**mandevi**](le), corruption (in Planché, Fairholt, and recent Dicts.) of MANTEVIL *Obs.*]

† **mandglorye**. *Obs. rare.* Also mond-. [a. OF. *mandegloire* (cf. mod.F. *main de gloire* HAND OF GLORY), corruption of *mandregore* MANDRAGORA.] *Mandragora*.

1483 CANTON *Cato* 3b, An ensample of the pouldre of mondglorye and how hit maketh to slepe. 1489 — *Faytes of A.* II. iv. 97 Certain herbe that is called mandglorye.

mandible ('mændɪb(ə)l), *sb.* Now only *Anat.* and *Zool.* Also 7-*able*, 7-8-*able*. [ad. late L. *mandibula*, *-ulum*, f. *mandēre* to masticate. Cf. OF. *mandible*, mod.F. *mandibule*.] A jaw or jaw-

bone; *esp.* the lower jaw (in mammals and fishes).

1548-77 VICARY *Anat.* v. (1888) 41 The bones .. of the Cheekes, be two: .. of the vpper Mandibile, two. c 1560 *Misogonus* III. iii. 82 (Brandl) A neighbour of yours Which is payned in hir mandible with a wormetone toth. 1623 COCKERAM, *Mandible*, the iaw-bone wherein the teeth be set. 1674 JOSSELYN *Voy. New Eng.* 185 Rub the mandible with it. c 1675 R. CROMWELL *Let. in Eng. Hist. Rev.* (1898) XIII. 93 The nose of the skull, with an upper mandible. 1707 SLOANE *Jamaica* I. p. cxxxii, The swelling .. being not so much in the throat, as mandibles and cheekes. 1770 G. WHITE *Selborne* xxvii. 76 With their upper mandible, which is much longer than their lower, they [hedghogs] bore under the plant. 1854 EMERSON *Let. & Soc. Aims, Comic Wks.* (Bohn) III. 210 To put something for mastication between the upper and lower mandibles. 1872 MIVART *Elem. Anat.* 86 The lower jawbone, or Mandible, consists of a curved osseous band.

b. In birds, (usually) either part, upper or lower, of the beak; but by some restricted to the lower jaw (see quot. 1893).

1886 PLOT *Staffordsh.* 234 The Mandibles [of a Raven] crossing one another, like those of the .. Crossbill. 1766 PENNANT *Zool.* (1768) II. 477 A loose skin .. reaches from the upper mandible round the eyes [of the cormorant]. 1845 DARWIN *Voy. Nat.* vii. (1879) 137 The lower mandible, differently from every other bird, is an inch and a half longer than the upper. 1865 LIVINGSTONE *Zambesi* iv. 100 Flocks of scissor-bills .. ploughing the water with their lower mandibles. 1893 NEWTON *Dict. Birds* 534 *Mandible* (Lat. *Mandibula*), the lower jaw in Birds. *Ibid.* 539 *Maxilla*, a rather slender bone .. forming part of the lateral margin of what is often called the Upper Mandible.

c. In insects, either half of the upper or anterior pair of jaws.

1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* III. 429 The mandibles close the mouth on each side under the *labrum* or upper-lip. 1859 DARWIN *Orig. Spec.* iv. (1873) 69 Male stag-beetles sometimes bear wounds from the huge mandibles of other males. 1874 LUBBOCK *Wild Flowers* i. 13 The mouth of an insect is composed of an upper lip, an under lip, a pair of anterior jaws or mandibles.

† **mandible** ('mændɪb(ə)l), *a.* *Obs. rare.* [ad. L. **mandibilis*, f. *mandēre* to chew: see *-IBLE*.] Capable of being chewed or eaten.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Mandible*, eatable, or that may be eaten. 1671-80 R. HEAD *Eng. Rogue* I. iv. (1680) 39 Their Geese, Hens, Pigs, or any such mandible thing we met with.

|| **mandibula** (mænd'ɪbjʊlə). *Anat.* and *Zool.* [L.] = MANDIBLE *sb.*

1704 HARRIS *Lex. Techn.*, *Mandibula*, .. the Jaw, is either Upper or Lower. 1798 AFZELIUS in *Trans. Linn. Soc.* IV. 255 The *Mandibulæ* are toothless and without sheaths. 1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* III. 417 Upper- and under-jaws (*mandibulæ* and *maxillæ*). 1855 GOSSE in *Phil. Trans.* CXLVI. 447 The dental organs in *Rotifera* are true *mandibulæ* and *maxillæ*.

mandibular (mænd'ɪbjʊlə(r)), *a.* [f. MAN-DIBULA + *-AR*.] Belonging to, connected with, or forming part of a mandible.

1654 GAYTON *Pleas. Notes* III. vi. 103 The many parts, joints, sinews [etc.] .. gutturall, dentall, mandibular, &c. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Mandibular Muscles*, the Muscles that belong to the Lower Jaw. 1816 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* (1818) II. 275 Besides their mandibular hooks, some of these grubs supply the want of legs by means of claws at their anus. 1875 BLAKE *Zool.* 2 In nearly all mammals teeth exist in a single row on the .. mandibular bones. 1891 FLOWER & LYDEKKER *Introd. Mammals* 171 The mandibular symphysis is ankylosed.

mandibulary (mænd'ɪbjʊləri), *a.* *rare.* [Formed as prec. + *-ARY*.] = prec.

1653 URQUHART *Rabelais* I. xxxviii, The mandibulary sinew or nerve of the jaw. 1880 GÜNTHER *Fishes* 563 Two pairs of mandibulary barbels. 1887 — in *Encycl. Brit.* XXII. 189/1 The mandibulary symphysis is not by suture but by an elastic band.

mandibulate (mænd'ɪbjʊləɪt), *a.* and *sb.* *Ent.* [ad. mod.L. *mandibulātus*: see MANDIBULA and *-ATE*.]

A. adj.

1. Provided with mandibles: applied to a group of insects (the *Mandibulata*) which have the organs of the mouth adapted for mastication.

1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* III. 462 The *maxillæ* of the mandibulate hexapods. 1835 KIRBY *Hab. & Inst. Anim.* II. xx. 316 Metabolians .. are considered .. as constituting two Sections which are denominated *Haustellate* and *Mandibulate* Insects. 1874 LUBBOCK *Orig. & Met. Ins.* v. 92 The strongly mandibulate form which prevails among the larvae of Coleoptera.

2. Of organs: Adapted for mastication.

1835 KIRBY *Hab. & Inst. Anim.* II. xx. 316 The instrument of suction in a *Haustellate* mouth consists of pieces .. analogous to those employed in mastication in a *Mandibulate* one. 1838 PENNY *Cycl.* X. 494/2 *Hemiptera* .. with mandibulate mouths.

B. sb. A mandibulate insect.

In recent Dicts.

So *mandibulated a.*, in the same sense.

1836-9 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* II. 855/2 Fabricius .. divided Insects into .. the *Mandibulated* .. and the *Haustellate*. 1864 Chambers's *Encycl.* VI. 299 *Mandibulata*, mandibulated or masticating Insects.

mandibuliform (mæn'dibjʊlɔːm), *a. Ent.* [ad. mod.L. *mandibuliformis*, *f. mandibula* MANDIBLE: see -FORM.] Shaped like a mandible.

1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* III. 127 They... catch the prey at which they aim by means of the mandibuliform plates. *Ibid.* IV. 310. 1856 in MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*

mandibulo- (mæn'dibjʊləʊ), *irreg.* combining form (see -o-) of *L. mandibula* MANDIBLE, used in compounds with the sense 'pertaining to the mandible (and some other part)', as *mandibulo-hyoid*, *-maxillary*, *-suspensorial* adjs.

1870 ROLLESTON *Anim. Life* 105 The mandibulo-maxillary apodema. 1875 HUXLEY in *Encycl. Brit.* I. 760/1 The hyosuspensorial and mandibulo-suspensorial ligaments.

mandibulous (mæn'dibjʊləs), *a. rare. Ent.* [*f. MANDIBULA* + -OUS.] Mandibular.

1835-6 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* I. 209/1 The mandibulous hook of spiders.

|| **mandil** ('mændɪl). Also 7 *mendil*, 9 *mundil*. [Arabic *mindil*, *mandil*, sash, turban-cloth, handkerchief, ad. *L. mantile* (see MANTLE *sb.*.)] A turban.

1662 J. DAVIES tr. *Olearius' Voy. Ambass.* v. (1669) 214 The Mendils and Mianbends, that is, the Turbant and Girdle, of Gold Brocado. 1665 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (1677) 133 His Turbant or Mandil was of finest white silk interwoven with gold. 1731 BAILEY vol. II, *Mandil*, a sort of cap or turbant worn by the Persians. 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade, Mundil*. And in later Dicts.

mandilion (mæn'dɪljən). *Obs. exc. Hist.* Also 6 *mandilion*, *maundilion*, 6-7 *mandilian*, *-illian*, 7 *-ellion*, *-ylian*, (? *madilion*). [*a. F. mandillon* (16th c.), ad. It. *mandiglione*, augmentative *f. mandiglia*: see MANDILL.] A loose coat or cassock, in later times sleeveless, formerly worn by soldiers and men-servants as a kind of overcoat.

1577 DEE *Relat. Spir.* i. (1659) 154 The men have things on their shoulders of beasts' skins, as instead of a Jerkin or a Mandillon. 1587 FLEMING *Contn. Holinshed* III. 1287/2 Their vniuersall liuerie was a mandilion of purple taffata, laid about with siluer lase. 1599 DALLAM *Trav.* (Hakl. Soc.) 74 Their coats were like a soldier's mandilion. 1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* (1637) 249 He had a mandilion or cassocke, garnished with the bishops armes. 1615 G. SANDYS *Trav.* 230 In time of warre they [the Knights of Malta] wear crimson mandilions... over their armour. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 18/2 He beareth Or, a Mandilion Azure. 1696, 1706 PHILLIPS. 1860 [see MANTEVIL]. 1895 J. BROWN *Pilgrim Fathers* x. 280 Hooks and eyes for 'mandilions', these being garments large and full of folds, with which soldiers wrapped themselves against the cold.

† **mandill**. *Obs.* Also 7 *mandell*, *mandle*. [*a. F. mandil* (15-16th c., now *mandille*), *a. Sp.*, *Pg. mandil* (cf. *Pr. mandil-s* table-cloth), *a. Arab. mandil*: see MANDIL.] A loose coat or overcoat.

1579 *Inu. R. Wardr.* (1815) 281 Ane pair of breikis of blew velvett with ane mandill thairto broderit with gold. 1661 A. HAIG *Acc.* in J. Russell *Haigs* (1881) 471 A suett of cloeths, with a mandell. 1662 *Ibid.* 472 For making a mandle sute and furnertur.

Mandingo (mæn'dɪŋgəʊ), *sb.* and *a.* Also **Manding**, **Mundingo**. *A. sb.* *a.* A large group of Negro peoples of the upper Niger in West Africa; a member of these peoples. *b.* The language or languages of these peoples. *B. adj.* Of or pertaining to these peoples.

1623 R. JOBSON *Golden Trade* 27, I take my beginning from the mouth of the River, whereat our first entrance, we find the Black men called Mandingos. 1757 [see IBO *sb.* 1 a]. 1798 *Proc. Afr. Assoc.* 4 The inhabitants are chiefly Mandingoes, and seem to be a well disposed and peaceable race. *Ibid.* 9 Of the other wild animals in the Mandingo countries, the most common are the hyæna, the panther, and the elephant. *Ibid.* 13 By the Niger, is here undoubtedly meant, the river of Senegal; which in the Mandingo language is called *Bafing*, or the Black river. 1888 L. A. SMITH *Music of Waters* 329 Another very rhythmical air is the following Mandingo one. 1925 P. RADIN tr. *Vendryes' Lang.* II. ii. 112 A West African language, Mandingo, distinguishes a *fa* 'his father', from *a-ta kursi* 'his breeches'. 1930 C. G. SELIGMAN *Races Afr.* III. 60 The typical Mandingo are described as tall and slender in build. 1936 G. GREENE *Journey without Maps* II. i. 99 Some Mandingo traders whom he caught smuggling goods over the border from French territory. 1948 *Caribbean Q.* I. i 11 Of these 101 were Mandingoes from Senegambia and the upper Niger. 1969 *Times* 19 July 9/5 Many of these slaves were... conversant with the two main languages of Senegambia: Wolof and Mandingo. 1972 *Times* 29 June 16/2 The term 'Manding' embraces a number of West African peoples who speak related forms of the same language and share a similar culture. The Manding language, in a variety of dialects... is spoken by some 10 million people. *Ibid.* 16/5 The pious Manding who made a famous pilgrimage to Mecca in 1324. *Ibid.*, The Manding have always been natural travellers.

Mandinka (mæn'dɪŋkə), *sb.* and *a.* = MALINKÉ.

1957 M. BANTON *W. Afr. City* iv. 62 Tribes largely resident in Freetown or the Colony area, for example, Kru, Sherbro and Mandinka. *Ibid.* vii. 122 The Kissi... speak a separate language similar to that of the Bulom but now much influenced by Mandinka. *Ibid.* 127 There are about 125,000 Mandinka in West Africa, from Senegal to the Ivory Coast.

mandioc(a): see MANIOC.

† **man'dition**. *Obs. rare*—1. [*irreg. f. L. mandāre* to command + -ITION.] An injunction.

1597 *Pilgr. Parnass.* III. 344 My uncle... sent mee yesterday a letter and this mandition... 'Studie not these vaine arts of Rhetorique, Poetrie and Philosophie'.

mandle, *obs. f. MANDILL, MANTEL, MANTLE.*

mandly, *rare obs. form of MANLY.*

† **mandment**. *Obs.* Forms: 3-6 *mandement*, *maundement*, 4-5 *mawndement*, 4-6 *mandment*, 5-6 *maundment*. [*a. OF. mandement*:—late *L. mandāmentum*, *f. mandāre* to command.] The word is orig. trisyllabic (cf. COMMANDMENT); the disyllabic forms are characteristically northern.] A commandment, an order; that which is commanded. Also, the action of commanding, command, rule.

1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 4011 þis was a prout mandement & an heiuol dede. c 1357 *Lay Folks Catech.* 540 Who brekys þe fyrste maundement. Frowde men wordly men and fleschly men. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* IV. 332 His men his mandment has all done. a 1400-50 *Alexander* 4237 To þe modi kyng of Messedone þis maundment I write. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 330/2 Mawndement, mandatum, preceptum. c 1460 ASHBY *Active Policy* 654 Eury day he ware of that extremite Not to be hasty in mandement. 1467-8 *Rolls of Parl.* V. 583/1 All Retornes of Writtes, Preceptes, Maundements and Billes. 1539 CROMWELL *Let.* 16 Apr., in *Merriman Life & Lett.* (1902) II. 211 Temperour hathe not consented to the popes desires nor that his Mandementes shuld be published. 1553 *Douglas' Aeneis* x. Prol. 162 For quhay thy mandmentis [1513 mandat] kepis in accord, Bene ane with the, not in substance bot grace. 1567 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* I. 567 Gevand...oure full plane power, special mandment... and charge, to compeir.

mandola (mæn'dəʊlə), **mandora** (mæn'dɔərə). Also 9 (*rare*) *mandura*. [*a. It. mandola, mandora*. Cf. *F. mandore, mandole*, and see BANDORE, PANDORA², MANDORE.] A larger variety of the mandolin.

1758 J. CLEPHANE in *Fam. Rose Kilr.* (Spald. Club) 461 If you have once made some progress on the spinet... the mandola will be an easy acquisition. 1825 L. HUNT *Bacchus in Tuscany* 850 Play to me too On the mandola. 1825 FOSBROOKE *Encycl. Antiq.* I. 628 The Pandura was of the lute kind, the Mandura a lesser lute. 1880 A. J. HIPKINS in *Grove Dict. Mus.* II. 204 It [the mandoline] is... less in size than the Mandóla or Mandóra, a much scarcer instrument. 1895 *Daily News* 22 May 7/3 Three mandolas (or mandoras), eighteen guitars... and a bass guitar.

mandolin, **-ine** ('mændəlɪn). Also 8 *mandarin*; and in *It.* form *mandolino*. [*ad. F. mandoline*, ad. *It. mandolino*, dim. of *mandola* (see *prec.*.)] 1. A musical instrument of the lute kind having from four to six metal strings stretched upon a deeply-rounded body.

1707 in *Ashton Soc. Life Q. Anne* (1882) II. 38 Signior Conti will play... on the Mandoline, an instrument not known yet. 1758 J. CLEPHANE in *Fam. Rose Kilr.* (Spald. Club) 461 The guitarre, or the mandolino, as it is called here by our London ladies. 1766 SMOLLETT *Trav.* 122 An excellent performer on the lute and mandolin. 1783 MME. D'ARBLAY *Diary* 1 Jan., A solo air, accompanied by the mandoline, ... has a mighty pretty effect. 1796 PEGGE *Anonym.* (1809) 104 When the instrument now coming into use is called a Mandarin, we are led to think it to be something used by the Chinese Lords or Mandarins; but the truer pronunciation is Mandolin. 1856 MRS. C. CLARKE tr. *Berlioz' Instrument.* 70 The mandolin has almost fallen into desuetude at present. 1863 SALA *About Shrimington* 102 A mandolin all covered with lacquer work.

2. *transf.* A kitchen utensil fitted with cutting blades and used for slicing vegetables. *Usu.* spelt *mandoline*.

1951 E. DAVID *French Country Cooking* 19 A vegetable slicer which goes by the charming name of *Mandoline*. 1959 *Times* 16 Nov. 15/4 Slice the peeled potatoes evenly and thinly (a slicing device known as a *mandoline* makes this task a matter of moments). 1961 *Spectator* 25 Aug. 270 With the aid of that blessed instrument called a mandoline the cucumber is thinly and evenly sliced. 1969 *Daily Tel.* 16 Jan. 17 Arrange a chopping board, sharp knife, grater and cucumber slice (or mandoline) around the colourful basket of raw vegetables. 1975 *Habitat Catal.* 68 Mandolin... Wood frame stainless steel slicer and crinkle cutter.

Hence **mandolinist**, a performer on the mandolin.

1888 *Daily News* 14 May 3/3 A company of Neapolitan mandolinists and singers.

mandom ('mændəm). *rare*—1. [*f. MAN sb.*¹ + -DOM.] The realm of man.

1844 MRS. BROWNING *Drama of Exile Poems* 1850 I. 72 Without this rule of mandom, ye would perish—beast by beast Devouring.

mandor ('mændɔə(r)). Also *mandore*, *mandur*. [*Malay mandor* (*mandur*), ad. *Pg. mandador* one who gives orders.] A foreman or overseer in Malaysia or Indonesia. Cf. KANGANY.

1889 S. J. HICKSON *Naturalist in North Celebes* 65 The coolies were under the supervision of two mandurs or foremen. 1926 *Blackw. Mag.* Apr. 508/1 A Malay 'mandor' is told that at a certain time on that day he must bring so many men. 1928 *Ibid.* Apr. 473/1, I remember a Malay mandor of mine laughing aloud when he was told that another Malay and two children had died... from exposure. 1958 GINSBURG & ROBERTS *Malaya* ix. 333 In the

managerial class the labor foremen, *kanganies* or *mandors*, are a combination of labor boss and patriarch depending on personality factors and on the strength of the trade-union organization. 1962 B. HARRISSON *Orang-Utan* iii. 119 We heard... through one of the road engineers... that one of his Malay mandors had been asked to look for a baby gibbon which somebody wanted to keep as a pet. 1965 C. SHUTTLEWORTH *Malayan Safari* iii. 41 An Indian *mandor* (foreman) was taken from the veranda of his house whilst sleeping. 1969 K. S. SANDHU *Indians in Malaya* iii. 114 *Mandurs* (overseers)... and railway porters were classified as skilled workers and allowed to return to Malaya [from India]. 1970 T. LILLEY *Projects Section* xv. 192 Raja Gopal's house... stands... about a hundred yards from the labour lines... of which Raja Gopal is... the Mandore in charge. 1972 *Sunday Times* (Kuala Lumpur) 30 Apr. 3/2 Tin mine mandore Yaacob bin Abdul Wahab had to master more than the course.

mandora: see MANDOLA.

mandore (mæn'dɔə(r)). [*ad. F. mandore*, ad. *It. mandora*.] = MANDOLA.

1823 ROSCOE *Sismond's Lit. South Eur.* (1846) I. v. 128 A Jongleur... must... play on the citole and mandore. 1898 ZANGWILL *Dreamers Ghetto* i. 26 Amulets in the shape of miniature mandores or four-stringed lutes.

|| **mandorla** (mæn'dɔ:lə). *Religious Art.* [*It.* = 'almond'] An almond-shaped panel or decorative space.

1883 C. C. PERKINS *Ital. Sculpture* Introd. 20 Christ seated within a mandorla. 1895 M. R. JAMES *Abbey St. Edmund at Bury* 51 At top is Christ in a mandorla seated full-face with a book.

mandrag(e, -drage), *obs. forms of MANDRAKE.*

† **mandragon**. *Obs.* [*app. an altered form of mandrag MANDRAKE*, after *dragon*.] = MANDRAKE.

1580 HOLLYBAND *Treas. Fr. Tong, De la mandragore*, an herbe called Mandragon, whence perh. *mandragorn* in Scott's *Kenilworth* (1821) I. xii. 311. Cf. however MANDRAGON.

c 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* I. 244 ðeos wyrt þe man mandragoram nemneþ. c 1220 *Bestiary* 613 A gyrt, ðe name is mandragores. 1388 WYCLIF *Song Sol.* vii. 13 Mandrogoris han ȝoue her odour in oure ȝatis. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* xvii. civ. (Tollem. MS.), They þat diggen mandragora be besy to be war of contrary wynde. 1535 COVERDALE *Gen.* xxx. 14 Ruben wente out... and founde Mandragoras in the felde. 1542 BOORDE *Dyetary* xx. (1870) 281 Mandragor doth helpe a woman to concepcon. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* III. lxxxiv. 438 The greene and fresh leaues of Mandragoras. 1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* III. iii. 330 Not Poppy, nor Mandragora, Nor all the drowsie Syrrups of the world Shall euer [etc.]. 1605 CHAPMAN, etc. *Eastward Hoe* v. i, I haue... drunke Lethe and Mandragora to forget you. 1623 WEBSTER *Duchess of Malfi* IV. ii, Come violent death, Serue for Mandragora to make me sleepe. 1738 *Common Sense* II. 4 The Drug call'd Mandragore. 1830 GALT *Laurie T.* v. xi. (1849) 242 Earnest employment is the best mandragora for an aching heart. 1855 THACKERAY *Newcomers* II. 19 He dosed himself with poppy, and mandragora, and blue pill. 1876 FARRAR *Marlb. Serm.* vi. 56 The river of oblivion of sin repented of, the true mandragora for every guilty and sleepless soul.

attrib. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* xvii. cxii. (1495) 675 Oyle of Mandragora apples. 1826 W. AINSLIE *Materia Indica* I. 208 The anodyne and soporific qualities of the mandragore root. 1832 CARLYLE *Corn-law Rhymes* Misc. 1857 III. 161 Her Ariel Melodies, and mystic mandragora Moans.

d. = *mandrake wine*. 1844 MRS. BROWNING *Dead Pan* ii, Have the Pygmies made you drunken, Bathing in mandragora Your divine pale lips... ?

† 2. **Chinese mandragoras**: ginseng. 1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v.

Hence **mandragorite**, one who is habitually under the narcotic influence of mandragora.

1895 *Funk's Standard Dict.* 1902 WEBSTER *Suppl.*

mandrague ('mændreɪg). [*Corruptly a. F. madrague*.] A kind of large fishing-net.

1851 *Fraser's Mag.* XLIII. 252 The part of nets forming the modern mandrague. 1855 W. S. DALLAS in *Syst. Nat. Hist.* II. 49 The Tunny... is captured by means of a large net, called a mandrague.

mandrake ('mændreɪk). Forms: *a.* 4-6 *mandrage*, 4-7 *-drage*, 6-7 *-drag*, (6 *mendrage*). *β.* 5- *mandrake*, (4 *mondrake*, 5, 7 *mandrak*). [*ME. mandrag(e)* (cf. *MDu. mandrage, mandragre*), a shortening of MANDRAGON; the form *mandrake* (*mondrake*), though recorded earlier than *-drage*, is prob. due to association with *drake*.]

1. Any plant of the genus *Mandragora*, native to Southern Europe and the East, and characterized by very short stems, thick, fleshy,

often forked, roots, and fetid lance-shaped leaves.

The mandrake is poisonous, having emetic and narcotic properties, and was formerly used medicinally. The forked root is thought to resemble the human form, and was fabled to utter a deadly shriek when plucked up from the ground. The notion indicated in the narrative of Genesis xxx, that the fruit when eaten by women promotes conception, is said still to survive in Palestine.

a. 1382 WYCLIF *Gen.* xxx. 14 Ruben goon out in tyme of wheat heruest into the feeld, fonde mandraggis [1388 mandragis]. c. 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 324/2 Mandragge, herbe, . . . mandragora. 1562 LEIGH *Armorie* (1597) 90 b, He beareth Argent, a mandrage proper. 1580 LYLly *Euphuus* (Arb.) 473 They that feare theyr Vines will make too sharpe wine, must . . . graft next to them Mandrage [ed. 1581 Mendrage], which causeth the grape to be more pleasaunt. 1594 — *Moth. Bomb.* v. iii, Your sonne Memphis, had a moale vnder his eare: . . . you shall see it taken away with the iuyce of mandrage. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 235 In the digging vp of the root of Mandrage, there are some ceremonies obserued. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 330 Oyl of Mandrag . . . bindeth together. . . bones being either shivered or broken. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Mandrake* or *Mandrage*.

β. a. 1310 in *Wright Lyric* P. 26 Muge he is ant mondrake. c. 1450 *ME. Med. Bk.* (Heinrich) 231 Leues of mandrake. c. 1475 *Pict. Voc.* in *Wr.-Wülcker* 787/4 *Hec mandracova*, a mandrak. 1560 BIBLE (Geneva) *Gen.* xxx. 14 Reuben . . . found mandrakes [*marg.* Which is a kinde of herbe, whose rote hath a certeine likenes of y^e figure of a man] in the field. 1592 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* iv. iii. 47 And shrikes like Mandrakes torne out of the earth. 1593 — 2 *Hen. VI.* 111. ii. 310. 1600 HEYWOOD *2nd Pt. Edw.* IV Wks. 1874 I. 154 The mandrakes shrieks are music to their cries. 1610 DONNE *Pseudo-martyr* Pref. c. iij, Annibal, to entrappe and surprize his enemies, mingled their wine with Mandrake, whose operation is betwixt sleepe and poyson. 1635 [GLAPTHORNE] *Lady Mother* v. ii. in *Bullen O. Pl.* II. 196 Horrid grots and mossie graves, Where the mandraks hideous howles Welcome bodies voides of soules. 1712 *r. Pomet's Hist. Drugs* I. 80 The Mandrake is a Plant without a Stem. 1879 J. TIMBS in *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 106/1 The Greeks and the Romans used the root of the mandrake to cause insensibility to pain.

† b. in allusive and fig. uses: (a) as a term of abuse; (b) a narcotic; (c) a noisome growth.

1508 KENNEDIE *Flying w. Dunbar* 29 Mandrag, mymmerkin, maid maister bot in mowis. a. 1585 MONTGOMERIE *Flying* 71 Trot, tyke, to a tow, mandrage but myance. 1593 G. HARVEY *Pierce's Super.* Wks. (Grosart) II. 293 Correct the Mandrake of scurrility with the myrrhe of curtesie. 1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV.* i. ii. 67 Thou horson Mandrake. 1604 DEKKER *Honest Wh.* Wks. 1873 II. 9 Gods my life, hee's a very mandrake. 1610 J. MASON *Turk* II. i, Thou that amongst a hundred thousand dreames Crowned with a wreath of mandrakes stists as Queene. 1636 DAVENANT *Wits* IV. i, He stands as if his Legs had taken root; A very Mandrake! 1649 JER. TAYLOR *St. Exemp.* I. iv. 132 When we lust after mandrakes and deliciousness of exteriour ministries. 1660 R. L'ESTRANGE *Plea for Limited Monarchy* 7 Our laws [sc. during the Commonwealth] have been Mandrakes of a Nights growth. 1676 MARVELL *Gen. Councils* Wks. 1875 IV. 101 If they have a mind to pull up that mandrake, it were advisable . . . to chuse out a dog for that employment.

2. The root of White Bryony: see quots.

1585 LUPTON *Thous. Notable* Th. III. xliii. (1595) 61 The counterfeite Mandrag which hath bene sold by deceyuers for much money. 1597 GERARDE *Herbal* II. lx. 281 The idle drones that haue little or nothing to do but eate and drinke, haue bestowed some of their time in caruing the rootes of Brionie, forming them to the shape of men & women; which falsifying practise hath confirmed the error amongst the simple . . . people, who haue taken them vpon their report to be the true Mandrakes. 1657 W. COLES *Adam in Eden* cxci. 300 The Root [of Briony] somtimes groweth to the bigness of a Childe of a yeare old, so that it hath been by some cut into the forme of a Man, and called a Mandrake, being set againe into the Earth. 1785 MARTYN *Rousseau's Bot.* xvi. (1794) 197 These pretended Mandrakes are said to be roots of Angelica or Bryony.

3. U.S. The May-apple, *Podophyllum peltatum*.

1836 *Backwoods of Canada* 248 There is a plant in our woods, known by the names of man-drake, may-apple, and duck's foot. 1845-50 MRS. LINCOLN *Lect. Bot.* App. 143/2 *Podophyllum peltatum* (wild mandrake, may-apple). 1887 *Family Physician* 872 Mandrake, may apple, or hog apple.

4. attrib., as *mandrake juice*, *root*; *mandrake apple*, the fruit of the mandrake; † *mandrake shriek* (see sense 1, note); *mandrake wine* (see quot. 1753 for *mandrake root*).

1563 T. GALE *Antidot.* I. i. 1 b, Of simple medicines repercurssive these are some. *Mandrake apples, & iuse. 1603 SIR C. HEYDON *Jud. Astrol.* xx. 417 Rachel enuying her sister Leahs fertilitie importuned Mandrag apples, to supplie her barrennesse. c. 1592 MARLOWE *Jew of Malta* v. (1633) 12, I dranke of Poppy, and cold *mandrake iuyce. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.*, *Mandragorites Vinum*, *Mandrake Wine*, a sort of medicinal impregnation of wine with the virtues of *Mandrake root. 1824 HEN. PHILLIPS *Flora Hist.* I. 354 The Mandrake root is an anodyne and soporific. 1620 DEKKER *Dreame* Wks. (Grosart) III. 39 Being mounted on a Spirits back, which ran With *Mandrake-shrieks, and like a Lubrican. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* II. ii. vi. i. (1651) 293 A friends counsel is a charm, like *mandrake wine. 1753 [see *Mandrake root*].

mandram ('mændræm). *West Indian*. Also *mandrang*. (See quot. 1756.)

1756 P. BROWNE *Jamaica* 177 There is a mixture made and used in some of our colonies called Mandram, . . . which seldom fails to provoke an appetite in the most languid stomachs. The ingredients are sliced cucumbers, eschalots cut very small, a little lime juice, and Madeira wine with a few pods of bird pepper. 1814 LUNAN *Hortus Jamaicensis* I. 358 The mixture called man-dram is made from these peppers. 1841 ORDESON *Creoleana* xiv. 148 The 'punch and mandram' had been handed round. 1845 MISS ACTON

Mod. Cookery 312 Mandrang or Mandram. (West Indian Receipt.) Chop together, very small, two moderate-sized cucumbers [etc.].

Mandrax ('mændræks). *Pharm.* A proprietary name for tablets containing methaqualone and diphenhydramine hydrochloride, used as a sedative.

1963 *Trade Marks Jnl.* 10 Apr. 485/1 Mandrax. . . Hypnotics, being pharmaceutical preparations and substances. Roussel-Uclaf, . . . Paris. 1967 *Scottish Med. Jnl.* XII. 63/1 Mandrax . . . is a hypnotic preparation, which has been actively marketed in Great Britain since Autumn 1965. . . It has become commonly prescribed as a non-barbiturate hypnotic. 1970 L. LEECH in *Drug Dependence* (U.S. Nat. Inst. Mental Health) 22 Another factor of importance has been the increased use of non-barbiturate hypnotics, particularly methaqualone and diphenhydramine in the form of Mandrax, by young people within the 'pill scene'. 1972 *Police Rev.* 17 Nov. 1505/1 He admits taking Mandrax tablets obtained on prescription.

mandrel, **mandril** ('mændrəl, -il). Forms: 6 *manderelle*, 7-9 *maundril*(l, *mandrel*, -il, (8) *manderil*, *mandrell*, *maundrell*, 9 *mandrill*). [Usually believed to be an alteration of F. *mandrin*, which has the senses 3 and 4 below. The Fr. word, however, has not been traced earlier than 1690, and is of obscure origin.]

1. A miner's pick.

1516 *Test. Ebor.* (Surtees) V. 80 Item xlvj manderelles ij. s. viij. d. A gryndstone & cruke xd. Item ij spyayddys & a shulle vjd. 1686 *Plot Staffordsh.* 306 But he . . . by the help of his Maundrill, by degrees so wrought away the earth over head . . . that [etc.]. 1747 HOOSON *Miner's Dict.* M. iij, *Mandrel*, a Tool made after the manner of a Hack, but more Strong and Square, having both ends Sharp, Square Points. 1771 FLETCHER *Checks* Wks. 1795 II. 126 An ignorant collier, as great a stranger to your metaphysics as you are to his mandrell. 1860 *Eng. & For. Min. Gloss.* (*Derby Terms*), *Maundrill*, a pick for various purposes, but generally used to undermine. 1881 RAYMOND *Mining Gloss.*, *Mandrill*, . . . *Maundrill*, *Derb.* and *S. Wales*, a prying pick with two prongs.

† 2. Some instrument used by arrow-makers.

Obs.

1659 HOWELL *Partic. Vocab.* § 51 A maundrel and bick-horned, smoothing floates [etc.]. . . *Les outils de l'archer.*

3. In a lathe, an arbor or axis to which work is secured while it is being turned. Also applied to a similar part in a circular saw or cutter.

1665 *Phil. Trans.* I. 58 To give to the Axis or to the Mandril . . . that little Inclination. 1677 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* (1703) 190 There is another sort of Mandrels called Hollow Mandrels. 1731 BAILEY vol. II, *Manderil*, a kind of wooden pulley, that is part of a turner's leath, of which there are several kinds, as flat, hollow, pin and skrew manderils. 1786 *Phil. Trans.* LXXXV. 25, I turned it . . . upon my great lathe in the air (that is, upon the end of the mandrel). 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* I. 452 The manderil is moved by a band wheel. 1812-16 J. SMITH *Panorama Sci. & Art* I. 12 If the mandrel of a lathe were made of the best steel, sufficiently hard to wear well in the collar, it would be snapped by a sudden check. 1879 R. S. BALL in *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* VII. 62 By means of the band the pulley G, on what is called the 'mandril' of the lathe, is made to turn rapidly.

4. A cylindrical rod, core, or axis round which metal or other material is forged, cast, moulded, or shaped.

1790 in *Abridg. Specif. Patents, Metallic Pipes*, etc. (1874) 2, I cast the lead in lengths, . . . this is put upon a polished rod or round maundrell of iron or any other metal, such maundrells being made of different lengths and diameters. 1812-16 J. SMITH *Panorama Sci. & Art* I. 17 The hole may be finished . . . by hammering it at a low heat upon a smooth mandrel or pin. 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 364 When the pipe is cast, and the metal is set, this mandrel is drawn out of the mould, and another of smaller diameter is substituted. 1859 *Musketry Instr.* 49 Roll the stiff paper tightly about 2½ times round the 'mandrel'. 1881 GREENER *Gun* 50 Their early barrels appear to have been made from one broad band of metal rolled over a mandril.

5. attrib.

1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 325 This weight . . . operates to keep the mandrel-band tight. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, *Mandrel-lathe*, a lathe adapted for turning hollow work, which is clasped by a chuck on the end of the mandrel in the head-stock. 1888 HASLUCK *Model Engin. Handybk.* (1900) 58 The mandrel-cone centre point.

Hence 'mandrel v. trans.', to operate upon with mandrels (*Cent. Dict.* 1890).

mandriarch ('mændri:ək). [ad. It. *mandriarcha*, a. late Gr. *μανδριάρχης*, f. *μάνδρα*, Gr. *μάνδρα* fold, monastery. Cf. ARCHIMANDRITE.] A ruler or founder of a monastic order.

1871 MARIA F. ROSETTI *Shadow of Dante* 205 The second dividing line, which consists of holy Mandriarchs; S. Francis, S. Benedict, S. Augustine being alone named.

mandrill ('mændrɪl). Also -il. [app. f. MAN sb.¹ + DRILL sb.³] The largest, most hideous, and most ferocious of the baboons, *Cynocephalus maimon* or *mormon*, a native of Western Africa.

1744 W. SMITH *Voy. Guinea* 51 A strange sort of animal, called by the white men in this country (Sierra Leone) Mandrill, but why it is so called I know not, . . . except it be for their near resemblance to a human creature, though nothing at all like an Ape. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* IV. vii. 214 The largest of the baboon kind is the Mandril; an ugly disgusting animal. 1840 CUVIER's *Anim. Kingd.* 59 The Mandrill Baboon (*Sim. maimon* and *mormon*).—Greyish brown, inclining to olive above; . . . cheeks blue and furrowed.

1863 HUXLEY *Man's Place Nat.* 1. 10. 1898 *Daily News* 12 Dec. 9/1 The blue-faced Mandril.

'mandrite. rare⁻¹. [ad. Gr. *μανδρίτης* (cf. ARCHIMANDRITE), f. *μάνδρα* fold.] (See quot.)

1844 W. KAY in J. H. Newman *Fleury's Eccles. Hist.* III. 81 note, A mandrite would at first be a person who lived in a solitary cave.

|| **mandritta** (mæn'drɪtə). *Fencing. Obs.* [altered from It. *mandritto*, *mandiritto*, f. *mano dritta* right hand.] A cut from right to left.

1595 SAVIOLO *Practice* I. 10b, Cannot euery one of himselfe without teaching giue a mandritta? 1603 DEKKER *Wonderfull Yeare* D 4, Hees the best Fencer in the world: . . . He has his Mandrittaes, imbrocataes, stramazones and stocataes at his fingers ends. 1855 KINGSLEY *Westw. Ho!* iii, Wiping maudritta [sic], closing embrocat, And all the cant of the honourable fencing mystery.

manducable ('mændjəkəb(ə)l), a. *Obs.* or *arch.* [ad. L. type **manducābil-is*, f. *manducā-re*: see next and -ABLE.] Capable of being manducated; eatable.

1614 W. B. *Philosopher's Banquet* (ed. 2) 37 They are scarce manducable. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 213 Tortoyes, (in which I haue seene about a thousand Egges, great and manducable). 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* c. 1810 COLERIDGE in *Lit. Rem.* (1838) III. 351 If tangible by Thomas's fingers, why not by his teeth, that is, manducable?

manducate ('mændjəkət), v. [f. ppl. stem of L. *manducā-re* to chew: see -ATE³] *trans.* To chew, eat. Hence 'manducated ppl. a.

1623 COCKERAM, *Manducate*, to eat. 1624 F. WHITE *Repl. Fisher* 490 To manducate, that is, to chew or swallow, and to let the Element received, passe into their stomach. 1654 JER. TAYLOR *Real Pres.* 147 Either we manducate the accidents only, or else the substance of bread, or the substance of Christs body. 1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 242 Being manducated, they confirm loose teeth. 1727 in BAILEY vol. II. 1822 *Blackw. Mag.* XI. 161 Whate'er front-tooth can bite, and grinders manducate. 1826 GOOD *Bk. Nat.* (1834) I. 276 The . . . manducated food. 1876 E. MELLOR *Priesth.* iv. 179 The literal interpreters . . . supposing that our Saviour referred to bread which could be manducated in the ordinary manner.

manducatiōn-em, n. of action of *manducā-re* to MANDUCATE. Cf. F. *manducation* (Theol.)]

1. The action of eating. Chiefly *Theol.* (following the patristic use of L. *manducatio*), the term applied (usually with qualification, as *carnal*, *corporal*, *literal*, *oral*, *real*, *sacramental*, *spiritual*) to the act of participation in the Eucharist.

1551 GARDINER *Explic. True Cath. Faith* 9b, The mysterie of corporall manducation. 1553 KENNEDY *Compend. Tract.* in *Wodrow Soc. Misc.* (1844) 167 He makis mentioun baith of spirituall and reale manducatioun. 1597 HOOKER *Ecl. Pol.* v. lxvii. § 9 A Literall, Corporall and Orall manducation of his very substance of his flesh and blood. 1649 JER. TAYLOR *St. Exemp.* xv. § 17 After the manducation of the Paschal lamb it was the custom of the nation to sit down to a second supper. 1660 — *Duct. Dubit.* II. iii. rule 12 § 11 Sacramental manducation. 1737 WATERLAND *Eucharist* (ed. 2) 453 None give so great advantage to the Figurists, as those that contend for oral manducation. 1821 LAMB *Elia* Ser. 1. *Grace bef. meat*, The received ritual having prescribed these forms to the solitary ceremony of manducation. 1833 ROCK *Hierurg.* (1802) I. 197 A manducation of His real flesh and blood. 1850 E. H. BROWNE *Exp. 39 Articles* xxviii. § 1 (1874) 679 Did they intend a spiritual manducation—an eating spiritually and a drinking in by the soul of the life-giving efficacy of the Body broken and the Blood shed?

2. The action of chewing.

1650 BULWER *Anthropomet.* 139 They who chaw not well, or . . . passe over the triple order of manducation, are ill nourished. 1746 R. JAMES *Intro. Mouset's Health's Improv.* 2 Manducation, or Chewing, is performed by means of the Biventer, or Digestive Muscles. 1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* III. 416 The *trophis* or organs of manducation. 1852 DANA *Crust.* II. 991 The mandible has a lateral process for manducation. 1877 HUXLEY *Anat. Inv. Anim.* i. 60 Powerful apparatus for the seizure and manducation of vegetable and animal prey.

manducatory ('mændjəkətəri), a. Chiefly *Phys.* [f. L. *manducāt-* (see MANDUCATE) + -ORY.] Pertaining to or fitted for manducation.

1814 *Sch. Gd. Living* 40 Their noble perseverance, in fulfilling with so much courage their manducatory functions. 1850 H. MILLER *Footpr. Creat.* iv. (1874) 62 The framework through which an important class of functions, manducatory and respiratory, are performed. 1870 ROLLESTON *Anim. Life* 110 [It] consists of the manducatory ganglion fused with one thoracic ganglion. 1877 HUXLEY *Anat. Inv. Anim.* vi. 256 The . . . manducatory appendages (gnathites).

mandur, var. MANDOR.

mandura: see MANDOLA.

mandy, **Mandy** ('mændɪ). Colloq. abbrev. of MANDRAX (tablet).

1970 *Daily Tel.* 8 Sept. 2/3 Dr Tylden says that hypnotic tablets of methaqualone and antihistamine known as 'Mandies' to addicts, had been mentioned to her by youngsters from all parts of Britain. . . The favourite mixture was four 'Mandies' and half a pint of cider, which could lead to sudden unconsciousness. 1971 *Frendz* 21 May 11/2 Avoid dealing while tripping on Acid, Speed or Mandies—you'll goof on the action. 1973 *Daily Tel.* 11 July 2/8 Addicts, who call the white tablets [of methaqualone]

'mandies', 'mainline' by crushing the tablets and injecting themselves.

mandy, obs. form of MAUNDY.

mane (mein), *sb.* Forms: 1 manu, 4, 6 maane, 6 mayn, *Sc.* (mone), meane, 6-7 mayne, maine, 7 maune, 7, 8 main, 4- mane. [OE. *manu* str. fem. = MDu. *mane* (chiefly pl. *manen*); so in mod. Du.), OHG. *mana* fem. (MHG. *mane*, *man* fem. and masc., mod.G. *mähne* fem. with irregular umlaut), ON. *mōn* fem. (gen. *manar*; Sw., Da. *man*):—O Teut. **manā*. The Scandinavian langs. have also a dim. form prob. from LG.: Da. *manke* mane, Sw. *manke*, Icel. *makki* nape of the neck.

The primary sense of the OTeut. word must have been 'neck': cf. OE. *mene* masc., OS. *meni*, OHG. *menni* pl., ornament for the neck; L. *monile* necklace; OIrish *muin-neck* (in *muin-torc* collar), *muince* (= Gaulish *μυνίκατος*, Polybius) collar, *muinel* (= Welsh *muinwgl*) neck, *mong* (= Welsh *mwng*) mane; Skr. *manya* nape of the neck.]

1. a. A growth of long hair on the back of the neck and the shoulders, characteristic of various animals, esp. the horse and lion; a similar growth on other animals.

Formerly sometimes used (e.g. in quotes. 1470-85, 1501, 1661) for the part on which the mane grows.

a 800 *Erfurt Gloss.* 1182 *Juba, setes porci et leonis cabalique*: manu, brystæ. 13.. *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 187 *þe mane of pat mayn hors much to hit lyke.* c 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 244 *þat gode hors blessede he þo, & louely strek ys mane.* 1398 *TREVISIA Barth. De P. R.* xviii. xl. (1495) 801 *The maare is prowde and hath joye of her maane.* 1470-85 *MALORY Arthur* III. viii. *The hole body of hyr lay before hym on his hors mane.* 1501 *DOUGLAS Pal. Hon.* I. xii. *Out throw the wod come rydand catiues twane, Ane on ane asse, a widdie about his mone, The vther raid ane hiddeous hors vpone.* 1567 *MAPLET Gr. Forest* 74 b. *There is also another kinde of wilde Oxe or Bull, called . . . Bonasus, a little shorter than our Bull, but more thickly set, and hath his Mane like to our Horse.* 1606 *SHAKS. Tr. & Cr.* III. iii. 224 *And the weake wanton Cupid Shall . . . like a dew drop from the Lyons mane, Be shooke to aryre ayre.* 1661 *LOVELL Hist. Anim. & Min.* *Introd.*, *Horses have most haire upon the mane, lions upon their shoulders.* 1667 *MILTON P. L.* vii. 497 *The Serpent . . . with brazen Eyes And hairie Main terrific.* a 1719 *ADDISON tr. Ovid Wks.* 1753 I. 157 *Half dead with sudden fear he dropt the reins; The horses felt 'em loose upon their mains.* 1774 *GOLDSM. Nat. Hist.* (1776) III. 387 *It [the genet] has also along the back a kind of mane or longish hair, which forms a black streak from the head to the tail.* 1828 *STARK Elem. Nat. Hist.* I. 45 *Full Bottom Monkey.* *With a mane upon the neck, shoulders, and top of the back.* 1863-5 *J. THOMSON Sunday at Hampstead* vii. *One stroked with careless hand a lion's mane.* 1883 *G. STABLES Our Friend the Dog* vii. 60 *Mane, the feather on shoulders of Collie and Newfoundland, and that on the front of the chest of Blenheims.*

fig. 1818 *BYRON Ch. Har.* iv. clxxxiv. *And I have loved thee, Ocean! . . . And laid my hand upon thy mane— as I do here.* 1893 *F. THOMPSON Hound of Heaven in Poems* 49 *To all swift things for swiftness did I sue; Clung to the whistling mane of every wind.* 1927 *JOYCE Flood in Pomes Penyeach.* *A waste of waters ruthlessly Sways and uplifts its weedy mane.* 1936 *R. CAMPBELL Mithraic Emblems* 38 *The World put down its lovely mane.*

b. *transf.* Applied to a person's long hair. c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xlix. (Tecla) 164 *His mane in hir hand scho wan, & rawe of it a gret part done.* 1647 *WARD Simp. Cobler* 32 *Men use not to weare such manes.* 1860 *GEO. ELIOT Mill on Fl.* I. iii. *Maggie . . . looked over the book, eagerly seizing one corner and tossing back her mane.* 1881 *Scribner's Mag.* XXI. 71/2 *Her . . . red rippling mane falling about her.* 1895 *ZANGWILL Master* II. ii. 135 *Matt moved back towards his easel, passing a little dark man with a mane.*

c. A tuft of hair attached to an artificial fly. 1867 *F. FRANCIS Angling* xi. (1880) 407 *The Owenmore [Salmon Fly] . . . Manes of mohair from the back of each joint . . . ; just under, as a support to each mane, is tied in a feather from the breast of the Indian crow.*

2. The hackles on the neck of a game cock. ? *Obs.*

1614 *MARKHAM Cheap Husb.* II. i. 110 *His mayne or necke-feathers would be very long, bright, and shining, couering from his head to his shoulders.* 1727 *BRADLEY Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Cock*, *His eyes round and great, the colour answerable to the colour of his plume or Main.*

3. *Agric.* A ridge or tuft of grass or stubble, left by the mowers.

1523 *FITZHERB. Husb.* §23 *Take hede that thy mowmer mow clene and . . . leaue not a mane bytwene.* 1601 *HOLLAND Pliny* I. 595 *Those tufts and manes which the mowiers passed over and left standing behind them.* 1840 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* I. iv. 444 *In using the scythe for barley and oats, the great art is to leave a short 'mane' or ridge of stubble, so that the ears of corn may rest thereon.*

4. *attrib.*, as *mane-flinging* ppl. adj.; *mane-like* adj.; *mane-comb*, a comb for the horse's mane; † *mane-piece*, ? = CRINIÈRE; *mane-sheet* (see quot.).

1564 in *Rogers Agric. & Prices* III. 577/1 **Mane comb.* 1573 *TUSSER Husb.* (1878) 35 *A currie combe, mainecombe, and whip for a Jade.* a 1613 *OVERBURY Characters, Ostler Wks.* (1856) 72 *His mane-comb is a spinners card turned out of service.* 1879 *MRS. A. E. JAMES Ind. Househ. Managem.* 67 *Curry-combs, scrapers, mane-combs, and the rest of the usual stable paraphernalia.* 1945 *P. LARKIN North Ship* 19 *As some vast seven-piled wave, *Mane-flinging, manifold, Streams at an endless shore.* 1864 *TENNYSON Aylmer's Field* 68 *Eager eyes that . . . beamed Beneath a *manelike mass of rolling gold.* 1753 *HANWAY Trav.* (1762) I. III. xxxvii. 172 *Bridles . . . mounted with silver, with a *mane-piece of plate.* 1727 *BAILEY vol. II, *Mane-sheet* (with Grooms), *is a covering for the Upper-part of a Horse's Head.*

† **mane**, *a. Sc. Obs.* Also 6 maine, magne. [a. OF. *maine*, *maigne*, *magne*:—L. *magnum* great.] In *Chairlis the mane*, Charles the Great, Charlemagne.

c 1475 *Rauf Coilyear* 205 *Thus said gentill Charlis the Mane To the Coilyear.* 1535 *STEWART Cron. Scot.* II. 344 *Chairlis the Mane, the quihik we king of France, . . . To king Achay ane herald he hes send.* 1552 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* I. 129 *Sen the tyme of Achaus kyng of Scotland and Chairlis the Maine king of France.* 1596 *DALRYMPLE tr. Leslie's Hist. Scot.* I. 264 *The king, Charles the Magne.*

mane, obs. f. MAIN, MAINE, MAN, MANY, MEAN a.; north. f. MOAN; variant of MAUN (= must).

-**mane** (mein), the ending of certain words adopted from Fr., as *Anglomane*, *bibliomane*, which have the general sense 'one who has a mania for (something)', and are formed on assumed Gr. types in *-μανής*: see MANIA. The words of this formation have never become entirely naturalized in Eng., the meaning being preferably expressed by formations in *-maniac*.

1832 *tr. Tour Germ. Prince* III. xi. 306 *She is almost as great a 'parkomane' as myself.* *Ibid.* IV. iii. 145.

|| **maneaba** (mæ'neɪəbə). [Native name.] In Kiribati and Tuvalu (formerly the Gilbert and Ellice Islands), a meeting-house.

1944 *G. H. EASTMAN Front Line Islands* 5 *Landing at Nui Island we proceeded as our custom was to the public maneaba (meeting-house), where the Resident Commissioner spoke to the people.* *Ibid.* 10 *Our people at Hull Island . . . have recently erected a large new maneaba, which is now used as school house and for women's meetings and various other community gatherings.* 1952 *A. GRIMBLE Pattern of Islands* II. 58 *Every Gilbertese village of any size had its own maneaba, or speak-house, in those days.* 1970 *A. COATES Western Pacific Islands* VIII. 63 *In the absence of any king, the wise men conducted affairs in their council house—maneaba—their jurisdiction extending just as far as was acceptable, which usually meant to the limits of the land occupied by the clans whose senior members had a reserved place in the maneaba, which is somewhat like a hereditary parliament, with the important—and very Pacific—exception that all decisions must be taken on the basis of unanimity.* 1974 *Nat. Geographic* Dec. 753/2 *Once ashore, I was escorted to the large meetinghouse, the maneaba, with thatched eaves that stood only four feet above the ground and a roof that soared upward to a crisscross of massive beams a full forty feet overhead.*

maneall, obs. form of MENIAL a.

'**man-eater**. [MAN sb.¹] One who eats men.

1. A cannibal.

1600 *J. PORY tr. Leo's Africa* *Introd.* 31 *They are man-eaters, and couragious in battaile.* 1617 *HIERON Wks.* (1619-20) II. 103 *How foule is the sinne of oppression, when the practisers of it are likened to man-eaters, that liue vpon flesh?* 1681 *T. FLATMAN Heracitus Ridens* No. 28 (1713) I. 180 *They may talk of Jews, Turks, Pagans, Infidels, Canibals, Man-eaters, Killcraps.* 1705 *HICKERINGILL Priester.* I. (1721) 33 *There are Cannibals or Man-eaters.* 1837 *M. DONOVAN Dom. Econ.* II. 44 *A stout ferocious-looking fellow . . . was pointed out to me as a celebrated marksman and man-eater.* 1854 *Old Story-Teller, Golden Roebuck* 61 *The man-eater's mouth watered for human food.*

2. a. An animal that eats or has a propensity for eating men; *colloq.* a horse given to biting.

1840 *E. E. NAPIER Scenes & Sports in For. Lands* I. v. 140 *The larger horses . . . are leggy, under-limbed, and, as far as vice goes, regular man-eaters.* 1879 *MRS. A. E. JAMES Ind. Househ. Managem.* 68 *Some horses in India are called 'man-eaters', and have to be blindfolded while you mount, or they would bite you.* 1883 *F. DAY Indian Fish* 51 (Fish. Exh. Publ.) *The common crocodile, Crocodilus palustris and C. porosus . . . often termed man-eaters.* 1922 *BLUNDEN Bonadventure* xvi. 95 *To sleep there was to be slowly suffocated, let alone the folly of sleeping among man-eaters [sc. mosquitoes].* 1957 *R. CAMPBELL Portugal* iv. 61 *Aulus Fedeus had another [moray] . . . a man-eater.*

b. A man-eating shark; esp. *Carcharodon rondeleti*. Also *man-eater shark*.

1837 *HAWTHORNE Twice-told T.* (1851) II. xviii. 259 *To ascertain that the maneater [sc. a shark] had already met his own death.* 1882 *JORDAN & GILBERT Fishes N. Amer.* 30 (*Bull. U.S. Nat. Mus.* No. 16) *Man-eater Shark.* 1884 *G. B. GOODE, etc. Nat. Hist. Usef. Aquatic Anim.* I. 671 *A Shark closely related to our Man-eater.*

c. In India, a man-eating tiger. Applied also to lions and hyenas.

1862 *J. GREENWOOD Wild Sports* 191 *It marks the spot where . . . fell one of the most terrible 'man-eaters' the world ever saw.* 1881 *J. GRANT Camerontians* I. iv. 60 *Sir Piers . . . thought it very slow work compared with . . . potting a man-eater from a howdah.*

attrib. 1850 *R. G. CUMMING Hunter's Life S. Afr.* (1902) 134/1 *A bloodthirsty man-eater lion.* 3. *local U.S.* a. A large salamander. b. The dobson or hellgrammite (*Cent. Dict.* 1890).

1859 *BARTLETT Dict. Amer.*, s.v. *Water-Dogs*, *In Pennsylvania and the Eastern States they [various species of salamanders] are called Spring-keepers and Man-eaters.*

4. *fig.* Of a person (see quotes.). *colloq.* 1906 *E. DYSON Fact'ry 'Ands* xi. 136 *To Spats' Beauties she was always Porline or The Man-Eater.* 1928 *A. HUXLEY Point Counter Point* xiv. 264 *Marjorie isn't the only bore. Nor Lucy the only man-eater.* 1929 *F. C. BOWEN Sea Slang* 88 *Man Eater*, a particularly tough officer under sail. 1944 *T. RATTIGAN While Sun Shines* II. 209 *Aw, she's no man-eater. You don't get real man-eaters this side of the Atlantic.* 1968 *D. GRAY Died in Red* xx. 122 *'She's pretty, you said?' . . . 'Very, sir.' 'And a man-eater?' 'I'd say so, yes, sir.'* 1974

J. MONTGOMERIE Implosion xiii. 97 *A womaniser, to use an old-fashioned term. Was a woman ever described as a maniser? No, but I'd heard the designation man-eater.*

So '**man-eating** vbl. sb. and ppl. a. (also fig.). 1607 *HIERON Wks.* I. 437 *A raging, and (as I may terme it) a man-eating pestilence.* 1612 *BRERWOOD Lang. & Relig.* x. 87 *The Anzichi, being an idolatrous and man-eating nation.* 1871 *J. FORSYTH Highl. India* 321 *When a panther takes to man-eating, he is a far more terrible scourge than a tiger.* 1880 *Chamb. Jrnl.* 15 May 316/2 *Man-eating tigers . . . are . . . rare in British India.* 1954 *T. S. ELIOT Confid. Clerk* II. 61 *Between a couple of man-eating tigers like you and Lizzie, he's got to have protection.* 1958 *Times Lit. Suppl.* 26 Dec. 749/4 *He develops an obsession for a fearful man-eating television actress.* 1959 *Times* 28 May 15/5 *The Affair in Arcady* has everything—a man-eating young heroine . . . a sinister step-father, [etc.]. 1974 *K. BENTON Craig & Tunisian Tangle* xi. 158 *That sadistic bitch . . . She's got her man-eating eye on you.*

mane-ath, variant of MANATH *Obs.*

manece, obs. form of MENACE.

maned (meind), *ppl. a.* Also 4 imaned (cf. OE. *zemon*), 6 maaned. [f. MANE sb. + -ED².]

a. Having a mane; also with prefixed word, as *long-maned*. In *Her.* = CRINED.

13.. *Sir Beues* (MS. A) 2667 *He was bope leip and grim; A was i-maned ase a stede.* 1530 *PALSGR.* 318/1 *Maaned as an horse, creinu.* 1580 *STOW Chron.* 7 *This Forrest sometimes bred white Bulles, long maned like Lions.* 1607 *TOPSELL Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 569 *The Hyena is said to be rough and maned.* 1780 *EDMONDSON Heraldry* II. *Gloss.*, *Maned*, is said of a horse, unicorn, or other beast, whose mane is of a different tincture from its body. 1791 *COWPER Iliad* VIII. 49 *Swift, brazen-hoofed, and maned with wavy gold.* 1818 *KEATS Endym.* II. 644 *Four maned lions hale The sluggish wheels.* 1862 *Fraser's Mag.* July 59 *The Feshall is the maned moufflon of the Atlas.* 1864 *BOUTELL Her. Hist. & Pop.* xvii. (ed. 3) 281 *An unicorn arg', armed maned and unguled or.* 1895 *SCULLY Kafir Stories* 91 *A large, black-maned lion.* 1903 *Q. Rev.* Jan. 45 *The maned or red wolf of Brazil.*

b. *transf.* of plants.

1578 *LYTE Dodoens* III. lxxii. 417 *Passeflower . . . hath rough hearie stemmes, all jagged, . . . sometimes thicke maned.*

c. *fig.*

1866 *SYMONDS Sk. Italy* i. (1874) 9 *Huge waves crystalline in their transparency, and maned with fleecy spray.* 1924 *R. CAMPBELL Flaming Terrapin* iv. 68 *A fierce train, maned like a ramping lion With smoke and fire, thunders on rolling iron.* 1925 *E. SITWELL Troy Park* 66 *Whinnying, neighed the maned blue wind.*

manede, variant of MANHEAD *Obs.*

maneer, obs. form of MANNER.

manefaire: see MAINFERRE.

|| **manège, manege** (manɛʒ). [Fr. form of the word earlier adopted as MANAGE sb.]

1. A riding school. (Cf. MANAGE sb.)

1644 *EVELYN Diary* 25 Oct., *The Prince has a stable of the finest horses of all countries, . . . which are continually exercised in the manège.* 1705 *ADDISON Italy* 521, *I saw here the largest Manège that I have met with any where else.* 1756 *H. WALPOLE Lett., to Bentley* Aug. (1857) III. 32 *The horseman Duke's manège is converted into a lofty stable.* 1799 *J. ADAMS (title) Analysis of Horsemanship*, teaching the Whole Art of Riding in the Manège. 1833 *Regul. Instr. Cavalry* I. 40 *It is . . . desirable that all Cavalry should be often exercised in Open Manège.* *Ibid.* 41 *The Troops . . . are to be drilled . . . in the Open Manège.*

2. a. The movements proper to a trained horse; the art or practice of training and managing horses; horsemanship. (Cf. MANAGE sb. I.)

1776 *GIBBON Decl. & F.* ix. (1869) I. 182 *Practised in the skilful evolutions of the Roman manège.* 1791 *BECKFORD Pop. Tales Germans* I. 242 *A knightly steed, well instructed in the manège.* 1814 *SCOTT Wav.* (1816) I. vii. 94 *Already a good horseman, he was now initiated into the arts of the manège.* 1826 — *Woodst.* III. i. 12 *He seemed a champion of the manège, fit to have reined Bucephalus himself.*

b. *transf.* and *fig.*

1825 *T. MOORE Mem. Life R. B. Sheridan* II. xxi. 493 *Had his talents, even then, been subjected to the manège of a profession.* 1955 *E. POUND Classic Anthol.* iv. 214 *In the cars' manège war-skill appears.* 1973 *Times* 12 Jan. 10/6 *She has given up even attempting the fouettés in the ballroom scene; but if the manège she substituted was slightly tame, Nureyev made up by the electrifying speed of his pirouettes.*

manege, obs. form of MANAGE v.

maneggiabile, obs. form of MANAGEABLE.

|| **maneh** ('mɑːneɪ). *Heb. Antiq.* [Heb. *māneh* (the pl. is rendered 'pounds' in 1 Kings x. 17); see MINA.] A Hebrew coin and weight, equal to from sixty to one hundred shekels.

1611 *BIBLE Ezek.* xlv. 12 *And the shekell shall be twentie Gerahs: twenty shekels, five and twentie shekels, fifteen shekels shall be your Maneh.* 1899 *SAYCE Early Israel* vi. 260 *The maneh was divided into sixty shekels.*

maneir, obs. form of MANNER.

manekin, obs. form of MANIKIN.

mane-kynd, obs. *Sc.* form of MANKIND.

manel, obs. form of MANILLA¹.

maneless ('meinlis), *a.* [f. MANE sb. + -LESS.] Without or destitute of a mane.

maneless lion of Guzerat: see LION 1.
1828 STARK *Elem. Nat. Hist.* I. 106 Common Sea Bear. Fur brown; males maneless. **1833** SMEE in *Trans. Zool. Soc.* (1835) I. 165 The maneless Lion of Guzerat. **1870** ORTON *Andes & Amazons* vi. (1876) 105 The puma, or maneless American lion. **1893** Roy. *Nat. Hist.* (ed. Lydekker) I. 361 It may be that some adult specimens of the Indian lion are maneless; yet well-maned examples have been killed.

manellio, obs. form of MANILLA¹.

manentine, obs. form of MANATEE.

manequin(e), obs. form of MANIKIN.

maner(e), obs. ff. MANNER, MANOR, MANURE.

maneresse, obs. form of MINORESS.

manerial (mə'nɪəriəl), *a.* ? *Obs.* [f. med.L. *manēri-um* MANOR + -AL¹.] = MANORIAL *a.*

1765 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* I. 106 The landed property of the Atholl family, their manerial rights and emoluments, and the patronage of the bishopric. **1791** J. COLLINSON *Hist. Somerset* II. 47 The manerial province of this place is vested in J. F. Luttrell. **1818** HALLAM *Mid. Ages* ii. II. (1819) I. 244 The manerial court of every vavassor represented in miniature that of his sovereign. *Ibid.* ix. II. III. 420 Stones . . . were employed in the construction of manerial houses. **1839** Penny *Cycl.* XIV. 388/1 The lord's fee, or manerial seignior.

maneriall, obs. Sc. form of MINERAL.

manerlik, obs. form of MANNERLY.

† **manery**. *Obs. rare*⁻¹. Also 6 **mannery**. [ad. med.L. *manēri-um* MANOR.] A mansion or manor.

14 . . . in *Bacon Reliques of Rome* (1563) 254 Houses of holy church, graunges, personages, or vicaries, or any maneries of mens of holy church. **1598** HALL *Sat.* VII. 36 Get the fee-simple of fayre manneryes.

|| **manes** ('meini:z, 'mɑ:neiz), *sb. pl.* [L. *mānēs* pl. By some scholars supposed to be the pl. of OLatin *mānis* good (cf. *im-mānis* cruel).]

1. The deified souls of departed ancestors (as beneficent spirits; opposed to *larvæ* and *lemures*, the malevolent shades of the Lower World). Also, the spirit, 'shade' of a departed person, considered as an object of homage or reverence, or as demanding to be propitiated by vengeance.

1390 GOWER *Conf.* II. 173 Thei hadden goddes. . . And tho be name Manes hihten, To whom ful gret honour thei dihten. **1609** HOLLAND *Amm. Marcell.* xv. vii. 43 As if they meant with Romane blood to sacrifice unto their wicked Manes. **1670** DRYDEN *1st Pt. Conq. Granada* IV. ii. The manes of my son shall smile this day, While I, in blood, my vows of vengeance pay. **1703** POPE *Thebais* 752 Let eternal fame Attend thy Manes, and preserve thy name. **1792** BURKE *Corr.* (1844) III. 381 The Chevalier may owe it to the manes of the fallen nobility . . . to put his name to his own defence and theirs. **1869** LECKY *Europ. Mor.* (1877) I. ii. 272 The games were . . . intended as human sacrifices to appease the Manes of the dead. **1880** HUXLEY *Sci. & Cult.* i. (1881) I We may hope that the manes of the burnt-out philosopher were then finally appeased.

fig. **1673** *Remarques Humours Town* 18 The delight, or the torment of reflections, being the Manes of past actions. **1726** C. D'ANVERS *Craftsm.* No. 2 (1727) 20 It is indeed only the manes of departed Liberty which makes the loss of the substance more grievous to us.

¶ 2. Taken in the sense of 'mortal remains' (? by association with L. *mānere* to remain); hence *transf.*

1707 *Curios. in Husb. & Gard.* 336 A certain Polander shut up the Manes of Plants in Glass Vessels.

manes(h), obs. form of MENACE.

maness ('mænes). *rare.* Also 6 **mannes**, 7 **manness**. [f. MAN sb.¹ + -ESS.] Woman as the feminine of man.

1594 T. B. *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* II. 24 The man said, This nowe is bone of my bones, and flesh of my flesh: she shall be called mannes, or mannish, because she was taken out of man. **1643** TRAPP *Comm. Gen.* ii. 23 [She shall be called Woman] or Manness, of Man, as *Ishah* of *Ish*. **1855** BAILEY *Spir. Legend in Mystic*, etc. (ed. 2) 130 Taught the Ædenic mysteries of man And maness.

maness, obs. form of MENACE.

manesuere, **manesweir**, obs. ff. MANSWEAR *v.*

maneto, obs. form of MANITOU.

maneton (mantō). *Aeronaut.* [F. *maneton* crank-pin.] (See quot. 1949.)

1919 *Gloss. Aeronaut. Terms* (R. Aeronaut. Soc.) 44 *Maneton*, the small end of the crankshaft of a rotary engine. **1939** *Times* 30 Mar. 9/3 One simple device for assembling the maneton end of the crankshaft. **1949** *Gloss. Aeronaut. Terms* (B.S.I.) II. 11 *Maneton*, the detachable short end of a crankshaft in a rotary or radial engine.

Manetti (mæ'nɛti). *Hort.* [Named after Xavier *Manetti* (1723-1784), a botanist of Monza.] A very vigorous dwarf variety of rose much used as a stock; also **Manetti rose**.

[**1843** T. RIVERS *Rose Amateur's Guide* (ed. 3) 113 *note*, The . . . Rosa *Manetti* . . . I received a few years ago from Italy. **1846** *Ibid.* (ed. 4) 150 It . . . seems to flourish on the *Manetti* stock better than on its own roots.] **1854** *Ibid.* (ed. 5) 182 The only method . . . is to employ the *Manetti* Rose as a stock.

1869 HOLE *Bk. Roses* 204 The *Manetti* will grow luxuriantly where the Brier will not grow at all.

maneuver, variant of MANGÈUVRE.

'**man-folk**. *poet.* [MAN sb.¹] People, human beings, men.

1875 W. MORRIS tr. *Virgil's Æneid* XII. 825 Let not that manfolk shift their tongue, or cast their garb aside. **1887** — tr. *Homer's Odyssey* 111. 252 Amid other dwellings of manfolk. *Ibid.* I. 393 Of all that befalleth manfolk dost thou deem it the evillest thing?

manful ('mænfʊl), *a.* Also 4 **monful**, 5 **man(n)fulle**, 5-7 **manfull**. [f. MAN sb.¹ + -FUL.] 1. Characterized by manly courage and resolution; brave, resolute.

a **1300-1400** *Cursor M.* 8306 (Gött.) Werrou art þu, manful wight, And many man slayn wid þi hand. **1399** LANGL. *Rich. Redeles* III. 103 They mornyd for the morthir of manfull knyztis. **1422** tr. *Secreta Secret.*, *Priv. Priv.* 170 Sum men hym callyth a corageous man, or a manful man. **1513** BRADSHAW *St. Werburge* II. 412 The inhabitants of it manfull and liberal. **1576** FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 36 A stout and manful minde. **1641** EARL MONM. tr. *Biondi's Civil Warres* IV. 76 They were inforced after twelve dayes manfull defence to surrender themselves upon discretion. **1865** CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* XVII. iii. (1872) VII. 27 Blakeney and Garrison stood to their guns in a manful manner. **1879** MORLEY *Burke* 189 A manful attempt was made to get the new constitution to work in the winter of 1791-92. **1891** SWINBURNE *Stud. Prose & Poetry* (1894) 18 The manful good sense which seems naturally to accompany a manly tenderness of nature.

† 2. In occasional uses. *a.* Stately in appearance. *b.* Befitting a man, manly. *Obs.*

1493 *Festivall* (W. de W. 1515) 78b, Thomas was as manfull in his araye, for he was clothed in y^e best and rychest clothe. **1655** FULLER *Ch. Hist.* VII. ii. §15 [He] being shooting at Butts, (a manfull, and healthfull Pastime. . .).

† 3. *Comb.*: **manful-hardy a.**, brave (hence -hardiness). *Obs.*

c **1430** LYDG. *Compl. Bl. Knt.* 417 Sheding of blode, ne man-ful hardinesse. **1542** UDALL *Erasm. Apoph.* 15 Such as be manful hardye [orig. *fortes*]. *Ibid.* Pref. *ii, Concernyng mannefull hardynesse [orig. *fortitudinem*].

manfully ('mænfʊli), *adv.* [f. MANFUL *a.* + -LY².] In a manful manner; with manly courage or resolution, bravely, valiantly.

c **1400** *Melayne* 1240 This day wirke þou Manfully With thi nobill Cheualry. *c* **1430** *Life St. Kath.* (1884) 57 Drede not . . . pou . . . welbeloued queene vn to god but do manfully. **1553** EDEN *Treat. Neue Ind.* (Arb.) 31 He manfully defended him selfe in battayl. **1611** BIBLE 2 *Macc.* ix. 10 Let vs die manfully for our brethren. **1782** COWPER *Gilpin* 76 Then over all . . . His long red cloak, well brush'd and neat, He manfully did throw. **1839** THIRLWALL *Greece* XLVIII. VI. 141 The Greeks . . . continued to fight manfully. **1849** MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* i. I. 50 Bishop Hooper, who died manfully at Gloucester for his religion. **1860** TYNDALL *Glac.* I. xxvii. 219 The labour was enormous, but it was manfully and cheerfully done.

† *b.* Honourably. *Obs.*

1591 SHAKS. *Two Gent.* IV. i. 27, I kil'd a man, whose death I much repent, But yet I slew him manfully, in fight.

manfulness ('mænfʊlnɪs). [f. MANFUL + -NESS.] The quality of being manful.

c **1400** *Beryn* 2693 But his grete wisdom, & his manfulness. **1546** BALE *Eng. Votaries* I. (1548) 49b, Daniel than Byshop of Wynchestre sent thys weneffire to rome wyth hys letters of commendacyon for hys manfulness there shewed. **1681** R. KNOX *Hist. Ceylon* 134 The Metal and Manfulness of these men. **1833** HT. MARTINEAU *Loom & Lugg* I. v. 91 It took all my manfulness from me to see you so near the edge of the cliff. **1868** VISCT. STRANGFORD *Selections* (1869) II. 336 Sir Samuel, as good a type of manfulness and power in speech and action as one would ever wish to see.

† **mang**, *v.*¹ *Sc.* and *north.* *Obs. a. trans.* To bewilder, lead astray. *b. intr.* To be bewildered, go wrong; to go mad.

c **1440** *York Myst.* xlii. 132 What saie 3e men? allas! for tene I trowe 3e mang. *a* **1510** DOUGLAS *K. Hart* 104 And all that couth attene the castell neir, It made thame for to mer amiss, and mang. **1513** — *Æneis* VIII. Prol. 16 Musing marris our myrth half mangit almost. **1562** A. SCOTT *Poems* (S.T.S.) i. 79 To mend pat menje hes sa monye mangit God gif pe grace. *a* **1600** MONTGOMERIE *Misc. Poems* XLVII. 9 Resave, vhill than, a harte lyk for to mang. **1768** ROSS in *Whitelaw Bk. Sc. Song* (1875) 360/2 She chokit and boakit, and cried like to mang.

† **mang**, *v.*² *slang.* *Obs.* (See quot.)

1812 J. H. VAUX *Flash Dict.*, *Mang*, to speak or talk.

mang, variant of MONG sb.¹ and *v.*

|| **manga** ('manga). [Sp. *manga* lit. 'sleeve':—L. *manica*: see MANCHE¹.]

1. A flowing robe, worn from the shoulders. **1824** W. BULLOCK *Six Months' Residence Mexico* xvii. 216 An elegant manga or cloak, of velvet, fine cloth, or fine figured cotton. **1851** MAYNE REID *Scalp Hunt.* vii. 55 It was purely a Mexican costume, and consisted of a purple manga. **1889** AMELIA E. BARR *Woven of Love & Glory* xiii. 301 It was a grand moving picture of handsome men in scarlet and gold — of graceful mangas and waving plumes.

2. The silk case used to cover a processional or other cross when not in use (Sp. *manga de cruz*). **1890** in *Century Dict.*

manga, obs. form of MANGO.

mangabey ('mæŋgəbeɪ). *Nat. Hist.* [The name of a region of Madagascar, erroneously given by Buffon to a species of *Cercocebus* inhabiting the west coast of Africa.] A monkey of the African genus *Cercocebus*; esp. the Sooty Mangabey, *Cercocebus fuliginosus*.

1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* IV. vii. 234 The fourth of this [the monkey] kind is the Mangabey. . . It is a native of Madagascar. **1879** W. LAUDER LINDSAY *Mind Lower Anim.* II. 83 A sooty mangabey (monkey) had acquired a good number of bad habits.

|| **mangal** (maŋ'gal). Also 9 **mangall**, (in Dicts.) **mankal**. [Turkish *mangal* (also written *manqal*).] A kind of brazier.

a **1814** *Sorceress* II. ii. in *New Brit. Theatre* III. 13 Another room in the Palace; in the midst a Manggall with fire burning. **1851** *Offic. Catal. Gt. Exhib.* III. 1398 Brass mangal or brazier:—Manufactured by Mardiros Tombakdgi, Constantinople, exhibitor.

mangalin, variant of MANGELIN *Obs.*

mangal wurzel, obs. var. MANGEL-WURZEL.

mangan-, repr. MANGANESE (G. *mangan*) in many compound names of minerals, chiefly adopted from German (see A. H. Chester *Dict. Min.*, 1896), as **mangan-amphibole** = RHODONITE; **mangan-apatite**, a variety of apatite containing manganese; **manganblende** = ALABANDITE; **manganbrucite**, a variety of brucite containing much manganese; **manganchlorite**, a manganiferous variety of clinocllore; **manganolumbite**, a variety of columbite in which the iron is largely replaced by manganese; **manganhedenbergite**, a manganiferous variety of hedenbergite; **manganpectolite**, a manganiferous variety of pectolite; **mangantantalite**, a variety of tantalite in which manganese largely replaces the iron. (Cf. MANGANOS-.)

1861 BRISTOW *Gloss. Mineral.*, **Mangan-amphibole*. **1892** DANA *Syst. Mineral.* 764 **Manganapatite*. . . contains manganese replacing calcium. **1836** T. THOMSON *Outl. Min., Geol.*, etc. I. 510 Sulphuret of Manganese. **Manganblende*. Swartz. **1887** DANA *Man. Mineral. & Petrogr.* (ed. 4) 224 **Manganbrucite* is a manganiferous variety. **1892** — *Syst. Min.* 648 **Manganchlorit*. **1898** — *Text-bk. Mineral.* 474 *Manganchlorite*, a chlorite from the Harstig mine near Pajsberg, Sweden. **1890** *Century Dict.*, **Manganolumbite*. **1887** DANA *Man. Mineral. & Petrogr.* (ed. 4) 267 **Manganhedenbergite*. . . contains 6 to 7 p.c. of manganese protoxide. **1892** — *Syst. Min.* 373 **Manganpectolith*. **1898** — *Text-bk. Mineral.* 395 *Manganpectolite*. **1884** *Cassell's Encycl. Dict.*, **Mangansklerite*. **1887** DANA *Man. Mineral. & Petrogr.* (ed. 4) 202 **Mangantantalite* contains more manganese than iron.

manganate ('mæŋgənət). *Chem.* [f. MANGAN-IC + -ATE.] A salt of manganic acid.

1839 Penny *Cycl.* XIV. 382/2 Manganate of potash is easily prepared. **1891** THORPE *Dict. Appl. Chem.* II. 500/1 All manganates . . . oxidise hydrochloric acid.

|| **manganisen** ('mæŋgən, aɪzən). *Min.* [Ger., f. *mangan* manganese + *eisen* iron.] = FERRO-MANGANESE.

1881 [see FERRO-].

mangel(l), variant of MANGONEL.

manganaceous: see MANGANOUS.

† **manga'nesane**. *Chem. Obs.* [f. MANGANESE + -ANE 2 a.] Chloride of manganese.

1818 HENRY *Elem. Chem.* (ed. 8) II. 65.

† **manga'nesate**. *Chem. Obs.* [f. MANGANESIC + -ATE.] = MANGANATE.

1819 BRANDE *Man. Chem.* 228 Manganesate of potassa.

manganese ('mæŋgənɪz). Also 7 **manganes**, 9 **manganeeze**. [a. F. *manganèse* (16th c.), a. It. *manganese*, one of the many corrupt forms of L. *magnēsia*: see MAGNESIA 2. The word appears in Ger. as *mangan* (hence Du. *mangaan*, Sw. *mangan*). Cf. obs. F. *mangane*.]

1. A black mineral (now recognized as an oxide of a metal, to which its name has been transferred: see sense 2), used from ancient times in glass-making, and now in many industrial processes. Also called **black manganese**, † **glass-maker's manganese**. The name has been also applied with qualification to other ores of the metal: **grey m.**, = MANGANITE 1; **horn m.**, **corneous m.** [G. *hornmangan*, *Jasche*], an impure manganese silicate akin to pitchite; **red m.**, = RODOCHROSITE; **white m.**, manganese carbonate.

As the name is in chemical use now restricted to the metal (sense 2), its older application survives only in commercial and industrial use. The black manganese of commerce is usually a mixture of various oxides, but the term is considered to apply esp. to manganese dioxide, MnO₂, which is the valuable ingredient in the mixture.

1676 COLES, *Manganese* (in colour and weight like the loadstone), the most general ingredient of glass. **1682** SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* II. iii. (1686) 52 In the making of glass it hath been an ancient practice to cast in pieces of magnet, or perhaps manganese. **1755** *Gentl. Mag.* XXV. 540 Our Manganese, supposed an iron ore, appears from some experiments to contain no iron. **1797** *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) X. 528/1 This substance, commonly called black or glass-maker's manganese, is scarcely any other thing than the calx of a new semimetal. **1864** *Chambers's Encycl.* VI. 301/2 The *binoxide*, or *peroxide*, is the black manganese of commerce, and the *pyrolusite* of mineralogists. **1865** WATTS *Dict. Chem.* III. 808 *Grey Manganese*, a term sometimes applied to manganite and pyrolusite. **1883** *Encycl. Brit.* XVI. 398/1 *Dialogite* (Red Manganese). *Ibid.* 417/1 Allagite and Horn Manganese are mere mixtures.

2. Chem. The metallic element (symbol Mn) of which 'black manganese' is the oxide.

It is of a greyish white colour and a hard friable texture, somewhat resembling iron, but having no economic use in the metallic form.

1783 WITHERING tr. *Bergman's Ouhl. Mineral.* 114 Manganese or Manganese... This new metal is soluble in all the acids. **1807** J. MURRAY *Syst. Chem.* III. 423 The name Manganese, which was formerly given to the native oxide, is now appropriated to the metal. **1812** SIR H. DAVY *Chem. Philos.* 49 The properties of manganese, which was announced as a peculiar metal by Kaim in 1770, were minutely investigated by Scheele and Bergman. **1816** P. CLEVELAND *Mineral.* 544 Manganese, which is with great difficulty obtained in a metallic state, has a grayish white color with some lustre. **1879** C. A. CAMERON in *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* I. 15 Manganese is a metal somewhat allied to iron.

3. attrib. and Comb. a. as *manganese metal*, *mine*, *ore*, *salt*; *manganese alum*, (a) *Chem.*: see ALUM sb. 3; (b) *Min.* = APJOHNITE; *manganese blende* = ALABANDITE; *manganese bronze*, (a) a bronze dye, (b) an alloy of copper and zinc with manganese; *manganese brown*, a brown dye, consisting of manganic hydrate obtained by various processes; *manganese copper* = *manganese bronze*; *manganese epidote* = PIEDMONTITE; *manganese garnet* = SPESARTITE; *manganese glance* = ALABANDITE; *manganese glass*, glass in the manufacture of which manganese has been used; *manganese green*, an unstable green dye derived from manganate of barium; *manganese purple* = *manganese violet*; *manganese spar* = RHODONITE; also RHODOCHROSITE; *manganese steel*, a malleable mixture of iron and manganese; *manganese violet*, the purple colour derived from manganese, used in the decoration of pottery and porcelain; *manganese vitriol* = FAUSERITE, a sulphate of magnesium and manganese.

1842 T. GRAHAM *Elem. Chem.* 519 Iron alum, *manganese alum, and chrome alum. **1820** R. JAMESON *Syst. Mineral.* (ed. 3) III. 406 Prismatic *Manganese Blende. **1839** URE *Dict. Arts*, etc. 235 *Manganese bronze, buff and green. **1883** P. M. PARSONS in *Rep. Brit. Assoc.* 382 The manganese bronze has a great advantage over steel. *Ibid.* 383 That the manganese bronze propellers are incorrodible, has now been proved. **1841** T. GRAHAM *Elem. Chem.* (1842) 533 *Manganese brown. **1902** *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 10) XXVII. 564, art. *Dyeing*, Manganese brown is applied in wool, silk, and cotton dyeing. **1883** *Encycl. Brit.* XVI. 409/2 Piedmontite or *Manganese Epidote, brownish violet, from St. Marcel, has 20 per cent. of manganese peroxide. **1865** WATTS *Dict. Chem.* III. 817 *Manganese-glance, syn. with *Manganese-blende*. **1875** tr. *Vogel's Chem. Light* xvii. 269 Explanation of the change of *manganese-glass. **1882** *Spon's Encycl. Arts, Manuf.* etc. V. 1549 [Recipe for making] *Manganese Green. **1883** *Encycl. Brit.* XV. 480/1 *Manganese metal is grey, like cast iron. **1839** *Penny Cycl.* XIV. 381/1 It occurs in Devonshire, Cornwall, in the Harz, and most *manganese mines. **1795** W. NICHOLSON *Dict. Chem.* II. 596 This new *manganese ore was found among the iron mines of Sem. **1821** R. JAMESON *Man. Mineral.* 255 Prismatic Manganese-Ore, or Black Manganese-Ore. *Ibid.* 256 Prismatic Manganese-Ore, or Grey Manganese-Ore. **1937** *Burlington Mag.* Dec. 277/2 A large jar of early Florentine maiolica... of the class painted in *manganese-purple and green, the only pigments at that time known to the maiolica painter. **1963** *Times* 25 May 11/5 An unpleasant manganese-purple tinge. **1802** T. THOMSON *Syst. Chem.* III. 88 The oxides of *manganese-salts. **1821** R. JAMESON *Man. Mineral.* 325 *Manganese-Spar. (Baryte.) **1865** WATTS *Dict. Chem.* III. 817 *Manganese-spar*, syn. with *Dialogite*. Native carbonate of manganese. **1883** *Encycl. Brit.* XVI. 417/1 Rhodonite (Manganese Spar). **1895** *Daily News* 16 Sept. 2/7 *Manganese steel is being used... in the manufacture of shovels. **1902** *Encycl. Brit.* XXXI. 772 A metaphosphate of manganese which goes under the name of Nürnberg or *manganese violet. **1884** H. BAUERMAN *Descr. Mineral.* 298 The mineral described as *Fausserite* or **Manganese Vitriol*, from Herrengrund, in Hungary.

b. In names of salts.

1877 KINGZETT *Alkali Trade* 209 Manganese chloride. **1882** DANA *Man. Mineral. & Lithol.* (ed. 4) 188 Pyrolusite—Manganese Dioxide. *Ibid.* 191 Rhodochrosite—Manganese Carbonate.

manganeseous: see under MANGANESIC.

manganesian (mæŋgə'niz(i)ən), *a.* [f. MANGANESE + -IAN.] Pertaining to manganese, or characterized by its presence.

1795 W. NICHOLSON *Dict. Chem.* II. 596 This powdery manganesian ore. **1837** J. T. SMITH tr. *Vicat's Mortars* 2 The argillaceous, manganesian, .. manganesian [etc., varieties of limestone].

† **manga'nesic**, *a.* *Obs.* [f. MANGANESE + -IC.] *manganesic acid* = manganic acid. Similarly *manga'nesiate*, = MANGANATE; *manga'nes(e)ous acid*, manganous acid; *manga'nesite*, manganite.

1819 BRANDE *Man. Chem.* 226 Manganesic acid. **1823** HENRY *Elem. Chem.* (ed. 9) II. 10 The proportions being 100 metal and 96.847 oxygen, constituting *manganesous acid*; the green salt, therefore, is a *manganesite* of potassa. The red compound... contains an acid which may be called the *manganesic*, and its compounds *manganesiates*. **1828** WEBSTER, *Manganesious* (citing Henry).

|| **manga'nesum**, -sium. *Chem. Obs.* [mod.L., f. MANGANESE.] = MANGANESE 2.

1783 [see MANGANESE 2]. **1786** tr. *Scheele's Chem. Ess.* 67 On Manganese, Manganesous, or Magnesia Vitriariorum. **1774**. **1812** SIR H. DAVY *Chem. Philos.* 367 Manganesum was first procured in its pure form by Kaim and Gahn, between 1770 and 1775. **1876** HARLEY *Mat. Med.* (ed. 6) 195 Manganesium was discovered by Gahn in 1774.

manganetic (mæŋgə'netik), *a.* *rare*⁰. [Badly f. MANGANESE, after *magnetic*.] = MANGANIFEROUS.

In mod. Dicts.

mangani- ('mæŋgəni), earlier *manganid-* [cf. FERRI-], used *Chem.* in names of certain cyanogen compounds, indicating the presence of manganese in its 'manganic' or highest degree of valency (cf. MANGANO-²). **manganicyan'hydric** (or -cy'anic) acid, H₃MnCy₆. **mangani'cyanide**, a salt of this acid.

1852 WATTS tr. *Gmelin's Handbk. Chem.* VII. 426 Manganidcyanid of cadmium. **1876** [see MANGANO-²]. **1889** MORLEY & MUIR *Watts' Dict. Chem.* II. 342.

manganic (mæŋgə'nik), *a.* *Chem.* [f. MANGANESE + -IC.] Applied to compounds containing manganese in its highest valency. *manganic acid*: an acid (H₂MnO₄) not known exc. in combination with alkalis, with which it forms *manganates*.

1836 BRANDE *Chem.* (ed. 4) 633 Manganic acid. **1877** KINGZETT *Alkali Trade* 209 Manganic chloride. **1878** ABNEY *Photogr.* (1881) 72 The permanganate is decomposed... and insoluble manganic oxide is precipitated on the image.

manganiferous (mæŋgə'nifərəs), *a.* *Min.* [f. MANGANESE + -(1)FEROUS.] Containing or yielding manganese.

1851 WATTS tr. *Gmelin's Handbk. Chem.* V. 300 Manganiferous Magnetic Iron-ore. **1877** *Nature* XV. 57 The Deep-sea Manganiferous Muds.

manganin ('mæŋgənin), *Metallurgy.* [f. MANGANESE + -IN¹.] An alloy of copper, manganese and nickel, much used in the construction of standard resistance coils.

1902 J. J. THOMSON in *Encycl. Brit.* XXVIII. 7.

manganite ('mæŋgənit), [f. MANGANESE + -ITE. Cf. *F. manganite*.]

1. Min. A hydrated sesquioxide of manganese, occurring massive and in pseudo-crystals; grey manganese ore.

1827 HAIDINGER in *Trans. Roy. Soc. Edinb.* (1831) XI. 122 Prismatic Manganese-ore. Manganite. *Ibid.* 125 The name of *Manganite*, proposed for this species, is formed in allusion to the metal which it contains. **1836** T. THOMSON *Ouhl. Min., Geol.*, etc. I. 502 Manganite. Hydrous sesquioxide of manganese. **1858** *Fournes' Man. Chem.* (ed. 7) 307 This compound occurs in nature as braunite, and in the state of hydrate as manganite.

2. Chem. A salt of manganous acid.

1865 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* III. 818 Salts which may be called manganites. **1877** KINGZETT *Alkali Trade* 209 This latter body... forms what Mr. Weldon has termed manganite of magnesium (MgMnO₃).

Hence *manga'nitic a.*, containing manganite. **1886** *Pall Mall G.* 6 Mar. 5/2 A very considerable formation of manganitic ore.

|| **manganium** (mæŋ'geiniəm), *Chem. rare*⁰. [mod.L., f. MANGANESE. So Fr.] = MANGANESE 2.

1850 in OGILVIE. **1856** MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Manganium*, a term proposed by Berzelius for manganese.

manganize ('mæŋgənaiz), *v. rare.* [f. MANGANESE + -IZE.] *trans.* To treat or prepare with manganese. Hence 'manganized ppl. a.

1875 R. F. MARTIN tr. *Havrez' Winding Mach.* 13 Flat ropes, made of manganised steel.

'**mangano-**¹, used as combining form of MANGANESE in the construction of the names of certain minerals containing that element (see A. H. Chester *Dict. Min.* 1896): *manganocalcite*, a calciferous variety of rhodochrosite; also occas. = SPARTAITE; *manganocolumbite* = MANGANOCOLUMBITE; *manganomagnetite* = JACOBSITE; *manganophyllite*, a manganiferous variety of biotite; *manganosiderite*, a ferriferous variety of rhodochrosite; *manganostibiite*, antimoniate of manganese occurring in small black grains;

manganotantalite = *mangantantalite*; † *manganowolframite* = HÜBNERITE. (Cf. MANGAN-.)

1852 BROOKE & MILLER *Phillips' Mineral.* 678 Manganocalcite. **1877** DANA *Text-bk. Mineral.* 290 Manganophyllite. **1887** — *Man. Mineral. & Petrogr.* (ed. 4) 206 Manganostibiite contains both arsenic and antimony. **1892** — *Syst. Mineral.* 731 Manganotantalite. **1898** — *Text-bk. Mineral.* 491 Manganocolumbite.

'**mangano-**², used *Chem.* in names of compounds containing manganese with its lower or 'manganous' degree of valency (cf. MANGANI-).

1876 *Encycl. Brit.* V. 535/2 Chromi-cyanides and mangano- and mangani-cyanides, isomorphous with the corresponding iron compounds. **1889** MORLEY & MUIR *Watts' Dict. Chem.* II. 328 Manganocyanic acid (or manganocyanhydric acid) H₄MnCy₆.

manganoan (mæŋgə'nəʊən), *a.* *Min.* [f. MANGANESE + -OAN.] Of a mineral: having a (small) proportion of a constituent element replaced by bivalent manganese.

1930 W. T. SCHALLER in *Amer. Mineralogist* XV. 571/2 Manganese-manganoan. **1944** C. PALACHE et al. *Dana's Syst. Min.* (ed. 7) I. 777 Mossite is reported also (manganoan) from Yinnietarra, Western Australia. **1968** I. KOSTOV *Mineral.* II. ix. 498 Luckite is a manganoan melanterite.

† **manganolite**. *Min. Obs.* [f. MANGANO- + Gr. λίθος -LITE.] = RHODONITE.

1884 *Cassell's Encycl. Dict.* 1896 A. H. CHESTER *Dict. Min.*

manganosite ('mæŋgə'nəʊsait), *Min.* [ad. G. *manganosil*, f. *mangan* MANGANESE.] Protoxide of manganese, occurring in small green octahedral crystals which turn black on exposure to the air.

1887 DANA *Man. Mineral. & Petrogr.* (ed. 4) 206.

† **manga,noso-man'ganic**, *a.* *Chem. Obs.* [ad. mod.L. *manganōso-manganicus* (Berzelius): cf. MANGANOUS and MANGANIC.] Having a formula which is the sum of that of a 'manganous' and that of a 'manganic' compound. *manganoso-manganic oxide*: red oxide of manganese, Mn₃O₄.

1845 PARNELL *Chem. Anal.* 331 Manganoso-manganic oxide. **1865** WATTS *Dict. Chem.* IV. 801 Manganese occurs... as manganic and manganoso-manganic oxide.

manganous ('mæŋgə'nəs), *a.* Also **9** **manganous**. [f. MANGANESE + -OUS.] a. Of the nature of, or containing, manganese. b. *Chem.* Containing manganese with a valency of two.

1823 HENRY *Elem. Chem.* (ed. 9) II. 11 The constitution of the manganous acid. **1842** T. GRAHAM *Elem. Chem.* 530 Protoxide of manganese, Manganous oxide. **1884** H. BAUERMAN *Descr. Mineral.* 51 Manganous sulphide. **1884** *Health Exhib. Catal.* 49/2 Patent Manganous Carbon Filters of various kinds. **1891** THORPE *Dict. Appl. Chem.* II. 499/1 One-sixth of the weight of the manganous chloride employed.

mangas: see MANGO.

mangastan, -stene, *obs.* forms of MANGOSTEEN.

mange (meɪndʒ), *sb.*¹ Forms: a. 5 maniew(e), manyew, 6-7 mangie, 7 maungie, mangy. β. 6 maunge, 7 mainge, 6- mange. [Late ME. *manjewe*, a. OF. *manjue*, *mangeue* itch (also in the sense 'eating'), vbl. sb. f. *manjuer* = *mangier* (mod. F. *manger*) to eat. Cf. F. *démanger* to itch.]

1. A cutaneous disease analogous to the itch in man, occurring in many hairy and woolly animals, and caused by an arachnid parasite. Also sometimes loosely, a dirty, scabby or scurfy condition of the skin. *flying, quick, red, scabby mange*, varieties of this disease.

a. c **1400** *Master of Game* (MS. Digby 182) xii, he houndes also hath an oper sickness, pat is cleped pe Maniewe [*Bodl. MS.* manyew]. *Ibid.*, pat oper manere of maniewe is cleped pe fleyng maniewe. *Ibid.*, pat one is cleped quyc maniewes, pe whiche pileth pe houndes. **1575** TURBERV. *Faulconrie* 363, I place the Mangie firste, as the capitall enemye to the quiete and beautie of a brave spanell. **1598** YONG *Diana* 306 The lupiter oyle may neuer helpe my flockes, With lothsome mangie being ouerrun. **1604** E. G[RIMSTONE] *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* vi. xv. 465 If the mangie or the scurvie... take any beast, they were presently commounded to bury it quicke. **1624** HEYWOOD *Captives* ii. ii. in Bullen O. Pl. IV, 'Tis good phisick To cure thee of the mangy. **1647** R. STAPYLTON *Juvenal* 141 The dogs whose mangy eats away his haire.

β. **1540** *Act 32 Hen. VIII*, c. 13 §9 Anye horse, geldynge or mare infecte with scappe or mange. **1601** HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 450 The scurvie thicke roufe in the farcins or mange of horses. **1623** J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Praise Hempseed* Wks. (1630) III. 66/1 Gangrenaes, Vlcers, wounds, and mortall stabs, Iliaca passioes, Megrimms, Mumps, or Mange. **1663** BUTLER *Hud.* I. i. 612 And tell what Crisis does Divine The Rot in Sheep, the Mange in Swine. **1667** T. COXE in *Phil. Trans.* II. 451, I procured an old Mungrell Curr, all over-run with the Mainge. **1683** TRYON *Way to Health* 88 At last they [sheep] will break out with a Mainge or Scab. **1750** RUTTY in *Phil. Trans.* LI. 473 It cures the mange in horses, and the itch in men, by bathing. **1822** SCOTT *Fam. Lett.* 4 Sept. (1894) II. xviii. 149 As it was, I came off with a fit of

the mange, and it was a good escape. 1843 YOUATT *Horse* (1848) 379 Mange in cattle has been propagated to the horse. 1858 — *Dog* 367 The Scabby Mange is a frequent form which this disease assumes. It assumes a pustular and scabby form in the red mange. 1868 *Regul. & Ord. Army* ¶ 567 The veterinary Surgeon will inspect all the horses of the detachments for the detection of Mange.

† 2. *fig.* A restless desire. (Cf. ITCH 2.) *Obs.* 1648 HERRICK *Hesper.*, *A Country Life* 22 Those that have the itch Of craving more are never rich. These things thou know'st to 'th' height, and dost prevent That plague [*MS. Ashm.* 38. p. 90 Mange], because thou art content. a 1680 ROCHESTER *Sess. Poets* 56 Don Carlos his Pockets so amply had fill'd, That his Mange was quite cur'd. 1789 WOLCOT (P. Pindar) *Expost. Odes* x. 22 The Love of Flattery is the Soul's rank Mange. 1790 — *Ep. to Sylv. Urban.* If yet thy head possess the Mange of Writing.

3. *mange mite*, a parasitic mite of the family Sarcoptidæ, causing mange in various mammals.

1873 A. S. PACKARD *Our Common Insects* xi. 125 (*caption*) Mange mite. 1911 *Encycl. Brit.* XXVIII. 13/1 The dermatozoa... are lice, fleas, ticks, acari or mange mites. 1950 *N.Z. Jnl. Agric.* Jan. 68/1 Two types of mange mites affect pigs. 1962 METCALF & FLINT *Destructive & Useful Insects* (ed. 4) xx. 973 When hogs are scratching and rubbing vigorously and their hair is standing erect... it is probable that the animals are infested with mange mites.

† *mange*, *sb.*² *Obs.* [? f. MANGE *v.*]

1. A meal.

a 1605 MONTGOMERIE *Cherrie & Slae* (revision) iii, I saw the hurcheon and the hare In hidlings hirpling heir and thair, To mak thair morning mange.

2. A food for animals.

1611 MARKHAM *Countr. Content.* i. i. (1668) 12 The best food is to give them Mange, made either of ground Oats, Barley Meale, Branne, or Mill-dust. *Ibid.* 13 Meat which if it be sweet is called the Mange, if otherwise Carrion or Garbage. 1615 — *Eng. Housew.* (1660) 177 Nor is there any more... excellent meat for Swine in the time of sicknesses, then a mange made of ground Oates and sweet Whey.

† *mange*, *a.* *Obs.* *rare.* Also 5 *manyew*, 6 *maunge*. Cf. MANGED *a.* [f. MANGE *sb.*¹] Having the mange; = MANGY.

c 1410 *Master of Game* (MS. Digby 182) xii, Anoynt þe hounde þerwith as he is maniewed [*Bodl. MS.* manyew]. 1537 MATTHEW *Lev.* xxi. 20 Wether he be... gogeyled, or maunge, or skaulde. *Ibid.* xxii. 22 Whether it... haue a wen, or be maunge, or scabbed. 1547 HOOPER *Answ. Bp. Winchester's Bk.* L 4 b, To saue hym [*sc.* a dog] he wax not mange.

† *mange*, *v.* *Obs.* Also 4, 6 *maunge*. [a. OF. *mangier*, *manjuer* (mod.F. *manger*) to eat:—L. *manducare*: see MANDUCATE *v.*] *trans.* To eat. Hence † *manging vbl. sb.*

1362 LANGL. *P. Pl. A.* ix. 245 þei han I-Maunget ourr muche pat makeþ hem grone ofte. c 1460 Towneley *Myst.* xii. 232 And two swyne gronys, All a hare bot the lonys, we myster no sponys here, at ourre mangyng. 1582 STANYHURST *Eneis* iii. (Arb.) 83 Feare not thee manging fortold of burd-seat in hunger, Thee fats thee passage shal smooth. *Ibid.* iv. 117 Yea the lad Ascanius wel I might haue slaughtered, after At tabel of the fater too set thee chield to be maunged.

mangeo (||mæŋge'ə, mæŋ'gi:ə). Also 9 *mangi*, *mangiao*, 9- *mangeo*. [Maori.] A New Zealand tree, *Litsea calicaris*, of the family Lauraceæ, with tough, light brown wood.

1848 R. TAYLOR *Leaf from Nat. Hist. N.Z.* 20/2 *Mangiao*, a tree; the ash of this country. 1867 J. D. HOOKER *Handbk. N.Z. Flora* II. 766/1 *Mangeo*, *Tetranthera calicaris*. 1873 in E. E. MORRIS *Austral Eng.* (1898) 282/1 *Mangi*—remarkably tough and compact, used for ship-blocks and similar purposes. 1882 W. D. HAY *Brighter Britain!* II. 187 The perfumy mangiao. 1960 [see FIVE-FINGER 1d]. 1963 POOLE & ADAMS *Trees & Shrubs N.Z.* 42 *Litsea calicaris*... *Mangeo*. Tree reaching 15m. Bark smooth, dark greyish brown... L[owland] Forest. North of North Island to lat. 38°.

† *manged*, *a.* *Obs.* [f. MANGE *sb.*¹ + -ED².] Suffering from mange.

c 1410 [see MANGE *a.*]

† *manged*, *ppl. a.* *Obs.* [f. MANG *v.* + -ED¹.] ? Rendered stupid or helpless.

1508 KENNEDIE *Flying v. Dunbar* 546 Hangit, mangit, eddir-stangit, stryndie stultorum. 1508 DUNBAR *Tua marit Wemen* 118 Than mak I nyne crocis, To keip me fra the cummerans of that carll mangit. 1513 DOUGLAS *Eneis* iii. v. 52 To the ground half mangit fell sche doun. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* II. 632 Vther sum war of ane vther kynd, Richt mad & mangit, wod out of thair mynd. 1571 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xxv. 137 Aske at þe leving Lord, That hanged, or manged, Mot ilk man mak his end. a 1600 MONTGOMERIE *Misc. Poems* xxiv. 42, I sitt and sighis all soliter and sad, Half mangd in mynd, almost as I war mad.

manged, *obs.* form of MANCHET.

mangee, *obs.* form of MANJEE.

mangel ('mæŋg(ə)l), *mangold* ('mæŋgəuld). Short for MANGEL-WURZEL. Also *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *mangel field*, *grower*, *mangel beetle*, a small blue-black beetle (*Silpha opaca*) whose larva feeds upon mangel-wurzel; *mangel-fly*, *Anthomyia betæ*.

a. 1877 *N.W. Linc. Gloss.*, *Mangles*, mangold wurzel. 1883 *Harper's Mag.* Apr. 652/1 A cow gets daily one bushel of sliced mangel. 1889 TENNYSON *Oud Roã* 14 All on it now Goan into mangles an' tonups. 1893 *Morn. Post* 8 Mar. 8/2 A pest mentioned... in these reports is the pigmy mangel

beetle, and mangel growers are requested to keep a watchful eye upon the young roots.

β. 1856 *Farmer's Mag.* Jan. 62 Some swedes and yellow-globe mangolds grown by H.R.H. Prince Albert. 1882 *Garden* 14 Jan. 23/3 Mangold fly... the pest of our Mangold fields in the grub state. 1884 *Times* (weekly ed.) 19 Sept. 6/3 Nowhere in Ireland have I seen finer crops of hay and oats, of turnips and mangold.

|| *mangelin*. *Obs.* Also 6 *mangiar*, *mangelyn*, *mangiallin*, *mangalin*. [a. Telugu *manjāli* = Tamil *manjādi*.] A weight formerly used in Southern India and Ceylon for weighing precious stones, varying, apparently according to the district, from half a carat to two carats.

1555 EDEN *Decades* 234 A poysse or weight which they caule Mangiar, which wayeth two Tarre, and two thyrdes, which amount to two thyrdes or thirde partes of one caratte. 1584 W. BARRET in *Hakluyt's Voy.* (1599) II. 1. 274 Another sort of weight called Mangiallin, which is 5 grains of Venice weight. 1598 W. PHILLIP *Linschoten* I. lxxxv. 133 Sometimes they find Diamonds of one hundred and two hundred Mangelyns, and more. 1615 tr. *De Monfart's Surv. E. Indies* 35 It waigheth 198. Mangelins, and each Mangelin waigheth five grains. 1678 J. PHILLIPS tr. *Tavernier's Trav.* II. ii. xiv. 140 At the Mine of Raolconda they weigh by Mangelins, a Mangelin being one Carat and three quarters, that is seven Grains.

mangel-wurzel, *mangold-wurzel* ('mæŋg(ə)l-, 'mæŋgəuld'wɜ:z(ə)l). Forms: a. 8 *mangle wurzel*, *mangal wurzel*, *mangal wurzel*, *mangel wursal*, *-wursel*, *mangol wurtzel*, *mangul wurzel*, 8-9 *mangel-wurzel* (*erron.* -würzel). β. 8-9 *mangold-wurzel*, (9 -wurtzel). [a. G. *mangold-wurzel* (corruptly *mangelwurzel*), f. *mangold* beet + *wurzel* root.]

The corrupt form *mangelwurzel* (in Eng. now the prevailing form) suggested, or was suggested by, a pseudo-etymological association with G. *mangel* want, whence in the 18th and early 19th c. the name was often mistranslated 'root of scarcity' (and in Fr. *racine de disette*). The origin of G. *mangold* (MHG. *mangolt*) has not been determined: it may be an application of the OHG. personal name *Managolt*. The G. word has passed into other langs.: cf. Da. *mangold*, It. *manigoldo*.]

A variety of beet, with a root larger than that of the garden beet; cultivated as a food for cattle.

(Regarded by some botanists as a hybrid between the red and the white beet.)

a. 1779 [see b]. 1787 (*title*) tr. Abbé de Commerell's *Account of the culture and use of the Mangel Wurzel*. 1787 *Gentl. Mag.* Nov. 963/1 The Mangel Wurtz (*Wurzel*, you call it,) or Root of Scarcity. 1788 WOLCOT (P. Pindar) *Peter's Prophecy* Wks. (1823) 237/1 Beets, in whose just applauses we are hoarse all; Such are the wondrous powers of mangel worsal. 1844 H. STEPHENS *Bk. Farm* III. 762, I sowed the common long red or marbled mangel-würzel. 1881 H. TANNER *Sci. Agric. Pract.* lviii. 288 The Mangel wurzel... obtained by the improvement of the Sea-Beet (*Beta Maritima*).

β. 1800 *Med. Jnl.* III. 8 Mangold Wurzel, or Root of Scarcity. 1856 *Farmer's Mag.* Jan. 77 Mangold wurtzel.

b. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *mangel-wurzel beet*, *leaf*, *plant*; *mangel-wurzel fly*, a small dipterous insect (*Anthomyia betæ*) the larva of which feeds on beet leaves; *mangel-wurzel potato*, a coarse variety of potato used as food for cattle.

1779 MAWE & ABERCROMBIE *Univ. Gardener* (1797) X b, The Mangel Wurzel Beet. 1851 H. STEPHENS *Bk. Farm* (ed. 2) II. 92/1 The mangold-wurzel plant... is attacked by the larva of a beetle, ... *Silpha opaca*. *Ibid.*, The ultimate effect of these attacks on the mangold-wurzel leaves is not serious. 1862 *Q. Jnl. Microscop. Sci.* II. 230 The Mangold-wurzel Fly. 1875 *Encycl. Brit.* I. 365/2 There are several varieties of the potato, such as 'yams', 'lumpers', 'mangel-wurzel potato', &c., which, although unfit for human food, are much relished by cattle.

mangeneel, *obs.* form of MANCHINEEL.

mangel(e), *obs.* form of MANGONEL.

manger ('meindʒə(r)), *sb.*¹ Forms: 4 *manyour*, *maniore*, *mawnger*, *maungour*, 5 *maniure*, *maniovre*, *mangeour*, *mawngour*, *mawnjowre*, 6 *mangeor*, *maungere*, *mangier*, 4- *manger*. [a. F. *mangeoire* (in 12th c. written *maingeuire*) = Pr. *manjadoira*, Catal. *menjadora*, Pg. *manjadoira*, It. *mangiatoia*:—vulgar L. type **manducātōria*, f. *manducāre* (F. *manger*) to eat.]

1. A box or trough in a stable or cowhouse, from which horses and cattle eat. (Chiefly used for those kinds of food which cannot be placed, like hay and straw, in the rack above.)

c 1315 SHOREHAM *Poems* (E.E.T.S.) 120/145 þe oxe and asse in hare manyour. c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 11182 Bordes broughte, cordes & cables, & made mangiers [v.r. maniores] to stande in stables. a 1400 *Sir Perc.* 441 A mawnger ther he fande Corne therin lyggande, Therto his mere he bande. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 325/1 *Maniure* (S., P. *maniovre*), *mansorium*, *presepium*, C., F., *presepe*. 1465 *Paston Lett.* II. 254 An hows to ley inne hey and straw, and cost yow not but making of a rak and a mangeour. 1526 TINDALE *Luke* ii. 7 She... wrapped hym in swadylnghe clothes, and layed hym in a manger [so 1582 *Rheims* and 1611; WYCLIF *cracche*, *Geneva* *cretche*: see CRATCH *sb.*¹ 1b]. 1552 ABP. HAMILTON *Catech.* (1884) 24 The Asse has knawin the mangier of his maister. 1629 MILTON *Christ's Nativ.* 31 While the Heav'n-born-child All meanly wrapt in the rude manger lies. 1791 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Rom. Forest* ii, My horse, I believe, smelt the

corn in the manger by the rate he went at. 1868 *Regul. & Ord. Army* ¶ 570 To prevent infection... the rack and manger, are to be scoured with soft soap and hot water.

b. Used as the symbol of the Nativity.

1838 JACKSON tr. *Krummacher's Elisha* xiii. 294 The blissful mystery of the manger and the Cross.

c. Phr. *in hack (heck) and manger*: see HACK *sb.*² 2, HECK *sb.*¹ 3; *rack and manger*: see RACK *sb.*² 3 b, c, d. Also DOG-IN-THE-MANGER.

† 2. *Astron.* (= L. *Præstæpe*.) The name of a nebulous tract in the constellation Cancer. *Obs.*

1551 RECORDE *Cast. Knowl.* (1556) 265 After Gemini foloweth Cancer containing 8 stars, beside a cloudy tract which is named y^e Manger or Crybbe.

3. *Naut.* A small berthing in the bows of a ship-of-war, intended to keep the water entering the hawse-holes from flooding the deck.

1627 CAPT. SMITH *Seaman's Gram.* ii. 10 A circle of planke either abaft or before the maine Mast called the Manger. *Ibid.*, The Bits... are... placed abaft the Manger in the ships loofe. 1836 E. HOWARD R. REEFER *xliii*, The manger, that part of the main-deck directly under the forecastle. 1867 in SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.* 466.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *manger-cradled adj.*; *manger-board* (see quot.); *manger-doggishness nonce-wd.*, the character of a dog-in-the-manger; *manger-door*, the outlet from a ship's manger; *manger-food*, -meat, food which may properly be placed in the manger for cattle; *manger-scupper*, an aperture for carrying off water from a ship's manger.

1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Manger*, a small berthing in the bows... separated on the after part from the rest of the deck by the *manger-board, a strong coaming rather higher than the hawse-holes. 1620 DEKKER *Dreame* 9 The *Manger-Cradled Babe, the Begger borne, The poorest Worme on earth, the Height of Scorne. a 1631 DONNE *To C'tess Huntingdon* 14 Poems (1633) 91 As such a starre which Magi led to view The manger-cradled infant, God below. 1860 TROLLOPE *Framley P.* xxxi, Is not that *manger-doggishness one of the most common phases of the human heart? 1802 J. ANFREY in *Naval Chron.* VII. 48 A man was... sentry at the *manger-door. 1805 R. W. DICKSON *Pract. Agric.* II. 599 A *manger food for the labouring teams. 1744-50 W. ELLIS *Mod. Husbandm.* I. ii. 41 The best Sort of Pease for *Manger-meat. 1834 *Brit. Husb.* I. 141 The whole of this food is given as manger-meat, no part of it being put into the rack. c 1850 *Rudim. Navig.* (Weale) 131 The water is returned into the sea by the *manger-scuppers.

Hence 'mangerful', a quantity that fills a manger.

1875 CHR. G. ROSSETTI *Goblin Market*, etc. 221 A breastful of milk And a mangerful of hay.

† *manger*, *sb.*² *Obs.* [a. OF. *mangier* to eat (the inf. used as sb.). Cf. GRAMAUNGERE.] A sumptuous meal; a banquet.

In the later quots. the word may be a jocular use of MANGER *sb.*¹

[13... *Minor Poems fr. Vernon MS.* xxx. 566 And penne bope bodi and soule i-fere Schal wende to the graunt Mangere.] c 1420 *Laud Troy Bk.* 24 That gestoures often dos of hem gestes At mangeres and at grete festes. c 1460 Towneley *Myst.* xii. 201, I am worthy the wyne, me thynk it good skylly, My seruyse I tyne, I fare full yll, At youre mangere. 1548 LATIMER *Ploughers* (Arb.) 26 They are so troubled wyth Lordelye luyngye... mounchyng in their maungers... that they canne not attende it. 1605 CHAPMAN, etc. *Eastward Ho!* iv. i, Farewell thou horne of hunger that calst th' Innes a court to thair Manger.

b. A prepared dish. *manger blanc* = BLANCMANGE(R).

1574 HELLOWES *Gueuara's Fam. Ep.* (1584) 98 They set before her... Manger blank, Pasties, Tarts, and other variable kinde of gluttonies. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 246 A certain manger or broth made of their [barbels'] liuers. 1676 LADY FANSHAWE *Mem.* (1830) 209 Cakes, cheese, and excellent sweetmeats, especially manger blanc.

† *manger*, *v.*¹ *Obs.* *rare*-⁰. [a. F. *manger* (inf.)] 1613 R. CAWDREY *Table Alph.* (ed. 3), *Manger*, to eate.

manger ('meindʒə(r)), *v.*² *rare*. [f. MANGER *sb.*¹] *trans.* To fasten (an animal) to a manger.

1905 W. HOLMAN HUNT *Pre-Raphaelitism* II. 72 An old ram mangered by a halter.

[*mangering*. Error for *mamering*, MAMMERING in Parker Society ed. of Philpot's *Exam. & Writ.* 315, where there is a note, 'A mangering: perplexing, throwing their faith into confusion, is the probable meaning, from *mang*, a word of Celtic origin, meaning to *stupidify* or *confound*.']

[1559 PHILPOT *Jesus is God with us* C 3 b, Y^e simple people might be brought in a manging of their faith, & stande in doubtte whome they myght beleue.] Hence in some mod. Dicts.]

† *mangery*. *Obs.* Forms: 4-5 *ma(u)ngeri*, *mangery*, 4-6 *mangerie*, 5 *maungery*, *mangere*, *mawngery*, *mangrie*, *maynerey*, 5-6 *Sc. manior*, 6 *Sc. mangery*. [a. OF. *mangerie*, f. *mangier* (mod.F. *mangèr*) to eat.]

1. A banquet; a ceremonial feast; a series of festivities.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 15198 Til þe lauerd o þat hus Yee sai on mi parti, þat he yow wald len sum place, To mak vr mangeri. 13... E. E. Allit. P. B. 1365 Such a mangerie to make þe man was auised. c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xxxvi. (*Baptista*) 501 [He] mad gret mangery þaim to, As afferit kyng to do. c 1400 *Laud Troy Bk.* 244 Til three dayes were fulli paast, This

mangeri then so longe laast. *c* 1420 *Sir Amadace* (Camden) lv, Ther weddud he that lady brijzte, The maungery last a faurtenynte, With schafte for to schake. 1422 tr. *Secreta Secret.*, *Priv.* 153 Wher ben thay that helde the grete festes and grete mangries makid? *c* 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* II. xi. 1011 And ane vgsom manory Off wlatsum corssis and vgly. ? *c* 1475 *Sqr. loue Degre* 1098 That worthy wedding for to se, And come vnto that mangere. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* XIII. ix. 5 Onon the bankat and the mangleory For fest ryall according, by and by.

2. Banqueting, luxurious eating.

a 1470 TIPTOFT *Orat. G. Flamincus* (Caxton 1481) F iv b/1, Supposeth thou with thy sleep reste ydelnesse wyne mangerie lustes vnshamefastnes to get that worshipful fame which they gate. *c* 1470 HENRYSON *Mor. Fab.* II. (*Town & C. Mouse*) xxvii, Thy mangerie is mingit all with cair, Thy guse is gude, thy gansell sour as gall.

3. Board; necessary food.

1596 NASHE *Saffron Walden* 119 The Minister then seruing at Saint Albanes in Wood-street.. satisfied the House for his lodging and Mangerie.

mangestain, obs. form of MANGOSTEEN.

mange-tout (māʒtu). [Fr., lit. 'eat-all'.] In full, *mange-tout* *pea*. A variety of pea producing pods which are eaten with the seeds they contain; = *sugar-pea* (SUGAR *sb.* 5 c).

1928 *Daily Express* 18 July 5/2 It [sc. a variety of pea] is largely grown in France, where it goes by the name of 'mange-tout'..and is eaten, shell and all. 1951 *Good Housek. Home Encycl.* 591/1 The seeds [sc. peas] are contained in a green pod, which is not usually eaten (except in the case of the sugar or mangetout variety). 1966 *Sunday Times* (Colour Suppl.) 27 Nov. 50/3 A bowl of mangetout peas. 1970 *Harrod's Summer Food News* 5/1 Whether you need..a pound of potatoes, or..mange tout peas, the quality is of the best at Harrods. 1972 *Country Life* 4 May 1121/3 From the French we are learning to enjoy the Mangetout or sugar pea. 1974 *Observer* (Colour Suppl.) 15 Sept. 12/3 Asked with impious briskness precisely when to sow mange-touts, divide artichokes or prune plums.

mangey, variant of MANGY.

mangall, mango: see MANGAL, MANGO.

mangi, var. MANGEAO.

mangiallin, mangiar, vars. MANGELIN *Obs.*

mangie, obs. f. MANGE *sb.*¹, MANGY, MANJEE.

mangier, obs. form of MANGER *sb.*¹

mangily ('meindʒɪli), *adv.* In 7 mangely. [f. MANGE *sb.*² + -(1)LY².] In a mangy manner.

c 1620 FLETCHER & MASSINGER *False One* II. iii, Oh, this soundes mangely..and scurvely in a Souldiers mouth.

manginess ('meindʒɪnis). [f. MANGY *a.* + -NESS.] The condition of being mangy.

c 1400 *Master of Game* (MS. Digby 182) xii, *ber* is IIII. maners of maniewnesse [*Bodl. MS. manewnesse*]. 1535 COVERDALE *Deut.* xxviii. 27 The Lorde shal smyte the..with scalle, and maungynesse. *a* 1571 JEWEL *On 1 Thess.* (1611) 99 Who hath not heard of the patience of Iob?..his body stricken with a scurfe or mangines. 1579 LANGHAM *Gard. Health* (1633) 279 For the white scurfe, leapy,.. manginesse..&c. 1611 COTGR., *Mal de S. Roch.*..an itching manginesse. 1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Rules for buying a Horse*, To have much Hair on the Mane, denotes intolerable Dulness;..and to be without none..shews the Worm in the Mane, the Itch, or else plain Manginess.

† **mangle**, *sb.*¹ *Obs.* [f. **mangle*, MONGLE *v.*] in *mangle*: in a mêlée.

13.. *K. Alis. 7412* While they weore so in mangle, Theo Yndiens gan gangle.

mangle ('mæŋg(ə)l), *sb.*² [a. Sp. *mangle* (Oviedo 1535): see MANGROVE.] = MANGROVE. Also *attrib.*, as *mangle-bark, tree*.

[1597 HARTWELL tr. *Pigafetta's Congo* iv. 24 The..barke of the tree which is called Manghi. (Orig. *d' quell' albore nomato manghi.*)] 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* VIII. ii. (1614) 733 Mangle is the name of a Tree, which multiplieth it selfe into a wood. [Cf. *ibid.* 698 *arg.*: Andrew Battell saith, That the tree which thus strangely multiplies itselfe is called the Manga tree.] 1693 *Phil. Trans.* XVII. 621 Two sorts of the Mangle-Tree, of the *Arbor de Raiz* kind, though no Figg. 1760-72 tr. *Juan & Ulloa's Voy.* (ed. 3) I. 171 In its neighbourhood [Guayaquil]..are great numbers of mangles, or mangrove trees. 1824 tr. *Spink & Martius' Trav. Brazil* I. 217 note, The mangle or mangrove tree. 1885 *U.S. Cons. Rep.* No. 59. 268 (Cent.) Mangle-bark is principally used in tanning leather.

mangle ('mæŋg(ə)l), *sb.*³ [a. Du. *mangel* masc. (= G. *mangel* fem., recorded from the 18th c.), app. short for the synonymous *mangelstok*, f. stem of *mangelen* to mangle, f. MDu. *mange* (= MHG., mod.G. *mange*), a mangle, in early use also a mangonel. The Du. and G. word is ultimately from the Gr. μάγγανον (see MANGONEL), but its history has not been precisely traced: cf. the med.L. forms *mango*, *manga*. For the sense cf. It. *mangano*, 'a kinde of presse to press buckrom, fustian, or died linnen cloth, to make it have a luster or glasse' (Florio 1598).] a. A machine for rolling and pressing linen and cotton clothing etc. after washing; in its older form, an oblong rectangular wooden chest filled with stones, worked backwards and forwards by a rack and pinion arrangement (or,

earlier, by straps wound round a roller worked by a handle), and resting upon two cylinders, which were thus rolled with great pressure over the fabric spread upon a polished table beneath; now consisting of two or more cylinders working one upon another. Cf. CALENDER *sb.*¹ 2.

The possession of a mangle, for the use of which a small sum was charged, is, among the poorer class of English cottagers, a common means of earning money. The question 'Has your mother sold her mangle?' (quot. 1836-7) was at one time the commonest piece of 'chaff' used by London street-boys.

1774 in *Titles Patents* (1854) I. 193 A grant unto Hugh Oxenham,..carpenter and mangle maker, of his new invented mangle of an entirely new construction..to answer all the purposes of mangles without the incumbrance of weight. 1793 *Regal Rambler* 73, I might mention the mangle, also a curious machine, for pressing fine linen. 1836-7 DICKENS *Sk. Boz, Scenes* xx, The only answer we obtained was a playful inquiry whether our maternal parent had disposed of her mangle. 1891 HARDY *Noble Dames* 186 While she, like a mangle, would start on a sudden in a contrary course, and end where she began.

b. *attrib.*, as *mangle-keeper, -maker, -room, worker; mangle-board* [Da. *manglebræt*], a board with which linen and cotton may be pressed and smoothed; *mangle-wheel*, a wheel which, by an ingenious adjustment of rack and pinion, causes the movable part of a mangle to travel backwards and forwards, while the wheel itself rotates in only one direction; applied also to a similar wheel in textile machines; similarly *mangle pinion, rack*.

1774 Mangle maker [see above]. 1799 *Hull Advertiser* 12 Oct. 1/1 A very excellent Mansion House..with..mangle room. 1839 *URE Dict. Arts*, etc. 798 The mangle wheel, has been introduced..into the machinery of the textile manufactures. 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade, Mangle-keeper*, the owner of a mangle; a smoother of linen. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 1383/2 *Mangle-rack*, a rack having teeth on opposite sides, engaged by a pinion which meshes with the opposite sides alternately. 1884 McLAREN *Spinning* 141 By a series of wheels the mangle pinion shaft A is worked, which drives the mangle pinion x, and this drives the mangle wheel. 1891 *Labour Commission Gloss., Mangle Workers*, the attendants at the mangles used for finishing jute and linen fabrics. 1892 E. ROWE *Hints on Chip-Carving* iii. 47 The border..may be seen on a mangle-board from Jutland, dated 1708. 1928 *Daily Express* 22 June 12/6 The exhibits include various examples from Denmark, Sweden, Norway and Holland... Dates on the mangleboards go back as far as 1590.

c. *fig.* A bicycle. *Austral. slang.*

1941 BAKER *Dict. Austral. Slang* 45 *Mangle*, a bicycle. 1965 G. MCINNES *Road to Gundagai* viii. 122 'Where's the grid?' 'My bike!' 'Yeah, the old mangle.'

mangle ('mæŋg(ə)l), *v.*¹ Also 5-6 *mangel*, 6 *mangyll*. [ad. AF. *mangler, mahangler* (cf. med.L. *mangulare* in a Fr. document of 1361), app. a frequentative form of *mahaigrier*: see MAIM *v.* But cf. obs. F. *mangonner* 'to mangle or disfigure by mangling' (Cotgr.).]

1. *trans.* To hack, cut, or lacerate (a person or his members) by repeated blows; to reduce, by cutting, tearing, or crushing, to a more or less unrecognizable condition. †Formerly sometimes, to mutilate. †Also with *out*.

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 5704 Who..Were..Martrid & murthrid, manglit in peses. *c* 1450 *Merlin* 445 The cristin neuer cessed to kille and to sle, and manglede alle that thei myght take. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 257 b, The..blessed body thus mangled, torne & rent, lyenge in y^e lappe of that glorious virgyn his mother. 1574 HELLOWES *Guevara's Fam. Ep.* (1584) 339 But the Moores..mangled him and his men in peeces. 1600 ROWLANDS *Lett. Humours Blood* II. 8 Or Mincepie-like Ile mangle out the slau. 1611 BIBLE 2 *Macc.* vii. 13 Now when this man was dead also, they tormented and mangled the fourth in like maner. 1632 J. PORY in *Ellis Orig. Lett. Ser.* II. III. 272 It mist his eyes, yet it pitifully mangled his visage. 1678 WANLEY *Wond. Lit. World* v. ii. §68. 471/2 His beautiful Empress, whom a young Burgundian..had most despitefully mangled, cutting off both her Nose and Ears. 1791 GOUV. MORRIS in *Sparks Life & Writ.* (1832) II. 138 Next morning two men were lanterned and mangled in the Parisian taste. 1829 SCOTT *Anne of G.* ii, I will see my Arthur once more, ere the wolf and the eagle mangle him. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xxii. IV. 737 A human head was found severed from the body..and so frightfully mangled that no feature could be recognised.

absol. 1818 SHELLEY *Rev. Islam* VI. iv, The red artillery's bolt mangling among them falls.

b. *transf.* and *fig.*

1579 LYLLY *Euphues* (Arb.) 106 Both so mangled with repulse..and almost murdered by disdain, that [etc.]. 1592 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* III. iii. 51 How hast thou the hart..To mangle me with that word, banished? 1713 STEELE *Guard.* No. 17 ¶10 The Lock Hospital..is a receptacle for all sufferers mangled by this iniquity.

2. To cut or hack (a material thing) in a rough manner, so as to damage and disfigure; †to divide into rough or ragged parts.

1530 PALSGR. 632/2, I mangle a thyng, I disfygure it with cuttyng of it in peces or without order... You have mangylled this meate horrybly, it is nat to sette afore no honest man now. 1578 LYTE *Doedens* IV. lxiv. 526 Cotton Thistel..beareth great large leades al to mangled and cut by the edges. 1610 HOLLAND tr. *Camden's Scot.* 37 The country runneth out in length and breadth, all mangled with fishfull pools: and in some places with rising mountaines. 1638 JUNIUS *Paint. Ancients* 177 They did respect gemmes more than to mangle them with cutting. 1746 SMOLLETT *Reproof*

124 But lol a swarm of harpies intervene, To ravage, mangle, and pollute the scene! 1784 COWPER *Tiroc.* 303 The bench on which we sat while deep employed, Though mangled, hacked, and hewed, not yet destroyed.

3. *fig.* Now chiefly: To render (words) almost unrecognizable by mispronunciation; to spoil by gross blundering or falsification (a quotation, the text of an author). Formerly often (now rarely): To mutilate, deprive of essential parts, subject to cruel injury.

1533 SIR T. MORE *Confut. Tindale* II. IV. Wks. 538/2 Tindal shal haue no cause to saye that I deface hys gaye goodlye tale, by mangling of his matter. 1559 Bp. SCOT in *Strype Ann. Ref.* (1709) I. II. App. x. 448 The reste of the Sacraments, which be eyther clearly taken away, or else mangled..by this newe booke. 1592 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* III. ii. 99 Ah poore my Lord, what tongue shall smooth thy name, When I thy three houres wife haue mangled it. 1607 — *Cor.* III. i. 158 Your dishonor Mangles true judgement. 1641 MILTON *Animadv.* i. Wks. 1851 III. 189 Remember how they mangle our British names abroad. *a* 1683 SIDNEY *Disc. Govt.* III. xlvi. (1704) 420 Queen Elizabeth..did not go about to mangle Acts of Parliament. 1700 DRYDEN *Fables* Pref., Wks. (Globe) 503 It was also necessary sometimes to restore the sense of Chaucer, which was lost or mangled in the errors of the press. 1738 SWIFT *Pol. Conversat.* Intro. 84 Such a Project..would intolerably mangle my Scheme. 1768-74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1834) II. 443 Go to an Italian opera and you will hear the singers so clip and mangle their words, that..you will lose even the little sense they contain. 1873 DIXON *Two Queens* I. IV. iii. 191 To give up Rouen and Bordeaux would be to mangle France. 1901 *Athenæum* 27 July 121/1 Why mangle Virgil with a stupid 'hæc mortalia tangunt'?

absol. 1641 MILTON *Ch. Govt.* I. vi. Wks. 1851 III. 122 If schisme parted the congregations before, now it rent and mangl'd, now it rag'd.

mangle ('mæŋg(ə)l), *v.*² [f. MANGLE *sb.*³, or perh. a. Du. *mangelen* = G. *mangeln*.]

1. *trans.* To press smooth with a mangle.

1775 ASH *Suppl.*, *Mangle*, to smooth linen by means of a mangle. 1790 in *Abridg. Specif. Patents, Bleaching*, etc. (1859) 51 A machine or machines for mangling and washing every article made of linen [etc.] that will bear washing. 1798 *Trans. Soc. Arts* XVI. 303 The Model of a machine for Mangling Linen. 1810 *Splendid Follies* I. 119 Mrs. Squasham desired her humble duty, and had had them [sc. clothes] mangled.. Mangle the d—!!..exclaimed Sponge.. I'll mangle every bone in her skin. 1837 DICKENS *Pickw.* xv, Might have got up my linen as I came along..—queer thing to have it mangled when it's on one.

2. To beat (lead) flat on a roller.

1880 LOMAS *Alkali Trade* 28 The process of mangling [lead]..consists in rolling the sheet tightly round a wooden mandril,..beating it meanwhile..with the plumber's mallet.

mangled ('mæŋg(ə)ld), *ppl. a.*¹ [f. MANGLE *v.*¹ + -ED¹.] In senses of the vb.

1561 T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst.* I. 42 Yet are they not ashamed to picke out certaine mangled sentences. 1564 BECON *Wks.* I. Gen. Pref. Biv, He is a mangled minister, which eyther teacheth well & liueth euil, or liueth wel and teacheth euill. 1627 DRAYTON *Agincourt* 33 These [birds] came in deed On their ownie mangled Carcases to feed. 1641 MILTON *Animadv.* i. Wks. 1851 III. 194 The mangl'd pieces of a gash't Serpent. 1668 CULPEPPER & COLE *Barthol. Anat.* II. xi. 124 According as the Voice comes to the Ear, intire or mangled. 1719 DE FŒE *Crusoe* II. ix, Their poor mangled comrade. 1770 JUNIUS *Lett. Pref.* 13 A multitude of spurious, mangled publications of the *Letters of Junius*. 1779 FORREST *Voy. N. Guinea* 64, I took him by the hand, and, pointing to the mangled anchor, laughed. 1841 D'ISRAELI *Amen. Lit.* (1867) 546 Most of our old plays come before us in a corrupt and mangled state. 1869 FREEMAN *Norm. Cong.* (1875) III. xi. 31 The mangled form of the martyr of Evesham.

Hence †*mangledly adv.*, in a mangled manner.

1657 SERGEANT *Schism Dispatch* 466 But why..do you go about to show that I put not down the Authors words aright, but mangledly and corruptly.

mangled ('mæŋg(ə)ld), *ppl. a.*² [f. MANGLE *v.*² + -ED¹.] Pressed in a mangle.

1775 in ASH *Suppl.* 1855 THACKERAY *Newcomes* v, A..freshly mangled surplice.

mangler ('mæŋglə(r)). [f. MANGLE *v.*¹ + -ER¹.]

1. One who mangles, in various senses of the vb.

In the first quot. the identity of the word is doubtful: cf. MONGER *sb.*

1561-2 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* I. 201 Charge all and sindry flescheouris and manglaris of flesche. 1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 194 They be nothyng els but..manglers and spoylers of the best part and power of Gods Grace. 1583 NOWELL & W. DAY *Rep. Conference v. Campion* 14 Campion..hath charged vs as rasers, manglers, and spoylers of the holy Scriptures. 1624 GATAKER *Transubst.* 61 Hee speaketh in these wordes..which this mangler of him omitteth. *a* 1723 TICKELL *To Sir G. Kneller* 48 After thee may rise an impious line, Coarse manglers of the human face divine. 1800-24 CAMPBELL *To Mem. of Span. Patriots* v, Manglers of the martyr's earthly frame! 2. ? U.S. A mincing-machine.

1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 1383/2 *Mangler*, a machine for grinding meat, to render it more easy to masticate or to stew.

mangler² ('mæŋglə(r)). [f. MANGLE *v.*² + -ER¹.]

1. One who smoothes fabric in a mangle.

a 1845 HOOD *To Scotch Girl* 12 This industrious part of washer, wearer, mangler, presser, stamper. 1885 R. L. & F. STEVENSON *Dynamiter* II. 9 A ticket announcing the business of the mangler.

2. An appliance for mangling clothes (forming part of a composite machine).

1882 *Echo* 17 May 7 (adv.) Unrivalled 'Villa' washer, wringer, and mangler.

mangling ('mæŋɡlɪŋ), *vbl. sb.*¹ [f. MANGLE *v.*¹ + -ING¹.] The action of MANGLE *v.*¹

a 1652 J. SMITH *Sel. Disc.* ix. 407 Without any mincing or mangling of the words. 1727 SWIFT *Let. Eng. Tongue* Wks. 1755 II. i. 188 Most of the books we see now-a-days, are full of those manglings and abbreviations. 1807 *Med. Jnrl.* XVII. 245 He did not intend to declare positively, that the mangling of a vesicle..could not..produce so much mischief. 1902 *Daily Chron.* 29 Mar. 5/1 The mangling of British names by French newspapers is an old story.

mangling ('mæŋɡlɪŋ), *vbl. sb.*² [f. MANGLE *v.*² + -ING¹.] The pressing of linen, etc., in a mangle. Also *attrib.*

1775 in *ASH Suppl.* 1824 in *Spirit Pub. Jnrls.* (1825) 181 He has commenced business in Drury-Lane, in the Mangling Department. 1833 J. HOLLAND *Manuf. Metal* II. 254 By this machine the operation of mangling was well enough done.

mangling ('mæŋɡlɪŋ), *ppl. a. rare.* [f. MANGLE *v.*¹ + -ING².] That mangles, in the senses of the *vb.*

1592 SHAKS. *Ven. & Ad.* 1065 And then she reprehends her mangling eye, That makes more gashes, where no breach should be. 1794 SOUTHEY *Sonn. Slave Trade* iii, Gasping he lies.. While that inhuman driver lifts on high The mangling scourge. 1813 SCOTT *Rokeby* vi. xxxiii, As mute as fox 'mongst mangling hounds.

Hence 'manglingly *adv.*, in a mangling manner.

1608 T. MORTON *Preamb. Encounter* 13 Repeating the Latine, yet but manglingly.

mangnel(e, obs. form of MANGONEL.

mangnifyer, obs. form of MAGNIFIER.

mango ('mæŋɡəʊ), *sb.*¹ Pl. mangoes, -gos ('mæŋɡəʊz). Forms: 6-7 manga(s), 7 mangue, manggo, mengue, 7- mango(e. [a. Pg. *manga* (whence F. *mangue*, †*mengue*, mod.L. *mang(h)as*, the source of some Eng. forms), a. Malay *mangā*, a. Tamil *mān-kāy* (*mān* mango-tree + *kāy* = fruit).]

1. The fruit of *Mangifera indica* (N.O. *Anacardiaceæ*), a tree extensively cultivated in India and other tropical countries; it is a fleshy drupe, with more or less of a turpentine flavour; the best kinds are highly esteemed for eating ripe; the green fruit is used for pickles and preserves.

1582 N. LICHEFIELD tr. *Castanheda's Conq. E. Ind.* i. xvi. 42 The one sort of these [fruits] is called Lacas [read *lacas*] and the other Mangas. 1598 W. PHILLIP *Linschoten* i. li. 94 The Mangas is inwardly yealowish, but in cutting it is waterish... The season when Mangas are ripe is in Lent. 1655 TERRY *Voy. E. India* 96 Another most excellent Fruit they have, called a Manggo. 1681 DRYDEN *Prol.*, 'Gallants, a bashful poet' 28 Mangos and berries, whose nourishment is little, Though not for food, are yet preserved for pickle. 1727 ARBUTHNOT *John Bull* Postscr. ch. x, How he long'd for Mangos, Spices and Indian Birds-Nests. 1891 S. DICKINSON in *Boston (Mass.) Jnrl.* 21 Feb. 5/3 Bananas, pineapples, mangoes, and grenadillos are plentiful in Fiji.

2. The tree producing this fruit. 1678 J. PHILLIPS tr. *Tavernier's Trav.* ii. 1. iv. 34 All along the high-way, there grows a vast number of great Trees, which they call Mangues. 1693 *Phil. Trans.* XVII. 683 We have a compleat History of that Pruniferous Tree, called Mango by the English. c 1796 T. TWINING *Trav. Amer.* (1894) 172 It appears to me that the cajoor-tree of Bengal might be successfully introduced into the Southern States, as also possibly the mango. 1825 *Gentl. Mag.* XCV. 1. 318 The mango, with the 'bread-fruit tree' was brought here [i.e. Jamaica] from Otaheite, about 30 years ago. 1871 KINGSLEY *At Last* ii, Handsome houses..embowered in mangos, tamarinds, and palmists. 1903 *Pilot* 22 Aug. 173/1 Long groves of palm and mango and bamboo.

3. With prefixed word, applied to various other trees and their fruits, as mountain mango, *Clusia flava* (West Indies); †water-mango (*Barbados*), some West Indian fruit-tree (see quot. 1700); West India mango, the anchovy pear (*Grias cauliflora*); wild mango (tree), (a) the bread-tree of Western Africa (*Irvingia barteri*); (b) = *mountain mango*; (c) *Spondias mangifera* of India.

1700 PLUKENET *Mantissa* (1769) 126 Manghas aquæ Americana, folio subrotundo, Barbadosibus Water Mangoes dicta. 1774 LONG *Hist. Jamaica* III. 810 Anchovy Pear or West India Mango. 1813 W. AINSLIE *Mat. Med. Hindostan* 222 Wild Mango. *Spondias Mangifera*. Lin... This fruit has got its name from its resemblance to a Mango. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 628/1 The drupaceous fruits of two at least of the three species [of *Irvingia*] known are edible, and known under the name of Wild Mangos. *Ibid.* 717/1 Mango..Mountain or Wild, *Clusia flava*. 1878 H. M. STANLEY *Dark Cont.* II. xiii. 365 Wild mango-tree.

4. *Cookery.* A pickle, esp. of melons or cucumbers, resembling that made of green mangoes. (Cf. MANGO *v.*)

1699 EVELYN *Acetaria* App., Mango of Cucumbers. *Ibid.*, To make a Mango with them [i.e. walnuts]. 1728 E. S[MITH] *Compl. Housew.* (ed. 2) 59 To make Melon Mangoes. 1828-32 WEBSTER, *Mango*, a green muskmelon pickled. 1845 MISS ACTON *Mod. Cookery* (ed. 2) 503 The peaches may be converted into excellent mangoes by [etc.]. 1859 BARTLETT *Dict. Amer.*, *Mango*. We apply this name to a

green musk-melon stuffed with horse-radish..etc., and then pickled.

5. Short for *mango-bird*, *mango-fish*. 1819 REES *Cycl.*, *Mango*, in Ornithology, a species of *Trochilus*. 1879 ROSSITER *Dict. Sci. Terms*, *Mango*..2. A fish = *Polynemus risua*.

6. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *mango blossom*, *bud*, *-chutney*, *-fruit*, *grove*, *pickle*, *-seed*, *-spray*, *-tree*; *mango-bird*, (a) an oriole (*Oriolus kundoo*), native of India; (b) a humming-bird (*Lampornis mango*), native of Jamaica; *mango-fish*, a golden-coloured fish, *Polynemus paradiseus* or *risua*, inhabiting the tropical seas between India and the Malay archipelago; the tupsee; *mango-fool*, a dish made of mangoes beaten to a pulp and mixed with cream or milk; *mango-ginger*, the pungent root of an East Indian plant (*Curcuma Amada*) nearly allied to turmeric; *mango-humming-bird*, *Lampornis mango*; *mango-showers*, 'used in Madras for showers which fall in March and April, when the mangoes begin to ripen' (Y.); *mango-tope*, a grove or plantation of mangoes; *mango (tree) trick*, an Indian juggling trick in which a mango-tree appears to spring up and bear fruit within an hour or two.

1738 ALBIN *Nat. Hist. Birds* III. 45 This Bird I had by the Name of the *Mango Bird, which I believe to be an imposed Name: It is one of the Humming Birds. 1839 JERDON in *Madras Jnrl.* X. 262 *Oriolus melanocephalus* L.—Black headed Mango bird or Oriole. 1841 ELPHINSTONE *Hist. Ind.* I. 289 The languid odour of the *mango blossoms. 1861 DORA GREENWELL *Poems* 104 The *Mango buds grow pale. 1751 G. EDWARDS *Nat. Hist. Birds*, etc. iv. 208, I believe it is call'd a *Mango-Fish, because it is of the Colour that Fruit bears when ripe. 1835 MACAULAY in *Trevelyan Life* (1876) I. 420 We support nature..by means of plenty of eggs, mango-fish, snipe-pies, and frequently a hot beef-steak. 1864 TREVELYAN *Compet. Wallah* (1866) 117 Roast kid and mint-sauce, and *mango-fool. 1681 R. KNOX *Hist. Ceylon* I A Tree the Natives call Ambo, (which bears the *Mango-fruit). 1840 PAXTON *Bot. Dict.*, *Mango ginger, see *Curcuma Amada*. 1800 *Asiat. Ann. Reg.*, Misc. Tr. 256 A pretty thick *mango grove, on the south-west end of the town. 1782 LATHAM *Gen. Syn. Birds* II. 758 *Mango Humming-Bird. 1699 EVELYN *Acetaria* 22 The *Mango Pickle. 1903 *Blackw. Mag.* Apr. 467/2 A spearhead..shaped like a *mango-seed. 1879 E. ARNOLD *Lt. Asia* (1889) 37 In the *mango sprays The sun-birds flashed. 1800 *Asiat. Ann. Reg.*, Misc. Tr. 200 The *mango tope in the middle of the village. 1687 A. LOVELL tr. *Thevenot's Trav.* II. 175 *Mango-Trees. 1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India & P.* 192 Others [Juglers] presented a Mock-Creation of a Mango-Tree. 1888 *Scientific American* 26 May 327/1 The celebrated *Mango tree trick. 1889 S. LAING *Probl. Future* vii. 182 The *mango and other tricks of Indian jugglers.

†**mango**, *sb.*² *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [a. L. *mango*.] A slave dealer.

1601 B. JONSON *Poetaster* III. i, And your fat Foole there, my Mango, bring him too [cf. *supra*, You mangonizing slave].

mango ('mæŋɡəʊ), *sb.*³ (See quot.)

1870 J. W. SLATER *Man. Colours* 114 *Mango*, a name given in the linen districts of Ireland to bleaching-powder and bleaching liquor.

†**mango**, *v. Cookery. Obs.* [f. MANGO *sb.*¹] *trans.* To pickle as green mangoes are pickled. 1728 E. SMITH *Compl. Housew.* (ed. 2) 63 To mango Cucumbers. Cut a little Slip out of the side of the Cucumber [etc.].

man-god.

1. One who is both man and God, or is both a man and a god. (Cf. GOD-MAN.)

When applied to Christ now written with capital initials. 1597 J. PAYNE *Royal Exch.* 45 Yt may be sayde that Marie was the Mother of God, in asmoche as he was Man-god. 1720 WELTON *Suffer. Son of God* II. xxix. 750 Can any one behold this Man-God, after He had given such infallible Proofs of His Divinity,..and not stand amaz'd at the Depths of the Divine Councils? 1839 BAILEY *Festus* xxii. (1852) 396 The Lord, Man-God, re-appears. 1864 KINGSLEY *Rom. & Teut.* 81 A Divus Cesar, the man-god by whose head all nations swore. 1865 tr. *Strauss' New Life Jesus* II. ii. xciii. 377 The Man-God of ecclesiastical doctrine. 1878 D. BOUCICAULT in *N. Amer. Rev.* CXXXVI. 51 Prometheus, in the eyes of the Greek, was a man-god.

2. *occas.* a. A deified man. b. A god having the form of a man.

1826 GEN. P. THOMPSON *Exerc.* (1842) III. 381 The Christian world was sunk in the worship..of men-gods, and women-gods. 1878 *N. Amer. Rev.* CXXXVII. 50 The old idolaters cut down a tree and made a man-god figure out of it.

mangold(-wurz): see MANGEL(-WURZEL).

mangole, obs. form of MANGONEL.

|| **mangona** ('mæŋɡənə). [med.L.: see next.] = MANGONEL.

1856 *Ecclesiologist* XVII. 116 The trébuchet..is another name for the mangona—an engine for discharging stones. [In some recent Dicts.]

mangonel ('mæŋɡənəl). *Obs. exc. Hist.* Forms: a. 3 mangonele, 3-4 -genel, 4 -gunel, -genele, -gurnele, 4-5 mangnel, 5 maungenele, mangonelle, 7 -ell, manchonel, 9 manganel(l, 4-mangonel. β. 3 magnel, 4 -nale, 4- 5 -nelle, 5

maggennell, magonneaul, maygnelle, 6-7 mangonel(l. γ. 5 mangole. [a. OF. *mangonel*, also *mangonelle* fem. (mod.F. *mangonneau*; cf. Pr. *manganel*, It. *manganella*), dim. f. late L. *mangona*, *mangonum*, *mangōn-em*, ad. Gr. μάγγανον an engine of war, a pulley, etc.: see MANGLE *sb.*] A military engine used for casting stones and other missiles against an enemy's position.

[1194 in J. HODGSON *Pipe Rolls Cumbld.*, etc. (1847) 173 Pro Maisremo ad Petrarium et Mangunell', vjs.] 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 8124 þat me ne miȝte noȝt ise bote arwen & flon, & stones out of liperen & of magnels also. a 1300 in *Pol. Songs* (Camden) 69 He saisede the mulne for a castel,.. He wende that the sayles were mangonel. 13.. K. *Alis.* 1208 Alisaundre heom asailed fast, And with mangnelis to heom cast. c 1330 *Arth. & Merl.* 2430 (Kölbng), Our King Vterpendragon Him asailed..wip mangunels casteinge. c 1400 tr. *Secreta Secret.*, *Gov. Lordsh.* 111 And if þou shall assayll castels, vse Instrumentz castyng stones, as Mangoles or Ferrerers. c 1400 *Rom. Rose* 6279 Withouten stroke it may be take Of trepetet or mangonel. 1489 CAXTON *Faytes of A.* II. xxxv. 154 The deffence aienst the said engyns were gode mangonelles & grete bombardes. 1590 THYNNNE *Animadv.* (1875) 41 The trepetett and magonell beinge all one. 1605 CAMDEN *Rem.* (1657) 205 Our nation had the practice..of mangonels.. wherewith they used to cast mil-stones. 1795 SOUTHEY *Joan of Arc* VIII. 158 O'er the bayle..The assailants pass'd with all their mangonels. 1819 SCOTT *Ivanhoe* xxvii, You may win the wall in spite both of bow and mangonel. 1877 MISS YONGE *Cameos* III. viii. 68 He had only yielded it because his duchess was frightened by the mangonels of the besiegers.

†**mangonism**. *Obs.* [a. F. *mangonisme*, f. L. *mangōn-*, *mango* broker, dealer in vamped goods: see -ISM.]

1. (See quot.) 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* [copying Cotgr.], *Mangonism*, the craft of pampering, trimming or setting out saleable things.

2. A method of treating plants contrary to nature in order to produce changes in their growth.

1691 EVELYN *Kal. Hort.*, *March* 41 Let Gentlemen and Ladies..trust little by Mangonisme, Insuccations, or Medicine to alter the Species, or indeed the Forms and Shapes of Flowers coming thereby. 1693 — *De la Quint. Compl. Gard.* Dict. s.v. a 1722 LISLE *Husb.* (1752) 136 The flower or fruit, either in bulk or number, may not equally succeed by such mangonism.

†**mangonist**. *Obs.* [f. L. *mangōn-* (see prec.) + -IST.] One who furbishes up inferior wares for sale.

1605 MARSTON *Dutch Courtesan* I. A4, The common bosome of a money Creature, One that sells humane flesh: a Mangonist. 1698 *Money masters all Things* 77 The Mangonist does feed and graith his Horse, In hopes that he thereby may fill his Purse.

†**mangoni'zation**. *Obs.* [f. next + -ATION.] The action of 'mangonizing' or tricking out for sale.

1660 FISHER *Rusticks Alarm* Wks. (1679) 382 Was there ever the like piece of..meer Mangonization of matters made before by any Master in Israel as this. 1678 CUPWORTH *Intell. Syst.* I. iv. § 15, 281 A kind of Mangonization of it [paganism] to render it more vendible and plausible.

†**mangonize**, *v. Obs.* [ad. late L. *mangōnizāre*, f. L. *mangōn-*, *mango* (see MANGONISM).]

1. *trans.* To furbish up (inferior wares) for sale.

1623 COCKERAM, *Mangonize*, to polish for better sale. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Mangonize*.

2. *intr.* To traffic in slaves.

1601 B. JONSON *Poetaster* III. i, No you mangonizing slauē, I will not part from 'hem.

†**mangony**. *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [ad. L. *mangōnium*, f. *mangōn-* (see prec.)] = MANGONISM I and 2.

1623 COCKERAM, *Mangonie*, the Art to make things saleable. 1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 229 [Hortensian Mallows] which by culture and mangony will grow to a tree.

mangoost, mangor: see MONGOOSE, MANGOUR.

mangosteen ('mæŋɡəstɪn). Forms: 6 mangestain, 7 mancoustan, mangosthan, mangustan, 8 mangastan, mangostane, mangoustan, 8-9 mangoostan, mangusteen, 9 mangostin, mangoostan, mangastene, mangostein, 8- mangosteēn. [a. Malay *mangustan*.]

1. The fruit of the East Indian tree *Garcinia Mangostana* (N.O. *Guttiferæ*). It is about the size of an apple, with a thick reddish-brown rind, and a white juicy pulp of delicious flavour.

1598 W. PHILLIP tr. *Linschoten* I. liv. 96/2 There are yet other fruites, as Brindiojns, Durijndois, Iamboloens, Mangestains, and other such like fruites. 1660 F. BROOKE tr. *Le Blanc's Trav.* 87 Durions, Mancoustan, and Bananes. 1707 FUNNELL *Voy.* x. 286 The Mangastan is about the bigness of a Golden-Runnet. 1797 SIR G. STAUNTON *Macartney's Emb. China* I. 274 In March, among other fruits, the mangosteēn was ripe. 1806 BARROW *Voy. Cochinchina* 185 Mangoostan. 1845 DARWIN *Voy. Nat.* xx. 455 Mangostin. 1852 F. A. NEALE *Resid. Siam* xii. 194 That prince of all earthly fruits, the mangosteēn.

2. The tree producing this fruit.

1734 ZOLLMAN in *Phil. Trans.* XXXVIII. 232 The Mangostans is a kind of Pomiferous Tree, which grows in

the Molucca Islands. 1797 *Monthly Mag.* III. 208 Martin had introduced into the botanic garden there [Cayenne] the Ravengara, the Mangoustan, the Clove tree [etc.]. 1871 KINGSLEY *At Last* v, A group of young Mangosteens.

3. wild mangosteen (tree), *Embryopteris glutinifera*.

1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* s.v., There is a sort of wild Mangoustan, called by the Portuguese, *mato*, which grows in the woods both in the East Indies and in America. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 717/1. 1885 G. S. FORBES *Wild Life in Canara* 42 Near at hand were two or three wild mangosteen trees.

4. A name used in Barbados for the jujube, *Zizyphus mauritiana*.

1750 G. HUGHES *Nat. Hist. Barbados* v. 134 The Dunktree, or Mangustine. This is a middle-sized Tree. 1859 BARTLETT *Dict. Amer.* (ed. 2) 263 Mangosteen, in Barbados this name is given to the Jujube (*Zizyphus jujuba*). 1965 E. G. B. GOODING et al. *Flora Barbados* 272 (heading) *Zizyphus mauritiana*. . *Z. jujuba* (L.) . Mangustine. . Shrub or small tree, 2-4.5 m., young stems tomentose.

mangouay, obs. form of MAGUEY.

||mangour. *Obs.* Also 6 mangor, 7 mangur. [Turkish *mangir* (Redhouse).] An obsolete Turkish copper coin.

1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholas's Voy.* III. xxii. 112 b, A Mangor, which is the 8. part of an Aspre. 1617 MORYSON *Itin.* I. 293 Sixteene brass Mangouri made one silver Asper. 1683 T. SMITH *Acc. City Prusa in Misc. Cur.* (1708) III. 65 A Mangur is an ugly old Copper Piece. 1687 A. LOVELL tr. *Thevenot's Trav.* I. 67 They have also half Quadrans, which they call Mangours. *Ibid.* II. 158. 1696 tr. *Du Mont's Voy. Levant* xxiv. 329 He made a very considerable Addition to the usual Profits of that Office, by inventing... a certain Copper Coin, call'd Mangours.

mangoust(e), obs. form of MONGOOSE.

'man-grass. *W. Indies.* [Cf. MAND sb.²: but the currency of an East-Indian word in Barbados in 1672 would need explanation.] The name in Barbados for the gramineous plant *Eleusine indica*.

1672 R. BLOME *Descr. Jamaica*, etc. 77 (Barbados) The Mangrass-Tree, which is of an exceeding greatness. 1848 SCHOMBURGK *Hist. Barbados* 586 *Eleusina indica*,... Man Grass.

mangrel, mangrie: see MONGREL, MANGERY.

mangrove¹ ('mæŋgrəʊv). Also 7 mangrove, mangrave. [Of obscure history. Synonymous words app. connected are Pg. *mangue* (16th c.), Sp. *mangle* (Oviedo 1535, who applies it to S. American species), whence F. *manglé* (16th c.), later *mangle* (now applied to the fruit only, the name of the tree being *manglier*). The Malay *mangi-mangi* mangrove (not now current in the Malay Peninsula, but recorded in early Dicts.) is usually regarded as the ultimate source, but it is difficult to account on this view for the early appearance of Sp. *mangle* referring to America. The Eng. forms *mangrove*, *-grave* are unexplained (but cf. the word-play in quot. 1613); the mod. form is doubtless due to assimilation to GROVE sb.]

1. Any tree or shrub of the genus *Rhizophora*, or the allied genus *Bruguiera* (N. O. *Rhizophoraceæ*); esp. the common mangrove, *R. Mangle*.

The genus *Rhizophora* is extensively represented in both hemispheres. The species are all tropical, growing in the mud on the sea-shore down to low-water-mark; they have large masses of interlacing roots above ground, which intercept mud and weeds, and thus cause the land to encroach on the sea. *red mangrove* (see also 2d); a name given to a West Indian variety of the Common Mangrove, formerly separated as *R. Candel*; also in Australia, to *Bruguiera rheedii*.

1613 W. C. Plain *Descr. Barmudas* F 2 b, Amongst all the rest there grows a kinde of tree called Mangroves, they grow very strangely, & would make a man wonder to see the manner of their growing. 1657 R. LIGON *Barbadoes* 72 The mangrave is a tree of such note as she must not be forgotten. 1697 DAMPIER *Voy.* I. 151 Low swampy Land, overgrown with Red Mangroves. 1772-84 *Cook's Voy.* (1790) I. 193 A large lagoon, by the sides of which grows the true mangrove, such as is found in the West-Indies. 1845 DARWIN *Voy. Nat.* xxi. 498 The channel... was bordered on each side by mangroves, which sprang like a miniature forest out of the greasy mud-banks. 1889 MAIDEN *Usef. Native Plants* 316 *Bruguiera Rheedii*. Red Mangrove.

¶Ligon's description of the 'mangrave' confuses it (as Sloane pointed out) with the Mahoe (see MAHOE¹ 1). Hence some later writers have applied the name mangrove-tree to the Mahoe.

2. Applied, on account of similarity of habit and appearance, to various other plants. a. Any tree or shrub of the genus *Avicennia* (N. O. *Verbenaceæ*), esp. the white mangrove (*A. officinalis*) found in Brazil and Australasia, and the black or olive mangrove (*A. nitida*) of tropical America and Africa. b. button mangrove, a small W. African tree, *Conocarpus erectus* (N. O. *Combretaceæ*). Also called *Zaragoza mangrove* (*Treas. Bot.* 1866). c. white mangrove, *Laguncularia racemosa* (N. O.

Combretaceæ), found in the West Indies. d. In Australasia (see Morris *Austral Eng.* 1898) used with various qualifications in the names of certain plants indigenous or cultivated there, as milky mangrove, *Excoccaria Agallocha* (N. O. *Euphorbiaceæ*); native mangrove (in Tasmania), a leguminous tree, *Acacia longifolia*; red mangrove (see also 1), *Heritiera littoralis* (N. O. *Sterculiaceæ*); river mangrove, an East Indian tree, *Ægiceras majus* (N. O. *Myrsineæ*), naturalized in Australia; rope mangrove, *Hibiscus arboreus*.

1683 J. POYNTZ *Tobago* 29 White Mangrove is of little use, save only to make Ropes with. 1697 DAMPIER *Voy.* I. 54 The black Mangrove is the largest Tree. 1750 G. HUGHES *Barbados* 199 It is called the Rope-Mangrove, from the Use that is made of the Bark of it to make Ropes or Halters for Cattle. 1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 238 *Avicennia tomentosa*, the White Mangrove of Brazil. 1887 MOLONEY *Forestry W. Afr.* 352 Button Mangrove (*Conocarpus erecta*, Jacq.). 1889 MAIDEN *Usef. Native Plants* 555 *Heritiera littoralis*. Red Mangrove of Queensland.

3. attrib., as mangrove bark, bush, jungle, root, swamp, thicket, tree, wood; mangrove cascabel, a South American rattlesnake; mangrove crab, some kind of crustacean of Jamaica; mangrove cuckoo, a North American cuckoo, *Coccyzus minor*; mangrove family, the *Rhizophoraceæ*; mangrove fly, a West African dipterous insect, *Chrysops dimidiatus*; mangrove-grape (tree) ? *Obs.*, ? *Coccoloba uvifera*; mangrove-hen, in Jamaica, a species of rail, probably *Rallus longirostris*; mangrove-myrtle, an Indian myrtaceous tree, *Barringtonia acutangula*; mangrove oyster, an edible oyster which grows upon the submerged roots of mangroves; mangrove snapper, a sparoid fish, *Lutjanus aurorubens*, native of the West Indies and the adjacent coast of America northward to South Carolina; mangrove tannin, a soluble extract of the bark of the mangrove.

1792 *Act 32 Geo. III.*, c. 49 §2 Red *Mangrove Bark is subject to a Duty. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* II. 1085, I have tried many other drugs... including... mangrove bark. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* I. 718 Low sandy islands and marshes, covered with *mangrove bushes. 1871 KINGSLEY *At Last* xiii, We found... two large snakes... They were, the Negros told us, 'Dormillons', or *Mangrove Cascabel', a species as yet, I believe, undescribed. 1756 P. BROWNE *Jamaica* (1789) 422 The *Mangrove-Crab. This species is very common. 1782 LATHAM *Gen. Syn. Birds* I. II. 537 *Mangrove Cuckoo. 1859 S. F. BAIRD *Catal. N. Amer. Birds* 71 (Smithsonian Misc. Collect. II) *Coccyzus minor* Cab. Mangrove Cuckoo. 1883 MOLONEY *W. Afr. Fisheries* 42 (Fish. Exh. Publ.), The trees on which oysters are usually to be found in the tropics are of the *mangrove family. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* II. 1067 A blood-sucking dipterous insect—*Chrysops dimidiatus* the *mangrove fly'. 1696 SLOANE *Catal. Plant. Jamaica* 184 The *Mangrove Grape-tree. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* App., *Mangrove-grape* [identified with the *Guajabara* or 'seaside-grape']. 1760 J. LEE *Introduct. Bot. App.* 313 Grape, Mangrove, *Polygonum*. 1842 HILL in *Gosse Birds Jamaica* (1847) 367, I... found that the *Mangrove-hens had been searching for small crabs. 1849 E. B. EASTWICK *Dry Leaves* 210 The North Point of the Richel mouth, which is covered with *mangrove jungle. 1847 LEICHHARDT *Jrnl. Overland Exped.* ix. 289 As its foliage and the manner of its growth resemble the mangrove, we called it the *mangrove-myrtle. 1683 J. POYNTZ *Tobago* 23 The *Mangrove Oyster. 1883 MOLONEY *W. Afr. Fisheries* 42 (Fish. Exh. Publ.), Mangrove oysters are not as much sought after as bed or rock oysters. 1699 DAMPIER *Voy.* II. II. 17 The *Mangrove-Roots that grow by the sides of the Creeks are laden with them [sc. Oysters]. 1734 MORTIMER in *Phil. Trans.* XXXVIII. 316 The *Mangrove Snapper [printed Suapper]. It is esteemed pretty good Food. 1884 G. B. GOODE, etc. *Nat. Hist. Usef. Aquatic Anim.* I. 397 The 'Mangrove Snapper' of Charleston... is a much more slender... fish. 1851-6 WOODWARD *Mollusca* 298 In the mud of rivers, and in *mangrove swamps. 1894 *Nation* (N.Y.) 6 Sept. 1763/3 *Mangrove-tannin comes principally from India. 1851 H. MELVILLE *Whale* xii. 61 A low tongue of land, covered with *mangrove thickets. 1672 W. HUGHES *Amer. Physician* 98 This tree is [in Jamaica] most familiarly called the *Mangrove-Tree, or by some the Oyster-Tree. 1697 DAMPIER *Voy.* I. 54 There are 3 sorts of Mangrove-Trees, black, red and white. 1855 KINGSLEY *Westw. Ho!* xx, A low line of *mangrove-wood, backed by primaevial forest.

mangrove². An alleged name of a fish.

1828-32 in WEBSTER (citing Pennant).

manguay, obs. form of MAGUEY.

||mangue (mæŋg). [a. F. *mangue*, perh. a colonial shortening of *Mangouste* MONGOOSE.] The KUSIMANSE (*Crossarchus obscurus*).

1840 *Cuvier's Anim. Kingd.* 93 The Mangue... Has the muzzle, teeth, pouch, and gait of the Surikate. 1843 *Penny Cycl.* XXVI. 409/1.

mangue, mangunel: see MANGO, MANGONEL.

mangur, -gurnele: see MANGOUR, MANGONEL.

mangustan, -een, vars. MANGOSTEEN.

mangy ('meɪndʒɪ), a. Also 6 mangye, 6-7 maungy, mangie, 7 maingy, 7, 9 mangey. [f. MANGE sb. + -y.]

1. Having the mange; of the nature of or caused by the mange. †In 16-17th c. also of human beings or their ailments: Scabby (*obs.*).

1526 SKELTON *Magnyf.* (E.E.T.S.) 1123 *Fol.* In faythe, there is not a better dogge... Fan. Ye, but trowest thou that he be not maungey? c1540 HEYWOOD *Four P.* P. 629 A goodly thyng for dogges that be mangy. 1571 in W. H. TURNER *Select. Rec. Oxford* (1880) 336 Any kynde of mangy cattle or horses infected wth the glanders of the chyne. 1614 MARKHAM *Cheap Husb.* I. xl. 29 If the Mayne be mangie you shall annoynt it with Butter and Brimstone. 1647 TRAPP *Comm. Jas.* i. 25 So shalt thou see thy face... so shamefully sawcy, mangy, pocky and scabbed. 1683 TRYON *Way to Health* 68 Many Leperous and Mangy Diseases. 1688 *Persec. Piedmont* 40 By continual lying... these poor People were become so mangy, that their very skin... parted from their Flesh. c1720 W. GIBSON *Farrier's Guide* II. xlix. (1738) 185 Rub the Mangy places gently with a woollen Cloth. 1743 BULKELEY & CUMMINGS *Voy. S. Seas* 131 They had a mangy Dog. 1806 *Med. Jnl.* XV. 157 In my last communication, I made a few remarks on Dr. Rowley's ox-faced boy; in my present I propose to give a short account of his mangy girl. 1889 J. K. JEROME *Three Men in Boat* 207 A French poodle, ... mangy about the middle.

fig. 1606 DEKKER *Sev. Sinnes* vi. (Arb.) 39 And... being rubd with quicksiluer, which they loue because they haue mangy consciences.

Comb. 1609 DEKKER *Guls Horne-bk.* i. 8 To shew that you truly loath this polluted and mangy-fisted world.

2. Squalid, poverty-stricken, shabby, 'seedy'.

a1529 SKELTON *Dr. Albany* 138 Euer to remayne In wretched beggary And maungy misery. 1546 BALE *Eng. Votaries* I. (1550) 32 He [hauyng]e nothyng of them agayne but a mangye monkes cowle and hys buryall in Paules. 1594 NASHE *Unfort. Trav.* I Pantofles... mangie at the toes, lyke an Ape about the mouth. 1844 THACKERAY *Contrib. to Punch* Wks. (Biog. ed.) VI. 81 The Royal Palace... resembles Newgate whitewashed and standing on a sort of mangy desert. 1859 SALA *Twice round Clock* (1861) 172 It is full of bad smells, mangy little shops... and bad characters. 1860 MAYHEW *Upp. Rhine* ii. §i. 62 The... gardens are little better than a mangy coppice. 1883 *Longm. Mag.* July 258 A mangy old cloth coat is preferred. 1886 H. F. LESTER *Under two Fig Trees* 177 A sprig or two of mangy grass.

3. Used as a general term of contempt: Beggarly, mean, 'lousy'.

1538 BALE *Thre Lawes* Ev vij b, The lorde doth not regarde Your mangy mutterynge. a1625 FLETCHER *Woman's Prize* IV. i, You have abused me... such a way that shames the name of Husband, Such a malicious-mangy way. a1653 G. DANIEL *Idylls* iii. 124 If some bolder wakes The Mangie Scribe tells what y^e Pigeon speaks. 1694 MOTTEUX *Rabelais* IV. lxvi. (1737) 271 Thou mangy Noddy-peak! 1896 J. K. SNOWDEN *Web of Old Weaver* x. 127, I cannot see that it much benefits any man to tell him all these mangy quaverings. 1922 JOYCE *Ulysses* 735 We have to be thankful for our mangy cup of tea. *Ibid.*, The old mangy parcel he sent at Xmas. 1930 R. CAMPBELL *Poems* 10 The poet wags his mangy stump of rhyme. 1942 BERRY & VAN DEN BARK *Amer. Thes. Slang* § 30/4 Poor; mean; contemptible... mangy.

mangy, obs. form of MANGE sb.¹

mangys, obs. pl. of MANCHE.

mangzie, variant of MANYIE *Sc. Obs.*

manhad(d)en, variant of MENHADEN.

man-handle, v. [f. MAN sb.¹ + HANDLE v.; in sense 3 cf. dial. *manangle* (Devon) to mangle, which may belong to MANGLE v. (AF. *mahangler*).]

†1. *trans.* To handle or wield a tool. *Obs.*

1457 R. FANNANDE *Mon. Christ's Hosp. Abingdon* xiii, The Mattok was man-banded right wele a whyle.

2. *Naut.*, etc. 'To move by force of men, without levers or tackles' (Adm. Smyth).

1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.* 1894 *Times* 27 Jan. 10/2 The larger weapons will be worked by electricity, but are also capable of being man-handled. 1902 *Blackw. Mag.* Mar. 331/2 I'm going to man-handle my gun down the slope. 1903 *Daily Chron.* 19 Feb. 3/3 Stalwart Punjabis... hand out bags of stores, ... or manhandle a fractious, restive animal.

3. *slang.* To handle roughly; to pull or hustle about.

1865 *Hotten's Slang Dict.*, *Man-handle*, to use a person roughly, as to take him prisoner, turn him out of a room, give him a beating. 1886 *Century Mag.* Apr. 905/1 Two of our roughs began to haze him: but they mistook their calling, and in two minutes were so mauled and manhandled that it was reported aft. 1888 CLARK RUSSELL *Death Ship* II. 253, I... was for... manhandling him, ghost or no ghost. 1891 KIPLING *Light that failed* iii, I'll catch you and man-handle you, and you'll die. 1894 R. H. DAVIS *Eng. Cousins* 24 The cry of 'Welsher',... which sometimes on an English race-course means death from man-handling.

'man-hater. A hater of mankind; a misanthrope. Also *occas.*, a hater of the male sex.

1579-80 NORTH *Plutarch, Alcib.* (1598) 218 Timon surnamed Misanthropos (as who would say, Loup-garou, or the manhater). 1641 MILTON *Ch. Govt.* II. Concl. 60 What will these man-haters yet with more despight and mischief do? 1678 SHADWELL (*title*) *The History of Timon of Athens, the Man-hater.* 1714 MANDEVILLE *Fab. Bees* (1725) I. 386, I would have no sagacious critick pronounce me a man-hater... I am a great lover of company. 1759 GOLDSM. *Pol. Learn.* vi, Rousseau, of Geneva, a professed man-hater. 1827 CARLYLE *Germ. Lit.* in *Misc. Ess.* (1872) I. 32 The grimmest manhaters... will be found in abundance. 1885 STEVENSON *Pr. Otto* II. ii. 85 Essentially he is to be numbered among the man-haters. 1896 *Westm. Gaz.* 5 Mar. 3/3 It is in no way true that we are man-haters and discontented women.

Manhattan (mæn'hætən). Also **manhattan**. [The name of the island on which the older part of New York is situated.] Used *ellipt.* for **Manhattan cocktail**, a cocktail made of vermouth and whisky with a dash of bitters.

1890 B. HALL *Turnover Club* 16 This order was as follows . . . the Actor, 'A Manhattan cocktail'. 1895 C. D. WARNER *Golden House* v. 43 He and old Fairfax sipped their five-o'clock 'Manhattan'. 1906 Mrs. Beeton's *Bk. Househ. Managem.* xlix. 1511 *Manhattan*. Ingredients: $\frac{1}{4}$ a wineglassful of vermouth, $\frac{1}{4}$ a wineglassful of whisky, 30 drops of green syrup, 10 drops of Angostura bitters, 6 drops of Curaçoa, [etc.]. 1909 [see BRONX I]. 1937 M. SHARP *Nutmeg Tree* viii. 84 If I could have one [a cocktail], I'd have a Manhattan. 1955 W. GADDIS *Recognitions* II. iv. 474 The dumpy woman was drinking a manhattan. 1963 C. D. SIMAK *They walked like Men* xii. 70 The bartender set my drink before me and began fixing her Manhattan. 1972 D. BLOODWORTH *Any Number can Play* x. 80 Larry returned with soda-water for Max and a manhattan for himself.

Manhatta'nese, *sb.* and *a.* [f. prec. + -ESE.]
A. *sb.* A native or inhabitant of New York or Manhattan Island; usu. *collect.*; also, the dialect of New York. B. *adj.* Of or pertaining to New York or Manhattan Island.

1828 J. F. COOPER *Notions Amer.* I. 200 The New Yorkers (how much better is the word Manhattanesel) cherish the clumsy inconvenient entrances. 1842 — *Wing-and-Wing* I. 11 Hundreds collected on the spot, which, in Manhattanesse parlance, would probably have been called a battery. *Ibid.* 193 This gentleman was an American, and a native Manhattanesse; his near relatives, of the same name, still residing in New York. 1844 *Knickerbocker* XXIII. 586 The sound of India-crackers and the pleasant smell of lobsters is already perceptible to the senses of the awakening Manhattanesse. 1875 W. WHITMAN in *Gentl. Mag.* Dec. 706, I was Manhattanesse, friendly, and proud. 1904 *Forum* (N.Y.) Jan.-Mar. 410 'Her Own Way' . . . brings together a number of highly piquant Manhattanesse types of to-day, sketched with captivating drollery. 1908 S. FORD *Side-Stepping with Shorty* vi. 91 He drops the imitation society talk that he likes to spout, and switches to straight Manhattanesse. 1909 *Nation* (N.Y.) 9 Sept. 238/3 Perhaps the most amusing thing in the book is an interpolated story based on a difference of opinion between New Englanders and Manhattanesse on the subject of doughnuts and crullers. 1942 BERREY & VAN DEN BARK *Amer. Thes. Slang* § 181/5 *Manhattanesse*, language peculiar to New Yorkers.

† **manhead**. *Obs.* Forms: 3 manede, monheade, 3-4 manhede, 3-6 manhed, 4 manhiede, *Sc.* manheide, 4-5 monhede, 4-6 *Sc.* manheid, 5 monhedde, 6 manhed, 6-7 manhead. [f. MAN *sb.* + -HEAD. Cf. MANHOOD.]

1. The state of being human; the condition of belonging to humanity; human nature.

c 1220 *Bestiary* 690 He . . . drowing ðolede in ure manhede. 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 5253 þe gude men sal se hym in manhed þan, With þe godhed, als God and man. c 1350 *Will. Palerne* 4390 Sone schal þe puple se þi semli face, In manhede & in minde as it out to bene. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* I. 144 Forthi, my Sone, tak good hiede So forto lede thi manhiede, That thou ne be nocht lich a beste. c 1440 HYLTON *Scala Perf.* (W. de W. 1494) II. xxx, For in oure lorde Jhesu are two kyndes, the manhede and the godhede. 1450-1530 *Myrr. our Ladye* 228 For anon the godhed was unyed to the manhed in the vryrgyns wombe. 1543 BECON *New Years Gift* Wks. 1564 I. 177b, He, who receaued his fleshe and manhed of Mary. 1588 A. KING *tr. Camisius' Catech.*, *Cert. Prayers* 26b, Luke, ð maist meike maker, on the manheid of thy weal beloued sone, and haue mercie vpon thy workmanshipe.

b. Human shape or form.
c 1330 *King of Tars* 426 The blake hound, . . . To hire spac in monhede, In whit ermure as a kniht.

2. The quality of being manly; manhood; virility; courage, valour.

c 1275 LAY. 24671 Bote he were pries ifonded in fihte, and his manede icud and him seolf icnowe. c 1350 *Will. Palerne* 431 Me pinkes, bi his menskful maneres & his man-hede, þat he is some of god kin. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* 1. 402 Bot off manheid and mekill mycht, Till Ector dar I nane comper. c 1420 *Anturs of Arth.* 351 Here commes an errant knihte; Do him resone and riste, For þi manhede. c 1475 *Partenay* 92 He wold preue his vertu and manhede With noble knightes and peple worthi. 1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* xlii. 82 Lufe is caus of honour ay, Lufe makis cowardis manheid to purchass. 1567 *Satir. Poems Reform.* iv. 148 Samson also, for manheid and prudence, All Israell that had in gouernance, Dalila desaut in vnder couertoure.

b. Manly dignity; the dignity of manhood.
c 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 74/106 He was þo þe cunydente englische man þat was of enie manhede. c 1320 *Sir Tristr.* 1840 Lesen y mot mi manhed Or 3eld ysonde me fro.

3. Homage.
1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 5197 Hii dude him anon hor manhede, & ne contekede nammore. *Ibid.* 8716 þeruore monie heyeman ne dude him none manhede.

4. Humanity, humaneness, kindness.
1382 WYCLIF *Titus* iii. 4 The benygnyte, and humanite, or manhed, of our sauoury God. 1387 TREVISIA *Higden* (Rolls) III. 429 Alisaundre dede it noust for love but for manhede [1432-50 manhode, L. non amoris sed humanitatis causa]. c 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 1415 Cuthbert welcomed him with manhede.

'**man-hole**. A hole or opening in a floor, pavement, boiler, sewer, etc., through which a person may pass to gain access to certain parts. Also, a recess in a wall, etc., used as a place of refuge, e.g. to avoid passing trains; a hole in a

covered boat or canoe for the accommodation of a rower or paddler.

1793 SMEATON *Edystone L.* §274 The center stone was made large enough to admit of an opening, from floor to floor, or Man-Hole, to be made through it. 1839 R. S. ROBINSON *Naut. Steam Eng.* 120 In the crown of the boiler is a large circular opening, called a man hole. 1841 *Penny Cycl.* XXI. 318/1 To make apertures or man-holes . . . to enable persons . . . to enter and cleanse the sewers. 1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp.* (1856) 477 The pah, or man-hole, as we would term it, is very nearly in the centre [of the kayak]. c 1860 H. STUART *Seaman's Catech.* 61 They are sent down the main hatchway by a strop and toggle in the man-hole. 1881 RAYMOND *Mining Gloss.*, *Man-hole*, Corn. The hole in a sollar through which men pass upon the ladder or from one ladder to the next. 1892 E. REEVES *Homeward Bound* 119 Each rower sits in a manhole [of a 'decked' boat]. 1893 *Law Times* XCV. 204/2 His horse's foot struck the cover of a manhole in the middle of the road, and it fell.

attrib. 1844 H. STEPHENS *Bk. Farm* II. 316 The man-hole door. 1884 *Health Exhib. Catal.* 55/2 Patent Ventilating Man-hole Cover for Sewers. 1900 *Engineering Mag.* xix. 742/2 Manhole plates . . . in the shape of ovals.

manhood ('mænhud). Forms: see MAN *sb.* + and -HOOD.

1. a. The state or condition of being human; human nature.

a 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 986 þe godcundnesse of godd, for menesse of his monhad. 1340 *Ayenb.* 12 þe priddie article . . . belongeþ to þe zone as to þe manhode; þet is to zigge ase þet he is man dyadlich. c 1511 *1st Eng. Bk. Amer.* (Arb.) Intro. 30/2 They say that in christo is alone the godhed without the manhod. 1529 MORE *Dyaloge* I. Wks. 155/2 All y^e textes that seme to make him lesse, be nothyng to be understanden of his godhedde, but of his manhode onely. 1548-9 (Mar.) *Bk. Com. Prayer* Athan. Creed, Equal to the father as touchyng his Godhead; and inferior to the father as touchyng his manhode. *Ibid.*, By takyng of the manhode into God. 1667 MILTON *P.L.* III. 314 Therefore thy Humiliation shall exalt With thee thy Manhood also to this Throne; Here shalt thou sit incarnate. 1703 ROWE *Fair Penit.* I. i. 222 Keep . . . A little Pity to distinguish Manhood Lest other Men . . . should . . . judge you to be number'd with the Brutes. 1848 R. I. WILBERFORCE *Doctr. Incarn.* xv. (1852) 440 That real manhood of Christ our Lord, which binds Him at this moment to collective humanity. 1865 LOWELL *Harvard Commem. Ode* ix, Yea, Manhood hath a wider span And larger privilege of life than man.

b. The dignity of man.
c 1400 *Arth. & Merl.* (Linc. Inn MS.) 1172 (Kölbing) 3ef y telle þis folk by fore, How þat þow ware gete and bore, þanne schal hit sprynge wide and brode, þen hastow lore þy manhod.

2. The state of being a man: a. as opposed to childhood; b. as opposed to womanhood.

1390 GOWER *Conf.* I. 185 This Elda triste in special Upon a knyht, whom for childhode He hadde updrawe into manhode. 1601 WEEVER *Mirr. Mart.* Cjb, When riper yeares and manhoode made vs strong, Then we knew much, and more still would be showing. 1611 SHAKS. *Cymb.* III. iv. 195 *Pis.* [To Imogen, about to disguise herself.] To some shade, And fit you to your Manhood. 1667 MILTON *P.L.* x. 148 Was shee made thy guide, Superior, or but equal, that to her Thou did'st resigne thy Manhood. *Ibid.* XI. 246 His starrie Helme unbuckl'd shew'd him prime In Manhood where Youth ended. 1725 WATTS *Logic* I. vi. §6 Methuselah, when he was nine hundred and sixty Years old, . . . was the same Person as when he was in his full Vigour of Manhood, or when he was an Infant, newly born. 1856 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* (1858) I. ii. 109 Children, as they grew to manhood, inherited the duty of revenging their fathers' deaths. 1882 A. W. WARD *Dickens* iv. 86 One likes to think of him in these years of vigorous manhood.

fig. 1630 R. JOHNSON'S *Kingd. & Commw.* 138 The three ages of France: her child-hood, till Pepin; her man-hood, till Capet; her old age, till now. 1841 MYERS *Cath.* Th. III. §34. 123 Is it a disposition befitting spiritual manhood? Is it not characteristically childish?

3. The qualities eminently becoming a man; manliness, courage, valour, arch.

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. III. 184 3it I may as I mygte menske the with jiftes, And mayntene thi manhode more than thow knoweste. c 1392 CHAUCER *Compl. Venus* 4 Remembraunce Upon the manhod and the worthinesse, . . . Of him whos I am al, whyl I may dure. c 1402 LYDG. *Compl. Bl. Knt.* 333 Notwithstondyng his manhode and his myght, Loue unto him did ful grete unright. 1530 PALSGR. 500/2 When he is well whyttelled, he wyll crake goodly of his manhode. 1577-87 HOLINSHED *Chron.* I. 50/1 The Britains aswell with constant manhod, as skillfull practise, . . . auoided and beat from them the arrowes and darts. 1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N.* III. ii. 412 Follow my voice, we'll try no manhood here. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* xxv. Argv. 544 That province had bene quite lost, but for the singular manhod and industrie of L. Martius a knight of Rome. 1618 ROWLANDS *Night Raven* (1620) 29 Tom of his manhod boasts That he like butterflyes esteemes all Ghoasts. 1829 HOOD *Eug. Aram* xvi, There was a manhod in her look That murder could not kill. 1853 WHITTIER *Hero* 75 Peace hath higher tests of manhod Than battle euer knew.

† 4. Humanity, humaneness. *Obs.*

1432-50 [see MANHEAD 4, quot. 1387]. 1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* v. x. 177 And so wyll I yf thou wyllt socoure and ayde me that I may be crystned and byleue on god. And therof I requyre the of thy manhode. 1555 WATREMAN *Fardle Facions* II. iii. 126 Suche tendrenes had been shewen to two, or three [children], as the mothers loked for, and manhode . . . doth require. 1571 GOLDING *Calvin on Ps.* lxix. 27 Inasmuche as manhod willet to succour the afflicted.

† 5. Homage. *Obs.*
1340 *Ayenb.* 19 He ys wel renay þet þet land þet he halt of his lhorde deth in-to þe hond of his uyende, and dep him manhode. *Ibid.*, He dep manhode to the dyeule, and becomp his prel.

6. Men collectively; the adult male members of a population, nation, or the like.

1588 *Copy Let. sent to Mendoza* 27 The Lord Strange, the Earls sonne, and all the manhood of Lancashire and Cheshire, would goe ouer the Seas and fetch the Earle home. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 15 The whole manhood of Greece fought the battell of Salamis. 1609 — *Amm. Marcell.* 115 There followed a multitude of all sorts and degrees, picked and chosen out of the manhood of the nations adjoining. 1640 YORKE *Union Hon.*, *Battells* 1 In the Rere-guard was the Duke himselfe, with his whole manhoode of Normans.

7. *attrib.*: manhood suffrage, that form of popular election in which the suffrage is granted to all male citizens of lawful age not disqualified by crime, insanity, etc.

1859 DISRAELI in *Hansard Commons* 31 Mar. 1245 Why, Sir, I have no apprehension myself that if you had manhood suffrage tomorrow the honest, brave, and good-natured people of England would resort to pillage, incendiarism, and massacre. 1864 *Q. Rev.* CXVI. 262 If Mr Gladstone is generally supposed to have taken up the battle-cry of manhood suffrage, he has only himself to thank for it. 1867 JOHN 1ST EARL RUSSELL *Let.* 27 Mar. in B. & P. Russell *Amberley Papers* (1937) II. 24 Dizzy must know that, & I believe means 'Manhood suffrage'. 1873 *tr. Strauss' Old Faith & New* lxxxii. 329. 1877 R. LOWE in *Fortn. Rev.* Dec. 728.

'**man-hunter**. A hunter of men; usually a contemptuous term for cannibals, slave-dealers, brigands, or the like.

1555 EDEN *Decades* 142 *marg.*, Manhunters. 1819 *Metropolis* II. 219 All blood-suckers and man hunters, be they adders, blood-hounds, bailiffs, or even certain attorneys. 1851 MAYNE REID *Scalp Hunt.* xxiv. 179 It was a picture such as may be seen only in a bivouac of guerilleros, of brigands, of man-hunters. 1892 ZANGWILL *Bow Mystery* 23 The hardened old man-hunter's voice was not free from a tremor.

So 'man-hunting' *sb.* and *a.*; also 'man-hunt' *sb.*

1555 EDEN *Decades* To Rdr., A pray to those manhuntyng wooules. *Ibid.* 142 All the whiche gyue them selues onely to manhuntyng. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Man-hunting*, the impress service. 1881 BESANT & RICE *Chapl. of Fleet* I. 203 One time there was the mischievous practice of man-hunting. 1897 *Daily News* 9 Mar. 6/1 Those regions of man-hunts and hideous blood orgies. 1898 *Ibid.* 31 Dec. 2/3 The man-hunting trials promoted by the Association of Bloodhound Breeders.

mani ('mɑ:ni). Also 8 many, 9 mannee. [a. Sp. *mani* (Pineda); prob. from some S. American language.]

1. A South American earth-nut (see quot. 1866).

1717 *tr. Frezier's Voy.* 186 They have . . . a Sort of Fruit there [at Pisco], which grows in a Cod that does not rise out of the Earth. . . The Inhabitants call it Many. *Ibid.*, *marg.*, Many Fruit. 1760-72 *tr. Juan & Ulloa's Voy.* (ed. 3) I. 78 Another fruit, called mani, is produced by a small plant. It is of the size and shape of a pine cone. 1825 *Gentl. Mag.* XCV. I. 318 The Jack-fruit, sweet sops, sour sops, mannees [etc.]. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 717/2 *Mani*, . . . a Spanish name of the Ground Nut, *Arachis hypogæa*.

2. A South American tree (see quot. 1866).
1866 *Treas. Bot.* 757/1 [*Moronebea coccinea*, the Hog Gum tree. . . In Guiana and Brazil, where it is called Mani or Oanani, the natives make torches with it. 1800 *Asiat. Ann. Reg.*, *Misc. Tr.* 75 note, The mani-tree, which yields a timber that is almost imperishable.

|| **mani**² ('mɑ:ni). [Tibetan *māni*, f. Skr. *mañi* precious stone (as in the jewel-lotus prayer *om mañi padme hum* 'Oh the lotus-jewel, Amen').] In full, *mani wall*. A Tibetan 'prayer wall', covered with stones piously inscribed (see also quot.)

1863 E. SCHLAGINTWEIT *Buddhism in Tibet* xiii. 196 Mani, originally a Sanskrit word meaning 'a precious stone' . . . is used to designate walls of about six feet in height and four to eight feet in breadth. 1882 *Encycl. Brit.* XIV. 197/2 It [sc. the palace at Lé] is surrounded by poplar plantations, with manis and ch'hordens beyond. *Ibid.*, 'Mani', a long stone wall, several feet wide, running along the roadside, covered with loose stones deposited by the passers-by, inscribed with the prayer or ejaculation, 'Om mani padme hom'. 1925 B. BEETHAM in E. F. NORTON *Fight for Everest*, 1924 I. viii. 171 The mani-walls (prayer-stones) had once been of an unusually imposing nature. 1952 H. W. TILMAN *Nepal Himalaya* iv. 39 The longest mani wall I have ever seen — nearly three hundred yards of it. . . On each side are flat stones with carved Buddhas or religious texts for the benefit of passers-by. 1953 TSUNG-LIEN SHEN & SHEN-CHI LIU *Tibet* v. 118 The approach to a village or monastery is marked by a Mani wall or by a pagoda. 1959 *Times* 23 May 7/6 The people here are Buddhist and there is abundant evidence of their faith — *mani* (or prayer) walls.

mania ('meɪniə). [a. L. *mania*, a. Gr. *μανία*, related to *μαίνεσθαι* (—**manye-*) to be mad, f. wk.-grade of the Indogermanic root **men-*, represented in many words referring to mental states, emotions, etc. (cf. esp. Gr. *μῆνις* rage, *μένος* mood, passion): see MIND *sb.* In 14-17th c. rarely in the Fr. form MANIE.]

1. a. Mental derangement characterized by great excitement, extravagant delusions and hallucinations, and, in its acute stage, by great violence. Now a more general term for a condition of over-excitement and restless activity, usually denominated according to its severity (see quot. 1971). Cf. *hypermania*, *HYPOMANIA*.

c1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 266, & wipinne .iij. daies Mania come to hir and was oute of hir witt. 1547 *BOORDE Brev. Health* ccxx. (1557) 75 *Mania* is the greke. In latin it is named *Insania* or *Furor*. In Englishe it is named a madnes or wodnes lyke a wyde beaste. 1650 *BULWER Anthropol.* 207 Some in Mania or Melancholy madnesse, have attempted the same. 1788 'A. PASQUIN' *Childr. Thespis* (1792) 62 As the Magi their foul incantations prepare, And with seeds of the mania impregnate the air! 1853 *CARPENTER Princ. Hum. Physiol.* (ed. 4) §830 The state of Mania... is usually characterized by the combination of complete derangement of the intellectual powers, with passionate excitement upon every point which in the least degree affects the feelings. 1925 J. RIVIERE et al. tr. *Freud's Coll. Papers* IV. 164 The most remarkable peculiarity of melancholia, and one most in need of explanation, is the tendency it displays to turn into mania accompanied by a completely opposite symptomatology. 1969 *ULLMANN & KRASNER Psychol. Approach Abnormal Behavior* II. xxi. 417/1 A person may gradually progress from hypomania to delirious mania over time, or the delirious mania may, in rare instances, be emitted without a 'warm-up' period. 1971 T. ROBERTS *Handbk. Psychiatric Nurses* II. 62 *Mania*. There are four main types:—Hypomania... Acute mania, producing a wild frenzied aggressive attack of excitement and over activity. Chronic mania sometimes called Scott's mania. Hypermania: delirious or Bell's mania. 1973 *Sci. Amer.* Sept. 117/3 *Mania* is manifested by psychic elation, increased motor activity, rapid speech and the quick flight of ideas. The stigmata of depression are melancholia, the slowing of thought, unusual thought content (for example overwhelming guilt over imagined transgressions and delusions of rotting away), motor retardation, sleep disturbances and preoccupation with bodily complaints.

b. Applied rarely to a similar condition in lower animals.

1607 *TOPSELL Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 272, I judged him [a horse] to be vexed with a melancholy madness called of the Physitians Mania, or rather Melancholia. 1879 W. L. LINDSAY *Mind Lower Anim.* I. 97 They [bees] are... liable to... temporary epidemic excitement, delirium, or mania.

c. Inspired frenzy or madness. *rare*.

1886 C. A. BRIGGS *Messianic Proph.* i. 12 The prophetic mania comes upon a man like Saul.

2. a. Great excitement or enthusiasm resembling madness. Chiefly with *a* or *the*: A vehement passion or desire; also, in weaker sense (after *F. manie*), a 'craze', 'rage'. Const. *for, of*. Also, a period of great excitement affecting a body of persons.

1689 *EVELYN Corr.* (1879) III. 443 So vaine a thing it is to set ones heart vpon any thing of this nature with that passion & mania, that unsatiabie Earle... did, to the detriment of his estate and family. 1791-1823 D'ISRAELI *Cur. Lit.* (1858) III. 303 At the restoration of letters... there prevailed a mania for burying spurious antiquities. 1807 C. W. JANSON *Stranger Amer.* 385 The mania of land speculation. 1815 W. H. IRELAND *Scribblemania* 243 Catalogues, with a few annotations on the mania of portrait collectors. 1837 H. T. MARTINEAU *Soc. Amer.* III. 199, I was told at Washington... that 'the people of New England do good by mania'. 1855 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* xix. IV. 322 A mania of which the symptoms were essentially the same with those of the mania of 1720... seized the public mind. 1878 *JEVONS Prim. Pol. Econ.* 122 A prudent man would never invest in any new thing during a mania or bubble. 1879 *McCARTHY Owen Times* II. xxiii. 196 He had a detestation for democratic doctrines which almost amounted to a mania. 1884 *GILMOUR Mongols* 149 The mania which possesses the Mongols for making pilgrimages.

b. with qualifying word prefixed, indicating the kind of 'mania', as *railway, tulip mania*, etc.

1777 in *N. E. Hist. & Gen. Reg.* (1872) XXVI. 259 The rage for building in England... is somewhat similar to the tulip mania in Holland. 1796 *MORSE Amer. Geog.* I. 600 During the rage of the paper currency mania. 1896 *Godey's Mag.* (U.S.) Apr. 448/1 The heart mania has extended to the watch, a favorite design showing two linked hearts set with pearls. 1903 *Daily Chron.* 13 Oct. 5/1 In the last decade of that century a canal mania raged, in many ways resembling the railway mania of some sixty years ago.

-*mania*, a terminal element, repr. Gr. *μανία* MANIA in composition.

There were in Gr. a few compounds in *-μανία* (rare and chiefly post-classical), expressing the general sense 'a certain kind of madness', or 'the state of being mad after some object', and corresponding as nouns of quality or condition to the related adjs. (a much more frequent formation) in *-μανής* = 'mad'. Examples are *γυναικομανία* mad passion for women, *ἔρωτομανία* love-madness, *ἵππομανία* mad love for horses, *ὕδρομανία* 'water-madness', hydrophobia. In the 16th and 17th c. a number of quasi-Greek compounds, denoting species of mania, were invented and used in medical Latin, and some of these, as *nymphomania*, have been adopted in Eng. Other technical or quasi-technical words, formed in the 19th c., are *kleptomania*, *lypomania*, *megalomania*. In the 17-18th c. the currency of *F. manie* in the sense of a 'craze' or passion (e.g. for some pursuit, or the collection of some class of objects) suggested the formation of a number of quasi-Gr. compounds such as *bibliomanie* mania for books, *métromanie* mania for metre, *mélomanie* mania for song; and hybrid formations such as *Anglomanie* mania for things English, *tulipomanie* mania for tulips. Several of these words have been adopted in Eng. with the ending *-mania*, and in the 19th c. it became somewhat common to invent nonce-words with this ending. Examples are *bancomania*, a craze for establishing banks; *Graïomania* [L. *Grai-us* Greek], passion for things Greek; *Italomania*, wild enthusiasm for Italy; *Queenomania*, (applied by Southey to the popular devotion to the cause of Queen Caroline); *scribbleomania*, a craze for scribbling. The sbs. in *-mania* have, actually or potentially, correlative sbs. in *-maniac*; the words in *-MANE* are of rare occurrence, and are viewed as Gallicisms.

1788 *Trifler* No. 8. 104 'Till the wide Nugae-mania spread. 1792 *COLERIDGE Lett.* (1895) I. 35, I never had the scribble-mania stronger on me than for these last three or four days. 1815 [W. H. IRELAND] (*title*), *Scribbleomania*.

1820 *SOUTHEY in Life & Corr.* (1850) V. 53 The Queenomania will probably die away ere long. 1837 *Blackw. Mag.* XLI. 848 During all the late fury of land-jobbing schemes in the west, of building extravagances in the east, of banco-mania everywhere... the cotton manufacture alone remains unscathed. 1855 *MAURICE Learn. & Work.* 254 This... would be a fair representation of the motives and arguments which created the Roman Graïophobia. And the Roman Graïo-mania in the young men will have had as intelligible an explanation. 1860 *LD. DERBY in Ld. Malmesbury's Mem.* (1884) II. 213 His Italomania and his Free Trade policy.

†*maniabile*, *a.* *Obs.* Also 6-7 *manyable*, (7 *mannyable*, *maineable*). [a. OF. *maniabile*, f. *manier* to handle (= It. *maneggiare*: see *MANAGE v.*), f. L. *manus* hand.]

1. Easy to handle; flexible, pliable, workable.

1484 *CAXTON Chivalry* 64 Gauntelots... to receyue the strokes yf it were so that his other armures manyable faylled to hym. 1520 *St. Papers Hen. VIII.* VI. 55 *note*, For the nymble handlyng wheroff [the sword] He hath or knowyth the no feate, but thought it not manyable, and calld the Admirall, and cawsed hym to feell the weght theroff. 1590 *SIR J. SMYTH Disc. Weapons* 4 b, Short, strong, and light arming daggers are more maniabile. 1610 *DONNE Pseudo-martyr* 140 Those instruments of battery... were left off... because they were not so maniabile and tractable, and apt for transportation, as these are. a1612 *RALEIGH To P. Henry Rem.* (1661) 251 If she [a ship] be bigger she will be of lesse use... lesse nimble, lesse manyable. 1633 *R. ASHLEY Barri's Cochin China Divb.* It [the elephant's trunk] is so flexible and maniabile that he extendeth and turneth it as he list. 1654 *EARL MONM. tr. Bentivoglio's Warrs Flanders* 183 The earth about it is everywhere manyable, so as Trenches may easily be made. 1727 *BRADLEY Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Gimbels*, Your Business only is to make the Paste firm, and to knead it well; if it be not maniabile, and that if you cannot draw it with your Hands... you must beat it in a Mortar.

b. Of a person or his attributes: Manageable, tractable.

c1596-1604 *BACON Helps Intell. Powers Wks.* 1859 VII. 100 And as to the will of Man, it is that which is most maniabile and obedient as that which admitteth most medicines to cure and alter it. 1605 — *Adv. Learn.* i. ii. §8 Learning doth make the minds of men gentle, generous, maniabile, and pliant to government. 1628 *LE GRYS tr. Barclay's Argents* 275 This rage, which was... not maniabile by any prudence or counsell. 1630 *LENNARD Charron's Wisd.* II. ix. §3. 334 To be supple and maniabile, to know how to rise and fall, to bring himselfe into order, when there is need.

2. That may be handled or felt, palpable.

1483 *CAXTON Gold. Leg.* 27/1 He is not manyable ne may not be handled. c1520 *ANDREWE Noble Lyfe* i. xlii. Iiiij, The Motte... is a maniabile worm, and yet it hydeth hym in ye clothe that it can scanty be sene. 1665 *J. SERGEANT Sure Footing* 64 Actions, Sacraments, and all other outward shows which could be invented to make such mysteries maniabile. 1686 *COTTON tr. Montaigne* II. ii. xii. 261 We... leave to them [Beasts] for their Divident, Essential, Maniabile, and Palpable Goods, as Peace, Repose [etc.].

maniac ('meiniæk), *a.* and *sb.* Forms: 7 *maniacque*, 7-8 *maniack*, 8- *maniac*. [ad. late L. *maniac-us* (as if a. Gr. **μανιακ-ός*), f. *μανία* MANIA. Cf. *F. maniaque*.] *A. adj.*

1. Affected with mania; raving with madness.

1604 *R. CAWDREY Table Alph.*, *Maniacque*, mad, braine sick. 1817 *SHELLEY Rev. Islam* x. xlii, So, she scourged forth the maniac multitude To rear this pyramid. 1825 *SCOTT Talism.* xviii, My words shall be those of the maniac outcast which I am.

transf. 1856 *BRYANT Serenade* x, The maniac winds, divorcing The turtle from his mate.

2. Of, pertaining to, or characterized by mania; belonging to or characteristic of a maniac.

1727 *KINNEIR in Phil. Trans.* XXXV. 347, I... us'd Camphire in Maniac Disorders. 1817 *BYRON Lam. of Tasso* iii, The... maniac cry Of minds and bodies in captivity. 1850 *ROBERTSON Serm.* Ser. III. iii. (1872) 35 Like maniac ravings. 1879 *GEO. ELIOT Coll. Breakf. P.* 236 To gaze with maniac stare.

b. Characterized by wild excitement; frantic.

1809 *JEFFERSON Writ.* (1830) IV. 127 In the present maniac state of Europe. 1840 *DICKENS Old C. Shop* xxxiv, The performance of a maniac hornpipe. 1862 *R. VAUGHAN Nonconformity* 320 To the government this maniac proceeding was a godsend.

B. *sb.* One who is affected with mania.

a1763 *SHENSTONE Eleg.* xvi. xxvi, Scornful she spoke, and, heedless of reply The lovely maniac bounded o'er the plain. 1775 *H. FARMER Demoniacs N.T.* i. viii. 143 All their [sc. demoniacs'] symptoms agree with those of epileptics and maniacs, who fancied they had evil spirits within them. 1784 *COWPER Task* II. 663 And 'tis a fearful spectacle to see So many maniacs dancing in their chains. 1828 *SCOTT F. M. Perth* xxix, His eye rolled like that of a maniac in his fever fit. 1877 *BLACK Green Past.* xxxvi, As though he half expected this maniac to turn and bite him.

b. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as in *maniac-like* adv.; also appositively as in *maniac-maiden*.

1821 *SHELLEY Prometh. Unb.* IV. 470, I, a most enamoured maiden... Maniac-like around thee move. 1845 *G. MURRAY Isaford* 149 The maniac-maiden singeth aye Of love.

-*maniac*: see *-MANIA*.

maniacal (mə'niækəl), *a.* [f. *MANIAC* + *-AL*.]

1. Affected with mania. Also *absol.*

1678 *CUDWORTH Intell. Syst.* i. v. 704 When maniacal persons... speak in languages which they had never learnt. 1800 *Med. Jnrl.* IV. 106 Another patient... became decidedly and violently maniacal. 1865 *W. H. O. SANKEY Mental Dis.* iii. (1866) 71 Maniacal patients are not

necessarily irascible... The maniacal will answer, but speedily ramble again from the point.

2. Of, belonging to or of the nature of mania; characteristic of a maniac.

1701 *GREW Cosm. Sacra* III. i. 89 Epilepsys, and Maniacal Lunacies, do usually conform... to the Age of the Moon. 1748 *HARTLEY Observ. Man* II. iv. §3. 384 Maniacal and other Disorders. 1842 *DE QUINCEY Cicero Wks.* VI. 196 The extravagant, almost maniacal, assertion. 1866 *Cornh. Mag.* Aug. 227 In maniacal frenzy. 1899 *CROCKETT Kit Kennedy* 405 With a quick access of maniacal strength, the prisoner cast his guards... from him.

Hence *ma'niacally* adv.

1846 *E. B. BARRETT* 10 July in *Lett. R. Browning & E. B. B.* (1899) II. 323 Poor Haydon! Think what an agony life was to him... — the man seeing maniacally in all men the assassins of his fame! 1860 *W. COLLINS Wom. White* xiii. 77 An expression of maniacally intense hatred and fear. 1894 *SALA Things Seen* II. 79 He usually came home... either boisterously, lyrically, pugilistically, or maniacally drunk.

maniack, *-acque*, *obs.* forms of *MANIAC*.

manic ('mænik), *a.* [f. *MANIA*: see *-IC*.] 1. Of, pertaining to, affected with, or resembling mania. Also as *sb.*, a person affected with mania.

1902 *Buck's Handbk. Med. Sci.* (rev. ed.) V. 124/1 She showed a typical picture of a manic excitement with great exhilaration, flight of ideas, and distractibility. 1921 *R. M. BARCLAY Kraepelin's Manic-Depressive Insanity & Paranoia* 54 The conspicuous contrasts between manic and depressive attacks. 1922 *R. S. WOODWORTH Psychol.* xi. 259 In the excited insane condition known as 'mania' or the 'manic state', the patient is excessively distractible. 1957 *P. LAFITTE Person in Psychol.* vi. 75 The manic hopelessly flees the devil wherever he goes. 1957 *Observer* 6 Oct. 18/7 That manic transatlantic zing which is part of the fascination of the Marx Brothers. 1964 *New Statesman* 6 Mar. 367/1 Entirely faithful as expositor, Dr. Segal brings to bear her own contributions, particularly in regard to what she calls manic reperation.

2. *Comb.* manic depression, the condition of manic-depressive illness; manic-depressive *a.*, characterized by or affected with alternating periods of elation and mental depression; also *fig.*; hence as *sb.*, a person so affected.

1958 *M. ARGYLE Relig. Behaviour* ix. 108 The upper and middle classes have higher rates for manic depression and neurosis. 1964 — *Psychol. & Social Probl.* vi. 78 Schizophrenia is thought by some to be inherited by two or more recessive genes, manic depression via two or more dominant ones. 1973 *Nature* 16 Feb. 480/1 A disproportionate number of patients with schizophrenia or manic-depression were born in the early months of the year. 1902 *A. R. DEFENDORF Clin. Psychiatry* 282 Manic-Depressive Insanity. This term is applied to that mental disorder which recurs... throughout the life of the individual and in which a defective hereditary endowment seems to be the... prominent etiological factor. 1931 *E. WILSON Axel's Castle* iii. 92 The modern psychologists would probably diagnose him as introverted, narcissistic and manic depressive. 1934 *P. BOTTOME Private Worlds* xxi. 206 A gland experiment which would help them to get a certain physical reaction from manic depressives. 1943 *J. S. HUXLEY Evolutionary Ethics* ii. 13 Complete alternation of conflicting moods is exemplified in manic-depressives. 1959 *R. GRAVES Coll. Poems* 315 Have seen two parallel red-ink lines drawn Under their manic-depressive bank accounts. 1961 *J. HELLER Catch-22* (1962) xxvii. 298 Greed depresses you. Crime depresses you. Corruption depresses you. You know, it wouldn't surprise me if you're a manic-depressive! 1961 *L. MUMFORD City in Hist.* xv. 520 It was the manic-depressive rhythm of the market, with its spurts and stoppages, that made the large urban centre so important to industry. 1970 *Jnrl. Gen. Psychol.* LXXXIII. 76 A study of the neurotic tendencies shown in dementia praecox and manic depressive insanity. 1973 *Sci. Amer.* Sept. 117/3 Manic-depressive psychosis is marked by severe disturbances in mood that are self-limited in time but are recurrent and frequently cyclic.

|| *manica* ('mænikə). [L.; cf. *MANCHE*.] A sleeve (*obs. rare*⁰). *manica Hippocratis* = Hippocrates' sleeve: see *HIPPOCRAS* 2, *HIPPOCRATES*. Hence †*manicated a.*, sleeved (*obs. rare*⁰).

1641 *FRENCH Distill.* ii. (1651) 46 Let the Liquor runne through a bagge called *Manica Hippocratis* made of white Cotten. 1671 *GREW Anat. Plants* i. ii. §23 The Sap... through this, as through a *Manica Hippocratis*, is still more finely filtered. 1727 *BAILEY* vol. II, *Manica*, a Sleeve, Gantlet or Glove. *L. Ibid.*, *Manicated*, wearing a Sleeve, Glove or Gantlet.

manicate ('mæniket), *a.* *Bot.* [ad. L. *manicāt-us* furnished with sleeves.] (See *quot.*)

1832 *LINDLEY Introd. Bot.* 39 Hairs also give the following names to the surface of any thing:—*Manicate*, when interwoven into a mass that can be easily separated from the surface. 1866 in *Treas. Bot.*

Manichæan, *Manichean* (mæni'ki:ən), *a.* and *sb.* Also 6 *Manichian*. [f. L. *Manichæus* (see *MANICHEE*) + *-AN*.]

A. adj. Of or pertaining to the Manichees or their doctrine; characteristic of a Manichee.

1638 *CHILLINGW. Relig. Prot.* I. Pref. §1 If any thing more then ordinary might be said in defence of the Manichean Doctrine. 1710 *BERKELEY Princ. Hum. Knowl.* §154 Favourers of Atheism or the Manichean Heresy. 1784 *COWPER Task* v. 444 As dreadful as the Manichean God. Ador'd through fear, strong only to destroy. 1851 *D. WILSON Preh. Ann.* (1863) II. iv. ii. 230 Manichean symbols being introduced on such monuments. 1855 *MILMAN Lat. Chr.* IX. viii. (1864) V. 385 In another respect the followers

of Peter de Brueys rejected the usages of the Church, but in no rigid or ascetic, and therefore no Manichean spirit.

B. sb. = MANICHEE.

1556 CLEMENT in *Strype Eccl. Mem.* (1721) III. App. lxi. 214 Arians Eutichians Manichians . . . and all other heretikes. 1686 HORNECK *Crucif. Jesus* xi. 203 The Marcionites and Manichæans of old, who taught, that Christ had no real or substantial body. 1739 S. BOYSE *Deity* 98 Could the wild Manichæan own that guide, The good would triumph, and the ill subside! 1793 D. STEWART *Outl. Mor. Philos.* II. ii. §293 The Manichæans account for the mixture of good and evil in the universe, by the opposite agencies of two co-eternal and independent principles. 1869 LECKY *Europ. Mor.* (1877) I. iii. 426 St. Augustine relates that when he was a Manichæan, his mother for a time refused even to sit at the same table with her erring child.

b. transf.

1873 MORLEY *Rousseau* II. x. 39 Rousseau was never a manichæan towards nature. To him she was all good and bounteous. 1885 *Times* (weekly ed.) 29 May 12/3 As they are not Manichæans, it follows that nothing exists but what is good.

Manichæanize, Manicheanize (ˌmæniˈki:ənəɪz), *v.* [f. prec. + -IZE.] **a. intr.** To incline to Manichæan opinions. **b. transf.** To introduce Manichæan principles into. Hence *Manichæanized ppl. a.*, *Manichæanizing vbl. sb.*

1838 G. S. FABER *Inquiry* 236 note, The articles wherein they were charged with manicheanising. 1865 *Pall Mall G.* 8 Sept. 10/2 The adherents of a Manichæanised Christianity.

Manichæism, Manicheism (ˌmæniˈki:z(ə)m). Also 7 **Manichisme**. [f. *Manichæus* (see MANICHEE) + -ISM.] The doctrine or principles of the Manichæans. Also *transf.*

1626 [FEATLEY] tr. *Parallel Db*, This Doctrine bringeth into the Church Manichisme. 1679 T. PULLER *Moderat. Ch. Eng.* vi. 143 Which doctrine of J. S. is condemned . . . as the pith of Manichisme. 1756-82 J. WARTON *Ess. Pope* (ed. 4) II. ix. 100 The gloomy and uncomfortable scheme of Scepticism and Manichisme. 1853 MAURICE *Proph. & Kings* vi. 97 The Manichæism which would lead us to think that evil may at last triumph, or hold a divided empire with God. 1861 PEARSON *Early & Mid. Ages* 143 The charge of Manichisme was brought against the promoters of celibacy. 1871 TYLOR *Prim. Cult.* II. 300 Manichæism . . . is based on the doctrine of two antagonistic principles of good and evil. 1894 W. ARCHER *Theat. World* 1893 224 The time is past for the elementary Manichæism on which *The Tempter* is based. 1959 B. & R. NORTH tr. *Duverger's Political Parties* (ed. 2) p. xv, The elementary Marxist opposition of middle class to working class will also often be used. . . There are many more shades of social stratification than this rough manichæism suggests.

Manichæist (ˌmæniˈki:st), *rare*⁻¹. [f. as prec. + -IST.] = MANICHEE.

1880 T. A. SPALDING *Eliz. Demonol.* 17 The second principle is that of the Manichæists: the division of spirits into hostile camps, good and evil.

Manichæistic (ˌmæniˈki:stɪk), *a.* Also **Manicheistic**. [f. as MANICHÆIST: see -ISTIC.] Of the nature of Manichæism.

1924 O. LODGE *Making of Man* ii. 49 A Manichæistic conception of existence can never have been really satisfying. 1932 *Times Lit. Suppl.* 3 Mar. 148/3 With something of Manichæistic fury Miss Leader tracks down the sense of physical abjection and inferiority.

Manichean, -ize: see MANICHÆAN, -IZE.

Manichee (mæniˈki:). Also 4 *pl.* **Manaches**, 6 **Manichey**, *pl.* **Mani-**, **Manycheis**, **Manacheis**, 7 **Manachy**. [ad. late L. *Manichæus*, late Gr. *Μανιχαῖος*, from the name of the founder of the sect (variously recorded as *Manes* and *Manichæus*) who lived in Persia in the 3rd century after Christ.] An adherent of a religious system widely accepted from the third to the fifth century, composed of Gnostic Christian, Mazdean, and pagan elements.

The special feature of the system which the name chiefly suggests to modern readers is the dualistic theology, according to which Satan was represented as co-eternal with God.

a 1380 *St. Augustine* 103 in Horstm. *Altengl. Leg.* (1878) 63 þe Manichees þat heretykes weren. *Ibid.* 576 Austin . . . Quercom þe Manaches erryng. 1533 MORE *Debell. Salem* v. Wks. 939/2 For a certayne sorte there wer of the heretikes that wer the Manicheis. 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 91 When the Arrians, . . . and the Manycheis, sowed abroad their opinions. 1594 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* iv. vii. §2 Faustus the Manichey. 1641 HINDE *J. Bruen* v. 15 Augustine confesseth of himselfe, he was first a Manachy before he was a Preacher. 1649 JER. TAYLOR *Gl. Exemp.* i. iv. 130 A Manichee (a heretick, that denyed God to be the maker of things visible). 1702 ECHARD *Eccl. Hist.* (1710) 644 Pope Leo said that the Devil reigned in all other heresies, but had rais'd his very throne in that of the Manichees. 1833 J. H. NEWMAN *Arians* II. iv. (1876) 195 The Manichees considered the Son and Spirit as necessary emanations from the Father. 1842 BROWNING *Solil. Sp. Cloister* vii, If I trip him just a-dying . . . spin him round and send him flying Off to hell, a Manichee?

Manichian, obs. form of MANICHÆAN.

manichord (ˌmæniˈkɔ:d). *Obs. exc. Hist.* Forms: 7-8 **manicordion**, 8 -ium, (7 **manycord**), 7-9 **manicord**, 8- **manichord**. [a. F. *manicorde*, *manichordion*, corruptly a. med.L.

***monochordium, monocordum**, a. late Gr. *μονοχόρδιον*, Gr. *μονόχορδον* MONOCHORD; the word was perh. associated by popular etymology with L. *manus* hand. Cf. It. *mana-*, *manicordo* (Florio).] = CLAVICHORD.

1611 COTGR., *Monochordiser des doigts*, to quauer with the fingers, to wag or play with them, as if he touched a Manicordion. 1668 in *12th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. vii. 378 Paid . . . for Ketty's Many-cords 01 06 00. 1670 *Ibid.* 381 For a moneths teaching of Katy and Alice on the harpsicalls and manicords 01 00 00. 1710 in E. W. Dunbar *Soc. Life* (1865) 15, I can play on the Treble and Gambo, Viol, Virginelles and Manichords. 1730-6 BAILEY (folio), *Manicordium*, a musical instrument in form of a spinet. 1823 ROSCOE tr. *Sismond's Lit. Eur.* (1846) I. v. 128 The manicord, or claricorde, was a sort of spinet resembling the virginals. 1830 MRS. BRAY *Fitz of F.* xvii. (1884) 148 She has a curious hand at the lute, and the manichord.

manicle, obs. form of MANACLE.

†**manicon**. *Obs.* [a. L. *manicon*, Gr. *μανικόν*, f. root of *μανία* MANIA, *μαίνεσθαι* to be insane.] A kind of nightshade, supposed to cause madness.

1678 BUTLER *Hud.* III. i. 324 Bewitch Hermetick-men to run Stark staring mad with Manicon. 1727 BAILEY vol. II, *Manicon*, an Herb call'd also *Dorychnion*, a Kind of Nightshade.

manicord, -cordion, -ium: see MANICHORD.

||**manicou** (maniku). [Fr.] An opossum of the genus *Marmosa*, found in Central and South America.

1953 P. L. FERMOR *Violins of St. Jacques* 28 The most remarkable [pets] were a family of manicous, the mother of which carried her dozen young about by twisting her tail parallel to her spine in order that they might loop their own round it and secure their positions on the parent back. 1968 E. LOVELACE *Schoolmaster* xi. 171, I will go late and headlight in the forest for manicou.

manicure (ˌmæniˈkjʊə(r)), *sb.* [a. F. *manicure* (1877 in Littré *Suppl. Add.*), f. L. *manus* hand + *cūra* care. Cf. the earlier *pédicure*.]

1. One who professionally undertakes the care and treatment of the hands and finger-nails.

1880 *Melbourne Bulletin* 12 Nov. 7/3 When one has not been endowed with a perfect hand at birth, . . . the skill of a manicure will improve it. 1887 FINCK *Rom. Love & Pers. Beauty* II. 230 Manicures use acids in their shops, but the lemon is quite as good. 1893 F. M. CRAWFORD *Marion Darche* I. 41 Hands . . . which neither ordinary scrubbing nor the care of the manicure can ever keep clean.

2. a. The treatment and care of the hands and finger-nails.

1887 FINCK *Rom. Love & Pers. Beauty* II. 230 There are not nearly as many secrets in manicure as people imagine. 1900 PINERO *Gay Ld. Quex* 1. 2 The instruments and toilet necessities employed in the process of manicure.

b. *attrib. manicure case, department, girl, parlour, scissors, set, stick, etc.*

1895 *Montgomery Ward Catal.* 255/3 Combination Toilet and Manicure Case . . . contains complete set of 12 white Florence toilet and manicure fittings. 1967 'K. O'HARA' *Unknown Man* ii. 10 There was a chip out of one nail, so that she would need the manicure case. 1887 *Mod. Society* 23 July 749/2 A young lady employed in the manicure department of one of our most popular establishments. 1900 PINERO *Gay Ld. Quex* 1. 1 The scene represents a manicure establishment in New Bond Street. 1922 S. LEWIS *Babbitt* xviii. 219 Young women who had recently been manicure girls. 1946 *Vogue* June 35/1 The manicure-girls stare contemptuously. 1890 *Pall Mall G.* 6 Jan. 6/1 A set of manicure instruments. 1912 *Collier's* 9 Nov. 11/3 Jack Zelig was a daily patron of a manicure parlor. 1893 T. EATON & Co. *Catal.* Spring & Summer 35/3 Scissors, manicure, 25 c. 1913 J. WEBSTER *Daddy-Long-Legs* 194 Sawing off picture wire with manicure scissors. 1952 M. NORTON *Borrowers* ii. 17 Homily . . . unhooked the blade and handle of half a pair of manicure scissors from a nail on the wall. 1973 H. NIELSEN *Severed Key* i. 14 Keith . . . located the cosmetic case. . . 'Women usually carry a manicure scissors in these things', he said. 1897 *Sears, Roebuck Catal.* 435/2 Manicure and Button-hook set, fancy, Solid Sterling Silver handles. 1945 E. BOWEN *Demon Lover* 72 A manicure-set in a purple box; all the objects . . . lay in grooves on white velvet. 1962 *Guardian* 5 Dec. 6/4 A really complete manicure set . . . for 22s 6d. 1909 E. BANKS *Mystery F. Farrington* 162 Orange-wood manicure sticks.

manicure (ˌmæniˈkjʊə(r)), *v.* [f. prec.] *trans.* To apply manicure treatment to. Also *absol.*, *transf.* and *fig.* Hence *'manicured ppl. a.*, *'manicuring vbl. sb.*

1889 *Century Mag.* Oct. 873/1 Where the mother's hands washed and cooked, . . . the daughter's shall . . . be soft and 'manicured' and daintily gloved. 1892 G. & W. GROSSMITH *Diary of Nobody* xviii. 230 I'm going in for manicuring. It's all the fashion now. 1893 *Black & White* 1 Apr. 384/2 [She] does her mistress's hair and manicures her. 1897 VIOLET HUNT *Unkist, Unkind!* xiii. (ed. 2) 246 Holding out a pretty manicured hand. 1900 PINERO *Gay Ld. Quex* iv. 176 The young gentleman, his manicuring being done, has risen. 1922 M. ARLEN *Piracy* III. vi. 192 Even her soul was manicured. c1926 'MIXER' *Transport Workers' Song Bk.* 97 You would make a good oil-painting if your face was manicured. 1936 F. CLUNE *Roaming round Darling* viii. 68 The only prisoner in sight was a 'lifer' manicuring the garden. 1957 J. BRAINE *Room at Top* i. 10 Big houses with drives and orchards and manicured hedges. 1964 M. McLuhan *Understanding Media* II. xxii. 217 This shift from the mobile open road to the manicured roots of suburbia may signify a real change in American orientation. 1972 *Times* (Jamaica Suppl.) 7 Aug. p. vi/3 Manicured and well-watered fairways of tourist golf courses. 1973 A. MACVICAR *Painted Doll Affair* xiv. 164 A tractor-powered gang-mower

was manicuring the last of the fairways. 1975 *New Yorker* 19 May 115 (Adv.), Your day may be occupied . . . testing the exquisitely manicured golf course.

manicurist (ˌmæniˈkjʊərist). [f. MANICURE + -IST.] = MANICURE *sb.* 1.

1889 *Columbus* (Ohio) *Disp.* 25 May, Ladies who patronize the manicurist. 1900 *Nature* LXII. 294/2 The surgeons, though they had ceased to rank with manicurists and barbers, were often little better than bone-setters.

manido, variant of MANITOU.

†**manie**. *Obs.* [a. F. *manie*, ad. L. *mania*. Cf. Pr., It., Pg. *mania*, Sp. *manía*.] = MANIA.

c1386 CHAUCER *Knt.'s T.* 516 Manye Engendred of humour malencolik. 1598 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. i. III. *Furies* 351 So this fell Fury, for forerunners, sends Manie and Phrenzie to suborne her friends. 1623 COCKERAM, *Manie*, a disease in the head call'd madnesse.

manie, var. MEINIE, company, obs. f. MANY.

manier, obs. form of MANNER, MANURE.

||**maniéré** (manjere), *a.* [Fr.] Affected or characterized by mannerism; = MANNERED *a.* 3.

1743 H. WALPOLE *Let.* 14 Aug. (1857) I. 263 The Sasso Ferrati you sent me . . . is not so *maniéré*, [in *Corr.* (1955) XVIII] as the Dominichin. 1764 S. FOOTE *Patron* I. 2 But the figures are all finish'd alike. A maniere, a tiresome sameness throughout. 1813 A. ROMILLY in S. H. Romilly *Romilly-Edgeworth Lett.* (1936) 64 Her little maniere airs are with difficulty supported for a few hours. 1839 THACKERAY in *Fraser's Mag.* June 749/1 You will see here a large drawing . . . which will shew at once how clever that young artist is, and how weak and maniere. 1908 *Westm. Gaz.* 14 Nov. 19/1 The suit for outdoor wear delights in a daring maniere simplicity.

||**manière criblée** (manjer krible). [Fr., f. *manière* MANNER *sb.*¹ + *criblé* CRIBBLED *ppl. a.*] The cribbled style of engraving. Cf. CRIBBLED *ppl. a.* and CRIBLÉ *sb.* (and *a.*)

1903 *New Internat. Encycl.* XI. 834/2 Manière criblée. Probably the oldest process of engraving upon metal for the purpose of printing. It derives its name from the white dots with which the dark ground of the print is covered, resembling the holes of a sieve. 1960 H. HAYWARD *Antique Coll.* 174/1 *Manière criblée*, the name is derived from a group of dots made on the plate with a punch to break up otherwise black areas of background. Prints of this type were made in the late 15th and early 16th cent., especially in Florence. 1965 ZIGROSSER & GAEHDE *Guide to Collecting Orig. Prints* iv. 50 Those early prints known as dotted prints (*manière criblée*, *Schrotblatt*), made with various goldsmith's punches on metal.

maniew(e), obs. form of MANGE *sb.*¹

manufacture, obs. f. MANUFACTURE.

manifest (ˌmæniˈfɛst), *sb.* [a. F. *manifeste* vbl. sb., f. *manifeste* to MANIFEST. Cf. Sp. *manifesto*, Pg., It. *manifesto*, of similar formation, though accidentally coinciding in form with the adj.]

1. *gen.* A manifestation, indication. Now *rare*.

1561 T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst.* II. viii. 119 He iudgeth that maner of swearing to be a manifest [*L. argumentum*] of manifest falling from his allegiance. c1640 J. SMYTH *Lives Berkeleys* (1883) I. 38 For restoring due honor to the dust of this Lord Robert, I present his posterity with theis tuelue manifest thereof. 1650 H. BROOKE *Conserv. Health* 230 To give some manifest of a desire of good to the person we are angry withal. 1883 E. C. STEDMAN in *Century Mag.* XXV. 873 Such a writer must be judged by . . . his books; . . . the parol evidence of no associate can weigh against his written manifest for an instant.

2. A public proclamation or declaration; an open statement; a manifesto.

1618 *Decl. Demeanour Raleigh* 1 But for Actions, that are built vpon sure and solide grounds (such as his Maiesties are), it belongeth to them, to be published by open manifests. 1641 CHAS. I, *Sp. in Rushw. Hist. Coll.* III. (1692) I. 308 My Nephew, the Prince Elector Palatine . . . hath desired me . . . to make a Manifest in my Name. 1667 WATERHOUSE *Fire Lond.* 126 His Proclamations and Manifests against Prophaneness. 1670 COTTON *Esperson* I. II. 75 There was printed a Manifest, subscrib'd by the Cardinal of Bourbon, as Head of the League. 1693 DRYDEN *Iliad* i. 473 But you, authentick Witnesses I bring, Of this my Manifest: That never more This Hand shall combat on the crooked Shore. 1739 *Col. Rec. Pennsylv.* IV. 382 After having laid the Queen's Manifest before the Assembly, declaring her Designs against Canada. 1752 CARTE *Hist. Eng.* III. App. 820 Murray and the others . . . publishing manifests to alarm the nation. . . were driven . . . out of the kingdom. 1915 A. HUXLEY *Nat. Dec.* (1969) 87 Meanwhile all is forgiven and forgotten if you subscribe to the *Palatine* . . . vide multicoloured manifest thus conceived, which you had better distribute. 1922 *Glasgow Herald* 12 Apr. 11 The annexation itself had been proclaimed by a personal manifest of the Emperor King.

3. The list of a ship's cargo, signed by the master, for the information and use of officers of Customs. Also, a similar list of freight or passengers carried by a train or aeroplane; hence a fast freight train (chiefly U.S.). Also *transf.*

1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *A Manifest* (in *Traffick*), a Draught of a Master of a Ship's Cargo, shewing what is due to him for Freight from every Person, to whom the Goods in his Ship belong. c1744 in *Hanway Trav.* (1762) I. v. lxxi. 327 The said commander . . . shall . . . make oath, that such . . . goods . . . were . . . put on board. . . as in the said certificate or manifest is mentioned. 1800 COLQUHOUN *Comm. Thames* xiv. 399 No Goods shall be imported . . . unless the Master of the Vessel has on board a Manifest signed by himself, containing the names of all the Ports [etc.]. 1869 'MARK

TWAIN' in *Buffalo Express* 21 Aug. 1/3 The doctor is not done taking inventory. He will make out my manifest this evening. 1872 in I. M. TARBELL *Hist. Standard Oil Co.* (1904) I. 286 The party... covenants and agrees... to make manifests or way-bills of all petroleum or its products, transported over any portion of the railroads. 1884 *Manch. Exam.* 21 Mar. 4/6 If the... quantities turned out differ from the manifest by one half package, the merchant is fined, the ship and its cargo confiscated. 1873 *Act 36 & 37 Vict.* c. 88 Sched. I, Such rice... not being entered on the manifest as part of the cargo. 1929 *Amer. Speech* IV. 342 *Manifest*, a fast merchandise freight train. 1931 G. IRWIN *Amer. Tramp & Underworld Slang* 127 *Manifest*, a fast freight train, from the 'manifest' of the goods carried. 1934 *Amer. Ballads & Folk Songs* 24 The manifest freight Pulled out on the stem behind the mail. 1936 MENCKEN *Amer. Lang.* (ed. 4) 582 A fast freight is a *manifest* or *red-ball*. 1956 W. A. HEFLIN *U.S. Air Force Dict.* 315/1 *Manifest*, a document that lists in detail the passengers or other items carried in one aircraft for a specific destination. 1959 R. COLLIER *City that wouldn't Die* ix. 143 Watching Schied initial the bomb manifest and hand it down to the chief armourer. 1969 *Jane's Freight Containers 1968-69* 128/1 Daily containers move in expedited Piggy-back trains and transcontinental manifest trains. 1971 *Sunday Australian* 8 Aug. 11/2 He came to my office with... samples of passenger manifests.

manifest ('mæɪnɪfɛst), *a.* [ad. L. *manifestus*, earlier *manifestus*, believed to be f. *manu-*s hand + **festus* struck (cf. *infestus* dangerous), f. root found in *of-fendĕre, de-fendĕre*. The primary sense would thus be 'palpable'. Cf. F. *manifeste*, Sp. *manifesto*, Pg., It. *manifesto*.]

1. *a.* Clearly revealed to the eye, mind, or judgement; open to view or comprehension; obvious.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* III. pr. x. 72 (Camb. MS.) Thanne is it manifest and opyn þat by the getyngne of diuinite men ben makid blyful. c 1450 HOLLAND *Howlat* 255 It neidis nocht to renewe all myn vnehele, Sen it was menit to your mynd, and maid manifest. 1535 COVERDALE *1 Esdras* ii. 18 Be it knowne and manifest to our lorde the kyngte, that the Iewes... begynne to buylde it [the city] agayne. 1555 in Hakluyt *Voy.* I. 262 The better and also manifest testification of the trueth. 1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ.* *Osor.* 458b, Three manifest lies about one poore platter. 1611 BIBLE *John* ix. 3 That the works of God should be made manifest in him. 1671 MILTON *Samson* 997 She's gone, a manifest Serpent by her sting. 1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 71 ¶ 10 The contrary is so manifest, that I cannot think you in earnest. 1712 tr. *Pomet's Hist. Drugs* I. 179 A Gum that is... glewy in the Mouth, without manifest Taste. 1837 GORING & PRITCHARD *Microgr.* 181 It is a manifest and visible error. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* i. iii. 26 In many places... the mass showed manifest signs of lateral pressure. 1867 F. W. H. MYERS *St. Paul* 10 Rise and be manifest, o Morning Star!

b. *Pol.* **manifest destiny** (often written with capital initials). 'The doctrine of the inevitability of Anglo-Saxon supremacy. A phrase used by those who believed it was the destiny of the United States or of the Anglo-Saxon race to govern the entire Western Hemisphere' (*D.A.E.*). Also *transf. U.S.*

1845 J. O'SULLIVAN in *U.S. Mag. & Democratic Rev.* July & Aug. 5 Our manifest destiny to overspread the continent allotted by Providence for the free development of our yearly multiplying millions. 1856 *Spirit of Times* 13 Dec. 235/2 He was a 'manifest destiny' man. 1858 *Economist* 6 Feb. 139/2 What reasons can be shown for the manifest destiny to whip Africans which do not apply with equal force to prove the manifest destiny to subdue half-caste Spaniards into conformity with their will? 1867 J. R. LOWELL *Biglow Papers* 2nd Ser. p. vii, The incarnation of 'Manifest Destiny', in other words, of national recklessness as to right or wrong. 1927 J. W. PRATT in *Amer. Hist. Rev.* XXXII. 795 One can hardly read a work on the history of the United States in the two decades before the Civil War without meeting the phrase 'manifest destiny', widely used as a convenient statement of the philosophy of territorial expansion in that period. 1959 *Listener* 18 June 1048/2 The long and stern struggle by which Canada had maintained its separateness against American 'Manifest Destiny'.

c. *Sociol.* **manifest function.** (See *quots.*) 1949 R. K. MERTON *Social Theory* I. i. 51 *Manifest functions* are those objective consequences contributing to the adjustment of adaptation of the system which are intended and recognised by participants in the system; *Latent functions*, correlatively, being those which are neither intended nor recognised. 1957 M. BANTON *W. Afr. City* ix. 168, I shall describe... how the companies fulfil their explicit functions of providing mutual aid and entertainment—what R. K. Merton has termed the manifest functions.

†2. Having evident signs of; evidently possessed of or guilty of. [After the Latin construction with genitive.] *Obs.*

1681 DRYDEN *Abs. & Achit.* I. 204 Now, manifest of crimes contrived long since, He stood a bold defiance with his Prince. 1700 — *Pal. & Arc.* II. 623 Calisto there stood manifest of shame. 1725 POPE *Odys.* I. 277 Thus manifest of right, I build my claim Sure-founded on a fair Maternal fame.

†3. As *adv.* = MANIFESTLY. *Obs.* c 1391 CHAUCER *Astrol.* II. §26 The excellence of the spered solide, amonges other noble conclusiouns, shewyth Manifeste the diuerse assencions of signes in diuerse places.

manifest ('mæɪnɪfɛst), *v.* Also 5 *ma(g)nyfest*. [ad. F. *manifest-er*, or L. *manifest-are*, f. *manifest-us* (see *prec.*). Cf. Sp., Pg. *manifestar*, It. *manifestare*.]

1. *trans.* To make evident to the eye or to the understanding; to show plainly, disclose, reveal.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* II. pr. vii. 44 (Camb. MS.), Thinken ye to manyfesteu yowre renoun and don yowre

name to ben born forth? 1483 CAXTON *Cato* Evijj, The synnes ben ofte hydde for a tyme but afterward... they are known and manyfestyd. 1484 — *Fables of Alfonse* xi. (1889) 281 The yonge man manyfested or descouered vnto her alle his courage and herte. 1508 DUNBAR *Tua Mariit Wemen* 73 To manifest my makdome to multitude of pepill. 1582 N. T. (Rhem.) *John* ii. 11 He manifested [1611 manifested forth] his glorie. 1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* IV. vi. 15 The mirth whereof so larded with my matter, That neither (singly) can be manifested Without the shew of both. 1602 MARSTON *Antonio's Rev.* IV. iii, Who riseth up to manifest her guilt? 1611 BIBLE *1 John* IV. 9 In this was manifested the loue of God towards vs. 1622 R. HAWKINS *Voy. S. Sea* (1847) 176 The sunnes rising manifested unto us our error. 1654 BRAMHALL *Just Vind.* III. (1661) 31 Whether the Act... were operative or declarative, creating new right, or manifesting or restoring old right. 1736 BUTLER *Anal.* I. iii. Wks. 1874 I. 49 He manifests himself to us under the character of a righteous governor. 1841 MYERS *Cath. Th.* IV. §3. 188 Nature manifests itself to us only through our senses. 1875 MANNING *Mission H. Ghost* VIII. 210 He created our souls to manifest the light of His image.

b. Of things: To be evidence of, prove, attest.

1508 DUNBAR *Flyting* 82 Thy frawart phisnomy Dois manifest thy malice to all men. 1607 SHAKS. *Cor.* II. ii. 14 For Coriolanus neyther to care whether they loue, or hate him, manifests the true knowledge he ha's in their disposition. a 1674 CLARENDON *Surv. Leviath.* (1676) 125 The instance he makes of a Princes subduing an other people... should manifest to him the contrary. 1804 ABERNETHY *Surg. Obs.* 37 This remark is manifested by the present, as well as by many other cases in surgery.

c. with obj. a clause or accus. with inf., or †*compl.*

1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV.* IV. v. 105 Thy Life did manifest, thou lou'dst me not. 1643 SIR T. BROWNE *Relig. Med.* I. §22 No man will be able to prove it, when, from the process of the Text, I can manifest it may be otherwise. 1659 PEARSON *Creed* (1839) 324 That it was actually so... the place itself will not manifest. 1667 in Picton *L'pool Munic. Rec.* (1883) I. 269 Neither... bowles or boxe had any inscription, manifesting them to be the gift of any p'ticular p'son. c 1680 BEVERIDGE *Serm.* (1729) I. 476 It is by this chiefly that we manifest ourselves to be christians. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 326/2 The Triangle will presently manifest whether the place be higher or lower than your Eye. 1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 153 ¶ 4 It is thus in the Life of a Man of Sense, a short Life is sufficient to manifest himself a Man of Honour and Virtue. 1756 P. BROWNE *Jamaica* 97, I have not yet seen the capsulæ of this plant, and place it here only from the habit, which seems to manifest it of this tribe.

†2. To expound, unfold, clear up (a matter).

1530 PALSGR. 632/2, I manyfest, I make a thyng clere or open... It is nat for all men to manyfest this mater. 1629 *S'heretogenbosh* 5 They... manifested their Cause also vnto the Burgers of the Brabandish head Towns. 1669 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* I. III. x. 108 An oration, if it does not manifest the mater, loseth its desigene.

3. a. To display (a quality, condition, feeling, etc.) by one's action or behaviour; to give evidence of possessing, reveal the presence of, evince.

1567 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xiv. 67 He Abrahamis Faith, but feir, profest; He Daudidis mercy manifest. 1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* II. 103 A large Bladder, full blown, will weigh more then itself emptied, and manifest this inequality upon a ticklish pair of scales. 1782 COWPER *Friendship* 112 They manifest their whole life through The needle's deviations too, Their love is so precarious. 1801 *Med. Jnrl.* V. 436 No influence, during that time, was manifested by the medicine. 1814 CARY *Dante, Par.* IX. 18 The eyes Of Beatrice... manifested forth Approval of my wish. 1825 LYTTON *Zicci* 8 Glyndon had also manifested a graceful faculty for verse. 1847 GROTE *Greece* II. xl. (1862) III. 434 The Medes... manifested great personal bravery. 1853 BRIGHT *Sp., India* 3 June (1876) 2 When the noble Lord made that announcement, considerable dissatisfaction was manifested on both sides of the House.

b. *refl.* Of a thing: To reveal itself as existing or operative. Similarly in *pass.*

1808 *Med. Jnrl.* XIX. 137 No tendency, in general, to dysentery, manifested itself at this time. 1871 B. STEWART *Heat* (ed. 2) §303 This heat... does not as a rule manifest itself by producing any increase of temperature. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. xx. 142 A strong polar action was manifested at many points of the surrounding rocks. 1876 BRISTOWE *Th. & Pract. Med.* (1878) 151 The first symptoms are said to have manifested themselves on the seventh or eighth day.

4. To record or enumerate in a ship's manifest.

1541 *Act 33 Hen. VIII.* c. 7 The double value of the saide metall so declared and manifested. 1860 *Merc. Marine Mag.* VII. 120 Should a Captain manifest more packages than there are on board the ship, he shall pay on each package so manifested. 1902 *Daily Chron.* 6 June 5/2 Every passenger is 'manifested' at the point of departure and various particulars about him set out.

5. *intr.* To make a 'manifestation' or public expression of opinion.

1898 *Daily News* 21 Feb. 5/6 In this astonishing country a gentleman of repute chooses his own time for going to prison, and is aided by the courtesy of the authorities in manifesting against the Court which condemned him. *Ibid.* 26 Sept. 4/4 Public opinion in France manifests entirely in the opposite direction. 1899 *Ibid.* 12 June 7/5 The object of the occupants being to manifest there for Loubet.

6. *Spiritualism.* Of a ghost or spirit (*refl.* and *intr.*): To reveal its presence, make an appearance.

1858 HAWTHORNE *Fr. & It. Note-Bks.* (1871) II. 171 Other séances were held in her bed-chamber, at which good and holy spirits manifested themselves. 1898 *Daily News* 29 Mar. 6/1 A certain 'Dr. Phinuit', who, however, for some time has not manifested at all. 1900 *Westm. Gaz.* 22 Dec. 2/2 She locks the skeleton up in the cupboard, and immediately the ghost manifests with renewed vigour.

7. *Hist.* In Spanish law, to protect (a person) by a 'manifestation'. (See MANIFESTATION 4.)

1818 HALLAM *Mid. Ages* iv. (1868) 279 'To manifest any one', says the writer so often quoted [*viz.* Zurita], 'is to wrest him from the hands of the royal officers that he may not suffer any illegal violence.' *Ibid.* 280 *note* [*fr.* Zurita], In such cases only the Justiciary of Aragon, when recourse is had to him, interposes by manifesting the person arrested.

manifestable (mæɪnɪfɛstəb(ə)), *a.* Also 7 *erron.* **manifestible.** [f. MANIFEST *v.* + -ABLE.] Capable of being manifested.

a 1512 FABYAN *Chron.* VII. 682 The forsaid storyes been manifestable. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* II. ii. 58 This is manifestible in long and thin plates of steel. 1713 NELSON *Life of Bull* 331 A difference in the divine nature of the Son from that of the Father, the one manifestable, the other not manifestable. 1809 COLERIDGE *Friend* (1866) 338 If a law of nature... be manifestable only in and to an intelligent spirit.

manifestant (mæɪnɪfɛstənt). [ad. L. *manifestant-em*, pr. pple. of *manifestāre*: see -ANT.] One who manifests or demonstrates in public.

1880 *Daily News* 25 May 5/7 A manifestation with no manifestants, and but few spectators. 1894 *Daily Tel.* 28 June 8/2 The manifestants, however, were quickly dispersed by the police.

† **Manife'starian.** *Obs.* App. a religious sect.

1647 WARD *Simp. Cobler* 11 If there be roome in England for [among others] Arminians, Manifestarians [etc.]. 1689 R. WARE *Foxes & Firebrands* III. 198 These Sectaries... be as follows. 1. Independents... 6. Manifestarians, or Arminians.

manifestation (mæɪnɪfɛstɪʃən). [ad. late L. *manifestatiō-em*, n. of action f. *manifestāre* to MANIFEST. Cf. F. *manifestation*, Sp. *manifestacion*, It. *manifestazione*.]

1. The action of manifesting or the fact of being manifested; the demonstration, revelation, or display of the existence, presence, qualities, or nature of some person or thing. †Also, exposition, explanation.

1432-50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) V. 405 Tylle hit was made open by the manifestation of a notable signe wheder parte awe to be folowede. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 21 b. Of this manifestacion or metyngne of our lorde, speketh saynt Johan. 1532 MORE *Confut. Tindale* Wks. 371/2, I... haue spoken of this matter somewhat ye more at large, for ye manifestation of their great blindness. 1570-6 LAMBARDE *Peramb. Kent* (1826) 297 The matter... requireth more wordes for the manifestation thereof than I may now affoorde. 1594 T. B. LA PRIMAUD *Fr. Acad.* II. 201 The growing vp of mans body, and of the manifestation by little and little of the powers of the soule. 1685 BAXTER *Paraphr. N. T., Acts* I. 3 He shewed himself to them by unquestionable manifestation, at several times in the forty days space. 1864 BOWEN *Logic* ix. 288 What we mean by Personal Identity is sameness of substance under great differences of phenomenal manifestation. 1884 JENNINGS *Croker Papers* I. viii. 226 His friends dreaded that at his funeral there would be some manifestation of... ill-feeling.

b. An instance of this; hence, *concr.* or *semi-concr.* that by which something is manifested.

1785 PALEY *Mor. & Polit. Philos.* VI. x. (1786) 573 Certain credited manifestations of the divine will. 1794 SULLIVAN *View Nat.* II. 418 The universe is in the aggregate, a manifestation of the attributes of God. 1833 J. H. NEWMAN *Arians* II. ii. (1876) 153 The Jewish Scriptures introduce to our notice certain peculiar Attributes or Manifestations... of the Deity. 1838 DICKENS *Nich. Nick.* xv, Various odd manifestations of surprise and delight. 1858 GLADSTONE *Homer* II. iii. 180 Jupiter is... the supreme manifestation of Power and knowledge. 1861 STANLEY *East. Ch.* ix. (1869) 284 The third great historical manifestation of the Oriental Church is the formation of the Russian Church. 1867 MAX MÜLLER *Chips* (1880) I. Pref. 10 The first manifestation of thought is speech.

c. *Eccl.* Applied to the action of making known to another the state of one's conscience.

1657 *Pem. Conf.* vii. 134 Let that manifestation be granted to be confession. c 1826 DOYLE in W. J. FITZ-PATRICK *Life* (1880) I. 523 A rule which requires that each of the sisters... should manifest on a certain day in each month to the female Superior the state of their conscience, which... you know would be carried to such a length that the manifestation would include secret temptations [etc.]; in a word, that the manifestation was in fact the same as the subsequent sacramental confession to the priest.

2. A public act on the part of a government intended as a display of its power and determination to enforce some demand; also, a collective action (e.g. a procession, public meeting, wearing of badges, etc.) adopted by a political party, etc., for the sake of calling attention to its views.

1844 H. H. WILSON *Brit. India* III. 55 The principal manifestation of the British power was directed against Rangoon. 1875 HELPS *Soc. Press.* iii. 57 Instead of discountenancing such political manifestations.

3. In the language of spiritualists, a phenomenon or number of phenomena by which the presence of a spirit is supposed to be rendered perceptible.

1853 H. SPICER *Sights & Sounds* 88 In... 1850... Cincinnati first became the scene of manifestations through recognised *media*. 1860 *All Year Round* No. 66. 373 Some of the believers were quite overpowered with this 'manifestation'.

4. *Hist.* In Spanish law, a process by which an accused person might be protected from the

animus and precipitate action of judges and removed to a special prison out of their reach. Also, the prison provided for this purpose (= Sp. *carcel de los manifestados*).

1769 ROBERTSON *Chas. V* (1796) I. III. 140 He could remove the party accused to the Manifestation or prison of the State. 1818 HALLAM *Mid. Ages* iv. (1868) 280 *note*, This process [sc. *jurisfirma*], and that which is called manifestation have been the chief powers of the Judiciary [of Aragon], ever since the commencement of that magistracy.

Hence *manife'stational a.*, of or pertaining to (a) manifestation; *manife'stationist*, one who believes in manifestation.

1865 MASSON *Rec. Brit. Philos.* iv. 296 To these beliefs the manifestationists... have sought to add a doctrine. 1893 FAIRBAIRN *Christ in Mod. Theol.* II. II. 1. iv. 398 No theory of manifestation forms and aspects can satisfy the conditions.

manifestative (mæni'festətiv), *a.* [ad. scholastic L. *manifestātīv-us*, f. L. *manifestāre*: see MANIFEST *v.* and -ATIVE. Cf. F. *manifestatif*.] Having the function or quality of manifesting or showing forth.

1642 T. GOODWIN *Heart Christ in Heaven* 132 The destruction of which enemies will add to the manifestative glory of his kingdom. 1654 JER. TAYLOR *Real Pres.* 167 The shape, the colour, the bignesse, the motion of a man, are manifestative, and declarative of a humane substance. 1738 JON. EDWARDS *Discourses Import. Subj.* 119 The Apostle James seems to use the word *justify* for *Manifestative Justification*. 1854 *Tait's Mag.* XXI. 663 Lotty's temperament was of the manifestative order. 1875 J. MORISON in *Expositor* I. 120 Our Lord is the manifestative emanation of the Divine glory [Heb. i. 3].

Hence *manifestatively adv.*, in a manifestative manner; in respect of manifestation.

1652 STERRY *Eng. Deliv. North. Presb.* 4 That Distinction of Glorifying God essentially, and manifestatively. c1670 O. HEYWOOD *Diaries*, etc. (1881) II. 329 All the attributes of God are manifestatively glorified in this work. 1726 E. ERSKINE *Serm. Wks.* 1871 I. 274 This is not to be understood of God essentially but manifestatively. 1855 *Tait's Mag.* XXI. 422 Many women do love as eagerly, as manifestatively, as outspokenly, as pursuingly—as Caroline Helstone is said to have done.

† **manifestator**. *Obs.* [a. late L. *manifestātor*, agent-n. f. *manifestāre*.] = MANIFESTER.

1609 BP. W. BARLOW *Answ. Nameless Cath.* 23 We referre him againe to... the True Manifestator of their Equiuocation.

manifested ('mæni'festɪd), *ppl. a.* [f. MANIFEST *v.* + -ED¹.] Made manifest.

1603 SHAKS. *Meas. for M.* iv. ii. 169 To make you understand this in a manifested effect, I craue but foure daies respite. a1653 GOUGE *Comm. Heb.* xi. 35 It is against Gods Truth, against Gods manifested will. 1899 *Westm. Gaz.* 12 June 3/2 The vocal contributions of Miss M. B... deserved the manifested appreciation of the audience.

Hence *'manifestedness rare*, the state of having been manifested.

In mod. Dicts.

manifeste ('mæni'festə(r)). [f. MANIFEST *v.* + -ER¹.] One who or that which manifests.

1612 WOODALL *Surg. Mate Wks.* (1653) 35 The Author or manifeste of this Linament was [etc.]. 1613 MIDDLETON *Triumphs Truth Wks.* (Bullen) VII. 240 Zeal... as he is the manifeste of Truth, he is likewise the chastiser of Ignorance. 1660 tr. *Paracelsus' Archidoxis* II. 83 The one is always the sign and manifeste of the other. 1862 F. HALL *Hindu Philos. Syst.* 91 Will and other like qualities are their own manifesters. 1863 J. G. MURPHY *Comm. Gen.* xv. 1, 1, Jehovah... the Manifeste of myself to man.

† **manifesteress**. *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. MANIFESTER + -ESS.] A female manifeste.

1662 SPARROW tr. *Behme's Rem. Wks.*, *Apol. conc. Perfection* 63 A Manifesteress of the Power.

manifesting ('mæni'festɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* [-ING¹.] The action of the vb. MANIFEST.

1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1638) 132 It shall not be amisse... for the more manifesting of that... which... followeth a little farther to fetch his race. 1685 BAXTER *Paraphr. N. T.*, *Mark* iv. 22 Light is for the manifesting of all things.

'**manifesting**, *ppl. a.* [-ING².] That manifests.

1888 GLADSTONE in *19th Cent.* May 787 Those who... desire to retain what was manifested, but to thrust aside the manifesting Person. 1902 FAIRBAIRN *Philos. Chr. Relig.* II. I. i. 326 This incarnate Word, this manifested and manifesting God, the evangelist identified with Jesus.

manifestive ('mæni'festɪv), *a. rare*. [f. MANIFEST *v.* + -IVE.] = MANIFESTATIVE.

1846 SIR W. HAMILTON *Reid's Wks.* 771 *note*, On sense, experience, induction, it [this knowledge] is dependent, as on its exciting... manifestive... occasional cause. 1867 BAILEY *Univ. Hymn* 7 Hidden in Himself, self manifestive cause.

manifestly ('mæni'festli), *adv.* [f. MANIFEST *a.* + -LY².] *a.* In a manifest manner. (Now *rare*.) *b.* Used to qualify a statement: As is manifest, evidently, unmistakably.

1477 EARL RIVERS (Caxton) *Dictes* 11 By the whiche he hath manifestly shewed vnto them the secretis of the lawe. 1484 CAXTON *Fables of Poge* v. The lymmes... were shewed manifestly. 1509-10 *Act 1 Hen. VIII*, c. 6 *Preamble*, It is

manifestly known that... forged informacions have ben pursued. 1612 BACON *Ess.*, *Great Place* (Arb.) 288 Whosoever... changeth manifestly, without manifest cause, giueth suspicion of corruption. 1620 T. GRANGER *Div. Logike* 308 Sometimes the Proposition it self of an Oration, or Epistle is not manifestly expressed, but covertly insinuated. 1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 43 ¶ 3 The Design and Transactions of too many Clubs are trifling, and manifestly of no Consequence to the Nation. 1759 ROBERTSON *Hist. Scot.* I. Wks. 1813 I. 76 The treaty was still so manifestly of advantage to England. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. xxii. 152 Fear was manifestly getting the better of him. 1878 LECKY *Eng. in 18th C.* I. iii. 422 Their cause was manifestly lost.

manifestness ('mæni'festnis). [-NESS.] The quality or condition of being manifest.

1589 RIDER *Bibl. Schol.*, *Manifestnesse, evidētia*. 1727 BAILEY vol. II, *Manifestness, plainness, &c.* to be seen, &c. 1877 LEGGE *Confucius* 293 Such is the manifestness of what is minute!

manifesto (mæni'festəʊ), *sb.* [a. It. *manifesto*: see MANIFEST *sb.*]

† 1. A proof, a piece of evidence. *Obs.*

1644 BULWER *Chirol. & Chiron.* (title-p.), Consisting of the Natural Expressions, digested by Art in the Hand... by Historical Manifesto's, exemplified out of the Authentique Registers of Common Life. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* III. xvii. 148 Succeeding yeares produced the manifestos or evidence of their virilities. 1674 STAVELEY *Rom. Horseleech* (1769) Ep. Ded., Matters of fact drawn from the most authentic registers and manifestos of time. 1683 E. HOOKER *Prof. Portage's Mystic Div.* 99 For here Hee maketh and giveth a Diaphanous Manifesto and perspicuous Demonstration. 1686 GOAD *Celest. Bodies* II. xii. 331, I reckon that discourse is so plain, it carryeth its Manifesto with it.

2. A public declaration or proclamation, usually issued by or with the sanction of a sovereign prince or state, or by an individual or body of individuals whose proceedings are of public importance, for the purpose of making known past actions, and explaining the reasons or motives for actions announced as forthcoming.

1647 WARD *Simp. Cobler* 50 It were good if States would let People know so much before hand, by some safe woven manifesto. 1651 tr. *Life Father Sarpi* 102 To the citation he made answer by a Manifesto. 1670 COTTON *Esperson* I. 1. 38 At the same time a Manifesto was publish'd by the Cardinal of Bourbon. 1775 E. ALLEN in *Sparks Corr. Amer. Rev.* (1853) I. 463, I... delivered the General's written manifesto to the Chiefs. 1816 SINGER *Hist. Cards* 63 Manifestoes issued by several of the emperors. 1839 *Blackw. Mag.* XLV. 217 The manifestoes of modern agrarianism. 1855 MILMAN *Lat. Chr.* VII. ii. (1864) IV. 85 He addressed a spiritual manifesto to all Christendom. 1897 McCARTHY *Own Times* fr. 1880 x. 204 Mr. Gladstone issued a manifesto in the form of an address to the electors of Midlothian.

3. *Comb.*, as *manifesto-like* adj.

1819 *Metropolis* I. 13 His manifesto-like announcement, that he should marry a very rich heiress.

manifesto (mæni'festəʊ), *v. rare*. [f. prec.] *intr.* To issue a manifesto or manifestos.

1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) VIII. 261, I am to be manifestoed against, though no prince. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* II. vi. iii, Serene Highnesses who sit there protocolling, and manifestoing, and consoling mankind.

Hence *manifestoing vbl. sb.*

1858 CARLYLE *Freak. Gt.* III. xiv. (1872) I. 230 Treaties enough, and conferences, and pleadings, manifestoings. *Ibid.* xvi. 334 George Wilhelm followed his old scheme, peace at any price... and except complaining, petitioning, and manifestoing, studiously did nothing.

manifold ('mæni'fəʊld), *a., adv.*, and *sb.* Now chiefly *literary*. Forms: *a.* 1 *manig-*, *moniḡ-*, *mæniḡ-*, *meniḡf(e)ald*, 1-2 *mænifeald*, 2 *manifald*, 2-3 *-feald*, 2-6 *monifald*, (4 *monyfaulde*), 4-5 *many-*, *monyfald(e)*, (6 *many-*, *mony-*, *moniefald*). *β.* 1 *meni(ḡ)fæld*, *-feld*, 3-4 *manifeld*.

γ. (2 *monifold*, 3 *maniuold*, *manizfold*), 3-7, 9 *manyfold*, (4 *manye-*), 4-6 *manyfolde* (5 *maniefould*, *mony-*, *manye-*, 6 *manniefolde*), 6-7 *manifolde*, (7 *manyfould*), 3- manifold.

[Common Teut.: OE. *manigfeald* = OFris. *manichfald*, OS. *managfald* (MLG. *mannichvolt*, MDu. *menichvout*), OHG. *manacfalt* (MHG. *manecvalt*, mod.G. *mannigfalt*), ON. *margfaldr* (OSw. *margfalder*, *mangfalder*, Sw. *mångfalt*), Goth. *managfalps*: see MANY *a.* and -FOLD. A form with adj. suffix (= -Y) occurs as MLG. *mannichvoldech*, MDu. *menichvoudich* (Du. *menigvuldig*), G. *mannichfaltig*, Sw. *mångfaldig*, Da. *mangfoldich*.]

A. adj.

1. *a.* Varied or diverse in appearance, form, or character; having various forms, features, relations, applications, etc.; †complex.

In OE. used Gram. for 'plural' (*ÆLFERIC Gram.* viii).

c1000 *ÆLFERIC Hom.* I. 448 *pes pistol* is swiðe *meniḡ-feald* us to zerecenne. c1050 *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 448/21 *Multimodam*, *manigfealdne*. c1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 145 Alle we beoð in monifald wawe ine pisse wreche liue. a1225 *Anr. Cr.* 176 Vor per beoð uttre & inre [uondunges]; & eider is muniuold. a1240 *Ureisin* in *Cott. Hom.* 193 Mid man is muniuold moniuold wið-ute teone and treie. 1382 WYCLIF I *Pet.* iv. 10 As goode dispenderes of the manyfolde grace of God. 1430 *Rolls of Parli.* IV. 377/2 The horrible of his so manyfolde Treson. 1535 COVERDALE *Wisd.* vii. 22 In hir is y^e sprete of vnderstandinge, which is holy, manifolde, one

A. adv.

1. *a.* Varied or diverse in appearance, form, or character; having various forms, features, relations, applications, etc.; †complex.

In OE. used Gram. for 'plural' (*ÆLFERIC Gram.* viii).

c1000 *ÆLFERIC Hom.* I. 448 *pes pistol* is swiðe *meniḡ-feald* us to zerecenne. c1050 *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 448/21 *Multimodam*, *manigfealdne*. c1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 145 Alle we beoð in monifald wawe ine pisse wreche liue. a1225 *Anr. Cr.* 176 Vor per beoð uttre & inre [uondunges]; & eider is muniuold. a1240 *Ureisin* in *Cott. Hom.* 193 Mid man is muniuold moniuold wið-ute teone and treie. 1382 WYCLIF I *Pet.* iv. 10 As goode dispenderes of the manyfolde grace of God. 1430 *Rolls of Parli.* IV. 377/2 The horrible of his so manyfolde Treson. 1535 COVERDALE *Wisd.* vii. 22 In hir is y^e sprete of vnderstandinge, which is holy, manifolde, one

only, sotyll. 1570 DEE *Math. Pref.* 17 Chorographie... is in practise manifolde, and in vse very ample. 1603 DANIEL *Panegy. to King*, etc. *To Lady Margaret* 25 He sees the face of Right t'appeare as manifold As are the passions of vncertaine man. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* x. 16 Which they not obeying, Incurr'd... the penaltie, And manifold in sin, deserv'd to fall. 1784 COWPER *Task* v. 769 This changeful life, So manifold in cares, whose every day Brings its own evil with it. 1832 LEWIS *Use & Ab. Pol. Terms* Intro. 12 The truth is one, error is manifold. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* iv. 1. 497 He hated the Puritan sects with a manifold hatred, theological and political, hereditary and personal. 1865 W. G. PALGRAVE *Arabia* I. 424 Coffee though one in name is manifold in fact. 1865 SWINBURNE *Poems & Ballads, Hesperia* 21 Profound and manifold flower.

b. Qualifying a personal designation: That is such in many ways or in many relations; entitled to the name on many grounds. Also (*nonce-uses*) of persons: Many-minded, variable; having many diverse capacities.

c1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 187 Twifold oðer manifold is þe man þe nis stedefast ne on dade ne on speche ne on ponke. 1601 SHAKS. *All's Well* iv. iii. 265 The manifold Linguist, and the army-potent souldier. 1605 — *Lear* v. iii. 114 If any man of qualitie... will maintaine vpon Edmund... that he is a manifold Traitor. 1694 CONGREVE *Double Dealer* v. xxiv, Secure that manifold villain. 1842 MOZLEY in *Brit. Critic* XXXI. 173 Like a man who is at once clear-headed and manifold, if we may be allowed the word, in his ideas. 1885 R. BRIDGES *Nero* II. iii, To sit upon their rare, successive thrones, A manifold Augustal!

c. In technical and commercial use.

1851 *Offic. Catal. Gt. Exhib.* II. 597 A manifold bell-pull constructed on an entirely new plan, by which one pull is made to ring bells in any number of rooms. 1857 TREGELLES tr. *Gesenius' Heb. Lex.* s.v. מְנוּפָּה, *Ambubaja* (i.e. *tibicina* Hor.)... a double or manifold pipe, an instrument composed of many pipes. 1879 STAINER *Music of Bible* 95 Two classes of 'manifold-pipes' can exist, the one... a collection of flauti *traversi*, the other... of flûtes à bec. 1900 *Westm. Gaz.* 25 May 4/2 A model military balloon of the regulation-varnished manifold goldbeater's-skin variety.

2. Qualifying a plural sb. (†or collective noun): Numerous and varied; of many kinds or varieties. †Formerly simply: Numerous, many.

c1000 *ÆLFERIC Gen.* xiii. 6 Heora æhta wæron meniḡfelde. c1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 11 Mucel is us þenne need... swiðe adreden ure monifolde sunne. c1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 2502 And his kin wexen manigfeald. c1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 293/179 þat folk cam mani-folde A-boute Theofe in eche side. ? a1390 CHAUCER *Proverbes* i, What shal this clothes manyfold, Lo! this hote somers day? a1400 *Cursor M.* 27887 (Cott. Galba) Dronkinhede... And mase meschefes ful many falde. 1475 *Bk. Noblesse* (Roxb.) 41 Considering so many folde tymes we haue ben deceived. 1535 COVERDALE *Ps.* ciii. 24 O Lorde, how manifolde are thy workes. 1548-9 (Mar.) *Bk. Com. Prayer* Collect 4th Sund. Easter, The sondery and manifold changes of the worlde. 1586 A. DAY *Eng. Secretary* I. (1625) 114 You will runne into such vntimey sorrowes as with manifold teares will hardly be washed. 1588 A. KING tr. *Canisius' Catech* 86b, Quhat fruit haue we of yis sacrament being deulie receauit? Verray gryt and monifald. 1597 HOOKER *Ecl. Pol.* v. lxxviii. §6 Her manifold varieties in rites and Ceremonies of Religion. 1605 in *10th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 372 The manyfold downefalles into synne. 1736 BUTLER *Anal.* I. iii. Wks. 1874 I. 47 The manifold appearances of design and of final causes, in the constitution of the world. 1784 COWPER *Task* III. 624 So manifold, all pleasing in their kind, All healthful, are the employs of rural life. 1844 STANLEY *Arnold* (1858) I. Pref. 1 The manifold kindnesses with which they have assisted me. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* vi. II. 146 Clarendon was overwhelmed by manifold vexations. 1880 GEIKIE *Phys. Geog.* II. x. 67 It is from this circulation of water that all the manifold phenomena of clouds, rain, snow, rivers, glaciers, and lakes arise.

† 3. *Math.* = MULTIPLE. *manifold to* = a multiple of. *Obs.*

1557 RECORDE *Whetst.* Bivb, There is one kinde of proportion, that is named *multiplex*, or manyfolde. 1660 BARROW *Euclid* VII. Post. 1 That numbers equal or manifold to any number may be taken at pleasure.

¶ 4. *how manifold?* (= *how many* + -FOLD): Of how many kinds? *Obs. rare*⁻¹.

1594 BLUNDEVIL *Exerc.* III. i. viii. (1636) 287 How manifold is the moving of this heaven? The moving of this heaven... is threefold.

B. adv.

† 1. *a.* In many ways, modes, degrees, etc.; in first quot. = in many pieces. *Obs.*

13... *Guy Warw.* (A.) 4024 Alle þai hadde to-broken his scheld, & his brini to-rent manifold. 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 3250 þair payn es turned manyfalde, Now er þai in hete, and now in calde. c1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xl. (*Ninian*) 413 God þai lowit mony-fald for þis merwale. c1400 *Lafranc's Cirurg.* 269 þou muste make a plate of iren... þat mote be fooldid manie foold in þe forseid ligature. c1450 LONELICH *Grail* xlii. 4 How that Nasciens þis writ gan beholde, and there-onne lokked ful many folde. 1567 *Gude & Godlie B.* (S.T.S.) 122 Sinnand rycht mony fald. 1590 SPENSER *F.Q.* I. xii. 12 Then when his daughter deare he does behold, Her dearely doth imbrace, and kisseth manifold. 1593 *Tell-Troth's N. Y. Gift* (1876) 44 Thus shall loues followers be thrise happy, and thus Robin goodfellowes well-willers, in imitating his care, bee manifolde blessed.

† *b.* In the proportion of many to one. [The etymological sense.] *Obs.*

1611 BIBLE *Luke* xviii. 30 Who shall not receiue manifold more in this present time.

C. absol. and sb.

† 1. *Phr. by (rarely on) manifold*: many times over; in the proportion of many to one. *Obs.*

1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 6900 He byep þyn almes on manyfolde. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* II. 186 Whereof the man... Stant more worth... Than he stod erst be manyfold. c1400 *Ywayne & Gau.* 607 More Curtaysi Fand he... mar

conforth, by mony falde, Than Colgrevice had him of talde. **1415** HOCLEVE *To Sir J. Oldcastle* 58 Thoffense. . . Was nat so greet as thyn by many fold. **1567** Gude & Godlie B. (S.T.S.) 191 The thief Judas did greit trespas, That Christ for siluer sauld; Bot Preistis wil tak, and his price mak, For les be mony fauld. **1596** RALEIGH *Discov. Guiana* A iv, The countrey hath more quantity of Gold by manifolde, then the best partes of the Indies.

2. That which is manifold.

a. spec. In the Kantian philosophy, the sum of the particulars furnished by sense before they have been unified by the synthesis of the understanding.

This renders G. *mannigfaltiges, mannigfaltigkeit*. Some earlier English translations of Kant's works have MULTIFARIOUS, MULTIPLE, MULTIPLEX.

1855 MEIKLEJOHN tr. *Kant's Crit. Pure Reason* 63 By means of the synthetical unity of the manifold in intuition. **1877** E. CAIRD *Philos. Kant* II. i. 199 The activity of the mind must bring with it certain principles of relation, under which the manifold of sense must be brought.

b. gen.

1856 R. A. VAUGHAN *Mystics* (1860) I. 65 His aim should rather be . . . instead of going out into the Manifold, to forsake it for the One. **1874** SAYCE *Compar. Philol.* vi. 243 Out of the manifold comes the simple, out of the multitudinous the single. **1889** SKRINE *Mem. E. Thring* 256 The chosen abstraction which gathers up into a focus the manifold of human duty, experience, and hope. **1902** Q. *Rev.* Oct. 496 The picturesque manifold of life.

3. Math. = MANIFOLDNESS 2.

1890 in *Century Dict.* **1902** B. A. W. RUSSELL in *Encycl. Brit.* XXVIII. 666/1 Riemann's Work contains two fundamental conceptions, that of a manifold, and that of the measure of curvature of a continuous manifold possessed of what he calls flatness in the smallest parts. . . Conceptions of magnitude, he explains, are only possible where we have a general conception capable of determination in various ways. The manifold consists of all these various determinations, each of which is an element of the manifold. **1902** G. B. MATHEWS *ibid.* XXXI. 281/2 A manifold may consist of a single element.

4. a. A copy made by a manifold-writer.

1884 in *Cassell's Encycl. Dict.*

b. Short for manifold-paper.

1897 B. STOKER *Dracula* xvii. 229, I began to type-write from the beginning of the seventh cylinder. I used manifold, and so took three copies of the diary. **1926** *Paper Terminol.* (Spalding & Hodge) ii. 16 *Manifold*, slightly waxed tissue or other thin interleaving paper made for employment with carbon paper. Also an extremely thin typewriting made for the multiplication to as many as ten or twelve carbon copies of typewritten letters. **1954** *ibid.* 38 *Manifold*, papers similar in character to Bank, although thinner. They range in substance from 16½ × 21 in. 4½ lb. 500's to 8 lb. 500's and are used when a large number of carbon copies is required. **1967** KARCH & BUBER *Offset Processes* xi. 485 *Manifold*, thin, strong, [for] duplicate copies, sales books, etc.

5. Mech. Any pipe that splits into a number of branches; *spec.* the one running from the carburettor of an internal-combustion engine to the cylinders, and the one from the silencer to the cylinders.

a **1884** KNIGHT *Dict. Mech. Suppl.* 579/2 *Manifold*, the chambers with nozzles into and from which the pipes of a radiator lead. **1891** PATTERSON *Naut. Dict.* 332 *Manifold*, a pipe or chamber to which are connected several branch suction pipes with their valves and one or more main suction to pump. **1919** [see *exhaust-manifold* s.v. EXHAUST sb. 3]. **1948** *'Motor' Manual* (ed. 3) v. 99 The induction manifold of a modern engine generally is heated by the exhaust. This . . . can be easily and neatly arranged in most engines because the exhaust manifold usually is close to the inlet manifold. **1961** *Economist* 30 Dec. 1306/1 Ford provides only the carburettor, inlet manifold and camshaft for the Classic [motor car]. **1971** *Sci. Amer.* Sept. 222/3 All gases are admitted through needle valves to a manifold that connects to the laser.

D. Comb.: manifold letter-book (see quot. 1869); manifold-paper, carbonized paper used in making several copies of a writing at one time; manifold writer, an apparatus fitted with carbonized paper for making copies of a writing; so manifold writing.

1808 R. WEDGWOOD in *Abridg. Specif. Patents, Writ. Instr.* (1869) 14 A . . . pen and stycographic manifold writer. **1851** in *Illustr. Lond. News* 5 Aug. (1854) 119/1 (Occupations of People) Manifold-paper-maker. **1862** W. CLARK in *Abr. Specif. Patents, Writ. Instr.* (1869) 319 An improved apparatus for manifold writing. **1869** *ibid.* 275 Improvement in arranging manifold letter books. The patentee arranges leaves of copying and common writing paper alternately, and binds them together. **1872** *Routledge's Ev. Boy's Ann.* Dec. 12/1 The principle of the manifold writer, the great friend of newspaper reporters. **1876** PREECE & SIVEWRIGHT *Telegraphy* 289 The office copy is in pencil, the public copy in manifold writing.

'manifold, sb.² dial. Also manifolds: for Forms see E.D.D. [f. MANY a. + FOLD sb.³ Cf. G. *mannigfalt*.] The intestines or bowels; *spec.* the manaplies or third stomach of a ruminant.

c **1280** Monifauldes [see CHITTERLING 1]. **1774** GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* III. i. 4 The third stomach . . . which is called the manyfold, from the number of its leaves. **1855** ROBINSON *Whitby Gloss., Moneyfauld*, . . . the countryman's term for a cow's stomach. **1864** WEBSTER, *Manifolds*, the third stomach of a ruminant animal. (*Local. U.S.*) **1869** Lonsdale *Gloss., Manifolds*, the intestines. **1889** N.W. *Linc. Gloss.* (ed. 2), *Manifold*, the stomach; the bowels of man and the lower animals.

manifold ('mænifəʊld), *v.* Also *mani*uolden, *4 north. many-*, *manifald*. [OE. *manigfealdian* (Sweet), *mænigfealdian* (cf. *zemanig-*, *zæmænig-*,

zemenigfealdian, fieldan) = OHG. *managfaltōn, manacfaltan* (MHG. *manacvalten*, mod.G. *mannichfalten*), *f.* the adj.: see MANIFOLD *a.* The word became obs. in ME., and has recently been formed afresh from the adj.] *trans.* To make manifold, multiply. *rare* exc. as in *b.*

c **1000** in Napier *O. E. Glosses* 5215 *Amplificare, mænifealdian*. **a** **1225** *Ancr. R.* 402 He wule . . . moniuolden in ou his deorewurde grace. **a** **1300** *E. E. Psalter* xxxvii. 20 And mani falded ere þai [L. *multiplicati sunt*] for-þi Whilk hated me wickeli. **a** **1340** HAMPOLE *Psalter* xv. 3 Many faldid ere thaire sekness. **1767** [see *manifolded* below]. **1889** *Chicago Advance* 19 Sept., Manifolding its appliances, spiritual, educational, and social. **1903** AGNES M. CLERKE *Probl. Astrophysics* 45 The solitary success of 1896 was manifolded a year and a half later.

b. spec. To multiply impressions or copies of, as by a manifold-writer. Also *absol.*

1865 [see *manifolded* below]. **1879** tr. *Busch's Bismarck* II. 138 Afterwards I write, on the Chief's instructions, two articles, to be manifolded [orig. *die sich vervielfältigen sollen*]. **1879** *Print. Trades Jrnal*. No. 28. 25 Paper of velvet-like quality, impregnated so as to manifold with extreme ease. **1881** *Times* 27 July 10 The Home Secretary received such precise and timely information that he was enabled to have it manifolded. **1902** ELIZ. L. BANKS *Newspaper Girl* 122, I filled three sheets of paper with it; then I got earbon and manifolded it.

Hence 'manifolded ppl.a., 'manifolding *vbl. sb.* (also *concr.*, = MANIFOLD sb.¹ 5).

1767 S. PATERSON *Another Trav.* II. 206 Has manifolded homebred mischief marred thy rest? **1865** KNIGHT *Passages Work. Life* III. viii. 162 The untiring Reuter appears . . . with manifolded copies of his telegram. **1892** *Daily News* 20 June 11/4 Reporter wanted. . . Used to manifolding. **1901** *Blackw. Mag.* June 802/1 This manifolding process would augment in something like geometrical progression. **1938** *Times* 9 Aug. 8/7 To adjust the tappets it would be best to lift the manifolding. **1963** BIRD & HUTTON-STOTT *Veteran Motor Car* 52 Internal manifolding and clean-cut architectural appearance were all in marked contrast to most contemporary engines.

manifolder ('mænifəʊldə(r)). [f. MANIFOLD *v.* + -ER¹.] A machine for multiplying copies of a document, etc., or a person using this. Also used of a typeface (see quot. *c* 1961).

1903 in *Funk's Stand. Dict. Suppl.* **1911** WEBSTER (citing G. H. Putnam), He seems to have added to his employment that of a manifolder and seller of manuscripts. **c** **1961** *Imperial Type Faces* (Imperial Typewriter Co.), Pica Gothic type is an exceptionally good manifolder.

manifoldly ('mænifəʊldli), *adv.* Now only *literary*. [OE. *manigfealdlice*, *f. manigfeald* MANIFOLD: see -LY².] In manifold ways; †*occas.* in the proportion of many to one.

c **825** *Vesp. Psalter* lxii. 2 *Multipliciter, monigfaldlice*. **c** **950** *Lindisf. Gosp.* John x. 10 *Abundantius, monigfal[d]lice*. **c** **1450** *Mirour Saluacion* 3318 Mankynde . . . cryed to goode manyfaldly. **1549** COVERDALE, etc. *Erasm. Par. I Tim.* 10 The deuilles snares (which he layeth manyfoldely). **1599** SANDYS *Europæ Spec.* (1632) 177 The proportion . . . is manifoldly inferiour, not one to twenty. **1605** BACON *Adv. Learn.* II. ii. §13 So also is there another kind of history manifoldly mixed, and that is history of cosmography. **1669** *Worldidge Syst. Agric.* (1681) 38 Good Culture doth infinitely meliorate the Land, . . . and manifoldly repay the expence and labour bestowed thereon. **1825** COLERIDGE *Aids Refl.* 83 The manifoldly intelligent ant tribes. **1855** PUSEY *Doctr. Real Presence* Note A. 27 These are divided manifoldly, in that some understand by conversion identity of place . . . others . . . an order of succession. **1873** A. W. WARD tr. *Curtius' Hist. Greece* I. i. 8 The country is so manifoldly broken up, that it becomes a succession of peninsulas.

manifoldness ('mænifəʊldnis). [OE. *manigfealdnis*, *f. manigfeald* MANIFOLD: see -NESS.]

1. The quality or condition of being manifold; varied character; multiplicity.

c **950** *Lindisf. Gosp.* Matt. xii. 34 *Ex abundantia cordis, from monigfaldnisse hearta*. **c** **1050** *Voc. in Wr.-Wülcker* 469/14 *Perplexitans* [read *perplexitas*], manifoldnes. **1611** COTGR., *Multiplice*, a manifoldnesse, great multiplication. **a** **1631** *DONNE Serm.* lxiii. 632 In the manifoldnesse, and in the weightinesse, and in the everlastingnesse thereof [sc. of Fire and Wormes]. **1809-10** COLERIDGE *Friend* (ed. 3) III. 145 The inordinate number and manifoldness of facts and phenomena. **1877** E. CAIRD *Philos. Kant* II. viii. 347 The consciousness of self . . . as one in all the manifoldness and difference of its perceptions. **1894** T. H. WARD *Eng. Poets, Clough* IV. 590 Clough's poetry, marked as so much of it is by indcision and manifoldness of view.

2. Math. (See quotes.) Cf. MANIFOLD C. 3.

(A transl. of Riemann's *mannigfaltigkeit*.)

1873 CLIFFORD tr. *Riemann's Bases of Geom.* in *Nature* VIII. 14-17. **1876** *Nature* (1877) XV. 515/1 We see . . . that . . . the conception of space is a particular variety of a wider and more general conception. This wider conception, of which time and space are particular varieties, it has been proposed to denote by the term *manifoldness*. **1883** CHRYSTAL in *Encycl. Brit.* XV. 629 One word has recently come into use which is very convenient, inasmuch as it draws attention . . . to the prime object of mathematical contemplation, viz. 'manifoldness'. . . The assemblage of points on a surface is a twofold manifoldness; the assemblage of points in tridimensional space is a threefold manifoldness; the values of a continuous function of *n* arguments are *n*-fold manifoldness.

'manifoldwise, *adv.* *Obs.* or *arch.* [See -WISE.] In various ways.

[**c** **1200** *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 207 He haeð ofte agilt . . . and a manifold wise.] **c** **1440** *Promp. Parv.* 325/1 Manyfolde wyse, *multipharie, multipliciter*. **1545** RAYNOLD *Byrth Mankynde*

18 [The] branches and armes . . . manifold wise dispersid, spred, and commyxt. *Ibid.* 21 Small . . . waynes, reuoluing them self in & out a thousand fold and manifoldwise intricat together.

maniform ('mænifɔ:m), *a.*¹ [ad. mod.L. *maniform-is*, *f. L. manus* hand: see -FORM.] Having the form of a hand; hand-shaped; *Ent.* chelate.

1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* IV. 310 Maniform. When they [palpi] are chelate or furnished with a finger and thumb. **1856** in *MAYNE Expos. Lex.*, and in mod. Dicts.

maniform ('mænifɔ:m), *a.*² [Badly *f. mani-* (= MANY *a.*, as in MANIFOLD) + -FORM.] Multifiform.

1835 *New Monthly Mag.* XLIII. 298 Their avenues of enjoyment are their manifold sympathies. **1863** READE *Hard Cash* III. 117 He favoured Julia and Edward with a full account of the manifold enormities he had detected them in.

manify ('mænifaɪ), *v.* *rare*. [f. MAN sb.¹ + -IFY.] *trans.* To make man-like.

1799 ANNA SEWARD *Let.* (1811) V. 220, I have always seen genius manifold, and imagination, or fancy, womanized. **1894** *Forum* (N.Y.) Sept. 101 Most women in America seem to be—what shall I call it?—manified.

manij, *obs.* *f.* MANY.

† **maniglian**. *Obs.* [ad. It. *maniglione*, augmentative of *maniglio, maniglia* bracelet. Cf. MANILLA¹.] = DOLPHIN 6 a.

1704 HARRIS *Lex. Techn. s.v. Ordinance*.

manihot, *var.* MANIOC.

manikin ('mænɪkɪn). Forms: 6 *manneken*, 8 *manekin, manequine, 9 mannakin, man(n)equin, 7- manakin, man(n)ikin*. [a. Du. *manneken*, dim. of *man* MAN sb.¹: see -KIN. App. first taken from Du. in sense 2 b; some of the forms represent the Fr. spelling *mannequin*.]

1. A little man (often *contemptuous*); a dwarf, pygmy. Also *fig.*

1601 SHAKS. *Twel. N.* III. ii. 57 This is a deere Manakin to you Sir Toby. **1609** B. JONSON *Sil. Wom.* I. iii, O, thar's a precious Mannikin! **1653** *Dissert. de Pace* iv. 18 Shall we little manikins prescribe a law to his most free arbitrement? **a** **1700** B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew, Mannikin*, a Dwarf. **1762** BEATTIE *Pigm. & Cranes* 97 Manikins with haughty step advance. **1840** W. H. AINSWORTH *Tower Lond.* II. xxxv, 'What is it?' replied the good-humoured giant, yawning as if he would have swallowed the teasing manikin. **1843** LYTTON *Last Bar.* III. viii, Gloucester, the lynx-eyed mannikin, is there. **1894** Q. *Rev.* Jan. 213 Men become undignified and little-minded, local manikins.

2. † a. gen. A little figure of a man. *Obs.*

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 484 Prettie images or mannikins resembling cookes, which he termed Magirisiea. **1629** in *Archæologia* XLVIII. 212 One gilt shipp and cover with a manikin on the topp.

b. An artist's lay figure.

1570 DEE *Math. Pref.* 32 Thus, of a Manneken (as the Dutch painters terme it) in the same Symmetrie, may a Giant be made. **1730-6** BAILEY (folio), *Manequine* (with Painters, &c.), a little statue or model usually made of wax or wood, the junctures whereof are so contrived, that it may be put into any attitude at pleasure. **1762-71** H. WALPOLE *Virtue's Anecd. Paint.* (1786) V. 38 The use of the manekin or layman for disposing draperies. **1850** LEITCH tr. C. O. MÜLLER'S *Anc. Art* §69 (ed. 2) 38 These wooden figures . . . had decidedly more resemblance to puppets (manequins) than to works of cultivated plastic art. **1858** SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade, Manequin*, an artist's model of wood or wax. **1900** DR. DILLON in *Gd. Words* July 451/2 'He [the Tsar] is as wiry as a mannequin', said an officer to me.

c. A model of the human body used for exhibiting the anatomical structure or for demonstrating surgical operations.

1831 E. BALDWIN *Ann. Yale Coll.* 263 The dry preparations, and particularly an apparatus called a manikin, are used for the demonstrations. This manikin is a very perfect and ingenious piece of mechanism, constructed in Paris, representing a male figure of the full size. **1895** *Arnold & Sons' Catal. Surg. Instr.* 523 Obstetric Manikin including a natural female pelvis, with leather foetus and placenta.

3. (Usually in the form *manakin*.) One of the small and usually gaily-coloured birds of the passerine family *Pipridæ*, inhabiting the tropical region of America.

Hence, or from the Du. source, the mod.L. *Manacus* designating one genus of this family.

crested, golden, Peruvian, rock manakin, species of the genus *Rupicola*. *spotted manakin*, the Australian *Pardalotus punctatus* or diamond-bird.

1743 EDWARDS *Nat. Hist. Birds* I. 21 The Golden-headed Black Tit-mouse. . . I have seen Dutch Drawings of these Birds, entitled, Manakins, which is a name the Hollanders give to some European Birds also. **1774** GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) V. 354 The beauty of the little tribe of Manikin birds. **1781** PENNANT *Genera of Birds* 64 Crested Manakin. Golden-headed Manakin. **1782** LATHAM *Gen. Syn. Birds* II. II. 519 Peruvian Manakin. *Ibid.* 534 Tuneful Manakin. **1825** WATERTON *Wand. S. Amer.* (1882) 26 When the fruit of the fig is ripe the manikin is on the tree from morn till eve. **1832** MACGILLIVRAY tr. *Humboldt's Trav.* xix. 282 The rocks, among which the Golden Manakin (*Pipra rupicola*), one of the most beautiful birds of the tropics, builds its nest. **1840** *Penny Cycl.* XVIII. 178/2 The spotted manakins of New Holland. **1855** KINGSLEY *Westw. Ho!* xxiii, The rock manakin, with its saffron plumage. **1896** NEWTON *Dict. Birds* 892 (Article *Song*), The whip-cracking of the Manakin.

4. *attrib.* or as *adj.* Dwarf, pygmy, diminutive, undersized; puny.

1840 HOOD *Kilmansiegg, Birth* i. One little manikin thing Survives to wear many a wrinkle. 1844 DISRAELI *Coningsby* II. i. The manikin grasp of the English ministry. 1863 W. C. BALDWIN *Afr. Hunting* 380, I have shot... a splendid old manikin ostrich. *Ibid.* 410, I shot a very fine old manikin lion. 1884 D. G. MITCHELL *Wet days & Lesser P., Theocritus* 22 Boors indeed; but they are live boors, and not manikin shepherds. 1898 J. HOLLINGSHEAD *Gaiety Chron.* i. 2 Unlike Shakespeare, I have preserved the result of my manikin efforts.

manikin, -kinnes, var. MANYKIN, -KINS. *Obs.*

manil(l, manilio): see next and MANILLE.

manilla¹ (mə'nɪlə). Forms: *a.* 6 manillio, 6-7 -ellio, 7 -illio, -illia, 6- manilla. *β.* 6 manil, -el, 8 me-, manille. [*Sp.* = Pg. *manilha*, It. *maniglia*; according to some a dim. of *L. manus* hand; others refer it to *L. monilia*, pl. of *monile* collar, necklace.] A ring of metal worn on the arm or wrist by some African peoples and used as a medium of exchange.

1556 W. TOWNSON in Hakluyt *Voy.* (1589) 101 We carried certain basons, manels, etc... We soldte them both basons and manellios. 1558 *Ibid.* 130 Manils of brasse and some of lead. 1598 W. PHILLIP tr. *Linschoten* i. xlvi. 86/1 The women wear manillas, or arme bracelets therof, ten or twelue about each arme. 1625 PURCHAS *Pilgrims* I. iv. 418 About her wrists, tenne or twelue Manillias of Siluer. 1665 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (1677) 23 Of no small esteem are Bracelets, Copperchains, or Manellios. 1711 LOCKYER *Acc. Trade India* 276 A Manilla is a solid Piece of Gold, of two or three Ounces Weight, worn in a Ring round the Wrist. 1731 BAILEY vol. II, *Manille, Memille*, (in Africa) one of the principal commodities carried to those coasts by the Europeans to traffick with the Negroes in exchange for slaves. 1803 T. WINTERBOTTOM *Sierra Leone* I. vi. 100 Upon their arms they [the native women about Sierra Leone] wear large silver rings or bracelets, called manillas. 1851 D. WILSON *Archæol. Scotl.* 309 Manillas... are regularly manufactured at Birmingham for the African traders.

Manilla², **Manila** (mə'nɪlə). Also (sense 2) with lower-case initial. [Native name: the form *Manila* is correct, but rare exc. in geographical use.]

1. The name of the capital of the Philippine Islands, used *attrib.* in the specific names of products of those islands, as *Manilla copal*, *grass*, *tobacco*, *wood*; also *Manilla man*, a native of the Philippines.

1697 DAMPIER *Voy.* I. 304 The Frier sent us aboard... 50l. of Manila Tobacco. 1745 P. THOMAS *Jrnl. Anson's Voy.* 158 The celebrated Manila Wood, with which they build their Apaculpa Ships. 1849 *Blackw. Mag.* May 606 One was a fine, stout, middle-aged man, with immense whiskers and a cap of Manilla grass, a large blue jacket [etc.]. 1886 *Spectator* 6 Feb. 166/2 The two 'coolies' were palpably 'Manilla men', and not coolies,—that is, were half-caste sailors from Manilla.

2. *a.* (In full *Manilla hemp*.) A fibrous material, obtained from the leaves of *Musa textilis* (see ABACA), from which are made ropes, matting, textile fabrics, paper, etc. Hence *Manilla cable*, *hat*, *paper*, *rope*, etc. Also, = *manilla paper* (now used of various papers of a light yellow-brown colour: see *quots.*)

1834 G. BENNETT *Wand. N.S. Wales* I. xxi. 427 Manilla mat-bags. 1855 ROYLE *Fibrous Plants India* 48 He had some made into rope, which very much resembled Manilla rope. *Ibid.* 65 Manilla Hemp. 1862 *Catal. Internat. Exhib.* II. xix. 17 Manilla and coir matting. *Ibid.* 18 Manilla and other cordage. 1870 YEATS *Nat. Hist. Comm.* 203 Manilla Hemp... produces a woody fibre...; the elegant Manilla hats are manufactured from it. 1873 J. RICHARDS *Wood-working Factories* 141 A layer of plain manilla paper. 1893 *Westm. Gaz.* 20 July 4/2 Her captain had her big 15in. manilla cable paid out to the Olympia. 1897 *Daily News* 24 May 2/3 Tows, hems, and flaxes meet with a ready market... the finest Manillas making... £16 per ton. 1926 *Paper Terminol.* (Spalding & Hodge) ii. 16 *Manilla*, a superfine tough quality of wrapping and label paper made from Manilla hemp. The term is now loosely applied to cheap imitations made from wood pulp. 1954 *Ibid.* 38 *Manilla* (Da), a coloured paper... not necessarily containing Manila fibre. 1959 *Gloss. Packaging Terms (B.S.I.)* 67 *Manilla*, an imitation manilla made in a wide variety of qualities. The term is now generally used to indicate the characteristic colour.

b. The light yellow-brown colour of manilla paper.

1934 in WEBSTER. 1954 P. HIGHSMITH *Blunderer* (1956) viii. 71 He put on old manilla trousers.

3. (In full *Manilla cheroot*.) A kind of cheroot manufactured in Manila.

1839 MARRYAT *Phant. Ship*. xxxii. On the evening of the third day, as they were smoking their Manilla cheroots. 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade, Manillas*, a name for a kind of cheroots made in the Philippines. 1881 HEDDERWICK *Villa by the Sea* 101, I will whiff a sad Manilla.

manille (mə'nɪl). *Cards*. Forms: 7 mal(l)illio, 9 malilla, 8 manil(l)io, manill, 8- manille. [Corruptly a *Sp. malilla*, dim. of *mala* used in the same sense (prob. fem. of *malo* bad).] In quadrille and ombre, the second best trump or honour (being the deuce of a black suit or the seven of a red suit).

1674 COTTON *Compl. Gamester* (1680) 70 Of the Black there is first the *Spadillo*, or Ace of Spades; the *Mallillio* or

black Deuce, the *Basto* or Ace of Clubs. 1710-11 SWIFT *Jrnl. to Stella* 25 Feb., I had... often two black aces without a manilio. 1712-14 POPE *Rape Lock* III. 51 Spadillio first... Led off two captive trumps, and swept the board. As many more Manillio forc'd to yield. 1794 *Sporting Mag.* IV. 201 The manille, or black deuce is the second [trump]. 1816 SINGER *Hist. Cards* 266 The second Matador [at Ombre] is called Manilla, or Malilla;... it is the seven in a red suit, and the deuce in black, the seven being the lowest card in red. 1851 THACKERAY *Eng. Hum.* iv. About as much time as ladies of that age spent over spadille and manille. 1874 H. H. GIBBS *Ombre* II. 11 In all Suits, when Trumps, the lowest card takes rank as Second Honour. It is called Manille.

manille, manillia, obs. forms of MANILLA¹.

manillio, obs. form of MANILLA¹, MANILLE.

man in the moon.

1. The fancied semblance of a man (or a man's face) in the disk of the moon. Proverbial phr. *no more than the man in the moon*.

a 1310 in Wright *Lyric P.* 112 Mon in the mone stond ant strit, on is bot forke is burthen he bereth. a 1548 HALL *Chron., Rich.* III 37 When the queene had heard this frendely mocion (which was as farre from her thought as the man that the rude people saie is in the moone). 1562 J. HEYWOOD *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 205 Wee say (not the woman) the man in the moone. 1572 ABP. PARKER *Corr.* (Parker Soc.) 404 He is no more my kinsman than the man in the moon. 1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* II. ii. 141, I was the Man ith' Moone, when time was. 1676 MARVELL *Mr. Smirke* 12 Which he knows no more then the Man in the Moon. 1722 DE FOE *Col. Jack* (1840) 266, I thought no more of being serious... than I thought of being a man in the moon. 1840 MARRYAT *Olla Podr.* (Rtdg.) 227 *Gum.* Then you don't know how things are settled? *Jel.* No more than the man in the moon.

allusively. 1695 CONGREVE *Love for L.* II. v. Thy Wife is a Constellation of Virtues; she's the Moon, and thou art the Man in the Moon.

2. Referred to as the type of an imaginary person.

In recent use, a jocular name for a pretendedly unknown person who supplies money for illieit expenditure at elections.

1596 NASHE *Saffron Walden Wks.* (Grosart) III. 175 *Non est inventus*: there's no such man to be found; let them that have the Commission for the Concealments looke after it, or the Man in the Moone put for it. 1621 LAUD *Serm.* 19 June 24 It is not now sufficient that the Iewes shall be... conuerted... But these conuerted Iewes must meet out of all Nations: the ten Tribes, as well as the rest... Good God, what a fine people haue we here? Men in the Moone. 1866 *John Bull* 1 Sept. 584/1 [The witness] created some amusement by his description of Mr. Mum, the man in the moon, who, he said, was a necessary consequence of a Totnes election. 1881 *Rep. Oxf. Elect. Comm., Min. Evid.* 239 One of the first things Mr. M. said to me was, 'You know I am not a "man in the moon"... I am simply come to see that the money is spent properly'. 1882 *Standard* 14 Jan. 5/2 Hundreds of highly respectable Parliamentary agents were ready to wink at the presence of the 'Man in the Moon'.

manioc ('mæniok). Forms: *a.* 6-9 manihot, 7 manyot, magniot. *β.* 7- mandioc, manioc, (7 manyoc, mandioque, 8 maniock, 9 magnoc). *γ.* 7 mandihoca, 7, 9 mandioca, 9 manioc(c)a. [repr. Tupi *mandioca*, Guarani *mandio*, which denotes the root of the plant, the leaves being called in Tupi *manisoba*, the stalk *maniba* or *maniva*, and the juice *manipuera* (Burton *Highlands of Brazil*, 1869, II. 351).

The form *manihot*, adopted in botanical L. as the specific name, appears to be a Fr. spelling with silent *t*. The spelling *manioch* occurs in Fr. in 1614 (Claude d'Abbeville *Mission en Maragnan* 229.)

The plant CASSAVA, q.v. (genus *Manihot*, formerly *Jatropha*). Also, the meal made from it.

a. 1568 HACKET tr. *Thevet's New found World* lviii. 93 The Americanes make meale of those routes that are called Manihot [*Fr. orig.* (1558) Manihot]. 1611 E. ASTON tr. *Boemus' Mann. & Cust.* 501 Rootes of Brasile called Aypi and Manyot. 1698 FROGER *Voy.* 113 Their fields of Maes and Magniot. 1760 J. LEE *Introd. Bot.* App. 318 Manihot. *Jatropha*. 1802 [see *β.*] 1881 *Daily News* 12 Dec. 3/5 A species of manihot, from which the ceará rubber was obtained.

β. 1660 F. BROOKE tr. *Le Blanc's Trav.* 399 Mandioc a root is their chiefest diet, whereof they make flower. 1666 J. DAVIES tr. *Hist. Caribby Isl.* 50 A small tree called Manyoc, by some Manyot, and by others Mandioque. 1683 LORRAIN *Muret's Funeral Rite* 132 Thou mightest haue lived so well, ... thou didst want neither Manioc, nor Potato's. 1783 JUSTAMOND tr. *Raynal's Hist. Indies* V. 321 The manioc is a plant which is propagated by slips. 1802 *Naval Chron.* VIII. 149 *Manihot, magnoc*, or *manioc*, is a plant which grows in America and the West Indies. 1832 *Veg. Subst. Food* 157 The juice of Mandioc is... fermented with... molasses... into an intoxicating liquor. 1857 LIVINGSTONE *Trav.* xvii. 302 Manioc, which is looked upon here as the staff of life. 1871 KINGSLEY *At Last* xvi, The famous Cassava, or Manioc, the old food of the Indians, poisonous till its juice is squeezed out in a curious spiral grass basket.

γ. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 841 The roots of Mandioca had almost killed them all, but by a peece of Vnicornes horne they were preserved. 1663 BOYLE *Usef. Exp. Nat. Philos.* I. v. 121 The root Mandihoca, that abounds with a very potent Poison. 1863 BATES *Nat. Amazons* x. (1864) 324 A superior kind of meal is manufactured at Ega of the sweet mandioca (*Manihot Aypi*). 1892 *Daily News* 20 Feb. 5/1 He found thousands of Sauba ants carrying off his store of mandioca.

b. attrib., as *manioc bread*, *bush*, *flour*, *meal*, *patch*, *plant*, *plantation*, *root*, *worm*.

1681 GREW *Musæum* II. 223 In Brasile, either eaten by themselves, or with their Mandioca-Flower. 1777 W. ROBERTSON *Hist. Amer.* I. IV. 397 The art of extracting an intoxicating liquor from maize or the manioc root. 1792 MAR. RIDDELL *Voy. Madeira* 93 The jatropa manioc, or manioc plant. 1803 *Edin. Rev.* III. 89 A worm... well known to [West Indian] planters as the Manioc or Indigo worm. 1816 SOUTHEY in *Q. Rev.* XVI. 370 A vessel laden with mandioc flour from the south. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 718/1 Cassava or Mandioca meal. 1897 MARY KINGSLEY *W. Africa* 209 This manioc meal is the staple food.

manion (= *many one*): see MANY.

maniorable, *erron.* form of MANURABLE.

maniore, -owre, -ory: see MANGER, -ERY.

maniple ('mænipl(ə)l). Forms: (? 4), 7 maniple, 6 mainipul, manypule, manyple, *Sc.* manipil, 7 -pul, 7-8 -pule, (7, 9 manuple), 6- maniple. [*a.* OF. *maniple* (more commonly *manipule* as in mod.Fr.), ad. *L. manipul-us* handful, troop of soldiers, f. *manus* hand + **pl-*, weak form of root **plē-* to fill (as in *plēnus* full).

In med.L. *manipulus* was also used in sense 3 below. Henschel's Du Cange has several isolated instances in which *manipulus* and the related *manipula* seem to have meant 'something carried in the hand'; the latter is applied to a workman's tool (? a trowel), a staff, an apron; the former is applied to a bowl of some kind. There are also instances of *manipulus, manipula*, in the sense 'servant'.]

† *a.* A handful, *lit.* and *fig.* *Obs.*

1632 B. JONSON *Magn. Lady* I. 1, I ha' seen him waite at Court, there, with his Maniples Of papers, and petitions. 1651 BIGGS *New Disp.* ¶80 Why is not a maniple of Purselane equivalent to two grains of opium, when [etc.]. 1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 136 A maniple with the medicks is as much as can be contained in a hand. 1658 SIR T. BROWNE *Hydriot. Ep. Ded.*, With much excuse we bring these low delights, and poor maniples to your Treasure. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 442/1 A Manuple or great Handfull. 1694 WESTMACOTT *Script. Herb.* (1695) 75 [Flax] when ripe, 'tis pulled and set up in maniples, or large handfulls, to dry them. 1752 AINSWORTH *Lat. Dict.*, A maniple (handful) *Manipulus*. 1829 *Examiner* 371/2 Look at the mere maniples of people who say, speaking of themselves, the Church!

¶ *b.* Whimsically used for: The hand.

1833 *Fraser's Mag.* VIII. 658 His two unhallowed and incarnadine maniples of reeking digits. 1893 GUNTER *Miss Dividends* 16 Ferdie finds his hand grasped warmly in a set of bronzed maniples.

2. *Roman Antiq.* A subdivision of the Roman legion, of which a cohort contained three, numbering 120 men each among the *hastati* and *principes*, and 60 each among the *triarii*.

1533 BELLENDEN *Livy* II. (S.T.S.) I. 148 The totir consul... Ischit furth... with certane manipillis of armyt men. 1629 MAXWELL tr. *Herodian* (1635) 271 The light armed souldiers had lanes made between the severall Maniples to sally forth as occasion served. 1658 SIR T. BROWNE *Gard. Cyrus* II, Thus were the maniples and cohorts of the Hastiti, Principes and Triarii placed in their bodies. 1842 ARNOLD *Hist. Rome* III. 100 The Roman velites... were soon driven back upon the hastati and principes, and passed through the intervals of the maniples to the rear. 1876 *Encycl. Brit.* IV. 750/2 Two 'maniples' or divisions of 60 men each.

attrib. 1891 NETTLESHIP & SANDYS *Seyffert's Dict. Class. Antiq.* 347/1 A further important novelty introduced by Marius was the use of the cohort-formation, instead of the maniple-formation.

† *b.* In modern warfare, a small band of soldiers of more or less definite number. *Obs.*

1574 H. G. *Briefe Tables* G ij, Thou, for to cause that the raye maye go with an euennesse, shalte cause this maniple to go by fiue in a ranke in breadth. 1598 BARRET *Theor. Warres* III. ii. 46 A Maniple is here called so many rankes throughout the battell, as the battell is in length, at so many per ranke as they march in ordinance or array. *Ibid.*, Any part of shot or pikes, that be drawne a part, to be set to defend any straight, or to scarmush, may also bee called a Maniple. 1617 MORYSON *Itin.* II. 66 Captaine Blany diuided his men into three Maniples. 1627 CAPT. SMITH *Seaman's Gram.* xiii. 62 They vse to martiall... those squadrons in rankes like Manaples, which is foure square. 1641 BAKER *Chron.* (1679) 232/2 The Rewerard... consisting of two thousand mingled Weapons, with two wings of Horsemen, ... all of them cast into square maniples. 1644 MILTON *Areop.* (Arb.) 70 Until hee see our small divided maniples cutting through at every angle of his ill united and unweildy brigade.

3. *Eccl.* In the Western Church, one of the Eucharistic vestments, consisting now of a strip of stuff from two to four feet in length and worn suspended from the left arm near the wrist by the celebrant, deacon, and subdeacon: said to have been orig. a napkin held in the left hand for the purpose of wiping the tears shed for the sins of the people; = FANON I. (For a later interpretation of its symbolism see *quot. c* 1532.)

The words used on putting on the maniple, 'Merear, Domine, portare manipulum fletus et doloris', look like a reminiscence of Ps. cxxv[i]. 6 (Vulg.), and it seems possible that the term may have originated from this formula. (So, as one of several suggestions, in Durandus *Rationale* III. vi, *De Manipulo*; he explains 'manipulus' as = *præmium*.)

1346 in Heath *Grocers' Comp.* (1869) 49 *note*, Un vestement saint, aube, manaple, stole et chesible. 1519 HORMAN *Vulg.* 16 b, Fyrst do on the amys, than the albe, than the gyrdell, than the manyple, than the stoole, than the chesybyll. c 1532 Du Wes *Introd. Fr.* in Palsgr. 1068 The manyple doth sygnifye the same [corde] wherof his precieuse handes were bounde. 1620 MELTON *Astrolog.* 16 Albes, Copes, and Maniples. 1774 T. WEST *Antiq. Furness*

(1805) 361 With a stole about his neck, and a maniple on his left arm. 1849 *Rock Ch. of Fathers* I. v. 424 The Anglo-Saxons wore the maniple, as we do now, on the left wrist. 1853 *Hook Ch. Dict.* (1871) 474 The maniple or maniple was originally a strip of linen suspended from the left arm of the priest, and used to wipe away the perspiration from the face. 1885 R. W. DIXON *Hist. Ch. Eng.* III. 190 According to the old offices, the deacons to be ordained were presented in amice, alb, girdle and maniple.

† b. App. used for: A wristlet or cuff. *Obs.*—
1611 *COTGR.*, *Manchon d'hermines*, a Maniple charged, or powdered, with Ermines.

4. *maniple of the curates* [Eccl. L. *manipulus curatorum*]: a book containing a brief summary of certain ecclesiastical canons.

1706 tr. *Dupin's Eccl. Hist.* 16th C. II. iv. vii. 423 That Parish Priests shall have a Bible with Commentaries and the Maniple of the Curates.

maniplies: see MANYPLIES.

manipulability (mə'nɪpjʊlə'bɪlɪtɪ). [f. MANIPULAB(L)E *a.*: see -BILITY.] The quality of being manipulable.

1947 *Partisan Rev.* Sept.-Oct. 473 Every idea is judged in terms of its political manipulability. 1957 B. F. SKINNER *Verbal Behavior* v. 124 The increasing separability and manipulability of response elements in a minimal unit repertoire is a step toward ideal conditions. 1957 L. EISELEY *Immense Journey* (1958) 6 As I tapped and chiseled there in the foundations of the world, I had ample time to consider the cunning manipulability of the human fingers. 1967 *Punch* 11 Oct. 546/2 Doctors are no more gullible than the rest of us, but they are a captive audience, and the extent of their manipulability can be observed on a firm's local sales charts. 1971 J. B. CARROLL et al. *Word Frequency Bk.* p. vi. Only the Kučera-Francis work is of sufficient size and manipulability to yield a substantial word list and citation base for lexicography. 1974 *Time* 7 Jan. 60/3 His recommendations that society change its 'system of production, ownership and consumption' depend on faith in man's manipulability and desire to change.

manipulable (mə'nɪpjʊləb(ə)l), *a.* [f. late L. *manipulāre* to MANIPULATE: see -ABLE.] Capable of being manipulated.

1881 *Brit. Trade Jnl.* XIX. 335 The substance has to be rendered manipulable. 1957 B. F. SKINNER in Saporta & Bastian *Psycho-linguistics* (1961) 233/1 Suffixes such as *-ness* or *-hood* are usually readily manipulable as separate elements in composing new terms. 1963 *Punch* 2 Jan. 21/1 A swiftly manipulable key-board. 1965 J. FEINBERG in M. Black *Philos. in Amer.* 154 It would be an oversimplification to identify 'the cause' of an infelicitous condition with any manipulable necessary condition. 1971 *Nature* 12 Feb. 445/3 As well as being easy to learn and formally manipulable, [computer languages] should be thought-provoking. 1971 *Human World* Nov. 14 Is sovereignty something that can be arranged like this? Is it so infinitely manipulable?

manipular (mə'nɪpjʊlə(r)), *a. (sb.)* [ad. L. *manipulār-is*, f. *manipul-us* MANIPLE.] *A. adj.*

1. Pertaining to the maniple in the ancient Roman army; characterized by formation in maniples.

1623 BINGHAM *Xenophon* etc., *Lipsius' Comp.* 6 The manipular Battalion insinuated it self into the void spaces, and so ouerthrew the Phalange. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Manipular*, belonging to a band of men. 1833 in *Philol. Museum* II. 479 The earliest constitution of the manipular legion. 1886 PELHAM in *Encycl. Brit.* XX. 746/2 In the new manipular system, with its three lines, no regard was paid to civic distinctions.

2. Of the form of a sheaf. *rare*.

1805-17 R. JAMESON *Char. Min.* (ed. 3) 133 Manipular or sheaf-like. Consists of a number of crystals that diverge towards both ends, and are narrower in the middle, thus resembling a sheaf.

3. Of or pertaining to manipulation or handling.

The sense is not etymologically justifiable, being due to association with MANIPULATE *v.*

1831 *Fraser's Mag.* IV. 92 Such an unequivocal manipular token of resentment. 1841-4 EMERSON *Ess.* Ser. I. i. (1876) 16 What the former age has epitomized into a formula or rule for manipular convenience. 1849 LYTTON *Caxtons* II. xi, lviii, Denoting, symbolically, how he would like to do with Uncle Jack, could he once get him safe and snug under his manipular operations. 1852 J. MARTINEAU *Phases of Faith* Ess., etc. (1891) III. 7 Hence the invariable presence of some physical element in all that it [sc. Catholicism] looks upon as venerable. Its rites are a manipular invocation of God.

Hence **manipularly** *adv.*, in a 'manipular' form (cf. sense 2 above).

1804 R. JAMESON *Syst. Min.* (1816) I. 305 The crystals are sometimes manipularly and scopiformly aggregated.

B. sb. A soldier of a maniple.

1862 MERIVALE *Rom. Emp.* (1865) VII. lvi. 91 The emperor himself, regardless of the military indecorum, expostulated and reasoned with his manipulars.

manipulary, *a. rare*—1. [ad. L. *manipulārī-s*: see prec. and -ARY².] = MANIPULAR *a.* 1.

1780 COXE *Russ. Disc.* 222 Military ensigns representing hands. These hands resemble the manipular standards of the Romans.

manipulatable (mə'nɪpjʊlə'təb(ə)l), *a.* [f. MANIPULAT(E) *v.* + -ABLE.] = MANIPULABLE *a.*

1934 in WEBSTER. 1964 E. A. NIDA *Toward Sci. Transl.* ix. 204 One must expect to find numerous and subtle distinctions, which cannot easily be reduced to readily manipulatable rules. 1970 *Computers & Humanities* IV. 327 These three considerations are separable and individually manipulatable.

manipulate (mə'nɪpjʊlət), *v.* [App. a back-formation from MANIPULATION: cf. F. *manipuler* (a 1814 in B. de St.-Pierre *Harmonies*), It. *manipolare*, *manipulare* 'to gripe or claspe with the hands; also to reduce into bottles or handfuls, to bundle vp' (Florio 1611); a med.L. *manipulare* is given in Henschel's Du Cange, with a single quot., in which it app. means 'to lead by the hand'.]

1. *a. trans.* To handle, esp. with dexterity; to manage, work, or treat by manual (and, by extension, any mechanical) means.

1831 CARLYLE *Sart. Res.* III. x. Or else, shut up in private Oratories, [they] meditate and manipulate the substances derived from her [the earth]. 1850 — *Latter-d. Pamph.* ii. (1872) 44 Fraternity has gone on, till it found itself unexpectedly manipulating guillotines by its chosen Robespierres. 1855 H. SPENCER *Princ. Psychol.* (1872) II. vii. iii. 335 The hand has been moulded into fitness for manipulating things. 1862 BURTON *Bk. Hunter* (1863) 154 A turner with a piece of wood in his lathe, which he can manipulate to his liking. 1870 *Echo* 11 Nov., The time when a photograph was admired simply because it was cleverly manipulated. 1876 C. M. DAVIES *Unorth. Lond.* (ed. 2) 179 He had promised that he would refrain from manipulating contagious cases.

b. absol. or intr. in Chem. (cf. MANIPULATION 2).

1827 FARADAY *Chem. Manip.* Introd. 4 Of two persons having otherwise equal talents the one who manipulates best will very soon be in advance of the other.

2. To operate upon with the mind or intelligence; to handle or treat (questions, artistic matter, resources, etc.) with skill.

1856 DOVE *Logic Chr. Faith* i. ii. 68 Philosophy (as hitherto manipulated) has been an attempt to do [etc.]. 1864 *Sat. Rev.* 31 Dec. 789/2 Nor are the questions pleasant ones to manipulate. 1864 BOWEN *Logic* i. 22 Readily manipulated in thought. 1875 OUSELEY *Harmony* iii. 41 This [the third inversion of the added ninth] is perhaps the easiest to manipulate. 1879 FROUDE *Cæsar* xiii. 185 Crassus understood nothing beyond the art of manipulating money.

3. *a. To manage by dexterous contrivance or influence; esp. to treat unfairly or insidiously for one's own advantage.*

1864 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* XII. xi. (1872) IV. 260 He had got his Electors manipulated, tickled to his purpose. 1866 *Toines Elect. Comm., Min. Evid.* (1867) 73 Then who had manipulated Hill senior at the former elections? 1875 J. MORISON in *Expositor* I. 358 The hypothesis that the quotation has been freely manipulated. 1893 CHAMBERLAIN *Sp. Ho. Comm.* 10 Apr., It will be possible for firms to manipulate their books. 1894 J. FISKE *Hist. Amer.* 399 Boards of canvassers were appointed for determining the results of disputed elections by manipulating the figures in counting the votes.

b. Finance. To cause (stocks) to rise or fall by affecting the market in other ways than those arising out of ordinary business; to influence (the market) in such ways.

1870 J. K. MEDBERY *Men & Mysteries Wall St.* 188 The stock was most admirably manipulated, until it finally touched 152. 1903 S. S. PRATT *Work of Wall St.* 147 A market is rigged when it is manipulated.

4. To stimulate (the genitalia); also *refl.*, to masturbate.

1949 O. SCHWARZ *Psychology of Sex* ii. 31 The large majority of these children simply manipulate their genitals in a purely playful manner. 1953 A. C. KINSEY et al. *Sexual Behavior Human Female* v. 161 The female may stimulate them [sc. the breasts] with her hand while she simultaneously manipulates her genitalia. 1965 MASTERS & JOHNSON in J. Money *Sex Research* iv. 107 It is a rare woman who directly manipulates the clitoris, or, if she does, maintains this type of stimulative activity for any significant length of time. 1971 'V. X. SCOTT' *Surrogate Wife* 134 At one point he began manipulating himself.

Hence **manipulated** *ppl. a.*, **manipulating** *vbl. sb.*

1887 *Pall Mall G.* 3 Jan. 10/1 A Frenchman disposed of upwards of four thousand pounds' worth of manipulated diamonds in this country. 1892 *Athenæum* 4 June 722/1 This manipulating of a language. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VII. 749 This method is believed to produce temporary anæmia of the brain by causing a determination of blood to the manipulated parts. 1903 S. S. PRATT *Work of Wall St.* xi. 147 A deal is the operation resulting from a secret combination or agreement among Wall Street men to effect a certain purpose, generally of a manipulated character in the market.

manipulation (mə'nɪpjʊ'leɪʃən). [a. F. *manipulation* = Sp. *manipulacion*, Pg. *manipulação*, It. *manipolazione*, ad. mod.L. type **manipulation-em*, f. **manipulāre* (= It. *manipolare*, F. *manipuler*: see MANIPULATE *v.*), f. L. *manipulus* handful.]

† 1. The method of digging silver ore. *Obs.*

The sole sense recognized in Eng. Dicts. down to and including Todd, 1818.

1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Manipulation*, a term used in the mines, to signify the manner of digging the silver, &c. out of the earth. 1731 in BAILEY vol. II.

2. *Chem.* The method of handling apparatus, etc. in experiments. In *Pharmacy*, 'the preparation of drugs' (Webster 1828-32).

1796 KIRWAN *Elem. Min.* (ed. 2) II. 482 It is only by an exact similarity in all the essential points of Manipulation, that results exactly similar can be expected. 1805 W. SAUNDERS *Min. Waters* 354 The various sources of inaccuracy to which chemical manipulations are liable. 1827

FARADAY in B. Jones' *Life* (1870) I. 396 The word manipulation, though not usual in ordinary language, is so peculiarly expressive of the great object of these lectures, that I could not hesitate a moment to use it. 1854 RONALDS & RICHARDSON *Chem. Technol.* (ed. 2) I. 48 The average amount of ash obtained by laboratory manipulation.

3. *gen.* The handling of objects for a particular purpose; manual management; in *Surgery*, the manual examination of a part of the body. Also, making motions with the hand, manual action.

1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* IV. l. 536 However tedious some of the foregoing manipulations may seem, they are much less so than those required in several other branches of Natural History. 1846 GREENER *Sci. Gunnery* 403 The manipulation of this musket. 1852 MRS. STOWE *Uncle Tom's C.* xx. 207 In the zeal of her manipulations, the young disciple had contrived to snatch a pair of gloves and a ribbon, which she had adroitly slipped into her sleeves. 1853 FABER *All for Jesus* (1854) 246 A profound reverence for all the benedictions of the Church, for her sacraments, forms, and manipulations. 1872 F. G. THOMAS *Dis. Women* (ed. 3) 72 Conjoined manipulation is of great importance. 1878 A. H. MARKHAM *Gt. Frozen Sea* xv. 206 To handle delicate instruments, the manipulation of which, even in a temperate climate, requires the utmost care. 1879 J. J. YOUNG *Ceram. Art* 41 In Oriental work we find skill in manipulation, similitude in drawing, and beauty in color.

4. The act of operating upon or managing persons or things with dexterity; esp. with disparaging implication, unfair management or treatment (of documents, etc.).

1828 SIR W. NAPIER *Penins. War* I. 6 The organization of Napoleon's army was simple, the administration vigorous, the manipulations well contrived. 1843 RUSKIN *Mod. Paint.* II. III. ii. §10 The exquisite manipulation of the master gives to each atom of the multitude its own character and expression. 1864 BOWEN *Logic* xi. 364 No manipulation, no analysis, of these Truths previously demonstrated would enable him to evolve from them the measure of this particular angle. 1875 STUBBS *Const. Hist.* II. xvii. 611 The third estate was only too susceptible of royal manipulation. 1883 *Stubbs' Merc. Circular* 8 Nov. 982/2 The shirtings which are not susceptible of manipulation with clay and sizing. 1888 *Nation* (N.Y.) 9 Aug. 107/2 Manipulation signifies a common understanding and design on the part of a clique of operators to raise or depress values in order to get other people's money. 1908 *Westm. Gaz.* 26 Aug. 2/2 The opportunity for market manipulation is obvious.

manipulative (mə'nɪpjʊlə'tɪv), *a.* [f. MANIPULATE *v.*: see -ATIVE.] Of, pertaining to, concerning, or involving manipulation.

1836 I. TAYLOR *Phys. Theory Another Life* (1857) 154 A wonder of skill, as well as of manipulative execution. 1854 J. SCOFFERN in *Orr's Circ. Sci., Chem.* 390 The manipulative details required belong to the department of organic chemistry. 1862 SMILES *Engineers* II. 132 The workmen of that place [Birmingham] are still superior to most others in executing machinery requiring manipulative skill. 1881 ROSCOE in *Nature* XXIII. 599 Bunsen's unerring energy and wonderful manipulative power. 1890 *Spectator* 1 Nov. 615/2 One of those cunning feats of manipulative skill peculiar to the Oriental. 1909 *Westm. Gaz.* 8 Sept. 11/4 The powerful manipulative interests are watching events closely. 1947 M. M. LEWIS *Lang. in Society* i. 24 The manipulative and the declarative are the twin incentives by which the development of language is fostered in the child, and remain the essential functions of language in society. 1966 *New Statesman* 22 Apr. 581/2 The cause was won by the politicians' desire to appear manipulative about almost any issue, regardless of its suitability for manipulation. 1968 R. KYLE *Love Lab.* ix. 125 Lillian had just completed a manipulative session and was wearing only a wrapper. 1971 *Nature* 30 Apr. 578/2 For they are also clearly pre-adaptive to efficient use of the hands as manipulative organs, in such activities as food gathering and transport. 1972 *Maclean's Mag.* Mar. 61/1 Spier is strong, attractive and manipulative. 'He's good at persuading people to do things they might not want to do.'

Hence **manipulatively**.

1949 M. MEAD *Male & Female* ii. 26 Greater awareness does not always mean greater manipulativity. 1975 *N.Y. Times* 4 Mar. 31 You pity their failings—their determination to 'advance' their children as if life were a relay race, their manipulativity and insularity.

manipulator (mə'nɪpjʊlə'tɔ(r)). [a. mod.L. type **manipulātor*, f. **manipulāre* (see MANIPULATION). Cf. F. *manipulateur*.]

1. *a.* One who manipulates, in various senses.

1851 H. MAYO *Pop. Superstit.* (ed. 2) 90 The state into which mesmeric manipulators first plunge the patient. 1858 RUSKIN *Arrows of Chace* (1880) I. 140 As manipulators, none but the four men whom I have named were equal to Turner. 1864 *Soc. Sci. Rev.* 8 Science is nothing without experiment and a little practice will soon enable the teacher to become a successful manipulator. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VI. 69 An experienced surgical manipulator. 1902 J. S. PHILLIMORE *Sophocles* Introd. 79 As a manipulator of language we compare him [Sophocles] with Virgil.

b. With disparaging implication.

1864 *Morn. Star* 8 June 4 By the judicious application of patronage to an editorial staff a clever manipulator may gain for himself a character to which he has no title [etc.]. 1891 E. PEACOCK *N. Brendon* I. 285 A principal manipulator of the persecution company.

c. One who controls the price of stocks by specially contrived methods.

1888 *Economist* 17 Nov. 3/3 If the people are apathetic it is utterly useless for the manipulators to undertake to push prices up. 1903 S. S. PRATT *Work of Wall St.* 146 A professional may or may not be a manipulator, but a manipulator is always a professional. *Ibid.* 256 By false tips and matched orders or wash sales the manipulators endeavored to establish fictitious quotations for their stocks. 1904 *N.Y. Tribune* 15 May 4 Manipulators desperately

endeavoring to bring back recessions which will permit them to 'get even'.

2. An instrument used to facilitate manipulation.

spec. a. The transmitting instrument attached to the dial-telegraph (1875 Knight *Dict. Mech.*). b. In photography, a device for holding plates without handling them (*ibid.* Suppl.). c. An exercising machine for rubbing or pummeling the body (*ibid.*). d. A machine for manipulating blooms of iron or steel. e. An instrument used by those who instruct the deaf in the articulation of sounds.

1860 G. B. PRESCOTT *Electr. Telegr.* vi. 97 Fig. 48 is an instrument for bringing any number of batteries into circuit at pleasure. . . It is called a manipulator. 1886-7 Miss L. D. RICHARDS *Proc. Amer. Instruct. Deaf* 235, I use the manipulator very little. 1888 *Sci. Amer.* 15 Sept. 166/2 An Improved Ingot Manipulator.

f. A device for handling radioactive material, operated by remote control from behind a protective shield.

1952 *Nucleonics* Nov. 41/1 They have been named master-slave manipulators because all the seven degrees of freedom of the tongs are slaved to the single master handle. 1955 *Reactor Handbk.: Engin.* (U.S. Atomic Energy Comm.) 859 A general-purpose manipulator is considered to be a remotely-controlled mechanical arm capable of gripping diverse objects. . . All movements of the manipulator arm are controlled by a human operator. . . The manipulator may have a lower or higher load capacity than the human arm. 1958 *New Scientist* 24 Apr. 21/1 A manipulator believed to be the only one manufactured in Europe that is operated by electrical remote control will be displayed at next week's Hanover Fair. . . The power manipulator is equipped with interchangeable grasping units. . . and can lift and position objects weighing up to 750 lbs. 1962 *Nevenes Conc. Encycl. Nucl. Energy* 488/2 These manipulators fall into three classes: 1. Handling tongs and sphere units. . . 2. Master-slave manipulators. . . 3. Rectilinear power manipulators. 1969 *IEEE Trans. Nucl. Sci.* XVI. 594/2 The geometry of the Brookhaven AGS and of other synchrotrons requires a larger degree of remoteness than is possible with mechanically-connected master-slave manipulators.

manipulatory (mə'nɪpjʊlətəri), *a.* [f. MANIPULATE *v.*: see -ORY.] Pertaining to or involving manipulation.

1827 *FARADAY Chem. Manip.* i. 24 A notion of the most necessary furniture of a small laboratory. . . may. . . be gathered from the manipulatory parts of the present work. 1838 *MOORE Mem.* (1856) VII. 225 To accompany him to the North London Hospital. . . to see Dr. Elliotson's manipulatory experiments. 1881 *TYNDALL Ess. Floating Matter of Air* 233 Even with considerable care and fairly disciplined manipulatory skill, success is not invariable. 1893 *Brit. Jnl. Photogr.* 24 Nov. 748/2 In addition to photographic and manipulatory difficulties, the nausea of sea-sickness. . . has to be contended against.

manipule, manir, obs. ff. MANIPULE, MANNER.

Manipuri (mə'nɪpʊəri), *a.* and *sb.* [Native name.] *A. adj.* Of or pertaining to Manipur, a state in the region of Assam in north-east India; *spec.* used of a style of dancing (also *ellipt.*). *B. sb.* The people of Manipur; a member of this people; also, the Tibeto-Burman language of the Manipuri.

1906 E. A. GAIT *Hist. Assam* viii. 195 The Manipuri Raja was mindful of the services rendered him a few years previously. 1911 [see KHASI]. 1918 W. PETTIGREW *Tāngkhul Nāga Gram. & Dict.* 4 As in Manipuri, there are two noticeable changes in intonation in TN, a high and low tone to a great number of words which to the ignorant sound the same. 1927 *Blackw. Mag.* June 817/1 The Manipuris. . . became such strict Hindus as even to 'out-Brahman' the Brahmans. 1948 D. DIRINGER *Alphabet* 11 vi. 365 The Oriya, Maithili and Early Manipuri characters seem also to be somewhat connected with the Bengali script. 1957 G. B. L. WILSON *Dict. Ballet* 178 *Manipuri*, in Hindu dancing, the style of north-east India. The dances are in the form of dance-drama (supported by dialogues and songs) and many dancers participate. It is mainly lyrical and lighter than the other Indian styles. 1968 *Encycl. Brit.* XIV. 790/2 About 60% of the population [of Manipur] speak Manipuri. *Ibid.* XV. 118/2 *Meitheh*, also known as Manipuri, the dominant population of the valley of Manipur. 1969 *Femina* (Bombay) 26 Dec. 53/1 Kishori also left an imprint as a noted Manipuri dancer in the early dance dramas produced by the Indian National Theatre. Her rhythmic grace is still remembered. 1971 *Ceylon Observer* (Mag. Ed.) 19 Sept. 4/8 (Advt.), New silver motive white Manipuri saree.

manis ('meɪnɪs). *Zool.* [mod.L. (Linnæus), said to be an assumed sing. of MANES.] The typical genus of the family *Manidae* (scaly anteaters); any individual of this genus, a pangolin.

1770 *Phil. Trans.* LX. 36 A new Species of the Manis, or Scaly Lizard. 1802 *BINGLEY Anim. Biog.* (1813) I. 125 Of the manis tribe. 1850 R. G. CUMMING *Hunter's Life S. Afr.* (ed. 2) I. 247 The manis is met with throughout the interior of South Africa, but it is rare. 1872 *MIVART Elem. Anat.* ii. (1873) 58 The long tailed Pangolin or Manis.

manis, -isch, obs. *Sc.* forms of MENACE.

manish, Maniske, obs. ff. MANNISH, MANX.

ma nishtana (ma nɪʃ'tana). *Judaism.* Also *ma nishtan(n)ah*. [Heb., 'Why (is this night) different (from all other nights)?'] The opening words of the four questions in the Passover Haggadah, traditionally asked by the youngest member of a Jewish household on Seder Night;

hence used to designate this part of the Passover celebrations.

1902 *Jewish Chron.* 18 Apr. 20/1 After the sanctification (*Kiddush*) with which our Haggadah begins. . . the four questions *Ma nishtana* are read. *Ibid.* 25 Apr. 20/2 In olden times the children were provided with small nuts and chestnuts to give more zest to the question, 'Ma nishtana'—'why is this night different from all other nights?' 1904 *Jewish Encycl.* VI. 141/2 Its initial words, 'Mah Nishtannah', are used as the name of the Haggadah, as in the question: 'What has Korah. . . to do in the Mah Nishtannah?' 1960 *Jewish Chron.* 8 Apr. 27/5 There was for me, the youngest boy, the important task of re-learning the *Ma Nishtana*. 1972 C. RAPHAEL *Feast of Hist.* iii. 90 The spirit of *ma nishtana*—the Four Questions in the Haggadah.

manism ('meɪnɪz(ə)m). [f. MANES *sb. pl.* + -ISM.] The worship of the *manes* or shades of the dead; ancestor-worship. Hence *ma'nistic a.*

1904 G. S. HALL *Adolescence* II. xii. 179 Culture developed through the four stages of manism, when each [*sc.* the moon, sun, planets, etc.] was regarded as only the sensuous object it seemed, [*etc.*]. 1933 J. D. UNWIN *Sexual Regulations & Human Behaviour* i. 1 Uncivilised peoples. . . Manistic—these do not erect temples but they pay some kind of post-funeral attention to their dead. 1937 A. HUXLEY *Ends & Means* xv. 311 All human societies are in one or another of four cultural conditions: zoistic, manistic, deistic, rationalistic. 1950 *Funk's Stand. Dict. Folklore* II. 673/1 Manism, the general term for the worship of the spirits of the dead, and, more specifically, for ancestor worship, is widespread in the world. 1956 E. E. EVANS-PRITCHARD *Nuer Relig.* xiii. 311 Many such origins have been propounded: magic, fetishism, manism, animism.

manitoka (mə'nɪtəʊkə). *S. Afr.* Also **manotoka**. [Perhaps a name fabricated by the botanist P. Macowan.] The South African name of a large shrub, *Myoporum insulare*, of the family Myoporaceæ, native to Australia and bearing small white flowers followed by edible blue berries.

1906 F. BLERSCH *Handbk. Agric. S. Afr.* xiii. 267 Hedge shrubs and trees. . . Manotoka (*Myoporum insulare*). 1948 H. V. MORTON *In Search of S. Afr.* ii. 48 The old buildings and houses of former occupants. . . were standing roofless and deserted in a jungle of manitoka trees. 1956 *Cape Times* 1 Mar. 8/6 The English myrtle hedge. . . is far more interesting, is greener and less likely to dry out. This can also be said of the manitoka and tecoma hedges. 1973 M. PHILIP *Caravan Caravel* 19 A tarred road circled the middle of the thickly grassed park, and the caravans were standing in rows on four different levels, with hedges of fleshy, narrow-leaved manitokkas [*sic*] bushing out between the caravan sites.

manitology (mə'nɪtələdʒɪ). [f. next + -(O)LOGY.] The branch of study that is concerned with the belief in manitous.

1851 *SCHOOLCRAFT Ind. Tribes U.S.* I. 34 The doctrine of Manitoes, or what may be denominated Manitology. 1881 *DORMAN Orig. Prim. Superst.* vi. 222 Totemism is explained by manitology, or the worship of manitous.

Manitou ('mænitʊ). Also 7 **maneto**, 8 **menitto**, 8-9 **manitoo**, 9 **manito**, **manitu**, (-ido), **moneto**. [Algonquin *manito*, *manitu*.

According to Dr. Trumbull (*Trans. Amer. Philol. Assoc.* 1876, p. 167) *manit* is the active pple. of a vb. meaning to surpass, while *manitu* contains a predicative suffix, and so is equivalent to 'he or it is manit'. In 1587 Hariot says that the Indians of Virginia 'beleeue that there are many gods, which they call Mantoac' (Hakluyt III. 276.)

Among some American Indians, a spirit (of good or of evil) which is an object of religious awe or reverence; also, anything which is regarded as having supernatural power, as a fetish.

1698 G. THOMAS *Pensilvania* (1848) 2 They offer their first Fruits to a Maneto, or suppos'd Deity. 1701 C. WOLLEY *Jnl. N. York* (1860) 37 They are of opinion that when they have ill success in their hunting, fishing, &c. their Menitto is the cause of it. 1804 C. B. BROWN tr. *Volney's View Soil U.S.* 416 First, they believe in a great Manito, or genius, who rules the world or universe. Under his supreme power are numberless Manitos, who traverse earth and air, and govern all things. 1817 J. BRADBURY *Trav. Amer.* 24 The Indians. . . often apply this term Manitou to uncommon or singular productions of nature which they highly venerate. 1856 *BRYANT Painted Cup* iii, The gentle Manitou of flowers. 1860 *SCHOOLCRAFT Ind. Tribes U.S.* V. 74 When a turtle, bird, quadruped, or other form of animated nature is adopted as the guardian spirit or moneto. 1895 W. J. HOFFMAN *Begin. Writing* 77 Fig. 31 represents the otter as a spirit or manido. 1899 *Jnl. Anthropol. Inst.* I. 140 His Manitou or spirit, in trappers' jargon his medicine.

manitrunk ('mænitɹʌŋk). *Ent.* [f. L. *manus* taken in the sense 'fore-leg' + *trunc-us* trunk.] The anterior segment of the thorax.

1826 *KIRBY & Sp. Entomol.* III. 531 The first segment [of the trunk], because it bears the fore legs, I have named manitrunk (*manitruncus*).

manitu: see MANITOU.

maniure (= *manjure*), obs. form of MANGER.

manjack ('mændʒæk). A large West Indian tree, *Cordia macrophylla* or *C. elliptica*.

1864 *GRISEBACH Flora W. Ind.* 785 Manjack, *Cordia macrophylla*.

man-jack: see MAN *sb.*¹ 4 m, and JACK *sb.*¹ 2 c.

manjak ('mændʒæk). *West Indian.* Also 7 **mountjack**, 7-8 **munjack**. (See quot. 1902.)

1657 *LIGON Barbados* 101 Another gummy substance there is. . . called Mountjack. 1683 J. POYNTZ *Tobago* 37 This Munjack is nothing else than a Confirmation or Coagulation of the Tarr. . . into a more solid body, which Munjack [*etc.*]. 1902 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 10) XXVI. 145 (Barbados), The only mineral product is 'manjak', or glance-pitch, a form of asphalt, which occurs in the older rocks of the Scotland district.

manjee ('mændʒiː). Also 7 **mangee**, 8 **-gie**, 9 **manjy**. [Hindī *mānjhī*.] 'The master or steersman of a boat or any native river-craft' (Y.).

1683 *SIR W. HEDGES Diary* (Hakl. Soc.) I. 89 Which made our Manglee or Steerman advise us to fasten our boat in some Creeke. 1781 *India Gaz.* (Y.), The principal Gaut Manglees of Calcutta have entered into engagements at the Police office to supply all Persons that apply there with Boats. 1810 T. WILLIAMSON *E. Ind. Vade-Mecum* I. 283 The *Manjy*, *Goleeah*, and *Dandy*, are the steers-man, bow-man, and common rower in a boat, respectively. 1845 *STOQUELER Hand-bk. Brit. India* (1854) 257 Few manjees, or steersmen of boats, leave the city without [*etc.*].

† **mank**, *sb.*¹ *Sc. Obs.* [app. a. F. *manque*, f. *manquer* to lack.] Want.

1500-20 *DUNBAR Poems* xxxi. 12 He that hes for his awin genzie Ane plesand prop, but mank or menzie, And schuttis syne [*etc.*]. 1718 *RAMSAY Christ's Kirk Gr.* III. xxxiii, They drank, Till. . . in their maws there was nae mank. 1776 *HERD Scottish Songs* Gloss., *Mank*, a want.

† **mank**, *sb.*² *Obs.* (See quot.)

1683 *TRYON Way to Health* 284 Those fiery Steems [in food], which are of an hot griping windy Nature, and causing a Mank or Scurvey in the Blood.

† **mank**, *a.* *Obs.* Chiefly *Sc.* Also 6 **manke**, 7 **manc(k)**. [a. OF. *manc*, *manque*:—L. *mancus* maimed.] Maimed, mutilated, defective.

1513 *DOUGLAS Æneis* v. ProL. 51 His febill prois bene mank and mutilat. 1559 *BP. SCOT in Strype Ann. Ref.* I. II. App. vii. 410 The church of Christe was not perfect, but rather a manke bodye without a head. 1658 J. DURHAM *Exp. Rev.* xiii. v. (1660) 570 There is one thing yet to be cleared, without which all that is said seemeth to be manck. 1659 *FULLER App. Inj. Innoc.* III. 54 If the Bishops sit as a Third-estate, then Statutes made without them are manck and defective. 1722 *Wodrow Corr.* (1843) II. 622 When that mank volume comes over, I shall send one complete. 1723 *McWARD Contendings* Pref. 12 Mr. Wodrow in his large, but mank and partial History [*etc.*].

mank (mæŋk), *v.* *Obs. exc. Sc.* [? f. MANK *a.*; cf. late (chiefly Frankish) L. *mancāre* to mutilate, f. *mancus*: see MANK *a.*] *trans.* To maim, mangle, mutilate.

a 1400-50 *Alexander* 4100 Bot alto-mankid hire with maces & mellis of Iren. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 325/1 Mankkyn, or maynyn, *mutilo*. c 1470 *HENRY Wallace* VII. 307 The myddyll off ane he mankit ner in twa. 1501 *DOUGLAS Pal. Hon.* III. xcii, They wretchis. . . That honour mankit and honestie mischeuit. 1573 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xl. 322 Let nouter lufe of friend, nor feir of fais, Mufe 3ow to mank 3our Message. 1637-50 *Row Hist. Kirk* (1842) 133 Ordour may be taken with them who hes mutilated and manked the Kirk's Registers. 1731 *Plain Reasons for Presbyterians dissenting* 116 It was past into an Act very quickly, lam'd and mank'd as it was. 1825-80 *JAMIESON, Mank* . . 2. To spoil or impair in any way.

Hence **manked ppl. a.** (whence 'mankedly *adv.*, in a mutilated fashion; † **mankedhead**, disabled condition), 'manking *vbl. sb.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 27884 Quen [man] es ouerlaid wit drunkenhede, pan in his mankidhed, . . . es turnd al into best state. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 325/1 Mankyng, or maymyng, *mutilacio*. 1513 *DOUGLAS Æneis* x. vi. 117 The rycht arm, from the schulder al to rent, Apon the mankyt sennonyng hyngis by. 1553 *KENNEDY Compend. Tract. in Wodrow Soc. Misc.* (1844) 171 Thou sall understand, that thir wordis ar mankitlie allegit. a 1585 *MONTGOMERIE Flying* 143 With mightie, manked, mangled meiter. 1671 *True Nonconf.* 288 Its mancking and confounding of Holy Scripture.

mankal, manke: see MANGAL, MANCUS.

mankalah, var. MANCALA.

'man-keen, *a.* [f. MAN *sb.*¹ + KEEN *a.*

Recorded later than the synonymous uses of *mankine*, *MANKIND a.*, but possibly its original form.]

1. Of animals (*rarely* of persons): Inclined to attack men; fierce, savage. (See KEEN *a.* 2 c.) Now *dial.*

1568 *Hist. Jacob & Esau* II. ii. Cjib, What? are you mankene now? I reckon it best I, To bind your handes behind you euen as ye lye. *Esau*. Nay haue mercy on me, and let me not perishe. 1607 R. C[AREW] tr. *Estienne's World of Wonders* 263 He cured a man-keene wolfe. . . by making the signe of the crosse. 1625 *JACKSON Creed* v. vii. §3 Boares and Bulls. . . grow often wilde, fierce, or mankene. 1632 *SANDERSON Serm.* 203 (If after all that they [dogs] still continue mankeen) knocke out their teeth. 1643 *HERLE Answ. Ferne* 6 How hard the Scripture is in yielding any of its sincere milke for babes to these mankeene Gyants. 1737 *BRACKEN Farriery Impr.* (1757) II. 83 If we are over-kind to them [horses], it is more likely to make them Man-keen (as we say) than better conditioned. 1893 *Northumbld. Gloss. s.v.*, Cattle are termed mankeen when they attack human beings.

† **b. absol.** or as *sb.* A savage animal. *Obs.* 1757 *MRS. GRIFFITH Lett. Henry & Frances* (1767) II. 281, I have got so far on my journey, having bought a horse for my servant. . . It is a mankeen in miniature.

2. Of women: Very fond of men. Now *dial.*

1683 G. MERITON *Yorhes. Dialogue* 17 Shees gane Eighteen And few but at that Age they are Man keen. 1876 *Whitby Gloss., Fellow-fond, Man-craz'd, Man-fond, Man-keen*, love smitten. 'She's desparate man-keen', very fond of the men. 1889 *N. W. Linc. Gloss.* (ed. 2).

Mankes, obs. form of MANX.

mankey, mankie, var. MANCO *Sc.*

mankey, var. MANKY *a.*

'man-killer. a. A killer of men; a homicide.

c 1440 *Gesta Rom.* xxvi. 141 (Harl. MS.), Whenne they [the knights] were putte outte of the palysse, some of hem... bicom thevis, some man-killers. a 1533 LD. BERNERS *Gold. Bk. M. Aurel.* (1546) Gijb, Such as accompanyeth with man kylers and murthers. 1660 R. COKE *Justice Vind.* 49 The Inhabitants of Switzerland... who... have... continued Mercenary Man-killers to the interests of the Pope. 1895 *Pall Mall G.* 29 July 11/2 Even in those regions, where expert man-killers are by no means scarce, the style of shooting is altogether different from that of target shooting.

b. transf. and fig.

1899 *Daily News* 12 June 9/3 The new Mark IV. bullet, known among experts as 'The Man-killer'. 1929 F. C. BOWEN *Sea Slang* 89 *Man-killer*, a hard-working sailing ship in which accidents were frequent. Some ships earned extraordinary reputations in that way. 1957 R. CAMPBELL *Portugal* v. 86 They rechristened her [sc. a mare], Garota, or 'dear little girlie-wirlie', in order to... give the impression that this man-killer was as sweet-tempered and innocent as she looked. Actually she had already killed two men. 1964 MRS. L. B. JOHNSON *White House Diary* 24 July (1970) 183 This was a man-killer of a day for Lyndon.

So 'man-killing vbl. sb. and adj.

1693 DRYDEN *Persius* iii. (1697) 446 A Spark, like thee, of the Man-killing Trade. 1880 *Chamb. Jnl.* 15 May 316/2 These cattle-devouring tigers... seldom take to man-killing. 1891 A. FORBES in *Daily News* 29 Dec. 2/1 The man-killing power of artillery. 1899 *Times* 27 Sept. 6/2 A new invention, either man-killing or labour-saving.

† **'mankin¹.** *Obs.* Forms: see MAN *sb.*¹ and KIN *sb.*¹ [OE. *mōn-*, *mancyn(n)*, f. *man* MAN *sb.*¹ + *cynn* KIN *sb.*¹] a. The human race, mankind. b.

A race of men, a people. c. *rare.* Human nature. *Beowulf* 110 Ac he hine feor forwæc... mancynne fram.

971 *Blickl. Hom.* 129 For ealles mancynnes hæle. c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Judg. Proem.*, Æfter þam þe losue... þæt manky gebrohte... to þam behatenan earde. a 1175 *Cott. Hom.* 225 Ic wille fordon al mancinn mid watere. c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 19 Vre louerd he is cleped helende, for þat he manken alesede. c 1275 *Passion our Lord* 11 in *O. E. Misc.* 37 þrytty wyntre and more he was among Monkunne. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 18433 Adam, fader of al man-kin. c 1330 *Florice & Bl.* (1857) 700 3if manken hit tholi might Twies I schold þie with right. 13... E. E. *Allit P. A.* 636 Inose is knawen þat man-kyng grete, Fyrst was wro3t to blysse parfyt. 13... *Minor Poems fr. Vernon MS.* 37/4 And al soffrede swete Ihesu ffor monkunne sake þat sorwe.

mankin² ('mænkɪn). [f. MAN *sb.*¹ + -KIN.] A diminutive or puny man; a manikin.

1820 BYRON *Let. to Murray* 12 Oct. *Let. & Jnl.* (1901) V. 96 No more Keats, I entreat... there is no bearing the drivelling idiotism of the Mankin. 1831 CARLYLE *Sart. Res.* II. ii, The Mankin feels that he is a born Man.

mankind, sb. and a.¹ [f. MAN *sb.*¹ + KIND *sb.* Cf. *man's kind* (MAN *sb.*¹ 21.)] A. sb.

I. (Now mæn'kaɪnd.) 1. The human species. Now only *collect.* Human beings in general. (First in *Cursor M.*; it superseded the older MANKIN¹.)

Formerly sometimes with sing. verb, or referred to with sing. masc. pronoun; now construed only as plural.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 9372 þe fader of heuen Dight his dere sun to send, Vntil erth, or flesche to ta for to bring man-kind o wa. c 1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* III. 143 If monkynde in þo stat of innocense... schulde not be ydel bot serwe his God bisily. 1398 TREVISIA *Barth. De P. R.* xvi. lxxi. (1495) 576 Onichius... hath in itself colour medely lyke the naylle of mankinde. c 1420 LYDG. *Assembly of Gods* 1762 Thus was mankynde delueryd from hys foon. 1480 CAXTON *Descr. Brit.* 6 In Britayne ben hoot welles well arayed and adressyd to the vse of mankynde. 1541 R. COPLANO *Guydon's Quest. Chirurg.* Dij, Howe many in nombre are all the bones in a body of mankynde? 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 23 Sathan the enemye of almankinde. 1587 GOLOING *De Mornay* xvi. 258 The great number of diseases wherwith mankinde is pained. 1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* v. i. 183 How many goodly creatures are there here! How beauteous mankinde is! 1651 HOBBS *Leviath.* II. xxvi. 139 A Law of Nature, equally obliging all man-kind. 1726 BUTLER *Serm. Hum. Nat.* iii. Wks. 1874 II. 33 Allowing that mankind hath the rule of right within himself. a 1774 GOLDSM. *Hist. Greece* I. 202 Mankind never suffer any work to be lost which tends to make them more wise or happy. 1809 SYD. SMITH *Serm.* I. 495 To study mankind aright, we must observe, no less the circumstances in which he is placed, than [etc.]. 1825 LYTTON *Falkland* 14 Thrown early among mankind, I should early have imbibed their feelings. 1902 GREENOUGH & KITTREOGE *Words* 158 The history of language is the history of mankind.

† 2. The nature of man; human nature. Chiefly in phr. to take (or fang) mankind. *Obs.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 17288 + 43 Our lord 3oight to tak mankynd and bring vus oute of woo. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* IV. 530 And mankynd biddis vs that we To procur vengeans besy be. c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xvi. (*Magdalena*) 242, & how mane-kynd þat he can fange. c 1449 PECOCK *Repr.* II. xvi. 245 God descended into mankinde, and... couplid to him a singular mankinde. 1493 *Festivall* (W. de W. 1515) 94 That our lorde had taken mankynde. 1567 *Gude & Godlie B.* (S.T.S.) 67 He come from heuin, and tuke mankynde.

† b. Human feeling, humanity. *Obs. rare*⁻¹.

1603 B. JONSON *Sejanus* v. x, O you, whose mindes are good, And have not forc'd all mankind, from your breasts.

II. 3. (Now 'mænkaɪnd.) The male sex; persons of the male sex. (Cf. MEN-KIND.)

1526 TINOALE I *Cor.* vi. 9 Abusers of themselves with the mankynde. 1573 L. LOYO *Marrow of Hist.* (1653) 141 If any mankynd will enter therein... he shall... be bereft of his senses. And if any womankind... go into that water, she [etc.]. a 1581 Bp. R. COX *Injunctions*, Their chyldren and seruautes both mankinde and womankinde. 1611 SHAKS. *Wint. T.* I. ii. 199 Should all despaire That haue reuolted Wiues, the tenth of Mankind Would hang themselves. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* IV. 155 Without admission of any man-kind in their company. 1874 TROLLOPE *Lady Anna* ix. 67 The infinite simplicity and silliness of mankind and womankind at large.

B. adj.

† 1. Human. *Obs.*

1584 R. SCOT *Discov. Witchcr.* xv. xii. 412, I coniuere you... ye infernall kings... to appeare... in faire forme and shape of mankind kings.

† 2. Male. *Obs.*

1633 MASSINGER *Guardian* I. ii, I keep no mankind servant in my house, In fear my chastity may be suspected. 1638 FORO *Lady's Trial* II. ii, Sir, consider My sex; were I mankind, my sword should quit A wounded honour.

† 3. Of women: Masculine, virago-like. *Obs.*

Sometimes indistinguishable from MANKINO *a*²

1585 HIGINS *Junius' Nomenclator* 19 *Virago*, a manly woman, or a mankind woman. 1591 H. SMITH *Prepar. Marr.* (Field) 61 A mankind woman is a monster, that is, halfe a woman and halfe a man. 1598 FLORIO, *Brifalda*, a bould, shamelesse, mankinde, virago woman. 1599 PORTER *Angry Wom. Abingt.* (Percy Soc.) 62 Why, she is mankind; therefore thou mayest strike her. 1607 SHAKS. *Cor.* IV. ii. 16 *Virg.* You shall stay too. I would I had the power To say so to my Husband. *Sicin.* Are you mankind? *Volum.* I foole, is that a shame. 1607 BEAUMONT *Woman-Hater* III. i, Are women growne so mankind? must they be wooing? 1619 FLETCHER *M. Thomas* IV. vi, 'Twas a sound knock she gave me, A plaguy mankinde girle. 1635 *Life Long Meg of Westminster* (1816) 22 For that hee had heard shee was so mankind as to beat all she met withall, he would try her manhood.

† **'mankind, a.²** *Obs.* Also 6 mankin(e). [Of obscure origin: possibly a perversion of MANKEEN, though that form does not appear in our quots. till later.] Infuriated, furious, fierce, mad. = MANKEEN.

1519 HORMAN *Vulg.* 127 He set dogges, that were mankynde [L. *canibus efferatis*] vpon the man to be all to torne. a 1553 UDALL *Royster D.* IV. viii. (Arb.) 77 Come away, by the matte she is mankinde [rime mine]. I durst aduenture the losse of my right hande, If shee dyd not slee hir other husbunde. 1598-9 Bp. HALL in *Marston's Sco. Villanie* III. x. (1599) H i b, I ask'd Phisitons what they counsell was For a mad dogge or for a mankind Asse? 1605 CHAPMAN *All Fools* Wks. 1873 I. 167 Good Signor Cornelio be not too mankinde against your wife. 1632 MASSINGER *City Madam* III. i, You brach, Are you turn'd mankind? 1672 JOSSELYN *New Eng. Rarities* 13 They [Bears]... are never mankind, i.e. fierce, but in rutting time.

Hence † **mankindly adv.**, cruelly, ferociously.

1606 Sir G. Goosecappe II. i. in *Bullen O. Pl.* III. 30 You drive maids afore you, ... as mankindelie as if you had taken a surfet of our Sex lately.

mankle, manks, obs. ff. MANACLE *v.*, MANX.

manky ('mæŋki), *a. local.* Also mankey. [f. MANK *a.* + -Y¹.] Bad, inferior, defective; dirty.

Possibly influenced by Fr. *manqué*.

1958 F. NORMAN *Bang to Rights* iii. 124 He would have to have all his teeth out as it seems that they were all mankey. 1971 B. W. ALOISS *Soldier Erect* 121 Have you chucked out that dirty manky beer you poisoned me with last time I came? 1973 A. GARNER *Red Shift* 14 That's your manky palate, lad. The dressing and the wine have to balance. 1973 'J. PATRICK' *Glasgow Gang Observed* 231 *Clatty*, 'stourie', dirty, 'manky'. 1974 *Jnl. Lancs. Dial. Soc.* XXIV. 28 [Westhoughton]. *Manky*, naughty.

manky, variant of MANCO *Sc.*

manless ('mænlɪs), *a.* [f. MAN *sb.*¹ + -LESS.]

1. a. Having no men (either in the sense of human beings or in that of adult male persons). Also (*nonce-use*), having no 'men' at chess.

c 1050 *Suppl. Ælfric's Gloss.* in Wr.-Wülcker 186/1 *Parietinae*, rofease and monleasse ealde weallas. a 1400 Sir Perc. 187 My modir alle manles Leved I thare! a 1626 BACON *Consid. War with Spain* (1629) 31 It was no more but a stratagem of fireboats manlesse and sent vpon them by the fauour of the wind in the night time. 1640 R. BAILLIE *Let. & Jnl.* (1841) I. 270, I went forward with my companie manless. c 1640 *Game at Chasse* 22 in *Maidment Bk. Scot. Pasquils* (1868) 99 For still mismet and manles lousse the game. a 1670 SPALOING *Troub. Chas. I* (1829) 112 His majesty's lieges should... flee the covenant, and leave the cause manless. 1816 BYRON *Darkness* 71 The world was void, ... Seasonless, herbless, treeless, manless, lifeless, A plaug of death. 1834 WRANGHAM *Homeric* 22 When Amazonia's manless kind Their plains o'er-ran. 1863 W. CORY *Let. & Jnl.* (1897) 90 A humble, respectable, manless cottager. 1880 *Blackw. Mag.* Feb. 244 A melancholy expanse, treeless, dwellingless, manless.

b. Of a woman: lacking the company of men, *spec. having no husband or suitor.*

1924 [see MANLESSNESS]. 1942 E. PAUL *Narrow St.* xix. 161 Like so many manless women, Thérèse was extraordinarily sensitive and hostile to the masculine touch. 1962 K. ORVIS *Damned & Destroyed* xxv. 189 Fear of living out her life as a manless woman. 1970 O. NORTON *Dead on Prediction* i. 5 I'd just been going through a pretty man-less period. 1972 *Guardian* 16 Feb. 13/2 The 24-year-old, man-less office worker.

† 2. a. Unmanly, effeminate. *Obs.*

a 1529 SKELTON *Sp. Parrot* 384 O causeles cowardes, O hartles hardynes! O manles manhod, enfaýntyd all with fere! c 1611 CHAPMAN *Iliad* III. 30 O heauen, that thou hadst neare bene borne, Or (being so manlesse) neuer liu'd, to beare mans noblest state, The nuptiall honor. *Ibid.* xv. 319 The throtes of dogs shall graue His manlesse lims. 1621 QUARLES *Div. Poems, Esther* (1717) 136 To yield The right and safe possession of the Shield, Was foul reproach, and manless cowardize. 1653 WATERHOUSE *Apol. Learn.* 82 That pusillanimity and manless subjugation, which by many in our Age scornfully is called Priest-riddenness.

† b. Inhuman. *Obs.*

c 1611 CHAPMAN *Iliad* IX. 64 A hater of societie... being stult, with manlesse crueltye.

Hence † **'manlessly adv.**, in a manless manner; **'manlessness**, † (a) cowardice; (b) (of a woman) the state or condition of being manless.

1607 CHAPMAN *Bussy D'Ambois* Plays 1873 II. 94 Let her wounds Manlesly digd in her, be easd and cur'd. 1667 WATERHOUSE *Fire Lond.* 92 That Dread and pavid manlessness, that seised the Inhabitants. 1924 *Public Opinion* 7 Nov. 460/2 We find girls robbed of wholesome excitements... by the loneliness and manlessness of their lives.

manli, manlich, obs. forms of MANLY.

† **'manlihead. Obs.** Also 3 manliched, 5 manlyhed(e, 6 manliched. [f. MANLY *a.* + -HEAD.]

1. The condition of being human.

c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 23 Til god srid him in manliched. 1413 *Pligr. Sowle* (Caxton) IV. xxix. (1859) 62 Ryght as an Image that nought hath of manlyhede, but only of lyknesse, by maner of shap withouten.

2. Virility, bravery, courage.

1422-83 *Pol. Poems in Archæologia* XXIX. 331 That saue alle Englund by his manly-hede. c 1475 *Partenay* 4352 And how this Geant bold Thens into a caue fled for fere and drede, Within the quike roche for all hys manlyhed. 1594 CAREW *Tasso* (1881) 43 Fame hath through ech part of Egypt spred The tidings cleare of your great manliched.

manlihood ('mænlhʊd). *rare.* [f. MANLY *a.* + -HOOD.] Manliness.

1641 EARL MONM. tr. *Biondi's Civil Warres* II. 72 In such a case he would shew that manlihood which men... void of judgement might now tax in him. 1819 COLERIDGE *Let.* (1895) II. 699 Light, manlihood, simplicity, wholeness. These are the *entelechy* of Phidian Genius. 1887 D. C. MURRAY & HERMAN *Traveller Returns* IV. 56 The man-fool... will not please the woman-fool out of his manlihood but by falling into her likeness. 1889 *Atalanta Mag.* Apr. 464/2 The earnestness and manlihood of the Elizabethan age.

manlike ('mænlɪk), *a. (adv.)* Also 5-6 -lyke. [f. MAN *sb.*¹ + LIKE *a.*]

1. Having the qualities or characteristics proper to a man as distinguished from a woman or child. Of women: Having masculine qualities; mannish.

c 1450 HOLLAND *Howlat* 155 Thai appetit to the Pape and present thaim aye Fair farrand and fre... And manlyke. c 1470 HARDING *Chron.* CXCII. iii, He then arrest... The lorde Cobham full trewe and also manlyke. 1579 J. STUBBES *Gaping Gulf* D vij b, The smal reckoning which that manlike nation makes of Fraunce. 1605 CAMDEN *Rem.* (1637) 95 Dido, A Phœnician name, signifying a manlike woman. 1715-20 POPE *Iliad* III. 249 Against the manlike Amazons we stood. 1871 SMILES *Charac.* xi. 300 Men are sometimes womanlike, and women are sometimes manlike.

b. Belonging to or befitting a man; manly, masculine.

1561 T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst.* IV. xx. (1634) 733 That among Christians may be a common shew of religion, and among men may be man-like civilitie. 1612 DRAYTON *Polyolb.* xvii. 342 Elizabeth... Digressing from her Sex, with Man-like government This lland kept in awe. 1624 CAPT. SMITH *Virginia* II. 31 The men bestow their times in fishing, hunting, warres, and such man-like exercises. 1678 COTTERELL *Davila's Hist. Fr.* II The Queen, a woman of a manlike [1647 p. 23 manly] spirit and subtil wit. 1728 MORGAN *Algiers* I. iv. 108 Why then are the Africans alone to be called Savages and Barbarians for shewing a manlike Resentment. 1736 SHENSTONE *Verses to Lady* 7 Oct. 21 In glaring Chloe's man-like Taste and Mien, Are the gloss splendors of the Tulip seen. 1839 CARLYLE *Chartism* III. (1858) 15 It is for a manlike place... in this world... that he struggles. 1895 H. S. MERRIMAN *Grey Lady* II. xiv. (1902) 335 From long association with men she had learnt a manlike reticence.

2. Resembling a man.

1590 T. NELSON in *Antiquary* XIII. 54/2 Whose form you see is monstrous, strange and rare, Before a manlike shape, behinde a fishes fell. 1604 ROWLANDS *Looke to it* 19 Manlike in shape, in manners but a beast. 1667 MILTON *P.L.* VIII. 471 Under his forming hands a Creature grew, Manlike, but different sex, so lovely faire. 1863 HUXLEY *Man's Place Nat.* 104 The structural differences between Man and the Manlike apes. 1899 W. H. FURNESS *Folk Lore Borneo* 21 When he stood upon the ground, he met a manlike being.

3. As *adv.* = MANFULLY.

1577 HELLOWES *Gueuara's Chron.* 34 Lucius Metellus... fought so valiantly and manlike, that he left... one only person. 1592 STOW *Annals* 459 Ioh. Ball... biddeth them... stand manlike together in trueth And helpe trueth, and trueth shall helpe you. 1837 EMERSON *Misc.* (1884) 84 So is the danger a danger still; so is the fear worse. Manlike let him turn and face it. 1843 CARLYLE *Past & Pr.* IV. iv, To have neither superior nor inferior, nor equal, united manlike to you.

Hence **'manlikely adv.**, **'manlikeness.**

1742 WILLISON *Balm of Gilead* VIII. (1800) 82 The true motive of Christian love is a manlikeness and love to Christ more than to you. 1873 P. BROOKS *New Starts in Life* xii. 209 Who does not rejoice that his divine Master could be

manlikely indignant? 1885 G. MEREDITH *Diana* I. xv. 322 She distinguished that he could only suppose, manlikely, one bad cause for the division. 1903 FAIRBAIRN in *Contemp. Rev.* Jan. 10 He saw . . . into the godlikeness of man and the manlikeness of God.

manlily ('mænli), *adv.* Also 4-5 -lyly, -lily, -lilie. [f. MANLY a. + -LY².] In a manly manner.

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* II. 486 Bot always, as a man off mayn, He mayntemyt him full manlyly. c1440 *Alph. Tales* 114 His enemy come in manliele agayns hym. 1896 ABP. BENSON *Jrnl.* 7 June in *Life* (1899) II. 715 [Holy Communion] unritually, but so solemnly and manlily administered by Whewell, Sedgwick, Martin, and their peers.

manliness ('mænli:ns). [f. MANLY + -NESS.]

1. The state or quality of being manly; the possession of manly vigour, or of those virtues characteristic of a man.

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* IX. 77 His vrechidnes so in thame gais, That thair thair manlynes sall tye Throu vrechidnes of his covyne. c1450 LYDG. & BURGH *Secrees* 2603 Colour reed Causyd of blood pure, Is signe of strengthe and greet manlynesse. 1569 GOLDING *Heminges Post.* 23 Stephan was . . . full of grace and manlynesse [orig. *fortitudine*]. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* IV. vii. 45 Yet weend, by secret signes of manliness. . . That he whilome some gentle swaine had bene. 1673 *Remarques Humours Town* Aiv b, A person who . . . should value the innocence and manliness of a Country one [i.e. life]. 1770 GOLDSM. *Des. Vill.* 384 Whilst her fond husband strove to lend relief In all the silent manliness of grief. 1880 TROLLOPE *Duke's Children* I. iii. 33 He was dark, with . . . that expression of manliness . . . which women love the best.

†2. Humanity; human kindness. *Obs.*

1382 WYCLIF 2 *Macc.* xiv. 9 Thi manlynesse [Vulg. *humanitatem tuam*] shewed to alle men.

'manling. *rare.* [-LING¹.] A little man.

a1637 B. JONSON *Discov., Cens. Scal. in Lil. Germ.*, Augustus often called him his wittie Manling (for the littleness of his stature). 17. . . *Fashion* 65 in Dodsley *Coll. Poems* (1755) III. 276 'Tis meaner (cries the manling) to command A conquering host. . . Than furl fair Flavia's fan, or lead a dance. 1895 KIPLING *Second Jungle Bk.* 184 A Manling with a knife threw stones at my head. 1922 A. S. M. HUTCHINSON *This Freedom* 276 Her baby boy, her tiny manling.

manly ('mænli), *a.* For forms see MAN *sb.*¹ and -LY²; also 5 *Sc. mandly. Superl.* 4 manlokest. [f. MAN *sb.*¹ + -LY¹.]

†1. Belonging to human beings; human. *Obs.*

c1200 *Vices & Virtues* 43 For none winde of mannliche fandinge. a1225 *Ancre R.* 112 Swuc grure he hefede in his monliche vlesche aȝein þe stronge deorewurðe pinen þer schulde drien. 1387-8 T. USK *Test. Love* II. iv. (Skeat) l. 46 The ilke three waies of lues. . . whiche . . . arne by names cleped, bestialliche, resonabliche, [and] manlich. Resonablich] is vertuous. Manlich is worldlich. c1422 HOCLEVE *Jereslaus's Wife* 783 Be nat abassit thi manly is to synne, But feendly is longe lye ther-ynne. 1491 CAXTON *Vitas Patr.* (W. de W. 1495) I. xcvi. 130 b/1 The ordenaunces that I haue yeue to them for to kepe, ben manly in asmoche as I that am a man haue enjoyed them to kepe them. 1554 KNOX *Fort for Afflicted* (1580) A8 Wee haue another schoolemaister then manly reason. 1625 GILL *Sacr. Philos.* II. 134 Hee [Satan] thought that God should rather dwell in the being of the Angels. . . then dwelling in the tabernacle of the manly being.

2. Possessing the virtues proper to a man as distinguished from a woman or child; chiefly, courageous, independent in spirit, frank, upright.

a1225 *Ancre R.* 272 Wummon is þe reison, þet is, wittes skile hwon hit unstroncðeð, þet schulde beon monlich & stalewarde & kene ine treowe bileaue. c1350 *Will. Palerne* 3325 þei . . . hadden gret ioye þa so manli a man wold mele in here side. *Ibid.* 3419 þe stward had a newe bot of ȝong age, on þe manlokest man þat men shold of heren. c1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 7507 He was honest and manly. c1470 HENRY WALLACE VI. 785 Lykly he was, rycht fair and weil farrand, Mandly and stout. 1535 COVERDALE *I Sam.* iv. 9 Be stronge now and manly ye Philistynes. . . Be manly and fighte. 1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* IV. v. 104 Manly as Hector, but more dangerous. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* IX. 421 A proud Nobility, a familiar and manly Gentry. 1791 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Rom. Forest* v, His person was manly, and his air military. 1800 FOSTER in *Life & Corr.* (1846) I. 124 It is more manly to confess than to extenuate. 1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits, Race* Wks. (Bohn) II. 30 They [the English] are rather manly than warlike. 1879 L. STEPHEN *Hours in Library* III. 62 He [Fielding] was manly to the last.

b. Of a woman: Possessing qualities or attributes regarded as characteristic of a man.

c1511 *1st Eng. Bk. Amer.* (Arb.) *Intro.* 33/1 These women be very manly in fytynge and hardy. a1548 *Hall Chron., Hen. VI* 113 b, This wtych or manly woman. . . the Frenchemen greatly glorified. a1592 GREENE *Jas. IV.* iv. iv, *Dorot.* How looke I, Nano? like a man or no? Nano. If not a man, yet like a manlie shrowe. 1774 FOOTE *Cozeners* III. Wks. 1799 II. 186 As to fortune, she is totally careless in that. . . How manly that is in a woman! 1824 W. IRVING *T. Trav.* I. 42 My aunt was a lady of large frame. . . she was. . . a very manly woman.

c. *transf.* and *fig.*

1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* II. 70 The Vigour of the Native Earth Maintains the Plant, and makes a Manly Birth. 1799 J. ROBERTSON *Agric. Perth* 470 The house of Auchtertyre, with a manly front of cut granite. 1801 *Sk. Paris as it was* II. xlv. 86 The architecture has certainly lost that gloomy tint which gave to this building a manly and respectable character. 1864 LOWELL *Fireside Trav.* 185 It [iron] is a manly metal, with no sordid associations like gold or silver.

3. Of things, qualities, etc.: Befitting or belonging to a man; masculine.

c1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xxxi. (*Eugenia*) 191 þo þu be a woman, manlyk ar þi dedis al. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.*

v. xlvi. (1495) 165 Yf the ballok stones be kut of manly strength passyth and male complexion changy in to femall complexion. 1459 *Rolls of Parli.* V. 348/2 Exortation . . . made . . . in so witty, so knyghtly, so manly, in so comfortable wise. 1592 SHAKS. *Mids.* III. iii. 157. — *Rom. & Jul.* III. ii. 53, I saw the wound, . . . here on his manly brest. 1617 MORYSON *Itin.* III. 48 The Germans speech is said to be manly, the Frenchmans sweet and fluent. 1671 MILTON *P. R.* II. 225 Therefore with manlier objects we must try His constancy. 1681 DRYDEN *Abs. & Achi.* I. 22 His conscious destiny made way, By manly beauty to imperial sway. a1704 T. BROWN *Praise Drunkenness* Wks. 1730 I. 37 The drunkards voice is hoarse and manly, not like the squeaking trils of an Eunuch. 1851 MAYNE REID *Scalp Hunt.* liii. 401 In my earlier life I was addicted to what are termed 'manly sports'. 1894 GLADSTONE *Odes of Horace* III. xxiv. 54 Train we these minds effeminate With thoughts and ways of manlier state.

†4. Humane, charitable; generous. *Obs.*

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. v. 260 Artow manlyche amonge thi neibores of thi mete and drynke?

†5. Having the attributes of a (liege) man; subservient. *Obs.*

c1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 65 And also ȝif þei zeuen a benefis for men ben of here kyn, . . . or ellis for þe clerk is manly to þe lord in gay cloþinge, . . . or any opere veyn iapis.

†6. 'Grown up'; adult, mature. *Obs.*

1579 W. WILKINSON *Confut. Familie of Loue, Heret. Affirm.* bjb, Not that they should always remaine as subject thereunder [the ordinance of the Lord], but vntill the appoynted tyme, vntill the manly old age in the godly vnderstanding of the holy word. 1621 T. WILLIAMSON tr. *Goulari's Wise Vieillard* 14 Those men . . . with the sinnes of their middle and manly age, doe fill vp the measure of their iniquities with the vices of a shamelesse old age. 1647 JER. TAYLOR *Lib. Proph.* xviii. 244 If the Infant vow be invalid till the Manly confirmation. 1691 WOOD *Ath. Oxon.* I. 6 William Galeon. . . did in his Manly Years take upon him the Habit of the Friars of the Order of St. Austin.

7. *Comb.*, as *manly-minded* adj.

1818 MOORE *Mem.* (1853) II. 163 We . . . walked home in the evening. Scully a good, honest, manly-minded fellow.

manly ('mænli), *adv.* For forms see MAN *sb.*¹ and -LY². [f. MAN *sb.*¹ + -LY²; in OE. *mannlice*.]

1. In a manly manner; like a man; manfully, courageously, with valour or energy. ? *Obs.* or *arch.*

In ME. alliterative poetry often used expletively. *Beowulf* 1046 Swa man-lice mære peoden, hord-weard hælepa heafo-ræsas geald mearum ond madmum. c1205 LAY. 26855 And hæhte heom amorz monliche arisen. a1225 *Ancre R.* 422 Holded ou ine swuche reste þet ȝe longe þerefter muwen ine Godes seruisse þe monlucker swinken. a1300 E. E. Ps. xxx. 31 Dos manlike and your hert strengþed be. a1300 *Cursor M.* 21341 Man [he is] quilts he manli him ledis. 1382 WYCLIF *I Macc.* vi. 31 Thei maden engynys, and they wenten out, . . . and fouzten manly. c1400 *Destr. Troy* 7227 He met hom full monly with his mayn dynttes. c1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) xxi. 94 þe kyng hase all way agayne-standen him and putt him off manly. 1586 MARLOWE *1st Pt. Tamburl.* III. ii, Faith, and, Techelles, it was manly done. 1607 ROWLANDS *Guy Warw.* 41 The ugly beast. . . Comes at him manly, with most dreadful paws. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* v. 231 Our Souldiers. . . stood manly to it, with their Bowes and Arrowes. 1755 JOHNSON, *Manly* *adv.*, with courage like a man.

†2. Like a human being. a. Humanely, courteously; generously. b. After the fashion of fallen man; ungenerately. *Obs.*

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. x. 87 Who-so hath moche, spene manliche so meneth Thobie. 1382 WYCLIF 2 *Macc.* ix. 27 Forsothe Y trist, hym to do myldly, and manly, or curteysly. — *Acts* xxvii. 3 Iulius tretyng manly [gloss, or kurteysly] Poule suffride for to go to frendis. 1547 HOOPER *Declar. Christ* iv. D ij, Let hym tary style in the doctrine of man and lye as manly and carnally as he list.

†3. Excellently, 'bravely'. *Obs.*

1605 SHAKS. *Macb.* IV. iii. 235 This time goes manly: Come go we to the King, our Power is ready, Our lacke is nothing but our leaue.

man-made ('mænmeɪd), *a.* Also (occas.) as two words and (more freq.) *manmade*. [f. MAN *sb.*¹ + MADE *ppl. a.*] Made by man; made or devised by human effort, i.e. not existing in nature; artificial: applied esp. to fibres and fabrics manufactured from chemicals of natural or synthetic origin. Also *ellipt.* and *fig.*

a1718 PENN *Life Wks.* 1726 I. 170 What I meant by Clergy, viz. A Man-made and Mercenary Ministry. 1839 BAILEY *Festus* xxxiii. (1848) 356 Man-made gods. 1921 W. DE LA MARE *Mem. Midget* xxxiii. 237 There was nothing man-made in Fanny; and if there are women-shaped mermaids I know what looks will be seen in their faces. 1939 G. B. SHAW *In Good King Charles's Golden Days* I. 29, I tell you that from the moment you allow this manmade monster called a Church to enter your mind your inner light is like an extinguished candle. 1948 *Sci. News* VII. 86 When . . . the country is small and the civilisation old, one finds that the landscape is eventually almost entirely man-made. 1955 *Times* 5 July 16/3 Man-made fibres, by which I mean those made by the viscose and acetate processes and the various synthetic fibres. *Ibid.* (Suppl.) p. ii/1 The first man-made forest of such a size to be used for large-scale paper-making will provide the raw material for the 300-acre combined pulp, newsprint and timber mill. 1960 *Farmer & Stockbreeder* 1 Mar. 62/1 Yet another Welsh valley is to be flooded. In time, another man-made lake. 1966 *McGraw-Hill Encycl. Sci. & Technol.* V. 242/1 Rayon is a man-made fibre but not a synthetic fiber. Nylon is a synthetic fiber. 1968 *Daily Tel.* 4 Nov. 2/1 Still no let-up is visible in the prodigious progress of man-made fibres. . . This year's man-made production at the ninth-month mark was more than 26 p.c. above last year's level at the same stage. *Ibid.*, Man-mades now have a quarter of the total world fibre output. 1969 D. C. HAGUE *Managerial Econ.* II. iv. 90 A large proportion of output in a modern economy is

accounted for by . . . large firms. In the United Kingdom, this happens in the . . . manmade fibre industries. 1969 *New Yorker* 12 Apr. 85/1 In order to avoid capturing one of their own microflora or gathering any of the other manmade contaminants on the surface of the moon, the astronauts will have to take the sample for the exobiologists from underground. 1974 *Country Life* 3-10 Jan. 54/2 Coats and dresses in ultrasuede, a man-made, washable material.

'man'-midwife. *Now rare.* Pl. *men-midwives*. A man who assists women in childbirth; an accoucheur. Also *fig.*

1625 B. JONSON *Staple of N. Induct.*, There are a set of gamesters within, in trauell of a thing call'd a Play, . . . and they haue intreated me to be their Man-Midwife, the Prologue. 1638 SUCKLING *Aglaure* (1646) 5 That old doting man-mid-wife Time. 1727 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *After-Birth*, That which Chirurgions and Men-Midwives call Placenta. 1783 S. F. SIMMONS in *Med. Commun.* I. 176 Dr. Bland, physician man-midwife to the Westminster General Dispensary. 1797 *Directory Sheffield* 81 Hodgson, John, surgeon, and man-midwife. 1807 ROBINSON *Archæol. Græca* v. xiv. 476 The ancient Athenians used only men-midwives.

Hence **man-midwifery**, the practice or occupation of a man-midwife.

1681 T. FLATMAN *Heraclitus Ridens* No. 14 *Jest.* . . But you promised me I should see Mr. Character brought to bed. *Earn.* That you shall presently, of a Premature at least, by the help of his own man-midwifery. 1684 EARL ROSCOM. *Ess. Transl. Verse* 244 A Quack (too scandalously Mean to Name) Had, by Man-Midwifery, got Wealth and Fame. 1790 P. THICKNESSE (*title*) *Man-Midwifery Analyzed*.

'man'-milliner. Pl. *men-, man-milliners*. A man who makes or vends millinery; 'hence, a man who is busied with trifling occupations or embellishments' (Webster).

1792 FLOYD in *Southey Life A. Bell* (1844) I. 439 Many unfortunate young gentlemen are put into the army by their barbarous friends, . . . who have not constitutions for a man-milliner. 1796 SOUTHEY *Let. fr. Spain* (1799) 223, I look upon a Man milliner not only as one of the most despicable members of society, but as one of the most injurious. 1807 *Sporting Mag.* XXIX. 185 The plaintiff is a Haberdasher and Man-milliner living in Piccadilly. 1813 *Examiner* 1 Feb. 76/2 Some men milliners deprecate the employment of women. 1814 HAZLITT *Pol. Ess.* (1819) 66 The *Morning Herald* sheds tears of joy over the fashionable virtues of the rising generation, and finds that we shall make better man-milliners, better lacqueys, and better courtiers than ever. 1839 T. HOOK *Birth, Deaths*, etc. I. ii. 53 He's an empty-pated fellow, and as conceited as a man-milliner. 1901 *Westm. Gaz.* 5 Feb. 5/2 One of the leading man-milliners hopes the strike [of ladies' tailors in Paris] will succeed.

attrib. 1850 THACKERAY *Contrib. to Punch* Wks. (Biogr. ed.) VI. 691 One of those twopenny-halfpenny man-milliner moralists.

'man'-millinery. A contemptuous term for clothing or apparel (e.g. uniforms, ecclesiastical vestments) to which men devote their attention trivially or unworthily (as is supposed).

1819 SCOTT *Let. to J. Richardson* 22 Aug. in *Lockhart*, There goes as much to the man-millinery of a young officer of hussars as to that of an heiress on her bridal day. 1846 *Ecclesiologist* Ser. II. V. 31 Those who . . . call the ecclesiologist movement 'manmillinery'.

manna¹ ('mænə). Also 1 *monna*, 2-3 *manne*, 4 *mana*. [a. late L. *manna* neut. indecl. (later also fem. a stem), a. Hellenistic Gr. *μάννα* neut. indecl. (LXX and N. T.), ad. (? through Aramaic *mannā*) Heb. *mān* (whence Gr. *μάν*, L. *mana*, occurring more frequently than the longer form in the LXX and Vulgate O. T.: see MAN *sb.*³).

G. Ebers (*Durch Gosen zum Sinai*), gives plausible reasons for believing that the Ancient Egyptian *mannu* denoted the exudation of *Tamarix gallica*. As the Arab. *mann* has the same sense, it seems possible that the Heb. word may represent the name anciently current in the Sinaitic wilderness for this natural product, which in many respects agrees with the description of the miraculous manna, and which is still locally regarded as a dew falling from the sky.

The etymological tradition or conjecture preserved in Ex. xvi. 15 represents the word as having originated from the question *man hū?* 'what is it' (in Aramaic or supposed archaic Heb.), which grammatically admits of being interpreted 'It is mān'. (Cf. the Vulgate, l. c.: Dixerunt ad inuicem: Manhu, quod interpretatur, 'quid est hoc?')

The word has been adopted in most versions of the Bible, and appears in figurative uses in the literature of most of the countries of Christendom. Cf. Goth., OHG. (MHG., mod.G.), Du., Sw., It. *manna*, F. *manne*, Sp. *maná*, Pg. *maná*.

Whether the Gr. *μάννα*, L. *manna*, fem., meaning a grain of frankincense (sense 9 below), is connected with this word is uncertain, though an oriental origin for it is probable.]

I. Biblical and allusive uses.

1. a. The substance miraculously supplied as food to the Children of Israel during their progress through the Wilderness. (See *Exodus* xvi.)

c897 K. ALFRED *Gregory's Past.* C. xvii. 124 And eac sceal bion on ðæm breostum ðæs monpan swetnes. c1000 ÆLFRIC *Exod.* xvi. 31 And nemdon pone mete Manna. c1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 141 Sunhedei god sende manna from houene. c1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 99 He let hem reine manne to bilue and gef hem bred of heuene. c1330 *Assump. Virg.* (B.M. MS.) 768-9 Thei ouerturned þat ilke stone; Bodi þei founde þer none; But þei sawe in þat stede pana Liand as it were a mana. That manna bitokned hure clene lyf. c1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) iv. 12 In þe toumbe of sayne lohn men may fynd na thyng bot manna. c1586 C'LESS *Pembroke Ps.* LXXVIII. x, He . . . bade the cloudes ambrosian manna rain. 1651 C. CARTWRIGHT *Cert. Relig.* I. 124 The Apostle there calleth

Manna spirituell meat, yet was Manna a material thing. 1756-7 tr. *Keyser's Trav.* (1760) II. 183 And on the reverse the pot of manna, or, as others will have it, the censor. 1842 J. H. NEWMAN *Par. Sermon*. VI. xi. 156 The manna in the wilderness was a real gift.

b. transf. and fig.

1593 G. HARVEY *Precursor Pierces Super. Wks.* (Grosart) II. 12 To make choice of... the most virtuous hearbes of Philosophie, and the most heavenly manna of Diuinitie. 1596 SHAKES. *Merch. V. v. i.* 294 Faire Ladies you drop Manna in the way Of starued people. 1667 MILTON *P.L.* II. 113 His Tongue Dropt Manna, and could make the worse appear The better reason. 1684 OTWAY *Atheist* I. i. Do you dispise your own Manna indeed, and long after Quails? 1822 LAMB *Elia* Ser. 1. *Roast Pig*, The lean, no lean, but a kind of animal manna. 1890 R. BRIDGES *Shorter Poems* III. *London Snow*, They gathered up the crystal manna to freeze Their tongues with tasting, their hands with snow-balling.

2. Spiritual nourishment; food divinely supplied, whether for mind or body, esp. the holy eucharist.

1382 WYCLIF *Rev. ii.* 17 To the ouercomynge I shal giue manna hid, or aungel mete. [Similarly 1535 COVERDALE and 1611.] c 1450 tr. *De Imitatione* III. xl. 110 To be victour is yoven manna. 1654 JER. TAYLOR *Real Pres.* 58 The word of God, the most honourable and eldest of things is called Manna. 1843 NEALE *Hymns for Sick* (1863) 47 Let not Thy Manna fail me at the last. 1861 *Hymns A. & M.* No. 314 ('O food that weary pilgrims love'), O bread of Angel-hosts above, O Manna of the Saints.

†3. [After F. manne.] a. A valuable staple of food. *Obs.* (? *nonce-use.*)

1693 EVELYN *De la Quint. Compl. Gard.* I. 55 It is us'd in the Winter time to cover Fig-Trees, Artichokes, Succories, Selery, &c. Which are all Manna's of great Value in Gard'ning. *Ibid.* II. 194 Lettuces are Plants that are... commonly seen in our Kitchen-Gardens, and are indeed the most useful Manna of them.

b. (See quotes.)

1816 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* ix. (1818) I. 284 Between the 10th and 15th of August is the time when those [*sc.* Ephemeræ] of the Seine and Marne... are expected by the fishermen, who call them manna. 1864 *Intell. Observ.* No. 33. 151 Ephemeræ... commonly known by the name of Manna.

II. In Pharmacy, etc.

4. a. A sweet pale yellow or whitish concrete juice obtained from incisions in the bark of the Manna-ash, *Fraxinus Ornus*, chiefly in Calabria and Sicily; used in medicine as a gentle laxative. Also, a similar exudation obtained from other plants.

[c 1400 *Lanfranc's Chirurg.* 182 Cole hem, & resolute peron cassia fistula 3j., thamarindorum, manne ana 3ss., & boile hem a litil togidere.] 1533 ELYOT *Cast. Helthe* (1541) 58 Purgers of Choler:.. Manna vi drammes at the leaste, and soo to xxv, in the brothe of a henne or capon. 1543 TRAHERON *Vigo's Chirurg.*, *Interpr. Strange Words*, Manna is a dewe thicked, and fallynge in certayne places vpon trees, .. and vsed for purgations. 1660 F. BROOKE tr. *Le Blanc's Trav.* 4 Upon the Mount Libanus... you may find the Manna, or Celestial dew, which I. took for snow. 1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India & P.* 241 This Manna is White and Granulated, and... I think not inferior to the Calabrian. 1764 CHESTERF. *Lett. to Godson* (1890) 354, I made him take a little manna, which has done him good. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) XIV. 764/2 Some manna was gathered from the green leaves [of a pine], but it could never be condensed. 1822-34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) IV. 344 It [juice of birch-tree] is easily obtained by wounding the trunk, and when fresh is a sweetish and limpid fluid in its concrete state affording a brownish manna. 1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 92 The Manna of Arabia is produced by several species of Hedysarum. 1856 STANLEY *Sinai & Pal.* i II. 69 Feathery tamarisks... on whose leaves is found what the Arabs call manna.

b. with qualifying word, as *cane, camulated, fat, flake, flaky, lachrymatory manna; Calabrian, Levant, Sicilian, Syrian, Tolfa manna; Australian manna*, a secretion of certain species of Eucalyptus, esp. *E. viminalis*; *Briançon manna*, a substance secreted by the common larch; *Hebrew, Jews', Mount Sinai, Persian manna*, the product of *Alhaga maurorum* or of *Tamarix gallica* var. *mannifera*; *lerp manna* = LERP; *Madagascar manna* = DULCITE.

1611 COTGR., *Manne de Calabre*, Calabrian Manna; the best and most lasting Manna... *Manne de Cotton*... the worse kind of Leuant Manna, and the worst of all others. 1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl. s.v.*, Formerly the Syrian manna was in the most repute, but now it gives way to the Calabrian. 1753 *Ibid. Supp.*, *Manna Mastichina*... This is what we usually know... under the name of *Manna Persicum*, or Persian Manna, which is at this time in use in medicine in the East. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) X. 537/2 The larger pieces, called *flake manna*, are usually preferred. *Ibid.* 538/2 This is the best kind, and by the people of [Sicily] is called *lachrymatory* or *cane manna*. *Ibid.*, The Sicilian manna is dearer and more esteemed than that of Calabria. 1811 A. T. THOMSON *Lond. Disp.* (1818) 179 It is collected in baskets, and known under the name of *manna grassa*, fat manna... A finer kind of manna is procured, which is called *camulated* or *flaky manna*, *manna in canoli*. 1839 *Penny Cycl.* XIV. 386/1 The kind which is most abundant is by the Arabs called *toorunbeen*, which is often translated 'Persian manna'. *Ibid.* 386/2 A sweetish exudation is produced on the larch (*Larix europea*), which forms the *Manna brigantiana*, or Briançon Manna of some Pharmacopœias. 1864 *Chambers' Encycl.* VI. 307/2 The manna of the Israelites... appears probably... to have been the saccharine substance called *Mount Sinai Manna*. 1883 *Encycl. Brit.* XV. 493/2 The Lerp manna of Australia is of animal origin.

c. manna in sorts [= F. manne en sortes, pharmaceutical L. manna in sortibus], manna in tears [= F. manne en larmes]: see quotes.

1853 ROYLE *Man. Mat. Med.* (ed. 2) 542 *Manna in tears* is a pure kind, in bright and roundish white grains... Inferior kinds are in smaller pieces, and often intermixed with impurities. These are called *Manna in sorts*, *Fat Manna*, *Tolfa Manna*, &c. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 823/2 The inferior [kind], or 'manna in sorts' [is obtained] from cuts [in the stem of the Ash] near the ground.

†5. In early Chemistry: A white powder. *Obs.* 1694 SALMON *Bate's Dispens.* (1713) 209/1 This is the same Medicine which is call'd Manna of Lead by Schroder. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *s.v.*, *Chymical Manna*, a Substance distill'd from Precipitate, whiter than Snow.

6. (In full Poland or Polish manna = F. manne de Pologne) = manna seeds (see 9).

1785 MARTYN *Rousseau's Bot.* xiii. (1794) 139 The seeds of this [*Festuca fluitans*]... appear there under the name of Manna. 1864 *Chambers' Encycl.* VI. 308/1 They [the seeds]... are very palatable and nutritious, and are known in shops as *Polish Manna*, *Manna Seeds*, and *Manna Croup*. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 718/2 *Manna*, Poland. *Glyceria fluitans*.

7. A species of grass, *Setaria (Panicum) italica*, better known as Italian or Hungarian millet, originally native of Asia, but now extensively cultivated for fodder in Europe and South Africa.

1897 *Agric. Jnl. C. Good Hope* X. 108 You have done the sensible thing in sending a specimen of your so-called Manna for identification... Well, it is *Setaria italica*, Beauv., in one of its varieties.

†8. A grain (of frankincense); frankincense in grains. *Obs.*

[Strictly another word: a. Gr. μάνα, L. manna, fem. a stem: see etymological note above.]

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 367 As for the small crums or fragments [of incense] which fall off by shaking, we call Manna, (*i. Thuris*). 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.*, *Manna Thuris*, the Manna of Frankincense, a term used by the ancient physicians to express such small pieces of frankincense... as broke off... in carriage.

9. attrib. and Comb., as *manna-dew, -meal; manna-bearing, -eating, -like, -yielding* adjs.; *manna ash (tree)*, the tree *Fraxinus Ornus*; *manna-grass*, †(a) = DEW-GRASS; (b) the aquatic grass *Glyceria fluitans*; *manna-groats*: see MANNA-CROUP; *manna-gum*, a species of *Eucalyptus, E. viminalis*; *manna lichen*, either of the lichens *Lecanora esculenta* and *L. affinis*; *manna-mead*, a fermented beverage obtained from manna; *manna seeds*, the seeds of manna-grass, *Glyceria fluitans*; *manna sugar* = MANNITE; *manna tree* = *manna ash*. Also MANNA-CROUP.

1715 J. PETIVER in *Phil. Trans.* XXIX. 238 This... more resembles our *Manna Ash. 1892 *Pall Mall G.* 21 July 3/1 The slanting lights which played through manna-ash, acacia-hedge, and tamarisk. 1864 *Chambers' Encycl.* VI. 307 There are several other manna-yielding plants besides the ash, especially the *manna-bearing Eucalyptus. 1819 KEATS *La Belle Dame* vii. She found me roots of relish sweet, And honey wild, and *manna-dew. 1875 E. WHITE *Life in Christ* III. xvii. (1878) 218 The physical death, died by the *manna-eating fathers. 1597 GERARDE *Herbal* I. xx. § 1. 26 In English it may be called *Manna grasse, or Dew grasse. 1759 B. STILLINGFL. tr. *Geodner's Use Curiosity in Misc. Tracts* (1762) 182 The seed of the flote or manna grass, affords a very pleasing... nourishment to man. 1847 DARLINGTON *Amer. Weeds* (1860) 381 *Floating Glyceria*. Manna-grass. [1834 G. BENNETT *Wanderings in N.S.W.* I. xvi. 319 The elegant drooping manna-trees... were numerous.] 1884 A. NILSON *Timber Trees New South Wales* 74 [*Eucalyptus*] *viminalis*—*Manna Gum;.. Flooded Gum.— An elegant tree, attaining a height of 150 feet and a diameter of 8 feet. [1887 *Manna-drooping Gums*: see GUM *sb.* 5]. 1937 *Discovery* Dec. 364/2 The Greater Gliding 'Possum... feeds also on several other eucalypts, particularly manna-gum and long-leaved box. 1940 H. ELLIS *My Life* iv. 102 The curious variety of manna gum I knew only there [*sc.* in Australia]. 1961 *Coast to Coast* 1959-60 60 Before me was a track running between walls of manna-gum casuarina, tea-tree in full blossom, and wedding-bush even whiter. 1864 *Reader* No. 85. 205/2 Authors who have described the *manna-lichen. 1874 LISLE *CARR Jud.* Gwynne I. vii. 235 As he listened to these *manna-like words. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.*, *Manna*... the spirituous part of the *manna-mead. 1820 C. R. MATUREN *Melmoth* (1892) III. xxviii. 115 They partook of this *manna-meal,—this food that seemed to have dropped from heaven. 1764 *Mus. Rusticum* II. lxxxviii. 300 The seeds of this grass [flote fescue] are gathered yearly in Poland, and sold under the name of *manna-seeds. 1836 BRANDE *Chem.* 906 Mannite; *Manna-Sugar. 1770 *Phil. Trans.* LX. 233 The *Manna tree... is a kind of ash tree. 1773 BRYDONE *Sicily* xxxvii. (1809) 353 The manna-tree is esteemed the most profitable. 1864 *Manna-yielding [see *manna-bearing* above].

Hence 'manna'd a. (*nonce-wd.*) [-ED²], sweetened as with manna; honeyed.

1776 MICKLE tr. *Camoens' Lusiad* IX. 377 Enraged, he sees... each, for some base interest of his own, With Flattery's manna'd lips assail the throne.

||'manna². *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [Hellenistic Gr. μάνα, *v.r.* μάναα (Vulg. manna, manaa), occurring freq. in the LXX as a transliteration of Heb. *minhah* offering, sacrifice. Cf. Syriac *mn*']

1382 WYCLIF *Baruch* i. 10 Makeþ manaa [1388 Make 3e sacrifice]. 1611 *Bible* *Ibid.*, Prepare yee manna [margin, Gr. corruptly for Mincha, a meat offering].

mannace, obs. form of MENACE.

manna-croup ('mænəkru:p). [ad. Russian *mannaya krupa* (*mannaya* fem. adj. 'pertaining to manna', *krupa* groats), or the equivalent in some other Slavonic language. The Ger. synonym is *mannagrütze* (*grütze* = GRIT *sb.*²).]

a. A coarse granular meal consisting of the large hard grains of wheat-flour retained in the bolting-machine, or in the grooves of the grinding-stones, after the fine flour has passed through, used for making puddings, soups, etc. b. A similar meal made from the seeds of the manna-grass, *Glyceria fluitans*.

1855 OGLIVIE *Suppl.*, *Manna Croup*, a granular preparation of wheat-flour deprived of bran. 1864 *Chambers' Encycl.* VI. 307/2 *Manna Croup*, or *Manna Groats*, a kind of semolina, prepared in Russia, usually from the hard wheats of Odessa and Taganrog... Another kind is made by husking the small grain of the aquatic grass, *Glyceria fluitans*. 1872 SOWERBY *Eng. Bot.* XI. 98 *Floating Meadow-Grass*... In several parts of Germany this grass is cultivated for its seeds, which form the manna croup of the shops.

mannadge, obs. form of MANAGE.

mannage, -ery, obs. forms of MANAGE, -ERY.

mannakin, variant of MANIKIN.

mannan ('mænæn). *Chem.* [f. MANN(OSE) + -an, after GLUCOSAN.] Any of a group of polysaccharides that are composed chiefly of mannose residues and occur widely in plants, esp. as reserve foods.

1895 *Jnl. Chem. Soc.* LXVIII. II. 128 (*heading*) Mannan as a reserve material in the seeds of *Diospyros Kaki*. 1931 [see FRUCTOSAN]. 1965 *New Scientist* 6 May 381/1 The cell-walls of the [coffee] bean consist of a mannan which is an insoluble polysaccharide... and protein.

mannance, mannas(s), obs. ff. MENACE.

mannasi, -asy, obs. forms of MANATEE.

mannatee, -ti, -ty, obs. forms of MANATEE.

mannee, variant of MANI¹.

mannequin ('mæni:kɪn, 'mænəkwi:n). [Fr.] A woman (or occas. a man) employed in the showrooms of dress-makers, costumiers, etc., to wear and show off garments. Also, a model of a human figure for the display of clothes, etc. Also *attrib.*

1902 *Pall Mall Mag.* XXVII. 119 Another salon... ornamented with tall mirrors in which were reflected the slender elegant figures of several mannequins, most of them exceedingly pretty and all arrayed in magnificent dresses. 1919 BEERBOHM *Seven Men* II They came 'Stark: A Conte', about a midinette who, as far as I could gather, murdered... a mannequin. 1924 [see *film super s.v. FILM sb.* 7c]. 1927 *Sunday Express* 7 Aug. 3/6 Bogus mannequin schools... of which there are several in London, promise to train girls to become expert mannequins. 1930 *Daily Express* 6 Oct. 13/5 Autumn Mannequin Parades will be held on Tuesday and Wednesday this week. 1939 M. B. PICKEN *Lang. Fashion* 97/2 *Mannequin*... model of human figure for display of garments, hats, furs, etc. 1940 D. MCCARTHY *Drama* 217 The mannequin show illustrates the 'moral' and commercial exploitation of sex interest. 1951 M. McLUHAN *Mech. Bride* (1967) 99/1 Her mannequin past is in the way. 1960 S. BECKER tr. *Schwarz-Bart's Last of Just* III. iii. 108 The mannequin and its one unscrewed foot. 1966 J. S. COX *Illustr. Dict. Hairdressing* 95/1 *Mannequin*... an artificial head used to display a hair style, or on which to create a hair style, or work hair for a postiche.

Hence 'mannequining *vbl. sb.*, 'mannequinism, the business of mannequins.

1927 *Sunday Express* 15 May 5/3 'Mannequining is a serious business now,' said the head of a mannequin school to me. 1928 *Daily Express* 2 June 4/4 More and more... distinguished women... have recently joined the ranks of teachers of mannequinism.

mannequin, variant of MANIKIN.

manner ('mænə(r)), *sb.*¹ Forms: 2-6 *manere*, 3-7 *maner*, (4 *maneer*, *maneyere*), 4-5 *manar*, 4-6 *maneir*, (5 *manur*, *moner(e)*, 6 *manoure*, *manier*, *Sc. manir*, *manier*, 6, 8 *Sc. mainer*, 7 *mannon*), 4-manner. [a. AF. *manere* (OF. *maniere*, mod.F. *manière*) = Pr. *maneira*, *manieira*, *maniera*, Sp. *manera*, Pg. *maneira*, It. *maniera*, repr. a popular L. type **man(u)āria*, app. an elliptical or absolute use of the fem. of L. *manuārius* belonging to the hand, f. *manus* hand (cf. OF., Pr. *manier*, Sp. *manero* carried in the hand, It. *maniero* manageable, tractable); the primary sense would thus be 'mode of handling'. The Fr. word has passed into most of the Teut. langs.: cf. OFris. *maniere*, MDu. *maniere*, *meniere* (Du. *manier*), MHG. *maniere* (G. *manier*), Sw. *manér*, Da. *maner*.

The word early became the recognized translation of the L. *modus* and *mōs*, and its sense-development has been affected by assimilation in meaning to both these words.]

1. a. The way in which something is done or takes place; method of action; mode of procedure. Chiefly in phr. formed with preps. *in* (†*on*, †*by*, †*after*) *this manner* (= thus), *in what manner* (= how), *in divers manners*, † *in good manner*, etc. † *in manner that*: so that.

c 1275 LAY. 18983 þes pinges weren forpriht in pilke manere idiht [c 1205 þus weoren idihete]. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 502 In þis manere iwis Corineus bi wan cornwaile to him. 1340 *Ayenb.* 51 Ine vif maneres me zenegeþ be mete and be drinke. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 24 So as sche mai in good manere Hir honour and her name save. c 1420 LYDG. *Assembly of Gods* 5 Musyng on a maner how that I myght make Reason & Sensualyte in oon to acorde. c 1450 *Merlin* 2 We yede and assaid hym in alle the maners that we couden. 1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. lix. 80 heading, Howe therle of Heynault assayed the fortresse of Mortayne in Picardy by dyuers maners. 1530 PALSGR. 750/1, I have no joy to be taken up of you on this maner. 1557 N. T. (Geneva) *Heb.* i. 1 God spake at sondrie tymes & in diuers maners in the olde tyme to our fathers by the Prophetes. 1601 SHAKS. *Jul.* C. iv. iii. 189 For certaine she is dead, and by strange maner. 1611 BIBLE *Neh.* vi. 4 They sent vnto me fourte times, . . . and I answered them after the same maner. 1646 (title) *The True Manner and Forme of the Proceeding to the Funerall of . . . the Earle of Essex.* 1647-8 COTTERELL *Davila's Hist. Fr.* (1678) 21 They disposed the order of their Council in maner as followeth. 1766 GOLDSM. *Vic. W.* x. We should go there in as proper a maner as possible; not altogether like the scrubs about us. 1791 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Rom. Forest* iv, [He] sometimes thanked her in a maner more earnest than was usual with him. 1850 MRS. JAMESON *Leg. Monast. Ord.* (1863) 52 Chanting the divine services according to the Gregorian maner. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) IV. 227 The mathematician . . . is not capable of giving a reason in the same maner as the dialectician.

b. *in* (†*on*) *like manner*, also † *like manner*: in a similar way, similarly. † *in*, *by no manner*, also † *no manner*: not in any way, not at all.

c 1325 *Spec. Gy Warw.* 628 He . . . þat nele be meke in none manere. 1382 WYCLIF *Matt.* xxi. 36 Eftsones he sente other seruauntis, mo than the firste, and liche maner [1388 in lijk maner, *Vulg. similiter*] thei diden to hem. 14 . . . *Voc.* in *Wt.* Wulcker 598/11 *Nullatenus*, no manere. 1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* I. xv. 56 When syr Arthur sawe the batail wold not be endyd by no maner. 1556 LAUDER *Tractate* 259 Than can 3e be no maner want Gold. 1563 WINSET *Four Scoir Three Quest.* Wks. 1888 I. 81 Baptim onlyke maner makis ws saif. 1611 BIBLE *Transl. Pref.* ¶8 In like maner, Vlpilas is reported . . . to have translated the Scriptures into the Gothicke tongue. 1820 SHELLEY *Hymn to Mercury* lxi, He averred . . . that he did neither see Or even had in any maner heard Of my lost cows. 1863 LYLELL *Antiq. Man* 25 Among other characters, the diminished thickness of the bones [etc.] . . . are relied on; and in like manner, the diminished size of the horns of the bull.

c. Const. of with gerund or noun of action (*arch.*) *manner of speaking* [perh. after. F. *manière de parler*]: form of expression. *in a manner of speaking*: so to speak.

c 1391 CHAUCER *Astrol.* II. §3 Yif it be after the middel of the day, set the degree of thy sonne up-on the west side; tak this maner of setting for a general rewle. 1532 TINDALE *Exp. Matt.* v. 38-42 (? 1550) 42 To turne ye other cheke is a maner of spekyng and not be understand as the words sound. 1593 SHAKS. *Rich. II.* v. vi. 9 The manner of their taking may appeare At large discoursed in this paper heere. 1597 MORLEY *Introd. Mus.* 45 This is our vsual maner of pricking and setting downe of the Proportions. 1632 SANDERSON *Serm.* 47 Obserue secondly the Apostles maner of speech. 1729 BUTLER *Serm.* Pref., A manner of speaking not loose and undeterminate, but clear and distinct. 1763 GOLDSM. *Misc. Wks.* (1837) I. 549 A more just maner of thinking and expressing. 1809 ROLAND *Fencing* 118 The maner of executing it was [etc.]. 1890 'R. BOLDRWOOD' *Col. Reformer* (1891) 219 The cattle . . . has been, in a maner of speaking, neglected.

d. *Gram. adverb of manner*: one which answers, or which is equivalent to, the question *how*?

1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Adverb*, Adverbs . . . may be reduced under the general classes of Adverbs of time, of place, of order, of quantity, of quality, of manner [etc.]. 1872 R. MORRIS *Engl. Accid.* 193 Adverbs of . . . Manner or Quality, as *well, wisely* [etc.].

† 2. a. *the manner of*: the state of the case with respect to (a person, thing or event); the character, disposition, or nature of. (Also occas. without *of*.) *Obs.*

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 15864 'Lo!' sche seide, 'wher he cometh here!' & telde of Pellit al þe manere. c 1330 — *Chron.* (1810) 275 A messengere þei sent, to telle alle þe manere, To þe Scottis he went, and said as 3e may here. 1426 LYDG. *De Guil. Pilgr.* 6710 In that myroure dyde I se The maner hool of the cyte. 1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* x. lxxiii. 522 Syre Palomydes told Hermynde alle the manere and how they slewe sir Lamorak. 1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. xvii. 18 heading, Here the hystory speketh of the maner of the Scottis, and howe they can warre. 1530 PALSGR. 707/2, I scrive a thyng, I discribe the maner of it. a 1557 MRS. M. BASSET tr. *Mores Treat. Passion* M's Wks. 1383/2 As hys trespas was a great deale more heynous, so was the manoure of hys well deseryed ende, muche more pyteous. 1653 H. COGAN tr. *Pinto's Trav.* v. i. 20 There was a . . . conflict between them, but . . . I am not able to deliver the manner of it. 1665 BUNYAN *Holy Citie* 59 These words . . . give us also to understand the manner of her strength.

b. *in* (the) *manner of*: after the fashion of, in the guise of, in the same way as.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Pars. T.* ¶256 (Harl. MS.) þay sowede of fige leues in maner of breches. 1486-1504 in W. Denton *Eng. in 15th Cent.* (1888) Note D 318 My lord byschope . . . dyd stand in maner of a wauereyng mynd. a 1533 LD.

BERNERS *Gold. Bk. M. Aurel.* (1546) Kv, There came a Centuryng in maner of a messenger with great haste. 1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* II. xxi. 58b, A purse . . . which hee holdeth in his hande in maner of a gloue. 1659 PEARSON *Creed* (1839) 358 The grave to him is in the maner of a womb to bring him forth. 1720 STRYPE *Stow's Lond.* vi. i. 8/1 To make a Dragon in Manner of a Standard or Ensign of certain red Samitt. 1907 G. B. SHAW *How he lied to her Husband* 142 Henry places himself on guard in the maner of a well taught boxer. 1967 E. SHORT *Embroidery & Fabric Collage* iii. 60 The coverlet tells the story of Tristan, in a series of scenes showing different incidents, in the maner of a strip cartoon.

3. a. Customary mode of acting or behaviour, whether of an individual or of a community; habitual practice; usage, custom, fashion. Now only *literary* or *arch.*

Phr. † *for the manner*: in accordance with the fashion. a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 6 Vor þi mot þeos riwle chaungen hire misliche efter euer ones manere. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 4067 All luted him on þair maner. 13 . . . *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 90 Anoper maner meued him eke, þat he þurȝ nobelay had nomen. c 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 156 Where goode prestis traueilen faste to lerne goddis lawe, þei gon for þe manere to cyulle or canon. c 1420 *Anturs of Arth.* 498 þe lordes bylyue hom to list ledes With many seriant of mace, as was þe manere. c 1510 *Lyt. Geste Robyn Hode* viii, A good maner than had Robyn . . . Euery daye . . . Thre messes wolde he here. a 1533 LD. BERNERS *Gold. Bk. M. Aurel.* (1546) Ll vij, Them that be of a meke and still maner. 1598 W. PHILLIP tr. *Linschoten* I. xcii. 163/2 And now I will shew vnto you the maner that is vsed in the ships, when they sayle home againe. 1611 BIBLE *Jer.* xxii. 21 This hath bin thy maner from thy youth, that thou obeyedst not my voice. 1674 tr. *Scheffer's Lapland* II, I shall add the figures of both Sexes habited after their maner. 1710 PRIDEAUX *Orig. Tithes* App. 3 The people . . . lay claim to customary manners of Tithing [etc.]. 1853 KINGSLEY *Hypatia* xiii. 155 She suddenly and silently, after the maner of mastiffs, sprang upon them. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 229 Here Ctesippus, as his maner was, burst into a roar of laughter.

b. *to the manner born*: in Shaks., destined by one's birth to be subject to the (specified) custom. In later echoes often: Seeming to be congenitally fitted for some position or employment.

1602 SHAKS. *Ham. I.* iv. 15 (Qo. 1604) But to my minde, though I am natue heere And to the maner borne, it is a custome More honour in the breach, then the obseruance. 1893 *Times* 26 Apr. 9/5 Yankee experts to the manner born.

4. *collect. pl.* † a. A person's habitual behaviour or conduct, esp. in reference to its moral aspect; moral character, morals. *Obs.*

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 218 Hwonne a mon haued neoweliche wif iled hom, he nimeð 3eme al softeliche of hire maneres. c 1369 CHAUCER *Dethe Blaunche* 1014 She vsed gladly to do wele These were hir maners euerydele. c 1410 *Sir Cleges* 21 The pore pepull he wold reuele And no man wold he greve, Meke of maners was hee. 1509 BARCLAY *Shyp of Folys* 118 An olde prouerbe . . . Sayth that good lyfe and maners makyth man. 1535 COVERDALE *1 Cor.* xv. 33 Euell speakinges corruppe good maners. 1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* I. xviii. 21 [He] changed his good maners and vertues into most vitious tyrannies. 1596 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* II. iii. 19 Though I am a daughter to his blood, I am not to his maners. 1641 J. JACKSON *True Evang.* T. I. 6 The turning of fierce and brutall men . . . unto sweet . . . and sociable maners. 1757 JOHNSON *Ramler* No. 172 ¶1 Nothing has been longer observed, than that a change of fortune causes a change of maners. 1794 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Myst. Udolpho* I, In the few ornaments of the apartments that characterized the maners of its inhabitants.

† b. In a more abstract sense: Conduct in its moral aspect; also, morality as a subject of study; the moral code embodied in general custom or sentiment. *Obs.*

1589 NASHE *Anat. Absurd.* 42 Socrates who reduced all Philosophy vnto the maners, sayd, that this was the greatest wisdome, to distinguish good and euill thynges. 1597 BACON *Ess. Ep. Ded.* (Arb.) 4 Nothing . . . contrarie or infectious to the state of Religion, or maners. 1644 MILTON *Areop.* (Arb.) 76 That also which is impious or evil absolutely either against faith or maners no law can possibly permit. 1666 TILLOTSON *Rule of Faith* I. iii. Wks. 1742 IV. 571 Had they believed not the scriptures but something else to have been the rule of faith and maners. 1767 A. YOUNG *Farmer's Lett. to People* 184 It is maners alone which increase or decrease the number of people. 1776 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* ix. (1869) I. 179 Divorces were prohibited by maners rather than by laws.

c. The modes of life, customary rules of behaviour, conditions of society, prevailing in a people.

1340-70 *Alex. & Dind.* 199 We han, ludus, of 3our lif listned ful ofte, þat michil ben 3our manerus fram oþur men varied. 1590 SHAKS. *Com. Err.* I. ii. 12 Ile view the maners of the towne, Peruse the traders, gaze vpon the buildings. 1605 CAMDEN *Rem.* 146 Many approved customes, lawes, maners, fashions, and phrases have the English alwayes borrowed of their neighbours the French. 1718 LADY M. W. MONTAGU *Lett. to C'less Mar* 10 Mar., Those . . . tales . . . are a real representation of the maners here. 1841 D'ISRAELI *Amen. Lit.* (1867) 582 Of all our dramatists, Jonson . . . alone professed to study the . . . maners of the age. 1870 ROGERS *Hist. Gleanings* Ser. II. 199 Contemporary novels are good evidence of maners.

d. Good 'manners', customs, or way of living.

1579 LYLY *Euphues* (Arb.) 148 We should not speake of maners or vertue to those whose mindes are infected with vice. 1596 SHAKS. *1 Hen. IV.* III. i. 184 Defect of Manners, want of Government. 1802 WORDSW. *Sonn. Milton*, Oh! raise us up, return to us again; And give us maners, virtue, freedom, power.

† e. *Literary criticism*. Character, distinctive varieties of disposition and temperament, as portrayed in epic or dramatic poetry; the

portraiture of character, viewed as one of the constituent elements of poetic art. (After Aristotle's use of ἦθος.)

1695 DRYDEN *Parallel Poetry & Paint.* Ess. (Ker) II. 132 The persons and action of a farce are all unnatural, and the maners false, that is, inconsistent with the characters of mankind. 1700 — *Pref. Fables*, The Words are the Colouring of the Work, which . . . is last to be consider'd. The Design, . . . the Manners, and the Thoughts, are all before it. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 273 ¶1 This is Aristotle's Method of considering, first the Fable, and secondly the Manners; or, as we generally call them in English, the Fable and the Characters. 1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* 1780 HARRIS *Philol. Enq.* Wks. (1841) 434 When the principal persons of any drama preserve such a consistency of conduct, . . . that . . . we conjecture what they will do hereafter from what they have done already, such persons in poetry may be said to have maners, for by this, and this only, are poetic maners constituted.

† f. Habits (of animals). Cf. F. *mœurs*. *Obs.* 1576 FLEMING tr. *Cains' Dogges* A iv, The sundry sortes of Englishe dogges he discourereth so evidently, . . . their maners he openeth so manifestly. 1661 LOVELL *Hist. Anim. & Min.* *Introd.*, As for their nature and maners, they [serpents] have their poysen in the taile. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* I. 202 In his maners he [the racoon] resembles the squirrel.

5. a. Outward bearing, deportment, or style of address. With reference to a speaker: Characteristic style of attitude, gesture, and utterance.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 24078 Soth in speche, in maner mild. c 1374 CHAUCER *Anel. & Arc.* 249 Youre obseruance and so lowe manere. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 64 Sche tok good hiede of his manere, And wondreth why he dede so. 1534 MORE *Conf. agst. Trib.* II. Wks. 1200/1 Arrogant maner, high solayn solemne port, ouerlooking the poore in woorde and countenance. 1557 *Tottel's Misc.* (Arb.) 234, I see well . . . by thy lokes and thy manere, . . . That thou art stuffed full of wo. 1856 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* (1858) II. vi. 109 Something in the boy's manner attracted the banker's interest. 1888 T. E. KEBBEL *Crabbe* v. 87 His manner to women seems to have been of the kind called philandering.

b. A distinguished or fashionable air.

1694 CONGREVE *Double Dealer* II. ii, *Cynt.* A Manner! what's that, Madam? L. *Froth.* Some distinguishing Quality, as for example, the Belle-air or Brilliant of Mr. Brisk; . . . or something of his own, that should look a little *Jene-sday-quoysh.* 1773 GOLDSM. *Stoops to Conq.* II. Wks. (Globe) 656/2 We country persons can have no manner at all. . . . But who can have a manner, who has never seen . . . such places where the nobility chiefly resort? 1883 GRANT WHITE *W. Adams* 83 Her maners were quite as good as Lady Boreham's; and her manner was as superior as that of the so-called Venus of Milo might be to that of the Venus of a burlesque.

6. a. *pl.* (†formerly also *sing.*) External behaviour in social intercourse, estimated as good or bad according to its degree of politeness or of conformity to the accepted standard of propriety.

c 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* 1504 *Hypsip.*, Sche . . . knew by hyte manere . . . That it were gentil men of gret degre. 1530 PALSGR. 415/1 Thoughte thou do me good, it is not good maner to abrayde me therof. 1593 G. HARVEY *Precursor Pierces Super.* Wks. (Grosart) II. 9 Some of vs are not so deuoude of good maner, but we . . . will euer be prest to interteine Curtesie with curtesie. 1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* v. i. 94 These bloody accidents must excuse my Manners, That so neglected you. 1617 MORYSON *Itin.* I. 208 They hold it ill maners that one should touch the meat with his hand. 1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 53 ¶5 The Women lost their Wit, and the Men their good Manners. 1791 *Gentl. Mag.* 20/2 The young minister would become a pattern to the maners as well as to the morals of his neighbourhood. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* XII. III. 168 His maners and conversation were those of a gentleman who had been bred in the most polite . . . of all Courts. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* VII. §8. 443 Hugh . . . was in maners and bearing an Englishman.

b. *transf.* Of a horse: Action. 1861 WHYTE MELVILLE *Mkt. Harb.* 20 There's some legs — there's some hocks and thighs! . . . Carries his own head, too; and if you could see his maners!

7. a. Polite behaviour or deportment; habits indicative of good breeding. In *pl.*; †rarely *sing.*

c 1374 CHAUCER *Compl. Mars* 294 Compleyneth her that euer hath had yow dere, Compleyneth beaute, fredom and manere. 1563-87 FOXE *A. & M.* (K. O.), It is no maners to [etc.]. 1588 KYD *Househ. Phil.* Wks. (1901) 254 That which for maner sake wee are wont to doe to others. 1605 SHAKS. *Lear* v. iii. 234 The time will not allow the complement which very maners vrges. 1610 BIBLE (Douay) *Eclus.* xxxi. 17 Leauē of first, for maners sake, and excede not. a 1652 BROME *Queen & Conub.* III. vii. (1659) 61 *Cur.* Wilt thou be a Scholar? *Andr.* After you is maners. *Cur.* Now by mine intellect, discreetly spoken. 1663 DRYDEN *Wild Gallant* III. i, Have you no more maners than to overlook a man when he's a writing? 1760-72 H. BROOKE *Fool of Qual.* (1809) II. 117 He pressed us so earnestly to dinner, that we could not, in maners, refuse him. 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* viii, Our maners would have taught us to tarry till your lordship had invited us. 1875 JOWETT *Plato, Gorgias* (ed. 2) II. 331 There is a great want of maners in bringing the argument to such a pass.

b. Forms of politeness or respect. *Obs. exc. arch. or dial.* in to do or make one's maners.

1596 SHAKS. *Tam. Shr.* I. i. 247, I aduise you vse your maners discreetly in all kind of companies. 1601 — *All's Well* IV. v. 93 Madam, I was thinking with what maners I might safely be admitted. 1701 DE FOE *True-born Eng.* II. 143 But like our Modern Quakers of the Town, Expect your Manners, and return you none. 1824 in *Spirit Pub. Jrnls.* (1825) 226 Having done their maners to his Worship, Mr. Dennis Macarthy proceeded to question his beloved. 1825 J. NEAL *Bro. Jonathan* I. 138 Declaring, with a bow, or a bob, that 'nobody needn't plague themselves. . . ;' and — making their maners, once more — 'and, whether or no'

[etc.]. 1863 MRS. GASKELL *Sylvia's L.* ii. (ed. 2) l. 30, I humbly make my manners, missus.

8. a. Method or style of execution in art or literature. (In literary application often contrasted with *matter*.)

1662 EVELYN *Chalcogr.* iii. 30 They..ruin'd all those.. excellent Works, wherever they became Masters, introducing their lame, and wretched manner, in all those Arts which they pretended to restore. 1664 — tr. *Fréart's Parallel Archit.* ii. 10 The heroic and gigantic manner of this Order [the Doric].. discovering a certain masculine and natural beauty, which is properly that the French call *la grand Maniere*. 1695 DRYDEN *Parallel Poetry & Paint.* Ess. (Ker) II. 123 Plato himself is accustomed to write loftily, imitating, as the critics tell us, the manner of Homer. 1708 ADDISON *Let. in Ann. Reg.* (1778) XXI. 176/2 The whole is concluded by a nightingale, that has a much better voice than Mrs. Tofts, and something of the Italian manner in her divisions. 1754 GRAY *Let. to Wharton* 13 Aug., He [Kent] introduced a mix'd Style, which now goes by the name of the Battey-Langley-Manner. 1780 COWPER *Table T.* 542 Manner is all in all, whatever it is, The substitute for genius, sense, and wit. 1824 DIBDIN *Libr. Comp.* p. iv., Miniature engravings in the line manner. 1837 *Penny Cycl.* IX. 440/1 Goltzys.. imparted a boldness to engraving which forms a striking contrast to the neat stiff manner of his predecessors. 1850 BLACKIE *Æschylus* I. Pref. 7 Poetry is distinguished from prose more by the manner than by the matter. 1878 R. W. DALE *Lect. Preach.* vi. 178 Lord Macaulay's manner is very contagious.

b. *spec.* The method or style characteristic of a particular artist, etc.; often in unfavourable sense = mannerism.

1706 *Art of Painting* (1744) 316 He at last degenerated into what we call manner, and very seldom consulted nature. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) X. 538/2 *Manner*, in painting.. But the best painter is he who has no manner at all. 1813 *Examiner* 10 May 299/2 Most Artists have what is denominated a manner, unlike the unobtrusiveness of Nature. 1837 *Penny Cycl.* IX. 440/2 The great excellence of his works in other respects was enhanced by the absence of all manner, except such as belonged to the painter after whom he engraved. 1855 BAIN *Senses & Int.* III. ii. §19 (1864) 485 Let a composer vary his works as he may, there is a manner that usually sits upon every one of them.

c. One of the several distinct methods of an artist, which mark phases or periods in his career.

1727-52 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v., The curious in pictures.. distinguish readily.. between the antique and the new manner of the same painter. 1762-71 H. WALPOLE *Vertue's Anecd. Paint.* (1786) I. 85 A picture of Raphael in his first manner. 1867 BARRY *Sir C. Barry* iv. 97 The building which most distinctly marks his 'second manner'. 1902 *Daily Chron.* 22 Apr. 3/1 Mr. Henderson's attempt to divide Wagner's works into four styles or manners is rather misleading.

9. a. Species, kind, sort. †Formerly often with ellipsis of *of*. Now only *arch.* in *what manner of*...? (†corruptly, *what manner a*...?)

The origin of the ellipsis of *of* (which appears very early) is that *manner* was used in the place of the older *kin sb.*¹, and succeeded to its syntax: see *KIN sb.*¹ 6b.

c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 51 Crabbe is an manere of fisce in pere sea. c 1290 *St. Brendan* 719 in *S. Eng. Leg.* l. 239 3wane ore louerd eche-manere men to him haueth i-drawe. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 6765 Cow or shepe hors or oper maner of ast. c 1374 CHAUCER *Compl. Mars* 116 She ne founde ne saugh no maner wyght. c 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) Pref. 3 Where dwelles many diuerse maners of folke. c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 102 A maner of men, mermydons callid. 1456 SIR G. HAYE *Law Arms* (S.T.S.) 13 He sett him in one other maner fassou to procede. 1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* VII. iii. 692 His bones be of suche a maner of kynde that [etc.]. 1528 TINDALE *Par. Wicked Mammon* 6 They fele no maner workynge of the spyryte. 1549 LATIMER *1st Serm. bef. Edw. VI* (Arb.) 27 God prescribyd vnto them an order, howe the[y] shulde chose their kyng, and what manner a man he should be. 1600 FAIRFAX *Tasso* XVII. iii. 296 Come say (my muse) what manner times these weare. 1611 SHAKS. *Wint. T.* IV. iii. 89 What manner of Fellow was hee that robb'd you? 1651 HOBBS *Leviath.* I. x. 46 Kings.. gave diuers maners of Scutchions, to such as went forth to the War. 1674 PLAYFORD *Skill Mus.* II. 101 There are three sorts of Bass-Viols, as there are three manners of ways in playing. 1690 W. WALKER *Idiomat. Anglo-Lat.* 289, I believe you can tell what a manner of father I have. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 234 What manner of man was he who came up to you and censured philosophy?

b. *sing.* with plural construction (cf. *KIND sb.* 14 b), qualified by *all*, *many*, *these*, or a numeral. †In early use often with ellipsis of *of*. Now only in *all manner of* = all sorts of.

all manner was down to the 16th c. often written *almaner*; *thesemanner* also occurs as one word.

a 1225 *Anr. R.* 10 þer beoð two dolen to two manere of men. c 1320 *Cast. Love* 1596 The threttenyth day all maner men Shull dyen. 1471 *Hist. Arriv. Edw. IV* (Camden) 34 This maner of writings. 1485 *Act 1 Hen. VII.* c. 10 §9 To have and enjoie almaner seisors forfaits and penalties. 1525 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* II. ccvi. [ccii.] 633 In many maner of wayes. 1526 TINDALE *Matt.* x. 1 To heale all maner of sicknesses and all maner off deseases. 1542 UDALL *Erasm. Apoph.* 142 These-manner monstres. 1556 *Chron. Gr. Friars* (Camden) 79 Dyscharygd from the crowne and from almaner of possessions of the kyng their fader. 1593 SHAKS. *Rich. II.* IV. i. 296 These externall manner of Laments. 1609 HIERON *Wks.* (1614) I. 11 These manner speakings doe necessarily imply proceeding. a 1613 *Ibid.* 181 This manner of speeches the Scripture vseth. 1612 BP. ANDREWS *Serm. Nativity* vii. (1629) 54 Many manner waies. 1644 HEVLYN *Stumbling-block* Tracts (1681) 696, I shall endeavour to make [that] good by two manner of proofs. 1732 LAW *Serious C.* iii. (ed. 2) 33 To practise all manner of righteousness. 1853-8 HAWTHORNE *Eng. Note-Bks.* (1879) II. 27 The English nose.. disports itself in all manner of irregularity. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 69

Hippothales changed into all manner of colours with delight.

†c. In adj. phrases used *predicatively*. *Obs.*

c 1475 *Pict. Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 767/9 *Hec musca*, a flye, alle maner. 1534 WHITINTON *Tullyes Offices* I. (1540) 4 Every questyon of Offyce is two maner [L. *duplex*].

d. *no* (or *any*) *manner of*...: often used periphrastically for 'no, any (person or thing) whatever'. (†Formerly also with ellipsis of *of*.) *by no* (or *any*) *manner of means*: see MEANS.

c 1420 LYDG. *Assembly of Gods* 600 No maner of thyng can hym hurt. 1426 *Paston Lett.* I. 25, I herde.. no maner lykly ne credible evidence. 1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. lxxv. 96 Ther abode alyue no maner a person. 1533 CRANMER *Let. to Duchess Norfolk in Misc. Writ.* (Parker Soc.) II. 255 When it shall be by any manner way void. 1583 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* Ser. I. III. 604 As perteyning in na maner of way to the said George. 1606 G. WOODCOCKE *Hist. Iustine* VII. 35 It had full scope and passage, without any manner interruption. a 1687 PETTY *Pol. Arith.* viii. (1691) 107 Which I wish were true, but find no manner of reason to believe. 1704 SWIFT *Mech. Operat. Spirit Misc.* (1711) 275, I have had no manner of Time to digest it into Order. 1884 *Manch. Exam.* 13 May 5/2 There can be no manner of doubt as to the terms of his instructions.

†e. *Phr. in, on, by this* (or *what, any, such*, etc.) *manner of wise* = in this (etc.) way; also freq. with ellipsis of *of*, and occas. of the initial prep. *Obs.*

c 1340 HAMPOLE *Prose Tr.* 14 One pis manerewyse þe more joy and blysse sall it hafe in heuene. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* I. 78 Thurgh slechte of Calcas.. It can be such a maner wise. 1422 *Rolls of Parl.* IV. 176/1 The paiements in eny maner wyse maad. 1499 in *Lett. Rich. III & Hen. VII* (Rolls) I. 132 Nor suffre hym in any maner of wise to abide. c 1510 MORE *Picus Wks.* 26 b, We wote not howe soone, nor in what manerwise. c 1530 TINDALE *Pathw. Script. Wks.* (1573) 382/2 Christ standeth vs in double stede, and vs serueth two maner wise. 1588 PARKE tr. *Mendoza's Hist. China* 81 By way of phisicke the god permit.. to comfort themselues with some conserues.. But wine in no maner of wise.

10. *in a manner* (formerly †*in manner*): in some way, in some degree, so to speak, as it were. Also, †to a considerable degree, almost entirely, very nearly (*obs.*). Similarly †*in some good manner*.

c 1420 LYDG. *Assembly of Gods* 1075 The slepyr grasse made many of hem fall, And from thense in maner depart so deynly. 1502 *Ord. Crysten Men* (W. de W. 1506) l. iii. 25 [They] ben unerystened & made as in maner forsakyng theyr fayth. 1545 ASCHAM *Toxoph.* (Arb.) 34 The Persians which vnder Cyrus conquered in a maner all the worlde. 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 323 b, They.. found in maner nothing. 1584 COGAN *Haven Health* cxliii. (1636) 316 There dyed in the same disease in maner within sixe daies space.. eight hundred persons. 1588 A. KING tr. *Canisius' Catech.* 96 The worthy fruits of pœnence, quhair be we recompense (at the least in a mainer) the.. sinnes of our former lyf. 1606 HOLLAND *Sueton.* 32 Of these murderers, there was not one in manner that either survived him about three yeares. 1615 W. LAWSON *Country Housew. Gard.* (1623) 12 Fruits are.. desired of so many (nay, in a manner of all) and yet few will.. take paines to provide them. 1619 SIR D. CARLETON *Let. in Eng. & Germ.* (Camden) 44 His busines is in some good manner prepared for him. 1737 WHISTON *Josephus, Hist. Prof.* §1 The war.. hath bene the greatest.. in a manner of those that ever were heard of. 1790 BURKE *Fr. Rev.* 148 Our education is in a manner wholly in the hands of ecclesiastics. 1838 ARNOLD *Hist. Rome* I. v. 74 The poorest citizens.. were considered in a manner as supernumeraries. 1875 T. W. HIGGINSON *Hist. U.S.* ix. 65 Massachusetts, being first settled, was in a manner the parent of these later colonies.

†11. a. Reason, cause. b. The condition upon which something is done. *Obs.*

1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 12 Why men pleighneth After the court, .. I wol the tellen the manere. c 1425 *Eng. Conq. Irel.* 8 He was delyuered owt of preson on this manere, that he & Morice.. shold.. wend in-to Irland. c 1430 *Syr Gener.* (Roxb.) 2882 Sore he hated the prisonere, I can not tell for what maner.

†12. [= L. *modus*.] Measure, moderation. *in manner*: in due measure. Cf. OF. *maniere* 'modération, mesure' (Godefroy). *Obs.*

In quot. 1382 a mere literalism.

1382 WYCLIF *Prov.* xxiii. 4 But to thi prudence put maner [Vulg. *pone modum*]. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 157 By this ensamble a king mai lere, That forto yive is in manere. 1399 — *In Praise of Peace* 53 Bot yit it mot be tempred in manere. 1502 *Ord. Crysten Men* (W. de W. 1506) II. viii. 106 Without maner & attemperance no vertue is perfyte.

†13. *to find the manner(s to: to find means to. to make no manner to* [cf. OF. *faire maniere de*]; *to give no sign of* (doing something). *Obs.*

c 1477 CAXTON *Jason* 51 b, He sholde fynde the maners if he might to sende him in to the yle. 1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. cxix. 141 The erle of Derby made no maner to rescue theym. a 1533 — *Huon* lii. 175 He wolde go &.. fynde the maner to speake with her.

†14. A musical mode. [L. *modus*.] *Obs. rare*—1.

1382 WYCLIF *Ecclus.* xlv. 5 In ther wisdam sechende the musyk maneris [Vulg. *modos musicos*].

15. *Comb.* (objective), as *manner-piercing* adj.; *manners-bit dial.* (see quot.); *manners-like adv.*, in a mannerly way; †*manners-painting ppl. a.*, that depicts contemporary 'manners'; †*manner-painter* (*nonce-wd.*).

1829 J. HUNTER *Hallamsh. Gloss.*, **Manners-bit*, a portion of a dish left by the guests that the host may not feel himself reproached for insufficient preparation. a 1845 HOOD *Last Man* viii, Full 'manner's-like he tendered the dram. 1807 COLERIDGE *Lett.* (1895) 516 The character of the latter

[Chaucer] as a *manner-painter. 1727-46 THOMSON *Summer* 1577 Chaucer, whose native *manners-painting verse [etc.]. 1752 A. MURPHY *Gray's Inn Jnl.* No. 20 The Manners-painting Hand of Hogarth. 1786 BURNS *Vision* II. xix, I taught thy manners-painting strains, The loves, the ways of simple swains. 1776 MICKLE tr. *Camoens' Lusiad* VIII. (1778) 369 His fraudulent art, though veil'd in deep disguise, Shone bright to Gama's *manner-piercing eyes.

*manner, sb.*²: see MAINOUR.

manner, obs. form of MANOR, MANURE.

'*mannerable, a.* *Obs. exc. dial.* [f. MANNER *sb.*¹ + -ABLE.] Well-mannered.

c 1460 J. RUSSELL *Bk. Nurture* 1113 In a manerabe mershalle þe connyng is moost commendable. *Ibid.* 1115 If þey haue gentille chere & gydyngne manerabe. 1886 ELWORTHY *W. Som. Word-Bk.*

mannerance, obs. form of MANURANCE.

mannered ('mænəd), *a.* [f. MANNER *sb.*¹ + -ED².]

1. Having manners of a specified kind (indicated by an adv. phr., or by a prefixed adj. or adv., as *evil-, gentle-, rough-, rude-, simple-mannered*, ILL-MANNERED, WELL-MANNERED).

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl. B.* II. 23 And Mede is manered after hym rihte as kynde axeth. c 1489 CAXTON *Sonnes of Aymon* xx. 448 He is not manered like a gentyll man. 1603 OWEN *Pembrokeshire* v. (1891) 41, I finde.. Pembrokeshire to be worst manred and hardest to find personable. 1608 SHAKS. *Per.* III. iii. 17 Beseeching you to giue her Princely training, that she may be manere'd as she is borne. 1673 TEMPLE *Observ. Netherl.* iv. 137 A people differently bred and manner'd from the Traders. 1821 BYRON *Juan* III. xli, He was the mildest manner'd man That ever scuttled ship or cut a throat. 1837 HT. MARTINEAU *Soc. Amer.* III. 103 The Americans are better mannered than others, in as far as they reverence intellect more than wealth and fashion. 1879 G. MACDONALD *Sir Gibbie* III. ix. 145 He was well-dressed, and mannered like a gentleman. 1880 DISRAELI *Endym.* III. iii. 25 The most sweetly mannered gentleman alive.

†b. Of a literary production: Exhibiting 'manners' or character. (Cf. Horace, *A. P.* 319 *morataque recte fabula*.) *Obs.*

1755 GRAINGER *Solitude* 215 Then know thyself, the human mind survey.. Hence Inspiration plans his manner'd lays. 1789 T. TWINING *Aristotle's Treat. Poetry* (1812) II. 232 The moral, or rather mannered Tragedy (for we seem to want a word here).

†2. Well-behaved, WELL-MANNERED. Also *transf.* (of a dwelling). *Obs.*

c 1450 HOLLAND *Howlat* 240 Mansweit, but malice, manerit and meike. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 150 b/1 Lerne of marye to be manerd and fere ful to all men. 1560 ROLLAND *Crt. Venus* II. 121 Thair manerit Mans sa perfyit and preclair, Enuirond all aboit with hailsum air. 1568 T. HOWELL *Newe Sonets* (1879) 157 Who are more feate or trim traid vp, then manerd seruents are?

3. Characterized by manner or mannerism, *esp.* in art or literature.

1801 FUSELI in *Lect. Paint.* ii. (1848) 390 The mannered and feeble etchings of Theodore van Tulden. 1861 THORBURY *Turner* I. 157 The colour has a slightly greenish-blue tinge, which is mannered, but not displeasing. 1884 HAWES *Musical Life* II. 633 That Spohr was too doctrinaire and mannered, .. most musicians will allow. 1896 MACKAIL *Lat. Lit.* (ed. 2) 101 That passages in it [the Æneid] here and there are mannered, and even flat, is true.

†4. Moderate, within bounds. *Obs. rare*—1.

1435 MISYV *Fire of Love* 94 Lufe.. of kynsmen, if it be vnmanerd, fleschly affeccione it is cald..; And if it be manerd, kyndely it is calde.

†'mannerhood. *Obs. rare*—1. [f. MANNER *sb.*¹ + -HOOD.] ? Orderly condition, good order.

1622 BACON *Hen. VII* 74 This did wonderfully concerne the Might and Manner-hood of the Kingdome.

†'mannering. *Obs.* [f. MANNER *sb.*¹ + -ING¹.] Training in manners.

1581 MULCASTER *Positions* v. (1887) 28 But this mannering of them is not for teachers alone. *Ibid.* xi. 59 The manering and training vp of youth.

mannering, obs. form of MANURING.

mannerism ('mænərɪz(ə)m). [f. MANNER *sb.*¹ + -ISM. Cf. F. *maniérisme* (Littré *Suppl.*.)]

a. Excessive or affected addiction to a distinctive manner or method of treatment, *esp.* in art and literature. *spec.* (freq. with capital initial) applied to a style of art which originated in Italy c 1520 and preceded the Baroque, characterized by stylistic exaggeration in figure and composition, etc.

Apart from the generalized use illustrated below, the term has been used (a) of the followers of Michelangelo, Raphael, etc., as Bronzino, Pontormo, the Zuccari, etc. (mainly a 19th-c. use), (b) from c 1920 under the influence of M. Dvořák and W. Friedländer applied without pejorative associations to Italian art, in particular, from c 1520 to c 1590. Sense (b) is first found in English in the 1930s.

1803 *Edin. Rev.* II. 246 Mr. Stewart's style.. has character without mannerism, or eccentricity. 1823 D'ISRAELI *Cur. Lit.* Ser. II. I. 39 Art.. sinks into mannerism, and wantons into affectation. 1845 A. JAMESON *Mem. Early Italian Painters* II. vii. 203 Those faults which have rendered many of his [sc. Parmigiano's] works unpleasing, by giving the impression of effort, and of what in art is called mannerism. 1851 tr. *Kugler's Schools of Painting in Italy* (ed. 2) II. v. ix. 469 Many of the painters in question would, fifty years earlier, have done great things; now they fell into repulsive mannerism. 1873 SYMONDS *Grk. Poets* v. 152 At

the time of Pindar poetry was sinking into mannerism. 1891 tr. *J. Adeline's Art Dict.* 249 Mannerism may be defined as *manner* in a bad sense. Qualities of treatment which when moderately displayed mark individuality of style, when carried to excess and too often repeated degenerate into mannerism. 1937 E. K. WATERHOUSE *Baroque Painting in Rome I* From 1535 until 1590 the history of painting in Rome is the history of Mannerism. 1940 A. BLUNT *Artistic Theory in Italy 1450-1600* v. 76 Those, like Dolce and Aretino... unable to follow Michelangelo as he moved on into Mannerism. 1943 *Art Bulletin* Mar. 87/2 The word mannerism... is currently used either to designate the period between the High Renaissance and the Baroque or else as a name for the anti-classical movement in sixteenth-century art. 1947 D. MAHON *Stud. Seicento Art & Theory* 59 Though the relatively recent understanding of Mannerism as a quite different artistic language from Baroque has somewhat curtailed the original scope of the latter (involving the secession of such figures as Tintoretto and El Greco) the use of the expression Baroque as a general term in its widest sense (such as Gothic), seems to have come to stay. 1961 J. D. ROSENBERG *Darkening Glass* (1963) v. 88 What we study as Mannerism he [sc. Ruskin] dismissed as vapidly and affectation. 1962 *Listener* 12 July 54/1 It is to move out of the serene and classical harmony of High Renaissance portraiture into the contrivance of the style that is known as Mannerism. 1965 G. SHEPHERD in P. Sidney *Apology for Poetry* 66 In the history of the pictorial arts, Lommazo and Zuccaro are spoken of as theorists of a phase of late mannerism. 1972 F. GARVIE tr. *Wundram's Art of Renaissance* 42 Architecture in the age of Mannerism played a major part historically by overcoming the static in favor of the movement.

b. An instance of this excessive or affected addiction; a habitual peculiarity of action, expression, artistic manipulation, etc., characteristic of a person; a 'trick of manner'.

1819 COLERIDGE in *Lit. Rem.* (1836) II. 378 Hints *obiter* are: not... to permit beauties by repetition to become mannerisms. 1873 BLACK *Pr. Thule* xi. 178 Her harsh way of saying things... is only a mannerism. 1893 *Times* 29 Apr. 13/3 He has abandoned his mannerisms and been content to make a beautiful picture.

mannerist ('mæənɪst), *sb.* and *a.* Also 8 *manierest*. [f. MANNER *sb.*¹ + -IST. Cf. F. *manieriste*.] 1. One who is addicted to mannerism. *spec.* an exponent or adherent of Mannerism in art (see *prec.*).

1695 DRYDEN *Dufresnoy's Art Paint.* 151 Those [Painters] whom we may call Mannerists, and who repeat five or six times over in the same Picture the same Hairs of a Head. 1716 R. GRAHAM *Short Acc. Painters* (ed. 2) 361 Pietro Berettini of Cortona... He is allow'd to have been the most agreeable Mannerist, that any Age has produc'd. 1751 WARBURTON *Notes on Pope's Imit. Hor. Ep.* II. i. 149 This excellent Colourist [Lely]... was an excessive Manierist. 1821 BYRON 6 Jan. in *Moore Lett. & Jnls.* (1830) II. 399 The Italian comedian Vestris... Somewhat of a mannerist; but excellent in broad comedy. 1833 J. CONSTABLE in C. R. Leslie *Mem. Life J. Constable* (1843) xii. 135 A certain set of painters who, having substituted falsehood for truth, and formed a style mean and mechanical, are termed mannerists. 1845 A. JAMESON *Mem. Early Italian Painters* II. x. 250 In the middle of the sixteenth century Italy swarmed with painters: these go under the general name of the mannerists, because they all imitated the manner of some one of the great masters who had gone before them. 1864 R. N. WORNUM *Epochs of Painting* 303 Hosts of copyists and mannerists arose... with a mania for representing the naked human figure, [who] sacrificed almost every beauty, quality, and motive, to the paramount desire of anatomical display. 1871 LOWELL *Pope Pr.* Wks. 1890 IV. 27 Wordsworth... came at a time when the school which Pope founded had degenerated into a mob of mannerists. 1880 DISRAELI *Endym.* xlix. Every one to a certain degree is a mannerist; every one has his ways. 1907 B. BERENSON *N. Italian Painters of Renaissance* 156 The Mannerists, Tibaldi, Zuccaro, Fontana, thus quickly give place to the Eclectics. 1926 [see ACADEMISM 2]. 1951 A. HAUSER *Social Hist. Art.* I. v. 388 The antitheses of 'Gothic' and 'Renaissance'... are still... irreconcilable in the outlook of the mannerists. 1956 A. HUXLEY *Adonis & Alphabet* 229 There is not the slightest reason to believe that Catholic fervour was less intense in the age of the Mannerists than it had been three generations earlier.

2. In appositive use, passing into *adj.*

1934 R. WITTKOWER in *Art Bulletin* XVI. 216 The Laurenziana belongs to a... group of buildings arranged on similar principles, common between 1520 and 1580/90 and to be called Mannerist. 1939 *Handbk. Drawings & Watercolours Dept. Prints & Drawings Brit. Mus.* 38 The leading figure of this mannerist movement, which is largely occupied in elaborate decorative schemes in palaces and churches, was Francesco Salviati. 1944 *Archit. Rev.* XCVI. 187 The author is, it seems, of the generation to which what we now define as Mannerist is nothing but a late phase of the Renaissance. 1964 *English Studies* XLV. 98 The transition from the ambiguities of Mannerist expression to that of Baroque realism. 1972 *Guardian* 17 Nov. 12/3 It was the influence of Raphael that informed the Mannerist artists whose work clusters round that of the giants.

manneristic (mæənə'ɪstɪk), *a.* [f. *prec.* + -IC.] Characterized by mannerism.

1837 J. H. NEWMAN *Lett.* (1891) II. 237 The danger which... at present besets the Apostolical movement of getting peculiar in externals, *i.e.* formal, manneristic, &c. 1869 LEVER *Boy of Norcotts* xiv. 107 Even with a first rate artist you need change, otherwise your dinners become manneristic.

So *manne'ristical a.*

1830 *Fraser's Mag.* II. 464 [Of an actress] Her general style is manne'ristical. 1864 *Daily Tel.* 27 Sept., Those curious and manne'ristical, but masculine, productions by which he [Landor] will be remembered.

'**mannerize**, *v. rare.* [f. MANNER *sb.*¹ + -IZE, after *mannerism*.] *trans.* To make manneristic.

1887 SAINTSBURY *Hist. Elizab. Lit.* ix. (1890) 328 A... mannerising of the verse. 1899 *Westm. Gaz.* 1 Feb. 4/1 Long runs tend to mannerize the actor—if I may use such a word. 1910 A. C. BENSON *Silent Isle* xv. 103 Tennyson... became solemn, mannerised, conscious of responsibility. 1956 *Archit. Rev.* CXIX. 161/2 The forms which have developed from the rationale and the initial ideology of the modern movement are being mannerized and changed into a conscious imperfectionism.

mannerless ('mæənəlɪs), *a.* [f. MANNER *sb.*¹ + -LESS.] Without manners; unmannerly.

c 1460 *Ros Belle Dame sans Merci* 714 Iffe I medlyd with siche, or other mo Hit might be called pyte maner-les. 1581 PETTIE *Guazzo's Civ. Conv.* II. (1586) 113 They will become careless, mannerlesse, and lesse readie to commendable enterprises. 1682 SHADWELL *Lanc. Witches* I. Wks. 1720 III. 230 Thou fresh, insipid, witless, mannerless knight. 1864 *Daily Tel.* 4 Oct., [He] may not... necessarily be a morose and mannerless hog.

mannerliness ('mæənəlɪnɪs), [f. next + -NESS.] The quality of being mannerly.

1625 PURCHAS *Pilgrims* II. 1657 They eate all greedily and in haste, holding it mannerlinesse not to be long in eating. a 1677 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* I. i. 34 Out of a piece of mannerliness and respect to God. 1874 T. HARDY *Far fr. Mad. Crowd* ix, Earnestness which consisted half of genuine feeling and half of mannerliness.

mannerly ('mæənəlɪ), *a.* [f. MANNER *sb.*¹ + -LY¹.]

† 1. Seemly, decent, respectable, modest. *Obs.*
13... *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 1656 Mony apyl songez... & carolez newe, With alle pe manerly merpe pat mon may of telle. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P.R.* VI. xiii. (1495) 198 A good spouse and wyfe is... manerly [L. *modesta*] in clothyng. 1523 *Test. Ebor.* (Surtees) V. 171 As moche clothe as shall make them a manerly garmente. 1526 TINDALE *1 Tim.* II. 9 That they arraye them selves in manerly [1534 comlye] apparell with shamfastnes. 1596 HARINGTON *Metam. Ajax* (1814) 4 A tale... more merry than manerly. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* III. xxvi. 106 But first he brushed off the dust, and wiped away his sweat, and made himselfe somewhat manerly. 1647 N. BACON *Disc. Govt. Eng.* I. xlv. (1739) 72 [He] possessed himself of the long-desired prey; and yet he did it in a manerly way. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* IX. vi. §19 A modest, and manerly, (*alias*) a crafty, and cunning begging of a contribution of the Catholick party. 1697 COLLIER *Immor. Stage* II. (1698) 72 A very manerly story!

† 2. Moral, well-conducted. *Obs.*
c 1400 tr. *Secreta Secret.*, *Govt. Lordsh.* 62 Techinges ful speycals and manerlys [L. *moralia*]. 1535 COVERDALE *1 Tim.* III. 2 A Bisshoppe must be... sober discrete, manerly, harberous. 1549 COVERDALE, etc. *Erasm. Par. 1 Tim.* 2 This Timothee beyng an honest manerly towarde yonge man and well learned in holy scriptures.

3. Of persons, their actions, etc.: Characterized by good manners; well-mannered; polite.

a 1529 SKELTON *Wks.* (Dyce) I. 28 Manerly Margery Mylk and Ale. 1573 TUSSER *Husb.* (1878) 175 That pewter is neuer for manerly feastes, that daily doth serue so vnmanerly beastes. 1584 *1st Voy. Virginia in Hakluyt's Voy.* (1589) 729 In their behauiour as manerly, and ciuill, as any of Europe. a 1639 W. WHATELEY *Prototypes* III. xxxix. (1640) 5 Learne how to carry yourselves to your Parents; if they call you, come, and give them dutifull and manerly answers. 1676 WYCHERLEY *Pl. Dealer* II. (1735) 51 Be you manerly to her, because you are to pretend only to be her squire. 1742 FIELDING *J. Andrews* IV. ix, The little boy... was chid by his mother for not being more manerly. 1822 SCOTT *Nigel* I, Jin Vin, was so full of his gibes, and his jeers, ... and so manerly all the while. 1887 *Spectator* 2 Apr. 458/2 Criticism must be truthfull, but it may also be manerly.

'**mannerly**, *adv.* [f. MANNER *sb.*¹ + -LY².]

† 1. In a seemly manner, decently, becomingly, properly. *Obs.*

13... *E.E. Allit. P. B.* 91 Ful manerly with marchal mad for to sitte. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* III. 72 He mycht, mar manerlik, Lyknyt hym to Gaudifer de Laryss. c 1460 J. RUSSELL *Bk. Nurture* 923 Kover with a keuerlyte clenly pat bed so manerly made. 1493 in *Somerset Medieval Wills* (1901) 306 Myn executours according to reason manerly for there labour rewarded. 1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* (1586) 125 They [asses] be very apt to be taught, so as at this day in Alcayre you shall have them daunce very manerly. 1596 in *Harington's Metam. Ajax* Let. to Author A iij b, As you haue told in verse a budy tale or two in Orland manerly. 1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 65 Aristotle calleth them *ioxia*,... we call it manerly the *seate*. 1621-31 LAUD *Sev. Serm.* (1847) 9 Such a superior [as God] cannot be called into the Assembly manerly, but by 'prayer'. 1647 TRAPP *Comm. Rom.* xiii. 13 *Let us walk honestly.* Handsomely, fashionably, manerly, with an holy shamefacednes.

2. With good manners; politely, courteously.

1519 HORMAN *Vulg.* 62 Whether thou do a thynge in iape or in earnest do it manerly. 1535 COVERDALE *Ecclus.* xxxi. 16 Eate the thinge that is set before the, manerly. 1611 SHAKS. *Cymb.* III. vi. 92 When we haue supp'd Wee'l manerly demand thee of thy Story. 1677 HALE *Contempl.* II. 88 Lust must not be manerly treated withall, but flatly denied. 1704 NORRIS *Ideal World* II. xii. 471 We are afraid lest she should have too many [guests], and accordingly very manerly withdraw. 1832 Ht. MARTINEAU *Hill & Valley* VII. 110 It would be well if he behaved himself a little more manerly.

† 3. Morally. *Obs.*

1566 *Acts & Constit. Scotl.* To Rdr. ✠ iij, Gif thay will not onlie leif, bot als manerlie, weill, and godlie leif.

† **manneress**. *Obs. rare*—¹. [f. MANNER *sb.*¹ + -NESS.] Moderation.

1382 WYCLIF *Prov.* xxii. 4 The ende of manneresse [1388 temperance, *Vulg. modestiæ*] the dred of the Lord.

mannersome ('mæənəsəm), *a. dial.* [f. MANNER *sb.*¹ + -SOME.] Mannerly.

1876 BLACKMORE *Cripps* xxviii, Mary was obliged to bite her tongue to keep it in any way mannersome. 1887 — *Springhaven* (ed. 4) II. vii. 81 He had always known her to be kind and gentle, and what the old people called 'mannersome', to every living body. 1895 *Outing* (U. S.) XXVI. 65/1 Canady's a slick-spoken feller 'bout huntin', 'an a mannersome feller, too.

mannery: see MANERY *Obs.*

mannes, *obs.* form of MANESS.

† **manness**. In 3 *mannesse*, *mennesse*. [app. f. MAN *sb.*¹ + -NESS; the umlaut form seems to be due to the analogy of *mennish*, MANNISH *a.*]

† 1. Human nature. *Obs.*

a 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 1118 þah he were dedlich, þurh þ he mon wes, onont his menness [MS. C *mannesse*], & deide.

2. = MALENESS.

1921 W. J. TURNER *Music & Life* p. ix, You are not concerned with their... brains... but with something which we may call their 'manness'. 1947 J. STEINBECK *Pearl* (1948) v. 64 The quality of woman... could cut through Kino's manness.

† **mannet**. *Obs. nonce-wd.* [f. MAN *sb.*¹ + -ET¹, dim. suffix.] A little man.

1630 B. JONSON *New Inn* IV. i, A slight Man-net, to port her, vp, and downe.

mannicle, *obs.* form of MANACLE.

mannide ('mæənɪd), *Chem.* [f. MANNA¹ + -IDE.] A syrupy substance obtained by heating mannite with butyric acid.

1862 WATTS tr. *Gmelin's Handbk. Chem.* XV. 368 Mannide... Berthelot (1856). 1892 MORLEY & MUIR *Watts' Dict. Chem.*, Mannide C₆H₁₀O₄. Second anhydride of mannite.

mannie ('mæni), *orig. Sc.* Also *manny*. [f. MAN *sb.* + -IE, dim. suffix.] A little man; also applied (as a term of endearment) to a little boy. In Jewish use: see *quot.* 1909.

The Jewish use is perhaps a contraction of *Emanuel*. a 1689 W. CLELAND *Poems* (1697) 105 A puffie cheek'd red bearded mannie. 1823 LOCKHART *Reg. Dalton* I. II. i. 193 A decent, little auld manny, in... velvetten breeches. a 1828 in P. Buchan *Ball. N. Scotl.* (1828) II. 103 Then spake the auld laird o' Kingcaussie, A canty auld mannie was he. 1886 STEVENSON *Kidnapped* 9 What'll like be your business, mannie? 1909 J. R. WARE *Passing Eng.* 173/2 Manny (Jewish E. London), term of endearment or admiration prefixed to Jewish name, as 'Manny Lyons'. 1914 JOYCE *Dubliners* 103 My little man! My little mannie! 1916 'BOYD CABLE' *Action Front* 262 'My manny here was good enough,' said Macalister, 'to tell me he wouldna' bandage my eyes.' 1922 D. H. LAWRENCE *England, my England* 154 There's too much of the little mannie about him. 1971 M. WEST *Summer of Red Wolf* vi. 125 What do you want me to pack for the poor mannie?

manniferous (mæ'nɪfərəs), *a.* [f. mod.L. *mannifer* (+ *manna* MANNA + -fer bearing) + -OUS: see -FEROUS.] a. Yielding manna (Mayne *Expos. Lex.* 1856). b. Causing the production of manna. (Said of insects.)

In recent Dicts.

mannikin: see MANIKIN.

manning ('mæniŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. MAN *v.* + -ING¹.]

1. a. The action of furnishing (a ship, etc.) with men. Also *concr.*, the complement of men, crew. Also, in more recent use: the action of furnishing a factory, an industry, etc., with men.

1548 *Privy Council Acts* (1890) II. 172 To William Pures, for rigging of his ship, ... and for manning of her. 1633 T. STAFFORD *Pac. Hib.* II. viii. (1810) 320 For the manning and making good of that Citie. 1651 HOBBS *Leviath.* II. xxii. 120 For... victualling and manning of ships. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* II. iv. 160 A number, greatly insufficient for the manning of the *Centurion*. 1765 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* I. vii. 255 The sole prerogative as well of erecting, as manning and governing of which, belongs to the king in his capacity of general of the kingdom. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* II. I. 203 Money destined for the equipping and manning of the fleet. 1896 *Pall Mall Mag.* May 108, I reckon I've lost two days' coal for her [sc. coal-boat] and two days' wages and grub for her manning. 1955 *Times* 22 Aug. 7/4 He refers to the dockers' insistence on full manning, with the implication that this is a restrictive practice.

b. (See *quot.*)

1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Manning of the Ship*, (in Sea-Language) is when a Ship is to shew abroad all her Men.

2. The action of taming a hawk (see MAN *v.* 10).

1580 LYLLY *Euphues* (Arb.) 372 Hawkes that waxe haggard by manning, are to be cast off. 1644 DIGBY *Nat. Bodies* xxxvii. (1658) 395 No whit more extraordinary, then a fawners manning of a hawk.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*: manning-piece jocular (see *quot.* 1834); manning-scale (see *quot.* 1891).

1834 L. HUNT in *Lond. Jrnal.* I. 172/1, I am standing with my manning-piece by a hedge... You cannot say fowling-piece, when it is *men* that are to be brought down. 1891 *Labour Commission Gloss.*, *Manning Scale*, a scale which fixes the minimum number of seamen to be employed on a

vessel. 1896 SIR C. DILKE in *Daily News* 6 Mar. 2/3 A very severe strain was put upon the manning powers of the Admiralty. 1953 *Britannica Bk. of Year* 638/2 Other compound nouns were manning requirements (the number of men required by an industry). 1962 *Listener* 1 Mar. 377/1 On the labour side there are... rules about manning-scales (that is, how many men to a job). 1975 *Times* 14 Apr. 12/2 We put them there, those too many men... Manning levels were never changed. 1975 *Times* 5 June 18/4 The stoppage is by 80 door hangers and welders, who are protesting about management plans to reduce manning scales.

manniparous (mæ'nɪpərəs), *a.* [f. mod.L. *mānīpar-us* + *-OUS*: see MANNA and *-PAROUS*.] *a.* Of insects: Causing the flow of manna (Mayne *Expos. Lex.* 1856). *b.* Bearing or exuding manna (Webster *Suppl.* 1902).

†**mānnish**, *sb.* *Obs.* In 1-2 *mennisc*, 2-3 *mennisse*, *mānnisse*, *mennisse*. [OE. *mennisc*, properly neut. of *mennisc* adj.: see next. In other Teut. langs. the wk. masc. form of the adj. is used subst. in the sense 'human being': cf. OFris. *mānniska*, *menska*, OS. *mennisco* (MDu. *mensche*, Du. *mensch*), OHG. *mennisko* (mod.G. *mensch*.)] People; a class of persons.

971 *Blickl. Hom.* 175 þis is þæt mennisc pe ealle mine dæda mid heora wordum onwendan. a 1175 *Cott. Hom.* 225 þa wearð þa redlice micel mennisc ȝewexon. c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 39 ðese fower mānnishhe... beð þæt erf pe þo herdes ouerwakeden. *Ibid.* 163 ðis lond pe ich nu of speke is þæt mennisc pe nu liueð. *Ibid.* 165 Swo doð þis mānnisc flieð fram iuele to werse.

mānnish ('mæniʃ), *a.* Forms: *a.* 1 *mennisc*, 2 *mennesc*, 3 *mennish*, *Orm.* *menniske*; *β.* 4 *mānnys(s)h*, (5 *mānnishse*, *monyssh*), 5-6 *mānnishse*, *-yssh*, (6 *manish*, 9 *man-ish*), 3, 5-*mānnish*. [OE. *mennisc* = OS. *mānnisc*, *mennisc*, OHG. *mennisc* (MHG. *mennisch*), Goth. *mānnisks*:—OTeut. **mānnisko-*, f. **mānn* MAN *sb.*¹ + *-isko-* *-ISH*¹. In the 13th c. the root vowel was already frequently assimilated to that of MAN *sb.*¹

In many uses the existing word must be regarded as a new formation on MAN *sb.*¹ + *-ISH*¹; but it is hardly possible to separate the instances of this from those of the word inherited from OTeut.]

†1. Of or belonging to the human species; proper to or characteristic of mankind; human. *Obs.*

c 888 K. ÆLFRED *Boeth.* xxxiii. §1 Forðam þa fif eall nan mennisc man fullice habban ne mæȝ ða hwile [etc.]. c 897 — *Gregory's Past.* C. xi. 70 Ne ȝe gripe eow næfre nan costung buton mennescu. c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 91 God cwæð... pe he walde his gast ascenden ofer mennesc fleasc. c 1200 ORMIN 218 He... let te postless sen himm wel Inn his mennisc kinde. c 1386 CHAUCER *Melib.* ¶298 The prouerbe seith that for to do synne is mānnyssh. 1390 *GOWER Conf.* III. 52 It was as in figure Most lich to mānnyssh creature, Bot as of beaute hevenelich. 1567 DRANT *Horace, Epist.* 1. xiii. Eijj, More meete to beare... Then here in courte in mānnish shape The Asses part to plaie. 1674 N. FAIRFAX *Bulk & Selv.* 183 At the ending of the world there must be stuff enough left, unmade up into Manish bodies, wherewith to frame a new heaven and new earth.

2. Of a woman, her attributes, etc.: Resembling a man, man-like, masculine. Chiefly *contemptuous*.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Troilus* 1. 228 (284) But alle hir limes so wel answeringe Weren to womanhode, that creature Was neuer lasse mānnish in seminge. c 1430 LYDC. *Reas. & Sens.* 6183 God forbode That ther sholde in womanhede Ben any monyssh tache at al. 1430-40 — *Bochas* vi. i. (1494) tjjb, Nowe was she mānnyssh nowe was she femynne. a 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* (1868) 136 It is saide, a woman that is not humble and pitous she is mānnish and not womanly, whiche is a uice in womanhode to be rude or of haunting courage. 1594 CAREW *Huarte's Exam. Wits* xv. (1616) 269 She retaineth a mānnish fashion... in her words, as in all her motions. 1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* III. iii. 217 A woman impudent and mānnish growne, Is not more loth'd, then an effeminate man. 1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 250 Her bodye grew mānnish and hairie. 1653 HOLCROFT *Procopius, Goth. Wars* iv. 121 They... who think that that was neuer any such Mānnish race of women. 1791 MME. D'ARBLAY *Diary* Aug., Women... strolling along with wide mānnish strides. 1824 MISS MITFORD *Village Ser.* 1. 239 She spoke in a loud deep mānnish voice. 1886 SWINBURNE *Misc.* 235 The mānnish woman was a nobler as well as a stronger creature than the womanish man.

3. Pertaining to or characteristic of a grown man (often opposed to *childish*); aping or simulating manhood or the characteristics of a man.

1530 PALSGR. 318/1 Mānnyshe or manlyke, *viril*. 1600 SHAKS. *A.Y.L.* 1. iii. 123 *Rosalind*... Weele haue a swashing and a marshall outside, As manie other mānnish cowards haue, That doe outface it with their semblances. 1611 — *Cymb.* iv. ii. 236 And let vs (Polidore) though now our voyces Haue got the mānnish cracke, sing him to 'th'ground As once to our Mother. 1647 S. SHEPPARD *2nd Pt. Committee-Man* C. 1. ii. His chin has... a little downe, enough to give notice to the world, he now growes mānnish. 1784 COWPER *Tiroc.* 208 Childish in mischief only and in noise, Else of a mānnish growth. 1820 LAMB *Elia Ser.* 1. *Old Benchers of Inner T.*, Why must every thing smack of man and mānnish? Is the world all grown up? 1876 FARRAR *Marlb. Serm.* xxxvii. 369 By manly I mean all that is eager, hearty, fearless, modest, pure; by mānnish I mean that which apes the poorest externals of the lowest types of men.

4. Characteristic (chiefly in blameworthy or ludicrous respects) of a man as distinguished from a woman.

1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* I. viii, With an air of mānnish superiority, he seems rather to pity the bashful girl. 1836 MRS. S. C. HALL in *New Monthly Mag.* XLVII. 427 True to his man-ish nature, there was a mingling of selfishness with his love. 1882 HINSDALE *Garfield & Educ.* II. 407 The foremost students had no mānnish pride that made them hesitate to ask her assistance. 1884 LADY WATERFORD in *Hare Two Noble Lives* (1893) III. 428 Oh! what a mānnish room I waited in... Hats and caps of all sorts, fishing baskets, &c.

¶5. = MANKIND *a.*² *Obs. rare.*

1530 PALSGR. 427/2, I am mānnyshe, as a beest is that is accustomed to byte or deuoure men. *Je suis humain*. It is a mānnyshe beest: *cest une besté amorcée*.

†6. quasi-*adv.* Like a man. *Obs.*

c 1386 CHAUCER *Merch. T.* 292 Men moste enquere... Wher she be... Or riche, or poore, or elles mānnyssh wood.

Hence †*menniscleȝc* [see *-LAIK*], *rare*⁻¹, humanity; 'mānnishly *adv.*, in a mānnish manner.

c 1200 ORMIN 85 He sennde uss... His Sune... To takenn ure menniscleȝc... To lesenn mānnikn. 1867 BUSHNELL *Mor. Uses Dark Th.* 287 Some of the least of them march out mānnishly in columns and fight pitched battles.

mānnishness ('mæniʃnis). [f. MANNISH *a.* + *-NESS*.]

†1. The state of being in human form; humanity. (Said chiefly of Christ.) *Obs.*

a 900 tr. *Bæda's Hist.* III. xv. [xxi.] (1890) 220 Ymb syx hund wintra & preo & fitfig from Drihtnes menniscnesse. a 1175 *Cott. Hom.* 227 Næ worhte he pah nane wndre openlice or þan pe he was þritti wintre an þara menniscnesse. c 1200 ORMIN 1373 þær Cristess menniscnesse Drannc dæpess drinnch o rodretreo For ure woyhe dedess. 1674 N. FAIRFAX *Bulk & Selv.* II Such a tang of manishness, or a mangle of half man, half world.

2. The quality of being mānnish, in various senses.

1612 BP. HALL *Imprese of God* II. Wks. (1625) 457 The painted faces, and mānnishnesse... of the one sex, the factious hollownesse... in the other. 1882 *Pall Mall G.* 16 June 4/2 But now... all the exclusive mānnishness of the colleges seems fast melting away before the new invasion [of women]. 1886 MISS BRADDON *One Thing Needful* xi, The masculine woman is proud of her mānnishness.

mānnisse, variant of MANNESSE *Obs.*

mānnitan ('mænitən). *Chem.* Also *-ane*. [f. next + *-AN*.] A syrupy fluid, C₆H₁₂O₅, obtained by heating mannite.

1857 MILLER *Elem. Chem.* III. 384 Mannitane. 1862 WATTS tr. *Gmelin's Handbk. Chem.* XV. 369 Mannitan.

mānnite ('mænit). *Chem.* [f. MANN-A¹ + *-ITE*.] A substance, C₆H₁₄O₆, obtained chiefly from manna; = MANNITOL. Also called MANNA-sugar, and rarely *mānnite-sugar*.

1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 224 The sweetness of this substance [Manna] is... due... to a distinct principle, called Mannite. 1880 GARROD & BAXTER *Mat. Med.* (ed. 8) 222 It contains a resin... besides starch and mannite sugar. 1883 *Encycl. Brit.* XV. 493/2 In Italy mannite is prepared for sale in the shape of small cones.

mānnitic (mæ'nɪtɪk), *a. Chem.* [f. MANNITE + *-IC*.] Derived from mannite. *mānnitic acid* (see quot. 1865).

1862 WATTS tr. *Gmelin's Handbk. Chem.* XV. 369 Mannitic ethers. 1865 — *Dict. Chem.* III. 825 *Mānnitic acid*, C₆H₁₂O₇, an acid produced, together with mannitose, by the oxidation of mannite under the influence of platinum-black. 1876 tr. *Schützenberger's Ferment.* 192 These gummy and mānnitic ferments.

mānnitie: see MANNITY.

mānnitol ('mænitɒl). *Chem.* [f. MANNITE + *-OL*.] A sweet crystalline hexahydric alcohol, CH₂OH(CHOH)₄CH₂OH, known in three optically isomeric forms, which is found in many plants (such as sugar cane, celery, and larch) and is used in aqueous solution in kidney function tests. Now the usual name for MANNITE.

1879 *Jrnl. Chem. Soc.* XXXVI. 1034 Mannityl-hexsulphuric acid is obtained as an uncrystallisable liquid by dissolving mannitol in sulphuric monochloride. 1902 *Encycl. Brit.* XXVI. 721/1 Mannitol is proved to be a hexhydric alcohol, C₆H₈(OH)₆, by its conversion into a hexanitrate. 1939 *Jrnl. Amer. Chem. Soc.* LXI. 761/2 To prepare the *l*-glyceraldehyde in an analogous way from *l*-mannitol was much more difficult, since the *l*-mannitol... is not yet obtainable commercially. 1951 A. GROLLMAN *Pharmacol. & Therapeutics* xxxii. 750 Mannitol, a hexahydric alcohol sugar is filtered through the glomeruli but is neither reabsorbed nor excreted by the tubules. 1957 *Technology* July 187/2 Mannitol, which also comes from seaweed, is used by the chemical, explosive, pharmaceutical and electrical industries. 1970 H. MCLEAVE *Question of Negligence* (1973) xxvii. 208 'Intravenous saline and mannitol', he murmured. His registrar injected the drug to shrink the brain and relieve the compression.

mānnitose ('mænitɔs). *Chem.* [f. MANNITE + *-OSE*.] A substance, C₆H₁₂O₆, isomeric with glucose, obtained from mannite.

1862 WATTS tr. *Gmelin's Handbk. Chem.* XV. 339 When mannite is oxidised under the influence of platinum-black

[etc.], an unfermentable substance and a fermentable sugar (mannitose) are produced. 1865 [see MANNITIC *a.*].

mānnittee, *obs.* form of MANATEE.

†**'mānnity**, *nonce-wd.* In 7 *mānnitie*. [f. MAN *sb.*¹ + *-ITY*.] The community of men.

1621 MOLLE *Camerar. Liv. Libr.* III. v. 165 And therefore was it well said of a Pagan Philosopher... that he gaued not his almes to that man, or to this, but to all the masse of mankind... not to a man, but to the mānnitie, if it be lawful to vse such a word.

Mānnlicher ('mænliχər). [f. the name of *Mānnlicher* (see below).] A firearm of a type invented by Ferdinand Ritter von Mānnlicher (1848-1904), esp. a type of sporting rifle. Also *attrib.*

The unlabeled *a* in the Kipling example is erroneous. 1884 in H. Cholmondeley-Pennell *Smoke of Battle* (ed. 2) 16 (Advt.), The Mānnlicher Rifle is the one of all the specimens of Repeating Arms... which seems to us the best arm for our soldiers. 1896 T. F. FREMANTLE *Notes on Rifle* xi. 175 The .256 Mānnlicher is capable of making very fair shooting at these long ranges. 1902 KIPLING *Traffics & Discov.* (1904) 20 My gun was too good, too uniform—shot as close as a Mānnlicher [Mānnlicher, 1902 magazine publ.] rifle. 1922 J. BUCHAN *Huntingtower* xiv. 267 McGuffog, who was a marksman, was also given a sporting Mānnlicher. 1935 E. HEMINGWAY *Green Hills Afr.* (1936) I. ii. 46 There was the short-barrelled explosion of the Mānnlicher. 1970 I. V. HOGG *Military Pistols & Revolvers* 41/2 The Mānnlicher uses a form of delayed blow-back action.

mānnor, *-our*, *-ure*, *obs.* ff. MANNER, MANOR, MANURE.

mānnose ('mænɔs, -ɔʊz). *Chem.* [a. G. *mānnose* (Fischer & Hirschberger 1888, in *Ber. d. Deut. Chem. Ges.* XXI. 1805), f. *mānn(it)ose* MANNITOSE.] A crystalline sugar, C₆H₁₂O₆, which is known in three optically isomeric forms which are epimers of those of glucose, and whose dextrorotatory form is obtained by the hydrolysis of mannans.

1888 *Jrnl. Chem. Soc.* LIV. 934 Mannose... is obtained by dissolving the above phenylhydrazine in four parts of hydrochloric acid... cooled with ice and salt. 1911 [see EPIMER]. 1949 M. A. JENNINGS in H. W. Florey et al. *Antibiotics* II. xxxi. 975 The series included strains known to vary in such properties as... fermentation of carbohydrates (mannite, trehalose and mannose). 1968 A. SOLS in F. Dickens et al. *Carbohydrate Metabolism* I. iii. 71 Mannose can be efficiently metabolized by most tissues because it is a very good substitute for hexokinase.

†**mānnny**, *a. Falconry. Obs.* [f. MAN *v.* (sense 10) + *-Y*.] Of a hawk: Manned, tame.

1773 J. CAMPBELL *Mod. Falconry* 262 *Managing*, the making of a hawk mānnny or tame.

mānnny, *obs.* f. MANY; var. MANNIE *Sc.*

mānnnyable, variant of MANIABLE *Obs.*

||**mano** ('mɑ:nɔ). *Anthropol.* [Sp. *mano* hand.] A primitive stone implement, held in the hand and used for grinding cereals and other foodstuffs.

1901 *Ann. Rep. Board of Regents Smithsonian Inst.* 1899 37 The grinding-stone concordantly changes from a simple roller or crusher to a mano (or muller), and finally to a pestle, at first broad and short, but afterwards long and slender. 1911 W. K. MOOREHEAD *Stone Age N. Amer.* II. xxvii. 103 The stones used on these [mortars] are flat, or oval water-worn stones and not finished, like mano stones common to the Cliff Dweller country. 1944 G. C. VAILLANT *Aztecs Mexico* (1950) i. 35 The flat grinding-stones and mullers, still used in Mexico and called *metates* and *manos*, prove that the people relied on corn as their principal food. 1959 E. TUNIS *Indians* 119/2 The grinding was done by rubbing the grains across it with another stone, the *mano*, held in the hands. 1960 C. WINICK *Dict. Anthropol.* 342/2 *Mano*, a cylindrically shaped grindstone slightly tapered at both ends. It was held in the hand (whence its name *handstone*) and used as the upper stone in milling. 1964 A. D. KRIEGER in Jennings & Norbeck *Prehist. Man in New World* 32 The most important new trait, however, is that of food-grinding with stone implements: basin-shaped milling stones and manos. 1971 [see INDIGENIZATION]. 1972 *Sci. Amer.* May 89/3 From the Maya Mountains came the metamorphic rock used to make not only axe heads of stone but also the *manos*, or stone rollers. 1974 *Encycl. Brit. Macropædia* XI. 936/2 They [sc. villagers of the Ocos and Cuadros phases of Meso-American civilization] were productive corn farmers as well, raising a small-eared race of maize called Nal-Tel, which their wives and daughters ground on *metates* and *manos* and cooked in globular jars.

||**manoao** ('mɑ:nɔɔ). Also *monoao*. [Maori.] A New Zealand evergreen tree, *Dacrydium kirkii*, of the family Podocarpaceae; formerly applied to another species of *Dacrydium*, *D. colensoi*; also called *silver pine*.

1867 J. D. HOOKER *Handbk. N.Z. Flora* II. 766/1 *Manoao*, *Dacrydium Colensoi*. 1889 T. KIRK *Forest Flora N.Z.* 191 (*heading*) The *manoao*. *Ibid.* 192 The wood of the *manoao* [*sic*] is of a light-brown colour. 1950 *N.Z. Jrnl. Agric.* Feb. 11/5/2 The open pumice country, clothed in a tangled mass of manuka and *manoao*. 1951 *Post-Primary School Bulletin* (Wellington, N.Z.) V. xii. 274 The *manoao* (*Dacrydium kirkii*)—a tree related to the rimu but having its young leaves more than an inch long and its old leaves only an eighth of an inch long. 1963 POOLE & ADAMS *Trees & Shrubs N.Z.* 26 *Monoao*. Tree reaching 25m. Bark light brown.

Manoeline, -lino, varr. MANUELINE *a.*

manœuvrability (mə'nu:vɹə'bɪlɪtɪ). Also (U.S.) maneuverability. [f. MANŒUVRABLE *a.*] Capacity for being manœuvred.

The spelling with medial *-e-* in quotes. 1942 and 1954 is unusual.

1923 *Rep. & Mem. Aeronaut. Res. Comm.* No. 851. 1 (heading) The comparison of the manœuvrability of aeroplanes by the use of a cinematograph camera. 1927 *Daily Express* 24 Sept. 8 Much will depend on the skill of the pilots in taking the corner, and also on the manœuvrability of the machines. 1930 C. J. STEWART *Aircraft Instruments* p. xvii, The manœuvrability and the adequacy of the various control surfaces of an aircraft. 1942 *Tee Emm* (Air Ministry) II. 85 A compromise between stability and manœuvreability would not be difficult. 1954 *Encounter* June 13/2 The European national economies... are peculiarly dependent upon world trade balances, and the area of manœuvreability is limited. 1968 *Encycl. Brit.* II. 874/1 Large steering gear ratios make high-speed manœuvreability more difficult. 1972 *Drive* Summer 88/1 We were glad of the boat's manœuvreability when the current increased under the bridge at Arundel.

manœuvrable (mə'nu:vɹəb(ə)l), *a.* [f. MANŒUVRE *v.* + -ABLE.] Capable of being manœuvred, used esp. of aircraft and motor vehicles.

The spelling with medial *-e-* in quot. 1942 is unusual. 1921 *Aeronautical Jnl.* XXV. 520 Getting off across wind... is only attempted with relatively high-powered or manœuvrable aeroplanes. 1942 *Tee Emm* (Air Ministry) II. 86 The aircraft will become more stable, but it will be less manœuvreable. 1972 *Motor* 8 Apr. 21/1 (Advt.), There are other things that we've done to our cars which would make any size of car more manœuvreable. 1973 J. DRUMMOND *Bang! Bang! You're Dead!* xxiv. 118 'What do you need?' 'A reasonable strike-force. Manœuvrable.'

manœuvre (mə'nju:və(r), mə'nu:və(r)), *sb.* Also 5 *maanovre*, 8-9 *maneuver*, 9 U.S. *manœuver*. [a. F. *manœuvre* (OF. also *manuevre*, *maneuvre*, 13th c.) = Pr. *manovra*, Sp. *maniobra*, Pg. *manobra*, It. *manovra*:—late L. *manopera*, vbl. sb. from *manoperāre*: see MANŒUVRE *v.*, which occurs in Fr. earlier than the sb. The OFr. word is represented in Eng. by MAINOUR and MANURE sbs.]

† 1. Hand-labour. *Obs. rare*—1.

1479 RICART *Calendar* (Camden) 28 This yere [24 H. III] was the Trenche *y-made* and *y-caste* of the ryvere, . . by the *maanovre* of alle the Cominalte.

2. *Mil. and Naval.* The planned or regulated movement or evolution of troops or vessels of war; a strategic movement or change of position; a device in navigation; exercise or a movement in military or naval tactics.

1758 *Misc. in Ann. Reg.* 373/2 *Coup de main*, and *Manœuvre*, might be excusable in Marshal Saxe, as he was in the service of France. . . ; but we cannot see what apology can be made for our officers lugging them in . . . as a sudden stroke might have done for one, and a proper motion for the other. 1778 M. CUTLER in *Life*, etc. (1888) I. 66 The army was ordered . . to embark and re-embark in the boats, that they might the better understand such a maneuver. 1793 J. TRAPP tr. *Rochon's Voy. Madagascar* Prelim. Disc. 54 All manœuvres became useless, and the ship was on the point of going down, when the Captain cast an anchor in such a manner as gave him hopes she would bear on some high flats. This manœuvre proved successful. 1795 NELSON 13 Mar. in *Nicolas Disp.* (1845) II. 13 The instant all were fired, braced up our after-yards, put the helm a-port, and stood after her again. This manœuvre we practised till one P.M. 1837 GURWOOD *Wellington Desp.* IV. 1 Major General Sir Arthur Wellesley was appointed to the command of a brigade. . . to the discipline, manœuvre and minute details of which he paid the most scrupulous attention. 1853 SIR H. DOUGLAS *Milit. Bridges* (ed. 3) 119 The manœuvre of withdrawing a bridge, by wheeling it, entire, alongside the bank. 1881 JOWETT *Thucyd.* I. 156 The manœuvres suited to fast-sailing vessels, such as breaking of the line or returning to the charge, cannot be practised in a narrow space. 1889 *Infantry Drill* 189 Manœuvre represents the application of the drill to the circumstances of supposed or actual conflict with an enemy.

b. Skilful management or working of; operation.

1834-47 J. S. MACAULAY *Field Fortif.* (1851) 129 The pieces of timber, laid across the sluice-gate for the manœuvre of the levers. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Manœuvre*, a dexterous management of anything connected with the ship.

3. An agile or skilful movement made (by a person, animal, etc.) with intent to deceive or elude.

1774 J. BRYANT *Mythol.* II. 468 The whole was attended with shouts, and screams, and every frantic manœuvre. 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* xxiii, At length, whether weary of these manœuvres, or [etc.] . . Bonthron heaved up his axe for a down-right blow. 1845 DARWIN *Voy. Nat.* ii. (1879) 37 When still further disturbed, it practises a most curious manœuvre. 1883 *Century Mag.* July 379/2 And as he [the fish] fell back with a loud splash he dropped upon the line, by which maneuver he would have succeeded in tearing out the hook had the line still been taut.

4. *transf. and fig.* An artfully contrived plan; an adroit move; an ingenious expedient or artifice; also, management of affairs by scheming.

1774 J. ADAMS in *Fam. Lett.* (1876) 12 These Acts of Parliament and ministerial manœuvres will injure me. 1790 — *Wks.* (1854) IX. 566 If the time should ever come when corruption shall be added to intrigue and manœuvre in

elections. a 1797 BURKE *Sp. Durat. Parlt.* Wks. 1812 V. 377 The whole effect of the Bill is . . here to fix their magazines and places of arms, and thus to make them the principal . . theatre of their manœuvres for securing a determined majority in Parliament. 1809 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Manœuvring* vii, In the midst of these multiplied manœuvres, Mrs. Beaumont sat with ease. 1832 LYTTON *Eugene A.* II. vii, He was capital, however, about the tricks he had played his creditors,—such manœuvres,—such escapes! 1850 *Bohn's Handbk. Games* 414 (Draughts) He who gives the draw shall not occasion any unnecessary delay by uselessly repeating the same manœuvres. 1864 *Standard* 18 Apr. 6 To this day they always speak of that Reform Bill as if it had been a dishonest manœuvre. 1886 RUSKIN *Præterita* I. 309 Watching the instrumental manœuvres of the [military] band.

† 5. A method or manner of working. *Obs.*

1770 *Monthly Rev.* 537 The different tools and manœuvres of the joiner and turner. 1783 POTT *Chirurg.* Wks. II. 78 It is one of those manœuvres which can be learnt only by observation and practice. 1796 C. MARSHALL *Garden.* v. (1813) 65 Many manœuvres of intercropping are made by them as sowing or planting between rows. 1789 H. WALPOLE *Lett.*, to H. More Sept. (1840) VI. 351, I do not understand the manœuvre of sugar.

6. *attrib. and Comb.*

1897 *Act 60-1 Vict.* c. 43 §4 Whenever an Order in Council is made under this Act a commission (in this Act called the Military Manœuvres Commission) shall be formed. *Ibid.* §10 This Act may be cited as the Military Manœuvres Act, 1897. 1897 *Daily News* 8 Nov. 4/7 Every torpedo, it seems, is sent out from the factory with two heads — a 'manœuvre head', . . and another, intended for real warfare.

manœuvre (mə'nju:və(r), mə'nu:və(r)), *v.* Forms: see prec. sb. [ad. F. *manœuvrer*, OF. *manuurer* (11th cent.) = Sp. *maniobrar*, Pg. *manobrar*:—late L. *manoperāre* for L. *manū operārī* to work with the hand (*manū*, abl. of *manus* hand; *operārī*, see OPERATE *v.*.)]

1. *a. intr. Mil. and Naval.* To perform manœuvres or evolutions; to make movements or changes of position in the disposition of troops, vessels, etc. Also *to manœuvre it*.

1777 J. ADAMS in *Fam. Lett.* (1876) 303 Washington will manœuvre it with him a good deal to avoid it. 1795 NELSON 21 Mar. in *Nicolas Disp.* (1845) II. 21 Providence . . preserving my poor brave fellows, who worked the Ship in manœuvring about his [sc. the enemy's] stern and quarters. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) XVIII. 290/2 The two divisions might again manœuvre another way. 1803 WELLINGTON in *Gurw. Desp.* (1837) II. 331, I . . determined to manœuvre by my left, and push the enemy upon the nullah. 1833 STRAITH *Fortif.* 81 A great extent of ground . . upon which to manœuvre and fight to advantage. 1885 *Law Times Rep.* LIII. 12/1 There would be no culpability on the part of the officer in command of the other ship in not manœuvring for this porting.

b. *transf. and fig.*, esp.: To employ stratagem, to manage by artifice, to scheme. Also *occas.* with *adv.* or *prep.*: To contrive to get (*away from*).

1809 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Manœuvring* i, I remember her manœuvring to gain a husband, and then manœuvring to manage him. 1814 JANE AUSTEN *Lett.* (1884) II. 279, I had not to manœuvre away from her. 1837 W. IRVING *Capt. Bonneville* I. 177 After manœuvring so as to get within shot, they fired, but merely wounded him [a buffalo]. 1861 MAY *Const. Hist.* (1863) I. i. 13 When ministers, not of his own choice, were in office, he plotted and manœuvred until he overthrew them.

c. *trans. with prep.* To drive or entice *into* or *out of* by manœuvring; to make (one's way) *into* by manœuvring.

1886 MISS BRADDON *One Thing Needful* vi, I am not going to be manœuvred into a marriage with Clarice. 1888 *Century Mag.* Sept. 673/1 He had simply manœuvred the enemy out of position. 1899 *Daily News* 13 Dec. 7/6 If an enemy has laboratorily fortified a particular position it is one of the most important duties of a General not . . to attack him in it, but . . to manœuvre him out of it. 1903 *Blackw. Mag.* Oct. 497/2 He had manœuvred his way into the Painted Chamber.

2. *a. trans. Mil. and Naval.* To cause (troops or vessels) to perform evolutions or manœuvres; to alter the position or formation of for strategic purposes; to 'handle' (a boat).

1777 J. ADAMS in *Fam. Lett.* (1876) 282 Mr. Howe, by the last advices, was manœuvring his fleet and army in such a manner as to give us expectations of an expedition somewhere. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) XVIII. 276/2 To Manœuvre the Line of Battle. . . In this place it is intended to point out some of the various evolutions that are, or may be, performed by a fleet which is already formed in line of battle. 1811 WELLINGTON in *Gurw. Desp.* (1838) VII. 583 We do what we please now with the Portuguese troops; we manœuvre them under fire equally with our own. 1884 PÆ *Eustace* 140 Crippled as they were by tattered sails and severed ropes, they could not manœuvre the vessel. 1886 *Graphic* 28 Aug. 210/1 The best method of manœuvring them [torpedo boats].

b. *transf. and fig.* To manipulate or conduct adroitly with a view to a purpose. Also *occas.* to effect by stratagem.

1801 [see MANŒUVRING *ppl. a.*], 1815 *Zeluca* II. 142 *Zeluca* . . manœuvred her praise, with a skilful eye to the feelings it was intended to create and invigorate. 1820 J. JEKYLL *Corr.* (1894) 97 The Mother Banks affects not to have manœuvred her son's match with the Chancellor's daughter. 1823 *Examiner* 634/1 The stage is . . said to afford great facilities for manœuvring the scenery. 1857 *Autobiog. Lutfullah* v, He frequently manœuvred his horse across my way and behind me, in such a manner as to show that he derided me. 1885 J. MARTINEAU *Types Eth.* Th. I. 150 A doctrine which so manœuvred the three substances, without

relinquishing any of them. 1898 *Westm. Gaz.* 28 July 3/2 Thus manœuvred, a sailor hat can be worn minus the veil.

Hence *ma'nœuvred*, *ma'nœuvring ppl. adjs.*

1801 M. EDGEWORTH *Belinda* II. xvi. 122 This manœuvring lady represented this report as being universally known and believed, in hopes of frightening her niece into an immediate match with the baronet. 1822 J. JEKYLL *Lett.* 9 Feb. (1971) 346 Mrs. Lock was one of the manœuvring mothers who wanted to draw him in for her daughter. 1832 MARRYAT *N. Forster* xxxi, Their mother was a selfish, . . manœuvring woman. 1889 *Harper's Mag.* June 79/1 The power to see a great deal through a very small opening in the skilfully manœuvred bandage. 1900 ST. BARBE *Mod. Spain* 41 The beast [sc. a bull] wheels round, and, charging, rips out the entrails of an ill-manœuvred horse.

manœuvrer (mə'nu:vɹə(r)). Also manœuverer. [f. MANŒUVRE *v.* + -ER¹.]

1. One who manœuvres.

1800 A. CARLYLE *Autobiog.* 308 He had told him that Byng, though a much admired commander and manœuvrer of a fleet, would shun fighting. 1809 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Manœuvring* i, This charming widow Beaumont is a manœuvrer. We can't well make an English word of it. 1824 MISS MITFORD *Village Ser.* I. 98 Her sister was a match-making lady, a manœuvrer. 1884 C. L. PIRKIS *Jud. Wynne* I. xvii. 212 Your quiet, reserved girls are generally the sly, clever manœuvrers.

2. An implement for manœuvring.

18. *Engineer* LXVII. 214 (Cent.) Different forms of simple, balanced, and divided rudders were then described, including . . Thomson's stern-way manœuverer.

manœuvring (mə'nu:vɹɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. MANŒUVRE *v.* + -ING¹.] The action of MANŒUVRE *v.*

1787 I. LANDMANN tr. *Elem. Tactics* III. 170 The advancing and manœuvring with a line, will never be well performed, if the battalions are not so perfectly well exercised. 1858 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* IX. x. II. 520 The Campaign passed into a series of advancing, retreats [etc.], painful manœuvrings, on both sides of the Rhine. 1883 R. BOSW. SMITH *Life Ld. Lawrence* I. 178 The reputation which John Lawrence acquired . . by the masterly manœuvring of a small body of police.

attrib. 1814 JANE AUSTEN *Mansf. Park* I. v. 93 Speaking from my own observation, it [sc. marriage] is a manœuvring business. 1877 *Daily News* 5 Oct. 5/3 Their principal army is wanting in manœuvring power.

man-of-arms: see MAN-AT-ARMS.

man-of-law. *arch.* [Cf. F. *homme de loi* and LAWMAN.] A man skilled in law; a lawyer.

1340, c 1386 [see LAW sb.¹ 7]. c 1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 325/2 Manne of law, *jurisperitus, scriba*. 1491 *Acta Dom. Concl.* (1839) 206/2 David balfour of carraldstoune was man of law for o' said Soueraine lord in pe said mater. 1530 PALSGR. 500/1 When a man of law maketh a reason peremptorie, it can not be contrepoletd. 1582 BENTLEY *Mon. Matrones* II. 28 O Jesus Christ, . . thou being my man of law, didst excuse and speake for me. 1636 MASSINGER *Bashf. Lover* I. i. He . . pays his fees as duly As ever Usurer did in a bad cause, To his man of law. 1841 R. P. WARD *De Clifford* II. xvi. 172 Another man of law . . now came in, straight from the magistrates' chamber. 1899 CROCKETT *Kit Kennedy* 251 Ebenezer Fleming, W. S., was a wary man-of-law.

man of the world. † a. A secular person (*obs.*).

b. In religious use (after Ps. xvii. 14), a worldly or irreligious person. c. A man who is instructed and experienced in the ways of the world and is prepared to accept its conventions.

c 1200 *Vices & Virtues* 7 3if menn of ðe world hes healdeð for hali menn. 1535 COVERDALE *Ps.* xvi[i]. 14 From the men off the worlde, which haue their portion in this life [so 1611; the Prayer-book version differs]. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* XIV. viii, This gentleman whom Mr Jones now visited, was what they call a man of the world; that is to say, a man who directs his conduct in this world as one, who being fully persuaded there is no other, is resolved to make the most of this. 1778 MME. D'ARBLAY *Early Diary* (1889) II. 244 A true, fashionable, unprincipled man of the world. 1876 LESLIE STEPHEN *Hrs. in Library* (Ser. II.) 209 Butler's sadness . . is that of a recluse, and Johnson's that of a man of the world. 1891 *Spectator* 31 Jan. 164/1 Lord Hannen has always shown himself, in the best sense of the word, a man of the world.

attrib. in pl. c 1823 BYRON *To Mrs.* — in Moore *Life & Lett.* (1860) 574 All my others are men-of-the-world friendships.

Hence **man-of-the-worldish a.**, **man-of-the-worldism**, **man-of-the-worldly a.** (whence **man-of-the-worldliness**).

1867 *Contemp. Rev.* VI. 394 A wide-awake, man-of-the-world-ish commonsense. 1868 *Ibid.* VII. 132 This bred in him a sort of cynical man-of-the-worldism. 1890 *Academy* 27 Sept. 268/2 The man-of-the-worldly sagacity of Teddy Rudall. 1891 SAINTSBURY tr. *Scherer's Ess.* 218 Beaconsfield . . has less substance, but more man-of-the-worldliness.

man-of-war (mænəv'wɹ:(r)). Also **man-o'-war**. Pl. **men-of-war**. [In sense 1 *app.* after F. *homme de guerre*; for sense 2 cf. MAN sb.¹ 12.]

1. A fighting man; a soldier, warrior. *Obs. exc. arch. or jocular.*

1449 *Rolls of Parl.* V. 148/1 They desired to have nombre of Men of werre made lesse. 1508 KENNEDIE *Flyting w. Dunbar* 466 Had that bene prouait sa of schote of gone By men of were but perile thay had past. 1535 COVERDALE *Exod.* xv. 3 The Lorde is the right man of warre [1611 a man of warre (*lit. from Heb.*)]. 1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* III. (1586) 114b, Souldiers and men of war, desire a fierce Horse. 1608 *Extracts Burgh Rec. Glasgow* (1876) I. 287 The saids bailleis, . . being conuenit for outreiking of thair men of weir to thair Ills . . hes delyverit the armour following, . .

to the said men of weir... viz. to Jhone Hammiltoun ane hagbit and flassis [etc.]. 1626 C. POTTER tr. *Sarpi's Hist. Quarrels* 330 The Leucies of men of Warre within the State of Milan every day increased. 1698 FARQUHAR *Love & Bottle* I. (1699) 3, I dread these blustering Men of War, the Officers. 1840 THACKERAY *Catherine* vi. The men of war had clearly the best of it. 1869 BLACKMORE *Lorna D.* lxxviii, The distinguished man of war... Master Bloxham.

2. a. A vessel equipped for warfare; an armed ship belonging to the recognized navy of a country.

1484 W. CELY in *C. Papers* (Camden) 144 As he cam to Callez wardd ij men of warre of Frensche mett w^t hym and fawght w^t hym. 1594 *Glenham's Newes fr. Levane Seas* in *Collier Illustr. Old Eng. Lit.* (1866) I. 4 In sight of the King of Spayne men of warre, which were twenty two sayles. 1680 *Debates in Parl.* (1681) 120 It [Tangier] will always be Serviceable, as well for our Men of War to resort to... as for the protection of our Merchant-men. 1759 *Ann. Reg.* 36 A fresh water harbour, capable of containing an hundred men of war of the line. 1887 BESANT *The World went*, etc. iii. 28 If he who has commanded a man-of-war is not to have his own way in everything, who should?

attrib. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* III. x. 415 At Canton... we saw no more than four men of war junks. 1859 *All Year Round* No. 22. 519 The man-of-war brig. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-book*, *Man-of-war fashion*, a state of order, tidiness, and good discipline.

b. *occas*. A man-of-war's man (see c).

1599 NASH *Lenten Stufe* 27 Hee is first broken to the Sea in the Herring mans Skiffe... once hartned thus, hee will needes be a man of warre... and weare a siluer Whistle. 1884 H. COLLINGWOOD *Under Meteor Flag* xxiv. 258 My father... led the way to the library, with the skipper following... When the man-o'-war rejoined us, the first thing he did was [etc.].

c. *man-of-war's-man*: a sailor serving on a man-of-war.

1774 J. ANDREWS *Let.* 30 Dec. (1866) 79 Partaking of the extrem ill qualities of a soldier as well as that of a man-of-war's man. 1840 R. H. DANA *Bef. Mast* xx. 60 [He] was a singular mixture of the man-of-war's-man and Puritan. 1875 BEDFORD *Sailor's Pocket Bk.* v. (ed. 2) 152 A man-of-war's man should lose no opportunity of volunteering to lay out targets. 1931 *Times Lit. Suppl.* 19 Feb. 124/4 'Matelot' is undoubtedly the French for sailor, but we are not told that it is the English man-of-war's-man's name for himself.

3. (In full *man-of-war bird* or † *hawk*.) The frigate-bird, *Fregata aquila*. Also applied to the albatross and *occas*. to species of skua (Newton).

1657 LIGON *Barbados* 61 There is a Bird they call, a Man of war, and he is much bigger than a Heron. 1707 SLOANE *Jamaica* I. 30 We saw here several Tropick-Birds, and Men of War Birds. 1789 P. BROWNE *Jamaica* 483 The Man-of-war Bird; or the dark-coloured Alcyon with a slender forked tail. 1862 WOOD *Nat. Hist.* II. 762 The well-known Frigate Bird, Sea Hawk, or Man-of-War Bird. 1885 *Riverside Nat. Hist.* (1888) IV. 184 The 'man-of-war hawk', as they [frigate-birds] are often called. 1906 W. L. SCLATER *Birds S. Afr.* IV. 495 The 'Cape Sheep', 'Great Albatros', 'Man of War Bird' and 'Goney' are all names which are sometimes applied to this bird [sc. the wandering albatross]. 1949 M. LOWRY *Let.* May (1967) 178, I think he [sc. Melville] is confusing it with his man-of-war bird, the frigate bird. 1952 E. HEMINGWAY *Old Man & Sea* 30 He saw a man-of-war bird with his long black wings circling in the sky. 1962 *Times* 6 Apr. 7/2 (Adv.). Some of the country's most spectacular birds live here [sc. in the Florida Everglades]. The snowy egrets, cranes, water turkeys, man-o-war birds, scarlet ibis, [etc.].

4. *Portuguese man-of-war*: A marine hydrozoan of the genus *Physalia*; so called from the fact of its floating on the surface of the sea with a sail-like crest displayed.

1707 SLOANE *Jamaica* I. 7 What the Seamen call a Caravel or Portuguese Man of War, which seems to be a Zoophytem, or of a middle Nature between a Plant and an Animal. 1883 *Harper's Mag.* Jan. 188/2 The Portuguese man-of-war (*physalia*) with its long azure tentacles.

5. *Mining*. (See *quots.*)

1860 *Eng. & For. Min. Gloss.* (S. Staffs.), *Man-o'-war*, a small pillar left in some critical situation in a side of work.

6. Used *attrib.* to designate a boy's garment resembling that worn by a sailor, a sailor suit. *Obs. exc. Hist.*

1883 in L. de Vries *Victorian Advts.* (1968) 49 Man-o'-war suit. Complete 10/9. 1911 *Daily Colonist* (Victoria, B.C.) 5 Apr. 2/5 (Adv.). Stylish summer hats for little boys and girls... Duck man-o-war hats mats. 1922 JOYCE *Ulysses* 341 His little man-o'-war top and unmentionables were full of sand. 1965 CUNNINGTON & BUCK *Children's Costume in Eng.* 183 There was the man-o'-war suit... complete with lanyard, knife and good conduct stripes.

|| *manoïr* (manwar). [a. F. *manoïr* MANOR.] A French manor-house; a country house built in this style.

1853 C. BRONTË *Villette* II. xviii. 136 This house... is rather a manoir than a chateau. 1885 A. EDWARDES *Girton Girl* I. v. 107 The look of the old manoir was cheery. 1926 V. HUNT *Flurried Yrs.* I. 76 We would walk among high hedges... to this or that old ruined manoir that would not let. 1954 V. SACKVILLE-WEST *Let.* 31 Aug. in H. Nicolson *Diaries & Lett.* (1968) 264 We can think back on that lovely country with the poplars... and the castles and the manoirs. 1968 F. WHITE *Ways of Aquitaine* II. 32 The chateau of Meillant is a perfect example of the high Renaissance manoir.

manoïr(e, obs. form of MANOR.

|| *manoletina* (manole'tina). [Sp., f. *Manolet*(e), the professional name of the Spanish bullfighter Manuel L. R. Sánchez (1917-47) + *-ina*.] In bullfighting, a decorative pass popularized by Manolete, in which the muleta is held behind

the back in the left hand. Also known as the *orteguina*.

1952 J. MARKS *To the Bullfight* v. 67 We may watch him [sc. the matador], at short range, ignoring it [sc. the bull] in imitation of *Manolete's* most imperious yet least estimable manner, as it rushes by under his right arm and the muleta that skims its back in a *manoletina*. 1957 A. MACNAB *Bulls of Iberia* xv. 193 Three *manoletinas* (very exciting with such big horns, which come out under man's armpits each time). 1959 V. J.-R. KEHOE *Aficionado!* xvi. 201/2 This pass is called an *orteguina* or, more commonly today, a *manoletina*—after Domingo Ortega who revived it out of an old school, and Manolete who popularized and refined it to a high degree... it is another adorno. 1961 — *Wine, Women & Toros!* x. 129/1 His faenas include... *manoletinas* looking at the crowd and then—surprise—he kills very well! 1971 J. LEIBOLD *This is the Bullfight* xvii. 204 The *manoletina* is probably the most popular of all the decorative passes and is utilized by bullfighters of every degree of experience. The *manoletina* is always performed as a right-handed pass with the sword extending the cloth and while it is a very spectacular pass it is not nearly as dangerous as it appears. 1974 *Aiken* (S. Carolina) *Standard* 18 Apr. 4-c/4 Then the grandstand falls silent as Diaz prepares to execute a 'manoletina', a pass rarely seen in bullfighting. The matador must not turn his head as the bull comes pounding across the sand, but only feels the rush of wind as the animal charges by.

manometer (mə'nɒmɪtə(r)). [ad. F. *manomètre*, f. Gr. *μανό-σ* thin, rare + *μέτρον* measure.] An instrument for ascertaining the elastic force of gases or vapours. *flame manometer*: = 'manometric capsule' (see MANOMETRIC).

[1706 VARIGNON in *Mem. de l' Acad. Roy. des Sciences* 300 *Manomètre*, ou machine pour trouver le rapport des raretés ou rarefactions de l'air naturel d'un même lieu en différents tems ou [etc.].] 1730 BAILEY (fol.) *Manometer, Manoscope*, an Instrument to measure or shew the Alterations in the Rarity and Density of the Air. 1774 PHIPPS *Voy. N. Pole* App. 128 Description of the Manometer, constructed by Mr. Ramsden. 1823 *Blackw. Mag.* XIV. 513 You see in it the indications of forthcoming storms... against Ministers, to whom it consequently acts as a manometer. 1867 W. W. SMYTH *Coal & Coal-mining* 221 In order to test the different densities of the currents on opposite sides of a brattice... a manometer or water-gauge is employed. 1875 D. THOMSON *Acoustics in Encycl. Brit.* I. 115 The Flame Manometer. 1880 J. W. LEGG *Bile* 203 If the aorta be connected with a manometer, the number and force of the pulsations of the heart can be easily registered. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VII. 239 This glass tube... is attached, by a T-tube, to a pressure-bottle and a mercury manometer.

Hence *ma'nometry*, the use of manometers. 1923 GLAZEBROOK *Dict. Appl. Physics* III. 191/1 (heading) Medium-precision manometry. 1961 *Lancet* 12 Aug. 349/1 Articles on... manometry... chromatography, and electrophoresis.

manometric (mænəu'mɛtrɪk), *a.* [f. prec. + *-ic*. Cf. F. *manométrique*.] Of, pertaining to, or made with the manometer. *manometric capsule*: an apparatus devised by Koenig for analysing sounds by means of the alterations produced in the forms of flames by aerial vibrations; so *manometric flame*.

1873 A. E. DOLBEAR in G. Prescott *Sp. Telephone* (1879) 262 While engaged in making a manometric flame capsule. 1898 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* V. 464 Manometric observations reveal no increase of pressure in the auricle at the moment of closure of the auriculo-ventricular valves.

manometrical (mænəu'mɛtrɪkəl), *a.* [f. as prec. + *-al*.] = prec.

1777 ROY in *Phil. Trans.* LXVII. 689 The manometrical experiments were made subsequently to the chief part of the barometrical observations. 1879 P. SMITH *Glaucoma* 96 In the case of the living human eye the manometrical test is inapplicable.

manometrically (mænəu'mɛtrɪkəlɪ), *adv.* [f. MANOMETRIC, *-METRICAL* *adjs.*: see *-LY*.] In a manometric way; by means of a manometer.

1899 *Nature* 2 Feb. 321/1 The arc light cannot be used manometrically, nor... is it probable that the magnesium flame could be thus employed. 1936 *Biochem. J.* lxxx. 2319 Acetoacetic acid was usually determined manometrically by the aniline citrate method. 1974 PASSMORE & ROBSON *Compan. Med. Stud.* III. xix. 97/1 Propulsive activity [of the colon] is more difficult to study manometrically and detect radiographically.

manool (mæ'nəʊl). *Chem.* Also *manoöl*. [a. G. *manool* (Hosking & Brandt 1935, in *Ber. d. Deut. Chem. Ges.* LXVIII. 1311): see MANOAO and *-OL*.] A bicyclic diterpenoid alcohol, C₂₀H₃₄O, which occurs in the oil of *manoa* wood and is used as a base for perfumes.

1935 *Chem. Abstr.* XXIX. 6591 The red resin extd. with alc. from *D. biforme* yields... a neutral light yellow viscous oil... giving on fractional distn. about 90% of a very viscous colorless liquid (II) solidifying to crystals of the compn. C₂₀H₃₄O... II is therefore a bicyclic diterpene alc. with 2 double bonds, for which the name *manoöl* is proposed. 1969 *N.Z. News* 23 July 4/3 Manool, an ambergris-like product which is extracted from trees that take hundreds of years to grow, may provide New Zealand with a new export market.

manor ('mænə(r)). *Forms*: 3-6 *maner*, 4 *manayre*, 4-5 *manere*, 5 *mano(i)re*, *manoyr*(e), *-ayr*, *manure*, 5-6 *manoïr*, 6-7 *manner*, 6-8 *manour*, 6-9 *mannor*, 7-8 *mannour*, 6- *manor*. [a.

OF. *manoïr* dwelling, habitation, subst. use of *manoïr* inf., to dwell:—L. *manēre* to remain.

Latinized as *manērīum* in France and England as early as the 11th c.; subsequently *maneria* occurs in general continental use.]

†1. a. A mansion, habitation; a country residence; the principal house of an estate, 'capital message'.

A surviving trace of this use appears in the designations of certain ancient manor-houses, e.g. Wingfield Manor, Worksop Manor; the houses so named are of course locally known as 'the Manor'.

c 1290 *Beket* 524 in *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 121 Ich hote ov euechone, pat ze beon pat ilke dai At mi maner at Clarindone. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 10231 pe bissop of eli & pe king sone wende To a maner per biside. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* xvi. 337 In the hawch of lyntoun-le He gert thame mak a fair maner. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl. B.* x. 308 Ac now is religioun a ryder, a rowmer bi stretes... A priker on a palfray from manere to manere. c 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) xxi. 95 Of þir redez þai make pare houses and maneres and schippez and paire oper necessaryes. c 1450 *Bk. Curtasye* 601 in *Babees Bk.* 197 Of þe resayuer speke wyll e I, þat... ouer-seys castels, maners a-boute. 1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* vi. ix. 195 When that ye come within yonder manayr I am sure ye shal fynde ther many knyghtes of the round table. 1530 PALSGR. 242/2 Manner a dwellyng place, maison de plaisance. 1549 LATIMER *Ploughers* (Arb.) 26 They are so troubeled wyth Lordelye luyunge... and moylyng in their gaye manoures... that they canne not attende it. 1556 *Chron. Gr. Friars* (Camden) 26 Thys yere the kyngye byldyd new hys maner of Shene. 1561 J. DOLMAN (title) Those fyve Questiones, which... Cicero disputed in his Manor of Tusculanum. 1610 *Histrio-m.* v. 216 They have... ruin'd Churches, Townes, Burn't goodly Manours, and ended lay'd wast All the whole Country.

† b. *fig.* An abode or resting place. *Obs.*

1362 LANGL. *P. Pl. A.* vi. 76 þe Mot is of Merci þe maner al abouten, And alle þe walles bep of wit to holde wil peroute. c 1369 CHAUCER *De the Blaunche* 1004 Trouthe him selfe... Had chose his maner principal In her that was his restyng place. 1413 *Pilgr. Soule* (Caxton 1483) III. x. 56 This pytte is the chyef and the manoyr of helle that is clepid Abissus. 1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 178, I shal be constrained, to entertaine some of them into the manour of my memorie.

†2. The mansion of a lord with the land belonging to it; hence, a landed possession. *Obs.*

[1292 BRITTON II. xix. §4 Car en une vile porrount estre plusours paroches, et en une parochie plusours maners, et hameletz plusours porrount apendre a un maner.] c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 7431 þe kyng gaf Hengist faire maners. 13... *E.E. Allit. P. A.* 1028 þenne helde vch sware of pis manayre, Twelue forlonge space er euer hit fon. 1382 WYCLIF *John* iv. 5 Therefore Jhesu cam in to a citee of Samarie... bisydis the manere [L. *prædium*],... that Jacob 3af to Joseph, his sone. c 1410 *Sir Cleges* 62 His maners he ded to wede sett. 1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* iv. xii. 134, I wyll that ye gyue vnto your broder alle the hole manoir with the appertenance vnder thys forme, that sir Ontzelake hold the manoir of yow and yerly to gyue yow a palfray to ryde vpon. 1600 SHAKS. *All's Well* III. ii. 10, I know a man that had this trickie of melancholy hold [sold] a goodly Mannor for a song.

3. a. A unit of English territorial organization, originally of the nature of a feudal lordship.

The doctrine of the lawyers of the 17th c. is that a manor consists essentially of land held in demesne by the lord, to which is attached a seignory over freehold tenants sufficient in number (the minimum is variously stated as two or three) to constitute the court, called at a relatively late time the court-baron, which the lord is bound to hold and the tenants to attend. (The manor was often defined from the point of view of its relation to the lord, as an estate in land consisting of demesnes and services.) This restriction of the meaning of the word is destitute of early authority (though the kind of complex estate described probably existed from the 12th century), but is the basis of the present application. As the status of tenant in fee under a mesne lord is practically obsolete, a manor now consists of the lord's demesne (if any exists) and of lands from the holders of which he has the right to exact certain fees and fines, and within which he has certain privileges. A 'court customary' is held in all manors where there are copyhold or customary tenants of the demesne. A manor is usually named from the principal township, as 'the manor of Barnstaple'.

1538 tr. *Littleton's Tenures* (1544) 18b, In dyuers lordshys & maners there is suche custome. 1601 FULBECKE *1st Pt. Parall.* 18 A manor is an inheritance of auncient continuance consisting of demesnes & seruices, perquisites, casualties, things appendant and regardant, customes, liberties, &c. 1605 CAMDEN *Rem.* 221 A Mannor of a hundred tenements. 1608-28 RISSDON *Note Bk.* (1897) 124 Unto him the king gave Constanc, his base daughter, with the manor of South Tawton. 1620 J. WILKINSON *Court Lett* 141 If the Lord purchase their Lands, the Manor is destroyed. 1670 COTTON *Esperton* II. v. 235 This Ancient and Illustrious Family, are possessors of many goodly Mannors in Guienne. 1731 *Gentl. Mag.* I. 351 The Schollars, according to Custom, hunted a Ram, by which, the Provost and Fellows [of Eton] hold a Manor. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) X. 543/2 By an ancient custom of this manor [Mansfield], the heirs were declared of age as soon as born. 1812 COMBE *Picturesque* xxii. (Chandos ed.) 86 You'll see what game my manor yields. 1818 HALLAM *Mid. Ages* viii. (1868) 428 Few of English birth continued to enjoy entire manors, even by a mesne tenure. 1890 SIR F. POLLOCK *Oxford Lect.* 117 In the English manor the community is the oldest element, and the lordship a newer one.

fig. 1819 W. LAWRENCE *Comp. Anat.* II. (1844) 28 The manor of living nature is so ample, that all may be allowed to sport on it freely. 1874 A. J. MUNBY *Diary* 20 Apr. in D. Hudson *Munby* (1972) 366, I was 'struck all of a heap' by seeing... a picture of Wigan wenches working at brow. What right had this artist to poach on my manor...?

b. With qualifications. *sessionable manor*, one of the manors into which the duchy of Cornwall is divided, to which commissioners are appointed periodically for the purpose of

assessing them, or letting them on the best terms; **customary manor** (see quot.); **reputed manor**, **manor by reputation**, a manor which has lost its manorial status by expiry of some necessary adjunct; **manor in ancient demesne**, a manor which at the time of the Conquest formed part of the royal domain; **manor in gross**, a manor from which the demesne has been separated, leaving only the incorporeal hereditaments to the lord.

1607 *COWEL Interpr.* s.v. *Maner*, A man may have a maner in grosse (as the law termeth it) that is, the right and interest of a court Baron with the perquisites thereunto belonging; and another or others haue euery foote of the land thereunto belonging. 1839 *Penny Cycl.* XIV. 388/1 In the assessionable manors, parcel of the duchy of Cornwall, customary estates for years still subsist. *Ibid.* 389/1 Such an estate is however more frequently called 'a manor by reputation'. *Ibid.* 389/2 The estate of the grantor, which... would consist of the mansion and the other ungranted portions of the villenage, with the services of the grantees appendant thereto, was called a customary manor. 1890 *SIR F. POLLOCK Oxford Lect.* 114 A 'reputed manor' will serve as well as a real manor for most purposes.

c. **lord of the manor**, the person or corporation having the seigniorial rights of a manor.

1605 *Order of keeping a Court Leet* 29 b, Note that all the vacant and wast land within the Manour, is to the Lord of the Manour. 1719 *W. WOOD Surv. Trade* 309 It is most strange and unaccountable Policy in many Lords of Mannors. 1765 *BLACKSTONE Comm.* I. xii. 387 All lords of manors, or barons, that held of the king in *capite*, had seats in the great council. 1817 *W. SELWYN Law Nisi Prius* (ed. 4) II. 834 Lords of manors are distinguished from other landowners with respect to the game. 1858 *W. ARNOT Laws fr. Heaven Ser.* II. xxix. 237 The lord of the manor passed by.

d. In some of the American colonies, authority was given by royal charter for the creation of 'manors' after the English model, with courts-baron and seigniorial rights. The Dutch governors of what is now the State of New York also granted 'manors', with certain hereditary privileges now abolished. (See quot. 1870 and *PATROON* 4.) The term still continues to be applied to certain districts in the U.S. which were 'manors' in colonial times.

1639 *Act in Arch. Maryland* (1883) I. 71 Punishment of death shall be inflicted on a Lord of a Mannour by beheading. 1681 *CHAS. II Charter granted to Penn* § 19 We give and grant Licence unto the said William Penn, and his Heirs, [etc.]... to erect any Parcels of Land within the Province aforesaid into Manors...; and in every of the said Manors to have and to hold a Court-Baron [etc.]. 1691 *Acts of Assembly New York* (1719) 2 The several Cities, Towns, Counties, Shires, Divisions, or Manors of this Province. *Ibid.* 69 Being a Free-holder in any Manor, Liberty, Jurisdiction, Precinct, or Out-Plantation. 1870 *BURRILL Law Dict.* s.v., In American Law, a manor is a tract held of a proprietor by a fee-farm rent in money or in kind, and descending to oldest son, who in New York is called a patroon. 1883 *Encycl. Amer.* I. 108 The manors, as the grants of the early Dutch rulers of New Netherland were called, have disappeared under the pressure of republican institutions.

e. **slang**. A police district; a local unit of police administration. Also **transf.**, one's home ground, one's own particular territory.

1924 *S. SCOTT Human Side Crook & Convict Life* vii. 107 There are straight crooks and crooked crooks on the 'Manor' of a detective, and he gets to know them apart. 1928 *E. WALLACE Gunner* xii. 93, I wouldn't advise you to break in on Gennett's 'manor'—he's rather touchy, and he's got charge of the case. 1945 *M. ALLINGHAM Coroner's Pidgin* xxiii. 202 Do you realize who the Coroner is for those parts? ... It's Montie Forster's manor. 1959 *Observer* 1 Mar. 10/1 This 'manor'—a tenement neighbourhood in North London—is theirs by right of birth and conquest. 1961 *C. WITTING Driven to Kill* 24 If anything's happened to Pearce, it's in my manor, so I'm interested. 1962 *R. COOK Crust on its Uppers* iv. 47 'Then they whipped him down to the nick on the hurry-up.' 'Which manor?' 'The local nick.' *Ibid.* 49 'Where to for the next one?' says he. 'Well off the manor, if you like.' 1970 *P. LAURIE Scotland Yard* 287 Every non-policeman knows that detectives call their working-area their 'manor' or 'patch'... What they actually said was 'ground'. 1974 *Times* 23 Nov. 2/6 Mr Buck is trying to alter that situation by appealing to everyone in his 'manor' (with a population one million higher than that of Northern Ireland) to dial 999 at the slightest sign of suspicious activity.

4. **attrib.**, as **manor-court**, **-farm**, **-hall**, **law**, **lord**, **-pew**, **-yard**. Also MANOR-HOUSE, MANOR-PLACE.

1786 *W. GILPIN Mount. & Lakes Cumblid.* (1788) II. 231 His *manor-courts are kept with great strictness. 1890 *SIR F. POLLOCK Oxford Lect.* 130 It will not do, therefore, to assume that the manor court was made out of an older township court. 1824 *MISS MITFORD Village Ser.* II. 51 It hath been anciently a great *manor-farm or court-house. 1856 *EMERSON Eng. Traits, Stonehenge* Wks. (Bohn) II. 126 It [Wilton Hall] is...esteemed a noble specimen of the English *manor-hall. 1887 *Athenæum* 20 Aug. 235/3 Books on *manor law became common. 1899 *G. M. TREVELYAN Engl. Age Wycliffe* 339 If Lollard preachers had attacked... the rights of the *manor lords, they soon ceased to do so. 1892 *J. C. BLOMFIELD Hist. Heyford* 46 Pews of different sizes, with the *manor-pew overtopping the rest. 1667 *DUCHESS OF NEWCASTLE Life Dk. of N.* III. (1886) 158 The enemy... made a passage into the *manor-yard.

manor-house ('mænəhaʊs). [f. MANOR + HOUSE *sb.*.] The mansion of the lord of a manor.

1575 *GASCOIGNE Posies, Herbs* 147 Better Farmers fast, than Manour houses fall. 1588 *SHAKS. L.L.L.* I. i. 208. 1625 *MASSINGER New Way* IV. i, How far Sir Giles, ... hold you it to be From your Manour house to this of my Lady Alworths. 1762-71 *H. WALPOLE Vertue's Anecd. Paint.* (1786) III. 161 Salmon... mentions a Dr. Morecroft, ... as architect of the manor-house of Fitzwalters. 1832 *LYTTON Eugene A.* I. vi, Several days elapsed before the family of the manor-house encountered Aram again.

manorial (mə'nɔəriəl), *a.* [f. MANOR + -(I)AL.] Of or pertaining to a manor or manors; incidental to a manor. (Cf. MANERIAL.)

1785 *PALEY Mor. & Polit. Philos.* VI. xi. (1786) 634 This tenure [the right of common] is also usually embarrassed by the interference of manorial claims. 1794 *SOUTHEY Wat Tyler* III. i. Poet. Wks. II. 47 They have... demanded the abolition of personal slavery, vassalage and manorial rights. 1876 *BANCROFT Hist. U.S.* III. iii. 332 His tomb in the old manorial church. 1876 *DIGBY Real Prop.* I. §1. 8 These functions devolved in later times partly on the manorial court. 1890 *SIR F. POLLOCK Oxford Lect.* 129 The administration of a manorial domain.

Hence **ma'norialism**, the manorial system; **ma'norializing** *vbl. sb.*, making manorial (*attrib.* in quotes.).

1897 *MAITLAND Domesday & Beyond* 138 We shall have the utmost difficulty if we would go behind manorialism. 1898 — *Township & Borough* 45 A time when the feudalizing and manorializing processes are at work. 1918 *Eng. Hist. Rev.* Jan. 70 The king... must forestall the lord's manorializing tendency by adding these thegns and freemen to his own estates.

ma'norialization. [f. MANORIAL *a.* + -IZATION.] The process of making or becoming manorial. Also **ma'norialize** *v. trans.*, 'to conform or subject to the tenure of the manorial system' (Webster 1909).

1896 *C. M. ANDREWS* in *R. H. I. Palgrave Dict. Pol. Econ.* II. 684 Economic life had become manorialised but not feudalised. 1907 *Q. Rev.* July 147 Varieties occurred in the process of manorialisation. 1927 *J. J. HOGAN Eng. Lang. in Ireland* 15 Manorialization was in full progress at the beginning of the thirteenth century in Leinster. 1939 *Antiquity* XIII. 22 Villages which were but partially manorialized.

'manor-place. *arch.* = MANOR-HOUSE.

1426 *Act Jas. I Scot.* (1814) II. 13/2 In pe quihlk landis in auld tymes pare was castellis fortalycis & maner placis. c 1470 *HENRYSON Mor. Fab.* x. (*Fox & Wolf*) xxiii, Than to ane manure [v. r. manore] place thay hyit in haist. 1509 *HAWES Past. Pleas.* xxxiv. (*Percy Soc.*) 175 Tyll that we came unto a manour place, Moted about under a woode syde. 1578 *TIMME Caluine on Gen.* 241 Moses noteth here Nimrod's manour place. 1688 *DALLAS Syst. Stiles* (1697) 703 Letters for giving up and delivery of the said Castles, ... Mannor-places, and other houses pertaining to the said Bishoprick. 1791 *NEWTE Tour Eng. & Scot.* 171 It was the mansion, or manor-place of the Barony of Philorth. 1875 *W. McILWRAITH Guide Wigtonshire* 90 The tower, fortalice, manor-place, yards, and orchards of Chappell.

'manor-seat. [f. MANOR + SEAT *sb.*.] = MANOR-HOUSE.

1828-32 in WEBSTER; and in later Dicts.

'manorship. [+ -SHIP.] = MANOR 3.

1778 *Eng. Gazetteer* (ed. 2), Market-Street... is a manorship in the parishes of Goldington, Studham, and Flamstead. 1920 *Public Opinion* 6 Aug. 127/3 Both names... are... deeply associated with the neighbourhood of Old Jordans, its homesteads, and churches and manorships.

manoscope ('mænəskəʊp). *Physics.* [a. F. *manoscope*, f. Gr. *μανός* (see MANOMETER) + -SCOPE.] = MANOMETER.

1730 [see MANOMETER]. 1823 *J. MITCHELL Dict. Math. & Phys. Sci., Manometer*, ... It is sometimes called *manoscope*. 1875 *KNIGHT Dict. Mech.* 1384.

Hence **ma'noscopy** *rare*—0, the science which is concerned with the determination of the density of vapours and gases.

1864 in WEBSTER; and in later Dicts.

manostat ('mænəustæt). [f. *mano-* (in MANOMETER) + -STAT.] Any device for automatically maintaining a constant pressure in an enclosed space. Hence **mano'static** *a.*

1900 *Jrnl. Physical Chem.* IV. 546 (*heading*) On a manostat. 1923 *GLAZEBROOK Dict. Appl. Physics* III. 191/2 The majority of manostats are designed on the broad principle that whenever the pressure departs from the desired constant value, the manometer itself, through the change in liquid level in one of its limbs, automatically actuates either a supply or removal of gas... or else some equivalent means of restoring the desired pressure. 1936 *Jrnl. Amer. Chem. Soc.* LVIII. 1703/1 The new manostatic technique. 1966 *Encycl. Industr. Chem. Analysis* I. 617 As a general rule, manostats controlling four fixed pressures of 10, 50, 100, and 200 Torr, and accurately adjusted to these pressures, provide a range of operating pressures quite adequate for every distillation situation. Below 50 Torr, pressure regulation is unsatisfactory when mercury is used as the manostatic fluid.

manotoka, var. MANITOKA.

manour(e), obs. ff. MANNER, MANOR, MANURE.

manoyr(e), obs. form of MANOR.

† **'manqualm**. *Obs.* [OE. *manncwealm*: see MAN *sb.* and QALM *sb.*.] Plague, pestilence.

a 900 *O. E. Chron.* an. 664 þy ilcan gear was micel man cucalm. c 1205 *LAY.* 3908 þær after com swulke mon-qualm þ lute hæc cwike læfen. 1297 *R. GLOUC.* (Rolls) 8599 So gret manqualm þæt monimon al vnburd lay. a 1340 *HAMPOLE Psalter* I. i Moryn or manquwalm... þæt nerand corompis all men.

|| **manque** (māk). [Fr., f. *manquer* to fail, lack: see quot. 1903.] In roulette, the name of one section of the cloth covering the numbers 1 to 18; a bet placed on this section.

1850 *Bohn's Handbk. Games* 348 The manque wins, when the ball enters a hole numbered eighteen, and all those under that number. 1885 *CAPT. PALMER Monte Carlo & Rouge et Noir* 8 The space for Manque is so marked on the table, and the ball stopping in any of the compartments containing any number up to 18 makes Manque win. 1903 'L. HOFFMANN' *Card & Table Games* (ed. 3) 626 If he places his money on *Manque* (so called because in this event the ball 'fails'... to fall into a higher number than 18), he is considered to wager that the ball will fall into one of the numbers from 1 to 18 inclusive. 1923 *L. H. DAWSON Hoyle's Games Modernized* II. 279 To bet on both *Passe* and *Noir* or *Rouge* and *Manque* at the same time, two separate stakes would be required. 1953 *T. KING 21 Games of Chance* 31 In addition to the central strip of numbers, there are outer spaces marked *Passe*, *Manque*, *Pair*, *Impair*, *Noir* and *Rouge*. 1969 *J. BINSTOCK Casino Administration* vi. 72 This [*sc. roulette*] is played on a table with 37 numbers from zero to 36, the so-called 'even chance' bets being *pair* and *impair*, *passe* and *manque*, *rouge* and *noir*.

|| **manqué** (māke), *a.* Fem. *manquée*. [Fr., pa. pple. of *manquer* to miss, be lacking.] After its noun: that might have been but is not, that has missed being. Also occas. *pred.*

1778 *F. BURNEY Diary* Aug. (1904) I. i. 54 Dr. Johnson's favourite is Mr. Smith. He declares the fine gentleman *manqué* was never better drawn. 1895 *G. B. SHAW* in *W. Archer Theat.* 'World' 1894 p. xxvi, A villain if you like... a kicked, cuffed, duped pantaloony by all means; but a hero *manqué*, never. 1898 *C. R. ASHBEE Cellini's Treatises on Goldsmithing & Sculpture* p. xi, There is about his figures always something *manqué*. 1913 *tr. Gleizes & Metzinger's Cubism* I. 15 People have tried to present Cézanne as a sort of genius *manqué*. 1927 *Sat. Rev.* 17 Sept. 370/2 'The History of Anthony Waring' is a poem *manqué*. 1942 *W. STEVENS Let.* 29 July (1967) 4/4 That such a person [*sc. a poet*] is to be visualized as... an eccentric or a person somehow *manqué* is nonsense. 1948 *F. R. LEAVIS Great Tradition* II. 61 Casaubon... is an intellectual *manqué*. 1960 *V. BRITAIN Women at Oxf.* v. 86 Published memories of Miss Maitland... suggest that she was a hospital matron *manquée*. 1962 *Listener* 12 July 73/2 A clever, unhappy young writer *manqué*. 1974 *Listener* 26 Sept. 408/3 Was Lady O a courtesan *manquée*?

b. In other uses: defective, spoilt, missing, lacking, etc.

1773 *H. WALPOLE Let.* 27 Mar. (1904) VIII. 262 Dr. Goldsmith's *She Stoops to Conquer*... The author's wit is as much *manqué* as the lady's. 1793 *F. BURNEY Let.* 3 May (1972) II. 98 Our party was *manqué* in every way;—I came early, but with a head ache; your melancholy Note did not relieve it. 1841 *THACKERAY* in *Fraser's Mag.* June 724/1, I never yet had a good dinner in my life at Vefour's; *something* is always *manqué* at the place. 1876 *C. M. YONGE Womankind* I. 6 The single woman ceases to be *manquée*, and enjoys honour and happiness. 1881 *H. JAMES Notebks.* (1947) 31 He used to talk to me about Spain, about the East... till it seemed to me that life would be *manquée* altogether if one shouldn't have some of that knowledge. 1894 *R. FRY Let.* 27 Mar. (1972) I. 158 Millais... is the most *gifted* man we ever had, but somehow he's *manqué*, never done what he might have done. 1940 *W. STEVENS Let.* 9 Aug. (1967) 362 'Thus, one's chords remain *manqué*; still there they are.'

† **'manquell**, *v.* *Obs. rare*—1. [Back-formation from next.] *trans.* To murder.

a 1548 *HALL Chron., Edw. IV.* 221 b, Whom... they that stode about... murdered & pitiously manquell.

† **'manquelle**. *Obs. rare*—1. [—OE. type **manncwella*, f. *mann* MAN *sb.* + **cwella* (with agent-suffix -a).] A murderer.

c 1250 *Lutel soth Serm.* 28 in *O.E. Misc.* 186 Robberes and reures and pe monquelle.

manqueller ('mænkwelə(r)). *Obs. exc. arch.* [f. MAN *sb.* + QUELLER.] A manslayer, murderer.

c 1290 *Beket* 436 in *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 119 þæt a luper þef, a manquellare hadde a so list dom. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 2205 Nembrot... O babilon king... Reuer and man-queller. c 1380 *WYCLIF Sel. Wks.* III. 383 þus þei ben... monquelleres of pore men, whose lyvelode þei away taken from hom. c 1450 *Mirour Saluacioun* 2365 Semey [= Shimeil] callid David man of Belial and manquhellere. 1529 *MORE Dyaloge* III. Wks. 244/1 No wise manne wer there that woulde put al weapons away because manquellers misuse them. 1597 *SHAKS. 2 Hen. IV.* II. i. 58 Thou art a honyseed, a Manqueller, and a woman-queller. 1632 *I. L. Womens Rights* 343 If a man were slaine... and another man received the manqueller. 1681 *W. ROBERTSON Phrasol. Gen.* (1693) 863 A man-queller; *homicida*. 1870 *BRYANT Iliad* I. I. 14 While multitudes are perishing by the hand Of Hector, the manqueller.

b. An executioner. (Cf. MANSAYER b.)

c 1300 *Seyn Julian* (MS. Ashmole) 185 Com uorþ he sedef my manquellare... And smyt of hire heued. 1382 *WYCLIF Mark* vi. 27 A manquellere sent [Vulg. *misso spiculatore*].

† **manquelling**, *vbl. sb.* [f. MAN *sb.*¹ + QUELLING *vbl. sb.*] Manslaughter, homicide.

c 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 9 þis ilke fals religious is giltly of peffe and manquellyng also. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 325/2 Mann quellyng, or man slawtur, . . . homicidium. 1551 BIBLE (Hyll) *Deut.* xix. note, Here are shewed ii. maners of manquelling, one done wyllingly. . . the other vnwyllingly. 1587 *GOLDING De Mornay* xx. 312 That which is Leachcraft in one Country, is not manquelling in another.

Manques, obs. form of MANX.

man-rate ('mænret), *v.* [f. MAN *sb.*¹ + RATE *v.*¹] *trans.* To make (a rocket, spaceship, etc.) suitable for manned flight; to certify as safe for manned flight. So **man-rated** *ppl. a.*; '**man-rating** *vbl. sb.*

1963 E. STUHLINGER et al. *Astronautical Engin. & Sci.* iv. 68 Manrating is a new term. To manrate a space vehicle means to make it suitable for carrying a manned payload. 1967 *Technology Week* XX. 23 Jan. 29/2 (Advt.), McDonnell testing and development facilities range from man-rated space chambers to Mach 28 wind tunnels. *Ibid.* 30/1 (Advt.), Their man-rated lunar descent engine is one of a family of small throttleable engines. 1968 *New Scientist* 21 Mar. 631 After it [sc. a new Soviet booster] has been man-rated, however, and used in orbital rendezvous and docking missions, the USSR will have achieved a major platform for further advance. 1971 *Sci. News Let.* 19 June 416 The general question of the reliability of unmanned spacecraft has always been a thorny problem for NASA. Manned spacecraft have redundant systems—back-up systems in case one fails. This method, called 'man-rating a spacecraft', is costly.

† **manred**. *Obs.* Forms: a. 1 man(n)ræden(n), 3 monreden, -rædene, -raddene, 3, 5 man-, monradene, 5 manredyn, 6-7 manratten, -rydden. Also Sc. 4-9 MANRENT. β. 2-6 manred; also 3-4 -rede, 4 -rade, 6 -ryd, -rode, 7 -roode. [OE. *mannræden*, f. *MAN* *sb.*¹ + -*ræden* -RED.]

1. Homage. *Phr. to do or make, to take, fang, or nim manred.*

a. c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Yosh.* ix. 11 þa cwædon ure frind, þæt we comon to eowre manrædene. c 1122 *O.E. Chron.* an. 1115 He dyde þæt calle þa heafodmæn on Normandig dydon manræden. . . his sunu Willelme. c 1205 LAY. 6240 Ah eower monradene [c 1275 manradene] ich wulle fon. a 1300 *St. Gregory* 784 in *Archiv. Stud. neu. Spr.* LVII. 784 Manredene, þæt was to sayne To be boxum to his hond. c 1420 *Anturs of Arth.* 642 Here I make þe releyse, . . . And sipene make the monradene.

β. c 1154 *O.E. Chron.* an. 1137 Hi hadden him manred maked & athes suoren. c 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* l. 351/20 Heo wende a-boute ope al hire lond and nam hire manrede [MS. manrade]. a 1300 *Floriz & Bl.* 395 His manrede þu schalt fonge. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 20620 Suet moder. . . al heuen court sal serue þe, To mak þe manred. c 1300 *Harrow. Hell* 88 Monrade dude y him me do. 1679 EARL SOMERVILLE *Mem. Somervilles* (1815) I. 75 To be obliged and bound. . . in mandred, . . . to be with one another in all actions.

2. Vassals collectively; the men whom a lord can call upon in time of war. Hence *gen.* a supply of men for purposes of warfare.

13. . . *K. Alis.* 4665 Pays he dude anon grede To al Daries manrede. c 1400 *Laud Troy Bk.* 18596 He is ded and his kynred, And alle his frendis & his manred. 1543 WHARTON in *St. Papers Hen. VIII.* V. 311 In Northumbreland wher manyrd of men er. 1549 CHEKE *Hurt Sedit.* (1641) 54 By destruction of Shieres, loosing of haruest, . . . decaying of manrode. c 1550-1665 *Flodden Field* (Percy Folio) st. 95 [I geeve thee againe] The manrydden [Harl. 367 manratten] of Lancashire. . . At thy bidding euer to bee. 1559 ABP. PARKER *Corr.* (Parker Soc.) 99 Where the manred with the manors is withdrawn from us, that we be not. . . charged with the setting forth of men of war. 1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.*, Scot. II. 17 John Commin the mightiest man for manred and retnew in all Scotland. 1630 R. JOHNSON'S *Kingd. & Commu.* 22 A good Manroode is an inexhaustible stocke. By populous armies did the Northerne Nations. . . overrunne farre greater Nations than their owne.

3. The position of leader of fighting men; the 'conduct' (of an army).

1528 *St. Papers Hen. VIII.* I. 315 As schuld be seen most expedient for the orderyng the men, and the manred theroff. 1570-6 LAMBARDE *Pemb. Kent* (1826) 453 That Gentleman, that had the manred (as some yet call it) or the office, to lead the men, of a Towne, or Parish. 1581 in *Jeanes Catal. Berkeley Chart.* (1892) 227 The manred, rule, government, leading and commandment of all his servautes [etc.].

† 4. Carnal intercourse. *Obs. rare*—1.

c 1205 LAY. 25911 He wolde mon-radene [c 1275 manradene] habben wið þan maidene.

manredyn, variant of prec.

manrent ('mænrent). *Sc.* Now *Hist.* [Sc. form of MANRED: see -RED.]

It is doubtful whether the form goes back to the 14th c., as the MSS. of Barbour were written in 1487-9, and in one passage MS. E has the older form *manredyn*.]

1. Homage: = MANRED 1.

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* XVI. 303 The kingis. . . of the Eryschrye. . . thair manrent [MS. E manredyn] till him can ma. 1457 *Sc. Acts Yas.* II (1814) II. 50 At na man duellane win burgh be fundyn in manrent. c 1470 *Gologros & Gaw.* 1218 Now wil I be obeyand, And make the manrent with hand. c 1560 A. SCOTT *Poems* (S.T.S.) xxxiii. 13 Quhat is thy manrent bot mischeif? 1681 VISCT. STAIR *Instit.* I. ii. (1693) 19 There was formerly a kind of Bondage in Scotland, called Man-rent, whereby free persons became the Bondmen or Followers of. . . their Patrons and Defenders.

b. *band (or bond) of manrent* (see quot. 1597). 1528 in *St. Papers Hen. VIII.* IV. 499 He usit our autorite . . . aganis our Baronis, and uyer our liegis yat wald nocht

entir in band of manrent to him. 1538 in *Black Bk. Taymouth* etc. (Bannatyne Cl.) 181 Mutual Bond of Manrent and help between John Campbell of Glenurquhay and Archibald Campbell of Glenlyoune against all men. 1597 SKENE *De Verb. Sign.* s.v. *Homagium*. It is a bande of man-rent, quhen ony person promisis to serue ane vther, in sik sorte, that he sall be friend to all his friends, and foe to all his foes, against all deadly. a 1649 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Hist. Jas. V.* Wks. (1711) 82 How the great houses of Scotland were so joined and linked together, by kindred, alliances, bonds of service, or man-rent. 1759 ROBERTSON *Hist. Scot.* I. (1802) I. 231 Associations, which when made with their equals, were called 'leagues of mutual defence'; and when with their inferiors, 'bonds of manrent'. a 1862 BUCKLE *Civiliz.* (1869) III. ii. 65.

2. = MANRED 2, 3.

1536 BELLENDEN *Cron. Scot.* XIV. vii, Thair hicht and gret pissance, baith in manrent and landis, was sa suspect to the kingis. . . that [etc.]. 1577-95 *Descr. Isles Scot.* in Skene *Celtic Scot.* (1880) III. App. 435 McCowle of Lorn hes the stewardship of the haille Ile and manrent thairof. 1583 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* Ser. I. III. 614 Havand commandment of the manrent of all and sındrie his Hienes lieges. 1586 FERNE *Blaz. Gentry* 126 The greatnesse of his reueneues and manrents.

manro(o)de, -ryd, variants of MANRED *Obs.*

-mans, an unexplained suffix frequent in the works of thieves' slang recorded in the 16th c. as *crackmans* hedge, *darkmans* night, *lightmans* day, *harmans* the stocks, *ruffmans* a hedge.

mansale, variant of MANZIL.

mansaneel, mansanillo, obs. ff. MANCHINEEL.

mansard ('mænsəd). *Arch.* [a. F. *mansarde* (*toit en mansarde*), f. name of François Mansard, French architect, 1598-1666.] a. A form of curb-roof, in which each face of the roof has two slopes, the lower one steeper than the upper. Usually *mansard roof*.

1734 *Builder's Dict.* II. s.v. *Roof*. This last is particularly called a Mansard, from M. Mansard, a famous French Architect, the Inventor. 1842 GWILT *Archit.* 547 The Mansard roof, . . . with us called a Curb roof. 1873 MISS THACKERAY *Wks.* (1891) I. 18 They lived in a tall house, with a mansard roof. 1880 'MARK TWAIN' *Tramp Abroad* I. 32 Foreign youth. . . go to the University to put a mansard roof on their whole general education.

b. (See quot. and BOOBY *sb.*¹ 3.)

1882 KEMP *Yacht & Boat Sailing* (ed. 3) 552 *Mansard*, an American term for a booby hatch.

c. *Comb.*, as *mansard-roofed* adj.

1887 J. E. TAYLOR *Tourist's Guide Suffolk* 31 The Tower Ramparts, where the red-tiled, mansard-roofed cottages have been built on the very top. 1915 E. ATKINSON *Johnny Appleseed* 80 From there he saw the white mansard-roofed mansion.

Hence '**mansarded** a.

1903 *Westm. Gaz.* 11 Feb. 2/1 Handsome little hôtels, *mansarded* and *œil de bœuf'd.* 1951 W. SANSOM *Face of Innocence* viii. 100 Each pantiled or mansarded or beamed façade. 1962 *Listener* 5 Apr. 592/1 Why should we have to suffer tall mansarded roofs?

manscape ('mænskeip). [f. MAN *sb.*¹, formed in imitation of LANDSCAPE; see also SCAPE *sb.*³] A view or picture of a sea of faces in a crowd. (Fanciful.)

1927 *Sunday Express* 24 Apr. 1/1 A manscape of a hundred thousand souls is a moving spectacle. 1948 *Archit. Rev.* CIV. 11/1 But this is landscape. What of manscape?

mansclawth, variant of MANSLAUGHT *Obs.*

manse (mæns), *sb.* [ad. med.L. (Law and Eccl.) *mansus, mansum, mansa* dwelling, house; also, a quantity of land considered sufficient for the support of a family (cf. HIDE *sb.*²), f. L. *mans-*, ppl. stem of *manere* to dwell, remain. Cf. mod.F. (Hist.) *manse*; the popular representatives of the Latin word in Rom. are OF. *mes*, Pr., Catal. *mas*.]

† 1. A mansion house or 'capital message'. (Cf. MANOR 1.) *Obs.*

1490 *Acta Dom. Concil.* (1839) 149/1 þe auld mansioune þ at William Inglis has in tak & twa akers liand besid þe said manss. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* VIII. vi. 118 At thir ilk jettis heyr The conquerour entrit, douchty Hercules, This sobyr mans reassuit hym, but les. 1781 WARTON *Hist. Kiddington* (1783) 30 This lady died at her capital manse at Fencot near Bicester in 1111. [1848 LYTTON *Harold* vi. i, And I shall be at his own favourite manse over the water at sunset.]

2. A measure of land regarded as sufficient for the support of a family. *Obs. exc. Hist.*

In this sense the Eng. form of the word appears to occur only with reference to ecclesiastical endowments.

1597 SKENE *De Verb. Sign.* s.v. *Mansus*, Carolus Magnus, to the effect that the Ministers of the worde of God suld not perish be hunger or povertie, gaue to ilke Kirke ane manse. 1625 in Cramond *Ann. Banff* (1893) II. 24 Anent the ministers mans being now desolat of building, and he excusing his inhabilitie to repair the samyn. 1794 W. TINDAL *Evesham* 4 The names of those Manses or farms next follow which the founder acquired for the first endowment of his monastery. 1844 LINGARD *Anglo-Sax. Ch.* I. iv. 162 Let an entire manse. . . be assigned to each church. 1855 MILMAN *Lat. Chr.* iv. iii. (1864) II. 253 A monastery founded at Ripon and endowed with xxx manses of land. 1860 HOOK *Lives Abps.* (1869) I. v. 287 That there be given to the servants of God. . . a certain hereditary portion of the lands possessed by persons of every degree, that is to say, the tenth manse.

3. An ecclesiastical residence, whether parochial or collegiate; now *esp.* the house allocated to or occupied by the minister of a parish in Scotland; sometimes applied to the residences provided for ministers of the congregational, presbyterian, and other denominations in Britain and the U. S. Also in *phr. son (bairn, child, daughter) of the manse*: the son (daughter) of a Protestant minister, *esp.* in the Church of Scotland.

1534 *Act 25 Hen. VIII* in *Stat. Irel.* (1621) 77 To have and to hold the same manse, glebe lands, altereges, . . . and all other the premisses. 1583 in *Munim. Irvine* (1890) I. 222 To provyd ane sufficient manse and yard to the said minister. 1683 G. MARTIN *Reliq. Divi Andrew* vii. §3 (1797) 104 The castle of St. Andrews. . . had been the Bishop of St. Andrews his manse. 1710 CHAMBERLAYNE *Pres. St. Gt. Brit.* II. III. 435 They [Scottish Presbyterian ministers] are provided with convenient Manses (i.e. Parsonage Houses). 1754 ERSKINE *Princ. Sc. Law* I. (1809) 56 Under a manse are comprehended stable, barn, and byre, with a garden. 1791 BOSWELL *Johnson* 20 Aug. an. 1773. The manse, as the parsonage-house is called in Scotland, was close by. 1805 T. D. WHITAKER *Hist. Craven* 5, I would ask, whether. . . it were possible to devise a method of supporting an incumbent equally wise and proper with that of a manse, glebe, and tithes. 1816 SCOTT *Old Mort.* xxvii, Poundtext bade adieu to his companions, and travelled forward alone to his own manse. 1855 MRS. OLIPHANT *Lilliesleaf* III. ix. 116 To think that this was our Mary, a bairn of the Manse. 1860 G. H. KINGSLEY *Vac. Tour* 121 If the Sutherland inn is full. . . you can always get a bed somewhere, often at the manse. 1903 G. W. BALFOUR in M. C. Balfour *From Saranac to Marquesas* p. xix, One of the few survivors from the happy company of 'children of the manse'. 1962 *Glasgow Herald* 8 Oct. 7 Dr McIntyre. . . is a son of the manse, always a good step on the high road to fortune in Scotland. 1965 *Listener* 9 Sept. 372/2 Albert Schweitzer, a son of the manse, was born an Alsatian and brought up in the village of Günsbach. 1976 A. RICHARDS *Former Miss Merthyr Tydfil* 52 Dorothea was a daughter of the manse, a history graduate.

† 4. Confused with F. *manse* [ad. L. *mensa* table], sometimes written *manse* (Littre): The revenue of an abbey or of an ecclesiastic. *Obs.*

1710 T. GOODWIN *Life Bp. Stillingfl.* 101 He gives a learned account of the Manse and Maintenance settled upon each parish-priest. 1747 CARTE *Hist. Eng.* I. 245 The monasteries, whose abbatial manse, or the revenue of the abbot was annexed to the bishoprick.

† **manse**, *v.* *Obs.* Also 4 mance, monse. [Short for AMANSE *v.*] *trans.* To excommunicate, to curse. Hence *mansed* *ppl. a.*

c 1200 ORMIN 10522 Ags whanne preostess mannsenn her & shædenn þa fra Criste þæt opennlke onngæness Crist All þegyre þannkess wiþprens. c 1275 *XI Pains of Hell* 259 in *O.E. Misc.* 154 Oþer weren Mansed bi nome. 13. . . *S.E. Leg.* (MS. Bodl. 779) in Herrig *Archiv* LXXXII. 347/75 To mancy him was swyþe loþ. . . þerfore he tauht cristin to hate mansinge. 13. . . *E.E. Allit.* P. B. 774 He sytze þer in Sodomis, þy seruaunt so pouere Among þo manssed men þat han þe much greued. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl. B.* II. 39 And now worth þis Mede ymaried al to a mansed schrewe. 1399 — *Rich. Redeles* III. 105 þe[ly] monside þe marchall for his mysdedede. 14. . . *Sege Jerusalem* 154 For þat mansed man [sc. Judas] Mathie pey chossyn.

mansebyll, obs. form of MANCIPEL.

mansell: see MASUEL.

'**man-servant**. Pl. men-servants. A male servant.

1551 BIBLE (Hyll) 2 *Kings* v. 26 It is a tyme. . . to ceauce garments, . . . oxen, shepe, menseruantes and maydeseruants? 1611 BIBLE *Gen.* xxiv. 35 Hee hath giuen him flocks, and heards, . . . men seruants, and mayd seruants. 1632 SHERWOOD, A man-servant, *serviteur*. 1729 SWIFT *Direct. Serv.* viii. It is highly improper for Men Servants to know that fine Ladies have Occasion for such Utensils. 1784 JOHNSON *Will.* To the use of Francis Barber, my man-servant, a negro. 1902 T. M. LINDSAY *Ch. & Ministry in Early Cent.* viii. 355 The boy or man servant who followed his master when the latter went out of his house.

mansfield ('mænsfi:ld). *Min.* A magnesio-calciferous sandstone from near Mansfield in Nottinghamshire, used for building. Also *attrib.*

1842 GWILT *Archit.* 478 Mansfield, or C. Lindley's Red [Sandstone]. 1866 *Ecclesiologist* XXVII. 105 Good constructive colour by means of red Mansfield will be introduced externally.

manship ('mænsʃɪp). Forms: 1 manscipe, 3 mannshipe, monscipe, monschipe, 4 manschipe, manshupe, manscip, manschipe, manchip, 5 manschyp, manshupp, menschepe, 5, 7, 9 manship. [OE. *manscipe*: see MAN *sb.*¹ and -SHIP. Cf. G. *mannschaft*.]

† 1. Humanity, kindness; courtesy, civility. *Obs.*

a 1000 tr. *Pope Sergius' Let. to Aldhelm* in Birch *Cart. Sax.* I. 155 Manscipe zyfan be þearfendum & ælpeodigum [L. *humanitatem peregrinis et egentibus impendere*]. c 1330 *Arth. & Merl.* 7654 (Kölbing), 'Whider wostow, Ywain, for mi loue?' 'Dame, to seche min em Arthour, Of him to afong þe anour Of witschippe & cheualrie, & leren manschipe & curteisie!' 1393 LANGL. *P. Pl. C.* XIII. 105 For eche frend fedep oþer and fondep how he may quite Meles and manshupes eche a ryche man oþer.

† 2. Homage, worship; honour, dignity. *Obs.* a 1175 *Cott. Hom.* 235 Gif ic fader ham wer his mi manscipe [= Mal. i. 6 Vulg. *ubi est honor meus*?]. c 1200 ORMIN 19014 Forr þurrh þæt manness sawle iss lic Wipp

Godd inn onnlicnesse, þær þurrh magg itt ben nemmedd mann, & wipp manship wurrpedd. c 1205 LAY. 6234 We wulð pine men beon pine mon-scipe herien. c 1275 *Ibid.* 13500 Ich ou wolle wel bi-wite mid mochelere mansipe. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 12565 And quen he suld to manscip ga, . . . All þai felascip him bar. 13. . . *Guy Warw.* (A.) 1688 He him underfeng with worthscipe And dede him miche manscipe [Caius MS. honour full manly]. c 1330 *Arth. & Merl.* 3634 (Kölbing), We bep redi in al ping, Anon to go wip king Arthour, To his manscipe & his honour! *Ibid.* 6827 For leuer hem wer þe ded, sikerliche, In manschippe & in trowpe, þan euer more liue in rewpe. c 1450 *Cast. Perseverance* (E.E.T.S.) 74 We mustyr 3ou with menschepe, & Freyne 3ou of Frely frenchepe.

†3. Manly courage, valour; manliness. *Obs.*
c 1205 LAY. 3846 He fusede mid monschipe to ward Margane his mæie. 13. . . *Coer de L.* 1848 Mariners arm your ships And do up your manships. c 1350 *Will. Palerne* 2676 Meyntenes 3it 3oure manchip manli a while, til god of his grete miht god tyding vs sende. *Ibid.* 3337 Men, for 3oure manchipe na more þat suffreþ, but wendep ou3t witzli & wip 3our fon metep. c 1400 *Sege Jerusalem* 777 More manschyp wer hit 3it mercy [to] by-seche, þan metles marr þer no my3t helpys. 1465 *Paston Lett.* II. 254 And how that ever ye do, hold up your manship.

4. The condition of being a man. *Obs. exc. in nonce-use.* †Also *concr.*, a man.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 9849 Bot he war ferliful to call if þou it sagh, and sua moht fall, þat in a man al manscip war, Wit-uten less, wit-uten mare. 1600 *Look about you C.4.* Will you promise me to bring no maides To set vpon my litle manship there? 1899 *Westm. Gaz.* 27 June 1/3 He is too proud of his superior manship to allow it.

Hence †manshiply *adv.*, faithfully as a liegeman.

13. . . *Guy Warw.* (A.) 124 His lord he serued. . . In al ping manschipeliche. c 1425 *Eng. Cong. Irel.* 92 The folke of þe londe, manschyply hym shold vptake, & worthy as lorde.

-manship, *suffix*. [f. MAN sb.¹ 4 p + -SHIP after CHURCHMANSHIP, CRAFTSMANSHIP, SPORTSMANSHIP, etc.] Used with prefixed sb. (occas. vb.) to denote skill in a subject or activity, esp. now so deployed as to disconcert a rival or opponent.

This traditional terminal element underwent a profound change of meaning after 1947 under the influence of GAMESMANSHIP. Cf. also *brinkmanship*, *LIFEMANSHIP*, *oneupmanship*.

1821 [see *bullmanship* s.v. BULL sb.¹ 11a]. 1880 [see BUSHMANSHIP]. 1894 *Pall Mall Gaz.* 23 Oct. 4/3 Parisiennes continue to witch the world with noble bikemanship in their graceful kilted knickerbockers. 1909 M. B. SAUNDERS *Litany Lane* 1. iii. 34 Otherwise the allegory—and the good-humoured clubmanship—sufficed. 1925 L. O'FLAHERTY *Informers* vi. 78 We can imagine him perfecting himself in the arts of gunmanship, deceit, [etc.]. 1939 *Amer. Speech* XIV. 80/1 Professor Kenneth B. Haas inserted a short paragraph concerning 'Consumer Vocabulary' in an article entitled 'Buymanship as an Economic Prophylaxis'. 1950 *Sunday Times* 9 July, Many gamesmen find a specious field for the exercise of their knowledge in the allied craft of queumanship. 1951 C. D. MILNER *Dolomites* 81 Many fine climbers who were . . . developing British cragmanship. 1959 *Evening Standard* 13 June 4/3 His hobbies . . . include farming, motoring . . . and general do-it-yourself-manship. 1962 *Economist* 28 July 338/2 Connoisseurs of conferencemanship will be happy to find resolutions calling for the abolition of indirect taxation, [etc.]. 1973 *Nature* 24 Aug. 526/1 He has some useful and pointed things to say on 'grantsmanship'.

manshun, **-shut**, dial. forms of MANCHET.

†mansing, *vbl. sb.* *Obs.* Also 3 mansingue, mansinge, 4 manzinge, 5 mansynge. [f. MANSE v. + -ING.] *Cursing*.

c 1290 *S. Eng. Leg. I.* 28/50 Anon with þis mansingue al þat on half dachste a-doun. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 9686 þe þride was 3uf eni man in mansinge were ibrou3t & suppe come to amendement ne a3e ri3te nere no3t. 1340 *Ayenb.* 148 þanne behouþe come þet zuord hit uor to dele oþer be manzinge oþer be hotinge of contraye. c 1425 *Eng. Cong. Irel.* 136 Thay . . . lytly tel of othes & of mansynge.

mansion ('mænjən), *sb.* Forms: 4-5 mansion, 4-7 mansyon, (4 mansyun, 5 mansyowne, manson, 6 mansyone), 4-5 macion, (moncion), 4-6 macion, macion, (5 mención), 6 mantion, manchion, 6, 8 mantion, 5-6 mansione, 4-mansion. [a. OF. *mansion* (13th c.), now only in certain technical senses (see 4 and 5 below), ad. L. *mansiōn-em*, n. of action f. *manere* to remain, dwell. Cf. Sp. *mansion*, Pg. *mansão*, It. *mansione*.

The regular representative of the L. word in Fr. is *maison* house (= Pr. *maiso-s*); the It. *magione* and the OSp. *mayson* house, mod.Sp. *meson* inn, are adopted from Fr.]

†1. The action of remaining, abiding, dwelling, or staying in a place. Phr. to have, keep, make, take (one's) mansion = to dwell, abide. Also, permanence or continuance in a position or state.

a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* v. 8 þai entire in till godis house of heuen, and takis þaire ioy and þaire mansyon efire þaire perfeccioun. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl. B.* XIV. 216 Pryde in richesse regneth rather þan in pouerte, Arst in þe Maister þan in þe man some mansion he hath. c 1400 *Rom. Rose* 4908 If he there make his mansoun For to abyde profession. c 1485 *Digby Myst.* (1882) III. 1461 In his name, lord, I besече þe, with-In þi lond to have my macion. 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 340 The other [chappell], and the fore-said Haulles, the Cardinals have theyr mansion. 1576 GASCOIGNE *Steele Glas* Giv, That malice make, no mansion in their minds. 1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* II. vii. §7 That the solidness of the earth is for the

station and mansion of living creatures. 1607 SHAKS. *Timon* v. i. 218 Timon hath made his euerlasting Mansion Vpon the Beached Verge of the salt Flood. c 1611 CHAPMAN *Iliad* III. Comm. 48 Who euer saw true learning, wisdom, or wit, vouchsafe mansion in any proud, vaineglorious, and braggarly spirit. 1637 H. SYDENHAM *Serm.* II. 35 Sitting presupposes stabilitie and mansion. 1667 DENHAM *On Cowley* 14 These poets near our Princes sleep, And in one grave their mansion keep. 1677 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* IV. 280 We have not a word which properly signifies the stable mansion of Eternitie. 1696 TATE & BRADY *Ps.* cxliii. 3 To Darkness chas'd and forc'd to seek A Mansion with the dead. 1710 STEELE *Tatler* No. 182 ¶1 The Visages of those in whom Love, Rage, Anger, Jealousy or Envy, have their frequent Mansions. 1722 WOLLASTON *Relig. Nat.* ix. 212 The soul . . . must be freed from the laws of bodies, and fall under some other, which will carry it to some proper mansion, or state.

2. a. A place where one stays or dwells; a place of abode, an abiding-place. Now *arch.*

c 1386 CHAUCER *Knt.'s T.* 1116 The grete temple of Mars in Trace Ther as Mars hath his souereyn mansion. c 1420 LYDG. *Assembly of Gods* 2089 The triumphall guerdoun That God reserueth to eury creature, aboue in hys celestiall mansioun. 1567 Gude & Godlie B. (S.T.S.) 96 Thow sall behald him, and his mantion Be brocht to nocht. 1590 SPENSER *F.Q.* II. iii. 41. 1612 M. LOK P. *Martyr's Hist. W. Indies in Hakluyt* (1812) V. 167 Colonies or mansions of the Spaniards. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* 1. 41 This incomparable mansion [sc. Venice] is the only Paragon of all Cities in the World. 1667 MILTON *P.L.* VIII. 296 Thy Mansion wants thee, Adam, rise. 1725 POPE *Odys.* v. 85 On whose high branches, waving with the storm, The birds of broadest wing their mansion form. 1764 GOLDSM. *Trav.* 167 Where the bleak Swiss their stormy mansion tread. 1774 — *Nat. Hist.* (1776) IV. 30 It sometimes happens that its little mansion [sc. the squirrel's nest] is attacked by a deadly and powerful foe. 1777 HOWARD *Prisons Eng.* (1780) 25 That the penitent should . . . be driven again . . . to the practice which soon brings him back to his former mansion. 1871 R. ELLIS tr. *Catullus* lxviii. 34 Rome is alone my life's centre, a mansion of home.

†b. (Chiefly *pl.*) A separate dwelling-place, lodging, or apartment in a large house or enclosure.

c 1400 MAUNDEV. (1839) v. 41 And thoughe it be clept the Tour of Babiloyne, 3it natehes there were ordeyned with inne many Mansiouns and many gret duellynge Places. 1432-50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) I. 113 The kynges palice, with mansions for his men. *Ibid.* II. 235 And also mansions and other chambres [in Noah's Ark]. 1553 EDEN *Treat. Newe Ind.* (Arb.) 33 They came to a low cotage . . . hauing in it two mansions, in one of ye which were women and children and in the other only men. 1697 POTTER *Antiq. Greece* IV. xiii. (1715) 310 Grecian Houses were usually divided into two Parts, in which the Men and women had distinct Mansions assign'd.

c. *transf. and fig.*

c 1384 CHAUCER *H. Fame* II. 246 Thus eury thinge by thys reason Hath his propre mansyon To which [it] seketh to repaire. 1555 EDEN *Decades* 265 This sea at certeyne tymes of the year . . . dryueth furth his increase to seke newe mansions. 1687 DRYDEN *Hind & P.* II. 71 Suppose . . . The certain mansion were not yet assigned: The doubtful residence no proof can bring Against the plain existence of the thing. 1777 JOHNSON *Let. to Mrs. Thrale* 29 Oct., Oxford, the mansion of the liberal arts. 1798 WORDSW. *Tintern Abbey* 140 When thy mind Shall be a mansion for all lovely forms. 1821 LAMB *Elia* Ser. 1. *Old & New Schoolm.*, My head has not many mansions, nor spacious.

d. Used in *pl.* to translate Gr. *μουαί*, Vulg. *mansiones*, in John xiv. 2. Hence *allusively*.

a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* cxlix. 5 þai sall be fayn in paire dennys, þat is, in sere mansyns of heuen. 1526 TINDALE *John* xiv. 2 In my fathers housse are many mansions. a 1805 PALEY *Serm.* xxxv. (1810) 526 In the habitations of life are many mansions; rewards of various orders and degrees, proportioned to our various degrees of virtue and exertion here. 1845 FITZBALL *Maritima* II. 16 Oh! that angels now might waft him To the mansions of the blest!

e. Used in *pl.* for the abodes of Hell.

1629 MILTON *Nativ.* 140 Hell it self will pass away, And leave her dolorous mansions to the peering day. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* IV. 691 Th' Infernal Mansions nodding seem to dance [orig. *Quin ipsæ stupuere domus*, etc.].

3. A structure or edifice serving as a dwelling or lodging place. †a. *gen.* A house, tent, etc. *Obs.*

a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* xiv. 1 Tabernakile popirly is þe mansyon of feghtand men and passand. 1412-20 LYDG. *Chron. Troy* II. xi, Eury paleys and eury mansyowne Of marbell were. 1444 HEN. VI in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) I. 340 A mansion or hospicium . . . called Saynt Johanes Hostel. 1495 *Act 11 Hen. VII.* c. 9 §2 Eury mese and macion or dwelling place within the lordship. 1509 *Brasenose Coll. Munim.*, Wycombe M. 16 One Tenement or Mansion called the Lyon. a 1548 HALL *Chron.*, *Rich.* III 28b, With pitiful scriches she repleneshyd the hole macion. a 1653 GOUGE *Comm. Heb.* III. (1655) 35 We usually call the Mansions which are here [Heb. xi. 9] stiled, 'Tabernacles', Tents. 1770 GOLDSM. *Des. Vill.* 140 The village preacher's modest mansion. 1781 COWPER *Let. to Unwin* 25 Aug., The building we inhabit consists of two mansions.

b. In early use: The chief residence of a lord; the 'capital message' of a manor, a manor-house. Hence, in later use, a large and stately residence.

a 1512 FABYAN *Will in Chron.* (1811) Pref. 3 If it happen me to decease at my mansion called Halstedys. 1513 BRADSHAW *St. Werburge* 1. 2614 Whiche place somtyme was the kynges mansyon, Translated to an abbay by her commaundment. 1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV.* III. ii. 351 The Case of a Treble Hoebye was a Mansion for him: a Court. c 1630 RISON *Surv. Devon* §41 (1810) 44 A fair dwelling house, which he maketh his mansion. 1641 *Termes de la Ley* 199 *Mansion* (*Mansio*) is in our law most commonly taken for the chief message . . . of the Lord of a Mannor, the

Mannor house where he doth most remain. 1807 WORDSW. *Wh. Doe* VII. 25 The lordly Mansion of its pride Is stripped. 1841 W. SPALDING *Italy & It. Isl.* III. 159 The Quirinal Mount . . . contains on its summits and skirts several of the most magnificent Roman mansions. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* XIII. III. 364 At length the weary fugitives came in sight of Weems Castle. The proprietor of the mansion was a friend to the new government. 1865 *Dublin Univ. Mag.* I. 24 The fussy mistress of the 'mansion' . . . as in Brighton they call a lodging house. 1866 M. ARNOLD *Thyrsis* i, The village street its haunted mansion lacks. 1893 *Westm. Gaz.* 27 Oct. 1/1 What are called mansions—a mansion is a house with a back staircase—are a drug in the market.

c. The residence provided for an ecclesiastic.

1451 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 221/2 Which Houses the Deans of the seide Chapell nave hadd for their mansion. 1559 *Queen's Injunct. B.* All . . . Parsons, Vicars, & Clarkes, hauing Churches, chappels, or Mansions within this Deanie.

d. *fig.* (e.g. of the body as enclosing the soul).

1526 TINDALE 2 *Cor.* v. 1 Oure erthy macion wherin we now dwell. *Ibid.* 2 Desyringe to be clothed with oure mansion which is from heuen. 1596 *Edw. III.* II. ii. Shall the large limit of fair Britany By me be overthrown, and shall I not Master this litle mansion of myself. 1611 SHAKS. *Cymb.* III. iv. 70 The innocent Mansion of my Loue (my Heart). 1617 MORYSON *Itin.* II. 296, I neuer saw a braue spirit part more mildly from the old mansion, then his did.

e. Used in *pl.* as the designation of the large buildings, divided into 'flats', which began to be erected in London about 1860.

1876 A. TROLLOPE *Prime Minister* II. iv. 67 He had been to look at a flat,—a set of rooms,—in the Belgrave Mansions, in Pimlico. 1892 A. W. PINERO *Magistrate* II. 105 *Messiter*. Where at, sir? *Vale*. Albert Mansions, Victoria Street. 1901 *Daily Chron.* 17 June 5/2 The inhabitants of Cornwall Mansions, finding that the word is now applied to less than ultra-select blocks of residences, have petitioned the Kensington Council to change the name to Cornwall-place. 1955 *Times* 15 July 10/3 The process happens more often in the case of a mews, a yard, or a court, and is almost frequent in the case of a 'mansions'. 1972 *Mainichi Daily News* (Japan) 7 Nov. 6/6 The earnings of the real estate division, including those obtained through sales of mansions (high class apartments) and lots for villas, will increase by 33 per cent.

†4. A halting-place in a journey; the distance between two halting-places; a stage. *Obs.*

1382 WYCLIF *Exod.* xvii. 1 Thanne goon forth al the multitude of the sones of Yrael fro the desert of Syn, bi her mansiouns [Vulg. *per mansiones suas*]. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 77/2 The fyrst mansion that they made was by the ryuer of tygre. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* III. i. 191 Eight mansions from thence is the Region of Frankincense. 1614 RALEIGH *Hist. World* II. (1634) 222 From Marah he removed to Elim, the sixth Mansion, a march of eight miles. 1737 WHISTON *Josephus, Antiq.* XVI. ix. §2 Herod . . . in three days time marched seven mansions [Gr. *σταθμοίς*].

5. *Astrol.* a. = HOUSE sb.¹ 8. b. Each of the twenty-eight divisions of the ecliptic, which are occupied by the moon on successive days.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Sqr.'s T.* 42 Phebus the sonne . . . was . . . in his mansion In Aries. — *Frankl. T.* 402 The eighte and twenty mansions That longen to the moone. 1430-40 LYDG. *Bochas* VII. iv. (1494) Bij, Jupiter . . . within the fissh helde tho his macion. 1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* xviii. (Percy Soc.) 77 Dyane . . . Entred the Crab, her propre macion. 1552 LYNDSEY *Monarchie* 6120 Als cleir As flammand Phebus in his Mantion. 1690 LEYBOURN *Curs. Math.* 385 The dividing of the Heavens into XII. Mansions or Houses. 1879 PROCTOR in *Contemp. Rev.* June 419 The Chaldean astronomy has not the twenty-eight lunar mansions.

†6. Formerly used *Hist.* to render med.L. *mansa*, *mansus* a hide of land: see MANSE sb. 2. *Obs.*

c 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 8329 Fyften mansyons in lyndesay He gaf to him and his for ay. 1513 BRADSHAW *St. Werburge* 1. 564 He gawe a certayne mansyon To the prouynce of Lyndesay. 1647 N. BACON *Disc. Govt. Eng.* I. xi. (1739) 19 Yet could not the Tenth Hide, Tenth Mansion, or Tenth part of the Kingdom be granted. 1809 BAWDWEN *Domesday Bk.* 331 Three mansions, in which are situate eleven houses yielding four shillings and seven-pence.

7. *attrib.*, as † mansion-globe; † mansion-seat, a place of abode, dwelling-place; also, the chief residence of a landed proprietor. Also MANSION-HOUSE, MANSION-PLACE.

1618 BOLTON tr. *Florus* (1636) 41 The City which the Fates ordained to be the mansion Seat of men, and gods. 1711 SHAFESB. *Charac.* (1737) II. 373 Yet is this mansion-globe, this man-container, of a much narrower compass even than other its fellow-wanderers of our system. 1751 CHESTERF. *Lett.* (1792) III. 224 A certain district of ground immediately contiguous to the mansion seat of a family. 1771 MRS. GRIFFITH *Hist. Lady Barton* III. 201 Castle W — . . . the mansion-seat where my father then resided.

† mansion, *v.* *Obs. rare.* [f. prec. sb.] *intr.* To dwell, reside.

a 1638 MEDE *Par. Peter* (1642) 16 Visible as the clouds of heaven, . . . and other meteors; as also the rest of the creatures mansioning therein. a 1711 KEN *Christophil* Poet. Wks. 1721 I. 430 Love, when Faith sees my Jesus near, Will say, 'Tis good to mansion here.

mansional ('mænjənəl), *a.* *rare*-1. [f. MANSION sb. + -AL.] Of or pertaining to a mansion.

1813 'ÆDITUUS' *Metr. Remarks* 9 Our Mansional-house is the genuine descendant of the Castle. *Ibid.* 12 The Bowed Mansional Window.

mansionary ('mænjənəri), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. med.L. *mansiōnārius*: see -ARY.]

A. adj. Staying or dwelling in a place, permanently abiding, resident. ? *Obs.*

1447 BOKENHAM *Seyntys* (Roxb.) 144 Phebus wych no wher is mansionary Stedefastly but ych daye doth varye His

herberwe among the synyns twelve. 1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl. s.v. Canon, Foreign Canons* were such as did not officiate in the Canonries to which they belonged.—To these were opposed *Mansionary Canons*, or *Canons Residentiary*.

B. sb. Eccl. 1. A custodian of a church.
1708-22 BINGHAM *Orig. Eccl. VIII. vii. § 11* Wks. 1840 II. 476 The mansionaries, or keepers of the church. 1893 *Month July 364* A mansionary of the church presented him [the Pope] with a reed on which was a lighted taper.
†2. An endowment for a chantry-priest. [med.L. *mansionaria*: see Du Cange.]
1651 HOWELL *Venice* 174 If the pains of Purgatory are sayed to be but temporary, wherefore shold the simplicity of people be perswaded to bequeath in the behalf of their souls perpetuall Legacies and Mansionaries?

mansioned ('mænsjənd), *ppl. a. (nonce-wd.)* [f. *Mansion sb.* + -ED².] Furnished with mansions.
1828 J. WILSON in *Blackw. Mag.* XXIII. 819 We surveyed . . . county upon county, of rich, merry, sylvan England, mansioned, abbeyed, towered.

'mansion-house. †a. A dwelling-house, a house in which a person resides. *Obs.*

1533 *Act 24 Hen. VIII. c. 5* Any suche evill disposed persone . . . attempting . . . burgularly to breke Mansion houses. 1563 in *Vicary's Anat.* (1888) App. III. 164 Every mansion howse of this Cyty that . . . shalbe visited this Sommer season with the plague. 1577 HARRISON *England II. xii.* (1877) I. 237 The mansion houses of our countrie townes . . . are builded in such sort generallie, as that they have neither dairie, stable, nor bruehouse annexed vnto them vnder the same rooffe. 1638 in T. Lechford *Note-Bk.* (1885) 54 All that parte of one new mansion house in Boston . . . wch lyes to the south end. 1672 *Covell's Interpr. s.v. House*, Those that dig for Salt-peter, shall not dig in the Mansion-house of any Subject without his assent. 1712 STEELE *Spect. No. 264* ¶2 He took his present Lodging in St. John Street, at the Mansion-House of a Taylor's Widow. 1718 in G. Sheldon *Hist. Deerfield, Mass.* (1895) I. 499 We propose that they . . . shall . . . Build each man a Mansion house upon their house lots. 1755 in F. Chase *Hist. Dartmouth Coll.* (1891) I. 11 A certain lott of Land . . . with a Manton House thereon. *fig.* 1592 R. D. *Hypnerotomachia* 75 b, This place was the Mansion-house of Voluptuousnes. 1644 MILTON *Areop.* (Arb.) 69 A City of refuge, the mansion house of liberty.

b. The house of the lord of a manor, the chief residence of a landed proprietor; hence (now only U.S.), a large house of good appearance.

1641 EVELYN *Diary* (init.), Wotton, the mansion house of my father, left him by my grandfather. 1651 G. W. tr. *Cowell's Inst.* 149 The Wife also shall have . . . her lodging in her Husbands cheife Mansion house for 40. dayes. 1679 *Public Rec. Colony of Connecticut* (1859) III. 42 He shall build upon his sayd accommodations a good sufficient mansion house. 1711 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4893/4 The Capital Messuage or Mansion-House, called Newborough-Hall. 1725 DE FOE *Voy. round World* (1840) 290 Our good Chilian's mansion-house or palace. 1745 E. KIMBER *Itinerary Observations Amer.* (1878) 37 A Negro Quarter, is a number of Huts or Hovels, built at some distance from the Mansion-House. 1782 V. KNOX *Ess.* (1819) III. cxxi. 15 The landed gentry usually possess a share of pride fully proportionate to their estate and mansion house. 1812 *Niles' Reg.* III. 9/2 The majority then retired to the Mansion house. 1837 W. JENKINS *Ohio Gazetteer* 162 A large and elegant Mansion house has been erected on the ground with numerous smaller cottages and out buildings. 1844 in C. Cist *Cincinnati Misc.* (1845) I. 68/1 The mansion house of E. S. Haines . . . and various single buildings are observable for their fine appearance. 1848 SHAND *Pract. Crt. Sess.* II. 607 Where there is a proper mansion-house on a landed-estate, the eldest heir-portioner is entitled to that mansion-house. 1860 O. W. HOLMES *Elsie V. v.* (1861) 43 In this street were most of the great houses, or 'mansion-houses', as it was usual to call them. . . A New-England 'mansion-house' is naturally square, with dormer windows. 1899 CROCKETT *Kit Kennedy* iv. 32 The bunch of trees, under which nestled the mansion-house of Kirkoswald.

c. An official residence; †esp. that belonging to the benefice of an ecclesiastic. Now *spec.* the official residence of the Lord Mayor of London.

1546 *Mem. Ripon* (Surtees) III. 14 The Mansion house of the saide vicars. a 1600 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol. VII. xxiv. § 13* The Executors of Bishops are sued if their Mansion house be suffered to go to decay. 1609 *Mem. Ripon* (Surtees) III. 335 The Mansion House of the Prebendary which is situate in Rippon. 1738 KNOWLER *Strafforde's Lett. Ded.*, Repairing of Churches and building Mansion-houses for Ministers. 1766 ENTICK *Hist. Lond.* etc. IV. 359 The lord-mayor's Mansion-house, a modern edifice begun in 1739 and finished in 1753. 1835 THIRLWALL *Greece I. viii.* 331 The Temple of Fear was erected near the mansion-house of the ephors. 1880 *Daily News* 18 Dec. 4/5 A conference . . . took place yesterday afternoon in the Egyptian Hall of the Mansion House, the Lord Mayor presiding.

† **'mansion-place.** *Obs.* A dwelling-place, place of abode; a mansion-house; the chief seat of a landed proprietor. Also *fig.*

1473 *Rolls of Parlt. VI.* 91/2 An Inne, Mansion place or Beledying. 1523 FITZHERB. *Surv.* 31 b, Whan the tenaunt shall do homage to his chefe lorde of whome he holdeth his chefe maner or mancyon place. c 1540 BOORDE *The boke for to Lerne A i j b*, Who soeuer that wyl buylde a mansyon place or howse. 1548 GEST *Pr. Masse Av.* A christian & faithful hart . . . which . . . is the temple of the holy ghoste & the mansyon place of the blessed trynitie. c 1630 RISON *Surv. Devon* § 56 (1810) 59 [He] built there a fair house, and made it his mansion place. 1650 BULWER *Anthropomet.* 60 The imperial seat and mansion place of wisdom.

b. A halting-place: = MANSION 5.
1608 WILLET *Hexapla Exod.* 190 Kibroth hatauah, which was their next mansion place.

mansionry ('mænsjəri), *rare.* Also 7 mansionry. [f. *MANSION sb.* + -RY.] ? Mansions collectively. In Shaks. perh. mispr. for *masonry*.

1605 SHAKS. *Macb. I. vi.* 5 This Guest of Summer, The Temple-haunting Barlet does approue, By his loued Mansionry, that the Heauens breath Smells woonly here. 1876 BROWNING *St. Martin's Summer* x, Durable mansionry.

mansiple, *obs.* form of MANCIPLE.

mansitude, *obs.* variant of MANSUETUDE.

† **'manslaught.** *Obs.* Forms: a. 1 manslyht, manslæht, -sleht(e), -sliht, mon(n)sliht, -slyht, monsliht, 1-2 manslyht, 2 monsleht, 3 man-, monslauht, -slæht, slecht, -sleht, 3-4 -slechte, 3-5 -slazt(e), 4 -slauz(e), -slauht, -slawhte, 4-5 -slaghte, -slaught(e), -slauzt, -slawt(te). β. (Kentish and E. Anglian) 4 manslazpe, -slezpe, 5 mansclawth, -slauth. [OE. (Anglian) *mann-*, *mōnnslēht*, (WS.) -*sliht*, -*sliht*, f. *mann MAN sb.*¹ + *slæht*, *sliht*, masc., act of killing:—O Teut. **slah-ti-z*, f. **slah-* to strike, kill: see SLAY v. Cf. OS., OHG. *manslahta* str. fem.]

1. Manslaughter, homicide.

c 897 K. ÆLFRED *Gregory's Past. C.* xxi. 166 Se to anra þara burga gefihð, ðonne mæz he beon orsozð ðæs monslihtes. a 1000 *Confess. Peccat.* (B.-T.), Manslæht. c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 103 Heo macað monslēhtas. c 1205 LAY. 27826 Machel mon-slæht was pere. a 1225 *Anr. R.* 210 Nis þis strong monslēht, of golnesse awakened? c 1250 *Kent. Serm.* in O. E. *Misc.* 30 Lecherie spusbreche Roberie Manslehtes. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 8125 Muche was þe manslæt pat pere was ido. a 1315 SHOREHAM *Poems* (E.E.T.S.) 94/249 3ef þer hys manslezpe pur. 1390 GOWER *Conf. I.* 364 Now mai men se moerde and manslawhte. 1426 AUDELAY *Poems* 2 Monslæt with a rewful steven Hit askys vengans. c 1450 *Cov. Myst.* xxxii. (Shaks. Soc.) 312 Delyvere us the theft Barabas, That for mansclawth proude was. 1469 in *10th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 307 If ony man . . . make any affray, manslaught, other kylling, by his owne foly and not in defennc.

2. A murderer.

a 1300 *Ten Commandm.* in E.E.P. (1862) 16 Manslæt þou ne be. c 1315 SHOREHAM *Poems* (E.E.T.S.) 94/261 Manye suche manslezpen bep. 1340 *Ayenb.* 171 Me ssel grede to god merci ase his pyef ase his manslazpe. a 1400-50 *Alexander* 4498 Marcure was manslæt.

manslaughter ('mænsləʊtə(r)), *sb.* Forms: see SLAUGHTER *sb.* Also 4 mans-slaghter, 4-5 manes-slaghter. [f. *MAN sb.*¹ + SLAUGHTER.]

1. †a. The killing of a human being by a human being; homicide; chiefly criminal homicide, *esp.* murder. *Obs.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 25457 O mans-slaghter had i na mak. c 1374 CHAUCER *Former Age* 64 In owre dayes nis but covetyse. . . Poysoun and manslawhtre. c 1386 — *Paris. T.* ¶491 Spirituel manslaughtere is in vi. thynges. a 1400 *Relig. Pieces fr. Thornton MS.* 25 þer es manes-slaghter of hand, of tunge, of herte. 1462 *Paston Lett.* II. 83, I herd nevyr sey of so myche robbery and manslaughter in this contre as is now within a lytyll tyme. 1581 LAMBARDE *Eiren.* II. vii. (1588) 223 Using Manslaughter, as a sort of Felonie that comprehendeth under it all manner of felonious Homicide whatsoever. 1601-2 FULBECKE *1st Pt. Paroll.* 92 Manslaughter se *defendendo* is, where [etc.]. 1611 *Bible 2 Esdras i.* 26 Your feete are swift to commit manslaughter.

b. The 'slaughtering' of human beings; destruction of human life.

c 1450 *Merlin* 244 Ther was a stronge bataile and grete man-slaughter on both sithes. 1532 MORE *Confut. Tindale* Wks. 352/2 What destruccion and man slaughter they have caused. 1667 MILTON *P.L.* xi. 689 To overcome in Battel, . . . and bring home spoils with infinite Man-slaughter. 1880 T. HODGKIN *Italy & Inv.* I. i. Introd. 14 It [sc. an army] soon ceases to be an efficient instrument even for its own purpose of scientific manslaughter. 1898 GERTRUDE TUCKWELL in *19th Cent.* Aug. 253 (art.) Commercial manslaughter.

2. *Law.* A species of criminal homicide of a lower degree of criminality than murder; now defined as criminal homicide without malice aforethought.

In etymological meaning there is no difference between *manslaughter* and *homicide* (L. *homicidium*, F. *homicide*, both used in early Eng. law-books). In its modern technical use, *manslaughter* corresponds generally to the 'simple homicide' of early Law French and Law Latin writers, which was used in contradistinction to 'murder' (though the distinction is not identical with the modern one), and ordinarily implied criminality.

According to the modern interpretation, *manslaughter* is committed when one person causes the death of another either intentionally in the heat of passion under certain kinds of provocation, or unintentionally by culpable negligence or as a consequence of some unlawful act.

In Scotland the term corresponding to *manslaughter* is 'culpable homicide'.

1447 *Rolls of Parlt. V.* 137/2 Robberies, Murthers, mayehemes and manslaught. 1538 STARKEY *England II.* iii. 197 Robbery . . . wyth murdur and mansloughtur. 1601-2 FULBECKE *1st Pt. Paroll.* 90 You seeme under your first member, which is the wilful killing of a man of malice forethought, to comprehend manslaughter, which is done in the heate and furie of anger and sodaine falling out. 1625 HART *Anat. Ur.* II. xi. 122, I cannot see any iust cause why it should not bee pronounced guiltie of man-slaughter at the least, if not of murther. a 1732 BOSTON *Crook in Lot* (1805) 21 Such as men-slaughter, purely casual, as when one hewing wood, kills his neighbour with the head of the ax slipping from the helve. 1769 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* IV. 190 In this there are also degrees of guilt, which divide the offence into man-slaughter, and murder. 1847 JAMES *Convict* xx, The foreman returned a verdict of

'Manslaughter' against Edward Dudley. 1898 *Daily News* 17 Jan. 6/6 The young man . . . who was convicted on Friday of manslaughter of a woman.

Hence *manslaughterous a.* [-ous], of the nature of manslaughter, inclined for manslaughter.

1883 *Pall Mall G.* 6 Jan. 5 A murderous or even a manslaughterous part. 1898 *N. & Q.* 9th Ser. I. 183/1 A description which makes one feel almost manslaughterous.

manslaughter ('mænsləʊtə(r)), *v. colloq.* [f. the sb.] *trans.* To kill (a person) without malice aforethought.

1920 R. MACAULAY *Potterism III.* ii. 133, I had left the house morally certain that Arthur Gideon had murdered (or anyhow manslaughtered) Oliver Hobart. 1922 A. A. MILNE *Red House Mystery* ix. 81 'Murdered him?' 'Well, manslaughtered him, anyway.'

'manslaughterer. [In sense a, f. *MAN sb.*¹ + SLAUGHTERER; in sense b, f. *MANSLAUGHTER sb.* + -ER.] a. One who slaughters men. b. One who commits manslaughter (sense 2).

1848 BUCKLEY *Iliad* 93 Mars, man-slaughterer. 1885 A. EDWARDES *Girton Girl I.* iii. 71 As a physician, I consider him a manslaughterer. 1912 E. A. PARRY *What Judge Saw* xvii. 297, I regarded the doctor as a manslaughterer at the time. 1965 *Lancet* 20 Nov. 1070/2 With cyclists, children, and old people safely tucked in bed, I do not have to feel a potential manslaughterer just because I sit behind the steering-wheel.

'man-slaughtering, ppl. a. That slaughtering human beings. So *'manslaughtering vbl. sb.*

c 1705 BERKELEY *Cave of Dummore* Wks. 1871 IV. 508 Ireland seems the freest country in the world from such manslaughtering animals. 1848 BUCKLEY *Iliad* 127 Battles and man-slaughterings. 1876 SWINBURNE *Erechtheus* (ed. 2) 475 Sickles of man-slaughtering edge.

manslauht, -auth, -awt(te): see MANSLAUGHT.

manslayer ('mænsleɪə(r)). Forms: see SLAYER; also 5 monsle(e)r. One who kills a man; a homicide; *occas.* one who commits manslaughter.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 16441 þe man-slaer, he barabas. c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints xxx.* (*Theodora*) 258 Sa ma pu þe sauf fra hel quhare man-slaare sal ay duel. c 1425 AUDELAY *XI Pains of Hell* 37 in O.E. *Misc.* 211 þese were proud men, . . . Extortioners, monslers, robbid mone one. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 238 b, He that hateth his brother is a mansleer. 1611 *Bible Num.* xxxv. 12. 1635 VISCT. WENTWORTH in *Ellis Orig. Lett.* Ser. II. III. 286 They that made me the manslayer of the E. of St. Albans, will impute my Lo. Mountnorris unto me for willful and plaine murther. 1741 RICHARDSON *Pamela II.* 281 All your Airs breathe as strongly of the Manslayer, as of the Libertine. 1835 THIRLWALL *Greece I.* vi. 171 That the manslayer withdrew into a foreign land and did not return to his country, till [etc.].

† b. An executioner. *Obs. rare*—1.

c 1380 WYCLIF *Serm.* Sel. Wks. I. 388 þe kyng . . . sente for a man-sleere [Mark vi. 27].

So † *'manslaze Early ME.* [OE. *slaza* slayer].

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Deut.* v. 17 Ne beo þu manslaza. c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 53 Ah pah heo beoð . . . monslazen for heo slazeð heore azene saule. a 1225 *St Marher.* 11 Ichabbe isehen þene purs of helle . . . ant te monslahe islein.

'man-slaying, vbl. sb. Also 5 manes-slaynge. The action of killing a man; homicide. So *'man-slaying ppl. a.*

c 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 238 Wrong oppresynge of pore men axip vengauce of god, as doþ wrong mansleynge. a 1400 *Relig. Pieces fr. Thornton MS.* 25 Manes-slaynge of hande es when a mane slaes anoper with his handes. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 239 And so . . . in the other vyces of mansleynge and false testimony. 1625 V. HERING *Cert. Rules a i j b*, The rage of this manslaying Hydra [the Plague]. 1876 GLADSTONE *Homeric Synchr.* 55 Battles and man-slayings (androctasias). 1880 FREEMAN in *Stephens Life* (1895) II. 198 He chose the man-slaying trade.

manslechte, etc., var. ff. MANSLAUGHT *Obs.*

|| **'manso** ('manso). [Sp.] A meek, tame, or cowardly person or animal. Also *attrib.* or as *adj.* Cf. *Indio manso*.

Used esp. of 'cowardly' bulls in *Bullfighting*. 1836, 1860 [see INDIO]. 1912 A. CONAN DOYLE *Lost World* viii. 115 'Yes sir, war drums,' said Gomez, the half-breed. 'Wild Indians, bravos, not mansos; they watch us every mile of the way; kill us if they can.' 1932 E. HEMINGWAY *Death in Afternoon* 298 *Manso*, tame, mild and unwarlike; a bull which does not have the fighting blood is *manso*, as are also the steers called *cabestros* when they are trained. 1952 J. MARKS *To the Bullfight* v. 58 He [sc. the president] has also a green and a red one [sc. handkerchief], which he holds over the edge of the box: . . . the red to condemn a cowardly *manso* to the stigma of black banderillas. 1957 A. MACNAB *Bulls of Iberia* vii. 73 Since 1951, in Spain the 'firing' of *manso* bulls has been symboical only; . . . the sticks have no fireworks. 1967 McCORMICK & MASCAREÑAS *Compl. Aficionado* ii. 30 He could pick out the *mansos* with eighty per-cent accuracy, which is better than most toreros can do.

manson, *obs.* f. MANSION, MONSOON.

mansonia (mæns'ɔʊniə). [mod.L. (J. R. Drummond 1905, in *Jrnl. Linn. Soc. Bot.* XXXVII. 260), f. the name of F. B. Manson (fl. 1905), a forester in Burma who collected the first specimens of *M. gagei*.] A large tree of the genus so called, belonging to the family Sterculiaceae,

esp. the West African *Mansonia altissima* or the hardwood obtained from it. Also attrib.

[1934 W. D. MACGREGOR *Silviculture Mixed Deciduous Forests Nigeria* iii. 29 *Mansonia* seedlings 4-9" in height appear to be 1932 regeneration.] 1936 *Nature* 6 June 954/2 The *Mansonia* (*Mansonia altissima*) occurs in the deciduous forests of west tropical Africa. 1958 *Archit. Rev.* CXXIV. 191/2 The floors are of *Mansonia* wood blocks, the staircase and fittings of sapele and the ceilings gaboon plywood. 1969 B. J. RENDLE *World Timbers* I. 134 *Mansonia* was introduced to the world market from Nigeria, as a substitute for walnut, in the 1930s.

† **man'sorious**, *a.* *Obs. rare.* [f. mod.L. *mansōri-us* pertaining to chewing (f. *mans-*, ppl. stem of *mandēre* to chew, eat) + *-ous*.] The distinctive epithet of the masseter muscle.

1578 BANISTER *Hist. Man* I. 11 The mansorious, or eatyng Muscle.

mansound, *obs.* form of MONSOON.

† **mansuefy**, *v.* *Obs.* -⁰ [ad. L. *mansuefacere*, f. *mansue-*, *mansueſcere* (see MANSUETE) + *facere*: see -FY.] *trans.* To tame (Cockeram 1623). Hence **mansuefaction** [see -FACTION], 'a taming or making gentle' (Bailey vol. II, 1727).

mansuete (mæn'swi:t, 'mænswi:t), *a.* *Obs.* or *arch.* Forms: 4-8 *mansuete*, 5-6 *-swete*, 6 *-sweit*, 6-7 *-suet*. [ad. L. *mansuet-us*, pa. pple. of *mansueſcere* to tame, become tame, f. *man-us* hand + *suēscere* to accustom, become accustomed (see CUSTOM). Cf. OF. *mansuet(e)*, Sp., Pg., It. *mansueto*.] Gentle, mild; tame, not wild or fierce.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Troilus* v. 194 She..stod forth mewet mylde and mansuete. c 1450 HOLLAND *Howlat* 83 That is the pleasant Pacok, ..manswet and mure. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* III. 400 Ane fair young man.. Mansweit and meik. 1621 S. WARD *Life of Faith* 66 Of Woluish and dogged makes the Will Lamb-like and Doue-like: of wild and haggard, morigerous and mansuete. 1660 F. BROOKE tr. *Le Blanc's Trav.* 26 He kept this fish in a Pond.. and delighted much to feed him with his own hand, the fish being very mansuete. 1691 RAY *Creation* (1701) 132 This holds not only in domestic and mansuete birds.. but also in the wild. 1722 WOLLASTON *Relig. Nat.* ix. 176 It will oblige men.. not to be proud.. but candid, placable, mansuete. 1861 J. BROWN *Horæ Subs.* Ser. 1. 415 Our.. clever, and not overmansuete friend 'Fuge Medicos'.

Hence † **mansuetely adv.**, gently, mildly.

c 1460 J. RUSSELL *Bk. Nurture* 887 Than pray youre souereyn with wordus mansuetely to com to a good fyre.

† **mansuetie**. *Obs. rare* -¹. = MANSUETUDE.

1592 WYRLEY *Armorie, Ld. Chandos* 105 More praisefull vertue in a conquerer Then mansuetie is none to be found.

mansuetude (mænswi:tjʊd), *arch.* Also 6 **mansuetud**, **-swetude**, 7 **mansitude**, **-sutude**. [ad. L. *mansuetudo*, f. *mansuetus*: see MANSUETE and -TUDE. Cf. F. *mansuetude* (from 13th c.; earlier *mansuetume*.)] Gentleness, meekness.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Pars. T.* ¶ 580 The remedye agayns Ire is a vertu that men clepen Mansuetude, that is Debonairetee. c 1460 ASHBY *Active Policy* 880 Auoidyng al vengeance & displesance With al mansuetude conuenient. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 97 b, Mansuetude or myldnes. 1681 RYCAUT tr. *Gracia's Critick* 136 A Lion.. whose fierceness had been lately turned to the Mansuetude of a Lamb. 1799 W. TOOKE *View Russian Emp.* II. 222 Their mansuetude and readiness to concur in all measures adopted by the government. 1869 BROWNING *Ring & Bk.* VIII. 660 Our Lord Himself, made all of mansuetude.

† **manswear**, *sb.* *Obs.* In 1 **mánswara**, **-swora**, 3 **manswore**, **monsware**. [OE. *mánswara* = ON. *meinswære* wk. masc.; related to next.] A perjurer.

971 *Blüchl. Hom.* 61 Myrþran, & manswaran. c 1205 LAY. 4149 Ne mai neuere mon sware mon-scipe longe aþen. c 1275 *Ibid.* 22139 Bote he were so vuel bi-þete þat he were louerd-swike oþer to his louerd man-swore.

manswear (mænsweə(r)), *v.* *Obs. exc. arch. and dial.* Pa. t. **-swore**, pa. pple. **-sworn**. In 1 **mánswerian**, 5 **maneuere**, 5-6 **mensweare**, 6 **manesweir**, **mansweare**, **-swere**, **mannsuere**, **mensuer**, **-suir**, **-sweir**, 9 **mainswear**. [OE. *mánswerian* (pa. t. **-swór**, pa. pple. **-sworen**), f. *mán* MAN sb.² + *swerian* to SWEAR. Cf. MANATH.]

1. *intr.* To swear falsely.

1... *Ecc. Inst.* c. 21 in Thorpe *Laws* II. 416 Ne swerize he þylas þe he man-swerize. 1583 *Leg. Bp. St. Androis* 843 The man mensueris he saw sic thing. 1855 ROBINSON *Whitby Gloss.*, *Mainswear*, to swear falsely.

2. *refl.* To perjure oneself.

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xxvi. (*Nicholas*) 839 þe quhilk, fra he mansuorn hym had, tuk his staf & mad na bad. 1456 SIR G. HAYE *Law Arms* (S.T.S.) 248 What wit war it.. that he suld brek his lautee to manesuerer him for company. 1535 COVERDALE *Wisd.* xiv. 28 Either they.. prophetic lyes, or lye vngodly, or els lightly mansweare them selues. 1567 *Satir. Poems Reform.* ii. 5 Willfullie vai man yame selues mensuir. a 1622 J. WELCH in Burton *Scot Abr.* (1864) I. v. 286 He caused to take out of the grave the carcass of Formosus, who had mansworn himself. c 1817 HOGG *Tales & Sk.* V. 259, I made it clear.. that Major Creighton and Mr. John Hay had both man-sworn themselves.

† 3. *trans.* To swear falsely by (a god). *Obs.*

1533 BELLENDEN *Livy* III. (1822) 237 The pepil war nocht sa negligint in thay dayis as thay ar now to manswere there

Goddis, or to fals thare wourdis. 1567 *Gude & Godlie B.* (S.T.S.) 74 Than man I outhere reif or steill, Or than my Goddis name manesweir.

¶ 4. To renounce on oath, forswear. *Obs.*

1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* xxvii. 90 Thir new maid knychtis lay bayth in swoun, And did all armes mensweir. 1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* ix. 231 Normond Gourlai confirm that al heresie he had mensworne aford ony man.

† **manswearing**, *vbl. sb.* *Obs.* [f. MANSWEAR *v.* + *-ING*¹.] Perjury.

c 1440 *Alph. Tales* 329 Twa cetisens of Colayn confessid þaim of.. mansweryng. 1574 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* Ser. I. II. 368 Under the pane of infamy, reupruif, manswering and tinsall of perpetual traist and credite. 1605 in *Pitcairn's Crim. Trials* II. 454 Dilaitit of Peruriarie and menswearing of thame selffis.

mansweit, **-swete**, etc.: see MANSUETE, etc.

mansworn ('mænswɔ:n), *ppl. a. and sb.* [pa. pple. of MANSWEAR *v.*] *A. adj.* Forsworn, perjured. *Obs. exc. Sc. and north. dial.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 25794 Monsuorn man to petre loke, þat thris on a night crist for-soke. c 1400 *Ywaine & Gaw.* 3938 Tithandes tel iow biforn, Other sal my lady be mansworn. 1456 SIR G. HAYE *Law Arms* (S.T.S.) 87 For outhir, mon he be mansuorne or tyne his awin heretage. 1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* xxxiv. 100 The Deuill said then, 'Of counoun la All mensworne folk man cum to me'. c 1569 *Durham Depos.* (Surtees) 89 Such maynsworn harlots as thou art kepes me from it. c 1610 in Row *Hist. Kirk* (1842) 305 Thou art a mensworn man. 1650 HOBART *Rep.* 126 Slater brought an action of the case against Franks for saying, Thou art a main-sworne Lad, and a bankrupt Lad... It stood upon the word Maine-sworne: against which it was said, that it was an unknowne word in these parts, and of an uncertaine sense, though in the North parts it was understood to be as much as perjured, as forsworne with his hand upon the book. 1725 RAMSAY *Gent. Sheph.* II. iv. Mony lads will swear, And be mansworn to twa in half a year. 1818 SCOTT *Hrt. Midl.* xv. I shall be man-sworn in the very thing in which my testimony is wanted. 1893 STEVENSON *Catriona* xiii. 145 Prestongrange promised me my life; if he's to be mansworn, here I'll have to die.

absol. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 23112 Murthereres and monsuorn als.

† **B. sb.** Perjury. *Obs.*

1456 SIR G. HAYE *Law Arms* (S.T.S.) 273 [He] walde.. accus him of the crime of mansuorne.

† **mant**, *sb.*¹ *Obs.* [a. F. *mante* fem., ad. Pr. *manta*, cogn. w. Sp., It., Pg. *manto*: see MANTLE *sb.* In the first quot. repr. Sp. *manto*. Cf. MANTA.] a. A mantilla. b. = MANTEAU 1.

1651 tr. *De-las-Coveras' Don Fenise* 238 He.. told him.. to return to the Inne to fetch the three Ladies who were there, making them.. put their Mants upon them (that is a great veil which the women have in Spain, .. which covereth all their bodies unto their heels). 1694 ECHARD *Plautus* 95 What a confounded Jargon o' names!.. There's your light Mant plated, your Stiff-bodied-Gown, &c. 1709 *Tatler* No. 32 ¶ 2 Her blue Mant and Petticoat is her Azure Dress. 1752 A. MURPHY *Gray's Inn Jnl.* No. 2 To recal a straggling Hair, to settle the Tucker, or compose the Mant.

mant (mænt), *sb.*² *Sc.* [f. MANT *v.*] A stammer; an impediment in the speech.

1839 J. M. WILSON *Tales Border* V. 189 The former having what we call in Scotland a *mant*, a sullen visage, and a brawling temper. 1894 P. H. HUNTER *James Inwick* ii. 19 That ane said he had a mant, an' the tither ane that he clippit his words.

mant (mænt), *v.* *Sc.* Also 6 **mante**, 8-9 **maunt**. [app. of Gaelic origin. Cf. Gaelic and Irish *manntach* toothless, stammering, f. Mlrish *mant gum*.] *trans.* and *intr.* To stammer.

1562 A. SCOTT *Poems* (S.T.S.) i. 92 Thai tyrir God.. With owklic abitis to augment þair rentalis, Mantand mort moomlingis mixt w' monye leis. 1629 Z. BOYD *Last Battell* 985 Hee who manteth or stammereth in his speach. 1716 RAMSAY *On Wit* 12 There was a manting lad in Fife, Wha.. never manted when he sang. 1873 *Guidman Inglismaill* 33 Noo an' than he mantit in his sang.

Hence **'manting vbl. sb.** and *ppl. a.* Also **'manter**, a stammerer.

1506 in *Ld. Treas. Acc. Scotl.* (1901) III. 199 Item, to mantand Adam to pas to Dunbertane with ane writing of the Kingis. a 1585 POLWART *Flying w. Montgomerie* 775 Mad manter, vaine vaunter. a 1625 SIR J. SEMPLE *Picktooth for Pope in Harp Renfrew* Ser. II. (1873) 24 Its but the Matrons manting. 1716 [see MANT *v.*], 1789 D. DAVIDSON *Seasons* 77 Auld mantin Michael's daughter.

|| **manta** ('mæntə). [Sp. *manta* blanket.]

1. a. A wrap or cloak worn by Spaniards.

1697 *C'tess D'Aunoy's Trav.* (1706) 112 When they opened their manta's, the light of the moon made the glory of their Gold and Precious Stones appear. 1845 FORD *Handbk. Spain* I. 31 Some substitute the 'mantas', which most Spaniards carry with them when on their travels. This is a gay-coloured Oriental-looking striped blanket, or rather plaid. 1902 E. L. BANKS *Newspaper Girl* 24 It was at first suggested that I should don the manta, the national female garment of Peru.

b. A horse-cloth.

1828 W. IRVING in *Life & Lett.* (1864) II. 306 They.. lie on the mantas of their mules and horses.

2. [Amer. Sp. *manta*, adopted as a generic name by E. B. Bancroft in 1829.] In full, **manta ray**. A very large ray (RAY sb.²) of the genus so called, found in tropical seas; also called devil-fish.

1760-72 *Juan & Ulloa's Voy.* (ed. 3) I. 130 The mantas or quilts... The name manta has not been improperly given to

this fish..; for being broad and long like a quilt, it wraps its fins round a man, or any other animal, .. and immediately squeezes it to death. 1783 JUSTAMOND tr. *Raynal's Hist. Indies* IV. 180 The manta fish. 1794 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* 576 (Mexico.) The fish common to both oceans are, whales, dolphins, .. manitis, mantas, porpoises [etc.]. 1829 E. N. BANCROFT in *Zool. Jnl.* IV. 454 The Manta has, I believe, been generally supposed to belong to the Ray family. 1905 D. S. JORDAN *Guide to Study of Fishes* I. 448 The devil rays or mantas of the Tropical seas, *Manta* and *Mobula* being the most specialized genera. 1958 *Listener* 14 Aug. 247/2 The huge manta rays.. opening their gills to let in the tiny cleaner-fish. 1972 *Islander* (Victoria, B.C.) 9 Apr. 7/1 A pair of manta rays making black silhouettes in the midday sun.

3. = MANTELET 2.

1829 W. IRVING *Conq. Granada* I. xxix. 264 Seizing their mantas, or portable bulwarks, .. they made a gallant assault. 1843 PRESCOTT *Mexico* v. ii. (1864) 280 It was called a manta, and was contrived somewhat on the principle of the mantelets used in the wars of the Middle Ages.

4. In *Mining*: a. A sackful or blanketful of mineral. b. A mineral placer.

1860 *Eng. & Foreign Mining Gloss.* Span. Terms 109 *Manta*, a blanket, or horse cloth, used to contain ores or tools. 1874 RAYMOND *Statist. Mines & Mining* 318 They pass through three rich streaks or mantas.

mantalet, *obs.* form of MANTELET.

mantayne, *obs.* form of MAINTAIN.

mante, see MANT *v.*, MANTIE; *obs.* pa. t. MOAN *v.*

manteane, *obs.* *Sc.* form of MAINTAIN.

manteau. *Obs. exc. Hist.* Forms: a. 7-8 **mantoe**, 7-9 **manto**; β. 7 **mantou**, **-ow**, 7-9 **manteau**. [a. F. *manteau*: -L. *mantellum*: see MANTLE *sb.*]

1. (See quot. 1706.)

a. 1678 BUTLER *Hud.* III. i. 700 Jealous piques, Which th' Ancients wisely signify'd By th' yellow mantos of the bride. 1691 *Emilianne's Frauds Rom. Monks* (ed. 3) 408 Womens Cloaths; as Mantoe's, Stays and Petticoats. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Mantoe* or *Mantua Gown*, (Fr.) a loose upper Garment, now generally worn by Women, instead of a straight-body'd Gown. c 1720 DK. MONTAGU in *Bucclench MSS.* (Hist. MSS. Comm.) I. 367 The women.. with their mantoes stuck out behind. 1729-30 LADY STANLEY in *Mrs. Delany's Life & Corr.* (1861) I. 235 Your sister Pendarvis sends you your manto and petticoat to be a bridesmaid.

β. 1671 SHADWELL *Humorist* 1. 2 A delicate white Mantou. 1687 MIEGE *Gr. Fr. Dict.* II, Mantow, a sort of Women's Gown. 1690 EVELYN *Mundus Muliebris* 2 Three Manteaus, nor can Madam less Provision have for due undress. 1702 ADDISON *Dial. Medals* (1727) 17 An Antiquary will scorn to mention.. a petticoat or a manteau. 1793 *Residence in France* (1797) I. 291 The ladies, equipped only in a short manteau and petticoat. 1816 SCOTT *Old Mort.* ix. Tell my gentlewoman to bring my black scarf and manteau.

b. *attrib.*, as **manteau girdle**, **gown**.

1682 *True Protest. Mercury* No. 162. 2/2 Lost a Flowered silk Manto Gown. 1690 EVELYN *Mundus Muliebris* 3 A Manteau Girdle.

|| 2. *transf.* The plumage of a falcon.

1852 R. F. BURTON *Falconry in Valley of Indus* vii. 74 Grease of all kinds injures the *manteau*. [foot-note] Coat or plumage.

Hence **manteau'd a.**, dressed in a manteau.

1788 'A. PASQUIN' *Childr. Thespis* (1792) 43 Her vests mend her frame, as the harp tunes the wind; She is manteau'd fallacious before and behind.

† **manteau-maker**. *Obs.* (superseded by the incorrect MANTUA-MAKER). [See MANTEAU.] One who makes women's robes; a dressmaker.

1699 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) IV. 551 Mrs. Potter, the manteau maker, .. is still in custody of a messenger. 1702 FARQUHAR *Twin Rivals* IV. i. (1703) 45 One of 'em is a Manto-maker. 1795 *Gentl. Mag.* LXV. II. 979 A man of distinguished abilities as a milliner and manteau-maker.

|| **mantecca** (man'teka). *Obs.* Also 7 **manteque**, **mantegue**, 8 **mantecu**. [Sp. *mantecca* (= Pg. *manteiga*, of obscure origin) butter, also applied to other fatty substances. Cf. F. *mantèque* (Buffon), also *mantègue* (corruptly *mantègne*.)] A kind of butter or substitute for butter.

The Sp. *mantecca* de puerco (hog's lard) occurs in R. Hawkins *Voy. S. Sea* (1593-1622).

1660 F. BROOKE tr. *Le Blanc's Trav.* 8 They brought in.. their melted butter called Manteque. 1687 A. LOVELL tr. *Thevenot's Trav.* I. 165 A great deal of Manteque or a kind of Butter comes running out at the holes. 1743 POCOCKE *Descr. East* I. 186 note, They carry in them [vases] the butter called Mantecu. 1748 *Earthquake of Peru* III. 271 The Use of what they call Manteca, being Hogs-lard and Beef-suet, which they use instead of Butter.

† **man'teel**. *Obs.* Forms: 5 **manteill**, (7-8 *Dicts.* **mantile**), 8 **manteil**, **-teel** (e. [app. a. F. *mantille*, ad. Sp. *mantilla*: see MANTILLA.]

1. A soldier's cloak or mantle.

c 1470 HENRY *Wallace* XI. 242 A gret manteill about his hand can ta, And his gud suerd. [1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Mantile* or *Mantle*, a kind of cloak which Souldiers in times past used in Winter.]

2. Some kind of cape or mantle worn by ladies.

1733 MRS. DELANY in *Life & Corr.* (1861) I. 424, I am sick of manteils, and I have two by me. 1752 FIELDING *Covent Gard. Jnl.* 9 May, Ladies.. covered their lovely necks with a cloak; this, being routed by the enemy [the vulgar], was exchanged for the manteel. 1786 BURNS *Holy Fair* II, Twa had manteeles o' 'dolefu' black, But ane wi' lyart lining.

† **mantegar**. *Obs.* Also 8 manteger, -tyger, -tiger. [Perh. a use of *mantegre*, -tyger, corrupt form of MANTICORE.] Some kind of baboon.

The descriptions suggest the mandrill, from which however the 18th c. naturalists considered it distinct.

1704 TYSON in *Phil. Trans.* XXV. 1571 The Mantegar is an Animal not described as I know of by any Author. c 1714 ARBUTHNOT, etc. *Mem. M. Scriblerus* i. xiv. (1741) 46 The glaring Cat-a-mountain.. and the Man-mimicking Mantegar. 1755 *Hist. Descr. Tower Lond.* 24 There is likewise a young Man Tyger, a curious Animal of astonishing Strength [etc.]. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) X. 544/2 Mantegar, or Man-tiger, .. is the tufted ape.

mantegre: see MANTICORE.

mantegue, variant of MANTECA.

manteigne, mantein(e), obs. ff. MAINTAIN.

manteil(l), variant of MANTEEL *Obs.*

mantel ('mænt(ə)l), *sb.* Forms: 5 mayntelle, mantelle, 5-6 mantell, 6 mantalle, *Sc.* mantil(l), 6-9 mantle, 7 mandle, 6- mantel. [Variant of MANTLE *sb.*; the senses of both Eng. words are adopted from the F. *manteau*.]

† 1. = MANTELET 2 a. *Obs.*

1489 CAXTON *Faytes of A.* ii. xiv. 118 Mayntelles and barbakanes of tymbre shal be made fast to the batelmentes. *Ibid.* xxii. 135 Six grete mantelles for the said six grete gones. 1497 *Naval Acc. Hen. VII* (1896) 99 Barres of iren for the grete mantell. 1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* i. cclxxxviii. 431 The Englysshmen ordayne mantels and other instrumentes of warr, wherby to aproche nere to the walles. *Ibid.* cccxxxii. 519 They of the hoost caused to be made dyuers mantels of assaute. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* vi. 41 Paeis veil the top vith paeis and mantillis. 1566 W. WREN *Voy. Fenner in Hakluyt's Voy.* (1599) II. ii. 59 We sent to land a boate or skiffe wherein were eight persons, .. and they caried with them two harquebusses, two targets and a mantell.

2. in *Comb.* †mantel-wall *Sc.*, a rampart, breastwork, or parapet.

1513 DOUGLASS *Aeneis* ix. iii. 159 Quhat meyn thai be this myddill mantill wall? *Ibid.* xii. Prol. 24 The twinkling stremowris of the orient. .. Bet down the skyis cloudy mantill wall. 1609 *Chron. Perth* (Maitland Club) 12 The great wind blew down the stanes of the mantil wall of the kirk.

3. a. The piece of timber or stone supporting the masonry above a fireplace; = MANTEL-TREE I. ? *Obs.*

1519 *Churchw. Acc. St. Giles, Reading* (ed. Nash) 6 For ijo mantells for ijo chymneys ijs. viijd. 1561 in G. Roberts *Soc. Hist. South. Eng.* (1856) 359 It was commanded to John Somer to amend his mantalle, payne of v shillings. 1734 *Builder's Dict.* II, Mantel.. is the lower Part of the Chimney, or that Part laid across the Jambs. 1774 *Act 14 Geo. III.* c. 78 § 45 The Back of every Chimney to be built .. at least thirteen Inches thick from the Hearth, to the Height of twelve Inches above the Mantle. 1824 T. TREDGOLD *Warm. Publ. Build.* (ed. 2) 236 A high mantle has some advantage in producing a more effectual ventilation.

b. = MANTELPIECE I.

1532 in J. Bayley *Tower Lond.* (1821) I. App. 31 Firste, a new worke wrought in the kynges dynyng chambre, a mantell of waynscot wrought w^t antyk sett over the chymney there. 1663 GERBIER *Counsel* 22 The Chimney-mantles ought to be all of Stone or Marble. 1890 H. FREDERIC *Lawton Girl* vi. 41 The massive carved side-board and the ponderous mantel.

c. = MANTELSHELF.

1742 *Phil. Trans.* XLII. 75 When it is in the Sun in Summer, and upon the Mantle of the Chimney in Winter .. it becomes perfect Soap in Four or Five Days. 1865 MRS. WHITNEY *Gayworthys* I. 275 Rebecca set the light upon the mantel, and took her to the bedside.

d. *attrib.*, as mantel-clock, -glass, -mirror; mantel-place southern U.S. = MANTELPIECE; also MANTEL-BOARD, -PIECE, -SHELF, -TREE.

1870 W. M. BAKER *New Timothy* 25 The mantel-clock strikes six sharp insisting blows as she exclaims. 1884 F. J. BRITTON *Watch & Clockm.* 193 It occasionally happens in mantel clocks that .. the pendulum is just too long for the case. 1963 *Times* 18 May 6/5 Fabre paid £1,200 for a bronze and ormolu elephant mantel clock, also in the Caffieri manner. 1892 B. HINTON *Lord's Return* 190 Adjusting his necktie at the mantel-glass. 1865 MRS. STOWE *House & Home Papers* 86 Now come the great mantel mirrors for four hundred [dollars] more. 1842 W. G. SIMMS *Last Wager in Gift* 1843 (Philadelphia) 286 You have a very singular ornament for your mantel-piece.

† **mantel**, *v. Obs.* Also 5 mantelle, 7 mantle. [f. MANTEL *sb.* Cf. OF. *manteler*.] *trans.* To protect with or as with a mantel.

1475 *Bk. Noblesse* (Roxb.) 20 Mantelle, fortifie, and make yow strong ayenst the power of youre said adversaries of France. 1612 *Proc. Virginia in Capt. Smith's Wks.* (Arb.) 117 They conducted vs to their pallizadoed towne, mantelled with the barkes of trees. 1624 WOTTON *Archit.* II. 108 The Italians applie it [plastic] to the manteling of Chimneys, with great Figures. 1682 WHEELER *Journ. Greece* I. 8 Its Bastions .. are well .. mantled with hewen stone.

mantel, obs. form of MANTLE.

mantel-board. A wide shelf of wood, usually draped, fixed upon the mantelshef.

1885 *Instr. Census Clerks* 1881, 53 Mantel Board Maker. 1887 D. C. MURRAY *Old Blazer's Hero* viii. 127 Dropping his elbows noislessly on the mantel-board.

mantelet, mantlet ('mæntli:t). Forms: 5 mauntolet, mantilett, 5-6 mantilet, 6 mantellet(t), 8 mantalet, 9 mantellette, 6, 8-9 mantlet, 4-

mantelet. [a. OF. *mantelet*, dim. of *mantel* (F. *manteau*) MANTLE, MANTEL *sbs.* Cf. It. *mantelletto*.]

1. A kind of short, loose, sleeveless cape, cloak, or mantle covering the shoulders.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Knt.'s T.* 1305 A Mantelet vp on his shoulder hangyng Bretful of Rubies reede. 1440 *Test. Ebor.* (Surtees) II. 76 Item lego .. Johanna Hawnserd, sorori meæ, unam mantilet cum quatuos barbys et duobus forhedes. Katerinæ Thornyff unam mantilett. 1740 tr. *De Mouhy's Fort. Country Maid* (1741) I. 224 She had .. a coarse red Mantelet over her Shoulders, adorned with Shells. 1772-84 *Cook's Voy.* (1790) IV. 1375 Mantalets composed of feathers, so .. beautifully arranged, as even our English ladies would not disdain to wear. 1844 THACKERAY *Little Trav.* Wks. (Biogr. ed.) VI. 275 A lady in a little lace mantelet. 1887 *Daily News* 8 July 7/6 Coloured Velvet and Jet Mantelets.

† b. = MANTELLETTA. *Obs.*

1602 SEGAR *Hon. Mil. & Civ.* II. xvii. 89 The Soueraigne, Cardinals, Prelats, Commanders, and Officers, by Order .. wearing Mantels and Mantelets .. goe to the Church to heare the Euensong. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Mantelet*, a short Purple Mantle which the Bishops of France wear over their Rochet upon some Occasions.

† c. A woollen covering for a horse. *Obs.*

a 1440 *Sir Degrev.* 1182 Greyth myn hors on hore gere And lok that thei be gay; That they be trapped a get In topteler and mauntolet. a 1548 HALL *Chron.*, *Hen. VIII* 76 The wichie horse was Trapped in a Mantellet.

2. *Mil.* a. A movable shelter used to cover the approach of men-at-arms when besieging a fortified place. (Cf. MANTEL *sb.* I.) *Obs.* exc. *Hist.*

1524 in Hakluyt *Voy.* (1599) II. i. 82 Beside the sayd mantellets that shot against the wall of England and Spaine with great bombards, were two mantellets in an hie place .. in the which were certaine double gunnes [etc.]. 1603 *North's Plutarch, Miltiades* (1612) 1230 Then having set vp his Gabions and Mantelets, he came neare the wals. 1731 J. GRAY *Gunnery* Pref. 10 The most considerable .. answer nearely to our Penthouses, Mantlets, Galleries, and Blinds. 1819 SCOTT *Ivanhoe* xxvii, They bring forward mantelets and pavises, and the archers muster on the skirts of the wood. 1885 BIBLE (R.V.) *Nahum* ii. 5 They make haste to the wall thereof and the mantelet is prepared. 1894 F. D. SWIFT *Jas. I of Aragon* 275 Another instrument common in siege operations of this period, was the Mantlet.

b. A screen or curtain, now usually of rope, to protect men working a gun from a enemy's bullets; with fortress guns mounted in casemates, serving also to prevent the smoke from the gun when fired from entering the casemate.

1859 *Gentl. Mag.* I. 123 The Russians returned to the use of the old cannon mantlet in the Crimean war. 1879 NUGENT in *Encycl. Brit.* IX. 453 'Mantlets' .. are now invariably made of this material [sc. rope].

c. A bullet-proof shelter from which firing results can be observed and signalled.

1874 *Proc. Nat. Rifle Assoc.* 94 The markers .. must retire into their mantelets as soon as the 1st gun .. is discharged. 1880 *Daily Tel.* 9 Dec., Officers, in telegraphic communication with the firing-points, will be posted in mantlets before the targets.

|| **'manteline**. *rare.* [F. *manteline* a mantle.] A short mantle or cape.

1843 LYTTON *Last Bar.* i. vi. In these times, the scholar must creep under the knight's manteline.

|| **mantelletta** (mænti'letə). Pl. mantellette. [It. *mantelletta*, dim. of *mantello* MANTLE *sb.* Cf. med.L. *mantelletum*.] (See quot. 1897.)

1853 DALE tr. *Baldeschi's Ceremonial* 6 These latter should wear stoles of the colour of the day; and if Prelates the mozetta, or mantelletta. 1897 *Cath. Dict.* (ed. 5), *Mantelletta*, a vestment made of silk or woollen stuff, open but fastened in front, reaching almost to the knees. .. It is worn by cardinals, bishops, abbots, and the 'prelati' of the Roman Court [etc.]. .. The mantelletta of cardinals are of three colours.

'mantelpiece. [f. MANTEL *sb.* + PIECE *sb.*]

1. The MANTEL (3a) with its supports; the ornamental structure of wood, marble, etc., above and around a fireplace. Also rarely = MANTEL 3 a.

1686 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2197/4 A New Art or Invention of Making, Marbling, Veining, and Finishing of Mantel-pieces for Chimneys. 1851 TURNER *Dom. Archit.* I. 14 At Coningsburgh castle the opening of the chimney is square, with shafts in the jambs, and what is called a straight arch, that is, the mantel-piece is formed of several stones joggled together.

2. = MANTELSHELF. Also *attrib.*

1827 G. BEAUCLEERK *Journ. Morocco* viii. 92 A French mantle-piece clock. 1860 *All Year Round* 572 The looking-glass over the mantelpiece. 1892 ZANGWILL *Childr. Ghetto* I. 46 The mantelpiece mirror was bordered with yellow scalloped paper.

'mantelshef. [f. MANTEL *sb.* + SHELF.] That projecting part of a mantelpiece which serves as a shelf. Also *transf.* (esp. in *Mountaineering*).

1828-32 in WEBSTER. 1833 LOUDON *Encycl. Cottage Archit.* 1073. 1838 DICKENS *O. Twist* viii, A frying-pan .. which was secured to the mantelshef by a string. 1888 'BERNARD' *Fr. World to Cloister* i. 9 He stood up, leaning against the mantelshef.

transf. 1897 O. G. JONES *Rock-climbing* 263 Close up against the wall that blocked the head of the gully, a long stride was to be taken across to a narrow 'mantelshef' on the other side. 1941 C. F. KIRKUS *Let's Go Climbing!* iv. 60

Half-way up is a ledge .. with no holds for some distance above. .. This is known as a mantelshef. 1955 M. E. B. BANKS *Commando Climber* xii. 230 A little higher he was stopped by a rock wall capped by an icy mantelshef. 1963 'G. CARR' *Lewker in Norway* viii. 161 A firm right foothold, a smooth 'mantelshef' movement, and he was up and standing on the rock bridge. 1968 P. CREW *Encycl. Dict. Mountaineering* 81 The mantelshef technique has three main steps as follows: a pull up to raise the body as high as possible; changing one arm, and then the other, into a press-up position; cocking one leg up onto the ledge and slowly standing up.

'mantel-tree. [f. MANTEL *sb.* + TREE.]

1. A beam across the opening of a fireplace, serving as a lintel to support the masonry above (Parker, 1850). In later use, a stone or arch serving the same purpose.

1482 *Nottingham Rec.* II. 332 Pro uno mantiltr, ad valentiam ijs. 1486 *Ibid.* III. 256 For enbowyng of a mantell' tree. 1583 FULKE *Defence* iii. 122 He might shewe vs the mantilltree of a chimney, and a brasse pot hanging over the fire. 1606 *Wily Beguiled* K 2, Old Grandsir Thickskin, you that sit there as melancholy as a mantel-tree. 1649 R. HODGES *Plain. Direct.* 14 Hee hang'd his mantle upon the mantil tree of the chimney. 1703 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 273 Semi-Oval Arches .. are sometimes made .. over Kitchin-Chimnies, instead of Mantle-trees. 1789 P. SMYTH tr. *Aldrich's Archit.* (1818) 121 The apertures are limited by two jambs, and the mantle-tree. 1811 *Self Instructor* 139 The chimney .. upright over the mantle tree.

2. = MANTELPIECE I, 2.

1634 BRERETON *Trav.* (Chetham Soc.) 7 All the walls most richly gilded, .. rich marble mantle-tree. 1641 HINDE *J. Bruen* 116, I comming once into his chamber and finding over the Mantletree a paire of new Cards. 1781 COWPER *Charity* 460 No charity but alms aught values she, Except in porcelain on her mantle-tree. 1902 E. PHILPOTTS *River* 13 For lack of mantle-tree Nicholas had nailed up a shelf to hold certain heirlooms.

manteme, mantene, obs. forms of MAINTAIN.

mantegue, variant of MANTECA.

mantevil. *Obs.* exc. *Hist.* Also 9 corruptly mandevil(l)e. [Perh. a mistake for some form of MANTEEL.] A loose coat formerly worn by soldiers and menservants. (Cf. MANDILION.)

1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 96/2 A Mandilion, or Madilion, or of old a Mantevil. 1834 PLANCHÉ *Brit. Costume* 267 Coats and jerkins, .. some loose, which they called mandillians. [Note] Mandevilles, which Randal Holmes describes as a loose hanging garment. 1860 FAIRHOLT *Costume Gloss.* (ed. 2) 526 *Mandevile*, or *Mandilion*.

manteym(e), manteyn(e), obs. ff. MAINTAIN.

mantic ('mæntik), *sb.* *rare*⁻¹. [ad. Gr. *μαντική* (sc. *τέχνη* art), fem. of *μαντικός*: see next.] The art or science of divination.

[1727 BAILEY vol. II, *Mantic*, divination or foretelling things to come.] 1891 MRS. COLYER-FERGUSON tr. *De La Saussaye's Man. Sci. Relig.* xvi. 137 The history of religion is full of mantic [rendering G. *die Mantik*].

mantic ('mæntik), *a.* [ad. Gr. *μαντικός*, f. *μάντις* prophet, diviner, lit. one affected by divine madness, f. root *man-*: see MANIA.] Pertaining to divination or prophecy.

1850 MRS. BROWNING *Prometh. Bound* 553, I fixed the various rules of mantic art. 1858 TRENCH *Synon. N.T.* vi. (1876) 21 Revelation knows nothing of this mantic fury.

So 'mantic' *a.* = MANTIC; 'mantically' *adv.*; 'manticism', the practice of divination.

1588 J. HARVEY *Disc. Probl.* 26 Any manticall, or magical .. hypothesis whatsoeuer. 1652 GAULE *Magastom*. To Astronomers, This disquisition .. abhors .. to end with any thing that is manticall. 1861 McCAL *Aids to Faith* iii. 81 It is useless .. to go to the manticism of the heathen to get light as to the nature of Hebrew prophecy. 1903 SELWYN in *Expositor* Apr. 288 There is not a scrap of evidence to show that the bishops of Asia .. accused the Montanists of being mantically inclined.

-mantic, repr. Gr. *μαντικός* (see prec.) in combination, is the ending of adjs. related to *sbs.* in -MANCY, as in *geomantic*, pertaining to geomancy, *hydromantic*, pertaining to hydromancy, etc.

manticore ('mæntikə(r)). *Obs.* exc. *Hist.* Also 4, 7-9 mantichora, 5 mantissera, 5, 7-9 manticora, 6 mantycor(e), 7 martichore, 7-8 marticora; β. (sense 2) 7 mantegre, 7-8 mantyger, 8-9 montegre, 9 mantiger. [ad. L. *manticora*, repr. Gr. *μαντιχώρας*, a corrupt reading in Aristotle *Hist. Anim.* (quoting Ctesias), where the better MSS. have *μαντιχώρας* (another var. is *μαντιχώρας*), app. an OPersian word for 'man-eater', f. *martiya-* man (mod.Pers. *mard*) + root *χ^oar-* (Zend *χ^oaraiti*, mod.Pers. *xurden*) to eat.]

1. A fabulous monster having the body of a lion, the head of a man, porcupine's quills, and the tail or sting of a scorpion. (Cf. MANTEGAR, MANTIGER.)

13.. K. *Alis*. 7094 Ther he fond addren, and Monecores, And a feolle worm, Cales, and Manticores. 1398 TREVISIA *Barth. De P.R.* xviii. i. (1495) 740 Mantichora. 1481 CAXTON *Myrr.* e vijb, Another maner of bestes ther is in ynde that ben callyd manticora. 1494 *Will of Eburton* (Somerset Ho.), A standing cuppe of syluer with a covering with a straunge best called a mantissera enprinted in the

botome. *a* 1529 SKELTON *P. Sparowe* 294 The mantycors of the montaynes Myght fede them on thy braynes. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 206. 1607 G. WILKINS *Miseries Enforced Marr.* I. 2b. Mantichoras, monstrous beastes, enemies to mankind, that ha double rowes of teeth in their mouths. 1646 HOWELL *Lewis XIII* 174 The Beast Marticora which is of a red colour, and hath the head of a man lancing out sharpe prickles from behind. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Martichore*. 1863 KINGSLEY *Water Bab.* 166 Unicorns, fire-drakes, manticoras.

2. *Her.* A monster represented with the body of a beast of prey, the head of a man with spiral or curved horns, and sometimes the feet of a dragon.

c 1600 in Baring-Gould & Twigge *West. Armory* (1898) 89 *Radforde*: Sa: 3 mantyers arg. 1610 GUILLIM *Heraldry* III. xxv. (1611) 183 Mantegres, Satyrs, Monkfishes, . . . and whatsoever other double shaped animal [etc.]. 1766 PORNY *Her.* (1777) 196 The Montegre. 1780 EDMONDSON *Heraldry* II. Gloss., *Man-tyger*, or *Manticora*. 1894 PARKER *Gloss. Her.* 519 The Mantiger or Lampago, called by writers Montegre and Manticora, also occurs.

† **man'ticulate**, *v.* *Obs. rare*—⁰. [f. ppl. stem of *L. manticulārī* to steal, act cunningly, f. *manticula* bag, purse.] (See quot.)

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Manticulate*, to do a thing closly, as to pick a purse. 1676 in COLES.

† **man'ticulation**. *Obs. rare*—⁰. [ad. *L. manticulātion-em*, f. *manticulārī*: see prec.] (See quot.)

1623 COCKERAM, *Manticulation*, deceitfull conueyance.

mantid ('mæntɪd). *Ent.* [f. *MANTIS*: see -ID³.] A mantis.

1895 *Athenæum* 30 Mar. 412/2 A species of a mantid, *Pseudocrebota wahlbergi*, . . . from . . . Natal.

† **mantie**, **man'te**. *Sc.* [? Shortened a. *F. démenti*, or perh. a. *OF. mente* lie.] = *LIE* sb.¹ 2 b. *a* 1578 LINDESAY (Pittscottie) *Chron. Scot.* (S.T.S.) II. 48 The cardinall ansuerit furieouslie againe and gif the lie and mante [*MS. I. mantie*].

man-tiger. *a.* A man resembling a tiger in ferocity. *b.* A 'lycanthrope' who assumes the form of a tiger.

a 1652 BROME *Queene's Exchange* II. iii. Wks. 1873 III. 494 We have hitherto Pass'd by these man-Tygers, these wolvis Outlaws safely. 1871 TYLOR *Prim. Cult.* (1873) 1. 102 The Lavas of Birma, supposed to be the broken-down remains of a cultured race, and dreaded as man-tigers. 1872 *Nature* 29 Feb. 343/1 The analogous belief in man-hyenas, man-tigers, &c. 1941 J. MASEFIELD *Gautama* 35 Man-tigers dragged the white form nearer As victim on that stone to lie.

mantiger: see MANTEGAR, MANTICORE.

mantil(l), *obs. f.* MANTEL, MANTLE, MANTEEL.

mantile, variant of MANTEEL *Obs.*

mantilet(t), *obs. form of* MANTELET.

mantilla (mæn'tɪlə). Also 9 mantillo. [*a. Sp. mantilla*, dim. of *manta*: see MANTLE sb.]

1. A large veil worn over a woman's head, and covering the shoulders.

1717 tr. *Frezier's Voy.* 259 They use that they call *Mantilla* for an Undress, to appear the more modest; and it is a Sort of Cloak, or Mantle, round at the Bottom, of a dark Colour, edg'd with Black Taffety. 1770 *Gentl. Mag.* XL. 530 A muslin or cambric veil called a *mantilla*, which hides the head and the upper part of their bodies. 1816 LADY MORGAN *F. Macarthy* (1819) III. iii. 126 Lady Clancare . . . had exchanged her coarse unbecoming costume of the morning for a black Spanish dress and mantillo. 1882 DE WINDT *Equator* 129 The graceful mantilla is gradually but surely giving way to the Parisian bonnet.

attrib. 1884 CROSS *Life Gea. Eliat* III. 297 The abundant hair . . . was draped with lace, arranged mantilla-fashion.

2. A small cape or mantle.

1859 *Edin. Rev.* CIX. 310 A smart bonnet, a silk dress, a mantilla, and a parasol for Sundays. 1860 MOTLEY *Netherl.* II. xvi. 263 Sir Francis Vere—conspicuous in the throng, in his red mantilla.

3. A deep draping of lace attached to the edge of a corsage.

1835 *Cauri Mag.* VI. p. ix/2 The *corsage* . . . is trimmed with a mantilla, or else in the peline style, with blond lace.

Hence *mantilla'd a.*, clad in a mantilla.

1853 G. J. CAYLEY *Las Alforjas* I. 49 The stream of cloaked and mantilla'd figures passing through the Calle de Velasquez.

mantine, *obs. Sc. form of* MAINTAIN.

Mantinean (mæntɪ'ni:ən), *sb.* and *a.* Also 6 **Mantineyan**, 9 **Manteinian**. [*f. Gr. Μαντινεία*, *L. Mantineia* Mantineia.] *A. sb.* A native or inhabitant of the ancient city of Mantineia in Arcadia. *B. adj.* Of or pertaining to Mantineia or its inhabitants.

1550 T. NICOLLS tr. *Thucydides' History* [*Peloponnesian War*] v. fol. 145 That the Argives shulde make allyance wyth the Lacedæmonians, forsaking the same, whyche they had concluded wyth the Athenyans, the Mantynians and the Elyans. 1629 HOBBS tr. *Thucydides' Peloponnesian War* v. 335 A thousand Athenians . . . being come after the Battell to ayde the Mantynians. 1753 W. SMITH tr. *Thucydides' Hist. Peloponnesian War* II. v. 180 Three thousand heavy-armed Eléans, as auxiliaries to the Mantynians, came up. 1808 W. MITFORD *Hist. Greece* II. xvii. 263 The Tegeans, and all those other Arcadians who had not, with the Mantynians, renounced the Lacedæmonian alliance. 1846 G. GROTE

Hist. Greece II. ii. viii. 586 Sparta . . . drove back the Mantynians within their own limits. 1877 L. H. MORGAN *Anc. Society* II. xiv. 349 Barchofen has collected and discussed the evidence of female authority . . . among the . . . Mantynians. 1951 J. B. BURY *Hist. Greece* (ed. 3) 327 The Mantynians . . . were never ready to join hands with their Tegeate neighbours. *Ibid.*, The new synecism of the Mantynian villages. 1968 V. EHRENBERG *From Solon to Socrates* vii. 284 Sparta . . . made . . . an expedition to free the Parrhasians in Arcadia from Mantynian rule. 1970 *Oxf. Classical Dict.* (ed. 2) 644/2 After the peace of 387 the Spartans obliged the Mantynians to dismantle their walls and live in villages.

† **mantiniment**. *Obs.* [ad. *Sp. mantenimiento* = MAINTAINMENT.] Maintenance.

1588 PARKE tr. *Mendoza's Hist. China* 7 They doo sowe rice, which is a common victuall or mantiniment vnto all people of the kingdom.

mansion, *obs. form of* MANSION.

mansionell, *obs. form of* MANCHINEEL.

|| **mantis** ('mæntɪs). *Ent.* [mod. *L.*, a. *Gr. μάντις* prophet, diviner (also, some insect): see *MANTIC a.*] An orthopterous insect of the genus *Mantis* or family *Mantidae*; esp. the Praying Mantis, *M. religiosa*, which holds its forelegs in a position suggesting hands folded in prayer.

1658 J. R. tr. *Moffett's Theat. Insects* 982, I have seen only three kinds [of the lesser Locusts] . . . they are called *Mantes*, foretellers. *Ibid.* 983 Of this Italian Mantis . . . Rondeletius makes mention. 1703 DAMPIER *Voy.* (1729) III. 427 The green Mantiss . . . like a Locust. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Mantis*, . . . an Insect call'd The praying Locust. 1802 BINGLEY *Anim. Biog.* (1813) III. 156 The Orator Mantis. 1870 MATEER *Travancore* (1871) 90 Locusts, grass-hoppers, mantises, etc. abound. 1895 E. W. GOSSE *Crit. Kit-Kats* 290 That quaint insect, the praying mantis.

b. attrib., as **mantis-crab**, **-shrimp**, a stomatopodous crustacean, *Squilla mantis* and other species.

1850 A. WHITE *List Crustacea Brit. Mus.* 46 *Squilla Desmarestii*, The Mantis Crab. 1871 T. R. JONES *Anim. Kingd.* (ed. 4) 449 The *Squilla mantis* or Mantis-Shrimp. 1884 G. B. GOODE, etc. *Nat. Hist. Usef. Aquatic Anim.* I. 823 The Mantis Shrimp, or Sea Mantis—*Squilla empusa*, Say.

mantissa (mæn'tɪsə). [*a. L. mantissa*, *mantisa* makeweight; said to be of Etruscan origin.]

† 1. An addition of comparatively small importance, esp. to a literary effort or discourse. *Obs.*

1641 MAISTERTON *Serm.* 20 Trifles, which . . . should . . . as a mantissa or an overplus be cast in at their bargain. 1642 CUDWORTH *Lord's Supper* i. (1676) 5 It will not be now amiss, if we add, as a Mantissa to that discourse, something of the Custom of the Heathens. 1671 *True Nonconf.* 5 Spurning at the righteousness of Jesus Christ, and aspiring to adde a Mantissa, an addition of your own, to his sole purchase.

2. *Math.* The decimal part of a logarithm.

c 1865 *Circ. Sci.* I. 519/1 The decimal part of a logarithm is called the *mantissa*: the whole number is called the *characteristic*.

mantissera, *obs. form of* MANTICORE.

† **mantist**. *Obs.* [*f. Gr. μάντις* prophet + -IST.] A seer, prophet.

1588 J. HARVEY *Disc. Probl.* I. 84 Without which felicitie, neither Persian Magician . . . nor Athenian Mantist . . . shall ever passe with me for a prophet.

mantistic (mæn'tɪstɪk), *a.* [*f. Gr. μάντις* (cf. prec.) + -ISTIC.] Pertaining to divination or prophecy; prophetic, mantic.

1876 A. WILDER *Knight's Symbolical Lang. Anc. Art & Mythol.* 141 An idea of peculiar spiritual or mantistic qualities supposed to be peculiar to the female sex.

mantle ('mænt(ə)l), *sb.* Forms: 1-5 *mentel*, 2-7 *mantel*, 3-6 *mantil*, 4 *mantal*, -*tyle*, *mentil*(e), 4-5 *mantyl*, 4-6 *mantell*, *mantill*, 5 *mantyll*(e), *mauntill*, 5-6 *mantelle*, 6 *mauntelle*, *mantyll*, 7 *mandle*, 3, 5- *mantle*. See also MANTEAU, MANTUA. [Introduced from two sources. (1) OE. *mēntel* masc.:—prehistoric **mantilo*-z, ad. (after the native suffix -ilo-: see -EL) *L. mantellum*, *mantēlum* cloak, whence also OFris. *mentel*, OHG. *mantal*, -*dal* (MHG. *mantel*, *mandel*, mod. *G. mantel*), ON. *mōttull* (OSw. *mantol*, *mantul*, mod. *Sw.*, *Da. mantel*), MIrish *matal*. (2) In the 12th c. the word was taken up again in the OFr. form *mantel* (mod. *F. manteau*: see MANTEAU); cf. Pr. *mantel* cloak, It. *mantello* cloak. A special group of senses taken from the Fr. is now distinguished by the spelling MANTEL.

According to most philologists, the *L. mantellum* cloak is more correctly written *mantēlum*, and is etymologically identical with *mantēlum*, *mantēlum*, *mantilium*, *mantēle*, *mantile* table-cloth, towel. (Cf. *Sp. manteles* pl., table-linen; also MANTEEL.) On this supposition, the word must have been mistaken for a dim., and so have given rise by back-formation to the late *L. mantum* (7th c.), **manta*, whence *Sp.*, *Pg.*, It. *manto*, *manta*, *F. mante*, and the diminutives *Sp. mantilla* (see MANTILLA), *Pg. mantilha*, It. *mantiglia*.]

1. *a.* A loose sleeveless cloak of varying length.

The name was applied indifferently to the outer covering of men, women, and children, and at times acquired a specific application to one garment or another. Now its use is restricted to a cloak of silk or fine cloth worn by ladies; to

the robe of state worn by kings, princes, and other persons of exalted and defined station; and to an infant's outer robe.

c 897 K. ALFRED *Gregary's Past. C.* xxviii. 197 He . . . forceair his mentles ænne læppan. *a* 1000 *Ags. Voc.* in *Wr.-Wülfear* 210/26 *Colobium*, . . . mentel. *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 163 þe meshakele of medeme fustane and hire mentel grene oðer burnet. *c* 1200 *Vices & Virtues* 127 Se þe benimð ðe pine kiertel, 3if him pine mantle. *c* 1205 *LAY.* 14755 He nom ænne spere-scaft . . . & dude a þene ænde ænne mantel hende. *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 2033 Dis mentel ic wið-held for-ði, To tawnen [ðe] ðe soðe her-bi. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 16619 þai cledde him wit a mantel rede. *c* 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 1242 Vnder hur mantel sche hidde þe staf. *c* 1420 *LYDG. Assembly of Gods* 267 And next unto hym . . . Sate the goddesse Diana, in a mantell fyne. 1505 in *Ld. Treas. Acc. Scott.* (1901) III. 168 Item, for ane mantill to Johne, fule, of Abirdene, ixs. 1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N. v.* i. 143 As she fled, her mantle she did fall. 1613 — *Hen. VIII.* v. v. *Stage-direct.*, The Childe richly habited in a Mantle. 1700 *DRYDEN Flower & Leaf* 348 Attired in mantles all the knights were seen. 1735 *DYCHE & PARDON Dict.*, *Mantle*, . . . also the upper-most Garment that Nurses wrap up young Infants in before they coat 'em. 1742 *YOUNG Nt. Th.* vi. 302 Fools, indeed, drop the man in their account, And vote the mantle into majesty. 1837 W. IRVING *Capt. Bonneville* II. 196 A mantle about four feet square, formed of strips of rabbit skins. 1904 *Home Notes* 28 July 181 The summer mantle is always a difficult garment to find.

b. Applied (often with qualification *Irish mantle*) to a kind of blanket or plaid worn until the 17th c. by the rustic Irish, often as their only covering.

c 1470 *HENRY Wallace* 1. 217 Ane Ersche mantill it war thi kynd to wer. 1582 *Rates Custome Ho.* F v b, Mantels called Irish mantles the pair. 1596 *SPENSER State Ire.* Wks. (Globe) 631 The out-lawe . . . wandering in wast places . . . maketh his mantell his howse. 1688 R. HOLME *Armaury* III. 232/2 A Brackin, or Irish Mantle.

c. Used allusively with reference to the descent of Elijah's mantle (2 Kings ii. 13).

1789 *BELSHAM Ess.* I. xii. 229 The sacred mantle which descended from Shakespeare to Milton. 1865 M. ARNOLD *Ess. Crit.* (1875) 183 On Heine . . . incomparably the largest portion of Goethe's mantle fell.

† *d.* to take the mantle and the ring: a symbolical act used to express the taking of a vow of chastity (properly, by a widow). *Obs.*

1424 in *E.E. Wills* (1882) 60 If she take þe mantel and þe ryng, and avowe chastite. *c* 1430 *LYDG. Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 34 She wol perhappous maken hir avowe, That she wol take the mantel and the ryng. 1574 J. STUDLEY tr. *Bale's Pageant Popes To Rdr.*, How can that foundation stand which is made of Popes miters, Cardinals hats, . . . rotchets, chrismes, mantel & the ringe [etc.].

† *e.* *Apostle's mantle*: the kind of mantle which the Apostles were commonly depicted as wearing. *Obs.*

[1496 *Dives & Paup.* 1st Comm. vii. (W. de W.) b j b, The apostles comonly . . . ben paynted with manteles . . . and a mantele is a louse clothyng not faste to the bodye but louse.] *a* 1586 *SIDNEY Arcadia* v. (1598) 447 A long cloake after the fashion of that which we call the Apostles mantle.

† *f.* *white mantles* (= *ordo alborum mantellorum*: see Du Cange): the Teutonic Order. *Obs.*

c 1500 *Melusine* 20 [He] toke on hym the ordre & Religion of the whit mantelles.

g. *Her.* = MANTLING *vbl. sb.* 2.

1577 *HARRISON England* II. v. (1877) 1. 120 The crest with mantels to the helme belonging. 1815 *SCOTT Guy M.* xlii. The mantle upon the panels [of Mr. Glossin's coach] only bore a plain cipher of G. G. 1864 *BOUTELL Her. Hist. & Pop.* xiv. 170 Two or more shields may be grouped together by placing them upon a mantle of crimson velvet.

2. *transf.* and *fig.* Something that enfolds, enwraps or encloses; a covering.

a. of immaterial things.

c 1386 *CHAUCER Merch. T.* 554 Night with his Mantel þat is derk and rude Gan ouersprede the Hemysperie aboute. *c* 1430 *LYDG. Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 9 With a mantelle of prudens clad thou be. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 78 To be hyd vnder y^e mantell of mekenes. 1593 SHAKS. 3 *Hen. VI.* iv. ii. 22 Well couer'd with the Nights black Mantle. 1659 *RUSHW. Hist. Coll.* I. 607 We have cast a mantle on what was done last Parliament. 1667 *MILTON P.L.* iv. 609 The Moon . . . unvaild her peerless light And o're the dark her Silver Mantle threw. 1742 *YOUNG Nt. Th.* iv. 386 How is night's sable mantle labour'd o'er. 1817 *CHALMERS Astron. Disc.* vi. (1852) 132 A mantle of deep obscurity rests on the government of God.

b. of material things. Cf. sense 11.

c 1470 *HENRY Wallace* ix. 23 Fresch Flora hir floury mantill spreid. 1593 *DRAYTON Eclogues* x. 5 The Groves . . . In mossie Mantles sadly seem'd to mourne. 1829 *SCOTT Anne of G.* iii. Ruins, over which vegetation had thrown a wild mantle of ivy. 1839 *MURCHISON Silur. Syst.* i. xxxvi. 484 The elliptical shaped mass of the Wren's nest is . . . composed of an exterior mantle of pure and impure limestone. 1859 *TENNYSON Merlin & V.* 105 [She] drew The vast and shaggy mantle of his beard Across her neck and bosom to her knee. 1878 *HUXLEY Physiogr.* 189 The ejected matter has fallen . . . in conical layers, each forming a mantle thrown irregularly over the preceding layer. 1949 A. G. TANSLEY (*title*) Britain's green mantle. 1962 *Listener* 1 Mar. 376/1 Since . . . the upper part of the atmospheric mantle is rich in carbon dioxide, advanced life-forms on the surface of Venus seem unlikely.

† *c.* *spec.* The foam that covers the surface of liquor; the green vegetable coating on standing water. (Cf. MANTLE *v.* 4.) *Obs.*

1601 *HOLLAND Pliny* I. 426 The flower or mantle which the wine casteth up to the top [*L. flos vini*]. 1605 SHAKS. *Lear* III. iv. 139 Poore Tom, that . . . drinks the green Mantle of the standing Poole.

†3. A kind of woollen cloth; a blanket of this material. Chiefly with qualification, e.g. *Paris mantle*. *Obs.*

[1410 *Rolls of Parlt.* III. 637/2 Les Worstedes appellez mantelles sengles, demy doubles, & doubles.] 1485 *Waterf. Arch.* in 10th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm. App. v. 318 [They] shal sylle no manere fryse, nor mantill to no manere foreyne. 1538 *Elyot Dict.*, *Gausape*, a mantell to caste on a bedde. 1545 *Rates Custome Ho.* c ij b, Paris mantyls the pece. 1582 *Ibid.* A v, Blankets called Paris mantles, red or coloured the pece xiii. s. iiii. Blankets called Paris Mantles, white the pece x.s.

†4. A measure of quantity of furs, containing from 30 to 100 skins according to size. *Obs.*

'In that work [Halyburton's Ledger] the words *Mantil* and *pane*, though not identical in meaning, are used to denote the same number of skins' (Jam. *Suppl.*).

1473 in *Ld. Treas. Acc. Scotl.* (1877) I. 15 Item coft fra Will Sinclair v mantill of banes to lyne a syde gowne to the King. 1490 *Ibid.* 190 Item. . . for ij mantillis of fwnjeis. 1545 *Rates Custome Ho.* b ij b, Foxe skynnes the pane or mantel v.s. viii. d. . . Fytcheues the pane or mantell v.s. *Ibid.* d j, White kydes the mantell ij. s. 1662 *Irish Act 14* & 15 Chas. II, c. 8 (Rates Inwards), Furs vocat. Foxes the pain or mantle 15s.

5. *Mech.* A covering, envelope or shade employed in various mechanical contrivances.

a. A linen or other cloth employed in the swarming of bees. b. The leather hood of an open carriage. c. (See quot.) d. *Founding.* A porous clay matrix. e. *Building.* The outer covering of a wall, of a different material from its inner portion (Knight *Dict. Mech.* 1875). f. The outer wall and casing of an iron blast furnace, above the hearth (Raymond *Mining Gloss.*). g. A tubular wick or hood made by saturating cotton net or other fabric with various oxides, and then removing the fibre by burning, leaving a fragile lace-like tube which, fixed around a burning gas jet, becomes incandescent and emits a brilliant light.

a. 1609 C. BUTLER *Fem. Mon.* v. (1623) Mj, Your Hiue being fitted and dressed. . . you must haue also in a readinesse a Mantle, a Rest, and a Brush. The Mantle may be a sheet, or halfe-sheet, or other linnen cloth, an ell square at the least. 1707 MORTIMER *Husb.* (1721) I. 274 Bring them [the swarms] together, shaking the Bees out of one Hive on the Mantle whereon the other Hive stands.

b. 1794 W. FELTON *Carriages* (1801) I. 197 The mantle, of which there are various shapes, is introduced only as an ornament. When mantles are much furled [etc.].

c. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 1385/1 *Mantle*, an inclosed chute which leads the water from a fore-bay to a water-wheel.

d. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 1385/1 The mantle and pattern are baked, the wax runs off [etc.].

g. 1887 *Pall Mall G.* 18 Mar. 12/1 His [Welsbach's] invention consists in fixing around the flame of a special form of gas burner a tubular wick or hood of open cotton fabric, termed the mantle.

6. *Zool.* The external fold of skin which in most molluscs encloses the viscera. Applied also to similar sacs or integuments, as the tunic of an ascidian. (Cf. PALLIUM 3 b and CLOAK 4.)

c 1460 J. RUSSELL *Bk. Nurture* 625 þe whelke looke þat . . . his pyntill & gutt almond & mantille, away þer fro ye pitt. 1828 STARK *Elem. Nat. Hist.* II. 7 Cephalopoda.—Lower part of the body contained in a bag-shaped mantle. 1855 W. S. DALLAS in *Syst. Nat. Hist.* 419 The animals forming one of these colonies [compound *Tunicata*] are usually united by their mantles. 1874 CARPENTER *Ment. Phys.* I. ii. §45 An Ascidian consists . . . of an external membranous bag or 'mantle', within which is a Muscular envelope.

7. *Anat.* (a) The name given by Reichert to the covering portion of the hemisphere-vesicle in the brain. (b) The *Panniculus carnosus*, a layer of fatty subcutaneous membrane connecting the true skin with the subjacent tissue.

1885 in *Cassell's Encycl. Dict.* 1889 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

8. *Bot.* †a. = OCREA (*obs.*). b. The growing cortical covering of the perilem, or primary cortex in a growing point.

1671-82 GREW *Anat. Plants* I. iv. §17 (1682) 32 Where none of all the Protections above-named are convenient, then the Membranes of the Leaves by continuation in their first forming. . . are drawn out into so many Mantles or Veils; as in Docks, Snakeweed, etc. 1884 BOWER & SCOTT *De Bary's Phaner.* 13 Each one of the inner layers . . . of this mantle has its initial group above the apex of the plerome.

9. *Ornith.* The plumage of the back and folded wings when distinct in colour, etc. from the rest. (So F. *manteau*.)

1840 *Cuvier's Anim. Kingd.* 263 The Barnacle Goose. . . with a grey mantle. 1894 R. B. SHARPE *Handbk. Birds Gt. Brit.* I. 90 Sandy rufous, broadly streaked with black, except on the mantle.

10. = MANTLING *vbl. sb.* 5 b. *rare.*

1897 BLACKMORE *Dariel* xii. 111 'Young Earls!' exclaimed Grace, with an innocence so pure that it required a little mantle on her cheeks.

11. One of the three major layers composing the earth, extending from the bottom of the crust (at a depth of about 30 km.) for about 2,900 km. to the boundary with the region beneath (the core), and differing from the crust and the core in physical properties (esp. density) and in chemical composition.

Orig. not distinguished from the crust (see quots. 1940, 1955).

1940 R. A. DALY *Strength & Struct. Earth* i. 1 The earth contains a spheroidal core. . . The rest of the planet, beneath ocean and atmosphere, . . . may be distinguished as a whole by the name 'mantle'. *Ibid.* 21 At the depth of about 2,900 kilometers . . . there is . . . an interface or rapid transition between the earth's silicate mantle and its 'iron' core. 1955 *Sci. Amer.* Sept. 58/3 All the earth outside the core is called the mantle. The whole of the mantle (apart from the oceans and pockets of magma in volcanic regions) is now known to be essentially solid. 1958 *Nature* 13 Sept. 692/1 The Mohorovičić discontinuity is the boundary between the mantle and the assorted surface rocks of the earth, and it marks a very sharp change in the velocity with which earthquake waves travel. 1962 *Listener* 30 Aug. 304/1 Geophysicists are preparing to drill a hole six kilometres deep through the earth's crust to the mantle. 1969 *New Yorker* 12 Apr. 96/2 If the structure of the moon proves to be similar to the earth's—that is, to have a core, a mantle, and a crust—then geologists may be able to learn a good deal about the structure of the earth. 1973 *Sci. Amer.* Apr. 24/2 Outside the liquid outer core is a mantle of solid rock some 2,900 kilometers thick, which approaches to within 40 kilometers of the earth's surface under the continents and to within 10 kilometers under the oceans. The thin rocky skin surrounding the mantle is the earth's crust. No drill has penetrated the earth's crust deeper than a few kilometers.

12. *attrib. and Comb.*: a. (sense 1) as *mantle-button*, *-cutter*, *-fold*, † *lace*, † *lap*, *maker*, *veil*, *worker*; also *mantle-making sb.* (whence by back-formation *mantle-make vb.*), *mantle-like adj.*, *mantle-wise adv.*; *mantle-cavity*, the space between the mantle (sense 6) and the body of a mollusc or brachiopod; *mantle fibre Cytology*, any spindle fibre which is attached to a chromosome; *mantle-knot*, an ornament in the form of a clasp, composed of a number of precious stones [cf. F. *nœud de diamants*]; † *mantle-wind*, the wind produced by a winnowing-sheet.

1681 in *Thanes of Cawdor* (Spald. Club) 354, 7 duz. *mandle buttonns £2, 2s. 1853 *Phil. Trans. R. Soc. CXLI*. 37 It [sc. the heart] lies parallel to the rectum, with the auricle forwards at the base of the *mantle-eavity. 1958 *New Biol.* XXV. 100 The visceral mass (of Cuttlefish) is closed all round by a muscular mantle in such a way that below and to the sides of it there is a cavity—the mantle cavity. 1884 *B'ham Daily Post* 23 Feb. 3/5 *Mantle-cutter. —Wanted a superior Cutter and Fitter. 1896 E. B. WILSON *Cell* ii. 74 The daughter-chromosomes are dragged apart solely by the contractile *mantle-fibres, the central spindle-fibres being non-contractile. 1920 L. DONCASTER *Introd. Study Cytol.* iii. 31 In some animals these fibres are said to be of different thickness, those attached to chromosomes being thicker and called 'mantle fibres' (from their appearance at a later stage). 1966 D. M. KRAMSCH tr. *Grundmann's Gen. Cytol.* iii. 149 We are dealing with a central spindle, on whose exterior aspect the chromosomal spindle fibres are attached as mantle fibres. 1814 SCOTT *Ld. of Isles* II. xi, Whence the brooch of burning gold, That clasps the Chieftain's *mantle-fold. 1896 *Star* 3 Oct. 2/4 A splendid collection of diamonds. . . is to be sold. . . The collection includes two *mantle-knots which belonged to the Empress Eugénie. 1480 *Wardr. Acc. Edu.* IV (1830) 136 *Mantle leaf of blue silk. c 1350 *St. Mary Magd.* 573 in Horstm. *Altengl. Leg.* (1881) 87 It [a child] lurked vnder þe *mantill lapp. 1888 FAGGE & PYE-SMITH *Princ. Med.* (ed. 2) I. 81 An almost fibrous *mantle-like sheath. 1885 C. L. PIRKIS *Lady Lovelace* I. xviii. 268 The invitation of a large Paris firm to go across the Channel and *mantle-make for English customers. 1552 HULOET, *Mantle-maker, *braccarius*. 1903 *Daily Chron.* 24 Feb. 8/5 Girls wanted. . . to learn dress and *mantle making. 1879 E. WATERTON *Pietas mariana* 89 The *mantle-veil of our Ladye at Chartres. 1688 *Mantle Wind [see MANTLE v. 8]. c 1530 *Crt. of Love* 243 In sondry clothing, *mantil-weise full wyde, They were arrayed. 1599 SANDYS *Europæ Spec.* (1632) 225 They wear certain ornaments of embroidered linnen cast mantle-wise about their shoulders. 1862 G. P. SCROPE *Volcanos* (ed. 2) 170 The greater part . . . spread themselves mantlewise over its surface and slopes.

b. (sense 2 b) as *mantle-rock Geol.*, a superficial deposit.

1895 J. W. POWELL in *Physiogr. Processes* (Nat. Geogr. Monographs I. No. 1. 14) The materials may be called *mantle rocks or superficial deposits.

c. (sense 6) as *mantle border*, *fin*, *flap*, *fold*, *fringe*, *lobe*, *margin*, *sac*; *mantle-breathers*, the *Palliobranchiata* or *Brachiopoda*; *mantle-breathing a.*, *palliobranchiate*.

1837 *Penny Cycl.* VII. 96/2 *Mantle-border smooth, but with tufts of hair at the lateral extremities of each plate. 1881 *Cassell's Nat. Hist.* V. 258 De Blainville's subsequently proposed title of '*mantle-breathers'. *Ibid.*, The Brachiopoda, or *mantle-breathing bivalves. 1835-6 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* I. 523/1 Octopods. . . characterized by the absence of *mantle-fins. 1878 BELL *Gegenbaur's Comp. Anat.* 322 As development goes on, the *mantle-fold becomes less intimately connected with the body. 1855 W. S. DALLAS in *Syst. Nat. Hist.* I. 430 The *mantle lobes are free all round. 1835-6 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* I. 533/1 The *mantle-sac is almost wholly filled with the viscera.

mantle ('mænt(ə)l), *v.* [f. MANTLE *sb.* Cf. OF. *manteler*; also MANTEL *v.*]

1. *trans.* To clothe or wrap in or as in a mantle. Also with *up*, *over*.

c 1450 *Mirour Saluacioun* 2312 Wharefore thay mantlid hym in swyck colour for scorn. 1600 FAIRFAX *Tasso* xv. lxi, And her faire lockes . . . she gan at large vnfold; Which falling long and thicke, and spreading wide, The iuorie soft and white, mantled in gold. 1624 HEYWOOD *Gunaik.* I. 25 Canina lookes to them [infants] in their swathing bands, whilst they are bound up and mantled. 1685 BUNYAN *Pharisee & Publican* 18 He came into the Temple mantled up in his own good things. 1813 SCOTT *Rokeby* I. vi, The buff-coat, in ample fold Mantles his form's gigantic mould.

1881 M. ARNOLD *Westm. Abbey* x, The mourning-stole no more Mantled her form. 1883 *Cath. Dict.* 84/1 The priest, mantled with the veil, makes the sign of the cross.

b. By Milton *used* of wings. Also *absol.*

1667 MILTON *P. L.* v. 279 The pair [of wings] that clad Each shoulder broad, came mantling o're his brest With regal Ornament. *Ibid.* vii. 439 The Swan with Arched neck Between her white wings mantling proudly, Rowes Her state with Oarie feet.

2. *transf. and fig.* To cover or conceal; to obscure; to enfold, embrace, encircle or surround; to envelop; † to 'cloak', palliate (a fault).

c 1400 *Apol. Loll.* 104 þei lifen worldly, & hidun þer vicis wip a veyn hyst of better lif, & mantel it wip a name of ymaginid religioun. c 1430 *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* II. cxxii. (1869) 121 It was maad. . . for to mantelle with myn defautes and consele myne vnthriftes. 1589 GREENE *Menaphon* (Arb.) 68 A frown that was able to mantle the world with an eternal night. 1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* v. i. 67 Their rising senses Begin to chace the ignorant fumes that mantle Their clearer reason. 1650 T. VAUGHAN *Anthroposophia* 15 The Earth was so overcast, and Mantl'd with the Water, that no part thereof was to be seen. 1692 tr. *Sallust* 303 (*Orat. Lepidi*) Prosperity wonderfully obscures and mantles Vice. 1743 J. DAVIDSON *Aeneid* viii. 247 Night. . . with her dusky wings mantles the sky. 1830 J. G. STRUTT *Sylvia Brit.* 60 Its venerable trunk is richly mantled with ivy. 1860 PUSEY *Min. Proph.* 275 A film comes over the eyes, and the brain is, as it were, mantled over. 1890 *Daily News* 31 Jan. 5/5 The mountains thus brilliantly mantled and capped with snow. *absol.* 1586 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* II. xi. (1612) 49 The cloudes that mantling ride vpon the racking skie.

3. *Falconry. refl. and intr.* To spread first one wing and then the other over the corresponding outstretched leg for exercise, as a perched hawk does. *Obs. exc. Hist.*

1486 *Bk. St. Albans* avj b, She mantellith and not stretchith whan she puttith her leges from hir oon after an other; and hir wynges folow after hier legges then she dooth mantill hir. c 1575 *Perf. Bk. Keping Sparhawkes* (Harting, 1886) 10 Let her styre, rouse, mantle, or warbile a while. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* VI. ii. 32 Ne is ther hauke which mantleth her on perch, . . . But I the measure of her flight doe search. 1610 GUILLIM *Heraldry* III. xx. (1660) 223 She [a hawk] mantleth [etc.]. 1852 R. F. BURTON *Falconry Valley Indus* iii. 32 The Shikrah, who was quietly 'mantling' upon a clear branch in a nice sunny place.

fig. 1595 SPENSER *Sonn.* lxxii, There my fraile fancy, fed with full delight, Doth bath in blisse, and mantleth most at Ease.

¶ b. *transf.* Of a horse: To bridle.

1664 COTTON *Scarron* I. 79 Mantling like Mare in Martingale, She thus reply'd.

4. *intr.* Of liquids: To be or become covered with a coating or scum; to form a sparkling 'head' or froth; to cream.

1626 BACON *Sylvia* §46 It drinketh fresh, flowreth and mantleth exceedingly. 1669 *Worldidge Syst. Agric.* (1681) 53 The Bran of Wheat, a little thereof boiled in our ordinary Beer, maketh it Mantle, or Flower in the Cup when it is poured out. 1707-12 MORTIMER *Husb.* (1721) II. 333 Your Cyder will acquire a fine briskness, and mantle in the Glass. 1725 POPE *Odys.* x. 378 The poison mantled in the golden bowl. 1822 SHELLEY *Triumph Life* 359 In her right hand she bore a crystal glass, Mantling with bright Nepenthe. 1878 B. TAYLOR *Deukalion* II. iii. 73 As the remnant-wine in cup Fast shall fill and mantle up.

b. *transf. and fig.*

1596 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* i. i. 89 There are a sort of men, whose visages Do cream and mantle like a standing pond. 1809 CAMPBELL *O'Connor's Child* xiv, The green oblivious flood That mantles by your walls. 1813 SHELLEY *Q. Mab* VIII. 115 Health floats amid the gentle atmosphere, Glows in the fruits, and mantles on the stream. 1846 KEBLE *Lyra Innoc.* (1873) 55 A golden Chalice standing by,—What mantles there, is life or death.

† c. ? *fig.* To 'bubble' with desire. (Cf. MANTLING *ppl. a.* 3.) *Obs.*

1657 THORNLEY tr. *Longus' Daphnis & Chloe* 162 When Daphnis saw it, he mantled to be at it.

5. Of the blood: To suffuse the cheeks with a blush. Said also of a blush, etc. (rarely *trans.*). Of the face: To be suffused with glowing colour, to flush.

1707 [see MANTLING *ppl. a.* 4.] 1766 GOLDSM. *Hermit* xxii, Surpriz'd he sees new beauties rise, Swift mantling to the view. 1808 SCOTT *Marm.* III. xvii, The blood that mantles in her cheeks. 1809 W. IRVING *Knickerb.* II. iv. (1820) 118 The rosy blush of morn began to mantle in the east. 1813 SHELLEY *Q. Mab* VIII. 37 Such joy as when a lover. . . Sees her unshed cheek Glow mantling in first luxury of health. 1870 DISRAELI *Lothair* ix, Her rich face mantling with emotion. 1884 *Punch* 16 Feb. 76/2 With downcast eyes and faint blush mantling his thoughtful brow.

6. *intr.* To form a mantle or covering; to spread or be extended over a surface.

1634-1770 [see MANTLING *ppl. a.* 2.] 1810 SCOTT *Lady of L.* I. xix, And seldom o'er a breast so fair, Mantled a plaid with modest care. 1812 COMBE *Picturesque* XIX. (Chandos) 71 The vine mantling on the thatch. 1830 LVELL *Princ. Geol.* I. 342 As countless beds of sand and scoriae constitute the greater part of the whole mass, these may sometimes mantle continuously round the whole cone.

7. *dial.* (See quots.)

1674-91 RAY *N.C. Words* 46 To Mantle, kindly to embrace. 1869 *Lonsdale Gloss.*, *Mantle*, to embrace kindly.

† 8. (See quot.) *Obs.*

1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 74/1 Mantling, or Mantle Wind, is to make Wind with a Winnow sheet, or course cloth held by two persons.

9. *trans.* In alum manufacture: To cover (an incandescent heap of alum ore) with a coating of ashes in order to shelter it from the weather.

1879 *Spon's Encycl. Arts, Manuf.*, etc. I. 327.

mantle: see MANTEL *sb.* and *v.*

mantled ('mænt(ə)ld), *ppl. a.* [f. MANTLE *sb.* and *v.* + -ED.]

1. Covered with or as with a mantle.
1552 HULOET, Mantled, or cladde in a mantle, *palliatius*.
1579 SPENSER *Sheph. Cal. Nov.* 128 The mantled medowes mourne, Their sondry colours tourne. 1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* iv. i. 182, I left them I'th' filthy mantled poole beyond your Cell. 1816 L. HUNT *Rimini* i. 177 The steeds also make a mantled show. 1896 H. O. FORBES *Handbk. Primates* I. 202 The Mantled Howler. *Alouatta palliata*.

2. *Her.* Adorned with a lambrequin or mantling.
1572 BOSSEWELL *Armorie* II. 86 Manteled Azure. 1678 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1332/4 His crest an helmet mantled.

mantleless ('mænt(ə)llis), *a.* In 4 mantal-les. [f. MANTLE *sb.* + -LESS.] Without a mantle.
13.. K. *Alis.* 204 Dame Olimpias.. rod, al mantal-les.

† **mantleman.** *Obs.* = next.

1633 T. STAFFORD *Pac. Hib.* III. xiv. 351 Cormock.. creepeth in his shirt out of the window, where were divers mantlemen wayting of purpose to receive him.

† **mantler.** *Obs.* [f. MANTLE *sb.* + -ER¹.] One of the poor Irish of the 15-17th c. whose clothing consisted of a single 'mantle' or 'plaid'.

1653 A. WILSON *Jas. I* 192 In Antwerp they pictured the Queen of Bohemia like a poor Irish Mantler.

mantlet, variant of MANTELET.

mantling ('mæntliŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. MANTLE *v.* + -ING¹.]

† 1. The action of making a mantle. *Obs.*
1507-8 in *Ld. Treas. Acc. Scotl.* (1902) IV. 30 Item, for mantling of the said skinnis and lynnyng of the gown, xxxs.

2. *Her.* The ornamental accessory of drapery or scroll-work frequently depicted behind and around an achievement; a lambrequin; cf. MANTLE *sb.* I g.

1591 PERCIVAL *Sp. Dict.*, *Follajes*, mantelling in armes, florishing, *Mangonizatio*. 1610 GUILLIM *Heraldry* VI. v. (1611) 267 Our now common received Mantelings vsed for the adorning of achievements. *Ibid.*, These.. may be more fitly termed flourishings than Mantelings. 1708 *New View Lond.* II. 553/1 One [monument].. composed of white Marble, adorned with a Mantling. 1893 CUSSANS *Handbk. Her.* (ed. 4) xv. 191 The Mantlings of Knights and Esquires are commonly depicted as depending from the helmet.

3. = MANTELPiECE 1.
1861 *Macm. Mag.* IV. 129/2 The mantlings or frames of fire-places.

4. What serves the purpose of a mantle; a protective or ornamental covering; a wrappage, envelope.

1652 LOVEADAY tr. *Calprenede's Cassandra* III. 182 His Mantling trayling to the ground, was also of a light Golden-Tissue. 1627-77 FELTHAM *Resolves* II. LXVI. 298 The troubles.. which are as it were the Thorns and Mantlings wherewith a Crown is lined. 1671 GREW *Anat. Plants* iv. § 16 The Stalk.. giving the same Protection here, which in other Plants by the Leaves, or some particular Mantling, is contriv'd. a 1734 NORTH *Lives* (1826) III. 201 At home with us a private person divested of all his mantlings.

5. a. Of a liquor, etc.: The action of foaming or 'creaming'; also *fig.* b. A blush or suffusion of colour produced by emotion.

1697 JER. COLLIER *Ess. Mor. Subj.* (1703) II. 198 'Tis a Happiness without a Fund: 'Tis no more than a little mantling of the Spirits upon stirring. 1754 RICHARDSON *Grandison* (1781) I. xvi. 101 Such sensible, such good-natured mantlings. 1865 DICKENS *Mut. Fr.* I. viii, There had been a momentary mantling in the face of the man as he made the last answer.

6. The action of a hawk that mantles: see MANTLE *v.* 3.

1773 J. CAMPBELL *Mod. Falconry* 262 Mantling, the lowering of a hawk's wings down to her feet. 1832 J. P. KENNEDY *Swallow B.* xxvi. (1860) 230 He [the hawk] alternately stretched out first one wing, and then the other, along his leg,—in the action known by the name of mantling.

7. Material for making mantles.
1893 *Times* 10 July 4/3 Novelties in coatings, suitings, and mantlings.

8. Alum-making. (See MANTLE *v.* 9.)
1879 *Spon's Encycl. Arts, Manuf.*, etc. I. 327 When the process is complete, a thicker 'mantling' is laid on.

'mantling, ppl. a. [f. MANTLE *v.* + -ING².]
1. Of liquids: Gathering a scum or coating; sparkling to a 'head'. Also *transf.*

1633 P. FLETCHER *Purple Isl.* I. xxiii, The mantling stream Encounter'd by the tides.. Of's way doth doubtful seem. a 1718 PENN *Maxims* Wks. 1726 I. 829 'Tis not often, though it [wit] be lively and mantling, that it carries a great Body with it. 1732 POPE *Hor. Sat.* II. ii. 8 And the brain dances to the mantling bowl. 1822 LAMB *Elia* Ser. II. *Conf. Drunkard*, It were enough to make him dash the sparkling beverage to the earth in all the pride of its mantling temptation. 1851 HAWTHORNE *Twice-told T.*, *Hollow of Three Hills*, They were said to stand around the mantling pool, disturbing its putrid waters.

2. That spreads and covers; enveloping.
1634 MILTON *Comus* 294, I saw them under a green mantling vine That crawls along the side of yon small hill. 1716 GAY *Trivia* II. 54 You'll sometimes meet a fop, of nicest tread, Whose mantling peruke veils his empty head. 1768 SIR W. JONES *Salima* Poems (1777) 4 Where mantling darkness spreads her dragon wing. 1770 GOLDSM. *Des. Vill.* 132 The brook with mantling cresses spread. 1862 G. P. SCROPE *Volcanas* (ed. 2) 164 The mantling beds or currents

of lava that compose a large part of its substance. 1883 G. ALLEN in *Nature* 29 Mar. 514/1 The hop type belongs rather to mantling than to mere twining climbers.

† 3. Eagerly desiring. (Cf. MANTLE *v.* 4 c.) *Obs.*
1657 THORNLEY tr. *Longus' Daphnis & Chloe* 42 The mantling Goats skipt and leapt.

4. Of the blood: Suffusing the face. Of the cheeks: Becoming suffused with heightened colour.

1707 E. SMITH *Phædra & Hipp.* II. (1709) 13 When mantling Blood Glow'd in his lovely Cheeks. 1812 CRABBE *Tales, The Confidant* (init.), And, at the distant hint or dark surmise, The blood into the mantling cheek would rise. 1872 BLACK *Adv. Phaeton* xxiii. 324 This girl with the mantling colour in her cheek.

|| **manto** ('mæntəu). [It. or Sp. *manto*.] A (Spanish, etc.) cloak or mantle. (See also MANTEAU.)

1679 RYCAUT *St. Grk. Ch.* 96 The G. Signor.. presents him with a white Horse, a Manto or blacke Coole [etc.]. 1867 MISS YONGE *Six Cushions* xi. 90 A place that.. suggested Spanish cavaliers, with short manto, broad sombrero [etc.].

mantoa, mantoe: see MANTUA, MANTEAU.

† **man'tology.** *Obs. rare.* [Badly f. Gr. *μάντις* a diviner + -ology.] The art or practice of divination.

1774 GUTHRIE'S *Geog. Gram.* (ed. 4) 125 That remarkable mantology, or gift of prophecy, which distinguishes the inhabitants of the Hebrides under the name of second sight. 1783 W. F. MARTYN *Geog. Mag.* II. 423. 1828 in WEBSTER. So man'tologist, 'one skilled in mantology or divination; a diviner, prophet'.

1864 in WEBSTER; and in recent Dicts.

Manton ('mæntən). A fowling-piece made by Joseph Manton (?1766-1835), a noted gunsmith. Also *Joe Manton*.

1816 SCOTT *Antiq.* xxxix, It's a capital piece; it's a Joe Manton, that cost forty guineas. 1859 LEVER *Dav. Dunn* xiii. 113 Every now and then you'll find a firelock in the hands that once held a double-barrelled Manton.

† **mantoon.** *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [? ad. It. *mantone*, augmentative of *manto* cloak.] ? A large cloak.

1623 WEBSTER *Devils Law-case* I. ii. B 4 b, I do here there are Bawds abroad, That bring Cut-works, & Mantoons, & conuey Letters To such young Gentlewomen.

† **mantoplicee.** *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [F. *manteau plissé* pleated cloak.]

1672 SHADWELL *Miser* I. 16.

mantou, -ow, variant ff. of MANTEAU *Obs.*

Mantoux (mātu; 'mæntu). *Med.* The name of Charles Mantoux (1877-1947), French physician, used *attrib.* with reference to a method, introduced by him in 1908, of testing for past or present tuberculous infection by intradermal injection of diluted tuberculin.

1931 R. J. E. SCOTT *Gould's Med. Dict.* (ed. 3) 764/1 Mantoux test. 1932 *Observer* 28 Feb. 11/2 The Mantoux test has a definite though limited application in the diagnosis of tuberculous disease. 1956 *Nature* 25 Feb. 367/2 A study was made of the interrelationships of the Mantoux and Lepromin reactions. *Ibid.* 368/1 The Mantoux-negative individuals. 1971 D. LAMBERT in C. Bonington *Annapurna South Face* App. G. 290 Immunity [from tuberculosis] is tested first by the Mantoux Test, and this is examined after three days.

|| **mantra** ('mæntɾə). *Indian.* Also 9 *mantram*. [Skr. *mantra*, lit. 'instrument of thought', f. *man* to think.] A sacred text or passage, esp. one from the Vedas used as a prayer or incantation. Also, a holy name, for inward meditation. Also *attrib.* and *fig.*

1808 COLEBROOKE *Vedas in Asiat. Res.* VIII. 391 The import of any mantra in the Indian scriptures, is generally found to be a prayer, containing either a petition to a deity, or else thanksgiving, praise, and adoration. 1817 tr. *Dubois' Mann. People India* xi. 77 The pretended virtues of the Mantra or Mantram. 1883 MONIER-WILLIAMS *Relig. Th. & Life India* I. 8 These Mantras or hymns were arranged in three principal collections. 1900 W. MAXWELL in W. W. Skeat *Malay Magic* v. 116 Numerous *mantra*, or charms.. are in use among the Pawangs. 1931 G. B. SANSOM *Japan* III. xii. 222 Recitation of the formulae known as *mantra*. 1956 E. WOOD *Yoga Dict.* 93 *Mantras*, forms of speech which carry a material effect upon the mind, emotions or body, or even on things.. The scriptures contain many great *mantras*, of which the greatest is the word *Om*. *Ibid.*, If these [sounds] are arranged by some person competent in this matter, words.. and sentences of power can be formed. Such a person was called a *mantramaker* (*mantrakāra*) in ancient India. 1962 BRAHMACHARINI USHA *Ramakrishna-Vedanta Wordbk.* 47 *Mantra*,.. also *mantram*.. The particular name of God.. The mantra, regarded as one with God, represents the essence of the guru's instruction to his disciple, who is enjoined to keep it sacred and secret, and to meditate on the aspect of God which it symbolizes for the rest of his life. 1964 V. S. NAIPAL *Area of Darkness* x. 249 The Tibetans.. were suffering because they had forgotten the *mantras*, charms, which might have repelled their enemies. 1965 *New Statesman* 16 Apr. 616/3 He is less happy when defending the mantra, or holy names on which one must meditate. 1967 SINGHA & MASSEY *Indian Dances* iv. 56 The priest lit the sacred fire, recited the mantras (sacred texts), and tied the tali round the girl's neck. 1969 *Enactment* (Delhi) Nov. 18/1 You used to chant his name like a *mantra*. 1971 *Daily Tel.* 19 Aug. 10/4 People who ever have dinner in English country hotels know the *mantra*, or

holy formula: 'Coffee will be served in the lounge.' 1972 *Language* XLVIII. 174 Secondly, the Brahmanas cannot be regarded far removed in time from the mantras, and therefore their authors might not render a particular mantra word.. which.. was not altogether unintelligible in their times. 1972 *Village Voice* (N.Y.) 1 June 76/3 The birds were placed in cardboard boxes.. and rushed to a building where teams of hippies, chanting the Hare Krishna mantra, worked into the dawn of the next day to save their lives. 1973 *Times* 22 Jan. 20 The Maharishi uses a technique based on a mantra, a sound which each meditator is given to intone inwardly.

'**man-trap, sb.** A trap for catching men, esp. one for catching trespassers in private grounds.

1788 WOLCOT (P. Pindar) *Peter's Pension* Wks. 1812 II. 18 Your Man-traps, guards of geese and duck And cock and hens. 1791 BOSWELL *Johnson* 20 Mar. an. 1776, He should have warned us of our danger, before we entered his garden of flowery eloquence, by advertising, 'Spring-guns and men-traps set here'. 1880 BROWNING *Clive* 24 Did no writing on the wall Warn me 'Trespasser, 'ware man-traps!' *transf.* and *fig.* 1773 GOLDSM. *Stoops to Conq.* III. Wks. (Globe) 663/2 There's Mrs. Mantrap, Lady Betty Blackleg [etc.]. 1840 DICKENS *Barn. Rudge* xiii, Mrs. Varden, regarding the Maypole as a sort of human man-trap, or decoy for husbands. 1846 GREENER *Sci. Gunnery* 197 Were you to bawl in the ears of those employed in the construction [of certain guns],.. you would not affect nor abate one, in the number of these infernal man-traps. 1857 W. CHANDLESS *Visit to Salt Lake* II. xi. 330 The planks (of the streets) worn out and broken through, leaving large holes, popularly known as 'man-traps'. 1903 G. B. SHAW *Man & Superman* III. 121 You know better than any of us that marriage is a mantrap baited with simulated accomplishments. 1922 JOYCE *Ulysses* 425 You never seen me in the mantrap with a married highlander. 1929 W. FAULKNER *Sartoris* (1932) v. ii. 365 Some new kind of mantrap [sc. an aeroplane] that flies fine—on paper. 1965 H. SHEPPARD *Dict. Railway Slang* 7 *Man trap*, catch points to prevent unauthorised entry from siding. 1974 P. M. HUBBARD *Thirsty Evil* i. 9 She was no man-trap, but she did not miss much.

man-trap, v. [f. the *sb.*] *trans.* To beset with man-traps. Also *fig.* and as '*mantrapping ppl. a.*

1911 J. LONDON *Son of Sun* (1913) IV. iv. 159 Besides, the runs are all man-trapped—you know, staked pits, poisoned thorns, and the rest. 1952 DYLAN THOMAS *Let.* 8 Oct. (1966) 378 Every lane was mantrapped for me. c 1953 — *Ibid.* 416 And eel up wheezily.. from all the claws and bars and breasts of the mantrapping seabed. 1957 A. CLARKE *Later Poems* (1961) 61 Discharge, excrete, their centuries, Man-trapped in concrete.

|| **mantri** ('mæntɾi). Also 8 *mantree*. [Hindi, f. Skr. *mantri*, f. *mantrín* wise, eloquent, skilled in sacred texts or spells, f. *man* to think; cf. MANTRA.] a. In India, etc.: a minister, counsellor. b. In Indonesia (including the former Netherlands East Indies): a minor official or subordinate functionary vested with some authority.

1783 W. MARSDEN *Hist. Sumatra* 287 The officers next in rank to the Sultan are called *Mantree*, which some apprehend to be a corruption of the word *Mandarin*, a title of distinction amongst the Chinese. 1814 T. S. RAFFLES *Substance of Minute on Land Rental on Island of Java* 218 In each division there shall be fixed a station of police, to which shall be appointed a competent officer, with such number of inferior *Mantris*, *Peons*, &c. as shall be deemed necessary. 1873 E. BALFOUR *Cycl. India* III. 146/2 *Mantra*, Sans. Counsel, hence *mantri*, Sans. a counsellor. 1896 CAREY & TUCK *Chin Hills* I. i. 3 The elders of the village, called.. by the Lushai officers 'Kharbari' and 'Mantri', surround the person of the Chief. 1917 COOMARASWAMY & DUGGIRALA tr. *Mirror of Gesture* 15 *The Ministers* (*mantri*)—Those who shine as royal ministers are men of their word. 1965 I. SOUTHALL *Indonesia* xxiii. 227 If the villager ever does get to the hospital, he will find an outpatient clinic with a *mantri* in charge. It is the duty of this *mantri* to treat all simpler problems and refer the difficult to the doctor.

† **mantry.** *Obs. rare*⁻⁰. = MANTEL-TREE.
1530 PALSGR. 243/1 Mantry of a chimney, *manteau de cheminée*.

mantua ('mæntjuə). Also 7 *mantoa*. [Corruption of MANTEAU, due to association with the place-name *Mantua*.

Perh. *mantua silk*, and the fabric referred to in 2 below, may have been called from the place-name, which seems to occur *attrib.* in the following: a 1618 *Bk. Rates* H 3 b, Hose of Cruell vocat. Mantua hose, the paire, iiij[s].]

1. A loose gown, worn by women in 17-18th c. = MANTEAU 1.

1678 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1287/4 One rich flowered Mantua lined with black, with a pair of very fine laced Sleeves. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 95/2 A Mantua, is a kind of loose Coat without any stays in it. 1693 SOUTHERNE *Maid's Last Prayer* III. i. He has not seen me in my new Mantua yet. 1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 80 ¶ 3 Brunetta.. came to a public Ball in a plain black Silk Mantua. 1722 DE FOE *Col. Jack* (1840) 278 A mantua of a better kind of calico. 1858 THACKERAY *Virgin*. xxxii, The girls went off straightway to get together their best calamancoes,.. mantuas, clocked stockings, and high-heeled shoes.

† 2. A material; ? = *mantua silk*.
1709 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4540/6 The best broad Italian colour'd Mantua's at 6s. 9d. per Yard. 1766 W. GORDON *Gen. Counting-ho.* 426, 20 yards mantua. 1787 ANDERSON *Orig. Commerce* II. 569 The silks called *alamodes* and *lustrings* were entirely owing to them [Fr. refugees of c 1685]; also brocades, sattins, black and coloured mantuas. 3. *attrib.*, as *mantua-cloth, gown, petticoat, silk*.

1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Mantoe*, or *Mantua-Gawn*, a loose upper Garment, now generally worn by Women, instead of a straight-body'd Gown. 1731 in *Planché Cycl.*

Costume (1876) I. 363 A rose-coloured paduasoy mantua, lined with a rich Mantua silk of the same colour. **1755** STRYPE *Stow's Surv.* (ed. 6) II. v. xxx. 561/1 It must be a very poor Woman that has not a Suit of Mantua Silk.. to appear abroad in on Holydays. **176**. in J. P. Malcom *Manners Lond.* (1810) II. 347 A scarlet-flowered damask Mantua Petticoat. **1882** CAULFIELD & SAWARD *Dict. Needlework, Mantua Cloths*, a term employed in trade to denote every description of cloth suitable for mantles, cloaks [etc.].

'mantua-maker. *Obs. exc. Hist. or arch.* One who makes mantuas; later, a dress-maker.

1694 MOTTEUX *Rabelais* v. 237 Mantuamaker. **1712** BUDGE *Spect.* No. 277 ¶11 The most celebrated Tyre-women and Mantua-makers in Paris. **1841** in HODDER *Life Ld. Shaftesb.* (1886) I. 328 An enquiry into the state and treatment of the wretched milliners and mantua-makers. **1886** BYNNER *A. Surriage* xv. 165 Get on your hat and go with me to the mantua-maker.

So mantua-making *vbl. sb. and ppl. a.*

1704 T. BROWN *Walk round London* (1709) 41 That virtuous Profession Mantua-making. **1760-72** H. BROOKE *Fool of Qual.* (1809) III. 76, I must soon quit my mantuamaking business. **1824** MISS MITFORD *Village Ser.* I. 287 The young mantua-making school-mistresses.

Mantuan ('mæntju:ən), *a. and sb.* [ad. L. *Mantuān-us*, f. *Mantua*: see -AN.]

A. adj. Of or belonging to Mantua, a city in northern Italy near which Virgil was born; hence, of or pertaining to Virgil, Virgilian. *the Mantuan Muse, Swan, Virgil.*

1538 KING HENRY VIII *Epistle sig. B2* We moste hartely desyre you, that ye wol vouchesafe, to rede those thynges, that we wrote this laste yere, touchynge the Mantuan Councille. **1709** POPE *Ess. Crit.* 129 Still with itself compar'd, his [sc. Homer's] text peruse; And let your comment be the Mantuan Muse. **1780** COWPER *Table-t.* 557 Ages elapsed ere Homer's lamp appeared, And ages ere the Mantuan Swan was heard. **1940** G. F.-H. & J. BERKELEY *Italy in Making* III. viii. 141 The Mantuan volunteers.. gave a very creditable account of themselves.

B. sb. A native or inhabitant of Mantua. *the Mantuan* = Virgil.

1649 OCILBY *Virgil, Bucolicks* (1684) i. note, Virgil.. amongst other Mantuans, ejected out of his Inheritance, went to Rome for redress. **1827** G. DARLEY *Sylvia* (1892) 186 Who [sc. Milton] from the Mantuan's bleeding crown Tore the presumptuous laurel down. **1842** K. H. DIGBY *Mores Catholici* xi. i. 6 Mezentius is never named by the great Mantuan without the epithet 'contemptorque Deūm'. **1953** T. F. MURRAY tr. *Dal-Gal's Pius X* v. 91 He had not spent long among the Mantuans before his people.. were charmed by his meekness and won by his charity.

mantyger, variant of MANTEGAR, MANTICORE.

† *manuable, a. Obs. rare.* [a. OF. *manuable*, f. L. *manu-* hand; see -ABLE. Cf. MANIABLE.]

1. That may be handled easily.

1594 BLUNDEVIL *Exerc.* vii. xii. (1636) 665 The yard thereof is of so great a length, as it is not manuable in a ship. *Ibid.* Most manuable, and therewith very light of carriage.

2. Of money: ? Of handy size.

1638 SIR R. COTTON *Abstr. Rec. Tower* 26 If wee marke but of the great quantities from the penny downward since H. 8. time stamped, how few remain. Whereas of all the Coynes from three pence upwards which are manuable (or manuall) plenty passe still in daily payment.

manual ('mænju:əl), *a. and sb.* Forms: 5-8 *manuel*, (5 *manuele*), 5-7 *manuell*, 5-6 *manuelle*, *manwell*, *manuale*, 6-7 *manuall*, 6- *manual*. [ad. (the earlier form through F. *manuel*) L. *manuālis* pertaining to the hand; the neut. *manuāle* was used subst. in class. L. for 'a book-cover', in late L. for a handbook. Cf. Sp., Pg. *manual*, It. *manuale* adjs. and sbs.]

A. adj.

1. a. Of or pertaining to the hand or hands; done or performed with the hands. Now esp. of (physical) labour, an occupation, etc., as opposed to *mental, theoretical*. Also, as opposed to *automatic*, applied to hand-operated devices, systems, etc.

1406 HOCLEVE *La Male Regle* 364 And of tby manuel labour, as I weene, Thy lucre is swich, þat it vnneeth is seene. **1532-3** *Act 24 Hen. VIII*, c. 4 Marchaundaye, made and broughte.. into this realme, redye wroughte by manuall occupation. **1593** FALE *Dialling Aiiij*, Beseeching the Lord (who hath endued you with extraordinary knowledge in all Manuall Sciences) to finish [etc.]. **1597** A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 19/1 Which eradication requireth a longe continued manuall operation. **1675** BAXTER *Cath. Theol.* I. 66 By manual Apprehension or Executive Election (As a man taketh a woman to wife). **1725** POPE *Odys.* xv. 338 Patron of industry and manual arts. **1804** EARL LAUDERD. *Pub. Wealth* (1819) 346 The superior efficacy of the application of capital.. over the most improved manual dexterity. **1857** RUSKIN *Pol. Econ. Art Addenda* 192 All youths of whatever rank, ought to learn some manual trade thoroughly. **1865** TYLOR *Early Hist. Man.* iv. 66, I expressed my ideas by manual signs. **1868** SIR R. PHILLIMORE in *Law Rep., Adm. & Eccl.* II. 199 The second prayer-book of Edward VI. omitted all reference to the manual acts, ordered in the first and last prayer-books, attending the consecration of the holy elements. **1921** *Conquest* Jan. 124/1 Consider what happens in an ordinary 'manual' telephone exchange when a subscriber makes a call. **1923** *Bell Syst. Techn. Jnl.* Apr. 56 The system most commonly employed today for connecting [telephone] subscribers' lines together is the so-called 'manual' system; that is, a system in which operators.. make the actual connections. **1959** *Gramophone* Sept. 82 (Advt.), The

'Conquest' Automatic Record Changer for stereophonic and monophonic play.. Provision for manual operation. **1966** *McGraw-Hill Encycl. Sci. & Technol.* XIV. 43/2 There are two general types of transmission, manual shift and automatic. Manual-shift transmissions.. are used in conjunction with a clutch.

b. Of a signature, etc.: Autograph. Chiefly in SIGN MANUAL; also in obsolete phrases formed after it, as *seal m., subscription m., manual stamp*.

1522 *Extracts Aberd. Reg.* (1844) I. 101 In witnes of the quihilk, we haue causit our commond seill to be appensit to this present assedatioun, togidder with the subscriptionn manuall of our commissaris handis. **1563** *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* I. 254 Anent the Quenis Majesteis lettres past undir hir signet and subscriptionn manuall. **1592** SHAKS. *Ven. & Ad.* 516 Which purchase if thou make, for feare of slips, Set thy seale manuall on my wax-red lips. **1632** LITHGOW *Trav.* I. 17 Their names, and manuall subscriptions. **1644** MILTON *Areop.* 23 Much lesse.. that it should be uncurrant without their manuall stamp.

† c. *compute manual* (= L. *computus manualis*): a mediæval treatise on the art of reckoning on the hands the dates of Church feasts, etc., and containing many mnemonic nonsense-verses. *Obs.*

In the verse referred to, *Adam degebat ergo cifos adrifos* (sic), the 12 syllables stand for the 12 months.

1533 MORE *Answ. Nameless Heret.* iv. viii. (1534) 207 b, The commen verse of the compute manuall, *Ergo ciphos adrifex*.

d. Of a weapon, tool, etc.: That is used or worked with the hand or hands. Now rare except in *manual (fire) engine* as distinguished from *steam (fire) engine*.

1591 *Garrard's Art Warre* 184 Ye strength of their manual weapons. **1601** HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 481 Of this Smilax are made certain manuall writing-tables. **1632** LITHGOW *Trav.* x. 433 They delue, hollow, and turne over the ground, with manuall.. instruments. **1888** MERRYWEATHER *Fire Brigade Handbk.* ix. 98 Manual Fire Engines.. There is.. no better manual engine.. than that known as the London Brigade pattern.

e. Mil. *manual exercise*, exercise or drill in handling a musket or rifle.

1760 (*title*) *New Manual Exercise As Performed by His Majesty's Dragoons, Foot-guards, Foot, Artillery, Marines.* **1802** C. JAMES *Milit. Dict., Manual Exercise*, is the exercise of the musket, independent of powder and ball.

f. *manual alphabet*: the finger alphabet. *manual method*: 'a method of instructing the deaf which mainly employs the manual alphabet and signs for communicating ideas, as distinguished from the *oral method*' (Webster 1902).

2. *Law*. Of occupation, possession: Actual, in one's own hands, not merely prospective. † Hence of a thing possessed (see quot. 1607).

1538 tr. *Littleton's Tenures* (1544) 3 b, Of suche thynges as a man may haue a manuall occupacyon [AF. *vn manuel occupacion*]: possession or resceyte, as of landes, tenementes, rentes and such other.. But of suche thynges that lye nat in manuall occupacyon [AF. *en tiel manuall occupacion*] &c. as of auouson of a church.. there he shal [etc.]. **1567** STAUNFORD *King's Prerog.* 54 But heruppon is there a distinction to be made, whether that y^e the king is entitled vnto by office be a thinge manuall and whereof profit maye bee taken forthwith after the findinge of the office or not. **1581** LAMBARDE *Eiren.* II. vii. (1588) 274 If he [sc. the theefe] take the purse in his hand, and then cut the girdle, & afterward let them fal, that wil proue him a Felon, because he had a manuall possession of the purse removed from the person. **1607** COWELL *Interpr. s.v., Manuel*, is a thing whereof present profit may be made.. And a thing not manuall is that, whereof no present profit may be made, but hereafter, when it falleth. **1628** COKE *On Litt.* 17 Such things whereof a man may haue manuall occupation or possession. **1766** BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. 392 The law.. extends this possession farther than the mere manual occupation.

† 3. Of money: = MANUABLE 2.

1638 [see MANUABLE 2].

4. That works with the hands. *arch.*

1658 SIR T. BROWNE *Gard. Cyrus* i. 93 Not only a Lord of Gardens, but a manual planter thereof. **1687** *Connect. Col. Rec.* (1859) III. 407 Butchers, bakers, .. barbers, millers and masons, with all other manual persons. **1851** CARLYLE *Sterling* III. iv. (1872) 204 He quite agreed with me as to the.. necessity and difficulty of doing something effectual for so satisfying the manual multitude as not to overthrow all legal security.

† 5. Furnished with hands. *Obs.*

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* vii. ii. 343 Parts of the seed do seeme to containe the Idea and power of the whole; so parents deprived of hands, beget manuall issues.

6. Of a book, etc.: Of the nature of a manual; intended to be kept at hand for reference.

1881 WESTCOTT & HORT *Greek Test.* Introd. §20 We agreed to commence the formation of a manual text for our own use.

B. sb.

1. A small book for handy use. a. In the mediæval Church, a book containing the forms to be observed by priests in the administration of the sacraments, etc. (corresponding to the present *Rituale Romanum*).

1431 *Med. Rec. City Ch.* (E.E.T.S.) 29 Also ij legendes & a manwell & a Ordynall. **c1440** *Prompt. Parv.* 325/2 Manuele, booke to minster wythe the sacramentes, *manuale*. **1549** *Act 3 & 4 Edw. VI.* c. 10 §1 That all Bookes called.. Processionalles, Manuelles,.. shalbe.. abolished. **1853**

Rock Ch. of Fathers IV. xii. 213 The Manual had in it all the services that a parish priest has to perform.

b. A concise treatise, an abridgement, a handbook. Often used as a title for books.

1533 (*title*) A booke called in latyn Enchiridion militis christiani, and in englysshe the manuall of the christen knyght.. made by.. Erasmus. **1565** GRAFTON (*title*) A Manuell of the Chronicles of Englande. **1663** GERBIER *Counsel* 3 b, If in your Building, you want instructions for your Clark; pray let him make use of this Manual. **1788** PRIESTLEY *Lect. Hist.* iv. xxv. 196 The.. *Speculum Saxonicum*, which is an excellent manuall of the old laws of the ancient Saxons. **1879** FROUDE *Cæsar* iv. 36 A Greek manuall of the art of war.

† 2. Method of operating or working. *Obs.*

1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 26/1 We must vse the manuall of Chyrurgerye thervnto, ether by cuttinge or incisione. **1656** tr. *Valentine's Will* II. iii. 98 All these mixed impurities can be separated from it with artificiall Manualls, and with little ado it may be brought into a perfect state.

3. Short for *manual exercise*: see MANUAL a. 1 e.

1762 STERNE *Tr. Shandy* V. xxxii, The corporal went through his *manual* with exactness. **1899** KIPLING *Stalky* 198, I know the drill—all except the manual.

4. † a. pl. 'Manual' tools (see A. 1 d) (*obs.*). b. Short for *manual fire-engine*.

1683 J. POYNTEZ *Tobago* 38 Manuals with other things necessary for Planting. **1872** *Routledge's Ev. Boy's Ann.* 156/2 Manuals, steamers, and floating batteries. **1886** *Manch. Exam.* 8 Jan. 6/1 Steamers and manuals from all parts of the metropolis arrived at the fire.

5. a. A key-board of an organ played with the hands, as distinguished from the *pedals*.

1852 SEIDEL *Organ* 33 Every organ has two.. key-boards; the one managed by the hands, and hence called 'the manual' [etc.]. **1880** E. J. HOPKINS in *Grove Dict. Mus.* II. 606/1 Thus an organ with one Manual and separate Pedal generally has at the least one coupler 'Manual to Pedal'.

b. 'In a musical instrument, a key or lever for the hands or fingers; a digital' (*Cent. Dict.* 1890).

c. attrib.

1852 SEIDEL *Organ* 49 These pedal-palates have much harder work to do than the manual-palates. *Ibid.* 67 A copula which connects two manuals with each other is called a manual-copula. **1881** C. A. EDWARDS *Organs* vi. 67 There may be.. four, or even more, manual claviers to an organ, though there is usually only one pedal clavier. *Ibid.* 69 The pedal keys.. are.. much larger than the manual keys.

manualism ('mænju:əlɪz(ə)m). *rare*⁻¹. [f. MANUAL + -ISM.] The action or process of teaching by means of the manual alphabet.

1883 *Amer. Ann. Deaf & Dumb* Apr. 93 Go utterly voiceless through all his life, with the mental education which manualism can at least give him.

manualist ('mænju:əlɪst). [f. MANUAL + -IST.]

1. † a. One who works or labours with the hands (*obs.*). b. (See quot. 1861.)

1592 R. D. *Hypnerotomachia* 18 b, The chiefe inuention.. resteth in the.. architect, but the labour and working therof to the vulgar and common sort of mannallists [sic] and seruants to the architect. **1706** PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Manualist*, a Handicrafts-man, or Artificer. **1861** MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* III. 104 Wben I [a juggler] was in Ireland they called me a 'manualist'.

2. 'One who uses or advocates the use of the manual method of teaching the deaf' (Webster 1902).

1883 *Amer. Ann. Deaf & Dumb* Apr. 79 In the judgment of most manualists there can be no question that tbs fact alone, of prior speech, establishes such an important difference.

3. One who compiles a manual or handbook.

1897 *Dublin Rev.* July 227 It is apparently the fashion at the present time to despise manuals and manualists.

manualization ('mænju:ələ'zeɪʃən). *rare*⁻¹. The action of using the hands.

1887 *Sat. Rev.* 31 Dec. 890 A trick performed solely by means of personal skill and dexterity of manualization is, of course, conjuring in *excelsis*.

manually ('mænju:əlɪ), *adv.* [f. MANUAL a. + -LY².]

1. With or by means of the hand or hands; by the operation of the hands; by manual labour.

1471 RIPLEY *Comp. Alch. Ep.* ii. in Ashm. (1652) 112 Which thyng is not wrought manually, But naturally. **1506** in *Mem. Hen. VII* (Rolls) 297 Both kings.. went up to the high altar, and there sware upon the holy Evangelists, canon of the mass by them manually touched. **1874** FARRAR *Christ* vii. (1884) 40 And while they were occupied manually, we have positive evidence that these years were not neglected intellectually. **1877** J. D. CHAMBERS *Divine Worship* 199 The Presbyters manually should hand each Penitent to the Archdeacon.

2. *Law*. Personally, actually. (Cf. MANUAL a. 2.)

1628 COKE *On Litt.* 17 That which is manually occupied, manured and possessed.

3. With regard to the hands.

1882 SALA *Amer. Revis.* (1885) 185 An obliging waiter.. facially and manually as black as the Ace of Spades.

manuary ('mænju:əri), *a. and sb.* [ad. L. *manuārius*, f. *manu-*s hand; see -ARY¹.]

A. adj.

1. Of or pertaining to the hand; performed by or with the hands; = MANUAL a. 1. Also, applied to the hands. *Obs. exc.* in affected use.

1576 WOOLTON *Chr. Manual* Dvj, Artes both lyberall, and manuary. **1579** LVLV *Euphues* (Arb.) 158 Manuary

craftes. 1599 A. M. tr. *Gabelhouer's Bk. Physicke* 263/2 An excellent Handevngvente. . . An other Manvary vntione. 1609 BP. HALL *Holy Observ.* i. 9 You shall rarely finde a man eminent in sundry faculties of minde, or sundry manuarie trades. 1612 BRINSLEY *Lud. Lit.* p. xv, The holy Ghost challengeth the faculty euen of manuary skill to his owne gifte. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, Manuary, gotten by handy labor, or that file the hand. 1860 *Med. Times* 4 Feb. 118/2 Agitated mistresses institute manuary inspections among the Soyerinas of the basement.

†2. That works with the hands. *Obs.*

1652 C. B. STAPYLTON *Herodian* XIII. 111 Then Bridges built and Stones and Morter carry, As if he were a Workman Manuary. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* i. i. §45. 54 A subordinate instrument of the divine wisdom, and the manuary opificer or executioner of it.

B. sb.

†1. One who works with his hands. *Obs.*

1581 MULCASTER *Positions* xxxix. (1887) 197 The common is deuided into marchautes and manuaris generally. a 1656 BP. HALL *Rem. Wks.* (1660) 151 Gifts of tongues. . . and the like, which do no more argue a right to the son-ship of God, then the Manuaris infused skill of Bezaleel and Aholiab could prove them Saints.

†2. Manual work; handicraft trade. *Obs.*

1581 MULCASTER *Positions* v. (1887) 35 Whose vse [sc. of Drawing] all modelling, all mathematikes, all manuaris do finde and confesse to be so notorious and so needefull. *Ibid.* 197 [After the words quoted under sense i.] Marchandise containeth vnder it all those which liue. . . by buying and selling; Manuarie those whose handywork is their ware. 1616 [see MANUBIARY sb.].

†3. ? An amanuensis. *Obs.*

1613 SIR E. HOBY *Counter-snarle* 32 It seemeth. . . my Manuaris haste, or the Printers misprision, hath turned go into (sed) as if the same had been continued.

†4. A factory. *Obs.*

1625 in *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* Ser. II. I. 159 By making of societies or manuaris in all the principall burrowis for making of stufes and other wairis.

[¶. An alleged sense 'consecrated glove' given in recent Dicts., is evolved from misunderstanding of the following passage. (In the original Latin *manuarias* and the other words are adjs. agreeing with *indulgentias*.)

1537 tr. *Latimer's Serm. bef. Convoc.* Djb, Some brought forth. . . pardons, & these of wonderfull varietie, some stationaries. . . some Manuaris for handlers of reliques, some pedaries for pilgrimes.]

ma'nubalist(e). *Antiq.* [ad. late L. type *manuballista*, f. L. *manu-s* hand + *BALLISTA*; after *arcuballista* ARBALEST.] A kind of cross-bow.

1867 in SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.* 467. In some mod. Dicts.

†**manubial**, *a. Obs. rare*⁻⁰. [ad. L. *manubiāl-is*, f. *manubi-æ* pl., spoils of war.] Belonging or having reference to the spoils of war.

1674 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* (ed. 4) *Manubial*, belonging to a prey or booty. 1721 in BAILEY. 1850 OGILVIE, *Manubial-column*, a column adorned with trophies and spoils.

†**manubiary**, *a. and sb. Obs. rare*. [ad. L. *manubiārius* adj., f. *manubi-æ* (see prec.).]

A. *adj.* Pertaining to the spoils of war.

1658 PHILLIPS *Manubiary*, belonging to the spoil or prey. 1727-51 CHAMBERS *Cycl. s.v. Column, Manubiary Column*, a column adorned with trophies, built in imitation of trees, whereon the spoils of enemies were antiently hung.

B. *sb.* a. The trade of plunder. b. One who lives by plunder.

1616 J. DEACON *Tobacco Tortured* 65 Tobacco fumes are able. . . to transform nobilitie into gentrie, gentrie into yeomanrie, . . . manuarie into manubiarie, manubiarie into [etc.]. 1623 COCKERAM *Manubiarie*, one that hath part of the prey.

manubrial (mə'nju:brɪəl), *a. Anat.* [f. L. *MANUBRIUM* + *-AL*]. Of or pertaining to a manubrium (in various senses).

1835-6 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* I. 282/1 This mesial process [of the sternum in certain birds] we shall term the manubrial process. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VI. 389 If this [the percussion of the heart] be normal. . . then any substernal or manubrial dulness which can be clearly defined as separate from this must be taken as of great significance.

manubriated (mə'nju:brɪətɪd), *ppl. a.* [f. L. *manubriāt-us* (f. *manubrium*: see next) + *-ED*.] Having a manubrium.

1890 in *Century Dict.*

|| **manubrium** (mə'nju:brɪəm). Pl. *manubria*, *manubriums*. [L. *manubrium* a haft.]

†1. A handle or haft. *Obs.*

1660 BOYLE *New Exp. Phys. Mech. Proem.* 14 The third piece of this Pump, namely, the handle or manubrium.

2. *Anat. and Zool.* a. The broad upper division of the sternum of mammals, with which the two first ribs articulate. b. A small tapering curved or twisted bony process of the malleus of the ear in man and many mammals. c. A small process, often bifurcate, at the root of the keel of the sternum in birds. d. The lower part of the malleus in rotifers. e. A peduncle which depends from the roof of the gonocalyx of hydroids or of the swimming-bell of medusæ.

1848 Quain's *Anat.* (ed. 5) I. 101 The first division of the sternum (manubrium or handle) is broader and thicker than the other. 1855 GOSSE in *Phil. Trans.* CXLVI. 426 The

inferior portion of the malleus, which I shall call the *manubrium*, is an irregularly-curved piece [etc.]. *Ibid.* 427 The *manubria* move also at the same time. 1885 ROMANES *Jelly-Fish* 206 Unlike the manubriums of most of the other Medusæ [etc.]. 1890 COUES *Field & Gen. Ornithol.* 214 The sternum. . . develops in the middle line in front a beak-like process called the *rostrum* or *manubrium*.

3. *Bot.* A process projecting from each of the shields forming the inner wall of the antheridium in characeous plants.

1875 BENNETT & DYER tr. *Sachs' Bot.* 285 Fig. 198. . . B a manubrium with its head.

'**manuapt**, *v. nonce-wd.* [f. med.L. *manūcapt-us* taken by the hand; cf. next.] *trans.* To direct by a writ of manuaptation.

1898 *Contemp. Rev.* Dec. 883 The Burgess who was 'manuapted' to appear at Westminster.

manuaptation (mænju:'kæpʃən). *Law. Obs. exc. Hist.* [ad. med.L. *manūcaptiō-em*, noun of action f. *manū capēre*, lit. to 'take by the hand'; cf. MAINPRISE.] a. = MAINPRISE. b. A writ directing the bringing in of a person charged with a felony, who was debarred from being admitted to bail by the sheriff or any inferior magistrate.

1588 FRAUNCE *Lawiers Log.* i. xii. 55 Bailment, mainepriise or manuaptation, and replevine. . . they bee indifferently used to expresse that suretie which the prisoner is to finde. 1598 MANWOOD *Lawes Forest* xxiv. §5 (1615) 240 All pledges and Manuaptors which haue day by their Manuaptation before the Iustice of the forest. 1875 STUBBS *Const. Hist.* II. xv. 235 The manuaptation or production of two sureties.

manuaptor (mænju:'kæptə(r)). *Law. Obs. exc. Hist.* Also 7 *mani-*. [a. med.L. *manūaptor*, agent-n. f. *manū capēre*: see prec.] = MAINPERNOR.

1523 in W. H. Turner *Select. Rec. Oxford* (1880) 34 As also the goods and cattall, surtus and manuaptatores. 1581 LAMBARDE *Eiren.* II. ii. (1588) 109 For some forme commaundeth him to take sufficient manuaptors. . . so that hee will be answerable for it at his owne perill. 1620 J. WILKINSON *Coroners & Sherifes* 30 The principals, manuaptors or sureties shall make their fine. 1878 STUBBS *Const. Hist.* III. xx. 425 For each of them manuaptors or bailsmen were provided.

manucode ('mænju:kəʊd). [a. F. *manucode* (Buffon), short f. mod.L. *manucodiāta*: see next.] †a. A bird of paradise (*obs.*). b. Any bird of either of the genera *Manucodia* and *Phonygama*, inhabiting the Papuan region, and formerly classed with the Birds of Paradise.

The F. *manucode* was originally applied to all the birds of the old genus *Manucodiata* (the genus *Paradisea* of Linnæus), and in this use was occas. employed by English writers. The generic name *Manucodia* (? a misprint for *Manucodiata*) was used by Boddaert 1783 in describing a species since discovered to belong to a distinct genus, for which English ornithologists adopted Boddaert's name. In English *manucode* was then restricted to the birds of this genus, which has since been divided into two.

1835 tr. *Lesson's Voy. in Penny Cycl.* IV. 422/1 The manucode presented itself twice in our shooting excursions, and we killed the male and female. 1881 *Daily News* 22 Apr. 2/3 The green manucode (*manucodia chalybeia*).

†**manucodiata**. *Obs.* Also 6 *manuccodiata*, 7 *manucadite*. [a. mod.L. *manucodiāta*, ad. Malay *mānuq dēwāta* 'bird of the gods'. Cf. MAMUQUE.] A bird of paradise.

1523 MAXIMILIANUS *Transylv. Epist. Div b*, Auiculum uero Manuccodiata appellauerunt. 1555 EDEN *Decades*, etc. 229b, These Moores are of opinion that these byrdes comme frome the heauenlye Paradyse, and therefore caule them *Manuccodiata*, that is the byrdes of god. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 538 The Moores. . . call them *Manucodiata*, or holy byrds. 1623 COCKERAM III, *Manucadite*, the bird of Paradise. 1691 RAY *Creation* i. (1692) 147 The *Manucodiata*, or Bird of Paradise.

†**manuduce**, *v. Obs.* [ad. L. *manū dūcere* to lead by the hand.] *trans.* To lead, guide, direct.

1657 W. MORICE *Coena quasi Kowī* Def. xxviii. 275 There is nothing in the context that may incline and manuduce to such an interpretation. 1686 GOAD *Celest. Bodies* To Rdr. 1 Contemplation of the Heavens conduced to the First, and therefore must manuduce to the Second.

†**manuducent**, *a. and sb. Obs.* [ad. L. *manū dūcent-em*, pres. pple. of *manū dūcere* (see prec.).] A. *adj.* Guiding, directing. *rare*⁻¹.

1677 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* IV. 494 The Greek Fathers, who terme medicinal efficacious grace, the spring of this supernatural infusion. . . 'manuducer and assistent grace'.

B. *sb.* A guide, manuductor. *rare*⁻¹.

1615 J. ROBINSON *Manum. to Manuduction* To Rdr., in *Coll. Mass. Hist. Soc.* 4th Ser. I. 166 Needful it were in a matter of this. . . weight, that the manuducer or handleader, should guide men by the plain. . . way of the Scriptures.

†**manuduct**, *v. Obs. rare*. [f. L. *manū*, abl. of *manus* hand + *duct-*, ppl. stem of *dūcere* to lead.] *trans.* To lead or guide by the hand. Also *fig.*

1641 H. L'ESTRANGE *God's Sabbath* 20 Adam and the succeeding Patriarchs (who. . . were manuducted and guided by an inerring spirit) [etc.]. 1672 SIR C. WYVILL *Triple Crown* 164 At length, that Saint manuducts him into three or four sorts of Purgatories.

manuduction (mænju:'dʌkʃən). Also 6 **manuuccyon**. [ad. med.L. *manūductiō-em*, n. of action f. *manū dūcere* to lead by hand.]

1. The action of leading, guiding, or introducing; guidance, introduction, direction.

1502 *Ord. Crysten Men* (W. de W. 1506) IV. xxvii. 317 By the meane manuuccyon of thynges corporalles & sensybles a man may come unto the contemplycon of spyrytuales. 1624 F. WHITE *Repl. Fisher* 514 Vertuous actions haue reference (not of desert, but of disposition, and instrumentall efficiencie or manuuction) to beatitude. 1642 SIR E. DERING *Sp. on Relig.* xvi. 85 Young Students. . . wander for want of manuuction. 1723 *Pres. St. Russia* I. 18 Well stored with Money, but without any Instruction or Manuuction. 1872 BLACKIE *Lays Highl.* Introd. 54 Well satisfied if he has accomplished. . . even one third of the ground over which he has accepted my hurried manuuction. 1896 GLADSTONE *Stud. Subsid. Butler* 88 The insight of anticipation which, without a manuuction (if the term may be allowed) by natural science, enabled him to forecast [etc.].

2. Means or instrument of guidance; a guide or introduction.

1624 F. WHITE *Repl. Fisher* 586 He ascribeth no more vnto it, than to be a manuuction and guider to sauing vertie. 1625 T. JAMES (*title*) A manuuction or introduction unto diuinitie. 1713 NELSON *Life Bp. Bull* xvii. (1827) 84 He sent it [his book] abroad. . . that it might serve as a manuuction to the candidates of diuinity.

†3. A manual process or operation. *Obs. rare*⁻¹.

1778 PRYCE *Min. Cornub.* Contents IV. ii, The various Manuuccions used in dressing of Copper and Lead Ores.

†**manuductive** (mænju:'dʌktɪv), *a. Obs.* [ad. L. type **manūductiv-us*, f. *manū dūcere*: see MANUDUCTION.] That leads by the hand.

1626 W. FENNER *Hidden Manna* (1652) 2 There must be a special manu-ductive teaching. 1633 AMES *Agst. Cerem.* II. 151 If by accessorie worship he meaneth that which is appointed by man. . . (which his manuductive interpretation beareth) then [etc.].

†**manuductor**. *Obs.* [ad. L. type **manūductōr-em*, agent-n. from *manū dūcere*: see MANUDUCTION.] A guide, director.

1657 THORNLEY tr. *Longus' Daphnis & Chloe* (1893) 98 But thou. . . art kept alive and saved for us, in design to make us happy by more helps and manuductors to our Age. 1677 GILPIN *Demonol.* (1867) 378 The former opinion of Satan's taking of Christ, as a manuductor or guide, seems every way unreasonable.

b. *spec.* The conductor of a band or choir.

1785 BURNAY *Mus. Perform. Westm. Abb.* 15 This Commemoration is. . . the first instance. . . of any band, at all numerous, performing in a similar situation, without the assistance of a Manu-ductor, to regulate the measure. 1852 HOOK *Ch. Dict.*, *Manuductor*. . . was an officer who. . . gave the signal to the choristers to sing, . . . beat the time [etc.].

manuductory (mænju:'dʌktɔɪ), *a.* [Formed as prec.: see *-ORY*.] Leading by or as by the hand; that leads up to or towards.

1694 WESTMACOTT *Script. Herb.* Ep. Ded. 5 These are the Manuductory Things, that Constitute an Expert and Real Artist. 1851 CHR. WORDSWORTH *Occas. Serm.* Ser. II. 34 They did not recognise this, its manuductory and provisional character.

manuel, *-ell(e)*, *obs.* forms of MANUAL.

Manueline ('mænju:əlɪn), *a.* Also *Manoeline*, *Manoelino*, *Manoellian*, *Manuelline*. [f. the name of Manuel I (b. 1469, reigned 1495-1521), King of Portugal.] Of or pertaining to a style of Portuguese architecture developed during the reign of Manuel I and characterized by its ornate elaborations of Gothic and Renaissance styles.

1908 W. C. WATSON *Portuguese Archit.* x. 145 Nearly all these churches and palaces were built or added to in that peculiar style now called Manoelino. *Ibid.* 147 The Jesus College at Setubal. . . is the best example in the country of a late Gothic church modified by the addition of certain Manoelino details. 1911 *Encycl. Brit.* XXII. 144/2 In architecture the name of King Emanuel was given to a new and composite style (the Manoeline or Manoellian), in which decorative forms. . . were harmonized with Gothic and Renaissance designs. 1931 S. SITWELL *Spanish Baroque Art* II. 50 There is always an imaginary Orient at the back of their ideas. . . In the Manoeline there are Moghul, Persian, Moroccan influences. 1937 *Archit. Rev.* LXXXII. 129/2 The Manoeline style of architecture is as distinct from what is termed Italian 'Renaissance' as Romanesque is from Gothic. . . In this respect by 'Manoeline' is meant Portuguese Renaissance. 1948 G. KUBLER *Mexican Archit.* 16th Cent. II. viii. 382 In Portugal, the period before ca. 1525 was dominated by Manoeline ornament. 1960 J. LEES-MILNE *Baroque in Spain & Portugal* II. i. 144 The Manoeline style—if style it may be called—has a very positive bearing upon the last phase of Portuguese Baroque. 1968 *Encycl. Brit.* III. 271/2 The Capellas Imperfeitas ('unfinished chapels') are one of the most marvellous examples of Manuelline architecture.

†**manuennic**. *Obs.* = AMANUENSIS. 1720 [A. PENNECUK] (*title*) *Song of Songs*. . . Written. . . by Solomon. . . The inspired Manuensis of the Holy Ghost.

manuer, *obs.* form of MANURE *v.*

†**manufact**, *a. and sb. Obs.* [ad. late L. *manūfact-us* (*Vulg.* Acts vii. 48), f. *manū*, abl. of *manus* hand + *factus* made.]

A. *adj.* 'Made with hands'.

1539 *Man. Prayers* Y iv, We haue not the shewe bread of the Temple, for that manufact temple and the golden table are passed.

B. sb. The act of manufacturing, manufacture.
1690 D'URFEY *Collin's Walk* III. 105 And lay the Ensigns of their pride, Their Silken Ornaments aside; Which would have been a wholesome Act T'encourage Woolen Manufact.
1691 MAYDMAN *Nav. Specul.* 312 The Decrease of our Wollen Manufacts. . . A great part of the Linen Manufact is done by Women and Children.

† **manu'faction.** *Obs.* [n. of action f. L. *manū facere* (*manū*, abl. of *manus* hand, *facere* to make) to make by hand.] Manufacture.

1602 *Proclam. in Moryson's Itin.* II. (1617) 263 We conceiue that there wanteth as yet for a time sufficient commodities of the growth or manufaction of this kingdome, wherewith to maintaine trafficke. 1730 *Phil. Trans.* XXXVI. 286 Thus from Castor, by a certain Manufaction, may be prepared an Oil sweeter than that of Cinnamon.

† **manufactor.** *Obs.* [agent-n. f. L. *manū facere* to make by hand; cf. MANUFACTURE.] A manufacturer or artificer.

a 1649 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *fas. I Wks.* (1711) 8 The king . . . drew unto him the best artisans and manufactors. ? 1667 SIR T. BROWNE *Brampton Urns* Miscell. (1712) 6 Inscriptions commonly signified . . . the Name of the Artificer, or Manufactor of such Vessels. 1812 J. J. HENRY *Camp. agst. Quebec* 224 The vanilla of South America has been applied by the Spanish manufactors of tobacco in various ways.

manufactorage, var. MANUFACTURAGE.

manufactory (mænju:'fæktəri), *sb.* Also 7 -factory, 7-8 -factory. [ad. L. types **manūfactōria*, -*ōrium*, f. *manū facere*: see MANUFACTOR and -ORY¹.]

† 1. Something that is produced by labour. = MANUFACTURE 2. *Obs.*

a 1618 RALEIGH *Obs. Trade in Rem.* (1661) 186 Other Manufactories vendible to the number of about one thousand. 1685 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2099/8 An Engine . . . for Beautifying of Cloth . . . Bays and all Woolen Manufactory. a 1734 NORTH *Exam.* III. vi. § 56 (1740) 464 The Manufactory and Product of England. 1776 PAINE *Com. Sense* (1791) 55 We ought to view the building a fleet as an article of commerce, it being the natural manufactory of this country. 1786 LADY JERNINGHAM in *J. Lett.* (1896) I. 37 A very fine silver gown. It is a new Norwich manufactory.

† 2. The production of manufactured goods. *Obs.*

a 1618 RALEIGH *Obs. Trade Pref. in Rem.* (1661) 164 Thereby to bring Manufactory into the Kingdome, and to set on work all sorts of people. 1657 R. CARPENTER *Astrol.* 5 Mechanical, inferiour, and earthly Arts, pertaining to Manufactory, were invented by Cain and his Children. 1762 STERNE *Tr. Shandy* VI. xvii, To . . . work the machine to the improvement and better manufactory of the Arts and Sciences. 1812 J. J. HENRY *Camp. agst. Quebec* 79 All neatly and warmly clothed in woolen, apparently of their own manufactory. 1828 SOUTHEY *Ess.* (1832) II. 332 The introduction of the linen manufactory is another instance. *fig.* 1846 G. S. FABER *Lett. Tractar. Seccss.* 215 The deliberate manufactory of falsehood seems to be a regular part of the Popish system.

3. A factory or workshop. Also with prefixed word, as *cotton, milk manufactory*.

1692 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) II. 524 The queens manufactory in the Strand. 1827 HONE *Every-day Bk.* II. 591 Milk manufactories usurp the place Of . . . dairies. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* III. 130/2 If the goods are fresh from the manufactory.

† **manu'factory, a.** *Obs.* [ad. L. type **manūfactōrius*, f. *manū facere*: cf. prec.] Pertaining to, or of the nature of, manufacture; engaged in manufacture.

1630 LORD *Banians* 70 Servile and manufactory men that should serve the uses of the world in the handicrafts. 1704 SWIFT *Tale Tub* § 2 A Sort of Idol, who . . . did daily create Men by a Kind of Manufactory Operation. 1741 *New Hampsh. Prov. Papers* (1871) p. lxxvi, The manufactory notes of a Combination of Persons in the Other Government.

manufacturable (mænju:'fæktjʊərəb(ə)l), *a.* [f. MANUFACTURE *v.* + -ABLE.] Capable of being manufactured. Also *fig.*

1784 ALCHORNE in *Phil. Trans.* LXXIV. 466 The bar obtained was no less manufacturable than at first. 1893 *Scribner's Mag.* Aug. 152/1 Talent is innate and not manufacturable.

† **manufacturage.** *Obs.* Also 7 -orage. [f. MANUFACTURE *sb.* + -AGE.] Manufacture.

1665 DUDLEY *Metallum Martis* (1854) 31 Lesse profitable to him that makes it into manufactorage, and lesse profitable to him that useth it. 1686 PLOT *Staffordsh.* 162 More indeed to the Masters profit, but less to him that has the manufactorage of it. 1691 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2670/4 For the Encouraging a Brandy Manufactorage in England.

manufactural (mænju:'fæktjʊərəl), *a.* [f. MANUFACTURE *sb.* + -AL¹.] Pertaining to manufacture.

1789 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* 90 Some of our manufactural advantages and prospects. *Ibid.* 91 Pennsylvania has confessedly taken the lead . . . in manufactural improvements. 1852 S. BAILEY *Disc.* 77. 1881 *Daily News* 30 Aug., The next process, and indeed the first in a manufactural sense, is that of converting the rough timber into a state for use.

manufacture (mænju:'fæktjʊə(r)), *sb.* Also 7 manufacture, mannifactory. [a. F. *manufacture*

(16th c.), ad. med.L. **manufactūra*, f. *manū facere* (*manū*, abl. of *manus* hand; *facere* to make). Cf. Sp., Pg. *manufactura*, It. *manifattura*.]

1. † a. The action or process of making by hand.

1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* I. vi. § 2 It is not set down that God said, Let there be heaven and earth, . . . but actually, that God made heaven and earth: the one carrying the style of a manufacture, and the other of a . . . decree.

b. The action or process of making articles or material (in modern use, on a large scale) by the application of physical labour or mechanical power.

1622 BACON *Hen. VII* 215 This Law pointed at a true Principle; That where forraine materials are but Superfluities, forraine Manufactures should be prohibited. For that will either banish the Superfluitie, or gain the Manufacture. 1765 A. DICKSON *Treat. Agric.* (ed. 2) 477 The custom of using sand in the manufacture of brick. 1835 URE *Philos. Manuf.* I The most perfect manufacture is that which dispenses entirely with manual labour. 1892 GARDINER *Stud. Hist. Eng.* 8 The tin which they needed for the manufacture of bronze.

c. A particular branch or form of productive industry. Often with prefixed sb., as *linen, woollen, worsted manufacture*.

1683 J. POYNTZ (*title*) The Present Prospect of the famous and fertile Island of Tobago. With a Description of the Situation, Growth, Fertility and Manufacture of the said Island. 1670 SIR S. CROWE in *12th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 15 If that manufacture [sc. of hangings] had been under my charge. 1776 ADAM SMITH *W.N.* IV. ix. (1869) II. 262 By means of trade and manufactures, a greater quantity of subsistence can be annually imported. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* II. 490 The late [Portuguese] minister of state, . . . found it impracticable to raise a glass manufacture into consequence. 1835 URE *Philos. Manuf.* 33 The capitalist has merely to state . . . the nature of his manufacture, . . . when he will be furnished with . . . estimates. 1843 *Penny Cycl.* XXVII. 555/2 The connection between employers and employed, buyers and sellers, in the woollen and worsted manufactures.

d. *fig.* Attributed to a quasi-personified natural agent.

1880 HAUGHTON *Phys. Geog.* v. 204 The conditions to be fulfilled by a continent, for the successful manufacture of rivers, are [etc.].

e. *Phrase. of (home, foreign, English, etc.) manufacture:* manufactured at home, abroad, etc.

1669 STURMY *Mariner's Mag., Penalties & Forfeit.* 1 Goods of the growth, production, and manufacture of Asia. 1844 *Mem. Babylonian P'cess* II. 168 Beschir sat on a handsome chair . . . of English manufacture. 1846 McCULLOCH *Acc. Brit. Empire* (1854) II. 35 A single article, either of domestic or foreign growth or manufacture. 1894 *Idler* Sept. 130 A small brass cannon of very antique pattern and manufacture.

f. Applied to the mechanical production or external 'getting up' of books.

1887 GLADSTONE in *Daily News* 10 Jan. 6/1 The most interesting of all manufactures, in my judgment, is the manufacture, apart from the production, of books. 1897 *Daily News* 30 June 6/3 A credit . . . to the fine art of what the publishers call the manufacture of books.

g. In depreciatory sense, applied to production involving mere mechanical labour, as contrasted with that which requires intellect. Also *fig.* applied, e.g., to literary work of a 'soulless' or mechanical kind, or to the deliberate fabrication of false statements on a large scale for the market.

1829 CARLYLE *Misc., Germ. Playwr.* (1840) II. 92 Herein lies the difference between creation and manufacture. 1869 RUSKIN *Q. of Air* § 104 While manufacture is the work of hands only, art is the work of the whole spirit of man. 1872 — *Eagle's N.* § 88 Ignorance discontented, and dexterous, . . . imitating what it cannot enjoy, produces the most loathsome forms of manufacture.

2. *concr.* † a. A product of hand-labour; a person's handiwork. Also *fig. Obs.*

1567 N. SANDER *Treat. Images* viii. 72 Yet the image is rather a manufacture, to wit, a thing wrought vpon a creature by the artificers hand, then a several creature of it self. 1656 EARL MONM. tr. *Boccalini's Advts. fr. Parnass.* 78 Liberty may be rather said to be a Divine Manufacture, then any humane work. 1726 POPE *Odys.* xx. 254 Thy manufacture, man.

attrib. 1700 DRYDEN *Fables, Baucis & Philemon* 14 Heav'n's Pow'r is Infinite: Earth, Air, and Sea, The Manufacture Mass, the making Pow'r obey.

b. An article or material produced by the application of physical labour or mechanical power. † Formerly also *collect. sing.*

1611 DONNE *Paneg. Verses in Coryat's Crudities*, If they stoope lower yet and vent our wares Home-manufactures, to thicke popular faires. 1651 HOBBS *Leviath.* II. xxiv. 127 By selling the Manufactures, whereof the Materials [etc.]. a 1715 BURNET *Own Time* (1724) I. 229 The inhabitants . . . brought with them a great deal of manufacture, which was lying on the hands of the clothiers and others. 1725 DE FOE *Voy. round World* (1840) 276 Colchester baize, a coarse rug-like manufacture. 1809 KENDALL *Trav.* II. xvi. 132 The manufacture, of the process of which the following is the outline, is sea-salt. 1890 *Spectator* 26 Apr., The commercial proposals were at once rejected as giving them dear manufactures.

c. In depreciatory sense: Something produced by mere mechanical industry, or made to supply the demand of the market.

1871 PALGRAVE *Lyr. Poems* 135 The tale and the legend were gay Manufactures well wrought for the day.

† 3. Working with the hands; a manual occupation, handicraft. *Obs.*

1625 BURGESS *Pers. Tithes* 7 Such as liue vpon Trade, or other Bargaining, or Manu-facture. 1638 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (ed. 2) 45 The other prophaner sort, the men of warre and manufactures, have [etc.]. 1647 WARD *Simp. Cobler* (1843) 57 Doth it become you . . . to . . . take up the Manufacture of cutting your Subjects throats? 1660 *Boston Rec.* (1877) II. 156 No person shall . . . occupy any manufacture or science, till hee hath completed 21 years of age. 1699 LISTER *Journ. Paris* 63 A private Anatomy Room is to one not accustomed to this kind of Manufacture, very irksome.

† 4. A manufacturing establishment or business; a factory. *Obs.*

1653 H. COGAN tr. *Pinto's Trav.* xi. 35 Having seen . . . the Custom-house, the River, the Army, the Manufactures, stores of Powder, and other particulars . . . she was lodged in a fair house. 1704 DE FOE in *15th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. IV. 88 All my prospects were built on a manufactory I had erected in Essex. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Manufactory*, . . . Also a Workhouse, or Place where such Works are carry'd on. 1783 JUSTAMOND tr. *Raynal's Hist. Indies* I. 370 The malversations that prevail in the manufactures, magazines, docks and arsenals at Batavia.

manufacture (mænju:'fæktjʊə(r)), *v.* [f. prec. Cf. F. *manufacturer*, It. *manifatturare*, med.L. *manifakturāre*.]

1. *trans.* To work up (material) into forms suitable for use.

1683 TRYON *Way to Health* 81 Milk likewise altered and Manufactur'd (if I may call it so) by the good House-Wives Art and Industry, yields many other sorts of good Food. 1683 *Brit. Spec.* 13 Very fine Wooll . . . but being manufactured into Cloth and Stuffs, is dispersed all over the World. 1727 SWIFT *Pet. Colliers Wks.* 1755 III. I. 131 Totally prohibit the confining and manufacturing the sun-beams for any of the useful purposes of life. 1842 J. AIRTON *Domest. Econ.* (1857) 217 The method of manufacturing milk just described—that is, of churning the whole into butter.

b. *transf.* To elaborate or work up (literary material).

1761 GIBBON *Jrnl.* 4 Aug. *Misc. Wks.* (1796) I. 107 It may afford such a fund of materials as I desire, which have not yet been properly manufactured.

2. To make or fabricate from material; to produce by labour (now esp. on a large scale).

1755 in JOHNSON. 1778 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 2) II. 101 5/1 Of the bark . . . of a tree which they call *poerou* they manufacture excellent matting. 1878 JEVONS *Prim. Pol. Econ.* 25 We cannot manufacture any goods unless we have some matter to work upon.

b. *transf.* Said of natural agencies.

1876 BRISTOWE *Th. & Pract. Med.* (1878) 876 The liver, besides manufacturing bile, is an organ for [etc.]. 1899 *Alibut's Syst. Med.* VIII. 464 Poisons manufactured within the system can act in a similar manner.

3. *fig.* In disparaging sense: To 'fabricate', invent fictitiously; also, to produce (literary work, etc.) by mere mechanical industry.

1762 GIBBON *Misc. Wks.* (1814) IV. 110 The speech is evidently manufactured by the historian. 1771 JUNIUS *Lett.* I. 259 He seems to manufacture his verses for the sole use of the hero. 1777 HAMILTON *Wks.* (1886) VII. 512 Prisoners . . . know very well how to manufacture stories calculated to serve the purposes of the side they belong to. 1876 TREVELYAN *Macaulay* I. iii. 134 He was fond of setting himself to manufacture conceits resembling those on the heroes of the Trojan War. 1880 *Manch. Guard.* 15 Dec., The numerous outrages which have been reported, many of which he declared were 'manufactured'. 1902 B. L. GILDERSLEEVE in *Amer. Jrnl. Philol.* XXIII. 449 The ancients manufactured a hostility between Homer and Hesiod, Pindar and Bakchylides, Aischylos and Sophocles.

4. *intr.* To permit of being manufactured.

1763 *Museum Rusticum* I. 12 The flax thus managed dresses and manufactures much better.

manufactured (mænju:'fæktjʊəd), *ppl. a.* [f. MANUFACTURE *v.* + -ED¹.]

1. Fabricated from raw material.

1680 W. LOVE in *Deb. Parlt.* (1681) 68 And it cannot be expected, that the Indians should grow weary, of exchanging their Manufactured Goods for our Gold and Silver. 1776 ADAM SMITH *W.N.* IV. ix. (1869) II. 263 A trading and manufacturing country naturally purchases with a small part of its manufactured produce, a great part of the rude produce of other countries. 1885 *Athenæum* 17 Oct. 500/2 [The] age . . . brings manufactured articles to every man's door.

2. Fraudulently invented or brought into existence.

1866 *Totnes Elect. Comm., Min. Evid.* (1867) 77 They were manufactured votes. 1903 *Daily Chron.* 24 Feb. 5/5 A more manufactured and baseless claim was never set up.

manufacturer (mænju:'fæktjʊərə(r)), [f. MANUFACTURE *v.* + -ER¹. Cf. F. *manufacturier*.]

† 1. An artificer, an operative in a manufactory.

1719 W. WOOD *Surv. Trade* 312 Those who differ from the Established Church are generally of the lowest Rank, Mechanicks, Artificers and Manufacturers. 1776 ADAM SMITH *W.N.* I. x. 1. (1869) I. 107 The wages of mechanics, artificers, and manufacturers should be somewhat higher than those of common labourers. 1812 *Gen. Hist. in Ann. Reg.* 38 The distresses which had driven the poor manufacturers [of Nottingham] to acts of outrage. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* iii. (1858) I. 433 A shilling a day was the pay to which the English manufacturer then [in 1680] thought himself entitled.

2. One who employs workmen for manufacturing; the owner of a manufactory.

1752 HUME *Ess. & Treat.* (1777) II. 95 A manufacturer reckons upon the labour of his servants. 1832 BABBAGE *Econ. Manuf.* xiii. (ed. 3) 121 The magnitude of the order made it worth his while to turn manufacturer. 1901 *Daily News* 22 Mar. 3/2 It is the duty of a manufacturer to charge the highest price he can get.

b. With qualifying word, as *cloth, flannel manufacturer*.

1842 BISCHOFF *Woolen Manuf.* II. 120 John Nussey, cloth manufacturer, Birstal, Yorkshire. . . Jacob Tweedale, flannel manufacturer, Rochdale.

3. *transf.* and *fig.*

1802 J. RITSON *Anc. Eng. Metr. Rom.* I. p. cix, In what manner this ingenious editour conducted himself in this patch'd up publication will be evident from the following parallel, which may be useful to future manufacturers in this line. 1847 EMERSON *Repr. Men, Napoleon* Wks. (Bohn) I. 378 The men of letters he slighted; 'they were manufacturers of phrases'.

Hence *manufactress*, a female manufacturer, or the wife of a manufacturer. Also *fig.*

1822 *Blackw. Mag.* XII. 657 'Buildresses of the lofty rhyme', or manufactresses of fancy goods in verse. 1881 M. A. LEWIS *Two Pretty G.* III. 14 A good-humoured homely body, as far as possible removed from the typical rich manufactress.

manufacturing (mænju:'fæktʃʊərɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* [-ING¹.] The action of the vb. MANUFACTURE.

1690 CHILD *Disc. Trade* 178 Where there is little Manufacturing, . . . the profit of Plantations, viz. the greatest part thereof will not redound to the Mother-Kingdom. 1757 FOOTE *Author* 1. Wks. 1799 I. 134, I have a larger cargo of my own manufacturing. 1865 *Morn. Star* 3 May, The roasting of ore and the manufacturing of arsenic. 1893 *Athenæum* 23 Sept. 412/2 The mere manufacturing of poetry.

attrib. 1834 PEEL in *Croker Papers* (1884) 24 Mar., Those gave the most reluctant votes whose Constituencies were most of a manufacturing character. 1896 *Daily News* 13 Jan. 7/5 Gas and manufacturing fuel and all kinds of coke are selling freely.

manufacturing (mænju:'fæktʃʊərɪŋ), *ppl. a.* [-ING².] Engaged or concerned in manufacture.

1722 DEFOE *Jrnl. Plague Year* 257 The Manufacturing Trade in England suffer'd greatly. 1774 J. TUCKER *Four Tracts* Contents I, A rich manufacturing Country. 1776 [see MANUFACTURED 1]. 1789 H. MORE *Lett.* (1925) 165, I have written to different manufacturing towns for a [school] mistress. 1825 McCULLOCH *Pol. Econ.* II. i. 72 Labour . . . is said to be agricultural, manufacturing, or commercial. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* IV. 127 Throughout the country, but especially in the capital, in the seaports and in the manufacturing towns. 1892 *Rep. Vermont Board Agric.* XII. 140 As these manufacturing centers increase in size, so do the farm lands in like ratio increase in value. 1942 *Short Guide Gt. Brit.* (U.S. War Dept.) 7 The great 'midland' manufacturing cities of Birmingham, Sheffield and Coventry. 1959 *Chambers's Encycl.* IX. 51/1 The manufacturing industries of Manchester are much more varied than in a specialized manufacturing town.

|| **manuka** (mæ'nʊ:kə; Maori 'mā:nuka). [Maori.] A name for several Australasian trees and shrubs of the genus *Leptospermum* (N.O. *Myrtaceæ*), which yield a very hard, dark, close-grained and heavy wood, and an aromatic leaf sometimes employed as a substitute for tea: a. Red manuka of New Zealand, *Leptospermum scoparium*. b. White manuka of New Zealand, *L. ericoides*. c. Manuka of Tasmania (Tea tree), *L. lanigerum*. Also *attrib.*

1832 G. BENNETT in *London Med. Gaz.* 18 Feb. 750/1 This tree . . . is probably a species of *Leptospermum*. It is found abundantly at New Zealand, . . . and is named Kaetawa, or Manuka, by the natives. 1840 J. S. POLACK *Mann. N. Zealanders* II. 258 This wood, called by the southern tribes Mánuka, is remarkably hard and durable. 1851 MRS. WILSON *New Zealand* 46 Manuka, a very hard dark closegrained and heavy wood. 1882 W. D. HAY *Brighter Britain!* II. 195 The Manuka or Manukau . . . is the 'ti-tree' of settlers. 1959 *Tararua XIII.* 47 We may find on the topographical maps such New Zealand terms as . . . 'teatree' in Auckland, 'manuka' further south. 1960 *New Scientist* 4 Aug. 330/1 Sheep farmers were beginning to get worried by manuka, which showed signs of investing large tracts of country. And then, suddenly the coccid appeared and started to destroy the weed.

attrib. 1875 WOOD & LAPHAM *Waiting for Mail* 38 A bit of deal board, fastened on a Manuka pole. 1920 *Nature* 22 July 667/1 The most abundant foods [for trout] were the green manuka-beetle, . . . the larvae of caddis-flies . . . and a small mollusc. 1936 'R. HYDE' *Passport to Hell* ii. 47 The brown and white manuka blossoms. 1948 *Coast to Coast* 1947 76 Johnny put up a manuka shelter around the pool.

manul (mæ'nʊl). [Said by Pallas to be a Kirghiz word.] A cat, *Felis manul*, native of the steppes of Siberia and Tartary.

1871 *Cassell's Nat. Hist.* II. 59 The Manul seems to replace the common Wild Cat in Northern Asia.

manument, variant of MANYMENT *Sc. Obs.*

† **manumisable**, *a. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. MANUMISE *v.* + -ABLE.] Capable of being released from a burden or obligation.

1773 *Gentl. Mag.* XLIII. 76 Copyholds . . . may be annihilated by making them manumisable, upon paying a certain number of years rents.

† **manumise**, **manumiss**, *v. Obs.* Forms: 6-7 manumiss(e), manumyse, mannumise, 6-9

manumise, 7-9 manumize. [f. L. *manūmiss-*, ppl. stem of *manūmittēre* to MANUMIT. The form *manumise* arises from assimilation to *commise*, *premise*, *promise*.] = MANUMIT *v.*

1523 FITZHERB. *Surv.* 26 b, It were a charytable dede . . . to manumise them that be bonde. 1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 147 Mans Freewill . . . beyng manumysed . . . by Gods grace. 1628 COKE *On Litt.* I. 137 b, If a villeine be manumised. 1637 GILLESPIE *Eng. Pop. Cerem.* Ep. Bb, They manumisse and set free the Simony, . . . of some of their owne side. 1708 COLLIER *Eccl. Hist.* I. II. 113/2 If a Slave is forc'd to work upon the Sunday by his Master's Order, let him be manumiz'd. 1769 *Boston News-Let.* 7 Sept. 2/2 A mulatto named Dick, formerly a slave to Mr. d'Harriette, but afterwards manumised, . . . has disappeared. 1812 SOUTHEY *Omniana* I. 321 Neither is it uncommon for the men slaves to purchase and manumize their wives. 1819 G. S. FABER *Dispensations* (1823) II. 111 The dead are no longer the object of God's . . . moral government, being manumised or set free from it as a slave was manumised or set free from the service of his master.

Hence † **manumised ppl. a.**, † **manumising vbl. sb.**

1541 PAYNEL *Catiline* xxxii. 51 b, P. Umbrenus, a man manumised. 1579-80 NORTH *Plutarch, Publicola* (1595) 111 The perfect manumissing and freeing of bondmen, is called *Vindicta*. 1624 [T. SCOTT] *Lawful. Netherl. Warre* 25 Exhort you them to proceed as they are best able . . . for the preservation and manumising of their owne lives and liberty. 1627 HAKEWILL *Apol.* (1630) 420 The daughter of a manumised slave. 1796 STEDMAN *Surinam* I. i. 17 Two black soldiers, manumized slaves.

† **manumiss**, *sb. Obs.* [ad. L. *manūmiss-us*, pa. pple. of *manūmittēre* to MANUMIT.] A freed slave.

1658 BROMHALL *Treat. Specters* I. 12 Trallianus a Manumisse of the Emperour Adrian.

manumission (mænju:'mɪʃən), *Obs. exc. Hist.* [a. F. *manumission*, ad. L. *manūmissiōn-em*, noun of action f. L. *manūmittēre*: see MANUMIT *v.*]

1. The action of manumitting, or the fact of being manumitted; formal release from slavery or servitude; an act or instance of this.

charter, deed, letter, writ of manumission: a written grant of personal freedom by a feudal superior; also *fig.*

1432-50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) I. 89 The peple of Parthia . . . amonge whom seruantes be habundante, for they haue not their whommission. 1523 FITZHERB. *Surv.* 26 Many noble men . . . haue made to duyers of the sayd bonde men manumissions. 1591 LAMBARDE *Archeion* (1635) 108 That Great Charter of the Liberties of England, (which I may call the first Letters of Manumission of the people of this Realme [etc.]). 1610 WILLET *Hexapla Dan.* 178 The manumission and delierance of the Iewes. 1625 MASSINGER *New Way Epil.*, Nor we, Nor he that wrote the Comedie, can be free Without your Mannumission. 1628 COKE *On Litt.* § 204. 137 Manumission is properly when the Lord makes a deed to his villeine to enfranchise him by this word (*Manumittere*) which is the same as to put him out of the hands and power of another. 1658 CLEVELAND *Rustic Rampant* Wks. (1687) 480 Lister sends on Embassy . . . the Lord Morley . . . to obtain Charters of Manumission, and Pardon. 1737 J. CHAMBERLAYNE *St. Gt. Brit.* I. III. v. 182 Servants in the Saxon Times were properly Slaves, and very many Instances of their Manumissions are still extant. 1766 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. vi. 94 Villeins might be enfranchised by manumission, which is either express or implied: express, as where a man granted to the villein a deed of manumission. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* I. 231 Societies for the manumission of slaves. 1827 POLLOK *Course T.* VII, The writ of manumission, signed By God's own signature. 1862 TROLLOPE *Orley F.* x. (ed. 4) 69 He had been no Old Bailey lawyer, devoting himself to the manumission of murderers.

attrib. 1894 H. GARDENER *Unoff. Patriot* 97 When the manumission papers came, Katherine sent LeRoy . . . to tell the negroes to come to the 'big house'.

b. *transf.* and *fig.*

1549 COVERDALE, etc. *Erasm. Par. 1 Tim.* 16 They are set at libertye by manumission from the lordeshyp of synne. c 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* (1655) IV. xix. 45 Languages by a regardless adoption of som new words, and manumission of old do often vary. 1779-81 JOHNSON *L.P., Addison* Wks. III. 82 It is not unlikely that Addison was first seduced to excess by the manumission he obtained from the servile timidity of his sober hours.

† c. Misused for 'initiation.'

1596 NASHE *Saffron-walden* K4b Vpon his first manumission in the mysterie of Logique, because he obseru'd Ergo was the . . . driu'n home stab of the Syllogisme, hee [etc.].

† 2. Graduation, laureation. *Sc. Obs.*

1604 in CRAUFURD *Hist. Univ. Edin.* 62 The Primar calling the candidates before him, . . . performeth the ceremony, by imposition of an bonnet (the badge of manumission) upon the head of every one of the candidats.

manu'missive, *a. Civil Law.* [f. L. *manūmiss-*, ppl. stem of *manūmittēre* to MANUMIT + -IVE.] Concerned with manumitting.

1871 POSTE *Gaius* I. 82 Acquisition of manumissive capacity.

† **manumit**, *sb. Obs.* [f. MANUMIT *v.* (? as if pa. pple.).] A freed bondman.

1615 G. SANDYS *Trav.* 276 Effected by the labor of twenty thousand manumitts.

manumit (mænju:'mɪt), *v.* [ad. L. *manūmittēre*, ante-class. *manū ēmittēre*, lit. to send forth from one's 'hand', i.e. from one's control. Cf. OF.

manumetre, *manumiter*, Sp. *manumitir*, It. *mano-*, *manimettere*.]

1. *trans.* To release from slavery; to release from bondage or servitude; to set free.

1432-50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) VI. 283 But this Kenulphus . . . manumitte this kyngte at the hie awter. ? 1538 LELAND *Itin.* II. 55 One of the Erles of Cornewalle hering them secretly to lament their state, manumittid them for Mony. 1590 SWINBURNE *Testaments* 196 If the testator do make his owne villeine executor, he doth manumit . . . his villeine from bondage. 1649 JER. TAYLOR *Gt. Exemp.* II. Disc. ix. 108 Christian masters were not bound to manumit their slaves. a 1671 LD. FAIRFAX *Mem.* in Arb. *Garner* VIII. 574, I thought fit to manumit the Lord Capel, the Lord Norwich, &c. over to the Parliament. 1757 BURKE *Abridgm. Eng. Hist.* II. ii. Wks. X. 267 The clergy . . . manumitted their new vassals. 1840 POE *Gold Bug* Wks. 1864 I. 93 An old negro, called Jupiter, who had been manumitted, before the reverses of the family.

b. *transf.* and *fig.*

1594 NASHE *Unfort. Trav.* I 2 b, My hand and my knife shall manumit mee out of the horrour of minde I endure. 1598 MARSTON *Pygmal.* etc. *Reactio* 66 Come, manumit thy plumie pionin, And scower the sword of Eluish champion. 1644 R. STAPYLTON *Juvenal* vi. 523 The Matron of the whele in counsell sits, Whose needle now her Lady manumits. 1653 GAUDEN *Hierasp.* 27 Striplings . . . which haue but lately been manumitted from the rod and ferula. 1877 SPARROW *Serm.* iv. 43 A bondage to Satan, from which none can manumit us but the Son.

absol. 1742 YOUNG *Nt. Th.* iv. 667 Happy Day! that breaks our Chain; That manumits; that calls from Exile home. 1880 MUIRHEAD *Gaius* I. § 36 It is not every man who pleases that can manumit.

† 2. To graduate or confer a degree upon. *Sc. Obs.*

1607 in CRAUFURD *Hist. Univ. Edin.* 65 The 20th class . . . were manumitted with the magisterial dignity, some 27 in number. 1635 *ibid.* 126 The 47th class . . . were solemnly manumitted in the lower hall of the Colledge.

Hence **manumitted**, **manumitting ppl. adjs.** Also **manu'mitter**, one who manumits.

1616 HOLYDAY *Persius* v. 214 Knowst thou no other Master, but he whom The Manumitting rod did free thee from? 1685 COTTON tr. *Montaigne* (1711) I. xxiii. 159 A mean manumitted slave. 1693 W. BOWLES in *Dryden's Juvenal* v. (1697) 108 At last thou wilt . . . receive the manumitting Blow On thy shav'd slavish Head. 1863 WHYTE MELVILLE *Gladiators* I. 55 These manumitted slaves were usually bound by the ties of interest. 1865 MOZLEY *Mirac.* vii. 145 The Church was the great manumitter and improver of the condition of the serf. 1875 POSTE *Gaius* I. (ed. 2) § 39 The motives valid when the manumitting owner is under twenty, are admissible when the manumitted slave is under thirty.

manumotive (mænju:'mɔʊtɪv), *a.* [f. L. *manū*, abl. of *manus* hand + *MOTIVE a.*] Of a vehicle: Propelled by mechanism worked by hand.

1825 *Mech. Mag.* V. 97 (*heading*) Idea for a manumotive carriage. 1831 *Ibid.* XIV. 389 Some communications in the Magazine on manumotive carriages. 1889 *Spectator* 12 Oct., Steam-carriages, . . . and manumotive cars.

manumotor (mænju:'mɔʊtə(r)). [f. L. *manū*, abl. of *manus* hand + *MOTOR*.] A carriage propelled by mechanism worked by hand.

1844 [see PEDOMOTOR]. In recent Dicts.

manuple, *obs. f.* MANIPLE.

† **manuporter**. *Obs. rare*⁻⁰. [f. L. *manū* by hand + *portāre* to carry + -ER¹: cf. PORTER *sb.*] One who carries by strength of hand.

1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 71/2 The Manuporter is him that bears or carries any thing by strength of hands; and such are Packing Porters.

† **manuprisor**. *Obs.* [Altered form of MAINPRISE, after L. *manū*, abl. of *manus* hand.] = MAINPERNOR.

1695 KENNETT *Par. Antiq.* ix. 419 The said Sir Eubulo . . . was Manuprisor or Security for Hugh Spencer. 1710 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* II, *Manu-prisor*, one who was Bail-pledge or Security for another Person.

manurable (mæn'njuərəb(ə)l), *a.* Also 7 **maynorable**, **maniorable** (corruptly for ***mainorable**), **manureable**. [f. MANURE *v.* + -ABLE.]

† 1. *Law.* Admitting of being held in corporeal possession. *Obs.*

1628 COKE *On Litt.* 47 If a man demiseth the vesture or herbage of his land, he may reserue a rent, for that the thing is maynorable. *Ibid.* 142 A Rent seruire cannot be reserued out of any inheritance but such as is manurable, whereinto the Lord may enter and take a distresse, as in Lands and Tenements, Reuersions, Remainders, and as some haue said, out of the herbage of lands. 1767 COMYNS *Digest* s.v. *Pleader* C 35 If he alledges Seisin of Things manurable, as of Lands, Tenements, . . . &c. he shall say [etc.]. If of Things not manurable, as of an Advowson &c. he shall say [etc.].

† 2. Of land: That can be worked or cultivated.

1630 R. JOHNSON'S *Kingd. & Commw.* 544 The residue, except the sand, is made manurable, either for feeding of Cattell or Camels. a 1676 HALE *De Jure Maris* I. vi. in *Hargrave's Tracts* (1787) I. 26 For the most part the lands covered with these fluxes are dry and maniorable. 1756 P. BROWNE *Jamaica* 13 They laid a tax of five shillings per acre on all manurable lands that should not be forthwith opened and cultivated.

3. That can be manured or fertilized.

1828-32 in WEBSTER; and in later Dicts.

† **ma'nurage**. *Obs. rare*. [f. MANURE *v.* + -AGE. Cf. OF. *manourage*.] Occupation or cultivation of land.

1586 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* III. xiv. (1589) 56 Now, of the Conquerour this Isle had Brutaine vnto name, And with his Troianes Brute began manurage of the same. 1796 *Modern Gulliver* 107 No one... should be allowed to work on the farm, while under my course of manurage.

manurance (mə'njʊərəns). Also 5 *menurance*, *mannerance*, 6 *manuraunce*. [f. MANURE *v.* + -ANCE.]

1. Tenure, occupation (of land or other property); control, management. Now only in *Law*.

1468 *Paston Lett.* II. 331 Discharging hym utterly of the menurance, occupation, and receyt of the revenue. 1468 *Rolls of Parlt.* VI. 231/2 Accions for th' occupacion and mannerance of any of the seid premisses. 1538 FITZHERB. *Just. Peas* 116 b, Meses landes or tenementes in their owne manurance and occupacion. 1604 *Suppl. Masse Priests* i. B3, How can they delight in peace and order and good manurance of the country? 1726 AYLIFFE *Parergon* 508 So long as the land continued in the Manurance of the Religious Persons themselves.

2. † Cultivation (of land), tillage (*obs.*); manuring.

1572 J. JONES *Bathes Buckstone Ded.* 2 Men liuing on the fruits of the Earth, without any manurance, as beasts. c 1630 RISON *Surv. Devon* § 1 (1810) 15 It is subject to thorns and briars, (if manurance did not prevent it). 1760 BURN *Eccles. Law* (1797) III. 210 [To] buy and sell corn and cattle for the only manurance, tillage, and pasturage of such farms. 1805 R. W. DICKSON *Pract. Agric.* App. v. 1240 The Prædial Tithes are such as arise from the land spontaneously or by manurance. 1854 THOREAU *Walden* vii. (1863) 177 See if they will not grow in this soil even with less toil and manurance.

† **b. fig.** Cultivation or training (of the character or faculties). *Obs.*

1594 CAREW *Huarte's Exam. Wits* xiv. 242 The Turks... caused the Vniuersitie of Athens to passe vnto Paris... And (thus through want of manurance) so many gallant wits... are vtterly perished. 1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* II. xix. § 2 The culture and manurance of minds in youth hath such a forcible... operation, as [etc.]. 1615 J. DYKE *Myst. Self-deceit* 46 We should be loath to trust a Beare or Wolfe... though by culture and manurance in their youth, their inborne fiercenesse be somewhat mitigated.

manure (mə'njʊə(r)), *sb.* Also 6 *menar*, *maner*, *-oure*, *maynor*, *-ure*, 6-7 *meano(u)r*, 7 *manier*, *manner*. [f. MANURE *v.*]

Stressed 'manure' as late as 1784, though *ma'nure* occurs in Dryden. Some mod. dialects have ('mæns(r)).

1. Dung or compost spread over or mixed with soil to fertilize it. Also, other substances, esp. various chemicals, used as fertilizers.

1549 in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) II. 410 The seyde College dothe... laye ther mucke and meonor... upon the foreseyde common grene. 1579 *Nottingham Rec.* IV. 190 Wee present Jhon Broune (jyd.) for layinge menar in theyr street. 1598 BP. HALL *Sat.* v. i. 59 Tho many a lode of Marle and Manure led, Reuiud his barren leas, that earst lay dead. 1651 *Manch. Court Leet Rec.* (1887) IV. 53 Thomas Millington hath made a trespas vpon Mr^s Hallywell by laieinge manier... vnto her freehold in St. Mariegate. 1664 EVELYN *Sylva* (1679) 10 To barren ground with toyle large meanour add. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* II. 475 In depth of Earth secure Thy cover'd Plants, and dung with hot Manure. 1760 BROWN *Compl. Farmer* II. 3 The best manure for meadows is the bottom of hay-mows and hay-stacks. 1784 COWPER *Task* III. 517 The warm and genial earth that hides the smoking manure, and o'erspreads it all. 1794 R. KIRWAN in *Trans. R. Irish Acad.* V. i. 137 The substances principally used as manures, are chalk, lime... gypsum, [etc.]. 1824 J. C. LOUDON *Encycl. Gardening* (ed. 2) 243 Saline and calcareous substances form the principal fossil manures. 1858 GLENNY *Gard. Every-day Bk.* 56/2 The runners are to be planted out in beds of rich manure. 1904 T. W. SANDERS *Roses & their Cultivation* 70 It is of no use applying manure that has been allowed to decay naturally, because nearly all the essential salts have been washed out or evaporated. 1922 JOYCE *Ulysses* 698 James W. Mackey... agent for chemical manures. 1951 *Dict. Gardening* (R. Hort. Soc.) III. 1248/2 Manures may be classified into Organic Manures which are substances of animal or vegetable origin, and Inorganic Manures which are of mineral origin. 1971 L. D. HILLS *Grow your own Fruit & Vegetables* II. 27 There is a clear distinction between organic and inorganic manures and fertilizers.

† 2. The action of 'manuring'; cultivation. *Obs.*

1677 PLOT *Oxfordsh.* 154 As to the manure of it, some sow but two bushels on the Statute Acre. 1696 WHISTON *Th. Earth* IV. (1722) 352 The Toil, Tillage and Manure of the Husbandman... must have been in the Primitive state very facile.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *manure-heap*, *-plough*, *-spreader*, etc.

1766 *Museum Rusticum* VI. 32 The five-coultured, or... manure-plough. 1832 *Scoreby Farm Rep.* 27 in *Libr. Usef. Knowl. Husb.* III. The manure-hill should be made in a compact form, and banked up square. 1844 H. STEPHENS *Bk. Farm* II. 648 The profits of the manure-dealer must be much greater than those of the farmer. 1865 *Florist's Jnrl.* 10 Water them freely with manure water, made with decayed sheep's dung. a 1884 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech. Suppl.* 580/2 *Manure Spreader*, a cart having a bed of traveling slats... to distribute the load while the vehicle is moving over the surface of the ground. 1887 *Spectator* 8 Oct. 1342 The manure-heap [was] removed to a reasonable distance. 1915 J. LONDON *Let.* 26 Jan. (1966) 445 My plan still holds of using litter-carriers to dump manure... into... waiting manure-spreaders. 1943 J. S. HUXLEY *TVA* vi. 49 He insisted on buying a mechanical manure-spreader and using

it with a tractor. 1969 K. M. WELLS *Owl Pen Reader* i. 46 The uphill clatter of Farmer Jim's manure-spreader as he drove it over the stubbles.

Hence **ma'nur(e)y a.**, splashed or littered with manure.

1890-3 E. M. TABER *Stowe Notes, Lett. & Verses* (1913) 29 The stable-yard repulsive, muddy and manury. 1932 *Sunday Express* 3 July 17/4 Many's the time I've seen him all mud and manury.

manure (mə'njʊə(r)), *v.* Also 5 *maynoyre*, *manour*, *maynour(e)*, *menure*, *manner*, 6 *man(n)er*, *manar*, *-or*, 7 *mannure*. [a. AF. *maynoverer* to work with the hands = OF. *manouvrer*: see MANŒUVRE *v.*]

† 1. *trans.* To hold, occupy (land, property); to have the tenure of; to administer, manage. *Obs.*

a 1400-50 *Alexander* 837* (Dubl. MS.) All pe marche of massydon he manours clene. 1430-31 *Rolls of Parlt.* IV. 385/2 The saide tenauntz and lond holders dar not inhabite, maynour nor occupye the saide Toun. 1457 *Peebles Charters*, etc. (1872) 119 The gud wif sal manour thir thyngys qwil scho lefis. a 1577 SIR T. SMITH *Commw. Eng.* I. xxiv. (1589) 43 To speake of the Common wealth... of England, it is gouerned, administered and manured by three sortes of persons. 1581 PETTIE *Guazzo's Civ. Conv.* III. (1586) 148 b, They cannot maner their children well, vlesse they haue a rod in their hand. 1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* I. iv. 208 To the Britanis deluyering it [the kingdome] to manure and inhabite [L. *Britannisque incolendum tradidit*]. 1628 COKE *On Litt.* 17 That which is manually occupied, manured and possessed. 1645 MILTON *Tetrach. Wks.* 1851 IV. 231 (Matt. xix. 8) Christ only told us that from the beginning it was not so; that is to say not so as the Pharises manur'd the busines.

† **b.** To inhabit (a place). Also *absol.* *Obs.*

c 1595 CAPT. WYATT *R. Dudley's Voy. W. Ind.* (Hakl. Soc.) 16 Not marvelling that he founde noe inhabitante manuringe in that uninhabitable desarte. 1608 FRYER *Acc. E. India* & P. 67 Beyond it is Parell... to which appertains Siam, manured by Columbeens, Husbandmen.

† 2. To till, cultivate (land). *Obs.*

? a 1400 *Morte Arth.* 2507 A mede... Mawene and un-made, maynoyrede bott lyttyle. 1513 DOUGLAS *Aeneis* IV. v. 72 3one woman... quham to we For to manure gae the strand of the sea [L. *cui litus arandum... dedimus*]. 1592 *Wills & Inv. N.C.* (Surtees) II. 214 To my mother... ij ackers of medow... and all her land to be manured. 1601 R. JOHNSON *Kingd. & Commw.* (1603) 231 Hee manureth his owne fields with his owne slaves and cattle. 1671 tr. *Frejus' Voy. Mauritania* 28 We saw all the Countrey manured and green. 1700 ASTRY tr. *Saavedra-Faxardo* II. 148 A barren Sand, not capable of being manur'd by either Spade or Plow. 1741 C'TESS *POMFRET Corr.* (1805) III. 250 A beautiful vale, inhabited, manured, and planted. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) III. 161 He is at the trouble neither of manuring his grounds, nor bringing in his harvests.

† **b.** To cultivate, train, rear (a plant). *Obs.*

1632 SIR T. HAWKINS tr. *Mathieu's Unhappy Prosperitie* 259 Omitting nothing in the sollicitous care of exact education, by manuring her as a plant. 1639 FULLER *Holy War* II. xi. (1840) 64 Who like a nut tree must be manured by beating. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Suppl.* s.v. *Oost*, The people who manure hops.

† **c. fig.** with retention of the literal phraseology.

1561 T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst.* IV. xiv. (1634) 633 The worde of God... if it light upon a soul manured with the hand of the heavenly spirit, it will bee most fruitfull. 1645 Z. BOYD *Holy Songs in Zion's Flowers* (1855) App. 13/1 Manure your heart with diligence, and in it sow good seed.

† **d.** To cultivate, train (the body or mind, etc.).

c 1540 tr. *Pol. Verg. Eng. Hist.* (Camden No. 36) 10 Those Scotts which inhabit the southe, beinge farre the beste parte, are well manured. 1607 J. CARPENTER *Plaine Mans Plough* 9 O Father... manure our worke without, and prepare our mindes within. 1641 MILTON *Animad.* xiii. Wks. 1851 III. 229 It is... his own painfull study... that manures and improves his ministeriall gifts. a 1781 R. CHALLONER *Medit.* (1843) I. 24 To manure you... with his word, his graces, and his sacraments.

† **e.** To practise, devote oneself to. *Obs.*

1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* I. 10 Thy manure Justice [L. *iustitiam colunt*].

3. To enrich (land) with manure; to apply manure to; to supply with fertilizing material.

1599 NASHE *Lent. Stuff* 63 Retailing theyr dung to manure landes. 1601 ? MARSTON *Pasquil & Kath.* I. 99 Onely to scrape A heape of muck: to fatten and manure The barren vertues of my progenie. a 1653 GOUGE *Comm. Heb.* xiii. 20 Sheep are in every thing profitable. Their wool and skin for clothing... their dung for manuring ground. 1680 DODWELL *On Sanchoniathon* (1691) 109 The Slime it brought along with it, manured the Land for Corn. 1703 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 242 Lime also is usefull... to Manure Land with. 1713 ADDISON *Cato* II. i. The Corps of halfe her Senate Manure the Fields of Thessaly. a 1862 BUCKLE *Misc. Wks.* (1872) I. 571 The land was inclosed, drained, and manured.

absol. (fig.) 1851 THACKERAY *Eng. Hum. Wks.* (Biogr. Ed.) II. 483 He had not worked crop after crop from his brain, manuring hastily, sub-soiling indifferently.

b. To spread or spill like manure. *nonce-use.*

1592 KYD *Sol. & Pers.* I. v. 36 So many valiant Bassowes slaine, Whose blood hath bin manured to their earth.

† 4. **a.** To work upon with the hand; to work up = MANŒUVRE *v.* *Obs.*

1431 in *Madox Formul. Anglic.* (1702) 331 John has selled... alle the Underwodde... to hewe, kutte downe, occupie, brynne, and maynoure, and ledde away... unto the ende of foure yere. 1575 LANEHAM *Let.* 50 Horn... being neyther so churlish in weyght az iz mettall: nor so froward and brytl too manure, az stone.

† **b.** To manoeuvre (a ship). *Obs.*

1569 SIR J. HAWKINS *Voy. Guynea* ad fin., We were scantlye able to manure oure ship.

manure, *obs.* form of MANOR.

manured (mə'njʊəd), *ppl. a.* [f. MANURE *v.* + -ED¹.] † **a.** Cultivated, tilled; (of plants) cultivated as opposed to 'wild' (*obs.*). **b.** Dressed with manure or other fertilizer.

1551 TURNER *Herbal* I. Ki, It groweth in ranke and manored groundes. 1562 *Ibid.* II. 80 The gardin or sowen or manered carot. 1596 NASHE *Saffron Walden* 102 A damp (like the smoake of a Cannon) from the fat manured earth... (being the buriall place of fiue parishes). 1677 PLOT *Oxfordsh.* 155 Manured bastard Saffron. 1746-7 HERVEY *Medit.* (1818) 146 If God 'seal up the bottles of heaven'... the best manured plot becomes a barren desert. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) II. 384/1 *Arundo*... 1. The phragmitis, or common marsh reed... 2. The debax, or manured reed. 1896 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* I. 763 It [the tetanus bacillus]... is especially associated with the stable and with manured fields.

† **manureless**, *a. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [-LESS.] Without 'manure' or cultivation.

1595 T. WILLIAMS in Chapman *Ovid's Banq. Sense* To Author, Vngrateful Farmers of the Muses land, That... Let it manureless and unfenced stand.

† **manurement**. *Obs.* [f. MANURE *v.* + -MENT.] Cultivation (*lit.* and *fig.*).

a 1639 WOTTON *Surv. Educ.* in *Reliq.* (1651) 319 The manurement of Wits is like that of Soyles. 1707 J. ARCHDALE *Descr. Carolina* 9 Its natural Fertility and easy Manurement, is apt to make the People incline to Sloth.

manurer (mə'njʊərə(r)), [f. MANURE *v.* + -ER¹.] One who manures; † a cultivator, tiller; an occupier of land (*obs.*); a fertilizer of land. *lit.* and *fig.*

1560-1 *1st Bk. Discipl. Ch. Scot.* viii. (1836) 53 The labourers and manurers of the ground. 1569 *Act 11 Eliz.* in *Bolton Stat. Irel.* (1621) 301 That the inhabitants, manurers, or occupiers of the same doe beare... such charges [etc.]. 1607 HIERON *Wks.* I. 233 He is... the continuall dresser and manurer of His church. 1705 BOSMAN *Guinea* 16 A Land which yields its Manurers as plentiful a Crop as they can wish. 1829 E. JESSE *Jnrl. Nat.* 340 This animal [the earthworm] destined to be the natural manurer of the soil.

manurial (mə'njʊəriəl), *a.* [irreg. f. MANURE *sb.* + -IAL.] Pertaining to, or of the nature of manure.

1861 *Chemical News* IV. 184 Sewage... retaining its manurial qualities. 1884 F. J. LLOYD *Sci. Agric.* 151 Sawdust itself possesses no manurial value.

manuring (mə'njʊəriŋ), *vbl. sb.* Forms: see the vb.

[f. MANURE *v.* + -ING¹.] † **a.** Occupation, tenure. † **b.** Cultivation, tillage. **c.** Fertilization by means of manure; † *occas. concr.* = manure.

1436 *Rolls of Parlt.* IV. 500/1 Fermours, and other men that usyn menuryng of lond. 1550 J. COKE *Eng. & Fr. Herald's* § 204 (1877) 116 Parte of them may be put to tyllth, manuring and habitacion. 1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* II. (1586) 80 Couer it either with olde doung, or with the newest of any other kind of manuring. 1667 MILTON *P.L.* IV. 629 Yon flourie Arbors, yonder Allies green... That mock our scant manuring. 1726 SHELVOCKE *Voy. round World* 110 Almost every family have all the necessaries of life of their own manuring and feeding. 1872 YEATS *Techn. Hist. Comm.* 216 In every system of manuring, the chemical composition of the manure is that which constitutes its agricultural importance.

attrib. 1849 J. F. JOHNSTON *Exp. Agric.* 97 It may not be the same... with other manuring substances.

ma'nuring, *ppl. a.* [f. MANURE *v.* + -ING².] That manures, in various senses of the vb.

1635 SWAN *Spec. M.* vi. § 2 (1643) 202 When their Nilus overflowed or when it first began to diffuse an ample portion of manuring bountie into the lap of the land. 1641 MILTON *Ch. Govt.* I. vi. Wks. 1851 III. 125 The manuring hand of the Tiller. a 1647 HABBINGTON *Surv. Worcs.* in *Worcs. Hist. Soc. Proc.* II. 218 Changing... thys shyre from a wilderness of savage beastes to the freedome of manuryng husbandry.

|| **manus** ('meɪnəs). [L. *manus* hand.]

1. *Anat.* The terminal or distal segment of the fore limb of a vertebrate animal. Also, the claw or prehensile organ of a crustacean; *Ent.*, the tarsus of the anterior leg; *Ichth.*, the pectoral fin.

1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* xxxv. III. 681 *Tarsus* or *Manus*... The last portion of the leg. 1867 MIVART in *Phil. Trans.* CLVII. 299 *note*, I think it better, in a scientific treatise... [to adopt] for the anterior extremity (the carpus and all beyond it) the term *manus*, and for the homotypal posterior segment the term *pes*. 1878 BELL *Gegenbaur's Comp. Anat.* 481 In Birds... the reduction of the manus is still more marked. 1886 *Athenæum* 20 Feb. 268/1 The bones of the fore-arm and manus [in the chick] are longer than the corresponding segments of the leg and foot.

2. *Roman Law.* The power or authority of a husband over his wife.

1854 COLQUHOUN *Rom. Civ. Law* § 2424 III. 664 The husband derived this jurisdiction from the *Manus*. 1871 POSTE *Gaius* 77 A filiusfamilias was capable of civil wedlock, but had no manus.

† 3. *manus Christi* [L. = 'hand of Christ' (14th c. in Du Cange)], see quot. 1706. *Obs.*

1516 TH. ALEN *Let. to Earl Shrewsbury in Lett. & Pap. Hen. VIII.* II. 522, I have sent your lordship by this bearer one lb. of manus Christi. 1528 HENNEGE *Let. to Wolsey* 28 June, *ibid.* IV. 1938 Manws cresty. 1682 R. BURTON *Admir. Curios.* (1684) 30 He... administered *Manus Christi*, and the like Cordials. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Manus Christi*, refined Sugar boil'd with Rose-water, or that of Violets, or Cinamon; a sort of Cordial for very weak Persons.

† **manuscribe**, *v.* *Obs.* [f. L. *manū*, abl. of *manus* hand + *scribere* to write: see MANUSCRIPT and cf. *transcribe*, etc.] *trans.* To write with one's (own) hand.

1649 *Faithf. Portr. Loyal Subj.* 4 Divers, who have seen the Original Copy, Manuscrib'd by the King himself.

manuscript ('mænju:skript), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. med.L. *manūscriptus*, f. L. *manū*, abl. of *manus* hand + *scriptus*, pa. pple. of *scribere* to write. Cf. F. *manuscrit*, It. *manuscritto*, Sp. *manuscrito*, Pg. *manuscripto*.

Med.L. had only the neut. *manūscriptum* used sb. for a document written with a person's own hand (cf. CHIROGRAPH). In the sense of 'written' as opposed to 'printed', the adj. has been common in mod.L. from the 15th c., but has usually been written (more correctly) as two words, *manu scriptus*.

A. adj. Written by hand, not printed. Abbreviated MS.

1597 (*title*) Certaine Worthye Manuscript Poems of great Antiquitie. . . now first published By J. S. 1601 R. JOHNSON *Kingd. & Commw.* (1603) 185 According to manuscript relations, and report of travellers. 1625 BP. MOUNTAGU *App. Cæsar* 185 Origen in his Dialogue against the Marcionites, which I have manuscript. 1774 WARTON *Hist. Eng. Poetry* (1778) II. (Addit. to vol. I) d2, There is a manuscript copy of the poem, on vellum, in Trinity college library at Oxford. 1776 ADAM SMITH *W.N.* I. xi. III. (1869) I. 220 Several other very well authenticated, though manuscript, accounts. 1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits, Univ. Wks.* (Bohn) II. 90 The manuscript Plato. . . brought by Dr. Clarke from Egypt. 1893 *Law Times* XCV. 10/2 Only the manuscript parts of the . . . proposal were read over to the assured, not the printed matter.

B. sb.

1. A book, document, or the like, written by hand; a writing of any kind, as distinguished from printed matter. Abbreviated MS., *pl.* MSS.

a. esp. A book, document, etc., written before the general adoption of printing in a country; a written copy of an ancient author or book.

1600 J. PORY tr. *Leo's Africa* vii. 288 Hither are brought diuers manuscripts or written bookes out of Barbarie. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 186 These lesser were found pictured in an old manuscript in Germany, which book did intreat of the Holy Land. 1615 G. SANDYS *Trav.* 82 In these Monasteries many excellent manu-scripts haue been preserved. 1774 WARTON *Hist. Eng. Poetry* (1778) II. 49 This translation. . . is now among the royal manuscripts in the British Museum. 1845 GRAVES *Rom. Law in Encycl. Metrop.* II. 765/1 The text of Tilius was taken from a Vatican manuscript. . . from which all other existing manuscripts of the work are copied. 1861 WRIGHT *Ess. Archaeol.* II. xix. 130 The earlier illuminated manuscripts are chiefly copies of the Scriptures.

b. gen. A written composition which has not been printed. Often, an author's written (or typed) 'copy' as distinguished from the print of the same.

1607 BEAUM. & FL. *Woman-hater* IV. ii. *Mer.* I do knowe sufficiently, their shop-bookes cannot saue them; there is a further end—. *Pan.* Oh: Sir, much may be done by manuscript [*sic*]. *Mer.* I do confesse it Sir, provided still they be canonicoll. a 1631 DONNE *Valediction to his Bk.* 10 Study our manuscripts, those miriads Of letters which haue past 'twixt thee and me. 1651 BAXTER *Inf. Bapt.* 91, I took it out of his own Manuscript sent to me. 1692 (*title*) The Works Of. Mr. John Bunyan. . . The First Volume, Containing Ten of his Excellent Manuscripts prepared for the Press before his Death, never before Printed. 1791 BOSWELL *Johnson* 30 Mar. an. 1778, The Life of Sir Robert Sibbald. . . in the original manuscript in his own hand writing. 1796 H. HUNTER tr. *St.-Pierre's Stud. Nat.* (1799) III. 611 After having received my manuscript they delayed putting it to the press under various pretexts. 1884 FROUDE *Carlyle's Life Lond.* (1890) I. 27 John Mill. . . borrowed the manuscript [of 'French Revolution'] as it was thrown off, that he might make notes and suggestions. 1967 R. A. WALDRON *Sense & Sense Devel.* vi. 116 Manuscript is no longer something necessarily 'written by hand' but is usually the author's original copy of the text of a printed book, etc. 1967 *Anglo-Amer. Catal. Rules: Brit. Text* 267 Manuscript, a writing made by hand. (Original typescripts are generally treated as manuscripts in libraries.) 1967 *Listener* 2 Mar. 282/3 Perhaps you are going to transcribe the tape-recording into typewritten manuscript.

c. transf. and fig.

1622 MASSINGER & DEKKER *Virg. Mart.* II. ii, Thou art the Manuscript Where Antoninus writes downe all his secrets. 1634 QUARLES (*title*) Mildreidos. To the Blessed Memory of that faire Manuscript of Vertue. . . Mildred, La. Lvckyn. 1859 FITZGERALD tr. *Omar* lxxii, Alas, that Spring should vanish with the Rose! That Youth's sweet-scented Manuscript should close!

d. attrib.

1770 PORTEUS *Life Secker* 47 (*S.'s Serm.* vol. I.) He expended upwards of £300 in arranging and improving the Manuscript Library at Lambeth. 18. . *Oxf. Univ. Cal.*, Bodleian Library. . . Special Assistant in the MS. Department.

2. a. Written characters or written documents in general; 'writing' as opposed to 'print'. *in manuscript*: in written form, written (not printed).

1875 HELPS *Soc. Press.* iii. 35 If you look at the side-notes in manuscript of some book possessed by our book-loving ancestors. 1875 SCRIVENER *Lect. Text N. Test.* 7 All existing copies of Scripture whether in manuscript or printed.

b. (A person's) 'hand' or handwriting.

a 1849 POE *Purloined Letter* (end) Wks. 1865 I. 280 He is well acquainted with my MS. 1853 MRS. GORE *Dean's Dau.*

III. 182 My friend Mordaunt's clerly manuscript and lengthy style.

manuscriptal ('mænju:skriptəl), *a.* *rare.* [f. prec. sb. + -AL¹.] Of or pertaining to a manuscript or manuscripts; found or occurring in a manuscript.

1694 WESTMACOTT *Script. Herb.* 165 Ptolomy Philadelphus. . . hearing how Attalus King of Pergamus, by the benefit of this Ægyptian Paper, strived to excel him in Manuscript Magnificence, prohibited the carrying of it out of Ægypt. a 1763 BYROM *Crit. Rem., Epist. to Friend* 43 Having but one of all the Roman Lyrics To feed their Taste for slavish Panegyrics, The more absurd the Manuscriptal Letter, They paint, from thence, some fancy'd Beauty better. 1801 STRUTT *Sports & Past.* I. i. 4 The representation of a Saxon chieftain, . . . taken from a manuscriptal painting.

manuscription (mænju:'skripʃən). *rare.* [f. L. *manū*, abl. of *manus* hand + *scriptiōn-em*, n. of action f. *scribere* to write.] The action of writing by hand; that which is written by hand, a written inscription. *nonce-uses.*

1800 LAMB *Let. to Manning in Final Mem.* (1848) I. iv. 121 Manning's Algebra with a neat manuscript in the blank leaf, running thus 'From the Author'. 1835-8 S. R. MAITLAND *Dark Ages* (1844) 416 The press does a great deal, and might do a great deal more. It could easily as far outdo its present self, as it now outdoes manuscript.

† **manuscriptor.** *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. L. *manū* (see prec.) + *scriptor*, agent-n. f. *scribere* to write.] The writer of a manuscript.

1698 *Christ Exalted* §113. 90 The Rebuker turns quick, and plays at sharp with the Manuscriptor, and accosts him for saying, What [etc.].

manu'scriptural, *a.* *rare.* [f. MANUSCRIPT (after *scriptural*).] = MANUSCRIPTAL.

1856 R. A. VAUGHAN *Mystics* (1860) I. vi. vii. 242 Don't you think Atherton has a very manuscriptural air to-night? 1874 RILEY *4th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* 451/2 Minutiae of manuscriptural knowledge.

'**manusculpt.** *nonce-wd.* [f. L. *manū* (see MANUSCRIPT) + *sculpt-us*, pa. pple. of *sculpere* to carve.] An inscription carved or engraved by hand.

a 1859 DE QUINCEY *Mem. Chronol. Posth. Wks.* 1893 II. 115 Amongst a people so illiterate, how could manuscripts or *manusculpts* excite the interest which is necessary to their conservation?

† **manusculpture.** *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. L. *manū* (see MANUSCRIPT) + *sculpture*.] Carving or engraving by hand; in quot. fig.

1704 NORRIS *Ideal World* II. vii. 365 These images described, as is supposed by the *manusculpture* or *peinture* of light in the fund of the eye.

manustu'pration. *rare.* Etymologizing alteration of MASTURBATION.

1832 JAS. COPLAND *Dict. Pract. Med.* (1858) III. 441/2, s.v. *Pollution.* 1889 in *Century Dict.*

† **manutenency.** *Obs.* [ad. med.L. *manūtenentia* (= F. *maintenance*), f. *manūtenē-em*, pr. pple. of *manūtenēre*: see MAINTAIN *v.* Cf. OF. *manutenence*.] The action of holding in the hand or upholding; support, maintenance.

1633 T. ADAMS *Exp. 2 Peter* iii. 17. 1484 Nothing can keepe a man from wandring but the manutenency of God. 1659 J. ARROWSMITH *Chain Princ.* 453 As when a man holds a staff in his hand, let him but take away his manutenencie, the staff falls immediatly to the ground. 1699 J. BARRY *Reuiving Cordial* Ded. (1802) 13, [I] who am to this very day kept alive and upheld by that diuine manutenency.

manutention (mænju:'tɛnʃən). [In sense 1, ad. med.L. *manūtentīōn-em*, n. of action f. L. *manūtenēre* (see MAINTAIN *v.*); in sense 2, a new formation from the same L. phrase.]

† 1. The action of upholding or maintaining, maintenance. *Obs.*

1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* 1. xxii. (1632) 53 Christian religion hath all the markes of. . . justice. . . but none more apparent than the exact commendation of obedience due unto magistrates, and manutention of policies. 1657 TRAPP *Comm. Job* xii. 16 All creatures subsist meerly by his manutention.

2. The action of holding by the hand. *rare.*

1854 BUCKNILL in *8th Rep. Comm. Lunacy* App. G 126 The plan of manutention [*sic*], or holding violent patients for a long time by the hands of attendants.

|| **manutergium** (mænju:'tɜ:dʒɪəm). *Eccl.* [L., f. *manus* hand + *tergere* to wipe.] A towel.

1774 T. WEST *Antiq. Furness* (1805) 72 And over it hung the manutergium, on each side the cistern.

† **manu-tract.** *Obs.* [f. L. *manū*, abl. of *manus* hand + *tract-um*, neut. pa. pple. of *trahere* to draw.] What is traced by hand.

1660 N. C. *Ded. Verses* in T. Forde *Love's Labyrinth*, How far short comes the needle of the pen! . . . Let spleen it self judge eithers manu-tract: Their female works can't speak, thy male-words Act.

|| **manvantara** (mæn'væntərə). Also *manw-*. [Skr., f. *Manu* + *antara* period.] In Hindu cosmology: One of the 14 periods, each presided

over by a special 'Manu' or cosmic deity, which make up a KALPA.

1830 LYELL *Princ. Geol.* I. ii. 6 There has been a long succession of *manvantaras* or periods. 1834 *Nat. Philos.* III. *Astron. App.* 117 (Usef. Knowl. Soc.) The Kalpa was subdivided into 14 Manvantaras, each of 308448000 years with the addition of 1728000 years to make up the Kalpa.

manvell, *obs.* form of MANUAL.

manward ('mænwəd), *adv.* and *a.* [See -WARD.] **A. adv.** (In early use *to manward*, also *to menward*.) **a.** Towards man, in the direction of man. **b.** In relation to man.

c 1430 *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* iv. iv. (1869) 176 Sithe pat man hath ouercome pee, you shuldest not afterward be so boistou to manward. 1526 TINDALE *Titus* iii. 4 After that the kyndnes and love of oure saveoure to manwarde apered. 1594 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* I. viii. §7 It is the root out of which all lawes of duty to men-ward haue grown. 1642 J. EATON *Honey-c. Free Justif.* 38 Shee hath put on Christ himselfe, to God-ward by Justification; and to man-ward by Sanctification. 1816 SCOTT *Antiq.* xxxi, Mr. Blattergowl. . . was nevertheless a good man, in the old Scottish presbyterian phrase, God-ward and man-ward. 1865 LOWELL *Thoreau* Pr. Wks. 1890 I. 368 Emerson. . . has drawn steadily manward and worldward.

B. adj. Tending or directed towards man.

1867 MONSELL *Our New Vicar* 84 'Priest' and 'Altar' speak of his God-ward office: 'Minister' and 'Lord's Table' refer to his man-ward ministrations. 1902 FAIRBAIRN *Philos. Chr. Relig.* II. III. ii. 543 His manward activities and relations.

manwell, *obs.* form of MANUAL.

man-woman. **a.** A hermaphrodite. **b. nonce-use.** One who combines the virtues of both sexes. **c.** A mannish woman.

1587 GOLDING *De Mornay* xxvi. 458 Concerning the creation of Man, the Ægyptians say hee was created both Male and female. Herevpon Plato gathereth that he was a Man-woman or Herkinalson [Fr. *Hermaphrodite*]. 1736 FIELDING *Pasquin* II. i. We shall see Fairbely, the strange man-woman. 1889 TENNYSON *On one who affected an effeminate manner*, But, friend, man-woman is not woman-man. 1894 *Idler* Sept. 194 That stage of progress has been passed, and, as an outcome, we have the 'Emancipated Woman', or 'Man-Woman'. 1920 D. LINDSAY *Voy. Arcturus* xviii. 240 'What do you call men-women?' 'Persons of mixed sex, like yourself.' 1975 P. G. WINSLOW *Death of Angel* iv. 109 The new man-woman, emerging from the chaos that is matter.

Hence **man-womanly** *a.*, having the characteristics of both sexes.

1929 V. WOLFF *Room of one's Own* 148 It would be well to test what one meant by man-womanly.

Manx (mæŋks), *a.* and *sb.* Forms: 6 *maniske*, 7 *manques*, 7-9 *manks*, 9 *mankes*, *manx*. [Metathetic *a.* ON. **mansk-r* (whence directly the 16th c. form *maniske*), f. *Man-* (nom. *Mōn*:—**Manu*, *a.* OIrish *Manu*), the Isle of Man.]

A. adj. **a.** Of or pertaining to the Isle of Man, its inhabitants, language, etc.

1572 *Act 14 Eliz.* c. 5 §34 Yf any suche Maniske or Iryshe Vacabounde or Beggar ben already or shall at any tyme hereafter be set on Land in any parte of England or of Wales. 1630 R. JOHNSON'S *Kingd. & Commw.* 67 Scaliger never heard of the Manks language, spoken by ours of the Ile of Man. 1765 *Ann. Reg.* 61 Books of devotion in the Manks tongue. 1860 *All Year Round* No. 68. 420, I believe a Manx sermon is now seldom heard.

b. Manx cat: a tailless variety of the domestic cat, indigenous to the Isle of Man. **Manx codlin:** a kind of apple. **Manx penny:** a coin stamped with the device of three legs arranged in a form suggestive of a Catherine wheel. **Manx puffin** or **shearwater** = *Puffinus anglorum*.

1678 *Ray's Willughby's Ornith. Index*, Puffin 325. Manks Puffin 333. 1818 in *Trans. Horticult. Soc.* (1826) III. 320 Manx Codlin. 1835 JENYNS *Man. Brit. Vertebr.* 285 *Procellaria Anglorum*, Temm. (Manks Shearwater). 1859 *Wood Nat. Hist.* I. 202 The Manx Cat. . . possessing hardly a vestige of a tail. a 1881 CARLYLE in *Harper's Mag.* (1883) Nov. 877/1 [He] hadn't the heart to. . . watch a woman. . . making a Manx penny of herself.

B. sb.

1. (*As pl.*) The people of the Isle of Man.

1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 233/1 The Manks or Manings [are] a people that inhabit the Isle of Man. 1809 *Acc. Isle of Man* 74 The Manks pay a decent and feeling regard to the memory of their deceased friends. 1899 J. MACTAGGART *Mackinnon & Bards* 68 The Englishman, the Welsh, the Manx, The artless Irishman, the Scot.

2. The Celtic language spoken in the Isle of Man. (Now extinct).

1672 PETTY *Pol. Anat.* (1691) 106 The Language of Ireland is like that of the North of Scotland, in many things like the Welch and Manques. 1702 W. SACHEVERELL *Acc. Isle of Man* 8 In the Northern part of the Island they speak a deeper Manks, as they call it, than in the South. 1835 CREGEEN *Manks Dict.* Pref. 3 The Manks is now seldom spoken or written in its original purity. 1859 W. GILL *Kelly's Manks Gram.* Introd. 9 In the schools throughout the Island the Manx has ceased to be taught. 1970 B. M. H. STRANG *Hist. Eng.* ix. 402 One IE language (Manx) has become extinct since the Second World War.

3. A Manx cat.

1889 *Daily News* 23 Oct. 7/1 A solitary couple of Manxes [at a cat-show].

Hence 'Manxman', 'Manxwoman', a native of the Isle of Man.

1702 W. SACHEVERELL *Acc. Isle of Man* 113 Michael, a Manksman, a Person of great Merit and Exemplary Life. 1823 SCOTT *Peveril v.* Born a Manksman—bred and nursed in the island. 1894 HALL CAINE (title) The Manxman. 1904 [in *N.E.D.*] 1974 J. MANN *Sticking Place* viii. 132 I'm a Manxwoman.

manxome ('mæŋksəm), *a. poet. nonce-wd.* [Invented word; cf. -SOME¹ (as in *fearsome*, *gruesome*, *loathsome*, etc.)] ? Fearsome.

1871 'L. CARROLL' *Through Looking-Glass* i. 22 Long time the manxome foe he sought.

many ('meni), *a. and sb.* Forms: 1 *manig*, *moni*, *mænig*, *maneg*, *moni*, 2-3 *maniz*, *moniz*, 2-5 *moni*, 3-4 *mani*, *meni*, 3-6 *manye*, *mony* (also 4-9 *Sc.*), 3-7 *manie*, (4 *meyne*, 4-5 *mane*, *mone*, 4-6 *meny*, -ie, 6 *mony*, *menny*, *meany*(e, -ie, *meyney*, *meinie*, 6-9 *Sc.* *monie*, 8 *manny*), 4- *many*. *Comp.* 5 *mayer*. *Superl.* (chiefly *Sc.*) 6 *moni*, *monyest*, -ast, 6-7 *manyst*, 6-8 *maniest*. [Common Teut.: OE. *manig*, *monig* corresponds to OFris. *man(i)ch*, *monich*, *monech*, OS. *manag* (MDu. *manech*, Du. *menig*), OHG. *manag*, *menig* (MHG. *manec*, *maneg*-, mod.G. *manch*), OSw. *mangher* (Sw. *mängen*, Da. *mange*; the ON. word is *marg-r*, the etymological identity of which is uncertain; but ON. has *mengi* sb., multitude, a derivative of the Com. Teut. adj.), Goth. *manag-s*:—OTeut. **manago*:-Indogermanic **monogho*-, whence OSI. *münogü* (Russian *mnogii*); an ablaut variant exists in Irish *menicc* abundant (mod.Irish *minic*, Gaelic *minig* frequent, Welsh *mynych* often).

OE. had a derivative sb., *menigeo*, *menizu* multitude = OS. *menigi* (MDu. *menige*, *menie*), OHG. *manegi*, *menegi* (MHG. *menige*, mod.G. *menge*, ON. *mengi*, Goth. *managei*:—OTeut. **managin*- wk. fem., f. **manago*- (see above). The OE. sb., however, did not survive into ME., and the modern substantial use of *many*, though agreeing in sense with OE. *menigeo*, was a new development which has not been found earlier than the 16th c.]

A. adj. The adjectival designation of great indefinite number.

1. Used *distributively* with a *sing.* (Formerly sometimes combined with a plural verb.)

†a. with sb. in *sing.* without article. *Obs.*

many time adv. phr.: see *TIME sb.*
Beowulf 838 Ða wæs . . . ymb ða gifhealle guðrinc monig. c 893 K. ÆLFRED *Oros*. i. i. § 23 þæt Estland is swyðe mycel, & þær bið swyðe manig burh. c 1200 ORMIN 3076 Itt wass for manig dagz Ær cwidded þurhh prophetess. c 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* i. 16/512 Mani miracle pare feol a-day. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 2901 Mani man [*Fairf.* mony mon, *Gött.* Mani a man, *Trin.* Mony men], for ouer-wele, þam-self can noþer faand ne feil. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* i. 411 Thiddirwart went mony baroune. c 1402 LYOG. *Compl. Bl. Knt.* v. The floures, of many dyvers hewe. c 1470 HENRY WALLACE II. 26 Til mony Scot thai did full gret suppris. 1583 BABINGTON *Commandm.* viii. (1590) 352 Countenance beares out many euill counsellor, till [etc.].

b. with *an* or *a* prefixed to the sb. Sometimes reduplicated for emphasis, *many and many a*, †*many a many*.

this many a (day, year): see *THIS*. *many a time (and often)*: see *TIME sb.*

c 1205 LAY. 5132 Al þa twa ferden of moni ane eærde. c 1275 XI *Pains of Hell* 244 in *O.E. Misc.* 154 þar-inne is monyon hungri hund. c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 15442 Ost þey gadered of mania man. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* i. 5 Love, which doth many a wonder And many a wys man hath put under. c 1450 *Merlin* 56 Pendragon was ther deed, and many a-nother gode baron. ? c 1475 *Sqr. lowe Degre* 373 Many a page Have become men by marriage. 1595 SHAKS. *John* i. i. 183 A foot of Honor better than I was, But many a many foot of Land the worse. 1632 MILTON *L'Allegro* 95 To many a youth, and many a maid. 1692 L'ESTRANGE *Fables* xxxviii. 41 He's Beset with Enemies. . . the Meanest of which is not without Many and Many a Way to the Wreaking of a Malice. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* i. xi. This wall I was many a weary month in finishing. 1809 MALKIN *Gil Blas* vi. ii. ¶ 3 Many a more unlikely thing has happened. 1853 M. ARNOLD *Scholar-Gipsy* x. When. . . many a scythe in sunshine flames. 1889 BROWNING *Let. to Tennyson* 5 Aug. In its hope that for many and many a year we may have your very self among us.

c. *many one* (in ME. written as one word, *manizon*, *manion*, *manyon*, etc.): serving instead of the absolute or elliptical use of the *sing.* adj. In poetical use, often placed after a plural sb. Now only *Sc.* (*mony ane*).

c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 630 Of hem [sc. kine] ben tudered manizon. c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* iii. (*Andreas*) 295 [þai] mad kirkis mony ane. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* i. 56 Thus ful manyon Deceived were. 1430-40 LYOG. *Bochas* (1558) 34 b, Bochas rehersther of wyves many one, Which. . . were ful contrarius. 1535 COVERDALE *Ps.* iii. 2 Many one there be that saye off my soule [etc.]. 1567 *Gude & Godlie B.* (S.T.S.) 43 With meruellis greit and mony one. 1622 S. WARO *Life of Faith in Death* (1627) 53 Many one hath acknowledged to my selfe the like. 1792 BURNS *Country Lassie* ii. It's ye hae woovers mony ane. a 1814 *Sulistman* ii. iii. in *New Brit. Theatre* II. 24 As many one can shaw. 1818 SCOTT *Hrt. Midl.* v. There's mony ane wad hae thought themselves affronted, if [etc.].

d. *many a(n) one*: = 'many a person'. Now chiefly *colloq.* †Also placed after a plural sb.

1509 BARCLAY *Ship of Fools* (1874) II. 297 Thy apparayle Aleyd gayly with perles many a one. 1542 UDALL *Erasm.* *Apoph.* 144 b. The selfe same woordes may be well spoken of many an one. 1548 UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Par.* Mark 88 This swete sauour. . . causeth many a one to desyer that they may be admitted. 1556 OLOE *Antichrist* 167 b, The cause of

the greatest wickednesse that can be the undoing to many a one. 1869 FREEMAN *Norm. Cong.* (1876) III. xii. 156 Many an one carried off his two or three goodly steeds. *Mod.* I know many a one who would be glad of the chance.

e. *predicatively*. Only with inversion, in the phrase *many is* (or *was*) *the* —. Now *dial.*

1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 209 Mani was þæt gode bodi þæt aslawe was perc. c 1300 *S. Nicholas* 431 in *S. Eng. Leg.* i. 252 Meni is þe faire miracle þæt of seint Nicholas is. 13. . . *Coer de L.* 4931 Manye was the hethene man, With Saladayn that come than. 1870 MRS. PHELPS *Hedged In* xviii. 269 An' mony's the time I've warn'd him o' the consequences.

2. With *pl. sb.* a. In ME. often coupled with FELE *a.*

many times, many ways, (on) many wise, adv. phr.: see the *sbs. these or this many years* (etc.): see *THIS*.

a 900 *tr. Beda's Hist.* i. xiii. [xxiii.] (1890) 54 Ðæt he sende Agustinum & oðre monige munecas mid hinc. c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 97 Ealle þas ping and monige oðre deð þe haliza gast. a 1225 *St. Marher.* i Weren monie martirs. . . to deaðes misliche idon. c 1305, etc. [see FELE B. I.], c 1375 *Cursor M.* 19515 (Fairf.) Miracils dide he mani fele [earlier texts fele only]. 1386 *Rolls of Parlt.* III. 225/1 To the. . . Lordes. . . complexnen. . . the folk of the Mercerye of London. . . of many wronges subtiles. a 1400-50 *Alexander* 1005 We hae farne to þe fist. . . mony fele wynter. c 1425 [see FELE B. I.], c 1450 *Merlin* 56 Merlin wente to his maister Blase. . . and tolde hym many things. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* vii. ii. 15 The birdis seir of mony diuers hewis. 1556 *Aurelio & Isab.* N5 A litell courte, where the kinge helde menney Lions. 1582 LYLly *Let. to Burleigh* Wks. (ed. Bond) I. 28, I will not trouble your honorable eares with so meinie idle wordes. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* iii. iii. 9 To keepe those many many bodies safe. 1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* i. ix. 17 The opposite of Truth hath many-many shapes. 1644 EVELYN *Diary* 10 Nov., The famous statue of the Gladiator. . . so much follow'd by all the rare artists, as the many copies testifie. c 1710 BURNET *Autobiog.* in *Suppl. to Hist.* (1902) 474, I loved solitude. . . and so I avoided many tentations. 1839 THIRLWALL *Let.* (1881) I. 157 The translation which I made many years back. 1870 DICKENS *E. Drood* ii, We must drink many happy returns to her.

Proverbial phr. 1631 CAPT. SMITH *Advs. un-exp. Planters* 28 But we see many men many minds, and still new Lords, new laws.

† b. Followed by a possessive or a superlative.

1606 G. W[OOCCOCKE] *Hist. Iustine* xvi. 66 Among manie their honorable actions, this one thing especiall, is woorthy to be recorded. 1606 SHAKS. *Ant. & Cl.* i. ii. 180 The Letters. . . Of many our contriving Friends. 1607 — *Timon* iii. vi. 11. 1646 H. LAWRENCE *Comm. Angells* 61 Many the best and most things were lost to them.

c. Placed after the sb. (cf. I c, I d). *poet.* and *arch.*

c 1220 *Bestiary* 556 In ðe se senden selcudeð manie. 1526 TINOALE I *Cor.* viii. 5 As there be goddess many and lordes many. [So 1611.] 1871 R. ELLIS *tr. Catullus* lxii. 51 Many a wistful boy, and maidens many desire it.

d. *predicatively. arch.*

a 1425 *Cursor M.* (Trin.) 12577 Mony are his childhedes I of tolde Done ar he were tuelue year olde. 1508 DUNBAR *Tua marit Wemen* 74 To. . . blaw my bewtie on breid, quhair bernis war mony. 1596 SPENSER *State Irel.* Wks. (Globe) 631/1 The inconveniences that thereby doe arise are much more many. 1598 DRAYTON *Heroic. Ep.* xiv. 57 And if thou know'st, they many were before, By time increasing, they must needs be more. 1611 BIBLE *Ps.* xxxiv. 19 Many are the afflictions of the righteous. 1776 WITHERING *Brit. Plants* (1796) I. 314 Seeds many, roundish. 1846 TRENCH *Mirac.* Intro. (1862) 1 Where we have to do with aught which in many ways is significant, the names also will inevitably be many, since no one will exhaust all its meaning.

3. *ellipt.* and *absol.* in plural sense: a. Many individuals of the kind specified (often followed by *of*); also (as quasi-pronoun), many persons.

Beowulf 2091 He mec þær on innan unsynigne dior dædfuma gedon wolde manigra sumne. c 1000 *Ags. Ps.* (Th.) iii. i Monige cweað to minum mode, þæt hit næbbe nane hæle æt his Gode. c 1175 *Cott. Hom.* 225 And were swiðe manege on yfele awende. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 11392 Manie flowe in to þe water & some toward þe see. c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 12264 þai kepitt hom in company with knights enarmit, And Vlives also with angardly mone. 1567 MAPLET *Gr. Forest* 9 b, We be many of us cut off before we come to olde age. 1580 LUPTON *Sivqila* 120 Many with vs spends their goods, and leaues their lands scanty to such good vses. 1738 SWIFT *Pol. Conversat.* 39, I see, one Fool makes many. 1794 NELSON 8 July in *Nicolas Disp.* (1845) I. 429 They will from using as many again as is necessary be soon short of that article. 1845 M. PATTISON *Ess.* (1889) I. 22 He had but one voice amongst many. 1871 MORLEY *Voltaire* (1886) 6 Many of his ideas. . . did not belong to him peculiarly.

† b. with *a for of. Obs.*

c 1400 MAUNDEV. (1839) xviii. 278 There weren in that place many a dyverse things. 1523 LO. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. ccxv. 271 They. . . defoyled many a damoselles.

† c. In possessive form *many's. Obs.*

1598 GRENEWAY *Tacitus*, *Ann.* iv. xiii. (1622) 110 Which was cause of manies ouerthrow. c 1600 SHAKS. *Sonn.* xciii. In manies lookes the falce hearts history Is writ.

d. *the many* (= Gk. *oi πολλοί*): the great body of people; the multitude. Cf. *the few*.

1526 *Pilg. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 147 b, How ye many for lacke of mortifyenge tasteth not of this feest. 1688 NORRIS *Theory Love* ii. i. 76 An old Rule, that we may talk with the Many, but must think with the Few. 1790 BURKE *Fr. Rev.* 75 The many are not capable of making this calculation. 1809-10 COLERIDGE *Friend* (1865) 75 The folly and foolish self-opinion of the half-instructed many. 1842 TENNYSON *Day-Dream, Arrival* ii, The many fail: the one succeeds. 1879 M. ARNOLD *Mixed Ess., Democr.* 39 It was the many who relished those arts [of ancient Athens].

† 4. Phr. *on (in) many*: into many parts, many times, manifold. *Obs.*

c 888 K. ÆLFRED *Boeth.* xxxiii. § 1 God is anfeald & untodændlic, þeah hine dysige men on mænig todælen.

1401 *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 47 As the prophetes of Achab wer multiplied in many.

5. a. When qualified by *AS*, *HOW*, *SO*, *TOO* (q. v. for further treatment), the adj. has a weakened sense, expressing the notion of number in the abstract. With *pl. sb.*; also *ellipt.* and *absol.* = '(as, etc.) many persons'.

c 1000 ÆLFRED *Interrog. Sigewulfi* (Maclean 1883) 66 On hu manegum wisum is Godes weorc? 1382 WYCLIF *Luke* xi. 8 He schal. . . 3yue to hym, how manye [1388 as many as] he hath nedeful. a 1400-50 *Alexander* 124 As many Besandis on his bake as he bere miht. 1471 *Paston Lett.* III. 5 Ye shall send me. . . asse mone of my men asse can com. 1638 JUNIUS *Poet. Ancients* 25 So did he then consider. . . how many armed men. . . might be required. 1714 SWIFT *Pres. State Affairs* Wks. 1755 II. i. 204, I have heard a physician pronounce. . . that he had cured so many patients of malignant fevers. 1807 CRABBE *Newspaper* 219 As many words as make an even line; As many lines, as fill a row complete; As many rows as furnish up a sheet.

† b. In compar. and superl. *manier*, *maniest* (= *more*, *most* or *very many*). Frequent in *Sc. Obs.*

1422 *tr. Secreta Secret., Priv. Priv.* 214 Thou mayste vndyrstonde of manyer, othyr fewere. c 1440 *Jacob's Well* 111 þe heremyte flytted his celle fyve myle ferther fro þe welle, for to makyn þe manyer steppys, to hawe þe more mede. 1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* lviii. 2 Off benefice. . . Quha monyast hes makis maist requiest. 1548 TURNER *Names of Herbes* 56 The maniest that I have sene was in Kent. 1560 in Dunlop *Coll. Confess. Faith* (1722) II. 639 The maniest Votes, without Respect of Personne, hath the first Place in the Eldarschip. 1583 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* III. 576 With sax horsmen at the monyast. 1597 MORLEY *Introd. Mus.* 119 Hee who could bring in maniest of them was counted the iollyest fellowe. 1676 W. ROW *Contn. Blair's Autobiog.* xii. (1848) 437 The Prelates are now busied to fill the places of outed ministers especially in the west where maniest were outed. 1728 P. WALKER *Life Peden* (ed. 3) Pref., This has had the maniest good Effects. 1794 *Hope's New Meth. Fencing* Law x. 232-3 Whoever. . . shall. . . have beat maniest, shall be declared. . . to have gain'd the Prize.

c. *as many as*: used idiomatically for 'all who'.

Very common in the Bible translations beginning with Tindale, by whom it was app. introduced as a literal rendering of *σοοι*. (One earlier instance occurs in the second Wyclif version in Acts xiii. 48, where the Vulgate has the literalism *quotquot* instead of *quicumque*. The use in Luke xi. 8 is not to the point, because there *σοοι*, *quotquot*, *as many as*, have their literal sense.) Now *obs.* or *arch.*

1526 TINOALE *Rom.* ii. 12 And as many as hawe synned vnder the lawe shalbe iudged by the lawe. 1667 MILTON *P.L.* III. 289 So in thee. . . shall be restor'd As many as are restor'd.

d. *as many*: the same number of.

c 1400 [see *AS adv.* A. 5]. 1748 SMOLLETT *Rod. Rand.* viii. He found means to cut me [when shaving] in three places, in as many strokes. 1801 W. DUPRÉ *Neolog. Fr. Dict.* 131 [The hectolitre] contains an hundred and five pintes, equal to as many english quarts. *Mod.* He made twenty blunders in about as many lines.

e. *one too many*: used predicatively of something not wanted or (also attributively) of something that is repeated to excess.

1590 SHAKS. *Com. Err.* III. i. 35 When one is one too many, goe get thee from the dore. 1592 — *Rom. & Jul.* i. 1. 135 Being one too many by my weary selfe. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* II. v. 26 He believes he has in me one sister too many for his interest. 1849 LYTTON *Caxtons* xii. vi. (heading), The confession of a youth who, in the Old World, finds himself one too many. 1865 WHYTE MELVILLE *Cerise* (1866) I. xv. 232 The Marquise was. . . left planted as one too many. 1941 H. L. MENCKEN *Newspaper Days* (1942) xii. 193 The poor old man. . . nursing a hangerover from a Bar Association banquet, had thrown in one too many quick ones, and so got himself plastered. 1956 A. WILSON *Anglo-Saxon Attitudes* i. ii. 43 Some people have made one imaginative leap too many and show little sign of being able to return to the realm of reason.

f. *too many for*: more than a match for. (Properly predicated of *pl.* subject, but in more or less jocular use said of a single person or thing.)

1692 R. L'ESTRANGE *Fables* xxxv. 35 They come to Vie Power and Expence with Those that are too High and too many for them. 1708 *Deplor. State New Eng.* 16 in *Sewall's Diary* (1879) II. 114 * Your Governour. . . has been too many for you. 1722 DE FOE *Col. Jack* (1840) 319 We were too many for them, for we run out our guns. . . and. . . they retired. 1787 'G. GAMBAGO' *Acad. Horsemen* (1809) 29 Should your horse prove, what is properly termed too many for you, and make off. 1863 J. C. JEFFERSON *Sir Everard's Dau.* 113 You can't rob me—I am too many for you! . . . You're a clever one—but you're no match for me. 1872 HAROWICK *Trad. Lanc.* 189 On one occasion, however, the fiends were nearly 'too many' for the eternal toiler.

6. *Comb.* a. parasynthetic (unlimited in number), as *many-acred*, *-angled*, *-antlered*, *-belled*, *-blossomed*, *-branched*, *-celled*, *-centuried*, *-chambered*, *-cobwebbed*, *-coloured*, *-cornered*, *-corridorred*, *-coultured*, *-eared*, *-eyed*, *-faceted*, *-fingered*, *-flowered*, *-folded*, *-forked*, *-formed*, *-fountainred*, *-gifted*, *-handed*, *-hearted*, *-horned*, *-hued*, *-knotted*, *-languaged*, *-layered*, *-leaved*, *-lived*, *-lobed*, *-minded*, *-mooded*, *-mouthed*, *-nationed*, *-parted*, *-peopled*, *-pillared*, *-pleated*, *-pointed*, *-rowed*, *-seated* (hence *many-seatedness*), *-seeded*, *-spangled*, *-splendoured*, *-steepled*, *-stringed*, *-syllabled*, *-tailed*, *-tinted*, *-toned*, *-tongued*, *-towered*, *-tribed*, *-tubed*, *-twined*, *-valved*, *-voiced*, *-volumed*, *-weathered*, *-windowed*,

-wintered, -yeared adjs. Also **many-dimensional** adj.

1812 G. COLMAN *Two Parsons* xxvii, A *many-acred . . . ass, the squire. 1640 C. HARVEY *Communion Table* iv, Square, oval, *many-angled, long, or round. 1892 W. B. YEATS *Countess Kathleen* iii. 57 Heaven's many-angled star reversed. 1930 BLUNDEN *Poems* 48 Bronze noonlight domes the dim blue gloom Where *many-antlered oaks immure A hush. 1850 THACKERAY *Pendennis* xlii, The doors are *many belled. 1840 MRS. NORTON *Dream*, etc. 238 The *many-blossom'd spring. 1861 BENTLEY *Man. Bot.* 424 *Many-celled spore-cases. 1848 J. R. LOWELL *Columbus in Poems* 2nd Ser. 11 *Many-centuried shade Of some writhed oak. 1931 BLUNDEN *To Themis* 53 Beneath the accustomed dome Of this chance-planted, many-centuried tree. 1868 E. P. WRIGHT *Ocean World* iv. 83 They [Foraminifera] are generally *many-chambered. 1859 TENNYSON *Geraint & Enid* 362 The dusky-rafterd *many-cobweb'd Hall. 1747 JOHNSON *Drury Lane Pro.* 3 Each change of *many-colour'd life he drew. 1821 SHELLEY *Adonais* lii, Like a dome of many-coloured glass. 1859 TENNYSON *Vivien in Idylls of King* 132 The myriad-room'd And *many-corridor'd complexities Of Arthur's palace. 1665 DRYDEN *Indian Emp.* ii. i, Those *many cornered minds, Where women's crooked fancy turns and winds. 1731 TULL *Horse-Hoing* *Husb.* xx. 299 The *many-coulter'd Plows. 1905 W. JAMES in *Mind* XIV. 196 Satisfaction is a *many-dimensional term that can be realized in various ways. 1933 A. N. WHITEHEAD *Adventures of Ideas* xi. 242 And space is many-dimensional. a 1963 C. S. LEWIS *Poems* (1964) 102 The many-dimensional timeless rays. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* viii. ix, That many-eyed, many-tongued, many-mouthed, *many-eared Monster of Virgil. 1766 *Complete Farmer* s.v. *Seed* 6 S 1/2 Each plant of the many eared wheat. 1655 MOUFET & BENNET *Health's Impr.* 3 *Many-eide Osiris. 1889 A. R. WALLACE *Darwinism* (1890) 15 The potato . . . so well adapted to spread by means of its many-eyed tubers. 1909 *Daily Chron.* 7 Sept. 4/4 A *many-faceted diamond. 1947 *Mind* LVI. 291 The many-faceted problem of perception soon came to dominate the epistemological scene. 1909 E. POUND *Personae* 36 All tremulous beneath the *many-fingered breath. 1935 W. EMPSON *Poems* 19 Crossing and doubling, many-fingered, hounded. 1789 J. PILKINGTON *View Derbysh.* i. 386 *Erica multiflora*, *Many-flowered Heath. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* ii. iii. 1 His . . . many-folded shield he bound about his west. 1819 SHELLEY *Julian & Maddalo* 76 Where the swift sun yet paused in his descent Among the many-folded hills. 1697 C. LESLIE *Snake in Grass* (ed. 2) 66 A *many-forked and involved Infallibility. c 1586 C. TESS *Pembroke Ps.* LXXII. iii, While of sad night the *many-formed queene Decreas'd shall grow. 1832 TENNYSON *Enone* *Poems* (1833) 53 O mother Ida, *manyfountained Ida. 1868 J. H. NEWMAN *Verses Var. Occas.* 108 The *many-gifted man. 1649 G. DANIEL *Trinarch.*, *Hen. IV* cliv, This *Many-handed bodie moe hands lost Then [etc.]. 1852 KINGSLEY *Andromeda* 58 Twyformed, many-handed, terrible, shapeless. 1882 in *Eng. Dial. Dict.* (1903) IV. 33/1 (s. Dev.). He was always *many-hearted [= 'soft-hearted']. 1904 W. DE LA MARE *Henry Brocken* 193 Yonder fine many-hearted poplar. 1842 BISCHOFF *Woollen Manuf.* II. 290 The *many-horned sheep. 1812 BYRON *Ch. Har.* ii. lvii, The Turk, the Greek, the Albanian and the Moor, Here mingled in their *many hued array. 1842 TENNYSON *Morte d'Arthur* 63 The *many-knotted waterflags. 1655 FULLER *Hist. Camb.* 123 The *many Languaged-Bible. 1884 BOWER & SCOTT *De Bary's Phaner.* 33 A much stronger *many-layered epidermis. 1605 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* ii. iii. III. *Law* 42 The *many-leaved locks Of thriving Charvel. 1876 GEO. ELIOT *Dan. Der.* III. xlviii, The poor ship with its *many-lived anguish. 1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 180 A plaited *many-lobed corolla. 1895 *Funk's Stand. Dict.*, *Many-minded, showing changes of mind; changeable in opinion; fickle; versatile. 1932 W. B. YEATS *Words for Music* 37 Even Cicero And many-minded Homer were Mad as the mist and snow. 1920 *19th Cent.* Aug. 272 To know him [sc. Stephen Phillips] was to realise how *many-mooded and complex a man he was. 1935 C. DAY LEWIS *Time to Dance* 50 You shall recall one open as the day, Many-mooded as the light above English hills. 1749 *Many-mouthed [see *many-eared*]. 1917 D. H. LAWRENCE *Look! We have come Through!* 18 The spouse all full of increase Moiled over with the rearing of her many-mouthed young. 1598 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* ii. i. III. *Furies* 326 *Many-nam'd poyson, minister of Death. c 1611 CHAPMAN *Iliad* II. 497 These *many nation'd men. 1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 176 Solitary flowers, . . . and *many-parted calyx. 1828 LANDOR *Imag. Conv., Xenoph. & Cyrus* III. 366 He waves his paternal blessing over the *many-peopled world. 1740 DYER *Ruins of Rome* 10 The *many-pillar'd Portal. 1927 D. H. LAWRENCE *M. in Mex.* 81 The *many-pleated, noiseless mountains of Mexico. 1835-6 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* I. 472 The teeth [of Seals], sharp and *many-pointed. 1875 BENNETT & DYER tr. *Sachs' Bot.* 176 The *many-rowed flower-heads of the sunflower. 1808 BENTHAM *Sc. Reform* 36 The *many-seated has given place to single seated judicature. 1830 — *Corr. Wks.* 1843 XI. 40 *Many-seatedness. 1776-96 WITHERING *Brit. Plants* (ed. 3) II. 246 *Lonicera* . . . *many-seeded. 1742 BLAIR *Grave* 135 Where hast thou hid thy *many-spangled head? a 1907 F. THOMPSON *Kingdom of God in Sel. Poems* (1908) 131 'Tis ye, 'tis your estranged faces, That miss the *many-splendoured thing. 1962 *Sunday Times* (Colour Suppl.) 25 Nov. 29 (title) The many-splendoured fisherman. 1971 *Nat. Geographic* Oct. 548/1 The Ocean Terminal and nearby Harbour Centre in Kowloon offer a dazzling promenade past 150 or more stores selling jewelry, watches, ginger jars, television sets . . . pearls, and other many-splendored items. 1797 COLERIDGE *Lime-Tree Bower* 22 The *many-steeped tract magnificent Of hilly fields. 1852 H. ROGERS *Ecl. Faith* (1853) 37 A *many-stringed lyre. 1635 HEYWOOD *Hierarch.* VI. 355 Words *Many-syllabl'd, of obscure sence. 1766 SHARP in *Phil. Trans.* LVII. 85 The *many-tailed bandage. 1831 CARLYLE *Sart. Res.* ii. v, A *many-tinted, radiant Aurora. 1812 BYRON *Ch. Har.* ii. *Tambourgi* vii, Let her bring from her chamber her *many-toned lyre. 1749 *Many-tongued [see *many-eared*]. 1881 HENTY *Cornet of Horse* xvii. (1888) 179 That many-tongued body the allied army. 1598 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* ii. ii. III. *Colomes* 77 And Ninevè . . . Above them [might] raise her *many-towered Crest. 1832 TENNYSON *Lady of Shalott* i, To many-tower'd Camelot. 1768-74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1834) I. 581 The *many-tribed weeds of the field. 1866 GEO. ELIOT *F. Holt* i,

The *many-tubed honeysuckle. 1909 E. POUND *Personae* 35 What should avail me the *many-twined bracelets? 1851 *Richardson's Geol.* viii. (1855) 259 The Balanidæ have a complicated, *many-valved shell. 1816 SHELLEY *Alastor* 669 A bright stream Once fed with *many-voiced waves. 1857 J. R. LOWELL *Orig. Didactic Poetry in Atlantic Monthly* Nov. 112 *Many-volumed thunder. 1927 W. B. YEATS *Senate Speeches* (1961) 138 This many-volumed ancient history. 1794 SOUTHEY *Sonn., Even. Rainbow*, The day, Changeful and *many-weather'd. 1832 J. P. KENNEDY *Swallow B.* (1860) 16 A plain, *many-windowed edifice of brick. 1842 TENNYSON *Locksley Hall* 68 The *many-winter'd crow. a 1618 SYLVESTER *Job Triumph.* 771 So, Wisdom shall be to the *many-year'd.

b. (i) *poet.* with pres. pples. (and occas. pa. pples.) in quasi-advb. sense = 'in many ways, many times, much', as *many-beaming, -bleating, -blossoming, -meaning, -mingled, -mingling, -sounding, -turning, -twinkling, -wandering, -winding* adjs.

? 1818 SHELLEY *Homer's Hymn to Moon* 6 Where'er she spreads her *many-beaming wings. 1728-46 THOMSON *Spring* 834 Around him feeds his *many-bleating flock. 1864 TENNYSON *Boadicea* 43 *Many-blossoming Paradises. 1825 COLERIDGE *Aids Refl.* (1848) I. 24 That *many-meaning and too commonly misapplied expression. 1811 W. R. SPENCER *Poems*, The *many-mingled cries. 1821 SHELLEY *Epipsych.* 358 Their many-mingled influence. 1861 DORA GREENWELL *Poems* 129 Run in one the *many-mingling hues. 1745 WARTON *Pleas. Melanch.* 198 The *many-sounding organ peals on high. 1728-46 THOMSON *Spring* 157 The *many-twinkling leaves Of aspen tall. 1827 KEBLE *Chr. Y.* 2nd Sund. after Trin., The many-twinkling smile of Ocean. 1820 SHELLEY *Let. to Maria* *Gish.* 262 Clouds . . . Piloted by the *many-wandering blast. 1812 BYRON *Ch. Har.* i. xx, Then slowly climb the *many-winding way.

(ii) *attrib.* phrases consisting of *many* with a sb. in sense 'having, consisting of, many of the things named', as *many-course, -electron, -interest, -particle, -volume, -word*.

1955 D. CHAPMAN *Home & Social Status* xi. 172 The many-course dinner with wines. 1929 *Trans. Faraday Soc.* XXV. 672 We use this system of energy levels for the many-electron problem just as was done in atoms. 1970 G. K. WOODGATE *Elem. Atomic Struct.* i. 5 In many-electron atoms the electrostatic interaction with the nucleus is summed over all the electrons. 1955 M. GLUCKMAN *Custom & Conflict in Afr.* v. 135 They [sc. rituals] are inappropriate in the family, our single many-interest group. 1955 W. PAULI *Niels Bohr* 135 The states formed in the reaction are states of a many-particle system. 1941 *Mind* L. 141 That these naive beliefs [sc. about ambiguity] are false is easy to realise in this age of many-volume dictionaries. 1924 R. M. OGDEN tr. *Kafka's Growth of Mind* v. 329 Transference from a one-word to a many-word sentence is carried out. 1940 A. H. GARDINER *Theory of Proper Names* ix. 29 In some of my many-word names (e.g. Edgar Allan Poe) the coherence of the parts is much slighter than in others. 1973 A. QUINTON *Nature of Things* v. 127 Many-word sentences have to be used to guard against the misunderstandings.

c. Special combinations: **many-berry**, a name for the American hackberry (*Cent. Dict.*); **many-body**, pertaining to or involving three or more bodies or particles; applied *spec.* to the problem of predicting their positions and motions at any future time given their present values and the way the bodies interact; † **many-feet (-foot)**, (a) = POLYPE; (b) a general name for earwigs, woodlice, etc.; **many-many a.** (see *quots.*); **many-one a.**, applied to a correspondence or relation such that two or more members of one set are associated with or related to each member of a second set; hence **many-oneness**; **many-root(s)**, the plant *Ruellia tuberosa*, native to Mexico and the West Indies; † **Many Saints' Day** ? *nonce-wd.*, a name for Pentecost; **many-seed**, a Barbados plant of the genus *Jussiaea*; **many-valued a.** [cf. G. *mehrwertig*] *Philos.*, 'possessing three or more truth-values in place of the customary two of truth and falsehood' (Webster 1961); **many-worded a.**, of a term or description involving the use of several words.

1847 W. DARLINGTON *Amer. Weeds & Useful Pl.* (1860) 294 Hack-berry. *Many-berry. 1927 FISHER & HARTREE tr. *Born's Mech. Atom* iv. 248 The analytical difficulties of the *many-body problem. 1962 W. B. THOMPSON *Introd. Plasma Physics* i. 2 The microscopic dynamics of a plasma must be understood as a study in many-body physics. 1964 L. WILETS *Theories Nucl. Fission* iv. 56 The first quantitative attempt to apply many-body techniques to finite nuclei was performed by Brueckner, Lockett, and Rotenberg . . . The results of the infinite many-body problem were used to obtain the K-matrix as a function of density. 1591 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* i. v. 87 Th' inky Cuttles, and the *Many-feet. *Ibid.* 238 The . . . Many-foot, that fain A dainty feast of Oyster-flesh would gain. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 351 Some sea-fishes, . . . have eight legs: namely, Manyfeet, Pourcuttles, Cuttles. 1658 ROWLAND *Moufet's Theat. Ins.* 1045 The Scolopendræ, and Juli, and Cheeselips. . . are called Many-feet. 1706 PHILLIPS, *Ozæna*, a sort of the Fish Pourcontrol or Many-feet. 1922 W. E. JOHNSON *Logic* II. vii. 156 Here the denominating correlation is not one-one but *many-many, and yet the names and the things happen to be numerically equal. 1933 *Mind* XLII. 53 In this third use of 'term' the total situation located by 'Tom fears Francois' is not two-termed but many-termed, and the total situation located by 'England fears France' many-many-termed. 1965 *Language* XLI. 44 Transformational relations are one-one, but expansion relations are many-many. 1910 WHITEHEAD & RUSSELL *Principia Math.* I. ii. 438 Thus *many-one relations are the

converses of one-many relations. *Ibid.* 575 The transition from series generated by one-one or many-one relations of consecutive terms to series generated by transitive relations of *before* and *after*. 1936 *Jrnl. Philos.* 17 Dec. 706 The relation of tokens to their type . . . is consistently many-one: a type can have many tokens, but a token only one type. But the relation of type to word is many-many. A word can be represented by many types; but so can a type represent many words. 1955 A. N. PRIOR *Formal Logic* 279 A 'many-one' relation, $Cls \rightarrow 1$, is an R such that if x is an R of any given thing then it is not an R of anything else . . . The null relation is many-one for the same sort of reason as it is one-many. 1959 E. M. PATTERSON *Topology* (ed. 2) iv. 82 A homomorphism between a group G_1 and a group G_2 is a many-one transformation. 1971 *Language* XLVII. 8 This overwhelming predominance of many-one mapping over one-many, as we move from semantics to phonetics, can then be seen as further evidence of language's directionality. 1966 S. BEER *Decision & Control* xvii. 441 The effect of that Act . . . was to provide a richer mapping, to reduce the *many-oneness of the homomorphic transformation. 1750 G. HUGHES *Barbados* 210 The *Many-Roots. This Plant derives its Name from the great number of its Roots. 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade, Many-root*, a name for the *Ruellia tuberosa*. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* III. Ded., Those three thousand gained (on *Many-Saints-day) by Saint Peter, at Jerusalem. 1750 G. HUGHES *Barbados* 212 *Many-Seed. I have given this Plant a name from its many Seeds. 1848 SCHOMBURGK *Hist. Barbados* 618. 1934 *Philos. of Sci.* I. 118 A *many-valued system of logic is a code of inference which endows propositions with truth values intermediate between true and false. 1936 *Mind* XLV. 273 His probability logic is a many-valued logic. 1963 R. DICKERSON in H. W. BAUDE *Jurimetrics* 63 The potential usefulness of many-valued logic for building mathematical models helpful in dealing with problems of vagueness. 1965 *Philosophy* XL. 172 Languages based on a many-valued logic are artificial constructs. 1969 N. RESCHER (title) *Many-valued logic*. a 1832 BENTHAM *Chrestomathia* App. 9. § 2 in *Works* (1834) VIII. 188/1 In the *many-worded appellative, part of speech, the word *part* is instructive. 1843 *MILL Logic* I. i. ii. 30 A mixed term belongs to the class of what have been called many-worded names. 1901 A. SIDGWICK *Use of Words in Reasoning* v. 143 Description . . . is more often than not many-worded. 1957 G. RYLE in M. BLACK *Importance of Lang.* (1962) 151, I am still not quite sure why . . . every possible grammatical subject of a sentence, one-worded or many-worded, stands to something.

B. quasi-sb. and sb.

1. quasi-sb. On the analogy of *a few* (see FEW 2), *a* has from the 16th c. been prefixed to *many* when followed by a pl. sb. or used *absol.* in plural sense. In such collocations *many* formally admits of being interpreted as a sb., meaning 'a great number'. This interpretation is somewhat strained when *a many* is immediately followed by a pl. sb., because the ellipsis of *of*, which must be assumed, is abnormal; but in the other cases it presents no difficulty, and it would often be impossible to determine whether in the consciousness of the speaker the word is an adj. used *absol.* in pl., or a genuine sb. Confusion with MEINIE, of which there are many traces in the 16th c., seems to have contributed to cause the word in this use to be apprehended as a sb. Often with prefixed adj. as in a † *considerable, good, great, †pretty, †jolly many*; also † *no small many*.

a. with pl. sb. (or *people*) immediately following.

In this use *a many* hardly differs in sense from *many*, and is now somewhat rare in literary use, though *a good many, a great many*, are common colloquially.

1590 MARLOWE *Edw. II.* iv. ii, Though a many friends Are made a way. 1614 DAY *Festivals* xi. (1615) 300 There are in this Israel, the Sacred Scriptures of God, a many, many Widows. a 1643 J. SHUTE *Judgem. & Mercy* (1645) 180 Here were a mad man that to Secure himself from the Fire, would pile a many Billets between him and the flame. 1653 H. MORE *Antid. Ath.* (1662) 97 A many such miracles. 1690 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) II. 126 And great many men were at work upon the fortifications. 1776 *Trial of Nudocomar* 23/2 A great many people have seen him besides. 1807 CRABBE *Par. Reg.* III. 768 The rates are high; we have a-many poor. 1813 *Sk. Character* (ed. 2) I. 205 It is a good many years since I have seen him. 1832 TENNYSON *Miller's Dau.* 219 They have not shed a many tears, Dear eyes. 1841 CATLIN *N. Amer. Ind.* (1844) II. xlviii. 122 They use a vast many beads. 1884 *Manch. Exam.* 17 May 4/8 There are a great many schools . . . of technology scattered over the Continent.

b. Const. *of*; now only followed by a definite sb. or pronoun. (Some early *quots.* may belong to MEINIE.)

1525 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* II. xxiv. 64 Beneth in the courte he sawe a great many of asses. 1530 PALSGR. 721/1 s.v. *Slyde*, A menyse of brokes [vng tas de ruisseaux]. 1560 WHITEHORNE *Arte Warre* 60 Caius Sulpitius . . . set a greete many of Sackes vpon Mules. 1584 R. SCOT *Discov. Witcher.* XII. iii. (1886) 176 If Incubus could beget Merlins among us, we should have a jollie manie of cold prophets. 1652 GAULE *Magastrom.* 352 He . . . had invited a many of his kindred and friends. 1656 EARL MONM. tr. *Boccalini's Advts. fr. Parnass.* II. xxiv. (1674) 173 An infinite many of men. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 37 ¶ 1, I had an Opportunity of turning over a great many of her Books. 1716 B. CHURCH *Hist. Philip's War* (1865) I. 127 He pick'd up a considerable many of their Women and Children. 1840 P. PARLEY's *Ann.* 183 A many of them played the truant on purpose to see the soldiers go through their manœuvres. 1852 THACKERAY *Esmond* i. iii, This was chiefly of the Catholic gentry, of whom there were a pretty many in the country.

c. *ellipt.* and *absol.* (*Quots.* 1556 and 1564 may belong to MEINIE.)

[1556 OLDE *Antichrist* 6 To the undoing of a great meanye. 1564 BECON *Dispay. Popish Mass Wks.* III. 47 b, Ye praye for Philippe and Chenye, mo than a good meanye.] 1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V.* III. vii. 79 *Const.* And yet my Sky shall not want [sc. stars]. *Dolph.* That may be, for you beare a many superfluously. 1604 HIERON *Wks.* I. 507 These and the like are the thoughts and speeches of no small many. 1611 B. JONSON *Catiline* To Rdr., The commendation of good things may fall within a many, their approbation but in a few. 1788 T. TAYLOR *Proclus' Comm.* (1792) I. Diss. p. xcv, Plato is ignorantly accused by a many, for affirming that [etc.]. 1875 HIGGINSON *Hist. U.S.* VIII. 64 A good many died of hardship and fatigue. 1888 BRYCE *Amer. Commu.* III. cii. 438 But even in the East a good many may come from straitened homes.

† 2. *sb.* App. by confusion with MEINIE, used for: Company, host, flock; (one's) retinue or following. *Obs.*

1563-87 FOXE *A. & M.* (1596) 1609/2 We are.. murdered downe like a manie of sheep. 1579 SPENSER *Sheph. Cal.* May 23 Before them yode a lusty Tabrere, That to the many a Horne pype playd. 1586 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* I. v. (1589) 14 Those cruell Lions.. which haue deuoured those Heards I had, and with my Manie's blood Imbrud their fierce deuouring chappes. 1596 SPENSER *F.O.* V. xi. 3 And forth he far'd with all his many bad. 1609 C. BUTLER *Fem. Mon.* v. (1623) Lij, The manie begins to march along; thronging one another for haste. 1700 DRYDEN *Pal. & Arcite* III. 545 The chiefs diuide And wheeling east and west before their many ride.

3. *Philos.* A multitude, plurality. Opposed to one.

a 1619 FOTHERBY *Atheom.* II. x. §4 (1622) 309 All Ones, and all Manyes, all wholes, all parts. 1788 T. TAYLOR *Proclus' Comm.* (1792) I. Diss. p. xxiv, One idea, throughout all Manys, wrapt up in one. 1864 BOWEN *Logic* I. 4 The Understanding has been called the *unifying* faculty, by which the many is reduced to unity.

many-: see MANI-.

manyatta (mæ'njætə). Also *manyat*. [Masai.] Among certain African peoples, particularly the Masai, a group of huts forming a unit within a common fence.

1905 A. C. HOLLIS *Masai* 292 Meat may not be eaten in the manyat, or warriors' kraals. 1921 BLACKW. *Mag.* Jan. 118/1 The Manyatta, a rambling collection of dome-shaped huts surrounded by a straggling zeriba, seemed to have settled down for the day. 1964 *Listener* 30 July 163/2 He returned to the family manyatta—a thorn-fenced cluster of low mud hovels shared with the beasts. 1971 *E. Afr. Standard* (Nairobi) 13 Apr. 9/1 A gang of Borana tribesmen attacked a Samburu manyatta at Shaba Hills.

man-year: see MAN *sb.*¹ 20 b.

manyew, obs. form of MANGE.

manyfold ('menifəuld), *adv.* Also *many-fold*, *many fold*. [a mod. re-formation from MANY *a.* + -FOLD (after *three-*, *fourfold*, etc.), etymologically identical with MANIFOLD, though this was rarely used in this sense (MANIFOLD *adv.* 1 b).] In the proportion of many to one.

1879 [see -FOLD]. 1916 D. S. KIMBALL in *Mod. Business* (Alexander Hamilton Inst.) VII. II. vi. 293 If this difference is reflected many-fold in the product of a large and costly machine the difference in output might very well be marked. 1920 S. S. HUEBNER *Marine Insurance* p. v, The tonnage of vessels under the American Flag was, within a brief period, increased many fold. 1961 M. HYNES *Med. Bacteriol.* (ed. 7) x. 126 Urinary infections with resistant bacteria may respond to antibiotics that are concentrated many-fold by renal excretion. 1969 *Sci. Jnl.* 36/1 If any nation can find.. all the major ingredients to produce unlimited supplies of energy, fertilizer, fresh water and other necessities, then the useful part of the Earth will be increased manyfold.

† **manyfull**, *a.* *Obs.* [f. MANY + -FUL.] Abundant. (Also const. of.)

c 1440 *Jacob's Well* 262 Many-full of wordys [marg. multiloquium].. He þat hath manye wordys faryth as a fool þat sellyth his chaffare wyth-outen wyzte and mesure. 1526 in *Ellis Orig. Lett.* Ser. III. II. 80 All this mater I remytte unto your highe wisdom and manyfull goodness.

† **manygate(s)**. *Obs.* [See GATE *sb.*² 9 b.] In many ways.

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* I. 338 Knowlage off mony statis May quhile awailze full mony gatis. c 1420 *Lay Folks Mass Bk., York Hours* 35 Many fals witnes, þai wryed hym many gate.

many-headed, *a.* (Stress variable.) *a.* Having many heads. Often applied derisively to the people or populace (*the many-headed beast* or *monster*, after Hor. *Ep.* I. i. 76 *Belua multorum es capitum*).

a 1586 SIDNEY *Arcadia* II. (1590) 220 O weak trust of the many-headed multitude. 1590 SPENSER *F.O.* I. VIII. 6 The proud Duessa.. High mounted on her many headed beast. 1595 DANIEL *Civ. Wars* II. xii, This many-headed monster Multitude. c 1611 CHAPMAN *Iliad* I. 478 That many-headed hill. 1680 G. HICKES *Spirit of Popery* 2 That Many-headed Pope the Presbyterian Government. 1737 POPE *Hor. Ep.* II. i. 305 The many-headed Monster of the Pit. 1819 LD. J. RUSSELL in *Hansard's Parl. Deb.* XLI. 1105 Are we then to conclude.. that Somers [etc.] expelled a king in order to set up a many-headed tyranny? 1849 TENNYSON 'You might have won' 20 Keep nothing sacred: 'tis but just The many-headed beast should know. 1852 HENSLOW *Dict. Bot. Terms, Many-headed*, when many distinct buds are seated on the crown of a root.

b. absol. (= 'the many-headed multitude'.) 1837 DICKENS *Pickw.* XIX, The playful disposition of the many-headed. 1934 WODEHOUSE *Right Ho, Jeeves* xv. 181 We might have been a rather oversized greyhound and a

somewhat slimmer electric hare doing their stuff on a circular track for the entertainment of the many-headed.

Hence **many-headedness**.

1827 HARE *Guesses* (1859) 96 A Review,—which, among diverse other qualities of Cerberus, has that of many-headedness. 1889 *Spectator* 5 Oct., The many-headedness of a Parliament.

† **manyhede**. *Obs.* Also *mani-*. [f. MANY + -hede, -HEAD.] Multitude.

a 1300 *E.E. Psalter* cl. 2 Loves him after mani-hede [Vulg. *secundum multitudinem*] of his mikelnesse. a 1400 *Relig. Pieces fr. Thornton MS.* 45 For-þi þat anehede es gude and manyhede alswa, þare-fore it behouede nede þat anehede and manyhede bathe ware in Godd.

† **manyie**, 'menyie', *sb.* *Sc. Obs.* Also 5 *manze*, ? *meniye*, 6 *menzie*, *menze*, 6-7 *manzie*, 7 *menzie*, *mangzie*. [f. next vb.] = MAIM *sb.*

1456 SIR G. HAYE *Law Arms* (S.T.S.) 116 Quha ever strykyis with wappin or othir villaynis manze. c 1470 HENRYSON *Mor. Fab.* v. (*Parl. Beasts*) xxxv, This wretchit wolf weipand thus on he went, Of this menyie markand to get remeid. 1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* XXI. 12 He that hes for his awin genzie Ane plesand prop, but mank or menzie. 1589 R. BRUCE *Serm.* (1591) Y3b, Without a notable inconvenient ather to body or soule, or to boath, without a notable menze, as we speak. 1597 SKENE *De Verb. Signif., Machamium*,.. from the auld French worde Mehaigne, quihik we call, Manzie, hurt, mutilation [etc.]. 1609 — *Reg. Maj.* III. x. 51 b, Gif the seller did sell to the buyer ane thing, as without anie fault or menzie. *Ibid.* Table 86 b, Manzie.

† **manyie**, 'menyie', *v.* *Sc. Obs.* Also 4-5 *menze*, 6 *menzie*, *mainzie*. [a. OF. *mahaignier*: see MAIM *v.*] = MAIM *v.*

a 1400 *Trojan War* II. 2131 Woundand, menzeand, and slaand. 1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* lxxviii. 3 So sair the magryme dois me menzie. 1597 SKENE *De Verb. Signif.* s.v. *Machamium*, He quha is mainzied, hes ane just cause to excuse himselfe fra singular battell.

† **manykin**, 'manykins', *a.* *Obs.* Forms: 1 *manegra cynna*, 2-3 *monies cunnes*, *kunnes*, *kinnes*, 3 *mani cunnes*, *kinnes*, -*kin(e)s*, 4 *many kyn(nes)*, *mani-*, *mony-kin*, 5 *manykins*, *erron*, -*kingis*. [Repr. early ME. *monies kinnes* (genit. sing. of MANY *a.* and KIN *sb.*¹); in OE. the synonymous pl. genitive *manegra cynna* occurs.] Of many kinds.

a 900 [see KIN *sb.*¹ 6 b]. c 1000 *Ags. Ps.* (Th.) x. 7 Drihten onsent manegra cynna witu. c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 103 Heo [sc. anger] macað monlehtas and monies cunnes ufel. c 1220 *Bestiary* 460 Manikines ðing. c 1275 LAY. 1292 þer bi-won Brutus mani kine pinges. c 1375 *Cursor M.* 27412 (Fairf.) Manikin ping him mai be-tide [Cotton For nakin case þat mai tide]. a 1400-50 *Alexander* 3864 Creusses of manykins hewis. *Ibid.* 4530 Minerua was a maistres of many kingis [sic] werkis.

† **manyment**. *Sc. Obs.* Also *manument*. [a. F. *maniement*, f. *manier* to handle.] Management.

1567 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* Ser. I. I. 514 Sen hir Hienes arryvall.. and taking of the manyment and government of the effaris thairof on hir awin persoun. *Ibid.* II. 161 The maister of his Hienes awin Cunyehouse or sic uthieris as has the manyment thairof. 1600 *Sc. Acts Jas. VI* (1816) IV. 245/1 The saidis James and maister Johne had the government and manument of his hail rentis, leving, and affairis.

manyness ('mɛnɪnis). *rare.* [f. MANY + -NESS.] Plurality, numerosity.

1609 SKENE *Reg. Maj.* 115 Be multiplication, or manynes of Hynes. 1886 HALL & JASTROW in *Mind* Jan. 60 The sense of manyness.. acts as a stimulus to us to bend all available energy to tally as fast as possible.

manyogana (mæ'njo:gana). Also *manyokana*. [Jap., f. *Manyōshū* 'collection of a Myriad Leaves', name of an 8th-cent. anthology of Japanese poetry + -*gana* combining form of KANA (phonetic) letters, script.] A system of writing in use in Japan in the 8th century, found *spec.* in the *Manyōshū*, in which Chinese characters are used to represent Japanese sounds.

1868 J. J. HOFFMANN *Japanese Gram.* 6 The running-hand form was used in the old Japanese Bundle of Poems.. *Man-you-siu* or the Collection of the Ten Thousand Leaves, compiled about the middle of the eighth century. The first *Kana*-form was, consequently, called *Yamato-kana*.., the other *Man-you-kana*. 1909 tr. S. Okuma's *Fifty Yrs. of New Japan* II. i. 2 We also used these [Chinese] characters merely as symbols for our own sounds. This latter method.. we find.. generally used in our old works like the '*Kojiki*' and the '*Manyōshū*', whence these symbols came to be called the *Manyō-kana*. 1928 G. B. SANSOM *Hist. Gram. Japanese* I. 23 The name of this anthology was the *Manyōshū*, or 'collection of a Myriad Leaves', and the characters thus used were known as *Manyōgana*. 1934 S. YOSHITAKE *Phonetic System of Ancient Japanese* I. 7 It was that great philologist Motowori Norinaga who first discovered how strictly certain *Man-yō-gana* were differentiated. 1948 *Introd. Classic Japanese Lit.* (Kokusai Bunka Shinkokai) (1956) p. x, The choice of subject for ballads ranged much more widely.. encouraged by the popularization of new methods of writing, by the introduction of the Japanese syllabary (*kana*) in the primitive form known as *man'yōgana* (*Man'yōshū* style *kana*) where the Chinese ideographs were used with their phonetic value. 1951 J. K. YAMAGIWA in Reischauer & Yamagiwa *Transl. Early Japanese Lit.* 277 In the eighth and ninth centuries, abbreviations and simplifications of the *Man'yōgana* resulted in the creation of the two syllabic

scripts, the *katakana* and the *hiragana*. 1959 *Chambers's Encycl.* VIII. 58/2 Two [writing] systems gradually developed: one an elaborate distortion of Japanese into Chinese forms (*kambun*); the other a phonetic adaptation of Chinese characters for the reproduction of Japanese sounds (*manyōgana*). 1965 D. KEENE *Manyōshū* p. xviii, The so-called '*Manyō-gana*' are the Chinese characters which were commonly used as phonograms in the *Manyōshū*, from which the present system of *kana* was evolved. 1974 *Canad. Jnl. Linguistics* XIX. 217 Taken together, the *ongana* and *kungana* comprise the *man'yōgana*, the eighth-century precursors of the later *kana* syllabaries.

manyot, **manyour**: obs. ff. MANIOC, MANGER.

manyplies ('menɪplaɪz), *sb. pl.* Chiefly *dial.* Forms: 8 *monyple*, 8-9 *manyplus*, 9 *mony-*, *moni-*, *mani-*, *manyplies*. [f. MANY + *plies*, pl. of PLY, fold. Cf. MANIFOLD (s *sb.*²)] The omasum or third stomach of a ruminant. Also, *jocularly* the stomach of a man.

1774 LAMBE *Hist. Battell Flodden* Notes 70 *Monyple*, a N.C. word. 1782 A. MONRO *Compar. Anat.* (ed. 3) 39 *Omasum*, *vulgo* the manyplus. 1803 *Prize Ess. Highl. Soc. Scotl.* II. 218 In the fold of the second [sic] stomach or monnyplies. 1833 M. SCOTT *Tom Cringle* xii. (1859) 268 As if he feared the very exertion of uttering a word or two might unsettle his monnyplies. 1840 *Penny Cycl.* XVII. 82/1 The third stomach, the manyplus. 1861 HUME tr. *Moquin-Tandon* II. 1. 43 In all the ruminating animals there are four stomachs: the ingluvies;.. the reticulum;.. the omasum or many-plies; and the abomasum.

manys(ch), obs. form of MENACE *v.*

many-sided, *a.* (Stress variable.)

1. Having many sides; multilateral.

1660 BARROW *Euclid* I. Def. xxii, Many-sided figures are such as are contained under more right lines than four. a 1822 SHELLEY *Def. Poetry* Pr. Wks. 1888 II. 16 The drama.. is a prismatic and many-sided mirror. 1847 SMEATON *Builder's Man.* 172 To find the area of irregular polygons, or many-sided figures.

2. *fig.* Having many aspects, bearings, capacities, or possibilities. (Suggested by Ger. *vielseitig*.)

1843 GLADSTONE *Glean.* (1879) V. 37 Of many-sided aspect. 1868 — *Juv. Mundi* x. (1870) 402 With many-sided intelligence. 1882 FARRAR *Early Chr.* II. 337 Since Christianity is manysided. 1892 GARDINER *Student's Hist. Eng.* 489 Raleigh was.. a many-sided man; soldier, sailor, statesman, historian, and poet.

Hence **manysidedness**.

1833 LYTTON *Eng. & English* (ed. 2) II. 97 Wordsworth.. has not, it is true, 'the many-sidedness' of Göthe. 1837 C. LOFFT *Self-formation* I. 275 It tends to give him the decantatum illud of the Germans, .. manysidedness. 1866 *Sat. Rev.* 19 May 584/1 What men gain in manysidedness it is said they are losing in vigour. 1870 LOWELL *Among my Bks.* Ser. I. (1873) 345 The many-sidedness of truth.

manyssh, -*yssyche*, obs. ff. MENACE *v.*

manyways *adv.*: see WAY.

† **many-what**. *Obs.* Forms: 3 *manizwhatt*, *moniwhat*, 4 *mani-*, *mony-quat(t)*, -*what*. [See WHAT and cf. *anywhat*, *somewhat*.] Many things.

c 1200 ORMIN 1028 Enngless.. wipp þe bisscopp spækenn O Godess halfe off manizwhatt. a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 352 Hore lifode is herre, uor pilegram eileð monihwat. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 12598 (Cott.) Desputand tuix pain he satt, And þai him asked mani-quat [v. rr. many quat, maniquatt, mony what].

'**many-where**. *rare.* Also 4 *maniquar(e)*, 6-7 (with *advb. s*) *many wheres*. [f. MANY + WHERE.] In many places.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 21723 Bot has bitid oft mani quar, þat less folk ouercummen þe mar. 1565 JEWEL *Repl. Harding* (1611) 433 This kinde of Praier.. was many wheres received. a 1656 Bp. HALL *Rem. Wks.* (1660) 289 It.. can no more according to the natural being even of a body glorified be many wheres at once. 1902 LUBBOCK *Scenery Eng.* 52 Smoothed and polished rocks occur also 'many-where', if I may coin the word.

manywise *adv.*: see WISE *sb.*

|| **manzanilla** (mænzə'nɪlə, Sp. manθa'nɪlə). [Sp., f. *manzanilla* camomile.] 1. A kind of dry and light sherry with a somewhat bitter flavour.

1843 *Penny Cycl.* XXVII. 466/1 Manzanilla, which is the favourite wine of the Spaniards. 1872 THUDICHUM & DUPRÉ *Treat. Wine* 653 Some descriptions of Manzanilla wine.

2. A variety of olive, distinguished by small thin-skinned fruit.

1911 *Daily Colonist* (Victoria, B.C.) 13 Apr. 6/1 (Adv.), Your Easter Sunday menu will demand the luscious, healthful Olive. We carry a big stock, all kinds.. Manzanillas—Small Olives. 1964 *Economist* 8 Aug. 547/2 Special varieties [of olive].. like the Manzanilla and the Goodal in Spain. 1974 *Observer* (Colour Suppl.) 8 Sept. 66/3 The country around Seville in Spain is green olive country, both for the manzanillas and the huge queen olives.

manzanilla, -*illo*: see MANCHINEEL.

|| **manzanita** (mænzə'nɪtə, Sp. manθa'nɪta). Also *manzanito*. [Sp., dim. of *manzana* apple.] One of the berry-bearing shrubs of the genus *Arctostaphylos* found in the United States; the bearberry. Also *attrib.*

1848 E. BRYANT *California* xviii. 236 We have met occasionally with a reddish berry called by the Californians manzanita (little apple). 1869 C. L. BRACE *New West* xi. 138 Around her were.. dishes of the manzanita seed. 1872 C.

KING Mountain. *Sierra Nev.* ii. 36 The reverence due to the Giver of manzanita berries. 1888 B. HARTE *Drift from Redwood Camp in Phyllis of Sierras* 227 A bent manzanito-bush... flew back against his breast. 1918 C. E. MULFORD *Man from Bar-20* xvii. 178 He pushed through matted thickets of oak brush and manzanito. 1928 A. BIERCE *Can Such Things Be?* i. 8 Unable in the darkness to penetrate the thickets of manzanita and other undergrowth. 1971 *Black Scholar* Apr.-May 47/2 Our job is to clear out 10 miles of oak trees, manzanita shrubs and sagebrush on both sides of the highway. 1972 *Village Voice* (N.Y.) 1 June 76/1 A sign next to a luxuriant manzanita plant welcomes you to God's land.

manzello (mæn'zɛləʊ). [Origin uncertain.] A saxophone instrument resembling a soprano saxophone.

1962 *Melody Maker* 7 July 7/3 The manzello, which he uses frequently in solos, sounds rather like a soprano while the stritch is somewhere in the tenor range. 1966 *New Statesman* 4 Nov. 677/1 On manzello he [sc. Roland Kirk] echoes some of Sidney Bechet's canary-yellow flights. 1969 *Daily Tel.* 15 Feb. 15/1 Kirk's solo ability on flute, tenor saxophone, manzello and stritch.

manzie: see MANYIE *Sc. Obs.*

||manzil ('mɑnzil). Forms: 7 manzeil, -eel, munsel, menzill, 9 mansale, munzil, -el, manzil. [Arab. (hence Pers., Urdū) *manzil*, f. *nazala* to descend, alight.] a. A halting-place. b. The distance between two halting-places, a stage.

1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 55 Our next nights Manzil was at Gogoam. 1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India* & P. 231 In the middle of the Munsel (i.e. a whole Day's Journey) the Butler alights. 1840 J. B. FRASER *Koordistan* I. iv. 98 Fixing my first day's munzil... at a village... ten miles from Ooshnoo. 1880 L. WALLACE *Ben Hur* i. (1881) 8 On the desert, distance is... measured... by the *saat*, or hour, and the *manzil*, or halt.

||'manzo. *Obs. rare.* [It.] Bull-beef.

1594 CAREW *Huarte's Exam. Wits* (1616) 305 Cowes flesh, Manzo, bread of red graine... the sonne engendred vpon these, sball haue strength like a bull, but withall, bee... of a beastly wit.

manzy, *Sc. form of MEINIE.*

Mao (mau). [f. *Mao* Tse-Tung; see MAOISM.] Used *attrib.* of a simple style of clothing based on dress in Communist China, as *Mao cap*, *collar*, *jacket*, *trousers*, etc.

1967 *Guardian* 1 Aug. 5/5 A close-fitting standing collar to which Paris is now giving the name Mao. 1968 *N.Y. Times* 22 May 50 'Extravagances' such as the Mao jacket. 1968 *Punch* 24 July 107/2 Out, apparently, are Mao caps, Guevara beards, Maharishi gowns and Zapata moustaches. 1969 A. SINCLAIR *Last of Best ix.* 231 Silk Mao jackets. 1972 *Daily Tel.* 3 Mar. 14 The blue-clad men and women, all in Mao jackets and trousers. 1973 *Sunday Express* (Trinidad) 1 Apr. (Suppl.) 7/3 From the East was Madame Sung Chih-Kuang, 50, wife of the first Red Chinese Ambassador to Britain, who wore a grey cotton Mao suit. 1974 J. MITCHELL *Death & Bright Water* iii. 19 Mao boiler suit to show he was one of the righteous, but hand-sewn and made of silk.

b. *Mao 'flu*, Hong Kong influenza (see HONG KONG 2).

1968 *Guardian* 14 Dec. 1/1 Hongkong or Mao 'flu now sweeping the United States, is likely to reach Britain next month or in February. 1973 'G. ASHE' *Life for Death* v. 49 He's had the damned Mao flu and it's put him right out.

Maoism ('maʊɪz(ə)m). [f. the name of *Mao Tse-Tung* (1893-1976), Chairman of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party + -ISM.] The Marxist-Leninist theories of *Mao Tse-Tung* developed and practised in China. Hence *'Maoist sb.*, a follower of these theories; also *attrib.* or as *adj.*, of or pertaining to these theories.

1951 B. I. SCHWARTZ *Chinese Communism & Rise of Mao* xiii. 189 The essential features of Maoism. *Ibid.* 190 Another peculiar feature of the Maoist strategy... is the preference for 'border area' bases. 1961 *Listener* 23 Nov. 886/2 Maoist Marxism. 1962 *Ibid.* 18 Jan. 112/1 There are several kinds of communism in the world—Titoism, Khrushchevism, Maoism in China. 1964 *New Statesman* 17 Apr. 592/3 The Maoists are blind not to see this and to identify their cause with a nostalgia for the Stalin epoch. 1967 *Guardian* 15 May 6/1 The demonstrators have been conducting their affairs in Maoist style—little red books of quotations and all. 1968 *Listener* 28 Nov. 736/1 The awful children... are now revealed as a tiny Maoist cell at the heart of the family. 1969 *N.Y. Rev. Bks.* 16 Jan. 6/2 Many of the good facets of Maoism, such as participation in social and political life and the linking of practice and theory in education. 1970 G. GREER *Female Eunuch* 22 The most telling criticisms will come from my sisters of the left, the Maoists, the Trots. 1970 *New Scientist* 19 Mar. 539/2 Neither Tories nor Labourites can be blamed for sounding like Maoists, desperately looking for a Little Red Book. 1971 *Peace News* 5 Nov. 5/1 His blend of religious fervour and Maoist rhetoric does not endear him either to pacifists or to liberals. 1973 *Listener* 2 Aug. 147/2 This year Mao will be 80, so we may assume that the Maoist era is coming to its end.

Maoize ('maʊaɪz), *v.* [f. *Mao* (see MAOISM) + -IZE.] *trans.* To imbue with the doctrines of Maoism. So *Maoization*.

1970 *Guardian* 18 Sept. 11/2 The guerillas' growing ideological dependence on China... could lead to the 'Maoisation' of the Middle East. 1971 *Time* 12 July 22 Mao demolished... others who did not share his own mystical concept of the revolution. He hoped to replace them with freshly radicalized, totally Maoized youth who would be prepared to spend their lives in permanent struggle.

maomao ('maʊmaʊ). *N.Z.* [Maori.] A blue-skinned marine food fish, *Scorpius violaceus* or *S. æquipinnis*, found in New Zealand and Australian waters.

1886 R. A. A. SHERRIN *Handbk. Fishes N.Z.* 67 The delicious little maomao may be caught at the Rurima Rocks in immense quantities. 1949 P. BUCK *Coming of Maori* (1950) ii. viii. 215 The longest bag net... was used to catch maomao (*Scorpius violaceus*), a deep-sea fish which travelled in shoals. 1966 *Encycl. N.Z.* II. 408/2 The blue maomao also occurs in Australia, where it is known as the hardbelly.

maon: see MAHONE, MAUND².

Maori (||'maʊəri, 'maʊəri), *sb.* (a.) Pl. Maori, Maori(e)s. [The native name: said to mean 'of the usual kind' (Morris *Austral Eng.*)]

1. a. A member of the Polynesian people inhabiting New Zealand. Also *attrib.* or *adj.* pertaining to this people or their language; *absol.* the language.

1843 *Penny Cycl.* XXVII. 752/1 The natives call themselves maori (aborigines), in contradistinction to the foreigners, or pakea. 1845 E. J. WAKEFIELD *Advent. N. Zealand* I. vi. 174 The Maori language... possesses... but few words which express abstract ideas... The Maori, as made a written language, is pronounced in the same way as German or Spanish. 1854 GOLDER *Pigeons Parl.* 34 Through bush and clearing searching for ye Full of the thoughts of shooting Maori. 1884 *Century Mag.* XXVII. 919 Crowds of Maoris... thronged the streets.

b. *Comb.*, in names of plants and animals (see Morris *Austral Eng.* 1898): **Maori bug** (see quot. 1966); **Maori cabbage**, the wild cabbage of New Zealand; **Maori-chief**, a New Zealand Flathead fish, *Notothenia*; **Maori dog**, a type of dog, which is now extinct, first introduced to New Zealand by the Maoris; also in *fig. use*, **cunning as a Maori dog**, a phrase of vulgar abuse; cf. KURI; **Maori-head**, a kind of sedge; **Maori-hen**, the Weka or Wood-hen of New Zealand, *Ocydromus*.

1944 *Mod. Jun. Dict.* (Whitcombe & Tombs) 251 *Maori bug*, a strong-smelling, dark-coloured beetle. 1959 *Numbers* IX. 8 We... sbok Maori bugs out of the blankets. 1966 *Encycl. N.Z.* I. 269/1 *Bug, Maori* (*Platyzoostera novae-zelandiae*). Maori bug is the commonly accepted name for the largest endemic cockroach of New Zealand... This species is capable of liberating a characteristic, unpleasant odour when disturbed. 1947 D. M. DAVIN *For Rest of our Lives* 103 Cunning as a Maori dog, you know him. 1950 *N.Z. J. Agric.* Feb. 136/1 Pastoralists... [in the early days] had their problems, too. Maori dogs were troublesome. 1953 M. SCOTT *Breakfast at Six* iii. 30 'The professional charmer,' jeered Larry... 'Cunning as a Maori dog,' supplemented Sam vulgarly. 1966 *Encycl. N.Z.* I. 491/2 The Maori dog (*kuri*)... was probably introduced during the period of the Great Migration (c. 1350 A.D.)... It became extinct some years after the arrival of the European settlers.

c. **Special Comb. Maori oven** = COPPER MAORI; **Maori P.T.** *N.Z. slang*, taking it easy and doing nothing.

1849 *Maori oven* [see *go-ashore* s.v. GO v. VIII]. 1905 [see COPPER MAORI]. 1961 PARTRIDGE *Dict. Slang* Suppl. 1179/1 *Maori P.T.*, 'taking it as easily as possible, i.e. resting when one should be undertaking physical training'...: New Zealand soldiers': 1939-45. 1966 G. W. TURNER *Eng. Lang. Austral. & N.Z.* vi. 135 In New Zealand the word *Maori* sometimes enters into slang with contemptuous connotation, but there is a good-natured tolerance, even tinged with envy for an admirable adjustment to life's problems, in a term like *Maori P.T.*... to mean lying down and doing nothing. 1967 *Listener* 2 Mar. 290/3 *Maori P.T.* is New Zealand *dolce far niente*. 1969 *Pocket Oxf. Dict.* (ed. 5) 1035/2 *Maori P.T.*, (sl.) loafing, doing nothing.

2. A New South Wales fish, *Coris lineolatus*. 1882 TENISON-WOODS *Fish & Fisheries N. S. Wales* 74-1883 E. P. RAMSAY *Food Fishes N.S. Wales* 25 (Fish. Exhib. Publ.) The 'Maori' (*Coris lineolatus*), a most varied and beautifully marked fish, of a rich vermilion.

3. **black Maori**, **white Maori** (*N.Z.*) (see quotes.).

1883 *Illustr. Guide Dunedin* 169 (Morris), Tungstate of lime occurs plentifully in the Wakatipu district, where from its weight and colour it is called White Maori by the miners. 1965 G. J. WILLIAMS *Econ. Geol. N.Z.* xii. 190/2 This hard ferro-manganese material forms the pebbles known to the early alluvial miners as 'black Maori' (as contrasted with 'white Maori'—scheelite).

Maoridom ('maʊərɪdɒm). Also *Maori-dom*. [f. MAORI *sb.* + -DOM.] The Maori world; Maori culture.

1882 W. D. HAY *Brighter Britain!* I. 19 In the very heart of recent Maori-dom. *Ibid.* 278 Auckland city people know little or nothing of Maoridom. 1955 W. J. PHILLIPPS *Maori Carving Illustr.* 8 The tapu system of ancient Maoridom. 1974 *N.Z. Listener* 20 July 11/2, I told him the *Listener* should have an authentic Maori voice speaking in it, a voice that was recognisable throughout Maoridom.

Maoriland ('maʊərɪlənd). [f. MAORI *sb.* (a.) + LAND *sb.*] A name for New Zealand. 'Maoriland', a white man born in New Zealand.

1863 F. E. MANING *Old N.Z.* i. 15, I prepared to make my *entrée* into Maori land in a proper and dignified manner. 1881 *Every Boy's Annual* 657/2 Our goose-wing pen bears us lightly down upon the Maori-land. Captain Abel Tasman, a Hollander, in 1642 discovered New Zealand. 1884 K. NICHOLLS (*title*) *The King Country*, or Explorations in New Zealand: a narrative of 600 miles of travel through Maoriland. 1896 *Melbourne Argus* 22 July

4/8 (Morris), Always something new from Maoriland! 1896 *Melbourne Punch* 9 Apr. 233/2 (Morris), Norman is a pushing young Maoriland'er. 1915 *Morning Post* 16 June 9/6 The Maorilanders gave 'Hakas' till their voices failed them. 1933 *Bulletin* (Sydney) 4 Jan. 11 A Maoriland youth.

Maoriness ('maʊərɪnɪs). [f. MAORI *sb.* + -NESS.] = MAORITANGA.

1963 *Times* 6 Feb. (Suppl.) p. ii/5 The failure of humanitarianism when confronted with Pakeha land hunger and Maori determination to hold fast to their *Maoritanga* (Maoriness) bred conflict. 1974 *N.Z. Listener* 20 July 10/3, I have a curious kind of status which derives from my work, from the fact of my Maoriness,—such as it is.

||Maoritanga (maʊərɪ'tæŋə). [Maori.] The culture, traditions, and heritage of the Maori people; the individuality of the Maori; Maoriness.

1940 I. L. SUTHERLAND *Maori People Today* v. 176 What then... is meant by *Maoritanga*? It means an emphasis on the continuing individuality of the Maori people, the maintenance of such Maori characteristics and such features of Maori culture as present day circumstances will permit. 1948 N. SMITH *Maori People & Us* ii. 37 He [sc. the Maori] is very sensitive about the honour and standing of his tribe, his ancestry, and his *Maoritanga*. *Ibid.* xi. 218 An improved mode of living among the Maori people can be developed side by side with their *Maoritanga*. 1966 G. W. TURNER *Eng. Lang. Austral. & N.Z.* viii. 171 Should the Maori preserve his separate identity, his *maoritanga*, or should he become Europeanized as much as possible? 1968 B. BIGGS in E. SCHWIMMER *Maori People in Nineteen-Sixties* 76 Maori are remaining distinctively Maori without their language, often regarded as the *sine qua non* of *Maoritanga*. 1971 *N.Z. Listener* 3 Mar. 46 Pakehas who try to give Maoris a bad conscience about their knowledge of *Maoritanga*. 1974 *Ibid.* 20 July 10/4 The old man did the speaking and it gave me considerable pleasure to hear these men, these korouas, steeped in their *Maoritanga*, steeped in the tribal values and tradition of Tuho.

maormor: see MORMAOR.

Mao tai (mau tai). Also *Mao Tai*, *mao-tai*, *Mao-T'ai*, *Maotai*. [*Maotai*, name of a town in south-west China.] A mellow and strong pot-stilled spirit produced in Maotai.

1965 O. A. MENDELSON *Dict. Drink* 211 *Maotai*, Chinese strong pot-stilled... spirit as celebrated in the Far East as is cognac in the Western world. 1967 D. BLOODWORTH *Chinese Looking Glass* xxiii. 239 The famous Chinese white wines—Mao-T'ai, Mei-Kuei-Lu, Pai-kan...—have the mule-kick of a bath-tub gin. 1970 *Observer* 10 May 8/4 A glass of *mao-tai*, the potent Chinese equivalent of vodka. 1972 *Guardian* 22 Feb. 24/2 Mr Nixon... consumed little Mao Tai, a potent Chinese drink distilled from sorghum. 1973 *Times* 13 Sept. 16/6 Mao tai, the Chinese national spirit, had increased almost ten-fold in price on the Hongkong market since President Nixon set his lips to it.

map (mæp), *sb.*¹ Also 6-7 *mappe*, 6-8 *mapp*. [ad. L. *mappa*, in class.L. 'table-cloth, napkin', but in med.L. used *transf.* in the combination *mappa mundi* (see MAPPEMONDE).

Cf. the synonymous OF. *mappe* (rare; also in Rousseau *c1770*), Sp. *mapa*, Pg. *mappa*, G. *mappe* (obs.: the mod. sense 'portfolio' is not directly connected).]

1. a. A representation of the earth's surface or a part of it, its physical and political features, etc., or of the heavens, delineated on a flat surface of paper or other material, each point in the drawing corresponding to a geographical or celestial position according to a definite scale or projection.

A hydrographical map is now more usually called a *chart* (formerly *ycard*).

1527 R. THORNE in Hakluyt *Voy.* (1589) 257 To make a bigger and a better *mappe*. 1589 G. HARVEY *Pierce's Super. Wks.* (Grosart) II. 130 The great Mapp of Mercator. 1601 SHAKS. *Troil.* N. iii. ii. 84 He does smile his face into more lynes, then is in the new *Mappe*, with the augmentation of the Indies. 1625 N. CARPENTER *Geog. Del.* I. vii. (1635) 166 A Geographical *Mappe* is a plane Table, wherein the Lineaments of the Terrestrial Sphere are expressed. 1760 JOHNSON *Idler* No. 97 ¶ 5 A rivulet not marked in the maps. 1867 W. W. SMYTH *Coal & Coalmining* 44 On examination of a geological map it will be seen that [etc.].

b. *transf.* †A table, chart (*obs.*). Also (*nonce-use*), applied to a mental conception of the arrangement of something.

1626 [FEATLEY] *tr. Parallel*. To Rdr. A iij, Errors... which, collected into a small map, they exhibit. 1855 BAIN *Senses & Int.* iii. i. §43 (1864) 398 By a hurt on the ribs we come to connect feelings in the chest with the place on our map of the body.

c. A tract of country spread out like a map. 1784 COWPER *Task* I. 321 A spacious map Of hill and valley interpos'd between.

d. A figure resembling a map in form or outline.

1822 GOOD *Study Med.* IV. 571 Motley dandriff. Scaliness in diffuse maps of irregular outline, and diverse colours.

e. *fig.* In recent phrases: (a) *off the map*: out of existence; into (or in) oblivion or an insignificant position; of no account; obsolete; also (with hyphens) as *attrib. phr.*; (b) *on the map*: in an important or prominent position; of some account or importance; in existence (see also quotes.); so *to put on the map*: to establish the position or vogue (of someone or something).

(a) 1904 W. H. SMITH *Promoters* ii. 54 When she [sc. Carthage] wouldn't let up, the only thing left was to wipe her off the map. 1911 R. D. SAUNDERS *Col. Todhunter* vii. 99 A good set-to is the best way . . . to put a stop to quarrellin'. It just wipes the whole thing off the map. 1914 *Grand Mag.* Jan. 429/2 [He] had been so harried by the Federal officers that he had faded off the map. 1915 *War Illustr.* II. 328/1 One of the curious off-the-map incidents of the war was brought to notice the other day. 1922 *Tatler* 6 Sept. 386/1 A man who owns a lot of coaches . . . said that the big stuff . . . was off the map as far as he was concerned. 1924 W. M. RAINE *Troubled Waters* xiii. 143 'Anything new, Matson?' . . . 'Don't forget we've been off the map 'most three weeks.' 1928 *Weekly Dispatch* 13 May 2/6 Cochineal insects, except for making tinctures to colour jellies, are practically off the map today. 1938 E. BOWEN *Death of Heart* I. i. 19 An off-the-map, seedy old family friend. 1973 E. LEMARCHAND *Let or Hindrance* xi. 131 We're a bit off the map up here.

(b) 1913 C. E. MULFORD *Coming of Cassidy* viii. 122 Cowan had just put Buckskin on th' map by buildin' th' first shack. 1916 *Munsey's Mag.* June 146/2 'The Fortune Hunter', the play that put Winchell Smith on the dramatists' map. 1918 E. POUND *Let.* 4 June (1971) 138 He [sc. Henry James] certainly has put America on the map. Given her a local habitation and a name. 1919 WODEHOUSE *Damsel in Distress* vii. 93 What I mean to say is, you are on the map. You have a sporting chance. 1924 W. M. RAINE *Troubled Waters* xix. 205 Didn't know you knew I was on the map. You're sure honouring me. 1926 A. BENNETT *Lord Raingo* I. xii. 60 Some say if there's two members of the War Cabinet, it isn't Andrew Clyth and Tom Hogarth—it's Andrew Clyth and Andrew Clyth. . . . But that isn't so. Tom's on the map all right. 1934 *B.B.C. Year-Bk.* 74 Weekly Chamber Concerts . . . further helped to put the Hall 'on the map'. 1944 F. CLUNE *Red Heart* 2 The war has put the Red Heart on the map. 1971 *Daily Tel.* 27 Nov. 12 Nepal is very much on the tourist map today, with many tours to the Far East including a few days there. 1973 *Times* 24 Apr. (São Paulo Suppl.) p. 1/7 The exhibition was so successful that in one weekend São Paulo put Brazil firmly on to the export map.

f. A diagram representing the spatial distribution of anything or the relative positions of its components.

1833 *Rep. Brit. Assoc. Adv. Sci.* 1831, 1832 320 Fraunhofer counted about 590 of these lines; and in a fine map of the spectrum which he has published, he has inserted the strongest of them. 1881 *Phil. Trans. R. Soc.* CLXXI. 653 The research . . . on a method of photography by which the least refrangible end of the solar spectrum could be mapped has reached such a stage that it seems desirable that I should . . . present a map of the solar spectrum between wave lengths 7600 and 10,750. 1926 *Encycl. Brit.* III. 622/1 An excellent photographic map of this spectrum has been given by T. R. MERTON. 1950 W. L. BRAGG *Rev. Recent Adv. X-Ray Analysis* ii. 41 (caption) Electron density map of the phthalocyanine molecule (left) and key to the structure (right). 1973 *Nature* 21-28 Dec. 509/1 The ability to record activity in many cells at once would allow the construction of a detailed map of the functional connections within a ganglion.

g. *Genetics.* A diagram which represents the linear order and relative distance apart of the known genes of (part of) a chromosome.

1915 T. H. MORGAN et al. *Mechanism Mendelian Heredity* iii. 64 In the construction of the chromosome maps shown in the frontispiece the distance taken as a unit is that within which 1 per cent. of crossing over will occur. 1935 *Genetics* XX. 317 (heading) Cytological and crossover maps. 1935 L. H. SNYDER *Princ. Heredity* xv. 160 (caption) Linkage map for *Drosophila melanogaster*. 1939 *Jrnl. Genetics* XXXIX. 335 There is now evidence for the existence of seven sex-linked genes, and for these he has furnished a tentative map. 1954 *Adv. Genetics* VI. 1 (heading) Map construction in *Neurospora Crassa*. 1970 AMBROSE & EASTY *Cell Biol.* x. 338 (caption) Linear genetic map of *Drosophila* showing the four linkage groups corresponding to the four chromosomes.

2. *fig. a.* A detailed representation in epitome; a circumstantial account of a state of things.

Very common in the 17th c.; now rare or Obs. 1586 C. TESS PEMBROKE *Ps.* CXLII. i. My voice, [O Lord], . . . Before thy face my cases mapp it laith. 1607 ROWLANDS *Guy Warw.* 59 Who in her Face a Map of sorrow wears, A countenance compos'd all mournful, sad. 1647 SALT MARSH *Sparkles Glory* (1847) 2 So as man is all created excellency in the map or abridgment. 1782 *Cowper Hope in Poems* I. 171 He draws upon life's map a zig-zag line, That shows how far 'tis safe to follow sin. 1791 BURKE *Let., to R. Burke* (1844) III. 227, I don't know the map of their situation. 1899 W. E. H. LECKY (*title*) The map of life.

†b. The embodiment or incarnation (of a virtue, vice, character, etc.); the very picture or image of. (So Sp. *mapa*.) Obs. (Common in the 17th c.)

a 1591 H. SMITH *Sinf. Man's Search* Six Serm. (1614) E. What were man if he were once left to himself? A map of misery. 1606 CHAPMAN *Mons. D'Olive* Plays 1873 I. 200 Farewell the true mappe of a gull. 1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India* & P. 83 They are the absolute map of sordidness, fareing hardly, and professing fairly.

†c. An aggregation, multitude. Obs.

a 1592 GREENE *Selimus* Wks. (Grosart) XIV. 199 In whose high thoughts A map of many values is enshrind. 1597 MIDDLETON *Wisd. Solomon* xv. 12 My soul, saith he, is but a map of shows, No substance, but a shadow for to please.

d. *slang.* A person's face.

1908 [see HANG v. 26 f.], 1922 WODEHOUSE *Clicking of Cuthbert* ix. 205 The portrait . . . was that of a man in the early thirties. . . . 'What a map!' exclaimed the young man. 1935 — *Luck of Bodkins* xv. 178 It's mostly a case of having a map that photographs well. 1936 J. CURTIS *Gilt Kid* iv. 144 What d'you want to sit there staring at me for? I'm not a bloody oil-painting. You ought to know my map by now.

†3. [? After L. *mappa*; cf. G. *mappe* portfolio.] A wrapper. Obs.

1608 TOPSELL *Serpents* 220 But some then will demand, where had Pope Alexander . . . that map or net at Rome

wherin (it is said) the napkin of our Sauour Christ is preserved.

4. *Math.* = MAPPING *vbl. sb.* 2.

1949 [see INCLUSION 3]. 1966 SZE-TSEN HU *Introd. Gen. Topology* ii. 27 Continuous functions will be called mappings or maps. *Ibid.* 28 A map $f: X \rightarrow Y$ from a space X into a space Y . 1971 G. GLAUBERMAN in Powell & Higman *Finite Simple Groups* i. 8 The main tool in investigating this property is the transfer homomorphism of G into S/S' . Unfortunately, we do not have time to define this map.

5. *attrib. and Comb.*, as *map-board*, *-case*, *†-graver*, *-light*, *-maker*, *-monger*, *-mounter*, *paper*, *reference*, *-roller*, *-seller*; *map-drawing*, *-making* *vbl. sbs.*; *map-like* *adj.*; *map butterfly*, a butterfly with map-like markings; *map-fire*, artillery-fire in which maps are used for laying the guns; *map-flapping* *Mil.*, the process of transmitting by flag-signals the outline of a map (or other drawing); *map lichen*, a lichen, *Lecidea geographica*, the thallus of which has markings resembling a map; *map-measurer*, an instrument for measuring distances on maps (Knight *Dict. Mech.* 1875); *map-meter* = *map-measurer*; *map-net* = GRATICULE 2; *map projection* = PROJECTION *sb.* 7; *map-reading* *vbl. sb.*, the inspection and interpretation of a map; so (as a back-formation) *map-read* *v.*, to consult and interpret a map; *map square*, one of several squares (sense 6) drawn on a map for ease of reference; *map-turtle*, an American turtle, *Malaclemmys geographica*, so called from the markings of the shell (*Cent. Dict.*).

1947 D. M. DAVIN *Gorse blooms* Pale 192 The G.I. and the A.D.C. vaulted from their perch in the back of the jeep and then bent over it again to get their *map-boards. 1894 E. H. AITKEN *Naturalist on Prowl* 50 The delicately devised *Map Butterfly, *Cyrestis thyodamas*. 1916 H. G. WELLS *Mr. Britling* I. v. 181 He . . . turned over the map in the *map-case beside him, and tried to find his position. 1940 'GUN BUSTER' *Return via Dunkirk* II. xx. 250 The A.C.P.O. and I had indulged ourselves in two expensive rain-proof map-cases. 1948 W. S. CHURCHILL *Second World War* I. II. xxii. 365 A few feet behind me, as I sat in my old chair, was the wooden map-case I had had fixed in 1911, and inside it still remained the chart of the North Sea. 1943 J. S. HUXLEY *Evolutionary Ethics* i. 6 This business of *map-drawing. 1971 *Guardian* 25 Feb. 2/4 Israel's formal reply to Cairo's offer is . . . likely to include the first tentative attempt at 'map drawing' since the six-day war. 1922 *Encycl. Brit.* XXX. 252/2 The precision with which *map fire' could be carried out. 1886 *Longm. Mag. Feb.*, (art.) *Map-flapping. 1662 EVELYN *Chalcogr. Contents, Chart* and *Map-gravers. 1796 NEMNICH *Polygl. Lex. Nat. Hist.*, *Map lichen. *Lichen geographica*. 1963 *Times* 13 Mar. 10 Standard equipment includes two-speed screen wipers and washers—operated from the steering wheel—anti-dazzle mirror, reversing lights, *map light and a heating and ventilation system. 1966 L. COHEN *Beautiful Losers* (1970) i. 92 His cufflink gleamed in the maplight. 1904 *Map-like [in *N.E.D.*]. 1920 E. SITWELL *Wooden Pegasus* 60 Our map-like cheeks are painted red. 1935 AUDEN & ISHERWOOD *Dog beneath Skin* 11 Meadows where browse the Shorthorn and the maplike Frisian. 1775 ROMANS *Florida* App. 77 Our wise *map-makers . . . have corrupted it into Ponia bay. 1867 *Parkes' Catal. Instruments* 30 Opisometer or *Map Meter. 1639 FULLER *Holy War* v. xiv. (1840) 267 A great *mapmonger . . . undertook to travel over England by help of his maps. 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade*, *Map-mounter, a workman who backs maps with canvas, varnishes and fixes them on rollers [etc.]. 1932 J. W. CAMERON *Maps & Map-Work* iii. 30 A map projection is any definite system of drawing meridians and parallels, the network of lines thus formed being called a *map-net or graticule. 1954 FISHER & LOCKLEY *Sea-Birds* p. xvi. One of these is on a mapnet invented by the late Professor C. B. Fawcett and is used with his permission and that of the Royal Geographical Society. 1942 H. A. MADDOX *Dict. Stationery* (ed. 2) 68 *Map paper, a specially made smooth cartridge or strong printing paper—opaque, strong and free from atmospheric influence. 1963 R. R. A. HIGHAM *Handbk. Papermaking* vii. 202 Chart and map papers. The best grades are produced from rag pulps, although sulphite and sulphate mixtures are also used. 1890 *Map-projection [see TRAPEZIFORM a.]. 1905 [see PROJECTION sb. 7 b.]. 1961 L. D. STAMP *Gloss. Geogr. Terms* 308/1 *Map-projection*, the representation of part or whole of the spheroidal surface of the earth on a plane-surface. 1960 *Lebende Sprachen* V. 166/2 The pilot is flying too high and too fast to *map-read his way across country. 1965 D. MACKENZIE *Lonely Side of River* 176 She map-read accurately, giving him plenty of time to respond to her directions. 1968 F. WHITE *Ways of Aquitaine* xii. 161 When one looks at a really fine map . . . it is easy for anyone who can map-read to see the whole shape of the landscape. 1919 H. SHAW *Text-bk. Aeronaut.* xviii. 208 *Map Reading.—It is above all necessary for the pilot of a machine to be able to understand a map. 1937 *Discovery* June 192/1 Map-reading classes. *Ibid.*, More maps and yet more maps, is the author's demand . . . and more map-reading, too, we must add. 1971 M. MCCARTHY *Birds of America* 10 At a very early age he became a whizz at map-reading. 1954 J. MASTERS *Bhowani Junction* I. vi. 53 This is the *map reference the Wimpy gave . . . where it spotted those men. 1955 E. WAUGH *Officers & Gentlemen* I. ix. 107 The assault of the island was rehearsed . . . scrambling inland to objectives which in Mugg were merely map-references, but, in the Mediterranean, were gun-emplacements. 1969 M. PUGH *Last Place Left* iii. 18, I . . . then gave him some of the facts and the map references. 1851 C. CIST *Sk. Cincinnati* in 1851 245 Shade and *map-rollers, turning in ivory, done in a superior style. 1710 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4685/4 Sold by C. Browne, Print and *Map-seller. 1917 'CONTACT' *Airman's Outings* 272, I looked overboard to make certain of the *map square.

Hence *mapless a., without maps.

1659 FULLER *App. Inj. Innoc.* I. 5 Mr. Camden's Britainia. His first Edition was a Babe in a little . . . Octavo; . . . the third, a Youth in a Quarto (but Map-less). 1889 T. HODGKIN

Dynasty of Theodosius 151 Their deficiency of light cavalry prevented them from . . . obtaining, in those mapless days, the much-needed information.

map, sb. 2 *dial. (Sc.)* [Cf. *map vb.*, to nibble (E.D.D.).] A rabbit. Hence 'mappie' (E.D.D.), †*mapkin* in the same sense.

1416 in *Rot. Pat. & Claus. Cancel. Hib. Cal.* (1828) I. 213/1 Rex assignavit Johannem Baxter . . . ad capiendum, emendum, & arstandum quascunq; pelles de martryns, mappekyns, cuniculorum [etc.]. 1825-80 JAMIESON, *Map*, lit., nibbler, a name sometimes given to a rabbit.

map (mæp), *v.* 1 Inflected mapped (mæpt), mapping. [f. MAP *sb.* 1 Cf. Sp. *mapar*, G. *mappieren*.]

1. *a. trans.* To make a map of; to represent or delineate on a map.

1602 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* XII. lxxi. (1612) 297 Not moop't at home, but mapping Lands. 1847 GROTE *Greece* II. xxvi. (1862) III. 19 Thrace, which is even now imperfectly known and badly mapped. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* III. I. 411 While he, on the rock of Saint Helena, mapped the constellations of the southern hemisphere.

absol. 1901 R. KIPLING *Kim* xii. 321 They will plot and survey and map of course.

b. trans. and fig. Obs.

1586 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* VI. xxxii. (1589) 143 Of which letigious Families here mapped be the Lines. 1611 SHAKS. *Cymb.* IV. i. 1, I am neere to th' place where they should meet, if Pisanio haue mapp'd it truly. 1889 RIDER HAGGARD in *Illustr. Lond. News* 23 Feb. 237/1 The form of a man . . . vaguely mapped upon the twilight.

c. pass. Of a landscape: To be extended to the eye as in a map.

1845 DARWIN *Voy. Nat.* xix. (1852) 449 To the south the broken land and water . . . was mapped with clearness before us. 1850 CLOUGH *Dipsychus* II. v.

d. to map down: to set down or delineate, as in a map.

1868 HELPS *Realma* xiv. (1876) 379 He is just the sort of quiet, observant fellow to be mapping all our characters down.

e. trans. To establish the relative positions, or the spatial relations or distribution, of (the components of).

1881 [see MAP *sb.* 1 f.], 1950 *Adv. Genetics* III. 117 With linked loci which are closely spaced the recombination value y may itself be used as a conventional measure of distance . . . in which to map the chromosome. 1969 *Times* 13 Feb. 10/3 Professor Jacobson has inverted an eye from young toads . . . and then mapped the connexions made between the retina and the brain. 1974 *Sci. Amer.* Mar. 122/3 Conformational analysis is the completion of the old program for mapping molecules in space. *Ibid.* 94/2 One laborious method for mapping wave forms consisted in noting a series of voltmeter readings and the corresponding angular positions of the alternator shaft.

f. Math. To associate with each element of (a set) one or more elements of another set in accordance with a mapping (sense 2); occas., to associate (an element) similarly. Const. *into*, *to*; also const. *onto* for a certain kind of mapping (see ON TO, ONTO *prep.*).

1939 M. H. A. NEWMAN *Elem. Topology of Plane Sets of Points* i. 12 A (1, 1)-correspondence is set up between the set of all positive integers, I , and the set of positive even integers, E , by mapping n of I on $2n$ of E . *Ibid.* iii. 57 A circle can be mapped continuously on a square region. 1941, etc. [see HOMOMORPHICALLY *adv.*]. 1965 PATTERSON & RUTHERFORD *Elem. Abstr. Algebra* ii. 57 The correspondence is one-one and maps G/H onto $Im f$. 1971 *Sci. Amer.* Aug. 94/3 The symbolism $f: S \rightarrow R$ expresses the fact that f causes each point of S to be assigned a value in R ; the expression is usually read as 'f maps S to R ' or, more formally, as 'f is a function from S to R '.

2. *map out. a.* To represent in detail on a map.

a 1656 Bp. HALL *Rem. Wks.* (1660) 387 He . . . thinks it not needful to map out before the Traveller every Town and Village of all the Shires through which he should pass. 1910 *New Mag.* Nov. 204/2 A new country was mapped out by those two men.

b. fig. †(a) To record minutely (*obs.*). *(b)* To plan out (a course of conduct or behaviour), to divide up (a period of time) into sections allotted to different occupations.

1619 HALES *Let. Synod Dort* 15 Jan. in *Gold. Rem.* (1673) II. 76 One amongst them there is who hath taken the paines to Mappe out your behaviour since your first footing in the Synod. 1853 MRS. GASKELL *Ruth* I. xii. 262 Don't let us perplex ourselves with endeavouring to map out how she should feel, or how she should show her feelings. 1883 F. M. CRAWFORD *Dr. Claudius* v. A woman of her position probably . . . mapped out her year among her friends. 1891 *Law Times* XCII. 130/1 These volumes . . . map out before us the whole law affecting the marriage contract. 1955 *Times* 9 May 10/1 The suggestion was made . . . to set the ball rolling and map out the times in which later discussion should proceed. 1972 *Daily Tel.* 15 Nov. 1/1 A political plan mapped out by President Lanusse.

c. To divide (a country) into districts, as by lines on a map.

1860 MOTLEY *Netherl.* (1868) I. i. 5 The territory of these countries was mapped out by no visible lines. 1870 E. PEACOCK *Ralf Skirl* II. 248 The Continent was not then mapped out with tourists' routes.

3. *intr.* To fall into place on a map or plan.

1893 HARKNESS & MORLEY *Theory of Functions* 338 Show that . . . lines parallel to the axes map into unipartite Cartesian.

† **map**, *v.*² *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [[?] cogn. with MOPE *v.*] *trans.* To bewilder.

c 1425 *Festivals* 175 in *Leg. Rood* (1871) 216 Oure lady . . . lay still doted and dased As a woman mapped and mased.

map: see also MOP.

Mapai (mæ'pai). [mod. Heb.] A Left-wing party in the State of Israel. Also *attrib.*

1949 KOESTLER *Promise & Fulfilment* II. v. 275 As he does not belong to the inner circle of Mapai, . . . he can't get a job. 1950 THEIMER & CAMPBELL *Encycl. World Politics* 236 The largest party is the Labour Party known as Mapai . . . similar in programme to West European labour parties. 1956 *Ann. Reg.* 1955 283 A State trial which had prejudicial consequences for Mapai. 1964 *Ann. Reg.* 1963 297 He had settled in Palestine in 1924 and become editor of a daily Hebrew newspaper of the Mapai Party. 1971 W. LAQUEUR *Dict. Politics* 268 The most powerful party in the *Knesset* is the Israel Labour Party made up of *Mapai*, [etc.].

Mapam (mæ'pam). [mod. Heb.] A political party of the far Left in the State of Israel. Also *attrib.*

1950 THEIMER & CAMPBELL *Encycl. World Politics* 236 Mapam . . . based on the communal agricultural settlements which are a feature of Israel. 1955 *Times* 9 May 9/3 The election should show the relative strength of the . . . Mapam. 1956 *Ann. Reg.* 1955 284 The extreme Left, Mapam, . . . increased their representation. 1972 *Guardian* 27 Mar. 4/2 A meeting between Mrs Meir and Mapam leaders.

mapamond(e), *obs.* form of MAPPEMONDE.

mapau ('mæpau). *N.Z.* Also mapou. [Maori.] A name for several New Zealand trees, esp. *Myrsine* (or *Suttonia*) *australis*, of the family Myrsinaceæ, an evergreen bearing clusters of white flowers and black berries. Cf. MATIPO.

1868 *Trans. N.Z. Inst.* I. 37 White Mapau or Piripiriwhata (*Carpodetus serratus*) . . . Red Mapau (*Myrsine urvillei*). 1882 W. D. HAY *Brighter Britain!* 11. 198 The Mapau . . . affords good material for fencing. 1889 T. KIRK *Forest Flora N.Z.* 75 By the settlers it is frequently called 'black mapou' on account of the colour of the bark. 1949 P. BUCK *Coming of Maori* (1950) i. iv. 57 The canoe also brought . . . a mapau (*Myrsine urvillei*) named Atateahenga to be used in planting ceremonies. 1951 *Dict. Gardening* (R. Hort. Soc.) IV. 2057/2 *S[uttonia] australis*. Mapou. Evergreen tree 10 to 20 ft., or a tall shrub. 1963 POOLE & ADAMS *Trees & Shrubs N.Z.* 166 *M[yr sine] australis*. . . Mapou.

maphrodite, *aphetic f.* HERMAPHRODITE *a.* 4 b. 1849 N. KINGSLEY *Diary* (1914) 33 She is to appearance a bark or maphrodite brig. *Ibid.* 35 Was rusted early this morning to see a ship close along side. . . she is a Maphrodite Brig.

mapkin: see MAP *sb.*²

maple ('meip(ə)). Also 4-5 mapil(l, -ul(le, -el, 7 mayple. [OE. **mapel*, **mapul*, only in *mapeltréow* MAPLE TREE, and in *mapulder* of the same meaning: cf. OS. *mapulder* (Gallée), MLG. *mapeldorn*.

The late ON. *mopur-r* (rare⁻¹) seems to be an alteration of the Eng. word after the synonymous but unconnected ON. *mopurr*: see MAZER. Beside the OTeut. type **maplo-* represented in the Eng. and OS. word, there was a synonymous **matlo-* represented in OHG. *mazzaltra*, mod.G. *maszholder*; the relation between these two forms has not been explained.]

1. *a.* Any of the trees or shrubs of the genus *Acer*, flourishing in northern temperate regions, many of which are grown for shade or ornament, some valued for their wood, and some for a sugar product. The Common Maple is *Acer campestre*. The fruit of these trees is a double-winged samara or 'key'.

770 [see MAPLE TREE]. ? *a* 1366 CHAUCER *Rom. Rose* 1384 Maples, asshe, ook, asp, planes longe. *c* 1386 — *Knt.'s T.* 2065 Mapul. 1590 SPENSER *F.O.* l. i. 9 The Maple seeddom inward sound. 1632 T. MORTON *New Eng. Canaan* II. ii. (1637) 65 Mayple, . . . very excellent, for bowles. 1732 *Gentl. Mag.* II. 673 The Maple blushing gratifies the Sight. 1856 WHITTIER *Ranger v.* Silver birches, golden-hooded, Set with maples, crimson-blooded.

b. With qualifying word, applied to various species of the genus *Acer*: e.g.

bird's-eye maple (cf. 2) = *sugar maple*; black or black sugar maple, *A. nigrum*; Cretan maple, *A. creticum*; dwarf maple, *A. glabrum* (Cent. Dict. 1890); goose-foot maple = *striped maple* (*ibid.*); great or greater maple = *sycamore maple*; hairy maple, *A. barbatum*; hard maple = *sugar maple*; hedge maple, *Acer campestre*; Italian maple, *A. Opalus*; Montpellier maple, *A. monspessulanum*, found in southern France; mountain maple, *A. spicatum*, found on mountains in North America; Norway maple, *A. platanoides*; red or red-flowering, scarlet or scarlet-flowering maple, *A. rubrum*; rock maple = *sugar maple*; silver, silver-leaved, or white maple, *A. dasycarpum*, of eastern North America; soft maple, 'either the red or the silver maple' (Cent. Dict.); striped maple, *A. pennsylvanicum* (or *striatum*), moosewood; sugar maple, *A. saccharinum* of North America, which yields maple-sugar; swamp maple = *red maple*; sycamore maple, *A. Pseudoplatanus* (see SYCAMORE); vine maple, *A. circinatum* (Cent. Dict.). Also ash-leaved maple, any tree of the genus *Negundo*; box-elder.

1597 GERARDE *Herbal* III. cxii. 1300 The great Maple, not rightly called the Sycamore tree . . . is a stranger in England. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) s.v. *Acer*. 1800 *Med. Jnrl.* IV. 246 The sugar and silver maple, *Acer saccharinum*, and *A. dasycarpon*. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 1876 BURROUGHS *Winter Sunshine* (1895) 93 Soft maple makes a very fine white sugar.

1906 *Westm. Gaz.* 13 Nov. 12/2 Every lane is aflame with hedge-maples. 1957 M. HADFIELD *Brit. Trees* 376 Common Maple. *Acer campestre* Linnaeus. Hedge maple, field maple. Usually a small tree . . . but also seen in hedge-rows as a pollard or, owing to repeated cutting, a shrub.

2. *a.* The wood of any of these trees. *bird's-eye maple* (see BIRD'S-EYE 4). *curled maple*: a wood in which the grain is much undulated or contorted, obtained from the broad-leaved, red, and sugar maples. *mottled*, *Russian maple* (see quot. 1875).

1396-7 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 214, ix sawsars de Mapill. 1663 COWLEY *Ess., Agric. Wks.* 1710 II. 714 He seats him in a Throne of Maple. 1664 EVELYN *Sylva* x. 28 The Maple . . . was of old held in equal estimation almost with the Citron; especially the Bruscum, the French-Maple, and the Peacocks-tail-Maple. 1805 WORDSW. *Prel.* i. 515 'The naked table, snow-white deal, Cherry or maple. 1847 W. DARLINGTON *Amer. Weeds*, etc. (1860) 92 The wood of the Red Maple—especially that variety or form of it, known as Curled Maple. 1875 *Ure's Dict. Arts* III. 216 The Russian maple is thought to be the wood of a birch tree. . . The bird's eye maple is the American variety. . . The mottled maple is a commoner variety.

b. The colour of maple.

1853 *Heal & Son Catal.* 60/1 Wardrobes, japanned maple, or any colour for gentlemen's use. 1926-7 *Army & Navy Stores Catal.* 297/2 Oil Varnish stains . . . in the following colours . . . Mahogany, Rosewood, Maple, Satinwood. 1967 [see DUCK'S EGG c].

3. *attrib. and Comb.*, as *maple forest, grove, leaf, timber*; † *warr* (= knot in tree), *wood*; quasi-*adj.* with sense 'made of maple wood', as in *maple chair, cup, dish; maple-leaved, -timbered* adjs. Also *maple beer*, a beverage made from maple sap; † *maple biscuit*, some kind of confectionery; † *maple block*, a block of maple wood on which tobaccoists cut tobacco; *maple-borer*, an insect which bores the wood of maples (Cent. Dict. 1890); *maple bush*, the mountain maple, *Acer spicatum*; *maple candy*, a sweet made from maple sap; *maple disease*, a disease of certain maples caused by the fungus *Phyllosticta acericola* (Cent. Dict.); *maple eye*, in graining, an eye-shaped mark like those found in maple wood; † *maple face*, a spotted face; so *maple-faced a.*; *maple grey*, a kind of grey pea; *maple-honey U.S.*, the uncrystallized part of the sap of the sugar maple (Bartlett *Dict. Amer.* 1859); *maple key*, the fruit of a maple-tree (see KEY *sb.*¹ 14); *maple knob* (see quot.); *maple leaf*, a representation of the leaf of the maple tree (as an emblem of Canada); *maple molasses U.S.*, a syrup obtained by evaporating maple sap or dissolving maple sugar (Cent. Dict.); *maple pea*, a variety of garden pea with wrinkled seeds; = *maple rouncival*; also *absol.*; *maple rouncival*, a kind of rouncival pea (cf. *maple grey*); *maple sugar N. Amer.*, the sugar obtained by evaporation from the sap of certain maples; *maple sugary*, a maple sugar factory; *maple swamp*, a swamp in which maple is the prevailing tree; *maple syrup* = *maple-molasses*; hence *maple-syruping vbl. sb.*; *maple syrup (urine) disease*, a rare condition which is usu. fatal at a very early age or (if the infant survives) leads to mental deficiency, and is caused by the absence of an enzyme which decarboxylates various metabolites of the amino-acids leucine, isoleucine, and valine, so that these substances are present in high concentrations in the blood and urine and impart a characteristic smell of maple syrup to the latter. Also MAPLE-ROOT, TREE.

1788 *Amer. Museum* IV. 350/1 **Maple beer*.—To every 4 gallons of water (while boiling) add a quart of maple molasses. 1857 'PORTE CRAYON' *Virginia Illustr.* 1. 23 The table was spread with the best in the house—cold bread and meat . . . maple beer. 1973 L. RUSSELL *Everyday Life Colonial Canada* viii. 103 Spruce beer, made from the tender twigs of that tree, and maple beer, from the late, weak sap fermented with hops. 1755 *Mem. Capt. P. Drake* II. iii. 45 A Flask of Pontack, . . . with Cakes, *Maple Biscuits, and other Sweetmeats [at Allot, in Flanders]. 1610 B. JONSON *Alch.* i. iii. He has his *maple block, his siluer tongs. 1821 SCHOOLCRAFT *Trav.* 162 The small red twigs of the . . . *maple bush. 1840 *N.Y. Mirror* 4 Apr. 37/2 Your great dealers in Newtown pippins and *maple candy. 1879 *Morning Chron.* (Halifax, Nova Scotia) 2 July 1/8 The average boy and a good sized lump of maple candy, form the materials from which we might deduct self-evident conclusion regarding the facility with which attachments are formed in early life. 1975 *Times* 22 Apr. 6 The Prince of Wales samples maple candy while visiting a sugar camp near Ottawa. 1649 OGILBY *Æneis* VIII. (1684) 292 A *Maple Chair, graced with a Lion's Skin. 1679 BLOUNT *Anc. Tenures* 7 The service of presenting the king with three *Maple-Cups on the day of his Coronation. 1634 MILTON *Comus* 391 Who would rob a Hermit of his Weeds, His few Books, or his Beads, or *Maple Dish? 1873 E. SPON *Workshop Receipts* Ser. 1. 424/2 Put in the *maple eyes by hand. 1633 B. JONSON *Tale of Tub* II. i. What! Rowle-powle! *Maple-face! All fellows! 1650 BULWER *Anthropomet.* 159 Ere long these adulterate Colours will moulder, and then the old maple-Face appears. 1607 MIDDLETON *Five Gallants* IV. vii, Yon unlucky, *maple-faced rascal. 1840 *Knickerbocker* XVI. 267 A small and beautiful lake [with] . . . a rich tract of *maple forest on one side. 1910 KIPLING *Rewards & Fairies* 146 Still autumn sets

the maple-forest blazing. 1805 R. W. DICKSON *Pract. Agric.* II. 583 The Marlborough gray, the horn gray, the *maple gray. 1876 *Encycl. Brit.* IV. 773/2 A *maple grove . . . is regarded as a valuable feature on a Canadian farm. 1664 EVELYN *Kal. Hort.*, Oct. (1679) 26 Ashen, Sycomor, and *Maple keys. 1858 HOMANS *Cycl. Comm.* 1316/1 In addition to the above-named varieties [curled and bird's-eye maples], two other kinds occur in the *wens*, or excrescences, which grow on the trunk or roots of this tree. . . The most valuable variety is known by the name of Variegated *Maple-knob. 1418 E. E. WILLS (1882) 36 Wrought wit *mapil leues and fret of . . . foill. 1860 *Trans. Lit. & Hist. Soc. Quebec* IV. 20 The Mayflower . . . I am told is the emblem of Nova Scotia, as the Maple leaf is of Canada. 1900 *Daily News* 1 Jan. 3/2 The Canadians; the wearers of the maple leaf. 1964 *Globe & Mail* (Toronto) 29 Oct. 1/9 A single maple leaf on a white field flanked by red bars will be recommended to the House of Commons today as Canada's new flag. 1967 *Canadian Antiques Collector* Jan. 25/1 At least three different Maple leaf forms have been found in the pressed glass patterns of Canada. 1785 H. MARSHALL *Arbustrum Americanum* 77 *Maple-leaved Liquidamber Tree or Sweet Gum. 1813 H. MUHLENBERG *Catal. Plant.* 32 Maple-leaved Mealy Tree (*Viburnum acerifolium*). 1930 Maple-leaved [see London plate]. 1804 T. G. FESSENDEN *Orig. Poems* 29 The lips of my charmer are sweet, As a hoghead of *maple molasses. 1863 'G. HAMILTON' *Gala-Days* 225 A land flowing with maple molasses and sugar. 1807 C. DURAND *Reminisc.* 83 We made our household sugar, and luscious maple molasses, not mixed as it is now too often with water and common Muscovado sugar. 1733 W. ELLIS *Chiltern & Vale Farming* xxxii. 219 The *Maple is a larger and sweeter Pea for the Hog. 1744 — *Mod. Husbandman* Mar. vi. 53 (heading) The Nature and Culture of the common and rouncival Maple Pea. 1960 *Farmer & Stockbreeder* 23 Feb. 4/2 For maples interest is mostly restricted to seed lots. 1969 *Times* 14 Jan. 8/6 One pigeon, encouraged by occasional rewards of maple peas fed to it . . . learnt to glide in a stationary position in a wind tunnel so that its performance could be measured. 1762 MILLS *Syst. Pract. Husb.* I. 466 The green and the *maple rouncivals require a stronger soil than the white. 1720 *Phil. Trans. R. Soc.* XXXI. 27 *Maple Sugar is made of the Juice of Upland Maple, or Maple Trees that grow upon the Highlands. 1784 J. BELKNAP in *B. Papers* (1877) II. 181 A sauce composed of raspberries, cream, and maple sugar. 1852 A. CARY *Clovernook* 74 Everyday in winter she used to feed them [sc. the bees] maple-sugar if she had it. 1885 'MARK TWAIN' in *Century Mag.* XXXI. 195/2 We occupied an old maple-sugar camp. 1907 *Springfield* (Mass.) *Weekly Republ.* 9 May 16 The Holyoke canoe club opened the river year with a maple-sugar eat at their club-house. 1921 *Daily Colonist* (Victoria, B.C.) 30 Mar. 3/6 Up to the present the weather has not been favourable for the manufacture of maple sugar in the district of Quebec. 1931 W. CATHER *Shadows on Rock* v. i. 204 The country people had been coming . . . bringing maple sugar, spruce beer. 1969 E. H. PINTO *Treen* 94/1 Maple Sugar Moulds. . . early 19th-century, carved wood moulds for maple sugar, from Quebec Province, Canada. 1974 *Country Life* 3-10 Jan. 28/3 Maple sugar was . . . often the only source of sugar available to pioneers in the backwoods. 1890 E. W. GOSSE *P. H. Gosse* 95 A log-hut . . . a young *maple-sugary, and four tons of hay. 1667 *Early Rec. Providence, Rhode Island* (1894) V. 317 Standing on the west Side of a *Maple Swamp. 1789 J. MORSE *Amer. Geogr.* 143 One species generally predominating in each soil has originated the descriptive names of . . . maple, ash and cedar swamps. 1855 *Knickerbocker* XLVI. 225 Cutting hoop-poles in the maple swamps. 1849 in *Glimpses of Past* (Missouri Hist. Soc.) (1933) I. 5 At the different houses they received sugar, coffee, lard, candles, flour, *maple syrup, [etc.]. 1885 *Outing* Oct. VII. 77/1 A moment later, all smoking and puffy and swimming in maple sirup, it disappears. 1905 CALKINS & HOLDEN *Art of Mod. Advertising* 113 Maple-sirup is a product to which justice has never been done. [1954] J. H. MENCKES et al. in *Pediatrics* XIV. 462 (heading) A new syndrome: progressive familial infantile cerebral dysfunction associated with an unusual urinary substance. . . A characteristic feature of their illness was the passage of urine with an odor strikingly similar to that of maple sirup. 1957 *Amer. Jnrl. Dis. Children* XCIV. 571/2 (heading) Maple sugar urine disease. 1959 *Brit. Med. Jnrl.* 10 Jan. 90/1 (heading) 'Maple syrup urine disease.' An inborn error of the metabolism of valine, leucine, and isoleucine associated with gross mental deficiency. *Ibid.* 92/2 A disease which may be related to 'maple syrup disease'. 1967 MRS. L. B. JOHNSON *White House Diary* 11 June (1970) 527 We went in to breakfast. . . including blueberry pancakes, and, naturally, Vermont maple sirup. 1968 PASSMORE & ROBSON *Compan. Med. Stud.* I. xi. 23/1 Maple sirup disease, so rare as to be a clinical curiosity, is an inborn error of metabolism. 1969 *New Scientist* 3 July 10/1 Prevention of postnatal brain damage by dietary errors has been reported in a number of other inborn errors of metabolism. Examples include galactosaemia, tyrosinosis, maple sirup urine disease and possibly homocystinuria. 1973 J. DRUMMOND *Bang! Bang! You're Dead!* xv. 39 A pretty girl, with a small cute body the colour of maple sirup. 1975 *Budget* (Sugarcreek, Ohio) 20 Mar. 3/8, March 17—Very damp on the outside again. Ideal weather for maple *syruping. 1845 C. M. KIRKLAND *Western Clearings* 3 He had purchased fine farming land and *maple timber. 1849 *Ex. Doc. 31st U.S. Congress 1st Sess. House No. 5*. II. 631 At 7½ a.m., went over good *maple-timbered land to corner. 1579 SPENSER *Sheph. Cal.* Aug. 26 A mazer wrought of the *Maple Warre. 17 . . . MORTIMER *Husb.* (J.), Of the rottenest *maple wood burnt to ashes they make a strong lye. 1805 *Med. Jnrl.* XIV. 172 Maple wood is . . . much used for the lathe.

Hence *mapled* ('meip(ə)ld) *a.*, grown with maples.

1851 WHITTIER *Chapel of Hermits* 371 This mapled ridge shall Horeb be.

maple, variant of MAPPLE *Obs.*, a mop.

maple-root. The root of the maple, formerly used medicinally.

1523 SKELTON *Garl. Laurel* 1377 [In the list of his own compositions.] The Murnyng of the mapely rote. 1609 T. RAVENSCROFT'S *Pammelia* xxxi. C3b, My Ladie's gone to Canterbury, S. Thomas be her boote. Shee met with Kate

of Malmsbury, why weepst thou maple roote? 1640 PARKINSON *Theat. Bot.* xvi. xxvi. 1427 Or Maple roote in pouter made Take oft in Wine, a present med'cine knowne.

'maple tree. = MAPLE I.

770 in Birch *Cart. Sax.* (1885) I. 290 Of þam syrf treowe in þ rug' mapel treow in forward werdunc. c 1425 *Voc.* in Wf.-Wülcker 646/19 *Hec ascer*, mapuletre. 1579 LYLly *Euphuus* (Arb.) 100 Is not . . . dunge [taken] out of the Maple tree by the Scorpion? 1660 *Early Rec. Warwick, Rhode Island* (1926) 322 Bounded by a mapell tree on the Northwest corner. 1700 *Early Rec. Providence, Rhode Island* (1893) IV. 139 The maple tree is the north east Corner bound. 1810 F. A. MICHAUX *Hist. Arbres Forestiers de l'Amérique Septentrionale* I. 28 Red flowering maple, . . . Swamp maple, . . . Soft maple. [ou] Maple tree. dans Pensylvanie, la Virginia, et l'Ohio. 1859 GEO. ELIOT A. *Bede* ii, As Dinah walked . . . towards the cart under the maple-tree. 1867 J. N. EDWARDS *Shelby* xx. 337 To send the blood coursing through his veins like the sap in the maple-trees. 1974 *Country Life* 3-10 Jan. 28/1 One of the earliest . . . signs that the winter freeze is coming to an end is the sight of buckets hanging on the trunks of maple trees.

mapling ('meɪplɪŋ), sb. [f. MAPLE.] A ripple-like figure in wood, characteristic of maple.

1909 W. BATESON *Mendel's Princ. Heredity* 144 A damasked pattern showing where the mapling would have been if the plant had been a coloured one.

mapold, -olt: see MAPPLE *Obs.*

mappable ('mæpəb(ə)l), a. [f. MAP v.1 + -ABLE.] That may be represented on or by a map.

1920 A. S. EDDINGTON *Space, Time & Gravitation* vi. 106 Hurdle-counts will no longer be accurately mappable on a plane sheet of paper, because they do not conform to Euclidean geometry. 1969 BENNISON & WRIGHT *Geol. Hist. Brit. Isles* i. 14 A bed of particular lithology, and mappable as a recognizable stratigraphic unit. 1974 *Nature* 8 Feb. 344/2 In area 105 a mappable discontinuity has been recognised at a stratigraphic level just above the KBS Tuff.

Hence mappability.

1969 *Proc. Geol. Soc.* Aug. 145 Vertical and lateral boundaries should be based on the lithological criteria that provide the greatest unity and practical utility (i.e. essentially, mappability).

mappel: see MAPPLE *Obs.*

mappemonde (mæp'məʊnd). Now only *Hist.* Forms: 4-5 mappemonde, mapamond(e), 6 mappamo(u)nd, 9 mappemonde. [a. F. *mappemonde*, ad. med.L. *mappa mundi* map of the world. Cf. mod.Pr. *mapomoundo*, Sp. *mapamundi*.] The map of the world; in early quots., the world itself.

138. CHAUCER *To Rosemounde* 2 Madame, ye ben of al beaute shryne As fer as cerclid is the mappemonde [*MS.* mapamonde]. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 102 And sette proprely the bounde Afre the forme of Mappemonde. c 1450 HOLLAND *Howlat* 328 Marchonis in the mapamond . . . nixt dukis in dignite. 1533 BELLENDEN *Livy* Prol. ii, The twynkland sternis about þe mappamound. 1560 ROLLAND *Crit. Venus* ii. 125 Of all palice it was the luminair. That euer 3it was maid on Mappamond. 1864 MAJOR in *Archæologia XL*. I Memoir on a Mappemonde by Leonardo da Vinci. 1891 J. WINSOR *Columbus* ii. 61 The mappemonde, which was drawn in 1500, by one of Columbus's pilots, Juan de la Cosa.

'mapper. [f. MAP v.1 + -ER.] A map-maker.

1635 PERSON *Varieties* 1. 44 Our moderne Navigators and Mappers. 1883 BURTON & CAMERON *Gold Coast* I. ii. 32 Columbus . . . lived as a mapper with his father-in-law.

So 'mappery (*contemptuous*), the making of maps.

1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* i. iii. 205 They call this Bedworke, Mapp'ry, Closset-Warre. 1840 *Tait's Mag.* VII. 411 Protocols . . . and what not, the mere mappery and paper projection of what has had, or may have, some relation to a deed.

mapping ('mæpɪŋ), vbl. sb. [f. MAP v.1 + -ING.]

1. a. The action of MAP v.1; the drawing of maps, map-making; planning. Also with *out, down*.

1775 in ASH *Suppl.* 1849 MURCHISON *Siluria* v. 93 Corrections being made in the mapping of faults and strata. 1856 MRS. BROWNING *Aur. Leigh* ix. 838 Less mapping out of matter to be saved. 1860 GEO. ELIOT *Mill on Fl.* II. i, When the miller talked of 'mapping' and 'summing' in a vague and diffident manner. 1868 LOCKYER tr. *Guillemain's Heavens* (ed. 3) 390 The actual mapping down of the spectra of several of the brightest stars.

attrib. 1866 W. F. STANLEY *Math. Drawing Instr.* 12 A very fine kind of writing-pen, termed a mapping pen.

b. *Genetics.* The making of a genetic map (MAP sb.1 1g); the process of determining the chromosomal position of a gene in relation to other genes.

1935 L. H. SNYDER *Princ. Heredity* xv. 153 (*heading*) The mapping of chromosomes. 1965 *Genetics* LI. 157 (*heading*) Mapping of temperature-sensitive mutants in bacteriophage T5. 1967 *Jrnl. Molecular Biol.* XXVII. 163 (*heading*) Genetic mapping in *Bacillus subtilis*. 1969 A. M. CAMPBELL *Episomes* i. 7 Of special interest was the mapping of the Hfr character itself. 1970 AMBROSE & EASTY *Cell Biol.* x. 334 (*heading*) Gene mapping with *Drosophila*.

2. *Math.* A correspondence by which each element of a given set has associated with it one element (occas., one or more elements) of a second set. (Some topologists use

transformation in this sense and *mapping* in the narrower sense of a continuous transformation.)

1931 H. P. ROBERTSON tr. *Weyl's Theory of Groups & Quantum Mech.* iii. 110 A mapping or correspondence *S* . . . is determined by a law which associates with each point *p* of the field a point *p'* as image. 1935 [see HOMOMORPHIC a. 2]. 1958 G. T. WHYBURN *Topological Analysis* ii. 24 A continuous transformation will be called a mapping. 1964 W. J. PERVIN *Found. Gen. Topology* i. 10 Other terms for mapping are 'function', 'transformation', and 'operator'. 1966 F. M. HALL *Introd. Abstr. Algebra* I. ix. 156 If the mapping θ is between the object space *A* and image space *B* we write $\theta:A \rightarrow B$ (a mapping θ of *A* into *B*). 1968 M. BRUCKHEIMER et al. *Math. for Technol.* ii. 17 An example of a one-many mapping is the mapping $a \rightarrow \pm\sqrt{a}$ of the set of non-negative real numbers to the set of all real numbers. 1971 *Nature* 17 Dec. 396/2 The ideal transducer . . . neither stores nor dissipates energy; viewed as a mapping from input space, (e_1, f_1), to output space (e_2, f_2), $e_1 f_1 + e_2 f_2 = 0$.

'mappist. rare. [f. MAP v.1 + -IST.] = MAPPER.

a 1618 SYLVESTER *Little Bartas* 311 Learned Mappists, on a Paper small, Draw (in Abbrgement) the whole Type of all. 1888 *Academy* 28 Jan. 63/3 The mappist Collins calls the river between Oxford and Wallingford the Isis.

† mapple. *Obs.* In 5 mappel, mapolt, -old, 6 maple. [app. ad. late L. *mappula* (? in monastic use), dim. of *mappa* napkin: see MAP sb.1, MOP sb.] A mop.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 325/2 Mappel, *idem quod* Malkyn. 1466 *Mann. & Househ. Exp.* (Roxb.) 346 Thrommes for pyche mapoltes. 1486 *Naval Acc. Hen. VII* (1896) 16 Shepe skynnes for mapoldes. 1599 NASHE *Lenten Stuffe* Ded. A 2, With Cales beards, as broade as scullers maples, that they make cleane their boates with.

'mappy, a. [f. MAP sb.1 + -Y.] Like a map.

1861 THORNBURY *Turner* (1862) I. 230 He had a horror of what he said Wilson called 'being too mappy'. 1873 MISS BROUGHTON *Nancy* III. 152 A dead colourless flat, dotted with little round trees, . . . one of those mappy views, that lack even the beauties of a map.

mapul(le, obs. form of MAPLE.

maquaroon, obs. form of MACAROON.

||maquereau (makəro). Pl. -eaux. [Fr.] = MACKEREL².

In quot. 1920 the form with final -o is idiosyncratic. 1898 A. M. BINSTAD *Pink 'Un & Pelican* xi. 256 His head was pounded like a Hamburg steak, and sixty-five dollars rolled into the basket, principally contributed by the females who had been accustomed to support the maquereau during his life. 1919 C. MACKENZIE *Sylvia & Michael* i. 21 The officer . . . called him a *maquereau*. 1920 E. POUND *Hugh Selwyn Mauberley* 14 Bewildered that a world Shows no surprise At her last maquero's Adulteries. 1922 F. M. FORD *Let.* 15 Aug. (1965) 144 It is really too much to expect the very mildest of men to aid in sharpening a pen whose sole occupation is the describing of himself as, let us say, maquereau. 1933 'G. ORWELL' *Down & Out* x. 78, I counted the number of times I was called *maquereau* during the day. 1939 E. AMBLER *Mask of Dimitrios* xi. 214 The clientèle began to change. . . We had . . . more *maquereaux* and fewer gentlemen, more *poules* and fewer *chic* ladies. 1971 D. WALLIS *Bad Luck Girl* i. iii. 30 No girl . . . goes on ship these days. They . . . lead you to some place where her *maquer[e]au* can slug you.

maquerel, -el(l)a: see MACKEREL¹ and ².

maquette (mæ'ket). [Fr. (1752), ad. It. *macchieta* speck, little spot, dim. of *macchia* spot, f. *macchiare* to spot, stain, f. L. *maculāre*; cf. MACULATE v.] A small preliminary model, in wax or clay, etc., or a preliminary painted sketch, from which a work in sculpture is elaborated. Also *transf.* and *fig.*

1903 *Athenæum* 24 Jan. 122/3 M. J. B. E. Detaille has, after a long delay, executed four *maquettes*, each comprehending three large panels. 1926 W. J. LOCKE *Stories Near & Far* 78 The maquette or model in clay. 1951 H. READ *Meaning of Art* (ed. 3) II. 240 The sculptor's maquette, or model, was reproduced, generally by other hands, either by being cast in bronze, or by being reproduced to scale by mechanical methods in marble. 1958 *Times* 8 Oct. 6/4 One might describe his art as a prolonged *maquette* for some ultimate synthesis or other. 1965 ZIGROSSER & GAEDHE *Guide to Collecting Orig. Prints* ii. 16 In some instances, the artist has actively collaborated in the adaptation of his own *maquette*, or sketch, by working on the plates or stones, and by 'proving' and approving the color separations. 1970 *Country Life* 31 Dec. 1280/3 This was the noble terra-cotta of a mourning woman . . . the maquette for the figure of the wife on the Westminster Abbey monument to the poet Nicholas Rowe. 1972 P. MARKS *Collector's Choice* iii. 181, I don't know why you had to go out and buy those Carpeaux maquettes last week. 1973 *Times* 11 Apr. 6/4 (*caption*) A maquette of Henry Moore's 'Family Group'.

||maqui (ma'ki). Also 8 mague. [Chilean Sp.] The Chilean shrub *Aristotelia Maqui* (N.O. *Tiliaceae*), yielding a valuable fibre, and producing berries often used in the adulteration of wine.

1704 *Ovalle's Chili in Churchill's Voyages* III. 48 There are also trees call'd Magues. 1809 tr. *Molina's Nat. Hist. Chili* I. 37 The maqui, a species of cornel. 1860 *Treas. Bot.* 719/2 Maqui (Fr.), *Aristotelia*. 1890 *Daily News* 5 Feb. 5/4 The Chilian Consul-General expresses his opinion that the attention of our farmers will soon be called to the cultivation of the plant known in Chili as the Maqui. . . The sudden

demand for the dried Maqui berry in France is . . . not without significance.

||maquillage (makijaʒ). [Fr., f. *maquiller* to make up one's face, f. OF. *masquiller* to stain, alt. of OF. *mascurer* to darken.] The action of applying make-up to one's face; also, make-up, cosmetics; also *transf.* Hence *maquillaged a. made up*.

1892 *Ladies' Home Jrnl.* Dec. 8/2 All this is . . . thrown away upon the devotees of maquillage. 1921 M. SADLEIR *Privilege* vi. 82 It was a relief to find Anthony innocent, at least, of maquillage. 1929 D. H. LAWRENCE *Pansies* 55 The caged mind . . . leaves a rind Of maquillage and pose and malice to shame the brutes. 1938 E. AMBLER *Cause for Alarm* iii. 47 The edge of a heavy and clumsily applied *maquillage*. 1941 'R. WEST' *Black Lamb* (1942) II. 417 Doubly dazzling with the radiance of a Slav blonde and the maquillage of her profession. 1957 S. GAINHAM *Cold Dark Night* iv. 49 Her voice did not rise and there seemed no change in the beautifully maquillaged face. 1959 R. GRAVES *Coll. Poems* 304 Confirming hazardous relationships By kindly maquillage of Truth's pale lips. 1972 *Daily Tel.* 25 Sept. 7/3 Plastering the players all over with visual and aural *maquillage* in the form of endlessly changing lights and phonic effects.

maquis (ma'ki). Also macquis, (erron.) maqui. [Fr., 'brushwood, scrub', ad. Corsican It. *macchia* thicket, *MACCHIA*, f. L. *macula* spot.]

1. The dense scrub characteristic of certain Mediterranean coastal regions, esp. in Corsica, often used as a refuge by fugitives. Also applied to similar areas of scrub or brushwood elsewhere.

1858 T. FORESTER *Rambles Corsica & Sardinia* viii. 65 There are also . . . several lagoons on the coast, of which the Stagna di Biguglia, near which we turned off into the *maquis*, is the largest. 1900 'H. S. MERRIMAN' *Isle of Unrest* xxii. 246 It is . . . usual for a man to take to the *maquis* the moment that he finds himself involved in some trouble. 1906 CONRAD *Mirror of Sea* xlii. 259 Dominic's brother had to go into the *maquis*, into the bush on the wild mountain-side. 1913 A. HUXLEY *Let.* 30 July (1969) 52 The *maquis* . . . is thicker than anything I've ever seen before, oak, hazel, maple, wild cherry and a pine or two in the more open spaces. 1923 *Nature* 24 Feb. 268/2 These types of vegetation, like the Mediterranean 'maqui', develop in regions of winter rains and long dry summers. 1932 *Forestry* VI. 173 The nature of the undergrowth—dense scrubby *maquis*. 1945 G. MILLAR *Maquis* xi. 226 Boulaya met us with a long face in the *Maquis*. 1957 J. BRAINE *Room at Top* xv. 136 The village ends abruptly . . . beyond it is nothing but the moors . . . and a solitary farm-house a mile west. That too has a military air; the moors are Gilden's *maquis* and behind its walls are planned the sudden raid . . . the ambush. 1966 J. BERRISFORD *Wild Garden* 167 The Jerusalem Sage . . . may be used to form a ground-smothering *maquis* in conjunction with cistuses, lavenders, rosemary and other sun-loving shrubs. 1973 *Daily Tel.* 13 Oct. 9/6 We were . . . standing in a hillside garden in the Alpes Maritimes. Around us spread the *maquis* for unending miles. 1975 *Islander* (Victoria, B.C.) 9 Feb. 5/2 Most of the vegetation [in Corsica] is not forest as we know it . . . but a tangled growth called *maquis*.

2. *transf.* A secret army of patriots in France during the German occupation in the war of 1939-45, so named from their being conceived as hiding in country of this kind; also, a member of this army. Also in extended use (applied to similar groups) and *attrib.*

1944 *Ann. Reg.* 1943 230 The patriots of the 'maquis' fought with admirable courage. 1944 *New Statesman* 27 May 346/2 The Italian *Maquis*, whose guerrilla operations . . . are now being co-ordinated and encouraged by the Allied Command. 1944 *Hutchinson's Pict. Hist. War* 12 Apr.-26 Sept. 523 (*caption*) Field-Marshal Montgomery stops his car to have a word with a *Maquis* guard. 1945 W. S. CHURCHILL *Victory* (1946) 7 The tributes which are paid to the heroic French or Belgian *Maquis*. 1951 N. ANNAN *Leslie Stephen* iv. 160 Victorian thinkers . . . appeared to be unaware of the spiritual *maquis* burrowing underground in Europe. 1965 B. SWEET-ESCOTT *Baker St. Irreg.* vii. 205 If it had still been considered important to raise a *maquis* in Hungary, it might well have been worth exploring. 1966 M. R. D. FOOT *SOE in France* xi. 365 A large group of *maquis* known to exist in the Auvergne mountains.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*

1937 *Brit. Birds* Sept. 98 Small parties were seen . . . flying about the *maquis*-covered slopes. 1944 *Times* 24 Apr. 5/6 The *maquis* country is usually thought of as confined to Haute-Savoie. It is in fact much more extensive. 1971 *Homes & Gardens* Sept. 89/1 Panoramic vistas of *maquis*-covered foothills merging into the stark blue inland peaks of over 2,500 feet. 1974 J. THOMSON *Long Revenge* ii. 22 The *Maquis* radio operator . . . contacted us.

Hence *maquisard* (ma'ki:za:(r)), a member of the *maquis*. Also *transf.* and *attrib.*

1944 *Times* 24 Apr. 5/7 Often enough the *maquisards* have had to fight against heavy odds. . . Today . . . the situation is better. Arms are reaching the *maquis* in growing volume. 1945 G. MILLAR *Maquis* v. 85 The grey-headed *maquisard*, a local railway worker in peace-time. 1959 *Economist* 3 Jan. 23/2 He has always insisted that, except for a tiresome band of *maquisards* in the eastern extremity of the island [Cuba], everything was under control. 1963 N. FREELING *Gun before Butter* II. 103 During the war presumably, he had got acquainted with the border. *Maquisard* formation, doubtless. 1967 'E. PETERS' *Black is Colour* viii. 152 The moustache that would have done credit to a Corsican *maquisard*. 1973 *Times* 18 Jan. 19/6 The German onslaught . . . was disastrous to the *maquisards* who stayed and fought.

mar (ma:(r)), sb.1 Also 3 mer(e, 6 marr, 7 marre. [f. MAR v.]

† 1. A hindrance, obstruction; an impediment in speech. *Obs.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 67 For pan sal mede witouten mere, be mette for dede or better or were. *Ibid.* 24802 A gret resun wel secu he cuth, wit-vten ani mer in muth. 1653 R. BAILLIE *Dissuas. Vind.* (1655) 43 The main marre of their labour was the common error of Independency. 1824 MACTAGGART *Gallovid. Encycl.*, *Maunt*, to speak thick and fast; to have a mar in the speech.

2. Something that mars or impairs; a drawback to. In early use, †a fault. *rare*.

1551 ASCHAM *Let. to E. Raven* 18 May *Eng. Wks.* (1761) 384, I trust my will to write shall match the marris I make in it. 1876 DK. EDINBURGH in *Daily News* 1 May 2/6 The only mar to the pleasure I feel in again hoisting the pennant. 1901 *Pall Mall Mag.* Sept. 70/1 It was no mar to the day for Roderic to share Miss Allan thus.

3. *Comb.*: mar resistance, resistance to loss of gloss by abrasion; so *mar-resistant* adj.

1942 L. BOOR in *Mod. Plastics* Sept. 80/2 Depending on the type of plastic under consideration, various methods of evaluating the optical degradation of the test areas may be used. . . The particular aspect of hardness of which this test is a measure has been given the tentative designation 'mar resistance'. 1969 C. O. RASPOR in W. R. R. Park *Plastics Film Technol.* iv. 87 The gloss of the marred area is measured and compared to the unabraded film to determine the mar resistance. 1973 *Washington Post* 13 Jan. C3/4 (Advt.), Seven-drawer kneehole desk. . . with mar-resistant top.

Mar (mɑ:(r)), *sb.* ² [Aramaic.] An honorific title for saints and higher clergy, chiefly in the Nestorian and Jacobite churches.

1694 M. GEDDES tr. *Hist. Church of Malabar* 11 Their Bishop at that time . . . was one Mar Joseph, who . . . had been sent thither by Mar Audixa, Patriarch of Babylon. 1864 G. B. HOWARD *Christians of St. Thomas* iv. 154 In the year 1856 a certain Mar Athanasius Stephanos made his appearance, . . . claiming to be the rightful Metropolitan of the Christians of St. Thomas. 1892 G. M. RAE *Syrian Church in India* xix. 304 The first native of Malabar that ever received consecration . . . was Mar Athanasius Matthew. *Ibid.* 309 The pretensions of Mar Koorilos were finally disposed of; Mar Dionysius resigned his dignity . . .; Mar Athanasius was by royal proclamation declared metropolitan. 1933 *Downside Rev.* LI. 399 Fr Hugh Conolly was editing a number of Texts and Studies consisting of a translation of certain Syriac liturgical homilies of Mar Narsai, a fifth century Nestorian writer. 1956 N. ZERNOV *Christian East* ix. 103 In 1665 a Monophysite bishop, Mar Gregorius, arrived in South India from Palestine. *Ibid.* 105 The Bishops Mar Mathew Athanasius and Mar Thomas Athanasius formed a separate Church, now known under the name of the Mar Thoma Church. 1964 P. F. ANSON *Bishops at Large* 27 They have given themselves impressive ecclesiastical titles, . . . Hierarch, Mar, Metropolitan, . . . and so on.

mar (mɑ:(r)), *v.* Forms: 1 *merran*, *mierran*, *mirran*, *myrran*, 3 *mære*, 3-5 *merre*, 3-6 *mer(e)*, 3-7 *marre*, 3-8 *marr*, 4 *mire*, 5-7 *mare*, 4- *mar*. [Com. Teut. OE. *merran* corresponds to OFris. *meria* to hinder (only once, in 3rd pers. sing. pres. ind. *meert*), OS. *merrian* to cause to stumble or err, to hinder (MLG., MDu. *merren* to hinder, also intr. to loiter, mod. Du. *marren* to fasten, tie up, to loiter), OHG. *marren*, *merren* to hinder, disturb (MHG. *merren* to hinder, also intr. to linger, delay), ON. *merja* to bruise, crush, Goth. *marzjan* to cause to stumble, offend. A parallel formation from the same Teut. root **marz-* appears in OE. *mearrian* to go astray, err, MHG. *marren* to linger, loiter. The Teut. word was adopted in Romanic as OF. *marrir* to lose (one's way), to lead astray, perplex, afflict, distress (mod. F. only in pa. pple *marrir* grieved), It. *smarrire* to bewilder, Sp. *marrido* adj., grieved.

According to some philologists, the OTeut. *marzjan* is formally equivalent to Skr. *marṣaya-*, causative stem of *mṛṣ* to forget (Indogermanic root **mers-*, whence Lith. *mirsztiti* to forget); the root may have had a wider sense than that preserved in Skr. and Lith.]

† 1. *trans.* To hamper, hinder, interfere with, interrupt or stop (a person, event or thing). *Obs.*

c 1000 ÆLFRED *Exod.* v. 4 Hwi mirrað gít þis folc fram heora weorcum? a 1300 *Cursor M.* 2254 Now we hae ve sped sa ferr Vr wil may he nocht vs merr. c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xiii. (Marcus) 75 Sathanas sal nocht mare me. c 1440 *York Myst.* xli. 100 Bot thowe, myghty Lorde, my mornynq mar! Mar ye, for it shulde me well pay, So happy to se hyme yf I warr. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* x. vii. 173 So thyk in stayll all marryt wold the rout, Oneys mycht ony turn hys hand about To weyld his wappin. 1530 PALSGR. 705/2 If these bordes shrinke, all my purpose is marred. 1578 BANISTER *Hist. Man* viii. 109 Mouyng is marred, when . . . solution of continuite is made. 1590 SIR J. SMYTH *Disc. Weapons* 3 In case anie horseman . . . should bee wounded . . . his fighting for that day were marred. 1727 A. HAMILTON *New Acc. E. Ind.* I. xxv. 308 [He] had certainly dispatched him, if a large Brass Lamp which was burning over his Head, had not marred the Blow. 1827 CARLYLE tr. *Tieck's Elves, Germ. Rom.* II. 121 'Then we shall see which of us is swifter'. 'Done', said Mary, and began to run; 'for we shall not mar one another by the way' [orig. *so hindern wir uns auch nicht auf demselben Wege*]. 1849 *Chambers's Inform.* II. 653/2 [Glasgow regulations for Bowls.] If a bowl is accidentally marred by an opponent, it shall be in the option of the party playing to let it rest, or play it over again.

2. To spoil, impair. a. With obj. a material thing: To damage so as to render useless; to destroy or impair the quality of. Now *rare*. Also in OE. †to waste, squander (property).

c 897 K. ÆLFRED *Gregory's Past.* C. xlii. 325 Dylæs mon unnytllice mierre ðæt ðæt he hæbbe. 13. . . *E.E. Allit. P. C.*

474 þen wakened þe wyse of his wyl dremes, & blushed to his wodbynde þat broþely was marred. c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 5700 But his shippes . . . rut on a Rocke, & rent all to peses, þat mony was mard & the men drownet. 1483 CAXTON *G. de la Tour* Hijib, Wyn taken ouer mesure. . . marreth and corrupeth the good blood. 1530 PALSGR. 458/2 You have blotted this shete of paper so sore that it is marred. ? 1538 LELAND *Itin.* VII. 47 Fische Garthes marre the Haven. 1562 TURNER *Baths* 1 The bathes of brimstone hurte the stomach and mar it. 1611 BIBLE *Mark* ii. 22 The wine is spilled, and the bottles will bee marred. 1612 BRINSLEY *Lud. Lit.* 252 Making markes vnder euery hard word in each page, without marring our bookes. a 1677 BARROW *Serm.* Wks. 1716 I. 22 There is ever some dead fly in our box, which marreth our ointment. 1728 YOUNG *Love Fame* iv. 52 Thunder mars small beer, and weak discourse. a 1848 R. W. HAMILTON *Rev. & Punishm.* vii. (1853) 336 The vessel is so marred that it cannot be repaired. 1878 BROWNING *La Saisiaz* 36 The breath is not the flute, Both together make the music; either marred and all is mute.

b. With immaterial obj.: To impair fatally, ruin. Often in proverbial antithesis with *make* (see MAKE v. 1 46 b) or *mend* v. In mod. use with somewhat lighter sense: To detract from the perfection or completeness of. Also *absol.*

c 1230 *Hali Meid.* 9 Adam & eue. . . merden ure cunde. *Ibid.* 43 Sone so þu telles te betere þen an oðer. . . þu marrest ti meidenhad [MS. *Bodley* merrest þin meidhad]. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 17988 Harde hæp he werred me aþayn, And myche marred of my mayn. c 1420, 1542 [see MAKE v. 1 46 b]. c 1440 *York Myst.* xxiii. 87 It marres my myght. a 1568 ASCHAM *Scholem.* i. (Arb.) 34 Some wittes, moderate enough by nature, be many tymes marde by ouer moch studie. *Ibid.*, Galene saith, moch Musick marreth mens maners. 1579 W. WILKINSON *Confut. Famylie of Loue* 4 An euill exposition marreth the text. 1605 SHAKS. *Lear* i. iv. 369 Striving to better, oft we marre what's well. 1616 SURFL. & MARKH. *Country Farm* 9 It marreth the voice, bringing Hoarseness, and a little Cough. 1624 WOTTON *Archit.* i. 23 It will marre all the mirth in the House. 1719 YOUNG *Revenge* iv. i. There they'll revel, and exult to find Him sleep so fast, who else would marr their joys. a 1732 BOSTON *Crook in Lot* (1805) 4 What God sees meet to mar, one will not be able to mend in his lot. 1744 HARRIS *Three Treat.* i. iii. (1765) 172 The Dread of them may marr the Rectitude of our Purposes. 1833 HT. MARTINEAU *Briery Creek* v. 99, I cannot mar my satisfaction by groundless doubts. 1853 MRS. GASKELL *Ruth* III. i. 43 For the present she would neither meddle nor mar in Ruth's course of life. c 1865 G. M. HOPKINS *Poems* (1967) 121 So be it; I must maim and mar. 1867 LAOY HERBERT *Cradle L.* viii. 212 The pleasure of shopping was marred by the surliness of the inhabitants. 1889 [see MAKE v. 1 46 b]. 1896 N. & Q. 8th Ser. IX. 160/1 Though marred by eccentricities and extravagances of language, the play has genuine dramatic fibre.

† c. Phrases. *to mar all*: to act so as to prevent a project or operation from being carried to a successful issue; to 'spoil everything', to act badly. *to mar (one's) market*: see MARKET *sb.* 4 c. *Obs.*

c 1420 *Liber Cocorum* (1862) 57 3if þou cast salt þer to, iwys þou marres alle, so haue I blis. 1535 COVERDALE *Judg.* ii. 19 When the iudge dyed, they turned backe, and marred all more then their fathers. 1624 CAPT. SMITH *Virginia* 90 As they had bene troublesome at Sea, began againe to marre all ashore.

† d. *intr.* for *refl.* To become deteriorated; to spoil; to perish. *Obs.*

c 1230 *Hali Meid.* 13 þat ha [sc. hire limen & hire wittes] ne merren ne formealten þurh licomliche lustes i flesche fulþe. 13. . . *E.E. Allit. P. C.* 172 Lo al synkes in his synne & for his sake marres! c 1440 *York Myst.* i. 93 My mighte and my mayne es all marrande, Helpe, felawes, in faythe I am fallande. 1530 PALSGR. 638/1 The beste thyng in the worlde, if it be myskept, will marre in processe of tyme. 1609 C. BUTLER *Fem. Mon.* i. (1623) Civ. The Host. . . could not choose in that space but melt and marre.

3. *trans.* To harm, injure (a person, etc.). a. To inflict destructive bodily harm upon. In later use, to mangle, disfigure (now *arch.*).

c 1205 LAY. 1903 Vfele he [a wrestler] hine mærdæ ah na wiht he hit ne mende. *Ibid.* 22345 Arðures men letten fleon vnimete flæn and merden Irisc folc, & hit swiðe ualden. c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 5553 What mighty were marrit, & marrit to dethe. c 1470 *Gol. & Gaw.* 96 Quhy has thow marrit my man, with maistri to mene? c 1489 CAXTON *Sonnes of Aymon* vi. 140 Goo backe agen, & marre not your horse about noughte. 1530 PALSGR. 598/2 And you heale his legge up afore you kyll the deed flesche quyte you marre hym for ever. 1535 COVERDALE *Isa.* iii. 15 Wherefore do ye oppresse my people, and marre ye faces of the innocentes? 1575 TURBERV. *Venerie* 21 You may kepe them from going out, and that other dogs do not bite them, or that they be troden upon or marred with mens feete. 1656 CULPEPER *Eng. Physic. enlarged* 59, I am confident. . . That if you mar the very Apple of their [young swallows'] Eyes with a Needle, she shal recover them again. 1692 RAY *Disc.* i. iv. (1713) 57 Those. . . Embryos may, by a violent cause, be marred or deformed in the womb. 1812 SCOTT *Let. to Miss J. Baillie* 17 Jan., in *Lockhart*, The watchword of these young heroes. . . was—Mar him. 1845-6 TRENCH *Huls. Lect.* Ser. II. vi. 233 Some limbs of his body broken off and some marred and battered by the . . . waves. 1887 BOWEN *Virg. Æneid* vi. 495 Noble Deiphobus here he beholds, all mangled and marred.

† b. To ruin, damage seriously (a person, his fortunes, etc.). Often in antithesis with *mend*. *Obs.*

c 1350 *Will. Palerne* 1171 Heiþh king of heuene. . . ne fauore nouzt my fo [MS. so my] þat falsly me so marres. c 1394 *P. Pl. Crede* 66 þe folos fundeden hem-self freres of the Pye, And maken hem mendynauns & marre þe puple. c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 720 Soche a maiden to mar þat þe most louet! c 1440 *York Myst.* xxvii. 119 The fende is wrothe with 3ou and me, And will 3ou marre if þat he may. 1560 BECON *Sick Man's Salve* Wks. II. 220b, Thys syknesse hath vterly marred me. 1607 SHAKS. *Lear* i. i. 97 Mend your

speach. . . lest it mar your fortunes. 1611 BIBLE *Jer.* xiii. 9 After this maner will I marre the pride of Iudah. 1614 CHAMBERLAIN *Let. in Court & Times* Jas. I. I. 320 The parliament will mend him or quite mar him. 1616 R. C. *Times' Whistle* III. 1151 But now this boy. . . doth all his fortunes marre. 1622 R. HAWKINS *Voy. S. Sea* (1847) 104 Pittie marreth the whole cittle.

c. To ruin or damage morally. *Obs.* exc. *dial.* to 'spoil' a child by indulgence: cf. MARRED *apl. a.*

1530 PALSGR. 483/1 You cherysse this chyld so moche that you shal marre him. 1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* i. ii. § 1 That it [learning] doth marre and peruert mens dispositions for matter of gouernment and policie. a 1639 W. WHALEY *Prototypes* II. (1640) 153 Those that have these good abilities, must take heede of marrying [sic] themselves, and defiling them by being proud of them. 1684 WOOD *Life* 9 Oct. (O.H.S.) III. 114 Digby Lord Gerard. . . was utterly mar'd by keeping company with base lewd fellows.

† 4. To confuse, bewilder; to perplex, trouble; to grieve, distress. [Cf. OF. *marrir*.] *Obs.*

13. . . *Cursor M.* 15725 Ful merred war þai in þair mode. a 1310 in *Wright Lyric* P. vii. 29 On molde y waxe mad, a maide marreth me. c 1350 *Will. Palerne* 884 He ferd as a mased man an marred neig honde. c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* vi. (Thomas) 354 He. . . Is lyk a man þat merkes merrysse. c 1485 *Digby Myst.* iv. 1054 To blame ye are, With this dedly sorow your-self to marre. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* II. 523 O mad monstour! marrit out of thi mynd. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* III. x. 31 But minds of mortall men are muchell mard And mod'v amisse with massy mucks unmeet regard. 1603 *Philotus* cxlviii, As ane out of his mynde or marrit, He hes mee of his hous debarrit.

† 5. *intr.* To err; to go astray; to be or become bewildered or confused. *Obs.*

c 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Matt. xxii. 29 3ie merras vel 3e duellas [Vulg. *erratis*]. c 1420 *Anturs of Arth.* 110 (Douce MS.) Hit marred, hit memered, hit mused for madde. c 1440 *York Myst.* xlii. 166, i. *Doct.* þai are drounken, all þes menþe, Of muste or wyne, I wolle warande. ii *Doct.* Nowe certis þis was wele saide, þat makis þer mynde to marre. c 1475 *Rauf Coilyear* 22 Among thay myrk Montanis sa madlie thay mer. a 1510 DOUGLAS *K. Hart* I. 104 All that couth atene the castell neir, It made thame for to mer amisse, and mang.

mar, *obs.* f. MAYOR, MERE *sbs.*; MORE *sb.* and *a.*

mar-, *vbl. stem*, a. prefixed to *sbs.*, forming *sbs.* (chiefly 17th cent. nonce-wds.), with sense 'one who or something which mars', and *ads.*, with sense 'that mars'; as *mar-all sb.* and *adj.*, *mar-feast (arch.)*, *-good*, *-hawke*, *-joy*; *mar-right adj.*; † *mar-tail*, a derivative term for a prostitute. Also MARPLOT.

1611 FLORIO, *Ser sparecchia*, a **mar-all*, a spoile-all, a busie-headed fellow. a 1625 FLETCHER *Chances* i. i, And what now Meane they to study, Anthony, Morall Philosophy, After their mar-all women? 1821 SCOTT *Kenilw.* i, I will drink a round. . . rather than be termed a **mar-feast*. 1887 W. MORRIS tr. *Homer's Odyssey* XVII. 446 What God this plague, this mar-feast, hath hither sent to us? 1922 JOYCE *Ulysses* 710 Superannuated bailiff's man, marfeast, lickplate, spoilsport, [etc.]. 1647 TRAPP *Comm. Rev.* iii. 2 Hypocrisie, that pernicious **mar-good*. 1575 TURBERV. *Faulconrie* 142 Such a man . . . shall seldome prove a perfecte faleoner but a **marrehawke*. a 1628 F. GREVIL *Alaham* iv. i, He hath no good: you have no ill but he: This **Marre-right* yielding's honors Tyranny. c 1620 FLETCHER *Chances* iv. ii, Well, my sweet mistress, well, good madam **martaille*!

b. *esp.* in *mar-prelate*, first used in the pseudonym 'Martin Marprelate', adopted by the writer or writers of certain tracts issued in 1588-9, which gave rise to a fierce controversy; hence *attrib.*, as *marprelate controversy*, *tracts*; also *marprelate v.*, to inveigh in the style of 'Marprelate'; *marprelatist*, *attrib.* belonging to the Marprelate party. Also in many nonce-words occurring in the Marprelate tracts or in later works referring to them.

1588 *Marprel. Epist.* (Arb.) 20 You are called Elmar, but you may be better called marelme. . . hauing cut them all downe. 1589 *Mar Martine* 6 Hee might have cald himselfe Mar-preest. 1589 *Hay any Work* (1844) 32 As for Marchurch, and Mar-religion, they haue [etc.]. *Ibid.* 44 You Mar-prince, Mar-law, Mar-magestrate. 1636 H. SYDENHAM *Serm. Sol. Occ.* (1637) 270 Those tongues which. . . Mar-Prelated. . . of old against the Ecclesiasticke Hierarchie. 1862 R. VAUGHAN *Nonconformity* 56 The notorious Marprelate tracts. 1879 *Sat. Rev.* 6 Sept. 298 The series of marprelatist characterizations of the contemporary Anglican episcopate.

mara¹ ('mɑ:rə). A large hare-like cavy, *Dolichotis patachonica*, native of Patagonia.

1833 *Penny Cycl.* I. 214/2 The Mara or Patagonian Cavy. 1859 WOOD *Nat. Hist.* I. 578.

|| **Mara**² ('mɑ:rə). [Skr. *Māra*, f. *mṛ* to die.] The 'Satan' of Buddhist mythology.

1871 ALABASTER *Wheel of Law* p. xliiii, The army of Mara, the evil one. 1879 SIR E. ARNOLO *Et. Asia* vi. xix. 159 The ten chief Sins came—Mara's mighty ones, Angels of evil.

† **marabas**. *Sc. Obs.* [After F. *bonnet à la marrabaise* (Rabelais), from OF. *marrabais* 'crypto-Judæus', MARRANO.] *attrib.*, in *marabas bonnet* 'a large flat cap' (Jam.).

1538 *Burgh. Rec. Edin.* (1871) II. 91 To ilk one of the said 7 officeris ane marabas bonet with ane quhyte fedder. 1539 *Ld. Treas. Acc.* in *Pitcairn Crim. Trials* I. 297* Ane Marrabas Bonett.

marabbot(h, -abbutt, -abot(e): see MARABOUT.

marablane, obs. form of MYROBALAN.

marabou¹ ('mæɾəbu:). Also **marabout, marabu.** [a. F. *marabou*(t), app. repr. a vulgar Arabic use of *murābiṭ* hermit, MARABOUT. 'The stork is said to be *Mrabiṭ*, i.e. holy' (Pagni in Dozy *Suppl. aux Dict. arabes*, s.v. *murābiṭ*).]

1. A large stork or heron, *Leptoptilus marabou* or *crumenifer*, a native of Western Africa. Now applied also to the adjutant-bird of India, *Leptoptilus dubius* or *argala*. Also *marabou stork*.

1826 Denham & Clapperton's *Trav. N. & Central Africa* App. 203 M. Temminck... has given it [sc. this African species] the name of *Argala*, while for the Indian bird, ... he proposes the name of *Marabou*. We have ventured to reverse the order of these names; ... we have assigned the African species the title of *Marabou*, which... is a word peculiar to Africa. 1861 DU CHAILLU *Equat. Afr.* xiv. 223 The ugly marabouts, from whose tails our ladies get the... feathers for their bonnets. 1872 BAKER *Nile Tribut.* xi. 175, I shot a crocodile, and a marabou stork.

2. A tuft or plume of the soft white downy feathers found under the wings and tail of these birds, used for trimming hats and dresses. Also *marabou feather, plume*. Also *collect. sing.*, trimming made of these feathers.

1823 *Repos. Arts*, etc. Ser. III. I. 57 A good many [hats] are trimmed with marabouts only. *Ibid.* 184 Marabou plumes. 1828 LADY GRANVILLE *Lett.* (1894) II. 15 Lady George in a *toque* with marabouts. 1839 THACKERAY *Second Lect. Fine Arts* II. Wks. 1900 XIII. 276 A marabou feather which she wears in her turban. 1884 *Illustr. Lond. News* 11 Oct. 338/3 Ladies who rejoice in the soft fluffy white feather trimming called marabout.

transf. 1862 H. MARRYAT *Year in Sweden* II. 444 Birch varies the scene with its drooping marabouts.

3. An exceptionally white kind of raw silk which can be dyed without first removing the natural gum.

1835 URE *Philos. Manuf.* 248 It is only a finishing degree of twist which marabout receives after dyeing. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IX. 155 Marabout is silk thrown twice. 1920 *Times* 31 Oct. 11/6 An attractive bridge coat... in artificial silk velvet finished with a marabout collar. 1975 *Lady* 1 May 801/1 Marabou cap and muff.

|| **Marabou**². [Louisiana Fr.] (See quot.)

1859 BARTLETT *Dict. Amer.*, *Marabou*, the variety of negro which springs from a mulatto and a griffe.

|| **marabout** ('mæɾəbu:t). Forms: 7 **maribot(t, marybot, -buck, morabit, marabot, morabot, marabou, 8 marabbot(h, marabbutt, marahbut, marabote, marbut, 9 marabut, 7- marabout.** [repr. Arab. *murābiṭ* hermit, monk. The mod. Eng. form is from Fr. Cf. Pg. *marabute*, Sp. *morabito*.]

1. A Muslim hermit or monk, particularly amongst the Arabs and Berbers of North Africa.

a 1623 R. JOHNSON in *Purchas Pilgrims* (1625) II. ix. 1572 Their Marybuck or Bassareas, are their Priests or Religious persons. c 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* (1650) II. xi. 11 Their Hoggies, Magitians and Maribotts, were tampering with the ill Spirit of the Air. 1660 F. BROOKE tr. *Le Blanc's Trav.* 15 In a certain place there, the Marabouts immolate at this time. 1704 J. PITTS *Acc. Mohammedans* 12 The Marabbot or Saint. 1863 R. F. BURTON *Wand. W. Afr.* I. 172 The Marabut, who does not drink, and the Soninki, or Sonalki, who does. 1903 E. J. DILLON in *Contemp. Rev.* Feb. 281 Marabouts foretold the coming of divine wrath.

2. A shrine marking the burial-place of a marabout.

1859 J. W. BLAKESLEY *4 Months Alg.* II. 25 Besides the mosques, there are several marabouts in Algiers and the neighbourhood. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Marabut*. ... Small edifices on Barbary headlands, occupied by a priest. 1881 *Times* 10 May 5 The French troops took yesterday the Sidi-Adallah-Ben-Djemel, which is the most venerated marabout in all Tunis.

marabout, marabu: see MARABOUT¹.

marabunta (mæɾə'bʌntə). [Native name.] In Guyana, a name used for several social wasps. Also *attrib.*

1883 E. F. IM THURN *Among Indians Guiana* v. 150 The wasps vary much more in general appearance and size, some of them being large and beautifully coloured insects. The forest-dwelling social species are indiscriminately called by the colonists marabuntas. 1898 H. KIRKE *25 Yrs. Brit. Guiana* III. 76 A large brown wasp, called a marabunta, builds his pretty paper combs under the eaves and galleries of our houses; his sting is severe. 1918 C. W. BEEBE *Jungle Peace* (1919) IV. 81, I listened to the buzzing of a *marabunta* wasp. 1934 E. WAUGH *Handful of Dust* v. 267 A marabunta had left a painful swelling on his left hand. 1958 J. CAREW *Black Midas* I. 12 Marabuntas built clay nests in the thatch. *Ibid.* VI. 141 Tonic and Woody Sam removed spiders, cobwebs, marabunta nests... from the roof.

† **marabuto.** *Naut. Obs.* Also **marabut.** [a. Sp. *marabuto*, also *maraguto*.] A jib-sail.

1622 MABBE tr. *Aleman's Guzman d'Alf.* II. II. x. 191 They took another lesser one [sc. sail] which they call Marabuto... which is a kinde of triangular sayle. 1659 HOWELL *Lex., Vocab.* VI. The marabut, a triangular kind of sayl belonging to a Carvel, *il marabuto*. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Marabut*, a sail which galleys hoisted in bad weather.

maraca (mæ'rækə). Also **maracca.** [Pg. *maracá*, prob. from Tupi (Webster).] Usu. *pl.* A Latin-American percussion instrument made from the dried shell of a gourd or other material with beans or beads, etc., inside to produce a rattling sound; a gourd rattle. Also *attrib.*

1824 H. E. LLOYD tr. *Spix & Martius's Travels in Brazil* II. IV. II. 226 The *Maracá*, a longish gourd shell, filled with maize, fastened to a handle, with which in their dancing, they make a rattling as with castanets. 1928 *Vanity Fair* (N.Y.) Nov. 72 A fashionable evening event along the Havana water-front is a concert by black boys with their primitive African instruments, the bongo, timbales, guiro, maracas, and claves. 1933 *Punch* 4 Jan. 6/3 It [sc. the rumba] may be recognised by a number of taps produced in rapid succession... They are made by a couple of maraccas in the orchestra... Maraccas... are the dried husks of the calabash fruit. 1952 [see ELLINGTONIAN a. and sb.]. 1954 J. STEINBECK *Sweet Thursday* II. 16 An orchestra took shape—two guitars, a guitarón, rhythm and maraca men. 1966 *Melody Maker* 23 July 10/5 Alan Haven mentioned maracca sticks and jingle-sticks. 1971 'E. ANTHONY' *Tamarind Seed* I. 13 A coal-black barman... rattling a shaker as if he were playing the maraccas. 1972 *Jazz & Blues* Sept. 5/1 The almost African rhythms with much maracca shaking.

Maracaibo (mæɾə'kaɪbəu). Name of the northern province of Venezuela, used attributively in **Maracaibo-balsam**, a copaiba obtained from *Copaifera officinalis*; **Maracaibo-bark**, the bark of *Cinchona tucujensis*.

1843 HOLTZAPFFEL *Turning* I. 94 Maracaybo is a furniture wood of moderate size, as hard as good mahogany, and in appearance between it and tulip-wood. 1889 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

|| **maracan** (mæɾə'kæn). Also 8 **maracana.** [a. Tupi *maracanã*.] A Brazilian macaw.

1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.*, *Maracana.* 1828-32 WEBSTER, *Maracan.* In mod. Dicts.

marace, obs. form of MARISH.

|| **maracock** ('mæɾəkək). *Obs. exc. Hist.* Forms: 7 **maricock, maracoco, -coko, amaracoc, 7-8 maracoc, 8 maracot, marococ, marcor, 7- maracock.** [From the Virginian dialect of Algonquin.] The fruit of certain American passion-flowers, esp. the 'may-pop', *Passiflora incarnata*, native of Virginia, and the granadilla, *Passiflora quadrangularis*, of Brazil and the West Indies. Also the plant itself.

1612 STRACHEY *Virginia* (Hakl. Soc.) 60 The maricock apple. 1612 CAPT. SMITH *Virginia* 17 They plant also Maracocks a wild fruit like a lemon. 1649 *Perf. Descr. Virginia* (1837) 18 Fruits they have, Strawberries... Maracocos [etc.]. 1660 SHARROCK *Vegetables* 34 The Amaracoc or Passion flower. 1704 *Dict. Rust. et Urb.* s.v. *March*, Toward the end [of March] sow... Marcors or Passion-Flower. 1707 *Curios. in Husb. & Gard.* 285 The Maracot is a Plant that creeps like Ivy. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* s.v. *Granadilla*, The common granadilla, called the maracot and passion flower. 1896 P. A. BRUCE *Econ. Hist. Virginia* I. 98 In addition, there were... maracocks or mayapples, beans and pumpkins.

|| **marae** (mæ'raɪ, formerly mæ'rae). Also 9 **marai.** [Polynesian.] An altar or sacred enclosure at which human sacrifices are offered amongst the Tahitians and other Polynesians (now only *Hist.*) Now, among Polynesian peoples, a space in front of a meeting-house or among the houses of a village, set apart for social functions. Also *fig.*

1814 W. BROWN *Hist. Propag. Chr.* II. 350 Many were the marais and altars reared at his command. 1865 TYLOR *Early Hist. Man.* III. 46 A large white cloth, spread on the pavement of a marae. 1877 RANKEN in *Jrnl. R. Anthropol. Inst.* VI. 236 The *marais*, or terraced enclosures for sacred purposes, are exactly like those of Mexico and Peru. 1905 W. B. *Where White Man Treads* 276 Every order and tribal regulation had to be decided in meeting-house convened, and proclaimed in the marae (village green) to the whole people. 1910 J. COWAN *Maoris N.Z.* xxxi. 338 We fall in on the river bank for the parade up to the village *marae*. 1910 C. G. SELIGMANN *Melanesians Brit. New Guinea* xx. 223 Each local group of each clan has... at least one *marae* [sic], which serves as the meeting place for the men of the local group, and is their clubhouse in the fullest sense of the term. 1924 R. W. WILLIAMSON *Social & Pol. Syst. Cent. Polynesia* I. x. 350 This *male* was, I presume, a *malae* or open space where meetings... were held, as in Samoa and Tonga. *Ibid.* II. xv. 60 In some islands the *marae* or *malae* was merely an open space... along with a special wooden house erected in it. 1934 *Nature* 10 Nov. 740/2 The turtle... was the food of the gods [in Tahiti], eaten only by chiefs and keepers of the marae. 1943 N. MARSH *Colour Scheme* ix. 166 They were hangin' about the Marae in groups. 1949 P. H. BUCK *Coming of Maori* (1950) IV. III. 480 Turning to New Zealand, it is a curious fact that the two fundamental features of the central Polynesian temples were not combined but remained as distinct entities. Thus the open court, distinguished by the term *marae*, is retained as a secular feature in front of the tribal or family meeting houses. 1959 A. MCLINTOCK *Descr. Atlas N.Z.* 72 In the country proper [i.e. rural districts] the Maori has retained his traditional mode of life which is symbolised in the *marae*. In a literal sense the term means the open courtyard in front of the communal meeting house; today, however, it embraces all aspects of community life—community buildings, tribal gatherings, church activities, and recreation. 1959 TINDALE & LINDSAY *Rangatira* III. 32 The open-air marae temple, floored with slabs of basalt. *Ibid.* x. 93 They entertained their guests on the open marae ground among the houses. 1963 *Weekly News* (Auckland) 1 May 6/6 Dominating the marae was a cross 40 feet high

illuminated with coloured lights. 1969 *Islander* (Victoria, B.C.) 6 July 5/2 The design [of a hotel in Tahiti] is reminiscent of ancient Tahitian outdoor worshipping temples (*marae*). 1974 *N.Z. Listener* 20 July 10/3 There was a group being welcomed on to the marae as I arrived.

marag, obs. form of MARRIAGE.

marage ('mæreɪdʒ), *v.* *Metallurgy.* [f. MAR(TENSITE) + AGE *v.*] *trans.* To allow (a maraging alloy) to cool slowly in the air so that it develops great strength without significant changes in dimensions as a result of the transformation of austenite to martensite and subsequent age-hardening of the martensite.

1962 *Trans. Amer. Soc. Metals* LV. 524/2 Specimens were initially maraged at one temperature, and then maraged for various times at a second temperature. 1963 *Engineering* 24 May 715 When homogenized and maraged it [sc. steel] is claimed not to be notch sensitive despite its exceptional strength.

So 'maraged *ppl. a.*, 'maraging *vbl. sb.*, esp. in *marag(e)ing alloy, steel*, steel that has been or may be hardened by maraging, generally containing up to 25 per cent nickel and smaller amounts of titanium, cobalt, molybdenum, or other elements.

1961 *Engineering* 24 Mar. 407/3 The original American release says that the steel develops its high strength by means of a remarkably easy heat treatment involving age-hardening of martensite. For this they have invented a term 'mar-aging'. 1962 *Trans. Amer. Soc. Metals* LV. 61/2 Maraged hardness increased linearly [sic] as the product, cobalt times molybdenum, increased. *Ibid.* 529/2 In annealing of 18% Ni maraging steel, temperatures in the range 1100 to 1300 F should be avoided to prevent retained austenite. 1968 R. KUMAR *Physical Metall. Iron & Steel* xi. 292 In maraging alloys, the role of interstitial carbon in raising the strength of steel is taken over by substantial amounts of nickel, cobalt, and molybdenum. *Ibid.*, Maraged steel is hardened without as much sacrifice of ductility. 1969 *Times* 2 May (Suppl.) p. iv/8 The Deep Quest, which has reached 8,350 ft., the deepest point yet attained by a submersible, has a hull of maraging steel of high strength allied to exceptional toughness and weldability. 1970 *McGraw-Hill Yearbk. Sci. & Technol.* 348/2 Hardening by maraging does not produce distortion or surface softening... so that no machining is necessary after hardening. 1972 T. H. G. MEGSON *Aircraft Struct.* VII. 204 Maraging steels have been used as: aircraft arrester hooks, rocket motor cases, in helicopter undercarriages, gears, ejector seats and various structural forgings.

|| **marah** ('mæ:rə). Also 4-5 **marath, 4 mara, 5 marra.** [Heb. *mārā*, fem. of *mar* bitter.] The Heb. word for 'bitter' or 'bitterness', used as a proper name in two different applications (Exod. xv and Ruth i: see below); hence used in allusions to the Scripture passages.

[1382 WYCLIF *Exod.* xv. 23 Thei myzten not drynk the watris of Marath, forthi that thei weren bitter; wherfor and a couenable name he putte to the place, clepyng it Mara, that is, bitternes. — *Ruth* i. 20 Ne clepe 3e me Noemy, that is to sey, fayr, but clepith me Mara, that is, bittir.] 14... HOCLEVE *Wks.* (E.E.T.S.) III. p. xlii, Wel may men call or name me 'marra' Fro hen[ne]s forth. 1678 *Yng. Man's Call.* 13 The young man by mistake fondly calls it Naomi, and says it is pleasant. The elder by dear-bought experience finds it Marah, and cries out 'Oh! it is bitter!' 1831 MACAULAY *Ess.*, *Byron* (1887) 168 Never had any writer so vast a command of the whole eloquence of scorn, misanthropy, and despair. That Marah was never dry. 1852 LONGF. *Jew. Cemetery at Newport* 40 The wasting famine of the heart they fed, And slaked its thirst with marah of their tears.

marahbut, obs. form of MARABOUT.

marahuana, marajuana, varr. MARIJUANA, MARIHUANA.

marai, marais: see MARAE, MARISH.

marakina, variant of MARIKINA.

marakle, obs. form of MIRACLE.

|| **maral** ('mæ:rəl). [A Tartar word.] The Caspian or Persian red deer, *Cervus maral*.

1863 MRS. ATKINSON *Tartar Steppes* VIII. 181, I must now tell you of a maral we had. 1894 *Roy. Nat. Hist.* (ed. Lydekker) II. 348 In the Caspian provinces of Persia... the red deer group is represented by the maral (*Cervus maral*).

maram, variant of MARRAM, reed-grass.

maramotto, obs. form of MARMOT *sb.*

maramuffe: see MARRY-MUFF *Obs.*

Maranao ('mæ:rənəu). Also **Maranaw.** [ad. *Maranao Maranāw*, f. *ranaw* lake.] a. A Moro people inhabiting the province of Lanao del Sur and parts of central Cotabato province in the island of Mindanao (in the Republic of the Philippines), and some areas of northern Borneo. b. The Austronesian language of these people.

1957 [see ILLANO]. 1962 H. C. CONKLIN in J. A. Fishman *Readings Sociol. of Lang.* (1968) 429 Pronoun systems in Tagalog, Ilocano..., Maranao..., and some other Philippine languages. 1963 H. OSTELIUS *Islands of Pleasure* XIII. 78 There are also the inland Moros. The Maranao and Magindanao are farmers... Because their main home is located around Lake Lanao on the island of Mindanao the

Maranaos are commonly called the Lake Moros. 1968 J. KIRKUP *Filippines* viii. 154 The noble movements... portrayed a Maranao warrior. 1969 J. COCKCROFT *Philippines* 55 About 87 different languages and dialects are spoken in the Philippines... Tagalog, spoken in Manila... Maranao, in Lanao. 1974 *Encycl. Brit. Micropædia* VI. 595/1 Like other Filipino Muslims, the Maranao differ markedly from the Christians. 1975 *Language* LI. 365 At the opposite extreme is a language like Maranao, in which there seems to be a specific Voice morpheme for each possible realization of a verb's subcategorization feature.

|| **Maranatha** (mæɹə'næθə). [In Gr. form *μαραναθά*; the Aramaic form is variously conjectured to be *māran āthā* 'Our Lord has come', or *marānā 'thā* 'O our Lord, come thou'.] An Aramaic phrase occurring in 1 Cor. xvi. 22; often erroneously regarded as composing with the word that precedes it in the text a formula of imprecation, ANATHEMA MARANATHA. Hence (as an abbreviation of this formula) used *subst.* for: A terrible curse.

Coverdale's spelling (see below) is a corruption of Luther's *maharam motha*, which represents the fictitious Heb. *mohōrām māuthā* 'devoted to death'.

1382 WYCLIF 1 Cor. xvi. 22 If any man loued not oure Lord Jhesu Crist, be he cursid, Maranatha, that is, in the comynge of the Lord. 1526 TINDALE *ibid.*, Anathema maranatha. 1535 COVERDALE *ibid.*, Anathema Maharan Matha. 1604 R. CAWDREY *Table Alph.*, Maranatha, accursed. 1640 BP. HALL *Chr. Moder.* II. iv. 20 Those who... shall invent... pernicious doctrines... are worthy of a *Maran-atha*, and the lowest hell. 1721 BAILEY, *Maranatha*, the highest Degree of Excommunication. 1846 W. F. HOOK *Church Dict.* (ed. 5) 598 *Maranatha* could not be any part of the form of excommunication, but only a reason for pronouncing *Anathema* against those who express their hatred against Christ, by denying His coming. 1882 FARRAR *Early Chr.* I. ix. 193 How does the writer meet their objections? Not by thundering forth with yet deeper conviction *Maran-atha*, but [etc.]. 1913 F. B. MACNUTT *Advent Certainties* vi. 97 To the Corinthian Christian and to St. Paul alike 'Maran atha' was the expression of a supreme reality... which is the keynote of the New Testament. 1926 A. CHAMBERS tr. *Arsenieu's Mysticism & Eastern Church* II. vi. 123 And, finally, the closing cry quivering with joyous awe: *Maranatha* ('Come, our Lord!'). This appeal in Aramaic takes us back to the earliest period of the primitive Church in Jerusalem. 1961 NEW ENG. BIBLE 1 Cor. xvi. 22 *Marana tha*—Come, O Lord! 1964 E. A. NIDA *Toward Sci. Transl.* viii. 170 Such expressions as 'Abba Father', *Maranatha*, and 'baptized into Christ' could be used with reasonable expectation that they would be understood.

marane, marang: see MARRANO, MERINGUE¹.

maranism, -ismus, obs. ff. MARRANISM, -ISMUS.

† **maranite**. *Min. Obs.* [ad. G. *maranit* (Link 1801), f. name of the Sierra de *Marão* (Portugal): see -ITE.] = CHIASTOLITE.

1884 in *Cassell's Encycl. Dict.* 1896 in *CHESTER Dict. Min.* 167.

† **marant**. *Bot. Obs.* [Anglicized form of next.] Lindley's name for any plant of the old N.O. *Marantaceæ*.

1846 LINDLEY *Veg. Kingd.* 168.

|| **Maranta** (mæ'ræntə). *Bot.* [mod.L. (Plumier 1703), f. the name of Bartolommeo *Maranta* of Venosa, a 16th c. writer on medicinal plants.] A genus of herbaceous plants native of tropical America; a plant of this genus.

1812 J. SMYTH *Pract. of Customs* (1821) 29 Arrow Root, produced from a Plant called Maranta, is a farinaceous alimentary root. 1882 *Garden* 14 Jan. 20/1 Fine foliaged plants, such as Marantas, Crotons [etc.]. 1899 RODWAY *Guiana Wilds* 32 She made a cup of a maranta leaf.

† **marantaceous, a. Bot. Obs.** [f. mod.L. *Marantaceæ*, f. MARANTA: see -ACEOUS.] Pertaining to the (obsolete) N.O. *Marantaceæ* of which MARANTA was the typical genus.

1863 BATES *Nat. Amazons* iv. (1864) 84 A long, flexible cylinder made of the peel of a marantaceous plant, plaited into the proper form.

marantic (mæ'ræntɪk), *a. Path.* [ad. Gr. *μαραντικός*, f. *μαραίνω* to wither, waste away.] Pertaining to, or of the nature of, marasmus.

1866 A. FLINT *Princ. Med.* (1880) 28 Marantic thrombi. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VII. 594 Marantic thrombosis.

maras, variant of MARISH.

|| **marasca** (mæ'ræskə). Also 9 marazque, marasque. [It. *marasca*, aphetic f. *amarasca*, f. *amaro* bitter.] A small black cherry, *Prunus avium*, grown in Dalmatia, and esp. about Zara, for the distilling of maraschino.

1864 *Chambers's Encycl.* VI. 146/2 *Maraschino* is distilled from cherries... a very firm delicately-flavoured variety, called *Marazques*,... is used. 1889 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Marasca cherry*, a cultivated variety of the cherry.

maraschal, obs. form of MARSHAL.

maraschino (mæ'ræski:nəʊ). Also 8 marischini, mareschini, 8-9 mareschino, marasquin, 9 maresquino. [It. f. *marasca*: see prec. Cf. F. *marasquin*, whence some of the Eng. forms.]

a. A liqueur distilled from the marasca cherry.

1791-3 in *Spirit Pub. Jnrls.* (1799) I. 321 Hob-a-nobbed in some right marasquin. 1793 *Europ. Mag.* XXIII. 466 Such fine liqueurs with nectar may compare, From Marischini to the Vin Musca. 1796 MRS. M. ROBINSON *Angelina* I. 297 After they had drank their mareschino, Lady Selina ordered tea. 1797 SOUTHEY *Lett. Resid. Spain* 394 He... regularly after dinner drank a bottle of mareschini, and lived in peace with all men. 1818 MOORE *Fudge Fam. Paris* (ed. 8) 88 Divine maresquino, which — Lord, how one swallows! 1831 *Society* I. 104, I recommend this Mareschino. 1842 BARHAM *Ingol. Leg. Ser. II. Blasphemer's Warn.*, Marasquin, Curaçoa, Kirschen Wasser, Noyeau. 1875 JAS. GRANT *One of the 600* I. vii. 98 The mocha and maraschino.

b. *attrib.*, as *maraschino jelly, punch*. Also, *maraschino cherry*, a cherry preserved in real or imitation maraschino.

1820 SHELLEY *Ædipus* II. ii. 31 Give me a glass of Maraschino punch. 1850 THACKERAY *Pendennis* II. i. 6 Did you taste the plombière, ma'am, and the maraschino jelly? 1905 'O. HENRY' in *N. Y. World Mag.* 22 Jan. 2/1 The world seemed no larger than the seed of a Maraschino cherry in a table d'hôte grapefruit. 1918-19 T. EATON & Co. *Catal.* Fall & Winter 385/1 Luscious Whole Red Maraschino Cherries in a semi-liquid cream, coated with fine chocolate. 1961 [see CRÈME I b]. 1964 J. DRUMMOND *Welcome, Proud Lady* xxi. 96 Maraschino cherries, olives, sliced lemon, salted nuts were arranged in small crystal bowls.

† **marasme**. *Obs.* [a. F. *marasme*.] = MARASMUS.

1625 HART *Anat. Ur.* II. vii. 95 It is againe sometimes an Hecticke, which endeth in a Marasme. 1714 *Phil. Trans.* XXIX. 76 About the 40th day he dy'd of his Marasme.

marasmic (mæ'ræzmɪk), *a.* [f. MARASM-US + -IC.] Pertaining to or arising from marasmus; suffering from marasmus.

1876 tr. *Wagner's Gen. Pathol.* (ed. 6) 582 Emaciation and a series of marasmic conditions set in. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VI. 587 She became progressively marasmic.

marasmoid (mæ'ræzmɔɪd), *a. Med.* [f. MARASM-US + -OID.] Resembling marasmus.

1895 in *Funk's Stand. Dict.* 1902 in *CASELL Suppl.*

marasmolite (mæ'ræzməlɪt), *Min.* [f. Gr. *μαρασμολίτης* decay: see -LITE.] A 'rotten' sphalerite or zinc blende, containing free sulphur.

1851 C. U. SHEPARD in *Proc. Amer. Assoc. Adv. Sci.* IV. 315 Marasmolite. Primary form, cube [etc.].

marasmous (mæ'ræzməs), *a.* [f. MARASM-US + -OUS.] Resembling or of the nature of marasmus.

1856 in *MAYNE Expos. Lex.* 1889 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

marasmus (mæ'ræzməs), [mod.L., a. Gr. *μαρασμός*, f. *μαραίνω* to wither, waste.]

a. Wasting away of the body, esp. in undernourished children.

1656 TRAPP *Comm. Job* xix. 20 (1657) 171 Now, alas, I lie under a miserable *Marasmus*. 1661 LOVELL *Hist. Anim. & Min.* 29 Diverse having kept them in their beds, have got an hectic feaver or marasmus thereby. 1753 N. TORRISON *Gangr. Sore Throat* 76 How often was I apprehensive, Miss Blossac would fall into a Marasmus or a Languor? 1837 SYD. SMITH *Let. Archd. Singleton* Wks. 1859 II. 268/2 Everybody has their favourite death: some delight in apoplexy, and others prefer marasmus. 1856 *Athenæum* 26 Apr. 515 The milk itself has been yielded by stabled cows dying of marasmus. 1902 W. G. THOMPSON *Pract. Dietetics* (ed. 2) VIII. 564 Marasmus is a form of starvation occurring chiefly in artificially fed infants, but also in those at the breast, in whom there is great wasting of the muscular and other soft tissues. 1951 R. W. B. ELLIS *Dis. in Infancy & Childhood* vii. 254 Marasmus (Infantile atrophy). This is a condition of extreme and chronic malnutrition, and whilst it often arises simply from underfeeding, it may also be due to a variety of other causes, e.g. congenital syphilis... or parasitic infection. It is not therefore a disease *sui generis* but a clinical picture of which it is first necessary to determine the etiology. 1968 MENEGHELLO & RIZZARDINI in A. Dorfman *Child Care in Health & Dis.* iii. 42 Almost all children in Chile suffer from so-called caloric-protein malnutrition, or marasmus, and this form of malnutrition is the major problem in Chile... The other form, protein malnutrition or kwashiorkor, is the most common type in other countries of the region. 1971 *Sci. Amer.* Oct. 14/3 They have advanced the understanding of the starvation disease called marasmus, which is increasing in many developing countries because mothers are giving up prolonged breast-feeding and their infants are not receiving an adequate substitute diet during a critical time in development.

b. *transf. and fig.*

1681 NEVILLE *Plato Rediv.* 24, I am one of those Unskilful Persons, that cannot discern a State *Marasmus*, when the danger is so far off. 1885 tr. *Hehn's Wand. Pl. & Anim.* 23 The notion that there is any such thing as a senile marasmus of nature.

marasque, variant of MARASCA (cherry).

marasquin, variant of MARASCHINO.

marasse, variant of MARISH.

Maratha, var. MAHRATTA.

Marathi, var. MAHRATTI.

marathon (mæ'rəθən). Also Marathon. [The place-name *Marathon* (Gr. *Μαραθών*) on the north-east coast of Attica: see MARATHONIAN a.]

a. The name first given on the occasion of the revived Olympic Games held in Athens in 1896

to a long-distance foot-race (now usu. of 26 miles 385 yards), with allusion to the run of Pheidippides at the time of the battle at Marathon in 490 B.C., as recorded in Herodotus and later sources. Also *attrib.*

Herodotus records that Pheidippides ran from Athens to Sparta to secure aid before the battle, but the race instituted in 1896 was based on a later less sound tradition that Pheidippides ran from Marathon to Athens with news of the Persian defeat.

1896 *Fortn. Rev.* June 950 We now come to the great glory of the Greeks—the victory in the Marathon Race. 1905 *Programme of Olympic Games Athens 1906* 3 Flat Races... e. Marathon Race, 42 kilometres. From Marathon to Athens on the road. 1908 T. A. COOK *Olympic Games 82* The whole of Hellas seemed concentrated at Athens to see the result of the great Marathon Race in the stadium. 1908 *Westm. Gaz.* 22 July 1/3 There are two things which no one who wishes to win the Marathon can ever afford to forget. 1936 *Discovery* Feb. 48/2 Never speak to me again about a snail's pace except with reference to a Marathon runner or a racing car. 1955 J. H. PETERS in *Long Run* viii. 71 On July 21st... the A.A.A. Marathon Championship was due to be run at Birmingham on a roughly circular out-and-home course. 1964 M. WATMAN *Encycl. Athletics* 108/1 Owing to the disparity in the nature, if not distance, of various courses, marathon times should not be taken too seriously. *Ibid.*, The only woman on record as having completed a full marathon is Dale Greig. 1966 J. HOPKINS *Marathon* 11 British runners are to be found among the leaders in almost every international Marathon.

b. In extended uses, applied to other long-distance races or competitions calling for endurance. Also *attrib.* (and as quasi-*adj.*).

1908 *Daily Chron.* 5 Nov. 1/2 A competition... under a title of 'The Murphy Marathon' was decided last night... It was intended that the contestants should... peel a quarter of a hundredweight of potatoes. 1928 *Daily Express* 2 July 11/5 The dance marathon here ended at midnight, nine couples left in the competition stopping together after twenty days of continuous dancing. 1932 G. MORTON *Mystery of Hermit's End* ii. 19 The latter was taking intensive training for marathon swimming. That form of sport had caught on of late. 1932 *Times Lit. Suppl.* 26 May 393/1 His friend Cap Bridges, the marathon swimmer. 1968 *Radio Times* 28 Nov. 8/3 The London-Sydney Motor Marathon. Progress Reports. 1969 *New Yorker* 20 Dec. 64/2 One of the phenomena of America's Depression days was the marathon dance. 1975 *Ibid.* 10 Mar. 100/2 It's an album of pictures: line dancing, marathon dancing, the Lindy.

c. Other *transf.* and *fig.* uses. Esp. an event or activity of long duration.

1915 'BARTIMEUS' *Tall Ship* x. 185 'That was a bit of a Marathon, wasn't it?' He measured the distance across the lawn with a humorous eye. 1951 *N. Y. Herald-Tribune* 29 Nov. 3 The House of Commons finally went home... after sitting through a marathon session of 20 hours and 20 minutes. 1953 C. DAY LEWIS *Italian Visit* iii. 39 After a marathon walk through the Vatican galleries. 1955 W. GADDIS *Recognitions* II. vii. 613 There's been somebody tagging around after me all day, this marathon walker, I met him in a bar. 1971 *Britannica Bk. of Year 1970* 779/2 *Marathon, specif.*, a group session in which members remain together for an extended period (as 24 hours) and interact openly and responsively so as to increase self-understanding. 1972 *Daily Tel.* 2 June 2/3 The question whether a judge and special assessors should replace the conventional jury in complicated and marathon criminal cases.

Hence 'marathon *v. intr.*, to run as in a marathon race (*rare*); 'marathoning *ppl. a.* (*rare*).

1920 *Chambers's Jnrl.* Aug. 519/2 Do I have to marathon ten miles and back? 1964 M. WATMAN *Encycl. Athletics* 107/2 He [sc. Kolehmainen] won by less than 13 sec... the closest result in Olympic marathoning history.

Marathonian (mæ'rəθəʊniən), *a.* [f. L. *Marathōni-us* (f. *Marathōn*) + -AN.] Of or pertaining to Marathon, or to the battle of Marathon (490 B.C.) in which Athens defeated the Persians. Also *sb.*, a native of Marathon.

1767 [W. L. LEWIS] *Status' Thebaid* XII. 1082 But as the Son of Ægeus high display'd The Spear of Marathonian Oak, whose Shade O'erhangs the Foe. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) X. 552 The Marathonians worship those who were slain in the battle. 1871 SWINBURNE *Songs bef. Sunrise, Eve of Revol.* 106 Sea, have thy ports not heard Some Marathonian word? 1875 BROWNING *Aristoph.* *Apol.* 136 The Marathonian muscle, nerved of old 'To maul the Mede.

† **Maratism**. *Obs.* [f. name of Jean Paul *Marat*, a leader in the French Revolution, assassinated by Charlotte Corday in 1793: see -ISM.] The anarchic doctrines advocated by Marat. Also † **Maratist**, one who supports these doctrines. † **Maratize v. trans.** (*nonce-wd.*), to assassinate as Marat was assassinated.

1793 A. YOUNG *Examp. France* (ed. 3) 157 The red hot Maratism of the miscreant Society. 1794 *Sporting Mag.* IV. 106 In pursuit of Robespierre, whom she vowed to Maratise in due time. 1795 BARRUEL *Hist. Clergy during French Rev.* 323 One must have spent four years in France amidst the Constitutionalists, the Girondins, the Maratists, and the Jacobins of every description, to conceive [etc.]. 1798 JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1859) IV. 254, I have contemplated every event which the Maratists of the day perpetrate.

maraud (mæ'rəʊd), *sb. rare.* [a. F. *maraude*, f. *marauder*: see MARAUD v.] The action of raiding or plundering. Also in phr. *on the maraud*: intent on plundering.

1837 W. IRVING *Capt. Bonneville* II. 151 It was the hour for Indian maraud. 1839-40 — *Wolfert's R.* (1855) 9 He had an Indian's sagacity in discovering when the enemy was

on the maraud. 1884 *St. Nicholas* XI. 534 Certain neighboring tribes that make maraud upon them.

maraud (mɑːrɔːd), *v.* Also 8 *marode*. [a. F. *maraud-er*, f. *maraud* rogue, vagabond.]

Cf. Sp. *merodear* to maraud, *merode* masc., act of marauding; also G. *marodiren* to maraud, *marode* adj., worn out with marching (said orig. of stragglers belonging to an army), *marode* fem., act of marauding, *marodebruder*, *marodereiter* straggler, deserter. The Fr. words were adopted in German in the 17th c., and were punningly associated with the name of Count Mérode, an imperialist general in the Thirty Years' War, whose troops were notorious for want of discipline.]

1. *intr.* To make a raid for the purpose of plundering. Const. *on, upon*.

1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 165 ¶5 They met with a Party of French that had been Marauding. 1711 MRS. CENTLIVRE *Marplot* I. i. Ask your Brother, Don Lopez, who will have it that you send your eyes a maroding for English forage. 1813 SCOTT *Trierm.* II. 1. The Saxon stern, the pagan Dane, Maraud on Britain's shores again. 1856 DOVE *Logic Chr. Faith* IV. ii. §5. 229 He [the Arab] will no longer maraud, because . . . he is placing himself in danger of being marauded upon.

b. *transf.* To go about pilfering.

1770 *Monthly Rev.* 132 A flea. . . Upon a taylor's neck was taken Marauding for a dinner. 1816 SCOTT *Antiq.* xxiv. Juno—who, though formally banished from the parlour, failed not to maraud about the out-settlements. 1844 LO. BROUGHAM *A. Lunel* I. v. 138 He was an old offender, probably come from Marseilles to maraud at the Candlemas fair of Nismes.

2. *trans.* To plunder; to harry.

1829 W. IRVING *Chron. Granada* I. xii. 112 The tract of country they intended to maraud was far in the Moorish territories. 1894 G. MOORE *Esther Waters* 321 One is always marauding the other's territory.

marauder (mɑːrɔːdə(r)). Also 7–8 *maroder*. [f. MARAUD *v.* + -ER¹; after F. *marauder*.] One who roves in quest of plunder; a freebooter, plunderer.

1698 [R. FERGUSON] *View Eccles.* 89 To be a Maroder and Pillager upon the street and Field of Humane Credit and Reputation is worse . . . than to turn common Padders. 1712 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5031/5 A Band of Maroders, consisting of Men of several Nations. 1782 VALLANCEY *Collect. De Rebus Hibernicis* No. 10. 72 *note*. To keep the cattle safe by night from moroders [sic]. 1808 SIR J. MOORE in *Jas. Moore Camp. in Spain* (1809) 19 He is determined to shew no mercy to plunderers and marauders. 1870 BURTON *Hist. Scot.* (1873) VI. lxx. 212 The marauders hovered round them like vultures round a wounded man.

b. *transf.* (e.g. of animals).

1764 GRAINGER *Sugar Cane* II. 79 Some place decoys, nor will they not avail, Replete with roasted crabs; in every grove These fell marauders gnaw. 1847 H. MILLER *First Impr.* v. (1861) 65 Exposed to every hungry marauder of the deep. 1862 TROLLOPE *Orley F.* xxii. The raisins shall become the prey of those audacious marauders only who dare to face the presence of the ghost.

marauding (mɑːrɔːdɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. MARAUD *v.* + -ING¹.] The action of the vb. MARAUD.

1755 *Connoisseur* No. 58 ¶3 They might also be of great use in maroding, or getting in forage. 1839 W. IRVING *Wolfert's R.* (1855) 7 The yeomanry who had suffered from these maraudings. 1858 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* IV. xviii. 4 A population who were trained from their cradles in licensed marauding.

attrib. 1764 GOLDSM. *Hist. Eng. in Lett.* I. 128 The history of a maroding party in one of our modern gazettes. 1879 FROUDE *Cæsar* x. 118 His campaign was not a marauding raid.

ma'rauding, *ppl. a.* [-ING².] That marauds.

1798 MALTHEUS *Popul.* (1817) I. 184 Surrounded by marauding neighbours. 1874 L. STEPHEN *Hours in Library* (1892) II. vii. 227 He watches the marauding sparrows.

maravedi (mæɾə'veɪdɪ). *Obs. exc. Hist.* Forms: 5, 7 *maravedis*, 6 *marivade*, *marvedie*, *marvadi*, 7 *marvedi*, *marvedee*, *myravid*, *merviade*, *maravidi*, 8 *marevedi*, 7 *erron*. *malvady*, 7–*maravedi*. [a. Sp. *maravedí* (= Pg. *maravedim*), a derivative of Arab. *Murābiṭīn* (pl. of *murābiṭ*; see MARABOUT), the name of a Moorish dynasty (usually designated the *Almoravides*, this being the same word preceded by the Arabic article) which reigned at Cordova 1087–1147.]

1. An old Spanish gold coin, weighing about 60 grains and of the value of fourteen shillings.

1643 PRYNNE *Sov. Power Parl.* App. 64 Imposing 5. *Maravidis* of gold for every person. 1700 ASTRY tr. *Saavedra-Faxardo* II. 138 Henry III. who tax'd 'em at five *Marvedees* of Gold apiece.

2. A former Spanish copper coin and money of account, valued at about 1/5 of a penny sterling.

? 1430 in *Purchas Pilgrims* (1625) II. viii. 1230 And then into Spayne fear ye schon, Iakkes ben ther of little prise: For there beginneth the *Maraudedisez*. 1540 *Act 32 Hen. VIII.* c. 14, lxx. *maruadi*, which is .xi. d. and the third parte of a peny starlyng. 1606 HEYWOOD *Chall. for Beauty* II. i. (1636) C3 If you distrust his word, take mine, which will passe in Spaine for more *Myravids*, then the best *Squiers* in England for *Farthing-tokens*. 1690 DRYDEN *Don Sebastian* I. (1692) 14, I ask for him [a slave] a thousand *Crowns*. 1st *Mer.* Thou mean'st a thousand *Marvedis*. 1706 PHILLIPS, *Malvady*, a Spanish coin, of which about 13 make one *Farthing*. [Some error: *Maravedis* is also given, with the correct value.] 1728 MORGAN *Algiers* II. v. 313 He never parted with a *maravedi* but with the view of pocketing a *Ducat*, if not a *Doblon*. 1819 SCOTT *Ivanhoe* xxxiii, I will strip thee of every *maravedi* thou hast in the world. a 1839 PRAED *Poems* (1864) II. 408 He flung the Slave who moved the lid A purse of

maravedis. 1891 J. WINSOR *Columbus* ix. 209 He promised a silken jacket, beside the income of ten thousand *maravedis*.

maray (mɑːreɪ). [? Native Australian.] An Australian food-fish, *Clupea sagax*, closely resembling the pilchard.

1882 TENISON-WOODS *Fish & Fisheries N.S. Wales* 147 The 'maray' (*Clupea sagax*) is a very rich, oily, well tasted fish of the herring family.

marazque, variant of MARASCA (cherry).

marber, *marbir*: see next.

marble (mɑːb(ə)l), *sb.* Forms: a. 3–7 *marbre*, 4 *maubre*, 5 *marbir*, 6 *marber*, *marbyr*. β. 3–5 *marbel*, 4 *merbel*, -ul, 4–5 *marbil*, 4–6 *marbyl*, -ul, 5 *marboll*, -ole, -elle, -ylle, -ulle, -ille, *merbyl*, 5–6 *marbill*, -yll, -ull, 6 *marbell*, 4–*marble*. [ME. *marbre*, *marble*, a. F. *marbre*, (OF. rarely *marble*, *malbre* by dissimilation) = Pr. *marme-s*, Sp. *mármol*, Pg. *marmore*, It. *marmo*, Romanian *marmure*:—L. *marmor*, ad. or cogn. w. Gr. *μάρμαρος* shining stone, *marble* (prob. orig. an adj. 'sparkling', whence *μαρμαίρω* to sparkle). The L. word was adopted early into the Teut. langs.: OE. *marna* (in comb. *marm-*), OHG. *marmul* (MHG., mod.G. *marmel*, also *marmor*), MDu. *marmar*, *marmel*, more commonly *marber*, *marbel* from Fr. (mod.Du. *marmar* *marble*, *marmel* 'marble' to play with), ON. *marmari*.]

I. The simple word.

1. a. Limestone in a crystalline (or, less strictly, also a granular) state and capable of taking a polish. There are many varieties of this stone (see b), which is much used in sculpture and architecture.

When used without qualification, the word suggests either the pure white varieties commonly employed in sculpture (hence often referred to as a type of whiteness), or those with mottled or variegated surface (cf. senses 5, 7 e).

a. c 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 249/315 In one tounge of *Marbre* he was i-leid. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* II. 124 A tumber riche . . . Of *marbre* and ek of *jaspre* stones. 1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* IV. xxv. A great bridge of stone of *Marbre*. a 1693 *Urquhart's Rabelais* III. xxviii. 227 The most durable *Marbre* or *Porphyre*.

β. [c 1200: see MARBLE-STONE.] c 1320 *Sir Beues* 4609 A faire chapel of *marbel* fin. c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 341 Of *marble* is pe stone, & purteired per he lies. c 1400 MAUNOEVE. (Roxb.) iii. 9 All pe pilers of *marbill*. 1474 CAXTON *Chesse* 92 Also colde and harde as *marbyll*. 1553 EOEN *Treat. Newe Ind.* (Arb.) 25 Ouer this ryuer is a very fayre bridge of *marble*. 1617 MORYSON *Itin.* I. 162 All the pavement is most beautifull of *ingrauen Marble*. 1794 Mrs. RADCLIFFE *Myst. Udolpho* xv. From the portico they passed a noble hall to a staircase of *marble*. 1857 RUSKIN *Pol. Econ. Art* i. 46 *Marble* . . . lasts quite as long as *granite*, and is much softer to work.

Proverb. 1593 SHAKS. 3 *Hen. VI.* III. ii. 50 Hee plyes her hard, and much *Raine* weares the *Marble*.

b. With qualifying word: (a) an adj. denoting colour or appearance, e.g. *black*, *fibrous*, *GREEN* (12 d), *grey*, *RED* (17 e), *variegated*, *white marble*; (b) a proper name denoting the locality in which it is found, e.g. *African*, *Carrara*, *Derby*(shire), *Egyptian*, *English*, *Genoese*, *Italian*, *Kilkenny*, *PARIAN*, *Pentelican*, *Portsoy*, *Purbeck marble*; (c) applied to substances resembling or made to imitate *marble*, as † *brimstone marble*, a preparation of *brimstone* in imitation of *marble*; *metallic marble*, native sulphate of barium (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1889). See also BRECCIA, BROCATELLO, CIPOLIN, FIRE (B. 5), FOREST (sb. 5), LANDSCAPE sb. (5), LUMACHELLA, MADREPORE (4), ONYX (4), RUIN, SERPENTINE, SHELL, VERD ANTIQUE *marble*.

(a) a 1300 *Cursor M.* 8288 Vnder pis tre . . . A stapul was o *marbul* grai. c 1386 CHAUCER *Knt.'s T.* 1035 A gate of *Marbul* whit. 1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* II. i. A harde slipperie rocke of black *marber*. 1624 CAPT. SMITH *Virginia* IV. 126 No place hath more white and blew *Marble* than here. 1659 HOWELL *Lex., Vocab.* xxvi. The *Marble* gentle, viz. the whitest hard *marble* . . . *Serpentine* or streaked *Marble* [etc.]. a 1728 WOODWARD *Fossils* (1729) I. I. 21 *Black Marble*.

(b) 1681 GREW *Musæum* III. vi. 316 Two pieces of *Egyptian Marble*. *Ibid.*, A Piece of the worst sort of *Cornish Marble*, used for *Lime*. 1727–41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v., *Derbyshire Marble* is variously clouded and diversified with brown. a 1728 WOODWARD *Fossils* (1729) I. I. 20 The white *Genoese Marble*. *Ibid.* 25 The common white *Carara marble*. 1891 T. HAROY *Tess* (1900) 8/1 With your effigies under *Purbeck-marble* canopies.

(c) 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* s.v. *Brimstone*, *Brimstone Marble*, a preparation of *brimstone* in imitation of *marble*. c. A kind or variety of *marble*.

1640 WILKINS *New Planet* II. (1672) 119 That this rocky Substance is a *Loadstone*, rather than a *Jaspis*, *Adamant*, *Marble*, or any other. 1813 BAKEWELL *Introd. Geol.* (1815) 87 Very beautiful *marbles* occur [in England] which will receive a high polish. 1879 RUTLEY *Study Rocks* III. 20 *Limestones* . . . capable of receiving a polish are called *marbles*.

d. Taken as a type of something hard, inflexible, durable, or smooth.

1586 WHITNEY *Choice of Emblems* 183 In *marble* harde our harmes wee always graue. 1588 SHAKS. *Tit. A.* II. iii. 144 The milke thou suck'st from her did turne to *Marble*. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 638 Writing all injuries in *marble*. 1620 SWETNAM *arraigned G* 4 b, Can you behold this sacred *Cabinet*, . . . And not let fall a teare: you are vnkind. Not *Marble* but would wet at such a sight. 1812 MISS

MITFORD in *L'Estrange Life* (1870) I. vi. 219 Sir Charles Grandison . . . is a man of *marble*, or rather a man of snow. 1818 SHELLEY *Rosal. & Helen* 1522 The liquid *marble* of the windless lake. 1886 MISS BRADDOON *One Thing Needful* ix, She had done all in her power to deter *Clarice*; . . . but *Clarice* had made up her mind to be a *marchioness*, and she was *marble*.

e. The stone as being the material of which a tomb or tombstone is made. *poet.* (Cf. 2 b.)

1613 SHAKS. *Hen. VIII.* III. ii. 434 When I am forgotten . . . And sleepe in dull cold *Marble*. 1757 GRAY *Epit. on Mrs. Jane Clerke* I Lo! where the silent *marble* weeps, A friend, a wife, a mother sleeps. 1850 TENNYSON *In Mem.* lxxvi[i], Thy *marble* bright in dark appears.

2. a. A piece, block, or slab of *marble*; a *marble monument*; † a *marble vessel*. Also *fig.*

c 1290 *Becket* 2118 in *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 167 be point of is swerd brak In pe *Marbre* ato. c 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 5701 To a gret holw *marbre* was he brost, . . . Which was wonyed beo fillid wyþ wyn. 1590 SPENSER *F.Q.* III. v. 33 The soveraine weede betwixt two *marbles* plaine Shee pownded small. 1644 EVELYN *Dairy* 22 Oct., The vacant stayrecase, *marbles*, statues [etc.]. 1715 LEONI *Palladio's Archit.* (1742) II. 62 An *Inscription* on a *Marble*. 1865 KINGSLEY *Herev.* x, The blood stained *marbles* of the Amphitheatre.

† b. A *marble tomb* or *tombstone*. *Obs.*

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 230 At *Westmynstere* he lis tumbled richely, In a *marble* bise of him is mad story. a 1533 LO. BERNERS *Gold. Bk. M. Aurel.* (1546) Iij b, In the felde of *Elinos*, vnder a *marble*, is the pouders of *Sysifo Seteno*. 1640 GLAPTHORNE *Ladies Priviledge* IV. Plays 1874 II. 141 My *Ancestors*, whose dust Would 'a broke through the *Marbles*, to revenge To me this fatal infamy. 1730 POPE *Epit. Fenton* I This modest *Stone*, what few vain *Marbles* can, May truly say, here lies an honest *Man*.

c. *Antiq. (pl.)* Applied, with specific qualification, to certain collections of sculptures, etc.; e.g.

Arundel, *Arundelian*, or *Oxford marbles*, a collection of sculptures and inscribed stones made by the Earl of *Arundel* (died 1646) and presented to the University of *Oxford*. *Elgin marbles*, a collection (now in the British Museum) of ancient sculptures from the *Parthenon*, which was brought to *England* by Lord *Elgin* and sold by him to the nation in 1816.

[1624 J. SELDEN (title) *Marmora Arundeliana*.] 1667 EVELYN *Diary* 19 Sept., To *London* with Mr. *Hen. Howard* of *Norfolk*, of whom I obtain'd the gift of his *Arundelian Marbles*. 1727–41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v., *Arundel Marbles*, . . . or the *Oxford Marbles*. 1817 KEATS (title) *On the Elgin Marbles*. 1833 *Penny Cycl.* I. 142/1 The *Æginetan*, added to the *Athenian*, and *Phigaleian marbles* which we possess in the British Museum, would have formed a complete specimen of *Grecian sculpture*, as applied to the decoration of temples.

3. *techn.* [= F. *marbre*.] a. A slab of *marble* used for grinding paints on; b. A printer's imposing-stone (*Knight Dict. Mech.* 1875); c. = MARVER.

1671 SALMON *Syn. Med.* III. 474 The reducing of any thing into a fine powder, by grynding it on a *Marble*. 1698 *Phil. Trans.* XX. 466 Which they grind upon a *Marble*, such as *Painters* use. 1745 DE COETLOGON *Univ. Hist. Arts & Sci.* II. 3 To give it [the glass] a *Polish*, we roll it to and fro on a *Stone*, or *Marble*.

4. a. [= G., Du. *marmel*.] A little ball (varying from about 1/2 inch to an inch in diameter), originally made of *marble*, now usually of baked clay, porcelain, glass, or composition, used in a children's game; hence in *pl.* the game itself. Also a similar ball (e.g. of glass) used in other games.

In playing the game, a number of *marbles* are arranged in a ring (or sometimes in a row), from which the players attempt to dislodge them by 'shooting' a *marble* at them with the finger and thumb.

1694–5 J. HOUGHTON *Collect. Husb. & Trade* No. 189 (1727) II. 29 The next are *marbles* for boys to play with. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 112 ¶3 A Game of *Marbles*, not unlike our modern *Taw*. 1792 S. ROGERS *Pleas. Mem.* I. 142 On yon gray stone . . . we shot the *marble thro'* the ring. 1866 R. CHAMBERS *Ess.* Ser. II. 3 There was the floor on which . . . I had played at *marbles*, a pattern in the carpet serving as the ring. 1885 *New Bk. Sports* 301 *Marbles* is not the popular game it once was.

b. *Phr. to pass in one's marble* and *varr.*, to die, to give up. *Austral. slang.*

1908 *Austral. Mag.* I Nov. 1250 Instead of dying you can 'chuek a seven', 'pass in your *marble*', or 'peg out'. 1918 A. WRIGHT *Over Odds* 102 'I suppose the old pot knew y'old man before he passed in his *marble*,' ventured *Dick*. 1924 *Truth* 27 Apr. 6 *Throw in the marble*, to relinquish. 1951 D. STIVENS *Jimmy Brockett* 304 I'm not going to pass in my *marble* just yet.

c. *Phr. to make one's marble good*: to make a good impression (on a person), to ingratiate oneself, to improve one's position. *N.Z.* and *Austral. slang.*

Quot. 1938 illustrates a similiar *S. Afr.* use. c 1926 'MIXER' *Transport Workers' Song Bk.* 31 Some tap the boss before they join, . . . By this they make their *marble* good. 1938 A. M. BROWN *Let.* 15 Apr. in *Partridge Dict. Slang* (1961) *Suppl.* 1179/1 A word I have heard used in the Cape [Province], mostly from people attending *Rhodes University College*, *Grahamstown*, is *marble*. Examples are: 'His *marble* is high'—he is 'well-in' (with such-and-such a person). 'He is polishing his *marble* with so-and-so' = he is trying to ingratiate himself. 1944 J. H. FULLARTON *Troop Target* III. 26, I was making my *marble* good. 1947 D. M. DAVIN *Gorse blooms Pale* 206 The crowd . . . wanted to see if he could make his *marble* good with us. 1963 D. CRICK *Martin Place* 223 Take my tip, if you wanten make your *marble* good; say nothing.

† 5. a. A mottled or dappled colour resembling that of variegated marble; hence, a cloth of such a colour. (Cf. 7.e.) *Obs.*

1520 *Mem. Ripon* (Surtees) III. 274 Pro xiiij virg. panni lanei coloris marble. 1541-2 *Act 33 Hen. VIII*, c. 18 Kerseies . . . of the colours of black, marble, russet, and white. 1549 *Act. 3 & 4 Edw. VI*, c. 2 § 1 Russes, Musters, Marbles, Grayes, Royes, and suche lyke colours. 1555 *Richmond Will's* (Surtees) 86 A yard of marble xx^d. 1720 *STRYPE Stow's Surv. Lond.* (1754) I. i. xxix. 297/1 In a livery of grey Marble.

b. *Bookbinding*. The marbled pattern or paper used in ornamenting books.

1699 *WANLEY in Lett. Lit. Men* (Camden) 277 In knowing what sort of Paper is in use, . . . or to please myself . . . with looking on the fine colors, marbles, &c. 1817 *DIBDIN Bibliogr. Decameron* II. 532 In lieu of gilt, you may . . . order marble coloured edges: but gilt upon the marble—oh! 'tis the very luxury—the 'ne plus ultra' of the bibliopegistic art! 1823 *Bookbinder's Compl. Instructor* 28 Common Marble. *Ibid.* 29 Transparent Marble. *Ibid.* 30 Egyptian Marble. . . Purple Marble. . . Stone Marble. *Ibid.* 31 Rice Marble. . . Chinese Marble. . . Red Marble. *Ibid.* 32 Wainscoat Marble.

c. (See quotes.) Also *marble crust*.

1924 *Tourist Winter Sports* No. 12/2 *Marble*, a snow-crust formed by alternate freezing and thawing. Found on Southern slopes. 1948 *P. LUNN Ski-ing Primer* xviii. 90 Marble crust is so slippery that it is almost impossible to obtain a purchase on it with the skis. 1969 *M. HELLER Ski* xiv. 185 *Marble crust* looks like its name and is formed by the wind. The snow is dull and extremely hard. . . It is very common at high altitude in early winter.

6. pl. † a. *French marbles*: syphilis. *Obs.*

[? Corruption of *F. morbilles* 'the small pockes' (Cotgr.).] a 1592 *GREENE Thieves falling out* (1615) C 3, Looke into the Spittles, and Hospitalles, there you shall see men diseased of the French Marbles.

† b. As transl. of *L. marmor*: A stony concretion in the joints of a horse. *Obs.*

1748 *tr. Renatus' Distemp. Horses* 190 Oftentimes in the knees or joints there arises either a Phlegmon, or Marbles, or Puffs or Wind-galls.

c. As (false) transl. of *F. meubles*: furniture, movables, personal effects; 'the goods'. *slang.*

1864 *HOTTEN Slang Dict.* 176 *Marbles*, furniture, movables; 'money and marbles', cash and personal effects. 1867 *TROLLOPE Claverings* II. vi. 67 She won't get any money from me, unless I get the marbles for it. 1896 *FARMER & HENLEY Slang* IV. 280/1 *Marbles*, . . . furniture; moveables. *Money and marbles* = cash and effects. [From *Fr. meubles*]. Hence, any substantial *quid pro quo*. English synonyms: Belongings; household gods; lares and penates; moveables; sticks; sprats; slows; traps. 1923 *J. MANCHON Le Slang* 190 *Marbles*, . . . des meubles (corrupt. du français). 1937 *PARTRIDGE Dict. Slang* 509 *Marbles*, furniture; moveables: somewhat low. . . ; ob[solescent].

d. pl. *Mental faculties*; brains; common sense. *slang.* (orig. *N. Amer.*)

1927 *Amer. Speech* II. 360 *Marbles*, doesn't have all his (verb phrase), mentally deficient. 'There goes a man who doesn't have all his marbles.' 1935 *A. J. POLLOCK Underworld Speaks* 75/1 *Marbles*, the brain. 1957 *M. MILLAR Soft Talkers* i. 7 She's a fattish little *hausfrau* with some of her marbles missing. 1958 *WODEHOUSE Cocktail Time* xvii. 148 Do men who have got all their marbles go swimming in lakes with their clothes on? 1967 *M. L. ROBY Cat & Mouse* i. 19 He ain't right in the head. Got a few marbles missing. 1969 *J. WAINWRIGHT Take-Over Men* i. 8 You lost your goddam' marbles? You gone completely crazy, you nutty slob? 1973 *Ottawa Jnl.* 6 Feb. 9/4 'I still have most of my marbles,' he said cheerfully. 1973 *R. PARKES Guardians* xi. 204 Crazy bastard. . . I think he's blown his marbles.

II. *Attrib. and Comb.*

7. *attrib.* passing into *adj.* a. Made or consisting of marble. (For the corresp. parasynthetic adjs. see 8c.) Also, like that of marble.

13. . . *Coer de L.* 6182 He leet make a marbyl ymage. 1382 *WYCLIF Esther* i. 6 Thei weren vnder set with marbil pileeris. 1577 *B. GOOGE Heresbach's Husb.* i. (1586) 8 Suche stately dwellings and marble floors. 1646 *EVELYN Diary* (? Apr.), A marble Madona like a Colosse. 1747 *Mrs. GLASSE Cookery* ix. 78 Take a Quart of Almonds . . . and beat them in a Marble Mortar. 1852 *M. ARNOLD Empedocles* II. 88 Her flush'd feet glow on the marble floor.

b. White, hard, cold, or rigid like marble. (Rarely used *predicatively*.) Hence in parasynthetic adjs. *marble-breasted*, *-hearted*, *-minded*.

1591 *FLORIO 2nd Fruites* 43 *P.* Oh filthie . . . fashion of some Englishmen, to ride with these hard, straight, and little saddles. *T.* They are English toys, to vse . . . such marble pinching saddles [Ital. *queste selle marmoree*]. 1593 *SHAKS.* 3 *Hen. VI*, III. i. 38 Her teares will pierce into a Marble heart. 1601 — *Twel. N. v.* i. 127 The Marble-brested Tirant. 1605 — *Leir* i. iv. 283 Ingratitudel thou Marble-hearted Fiend. 1611 — *Wint. T. v.* ii. 98 Who was most Marble, there changed colour. 1612 *DRAYTON Poly-olb.* ii. 94 Her Marble-minded breast. a 1618 *SYLVESTER Wood-mans Bear* lxxv. (Grosart) II. 312 Moan I must for never was Marble-hearted Mermidon But would moan [etc.]. 1675 *SOUTH 12 Serm.* (1692) 570 His Marble, obdurate Heart. 1784 *Unfortunate Sensibility* I. 175 What is virtue? is it a certain marble-mindedness, the elder Brother of insensibility. 1812 *BYRON Ch. Har.* II. xxxiii. That seeming marble-heart. 1817 *SHELLEY Rev. Islam* vi. xxxiii, Her marble brow, and eager lips. 1818 — *Rosal. & Helen* 186 His fancy on that spring would float, If some invisible breeze might stir Its marble calm. 1875 *JOWETT Plato* (ed. 2) II. 102 Under the marble exterior of Greek literature was concealed a soul thrilling with spiritual emotion. 1927 *R. GRAVES Poems* (1914-26) 203 Not marble-hearted but your own true love.

c. Enduring as marble, or as if carved in marble.

1596 *FITZ-GEFFRAY Sir F. Drake* (1881) 27 Cease to eternize in your marble verse The fals of fortune-tossed Venerists. 1682 *SIR T. BROWNE Chr. Mor.* III. § 17 They write not their obligations in sandy but marble memories.

d. *poet.* Smooth as marble. (Cf. *L. marmoreum æquor*.) Hence *marble-faced* adj.

1557-8 *PHAER Æneid* VI. Riiij b, All what marblefacyd seas conteines of monstrous fries. 1667 *MILTON P.L.* III. 564 Through the pure marble Air.

e. Of a variegated or mottled colour (†occas. used *predicatively*); marbled. †Also, made of cloth or stuff of such a colour (see 5). Hence *marble-coloured*, *-covered*, *-edged* adjs.

c 1430 *Two Cookery-bks.* 29 Caste per-to Saunderys & Safroun, & loke it be marbylle [Ashmole MS. marbely]. *Ibid.* 34 Take a lytyl Saunderys & a lytyl Safroun, & make it a marbyl coloure. 1539 *Test. Ebor.* (Surtees) VI. 91 To William Cay my marbill jacket. 1545 *Ibid.* 230 My marbell colered cote. 1591 *Lanc. Wills* III. 54, I geve Willm Cooke my marble hose. 1703 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3930/4 An Almanack . . . with a Marble Vellum Cover. 1705 *Ibid.* No. 4108/3, 77 half Chests of Marble-Soap. 1808 *HAN. MORE Cælebs* II. 74 Countless marble-covered octavos. 1811 *Self Instructor* 120, 3-thread fine marble stockings. 1817 *DIBDIN Bibliogr. Decameron* II. 533 *The peau de veau* of the French, with gilt upon marble edges! 1876 *ROCK Text. Fabr.* vii. 76 Marble silk had a weft of several colours so woven as to make the whole web look like marble.

† f. *marble colours*: used *fig.* by Drummond to express ostentatious splendour. *Obs.*

1613 *DRUMM. OF HAWTH. Cypress Grove* Wks. (1711) 118 The marble colours of . . . funeral pomp. a 1649 — *Hist. Jas. III.* ibid. 41 The marble colours of false greatness.

8. Obvious combinations. a. attributive (of, pertaining to, or concerned with marble), as *marble chips*, †*grit*, *mart*, *-mason*, *-mill*, *-quarry*, *saw*; (used in the game of marbles) as *marble-ring*; b. objective, as *marble-cutter*, *-polisher*, *-worker*; c. parasynthetic and instrumental, as *marble-arched*, *-built*, *-chequered*, *-flagged*, *-imaged*, *-paved*, *-piled*, *-pillared*, *-ribbed*, *-sculptured*, *-slabbed*, *-stoppered* adjs.; d. similitive, as *marble-constant*, *-hard*, *-like*, *-looking*, *-still*, *-tall*, *-white* adjs.; *marble-wise* adv.

1636 *G. SANDYS Paraphr. Ps.* viii. 9 The *marble-arched Skie. 1791 *W. BLAKE French Revolution* i, in *Compl. Writings* (1972) 138 Shall this *marble built heaven become a clay cottage. . . ? 1879 *F. W. ROBINSON Coward Cons.* I. iv, Across the *marble-arched hall. 1926 *H. CRANE Let.* 19 Aug. (1965) 273 Examining pebbles and cinders and *marble chips through the telescope. 1946 *Happy Landings* (Air Ministry) July 1/2 White stone or marble chips spread out and rolled into the macadam surface form an excellent substitute. 1606 *SHAKS. Mac. & Cl. v.* ii. 240 Now from head to foote I am *Marble constant. 1611 *COTGR., Marbrier.* A *marble-cutter. 1889 *W. B. YEATS Wanderings of Oisín* 53 A *marble-flagged, pillared room. c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* i. 405 With *marbul greet ygrounde & mixt with lyme. a 1618 *SYLVESTER Elegy H. Parvis* (Grosart) II. 328 In his stone-breast no pitie moves relenting, Rough and remorselesse, more then *marble-hard. 1832 [R. CATTERMOLE] *Beckett*, etc. 179 With all thy high and *marble-imagined line. 1530 *PALSGR.* 318/1 *Marbylyke, of the coloure of marbyll. 1854 *J. S. C. ABBOTT Napoleon* (1855) I. ix. 163 He could impress a marble-like immovableness upon his features. 1846 *DE QUINCEY Antigone* Wks. 1863 VIII. 221 The unchanging expression in the *marble-looking mask. 1818 *BYRON Ch. Har.* IV. I, The paltry jargon of the *marble mart. 1816 *J. SMITH Panorama Sci. & Art* II. 808 The plasterers, *marble-masons, and other artisans who use this article. 1835 *URE Philos. Manuf.* 58 Sawing comprehends every species of mill. . . such as . . . marble-mills. 1812 *BYRON Ch. Har.* II. lxii, In *marble-paved pavilion. 1777 *WARTON Poems* 45 What though no *marble-piled bust Adorn his desolated dust. 1754 *ARMSTRONG Forced Marr.* v. iv. *Misc.* (1770) II. 110 This *marble-pillar'd castle. 1756 *BURKE Subl. & B. Introd.*, Wks. I. 113 In the question about the tables, the *marble-polisher will unquestionably determine the most accurately. 1887 *J. C. HARRIS Free Joe*, etc. (1888) 127 To invest money in Georgia *marble-quarries. 1820 *SHELLEY Tower of Famine* II Each *marble-ribbed roof. 1821 *CLARE Vill. Minstr.* I. 5 The 'I spy', 'halloo', and the *marble-ring. 1839 *URE Dict. Arts* 801 The *marble saw is a thin plate of soft iron, continually supplied . . . with water and the sharpest sand. 1875 *KNIGHT Dict. Mech.* 1393/1 *Marble-Saw.* 1890 *Cent. Dict., Marble-saw*, . . . a machine for cutting marble. . . Such machines will cut a block of marble into several slabs simultaneously, or can be arranged to cut out pyramidal blocks, or to shape a cylinder or a frustum of a cone. 1844 *Mrs. BROWNING Brown Rosary* III. xii, He knelt like a child *marble-sculptured and white. 1864 *Harper's Mag.* Dec. 40/1, I . . . had a snug *marble-slabbed brick house. 1933 *R. CROMPTON William—the Rebel* viii. 162 Lay his catch upon the marble-slabbed hat-stand in the hall of the inn. 1904 *W. DE LA MARE Henry Brocken* xiii. 168 He stood, thus, *marble-still. 1972 *Country Life* 30 Nov. 1481/3 The screw-topped or *marble-stoppered lemonade bottles of long ago. 1938 *BELLOC Sonnets & Verse* 196 The Islands have received it, *marble-tall. 1877 *A. B. EDWARDS Up Nile* xxii. 720 The quarried cliffs of Toora, *marble-white. 1687 *MIEGE Fr. Eng. Dict.* s.v., To marble Paper, to paint it *marble-wise with several Colours. 1875 *KNIGHT Dict. Mech.* 1393/2 *Marble-worker's Files.

9. Special comb.: *marble bone Path.* [tr. *G. marmorknochen*], (a) (also *pl.*) = OSTEOPETROSIS; also called *marble bone(s) disease*; (b) an affected bone in a person with osteopetrosis; † *marble butterfly*, ? = *marbled white*; *marble cake* orig. *U.S.*, a cake made of light and dark sponge, having a mottled appearance suggestive of marble; † *marble-crab*, a crab having a marbled or mottled shell; † *marble dew*, some imaginary antaphrodisiac; † *marble-flint*, ? flint

having a mottled appearance; *marble gall*, a gall made by the insect *Cynips Kollari*; *marble leg*, 'the pale shining leg of *Phlegmasia dolens*' (Syd. Soc. Lex.); *marble orchard U.S. slang*, a cemetery; *marble-paper*, paper coloured in imitation of marble; *marble paste*, a white porcelain paste used for casts of statues (in recent Dicts.: a transl. of *F. pâte de marbre*); *marble-player*, *marbles-player*, one who plays the game of marbles; *marble seal*, *Phoca fetida*; *marble-top* usu. *attrib.*, designating a piece of furniture the top of which is covered with marble; also *marble-topped* adj.; *marble town U.S. slang* = *marble orchard*; *marble veal (Cookery)*, potted veal interspersed with lumps of tongue, having a mottled surface when cut; *marble-wood*, (a) see quot. 1753; (b) a large East Indian tree, *Diospyros Kurzii*, having a variegated wood (*Cent. Dict.*); (c) an Australian tree, *Olea paniculata*, having mottled timber (*Morris Austral Eng.*).

1922 *Arch. Surg.* V. 462 In 1921, Schultz discussed the nature of the disease of *marble bones (Albers-Schönberg). 1922 *Jnl. Amer. Med. Assoc.* 2 Dec. 1955/2 A patient . . . was found, on roentgen-ray examination, to have a pathologic fracture as the result of a rather obscure bone condition which has been termed osteosclerosis fragilis generalisata, Marmorknochen (marble bone), or Albers-Schönberg disease. 1947 *Arch. Path.* XLIII. 75 Marble bone disease is due to . . . an unknown agent which damages the bone-forming blastema at the beginning of the second period of development of each individual bone. *Ibid.* 73 Fractures in marble bones, for the most part, do not splinter. 1961 *R. D. BAKER Essent. Path.* xxi. 560 In osteopetrosis (Albers-Schönberg's disease; marble bones) the bones are abnormally hard and thick, but also easily fractured. 1973 *FORFAR & ARNEIL Textbk. Paediatrics* xxiii. 1525/1 (*heading*) Albers-Schönberg disease (osteopetrosis, marble bones disease). 1749 *B. WILKES Eng. Moths & Butterflies* 52 The Marmoris, or *Marble-Butterfly. 1796 *NEMNICH Polygl. Lex. Nat. Hist.*, Marble-butterfly. *Pap. Galathea*. The black-eyed marble butterfly. *Papilio Semele*. 1871 *Mrs. T. J. V. OWEN Illinois Cook Bk.* 202 *Marble Cake. . . White part. . . Three teaspoonful white sugar. . . Dark part. . . Three teaspoonful brown sugar, One teaspoonful molasses, [etc.]. 1878 *N. A. DONNELLY Lakeside Cook Bk.* 29/1 Marble Cake. 1903 *K. D. WIGGIN Rebecca* xxvi. 290 She began to stir the marble cake. 1971 *M. McCARTHY Birds of America* 74 My husband used to like a marble cake. 1668 *CHARLETON Onomast. Zoicon* 176 *Cancer*. . . *Marmoratus* sive *Varius* (quod testa tegitur. . . maculis viridibus, cæruleis, albis, nigris, cinereis. . .), the *Marble Crab. a 1621 *BEAUM. & FL. Thierry & Theod.* III. i, The teares of mandrake and the *marble dew, Mixt in my draught, haue quencht my natural heate. 1633 *MASSINGER Guardian* III. i, I would . . . bathe my self, night by night, in marble dew. 1686 *Phil. Trans.* XVI. 27 Burnt *Marble-flint quenched in Vinegar. 1882 *Garden* 14 Oct. 334/2 The *Marble and Artichoke galls are formed from buds. 1929 *M. A. GILL Underworld Slang* 8/1 *Marble orchard, cemetery. 1941 *J. M. CAIN Mildred Pierce* 155 You'll get your names in this marble orchard soon enough. 1973 *B. BROADFOOT Ten Lost Years* x. 110 A couple more punches and it would have been the marble orchard for him. 1680 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1566/4 Two Books . . . covered with *Marble Paper. 1737 *BERKELEY Letter* Wks. 1871 IV. 247, I would have these pamphlets covered with marble paper pasted on white paper. 1862 *Catal. Internat. Exhib.* II. xxviii. 5 Marble papers. 1910 *A. BENNETT Clayhanger* I. i. 9 Six men playing the noble game of rinkers. . . They were celebrated *marble-players. 1955 *Publ. Amer. Dial. Soc.* xxiii. 7 Marble players are not imaginative as far as their terminology is concerned. 1959 *I. & P. OPIE Lore & Lang. Schoolch.* xi. 228 Young marbles players. . . easily become prey to strange thoughts. *Ibid.*, In some places marble players are addicted to charms. 1896 *J. W. KIRKALDY & E. C. POLLARD tr. Boas' Text Bk. Zool.* 519 The Ringed or *Marble Seal (*Ph. fetida*). 1883 *Heal & Son Catal.* Sept. 200/2 Hall Table, . . . St. Ann's *Marble Top. 1891 *O. THANET Otto the Knight* 60 [She was] a woman of property, . . . owning two marble-top bureaus and a sewing-machine. 1963 *House & Garden* Feb. 1 Marble top coffee table, 36" x 15", £38.10.0. 1849 *Marble-topped [see *LONGFULLY adv.*]. 1864 *Mrs. GASKELL French Life* i, in *Fraser's Mag.* Apr. 435/2 The 'guéridon' (round, marble-topped table). . . the one indispensable article in a French drawing-room. 1886 *MARK TWAIN Let.* 7 Aug. (1920) 257 They never used a stove, but cooked their meals on a marble-topped table. 1941 *V. WOLF Captain's Death-bed* (1950) 181 There are marble-topped tables at the corner. 1959 *W. GOLDING Free Fall* iv. 85 When we were sitting at the marble-topped table my plans began to come apart. 1971 *M. LEE Dying for Fun* xlii. 203 Would he have to change the décor of his flat. . . those marble-topped café tables? 1975 *Times* 6 Sept. 1/4 The bomb . . . was thought to have been placed under one of the marble-topped tables in . . . the [hotel] lobby. 1945 *L. SHELLY Five Talk Dict.* 29 *Marble town, a graveyard. 1970 *C. MAJOR Dict. Afro-Amer. Slang* 80 *Marble town*, (1940's) a cemetery. 1789 *FARLEY Lond. Art Cookery* II. iii. (ed. 6) 274 *Marble vein. 1753 *CHAMBERS Cycl. Supp.*, *Marble Wood, a name given by the people of some parts of America to the *lignum rhodium*, or rose-wood, from the heart of the tree being sometimes variegated like Marble.

marble ('mɑ:b(ə)l), *v.* [*f.* *MARBLE sb.* Cf. *F. marbrer*.]

1. *trans.* To stain or colour (paper, edges of books, soap, etc.) so as to give the appearance of variegated marble.

1683 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1874/4 A . . . strong leather Pad-saddle marbled. 1686 *PLOT Staffordsh.* 123 Which two colours they break with a wire brush, much after the manner they doe when they marble paper. 1714 *GAY Sheph. Week* II. 13 Marbled with Sage the hard'ning Cheese she press'd. 1725 *BRADLEY Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Potage*, Marbling it with very brown Veal-Gravy. 1846 *RUSKIN Mod. Paint.* I. II. VI. i. § 19

With about as much intelligence or feeling of art as a house-painter has in marbling a wainscot. 1885 J. PAYN *Talk of Town* II. 228 Liquids used by bookbinders in marbling covers.

b. To make (a design) by the process of marbling.

1885 C. G. W. LOCK *Workshop Receipts* Ser. iv. 267/1 Take... a green calf and marble a tree upon it.

2. To make white like marble. *rare*.

1791 H. WALPOLE *Let. to Han. More* 29 Sept., Mrs. Porteus's accident... may have marbled her complexion, but I am persuaded has not altered her... good-humoured countenance. 1878 B. TAYLOR *Deukalion* II. iii. 67 Thy features, marbled by the moon.

†3. To pickle (fish). *Obs.*

[1598, 1611: see MARL v. 2] 1661 RABISHA *Cookery Dissected* 14 To Marble Sows, Plaice, Flounders, Smelts.

marbled ('mɔ:b(ə)ld), *ppl. a.* [f. MARBLE *sb.* and *v.* + -ED.]

1. In various occasional uses: Portrayed in marble; having buildings or sculptures of marble; turned into marble (*fig.*); decorated or covered with marble.

1599 STORER *Wolsey* C4b, Looke how the God of Wisdome marbled stands, Bestowing Laurel wreathes. 1760-72 H. BROOKE *Fool of Qual.* (1809) III. 143 Marbled effigies and monumental deposits of the renowned. 1821 BYRON *Juan* III. lxxxvi. xvi, Place me on Sunium's marbled steep. 1844 L. HOUGHTON *Mem. Many Scenes, Scott at Tomb of Stuarts* 132 His marbled form will meet the attentive eye. 1851 G. MEREDITH *Sleeping City* 109 A marbled City planted there With all its pageants and despair. 1885 H. O. FORBES *Nat. Wand. E. Archip.* 6 Fine residences... conspicuous by the blaze of light that lit up their pillared and marbled fronts.

2. Variegated in colour like certain marbles.

a. Coloured or stained by a technical process with variegated patterns.

1671 BOYLE *Usef. Nat. Philos.* II. iv. 14 Those fine Covers of Books that, for their resemblance to speckled Marble, are wont to be call'd Marbled. 1699 WANLEY in *Let. Lit. Men* (Camden) 276 Common marbled paper. a 1769 S. DAVIES *Whalley in Dodsley Coll. Poems* (1782) V. 106 Variety of troops... In marbled regimentals. 1885 C. G. W. LOCK *Workshop Receipts* Ser. iv. 242/1 The edge of marbled books should correspond with their marbled ends.

b. Veined, mottled, or dappled (*with* markings of various colours). Chiefly *Nat. Hist.* and *Path.*

1694 *Acc. Sev. Late Voy.* II. 18 The snow was marbel'd, and look'd as if it were boughs and branches of Trees. 1719 D'URFEE *Pills* (1872) VI. 557 At the break of morning light, When the marbled Sky looks gay. 1818 *Art. Preserv. Feet* 154 If the chilblain is merely neglected, the skin... becomes livid and of a marbled appearance. 1890 WOODBURY *Encycl. Photogr., Marbled Prints*, a defect in printing... The prints appear... unevenly marked, somewhat resembling the appearance of marble. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 462 It [i.e. an eruption on the skin] may be uniform, or figured, or marbled.

c. Of meat: Having the lean streaked with thin layers of fat. (A sign of the best quality.)

1770-4 A. HUNTER *Georg. Ess.* (1803) IV. 355 There is no better sign of good flesh, than when it is marbled. 1834 YOUATT *Cattle* 270 The meat is finely marbled and well-flavoured.

3. Used as the specific designation of various animals and plants which have mottled or dappled markings (freq. = L. specific name *marmoratus*, -a).

marbled beauty, the moth *Bryophila perla*; marbled green, the moth *Bryophila glandifera*; marbled white (butterfly), *Arge galathea*; marbled rose (see ROSE *sb.*).

1699 PETIVER *Musei Petiver.* 33 The white marbled female Butterfly. 1707 MORTIMER *Husb.* (1721) II. 164 The Marbled Rose, ... its Leaves are larger, of a light red Colour marbled and veined. 1840 *Cuvier's Anim. Kingd.* 95 The... Marbled Cat (*Felis marmorata*). 1844 H. STEPHENS *Bk. Farm* III. 762 The common long red or marbled mangel-würzel. 1867 H. T. STAINTON *Brit. Butterflies & Moths* iii. 31 The Marbled White Butterfly. *Ibid.* vi. 66 The Marbled Beauty. 1870 *Eng. Mech.* 25 Feb. 571/2 The Marbled Green (*Bryophila glandifera*). 1876 *Encycl. Brit.* IV. 595/2 The Marbled White (*Arge galathea*) is the species often met with in Britain.

marbleize ('mɔ:b(ə)laɪz), *v.* orig. U.S. [f. MARBLE *sb.* + -IZE.] *trans.* To colour in imitation of marble; = MARBLE *v.*

1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 1391/2 *Marbleizing Slate*, coloring its surface in imitation of variegated marble. 1884 *Advt.*, All white and marbleized... wrought-iron hollow ware. 1888 HOWELLS *Annie Kilburn* xi. 114 The marbleized iron shelf... supported two glass vases. 1892 *Harper's Mag.* 936/2 Soap of a marbleized reddish color. 1909 GALSWORDY *Fraternity* vii. 60 She had before her... two little books. One of these was bound in marbleized paper. 1974 *State* (Columbia, S. Carolina) 3 & 4 Mar. G 13/6 She was more than happy to pay the extra baggage fees on two dozen heavy gold-and-white marbleized candles.

marbleness ('mɔ:b(ə)lnɪs), *rare*-1. [f. MARBLE *sb.* + -NESS.] *Hardness* like that of marble.

1629 DONNE *26 Sermon*. (1661) 65 My holy sighs... have worn out my Marble Heart, that is, the Marbleness of my heart.

marbler ('mɔ:blə(r)). Also 5 marbyler, merbler, 6 marbular, merbeler, 5-6, 8 marbeler. [f. MARBLE *sb.* and *v.* + -ER¹. Cf. F. *marbrier* (= senses 1, 2), *marbreur* (sense 3).]

1. A quarryman or hewer of marble. ? *Obs.*

1457 in *Dugdale Warwicksh.* (1656) 355 Iohn Bourde of Corff Castle, in the County of Dorset, Marbler. 1478 *Church-w. Acc. St. Andrew's East Cheap* in *Brit. Mag.*

XXXII. 37 Item to a Marbeler for hauyng oute of a Marbyll Ston iiiij^d. 1538 LELAND *Itin.* I. 94 (1768) I. 88 Marble, wont to be taken up... by Marblers of Barnardes Castelle and of Egleston. 1885 *Harper's Mag.* Jan. 243/1 The quarriers, or 'marblers', as they are called in the old papers relating to the body [at Purbeck].

†2. One who carves, or works in, marble; a sculptor. *Obs.*

1469-70 *Fabric Rolls York Minster* (Surtees) 73 Robert Spillesby... equitanti pro les merblers... 37s. 4d. a 1470 TIPTOFT *Orat. G. Flammeus* (Caxton 1481) He [Socrates] had to his moder a mydwyf and to his fader a marbyler. 1538 LELAND *Itin.* VII. 25 Many Marblers working in Alabaster. 1649 FULLER *Just Man's Funeral* 23 Let... the most accurate Marbler erect the Monument. 1720 STRYPE *Stow's Surv. Lond.* (1754) II. v. xiv. 312/1 The Company called by the name of Marblers for their excellent knowledge... in the art of insculpting Personages for tombs. 1868 STANLEY *Westm. Abb.* iii. 153 [Preparation for Henry VI's tomb, an. 1472] The 'marbler' (or, as we should now say, the statuary).

3. One who marbles paper, etc. Also, an instrument used for marbling paper.

1835 J. HANNETT *Bibliopogia* 206. 1885 CRANE *Bookbind. for Amateurs* 97 Of all the varieties of gum, there is but one that is of any use to the marbler... gum tragacanth. 1890 ZAEHNSDORF *Bookbinding* 75 Leo's Mechanical Marblers.

'marble-stone. *Obs. exc. dial.* Forms: see MARBLE *sb.*; also MARM-STONE. [Cf. *chalkstone*, *limestone*.] = MARBLE; a marble floor, monument, tomb, etc.

c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 145 Hie [marie magdalene]... nam ane box zemarked of marbelstone. a 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 1489 þu schalt habben... of marbrestan a temple. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 9787 þe point of is suerd brec in þe marbreston a tuo. c 1386 CHAUCER *Prioress' T.* 229 In a temple of Marbul stones cleere Enclosed they his lital body sweete. c 1430 LYDG. *Minor Poems* (Percy Soc.) 50 Harde to lyke hony out of a marble stone. 1530 PALSGR. 530/1 Water by often droppying may take a hole in a marbyll stone. 1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* I. vi. In the middest of the paument which was of Marber stone. 1682 CREECH *Lucretius* (1683) 94 If that's an Ill, why not as great an one To be opprest with Earth, or Marble-stone? 1896 A. E. HOUSMAN *Shropshire Lad* II, I met a statue standing still. Still in marble stone stood he, And stedfastly he looked at me.

marblet ('mɔ:blɪt). [f. MARBLE *sb.* + -ET¹, after the F. *marbré*.] A South American lizard, *Polychrus marmoratus*.

1840 *Cuvier's Anim. Kingd.* 276 The Marblets... have palatal teeth, and femoral pores, like the Iguanas. 1890 in *Cent. Dict.*

marbling ('mɔ:blɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. MARBLE *v.* + -ING¹.] The action of the vb. MARBLE.

1. The process, practice, or art of staining paper, etc. with variegated colours in imitation or conventional imitation of marble.

1686 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2197/4 A New Art... of Making, Marbling, Veining, and Finishing of Mantle-pieces. 1731 BAILEY vol. II, *Marbling of Books* (in Book-binding) the sprinkling them with colours on the outside. 1753 in *Patents Specif., Skins* etc. (1872) 3 For the making, marbling, veining [etc.] any linen, silks, canvas, paper, and leather. 1901 *Daily Chron.* 3 Dec. 9/6 Graining and Marbling wanted.

2. *concr.* a. Colouring or marking resembling that of marble, or some conventional imitation of it.

1727-52 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Porcelain*, There is... a kind of marbled porcelain, which is not made by applying the marblings with the pencil. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* VII. 7 The only marblings, which appear in its body, are the colour of the food, which is seen through its transparent intestines. 1883 SOLON *Art Old Eng. Potter* 93 Agate-ware was a complicated process; the marbling, instead of being produced on the surface, went through the body. 1894 R. B. SHARPE *Handbk. Birds Gt. Brit.* (1896) I. 97 Marblings and spots of light brown or reddish-brown. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* II. 103 In children infested by fleas or lice the general tint of the rash may be deepened by very numerous petechiae or by 'marbling'.

b. In meat: the quality or state of having the lean streaked with thin layers of fat. Cf. MARBLED *ppl. a.* 2 c.

1925 W. H. TOMHAVE *Meats & Meat Products* xvii. 203 Marbling is always present in ribs, loins, and chucks. 1929 *Daily Express* 7 Nov. 3/4 There are certain indications by which the official graders can detect clearly whether or not there is 'marbling' in the beef while it is in the side. 1963 *New Yorker* 22 June 21 Marbling is the most important thing in a steak. 1972 T. McHUGH *Time of Buffalo* xxiii. 311 Despite the greater cost, buffalo meat is not overpriced, for its marked leanness entails less fatty marbling and less trimming.

3. A marble-like incrustation. *rare*.

1872 C. KING *Mountain. Sierra Nev.* i. 21 The summit piercing through a marbling of perpetual snow up to the height of ten thousand feet.

4. *Comb.*: marbling-rod, the rod or pole used in the apparatus for glazing marbled paper; marbling trough, the trough into which the paper is dipped in the process of marbling.

1835 HANNETT *Bibliopogia* 82 After this they [the books] must be glaired equally over, and when dry placed upon the marbling rods, the sides of the books extending over, and the leaves hanging between. *Ibid.* 184 The marbling trough is generally made of oak.

marbling ('mɔ:blɪŋ), *ppl. a.* [-ING².] = MARBLED *ppl. a.* 2 c.

1958 *Times* 8 Dec. (Suppl.) p. viii/3 Tender beef can be produced... from older animals that are well-finished, i.e., in

which there has been considerable deposition of 'marbling' fat between the muscle bundles. 1971 *Country Life* 9 Sept. 643/3 The older mature animal that is well finished can still provide meat of a high quality, due in part to the intimate penetration of 'marbling fat' into the deep muscle tissue.

marblish ('mɔ:blɪʃ), *a. rare*-1. [f. MARBLE *sb.* + -ISH¹.] Resembling marble.

1826 MOORE *Mem.* (1854) V. 80 The smooth, marblish, effeminate colouring.

marbly ('mɔ:blɪ), *a.* Also 5 marbely, 7 marblie. [f. MARBLE *sb.* + -Y.] Resembling, or having the appearance of, marble. Hence, rigid, cold, or calm like marble.

1439 [see MARBLE *sb.* 7 c, quot. c 1430]. a 1619 FOTHERBY *Atheom.* II. i. § 4 (1622) 179 Whatsoever Monsters strange, in marbly Seas doe breed. 1635 SWAN *Spec. M.* vi. (1643) 299 Salt-gem... is also called stonic, marblie Salt. a 1814 *Mermaid* II. i. in *New Brit. Theatre* II. 486 The marbly lustre of her skin. 1845 BROWNING *Bishop orders his tomb* 75 And have I not... mistresses with great smooth marbly limbs? 1856 STANLEY *Sinai & Pal.* i. (1858) 69 Above the blue sea rose the white marbly terraces. 1858 G. MACDONALD *Phantastes* (1878) II. xiv. 33 The marbly stillness of thousands of years.

marbole, -boll, marbre, obs. ff. MARBLE.

† **marbryn** (e, a. *Obs.* [a. OF. *marbrin*, f. *marbre* MARBLE *sb.*] Of marble.

1319 in *Riley Mem.* (1868) 131. a 1400-50 *Alexander* 4353 Ne mote ne marbryn werkis. 1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* xxi. 74 Her wymmen... bare her in-to her chambre marbryne.

marbul (l, *marbular*: see MARBLE, MARBLER.

marbut, *obs. form* of MARABOUT.

marbyl (l, -yr, -yler: see MARBLE, MARBLER.

marc (mɔ:k). Also 7 marre, mare: and see MURK. [a. F. *marc*; explained by Hatz.-Darm. as a vbl. noun f. *marcher* in the sense 'to crush'.

The *c* in the Fr. word is mute, even before a vowel; hence prob. the 17th c. Eng. forms *marre, mare*.]

a. The refuse which remains after the pressure of grapes or other fruits; *spec.* = *marc brandy*.

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 530 The marre [ed. 1634 mare] or refuse of grapes after they be pressed. 1670 EVELYN *Sylva* viii. (ed. 2) 56 The Lees, or Marc of the Pressing [oil from walnuts] is excellent to fatten Hogs with. 1707 SLOANE *Jamaica* I. p. xlv, The Marc or remainder of the Sugar Canes after the juice is squeezed out. 1707 *Curios. in Husb. & Gard.* 138 Marc of Olives after they are press'd. 1852 MORFIT *Tanning & Currying* (1853) 45 The marc, or pressed cake, which still retains some tannin, is made to yield it. 1883 R. HALDANE *Workshop Receipts* Ser. II. 10/2 The juice and the refuse ('marc') are fermented. 1934 O. SITWELL *Let.* 15 Aug. in Mrs. Belloc *Lowndes Diaries & Lett.* (1971) 126 We settled them with a glass each of the strongest Marc-de-Bourgoyne. 1946 G. MILLAR *Horned Pigeon* xvi. 252 Ramon and Alban sat inside, drinking inarc. *Ibid.* 253 Ramon ordered three more marcs. 1956 J. BALDWIN *Giovanni's Room* ii. 44, I ordered black coffee and a cognac, a large one. Giovanni was far from me, drinking *marc*.

b. *attrib.*: *marc brandy*, brandy distilled from marc.

1852 FOWNES *Man. Elem. Chem.* (1863) 512 The fusel-oil of the *marc-brandy* of the South of France.

marc, *obs. form* of MARK, MARQUE¹.

marcal, variant of MERCAL.

Marcán ('mɔ:kən), *a.* Also Markan. [f. L. *Marc-us* or f. *Mark* + -AN.] Pertaining to the Gospel of St. Mark.

1902 J. A. ROBINSON *Study of Gospels* iv. heading, The use of the non-Markan Document by St. Matthew and St. Luke. 1903 H. B. SWETE in *Expositor* June 415 The Marcan tradition. 1909 B. W. BACON *Beginnings Gospel Story* p. xxviii, Let the reader simply subtract mentally the Marcan element from Luke. 1926 V. TAYLOR *Behind Third Gospel* v. 130 Again the Marcan stripe is characterized by unity of subject-matter. 1930 A. G. HERBERT tr. *Brihioth's Eucharistic Faith & Pract.* i. 5 An energetic analysis of the texts leads him to the conclusions that the Marcan narrative is alone authentic and original, [etc.]. 1971 *Novum Testamentum XIII.* 187 In general the changes made by Matthew and Luke to their Marcan source reveal primarily a Matthean and Lukan redaction history and not a Marcan one.

† **marcantant.** *Obs. rare*-1. [Corruption of It. *mercantante*.] A merchant.

1596 SHAKS. *Tam. Shr.* iv. ii. 63 *Tra.* What is he...? *Bio.* Master, a Marcantant [so *Folios* and *Qo.*; *Pope reads* mercantant, *Capell* mercantantē], or a pedant.

† **marcasin** (e. *Obs. rare.* Also *marcassin*. [= F. *marcassin* (Cotgr.)] = next.

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 509 These two Marcassins. *Ibid.* 588 There is another fire stone going under the name of Pyrites or Marcasin. *Ibid.*, These Marcasines.

marcasite ('mɔ:kəsait). *Min.* Also 5 markasit, 5-8 marchasite, 6 -it, marcacite, 6-7 -quesit(e, 7 -quisat(e, merquisate, marchesit(e, -gasite, 7-8 -casit, -c(h)assite, 8 -kasite. Also in mod.L. form 7-8 *marcasites*, (7 *margasites*). [ad. med.L. *marcasita* (whence F. *marcassite*, Sp. *marquesita*,

It. *marcassita, marchesita*), app. formed with suffix L. *-ita*, Gr. *-ίτης*, *-ITE*¹.

The etymology is obscure, as the Arabic *marqashithā* or *marqashitā*, often cited as the source, is probably adopted from some European language.]

1. Pyrites, *esp.* the crystallized forms of iron pyrites used in the 18th c. for ornaments; by some restricted to the arsenical varieties of pyrites; in recent use, white iron pyrites (iron disulphide).

For the vague notion attached to the word in pre-scientific chemistry, see quots. 1616 and 1727-52. The 'marcasites' of gold and silver seem to have been specimens of copper and iron pyrites with the lustre of gold and silver, and hence wrongly supposed to contain traces of those metals.

1471 RIPLEY *Comp. Alch. Ep.* i. in Ashm. (1652) 116 Our Marchasite, our Magnet, and our Lead. 1572 J. JONES *Bathes of Bath* 11. 20 Copper, Iron, and Marquesite. 1610 B. JONSON *Alch.* II. iii, Your marchesite, your tutie, your magnesia. 1616 BULLOKAR *Eng. Expos.*, *Marchasite*, a stone participating with the nature of some mettall, yet in so small quantity, that the mettall cannot be melted from it, but will vapour away in smoake, the stone turning to ashes. 1684 tr. *Bonet's Merc. Compt.* XIX. 852 Glass of Antimony... is nothing but the meer Marchasite of Lead. 1695 WOODWARD *Nat. Hist. Earth* IV. 172 A common Marcassite or Pyrites shall have the Colour of Gold most exactly;... and yet... yield nothing of worth, but Vitriol, and a little Sulphur. 1727-52 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Marcassite, Marcassita*, a sort of metallic mineral, supposed by many to be the seed or first matter of metals. On this principle, there should be as many different marcasites as metals... There are only three kinds in the shops, which are called, marcasite of gold, of silver, and of copper: though some repute the loadstone to be a marcasite of iron; bismuth, marcasite of tin; and zink, or spelter, marcasite of lead. a 1728 WOODWARD *Fossils* I. (1729) I. 172, I could never perceive any Arsenic in the Pyritæ; in which they differ from the Marcassits, most of which contain more or less of that Mineral. 1778 WOLFE in *Phil. Trans.* LXIX. 15 The Derbyshire and Eckton Cauk, which is commonly covered with copper marcassite. 1796 KIRWAN *Elem. Min.* (ed. 2) II. 256 Arsenical Pyrites or Marcassite. 1836-41 BRANDE *Chem.* (ed. 5) 861 Bismuth was sometimes called Marcassite. 1844 BROWNING *Colombe's Birthday* I. 344 Von gray urn's veritable marcasite, The Pope's gift. 1865 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* III. 851 *Marcassite*, white Iron Pyrites. 1879 RUTLEY *Study Rocks* x. 157 Marcassite resembles pyrites, except that it crystallises in the rhombic system.

attrib. 1588 LUCAR *Colloq. Arte Shooting* App. 17 The marchasite stone. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 558 It commeth of a certaine marchasite stone, wherupon also they call it Chalcitis. a 1728 WOODWARD *Fossils* I. (1729) I. 181 The Marcassite Grains are of a bright Yellow.

2. A piece or specimen of marcasite; an ornament made of crystallized iron pyrites.

Formerly used for striking a light: cf. FIRESTONE I. 1555 EDEN *Decades* 115 *margin*, Marchasites are flowers of metals by the colours wherof the kyndes of metals are known. 1682 N. O. *Boileau's Lutrin* III. 54 From his Pocket He takes his Marchasite, begins to knock it With hardned Steel, out springs an Active spark. 1773 GOLDSM. *Stoops to Cong.* III. 1, Half the ladies of our acquaintance, ... carry their jewels to town, and bring nothing but paste and marcasites back. 1877 W. JONES *Finger-ring* 307 Two hearts surmounted by a crown... set with marcasites.

Hence *marca'sital* (*rare*⁰), *marca'sitical adjs.*, pertaining to or containing marcasite.

1670 BOYLE *Tracts Cosm. Qual.* etc. IV. 21 A great quantity of marchasitical Earth, if I may so call it. 1731 BAILEY vol. II., *Marcasital* [ed. 1737 *Marcasitical*], of or pertaining to marcasites. 1779 *Phil. Trans.* LXIX. 30 On one side there was a slight marchasitical coating.

|| *marcassin* (mɑ:'kæsm). *Her.* [Fr.] A young wild boar, used as a charge.

1727 in BAILEY vol. II. 1847 *Gloss. Heraldry*, *Marcassin*, a young wild boar, distinguished from an old one by having its tail hanging down instead of twisted.

marcassin, variant of MARCASIN(E).

marcassite, obs. form of MARCASITE.

marcato (mɑ:'kɑ:təu), *adv.* and *a. Mus.* [It., pa. pple. of *marcare*, to mark, accent, of Gmc. origin: cf. MARK *v.*] (With each note) emphasized. Also *transf.*

1840 BUSBY & HAMILTON *Dict.* 3,000 *Mus. Terms* (ed. 3) 109 *Marcato*, a term implying a strong and marked style of performance. 1842 J. F. WARNER *Universal Dict. Mus. Terms* 561 *Marcato*, marked, distinguished, rendered prominent, as e.g. Ben *marcato*, well marked, in a clearly marked, distinct manner... This term is sometimes used over such passages or individual notes, as the composer may wish particularly to have heard. 1922 JOYCE *Ulysses* 214 He read, *marcato*. 1961 *Times* 6 Dec. 17/7 Mr. Spaic got exciting results with tense 'marcato' arrangements.

marcatt(e, Marce, obs. ff. MARKET, MARS.

Marcel (mɑ:'sɛl), *sb.* Also with lower-case initial. [f. the name of François Marcel Grateau (1852-1936), French hairdresser who invented the method.] In full, *Marcel wave*. A kind of artificial wave of the hair produced by using heated curling-tongs. Also *fig.*

1895 in *N. & Q.* (1941) 6 Sept. 129/1 (Advnt.), Experts in the Marcel and Last Vienna Wave. 1908 *Smart Set* Sept. 86/1 And when she 'comes to', her Marcelle wave is straight as a shad. 1909 'O. HENRY' *Roads of Destiny* 62 Man, what do you suppose she did? Loosened up like a Marcel wave in the surf at Coney. 1926 *Glasgow Herald* 25 Sept. 9 It began to rain... Many a beautiful marcel was sacrificed to save a masterpiece of millinery. 1930 R. MACAULAY *Staying with Relations* xvi. 226 Little marcel waves lapped at the Eugenia's white sides as she lay at anchor in the San José harbour. 1934 E. SITWELL *Aspects Mod. Poetry* i. 11 Mr.

Austin Dobson, and his Marcel Waves, the wriggling, giggling horrors of his Triolets and other imitations of French forms. 1964 L. HAIRSTON in J. H. Clarke *Harlem* 285 The waves in my hair done unstrung... I... called Sonny for an appointment; I had to have a marcel!

b. Comb., as Marcel-waved, -waver, -waving. 1908 'O. HENRY' *Gentle Grafter* ii. 71 A combination steak beater, shoe horn, marcel waver. 1923 *Chambers's Jnl.* Sept. 568/1 She could lie without turning one of her exquisitely marcel-waved hairs. 1925 *Daily Tel.* 13 May 20/5 (Advnt.), Expert Marcel Waver and Manicurist. *Ibid.*, Marcel and water waving. 1927 *Daily Express* 30 Nov. 13 Miss Aylwin has been earning her living... doing shingling and marcel waving. 1932 [see *finger-waving* vbl. sb.]. 1968 *Times* 30 Jan. 9/7 Your head is frizzed or Marcel-waved. 1974 *Daily Tel.* 7 Aug. 11/2 This drawing-room comedy of 1931 has been carefully resuscitated... with wind-up gramophone, a marcel-waved heroine and snip-snap jokes. 1974 *Observer* 24 Nov. 29/6 There's a lady in Wellington, New Zealand, who was still doing marcel waving from the first time round when it came back again.

marcel (mɑ:'sɛl), *v.* [f. prec. sb.] *trans.* To wave (hair) in the 'Marcel' fashion. Also *fig.*

1906 B. VON HUTTEN *What became of Pam* I. x. 71 A gentleman who *marcelled* heads in an Oxford Street shop. 1926 KIPLING *Debts & Credits* 155 The wind *marcelling* the grasses. 1928 *Daily Express* 28 Dec. 11/1 Her unbobbed hair is *marcelled* in broad waves from a high forehead. 1951 E. PAUL *Springtime in Paris* iv. 81 Word and figures may be dyed, *marcelled* or manoeuvred like veils around a dancer. Behind them, the nakedness is there.

Hence *mar'celled ppl. a.*; *mar'celling vbl. sb.* Also *fig.*

1909 'O. HENRY' *Options* 103 A stone house with an engraving of an idol with *marcelled* hair, playing a flute, over the door. 1922 F. COURTENAY *Physical Beauty* 42 If you want that 'marcelled' look, there are comb sets (mounted on springs) which will give it. 1926 *Daily Colonist* (Victoria, B.C.) 17 Jan. 6/2 (Advnt.), Swan-Marinello perfect *marcelling*. Home appointments made. 1927 *Daily Express* 14 Oct. 6 Women's heads in the late Roman period... are represented not only with distinct *marcelling*, but also with elaborate jewellery to emphasise the waves. 1930 R. MACAULAY *Staying with Relations* xvi. 228 The rippling, *marcelled* sea. 1932 L. C. DOUGLAS *Forgive us our Trespasses* (1937) xi. 219 Victor... calmly continued his monologue in a *marcelled*, affected baritone. 1936 [see BOBBY PIN]. 1938 D. BAKER *Young Man with Horn* (1939) i. 20 Even *marcelling* hadn't gained any real ground. 1971 K. WHEELER *Epitaph for Mister Wynn* (1972) xxvii. 350 The halo of silver hair... was in *marcelled* good order.

|| *marceline*¹ ('mɑ:sɛlm). Also *marcelline* (*Dicts.*). [Fr.] A silk fabric used for linings.

1835 *Court Mag.* VI. p. ii/1 The breakfast dress is lined with coloured *marceline*.

*marceline*² ('mɑ:sɛlm). *Min.* [a. F. *marceline* (Beudant), f. name of St. Marcel, Piedmont.] A siliceous oxide of manganese.

1849 J. NICOL *Man. Min.* 1883 *Encycl. Brit.* XVI. 387/2 *Marceline* has violet tarnish.

marcella, marsella (mɑ:'sɛlə). [Anglicized pronunciation of MARSEILLES.] A kind of twilled cotton or linen cloth used for waistcoats, etc.

1812 *Chron.* in *Ann. Reg.* 81/2 In black silk stockings, black small clothes, *Marcella* waistcoat, and dressing gown. 1861 *Eng. Wom. Dom. Mag.* III. 263/1 The waistcoat may be made either in white silk or *marcella*. 1882 CAULFIELD & SAWARD *Dict. Needlework, Marcella or Marsella*, a description of cotton Quilting or coarse Piqué... for making toilet covers, dressing table mats, and other articles.

Marcellian (mɑ:'sɛliən). *Eccl.* [ad. med.L. *Marcellian-us*, f. *Marcellus*.] A follower of Marcellus, bishop of Ancyra in the fourth century, who is said to have held heretical views resembling Sabellianism.

Hence *Mar'cellianism*.

1607 T. ROGERS *39 Art.* (1625) 6 Some denied the Trinity... so did... the Marcellians. 1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Marcellianism*, the doctrine and opinions of the Marcellians.

marcerye, obs. form of MERCERY.

marces, obs. pl. of MARCH *sb.*³

marcescent (mɑ:'sɛsənt), *a. (sb.) Bot.* [ad. L. *marcescent-em*, pr. pple. of *marcescere*, inceptive f. *marcere* to be faint or languid.]

A. adj. Of parts of a plant: Withering but not falling off.

1727 BAILEY vol. II. 1777 ROBSON *Brit. Flora* 29, 32. 1870 BENTLEY *Man. Bot.* (ed. 2) 222 When it is persistent and assumes a shrivelled or withered appearance, it is *marcescent*. 1904 J. C. WILLIS *Man. Flowering Plants* (ed. 2) 77 If it [sc. the perianth] remains unwithered round the fruit, persistent, withered, *marcescent*, enlarged as in *Physalis*, accrescent. 1964 *Acta Phytogeographica Suecica* XLIX. 51 (*caption*) Around the stem... there is a dense insulating mantle of *marcescent* dry leaves. 1974 *Kew Bull.* XXIX. 536 The stems of forest species of Giant Lobelia are usually bare of *marcescent* foliage.

B. sb. A plant having *marcescent* parts.

1859 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* V. 254/2 A single cell of the leaf of a *marcescent*... is seen still to contain a primordial vesicle.

Hence *mar'cescence* [see -ENCE], *marcescent* condition.

1857 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* V. 232/2 Cessation of vegetation and *marcescence*. 1890 *Temple Bar* Nov. 443 They are ugly in their *marcescence* and scent incipient putrefaction. 1974 *New Phytologist* LXXXIII. 981 Mature pachycauls... exhibit several characteristics often associated with the 'juvenile'

stages of trees, e.g. wide pith, presence of starch-sheath, unbranched axis and *marcescence*.

† *mar'cescible, a. Obs.*⁰ In early Dicts. spelt *marcessible*. [a. F. *marcescible* (in 16th c. written *marcessible*), f. *marcescere*: see MARCESCENT and -BLE.] Liable to wither or fade. Hence *mar'cescibility*.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Marcessible*, apt or easy to rot or putrify. 1727 BAILEY vol. II, *Marcessibility*, a pining away, a Consumption. 1731 *Ibid.*, *Marcessibility*, withering or fading nature.

marcgrave: see MARGRAVE.

† *march, sb.*¹ *Obs.* Forms: 1 *merici, merice*, (*Northumb. meric*), *merce, merce, mearce*, 4-7 *merche*, 6 *march(e)*. [OE. *merece* str. masc. = OS. (glosses) *merk, merka* (MLG. *merk* masc.), G. *merk* masc., MSw. *märke, merkie* fem., Da. *merke*.] Smallage or wild cclery, *Apium graveolens*.

a 700 *Epinal Gloss.* 24 *Apio, merici*. a 800 *Corpus Gloss.* 182 *Apio, merice*. c 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* II. 134 Genim merce niopowearne. c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gram.* (Z.) 27 *Apiaster, merce*. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P.R.* XVII. xiii. (Helmington MS.), *Merche* is calde *Apium*. 1545 ELYOT *Dict.*, *Hipposelinon*, some suppose it to bee the herbe called smallache, or *marche*. 1562 TURNER *Herbal* II. 68b, *Hipposelinon* hath leues lyke unto *march* or *smalache*, but roughe. 1572 BOSWELL *Armorie* II. 76b, A Pyle in poyntce betwene two slippes of *Merche*, verte. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* v. xlii. 606 Of Marish Parsley, *March*, or *Smallache*. 1632 *Guillim's Heraldry* IV. xvi. (ed. 2) 353 *Apium*... is called in English *Merche*.

March (mɑ:tʃ), *sb.*² Forms: 3-4 *Marz*, 4 *Mars*, 3 *Marrch*, *Mearch*, 4-7 *Marche*, (6 *Sc. Merche*), 4- *March*. [Early ME. *march*, a. AF. *marche* (Gaimar), OF. *marche* (Godefroy. *Compl.*), a north-eastern var. of the more usual *marz, mars* (mod. F. *mars*):—L. *Martium* (nom. *Martius* sc. *mēnsis*, lit. month of Mars), whence also Pr. *martz, mars*, Sp. *marzo*, Pg. *março*, It. *marzo*, OHG. *Merzo* (MHG. *Merze*, mod. G. *März*), MDu. *maerte, merte* (mod. Du. *Maart*), Sw. *Mars*, Da. *Marts*, late Gr. *Μάρτιος*.]

1. *a.* The third month of the year in the Julian and Gregorian calendars. Abbreviated *Mar*.

In the Roman pre-Julian calendar it was the first month, and originally began at the vernal equinox.

[c 1050 *Menologium* 36 Hríme geyhrsted, hazolscurum færð geond middangearð Martius reðe, Hlyda healic.] c 1200 ORMIN 1891 þat wassi i Marrch, acc Marrch wass þa Neh all gan ut till ende. a 1225 *Juliana* 79 þe forwruðe Kalende of mearch þat is seodðen. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 10926 þe dai þat hir was send þis saand O marz [c 1375 *Fairf. march*] þe fue and tuentiaand. c 1386 CHAUCER *Nun's Pr.* T. 368 The Monthe in which the world bigan That highte Marche. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 371 And afterward the time is schape, To frost, to Snow, ... Til eft that Mars be com ayein. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 326/1 *Marche*, monythe, *marcius*. 1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* lxiv. 11 *Merche*, with his cauld blastis keyne, Hes slane this gentill herbe. 1601 SHAKS. *Jul. C.* III. i. 1 *Cæs.* The Ides of *March* are come. *Sooth.* I *Cæsar*, but not gone. 1712 SWIFT *Jnl.* to *Stella* 26 Mar., I forgot to wish you yesterday a happy New Year. You know the twenty-fifth of *March* is the first day of the year. 1870 MORRIS *Earthly Par.* I. 1. 103 Welcome, O *March!* whose kindly days and dry *Make* April ready for the throstle's song.

Personified. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P.R.* IX. xi. (1495) 355 *Marche* is paynted as it were a gardyner. 1821 SHELLEY *Dirge for Year* iv, *March* with grief doth howl and rave. 1842 TENNYSON *Gardener's Dau.* 28 Love... that hair More black than ashbuds in the front of *March*.

b. Proverbs. (See also 2 a, 2 b.)

1598 B. JONSON *Case is Altered* v. iv. (1609) K, *Marche* faire al, for a faire *March* is worth a kings ransom. 1624 FLETCHER *Wife for Month* II. i, *Me.* I would chuse *March*, for I would come in like a Lion. *To.* But you'd go out like a Lamb, when you went to hanging. a 1632 G. HERBERT *Jacula Prudent.* 739 February makes a bridge and *March* breaks it. 1678 RAY *Prov.* (ed. 2) 44 *March* many weathers.

2. *attrib.* and *Comb.*: *a. simple attrib.*, as *March air, -bloom, dust, morning, wind; March-hatched* adj.

1863 TENNYSON *Welcome Alexandra* 16 Clash, ye bells, in the merry **March* air! 1877 G. M. HOPKINS *Poems* (1967) 67 Look! **March-bloom*, like on mealed-with-yellow shallows! c 1530 HEYWOOD *Play of Wether* 622 (Brandl) One bushell of **march* dust is worth a kynges raunsome. 1557 TUSSER *100 Points Husb.* cii, A bushell of *March* dust, worth raunsumes of gold. 1685 BOYLE *Salubr. Air* iii. (1690) 55 It is proverbially said in England, that a Peck of *March* Dust is worth a King's Ransom: So unfrequent is dry Weather during that Month, in our Climate. 1921 F. M. FORD *Let.* 15 July (1965) 135 **March* hatched cockerels. 1960 *Farmer & Stockbreeder* 5 Jan. 103/1 My February- and *March-hatched* pullets started to lay. 1833 TENNYSON *May Queen* Concl. vii, All in the wild **March-morning* I heard the angels call. 1530 PALSGR. 484/1, I chyppe, as ones handes do, ... with the **Marche*-wynde. 1846 *Denham's Coll. Prov.* (Percy Soc.) 36 *March* winds and April showers Bring forth May flowers.

b. Special comb.: *March ale, beer*, a strong ale or beer brewed in *March*; also *attrib.*; *March brown*, a fly used in angling; † *March chick transf.*, applied to a precocious youth; *March fly*, (a) *U.S.*, a dark-coloured, hairy fly of the family Bibionidæ; (b) *Austral.*, a blood-sucking horse-fly of the family Tabanidæ; *March hare*, a proverbial type of madness (see HARE *sb.* 1 b);

† **March mad** = mad as a March hare; **March moth**, the moth of a caterpillar infesting plum trees (see quot.); **March violet** [cf. OF. *violette de Mars*], the common garden violet, *Viola odorata*; also *attrib.*

1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* III. 106 Strong *March-Ale, surpassing fine Aqua-vitæ. 1576-7 *Acts Privy Council* 298 Beare... commonly called *March beere. a 1704 T. BROWN *Last Observer in Collect. Poems* (1705) 101 Hast with thee brought some... Protestant March-Beer, to raise my Fancy? 1856 'STONEHENGE' *Brit. Rur. Sports* 245 The *March-Brown. 1863 OUIDA *Held in Bondage* (1870) 8 Flinging his March brown into the stream. 1599 SHAKS. *Much Ado* I. iii. 58 A very forward *March-chicke. 1895 J. H. & A. B. COMSTOCK *Man. Study of Insects* xix. 450 They [sc. Bibionidae] are most common in early spring, which has suggested the name *March-flies; but some occur later in the season. 1907 W. W. FROGGATT *Austral. Insects* 294 They [sc. Tabanidae] are popularly known in Australia as 'March Flies'; in England and America they usually go under the name of 'Horse or Gad Flies'. 1908 E. J. BANFIELD *Confessions of Beochomber* I. vii. 221 The sluggish 'march' fly... goes about the business of blood-sucking in a lazy... style. 1947 I. L. IDRIESS *Isles of Despair* viii. 58 A vicious March fly with threatening buzz dived at her. 1970 COLLESS & McALPINE in *Insects of Australia* (Commonwealth Sci. & Industr. Res. Organization) xxiv. 701/2 Tabanidae (March flies, horse flies, ...). In Europe and North America, the term 'March fly' is applied to the Bibionidae. 1972 SWAN & PAPP *Common Insects N. Amer.* 603 March flies appear in large numbers early in the spring. 1973 *Islander* (Victoria, B.C.) 12 Aug. 2/1 Many a March-fly-bitten mango packer... longs to pick peaches where there are no March flies to worry about, only wasps. 14... *Blowbol's Test*. (MS. Rawl. C86 lf. 111 b), Thanne þey begynne to swere and to stare, And be as braynles as a *Marshe hare. 1526 SKELTON *Mognyf.* 930 As mery as a Marche hare. o 1529 — *Replycacion* 35, I saye, thou madde Marche hare. o 1619 FLETCHER *Mod Lover* I. i, Keep him darke, He will run *March mad else. o 1625 — *Noble Gent.* I. i, He is March mad: Farewell Monsieur. 1890 MISS E. A. ORMEROD *Injur. Insects* (ed. 2) 335 *March Moth. *Anisopteryx æsculorio*, Schiff. 1578 LYTE *Dodoes* II. i. 148 The sweete Violet is called... in English Violets, the garden Violet, the sweete Violet, and the *Marche Violet. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 621 It turneth into a March Violet colour.

march (mɑ:tʃ), *sb.*³ Forms: 3-7 *marche*, 6-7 *Sc. merch* (e, 3- *march*). Pl. 1, 4-6 *marchis*, 5 *marchez*, -ys, 6 *marces*, *marchesse*, *marchies*, *Sc. marchis*, *merche(i)s*, *mer(s)chis*, *mairches*, 4- *marches*. [a. F. *marche* fem., a Com. Rom. word = Pr., Sp., Pg., It. *marca*, ad. Teut. **markā* (OHG., OS. *marka*, OE. *mearc*): see MARK *sb.* 1]

1. Boundary, frontier, border. a. The border or frontier of a country. Hence, a tract of land on the border of a country, or a tract of debatable land separating one country from another. Often *collect. plural*, esp. with reference to the portions of England bordering respectively on Scotland and on Wales. Now *Hist.* and *arch.*

In early examples the *March* (of Wales) is an etymological rendering of *Mercio*. *Court of (the) Marches*: see quot. 1848. c 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 345/2 He was kyng in Engelande: of þe Marche of Walis. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 60 þe kyng of westsex and of kent & of norphomber... & þe kyng of þe march þat was here amide. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* XVI. 357 Of the marchis than had he The gouernale and the pouste. 1387 TREVISIA *Higden* (Rolls) II. 61 Schroybury is a citee vpon Seuarin in þe marche of Engeland and of Wales. o 1400-50 *Alexander* 913 þan was a man in Messadone in þe marche duellid, A proued prince. 1425 *Rolls of Parlt.* IV. 276/2 Wardeyns of oure Est and West Marches. 1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. cxxxvii. 165 The quene of Engelande... was as thanne in the marchesse of the Northe, about Yorke. 1532-3 *Act 24 Hen. VIII.* c. 12 § 2 Any personne... resiaunte... within any the Kinges saide Dominions or Marches of the same. 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidone's Comm.* 50 Henry Zutphan was put to death... by them of Dietmary, which is in the marces of Germany. 1577-87 HOLINSHED *Chron.* III. 1213/1 The lord Hunsdon lord warden of the east marches, and gouernor of Berwike. 1584 WHITGIFT *Let. to Burleigh in Fuller Ch. Hist.* IX. (1655) 157 Sure I am it is most usuall in the Court of the Marches (Archis rather) whereof I have the best experience. 1602 WARNER *Alb. Eng. Epit.* (1612) 355 The Pictes... then occupying those parts which we now call the middle Marches, betwixt the English and Scots. 1612 DRAYTON *Poly-ob.* vii. 8 The Herefordian floods... with their superfluous waste Manure the batfull March. c 1630 RISSON *Sure. Devon* § 225 (1810) 238 And 'twas 'twixt Britts and Saxons made the march. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* IX. vi. § 51 This Oath... is usually tendered in Chancery, Court of Requests, Councel of Marches, and Councel in the North. 1848 WHARTON *Low Lex.* s.v., Court of Marches, an abolished tribunal in Wales, where pleas of debt or damages, not above the value of 50*l.*, were tried and determined. 1859 TENNYSON *Geraint & Enid* 41 He craved a fair permission to depart And there defend his marches. 1867 FREEMAN *Norm. Cong.* (1876) I. iv. 157 Granted in fief... as a march or border territory. 1875 STUBBS *Const. Hist.* II. xvi. 345 Hugh came into collision with... the rest of the rival lords of the marches.

b. The boundary of an estate; the boundary dividing one estate from another. Chiefly *Sc.*

1540 in *5th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* 609/1 The rycht meithis and merchis is and salbe... betuix the saidis landis. 1637-50 *Row Hist. Kirk* (Wodrow Soc.) 196 No man shall ever let me see where any of the apostles sat as judges to other men, or to sett in marches, or to dyvide men's lands. 1818 HOGG *Brownie of B.* vii. It was... in the march between two lairds' lands, that he preached that day. 1839 DE QUINCY *Recoll. Lokes Wks.* 1862 II. 2 Woodlands... intervening the different estates with natural sylvan marches. 1886 *Act 49 & 50 Vict.* c. 29 § 21 Any questions relating to the boundaries or marches between crofters' holdings.

† c. A boundary mark, landmark. *Obs.*

1513 DOUGLAS *Eneis* XII. xiv. 30 Ane ald crag stane... Quhilk... was liggand neyr, A marche set in that grund... Of twa feildis. 1577 HOLINSHED *Chron.*, *Hist. Scot.* 255/2 In the midst of Stanemore there shall be a Crosse set vp, with the king of Englandes image on the one side, and the king of Scotlands on the other, to signifie that the one is marche to England, and the other to Scotland.

d. *fig.*
1637 RUTHERFORD *Let.* lxxxii. (1862) I. 207 When... ye are in the utmost... border of time and shall put your foot within the march of eternity. 1786 A. GIB *Sacred Contempl.* 269 A march ought to be fixed between his private and his public obedience. 1879 G. MACDONALD *P. Fober* III. xvi. 265 Over the march of two worlds, that of the imagination, and that of fact, her soul hovered fluttering.

e. to *redd*, *rid*, *ride the marches*: see REDD *v.* 2 c, RID, *v.*, RIDE *v.*

† 2. Used for: Country, territory. [Cf. L. *finēs*.]

13... K. *Alis.* 3019 He hath y-wonne... Theo marche of Fraunse, and of Spayne, And Tolouse, and eke Almayne. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. xv. 438 And þow myracles... al þat marche he [Austyn] torned to cryst. 1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* I. x. Vlfius & Brastias... shold haue suche chere as myghte be made them in the marchys. c 1489 CAXTON *Sonnes of Aymon* vi. 138 Blessed be the hour that ye were borne, and cam in to thysse marches.

3. In renderings of continental names of territories. † a. Applied to the MARK of Brandenburg (*obs.*). b. = It. *Marca* (see quot. 1875).

1726 LEONI *Alberti's Archit.* I. 30/2 In the March of Ancona... they find a white Stone, which [etc.]. 1758 *Ann. Reg.* 20 Richlieu... made his way into... the old marche of Brandenburg. 1875 *Encycl. Brit.* II. 9/2 Ancona... forms part of the old district of the Marches, which passed from the dominion of the Pope to that of Victor Emmanuel in 1860. The Marches comprise the March of Ancona on the north and the March of Fermo on the south.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as (sense 1 b) *march-balk*, *-dike*, *-ditch*, *-fence*, *-line*; (sense 1 a) *march* † *captain*, † *cause*, † *garrison*, *law*, *shire*, *-treason* (*arch.*); † *march-day*, ? a court held to try cases of infraction of border laws; † *march-gat* (? *GATE sb.* 2), ? a way across a frontier; † *march parts*, *-party*, the marches; † *march-ward*, 'a warden of the marches' (Webster 1864). Also MARCH-LAND, MARCH-MAN, MARCH-STONE.

1683 *Fountainhall's Decis. Lds. Counc. Session* (1759) I. 224 In regard the witness had deponed upon her tilling and riueing out the *march-balk. 1537 *St. Papers Hen. VIII.* II. 452 Every of His Gracis subjectis, having landes in like places of daungier, bee orderid to departe therwith to *marche capitayns. 1538 *Ibid.* III. 37 Marches capitaynes. 1537 *Ibid.* 489 That ther were, in every marche, wardens... whiche shulde haue auctorytye... to here and redresse all robberyes, *marche causeis [etc.]. 1900 A. LANG *Hist. Scot.* I. x. 293 In ruling the Borders, making raids and holding *March-days. 1794 R. HERON *Gen. View Hebudæ* 90 Let the landlords take upon themselves the expence of building every where sufficient *march-dykes. 1830 W. CARLETON *Trois Peos.* (1843) I. 118 This river... was the *march ditch, or *merin* between our farms. 1882 *Bell's Dict. Low Scot.* 619/2 A tenant... is bound... to maintain *march-fences erected by the landlord during the lease. 1537 *St. Papers Hen. VIII.* II. 429 Distrusting to commytt the custodie of dyvers of the *marche garrisons to any of this landes birthe. o 1400-50 *Alexander* 5076 He leuys all þe *march gats I neuend 30w before. 1612 DAVIES *Why Ireland*, etc. 123 That no Englishman be ruled in the definition of their debates by the *March-Law or the Brehon Law. 1886 G. MACDONALD *What's Mine's Mine* III. ix. 158 If he did not everywhere know where the *march-line fell, at least he knew perfectly where it ought to fall. 14... *Chevy Chase* 120 (Skeat) For towe such captayns as slayne wear thear on the *march parti shall neuer be non. *Ibid.* 138 Ther was neuer a tym on the *marche partes [etc.]. 1917 *Eng. Hist. Rev.* Oct. 483 The Warden... had simply taken over certain duties hitherto discharged by the sheriff in the *March shires. 1805 SCOTT *Lost Minstr.* iv. xxiv, We claim from thee William of Deloraine, That he may suffer *march-treason pain.

march (mɑ:tʃ), *sb.*⁴ Also 6 *martch*. [a. F. *marche*, vbl. noun from *marcher*: see MARCH *v.* 2]

I. Action of marching.

1. a. The action of marching; the regular forward movement together and in time of a body of troops. Also, the orderly forward movement of a company, an exploring party, a procession, etc.; also, a procession organised as an expression of (esp. political) dissent, or to draw attention to a particular problem, etc.; cf. *hunger-march*.

1590 SIR J. SMYTH *Disc. Weapons* Ded. 8 Also, whereas it hath been the vse of all great Captaines and Chieftaines, vpon anie long march and enterprise intended. 1591 SHAKS. *1 Hen. VI.* iv. iii. 8 Two mightier Troopes... Which ioyn'd with him, and made their march for Burdeaux. 1607 MILTON *P.L.* v. 775 For whom all this haste Of midnight march. 1672 SIR W. TALBOT (*title*) The Discoveries of John Lederer, in three several Marches from Virginia to the West of Carolina. 1781 SIMES *Mil. Guide* (ed. 3) 12 They [pioneers] are to... make preparations for the march of the army. 1837 W. IRVING *Capt. Bonneville* I. 159 A march of three or four days... brought Captain Bonneville to... Jackson's Hole. 1850 GROTE *Greece* II. lxx. (1888) VII. 270 Three days of additional march brought them to the Euphrates. 1908, etc. [see *hunger-march* s.v. HUNGER *sb.* 4 e]. 1952 *Ann. Reg.* 1951 105 In May the Commando arranged a symbolic 'march' to Capetown to present a formal petition to Parliament. 1962 [see ALDERMASTON]. 1970 K. GILES *Death in Church* II. 29 He's a crank and a fire-brand... Not a 'march' goes by without him carrying a banner. 1973

Black World Nov. 42/2 Perhaps the most arresting result of the thousands of 'sit-ins' and 'marches' by Afro-Americans in the early Sixties... has been the obligation and opportunity of the entire world to re-evaluate the contributions of the Black American to world society.

b. Phrases. *column of march* (see quot. 1876). *line of march*: direction or route of marching; *transf.*, course of travelling, way. *in* († a full) *march*, on or upon (a or their) *march*: marching.

1639 *Articles Mil. Discipl.* 11 Every man is to keep his own rank and file upon the march. 1667 MILTON *P.L.* I. 413 When he entic'd Israel in Sittim on their march from Nile. 1707 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4353/1 The Duke of Savoy's Army are in a full March for this Place. 1734 tr. *Rollin's Anc. Hist.* (1827) II. ii. 2 They attacked the Carthaginians, who were upon their march. 1780 A. HAMILTON *Wks.* (1886) VIII. 11 All the army is in march toward you. 1781 SIMES *Milit. Guide* (ed. 3) 12 The routes must be so formed, that no column cross another on the march. 1835 W. IRVING *Tour Proiries* xviii, They crossed the line of our march without... perceiving us. 1844 H. H. WILSON *Brit. Indio* II. 236 Detachments of the 65th regiment, ... on their march to join the 4th division. 1860 TYNDALL *Gloc.* I. xxvii. 202 The snow above us, broke across, forming a fissure parallel to our line of march. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 414 Whether in actual battle or on a march. 1876 VOYLE & STEVENSON *Milit. Dict.*, *Column of March*, a formation assumed by troops on the line of march.

c. Applied to steady progression of animals on a long journey. Also, with reference to persons, a long and toilsome walk.

1691 RAY *Creation* II. (1692) 124 The swiftness and continuance of the march, for which this Animal [the camel] is almost indefatigable. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* IV. 86 The Motions of their hasty Flight attend; And know to Floods, or Woods, their airy March they [Bees] bend. 1705 ADDISON *Italy* 238 We came to the Roots of the Mountain, and had a very troublesome March to gain the Top of it. 1832 LYTTON *Eugene A.* I. ii, I have had a long march of it. 1888 *Horper's Mog.* July 198/2, I knew they [sc. elephants] would be on the march again before daylight.

d. In comb. with following *adv.*, forming nouns of action to phrases of the verb, as *march out*, a sortie; *march past* (*spec.* see quot. 1876).

1863 *Illustr. Lond. News* 27 June 706/1 During the march past the band played. 1869 A. W. WARD tr. *Curtius' Hist. Greece* II. iii. i. 273 Themistocles insisted upon a second march-out against the enemy. 1876 VOYLE & STEVENSON *Milit. Dict.*, *Morch Past*, an expression made use of when a regiment or any larger body of men pass in review order before the sovereign or reviewing officer. 1924 O. W. CAMPBELL *Shelley & Unromantics* II. 10 Telling them [sc. Shelley's friends] over is like calling for a march past of the Seven Deadly Sins. 1928 *Monch. Guardian Wkly.* 10 Aug. 101/1 The march past of the pilgrims in the Grand Place of Ypres. 1961 *Times* 5 June 3/5 The teams [of swimmers] risked a premature ducking by a carefully routed march-past.

2. *transf.* and *fig.* Advance, forward movement, progress. Also, course or direction of advance.

a. With reference to the 'journey' of life.
o 1625 FLETCHER *Hum. Lieut.* III. v, Our lives are but our marches to our graves. 1804 CAMPBELL *Soldier's Dream* IV, I flew to the pleasant fields travellers'd so oft In life's morning march, when my bosom was young. 1816 BYRON *Ch. Hor.* III. xcvi, We may resume The march of our existence. 1871 MORLEY *Voltaire* (1886) 6 Voltaire's march was prepared for him, before he was born.

b. Of physical things.

1683 A. SNAPE *Anot. Horse* I. xxviii. 63 [The Veins] continue their march through the Allantoides to the Chorian... Their [sc. Arteries] march and insertions are the same with those of the Vein. 1794 COWPER *Needless Alarm* 29 The sun, accomplishing his early march. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VI. 108 Mediastinal cancer... makes its onward march involving whatever may come in its path. *Ibid.* VII. 260 Then followed a march of a sensation of pins and needles down the opposite side of the body. *Ibid.* 290 No exact description is given of the march of the spasms.

c. Of time, events, population, etc.

a 1797 H. WALPOLE *Mem. Geo.* III (1845) I. i. 3 The regular march of history. 1798 MALTHUS *Popul.* (1817) II. 40 The march of the population in both periods seems to have been nearly the same. 1833 LAMB *Elio Ser.* II. Pref., He did not conform to the march of time. 1833 *Froser's Mog.* VIII. 343 The common person [is] sadly puzzled to understand the ordonnance and march of the plot. 1852 GROTE *Greece* II. lxxii. (1856) IX. 259 Doubtless each [Lysandrian Dekarchy] had its own peculiar march: some were less tyrannical; but perhaps some even more tyrannical [than the Thirty at Athens]. 1871 FREEMAN *Norm. Cong.* (1876) IV. xviii. 108 These Northumbrian disturbances had little bearing on the general march of events.

d. Of knowledge, etc., esp. in the phrase *march of intellect or mind*. Also *attrib.*

Very common (esp. in ironical allusion) between 1827 (the date of the foundation of the Society for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge) and 1850.

[1775 BURKE *Speech moving Conciliation with Colonies* 51 The march of the human mind is slow.] 1818 KEATS *Let.* 3 May (1931) I. 157 It proves there is really a grand march of intellect. 1821 LADY MORGAN *Ioly* I. viii. 170 Impediments are now thrown in the march of mind... To retrograde, not to advance, is the order of the times. 1827 *Gentl. Mog.* XCVII. II. p. ii, What is 'the march of intellect'—The mighty march of mind? 1833 R. H. FROUDE *Rem.* (1838) I. 309, I tried hard to get up the march-of-mind phraseology about pictures and statues. 1844 S. R. MAITLAND *Dork Ages* 185 He was quite a march-of-intellect man. 1852 TENNYSON *Ode Wellington* 167 And drill the raw world for the march of mind, Till crowds at length be sane and crowns be just.

3. a. *Mil.* The portion of marching done continuously; the distance covered by troops in one day. *forced march*: see FORCED *ppl.* a. 3.

1594 SHAKS. *Rich. III.*, v. ii. 13 From Tamworth thither, is but one dayes march. **1650** R. STAPYLTON *Strada's Low C. Warres* vii. 77 He by long Marches passing the Rhine came to Delph in Holland. **1724** DE FOE *Mem. Cavalier* (1840) 171 It gave the king a full day's march of him. **1813** WELLINGTON in *Gurw. Desp.* (1838) X. 431 The army are... within two or three marches of the Ebro. **1895** *United Service Mag.* July 430 The precautions for the night march to prevent a light from being seen.

fig. **1845** LONGF. *Belfry of Bruges, Carillon*, Still I heard those magic numbers, As they loud proclaimed the flight And stolen marches of the night.

b. Phrases. *to (gain, get) a march on or upon:* to get ahead of to the extent of a march. *to steal a march (on or upon):* to gain a march by stealth; often fig.

1707 *Lond. Gaz.* No 4353/3 His Royal Highness hath gain'd a March upon Monsieur de Guebriant. **1745** H. WALPOLE *Lett.* (1846) II. 59 The young Pretender... has got a march on General Cope. **1771** SMOLLETT *Humph. Cl. I.* 127 She yesterday wanted to steal a march of poor Liddy. **1833** MARRYAT *P. Simple* xxiii. We must be off early... and steal a long march upon them. **1844** POE *Oblong Box in Godey's Lady's Bk.* Sept. 133/1 He evidently intended to steal a march upon me, and smuggle a fine picture to New York, under my very nose. **1950** T. S. ELIOT *Cocktail Party* II. 93 He's quite triumphant Because he thinks he's stolen a march on her.

4. a. The regular and uniform step of a body of men, esp. of troops. Also with qualifying adj., as *double, quick, slow march*. See also QUICK MARCH I.

1773-83 HOOLE *Orl. Fur.* xvi. 566 So loud their march, the Scots suspended hear, They leave their ranks and stain their fame with fear. **1820** SHELLEY *Ode to Naples* 127 Hear ye the march as of the Earth-born Forms Arrayed against the everliving Gods? **1889** *Infantry Drill* 25 The length of which [plummet-string]... must be as follows for the different degrees of march. *Ibid.* 29 The Slow March. *Ibid.* 31 The Quick March. *Ibid.* 32 The Double March.

b. fig. Of verse: Rhythmic movement.

1635-56 COWLEY *Davidis* i. 450 Till all the Parts and Words their Places take And with just Marches Verse and Musick make. **1737** POPE *Hor. Epist.* II. i. 269 But Dryden taught to join The varying verse, the full-resounding line, The long majestic march, and Energy divine.

5. Mil. A beating of the drum in a particular rhythm as an accompaniment to the marching of troops.

c 1572 GASCOIGNE *Fruites Warre*, L'enuoié, If drummes once sounde a lustie march in deede, Then farewell bookes, for he will trudge with speede. **1617** MORYSON *Itin.* III. 267 A man can hardly distinguish betweene the beating of the drums of the Switzers, and Germans, saue that the former march is more graue and slow. **1727-41** CHAMBERS *Cycl. s.v. Drum*, There are divers beats of the Drum: as the march, double march, assembly, charge [etc.]. **1781** SIMES *Milit. Guide* (ed. 3) 12 The general beats at 2; the assemblé at 3; and the march in 20 minutes after. *Ibid.*, The drummers are to beat a march, and fifers play at the head of the line.

6. Mus. **a.** A tune or composition of marked rhythm (of which the rhythmic drum-beats, sense 5, originally formed the essential, and still often form a subsidiary, part), designed to accompany the marching of troops, etc.; also any composition of similar character and form; usually in common time, and with a subsidiary intermediate section or 'trio'. So also *march past, dead march*: see DEAD D. 2; also *funeral march, rogue's march, wedding march* (see ROGUE, WEDDING).

1603 DEKKER *King's Entert.* (1604) E2, Nine Trumpets, and a Kettle Drum, did very sprightly & actiuelly sound the Danish March. **1706** ADDISON *Rosamond* I. iv. 'Tis Henry's March! the tune I know. **1719** *Dancing-Master* II. 29 Duke of Marlborough's March. *Ibid.* 221 The Foot-guards march: Or, Boatswain William's Delight. **1784** COWPER *Task* IV. 647 He hates the field, in which no fife or drum Attends him, drives his cattle to a march [etc.]. **1822** BYRON *Werner* IV. i. 272 I'll play you King Gustavus' march. **1839** LONGF. *Psalm of Life* IV, Our hearts... Still, like muffled drums, are beating Funeral marches to the grave. **1876** VOYLE & STEVENSON *Milit. Dict.* 244/1 Each regiment in the British service has its special march for marching past. **1896** NEWNHAM-DAVIS *Three Men & a God* 77, I could hear Kelley... whistling the regimental march-past.

b. attrib., as in *march-movement, -time*.

1864 BROWNING *Dis aliter visum* viii, Schumann's our music-maker now; Has his march-movement youth and mouth?

7. Euchre. (See quot.) [Cf. It. *marcio* 'a lurch or maiden set at any game' (Florio).]

1886 *Euchre: how to play it* 108 *March*, where all the tricks are made by one side. **1895** in *Funk's Stand. Dict.* (with phrase *to make a march*).

II. Various senses adopted from F. *marche*.

†8. Foot-print (of an otter). *Obs. rare*⁻¹. (Cf. MARK sb.¹ 13 c.)

c 1410 *Master of Game* (MS. Digby 182) x, Men clepeth pat pe steper or pe marches of pe Otyr, as men clepeth pe traces of pe herte.

9. Chess, etc. The move of a 'man'.

1672 BARBIER *Saul's Fam. Game Chesse* iv, What is the draught or marche of each peece. **1850** Bohn's *Handbk. Games* 503 (Polish Draughts) The march of the Pawn... is the same as in the English game.

fig. **1587** GREENE *Carde of Fancie* (1593) E, Houering betwene feare and hope, hee began the assault with this march. Madame (quoth he) for that [etc.].

10. Weaving. (See quot.)

1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 1393/2 *March* (Weaving), one of the short laths laid across the treadles under the shafts.

march (mɑ:ʃ), *v.*¹ Forms: 4 marchen, 4-6 marche, 6 Sc. maurch, mearch, 6-7 merch, 5-marche. [In sense 1, a. OF. *marchir*, f. *marche* MARCH sb.³ In sense 2, f. MARCH sb.³; cf. obs. F. *marcher* to bound (Rabelais).]

1. intr. To border upon; to have a common frontier with. Formerly also †const. to, unto. Said of countries, estates, etc., and hence of their rulers, owners, or inhabitants.

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 7929 He graunted pem panne to haue Southsex, Oxenfordshire, & Middelsex, for þey marchen vpon Kent. **1375** BARBOUR *Buce* I. 99 Till occupy Landis, that war till him marcheand. ? a **1412** LYDG. *Two Merch.* 16 This riche lond... With Surry marchith toward thorient. **1481** CAXTON *Myrr.* II. ii. 66 Europe... endureth for the weste unto the north, & marcheth vnto Asia. **1515** *St. Papers Hen. VIII.* II. 19 Orayly is the strongeste Iryshe rebell that marcheyth with the countye of Meathe. **c 1530** LD. BERNERS *Arth. Lyt. Bryt.* (1814) 100 Ioynyngte to thys erlodeome then marched a duchy. **1598** HAKLVT *Voy.* I. 65 The... Don, vpon the banke whereof marcheth a certain prince. **1818** SCOTT *Hrt. Midl.* xxviii. She displayed so much kindness to Jeanie Deans, (because she herself, being a Merse woman, marched with Midlothian, in which Jeanie was born) [etc.]. **1822** GALT *Provost* xl. (1868) 117 A piece of ground that marched with the spot whereon it was intended to construct the new building. **1883** ARNOLD-FORSTER in *19th Cent.* Sept. 399 Nor do they refrain from fighting because they march on each other and do a good business across the frontier. **1889** *Times* 25 Feb. 9/4 The frontiers of Dakota, Montana, and Washington march with the Canadian Dominion.

†b. ? To join. *Obs.*

The quots. may possibly belong to MARCH *v.*²

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl. B. Prol.* 63 Many of þis maistres Freris mowe clothen hem at lykynge, For here money and marchandise marchen [1362 meeten ofte] togideres. **a 1578** LINDESAY (Pitscottie) *Chron. Scot.* (S.T.S.) I. 270 The Inglishemen war all come ower the brige and the wangaard was neir mearchant togither. Then the trumpitis blew... and the wangaardis ioyntit togither.

†2. ? To serve for the defence of a frontier. *Obs.*

1577-87 HARRISON *England* I. xii. in *Holinshed*, At this Poulruan is a tower of force, marching against the tower on Fawy side.

†3. *trans.* To fix the bounds of; to mark the boundaries of with landmarks. *Sc. Obs.*

1541 *Aberdeen Reg.* XVII. (Jam.), The Baillie ordanit the lynaris to pass to the ground of the said tenement, and lync and marche the same. **1588** *Burgh Rec. Glasgow* (1876) I. 121 And to stob and merche the samyn [landis] that the quantite may be knawin. **1659** A. HAY *Diary* (S.H.S.) 42, [I] did set fut-stons and merch and meith all the proprietie of Locarthill wher it is contiguous w^t Symontoun.

march (mɑ:ʃ), *v.*² Also 6 mersh, merch, 6-7 march. [a. F. *marcher*, orig. to tread, trample (12th c.), hence, to walk. In the specific military application the word has been adopted not only in Eng. but in other European langs., as Sp., Pg. *marchar*, It. *marciare*, G. *marschieren*, Du. *marcheren*, Da. *marschere*, Sw. *marschera*.

The etymology of F. *marcher* is obscure; the prevailing view is that the oldest recorded sense 'to trample' was developed from a sense 'to hammer', and that the word represents a Gaulish Latin **marcāre*, f. L. *marcus* hammer.]

1. a. intr. To walk in a military manner with regular and measured tread; of a body of men or troops, to walk in step, to go forward with a regular and uniform movement. Also, to begin to walk in step; to start on a march, to set out from quarters. Also with advbs., as *away, forth, forward, off, on, out, past*.

? **1515** *Scottish Field* 146 in *Percy Fol.* I. 219 Then he bowneith him boldlye ouer the broad waters, & manlye him Marcheth [Lyme MS. (Chetham Misc. 1856 II) reads marcheth] to the Mill feelde. **a 1548** HALL *Chron.*, *Rich. III* 39 The duke with all his power mershed through the forest of deane. **1591** *Garrard's Art Warre* 54 They... which march in the foremost rankes. **1617** MORYSON *Itin.* III. 267 When they are to march, the law commands them to lay aside all priuate quarrels. **1710** *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4710/1 The Garrison marched out... in the Forenoon. **1742** POPE *Dunc.* IV. 101 There march'd the bard and blockhead, side by side. **1781** SIMES *Milit. Guide* (ed. 3) 12 The army marches to-morrow. *Ibid.*, The field-pieces march with the columns. **1828** SCOTT *F.M. Perth* xxxiv, The champions were now ordered to march in their turns around the lists. **1844** H. H. WILSON *Brit. India* II. 453 The troops marched against the Arabs. **1855** TENNYSON *Maud* I. v. 10 Singing of men that in battle array, March with banner and bugle and fife, To the death. **1860** *Illustr. Lond. News* 23 June 598/3 When her Majesty returns to the Royal standard the volunteers will march past in quick time.

†b. Conjugated with *be*. *Obs.*

1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV.* II. i. 187 Fiftene hundred Foot, five hundred Horse Are march'd vp to my Lord of Lancaster. **1648** *Hamilton Papers* (Camden) 206 His tertia, consisting of 5 regiments, is already marcht. **1707** FRIEND *Peterborow's Cond. Sp.* (ed. 2, corrected) 220, I hope Colonnell Wills is March'd.

c. fig.

1684 T. HOCKIN *God's Decrees* 352 In the camp, where sin and vice did march uncontroul'd. **1697** DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* III. 370 The spumy Waves proclaim the watry War; And mounting upwards, with a mighty Roar, March onwards, and insult the rocky Shoar. **1711** ADDISON *Spect.* No. 34 ¶ 11 Having thus taken my Resolutions to march on boldly in the Cause of Virtue and good Sense.

d. quasi-trans. To go upon (a warfare); to traverse (a distance) in marching. Also rarely *trans.* by ellipsis of *prep.*

1619 SIR J. SEMPILL *Sacrilege Handled* App. 38 Whether we march a Warfare in our Conquering Word, Dieu et mon droit; If [etc.]. **1813** T. BUSBY *Lucretius* I. III. 1240 He... bade his legion march the briny main. **1884** J. COLBORNE *Hicks Pasha* 27 Forty-five miles have to be traversed; this will be marched in three days.

e. Mil. Used in the imperative as a word of command. Also *march on*.

1593 SHAKS. *Rich. II.* III. iii. 61 March on, and marke King Richard how he looks. **1760** *New Manual Exerc.* (ed. 3) 4 On the Word *March*, the Officers stepping off with their Left-feet [etc.]. **1832** *Regul. Instr. Cavalry* III. 116 Walk, Trot, or Gallop, March. **1833** *Ibid.* I. 21 The word *March*, given singly, at all times denotes that 'slow time' is to be taken.

f. To engage in a protest, etc., march (see MARCH sb.⁴ 1 a).

1967 *Freedomsays* VII. 102 Where is the Federal Government today as civil rights workers in Louisville face screaming mobs, throwing rocks and bottles at them as they peacefully march to end housing discrimination? **1969** *New Yorker* 14 June 76/3 He has repeatedly been asked to march and picket. **1972** *Times* 19 Oct. 5/7 (heading) Doctors march in Vienna.

2. To walk in a steady or deliberate manner; to go, proceed, travel. Also with advbs., as *off, on, out*.

1572 *Lament. Lady Scotland* 332 in *Satir. Poems Reform.* xxxiii, 'Becaus', quod thay, 'that 3e alone tuik Pryde, And thocht that we suld not marche 3ow besyde'. **1585** T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* II. xxv. 66 If a man did see them [Græcian women] as they do march, he woulde take them to be Nymphes. **1594** T. B. *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* II. 409 That God hath made them men, and not beastes ramping on the earth, or marching vpon all foure. **1604** E. GRIMSTONE *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* I. iii. 13 In my trauell passing the great gulfes of the Ocean, and marching by other regions of so strange lands. **1634** W. TIRWHYTT tr. *Balsac's Lett.* (vol. I.) 77 From thence I march into a meddow. **1735** POPE *Donne Sat.* IV. 249 Thus finish'd... They march, to prate their hour before the Fair. **1770** MME. D'ARBLAY *Early Diary* 7 Feb., Tea being over, we marched into a larger room, and minuets were begun. **1810** *Splendid Follies* I. 156 Do march on and shew the velleia lions. **1852** MRS. STOWE *Uncle Tom's C.* xxv, Miss Ophelia marched straight to her own chamber. **1896** A. E. HOUSMAN *Shropshire Lad* xvii, Now in Maytime to the wicket Out I march with bat and pad.

fig. **c 1586** C'TESS *Pembroke Ps.* L. viii, Loc, thou see'st I march another pace And come with truth thy falshood to disclose.

3. In various transf. and fig. senses. **a.** Of inanimate things: To travel, go with a steady and regular movement.

1604 E. GRIMSTONE *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* I. ii. 7 This space and region by which they faine that stars do continually march and rowle. **1632** LITHGOW *Trav.* IX. 302, I haue seene in an euening march along for Recreation about 60 coaches. **1852** CLOUGH *Songs in Absence* I. 6 Without a strain the great ship marches by.

b. To advance, make progress. Also *to march on*.

1648 J. BEAUMONT *Psyche* III. lxiii, So wrought this nimble Artist, and admir'd Her self to see the Work march on so fast. **1856** KANE *Arct. Expl.* I. xvii. 200 His symptoms marched rapidly to their result. **1868** J. H. BLUNT *Ref. Ch. Eng.* I. 250 After this events marched quickly. **1882** SERJT. BALLANTINE *Exper.* II. 14 Bricks and mortar, marching in all directions, have eaten up many a green field. **1884** *Pall Mall G.* 12 Aug. 3/1 The Congress at Versailles is at last beginning to march. **1889** SKRINE *Mem. E. Thring* 203 It was the president who made the enterprising march.

†c. To be assigned to a specified rank or position in a series; to 'rank' with, after, etc. *Obs.*

1600 E. BLOUNT tr. *Conestaggio* 69 Making them march in one degree of equal iustice with their inferiours. **1625** HART *Anat. Ur.* I. iv. 37 My purpose is, first to propound some reasons against the same: and in the next place shall march some authorities of the learned. **1630** R. JOHNSON'S *Kingd. & Commw.* 96 Nor are our Cities of sufficiency to march in the first ranke of magnificence. **1640** Bp. HALL *Episc.* III. i. 208 These [Elders] sometimes marched with the highest offices; so we have Elders and Iudges... Princes and Elders.

†d. *to march off:* (a) to become a bankrupt; (b) to die. *Obs.*

1683 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) I. 251 Mr. Temple, an eminent banker... is lately broke for £150,000, and tis thought severall of that calling will march off also. **1693-4** WOOD *Life Jan.* (O.H.S.) III. 441 Lord Sidney... was taken also with a fit, and would have marched off, had it not been for... Dr. Radcliff his physician.

4. a. trans. (causatively). To cause to march or move in military order.

1595 SHAKS. *John* III. i. 246 [Shall we] Vn-sweare faith sworne, and on the marriage bed Of smiling peace to march a bloody hoast? **1642** in *Bucleuch MSS.* (Hist. MSS. Comm.) I. 527 There are great numbers both of horse and foot raised and marched into divers parts of this our Kingdom. **1701** LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) V. 9 That they may be ready to march them on any occasion. **1724** DE FOE *Mem. Cavalier* (1840) 66 As they were wheeled, or marched, or retreated by their officers.

b. To cause (a person) to walk or go, to force to go, to conduct. Also *to march off*.

1884 *Manch. Exam.* 4 June 4/7 Many a Persian peasant... has been marched off captive by Turcoman slave-raiders. **1896** 'M. FIELD' *Attila* II. 45, I should be glad to march you to the gate.

march, obs. or dial. form of MARSH sb.¹

marchal(e, -all), obs. forms of MARSHAL.

marchalsey, -sy(e), etc., vars. MARSHALCY, -SEA.

marchand, -ant, etc.: see MERCHANT, etc.

|| **marchantia** (mɑː'kæntiə). [mod.L.: f. the name of a French botanist N. Marchant (a1678).] A genus of plants including the liverwort (*M. polymorpha*); a plant of this genus. 1861 H. MACMILLAN *Footn. Nature* 51 The most interesting of all the scale-mosses is the common marchantia or liverwort (*Marchantia polymorpha*).

marchas(s)ite, obs. forms of MARCASITE.

marchasye, obs. form of MARSHALSEA.

marchaulcy, -ausy: see MARSHALCY, -SEA.

marchaund, -aunt, etc.: see MERCHANT, etc.

marche: see MARCH *sb.*¹, wild celery.

marcheis, obs. pl. MARCH *sb.*², obs. f. MARQUIS.

marchell, obs. form of MARSHAL.

|| **märchen** (mæːrçən). Also Märchen. [G., fairy-tale, f. MHG. *merechyn* short verse narrative, f. OHG. *māri*, MHG. *mære* news, tale (f. OHG. *māri*, MHG. *mære* famous, MERE *a.*¹) + the dim. suffix OHG. *-chîn* -KIN.] A folk-tale or story. *Usu.* const. as *pl.* Also *attrib.*

1871 L. M. ALCOTT *Good Wives* x. 130 You and I will read these pleasant little Märchen together. 1885 *Athenæum* 22 Aug. 230/2 The Punjaub tales... are, naturally, rather modern and civilized... more so than Servian and Romaic Märchen. 1902 A. LANG in *Folk-Lore* XIII. 359 Mr. J. G. Frazer... starts from the idea so common in Märchen, of the person whose 'soul', 'life', or 'strength', is secretly hidden in an animal, plant, or other object. 1908 *Mod. Philol.* V. 402 There is no doubt... that the story of the shadowy Anglian king Offa, blended with märchen elements, was well known in England in the time of Cynewulf. 1928 W. W. LAWRENCE *Beowulf & Epic Trad.* 166 Study of märchen, both for their own sake and for the light that they throw upon sophisticated literature. 1950 H. L. LORIMER *Homer & Monuments* viii. 515 Outside the apologetic poet of the *Odyssey* prefers to eliminate elements of the märchen type. 1963 BROWN & FOOTE *Early Eng. & Norse Stud.* 189 The French märchen-material. *Ibid.*, Oriental märchen-motives. 1964 C. S. LEWIS *Discarded Image* vi. 135 The Gnomes are closer to the Dwarfs of märchen.

marcher¹ ('mɑːtʃə(r)). *Obs. exc. Hist.* Also 5 *marchere*, *marcheyre*, *marchowr*, 5-6 *marchier*, 5, 7 *marchour*, 7 *murcheour*, -iour. [f. MARCH *sb.*³ + -ER; there may have been an AF. **marchier*.]

†1. One whose territory adjoins that of another. *Const. to.* [Cf. med.L. *marchio*.] *Obs.* c 1440 *Partonope* 5044, 5047 Ther ys no lord that now ys heere But he ys in lond A marchere To som of lords afore sayd. Eche of hem therfore wold be wyll payde To haue hym a kyng to whom he ys marcheure.

2. An inhabitant of a march or border district. 1470 in *10th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 308 Who that ever marchour, be he Irishe or English... if such marchours take any chalaunge or action againste any man duellyng within the saide cite. 1607 *Cowell Interpr., Marchers*, be the noble men dwelling on the Marches of Wales or Scotland: who in times past... had their priuate lawes, much like as if they had bene Kings. 1612 DAVIES *Why Ireland*, etc. (1787) 132 And euery lord of a country, and euery marcher, made war and peace at his pleasure. 1621 *Bolton Stat. Irel. Ep. Ded.* a4 b, Many of those Stat... concerning Marchiors... are... repealed. *Ibid.* 14 The said Marcheours... doe guide the said Irish enemies and their theeues into the English country. a 1648 LD. HERBERT *Hen. VIII* (1683) 492 That Marchers should dwell upon their March Lands. 1752 *Carte Hist. Eng.* III. 166 Sir Thomas Wharton and Sir W. Musgrave advancing against them with a body of marchers they fell into confusion. 1856 *Froude Hist. Eng.* II. 269 The robber chief instantly rose and attacked the pale. The Marchers opened their lines to give his banditti free passage.

b. **Lord Marcher** (pl. *Lords Marchers*), a lord who enjoyed royal liberties and had exclusive jurisdiction over territory in the marches which he obtained by border warfare. Hence *Lordship Marcher*, territory so obtained and held.

1449 *Rolls of Parl.* V. 151/1 The Lordes Marchiers, of the whiche suche misdoers... holden ther Londes. 1535-6 *Act 27 Hen. VIII*, c. 26 § 19 The Lordes Marchers... have used to putt their tenants within their Lordshippes Marchers under suche common maynprise [etc.]. 1614 *Selden Titles Hon.* 216 The ancient Lords Marchers of Wales... Of these Marchers mention is in the Statute of Prerogative: *Exceptis Feodis Comitum & Baronum de Marchia*. a 1648 LD. HERBERT *Hen. VIII* (1683) 435 Insomuch, that in about some 141 Lordships Marchers... many strange and discrepant Customs were practised. 1700 *Tyrell Hist. Eng.* II. 913 A day... was assigned for... the Lords Marchers to appoint Arbitrators. 1863 *Sat. Rev.* 384 While the Lords Marchers did the border this good service, they grew apace in powers of combined action.

†c. **Earl Marcher:** used for MARGRAVE.

1630 *R. Johnson's Kingd. & Commw.* 402 Saros Patak, where the Palatine or Earle-marcher of that part of Hungaria... usually keeps his residence.

†3. A border-territory or march. *Obs.*

1475 *Bk. Noblesse* (Roxb.) 45 Carenten, and Valoigney, wite alle othir forteressis and villages in that marcher.

4. *Attrib.*, as *marcher-baron*, -lord, -town.

1570-6 *Lambarde Peramb. Kent* (1826) 187 It is a frontier, and Marchier Towne of this Shyre. 1841 *Hartshorne Salop. Antiq.* 497 Marcher Lords. *Ibid.* 498 This policy led to the erection of the Marcher Lordships. 1877 *Green Hist. Eng. People* I. 305 Indignities which the Marcher-lords had

offered to the body of the great Earl. 1887 *Dict. Nat. Biog.* XI. 72/2 Representing the marcher barons.

Hence **marchership**, the office of Lord Marcher.

1859 *Parker Turner's Dom. Archit.* III. ii. vii. 372 All this area was parcelled out into marcherships, holding from the English crown 'by the sword' only. 1875 *Stubbs Const. Hist.* II. xvi. 341 Wales, where the chief marcherships were in the hands of the great English earls.

marcher² ('mɑːtʃə(r)). [f. MARCH *v.*² + -ER¹.] 1. a. One who marches or walks. Chiefly with adjs. of qualification.

c 1611 *Chapman Iliad* XIX. 162 Thirst, hunger... take away a marcher's knees. a 1661 *Holyday Juvenal* (1673) 23 What nettle thus, great marcher [L. *Gradiue*], does inflame Thy nephews? 1809 *Sir J. Moore* 10 Jan. in *Jas. Moore Camp. Spain* 199 Soldiers who pretend to be bad marchers. 1869 E. A. PARKES *Pract. Hygiene* (ed. 3) 394 The best marchers are men of middle size.

b. *spec.* A person who takes part in a protest, etc., march (see MARCH *sb.*⁴ 1 a).

1908, 1922 [see *hunger-marcher* s.v. HUNGER *sb.* 4 e]. 1939 C. DAY LEWIS *Child of Misfortune* III. ii. 334 He had hoped, perhaps, for... a feeling of community with his fellow marchers. 1960 *Times Lit. Suppl.* 10 June 362/4 We observe its [sc. war's] direct and unquestioned influence on 'marchers' and others whom most people consider wrong-headed. 1960 *Guardian* 28 Oct. 7/4 Many bright remarks about French politics, anti-bomb marchers... and the like. 1961 *Ibid.* 7 Mar. 8/6 Marchers of all kinds protested beside the Holy Loch. 1969 *New Yorker* 14 June 78/2 I'm not a marcher. I'm not a sign carrier.

†2. Some part of a draw-net. *Obs.*

1727 *Bradley Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Draw Net*, Fasten it, by putting some of the Ends of the Marcher H. against the Stick H.

marches, obs. form of MARQUIS.

|| **marchesa** (mar'keza). [It.: fem. of MARCHESA.] In Italy: A marchioness.

1797 *Mrs. Radcliffe Italian* i, The Marchesa had observed his absence. 1878 L. W. M. LOCKHART *Mine is Thine* I. iv. 75 The favourite maid of an Italian marchesa.

marchesal: see MARQUISAL.

|| **marchese** (mar'keze), *sb.* [It.: see MARQUIS.] In Italy: A marquis.

1517 *Torkington Pilgr.* (1884) 11 All these thyngs I sawe whanne they war shewyd to the Marchose [? read Marchese] of Mantua. 1754 *Richardson Grandison* (ed. 8vo) III. ii. 14 The Marchese della Porretta... is a nobleman of great merit. 1797 *Mrs. Radcliffe Italian* i, But the Marchese did not return home till after Vincentio. 1806 *Charlotte Dacre Zofloya* I. 2 At this time the Marchese di Loredani had been married seventeen years.

† **marchese**, *v.* *Obs.* [ad. obs. F. *marchiser* (Cotgr.), f. *marche*, MARCH *sb.*³] *intr.* = MARCH *v.*¹

1525 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* II. xxii. 48 Which countie... marched on the countre of Tholousin.

marchese, obs. form of MARSHALSEA.

marchesit(e), obs. forms of MARCASITE.

marchesse, obs. pl. of MARCH *sb.*³

market, obs. form of MARKET, MERCHET.

marchier, obs. form of MARCHER¹.

marchies, obs. pl. of MARCH *sb.*³

marching ('mɑːtʃɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. MARCH *v.*² + -ING¹.] a. The action of MARCH *v.*²; an instance of this.

1560 *Bible* (Genev.) 1 *Macc.* vi. 41 All they that heard the noise of their multitude, and the marching of the companie, .. were astonished. 1617 *Moryson Itin.* IV. iv. iii. (1903) 379 No people... vseth lesse Ceremonies and Pompous shewes or marchings, in festiuall solemnities than those of the United Provinces. 1724 *De Foe Mem. Cavalier* (1840) 53 The discipline and order of their marchings, camping, and exercise was excellent. 1855 *Browning An Epistle* 27 The country-side is all on fire With rumours of a marching hitherward. 1861 W. H. RUSSELL in *Times* 24 Sept., The drills... are still of the most elementary character, but their marching is very good indeed.

†b. The move of a chess-man. *Obs. rare*-1.

1562 *Rowbotham Play of Cheasts* A vij, Beholde here his marchings, and his libertie prouided that he haue had no checke.

c. **marching-past.** The action of performing the 'march past' (MARCH *sb.*⁴ 1 d). Also *attrib.*

1833 *Regul. Instr. Cavalry* 1. 37 In marching past, the Lieutenant-Colonel is to be in front of the leading Troop. 1860 *Illustr. Lond. News* 23 June 598/3 During the marching past the Staff... will be drawn up opposite the Royal standard. 1896 *Newnham-Davis Three Men & a God* 120 On marching-past parade.

d. *attrib.* and *Comb.*: **marching day**, *front*, *music*, *parade*; † **marching malady**, ? (of a horse) illness caused by travelling; **marching money** (see quot.); **marching order**, equipment for marching; *pl.*, orders to march (also *fig.*).

1781 *Simes Milit. Guide* (ed. 3) 8 On *marching days, he follows the Major-general of the day with the encampment. 1888 *Encycl. Brit.* XXIV. 362/2 The men marched eight abreast... This unusually wide *marching front was taken up by the infantry. 1621 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Taylor's Motto* A 4 b *marg.*, I will turne Farrier. I doe not thinke that

any Horse-leech can blazon such a pedigree of *marching maladies. 1837 *Coll. Warrants & Regul. Army* (1844) 7 A daily Allowance in South Britain of *Marching Money... as the payment to the Innkeeper for the hot meal which he is required to furnish to the Soldier. 1853 *Stocqueler Mil. Encycl., Marching Money*, the additional pay which officers and soldiers receive for the purpose of covering the expenses necessarily incurred when marching from one place to another. 1941 *Baker Dict. Austral. Slang* 46 *Marching money*, money to travel. 1962 R. COOK *Crust on its Uppers* (1964) ii. 18 There were no wages—hardly marching money, even. 1866 *Carlyle Inaug. Addr.* 197 A kind of road-melody or *marching-music of mankind. 1780 W. HEATH *Let.* 31 July in *Mass. Hist. Soc. Coll.* (1905) 7th Ser. V. 93 George Washington has put the main army under *marching orders. 1837 *King's Regulations Army* 32 General Officers are to cause the Troops... to be frequently paraded, and exercised at least once a week in Heavy Marching Order. 1848 A. H. CLOUGH *Let.* 26 Feb. in T. Arnold *N.Z. Lett.* (1966) 78, I anticipate considerable trouble in getting any Constitution into Marching Order. 1848 *Thackeray Van. Fair* xx, The Duke's in Belgium already, and we expect marching orders every day. 1850 J. J. HORT *Horse Guards* 24 In many garrisons the greater part of his time thus employed is in heavy marching order. 1867 *Smyth Sailor's Word-bk., Marching order.* A soldier fully equipped... carries from 30 to 35 lbs. In *service marching order*... he carries nearly 50 lbs. But *heavy marching order*... was yet heavier. 1918 L. E. RUGGLES *Navy Explained* 127 If the stew is covered over with a crust... they call it stew in heavy marching order. 1937 B. DE HOLTHOIR tr. *Duhamel's Pasquier Chron.* 88 The barometer, too, nearly had its marching orders, but mother said: 'Oh, for what it will fetch it might as well stay where it is.' 1961 S. CHAPLIN *Day of Sardine* vi. 132 He was never any good to you. It makes no difference to me if you give him his marching orders... and hitch up with the Lodger. 1974 'M. INNES' *Appleby's Other Story* x. 79 An eye should be kept on him, to my mind. Given his marching orders, he ought to be. 1791 *Bentham Panopt.* Postcr. 168 Even the roof of the building, might... be made to answer the purpose of a [prisoner's] *marching parade.

† **marching**, *ppl. a.*¹ *Obs.* [f. MARCH *v.*¹ + -ING².] That marches or adjoins; that serves as a march.

1444 *Rolls of Parl.* V. 108/1 The seide Shire of Northumberland, is marching to the Scottes the Kynges Enemys. 1548 *Udall Erasm. Par. Luke* v. 33 He was as a marching bordre betwene the lawe y^e should afterward ceasse, & the libertee of the ghospell shortly after to arise. 1577 *Harrison England* III. iv. in *Holinshed* 103/2 In old tyme he onelie was called Marquise, *Qui habuit terram limitaneam*, a marching prouince vpon the enimies countreys.

marching ('mɑːtʃɪŋ), *ppl. a.*² [f. MARCH *v.*² + -ING².] That marches.

1. a. *Mil.* That marches or is used in marching. **marching regiment** (see quot. 1802).

1667 in *10th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 31 Your petitioners were directed by the Lieutenant of his Majesty's Ordnance to make a marching barricade, to carry six small gunns. 1690 *Luttrell Brief Rel.* (1857) II. 2 He should provide two hospitalls... a fixt one and a marching one. 1775 *Sheridan Rivals* III. i, This is my return... for putting him, at twelve years old, into a marching regiment. 1802 C. JAMES *Milit. Dict., Marching Regiments*, a term given to those corps who had not any permanent quarters, but were liable to be sent not only from one end of Great Britain to the other, but to the most distant of her possessions abroad. 1883 *Pall Mall G.* 7 Dec. 3/1 All this does not mean that the Mahdi will have an effective marching army wherewith to advance on Egypt. 1885 *Athenæum* 18 Apr. 502/1 From the point of view of the marching soldier the physical aspect of the country... is far from attractive.

b. **marching band**, a band that marches; **marching girl** (*Austral.* and *N.Z.*), a girl trained to march in formation, a drum-majorette.

1952 *Here & Now* (N.Z.) July 9 Not for a long time have I observed such a symptom of our *malaise* as the business of 'marching girls'. 1954 *N.Z. Listener* 10 Dec., Preceded, of course, by marching girls to provide just that touch of military pageantry so dear to us all. 1955 *Keepnews & Grauer Pict. Hist. Jazz* ii. 19 Laine's music was distinctively that of the marching bands and of ragtime. 1956 M. STEARNS *Story of Jazz* (1957) vii. 72 The New Orleans jazzbands, with their marching-band tradition, did not use a piano in the early days. 1961 *N.Z. Listener* 24 Nov. 36/4 Visitors from America say that as a major attraction, our marching girls are much superior to their Drum Majorettes. 1963 *Sunday Mirror* (Sydney) 27 Jan. 2 (*caption*) In gay, colorful uniforms marching girls were cheered by city crowds as they strode through city streets during the Australia Day celebrations. 1974 *Fiji Times* 3 July (*caption*) Marching girls parade through Lautoka during the Salusalu Festival at the weekend. 1974 P. DE VRIES *Glory of Hummingbird* i. 4 The sousaphone tuba he played in the local marching band.

2. **Progressive.**

1842 J. AITON *Domest. Econ.* (1857) 56 These pushing, marching, money-making times.

† **marchion**. *Obs.* In 4 *marchiun*, 5 *Sc. marchon*, *merschion*. [ad. med.L. *marchion-em*, f. *marca* MARK, MARCH *sb.*³ (The med.L. equivalent of MARQUIS.)] A captain of the marches.

a 1380 *St. Augustine* 1609 in *Horst. Altengl. Leg.* (1878) 89 Men of Papye Weren itake... Of pe marchiun of Malaspyn And in a prison put. c 1450 *Holland Howlat* 328 Goiss Halkis war... Marchonis in the mapamond. *Ibid.* 685 Merschionis of mychtis.

† **marchionat.** *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [ad. med.L. *marchionāt-us*, f. *marchiōn-em*: see prec.] Marquisate or 'march' (of Ancona).

c 1449 PECOCK *Repr.* III. xiii. 359 Matilde a greet ladi which 3af the greet... marchionat of Anchon to the pope.

marchioness ('mɑ:ʃəns). Also 7 -esse, -isse, marchionesse. [ad. med.L. *marchiōnissa*, f. *marchiōn-em*: see MARCHION and -ESS.]

1. The wife or widow of a marquis, or a lady holding in her own right the position equal to that of marquis.

[1533 in *Rymer's Fœdera* XIV. 477/1 Cum... Domina Anna, tunc Marchionissa Penbrochiæ, nunc vero Regina]. 15.. *Bk. Precedence in Q. Eliz. Acad.* (1869) 14 Item, a dukes daughter is borne a Marchionesse. *Ibid.* 15 A Marquesse must goe after his Creation..., and the Marchionesse his wife according to the same. 1611 COTGR., *Marquise*, a Marchionesse. 1613 SHAKS., etc. *Hen. VIII.* II. iii. 63 The Kings Maiesty... Doe's purpose honour to you no lesse flowing, Then Marchionesse of Pembroke. 1615 THOMAS *Lat. Dict., Præses limitaneus*, a marques, or marquionesse. c 1630 RISDON *Surv. Devon* §312 (1810) 324 The lady marchioness of Winton. 1631 B. JOHNSON *Underwoods c. Elegy on Lady Jane Pawlet*. Shee was the Lady Jane, and Marchionisse Of Winchester; the Heralds can tell this. 1829 LYTTON *Disowned* xl, His day with the beautiful marchioness was over. 1883 *Encycl. Brit.* XV. 565/1 His [a marquis'] wife, who also is 'most honourable', is a marchioness, and is styled 'my lady marchioness'.

b. *allusive.* A maid-of-all-work. [1840 DICKENS *Old C. Shop* lvii, "To make it seem more real and pleasant, I shall call you the Marchioness, do you hear?" The most servant nodded.] 1883 SALA in *Illustr. Lond. N.* 24 Nov. 490/1 A little bit of a maid-of-all-work... This 'Marchioness'... has... been the object of the most astounding 'manifestations'. 1885 'J. S. WINTER' *Boottles' Baby* ii. 36 To develop into the unnaturally widened and unkempt hand of a 'Marchioness'.

2. A kind of pear. (Cf. MARQUIS 5, MARQUISE 2.) 1706 LONDON & WISE *Retir'd Gard.* I. 32 The Marchioness... 'Tis very butterish, and of a sweet Muskish Juice. 1875 HOGG *Fruit Man.* (ed. 4) 479.

3. A size of slate measuring 22 inches by 11, or 20 by 12.

1878 D. C. DAVIES *Slate & Slate Quarrying* 136 Princesses... Duchesses... Marchionesses... Countesses.

marchiour, obs. form of MARCHER¹.

marchis, obs. pl. MARCH *sb.*³, obs. f. MARQUIS.

marchiun, variant of MARCHION *Obs.*

'**march-land.** [f. MARCH *sb.*³ + LAND *sb.*¹ (OE. had *mearc-land* in the same sense.)] Land comprising the marches of a country; a border territory; border-land, frontier-land.

1536 *St. Papers Hen. VIII.* II. 369 Little ynough... for the surveying of the Kinges marche landes. 1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* IX. viii. §36. 552 Some march-lands betwixt two neighbour-Nations. 1866 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (1876) III. xiii. 315 A warrior from the marchland of Tours and Blois. 1893 T. F. TOUT *Edward I.* xi. 186 In the great marchland of Glamorgan one Morgan broke out in rebellion.

'**march-man.** *Obs. exc. Hist.* Also 5 marches-man. [f. MARCH *sb.*³ + MAN *sb.*]

1. An inhabitant of the marches or borders. a 1400-50 *Alexander* 2540 A watere... bat with pa marches-men [Dublin MS. marche-men] Mocian was hatten. 1494 FABYAN *Chron.* VII. 634 They... gatheryd to them a stronge hoost of men, as of Marchemen and other. 1586 FERNE *Blaz. Gentry* 136 In the old Teutch or Dutch speach he was called a Marquier, that is to saye the marche-man or frontier man. 1627 DRAYTON *Agincourt*, etc. 9 Of March-men mustring a rebellious Band, Henry againe his Southerne people prest. 1805 SCOTT *Last Minstr.* I. xxx, Now Bowden Moor the march-man won, And sternly shook his plumed head. 1889 RUSKIN *Præterita* III. 172 The march-men... of Cheviot.

2. = MARKSMAN 4 (see quot. 1813 there).

marchon, variant of MARCHION *Obs.*

marchour, obs. form of MARCHER¹.

marchpane: see MARZIPAN.

march stone. Chiefly *Sc.* and *north. dial.* [f. MARCH *sb.*³ + STONE *sb.* Cf. MARKSTONE.] A stone set up to mark the boundary of an estate.

1536 *Laing Charters* (1899) 108 To the merch steane with ane croce on the heid theiron. 1587 in A. Peterkin *Notes Ork. & Zeil.* (1822) 127 They to set down march-stanes thereafter to stand for ever. 1639 *Declar. Chas. I Tumults Scot.* 164 What is the use of merch-stones upon borders of Lands, the like use hath Confessions of Faith in the Kirk. 1789 BRAND *Hist. Newcastle* I. 461 Round the moor the march-stones, i.e. the boundary-stones, are placed a little within the hedge. 1899 *Shetland News* 29 Apr. (E.D.D.), I sat me doon apon a maich stane.

marchys, obs. pl. of MARCH *sb.*³

marciabile, variant of MERCIABLE *a. Obs.*

marcial, -ian: see MARSHAL, MARTIAL, -IAN.

|| **marciaton.** *Med. Obs.* Also 6 mart-. [med.L. *marciaton* (Du Cange).] Some kind of unguent.

c 1550 LLOYD *Treas. Health* K ij b, Washe thy handes, or anyonte them wyth Martiaton. *Ibid.* O iij, Take of marciaton, waxe, pitche, ship rosen [etc.]. 1856 in MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*

† **'marcid, a.** *Obs.* [ad. L. *marcid-us*, withered, f. *marcē-re* to wither.]

1. a. Withered, wasted, decayed, rotten. b. Weak, feeble, exhausted.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Marcid*, withered, rotten, feeble, lither. 1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 503 Poppies heads... must be cocted till they be flaccid and marcid. 1693 BOWLES in *Dryden's Juvenal* v. (1697) 101 He on his own Fish pours the noblest Oil... That to your marcid dying Herbs assign'd. By the rank smell and taste betrays its Kind. 1822 T. TAYLOR *Apuleius* 85 She dismissed her marcid eyes [L. *marcentes oculos*] to sleep. *Ibid.* 260 Sleep surrounding me, again oppressed my marcid mind [L. *marcentem animum*].

2. **marcid fever:** a fever that causes wasting. 1666 HARVEY *Morb. Angl.* ii. (1672) 6 The softer and moister parts being thus melted away, the Febril heat continuing its adustion upon the dryer fleshy parts, changes into a Marcid Fever. 1684 tr. *Bonnet's Merc. Compt.* XIX. 814 In Hectick and other marcid... Fevers, Venesection is to be rejected.

† **marcidious, a.** *Obs. rare*⁻⁰. [f. MARCID + -IOUS.] (See quots.)

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Marcidious*, very rotten, feeble, &c. 1775 ASH, *Marcidious*, lean, withered.

† **marcidity.** *Obs. rare*⁻⁰. [f. MARCID + -ITY.] Wasted or withered condition.

1658 PHILLIPS, *Marcidity*, a withering away, rottenness. 1775 ASH, *Marcidity*, leanness, the want of flesh.

marcie, marcill, obs. ff. MERCY, MARTIAL.

Marcionism ('mɑ:ʃ(i)ənɪzəm). *Eccl.* [f. *Marcion* + -ISM.] The doctrine of the Marcionites.

1882 SALMON in *Smith's Dict. Chr. Biogr.* III. 821/2 If we accept this as the original form of Marcionism, Marcion owed more to the older Gnostics than we should otherwise have supposed.

Marcionist ('mɑ:ʃ(i)ənɪst). *Eccl.* Also 6 *erron.* Martionist. [ad. late L. *Marciōnist-a*, late Gr. *Μαρκιωνιστής*: see next and -IST.] = MARCIONITE.

1546 GARDINER *Declar. Art. Joye* 50 And then the Arryane maye be saued by his faythe, and... the Marcyoniste by hys faythe. 1584 R. SCOT *Discov. Witcher.* I. i. (1886) 2 The Martionists acknowledged one God the authour of good things, and another the ordeiner of evill. 1882-3 SCHAFF *Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* II. 1402 Theodoret tells us, that... he had converted more than one thousand Marcionists. *attrib.* 1875 *Expositor* 434 The Marcionist party.

Marcionite ('mɑ:ʃ(i)ənəɪt). *Eccl.* Also 6 *erron.* Marcianite. [ad. late L. *Marciōnit-a*, f. *Marcion*: see -ITE.] An adherent of the sect founded at Rome in the 2nd century by Marcion of Sinope.

Marcion accepted as sacred books ten of St. Paul's epistles and a garbled form of the gospel of Luke, and regarded the creation of the material world and the revelation of the Old Testament as the work of a finite and imperfect God, whose authority is abrogated by the manifestation of the supreme God in Jesus Christ. He discouraged marriage, and inculcated the most rigorous asceticism.

a 1540 BARNES *Wks.* (1573) 315/2 The Marcianites, they receiue no man to bee a Christen man, excepte hee forswere maryage. 1594 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* IV. xi. §9 Slanderers of the Law and Prophets, such as Marcionites & Manichees were. 1660 JER. TAYLOR *Ductor Dubit.* II. iii. rule 14. 8 (1676) 363. 1883 *Ch. Q. Rev.* XV. 394 By Encratites and Marcionites intoxicating liquors would have been denounced. *attrib.* 1885 R. W. DIXON *Hist. Ch. Eng.* III. 288 It is not unlike the Marcionite heretics.

Hence **Marcio'nitic**, **Marcio'nitish a.**, of or pertaining to the Marcionites; **'Marcioni'tism**, the doctrines of the Marcionites.

1874 *Supernat. Relig.* II. II. vii. 86 Much of the Marcionitish text was more original than the Canonical. 1875 W. SANDAY in *Fortn. Rev.* June 859 The Marcionitic Gospel. 1894 *Thinker Mag.* VI. 355 This is a modern Marcionitism.

marcipan: see MARZIPAN.

marck, obs. form of MARK.

'**Marco, brunner.** Also **Marcobrunn**, **Markbrunner**, **Markobrunn**, **Markobrunner**. [G., f. the name of a vineyard in the Rheingau.] A Rhenish white wine.

1825 T. HOOK *Sayings & Doings* 2nd Ser. I. 48 Ruydersheimer and Markbrunner. 1851 C. REDDING *Hist. Mod. Wines* (ed. 3) viii. 224 Marcobrunner is an excellent wine, of a fine flavour. 1862 C. TOVEY *Wine & Wine Countries* 201 The landlord, pitying his condition, pressed upon him a bottle of his Marcobrunner. 1884 *Encycl. Brit.* XVII. 238/2 s.v. *Nassau*, By far the most valuable product of the soil is its wine, which includes several of the choicest Rhenish varieties (Johannisberger, Marcobrunner, Assmannshausen, &c.). 1918 H. A. VACHELL *Some Happenings* xvi. 280 Let us drink your health in some Marcobrunner. 1924 'SAPPER' *Thrd Round* I. 33 An excellent bottle of Marcobrunner followed by a glass of his own particular old brandy. 1967 A. LICHINE *Encycl. Wines* 432/2 The alternative [name] Marcobrunner will be found on the labels of two estates, ... which own the best parts of the district. *Ibid.* 434/2 *Markobrunn*, sometimes written Marcobrunn.

Marconi (mɑ:'kəʊni), *sb.* [The name of the inventor, Guglielmo, Marchese Marconi (1874-1937), of a system of wireless telegraphy.]

1. Used *attrib.* in designations of this system, and things connected therewith.

1897 *Daily News* 10 June 5/2 The new Marconi system of signalling... Marconi messages have been sent between Penarth and Brean Down. 1898 R. KERR *Wireless Telegr.* 97 [The box] contains a small Marconi receiver. *Ibid.* 104 The filings in the Marconi coherer.

2. *transf.* Used *attrib.* to designate a type of rig used on sailing vessels, or the various parts of such a rig (see quot. 1961).

1912 *Yachting Monthly* XIII. 256/2 Istria, Mr. Allom's 'Marconi' boat, promptly installed herself as the yacht of the year. 1915 *Ibid.* XIX. 151/1 Mr. Charles Nicholson, whose 'Marconi' topsail, first used on Istria in 1912, created such a sensation. 1916 *Rudder* 421/1 In the coming races for the Manhasset Bay Challenge Cup, Nahma will use a Marconi rig. 1921 *Ibid.* 28 [They] will carry 125 square feet of canvas in one sail on a so-called Marconi mast. 1940 W. MARTYR *Wandering Years* 14 That eighty-foot Marconi mast was held in place by a network of steel wire shrouds. 1956 A. F. LOOMIS 'Hotspur' *Story* II. 14, I expressed to Rigg my preference for a fast, marconi-rigged, windward-working cutter. 1961 F. H. BURGESS *Dict. Sailing* 142 *Marconi rig*, a sailing rig with a jib-headed mainsail set to a tall curved mast with an elaborate staying system; so named because it resembles a wireless mast. 1975 *Motor Boating & Sailing* Jan. 136/1 This little cruiser has a very attractive appearance in either Marconi or gaff configuration.

Hence **mar'conigram**, a wireless telegram; **mar'conigraph sb.**, the apparatus used for transmitting these messages; also as *v. trans.* and *intr.*, to send a message by marconigraphy (to); **mar'conigraphing vbl. sb.**; **marco'nigraphy**, Marconi's system of radiotelegraphy; radio; **Mar'conism**, the theory or practice of Marconi's telegraphy. (All now *disused*.)

1902 *Daily Chron.* 30 Jan. 6/4 When do you expect to start sending Marconigrams at commercial rates across the Atlantic? 1903 *Westm. Gaz.* 7 Feb. 9/1 Installations of Marconism on the sea-coasts. *Ibid.*, A monopoly of Marconism and cable-methods. 1903 *Daily Chron.* 21 Mar. 5/2 A school for Marconigraph operators. 1903 *Nature* 23 Apr. 583/1 The history of the series of inventions and discoveries which have culminated in Transatlantic Marconigraphy. 1907 *Daily Chron.* 27 Sept. 5/2 The Lusitania was marconigraphed at 5.30 p.m. yesterday 200 miles west of Fastnet. 1909 G. STRATTON-PORTER *Girl of Limberlost* xxiv. 453 If... I want you... I'll cable, marconigraph, anything. 1911 R. BROOKE *Let. Mar.* (1968) 284 It is... cleverer and queerer than the telephone, though not so clever as Marconigraphing.

marconi (mɑ:'kəʊni), *v. Disused.* [f. the *sb.*]

1. *trans.* and *intr.* To send a message by radio (to).

1912 C. N. & A. M. WILLIAMSON *Heather Moon* I. iv. 47, I marconied her an hour after he'd said that he would come. 1919 *Times* 25 June 13/6 Messages were signalled to the coastguards requesting them to marconi to the Fleet.

2. *trans.* To transmit by radio. Also *fig.*

1908 *Isle of Man Weekly Times* 12 Sept. 9/4 An author sometimes dreams of the ideal actress who shall 'Marconi' across the footlights the puppet he has given birth to. 1922 *Glasgow Herald* 2 Nov. 6/2 These figures represent a code which can be wired, cabled, or marconied anywhere. 1926 P. BOTTOME *Old Wine* xi. 104 Marconing the news... across space.

Marconist (mɑ:'kəʊni-st). *Disused.* [f. MARCONI + -IST.] The operator of a Marconi radiotelegraphy system.

1900 in *Encycl. Dict.* (c 1904) Suppl. s.v., Then the Marconists began to pull the enemy's leg by sending what our Marconist calls 'Rot'. 1933 *frml. R. Aeronaut. Soc.* XXXVII. 628 On board of the machine, an increase of the crew to probably three pilots, two Marconists and one mechanic.

marcor ('mɑ:kə:(r)). Also 7 -our. [a. L. *marcor*, f. *marcēre*: see MARCID.] † *a. gen.* Decay (*obs.*). *b. Path.* Emaciation or wasting of the body.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* III. ix. 124 The resolution and languor ensuing that act in some, the extenuation and marcour in others. 1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 160 That they may be long conserved without putretude and marcour. 1666 HARVEY *Morb. Angl.* II. 11 The said Marcor may likewise be caused by famine. 1741 A. MONRO *Anat.* (ed. 3) 61 *Marcor* and *Atrophia* of the whole Body. [1876 tr. *Wagner's Gen. Pathol.* 287 Simple emaciation, *macies*, *emaciatio*, *marcor*,... is distinguished from... *tabes*.]

Marcosian (mɑ:'kəʊziən), *sb.* and *a. Hist.* [f. *Eccl. Gr.* *Μαρκώσι-ος* (Epiphanius); app. f. Syriac *Marqūs* Marcus] + -AN.] *a. sb.* An adherent of a Gnostic religious system founded by a certain Marcus in the 2nd century; known mainly from the account by Irenæus. *b. adj.* Belonging to this sect.

1587 T. ROGERS 39 *Art.* II. 29 Some, as the Marcosians, at the ministration of Baptisme haue vsed certaine Hebrue wordes. 1708 BINGHAM *Orig. Eccl.* XI. II. 51 Those who were called Marcosian heretics. 1875 LIGHTFOOT *Comm. Col.* 209/1 The baptismal formula of the Marcosians.

marcottage (mɑ:kə'tɑ:ʒ, mɑ:'kəʊtɔ:dʒ). *Hort.* Also **marcotting**. [Fr. *marcottage* layering.] A method of propagating trees or shrubs in which a ring of bark is removed from a branch, and the wound covered with a thick layer of soil, moss, etc., into which new roots grow, before the plant is cut from its parent. Hence (as a back-formation) **marcot**, the wound from which new

roots grow, or the new plant is formed. Also as *v. intr.*, to use this method of propagation.

1926 F. M. ESQUERRA in *Philippine Agriculturist* XV. 63 Marcottage is the term applied to the process of reproduction by which a branch of a plant is 'girdled' and wrapped with soil or other media in order to induce rooting while still attached to the mother plant. A marcot is the branch so treated... Planting marcots instead of seeds has several advantages. *Ibid.* 64 Time for marcotting. It is preferable to marcot during the rainy season. 1934 [see *air-layering* (AIR sb.¹ B. 11)]. 1955 R. C. M. WRIGHT *Plant Propagation* xv. 99 'Air layering', 'Chinese layering' or 'marcotting' is believed to have been used by gardeners for thousands of years. 1958 R. J. GARNER *Grafter's Handbk.* (rev. ed.) iii. 60 Marcotting... is variously known as air layering, Chinese layering, circumposition, or, in India and elsewhere, as gootee. *Ibid.*, An ingenious method of securing a continuous supply is to suspend a vessel containing water above the marcot. 1959 HARTMANN & KESTER *Plant Propagation* xiv. 406 The ancient Chinese gootee or marcottage method consists of plastering a ball of clay or other soil mixture about the ring or girdle, which is then covered with moss or fiber. 1969 *Gloss. for Landscape Work* (B.S.I.) v. 12 Marcotting. A form of air layering in which a soil-based rooting medium is used.

marcour, Marcs, obs. forms of MARCOR, MARS.

Marcure, -ry, obs. forms of MERCURY.

Marcusian (mɑː'kuziən), *a.* and *sb.* [f. the name of Herbert Marcuse (1898-1979), American philosopher and writer.] *A. adj.* Of, pertaining to, or connected with Marcuse or his political views. *B. sb.* One who holds the political views of Marcuse.

1968 *Economist* 20 July 25/3 In Italy, as elsewhere, it has brought to the surface a number of groups who are more articulate than the mass and can variously and very approximately be classified as Maoist, Trotskyist, Castroist, marcusian and so forth. 1968 *Listener* 31 Oct. 594/2 (*heading*) Marcusians. *Ibid.*, The boring old proletariat is unrepresented in this Marcusian world. 1969 *Guardian* 2 Sept. 9/6 Marcuse, and the hippie generation who represent Marcusean premature antifascists, herald a radical shift towards the sensory, the imaginative and the quietist. 1969 *Pacifist* Oct. 5/2 A Marcusian analysis of the developed world shows the system beginning to transcend itself where it is most successful. 1970 G. GREER *Female Eunuch* 309 The Red Stockings... concentrate on consciousness-raising in the Marcusian sense. 1970 A. MACINTYRE *Marcuse* iv. 53 The whole recapitulation thesis in its Marcusean form [is] untenable. 1971 *Guardian* 19 Jan. 10/1 It will be asked whether the Guevarist or Marcusian infection is beginning to take effect in this country.

marcussotte, var. MARQUISOTTE *Obs.*

marcyable, -al(l: see MARTIABLE, MARTIAL.

marcylite ('mɑːsɪlɪt). [f. the name of Gen. R. B. Marcy, its discoverer (1854) + -LITE.] An impure or decomposed form of copper pyrites from the Red River district of Louisiana.

1884 in CASSELL. 1896 in CHESTER *Dict. Names Min.*

Marcz, obs. form of MARS.

mard (mɑːd), *a.* = MARRED *ppl. a. b. dial.*

1903 in *Eng. Dial. Dict.* 1911 D. H. LAWRENCE *White Peacock* vii. 493 The little devils are soft, mard-soft. 1913 — *Love Poems* 53 Eh, tha'tt a mard-'arsed kid. 1959 I. & P. OPIE *Lore & Lang. Schoolch.* x. 187 Elsewhere the weak one may carry the label... mard 'un.

mard (mɑːd), *v. dial.* [Cf. prec. and MAR *v.* 3 c.] To 'spoil' (a child).

1874 in *Eng. Dial. Dict.* (1903). 1911 D. H. LAWRENCE *White Peacock* vii. 493 She marded 'em till they were soft.

mard, -er: see MERD, MARTER.

Mardi gras (|mɑːdi grɑː, mɑːdi 'grɑː). [Fr., lit. 'fat Tuesday'.] Shrove Tuesday; the last day of carnival, esp. in France. In U.S. esp. as celebrated in New Orleans. Also *attrib.*

1699 M. LISTER *Journey to Paris* (ed. 3) 177 My Lord Ambassador was at a Ball at Monsieur de Montargis mardy Gras. 1780 T. BLAIKIE *Diary Scotch Gardener* (1931) 161 Went to Versailles... this being Mardi gras saw the people masked. 1832 *Boston Even. Transcript* 13 June 1/3 Yesterday was 'Mardi Gras'—the last day of the reign of Folly. 1848 H. GREVILLE *Diary* 8 Mar. (1883) I. 236 This motley crew... dressed more ludicrously than any masks on a Mardi-gras. 1883 'MARK TWAIN' *Life on Mississippi* xlvi. 416 The largest annual event in New Orleans is... the Mardi-Gras festivities. 1900 ADE *Fables in Slang* 148 His Father was too Serious a Man to get out in Mardi Gras Clothes. 1909 'O. HENRY' *Options* 184 The reception they were going to put up would make the Mardi Gras in New Orleans look like an afternoon tea in Bury St Edmunds with a curate's aunt. 1924 *Blackw. Mag.* Nov. 709/2 There are those to whom Mardi-Gras is yet a religious festival. 1931 *Times Lit. Suppl.* 9 Apr. 285/3 The Mardi Gras irresponsibility... excuses the daring prank of a naughty youth. 1931 H. CRANE *Let.* 12 Dec. (1965) 392 It isn't any sort of Mardi-Gras mood at all that the Indians express, despite the flamboyant colors of their costumes. 1941 *Sat. Even. Post* 15 Mar. 14 Mardi Gras at Coney. 1972 *Guardian* 29 Dec. 12/1 Russell Harty took an 'Aquarius' [TV] team to Mardi Gras, the great New Orleans Shrove Tuesday freak-out.

mardy ('mɑːdi), *a. dial.* [f. MARD *a.* + -Y¹.] 'Spoilt', sulky, whining. Also as *sb.*, a spoilt child.

1903 *Eng. Dial. Dict.* IV. 34/1 A boy who cries with pain is called by his fellows a 'mardy baby'. 1913 D. H.

LAWRENCE *Sons & Lovers* vi. 127 'Now, Miriam,' said Maurice, 'you come an' ave a go.' 'No,' she cried, shrinking back. 'Ha! baby. The mardy-kid!' said her brothers. 1915 — *Rainbow* i. 12 Young Tom, whom he called a mardy baby. a 1930 — *Phoenix II* (1968) 170 As for Harold, he was all right. He was very respectable and a bit of a mardy, perhaps... but he was all right. 1959 J. BRAINE *Vodi* i. 22 'Don't be so bloody soft, man,' Tom said. 'I don't want to go.' 'You're mardy. You're dead mardy.' 1961 J. I. M. STEWART *Man who won Pools* 35 'E were a mardy one v a nipper, our Phil. 1975 D. CLARK *Premeditated Murder* v. 83 'You can get all mardy about it if you like,' said Green, unabashed.

mare¹ (mæ(ɹ)). Forms: 1 myre, mire, 1, 3-6 mere, 4 mure, maare, 4-5 mer, meer(e, 6 *Sc. meir*, meyr, 6-7 meare, 7 *Sc. meire*, 8 mear, 2- mare. [OE. *mære* (WS. *miere*, *mýre*) wk. fem. = OFris., MLG., MDu. *mer(r)ie* (mod.Du. *merrie*), OHG. *meriha* (MHG. *meriche*, *merhe*, mod.G. with altered sense *mähre* jade), ON. *merr* str. fem. (Sw. *märr*, Da. *mær*):—O'Teut. **marhjó*(n)-, f. **marho-z* horse (OE. *meaerh*, OHG. *marah*, MHG. *marc*, ON. *marr*):—pre-Teut. **marko-s* (= Gaulish *μάρκων* acc. sing., Pausanias x. xix; Irish, Gael. *marc*, Welsh *marsh*.)]

1. *a.* The female of any equine animal (as the horse, ass, or zebra), but esp. applied to the female of the domestic horse (*Equus caballus*).

a 900 tr. *Bæda's Hist.* III. xii. [xiv.] (1890) 196 Cwist ðu pæt þe sy leofre þære myran sunu þonne pæt Godes bearn? c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gloss.* in Wr.-Wülcker 119/36 *Equa*, mere. c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 85 He brohte hine uppen his werue [= *jumentum* Luke x. 34] pæt is unorne mare. c 1290 *Becket* 1161 in *S. Eng. Leg.* 1. 139 þo wende forþ a man, pæt with him eode: and huyrde him a mere, for an Englishs peni. c 1386 CHAUCER *Reeve's T.* 161 Your hors goth to the fen With wilde mares. 1398 *TREvisa Barth. De P.R.* xvii. xl. (1495) 801 A maere foolyth stondeyng and louty her coltes passyngge other bestys. a 1400-50 *Alexander* 2853 Meeris & mulis & all maner of bestis. 14... *Nom.* in Wr.-Wülcker 697/34 *Hec equa*, a mer. *Ibid.* 698/7 *Hec equifera*, a wyld mer. 1467 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 371 No horsez ner marys stande in the market. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* vi. 39 Baytht horse & meyris did fast nee, & the folis nechy. 1576 in *Ripon Ch. Acts* (Surtees) 377 An old meare. 1594 in *Black Bk. Taymouth* (Bannatyne Cl.) 298 Off greit mearris xlvi; off twa yeir auld hors, v... Off greit mearris xxxviii... off yeir auld meiris, iiiii. 1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 334 A Bitch whelps at four moneths; a Mare Foales the ninth. a 1774 GOLDSM. tr. *Scarron's Com. Romance* (1775) 1. 295 A park, where he kept mares for breed. 1855 THACKERAY *Newcomes* II. 152 He comes to me with another letter and a face as long as my mare's.

¶ Used for: The mother, dam (of a horse).

a 1400 *Octouian* 1416 Thys ys a stede of Arabye... An vnycorn... Begat hyt thare: A rabyte... Therto was mare.

b. In various proverbial phrases.

grey mare: see GREY *a. b.*

1546 J. HEYWOOD *Prov.* (1867) 43 Of auncient fathers she tooke no cure nor care, She was to them, as koy as a crokers mare. *Ibid.* 62 This biteth the mare by the thumb, as they sey. 1562 A. SCOTT *Poems* (S.T.S.) i. 142 The heidismen hes 'cor mundum' in þair mouth, Bot nevir w' mynd to gif þe man his meir. 1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N.* III. ii. 463, 1597 — 2 *Hen. IV.* II. i. 47 How now? whose Mare's dead? what's the matter? 1606 *Choice, Chance*, etc. (Grosart) 68 Can seeme as sober as a Millers Mare, And cannot blush at any villany. 1607 *Acc. Christmas Prince* (1816) 40 Now Night growes old, yet walks here in his trappinge Till Daye come catch him, as Mosse his graymare, nappinge. 1611 COTGR., *A desproveue*, at vnwares... vnlooked for; napping, as Mosse tooke his Mare. 1659 HOWELL *Lex.*, *Prov.* 6/2 Money makes the grey Mare to go. 1698 *Money Masters All Things* 3 [Money] Makes the old fyre trot, and makes the Mare to go. 1827 T. CREEVEY in *C. Papers* (1904) II. 123 No tidings of the Beau yet! but he must have his mare again.

c. Applied, orig. contemptuously, to a woman.

1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 7980 And shame hyt ys euer aywhare To be kalled 'a prestès mare'. 1508 KENNEDIE *Flying w. Dunbar* 261 This Dewlbeir, generit of a meir of Mar, Wes Corspatrik, Erle of Merche. 1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N.* III. ii. 463 The man shall have his mare again. 1922 JOYCE *Ulysses* 231 She's a gamey mare and no mistake. 1953 C. W. OGLE in *Caribbean Anthol. Short Stories* 43 Forgot her keys! Bah! These mares give me the creeps.

2. *transf.* in various applications, chiefly with implication of a metaphorical 'riding.'

a. The gallows. ? *Obs.*

1568 FULWELL *Like will to like* Civ, This peece of land wherto you inheritours are: Is called the land of the two legged mare. 1685 *Roxb. Ball. V.* 600 Should it... be his Fate (as needs he must fear) To leap from low Pillory up the Mare, She'll swear she had never such rider before. 1694 MOTTEUX *Rabelais* v. iv. (1737) 14 The two or three-legg'd Mare that groans for them. 1834 H. AINSWORTH *Rookwood* III. v, Here's to the three leg'd mare. *Ibid.*, For the Mare-with-three-legs, boys, I care not a rap.

† *b.* the wild mare: (*a*) a see-saw; (*b*) a wooden frame on which soldiers were made to 'ride' for punishment; = HORSE *sb.* 6 b (also *wooden, timber mare*), *shoeing the wild mare*: some childish Christmas game. *Obs.*

a 1586 SIDNEY *Arcadia* II. (1590) 211 b, Bestriding the mast, I gat... towards him, after such manner as boies are wont, (if euer you saw that sport) when they ride the wild mare. 1609 ARMIN *Maids of More-Cl.* (1880) 92 Christmas gambols, father, shoeing the wilde mare. a 1625 FLETCHER *Woman's Prize* II. v., She should ride the wild Mare once a week, she should. a 1670 SPALDING *Troub. Chas. I* (Spalding Club 1850) I. 290 Ane tyomber meir, quhairpoune runnaget knaves and runaway soldiours sould ryde. *Ibid.* 295 He... syne rode the meir, to his gryte hurt and pane. 1680 [J. SPEED] *Batt upon Batt* 5 Our Batt can... play... At... Shooting

the wild Mare. 1819 SCOTT *Leg. Montr.* xiv, He had an hour's ride on the wooden mare for his pains.

† *c.* *Hick's mare* (see quot.). *Obs.*

1585 HIGINS *Junius' Nomenclator, Oscillatio*... a kind of gambol called the haltering of Hix mare.

¶ For *Shanks's mare* (i.e. one's own legs as a means of conveyance) see SHANK.

3. *dial.* (See quotes.)

1670 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* (ed. 3) s.v., *To cry the mare* is an ancient custom in Herefordshire, viz. when each husbandman is reaping the last of his Corn, the Work-men leave a few blades standing, and tye the tops of them together, which is the *Mare*, and then stand at a distance, and throw their Siccles at it, and he that cuts the knot has the prize [etc.]. 1883 BURNE & JACKSON *Shropsh. Folk-lore* 373 Crying, calling, or shouting the mare, is a ceremony performed by the men of that farm which is the first in any parish or district to finish the harvest.

4. *Sc. a.* A kind of trestle used by masons. *b.* A bricklayer's hod.

a. 1651 *Burgh Recs. Stirling* (1889) 306 For half a hunder nailles to mak the meare. 1821 GALT *Ann. Parish* xxxvi. 295 The three were seated aloft, on a high stage, prepared on purpose, with two mares and scaffold-deals, borrowed from Mr. Trowel the mason.

b. 1823 TENNANT *Card. Beaton* v. iv. 155, I think I set my apron and my mare as weel as you your apparel.

5. A particular throw in wrestling. Also *flying mare* (cf. *flying horse* s.v. FLYING, *ppl. a.* 1 d).

1602 CAREW *Cornwall* 76 Many sleights and tricks appartaine hereunto ['wrestling']... Such are the Trip, fore-Trip... the Mare and diuers other like. 1612 DRAYTON *Poly-ob.* i. 245 Or by the girdles graspt they practise with the hip, The forward, backward, falk, the mare, the turne, the trip. 1754 [see FLYING *ppl. a.* 1 d]. 1863 THORBURY *True as Steel* III. 40 An old wrestling trick, well known as 'the flying mare'.

6. *attrib.* and *Comb.* *a.* appositive, as *mare colt, foal, mule.*

1523 FITZHERB. *Husb.* §68 At the foolynge tyme I haue vpon one daye a horse fole, and on the nexte day, or seconde, a mare fole. 1532 J. CATVOORD in Weaver *Wells Wills* (1890) 74 A bullock of one yeir hold, and a mare colte. 1600 SURFLET *Countrie Farme* i. xxx. 200 The mare-mules are... longer liuers then the horse-mules. 1886 BURTON *Arab. Nts.* (Lady B.'s ed.) I. 232 He came up, riding a mare-mule.

b. simple *attrib.*, as *mare-head*; objective, *mare-milker, mare-stealing*; simulative, *mare-faced, -headed*, *adjs.* Also *mareful Sc.*, as much as a hod will hold (cf. 4 b); *mare grass*, grazing-grass sufficient to feed one mare; † *mare roiling*, the condition of rutting in a stallion; † *mare-wood a., mare-mad* (of a stallion).

1685 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2036/8 A light dapple Gray Gelding, .. long pasternd, .. and a little *Mare-fac'd. 1823 TENNANT *Card. Beaton* v. iv. 155 I've a *marefu' o' as good lime here as ever cam out o' a lime-kille. 1523 FITZHERB. *Surv.* 3 A horse grasse or a *mare grasse may be dere younough twelfe pens or twentie pens by y^e yere. 1709 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4603/4 A... Gelding, .. with a thickish *Mare Head. 1684 *Ibid.* No. 1950/4 A Black Nag, about 14 hands high, .. *Mareheaded, and Rat-tailed. 1847 GROTE *Greece* II. xviii. III. 317 Other tribes... whom the poet knows as milk-eaters and *mare-milkers. 1589 FLEMING *Virg. Georg.* III. 41 Th' horsemasters earnest be Before the time (of *mare-roiling). 1664 EVELYN *Sylva* (1776) 564 The severity of our laws against *Mare-stealing. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* VI. i. 464 In the Spring they are *mare-wood.

c. Combinations with *mare's*, as *mare's milk*; † *mare's evil*, a disease; *mare's fat dial.*, = FLEABANE; *mare's son*, a horse.

c 1400 MAUNDEV. (1839) xxiii. 253 A Cuppe fulle of Mares mylk. 1649 *Eng. Farrier* Gij, The *Mares Evill. a 1825 FORBY *Voc. E. Anglia*, *Mare's-fat, *Inula dysenterica* Lin. 1598 *Mare's milk [see COSMOS]. 1607-1876 [see KOUMISS]. 1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* IX. iii. 342, I calle my self neuer the wers knyght whan a *marys sone fayleth me. *Ibid.* xx. xxii. 837 Yf thys marys sone hath faylled me, wyt thou wel a kynges sone and a quenes sone shal not faylle the.

† **mare²**. *Obs.* Also 1 *mære*, mere, 6 meare, maare, 6-7 *Sc. mair*. [OE. *mare* wk. fem. = MLG. *mar* masc. and fem., MDu. *mare, maer* masc., OHG. *mara* fem. (MHG. *mar*, *mare* masc. and fem., mod.G. dial. *mahr* masc.), ON. *mara* fem. (Sw. *mara*, Da. *mare*):—O'Teut. **maron-*, -*ôn-*; cogn. w. the synonymous Polish *mora*, Czech *můra*. The Teut. word is the source of OF. *mare*, appearing also in the compound *cauchemar* nightmare, f. *caucher*, to trample.]

1. A kind of goblin supposed to produce nightmare by sitting on the chest of the sleeper; the nightmare itself.

a 700 *Epinal Gloss.* 558 *Incuba*, maere. c 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* II. 140 Gif mon mare ride; genim elehtran. 14... *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 597/37 The mare i. *Epialtes*. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 326/1 Mare, or nyzhte mare, *epialtes*. c 1500 Rowlis *Cursing* 65 in Laing *Anc. Poet. Scot.*, The mowlis, and in thair sleip the mair. 1562 BULLEYN *Def. agst. Sickness, Sicke men* 70 The verie cause is, liyng or slepyng on their backe. And not through the mare, or night spirit, as thei term it. 1565 COOPER *Thesaurus* s.v., *Epialtes*, the disease called the maere. a 1585 MONTGOMERIE *Flying* 319 The mair and the migrame, with the meathes in the melt. 1626 BACON *Sylva* §66 The Incubus, which we call the Mare. 1627 DRAYTON *Nymphidia* vii, And Mab... by night Bestrids young Folkes that lye vpright, (In elder Times the Mare that hight). 1755 in JOHNSON.

b. *transf.* The 'blues', melancholy.

a 1529 SKELTON *E. Rummyng* 110 Now away the mare And let vs sley care. a 1536 *Interl. Beauty & Gd. Prop. Wom.* A ij, Tush, syr, be mery, let pas away the mare. 1611

T. Ravenscroft's Melismata vi, Eigh ho, away the Mare, let vs set aside all care.

2. A spectre, hag.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 326/1 Mare, or wyche, magus, maga, saganā. a 1529 SKELTON *P. Sparrow* 76 From Medusa, that mare, That lyke a fende doth stare.

3. Comb. in *mare-hag*: see *HAG sb.*¹

1638 *FORD Fancies* IV. i, Out mare-hag mule! avault!

† *mare*³. *Obs.* (See quot.)

1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 288/2 If in the Reeling of the Yarn upon the Reel, they chance to lay a thred cross or contrary to the true way of Reeling: it is in our Countrey termed a Mare.

*mare*⁴ ('mɑ:ri, 'mɑ:ri; 'mæ:ri). *Astr.* Pl. maria ('mɑ:ri), oecas. mares. [L., = 'sea': used in 17th-c. L. works (e.g. J. Hevelius *Selenographia* (1647) vi. 133); the proper names (which are still current) given to the various regions were taken into Eng. often without translation.] Any of the extensive areas of flat land ('seas') on the surface of the moon, which appear dark and were once thought to be seas; also, any of the dark areas visible on Mars.

[1765 R. TURNER *View of Heavens* II The Oceans, Seas, and Lakes are, a Mare Hyperboreum, [etc.]] 1860 *Monthly Notices R. Astron. Soc.* XX. 69 Whatever force might have broken down the portion of the wall towards the mare. 1876 E. NELSON *Moon* iii. 25 Although water is absent from the lunar surface, the Mares present in many places the appearance of alluvial deposits. 1895 T. G. ELGER *Moon* 6 The Maria are only level in the sense that many districts in the English Midland counties are level, and not that their surface is absolutely flat. 1901 G. P. SERVIS *Pleasures of Telescope* ix. 167 The precipitous Mount Hadley rises more than 15,000 feet above the level of the Mare. 1938 *Ann. Reg.* 1937 356 The 'maria' are regarded as lava fields from fissure eruptions. 1962 F. I. ORDWAY et al. *Basic Astronautics* iii. 74 Other conspicuous features on Mars are the so-called maria, dark areas easily distinguished from the surrounding, desert-colored, lighter expanses. 1964 D. H. MENZEL *Field Guide Stars & Planets* vii. 251 Mares are rolling plains, generally somewhat darker than the surrounding territory. 1967 *Punch* 28 June 936/1 The maria are plains with low hills and scattered craters. Nearly half of the moon's surface which we see is covered with these maria. 1970 *Sci. Jnl.* Mar. 83/3 A catastrophic event hit both the Earth and the Moon, melting the lunar surface—or at least surfaces of the mares. 1970 *Nature* 6 June 925/1 The form and magnitude of the mascon anomalies can be accounted for by sheets of mare volcanic rock denser than the rock of the adjacent highlands.

mare: see MAR, MARC, MAYOR, MERE, MORE.

mareag(e, -agh, obs. forms of MARRIAGE.

mareblob ('mæblɒb). *Obs. exc. dial.* Also 7-blab, 9 mere-blob. [? f. *mare* MERE *sb.* + BLOB.] The marsh-marigold.

1649 BLITHE *Eng. Improv. Impr.* (1653) 19 That corrupt feeding, or springy moisture, that breeds and feeds the Rush, Flag, and Mareblab. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 721/2 Mare-blobs, *Caltha palustris*.

† *marechal*. *Obs.* In 7 marshal, 8 marechelle, mareschal, 8–9 marechale, -chall, -châle. [App. some kind of application of F. *maréchal* marshal, or *maréchale* marshal's wife. But cf. Sp. *marcial* an aromatic powder.] a. A scent or perfume. b. A hair powder scented with this. Also *attrib.*

1676 SHADWELL *Virtuoso* III. 55, I have... Frangipand, Neroly, Tuberos, Jessimine, and Marshal. 1687 SEDLEY *Bellamira* I. 2, I gave her but a dozen pair of Marshal Gloves. *Ibid.* 6 Her Gloves right Marshal. 1778 SHERIDAN *Camp* II. iii, Battle-powder mixed with marechelle. 1782 [T. VAUGHAN] *Fashionable Follies* I. lxxxix. 136 She could not bear the smell of marechale powder. 1788 ANNA SEWARD *Lett.* (1811) II. 91 [A wig] powdered with marechall. 1790 *Trans. Soc. Arts* VIII. 218 Powdered, they [the leaves of Cinnamon] are a good aromatic species, or mareschal perfume. 1820 *Hermit in London* V. 35 Marechale powder, pomatum and perfume. 1852 MUNDY *Our Antipodes* (1857) 129 White, brown, and whity-brown subjects, in... silks and satins, mats and blankets, shark's oil and marechâle. 1863 MRS. GASKELL *How First Floor went to Crowley Castle in All Year Round* Extra Christmas No., 3 Dec. 16/2 Her hair delicately powdered and scented with maréchale. 1905 *Smart Set* Sept. 113/1 Liszt was interpreted as ylang-ylang, myrrh, and maréchale.

|| *maréchal* (mareʃal). Also 7 Marishal, 8 Mareschall, *Sc.* Marichal. [Fr.] The French word for 'marshal' or 'field-marshal' used occas. in English.

1699 M. LISTER *Journey to Paris* (ed. 3) 207 The Marishal his Father... embraced me, and saluted me. 1745 M. W. MONTAGU *Lett.* 27 Jan. (1966) II. 349 It is reported here that the taking of Mareschall Bell lisle will make the residence of France very unsafe to all the English. 1783 T. BLAIKIE *Diary Scotch Gardener* (1931) 187 At St Germain's the Marichal de Noel... has a very curious garden. 1919 J. BUCHAN *Mr. Standfast* xx. 355 They will not pass. Your Maréchal will hold them. 1921 W. J. LOCKE *Mountebank* xiv. 170 Were British Generals real, like French Generals, Lyautey and... Foch before he became *maréchal*?

Maréchal Niel (mareʃal nil). Also anglicized Marshal Niel. [Fr., f. the name of Adolphe Niel (1802–69), Marshal of France: see *prec.*] A climbing Noisette rose of the variety so called,

introduced in 1864, and bearing large, well-formed, fragrant, yellow flowers.

1864 *Gardeners' Chron.* 17 Dec. 1202/2 First-class Certificates have been given to a Tea Rose called Maréchal Niel, produced by M. Eugène Verdier, of Paris... This variety appears to be one of the noblest of the yellows. 1867 T. RIVERS *Rose Amateur's Guide* (ed. 9) 136 The rose to which I allude is Marshal Niel. 1898 H. KIRKE 25 *Yrs. Brit. Guiana* iv. 81 Gardens in British Guiana are as a rule, disappointing... Roses, except the strong tea-scented ones like Maréchal Niel, will not flower successfully. 1899 O. WILDE *Importance of being Earnest* II. 67 Algernon. Might I have a button-hole first?... Cecily. A Maréchale [sic] Niel? 1905 *Smart Set* Sept. 157/2 You had a great bowl of Maréchal Niels on the piano. 1928 [see GLOIRE DE DIJON]. 1955 G. S. THOMAS *Old Shrub Roses* I. ix. 82 'Cloth of Gold' was the parent of the famous 'Maréchal Niel'. 1971 N. YOUNG *Compl. Rosarian* v. 76 Chromatella (also known as Cloth of Gold) became the parent in 1864 of Maréchal Niel which was the most esteemed of all yellow roses until well into this century.

marechzeuen, var. MORYEVE, 'morning-gift'.

|| *mare clausum* ('mɑ:ri: 'klɔ:zəm). [L., closed sea, from the title of a Latin work (1635) by John Selden (1584–1654), English jurist, written in answer to *Mare liberum* (1609) by Grotius.] A sea under the jurisdiction of a particular country.

This term and *mare liberum* originated during the struggle between England and the Netherlands in the 17th century.

1652 M. NEDHAM tr. *Selden's Of Dominion of Sea* sig. g1 Mare Clausum is the Sea possessed in a private manner, or so secluded both by Right and Occupation, that it ceaseth to be common. 1849 J. ALLEN *Navigation Laus* Gt. Brit. iv. 34 Although at one time the professed admirers of Mare Liberum, the Dutch began to consider that Mare Clausum possessed more substantial charms. 1856 *Newsp. & Gen. Reader's Compan.* I. §1013 The Yellow Sea, which for ages has been, with few exceptions, a *mare clausum*, is now a *mare liberum* to all the world. 1911 *Encycl. Brit.* XVII. 698/2 *Mare clausum* and *mare liberum*... in international law, terms associated with the historic controversy which arose out of demands on the part of different states to assert exclusive dominion over areas of the open or high sea. 1949 *Canad. Jnl. Pol. & Social Sci.* XV. 344 The old theory of *mare clausum*, under which coastal waters were sometimes fixed at sixty miles, one hundred miles, two days' journey, etc., from the shore, and under which claims were also made by agreement between two or more countries over an ocean common to them. 1973 [see MARE LIBERUM].

marec, marees: see MARROW *sb.*¹, MARISH.

Marec, var. MARIA *sb.* and *a.*

marezeuen, var. MORYEVE, 'morning-gift'.

maregolde, -grave: see MARIGOLD, MARGRAVE.

mareing, obs. form of MARRYING *vbl. sb.*

mareis, variant of MARIS *Obs.*, womb.

mareis(h, obs. forms of MARISH.

mareit, obs. pa. t. and pa. pple. of MARRY *v.*

Marek ('mærek). The name of Dr. Josef Marek, Hungarian veterinary surgeon, used in the possessive in *Marek's disease* to designate *fowl paralysis* (FOWL *sb.* 5 c), first described by him in 1907.

1961 *Brit. Vet. Jnl.* CXVII. 332 It is suggested that this complex be termed Marek's disease, a term which has some precedence and which implies a disease and not a pathological entity. 1964 *Black's Vet. Dict.* (ed. 7) 353/1 Fowl paralysis itself (Marek's disease) has of recent years become more common. 1970 *Q. Poultry Bull.* Dec. 12 The control of Marek's Disease by vaccination is at present very topical. 1972 *Country Life* 3 Feb. 284/1 No sooner had a vaccine for Marek's Disease been found than Fowl Pest swept through our poultry flocks.

marekanite ('mærikənait). *Min.* [Named by Pallas 1793, from the Siberian river *Marekanka*: see -ITE.] Pearl-stone.

1821 J. MAWE *New Catal. Min.* (ed. 4) 91.

marekin, -kyn(e, variants of MARQUIN Obs.

Marelady, ? misprint: see MAY-LADY.

mareleyne, variant of MARGELINE *Obs.*

|| *mare liberum* ('mɑ:ri: 'laɪbərəm). [L., free sea, from the title of a Latin treatise (1609) by Hugo Grotius (1583–1645), Dutch jurist.] A sea open to all nations. Cf. MARE CLAUSUM.

1652 M. NEDHAM tr. *Selden's Of Dominion of Sea* sig. a2 This People [the Netherlands]... carried out their design... by... a daily intrusion upon the Territorie by Sea, that in time they durst plead and print *Mare Liberum*... to defie the Dominion of England over the Sea. 1806 J. RANDOLPH in *Abridgm. Deb. Congress U.S.* 1789–1856 (1857) III. 428/2 Again: Is the *mare liberum* any where asserted in this unnamed book, that free ships make free goods? No, sir; the right of search is acknowledged; that enemy's property is lawful prize, is sealed and delivered. 1849, etc. [see MARE CLAUSUM]. 1973 *Times* 9 May 16/2 Should we discover that we too might benefit from wider zones of national jurisdiction, we should after all only be returning to the philosophy prevailing before Grotius' idea of *Mare Liberum* took hold, to John Selden's equally respectable *Mare Clausum*.

maremaid, -man, obs. ff. MERMAID, -MAN.

|| *maremma* (mæ'remə). Pl. *maremme*. [a. It. *maremma*, 'a country by the sea shore' (Baretti).]

1. a. Low marshy insalubrious country by the sea shore.

1832 tr. *Sismondi's Ital. Rep.* vii. 170 Telamone, a port in the maremma of Sienna. 1866 RUSKIN *Eth. Dust* 227 The steady increase of deadly maremma round Pisa and Venice.

b. *transf.* The malarial exhalations of a maremma.

In mod. Dicts.

2. *attrib.*, as *maremma sheep-dog*.

1945 C. L. B. HUBBARD *Observer's Bk. Dogs* 102 Maremma Sheepdog. 1948 — *Dogs in Brit.* III. xviii. 202 Common in central Italy from Tuscany to the Abruzzes, the Maremma Sheepdog is also called the Cani da Pastor Maremmani, Abruzzi Sheepdog and Maremmas Sheepdog. The breed is centuries old and has been bred pure by Tuscan farmers for herding sheep and cattle; lately the race has been in more general use, particularly as a guard dog. 1972 *Country Life* 2 Nov. 1186/3 Maremma (Italian) Sheep Dog.

Hence *mare'mmatic, mare'mmese adjs.*, belonging to a maremma; *ma'remman a.*, as in *maremann dog*.

a 1905 *Maremmatic, Maremmese*: in recent Dicts. (N.E.D.) 1924 A. HUXLEY *Little Mexican* 283 The old gentleman... taking his big maremman dog for a walk [in Tuscany].

maremusset, obs. form of MARMOSSET.

marenell, marener: see MARINAL, -ER.

marenga, variant of MORINGA.

Marengo (mæ'reŋgəʊ). [See *def.*] The name of a village in northern Italy, the scene of Napoleon's victory over the Austrians in 1800, used in the name of the dish *chicken, fowl, poulet à la Marengo*, said to have been served to Napoleon after the battle of Marengo.

1861 MRS. BEETON *Bk. Househ. Managem.* 464 (heading) Poulet à la Marengo... Fowl à la Marengo. 1877 E. S. DALLAS *Kettner's Bk. of Table* 121 (heading) *Chicken à la Marengo*,—the chicken... is fried in oil. 1959 *Good Food Guide* 169 Chicken Marengo and tournedos.

Marennin (mæ'renɪn). [f. *Marenn-es*, the name of a district in France: see -IN.] A peculiar pigment which gives to the Marennese oysters their characteristic green colour.

1885 E. RAY LANKESTER in *Q. Jnl. Microsc. Sci.* XXVI. 87, I propose henceforward to speak of the blue pigment of *Navicula ostrearia* as Marennin. 1898 *Nat. Science* Nov. 294 Other forms of greenness... have no connection with copper, but depend upon the presence of a special pigment, Marennin.

mareogram ('mæri:əʊgræm). [f. L. *mare* sea + -O + -GRAM.] A graphical record of variations in sea level.

1904 *Publ. Earthquake Investigation Comm. Foreign Lang.* (Japan) XVIII. 24 The following table... gives the mean monthly values of the distance between the sea surface and the datum line in the mareogram at each of the two places. 1931 C. DAVISON *Japanese Earthquake of 1923* xii. 104 The mareogram at Toba is reproduced in Fig. 25. Here, the first movement occurred at 0.57 p.m., the maximum amplitude (of 4 ft. 1½ in.) being reached with the fifth wave at 3.37 p.m. 1949 GUTENBERG & RICHTER *Seismicity of Earth* 95/1 Tsunamis are frequently recorded on mareograms written by tide gages.

Hence *mareo'graphic a.*

1939 *Jap. Jnl. Astron. & Geophysics* XVII. 121 The tunamis that were associated with earthquakes... left conspicuous records on some of our mareographic stations. 1956 *Jnl. Earth Sci. Nagoya Univ.* IV. 5 Some of these after-shocks were strong... but no tunamis were observed, even on the mareographic records.

mares, obs. form of MARISH.

mareschal, -cy, -sy, obs. ff. MARSHAL, -CY.

mareschini, -no, obs. ff. MARASCHINO.

marshall, -elsey: see MARSHAL, -ALSEA.

mare's-nest. [MARE¹. Cf. †*horse-nest*, which is recorded earlier (HORSE *sb.* 28).] Originally in the fig. phrase to *have found a mare's nest*: to imagine that one has discovered something wonderful, which in fact has no existence. Hence, an illusory discovery, esp. one that is much vaunted and displays foolish credulity.

a 1619 FLETCHER *Bonduca* v. ii, Why dost thou laugh? What Mares nest hast thou found? 1738 SWIFT *Pol. Conversat.* 51 You have found a Mare's Nest. 1840 HOOD *Up the Rhine* Pref. 1 Such Critics as are fond of climbing up a Mât de Cocagne for a Mare's Nest at the top. 1892 *Times* (weekly ed.) 21 Oct. 18/2 Colonel S.'s discovery is a mere mare's nest.

¶ [Confused use. 1857 J. W. CROKER in *C. Papers* I Feb. (1884) I. iii. 83 Tierney was ashamed of himself to be taken in such a mare's nest.

Hence *mare's-nest v.* to go after mare's-nests. 1859 LEVER *Dav. Dunn* xv. 134 He's always mare's nesting.

marespike, variant of MORRISPIKE.

maresquino, obs. form of MARASCHINO.

maress(e, marest, obs. forms of MARISH.

maresshall, obs. form of MARSHAL.

mare's tail, mares-tail ('mæzteil).

1. A common book-name for aquatic or marsh plants of the N.O. *Haloragæ*, esp. *Hippuris vulgaris*, formerly called Female Horsetail (see HORSETAIL 2b); often wrongly applied to the cryptogamous genus *Equisetum* (HORSETAIL 2). Also *attrib.*

1762 HUDSON *Fl. Anglica 2 Hippuris... Anglis Mare's-tail.*
1864 TENNYSON *Aylmer's F.* 92 The petty mare's-tail forest, fairy pines. 1868 SIR J. HOOKER *Addr. in Rep. Brit. Assoc.* p. lxxv, The existing family of Equisetaceæ... contained previously but one genus, that of the common mare's tails of our river-banks and woods. 1879 JEFFERIES *Wild Life in S. Co.* 374 On the shore, where it is marshy, the mares-tail flourishes.

2. *pl.* Long straight streaks of cirrus, supposed to foretoken stormy weather.

1775 DALRYMPLE in *Phil. Trans.* LXVIII. 408, A.M. sky mare's tails. 1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp.* xxix. (1856) 246 It resembled the mackerel fleeces and mare's tails of our summer skies at home. 1895 *Edin. Rev.* Apr. 531 It is the cloud known to seamen... as 'goats' hair' or 'mares' tails'. *attrib.* 1886 HUXLEY in *19th Cent.* XIX. 202 The wildest streaks of mare's-tail clouds in the sky.

3. *Anat.* Rendering mod.L. *cauda equina*, the name given to a bundle of nerves at the lower extremity of the spine.

In some recent Dicts.

maretime, obs. form of MARITIME.

marevedi, obs. form of MARAVEDI.

marew, obs. form of MARROW sb.¹

mareye, mareys(e, obs. ff. MARRY, MARISH.

Marezine ('mæzɪn). Pharm. Also **marezine.** [f. *mare-* + PIPER)AZINE.] 1-Methyl-4-*a*-phenylpiperazine hydrochloride, C₁₈H₂₂N₂.HCl, used in the form of tablets as an anti-emetic, esp. for the prevention and treatment of motion sickness. In the *British Pharmacopœia* called *cyclizine hydrochloride*.

Marezine is registered as a proprietary name in the U.S. 1952 *Official Gaz.* (U.S. Patent Office) 23 Dec. 1907/1 Burroughs Wellcome & Co... *Marezine* for medicinal preparations intended for use in the prevention or treatment of allergies, motion sickness, nausea and vomiting in pregnancy, or nausea due to other causes. 1954 *Jrnl. Pharmacol. & Exper. Therap.* CXII. 297 (*heading*) Pharmacologic properties of cyclizine hydrochloride (marezine). 1965 *Economist* 6 Nov. 615/2 The Food and Drug Administration announced last week that three anti-histamines—Bonine, Marezine and Cyclizine—which are used to combat nausea, including morning sickness, must carry a warning on their labels that, if taken by a pregnant woman, they may harm her unborn child. 1969 *Guardian* 21 July 9/2 Each [astronaut]... carries... 45 milligrams of marezine for motion sickness.

marezzo (mæ'retsəʊ). [It., f. mazzare to water (silk), marble.] A kind of artificial marble (see *quots.*). More fully **marezzo marble.**

1876 *Encycl. Brit.* IV. 508/1 Marezzo marble is made of cement mixed with fibre for strength and to resist a blow. 1901 *Notes on Building Construction* (ed. 5) III. iii. 250 The basis of Marezzo marble, as well as of Scagliola, being plaster of Paris, neither of them is capable of bearing exposure to the weather. *Ibid.*, The Artificial Marble now manufactured in London is made on the same principle as the Marezzo, but differs from it in the character of the cement used. 1958 F. S. MERRITT *Building Construction Handbk.* XII. 9 Marezzo, an imitation marble formed with Keene's cement to which colors have been added. 1964 J. S. SCOTT *Dict. Building* 201 Marezzo marble, an artificial marble like scagliola, which differs from it mainly in having no chips of added coloured material. When precast, it is cast on a smooth sheet of plate glass or slate to give a polished surface.

marfaylle, obs. form of MARVEL.

mar-fire ('mɑ:fai(r)). dial. Also **mer-.** [app. a half-translated adoption of ON. *mauru-eldr*, *mpru-eldr* (Da. *morild*) phosphorescence, esp. in the sea (according to Vigf. = **maura-eldr*, 'ants' fire', but form and sense are both difficult; Torp and Falk connect the first element with words denoting putrescence). The Eng. forms might however represent an OE. type **mere-fyr*, 'sea-fire'.] Phosphorescence on the sea.

1887 HALL CAINE *Deemster* xi. 74 When we're lying at anchor, . . . and the stars just makin' a peep, and the moon, and the mar-fire. 1892 *Northumbld. Gloss.*, *Mer-fire*, the luminous appearance of the sea at night. 1894 R. LEIGHTON *Wreck Golden Fleece* 31 There beant' much mar-fire moving.

marfounder: see MORFOUNDER.

marg (mɑ:g). Now *dial.* Also **murg.** [? Short for MARGARET. Cf. the synonymous *margan*, *morgan* (E.D.D.).] Stinking Camomile, *Anthemis Cotula*. (Also *pl.*: cf. *maythes*.)

1609 C. BUTLER *Fem. Mon.* vi. H 2, The most stinking and poisonous weeds, as redweed, marges [*marg*, Mathers or May-weed], henbane. 1883 *Hampsh. Gloss.*, *Marg*, . . . *Murg*, *Anthemis fetida*.

marg, var. MARGE².

margaceous (mɑ:'geɪʃəs), a. rare⁻¹. [f. L. *marga* marl: see -ACEOUS.] Marly.

1804 J. PARKINSON *Organ. Rem.* I. 423 The soft margaceous . . . matter, on the borders of lakes.

margant, obs. form of MARGENT.

margarate ('mɑ:gərət). Chem. [f. MARGAR-IC + -ATE.] A salt of margaric acid.

1819 BRANDE *Chem.* vii. §9. 455 [Margaritic acid] unites with potassa in two proportions. . . These compounds have been termed margarates of potassa. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* IV. 235 Margarate, stearate, and palmitate of lime.

margareit, obs. form of MARGARITE¹.

Margaret ('mɑ:gərət). Also 3 **Marherete, Maregrete, 4 [Magote], margret, Mergrete, 4-6 margarete, 5-ette, 6-ite.** [a. OF. *Margarete, -ite* (mod.F. *Marguerite*), ad. late L. *Margarita*, a female name, an application of L. *margarita* pearl: see MARGARITE¹.]

1. A female name.

[a1300 *Cursor M.* 25456 (Cott.) Wit magote and wit mariori.] 1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. iv. 37 Hou he Rauischede . . . Mergrete of hire Maydenhod. c1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 205 Sussanne, katerine, margare [v.r. margarete], anneys. a1649 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Poems*, An Epitaph of one named Margaret. In shells and gold pearls are not kept alone, A Margaret here lies beneath a stone. 1696 PHILLIPS (ed. 5), *Margaret*, (Greek) Pearl; the Christian Name of divers Women, contracted Marget.

†2. A daisy; esp. *Bellis perennis*: called also **herb Margaret** (see *HERB sb.* 7b), **Margaret's herb, brave Margaret.** (Cf. MARGUERITE.) *Obs.*

[According to French etymologists, this use of *F. marguerite* is not from the personal name, but comes directly from the sense 'pearl' (see MARGARITE¹), having reference to the appearance of the flower (? or bud). It has, however, commonly been associated with the proper name; hence in recent times *Daisy* has been current in England as a pet-name for Margaret.]

a1500 *Assemb. Ladies* 57 With margarettes growing in ordinaunce. 1503 HAWES *Examp. Virt.* XII. xxii, Bryngynge me a flour called the margarete. 1597 GERARDE *Herbal* II. cxciii. 512 The Daisie is called . . . of some *Herba Margarita*: or Margarites herbe. a1607 LYTE *MS. notes in Dodoens* (Bibl. Mus. Brit. 442, h. 9) p. 126 (Britten & Holl.), Brave Margaret. 1640 PARKINSON *Theat. Bot.* Table, Margarites herbe or Daysies.

3. A variety of apple, and also of pear.

1664 EVELYN *Kal. Hort.* July (1679) 20 The Margaret-apple. 1707 MORTIMER *Husb.* (1721) II. 294 The Margaret, the Maudlin, the Cluster Pear. 1834 *Penny Cycl.* II. 190/1 (*Apple*) Early red Margaret.

4. A magpie; = MADGE¹ 2.

1854 MISS BAKER *Northampt. Gloss.* II. 2. 1890 *Cent. Dict.*

5. U.S. = MARGATE-FISH. Also **margaret-grunt** (Cent. Dict.). **bastard margaret** (see *quot.*).

1903 J. A. HENSHALL *Bass*, etc. 330 The Sailor's Choice (*Hæmulon parra*). This grunt is sometimes called bastard margaret by the Key West fisherman.

margaret(e, -ette, obs. ff. MARGARITE¹.

†**margaretton.** *Obs.* (See *diamargariton* in DIA- *pref.*²)

1485 *Digby Myst.* III. 339 Dya, galonga, ambra, and also margaretton.

margari, variant of MARGER Y *Obs.*, a pearl.

margaric (mɑ:gærɪk), a. Chem. [mod. f. Gr. *μάργαρα* = *μαργαρίτης* pearl + -IC, in reference to the pearly lustre of the crystals or scales.] In **margaric acid**: †a. orig. the name (*acide margarique*) given by Chevreul to one of the three fatty acids (*oleic, margaric, stearic*), the glyceryl derivatives of which (*olein, margarin, stearin*) were thought by him to form the chief constituents of animal fats. The composition assigned to margaric acid was (reduced to the new notation) C₁₇H₃₄O₂. So **margaric ether.** *Obs.*

It was shown by Heintz in 1852 (*Journ. Prakt. Chem.* LXVI. 1) that the three fatty acids of animal fat are the *oleic, palmitic, and stearic*, and that the 'margaric' of Chevreul was really a mixture of palmitic (C₁₆H₃₂O₂) and stearic acid (C₁₈H₃₆O₂); and in this use the name is now *obs.*, though it remained long in popular manuals, and its former prevalence is commemorated in the names MARGARINE and OLEO-MARGARINE.

1819 J. G. CHILDREN *Chem. Anal.* 314 Margaric acid was obtained from hog's lard by Chevreul in 1813. 1836 BRANDE *Chem.* III. vii. §12 (ed. 4) 962 Margaric Acid, so named from its pearly lustre, . . . bears a striking resemblance to stearic acid. It is obtained by decomposing the margarate of potassa. 1863 FOWNES *Chem.* (ed. 9) 533 Margaric ether is prepared by a similar mode of proceeding. c1865 LETHEBY in *Circ. Sci.* I. 95/2 Margaric, . . . and other . . . Fatty Acids, are obtained from the oils.

b. By recent chemists, applied to an acid of composition C₁₇H₃₄O₂, artificially prepared.

1865-8 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* III. 852 Margaric acid forms white crystals, melting at 59° 9', and solidifying in crystalline scales on cooling. 1891 THORPE *Dict. Appl. Chem.* II. 101/2 Margaric acid C₁₆H₃₃COOH may be formed by boiling margonitrile with alcoholic potash. 1892 MORLEY & MUIR *Watts' Dict. Chem.* III. 194. 1899 E. F. SMITH *Richter's Organ. Chem.* I. 250 Margaric Acid, C₁₇H₃₄O₂, does not

apparently exist naturally in the fats. It is made in an artificial way by boiling cetyl cyanide with caustic potash.

margarin ('mɑ:gərɪn). Chem. Also **-ine.** [ad. F. *margarine* (Chevreul), f. *margarique* MARGARIC: see -IN.] The margarate of glyceryl or glyceride of margaric acid. †a. Originally applied to a fatty substance contained in certain animal and vegetable oils, supposed to be the glyceride of the 'margaric acid' of Chevreul, really a mixture of stearin and palmitin. *Obs.* b. Now, the glyceride of margaric acid in its later application (see *prec. b.*) Also *attrib.*

1836 BRANDE *Chem.* III. vii. §12 (ed. 4) 963 Margarine. This substance forms a part of mutton-suet, hogs'-lard, and some other animal fats. 1852 WATTS tr. *Gmelin's Handbk. Chem.* VII. 237 Human fat (a mixture of margarin and olein). c1865 LETHEBY in *Circ. Sci.* I. 93/1 We have . . . tallow and its derivatives stearine and stearic acid, margarine and margaric acid. 1878 *Encycl. Brit.* VI. 104/2 The oil [cod-liver oil] contains olein and margarin. 1899 CAGNEY tr. *Jaksch's Clin. Diagn.* iv. (ed. 4) 136 Fatty Crystals (Margarine needles).—These are seen chiefly in putrid bronchitis and pulmonary gangrene.

margarine ('mɑ:gərɪn, mɑ:dʒərɪn). [a. F. *margarine*, a misapplication of the chemical term: see *prec.*] a. A substance made from edible oils and meat fats with water or skimmed milk, used as a spread on bread, etc., and as a cooking fat. Cf. BUTTERINE.

1873 *U.S. Patent Specif.* No. 146012. 1876 *World V. No.* 111. 12 Margarine is no novelty; it was brought out two or three years ago in Paris. 1887 EARL WEMYSS in *Times* 4 Aug. 8/3 On Friday next the great fight 'Butterine versus Margarine' will come off in the Lords. 1888 *Times* 3 Jan. 4/5 After adopting successively the names 'oleomargarine', 'butterine', and 'margarine', Parliament finally, after several struggles, resolved on the last. *Ibid.* 9/4 Margarine, as we formally record this morning, has begun its actual legislative existence. 1888 *Lancet* 14 Jan. 83/1 The word 'margarine' is, from a scientific point of view, inappropriate. 1890 [see FILLED *ppl. a.* 1b]. 1907 *Act 7 Edw. VII* c. 21 §13 For the purposes of the Sale of Food and Drugs Act and this Act the expression 'margarine' shall mean any article of food, whether mixed with butter or not, which resembles butter and is not milk-blended butter. 1960 A. E. BENDER *Dict. Nutrition* 79/1 Margarine. . . Compulsorily fortified in many countries (and voluntarily in most) with vitamins A and D, so that it is nutritionally equal to butter. 1963 *Which?* July 21/1 Margarine is made from a selection of vegetable oils, sometimes whale or fish oil, and often lard, usually with skimmed milk, and water. 1975 *Listener* 16 Jan. 80/3 Sheep's head . . . mixed . . . with minced onion and margarine.

b. *attrib.*, as **margarine factory, works; margarine Act, Act 50 & 51 Vict.** (1887) c. 29, by which the name margarine is given to butter imitations; **margarine-cheese** (see *quots.*).

1887 *Act 50 & 51 Vict.* c. 29 §1 This Act may be cited as the Margarine Act, 1887. 1895 *Westm. Gaz.* 11 Sept. 3/2 Other particulars about the margarine factories. 1899 *Act 62 & 63 Vict.* c. 51 §25 The expression 'margarine-cheese' means any substance, whether compound or otherwise, which is prepared in imitation of cheese, and which contains fat not derived from milk. 1902 *Encycl. Brit.* XXV. 93/2 From America cheese has come into the English market, made from skim-milk which has again been provided with fatty matter, generally emulsified margarine—hence the term 'margarine cheese' or 'filled cheese'. 1909 *Chambers's Jrnl.* Jan. 24/1 Margarine works are equipped with cooling machinery.

c. *attrib.* = sham, 'bogus'.

1891 F. S. HADEN in *19th Cent.* May 780 One of those things which I fear I must call a 'margarine' substitute for an etching. 1897 SIR W. HARCOURT in *Daily News* 26 Nov. 3/3 Take care you do not get margarine Liberalism.

Hence **marga'rine v. trans.**, to smear or spread (bread) with margarine; **margarined *ppl. a.***

1918 *Punch* 15 May 315 She knows which side her bread's margarined. 1924 GALSWORTHY *White Monkey* III. iv. 243 'Well,' he said, over their cocoa and margarined bread: 'I must see Mr. Mont, that's certain.' 1960 D. STOREY *This Sporting Life* II. i. 159 She . . . began to margarine the bread.

Margarita (mɑ:gərɪtə). Also **margarita.** [f. a woman's name.] 1. A Spanish wine.

1920 G. SAINTSBURY *Notes on Cellar-Bk.* II. 21 My cellars . . . have seldom for fifty years been without a certain 'Margarita'. 1924 *Trade Marks Jrnl.* 17 Dec. 2876 Very superior very pale dry sherry. Margarita. . . Sherry wine, the produce of Spain. John Harvey & Sons, Limited, . . . Bristol; wine and spirit merchants.

2. A cocktail made with tequila and citrus fruit juice.

1965 O. A. MENDELSON *Dict. Drink* 212 Margarita, mixed drink made from tequila and citrus juice, drunk from vessel whose rim has been dipped in salt. 1969 *Sat. Rev.* (U.S.) 8 Feb. 32/3 You'll learn how to make . . . mixed drinks, ranging from Margaritas and Mai-Tais to Irish Coffee and Moscow Mules. 1969 *Guardian* 4 July 7/4 Serve as an appetizer with . . . if you happen to have both limes and tequila—margaritas. 1969 A. GLYN *Dragon Variation* ix. 288 She handed the telephone back to the bartender and sipped her margarita. 1971 C. FICK *Danziger Transcript* (1973) 44 Her husband moved past us into . . . the bar. . . 'I'm dying for a margarita.'

margaritacean (mɑ:gərɪtɛɪʃ(i)ən), a. and sb. **Conch.** [f. mod.L. *Margaritace-a*, f. L. *margarita* pearl + -AN.] a. *adj.* Belonging to the *Margaritacea*, De Blainville's third family of lamellibranchiata. b. *sb.* A bivalve of this family.

In recent Dicts.

margaritaceous (mɑːgərɪ'teɪʃəs), *a.* *Nat. Hist.* [f. mod.L. *margaritaceus*, f. *margarita*: see -ACEOUS.] Pearly.

1826 KIRBY & Sp. *Entomol.* IV. 282 Margaritaceous... Glossy white with changeable tints of purple, green, and blue. 1842 JOHNSTON in *Proc. Berw. Nat. Club* II. No. 10. 35 Shell cinereous, interior margaritaceous.

margaritate ('mɑːgərɪteɪt). *Chem.* [f. MARGARITIC: see -ATE.] A salt of margaritic acid.

1839 *Penny Cycl.* XIV. 414/1.

margarite¹ ('mɑːgərɪt). *Obs. exc. arch.* Also 4-6 margaret, -it, -yte, 5 margrite, marguarite, -garette, 6 margareit, -garete, -grete, mergreit. [a. OF. *margarite* (mod.F. *marguerite*), ad. L. *margarita* (whence OF. *margerie* MARGERY, Sp. *margarita*, It. *margarita*, *margherita*), ad. Gr. *μαργαρίτης* (also *μαργαρίτης* or *μαργαρίτης λίθος*, and simply *μαργαρίτης*), f. *μάργαρον* pearl, *μάργαρον*-os pearl-oyster + -ίτης: see -ITE.] In the early Teut. langs. the word was adopted with etymologizing perversion: the Goth. *marikreitus* (from the Greek), is influenced by *mari-*, *marei* sea, while the WGer. forms, OE. *meregrot*, -*grotta*, OS. *merigri(o)ta*, OHG. *merigreoz*, *marigreoz*, MHG. *mergriez(e)*, are altered so as to express the sense 'sea-pebble'.

The word is prob. adopted from some oriental lang. (Pliny refers to it as 'barbarous'): cf. Skr. *manjari* cluster of flowers, also (according to the Indian lexicographers) pearl, cogn. w. *manju* beautiful. The Pahlavi *marvārit* (:—**mary-*), Pers. *mervārid*, Syriac *marganūthā* (whence Arab. *marjān*) are prob. from Greek.]

1. A pearl. Now only *arch.*

[1000 *Ags. Gosp. Matt.* xiii. 46 þa he funde þæt an deorwyrðe meregrot.] 1310 in Wright *Lyric P.* v. 26 The myht of the margarite haveth this may mere. 1382 WYCLIF *Matt.* vii. 6 Nether sende 3e 3our margaritis [gloss or preciose stoonys] before swyne. a1450 *Knt. de la Tour* (1868) 163 A precious margarite, the whiche is a bright thinge, rounde, white, and clene. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* II. 367 The relic of Sanct Andro... Adornit wes... With diamantis ding, and margretis mony one. 1567 MAPLET *Gr. Forest* 14 The Margaret of all Gemmes, those which be in their kinds white, is esteemed the chiefest. 1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India* & P. 321, I have taken out of these Shell-fish many Margarites. 1772 NUGENT tr. *Hist. Friar Gerund* I. 207 That margarite or pearl... in a dissolution of which... Cleopatra drank Anthony's health. 1885 R. F. BURTON *Arab. Nts.* (1887) III. 327 A collar set with margarites and rubies.

attrib. 1387-8 T. USK *Test. Love* III. i. (Skeat) l. 35 A Margarit perle, that is so precious a game with clere and litell. 1598 TOFTE *Alba* (1880) 20 Rich Margarite Pearle. ¶ b. Taken to mean 'precious stone'.

c1430 LYDG. *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 188 Men shuld not put a precious margarite, As rubies, sapphires, .. Emeraudes ner rounde perles whight, To fore rude swyne.

c. As the type of something precious: cf. *pearl*. a1450 *Knt. de la Tour* (1868) 157 The sowle is the precious margarite vnto God. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* I Marie queen of Scotlande, the margareit and perle of princessis. 1635 BRATHWAIT *Five Senses*, etc. in *Archaica* (1815) II. 37 Meantime, that precious margarite, incased in this art-facted cabinet, may lose her lustre.

†2. (See MARGARET 2.) *Obs.*

Hence †*margarital a.*, pearl-like.

a1618 SYLVESTER *Sonn.* xii. Wks. (Grosart) II. 323/2 The margaritall-gem For praise deserves thy name.

margarite² (mɑːgərɪt). *Min.* [f. Gr. *μαργαρον* pearl + -ITE.] 'Pearl mica', a hydrous silicate found in scales having a pearly lustre.

1823 W. PHILLIPS *Introd. Min.* (ed. 3) 208 Margarite. This mineral is in the mass of a greyish white colour... It has lately been brought into this country from the Tyrol.

margaritic (mɑːgərɪtɪk), *a.* *Chem.* [f. L. *margarita* pearl + -IC.] *margaritic acid*: †a. used for Chevreul's *acide margarique* (MARGARIC a) (*obs.*); b. the name (*a. margaritique*) given by Bussy to one of the fatty acids resulting from the saponification of castor oil.

1819 BRANDE *Chem.* vii. §9. 455 A peculiar acid, called by Chevreul, from its pearly appearance, margaritic acid.

margaritiferous (mɑːgərɪ'tɪfərəs), *a.* [f. L. *margaritifer* (Pliny), f. *margarita* MARGARITE: see -FEROUS.] Producing pearls. Also (*nonce-use*), wearing pearls.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Margaritiferous*. 1682 T. A. CAROLINA 26 Some of which [oysters] are margaritiferous [sic]. 1838 *New Monthly Mag.* LIII. 554 The margaritiferous reader. 1839 SOWERBY *Conch. Man.* 62. 1887 *Standard* 30 Apr. 5/2 But it is only within comparatively recent times that Western Australia has been known to be margaritiferous.

margaritite ('mɑːgərɪtɪt). [f. MARGARITE + -ITE.] A fossil pearl-producing shell. In recent Dicts.

margarodite ('mɑːgərɒdɪt). *Min.* [ad. G. *margarodit* (Schafhäutl, 1843), f. late Gr. *μαργαρώδης* pearly, f. *μάργαρον* pearl: see -ITE¹

2 b.] A variety of potash mica having a pearly lustre.

1849 WATTS tr. *Gmelin's Handbk. Chem.* III. 451 Margarodite forms the matrix of the black tourmaline from the Zillerthal. 1854 DANA *Syst. Min.* (ed. 4) II. 223.

margaron, -one ('mɑːgərɒn, -əʊn). *Chem.* [ad. F. *margarone* (Bussy 1832), f. *margarique* MARGARIC: see -ONE.] A solid fatty substance crystallizing in pearly scales, formed by the distillation of margaric acid with lime.

1834 *Lond. & Edinb. Philos. Mag.* V. 153 On Margaron, Stearon, and Oleon. 1836 BRANDE *Chem.* III. vii. §12 (ed. 4) 963 Margarone. 1863 FOWNES *Chem.* (ed. 9) 533 A fatty body, incapable of saponification, termed *margarone*.

margary, variant of MARGERY *Obs.*, a pearl.

margasite, *obs.* form of MARCASITE.

'**margate-fish**, 'margate-grunt. [Of obscure origin: variants given in Dicts. are *market-*, *maggot-fish* and *margaret-grunt*. Cf. MARGARET 5.] A pearly-white fish, *Hæmulon album*, found in the Gulf of Mexico.

1734 MORTIMER in *Phil. Trans.* XXXVIII. 315 *Perca marina Gibbosa cinerea*. The Margate-Fish. This is esteem'd very good Meat. 1775 ROMANS *Florida* App. 19 Margate-fish, rock-fish [etc.]. 1903 J. A. HENSHALL *Bass*, etc. 328 The Margate-fish (*Hæmulon album*). The margate-fish, or margate grunt, is the largest of the family.

||**Margaux** ('mɑːgəʊ, Fr. *margo*). Also 8 *margose*, *margou*. Claret manufactured in the commune of Margaux, department of Gironde, France.

1705 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4128/4, 230 Hogsheads of new Pontac and Margose Wine. 1725 WELSTED *Oikographia* 12 Nor Margou, stor'd in Priestly Cells, That on the Palace grateful dwells. 1734 SHERIDAN *Let. to Swift* 16 Aug. S.'s Wks. 1841 II. 724, I drink right French margose. 1858 HOMANS *Dict. Comm.* 192 (Bordeaux) The third-rate wines comprise those called *Pauillac*, *Margaux*, *St. Julien*, *St. Estèphe*, *St. Emilion*, etc.

margay ('mɑːgeɪ). [a. F. *margay* (Buffon), altered from *margaia* (Claude d'Abbeville 1614), an inexact representation of Tupi *mbaracaia*.] A South American tiger cat, *Felis tigrina*.

1781 SMELLIE tr. *Buffon* (1791) VII. 249 The Margay, or Cayenne Cat. 1838 HUNTER tr. *Azara's Quadrup. Paraguay* 239 Buffon describes a margay, which name, after Abbeville, he derives from... *maragaya*, the appellation he supposes to be given to it in Brazil. 1859 WOOD *Nat. Hist.* I. 185 The Margay is a very handsome example of the Tiger Cats.

marge¹ (mɑːdʒ). Now *poet.* or *rhet.* [ad. F. *marge*:—L. *margin-em* MARGIN.]

1. = MARGIN sb. 1.

1551 RECORDE *Pathw. Knowl.* II. lxxvi, The marge or edge of the circumference of the circle. 1596 SPENSER *F.Q.* IV. viii. 61 As by the flowrie marge On a fresh streame I with that Elfe did play. 1612 DRAYTON *Poly-olb.* II. 25 So Pleasantlie in-ill'd on mighty Neptune's marge. 1753 WARTON *Approach of Summer* 92 Near the rush'd marge of Cherwell's flood. 1805 WORDSW. *Prelude* VIII. 459 The western marge of Thurston-mere. 1849 M. ARNOLD *Strayed Reveller* 16 The ivy-wreath'd marge Of thy cup. 1898 W. K. JOHNSON *Terra Tenebr.* 72 By the marble marge of unstirred wells.

b. of immaterial things.

1876 FARRAR *Marib. Sermon* vi. 59 That great future which blooms... beyond the marge of death. 1878 BROWNING *La Saisiaz* 70 Mind to-morrow's early meeting! We must have our journey marge Ample for the wayside wonders.

2. = MARGIN 2. *rare.*

1577 HANMER *Anc. Eccl. Hist.* VI. xii. 370 (marg.) In the marge of the Greeke copie there was written as followeth. 1657 J. SERGEANT *Schism Dispatch't* 74 As cited in the marge by himself. 1859 TENNYSON *Vivien* 519 Every page having an ample marge.

Hence *marge v. trans.*, to fringe, edge.

1852 *Fraser's Mag.* XLVI. 166 Little bays, marged with printless yellow sands.

marge² (mɑːdʒ), **marg** (mɑːg, mɑːdʒ). Colloq. abbrevs. of MARGARINE, as pronounced (mɑːdʒə'ri:n) or ('mɑːgəri:n).

1922 JOYCE *Ulysses* 150 Potatoes and marge, marge and potatoes. 1933 'G. ORWELL' *Down & Out* xxiv. 179 'No butter, only marg,' she said, surprised. 1937 E. GARNETT *Family from One End Street* iv. 82 Fetch me a bit of marg. Lily Rose—I can't waste butter on him. 1939 N. MONSARRAT *This is Schoolroom* viii. 197 Living on the dole... bread-and-marge, and meat once a month. 1960 J. BETJEMAN *Summoned by Bells* vii. 70 In quieter tones we asked in Hall that night Neighbours to pass the marge. 1974 W. FOLEY *Child in Forest* II. 161 The remembered slice of marge-spread toast.

margeant, *obs.* form of MARGENT.

margelene, *obs.* form of MARJORAM.

†**margeline**. *Obs.* Also 7 *margellane*, *mareleyne*, *morgeline*. [Corruption of F. *morgeline* 'ivie Chickweed, Henne-bit; also, the small, or fine Chickweed; also, Pimpernel' (Cotgr.).

Cooper 1565 (s.v. *Anagallis*) gives *margelina* as Latin. F. *morgeline* is:—L. *morsus gallinae*, lit. 'hen's bite' (cf. HENBIT).]

The Scarlet Pimpernel, *Anagallis arvensis*.

1572 HULOET (ed. Hignis), *Margeline* an herbe, *asylla*. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 234 They haue recourse... to an herbe for remedy called in Greeke *Asyila*, and by vs in Latine *Ferus oculus* (i. the wild and cruell eie, or *Margellane*). 1611 COTGR., *Mauvais ail*, *Ivie Chickweed*, *Morgeline*, *Henbit*. 1648 HEXHAM, *Roodt Guychelheyl*, *Red Mareleyne*, an herbe. 1783 AINSWORTH *Lat. Dict.* (ed. Morell) v, *Asyila*,... an herb wherewith cattle cure themselves, when they haue eaten of pimpernel, or *margeline*.

margent ('mɑːdʒənt), *sb.* Now *arch.* and *poet.* Also 5 *mariente*, 5-6 *margente*, 6 *mergent(e)*, 7 *marg(e)ant*, -*gint*. [Altered form of MARGIN sb.; cf. *ancient*, *pageant*, *peasant*, *pheasant*, *tyrant*.]

1. = MARGIN sb. 1.

1538 ELYOT *Dict.*, *Margo*, the brymme or edge of euery thynge, the margent. 1553 EDEN *Treat. Neue Ind.* (Arb.) 25 Grauen Lions on euery syde adorning the rayles or highest margentes of the same. 1596 SPENSER *F.Q.* V. x. 3 From th' utmost brinke of the Amerricke shore Unto the margent of the Molucas. 1634 MILTON *Comus* 232 By slow Meander's margent green. 1649 JER. TAYLOR *Gt. Exemp.* II. §12. 39 Jesus sate himself down upon the margent of Jacob's well. 1742 GRAY *Ode Eton* 23 Say father Thames, for thou hast seen Full many a sprightly race Disporting on thy margent green. 1837 MISS MITFORD *Country Stories* (1850) 107 Coppices with wide turfy margents on either side. 1853 G. JOHNSTON *Nat. Hist. E. Bord.* I. 157 It... often hides midst brushwood on the margent of a burn. 1901 HENLEY *Hawthorn & Lavender* 6 From reluctant woods... And serring margents, forced To be lean and bare.

fig. 1679 PULLER *Moder. Ch. Eng.* (1843) 329 By catching at some little scattered parts, of the skirts and margent of the cause.

2. = MARGIN sb. 2.

1432-50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) I. 41 Y schalle purpulle the mariantes [TREvisa margyns]... with a dowble ordre of yeres. c1485 *Digby Myst.* IV. 273 Looke How many bludy letters beyn written in þis buke, Small margente her is. 1532 MORE *Confut. Barnes* VIII. Wks. 776/1 And thus himselfe confesseth in the mergent of his booke. 1555 EDEN *Decades* 188 Whiche the lymmers of booke are accustomed to paynte on the margentes of churche booke. 1588 SHAKS. *L.L.L.* v. ii. 8 A sheet of paper Writ on both sides the leafe, margent and all. 1612 BRINSLEY *Lud. Lit.* 71 Let them learne euery rule... and the summes of the rules which are set in the margents. 1645 MILTON *Colast.* Wks. 1851 IV. 345 A big margent, litter'd and overlaid with crude and huddl'd quotations. 1722 SEWEL *Hist. Quakers* (1795) I. iv. 364 We have seen some of your laws, that have many Scriptures in the margent. 1834 LANDOR *Exam. Shaks.* Wks. 1853 II. 282/2 Such were the very words; I wrote them down with two signs in the margent.

b. The margin of a book as being the place for a commentary upon or summary of the text; hence, the commentary or summary itself.

1579 W. WILKINSON *Confut. Familie of Loue* 48 These his vayne payntyngs of his margent, shall hereafter make his cause more odious. 1589 LYLly *Pappe w. Hatchet* Wks. 1902 III. 413 Beware my Comment, tis odds the margent shall bee as full as the text. 1592 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* I. iii. 86 And what obscur'd in this faire volume lies, Find written in the Margent of his eyes. 1602 — *Ham.* v. ii. 162. 1657 AUSTEN *Fruit Trees* I. 18 As the Margint renders it. 1733 SWIFT *Brother Protest.* Wks. 1755 IV. I. 182 That blockhead... Who knows in law nor text, nor margent.

3. = MARGIN sb. 4 a.

1678 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 106 The Middle Rail hath commonly two breadths of the Margent of the Stile. *Ibid.* 110. 1823 [see MARGIN sb. 3 a].

4. *attrib.* (or quasi-*adj.* = marginal).

1555 EDEN *Decades* Contents *ad fin.*, Reade the margente notes of the same. 1643 R. SALTONSTALL *To Winthrop* (Cent.), Margent notes upon a French text. 1811 W. R. SPENCER *Poems* 113 The margent stistles of the Tweed.

Hence †*margent v. trans.*, to insert as a marginal note, to add marginal notes to.

1610 R. NICCOLS *Eng. Eliza* To Rdr., I present it in one whole entire Hymne, distinguishing it only by succession of yeares, which I haue margented through the whole storie. 1662-3 PEPYS *Diary* 23 Jan., Finishing the margenting of my Navy-Manuscript.

margerain, -ome, -yn, *obs.* ff. MARJORAM.

†**margery**. *Obs.* Also 4 *margari*, -ary, -yrye, *mariari*, -iori, 4-5 *margerie*, -ye. [a. OF. *margerie*:—L. *margaritam*: see MARGARITE¹.] A pearl. Chiefly *attrib.* in *margery pearl*, *stone*. 13.. *Propr. Sancti* (Vernon MS.) in *Herrig Archiv* LXXXI. 113/16 He fond a precious Margari-ston. 1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. xi. 9 *Noli mittere margeri-perles* Among hogges. 13.. *E.E. Allit.* P. A. 1036 þe portalez pyked of rych platez & vch zate of a margerye. A parfyt perle pat neuer fatez. c1430 *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* I. ci. (1869) 55 It is thing michel more worth than a margerye, and more precious. 1530 PALSGR. 243/1 *Margery perle, nacle*.

†**margery-prater**. *Cant. Obs.* Also 7 *mergery*. A hen.

1567 HARMAN *Caveat* 83. 1622 FLETCHER *Beggar's Bush* v. i, Or mergery-praters, Rogers, And Tibs o' th' buttry. 1641 BROME *Jov. Crew* II. F 3, Here's Grunter and Bleater, with Tib of the Buttry, And Margery Prater, all drest without sluttry. a1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew*.

margh(e, marghty), *obs.* ff. MARROW sb.¹, -y.

marzen, *obs.* form of MORN.

margin ('mɑːdʒɪn), *sb.* Also 4-6 *mar-*, *mergyn(e)*, 4-7 *margine*, (6 *mergin*, *Sc. mairgeane*); and see MARGENT. [ad. L. *margin-em* (nom. *margo*), cogn. w. MARK sb.¹ A single instance of OF. *margine* (15th c.) is cited by

Godefr. Cf. *F. marge* (see MARGE), Sp. *márgen*, Pg. *margem*, It. *margine*.

The word was little used in the 17th c., its place being taken by MARGENT.]

1. a. That part of a surface which lies immediately within its boundary, esp. when in some way marked off or distinguished from the rest of the surface; also, the space immediately adjacent to a well, a river, or piece of water; an edge, border, or brink.

1382 WYCLIF *Exod.* xxviii. 24 The rynges that ben in the mergyns of it [Vulg. *marginibus*; 1388 brynkis]. c 1391 CHAUCER *Astrol.* i. § 21 The names of the sterres ben written in the Margyn of the riet. 1463-4 *Rolls of Parl.* V. 501/2 In the utter partie of the mergyne of the same cloth. 1530 PALSGR. 243/1 Margyn or brinke of any thyng, *bort*; *riue*. 1739 S. SHARP *Surg.* Introd. 4 All the Advantage to be gathered from it is only from the Evenness of its Margin. 1774 M. MACKENZIE *Maritime Surv.* iv. 41 On the Margin of a Lake, close to the Edge of the Water. 1805 SOUTHEY *Madoc in W.* vii, Between the mountain-base And the green margin of the waters. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* i. v. 40 The chasms at the margin of the glacier. 1870 F. R. WILSON *Ch. Lindisf.* 34 Tweedmouth Church stands upon the margin of the Tweed. 1887 MOLONEY *Forestry W. Afr.* 426 Limited to swampy lowlands or margins of lagoons.

b. *Nat. Hist.* Applied either to the contour or boundary line of a body, or to a distinct border differing in texture, etc. from the main body.

1760 J. LEE *Introd. Bot.* i. xi. (1765) 24 The Variations of the Calyx in respect to . . . its Equality, Margin and Apex, or Top. 1807-26 S. COOPER *First Lines Surg.* (ed. 5) 467 At the very point where the spermatic cord emerges from under the lower margin of the transverse muscle. 1861 BENTLEY *Man. Bot.* 133 The lines connecting the base and apex of the leaf are called the *edges* or *margins*, or collectively the *circumscription*. 1872 L. P. MEREDITH *Teeth* (1878) 240 One of his upper incisors broken entirely off at the margin of the gum.

† c. A boundary. *Obs.*

c 1586 C'NESS PEMBROKE Ps. xcvi. ii, [God's promise] ev'ry margine of this earthy spheare Now sees performed.

2. *fig.* a. A condition which closely approximates to the limit below or beyond which something ceases to be possible or desirable.

1863 FAWCETT *Pol. Econ.* ii. iii. 141 In any given condition of a country there is some land which will just pay for cultivation if it is let at a nominal rent. Thus, as it were, a margin of cultivation is marked, below which the cultivation of land cannot descend, unless some circumstances should occur which should induce men to be satisfied with smaller profits, or should increase the productiveness of land. 1869 ROGERS *Adam Smith's W.N.* i. ii. iii. 335 *note*, No tax can be levied from those who are on the margin of bare subsistence.

b. An amount (of space, time, money, material, etc.) allowed or available in addition to what is estimated to be strictly necessary for a certain purpose, and serving as a provision for unforeseen contingencies, or admitting of being applied to other purposes; *spec.* profit(s), profit margin.

1851 C. CIST *Sk. Cincinnati in 1851* 319 We are in the enjoyment of a clear margin, of at least, half a cent per pound, over our eastern neighbors. 1852 E. WARBURTON *Darien* Introd. i. 5 The purchase of an annuity . . . secured to him an ample supply for his simple wants, and left him besides a wide margin for the charities in which his brave old heart delighted. 1858 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* III. xiii. 145 The King, in his instructions, left a wide margin of discretion to the generals. 1865 MILL *Pol. Econ.* (ed. 6) iv. iv. § 5 The fall of profits would be retarded if money wages did not rise, or rose in a less degree; but the margin which can be gained by a deterioration of the labourer's condition is a very narrow one. 1865 DICKENS *Mut. Fr.* III. vi, Within a certain margin of hours. 1866 ROGERS *Agric. & Prices* i. iv. 81 The narrow margin of profit had been reduced to a minimum. 1873 HAMERTON *Intell. Life* v. iii. (1875) 190 The shortening of the hours of labour may afford some margin of leisure. 1890 *Congress. Rec.* 25 June 6499/2 When an employer feels that his margin is slipping away from him, the first thing done is to scale down the price of wages. 1940 *Economist* 31 Aug. 291/1 Fixed margins, which were established . . . to check an incipient boom, are now . . . the subject of some controversy. 1971 *Daily Tel.* 21 Oct. 23 (*heading*) Doubled margins work wonders for Spillers. 1972 W. A. PANTIN *Oxf. Life* iv. 48 The estates allotted to the support of chairs were in some cases left in the hands of the university, which paid out of them the appropriate salary to the professor, and sometimes made a profit out of the margin. 1972 *Times* 16 Oct. 4/6 Wheat . . . is grown as much for the straw as for its £57 an acre gross margin. *Ibid.* 4/7 Bulbs . . . give easily the biggest margin to the acre.

c. *Stockbroking and Comm.* (a) A certain sum deposited by a speculative seller or buyer with his broker to cover the risk of loss on a transaction on account. (b) U.S. 'A deposit made by each of two brokers, parties to a contract, when one is called up (as it is termed) by the other' (*Cent. Dict.* 1890).

1848 W. ARMSTRONG *Stocks* 10 The purchaser then hands over this margin to the person with whom he hypothecates the Stock. 1870 J. K. MEDBERY *Men & Mysteries Wall St.* 62 Seven per cent a year is generally allowed on all margins advanced by customers. 1880 *Harper's Mag.* Oct. 782/2 All speculated, but they did not speculate on margins. 1882 *Pall Mall G.* 15 July 5/1 Egyptian Unified bonds went crawling down to below 48, and alarmed bankers were sending after their 'margins'. 1883 *St. James's Gaz.* 1 Nov., In Liverpool sales of cotton for future delivery are made without any deposit of 'margins'. 1885 *Harper's Mag.* Mar. 611/1 The speculators were . . . caught without any margin. 1888 BRUCE *Amer. Commw.* III. xcii. 288 Ohio punishes by fine and

imprisonment the offering to sell 'options' or exhibiting any quotations of the prices of 'margins', 'futures' or 'options'. 1902 *Westm. Gaz.* 11 Nov. 11/3 The bulk of the shares in what are called the speculative lines are held by speculators on margin. 1934 S. S. HUEBNER *Stock Market* xxiii. 434 If the customer purchases stock worth \$100 and deposits \$20 as margin, . . . he has a margin of 20 per cent. 1971 *Investors Chronicle's Beginners, Please* (ed. 5) 310 The latter [sc. the broker] makes an interest charge . . . and receives from his client . . . sufficient to maintain an adequate 'margin' to protect the broker against fluctuations in the value of the collateral.

d. *Life-insurance.* = LOADING *vbl. sb.* 3.

1881 [see LOADING *vbl. sb.* 3].

e. *margin of safety:* an allowance made for safety, *spec.* a number equal to the factor of safety (FACTOR *sb.* 8) minus one.

1888 R. S. BALL *Exper. Mech.* (ed. 2) ii. 33 So great a margin of safety is necessary on account of the jerks and the other occasional great strains that arise in the raising and the lowering of heavy weights. 1905 *Trans. Inst. Naval Archit.* XLVII. 11. 203 One hears, both in the lecture theatre and drawing office, much talk of 'margins of safety'. 1941 N. H. ANDERSON *Aircraft Layout* vii. 179 If the margin of safety comes out a negative quantity, the design is not satisfactory; in all cases a positive margin of safety is required. 1968 F. K. TEICHMANN *Fund. Aircraft Structural Analysis* 78 In general, the designer of aircraft structures selects structural elements with a margin of safety of zero. This does not mean that safety is not built into the craft . . . since the loads, or load factors actually imposed on the craft are determined rather precisely.

3. a. The space on a page between the extreme edge and the main body of written or printed matter, often partly taken up with notes, references, illuminations, or the like. Often in narrower sense, applied to the margins at the sides of the page ('inner' and 'outer' margins) as distinguished from the 'head' and 'foot.'

1362 LANGL. *P. Pl. A.* VIII. 20 Marchauns in þis Margin [of a bull] hedden mony 3eres [of pardon]. 1398 *TREVISIA Barth. De P.R.* xv. xxiv. (1495) 497 Loke in the nexte pagyn in thende of the mergyn. 1532 *MORE Confut. Barnes* VIII. Wks. 756/2, I lette passe that he nothet in the margine these woordes how a manne maye knowe the church. 1589 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* IV. 442 They wer nocht content in the body of the said principall letter . . . bot interlynnit on the maigreane thairof. 1611 *BIBLE Transl. Pref.* ¶ 15 Some peradventure would have no varietie of sences to be set in the margine. 1621 *BP. MOUNTAGU Diatribæ* 219 For this we have Scripture and Fathers in the margine. 1783 JOHNSON in *Boswell* 1 May, I know when I have been writing verses, I have run my finger down the margin, to see how many I had made, and how few I had to make. 1817 *MIBDIN Bibliogr. Decam.* II. 471 Books with larger margins are no where to be found. 1851 *LONGF. Gold. Leg. iv. Scriptorium*, I . . . will sketch her thus, in her quiet nook, For the margin of my Gospel book.

b. The annotations placed in the margin of a work (cf. MARGENT 2b); in quot. *transf.*, an explanatory indication.

1824 *HOGG Conf. Sinner* 88 She viewed Mrs. Logan with a stern, steady gaze, as if reading her features as a margin to her intellect.

4. a. *Joinery.* The flat part of the stiles and rails of a framed work. b. *Building.* 'That part of the upper side of a course of slates which appears uncovered by the next superior course' (*Gwilt*).

[1678: see MARGENT *sb.* 3.] 1823 P. NICHOLSON *Pract. Build.* 226 Margins or Margents.—The flat part of the stiles and rails of framed work. 1855 F. REINNEL *Masons, etc. Assist.* 70 The part of the back of every course which is exposed to the eye is called the margin of that course.

5. *attrib.*, as *margin-cell*, *light*, *sand*; *margin call*, a demand by a broker that an investor deposit further cash or securities to guarantee the margin (sense 2c) on his investment; *margin clerk*, one who records dealings in margins (sense 2c); *margin draft*, *draught* = DRAFT *sb.* 6a (*Ogilvie* 1850); *margin line* *Naut.* (see quot.); *margin release*, *marginal release*, the mechanism on a typewriter which enables the typewriting to run into the set margin; hence *margin release key*, the key on the machine which operates this mechanism; *margin-tailed a.*, having a marginate tail (*Cent. Dict.*).

1961 R. E. BADGER et al. *Investment Princ. & Pract.* (ed. 5) iv. 84 If the market value of the securities in an account declines, the broker issues a '*margin call' to the customer, requesting the deposit of additional cash or securities to protect against loss on the loan. 1963 PHILLIPS & LANE *Personal Finance* vii. 180 If a stock declines in market price, a margin call may be issued by the broker who must require the required margin coverage at current market prices, else he must sell the stock to protect the interests of the creditors who have supplied the previously borrowed funds. 1972 *N.Y. Law Jnl.* 14 Nov. 2/2 The deficit arose after defendant was unable to meet margin calls. 1882 *VINES Sachs' Bot.* 142 This wall intersects the dividing wall of the *margin-cell previously formed. 1886 *Harper's Mag.* July 213/2 Speculative sales of land . . . are also made in the Call Room . . . the caller of provisions and *margin clerk presiding. 1973 *N.Y. Law Jnl.* 30 July 4/6 The regulation should be . . . in the language of the brokers and margin clerks who must work under it. 1858 *Skyring's Builders' Prices* (ed. 48) 34 Deal cases frames . . . with *margin lights or rail c 1850 *Rudim. Navig.* (Weale) 131 *Margin line, a line or edge parallel to the upper side of the wing transom, and about five inches below it, at which place terminate all the butts of the bottom planks abaft. 1913 *Pitman's Commercial Encycl. & Dict. Business* IV. 1620/2 Note what a wonderful improvement there is . . . in all the minor parts, such as . . . *margin release keys. 1914 *Pitman's Commercial Self-*

Educator I. 163/1 Closely connected with these Marginal Stops is the Margin Release, which in the latest models takes the form of a key marked 'Marginal Release' or 'M.R.' 1939 F. A. FAUNCE *Secretarial Efficiency* II. vi. 87 Notice the location of . . . the backspacer, the margin release, and the ribbon shift. 1962 J. B. PRIESTLEY *Margin Released* p. viii, Typewriters . . . have a key labelled 'Margin Release', frequently needed by hasty and careless typists like myself. 1967 J. HARRISON *Secretarial Duties* (ed. 3) viii. 106 When erasing, move the carriage fully to the left or right, using the margin-release key. 1820 KEATS *Hyperion* i. 15 Along the *margin-sand large foot-marks went.

Hence *'marginless a.*, having no margin.

1839 D. MACMILLAN *Mem.* (1882) 89, I have had to cut away all the margin . . . This marginless volume . . . will be [etc.].

margin ('mɑ:dʒɪn), *v.* [f. prec. *sb.* Cf. late L. *marginaire*, F. *marginer*.]

1. *trans.* To furnish with marginal notes; to annotate or summarize in the margin.

1607 *HIERON Defence* i. 78 Though it be his use, to margin his English, with greek or latin or both. 1616 *SIR T. ROE Jnl.* 4 Sept. (1899) 260, I received my Articles back from Asaph chan, who took now at last many exceptions, and margined them with his Pen in most Insolent sort. 1651 C. CARTWRIGHT *Cert. Relig.* i. 52 If any man may be permitted to appeal to Scriptures: margin with his own notes. a 1734 *NORTH Exam.* i. i. § 7 (1740) 18 These he deals forth . . . as the notable Matters, margined for better Notice. 1885 E. S. FFOULKES *Prim. Consecr.* iv. 73 Of the four prayers margined by Mr. Hammond as 'Recital of the work of Redemption, Words of Institution, Confession of Faith, and the Great Oblation', not a trace occurs in the S. Cyril.

2. To specify in the margin of a page.

c 1640 J. SMYTH *Lives Berkeleys* (1883) I. 294 Where to add these records here margined. 1868 *Voice of Truth* May 117 There are no fewer than 2283 articles, all numbered, named, and the places they came from carefully margined.

3. a. To provide with a margin, edge, or border. *Freq. in pass.*

1715 *tr. Pancirollus' Rerum Mem.* I. iv. ii. 158 Hats . . . were margin'd with Brims, as a commodious Shelter. 1725 H. BOURNE *Antiq. Vulgares* 65 If its water was . . . margin'd with the tender grass. 1797 *MRS. RADCLIFFE Italian* xix. 102/1 Entering the little bay, where the hamlet margined the beach. 1860 *Gosse Rom. Nat. Hist.* 35 The broad belt of reeds which margined the river. 1865 *Pall Mall G.* 16 Sept., A vellum pamphlet . . . each leaf of which was numbered and neatly margined with red ink. 1883 F. M. CRAWFORD *Dr. Claudius* i, A variety of mathematical figures, margined all round with odd-looking equations.

b. *Nat. Hist. and Path.* (Cf. MARGIN *sb.* 1 b.)

1840 *Cuvier's Anim. Kingd.* 244 The feathers margined with greyish during the winter. *Ibid.* 249 The membranes margining the toes. 1849 J. E. GRAY *Catal. Specim. Snakes Brit. Mus.* 113 The upper band-like, transverse, like a frontal, margining the rostral. 1881 J. S. GARDNER in *Nature* XXIII. 251 The leaves are smaller . . . the parenchyma reduced to a narrow expansion margining each vein. 1898 J. HUTCHINSON *Arch. Surg.* IX. 125 [The eruption] consisted of patches which were not abruptly margined.

4. *Stockbroking.* To deposit a 'margin' upon (stock). Also *intr.* in to *margin up* (U.S.): to provide additional 'margin' when what has been paid is insufficient.

18. *Amer. Economist* III. 176 (Cent.) The concern then had \$42,500,000 locked up on Bourse, having trebled its liabilities in the vain attempt to margin up after a fall begun in September, 1881. 1896 *Westm. Gaz.* 4 Aug. 7/3 The banks are indifferent, as the stocks held are securely margined. 1902 H. L. WILSON *Spenders* xxxiv. 408 As the stock fell, the banks requested the brokers to margin up their loans, and the brokers, in turn, requested Percival to margin up his trades. 1973 *N.Y. Law Jnl.* 30 July 4/2 Once a margin account has been properly margined, the regulation imposes no further requirements respecting the status of the account in the absence of a subsequent transaction.

marginal ('mɑ:dʒɪnəl), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. mod.L. *marginalis*, f. *margīn-*, *margo*, MARGIN *sb.* Cf. F. *marginal*.] *A. adj.*

1. a. Written or printed in the margin of a page, as *marginal note*, *reference*. Hence *marginal bible*, one with marginal notes.

1576 *FLEMING Panopl. Epist.* 34 *margin*, These words are . . . made plaine, in the first Epistle, Li. 6. in a marginal note. 1611 *COTGR. s.v. Marc*, Looke the next marginal word. 1641 *MILTON Ch. Govt.* II. 41 To club quotations with men whose learning and belief lies in marginal stuffings. a 1656 *HALES Gold. Rem.* (1673) 288 That so you may bring them [sc. scattered notes] together by marginal references. 1683 *MOXON Mech. Exerc.*, *Printing* xxii. ¶ 5 Marginal Notes come down the side (or sides, If the Page have two Columns). a 1732 T. BOSTON *Crook in Lot* (1805) 78 Here there is a line reading, and a marginal. 1733 *NEAL Hist. Purit.* II. 48 Mr. Canne, author of the Marginal References to the Bible. 1860 *DICKENS Lett.* (1880) II. 113, I thought the marginal references overdone. 1885 *Act 48 Vict.* c. 15 Sched. ii. *Precept* § 35 You are . . . to publish . . . the register with your marginal additions. 1903 *Expositor* July 1 Fuller lists . . . in what are called 'marginal bibles'.

† b. *marginal finger:* a 'finger' or hand set in the margin to call attention to something; hence *fig.*

1604 *DEKKER Honest Wh.* Wks. 1873 II. 6 Let it stand Within the Wizards booke (the kalendar) Markt with a marginal finger. 1632 *MASSINGER & FIELD Fatal Dowry* III. i, To haue mens marginal fingers point At Charalloys, as a lamented story!

2. a. Pertaining to an edge, border, or boundary; situated at the extreme edge (of an area, mass, etc.).

1658 *PHILLIPS, Marginal*, belonging to the margin or margin, *i.* the brink or brim of any thing. 1831 *BREWSTER Optics* vi. 54 The central parts of the lens . . . refract the rays

too little, and the marginal parts too much. 1872 BLACK *Adv. Phaeton* vii. 100 A marginal growth of willow and flag. 1882 *Garden* 25 Mar. 202/2 Lobelias . . . are most useful, as marginal plants for flower beds and borders. 1892 *Photogr. Ann.* 229 The lenses are of special optical glass, constructed with the nicest precision of curvature, so maintaining good marginal definition. 1893 LANE-POOLE *Aurengzib* xii. 190 The extreme point south of Trichinopoly, and the marginal possessions of the Portuguese. 1925 J. LAIRD *Our Minds & their Bodies* ii. 31 For scientific purposes the marginal or borderline cases are usually the most instructive. 1934 H. C. WARREN *Dict. Psychol.* 159/1 *Marginal contrast*, an accentuated type of simultaneous contrast, which occurs in regions close to the boundary between two contrasting areas. 1950 tr. *Mountaineering Handbk.* (Assoc. Brit. Members Swiss Alpine Club) ix. 88 Marginal crevasses . . . run diagonally upwards and towards the centre of the glacier. 1957 R. G. COLLOMB *Dict. Mountaineering* 52 The changing course of a glacier causes marginal crevasses (i.e. splits at the edges) . . . the changing angle of slope over which it flows causes marginal crevasses and transverse crevasses in mid-stream. 1962 BLAKE & TROTT *Periodontology* v. 49 Marginal gingivitis involves only the free gingiva. 1962 M. L. HASELGROVE *Photographers' Dict.* 141 (caption) A beam parallel to the principal axis will not be brought to a focus at the principal focus; marginal rays will converge to *M* while axial rays converge to *A*. 1965 G. Y. SHEVELOV *Prehist. of Slavic* 74 As in many other cases this columnar final stress was replaced by the marginal final stress.

b. Nat. Hist. (Cf. MARGIN sb. 1 b.)

1776-96 WITHERING *Brit. Plants* (ed. 3) IV. 97, I never observed the seeds exposed in the marginal sinuses. 1800 *Phil Trans.* XC. 436 When the marginal lips are brought together, the animal will have a considerable power of suction. 1859 J. R. GREENE *Man. Anim. Kingd., Protozoa* 20 To send forth pseudopodia through the marginal pores. 1875 BENNETT & DYER tr. *Sachs' Bot.* 298 Adventitious shoots, arising in the thaloid forms from cells of the older marginal parts.

c. Psychol. Of, on, or pertaining to the edge of the field of consciousness.

1894 C. L. MORGAN *Introd. Compar. Psychol.* i. 17 We . . . pay attention solely to focal consciousness, omitting all reference to the great body of marginal subconsciousness. 1899 W. JAMES *Talks to Teachers* ii. 18 The expressions 'focal object' and 'marginal object', which we owe to Mr. Lloyd Morgan, require, I think, no further explanation. 1903 F. W. H. MYERS *Hum. Personality* I. *Introd.* 14 They speak of 'fringes' of ordinary consciousness; of 'marginal' associations. 1927 W. E. COLLINSON *Contemp. Eng.* 108 The field of consciousness with its focal and marginal presentations.

3. a. That is on the 'margin', or close to the limit, below or beyond which something ceases to be possible or desirable. Freq. in *Econ.*; esp. of or pertaining to goods produced and marketed at a small margin of profit; *spec.* in phrases *marginal cost, man, utility*.

1887 *Daily News* 23 May 2/8 Competition is as keen as ever and prices as marginal as they can be. 1890 MARSHALL *Princ. Econ.* iii. iii. (1898) 168 That part of the thing which he is only just induced to purchase may be called his *marginal purchase*, because he is on the margin of doubt whether it is worth his while to incur the outlay required to obtain it. And the utility of his marginal purchase may be called the *marginal utility* of the thing to him. *Ibid.* i. p. x. The term 'marginal' increment I borrowed from von Thünen, and it is now commonly used by German economists. 1909 J. A. HOBSON *Industr. Syst.* v. 109 So with the case of the 'marginal shepherd', the tenth man whom a farmer calculates it is just worth his while to employ because he can get him for the price of twenty sheep a year, and he will just save that number by his work. *Ibid.*, Marginal productivity of labour . . . the productivity of any single man, 'marginal' or other. 1920 A. MARSHALL *Princ. Econ.* (ed. 8) vi. i. 517 The farmer's interests are equally served by hiring 10 or 11 men; but . . . the eleventh man (supposed to be of normal efficiency) is the marginal man, when the markets for labour and sheep are such that one man can be hired . . . for the price of 20 sheep. 1925 J. M. KEYNES in A. C. Pigou *Memorials A. Marshall* 22 It undoubtedly gave Jevons priority of publication as regards the group of ideas connected with 'marginal' (or, as Jevons called it, 'final') utility. 1930 *Economist* 28 June 1441/1 The proposals were based upon marginal cost on full-time running. 1931 *Encycl. Social Sci.* V. 366/1 In 1871 . . . W. Stanley Jevons coined the phrase final utility, Carl Menger spoke of marginal utility and Léon Walras used the term rarity. 1934 *Punch* 17 Oct. 424/1 People babble cheerfully about the Marginal Man, the law of Diminishing Returns and so on. 1957 *Times* 21 Dec. 5/2 The weather at Idlewild international airport was reported to be 'marginal', and the captain had to ensure that sufficient fuel remained to divert to an alternative base. 1958 *Listener* 25 Sept. 447/1 The ordinary American citizen enjoys amenities which not even the rich enjoyed a century ago, and marginal output consists of goods that by any standards are patently inessential. *Ibid.* 448/1 Marginal production in affluent America today . . . is in general much less urgent . . . than was marginal production 100 years ago. 1963 *Times* 16 Apr. 13/1 At any point of time there are some who would buy less coal if the price went up, either economizing in fuel or switching to some alternative. We economists call these the 'marginal' users. 1969 J. ARGENTI *Managem. Techniques* 155 Marginal cost calculations can be extremely complex in a large multi-product company. . . . Unless marginal costing is used, the answer given to the question 'will it pay us to meet this order or should we turn it down?' will be wrong. 1973 *Black Panther* 8 Sept. 12/3 In Southern Appalachia, Black Appalachians are 'marginal' (just above the poverty level).

b. Applied to land, ore, etc., barely worth developing. Also applied to a person working such land, etc. (Cf. MARGIN sb. 2 a, quot. 1863.)

1910 P. H. WICKSTEED *Common Sense of Pol. Econ.* ii. vi. 571 'Marginal land' . . . is not land . . . considered with reference to the volume of supply. 1935 *Economist* 30 Nov. 1095/2 Huge quantities of marginal ore which, unattractive at the old price of gold, are attractive at the new. 1943 J. S. HUXLEY *TVA* i. 7 Reafforestation and the proper use of

marginal lands. 1944 *Ann. Reg.* 1943 283 Policy . . . of aiding the thousands of inefficient marginal farmers to raise their standards of farming. 1954 M. BERESFORD *Lost Villages* x. 346 Derbyshire. . . There seems to have been surprisingly little retreat of settlement from marginal lands in the Peak. 1975 *Times Lit. Suppl.* 2 May 471/3 The bringing back into production of marginal agricultural land . . . formed part of his [sc. Keynes's] vision.

c. Sociol. Of an individual or social group: partly belonging to two differing societies or cultures but not fully integrated into either.

1928 R. E. PARK in *Amer. Jnl. Sociol.* May 881 (heading) Human migration and the marginal man. *Ibid.*, One of the consequences of migration is to create a situation in which the same individual . . . finds himself striving to live in two diverse cultural groups. The effect is to produce an unstable character. . . This is the 'marginal man'. *Ibid.* 893 It is in the mind of the marginal man—where the changes and fusions of culture are going on—that we can best study the processes of civilization. 1937 E. V. STONEQUIST (title) The marginal man. 1957 V. W. TURNER *Schism & Continuity in Afr. Society* iv. 108 Sandombu was from many points of view . . . an atypical, marginal man in Mukanza Village. 1963 *Rev. Eng. Stud.* XIV. 258 A homosexual, he regarded himself as a marginal man, out of step with society, yet contemptuous of its hypocritical standards. 1964 GOULD & KOLB *Dict. Social Sci.* 407/1 Sociologists wrote of the second generation immigrants as the most distinctively marginal group, measured by their relatively high index of crime. 1964 R. D. HOPPER in I. L. Horowitz *New Sociol.* 324 The Creole marginal group constituted about 10 per cent of the population at the time of the revolution. 1964 L. A. COSTA PINTO in *Ibid.* 471 In a marginal society it is possible to find strong support . . . for quite opposite decisions.

d. Of minor importance, small, having little effect; usu. const. to.

1929 *New Statesman* 1 June 232/1 For the 'marginal' voter—he who is at the point of indifference whether he comes to the poll or not—is unlikely . . . to be induced to do so by any really important consideration. 1954 M. BERESFORD *Lost Villages* vii. 261 The lands marginal to medieval corn-growing. 1955 *Times* 11 June 9/6 Most of the changes are . . . shifts of emphasis rather than reversals of previous policy; they are important but they are marginal. 1959 *Times* 14 Jan. 3/6 There is no major writer who uses the stage as his preferred medium of creation. . . Mr. Graham Greene and Mr. Angus Wilson, for example, still seem marginal to the drama. 1959 *Times Lit. Suppl.* 29 May 321/3 Twenty-six changes of punctuation, of which four or five seem . . . to be improvements, fourteen almost certainly wrong, and seven or eight marginal. 1964 [see MARGINALITY]. 1969 *Listener* 16 Jan. 92/3 The lack of a character with which we can identify . . . the soldiers . . . remain uncharacterised and marginal—soon stills our wish to be emotionally involved.

e. Pol. Pertaining to a constituency, etc., in which an election or issue is likely to be closely contested and the majority very small. Also *ellipt.* as *sb.*

1951 *Times* 25 Oct. 6/3 (heading) Marginal seats. . . A significant feature of today's General Election polling is the substantial number of constituencies which may be described as marginal, and where the result of the voting is problematical. 1955 *Times* 7 June 7/4 A marginal constituency is one where the retiring member, having won the last election by a small majority, stands a sporting chance of being defeated at the next one. 1960 BUTLER & ROSE *Brit. Gen. Election 1959* xi. 135 Despite the concentration on marginal seats, the Conservatives managed to put on a full-scale campaign almost everywhere. 1965 *Listener* 24 June 921/1 It was difficult for him to give a lead on this particular topic directly after such a marginal vote in his favour. 1966 *New Statesman* 25 Feb. 246/1 For Labour MPs in 'marginals' . . . it means that their perilous positions could be secured. 1970 *Guardian* 16 June 10/4 Three of the four Labour-held marginals theoretically at risk would be lost only on a swing against Labour of between 4 and 5 per cent. 1974 *Times* 13 Feb. 4/6 Redistribution can make a safe seat marginal.

4. Stock-broking. Pertaining to, of the nature of, margins (sense 2 c).

1870 J. K. MEDBERY *Men & Mysteries Wall St.* 59 Nor is there any dissimilarity between the conditions of purchase in complete and in marginal transactions. *Ibid.* 62 The broker . . . demands of his customer either solid deposit of money or stocks, or marginal deposit of money. 1930 *Economist* 22 Mar. 653/1 Dominion and colonial stocks . . . attracted only the 'marginal' business of the market. 1936 *Ibid.* 15 Feb. 368/2 The Great Western, whose 'marginal' security is an ordinary stock. 1938 J. B. WILLIAMS *Theory Investment Value* iii. 21 To the marginal investor, it will be indifferent whether he invests in stock or in promissory notes. 1954 B. GRAHAM *Intelligent Investor* ii. 34 Marginal trading—a potent cause of financial ruin to many—has been held within strict limits and at times suspended entirely.

B. sb. 1. A marginal note, reference, or decoration. Now rare.

1602 2nd Pt. *Return fr. Parnass.* i. ii. 248 For Lodge and Watson, men of some desert, Yet subject to a Critticks marginal. 1618 J. SMYTH *Lives Berkeleys* (1883) II. 205 What great services hee often did against the French, . . . the marginal will informe his posterity. 1641 'SMECTYMNUS' *Vind. Answ.* §4. 59 Doth not the Marginal tell you . . . that the holy Church was founded in the state of Prelacie? 1743 EMERSON *Fluxions* 34 The Values of the Marginals on the left. 1884 *Times* (weekly ed.) 10 Oct. 7/4 The text is printed in old black letter type, with pictorial headings and marginals.

2. Zool. A feather on the edge of a bird's wing. 1887 *Proc. Zool. Soc.* 347 They [sc. feathers along the posterior border of the wing] are best termed marginals (*trictices marginales*). 1898 F. E. BEDDARD *Struct. & Classification Birds* 9 The patagium is mainly filled up with several rows of feathers, which are collectively termed the marginals.

Hence 'marginal' v. *trans.*, to enter in the margin of a book; to add marginal notes to.

1618 J. SMYTH *Lives Berkeleys* (1883) I. 212 The records here marginald. 1787 BENTHAM *Wks.* (1843) X. 170, I am

marginaling *Essai sur les Recompenses*. All I have to say . . . is marginaled and ready for reading.

|| marginalia (mɑ:dʒɪ'neɪliə), sb. pl. [L. neut. pl. of *marginalis* MARGINAL.] Marginal notes.

1832 COLERIDGE *Let.* 22 Apr. (1895) II. 761 A facsimile of John Asgill's tracts with a life and copious notes, to which I would affix Postilla et Marginalia. a 1849 POE (title) Marginalia. 1853 LOCKHART in *Croker Papers* (1884) III. xxviii. 294, I have read some slips of Moore, and when I get a larger portion will send you a set with marginalia. 1891 J. WINSOR *Columbus* i. 7 Some manuscript marginalia found in three different books. . . are also remnants of the autographs of Columbus.

marginalic (mɑ:dʒɪ'nælik), a. *nonce-wd.* Suggestive of 'marginalia'.

a 1849 POE *Marginalia* Wks. 1864 III. 484 A model of manners, with a richly marginalic air.

marginalism (mɑ:dʒɪ'nəlɪz(ə)m), Econ. [f. MARGINAL a. + -ISM.] An economic analysis which gives prominence to marginal factors in the economy. Hence 'marginalist' a., of or pertaining to marginalism; also *sb.*, an adherent of marginalism.

1926 J. A. HOBSON *Free-Thought in Social Sci.* iii. 118 The recent extension of Marginalism treats 'doses' as infinitesimal quantities, applies them to the demand as well as the supply side of the economic equation . . . and to all economic activities. *Ibid.* 119 Our modern Marginalists commit a . . . mistake in affecting to treat economic material in general as being . . . other than it actually is. 1929 — *Wealth & Life* ii. iii. 119 The development of a marginalist doctrine, representing the movements of minutely divisible units of capital and labor into businesses and trades. 1951 J. O. KAMM *Econ. Investment* ii. 33 (heading) Marginalism and investment policy. 1956 R. F. HARROD in A. Pryce-Jones *New Outl. Mod. Knowl.* 470 Such were the Austrian school of marginalists and their counterpart in England, Jevons. 1969 P. ANDERSON in Cockburn & Blackburn *Student Power* 220 Alfred Marshall, father of marginalist economics. 1973 K. MENDER in Hicks & Weber *Carl Menger* iii. 38 Austrian marginalism and mathematical economics. *Ibid.*, The Austrian marginalists and the mathematical economists agree in most of their fundamental economic views.

marginality (mɑ:dʒɪ'nælɪti). [f. MARGINAL a. + -ITY.] The quality or state of being marginal (in various senses of the adj.).

1929 *Pitman's Econ. Educator* III. 1352/1 The exchange value of commodities determines their marginal utility and itself expresses their marginal cost. The notion of marginality in this way sheds light upon the economic conflict. 1951 M. S. RIX *Investment Arithmetic* xii. 117 Priority percentages are also sometimes used to compare the gearing, or marginality, of one company's equity with another. 1955 *Times* 21 June 11/7 The region now has 28 Conservative to 15 Labour marginal seats. Conservatives also have the larger share of 'marginality' in the South and West. 1961 S. R. HERMAN in J. A. Fishman *Readings Sociol. of Lang.* (1968) 508 The choice of language at the various stages in the above case history reflects the passage from a position of marginality . . . to a position of adjustment as a member of Israel society retaining the elements of identity derived from socialization in another culture. 1963 L. TRILLING in N. Frye *Romanticism Reconsidered* 96 And the converse of what explains Nietzsche's relative marginality explains Dostoevsky's position at the very heart of the modern spiritual life. 1964 R. D. HOPPER in I. L. Horowitz *New Sociol.* 19 Marginality here means that, in pre-revolutionary societies, there is formed a group that is marginal to the structure of political power and social prestige. 1971 *World Archaeol.* III. 146 All of these facts combine to form a general picture of marginality in resources. 1974 R. JESSOP *Traditionalism, Conservatism & Brit. Polit. Culture* ii. 42 A marginal [social] class . . . is more likely to become class-conscious than one that is relatively secure and unexploited. Marginality in turn can be due to adverse market conditions, to technological change, to political action, to bad luck, or some other factor.

marginalize (mɑ:dʒɪ'nəlaɪz), v. *rare.* [f. MARGINAL + -IZE.] *trans.* and *intr.* To make marginal notes (upon).

a 1832 BENTHAM *Mem. & Corr.* Wks. 1843 X. 68, I used . . . to marginalize and make notes on cards. 1872 F. JACOX *Aspects of Authorship* 102 Augustine's *Confessions* . . . he [Abp. Leighton] similarly marginalized. *Ibid.* 112 note, Byron could marginalize with similar fertility and facility.

marginally (mɑ:dʒɪ'nəli), adv. [f. MARGINAL + -LY.] a. In the margin of a page; as a marginal note; *Bot.* towards the margin.

1601 Bp. W. BARLOW *Defence* 218 That text of S. Paul marginally misalleged. a 1682 SIR T. BROWNE *Tracts* 7 Still retained at least marginally in some translations. 1882 WOLSELEY in *Standard* 9 Sept. 2/1, I advanced with the troops marginally noted. 1884 BOWER & SCOTT *De Bary's Phaner.* 301 In Ginkgo the two bundles which pass from the petiole into the lamina, branch repeatedly into marginally directed forks. 1970 M. JONES *Ducal Brittany* ii. 47 The Breton version of the homage, transcribed . . . at the back of the *Livre des Ostz*, is marginally glossed as simple homage.

b. Round or about the margin or edge of anything; in a way that is close to the limit or margin; by a small margin, slightly.

1909 H. G. WELLS *Tono-Bungay* III. ii. 250 Wandering marginally through distinguished gatherings, I would catch the whispers: 'That's Mr. Ponderevo!' 1931 *Brit. Jnl. Psychol.* Jan. 226 Attention is directed to locating the proper box for response rather than to picking up a card (because this is such a very common process and everyone can do it 'sub-consciously' or 'marginally'). 1965 *New Statesman* 30 Apr. 672/1 The situation in Britain is only marginally less alarming. 1972 *Accountant* 17 Aug. 191/1 The law will be applied strictly . . . where schemes differ marginally from the prescribed conditions. 1974 'A. GARVE' *File on Lester* xxxvi.

128 The papers are terrible this morning—the *Star* marginally the worst, but only marginally.

marginant ('mɑ:dʒɪnənt), *a. Bot.* [ad. L. *marginant-em*, pr. pple. of *margināre* to MARGIN.] Becoming a marginate.
In recent Dicts.

marginate ('mɑ:dʒɪnət), *a. Nat. Hist. and Path.* [ad. L. *margināt-us*, pa. pple. of *margināre*, f. *margin-* MARGIN *sb.*] Having a distinct margin, marginated.

1777 ROBSON *Brit. Flora* 35 *Marginate*, having a leafy border. 1822 J. MAWE *Wodarch's Conchol.* (ed. 2) p. xiii, *Marginate* (in Univalves), having the sides of the shell thickened; (in Bivalves), surrounded with an elevated margin. 1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* IV. 327 *Marginate*. . . When an impressed line or channel separates the edge of the prothorax from the rest of its surface, and so forms a margin. 1874 COOKE *Fungi* 57 The *marginate* species. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* III. 50 The erythemas occur chiefly in children, in *marginate*, papular, or urticarious forms.

marginate ('mɑ:dʒɪnət), *v.* [f. L. *margināt-*, ppl. stem of *margināre*, f. *margin-* MARGIN *sb.*]
† 1. *trans.* To annotate with marginal notes.

1609 BP. W. BARLOW *Answ. Nameless Cath.* 335. That speech is used but only in one of those places, marginated by his Maestie.

2. To furnish with a margin or border.

1623 COCKERAM, *Marginate*, to make brimmes or margents. 1880 R. B. WATSON in *Jrnl. Linn. Soc.* XV. 100 Suture sharply impressed. . . being marginated on its upper side by a minute flat surface. 1881 *Ibid.* 440 *Marginating* the suture below is a fine thread.

marginated ('mɑ:dʒɪnətɪd), *ppl. a.* [f. L. *margināt-us*, pa. pple. of *margināre* (see prec.) + -ED².] = MARGINATE *a.*

1727 BAILEY vol. II. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* s.v. *Lycoperdon*, The smooth, oblong and inwardly marginated lycoperdon. 1802 BINGLEY *Anim. Biog.* (1813) III. 145 The marginated water-beetle. 1839 SOWERBY *Conch. Man.* 62 *Marginated*, having an edge or border thicker than the rest of the shell. 1849 D. J. BROWNE *Amer. Poultry Yd.* (1858) 53 Golden Hamburg fowls. . . of barred or marginated markings.

margination (mɑ:dʒɪ'neɪʃən). [f. MARGINATE *v.*: see -ATION.] 1. A marginated appearance or marking.

1896 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* I. 69 The so-called 'margination' of leucocytes. *Ibid.* 71 A commencing margination of the white corpuscles was discernable. 1898 SIR H. HOWORTH in *Archaeol. Jrnl.* LV. 128 Obvious either from the nature of the print or from distinctly-marked margination.

2. Annotation with marginal notes. *rare.*

1874 SWINBURNE *Let.* 13 July (1959) II. 308, I quite agree with you that the Homeric margination ought to be most carefully preserved.

† **marginean**, *a. Obs.*—⁰ [f. late L. *margine-us* (f. *margin-* MARGIN *sb.*) + -AN.] Marginal.
1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*

margined ('mɑ:dʒɪnd), *a. and ppl. a.* [f. MARGIN *sb.* or *v.* + -ED.] Having a margin, *esp.* one of a specified kind; chiefly *Nat. Hist.* (often as pple. followed by 'with'); *Bot.* applied to seeds having a distinct projecting edge.

In spec. names of animals it represents L. *marginatus*. 1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* III. xxix. 97 The marginated egg just mentioned. 1828 STARK *Elem. Nat. Hist.* I. 212 Wings and tail black, marginated with gray. 1832 *Pop. Zool.* 390 The Margined Tortoise (*Testudo Marginata*). 1844 J. E. GRAY *Catal. Tortoises*, etc. *Brit. Mus.* 61 The Margined Crocodile, *Crocodylus marginatus*. 1882 M. ARNOLD *Irish Ess.* 245 Books shapely, well printed, well marginated. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* II. 280 If it be erythema the redness will shew itself in abruptly marginated patches.

marginellacean (mɑ:dʒɪnɪ'leɪʃən), *a. Conch.* [f. mod.L. *Marginellacea*, f. *Marginella* (see below), f. *margin-*, *margo* MARGIN *sb.*] Pertaining to the *Marginellacea* or *Marginellidæ*, a family of gasteropods. So *margi'nellid*, a gasteropod of the family *Marginellidæ*; *margi'nelliform a.*, having the form of a gasteropod of the genus *Marginella*; *margi'nelloid a.*, resembling the genus *Marginella*.
In recent Dicts.

margincidal ('mɑ:dʒɪnɪ'saɪdəl), *a. Bot.* [f. L. *margin(i)-*, *margo* (see MARGIN *sb.*) + -cid-, weakened root of *cædere* to cut + -AL¹.] (See quot.)

1880 *Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1900 B. D. JACKSON *Gloss. Bot. Terms*, *Margincidal*, dehiscens by the disjunction of the united margins of the carpels, a form of septicidal dehiscence.

marginiform (mɑ:dʒɪnɪ'fɔ:m), *a.* [ad. mod.L. *marginiform-is*: see MARGIN *sb.* and -FORM.] Resembling or forming a margin.

1856 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Marginiformis*. . . Applied by H. Cassini to the appendices of the periclinium of the

Synantheræ, when they resemble a border: marginiform. 1890 *Century Dict.* (citing COUES).

margining ('mɑ:dʒɪnɪŋ). [f. MARGIN *sb.* or *v.* + -ING¹.] Margins collectively; edging of a distinct colour or texture from the main body.
In recent Dicts.

margini'rostral, *a. Ornith.* [f. L. *margin(i)-* MARGIN *sb.* + *rostr-um* beak + -AL¹.] Of feathers: Growing round the basal margin of the bill.

1837 MACGILLIVRAY *Hist. Brit. Birds* I. 80.

margint, obs. form of MARGENT.

margon, obs. f. MURGEON *sb.*¹, dirt, earth.

margorie, **margorum**, obs. ff. MARJORAM.

|| **margosa** (mɑ:'gəʊsə). [Short for Pg. *amargosa*, fem. of *amargoso* bitter.] An East Indian tree, *Azadirachta indica* (*Melia Azadirachta*), yielding a bitter oil; also called *neem*.

1813 AINSLIE *Mat. Med. Hindostan* 127 A certain portion of Margosa oil. 1846 LINDLEY *Veg. Kingd.* 464 It is supposed that the *Melia Azedarachta*, or neem-tree of India, possesses febrifugal properties; . . . it is also called the Margosa-tree. 1871 MATEER *Travancore* 98.

margose, **margou**, obs. forms of MARGAUX.

margravate ('mɑ:grævət). [f. next + -ATE¹.] = MARGRAVIATE.

1802 *Brookes' Gazetteer* (ed. 12), Lusatia, a margravate of Germany. 1864 BURTON *Scot Abr.* I. v. 260 Inexhaustible varieties of palatinates, margravates [etc.].

margrave ('mɑ:greɪv). *Hist.* Also 6 mergrave, 6-8 marc-, 7-9 markgrave, 9 mar(k)graf. [a. MDu. *markgrave* (mod.Du. *markgraaf*), = OHG. *markgrāvo* (MHG. *markgrāve*, mod.G. *markgraf*), lit. 'count of a mark or border territory': see MARK *sb.*¹ and GRAVE *sb.*⁴ Cf. med.L. *margrāvius*, F. *margrave*.] A German title, orig. given to the military governor of a border province; subsequently the hereditary title of the princes of certain states of the Holy Roman Empire.

Rendered in Latin by *marchio*, in Fr. and Eng. formerly sometimes by *marquis*.

1551 ROBINSON tr. *More's Utop.* I. (1895) 23 The chiefe and the head of them was the Margraue (as they cal him). 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 84 All such Rulers of townes or Countries as are nere the sea, are called Mergraue, as at this day in Andwarpe. 1577-87 HOLINSHED *Chron.* III. 1208/2 Christopher prince and margrave of Baden. 1614 SELDEN *Titles Hon.* 209, 213, 221. 1617 MORYSON *Itin.* III. 236 The Margraue (or Marquis) of Brandeburg is . . . the last of the Electors, but more powerfull then any of them in the number of Vassals. 1695 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3130/2 The Margrave of Bareith is still at Amsterdam. 1790 WOLCOT (P. Pindar) *Adv. to Fut. Laureat Wks.* 1812 II. 335 Emperors, Electors, dead to hospitality, Margraves and miserabul Dukes. 1855 MOTLEY *Dutch Rep.* (1861) I. 472 John van Immerzeel, Margrave of Antwerp.

Hence 'margravely, mar'graviai *adjs.*, pertaining to a margrave.

1762 tr. *Busching's Syst. Geog.* V. 378 The marggraviai territory of Onolzbad. 1865 J. SKELTON ('Shirley') *Campaigner at home* vii. 136 Many royal, margravely, princely crimes. 1876 *Tinsley's Mag.* XIX. 61 In the grand duchy of Baden, in the fair margraviai land.

margraviate (mɑ:'greɪvɪət). [ad. med.L. type **margrāvīātus*, f. *margrāvius* MARGRAVE.] The territory ruled by a margrave.

1702 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3870/2 They proceeded to the Margraviate of Anspach. 1870 BURTON *Hist. Scot.* (1873) VI. lxx. 206 German grand-duchies and margraviates.

margravine ('mɑ:grəvɪn). Also 7-inne. [a. Du. *markgravin* (= G. *markgräfin*) fem. of *markgraaf* MARGRAVE. Cf. F. *margravine*.] The wife of a margrave.

1692 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2738/3 There is a Discourse of a Marriage being proposed between his Electoral Highness and the Margravine of Anspach. 1753 HANWAY *Trav.* (1762) I. vii. xcii. 423 He placed the margravine of Bareith at his right hand.

margrete, -rite, obs. forms of MARGARITE¹.

margthe, obs. form of MARROW *sb.*¹

margarite, obs. form of MARGARITE¹.

marguerite ('mɑ:gəri:t). [a. F. *marguerite* (see MARGARET 2), originally the name of the daisy (*Bellis perennis*) and hence applied to larger flowers of similar shape.]

1. The common Daisy (*Bellis perennis*). *rare*—⁰.

1866 in *Treas. Bot.* 1878-86 BRITTEN & HOLLAND *Plant-n.*, Margaret's Herb, or Marguerite. In recent Dicts.

2. The Ox-eye Daisy, *Chrysanthemum Leucanthemum*; also *C. frutescens* or Paris Daisy. blue *marguerite*, *Agathæa (Detris) cælestis*.

1866 MISS THACKERAY *Village on Cliff* xiv. (1867) 218 A drawer in the bureau where she had already thrown some dead marguerites. 1882 *Garden* 18 Feb. 122/1 Flowers of the

blue Marguerite (*Agathæa cælestis*). *Ibid.* 16 Dec. 526/1 Paris Daisies, or white Marguerites, constitute just now one of the chief features in the gardens at Chiswick.

margullie, *v. Sc.* Also *murgullie*. [a. OF. *margul(l)ier*, -goillier to roll in the mud, soil, pollute, bruise, mutilate.] *trans.* 'To spoil, to destroy, to mangle; to mar any business' (Jam.).

1721 RAMSAY *Address to Town Council* i, They spoil'd my sense, and staw my cash, My muse's pride murgully'd. 1774 C. KEITH *Farmer's Ha'* lvii, Nature, unhurt by thrwart man, And nae murgully'd by chicane. 1836 J. STRUTHERS *Dychmont* III. 142 Wasting time murgullyng Greek.

margyrye, variant of MARGERIE *Obs.* (pearl).

Marhatta, obs. variant of MAHRATTA.

marhenziue, variant of MORYEVE *Obs.*

mari, obs. f. MARROW *sb.*¹, MARRY, MARY.

Maria ('mæriə), *sb.* and *a.* Also Maree.

A. sb. A member of a jungle-dwelling Dravidian people of central India; also, the native (Dravidian) language of this people. *B. adj.* Of or pertaining to this people or their language.

1827 R. JENKINS *Rep. Territories Rajah of Nagpore* ii. 33 The wildest of these Gonds are the Marees. They generally go in a state of complete nudity, and even their women have no covering, but aprons of leaves. a 1863 S. HISLOP in G. Smith *Stephen Hislop* (1888) 22 *Moria Gonds*. . . are more civilized than the Márias. 1863 *Sel. Rec. Govt. India Foreign Dept.* No. 39. 14 The language in this talook is Teloogoo and Maria. The population is composed mainly of Marias and Telingas. 1882 H. B. ROWNY *Wild Tribes India* i. i. 5 The Máree Gonds. . . live in the wildest parts of the province of Nagpore. 1938 W. V. GRIGSON *Maria Gonds of Bastar* iii. 49, I divide the so-called Marias into two divisions, the Hill Marias of the Abujhmar mountains, and the Bison-horn Marias. 1944 I. SINGH *Gondwana & Gonds* ii. 22 The Marias formerly roamed about in a state of nature and then . . . adopted leaves and barks as their garments. 1962 *Listener* 29 Nov. 893/1 Every young member of Indian jungle tribes like the Maria. 1971 [see GOND *sb.* and *a.*]

maria, *pl.* of MARE⁴.

mariable, **marriage** etc.: see MARRIABLE, etc.

|| **mariachi** (mæri'ɑ:tʃi). [Mexican Sp. *mariache*, *mariachi*.] A group of itinerant Mexican folk musicians; also, a member of such a group. Also *attrib.*

1941 *Time* 19 May 97 There are stacks of records by the omnipresent Mexican street bands, the *mariachis*. 1948 'P. QUENTIN' *Run to Death* xiii. 106 The *mariachis* had started to play. Over the frenzied twang of guitars a deep, chesty baritone was extolling Guadalajara. 1964 *Listener* 16 July 90/3 The *mariachis* personify all the robust colour of Mexico. . . They have the looks and the swagger of brigands and the dress-sense of toredors, and they make jarring, irresistible music in the convulsive patterns of Latin-American rhythms. 1966 [see CHARRO]. 1967 S. BLANC *Rose Window* (1968) viii. 79 The breeze carried snatches of *mariachi* music from the terrace where the guests were dining. 1970 W. APEL *Harvard Dict. Mus.* (ed. 2) 526/2 Characteristically Mexican is the *mariachi*, the typical band that serves to entertain people in cafés and at village and country dances and celebrations. 1971 *Islander* (Victoria, B.C.) 19 Dec. 2/2 A *mariachi* band was ordered and two bottles of tequila to make their evening's work more pleasurable.

|| **marriage blanc** (mɑ:ʒɑz blɑ). [Fr., lit. 'white marriage'.] An unconsummated marriage.

1926 *Irish Statesman* 13 Nov. 234 It is improbable, and yet quite possible, this story of a *marriage blanc*. 1931 *Times Lit. Suppl.* 17 Sept. 702/2 One must admire the tact with which Mr. Church handles the painful theme of the full-blooded Norah's revolt against the frustration of a *marriage blanc*. 1958 *Observer* 23 Feb. 14/2 We get a hint that Evan's and Cherry's is really a *marriage blanc*. 1958 G. MITCHELL *Spotted Hemlock* xi. 214 'The autopsy revealed that the girl was a virgin. . . 'Un *marriage blanc*? Good Lord!' 1975 *Listener* 21 Aug. 253/3 Opal. . . suggested a *marriage blanc* between Natalie and Bosie that would have enabled Opal and Bosie to have a lasting liaison.

|| **marriage de convenance** (mɑ:ʒɑz də kɔ:vənəns). [Fr., lit. 'marriage of convenience'; cf. CONVENIENCE *sb.* 6.] A marriage arranged or contracted from motives of convenience (sense 6) or expediency. Also *fig.* Cf. *marriage of convenience* (MARRIAGE 8).

1854 THACKERAY *Newcomes* I. xxviii. 275 What the deuce does a *marriage de convenance* mean but all this. 1864 TROLLOPE *Small House at Allington* I. ix. 83 I'm only a half sort of lover, meditating a *marriage de convenance* to oblige an uncle. 1912 I. NITOBÉ *Jap. Nation* vi. 163 The sorrows of *marriage de convenance* in Europe. 1923 J. S. HUXLEY *Ess. Biologist* vii. 295 Some men are pragmatic and utilitarian in regard to Truth; by others she is worshipped as fanatically as any goddess. So some men deliberately make *marriages de convenance*. 1955 *Bull. Atomic Sci.* Mar. 97/3 History suggests that the evil partnership between Communist China and the Soviet Union may yet develop the brittle quality of a *marriage de convenance*. 1957 L. DURRELL *Justine* iv. 235 Someone trapped into a *marriage de convenance*. 1974 M. CECIL *Heroines in Love* iv. 91 The fashionable world, with its ill-bred ideas about money and *marriages de convenance*.

maria-glass. *Min.* Anglicized form of MARIENGLAS (Chester *Dict. Names Min.* 1896).

† **maria-groschen.** *Obs.* In 7-grosch(en). [ad. G. *Mariengroschen*, f. *Marien-* Mary + GROSCHEN.] A German coin equivalent to eight pennings.

1617 MORYSON *Itin.* i. 35 Here each man paid . . . seven maria-groschen for meat. *Ibid.* 286 At Brunswicke a Doller was worth six and thirty Maria Grosch, which are of equal value with foure and twenty siluer Misen Grosch.

mariahuana, var. MARIJUANA, MARIHUANA.

† **marial¹.** *Obs. rare⁻¹.* Some herb.

1486 *Bk. St. Albans* Cvjb, Take Fenell Maryall and Kersis ilich moch.

† **marial².** *Obs.* [ad. med.L. *mariale*, neut. of *marialis*, f. *Maria* Mary; see -AL¹. Cf. Sp. *marial*.] Something written in praise of the Virgin Mary.

1622 S. WARD *Christ All in All* (1627) 12 They giue it [= ascribe honour] to the blessed Virgin, in the Closes of their riming Marials.

Marial ('mæriəl), *a.* [F. *marial* = MARIAN *a.* 1; cf. MARIAL².] = MARIAN *a.* 1.

1904 *Catholic Herald* 23 Dec. 8/4 On the initiative of the Archbishop of Leopol [sic], a grand Marial Congress was organised and held in his Cathedral city. 1952 D. M. J. LANGDON *Our Lady of La Salette* v. 30 Montserrat in the mountains of Spain, and hundreds of other centres of Marial devotion. 1966 *Approaches* Nov. 123 The Marial Congregations for men, which are now actively organising their lay apostolate in all fields of public life.

marialite ('mæriəlɪt). *Min.* [ad. G. *marialit*, perh. f. *Maria* Mary, on account of its whiteness; see -LITE.] A silicate of aluminium, calcium and sodium, found near Naples; also = HAÜYNNITE.

1854 DANA *Syst. Min.* (ed. 4) II. 230 Hauyne. . . Marialite, *Rylo.* 1879 RUTLEY *Study of Rocks* x. 112 The species meionite and marialite are closely related to scapolite. 1896 CHESTER *Dict. Names Min.*

Marian ('mæriən), *sb.*¹

1. A female name; in quot. applied to a light woman. See also MAID MARIAN.

1567 HARMAN *Caveat* 62 Hee. . . offers the same closely to this manerly marian.

2. *Marian's* (occas. *Marian*) *Violet* [repr. med.L. *Viola Mariana*], *Coventry Marian*, rarely simply *Marian*: Canterbury Bells, *Campanula Medium*.

1578 LYTE *Dodoens* II. xx. 171 When they be close, they haue fyue crestes or playtes like the Belfloures, or Couentrie Marians. *Ibid.* xxii. 173 Of Marians violet, or Couentrie Belles. 1629 PARKINSON *Parad. in Sole* (1656) 357 We call it generally . . . Coventry Bels. Some call it Marian, and some Mercuries Violets. 1658 PHILLIPS, *Mariets*, a sort of violets, called also Marian Violets.

Marian ('mæriən), *a.*¹ and *sb.*² [f. L. *Marīa* Mary + -AN.] *A. adj.*

1. Pertaining to the Virgin Mary, or characterized by special devotion to her.

1701 (*title*) An Account of Livonia with a Relation of the Rise, Progress, and Decay of the Marian Teutonic Order. 1829 SOUTHEY *Sir T. More* II. 106 The propagandists of the Monkish and Marian religion. 1865 PUSEY *Truth Eng. Ch.* 120 In Spain and Portugal devotion to the Blessed Virgin is in its natural home. They are familiarly called Marian Kingdoms.

2. Pertaining to Mary Queen of England or her time (1553-58).

1608 WILLET *Hexapla Exod.* 61 The late daies of the Marian persecution in England. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* VII. i. §29 Of all the Marian-Martyrs, Hooper, and Ridley suffered with most torture. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* v. I. 647 In this way, with the help of some invention and exaggeration, was formed a copious supplement to the Marian martyrology.

3. Relating to Mary Queen of Scots (1542-87).

1902 A. LANG *Hist. Scot.* II. x. 267 A Marian conspiracy worked by Lennox.

B. sb.
1. A worshipper, or devotee of the Virgin Mary.

1635 A. STAFFORD *Fem. Glory* 223 Till they are good Marians, they shall never be good Christians; while they derogate from the dignity of the Mother, they cannot truly honour the Sonne. 1693 *Emilienne's Hist. Monast. Ord.* III. 287 [The Teutonic knights] built there. . . a Church in honour of the Virgin Mary, from whence they were called Marianes. 1699 T. DORRINGTON *Pres. St. Relig.* 58 It would . . . be no hard and unjust Appellation, if one should call the People of that Communion rather Marians than Christians.

2. An adherent of Mary Queen of Scots; also, one who takes her side in historical discussion.

1893 *Athenæum* 11 Nov. 653/2 For twenty years Mr. Skelton has been known as a prominent Marian. 1902 A. LANG *Hist. Scot.* II. xii. 203 Sir Robert Melville, a strong Marian, had organised the business. 1969 A. FRASER *Mary Queen of Scots* II. xxii. 433 The castle of Edinburgh, so long held by Kirkcaldy and Maitland on behalf of the Marians. . . was at last effectively besieged. *Ibid.*, Maitland. . . had died a loyal Marian. 1974 G. DONALDSON *Mary Queen of Scots* v. 122 Kirkcaldy and Maitland did not emerge as open Marians until much later and were at first numbered among 'secret favourers of the Queen'. *Ibid.* 134 Balfour of Pittendreich became a Marian, though he was not at Langside.

3. An English Catholic of Queen Mary's reign (1553-8).

1868 H. H. MILMAN *Ann. S. Paul's Cathedral* xi. 256 The Primate Pole was in his grave, Heath of York a strong Marian. 1899 F. W. MATTLAND *Coll. Papers* (1911) III. 130 Canon MacColl laboured under the misfortune of knowing something about the votes that these Marians gave in Parliament. 1904 W. H. FRERE *Eng. Church 1558-1625* ii. 23 The champions of the Marians. . . were to dispute with the champions of the exiles. 1955 C. READ *Mr. Secretary Cecil* iv. 101 He abandoned flight and decided to throw in his lot with the Marians.

Also **Mari'anic** *a.* = MARIAN *a.* 1.
1845 G. B. CHEEVER *Wand. Pilgrim* lix. (1848) 311 The artful mixture of the Gospel scheme of redemption. . . in this Marianic system.

Marian ('mæriən), *a.*² (and *sb.*³) [ad. L. *Mariān-us*, f. *Mari-us* (see below).] *a. adj.* Of or pertaining to Gaius Marius, a famous Roman general (died 86 B.C.), or his party. *b. sb.* A follower of Marius. (In the first quot. the pl. is used instead of *Mariuses*.)

1579-80 NORTH *Plutarch, Cæsar* (1896) V. 1 Sylla told them againe, that. . . there were many Marians in that young boy [Julius Cæsar]. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) XVI. 375/2 Sertorius, one of the generals of the Marian faction. 1842 *Penny Cycl.* XXIII. 253/2 After this defeat of the Marian party, Sulla repealed the laws of Sulpicius.

Marian ('mæriən), *a.*³ [f. *Mariānus*: see below.] Used to designate a method of lithotomy, introduced by Marianus Sanctus in 1524.

1839 *Penny Cycl.* XIV. 52/1 Apparatus Major, or Marian Method. *Ibid.*, The Marian section. 1889 *Syd. Soc. Lex.* s.v. *Lithotomy, Marian L.*, the older form of median lithotomy.

Marianism ('mæriənɪz(ə)m). *rare⁻¹.* [f. MARIAN *a.* 1 + -ISM.] = next.

1845 G. B. CHEEVER *Wand. Pilgrim* xxiv. (1848) 159 Our Mother who art in heaven (says this great system of Marianism, instead of Christianity).

† **Mari'anity.** *Obs. rare⁻¹.* [f. MARIAN *a.* 1 after *Christianity*.] A religious system based upon the cultus of the Virgin Mary.

1677 W. HUGHES *Man of Sin* II. iii. 50, I think the World hath much nicknam'd both the Romanists, and their Religion likewise. This, at the best ought to be called Mari'anity, and not Christianity.

Marianne (mæri'æn). Also in anglicized form (*rare*) *Mary Anne*. [Fr.] The name of a Republican Secret Society formed in France after the coup of 1851 to restore a Republican Government; hence a familiar name for the Republican form of Government and, by extension, a personification of the French Republic.

1870 DISRAELI *Lothair* I. xi. 100 Our refreshment at council is very spare. . . but we always drink one toast. . . It is to one whom you love and whom you have served well. Fill glasses, brethren, and now 'To *Mary-Anne*'. 1890 BARRÈRE & LELAND *Dict. Slang* II. 45/2 'La Marianne' . . . was the name of a secret Republican Society in France. 1933 KIPLING *Souvenirs of France* II. 53, I asked a friend, an Alsatian General, whence the flood of material had come. 'From Marianne', was the reply. 'She has all sorts of things like these in her stocking - when she needs them.' 1934 H. G. WELLS *Exper. Autobiogr.* II. ix. 747 (*caption*) Marianne asks Dadda to tell her all about it. 1940 — *Babes in Darkling Wood* IV. iii. 374 Nor will Marianne be in a position to act the vindictive hostess this time. . . France and Britain had their chance of making a world peace in 1918, and they muffed it. 1958 H. J. GREENWALL *When France Fell* II. i. 66, I went to the *Marianne* office in the Avenue des Champs Elysées. 1962 *Listener* 12 July 57/2 Had Daumier wished to treat a similar theme we can be almost certain he would have selected Marianne or the Gallic cock as an impersonal national emblem. 1971 *Guardian* 3 Apr. 3/5 There is no official model for the bust of Marianne, the incarnation of the Republic, found in every Mairie in France.

† **Maria'nolatory.** *Obs. rare.* [f. MARIAN *a.* 1 + -(O)LATRY.] = MARIOLATRY. So **Maria'nolatrism** = MARIOLATER.

1736 BAILEY (folio) *Pref.*, *Marianalatrists* [sic]. 1755 AMORY *Mem.* (1766) II. 188 If they had not blended with this religion a marianolatory [sic]. *Ibid.* 193 A marianolatory, a demonolatory [etc.].

mariari, variant of MARGERY *Obs.*

† **maria-tree.** *Obs.* [= Sp. *árbol de María* 'tree of Mary'.] The tolu tree.

1745 P. THOMAS *Jrnl. Anson's Voy.* 168 The Maria-Tree is lofty, and its Leaves not quite unlike the Bay, but larger and thicker. 1760-72 tr. *Juan & Ulloa's Voy.* (ed. 3) I. 48 The cedar, the maria, and the balsam tree.

Mariavite ('mæriəvɪt). [Pol. *Mariawita*, f. L. phr. *qui Mariæ vitam imitantur*.] A member of a Polish Christian sect which flourished in the early 20th century; also *attrib.*

[1906 *Daily Chron.* 23 Apr. 5/5 The church at Leschno. . . had been occupied by the sect of Marianites. 1906 *Times* 28 May 5/3 *The Osservatore Romano* publishes to-day an Encyclical. . . condemning the doctrine of the so-called Marianisti, and definitely suppresses the Marianisti congregation.] 1906 *Tablet* 9 June 897/2 Some priests. . . had founded, without permission from their lawful superiors, a kind of pseudo-monastic society, known as the *Mariavites* or *Mystic Priests*. *Ibid.* 898/2 The so-called *Mariavite* priests who are in good faith may no longer be led astray. 1949 D.

ATTWATER *Catholic Encycl. Dict.* 306 *Mariavites*, a sect in Poland originating in 1906 with a number of apostate clergy. 1957 *Oxf. Dict. Chr. Ch.* 857/2 *Mariavites*, a Polish sect, founded in 1906 by J. Kowalski, a priest of Warsaw, and Felicia Kozłowska, a Tertiary sister, . . . on their excommunication from the RC Church.

maribone, *obs.* form of MARROWBONE.

maribot(t), *obs.* forms of MARABOUT.

marice, mariche, var. ff. MARIS, MARISH.

|| **mariche.** *Obs. rare⁻¹.* [It. *mariche* pl., in G. Botero Benese *Relationi* (1605) I. i. 123, whence the passage is taken.] A beast alleged to exist in Cambodia (see quot.).

1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 459 In these parts [sc. Cambodia, Siam, etc.] are huge woods, harbours of Lions, Tigers, Ownces, and Mariches, which haue Maidens faces and Scorpions tails.

maricock, *obs.* form of MARACOCK.

maricolous (mə'ɪkələs), *a.* [f. L. *mari-*, *mare* sea + *-colus* inhabiting, *colere* to inhabit.] Inhabiting the sea.

In recent Dicts.

|| **mari complaisant** (mari kɔ'plɛzɑ̃). [Fr.] A husband who tolerates his wife's adultery.

1898 W. J. LOCKE *Idols* xv. 211 You are three outstanding people. . . Hang it all—the *mari complaisant*—and Merriam is the last man in the world—it beats me altogether. 1933 *Times Lit. Suppl.* 5 Oct. 673/1 Without being the *mari complaisant* he has hitherto stood aside, probably seeing much more than he could admit. 1937 MRS. BELLOC *Lowndes Diary* 20 Jan. (1971) 145 The unfortunate Mr Simpson was. . . regarded as un *mari complaisant*. 1950 D. AMES *Corps Diplomatique* ix. 72, I don't understand English women. In France there is such a thing as a *mari complaisant*, but I've never heard of an *amant complaisant*! 1958 L. DURRELL *Justine* I. 29 She was reputed to have had many lovers, and Nessim was regarded as a *mari complaisant*. 1972 P. M. HUBBARD *Whisper in Glen* xii. 115 If you see him as the *mari complaisant*, you'd better think again. . . If he knew I was carrying on with you. . . he'd fling me out.

mariculture ('mærikʌltʃʊə(r), -tʃə(r)). [f. L. *mari-*, *mare* sea + CULTURE *sb.*] The cultivation of the resources of the sea, esp. of fish for food. So **mari'cultural** *a.*, of or pertaining to mariculture; **mari'culturist**, one who engages in or specializes in mariculture.

1903 *Science* 9 Oct. 461 Such maps would be purely agricultural and maricultural, dependent upon the harvests of the land and sea. 1909 *Cent. Dict. Suppl.*, *Mariculture*, the development of the resources of the sea, especially with respect to food-fish; coined in distinction from *agriculture*. 1969 *Sci. Jrnl.* Dec. 30 The man who studies agriculture stands in a different place from the man who studies mariculture. There are other differences between the two fields but not so basic as the need for the mariculturist to swim. 1970 *New Scientist* 20 Aug. 378/1 The first step in an effort to use the deep ocean water for mariculture, the generation of electrical power and the production of fresh water. 1971 *McGraw-Hill Yearbk. Sci. & Technol.* 23 If we are very optimistic and assume for a moment that the yield of the traditional fishery will not change, mariculture could perhaps lead to an increment in the crop produced from the sea from the present 1% to 1.1%. 1973 *Daily Colonist* (Victoria, B.C.) 12 Apr. 12/4 Some areas should be left wild; others should be utilized for recreation; others might be developed and employed for mariculture; and still other areas might be exploited or used as dumping grounds. 1974 *Victorian* (Victoria, B.C.) 5 Apr. 2/1 The federal-provincial governments have allotted \$38,000 to two companies involved in oyster mariculture in a cost-sharing program to improve and develop the oyster industry in British Columbia.

|| **Marid** ('mæɪd). [repr. two Arabic forms: 'mārid pr. pp. of *marada* to rebel, and *ma'rid*, f. the same root.] In Muslim demonology, a jinn of the most powerful class.

1839 LANE *Arab. Nts.* (1859) I. 72 When the Mārid heard these words of the fisherman, he said, There is no deity but God! 1889 J. PAYNE *Alaeddin* 92 Alaeddin looked and saw a Marid.

Marie ('mɑ:ri). Also *marie*. A female Christian name used *attrib.* of a type of plain sweet biscuit.

1878 *Official Guide & Album Cunard Steamship Co.* 186/3 (List of Biscuits) Marie. 1888 *Mrs. Beeton's Bk. Househ. Managem.* II. 31/2 Biscuits. . . Marie. . . 15. *gd.* per tin. 1906 E. NESBIT *Railway Children* II. 27 There were biscuits, the Marie and the plain kind. 1919 D. ASHFORD *Young Visitors* vi. 50 He swallowed his tea and eat a Marie biscuit hastily. 1947 E. TAYLOR *View of Harbour* xii. 203 A jug of cocoa and a plate of Marie biscuits. 1966 B. KIMENYE *Kalāsanda Revisited* 43 Though they sipped their tea, they simply could not bring themselves to touch a marie biscuit. 1972 C. DRUMMOND *Death at Bar* I. 10 The old tea lady. . . slopped the fluid over on to the marie biscuits in the saucer.

marie, *obs.* f. MARROW *sb.*¹, MARRY, MARY.

Marie Antoinette ('mɑ:ri æntwa:'net). The name of the Austrian queen consort (1755-1793) of Louis XVI of France, used *attrib.* to designate various styles of dress, decorative art, etc., characteristic of her or her reign (see quotes.).

1925 F. SCOTT FITZGERALD *Great Gatsby* v. 110 We wandered through Marie Antoinette music-rooms. 1950 'Mercury' *Dict. Textile Terms* 337 *Marie Antoinette*, a

curtain, having appliqué sprays, flowers and leaves of cord and tape. 1960 CUNNINGTON & BEARD *Dict. English Costume* 133/1 *Marie Antoinette skirt*, . . . a day skirt with 7 gores, 1 in front, 2 on each side, and 2 behind, box-pleated. 1966 J. S. COX *Illustr. Dict. Hairdressing* 96/1 *Marie Antoinette chignon*, a full globular low dressed chignon. *Marie Antoinette coiffure*, hair styles similar to those worn by Marie Antoinette.

mariege, obs. form of MARRIAGE.

Marie Louise ('mɑ:ri lu:'i:z). The name of *Marie Louise* (1791-1847), second wife of Napoleon I, used to designate a variety of yellow-skinned pear. Also *attrib.*

1817 *Trans. Hort. Soc.* II. 406 A box of Pears, sent to the Society by Dr. Van Mons, of Brussels, was examined. . . They are stated, by Dr. Van Mons, to be seedlings raised by himself: 1, Napoleon. . . ; 2, Marie Louise: in shape and size resembling a small Bon Chrétien; yellow, with bright red next the sun; very rich, and ripe about the middle of October. 1820 *Ibid.* IV. 519 Specimens of the Marie Louise Pear were received. 1860 R. HOGG *Fruit Manual* 200 Marie Louise. . . One of our very best pears. Ripe in October and November. 1894 'MRS. ALEXANDER' *Choice of Evils* I. ii. 34 Not even the Mervyn gardens could produce finer pears than the solitary 'Marie Louise' tree. 1929 E. A. BUNYARD *Anat. Dessert* 104 Marie Louise, cannot be overlooked, . . . being named after that most acquiescent of Empresses, Napoleon's second wife, and, like her, it needs the support of a strong arm to stay its languishing growth. 1958 [see DOYENNE].

|| **marienglas**. Also 8 -glass. [Ger., f. *Marien*, comb. f. *Marie* Mary + *glas* GLASS.] A name applied to mica and selenite.

1762 tr. *Busching's Syst. Geog.* I. 380 The famous Marienglass, called by some Muscovy glass, or ising-glass. *Ibid.* 474 Marienglas. 1799 W. TOOKE *View Russian Emp.* I. 358 A window of glass or marienglass.

marierim, -om(e, -um, obs. ff. MARJORAM.

† **mariet**. Obs. In 6 *mariette*. [a. F. *mariette*, f. *Marie* Mary.] The Canterbury Bell, *Campanula Medium*.

1597 GERARDE *Herbal* II. cix. 363 Couentrie bells are called in Latin *Viola Mariana*, or Mercuries violets, . . . and of some Mariettes. 1611 COTGR., *Mariets*, Mariets, Marians Violets, Couentrie bells. 1658 [see MARIAN sb.¹ 2].

marigenous (mɑ:'ridʒɪnəs), a. [f. L. *mare* sea + -GEN + -OUS.] Produced in or by the sea.

1599 R. LINCHE *Fount. Anc. Fiction* Niv b, One of those Tritons. . . (or as wee may tearm them) marigenous men. 1799 KIRWAN *Geol. Ess.* v. 224 Secondary or epizootic mountains. These are either marigenous or alluvial. 1843 HUMBLE *Dict. Geol.*, etc.

marigh, obs. form of MARROW sb.¹

marigold ('mæriɡəʊld). Forms: 4, 6-7 *marygould*, 4-6 *marigolde*, 5-9 *marygold*, 6 *mary-*, *maregolde*, *marigoulde*, *mary gowles*, *Sc.* *mariguuld*, 7 *marry-gold*, 6- *marigold*. [f. the proper name MARY (presumably with references to the Virgin Mary) + GOLD sb.²

Cf. MDu. *marienbloemkijn*, MLG. *marienblome*, 'Mary's flower', rendering *solesequium* in glossaries.]

1. The name of several plants having golden or bright yellow flowers. a. A plant of the genus *Calendula* (N.O. *Compositæ*), esp. *C. officinalis*, common in country gardens; it has some medicinal properties; its flowers were formerly made into a conserve, and are still sometimes used as a flavouring for soup, and to give a yellow colour to cheese.

The property possessed by the flower of opening when the sun shines (whence the L. name *solesequium*, F. *souci*) was often referred to by writers of the 16-17th c.

13. . . in *Med. Wks.* 14th C. (ed. Henslow) 81 Take. . . i quatron of mary-goulden. a1400 in *Reliq. Ant.* I. 55 Another drynk to wounde: tak confery, marigolde, matfelon [etc.]. 14. . . *Sloane MS.* 5 in *Promp. Parv.* 361 note, *Solesequium*, Rodewort, oþer marygoldys. ? 1516 *Grete Herball* cxxxi, *Calendula*. *Mary gowles*, or ruddes. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* II. xiii. 164 The conserve that is made of the floures of Mary-goldes. . . cureth the trembling. . . of the harte. 1594 NASHE *Unfort. Trav.* 9 The Marigold, which opens and shuts with the Sunne. 1597 GERARDE *Herbal* II. cxliii. 600 *Calendula multiflora orbiculata*. Double Globe Marigolde. *Ibid.* 603 *Calendula alpina*. Mountaine Marigold. a 1613 OVERBURY *A Wife*, etc. (1638) 70 His wit, like the Marigold, openeth with the sun. 1714 GAY *Sheph. Week* 1. 46 Fair is the Mary-gold, for Pottage meet. 1848 DICKENS *Dombey* viii, The small front-gardens had the unaccountable property of producing nothing but Marigolds. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* iii. I. 321 They. . . brewed gooseberry wine, cured marigolds, and made the crust for the venison pasty.

fig. (allusive). 1558 [HALES] *Orat. Q. Eliz.* in Foxe *A. & M.* (1631) III. xii. 977/1 Men. . . who were Marigoldes, that followed Marigold mad affections.

b. Any plant of the genus *Tagetes*, native to South America and Mexico, also grown in India and China, and much cultivated in gardens. African marigold, *T. erecta*; French marigold, *T. patula*.

1548, 1578 [see FRENCH A. 5a]. 1597 GERARDE *Herbal* II. cxclvi. 600 There be extant at this day five sorts of Turkie Gilliflowers or African Marigolds. 1611 COTGR., *Oeillet d'Inde*, the Turkie, or Affrican Marigold, or Gilliflower; also, the French Marigold, or Gingioline flower (which is the single kind of the Affrican). 1785 MARTYN *Rousseau's Bot.* xxvi. (1794) 395 French and African Marigolds, two of

the gaudy annuals of the flower-garden. 1895 MRS. B. M. CROKER *Village Tales* (1896) 150 Wreaths of evil-smelling marigolds (that noxious flower so amazingly dear to the native of India).

c. *Chrysanthemum segetum*; usually CORN-MARIGOLD, also *field, wild, yellow marigold*.

1578 LYTE *Dodoens* II. xxxiii 190 Of Goldenflore, or the wild Marygolde. 1597, etc. [see CORN MARIGOLD]. 1818 KEATS *Endym.* II. 397 Ripe October's faded marigolds. 1838 MARY HOWITT *Birds & Fl., Harvest-Field Fl.* II. The poppy red, the marigold, The buglos brightly blue.

d. Applied with qualification to plants of other genera. † *marigold of Peru*, the sunflower, *Helianthus*; Cape m., any plant of the genus *Dimorphotheca* (Cent. Dict. 1890); fetid m., *Dysodia chrysanthemoides* (*ibid.*); † Spanish m., *Anemone coronaria*; water m., *Bidens Beckii* (Treas. Bot. 1866); West Indian m., *Wedelia carnosia* (*ibid.*). For *bur, fig marigold* see the first words. Also MARSH MARIGOLD.

1597 GERARDE *Herbal* II. cxclvii. 612 Of the flower of the Sunne, or the Marigolde of Peru. 1629 PARKINSON *Parad. in Sole* xxv. (1656) 207 The great double Windflower of Constantinople. . . Some gentlewomen call this Anemone, The Spanish Marigold.

2. An ornamental representation of the flower. 1634 in *Anc. Invent.* (Halliiv. 1854) 24 One other linnen sweete-bagge imbroydered with marygolde.

3. A variety of apple (in full *marigold apple*): see quot. 1676. ? *Obs.*

1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* 87 We haue at this day that are cheefe in price the Pippin, the Romet, the Pomeroyal, the Marligold [*sic*]. 1664 EVELYN *Kal. Hort., Jan.* (1679) 8 Winter-Queening, Marigold, Harvey-apple. 1676 WORLIDGE *Vinetum Brit.* 40 The Marigold-apple (sometimes called Johns Pearmain, the Kate-apple, and the Onion-apple). *Ibid.* 159 The Marigold-Apple (so called from its being marked in even stripes in the form of a Marigold).

† 4. *slang*. A gold coin; a sovereign. *Obs.*

1663 COWLEY *Cutter of Coleman-st.* II. iii, *Aur.* Give but a Bill under your Hand to pay me five hundred Pounds when [etc.] . . . *Pun.* . . I'll. . . presently go put five hundred Marygolde in a Purse for you.

† 5. ? Some yellow enamel. *Obs.*

1529 in *Wills Doctors' Comm.* (Camden) 19 A mullett of dyamounes set in maregolde.

6. A small cake garnished with almonds and currant jelly, made to resemble the flower.

1896 *Sun* 11 Dec. 1/7 Those dainty little cakes called 'marigolds'.

7. The colour of the marigold flower; hence *attrib.* passing into *adj.*, of this colour, bright yellow.

1774 Marigold colour [see sense 8]. 1839 [see *café au lait* (CAFÉ 3)]. 1872 G. M. HOPKINS *Let.* 22 Mar. (1956) 55, I am jaundiced all marigold under the eyes. 1916 D. H. LAWRENCE *Amores* 49 Cluck, my marigold bird, and again Cluck for your yellow darlings. 1923 *Daily Mail* 28 Feb. 1/3 (Adv. t.), Shades of . . . Jade, Silver Grey or Marigold. 1975 *Country Life* 20 Mar. 744/2 Their clothes are matched to a limited number of colours. . . there are cornflower/cool cornflower, mint/cool mint, and marigold/cool marigold.

8. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *marigold arrangement, colour, flower, leaf, marigold apple* (see 3); *marigold bird, finch, the golden-crested wren or kinglet, Regulus cristatus; † marigold sunflower, Gerarde's name for the 'female' sunflower; † marigold (flower) water, a decoction of marigold flowers; marigold window Arch.*, a rose window.

1899 CAGNEY tr. *Jaksch's Clin. Diagn.* i. (ed. 4) 65 Where the segments are fewer. . . and result in the characteristic *marigold arrangement, the diagnosis of quartan fever may be made. 1772 RUTTY *Nat. Hist. Dublin* I. 313 Nettle creeper or *Marigold Bird, from the fine crown on its head, of the colour of a Marigold flower. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) VIII. 56 A gummy fluid, of a *marigold colour. 1828 FLEMING *Brit. Anim.* 72 Golden-crested Wren. . . *Marygold Finch. 1566 PAINTER *Pal. Pleas.* I. 32 The flaring *marigold floure, which in the moste feruent heate of the summers day, doth appeare most glorious. 1747 WESLEY *Prim. Physic* (1762) 89 Eat Marigold Flowers daily as a Sallad. c 1450 ME. *Med. Bk.* (Heinrich) 169 Tak *marigolde leues. . . & do per to a good quantyte of hony. 1597 GERARDE *Herbal* II. cxclvii. 614 The female or *Marigolde Sunne flower hath a thicke and wooddie roote. 1652 T. CADEMAN *Distiller of Lond.* 12 *Aq. Calendulae*, *Marigold-water. 1692 Y-WORTH *Art Distill.* 78 *Aqua Calendularum*, or, Marigold Water. 1696 SALMON *Fam.-Dict.* (ed. 2), Marigold-Water, . . . This is an excellent Water for Inflamed Eyes. . . Marigold-flower-Water. 1736 F. DRAKE *Eboracum* II. ii. 529 A fine piece of masonry [in York Minster] in form of a wheel, or as Mr. Torre writes a marygold, from whence it is called the *marygold window. 1837 R. B. WINKLES *French Cathedrals* 7 A rose or marigold window is placed over the central opening.

|| **marigot** ('mæriɡɒt). [F. *marigot* (Littré).] In Western Africa, a side channel of a river.

1759 tr. *Anson's Voy. Senegal* in *Pinkerton's Collect.* (1814) XVI. 610 Before I could get thither, I was obliged to cross two *marigots*; these are rivulets with which the whole country is intersected. 1864 R. F. BURTON *Dahome* I. 35 Passing up a *marigot* or branch channel, worn down by porters' feet to a deep wet ditch. 1894 *Q. Rev.* July 273 The French troops. . . crossed 172 'marigots', with steep banks and full of water.

marigraph ('mæriɡrɑ:f, -æ-). [f. L. *mari-*, *mare* sea + -GRAPH.] An instrument for automatically recording the rise and fall of the tide; a tide-gauge. Hence *mari-graphic a.*, pertaining to or

obtained by a marigraph. Also 'marigram' [see -GRAM], a record made by the marigraph. (In recent Dicts.)

1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade, Marigraph.* 1884 *Sci. Amer. Suppl.* 28 June 7067/3 For registering the height of the tide at every instant, hydrographic services generally adopt quite a simple marigraph.

mariguuld, obs. Sc. form of MARIGOLD.

mariit, obs. form of MARRIED.

marijuana, marihuana (mæri'hwɑ:nə). Also *mara-*, *maria-*; *mariguan(a)*. [Amer. Sp.]

1. a. A preparation of the hemp plant, *Cannabis sativa* (see CANNABIS), for use as an intoxicating and hallucinogenic drug; usu. applied to a crude preparation of the dried leaves, flowering tops, and stem of the plant that is generally smoked.

1894 *Scribner's Mag.* May 596/2 [The] 'toloachi', [and] the 'mariguan', . . . are used by discarded women for the purpose of wreaking a terrible revenge upon recreant lovers. 1918 *Jrnl. Amer. Med. Assoc.* 21 Dec. 2094/1 The symptoms mentioned. . . as being produced by smoking Mara Huiwane or marajuana are similar to those produced by the mescal plant. 1923 W. SMITH *Little Tigriss* 102 The cockroach is unable to stagger around any more because he has no more marijuana to smoke. *Marijuana* is a form of drug that brings false heart to the user. 1927 *Amer. Speech* III. 37 The tobacco of the Turkish coffee-houses has been replaced in Mexico by marihuana, the native variety of hashish. 1928 *Daily Express* 11 Oct. 3 What is Marijuana? A deadly Mexican drug, more familiarly known as 'Mary Jane', which produces wild hilarity when either smoked or eaten. 1935 J. STEINBECK *Tortilla Flat* xiv. 246 His eyes were as wide and pained as the eyes of one who smokes marihuana. 1939 [see DAGGA]. 1944 R. A. MOORE *Textbk. Path.* lix. 657 After long-continued use of marihuana there is mental deterioration. 1952 M. MCCARTHY *Groves of Academe* (1953) ii. 19 On one occasion, even, marijuana had been smoked on the steps of the gymnasium. 1960 N. POLUNIN *Introd. Plant Geogr.* ix. 267 Cannabis consumption as hashish, marijuana, etc., causes states of ecstasy and stupefaction. 1968 P. OLIVER *Screening Blues* ii. 83 The song *Weed Smoker's Dream* referred to the hallucinations induced by marijuana. 1968 *Times* 19 Dec. 4/6 Basic findings are that . . . subjects who have not smoked marihuana before do not have strong subjective experiences, even after strong doses.

b. *fig.*

1948 *Sat. Rev.* (U.S.) 19 June 24/3 One of the most cogent reasons for the success of the comics, is namely, that they are the marijuana of parents as well as of their offspring. 1965 *New Statesman* 10 Dec. 916/2 The politician who gave the Beatles the MBE. . . knows that if he suddenly cut off about 20 million young addicts from their supply of aural marijuana the withdrawal effects could produce unpleasant political side-effects.

2. The hemp plant; = CANNABIS 1.

1907 A. B. LYONS *Plant Names* (ed. 2) 511 (Cannabis) a. Add Syn[onym] Marihuana (Mex.). 1934 R. E. CARRADINI *Narcotics & Youth Today* 1 In this classification [of narcotic drugs] should be included. . . *Cannabis Indica*, popularly known as Indian hemp or hashish, and the native plant, *marihuana*. 1934 *Jrnl. Amer. Med. Assoc.* 21 July 212 On appeal to the Supreme Court of Utah, Navaro contended that the term 'marihuana', as used in the statute, signified a plant, not a drug. 1959 *Encounter* Oct. 56/2 The land where the marihuana grows. 1973 *Daily Tel.* 4 July 4 Nepal is to ban the growing of marijuana and poppies and the production of cannabis and opium.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *marijuana addict, cigarette, habit, -smoker, -smoking* vbl. sb. and ppl. *adj.*, *weed*.

1936 *Amer. Speech* XI. 12 Argot of narcotic addicts. . . *Twister*, . . . one who rolls his own twists, or marajuana cigarettes or, by extension, a marajuana addict. 1938 *Manch. Guardian Weekly* 2 Sept. 188/3 Some [swearing players] are 'mugglers' (Marijuana addicts). 1933 *Jrnl. Amer. Med. Assoc.* 28 Oct. 1398/1 The first person to be convicted in Hillsborough County [in Florida] of selling marajuana cigarets. . . was sentenced. . . to a year in the county jail. 1966 T. PYNCHON *Crying of Lot 49* iii. 64 Leonard the drummer. . . produced a fistful of marijuana cigarettes. 1953 W. BURROUGHS *Junkie* (1972) x. 107, I told them you were sick and that you needed a shot of morphine, and they said, 'Oh, we thought it was just a question of a marijuana habit.' 1951 E. PAUL *Springtime in Paris* xi. 202 Narcotics addicts and marihuana smokers are infiltrating the cafés. 1935 *Amer. Mercury* Aug. 426/1 Such practices as adultery, marihuana smoking, gambling, . . . and rowdysim seldom worry the investigator. 1957 P. FRANK *Seven Days to Never* iii. 102 She married. . . a marijuana-smoking drugstore cowboy. 1958 *Times* 3 Dec. 6/6 Unauthorised clubs. . . were a great moral danger to young people. The marihuana weed was smoked.

mariken, -kin, variants of MAROQUIN *Obs.*

|| **marikin** = next. (In recent Dicts.)

|| **marikina** (mæri'ki:nə). Also 8 *marikini*, 9 *marakina*. [repr. Tupi *miriquiná*; the form *marikina* comes (through Buffon) from Claude d'Abbeville *Mission en Maregnan* 1614.] A small South American monkey, the silky tamarin, *Midas rosalia*, having silky golden-yellow hair.

1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* IV. 237 The fourth is the Marikina; with a mane round the neck, and a bunch of hair at the end of the tail, like a lion. 1854 H. G. DALTON *Brit. Guiana* (1855) II. 452 The Marakina or Silky Tamarin. 1893 MIVART *Types Anim. Life* (1894) 32 The marikina or silky marmoset is clothed with fur of a golden yellow.

† **marill**, *v.* *Obs.* ? = MARINATE *v.* I. (Cf. MARL *v.* 3.)

1651 T. BARKER *Art of Angling* (1653) 14 Baked Trouts, Trouts marilled.

|| **marimba** (mə'rimbə). [Congo.] A kind of deep-toned xylophone, originating in Africa and consisting of wooden keys on a frame with a tuned resonator beneath each key. Hence, a modern orchestral instrument evolved from this. Also *attrib.*

1704 tr. *Merolla's Voy. Congo* I. in *Churchill's Voy.* I. 695 The Instrument most in request us'd by the Abundi... is the Marimba; it consists of sixteen Calabashes orderly plac'd along the middle between two side-boards join'd together, or a long frame, hanging about a Man's Neck with a Thong. 1866 LIVINGSTONE *Last Jnls.* (1873) I. xii. 305 Marimbas and square drums formed the bands. 1875 MONTEIRO *Angola* II. 138 The Marimba is the musical instrument par excellence of the natives of Angola. 1923 A. H. NEWBOLD *Bamboo Curtains* 27 You and I on a polished floor, And a big marimba band. 1924 S. SITWELL *13th Caesar* 58 Loud is the marimba's note Above these half-salt waves. 1927 *Melody Maker* Aug. 732/3 (Advt.), The Rage To-Day.—'Footie' Xylophones and Marimbas. 1934 A. HUXLEY *Beyond Mexique Bay* 119 The visitor of 1933 may think himself lucky if he hears a *marimba* orchestra discoursing tangos. 1957 WODEHOUSE *Over Seventy* iii. 42 You can dance nightly to the strains of somebody's marimba band. 1958 A. JACOBS *New Dict. Mus.* 226 Milhaud wrote a concerto (1947) for marimba and vibraphone. 1961 *Guardian* 22 May 5/5 Her company of 75 dancers, singers, and marimba players presented us with authentic reconstructions of the Aztec ritual dances. 1970 J. BLADES *Percussion Instruments* xvi. 425 In *Vision of St. Augustine* Tippett writes for marimba.

marimbaphone (mə'rimbəfəʊn). [f. prec. + Gr. φωνή sound, voice.] = prec.

1921 *Daily Colonist* (Victoria, B.C.) 9 Oct. 23/2 The instrument will be as follows: 25 Violins, 6 Pianists..., 4 Marimbaphones, [etc.]. 1923 *Weekly Dispatch* 11 Mar. 5 The marimbaphone or Mexican xylophone... depends for its depth of tone on a number of tubes of varying lengths filled with liquid. 1926 A. HUXLEY *Jesting Pilate* iv. 263 Organ chimes, giant marimbaphone, vibraphone. 1962 *Listener* 22 Nov. 885/3 A marimbaphone and six chimes.

|| **marimonda** (mə'rimɒndə). [American Sp., prob. from some native lang.] A spider-monkey of tropical America, *Ateles belzebuth*.

1758 J. ADAMS tr. *Juan & Ulloa's Voy.* v. i. These forests [near Caracol] are... infested with snakes and monkeys, particularly a kind called Marimondas. 1871 KINGSLEY *At Last* xvii. The very fine Marimonda... now dying, I fear, in the Zoological Gardens at Bristol.

|| **marina**¹ (mə'ri:nə). Also *erron.* *marino*. [It. and Sp.: fem. of *marino* MARINE *a.*]

1. A promenade or esplanade by the sea. 1805 W. IRVING in *Life & Lett.* (1864) I. 106 The whole town was immediately in an uproar; the Marino was crowded with spectators. 1869 LONGF. in *Life* (1891) III. 130 Then we landed at the Marina [at Capri] amid a noisy crowd of men, women, and donkeys. 1901 *Scribner's Mag.* XXIX. 441/1 We were gently wafted over the bar in a lighter and deposited, ... on the marina of Rabat.

2. A dock or basin with moorings for yachts and other small craft. Also *attrib.* *orig.* U.S.

1935 *Yachting Monthly* LIX. 223/2 Fees for keeping a yacht in a municipal 'marina' (trick name for basin) are modest. Yachts are tied up in slips in these marinas. 1959 *Manch. Guardian* 15 Aug. 5/2 Everywhere in the United States the outboard motor, the cabin cruiser, the 'marina' (a little dock for pleasure craft) are to be seen. 1960 *Sunday Times* 3 Apr. 37/5 But what about entering and leaving this well-dammed basin, or marina—the American word? 1961 *Times* 28 Apr. 6/3 (*heading*) Hayling Island marina plan to be pressed. 1963 R. I. McDAVID *Mencken's Amer. Lang.* 264 Spanish may share with Italian the credit for the current vogue of *marina*, as a de luxe designation for a yacht basin. 1969 *Daily Tel.* 11 Jan. 19/3 It will include two hotels, flats, 'boatels', yacht clubs, restaurants, two public houses and a 'marina drome'. 1971 *N.Z. Listener* 25 Oct. 7/1 In 1928 boat-owners added another word to their vocabulary, 'marina'. Coined in the United States to describe a new kind of luxury boating facility... it has altered the style and living of an increasing number of New Zealanders.

marina² (mə'ri:nə). *Dyeing.* (See *quot.*)

1874 CROOKES *Handbk. Dyeing* 232 The madder... is next dried in the sun, and after this treatment is known as Marina.

Marina³ (mə'ri:nə). [f. the name of H.R.H. Princess Marina, Duchess of Kent (1906–68).] Used *attrib.* in *Marina green*, a shade of green.

[1934 *Times* 29 Nov. (Suppl.) p. iii/2 The going away ensemble [of Princess Marina] will be in almond-green tweed.] 1935 *Discovery* Aug. 231/1 There is a popular shade of green at present in vogue, termed 'Marina green'. 1935 *Times* 18 Nov. 21/4 Cleverly designed dinner gowns in satin and lace in rust, Marina green, and royal blue. 1958 M. DICKENS *Man Overboard* iii. 46 That sickly colour which was once foisted on to a loyal public as Marina green when the Duchess of Kent was married.

marinate (mə'ri:neɪd), *sb.* [a. F. *marinade*, ad. Sp. *marinada*, f. *marinar* (= It. *marinare*, F. *mariner*) to pickle in brine, f. *marino* MARINE *a.*]

1. A pickle, generally composed of wine and vinegar, with herbs and spices, in which fish or meat is steeped; also, the fish or meat thus pickled.

1704 *Dict. Rust.* (1726) Hhij b, *Marinade*, a pickled Meat either of Flesh or Fish. 1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v., A Marinade of Veal serves to garnish farced Breasts of Veal.

Ibid., To the End that the Marinade may penetrate into the Flesh. 1859 F. E. PAGET *Curate Cumberworth*, etc. 243 In making the marinade in which it is to be stewed, she had fallen into the heresy of using red wine only. 1863 'OUIDA' *Held in Bondage* II. ii. 40 'Of course they will', said De Vigne, eating his marinade leisurely. 1877 *Cassell's Dict. Cookery* 408 Prepare a marinade [for fish] by boiling together... vinegar... an onion in rings, and some cayenne and salt.

2. A cake made of the edible core of the cabbage-palm in the West Indies.

1888 *Harper's Mag.* Aug. 327/2 Those delicious little cakes called *marinades*, which you hear the colored peddlers calling out for sale.

marinade (mə'ri:neɪd), *v.* [f. MARINATE *sb.*] *trans.* To steep in marinade; to marinate. Hence 'marinated' *ppl. a.*, 'marinating' *vbl. sb.*

c1682 J. COLLINS *Salt & Fishery* 120 To Marine or preserve Fish... after the Italian manner, called *Marinating*. 1727 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Breast*, To Marinade a Breast of Veal; cut it into great Slices, marinade them in Vinegar [etc.]. 1807 SIR H. DAVY *Rem.* (1858) 68, I am much obliged to you for the marinated pilchards. 1901 *Daily News* 15 June 6/2 Should a close, stifling day arrive... any meat that cannot at once be cooked should be marinated.

† **marinado**, *v.* *Obs.* [f. **marinado* *sb.*, corruption of Sp. *marinada* MARINATE *sb.*] = prec.

c1682 J. COLLINS *Salt & Fishery* 108 Signior Dominico is noted for the many sorts of Fish, which he *Marines*, or renders *Marinado*'d.

† **marinage**. *Obs.*—1 [f. MARINE *sb.* + -AGE; = Sp. *marinaje*. (OF. had *marinage* adj., maritime, and *sb.*, seaman.)] Seamanship.

1511 GUYLFORDE *Pilgr.* (Camden) 63 The wynde fell somewhat mete to put vs, with helpe and crafte of marynage, from the shore.

† **marinial**, *a.* and *sb.* *Obs.* Forms: 4–6 *marinel*, 6 *marinell*, -enell, *marynal*, -el, 6–7 *marinall*, 7–al. [a. OF. *marinial*, -el, adj. and *sb.*, ad. med.L. *marinālis* f. L. *marin-us* MARINE *a.*: see -AL¹.]

A. adj. = MARINE.

1. Of or pertaining to the sea; saline. 1614 T. ADAMS *Divells Banquet* 21 These, here, are Festival, not Marinall Waters. 1640 J. GOWER *Ovids Fest.* iv. 76 The same instinct [of love] doth guide marinall things, Which fills with thousand fish the water-springs.

2. Nautical.

1620 tr. *Boccaccio's Decam.* 52 Being no way able to comprehend... what course they tooke, neither by marinal judgement, or any apprehension whatsoever. a1644 QUARLES *Sol. Recant.*, Sol. ix. 21 The prudent Pilot whose marinal skill Makes the proud windes obedient to his will.

B. sb. A mariner, sailor. *Sc.* and *north.* a1300–1400 *Cursor M.* 24850 (Gött.) þe marinelis [Cott. mariners] war selcuth radd. 1540 *Aberdeen Reg.* (1844) I. 173 To deliuer the marencillis thair feis. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* vi. 42 The master gart al his marynalis & men of veyr hold them quiet. 1565 *Durham Depos.* (Surtees) 83 William Loye, of Newcastle upon Tyne, marinell. 1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* x. 378 The craig, quhilk the marinelis cal S. Ebbis heid.

† **marinaller**. *Obs.* In 5 *maryneller*. [f. prec. + -ER¹.] A mariner.

1470 in *Rye Cromer* (1889) 156 [Will of Nichs. Kaye of Cromer], *maryneller*.

marinar, *obs.* form of MARINER.

† **marinary**. *Obs.* *rare.* [ad. med.L. *(*ars*) *marināria* the art of navigation.] Seamanship; knowledge of navigation.

1684 *Bucaniers Amer.* III. (ed. 2) 45 Through their ignorance in Marinary, they stranded their Vessel.

† **'marinate**, *ppl. a.* *Obs.* Also 7 *marrionate*. [ad. It. *marinato*, pa. pple. of *marinare*: see MARINATE *sb.*] Marinated.

1651–7 T. BARKER *Art of Angling* (1820) 18 The marrionate Trout... will keep. 1789 FARLEY *Lond. Art Cookery* I. xii. (ed. 6) 146 Marinate Soles. 1886 R. F. BURTON *Arab. Nts.* (abr. ed.) I. 115 Stews well marinate.

marinate (mə'ri:neɪt), *v.* Also 7 *marinat*, *mar(r)ionate*, *marrionate*. [ad. It. *marinare* or F. *mariner*: see MARINATE *sb.* and -ATE.]

1. *a. trans.* To pickle (fish, etc.) with marinade. Also *absol.*

c1645 HOWELL *Lett.* I. v. xxxviii, He can marinat fish. 1651 T. BARKER *Art of Angling* (1653) 15 The way to marrionate a Trout or other fish. 1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Frogs*, These [frogs] being marinated with Verjuice, Pepper, Salt, ... must be fry'd till they assume a fine Colour. 1863 H. C. PENNELL *Angler-nat.* 170 A few dozen Bleak marinated form an excellent breakfast dish. 1960 *Times* 18 Jan. 15/5 Fillet [steak] is exceptionally tender and should not need to be marinated or beaten. 1970 *Daily Tel.* (Colour Suppl.) 30 Oct. 6/2 It is... absolutely in order to make the 'gamey' flavour less pungent by marinating.

† *b.* To prepare (poultry) by a certain method of stuffing. *Obs.*

1747 MRS. GLASSE *Cookery* ii. 38 To marinate Fowls. 1805 ELIZ. RAFFALD *Eng. Housekeeper* (new ed.) 126 To marinate a Goose.

† 2. *slang.* To transport over sea. *Obs.* 1673 R. HEAD *Canting Acad.* 16 The other was (nub'd) hang'd, and the last (marrinated) transported. a1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew, Marinated*, transported into some foreign Plantation.

marinated (mə'ri:neɪd), *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + -ED¹.]

† 1. Impregnated with salt; saline. *Obs.* 1658 EVELYN *Fr. Gard.* (1675) 286 This [Brine] we call *Marinated* water. 1674 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* (ed. 4), *Marinated*, pertaining to the Sea, that tastes of salt water.

2. Pickled with marinade. †Of fowls (see MARINATE *v.* 1 b).

1659 HOWELL *Lex.*, *Vocab.* xliii, *Marinated* or pickled fish, *pesce marinato*. 1696 PHILLIPS (ed. 5), *Marinated Fish*, Fish fried in Oyl, and then put up in Pickle. 1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Roach*, A Side-dish of marinated Roaches. 1789 FARLEY *Lond. Art Cookery* I. xi. (ed. 6) 134 Fowls marinated. 1875 M. G. PEARSE *Dan. Quorn* 122 *Marinated* pilchards. 1969 *Daily Tel.* 14 Jan. 15 Spicy marinated pork.

marine (mə'ri:n) *a.* and *sb.* Also 4 -yn, 5–6 -yne, 7 *marrine*. [a. F. *marin* (fem. *marine*) = Sp., It. *marino* (fem. -a), Pg. *marinho*:—L. *marin-us*, f. *mari-*, *mare* sea.]

The present pronunciation with (-i:n) instead of (-ai:n) is due to the influence of the Fr. fem. *marine*. Owing to the non-occurrence of the word in rimes, it is not possible to say when this pronunciation arose.]

A. adj.
1. *a.* Of or belonging to the sea; existing or found in the sea; produced by the sea; *Zool.* inhabiting the high seas, pelagic.

marine band: a geological horizon containing fossils of marine origin situated between horizons of freshwater origin. *marine rainbow*: a rainbow formed on sea-spray. *marine sauce*: a name for the common laver, *Porphyra vulgaris* (Treas. Bot. 1866).

c1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* xi. 291 Of see quyete vptaketh they maryne Water purest. 1484 CAXTON *Fables of Poge* v. Ther was fond within a grete Ryuer a monstre maryn or of the see. 1592 KYD *Sol. & Pers.* I. iii. 80 The earth is my Country, As the aire to the fowle, or the marine moisture To the red guild fish. 1637 HEYWOOD *Royal Ship* 28 Then, O you marine Gods, who with amaze On this stupendious worke (emergent) gaze. 1727–41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Rainbow*, The marine or sea-bow is a phenomenon sometimes observed in a much agitated sea. 1832 DE LA BECHE *Geol. Man.* (ed. 2) 219 Several marine shells are discovered in these strata. 1833 LYELE *Princ. Geol.* III. 145 The term 'marine alluvium' is, perhaps, admissible if confined to banks of shingle thrown up like the Chesil bank, or to materials cast up by a wave of the sea upon the land, or those which a submarine current has left in its track. 1855 W. S. DALLAS *Syst. Nat. Hist.* II. 176 The Bernicse Geese... are marine in their habits, and feed... upon Algæ [etc.]. 1878 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* 181 Marine denudation is not equally active at all depths of the sea. 1920 W. GIBSON *Coal in Gt. Brit.* xxii. 277 With the exception of the marine fauna of Skipsy's Marine Band and of that above the Slaty Band Ironstone, the invertebrate fauna is not of much variety. 1939 RAISTRICH & MARSHALL *Nature & Orig. Coal Seams* ii. 33 The remains of fresh-water or marine shells are less common, forming when they occur in quantity 'mussel bands' and 'marine bands'. 1969 BENNISON & WRIGHT *Geol. Hist. Brit. Isles* i. 224 The marine horizons (called marine bands) are sometimes of great lateral extent.

† *b.* *Old Chem.* Applied to substances obtainable from the sea. *marine alkali*: soda. *marine salt*: common salt, sodium chloride; later, any salt of 'marine acid', a chloride. *marine acid*: the acid obtained from 'marine salt', hydrochloric acid. *dephlogisticated* or *oxygenated marine acid* or *gas*: chlorine. *marine ether*: chloric ether. *marine epsom*: magnesium chloride. *marine selenite*: calcium chloride. *Obs.*

1605 TIMME *Quersit.* I. v. D 2 b, Three kindes of Salts: namely, the marine and fixed... the Niterus... and the Armoniac. 1758 REID tr. *Macquer's Chym.* I. 306 The affinity which Mercury hath with the Marine Acid. 1790 WEDGWOOD in *Phil. Trans.* LXXX. 313 Crystals of marine alkali, melted and dried. 1791 HAMILTON *Berthollet's Dyeing* I. 1. i. iii. 46 The properties of oxygenated marine acid... 1796 KIRWAN *Elem. Min.* I. 6 Nitrous selenite, heated to redness, easily parts with its acid... but marine selenite obstinately retains it. *Ibid.* II. 33 It [fibrous salt] usually contains Marine Epsom, which renders it deliquescent. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) IV. 579/1 The dephlogisticated marine acid... does not dissolve ice nor camphor; in which respects it differs from the common marine acid gas. *Ibid.*, Marine ether. *Ibid.* 579/2 Dephlogisticated marine gas. 1800 tr. *Lagrange's Chem.* I. 273 The muriatic acid drawn from marine salt by the sulphuric acid. 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 761 Digest the ore in marine acid.

† *c.* Of sculptured figures, etc.: Representing sea gods, fishes, sea-shells, or the like. *Obs.*

1703 MAUNDRELL *Journ. Jerus.* (1732) 137 Sea-gods... and other Marine Figures. 1727–41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Fountain, Marine Fountain*, that composed of aquatic figures, as sea divinities, naiads, tritons, rivers, dolphins, and other fishes, and shells. *Ibid.* s.v. *Freeze, Marine Freezes* are those representing sea-horses [etc.].

d. Of a painter, etc.: That depicts sea subjects. 1883 G. H. BOUGHTON in *Harper's Mag.* Jan. 176/1 The river Maas... is most sketchable to a marine painter. 1889 BRYDALL *Art in Scot.* xiv. 311 He was employed as a marine-draughtsman.

† 2. Belonging to, or situated at, the sea-side; bounded by the sea; maritime. *Obs.*

1610 R. NICCOLS *Eng. Eliza* in *Mirr. Mag.* 819 With loud clamour to the marine shore, The armed people clusted in thicke swarms. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* v. 189 Tripoly... standing a mile from the marine side. *Ibid.* vii. 353 The marine Bourge of Molino. *Ibid.* viii. 362 The marine Prouinces which lye betweene Ægypt and Sewty. 1728 ELIZA HEYWOOD *Mme. de Gomez's Belle A.* (1732) II. 59 Happening in this marine Ramble, to pass by this Coast.

3. Connected with the sea in operation, scope, etc.; pertaining to shipping, a navy, or naval force; relating to naval matters.

marine board (see quot. 1867). *marine insurance*, insurance against perils at sea. Also occas. in collocations where *maritime* is more usual, as *marine interest*, *marine law*.

1566 Act 8 Eliz. c. 13 § 1 Men..brought upp to Water Crafte, most meete for her Ma^{ties} Marine Service. 1579 FENTON *Guicciard*. xvi. (1599) 738 Her marine enterprises. 1630 R. Johnson's *Kingd. & Commw.* 16 The Grecians they deemed it no discredit to borrow..from the Carthaginians and Sicilians, the Art Marine. 1683 J. Houghton's *Lett. Husb. & Trade* IV. No. 5. 107 His Merchants are everywhere respected, and he is now one of the great Marine Princes of the World. 1765 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* I. xiii. 405 The laws of Oleron..are received by all nations in Europe as the ground and substraction of all their marine constitutions. 1772 Act 12 Geo. III, c. 67 An Act for Incorporating the Members of a Society, commonly called The Marine Society [founded in 1756]. 1839 Penny *Cycl.* XIV. 418/2 Marine insurances differ..from fire and life insurances in the mode of conducting the business. 1848, 1872 [see INSURANCE 4]. 1858 HOMANS *Dict. Comm.* 1693/2 Wages in such cases would be contrary to the principle of marine law—the freight is the mother of wages [etc.]. 1860 (title) Reed's New Guide Book to the Local Marine Board Examinations of Masters and Mates. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Marine Boards*, establishments at our different ports for carrying into effect the provisions of the Merchant Shipping Act.

4. a. Of soldiers: Serving on board ship, as *marine force*. † *marine regiment* (= *maritime regiment*: see MARITIME a. 3): the marines. † *marine soldier*: a marine; so *marine captain*, etc. (but cf. B. 6 b).

1690 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) II. 1 The earls of Pembroke and Torrington have each a commission to raise a marine regiment. 1699 *Lett. conc. Mariners* 6 The Marine Soldiers on board receive the Wages of Sailors. 1708 *Royal Proclam.* 20 May in *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4440/1 To the Marine-Captains, Sea-Lieutenants and Master, shall be allowed one Eighth Part..The Marine-Lieutenants, Boatswain, Gunner, Purser, ..one Eighth Part. 1713 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5176/3 That several of the Marine Soldiers..have obtain'd their Pensions by forged..Certificates. 1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1780), *Marine*, or *Marine-Forces*, a body of troops employed in the sea-service, under the direction of the lords of the admiralty. 1802 JAMES *Milit. Dict.* s.v., The marine forces have of late years been considerably augmented.

b. *slang.* (See quot. and B. 4 d.)

1785 GROSE *Dict. Vulg. Tongue, Marine Officer*, an empty bottle, (*sea wit*) marine officers being held useless by the seamen.

5. Used or adapted for use at sea; chiefly in technical names of instruments, as *marine barometer*, *chronometer*, *galvanometer*, *watch*.

marine alarm, an alarm used at sea and operated by water or wind (Knight *Dict. Mech.* (1875) 55/2); † *marine belt* (see quot. 1765); *marine boiler*, a boiler adapted for use in steam vessels (Knight); *marine chair*, a contrivance from which the celestial bodies may be steadily observed at sea; † *marine collar*, a life-preserving appliance to be placed on the neck to keep the head out of water; *marine engine*, a form of steam engine used in seagoing vessels; *marine glue*, an adhesive composition used in ship carpentry (Young *Naut. Dict.* 1846); *marine governor*, the governor of a marine engine (Knight); *marine metal* (see quot.); *marine railway*, 'a slip for hauling vessels on to repair' (Smyth *Sailor's Wordbk.* 1867); *marine soap* (see quot.); † *marine surveyor*, a machine designed for measuring the way of a ship.

1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* I, **Marine Barometer*, is an Instrument contrived by Dr. Hook, for the use of those that would make a Philosophical Experiment at Sea. 1765 H. WALPOLE *Lett.* 27 Aug., There is a man who has just invented what he calls a *marine belt; you buckle it on, and walk upon the sea as you would upon a grassplot. 1891 'TRIPLEX' (title) **Marine Boilers*. 1765 *Chron. in Ann. Reg.* 86/2 Christopher Irwin, esq.; inventor of the *marine chair. 1862 *Catal. Internat. Exhib.* II. xv. 66 **Marine chronometers*. 1764 in *Titles Patents* (1854) 148 A grant unto William Walker.. & John Carass..of their new invented *marine collar & belt. 1822 *Specif. of Brunel's Patent* No. 4683. 2 The *marine engine represented with its parts. 1873 F. JENKIN *Electr. & Magn.* xiii. § 12 (1881) 199 The *Marine galvanometer is a galvanometer adapted for use at sea. 1866 BRANDE & COX *Dict. Arts, etc.*, **Marine Metal*, an alloy of lead and antimony with about two per cent. of mercury, introduced in 1833 by Wetterstedt for sheathing ships. 1873 E. SPON *Workshop Receipts* Ser. I. 381/2 This soap [cocoanut-oil soap] is sometimes called *marine soap, as it will lather well with sea-water. 1767 *Ann. Reg.* 103 A new *marine surveyor: the machine consists of an open tube..on the outside is fixed an oblique plane like a screw, upon which the water acts so as to turn it round swifter or slower. 1854 W. K. KELLY & TOMLINSON tr. *Arago's Astron.* (ed. 5) 161 **Marine watches*, or *chronometers*, are of great assistance in determining longitude.

6. *marine biology*, the study of plants and animals living in the sea; hence *marine-biological a.*; *marine biologist*, one engaged in this study; *marine iguana*, a large lizard, *Amblyrhynchus cristatus*, found on the Galapagos Islands; *marineland*, a type of zoological garden, designed to exhibit and preserve marine animals; *marine science* orig. U.S., the interdisciplinary study of the sea and the life, minerals, etc., contained in it; any of the individual disciplines involved in this; hence *marine scientific a.*; *marine scientist*, a person engaged in marine science.

1884 in *Jrnl. Marine Biol. Assoc.* (1887) I. 22 Report of the Foundation Meeting of the **Marine Biological Association*.

1959 D. A. BANNERMAN *Birds Brit. Is.* VIII. 119 The expedition..was mainly to investigate some of the marine-biological and agricultural problems of the Tristan da Cunha group. 1963 T. A. SEBOK in J. A. Fishman *Readings Sociol. of Lang.* (1968) 30 Aristotle was also the first marine biologist who accurately classed the dolphin with the mammals. 1887 *Jrnl. Marine Biol. Assoc.* I. 1 It is not proposed to limit the contents of this journal to formal reports..but to include within its pages..brief records of observations relating to the *marine biology and fisheries of the coasts of the United Kingdom. 1936 *Discovery* June 166/2 M. Paul Lemoine..referred to his [sc. Sir Robert Mond's] work on behalf of marine biology. 1967 *Oceanogr. & Marine Biol.* V. 111 Of all the different facets of marine science, marine biology is perhaps the oldest in India. [1839 DARWIN *Jrnl.* in Fitzroy & Darwin *Narr. Voy. H.M.S. Adventure & Beagle* III. xix. 453 (heading) Marine lizard feeds on sea-weed.] 1924 C. W. BEEBE *Galapagos* v. 111 The sea or *marine iguana is as good a name as could be desired. 1962 C. J. & O. B. GOIN *Introd. Herpetology* viii. 136 *Amblyrhynchus cristatus*, the Marine Iguana of the Galapagos Islands, feeds on marine algae at low tide. 1972 *Country Life* 6 Apr. 842/3 In addition to the giant tortoises..there are the marine iguanas. 1963 *Times* 17 Apr. 12/5 Southsea Castle committee agreed today to open negotiations with Billy Smart's Circus for the proposed establishment of a *marineland in the castle grounds. 1968 *N.Z. News* 16 Oct. 6/2 Complete plans and specifications have been drawn up and a tender accepted for a marineland on Windsor Reserve at Devonport, Auckland. 1945 *Inst. Marine Sci. Publ.* (Univ. of Texas) No. 1. 5 In conjunction with the establishment of the Institute of *Marine Science..it was planned to provide for appropriate publication of results of investigations on..oceanography of the Gulf of Mexico. 1967 [see *marine biology* above]. 1969 [see OCEANOLOGY]. 1984 A. C. & A. DUXBURY *Introd. World's Oceans* p. xxiv, Students were attracted to the marine sciences in record numbers. 1960 U.S. Congr. Sen. *Hearings Marine Sci.* 10 Witnesses will tell us the relation between *marine scientific research and development and submarine operation. 1974 *Marine Technol. Soc. Jrnl.* Dec. 17/1 This article reviews briefly the present status of the law of the sea negotiations that concern marine scientific research. 1957 *Science* 27 Dec. 1322/1 A broadly based international organization..can thereby assist *marine scientists in different countries to obtain support for their work. 1984 A. C. & A. DUXBURY *Introd. World's Oceans* p. xxiv, In these projects marine scientists shared their knowledge.

B. sb.

† 1. [= F. *marine*; cf. MARINA¹.] The sea coast or shore; a promenade by the sea; also, the country or district in immediate proximity to the coast. *Obs.*

13.. *Coer de L.* 4881 That they scholden hve Ones more forth by the maryn To the cyte off Palestyn. a 1400 *Octouian* 1361 Marynes hym broghte to the maryn Of Gene cost. c 1450 *Merlin* 230 That..hadde robbed..all the maryne and the portes toward Dover. 1615 G. SANDYS *Trav.* 245 Every evening they solace themselves along the Marine (a place left throughout betweene the Citie wall and the hauen). 1687 B. RANDOLPH *Archipelago* 46 In the summer time every evening the marine is full with all sorts of people with musick, singing, and dancing. 1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India* & P. 118 They supply the Marine with Carts drawn by Oxen, the Ships with Wood and Water. 1703 MAUNDRELL *Journ. Jerus.* (1810) 41 We rid out after dinner to view the marine. It is about half an hour distant from the city.

2. [= F. *marine*.] The collective shipping, fleet, navy, or naval service of a country; maritime interest as represented by ships; seagoing vessels collectively, esp. with reference to nationality or class, as *mercantile marine* (now the chief use).

1669 R. MONTAGU in *Bucclench MSS.* (Hist. MSS. Comm.) I. 455 The well-regulating of all things belonging to the marine. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *The Marine*, the whole Body of a Navy or Fleet; as The Officers of the Marine. 1757 J. H. GROSE *Voy. E. Indies* 67 All these vessels that formed the military marine of Bombay were chiefly manned with English. 1769 BURKE *Lett. State Nat. Wks.* 1842 I. 98 What naval force, what naval works, and what naval stores..are necessary to keep our marine in a condition commensurate to its great ends. 1842 *Borrow Bible in Spain* xxxi, To this inconsiderable number of vessels is the present war marine of Spain reduced. 1849 COBDEN *Speeches* 18 France knew that America had the largest mercantile marine. 1894 C. N. ROBINSON *Brit. Fleet* 6 The Navy..has always been based..upon the existence of a merchant marine.

|| 3. That department in the French and other continental governments which deals with naval matters, corresponding to the English *Admiralty*.

1784 *Life Paul Jones* (ed. 4) 24 Count D'Orvilliers transmitted an account of his expedition to the Minister of the Marine. 1835 URE *Philos. Manuf.* 112 The French Minister of Marine. 1848 W. H. KELLY tr. *L. Blanc's Hist. Ten Y.* II. 501 It left the ministry of public works to M. Martin (du Nord), that of marine to M. de Rosamel. 1886 LD. BRASSEY *Nav. Annual* 503 The Council of the [Russian] Empire..ordered the Ministry of Marine to present a plan of construction.

4. One who serves on board ship. † a. A sailor, mariner (*obs.*). [= F. *marin*.]

c 1575 J. HOOKER *Life Sir P. Carew* (1857) 33 He had in his ship a hundred marines, the worst of them being able to be a master in the best ship within the realm. 1634 BRERETON *Trav.* (Chetham Soc.) 14 If any soldier, marine, or tradesman die.

b. A soldier who serves on board a man-of-war; one of a body of troops enlisted to do military service on board ship, also at dockyards or on shore under certain circumstances; also in pl. used collectively. [See A. 4.]

Royal Marines, troops who serve on British men-of-war. See also HORSE-MARINE².

1672 CAPT. S. TAYLOR *Lett.* 30 May in L. Edey *Hist. R. Marines* (1893) I. 148 Those marines of whom I see oft have wrote to you behaved themselves stoutly. 1703 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3912/1 A Detachment of 400 Men, and the Regiment of Marines. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 79 ¶ 2 An honest rough Relation of ours..who is a Lieutenant of Marines. 1740 *Lond. Mag.* 413 Sir, a Soldier and a Marine are, I may say, quite different creatures. 1818 *Cruise Digest* (ed. 2) III. 142 A commission in the marines. 1876 VOYLE & STEVENSON *Mil. Dict.* s.v., The royal marines are a non-purchase Corps, and the officers..rise by seniority. 1894 C. N. ROBINSON *Brit. Fleet* 478 The red-coated marine may be seen all over the world sharing the work..of his blue-frocked brother.

c. Phr. *tell that to the marines*: a colloquial expression of incredulity. Cf. quot. 1892 s.v. HORSE-MARINE².

1806 J. DAVIS *Post Captain* v. 29 He may tell that to the marines, but the sailors will not believe him. 1823 BYRON *Island* II. xxi, 'Right', quoth Ben, 'that will do for the marines'. [Note] 'That will do for the marines, but the sailors won't believe it', is an old saying. 1824 SCOTT *Redgauntlet* ch. xiii, Tell that to the marines—the sailors won't believe it. c 1829 D. JERROLD in M. R. Booth *Eng. Plays of 19th Cent.* (1969) I. 179 No palaver; tell it to the marines. What, tacking and double tacking! Come to what you want to say at once. 1864 TROLLOPE *Small Ho.* at Allington xli, Is that a story to tell to such a man as me! You may tell it to the marines! 1902 J. CONRAD in *Blackw. Mag.* Dec. 802/2 'You shall get nothing from me, because I have nothing of mine to give away now.' 'Tell that to the marines!' 1928 *Times* 21 July 17/5 He said that I should..most likely be shot. I ventured to suggest that he should tell that to the Marines. 1933 E. O'NEILL *Ah, Wilderness!* (1934) iv. ii. 145 And I suppose you just sat and let yourself be kissed! Tell that to the Marines! 1944 W. S. MAUGHAM *Razor's Edge* vii. 279 'A d'autres, ma vieille,' I replied, which I think can best be translated by: 'Tell that to the marines, old girl.' 1967 D. FRANCIS *Blood Sport* xiv. 172 'When this is over you can sleep for a fortnight.' 'Yeah?' he said sarcastically. 'Tell it to the marines.'

d. (*dead*) *marine*: an empty bottle. *slang.* (Cf. A. 4 b.)

1831 TRELAWNY *Adv. Younger Son* I. 48 To see their case-bottles properly filled,—no marines among them,—with plenty of grog in their lockers. 1880 J. B. STEPHEN *Austral. Ball., Drought & Doctr.*, We filled a dead marine, Sir, at the family watering-hole.

e. *Naut. slang.* (See quot.)

1840 R. H. DANA *Bef. Mast* xvii. (1854) 86 note, 'Marine' is the term applied..to a man who is ignorant and clumsy about seaman's work—a green-horn—a land-lubber.

5. *Painting.* A sea piece.

1846 RUSKIN *Mod. Painters* (ed. 3) I. II. v. i. 340 One of the marines of Salvador. 1884 E. MASON in *Harper's Mag.* Feb. 416/1 Ruysdael's marines are easily distinguished.

6. *attrib. and Comb.* a. † *marine-set a.*, placed on the sea-coast.

1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* VII. 333, I hastned to the next Watch-tower, marine set.

b. = belonging to the marines, as in *marine barracks*, *boat*, *coat*, *officer*, *provost*; *marine blue*, a dark blue, the colour of the uniform worn by the Royal Marines; freq. *ellipt.* as *marine*.

1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Provost*, The French have a provost-general of the marines..besides a marine provost in every vessel. 1797 NELSON 17 July in *Nicolas Disp.* (1845) II. 417 To put as many Marine coats or jackets on the seamen as can be procured. 1801 *Med. Jrnl.* V. 204 The prodigious numbers received from the ships of war and marine barracks, labouring under Phthisis Pulmonalis. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Marine Clothing-room*, a compartment of the after-platform, to receive the clothes and stores of the royal marines. *Ibid.*, *Marine Officer*, an officer of the Royal Marines. Jocularly and wittlessly applied to an empty bottle. 1873 *Young Englishwoman* IV. 78/1, I should suggest..one polonaise of black cashmere..and one of deep marine blue vigogne. 1895 *Montgomery Ward Catal.* 3/1 Cashmere..All the fashionable colours..black, marine blue, light blue. *Ibid.* 12/3 Plain China silk..navy, marine, gray. 1899 F. T. BULLEN *Way Navy* 55 A Marine boat's crew from the 'Hannibal'. 1910 *Encycl. Brit.* VIII. 746/2 The following is a list of the more important basic colours derived from coal-tar..marine blue, indoine blue, [etc.]. 1925 E. SITWELL *Poor Young People* 2 The colours most in favour are marine blue, ..myrtle green. 1930 MAERZ & PAUL *Dict. Color* 168/1 In the early nineteenth century there became popular in the general textile field a color adapted from the uniforms of sailors. This color seems first to have been called *Marine Blue*, followed shortly by the name *Navy Blue*. The color was long dyed with indigo. 1934 *Times* 30 Nov. 20/2 The Queen of Denmark's dress and..coat were both of deep marine-blue velvet. 1961 H. E. BATES *Now sleeps Crimson Petal* 43 The marine blue thorns of sea-thistle were touched with sepia rose.

† *marine* (mə'ri:n), v. *Obs.* [ad. F. *mariner*: see MARINADE sb.] *trans.* = MARINATE v.

c 1682 J. COLLINS *Salt & Fishery* 108 Fish, which he Marines, or renders Marinado'd. *Ibid.* 120 To Marine or preserve Fish..after the Italian manner, called Marinading.

marined (mə'ri:nd), a. *Her.* [f. MARINE a. + -ED.] (See quot. 1823.)

1823 CRABB *Technol. Dict.*, *Marined*, an epithet for an animal in coat armour that has the lower part of the body like a fish. 1847 *Gloss. Heraldry* s.v., *Lion marined*: see *Lion poisson*.

marinel(l), var. forms of MARINAL *Obs.*

mariner ('mæri:n(ɹ)). Forms: 4 *marineer*(e), *marynare*, 4-5 *maroner*, *marynere*, *marener*, 4, 6 *marynar*, 4-7 *maryner*, 4, (8-9) *marinere*, 5 *maryneer*, *marouner*, *maronner*, 6 *merriner*, *maryoner*, *marryner*, *marinar*, *marinour*, 6-7

marriner, 3- mariner. [a. AF. *mariner* = F. *marinier*, Sp. *marinero*, Pg. *marinheiro*, It. *marinajo*, med.L. *marinarius*, f. L. *marinus* MARINE a.]

1. One who navigates or assists in navigating a ship; a sailor, seaman; in law the term includes all persons employed on ships.

c 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 329/220 Marineres us token into here schipe. 13.. *Metz. Hom.* (Vernon MS.) in *Herrig Archiv.* LVII. 313 A pore schip broken marinere. 13.. *Sir Beues* (MS. A.) 2556 A dromond hii fonde per stonde... Boute pai nadde no maroner. c 1386 CHAUCER *Prioress' T. Prol.* 3 Now longe moote thou saille by the cost... gentil Maryneer! c 1430 LYDG. *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 152 A blynd maryneer that doth no sterre knowe. c 1450 *Merlin* 379 Thei.. entered in to the shippes... and hadde... goode maroners hem for to gide. 1481 CAXTON *Myrr.* II. i. 63 Another sterre that ledeth the maronners by the see. 1517 TORKINGTON *Pilgr.* (1884) 60 The Maryoners made a grett Showte. 1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholas's Voy.* I. xi. 13 If our marriners had not nimbly bestirred them selues in taking in of their sailes. 1598 STOW *Surv.* xxvii. (1603) 233 Sir Francis Drake, that famous Mariner. 1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* v. i. 98 There shalt thou finde the Marriners asleepe Under the Hatches. 1677 W. HUBBARD *Narrative* II. 75 An Ancient Mariner yet living in these parts, a person of good Credit. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) I. 348 The mariner takes one part of the year to go from Java to the Moluccas [etc.]. 1798 COLERIDGE (*title*) *The Rime of the Ancient Mariner.* 1817 W. SELWYN *Law Nisi Prius* (ed. 4) II. 1144 No mariner shall fail in any action, &c. for the recovery of wages, for want of such agreement being produced. 1836 W. IRVING *Astoria* I. 40 They were to take with them fifty or sixty men, artificers and mariners. 1858 HOMANS *Dict. Comm.* 1693/2 Mariners are bound to contribute out of their wages for embezzlements of the cargo, or injuries produced by the misconduct of any of the crew. 1871 MORLEY *Voltaire* (1886) 10 Whole generations that might have produced their share of skillful and intrepid mariners.

b. *master mariner*: a 'shipmaster or captain of a merchant vessel' (Adm. Smyth). See also MASTER sb.¹ 30.

1838 D. JERROLD *Men Char.* II. 322 Edward Seabright, master-mariner. 1886 *Daily Tel.* 23 Apr. 4/8 Most of them [officers] the possessors of master-mariner certificates.

† c. *Cant.* (See quot.) *Obs.*
1567 HARMAN *Caveat* 48 These Freshwater Mariners, their ships were drowned in the playne of Salisbery. These kynde of Caterpillers counterfet great losses on the sea.

† 2. *spec.* A fighting man on board ship; a marine.

a 1642 SIR W. MONSON *Naval Tracts* I. (1704) 214, 500 Men at Sea, whereof 340 Mariners, 40 Gunners, 120 Sailors. 1699 (*title*) A Letter to a Member of Parliament concerning The four Regiments commonly called Mariners.

3. *Tasmania.* A bronze-coloured shell.
[Said to be a corruption of a native name *merrina*.]
1898 in MORRIS *Austral Eng.*

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *mariner-like* adj.; † *mariner portage*: see PORTAGE sb.¹; *mariner's card*, *compass*, *needle* (see those words); † *mariner's ring*, the astrolabe.

1548-67 THOMAS *Ital. Dict.*, *Marinaresco*, *marinerlike. 1522 in *10th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 327 The bying of *mariner portages. 1627 HAKEWILL *Apol.* III. x. §4. 263 Among other rare Inventions, that of the *Mariners compass is most worthy of admiration. 1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* II. xiii. §1 Like as the West Indies had never been discovered if the use of the *mariner's needle had not been first discovered. 1574 BOURNE *Regiment for Sea* vi. (1577) 26b, The *Mariners Ring, called by them the Astralaby. Hence † *marinership*, the mariner's art.

1542 UDALL *Erasm. Apoph.* 6 To sitte and holde the sterne in a shyppre, hauyng none experience in ye feats of marinershypp. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 90 The Phœnicians, famous for Merchandise and Marrinership.

|| *marinera* (mari'nera). [f. Sp. *marinero*, -a marine, seafaring.] = CUECA.

1926 D. L. JOSEPH in J. F. Dobbie *Rainbow in Morning* (1965) 54 Play for him a *Marinera* While they whip him. 1964 W. G. RAFFÉ *Dict. Dance* 305/1 Of Spanish extraction, the *Marinera* came to Peru from Chile and was originally called *Cueca Chilena*, or *Chilena*, the name being changed to *Marinera* during the 19th century when Peru and Chile were at war (1879-1883). The new name honoured the Peruvian Navy. 1973 K. BENTON *Craig & Jaguar* v. 53 They even succeeded in making me dance a *marinera* with one of the—er—very nubile young women. 1974 *Encycl. Brit. Macropædia* I. 669/1 This uncertain major-minor tonality pervades the Andean music. It appears in the *chinguinada* for church festivals, with a bass ostinato (repeated melodic-rhythmic pattern); in the mestizo *yaravi* serenade and in the mestizo *marinera* couple dance, with its metre alternating 3/4 and 3/8 patterns.

marinescape (mə'ri:nskeip). [f. MARINE a. and sb. + SCAPE sb.³, after LANDSCAPE.] A picturesque view or prospect of maritime scenery. Cf. SEA-SCAPE.

1928 *Daily Express* 13 Jan. 11 The Mediterranean was like a sheet of sapphire... Everywhere the marinescape was dotted with rowing boats and other vessels. 1969 J. W. MAJOR *Voy. Atlantis* v. 112 It was the most awesome marinescape that I had ever seen.

marine store(s).

1. *pl. a.* (See quot. 1867.) *b.* Old ships' materials as an object of merchandise.

c 1829 D. JERROLD in M. R. Booth *Eng. Plays of 19th Cent.* (1969) I. 184 Go into the mercantile line—take a shop for marine-stores. 1831 J. HOLLAND *Manuf. Metal* I. 144 Old iron... is collected... by a class of persons calling themselves 'dealers in marine stores'. 1852 DICKENS *Bleak Ho.* v. A shop, over which was written... Krock, Dealer in Marine

Stores. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Marine Stores*, a general term for the ironwork, cordage, sails, provisions, and other outfit, with which a vessel is supplied.

fig. 1858 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* VIII. i. II. 295 These confused Prussian History-Books, opulent in nugatory pedantisms and learned marine-stores.

2. *sing.* A shop where marine stores are sold.

1837 BARHAM *Legend H. Tighe* in *Ingol. Leg.* (1840) 1st Ser. 158 In Ratcliffe Highway there's an old marine store. 1840 MARRYAT *Poor Jack* xii, Old Nanny... kept a marine store.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *marine-store dealer*, *shop*.

1836-9 DICKENS *Sk. Boz*, *Scenes* xxi, There is not a marine-store shop in the neighbourhood, which does not exhibit for sale some faded articles of dramatic finery. 1836 DICKENS *Sk. Boz* 1st Ser. I. 91 The marine-store dealer at the corner of the street. 1844 *Ainsworth's Mag.* VI. 112 A marine-store keeper of the pilfered orts and ends of literature. 1869 *Punch* 17 July 22/1 They were marine-store dealers.

Marinism (mə'ri:niz(ə)m). [f. *Marini* + -ISM.]

The affected style of writing characteristic of the Italian poet Giovanni Battista Marini (d. 1625).

1867 *Pall Mall G. No.* 813, 1007/2 Euphuism and Marinism. 1886 SYMONDS *Renaiss. It.*, *Cath. React.* I. ii. 71 The Renaissance riots itself away in Marinism, Gongorism, Euphuism, and the affectations of the Hôtel Rambouillet.

Marinist (mə'ri:nist). [Formed as prec. + -IST.] An imitator of Marini. Also *attrib.*

1838 *Penny Cycl.* XI. 297/1 The extravagant notions of the Italian Marinists. 1864 *Chambers's Encycl.* VI. 328/2 The Marinist school of poetry. 1885 E. W. GOSSE *Shaks. to Pope* 15 Chiabrera... disdaining the folly of the Marinists... attained a position somewhat analogous to that of Cowley.

marino: see MARINA.

marinorama (mə'ri:nə'rɑ:mə). *rare*-0. [f. MARINE after *panorama*.] A panoramic representation of sea views.

1847 in WEBSTER. In mod. Dicts.

|| *mariola* (mə'ri:ələ). [eccl. L., dim. of *Maria* MARY. Cf. MARIOLE.] An image of the Virgin Mary.

[1299-1300 *Liber Quotid. Contrarot. Garderobæ* (1787) 352 Quatuor mariole beate Marie.] 1876 W. BAYLISS *Witness of Art* 74 Fresco and canvas, mariola and shrine.

Mariolater (mə'ri:ələtə(r)). [f. Gr. *Μαρία* Mary + -λατρης worshipper.] One who practises Mariolatry.

1861 STANLEY *East. Ch.* iii. 109 The grand gathering of all the Heretics of the world, Sabellians, Mariolaters, Arians.

Mariolatrous (mə'ri:ələtrəs), a. [f. as prec. + -OUS.] Characterized by Mariolatry.

1844 *Ecclesiologist* III. 181 Mr. Close charges us with 'Mariolatrous' doctrine. 1889 *Whitehall Rev.* 24 Aug. 9 One of them preached a sermon which was considered Mariolatrous by the Father Superior.

Mariolatry (mə'ri:ələtrɪ). [f. Gr. *Μαρία* Mary + *λατρεία* (see LATRIA, -LATRY), after IDOLATRY.] The idolatrous worship of the Virgin Mary attributed by opponents to Roman Catholics.

1612 T. JAMES *Corrupt. Scripture* II. 85 The reading, *ipsa* [in Gen. iii. 15] (the best ground of their Mariolatry). 1844 CLOSE *Reply to Arnold* 36 Whether this exhibition of Mariolatry had destroyed many souls... none can tell. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* v. §1. 214 The religious enthusiasm had developed into the pretty conceits of Mariolatry.

† *mariole*. *Obs.* [OF.] = MARIOLA.

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 94 þe Mariole [AF. *La Marye*] þer scho sat.

Mariological (mə'ri:ələdʒɪkəl), a. Also with small initial. [f. MARIOLOG(Y + -ICAL.)] Of or pertaining to Mariology. So *mario'logically adv.*

1954 *Theology* LVII. 90 A mariological interpretation. *Ibid.*, Interpret the text mariologically. 1967-8 H. R. McADOO in Clark & Davey *Anglican/R.C. Dialogue* (1974) vi. 93 There are... similarly differences as between Roman Catholics and Anglicans, and Anglicans would add Mariological definitions. 1969 E. L. MASCALL in A. Richardson *Dict. Christian Theol.* 208/1 By a small majority it was decided by the [Second Vatican] Council not to issue a separate Mariological document. 1971 *Catholic Dict. Theol.* III. 264/1 The most notable event in the Mariological deliberations of the Vatican Council was the vote taken on 29 October 1963 to decide whether the schema *de Maria matre ecclesiae* should be taken as a final chapter of the decree on the Church or as a decree by itself. 1974 *Encycl. Brit. Macropædia* XI. 563/1 The extravagances of Marian cult and Mariological thought that have sometimes tended to go beyond the limits both of biblical foundation and of ecclesiastical regulations.

Mariology (mə'ri:ələdʒɪ). Also *Maryology*. [f. Gr. *Μαρία*-a MARY + -OLOGY. Cf. *Christology*.] The body of dogma and pious opinion relating to Mary as Virgin mother of the Son of God.

1857 J. S. HARFORD *Michael Angelo* I. 295 In the cycles of the third, and of the earlier part of the fourth century, and even later, we find nothing that can be resolved into Maryology. 1903 *Dublin Rev.* Jan. 211 Mariology is exhaustively treated in the four hundred and fifty pages which are here devoted to it.

mariolyne, obs. form of MARJORAM.

marionate, obs. form of MARINATE.

marionette (mæ'ri:ə'net). Also 7 -onet, 9 -onnette, *marrionette*. [a. F. *marionnette*, f. *Marion*, dim. of *Marie* MARY; see -ETTE. Cf. OF. *mariotte* in the same sense.]

1. A puppet actuated by strings and used to represent persons (or animals) in action.

c 1620 W. BROWNE *Brit. Past.* III. i, A little spruce elfe then (just of the sett Of the French dancer or such marionett). 1664 ETHEREDGE *Com. Rev.* III. iv, Me did look to see De *Marrioneté* and de Jack-pudding. 1789 MRS. PIOZZI *Journ. France* I. 115 One word of solid instruction to the ear conveys more knowledge to the mind at last than all these marionettes presented to the eye. 1839 LONGE. *Hyperion* IV. iii, Quick, nervous, hinge-like motions, much resembling those of a marionette.

fig. 1863 'OUIDA' *Held in Bondage* I. 258 Men and women are marionettes. 1868 HANNAY *Stud. Thackeray* (1869) 15 He did not invent a complicated intrigue and then a set of marionettes to carry it out.

2. The buffle-headed duck, *Bucephala albeola*. 1838 AUDUBON *Ornith. Biog.* IV. 217 Buffle-headed Duck... being known in these different districts [of the U.S.] by the names of... *Marrionette*, *Dipper*, and *Die-dipper*.

3. A mechanism at the end of the batten in a ribbon-loom, for actuating the racks of the shuttles, the movements of which suggest those of a marionette.

1890 in *Century Dict.*

4. *attrib.*, as *marionette figure*, *play*, *player*, *show*.

1856 R. A. VAUGHAN *Mystics* (1860) I. 34 The countless marionette figures in the brain of the theosophist. 1868 LIGHTFOOT *Ep. Philippians* (1869) 268 In the marionette plays of his native Spain St. Seneca takes his place by the side of St. Peter and St. Paul. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) V. 41 The marionette-players will please the children. 1885 'E. GARRETT' (Mrs. Mayo) *At Any Cost* ix. 152 No drama at all, but only a very cleverly managed marionette show.

marionettish (mæ'ri:ə'netɪʃ), a. Also *marionetish*. [f. MARIONETT(E + -ISH'.)] Suggestive of a marionette in appearance or movement.

1921 E. O'NEILL *Emperor Jones* v. 184 There is something stiff, rigid, unreal, marionettish about their movements. 1930 *Observer* 18 May 26/2 'Intimate Snapshots' was fresher and rounder in conception than in execution... I thought the liftman unclear in his explanation, and the journalists marionettish. 1963 A. ROSS *Australia* 63 x. 196 If fast, short-pitched bowling induces an initial, marionettish jerkiness he soon settles down to more convincing methods. 1969 E. WILKINS *Rose-Garden Game* viii. 192 Their marionettish aspect encourages the impression that at any moment the gilded mandorla might begin to turn on its axis and spin.

mario'nettist. Also *marionnettist*. [f. MARIONETT(E + -IST.)] One who operates marionettes.

1918 *Marionette* (Florence) Jan. 98 The Marionnettist has put his dolls in their box... his wife is counting the pennies. 1924 *Glasgow Herald* 10 May 8 It was here the man of so many quarrels... fought the mock duel with... the marionettist's monkey. 1936 R. S. SIBBALD *Marionettes in North of France* I. 44 M. Delannoy... gives a list of the marionettists who applied to the city of Lille... for permission to show their dolls.

marionite (mæ'ri:ənait). *Min.* [f. the name of *Marion County* in Arkansas + -ITE.] Hydrous carbonate of zinc.

1858 W. ELDERHORST in *Geol. Rep. Arkansas* 153 (Chester *Dict. Min.*).

marioram, -um, obs. forms of MARJORAM.

mariori, variant of MARGERY *Obs.*

Mariotte ('mæ'ri:ət). Also *erron*, *Marriotte*. The name of Edme *Mariotte* (c 1620-84), French physicist, used in the possessive and *attrib.* to designate apparatus he devised and a principle he enunciated: *Mariotte*'(s) *bottle* or *flask*, a bottle with an outlet near the bottom and an adjustable glass tube passing through a cork in the neck, which if filled to above the bottom of the tube gives a flow of constant head equal to the height of the bottom of the tube above the outlet; *Mariotte*'s *law*, Boyle's law (see LAW sb.¹ 17 c (b)); *Mariotte*'s *tube*, a U-tube having one arm short and sealed at the end and the other elongated and open to the air.

1845 E. WEST tr. *Peschel's Elem. Physics* I. v. iii. 220 On the same principle *Mariotte*'s flask acts. *Ibid.* iv. 228 In such a case it is more convenient... to use... a *Mariotte*'s tube... which being graduated according to *Mariotte*'s [sic] law, will show the amount of pressure. 1898 J. C. P. ALDOUS *Elem. Course Physics* 171 (*heading*) Boyle's (or *Mariotte*'s [sic]) law. *Ibid.* 172 (*heading*) Boyle's (or *Mariotte*'s) tube. 1930 DOUGALL & DEANS tr. P. P. Ewald's *Physics Solids & Fluids* v. 217 The experiment is conveniently carried out by using the so-called *Mariotte*'s bottle. 1966 *McGraw-Hill Encycl. Sci. & Technol.* II. 313/1 The phenomenon was discovered independently by Edme *Mariotte* about 1650 and is known in Europe as *Mariotte*'s law. 1974 *Nature* 26 Apr. 798/1 Continuous flow of fluid... was maintained relatively constant by means of gravity flow from a *Mariotte* flask. 1975 WILLIAMS & WILSON *Biologist's Guide to Princ. & Techniques Pract. Biochem.* iii. 93 This can be overcome

by the use of a Mariotte flask which will keep the operating pressure constant.

|| **mariposa** (mari'pɒsə). [Sp., lit. 'butterfly'.] In *Bullfighting*, a movement in which the bullfighter draws the bull by flapping the cape behind his own back. Also *fig.*

1932 [see FAROL]. 1936 R. CAMPBELL *Mithraic Emblems* 143 If you would lepidopterize These mariposas that I fling. 1957 A. MACNAB *Bulls of Iberia* xv. 169 The bull... is attacking what looks like a giant butterfly... The butterfly is Estudiante himself, and he is doing the famous *quite* of the *mariposa*... The matador holds the cape behind him... as he holds out his arms sideways to form the 'wings' with the cape... As the bull turns and goes for one wing, he drops his arm and that wing folds up. 1967 McCORMICK & MASCAREÑAS *Compl. Aficionado* iii. 92 Like all beginning novilleros, Domingo longs to learn the adornos first, the *revolera*, the *serpentina*, the *mariposa* with the cape.

mariposa lily (mæri'pɒsə,lɪ). [f. Sp. *mariposa* butterfly + LILY.] A bulbous plant of the genus *Calochortus*, belonging to the family Liliaceae, and native to the Pacific coast of North America and Mexico. Also **mariposa tulip** and *absol.*

1868 A. WOOD in *Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philadelphia* 169 This splendid flower [sc. *Calochortus venustus*]... has long been known to the native Californians by the name of *Mariposa* (Spanish for butterfly). 1869 J. MUIR *Jrnl.* 9 June in *My First Summer in Sierra* (1911) 43 The grasses and flowers in glorious array, ... monardella, Mariposa tulips, lupines. 1882 *Garden* 30 Sept. 291/1 The Mariposa Lily. 1920 B. M. & R. RICE *Pop. Stud. Calif. Wild Flowers* 27 It would probably be more correct to say Mariposa Tulip than Mariposa Lily, for botanists place them in the tulip family. 1925 J. L. COTTER *Culture of Bulbs* 108 The name *Calochortus* now embraces the Mariposa Lily proper, and the Star Tulip. 1934 S. E. WHITE *Folded Hills* 198 Here also were... mariposas. 1971 P. M. SYNGE *Collins Guide to Bulbs* (ed. 2) 71 It is in... the Mariposa lilies or Mariposa tulips that we chiefly find the most outstanding horticultural plants [of the genus *Calochortus*]. *Ibid.* 73 The leaves of this section are... more conspicuous than those of the Mariposas.

mariposite (mæri'pɒsəɪt, -səɪt). *Min.* [f. *Mariposa* -a, the name of the county in California, U.S.A., where it was first found + -ITE¹.]

A variety of muscovite that contains a relatively high proportion of silica and up to one per cent. chromic oxide and is found as green or greenish-yellow crystals.

1868 B. SILLIMAN in *Proc. Calif. Acad. Sci.* III. 381 The mineral is probably new, and must be referred to the mica section of an hydrous silicate. Should it... prove to be new, I would suggest the name *Mariposite* as an appropriate name for it, as it was on the Mariposa estate that it first attracted my attention, and where it exists in great abundance. 1916 *Bull. U.S. Geol. Survey* No. 610. 139 A comparison of the two analyses of mariposite made by Hildebrand with Penfield's analysis of alurgite shows that the two minerals are probably identical. 1946 *Amer. Mineralogist* XXXI. 1 Chromite micas, classed variously as fuchsite, mariposite, and chromiferous muscovite are of wide distribution throughout gold-bearing districts of the Canadian Shield. 1965 G. J. WILLIAMS *Econ. Geol. N.Z.* x. 149/2 The majority of overseas occurrences of fuchsite (and mariposite) seem to have a direct ultramafic association.

|| **mariput** (mæri'pʊt). [Native name.] The African zoril, *Zorilla capensis*, a small animal of the weasel family with black and white stripes.

Formerly named *Viverra zorilla* in accordance with the erroneous notion that it was a kind of civet.

1828-32 in WEBSTER; and in later Dicts.

† **maris**. *Obs.* Forms: 4-5 **marice**, **marys**, **marrys**, **maris**, **mareis**. [a. OF. *marris*:—L. *mātrīce*-m (see *MATRIX* sb.).] The womb.

a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* lviii[i]. 3 Aliend ere synful fra maghe [MS. S marice]. c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 94 If pat he be grown... in þe mareis [MS. Add. marys]... it is bettere nouȝt to cure þe cankre þan to cure. *Ibid.* 209 If þe enpostym... be in a wommans maris, þan [etc.]. 1422 tr. *Secreta Secret.*, *Priv.* 232 The seede wythyn the marice is defet. ? 14... MS. *Addit.* 12195 lf. 158 (Halliw.) Marrys.

maris, *obs.* form of MARISH.

|| **marisca** (mæ'riskə). *Path.* [L.; lit. a coarse fig. (For the application cf. *FICUS*.)] Hæmorrhoids, piles; also, 'an excrescence of a fleshy nature from the eyes or eyelids' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*). Hence **ma'risca**, **ma'risca** *adjs.* of the nature of *marisca*; affected with *marisca*.

1693 *Blancard's Phys. Dict.* (ed. 2), *Marisca*, the same that [*sic*] *Ficus*. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Marisca*, the Hemorrhoids or Piles. 1822 *Good Study Med.* I. 347 Mariscal tumours... are most common in persons who possess a very strong action of the sphincter ani. *Ibid.*, 348 Mariscal excrescences. 1856 *MAYNE Expos. Lex.*, *Marisca*,... applied to a hemorrhoidal tumour, like a large fig. *Ibid.*, *Mariscosus*, Having, or full of *Marisca*: *mariscosus*.

mariscall, **-ischal(e)**, *obs.* ff. MARSHAL sb.

marischini, *obs.* form of MARASCHINO.

marish ('mæriʃ), *sb.* and *a.*¹ *Obs.* exc. *poet.* and *dial.* Forms: *a.* 4-5 **mar(r)ais(s)**, **marys(e)**, **mares**, 4-6 **mar(r)eis**, **-eys**, 5 **maryce**, **-ysse**, **-ise**, **-eyse**, **-eyes**, 5-6 **marress(e)**, **marres(s)e**, **-ys**, 5-7 **marisse**, 6 **-ice**, **-is**, **-ese**, **-ees**, **marryste**, 6-7 **marris(e)**, **marrice**, 7 **marrailles**; 4-5 **marace**, **maras**, 4-6

marras(s), 5 **marasse**, 6 **marrase**. β. 6 **marysh**, **marys(s)he**, **marris(c)he**, **-ysh**, **merish**, 6-7, 9 **marrish**, 7 **mareish**, (**marest**), 6- **marish**. [ME. *mareis*, *mares*, *a.* OF. *marais*, *mareis* (mod.F. *marais*):—med.L. *mariscus* *a.* OTeut. **marisko*-MARSH sb.¹ The origin of the β forms is somewhat obscure; they may represent the occasional OF. *maresche* (:—med.L. **marisca* fem.), or may possibly stand for a dialectal variant of the native English MARSH (cf. the disyllabic OE. *mærisc* beside *mærsce*).

The It. *marese* is ad. F. *marais*; if independent, it would represent a popular L. type **marēnsis* adj., the Fr. form of which would coincide with that of *mariscus*.]

A. sb.

1. = MARSH¹.

a. c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 325 William Waleis, .. In mores & mareis with robberie him fedes. 13.. *Coer de L.* 6038 Kyng Richard garte al the Ynglys Schere rysches in the marys. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* vi. 55 He... vent hym doune till a marrass. c 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) xiv. 65 men may not wele ga þat way... for waters and maracez þat er þare. 1432-50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) II. 357 A marras callede Lerna. a 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* (1868) 63 They yode over a mareys for the next waye, but thei felle in the myre. c 1450 *Merlin* 604 Above this marasse was a chauchie. 1480 CAXTON *Chron.* Eng. clxx. 155 As his hors ran it stert into a myre of mareys vp to the bely. 1501 DOUGLAS *Pal. Hon.* i. iv, The soyl was nocht but marres, slike, and sand. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* II. 97 In mos, in marres, and in mony myre. 1545 ASCHAM *Toxoph.* i. (Arb.) 74 Lurkyng in fennes and marisses lyke frogges. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 431 Tortoises found in muddie waters and marraies. 1609 BIBLE (Douay) I *Macc.* ix. 45 Bankes, and marrisses, and forests.

β. 1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. lviii. 32 b, Sir Vauflart de la Croyse, who was in the marysshe, trustyng... to haue scaped, was spyed by some that rode a longe by the marese. 1596 SPENSER *F.Q.* v. x. 23 These marishes and myrie boggs, In which the fearefull ewftes do build their bowres. 1611 BIBLE *Ezek.* xlvii. 11 The myrie places thereof, and the marishes thereof, shall not be healed. 1623 LISLE *Ælfric on O. & N. Test.* Ded. 12 Your Forests breed you Deere, Your Marests Fowle. 1667 MILTON *P.L.* XII. 630 As Ev'ning Mist Ris'n from a River o're the marish glides. 1726 SWIFT *On Poetry* Misc. 1735 V. 166 Like a Bridge that joins a Marish To Moorlands of a different Parish. 1765 A. DICKSON *Treat. Agric.* xx. (ed. 2) 149 There are many marishes in Scotland. Some have been drained. 1830 TENNYSON *Dying Swan* ii, Far thro' the marish green and still The tangled water-courses slept. 1858 MORRIS *Sir P. Harpdon's End* 74 We struggled in a marish half the day. 1880 *Times* 17 Sept. 8/5 [Yorkshire] In the carrs and marishes both corn and turnips are under water.

2. *attrib.*

1398 TREVISIA *Barth. De P.R.* XIX. lxxix. (1495) 9 to Egges of marreys foule ben yelowe. 1489 CAXTON *Faytes of A.* i. xiv. 38 Fer from eny palusche or mares grounde. 1625 H. K. LONG tr. *Barclay's Argenis* II. ii. 71 The King's horses... chafed with the stinging of the marish gnats. 1658 OSBORN *Adv. Son Wks.* (1673) 234 Making a like use of Scripture and Reason of State, as Marishmen do of their Sluces, by which they keep out the Sea. 1830 TENNYSON *Mariana* 40 The cluster'd marish-mosses.

† **b.** In spec. names of plants, as **marish dog-stones** (see *DOGSTONES*), **marish mallow** = MARSHMALLOW, **marish parsley** (see *PARSLEY*), **marish whorts** (tr. Bot.L. *Vaccinia palustris*), cranberries.

1548 TURNER *Names of Herbes* (1881) II Althea... is named... in Englishe marish mallowe. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* v. xlii. 607 Smallache is called... in English... Marrishe Parsley. *Ibid.* vi. xi. 671 We... do cal them in Latine, *Vaccinia palustris*, that is to say, *Marrish Whorts*, and *Fen berries*. 1597 GERARDE *Herbal* i. xcvi. 157 *Marish Dogs* stones hath many thicke blunt leaues next the roote.

B. adj.

1. Of the nature of a marsh, marshy; such as is produced in a marsh.

The ending *-ish* has given to the sb. used attrib. the aspect of an adj., and has thus favoured the development of the genuine adjectival use.

1543 TRAHERON *Vigo's Chirurg.* II. ix. 42 He must abstaine... from marryshe fyshes and fennie. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* vi. lxxviii. 633 This herbe groweth also in moyst marresse places. 1600 SURFLET *Country Farm* IV. v. 637 If there be any marrish or dead water in... your meadow: you must cause it to... draine out. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 142 A kind of marish or moorie Lentils. 1685 BOYLE *Salubr. Air* 3 *Marrish* Grounds, and wet Soils are wont to be unhealthfull. 1859 WHITTIER *Proph. Sam. Sewall* 160 Hillside berries and marish seeds. 1883 STEVENSON *Silverado Sq.* 7 A wooden footway, bridging one marish spot after another.

† **b.** Used predicatively. *Obs.*

1549 in *Cal. Scot. Papers* (1898) I. 145 Cutters of mosses for making of mean landes of thos that be but marresse. 1616 SURFL. & MARKH. *Country Farm* 13 That [earth]... which is watric and marish. 1707 SLOANE *Jamaica* I. p. lxxix, The country thereabout is marish and wet. 1775 CHANDLER *Trav. Greece* (1825) II. 368 The other wells are not easily to be... examined the spot being marish.

c. fig.

1599 HARSNET *Agst. Darell* 235 He would neuer haue set the frame of all his cosening practises vpon that moist and marish conceit that Somers in his fits was altogether sencelesse. 1602 MARSTON *Antonie's Rev.* II. iii, What danke marish spirit But would be fyred with impatience? 1869 LOWELL *Dara* 24 The frank sun of natures clear and rare Breeds poisonous fogs in low and marish minds.

† **2.** Salt, saline. (? A misapprehension.) *Obs.* 1609 *Ev. Woman in Hum.* i. i. in *Bullen O. Pl.* IV, That mooving marish element, that swells and swages as it please the Moore. 1621 QUARLES *C. Ester* K 4 b, Her cheekes o'reflowne With marish teares.

Hence † **marishness**, marshiness.

1652-62 HEYLIN *Cosmogr.* II. (1682) 107 The Marishness of the Ground. 1678 WANLEY *Wond. Lit. World* IV. xxvii. §1. 409/1 Work was hindred by... the Marishness of the Grounds.

marish ('mæriʃ), *a.*² *rare.* In 7 **mareish**. [f. MARE sb. + -ISH.] Like, or like that of, a mare.

1679 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1452/4 A bay... a little white on his two hind fetlocks, and a Mareish head.

marishal, *obs.* form of MARSHAL.

† **marishy**, *a.* *Obs.* [f. MARISH sb. + -Y¹.] *Marshy*.

1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* 207 The Palustrians or Marishye Elephantes. 1690 J. MACKENZIE *Siege London-Derry* 24/2 Boggs, and Marishy places. 1727 A. HAMILTON *New Acc. E. Ind.* II. xlv. 148 The inland Country is... towards the Sea very low and marishy.

|| **marisma** (ma'risma). [Sp.: cf. MAREMMA.] The waste lands near the Guadalquivir.

1884 A. CHAPMAN in *Ibis* Ser. v. II. 70 My next expedition was to the 'marismas' of the Guadalquivir. *Ibid.* 71 In winter the marisma abounds with wildfowl. 1889 H. SAUNDERS *Man. Brit. Birds* 548 The Black-winged Stilt... breeds... abundantly in the marismas of Southern Spain.

† **marisse**, *v.* *Obs.* Also 4 **marissch**, **marissi**. [irreg. ad. F. *marier* MARRY v.] *trans.* To marry.

c 1315 SHOREHAM i. 1476 Ryzt y-marissched schelle hy be In heuene-ryche blysse. 1340 *Ayenb.* 48 þe vifte [kind of adultery] is mid wyfman ymarissed. *Ibid.* 220 Wypoute þet þet he him moze marissi yef he wyle.

marisse, *obs.* form of MARISH.

Marist ('mærist). [a. F. *Mariste*, f. *Marie* Mary: see -IST.] A member of the Roman Catholic Society of Mary, founded by a French priest early in the 19th century and devoted to the work of foreign missions and to teaching. Also *attrib.*

1877 W. McDOWALL in *Encycl. Brit.* VII. 528/1 A commercial academy connected with the Marist Brotherhood, and dedicated to St. Joseph. 1880 *Daily News* 11 Nov. 5/8 A sympathiser with the Marists. 1894 *Ibid.* 3 July 4/5 The chapel of the Marist Fathers near Leicester square.

marit, *obs.* form of MARRIED.

maritage ('mæritɪdʒ). *Law.* [ad. med.L. *maritāgium*, a latinization of F. *mariage* MARRIAGE.]

† 1. = DOWER, DOWRY I, 2. *Obs.*

1502 ARNOLDE *Chron.* 82 A wydou after ye deth of her husband... must haue maritage & her heritage whiche that her husband and she helde ye day of the obyt of him her husband. 1574 tr. *Littleton's Tenures* 137 If ye husbunde of the wife alien the heritage or maritage of his wife. 1609 SKENE *Reg. Maj.* 29 b, Lands given as Maritage, or Tocher.

2. *Hist.* The right possessed by a feudal superior (in England only by the king) of exacting a fine for the marriage of a vassal; also, the profits accruing to the crown or lord from this source. Also in L. form *maritagium*.

The *maritagia* within a certain district were sometimes granted to a particular person or corporation.

1563-87 FOXE *A. & M.* (1596) 251/1 Maritages which K. John committed to his keeping at the daie of his death. 1851 *Orig. Paroch. Scotiæ* I. 283 King Robert Bruce... in 1326 granted to the monks all wards, reliefs, maritages [etc.]... belonging to himself and heirs within the sheriffdom of Roxburgh.

marital ('mæritəl), *a.* Also 7 **-all**. [ad. L. *maritalis*, f. *marit-us* husband: see -AL¹. Cf. F., Sp., Pg. *marital*, It. *maritale*.]

1. Pertaining or relating to a husband; husbandly.

1616 BULLOKAR *Eng. Expos., Maritall*, husbandlike. 1644 MAXWELL *Prerog. Chr. Kings* 23 A woman by her choice and consent designeth her husband, but the marital power and dominion is only from God. 1726 AYLIFFE *Parergon* 49 Christian Charity as well as Marital Affection. 1861 THACKERAY *Philip* VII, The two poor sisters had had to regulate their affections by the marital orders, and to be warm, cool, moderate, freezing, according to their husbands' state for the time being.

2. Of or pertaining to marriage; matrimonial, connubial.

1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* III. v. (1632) 476 He depainteth her some what stirring for a marital Venus. 1660 JER. TAYLOR *Duct. Dubit.* II. ii. rule III. §27 The Dearnesses of Brother and Sister... if they were not made holy and separate by a law would easily change into Marital loves. 1840 THACKERAY *Paris Sk.-bk.* (1872) 81 What a deal of marital discomfort might have been avoided. 1858 LD. ST. LEONARDS *Handy-Bk. Prop. Law* xiii. 79 The restitution of marital rights would be enforced if sought for. 1902 A. THOMSON *Lauder & Lauderdale* xiii. 131 Although the two Houses were in marital relationship, they were almost always at daggers drawn.

3. Special collocation. **marital rape Law** (orig. U.S.), sexual intercourse forced on a woman by her husband, knowingly against her will.

1975 S. BROWNMILLER *Against our Will* xii. 381 The most famous *marital rape in literature... is that of Irene by Soames in *The Forsyte Saga*. 1986 *Economist* 15 Mar. 40/3 The country which outlaws marital rape in half its states... also allows television cameras into many of its courts.

Hence **maritality**, excessive affection of a wife for her husband (correlative to *uxoriousness*);

'maritally *adv.*, as if married, as a married person.

1812 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Mag.* XXXIII. 42 The uxoriousness of the husband was in neither case required by the maritality of the wife. a 1832 BENTHAM *Deont.* Wks. 1843 I. 235 Maritality, uxoriality, paternity, maternity, filiality. 1869 *Daily News* 13 Feb., The illegitimate children are the offspring of people living maritally and as quietly as married people. 1880 *Daily Tel.* 13 Nov., Another of the prisoners, Kviatkovsky, with whom she had been living maritally, according to Nihilist notions of ethics.

maritan(e), obs. forms of MARITIME.

† **maritaded**, *pa. pple.* Obs.—⁰ [f. L. *maritāt-us* *pa. pple.* of *maritāre* to MARRY: see -ED¹.] Having a husband; married.

1727 in BAILEY vol. II.

maritayne, obs. form of MARITIME.

† **marite**. Obs. [a. OF. *marit* (mod.F. *mari*) or its source L. *marītus*.] A husband.

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 210 William he pouht to greue, for þat grete despite, þat he withouten leue, his douhter gaf marite. 1398 TREVISIA *Barth. De P.R.* xv. xii. (Tollem. MS.) þey [the Amazons] wolde compelle here marites to wende from hem.

maritīdal, *a. rare.* [f. L. *marītus* husband + -CIDE¹ + -AL¹.] Husband-slaying.

1819 H. BUSK *Vestrid* iv. 500 Near each the steel maritidal bleeds. 1821 *New Monthly Mag.* II. 392 The maritidal mother.

† **mar'ritmal**, *a. Obs.* Also -all. [f. L. *maritim-us* MARITIME + -AL¹.] = MARITIME *a.*

1586 J. HOOKER *Hist. Irel.* in Holinshed II. 161/1 An excellent maritmal man, and verie expert in all seruices at the seas. c 1611 CHAPMAN *Iliad* xxiii. 50 The friend, the shores maritmall Sought for his bed. 1627 SPEED *England* xxviii. §2 Minerall and Maritmall reueneu.

† **mar'ritimate**, *a. Obs.* [f. L. *maritim-us* (see next) + -ATE (? after *legitimate*, *ultimate*).] = MARITIME. (Freq. in Sir W. Raleigh.)

1601 R. JOHNSON *Kingd. & Commw.* 37 Peru... containeth by the maritimate coast 12000 and 600 miles. 1614 RALEIGH *Hist. World* i. (1634) 183 This City being maritimate used all their deuotions to Neptune. 1638 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (ed. 2) 323 Ports and Villages maritimat. 1665 — *Trav.* (1677) 352 Upon which consideration it is (as I suppose) that Mercator stretches Aurea Chersonesus from Sumatra to Japan, both in reference to the Isles and Coast Maritimate.

maritime ('mæritəm), *a. and sb.* Forms: *a.* 6 myrtyayne, maritayne, 7 maritan(e), maritin, marratine, maretime, 7-8 maridine; *β.* 7 marittime, 7-8 maritim, 6- maritime. [ad. L. *maritim-us*, f. *mari-*, *mare* sea + suffix -*timus* (occurring in *finitimus* neighbouring, *lēgitimus* lawful; also forming superlatives as *intimus* inmost, *ultimus* last).]

The *β* forms are from the L. directly or through mod.F. *maritime* (cf. Sp. *marítimo*, Pg. *marítimo*, It. *marittimo*). An OF. form, *maritim*, was corrupted, partly owing to confusion of suffixes, into *maritin*, *maritaim*, *maritain* (Latinized *maritānus*), whence the *a* forms above.]

A. adj.

1. *a.* Of countries and peoples: Bordering on the sea; living near the sea-coast. †*occas*. predicative.

a. 1623 COCKERAM. *Maritan*, bordering on the sea. 1627 HAKEWILL *Apol.* II. vi. §3 (1630) 115 And in them specially their maritime parts. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* VIII. 365 Tents, filled with maritime people, that were fled hither from the Sea coast. 1652 EARL MONM. *Hist. Rel. Flanders* i. vii. 12 Of their Maritime Forces. 1652 — tr. *Bentivoglio's Hist. Relat.* 12 The Marritaine parts of Friesland. 1654 — tr. *Bentivoglio's Wars Flanders* i. iv. 56 The City of Embden, ... one of the most considerable Towns of all the Marritaine part. 1667 MILTON *P.L.* xi. 398 Ercoco and the less Maritime Kings Mombaza [etc.].

β. 1598 BARRET *Theor. Warres* v. i. 122 If the confines of the Kingdome bee Maritime or sea coast. 1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 489 To inhabit the maritime cities and townes, neere unto the sea side. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 225 Brittany (a marittime part of France). 1654 FLECKNOE *Ten Years Trav.* 19 Comparing them with the Maritime Women of other Seas (for the most part fowl, ugly, and weather-beaten). 1673 TEMPLE *Observ. United Prov.* Wks. 1731 I. 44 The opening and cleansing of the old Channel of the Rhine... by which the Town of Leyden would grow Maritime. 1692 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) II. 359 The king, before he leaves England, intends to visit all the maritime yards. 1726 SWIFT *Gulliver* i. v. Seamen, who dwell in the maritime parts. 1813 VANCOUVER *Agric. Devon* i Devonshire is a maritime county. 1854 MILMAN *Lat. Chr.* IV. iv. (1864) II. 265 Though a maritime people, on a line of seacoast, they were ignorant of the art of fishing.

b. Of animals, plants, etc.: Living or found near the sea.

1608 TOPSELL *Serpents* (1658) 798 There are Maritime Rocks called *Scelstæ*. 1763 MILLS *Syst. Pract. Husb.* IV. 409 The antients looked upon the olive as a maritime-tree. 1807 J. E. SMITH *Phys. Bot.* 418 *Statice*,... a beautiful maritime genus. 1856 GRINDON *Life* xxv. (1875) 319 Broccoli and the cauliflower are modifications of the coarse maritime cabbage. 1881 GREENER *Gun* 525 Undrained and marshy land is... best suited to this bird [the lapwing], whose habits are partly maritime.

2. Connected with the sea in relation to navigation, commerce, etc.; relating to or dealing with matters of commerce or navigation on the sea.

maritime insurance = *marine insurance*. **maritime interest**, premium or interest on a bottomry bond. **maritime positions**, 'the intersection of the geographical coordinates of the latitudes and longitudes of places on the globe' (Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk.* 1867). **maritime state**, that department of the state which consists of the officers and mariners of the navy.

a. c 1615 God & the King (1663) 25 In this maritane passage he submitth himself unto the conduct and direction of the pilot. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* VIII. 362 Two thousand and three hundred Maritime miles. 1675 OGILBY *Brit. Ded.*, You have laid open to us all those Maritin Itineraries. 1686 J. SERGEANT *Hist. Monast. Convent.* 150 The Chamberlain... exerciseth his Jurisdiction amongst Marriners; and what relates to Maritime affairs.

β. 1591 HORSEY *Trav.* (Hakl. Soc.) 159 Novogorode and Plesco, two greatest mart maritime or traide towns... of all the easteren parts. 1601 R. JOHNSON *Kingd. & Commw.* (1603) 24 The English people are maruellous expert in maritime actions. 1654 EARL MONM. tr. *Bentivoglio's Wars Flanders* 113 His want of skill in maritime affairs. 1765 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* I. Introd. §1. 14 The spiritual and maritime courts of this kingdom. *Ibid.* xiii. 405 The maritime state is nearly related to the former [viz. the military]: though much more agreeable to the principles of our free constitution. *Ibid.*, In the maritime reign of queen Elizabeth. 1774 M. MACKENZIE *Maritime Surv.* II. i. 69. 1776 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* xiii. I. 364 Britain... already assumed its natural and respectable station of a maritime power. 1813 WELLINGTON in Gurw. *Desp.* (1838) X. 361 To prevent the enemy's maritime communication between Bayonne and Santoña. 1841 PENNY *Cycl.* XXI. 406/2 A maritime insurance is a contract [etc.]. 1846 YOUNG *Naut. Dict.* 43 A high rate of interest, termed Maritime Interest, or Bottomry Premium, being charged. 1861 BRIGHT *Sp., America* 4 Dec. (1876) 96 Maritime law... consists of opinions and precedents for the most part.

3. Of a fighting force: Intended for service at sea. † **maritime regiment**: earlier name of the marines.

a. 1550 J. COKE *Eng. & Fr. Herald's* §105 (1877) 90 Th' erle of Arundell... with a puissaunt army myrtyayne destroyed... all the navy of Flanders. 1653 NISSENA 49 Without much weakening the Maritin forces. 1707 FREIND *Peterborow's Cond. Sp.* 180 We hope for a Maritime Force betimes in these seas.

β. 1668 in L. EDEY *Hist. Marines* (1893) I. 102, 2 Maritim Regim^{ts} consisting of 26 Companies. 1684 *List Military* 15 His Royal Highness the Duke of York and Albany's Maritime Regiment of Foot. 1839 PENNY *Cycl.* XIV. 419/2 In the beginning of Queen Anne's reign (1702), six regiments of maritime soldiers were raised.

4. Of, pertaining to, arising from, or existing in, the sea. Now *rare* or *Obs.*

1624 B. JOHNSON *Neptune's Triumph* Stage Direct., A maritime Palace, or the house of Oceanus. 1663 BOYLE *Usef. Exp. Nat. Philos.* II. xiv. 252 The Maritime Air and steames. 1784 COWPER *Task* II. 258 That no rude savour maritime invade The nose of nice nobility! 1796 H. HUNTER tr. *St.-Pierre's Stud. Nat.* (1799) II. 139 The maritime winds unite their efforts toward the autumnal equinox. 1835 SIR J. ROSS *Narr. 2nd Voy.* v. 67 An interesting maritime landscape.

5. Characteristic of a seaman; nautical.

1743 BULKELEY & CUMMINS *Voy. S. Seas* Ded. 5 The following Pages... are written in a plain maritime Stile. 1848 DICKENS *Dombey* iv. He was far from having a maritime appearance. 1889 D. HANNAY *Capt. Marryat* viii. 122 This sailor had an altogether maritime ignorance of women.

6. **maritime pine**, the cluster pine, *Pinus pinaster*, a southern European tree distinguished by cones in clusters, often planted in coastal areas to bind sandy soil.

1894 H. M. WARD *Laslett's Timber & Timber Trees* (ed. 2) xxxi. 349 The Cluster Pine... much used in the south and west of France, where it is known as the Maritime Pine from the extensive planting on the coasts, yields a highly resinous reddish wood. 1914 W. J. BEAN *Trees & Shrubs Hardy in Brit. Is.* II. 187 Cluster Pine, Maritime Pine... is, as its common name implies, admirably adapted for maritime localities. 1969 T. H. EVERETT *Living Trees of World* 54/1 Of all two-needled pines, the species with the longest leaves, ... is the cluster pine or maritime pine... a southern European tree that thrives in coastal areas.

B. sb.

1. † *a.* The sea-coast; a country or region adjoining the sea. *Obs.*

1591 *Decl. Gt. Troubles* 5 Certaine skroles or beadrolles of names of men dwelling in sundry partes of our Countries, ... but specially in the maritimes. 1598 BARRET *Theor. Warres* Gloss. 251 Maritime is sea coast countrie, or countries adioyning vnto the sea. 1635 PAGITT *Christianogr.* i. ii. (1636) 83 In the south Maritime and in Ethiopia. 1657 THORNLEY tr. *Longus' Daphnis & Chloe* 75 The General... comes up to the maritims of Mitylene, and hostilely invades them.

b. In *pl.*, with capital initial. The eastern provinces of Canada adjoining the Atlantic Ocean (Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and Prince Edward Island).

1926 *Daily Colonist* (Victoria, B.C.) 24 July 1/2 Continuing his Maritime tour, Premier Meighan in an address here tonight again stressed his policy for the Maritimes. 1934 W. M. WHITELAW (*title*) The Maritimes and Canada before Confederation. 1938 L. M. MONTGOMERY *Anne of Ingleside* viii. 58 The July night was unreasonably cold as even a summer night in the Maritimes sometimes is. 1947 G. TAYLOR *Canada* xvi. 385 The three small provinces linked as the Maritimes... together only amount to 1.5 per cent of the area of the Dominion. 1956 C. R. FAY *Life & Labour in Newfoundland* viii. 134 Schooners come from the Maritimes with much needed provisions and lumber. 1960 *Times* 21 Nov. (Canada Suppl.) p. v/6 The salty Maritimes or the wide-open Prairies. 1970 M. M. ORKIN *Speaking Canad. Eng.* vii. 186 Nova Scotia is *The Mayflower Province*, and New Brunswick *The Loyalist Province*. Together with Prince Edward Island, they are collectively known as the *Maritime Provinces* or, more familiarly, the *Maritimes*.

† 2. A person living near the sea. *Obs. rare*—¹. 1655 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* I. (1687) 27/1 Lycurgus was head of the Country-men, Megacles of the Maritimes.

marito'nucleus. *Biol. rare.* [f. *marito-*, used as comb. f. of L. *maritus* married + NUCLEUS.] (See quot.)

1884 HYATT in *Proc. Boston Soc. Nat. Hist.* XXIII. 54 Reserving... the name of maritonucleus or married nucleus for the renovated nucleus of the egg after its union with the male pronucleus.

† **mari'torious**, *a. nonce-wd.* [Humorously f. L. *maritus* husband.] Fond of one's husband.

1607 CHAPMAN *Bussy D'Ambois* II. 22 Dames maritorious ne're were meritorious.

marit'urient, *a. nonce-wd.* [Formed (in jocular imitation of L. desideratives) on L. *maritāre* to marry.] Eager to marry.

1765 GRAY *Let. to T. Wharton* 29 Apr., Our friend, the Preceptor, who has so long been in a marituriunt way, is not yet married.

marivade, obs. form of MARAVEDI.

|| **Marivaudage** (marivodaʒ). [Fr., f. the name of P. C. de Marivaux (1688-1763), novelist and dramatist.] The expression of affected language and exaggerated sentiment in the style of Marivaux; an overdone attempt at refinement, affectation.

1765 H. WALPOLE *Let.* 19 Nov. in *Corr.* (1948) XIII. 144 Crébillon is entirely out of fashion, and Marivaux a proverb: *marivauder*, and *marivaudage* are established terms for being prolix and tiresome. 1882 G. SAINTSBURY *Short Hist. French Lit.* IV. ii. 410 All the work of Marivaux, dramatic and non-dramatic, is pervaded more or less by a peculiarity which at the time received the name of Marivaudage. This peculiarity exists partly in the sentiment, and partly in the phraseology. The former is characteristic of the eighteenth century, disguising a considerable affectation under a mask of simplicity, and the latter (sparkling with abundant, if somewhat precious wit) is ingeniously constructed to suit it and carry it off. 1894 BEERBOHM in *Yellow Bk.* II. 284 The qualities that I tried... to travesty—paradox and marivaudage. 1930 *Mod. Lang. Rev.* XXV. 71 *Marivaudage*... to quote Faguet... consists much more in analysing to excess a just thought than in decking out to excess an empty one'. 1959 *Oxf. Compan. French Lit.* 455/2 The term *marivaudage*, coined from his name, is used to signify the analysis of the delicate sentiments of the heart and the subtle, affected style used by Marivaux to this end in his comedies. 1969 *Observer* 12 Jan. 26/5 It [sc. Lesbianism] is a tricky subject, poised on the brink of either tiresome *marivaudage* or tasteless titillation.

marjoram ('mɑ:dʒərəm). Forms: *a.* 4-6 maiorane, 5 mageron, -am, maioron, -um, 6 maioram, -om, magerym, 6-7 majoram, 7 -an. *β.* (chiefly *Sc.*) 6 mar-, meriolayne, maryolayn, margelene, 7 majorlame. *γ.* 6. margerain, -am, -om(e, -um, -yn, marierom, -ierom, -ioram, -om, -merierom, -gerum, 6-7 marierome, 7 -jerim, -jerom(e, -jorum, -gorum, *Sc.* margorie, 7-9 marjorum, 7- marjoram. (In the earlier forms *i* = *j*.) [a. OF. *majorane* (13th c.), **marjoraine*, whence F. (from 14th c.) by dissimilation *marjolaine*, = Pr. *majorana*, Sp. *majorana*, *mayorana*, now usually *mejorana*, Pg. *majiorana*, *mangerona*, It. *majorana*, *maggiorana*, Rumanian *măgheran*, med.L. *majorāna* (once *majoraca* or -us). The Rom. word has passed into the Teut. and other langs., as MDu. *mayoleine*, *margelleine*, *meieraen* (mod.Du. *marjolein*), MHG. *margram*, *meigramme*, *meyeron*, *maigaron*, *maioran*, etc. (mod.G. *marjoran*, dial. *meigram*), Sw. *mejram*, Da. *merian*, Russian (? from G.) *maeran*, mod.Gr. *ματζουράνα*.]

The ultimate etymology is obscure. Many of the Rom. forms appear to have been perverted by assimilation to L. *māior* (It. *maggiore*, Sp. *mayor*) greater. There seems to be no adequate ground for the current assumption that the ultimate source is the L. *amāracus* (a. Gr. *ἀμάρακος*, -ov), which was in the Middle Ages identified, perh. correctly, with marjoram.]

Any plant of the genus *Origanum* (N.O. *Labiatae*); esp. *O. vulgare*, wild *marjoram* (common, field, † *grove m.*), a common plant in limestone or chalky districts, and *O. Majorana*, sweet *marjoram* († *marjoram gentle*, † *English*, † *fine*, knotted m.), an aromatic herb used in cookery. *O. Onites* is *pot* or *winter marjoram*, *O. heracleoticum*, *winter sweet marjoram*.

a. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 133 Of Majorane his herbe is grounded. c 1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 319/2 Mageram [K. maiorom, S. mageron, P. W. magerym, J. mageryn]. 1481 BOTONER *Tulle of Old Age* f 5 Rosemarynes, maiorons, gylofres. 1573 TUSSEY *Husb.* (1878) 95 Maierom knotted, sowe or set at the spring. 1597 GERARDE *Herbal* II. ccvii. 539 Marierome is called... in English Sweete Marierome, Fine Marierome, and Marierome gentle; of the best sort Maiorane. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 382 Maioran... in Cyprus & at Mitylene, where great store of sweet Majoran grows.

β. 1513 DOUGLAS *Aeneis* I. x. 69 Tendir mariolyne [L. *mollis amaracus*] and sweet flouris. 1527 ANDREW *Brunswyke's Distyll. Waters* Lvib. 1570 *Satir. Poems*

Reform. xv. 10 Thow Lauand, lurk; thow time, be tint; Thow Margelene, swaif. 1689 in *Thanes of Cawdor* (Spald. Club) 353, 1 ounce Majorlame, 10s.

γ. 1523 SKELTON *Garl. Laurel* 906 With margerain ientill, The floure of goodlyhede. c1550 LLOYD *Treas. Health* xv. Ev b, Let thy teeth be washed with the decoction of wilde Margerum [1585 Margerum]. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* II. lxix. 236 *Origanum Heracleoticum*. Spanish Origan. Bastard Margerom. *Origanum sylvestre*. Wilde Origan. Groue Margerom. *Ibid.* 237 *Marum quibusdam*. English Margerom. 1597 GERARDE *Herbal* II. ccvii. 539 The pot Marierome is also called Winter Marierome. *Ibid.* ccix. 543 *Tragoriganum*. Goates Marierome. 1640 PARKINSON *Theat. Bot.* 12 The wilde or field Marjerome. 1656 MARNETTÉ *Perf. Cook* II. 1 Take the tops of Time and Margerum and Winter Savoury, a handfull of each. 1689 in *Thanes of Cawdor* (Spald. Club) 352 Sweet Margorie thrie drap, 6s. 1760 J. LEE *Introd. Bot. App.* 318 Marjoram, winter sweet. 1856 MISS MULOCK *J. Halifax* xxi. (1859) 220 A plant of wild marjoram. 1882 *Garden* 25 Feb. 137/1 Knotted Marjoram, sweet Savory, and Sweet Basil are much sought after in early spring.

b. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *marjoram bed*, *leaf*, *marjoram-leaved* adj.; *marjoram camphor*, a camphor obtained from oil of marjoram (Watts tr. *Gmelin's Handbk. Chem.* 1860, XIV. 379).

1821 CLARE *Vill. Minstr.* I. 115 Thy Marjoram-beds so doubly sweet. 1811 A. T. THOMSON *Lond. Disp.* (1818) 277 Common Marjoram leaves. 1882 *Garden* 4 Feb. 82/3 The Marjoram-leaved Toadflax.

mark (mɑ:k), *sb.*¹ Forms 1 *mearc*, *Anglian merc*, (also *zemerce*, *zemerce*, *Northumb. merce*, *merca*), 2 *marc*, 3-5 *merk(e)*, (Orm. *merrke*), *merc(k)*, *marck(e)*, 4, 7 *marque*, 4- *mark*. [OE. *mearc*, *Anglian merc*, str. fem., boundary, landmark, sign = OFris. *merik(e)*, *merke*, boundary, sign, OS. *marka* boundary (MDu. *marke*, mod.Du. *mark*), OHG. *marcha* boundary (MHG., mod.G. *mark* fem.), ON. *mork* (known only in the derived sense 'forest'; Sw., Da. *mark* field, ground), Goth. *marka* boundary, landmark:—Oteut. **markā*. A neuter form (:—Oteut. type **markom*) exists in several Teut. langs. with the senses 'sign', 'landmark', 'standard', etc.: MDu. *mark* (mod.Du. *merk*), MHG. *mark* (mod.G. has *marke* fem., prob. influenced by F. *marque*), ON., MSw. *mark*. The ME. form *merke* (disyllable), while normally representing the OAnglian pronunciation *merc*, may in part descend from ONorthumb. *merce* (also written *merca*), token, sign, and in part also from an adoption of the equivalent ON. *merki* neut., landmark, standard, sign (Sw. *märke*, Da. *merke*):—Oteut. type **markjom*, f. **markā* (see above); it may also, in northern dialects, represent partly the ONorthumb. *zemerce* sign, token (= WS. *zemerce*, OHG. *gimerchi* boundary:—Oteut. **ga-markjom*), as the prefix *ze-* of sbs. did not survive into ME., and the palatalized *c* in final syllables became *k* in northern Eng. According to phonetic law the ME. *merke* regularly became *mark* in mod.Eng., thus coalescing with the descendant of WS. *mearc*.

The Teut. word and its derivative vb. were early adopted into Romanic; the sb. appears as OF. *merc*, *marc* masc., F. *marque* fem., mark, sign, etc., *marche* (ONF. *marque*) boundary (see MARCH sb.³), Pr., Sp., Pg., It. *marca* mark, sign, boundary. Some of the senses developed in F. *marque* have coloured the application of the Eng. word.

The OTeut. **markā* appears to be cogn. w. L. *margo* MARGIN, Oceltic **mrogi-* country (Gaulish *brogi-* in place-names, Welsh *brô*, OIrish *mruig*, *bruig*), Persian *marz* boundary. The extra-Teut. relations confirm the view which is suggested by the evidence of Teut. itself, that the primitive sense is 'boundary'. The order of development of senses which appears most probable, and is assumed as the basis of the arrangement below, is 'boundary', 'sign of a boundary', 'sign in general', 'impression, trace or device used as a sign', 'impression, trace, etc. in general'. Some scholars, however, have considered the sense 'visible trace' as primitive (comparing Lith. *margas* parti-coloured), and have supposed the sense 'boundary' to be either derived from this or to belong to an independent word.]

I. Boundary.

1. a. A boundary, frontier, limit; rarely in *pl.* †territories. *Obs.* exc. *Hist.* and *arch.*

701 in Birch *Cart. Sax.* (1885) I. 148 Swa be mearce to grenmenes stizele. . . ponon suð andlang mearce to pes gores suð ende. c1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 3490 He ledde hem to ðe munes fot, Non but non [? read he] forðere ne mot, And on is broðer aaron; God bad hem ðat merke ouer-gon. 1340-70 *Alisaunder* 173 The marques of Molosor menskliche hee aught. 1387 *TREVISIA Higden* (Rolls) II. 45 But afterward, for pe weyes were not so sette wij certeyn markes [orig. *certis limitibus distinctæ*], pe weies were vncertejn and stryf was bygonne. *Ibid.* 103 pe merkes and pe meres perof [Merchia] were in pe west side peryeur Dee. . . in pe est pe est see, in the soup Temse. c1400 MAUNDEV. (1839) xiii. 144 In þat contre of libye is the see more high þan the lond, and it semeth þat it wolde couere the erthe, and natheles jit it passet not his markes. 1447 *BOKENHAM Seyntys* (Roxb.) 36 In a wode of the markeys of that cuntre Two hermytys dwellyd. 1494 *FABYAN Chron.* v. cix. 82 The meris or markis of this

Kyngdome of Northumberlande were [etc.]. 1530 *PALSGR.* 243/1 Marke bytwene two places, *limite*. 1535 *COVERDALE Prov.* viii. 29 He shutt the see within certayne bowndes, that ye waters shulde not go ouer their markes. ?1832 'B. CORNWALL' (B. W. Proctor) *Sea* i, The Seal the Seal the open Seal. . . Without a mark, without a bound. 1883 *Chamb. Jnl.* 36 When the Marquis of Leominster was a Marquis indeed, with a mark to guard. 1892 *HENLEY Song of Sword*, etc., *Lond. Volunt.* iii. 22 The afflicted city, prone from mark to mark In shameful occultation.

†b. Of immaterial things: A limit or precise boundary line or point. *Obs.*

a1000 *Cædmon's Gen.* 1710 (Gr.) þa pæs mæles wæs mearc agongen. a1225 *Ancr. R.* 228 Auh ide temptaciun he haueð iset to þe ueonde a merke, ase þauh he seide—tempte hire so ueor [etc.]. 1340 *Ayenb.* 223 Liçtliche huanne be lost ne paseþ naþt þe markes ne þe zetnesses of spoushod. c1400 *Destr. Troy* 7696 The Sun in his Sercle set was o loft, At the merke of þe mydday. 1435 *MISYN Fire of Love* 38 þou art þe end of heuyenes, þe mark of labirs, begynnyng of fruyts. c1449 *PECOCK Repr.* 1. x. 50 These craftis kepten not to hem silf her propre and seuerel to hem silf boundis and markis.

2. *Hist.* The name applied in mediæval Germany to the tract of land held in common by a village community. Hence used by many modern scholars to denote the tract of land similarly held by one of the village communities of primitive Teutonic times. Also *attrib.*, as in *mark-community*, *-family*, *-system*; *markmoot* (pseudo-*arch.*), a (supposed) assembly of the inhabitants of the 'mark'.

Kemble's fancy that OE. *mearc* was the name of a unit of territorial organization next below the shire (*scir* or *gá*) has no foundation. The alleged OE. **mearc-mót* 'mark-moot', has no existence: the *mercemot* occurring in a schedule of boundaries of land at Barrow-on-Humber in 971 (Birch C.S. No. 1270) may perh. mean 'parsley-bed', and in any case does not admit of Kemble's interpretation.

1848 *KEMBLE Saxons in Eng.* (1876) I. iii. 76 As then the word Mark is used to denote two distinct things,—a territorial division and a corporate body,—so does the word Gá or Scir denote both [etc.]. 1867 *FREEMAN Norm. Cong.* (1876) I. iii. 84 Such a community occupies its own territory, its mark. *Ibid.* 98 The unit is the Mark, roughly represented by the modern parish or manor. 1874 *STUBBS Const. Hist.* (1875) I. ii. 34 We have not the mark system. *Ibid.* v. 84 note. That the markmoot was a court of justice. . . seems altogether improbable. *Ibid.* 85 It is as an owner of land, not as a member of the mark-community, that the freeman has rights. 1876 *DIGBY Real Prop.* i. §1. 5 Each community occupied a territory or mark, which was divided into three, or rather four portions. 1887 *Edin. Rev.* Jan. 10 In all Teutonic countries the same conflict was waged between the manor and the mark.

3. Used to represent G. *Mark* as the proper name of certain principalities, esp. the Mark of Brandenburg. †Also repr. It. *Marca* in the *Mark of Ancona*. (Cf. MARCH sb.³.)

1726 *LEONI Albert's Archit.* I. 65/1 The Town of Cingoli . . . in the Mark of Ancona. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) III. 514/2 They reckon in the whole Mark [of Brandenburg] 120 towns [etc.]. 1884 *Harper's Mag.* Apr. 690/2 The two Frederics . . . were to have the Mark.

II. An object indicating a boundary, position, etc.

†4. A pillar, post, stone, fence, etc., placed to indicate the position of a boundary; = LANDMARK sb. 1.

c1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 440 Met of eorn, and wijte of fe, And merke of felde, first fond he. c1320 *Sir Tristr.* 2710 Her fader. . . 3af hem londes wide. . . Markes were set bi side. c1330 *R. BRUNNE Chron.* (1810) 77 Saynt Cutberte's clerkes . . . At Geruans set per merkes, a hous þe gan vpspede. c1440 *Promp. Parv.* 333/2 Meer, marke be-twene ij. londys, *meta*, *meris*. 1535 *COVERDALE Deut.* xxvii. 17 Cursed be he, y' remoueth his neighbours mark. 1697 *DRYDEN Virg. Georg.* I. 193 No Fences parted Fields, nor Marks nor Bounds Distinguish'd Acres of litigious Grounds.

†5. A stone or other monument set up or standing as a memorial, or as a guide. *Obs.*

c1000 *ÆLFRIC Exod.* xxiv. 4 Moyses . . . getimbrode twelf mearca. c1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 1887 Iacob dalf hire and merke dede, ðat is 3et sene on ðat stede. 1340-70 *Alex. & Dind.* 1139 Whan graue was þe graie ston þe grime king rydus & alle meven his men fro þe marke euene. 1565 *COOPER Thesaurus*, *Cippus*, a littell hill or marke called a barrow. 1582 *N. LICHEFIELD tr. Castanheda's Cong. E. Ind.* i. ix. 9b, A certaine marke or Piller, with the King of Portingales Armes, and a Crosse. a1591 *H. SMITH Serm.* (1594) 237 Being now recouered to his right way, [he] stands like a marke of knowledge in the turninges . . . to direct al those that passe by.

fig. 1511 *COLET Serm. Convoc.* B v b, Vnto you we loke as vnto markes of our direction.

†6. A standard or banner. *Obs.*

c1000 *ÆLFRIC Gram.* lxiv. (Z.) 71 *Victicia tollite signa*, nymað þa sigefæstan mearca. c1205 *LAY.* 18869 Beornes scullen rusien reosen heoren mærcen [c1275 *mark*]. *Ibid.* 19099 Cador þe kene scal beren þas kinges marke.

7. a. A target, butt, or other object set up to be aimed at with a missile or projectile. Hence *transf.*, the thing that is or may be aimed at in shooting or throwing.

c1205 *LAY.* 4229 Heoræ sceafes weoren strake of his flæsces heo makeden here marce [c1275 *mark*]. c1305 *St. Edm. King* 44 in *E.E.P.* (1862) 88 Hi stode afur & bende here bowes, & here arewes rihte And as to a merke schote to him. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 160 The sayd arrowe is caryed to the marke. 1535 *COVERDALE Lam.* iii. 12 He hath bent his bowe, and made me as it were a marck to shute at. 1617 *HIERON Wks.* II. 400 A shooter, who affarre off ayemeth at a marke in the midst of a white; hee seeth the white, but not the marke; hee cannot hit the marke, which hee seeth not, except hee hit the white, which hee seeth. 1660 *F. BROOKE tr. Le Blanc's Trav.* 167 Then the hunters all choose their

marke, taking pleasure in darting their lances. 1780 *COWPER Progr. Err.* 570 None sends his arrow to the mark in view, Whose hand is feeble, or his aim untrue. 1856 'STONEHENGE' *Brit. Rur. Sports* 508/2 Do not look from the mark to the arrow and back again. 1859 *Musketry Instr.* 23 To fire with accuracy it is necessary the sights should be carefully aligned between the eye and the mark.

†b. The quarry of a hawk, etc. *Obs.*

1577 *B. GOOGE Heresbach's Husb.* iv. (1586) 157 b, They . . . are alwaies the fairest marke in a Hawke, or a Bussardes eie. 1589 *GREENE Menaphon* (Arb.) 42 The Hobbie catcheth no pray, vnlesse she mount beyonde her marke. 1672 *DRYDEN Marr. à la Mode* v. i, It vexes me to the heart. . . to have flown her so often to a mark, and still to be bobbed at retrieve. 1686 *BLOME Gentl. Recr.*, *Hawking* v. 30 After she hath flown to mark, she will sit or fly according to her mettle and nature. 1691 *DRYDEN K. Arthur* III. ii, Oh, still thou think'st to fly a fool to mark.

c. The object at which a blow or thrust is aimed; *spec.* in *Pugilistic slang*, the pit of the stomach, the 'wind'. Also †*Broughton's mark*.

1747 *J. GODFREY Sci. Defence* 6 The smaller his [a fencer's] mark is, the harder it is for him to hit. *Ibid.* 57 Greeting had the nearest Way of going to the Stomach (which is what they [pugilists] call the Mark) of any Man I knew. 1823 'J. BEE' *Dict. Turf, Mark (ring)*, the pit of the stomach is termed 'the mark', and 'Broughton's mark'. 1851 *BORROW Lavengro* lxxxviii, I happened to hit Tom, of Hopton, in the mark, as he was coming in, so that he lost his wind.

d. *fig.* or in *fig.* context. Also *slang* (see quot. 1897); a *soft* or *easy mark* (cf. *EASY* a. 13 b), a person who is easily persuaded or deceived (*slang*, orig. *U.S.*); (*Austral. slang*), a *good* (or *bad*) *mark* (see quot. 1941).

1549 *Compl. Scot.* xv. 123, I am the merk of the but, contrar the quhilk euere man schutis arrous of tribulation. c1586 *C'TESS PEMBROKE Ps.* lv. i, [I am] A mark to wrath, and hate, and wrong assign'd. 1608 *D. T[UVIL] Ess. Pol. & Mor.* 114b, Must needs discover the marke of his disordinate Ambition. 1742 *YOUNG Nt. Th.* v. 1011 Death loves a shining Mark, a signal Blow. 1753 *Discov. J. Poulter* (ed. 2) 4 At Night the Horses came by, and he shew'd us all one particular Pack, and said that's your Mark. 1842 *TENNYSON Walk. Mail* 65 He thought himself A mark for all, and shuddered lest a cry Should break his sleep by night. 1845 *R. HOWITT Impressions Australia Felix* 233, I heard it casually from the lips of apparently respectable settlers as they rode on the highway, 'Such and such a one is a good mark!'—simply a person who pays his men their wages, without delays or drawbacks; a man to whom you may sell anything safely. 1860 *F. & J. GREENWOOD Under a Cloud* II. xiv. 332 'There's a mark!' exclaimed one to the other, looking towards the spot where Hatcher was standing. 1871 *BLACKIE Four Phases* 1. 10 There was something. . . that could not fail to make him the mark of general observation. 1871 *R. ELLIS tr. Catullus* lxviii. 2 Thy sad tear-scrawl'd letter, a mark to the storm. 1883 *J. GREENWOOD Tag, Rag & Co.* iii. 24 Publicans . . . are usually the unfortunate tradesmen fixed on as a mark. 1896 *ADE Artie* xvi. 150 He was the wise guy and I was the soft mark. *Ibid.* xviii. 173 When that kind of a mark comes in they . . . get ready to do business. 1897 *BARRERE & LELAND, Mark* (Swindlers), one marked by thieves or swindlers as easy to dupe or rob. 1904 *G. H. LORIMER Old Gorgon Graham* 288 He was too easy a mark to succeed in Wall Street. 1922 *JOYCE Ulysses* 75 Didn't catch me napping that weeze. The quick touch. Soft mark. 1929 'E. QUEEN' *Roman Hat Mystery* xiii. 187 For a shrewd man, he certainly was an easy-mark for the wisecracs. 1941 *BAKER Dict. Austral. Slang* 46 *Mark, good* (or *bad*), a general term of approval (or disapproval) for a person. 1956 *H. GOLD Man who was not with It* (1965) i. 6, I floated down. . . to kick the smaller mark where it would tell on him. 1962 *J. LUDWIG in R. Weaver Canad. Short Stories* (1968) 2nd Ser. 255 He was repulsive, old, a mark, a fool—his nerve went. 1966 'J. HACKSTON' *Father clears Out* 93, I was a bit nervous and an easy mark to bamboozle. 1968 *B. TURNER Sex Trap* xv. 148 You thought I might like to turn myself into an ugly mark! A square with a loud voice and a shopping-bag! Marriage! 1971 *Frendz* 21 May 11/2 In 90% of all rip-offs the naive mark hands over his capital to some virtual stranger who never returns. 1973 *E. McGUIR Bardel's Murder* ii. 31 In the twenties it was the Yanks who was the suckers, but now . . . it's us who are the marks.

e. In phrases, *beside*, †*besides*, *far from*, *near*, *short of*, *wide of* (or †*from*) *the mark*; *to hit*, *miss the mark*, to attain or miss some desired object or end.

c1350 *St. Andrew* 290 in *Horstm. Aliengl. Leg.* (1881) 8 In saint Andrew he had swilk tris; And of pat merk nothing he myst. a1352 *MINOT Poems* ix. 13 Bot now has sir Daudid missed of his merkes. 1633 *T. STAFFORD Pac. Hib.* i. v. (1821) 71 Both one and the other were besides the marke. 1655 *FULLER Ch. Hist.* II. iii. §17 Venerable was found out as an Expedient to accommodate the Difference, luckily hitting the Mark, as a Title neither too high nor too low. 1666 *PEPYS Diary* 23 Sept., It cannot, I believe, be far wide from the mark. 1749 *FIELDING Tom Jones* vi. ix, As when two doves, . . . or as when Strophon and Phyllis (for that comes nearest to the mark) are retired into some pleasant solitary grove [etc.]. 1845 *M'CULLOCH Taxation* I. iii. (1852) 92 It may, however, be . . . very wide of the mark when applied to the case of out-of-door labourers. 1889 *J. STALKER Imago Christi* ix. §5 (1891) 178 Many a preacher misses the mark because, though he knows books, he does not know men. 1861 *WHYTE MELVILLE Good for Nothing* I. 146 Gilbert's efforts to amuse her often fell short of the mark. 1883 [see *BESIDE* B. 5 b]. 1885 *J. K. JEROME On the Stage* 6 Five or six pounds per week would be near the mark.

f. *Bowls*. The *JACK*. Also, a position which is allowed for the jack; 'a fair bowling distance' (see quot. 1753).

1630 *J. TAYLOR* (Water P.) *Wit & Mirth* Wks. II. 193/2 The marke which they ayme at hath sundry names and Epithites, as a Blocke, a Jacke, and a Mistris. 1753 *CHAMBERS Cycl. Supp.* s.v. *Bowling*, *Mark* is a proper bowling distance, not under so many yards; and being at least a yard and a half from the edge of the green. 1875

'STONEHENGE' *Brit. Sports* III. 1. iii. § 3. 683 If the leader in two trials shall fail to deliver the jack a mark, his opponent is then entitled to set the mark. **1876** *Encycl. Brit.* IV. 180/2 A game termed *carreau* . . . somewhat similar to bowls, the jack or mark being set up on a square stone at the end of an alley. *Ibid.*, 'Mark', or 'set a mark', means the delivery of the jack at the commencement of a game.

8. A post or other object placed to indicate the terminal point of a race; a goal. Often *fig.*, an object desired or striven for (cf. 7 d).

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 271 Sir Roberd Roos of Werk with pe Scottis fled, He set so ille his merk, pat neuer eft he ne sped. **1535** COVERDALE *Phil.* iii. 14, I forget that which is behynde. . . & preace vnto y^e mark apoynted. **1555** LATIMER *Let. in Strype Eccl. Mem.* (1822) III. II. 305 He that runnythe at the merk doth not loke on other that stands by . . . but lokyth altogethor on the glove or merk, and on them that ronne with him. **1561** T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst.* II. viii. (1634) 187 Let this be our perpetual marke, to aide all men faithfully. **1642** ROGERS *Naaman* Ep. Ded. 3, I know your Honour hath long made this your marke. **1789** COWPER *Let. to Mrs. King* 1 Aug., The end is in view; I seem almost to have reached the mark. **1850** TENNYSON *In Mem.* liiii, For fear divine Philosophy should push beyond her mark, and be Procureess to the Lords of Hell.

9. An object on shore or at sea, which, by its ascertained and known position, serves to guide a traveller proceeding in a given direction, *esp.* a LANDMARK *sb.*, *leading-mark* (see LEADING I b), SEA-MARK. Also *fig.*

[1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P.R.* xvii. cxlii. (1495) 699 Ofte knottes ben made on trees and in busshes: in token and marke of the high waye: to shewing the certen and sure waye to waye farynge men.] **14** . . . *Sailing Direct.* (Hakl. Soc.) 12 Yif ye go oute of Orwell wayns to the Naisse ye must go south west for the Nasse to the merkis of the spetis your cours is west south-west. *Ibid.*, Bring your markis to gidre that the pariss shiple be owte by est. the abbey of Seint Hosies. **1577** STANYHURST *Descr. Irel.* iii. in *Holinshed*, Hulke tower, which is a notable marke for pilots, in directing them which waie to sterne their ships [etc.]. **1598** MANWOOD *Laues Forest* i. 4 They seeme to understand this word *Meta*, a marke, for any thing that hath an ascending from the ground vward in height, that they call a marke, as, a hill, a Church, a Tree, or such like. **1650** HOBBS *Hum. Nat.* v. § 1. 44 Men that have past by a Rock at Sea, set up some marke, thereby to remember their former danger, and avoid it. **1676** HALE *Narr. Customes* iii. in S. A. Moore *Foreshore* (1888) 338 As fixing of piles, or laying in of anchors without buoyes or markes. **1708** PENN in *Pa. Hist. Soc. Mem.* X. 290, I have shewn my regard to him, and a fair mark I gave him to direct his steps. **1781** JUSTAMOND *Priv. Life Lewis XV.* II. 120 *note*, This is a mark, sometimes made by a floating tun, sometimes by a mast raised upon a bank. **1834** *Nat. Philos.* III. *Navig.* i. iii. 9 (Useful Knowl. Soc.) The marks themselves are called the leading marks.

III. A sign, token, indication.

10. a. An appearance, action, or event that indicates something; a sign, token, symptom.

c 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Mark xvi. 17 *zemerca* [Vulg. *signal*] ðonne ða ðaðe gefelðon ða gefylgæð. c 1200 ORMIN 17982 & wha sitt iss patt takepp wipp Hiss witness tunnðerrfannngenn, He settepp merke off patt he wiss Iss Godd soþfast i spræche. a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 250 Lokeð nu 3eorne, uor his deourwurðe luue, hwuch one merke he leide uppen his icorene, poa he steh into heouene. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 18330 'Lauerd', þai said, al wit a steuen, 'Als þou has sett þi merck in heuen O þi bliis lauerd godd [etc.]. c 1386 CHAUCER *Pars. T.* ¶ 819 That hooly ordre is chief of al the tresorie of god, and his especial signe and marke of chastitee. **1599** SHAKS. *Much Ado* II. iii. 255 Shee's a faire Lady, I doe spee some markes of loue in her. **1604** E. G. [RIMSTONE] *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* III. xiii. 160 They found peeces of blew cloth, and other markes and signes that some men of Europe had passed there. **1669** GALE *Crt. Gentiles* I. *Introd.* 6 Is it not a great Marque of Honor. **1711** ADDISON *Spect.* No. 73 ¶ 10 She bestows a Mark of her Favour upon every one of them. **1725** WATTS *Logic* II. v. § 4 In some Reports there are more Marks of Falshood than of Truth, and in others there are more Marks of Truth than of Falshood. **1748** ANSON'S *Voy.* II. vi. 192 Our people soon observed several lights . . . in the fort, and other marks of the inhabitants being in great motion. **1842** BORROW *Bible in Spain* lvii, His body . . . exhibited every mark of strength and vigour. a 1862 BUCKLE *Civiliz.* (1873) III. v. 463 How unusual it is to meet with any one . . . whose writings bear marks of . . . original thought. **1884** SKEAT *Gamelyn* *Introd.* 11 The 'master outlaw' in the tale of Gamelyn is left unnamed. This is a mark of a somewhat early date.

b. A characteristic property; a distinctive feature, criterion; *spec.* in *Logic* (see quot. 1860).

1522 MORE *De quat. Noviss.* Wks. 73/2 He that by good vse and experyence, hath in his eye the ryghte marke and very trewe lustre of the Dyamonte. **1561** T. NORTON tr. *Calvin's Inst.* I. xv. 53 Neither is their opinion to be approued, which sett the Image of God in the power of dominion geuen vnto him, as if he resembled God onely in this marke, that he is [etc.]. **1612** BACON *Ess., Wisd. for Man's Self* (Arb.) 184 Therefore let Princes . . . chuse such seruants, as haue not this marke. a 1625 FLETCHER *Noble Gent.* IV. iv, Yet from this pitch can I behold my own, (From millions of those men that haue no mark). **1774** GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) IV. 232 By these marks the monies of either continent, may be readily distinguished from each other. **1860** ARP. THOMSON *Laus Th.* § 51. 78 Those properties by which we recognise any object, and assign it a place under some appropriate conception, are called marks. **1884** tr. *Lotze's Logic* I. iii. 89 Life without intelligence is a possible mark of an animal, but not intelligence without life. **1885** R. L. & F. STEVENSON *Dynamiter* 194, I recognise in you the marks of an accomplished anarch.

c. *spec.* A depression caused by a fold in the enamel of a horse's incisor tooth, which by its appearance and gradual disappearance gives some indication of the age of the animal. (Cf. COUNTER-MARK, *sb.* 3.) Also *mark of mouth*.

c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* IV. 886 Their [horses'] myddel teeth aboue at too yeer age They cause, at yeeris iiii another gage; . . . At vij yeer are alle ylike longe, The markis of their age ar lost at seuen. **1626** BACON *Sylva* § 754 At eight yeeres old, the Tooth is smooth, and the Hole gone, And then they say; That the Marke is out of the Horses Mouth. **1680** *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1562/4 A Bright Bay Gelding, near 15 hands high, . . . the mark out of his mouth. **1707** *Curios. in Husb. & Gard.* 41 We may . . . say . . . as the Jockeys do of a Horse of eight or nine Years old, who has no longer certain Teeth in his Mouth; that his Mark is out. **1852** R. S. SURTEES *Sponge's Sp. Tour* xlvii, 'He's past mark of mouth; but I think a hunter's age has very little to do with his worth.' **1897** *Encycl. Sport* I. 537 (Horse) *Mark*, the hollow upon the top of a young horse's teeth which wears down with years.

fig. and *allusive.* **1589** R. HARVEY *Pl. Perc.* (1590) 4 The marke is not out of thy mouth, for thou hast a Colts tooth in thine head still. a 1616 BEAUM. & FL. *Wit without Money* IV. v, Biscuit That bawds haue rubb'd their gums upon, like corals, To bring the mark again. **1824** MACTAGGART *Gallovid. Encycl.* s.v., Old maidens are said sometimes to haue lost the mark o' mouth. **1857** G. A. LAWRENCE *Guy Liv.* viii. 77 Two ancient virgins, long past 'mark of mouth'.

† d. A vestige, trace. *Obs.*

c 1325 *Metz. Hom.* 61 Bot of thair net yet standes merk, In Babilony the tour yet stands. **1855** T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* IV. xxv. 141 In whiche place are the markes of the ruines of Lacedemonia.

11. A sign affixed or impressed for distinction.

a. A device, stamp, seal, label, brand, inscription, written character, or the like, placed upon an article as an indication of ownership or origin, as an attestation of quality, as a means of identification, etc. † In early use often, the stamp or impress of a coin.

c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 457 He was hirde wittere and wal; Of merke, and kinde, and helde, & ble, sundring and samen[ing] taste he. **1377** LANGL. *P. Pl. B.* xv. 343 þe merke of þat mone [sc. the lushburg] is good, ac þe metal is fieble. c 1394 *P. Pl. Crede* 177 Wyde wyndowes . . . Schynen wip schapen scheldes. . . Wip merkes of marchautes y-medled bytwene. **1420** in *E.E. Wills* (1882) 46 A tastour of siluer with myn owne merke ymade in þe bottom. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 334/1 Merke, tokyne, signum, character. c 1450 in *Rel. Ant.* II. 280 They salle be byrnte on the hippe, chapmans merke. **1477** *Rolls of Parlt.* VI. 185/1 The merke or signe of every Goldsmith, shuld be knownen to the Wardeyns of the same craft. **1524** *Act 14 & 15 Hen. VIII.* c. 3. § 9 This present act . . . for limittynge of markes to the maker of worsteds, saies, and stamins. **1567** HARMAN *Caveat* 33 The markes shalbe pycked out cleane, and [the clothes] conuayed craftely fare of, to sell. **1594** T. B. *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* II. 543 Hee will appoynt to haue a stone layde vpon his graue, in which his name shall bee ingrauen, & his marke, or some such like thing. **1607** HEYWOOD *Wom. Kild w. Kindn.* Wks. 1874 II. 142 Take with thee every thing that hath thy marke. **1617** MORYSON *Iun.* I. 38, I set a marke vpon these peeces, lest I should spend them. **1687** A. LOVELL tr. *Thevenot's Trav.* I. 201 We spent all Tuesday . . . in getting Marks put upon our Arms, as commonly all Pilgrims do. **1696** PHILLIPS (ed. 5), *Mark*, . . . Also a particular Character imprinted by Public Authority upon several things, either for the payment of Duties, or to prevent Adulteration. **1698** FRYER *Acc. E. India & P.* 207 The Company's Mark upon all their Goods, Bales, and Parcels. **1704** NORRIS *Ideal World* II. v. 293 A mark of the artificer impressed upon his work. **1797** *Directory Sheffield* 137 Directory of the Manufacturers, with their marks. **1838** DICKENS *O. Twist* ix, I'll show you how to take the marks out of the handkerchiefs. c 1850 *Arab. Nts.* (Rldg.) 640 The robber quickly made a mark on the door with some chalk he had for the purpose. **1885** *Encycl. Brit.* XIX. 186 The first of these [Hall-marks] was the King's mark—a leopard's or lion's head crowned.

b. With prefixed defining *sb.*, as *age, cattle, flock, gunpowder, pedigree, pitch, raddle, sheep, wool mark*. Also EAR-, HALL-, TRADE-MARK.

1523 FITZHERB. *Husb.* § 52 And se that they [sheep] be well marked, both eare marke, pitche marke, and radel marke. **1573** TUSSEY *Husb.* (1878) 38 A sheepe marke, a tar kettle [etc.]. **1603** OWEN *Pembrokeshire* (1892) 56-7 As many as they can finde by the eare marke, for woollie markes is used but of few. **1607** COWELL *Interpr.* s.v. *Clack*, To clack wooll is to cut off the sheepes marke which maketh it to weigh less. **1802** JAMES *Mil. Dict.*, *Mark*. Gunpowder Marks. The different sorts of gunpowder are distinguished by the following marks. **1833** HT. MARTINEAU *Briery Creek* II. 34 What about the cattle-marks? **1886** C. SCOTT *Sheep-Farming* 147 Sheep Marking—The flock mark, the age mark, and the pedigree mark, are all put on the ears of the stock lambs.

c. A visible sign, as a badge, brand, etc., assumed by or imposed on a person; *occas.* in *pl.* † insignia.

† *Christ's, God's mark, mark of clergy, of holy church:* the tonsure. *mark of the Beast:* see Rev. xvi. 2 and BEAST *sb.* 7.

c 1200 *Vices & Virtues* 57 Sume oðre nimeð godes marc on hem, wandep here claðes and naht here þeawas. c 1205 LAY. 29855 Bisceopes and clærkes and preostes mid godes mærkes. c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 1003 Quo no bar ðanne is merk [sc. circumcision] him on fro godes folc sulde he be don. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 27252 Quar he . . . clething beres pat feris to clerç, or cron pat es o clergi merc. *Ibid.* 29283 Qua smites preist or clerç or ani berand cristes merk, als munk, or frer, nun, or chanun, . . . he is cursd. c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 130 borgh God I þe forbede to chalange any clerke In lay courte for non nede, of holy kirke has merke. **1340** HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 4402 Bot with pas pat had Criste forsaken And the merk of anticrist had taken [etc.]. **1382** WYCLIF *Rev.* xvi. 2 The carecte or marke of the beast. **1399** LANGL. *Rich. Redeles* II. 78 Me thynketh, That no manere meyntenour shulde merkis bere, Ne haue lordis leuere þe lawe to apeire. **1535** COVERDALE *Gen.* IV. 15 And the Lorde put a marck vpon Cain. **1560** DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 118b, Neyther maye any others, than suche as haue the greate beastes charact, or Balles marke, be permitted to occupie that trade of marchaundyse. **1592** *Newes fr. Scotld., Life & Dr. Fian* B, They suspecting that she had bene

marked by the Diuell (as commonly witches are) . . . found the enemies marke to be in her fore crag. **1604** E. G. [RIMSTONE] *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* v. viii. 350 The priest . . . was decked with the markes of the idoll. **1680** *True Protest. Intelligence* No. 3. 1/2 One of them, as it is said, had the Thieves mark in her hand. **1706** tr. *Dupin's Eccl. Hist.* 16th C. II. v. 4 He [Catharinus] believes the Marks of St. Francis. **1727-51** CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Herald*, Their persons are under the protection of the law of nations, when they bear the marks of their offices publicly, i.e. the trumpeter his trumpet, and the drummer his drum; as the herald his coat. **1874** GLADSTONE *Ritualism in Contemp. Rev.* Oct. 672 [The undivided clerical waistcoat] was deemed so distinctly Popish, that it acquired the nickname of 'The Mark of the Beast'; and . . . among the tailors . . . was familiarly known as 'the M.B. waistcoat'. **1881** SANDS *Sk. Tranent* 39 It was believed that Satan put a mark upon all who had enlisted into his service.

† d. *God's marks:* an appearance betokening impending death. (See GOD *sb.* 16 c.) *Obs.*

e. A character made with a pen, usually a cross, used by illiterate persons in place of a signature.

c 1020 *Rule St. Benet* (Logeman) lviii. 98 Oððe soðes gif he na can stafas, oðer fram him gebeden write & se nicumena mearce do. **1434** in *E.E. Wills* (1882) 102 And y pray yowe loki thys marke and thys Seell, acorde as y Roger wyl answere afore god. **1588** in *Arber Marprel. Controv.* 82 William x Stanghtons marke. **1593** SHAKS. 2 *Hen. VI.* IV. ii. 110. **1627** in *Barnfield's Poems* (Arb.) *Introd.* 17 Peter Serieantes his x marke. **1766** BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. xx. 305 Which custom our illiterate vulgar do . . . keep up; by signing a cross for their mark when unable to write their names. **1851** H. MELVILLE *Whale* xviii. 100 Dost thou sign thy name or make thy mark?

f. A written symbol.

1737 J. CHAMBERLAYNE *St. Gt. Brit.* II. III. 150 (List Councilmen Lond.) This * Mark denotes the New Members. **1862** ANSTED *Channel Isl.* II. ix. (ed. 2) 200 A mark of interrogation (?) [will denote] doubtful species. **1890** H. SWEET *Prim. Spoken Eng.* 2 The stress-marks are put before the element on which the stress begins. *Ibid.* 3 The tone-marks are put before the word they modify.

g. (a) *good, bad mark:* a written character used by teachers, jailers, etc., in their registers as a symbol of an instance of good or bad conduct respectively; hence *fig.* a point noted or remembered to a person's credit or discredit. (b) Originally, in schools, a vertical line placed opposite to a pupil's name as a record or a correct answer in class of some other point of merit, his place in the class being determined by the number of 'marks' which he obtains. Hence, the unit of the numerical award given by a teacher or examiner to the person whose comparative merit is to be ascertained. Also *fig.* in phr. *full marks* used as an expression of considerable praise or commendation; also *top marks*.

1829 LYTTON *Devereux* I. iii, I was one hundred marks before my brother. **1837** *Orders & Regul. Harvard Univ.* 8 The average of the marks given by the members of the [examining] Committee. **1887** D. A. Low *Machine Draw.* (1892) 124 Inking-in . . . and shading . . . are not required in the examination, and receive no marks. **1891** H. MATTHEWS in *Law Times* XCII. 96/1 A convict who gains by steady industry the maximum number of marks during each day of his sentence. **1893** LELAND *Mem.* I. 73 The punishments were bad marks, and for every mark the boy was obliged to go to bed an hour earlier than the others. **1934** D. L. SAYERS *Nine Tailors* II. v. 175 That is well observed. Yes, Bunter, you may have full marks for that. **1941** H. NICOLSON *Let.* 27 Mar. (1967) 154 It is a fine show and I give Ronnie Campbell full marks. **1945** W. DE LA MARE *Scarecrow* 22 'Full marks, my dear,' said Mr. Bolsover, squeezing her hand. **1966** *Listener* 29 Sept. 472/3 Full marks for the deadly opening sentence. **1973** *Times* 2 June 9/4 Full marks as always, to this hard-up, persevering, resourceful and imaginative museum. **1973** J. THOMSON *Death Cap* xiii. 177 He gave Holbrook top marks for finding such a delightfully sharp and acid old lady.

† h. In schools, a badge worn by the pupil who had last committed some particular fault. *to pass the mark:* to get rid of the badge on detecting a schoolfellow in the same fault; also *fig. Obs.*

1832 MISS MITFORD *Village Ser.* v. 198 French was the universal language of the house, and an English mark was passed among the young ladies, transferred from culprit to culprit as they were detected in the fact, and called for three times a day, when the unlucky damsel who happened to be in possession of the badge was amerced in the sum of three-pence; . . . this order of demerit [was] an oval piece of wood, with ENGLISH, in large capitals engraven on its front, suspended by a riband from the neck. **1849** THACKERAY *Pendennis* xxxi, Bacon liked to be treated with rudeness by a gentleman, and used to pass it on to his inferiors as boys pass the mark. c 1855 MRS. GASKELL *Traits & Stories Huguenots* ad fin., I have now told all I know about the Huguenots. I pass the mark to some one else.

i. *Her.* A small charge added to a coat of arms as a sign of distinction; *esp.* in *mark of CADENCY*.

1625 B. JOHNSON *Staple of News* IV. iv, Were he a learned Herald, I would tell him He can giue Armes, and markes. **1702** [see CADENCY]. **1718** PRIOR *Henry & Emma* 49 This lord . . . Had brought back his paternal coat enlarg'd With a new mark. **1797** *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) VIII. 445 Of all the forementioned marks of distinction, none but the label is affixed on the coats of arms belonging to any of the royal family.

j. *Freemasonry.* Used *attrib.* (with reference to sense I I a) to designate a degree, grade, or rank immediately superior to that of the free and accepted mason (see 23).

12. a. Something (e.g. a line, dot, notch, or an object fixed or attached) intended to record or indicate position.

Plimsoll's mark: a load-line required by the Merchant Shipping Act, 1876 (the bill for which was introduced by S. Plimsoll, M.P. for Derby) to be placed upon the hull of a British vessel to indicate how far she may be loaded.

c 1460 *Towneley Myst.* xxiii. 146 *Quartus tortor*. That was well drawn that that; flare fall hym that so puld! ffor to haue gotten it to the marke, I trow lewde man ne clerk Nothyng better shuld. 1530 PALSGR. 529/1 You haue dronke to me, but you muste drinke agayne, for you tolde me nat whether you dranke to a marke or els all out. 1635-56 COWLEY *Dauides* iv. Note 29 Almost all great changes in the world are used as Marks for separation of Times. 1725 J. BRADLEY in *Penny Cycl.* (1836) V. 320/1 Adjusted y^e mark to the Plumb Line and then y^e Index stood at 8. *Ibid.*, By this observation y^e mark is about 3" too much south, but adjusting y^e mark and plumbline I found y^e Index at 8. 1807 HUTTON *Course Math.* II. 59 Having set up marks at the corners, which is to be done in all cases where there are not marks naturally; measure [etc.]. 1870 MISS BRIDGMAN *Rob. Lynne* I. xiii. 216 She slips the letter in her novel for a mark. 1881 *Daily Tel.* 28 Jan., I see Plimsoll's mark there—pretty high up, isn't it, skipper? 1903 *Daily Chron.* 8 Jan. 5/2 The floods... call attention to the little interest that is taken by local authorities as regards erecting flood-marks.

b. *Naut.* A measured notification on a hand lead-line, indicated by a piece of white, blue, or red bunting, a piece of leather or a knot.

marks and deeps: the method of indicating the depths on the hand lead-line, the marks being indicated fathoms and the deeps estimated fathoms between the marks (Smyth *Sailor's Word-Bk.* 1867).

1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1780) s.v. *Sounding*, If the mark of 5 fathoms is close to the surface of the water he calls 'By the mark five!' c 1860 H. STUART *Seaman's Catech.* 43 Suppose you had five fathoms of water, what soundings would you call? By the mark five.

c. *fig.*, esp. in certain phrases, as *to be above, beneath, near, under, up to, within the mark*: to be above (etc.) a fixed or recognized standard. Also with prefixed figure representing a limit or total, or an approximation of this.

1765 FOOTE *Commissary* III. (1782) 75 He is rather under your mark, I am afraid; not above twenty at most. 1821 JEFFERSON *Autobiog.* Writ. 1892 I. 15 He feared that Mr. Nicholas, whose mind was not yet up to the mark of the times, would undertake the answer. 1822 COBBETT *Weekly Reg.* 2 Feb. 286 If prices fall a great deal lower than their present mark. 1842 *Borrow Bible in Spain* xliii. (Pelh. Libr.) 298, I... have a horse that will just suit him; one that is... eight inches above the mark. 1845 McCULLOCH *Taxation* II. vi. (1852) 270 It is, if anything, rather below than above the mark. 1851 MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* I. 336/2 Say half a million turned over in a year, Sir, ... and you're within the mark. [1860 THACKERAY *Roundabout Papers* vi, in *Cornh. Mag.* Aug. 256 The *Cornhill Magazine*... having sold nearly a hundred thousand copies, he (the correspondent) 'should think forty thousand was now about the mark'.] 1861 GOSCHEN *For. Exch.* 14 The indebtedness under the present hypothesis is not excessive but under the mark. 1861 F. W. ROBINSON *No Church* I. 309 He made the sum come pretty near the mark—just a five pound note out. 1878 GEO. ELIOT *Coll. Breakf. P.* 629 A vanity Which finds the universe beneath its mark. 1887 RIDER HAGGARD *Jess* viii, John... guessed that he could not weigh less than seventeen stone, and he was well within the mark at that. 1888 W. E. NORRIS *Rogue* ix, There wouldn't be much excuse for me if I weren't up to the mark. 1890 STOCKTON in *Century Mag.* Feb. 543/1 The story don't step up to the mark. 1929 *Star* 21 Aug. 18/2 Dennis Brothers' 1s. shares can usually be regarded as a reasonable purchase under the £3 mark. 1946 *R.A.F. Jnl.* May 170 The membership already exceeds the twenty-five hundred mark. 1948 D. BALLANTYNE *Cunninghams* iii. 15 Around the forty mark. 1965 N. PAUL *Cine-Photogr.* ii. 19 There is a tremendous range of models on the market today, especially in the 8 mm. gauge, where they can... soar up to the £300 mark. 1973 *Times* 14 Apr. (Nepal Suppl.) p. ii/9 If the present trend continues, the 25 million mark may be reached before the end of the century.

d. *Rugby Football*. The heel-mark on the ground, made by a player who has obtained a 'fair catch'. Also *Austral. Rules Football* (see *quots.* 1968). Cf. MARK v. 15 d.

1867 *Rugby School Football Laws* 2 A Fair Catch is a catch from a kick, or a knock on from the hand... of the opposite side, or a throw on, when the catcher makes a mark with his heel. 1896 *Field* 1 Feb. 172/2 A mark by a Devon man gained much relief. *Ibid.* 173/1 A goal had also been kicked by Finlay from a mark. *Ibid.* 8 Feb. 207/1 Hughes made his mark without success. 1965 *Sun-Herald* (Sydney) 4 July 51 Geelong Rover, Terry Farman, won a trophy for the best mark taken by his team. 1967 *Ibid.* 16 Apr. 67 Ryan's first kick struck the back of the Collingwood man on the mark, but Perkins ruled he had moved back over the mark. 1968 EAGLESON & MCKIE *Terminol. Austral. Nat. Football* II. 22 *Mark*,... the catching of the ball on the full directly from the kick of another player. *Ibid.* 23 *Mark*,... the spot at which a player caught the ball ('took a mark'), and behind or over which he must make his kick. 1969 *Sun-Herald* (Sydney) 13 July 48/1 Close took a beautiful one-handed mark, his tenth for the game, ... but kicked only a point.

e. *Athletics*. A line drawn to indicate the starting-point. Also in phrases (lit. and fig.), as *on your mark(s)*, (*get set, go*), the instructions given to competitors at the start of a race; *to be first off the mark*: to gain an initial lead over one's opponents; *to be quick off (or on) the mark*: to lose no time in starting, to waste no initial advantage; *to be slow off the mark*: to start slowly or sluggishly; to waste time in starting; *to get (or be) off the mark*: to start (well); *to overstep the mark*: to infringe the rules by placing one's foot over or beyond the mark; so

fig., to go beyond a fixed limit or standard, to 'go too far'; cf. the phr. *overshoot the mark* (OVERSHOOT v. 2 b, and MARK sb.¹ 7 a, e); *to toe the mark* (see TOE v. 2).

1887 M. SHEARMAN *Athletics & Football* 65 It requires, however, much skill and practice not to 'take off' before the mark [in jumping]. *Ibid.* 198 Nothing was said until the men got upon their marks. 1905 *Pearson's Mag.* Sept. 290/2 He... beat his field by a yard or two off the mark. 1912 E. H. RYLE *Athletics* 91 This method... assists a runner to keep steady on the mark while awaiting the report of the pistol. 1917 E. POUND *Let.* 12 Aug. (1917) 114, I have been a bit slow getting the *Little Review* off the mark. 1919 E. P. OPPENHEIM *Strange Case J. Thew* I. xiii. 112 'Did he make any trouble?' 'He had no chance... I was first off the mark.' 1921 *Daily Colonist* (Victoria, B.C.) 24 Mar. 13/3 It was felt that the Parent-Teachers' Associations were in some cases overstepping the mark in regard to requests. 1928 *Observer* 5 Feb. 23/5 When you really wish to get going you have a second, a third and a top speed change which will get the car off the mark, in the old phrase, in an inspiring manner. 1929 F. N. HART *Hide in Dark* i. 25 All set? On your mark! 1930 L. W. OLDS *Track Athletics* iv. 26 On Your Marks... Get Set... Go or Gun. 1931 *Oxford Mail* 29 Aug. 8/3 G. Fisher and L. Rogers were quickly off the mark, 20 runs being scored in the first ten minutes. 1934 WODEHOUSE *Right Ho, Jeeves* i. 9 Get off the mark... like a scalded cat, and your public is at a loss. 1938 R. WARNER *Professor* x. 227 Now he appeared like a person who fears that he has in some way overstepped the mark, has involuntarily wounded another's feelings, or alluded to some subject that were better left unmentioned. 1943 *Endeavour* Apr. 74/2 The dog-breeder and poultry farmer were comparatively quick off the mark in using the new therapy. 1946 B. MARSHALL *George Brown's Schooldays* v. 22 On your marks, go. The thing was to lob them [sc. rissoles] out like fives pills. 1947 'G. ORWELL' *Eng. People* 24 With all their political ignorance the English people will often show surprising sensitiveness when some small incident seems to show that 'They' are overstepping the mark. 1954 G. MITCHELL *On your Marks* xv. 172 'On your marks,' said the starter. The swimmers were poised and ready. 'Go!' 1958 J. WAIN *Contenders* v. 102 Ned was off the mark at once... Blue Seal Pottery seemed to become a vogue overnight. 1970 MARLOW & WATTS *Track Athletics* ii. 18 It is recommended that the shoulders should be forward when the athlete settles into the blocks on the command 'On your marks'. 1971 *Morning Star* 19 Oct. 2 The Institute of Teachers and the Association of Science Teachers were quick off the mark, followed by the more orthodox national trust. 1972 R. ADAMS *Watership Down* xxvii. 208 The pursuit was a bit slow off the mark... because poor old Bugloss wasn't there to give the orders. 1972 W. A. PANTIN *Oxf. Life* iv. 50 Dr. William Buckland... was very quick on the mark with putting in plans for the future use of the building. 1973 *South Wales Echo* 30 June (Suppl.) 1/2 Then the whole Burke Special team can get off their mark. 1973 *Guardian* 8 Oct. 10/2 Beatrix Potter... wrote about Tommy Brock (the badger) and Mr. Todd (the fox) living on terms of toleration—until Tommy badly overstepped the mark.

13. a. A visible trace or impression diversifying a surface, whether produced by nature, accident, or design, as a line, dot, written character, spot, stain, discolouration, scar, or the like. Also with prefixed sb., as *birth-, bullet-, file-mark*.

c 1325 *Metr. Hom.* 57 That his throt was scorn wit knif, A red merk was al his lyf. 1388 WYCLIF *Lev.* xix. 28 Nether 3e schulen make to 3ou ony fyguris, ether markis in 3oure fleisch. 1413 *Pilgr. Soutle* (Caxton 1483) iv. xxvii. 84 The honoure of suche poemes ben many markes of woundes. 1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* xiv. 19 Sic losin sarkis, so mony glengoir markis Within this land was nevir hard nor sene. 1530 PALSGR. 699/1 It was scalded when I was yonge, but I shall beare the marke so longe as I lyve. 1590 SHAKS. *Com. Err.* I. ii. 82, I haue some markes of yours vpon my pate: Some of my Mistris markes vpon my shoulders. 1593 *Lucr.* 538 For markes discried in mens natuities, Are naturas faultes, not their owne infamie. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* vii. x. (1614) 702 Their blacke skinnes, white eyes, and cauterised markes seeme to conspire a dreadful and gastly deformitie in their faces. 1687 A. LOVELL tr. *Thevenot's Trav.* 1. 9 The Arms of the Great Masters, who have been wounded in Action, are to be seen there, with marks upon them. 1805 RING in *Med. Jnl.* XIV. 405 The marks he bore, were deemed a sufficient security against... the small-pox. 1828 FLEMING *Hist. Brit. Anim.* 96 Some feathers have a dark mark in the middle. 1831 *Ann. Reg., Chron.* 112 The mark of a bunch of currants on his breast, with which the boy was born. 1848 W. H. BARTLETT *Egypt to Pal. x.* (1879) 220 The long marks of ancient cutting-tools were still seen overhead and around. 1849 DICKENS *Dav. Copp.* xx, She has borne the mark ever since, as you see;... and she'll bear it to her grave. 1858 O. W. HOLMES *Aut. Breakf.-t.* (1883) 86 A bullet-mark on his right cheek. 1868 DARWIN *Anim. & Pl.* II. xiii. 42 A Spanish mule with strong zebra-like marks on its legs. 1888 HASLUCK *Model Engin. Handybk.* (1900) 131 File-marks running in straight parallel lines.

b. *to leave, make a mark*: to leave or make a permanent, important, or obvious impression. *to make one's mark*: to attain distinction.

a 1847 T. CHALMERS in *Bartlett Dict. Amer.* (1860) 262 Men... called out to make and leave their mark upon the world. 1854 *Harper's Mag.* Sept. 561/2 There was a time when Jacob made his mark upon the stock-brokers and money-changers of that monetary locality. 1857 BUCKLE *Civiliz.* I. xiii. 707 The movement was now becoming sufficiently active to leave its marks on the writings of far inferior men. 1867 O. W. HOLMES *Guard. Angel* II. v. 95 Not one promised to make such a mark in society if he found an opening. 1868 MISS BRADDON *Dead Sea Fruit* II. ix. 211 Those little verses... have made their mark. 1893 F. F. MOORE *I Forbid Banns* (1899) 7 It may safely be predicted that they will make their mark in the world. 1898 *Daily News* 11 Jan. 6/7 Politicians who have left their mark upon the first sixty years of New Zealand's existence. 1905 L. STRACHEY *Characters & Commentaries* (1933) I. iv. 34 Whether he himself [sc. Walpole] might not have made his mark in politics is perhaps a futile speculation. 1921 R.

MACAULAY *Dangerous Ages* xi. 208 Why dream wistfully of doing one's bit, making one's mark, in a world already as full of bits... as a kaleidoscope? 1927 C. BELL *Landmarks 10th Cent. Painting* 147 They have not failed to leave a mark on history. 1952 A. J. CRONIN *Adventures in Two Worlds* i. 15 In medicine, or some other field, I believe that you will make your mark. 1973 *Observer* (Colour Suppl.) 5 Aug. 18/2 Woolton... making his mark as Civilian Boot and Shoe Controller in World War I. 1974 *Radio Times* 3 Jan. 49/4 Pop music has produced many trendsetters—we pick three who've made their mark in the 70s.

c. *Hunting*. Applied *spec.* to the footprints of certain animals. (Cf. MARCH sb.³ 9.)

a 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew, Marks*, the Footing of an Otter. 1727-51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* (s.v. *Hunting*).

d. *Cards*. (See *quot.*)

1876 CAPT. CRAWLEY *Card Players' Man. (Quadrille)* 196 *Mark* means the fish put down by the dealer.

e. *Telecommunications*. Each of a succession of marks on paper whose relative duration and separation are used to convey information in telegraphy; hence, any kind of signal that conveys information by its presence or absence (rather than by its magnitude). *Opp. space*: hence *mark-space attrib.*

1837 *Amer. Jnl. Sci. & Arts* XXXIII. 187 [*Describing Morse's telegraph*.] To read the marks; count the points at the bottom of each line. 1859 T. P. SHAEFFNER *Telegr. Manual* xxxiv. 469 The length of the mark or of the space upon the ribbon paper will be precisely the same as the length of the contact made with the key. 1891 C. L. BUCKINGHAM in C. F. BRACKETT et al. *Electr. in Daily Life* 143 In 1846 Bain proposed to employ perforated strips of paper to effect automatic transmission in connection with an electro-chemical process for recording, in which marks upon a moving band of paper are made by discoloration attending the passage through it of signalling currents. 1938 *Admiralty Handbk. Wireless Telegr.* II. K. 59 When the key is pressed, the valve oscillates and we have the mark period. *Ibid.*, During mark, the oscillating circuit constitutes the load. 1953 *Electronics* July 183/2 *Mark-Space Phototubes*. As the perforated tape passes through the keying head, pulses of light from the exciter lamps pass through the holes and alternately strike the tone-on (mark) and tone-off (space) phototubes. The phototubes conduct and produce alternate pulses of current. 1958 P. E. K. DONALDSON et al. *Electronic Apparatus for Biol. Res.* xv. 234 The circuit performs oscillations with a mark-space ratio of approximately unity, the waveforms having the form of Figure 15.14. 1969 J. J. SPARKES *Transistor Switching* iii. 52 A circuit capable of producing rectangular waves with very sharp rising and falling edges, at mark-space ratios of between 1:1 and 500:1... is shown. 1972 *Sci. Amer.* Dec. 16/3 The computer's input element is a photoelectric papertape reader that handles 1,000 'marks' (punched holes) per second.

† 14. *Sc.* A stone or cluster of stones of larger size, placed at intervals in a jewelled chain. *Obs.*

1573 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* II. 247 Ane chayn of rubeis with twelf markes of dyamontis and rubeis, and ane mark with twa rubeis.

15. That which is signified by a mark.

† a. Those who bear a particular mark or stamp (*fig.*); a person's race, sect, etc. *Obs.*

c 1386 CHAUCER *Wife's Prol.* 696 They [wommen] wolde ban writen of men moore wikkednesse Than all the mark of Adam may redresse. 1542-5 BRINKLOW *Lament.* 11 Not the Bisschoppe of Rome alone, but he and all his marke with hym. 1555 in *Strype Eccl. Mem.* (1721) III. App. xlv. 124 The Magistrates and Gentlemen may have like cause against them [Popish clergy], and all the Company of that Mark, which... was Cause of their Perjury.

b. A particular 'brand', make, quality, or size of an article. Also, freq. followed by a numeral, a designation of the stage of development in design and construction of a manufactured product or piece of equipment, as a weapon, an aeroplane, etc. Abbrev. Mk. Also *transf.* and *fig.* *Mark I*: first class (*slang*).

1669 STURMY *Mariner's Mag.* v. xii. 68 In regard of the several differences of the length and marks, or Diameter of her Base and Muzzle-ring, no certain proportion can be generally assigned. 1758 *Monthly Rev.* 204 The prices of Grinding... and Diamond-cutting the several Marks or Sizes [of plate-glass]. 1888 *Treat. Mil. Small Arms & Ammunition* 52 Enfield Revolver Pistol, Mark II. 1899 *Kynoch Jnl.* Oct.-Nov. 12/1 Despite the unfortunate failures at Edinburgh and Bisley of the bullet known as Mark IV. 1904 *Speaker* 11 June 240/2 The same mark varies so much from year to year that no one would dare to purchase without examining a sample bale [of wool]. 1914 *Times Bk. Navy* vii. 99 The gun has progressed through successive stages, or 'marks' as they are technically known. Marks 3, 4, 5, and 5w were 'built' guns. 1916 T. E. LAWRENCE *Let.* 22 Dec. (1938) 214 Will you please wire for 4 locks complete for Gun Maxim Converted Mark II to be sent to Yenbo? 1926 L. NASON *Chevrons* 120 This is going to be a real, old issue, Mark I scrap. 1942 W. S. CHURCHILL in *Second World War* (1951) IV. 768 There should be no difficulty in sparing 1,000 tanks and 1,000 anti-tank and A.A. guns. No doubt older marks might form the bulk. 1946 *R.A.F. Jnl.* May 180 No fewer than 26 different 'Marks' were built and put into service... In accordance with Service custom they merited and received the bestowal of a special Mark number. 1948 'N. SHUTE' *No Highway* i. 7 The Mark I model [sc. an aeroplane] which went into production first had radial engines. 1959 *Listener* 19 Mar. 514/1, I trust the Ministry of Supply is making sure that all senior naval, military, and air force officers are supplied with Mark II* crystal balls. 1973 P. JOHNSON in *Johnson & Gale Highland faunt* I. i. 13 Time's winged chariot is hurrying near, powered by the latest mark of internal combustion engine. 1973 J. WAINWRIGHT *Devil you Don't* 5 It was a great car—a Jag Mark II. 1974 *Economist* 21 Dec. 29/3 They are calling him [sc. Helmut Schmidt] Kissinging Mark II. 1975 J. SYMONS *Three Pipe Problem* xv. 129 For his white clients

Riverboat often played the role of American Negro, Mark One.

c. *vulgar.* (One's) 'style of thing', what will suit one's needs or tastes.

1760 FOOTE *Minor* II. (1767) 53 Hark'e, knight, did I not tell you, old Moll was your mark. Here she hath brought you a pretty piece of man's meat already. 1887 HENLEY *Culture in Slums* III, My mark's a tidy little feed, And 'Enery Irving's gallery.

† 16. A flock or 'game' of swans marked with the same identifying brand. Also *swan-mark*. *Obs.*

1482 *Rolls of Parlt.* VI. 224 Markes and Games of Swannes, in divers Countres. 1489 *Will of N. Hardy*, Unum marke de signis. 1500 *Will of R. Tyllistworth*, All that my marke and game of Swannys swymmyng within the Kinges ryver of the Thamyse. 1550 *Will of L. Bawdrey*, lx⁸. the price of a swan marke.

† 17. ? A bundle or packet of definite size. *Obs.* 1583 *Rates Custom Ho.* E iij b, Sheres for Sempsters the mark contayning two dosen.

18. (God) *bless (or save) the mark* (or *†sample*): an exclamatory phrase, prob. originally serving as a formula to avert an evil omen (cf. quot. 1833) and hence used by way of apology when something horrible, disgusting, indecent or profane has been mentioned. In mod. literary use (after some of the examples in Shaks.), an expression of impatient scorn appended to a quoted expression or to a statement of fact.

[It has been affirmed (see W. A. Henderson in *N. & Q.* 8th ser. VII. 373) that the phrase was used by midwives at the birth of a child bearing a 'mark'. This may possibly be its original use: cf. quot. a 1625 below. The meaning of 'mark' in the expression may, however, have been 'sign' or 'omen' (see 11). There is no foundation for the statement copied in recent Dicts. from Dr. Brewer, that the phrase was originally used by archers.]

1591 SHAKS. *Two Gent.* IV. iv. 21 Hee had not bin there (blesse the marke) a pissing while, but all the chamber smelt him. 1592 — *Rom. & Jul.* III. ii. 53 (Qo. 2, 1599), I saw the wound, I saw it with mine eyes, God saue the marke, here on [Qo. 1, 1597 the sample, on] his manly brest. 1593 CHURCHYARD *Challenge* 240 Browne and blacke I was, God blesse the marke: Who calms me faire dooth scarce know Cheese from chalke. 1596 SHAKS. *1 Hen. IV.* I. iii. 56 (Qo. 1, 1598) To see him . . . talke so like a waiting-gentlewoman, Of guns, and drums, and wounds . . . God saue the mark. 1604 — *Oth.* I. i. 33 (Qo. 1, 1622) He in good time, must his Lieutenant be, And I, God blesse the marke, his Worships Ancient. a 1625 FLETCHER *Noble Gent.* IV. iv. Indeed he was just such another coxcomb as your husband, God blesse the mark, and every good mans childe. 1761 STERNE *Tr. Shandy* III. xxxiii, My father . . . had no more nose, my dear, saving the mark, than there is upon the back of my hand. 1820 W. IRVING *Sketch Bk., Sleepy Hollow* (1865) 440 The motherly tea-pot sending up its cloud of vapor from the midst—Heaven blesse the mark! 1824 CARLYLE in *Froude Life* (1882) I. 261 The best of my talents (bless the mark) shut up even from my own poor view. 1833 *Dublin Penny Jnl.* II. 23/2 'An' they say', remarked a third, 'that if a body swears in the wrong wid that [the garvarry] about his neck, his face'll be turned to the back of his head, God blesse the mark!' 1849 JAMES *Woodman* II, God save the mark, that I should give the name of king to one of his kindred. 1902 W. JAMES *Varieties Relig. Exp.* 204 note, The crisis of apathetic melancholy . . . from which he emerged by the reading of Marmontel's Memoirs (Heaven save the mark!) and Wordsworth's poetry.

19. A die or stamp for impressing a manufacturer's mark on goods. (Cf. *mark-maker* in 23.)

IV. Remark, notice (= senses of NOTE *sb.*).

† 20. Attention, notice. *Obs.*

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. xvii. 103 And may vch man se and gode merke take, Who is bihynde and who bifore, and who ben on hors. c 1440 *York Myst.* viii. 68 Of shippe-craft can I right nocht, Of ther makyng haue I no merke. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* VII. xxxiv. 273 All this went hee to espie . . . clad in a common souldiours jacket . . . ; to the end, that the enemies might not take marke of the Generall himselfe. 1671 SIR C. LYTTELTON in *Hatton Corr.* (Camden) 70 One marke they take of it is employing Sr George Downing embassador thither. 1823 SCOTT *Peperil* ix, Little matter worthy of mark occurred.

21. *of mark*; noteworthy, important, conspicuous. Chiefly following a *sb.*; rarely *predicative*. Also *of great, little, etc. mark*.

Cf. F. *homme de marque* (Cotgr.). The etymological allusion is probably to the mark placed on goods to indicate quality (see sense 11).

1590 NASHE *Pasquil's Apol.* I. Wks. (Grosart) I. 220 The wisdome of the land . . . compared our Nobilitie and men of marke, to the flowers that stand about the Princes Crowne. 1596 SHAKS. *1 Hen. IV.* III. ii. 45 A fellow of no marke, nor likelyhood. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* xxvi. xxxiii. 609 They were of greater marke and calling than the rest. a 1614 D. DYKE *Myst. Self-deceiving* (ed. 8) 355 They grieve at those good works of others, if of any marke, wherein they haue had no hand themselves. 1622 S. WARD *Christ All in All* (1627) 8 This whole Uniuerse, . . . and all the things of marke and vse in it, . . . but for him should not have been. 1647 MAY *Hist. Parl.* Pref. 4 Sufferings of . . . so high a mark. 1791 BURKE *App. Whigs* Wks. VI. 200 These are the notions which . . . several persons, and among them persons of no mean mark, have associated themselves to propagate. 1860 LONGF. *Wayside Inn*, K. Olaf IX. ii, A learned clerk, A man of mark. 1861 THACKERAY *Four Georges* I, A rascal of more than ordinary mark. 1879 McCARTHY *Owen Times* II. xxix. 399 He still held a place of great mark in literature. 1885 *Mag. Art* Sept. 450/1 Granada was a place of little mark as compared with Cordova.

22. (*dial.* and *slang.*) *a mark on* (something): one with an astonishing appetite for. *a mark at*, a good hand at.

1881 *Punch* 3 Dec. 263/2 Till my chummy Scholard Mike, who's a mark at A.B.C., Read me Littler's little tale. 1883 MISS BRADDON *Golden Calf* xxv. 274 Vernon was what Rogers the butler called 'a mark on' strawberries and cream. 1895 DOWNE *Ballads* 31 (E.D.D.) A mark on swearin? Ah, sir, that he be.

V. 23. *attrib.* and *Comb.*: (sense 11 g) *mark-sheet, system*; † *mark-arrow*, an arrow used only for target practice; *mark-boat*, a boat moored at a particular spot as a seamarke; *mark-book*, a book for recording conduct marks; † *mark-feast*, a school feast provided at the end of the half-year from the scholars' fines for holding the mark (sense 11 h); *mark-getter*, a student who obtains marks; *mark-lodge*, a lodge of mark masons; *mark-maker*, a maker of stamp marks; *mark man, mark mason, mark master (mason)*, a freemason holding a certain rank in mark masonry; *mark masonry* (see 11 j); † *mark-mear*, a boundary; *marks paper*, a paper for recording students' or other merit marks; † *mark's point*, the bull's-eye of a target (*fig.*); *mark sensing*, the process by which a machine 'senses' or reads data in the form of electrically conducting marks made by hand on cards with a lead pencil; so *mark-sense(d a., marked in this way and for this purpose)*; † *mark-shot*, the distance between the butts in archery; *mark tooth*, the tooth of a horse containing the mark (cf. 11 e); *mark-vessel*, = *mark-boat*; † *mark-white*, the bull's-eye of a target (*fig.*).

1527 *Lanc. Wills* (Chetham Soc. 1854) 31, I will that the said Percyvall . . . have . . . the half of my marke aroys. 1879 *Daily News* 7 Apr. 3/2 They paddled below the *mark-boats, and drifted up with the tide. 1894 *Outing* (U.S.) XXIV. 36/1 We were still fully two miles from the mark-boat. 1900 *Westm. Gaz.* 28 June 2/1 My *mark-book with its blank column for disorder-marks against her name was a striking contrast to those of the other mistresses. 1832 MISS MITFORD *Village Ser.* v. 200 Readily would the whole company have foregone all the luxuries of the *mark-feast. ? c 1860 W. CORY *Lett. & Jnls.* (1897) 571 A good 'examination boy', or *mark-getter. 1869 *Edin. Rev.* Oct. 554 The highest mark-getters generally turn out well. 1898 *Mark lodge [see *mark master*]. 1797 *Directory Sheffield* 56 Cartwright, George, *mark-maker, and penknife cutler. 1883 *Kelly's Sheffield Directory* 194 Ashmore, Cornelius, mark maker and letter cutter. 1853 OLIVER *Dict. Symbol. Masonry* s.v. *Mason Marks*, Those brethren who have been initiated into the degrees of *Mark-Man and *Mark-Master. *Ibid.*, **Mark Masons*. The degree of Mark-Master Mason may be considered as appendant to that of Fellow Craft, although entirely distinct . . . from it. 1862 *Builder* 1 Nov. 784/3 Gunn, who had cut out the cup, was a good mark-mason. . . Referring to *mark-masonry, Mr. Gowans said [etc.]. 1898 *Daily News* 25 Oct. 2/1 There was a distinguished gathering of Mark Master Masons at Windsor yesterday, when the Grand Mark Master of England, the Prince of Wales, having issued a warrant for a new *Mark Lodge to be established at Windsor, the consecration took place at the Masonic Hall. 1582 STANYHURST *Aeneis* I. (Arb.) 28 Thow seest large Africk, thee Moores, and Towne of Agenor, Thee Libye land *markmeares. 1880 *Plain Hints Needlework* 13 This should always have a special column in the *marks-paper. 1553 KENNEDY *Compend. Tract.* in *Wodrow Soc. Misc.* (1844) 102 In the understanding of this consists the heale purpose, and *markis poynt quihik we schute at. 1965 *Math. in Biol. & Med.* (Med. Res. Council) I. 10 They used *mark-sense' cards for the details of the investigation and for the results of calculations. 1971 *Computers & Humanities* VI. 16 A newer approach employs mark-sense cards upon which musical symbols have been printed. This allows the person doing the encoding to accomplish it in a single step, quietly, and without the need for cumbersome equipment. 1964 T. W. McRAE *Impact of Computers on Accounting* I. 14 Figure 1.8 illustrates a *mark sensed card. The mark sensed positions are in columns 70-78 and the holes punched from these . . . are in columns 31-33. 1959 E. M. GRABBE et al. *Handbk. Automation, Computation, & Control* II. v. 19 *Mark sensing uses special electrical conducting marks placed in various positions on punched cards. 1970 O. DOPPING *Computers & Data Processing* III. 55 Information can also be recorded in a card with a pencil, and in a subsequent operation, 'mark sensing', the markings are translated to punched holes in the cards. 1961 *Oxf. Local Exam. (Latin, Paper 1)* p. 3 The total mark . . . is to be halved before it is entered on the *marksheet. 1964 *Oxf. Mag.* 12 Mar. 254/1 Now that the dust has settled on the marksheets of the January Part II examination. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* XII. 33 Schir Henry of Bowme . . . Com on a steid, a *merk-schot neur Befor all othir that thair wer. c 1450 *Merlin* 287 They were putte bakke the space of a mark shote. 1885 *Encycl. Brit.* XIX. 754/2 He devised an ingenious system of recording the convicts' daily industry by marks. . . The *mark system had already been tried with good results in Ireland. 1626 BACON *Sylva* §754 At four years old there commeth the *Mark-Tooth, . . . at eight yeares old, the Tooth is smooth, . . . and then they say; That the Marke is out of the Horses Mouth. 1884 *World* 20 Aug. 22/2 The Royal London Yacht Club had . . . a *mark-vessel off Lympington. 1596 SPENSER *F.Q.* v. v. 35 At the *marke-white of his hart she roved.

mark (mɑ:k), *sb.*² Forms: 1-5 (also from Fr. 8-9) *marc*; 4-7 *marke*, 5 *marcke*, 5-6 *Sc. merke*, 5-9 *Sc. merk*, 3- *marke*. [Found in all the Teut. and Rom. langs.; Late OE. *marc* neut. (9th c.), OFris. *merk* fem., MDu. *marc* fem., neut., masc. (Du. *mark* neut.), MHG. *mark, marke* fem.

(mod.G. *mark* fem.), ON. *mork* fem. (Sw., Da. *mark*); med.L. *marca* (? 9th century), *marcus* (12th c.), F. *marc* masc. (11th c.), Pr. *marc* masc., Sp., Pg., It. *marco* masc., It. *marca* fem.

The form of the OE. word (with a not 'broken' before *rc*) shows that it is not a native word; some scholars have supposed it to be from ON., but the gender perhaps points rather to popular Latin as the source. The proximate origin appears to be Rumanic; whether the word is ultimately Teutonic (connected with MARK *sb.*¹) is doubtful.]

1. A denomination of weight formerly employed (chiefly for gold and silver) throughout western Europe; its actual weight varied considerably, but it was usually regarded as equivalent to 8 ounces (= either $\frac{3}{4}$ or $\frac{1}{2}$ of a pound, according to the meaning given to the latter term).

a. As an English or Scottish weight, or without reference to locality. *Obs. exc. Hist.*

886 *Ælfred & Guthrum's Peace* §2 Ealle we lætað efen dyrne Engliscne & Deniscne, to viii. healfmearcum [v.r. marcum] asodenes goldes. c 1205 LAY. 22392 3et ich wulle mære. . . ælche jere of mine londe seouen þusand punde [thee send] & senden heom to þine londe & sixti mark of golde. c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 11724 To the grekes bus vs gyfte, to graunt vs for pes, Twenty thousaund thristry, prungyn toguder, Markes full mighty, all of mayn gold. 1438 in *E. E. Wills* (1882) 111 Euery cuppe weyng a mark & a half of Troye. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 189 b/1 He departed emonge them a marcke of golde. 1505 *Ld. Treas. Acc. Scot.* (1900) II. 244 Quhilk weyt lv mark, and ilk mark contenaing viij unce of gold. 1530 PALSGR. 243/1 Marke of golde or silver, *marc*. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 735 A hundreth Markes of siluer made in Plate, whereof euery Marke is .viii. ounces sterlyng.

b. Used to represent its etymological equivalent in various continental langs., as the name of a foreign weight.

1731 *Gentl. Mag.* I. 112 Fine silver at 24 [Dutch] Guilders 2 Stivers Banco per Mark fine. 1811 P. KELLY *Univ. Cambist* I. 96, 480 Marks Cologne weight = 451 Ounces English Troy. 1902 *Encycl. Brit.* XXVII. 11/1 In silver and copper mining the marc (8 ounces) is commonly used to express the richness of the metal [in Chile].

† c. In the Orkneys: see quot. 1859. *Obs.*

1576 in *Oppress. Orkney & Zetland* (Abbotts' Cl.) 41 Lykwysse the merk of copper of auld was sauld for twa schillingis of wairis, and now thai tak four schillingis thairfor. 1859 *Ibid.* Gloss. 127 *Mark*, . . . a weight = 8 ounces or $\frac{1}{2}$ of a Lispund or Setten, gradually raised to 20 ounces.

2. A money of account, originally representing the value of a mark weight of pure silver.

a. In England, after the Conquest, the ratio of 20 sterling pennies to an ounce was the basis of computation; hence the value of the mark became fixed at 160 pence = 13s. 4d. or $\frac{2}{3}$ of the £ sterling. *Obs. exc. Hist.*

In legal use (in stating the amount of a fine) as late as 1770. Sir Roger de Coverley's use of the mode of reckoning by marks (quot. 1712) is prob. intended as an example of an old-fashioned habit of speech.

c 1050 O.E. *Chron.* an. 1040 (MS. C), Swiðe strang gyld, þ man hit uneaðe acom, þ wæs viii marc æt ha. a 1200 *Moral Ode* 296 3ut hi bud a wurse stede on pere helle grunde ne sculle hi neure comen vp for marke ne for punde. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 8084 He . . . borewede þer uppe of him an hondred þousend marc. c 1386 CHAUCER *Pard.* T. 62 By this gaude haue I wonne, yee by yee, An hundred mark sith I was Pardoner. a 1400 *Octouian* 889 That wyf hym taught markes and poundes; He pruceyde haukes and houndys. c 1412 HOCLEVE *De Reg. Princ.* 1224, Vj marc yeerly, to scars is to sustene The charges þat I haue. 1526 SKELTON *Magnyf.* 1121 In my purse was twenty marke. a 1529 — *Col. Cloute* 729 His benefyce wroth ten punde, Or skante wroth twenty marke. 1542 *RECORDE Gr. Artes* (1575) 198 Poundes, Markes, and shillings, whiche though they haue no coynes, yet is there no name more in vse than they. 1607 NORDEN *Surv. Dial.* IV. 173 Thirteen shillings and foure pence, or a Marke of money. 1652 *Plymouth Col. Rec.* (1855) III. 12 Leiftenant Samuell Nash. . . is to haue for his wages 20 marke p. annum. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 269 ¶ 5, I . . . haue deposited with him thirty Marks, to be distributed among his poor Parishioners. 1771 *Gentl. Mag.* XLI. 82 On the 28th of November 1770, the defendant was brought up for judgment. . . The judgment of the Court was, to pay ten marks (i.e. 6l. 13s. 4d.) to the King.

b. In Scotland, the value of the mark was lowered proportionately with that of the shilling and penny, so that it represented 13s. 4d. Scots, reckoned as = 13 $\frac{1}{3}$ d. English. † *mark mark like* Sc. [after MDu. *mark markgelike*]: mark for mark, in the same proportion.

1480 *Acta Dom. Concil.* (1839) 72/2 þat the saides Macolme & Arthure sall pay in like porporcioune of þe said annuel, efferand to þe part of þe land þat ather of þaim has, mark mark lyke, comptand be þe ald extant. 1482 *Bond in Thanos Cawdor* (Spalding Cl.) 66 Fyw hundreth merkis of the usuale money of Scotlande. 1639 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Consid. to Parlt.* Wks. (1711) 187 Under the pain of ten merkis. 1710 *Agreement in Family of Rose of Kiltravock* (Spalding Cl.) 401 Ane contract of wodseate . . . seting and resing the tenents at tuo thousand merk per chaldier of free rent. 1858 M. PORTEOUS *Souter Johnny, To Burns* 33 'Twill cost some fowks twal hunner merk, Or aiblins near.

c. Representing the various continental forms of the same word, as a name of foreign moneys of account. *mark banco* (Hamburg): see BANCO. *mark Lubish, Lubs*: see LUBISH a.

1475 *Bk. Noblesse* (Roxb.) 32 Lifelode of londes and tenementis yoven in the counte of Mayne to the yerely valeu of .x.M^l. marcs yerely, whiche was .lx.M^l. li. Turneis. 1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. xiv. 14 The kyng . . . dyd gyue hym cccc. markis. *Ibid.*, The kyng . . . dyd gyue to Philip of

Chastaulxe, his chef esquier, . . . C. marke of rent yerely. 1753 HANWAY *Trav.* (1762) II. i. iii. 17 They [Hamburg traders] keep their accounts in marks and schillings, sixteen schillings to a mark. 1902 *Encycl. Brit.* XXXI. 289/2 The first reform in the coinage of the German Empire occurred in 1871, when the new gold money was introduced, which had for its unit the silver mark (a money of account) of 100 pfennigs.

3. *Shetland*. A denomination of land, from the feu duty formerly paid to the superior.

1774 G. GIFFORD in G. Low *Orkney* (1879) 145 The term Pennyland . . . in Schetland . . . marks the quality, and according to the value of the land, every Mark contains more or fewer Pennies. 1793 *Statist. Acc. Scotl.* V. 195 note, In some instances, a merk may be less than an acre; in others, perhaps, equal to two acres. 1884 *Scotsman* 26 July 3/1 (Shetland Advt.) Three Merks, One Ure and One-Third of an Ure of Land.

4. As the name of a coin. (Never so used with reference to English coinage.)

a. In Scotland, a coin of the value of 13s. 4d. Scots (see 2 b). *half-mark*: a coin of the value of 6s. 8d. Scots. *Obs. exc. Hist.*

1480 *Acta Dom. Concil.* (1839) 74/1, v marcis scotis for ilk pund grete. 1570-1 *Reg. Privy Council Scotl.* XIV. 89 Ane silver penny to have course and passage for xiiij. of this realme, to be callit the merk peice, and the half of the same for vjs. viiij., to be callit the halff merk peice.

b. Used to represent its etymological equivalents in various foreign languages, as the name of various copper and silver coins current at various times on the Continent, esp. a silver coin of the German Empire first issued in 1875, containing 77-16 grains troy, and worth slightly less than the English shilling. Now the name of the unit of German currency.

1727-52 CHAMBERS *Cycl. s.v.*, Mark is a copper-coin in Sweden, equal to two-pence farthing sterling. 1839 *Penny Cycl.* XV. 324/2 *Mark*, a silver coin in Hamburg. . . The mark is worth 1s. 2½d. 1883 *Encycl. Brit.* XVI. 732 note, The substitution of the mark for the older thaler came into force [in Germany] 1st January 1875. 1911 E. SYKES *Banking & Currency* (ed. 3) viii. 61 The Imperial Bank of Germany can issue notes to the value of 550,000,000 marks against the deposit of securities. 1932 J. W. ANGELL *Recovery of Germany* (rev. ed.) ii. 19 Mark prices fell. . . In . . . 1921 . . . two things happened which definitely sealed the fate of the old mark currency. *Ibid.* 21 Everyone who was unfortunate enough to possess mark currency was in danger of having it lose half its value in his pocket overnight. *Ibid.* 56 The mark notes, bank deposits, and securities became practically worthless. 1933 E. ROLL *Spotlight on Germany* i. 39 The function of the mark as a medium of exchange had disappeared almost as completely as its ability to form a standard of value. *Ibid.* 41 The mark was finally stabilized at one million-millionth of its pre-war value. 1964 M. McLUHAN *Understanding Media* (1967) ii. xiv. 156 The depreciation of the citizen went along with that of the German mark.

† 5. *attrib.*: mark pound, weight (see quot.). 1576-77 *Reg. Privy Council Scotl.* II. 601 Deduceing onelie for his panis sex schillings for the merk wecht. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Mark-weight*, a foreign weight commonly of 8 Ounces; and *Mark-Pound* is two such Marks, or 16 Ounces. 1902 D. MACLEANE *Coronation* 123 [The oblation of] A 'Purse of Gold' was, until Victoria, 'a Mark weight of gold'—i.e. 8 ounces troy.

mark (mɑ:k), *v.* Forms: 1 (mærcian, mearcian, Northumb. merciga), 2 merki, markian, 3 mærcen, 3-5 merke, 3-7 marke, 4 merkke, 4-6 merk, 5 marc, mirk, mork, 6 merck, 6-7 marck(e, 4- mark. [OE. *mearcian* = OFris. *merkia*, OS. *markon*, *gimarkon* to destine, appoint, observe, remark (MDu. *marken*, *merken* to set a mark on, to observe, Du. *merken* to set a mark on), OHG. *marchôn* to limit, plan out, destine (mod.G. as new-formation *marken* to set a mark in, stamp), ON. *marka* to draw the outline of, put a mark on, observe:—OTeut. **markôjan*, f. **markû* MARK sb.¹ A parallel formation from the sb. (OTeut. **markjôn*) appears in OHG., MHG. *merchen*, *merken* (mod.G. *merken*), ON. *merkja* (Sw. *märka*, Da. *merke*). The Rom. langs. have a corresponding formation from the adopted sb.: F. *marquer* (which is the source of some of the uses of the Eng. vb.), Pr., Sp., Pg. *marcar*, It. *marcare*.]

I. To put a mark upon.

1. *trans.* To trace out boundaries for; to plot out (ground); to set out the ground plan of (a building); *fig.* to plan out, design. a. *simply*. (Now only *fig.* in poetic use.)

c 888 K. ÆLFRED *Boeth.* xxxix. §6 Ælc cræfteza ðencð & mearcad his weorc on his mode ær ær he hit wyrc. c 1000 ÆLFRED *Deut.* i. 33 Se mearcod þa stowa þe [Vulg. *metatus est locum, in quo*] se eowre zeteld on slean scoldon. a 1225 *St. Marher.* 20 þu wissest wruhte of alle, markedest eorðe, þu stores mon of sea stream, þu wissest ant weldent of alle whites. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 2500 In an harde rochi stede is þuong aboute he drow & þer wipinne al to is wille Markede place inou & rerde þer an castel. c 1384 CHAUCER *H. Fame* III. 13 If . . . thou wilt helpe me to schewe now That in myn hede y-marked is [etc.]. 1604 E. GRIMSTONE *D'Acosta's Hist.* IV. vi. 222 To note and marke the mine, and so much ground in circuite for him, which the Lawe graunts. . . those that discover any mine. 1747 P. FRANCIS *Hor. Sat.* i. i. 140 Some certain mean in all things may be found, To mark our virtues, and our vices bound. 1844 [see IDEA sb. 2].

b. *with out.*

1611 BIBLE *Isa.* xlv. 13 The carpenter stretcheth out his rule: . . . he marketh it out with the compasse, and maketh it after the figure of a man. 1769 GOLDSM. *Hist. Rome* (1786) I. 411 This extraordinary man [J. Cæsar] . . . had, from the beginning of his life, marked out a way to universal empire. 1842 BORROW *Bible in Spain* xxx. (Pelh. Libr.) 218 To ascend the mountain, where, no doubt, he has been marking out a camp. 1879 BROWNING *Martin Relph* 78 And all that time stood Rosamund Page . . . Banded about, on the turf marked out for the party's firing-place. 1890 'R. BOLDREWOOD' *Miner's Right* v. 52 The Major and I . . . are on our way to mark out that very claim.

† c. *poet.* in alliterative phrases: To fashion, frame. *Obs.*

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 4286 For hom wit lacket Of þe Godhed giffen, þat grew from the sun, þat all mightyle made & merket of nocht. 14. . . *Siege Jerus.* 112 þe þridde in heuen myd hem is þe holy goste, Neþer merked ne made bot mene fram hem passyp. c 1420 *Sir Amadace* (Camden) lvii. The fayrist knyghte, That euyr sette I see with sytze, Sethen I was market mon. c 1460 *Towneley Myst.* xix. 3 God, that mayde both more and les. . . And merkyd man to his lyknes.

† d. To fix the position of; to set or place (in a particular situation). *Obs.*

13. . . E. E. *Allit. P. A.* 142 By-3onde þe broke . . . I hope[de] þat mote merked wore. *Ibid.* B. 637 Messez of mylke he merkkez bytwene.

2. a. To make a mark or marks on (anything) as by drawing, stamping, impressing, applying, cutting, or the like.

a 1035 *Laws of Canute* II. c. 32 (Schmid) Gif þowman æt þam ordale flid weorðe, mearcie man hine æt þam forman cyrre. c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 87 God het Moyses . . . þet heo sculden . . . merki mid þan blode hore duren. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 21698 To tuelue men taght þai wandes tuelue, Ilkan merked his him-self. c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* II. 401 Nowe is tyme . . . The lambis and the beestis more & lesse To marke. ? 1466 SIR J. PASTON in *P. Lett.* II. 293 Ther is on potte that is morkyn ondre the bottoime ij tymes with thyves letteris M.P. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 431 b/1 He was marked or tokened on the lypes of hym with an hote and brennyng yron. c 1490 — *Rule St. Benet* (E.E.T.S.) 136 Yf that he can not write & marke it with his owne sygne. 1523 FITZHERB. *Husb.* §52 Se that they [the sheep] be well marked. 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 80 b, The byshoppes ministers are wont to marke mens foreheades with Asshes. 1611 SHAKS. *Cymb.* III. iii. 56 My bodie's mark'd With Roman Swords. 1682 *True Protest. Mercury* No. 105. 2/2 He stole a Silver Tankard, marked I. F. 1712-13 SWIFT *Jrnl. to Stella* 22 Feb., Miss is recovering [from the small-pox]. I know not how much she will be marked. 1844 HALLIWELL *Octavian* (Perey Soc.) Pref. 11 In the Cambridge manuscript, now marked Ff. ii. 38, his name is spelt Octavyan. 1868 DICKENS *Uncomm. Trav.* xvii, The Guard comes clambering round to mark the tickets.

absol. 14. . . *Debate Carpenter's Tools* in Halliw. *Nugæ Poet.* 15 '3e, 3e', seyd the lyne and the chakle. . . 'I schall merke upone the wode And kepe his mesures trew and gode'. *Mod.* This pencil won't mark.

b. *spec.* † (a) To embroider (*obs.*); (b) To place an identifying mark on linen or other household furniture by means of embroidery or stitching, or with marking-ink.

c 1400 *Emare* 386 She tawghte hem to sewe and marke all maner of sylkyn werke. 1530 PALSGR. 633/1 All my thynges be marked with this marke. 1704 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3981/4 Handkerchiefs, marked with W. 1713 *Rules Lambeth Girls' Sch.* v. in N. & O. (1902) 9th Ser. X. 256/2 They are to be taught to Read, Write, Spin, Knit and Sew and Mark. 1888 J. PAYN *Myst. Mirbridge* xvii. II. 17 We are marking the house linen. 1890 SARAH TYTLER *Jean Keir* 42 She marked their handkerchiefs.

c. *Comm.* To attach to (an article) figures or signs indicating the price. *to mark down*: to label (goods) with a lower figure; to reduce the indicated price of (anything); hence *marked-down* ppl. adj., also *ellipt.* as sb.; cf. MARK-DOWN sb.; *to mark up*: to label (goods) with a higher price; to raise in price.

1859 *N. Y. Herald* 5 Jan. (Advt.), Mark every article Way Way down To some price which will make it. . . Sell and go quick. 1870 *Amer. Naturalist* III. 3 The prices of venison and other game was so far 'marked up' that gold. . . was charged for salmon. 1894 *Daily Tel.* 16 Jan. 5/7 All seaborne qualities [of coal] were marked down 3s. per ton. 1896 HOWELLS *Impressions & Exp.* 53 She was dressed in a . . . ready-made suit, which somehow suggested itself as having been 'marked down'. *Mod. Advt.* All goods are marked in plain figures. 1902 G. H. LORIMER *Lett. Merchant* iv. 52 The clerks all knocked off their regular work and started in to mark up prices. 1908 *Sat. Even. Post* 24 Oct. 13/1 At another store there is a marked-down sale of parasols. 1910 'SAKI' *Reginald in Russia* 43 They have turned instead to the muddy lanes and cheap villas and the marked-down ills of life. 1913 F. H. BURNETT *T. Tembarom* vi. 67 A remnant of crimson stuff secured from a miscellaneous heap at a marked-down sale at a department store. 1923 E. O'NEILL *Moon of Caribbees* 18 Don't you boys forget to mark down cigarettes or tobacco or fruit, remember! Three shillin's is the price. 1942 M. SCHLAUCH *Gift of Tongues* (1943) vi. 135 'Marked-downs' (overheard in a department store for 'reduced dresses'). 1962 E. GODFREY *Retail Selling & Organization* xvi. 164 A minority of firms . . . have abandoned them [sc. fixed profit margins] in favour of marking-up each item on its merits. 1965 A. CHRISTIE *At Bertram's Hotel* xii. 113 She also availed herself of some marked-down lines in furnishing fabrics. 1974 *Times* 22 Oct. 12/6 Exclusive goods can be marked up to carry a full, and I suspect . . . very high, profit margin.

d. *pass.* To have or bear natural marks. Also *fig.*

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 5477 [His kyngdom was clene clustrit with hilles, All merkyd with mounteyns, & with mayn hylles. 1600 *Maydes Metamorph.* v. i. 127 Is not this hard luck to wander so long, And in the end to finde his wife markt wrong. [She has been transformed into a man.] 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* IV. 150 The better Brood, unlike the

Bastard Crew, Are mark'd with Royal Streaks of shining Hue. 1855 W. S. DALLAS in *Syst. Nat. Hist.* I. 387 The species of the genus *Argynnis* . . . are elegantly marked with silvery spots.

e. *to mark off* (Engin. and Shipbuilding): to mark (an object) with lines to serve as a guide for subsequent cutting, machining, alignment, etc.; to represent (a dimension or detail) on an object in this way.

1894 W. J. LINEHAM *Text-bk. Mech. Engin.* vi. 185 If the work is too large to mark-off on a table it should be levelled, and all lines be drawn by reference to an ideal horizontal or vertical plane. 1895 J. DONALDSON *Drawing & Rough Sketching for Marine Engineers* (ed. 6) 87 When the forging of a crank shaft, or other part of an engine, is delivered . . . it is essential . . . that it be accurately marked off for machining. *Ibid.*, The throw of the vertical crank is marked off from the horizontal line. 1925 F. J. DROVER *Marine Engin. Repairs* xix. 120 The cheeks are marked off for thickness. 1966 J. H. DIXON tr. *Dormidontov's Shipbuilding Technol.* i. 15 Hull details are marked off from the full-size or scaled down lofting data and from working drawings. *Ibid.* vi. 127 When the metal is being marked off, the outlines of the components are drawn full size, with an indication of the allowances and tolerances for machining.

f. To mark the ears of (a lamb, or less commonly a calf); also, to dock and geld. Cf. MARKING *vbl. sb.* i c. *Austral.* and *N.Z.*

1933 *Press* (Christchurch, N.Z.) 4 Nov. 15/7 *Mark*, to earmark. Now a frequent euphemism for *cut and tail*. 1941 BAKER *Dict. Austral. Slang* 46 *Mark*, . . . to geld lambs. 1950 *N.Z. Jrn. Agric.* Sept. 197/1 Lambs are usually marked at between 1 to 6 weeks of age; 3 weeks is probably the ideal age.

3. To form or portray by making marks.

1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 123 The nynth Signe . . . Is cleped Sagittarius, The whos figure is marked thus, A Monstre with a bowe on honde. c 1391 CHAUCER *Astrol.* i. §12 Next the forseide Cercle of the Abc., under the cros-lyne, is marked the scale. a 1400-50 *Alexander* 2636 He cled him all in clene stele a conyschaunce ouire, þat made was & merkid on þe messedone armes. 1687 A. LOVELL tr. *Thevenot's Trav.* i. 201 They'll have this to be the figure of St. Jerome, which God was pleased should be marked upon that Stone, because of the great love he had for that place.

† 4. Used to render L. *signāre* 'to seal'. *Obs.* c 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Matt. xxvii. 66 *Signantes lapidem*, mercande ðone stan. 1382 WYCLIF *Joh* iii. 33 He that hath takun his witnessing, hath markid that God is sothfast.

† 5. To make with the hand (the sign of the cross); to make the sign of the cross upon (one's breast, etc.), to 'cross' (oneself). Also, to invest (a person) with the sign of the cross in token of his joining a crusade. *Obs.*

c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 127 Vppon heom alsua we er seiden we sculen markian þet tacne of þere halie rode. 1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 7848 þe bedde, ne hym, ne durst þey touche, So had he marked hym with þe crouche. a 1330 *Otuel* 891 þei markeden hem alle þre, To him þat poled dep on tre. c 1440 *Alph. Tales* 80 þan þis holie man sayd vnto hym; 'Bruther, Cros & mark þi harte! what is þat att þou spekis vnto þi selfe?' 1460 CAPGRAVE *Chron.* (Rolls) 155 Henry [III] was merkyd with the tokne of the Holy Crosse, for to go to Jerusalem. c 1550 *Battle of Otterburn* liv. in *Child Ballads* III. 297 Euery man thyne on hys trewe-love, And marke hym to the Trenite. 1577 in *Picton L'pool Munic. Rec.* (1883) I. 49 First of all he did mark himself unto God.

6. *fig. a.* To designate as if by placing a mark upon; to destine. *Const. for, †to, down, to* and *inf.* †Also with complement, to designate as being (so and so). (*Obs.*)

a 1000 *Cædmon's Gen.* 459 (Gr.) þa him to gingran self metod mancynnes mearcod selfa. 1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. xi. 253, I was markid withoute mercy & myn name entrid In þe legende of lif longe er I were. c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 12136 My maydynhed I merk to myghtifull goddis. c 1440 *York Myst.* xvii. 257 Hayll! þou marc us þi men and make vs in mynde. 1566 CLOUGH in *Burton Life Gresham* (1839) II. 168 Some that were his friends bade hym gett hym awaye for that he was markyd: wheruppon he went home, and went to his bed. 1590 MARLOWE *Edw.* II. III. ii. A boy . . . Thou art not markt to manie daies on earth. 1596 SHAKS. *r Hen. IV.* III. i. 41 These signes haue markt me extraordinaire. 1599 — *Hen. V.* IV. iii. 20 If we are markt to die, we are enow To doe our Countrey losse. 1638 QUARLES *Hieroglyph.* i. 46 Ere he had life, estated in his Vrne, And markt for death. 1750 GRAY *Elegy* Epit. 4 Melancholy mark'd him for her own. 1856 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* (1858) I. iii. 265 The persons whom he named . . . became marked at once for persecution. 1871 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (1876) IV. xviii. 154 The high ground . . . which William's keen eye would at the first glance mark as the site of the future castle. 1892 KIPLING *Barrack-r.* *Ballads, Cleared* vi, They never marked a man for death. . . They only said 'intimidate'. 1894 'R. ANDOM' *We Three & Troddles* xxii. 210 The demon dyspepsia had marked him down.

b. *with out.*

c 1400 *York Myst.* xxx. 519 And þerfore, to go with yone gest, Yhe marke vs out of þe manliest men. 1706 E. WARD *Wooden World* Diss. (1708) 20 That lucky Youth is certainly mark'd out for a Commission. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) III. 345 The law will not pass him over, and marks him out, in *rei exemplum et infamiam*. 1853 LYTTON *My Novel* III. xxiv, Suspected persons were naturally marked out by Mr. Stirn, and reported to his employer. 1862 STANLEY *Jew. Ch.* (1877) I. xviii. 338 The little mantle . . . had from his earliest years marked him out as an almost royal personage. 1871 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (1876) IV. xviii. 241 The men of Durham, who had been marked out for the slaughter. 1893 TRAILL *Social Eng.* *Introd.* 48 The country . . . which had been marked out by destiny to become the greatest manufacturer in the world.

† c. To mete out, allot, apportion. (Chiefly in alliteration with *meed*.) *Const. dat.* *Obs. poet.*

1340-70 *Alisaunder* 284 Hee . . . swore swiftliche his othe . . . too merken hem care. *Ibid.* 497 With menne of Mesopotame to mark þe teene. **c 1375** *Cursor M.* 272 (Fairf.) Mirþ he merkis mon to mede. **1377** *LANGL. P. Pl. B.* XII. 186 Wo was hym marked that wade mote with the lewed! **c 1400** *Rule St. Benet* 66/678 He til vs merkes slik mede. **c 1460** *Towneley Myst.* xx. 630 He shall no more hym godys son call. We shall marke hym truly his mede. **c 1470** *Gol. & Gaw.* 807 Yone berne in the battale wil ye nocht forbere, For al the mobil on the mold, merkit to meid.

d. To separate from something else as by drawing a boundary line or imposing a distinctive mark. Now chiefly with *off*. Also with *out from*.

1703 *Rowe Ulyss.* IV. i. 1532 This Night . . . Mark'd from the rest of the Revolving Year, And set apart. **1792** *CHARLOTTE SMITH Desmond* I. 63 Amiable people of rank . . . who are no longer marked by their titles from that canaille with which [etc.]. **1869** *TOZER Highl. Turkey* II. 264 The Popular Tale is thus marked off by features of its own from ordinary stories. **1871** *G. MEREDITH H. Richmond* lvi, I know that this possession of hers [her courage], which identifies her and marks her from the rest of us, would bear the ordeal of fire. **1877** *tr. Tiele's Hist. Relig.* 16 He marks off the Semites from them very decidedly. **1888** *MRS. H. WARD R. Elsmere* I. viii. 222 The even gentleness which always marked her out from others. *Ibid.* III. xxxii. 34 The reasoning faculty . . . which marks us out from the animal. **1905** *T. E. HARVEY Rise of Quakers* ii. 10 Her son's serious ways, by which he was marked out from his other brothers and sisters.

7. To express or indicate by marks or signs.

a. † To indicate in writing, note. *Obs.* Also, to indicate or represent by symbolic marks.

a 1000 *Phœnix* 333 Weras . . . mearciad on marm-stane hwonne se dæg and seo tid dryhtum zeeawe frætwæ flyht-hwates. **a 1225** *Ancr. R.* 42 þeo ureisuns þet ich nabbe bute imerked beoð iwiten oueral. **c 1374** *CHAUCER Boeth.* II. met. vii. 47 (Camb. MS.) What is now brutus or stierne catoun? The thynne fame yit lastinge of hir ydel names is marked with a fewe letterys. **c 1380** *WYCLIF Wks.* (1880) 387 þai wer not constrenyd be neðe for to begge; as grete clerkis merken vp-on þis worde of þe gospelle where criste saip þus: 'When þu makist þine feeste, þat is', of almes, 'calle pore, feble, lame & blynde'. **1387** *TREVISIA Higden* (Rolls) I. 41 Wherefore in þis book I schal marke as I may how and in what zeres such defautes fille. **a 1794** *GIBBON Autobiog.* (1896) 257 After marking the date . . . the manuscript was deposited in my bureau. **1879** *PEROWNE in Expositor* IX. 411 He draws the chart and marks the sunken reefs. **1890** *H. SWEET Prim. Spoken Eng.* 3 If a word has two strong stresses . . . both must be marked.

b. In games: To record (the points gained by the players). Chiefly *absol.* and in phr. *to mark the game*.

1816 *SINGER Playing Cards* 239 If he cannot answer him by shewing the third of them, he who asks the question marks five points. **1861** *WHYTE MELVILLE Good for N.* I. 154 John Gordon good-naturedly proposed a [billiard] match with the young lady, if Miss Jones would come and 'mark'. **1870** 'CAVENDISH' *Game of Bézique* 21 Eleven counters are required by each player—one large round one that marks 500 [etc.]. **1886** *Euclre: how to play it* 108 *Marking the Game*, counting.

c. colloq. to mark up: to add (an item) to a tavern score; hence, to give credit for; = *CHALK* v. 3 b.

1899 *Tit-Bits* 22 July 322/1, I shaved a gentleman who asked me to mark it up.

d. absol. Of a horse: To indicate its age by 'mark of mouth'.

1842 *C. W. JOHNSON Farmer's Encycl.* s.v., A horse . . . is said to mark when he shows his age by a black spot . . . which appears at about five and a half years old, in the cavities of the corner-teeth, and is gone when he is eight years old.

e. Of a graduated instrument: To show, 'register' (so many degrees, etc.).

1882 *FLOYER Unexpl. Baluchistan* 179 The barometer marked 27.265, being about 3,540 feet.

f. to mark down: to make a note of; to set down in writing; to mark up, to correct or annotate (copy or proofs) for typesetting, printing, etc., esp. by making copy-preparation or proof-reading marks; also, to gloss.

1881 *J. FOTHERGILL Kith & Kin* II. ix. 241 More than one matron then present had silently marked him down . . . in her book of 'eligibles'. **1936** *Discovery* May 145/1 An exhaustive search was not feasible, but 51 nightingales were marked down in Devon. **1973** *A. DAVIS Graphics* iii. 74 When he is marking-up an article for a publication of established format, its title, followed by the words 'Usual style', may give all the guidance the printer needs. **1973** *S. JENNET Making of Books* (ed. 5) v. 92 Hard copy may be read as a proof by the printer's reader . . . and marked up in the usual way. **1978** *Hart's Rules for Compositors & Readers* (ed. 38) 34 The marks should also be used by copy-editors in marking up copy. **1984** *N. Y. Times* 14 Feb. C13/3 Miss Whitelaw marks up her copy of a Beckett manuscript with brief, sometimes cryptic remarks.

g. In phr. *to mark (someone's) card* [*CARD sb.*² 6e]: (from the practice in horse-racing) to provide (someone) with information; to tip (someone) off; to 'put (someone) right'. *slang.*

1961 *PARTRIDGE Dict. Slang Suppl.* 1179/2 *Mark (someone's) card*, to give him the information he needs; to put him right: barrow-boys': since ca. 1945. Ex the race-course. **1962** *R. COOK Crust on its Uppers* ii. 34 They'd marked my card there was a new dance-hall been opened over at Peckham. **1970** *P. LAURIE Scotland Yard* 291 *Mark X's cards*, to, to brief X discreetly. **1970** *G. F. NEWMAN Sir, You Bastard* 282 The third was to phone the insurance assessor and mark his card.

8. In immaterial sense:

a. To make perceptible or recognizable, by some sign or indication. **b.** To manifest, 'testify' (one's approval, displeasure, etc.) by some significant act, or by reward or punishment. (Now only with obj. qualified by possessive.) **†** Also, with clause as obj.: To indicate by action.

a. 1904 *Grove's Dict. Mus.* I. 18/1 The famous instrumentalists of the classical school . . . were accustomed to mark the natural accent . . . by a hardly perceptible prolongation of the first note of the bar.

b. 1791 *Duchess of York* II. 91 The King continued to mark the same degree of favor to him as ever. **1807** *C. SIMEON in Carus Mem. & Life* (1847) ix. 227 Unless God, by a special interposition of his Providence, . . . mark his own will respecting it. **1808** *SCOTT Marm.* vi. xxvii, Eustace . . . A look and sign to Clara cast, To mark he would return. **1863** *MRS. GASKELL Sylvia's Lovers* xliii, She dusted a chair . . . for Sylvia, sitting down herself on a three-legged stool to mark her sense of the difference in their conditions.

9. To be a mark of or upon. **a.** To be an indication of the position or course of.

1687 *A. LOVELL tr. Thevenot's Trav.* I. 265 Pillars . . . are put there to mark the way, because it is a Desert. **1697** *DRYDEN Virg. Georg.* I. 486 The Sov'reign of the Heav'ns has set on high The Moon, to mark the Changes of the Sky. **1762** *FALCONER Shipwreck* (1796) I. 164 Eternal powers! What ruins from afar Mark the fell track of desolating war. **1770** ? *LOGAN Cuckoo* ii, Hast thou a star to guide thy path Or mark the rolling year? **1823** *F. CLISSOLD Ascent Mt. Blanc* 23 A circle of thin haze . . . marked dimly the limits between heaven and earth. **1860** *TYNDALL Glac.* I. xxvii. 209 A withered pine on the opposite mountain marking the other terminus. **1868** *M. ARNOLD Sch. & Univ. Cont.* 154 Wolf's coming to Halle in 1783 . . . marks an era [etc.]. **1869** *TOZER Highl. Turkey* I. 36 The Bunarbashi river, which is marked at first by the plantation at its source, and afterwards by the green marshes which fringe its sides. **1878** *BROWNING La Saisiaz* 17 Where the blue lake's wrinkle marks the river's inrush pale.

b. pass. Of lines, features, etc.: To be (more or less) strikingly noticeable. Chiefly with adverbs. (Cf. *MARKED ppl. a.*)

1824 *MACAULAY Mitford's Hist. Greece* Misc. Writ. 1860 I. 156 The line of demarcation between good and bad men is so faintly marked as often to elude the most careful investigation. **1850** *LEITCH tr. C. O. Müller's Anc. Art* § 204 (ed. 2) 193 The wrinkles about the eyes and mouth [are] strongly marked. **1860** *TYNDALL Glac.* II. x. 280 The junction between it and its neighbours is plainly marked.

c. To be a distinguishing mark or character of (a person, etc.); to be a noteworthy feature or attendant circumstance of (an action, incident). Often *pass.*, to be characterized, distinguished, or made remarkable (now only *const. by*).

a 1661 *FULLER Worthies* (1662) I. *Essex* 334 They being mark'd alike in their poetical parts [etc.]. **1791** *BOSWELL Johnson* an. 1744 His [Savage's] character was marked by profligacy, insolence, and ingratitude. **1863** *FR. A. KEMBLE Resid. in Georgia* (N. Y. ed.) 246 To-day . . . my visit to the Infirmary was marked by an event which has not occurred before—the death of one of the poor slaves while I was there. **1863** *COWDEN CLARKE Shaks. Char.* x. 253 No triumph—no exultation . . . marks her manner. **1874** *GREEN Short Hist.* II. § 1. 62 The long internal tranquillity which marked the rule of our foreign masters. **1878** *MACLEARY Celts* II. (1879) 20 Solemn ceremonies marked the gathering of the plant.

d. To diversify, be a landmark upon.

1830 *TENNYSON Mariana* 43 For leagues no other tree did mark The level waste, the rounding gray.

10. Mil. a. To indicate the pivots, formations, etc. in military evolutions.

1796 *Instr. & Reg. Cavalry* (1813) 160 Its adjutant and those of the regiments standing to its left . . . will mark each his own left, the adjutants of the regiments to its right . . . will mark each its own right [etc.]. **1889** *Infantry Drill* 88 If the horses are unsteady, they [the officers] must dismount and mark the points on foot. *Ibid.* 186 The assistant adjutants-general of the base division will mark the point of appui, and assistant adjutants-general will mark the distant points for their respective divisions.

b. to mark time: to move the feet as in marching but without advancing. Also *transf.* and *fig.*

1833 *Regul. Instr. Cavalry* I. 17 On the word *Mark Time*, the foot then advancing completes its pace, after which the cadence is continued, without gaining any ground. **1837** *MACAULAY Ess., Bacon* (ed. Montague) II. 200 The human mind accordingly, instead of marching, merely marked time. **1903** *F. W. H. MYERS Hum. Personality* II. 296 The Agnostic's appeal to us to halt and mark time.

II. To direct one's course or aim.

† 11. To direct (one's way). Also *refl.* and *intr.*, to proceed, advance. *Obs.*

c 1205 *LAY.* 5642 þa cnihtes weoren wise . . . and heom markede forð, touward Munt-giu heo ferden. *Ibid.* 26309 Forð þa eorles wenden . . . and mærcoden enne wæi þe ouer anne munte læi. **c 1375** *Sc. Leg. Saints* xvi. (*Magdalena*) 784 Scho til wildirnes has socht . . . & yddir ewinely can hyr mark. ? **a 1400** *Morte Arth.* 3595 Nowe bownes the bolde kyng with [his] beste knyghtes . . . Merkes ouer the mowntaynes fulle mervaylous ways. **14.** *Henryson's Twa Myss* 195 in *Bannatyne MS.* (1881) 965 Quhen scho was furth and fre, scho . . . mirrely mirkit vnto the myre. **1500-20** *DUNBAR Poems* lxxi. 20 Off thow hys refusit Till cum ws ill, or 3it till merk ws neir. **1513** *DOUGLAS Æneis* Exclamacioun I Now throw the deip fast to the port I mark. **1596** *DALRYMPLE tr. Leslie's Hist. Scot.* x. 406 The Quene hard this ansuer, quhiik quhen scho hard, she markes to Dunbar. **† 12. a.** To aim a blow or missile at; to strike, hit.

13. *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 1592 þe mon merkkez hym wel, as pay mette fyrst . . . Hit hym vp to þe hult. **1399** *LANGL. Rich. Redeles* III. 268 Rewlers of rewmes . . . Were not yffoundid . . . To leue al at likyng . . . But to labour on þe lawe . . . And to merke meyntenourz with maces. ? **a 1400** *Morte Arth.* 2206

He merkes thurgh the mayleze the myddes in sondyre. **a 1400** *Pistill of Susan* 320 He [an Angel] hap brandist his brond brennynde so bryt. To Marke þi middel at a Mase in more þen in þre, No lese. **c 1400** *Destr. Troy* 7327 He merkit hym in myrdward the mydell in two, þat be felle to þe flat erthe. **c 1402** *LYDG. Compl. Bl. Knt.* 462 Who that is an archer, and ys blend, Marketh nothing, but sheteth as he wend. **1513** *DOUGLAS Æneis* XII. v. 132 Of quham this dart hit ane . . . at the myddill markyt hym full rycht. **1529** *RASTELL Pastyme* (1811) 172 One marked hym with a quarell and smote hym in the hede.

b. intr. To aim a blow. *Const. to.* Also *Sc.* to aim, intend to do something. *Obs.*

a 1400 *Sir Perc.* 2067 By then hys swerde owt he get, Strykes the geant withwittene lett, Merkes evene to his nekk. **c 1400** *Destr. Troy* 7034 He merkit to Menestaus with a mayn dynt, þat he hurlit for his horse to þe hard erthe. **c 1470** *HENRYSON Mor. Fab. v. Parl. Beasts* xxxv. Of this menyie markand to get remeid. **1570** *Satir. Poems Reform.* xii. 76 Sen double murthar markis to reule the rout. **1596** *DALRYMPLE tr. Leslie's Hist. Scot.* x. 399 Prepareng with al . . . thair harte, the destructione of the Catholik and Romane Kirk, quhiik vtiltliche tha mark to ouirthrow.

III. To notice or observe.

13. To notice or keep the eye upon (a person or material object); to observe; to watch.

1377 *LANGL. P. Pl. B.* XII. 132 Lyueres to-forñ vs vseden to marke The selkouthes that they seighen her sonnes for to teche. **1462** *J. PASTON in P. Lett.* II. 122 They ar markyn well inowe, and so is John Bylyngforthe. **1530** *PALSGR.* 730/2 Mark hym whan he daunseth, you shall se hym springe lyke a yoncker. **1596** *SPENSER F.Q.* VI. ii. 5 Him stedfastly he markt, and saw to bee A goodly youth of amiable grace. **1667** *MILTON P.L.* XII. 50 God who oft descends to visit men Unseen, and through their habitations walks To mark their doings. **1711** *BUDGELL Spect.* No. 116 ¶ 5, I saw a Hare pop out . . . I marked the Way she took. **1725** *POPE Odys.* XVII. 448 Full well I mark'd the features of his face. **1757** *FOOTE Author* I. 12 He has not mark'd me yet. **1805** *WORDSW. Prelude* IV. 390 So near that . . . I could mark him well, Myself unseen. **1810** *SCOTT Lady of L.* II. vi, While yet he loiter'd on the spot, It seemed as Ellen mark'd him not. **1832** *DISRAELI Contarini Fleming* II. III. v. 241, I looked up, I marked the tumultuous waving of many torches. **1849** *C. BRONTË Shirley* II. xii. 278 She smiled, well pleased to mark the delight of her pupil. **1860** *THACKERAY Four Georges* i, in *Cornh. Mag.* July 5 Lift up your glances respectfully, and mark him eyeing Madame de Fontanges. **1893** *KIPLING Many Inventions* p. viii, The children wise of outer skies Look hitherward and mark A light that shifts. **1901** *G. B. SHAW Caesar & Cleopatra* v. 199 Rufio, satisfied, nods at Cleopatra, mutely inviting her to mark that. **1922** *C. BELL Since Cézanne* 11 They babble in the Burlington Fine Arts Club—where nobody marks them. **1972** 'M. INNES' *Open House* II. xi. 99 He paused to mark this [*sc.* a compliment] going home.

14. To consider; to observe mentally, give heed or attention to. Often with *well*.

c 1430 *LYDG. Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 119 Marke this in yowre mynde. **1481** *CAXTON Reynard* (Arb.) 4 He muste . . . earnestly and diligently marke wel that he redeth. **1529** *Supplic. to King* (E.E.T.S.) 36 Marke well what they purpose by this estatute. **1535** *COVERDALE Isa.* xxviii. 23 Take bede and here my voyce, pondre and merck my wordes wel. **1591** *SHAKS. 1 Hen. VI.* III. i. 153 And if your Grace marke every circumstance, You have great reason to do Richard right. **1611** *BIBLE Ps.* xxxvii. 37 Marke the perfect man, and behold the vpright; for the end of that man is peace. **1788** *MRS. HUGHES Henry & Isabella* III. 30 They had marked a more than ordinary regard in his Lordship's behaviour to her. **1790** *Norman & Bertha* II. 166 She recollected the husband of her former attendant . . . and having marked him framed for villainies [etc.]. **1814** *CARY Dante, Paradise* II. 123 Mark me well. **1842** *MIALI in Nonconf.* II. 8 Another feature of the times is worth marking. **1865** *KINGSLEY Herew.* xxii, Mark my words, Sir Hereward, that cunning Frenchman will treat with them one by one.

15. Sport. a. trans. To note and keep in mind the spot to which (the game) has retired after having been 'put up'. Also *to mark down*.

When pheasants or partridges are driven from cover, and are flying towards the guns, the beaters cry 'Mark—Over!'

c 1450 *Treat. Hawking in Rel. Ant.* I. 297 If she neme oon rewarde her apone here foule, then merke the covey and goo afore them somwhat. **1486** *Bk. St. Albans* b iij b, And go after y' by laysour to the partrich that be marked and doo as I shall tell you here folowyn. **1749** *FIELDING Tom Jones* III. ii, The birds flew into it, and were marked, (as it is called) by the two sportsmen. **1803** *COL. HAWKER Diary* (1893) I. 1 We marked the former [ducks] down. **1849** *E. E. NAPIER Excurs. S. Africa* II. 331 He now dashed . . . up the opposite bank, having marked a second flock of oxen. **1864** *Cornh. Mag.* X. 840 It is no good to talk of having marked birds down, unless you have distinctly seen a certain toss up of the wings as they pitch. **1874** *J. W. LONG Amer. Wild-fowl Shooting* 154 Mark! Let them go over. I'll call them down. **1898** *Encycl. Sport* II. 92 *Mark down*, to keep in view or memory the spot at which the boar went to cover.

b. Of a hound: also *absol.*

1880 *CARNEGIE Pract. Trap.* 16 The dog marked when it tried the hole again. *Ibid.*, The dog still remained marking, so I went back. **1899** *Westm. Gaz.* 17 Nov. 2/2 A fox was then roused . . . and hounds ran him . . . finally marking to ground after a gallop lasting nearly half an hour.

c. *Football.* (See quot. 1897.)

1887 *SHEARMAN Athletics & Football* 317 When practicable he should mark the same man throughout the game, and when the ball is thrown he should always be on the alert. **1897** *Encycl. Sport* I. 429 (*Football*) *Marking a man*, keeping close to an opponent in order to hamper him if he should receive the ball. **1901** *Scotsman* 11 Mar. 4/8 The Scottish players . . . marked the opposition too carefully to permit of their being very troublesome.

d. Austral. Rules Football (see quot. 1968). Cf. *MARK sb.*¹ 12 d.

1968 *EAGLESON & MCKIE Terminol. Austral. Nat. Football* II. 23 *Mark*, catch the ball on the full directly from

the kick of another player. 1969 *Sun-Herald* (Sydney) 13 July 48/1 Hudson marked 35 yards out, but a bad kick fell well short of the goal.

16. *absol. or intr.* To take notice; to keep watch; to fix (one's) attention; to consider. Sometimes followed by indirect question: To ascertain by observation (*what, whether, etc.*). Also, *mark you* (or *me, etc.*); cf. *look you* s.v. LOOK v. 4 a.

1526 TINDALE *Luke* i. 36 And marke, thy cosen Elizabeth, hath also conceived a sonne in her olde age. 1563 T. WILSON *Logike* (1580) 61 The answerer muste at the firste hearing of hys [opponent's] argument, marke whether it bee made accordyng to rules of Logique, or otherwise. 1591 H. SMITH *Serm.* (1637) 309 You marked when your Master taught you your trade. 1596 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* iv. i. 313 O vpright Iudge, Marke Iew, o learned Iudge. 1611 BIBLE I *Kings* xx. 7 Marke, I pray you, and see how this man seeketh mischief. 1669 STURMY *Mariner's Mag.* v. xii. 72 Mark diligently until the Plumb-Line . . . cut these assigned degrees . . . that you are to Mount the Gun by. 1781 COWPER *Truth* 59 The self-applauding bird, the peacock see,—Mark what a sumptuous Pharisee is he! 1837 E. HOWARD *Old Commodore* I. v. [sc. vi] 210 Mark you me, Mr. Alsop, mark you me. We have done our duty, sir. 1862 MRS. H. WOOD *Channings* II. ix. 137 'Impudence,' shortly answered Yorke, 'Mark you, Miss Channing! I have not done with you.' 1867 A. J. EVANS *St. Elmo* xvii. 232 It remains to be seen whether a grand success is not destined to crown it. Mark you! The grapple is not quite over. 1875 BRYCE *Holy Rom. Emp.* i. (ed. 5) 3 We shall mark how the new religion, rising in the midst of a hostile power ends by embracing and transforming it. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 282 What they say is—mark, now, and see whether their words are true—they say that the soul of man is immortal. 1903 G. B. SHAW *Man & Superman* I. 23 For mark you, Tavy, the artist's work is to shew us ourselves as we really are. 1922 JOYCE *Ulysses* 139 It was the speech, mark you, the professor said, of a finished orator. 1953 E. O'NEILL *Touch of Poet* (1957) III. 94 Provided, mark you, that you and your daughter sign an agreement I have drawn up. 1966 *Listener* 17 Feb. 240/1 Well, mark you, I wouldn't be the inveterate optimist I am, if I didn't live in the belief that the year of my life is yet to come.

mark, obs. form of MARQUE¹, MIRK.

markable ('mɑ:kəb(ə)l), *a.* Also 7 **marckable**, **markeable**. [f. MARK v. + -ABLE.]

†1. Worthy or capable of being marked or noted; remarkable. *Obs.* [Cf. obs. F. *marquable* (16th c.).]

c1449 PECKOCK *Repr.* iv. iv. 447 Tho other now seid bishoppis, which thei made aftirward out of the noubre of xij, as therto sowneth miche the processe, Acts i^r. c̄., bi manie therto markable wordis. 1584 *Leycesters Commonw.* (1641) 11 Such a one . . . so markeable to the simplest subject of this Land by the publique insignes of his tyrannous purpose. 1608 HIERON *Defence* II. xii. 162 Some speciall & markeable defectes in his plea. 1645 HABINGTON *Surv. Worc. in Worc. Hist. Soc. Proc.* II. 155 And these which maie seeme to some scarce worth the wrytynge, to a curious eye maie perhaps be marckable. 1651 *Raleigh's Ghost* 260 Men . . . illustrious and markable . . . for sanctity of life.

2. Capable of receiving a mark or imprint. *rare.*

1862 MRS. CROSLAND *Mrs. Blake* III. 288 He thought Emily Neville a beautiful name, and now all 'markable' gifts were so inscribed.

Hence † **markably adv.**, remarkably.

1650 BULWER *Anthropomet.* 262 So markably uncertain and giddy-headed herein are we.

markal, variant of MERCAL *Sc. dial.*

Markan, var. MARCAN *a.*

markasit(e), obs. forms of MARCASITE.

mark-down ('mɑ:kdaʊn), *sb.* [f. *to mark down* s.v. MARK v. 2 c.] A reduction in price; an article the selling price of which has been reduced. Also *attrib.*

1880 in *Dict. Amer. Eng.* (1942) III. 1486/2 The success of our mark-down sales. 1962 *Economist* 2 June 891/1 Specialists found it difficult to absorb shares without drastic mark-downs in price. 1962 E. GODFREY *Retail Selling & Organization* II. 16 Goods are bought in specially or are mark-downs from other sections of the store. 1972 *Oxford Times* 27 Oct. 9 To show a false mark-down price in a sale is a definite offence. 1974 *Oxford Mail* 10 Jan. 2/1 (Advt.), Gigantic genuine mark-down Fashion Sale . . . Headington.

marke, obs. form of MARQUE¹, MIRK.

marked ('mɑ:kt), *ppl. a.* [f. MARK v. and *sb.*¹ + -ED.]

1. *a.* Having a visible mark. Also, impressed or affixed as a mark; expressed by a mark.

931 in *Birch Cartul. Sax.* (1887) II. 358 Dære gemearcodan æt aleburnan. 1609 DOULAND *Ornith. Microlog.* 9 Of Keyes some are . . . marked Keyes, others are called vnmarked Keyes. Of the marked, there are five principall . . . which the Ambrosians . . . did mark with colours. 1617 MORYSON *Itin.* 1. 227 A marked stone in the pavement. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* s.v. *Card*, Among sharpers divers sorts of false or fraudulent cards have been contrived; as marked cards. 1768 *N. Car. Col. Rec.* VII. 853 From the top of Tryon Mountain beginning at the marked Trees thereon [etc.]. 1875 *Chamb. Jnl.* 16 Jan. 45 A number of prettily marked ones [sc. snails]. 1892 F. ANSTAY *Voces Populi* Ser. II. 5 Herr Von K. is preparing to fire a marked half-crown from a blunderbuss.

absol. 1623 WODROEPHE *Marrow Fr. Tongue* 319/2 From the Marked of the Hand of God, and from Traytors Hands, the Lord keepe vs.

b. Special collocations: **marked bar**, a particular form of pig-iron; **marked cheque** (see *quots.* 1907 and 1951); **marked file**, a file of newspapers or journals upon the articles in which the names of the writers have been recorded; **marked iron** = *marked bar*; **marked price**, the price indicated by written signs placed on goods offered for sale; **marked proof**, an impression of an engraving in which some detail is left unfinished as a mark of an early state of the plate; **marked transfer** (see *quots.*).

1888 *Daily News* 24 Sept. 2/7 Marked bars are almost the only class of iron that have not been advanced . . . Most marked bar houses are in a better position than they have been for a year or two past. 1896 R. H. I. PALGRAVE *Dict. Pol. Econ.* II. 695/2 Marked cheques are payable in the first clearing of the next day, and cannot be refused for any reason. 1907 W. G. CORDINGLEY *London Commercial Dict.* 115 *Marked cheque*, a cheque marked by the banker on whom it is drawn, stating that it is 'good' for the amount named upon it. 1930 HUTCHINSON & LOVELL *Short Dict. Legal, Commercial & Econ. Terms* 77 *Marked cheques* . . . cheques initialled by a banker as an indication that he holds sufficient balance to meet such cheque when presented. 1951 R. W. JONES *Thomson's Dict. Banking* (ed. 10) 395 *Marked Cheque*. Marking cheques takes one of two forms—marking for clearing purposes and marking at the request of the drawer. 1992 *Daily Chron.* 1 May 5/2 There are many 'marked files' in the British Museum. *Daily News* 10 Dec. 2/8 Marked iron is unchanged. 1887 *Ibid.* 19 Oct. 2/6 In many instances the marked prices are clearly prohibitive. 1901 W. G. CORDINGLEY *Dict. Stock Exchange Terms* 59 *Marked Transfers*. The company . . . then issue a fresh Certificate to him for the part unsold, and endorse the Transfer that they hold Certificates to cover the number of shares sold, when the Transfer is said to be 'Marked' or 'Certified'. 1961 WEBSTER, *Marked transfer*, an instrument for transferring a portion of the shares of a stockholder's certificate after being certified as good by a proper official on the London stock exchange.

c. Of a linguistic construction, form, etc.: distinguished or determined by a particular feature; distinguished as intrinsically unnatural (see also MARKER 7; opp. *unmarked*).

The corresponding Russian word was used by Trubetzkoy before Bloomfield: see R. Jakobson *Selected Writings* (ed. 2, 1971) I. 734 ff.

1933 L. BLOOMFIELD *Lang.* xvi. 268 A phrase consisting of the preposition *to* and an infinitive expression belongs to the special form-class of *marked infinitive phrases*, whose function differs from that of unmarked infinitive expressions. 1953 C. E. BAZELL *Ling. Form* II. 19 The Latin marked construction here can be uniquely derived from the unmarked in every case. 1959 R. QUIRK in Quirk & Smith *Teaching of English* I. 44 It seems likely that this structural notion of marked and unmarked members of opposing pairs can be applied cautiously but with profit to many of the binary choices in usage at more complex linguistic levels than the lexical. 1963 *Canad. Jnl. Ling.* VIII. 92 Whenever a demonstrative system is reduced to a binary one, the first member which can be correlated with the first person always remains and thus becomes the marked member. 1965 *Amer. Speech* XL. 175 There are certain marked forms [of the verb] which are past and future respectively. 1968 CHOMSKY & HALLE *Sound Pattern Eng.* 402 Certain aspects of this general problem can be dealt with if we incorporate the Praguian notion of 'marked' and 'unmarked' values of features into our account in some systematic way, and if we then revise the evaluation measure so that unmarked values do not contribute to complexity. *Ibid.* 404 A major difference between the Praguian conception of markedness and our own is that in the former the marked coefficient of a feature was assumed always to be + and the unmarked coefficient always —. 1972 M. SHAPIRO in *Language* XLVIII. 345 In my concept and utilization of the terms marked and unmarked, the former is to be understood as denoting relative complexity and differentiatedness, the latter as denoting the absence of these relative attributes.

2. **marked man**: one whose conduct is watched with hostile intent; one who is kept in mind as an object for suspicion or vengeance.

1833 HT. MARTINEAU *Manch. Strike* xi. 125 You are a marked man in Manchester, . . . no master in any trade will take you in among his men. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xviii. IV. 235 If they had fancied that they were marked men, they might . . . have become traitors. 1882 J. H. BLUNT *Ref. Ch. Eng.* II. 285 On the accession of Queen Mary he naturally became a marked man.

3. *a.* Emphasized, rendered evident; clearly defined, easy to distinguish or recognize. Also with prefixed adv., as *well-*, *strongly-marked*.

1795 LD. AUCKLAND *Corr.* (1862) III. 281, I do not think the rule applicable to this case; it was too marked and too official. 1797 M. BAILLIE *Morb. Anat.* (1807) 72 Any well marked example of this disease. 1802 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Moral T.* (1816) I. vii. 42 He looked at the flower-pot with marked disdain. 1836 J. M. GULLY *Magendie's Formul.* (ed. 2) 9 A quarter of a grain has generally a marked action on a healthy man. 1841 BREWSTER *Mart. Sci.* II. iii. (1856) 134 We slightly resented a piece of marked incivility. 1853 LYTTON *My Novel* x. xiv. Of those qualities enumerated above, . . . Audley Egerton only exhibited to a marked degree—the common sense and the readiness. 1875 W. S. HAYWARD *Love agst. World* i. The third with more marked features. 1888 *Poor Nellie* 82 George avoided you in the most marked manner. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 933 The antipyrine-rash . . . is not accompanied by marked fever.

b. Of rhythm, accent, etc.

1818 HALLAM *Mid. Ages* ix. i. (1868) 599 Their hymns depended, for metrical effect, on the marked accents and powerful rhymes which the Latin language affords.

markedly ('mɑ:kɪdli), *adv.* [f. MARKED *a.* + -LY².] In a marked manner or degree.

A favourite 19th c. adverb.

1811 in Southey *Life A. Bell* (1844) II. 389 The Bishop . . . was markedly civil, both to myself and Davis. 1842 J. STERLING *Ess.* etc. (1848) I. 442 The collection includes poems of four markedly different kinds. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 838 As a rule epithelioma of the muco-cutaneous functions affects the glands early and markedly.

markedness ('mɑ:kɪdnɪs). [f. MARKED *a.* + -NESS.] The condition, quality, or state of being marked; *spec. in Linguistics* (f. MARKED *ppl. a.* 1 c).

1846 POE *L. G. Clark Wks.* 1864 III. 110 The markedness by which he is noticeable for nothing. 1865 J. GROTE *Moral Ideals* xix. 451 Individuality of character is markedness. 1968 [see MARKED *ppl. a.* 1 c]. 1968 *Language* XLIV. 714 The notion of markedness as developed within Praguian phonology . . . allows phonological segments to be differentiated. 1972 *Sci. Amer.* Sept. 78/3 Any syntactic structure is a member of a transformational chain and any two partially synonymous constructions display an interrelation of markedness and unmarkedness. 1973 A. H. SOMMERSTEIN *Sound Pattern Anc. Greek* III. 82 The Markedness theory holds that phonological features are not in general symmetrical: that for each feature in each environment, one of its possible values is more normal, more 'unmarked', than the other.

markee, **markenes**, obs. ff. MARQUEE, MURKNESS.

marker ('mɑ:kə(r)). [f. MARK v. + -ER¹. OE. had *mearcere* as a gloss on L. *notārius*.]

1. One who marks. *a.* One whose duty it is to mark game (see MARK v. 15).

1486 *Bk. St. Albans* B iij b, Let youwe spanyellis fynde a Couy of partrichys and when they be put vpp . . . ye most haue markeris to marke some of thaim, and then cowple vp youwe houndys. 1898 *Encycl. Sport* II. 75 When either of the markers has marked birds, he should blow his whistle once.

b. One who records the score in competitive games (e.g. tennis, billiards, etc.), or at target practice; † in *Cricket* = scorer. Also, one who records prices on the stock exchange.

1532 *MORE Confut. Tindale Wks.* 403/2 It is pitie y^t the man wer not made a marker of chases in some tenis play. 1679-88 *Secr. Serv. Money Chas. & Jas.* (Camden) 177 John Webb, John and Charles Dimion, markers in the tenis courts at Whitehall and Windsor. 1754 J. LOVE *Cricket* (1770) 5 Save when the [billiard] Marker bellows out, *Six love*. 1774 *Covent-Garden Mag.* Aug. 283/2 [Cricket] If one of these gentry should be appointed marker, he will favour the side that he wishes to win. 1859 *LEVER Davenport Dunn* 27 Sam Crozier was a marker at a billiard-table in Tralee. 1861 *Times* 23 Aug., A private of the Royal Marines . . . was acting as a marker at the targets during the firing of the Volunteers. 1870 J. K. MEDBERY *Men & Mysteries Wall St.* 21 The 'marker' or black-board clerk writes off the prices upon the tablet. 1898 *Encycl. Sport* II. 242 Most games [of rackets] at clubs, and all matches, are played under the eye and voice of a marker who is placed in the gallery.

c. One employed to keep a record of attendances, in a class, school, or college.

At Cambridge, a person appointed to prick off the names of those present at the service in a college chapel.

1798 COLERIDGE *Let.* 19 Feb., Every ward [in Christ's Hospital] was governed by four Monitors, . . . and by four Markers. 1820 LAMB *Elia* Ser. 1. *Christ's Hosp.* 35 *Yrs. ago*, The markers (those who were appointed to hear the Bible read in the wards on Sunday morning and evening). 1849 *Blackw. Mag.* May 601 His name prick'd off upon the marker's roll, No twinge of conscience racks his easy soul. 1893 *Month* Aug. 490 There are [in a Manchester industrial school] two non-commissioned officers, or monitors, who are termed the *striper* and *marker* respectively.

d. In Welsh slate quarries: An official employed to check the quantity of work done by the men.

1901 *Daily Chron.* 15 May 8/6 One man . . . who occupied the position of marker in the quarries . . . turned back.

e. *Mil.* One who is placed as a pivot or formation mark in military evolutions.

1796 *Instr. & Reg. Cavalry* (1813) 100 Markers will always be placed, to give the precise ground on which the counter-march is to be made. 1832 *Prop. Regul. Instr. Cavalry* III. 53 The Markers to be employed for Regimental Movements are the Adjutant, the Regimental Sergeant Major, and one non-commissioned Officer for each Squadron.

f. One who puts a mark, stamp, brand, etc. upon something. **marker-off**: a workman who performs certain processes in pianoforte scale making.

1553 *Act 7 Edw. VI.* c. 7 §1 The penaltie . . . dependeth . . . not upon the seller, ne maker, marker or fellow of the same [Fuell]. 1737 *Chamberlayne's St. Gt. Brit.* II. 111. (ed. 33) 94 Marker of Dice, John Rollos. 1889 *Work* 23 Nov. I. 564/3 The business of the marker-off is . . . to plane the bridges to their proper height, mark the scale [etc.]. 1901 *Daily Chron.* 3 Dec. 10/6 Piano Markers-off and Assistant Markers-off wanted. 1907 S. E. WHITE *Arizona Nights* I. viii. 149 In the meantime the marker was engaged in his work. First, with a sharp knife he cut off slanting the upper quarter of one ear [of a calf]. 1928 *Collier's* 29 Dec. 6/2 There was a lull in the stream of lumber. The marker turned for a look at the order board.

† *g.* One who notes or observes. *Obs.*

c1550 CHEKE *Matt.* xvi. *note*, As in y^e beginning of Orestes of Euripides it mai appear, and els whear communiti to a marker hereof.

† *h.* *slang.* (See *quot.*) *Obs.*

1591 GREENE *2nd Pt. Conny catching Wks.* (Grosart) X. 86 In Lifting Law, He that first stealeth [is] the Lift. He that receiues it the Markar.

i. *nonce-use.* A marksman.

1820 SCOTT *Monast.* xviii. The best marker may shoot a bow's length beside.

j. U.S. In surveying: a person who makes the marks on trees to indicate boundaries or lines of survey.

1743 *New Jersey Archives* (1883) 1st Ser. VI. 154 You are to employ... an assistant surveyor... & also proper chainbearers & markers. 1843 *Amer. Pioneer* II. 379 In running the back line of the survey... I was about one hundred yards in advance of the chainmen and marker.

2. An implement or tool for marking.

In many specific applications, e.g. an implement for tracing lines on the ground in laying out garden beds, preparing for planting rows of trees, etc.; an appliance in a sewing machine for making a crease on the cloth to serve as a guide for stitching or folding; a pointed tool or stylus for marking wood to be cut.

1725 W. HALFPENNY *Sound Building* 52 With a Marker describe the Cross-Joints. 1870 *Advt.*, Bézique Playing Cards... with Markers. 1884 *KNIGHT Dict. Mech. Suppl.* 584/2 *Marker*. . . An implement for marking off rows on the ground, as a guide for planting or dropping.

b. = marker pen, sense 8 below. U.S.

1951 *Sears, Roebuck Catal.* Fall-Winter 10002B/2 'Magic Marker' waterproof, instant drying black ink Marker, write on any surface, ideal for packages or cartons. Has built-in felt brush. 1967 *Ibid.* Fall-Winter 902/1 Set of 8 Felt-tip Markers. Write on almost anything. Instant drying ink. Waterproof, won't rub off. Use for drawings, labeling, addressing pkgs, etc.

3. a. = book-marker (BOOK sb. 19).

1852 *MISS MITFORD Recoll.* II. 184, I had no marker, and the richly bound volume closed as if instinctively. 1853 DALE tr. *Baldeschi's Ceremonial* 293 When carrying the Missal, he will take care not to displace the markers.

b. A monument, memorial stone, etc., marking a place of special interest.

1906 *Springfield (Mass.) Weekly Republ.* 15 Feb. 16 The committee appointed to investigate the matter of a marker for the Washington elm reported in favor of a granite marker. 1959 A. G. WOODHEAD *Study of Greek Inscriptions* iv. 45 The commonest types of monument were the small cylindrical marker (*columella*), seldom more than two feet high, [etc.].

c. A flare, distinctive sign, or object of any kind used as a guide to a pilot of an aircraft seeking a particular area, obstruction, etc.; *spec.* a flare dropped from an aeroplane to illuminate or mark a target. Also with defining word, as *ground marker*, *sky-marker*, etc. (see these sbs.).

1936 M. B. GARBER *Mod. Mil. Dict.* 195 *Marker*, a symbol, letter, or figure on the ground, visible from aircraft, by means of which the operators are able to determine their position. 1944 *Times* 22 Mar. 4/5 The leading aircraft then dropped markers right across the middle of the target. 1944 R. C. K. ENSOR *Miniature Hist. War* iv. 53 Accuracy was also greatly improved by the system of 'pathfinders' dropping 'markers' to guide the rest. 1951 *Gloss. Aeronaut. Terms (B.S.I.)* 111. 24 *Markers*, objects of approved shape or colour indicating specific areas and obstructions.

4. *slang.* Something worthy to be compared.

1888 *Congress. Rec.* 12 Dec. 202/2 The waving of the bloody shirt would not have been a marker. 1895 H. P. ROBINSON *Men Born Equal* 145 It ain't a marker to what's ahead. 1904 W. H. SMITH *Promoters* xxv. 366 What little I've told you isn't a marker to other things he said.

5. a. In various games such as bridge or whist, a scoreboard or card, or other implement used to record the score. (See also *bridge-marker*, *BRIDGE sb.*² c.)

1907 *Army & Navy Stores Catal.* 198/2 Whist marker, inlaid, pair 2/7. *Ibid.* 375/2 Playing card table... with drawer divided to take cards and bridge scoring blocks, whist cards and markers. 1960 R. C. BELL *Board & Table Games* I. vi. 157 Little bone sticks marked with... dots are used to keep the score... Usually each player [at Mah Jong] starts with... 2 markers with 10 red dots [etc.].

b. U.S. *slang.* A promissory note; an I.O.U.

1887 F. FRANCIS *Saddle & Moccasin* xii. 225 Before half the deal was over, the whole bank of checks was gone, and Cuff was giving markers for hundreds as hard as he could go it. 1931 D. RUNYON *Guys & Dolls* (1932) vii. 147 Now I am going to pay my landlady, and take up a few markers here and there, and feed myself up good. *Ibid.* xiii. 279 He is willing to take Charley's marker for a million if necessary to get Charley out.

6. *Genetics.* Any allele (usu. one which is easily recognized phenotypically and whose gene has been located on a specific chromosome) which is used in genetic experiments to identify a chromosome or to locate less well-known genes on a genetic map.

1930 *Genetics* XV. 219 There is a certain expected amount of crossing over between the two mutant genes treated as markers of a given point. 1938 *Ibid.* XXIII. 291 In order to obtain Notch deficiencies, normal males carrying yellow (*y* -0·0) as a marker... were mated with females homozygous for cherry (*w^{ch}*-1·5) and wavy (*wy*-40·7). 1940 *Nature* 10 Aug. 199/2 It is... possible to recognise, by means of the markers used, what combination of chromosomes is present in the pseudo-backcross progeny. 1961 *Proc. Nat. Acad. Sci.* XLVII. 378 (*heading*) Transformation studies on the linkage of markers in the tryptophan pathway in *Bacillus subtilis*. 1969 A. M. CAMPBELL *Episomes* ii. 22 Phage resulting from DNA infection is distinguished from progeny of the helper phage itself by genetic markers.

7. *Linguistics.* A word, affix, etc., which distinguishes or determines the class or function of the form, construction, etc., with which it is used. Also *attrib.*

1933 L. BLOOMFIELD *Lang.* xvi. 269 Our determining adjectives, our prepositions, our co-ordinating

conjunctions, and our subordinating conjunctions, may be viewed as markers. 1953 C. E. BAZELL *Ling. Form* v. 67 And [in 'hot and cold'] may be described as a 'marker', after which no question of constituents arises. 1960 E. DELAVENAY *Introd. Machine Transl.* vii. 110 Those strictly linguistic markers sought in the sentence by the programmers of automatic translations. 1961 R. B. LONG *Sentence & its Parts* iii. 65 The marker pronouns and adverbs are not themselves usable in declaratives ordinarily, but the marker verb forms are. 1964 *Amer. Speech* XXXIX. 53 The German plural marker -er is historically a derivational suffix. 1968 P. M. POSTAL *Aspects Phonol. Theory* i. 13 By the 'markers' of a linguistic level I refer to the formal structures which the rules of that level assign to sentences as part of their total structural description. 1972 HARTMANN & STORK *Dict. Lang. & Ling.* 137/1 Markers may indicate the category of a linguistic unit at any level of analysis. 1973 *Archivum Linguisticum* IV. 32 The remaining forms are sufficiently distinguished for person, i.e. in the absence of specific person markers, by differing marks of gender-cum-number.

8. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as (sense 3 c) *marker burner*; *marker flag*, *light*; *marker beacon* (see BEACON sb. 6 d); *marker bomb*, a bomb emitting a coloured light, dropped in an air-raid to serve as a point of direction; *marker pen* orig. U.S., a felt-tipped or similar pen used esp. for highlighting words or passages in a text, or for marking indelibly.

1929 *Marker beacon* [see BEACON sb. 6 d]. 1934 *Jrnl. R. Aeronaut. Soc.* XXXVIII. 828 When a pilot had to maintain height, to observe instruments to ensure that he did not get into difficulties, and had also to listen for the marker beacon. 1935 *Times* 19 Oct. 9/5 The installation will consist of a main beacon at one corner of the aerodrome and two marker beacons 300 yards and 3,000 yards away respectively. 1971 *Gloss. Electrotechnical, Power Terms (B.S.I.)* III. vi. 24 *Marker beacon*, in aviation, radio beacon which radiates a signal to define an area above the beacon. 1944 *Hutchinson's Pict. Hist. War* Oct. 1943-Apr. 1944 84 (*caption*) Different stages in the lighting up of a target by a marker bomb. 1947 *Shell Aviation News* No. 113. 7/3 These marker burners would give a clear patch in bad weather that would provide the pilot with actual visual contact with the ground. 1945 *Penguin New Writing* XXIII. 9 Dan buoys appeared... their marker flags drowned and bedraggled. 1959 *Listener* 12 Feb. 278/2 Among the maze of wheel tracks and hoof marks, I noticed a red marker flag. 1943 *Chambers's Techn. Dict. Suppl.* 964/1 *Marker light* (Signalling), an indicating light on a signal post, to indicate the position or aspect of the main signal should its light have failed. 1960 O. SKILBECK *ABC of Film & T.V.* 82 *Marker light*, device giving synch. between picture and sound film by simultaneous photographic exposure instead of the Clapper board. Outmoded by the use of Magnetic film for Direct recording. 1971 M. TAK *Truck Talk* 104 *Marker lights*, the small lights that serve to outline a truck's length and width at night and in bad weather. 1980 *N.Y. Times* 8 June III. 19/3 For ages there was just the quill. Then came the fountain pen, the pencil... the ball point pen... the marker pen, the felt-tip pen, [etc.]. 1984 *Which?* Jan. 4/2 You can do the marking by engraving, punching, etching or painting, or by using a marker pen. 1985 *New Age* Spring 2/2 A new marker pen is being used by Luton police in a bid to stop thefts from elderly people... The identification mark [on valuables] can be read under an ultra violet lamp at the police station. 1986 *Daily Tel.* 15 Oct. 15/5 (*Advt.*), A special Property Marker Pen is free with every Sun Alliance Home Insurance policy issued with this offer. Use it to mark your precious objects invisibly with your house number and postcode.

market ('mɑ:kɪt), *sb.* Forms: a. 2 (*dat.*), 4-6 markete, 3 (*dat.*), marcate, 4 markatte, 4-6 markette, 4-6 markat, 4-7 marcat, -kett, 6 marcatt, (4 marked, 5 markyth(e, marget, 5-6 markit, 6 -yt, -yd, -eth, marchet, 7 marquet), 2-market. β. (chiefly *Sc.*) 4-6 merkat, 5-8 mercat, 5-7 mercate, (4 merkete, 5 -et, 6 -ett, -it, -yte, 7 merkate). [Late OE. *market*, a. ONF. *market* (Central OF. *marchiet*, *marchiê*, mod.F. *marché*) = Pr. *marcat-z*, Sp., Pg. *mercado*, It. *mercato*:—L. *mercātus*, f. *mercārī* to trade: see MERCANTILE. The Romanic word was early adopted into the Teut. langs.: cf. OHG. *markât*, *merkât*, *merchât* (MHG. *market*, *merket*, mod.G. *markt*), OFris. *merked*, Du. *markt* (see MART sb.), ON. *markaðr*, *marknaðr* (Sw. *marknad*, Da. *marked*).

It is not certain that the word was introduced into England before the 12th c., though it occurs in documents ostensibly of the 11th and 10th centuries; even if these be in substance genuine, they are modernized in language.]

1. a. The meeting or congregating together of people for the purchase and sale of provisions or livestock, publicly exposed, at a fixed time and place; the occasion, or time during which such goods are exposed for sale; also, the company of people at such a meeting. † *high market*: the time when the market is busiest.

After *to* or *from* the article is very often omitted. c 1154 O. E. *Chron.* an. 1125 (Laud MS.) He ne mihte cysten ænne peni at anne market. c 1220 *Bestiary* 491 ðe man ðat oðer biswikeð... in mot er in market. c 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 172 Prestis also ben ma[r]chauntis... & beten marketis [etc.]. 1413 *Pilgr. Soutle* (Caxton 1483) III. vii. 54 Vsurers wyllen nought be highly renomed of theyr craft ne cryen it in the market. 1480 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* ccvi. 187 He lete crye thurgh his patent in euery faire and in euery markete of Englonde. 1563 in W. H. Turner *Select. Rec. Oxford* 306 Everye Satterdaye... there shalbe a comen markett for... cattell. 1564 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* I. 280 To by or sell any maner of tymmer, greit or small, bot in oppin and plane marcattis. a 1649 WINTHROP *New Eng.*

(1853) I. 148 By order of court a mercate was erected at Boston, to be kept upon Thursday. 1775 S. J. PRATT *Liberal Opin.* xviii. (1783) II. 67 There [at Smithfield] it is high market. 1839 *Penny Cycl.* XIV. 424 When the whole bulk of the articles to be sold is brought into the market... the market is called a *pitched* market; when only a small portion is brought... it is called a *sample* market. 1849 LYTTON *Caxtons* 39 My mother had coaxed Caxton to walk with her to market. 1899 *Blackw. Mag.* Jan. 45/2 A rendezvous... where a market was opened for the Indians in the vicinity. 1905 *Delineator* Mar. 498/3, I patronise a small market... kept by an old Frenchman and his son. They are experts on cutting and trimming meat.

fig. 1340 *Ayenb.* 23 þet is þe dyeules peni huermide þe bayþ alle þe uayre pane-worþes in þe markatte of piþe worðle. 1600 SHAKS. *A.Y.L.* III. v. 60 Danke heauen, fasting, for a good mans loue;... Sell when you can, you are not for all markets.

b. Phrases, more or less metaphorical. † *to be at market*: to be for sale (*lit.* and *fig.*). † *to bring to market*: to offer for sale (*lit.* and *fig.*). † *to bring one's eggs (or one's hogs) to a bad market*: to suffer the failure of one's schemes. † *to feed (cattle) to market*: to feed for sale. † *to go to market*: (*colloq.*) to make an attempt at something; also *fig.* (*Austral.* and *N.Z.*), to behave in an angry manner, to become angry. † *to go (badly, etc.) to market*: to make a (bad, etc.) bargain. † *to put into market*: to make a matter of bargain and sale. † *to run before one's horse to market*: to count the gain before the bargain is made.

1594 SHAKS. *Rich. III.* I. i. 160 But yet I run before my horse to Market. 1613 BEAUM. & FL. *Cupid's Rev.* I. i. We haue brought Our eggs and muskadeine to a faire market. a 1616 — *Bonduca* v. ii. You haue brought your hogs to a fine market. 1639 G. DANIEL *Ecclus.* x. 25 Such a Man would bring His Soule to Mercate. 1776 ADAM SMITH *W.N.* I. vii. I. 68 When the quantity of any commodity which is brought to market falls short of the effectual demand. 1800 JEFFERSON *Let. to J. Madison* 4 Mar., Writ. 1854 IV. 324 H. Marshal voting of course with them, as did, and frequently does***, of****, who is perfectly at market. 1801 — *Let. to Monroe* 24 Nov. *Ibid.* IV. 420 A very great extent of country, north of the Ohio, ... is now at market. 1809 MALKIN *Gil Blas* II. ix. ¶7 The schoolmaster... brought his eggs to a bad market. 1812 *Sporting Mag.* XXXIX. 23 When... they found they had been badly to market, they declared themselves off. 1821 LAMB *Elia* Ser. I. *Imperf. Symp.*, They seldom wait to mature a proposition, but e'en bring it to market in the green ear. 1844 EMERSON *Lect., Yng. Amer. Wks.* (Bohn) II. 300 This is the good and this the evil of trade, that it would put everything into market. 1890 'R. BOLDREWOOD' *Col. Reformer* I. xi. 168 If you hadn't come forward... the first time he propped, he mightn't have gone to market at all. 1893 STEVENSON *Catrina* 156 These [sheep] being specially fed to market. a 1925 F. S. ANTHONY *Follow Call* (1936) 17 Peter came home drunk once every week, and made his poor wife milk the herd of twenty-four cows by herself; and then about 8 p.m. he'd arise from the sofa and go to market because the poor woman hadn't cooked a hot tea for him. 1945 BAKER *Austral. Lang.* 121 A man in a temper is said... to go to market.

c. *market overt* (in *Law*): open market; the exposal of vendible goods in an open place so that any one who passes by may see them.

1602 FULBECKE *1st Pt. Parall.* 7 If a felon sell a Horse without couin in a Market ouert, this doth alter the property. 1766 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. xxx. 449 Market overt in the country is only held on... special days...; but in London every day, except Sunday, is market day. 1880 *Sat. Rev.* 28 Feb. 281 A certain article was submitted for analysis by its proprietors to a distinguished analyst, who thoughtfully provided himself with another sample of it bought in market overt.

d. *Stock Exchange.* (See quot. 1887.) 1880 *Guide to Stock Exch.* 35 The distinctions between classes of business on the Stock Exchange are known as 'markets', and each jobber is supposed to operate in his own market. 1887 *Encycl. Brit.* XXII. 557/1 What are known as the 'markets' in the stock exchange are simply groups of jobbers distributed here and there on the floor of the house.

2. *Law.* The privilege granted to the lord of a manor, a municipality or other body, to establish a meeting of persons to buy and sell.

a 1150 *Charter of Eadweard* in Kemble *Co. Dipl.* IV. 209 þæt... se abbot and ða zebroðra into Ramesode habben ða socne on eallen pingen ofer heom and ðat market æt Dunham. 1464 *Rolls of Parl.* V. 521/1 Courtes, Warenes, Mercates, Rentes... to the seid Priory... belongyng. 1607 COWELL *Interpr., Market*,... signifieth... also the liberty or priuiledge whereby a towne is enabled to keepe a market. 1818 *Cruise Digest* (ed. 2) III. 276 So where a man has a market to hold on the Saturday, and he holds it on another day, the market shall be forfeited.

3. a. A public place, whether an open space or covered building, in which cattle, provisions, etc. are exposed for sale; a market-place, market-house. Also, now, = SUPERMARKET.

c 1250 *Kent. Serm.* in O.E. *Misc.* 33 So ha kam into þe Marcatte so he fond werkmen þet were idel. 13... K. *Alis.* 1515 A temple ther was, amydde the market. c 1477 CAXTON *Jason* 79 They began a bataile upon the market. 1521 *Test. Ebor.* (Surtees) VI. 4 A howse in the marketh. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* xvii. 149. The comont pepil... conuoyit them to the plane mercat befor the capitol. 1718 LADY M. W. MONTAGU *Let. to C'tess Bristol* 10 Apr., The markets are most of them handsome squares. 1872 *All Year Round* 13 Apr. 470/1 This charitable lady decided on building a market. 1888 *Ladies' Home Jnl.* June 2/2 Cherries... should be avoided when... sold in city markets. 1895 *Funk's Stand. Dict., Market*,... a private store for the sale of provisions; as, a meat-market. 1911 *Woman's Home Compan.* Apr. 4/2, I have used inadequately filtered water, uninspected milk and shopped in markets where inspection of sanitary conditions was

never dreamed of. 1967 'D. SHANNON' *Rain with Violence* (1969) i. 19 She's pretty sure Mrs. Gerner usually shopped at the nearest market up on Marengo. 1972 *Jrnl. Social Psychol.* LXXXVII. 78 Markets were chosen which served a relatively large number of black customers.

b. With prefixed word, indicating the chief commodity sold, as *cattle, corn, fish, meat-market*, etc., for which see those words.

4. a. The action or business of buying and selling; an instance of this, a commercial transaction, a purchase or sale; a (good or bad) bargain, *lit.* and *fig.* *Obs.* exc. in certain phrases: see c.

1525 LO. BERNERS *Froiss.* II. xxxviii. 116 Lytell and lytell we shall wyne the castells that these pylers holde, though they departe nowe with a good market. *Ibid.* xci. [LXXXVII.] 272 He hadde so good a markette as to escape alyce. a 1548 HALL *Chron.*, Hen. VI 130b, The remaunt not likyng their market, departed. 1548 UDALL *Erasm. Par. Luke* xiv. 126 b, I must . . . goe to proue them, whether I haue made a good mercate in bying of them or not. c 1550 CHEKE *Matt.* xxii. 4 Y^e. . . went yeer wais, sum to his own ground, sum to his mercat. 1599 *Warr. Faire Wom.* 1. 525 She must defer her market till to-morrow. 1620 MIDDLETON *Chaste Maid* II. ii, *Second Pro.* I prithe look what market she hath made. *First Pro.* Imprimis, sir, a good fat loin of mutton. 1625 B. JONSON *Staple of N.* II. iv, What Lickfinger? mine old host of Ram-Alley? You ha' some mercat here. 1660 T. M. *Hist. Independ.* iv. 12 The Juncto . . . willing to make the best of a bad market, prepare for war. 1689-90 TEMPLE *Ess. Pop. Disc.* Wks. 1731 I. 257 Every Man speaks of the Fair as his own Market goes in it. 1693 DRYDEN *Persius* v. 201 And with Post-haste thy running Markets make, Be sure to turn the Penny. 1699 KIRKTON *Ch. Hist.* (1817) 373 She had two daughters, . . . and for these she thought she might make a better mercat in Scotland than in England.

†b. The marketing or selling of (a commodity). Also *fig.* *Obs.*

1604 SHAKS. *Ham.* IV. iv. 34 (Qo. 2) What is a man, If his chief good and market of his time Be but to sleepe and feede, a beast, no more. 1680 MORDEN *Geog. Rect., Tartary* (1685) 80 Some of them now grown Wealthy, by the Market of their Slaves, . . . wear Sables.

c. Phrases. † to *make market*: to trade, buy and sell; *fig.* to have dealings or intercourse with. to *make a or one's market of* (a possession, an occasion): to make (it) an object or occasion of bargaining or profit, to barter away; also, rarely, to victimize, make illicit profit out of (a person). to *make one's market*: to do one's bargaining or dealing (*lit.* and *fig.*). to *mar another's or one's market*: to spoil his or one's own trade (*lit.* and *fig.*). to *mend one's market*: to improve one's bargain.

1340 *Ayemb.* 36 And huanne hy hise yzef poure and nyeduol: þanne makeþ by mid ham marcat to do hire niedes. a 1400-50 *Alexander* 421 He saze, as him thoþt, Amon his awen god in armes with his wene, And make with hire market as [he] a man were. 1529 FRITH *Antithesis* Wks. (1573) 103/2 He that saith it is better to give our charity to the poor . . . goeth aboute to marre the Popes market. 1577 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* II. 658 He . . . ressavit ane coip bill as ane marchand, gevand him licence to mak marcat in the cuntre. 1597 SPENSER *Sheph. Cal.* Sept. 37 They . . . maken a market [1579-91 mart] of their good name. 1601 DENT *Pathw. Heaven* 94 So far off are you from mending your market any whit thereby. 1605 in *Burgh Rec. Glasgow* (1876) I. 230 It is . . . ordainit . . . that it salbe leasum to owtintownis fleschouris ilk day in the oulk to mak market of flesche in this towne. 1611 BIBLE *Transl. Pref.* ¶ 17 It is a grieuous thing to neglect a great faire, and to seeke to make markets afterwards. a 1635 NAUNTON *Fragm. Reg.* (Arb.) 58 There was in him . . . a humour of travelling: which had not some wise men about him laboured to remove . . . he would (out of his natural propension) have marred his own market. 1681 DRYDEN *Abs. & Achit.* 1. 503 The next for interest sought to . . . make their Jewish markets of the throne. 1709 S. SEWALL *Diary* 17 Feb., Mr. Gerrish courted Mr. Coney's daughter: and if she should have Mr. Stoddard, she would mend her market. 1713 STEELE *Guardian* No. 6 ¶ 3 With his ready Mony the Builder, Mason and Carpenter are enabled to make their Market of Gentlemen, who inconsiderately employ them. 1714 GAY *Sheph. Week* Thur. 121, I made my market long before 'twas night, My purse grew heavy, and my basket light. 1793 BURKE *Policy Allies* Wks. VII. 171 Prussia . . . thinks of nothing but making a market of the present confusions. 1861 HEYWOOD *Pref. to J. Seaton's Let.* (Chetham Soc.) 3 Houses hereditarily accustomed to make a market of their swords.

5. a. Sale as controlled by supply and demand; hence, demand (for a commodity).

1689 EVELYN *Diary* (1827) IV. 315 They expect a quicker mercate. 1781 COWPER *Charity* 522 'Tis called a Satire. . . Strange! how the frequent interjected dash quickens a market, and helps off the trash. 1848 MILL *Pol. Econ.* I. III. ii. § 4. 529 The extra quantity can only find a market, by calling forth an additional demand equal to itself. *Ibid.* § 5. 531 Had they persisted in selling all that they produced, they must have forced a market by reducing the price. 1861 M. PATTISON *Ess.* (1889) I. 47 Such commodities, however, . . . found little market as yet. 1896 EOTH THOMPSON in *Monthly Packet* *Christm.* No. 83 *Stredza*. . . has lived long enough to know that there is a market for treason.

b. to *make a market* (Stock Exchange): to induce active dealing in any particular stock or shares, by being both a buyer and a seller at about the same price; to bring an enterprise to the notice of the public by interesting dealers in it (by means of options or otherwise).

1899 *Westm. Gaz.* 6 Mar. 8/1 Amongst the points in company law reform . . . the next [question] will relate to the old abuse of making a market.

6. Opportunity for buying or selling. to *lose one's market*: to miss one's chance of doing business. to *overstand one's market*: to stand out about terms till the opportunity is lost.

1684 DRYDEN tr. *Theocritus' Idyll.* iii. 85 What Madman would o'erstand his Market twice? 1691 LOCKE *Money* Wks. 1727 II. 6 He that wants a Vessel, rather than lose his Market, will not stick to have it at the Market-Rate. 1822 LAMB *Elia* Ser. 1. *Mod. Gallantry*, When the phrases 'antiquated virginity', and such a one has 'overstood her market' . . . shall raise immediate offence.

7. a. the market: the particular trade or traffic in the commodity specified in the context. Chiefly in *in* or *on the market*. to *be in the market*: (of a person) to be a buyer; also (of a possession) to be offered for sale (so to *come into the market*). *fig.* to *engross the market*: see quot. 1872.

1678 R. FILMER *Disc. Use for Money* 38 The borrowers do trade by buying and selling in the Mercat at the same prices that the owners of money do. 1776 AOAM SMITH *W.N.* I. xi. I. 265 There are commonly in the market only fourteen or fifteen ounces of silver for one ounce of gold. 1791 WASHINGTON *Lett.* Writ. 1892 XII. 66 A great quantity of bonds, thrown suddenly into the market, . . . could not but have effects the most injurious to the credit of the U.S. 1841 LEVER C. O'Malley vi, Every imaginable species of property coming into the market. 1864 TENNYSON *En. Ard.* 535 Enoch . . . bought Quaint monsters for the market of those times. 1866 *Standard* 7 May 2/3 A backwardation of ½ per cent. was freely paid for the delivery of shares, such was the scarcity of them in the market. 1872 YEATS *Growth Comm.* 379 Edicts . . . against engrossing the market, i.e., buying up the stock of any commodity in order to sell it again at an enhanced price. 1883 BLACK *Yolande* I. v. 89 If ever Monaglen comes into the market, she'll snap it up. 1890 'R. BOLREWOOD' *Col. Reformer* II. xx. 169 You'd have had your money in your pocket now, and might have been in the market for some of these . . . store cattle. 1891 *Cycl. Tour. Club Monthly Gaz.* Nov. 320 The only type of air tyre on the market. 1908 M. DIVER *Great Amulet* x. 115, I don't feel called upon . . . to advertise the fact that I am not . . . 'on the market'. 1929 *Amer. Speech* V. 123 A widow who was ready for another husband was said to be . . . 'in the market'. 1936 L. C. DOUGLAS *White Banners* x. 212 She was in the market for diversion. 1955 'A. GILBERT' *Is she Dead Too?* vii. 136 When I'm in the market for trouble of that kind I'll tip you the wink. 1955 *Times* 30 Aug. 3/1 This . . . is an important match with third place in the County table still in the market.

b. With specifying word prefixed. For *copper-, ore-, wage-market*, etc., see those words. Also MONEY-MARKET. *black market* (see as main entry), *buyer's market* (see BUYER 3), *common market* (see COMMON a. 21), *seller's market* (see SELLER).

1832 *Fraser's Mag.* IV. 720 Even the home market was thrown open to the goods of the stranger. 1840 DICKENS *Old C. Shop* xxxii, In this depressed state of the classical market, Mrs. Jarley made extraordinary efforts to stimulate the popular taste. 1886 C. SCOTT *Sheep-Farming* 137 Sheep intended for the fat market.

c. In Horse Racing, the kind or amount of business done in bets, the state of betting.

1886 EARL OF SUFFOLK & BERKS. et al. *Racing & Steeple-Chasing* v. 85 On arriving at the rails, which separate the private stands' enclosure from the ring, he finds the market well set. 1897 E. H. COOPER *Mr. Blake of Newmarket* xxvi. 255 'I've missed the market!' My friend . . . explained . . . that he had not got the best bet against the horse which he might have got. 1972 J. MITCHELL *Betting* ii. 34 Because of . . . the shortness of the period . . . for which the betting market on a race is active, racecourse bookmakers keep their betting as simple as possible.

8. The rate of purchase and sale; price in the market, market value.

1546 J. HEYWOOD *Prov.* (1867) 31 The market goth by the market men. 1586 A. DAY *Eng. Secretary* II. (1625) 71, I hope you will have regard to the selling of these commodities to my best advantage, wherein I pray you doe your best endeouour as the Market serueth. 1647 WARD *Simp. Cobler* (1843) 7 They deal wisely that will stay till the Market is fallen. 1780 BURKE *Sp. Econ. Reform* Wks. III. 272 These lands at present would sell at a low market. 1800 PITT in *G. Rose's Diaries* (1860) I. 280 The market . . . has . . . fallen 7s. per quarter. 1886 T. HAROY *Mayor of Casterbr.* xxiii, Just when I sold the markets went lower, and I bought up the corn of those who had been holding back. 1890 'R. BOLREWOOD' *Col. Reformer* (1891) 246 The cattle having 'topped the market', and sold extremely well.

fig. 1535 LYNDSEY *Satyre* 3186 The markit raisit bene sa hie, That Prelats dochtours . . . Ar maryit with sic superfluities [etc.]. 1614 RALEIGH *Hist. World* Pref. A 4 b, For those Kings, which haue sold the bloud of others at a low rate; haue but made the Market for their owne enemies, to buy of theirs at the same price. 1650 TRAPP *Comm. Deut.* ix. 4 We are all apt to . . . set a price upon ourselves above the market. 1751 R. PALTOCK *P. Wilkins* (1884) II. xxiii. 279 For 'tis all one to her with whom she [sc. a mistress] engages, so 'tis can raise but the market by a change.

9. A place or seat of trade; a country, district, town, etc. in which there is a demand for articles of trade; hence, the trade of such a country, etc.

1615 E. S. *Britain's Buss* in Arb. *Garner* III. 651 Surely it were too great poverty for English minds . . . to fear to speed worse in any market or place than they. 1752 HUME *Ess. & Treat.* (1777) I. 334 We lost the French market for our woollen manufactures. 1821 SHELLEY *Edipus* II. i. 18 The failure of a foreign market for Sausages, bristles, and blood puddings, . . . is but partial. 1891 S. C. SCRIVENER *Our Fields & Cities* 90 Professor Seely tells us that all the wars since 1700 have been wars for English markets. . . A blustering Yankee captain, who was fighting for a market for goods manufactured in the Northern States.

10. attrib. and Comb.: a. simple attrib., as *market-boat, -boy, -cart, -due, -girl, -hall, -keeper, -maid, -net, -people, -sloop, surveye, -talk, -time, -toll, -wagon*; (with reference to the money-market) as *market-money, -operator, -quotation*; also *market-made* adj.

1780 *New Jersey Archives* (1914) 2nd Ser. IV. 401 Mrs. Roker, and one other woman, were going in a *market boat from Philadelphia. 1853 'P. PAXTON' *Stray Yankee in Texas* 278 [He] bought a market-boat, and tried trading upon the bayou. 1863 *Cornh. Mag.* Feb. 180 The market-boats bring alongside his ship the grapes and figs with which [etc.]. 1863 A. D. WHITNEY *Faith Gartney's Girlhood* v. 44 The *market-boys, and the waiters, and the confectioners' parcels. 1833 HT. MARTINEAU *Briery Creek* iii. 49 Her employer was driving his *market-cart. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 303 *Market and harbour dues. 1832 TENNYSON *Lady of Shalott* II. ii, The red cloaks of *market girls. 1732 LEDIARD *Sethos* II. VIII. 207 They saw before them the greatest *market-hall in Lixa. 1835 *1st Munic. Corp. Comm. Rep.* App. III. 1686 [Preston] Other Officers of the Corporation are . . . Market Looker, *Market Keeper. 1947 AUOEN *Age of Anxiety* (1948) II. 44 You will soon Not bother but acknowledge yourself As *market-made, a commodity Whose value varies. 1578 WHETSTONE *1st Pt. Promos & Cass.* IV. vi, Other *market maydes pay downe for their meate, But that I haue bought, on my score is set. 1606 SHAKS. *Ant. & Cl.* III. vi. 51 But you are come A Market-maid to Rome. 1891 G. CLARE *Money Market Primer* xii. 127 *Market-money, roughly speaking, is other people's money. 1922 JOYCE *Ulysses* 219 She passed out with her basket and a *market net. 1895 A. J. WILSON *Gloss. Stock Exch.* 62 *Market operators are tempted by a drop in the price to sell for the fall. 1696 *Mass. Bay Acts & Laws* 162 Hucksters and Traders of the Town, shall not . . . Buy of any of the *Market People there. 1830 J. F. COOPER *Water Witch* I. xi. 259 The rogues will try the pennant like innocent market people. 1891 G. CLARE *Money-Market Primer* ix. 105 Immediately it becomes known that gold has actually arrived, the *market-quotation gives way. 1873 'VIEUX MOUSTACHE' *Boarding-School Days* 36 He had been a hand on a New York *market-sloop. 1885 *Outing* VII. 206/2 A big market-sloop came along bound west. 1967 C. BERNERS-LEE in *Wills & Yearsley Handbk. Managem. Technol.* 4 Do the conclusions of this *market survey stand up? *Ibid.* 13 Useful programs for planning advertising campaigns have been written, based partly on market survey data. 1973 J. GOODFIELD *Courier to Peking* vii. 92, I don't think any market surveys have been done. 1670 EACHARD *Cont. Clergy* 44 Such things as are ridiculous, that serve for chimney and *market-talk. 1503 *Act 19 Hen. VII.* c. 6 It shall be lawful . . . to put them in the Pillory all the *Market-time. 1832 *Boston Herald* 6 Mar. 4 Acts of parliament to establish the right of *market tolls. 1802 *Deb. Congress U.S.* (1851) 18 Mar. 1027 In the state of New Jersey five hundred and forty two [of the carriages taxed] are . . . principally *market-wagons. 1895 C. D. WARNER *Golden House* i. 9 Here and there [was] a lumbering market-wagon from Jersey.

b. Special comb.: market basket, a large basket used to carry provisions, etc. purchased in the market; *spec.* see quot. 1884; † market-beater, one who idles or lounges about a market; market bell, a bell rung to announce the commencement of a market; market-clerk = *clerk of the market* (see CLERK sb. 6c); market-coin, coin current in the market; in quot. *fig.*; market-crier ? *U.S.* (see quot.); market-custom, the dues levied on goods brought to market; † market dame, 'a strumpet' (Farmer); † market-dasher = *market-beater*; market economy, a system of economy which is subject to free competition; market fair *dial.*, a fairing or present from the market; market-fish *U.S.*, (a) fish, esp. cod-fish, of a marketable size (see quot.); (b) 'a corruption of *margate-fish*' (*Cent. Dict.* 1890); market-fresh *a. dial.* (see quot. 1841); † market-friendship, a friendship in business affairs; market-fuddled *a. dial.* = *market-fresh*; market-garden, a piece of land on which vegetables are grown for the market; hence *market-gardener*; market gardening, keeping a market garden; † market geld, † zeld (see quots.); market-horse (*slang*), 'a horse simply kept in the betting-lists for the purpose of being betted against' (*Hotten's Slang Dict.* 1874); market-house, a building in which a market is held; a small house erected in a market-place for the use of market-folk; market hunter, one who hunts game for the market; so market-hunting *vbl. sb.*; † market lash, public flogging; in quot. *fig.*; market-lead, in *Silver-refining*, that portion of the metal which is sufficiently desilverized to be sold as lead; market looker (see quot. 1821); market-maker, † (a) a bargain-maker (*obs.*); (b) in the Stock Exchange (see 5 b); so *market-making*; market mammy *colloq.*, an African woman stallholder; market master (Pennsylv.), an officer having supervision of markets (*Cent. Dict.*); † market-match, a match made for pecuniary gain; market-merry *a. dial.* = *market-fresh*; hence *market-merriness*; market money, money for buying things in a market (see also quot. 1891 in sense 10 a); † market-monger, one who engrosses the market; market-mongering,

discreditable dealing in the share-market; **market-ordinary**, the ordinary provided for market people; **market-peace** *Hist.* [= *G. marktfriede*], the peace or truce which prevailed in a market on market-days; **market-penny**, a perquisite made by one who buys for another; †**market-plenty**, plentifulness of the market; **market-pot**, in *Silver-refining*, the last of a series of crystallizing pots, containing the market-lead; **market potential** (see *quots.*); **market-price**, the current price which a commodity fetches in the market; †**market-quality**, the quality of being a market town; **market-rate**, the current value of a commodity; **market reporter**, one who records the market rates of goods or stocks; **market research**, the systematic investigation of the demand for particular goods, a branch of marketing research; also *attrib.* and as *vb.* (to carry out market research); so *market-researched* *ppl.* *adj.*, **market researcher**, a person engaged in this activity; **market-rigger**, one who 'rigs the market' (see *RIG v.*); hence *market rigging* *vbl.* *sb.*; †**market runner** = *market beater*; †**market-set** = *MARKET-PLACE*; **market shooter**, one who shoots game for the market; †**market-sieve**, ? one for sifting rice for the market; **market socialism**, an economic system in which a country's resources are publicly owned but production is geared to the private customer; hence *market-socialist attrib.*; **market square**, an open square in which a town market is held; also *fig.*; **market stall**, a standing-place or booth in a market; **market stallage**, the right of erecting or the rent paid for a market-stall; **market stance** *Sc.* = *MARKET-PLACE*; **market-table**, one frequented by marketers; **market-trot**, a steady trot like that of a person going to market; **market value**, current value in the market, saleable value; **market-woman**, (a) a woman who sells in the market; (b) with *adj.*, one (more or less) skilled in marketing; **market-work**, the growing of produce for the market; also, the work connected with selling goods in a market. Also *MARKET CROSS*, *DAY*, *MAN*, *-PLACE*, *-STEAD*, *TOWN*.

1807 *Salmagundi* 27 June 247 Particular description of *market-baskets, butchers' blocks and wheel-barrows. 1853 *DICKENS Bleak Ho.* xxxiv. 333 Her market-basket... is a sort of wicker well with two flapping lids. 1884 *Cassell's Encycl. Dict.*, *Market-basket*, a basket used by dealers in the London fruit and vegetable markets. It contains 56 lbs. of potatoes. c 1380 *WYCLIF Wks.* (1880) 242 3e, pou3 he be a *market betere. c 1386 *CHAUCER Reeve's T.* 16 He was a market-beter atte fulle. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 236/1 *Merketbeter, circumforanus.* 1591 *SHAKS. I. Hen. VI.* iii. ii. 16 *Watch.* Enter, goe in, the *Market Bell is rung. 1616-61 *HOLYDAY Persius* 298 Being *market-clark... He break their earthen vessels less then measure. 1817 *COLERIDGE Biog. Lit.* 212 Words used as the arbitrary marks of thought, our smooth *market-coin of intercourse. 1846 *WORCESTER* (citing *LEE*), **Market-crier*, a crier of the market. 1844 *H. STEPHENS Bk. Farm* II. 89 The... dues incidental to the road and markets, such as tolls, forage, ferries, and *market-custom. 1705-7 *E. WARD Hud. Rediv.* (1715) II. ii. 25 Punks, Strollers, **Market Dames.* c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 326/2 **Market daschare, circumforanus.* 1951 *R. FIRTH Elem. Social Organiz.* iii. 117 The other frame of organization consists of a *market economy where a man lives largely by selling his produce or his labour in competition with others. 1966 *Listener* 24 Nov. 755/2 A market economy is an arrangement by which people, by their purchases, make clear what they want or do not want. Their market behaviour, in turn, is an instruction to producers as to what they should produce or not produce. 1968 *Ibid.* 4 July 7/2 In the market economy of classical capitalism the interests of the working class ran clean counter to those interests which relied upon the smooth working of the economic system. 1972 *Accountant* 5 Oct. 409/1 In a market economy, in which prices of goods and services are ultimately determined by the forces of supply and demand, any intervention by government in the form of fixing or holding prices and incomes cannot for long be effective. 1821 *Blackw. Mag.* VIII. 433 The rogues escaped from task, Here take their stand, the *'market fair' to ask. 1894 *Outing* (U.S.) XXIII. 404/1 **Market fish* are those [cod] measuring less [than 22 in.], but weighing 3 lbs. or more. 1841 *HARTSHORNE Salop. Ant.* 498 **Market-Fresh*, that dubious degree of sobriety with which farmers too commonly return home from market. 1651 *HOBBS Govt. & Soc.* i. §2. 4 If they meet for Traffique, ... a certain **Market-friendship* is begotten. 1895 'M. E. FRANCIS' *Frieze & Fustian* 142 *Jem.* ... was not by any means *'market-fuddled'. 1840 *Penny Cycl.* XVII. 96/1 [The land] would make excellent *market-gardens. 1865 *DICKENS Mut. Fr.* ii. i. Where the railways still bestride the market-gardens that will soon die under them. 1826 *Westm. Rev.* V. 20 The fruit and vegetables of a *market gardener, on which his subsistence depends. 1832 *Chambers's Edin. Jnrl.* 7 Apr. 76/2 An industrious but rather unsuccessful market-gardener... from Kirkcaldy. 1839 *Penny Cycl.* XIII. 188/1 *Market-gardeners*, who raise vegetables... for the supply of the London markets. 1963 *Times* 22 Feb. 10/3 Sir Thomas Playford, orchardist and market gardener, has all the assurance even in the uncertain world of politics of a man who knows that he will reap what he sows. 1875 *Encycl. Brit.* I. 384/1 **Market Gardening*... The growth of fruits and of culinary vegetables is in various parts of Great Britain an important department of farming. 1958 *HAYWARD & HARARI tr. Pasternak's Dr. Zhivago* I. vii. 218 It is not for the

sake of market gardening that we are going all this enormous distance. ? a 1500 in *Blount Law Dict.* (1670) s.v., Et valent per an. le Streteward & le **Marketzeld* xviii. 1684 *MANLEY Cowell's Interpr.* (ed. 2), *Marketzeld*, more truly *Market-geld*, It signifies Toll of the Market. 1561 *Stow Eng. Chron.* (1565) 136 This year the *market house called the *Stockes* in London was begun to be buylded. 1840 *Penny Cycl.* XVII. 102/1 A town-hall [at Witney]... with a piazza underneath for a market-house. 1874 *J. W. LONG Amer. Wild-Fowl Shooting* 185 Blue-winged teal... are much sought for by *market-hunters. 1940 *M. B. TRAUTMAN Birds Buckeye Lake, Ohio* 170 According to former market hunters and old sportsmen, the Eastern Least Bittern was the most numerous transient and summering species between 1860 and 1900. 1897 *Outing* XXX. 293/1, I had little dreamed that Michigan would ever so far forget herself as to encourage *market-hunting in preference to sportsman like methods. 1627-77 *FELTHAM Resolves* I. lviii. 91 Every offence meets not with a **Market lash*. Private punishments sometimes gripe a man within. 1877 *RAYMOND Statist. Mines & Mining* 181 Rich lead on the one hand and **market-lead* on the other. 1591 *Manch. Court Leet Rec.* (1885) II. 57 To deluyer... them [the weights] to the **marketlokers*. 1821 *DE QUINCEY Richter Wks.* 1863 XIII. 143 *note*, 'Market-lookers' is a provincial term... for the public officers who examine the quality of the provisions exposed for sale. 1647 *WARD Simp. Cobler* 36 When Christ whips **Market-makers* out of his Temple. 1340 *Ayenb.* 42 The vifte [twig of Simony] is ine ham pet be **market makeinde* letep hare benefices oper changep. 1902 *Westm. Gaz.* 14 Jan. 5/1 He put down contracts of this kind as *'advertising' and 'market making'. 1962 *A. LEJEUNE Duel in Shadow's vi.* 91 There were two Africans, a small man... and his wife, fat as a **Market Mammy*. 1966 *Punch* 21 Sept. 457/1, I stared at... this old market-mammy who had lost her 'touch' and was clinging so stubbornly to the last shreds of her trading reputation. 1972 *Daily Tel.* 21 Jan. 4/3 About 7,000 white-clad market mummies—women stallholders—with drummers and horn blowers yesterday demonstrated through Accra in support of last week's military coup against the Busia regime. 1851 *C. CIST Sk. Cincinnati in 1851* 87 A city treasurer, a marshal, a wharf and three **market masters* are elected. 1913 *J. W. SULLIVAN Markets for People* 104 The Pennsylvania markets usually get along with a single market-master. 1605 *BRETTON Old Man's Lesson* Biiij b, **Market-matches* where Marriages are made without affections. 1808 *WATTS-DUNTON Aylwin* (1900) 143/1 The moment that he had passed into *'market-merriness'. 1847 *HALLIWELL Provinc.*, **Market-merry*, tipsy. 1633 *G. HERBERT Church Porch in Temple* 13 Think heav'n a better bargain, then to give Onely thy single **market-money* for it. 1868 *Putnam's Mag.* Jan. 40/2 Strawberries are down to ten cents a box... but you didn't leave a cent of market-money. 1629 *GAULE Holy Madn.* 389 A **Market-monger*, Cornehoorder. 1901 *Westm. Gaz.* 10 Jan. 9/1 The evils of such a system of **market mongering*. 1769 *BURKE Lett., to Marq. Rockingham* (1844) I. 193 The freeholders dined... at a **market-ordinary*. 1872 *YEATS Growth Comm.* 379 The **market-peace* afforded security to the multitudes who congregated together. 1735 *Poor Robin Observ.* Oct., They can go to Market, buy Victuals, and spend the **Market penny* in the Morning. 1815 *Paris Chit-Chat* (1816) I. 53 Your cook... never considers her market penny an unfair advantage. 1643 *TRAPP Comm. Gen.* xxvi. 28 The Church of Rome borrows her mark from the **market-plenty*, or cheapness. 1860 *Ure's Dict. Arts* (ed. 5) II. 664 The *'market pot'. 1962 *S. STRAND Marketing Dict.* 436 **Market potentials*, determining the marketability of a product. 1969 *J. M. RATHMELL Managing the Marketing Function* v. 200 *Market potential* is an expression of a market's absorption of a total industry's production in units or dollar sales... The major operational value of market potential is its usefulness in determining spatial rather than temporal objectives. c 1440 *Jacob's Well* 212 3if pou sell hym derere pan pe **market prise*, pou owyst to restore it. 1601 *SHAKS. All's Well* v. iii. 219. 1880 *C. R. MARKHAM Peruv. Bark* 434 The quinine will be sold at market prices. 1745 *H. WALPOLE Let. G. Montagu* 25 June, On the right and left... lie two towns; the one of **market quality*, and the other with a wharf where ships come up. 1700 *Prior Robe's Geogr.* 22 To Those, who at the **Market-Rate* can barter Honour for Estate. 1825 *McCulloch Pol. Econ.* iii. vii. 336 The market rate of wages. 1854 *B. J. TAYLOR Jan. & June* 83 And so, as **Market Reporters* have it, 'we have movements to note'. 1926 *Market Res. Agencies Guide to Publ.* (U.S. Dept. Commerce) p. iii, With large sums of money being spent for **market research*... the necessity of having an inventory of accomplishments becomes obvious. 1927 *Ibid.* p. iv, *Market research* is the study of all problems relating to the transfer of goods from producer to consumer, involving relationships and adjustments between production and consumption, preparation of commodities for sale, their physical handling, wholesale and retail merchandising, and financial problems concerned. 1931 *R. SIMMAT Market Res.* i. 7 Reputable agencies will not accept the advertising for a product which market research has revealed to be unsuitable. 1937 *Discovery* Feb. 47/2 Another field for psychological investigation in many parts of the Special Areas is in market research, where methods of sale and customers' psychology need to be examined side by side. 1951 *M. McLuhan Mech. Bride* (1967) 31/2 As market-research tyranny has developed, the object and ends of human consumption have been blurred. 1956 *Planning* XXII. 19 Individual publishers and individual booksellers continue to do what they can for themselves in the way of market research and sales promotion. 1964 *M. ARGYLE Psychol. & Social Probl.* xiii. 162 One of the earliest pieces of market research discovered that coffee had an unfavourable image of being connected with tiredness and strain. 1965 *Spectator* 1 Jan. 3/1 The *Sunday Times*... claimed that £100,000 was to be spent on market research. 1969 *P. DICKINSON Pride of Heroes* 58, I commissioned a little firm in Chicago to market-research the American idea of what English beer ought to taste like. 1970 *New Scientist* 1 Jan. 4/2 A 'hard sell' is necessary and this must be preceded by market research. 1973 *Times* 1 Feb. 8/2 (Adv't), Some market research experience would be an advantage. 1964 *Economist* 17 Oct. 276/3 The 1800 is as much a challenge to orthodox **market-researched* motoring as the Mini was five years ago. 1951 *M. McLuhan Mech. Bride* (1967) p. vi/2 Today the tyrant rules not by club or fist, but, disguised as a **market researcher*, he shepherds his flocks in the ways of utility and comfort. 1969 *J. ARGENTI*

Managem. Techniques 157 Market Researchers rely heavily on the analysis of statistics—a notoriously difficult subject—and on answers to questionnaires—also notoriously unreliable. 1975 *Country Life* 2 Jan. 51/2 Editors have been convinced by accountants, market-researchers and computers that stories don't help to sell their products. 1881 *GOLDW. SMITH Lect. & Ess.* 179 A mere **market-rigger* and money-grubber. 1897 *Westm. Gaz.* 23 Aug. 5/1 The rise... is largely attributed to **market rigging*. 1486 *Cath. Angl.* 236/1 A **Merkett rynnere, circumforarius.* 1552 *LATIMER Serm., St. John Evang. Day* (1584) 284 It was a common stable in the **Market set*. 1880 *Golden Days for Boys & Girls* 6 Mar. 3/2 He knew very well that the ambitious and high-spirited Oscar was not a **market-shooter* from choice. 1897 *Outing* XXX. 293/2 The market-shooter, with no dogs to take care of, can sneak through the known haunts of the quail. 1761 *Descr. S. Carolina* 8 Afterwards, by a Wire-Sieve called a **Market-Sieve*, it is separated from the broken and small Rice. 1965 *Listener* 15 Apr. 547/2 The new methods involve a form of **market socialism*, on the Yugoslav model... Production would be largely guided by the market. 1969 *Guardian* 3 July 12/5 The effect of the Czechoslovak events has been to discredit, in the eyes of the official [Russian] Establishment, the idea of 'market socialism'. 1972 *D. COLLARD Prices, Markets & Welfare* iv. 41 Where preferences are private but the ownership of resources public we have a market-socialist system. *Ibid.* xiii. 119 In the early 'thirties... Lange, Lerner and Dickinson... suggested a series of devices known as 'market socialism'. 1794 *Mass. Hist. Soc. Coll.* 1st Ser. III. 254 Besides the lower floor of Faneuil hall being used as a flesh market, a number of stalls are erected on **Market square*... and let to the market men. 1836 *D. B. EDWARD Hist. Texas* 148 A block shall be designated for a market square. 1963 *Times* 14 Feb. 8/5 The scientist who refuses contact with the people and opts for the Ivory Tower rather than the Market Square is a traitor to himself and to humanity. 1827 *DRAKE & MANSFIELD Cincinnati in 1826* vi. 55 The Revenue of the Corporation is derived; From... Rent of **Market-stalls*. 1859 *LD. LYTTON Wanderer* (ed. 2) 276 Those windows with the market-stalls before. 1832 *Boston Herald* 6 Mar. 4 **Market Stallage*. 1899 *Blackw. Mag.* Jan. 46/1 The **market-stance* in the wilderness was free to all comers. 1850 *W. P. SCARGILL Eng. Sketch-Bk.* 3 Such agricultural bucks... are generally... the oracles of the **market-table*. 1856 *Househ. Wds.* XIII. 497/1 The ex-groom... walked his pony on in silence... breaking occasionally into a **market-trot*. 1691 *LOCKE Money in Wks.* (1824) IV. 99 According to the **market value*. 1791 *Deb. Congress U.S.* (1834) 1st Congr. App. 1093 The rapid increase that has taken place in the market value of the public securities. 1848 *MILL Pol. Econ.* I. iii. ii. §4. 528 There are persons ready to buy, at the market value, a greater quantity than is offered for sale. 1880 *C. R. MARKHAM Peruv. Bark* 109 Bark from that district is of no market value. 1552 *HULOET*, **Market woman, foratia*. 1624 *MASSINGER Parl. Love* II. i. Of such as trade in the streets, ... Of progress laundresses, and marketwomen. 1755 *Connoisseur* No. 91 ¶2 My wife is particularly proud of being an excellent Market-woman. 1863 *MISS BRADDON Eleanor's Vict. i.* To buy peaches... of the noisy market women. 1887 *H. H. JACKSON Between Whites* iv. 226 Donald liked slow cruising and the **market-work* best.

market ('mɑ:kɪt), *v.* [*f.* *MARKET sb.*]

1. *intr.* To deal in a market, buy and sell; to go to market with produce; to purchase provisions. 1635 *HEYLIN Sabbath* II. (1636) 214 That no man should presume to Market on the Lords day. 1747 *MRS. GLASSE Cookery* xxi. 160 How to market. 1776 *ADAM SMITH W.N.* I. xi. 1. 246 A contract of this kind saves the farmer the expense and trouble of marketing. 1821 *MOORE Mem.* (1853) III. 207 Went into town... in order to market for tomorrow's dinner.

2. *trans.* To dispose of in a market, to sell; also, to bring or send to market.

1649 *G. DANIEL Trinarch.*, *Hen. V.* xcviij, The Treasurer... for a Price Mercates his Maister, to extend his Purse. 1657 *BP. H. KING Poems* III. (1843) 90 The Captiv'd Welch, in Couples led, Were Marketted, like Cattell, by the Head. 1791 *COWPER Iliad* xviii. 358 Our wealth Is marketted. 1865 *Daily Tel.* 11 Aug., The Seven-thirty Loan has now been all marketed. 1892 *Times* 24 Sept. 12/2 Foreign farmers are obliged to market their corn immense distances by rail, canal, and sea.

3. To 'trade on', to take advantage of. 1906 *HARDY Dynasts* II. i. 1. 10 These cloaked visitors of every clime That market on your magnanimity To gain an audience.

marketable ('mɑ:kɪtəb(ə)l), *a.* Also 7 **markettable**, **mercatable**. [*f.* *MARKET v.* + *-ABLE*.]

1. Capable of being marketed; that may or can be bought or sold; suitable for the market; that finds a ready market; that is in demand; saleable.

1600 *SHAKS. A. Y. L.* I. ii. 103 *Ros.* Then shal we be newes-cram'd. *Cel.* All the better: we shalbe the more Markettable. 1610 — *Temp.* v. i. 266 *Seb.* Will money buy em? *Ant.* Very like: one of them Is a plaine Fish, and no doubt markettable. 1652-62 *HEYLIN Cosmog.* IV. (1682) 7 They do transport their Markettable Commodities from one place to another. 1677 *Plot Oxfordsh.* 151 This Corn... proving Mercatable, is now become one of the commonest grains of this County. 1745 *De Foe's Eng. Tradesman* II. (1841) I. 16 The goods are not of a markettable goodness. 1812 *BYRON Waltz* Ep., Our girls being come to a marriageable (or, as they call it, markettable) age. 1851 *BRIMLEY Ess., Wordsworth* 162 Unpossessed of any markettable talent. 1890 'R. BOLDREWOOD' *Col. Reformer* (1891) 241 Such fat cattle as were up to the markettable standard.

2. Of or pertaining to buying or selling; concerned with trade. Of price, value: That may be obtained in buying or selling.

1602 *FULBECKE 1st Pt. Parall.* 3 If hee sende him to Fayres or Markets, to buy, to sell, or to doe other things markettable. 1690 *LUTTRELL Brief Rel.* (1857) II. 91 Their goods unladen, and they are sent home with assurance of a markettable price for the same. 1837 *HAWTHORNE Twice-told T.* (1851) I. xi. 186 Being calculated to reduce the

marketable value of the true gem. 1872 YEATS *Growth Comm.* 298 To enlarge the marketable area by enfranchising other ports would violate the Navigation Act.

Hence **marketability**, **marketableness**, the condition or fact of being marketable.

1809-10 COLERIDGE *Friend* (1818) II. 65 The marketableness of our manufactures in foreign marts. 1877 R. GIFFEN *Stock Exch. Securities* 89 The difference of marketability arising from the greater mass of some securities than others. 1884 *Macm. Mag.* Oct. 415/1 The marketability of land.

marketably ('mɑ:kɪtəbəl), *adv.* [f. MARKETABLE + -LY².] So as to be marketable.

1842 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* III. II. 337 A sufficient judge of beasts to know whether they are marketably fat or not. 1873 *Contemp. Rev.* XXII. 700 Meagre or turgid attempts at being . . . marketably graphic.

market cross. A cross erected in a market-place (see also quot. 1850).

1448 *Aberdeen Reg.* (1844) I. 17 John Voket. . . yheide to the merkat corss, and opynly proclamyt the land. . . to be sold. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* III. 457 Content he wes. . . In Lundoun touz evin at the mercat corce, On fit to fecht. 1702 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3806/7 The Mayor . . . caused an Ox to be roasted whole at the Market Cross. 1850 PARKER *Gloss. Archit.* s.v. *Cross*, Market crosses were usually polygonal buildings with an open archway on each of the sides, and vaulted within, large enough to afford shelter to a considerable number of persons.

market day. The fixed day on which a market is held.

1436 *Rolls of Parl.* IV. 497/2 At every market day within two weeks. 1593 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. VI.* IV. II. 62, I have seene him whipt three Market dayes together. 1672 PETTY *Pol. Anat.* (1691) 63 The number of People living within a Market-days Journey. 1871 CARLYLE in *Mrs. C.'s Lett.* I. 141 It must have been Saturday. . . Carlisle market-day.

Proverb. 1695 J. SAGE *Article Wks.* 1844 I. 235 Behold the difference in Market-days, as they say.

marketeer (mɑ:kɪ'tiə(r)). [See -EER¹.]

1. One who sells in a market; a market-dealer.

1832 *Boston Herald* 6 Mar. 4 Placing the permanent taxed shopkeepers more on a level with the weekly untaxed marketeers. 1847 ROBB *Squatter Life* 116 The sucker marketeer drew off a few paces, to be ready to run. 1859 SALA *Tw. round Clock* (1861) 10 A genuine Billingsgate marketeer.

2. *Racing slang.* (See quot.)

1874 *Hotten's Slang Dict.*, *Marketeer*, a betting man who devotes himself, by means of special information, to the study of favourites, and the diseases incident to that condition of equine life. The Marketeer is the principal agent in all milking and knocking-out arrangements.

3. A supporter of Britain's entry into the Common Market (cf. COMMON *a.* 21).

1962 *Listener* 15 Nov. 799/2 The Marketeers within the Labour Party. 1969 *Guardian* 29 Aug. 16/8 The TUC General Council is trying to avoid an embarrassing public debate on the Common Market. . . Pro- and anti-Marketeers united in angry condemnation of Mr. Jenkins's attempts to force the issue on to the agenda. 1970 *Times* 4 May 8/2 Mr. Douglas Jay . . . leads his all-party group of anti-Marketeers, under the banner of the new Common Market Safeguards Campaign. 1971 *New Scientist* 27 May 522/1 The Paris summit has made the marketeers a little bolder. 1975 *Times* 25 Feb. 14/2 A keynote of the marketeers' case is . . . that Britain is in Europe and that the decision is . . . whether to come out.

marketer ('mɑ:kɪtə(r)). ? *U.S.* [f. MARKET *v.* + -ER¹.] One who goes to market; one who buys or sells in a market.

1787 M. CUTLER in *Life*, etc. (1888) I. 271 The marketers seemed to be all in and every thing arranged. 18. . . *Pop. Sci. Monthly* XIII. 430 (Cent.) A superficial sameness in the appearance of meat which it is the business of a good marketer to see through. 1900 H. JAMES *Little Tour* xxiv. 166, I sat down with a hundred hungry marketers, fat, brown, greasy men.

marketh, *obs.* form of MARKET.

marketing ('mɑ:kɪtɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. MARKET *v.* + -ING¹.]

1. *a.* The action of the *vb.* MARKET; buying or selling; an instance of this. Also *fig.*

1561 T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst.* IV. xviii. 148 How filthy marketings they vse, how vnholness gaines they make w^t their massinges. 1636 HEYLIN *Sabbath* I. v. 108 All other marketting was unlawfull on the Sabbath dayes. 1833 LYTTON *Eng. & Engl.* (ed. 2) I. 124 A notorious characteristic of English society is the universal marketing of our unmarried women. 1885 MABEL COLLINS *Prettiest Woman* ix, He did certain necessary marketings, and returned for her.

b. The action or business of bringing or sending (a commodity) to market.

1884 *Harper's Mag.* Mar. 506/1 This marketing of supplies was the beginning . . . of its prosperity. 1894 *Daily News* 26 Jan. 5/4 Facilities for the marketing of labour in country districts.

2. *a.* Something bought in the market; a purchase.

1701 PEPYS *Let.* 4 Dec., Sorting and binding together my nephew's Roman marketings. 1755 *Connoisseur* No. 91 ¶2 Above half her marketings stink and grow musty, before we can use them.

b. Produce to be sold in the market; also, a consignment of such produce.

1886 P. FITZGERALD *Fatal Zero* li. (1888) 290 The honest creatures. . . who till the soil here and bring in marketing. 1893 *Times* 10 July 4/6 The marketings of dairy butter have been smaller than of late.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as (sense 1) **marketing advantage**, **agent**, **conference**, **day**, **director**, **policy**, **problem**, **revolution**, **strategy**, **survey**; (sense 2 *a*) **marketing bag**, **basket**; **marketing mix** (see quot. 1969); **marketing research**, the systematic study of all the factors involved in marketing a product (see quot. 1963); so **marketing researcher**.

1919 A. MARSHALL *Industry & Trade App.* J. 800 The low grade industries which congregate in London owe comparatively little to the marketing advantages which are to be found there. 1951 M. MCLUHAN *Mech. Bride* (1967) 92/1 The marketing agents reciprocate by using still more applied science. 1934 T. S. ELIOT *Rock* II. 65 Enter Mrs. Ethelbert with marketing bag, hilariously. 1925 W. DE LA MARE *Two Tales* 20 A small, old, spectacled lady with a large marketing-basket, was . . . issuing out from behind the shop. 1970 *Brit. Printer* June 57 The BFMP's fourth marketing conference in London served to emphasise the urgent need for printers to understand the term 'marketing' let alone employ its principles. 1619 J. DYKE *Counterpoison* 24 A marketing and a unketting, a selling and a swilling day both. 1961 *Times* 14 July 2/2 Marketing Director to organize and direct the Sales Organization. 1969 D. C. HAGUE *Managerial Econ.* III. xiv. 293 One of the major issues in all business is how to arrive at the correct 'marketing mix'—the correct balance of product design, price, advertising and other promotional expenditure, spending on the sales force, and so on. 1972 *Lebende Sprachen* XVII. 46/1 *Marketing mix.* 1930 G. R. COLLINS *Marketing* v. 78 The process of formulating marketing policies should recognise the fact that consumers' demands are the origins of economic impulses. 1920 P. T. CHERINGTON *Elem. Marketing* 3 Increase of the scale of production alone introduces maladjustments between producing and consuming conditions with regard to quantity, quality, time, and place, which it becomes part of the marketing problem to correct. 1951 E. S. BRADFORD *Marketing Res.* p. xi, Marketing research is coming to be recognized as essential to a successful development of marketing. 1956 G. R. COLLINS *Marketing* (rev. ed.) v. 78 Marketing research . . . must . . . have for its major objective the minimizing of errors in marketing judgment. 1963 *Gloss. Managem. Terms* (Brit. Inst. Managem.) (Typescript), The distinction between market research and marketing research is important but is not yet as widely used and understood in the U.K. as in the U.S.A. One is a study of the market for the product and the other is a study of the marketing of the product. 1967 G. WILLS in *Wills & Yearsley Handbk. Managem. Technol.* 175 Marketing research began in the second decade of the century as a commercial tool for the collection of facts for a better direction of sales effort. *Ibid.* 178 The analysis of territorial sales potential . . . is within the marketing research function of the business. *Ibid.* 179 Any marketing problem has three certain dimensions which marketing manager and researcher ignore at their peril—time, cost, and resources. 1963 *Times* 5 June 17/4 Today we [sc. the British] are lagging behind in a . . . transition that might be described as the Marketing Revolution. 1969 D. C. HAGUE *Managerial Econ.* III. xiii. 288 Dr Rothschild was impressed by the ease with which military terminology insinuates itself into discussions of oligopoly. We talk of price wars, sales campaigns, marketing strategies, industrial espionage and so on. 1974 *Times* 18 Feb. 12 Many hoteliers now regard conferences as an integral part of the marketing strategy for their establishments. 1941 'BALBUS' *Reconstruction & Peace* 58 Marketing surveys and campaigns for increasing consumption.

marketing ('mɑ:kɪtɪŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. MARKET *v.* + -ING².] That markets, in the senses of the verb.

1851 D. JERROLD *St. Giles* xi. 105 Money in this marketing world of ours may buy much. 1872 HOWELLS *Wedd. Journ.* (1892) 28 A marketing mother of a family.

market man. One who deals in a market; one who goes to market to buy or sell.

1542 UDALL *Erasm.* *Apop.* 336 b, As the mercatemen . . . dooe bryng out a litle modicum of wheate. . . in a treen dishe for a saumple. 1591 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. VI.* v. v. 54 So worthless Pezants bargain for their Wives, As market men for Oxen. 1654 GATAKER *Disc. Apol.* 18 The Market-man counteth that but an evil Market-day, that he hath not gained somewhat on. 1762 *Ann. Reg.* 127 He being always the market-man for cheese, as he knew how to buy it good better than any other of the family. 1868 BROWNING *Ring & Bk.* I. 98 Thick-ankled girls . . . made place For marketmen glad to pitch basket down.

b. *Stock exchange.* (See MARKET *sb.* 1 d.)

1895 *Westm. Gaz.* 19 Jan. 7/1 Market men who attended . . . reckoned that the natural course of the shares was to fall.

'market-place. The place where a market is held, usually a square or wide open space in a town. Also *fig.*

c 1386 CHAUCER *Merch. T.* 339 As who-so toke a mirour . . . And sette it in a commune market-place. 1503 *Act 19 Hen. VII.* c. 6 It shall be lawfull . . . in the Market-place to put them in the Pillory all the Market-time. 1607 SHAKS. *Cor.* I. v. 27 Go sound thy Trumpet in the Market place. 1756-7 tr. *Keysler's Trav.* (1760) III. 3 In the market-place . . . is a superb bronze statue of Urban VIII. 1847 *Act 10 & 11 Vict.* c. 14 §14 After the Market Place or Place for Fairs is opened for public Use. 1958 J. BARZUN in *Caplow & McGee Academic Marketplace* p. v, The observers' point of departure was the current problem of mobility within the academic marketplace. 1975 *Times* 10 Apr. 16/1 Pension schemes. . . tied to the earnings-related inequalities of the market-place.

marketstead ('mɑ:kɪtstɛd), *arch.* [f. MARKET *sb.* + STEAD.] = MARKET-PLACE.

1386 *Mem. Ripon* (Surtees) I. 134 De uno burgagio in Ripon in le Marketstede. c 1425 *St. Mary of Oignies* II. II. in *Anglia* VIII. 152/17 A place in pe comun marketstede. 1577 *Burgh Rec. Glasgow* (1876) I. 63 It is . . . ordanit that the marcatt sted of gers, stray, and hay be in the New Kirk yarde. 1650 FULLER *Pisgah* II. ix. 189 The greatest place of

receipt in Samaria (which might serve them for a marketstead). 1870 MORRIS *Earthly Par.* I. I. 118 Through the marketstead Swiftly he passed.

market town. A town which has the privilege of holding a market; also, † a trading town.

1449 *Rolls of Parl.* V. 150/2 In . . . markettownes. 1553 EDEN *Treat. Neue Ind.* (Arb.) 12 Of Calicut, the most famous market town of India. 1632 MASSINGER *City Madam* III. iii, Here lay . . . a sure deed of gift for a market town. 1715 GAY *What d'ye call it?* I. 3 They would have burnt him at our Market Town. 1809-10 COLERIDGE *Friend* (1865) 148 A small market town in the south-west of England.

markgraf, -grave: see MARGRAVE.

|| **markhor(e** ('mɑ:kɔ:(r)). *Nat. Hist.* Also 9 **markhoor.** [Pers. *mārkhōr*, lit. 'serpent-eater'.] A large wild goat (*Capra falconeri*), of a slaty gray colour, with long spiral horns, native of the mountainous country between Persia and Tibet.

1867 A. L. ADAMS *Wand. Nat. in Ind.* 213 The markhore . . . is found on the mountains of Persia, Afghanistan, and . . . is plentiful on the ranges round the Khyber Pass. 1868 DARWIN *Anim. & Pl.* I. 101 note, The Asiatic markhor. 1889 *Spectator* 9 Nov. 637/1 A herd of markhor.

marking ('mɑ:kɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. MARK *v.* + -ING¹.]

1. *a.* The action of the verb MARK.

c 1315 SHOREHAM *Poems* 15/415 be signe his of pis sacrament Mid creyme þe marking. 1588 SHAKS. *L.L.L.* I. I. 288, I doe confesse much of the hearing of it, but little of the marking of it. 1672 C. BEALE in H. WALPOLE *Vertue's Anecd. Paint.* (1786) III. 130 Much more. . . then my heart cou'd with her most careful marking learn from his painting either this, or Dr. Cradock's picture. 1840 DICKENS *Old C. Shop* viii, The art of needle-work, marking, and samplery, [taught] by Miss Jane Wackles. 1891 R. WALLACE *Rural Econ. Austral. & N.Z.* II. 43 Lamb-tailing and marking were on at this time—the end of June. 1904 *Grove's Dict. Mus.* I. 14/1 The strong marking of the accent seems to have been only usual in dance music. 1946 F. DAVISON *Dusty* iv. 45 He handled lambs at marking time. . . as gently as if he owned them. 1950 *N.Z. Jnl. Agric.* Sept. 197/1 Lamb marking consists of three different operations: the placing of a distinguishing mark in one or both ears, the amputation of tails, and the castration of male lambs.

† *b.* Manner of marking; notation. *Obs.*

1597 MORLEY *Introd. Mus.* 90 For when they marke tripla of three minimes for a stroke, they doe most vsualle set these numbers before it †; which is the true marking of sesqui altera.

c. With advs., freq. in *attrib.* uses.

1726 LEONI *Alberti's Archit.* I. 37/1 The very marking out of the Platform ought to be done under proper Auspices. 1894 W. J. LINEHAM *Text-bk. Mech. Engin.* vi. 183 (*heading*) Marking-off, machining, fitting and erecting. 1909 *Westm. Gaz.* 24 Mar. 10/3 A marking-down process was also indulged in in anticipation of selling by speculators and profit-taking. 1917 [see ASSEMBLY 1b]. 1948 R. DE KERCHOVE *Internat. Maritime Dict.* 451/2 Marking-off platers work to drawings supplied from the drawing office and information given from the mold loft. 1964 S. CRAWFORD *Basic Engin. Processes* i. 36 A typical marking-out table is shown. *Ibid.* 39 This mild-steel clamp is machined to length, width, and thickness prior to marking-out. 1966 J. H. DIXON tr. *Dormidontov's Shipbuilding Technol.* v. 115 A template work-shop . . . fitted with optical marking apparatus and a marking-off table.

d. *Stock Exchange.* The recording of prices at which bargains are made.

1903 *Pitman's Business Man's Guide* 305/1 *Marking*, . . . on the Stock Exchange this signifies the recording of the prices at which actual business has been done in any security between the hours of eleven and three. 1930 *Economist* 22 Mar. 653/1 Dealings begin, the marking of bargains is effected in one or other of the Stock Exchange Daily Lists, [etc.]. 1934 F. E. ARMSTRONG *Bk. Stock Exchange* iii. 52 The marking of bargains in the *Official and Supplementary Lists* is . . . the record of business actually transacted, and provides an index to an established price level. 1959 *Times* 7 Apr. 10/6, 20,451 separate bargains were recorded. This is the highest total reached since the 'marking' of bargains was inaugurated. 1971 T. G. GOFF *Theory & Pract. Investment* v. 53 A symbol beside a marking may indicate that there is some unusual feature about the underlying deal.

† 2. Notice, consideration. *Obs.*

1855 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholas's Voy. Ep. Ded.*, Doth it not deserue diligent marking and remembering? 1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1638) 171 But it is worth the marking, how things appointed to befall us are by no means to be avoided.

3. *concr.* A mark or pattern of marks, natural or artificial.

1382 WYCLIF *Kings Prol.* p. 2 The Lamentaciouns of Jeremye . . . with the same abicees or markyngis ben noumbrid [L. *isaem alphabetis vel incisioibus supputantur*]. 1641 [see MARL *v.* 3]. 1803 MONTAGUE *Ornith. Dict.* (1831) 326 These birds are subject to some variety in markings. 1837 GORING & PRITCHARD *Microgr.* 16z No one who . . . did not know there actually were lines or markings upon it, would suspect their existence. 1894 R. B. SHARPE *Handbk. Birds Gt. Brit.* (1896) I. 42 Eggs . . . exactly like those of the Goldfinch in size and markings.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as **marking brush**, **marking pencil**; † **marking axe**, an axe used by foresters for marking trees; **marking board**, (*a*) a board constructed to register the score in certain games; (*b*) a board in the Stock Exchange upon which transactions are posted; **marking cotton** (see quot. 1882); **marking flag**, a flag used by soldiers for marking a position; † **marking fruit** = **marking nut**; **marking-gauge** = GAUGE *sb.* 11;

marking ink, (a) an indelible ink used for marking linen, etc.; (b) a mixture used for marking packing-cases and the like with a stencil or otherwise; † **marking instrument** = next; **marking iron**, (a) a branding iron; (b) see quot. 1747; **marking-nut**, the fruit of the tree *Semecarpus Anacardium*, the juice of which makes an indelible black stain on linen, etc.; **marking-nut tree**, an Indian tree which bears the marking-nut; **marking-plough** (see quot. 1805); **marking-pot**, a vessel containing paint for stencilling packages; **marking stitch**, a stitch used in marking linen, etc.; † **marking-stone**, an earthy stone used for marking cattle, etc.; **marking wheels**, two wheels attached to a sowing drill to regulate the distance between the rows; † **marking-yarn** (see quot. 1744).

1384-5 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 390 Proj *m'kyngax, xvjd. 1856 *CRAWLEY Billiards* (1859) 4 A. Thurston table, cues, balls, and *marking board, all complete. 1900 *Westm. Gaz.* 26 Sept. 9/1 [Stock Exchange.] The marking board should be above suspicion. 1855 'Q. K. P. DOESTICKS' *Doesticks, what he Says* xxii. 198 A dry-goods box with a *marking brush sticking out of the top of it. 1882 M. H. FOOTE *Led-Horse Claim* xvii. 228 He... swept, with one stroke of his marking-brush, a black circle around the figures. 1805 E. S. BOWNE in *Scribner's Mag.* II. 180/2, I enclose the *marking cotton. 1882 CAULFIELD & SAWARD *Dict. Needlework, Marking Cotton*, an inrain coloured sewing cotton, to be had in Turkey-red and blue, and sold in small balls and reels. 1901 KIPLING *Kim* xiii. 343 The Babu, the slack of his thin gear snapping like a *marking-flag in the chill breeze, stood by. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 722/2 *Marking fruit, *Semecarpus Anacardium*. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, *Marking-gage. 1710 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4719/4 Shopkeepers common Writing or *Marking Ink. 1819 BRANDE *Chem.* 315 Nitrate of silver... is employed for writing upon linen, under the name of *indelible* or *marking ink*. 1888 J. PAYN *Myst. Mirbridge* xvii. II. 21 It won't wash out any more than that marking-ink. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. de P. R.* xvi. vii. (1495) 557 A *merkyng instrument [L. *cauterium*] of syluer kephyth from stynkyng: and comforyth feble membris. c. 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* I. 1163 Here most be *markyng yrons for oure beestis, And toolis forto gelde, and clippe, and shere. 1538 in *10th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. IV. 425 A markyng irne to brene a convyct clerke. 1682 *2nd Plea for Nonconf.* 51 Let them receive from us some Tokens of Affection, and not be burnt with the Marking-irons of Anger. 1747 MRS. GLASSE *Cookery* viii. 75 Shape your Upper-crust... and mark it with a Marking-iron for that purpose, in what Shape you please, to be hollow and open to see the Fruit through. 1756 ELLIS in *Phil. Trans.* XLIX. 873 They are known all over India by the name of *Marking-nuts. 1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 128 *Semecarpus anacardium*, the *marking nut-tree of commerce. 1886 *Marking pencil [see B, BB, BBB (B III)]. 1961 *Lebende Sprachen* VI. 70/1 Marking pencil. 1805 R. W. DICKSON *Pract. Agric.* I. 13 The *Marking-Plough is an useful instrument for the purpose of straightening, as well as regulating the distance of ridges, where the practice of drilling is in use. 1868 M. H. SMITH *Sunshine & Shadow in N. York* 252 They did the hard work, swept out the stores, made the fires, used the *marking-pot. 1861 MRS. STOWE *Pearl of Orr's Island* I. xvii. 152, I was going to begin and teach her some *marking stitches. 1880 *Plain Hints Needlework* 22 The real marking stitch, called in old times 'Brave Bred' stitch... lasts longer. 1545 *Rates Custome Ho.* b. vij. b. *Markyng stone the pounce iii. d. 1676 WORLIDGE *Cyder* 51 It is good with a Marking-Stone or piece of Chalk... to mark one coast of every Tree. 1793 TULL *Horse-Hoeing Husb.* xxiii. 381 To a Drill that plants upon the Level, *Marking Wheels are necessary. 1744 *Rigging & Seamanship* 55 *Marking-yarn, a white thread, untarred, laid in rope for the king's or East-India Company's mark.

marking ('mɑ:kɪŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. MARK *v.* + -ING².] † 1. Observing, observant. *Obs.*

1577-87 *HOLINSHED Chron.* I. 178/2 It would make a diligent and marking reader both muse and moorne. c. 1580 SIDNEY *Ps.* I. i. Night and day he calls [Gods law] to marking mind. 1605 *CAMDEN Rem.* 213 Whosoever will with a marking eie consider [etc.].

† 2. Expressive. *Obs.* (Quot. 1766 may belong to sense 1.)

1766 *Life of Quin* i. 5 He had... an expressive countenance; a marking eye; a clear voice. 1778 MME. D'ARBLAY *Diary Sept.*, He has repeatedly asked me to read a tragedy to him, ... and when I ask him why, he says I have such a marking face.

3. *Mil.* That marks (see MARK *v.* 10).

1796 *Instr. & Reg. Cavalry* (1813) 32 The horses heads of the line, and of the marking persons will then touch. *Ibid.*, When divisions come up... successively into line, they come up to the horses heads of the marking persons.

4. That characterizes or accentuates.

1795 *BURKE Corr.* (1844) IV. 319 What you are to say of the character... of a man, must... consist rather of a few light marking touches than of a long discussion. 1797 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Italian* ii. (1824) 541 A full sense of the value of birth is a marking feature in the characters of the Marchese and Marchesa di Vivaldi. 1884 *Athenæum* 30 Aug. 271/1 The tragic story of Saigo Kichinosuke's despair and death... for all time must be the marking incident of its history.

Hence † **markingly adv.**, attentively.

a. 1586 SIDNEY *Arcadia* IV. (1598) 404 Pyrocles markingly hearkened to all that Dametas said.

markis, markiseese: see MARQUIS, -QUISESS.

markka ('mɑ:kɑ:). Also marka. [Finn.] a. The principal monetary unit of Finland, equal to 100 penniä. b. The name of the coin equal to this amount. (Cf. MARK *sb.* 2 b.)

1903 *Finland by the 'Nord' Steamers* 11 The standard coin is the Markka, equal to 100. of our money, divided into 100

Penni. 1911 G. RENWICK *Finland Today* 336 Finnish coinage presents no difficulties, the Finnish markka (plural, markkaa) being equal to the French franc. 1963 *Economist* 1 June 925/3 Some forest owners are speculating on a rise in prices, possibly via a devaluation of the [Finnish] markka. 1972 *Daily Tel.* 3 Aug. 19/4 Your pound's worth in London... Finland... 9.95 markkas.

markland ('mɑ:klənd). *Sc.* [f. MARK *sb.* 2 + LAND.] A division of land, originally of the annual value of a mark; = MARK *sb.* 2

As 'a markland' and 'a mark (of) land' were equivalent, it is often difficult to determine whether in the early examples the combination is a compound or a syntactical collocation.

1550 in *Black Bk. Taymouth* (Bannatyne Cl.) 407 The markland of Drimleyort, the half markland of Glenkinglas [etc.]. 1774 *PENNANT Tour Scot. in 1772*, 197 The island is divided into marklands, each of which ought to maintain fourteen cows and four horses. 1793 *Statist. Acc. Scot.* VII. 393 The lands are reckoned by a peculiar measurement, by what are called merks-land. Each merk-land ought to contain 1600 square fathoms. 1884 *CAMPBELL Rec. Argyll* 61 This parish, divided into 116 marklands, is [etc.].

markless ('mɑ:kləs), *a.* [f. MARK *sb.* 1 + -LESS.] Without mark or a mark.

1834 LD. HOUGHTON *Mem. Many Scenes, Vis. Argonauts*, A... plain... Trackless and markless as fresh-fallen snow.

Hence **'marklessly adv.**, unnoticed.

1844 *THOM Rhymes Weaver* 39 Unkent, uncared its ruin, Sae marklessly it grew.

marklet ('mɑ:kli:t). *rare*-1. [f. MARK *sb.* 1 + -LET.] A little mark; in quot. † a badge.

1647 *WARD Simp. Cobler* (1843) 32 Souldiers use to wear other marklets or notadoes in time of battell.

† **markly, a.** *Sc. Obs.* [f. MARK *sb.* 1 + -LY². Cf. ON. *merkliga.*] Definitely.

1533 *GAU Richt Vay* (1888) 69 Sanct Paul vritis... Plane and marklie of our lordis resurrectione.

marklynis, *obs. form of MURKLINS adv.*

markman ('mɑ:kəmən). [f. MARK *sb.* 1 + MAN *sb.* 1]

† 1. = MARKSMAN 1. Also *fig. Obs.*

1577 *STANYHURST Descr. Irel.* viii. 28 in *Holinshed*, The kerne, who is an ordinary souldior, vsing... sometimes hys peece, beyng commonly so good markemen as they will come within a score of a great castle. 1592 *SHAKS. Rom. & Jul.* I. i. 212 A right good marke man. 1654 *FLECKNOE Ten Years Trav.* 78 Arrows (with which they are the best mark men in the world).

2. *Antiq.* A dweller in a mark (MARK *sb.* 1 2).

1874 *STUBBS Const. Hist.* I. iii. 49 Each of the mark-men has there his homestead.

markois, *obs. form of MARQUIS.*

markoke, *obs. form of MOORCOCK.*

Markov ('mɑ:kɒf). *Math.* Also Markoff. [The name of Andrei Andreevich Markov (1856-1922), Russian mathematician, who investigated such processes.] **Markov process**: any stochastic process for which the probabilities, at any one time, of the different future states depend only on the existing state and not on how that state was arrived at. **Markov chain**: a Markov process in which there are a finite or countably infinite number of possible states or in which transitions between states occur at discrete intervals of time; also, one for which in addition the transition probabilities are constant (independent of time). Also **Markov property**, the characteristic property of Markov processes.

1939 *Jap. J. Math.* XVI. 47 (heading) Markoff process with an enumerable infinite number of possible states. 1942 *Trans. Amer. Math. Soc.* LII. 37 Then $p_{ij}(t)$ can be considered a transition probability of a Markoff chain: A system is supposed which can assume various numbered states, and $p_{ij}(t)$ is the probability that the system is in the j th state at the end of a time interval of length t , if it was in the i th state at the beginning of the interval. 1950 W. FELLER *Introd. Probability Theory* I. xv. 337 A Markov process is the probabilistic analogue of the processes of classical mechanics, where the future development is completely determined by the present state and is independent of the way in which the present state has developed. *Ibid.* 337 A definition of the Markov property. 1953 J. L. DOOB *Stochastic Processes* v. 170 A Markov chain is defined as a Markov process... whose random variables can (with probability 1) only assume values in a certain finite or denumerably infinite set. The set is usually taken, for convenience, to be the integers 1, ..., N (finite case) or the integers 1, 2, ... (infinite case). *Ibid.* 186 The problem of card mixing is a good example of the application of Markov chains. 1953 J. B. CARROLL *Study of Lang.* iii. 85 A Markoff process has to do with the different 'states' into which a phenomenon can get, and the statistical probabilities which govern the transition of the phenomenon from one state to another. 1956 *Nature* 4 Feb. 207/1 The most simple case is when all the atoms of the assembly are supposed to have no volume and no interactions (such as in an ideal gas). In that case it can be treated as a Markov process. 1960 KEMENY & SNELL *Finite Markov Chains* ii. 25 A finite Markov chain is a finite Markov process such that the transition probabilities $p_{ij}(n)$ do not depend on n . 1962 J. RIORDAN *Stochastic Service Syst.* iii. 28 The simplest infinite-server system is unique among its fellows in the possession of the Markov property that future changes are independent of the past. 1966 S. KARLIN *First Course in Stochastic Processes* ii. 27 A discrete time Markov chain $\{X_n\}$ is a Markov stochastic process whose state space is a countable or finite set, and for

which $T = (0, 1, 2, \dots)$. *Ibid.*, The vast majority of Markov chains that we shall encounter have stationary transition probabilities. 1968 P. A. P. MORAN *Introd. Probability Theory* iii. 140 Thus a Markov chain observed in the reverse direction of time will be a Markov process. However, it will not in general be a Markov chain because the observed transition probabilities will not be independent of t . 1973 *Manch. Sch. Econ. & Social Stud.* XLI. 401 (heading) A Markov chain model of the benefits of participating in government training schemes.

Markovian (mɑ:'kəʊviən), *a.* [f. prec. + -IAN.] Having the Markov property.

1950 W. FELLER *Introd. Probability Theory* I. xv. 338 Examples of non-Markovian processes... Let $X^{(n)}$ equal 1 or 0 according to whether the n th drawing [from the urn] results in a black or a red ball. The sequence $\{X^{(n)}\}$ is not a Markov process. 1965 N. CHOMSKY *Aspects of Theory of Syntax* ii. 89 A derivation involving only phrase structure rules (rewriting rules) has a strict 'Markovian' character. That is, in a derivation consisting of the successive lines $\sigma_1, \dots, \sigma_n, \dots$, the rules that can be applied to form the next line σ_{n+1} , are independent of $\sigma_1, \dots, \sigma_n$, and depend completely on the string σ_n . 1972 *Nature* 3 Mar. 20/2 To render the process Markovian, we have assumed exponential distributions of division times for both normal and abnormal cells.

markque, *obs. form of MARQUE* 1.

markry, *obs. form of MERCURY.*

Marks and Sparks (mɑ:kz ænd spɑ:kz). Also Marks. Colloq. name for the merchandising company of Marks and Spencer plc or any of the stores owned by this firm. *Freq. attrib.* of clothes bearing the firm's trademark.

1951 *PARTRIDGE Dict. Slang* (ed. 4) Add. 1106/2 *Marks*, a Marks & Spencer store. 1964 *Sunday Times* 5 Apr. 41/5 In their Marks and Sparks' woolsies and living in what looks like a remarkably nice housing estate, Topsy and Tim clearly stand in for classless society. 1966 A. PRIOR *Operators* i. 8 His Marks and Sparks shirt. 1971 'D. HALLIDAY' *Dolly & Doctor Bird* xi. 141, I sat there in my Marks and Sparks knickers and brassiere. 1972 R. QUILTY *Tenth Session* 104 The girls get just about all their odds and ends in Marks and Sparks or the bargain basement at C & A.

marksman ('mɑ:ksmən). [f. *mark*'s, genitive of MARK *sb.* 1 + MAN *sb.* 1]

1. a. One skilled or practised in shooting or aiming at a mark. (Cf. the earlier MARKMAN.)

1660 F. BROOKE tr. *Le Blanc's Trav.* 110 Often, the King gives rewards to the best marks-men. 1709 *STEELE Tattler* No. 39 ¶ 36 A good Marks-man will be sure to hit his Man at 20 Yards Distance. 1816 *SCOTT Antiq.* xx, M'Intyre is said to be a marksman. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 14 July 4/6 The rather low records made by old marksmen on the Common.

b. A title of merit awarded for a certain recognized degree of proficiency in rifle practice.

1850 *Musketry Instr.* 72 Certain of the first-class shots to be styled 'marksmen'.

2. One who marks out land.

1654 in Sir W. Petty *Down Surv.* iii. (1851) 16 The admeasurers... paid little for their diet and lodging, bouders, marksmen, spademen, &c.

3. One who makes a mark in place of a signature.

1777 NICHOLSON & BURN *Hist. Westmoreld. & Cumberl.* II. 324 note, In the Original Solemn League and Covenant... there are abundance of marksmen, all of whom, from their abhorrence of popery... leave the cross unfinished. 1813 COL. BAGWELL *Sp. Ho. Comm.* 24 Feb., Of these 3000 names, none were marksmen. 1885 T. HUGHES in *Law Times* LXXX. 45/1 The... drover who signed the contract was a marksman.

4. A grade or degree amongst Orangemen.

1800 in *Orange Syst. Exposed* (1823) 81, I will keep this part of a Marksman from an Orangeman, as well as from the ignorant... I will be aiding and assisting to all true honest Orange Marksmen. 1813 *Gen. Hist. in Ann. Reg.* 93/2 The oath of a Marchman or Marksman, the name of one further initiated in their secrets.

5. One who ranges competitors in a race.

1887 M. SHEARMAN *Athletics & Football* 57 The starter is helped by a 'marksman', who places the men on the scratch. 1897 *Encycl. Sport* I. 62 s.v. *Athletics*.

6. (See quot.)

1901 *Blackw. Mag.* Nov. 660/1 The 'Marksman'... whose function it is to superintend the marking of the Forest Ponies.

'marksmanship. [f. prec. + -SHIP.] The function, quality or art of a marksman.

1859 *TENNENT Ceylon* II. viii. iii. 324 There is little opportunity for the display of marksmanship in an elephant battue. 1899 *Daily Tel.* 23 Oct. 19/2 The Cape Police... deride the Boer marksmanship.

markstone ('mɑ:kstəʊn). *Obs. exc. dial.* [f. MARK *sb.* 1 + STONE *sb.* Cf. G. *markstein.*]

A boundary stone.

1364 *Durham Halmote Rolls* (Surtees) 31 Promisit quod ipse venire faciet le merkstans. 1535 *COVERDALE Gen.* xxxi. 45 Then toke Iacob a stone and set it up for a pilor or markstone. 1587 *HARRISON England* I. v. 12/1 in *Holinshed*, The marke stone [1577 stone] which Turnus threw at Æneas. 1610 *HEALEY St. Aug. Cite of God* 841 They are wont to lay coales under bouders and marke-stones for lands. 1824 *MACTAGGART Gallovid. Encycl.* 338 *Markstones*, stones set up on end for marks in the days of yore, that farmers might know the marches of their farms.

'markswoman. [Cf. MARKSMAN.] A woman practised in shooting at a mark.

1802 *Sporting Mag.* XX. 300 She is an excellent markswoman. 1824 SCOTT *St. Ronan's* xviii. There might then be room for less exalted but perhaps not less skilful markswomen to try their chance.

'mark-up. [f. the vbl. phr. *to mark up*: see MARK v. 2 c, 7 f.] 1. The amount added by a retailer to the cost price of goods to cover overhead charges and provide profits.

1920 P. I. CARTHAGE *Retail Organization & Accounting Control* ii. 44 The mark up of merchandise refers to the percentage or the amount of money added to the cost in order to obtain the selling price. 1931 J. F. PYLE *Marketing Princ.* xx. 518 *Mark-up* is... the difference between the marked price of the merchandise, at retail, and the cost of merchandise bought. Thus the mark-up represents the gross margin that is *hoped for*. 1936 *Economist* 22 Feb. 422/1 The 'mark up' (retailer's margin) is evidently adequate to provide relatively stable earnings on a stabilised capital investment. 1957 *Times* 19 Aug. 9/2 Shops often add to the price which they pay for their merchandise to manufacturers and wholesalers a percentage 'mark up' of 30 or 40 per cent. 1965 *Spectator* 22 Jan. 116/3 A big, new market for poor-quality materials and an even larger mark-up where the garments are supplied ready-made. 1972 M. WOODHOUSE *Mama Doll* xiii. 175 The estimated value of the items on the inventory is somewhere around fifty-five million pounds... Allowing a hundred per cent markup on sale, that would make their wholesale value some twenty-seven million pounds. 1974 *Times* 7 Feb. 20/8 The exorbitant mark-up imposed by European booksellers.

2. a. In the preparation of text for printing, typesetting, etc.: the process or result of writing instructions on lay-out, style, and other matters, in a code convertible by the compositor or typesetter.

1973 A. DAVIS *Graphics* iii. 74 The type mark-up by which the designer conveys his instructions to the compositor is one of the essential tools of the trade. 1986 *Bookseller* 7 June 2275/1 Traditionally, copy preparation and typographical markup have involved the use of a large, rather ill-defined set of words, abbreviations and signs.

b. *Computing* The process of assigning tags to the various elements of a text, indicating the nature of each in relation to the structure of the text; the tags so assigned.

1980 *IBM Tech. Disclosure Bull.* 5130 A program which generates a report from machine-readable data does not insert format-related information directly into its output, but instead inserts GML (Generalized Markup Language) tags into the output file to describe significant data items.

1985 *New OED System Design* (Oxf. Univ. Press) 2 Since structural information is only partially contained in the text captured by the keyboarding contractor, structural mark-up will be generated and inserted by the system. 1986 P. R. KING in G. Coray et al. *Text Processing & Document Manipulation* 189 Mark-up in W consists in specifying a document as a hierarchy of nested components. 1986 *Computer Jnl.* XXIX. 193/2 The basic principle is that of the generic markup of the structural elements of a document, their manner of presentation being a separate matter.

'markworthy, a. [f. MARK *sb.*¹ + WORTHY *a.*; after G. *merkwürdig.*] Worthy of note.

1827 SCOTT *Napoleon* i. And—mark-worthy circumstance! in La Vendée alone was any stand made. 1865 G. MEREDITH *Rhoda Fleming* xxviii. (1889) 236 A rather mark-worthy young man.

markyd, markys, obs. ff. MARKET, MARQUIS.

markyt, -yth(e), obs. forms of MARKET.

marl (ma:l), *sb.*¹ Also (4 marll, 6 merle), 4-9 marle. [a. OF. *marle* (still in dialects); replaced in mod. Fr. by the variant *marne*]:—late L. *margila* (whence OHG. *mergil*, MHG., mod. G., Du. *mergel* (MDu. also *marl* from Fr.), Da. *mergel*, Sw. *märgel*), dim. of L. *marga* (whence It., Sp. *marga*), said by Pliny to be a Gaulish word.

It does not, however, occur in the mod. Celtic langs.: the alleged Breton *marg* does not correspond phonetically; the Breton *merl* is from Fr., and the Welsh *marl* and Irish and Gaelic *marla* are from English.]

1. A kind of soil consisting principally of clay mixed with carbonate of lime, forming a loose unconsolidated mass, valuable as a fertilizer.

The *marl* of lakes is 'a white, chalky deposit consisting of the mouldering remains of *Mollusca*, *Entomostraca*, and partly of fresh-water algae' (Geikie in *Encycl. Brit.* X. 290/2).

1372 *Durham Halmote Rolls* (Surtees) 115 Quod nullus eorum permittat aliquibus capere marll. 1387 TREVISIA *Higden* (Rolls) II. 15 In þis ilond vnder þe tof of þe lond is good marl i-founde. 1393 LANGL. *P. Pl. C.* XIII. 231 Lond ouere-layde with marle and with donge. c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* x. 25 For laak of donge in sondy lond be spronge Good marl. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 327/1 Marl, or chalde, creta. 1523 FITZHERB. *Husb.* §2 Some meane erthe, some medled with marle. 1530 PALSGR. 244/2 Merle ground, marle. 1669 W. SIMPSON *Hydrol. Chym.* 296 A more stiff clay or marle. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* IV. 10 Chalks, marles, and all such earths as ferment with vinegar, are nothing more than a composition of shells. 1846 McCULLOCH *Acc. Brit. Empire* (1854) I. 183 Turnips form the basis of the Norfolk husbandry; and, in conjunction with marl, may be said 'to have made the county'. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* II. 67/2 Amber... occurs... in the Cretaceous marls of France and Germany.

b. With qualifying word, e.g. an adj. of colour or a word denoting the composition, preponderant element, source, etc., as

argillaceous, blue, calcareous, chalky, chloritic, clay, earth, gravel, green-sand, sand, sandy, sea, shell, white, yellow marl.

† *cushat marl* (see quot. 1682); *dice or steel marl* (see quots. 1682, 1766); *delving or peat marl, flag, shale, slate, or stone marl* (see quots. 1682, 1707, 1762). For *chalk, lime, and paper marl* see the prefixed words.

1603 OWEN *Pembrokeshire* (1892) 11 Claye marle, stone marle, lyme, sande, or gravell marle. *Ibid.* 71 Claye Marle soe called for difference betweene it and the sea marle. 1682 A. MARTINDALE in J. Houghton *Coll. Lett. Husb. & Trade* I. 121 Cowshut-Marle (so called, as I suppose, for its resemblance in colour to Stock-doves, or Queoca, which the Vulgar in this Country call Cowshuts) being of a brownish colour, bespangled with blew veins... 2. Stone-Marle, or Shale-Marle... 3. Peat-Marle, or Delving-Marle, which is... very fat or unctuous... 4. Clay Marle, resembling it in colour, and in my Opinion, being of great affinity to Clay... 5. Steel-Marle in the bottom of some Pits, which of it self is apt to break into little Bodies almost Cubical. 1686 PLOT *Staffordsh.* iii. 120 Harder, stony, slatty sorts of Marles, at some places called Slat, at others Dice-Marle. 1707 MORTIMER *Husb.* (1721) I. 87 Stone, Slate, or Flag-marle, which is a kind of a soft Stone... of a blue or bluish Colour. 1762 MILLS *Syst. Pract. Husb.* I. 38 The marle which is usually found at the depth of about two feet... in wet boggy grounds... is commonly called peat-marle, or delving-marle. 1766 *Complete Farmer* 5 M 2/2 Dice Marle, a name given by the people of Staffordshire to a reddish marle, that breaks into small square pieces like dice. 1799 J. ROBERTSON *Agric. Perth* 293 Shell marle is found for the most part in small lakes. 1832 DELA BECHE *Geol.* 223 That the blue marls were deposited in a sea, perhaps somewhat similar to the Mediterranean. 1834 *Brit. Husb.* (L.U.K.) I. 309 For all practical purposes, it may be sufficient to divide it [shelly marl] into *earth-marl* and *shell-marl*. 1877 *Encycl. Brit.* VI. 353/2 The Chloritic Marl in the Wealden district.

c. **red marl:** (a) marl of a red colour; (b) reddle; (c) *Geol.* the New Red Sandstone.

c 1630 RISDON *Surv. Devon* (1810) 4 It consists of a red and blue marle. 1748 J. HILL *Hist. Fossils* 46 The Red Marles. *Ibid.* 47 Soft, heavy, red Marle, call'd Common Reddle. 1833 LYELL *Princ. Geol.* III. 333 A group of red marl and sandstone... is found in England interposed between the lias and the carboniferous strata. 1867 W. W. SMYTH *Coal & Coal-mining* 62 On the south-east of Tamworth, the clearing away of the red marls reveals a coalfield.

d. **burning marl:** used symbolically, after Milton, for the torments of Hell.

1667 MILTON *P.L.* I. 206. 1814 CARY *Dante's Inf.* xvii. 30. 1876 GEO. ELIOT *Dan. Der.* VIII. lxvi. It seems the unjoyous dissipation of demons, seeking diversion on the burning marl of perdition.

2. **poet.** Used generally (like *clay*) for: Earth.

1590 SPENSER *F.Q.* II. xi. 33 To seize upon his foe flatt lying on the marle. 1599 SHAKS. *Much Ado* II. i. 66 To make account of her life to a clod of waiward marle? a 1770 AKENSIDE *Poems* (1789) II. 56 Now, Hesper, guide my feet Down the red marle with moss o'ergrown. 1808 HALL CAINE in *Daily News* 30 May 5 His feet laid hold of the marl and earth, his head was in the sky.

3. Short for *marl-brick*.

1815 J. SMITH *Panorama Sci. & Art* I. 187 The marls are made in the neighbourhood of London. 1855 F. REINNEL *Masons, etc. Assist.* 33 Marles, stocks, and place-bricks.

4. **attrib.**, as *marl-bed, -brick, clay, -lake, soil, -stock*; also *marl-like* adj.; *marl-grass*, Zigzag Clover, *Trifolium medium*; also Red Clover, *T. pratense*; *marl slate* *Geol.* (see quot. 1877); *marl-stone* *Geol.*, argillaceous and ferruginous limestone, which lies between the upper and lower Lias of England. Also MARL-PIT.

1828 FLEMING *Hist. Anim. Kingd.* 28 Bones of individuals [pigs] are occasionally found in *marl-beds. a 1670 SPALDING *Troub. Chas.* I (1829) 45 A... great bed of sand... mixed with *marle-clay and stones. 1876 PAGE *Adv. Textbk. Geol.* xx. 411 Marl-clay... occurs as a whitish friable clay with an admixture of lime. 1778 W. HUDSON *Flora Angl.* 326 *Trifolium alpestre*... perennial Trefoil, Clover, or *Marle-grass. 1875 Lyell's *Princ. Geol.* II. iii. xlvi. 573 A *marl-lake in Forfarshire. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* I. 171 note, A sediment of one inch of impalpable *marle-like substance. 1877 A. H. GREEN *Phys. Geol.* ii. §6. 72 If the rock [marl] splits into plates it is called *marl-slate. ? 1842 LANCE *Cottage Farmer* 6 Marsh, alluvial and *marl soils. 1836 *Penny Cycl.* V. 409/1 *Marl stocks... differ from the bricks just described. 1839 *Ibid.* XIV. 429/1 *Marlstone, sandy, calcareous, and irony strata, which divide the upper from the lower lias clays.

† **marl, sb.**² *Obs. exc. dial.* Contraction of MARVEL *sb.*¹

1609 B. JONSON *Sil. Wom.* III. i, Your band, and cufes, 'Tis mar'l you ha' hem on now. 1616 R. C. *Times' Whistle* Sat. v. 2132 Noe marle though he with drunkenness dispence. 1746 *Exmoor Soulding* (E.D.S.) 130 Es marl who's more vor Riggng or Rumping... than thee art thyzel. 1886 ELWORTHY *W. Som. Word-bk.* s.v., 'Tis a marl, however 'twas, they had'n all bin a killed.

marl (ma:l), *sb.*³ *dial.* Contraction of MARBLE. 1860 GEO. ELIOT *Mill on Fl.* v. How stodgey they [a boy's pockets] look, Tom! Is it marls (marbles) or cobnuts?

marl (ma:l), *sb.*⁴ [Reduced form of MARBLED *ppl.* a. 2.] A yarn made from two different coloured threads twisted together so as to produce a mottled effect; the fabric produced from this yarn. *Usu. attrib.*

1892 *Queen* 5 Mar. p. xi (Advnt.), Ladies write for Patterns of the entirely new designs in... Marls, Tweeds, and Beiges. 1922 *Daily Mail* 18 Dec. 1 (Advnt.), Knitted sports suit in rich Marl mixtures and plain colours. 1926 *Illustr. Official Jnl.* (Patent Office) 20 Oct. 1668 Spinning marl or multi-ply yarns. 1968 E. GALE *From Fibres to Fabrics* iv. 45

Two marl threads are sometimes twisted together to form one yarn. 1970 A. M. COLLIER *Handbk. Textiles* iv. 88 A marl yarn is produced by combining two yarns of uneven thickness, with uneven rates of delivery so that there is excess material at intervals.

marl (ma:l), *v.*¹ Also (5 marly, 6 merl), 5-8 marle. [f. MARL *sb.*¹ Cf. F. *marner*, MDu. *marlen*, med. L. *marlāre.*]

1. **trans.** To apply marl to (ground); to fertilize or manure with marl.

1387 TREVISIA *Higden* (Rolls) II. 15 Euere þe pickere þe fælde is i-marled, þe better corn it wil bere. 14.. *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 576/23 *Cretifico*, to marly. 1538 LELAND *Itin.* V. 90 The Sandy Grounde of sum Partes of Shropshire... wille not bere Corne plentifully but it be merlyd. 1625 B. JONSON *Staple of N.* II. iv, Who would hold any Land To haue the trouble to marle it? 1882 JESSOPP in *19th Cent.* 748 It was a general practice to marl the land periodically.

† b. To spread (marl) as manure. *Obs.*

1791 *Trans. Soc. Arts* IX. 82 If any good marl can be had... it should then be well marled upon the clover root.

2. To enrich as with marl; to manure, fertilize.

1544 tr. *Littleton's Tenures* 16 Yf I delyuer to a man my shepe to dunge or marle his lande. a 1555 BRADFORD in *Coverdale Lett. Martyrs* (1564) 462 Yf god... beginne to mucke and marle you: to pour hys showers vpon you [etc.]. 1651 OGILBY *Æsop* (1665) 135 Realms, marl'd and water'd with the fertile Nile. 1833 H. COLERIDGE *Fields of Fame*, Marl'd with bleaching bones.

† 3. **intr.** To crumble away like marl. *Obs.*

1641 *BEST Farm. Bks.* (Surtees) 70 Some advised to putte eight pownde of pitch to a gallon of tarre, but that is thought to make the markinge over brittle, and to breake sooner and marle away.

marl (ma:l), *v.*² Also 5 marlyn, 8-9 marle. [a. Du. and LG. *marlen* (whence Sw. *märkla*, Da. *merle*), app. a frequentative f. MDu. *merren* to tie.]

† 1. **trans.** To tie, noose. *Obs.*—⁰

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 327/1 Marlyn, or snarly, *illaqueo*.

2. **Naut.** To fasten with marline or small line; to secure together by a succession of half-hitches; to wind marline or other small stuff round (a rope), securing it with a hitch at each turn.

1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* I. s.v. *Marline, Marling a sail*, is, when being so rip'd out of the Bolt Rope, that it cannot be sewed in again, the Sail is fasten'd by Marline... unto the Bolt Rope. 1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* II. (1780), *Merliner une voile*, to marle a sail to it's foot-rope. 1820 SCORESBY *Acc. Arctic Reg.* II. 482 The two edges were marled to two pieces of a hawser. c 1825 CHOYCE *Log of Jack Tar* (1891) 87 The catamarans were made of bundles of dry bulrushes well marled together. c 1860 H. STUART *Seaman's Catech.* 30 Marl them well down.

† **marl, v.**³ *Obs.*—⁰ [Of obscure origin; cf. MARILL *v.*] (See quots.)

1598 FLORIO, *Carponato pesce*, fish that is marlde, as they vse at Hampton. 1611 *Ibid.*, *Accarpionare*, to souse... fish with vinegre to bee eaten cold, to marle fish.

marl, v.⁴ *Obs. exc. dial.* Also 7 mar'le, 7-9 marle. Contraction of MARVEL *v.*

1598 B. JONSON *Ev. Man in Hum.* (Qo.) I. ii. 35, I marle, sir, you weare such ill-fauourd course stockings, hauing so good a legge as you haue. a 1627 MIDDLETON *Wom. beware Wom.* I. ii, I mar'l my Guardianer do's not seek a wife for me. 1648 MAINE *Amorous Warre* v. vii. 79, I mar'le, my Lord, Our Amazons appeare not. 1795 WOLCOT (P. Pindar) *Royal Tour* Wks. 1812 III. 339 [They] marle that children talk as well as kings. 1822 SCOTT *Nigel* iii, 'I marle the skipper took us on board', said Richie. 1886 ELWORTHY *W. Som. Word-bk.*, *Marl*.

marl dial.: see MERELLES.

marlaceous (ma:'leifəs), *a.* [f. MARL *sb.*¹ + -ACEOUS.] Of the nature of or resembling marl.

1794 KIRWAN *Elem. Min.* (ed. 2) I. 373 This marlaceous loam may be either sandy or clayey.

marlberry ('ma:lberɪ). *U.S.* A small, evergreen tree, *Ardisia paniculata*, of the family Myrsinaceæ, bearing clusters of pink flowers and dark red berries, and found in the West Indies and tropical America.

1884 C. S. SARGENT *Rep. Forests N. Amer.* 100 *Ardisia Pickeringia* Marlberry-Cherry. 1897 G. B. SUDWORTH *Nomencl. Arborecent Flora U.S.* 316 *Icaorea paniculata*. Marlberry. 1917 *Rep. Board of Regents Smithsonian Inst.* 384 In addition to these are the paradise tree or bitterwood; soapberry tree;... marlberry; [etc.]. 1924 J. A. THOMSON *Sci. Old & New* v. 27 Even the names transport us into a land of pure delight--the paradise tree, the myrtle-of-the-river, the marlberry, and the bois-fidèle.

Marlborough ('ma:lberə; often 'mɔ:lbrə). The name of a town in Wiltshire; used *attrib.* in *Marlborough chalk*, ? chalk for writing with; *Marlborough dog* [from the title of the Duke of Marlborough, owner of Blenheim Palace], a Blenheim spaniel (see BLENHEIM); *Marlborough wheel* *Mech.*, a thick 'idle wheel' (see IDLE *a.* 5 b).

1764 *Low Life* (ed. 3) 94 Publicans taking the Advantage of their Companies being either in a deep Discourse, half Drunk, or at Supper, to vse Marlborough-Chalk. 1841 R. WILLIS *Princ. Mechanism* 205 Such a thick idle wheel is termed a Marlborough wheel, in some districts. It is employed in the roller frames of spinning machinery. 1861

Chambers's Encycl. II. 153 *Blenheim Dog*, or *Marlborough Dog*, a small and very beautiful variety of spaniel.

Marlburian (mɑ:l'bjʊəriən). [f. *Marlborough* (as if in form **Marlbury*) + -AN.] One educated at Marlborough College.

1881 HUGHES *Rugby, Tennessee* III. iii. 130 A nephew of mine, aged twenty-one, a Marlburian.

† **marle** (mɑ:l). *dial. Obs.* Also 7-8 marrel, 9 marl, ? erron. male. (See quots.)

a 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew, Marrel*, a Bird about the bigness of a Knot. 1747 MRS GLASSE *Cookery* 162 How to choose . . . Goodwets, Marle, Knots, Ruffs, Gull, Dotterels, and Wheat Ears. [In ed. 1767 indexed as 'Marle, a fish, how to chuse'.] 1864 ATKINSON *Prov. Names Birds, Marl*, Prov. name for Knot, *Tringa Canutus*. 1885 SWAINSON *Prov. Names Birds* 105 Knot . . . various names . . . Male (Essex).

marle, variant of MEDLE *Obs.*, medlar.

marled (mɑ:ld), *ppl. a.*¹ [f. MARL *sb.*¹ or *v.*¹ + -ED.] Manured or fertilized with marl.

1610 W. FOLKINGHAM *Art of Survey* I. x. 32 They let and set such Marled grounds, vnder twenty yeeres at an incredible rate of monies in hand. 1707 MORTIMER *Husb.* (1721) I. 139 All sorts of Pease love limed or marled Lands.

marled (mɑ:ld), *ppl. a.*² Chiefly *Sc.* Also 9 merled. [Cf. OF. *merellé*.] Marbled, mottled, spotted, variegated, streaked.

1603 MONIPENNIE *Cert. Matters Scot.* K. They delight in marled clothes, specially, that have long stripes of sundrie colours. 1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India* & P. 216 Agats for Hafts of Knives, white and well marled are good. 1703 M. MARTIN *W. Isl. Scot.* 58 Marled Salmon, . . . being lesser then the ordinary Salmon, and full of strong Large Scales. 1787 BURNS *Answ. Verses fr. Guidwife of Wauchope-House* v. The marled plaid ye kindly spare. 1793 YOUNG *Ann. Agric., Kent* XX. 266 (E.D.S.). The fine eating meat being that which is marled flesh and spread well. 1820 *Blackw. Mag.* VI. 568 The merled neck and smooth breast of the Maivis. 1871 C. GIBBON *Lack of Gold* i. Its pale yellow marled sheepskin binding.

marler¹ (mɑ:lə(r)). *dial.* [f. MARL *v.*¹ + -ER¹.] One who digs marl. Also, one who spreads marl on land (see E.D.D.).

1808 *Athenæum* IV. 291 The men who are employed in getting the marl out of these pits are termed marlers. 1810 *Ann. Reg.* 672 The most prevalent custom of this county [Cheshire] is the shouting of the marlers, when any money has been given to them.

marler² (mɑ:lə(r)). [f. MARL *v.*² + -ER¹.]

A marline-spike.
1929 J. MASEFIELD *Hawbucks* 15 A strong sheath knife with a marler at the back.

† **marlet**. *Obs.* Also 6 -ett(e), 7 -ot. [a. OF. *merlette* the heraldic martlet, app. a dim. of *merle* blackbird.] A martin or martlet.

1556 WITHALS *Dict.* (1568) 5 a/1 A marlette, whiche is of the quantitee of a swallow, hauyng no feete to go, but onely stumps, *cypselus*. 1578 COOPER *Thesaurus, Cypselus*, . . . a byrde called a marlett [ed. 1565 martlette]. 1605 SHAKS. *Macb.* I. vi. 5 The Temple haunting Barlet [read Marlet]. ? 1645 C. MORTON *Enquiry in Harl. Misc.* (1810) V. 499 The summer birds that breed here, as the nightingale, the cuckow, marlot, &c. *Ibid.* 505 The swallow swift and marlet are almost always flying.

marleyon, obs. form of MERLIN.

|| **marli** (mɑ:lɪ). Also marly. [Fr.]

1. A kind of lawn or gauze used for embroidering; embroidery on this material. (Cf. QUINTIN.)

1821 H. WILSON *Wonderful Char.* II. 213 She sews and hems perfectly well, and is no less skilful in making marly.

2. The raised rim of a dish or plate.
In recent Dicts.

marlian, -in, obs. forms of MERLIN.

marlin, *sb.*¹ [? Cf. MARLE.] 'Applied in the east coast of North America with qualification to any species of curlew or godwit' (Newton).

1893-6 NEWTON *Dict. Birds* 367 America possesses two species of the genus [*Limosal*], the very large Marbled Godwit or Marlin, *L. fedoa*, . . . and the smaller Hudsonian Godwit, *L. hudsonica*.

marlin (mɑ:lɪn), *sb.*² [App. abbrev. of MARLINSPIKE, from the shape of the beak.]

A large, marine, game fish belonging to the genera *Makaira* or *Tetrapterus* of the family Istiophoridae, having the upper jaw elongated to form a beak.

1917 *Vanity Fair* (N.Y.) July 62/1 The marlin—*Tetrapterus mitsukurii*—is sometimes called the Japanese swordfish. 1923 D. K. TRESSLER *Marine Products of Commerce* 737/1 The marlin (*Tetrapterus mitsukurii*) . . . is also called spikefish. 1926 *Glasgow Herald* 24 June 4/5 The extract concerning the loss of a black marlin swordfish, estimated to weigh 600 lb., is one of the most dramatic passages. 1931 *Times Lit. Suppl.* 16 Apr. 301/1 Since then marlin have been taken, on heavy tackle, of 372 lb. 1937 *Discovery* Nov. 357/1 One [swordfish], a black marlin, has been recorded in New Zealand weighing 976 lbs. 1940 *Nature* 6 Apr. 555/2 The black marlin differs from the striped and the blue marlin in the fact that the pectoral fin, when adducted, remains in the horizontal position, whilst in the others it can be brought up flat against the side of the body. 1959 *Angling Times* 13 Mar. 6/3 Madeira has them: the white marlin and the blue marlin. 1970 M. SLATER

Caribbean Cooking 11 *Marlin*, one of the most sought-after game fish, found in rocks and reefs.

marline (mɑ:lɪn), *sb. Naut.* Forms: 5 marlyne, 6 marlyn, 6-8 marlin, 7 merlin, (martling), 7-8 merline, 7- marling, marline. [Perh. two synonymous words have been confused: *marline* a. Du. *marlijn* (f. *marren* to bind + *lijn* LINE *sb.*) and *marling* ? a. Du. *marling* vbl. sb. f. MARL *v.*² (= Du. *marlen*) + -ING¹. The two words seem to have been confused already in Du. Cf. MLG. *merlink*, *marlink* (mod.LG. *marlink*); the word has passed into other langs. as Sw., Da. *merling* (also Sw. *merla*, Da. *merle*), Fr., Sp. *merlin*, Pg. *merlim*.] Small line of two strands, used for seizings.

1485 *Naval Acc. Hen. VII* (1896) 70 Canuas . . . j bolte, Saile twyne . . . vi lb, Marlyne . . . vi lb. 1558 in *Wills & Inv. N.C.* (Surtees No. 2) 167, xij^{lb} of marlyn iij^{lb}. 1627 CAPT. SMITH *Seaman's Gram.* v. 25 Marling is a small line of vntwisted hemp, very pliant and well tarred, to sease the ends of Ropes from raueling out, . . . if the Saile rent out of the Boltrope, they will make it fast with marlin till they haue leisure to mend it. 1666 DRYDEN *Ann. Mirab.* cxlviii, Some the galled ropes with dawby marling bind. 1723 *Trial Pyrates taken by Capt. Ogle* 31 He . . . was down seeing and ordering her Sails out on board the Pyrate, in particular some Marling and Housling. 1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* II. (1780), *Merlin*, marline, or merline. 1886 *Encycl. Brit.* XXI. 604/1 *Marling*, soft-laid white line for securing sails to the bolt-rope.

'**marline**, *v. rare*⁻⁰. [f. prec.: perh. a mere error.] *trans.* = MARL *v.*² 2.

1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *To Marling a Sail*. [A misapprehension of quot. 1704 under MARL *v.*² 2.] 1721 BAILEY, *To Marline a Sail*. 1828 in WEBSTER; and in later Dicts.

marline-spike, **marlinspike** (mɑ:lɪnspɑ:k), *sb.* Also 7 marlin-speek, 7-9 marling-, 8-marlin(e)s-peeke. [orig. app. *marling-spike*, f. MARLING vbl. sb.² + SPIKE *sb.*, the first element being subseq. interpreted as MARLINE *sb.*]

1. *Naut.* An iron tool tapering to a point, used to separate the strands of rope in splicing, as a lever in marling, etc.

1626 CAPT. SMITH *Accid. Yng. Seamen* 3 The Boteswaine is to haue the charge of all the Cordage . . . sailes . . . and marling spikes. 1693 R. LYDE *True Acc. retaking 'Friend's Adventure'* 14, I look't about the Beams for a Marlin-speek, or any thing else to strike them withal. 1757 SMOLLETT *Reprisal* II. xv, As brisk a seaman as ever greased a marlin spike. 1863 P. BARRY *Dockyard Econ.* 178 The British seaman who can only fight with his fists or with a marlinspike.

b. *attrib.*: **marline-spike hitch**, a certain hitch used in marling (see quots.); **marline-spike seamanship** U.S., skill in handling the marline-spike.

1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Marline-spike hitch*, a peculiar hitch in marling, made by laying the marline-spike upon the seizing stuff, and then bringing the end of that seizing over the standing part, so as to form a jamming bight. 1882 NARES *Seamanship* (ed. 6) 21 Marling-spike, or Midshipman hitch. 1888 *Harper's Mag.* July 170/1 Before this is ended he has learned a great deal of marline-spike seamanship. 1896 *United Service Mag.* 187 There is not nearly so much marlin-spike seamanship as in the days of our forefathers.

2. A sailor's name for a tropic-bird (*Phaethon*) and a jäger or skua-gull (*Stercorarius*), in allusion to the two long pointed median tail-feathers.

1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, Boatswain-bird, *Phaeton atherus*. . . It is distinguished by two long feathers in the tail, called the marling-spike. 1890 *Century Dict.*

marling (mɑ:lɪŋ), vbl. sb.¹ [f. MARL *v.*¹ + -ING¹.] The action of MARL *v.*¹; manuring with marl.

a 1400 *Parlt.* 3 *Ages* 142 His rentes and his reches rekened he full ofte Of mukkyng of marlyng and menydyng of howses. 14. . . *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 576/25 *Certificatio* [sic], marlynge. 1603 OWEN *Pembrokeshire* (1892) 74 This kynde of Marlinge is neglected. 1707 MORTIMER *Husb.* (1721) I. 38 The marling of St. Foin, when 'tis almost worn out, makes a great Improvement of it for three or four Years. 1875 *Act* 38 & 39 *Vict.* c. 92 § 5 Where . . . a tenant executes on his holding an improvement comprised in . . . claying of land, liming of land, marling of land.

attrib. 1556 *Richmond Wills* (Surtees) 93 On marlyng wemball. 1577 *Inv.* in Hall *Eliz. Soc.* (1887) 153 Marling wains.

'**marling**, vbl. sb.² *Naut.* [f. MARL *v.*² + -ING¹.] The action of MARL *v.*² Chiefly *attrib.*: **marling-cord**, -line, -twine = MARLINE; **marling-hitch** = *marling-spike hitch*; † **marling iron** = MARLINE-SPIKE.

1485 *Naval Acc. Hen. VII* (1896) 51 Merlyng Irenes. 1496 *Ibid.* 167, x lb weight marlyng Twyne. 1548 *Privy Council Acts* (1890) II. 174 Marlin lyne, lx lb. 1668 J. WHITE *Rich Cab.* (ed. 4) 113 Strong canvas being . . . tyed hard on a pike with marlin cord. 1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1780), *Marling*, the act of winding any small-line, as marline, spun-yarn, packthread, &c. about a rope. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.* s.v. *Marle*, To attach the foot of a sail to its bolt-rope, &c., with marling hitches. *Ibid.*, *Marline-holes*, holes made for marling, or lacing the foot-rope and clues in courses and topsails.

† **'marling**, vbl. sb.³ *Obs.*⁻⁰ [f. MARL *v.*³ + -ING¹.] The action of MARL *v.*³

1598 FLORIO, *Accarpionare*, to dresse any maner of fish with vineger to be eaten colde, which at Southampton they call marling of fish.

marlin(g)spike: see MARLINE-SPIKE.

marlion, obs. form of MERLIN.

marlite (mɑ:lait). *Min.* Also -yte. [f. MARL *sb.*¹ + -ITE².] A variety of marl which resists the action of the air.

1794 KIRWAN *Elem. Min.* (ed. 2) I. 82 So mixed with argill as rather to pass for marlytes. 1850 LYELL *2nd Visit U.S.* 42 The common name for the marlite, of which this treeless soil is composed, is 'rotten limestone'. 1879 DANA *Man. Geol.* (ed. 3) 233 Calcareous marlytes.

Hence **marlitic** (mɑ:lɪtɪk) a. *rare*⁻¹, partaking of the qualities of marlite.

1794 KIRWAN *Elem. Min.* (ed. 2) I. 361 This earth may be pure, . . . or marly, or marlitic.

marlock (mɑ:lək), *sb. dial.* A frolic, gambol; a piece of fun; a sportive gesture. (See E.D.D.) Also **'marlock** *v. intr.*, to frolic, gambol.

c 1746 J. COLLIER (Tim Bobbin) *View Lancs. Dial.* (1862) 70 He blest an he pray'd, an mede sitch Marlocks that [etc.]. 1860 MRS. GASKELL *Sylvia's L.* xi, Dost ta mean to say as my Sylvie went and deamed herself to dance and marlock wi' a th' fair-folk at th' 'Admiral's Head'? *Ibid.* xxvii, As if thou'd send thy eyes after him, and he making marlocks back at thee. 1885 E. F. BYRNE *Entangled* I. i. xii. 231 There's a deal less harm in the Fiend when he's marlocking in the air than when he's harboured in the heart.

marloes (mɑ:ləʊz), *sb. pl. local.* Also marleys (see E.D.D.). [? f. MARL *sb.*³] Marbles.

1827 *Sporting Mag.* XX. 92 Boys . . . who would play at marbles (or marloes) with you. 1842 G. DANIEL *Merrie Eng.* I. ix. 191 Oh yes! I pass my time at dumps and marloes.

Marlovian (mɑ:ləʊviən), a. (*sb.*) [f. the name of the dramatist Christopher Marlowe (1564-1593) + -IAN.] a. *adj.* Pertaining to or characteristic of Marlowe. b. *sb.* An admirer or student of Marlowe. So Marlow'esque, 'Marlowish *adjs.* Also 'Marlowism, the style, opinions, etc. of Marlowe.

1593 G. HARVEY *Pierce's Super. Wks.* (Grosart) II. 234 No honesty, but pure Scogginisme; no Religion, but precise Marlowisme. 1798 LAMB *Lett.* (1888) II. 97 Your recipe for a Turk's poison is invaluable, and truly Marlowish. 1885 J. M. HART in *Nation* (N.Y.) 26 Mar. 264/3 Which of the Marlovians, past or present, has behought him of the simple device of reprinting verbatim, side by side, the editions of 1604, 1609, and 1616? 1887 *Pall Mall Budget* 28 July 30/2 This . . . is Marlovian. 1896 A. W. VERITY *Marlowe's Edw. II.* Gloss. 124/2 The phrase 'quenchless fire' is Marlowesque.

marl-pit (mɑ:lɪpɪt). [f. MARL *sb.*¹ Cf. MDu. *marleput*.] A pit from which marl is dug.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Miller's T.* 274 He walked in the feeldes for to pryve Vp on the sterres . . . Til he was in a Marleput yfalle. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 327/1 Marlypytte, or chalpepytte, *cretarium*. 1538 LELAND *Itin.* V. 81 Sum [Pooles] be likelyhod have begone of Marle Pittes. 1625 FLETCHER & SHIRLEY *Nt. Walker* III. i. (1640) E 4 Or shall I drive her . . . over some rotten bridge, Or by a Marle pit side? 1707 MORTIMER *Husb.* (1721) I. 294 Carps delight in Marlpits. 1868 PEARD *Water-Farm.* xv. 158 Old marl or gravel-pits.

marly (mɑ:lɪ), a.¹ Also 6, 8 -ey, 7-8 -ie. [f. MARL *sb.*¹ + -Y.] Resembling, or partaking of the qualities of, marl; composed of marl; abounding with marl.

c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* I. 252 Lond is best for whete If hit be marly, thicke, and sumdel weete. 1572 J. JONES *Bathes Buckstone* I b, It should not onely bee of another colour marly yellow, or swarty greene; but also [etc.]. 1616 SURFL. & MARKH. *Country Farm* 13 All Claves which are blacke, gray, or marlie. 1791 W. BARTRAM *Carolina* 183 A loose . . . sandy loam, on a clay or marley foundation. 1866 GEO. ELIOT *F. Holt* 3 The land around was rich and marly.

marly (mɑ:lɪ), a.² *Sc.* and *dial.* Also *Sc.* mirl(e)y. [See MARLED *ppl. a.*²] Spotted, streaked, marbled.

1721 RAMSAY *Tartana* 161 But if behind some marly cloud he [the sun] steal. 1790 A. WILSON *Wren Poems* 188 What woe Gars thee sit mourning. . . And rive thy mirley breast? 1807 TANNAHILL *Poems* (1815) 191 The mirly-breasted birds.

marly, variant of MARLI.

marlyn, obs. form of MARLINE, MERLIN.

marlyng, variant of MERLING *Obs.*, whiting.

marlyon, obs. form of MERLIN.

marm (mɑ:m, mæm). [Var. of MA'AM, freq. in U.S. writers.]

1. = MA'AM 1.

1837 R. M. BIRD *Nick of Woods* I. 120 Say the word, marm. 1845 C. M. KIRKLAND *Western Clearings* 17 'Massy no, marm!' said Jane, with a giggle. *Ibid.* 18 No, Marm; but — this 'ere is something about the team, I guess. 1850, 1885 [see MA'AM].

2. = MA'AM 2.

1837 HALBURTON *Clockm.* Ser. I. x, Marm Pugwash is as onsartin in her temper as a mornin in April. 1887 M. E. WILKINS *Humble Romance* 107 Marm Lawson was not a

duchess; but she was Marm Lawson. The 'Marm' itself was a title. *a* 1922 T. S. ELIOT *Waste Land Drafts* (1971) 59 line 50 The pleasant violin At Marm Brown's joint, and the girls and gin.

3. = MA'AM 3.

1865 S. HALE *Lett.* (1919) 16 The silk is seven dollars a yard, and the marm that makes it asks a great deal. 1872 *Congress. Globe* 42nd Congress 2 Sess. App. 632/3 It will be seen that in the great race thus far the English and American marms are about 'nip and tuck'.

b. Used for 'mother'. (Also in address.)

1835 J. F. COOPER *Monikins* II. i. 35 He could scare one by threatening to tell his marm how he behaved. 1838 — *Eve Effingham* II. xvi. 168 Who taught you to call me marm! . . . Say 'ma' this instant. 1845 S. JUDD *Margaret* I. 37 'Has your marm got that done?' asked Martha Madeline. 1890 S. O. JEWETT *Strangers & Wayfarers* 9 You've got real nice features, like your marm's folk.

marmaduc, -ady, ? misprints for MARAVEDI. 1571 Q. ELIZ. *Let. in Digges Compl. Ambass.* (1655) 41 He hath not the value of a Marmaduc in land or livelihood. 1605 *Play of Stucley* I 2 b, Why should there want a Marmady? a mite?

marmady(n, -maide(n, obs. ff. MERMAID(EN.

marmalade ('mɑ:mələɪd), *sb.* Forms: 6 marmylate, -elad, -ilat, -ilade, mormelade, marmlet, mermelado, 6-7 marmelet(t, -alad, -alate, 6-8 marmalet, -elade, 7 marmilad, -ilitt, -alit, -alet, -ulade, -ulate, -ulet, -aled, -eleta, -elate, mermalade, 8 marmolet, mermelade, 6-marmalade. [a. F. *marmelade*, in Cotgr. *mermelade*, a. Pg. *marmelada*, f. *marmelo* quince, repr. (with dissimilation of consonants) L. *melimēlum*, a. Gr. μελίμηλον ('honey-apple', f. μέλι honey + μήλον apple) the name of some kind of apple which was grafted on a quince. From the Pg. word are also Sp. *marmelada*, It. *marmellata*, and (through Fr.) G., Du., Da. *marmelade*, Sw. *marmelad*.]

1. a. A preserve or confection made by boiling fruits (orig. quinces, now usually Seville oranges) with sugar, so as to form a consistent mass.

Often with prefixed word, as *apricot*, *lemon*, *orange*, *quince marmalade*; when there is no word prefixed, orange marmalade is now commonly meant.

[1524 in *Lett. & Papers Hen. VIII* (1870) IV. i. 339 Presented by Hull of Exeter one box of marmalade.] 1533 ELYOT *Cast. Helthe* (1541) 44 b, A piece of a quince roasted or in marmalade. *Ibid.* 79 b, Marmalade of quinces. 1580 LYLY *Euphuus* (Arb.) 266 Therefore you must give him leave after every meale to cloase his stomacke with Loue, as with Marmalade. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* II. ii. i, Marmale of plummes, quinces &c. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 168 A healing powder of Gall and Marmalade of Dates. 1767 MRS. GLASSE *Cookery* App. 353 Marmalade of cherries. Put the cherries into the sugar, and boil them pretty fast till it be a marmalade. 1769 MRS. RAFFALD *Eng. Housekpr.* (1778) 223 To make Orange Marmalade. Take the clearest Seville oranges you can get [etc.]. *Ibid.* 225 To make Apricot Marmalade. 1845 ELIZA ACTON *Mod. Cookery* 457 Marmalade for the [Apple] Charlotte. Weigh three pounds of good boiling apples. . . let these stew over a gentle fire, until they form a perfectly smooth and dry marmalade. *Ibid.* 489 Very fine imperatrice-plum marmalade. 1862 ANSTED *Channel Isl.* IV. xxi. (ed. 2) 487 The fruit is without much flavour, . . . though it is well adapted for marmalade.

b. *Proverbial and fig.*

1592 G. HARVEY *New Letter Wks.* (Grosart) I. 280 Every Periode of her stile carrieth marmalad and sucket in the mouth. 1607 WALKINGTON *Opt. Glass* 53 The marmalade and sucket of the Muses.

2. The fruit of *Lucuma mammosa*; also, the tree itself. Also called *natural marmalade*.

1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) I. 69/1 [*Achras mammosa*.] Fruit . . . inclosing a thick pulp called *natural marmalade*. 1821-2 LINDLEY in *Trans. Horticult. Soc.* (1824) IV. 97 The Mammee Sapota . . . is called Natural Marmalade. 1846 — *Veg. Kingd.* 591 The Marmalade (*Achras mammosa*). 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 698/1 *Lucuma mammosum* . . . is cultivated for the sake of its fruit, which is called Marmalade, or Natural Marmalade.

3. a. *attrib.*: marmalade box, (a) a box for marmalade; (b) the fruit of *Genipa americana* = GENIPAP; † marmalade-eater, ? one daintily brought up; marmalade fruit, the fruit of the marmalade-tree; † marmalade-madam, a strumpet; marmalade-plum, the fruit of the marmalade-tree or the tree itself (J. Smith *Dict. Pop. Names Plants*, 1882); marmalade-tree, the mamee-sapota (see sense 2).

1624 *Althorp MS.* in *Simpkinson Washingtons* (1860) App. p. lviii, 6 galley potts and 12 *marmalett boxes for Mrs. Segrave. 1796 STEDMAN *Surinam* II. xxviii. 318 A singular kind of fruit, called here the marmalade box. . . the husk . . . opens in halves like a walnut, when the pulp appears like that of a medlar. 1614 R. TAILOR *Hog hath lost Pearl* II. D. Th'art as witty a *marmaleated eater as euer I conuert with. 1840 SCHOMBURGK *Brit. Guiana* 100 The Pine-apple, the Guava, the *Marmalade fruit. 1674 JOSSELYN *Voy. New Eng.* 162 The Gallants a little before Sun-set walk with their *Marmaleet-Madams, as we do in Morefields. 1717 E. WARD *Wks.* II. 351 More Marmulet Madams will be met strolling in the Fields, than Honest Women in the Streets. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 722/2 *Marmalade-Tree, *Lucuma mammosum*.

† b. quasi-adj. = 'sweet'. *Obs.*

1629 MASSINGER *Picture* I. i, I cannot blame my ladies Vnwillingsnesse to part with such marmulade lips.

c. quasi-adj.: of the colour of marmalade (so *marmalade-coloured* adj.).

1926 S. T. WARNER *Lolly Willows* III. 184 Jim was . . . a mottled marmalade cat. 1938 K. HALE (*title*) Orlando, the marmalade cat. 1951 'C. CARNAC' *It's her own Funeral* iv. 38 James, the marmalade cat, was sitting disapprovingly outside. 1957 *Times Lit. Suppl.* 15 Nov. p. xvii/2 Miss White's account of how a fierce little Siamese and an unsnubbable marmalade kitten learnt to live amicably together. 1961 *Guardian* 20 Jan. 9/7 A magnificent dark marmalade-coloured Persian cat. 1965 G. McINNES *Road to Gundagai* ii. 29, I faced a crowd of blonde giants with marmalade fuzz on their chests. 1972 J. AIKEN *Butterfly Picnic* iii. 55 The local marmalade-coloured rock. 1973 'E. PETERS' *City of Gold & Shadows* iii. 47 A very austere dress in a dark russet-orange shade that touched off the marmalade lights in her eyes.

Hence 'marmalady a.', resembling marmalade in sweetness, etc.; also *fig.*

1602 MIDDLETON *Blurt* III. i, The Frenchman you see has a soft mermaladie heart. 1920 JOYCE *Let.* 3 Jan. (1957) I. 135 *Nausikaa* is written in a namby-pamby jammy marmalady . . . style. 1960 P. COLERIDGE *Running Footsteps* 59 A clipped marmaladey moustache.

'marmalade, v. [f. the sb.] *trans.* To spread with marmalade. Hence 'marmaladed *ppl.* a.

1967 D. PINNER *Ritual* x. 107 David . . . selected a piece of toast, marmaladed it, and munched it. 1968 C. NICOLE *Self Lovers* i. 18 Brice marmaladed toast. 1975 J. WOOD *North Kill* vii. 106 Eating steamed haddock along with marmaladed toast.

marmala-water ('mɑ:mələ'wɔ:tə(r)). [f. **marmala* corruption of Pg. *marmelo*: see MARMELOS.] A liquid distilled from the flowers of the marmelos, used in Ceylon as a perfume for sprinkling.

1857 in BALFOUR *Cycl. India*.

marmaled, -et(t, obs. forms of MARMALADE sb.

marmalite, variant of MARMOLITE.

Marmaric (mɑ:'mæri:k), *a.* Also 5 -merike, -morike, 7 -maricke. [ad. L. *Marmaric-us*, adj. of *Marmarica* (see below).] Of or belonging to the ancient Marmarica (now Benghazi) on the north coast of Africa. So *Mar'marican a.*, in the same sense; *sb.*, an inhabitant of Marmarica.

c 1470 HARDING *Chron.* XLIX. i, As proude and bryme as lyon Marmerike. *Ibid.* CLXXXVII. iii, In all the world was then no prince hym like . . . in the felde a lyon marmorike. 1593 Q. ELIZ. *Boeth.* iv. met. iii. 11 Another the Marm[ar]ican lion [orig. *Marmaricus leo*; CHAUCER has a lyon of þe contre of marmorike] With Tuske and paw indueth. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 359 These also are the epithets of lions:—wrathful, . . . violent, Marmarican. 1627 MAY tr. *Lucan* III. E 2 b, Marmaricke troops the horned Ammon prest. *Ibid.* IV. G 5 b, Swift Marmaricans.

† **marmaritin.** *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [app. f. L. *marmaritis* a plant that grows in marble quarries, a. Gr. μαρμαρίτις (not recorded in this sense), f. *μάρμαρος* marble.] Some drug.

1604 MIDDLETON *Witch* (1778) 70 *Firestone*. I have some Mar-martin, and Mandragon. *Heccaty*. Marmaritin, and Mandragora, thou wouldst say.

marmarize ('mɑ:məraɪz), *v.* [f. Gr. *μάρμαρος* marble + -IZE.] *trans.* To subject to marmarososis. (Cf. MARMORIZE *v.*)

1893 GEIKIE *Text-bk. Geol.* iv. VIII. ii. (ed. 3) 603 On the east side of the great intrusive mass of Fair Head the chalk is likewise marmarised.

marmarososis (mɑ:mə'rəʊsɪs). *Geol.* [f. Gr. *μάρμαρος* marble + -OSIS.] The conversion of limestone into marble by metamorphism.

1882 GEIKIE *Text-bk. Geol.* iv. VIII. ii. 577 Marmarososis.

marmaset(t, -it, -assed, obs. ff. MARMOSSET.

marmatite ('mɑ:mətait). *Min.* [a. G. *marmatit*, f. *Marmato* (S. Amer.).] A ferriferous variety of sphalerite.

1843 *Penny Cycl.* XXVII. 781/2.

marmayd(en, obs. forms of MERMAID(EN.

marmazat, -et, obs. forms of MARMOSSET.

marmelade, -ate, -et(t, obs. ff. MARMALADE sb.

|| **marmelos** ('mɑ:mɪləs). [mod. L., f. Pg. *marmelo* quince.] The Bengal quince, *Ægle Marmelos*.

1823 CRABB *Technol. Dict.* 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 722/2 Marmelos, *Ægle Marmelos*. 1887 *Standard* 16 Sept. 5/3 On how many tables does the marmelos make its appearance?

|| **marmennill** (mɑ:'mɛnɪl). [Icelandic; dim. f. *mar-r* sea + *mann-*, *mað-r* man.] A merman.

1805 *Naval Chron.* XIV. 303 It was the body of a Marmenill, and not that of a human being. 1863 BARING-GOULD *Iceland* 352 The verses sung by a marmennill, when he was carried back to his favourite element.

Marmerike, obs. form of MARMARIC.

marmeset(te, -ot, obs. forms of MARMOSSET.

marmilad(e, -at, -itt, obs. ff. MARMALADE sb.

marmissid, -isset, obs. forms of MARMOSSET.

marmit ('mɑ:mit). *dial.* and *Naut.* ? *Obs.* [ad. F. *marmite* pot or kettle.] (See quotes.)

c 1758 *Inv.* in Miss Jackson *Shropsh. Word-bk.* 2 Potts—1 Marmitt. 1841 HARTSHORNE *Salopia Antiq.* 500 Marmit, a pot with hooks at each side. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Marmit*, a pot fitted with a hook for hanging it to the bars of the galley-range. 1879 MISS JACKSON *Shropsh. Word-bk.*, *Marmint*, *Marmot*, a three-legged iron pot—holding about four quarts—to be hung over the fire.

marmite ('mɑ:mait, || marmit). [a. F. *marmite* pot or kettle: see MARMIT.] 1. a. An earthenware cooking-vessel; a stockpot.

1805 C. JAMES *New Mil. Dict.* (ed. 2), *Marmite*, . . . porridge-pot, kettle; a machine in which soldiers boil their victuals. 1882 C. M. YONGE *Unknown to Hist.* II. xxi. 294 The French suite, every one of whom liked to have his own little arrangements of cookery, and to look after his own marmite in his own way. 1919 B. RUCK *Disturbing Charm* I. xi. 107 The door into the huge French kitchen stood open, giving a glimpse of marmites, burnished copper pans, crocks, and five-decker cookers. 1955 L. WOOLLEY *Alalakh* vi. 218 'Marmite', Type 154, of normal cooking-pot ware, black clay reddened on surface. 1960 *Home & Garden* Oct. 150/2 A range of ovenware . . . 5d for a marmite.

b. *slang.* A bomb or shell resembling a pot.

1915 G. ADAM *Behind Scenes at Front* 48 The graves in the churchyard have been torn open by 'marmites'. 1919 [see BLACK MARIA 2].

2. ('mɑ:mat.) (Properly with capital initial.) The proprietary term for an extract made from fresh brewer's yeast.

1907 *Yesterday's Shopping* (1969) 18/1 Marmite (Vegetable Ext.) . . . Marmite Bouillon, in tubes. 1920 *Trade Marks Jnl.* 25 Aug. 1588 *Marmite* . . . A Concentrated Culinary Preparation, being an Article of Food. The Marmite Food Extract Co., Limited. 1923 *Nature* 12 May 626/2 In the prevention of beri-beri the addition of oat-meal and dhall to the British ration, the addition of marmite, and later, the issue of bread containing 25 per cent. of atta, were found valuable. 1925 D. H. LAWRENCE *Let.* 17 Dec. (1962) II. 871 So Sonya will never cook us another goose, only marmite pie and nut-cutlet. 1928 R. MACAULAY *Keeping up Appearances* i. 5 Doctors . . . prefer that one should breakfast . . . on marmite, Ry-Vita biscuits, and an apple. 1934 *Nature* 20 Oct. 623/2 The yeast extract 'Marmite' has long been recognised as a source of the vitamin B complex. 1947 T. H. WHITE *Mistress Masham's Repose* i. 7 She had . . . brown eyes the colour of marmite, but more shiny. 1966 A. E. LINDOP *I start Counting* xviii. 208 He knocked me up a Marmite sandwich.

|| **marmiton** (marmitō). [Fr., f. *marmite* pot, kettle.] A kitchen scullion.

1754 CHESTERE, *Let. to Dayrolles* 2 Apr., I wish . . . that you could find me at Brussels an humble marmiton, *tournebroche*, or other animal, who could roast and boil decently. 1847 DISRAELI *Tancred* I. i, One of my marmitons has disappointed me.

marmlet, obs. form of MARMALADE *sb.*

marmol(e, variant forms of MORMAL Obs.

marmolet, obs. form of MARMALADE *sb.*

marmolite ('mɑ:mələɪt). *Min.* Also marmalite. [Formed by NUTTALL, who refers to Gr. *μαρμαίρειν* to shine: see -LITE.] A laminated serpentine, of a pearly lustre and pale green colour.

1822 T. NUTTALL in *Amer. Jnl. Sci.* IV. 17 A contiguous substance which as a peculiar mineral I shall distinguish by the name of marmolite. *Ibid.* 19 Marmolite. 1848 C. A. JOHNS *Week at Lizard* 107 Rare minerals, such as marmolite. 1849 WATTS tr. *Gmelin's Handbk. Chem.* III. 395 Noble Serpentine or Ophite (together with Marmalite [etc.]).

† **marmor.** *Sc. Obs.* Also 4, 6 -our, -ore. [a. L. *marmor* MARBLE.] Marble. Also *attrib.*

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xxi. (*Clement*) 888 bai. . . fand a kyrk . . . of marmore mad. 1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* I. 79 This marmore stane in forme of a chyre. *Ibid.* 129 The marmour chyre of Destinie. *Ibid.* 132 The sentences in Marmor war hewin.

marmoraceous (mɑ:mə'reɪʃəs), *a. rare.* [f. L. type **marmorāce-us*, f. *marmor* MARBLE: see -ACEOUS.] Pertaining to, or like, marble.

1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* II. 313/1 Marmo[r]aceous, a Marble colour, a black blue. 1822 T. NUTTALL in *Amer. Jnl. Sci.* IV. 18 This marmoraceous mineral. 1848 MAUNDER *Treas. Nat. Hist.*

marmorate ('mɑ:məreit), *a.* [ad. L. *marmorāt-us*, pa. pple. of *marmorāre* to overlay with marble, f. *marmor* MARBLE.]

† 1. Overlaid with or enclosed in marble. *Obs.*

1537 *Epitaph* in Fuller *Worthies*, Lond. II. (1662) 205 Under this Stone cloyed and marmorate Lyeth Iohn Kite.

2. *Nat. Hist.* Variegated or veined like marble.

1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* IV. 289. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 722/2.

So † **marmorated a.**

1731 BAILEY vol. II, *Marmorated*, made of, wrought in, covered with marble.

marmoration (mɑ:mə'reɪʃən). *rare*⁻⁰. [ad. late L. *marmorātiōn-em*, n. of action f. *marmorāre* (see prec.).] (See quotes.)

1661 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* (ed. 2), *Marmoration*, a building with marble. 1730-6 BAILEY (fol.), *Marmoration*, a covering or laying with marble.

marmoreal (mɑ:'mɔəriəl), *a. poet. and rhet.* [f. L. *marmore-us* (f. *marmor* MARBLE) + -AL¹.]

1. Resembling marble or a marble statue; cold, smooth, white, etc., like marble.

1798 LANDOR *Gebir* Wks. 1846 II. 494 Looking recumbent how Love's column rose Marmoreal. 1817 SHELLEY *Rev. Islam* i. xlix, Paving with fire the sky and the marmoreal floods. 1868 BROWNING *Ring & Bk.* ix. 53 Marmoreal neck and bosom uberous. 1892 *Sat. Rev.* 15 Oct. 443/1 Blank-verse studies of merit, but somewhat cold and marmoreal in their severity.

2. Made or composed of marble.

1825 *New Monthly Mag.* XIII. 181 Spurs of marble, and marmoreal limbs. 1880 W. WATSON *Prince's Quest, Sunset* (1892) 134 Minaret And terrace and marmoreal spire.

Hence **marmoreally** *adv.*

1847 SIR A. DE VERE *1st Pt. Mary Tudor* v. iii, Cold, but composed, marmoreally rigid! 1887 SAINTSBURY *Eliz. Lit.* 455 The marmoreally-finished minor poems of Ben [Jonson].

marmorean (mɑ:'mɔəriən), *a.* [f. L. *marmore-us* (f. *marmor* MARBLE) + -AN.] Composed, or made, of marble; resembling marble.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Marmorean* . . . of marble, or that is like it in colour, hardness, &c. 1836 *Fraser's Mag.* XIV. 24 Her neck's marmorean whiteness. 1902 *Speaker* 1 Mar. 608/1 The marmorean Leconte de Lisle.

† **marmoreous**, *a.* *Obs.* -⁰ [Formed as prec. + -OUS.] = prec.

1727 BAILEY vol. II.

marmoric (mɑ:'mɔəri:k), *a. rare*⁻¹. [f. L. *marmor* marble + -IC.] Of marble.

1811 PINKERTON *Petralogy* I. 130 Hardness, between marmoric and basaltic.

marmorize ('mɑ:məraɪz), *v.* [f. L. *marmor* + -IZE. Cf. F. *marmoriser* and mod.L. *marmorisatio*.] = MARMORIZE *v.*

1897 GEIKIE *Anc. Volcanoes* I. 32 Marmorised limestone.

|| **marmortinto** (mɑ:mə'tɪntəʊ). [? A mistake for It. *marmo tinto* (*marmo* marble, *tinto* dyed, coloured).] An Italian process (used in the 18th c.) of decorating walls, etc. in imitation of marble.

1844 *Mech. Mag.* XL. 31 The inventor of marmortinto was born in 1762. 1854 FAIRHOLT *Dict. Art, Marmortinto*.

marmose ('mɑ:məʊs). [a. F. *marmose* (Buffon), possibly from colonial Du.: cf. MDu. *marmoyse*, *mermoyse* (see MERMOYSE), marmoset, believed to be a shortening of F. *marmouset*.] One of several species of small South American opossums (as *Didelphys dorsigera* and *D. murina*) which have only a rudimentary pouch and carry their young on their back.

1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1824) II. 162 An animal greatly resembling the former [*i.e.* the opossum], is the Marmose.

marmoset ('mɑ:məzɛt). Forms: 4-5 marmusette, marmesette, 5, (9) marmozette, -usete, -isset, marmusset, 5-6 marmesette, -osette, 5-7 marmeset, 6 mermoset, -osite, marmosete, -azat, -asit, -issed, -esot, mormosett, marmsat, 6-7 marmaset(t), 6, 8 marmoset, 6-9 marmozet, (9) marmozette), 7 marmosit(e), -azet, -osat, -uset, -ousite, -osett, mormaset, malmaset, 5- marmoset. [a. OF. *marmouset* grotesque image, in 1280 latinized *marmosetum* (not *marmoretum* as given by Littré); in mod.F. the word means also 'little man'; the sense 'ape', though not found in Fr. dicts., is in provincial use (see Honnorat *Dict. Prov.*). Hence MDu. *marmoset* in all three senses.

The origin of the Fr. word is obscure; it has been conjectured to be a derivative of L. *marmor* marble, but the form is not easy to account for. It can hardly be unconnected with F. *marmot* little child (whence prob. It. *marmocchio*), in early use also 'monkey', 'grotesque statuette'; forms app. cognate are med.L. *marmōnetus*, *mammōnetus* (Promp. Parv.), *mammōn-em* monkey. Some have supposed the source to be OF. *merme* small (-L. *minimus*); others have suggested that the word in the sense 'grotesque figure' was an architectural term derived in some way from Gr. *μορμύ* bugbear.]

† 1. A grotesque figure. *a.* Applied in scorn to an idol. *Obs.*

1426 LYDG. *De Guil. Pilgr.* 20954 To worshope A Marmoset, Wych to helpe. . . Hath no puissaunce. 1563-83 FOXE *A. & M.* II. 882/2 Get thee away from me thou naughty person: with thy marmoset of wood.

attrib. a 1572 KNOX *Hist. Ref.* Wks. 1846 I. 259 A marmoset idole was borrowed fra the Gray Freiris.

† b. (See quot. 1706.) *Obs.* -⁰

1687 MIEGE *Gl. Fr. Dict.* II, *Marmoset*, a kind of Grotesk, *Marmoset*. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Marmoset*, . . . an odd kind of Grotesk figure in a Building. 1736 NEVE *Builder's Dict.*

2. † a. In early use: Any small monkey (*obs.*). *b.* Now restricted to the tropical American monkeys of the family *Hapalidæ* (or *Mididæ*), comprising two genera, *Hapale* (the true marmosets) and *Midas* (the tamarins).

The *Hapalidæ* are of the size of a small squirrel, have non-prehensile bushy tails, and (in many species) long eartufts or

a mane of whitish hair. They have often been kept as pets, on account of their gentle, playful nature.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P.R.* XVIII. i. (1495) 748 Some beastes seruyth for . . . manny's myrth: as apys and marmusettes [MS. *Bodl.* marmesettes] and popyngayes. c 1400 MAUNDEV. (1839) xix. 210 Apes, Marmozettes [Roxb. marmusettes, Fr. orig. *marmoz*], Babewynes, and many other dyverse Bestes. c 1425 *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 639/32 *Hic xenozephalus*, marmusset. 1519 HORMAN *Vulg.* 109 b, The marmeset hath a very longe tayle. 1551 ROBINSON tr. *More's Utopia* II. vi. (ed. Lupton) 215 A mormoset chaunced vpon the booke. . . whyche . . . plucked owte certeyne leaues, and toore them in pieces. 1559 W. CUNNINGHAM *Cosmogr. Glasse* 191 Mermosites. 1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* II. ii. 174 The nimble Marmazet. 1625 PURCHAS *Pilgrims* II. 1771 There are many Monkeys or Marmosets, that doe great hurt to the Palme trees. 1679 T. TRAFHAM *Disc. Jamaica* 115 The Malmaset, as among the Indians of the more Southern Main of America. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Marmoset*, a sort of blaek Monkey, having a shaggy Neck. 1715 tr. *Pancivollus' Rerum Mem.* I. II. xvi. 104 An Egyptian Cat, which we call a Marmoset, or Monkey. 1822 SCOTT *Nigel* VIII. i. I have seen her . . . as changeful as a marmozet. 1840 Cuvier's *Anim. Kingd.* 62 Marmosets (*Hapale*, as restricted). 1863 BATES *Nat. Amazons* II. 55 The monkeys belonged to a very pretty and rare species, a kind of marmoset. 1893 [see MARIKINA].

attrib. 1851 P. H. GOSSE *Nat. in Jamaica* 327 note, I have heard the Marmozette Monkey (*Jacchus*) produce the very same sound. 1876 'OUIDA' *Winter City* VII. 224 The quick marmoset eyes of little Mme. Mila.

† 3. Applied to a person: *a.* to a woman or child, as a term of endearment or playful reproach: cf. *monkey. Obs.*

1526 SKELTON *Magnyf.* 462 What, wanton, wanton, nowe well ymet! What, Margery Mylke Ducke, mermoset! 1604 DEKKER *1st Pt. Honest Wh.* vi. C 4 b, Saeue thee little Marmoset: how doest thou good pretty rogue? 1614 BEAUM. & FL. *Wit at sev. Weap.* III. i, *Sir Greg.* [To his niece.] O dissembling Marmaset! 1754 RICHARDSON *Grandison* (1781) VII. xliii. 211 How shall I hold the little marmoset, if you devour first one of my hands, then the other?

b. to a man, as a term of abuse or contempt: cf. *ape.* Sometimes (as in OF.) a favourite, 'ingle'.

? a 1500 *Chester Pl.* x, I will . . . mar that misbegotten marmoset. 1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. cclxxxvii. 661 Always the Erle hath these marmosettes about him, as Gilbert Mahewe and his bretherne. a 1529 SKELTON *Agst. Ganesche* II. 39 Thow mantycore, ye marmoset, garnyshte like a Greke. a 1585 POLWART *Flying v. Montgomerie* 795 Beld bisset! marmisset! lansprezed to the lowes! 1615 BRATHWAIT *Strappado* (1878) 48 See, see her cerus cheeke, made to delight Her apple-squire, or wanton Marmosite. 1825 SCOTT *Talism.* xxiv, A king's son . . . is at least a match for this marmozet of a Marquis.

Hence † **marmosetical** *a.*, eharacteristic of a marmoset; apishly foolish.

1630 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Wit & Mirth* Wks. II. 187/2 A Mercers seruant espying his marmositticall Apisbnesse.

marmot ('mɑ:mət). Also 8 mar(a)motto, marmotta, ? *erron.* marmout, 8-9 marmotte. [ad. F. *marmotte* fem. (whence prob. Sp., Pg. *marmota*, It. *marmotta*, also † *marmotto* masc.), prob. an altered form, due to assimilation to OF. *marmotte*, *marmot* monkey (see MARMOSET), of Rumonsch *murmont*:-L. type *mürem montis* 'mountain mouse', whence OHG. *muremunto*, *murmainiti*, *murmenti*, MHG. *mürmendin*, mod.G. dialects *murmental*, *murmeten*, *murmetli*, mod.G. *murmeldier*, whence Du. *mormeldier*, Da. *murmeldyr*, Sw. *murmeldjur*.]

1. A rodent of the genus *Arctomys* or sub-family *Arctomyinæ* of the squirrel family, esp. *A. marmotta*, which inhabits the Alps and the Pyrenees, sometimes called the Alpine marmot.

With qualification applied to other animals of the same and allied genera: † American or Maryland m., the woodchuck, *A. monax*; bobac or Polish m., *A. bobac* (see BOBAC); † Canadian or Quebec m., *Spermophilus empetra*; earless or pouched m., the suslik, *S. citillus*; hoary m., the whistler, *A. pruinosus*; † Lapland m., the lemming; prairie m., the prairie dog (genus *Cynomys*).

1607 TOPSELL *Hist. Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 405 Scaliger describeth them in this manner, a Marmot (saith he, for so he termeth an Alpine Mouse in French) is a Beast about the bigness of a Badger. 1704 RAY *Creation* II. (ed. 4) 337 The Marmotto or *Mus Alpinus*, a Creature as big or bigger than a Rabbet, which absconds all Winter. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.*, *Marmotte*, *Marmotta*, the mountain rat, a creature very common in many parts of Europe. 1762 tr. *Busching's Syst. Geog.* I. 495 Mice, marmottos, and wild-fowl are their favourite dishes. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) IV. 38 The Marmot is . . . almost as big as an hare, but it is more corpulent than a cat, and has shorter legs. 1781 PENNANT *Quadrup.* II. 396 Alpine Marmot. *Ibid.* 397 Quebec Marmot. *Ibid.* 398 Maryland Marmot. *Ibid.*, Hoary Marmot. *Ibid.* 399 Bobuk Marmot. 1796 [see EARLESS]. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) XII. 463/1 The monax, or American marmot. . . The bobac, or Polish marmot. . . The empetra, or Canadian marmot. 1861 G. F. BERKELEY *Sportsm. W. Prairies* xv. 259 The prairie dog or marmot. 1896 KIRKALDY & POLLARD tr. *Boas' Text Bk. Zool.* 529 The Pouched Marmot (*Spermophilus citillus*) of East Europe.

|| *b.* In full *Cape marmot*, *marmot of the Cape*: the Cape cony or daman, *Hyrax capensis*.

1861 HULME tr. *Moquin-Tandon* II. III. ii. 122 The Daman of the Cape (*Hyax Capensis*), . . . commonly called . . . Marmot of the Cape.

2. A kind of bathing cap. [After F. *marmotte*.] 1897 *Westm. Gaz.* 22 July 3/3 The newest bathing cap is 'the marmotte' . . . fastening in a knot on the forehead. 1902 *Ibid.* 31 July 3/2 The silk caps are a little more varied in shape; one sees the tammie and the marmot.

† **marmot(t)ane.** *Obs. rare.* [a. OF. *marmottaine*, corruptly repr. L. *mürem montänam* mountain mouse.] = MARMOT 1.

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 216 The Rats . . . of the Alpes, *i.* Marmottanes, which are as bigge as Brockes or Badgers. *Ibid.* 217 Such like Marmotanes there be in Ægypt.

marmour, variant of MARMOR *Sc. Obs.*

marmouset, -ousite, -ozet(te, marmsat, *obs.* ff. MARMOSET.

† **marm-stone.** *Obs.* [OE. *marmstán*, also *marmanstán*, f. *marm* marble + *stán* STONE.] Marble; a block, slab, etc. of marble.

971 *Blickl. Hom.* 203 Beforan ðære norðdura þære circean on þæm marmanstane. c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Saints' Lives* xxxi. 1128 þa afylde sum enapa þæt fæt unwerlice upp on pone marm-stan. c 1205 LAY. 1138 [A temple] imaked of marme stæne [later text *marbre* stone]. *Ibid.* 1317, 32097.

marmulade, -ate, -et, *obs.* ff. MARMALADE *sb.*

marmuset(e, -ette, obs. forms of MARMOSET.

|| **maro** ('maro). [Polynesian.] A loin-cloth used by certain South Sea Islanders.

1772-84 *Cook's Voy.* (1790) VI. 2047 A piece of thick cloth, called the maro, about a foot in breadth, which passes between the legs, and is fastened round the waist. 1833 A. SMITH in M. D. Frear *Lowell & Abigail* (1934) 63 Many others wear nothing but a narrow strip of tapa about their loins, called a *maro*. 1860 MAYNE REID *Odd People* 213 A coarser and scantier pareu is to be seen among the poorer people, . . . and not unfrequently this is only a mere strip wrapped around the loins; in other words, a 'malo', 'maro', or 'maso'—as it is indifferently written in the varied orthography of the voyagers. 1898 [see TAPA¹]. 1969 R. T. WILCOX *Dict. Costume* (1970) 201 *Malo*, the Hawaiian man's girdle or loincloth. Originally of tapa cloth which was made from tree bark, but now of cotton dyed in brilliant colors.

maro, *obs.* form of MARROW *sb.*¹

marocain (mæ'rə'kein). [f. F. *maroquin*: see MAROQUIN *a.* and *sb.*] A dress fabric of ribbed crêpe. Also, a garment made from marocain.

1922 *Glasgow Herald* 28 June 8/6 For her going away dress the bride had a three-piece suit of grey wool marocain. 1922 *Tatler* 30 Aug. 354/2 An evening frock of black crêpe marocain. 1923 *Weekly Dispatch* 14 Jan. 15 A new evening model . . . had a trailing skirt with narrow draperies of black panne, while the upper part . . . was in white marocain. 1926 C. SIDGWICK *Sack & Sugar* xi. 126, I wore an embroidered marocain. 1957 M. B. PICKEN *Fashion Dict.* 88/1 *Marocain* . . . ribbed crepe of silk or wool or combination.

marocchine, -okin(e, *obs.* ff. MAROQUIN.

marode, *obs.* form of MARAUD.

† **maron.** *Obs.* [a. *obs.* F. *marron* (Rabelais); in med.L. *mar(r)ōn-em*.] A mountain guide.

1506 GUYLFORDE *Pilgr.* (Camden) 80 We tok moyles to stey vs vp the mountayne, and toke also marones to kepe vs frome fallynge. 1611 CORYAT *Crudities* 80 My athour of this tale or figment is our Maron of Turin [marg. That is guide or conductor]. 1670-98 LASSELS *Voy. Italy* I. 49 Marons, or men with little open chairs for carry you up and down the hill for a crown. *Ibid.* 51 After two hours tugging of our chairmen or Marons we came to the top of the hill.

marone, maroner: see MAROON, MARINER.

† **Ma'ronian, a.** *Obs.* [f. L. *Marōn-em* the cognomen of Virgil + -IAN.] Virgilian.

1648 HERRICK *Hesper.*, *To M. Denham*, Thy brave, bold, and sweet Maronian Muse. a 1693 *Urquhart's Rabelais* III. x. 84 The Maronian Lottery [orig. *sors Virgilianes*].

† **'Maronist'**. *Obs.* [f. L. *Marōn-em* + -IST.] A disciple of the poet Virgil (Publius Vergilius Maro); a Virgilian student or scholar.

1597-8 BP. HALL *Sat.* I. iv. 7 He, like some imperious Maronist, Conjures the Muses that they him assist. 1599 *Preserv. Hen. VII* (1866) 10, I would I were but as Ennius to a fine Maronist.

† **Maronist'**. *Obs.* -⁰ Variant of MARONITE. 1737 in BAILEY vol. II.

Maronite ('mæ'rənait), *sb.* (and *a.*) Also 6 **Moronite**. [ad. late L. *Marōnīta*, f. *Marōn* name of the founder of the sect: see -ITE.

There was a Syrian of this name in the 4th c., and another in the 7th c.; the sect was probably named from one of these; recent authorities favour the earlier date.]

One of a sect of Syrian Christians, dwelling in the Lebanon and Anti-Lebanon; they were originally Monothelites, but subsequently became united with the Roman Church. Also *attrib.* (quasi-*adj.*).

c 1511 *1st Eng. Bk. Amer.* (Arb.) Introd. 31/1 The syxte [cristened] nacyon. . . They be named Moroniten. 1617 MORYSON *Itin.* I. 215 A Maronite Christian. 1703 MAUNDRELL *Journ. Jerus.* (1721) 35 The Maronite Bishop of Aleppo. 1885 *Cath. Dict.* (ed. 3) s.v., A schism was caused through Greek influence, and a Maronite Patriarch fell away. . . Ever since [1216] the Maronites have been steadfast Catholics.

maronner, obs. form of MARINER.

maroo, obs. form of MARROW *sb.*²

maroodi (mə'ru:di). Also maroudi. [ad. Arawak *marodi*.] In Guyana, any of several birds included in species of guan belonging to the genera *Penelope* or *Pipile*.

1825 C. WATERTON *Wanderings S. Amer.* 23 The forest contains an abundance of... maams, maroudis and waracabas. 1876 C. B. BROWN *Canoe & Camp Life Brit. Guiana* 345 Maroodies of two kinds (the common and white-headed)... were also numerous. 1883 E. F. IM THURN *Among Indians Guiana* 62 Now and then a maroodi (*Penelope*) cried shrilly from among the trees. 1922 *Blackw. Mag.* Apr. 535/1 A quail and a maroodi rewarded their zeal.

maroon (mə'ru:n), *sb.*¹ and *a.*¹ Forms: 6-9 marron, 7-9 marone, 8-9 marrone, 9 marroon, 7, 9 maroon. [a. F. *marron*, ad. It. *marrone*.] *A. sb.*

†1. A large kind of sweet chestnut native to Southern Europe; also, the tree bearing this nut. Also *marron chestnut*. *Obs.*

1594 R. ASHLEY tr. *Loys le Roy* 28 Dates, chestnuts, and marrons. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 525 Such plots of ground as do afford coppices of Chest-nut trees, are stored with plants comming of marrons or nut-kernels. 1699 EVELYN *Acetaria* App. P viij, Roasted Maroons, Pistachios, Pine-Kernels [etc.]. [1877 SCUDDER *Recoll. S. Breck* iii. 66 The fine large marron chestnuts were brought to us... for a cent a hundred.]

2. *a.* [= F. *marron*, from the quasi-adj. use as in *couleur marron*.] A particular kind of brownish-crimson or claret colour.

1791 HAMILTON *Berthollet's Dyeing* I. i. ii. i. 144 Darker colours such as browns and marones. *Ibid.* II. ii. iii. vii. 216 This gives it a cinnamon colour, or light marrone. 1835 *Court Mag.* VI. p. ii/1 Some velvet [mantles] of maroon and other rich winter colours. 1844 HAY *Law Harm. Colouring* (ed. 5) 17 A series of other colours, such as brown, marone, slate. 1882 *Garden* 14 Oct. 347/1 A rather small flower... of a deep rich maroon.

b. A coal-tar dye obtained from the resinous matters formed in the manufacture of magenta. a1873 CRACE-CALVERT *Dyeing*, etc. (1876) 432 Aniline Maroons and Browns.

3. *a.* A firework composed of a small cubical box of pasteboard, wrapped round with twine and filled with gunpowder; it is intended to imitate in exploding the report of a cannon. (Used as an air-raid warning, etc., in the war of 1914-18.)

1749 *Machine for the Fireworks* 15 Marrons, 5000. 1818 *Handbill* July in *Pall Mall G.* (1885) 5 Nov. 4/2 A battery of maroons, or imitation cannon. 1840-1 HOOD *Kilmanegg, Birth* xviii, To have seen the maroons, And the whirling moons. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 1401/2 Marron. 1884 *St. James's Gaz.* 13 June 10/2 The display last night included signal maroons... rockets, and shells. 1918 *Flying* 6 Feb. 90/1 Clearly, the authorities ought to have posted notices... explaining that the maroons are warnings to take cover. 1918 *Daily Mirror* 12 Nov. 2/1 London went wild with delight when the great news came through yesterday... Bells burst into joyful chimes, maroons were exploded, bands paraded the streets, and London gave itself up wholeheartedly to rejoicing. 1934 E. WHARTON *Backward Glance* xiii. 358 Four years of war had injured Parisians to every kind of noise connected with air-raids, from the boom of warning maroons to the smashing roar of the bombs.

b. *Artillery*. (See quot. 1876.)

1859 F. A. GRIFFITHS *Artif. Man.* (1862) 282 Maroons are boxes containing from 1 to 6 ounces of powder. 1859 McCLINTOCK *Voy. 'Fox' in Arctic Sea* i. 9 Powder for ice-blasting, rockets, maroons, and signal-mortar were furnished by the Board of Ordnance. 1876 VOYLE & STEVENSON *Milit. Dict.* (ed. 3), *Maroons*, decorations for rockets. They are cubes filled with grained powder, and enveloped with two or three layers of strong twine or marline.

c. 'A bright white light used for signals in the East Indies' (Ogilvie *Suppl.* 1855).

B. adj. Of the colour described in A. 2.

1843 JAMES *Forest Days* ii, He was dressed in close-fitting garments of a dark marone tint. 1871 KINGSLEY *At Last* ii, A most lovely *Convolvulus*... with purple maroon flowers. 1876 OUIDA *Winter City* vi. 114 They had put out her maroon velvet with the ostrich feathers. 1878 FOSTER *Phys.* II. ii. §3. 267 Venous blood of a dark purple or maroon colour.

Comb. 1840 BARHAM *Ingol. Leg.* Ser. 1. *St. Gengulphus*, Good, stout maroon-colour'd leather. 1876 HARLEY *Mat. Med.* 233 A maroon-red precipitate.

maroon (mə'ru:n), *sb.*² and *a.*² Forms: 7-8 maron, 8 marone, meroon, 8- maroon. [a. F. *marron* (*maron* in *Hist. Antilles* 1658, p. 322), said to be a corruption of Sp. *cimarron* wild, untamed.] *A. sb.*

1. One of a class of Blacks, originally fugitive slaves, living in the mountains and forests of Surinam and the West Indies.

[1626 NICHOLS *Sir F. Drake revived* (1628) 7 The Symérons (a blacke people, which about eightie yeeres past, fled from the Spaniards their Masters.)] 1666 J. DAVIES *Hist. Caribby Isles* 202 They will run away and get into the Mountains and Forests, where they live like so many Beasts; then they are call'd Marons, that is to say Savages. 1795 *Hist. Eur.* in *Ann. Reg.* (1796) 60/1 The hostilities against the free negroes in the Island of Jamaica known by the denomination of Maroons had been carried on a long time without effect. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) X. 694/2

(Mauritius) The Marones, or wild negroes. 1843 MARRYAT *M. Violet* xl, A gang of negro maroons was hanging about. 1895 *Nation* (N.Y.) 8 Aug. 98/2 The savage Maroons were called in and let loose upon the peasantry.

attrib. 1796 (*title*) The Proceedings of the Governor and Assembly of Jamaica, in regard to the Maroon Negroes. 1828 G. W. BRIDGES *Ann. Jamaica* II. xv. 221 Many who distinguished themselves in the Maroon war of Jamaica.

b. fig. (Also *attrib.*) 1823 MACAULAY *Misc. Writ., R. Soc. Lit.* (1860) I. 22 It will furnish a secure ambuscade behind which the Maroons of literature may take a certain and deadly aim. a1859 *Hist. Eng.* xxiii. (1861) V. 113 A warrant of the Lord Chief Justice broke up the Maroon village [of thieves in Epping Forest] for a short time.

2. *Southern U.S.* In full *maroon frolic*, *party*: A pleasure party, esp. a hunting or fishing excursion of the nature of a picnic but of longer duration.

1779 I. ANGELL *Diary* (1899) 59 Lt. Cook... Come from the Meroon frolic last night. [*Editor's note*: A hunting or fishing trip, or excursion, in Southern United States, to camp out after the manner of the West Indian Maroons.] 1785 in *South Carolina Hist. & Geneal. Mag.* (1912) XIII. 188 On Monday we form a maroon party to visit some saw mills. 1838 C. GILMAN *Recoll. Southern Matron* xxxii. 223 Feeling the necessity of refreshment, we alighted for a while beneath a tree by the roadside, for a *maroon*.

3. A person who is marooned.

1883 STEVENSON *Treas. Isl.* xi, Well, what would you think? Put 'em ashore like maroons?

B. adj. Run wild, having reverted to a state of nature (*Cent. Dict.*). [So F. *marron*.]

maroon (mə'ru:n), *v.* Also 7-8 mo-. [f. prec.]

†1. *a. passive* or *intr.* To be lost in the wilds.

b. intr. (? *fig.*) ? To miss one's object. *Obs.* 1699 DAMPIER *Voy.* II. ii. 84, I began to find that I was (as we call it, I suppose from the Spaniards) Marooned, or Lost, and quite out of the Hearing of my Comrades Guns. 1716-17 S. SEWALL *Letter-Bk.* 15 Jan. II. 63, I had rather myself bear part of the charge, then that the poor young man moroon'd and return home with shame and disappointment.

2. *trans.* To put (a person) ashore and leave him on a desolate island or coast (as was done by the buccaneers and pirates) by way of punishment.

1726 *Brice's Weekly Jrnl.* 1 July 2 He farther says, that Lowe and Spriggs were both maroon'd, and were got among the Musketoo Indians. 1822 SCOTT *Pirate xxii*, I was... condemned... to be marooned, as the phrase goes, on one of those little sandy, bushy islets, which are called, in the West Indies, keys. 1891 *Athenaeum* 17 Jan. 82/2 Magellan 'marooned' a mutinous priest on the coast of Patagonia.

b. transf. To place or leave in a position from which one cannot escape. Also *fig.*

1910 *N. Y. Even. Post* 6 Jan. (Th.), Train No. 4... due here from Los Angeles on January 1, is marooned in the desert. 1912 *Ibid.* 15 July 1/7 Rescue parties found dazed families... marooned on roofs. *Ibid.*, The torrent rushed... through the [station] yard... marooning several hundred passengers. 1916 W. OWEN *Let.* 19 June (1967) 395, I am marooned on a Crag of Superiority in an ocean of Soldiers. 1946 *Sun* (Baltimore) 10 Aug. 4/1 It comes out for... direct assistance and encouragement to farmers marooned in declining or unproductive lines. 1973 *Jewish Chron.* 29 June 16/2 Marooned in the decaying house, she hears voices and sees the ghosts of the family. 1974 *Sunday Tel.* 7 July 26/2 Living a few miles out [of a city] is all very well in itself, but it often involves two cars—one for an otherwise marooned wife and family.

3. *intr.* Of slaves: To escape from service and take to the woods and mountains.

1831 TYERMAN & BENNET *Voy. & Trav.* II. lii. 496 The slaves [in Mauritius] sometimes maroon, as it is called, that is, they run away from their bondage.

4. *Southern U.S.* To camp out for several days on a pleasure party. (Cf. MAROON *sb.*² 2.)

[1777: Implied in MAROONING *vbl. sb.* 2.] 1855 HALIBURTON *Nat. & Hum. Nat.* II. 283 He used to delight to go marooning. [*Footnote*.] Marooning differs from picnicing in this—the former continues several days, the other lasts but one. 1871 KINGSLEY *At Last* vi, A bathing party of pleasant French people, 'marooning' (as picnic-ing is called here) on the island.

5. To idle, 'hang about'.

1808 SOUTHEY *Let.* (1856) II. 59 To juniperise within doors, to maroon without. 1865 *Pall Mall G.* 13 Nov. 2 To purchase for these 300,000 blacks the liberty to squat and maroon or to hang about the towns of the island.

Hence *ma'rooned ppl. a.*

1883 STEVENSON *Treas. Isl.* xv, The marooned man in his goatskins. 1889 CLARK RUSSELL *Marooned* xxv, As decent a lodging as marooned people have a right to expect.

marooner (mə'ru:nə(r)). Also 7? *marownar*. [f. MAROON *v.*]

1. A buccaneer, pirate.

1661 HICKERINGILL *Jamaica* 67 A few French Buckaneers, or Hunting Marownaes [? read Marownars]. 1728-36 BYRD *Westover Papers* (1841) 13 On the south shore dwelt a marooner, that modestly called himself a hermit. 1887 H. PYLE in *Harper's Mag.* Aug. 357 (art.) Buccaneers and Marooners of the Spanish Main.

2. *a.* One who maroons persons on a desolate coast.

1881 *Sat. Rev.* 3 Sept. 293 The original marooners of Ariadne were soon out of hail.

b. A person left on a desolate island as a punishment; = MAROON *sb.*² 2.

In Dicts.

3. *Southern U.S.* One who goes marooning (see MAROON *sb.*² 3).

In Dicts.

†4. = MAROON *sb.*² 1. *Obs. U.S.*

a1738 W. BYRD *Hist. Dividing Line in Writings* (1901) 37 We were told that on the South Shore, not far from the Inlet, dwelt a Marooner that Modestly call'd himself a Hermit.

ma'rooning, *vbl. sb.* [f. MAROON *v.* + -ING¹.]

1. The action of MAROON *v.* 2.

1724 C. JOHNSON *Hist. Pyrates* 170 Marooning. This was a barbarous Custom of putting the Offender on Shore, on some desolate or uninhabited Cape or Island. 1896 *Spectator* 2 May 639 Cabot... was apparently the inventor of the ruthless practice called marooning.

2. The action or practice of going on a maroon-party. Chiefly *attrib.* in *marooning party*, *season*.

1777 G. FORSTER *Voy. round World* I. 165 It may be curious to know the nature of our marooning parties, as the seamen called them. 1824 SOUTHEY *Let.* (1856) III. 425 She is very much missed here at all times, and will be still more so when the marooning season begins. 1856 OLMSTED *Slave States* 411 Two lads... had returned... from a 'marooning party', with a boat-load of venison [etc.].

†**maroquin**, *a.* and *sb.* *Obs.* Forms: 6 *marykyne*, *marekyn*(e), *maryskyn*, *marokin*(e), -ockin, 7 *marekin*, *marocchine*, *mariken*, -kin, 7-9 *mar(ro)quin*, 8 *meroquin*. [a. F. *maroquin*, orig. an adj. 'pertaining to Morocco', f. *Maroc* Morocco.] *a. adj.* (in *maroquin skins*, *leather*; also with the sense 'made of morocco') = MOROCCO *a. b. sb.* Morocco leather.

1511 *Ld. Treas. Acc. Scot.* (1902) IV. 196, v *marykyne skynnis* to ane sadill and harnessing of the Kingis mule. 1546 *Aberdeen Reg.* (1844) I. 236 Tua *Marekyn cotis*, ane reid... ane wther blak. 1548 *Ibid.* XX. (Jam.), iijj *dosoun* of *maryskyn skynnes*. 1585 T. WASHINGTON *Nicholas's Voy.* iv. xxv. 141 Faire *maroquins* and *skins* of all sorts. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* vi. xi. 518 That lether which... is called *Marocchine*. 1644 EVELYN *Diary* 1 Apr., *Bookes*, all bound in *maroquin* and gilded. 1661 *Sc. Acts Chas. II* (1820) VII. 253/2 *Mariken skinnes* made in Scotland. 1712 W. ROGERS *Voy.* (1718) 33 The fine *Marroquin leather*. 1731 BAILEY vol. II, *Marroquin*, commonly called *Morocco*. 1748 SMOLLETT *Rod. Rand.* xxxiv, Shoes of blue *meroquin*. 1819 SCOTT *Ivanhoe* vii, His *maroquin boots* and golden spurs. 1823 CRABB *Technol. Dict.*, *Morocco* or *marroquin*.

|| **maror** (mə'rɔ:(r)). Also *moror*. [Heb. *mārōr*.] A dish of bitter herbs eaten as part of the Jewish Passover *seder*.

1893 [see CHAROSET(H)]. 1903 W. ROSENAU *Jewish Ceremonial Institutions* viii. 122 A dish is placed, on which are put three unleavened cakes... On the top of them are put... the 'Charoseth' (a mixture of scraped apples and almonds), 'Moror' (bitter herbs), parsley and salt water... The bitter herbs, usually consisting of horseradish, stand, on account of their pungent taste, for the hard work of the Israelites in Egypt. 1905 *Jewish Encycl.* XI. 146/1 None has done his duty on that night [sc. Passover] until he has given voice to the three words 'pesah' (pascal lamb), 'mazzah' (unleavened bread), and 'maror' (bitter herb). 1959 [see CHAROSET(H)]. 1968 A. MATTS tr. *Sperling's Reasons for Jewish Customs* 188 The best choice for *maror* is a piece of horseradish, because horseradish has a particularly sharp and bitter taste. 1972 C. RAPHAEL *Feast of Hist.* ii. 37 Passover... was instituted with three binding ceremonies: (1) *Pesach*—a special sacrifice at the Temple... (2) *Matzah* (unleavened bread)... (3) *Maror* (bitter herbs)—eaten at the Seder to remind us of the bitterness of the Egyptian slavery.

|| **marotte** (marɔt). Also 7 *marrot*. [Fr.]

1. A fool's bauble. † to crown with a *marotte* = F. *coiffer d'une marotte*, to make a fool of.

In the first quot. the explanation is meant derisively. 1611 R. PHILIPS *Panegy. Verses in Coryat's Crudities* c7 b, Thee of the Marrot worthy doe we deeme. [Marg. i.e. Lawrell from *Marrot* a French Poet.] 1630 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Laugh & be fat* Wks. II. 72/2 They crowne thee with a Marrot or a Mard. 1840 H. AINSWORTH *Tower Lond.* II. xiv, This last shaft likewise hit its mark, though Jane [the Fool] endeavoured to ward it off with her marotte.

2. A pet notion, craze.

1852 LD. MALMESBURY *Mem.* (1884) I. 324 To be Emperor has been his [sc. Louis Napoleon's] *marotte* since he was twenty years old.

marou, -ough(e), -ou3, -ouh, obs. ff. MARROW.

maroudi, var. MAROODI.

|| **marouflage** (maruflaz), *sb.* *Art.* [f. F. *maroufler* to attach (a painted canvas to a wall) with *maroufle*, a strong adhesive (also, a lining or layer of such adhesive): see -AGE.] 1. The act or process of pasting a painted canvas to a wall, traditionally using an adhesive made of white lead ground in oil. Hence *marouflage v.*, *marouflaging vbl. sb.*

1883 J. W. MOLLETT *Illustr. Dict. Art & Archæol.* 205/2 *Marouflage*, a method of house-painting in France, upon a lining of prepared canvas fixed upon the surface to be decorated. 1909 *Cent. Dict. Suppl.*, *Marouflage*, this device allows mural paintings to be in oil colors, and also allows the work to be done at a distance from the building for which it is intended. 1934 H. HILER *Notes Technique Painting* iv. 265 *Marouflage* as the different methods of gluing the canvas to the wall are called, was very popular throughout the nineteenth century, and most modern European wall decorations were executed by this method. *Ibid.*, A paste of rye flour, to which two or three heads of garlic were added, was the commonest way of marouflaging on the Continent. 1969 R. MAYER *Dict. Art Terms & Techniques* 235/1 Traditionally, the adhesive used in marouflage is commercial white lead in oil.

2. [Transf. sense of *maroufle* a lining, layer (of glue): see prec. sense.] In ironwork, a piece of leather or other material used as a backing to show off decoration.

1957 R. LISTER *Decorative Wrought Ironwork* 55 This decoration was called *Marouflage*. Examples of door plates backed with leather are to be seen in King's College Chapel, Cambridge. 1960 H. HAYWARD *Antique Coll.* 175/2 *Marouflage*, a scarlet cloth backing to pierced lock plates.

marouner, marow(e): see MARINER, MARROW.

marower, obs. Sc. form of MOREOVER.

marowna, ? obs. form of MAROONER.

marplot ('mɑ:plɒt), *sb.* and *a.* [See MAR-.]

A. sb. One who mars or defeats a plot or design by officious interference, or hinders the success of any undertaking. Said also of things.

1708 MRS. CENTLIVRE *Busie Body* Dram. Pers., *Marplot*. 1824 LADY GRANVILLE *Lett.* May (1894) I. 295 What a marplot anxiety is. 1876 GEO. ELIOT *Dan. Der.* xxxii, But what is the use of my taking the vows and settling everything as it should be, if that marplot Hans comes and upsets it all?

B. adj. That mars or defeats a plot or design. 1850 KINGLAKE *Crimea* VI. ix. 230 There were some of his fellow-countrymen whose marplot disclosures seemed likely to bring down a new onslaught of Russian masses.

marprelate: see MAR-.

marque¹ (mɑ:k). Forms: 5, 8 mark, marc, margue (? error for *marque*), 6 markque, merk, 6-7 marke, 7- *marque*. [a. F. *marque* (OF. also *merke*), ad. Pr. *marca*, vbl. sb. f. *marcar* (med.L. *marcāre*) to seize as a pledge.

It is uncertain whether this is connected with MARK *sb.*¹ †1. Reprisals; occas. = letter of *marque* (see 2).

[1354 Act 27 Edw. III, Stat. 2 c. 17 Purveu... que... nous eions la lei de Mark & de reprisailles. 1417 Act 4 Hen. V, Stat. 2 c. 7 Que de toutz attemptatz faitz par ses ennemis... encoutre le tenure daunces Trieuves... en les quelles nest pas fait expresse mencion que toutz marques & reprisailles cesseront... nostre Signior le Roi a toutz q' l'our sentiront en tiel cas grevez, voet grauntier marque en due forme.] 1456 SIR G. HAYE *Law Arms* (S.T.S.) 205 Be way of marke...; that is to say... a lettre of leve to tak ony man of that contrée. *Ibid.* 220 The king aw to geve letter of powar to tak mark upon thame. 1473 *Rolls of Parlt.* VI. 65/2 Any Sentence, Jugement, Margue or Reprisale yeven. 1614 SELDEN *Titles Hon.* 210 The lawes of Marke, or Reprisales.

2. letter of *marque*. *a.* Usually pl., *letters of marque (and reprisal)*. Originally, a licence granted by a sovereign to a subject, authorizing him to make reprisals on the subjects of a hostile state for injuries alleged to have been done to him by the enemy's army. In later times this became practically a licence to fit out an armed vessel and employ it in the capture of the merchant shipping belonging to the enemy's subjects, the holder of letters of *marque* being called a privateer or corsair, and entitled by international law to commit against the hostile nation acts which would otherwise have been condemned as piracy. Also † *letters of mart*: see MART *sb.*⁵

So far as European nations are concerned the issue of letters of *marque* was abolished by the Congress of Paris in 1856.

1447 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 135 To graunte to youre saide Besechers, letters of Marc and Reprisail. 1545 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* I. 10 Ane letter of mark gevin and grantit be the maist cristin king of France. a1548 HALL *Chron.*, *Hen. VIII* 145 b, Shewyng hym how their goodes were taken, by letters of Marke, their shippes restrained [etc.]. 1702 *Royal Declar.* June in *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3815/3 Her Majesty having Impowered the Lord High Admiral of England to grant Letters of Marke, or Commissions for Privateers. 1789 *Constit. U.S.* Art. I. §8 Congress shall have power... to grant letters of *marque* and reprisal. 1855 MOTLEY *Dutch Rep.* (1861) II. 299 To make war upon Alva was the leading object of all these freebooters, and they were usually furnished by the Prince of Orange... with letters of *marque* for that purpose.

b. A ship carrying letters of *marque*; a privateer.

c1800 MISS KNIGHT *Autobiog.* I. 106 A Ragusan commanding a letter-of-mark. 1836 MARRYAT *Midsh. Easy* xxxviii, As letter of *marque*, I shall have the right of capture.

c. attrib. in letter of *marque man, ship*. 1703 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3910/4 A French Letter of Marke Man. 1708 *Ibid.* No. 4440/2 Any such Privateer or Letter of Marke Ship.

marque² (mɑ:k). [Fr., = mark, sign.] = MARK *sb.*¹ 15 b. A model or brand esp. of motor vehicle.

1906 C. JARROTT *Ten Yrs. Motors & Motor Racing* x. 174 Half-way to Bordeaux, and out of the first four cars two were Dietrich—this seemed a good record for the *marque*. 1956 *Road & Track* Oct. 5 (Advt.), The *marque* of Mercedes-Benz. *Ibid.* 14 The firm and *marque* has not actively participated in competition. 1958 *N. & Q.* Feb. 86/1 'Marque' is surely a recent borrowing from the French language where it is in general use to denote a particular type of variety of a product, e.g. Frigidaire, Hoover, etc. The channel whereby the word has passed from French to English is doubtless international motor-racing. 1960 *Times* 4 July (Suppl.) 1/1 Sixty years is long... also in the reign of a branded product—particularly in the reign of a *marque* of cigarette. 1972 *Daily Tel.* 28 Jan. 6/8 The Renault 5 has all the comfort associated with the *marque*, despite its lack of

size. 1973 *Times* 5 Oct. (Safety Suppl.) p. iv, But it should be emphasized that both *marques* are in the executive/luxury category and that to make a small family saloon as safe as a Mercedes or a Volvo would involve problems of weight and cost that are probably insuperable.

marquee (mɑ:'ki:). Also 8 marquée, marki, 8-9 markee. [An assumed sing. f. MARQUISE apprehended as pl.] A large tent, as an officer's field-tent, or one used at a public entertainment, exhibition, or the like.

1690 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2542/4 A good Marquee, two French Tents. 1758 *Lond. Chron.* 19-22 Aug. 173/3 General Abercrombie would not suffer any of the officers to carry any chests, beds, or markees, with them. 1744 M. MACKENZIE *Maritime Surv.* 106 A Captain's Tent and Marki. 1812 *Chron.* in *Ann. Reg.* 99 The... band was stationed in a marquee on the lawn. 1831 TRELAWNY *Adv. Younger Son* II. 118 A summer-room, exactly of the form and colour of a markee. 1884 *Times* (weekly ed.) 7 Nov. 3/2 The meeting was held in a marquee erected behind the Fountain Hotel.

b. attrib., as in *marquee manufacture, tent, marquee coop U.S.*, a tent-shaped hen-coop.

1775 *Connect. Col. Rec.* (1890) XV. 15 Ninety marquee or officers tents. 1834 *Tait's Mag.* I. 218/2 Benjamin Edgington, Marquee and Tent Manufacturer. 1849 D. J. BROWNE *Amer. Poultry Yd.* (1855) 122 The marquee coop.

marques, marquesate, etc.: see MARQUIS, etc.

|| **marquesa** (mɑ:'ke:zɑ, mɑ:'ke:zɑ). [Sp.; cf. MARCHESA.] In Spain: a marchioness.

1846 R. FORD *Gatherings from Spain* xviii. 249 We will remember the death of a kind and venerable Marquesa at Seville. 1966 H. YOXALL *Fashion of Life* vii. 63 The *marquesa* of the great neighbouring house was interested. 1968 A. BROWN *Slay me Suddenly* ix. 131 A *marquesa* may have dignity because she belongs to one of the oldest lineages in Spain.

Marquesan (mɑ:'ke:sən, -z-), *a.* and *sb.* [f. *Marquesas Islands* in the Pacific + -AN.]

A. sb. One of the Polynesian aborigines of the Marquesas Islands; also, the language spoken by them. *B. adj.* Of or pertaining to the Marquesas Islands.

1799 J. WILSON *Missionary Voy. S. Pacific* 138 Several of the Marquesans were continually plaguing the captain to take them to Otaheite. 1837 *Evangelical Mag.* Aug. 395 The spiritual enemies, which the Marquesan islanders have to encounter. 1845 J. COULTER *Adventures Pacific* xii. 155 Any liability to capsize is counteracted by the out-rigger that all the Marquesan canoes have attached to them. *Ibid.* xiv. 211 Eight or ten nuts (commonly known as the candle-nut, from their emitting a bright flame, and being used by Marquesans as a substitute for candles) are strung on a piece of reed. 1896 R. L. STEVENSON *In South Seas* i. ii. 13 The alarms and sudden councils of Marquesan chiefs. 1919 F. O'BRIEN *White Shadows South Seas* iii. 28 Hence descended the Marquesans, vikings of the Pacific, in giant canoes, and sprang upon the fighting men of the Tahitians. *Ibid.* ix. 96 The Catholic chants sung thus in Marquesan took on a wild barbaric rhythm that thrilled the blood. 1936 V. A. DEMANT *Christian Polity* xi. 192 In regard to... Oceania... mention need only be made of... the effigies of chiefs among the Marquesans. 1969 J. H. VANCE *Deadly Isles* (1970) xvi. 118 A massive white-haired Marquesan with a face carved from teak. 1974 *Listener* 21 Nov. 679/2 The pathetic dependence of the Marquesans on imported foodstuffs. *Ibid.*, Curiosity about ancient Marquesan culture.

marquesit(e): see MARCASITE.

marquet, obs. form of MARKET.

marquetry, marqueterie ('mɑ:ktrɪ). Forms: 6 marketrey, merquetry, 7 marquetterie, (marhutery), 6- *marqueterie*, 7- *marquetry*, (-ie). [a. F. *marqueterie* (1416 in Hatz.-Darm.), f. *marqueter* (1386) to variegate, f. *marque* MARK *sb.*¹] Inlaid work, esp. as used for the decoration of furniture.

1563 SHUTE *Archit.* Fj b, Fine woodes in marketrey. 1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* II. xi[i]. (Arb.) 108 All set in merquetry with letters of blew Sapphire and Topas artificially cut and entermingled. 1596 DANETT tr. *Comines* (1614) 279 The curious worke called Musaique, or Marqueterie. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 49 Marquetry and other inlaid works. 1665 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (1677) 138 Of that kind the Arabs called Marhutery, but the Jews Mosaick. 1817 MOORE *Lalla R. Veiled Proph.* (ed. 2) 80 The flashing of their swords' rich marquetry. 1847 DISRAELI *Tancred* II. xiii, A large table of ivory marquetry. 1881 YOUNG *Every man his own Mechanic* §39 Hungarian Ash... suitable as a groundwork for marquetry.

b. attrib. and *Comb.* 1849 THACKERAY *Pendennis* xxxvii, Marqueterie tables. 1851 in *Illustr. Lond. News* (1854) 5 Aug. 119/2 *Occupations of People*... marqueterie-inlayer. 1872 OLIVER *Elem. Bot.* II. 159 Tunbridge marquetry ware. 1879 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 2803 Yacca-wood [used for] Cabinet and marquetry work. Hence † *marquetry v. (nonce-wd.) intr.*, to make inlaid work: in quot. *fig.*

1610 W. FOLKINGHAM *Art of Survey* To Rdr. 3 What curious-quaint Em[bellishments] diffuse? Mosaick-Mazes-Marquetrying Muse?

marquionesse, obs. form of MARCHIONESS.

marquis, marquess ('mɑ:kwi:s). Forms: 4 marchis, 6 marches; 4-5 markis, markys, 5 markesse, markeys, markois, 5-6 markyse, markes, 6 markas, marcas, -cus, marks; 5 marquoys, marquyus, 5-6 marches, 5-7 merques, 6-7 marquesse, 6- *marquess*; 5 marquys, 6

marquise, marquise, 6-9 *marquiss*, 7- *marquis*. [a. OF. *marchis*, later altered to *marquis* (whence Du. *markies*); corresponding to Pr. *marques*, -is, Sp. *marqués*, Pg. *marquez*, It. *marchese*; f. Com. Rom. *marca* (see MARCH *sb.*³, MARK *sb.*¹) frontier, frontier territory + -ese:—L. -ensem suffix forming adjs. from place-names (see -ESE). The word is thus etymologically an adj., the sb. understood being that represented in Eng. by COUNT, so that the title was equivalent to MARGRAVE. The med.L. representative was *marchiōnem* (*marchio*), still preserved in heraldic Latin: cf. *marchioness*.

The prevailing spelling in literary use appears to be *marquis*. Some newspapers, however, use *marquess*, and several English nobles bearing the title always write it in this way.]

1. In various European countries, the title of the ruler of certain territories (originally 'marches' or frontier districts). This gradually passed, in Romanic-speaking countries, into a mere title indicating a certain grade of noble rank, immediately below that of duke and above that of count. In English it is commonly used to designate a person of this titular rank in the modern nobility of foreign countries (though the foreign forms, It. *marchese*, Sp. *marqués*, etc. are sometimes retained), and also *Hist.* as the appellation of those territorial lords to whom it was applied in earlier times. Formerly it was often employed (now rarely) as the English equivalent of MARGRAVE.

13... *Guy Warw.* (A.) 5171 Herhaud of Ardern, pe gode marchis. c1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 177 be marchis of Mounfraunt. c1386 CHAUCER *Clerk's T.* 8 A Markys whilom lord was of that londe. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) VI. 417 Albericus the markys [1432-50 markesse] expulsende Saracenyus from Ytaly. c1475 *Partenay* 6342 For discended is fro so hy A place, Off kynges, Dukes, Markois full of grace. 1503 in *Lett. Rich. III & Hen. VII* (Rolls) I. 200 The markes of Brandenburg[he]. 1529 RASTELL *Pastyme* (1811) 71 The markes Brandonburgh. 1535 HARVEL in *Ellis Orig. Lett.* Ser. II. II. 75 The Marks of Guaste hath in Sicile 150 salis. 1552 ASCHAM *Affairs of Germany* (1570) 15 b, There be at this day fivie Marchesses of Bradenborge. *Ibid.* 16 Marches Albert is now at this day xxxi. yeares old. 1596 SHAKS. *Merch.* V. i. 1. 125 A Venecian... that came hither in companie of the Marquesse of Mountferrat. 1636 BRATHWAIT *Rom. Emp.* 121 Neare the suburbane Orchards of the Marquesse Castell. 1756-7 tr. *Keysler's Trav.* (1760) III. 39 Many a spot of land not worth above fifty dollars a year gives the title of marquis to the owners. 1867 FREEMAN *Norm. Cong.* (1876) I. iv. 248 The Dukes, Counts and Marquesses had in this way grown into sovereigns. 1871 E. C. G. MURRAY *Member for Paris* II. 282 Our ex-contributor M. Horace Gerold (the Marquis of Clairefontaine).

2. At the end of the 14th c. the title was introduced into England to designate a specific degree of the peerage, between those of duke and earl. Late in the 15th c. this degree was adopted in the peerage of Scotland. The title still continues, indicating the same relative rank, in the peerage of the United Kingdom and in those of Scotland and Ireland. When a duke is also a marquis, his second title is given 'by courtesy' to his eldest son: thus the eldest son of the Duke of Devonshire is called 'the Marquis of Hartington'.

The title of a marquis is usually territorial in form, as 'the Marquis of Salisbury', but in some instances 'Marquis' is prefixed to a surname, as 'the Marquis Cornwallis'.

1399 *Rolls of Parlt.* III. 452/1 The Dukes... and the markys here present. 1445 *Ibid.* V. 394 William de la Pole, than Marquoys and Erle of Suffolk. 1451 *Ibid.* 226/1 The Name or Estate of Duke, Marquys or Erle. 1473 WARKW. *Chron.* (Camden) 4 The Kyngde made Lorde Montagu, Marquyus Montagu. *Ibid.* 10 Of late tyme hade he made hym Markes of Montagu. 15... *Bk. Precedence in Q. Eliz. Acad.* (1869) 13 Item, a Dukes Eldest sonn is Borne a Marquesse, and shall goe as a Marquise. 1509 FISHER *Funeral Serm. C'tess Richmond* Wks. (1876) 293 Erles, markyses, dukes, and princes. 1513 MORE *Rich.* III, Wks. 38/2 The Lorde Marques Dorsette the Quenes sonne by her fyrste housebande. 1594 SHAKS. *Rich.* III, i. iii. 255 Peace Master Marquesse, you are malapert, Your fire-new stampe of Honor is scarce currant. 1646 WHITELOCKE *Mem.* (1853) II. 26 The king sent orders to the marquis of Montrose to disband his forces. 1702 ROWE *Tamerl.* Ded., To the Right Honourable William Lord Marquiss of Hartington. 1844 H. H. WILSON *Brit. India* I. 147 Information of the death of Marquis Cornwallis arrived in England at the end of January, 1806. 1901 *Empire Rev.* I. 466 First in rank come the dukes... then follow in order of precedence, marquises, first created by Richard II.

†3. In the 16-17th c. often employed as a female title, equivalent to the later MARCHIONESS. *Obs.*

It is not easy to see how far this was regarded as an application of the masculine title, and how far it was taken as an Anglicization of MARQUISE. The spelling *marquess* was commonly preferred in this use, prob. through association with the suffix -ess. *Lady* was often prefixed.

1503 *Will of Katherine Lady Hastings* (Prerog. Crt. Canterbury), Marquesse Dorset. *Ibid.*, My lady marquise. 1527-8 *Will of Lady Dorset* (ibid.), I lady Cecill' marques Harrington and Bonvill late the wife of the right honorable Thomas marques Dorset. 1529 *Act 21 Hen. VIII.* c. 13 §28 Any Chaplain of any Duchess, Marquess, Countess, Viscountess, or Baroness. 1538 WARNER in *Ellis Orig. Lett.* Ser. I. II. 97 My lady Marques ys in the tower. 1539

CROMWELL in Merriman *Life & Lett.* (1902) II. 214 The marquise hath bene examined, and . . . albeit she pretendeth Ignorance [etc.]. 1623 in *Archæologia* XLVIII. 211 Given . . . by the kinge's owne hands to the Ladie Marquesse of Buckingham a cupp of gold and cover. 1626 PORY in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. 1. III. 243 The Foure English ladies sworne of her Bed-chamber are the Duchesse of Buckingham, the Marques Hamiltoun, and the Countesses of Carleile and Denbigh. 1669 PEPYS *Diary* 30 Apr., My Lady Marquess of Winchester, Bellasis, and other great ladies. 1691 *D'Emilianne's Frauds Rom. Monks* (ed. 3) 223 Two Ladies of Quality, the one a Lady Marquess, and the other a Countess.

4. A North American variety of spring wheat. Also *attrib.*

1906 C. SAUNOERS in *Bull. Canad. Dept. Agric.* No. 57. 29 *Chelsea* and *Marquis* are new cross-bred sorts produced at the Central Experimental Farm. 1924 J. A. THOMSON *Sci. Old & New* xliii. 253 Marquis is a hard, red spring wheat with excellent milling and baking qualities; it is now the dominant spring wheat in Canada and the United States. 1936 DENTON & LORD *World Geogr. for Canad. Schools* 85 Dr. Charles E. Saunders, the Dominion cerealist, had been experimenting for several years, trying to produce a new wheat which would ripen earlier than Red Fife. In 1903 his efforts were crowned with success. The new wheat was named 'Marquis'. 1960 D. E. BUBLITZ *Life on Dotted Line* 51 Marquis wheat was chosen as their crop that first year. 1965 I. REEKIE *Along Old Melita Trail* x. 150 Marquis wheat, developed from a cross of Red Fife, was released in 1911.

5. *attrib.*: marquis hat, a particular shape of ladies' headgear; marquis pear = MARQUISE 2, MARCHIONESS 2 (Hogg *Fruit Man.*, ed. 4, 1875, p. 479).

Marquiss as the name of a pear occurs in London & Wise *Retired Gard'ner* (1706) I. 48.

1901 *Westm. Gaz.* 6 June 3/2 The Marquis, or three-cornered hat, is perhaps more popular than ever.

marquisado, variant of MARQUISOTTE *Obs.*

marquisal ('mɑ:kwi:səl), *a. nonce wd.* In quotes. **marchesal** (after the Italian form), **marquesal**. [See -AL¹.] Pertaining to a marquis.

1832 MAGINN in *Blackw. Mag.* XXXII. 426 *note*, The promises of ducal and marchesal head-pieces, so copiously and judiciously employed by the present Ministry. 1857 TROLLOPE *Barchester T.* (1861) 309 The countess, who . . . had been accustomed to see all eyes, not royal, ducal, or marquesal, fall before her own, paused.

marquisat(e), obs. forms of MARCASITE.

marquissate ('mɑ:kwi:sət). Also 6, 9 **marquessate**, 7 **marquesad(e)**, -at, -quisat, -quizat, **marchasate**, -esate, -isat(e). [f. MARQUIS + -ATE¹, after F. *marquisat*, It. *marchesato*, Sp. *marquesado*.]

1. The dignity or status of a marquis. Also, †a place from which a marquis takes his title.

15.. *Bk. Precedence in Q. Eliz. Acad.* (1869) 15 A Marquess must goe after his Creation, and not after his marquissate. 1675 OGIILBY *Brit.* 4 Worcester . . . a city honoured with the title of Marquisat in the Right Noble Henry Marquess and Earl of Worcester. 1762-71 H. WALPOLE *Vertue's Anecd. Paint.* (1786) I. 218 She restored him too to the Marquisate of Exeter. 1844 DISRAELI *Coningsby* I. ii. The very day he was raised to his Marquisate, he commenced sapping fresh corporations. 1902 *Athenæum* 26 Apr. 521/2 On the duke's death the marquessate of Douglas . . . passed to the Duke of Hamilton, as male heir.

2. In various countries of Europe: The territorial lordship or possessions of a marquis or margrave.

1591 PERCIVALL *Sp. Dict.*, *Marquesado*, a Marquessate. 1612 BREWER *Lang. & Relig.* To Rdr., The marchesates of Silesia and Brandeburge. *Ibid.*, The marchesates of Lusatia, Moravia [etc.]. 1630 R. JOHNSON'S *Kingd. & Commw.* 300 In Germany (you are to understand) a Dukedom may be contained within a Marquisate. 1711 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4803/1 An Earthquake has been felt in the Marquisate of Ancona. 1842 MACAULAY *Ess.*, *Fredk. Gt.*, Rhensberg is a fertile and smiling spot, in the midst of the sandy waste of the Marquisate.

† **marquisdom**. ? *Obs.* [f. MARQUIS + -DOM.] = MARQUISATE.

1530 PALSGR. 243/2 Marquessdom, *marquisat*. 1586 HOLINSHEO *Chron. Scot.* 284/1 Francis Scotia lord of Pine and Mondone, and other nobles of the marquessdome of Saluce, are descended from the Scots. 1643 TRAPP *Comm. Gen.* xlii. 32 Galeacius Caracciolus . . . returned to his Marquessdom in Italy. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Marquissate* or *Marquissedom*, the Territory or Jurisdiction of a Marquess.

|| **marquise** (mɑ:'kiz, Fr. markiz). In sense 3 also 8 *erron.* marquis. [F. *marquise*, fem. of *marquis*, in senses 1, 2, 3.]

1. = MARCHIONESS. Only as a title of foreign nobility. (But cf. MARQUIS 3.)

1894 *Nation* (N.Y.) 30 Aug. 160/1 She anticipates not only the French marquise of the last century, but even more our American great ladies.

2. A kind of pear. (Cf. MARCHIONESS 2.)

1706 LONDON & WISE *Retired Gard'ner* I. 63 Dwarf Pears. . . The Marquise. 1741 *Compl. Fam.-Piece* II. iii. 406 These Pears; [Nov.] Martin Sec., . . . Sucrevert, la Marquise. 1875 HOGG *Fruit Man.* (ed. 4) 479.

3. a. A kind of tent (see quot. 1788); = MARQUEE.

1783 in Conway *Life T. Paine* (1892) I. 197 The tables were spread under a marquis or tent. 1788 GROSE *Milit. Antiq.* II. Descr. Plates 2 A field-officer's tent or marquis. The word marquis and tent are promiscuously used, though

strictly speaking they are different things; the internal part commonly made of ticking, the marquis; the external covering, canvas. 1792 FENNELN *Narr. Proc. Paris* 187 A great marquis was erected on the east side of the altar.

b. *Archit.* (See quot. 1891.)

1891 tr. J. Adeline's *Art Dict.* 251/2 The term *marquise* is applied to a light roof which projects from the façade of a building. It is generally placed over a flight of steps. On the outside of theatres marquises of considerable length are not infrequently to be seen. Almost invariably they have a glass roof. 1904 B. VON HUTTEN *Pam* v. i. 237 A moment later, she stood in the door, under the little 'marquise'. 1924 'L. MALET' *Dogs of Want* i. 7 [She] stood under the glass marquise, at the top of the flight of steps. 1930 A. BENNETT *Imperial Palace* vii. 28 On the steps under the marquise she took off her cloak.

4. In full, **marquise ring**: A finger-ring set with a pointed oval cluster of gems.

1885 *Cassell's Encycl. Dict.*, Marquise-ring. 1896 *Westm. Gaz.* 30 Jan. 5/3 Other witnesses deposed to as to the promise of a marquise ring. 1903 *Ibid.* 10 Dec. 4/2 A marquise formed of a single diamond, or a single sapphire, or a single ruby, is, of course, . . . not very usual.

† **marquissess**. *Obs.* [f. MARQUIS + -ESS.] = MARCHIONESS.

c1386 CHAUCER *Clerk's T.* 227. I wole with other maydens stonde . . . and se The Markyssesse. 1491 *Act 7 Hen. VII.* c. 16 §13 Anne Marquissess Berkeley. a1548 HALL *Chron.*, *Hen. VIII* 216 Euery Marquissess put on a demy Coronall of golde.

marquissette (mɑ:'ki:zət). [Fr., dim. of *marquise* MARQUISE.] (See quotes. 1968.)

1908 *Taitel* 6 May (Suppl.) p. iv, A simple house gown of black marquissette. 1909 *Daily Chron.* 12 Apr. 7/1 The soft marquissettes and satin-faced foulards. 1913 [see FOURREAU]. 1928 *Times* 9 May 11/3 A picture gown of fine gold embroidered marquissette, over peach georgette. 1930 *Times* 13 Mar. 11/6 Lovely ankle-length frocks in flowered and plain chiffons, lace, satins, and marquissettes. 1957 *New Yorker* 5 Oct. 110/1 Its dazzling décolletage veiled in black marquissette. 1968 E. GALE *From Fibres to Fabrics* xii. 132 Some marquissettes are not woven, but are produced on a simple type of lace machine. 1968 J. IRONSIDE *Fashion Alphabet* 240 *Marquissette*, a lenoweave gauze fabric made of cotton, rayon, silk or synthetic fibres.

† **marquissina**. *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [? ad. It. *marchesina* young marchioness, dim. of *marchesa*; but *Sterne* was prob. thinking of *marchesana* = *marchesa*.] An Italian marchioness.

1768 *Sterne Sent. Journ.* (Rtldg.) 321 (*Translation*), I was . . . just entering the door of the hall, when the Marquissina de F*** was coming out.

† **marquissotte**, *v. Obs.* Also 6 **marquessotte**, -ezate, **marcussotte**, **marquisado**, 7 **merquizotte**. [f. F. *marquissotte* ('*Barbe faite à la marquissotte*, cut after the Turkish fashion, all being shaven away but the mustachoes, Cotgr.).] *trans.* To cut (the beard) in the fashion described above. Also *pass.* of the person, to have the beard so cut.

1567 GOLDING *Ovid's Met.* XIII. 169b, His sturte stifte heare he kembeth . . . And with a sythe dooth marcussotte his bristled berd. c1580 JEFFERIE *Bugbears* I. iii. 81 in *Archiv Stud. neu. Spr.* (1897) 313 He is combed and slicked and frizeled and marquissotted. 1588 *Losses Span. Navy in Harl. Misc.* (1753) I. 135 A very little Beard, marquissotted. 1592 GREENE *Def. Conny-catching* Wks. (Grosart) XI. 72 Then hee must be Marquissadod, with a side peake pendent. 1619 *North's Guevara's Diall Pr.* 625/1 To see a foolish Courtier . . . have his beard merquizotted.

† **marquissship**. *Obs.* [f. MARQUIS + -SHIP.] = MARQUISATE.

1464 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 565/1 The markeship of the holy Emper. 1586 Stanihurst *Chron. Irel.* 118/2 in *Holinshed*, As for the marqueship of Corke being a matter of great weight [etc.]. 1587 *Holinshed Chron.* III. 1336/1 An offer of the marqueship of the sacred empire made to the monsieur. 1676 LAOY FANSHAWE *Mem.* (1830) 184 We took our leave of Cordova, lodging that night at Carpio, the Marquissship of Don Lewis de Haro.

† **marquisy**. *Obs. rare*⁻¹. In quot. *marquesy*. [f. MARQUIS + -Y.] = MARQUISATE.

1586 T. B. *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* i. (1594) 561 One . . . political communion compounded of manie villages, townes, . . . barronies, counties, marquiesies, dukedomes.

marquois ('mɑ:kwo:z). *Surveying*. [app. a blunder for F. *marquoir* marking instrument, 'a sort of ruler used by tailors' (Hatz.-Darm).] Used *attrib.* in *marquois scale* (and *triangle*), an apparatus devised for the purpose of drawing equidistant parallel lines with speed and accuracy.

Sometimes written *Marquoi's*, *Marquois's*, as if the genitive of a proper name.

1834 *Catalogue Instr. Troughton & Simms* 2 Plotting, Marquois and Gunter's Scales. 1849 HEATHER *Math. Instr.* 45 The pair of Marquois's scales now before us. 1878 MARKS in *Jrnl. Franklin Inst.* CV. 418 An improved form of Marquois's scale. 1883 W. H. RICHARDS *Text Bk. Milit. Topogr.* 153 A large rolling ruler, or the marquois scale and triangle, is available for carrying a parallel line. 1886 *Athenæum* 4 Sept. 307/2 There is one . . . instrument, namely, the marquois scales, which it is rather surprising to see omitted in this list.

† **marquot**. *Obs.* [a. F. *marquette* (Cotgr.), now *marcotte*.] 'A Sucker, or young plant, that

spurts vp from the root of a vine, &c.; or is of it selfe rooted' (Cotgr. 1611).

1600 SURFLET *Country Farm* vi. vi. 737 Howsoever the plant set of a crosset may make the better foote and roote, yet for certaine it is harder to take then the marquot [orig. *la marquette*].

marr, dial. form of MERE sb.

marrais(s), obs. forms of MARISH.

marram ('mæɾəm). Also 8 **marem**, **marran**, **morrane**, 9 **maram**, **mar(r)um**, **murrarn**. [a. ON. *maralm-r*, f. *mar-r* sea + *halm-r* HAULM.]

1. A local name (chiefly *E. Angl.*) for the Sea Reed or Bent Grass, *Psamma arenaria*, the roots of which bind together and keep stable the sands of the sea-shore in Northern Europe. Also **marram-grass**, **sea-marram**.

1640 PARKINSON *Theat. Bot.* 1200 We in English [call *Spartum*] Helme and Matweede, but the people all along the Coasts of Norfolk and Suffolke call it Marram. 1726 THRELKELD *Syn. Stirp. Hibern.* K. 5, Our Country Women in Fingall call these Morrane. 1787 W. MARSHALL *Norfolk* (1795) II. 383 Gloss., *Marram* or *Marem*, *Arundo arenaria*, sea-reed-grass. 1830 LYEELL *Princ. Geol.* I. 268 Dry sand, bound in a compact mass by the long creeping roots of the plant called Marram. 1834 *Penny Cycl.* II. 427/2 *Arundo arenaria*, the sea-reed or marrum-grass. 1872 OLIVER *Elem. Bot.* II. 274 The Sea Marram.

2. A sand-hill grown over with this grass.

1834 PAGET *Nat. Hist. Yarmouth* Introd. 22 The hills of drifted sand which form the marrams. 1867 LYEELL *Princ. Geol.* II. xx. (ed. 10) I. 513 Hills of blown sand, called 'Marrams', . . . now occupy the site.

Attrib. 1879 R. LUBBOCK *Fauna of Norfolk* 112 The marum banks on the coast.

marrangle, *erron.* form of MERINGUE¹.

1826 MISS MITTFORO *Vill.* Ser. II. 211 My good cousin . . . left it to my own senses to discover the merits of brioche and marrangles.

|| **Marrano** (mɑ'rɾano). *Obs. exc. Hist.* In 6 **marrane**, **maranne**, *pl.* **marrany**, 6-7 **maran(e)**, **marano**. [Sp. *marrano*, of unknown origin.]

A name applied in mediæval Spain to a christianized Jew or Moor, esp. to one who merely professed conversion in order to avoid persecution. Also *attrib.*

1583 STOCKER *Civ. Warres Lowe* C. iv. 50 The women, chose rather to drowne them selues . . . then to be dishonored with so Barbarous a Maran. 1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* II. xiii. 49 An infinite multitude of Iewes and Marannes driuen out of Spain. *Ibid.* iv. xvi. 130b, The Maranes of late banished and driuen out of Spaine and Portugale. 1599 SANDYS *Europæ Spec.* (1632) 164 A sort of people of the Marrany as they terme them, who are baptized Jews and Moores. 1600 O. E. *Repl. Libel* I. ii. 55 Those that will not suffer Christians to liue . . . dispense with apostataes, maranoes, and rinequed Turkes. *Ibid.* II. iii. 58 They absolue . . . most wicked rebels, yea Marans and apostataes. 1645 PAGITT *Heresiogr.* (1662) 205 A very christened Jew, a Maran. 1901 *Westm. Gaz.* 12 Aug. 3/1 Two years later the Crypto-Jews or Marranos of London had acquired 'untrammelled trading rights'. 1941 G. G. SCHOLEM *Major Trends Jewish Mysticism* vii. 240 The beginning of the persecution of the Jews in Spain and the appearance of Marrano Judaism after 1391. 1942 L. B. NAMIER *Conflicts* 133 More logical were those who attempted amalgamation: but even this, as a mass movement, merely produces Marranos. 1960 L. P. GARTNER *Jewish Immigrant* i. 16 The mid-seventeenth century, when the earlier flight of Marranos from Spain and Portugal was no longer important. 1973 *Jewish Chron.* 2 Feb. 3/5 The 90 members of the tribe near the town of Pachuca . . . claim that some of their ancestors were Marranos (baptised Jews suspected of secret adherence to Judaism) who were burnt at the stake in Mexico during the 16th century. 1973 *Publishers Weekly* 3 Sept. 44/1 The term 'Marranos' originally denoted those Spanish Jews who, during the Inquisition, or long before it, converted to Catholicism but continued secretly to practice their Jewish faith; loosely it denotes all secret Jews.

Hence **Ma'rranic** *a.*, **'Marranism**, † **'Marranzed ppl. a.**, **Ma'rranism**.

[1563-83 FOXE *A. & M.* II. 905/1 All these things were a meere *Maranismus*, that is, saoured of the law of *Maranorum*.] 1611 COTGR., *Marranisé*, . . . Marranzed, renegaded. 1694 MOTTEUX *Rabelais* v. (1737) 216 Apostates and marranz'd Miscreants. 1737 OZEL *Rabelais* III. 232 *note*, There were several Sons and Grandsons of the Family, which Jos. Scaliger suspected of Maranism (Judaism). 1924 *Glasgow Herald* 25 Sept. 6 In most Latin American countries, the arrivals find no organized Jewish life—only Marranism. 1941 G. G. SCHOLEM *Major Trends Jewish Mysticism* vii. 254 The descendant of a Marranic family. *Ibid.* viii. 311 The conception of a voluntary Marranism.

marras, variant of MARISH.

marratine, obs. form of MARITIME.

Marrch, obs. form of MARCH sb.² (the month).

marre: see MAR, MARC, MERE, a lake.

marred (mɑ:d), *ppl. a.* [f. MAR *v.* + -ED¹.]

† a. Perplexed, distracted. b. Spoilt, injured. Now *rare exc. dial.* of a child: 'Spoilt', peevish. See also MARD *a. c.* Disfigured, mutilated.

c1350 *Will. Palerne* 664, I am Meliours, neizh marred, man, for pi sake. 1447 BOKENHAM *Seyntys* (Horstm.) i. (*Margarete*) 291 Euere musynge in his marryd mood How . . . He myht bereuyn hyre hyr virginyte. 1552 LYNDSEY *Monarchie* Prol. 220 Sick marde Musis may mak me no supplee. 1611 BIBLE *Isa.* lii. 14 His visage was so marred

more than any man. 1611 COTGR., *Mauvais*. . . depraud, corrupt, mard. 1790 PENNANT *London* (1813) 358 A marble groupe. . . with London and Commerce whimpering like two marred children. 1856 GERALDINE E. JEWISBURY *Sorrows of Gentility* II. i. 2 The grandfather gave it [a baby] impatiently back to the nurse with the observation that 'It was very marred'. 1870 *Pall Mall G.* 10 Dec. 12 The shadow of their marred journey rests upon the souls of all the English members of the party. 1898 W. K. JOHNSON *Terra Tenebr.* 92 Let the marred earth tremble and pass. 1903 *Blackw. Mag.* June 63/2 With his marred face [said of a man whose nose had been cut off].

Hence **marredness**.

1587 GOLDING *De Mornay* xvii. 275 Notwithstanding all this marredness, yet the Soule liueth. . . pure and clean in God.

marree, variant of MERE sb.⁶, Maori war-axe.

marreis, obs. form of MARISH.

† **marrement**. *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. MAR v. + -MENT.] Trouble, affliction.

1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 196 And thus upon his marrement This pain hath made his preiere.

marrer ('mɑːrə(r)). [f. MAR v. + -ER¹.] One who mars; a destroyer, injurer, spoiler.

c 1420 LYDG. *Assembly of Gods* 600 MARRERS of maters, and money makers. 1529 MORE *Suppl. Soulys Wks.* 295/1 They be y^e marrars & destroyers of the realme. 1581 MULCASTER *Positions* xxxix. (1887) 218 The deull himself. . . our most subtle, and despitefull marrer. a 1619 FOTHERBY *Atheom.* II. x. § 4 (1622) 307 One is the maker, and One is the marrer of euery number. 1639 FULLER *Holy War* iv. xviii. (1640) 199 His friends, the Pisans and Genoans, reviled him as the marrer of their mart. 1830 SOUTHEY *Lett.* (1856) IV. 180 As for the Fitz-Romilly law-menders, makers, or marrers, I think of these as you do. 1877 *Tinsley's Mag.* XXI. 203 She was no match-maker, but she was no match-marrer.

marret, variant of MARROT, a guillemot.

marre(y)s(se), obs. forms of MARISH.

marri ('mæri). [Aboriginal name.] A Western Australian red gum tree, *Eucalyptus calophylla*, or its timber.

1920 R. GRIMWADE *Anthography of Eucalypts* plate 75 [*Eucalyptus calophylla*]. Marri. Western Australian Red Gum. . . A tall, sturdy tree, well distributed over the coastal regions of Western Australia. 1934 W. F. BLAKELY *Key to Eucalypts* 84 *E. calophylla*, R.Br. 'Marri' or 'Red Gum'. . . A medium-sized to large tree. Bark rough, flaky, persistent on trunk and branches. 1938 A. W. D'OMBRAIN *Gallery of Gum Trees* 48 In Western Australia. . . there are two distinctive and beautiful red flowering gums, the Scarlet Flowered Gum, . . . and . . . the much larger Pink Flowered Marri. 1963 *Times* 12 Mar. (Austral. Suppl.) p. v/7 Marri and gimlet and grey-barked tuart, and . . . other valuable timbers. 1969 T. H. EVERETT *Living Trees of World* 269/1 The marri or red gum (*E. calophylla*) has its home in southwestern Australia. It becomes 150 feet tall with a trunk 5 feet in diameter. . . Its flowers, in large decorative terminal clusters, are cream-colored or pink; they produce abundant nectar. This is a good ornamental and shade tree. Its lumber is used for boxes and light construction.

marriable ('mæriəb(ə)), *a.* Now *rare*. Also 5-6 *mari-*, *maryable*, 6 *marryable*. [a. OF. *mariable*, f. *mari-er* to MARRY.] That may be married; in early use = MARRIAGEABLE.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 326/1 *Maryable*, . . . *nubilis*. 1543 GRAFTON *Contin. Harding* 540 The lord Harbarte had a syster *maryable*. c 1555 HARPSFIELD *Divorce Hen. VIII* (Camden) 154 Until that Sela came of *marriable* years. 1569 ABP. PARKER *Corr.* (Parker Soc.) 352 The parties *marriable* must be so allowed by two justices of the peace or by the Ordinary. 1587 HOLINSHED *Chron.* III. 38/1 The kings daughter. . . being now *viripotent* or *marriable*. 1820 COLERIDGE in *Lit. Rem.* (1839) IV. 150 The Reformed Church of England with its *marriable* and married clergy.

marriage ('mæriɪdʒ). Forms: 3-7 *mariage*, 4-6 *maryage*, 4 *mariag*, 5 *mareagh*, *maryag*, -*ache*, 6 *marrage*, *marag*, *mar(r)yge*, *marie(a)ge*, 7 *mareage*, *maridage*, 6- *marriage*. [a. F. *marriage* (from 12th c.) = Pr. *maridatge*, Sp. *maridaje* (Pg. has a different formation, *maridança*), It. *maritaggio*:—popular L. type **maritaticum* f. *marit-us* husband; see MARITAL *a.* and -AGE.

In Eng., as also in Fr., the word tends to be apprehended (in accordance with a frequent function of the suffix -age) as if it were a derivative of the related verb.]

1. *a.* The condition of being a husband or wife; the relation between married persons; spousehood, wedlock.

1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 1499, & [he] sede pat it was to him gret prou & honour To be in such *mariage* allied to be emperour. c 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) xx. 89 In pat cuntrees na *mariage* betwene man and womman. 1456 SIR G. HAYE *Law Arms* (S.T.S.) 21 *marg.*, The *mareagh* of kyrk men. 1513 BRADSHAW *St. Werburge* 1. 1754 Many dyuers persones . . . Refused this worlde. . . Renounsunge *wayne* pleasures ryches and *maryage*. 1567 *Gude & Godlie B.* (S.T.S.) 202 *Mariage* is ane blissit band. 1606 B. JONSON *Hymenai, Barriers* 39 *Mariage* Loves obiect is. 1624 DONNE *Serm.* ii. 17 Nor does he dishonour *Mariage* that praises *Virginitie*. 1647 COWLEY *Mistr.*, *Constant* ii, All Love is *Mariage* on thy Lovers side, For only Death can them divide. 1767 A. YOUNG *Farmer's Lett. to People* 189 *Mariage* will ever flourish, when there is no danger of children proving an incumbrance. 1873 MERIVALE in *Summary Proc. St. Etheldreda Fest.* 17 The two pillars upon which God has founded the edifice of civilized society are, after all, property and *mariage*.

† *b.* In certain phrases used for: The marriage vow. *Obs.*

c 1386 CHAUCER *Wife's Prol.* 710 He. . . writ in his dotage That wommen kan nat kepe hir *mariage*! a 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* (1868) 60 No man nor woman shulde . . . breke her *mariage*. 1530 PALSGR. 464/1 Thou haste broken thy *mariage*, tu as faulcé ton *mariage*.

c. Phr. with preps. in *mariage* (now arch.): in the matrimonial state, in wedlock. *to give, take in* (†to, †into) *mariage*: to give, take as husband or wife. †*but mariage* (Sc.): unmarried.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 12667 A man in *mariage* hir tok. c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xli. (*Agnes*) 107 My spouse. . . has giffine me in *mariage*, bat neur sal falge, his herytage. c 1470 HENRY WALLACE iv. 723 Thai. . . said scho suld be weddety with ane knycht. . . that was but *mariage*. 1535 COVERDALE Ps. lxxviii[i]. 63 Their *maydes* were not geuen to *mariage*. 1594 MARLOWE & NASHE *Dido* III. ii, Why should not they then ioyne in *mariage*? 1700 DRYDEN *Pal. & Arc.* III. 1120 Then I propose that Palamon shall be In *mariage* joined with beauteous Emily. 1877 [see GIVE v. 5].

d. *Anthropol.* with defining word. *communal marriage*: the system prevailing amongst some uncivilized peoples, by which within a small community all the men are regarded as married to all the women, and vice versa; sometimes called *group marriage*. *plural marriage*: polygamy.

1870 LUBBOCK *Orig. Civiliz.* 67 *Communal marriage*, where every man and woman in a small community were regarded as equally married to one another. 1880 FISON & HOWITT *Kamil. & Kurnai* 146 Considering how easy it is to mistake instances of *group marriage* for polyandry.

2. *a.* Entrance into wedlock; the action, or an act, of marrying; the ceremony or procedure by which two persons are made husband and wife.

civil marriage: a marriage performed by an officer of the state, as distinguished from one that is of the nature of a religious ceremony. *fleet marriage*: see FLEET sb.² 2. *Scotch marriage*: a marriage according to the Scots law, effected by a mutual declaration before witnesses, without other formality; chiefly applied to the runaway marriages (formerly frequent) of couples who crossed from England into Scotland in order to escape the restrictions imposed by English law on the marriage of minors without the consent of their guardians.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 3337 be *mariage* pen did he mak Bituix rebecca and ysaac. c 1386 CHAUCER *Merch. T.* 75 *Mariage* is a ful greet sacrament. 1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* xiv. 52 Yf I wyst that thou, venus, were not of accorde for the *maryag* of enas to dydo, I shulde make hym fyrst to departe without eny respyte. c 1555 HARPSFIELD *Divorce Hen. VIII* (Camden) 245 St. Hierome and St. Gregorie that will not call our ladi's *mariage* nuptials. 1699 T. BROWN in *R. L'Estrange's Erasm. Collog.* (1725) 341 For when *Mariage* is once legally contracted, no human Power you know can disannul it. 1766 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. 334 As, when lands are conveyed to the use of A and B, after a *mariage* shall be had between them. 1832 MARRYAT *N. Forster* xxvii, A *mariage* on board of a king's ship, by the captain, duly entered in the log-book, is considered. . . valid. 1879 MISS BRADDON *Cloven Foot* xix, A good many years ago. . . I got myself entrapped into a *Scotch marriage*.

b. The nuptial ceremony together with the accompanying festivities; a wedding. ? *Obs.* or *arch.*

c 1386 CHAUCER *Wife's Prol.* 558, I made my visitacions. . . To playes of myracles and to *mariages*. 1526 TINDALE *John* ii. 2 *Jesus* was called also and his disciples vnto the *mariage*. c 1610 *Women Saints* 17 He reprooueth *Virgins* that were present at *mariages*.

3. *a.* A particular matrimonial alliance or union.

cross marriage: applied to the marriage of a man to the sister of his sister's husband.

1473 WARKW. *Chron.* (Camden) 3 The Erle of Warwyke was sent into Fraunce for a *maryage* for the Kyng. 1539 CROMWELL in *Merriman Life & Lett.* (1902) II. 175 To induce and persuade the kinges highnes. . . to make a *cross maryage* betwen the yong duke of Cleves and my lady Mary. 1559 *Mirr. Mag., Dk. Suffolk* xi, I sought a *mariage* for my sovaine Lorde. 1580 LYLly *Euphuus* (Arb.) 471 *Mariages* are made in heauen. a 1586 SIDNEY *Arcadia* II. (1590) 129 Euarclus made a *cross maryage* also with Dorilaus his sister. 1586 A. DAY *Eng. Secretary* II. (1625) 50 You haue deliuered forth. . . that. . . led him. into a deceitfull *mariage*. 1603 DRYDEN *Rival Ladies* I. i, For hapning both to Love each others Sisters, They have concluded it in a *cross Mariage*. 1860 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* xxxi. (1893) V. 304 The fears of Renard. . . were occasioned by the unanimity of Catholics and heretics in the opposition to the *mariage*. *Mod.* They disapproved of his *mariage*.

† *b. concr.* A person viewed as a prospective husband or wife; a (good or bad) match. *Obs.*

1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. ccliii. 375 The erle of Flaunders. . . thought that the yong duke of Bourgoyne was a mete *mariage* for her [his daughter]. 1621 LADY M. WROTH *Urania* 357 Hc was perswaded. . . to go see a Lady, a great *mariage*, and to wooe her. *Ibid.* 438 A great *maryage* she was likely to be.

4. *transf.* and *fig.* (from the preceding senses). *Intimate union*.

c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* iv. 27 Into the lond let synke A reed right by, and bynde in *mariage* Hem to, lest wynde offende her tender age. c 1570 (*title*) A new and Pleasaunt enterule intituled the *mariage* of Witte and Science. a 1586 SIDNEY *Arcadia* III. (1590) 331 The cruel villayne forced the sworde with another blowe to diuorce the faire *mariage* of the head and body. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* IV. i. (1614) 342 They plant their Vines at the foote of great Trees, which *mariage* proueth very fruitfull. a 1693 AUBREY *Lives* (1898) I. Briggs 123 He considered. . . the convenience of making a *mariage* between those rivers. 1876 T. HARDY *Ethelberta*

(1890) 68 In which of the cases do you consider the marriage of verse and tune to have been most successful?

5. = MARITAGE 2. *Obs. exc. Hist.*

1459 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 371/1 The Warde and Maryage of Thomas. . . belonged unto the Kyng. c 1460 FORTESCUE *Abs. & Lim. Mon.* ix. (1885) 130 The grete lordis off pe lande by reason. . . off *mariages*, purchases, and oþer titles, shall often tymes growe to be gretter than thai be now. a 1578 LINDESAY (Pitscottie) *Chron. Scot.* (S.T.S.) I. 62 The Earle of Douglas. . . obtenit fre the King the ward and *mariage* of [Annas] Dunbar. 1885 PLUMMER *Fortescue's Abs. & Lim. Mon.* 270 *marg.*, Lord's right of *mariage* under the feudal system.

† 6. *a dowry. Obs.* (Cf. MARITAGE 1.)

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 2328 þerfore y schal myn heritage Gyue þy sistres in *mariage* [Wace: *en mariage*]. 1362 LANGL. *P. Pl. A.* II. 50 To witness. . . In what manere that Meede in *mariage* was i-ffeued. 1577-87 HOLINSHED *Chron.* III. 1131/2 He [John Gresham] gaue also to maids *mariages*.

7. *Cards.* In certain games, e.g. bezique, the 'declaration' of a king and queen of the same suit.

1861 *Macm. Mag.* Dec. 138/2 [Bezique]. . . King and queen of the same suit are called 'marriage', and score two; but the marriage of trumps scores four. 1870 'CAVENDISH' *Game of Bézique* 16 King and queen of any suit not trumps (called marriage). King and queen of the trump suit (called marriage in trumps or royal marriage).

8. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *marriage-blessing*, *bond*, -*bower*, -*ceremony*, *chain*, *chamber*, *choice*, *contract*, *covenant*, -*day*, -*dinner*, -*dowry*, -*dues*, *duty*, *faith*, *feast*, *fruition*, -*hall*, -*hater*, -*hindering* adj., *hour*, *joy*, -*knell*, -*knot*, *life*, -*maker*, *manual*, *market*, *mart*, -*monger*, -*morn*, -*morning*, *night*, -*register*, -*rites*, *state*, *supper*, *table*, -*tie*, -*treaty*, -*vow*. Also *Marriage Act*, any of the Acts of Parliament regulating marriages (see quot.); *marriage articles*, an antenuptial agreement embodying the terms agreed on by the parties with respect to rights of property and succession; † *marriage bawd*, an opprobrious term for a match-maker; *marriage bell*, a church bell rung on the occasion of a marriage in token of joy; *marriage brokage*, *brokerage*, consideration given for bringing about a marriage (contracts for which are void by English law); *marriage broker*, (a) an opprobrious term for a match-maker; (b) in cultures in which arranged marriages are the norm, one who arranges marriages for a fee; *marriage bureau*, an agency which arranges introductions with a view to marriage; also *fig.*; *marriage certificate*, a copy of the record of a legal marriage which is given to the contracting parties; *marriage counselling*, *guidance*, the giving of advice on problems connected with marriage, usu. as a form of social service; also *marriage counsellor*, *marriage guidance counsellor*; † *marriage deed* = *marriage articles*; *marriage favours*, 'knots of white ribbons or bunches of white flowers, worn at weddings' (Ogilvie *Suppl.* 1855); † *marriage finger*, the finger on which the wedding-ring is placed; † *marriage gear* (Sc.), † *marriage good*, *marriage portion*, *dowry*; *marriage lay* = *marriage-song*; *marriage licence*, an official permission to marry (in England, a document granted by the ordinary or his surrogate, authorizing a couple to be married by a clergyman of the Church of England without the proclamation of banns); *marriage lines*, a certificate of marriage; *marriage of convenience* = *MARIAGE DE CONVENANCE*; *marriage payment* *Anthropol.*, payment of a traditional kind made in many tribal societies to a bride or her parents by the bridegroom or his parents; cf. BRIDE sb.¹ 5; *marriage portion*, a portion or dowry, etc., given to a bride at her marriage; *marriage rate*, the ratio of the number of marriages per year to the population (usually expressed per thousand); *marriage-ring*, a wedding-ring; *marriage service*, the form of words prescribed for the religious ceremony of marriage; *marriage settlement*, an arrangement made by deed in consideration of an intended marriage, whereby certain property is secured for the wife, and sometimes also for the children; *marriage-song*, an epithalamium. See also MARRIAGE *sb.*

marriage life, *marriage state*, formerly common expressions, are now almost superseded by *married life*, *married state*.

1753 *Gentl. Mag.* Sept., Contents, Accounts of the new 'marriage act. 1841 STEPHEN *Comm.* (1874) II. 246 The principal marriage Acts now in force, are 4 Geo. IV. c. 76, and 6 & 7 Will. IV. c. 85. 1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 2 ¶ 2 The Father sends up every Post Questions relating to 'Marriage-Articles, Leases, and Tenures. 1698 VANBRUGH *Prov. Wife* v. iii, My innocent lady. . . turns 'marriage-bawd to her niece. 1816 BYRON *Ch. Har.* III. xxi, And all went merry as a 'marriage-bell. 1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* IV. i. 106 Honor, riches, 'marriage blessing. . . be still vpon you. 1644

MILTON *Judgm. Bucer* xxvii, That under pretence of the *marriage bond they be not sold to perpetual vexations. 1831 CARLYLE *Sart. Res.* iii. iii, The fair clustering flowers that over-wreath. . . the *Marriage-bower. a 1721 VERNON *Chancery Cases* (1726) I. 412 The Bill was to be relieved against a *Marriage Brocage Bond. 1787 W. P. WILLIAMS *Chancery Cases* III. 75 note, Cares of direct marriage brocage. 1681 OTWAY *Soldier's Fort.* iv. i, Make me a Match-maker? a filthy *Marriage-Broker! 1892 I. ZANGWILL *Childr. Ghetto* I. 18 The same mould covers them all. . . the *marriage-brokers repose with those they mated. 1932 L. GOLDING *Magnolia Street* i. ii. 32 She didn't marry again, though she was only in the middle thirties when he died and the marriage-brokers got busy. 1968 L. ROSTEN *Joys of Yiddish* 325 A wisecrack defines a *shadchen* as 'a marriage broker who knows the perfect girl for you—and married the wrong girl himself.' 1847 ADDISON *Law of Contracts* 568 *Marriage brokerage contracts. 1942 OLIVER & BENEDETTA *Marriage Bureau* 19 How much better it would be if there were an organization that could arrange the actual match-making and see that suitable people met each other. And this way my idea for the *Marriage Bureau. 1953 'H. JENNER' *Marriage is my Business* i. 19 The story has often been told of the two ex-debs and how they coped with opening a marriage bureau. 1960 N. EPTON *Love & English* vi. v. 355 The marriage bureau. . . lists all your assets for the calm perusal of registered clients. *Ibid.* 356 This modern matchmaker, the marriage bureau, is middle-class and eminently respectable. 1972 *Accountant* 5 Oct. 411/3 Its aim would be the establishment of a 'marriage bureau' for the smaller businesses of Europe. 1766 *Chron. in Ann. Reg.* 106 Thus was she led. . . to the altar, where the *marriage-ceremony was performed. 1848 MRS. GASKELL *Let.* 11 Nov. (1966) 62, I wish I had five sisters, who were bound to love me by their parents' *marriage certificate. 1860 E. EDEN *Semi-Attached Couple* II. xviii. 225 He had seen too much of life, to believe in these sudden discoveries of marriage certificates. 1911 G. B. SHAW *Doctor's Dilemma* III. 61 She carried her marriage certificate in her face and in her character. 1945 MENCKEN *Amer. Lang. Suppl.* I. 475/1 *Marriage lines* is confined to the vulgar. On higher levels *marriage certificate* is used. 1967 'G. NORTH' *Sgt. Cluff & Day of Reckoning* xi. 101 Brittle where it had been folded, the marriage certificate held his gaze. 1703 ROWE *Fair Penit.* i. i, Never to load it with the *Marriage Chain. 1611 BIBLE *Tobit* vi. 16 When thou shalt come into the *marriage chamber. c1586 C'TESS PEMBROKE *Ps. LXXXVIII. XXV.* The virgins live despair'd of *marriage choice. 1824 MILL in *Westm. Rev.* I. 537 Plato is represented as exceedingly wicked, for having expounded, in his Republic, the footing upon which he thought that the *marriage contract could most advantageously be placed. 1961 NEW ENG. BIBLE *Matt.* i. 10 Joseph desired to have the marriage contract set aside quietly. 1945 *Marriage counselling [see COUNSELLING *vbl. sb.*]. 1959 HERBERT & JARVIS (title) A modern approach to marriage counselling. 1970 *Guardian* 31 July 18/6 In the 30 years the marriage counselling movement has been in existence the lack of specific privileges for marriage counsellors has never come to a showdown. 1946 *Marriage counsellor [see COUNSELLOR 1b]. 1970 G. GREER *Female Eunuch* 19 The revolutionary woman must know her enemies, the doctors, psychiatrists, . . . marriage counsellors. 1644 MILTON *Judgm. Bucer* xxvi, That all holiness and faith of *marriage covenant should be observed. 1594 MARLOWE & NASHE *Dido* I. i, These linked gems, My luno were vpon her *marriage day. a 1640 MASSINGER *et. Old Law* (1656) v. 69 As I am Lord of the day (being my marriage day the second) I doe advance bonnet. 1852 M. ARNOLD *Tristram* I, in *Empedocles on Etna* 115 That her lord and she Might drink it on their marriage day. 1907 W. B. YEATS *Deirdre* 36 Although her marriage-day had all but come. 1678 BUTLER *Hud.* III. i. 834 For what can we pretend t'inherit, Unless the *marriage-deed will bear it? 1552 LATIMER *Serm., Parable Kings Son* (1584) 183 b, This banquet or *marriage dinner. 1603 SHAKS. *Meas. for M.* III. i. 230 The portion and sinew of her fortune, her *marriage dowry. 1767 *Chron. in Ann. Reg.* 64 A young nobleman . . . gave five guineas. . . in order to . . . pay the *marriage-dues. 1645 MILTON *Colast.* Wks. (1847) 222/2 Diversity of religion breeds a greater dislike to *marriage duties than natural disagreement. 1671 — *Samson* 1115 Breaking her *Marriage Faith to circumvent me. 1588 SHAKS. *L.L.L.* II. i. 40 At a *marriage feast. . . saw I this Longauill. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 58 ¶ 13 To get the Measure of his Mistress's *Marriage-Finger. 1645 MILTON *Tetrach.* Wks. (1847) 207/1 (*Matt.* xix. 9) That a person so hatefully expelled should . . . be turned . . . out of all *marriage fruition. 1515 in *Fam. Rose of Kilravock* (Spalding) 185 For the quihlk marriage the said Huchon Ros sall gifft sex scor of Merkis of *marriage geyr. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* XLII. xxxiv. 1134 [My wife] brought nothing with her for *marriage-good, but freedome of birth [etc.]. 1935 *Time* 13 May 28/2 Old Stone Church is one of an increasing number whose pastors run *marriage guidance bureaux'. 1945 *Times* 25 July 5/5 Groups of people in the provinces have recently been setting up their own local marriage guidance councils. 1948 D. R. MACE *Marriage Counselling* III. 18 Marriage guidance. . . falls into three natural divisions. The first is education for marriage. . . The second is marriage preparation. . . intensive preparation of engaged couples. . . The third is marriage counselling. . . offering help to married people who are confronted with difficulties. 1965 HALL & HOWES *Church in Social Work* III. 63 Started in 1938 and revived and reconstituted on a national basis in 1943, the National Marriage Guidance Council. . . quickly became established. 1967 O. WYND *Walk Softly, Men Praying* xii. 186 About all that was available to me was the kind of noise that might have come from a junior apprentice marriage-guidance counsellor. 1970 G. GREER *Female Eunuch* 17 Women are not happy even when they do follow the blueprint set out by sentimental and marriage guidance counsellors and the system that they represent. 1924 W. J. LOCKE *Coming of Amos* xvii. 204 Of the marriage in the bleak *marriage-hall of the Mairie, she remembered little. 1692 D'URFEY (title) The *Marriage-Hater Matched. 1864 TENNYSON *Aylmer's F.* 374 This filthy *marriage-hindering Mammion. 1591 SHAKS. *Two Gent.* II. iv. 179 We are betroathd: nay more, our *marriage howre Determin'd of. 1594 — *Rich.* III. iv. 330 The sweet silent houres of *Marriage ioyes. 1693 CONGREVE *Old Bach.* v. xiii, I thought the chimes of verse were passed, when once the doleful *marriage-knell was rung. 1627 SANDERSON *Serm.* I. 262 In the *marriage-knot there is some expression and representation of the love-covenant betwixt Christ and His

church. 1850 TENNYSON *In Mem. Concl.*, Demand not thou a *marriage lay. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) X. 584/1 To forge . . . a *marriage licence. 1836-7 DICKENS *Sk. Boz, Scenes* viii, Doctors' Commons being . . . the place where they grant marriage-licences to love-sick couples. 1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 149 ¶ 5 The *Marriage-Life is always an insipid, a vexatious, or an happy Condition. 1829, 1840 *Marriage lines [see LINE *sb.* 23f]. 1591 PERCIVAL *Sp. Dict.*, *Casamento*, a *marriage maker. 1855 TENNYSON *Maud* I. xx. iii, A dinner and then a dance For the maids and marriage-makers. 1936 H. M. & A. STONE (title) A *marriage manual. 1965 MASTERS & JOHNSON in J. MONEY *Sex Research* iv. 109 If the suggestions of the marriage manuals are followed, the male develops the concept that he is to find the clitoris and stay with it. 1969 'J' *Sensuous Woman* (1970) xix. 121 Don't let any marriage manual talk you into missing that moment when he explodes in you. 1973 I. SINGER *Goals of Human Sexuality* vi. 149 The fifteen popular marriage manuals. . . all treat sexual response as if it were work. 1850 *Punch* 3 Aug. 54/2 If. . . the Duke of Cambridge were permitted to take his coronet into the home *marriage-market. 1875 *Chamb. Jnl.* No. 133. 54 Lord Hardwicke's Act caused quite a flutter in the marriage-market. 1942 E. BOWEN *Seven Winters* 46 The ulterior designs of the marriage market. 1971 R. RUSSELL tr. *Ahmad's Shore & Wave* iv. 45 The oldest, it was true, was married to a prosperous consultant engineer, but the other two were still in the marriage market. 1823 BYRON *Don Juan* XII. xlvii. 7 The Smithfield Show Of vests brought into the *marriage mart. 1972 *Village Voice* (N.Y.) 1 June 70/3 For all our talk about being liberated, most of my friends are too shy, or perhaps just too snobby, to show up at marriage marts. 1854 THACKERAY *Neucomers* I. 305 There are articles which the *marriage-monger cannot make to convene at all. 1842 TENNYSON *Move Eastward*, Ah, bear me with thee. . . And move me to my *marriage-morn. 1821 BYRON *Juan* v. lxxvi, The finest lace Which e'er set off a *marriage-morning face. 1664 LD. FALKLAND (title) The *Marriage Night. 1711 *Marriage of convenience [see CONVENIENCE *sb.* 6]. 1949 G. B. SHAW *Buoyant Billions* IV. 53 The proportion of happy love marriages to happy marriages of convenience has never been counted. 1972 C. DRUMMOND *Death at Bar* II. 64 Reg and June are a bit peculiar in that it was simply a marriage of convenience. . . They went their own way. 1975 *Listener* 16 Jan. 84/3 The co-ordinators had. . . paired each of the piano sonatas with each of the string quartets. Was this just a marriage of convenience. . . for numerical rather than musical reasons? 1924 W. H. RIVERS *Social Organisation* III. 46 Marriage by exchange. . . may co-exist with marriage by purchase, and. . . in some cases, it is only a means of avoiding . . . the *marriage payments. 1951 N. & Q. *Anthropol.* (ed. 6) II iv. 111 In either case the settlement of a marriage-payment. . . may be the custom. 1957 V. W. TURNER *Schism & Continuity in Afr. Society* ix. 265 He. . . affected to take umbrage because the marriage-payment. . . he had made for her in cloth was not returned. 1963 W. J. GOODE *World Revolution & Family Patterns* iv. 167 The marriage payment or groom service points to the great concern with the legal possession of children. 1766 *Chron. in Ann. Reg.* 106 The girl was advised to do this, that he might be intitled to no other *marriage-portion than her smock. 1859 *Marriage rate [see BIRTH-RATE (BIRTH *sb.* 13)]. 1891 G. B. LONGSTAFF *Stud. in Statistics* III. 14 Speaking generally, the birth-rate corresponds to the marriage-rate, but with marked exceptions. 1970 W. D. BORRIE *Growth & Control World Population* iv. 62 There was a suggestion of a considerable degree of rationality in the reactions of these populations to the food situation, with marriage rates rising in good times and falling in bad times. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) X. 584/1 To make a false entry into a *marriage-register. a 1631 DONNE *Feat Ring Sent in Poems* (1633) 292 *Marriage rings are not of this stuffe. 1825 J. NEAL *Bro. Jonathan* II. 154 She never had sich a cold in all her life, as when she left her marriage ring off. 1878 O. WILDE *Ravenna* 5 A moon of fire Round-girdled with a purple marriage-ring. 1913 J. MASEFIELD *Daffodil Fields* 82 She dropped her marriage-ring upon the table. [According to modern editors *marriage rite* or *rites* should be read in SHAKS. *Pericles* IV. Gower 17, where the first Quarto (1608) has 'Euen right for marriage sight'.] 1621 BRATHWAIT *Natures Embass.*, *Sheph. Tales* Egl. ii. 198 For I your patience might wrong, To stand vpon these *marriage rites too long. a 1661 HOLYDAY *Juvenal* vi. (1673) 91 He Acts no new sinne, Posthumus, that sleights The Genius of another's Marriage-Rites. 1833 *Tracts for Times* No. 3. p. 1 There are persons who wish the *Marriage-Service emended. 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 272 ¶ 1, I have a young Kinsman. . . who shall shew you the rough Draught of the *Marriage Settlement. 1597 DRAYTON *Heroic Ep., Dk. Suffolk to Mary the Fr. Queen* 122 And in precession as they came along, with Himeneus sang thy *marriage song. 1714 *Spectator* No. 607 ¶ 5 Good-Nature is a third necessary Ingredient in the *Marriage-State. 1611 BIBLE *Rev.* xix. 9 Blessed are they which are called vnto the *marriage supper of the Lambe. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* I. ii. 181 The Funeral Baktmeats Did coldly furnish forth the *Marriage Tables. 1693 DRYDEN tr. *Ovid's Met.* 1. 653 Give me. . . to live and die A spotless maid, without the *marriage-tie. 1865 G. M. HOPKINS *Note-bks. & Papers* (1937) 54 The Frenchman said the marriage-tie was in every case a bad thing. 1951 R. FIRTH *Elem. Social Organiz.* II. 59 The marriage-tie is made the basis of service as a cook. 1710 PALMER *Proverbs* 127 He that loves at first sight. . . finishes a *marriage-treaty without taking so much time as [etc.]. 1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* II. ii. 258 The ward of her purity, her reputation, her *marriage-vow. 1935 B. MALINOWSKI *Coral Gardens* II. VI. v. 234 Whether the marriage vows are treated as a sacrament or as a mere legal contract. 1965 A. CHRISTIE *At Bertram's Hotel* vii. 79 The walls of Jericho seemed to be a symbolical way of referring to a certain lady's marriage vows. . . They tumbled down.

marriageable ('mæridʒəb(ə)l), a. (sb.) Also 6-7 marriageable. [f. MARRIAGE + -ABLE.]

1. Of persons: Fit for marriage, of an age to marry.

c 1555 HARPSFIELD *Divorce Hen. VIII* (Camden) 174 If you would tarry until they should be marriageable, you should be old women ere you married. 1625 K. LONG tr. *Barclay's Argenis* IV. iv. 252 There were no neighbour-princes which were marriageable. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 311 ¶ 1, I am the Father of a young Heiress, whom I begin to look upon as Marriageable. 1841 LYTTON *Nt. & Morn.* I.

i, He boasted two very pretty marriageable daughters. 1885 J. PAVN *Talk of Town* II. 56 Your united ages scarcely make up that of a marriageable man.

b. *transf.* Of plants, *esp.* the vine: Fit to be joined to other plants.

1663 COWLEY *Verses & Ess.*, 'Happy the Man' 9 Sometimes the beaut'ous Marriageable Vine He to the lusty Bridegroom Elm does joyn. 1667 MILTON *P.L.* v. 217. 1824 *Blackw. Mag.* XVI. 2 The ruby clusters of Bacchus himself, glowing amidst the foliage of some tall marriageable elm.

c. Of age (†formerly also of qualities, etc.): Befitting marriage or the married state.

1597 T. PAYNE *Royal Exch.* 43 Wch marriageable tearmes . . . teacheth . . . husbands and wyves to be so lyncked in love as to lyve and love togethers most affectionately. 1643 MILTON *Divorce* I. xii, It is most sure that some. . . are destitute of all other marriageable gifts. 1725 DE FOE *Voy. round World* (1840) 246 Twelve years old, which the Spaniards count marriageable. 1889 JESSOPP *Coming of Friars* v. 228 A. . . damsel. . . very near the marriageable age.

2. *sb.* A marriageable person.

1826 MOORE *Mem.* (1854) V. 49 Dined at Mrs. Branigan's: a children's party in the evening, with the intermixture of two or three rather pretty young marriageables.

Hence 'marriageableness' (rare-0); marriageability.

1687 MIEGE *Gt. Fr. Dict.* II, Marriageableness, *âge d'être marié*. 1727 in BAILEY vol. II. 1895 in *Funk's Stand. Dict.* 1910 *Encycl. Relig. & Ethics* III. 345/2 The karöh (lit. 'seclusion'), or declaration of marriageability of girls, is celebrated with great solemnity. 1944 G. B. SHAW *Everybody's Pol. What's What?* viii. 61 Equality of income and complete touchability and marriageability exist at present at different levels in the trades, the professions, the ranks, and the classes. 1974 *Sci. Amer.* Sept. 113/1 According to Oriental astrology, girls born that year may murder their husbands, which tends to reduce their marriageability.

marriage-bed. The bed used by a married couple; hence *transf.* marital intercourse, with its rights and duties. *to defile, violate the marriage-bed:* to commit adultery.

1590 SHAKS. *Com. Err.* II. i. 27 *Adri.* This seruitude makes you to keepe vnwed. *Luci.* Not this, but troubles of the marriage bed. 1675 TRAHERNE *Chr. Ethics* 414 The great felicity which lovers promise to themselves, and taste also when they meet together in the marriage-bed. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 446 ¶ 6 We do not find any Comedy. . . raised upon the Violations of the Marriage-Bed. 1776 ADAM SMITH *W.N.* II. iii. (1869) I. 351 The marriage-bed of James the First of Great Britain was, a few years ago, the ornament of an alehouse at Dunfermline. 1869 LECKY *Europ. Mor.* (1877) II. iv. 7 During the period of penance, the penitent was compelled to abstain from the marriage-bed. 1896 A. E. HOUSMAN *Shropshire Lad* xxviii, Ages since the vanquished bled Round my mother's marriage-bed. 1913 D. H. LAWRENCE *Love Poems* 5 The low-built shed Where hangs the swallow's marriage bed. 1922 JOYCE *Ulysses* 458 He felt it his mission in life to urge me, to defile the marriage bed, to commit adultery at the earliest possible opportunity.

married ('mærid), *ppl. a.* and *sb.* [f. MARRY *v.* + -ED¹.]

A. *ppl. a.* 1. a. United to another in wedlock; living in the matrimonial state. *married couple*, a husband and wife; often in contexts where they are acting jointly as domestic servants.

1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. x. 109 3if pou beo Mon l-Mariet . . . Hold þe stable. 1456 SIR G. HAYE *Law Arms* (S.T.S.) 241 The knyctis wyf beris the privilege of hyr maryt husband. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 252 Kynges, prynces, . . . and maryed perones, and all christen people [etc.]. 1606 SHAKS. *Ant. & Cl.* I. iii. 20 What says the married woman? 1752 HUME *Pol. Disc.* x. 174 Marry'd slaves. . . were esteem'd very inconvenient. a 1817 JANE AUSTEN *Persuasion* (1818) III. viii. 147 Admiral and Mrs. Croft. . . among the married couples. 1871 *Monthly Packet* Oct. 388 The grandmother had at that time as lodgers a married couple and a single man. 1890 W. BOOTH *In Darkest Eng.* II. vi. 209 We shall be confronted with married couples who. . . demand that we should provide for them lodgings. 1897 MARY KINGSLEY *W. Africa* 648 Your Kruboy is very much a married man. 1962 *Times* 22 Oct. 1/3 Mr. and Mrs. G. K. require a married couple—chauffeur house-parlourman and cook-housekeeper. 1965 J. S. GUNN *Terminol. Shearing Indust.* II. 35 s.v. *Twins*. Two shearers who travel and work together, neither being prepared to 'take a pen' unless his mate gets one too. These inseparable mates are sometimes referred to as a 'married couple'. 1971 C. WHITMAN *Death Suspended* IV. 80 The staff. . . consisted of. . . a married couple employed as manager and housekeeper. 1972 *Listener* 21 Dec. 861/2 Up-and-coming young married couples who. . . are the people on whom the future of society depends. 1973 *Times* 7 Apr. 26/3 (Adv.), Young married couple needed. See domestic situations.

b. *fig.*

1592 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* I. iii. 83 (2nd Qo. 1599) Examine eury married liniament And see how one other lends content. 1703 POPE *Vertumnus* 66 And this fair vine, but that her arms surround Her marry'd elm, had crept along the ground. 1856 BRYANT *After a Tempest* v, The noise of war shall cease from sea to sea, And married nations dwell in harmony. 1973 *Times* 23 May 19/1 The. . . happily married Paternoster pedestrian precinct and the extended churchyard to the north-east.

2. Pertaining to or characteristic of married persons or matrimony.

1588 SHAKS. *L.L.L.* v. ii. 912 Cuckow, Cuckow; O word of feare, Vnpleasing to a married eare. 1608 — *Per.* II. v. 4 That for this twelue-month shee'le not vndertake A married life. 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 278 ¶ 2 When I enter into a married State. 1834 BUCKSTONE (title) *Married Life*; a comedy. 1873 MISS BROUGHTON *Nancy* II. 57, I put on a silk gown. . . as looking more married than the cobweb muslin. 1894 'J. S. WINTER' *Red-Coats* 47 He. . . turned to the orderly

officer and growled out, 'I wonder why the devil the other married quarters can't be kept like this?'

3. Special collocation: *married print Cinemat.*, a positive film carrying both pictures and a sound track.

1953 K. REISZ *Technique Film Editing* 276 From this cut negative and the negative of the re-recorded composite sound-track, a married print is prepared which is ready for projection to cinema audiences. 1959 F. CHAGRIN in Halas & Manvell *Technique Film Animation* xix. 238 Sound and vision have equal importance; they are equal partners, aiming at an ideal married-print status and preparing for it scrupulously by synchronizing their moods and their movements. 1965 P. WAYRE *Wind in Reeds* ix. 135 From this original the first 'married' print was produced with an optical sound track down one side of the film.

B. sb. A married person; also *collect.* Freq. in phr. *young marrieds*.

1890 A. JAMES *Diary* 30 Nov. (1964) 159 The married, however, thro' their ignoble state are doomed to shatter all the ideals of the soaring spinster. 1934 J. O'HARA *Appointment in Samarra* i. 8 The kids home from boarding-school and college, and the younger marrieds, most of whom she knew by their first names, and then the older crowd. 1938 *Time* 5 Dec. 8/3 No representative letter can be chosen from such heterogeneous applications—from men and women, from youngsters, young marrieds, middleaged, and oldsters. 1939 [see CUT-IN sb. 1]. 1958 *Times* 22 Nov. 7/7 These teeming 'young marrieds' are very different from those less numerous in the Depression, a generation ago. 1959 *House & Garden* June 8 Smart young marrieds go 'natural' with Irish Linen. 1963 A. HERON *Towards Quaker View of Sex* i. 11 Among the married, faithfulness may be achieved by 'working to rule'. *Ibid.* 57 Free heterosexual relations between the young unmarried or between the married. 1965 *New Statesman* 30 Apr. 672/2 Wealthy parents, who are subsidised by the bachelors and the childless married. 1970 K. GILES *Murder Pluperfect* ii. 14 Victorian marrieds, of a certain class, used to sleep around. 1972 J. CASSON *Lewis & Sybil* ix. 192 Our life together as young naval marrieds was to begin in Alexandria.

marrier ('mæriə(r)). Also 7 *maryer*. [f. MARRY v. + -ER¹.] One who marries (in various senses).

1589 *Rare Tri. Love & Fort.* v. in *Five Old Plays* (Roxb. Cl.) 146 Youle have us marry her, heere be them come of the marriers. 1629 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* N.S. III. 258 Persouns suspect . . . of the crimes particularly underwritten, viz. . . . maryers of twa wyffes . . . stealers of beeskaips. 1830 Miss MITFORD *Village Ser.* iv. 91 The Rector of Ashley, . . . the favourite marrier of the county, was wanted to tie the hymeneal knot. 1883 *Harper's Mag.* June 100/2 The determined marrier who . . . chooses a Jewess.

marrinate, -ine, etc., obs. ff. MARINATE, etc.

marring ('mɑ:riŋ), *vbl. sb.* Forms: see MAR v. [OE. *mierring*, *merrung*, f. *mierran*, *merran*: see MAR v. and -ING¹.] The action of the verb MAR (in various senses); †squandering, waste; †hindrance; injury, impairment.

c897 K. ÆLFRED *Gregory's Past.* C. xx. 149 Dylæs . . . se agita for his goda merringe gielpe. c950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Mark, Argt. (1871) 5 Merrunga, *seductiones*. a1300 *Cursor M.* 8779 þai fand gret merring in þair merck, þe wrightes þat suld rais þe werck. 1357 *Lay Folks Catech.* 124 Withouten ony merrung of hir modirhede. 1561 DAUS tr. *Bullinger on Apoc.* 94 b, Of the traditions of men, and their marring of the Scripture, ariseth darkenes. 1649 MILTON *Eikon*, vi. The making or the marring of any Law. 1860 PUSEY *Min. Proph.* 65 Man shrinks from the violent marring of his outward form.

marring ('mɑ:riŋ), *ppl. a.* [-ING².] That mars. Hence 'marringly adv.

1831 *Blackw. Mag.* XXIX. 677 This open expression . . . brings out marringly the lesson. 1836 GLADSTONE in *Morley Life* (1903) I. ii. iii. 36 [Wordsworth] named the discrepancy between his [Shelley's] creed and his imagination as the marring idea of his works. 1891 R. DOWLING *Isle of Surrey* 256 Mottled with marring blotches of scorbutic red.

marrionate, obs. form of MARINATE.

marrionette, variant of MARIONETTE.

Marriotte, erron. var. MARIOTTE.

marris(e, -ische, -ish(e, obs. ff. MARISH.

Marrism ('mɑ:ri:z(ə)m). [f. the name of N. Ya. Marr (1865–1934), Russian linguist and archæologist + -ISM.] The linguistic theories advocated by Nikolai Yakovlevich Marr, in which language is regarded as a phenomenon of social class rather than of nationality; the advocacy of such theories. Hence 'Marrist a.

1950 *Archivum Linguisticum* II. 116 The quintessence of Marrism, he [sc. B. Serebrennikov] tells us, resides in four fundamental theses, viz. the four elements as the source of the world's vocabularies, linguistic growth by hybridisation, stadial evolution, and the semantic transformation of primitive totem-names. *Ibid.* 118 It is he [sc. V. Vinogradov] who summarises the three existing attitudes to Marr among Soviet scholars, viz. (1) that Marrism is Marxism in linguistics, [etc.]. *Ibid.* 8 Her [sc. R. Sor's] articles are perhaps the first reasoned statement of the Marxist standpoint that is not at the same time Marrist. 1960 [see HYBRIDIZATION 2]. 1963 V. KIPARSKY in *Current Trends in Ling.* I. 94 From 1925 to World War II, when the only officially accepted linguistic school in Soviet Russia was Nikolai Marr's 'Japhetology', later simply called 'Marrism', there was no interest . . . in Slavic languages. 1965 H. KUČERA in *Language* XLI. 118 The rehabilitation of comparativist techniques—another by-product of the 1950 renunciation of Marrism. *Ibid.* 125 The reader will find many brief references to the Marrist controversy of 1950. 1966 B.

COLLINDER in Birnbaum & Puhvel *Anc. Indo-European Dial.* 199 Marrism, which was officially encouraged in Russia for political reasons, has raged as a kind of Asiatic flu in some European universities west of the Iron Curtain.

marrite ('mɑ:ri:t). *Min.* [f. the name of John Edward Marr (1857–1933), British geologist + -ITE¹.] A sulphide and arsenide of lead and silver, PbAgAsS₃, which is found as grey monoclinic crystals in dolomite at Lenggenbach, Switzerland.

1904 [see LENGGENBACHITE]. 1905 R. H. SOLLY in *Mineral. Mag.* XIV. 76 The colour of marrite is lead-grey to steel-grey, but the crystals are usually tarnished with iridescent colours. . . . The name marrite is proposed in honour of Dr. John Edward Marr, F.R.S., of Cambridge. 1967 *Zeitschr. für Kristallogr.* CXXV. 459 Marrite, a rare sulfosalt from the Binnatal, Switzerland, has been shown to have composition PbAgAsS₃. The phase is monoclinic, space group P2₁/a.

marrock, variant of MARROT.

marroe, marron(e): see MARROW sb.², MAROON.

† **marroneer**. *Obs.* [a. F. *marronnier*, f. *marron*: see MAROON sb.¹] A kind of chestnut-tree.

1693 EVELYN *De la Quint. Compl. Gard.*, *Refl. Agric.* 47 A Walnut, a Marroneer, an Orange, or Cherry-Tree.

|| **marron glacé** (marʒ glase). [F. *marron* chestnut + GLACÉ a.] A sweetmeat consisting of a chestnut preserved in syrup.

1871 *Leisure Hour* 23 Sept. 600/1 'Marrons glacés' appeared at the confectioners'. 1875 *All Year Round* 2 Jan. 279/2 Old women are . . . preparing chestnuts for their . . . destinies as 'marrons glacés', &c. 1880 G. A. SALA *Amer. Revisited* (1882) I. 57 Did my stock-in-trade comprise a few *marrons glacés*, so much the better for my youthful patroness. 1904 A. BENNETT *Great Man* v. 45 'A pound of marrons glacés. . . . "What are they?" . . . "Taste." . . . "It's like chestnuts," Harry mumbled through the delicious brown frosted morsel. 1906 KIPLING *Actions & Reactions* (1909) 210 Oranges, bits of banana, and *marron[s] glacés*. 1925 C. SIDGWICK *Humming-Bird* xviii. 188 Behind the loaded counter the proprietor and his assistants were weighing chocolates and *marrons glacés*. 1967 'L. BLACK' *Two Ladies in Verona* ii. 18 A low table garnished with . . . an enormous box of *marrons glacés*. 1973 *Times* 1 Dec. 14/1 *Marrons glacés*. 14 oz. tins. 2 for £5.20. . . . *Marrons* in syrup. Large whole chestnuts in extra heavy syrup. 18 oz. tins. 3 for £5.25.

marroquin, obs. form of MAROQUIN.

marrot ('mærot). Also *marrock, marrott, morrot, muros*. [Origin obscure; cf. MURRE.] A local name for the guillemot, razor-bill, and puffin.

1710 SIBBALD *Hist. Fife* 48 *Alka Hoieri*: Our People call it the Marrot, the Auk or Razor-Bill. 1863 KINGSLEY *Water-Bab.* 259 The very marrocks and dovekeys have got wings. 1880 *Act 43 & 44 Vict.* c. 35 (*Wild Birds Protect. Act*) Sched. Marrot.

marrou, marrouh, obs. ff. MARROW sb.² and sb.¹

marrow ('mærou), *sb.*¹ Forms: a. 1 *maerǵ, merg, mearh, mærh, 4 merǵ, marǵ, 4-5 margh(e, (5 margthe, 6 marthe), 4-5 northern merghe, 4-6 northern, 4-9 Sc. mergh, 4-9 Sc. merch, (6 Sc. mairch). β. 4 maruǵ, mar(r)ouh, merouǵ, -owǵ, 4-5 marouǵ, 5-6 marughe, 6 marough(e, 4 merewe, 4-5 merow(e, 5 maro, 4-5 marw(e, (5 marwhe, 5-6 merwe, 5 marew, 4-7 marowe, 6-7 marrowe, 6- marrow. γ. 3 meari, 4-6 mary(e, (5 marigh, meryghe), 5-6 maree, marie, 6 marry. [Com. Teut.: OE. *mearǵ, mearh* (Anglian *merǵ, mærh*) neut. (once masc.), corresponds to OFris. *merg, merch* neut. and masc., OS. *marg* (MDu. *march, marg-*, mod.Du. *merg* neut.), OHG. *marg, marag* neut. (MHG. *marc, marg-*, mod.G. *mark* neut.), ON. *merg-r* masc. (Sw. *merg, märg, Da. marv*):—O Teut. **mazgo-*:—pre-Teut. **mozgho-*, corresponding to OSL., Russian *mozg*, Avestic *mazga*; the Skr. *majjan* is anomalous, as it would point to an O Aryan type with *g* instead of *gh*.]*

1. a. The soft vascular fatty substance usually contained in the cavities of bones. (The marrow of animals used for food is regarded as a dainty.)

In OE. the word occurs as a gloss on *lucanica*, which means a sort of sausage; but this was prob. a mistranslation. a700 *Epinal Gloss.*, *Lucanica*, *maerh*. c725 *Corpus Gloss.* (Hessels) L294 *Lucanica*, *mærh*. *Ibid.* M195 *Medulla, merg*. c1000 *Sax. Leechd.* I. 366 Wīð . . . leoða sarum nim leon gelynde & heortes mearǵ. 10. . . *Ag. Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 292/10 *Medulla, mearh*. a1225 *Juliana* 58 þat meari weol ut imenget wīð blode. c1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xlviij (*Juliana*) 161 Syne hir barys sa to-quassyt, þat þe self merch out passyt. 1382 WYCLIF *Job* xxi. 24 The bones of hym ben moistid with marǵ [1388 merowis]. 1382 — Ps. lxxv[i]. 15 Brent sacrifices ful of merǵ [1388 merowǵ] I shal offre to thee. c1386 CHAUCER *Pard. T.* 214 Out of the harde bones knokke theye The mary. c1400 *Lanfranc's Chirurg.* 47 þe schuldre to þe elbowe be kutt al atwo, so þat þe marie go out. 14. . . *Nom.* in Wr.-Wülcker 678/36 *Hec medulla, margthe*. 1426 *Lyde. De Guil. Pilgr.* 24216 First I souke vp (for the nones) The mary closed in the bones. c1440 *Anc. Cookery in Househ. Ord.* (1790) 453 Take . . . powder of pepur, and maree, and tempur hit togedur. c1430 *Two Cookery-bks.* 44 þen take

merow, & putte it on a straynourys ende. *Ibid.* 51 Take fayre Marwe, & Datys y-cutte in ij or iij & Prunec. 1513 DOUGLAS *Eneis* iv. ii. 38 The subtell quent fyre Waistis and consumis merch, banis, and lyre. 1528 PAYNELL *Salerne's Regim.* G iij, The mary of veale . . . is moste holosome. 1533 ELYOT *Cast. Helthe* (1539) 31 Marowe is more dilectable than the brayne. 1541 R. COPLAND *Guydon's Quest. Chirurg.* C j b, The membres colde and moyste are the flewme, fat or the grece, and the maroughes. 1562 BULLEYN *Bk. Simples* 86 b, What saie you of Mary, which in some place is called Marthe; contained within the bone of beastes? 1567 GOLDING *Ovid's Met.* ix. (1593) 215 The poyson even in his bones the maree melts at length. 1575 TURBERV. *Faulconrie* 297 That done, take suger clarified, and the Maree of a Beefe. 1717 PRIOR *Alma* III. 214 He din'd on Lion's marrow, spread On toasts of ammunnion-bread. 1769 MRS. RAFFALD *Eng. Housekpr.* (1778) 179 Shred half a pound of marrow very fine. 1823 BYRON *Juan* VII. viii, By Souvaroff, or Anglicè Suwarrow, Who loved blood as an alderman loves marrow. 1896 CLELAND & MACKAY *Anat.* 30 Marrow is of two kinds, the yellow . . . and the red.

b. Proverbial and hyperbolic uses. (In 16th–17th c. love was often said to 'burn' or 'melt the marrow'.)

1520 WHITINTON *Vulg.* (1527) 27 b, A man myghte as soone pyke mary out of a mattock, as [etc.]. 1592 SHAKS. *Ven. & Ad.* 142 My flesh is soft, and plumpe, my marrow burning. 1594 NASHE *Unfort. Trav.* Wks. (Grosart) V. 168 They basted him with a mixture of Aqua fortis, allam water, and Mercury sublimatum, which . . . searcht him to the marrowe. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* III. 428 When at the Spring's Approach their Marrow burns. . . The Mares to cliffs of rugged Rocks repair. 1763 CHURCHILL *Duellist* 1, O for a noble curse Which might his very marrow pierce. 1798 SOUTHEY *Bp. Bruno* 62 His marrow grew cold at the touch of Death. 1840 DICKENS *Barn. Rudge* xvii, The very marrow in my bones is cold. 1886 KIPLING *Depart. Ditties* (1888) 22 For twenty reeking minutes, Sir, my very marrow froze.

c. The substance forming the spinal cord. Now always *spinal marrow*.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P.R.* v. lviii. (1495) 174 The marowe . . . of the rydge bones . . . is callyd Mycha amonge physyciens. 1533 ELYOT *Cast. Helthe* i. i. (1541) 13 The mary of the backbone. 1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 871 Of these Nerues . . . others are deriued from the Brayne and the spinall Marrow. 1626 BACON *Sylva* §750 The Skull hath Braines, as a kinde of Marrow, within it. The Back-bone hath one Kinde of Marrow, which hath an Affinity with the Braine. 1874 CARPENTER *Ment. Phys.* i. ii. §61 (1879) 62 The spinal cord (commonly termed the spinal marrow).

† d. Used (chiefly after L. *medulla*) for: The pith (of a plant); the pulp (of a fruit). Also *marrow of wheat*: a literal rendering of *medulla tritici* (Vulgate), the finest flour. *Obs.*

c1000 *Sax. Leechd.* II. 358 Wip magan wærce wudu pistles pone grenan mearh þe biþ on þam heafde sele him etan mid hatan ele. c1340 HAMPOLE tr. *Deut.* xxxii. 14 (P21) in *Psalter* (1884) 516 And gayte with mergh of whete. [Similarly 1382, 1388 WYCLIF and 1609 (Douay).] c1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* III. pr. xi. 84 (Camb. MS.), [Herbes and trees] shedyd by hyr maryes hyr wode and hyr bark. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P.R.* xi. vi. (Tollem. MS.), He [sc. dew] . . . makeþ flour, pyppe and marghe encrease in corne and graynes. c1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* IV. 477 Thay seyn their bitter margh wol change swete. *Ibid.* XI. 236 Yf a tender tree Me kitte at footis tweyne, and thenne hit cleue Vnto the roote, and with an yron se The mary rased out. 1562 TURNER *Herbal* II. A j b, It that is within, whiche theye call the marye, the pythe, and the harte. 1567 MAPLET *Gr. Forest* 30 The Alder tree . . . is in his Wood and inwarde Marie very soft. 1623 BINGHAM *Xenophon* 31 This was the place, where the Souldiers first fed vpon the Marrow of the Nuts of Palme. 1727 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Cive*, Take some sweet Almonds . . . pound 'em with some Vinegar, and strain 'em thro' a Linnen-cloth . . . that you may have the Marrow or Milk of them. 1793 MARTYN *Lang. Bot.*, Marrow, *Medulla*. The pith of a vegetable.

2. In various figurative applications.

a. Taken as the type of rich and nutritious food. Chiefly in the Bible phrase *marrow and fatness*.

1382 WYCLIF *Gen.* xlv. 18 And I shal ȝyue to ȝow al the goodis of Egipte, that ȝe eeten the mary of the loond [Vulg. *medullam terræ*]. 1535 COVERDALE *Ps.* lxii[i]. 5 My soule is satisfied euen as it were with marry & fatnesse. 1818 HAZLITT *Eng. Poets* vi. (1870) 151 His words are of marrow — unctuous, dropping fatness. 1845 JAMES A. NEIL iv, He left that paper with me, which he said must be marrow and fatness to all well-disposed noblemen like yourself.

b. Viewed as the seat of animal vitality and strength.

c1425 *Seven Sag.* (P.) 1685 My lordys meryghe hys welne gone. 1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 154 If I were in the pearle of my youth, and had in my bones marrowe . . . I wold not [etc.]. 1601 SHAKS. *All's Well* II. iii. 298 Spending his manlie marrow in her armes. 1602 2nd Pt. *Return fr. Parnass.* IV. iii. 1935 Spending the marrow of their flowring age In fruitelesse poring on some worme eate leafe. 1793 HOLCROFT tr. *Lavater's Physiogn.* xvii. 87 All English women . . . appear to be composed of marrow and nerve. a1823 G. BEATTIE *John o' Arnha'* (1826) 40 Alack-a-day! wasucks for John! His mergh an' mettle now are gone. 1847 DISRAELI *Sybil* (Rtdg.) 315, I always was against washing; it takes the marrow out of a man. 1848 LYTTON *Harold* v. iii, The pith and marrow of manhood.

c. The inmost or central part.

c1400 *Apol. Loll.* 91 Wene we not þe gospel to be in wordis of writings, but in wit; not in ouer face, but in þe merowe. 1434 MISYX *Mend. Life* 118 þe inhirliest mergh of our hartis. 1549 COVERDALE, etc. *Erasm. Par. Jas.* 28 Expressing by godly workes, that which he sticket fast in the marye of the soule. 1821 LAMB *Elia* Ser. 1. *My Relations*, He never pierces the marrow of your habits.

d. The vital or essential part; the essence; the 'goodness'. Formerly often in titles of books. Often *pith and marrow*.

1530 TINOALE *Answ. More Pref. Wks.* (1573) 247/2 He neuer leaueht searchyng till he come at the bottome, the pith, the quicke, the lyfe, the spirit, the marow, & very cause why. ? **c1560** ROLLANO *Seuin Seages* 261 This was the Marich of the matter in deid. **1570** BILLINGSLEY *Euclid* x. def. 11. 232 Wherein standeth the pith and mary of the hole science. **1599** *Broughton's Let.* vii. 20 You set vpon him with this. Libell, wherein is contained the marrow of your wisdom. **1614** T. GENTLEMAN *Eng. Way to Wealth* 12 They haue sucked out all the marrow of the Mault and good Scotch-ale. **1640** T. B[RUGIS] (*title*) The Marrow of Physicke. **1647** TRAPP (*title*) Mellificium Theologicum or the Marrow of Many good Authours. **1650** S. CLARK (*title*) The Marrow of Ecclesiastical Historie. **1653** MILTON *Hirelings* Wks. 1851 V. 383 To how little purpose are all those piles of Sermons, . . . Bodies and Marrows of Divinity, besides all other Sciences, in our English Tongue. **1665** BUNYAN *Holy Citie* (1669) 169 Christ in all his Benefits is the very Marrow, Life and Sum of all their Teaching. **a1680** CHARNOCK *Delight in Prayer* Wks. (1849) 231 Delight is the marrow of religion. **1763** COLMAN *Deuce is in him* Prol., Thus gave at once the bards of Greece, The cream and marrow of the piece. **1862** MERIVALE *Rom. Emp.* iv. (1865) VII. 12 The clients and retainers of the old nobility . . . still formed the pith and marrow of the commonwealth.

e. Short for 'The Marrow of Modern Divinity', the title of a book (advocating strongly Calvinistic views) written by E. F. in 1645, the condemnation of which by the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland in 1720 led to a prolonged controversy. Used attrib. as in *Marrow controversy*; also **Marrowmen**, the designation of those members of the Assembly who defended the book.

1720 T. BOSTON *Mem.* (1899) 351 The assembly's act condemning the Marrow. **1725** WODROW in *W. Corresp.* (1843) III. 204 The Marrow people. *Ibid.* 205 The Marrow affair was ended. **1853** BURTON *Hist. Scot.* II. 319 Those who adhered to this document, received the party-title of the Marrow-men. *Ibid.*, The Marrow controversy. **1894** CROCKETT *Lilac Sunbonnet* i. 12 Allan Welsh, minister of the Marrow Kirk in the parish of Dullarg.

3. vegetable marrow: a. A kind of gourd, the fruit of *Cucurbita ovifera*, used as a table vegetable.

1816 J. SABINE in *Trans. Hort. Soc.* (1822) II. 255 (*title of paper*) A Description and Account of the Cultivation of a Variety of Gourd called Vegetable Marrow. **1882** *Garden* 25 Mar. 191/3 In no other country does one see so many Vegetable Marrows as in this.

b. The fruit of the avocado, *Persea gratissima*. **1763** [see AVOCADO]. **1866** *Treas. Bot.* 867/1.

4. A marrowfat pea.

1882 *Garden* 15 July 58/3 A dwarf round blue Marrow.

5. attrib. and Comb., as marrow-eater, marrow-boiling, -burning, -chilling, -eating, -freezing, -like, -melting, -piercing, -searching, -thrilling adjs.; marrow cell *Histology*, one of a particular class of cells (resembling enlarged white blood corpuscles) occurring in marrow; **marrow kale** = *marrow-stem* (*kale*); **marrow oil**, a dressing for the hair (cf. MARROWFAT 2); **marrow pasty**, = *marrow pie*; **marrow pea**, = *marrowfat pea*; **marrow pie**, a pie containing beef marrow; **marrow pudding**, (a) a pudding made with (beef or vegetable) marrow; (b) *West Indian*, a kind of worm; **marrow scoop** = *marrow-spoon*; **marrow sheath**, the white matter of Schwann surrounding the cylinder axis of a medullated nerve fibre (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1889); **marrow-spoon**, a spoon for extracting the marrow from bones; **marrow-squash**, an American name for the vegetable marrow (Webster 1864); **marrow-stem** (*kale*) = CHOU MOELLIER (see quot. 1925); also *marrow-stemmed kale*.

1598 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. i. 1. *Eden* 537 Their *marrow-boiling loves. **1592** KYO *Sol. & Pers.* v. ii. 14 Such is the force of *marrow burning loue. **1877** SCHÄFER *Histol.* 92 The so-called proper *marrow-cells. **1612** W. PARKES *Curtaine-Dr.* (1876) 16 Lust, the *marrow-eater of the world, the canker of health. **1592** SHAKS. *Ven. & Ad.* 741 The *marrow-eating sickness, whose attaint Disorder breeds by heating of the blood. **1847** C. BRONTË *Jane Eyre* I. xv. 295 A *marrow-freezing incident enough. This was a demonic laugh. **1900** *Skeith* 21 Feb. 191/2 A play . . of a rather marrow-freezing kind. **1872** R. HOGG in *Jrnl. Roy. Hort. Soc.* III. 174 *Marrow Kale. is the *Chou moellier* of the French, a form of the Jersey kale which produces a long, thickly swollen stem like a gigantic cigar, the swollen part being filled with a mass of tender pith. **1894** H. NISBET *Bush Girl's Rom.* 184 The large succulent grubs . . which the natives enjoy either roasted or raw, delicate *marrow-like pupæ. **1897** *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* IV. 756 A gumma which looks yellowish and marrow-like just before breaking down. **a1618** SYLVESTER *Tetrastica* xlvii. (Grosart) II. 27 That heart-swelling, *Marrow-melting Fire. **1855** F. DUBERLY *Let.* 29 Jan. in E. E. P. Tisdall *Mrs. Duberly's Campaigns* (1963) iv. 124, I want you to write to Savory & Moore, Bond St. for 2 Large Bottles *Marrow Oil, 4 Bottles of Bandoline. **1864** TROLLOPE *Can You forgive Her?* I. xl. 310 All his apparatus for dressing,—his marrow oil for his hair, [etc.]. **1696** SALMON *Fam. Dict.* (ed. 2), *Marrow-Pasty: Take six Marrow-Bones [etc.]. **1733** TULL *Horse-Hoeing* *Husb.* xxiii. 349 Sufficient for all sorts of Corn and Seeds which we commonly sow, from *Marrow Pease to Turnep-seed. **1598** MARSTON *Scot. Villainie* iii. 71 Hence Holy-thistle, come sweet *marrow pie, In flame our backs to itching luxury. **1674** T. P. etc. *Eng. & Fr. Cook* 157 Marrow Pyes. Take Veal, mince it [etc.]. **1616** B. JONSON *Devil is an Ass* II. i. No youths, disguis'd Like country-wiues, with cream, and *marrow-puddings. **1664** BUTLER *Hud.* II. ii. 794 Pamper'd

and edifi'd their Zeal With Marrow-puddings many a Meal. **1789** P. BROWNE *Jamaica* 383 Fasciola 4. Marina major verucosa. The warted Marrow-Pudding. Fasciola 5. Marina maxima glabra. The large smooth Marrow-Pudding. **1846** D. JERROLO *Mrs. Caudle* xi. And then you recollect her marrow puddings? **1969** E. H. PINTO *Treen* 79 The *marrow scoop and toothpick are missing. **1970** *Canad. Antiques Collector* Mar. 23/1 There were numerous objects . . . such as soup ladles, . . . marrow scoops. **1972** *Collector's Guide* Aug. 10/2 (Advt.), Fine Marrow Scoop (crested), by Wm. Chawner, 1763, £40. **1627-47** FELTHAM *Resolves* 405 Wishing . . . that he had such wings as could procure his escape from death and *marrow-searching Judgment. **1693** *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2853/4, 1 Sweat-meat Spoon, 1 *Marrow Spoon, 1 Ladle and Skillet. **1795** WALKER in *Phil. Trans.* LXXXV. 273, I use a marrow-spoon. **1920** *Conquest* Apr. 256/3 In place of grass it is possible to grow crops such as cabbage, vetches, rape, *marrowstem kale, [etc.]. **1925** MALOEN & NISBET in W. G. R. Paterson *Farm Crops* II, 191 The Marrow-stem Kale is what is known as a 'variety-hybrid'. That is, it is the result of crossing two distinct varieties—the kohlrabi and the Thousandhead Kale, each a variety of *Brassica oleracea*. *Ibid.* 194 Mildews and moulds do less damage to the marrow stem than to turnips. **1960** *Farmer & Stockbreeder* 8 Mar. 131/2 Marrow-stem kale goes fibrous and woody very quickly after Christmas, and loses most of its feeding value. **1961** I. MOLNAR *Man. Austral. Agric.* 214 The Marrow Stemmed Kale (chou mollier) is a kale with a swollen axis. **1972** D. H. ROBINSON *Fream's Elem. Agric.* (ed. 15) x. 281 Marrowstem Kale is capable of producing very large quantities of greenstuff greatly relished by stock. **1888** FENN *Dick o' the Fens* 281 A strange *marrow-thrilling cry.

marrow ('mæɹəʊ), sb.² *Obs. exc. dial.* Also 5 **maroo**, **marwe**, 5-7 **marow(e)**, 6 **mar(r)ou**, **marrowe**, **marroll**, 7 **marroe**. [Of obscure origin.

The localities would seem to point to a Scandinavian etymology, but no possible Scandinavian source is known, unless indeed the sense of the Eng. sb. can have been developed from that of ON. *marg-r* (lit. 'many') friendly, communicative. Phonologically this etymon would be admissible, as the word occurs so late that the absence of recorded forms with guttural causes no difficulty.]

1. a. A companion, fellow-worker, partner, mate.

c1440 *Promp. Parv.* 327/2 Marwe, or felawe yn trauayle, socius, compar. **c1460** *Towneley Myst.* xiii. 436 Com coll and his maroo, They will nyp vs full naroo. **c1470** HENRYSON *Mor. Fab.* xiii. (*Frog & Mouse*) xxii, Better but stryfe allane to leif in le, Than to be matchit with an wickit marrow. **1513** DOUGLAS *Eneis* vi. ix. 9 Bot sone hym warnis Sibilla . . His trew marrow [L. comes]. **1561** *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* I. 159 That name of thame speik nor commune of ony mater nor round with his marrow. **1573** TUSSEY *Husb.* (1878) 134 Yet chopping and changing I cannot commend, with theefe and his marrow, for feare of ill end. **1577** GRANGE *Gold. Aphrod.* Fiii b, Forsakyng his marroll [i.e. his partner in a dance]. **a1578** LINDESAY (Pittscottie) *Chron. Scot.* (S.T.S.) I. 193 Quhair he was lyand with his marrow and companion Sir Edward brakinbarrie. **1578** WHETSTONE *1st Pt. Promos & Cassand.* II. iv, Marrowes adew: God send you fayre wether. **1621** B. JONSON *Metam. Gipsies* Wks. 1640 II. 68 Oh, my deare marrowes! **1645** RUTHERFORD *Tryal & Tri. Faith* (1845) 325 Faith with love cannot endure a marrow. **1822** GALT *Sir A. Wylie* I. v. 37 It was nae a richt thing 'o' us to be marrows in ony sic trade wi' cripple Janet. **1843** HARDY in *Proc. Berw. Nat. Club* II. No. 11. 54 Only two individuals play, but they can have an indefinite number of marrows or sidesmen. **1860** *Eng. & For. Min. Gloss.* (Newcastle Terms), *Marrow*, a partner. **1935** A. J. CRONIN *Stars look Down* I. ii. 20 His dad had gone with the marrows in his set. *Ibid.* xxii. 295 Jack Reedy . . and his marrow, Cha Leeming, worked their shift in the Scupper Flats.

¶ **b. Apparently misunderstood by Blount.**

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Marrow* (Fr. *marauld*), a fellow, a knave, or Rascal.

2. A husband or wife. (Cf. HALF-MARROW I.)

a1578 LINDESAY (Pittscottie) *Chron. Scot.* (S.T.S.) II. 132, I maryed ane puire woman to be marrow to me. **1632** RUTHERFORD *Let.* (1862) I. 97 Christ's fair Bride, a marrow dear to Him. **1721** RAMSAY *Mary Scot* iii, When Mary Scot's become my marrow, We'll make a paradise on Yarrow. **1724** W. HAMILTON *Braes of Yarrow* i, Busk ye, busk ye, my bony bony bride, Busk ye, busk ye, my winsome marrow. **1816** SCOTT *Rob Roy* xxxv, I ha'e been misdoubting your cousin Rashleigh since ever he saw that he wasna to get Die Vernon for his marrow.

3. a. One's equal or like; one's match in a contest.

1548 *Compl. Scot.* xx. 173 Iulius vald nocht hef ane marrou in rome, and pompeus vald nocht hef ane superior. **a1572** KNOX *Hist. Ref. Wks.* (1846) I. 89 There did everie man reaconter his marrow. **a1578** LINDESAY (Pittscottie) *Chron. Scot.* (S.T.S.) I. 174 He contit no lord to be marrow to him. **1637** RUTHERFORD *Let.* (1862) I. 300 You haue many marrows. **1896** 'IAN MACLAREN' *Kate Carnegie* 212 Ay, ye may traivel the world ower or ye see his marrow.

b. Use of things.

1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* I. 46 The toune . . standes in sa pleisand a place, that it hes na marrow. **c1690** N. BURN *Leader-haugs* 15 in *Roxb. Ball.* VI. 607 One house there stands on Leader side. . . Men passing by do often say in [th'] South it has no marrow. **1891** BARRIE *Little Minister* xv, Sam'l Fairweather has the marrows 'o't on his top coat.

4. A thing which makes a pair with another.

1674 RAY *N.C. Words* 31 A pair of gloves or shoes are not marrows, i.e. fellows. **1681** COLVIL *Whigs Supplic.* (1751) 18 Some had bows, but wanted arrows; Some had pistols without marrows. **1737** RAMSAY *Sc. Prov.* (1797) 101 Your een's no marrows. **1787** J. BEATTIE *Scotticisms* 16 My buckles are not marrows. **1855** ROBINSON *Whitby Gloss.*, *Marrows*, pairs to match; fellows or equals. **1889** BARRIE *Thrums* xv. 138 Wearin' a pair o' boots 'at wisna marrows!

'**marrow**, a. *Obs. exc. dial.* [From the appositive use of MARROW sb.²] Resembling something of the same kind.

1855 *Inv. R. Wardr.* (1815) 320, I ressavit of the marrow garrising of thir fourtene pece thre chattonis, quihll makis xvii in the haill. **1861** E. WAUGH *Birtle Carter's T.* 21 Aw never sprad my e'en upo' th' marrow trick to this!

marrow ('mæɹəʊ), v. *Sc. and north.* [f. MARROW sb.²]

† **1. trans.** To join, associate; to match, pair. Also *refl. Obs.*

1488 *Burgh Recs. Edinb.* (1869) I. 55 Sic a burges bot na vther persoun marrow him with ane maister of substance [etc.]. **1542** *Sc. Acts Mary* (1814) II. 414/2 Ane to be put and marrowit to pair by my lord gouvernour at his plesoure. **1823** GALT *Entail* I. xvii. 132 Charlie Walkinshaw and Bell Fatherlans were a couple marrowed by their Maker.

b. intr. To be a partner or fellow-worker (*with*).

1538 *Aberdeen Reg.* XVI. (Jam.), To marrow and nychtbour with wtheris. **1842** J. AITON *Domestic Econ.* (1857) 152 Saunders Heavyside, with whom he marrows. **1844** THOM *Rhymes* 53 Hae ye fausely strayed 'mang misty groves, Wi' ice-wreathed maidens to marrow. **1851** A. MACLAGAN *Poems* 280 He's wise wha marrows wi' content, Though in a rustic biel'.

2. trans. To be a companion to; to marry.

1721 RAMSAY *Mary Scot* i, Did you there see me mark'd to marrow Mary Scot the flow'r of Yarrow? **17..** *Song by a Buchan Ploughman in Burns' Wks.* (1800) II. 152 Thou shalt not sit single, but by a clear ingle I'll marrow thee, Nancy, when thou art my ain.

3. To resemble, to be equal to; also, to produce something equal to; to match.

a1586 MONTGOMERIE *Misc. Poems* l. 38 Venus . . Wald have preferrit this paragon, As marrowit, but matche, most meit The goldin ball to bruiik alone. **1785** W. HUTTON *Bran New Wark* l. 14 (E.D.S.) On the sabbath we say aur prayers, and the rest of the week ya day marrows another. **1877** P. BURN *Poems* (1885) 294 A beild I hae that marrows thy ain.

marrowbone ('mæɹəʊbəʊn). [f. MARROW sb.¹]

1. A bone containing edible marrow.

c1386 CHAUCER *Prol.* 380 A Cook they hadde with hem for the nones, To boille the chiknes with the Marybones. **c1430** *Two Cookery-bks.* 5 Take beeff and merybony, and boyle yt in fayre water. **1555** W. WATREMAN *Fardle Factions* II. vii. 158 The bridegrome eateth to his supper . . a litle of the maribone of a Chamel. **1632** T. MORTON *New Eng. Canaan* II. vi. (1838) 59 For daintinesse of diet they [Basse] excell the Marybones of Beefe. **1768-74** TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1834) II. 655 There is no more reason . . why the sight of a human skull and bones in a charnel-house should shock us more than the sight of a calve's head or a pair of marrow-bones in a dish. **1846** G. WARBURTON *Hochelaga* I. 155 The wretch sucked a couple more marrow bones, and became torpid.

b. fig. in various applications.

1554 LATIMER *Wks.* (Parker Soc.) II. 483 Ye said upon Saturday last, that ye could not find the mass nor the marrow-bones thereof in your book. **1634** S. R. *Noble Soldier* I. ii. in *Bullen O. Pl.* (1882) I. 268 What I knocke out now is the very Maribone of mirth. **1681** W. ROBERTSON *Phraseol. Gen.* (1693) 471 This is the marrow bone of the difference or matter. **1878** *N. Amer. Rev.* CXXVII. 13 The scraps and marrow-bones of office.

2. marrowbones and cleavers: see CLEAVER¹ 2 b.

3. pl. Jocularly: The knees. (Rarely *sing.*)

1532 MORE *Confut. Tindale* Wks. 727/2 Down he fel vpon his maribones. **1667** DRYDEN & DK. *Newcastle Sir M. Mar-all* II. ii. Down on your marrowbones, and confess the truth. **1791** WOLCOT (P. Pindar) *Remonstrance* i, Bring on his marrowbones th' apostate down. **1870** KINGSLEY *Legend La Brea* 95 Magic brings some positivists Humbly on their marrowbone. **1888** G. MACDONALD *Elect Lady* 108, I only want to bring them to their marrow-bones.

b. to ride in the marrow-bone coach or stage, to go on foot. [? With allusion to *Marybone* = *Marylebone*.]

1838 *Monthly Mag.* (Flügel), Marrow-bone stage.

4. pl. = CROSS-BONES.

1832 SCOTT *Redgauntlet* ch. xiv. [xv.], I . . sailed under the black flag and marrow-bones. **1875** W. McILWRAITH *Guide Wigtonshire* 40 Here are the typical marrow-bones, skull, and sandglass.

5. pl. (slang). Fists as weapons; ? pugilists.

a1625 FLETCHER *Noble Gent.* III. i. (1st fol.) 35/1 The great Band Of Maribones that people call the Switzers. **1812** *Sporting Mag.* XL. 249 He was alike a stranger to fear in the field of either bayonets or marrowbones. **1818** *Ibid.* N.S. II. 165 The distance of twenty-four miles from Lunnun rather damped the ardour of the Marrow-bone fraternity.

† **6. A child's game.** *Obs.*

1532 MORE *Confut. Tindale* Wks. 574/2 Suche . . playes . . as chyltren be woont to playe, as cheristone, mary bone [etc.].

7. attrib., as † *marrowbone-man* (? sense 2 ? or 5), *music, pie, pudding* (cf. *marrow pie, pudding*).

1614 B. JONSON *Barth. Fair* I. i, None but a scatterd couey of Fiders, or one of these Rag-rakers in dung-hills, or some *Marrow-bone man at most, would haue beene vp, when thou wert gone abroad. **1884** *Graphic* 13 Sept. 270/3 Making the most unearthly *marrow-bone' music on frying pans, tin kettles and empty pails. **1595** W. W. *Menæmi* I. ii. in *Six Old Plays* (1779) 118 Some oysters, a *mary-bone pie or two, some artichokes, and potato rootes. **1608** MIDDLETON *Mad World* I. ii. B1 b, All her wanton Pamphlets, as Hero and Leander, Venus and Adonis, oh two lushious mary-bone pies for a yong married wife. **1623** WEBSTER *Devils Law-case* I. ii. B4 b, Let none of these come at her. . . Nor the woman with *Maribone puddings.

marrowed ('mæɹəʊd), *ppl. a.* Also 4 *merghed*, *meryhed*. [f. MARROW sb.¹ + -ED.²]

1. Full of marrow. *lit. and fig.*

a 1300 *E.E. Psalter* lxv[i]. 15 Offrandes merghed [Vulg. *holocausta medullata*] bede I sal To pe. a 1340 *HAMPOLE Psalter* ibid. 1612 *AINSWORTH Annot. Ps.* lxvi. 15 Marrowed rames: that is, fat and lusty. 1644 *QUARLES Barnabas & B.* i. (1651) 19 They can... devour and gurmundize... and wipe the guilt from off their marrowed mouths. 1654 *GATAKER Disc. Apol.* 84 Some called Separatists... are better marrowed, and more Evangelical, then these Pulpit *Ignesfatui*. 1840 *BROWNING Sordello* v. 500 He was fresh-sinewed every joint, Each bone new-marrowed.

† 2. Cooked in marrow. *Obs.*

1633 *MASSINGER Guardian* II. iii, Fride Frogs, Potato's Marrow'd, Cavear [etc.].

marrowfat ('mæroufæt). [f. *MARROW sb.*¹ + *FAT sb.*] 1. (More fully *marrowfat pea*.) A kind of large rich pea. (Cf. *marrow pea*, *MARROW sb.*¹ 5.)

1733 *MILLER Gard. Dict.* (ed. 2) s.v. *Pisum*, The Marrow-fat or Dutch Admiral Pea. *Ibid.*, Observing to allow the Marrow-fats... at least three Feet between Row and Row. 1766 *Complete Farmer* s.v. *Pease*, The marrowfat is the best tasted of all the large kinds of peas. 1840 *BARHAM Ingol. Leg. Ser.* 1. *Tragedy*, The Duchess shed tears large as marrow-fat peas. 1864 *Reader* 13 Aug. 191 In Jersey... peas attain nearly double the size of the British marrow-fat.

2. *N. Amer.* A tallow-like substance prepared by boiling down marrow.

1717 *J. KNIGHT Jnl.* 16 Aug. (1932) 164 These Indians gave me... 2 pretty big bladders of Marrow fat. 1791 in *Publ. Champlain Soc.* (1934) XXI. 528 They broke the Bones of the Buffalo & made marrowfat. 1841 *G. CATLIN Lett. on N. Amer. Indians* I. 116 'Marrow-fat' is collected by the Indians from the buffalo bones which they break to pieces, yielding a prodigious quantity of marrow, which is boiled out and put into buffalo bladders. 1846 *R. B. SAGE Scenes Rocky Mts.* viii. 79 Marrow-fat, an article in many respects superior to butter. 1888 *Century Mag.* XXXVI. 898/1 Then he slicked his hair with marrow-fat from a horn. 1947 *Beaver* Dec. 21 Clean Marrow fat rendered down like white butter.

† 3. *U.S. slang.* (See quot.) *Obs.*

1903 *A. B. HART Actual Govt. Amer. Conditions* 75 The 'marrow-fat' fraud consists in a voter's putting in more than one ballot, while the clerk puts down fictitious names to cover the extra ballots.

marrowish ('mærouʃ), *a.* [f. *MARROW sb.*¹ + *-ISH*.] Of the nature of, or resembling, marrow.

1597 *LOWE Chirurg.* (1634) 143 The nerue which is soft, and marrowish. 1621 *BURTON Anat. Mel.* I. i. II. iv, The Braine, which is a soft marrowish and white substance.

marrowless ('mærouləs), *a.*¹ [f. *MARROW sb.*¹ + *-LESS*.] Having no marrow. *lit.* and *fig.*

1605 *SHAKS. Macb.* III. iv. 94 Thy bones are marrowlesse, thy blood is cold. 1607 *TOURNEUR Rev. Trag.* I. i, O, that marrow-lesse age should stuffe the hollow Bones with dambd desires. 1707 *tr. Wks. C'tess D'Anois* (1715) 451 Break off this ungodly Match between this Marrowless Curmudgeon and your young Daughter. a 1823 *G. BEATTIE John o' Arnha'* (1826) 58 They... lent each other ruthless paks Athorh the bare and merghless spaks. 1877 *ROSENTHAL Muscles & Nerves* 104 These marrowless fibres are grey.

'marrowless, a.² dial. [f. *MARROW sb.*² + *-LESS*.] Without a 'marrow'; companionless; unmarried; unequalled, unmatched; not matching, wanting the other member of the pair, 'odd'.

1637 *RUTHERFORD Lett.* (1862) I. 433 My matchless, and my most marrowless and marvellous Wellbeloved. 1660 *DICKSON Sel. Writ.* (1845) I. 58 Know thou art not marrowless in thy exercise. 1844 *CROSS Disruption* xxiii. (E.D.D.), A marrowless glove.

† **'marrowship.** *Sc. Obs.* [f. *MARROW sb.*² + *-SHIP*.] Association, companionship.

15... *Aberd. Reg.* (Jam.), Throught falt of marrowschip or insufficient nychtbourschip.

marrowsky (mæ'raʊski). Also *marouski*, *Marowsky*, *morowski*, *mowrowsky*. [Asserted to have been derived from the name of a Polish count, doubtfully identified with Count Joseph Boruwlaski. See *N. & Q.* 13th Ser. I. 331, 437, 467.] *a.* A variety of slang, or a slip in speaking, characterized by transposition of initial letters, syllables, or parts of two words. Also *marrowsky language*.

1863 *R. NICHOLSON Autobiogr. Fast Man* xviii. 200 Fanny King, or as Bill Leach, in the interesting language called *Marouski*, termed her, Kanny Fing. 1883 *G. A. SALA Living London* 491 The vocabulary of Tim Bobbin, Josh Billings, ... and the 'Marowsky' language.

b. An instance of this.

1923 in *N. & Q.* 27 Oct. 331/2 In my childhood... an old cousin used to entertain me with what we now call *spooneerisms*, but which she termed *morotuskis*. 1962 *V. NABOKOV Pale Fire* 185, I remember one perfect evening when my friend sparkled with quips, and marrowskies, and anecdotes.

Hence *ma'rowskyer*, one who uses marrowsky language or makes marrowskies in his speech; *ma'rowskying vbl. sb.*, the intentional or accidental transposition of initial letters, etc.

1860 *HOTTEN Dict. Slang* (ed. 2) 173 s.v. *Medical Greek*. At the London University they have a way of disguising English... which consists in transposing the initials of words... This disagreeable nonsense is often termed *marrowskying*. 1912 *Brit. Med. Jnl.* 22 June 1443 It would be interesting if 'marrowskyers' blunders could also be

classified. *Ibid.*, All actors live in dread of 'marrowskying', that curious transposition of syllables. 1922 *O. JESPERSEN Lang.* viii. 150 'Marrowskying' or 'Hospital Greek' transfers the initial letters of words, as *renty* of *plain*.

marrowy ('mæroui), *a.* Also 4 *merewi*, 5 *margthy*, 6 *marowy*, 8 *Sc. merchy*. [f. *MARROW sb.*¹ + *-Y*.]

1. Full of marrow. Also *fig.*

1382 *WYCLIF Isa.* xxxiv. 6 The blod of merewi wetheres [Vulg. *medullatorum arietum*]. 1435 *MISYNS Fire of Love* 75 A margthy offerynge [L. *holocausta medullata*; cf. *MARROWED* I, a 1300]. 1709 *BRUCE Soul Confirm.* 18 (Jam.) The Lord is reserving a merchy piece of the word of his promise to be made out to many of his friends and people. 1820 *HAZLITT Lect. Dram. Lit.* 79 In his *Women beware Women* there is a rich marrowy vein of internal sentiment. 1882 *HOLMES in Atlantic Monthly* LI. 66 The period... of marrowy and vigorous manhood.

2. Of the nature of marrow.

1541 *R. COPLAND Guydon's Quest. Chirurg.* Cijb, It is colde and moyste, bycause it hath a marowy substance. 1662 *J. CHANDLER Van Helmont's Oriat.* 185 The Brain being wholly a marrowie part. 1764 *GRAINGER Sugar Cane* I. 45 note, When ripe, the skin peels easily off, and discovers a butyraceous, or rather a marrowy-like substance. 1872 *J. G. MURPHY Comm. Lev.* iii. 9 The tail of the broad-tailed sheep... consists almost wholly of marrowy fat.

Hence † **marrowiness** (in 8 *Sc. merchiness*).

1709 *BRUCE Soul Confirm.* 18 (Jam.) The Israelites had never known the merchiness of that promise, if a Red Sea had not made it out.

† **ma'rube.** *Obs.* Also 4 in Latin form *marrubium*, 5 *marube*. [ad. L. *marrubium*, perh. connected with the name of the Latin city *Marrubium* or *Marruvium*. Cf. *OF. marubre*.] The plant horehound, *Marrubium vulgare*.

1390 *GOWER Conf.* III. 130 The Saphir is his propre Ston, Marrubium his herbe also. a 1400-50 *Stockh. Med. MS.* 205 Marube or horrowne: *marubina*. 1607 *TOPSELL Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 69 The fat of a Calf and Marrube with the juyce of Leeks.

marrubiin (mæ'ru:bin). *Chem.* [f. L. *marrubium* (see prec.) + *-IN*. Cf. F. *marubine*.] A bitter principle obtained from *Marrubium vulgare*.

1871 *WATTS tr. Gmelin's Handbk. Chem.* XVIII. 234 Marrubiin. The bitter principle of *Marubium vulgare*.

Marrucianian (mæru:'sɪnɪən), *sb.* and *A.* Also *Mar(r)ucine*, *Marucian*, *Marusian*. [f. L. *Marrucini* + *-AN*.] *A. sb.* *a.* A member of an Oscan-Umbrian people living near Teate in ancient Eastern Italy. *b.* The language of this people. *B. adj.* Of or pertaining to this people or their language.

1578 *tr. Apian's Auncient Historie of Romanes Warrens* I. 25 The Marsians, the Malinians, the Vestinians, the Marucians, ... and the Samnites, whiche people before had euer bin enemies, and hurtfull to the Romaines. *Ibid.* 31 A little Marusian answered hym, and kyllid hym. 1600 *P. HOLLANO tr. Livy's Rom. Hist.* VIII. 302 Every one of them, namely, the Marsians, the Pelignians and Marucines, were in feats of armes comparable and egall to the Samnites every way. *Ibid.* xxvii. 660 Hee dispatched likewise messengers before, through the territories of the Larinates, Marrucines, Ferentines, and Pretutians. 1601 — *tr. Pliny's Nat. Hist.* II. lxxxiii. 39 Medowes and olive rowes... in the Marrucine territorie. 1863 *W. P. DICKSON tr. Mommsen's Hist. Rome* III. iv. vii. 235 The small but hardy confederacies in the Abruzzi—the Paelignians, Marrucianians, Frentanians, and Vestinians. *Ibid.* 237 The territory of the Paelignians, situated in the centre of the Marsian, Samnite, Marrucianian, and Vestinian cantons. 1888 *J. WRIGHT tr. Brugmann's Elem. Compar. Gram. Indo-Germanic Lang.* I. 9 Of the Volscian, Picentine, Sabine, Aequiculan, Vestinian, Marsian, Pelignian and Marrucianian dialects we have only very scanty remains. 1933, 1939 [see *MARSIAN sb.* and *a.*]. 1966 *M. S. BEELER in Birnbaum & Puhvel Anc. Indo-European Dial.* 51 The so-called minor dialects such as Paelignian, Volscian, and Marrucianian. 1974 *R. A. HALL External Hist. Romance Lang.* 48 The Sabellic dialects... Sabine...; Paelignian, Marrucianian, Vestine, and Marsic in the central Apennines east of Rome; and Volscian.

marrum, variant of *MARRAM*.

marry ('mæri), *v.* Inflected marrying, married. Forms: 3-4 (6 *Sc.*) *mari*, 3-7 *marie*, 4 *marize*(n), 4-5 *marie*(n), 4-6 *marye*, 4-8 *mary*, 5 *marye*(n), (*maryyn*), 6 *mareye*, *marrye*, (*maryi*), 6-7 *marrie*, 6-*marry*. [a. F. *marier* = Pr., Sp., Pg. *maridar*, It. *maritare*:—L. *marītāre*, f. *marītus* ppl. adj., married (also as *sb.* masc., husband, whence F. *mari*, Pr. *marit-z*, Sp., Pg. *marido*, It. *marito*; and as *sb.* fem. *marita* married woman), f. *marī*-(nom. *mās*) man, male; the L. ppl. *a.* must have been originally used of women, and acquired its wider sense by a later extension.]

I. trans.

1. To join in wedlock or matrimony; to join for life as husband and wife; to constitute as man and wife according to the laws and customs of a nation. *Const. to (unto, Sc. on, upon)*; also *together*.

a. in *passive* (with ref. either to the act and ceremony, or to the wedded state as a result).

1297 *R. GLOUC. (Rolls)* 709 *pe fader*... bad ire vnderstonde To swan sse wolde imaried be. 13... *E.E. Allit. P. B.* 815 His two dere docterez... bat wer maydenez ful meke, married not yet. c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xli. (*Agnes*) 102

bane agnes sad hym schortly: 'certis, gud sir, maryt ame I'. c 1400 *MAUNDEV.* (1839) xviii. 193 3if a man, that is maryed, dye in that Contrie, men buryen his Wif with him alle quyk. 1533 *BELLENDEN Livy* I. (S.T.S.) 100 3oung tullia, ... was maryit on Aruns terquyne. 1536 — *Cron. Scot.* (1821) I. 127 The eldest of hir dochteris was married upon... Marius. 1536 *WROTHESLEY Chron.* (1875) I. 43 The King was married secreetlie at Chelsey... to one Jane Seymor. 1603 *SHAKS. Meas. for M.* iv. iii. 183 They would... have married me to the rotten Medlar. 1722 *DE FOE Relig. Courtsh.* I. 1. (1840) 4 Well, girls, you little think now, which of you all is like to be first married. 1888 *HOWELLS Annie Kilburn* xi. 133, I presume she isn't very happily married; he's too old. *b.* Said of the priest or other functionary who performs the rite. Also *absol.*

1530 *PALSGR.* 633/1 What preest was it that maryed them togyther: *quel prestre fut ce qui les maria ensemble?* 1559 in *Strype Ann. Ref.* (1709) I. xiv. 183 As to minister the Holy Communion to them that shall be thereto disposed, as to mary and baptize. 1600 *SHAKS. A.Y.L.* iv. i. 125 Come syster, you shall be the Priest, and marrie vs. 1714 *GAY What d'ye Call it* II. viii, Tell him... that he [the Curate] shall marry the Couple himself. 1891 *Century Mag.* Nov. 64 He asked if I could marry people.

c. marry up: to tie up or preoccupy in matrimony. *collog.* Also *fig.* (const. *with*).

1608 *J. COLLIER Short View Immorality Eng. Stage* iv. 154 This Spark... makes a lucky Hand on't at last, and marries up a rich Lady. 1822 *J. FLINT Lett. Amer.* 225, I believe that the girls there are all married up. 1857 *KINGSLEY Two Y. Ago* II. 8 Married up, when a girl, to a man for whom she did not care. 1865 — *Herew.* xvi, I would have married her up to my poor boy, if he had but lived. 1865 *MRS. CARLYLE Lett.* III. 274 My only fear about her is that she will be married-up away from me. 1942 *Tee Emm* (Air Ministry) II. 97 They already have had the idea of taking photos of the countryside and marrying them up with similar areas on a map. 1958 *Times* 15 Feb. 7/3 Now that poverty-stricken Jordan is married up with a rich relation. 1970 *BAKEWELL & GARNHAM New Priesthood* iv. 44 If a writer... is not ripe for TV drama, then we would certainly sit down with him, pull his script to bits, send it away, come back, try again, try it on an editor, marry them [sic] up with an editor if possible.

2. *a.* To give in marriage, cause to be married. Said esp. of a parent or guardian.

1297 *R. GLOUC. (Rolls)* 700 Ich pe wole marie [v. rr. *marisen, marien*] wel... To pe nobloste bacheler pat pin herte wile to stonde. c 1330 *R. BRUNNE Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 2338 In pvs tyme... He mariede pe opere doughtres bope. c 1386 *CHAUCER Clerk's T.* 1074 And richely his doghter maryed he Vn-to a lord. c 1400 *MAUNDEV.* (1839) v. 35 He wolde have maryed me fulle highly, to a gret Princes Daughtre, 3if I wold han forsaken my Lawc and my Belve. a 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* 18 She knew welle that folke were aboute to marie us togedre. 1526 *TINOALE Matt.* xxii. 2 The kyngdome of heven is lyke unto a certayne kinge, which maryed his sonne. 1598 *SHAKS. Merry W.* III. iv. 87 Good mother, do not marry me to yond foole. a 1633 *G. HERBERT Jacula Prudentum* 149 Marry your sonne when you will; your daughter when you can. c 1710 *CELIA FIENNES Diary* (1888) 141 Y^e Earle having just marry'd his Eldest daughter... there was Company to wishe her joy. 1861 *M. PATTISON Ess.* (1889) I. 33 The same influence led him... to marry his daughter to Henry the Lion. 1894 *BARING-GOULD Deserts S. France* II. 248 Napoleon married him... to his youngest sister.

b. With off.

1860 *QUEEN VICTORIA Let.* 18 Dec. in *R. Fulford Dearest Child* (1964) 292, I do wish somebody would go and marry her off—at once. 1865 *M. C. HARRIS St. Philip's* viii. 59 If the young girls did not mind being... finally married off to some of her protégés, it was all very well. 1894 *V. HUNT Maiden's Progress* I. 2, I sincerely hope you will be married off before I come on, or I shall have no peace. 1908 *Smart Set* June 14/1 Mr. Hardcastle was insisting upon marrying off Aunt Ella to Señor Dominguez y Aguirra. 1973 *'E. FERRARS' Foot in Grave* viii. 150 I've worked quite hard at trying to get you married off.

3. *a.* Said of either of the contracting parties: To take in marriage; to accept as husband or wife.

Now the most familiar use.

1432-50 *tr. Higden (Rolls)* III. 439 He [Alexander]... suffrede his knyghtes and men to mary [1387 *TREvisa wedde*] women whom he had taken in captivite. 1456 *SIR G. HAVE Law Arms* (S.T.S.) 40 [He] had maryte king Latynis syster. 1577 *tr. Bullinger's Decades* (1592) 228 That vsual Prouerbe: Marrie a wife of thine owne degree. 1611 *BIBLE Mal.* ii. 11 Iudah... hath married the daughter of a strange God. 1711 *ADISON Spect.* No. 94 ¶ 8 He married a Woman of great Beauty and Fortune. 1830 *TENNYSON Mermaid* 46 The king of them all would carry me, Woo me, and win me, and marry me. 1888 *F. HUME Mme. Midas* I. i, He had added to his crime by marrying a pretty girl.

b. To obtain (something) by getting married. *Esp.* in phr. *to marry money:* to marry a rich spouse.

1858 *TROLLOPE Doctor Thorne* I. xiv. 297 He must marry money, or he will be a ruined man. 1911 *L. J. VANCE (title)* *Marrying money.* 1914 *JOYCE Dubliners* 98 There'll be no mooning and spooning about it. I mean to marry money. 1934 *HARRAP'S Stand. French & Eng. Dict.* I. 329/1 *Eposuer*... *une grosse dot*, to marry money. 1936 *HERZOG & BLOOAH Jabo Proverbs from Liberia* 180 If you marry a beautiful woman, you marry trouble.

† 4. *refl.* and *reciprocal.* *Obs.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 10698 Here-of in consail suld pai spek, And depeli... pai suld lok hu Sco might hir mari and hald hir vou. 1393 *LANGL. P. Pl. C.* xi. 281 Maydenes and maydenes marieþ 3ow to-gederes. c 1412 *Hoccleve De Reg. Princ.* 1632 þey pat marien hem for muk & good Only, & night for loue of þe persone. 1535 *COVERSOLE Wisd.* viii. 2, I dyd my diligence to mary my self with her, soch loue had I vnto hir beutyte. 1621 *LADY M. WROTH Urania* 454 The young Princesse soone after tooke her minde and former resolution, marrying her selfe with her chosen loue. 1697 *POTTER Antiq. Greece* (1715) I. i. xxvi. 170 No Athenian Woman shall marry herself to an exotick Family. a 1774

GOLOSM. *Song Intended for 'Stoops to Cong.*, Ah me! when shall I marry me? Lovers are plenty; but fail to relieve me. **1818** SCOTT 'Proud Maisie', Tell me, thou bonny bird, When shall I marry me?

5. transf. and fig. a. To unite intimately, join closely or permanently.

1526 Pilgr. Perf. (W. de W. 1531) 293 b. This conformyte of loue mayreth the soule to god. **1576** FLEMING tr. *Caius' Dogs* in Arb. Garner III. 261 The natures of men are so moved, nay rather married to novelties. **1610** B. JONSON *Alch.* II. iii. *Seb.* Are you sure, you loos'd 'hem, I' their owne menstree? *Fac.* Yes, sir, and then married 'hem. **1632** MILTON *L'Allegro* 137 Lap me in soft Lydian Aires, Married to immortal verse. **1649** OGILBY *Virg. Georg.* I. *init.*, In what Cælestial Signs 'Tis good to Plow, and marry Elms with Vines. **1673** GREW *Acc. Veget. Roots* §30 It is then the Oyl, chiefly, by which these Vessels are Tough: for being of a tenacious Nature, by taking hold of other Principles, it marries them together. **1693** EVELYN *De la Quint. Compl. Gard.* II. 115 They must be joynd together neatly, plaining and proportioning the Extremitities that are to be Marry'd together exactly. **1796** BURKE *Let. Noble Ld.* Wks. 1842 II. 273 Revolutions which consolidated and married the liberties and the interests of the two nations for ever. **1835** THIRLWALL *Greece* I. 360 The unequal lines of the couplets to which he married his fiery thoughts. **1890** SAINTSBURY *Hist. Elizab. Lit.* ix. 342 This hybrid and bizarre vocabulary is . . . admirably married to the substance of the writing. **1908** *Daily Chron.* 19 Aug. 4/7 By 'marrying' or blending the wine from different vineyards he discovered that there resulted an effervescing wine. **1919** KIPLING *Years Between* 63 With a thin third finger marrying Drop to wine-drop domed on the table. **1925** BELLOC *Mr. Petre* vi. 150 A genius who could marry the commonest tricks to unheard rapidity and dashing. **1942** L. BENNETT *Jamaica Dial. Verses* 44 Pumpkin? yuh wi Haffe buy cho-cho wid i, Dem married, same like 'ow cassada Married to yampi. **1952** M. KERR *Personality & Conflict in Jamaica* 59 Soap and rice are popular gifts, as the shopkeepers in the country tend to 'marry them'. **1958** *Times Lit. Suppl.* 3 Oct. 567/4 It is always something of a problem with a heavily illustrated book to know how best to marry a long text with the illustrations relating to it. **1960** O. SKILBECK *ABC of Film & TV* 82 *Marry*, to combine related mute and sound negatives in printing, or different picture negatives in optical work. **1963** *Times* 24 Apr. 12/7 Rolls-Royce believe that their success with a combination of silica and aluminium opens up the possibility of 'marrying' different types of ceramics and metals. **1967** CASSIDY & LE PAGE *Dict. Jamaican Eng.* 294/1 *Marry*, to couple something in short supply (and much in demand) with something not much wanted, so that one must purchase the latter in order to have the former. **1969** *Daily Tel.* 11 Nov. 6/7 Scientists are 'marrying' strains, such as the Hongkong virus, to other influenza viruses that are known to reproduce and spread faster.

b. Naut. To fasten (two ropes) end to end, in such a way that the joining may not prevent their being drawn through a block. (See also 1867.)

1815 *Falconer's Dict. Marine* (ed. Burney), To *Marry*, in splicing ropes, is to join one rope to another, for the purpose of reeving it, which is performed by placing the end of each cord together, and then attaching them by worming. *Ibid.*, To *Marry* two Ropes, is to knot the yarns together in a kind of splice, so as not to be thicker at the juncture than at any other part. **c.1860** H. STUART *Seaman's Catech.* 29 *Marry* both ends together. **1867** SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, To *Marry* the Ropes, Braces, or Falls, to hold both together, and by pressure haul in both equally. Also so to join the ends of two ropes that they will pass through a block.

c. In certain card games. Of the king or queen, **to be married:** to be declared as held in the same hand with the queen or king of the same suit. Cf. MARRIAGE 7.

1870 'CAVENDISH' *Game of Bezique* 20 The bézique queen . . . having been once married . . . cannot be married again.

d. Stockbrokers' slang. To set (one transaction against another).

1931 *Economist* 10 Oct. 675/1 The shareholders . . . can do nothing, for the Trust only agrees to 'marry' buying orders for clients against selling orders. **1959** *Ibid.* 21 Mar. 1099/1 The brokers in these shares then find it convenient to 'marry' the buying and selling orders.

II. 6. intr. a. To enter into the conjugal or matrimonial state; to wed, contract matrimony; to take a husband or wife. Const. *with* (formerly very common); occas. *to*, also (*Sc.*) *upon*. Also **to marry into:** to enter (a family, etc.) by marrying; to obtain by getting married; **to marry well:** to have a successful marriage (in terms of harmony, material gain, or social standing).

a.1300 *Cursor M.* 10653 þan did þe biscoþ command þar, þat all þe maidens . . . Be send all to þair frendes dere, For to mari and forto spus. **c.1511** *1st Eng. Bk. Amer.* (Arb.) *Introd.* 31/2 They mareye but ones in theyr lyfe. **1526** TINDALE *1 Cor.* vii. 39 Yf her husbände slepe, she is at her liberte to mary with whom she well, only in the lorde. **1530** — *Answ. More* 111. xiii. Wks. (1573) 313/2 For, when the husband is dead, the wife is free to marry to whom she will. **1590** GREENE *Never too late* I. (1600) C3, Such as marry but to a faire face tie themselues oft to a foule bargaine. **1602** SHAKS. *Ham.* III. iv. 29. **1604** [see WELL *adv.* 6c]. **1614** DAY *Festivals* (1615) 282 *Marrying* in hast, and Repenting at leisure. **1639** DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Consid. to Parlt.* Wks. (1711) 187 That the church-race marry only among themselves, ministers sons upon ministers daughters. **1602** STILLINGFL. *Orig. Sacrae* II. ii. §9 Especially when he . . . married into that branch of the family that was remaining there. **1755** J. SHEBBEARE *Lydia* (1769) I. 319 Beseeking him . . . never to permit his daughter to marry with any man beneath noble. **1819** BYRON *Juan* I. lvii, She married . . . With an Hidalgo. **1845** *Punch's Almanack* Jan., Advice to persons about to marry. — Don't. **1849** THACKERAY *Pendennis* viii, Gentlemen . . . occasionally marry out of their kitchens. **1871** GEO. ELIOT *Middlem.* (1872) I. i. iv. 61, I wish you to marry well; and I have good reason to believe that Chettam wishes to marry you. **1876** C. M. YONGE *Womankind* xxxi. 281

Mothers . . . cherish wishes that their girls may 'marry well'; i.e. richly. **1899** O. WILDE *Importance of Being Earnest* I. 39 You can hardly imagine that I and Lord Bracknell would dream of allowing our only daughter . . . to marry into a cloak-room, and form an alliance with a parcel. **1904** H. O. STURGIS *Belchamber* I. 10 They both married, and married what is called 'well', while many of their fairer . . . sisters were left ungathered on the stem. **1905** A. BURVENICH *Eng. Idioms* 224 *Marry*. . . To—into a fortune; *épouser une fortune, een rijk huwelijk doen.* **1923** R. MACAULAY *Told by Idiot* I. xiii. 50 What chances does a girl want, except to marry well? **1931** *Daily Express* 21 Sept. 19/1 He married into money, so that I find it difficult to credit that his contemplated return is for the purpose of restoring his balance at the bank. **1933** R. H. LOWIE in *Encycl. Social Sci.* X. 146/2 No Masai of good standing marries into a blacksmith's family. **1946** [see BROUHAHA]. **1963** *Listener* 14 Feb. 274/1 A socialist politician who has married into a farm. **1974** 'J. MELVILLE' *Nun's Castle* I. 19 Among the other luxuries life provided for Lady Dorothy were kindred on the eastern seaboard of the United States. . . . Probably she had someone married 'well' into the Kremlin if the truth were told.

† b. To contract a matrimonial alliance *with*. *Obs.*

1476-7 *Paston Lett.* III. 168 My husbonde . . . wold that 3e schuld go un to my maistresse yowr modur, and asaye if 3e myght gete the hole xx li. in to 3owr handes, and then he wolde be more gladd to marye with 3owe, and will gyffe 3owe an C li.

c. transf. and fig. To enter into intimate union; to join, so as to form one. Also, (of wine, etc.) to mature. Now esp. **to marry up with**, to link with.

1508 KENNEOIE *Flying w. Dunbar* 296 Syne merreit with the Diuill for dignite. **1654** WHITLOCK *Zootomia* 138 And since he first divorced knowledge and practice in our first Parents, he is loath they should ever marry againe. **1850** TENNYSON *In Mem.* lxxxv, First love, first friendship, equal powers, That marry with the virgin heart. **1855** — *Brook* 81, I . . . crost By that old bridge . . . where the waters marry. **1960** T. MCLEAN *Kings of Rugby* xi. 170 Risman began to bear to the left to marry up with the outside backs. **1963** *Harper's Bazaar* Aug. 26 Blended. . . the whisky must now 'marry' another year before bottling. **1969** *New Yorker* 27 Sept. 120/2 The juices are the foundation for a generous gravy, in which blanched vegetables like carrots, onions . . . are heated and then allowed to marry for an hour or more. **1969** [see GAZPACHO]. **1971** C. BONINGTON *Annappurna South Face* App. C. 257 Even though there were indications that the British mask used on Kanchenjunga and the American mask used on Everest were superior in design, I preferred to keep things as simple as possible, eliminating any risk of parts failing to marry up.

d. to marry above, below or beneath, (oneself): to marry a person of higher or lower social position.

1721 J. KELLY *Compl. Coll. Scottish Proverbs* 252 *Marry* above your Match, and you get a Master. **1741** RICHARDSON *Pamela* (1742) III. 4 For who will offer to reproach me for marrying, as the World thinks, below me. *Ibid.* IV. 246 A Man, who . . . marry'd beneath him. **1860** A. J. MUNBY *Diary* 21 Feb. in D. Hudson *Munby* (1972) 51 Saw Mrs Lock (herself considerably reduced in the world, being in fact a lady who married beneath her). **1876** TROLLOPE *Prime Minister* III. xx. 336 He had married much above himself in every way. **1895** A. W. PINERO *Second Mrs. Tanqueray* IV. 160 All my family have chucked me over. . . . Jus' because I've married beneath me.

e. to marry out: to marry a person of a different clan, group, religion, etc.

1842 *Southern Lit. Messenger* VIII. 331/2 'Marrying out', as the Friends call one of a different faith, is regarded by them with especial horror. **1923** C. ROTH *Hist. Marranos* xii. 316 His son, Jacob Israel Bernal, married out of the faith and left the community. **1954** E. E. EVANS-PRITCHARD *Inst. Primitive Society* vi. 68 The rule of exogamy—the rule of marrying-out—which required that a man must not marry inside a defined set of his own kin. **1957** V. W. TURNER *Schism & Continuity in Afr. Society* ix. 287 Most women marry out at least once. **1959** F. M. WILSON *They came as Strangers* III. iv. 212 When his daughter married a Gentile . . . he never reproached her for marrying 'out'. **1964** E. HUXLEY *Back Street New Worlds* II. 20 Jewish women stick much closer to their own kind, with only between one-tenth and one-fifth marrying 'out'. **1973** *Jewish Chron.* 19 Jan. 23/4 The smugness . . . may be one of the reasons for the apathy among Orthodox Jews which leads to marrying out.

marry ('mæri), *int. Obs. exc. arch. or dial.* Forms: 4-6 *marie*, 4-7 *mary*, 5-7 *marye*, 6 *marrye*, 6-7 *marrie*, (9 *dial.* *marrey*), 5- *marry*. [Originally, the name of the Virgin MARY used as an oath or an ejaculatory invocation. In the 16th c., when *marry* had prob. ceased to be commonly apprehended as anything more than a mere interjection, the sound of the oath by *Mary Gipy* (i.e. 'by St. Mary of Egypt') seems to have suggested the addition to it of the interjections GIP, GUP; and, as these were commonly used in driving horses, the equivalent *come up* (COME *v.* 74 *c.*) was afterwards substituted.] An exclamation of asseveration, surprise, indignation, etc.

a. Simply. (Often used in answering a question, and implying surprise that it should be asked: = 'why, to be sure'.)

c.1350 *Will. Palerne* 4840 'Marie, sire', sede þe messageres '3e mowe vs wel trowe, þe milde mayde meliors in palerne now dwelles.' **c.1386** CHAUCER *Can. Yeom. Prol.* & T. 509 Ye sire, and wol ye so? Marie ther-of I pray yow hertely! **c.1450** *Dial. Husb. & Gent.* in Roy *Rede* me (Arb.) 136 *Husbandman.* Howe dyd they youre ancesteres compell? *Gentillman.* Mary in threathnyng the paynes of hell. **1550** LEVER *Serm.* (Arb.) 128 Yea marrye, why should we not

kepe oure corne in oure owne barnes? **1552** LATIMER *Serm.* (1584) 227 b, What is that? *Marry* fayth: and beliefe. **1598** SHAKS. *Merry W.* I. i. 170, I will say marry trap with you? = 'be off with you', if you runne the nut-hooks humor on me. **1605** WILLET *Hexapla Gen.* 405 Many suddenlie will say (marrye) hauing no intent to sweare. **1693** CONGREVE *Old Bach.* I. iv, *Marry*, quoth! I hope, in heaven, I have a greater portion of grace. **1766** GOLDSM. *Vic. W.* xii, *Marry*, hang the idiot. . . to bring me such stuff. **1816** SCOTT *Antiq.* xxxv, *Marry*, my lord, the *phoca* had the better. **1855** ROBINSON *Whitby Gloss.* s.v., One person says, 'It is coming on rain,' the other will add, 'Ay Marrey! it is, sure enough'.

† b. with asseverative words: **marry (a) God, marry (and) amen.** Also **marry of God, God's marry, marry a me, marry of me** (all in *Look about you*, 1600). *Obs.*

c.1574-5 G. HARVEY *Story M. Harvey* Wks. (Grosart) III. 94 By ye Marie-god. **1592** SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* IV. v. 8 God forgiue me: *Marrie* and *Amen*: howe sound is she a sleeper? **1600** *Look about you* E 3 b, *Mary* a god my wife would chide me dead. **1601** SHAKS. *Twel. N.* IV. ii. 109 God buy you gode sir Topas: *Marry Amen.* I will sir, I will. **1606** HEYWOOD *2nd Pt. Know not me* Wks. 1874 I. 267 Shake hands; by the marry-god, Sir Thomas, what else? **1695** CONGREVE *Love for L.* III. i, Miss! miss! miss Prue!—mercy on me, marry and amen!—Why, what's become of the child?

c. with interjection or exclamatory phrase: **marry gip, marry (and) gup** (*gap, gep, guep*, in Scott *erron. quep*): see GIP, GUP, QUEP *ints.* Also **marry faugh, marry-go-look** (in quot. used as sb.).

[**1523** SKELTON *Garl. Laurel* 1455 *Thynke* what ye wyll Of this wanton byll; By *Mary Gipy*, *Quod scripsi, scripsi.*] **1590** GREENE *Never too late* II. (1600) K 3 *Marry gep* giglet, thy loue sits on thy tongs end. **1592** LYLLY *Midas* v. ii, *Melancholy? marie gup*, is melancholy a word for a barbans mouth? **1598** E. GUILPIN *Skial.* (1878) 44 *Mary and gup!* hae I then lost my cap? **1600** DEKKER *Shoemaker's Hol.* II. (1862) 12, I . . . looked at him, he at me, indeed spake to him, but he to me not a word, *Marry gip*, thought I, with a wanion! He past by me as proud—*Marry fohl*! are you grown humorous, thought I? **1601** MUNDAY *Downfall Earl Huntington* I. i. (1828) 15 He thinketh all lost In tumbling of books Of marry go looks. **1604** DEKKER *Honest Wh.* vi. D, *Marry fah*, hang-em. **1605** CHAPMAN *etc. Eastw. Hoe* I. i, *Quick.* *Mary fough* Goodman flat-cap. **1607** HEYWOOD *Fayre Mayde Exch.* Wks. 1874 II. 43 *Mary gip* Minx. **1621** J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Taylor's Motto* Wks. (1630) II. 44/1 *Marry gep* With a horse night-cap doth your Iadeship skip? **1631** *Celestina* xviii. 179 *Imbrace* him? *Mary gup* with a murraine! I had rather see him under the power and rigour of the law. **1663** BUTLER *Hud.* I. iii. 202, I thought th' hadst scorn'd to budge a step, For fear. (Quoth Eho) *Marry gup.* Am not I here to take thy part? **1676** WYCHERLEY *Pl. Dealer* III. i, *Marry-gep!* if it had not been for me, thou hadst been yet but a hearing-counsel at the bar. **1699** 'MISAURUS' *Honour of Gout* (1720) 34 *Marry Gap*, quoth she.

d. marry come up: used to express indignation or amused surprise or contempt: = 'hoity-toity'.

1592 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* II. v. 64 *Marrie* come vp I trow, Is this the Poultis for my aking bones? **1608** — *Per.* IV. vi. 159. **1642** J. EATON *Honey-c.* *Free Justif.* 14 Taunting and reproachfull termes, as, *Marry come up.* **1663** COWLEY *Cutter of Coleman St.* Wks. 1710 II. 804 *Marry* come up; won't one of my chusing serve your turn as well as one of your own. **1742** FIELDING *J. Andrews* IV. i, *Slipslop* . . . departed tossing her Nose, and crying, 'Marry come up! there are some People more jealous than I, I believe'. — *Tom Jones* x. iv, Her tongue . . . muttered many 'marry-comes-ups' . . . with other such indignat phrases. **1862** BORROW *Wild Wales* I. xxiv. 276 Unworthy? *marry* come up! I won't hear such an expression.

marry, marryce, obs. ff. MARROW *sb.*¹, MARISH.

marry-gold, obs. form of MARIGOLD.

marrying ('mæriŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. MARRY *v.* + -ING.] **a.** The action of the verb MARRY. Also **marrying-in, -out.** Also *transf.* and *fig.*

a.1300 *Cursor M.* 10657 Bot maria wald na marriŋ, Bot maiden liue til hir ending. **1549** SIR T. HOBY *Trav.* (1902) 17 Venice. . . they have a wonderful great ceremonie about the marrying of the see. **1579** E. K. *Gloss. Spenser's Sheph. Cal.* Mar. 97 He was busie aboute the marrying of *Polyxena*. **1667** MILTON *P.L.* XI. 716 All now was turn'd to jollitie . . . *Marrying* or prostituting, as befell. **1891** *Athenaeum* 17 Jan. 86/3 There is plenty of love and some marrying. **1917** B. GRIMSHAW *Nobody's Island* v. 61 Such greens, such blues, such marryings of both, not brush and colour, nor pen and ink, could paint. **1940** *Chambers's Techn. Dict.* 528/1 *Marrying*, the process of lashing poles together in scaffold erection. *Ibid.*, *Marrying* (*Cinema*), the printing of the mute negative and the negative sound-track on the release print. **1952** *Economist* 8 Nov. 401/1 The marrying of reactors with power generators. **1964** GOULD & KOLB *Dict. Social Sci.* 239/2 Endogamy and exogamy are processes of marrying-in and marrying-out. **1973** *Times Lit. Suppl.* 6 July 775/2 A drama of 'marrying out' (a painful process which one does not have to be Jewish to experience).

b. attrib. as in *marrying age, day*; **† marrying ring**, a wedding-ring.

1504 in *Bury Wills* (Camden) 98 Item I bequeth to our Lady of Walsyngham. my maryng ryng. **1546** J. HEYWOOD *Prov.* (1867) 15 Sens our one marryng or marryng daie. **a.1548** HALL *Chron., Hen. VIII.* 240 b, Aboute her marryng ryng was written: God sende me wel to kepe. **1869** TOZER *Highl. Turkey* II. 120 Daughters . . . when they reach nineteen . . . are looked upon as almost past the marrying age.

marrying ('mæriŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. MARRY *v.* + -ING.] **a.** Inclined or likely to marry. **b.** That performs the marriage ceremony.

1778 MISS BURNEY *Evelina* lxxx, I think Miss Anville the loveliest of her sex; and, were I a *marrying man*, she, of all the women I have seen, I would fix upon for a wife. **1855**

DICKENS *Dorrit* II. xv, She had not thought Edmund a marrying man. 1861 THACKERAY *Four Georges* I, Duke George, the marrying duke. 1891 E. KINGLAKE *Australian at H.* 62 If a minister knowingly marries a minor without consent of guardians he is liable to a fine of £300. . . These marrying gentry are not much given to inquiring into the circumstances under which their clients come to them.

† **marry-muff**, *sb.* and *int.* *Obs.* Also 7 *mary-, maramuffe.*

A. *sb.* Some kind of cheap textile fabric; a garment made of this.

1604 *Meeting of Gallants* B 2 b, He that would have braude it . . . might have made a Sute of Sattin cheaper in the Plaguetime, then a Sute of Marry-muffe in the Tearme-time. 1604 MIDDLETON *Ant & Night*. F3, She drew her white Bountifull hand out of her Mary-muffe, and quitted a single Halfe-peny. 1640 in *Entick London* (1766) II. 178 Piramides or Maramuffe, the piece, narrow, 1d.

B. *int.* Used as a derisive exclamation. (Cf. MARRY *int.*)

1602 MIDDLETON *Blurt* II. ii, Wearied Sir? mary muffe. 1605 *Tryall Chevalr.* in *Bullen O. Pl.* (1884) III. 288 Mary muffe! . . . I scorne to humble the least part about me to give answer to such a trothing question. 1613 WITHER *Abuses Stript* i. in *Juvenilia* (1633) 13 His Poetry is such as he can cull From Plaies. . . And yet his fine coy Mistresse, Mary-muffe, The soonest taken with such broken stuffe.

marryner, *obs.* form of MARINER.

marrys, variant of MARIS *Obs.*, womb.

marrys(h), *obs.* forms of MARISH.

Mars (ma:z). Also 4-5 Marcz, Marcs, Marce. [a. L. *Mārs* (stem *Mart-*), app. a reduced form of the archaic *Māvors* (*Māvort-*). The Oscan name of the god, *Māmers* (*Māmert-*) is prob. cognate, at least so far as the first element is concerned.]

1. a. The Roman god of war; identified from an early period with the Greek Ares. Often, after Roman practice, used for: Warfare, warlike prowess, fortune in war.

camp or *field of Mars*, *Mars' field*, the Campus Martius at Rome. *Mars' hill*, *hill of Mars*, the Areopagus at Athens. c 1374 CHAUCER *Compl. Mars* 75 (Harl.) Venus kyssith Mars [*Camb. MS. Mars*] þe god of armes. 1387-8 T. USK *Test. Love* i. vii. 11 (Skeat), I profered my body. . . that Mars shulde have juged the ende. c 1412 HOCLEVE *De Reg. Princ.* 3905 Mars hap euer ben frend to 3our worpi lync. 1590 C'NESS PEMBROKE *Antonie* 1061 A man. . . In Marses schole who neuer lesson learn'd. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* III. iv. 57 An eye like Mars, to threaten or command. 1611 BIBLE *Acts* xvii. 22 Then Paul stood in the mids of Mars-hill. 1616 HOLYDAY *Persius* Sat. v. (ed. 2) D 3, A third doth Mars-field wrastlings duely keepe [L. *Hic campo indulget*]. 1638 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (ed. 2) 94 Bengala is a Province. . . peopled with Mahometans and Idolaters, addict to Mars and Merchandize. a 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew, Son of Mars*, Soldier. 1715 POPE *Iliad* II. 139 Ye sons of Mars! partake your leaders care. 1785 BURNS *Jolly Beggars*, I am a son of Mars, who have been in many wars.

b. *allusively*. A great warrior.

1569 PRESTON *Cambyses* 10 A manly Marsis heart he bare. 1593 SHAKS. *Rich. II.* II. iii. 101 The Black Prince, that yong Mars of men. c 1630 RISDON *Surv. Devon* §134 (1810) 149 This Mars vanquished the Arragonois.

2. a. *Astr.* The fourth planet in the order of distance from the sun, revolving in an orbit lying between that of the Earth and Jupiter.

the hill or plain of Mars: in Palmistry, the fleshy part of the thumb.

c 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* 2589 *Hypermn.*, A rede Mars was that tyme of the 3ere So feble that his maleyce is hym beaft. 1578 BANISTER *Hist. Man* IV. 62 b, That fleshy part of the thombe, which Palmesters do terme the hill of Mars. 1601 SHAKS. *All's Well* I. i. 206 *Hel.* You were borne vnder a charitable starre. *Par. Vnder Mars* I. 1630 R. JOHNSON'S *Kingd. & Commw.* 15 Those who have Mars Lord in their Nativities, become either Souldiers or Trades-men. 1653 R. SANOERS *Physiogn.* 56 Wee allow to Mars all that space within the Triangle, which is made by the line of the Liver, that of the Head, and that of Saturn; and we call that place the Plain of Mars. . . the strongest place of the Hand. 1855 TENNYSON *Maud* III. vi. 13 [She] pointed to Mars As he glow'd like a ruddy shield on the Lion's breast.

† b. *Old Chem.* The name of the metal iron. *Obs.*

crystals, salt, or vitriol of Mars: green vitriol, (ferrous sulphate). *extract of Mars*: 'a tincture of a salt of iron' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1889). *saffron of Mars, Mars' saffron*: = 'crocus of iron' (see CROCUS 3).

c 1386 CHAUCER *Can. Yeom. Prol. & T.* 274 Sol gold is. . . Mars Iren Mercurie quyk siluer we clepe. 1676 BOYLE *New Exper. Fluids* II. in *Phil. Trans.* XI. 807 A Mass of Regulus made of Antimony without Mars. 1678 SALMON *London Disp.* 836/2 Filings of Steel are digested in Spirit of Vitriol, to make Vitriol of Mars. *Ibid.*, The Salt of Mars. 1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl. s. v. Crocus, Crocus martis aperiens*, opening saffron of mars. 1758 [see JUPITER 2 b].

† c. *Her.* The name for the tincture red in blazoning by the names of the heavenly bodies. *Obs.*

1572 BOSSEWELL *Armorie* II. 67 The fiede is partie per Fesse, Saturne, and Mars.

d. = *Mars yellow*: see 4.

1899 B. W. WARHURST *Colour Dict.* 47 *Mars*, dull deep yellow, also an orange.

3. The proprietary name of a chocolate-covered bar with a toffee-like filling. *Usu.* in form *Mars bar*.

1932 *Trade Marks Jnl.* 5 Oct. 1273 *Mars*, . . . a sweetmeat. Mars Confections Limited. 1943 *Penguin New Writing*

XVI. (verso front cover, Advt.), Mars are made from the finest available materials—including chocolate. . . , glucose . . . , separated milk. 1948 C. DAY LEWIS *Otterbury Incident* ix. 112 Topy gave the errand boy half a Mars bar he had in his pocket. 1963 L. DEIGHTON *Horse under Water* xi. 45 He did that twenty years ago when you were wearing a Micky Mouse gas-mask and saving your coupons for a Mars bar. 1973 J. WHITE *Norfolk Child* 176 But there were peppermints. . . and, of course, Mars. We. . . cut them into slices to make them last longer; first we bit the toffee off the top of the slice, then we nibbled the chocolate round the edges, and last of all. . . the delicious honey-sweet centre. 1973 C. BONINGTON *Next Horizon* iii. 57 'I've got a can of sardines and two Mars Bars,' I said. 1973 *Times* 20 Sept. 18/8 Getting an overweight patient to regulate his eating habit (using a knife and fork to eat a Mars Bar).

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *Mars-adoring*, *-beloved*, *-daunting*, *-like* adjs.; *Mars colours*, as *Mars brown*, *red*, *violet*, *yellow*, pigments prepared from earths, and coloured with iron oxide; † *Mars-starred a.*, born under the planet Mars.

a 1649 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Poems* Wks. (1711) 39/1 A *Mars-adoring brood is here. 1598 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. ii. 11. *Babylon* 688 *Mars-daunting Martialist. *Ibid.* II. i. 11. *Imposture* 628 The valiant Heav'n-assisted sword Of *Mars-like Essex. 1894 *Athenaeum* 5 May 584/2 Her *mars-red gown over a yellow petticoat. 1635 HEYWOOD *Hierarch.* VI. 395 The Scythians (souldiers not to be despis'd) A *Mars-starr'd people.

Mars, *obs.* form of MARCH *sb.*² (the month).

Marsa, Mars(e), *var.* MASSA, MAS.

|| **Marsala** (ma:'sa:lə). Also Marsalla. [The name of a town on the west coast of Sicily.] (More fully *Marsala wine*.) A class of white wines resembling a light sherry, exported from Marsala.

1806 JEFFERSON in *Harper's Mag.* (1885) Mar. 541 Two Pipes Marsalla wine. 1848 THACKERAY *Bk. Snobs* xxv, I prefer sherry to marsala when I can get it.

marscal, -schal, -schel, etc.: see MARSHAL.

mars(e)banker, -bunker, *var.* ff. MOSSBUNKER.

|| **Marseillais** (marseje), *a.* (*sb.*) Also 7 **Marsillies**, 8 **Marsellois**, 9 **Marseillois** (anglicized **Marseillaise**). [Fr., f. *Marseille* **Marseilles**: cf. -ESE.]

1. *adj.* Belonging or pertaining to Marseilles. 1686 tr. *Chardin's Trav. Persia* i. 7 [The Turks call Spanish money] Marsillies, by reason that the Merchants of Marseilles first brought it in great Quantities into Turkie. 1864 in WEBSTER; and in later Dicts. 1896 C. M. YONGE *Release* II. xxi. 204 Rumours reached us of the arrival of the Marseillais tigers. 1966 M. R. D. FOOT *SOE in France* xi. 377 He. . . sank himself without effort into the marseillais underworld.

2. *absol.* as *sb. pl.* a. Inhabitants of Marseilles. Also in *sing.*, an inhabitant of Marseilles.

1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* VI. iv, Those black-browed Marseillaise marching, dusty, unwearied. 1839 *Penny Cycl.* XIV. 446/2 The Marseillois appear to have been actively engaged in the Crusades. 1939 E. AMBLER *Mash of Dimitrios* i. 12 The other guests were a very noisy pair of Marseillais. 1951 E. PAUL *Springtime in Paris* ix. 159 Auvergnats, Catalans, Basques, Normans, Bretons, Marseillais. 1966 M. R. D. FOOT *SOE in France* ix. 248 The marseillais Basset and his Burgundian mate, Jarrot.

b. *Hist.* The members of the Cordeliers Club in the French Revolution.

1795 tr. *Barruel's Hist. Clergy during Fr. Rev.* 211 [The section] of Cordeliers had taken the name of Marseillois.

|| **Marseillaise** (marsejez, ma:sə'leiz). Also **Marseillois(e)**, **Marseillais**. [Fr., fem. of prec.] (Also *Marseillaise hymn*.) The national song of the French Republic, written and composed by Rouget de l'Isle in 1792; so named from having been first sung in Paris by a band of 'patriots' from Marseilles.

1826 MOORE *Copy Intercep. Desp.* viii, If the Marseillois Hymn could command Such audience, though yell'd by a Sans-culotte crew. 1827 SCOTT *Napoleon V.* 66 Chenier, author of the hymn of the Marseilloise. [1831 CARLYLE *Sart. Res.* III. iii, Your. . . Marseillaise Hymns, and Reigns of Terror.] 1842 BORROW *Bible in Spain* vii, The drunkard then commenced singing, or rather yelling, the Marseillaise hymn. 1848 [see LABIAL a. A. 1].

b. *Comb.* **Marseillaise-wise adv.**, in the manner customary when singing the Marseillaise.

1870 DICKENS *E. Drood* II, As the boy. . . lays a hand on Jasper's shoulder, Jasper cordially and gaily lays a hand on his shoulder, and so Marseillaise-wise they go in to dinner.

Marseilles (ma:'seilz). Also 8 **Marsailles**. [The Eng. name of a seaport (in Fr. *Marseille*) in southern France; used *attrib.* and *ellipt.*]

1. A stiff cotton fabric, similar to piqué. Also **Marseilles quilting**.

1762 BICKERSTAFFE *Love in Village* III. iv. (1765) 60 Four counterpanes in Marsailles quilting. 1824 MISS MITFORD *Village Ser.* 1. 223 Her exterior garment was always quilted, varying. . . from simple stuff, or fine white dimity, or an obsolete manufacture called Marseilles, up to silk and satin. 1893 GEORGINA HILL *Hist. Eng. Dress* II. 234 White waistcoats of Marseilles quilting were generally worn.

2. **Marseilles hartwort**, French hartwort, *Seseli tortuosum* (formerly *massiliense*).

Marseilles vinegar, Acetum prophylacticum or thieves' vinegar.

1822 PARIS *Pharmacologia* (ed. 5) II. 15 *note*, Thieves Vinegar, or Marseilles Vinegar. 1856 in MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*

3. Applied *attrib.* to a type of pottery produced in Marseilles during the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries.

1870 C. SCHREIBER *Jrnl.* (1911) I. 101 Bought. . . cover of Marseilles ware. . . two Marseilles plates with Chinese figures. 1960 R. G. HAGGAR *Conc. Encycl. Cont. Pott. & Porc.* 302/2 The subsequent history of Marseilles faience is one of great trade expansion and the multiplication of factories. . . The death blow was given to the industry by the increased demand for earthenware of English type, and the French Revolution. 1974 *Times* 29 Oct. 19/4 A fine Marseilles *Veuve Perrin* soup tureen.

marsella: see MARCELLA.

marsement, *obs.* variant of MERCEMENT.

marsh¹ (ma:ʃ). Forms: a. 1 *mersc*, *mærs*, *merisc*, 3 *mersche*, 3-6 *mershe*, 4 *merss*, 4, (7) *mersh*, 5 *mersch*, *merche*, *merssh(e)*; β. 6 *mars(s)he*, *marche*, 7-9 *dial. march*, 7-9 *Eng.* and *U.S. dial. mash*, 5- *marsh*. [OE. *mersc*, *merisc* masc. = M. Du. *mersch(e)* masc., fem., MLG. *mersch*, *marsch*, *masch* fem., neut., whence G. *marsch* fem., Da. *marsk* neut.; repr. W. Ger. **marisk-* (whence med. L. *mariscus* and its Rom. forms: see MARISH *sb.*) f. OTeut. **mari-* sea, lake, MERE *sb.*: see -ISH.]

I. 1. a. A tract of low lying land, flooded in winter and usually more or less watery throughout the year.

c 725 *Corpus Gloss.* (Hessels) C 140 *Calmetum*, *mersc*. 971 *Blickl. Gloss.* 261/1 On [a]lltne *mersc*, in *salsilaginem*. a 1250 *Owl & Night*. 304 Wenestu that haveck bo the worse, Tho3 crowe bi-grede him bi the mershe? 1382 WYCLIF *Gen.* xli. 18 Seuen oxen. . . the which in the pasture of mershe [1388 *marreis*] the grene lewis cheseden. c 1475 *Pict. Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 796/17 *Hoc marescum*, a *merche*. 1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. xviii, There were meruaylouse great marshes and daungerous passages. 1594 SHAKS. *Rich. III.* v. iii. 345 My Lord, the Enemy is past the Marsh. 1673 TEMPLE *Obs. United Prov.* Wks. 1731 I. 8 By. . . the Course of Waters from the higher into lower Grounds. . . the flat Land grows to be a Mixture of Earth and Water. . . which is call'd a Marsh. 1770 N. NICHOLLS in *Corr. w. Gray* (1843) 118 The marshes which I see from my bed-chamber window are become an ocean. 1835 THIRLWALL *Greece* i. I. 11 The lake is little more than a marsh, containing some deep pools. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 490 Like ants or frogs about a marsh. b. 1671 *Coll. S. Carolina Hist. Soc.* (1897) V. 336 About ye rivers mouth & up the river beyond ye marshes. 1840 *Knickerbocker* XVI. 210, I reckon you won't get nothing for him without you turn him out on the mash. 1876 W. WHITMAN *Specimen Days* (1882-3) 94 The sedgy perfume. . . reminded me of 'the mash' and south bay of my native island.

b. *local*. A meadow; a stretch of grassland near a river or the sea. 1877 W. MARSHALL *Rural Econ. Norfolk* I. 320 The upper sides [of the fens] being frequently out of the water's way, afford a proportion of grazable land: hence, probably, they are provincially termed marshes. 1852 L. A. MEREDITH *My Home in Tasmania* I. 163 (Morris), A marsh here is what would in England be called a meadow, with this difference, that in our marshes, until partially drained, a growth of teatrees. . . and rushes in some measure encumbers them; but, after a short time, these die off. . . and a thick sward of verdant grass covers the whole extent. 1892 J. E. TAYLOR *Tourist's Guide Suffolk* (ed. 2) 23 Some of the larger river-valleys, such as the Stour, Orwell, Deben, Alde, Blyth, and Waveney, have these soils laid down in grass, forming rich and well-known grazing land, or 'marshes' as they are locally termed. 1892 P. H. EMERSON *Son of Fens* iii. 23, I went back to the sheep. . . I used to drive 'em down to mash along with the cows.

II. *attrib.* and *Comb.*
2. a. *Simple attrib.* sometimes passing into *adj.* (cf. MARISH): Consisting of a marsh or marshes; existing, found, or constructed in marshes; arising from or caused by marshes or their exhalations.

II. . . , etc. [see MARSHLAND]. c 1386 CHAUCER *Sompn. T.* (Ellesm. MS.) Ther is in yorkshire. . . A merssh [other texts *mersshy*] contree called Holdernesse. 1523 FITZHERB. *Husb.* §54 Peny grasse. . . groweth lowe by the erthe in a marsehe grounde. 1634 W. WOOO *New Eng. Prosp.* (1865) 44 On the other side of the River lieth all their Medow and Marsh-ground for Hay. 1726 LEONI *Alberti's Archit.* II. 110/1 Of all Marsh-water that is accounted the very worst which breeds horse-leeches. 1799 *Med. Jnl.* II. 181 Not far dissimilar from marsh-miasmata. 1813 VANCOUVER *Agric. Devon* 302 Should the marsh-ouze be required for ploughed ground. a 1817 T. DWIGHT *Trav. New Eng.*, etc. (1821) I. 183 The substance which here so rapidly accumulates is what in this country is called marsh-mud; the material, of which its salt marshes are composed. 1852 WIGGINS *Embanking* 75 In Essex. . . the soil is particularly favourable, both to sustain embankments, and as a material for making them, and is called Marsh clay. 1869 E. A. PARKES *Pract. Hygiene* (ed. 3) 71 Villages placed under the same conditions as to marsh air.

b. Applied to persons, animals, and plants living in marshes. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 165 The same. . . driveth Gnats or marsh-flies out of a house. 1626 BACON *Sylva* §526 To take Marsh-Herbs, and Plant them upon Tops of Hills, and Champagnes. a 1861 WOOLNER *My Beautiful Lady* (1863) 109 Lone marsh-birds winged their misty flight. 1870 SWINBURNE *Ess. & Stud.* (1875) 326 A tuft of marshlilies midway on a steep and bare hill-side.

1890 'R. BOLDREWOOD' *Miner's Right* (1899) 122/2 Dismal waterlogged flats, where only the marsh-frogs made chorus.

3. Objective, instrumental, locative, etc., as *marsh-dweller*; *marsh-dwelling*, *-girt*, *-like* adjs.

1891 J. A. OWEN etc. *Fishing Village* 287 The slow thinking and acting graziers and old *marsh dwellers. 1889 C. C. R. *Up for the Season* 259 Sad, *marsh-dwelling, porter-drinkers. 1889 DOYLE *Micah Clarke* 327 Its damp, *marsh-girt position. 1839 BAILEY *Festus* xix. (1852) 219 Doth not nature—All light in life, shine *marsh-like too, in death? 1888 RIDER HAGGARD *Maiwa's Revenge* iv. (1891) 40 We... took up the spoor... and followed it into the marsh-like land beyond.

4. a. Special combinations: † *marsh butter*, ? = *bog-butter* (see *BOG sb.*¹ 4); *marsh fever*, malaria fever; *marsh-fire*, *-light*, a will-o'-the-wisp; *marsh hay*, hay made from marsh grasses; † *marsh mutton*, mutton reared on Tilbury Marshes in Essex, from September to Christmas; *marsh-poisoning*, poisoning caused by the inhalation of vapours rising from marshes; *marsh rod*, a measure of length used for embanking work (see *quots.*); *marsh spot*, a deficiency disease of garden peas, caused by a lack of manganese; † *marsh wall*, a dike; *marsh-work*, work done on marshes; also † an establishment for making salt by evaporation of sea-water. See also *MARSH-GAS*, *MARSHLAND*, *MARSHMAN*.

c 1450 *ME. Med. Bk.* (Heinrich) 217 Tak anote schale, & ful hyt wyy *mersch butter. 1752 PRINGLE *Obs. Dis. Army* (1765) 173 These *marsh-fevers are... apt... after intermitting for some days, to change again into continual fevers of a putrid and malignant nature. 1801 HAMILTON (*title*) On Marsh Remittent Fever. 1882 OUIDA *Maremma* I. 38 Her sons had died of the marsh fever. 1865 BARING-GOULD *Werewolves* 3 Its tongue out, and its eyes glaring like *marsh-fires. 1742 W. ELLIS *Mod. Husbandman* (1750) IV. 101 Curing coarse *Marsh-Hay. 1839 *Cultivator* VII. 33 The common marsh hay is no better than the 'bog meadow hay' of the east. 1852 *Trans. Mich. Agric. Soc.* III. 132 They feed well at the straw stack and thrive on marsh hay. 1895 A. PATTERSON *Man & Nature on Broad's* 50 A sack of sweet 'mesh' hay an' a blanket or tew to tuck yerself in. 1924 *Beaver* Sept. 460/2 There is every indication of a poor [hay] crop... The Indians who depend upon the marsh hay have the same cry. 1961 J. W. ANDERSON *Fur Trader's Story* iii. 24 Marsh hay was used at these posts to feed the cattle. 1870 MORRIS *Earthly Par.* III. iv. 213 With gleaming, sand-choked, reed-clad pools, and *marsh-lights for the mock of fools. 1770 H. CHAMBERLAIN *Surv. Lond.* 649/2 This is what the butchers call, by way of excellence 'right *marsh mutton'. 1885-8 FAGGE & PYE-SMITH *Princ. Med.* (ed. 2) I. 186 The remittent forms of *marsh-poisoning. 1790 *Trans. Soc. Arts* VIII. 94 At the rate of thirty shillings the *marsh rod of twenty-one feet. 1852 WIGGINS *Embanking* 111 At 55. per marsh rod of 18 feet forward. 1931 J. BRYCE in *Essex Farmers' Jnl.* X. 71/1 *Marsh-Spot disease of peas... is carried in the seed. *Ibid.*, Marsh-Spot is usually brought on to a farm in the seed peas. 1934 *Jnl. Ministry of Agric.* Dec. 833 From time to time complaints are raised concerning a defect in pea seeds to which the name Marsh Spot has been given. The term appears to have originated from the fact that the trouble is most common in seeds from crops grown in low-lying marsh land... The defect... shows itself mainly in the form of a dark, often slightly sunken spot... on the face of each seed-leaf. 1959 *New Biol.* XXX. 91 Diseases such as... 'marsh spot' of peas are caused by the low availability of manganese in the soil. 1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* I. (1586) 9 Some building vpon Riuers, some without or within the *Marshe walls. 1708 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4453/3 A Dwelling-house and a *Marsh-work... with large Store-ponds, and Sun-ponds, for making of Brine. 1869 BLACKMORE *Lorna D.* lix, Seeing thus no track of men, nor anything but marshwork, and stormwork. 1897 *Jnl. R. Agric. Soc.* Dec. 614 The boots... are similar to those used for marsh-work.

b. In names of animals inhabiting marshes, as *marsh blackbird*, the American red-winged blackbird or starling, *Agelaius phoeniceus*; *marsh cow* *Palæont.*, a breed of cattle of which the remains are found in the Swiss lake-villages; *marsh deer*, a South American deer, *Cariacus paludosus*; *marsh-diver*, some kind of marsh-bird, ? the Water Rail, *Rallus aquaticus*; *marsh-fish*, the mudfish, *Amia calva*; *marsh fritillary*, a tawny butterfly, *Euphydryas aurinia*, formerly called the *greasy fritillary* (GREASY a. 9); *marsh-goose*, the greylag goose, *Anser cinereus*; *marsh harrier*, the moor buzzard, *Circus æruginosus*; *marsh hawk*, the American marsh harrier, *C. hudsonius*; *marsh hen*, the moorhen, *Gallinula chloropus*; U.S. applied to other rails, esp. *Rallus elegans* and *R. crepitans*; *marsh hog* *Palæont.*, a variety of the domestic swine of which the remains are found in the Swiss lake-villages; *marsh quail* U.S., the meadow lark, *Sturnella magna*; *marsh ringlet*, the butterfly *Cænonympha Davus* (Stainton *Brit. Butterflies* 1867); *marsh shrew*, a North American aquatic shrew, *Neosorex palustris*; *marsh tacky* U.S., a small pony bred in marshy districts; *marsh tern*, the gull-billed tern, *Sterna anglica*, or the genus *Hydrochelidon*; *marsh tit* or *titmouse*, *Parus palustris*; *marsh treader* U.S., a water bug of the family Hydrometridæ; *marsh worm*, a worm used as a bait in angling (see *quot.* 1856);

marsh wren U.S., a wren of the genus *Cistothorus*.

1831 A. WILSON & BONAPARTE *Amer. Ornith.* I. 199 They [red-winged starlings] are known by various names in the different States of the Union; such as... *marsh blackbird [etc.]. 1863 LYELL *Antiq. Man* 24 There were two races of cattle, the most common being of small size, and called by Rutimeyer... the *marsh cow. 1893 R. LYDEKKER *Horns & Hoofs* 343 The *marsh-deer (*C. paludosus*). 1847 TENNYSON *Princess* IV. 105 *Marsh-divers, rather, maid, Shall croak thee sister. 1836 J. RICHARDSON *Fauna Bor. Amer.* III. 236 *Amia ocellicauda*, *Marsh-fish. 1890 C. W. DALE *Hist. Brit. Butterflies* 202 The *Marsh Fritillary varies more generally than any other British butterfly. 1958 *Listener* 24 July 125/2 A series of observations on the Marsh Fritillary butterfly. 1768 PENNANT *Brit. Zool.* II. 448 The *marsh-goose, or grey-leg. 1802 G. MONTAGU *Ornith. Dict.* (1831) 315 *Marsh Harrier.—A name for the Moor Buzzard. 1831 A. WILSON & BONAPARTE *Amer. Ornith.* I. 90 Formerly the *marsh hawk used to be numerous along the Schuylkill and Delaware. 1802 G. MONTAGU *Ornith. Dict.* (1831) 188 Gallinule... Provincial.—Moor-hen. *Marsh-hen. a 1849 POE *Gold Bug*, Jupiter... bustled about to prepare some marsh-hens for supper. 1863 LYELL *Antiq. Man* 25 There were two tame races of the pig... one large... the other smaller, called the *marsh-hog, or *Sus scrofa palustris*. 1750 J. BIRKET *Some Remarks Voy. N. Amer.* (1916) 32 Killd some Squirrels and some very pretty birds called *Marsh quails something bigger than a field fare. 1883 *Century Mag.* 63 The meadow lark or marsh quail. 1935 J. C. LINCOLN *Cape Cod Yesterdays* 137 The Cape Cod market gunner of yesterday also shot upland birds for the market—quail, partridge, snipe... *marsh quail' and an occasional pheasant. 1829 J. RICHARDSON *Fauna Bor. Amer.* I. 5 *Sorex Palustris*, American *Marsh-Shrew. 1838 C. GILMAN *Recoll. Southern Matron* xix. 131 An accident happening to my horse, I was obliged to hire one of the little animals called *marsh tackies' to carry me over a creek. 1937 D. C. HEYWARD *Seed from Madagascar* 118 He could... gallop his 'marsh tackey' through thickets so dense that a rabbit could scarcely get through them. 1831 A. WILSON & BONAPARTE *Amer. Ornith.* III. 152 The *marsh tern is fourteen inches in length [etc.]. 1852 MACGILLIVRAY *Hist. Brit. Birds* V. 658 *Hydrochelidon nigra*, the Black Marsh-tern. 1802 G. MONTAGU *Ornith. Dict.*, *Marsh Tit. 1676 *Willughby's Ornithol.* 175 The *Marsh Titmouse or Black-cap. 1895 J. H. & A. COMSTOCK *Man. Study of Insects* xiv. 124 The *Marsh-treaders, family Limnobatidæ. 1902 L. O. HOWARD *Insect Bk.* 282 The Marsh Treaders (*Hydrometridæ*). 1972 SWAN & PAPP *Common Insects N. Amer.* 115 Marsh treader; *Hydrometra martini*. 1653 WALTON *Angler* iv. 94-5 The *marsh-worm. 1856 'STONEHENGE' *Brit. Rural Sports* 236/1 The Marsh-Worm, or Blue-Head, is found in moist and undrained localities... In colour they are of a light dirty or brownish-purple. 1831 A. WILSON & BONAPARTE *Amer. Ornith.* II. 194 The *marsh wren arrives in Pennsylvania about the middle of May.

c. In the names of many plants that grow in marshes, as *marsh asphodel*, *Narthecium ossifragum*; † *marsh beetle* (BEETLE *sb.*¹), the reed-mace, *Typha latifolia*; *marsh bent* (grass), *Agrostis vulgaris*; *marsh centaury*, *Cicendia filiformis*; *marsh fern*, *Nephrodium Thelypteris*; *marsh flower*, any species of *Limnanthemum*, esp. *L. nymphæoides*; *marsh gentian*, *Gentiana Pneumonanthe*; *marsh gillflower*, ragged robin, *Lychnis Flos-cuculi*; *marsh grass*, any grass that grows in marshy land, *spec.* one of the genus *Spartina*; *marsh-locks*, *Comarum palustre*; *marsh nut*, the marking-nut, *Semecarpus Anacardium*; *marsh orchis*, *Orchis latifolia*; *marsh penny-wort*, *Hydrocotyle vulgaris*; † *marsh pestle* = *marsh beetle*; *marsh reed*, *Phragmites communis*; † *marsh rocket*, a kind of watercress; *marsh rosemary*, *Ledum palustre*, *Andromeda polifolia*, *Statiche Limonium*, or *S. caroliniana* (Treas. Bot.); *marsh samphire*, glasswort, *Salicornia herbacea*; *marsh tea*, *Ledum palustre* (Cent. Dict.); *marsh trefoil* [tr. *L. trifolium palustre*], the buckbean, *Menyanthes trifoliata*. Also MARSHMALLOW, MARSH MARIGOLD, MARSHWORT.

For *marsh arrow-grass*, *m. bog-bean*, *m. cinquefoil*, *m. clover*, *m. daisy*, *m. elder*, *m. felwort*, *m. fleawort*, *m. hawk(s)-weed*, *m. helleborine*, *m. hog's fennel*, *m. horse-tail*, *m. lousewort*, *m. parsley*, etc., see these words.

1863 PRIOR *Plant-n.* 145 *Marsh Asphodel. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* IV. liii. 513 Turner calleth it... in English, Reede Mace, and Cattes tayle: to the which we may ioyne others, as Water Torche, *Marche Betill, or Pestill. 1764 *Museum Rusticum* II. lxxxviii. 300 The grass... proved to be the flote fescue, with a mixture of the *marshbent. 1857 MISS PRATT *Flower Pl. V.* 70 *Marsh Bent-grass. 1796 WITHERING *Brit. Plants* (ed. 3) II. 194 *Exacum filiforme*... Least Gentian, *Marsh Centory. 1857 MISS PRATT *Flower. Pl. VI.* 173 *Marsh Fern. 1866 *Treas. Bot.*, *Marsh-flower, *Limnanthemum*. 1722 QUINCY *Lex. Physico-Med.* (ed. 2) 349 *Marsh-Gentian. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* II. vii. 157 The fourth... is called *Vetonica sylvestris*: in English wilde Williams, *Marshe gilofers, or Cockow gilofers. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* I. 180 Every appearance of a salt marsh, that is, *marsh grass, marsh mud, and brackish water. 1868 *Putnam's Mag.* May 592/1 Clumps... begin to make their appearance above the reeds and tall marsh-grass. 1936 D. MCCOWAN *Animals Canad. Rockies* xix. 169 His supper was often of coarse marsh grass. 1972 *Islander* (Victoria, B.C.) 23 Jan. 6/1 Acres of marsh grass where animals and birds feed. 1776 WITHERING *Bot. Arrangem. Vegetables* I. 310 *Comarum*... *Palustre*, *Marshlocks. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 1047/2 Malacca-beans or *Marsh-nuts. 1857 MISS PRATT *Flower. Pl. V.* 210 *Marsh Orchis. 1578 *Marche Pestill [see *marsh beetle*]. 1761 STILLINGFLEET *Cal. Flora* 27 June, *Marsh pennywort, *Hydrocotyle vulgaris*. 1885 *Outing* VII. 179/1 All the ground about is carpeted with the light-green leaves of the marsh-pennywort. 1960 *Oxf. Bk. Wild Flowers* 46/2

Marsh Pennywort or White-rot (*Hydrocotyle vulgaris*). This small, creeping or floating plant... differs from other Umbellifers in having undivided round leaves, with the leaf stalk attached at the centre of the leaf blade. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) II. 384/1 The phragmites, or common *marsh-reed, grows by the sides of rivers and in standing waters. 1739 MILLER *Gard. Dict.* II. *Sisymbrium palustre minus*... the lesser *Marsh-rocket. 1787 tr. *Linnæus' Fam. Plants* I. 294 *Ledum*. *Marsh Rosemary. 1845-50 MRS. LINCOLN *Lect. Bot.* v. App. 173 *Statiche limonium* (marsh-rosemary, sea-lavender). 1861 MRS. STOWE *Pearl Orr's Island* I. x. 82 'Marsh rosemary is a very excellent gargle.' Said Mr. Sewell. [1960 *Oxf. Bk. Wild Flowers* 118/2 Bog Rosemary or Marsh Andromeda (*Andromeda polifolia*). This small evergreen shrub up to 1 foot high has leaves which are shiny above and covered with a white bloom below.] 1727 THRELKELD *Synopsis Stirpium Hibern.* F. 2 b, The English use the pickled shoots like Sampire to stir up an Appetite, and call it *Marsh-sampire. 1597 GERARDE *Herbal* II. ccccclxxxi. 1025 Marsh Trefoile is called... in English marsh Clauer, *marsh Trefoile, and Buckes Beanes. 1764 *Museum Rusticum* I. 435 That the marsh-trefoil will cure the rot, I cannot, from experience, corroborate.

Marsh². The name of James Marsh (1794-1846), British chemist, used in the possessive and *attrib.* to designate a sensitive test for the presence of arsenic in a substance (published by him in 1836), in which the substance is subjected to the action of nascent hydrogen so that any arsenic in it forms the gas arsine, which may be detected by decomposing it (e.g. by passing it through a heated glass tube) and looking for a dark stain of arsenic (distinguishable from a similar stain given by antimony by its solubility in sodium hypochlorite solution).

1855 J. SCOFFERN *Elem. Chem.* 479 Arseniuretted hydrogen thus employed, as a means of removing and discovering arsenic, is called Marsh's test, from its inventor, Mr. Marsh. 1930 D. L. SAYERS *Strong Poison* xx. 265 In a small apartment usually devoted to Bunter's photographic work... stood the apparatus necessary for making a Marsh's test of arsenic. 1968 *Materials & Technol.* I. ix. 399 Very minute quantities of arsenic can be detected by means of the Marsh test.

marsh, obs. form of MASH *v.*¹, MESH.

marshal ('mɑːʃəl), *sb.* Forms: a. 3 marescal, 3-9 mareschal, 5 maresshall, mareschaul, 5-7 mareshall, 6 mareschall(e, marischale, 7 mariscall, 7-8 marishal, 8 marischal, maraschal; β. 3-4 marschal, 3-5 marchal, marschalle, 4 marscal, 4-5 marschale, marchall, 4-6 marschall, 4-9 marshall, 5 marschael, -schail, marchale, -chell, marshalle, -schel(l, -sshall, merschale, -sshall, 5-6 mershall, 6 merchal, marchale, 4-marshal; γ. 4 marcial, 5 marchiale, 5-6 marciall, marcheall, 6-7 martiall, 7 marshial, 7, 9 martial. [a. OF. mareschal, marescal (mod.F. maréchal) = Pr. manescalc-s, It. mariscalco, maliscalco, maniscalco farrier, marshal (Sp., Pg. mariscal, It. maresciallo, marshal, are from OFr. or Fr.):—Frankish Latin mariscalcus, ad. OHG. marahscalh or OS. *marhsalc (MHG. marschalch, -schalc, early mod.G. marschalk, later marschall; MLG. Marschalk, MDu. maerschalc, mod.Du. maerschalk; Sw. marskalk, Da. marskal are from LG.):—OTeut. type *marhoskalko-z lit. 'horse-servant', f. *marho-z horse (whence fem. *marhǝ MARE) + *skalko-z servant (OE. scealc servant, G. schalk rogue). Compounds of equivalent meaning are OS. ehuscalc, OE. horspegn.

For the development by which a word originally meaning a groom or stable-man came to be a title of various high offices in royal households and in the army, cf. the parallel history of CONSTABLE. In Fr. and It. the sense 'farrier' has subsisted alongside the use as a title of dignity; in the Teut. langs. only the titular use has survived.]

† 1. a. One who tends horses; esp. one who treats their diseases, a farrier. (Cf. *horse-marshal* s.v. HORSE *sb.* 28.) b. A shoeing smith. [F. *maréchal vétérinaire*, *maréchal ferrant*.] Obs.

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) II 1179 ber maistres mareschals ferde aboute, Deliuered innes [v.r. stedes] wyyne & wyyoute; Bordes broughte, cordes & cables, & made mangers to stande in stables. 1428 in *Surtees Misc.* (1888) 1 Burn, smyth in Bouthum and John Holgate, marshshall in the suburbe of Walmegate. 1474 CAXTON *Chesse* III. ii. E vj, Alle maner of werkmen; as goldsmythes, marchallis, smythes of alle forges. 1588 *Richmond Wills* (Surtees) 256 note, I have made an estatt unto Robert Selbye... of my tenement... now in the tenure of Mr. Wedrington, mershall, and of the houses, stables, and grounde ower agaynst yt. 1618 SIR W. HOPE (title), The Parfait Mareschal, or, Compleat Farrier. 1639 T. DE GREY *Compl. Horsem.* 45 Skillful ferrier or marshshall he shall never be. c 1720 W. GIBSON *Farrier's Guide* II. xxii. (1738) 71 Such remedies as the Practise of the best Marishals has warranted.

2. One of the chief functionaries of a royal household or court; in the middle ages usually entrusted with the military affairs of his sovereign.

a. A high officer of state in England; now EARL MARSHAL, q.v. Formerly also *Marshal of England*, *High*, *King's*, *Lord Marshal*.

1258 *Eng. Proclam. Hen. III* Rog' Bigod eorl on Northfolk' and Mareschal on Engleneloand'. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 10081 þo þe king adde normandie in god stat ibroust al þat lond he tok to loke william þe mareschal þat was erl of penbroc. c1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 292 After þe ersbisshop þe erle Marschalle Rogere Bifor þe kyng ros vp. 1480 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* ccxiv. n5b, Thomas of Brothertone the Erle marchall. 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. IV* 13 The erle of Westmerland his high Marshal. 1596 SHAKS. *1 Hen. IV.* iv. 2 Beare this sealed Briefe With winged haste to the Lord Marshall. 1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* viii. 142 The Duke of Norfolkis sone, cheif Tresurer and Merchall in Jngland. 1598 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. i. ii. *Imposture* 628 Mars-like Essex, England's Marshall-Earle. 1839 *Penny Cycl.* XIV. 447/2 One of the principal officers of state is the king's marshal, which office is now held hereditarily by the duke of Norfolk.

b. (Usually with spelling *marischal*.) A similar high officer of state in Scotland.

The office was hereditary in the family of Keith, and from 1458 the holder had the peerage title of Earl Marischal. The office became extinct by the attainder of George 10th Earl Marischal in 1716.

c1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* xi. 456 Schir Robert of Keth, that was Marshall of all the host of fee. 1461 *Liber Pluscardensis* x. x. Comes Eril Marschael [v.r. Marschail, Marchiale] nominatus. 1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* v. 302 That in perpetual ane of that surname [Keith] sal be Mareschall in the kingis hous. 1715 EARL OF MAR *Procl.* in *Thanes Cawdor* (Spalding Club) 411 Some of his faithful subjects and servants met here, viz. the Lord Huntley, the Lord Tullybardine, the Earl Marischal [etc.].

c. Earl Marshal of Ireland: a title conferred in 1574 upon Walter Devereux, Earl of Essex.

3. As a title of military rank.

†**a.** In early use employed vaguely: A commander, general. Subsequently (esp. in the forms *marshal of the field* or *camp*, FIELD-MARSHAL), an officer of a definite rank, which varied according to period and country. *Obs.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 7630 Of a thousand men o wal, He made him ledder and marschal. 1362 LANGL. *P. Pl. A.* III. 104 Hedde I be Marchal of his Men. 1456 SIR G. HAYE *Law Arms* (S.T.S.) 112 The ledare of the bataille, that men callis now constable, or marschall in his absence. a 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* (1868) 16 The king of Hungry, that is of right marschalle of cristendom in the werres ayenst the hethen. 1548 UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Par. Acts* xxiii. 9-10 The marciall [L. *tribunus*] fearyng lest that Paul [etc.]. 1571 DIGGES *Pantom.* Pref. A ij b, Tbe Marshall of the felde shall... appoynt place conuenient for his Campe. a 1587 GARRARD *Art War* (1591) 234 The high Marshall of the felde, or maister of the Campe. 1593 NASHE *Unfort. Trav.* Wks. (Grosart) V. 33 The Marshall generall of the felde. 1611 BIBLE *Jer.* lii. 12 Nebuzaradan the captain of the guard [marg. chief marshal]. a 1628 F. GREVILLE *Sidney* (1652) 143 Meeting the Marshall of the Camp lightly armed. 1696 PHILLIPS (ed. 5), *Marshals* are also Military Officers, as the Camp-Marshal, who is the next Officer to the Lieutenant General.

fig. 1612 BACON *Ess., Atheism* (Arb.) 332 That an Army of infinite small portions or seeds vnplaced should haue produced this order, and beauty without a diuine Marshall.

b. A general officer of the highest rank in certain foreign armies. Often as prefixed title. (In 18th c. usually with semi-Fr. spelling *mareschal*.)

In the French army the full designation is *Maréchal de France* (Englished *Marshal of France*).

1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 422 b, There were manye of the Nobilitie taken, amonges whome was the hyghe Mareshall of Fraunce. 1630 R. JOHNSON'S *Kingd. & Commw.* 157 For the Marshals of France, 18000 [crownes] apiece, when they were but foure; for now it is a Title only, without either pension or command, save only in the foure chiefe. 1710 STEELE *Tatler* No. 174 ¶ 11 He and the Duke of Berwick are to command the French Army, the rest of the Mareschals being only to assist in Council. 1752 HUME *Ess. & Treat.* (1777) II. 285 Such is the excellence which St. Evremond ascribes to mareschal Turenne. 1816 J. SCOTT *Vis. Paris* (ed. 5) p. lxi, Some of our Marshals have been invited to visit the Allied lines. 1878 BROWNING *La Saisiaz* 80 What might be the Marshal's next move, what Gambetta's counter-play.

†**c.** An officer in some military orders. *Obs.*

1615 G. SANDYS *Trav.* 230 The Martiall, the Maister of the Hospitall, the Admirall, the Chancelor, &c. [of the Knights of Malta].

d. Designating an officer of high rank in the Royal Air Force, as *Marshal of the Royal Air Force*, *Air Chief Marshal*, *Air Marshal*, *Air Vice-Marshal*; also † *Marshal of the Air* (*obs.*).

1919 *Times* 4 Aug. 12/6 His Majesty... has approved of new titles for the commissioned ranks of the Royal Air Force. These are... Marshal of the Air, Air Chief-Marshal, Air Marshal, Air Vice-Marshal... It will probably be some time before we have a Marshal of the Air, as at present there is no officer of the rank of either Air Chief-Marshal or Air Marshal. *Ibid.* 7 Aug. 14/6 Air Vice-Marshal Trenchard... made the Air Force become the powerful and formidable fighting machine that it was. *Ibid.* 19 Aug. 10/4 The King has been pleased to approve the promotion of Air Vice-Marshal Sir H. Trenchard, K.C.B., to Air-Marshal. 1922 *Man. Seamanship* (Admiralty) I. 11 Marks of Rank... R.A.F. Marshal of the Air. R.N. Admiral of the Fleet. 1943 W. S. CHURCHILL *End of Beginning* 141 Most of the air-marshals, the leading men in the Air Force, think little of dive bombers. 1947 *Whitaker's Almanack* 461 (*heading*) Marshals of the Royal Air Force. 1968 *Who's Who* 1331/2 (*heading*) Harris, Marshal of the Royal Air Force Sir Arthur Travers.

4. †**a.** An officer of a court of law answerable for the charge and custody of prisoners and for the keeping of order, and frequently entrusted with the keeping of a prison. Also *Marshal of*

the Exchequer, of the King's (or Queen's) Bench. *Obs.*

These officers obtained the title as being deputies of the Marshal of England (see 2 a).

1290 *Becket* 802 in *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 129 Oþur is Marschales scholden swiþe anon is bodi to prisone take. *Ibid.* 805 þe Marchales i-redie weren to prisone him lede a-non. 1437 *Rolls of Parl.* IV. 509/2 Was committed to the Marchall, in prison to abide. 1485 *Ibid.* VI. 291/2 The same William, was late Marshall of the Marshallsie of the Kings Bench. 1530 TINDALE *Gen. Table Exp.* Words s.v., And therefore I call him cheffe marschall an officer as is the lefenaunte of the toure, or master of the marshalsey. 1674 *Ch. & Court of Rome* 9 He that... goes at large on his Parole... is... no less a Prisoner, than when under Guard, and in the Marshals custody. 1690 *London Gaz.* No. 2541/2 William Lenthall Esq; now Marshal of the King's Bench. 1768 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* III. 285 When once the defendant is taken into custody of the marshal, or prison-keeper of this court [of king's bench]. 1855 [see MARSHALSEA 1].

b. marshal of the admiralty: an officer of the Court of Admiralty.

1769 *Ann. Reg.* 102 From the marshal of the admiralty in Holderness. 1802 *Naval Chron.* VIII. 423 The Deputy Marshal of the Admiralty... with his silver oar. 1875 *Encycl. Brit.* I. 162 s.v. *Admiralty*, The marshal is now paid by a salary of £500, in addition to his travelling expenses.

c. judge's marshal: an official (now usually a barrister) who accompanies a judge on circuit, and is charged with certain duties chiefly secretarial.

1861 M. ARNOLD *Lett.* 20 Mar., My brother-marshal, young Thesiger, ... is a very good fellow.

5. a. An officer charged with the arrangement of ceremonies, esp. with the ordering of guests at a banquet, etc. (in this use often † *marshal of the hall*).

In the English royal household the 'Marshal of the ceremonies' is now an official of the Lord Chamberlain's department, ranking below the 'Master of the ceremonies'.

13.. *Coer de L.* 1543 Hys mareschal swythe com hym too: 'Sere, he sayde, hou schal we doo? Swylyk fowlye as we bought yistryday, For no catel gete I may'. c 1386 CHAUCER *Prolog.* 752 A semely man oure hoost was with alle For to been a Marchal in an halle. c 1460 J. RUSSELL *Bk. Nurture* 1002 The office of a connyng vschere or marschalle with-owt fable must know alle estates of the church goodly and greable. 1495 *Act. II Hen. VII.* e. 33. § 14 John Hanley Squyer, oon of the Marshallis of oure Hall. 1520 WHITTINGTON *Vulg.* (1527) 4 After that the marshal [A.V. *John* ii. 9 ruler of the feast] dyd taste of the water turned in to wyne. 1631 FULLER *David's Sinne* xxxvi, Others strive Like sturdy martials, far away to drive The drowsy droanes that harbour in the hive. 1636 FEATLY *Clavis Myst.* iii. 31 They... send their Harbingers before to take up lodgings, and Martials to make way. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Marshal of the Ceremonies*, an Officer whose Business it is in all things, to receive Commands from the Master of the Ceremonies... for the Queen's Service. 1813 SCOTT *Trierm.* II. xiv, A shrilly trumpet shook the ground, And marshals clear'd the ring.

fig. 1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N. II.* ii. 120 Reason becomes the Marshall to my will, And leads me to your eyes.

†**b. marshal of the King's (or Queen's) house;** = *knight marshal* (see 6 b). *Obs.*

1433 *Rolls of Parl.* IV. 447/1 The Steward and Marshall of his [the King's] household. 1543 tr. *Act 2 Hen. IV.* c. 23 The mareschal of the mareschalsey of the court of our soueraygne lord the kinges house. 1641 *Termes de la Ley* 200b, The Marshall of the K. house. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Marshal of the Queen's House*, whose Office is to hear and determine Pleas of the Crown within the Queen's Palace... *Clerk Marshal of the Queen's House*, an Officer that attends the Marshal [of the Queen's House] in his Court. **c.** (More fully *City marshal*.) An officer of the corporation of the City of London. (See quot.) 1632, 1714 [see CITY 9]. 1761 *London & Environs* IV. 265 *City Marshal*... His business is to see the laws of the city put in execution, and in solemn processions he rides before the Lord Mayor. 1905 *Whitaker's Almanack* 356 Officers of the City of London... Marshal, Capt. E. J. T. Kearns.

6. knight marshal. †**a.** A military officer, with functions corresponding to those of quartermaster; often used to render L. *tribunus militum*. *Obs.* **b. Hist.** An officer of the English royal household, who had judicial cognizance of transgressions 'within the king's house and verge', i.e. within a radius of twelve miles from the king's palace. The office was abolished in 1846.

[1548: cf. 3 a.] 1556 *Chron. Gr. Friars* (Camden) 65 Edmund Boner beyng prisoner in the Marchese... the knyght marchalle takyng away hys bedde... because he wolde not geve the knyght marchall x li. 1592 NASHE *P. Penillesse* (ed. 2) 18 b, The Knight Marshals men, that naile vp Mandates at the Court gat. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 116 Being a colonell and knight marshal of the campe [orig. *tribunus militum ab exercitu*]. 1617 MINSHEU *Ductor s.v. Knight, Knight Martiall... Tribunus militum, mariscallus*. 1623 COCKERAM I. s.v. *Tribune*, The other was called Tribune of the Souldiers, who had charge to see them well armed and ordered, being as the Knight Marshall is with vs. 1713 *London Gaz.* No. 5135/3 His Excellency was receiv'd at the Palace Gate by Sir Phillip Meadows, Knight-Marshal. fig. a 1591 H. SMITH *Serm.* (1594) 518 That God would make him [Satan] Knight Marshall ouer the world, to slay and kill as many as he hated.

7. The title of various functionaries charged with certain police duties, or with the office of superintending the infliction of punishment.

†**a.** = PROVOST-MARSHAL. *Obs.*

1596 SPENSER *State Irel.* Wks. (Globe) 644/1 That were a harde course, Eudoxus, to redresse every abuse by a Marshall. 1633 T. STAFFORD *Pac. Hib.* I. vii. (1821) 97

Moroghe Mac Shihy, Marshall to James Fits Thomas, and the Marshall of Dermond. *Ibid.* II. xxi. 416 The President, and the Marshall advanced forwards towards the Scout.

†**b. Naut.** An official on board ship who superintends the carrying out of punishments. *Obs.*

1627 CAPT. SMITH *Seaman's Gram.* viii. 35 The Marshall is to punish offenders, and to see justice executed according to directions; as ducking at the yards arme [etc.]. *Ibid.* xv. 73 In English ships they seldome vse any Marshall.

8. In English university use. **a.** *Oxford.* The chief of the proctors' attendants or 'bulldogs'. **b.** *Cambridge.* Each of two officials appointed by the Vice-chancellor to act as his messengers, to summon meetings, etc.

1810 *Oxford Univ. Cal.* p. xvii, University Officers, &c... Belman... Marshal. 1853 'C. BEDE' (E. Bradley) *Verdant Green* xi, The proctor with his marshal and bulldogs.

9. U.S. a. In America, a civil officer, appointed by the President and Senate of the United States, in each judicial district, answering to the sheriff of a county. His duty is to execute all precepts directed to him, issued under the authority of the United States' (Webster 1828-32).

1793 JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1859) IV. 52 Rescuing a vessel out of the hands of the marshal who had arrested her by process from a court of justice. 1800 J. ADAMS *Wks.* (1854) IX. 76, I have agreed to the appointment of Major David Hopkins to be marshal of Maryland. 1856 OLMSTED *Slave States* 513 By the returns of the South Carolina marshals, the cash value of land, in the State, appears to be \$5.08 an acre. 1872 RAYMOND *Statist. Mines & Mining* 107 The aggregate production [of bullion] was reported by the assistant marshal as follows.

b. marshal-at-arms: an official in the House of Representatives corresponding to the English sergeant-at-arms.

1792 M. CUTLER in *Life* (1888) I. 483 The Speaker... sent the Marshall-at-Arms to summon them to attend the House.

c. An officer of a body of men or a society appointed to regulate its ceremonies, etc.; e.g. *fire-marshal*, the chief officer of a fire brigade.

1903 *Daily Chron.* 31 Dec. 5/5 The fire marshal himself went up to the balcony.

¶ 10. For *marshal court, law*, see MARTIAL a., COURT-MARTIAL.

marshal ('mɑ:ʃəl), *v.* Forms: 5 mar(s)chal, mer(s)chal, marschel, marchell, 6 merschel, 6-7 marshal, 6-9 martial, 7 marshal, 5- marshal. [f. MARSHAL sb.]

I. † 1. trans. To tend (horses) as a farrier. Also, to 'doctor' or 'fake up' for sale. *Obs.*

c 1430 *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* III. xxviii. (1869) 150 Manye harmes dooth this hand; O time she marchaaleth [orig. F. *cossonne*] hors, and maketh þe badde seeme good to hem þat wolen bigge hem. c 1470 HENRY WALLACE v. 762 With his gud suerd the captain has he tayn, Quhill hors agayne he marscheld neyrn nayn. 1506 *Ld. Treas. Acc. Scot.* (1901) III. 202 Item, to deif Andro that marshalit foure hors to the King xiiij.

II. Senses relating to MARSHAL sb. 3 and 5.

2. trans. To arrange, place, or rank in order at a feast, table, etc.

c 1450 HOLLAND *Howlat* 693 All war merschallit to meit meiky and myth. c 1470 *Gaw. & Gol.* 1160 The meryest on mold marschalit at mete. a 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VIII* 6b, The Kyng caused the Quene to kepe the estate, and then sate the Ambassadors and Ladies, as they were Marshallled by the kyng, who would not sit, but walked from place to place. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 96 ¶ 1 It has cost me very much Care... to marshal and fix the People under their proper Denominations. 1814 SCOTT *Ld. of Isles* II. vi, And there he marshall'd them their place, First of that company. 1825 LYTTON *Zizzi* 76 The guests were marshalled to the board. 1843 MACAULAY *Ess., Mme. D'Arblay* (ed. Montague) III. 299 In order that we may... marshal her to the exact seat to which she is entitled, we must carry our examination somewhat further.

†**b.** To put in a certain company, among or with certain people. *Obs.*

1530 LYNDESAY *Test. Papyngo* 587 The Erle of Marche wes merschellit yam amang. 1583 in *Strype Ann. Ref.* (1728) III. 183 The painful Pastors and Ministers of the Word... are marshalled with the worst Malefactors.

†**c.** To arrange (a banquet). Also with *up*. *Obs.*

1587 FLEMING *Contn. Holinshed* III. 1490/1 The vschers marshalled the feast. 1613 DEKKER *Strange Horse-Race, Bankrouts Banq.* F 3b, These Bankrouts... Martiald vp a Banquet, rellishing likewise of their name, carriage, and condition.

3. Her. To combine (two or more coats of arms) in one escutcheon, so as to form a single composition; also, to associate (accessories) with a coat of arms, so as to form a complete heraldic composition.

1572 BOSSEWELL *Armorie* II. 121 b, I haue omitted to marshal the same [coat] either with belme, wreathe, or mantle. 1610 GUILLIM *Heraldry* VI. ii. (1611) 256 If a bordured Coat be to be Marshallled amongst other Coats quarterly. 1864 BOUTELL *Her. Hist. & Pop.* xiv. 139 The arms of a Husband and Wife are marshalled in a single Shield.

4. To arrange or draw up (soldiers) in order for fighting, exercise, or review; to arrange in a body or procession; to arrange (competitors) for a race, etc.

1587 GREENE *Euphues Censure* Wks. (Grosart) VI. 254 A day of battell was set, wherein when both the armies were martialled . . . in their severall rankes. **1598** BARRET *Theor. Warres* III. i. 49 To commaund the men to be marshalled into the order that shall be appointed. **1601** DANIEL *Civ. Wars* v. xvii. (1609) 117 Those . . . troops so marshalled. . . That euen his soule seem'd onely to direct So great a body, such exploits t'effect. **1611** BIBLE *Josh.* i. 14 Ye shall pass before your brethren armed [marg. marshalled by five]. **1785** SARAH FIELDING *Ophelia* I. xxvi. A new way of martialing his army. **1791** COWPER *Iliad* IV. 271 Marshalling his numerous host. **1838** PRESCOTT *Ferd. & Is.* (1846) III. xii. 71 The duke . . . had marshalled his forces in a very different order. **1853** C. BRONTE *Villette* xxxiii. We were marshalled in order and soon started. **1868** FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (1876) II. viii. 260 Henry and William . . . were now marshalling their troops.

b. transf. and fig.

1698 [R. FERGUSON] *View Eccles.* Pref., Yet being otherwise Regimented and Marshal'd into sentences. **1852** M. ARNOLD *Empedocles* II. 276 Ye stars, Who slowly begin to marshal. . . Your distant, melancholy lines! **1878** BOSW. SMITH *Carthage* 226 The hostile Senate . . . had even then marshalled against him a long array of omens and portents.

†c. To marshal soldiers along (streets). Obs.

1587 FLEMING *Contn. Holinshed* III. 1332/1 Ten others [ensigns] had marshalled the streets unto the market place.

d. refl. and intr. To take up positions in or as in a military array or a procession.

1687 *Death's Vis.* vii. See, How they Marshal! How their Forces Join! **1691** RAY *Creation* I. (1692) 49 These new diminutive Particles should again assemble and marshal themselves into Corpuscles. **1806** A. DUNCAN *Nelson* 37 The procession was marshalling. **1854** S. DOBELL *Balder* xxviii. 190 Her serving men . . . marshal mutely round, and look from each to each with eye-lids red. **1903** F. C. MONTAGUE *Macaulay's Ess.* III. 1 His ideas marshal themselves in an unbroken rhetorical order.

5. trans. To dispose, arrange or set (things, material or immaterial) in methodical order.

Now chiefly with some metaphorical notion of an armed force or a procession; in the 17th c. used much more freely.

a. 1550 *Vox pop.*, *vox Dei* 335 in *Skelton's Wks.* (1843) II. 405/2 Then shalld ye se the trade That marchantmen frist mayde, Whyche wysse men dyd marshall For a welth vnyuersall. **1579** J. STUBBS *Gaping Gulf* D 3 Noble men and other great landed ones . . . in their vsual conveighances do marshall the fal of their inheritances by limitation vpon limitation euen to the tenth son of their body begotten. **1586** I. ROSSE *Verses pref. to Ferne's Blaz. Gentrie*, In like sort shall you see How states of men are martialled, and placed in degree. **1614** RALEIGH *Hist. World* II. (1634) 542 These narrations of Herodotus may every one of them be true; tho' not in such order of time as he hath marshalled them. **1624** WOTTON *Archit.* (1672) 21 There are five Orders of Pillars. . . thus marshalled. **1639** FULLER *Holy War* III. xxx. (1640) 161 Provident Nature in marshalling the elements, assigned her a place in the verge and border of this lower world. **1666** PEPYS *Diary* 21 Dec., So to the office in the evening to marshall my papers. **1725** POPE *Odys.* I. 249 With feeble steps from marshalling his Vines Returning. **1765** BLACKSTONE *Comm.* I. 472 Having thus marshalled the several species of corporations, let us [etc.]. **1859** SMILES *Self-Help* iii. (1860) 59 With his books of reference marshalled round him on the floor. **1891** *Law Times* XC. 463/2 Clients . . . need to be represented by those who are adepts in marshalling facts and handling witnesses.

b. Comm. To arrange (assets or securities) according as they are available to meet various kinds of claims.

1773 VESEY *Chancery Rep.* II. 5 Though the court will help her by marshalling assets. **1818** CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) II. 178 [The court's] rules for marshalling assets. **1902** H. G. NEWTON in *Encycl. Brit.* XXVI. 136/1 s.v. *Bankruptcy in U.S.*, In partnership cases the creditors of the partnership elect the trustee. . . The assets are marshalled, partnership assets being applied first to partnership claims and individual assets to individual claims.

c. U.S. 'To arrange (the cars of a freight-train) in proper station order' (Cent. Dict.).

1880 *Car-Builder's Dict.* (Cent.).

6. To usher, guide (a person) on his way; to lead as harbinger; to conduct ceremoniously; also (nonce-use) to point out (the way).

1586 MARLOWE *1st Pt. Tamburl.* III. iii. Our conquering swords shall marshal vs the way We use to march upon the slaughter'd foe. **1605** SHAKS. *Macb.* II. i. 42 Thou marshall'st me the way that I was going. **1606** DEKKER *Sev. Sinnes* VI. (Arb.) 39 Mark in what triumphant and proud manner, he is marshalled through Newgate. **a. 1764** LLOYD *Prol.* 10 Himself shall marshal out the way to taste. **1821** BYRON *Two Fosc.* IV. i. Each night I see them Stalk frowning round my couch, and, pointing towards The ducal palace, marshal me to vengeance. **1831** SCOTT *Cast. Dang.* x. The abbot marshalled him to the door of Augustine's chamber. **1867** TROLLOPE *Chron. Barset* II. lxiii. 211 Mr. Crawley had marshalled him into the room.

Hence 'marshalling ppl. a.

1873 BLACK *Pr. Thule* xxvii. The first scouts of the marshalling forces of the clouds came up in flying shreds.

marshal, obs. form of MARTIAL.

'Marshalate. [f. MARSHAL sb. + -ATE.] **1.** The period of the rule of Marshal MacMahon as President of the French Republic (1873-79).

1874 *Daily News* 12 Jan. 5/2 What if we are to have a second Marshalate in Europe? **1889** W. S. LILLY *Cent. Revolut.* 2 This is the movement. . . which, thwarted for eighteen years by the Second Empire, and for five years more by the Marshalate, has since [etc.].

b. The order of Marshal in the French army.

1945 R. HARGREAVES *Enemy at Gate* 80 Commanders. . . ear-marked. . . for ultimate promotion to the Marshalate of France. **1973** *Times Lit. Suppl.* 16 Nov. 1390/4 A slighter but handsomely produced and welcome book on the marshalate. *Napoleon's Marshals* is partly [etc.].

2. (With lower-case initial.) U.S. The office of a marshal (cf. MARSHAL sb. 9 a).

1954 W. FAULKNER *Fable* 159 After some months under the threat of the full marshalate, he compromised with his father on the simple deputyship.

marshalcy ('mɑ:ʃəlsɪ). Forms: a. 4 marschalcie, 4-5 marchalsy(e), -sie, 6 marschalcy, 6-8 -sy, 7 -sie, mar-, merchalcy, mareschalcy, 8 -sy, 7-marshalcy. **β.** 4-5 marchalsey, -se, 5-6 marshalse, 6-8 marshalsey, 7 marchalce; and see MARSHALSEA. [ME. *marschalcie*, a. AF. *mareschalcie* (OF. *mareschaucie*):—Frankish L. *mariscalcia*, f. *mariscalcus* MARSHAL sb. The **β** forms represent the OF. *mareschaucie* (mod.F. *maréchaussée*), an extended form corresponding to med.L. *mariscalciata* (1232 in Du Cange). As now used, the word is prob. a new formation on MARSHAL sb. + -CY, parallel with *generalcycy*, *captaincy*, etc.]

†1. The art or occupation of a farrier; farriery.
a. 1400 *Octouian* 1389 [He] seyde he hadde lerned marchalsey. . . And all maner of hors he knew. **c. 1720** W. GIBSON *Farrier's Guide* II. v. (1738) 17 Times and seasons. . . which we find so much observ'd in Books of Marshalsy.

2. The office, rank, or position of a marshal.

c. 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 292 þe kyng for on sent, Sir Jeffrey Geneuile, & of þe marschalcie presented him þe 3erde. **c. 1330** — *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 7102 Fortyger hadde alle þe maystrie, þe kyng at wille, & þe marchalsey [v. r. *marchaucie*; WACE *senescaucie*]. **1599** THYNNE *Animadv.* (1875) 72 You shall here some what of the marshalls office sett downe. . . in the Customes whiche Thomas of Brothertonne . . . challenged to his office of marshalcy. **1614** SELDEN *Titles Hon.* 232 Edward II. afterward reciting this Surrender of Bigod grants the Honor and Marshalsie to his Brother Thomas of Brotherton in Taile.

b. Hist. The department of the marshal of the king's house. Also attrib.

1601 F. TATE *Househ. Ord. Edw. II* (1876) 38 A chief clarke of the marshalsy. *Ibid.* 39 He shal take iiii^d ob a day for his bouche in the marshalsy rolle.

†3. The military force under the command of a marshal. Obs. Chiefly as tr. F. *maréchaussée*.

1480 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* clxxxix. 167 The children that were put in hostage. . . followed the kynges marchalsye many dayes fetered in strong yrens. **1691** *Emilianne's Frauds Rom. Monks* (ed. 3) 386 The Archbishop . . . sent away all his Marshalsey, composed of the Barigel or Provost, and Threescore Sbirries or Serjants. **1726** CAVALLIER *Mem. IV.* 317 Fifty Archers of the Mareschalsy of Dion. **1748** ST. JAMES'S *Even. Post*, M. de Beauvais, Grand Provost of the Army. . . with all his Marshalsey and 80 Grenadiers.

'marshales. [f. MARSHAL sb. + -ESS.] The wife of a marshal.

1787 CHARLOTTE SMITH *Romance Real Life*. I. 205 The Marshales her mother, Madame Saligni, sister of the deceased Marshal. **1882** *Standard* 26 Dec. 3/1 The adventurouse little Marshalesse . . . of the Third Empire. **1888** *Univ. Rev.* Oct. 227 The Marshalesse struggled to keep in society.

marshalist, obs. form of MARTIALIST.

Marshall ('mɑ:ʃəl). The name of George C. Marshall (1880-1959), Secretary of State in the U.S.A. from 1947 to 1949, used *attrib.* to designate a plan initiated by him in 1947 to supply financial assistance to certain Western European countries to further their recovery after the 1939-45 war. Also applied to the aid so given or the nations receiving it.

1947 *N. Y. Times* 28 Dec. vi. 24/3 If at the end of the first year of the Marshall plan, Europe is not showing dividends, you will see what a collapse there will be. **1948** *Observer* 18 Apr. 4/6 The Paris conference of the 16—now, with the accession of the Western zones of Germany, 17—Marshall nations has made history. **1950** *Times* 6 July 5/2 Marshall aid authorizations for Britain during the month were . . . the second largest sum earmarked in May. **1952** R. KNOX *Hidden Stream* vi. 54 Almighty God never goes in for Marshall plans, he always gives us more than we ask for. **1958** *Listener* 24 July 117/2 It looks . . . as though the United States are now beginning a new sort of Marshall Aid policy towards their southern neighbours. **1958** *Spectator* 15 Aug. 233/3 The Marshall-planned reconstruction of Europe. **1959** *Political Sci. Q.* LXXXIV. 240 The principal object of the Marshall plan was to assist Europe to rehabilitate its factories and workshops so that its citizens would once again find employment and make their contributions to the channels of trade. **1975** *Sat. Rev.* 25 Jan. 16/3 The United States is back in the business of propping up Europe, although by more sophisticated mechanisms than the straight-aid programs of the Marshall Plan. **1975** *Times* 9 May 16/7 In the postwar period most West Germans regarded America as the great good place, the magnanimous victor whose Marshall Aid raised them from the ruins.

marshalled ('mɑ:ʃəld), *ppl. a.* [f. MARSHAL v. + -ED.] In senses of the verb: Drawn up in ranks, arranged in order, etc.

1667 MILTON *P.L.* IX. 37 Marshal'd Feast Serv'd up in Hall with Sewers, and Seneshals. **1693** DRYDEN *Juvenal* x. (1697) 246 Unwieldy Sums of Wealth, which higher mount Than Files of Marshal'd Figures can account. **1726** POPE *Odys.* xx. 342 By Heralds rank'd, in marshal'd order move The city-tribes. **1853** M. ARNOLD *Sohrab & Rostum* 140 Marshal'd battalions bright in burnish'd steel.

'marshaller ('mɑ:ʃələ(r)). [f. MARSHAL v. + -ER.] One who marshals; a marshal.

1616 J. LANE *Contn. Sqr.'s T.* XI. 247 Within a while more trumpettes gann resound, that more knightes binn arivd. . . for whom large space was made by th' marshallers. **1718** J. TRAPP tr. *Virgil's Aeneid* I. p. xlix, He [sc. Dryden] was the great Refiner of our English Poetry, and the best Marshaller of words. **1910** *Westm. Gaz.* 11 Apr. 8/3 The marshallers were everywhere, watching and directing. **1960** *Times* 6 Aug. 4/2 Manchester airport marshallers, who are responsible for manoeuvring airliners on the tarmac.

Marshallese (mɑ:ʃə'lɪz), *sb.* and *a.* [f. the *Marshall Islands* in the Pacific Ocean + -ESE.] **A. sb. a.** The language of the inhabitants of the Marshall Islands. **b.** The inhabitants themselves. **B. adj.** Of or pertaining to this language.

1945 *Language* XXI. 267 (*heading*) Notes on Marshallese consonant phonemes. *Ibid.*, The orthography of Marshallese was devised by American Protestant missionaries in the middle of the last century. **1964** E. A. NIDA *Toward Sci. Transl.* iii. 54 In Marshallese, a language of Micronesia, a number of psychological states are described in terms of the throat. **1970** *Language* XLVI. 672 He [sc. Bender] claims that the mid-high vowels of the surface representations of Marshallese are not present in the underlying representations. **1971** *Ibid.* XLVII. 734 The glossary . . . differentiates between some Marshallese words which are semantically and phonemically distinct but tend to be spelled alike by previous European students of the language—and by most Marshallese. **1972** J. L. DILLARD *Black English* IV. 161 In the case of Melanesian Pidgin, . . . he also recognizes the influence of a similar structure in Marshallese.

marshalling ('mɑ:ʃəlɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. MARSHAL v. + -ING.] The action of the verb MARSHAL. Also *attrib.*, esp. in *marshalling yard*, a railway yard in which goods trains are assembled and distributed.

c. 1460 J. RUSSELL *Bk. Nurture* 1165 Thus may ye devise youre marshallynge, . . . to þe honoure and worshippe of youre souereyn euery where. **1591** PERCIVAL *Sp. Dict.* Fiv. The marshalling of the letters in the alphabet. **a. 1635** NAUNTON *Fragm. Reg.* (Arb.) 39 (*Knowls*) If I be not a little mistaken in their names and martialling. **1768** BLACKSTONE *Comm.* III. 105 The marshalling of coat-armour. . . is now greatly disregarded. **1816** BYRON *Ch. Har.* III. xxviii. The midnight brought the signal-sound of strife, The morn the marshalling in arms! **1877** BLACK *Green Past.* xxvi. The marshalling of the innumerable hosts of heaven. **1889** G. FINDLAY *Working & Managem. Eng. Railway* xi. 172 At certain important places throughout the country . . . schemes of marshalling sidings of elaborate construction and great extent have been laid down. **1906** *Railway Mag.* XVIII. 180/1 On one side of the line is seen the recently constructed sorting and marshalling yard. **1940** *Times* 25 Sept. 4/1 One of the aircraft which bombed a marshalling yard only a few miles from the heart of Berlin. **1955** *Times* 12 July 3/4 He had just heard from the commission that they had approved new works at Perth, including the construction of a fully mechanized hump marshalling yard. **1967** G. F. FIENNES *I tried to run a Railway* v. 56, I started to draw a double direction marshalling yard.

marshallist, obs. form of MARTIALIST.

marshal-man. Orig. marshal's man. The designation of various officers. **a.** (More fully *† knight-marshal's man* (obs.), *king's marshal-man*.) One of a number of men (formerly under the orders of the knight marshal) belonging to the royal household, and going before the king in processions to clear the way. **b.** A similar officer under the orders of the marshal of the City of London.

1638 RANDOLPH *Muses Looking-gl.* I. i. 3 Bailies, Promooters, Iaylors, and Apparitours, Beades, and Martialls men, the needfull instruments Of the Republique. **1697** *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3341/2 The Messengers of the Chamber and Knight-Mareschalls Men attending the Proceeding in their proper Stations. **1707** J. CHAMBERLAYNE *Pres. St. Eng.* II. III. 541 (*List Househ. Off. below Stairs*) Sir Philip Meadows Knight-Marshal. John Lester [etc.], Marshal's Men. **1763** *Brit. Mag.* IV. 219, 1st, the king's marshalmen, two and two. **1778** *Ann. Reg.* 175 The court then proceeded to the election of a marshalman. **1879** *Daily Chron.* 26 June, William Willshire, formerly marshalman at Hampton Court Palace. **1902** *Westm. Gaz.* 11 Aug. 9/1 His Majesty's Marshalmen, in scarlet.

marshalmnt ('mɑ:ʃəlmənt). *Law.* [f. MARSHAL v. + -MENT.] The act of 'marshalling' assets.

1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) I. 214 That the whole annuity, by an equitable marshalmnt, shall be thrown upon the two remaining thirds.

marshalsea ('mɑ:ʃəlsɪ). *Hist.* Forms: see MARSHALCY; also 4 marchasye, 5 marschalse, 6 marshialshy, mareshelsey, marchese, marshashey, 7 marshal sea, (martial sea), 6-marshalsea. [The same word which in other senses is spelt MARSHALCY. In the 16-17th c. the word was imagined to be f. MARSHAL + SEE, seat.]

1. A court (abolished in 1849) formerly held before the steward and the knight-marshal of the royal household of England (latterly before a barrister appointed by the knight-marshal), originally for the purpose of hearing cases between the king's servants, but afterwards with wider jurisdiction. Also, a prison in Southwark

under the control of the knight-marshal (abolished in 1842).

1389 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 354 He sholde make whitbred, and wel y-bake, after þe sale of corn, and vp-on þe a-syse of þe marcharye. **1428** in *E. E. Wills* (1882) 78 The prisons of Ludgate, Marchalse, Kyngesbenche. **1436** *Ibid.* 106 To the Prisoners of the Marchalse. **c 1500** *God speed the Plough* 77 Then commeth the tipped-staves for the Marshalse, And saye they haue prisoners mo than Inough. **1501** in *Bury Wills* (Camden) 89 The prisoners in Newgate, Ludgate, to the Kyngs Benche, and to the Marshalsey. **c 1550** *Manifest Detect. Diceplay* (Vele) Cijijb, Your fine chets. . . made both in y^e kings bench & in y^e marshalsea. **1545** BRINKLOW *Compl.* xi. Cvj, The court of the marshalse. **1549** LATIMER *4th Serm. bef. Edw. VI* (Arb.) 120 Thre wekes sessions at newgate, and fourthnyghte sessions at the Marshialshy. **1556** *Chron. Gr. Friars* (Camden) 63 He was send unto the Marchese. **1591** LAMBARDE *Archeion* (1635) 21 The Marshalsey for matters within the Verge or limits assigned to the Kings House or Palace. **1613** SHAKS. *Hen. VIII.* v. iv. 90 Ile finde A Marshallshy, shall hold ye play these two Monthes. **1639** in *Verney Papers* (1853) 215, I praye lett mee heare how businesses goes at the marshall seas, boat[h] in the prison and in the courte. **1641** PRYNNE *Antip.* 239 He was committed to the Marshashey among Rogues and murthers. **1654** WARREN *Unbelievers* 236 We. . . must commit his Minor to the Marshalse as a Rebel against reason. **1660** *Trial Regic.* 146 In the Case of Martial sea, and in the Common Pleas. **1768** BLACKSTONE *Comm.* III. 76 The court of the marshalsea, and the palace court at Westminster, though two distinct courts, are frequently confounded together. **1855** DICKENS *Dorrit* i. xxxii, The Marshal of the Marshalsea. . . had got him hard and fast.

attrib. **1764** BURN *Poor Laws* 48 A reasonable allowance to the constable. . . to be paid out of the gaol and marshalsea money. **1813** *Gentl. Mag.* i. 480 The Southern boundary wall of the Marshalsea Prison. **a 1825** FORBY *Voc. E. Anglia, Marshalsea-money*, the county rate.

2. Used as the name of certain prisons elsewhere than in London.

1657 *Pittington* etc. *Vestry Bks.* (Surtees) 309 For payment of the arrears for the jaole and marshalsey [Houghton-le-Spring].

¶ **3.** Used *Hist.* for MARSHALCY 2 b.

1904 MARY BATESON *Miscell. Scot. Hist. Soc.* II. Intro. 10 [A record of 28 Ed. I] shows that a number of persons were not 'at the king's wage in the roll of his marshalsea' [orig. in *rotulo Marescalcie sue*].

marshalship ('mɑ:ʃəlʃɪp). [f. MARSHAL sb. + -SHIP.] The office or position of marshal.

1530 PALSGR. 243/1 Marshalshyppe, *marchalcee*. **1549** EDW. VI *Jrnl. Lit. Rem.* (Roxb.) II. 244 The lord Protectour. . . lost his protectourship, treasurerishpe, marshalshipe [etc.], . . . by acte of parliament. **1592** KYD *Sp. Trag.* III. vi. 28 To your marshalship First I confesse. . . I am the man. **1606** G. W. [OODCOCKE] *Hist. Ivstine* XIII. 58 The Marshalship of the campe fortun'd to Seleuchus, the sonne of Antiochus. **1670** G. H. *Hist. Cardinals* II. III. 187 To that Marshalship [Marisciallo di Santa Chiesa], belongs the keeping of the Conclave. **1815** SOUTHEY in *Q. Rev.* XIII. 493 The more ambitious spirits who aspired to Marshalships [etc.]. **1881** *Nation* (N.Y.) XXXII. 362 When they find the Administration giving marshalships. . . to persons [etc.].

marshashey, obs. form of MARSHALSEA.

marshbanker, -bunker: see MOSSBUNKER.

marsh gas. Light carburetted hydrogen, CH₄, found in coal-mines and about stagnant pools. (Cf. FIRE-DAMP.)

1848 FOWNES *Elem. Chem.* 189 Marsh-gas. **1881** *19th Cent.* No. 48. 245 Light carburetted hydrogen, or marsh gas, . . . is the cause of explosions in collieries.

marshial(e, -iall), obs. ff. MARSHAL, MARTIAL.

marshialshy, obs. form of MARSHALSEA.

marshiness ('mɑ:ʃɪnɪs). [f. MARSHY + -NESS.] Marshy nature or condition of ground.

1710 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4757/1 The wet Weather and the Marshyness of the Ground make our Approaches very difficult. **1763** W. ROBERTS *Florida* 64 The worst circumstance. . . was the marshiness of the soil, where they were sometimes obliged to sleep in the water. **1876** *Daily News* 27 Oct. 5/5 The marshiness of the alluvial soil about the river.

marshing ('mɑ:ʃɪŋ), *vbl. sb. local*. [f. MARSH sb.¹ + -ING².] a. The keeping of cattle for a period on salt marshes. b. Work done on a marsh.

1778 [W. MARSHALL] *Minutes Agric.* 7 Nov. 1776 [To] give them [sc. cattle] three weeks or a month's marshing, during the summer-vacation. **1892** P. H. EMERSON *Son of Fens* 78 Mashing includes marsh-mowing, dyke-cutting, bottom-fying, dike-drawing, &c.

marshite ('mɑ:ʃaɪt). *Min.* [f. the name of its discoverer, C. W. Marsh, 19th-cent. Australian mineralogist + -ITE¹.] Native cuprous iodide, CuI, found as colourless to pale yellow isometric crystals that redden when exposed.

1893 A. LIVERSIDGE in *Jrnl. & Proc. R. Soc. New South Wales* XXVI. 328 Mr. Marsh forwarded to me a small specimen of the copper iodide, and I have verified the principal characteristics as given in his description; as the mineral appears to be a new one, I suggest that it be named Marshite. **1939** *Amer. Mineralogist* XXIV. 629 Marshite, the natural cuprous iodide, was discovered by C. W. Marsh (1893) in the oxidized zone of the lead, zinc, and silver deposit at Broken Hill. . . In 1937, some crystals intimately associated with atacamite were found at the south end of the oxidized ore body at Chuquicamata [in Chile]. **1964** *Mineral. Abstr.* XVI. 491/2 The fluorescence of the halides sylvine, halite, marshite, and calomel is described.

marshland ('mɑ:ʃlənd). [OE. *mersclōnd*: see MARSH sb.¹ and LAND sb.¹] Land consisting of marsh; marshy country.

c 1122 O. E. *Chron.* an. 1098 For neah ælc tilð on mersc lande for ferde. [a 1300 E. E. *Psalter* cvi. 34 In saltmersche land fruitberande.] **1426** LYDG. *De Guil. Pilgr.* 21044 A Maryssh, or elles a mersshe lond, That peryllous was, and ful profounde. **1651** N. BACON *Disc. Govt. Eng.* II. xxxiii. (1739) 150 Malicious breakings of the Dikes and Banks in Marshlands. **1700** TYRRELL *Hist. Eng.* II. 803 The Marshland of Norfolk. **1834** *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) I. 602 The febrile miasma issuing from marsh lands. **1843** 'R. CARLTON' *New Purchase* I. ix. 58 They had been sufficiently fortunate as to. . . learn the nature of 'marsh land'. **1901** *Spectator* 17 Aug. 215/2 On the other side of the creek a flat expanse of marshland extends for a mile or two.

b. *attrib.* or as *adj.*

1870 MORRIS *Earthly Par.* III. iv. 220 The marshland haze. **1889** HISSEY *Tour in Phaeton* 182 Rich marshland pasturage. **1893** J. A. OWEN, etc. *Forest Tithes* 195 One marshland farm I often visited.

Hence 'marshlander, (a) (see quot.); (b) an inhabitant of marshland.

1787 W. MARSHALL *Norf.* (1795) II. 383 *Marshlanders*, cattle of the marshland or short-horned breed. **1896** W. A. DUTT *George Borrow in E. Anglia* v. 46 Farther away the marshlanders have seized upon any slight piece of rising ground.

marshlock, obs. form of MASHLOCH Sc.

† 'marshly, a. *Obs. rare*—¹. In 4-5 mersschly. [f. MARSH sb.¹ + -LY¹.] Marshy.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Sompn. T. 2* (Harl.) þere is in Engelond, I gesse, A mersschly lond, called Holdernesse.

marshmallow. Forms: see MARSH sb.¹ and MALLOW. [OE. *mersmealwe*.] a. (Also *pl.*, const. as *sing.*) A shrubby herb, *Althea officinalis* (NO. *Malvaceæ*), which grows near salt marshes, having ovate leaves, pale rose-coloured flowers, and a mucilaginous root.

For various local applications of the name see E.D.D. **c 1000** Sax. *Leechd.* I. 140 Deos wyrt þe man hibiscum & oðrum namen mersc mealwe nemnap. **a 1100** *Ag. Voc.* in Wr. . . Wülcker 296/21 *Arthea*, mersmealwe. **c 1450** *Alphita* (Anecd. Oxon.) 22/2 Bismalua, alta malua, altea idem, . . . wymalue uel marshmalue. **1543** TRAHERON *Vigo's Chirurg.* II. ii. 14 b/1 Take. . . of the rootes of Altea called Holyhocke, or marche mallowes. . . a pounde. **1597** GERARDE *Herbal* II. ccliii. (1633) 935 The leaves of Marsh Mallow are of the power to digest. **1683** TRYON *Way to Health* 576 Mallows and Marsh-Mallows. . . will cure near Fifty Diseases. **1718** QUINCY *Compl. Disp.* 112 *Althææ*. Marshmallows. It flowers in July and August. **1876** tr. von *Ziemsens's Cycl. Med.* IV. 210 For the relief of the irritable cough. . . an infusion of marsh mallow or expectorant herbs.

attrib. **1612** WOODALL *Surg. Mate Wks.* (1653) 205 Decoction of March Mallow roots in water. **1753** BARTLET *Farrery* 96-7 The marshmallow ointment. **1755** *New & Compl. Dict. Arts & Sci.* IV. 3023/2 Sydenham recommends. . . a posset drink, in which two ounces of marsh-mallow roots have been boiled. **1836** J. M. GULLY *Magendie's Formul.* (ed. 2) 105 Marshmallow syrup.

b. A confection made from the root of this plant. Also *fig.*, esp. something or someone that is soft at the centre, 'goeey', sentimental.

1884 *Chamb. Jrnl.* 4 Oct. 640/2 Gum-arabic. . . makes about thirty per cent. of the best quality of gum-drops, marsh-mallow, and jujube paste. **1902** *Westm. Gaz.* 11 Aug. 12/1 Chocolates, 'marsh-mallows', and other toothsome delicacies. **1935** A. WOOLLCOTT *Let.* 19 Dec. (1946) 126 It is the substance of this editorial that as a recommender of books over the radio, I take advantage of a nation-wide network to further the sale of soft, sentimental works. 'Marshmallows' was the term employed. **1962** *Listener* 20 Sept. 452/1 The result was a marshmallow. The production [of a radio play], the music, and the story pulled apart. **1966** *Punch* 1 June 817/3 The situations are witty, the songs as true, her eyes as mistily, romantically happy as I remembered. Perhaps it is just that I am more of a marshmallow than I was as a teenager. **1971** *Guardian* 10 May 10/5 Nine tenths of what actually goes on in schools is emotional marshmallow. **1973** M. YORKE *Grave Matters* i. ii. 14 So tough, you'd like us all to think, but inside you're a veritable marshmallow. **1974** *Times* 30 Apr. 9/3 Andy Williams might seem like marshmallow on television but. . . has a superb flair.

c. *attrib.* and *Comb.* (also in *fig.* sense of 'soft, delicate; sticky, cloying, excessively sweet'); **marshmallow roast**, a party at which marshmallows are served.

1906 *Amer. Illustr. Mag.* Mar. 562/1 Girls assemble shreds and patches, buttons and marshmallow boxes. **1914** *Nation* 27 Aug. 242 A lady of the very highest fashion had been that evening entertaining at a 'marshmallow roast'. **1918** in C. B. de Mille *Autobiogr.* (1959) x. 209 The photoplay is breaking away from the marshmallow school of drama. **1926** *Hutchinson's Best Story Mag.* Nov. 109/1 Chocolate marshmallow ice cream. **1930** E. POUND *XXX Cantos* xxix. 137 Languor has cried unto languor about the marshmallow-roast. **1934** T. WILDER *Heaven's my Destination* 43 A campfire sing and marshmallow roast. **1936** M. H. BRADLEY *Five-Minute Girl* 235 It was to be a marshmallow roast, with coffee. **1959** *Times* 14 Feb. 9/7 His [sc. a pianist's] exquisite, marshmallow-fingered touch. **1973** *Washington Post* 13 Jan. A. 18/3 (Advvt.), Refined, traditional sleep sofa. . . 84" with deep tufted back and marshmallow front loose seat cushions. **1973** L. HELLMAN *Pentimento* (1974) 188, I never heard his name through the marshmallow English syllables. **1973** *N.Y. Law Jrnl.* 4 Sept. 4/7 A prosecutor in his summation is not required to hit the defendant with marshmallow blows, but his attack must be fair and within recognized limits of law.

'marshman. A dweller in marshy country; an inhabitant of a particular stretch of marshland, e.g. Romney Marsh.

1573 TUSSER *Husb.* (1878) 38 Sharpe cutting spade, for the deuding of mow, with skuppatt and skauel, that marsh men allow. **1587** FLEMING *Contra. Holinshed* III. 1540/2 That sir Thomas Scot would throughlie informe himselfe by conference with the marshmen. **1610** HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* i. 350 In the Saxons time the inhabitants heereof [Rumney] were called Mersc-ware, that is Marshmen. **1827** *Sporting Mag.* XX. 39 These birds (*colymbus minutus*) are. . . called by the Marshmen *Spider Divers*. **1889** DOYLE *Micha Clarke* 294 The riot had now changed into open mutiny among these marshmen and miners.

marsh marigold. Also 7 March-. A ranunculaceous plant, *Caltha palustris*, growing in moist meadows and bearing showy golden flowers.

1578 LYTE *Dodoens* i. xx. 31 The small Celandyne, and the Braue Bassinet, or Marsh Marigold, do grow in moyst medowes. **1597** GERARDE *Herbal* II. cclxxx. 670 Marsh Marigold hath great broad leaves somewhat round, of a gallant greene colour, . . . among which rise vp thicke fat stalkes. . . whereupon do grow goodly yellow flowers. **1657** S. PURCHAS *Pol. Flying-Ins.* i. xv. 94 Bees gather of these flowers following. . . In April. . . March-marigold. **1756** C. LUCAS *Ess. Waters* II. 131 All over it [grow] rushes, red rattle, marsh-marygold [etc.]. **1833** TENNYSON *May Queen* i. 31 The wild marsh-marigold shines like fire in swamps and hollows gray. **1882** *Garden* 15 Apr. 261/2 Wild Marsh Marigolds fill a large bowl on a hall table.

marshwort ('mɑ:ʃwɔ:t). [See MARSH sb.¹ and WORT.] The umbelliferous plant *Helosciadium (Sium) nodiflorum*.

1776 WITHERING *Bot. Arrangem. Vegetables* I. 127 Marshwort, *Samolus*. **1897** *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* Dec. 617 Procurrent marsh-wort, *Helosciadium nodiflorum*, is a plant with the habit of watercress.

¶ An error for *marsh* or *marish whort* (see MARISH 2 b).

1864 *Prior Plant-n.* 146.

marshy ('mɑ:ʃɪ), a. Also 4 mershi. [f. MARSH sb.¹ + -Y.] Pertaining to or of the nature of a marsh; consisting of or containing marshes or marshland.

1382 WYCLIF *Gen.* xli. 2 Thei weren fed in mershi places. **1580** HOLLYBAND *Treas. Fr. Tong, Lieu marescageux*, marshy ground. **1697** DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* III. 605 And from the marshy Land Salt Herbage for the fodd'ring Rack provide. **1703** MAUNDRELL *Journ. Jerus.* (1732) 21 A restless night, in a marshy and unwholesome ground. **1876** BANCROFT *Hist. U.S.* VI. liv. 425 Over a marshy ravine in front of the right, a large redoubt was placed.

b. Produced in or characteristic of marshland. **1697** DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* III. 277 Their wanton Appetites not only feed With Delicates of Leaves, and marshy Weed, But [etc.]. **1870** A. R. WALLACE *Nat. Sel.* (1871) 53 The prevalent forms and colours of marshy vegetation.

Marsi ('mɑ:si:). *Hist.* [L.] A Sabine people who lived near the Fucine Lake in ancient Central Italy.

1578 tr. *Appian's Auncient Hist. Romanes Warres* i. 29 (*margin note*) Marsi a valiant people in Latio. **1764** N. HOOKE *Roman Hist.* III. vii. viii. 110 The Marsi, a people renowned for bravery. . . gave their name to this war, because they were the first in the revolt. **1949** [see next].

Marsian ('mɑ:siən), *sb.* and *a.* [f. prec. + -AN.] A. *sb.* a. One of the Marsi. b. The language of the Marsi. B. *adj.* Of or pertaining to the Marsi or their language. Also 'Marsic a.

1578 tr. *Appian's Auncient Hist. Romanes Warres* i. 29 C. Marius did followe valiantly the Marsians that lay against them. **1632** J. VICARS tr. *Virgil's Aeneid* VII. 972 Herbs that grow on Marsian mountains high. **1697** DRYDEN tr. *Virgil's Georgics* II. 230 Hence rose the Marsian and Sabellian Race. **1764** N. HOOKE *Roman Hist.* III. vii. viii. 108 (*heading*) The war called the Marsic, the Social, the Italic war. **1882** *Encycl. Brit.* XIV. 327/1 Oscan or Samnite. . . the language of the Sabines, the Marsians, and the Volscians, of which but scanty traces remain. **1883** C. C. PERKINS *Hist. Handbk. Italian Sculpture* i. i. 21 The ruins of the old Marsian city of Alba. **1890** *Cent. Dict.*, Marsic. **1897** R. S. CONWAY *Italic Dial.* I. 288 The Marsian, Aequian and Faliscan insec. . . vary from the normal urban Latin of their time. **1933** C. D. BUCK *Compar. Gram. Greek & Latin* 24 The Oscan-Umbrian group. . . includes also the minor dialects of central Italy, as Paclignian, Marrucian, Vestinian, Volscian, Marsian, Sabine, [etc.]. **1939** L. H. GRAY *Foundations of Lang.* 334 The third group, conventionally termed *Sabellian*, occupies a position midway between Oscan and Umbrian, but its remains are lamentably scanty. Here belong Paclignian, Marrucian, Vestinian, Volscian, Marsian, Aequian, and Sabine. **1940** E. H. WARMINGTON *Remains Old Latin* IV. 59 Dialect-Latin or mixed Marsian and Latin. *Ibid.*, A sacred gift to Angitia on behalf of Marsian legions. **1949** *Oxf. Classical Dict.* 541/2 The Marsi. . . took the initiative in demanding Roman citizenship in the Social War (hence often called Marsic War). *Ibid.*, Marsic magicians were famous for miraculous snake-bite cures. **1974** [see MARRUCINIAN sb. and a.].

¶ **Marsilea** ('mɑ:si:lə). *Bot.* Also marsilia. [mod.L. (Linnæus 1742), f. name of L. F. Marsigli (*Marsilius*), an Italian naturalist (died 1730).] The typical genus of the N.O. *Marsileaceæ* of cryptogamous plants; a plant of this genus.

1887 *Athenæum* 7 May 610/3 The ferns with the salvinias and marsilias are united into one group.

marsileaceous (mɑ:si'l'eɪʃəs), *a.* *Bot.* [f. mod.L. *Marsileaceae* (f. *Marsilea*: see prec.): see -ACEOUS.] Belonging to the N.O. *Marsileaceae*.

1856 in MAYNE *Expos. Lex.* 1862 ANSTED *Channel Isl.* II. viii. (ed. 2) 184 A little marsileaceous plant (*Isoetes hystrix*).

†**mar'silian.** *Obs.* Also marsiliane, marsiliana. [ad. It. *marsigliana*, f. *Marsiglia* Marseilles.] (See quot. 1769.)

1687 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2246/3 Being embarked, the Foot on 8 Ships and the Horse on 6 Marsilians. 1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* II. (1780), *Marsiliane*, a square-sterned ship, navigated on the Gulph of Venice... the largest carrying about 700 tons. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Marsiliana*, a Venetian ship of burden, square-sterned.

Marsilid (mɑ:si'lɪd). *Pharm.* Also marsilid. A proprietary name for iproniazid phosphate.

1952 *Trade Marks Jnl.* 7 May 393/2 Marsilid... All goods included in class 5... Roche Products Limited. 1953 *Internat. Jnl. Leprosy* XXI. 64 The actions of Nydrad and Marsilid on mouse leprosy were studied. 1965 J. POLLITT *Depression & its Treatment* iv. 56 The monoamine oxidase inhibitors include several members, among them phenelzine (Nardil), iproniazid (Marsilid), [etc.]. 1972 *Acta Histochem.* XLII. 246 After application of marsilid a strong decline of the neurosecretion... can be watched.

marsipobranch (mɑ:si:pəubræŋk), *sb.* and *a.* *Zool.* [Anglicized form of mod.L. *Marsipobranchii*, f. Gr. *μάσπιον*-s pouch (see MARSUPIUM) + *βράγχια* gills.] *a. sb.* One of the *Marsipobranchii*, a class of vertebrates having gills in the form of pouches, and comprising the lampreys and hags. *b. attrib.* or *adj.* Pertaining to animals of this class.

1872 MIVART *Elem. Anat.* 42 All Vertebrates, save those... like the Lancelet and Marsipobranchs. 1875 HUXLEY in *Encycl. Brit.* I. 770/2 The skull of the lowest *Urodela* has... advanced but little beyond the Marsipobranch stage.

Hence **marsipobranchiate** *sb.* and *a.* = MARSIPOBRANCH.

1872 T. GILL *Arrangem. Fam. Fishes* p. xx, The Marsipobranchiates (Lampreys, etc.). 1889 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Marsipobranchiate*, having gills in the form of small pouches.

marsokhod (mɑ:zəkɒd, -ɒd). Also Marsokhod. [a. Russ. *marsokhod*, f. *Mars* MARS (after LUNOKHOD).] A type of Russian self-propelled vehicle for transmitting information about the planet Mars as it travels over its surface.

1970 *Sci. News Let.* 21 Nov. 397/3 In addition to discussing future Lunokhod explorations of the moon, the Soviets also described similar automated stations and robots for Venus, Mars and Mercury. These they call 'planetokhods' or 'marsokhods'. 1973 *Nature* 23 Mar. 219/2 The possibility of a 'Marsokhod' seems to have reached the stage of constructive planning... The lunokhods are controlled from Earth—a Mars vehicle would have to be self-controlling at least as far as such vital commands relating to its motion as 'start' and 'stop' are concerned.

†**marsoline.** *Obs.* [ad. It. *marzolino*.] A kind of cheese made near Florence.

1636 DAVENANT *Wits* IV. i, Your Marsoline and Parmesan of Lodi.

||**marsouin** (mɑ:rsu:ɪn). Also 7-9 marsuin, 9 Canadian marsoon (mɑ:rsu:n). [Fr.: see MERESWINE.] A name applied to various cetaceans of the family *Delphinidae*.

In early quotes., after European Fr., the porpoise. In recent examples, after Canadian Fr., = BELUGA 2.

1666 J. DAVIES *Hist. Caribby Isles* 101 The Marsouins are the Sea-hogs or Porpoises. [1672 WILLUGHBY *Hist. Pisc.* (1686) 31 Cimbris Marsuin vel Porcus marinus: Angl. A Porpesse.] 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.*, *Marsuin*, a name by which many have called the *phocæna* or porpesse. 1854 EMERSON *Lett. & Soc. Aims* Wks. (Bohn) III. 208 Everybody now appears to me narwhale, porpoise, or marsouins. 1884 GOODE, etc. *Nat. Hist. Aquatic Anim.* I. 18 The names [of the White Whale] in use are... Marsuin or Marsoon in Canada.

marsupial (mɑ:si:ju:pɪəl), *a.* and *sb.* Also 7-*eal*. [ad. mod.L. *marsūpiālis*, f. L. *marsūpi-um* pouch, purse (see MARSUPIUM). The zoological use of the L. word was introduced by Tyson, who in 1698 uses the neuter *marsupiale* as a generic name for the opossum; he also has *ossa marsupialia* marsupial bones (see A. 2 b).]

A. adj. 1. Pertaining to or resembling a 'marsupium' or pouch. *marsupial muscle* (in mod.L. *musculus marsupialis*): see quot. 1696. *marsupial capsule*: in a colony of Polyzoa, an individual serving only for the reception of ova.

1696 PHILLIPS (ed. 5), *Marsupeal Muscle*, the ninth Muscle in order whereby the Thigh is mov'd. 1843 OWEN *Lect. Comp. Anat. Invertebr.* 109 In this state they are transferred from the ovarium to the marsupial vesicles... In the ova of the marsupial sacs, Siebold could no longer discern the germinal vesicle... The marsupial ova next assume an increase of size. 1878 BELL *Gegenbaur's Comp. Anat.* 132 Some persons may serve only for the reception of ova, and form the so-called marsupial capsules.

2. Used as a designation of mammals (including the kangaroos, opossums, etc.) of the family *Marsupialia*, characterized by having a pouch (covering the mamillæ) in which to carry

their young, which are born imperfectly developed; of or pertaining to this family.

1825 *Zool. Jnl.* I. 405 These three states of genital products require three distinct situations, which in the normal mammifera, are found within the sexual canal; but in the marsupial they are very differently distributed. 1832 LYELL *Princ. Geol.* II. 89 More than forty species of the marsupial family. 1870 ROLLESTON *Anim. Life* 64 From the reproductive gland to the marsupial pouch. 1898 MORRIS *Austral Eng.* 288 *Marsupial Mole*, the only species of the genus *Notoryctes*, *N. typhlops*.

b. Connected with the pouch in marsupial animals.

1819 REES *Cycl.* s.v. *Didelphis*, The abdominal pouch is sustained by means of two bones of a peculiar structure, and which in allusion to their functions have been called the marsupial bones. 1834 OWEN in *Phil. Trans.* CXXIV. 334 These bones... defend the abdominal viscera from the pressure of the young as these increase in size during their mammary or marsupial existence. *Ibid.*, The subject of marsupial generation. 1896 KIRKALDY & POLLARD tr. *Boas' Text Bk. Zool.* 496 The Marsupials have marsupial bones.

B. sb. A marsupial animal.

1835 *Penny Cycl.* III. 127. 1839 *Ibid.* XIV. 450 The leading peculiarity in these Marsupials is, so to speak, the premature birth of their young. 1896 [see A. 2 b].

attrib. 1885 H. FINCH-HATTON *Advance Australia* 106 An Act known as the Marsupial Act was accordingly passed to encourage their destruction... Some of the squatters have gone to a vast expense in fencing in their runs with marsupial fencing.

marsupialian (mɑ:si:ju:pɪəlɪən), *a.* and *sb.* [f. mod.L. *marsūpiāl-is* (see prec.) + -IAN.] = prec.

1848 MAUNDER *Treas. Nat. Hist.* 793 *Marsupialian*, belonging to the class *Marsupialia*.

marsupialization (mɑ:si:ju:pɪələ'zeɪʃən). [f. next + -ATION.] The formation of a pouch, or of a pouch-like cavity (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1889).

marsupialize (mɑ:si:ju:pɪələz), *v.* [f. MARSUPIAL + -IZE.] *trans.* To convert into something resembling the pouch of a marsupial.

1899 *Brit. Med. Jnl.* 23 Dec. 102 The operator managed to marsupialize the edges of the pouch, which was drained through the abdominal wall with gauze.

mar'supialoid, *a.* and *sb.* [f. MARSUPIAL + -OID.] Resembling the marsupial.

1860 WORCESTER (citing HITCHCOCK). 1895 *Pop. Sci. Monthly* Sept. 693 A few marsupialoids.

marsupian (mɑ:si:ju:pɪən), *a.* and *sb.* [f. MARSUPIUM + -AN.] = MARSUPIAL.

1835 KIRBY *Hab. & Inst. Anim.* II. xvii. 175 A marsupian animal like the Kangaroo. 1854 BAKEWELL *Geol.* 50 The lower jaw bones of animals, which Prof. Owen has determined belong to the genus of marsupians, or opossums.

marsupiate (mɑ:si:ju:pɪət), *a.* and *sb.* [f. MARSUPI-UM + -ATE.] = MARSUPIAL.

1834 OWEN in *Phil. Trans.* CXXIV. 361 The impregnated uteri of the Edentate and Marsupiate genera. 1849 *Fraser's Mag.* XXXIX. 297 A marsupiate sea-monster is horribly unorthodox. 1858 W. CLARK tr. *Van der Hoeven's Zool.* II. 594 The placenta... occurs in the mammals alone; but it is, however, wanting in the Marsupiates and Monotremes.

Hence **mar'supiated ppl.** *a.* in the same sense. 1890 in *Century Dict.*

marsupite (mɑ:si:ju:pɪt). *Geol.* [mod.L. *marsūpitēs*, f. MARSUPIUM: see -ITE.] A fossil crinoid, the shell of which resembles a purse.

1835 KIRBY *Hab. & Inst. Anim.* II. xiii. 11 The Marsupites... form the link which connects the proper or pedunculated Crinoideans with the Stelleridans. 1885 GEIKIE *Text-bk. Geol.* (ed. 2) 828 The middle division, or Margate Chalk, has been named the Marsupite zone by Dr. Barrois.

||**marsupium** (mɑ:si:ju:pɪəm). Also 9 (after Gr.) marsupion, marsypion. [L. *marsūpium*, *marsuppium*, ad. Gr. *μαρσούπιον*, -σίπιον, dim. of *μάσπιον* purse, bag.] In various scientific uses: A bag or pouch, or something resembling a pouch.

1. *Zool.* *a.* The bag or pouch of a marsupial. 1698 TYSON *Anat. Opossum* 11 Herein all agree, that the use of this Bag, Pouch, or Marsupium, is for the Preservation of the Young Ones, and securing them upon any Occasion of Danger. 1825 *Zool. Jnl.* I. 406 The difference... is solely in the fetal domicile; we call it matrix in the one, and pouch, or marsupium in the others. 1839 *Penny Cycl.* XIV. 450 Their young... attach themselves by the mouth to the teats, which are situated in the marsupium, or pouch, of the mother. 1891 FLOWER & LYDEKKER *Introd. Mammals* 160 All the species have a marsupium or pouch formed by a fold of the skin of the abdomen.

b. A pouch for similar use in other animals, e.g. a receptacle for eggs in certain crustaceans, marsipobranchiate fishes, etc.

1843 OWEN *Lect. Comp. Anat. Invertebr.* 289 The development of the ovum takes place in this temporary marsupium. 1851-6 WOODWARD *Mollusca* 245 In *Cyclas* the inner gills form the marsupium, and only from 10 to 20 of the fry are found in them at one time. 1896 KIRKALDY & POLLARD tr. *Boas' Text Bk. Zool.* 214 The Isopoda possess a marsupium under the thorax, formed of the lamellate appendages of the basal joints of the thoracic limbs.

c. A folded or corrugated vascular membrane in the eye of a bird; = PECTEN 3 a.

1795 HOME in *Phil. Trans.* LXXXVI. 16 In the eyes of birds there is a substance which is peculiar to that class of animals, called the marsupium. 1841-71 T. R. JONES *Anim. Kingd.* (ed. 4) 779 A vascular organ, called the marsupium or pecten, which is lodged in the posterior part of the vitreous humour.

2. *Anat.* *a.* The large sac of the peritoneum (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1889). *b.* A term for the scrotum (*Ibid.*). *c.* The alar ligaments of the knee-joint (*Cent. Dict.*).

3. *Surg.* (See quot.) 1855 DUNGLISON *Dict. Med.* (ed. 12), *Marsupion*, a sac or bag, with which any part is fomented.

mart (mɑ:t), *sb.*¹ *dial.* Forms: [1 mearð, mæρθ, merð, 2 ? merthe], 8-*mart*. [App. evolved in the mod.Eng. period by analysis of *foulmart* (FOUMART), where *-mart* is an altered form, due to absence of stress, of OE. *mearð* masc.: see MARTEN, MARTER. Exc. in this compound, the OE. word did not survive beyond the 12th c., being superseded by MARTER.] The marten.

1700 *Epinal Gloss.* 425 *Furuncus*, mearth. c 893 K. ÆLFRED *Oros.* I. i. §18 Se byrdesta ceall zylndan fiftyne mearðes fell. c 1200 *Moral Ode* (Trin. MS.) 366 Ne aquerne ne me[r]theschele [Egerton MS. martes cheole] ne beuer ne sabeline. 1713 RICHARDSON in *Phil. Trans.* XXVIII. 170 *Foumart*, quasi foul Mart, or stinking Mart, in opposition to the Martes which emit a musky smell. 1801 W. SEWARD *Yordes Cave* 9 The Otter fierce, the badger and the mart. 1830 *Blackw. Mag.* XXVIII. 1 Wolves, hyenas, foxes, marts, and hares. 1885 *Bazaar* 30 Mar. 1249/3 Wanted, fresh caught badger, sweet tasto, foumart, and otter. 1895 *Westm. Gaz.* 3 Oct. 2/3 A Mart Hunt [in Westmorland].

mart (mɑ:t), *sb.*² *Sc.* and *north.* Forms: 4-6 marte, 6 merte, (9 mert), 6-9 mairt, 4-*mart*. [a. Gael. *mart* = Irish *mart* cow, ox.]

1. An ox or cow fattened for slaughter. As 'marts' were usually killed about Martinmas as provision for the winter, the word popularly acquired an etymological association with *Martinmas*; cf. *Martinmas beef*.

1307-8 *Durh. Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 2 In cccxviiij martis emptis... non deductis coriis [etc.]. c 1320 *Sir Tristr.* 454 Martis [? read martis] as it ware þat husband men had boust. 1368 *Priory of Finchale* (Surtees) p. lxxx, Et de viij li. v s. receptis de xv marts de eodem manerio venditis. 1489 *Sc. Acts Jas. IV* (1814) II. 219/1 þat all... martis mutounes poultre... may cum in to oure souerane lorde. 1520 *Extracts Burgh Rec. Stirling* (1887) 7 In byin of mertis, mutton, talk and skennis. 1573 in *Reg. Privy Counc. Scot.* II. 269, xxx martis of salt beef. a 1670 SPALDING *Troub. Chas. I* (1829) 25 They... caused to kill altogether threescore marts. 1798 D. CRAWFORD *Poems* 16 (E.D.D.) He may next year get for his mart a highland cow. 1820 SCOTT *Monast.* i, Each family killed a mart, or fat bullock, in November. 1872 E. W. ROBERTSON *Hist. Ess.* 135 In a pastoral state of society he [the ox] was of comparatively little use except as a mart—to be eaten. 1881 GREGOR *Folk-Lore N.E. Scot.* 151 The 'mairt' or the pig, that was to be salted, must be killed when the moon was on the increase.

b. fig. 1589 R. BRUCE *Serm.* (1843) 166 As for the fed-marts of this world the Lord... has appointed them for slaughter. 1722 RAMSAY *Three Bonnets* III. 41 Get up, get up, ye lazy mart.

†*c. transf.* A carcase, slain animal. *Obs.* c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* ii. (Paulus) 842 [He] fand a tre... and syne on It slewit hym-self rycht to þe hart, and offerit to þe fend þat mart. a 1400 *Sir Perc.* 207 His modir hase gyffene hym that darte, Therwith made he many marte.

†2. (See quot.) *Obs.* 1689 R. COX *Hist. Irel.* I. Expl. Index, *Mart*, a yearly Rent in Beef.

†**Mart**, *sb.*³ *Obs.* [ad. L. *Mart-em*: see MARS.]

1. Mars, the Roman god of war. c 1384 CHAUCER *H. Fame* III. 356 For yren Martes metal ys, Which that god is of bataylle. 1515 DUNBAR *Poems* xxxiii. 67 Sum held he had bene Dedalus, ... Sum the Martis smyth Wlcanus. 1590 SPENSER *F.O.* I. Introd. iii, Triumphant Mart, In loves and gentle jollities arraid.

2. War, battle. (in equal mart = L. *æquo Marte*.) 1432-50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) II. 149 The Scottes... wente furthe and toke to theyme seetes, what thro marte [L. *ferro*] other fauor, nye to the Pictes. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* I. ProL. 516 The horrible sterne dedis of Mart. 1567 TURBERV. *Ovid's Ep.* vii. G iij b, But if thou long for warre, or young Iulus seeke By manly Mart to purchase prayse, and giue his foes the gleeke. 1600 FAIRFAX *Tasso* VI. xxxvi, These fooles thus vnderfoot I tread, That dare contend with me in equall mart. 1636 MASSINGER *Bashf. Lover* II. vii, My father (on whose face he durst not look In equal mart).

3. The planet Mars. (Frequent in Gower.) 1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 130 Complexion he takth of Marte.

mart (mɑ:t), *sb.*⁴ Also 5-7 marte. [a. Du. *markt* (formerly also written *mart*, and still commonly so pronounced): see MARKET *sb.*]

1. A periodical gathering of people for the purpose of buying and selling (in early use chiefly with reference to the Low Countries); a fair. *Obs.* or *arch.*

1437 *Libel Eng. Policy in Pol. Songs* (Rolls) II. 179 And wee to martis of Braban charged bene Wyth Englyssh clothe. 1483 CAXTON *Dialogues* 19/1, I thinke to goo... To the feste of bruges, To the marte of andwarpe, To the marte of berow. 1502 ARNOLDE *Chron.* (1811) 231 At ye free passe marte of this said towne of Barowe last passed. 1530 TINDALE *Pract. Prelates* Hivb, The Cardinal... lefte nothing vnprouided to bring the marte from Antwarpe to

Cales. 1541 *Act. 33 Hen. VIII*, c. 34 They . . . shall . . . hold within the said border two faires or martes euery yere. 1590 SHAKS. *Com. Err.* i. 1. 18 Siracusan Marts and Fayres. 1631 T. POWELL *Tom All Trades* (1876) 163 To benefit betwene the Mart and the Market. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* II. (Globe) 540 The Fair or Mart, usually kept in this Place, had been over some Time. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* II. x. 245 At the time of the mart, whilst the Manila galeon is in the port. 1788 COWPER *Negro's Compl.* 46 By our sufferings, since ye brought us To the man-degrading mart. 1839 STONEHOUSE *Axholme* 309 After Gainsbrough mart in October, until the next mart at Easter, the people in these villages seldom thought of going anywhere.

† **b. spec.** The German booksellers' fair, held at Easter, originally at Frankfurt, and afterwards at Leipzig. (Sometimes app. used *transf.* for the 'publishing season' in England.) *Obs.*

1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 177 Let him reade *Buxdorfius* and his *Bibliotheca Rabbinnica*, printed this last Mart. 1620 E. BLOUNT *Horæ Subs.* 42 Copied out of some absurd booke, printed the last Mart. c1620 WOTTON in *Reliq.* (1651) 472 We may expect some Pamphlet the next Mart from Ingolstat, or Collen. 1655 DIGGES *Compl. Ambass.* 273 By certain that returned from Frankfurt Mart, I understand that one of the Gentlemen . . . died.

2. A public place for buying and selling; a market-place, market hall, etc. Now *poet.* or *rhetorical*, exc. in the sense of 'auction room' (more fully *auCTION-mart*), and as applied by tradesmen to designate their shops, as in *boot and shoe mart*.

1590 SHAKS. *Com. Err.* i. ii. 74 My charge was but to fetch you from the Mart Home to your house. *Ibid.* III. i. 12 You beat me at the Mart. 1616 R. C. *Times' Whistle* iv. 1235 Our lawes for Mammons cursed golde Like as at open mart are bought and solde. 1764 GOLDSM. *Trav.* 295 The crowded mart, the cultivated plain. 1815 SCOTT *Ld. of Isles* VI. i. When breathless in the mart the couriers met. 1844 LONGF. *Nuremburg* 14 Fountains . . . standing in the common mart. 1863 BURTON *Bk. Hunter* 60 The fashionable mart where all the thorough libraries in perfect condition went to be hammered off. 1882 P. FITZGERALD *Recreat. Lit. Man* (1883) 189 This [goblet] I had seen in the window of a mart.

3. In wider sense: A city, region, or locality where things are bought or sold; an emporium.

1611 BIBLE *Isa.* xxiii. 3 She is a mart of nations. 1719 W. WOOD *Suro. Trade* 283 Cadiz, Port St. Mary's, &c., which Places were the Mart of our Manufactures for the Indies. 1850 MERIVALE *Rom. Emp.* (1865) I. v. 228 They possessed no great cities, no great marts of industry and commerce. 1874 STUBBS *Const. Hist.* (1875) I. iv. 61 London, the mart of the merchants. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* VII. § 5. 386 Antwerp and Bruges were . . . the general marts of the world.

b. transf. and fig.
1602 MARSTON *Antonio's Rev.* IV. iii. O world, . . . Ile leave thee; farewell, mart of woe. 1762 GOLDSM. *Nash* 21 To this great mart of every folly, sharpeners from every country daily arrived.

† 4. Buying and selling; traffic; bargaining. Also, a bargain. *Phr. to make a (or one's) mart.* *Obs.*

1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 716 The lowe Countries, where the Englishe men for the most part, made their martes. 1575 GASCOIGNE *Dan Barthol.*, *Posies Flowers* 69 Then mighte you see howe fansie fedde his minde, Then all alone he mused on his marte. 1579 SPENSER *Sheph. Cal.* Sept. 37 They . . . maken a Mart of their good name. 1596 SHAKS. *Tam. Shr.* II. i. 329 Now I play a marchants part, And venture madly on a desperate Mart. 1597 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* v. xii. § 5 Christ could not suffer that the temple should serue for a place of Mart. 1599 MARSTON *Sco. Villanie* I. ii, Vengeance pricks me on, When mart is made of faire Religion. a1618 SYLVESTER *Maidens Blush* 464 Therefore forthwith one to them let us send, The mart to offer, and the price to make, As of a Slave. 1637 R. HUMPHREY *tr. St. Ambrose* I. 118 Places of mart where hee may best vent them.

† 5. *attrib.*, as in *mart-day*, *-time*, *-town*.
1641 HINDE *J. Bruen* xxxii. 102 That he might . . . buy Wine and Milk without money, . . . upon such of the Lords *Mart and Market dayes. 1624 MASSINGER *Renegado* I. i. This *Mart time Wee are allwode free trading. 1549 COVERDALE, etc. *Erasm. Par. Corinthians* I Corinthhe. . . was . . . the moste famous, and richest *marte towne of all Asia. 1647 TRAPP *Comm. I Cor.* v. 9 It [i.e. Corinth] was . . . a most filthy Mart-town of abominable lusts. 1736 DRAKE *Eboracum* I. vii. 227 That York was formerly the chief emporium, place of trade, or mart-town in the north of England is certain. 1761 *London & Environs* IV. 6 During the Saxon heptarchy, London was . . . as we are told by Bede, a princely mart-town.

† **mart**, *sb.*⁵ *Obs.* [Alteration of MARQUE¹ app. by association with MART *sb.*⁴ Cf. CONTRA-, CONTRE-, COUNTERMART.] = MARQUE¹; in *phr. letters (scripts, writ) of mart*.

1587 GREENE *Penelopes Web* Wks. (Grosart) V. 197 Abradus the great Macedonian Pirat thought euery one had a letter of mart that bare sayles in y^e Ocean. 1602 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* XI. lxxv. (1612) 277 With letters then of credence for himselfe, and marte for them, He puts to Sea for England. a1612 HARTINGTON *Epigr.* II. xxx. (1618) E 7, You'le spoile the Spaniards, by your writ of Mart. 1627 DRAYTON *Batt. Agincourt* 10 All men of Warre with scripts of Mart that went. 1726 J. KER *Mem.* 153 Letters of Mart were issued to Sundry People, who all went to the East-Indies.

b. attrib., as in *letter(s) of mart man, ship*.
1695 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) III. 543 Three letters of mart ships are ordered for the West Indies. 1704 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4071/3 The Good Alliance, . . . being taken by a Letter of Mart-Man belonging to this Port. 1753 N. TORRIANO *Gangr. Sore Throat* p. xv, Thus much by way of Preface to this Translation; after which I shall send it into the World as a Letter of Mart Ship, . . . hoping that it may meet with some Prize of Approbation.

† **mart** (*ma:rt*), *v.* *Obs.* [f. MART *sb.*⁴; cf. Du., G. *markten* (G. dial. *marten*).]

1. *intr.* To do business at a mart; hence, to chaffer, bargain.

1553 *Req. True-hearted Eng.* 5 Our marchantes do by martyng in Antwarp spende yerely [etc.]. 1598 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. i. 11. *Imposture* 349 She would, she should not; glad, sad; coms and goes: And long she marts about a Match of Woes. 1602 FULBECKE *Pandectes* 72 The Athenians, who had vtterlie secluded them from their Hauens, and from marting with them. 1628 GAULE *Pract. Theory* (1629) 181 Judas is busie marting and chaffering among them.

2. *trans.* To make merchandise of, to traffic in. Also with *out*.

1589 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* VI. xxix, Let Pesantes marte their marriages, and thriue at peradventure. 1598 B. JONSON *Ev. Man in Hum.* (Q.) I. i. 172, I had thought my son could not have straided, So farre from iudgement, as to mart himselfe Thus cheapely, (in the open trade of scorne). 1601 SHAKS. *Jul. C.* IV. iii. 11 To sell, and Mart your Offices for Gold To Vndeseruers. 1652 GAULE *Magastrom.* xxvi, Hereupon the astrologers doe mart or vent the effects of the heavens and the stars, &c. 1788 ANNA SEWARD *Lett.* (1811) II. 6 Reviewers may be venal without directly marting out their decisions for money.

Hence † *marting vbl. sb.*
1553 [see 1]. 1608 BP. HALL *Epist.* I. i, Marting of pardons.

|| **Martaban** (*ma:rtəbæn*). Also 7 mortaban, 7-8 mortivan. The name of a town in Pegu, used *attrib.* (esp. in *Martaban jar*) as the designation of a kind of glazed pottery made there. Hence as *sb.*, Martaban ware, a Martaban jar.

[The ware has been called in Arabic *martabāni* from the 14th c.]

1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India & P.* 180 An huge Heap of long Jars like Mortivans. 1699 DAMPIER *Voy.* II. i. 98 These they call Mortaban Jars, from a Town of that name in Pegu. 1711 C. LOCKYER *Acc. Trade India* 35 Mortivan and small Jars. 1903 *Blackw. Mag.* Feb. 229/1 Large glazed earthen jars called by Europeans 'Pegu jars' and known all over the East by the name of 'Martaban'.

martagon (*ma:rtəgən*). Also 6 mortegon, 7 martagan, -igon. [a. F. *martagon* = Sp., Pg. *martagon*, It. *martagone*, a. Turk. *martagan* 'a special form of turban adopted by Sultan Muhammed I; hence the martagon lily' (Redhouse).] The Turk's-cap lily, *Lilium Martagon*. Also *scarlet martagon*: the Scarlet Turk's-cap, *L. chalcedonicum*.

1477 NORTON *Ord. Alch.* iii. in Ashm. (1652) 39 Herbes . . . as . . . Vervaine, Lunara, and Martagon. ? 1540 tr. *Vigo's Lyt. Pract.* xxxviii. Bijb, The powdre of Mortegon. 1548 TURNER *Names of Herbes* (E.D.S.) 85. 1597 GERARDE *Herbal* I. xciv. § 4. 152 The Lillie of Constantinople is called likewise in England Martagon of Constantinople. 1629 PARKINSON *Parad. in Sole* iv. 9 The Martagons, both white and red, both bluish and yellow, that require to be set by them-selves apart. 1637 B. JONSON *Sad Sheph.* II. vii, The Stupifying Hemlock! Adders tongue! And Martagan! 1737 P. COLLINSON in *Darlington Mem. J. Bartram & H. Marshall* (1849) 97 The Marsh Martagon is going to flower very strongly. 1866 LIVINGSTONE *Last Jrnls.* (1873) I. vii. 171 Here and there the scarlet martagon.

attrib. 1773 H. WALPOLE *Let.* 29 May, I send you two martagon roots. 1892 DOBSON *18th Cent. Vignettes* 146 Scarlet martagon-lilies.

martail: see MAR-.

martar, variant of MARTER *Obs.*

martair, obs. form of MARTYR.

martel (*ma:rtəl*), *sb.*¹ Also 4 martell; 5 *pl.* martews, marteaux, 9 marteaux. [a. OF. *martel* (mod.F. *marteau*) = Pr. *martel-s*, Sp. *martillo*, Pg., It. *martello*:—pop.L. **martellum*; a synon. L. *Martulus* occurs in Pliny, and other post-Augustan writers have *marcellus*, *marculus*, *marcus*, but the relation between these forms has not been determined.]

1. A hammer; after the 15th c. esp. one used in war. Also || *martel-de-fer* [Fr. = 'iron hammer'] (see quot. 1824). *Obs.* exc. *Antiq.*

1474 CAXTON *Chesse* 70 Al maner of smythes ben signified by the martel or hamer. 1481 — *Myrr.* II. xxviii. 122 Smytynge of marteaux or hamers. 1525 BERNERS *Froiss.* (1812) II. cxciv. 595 The lorde Olyuer of Clysson had not . . . deluyered vp the Martell, whiche is the token of the Constable of Fraunce. 1824 MEYRICK *Anc. Armour* III. Gloss., *Martellus*, the martel de fer, a weapon which had at one end a pick and at the other a hammer, axe-blade, half moon, mace head or other fancy termination. 1857 *Archæol. Jrn.* XIV. 280 A Turkish martel, the head inlaid with brass, ornamented with punched markings. 1868 *Ibid.* XXV. 141 A large number of marteaux or horsemen's hammers of a peculiar type. 1890 A. PRINCE *Palomide* 93 The storm Of thunder-hoofs, of martel, spear and sword.

† 2. *pl.* The game of 'five-stones' or 'snobs'. [So in OFr.; Rabelais has the form *martre*, Ronsard *martes*.]

1426 LYDG. *De Guil. Pilgr.* 8433 At the martews, the gentyl play Vsyd in fraunce many day.

† **martel**, *sb.*² *Obs.* [? Corrupt form of MARTER or MARTEN.] = MARTEN.

1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* 495 Of the Marder, Martell, or Marten.

† **martel**, *sb.*³ *Sc. Obs.* Shortened form of *Martilmas*, MARTINMAS.

17. . . in *Scots Songs* (1790) I. 60 Oh, Martel's wind, when wilt thou blaw And shake the sear leaves aff the tree?

† **'martel**, *v.* *Obs.* rare⁻¹. [f. MARTEL *sb.*¹ Cf. F. *marteler*, Sp. *martillar*, It. *martellare*.] *intr.* To hammer, deal blows as with a hammer (*on*).

1590 SPENSER *F.Q.* III. vii. 42 Her dreadfull weapon . . . Which on his helmet martelled so hard That [etc.].

† **'martelaise**. *Obs.* In 5 *martelaise*, *martileys*. [a. OF. *martelais* (:—med.L. type **martellaticium*), f. *marteler*: see prec.] A fighting with martels; a hammering.

c1450 *Merlin* 211 Ther was soche martelaise and soche noise as so many Carpenteres in a wode. *Ibid.* 334 Thei . . . haue all day . . . endured the medle and the martileys.

martelé (*ma:rtəleɪ*), *a.* *Mus.* [Fr., pa. pple. of *marteler* to hammer.] = MARTELLATO *a.*

1876 in STAINER & BARRETT *Dict. Mus. Terms* 281/1. 1961 D. D. BOYDEN in A. BAINES *Mus. Instruments* vi. 124 The new bow . . . was more powerful, and its strength and the quicker take-up of the hair permitted *sforzando* effects such as *martelé*, which had been rare previously. 1962 *Punch* 28 Nov. 804/3 The *martelé* string chords of the first subject.

martelege, variant of MARTILOGE *Obs.*

martelet(t(e), obs. forms of MARTLET.

marteline (*ma:rtəlin*). [a. F. *marteline*, f. OF. *martel*: see MARTEL *sb.*¹] A small hammer, pointed at one end, used by sculptors and marble-workers. *marteline chisel*, a sculptor's chisel, driven by a mallet or hammer.
1875 in KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*

martellate (*ma:rtəleɪt*), *v.* *nonce-wd.* [f. It. *martell-are* + -ATE².] *trans.* To hammer (*fig.*).

1829 LANDOR *Imag. Conv., Albani & Pict.-Dealers* Wks. 1853 II. 9/1 They belabor and martellate my ears worse than the terza rima of Dante.

|| **martellato** (*ma:rt'la:təu*), *a.* *Mus.* [It., pa. pple. of *martellare* to hammer.] Lit. 'hammered'; said of notes which are heavily accented and left before their full time has expired. Also *transf.* Hence as *adv.* and *sb.*

1876 in STAINER & BARRETT *Dict. Mus. Terms* 281/1. 1928 G. B. SHAW *Let.* 6 Feb. in B. SHAW & Mrs. CAMPBELL (1952) 267 Such music as your [dramatic] pupils may have must come from within them; all you can teach them is the value of your . . . *martellato molto*. 1928 *Daily Express* 27 Aug. 3/2 The notes in small type preceding the long B. flat . . . must be played *martellato* and with clearness. 1931 G. JACOB *Orchestral Technique* v. 50 The *martellato* in the left-hand part of the original. 1959 *Listener* 8 Oct. 596/2 One was put instantly in mind of William Walton's *martellato* style. 1969 *Times* 7 Nov. 13/1 His *martellato* octaves sounding like sharp cracks of a gun. 1973 *Times* 28 Mar. 11/8 Verne Reynolds's Sonata, composed last year and proving to be no more than an impersonal essay in virtuoso keyboard devices, all sound and no real fury, despite an excess of *martellato* in the outer movements.

Martello (*ma:rtələu*). [Corruption (through association with It. *martello* hammer) of the name of Cape *Mortella* in Corsica (from It. *mortella* wild myrtle), where there was a tower of this kind which the English fleet captured with some difficulty on 8 Feb. 1794; it had been captured by the English and again abandoned in Sept. 1793.

The tower was of a type common in the Mediterranean; the stout resistance which it was able to make with a small force led to a belief among English military experts that the construction had great defensive value, and the erection of 'martello' towers was therefore strongly urged on the British government, but it was not until 1804 that any were actually erected. Windham's account of the events of 1793-4 is grossly inaccurate, but there appears to be no room for doubt that he refers to these.]

Martello tower (also, rarely, *martello*): a small circular fort with massive walls, containing vaulted rooms for the garrison, and having on the top a platform for one or two guns; usually erected on a coast to prevent the landing of enemies.

[1794 LT.-GEN. DUNDAS *Disp.* 21 Feb. in *Ann. Reg.* App. to Chron. 101*/1 Expecting little opposition from Mortella tower. *Ibid.*, The same day we began to batter the tower of Mortella.] 1803 WINDHAM *Sp.* 9 Dec. (1812) II. 140 What were known to our officers under the name of Martello Towers, a species of edifice so called from a memorable instance of one at Martello, in Corsica; where, by a tower of this sort, garrisoned by some ten or a dozen men, and mounted with about two guns, a ship of the line of ours, and a frigate, were, during the last war, completely foiled and driven off. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.* 470 A martello is built circular, and thus difficult to hit. 1883 BLACK *Shandon Bells* xxvii, The wide water, the Martello tower.

fig. 1828 J. W. CROKER *Diary* 11 Jan. in C. PAPERS (1884) I. xiii. 405, I . . . told him [Herriès] that in quitting his finance he had surrendered his Martello-tower. 1848 LOWELL *Biglow P. Poems* 1890 II. 88, I esteem my ignorance of other languages as a kind of Martello-tower, in which I am safe from the furious bombardments of foreign garrulity.

martemper (*ma:tempə(r)*), *v.* *Metallurgy*. [f. MAR(TENSITE + TEMPER *v.*) *trans.* To treat (steel) so as to reduce its tendency to crack or distort by quenching rapidly to a temperature just above that at which martensite begins to

form, allowing the temperature to equalize throughout, and then cooling slowly. So **'martempered ppl. a., 'martempering vbl. sb.**
1943 B. F. SHEPHERD in *Iron Age* 28 Jan. 50/1 Martempering is a term used to describe a heat treating operation whereby martensite is produced with a minimum of residual hardening strains. **1943** — in *Metal Progress* July 105/2, I have coined the term 'martempering' to describe this operation of hardening by cooling quickly. **1947** *Steel Processing* XXXIII. 103/2 Steel was more susceptible to cracking when martempered than when treated by the more conventional method. **1953** AITCHISON & PUMPHREY *Engin. Steels* iii. 115 The properties of a martempered steel are in no way inferior to those of the same steel quenched and tempered in the traditional manner. *Ibid.* 116 Martempering is unlikely to supplant the direct quenching of normal, commercial steels. **1956** *Jrnl. Iron & Steel Inst.* CLXXXIII. 447/1 Warpage was least on martempered specimens. **1968** E. R. PETTY *Physical Metall. Engin. Materials* xi. 206 Quench stresses and attendant distortion or cracking may be reduced by... an interrupted quench (martempering).

marten ('mɑ:ten). Forms: a. 5 martiron, marten, martroun, -tryn, marterount, 5-7 martron(e, 6 marteron, -tyron, 5-8 martern(e. β. 6 matron, materne, 7 mattern(e. γ. 6-9 martin, 7 martyrn, marton, 6- marten. [Late ME. *martren*, a. (perh. through MDu. *martren*) OF. *martrine* marten fur, subst. use (with ellipsis of *peau* skin) of *martrin* adj., pertaining to the marten, f. *martre*: see MARTER¹.

The word, originally denoting the fur, came to be used as the name of the animal itself, instead of MARTER *sb.*¹, which it finally displaced. The dropping of the *r* in the last syllable may have been partly due to association with MARTIN.]

†1. The skins or fur of the animal now called marten: see sense 2. Often in plural. *Obs.*

14.. LYDGE *Life Our Lady (MS. Soc. Antiq.* 134 lf. 25) (Halliiv.), Ne martryn, ne sabil, y trowe, in god fay, Was none founden in hire garnement. **1422** in *E.E. Wills* (1882) 50 Myn eche daies gowne of marterount. **1436** *Libel Eng. Policy in Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 186 Irish wollen, lynnyn cloth, faldyng, And marternus gode. c **1489** CAXTON *Blanchardyn* xv. 50 A longe gowne furred wyth fyn martrons. **1555** *Lanc. Wills* II. 192 My newe clothe gowne furred w^t Marterons. **1575** *Inv. in Archaeol.* XXX. 17 An old tawny damaske cassock, edged with martons. **1596** DANETT tr. *Comines* (1614) 85 A goodly gown furred with martins. **1612** HARRINGTON *Sch. Salerne in Babees Bk.* (1868) 255 Garments of... Martyn or Wolfe-skinnes. **1653** H. COGAN tr. *Pinto's Trav.* xl. 160 Crimson satten cassocks lined with marterns. **1696** PHILLIPS (ed. 5), *Marternes*, or *Sables*, a kind of rich Fur.

2. An animal belonging to any one of certain species of *Mustela*, yielding a valuable fur. Often with distinguishing word, as beech-marten, stone marten, *M. foina*; pine (or †fir) marten, *M. martes*; American pine marten, *M. americana*.

14.. *Voc.* in Wf.-Wülcker 595/8 *Matrix*, a martron. **1463-4** *Rolls of Parl.* V. 505/1 Fures of Martirons, Fures, Letyce. **1486** *Bk. St. Albans* ej, The Fox and the Martron, and the wilde Roo. **1580** HOLLYBAND *Treas. Fr. Tong, Vne Marte*, a beaste that is called the Marten. **1587** HARRISON *England* II. xix. (1877) 1. 310 The beastes of the chase were commonlie the bucke, the roe, the foxe, and the marterne. **1589** ? LYLY *Pappe v. Hatchet* Wks. 1902 III. 402 Be thou Martin the bird or Martin the beast. **1594** in *Crompton Jurisd.* 195 b, One claimed a free chase within the forest, for Hare, foxe, wild cat, and martrons. **1602** CAREW *Cornwall* 22 Beastes of Venery persecuted for their case, or damage feasance, are Marternes, Squirrels. **1643** HORN & ROB. *Gate Lang. Unl.* xvii. §209 The... materne (poll-cat), sable, and ermine are good for fures. **1675** DUGDALE *Baronage* I. 467/1 Certain Dogs for the destruction of Wolves, Foxes, Martrons, Cats, and other Vermine. **1741** *Compl. Fam.-Piece* II. i. 307 A Martern is about the Bigness of a Cat, having a long Body and short Legs, with a Head and Tail like a Fox. **1768** PENNANT *Brit. Zool.* (1776) I. 78 Pine Martin. **1827** J. F. COOPER *Prairie* I. i. 17 The martin's fur of his cap was of a fineness... that a queen might covet. **1859** WOOD *Nat. Hist.* I. 345 The chief distinction between the Pine and the Beech Martens.

b. *Zool.* By some writers used as a vernacular name for the genus *Mustela*, including the ferret, weasel, etc., together with the species ordinarily known as martens.

1896 KIRKALDY & POLLARD tr. *Boas' Zool.* 516.

3. **spotted marten**: a name for an Australian marsupial of the genus *Phascologale*. (Not in *Morris Austral Engl.*)

1890 in *Century Dict.*

4. *attrib.*, as *marten-skin*, *-tails*; *marten-cat*, *-weasel*, = sense 2; *marten-cub*, a marten of the first year (Phillips 1696); *marten family Zool.*, the *Mustelidæ* (see quot.).

1798 CHARLOTTE SMITH *Yng. Philos.* II. 170 The wood... was infested by Wild or *Martin cats. **1845** *Zoologist* III. 1018 A specimen of the marten-cat (*Martes Foina*) was taken in a trap. **1884** *Pall Mall G.* 9 Sept. 2/2 The martin-cat is nearly extinct. **1896** KIRKALDY & POLLARD tr. *Boas' Zool.* 516 The *Marten family (*Mustelidæ*) [comprises] (a) Martens (*Mustela*)... (b) The Otters (*Lutra*)... (c) Badgers (*Meles taxus*). **1823** J. F. COOPER *Pioneers* i. (1869) 4/2 A cap of *martin skins. **1691** *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2711/4 A large Muff of *Martin-Tails. **1607** TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* 497 So may this *Martin-weasel render a sweet excrement.

marten, -enet, -enist: see MARTIN, -ET, -IST.

Martenot, shortened form of ONDES MARTENOT.

1931 *Electronics* July 18/1 As an example of a very fully developed [electronic musical] instrument... the 'Martenot' may be cited, named after its inventor. **1932** *19th Cent.* May 606 The Martenot instrument... looks like a small portable harmonium, from which connexions run to one or more loud-speakers. *Ibid.* 607 Anyone already able to play the piano can make a fair showing on a Martenot after a few hours' practice. **1936** *Discovery* July 22/1 The Martenot instrument... Honegger, Milhaud, Ibert are among the composers who have scored for it, and Stokowski has made use of it in his orchestra. **1938** *Oxf. Compan. Mus.* 287/2 The instrument known as Ondes Musicales... or the Ondium Martenot, or the Martenot... is purely melodic.

martensite ('mɑ:tenzait). *Metallurgy*. [f. name of Prof. A. Martens, a German metallurgist + -ITE.] See quot. 1902. (Cf. PEARLITE 2.)

1898 ROBERTS-AUSTEN *Introd. Metallurgy* (ed. 4) 147 Martensite is the very hard substance of which hardened steel consists. **1902** H. M. HOWE in *Encycl. Brit.* XXIX. 572 *Martensite*, the characteristic and chief constituent of hardened steel, is a hard brittle mass, with a needle-like structure, consisting of iron containing carbon in proportions which vary from nothing up to about 2 per cent.

martensitic ('mɑ:ten'zitik), *a. Metallurgy*. [f. MARTENSITE + -IC.] Pertaining to or containing martensite; resembling the structure or mode of formation of martensite.

1909 in *Cent. Dict. Suppl.* **1915** *Chem. Abstr.* IX. 437 A martensitic structure is produced in 0.28% C steel without increase in hardness by heating to white heat and then cooling slowly. **1937** *Discovery* May 153/2 Carbon is mainly responsible for the characteristic martensitic mode of hardening. **1950** J. OSBORNE *Dental Mech.* (ed. 3) xii. 222 Two types of stainless steel find application in dentistry, Martensitic and Austenitic steels. **1967** A. H. COTTRELL *Introd. Metall.* xvii. 265 An important example of a shear transformation occurs when steel is quench-hardened. The F.C.C. austenitic structure then transforms by shear, with some dilatation, into martensite, the distorted form of B.C.C. iron... In recognition of this, shear transformations are often referred to as martensitic transformations.

Hence *marten'sitically adv.*, in a martensitic manner.

1972 *Physics Bull.* Dec. 712/1 The difficult areas of x ray crystallography, such as in the study of martensitically transformed materials... can be opened up by an electron microscope technique.

†**'marter**¹. *Obs.* Also 3-5 *martre*, *martir*, 6 *marter*, *martyr*, 7, 9 (from Ger. originals) *marder*. [ME. *martre*, a. F. *martre* (recorded from 11th c.) = It. *martora*, ad. W. Ger. **marpr*-in OS. **marthar* (whence *marthrin* adj.; Du. has *marter* from Fr.), OHG. *mardar* (MHG., mod. G. *marder*) masc.; app. an extended form of O'Veut. **marpu-z* (OE. *meard*, MHG. *mart*, ON. *mǫrð-r*, Sw. *mård*, Da. *maar*), whence the Rom. forms F. *mart* fem., Pr. *mart-z* masc., Sp., Pg. *marta*.] The marten.

12.. *Moral Ode* 182 (Egerton MS.) Ne ocquerne ne martres cheole [Trin. Coll. MS. metheschele, see MART *sb.*¹] ne beuter ne sabeline. **1481** CAXTON *Reynard* (Arb.) 112 The ostrole, the Martre... and the squyrel. **1588** PARKE tr. *Mendoza's Hist. China* 20 *margin.* Great abundance of Marters fures. [1607] TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* 495 It is called a house, and rocke-marder. **1805** *Med. Jnl.* XIV. 334 The owl, the marder.]

b. *pl.* The fur of the marten.

1420 in *E.E. Wills* (1882) 53 Also I will pat Gerard my brothir haue a newe fure of martirs. **1466** in *Somerset Med. Wills* (1901) 210 A gowne of cremesyn, furred with martees [? read *marteres*]. **1530** PALSGR. 559 Martyrs and sabyls be for great estates.

†**'marter**². *Obs.* Also 6 *martar*. [f. MART *v.* + -ER¹.] One who bargains; *esp.* in thieves' slang, a dealer in stolen goods.

1591 GREENE *Disc. Coosnage* II. (1592) 3 The Priggar is he that steales the horse, and the Martar is he that receiues him, and chops and changeth him away in any Faire, Mart, or other place. **1598** FLORIO, *Barattiere*, a barterer, a trucker, a marter, ... a fripper.

marter, -erisse, obs. ff. MARTYR, MARTYRIZE.

martern(e, marteron, -ount, obs. ff. MARTEN.

martews: see MARTEL *sb.*¹

Martha ('mɑ:θə). The name of the sister of Mary and Lazarus in Bethany; hence used with allusion to Luke x. 40, 41 for one much concerned with domestic affairs. In Christian allegory a symbol of the active life, opp. MARY 4.

1225 *Ancrene Wisse* (1062) f. 112a/8 Husewifschipe is marthe dale. Marie dale is stilnesse & reste of alle worldes noise. **1907** [see MARY 4]. **1907** M. HALL *Woman's Trek from Cape to Cairo* ix. 133 My host was equally busy... while his wife, 'Martha like', busied herself in seeing a chicken cooked. **1909** *Westm. Gaz.* 30 July 2/1 The domestic servant problem... could never have become just what it is had this generation of mistresses followed in the steps of that ancestry which accorded the Marthas of the homes a certain amount of appreciation for services rendered. **1910** S. R. CROCKETT *Dew of their Youth* II. xviii. 140 You are of the tribe of Marthas, Jen, and you certainly work hard enough for everybody. **1938** E. GOUDGE *Towers in Mist* x. 277 She belonged to that noble army of Marthas who cook the

dinners that the Marys gobble up to keep them going between their visions and their dreams. Grace was the best kind of Martha. **1953** G. GREENE *Living Room* I. i. 8 In this household she is obviously the anxious Martha; the weaker character intent on carrying out orders. **1962** J. D. SALINGER *Franny & Zooey* 158 For all I know, I may be a little jealous... It may very well be that I hate like hell to play Martha to someone else's Mary. **1962** *Friend* 3 Aug. 951/1 The Marthas and Marys are both essential. There is no division between the Mystical and the Practical. **1967** MRS. L. B. JOHNSON *White House Diary* 10 Aug. (1970) 553 The 'Mary' and the 'Martha' in my life have an eternal war.

b. **Martha-coloured a., used transf.** (see quot. 1936) by the poet Edith Sitwell.

1924 E. SITWELL *Sleeping Beauty* xiv. 50 The Martha-coloured scabious Grew among dust as dry as old Eusebius. **1936** — *Sel. Poems* Pref. 25 'The Martha-coloured scabious'... is the result of a personal memory... As a child, I had a nursery maid called Martha, who always wore a... gown... exactly the colour of a scabious. **1937** — *I live under Black Sun* II. x. 296 The Martha-coloured scabious waved aimlessly.

Martha Gunn ('mɑ:θə gʌn). *Pottery*. (See quot. 1957.) Also *attrib.*

1922 R. K. PRICE *Astbury, Whieldon & R. Wood Figures & Toby Jugs* 86 Another rare Ralph Wood Toby jug in the collection is Martha Gunn. **1957** MANKOWITZ & HAGGAR *Conc. Encycl. Eng. Pot. & Porc.* 141/2 *Martha Gunn*, a female Toby jug, modelled in the likeness of Martha Gunn (1727-1815) the celebrated Brighton bathing-woman who is alleged to have dipped the Prince of Wales in the sea. **1960** R. G. HAGGAR *Conc. Encycl. Cont. Pot. & Porc.* 135/2 A large number of jugs called *Jaquelines*... are comparable to the English 'Martha Gunn' toby jugs made by Ralph Wood and others.

marthe, marther, obs. ff. MARROW, MARTYR.

marthy, obs. variant of METHY, burbot.

marthyr, obs. form of MARTYR v.

†**'martiable, a. Obs.** In 5 *marciabile*. [? Altered form of MARTIAL *a.*, after -ABLE.] = MARTIAL.

1470 HARDING *Chron.* LXXIII. xv, For many were, through actes marcyable [rime honourable] Dispended then by warres violence.

martial ('mɑ:ʃəl), *a. and sb.* Forms: 4-6 *marcial*, 5 *marcial*(l, *marcialle*, (5 *marcill*, 6 *mershal*), 5-6 *marciall*, *mercial*(l, *mercyall*, 5-7 *marciall*, 6 *martyall*, 6-8 *marshal*(l, (7 *marshiall*), 6- *martial*. [a. F. *martial* (= Sp., Pg. *marcial*, It. *marziale*), ad. L. *martialis* of or belonging to Mars, f. *Mart*(-)- MARS.] *A. adj.*

1. *a.* Of or pertaining to war or battle.

c **1374** CHAUCER *Troilus* IV. 1641 (1669) Ne veyn delit, ... or torney Marcial, ... Ne made me to Rewe on youre distresse. **1430-40** LYDGE. *Bochas* VIII. i. (1494) Cijj b, His victorious marcyall hie prowess Done in almayne. c **1430** — *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 5 Alle assautis that were martialle For his sake he proudly wold endure. **1529** LYNDSEY *Complaynt* 457 Thow... hes thy honour done awance, In Scotland, Inland, and in France, Be Merciall dedis honourabyll. **1532-3** *Act 24 Hen. VIII.* c. 13 Iustes, tourneis, ... or other martial feates or disguisings. **1586** MARLOWE *1st Pt. Tamburl.* I. ii, My martiall prises... Wun on the fiftie headed Vuolgas waues. **1625** FLETCHER & MASSINGER *Laws of Candy* I. ii, That yong-man, who was not... skil'd In Martiall play. **1671** MILTON *P.R.* III. 304 See... in what martial equipage They issue forth. **1676** HOBBS *Iliad* II. 180 In counsel or in Martiall Array. **1760** JOHNSON *Idler* No. 96 ¶ 1 His martial achievements remain engraved on a pillar of flint. **1773-83** HOOLE *Orl. Fur.* xvi. 307 Rinaldo flies, with martial ardor prest. **1791** COWPER *Iliad* IV. 515 With martial order terrible. **1872** BAGEHOT *Physics & Pol.* (1876) 81 So long as there was continual fighting there was a likelihood of improvement in martial virtues.

b. Of sports, exercises, etc.; Serving as training for warfare. *martial art* (usu. *pl.*), any of various fighting sports or skills mainly of Japanese origin, such as judo, karate, and kendo.

1412-20 LYDGE. *Chron. Troy* Prol., Y^e longeth to manhode... To haunte his bodye in playes marciall. **1568** GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 670 The king entending to see this martial sport, ... caused listes royall for the Champions... to be newly erected in West Smithfield in London. a **1586** SIDNEY *Apol. Poetrie* (Arb.) 51 Before Poets did soften vs, we were full of courage, giuen to martiall exercises. **1632** PARKER *True Tale of Robin Hood* 39 in Child *Ballads* III. 229 And shewed to them such martiall sport, With his long bow and arrow. **1776** GIBBON *Decl. & F.* xvii. (1869) I. 458 They soon became careless of their martial exercises. **1815** WORDSW. *Laodamia* 118 While my youthful peers before my eyes... Prepared themselves for glorious enterprise By martial sports. **1869** FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (1876) III. xii. 227 There he was entertained with martial exercises. **1933** *Official Guide to Japan* (Japanese Government Railways) p. clxxxvi, Contests [of kendo] take place nowadays at the annual meetings of the Butoku-kai, or Association for Preserving the Martial Arts, in Kyōto. **1955** E. J. HARRISON *Fighting Spirit of Japan* (ed. 2) x. 97 Of that branch of Japanese esoterics which belongs to what may generically be styled *bujutsu*, literally 'martial arts', though the Japanese terminology has a far wider and more comprehensive scope than its English equivalent, I may justly claim to know something. **1966** [see KENDO]. **1968** [see KUNG-FU]. **1974** *Isle of Wight County Press* 23 Nov. 31 Mr. Singleton, who holds a Kendo black belt, a brown belt in Karate, and has just taken up Ju-Jitsu, said he had no intention of 'cashing in' on the current martial arts boom.

c. Of music: Appropriate to warfare.

1662 DRYDEN *Astræa Redux* 198 The incensed powers beheld... An heaven... Which durst with... martial brass, belie the thunder's sound. **1667** MILTON *P.L.* I. 540 All the while Sonorous mettall blowing Martial sounds. a **1704** T. BROWN *Praise of Drunkenness* Wks. 1730 I. 37 The martial

kettle-drum. 1708 POPE *Ode St. Cecilia* 37 When our Country's cause provokes to Arms, How martial musick ev'ry bosom warms! 1784 COWPER *Task* vi. 3 The ear is pleased With melting airs or martial. 1869 RAWLINSON *Anc. Hist.* 36 They had a lively and martial music.

2. Of or pertaining to 'the Army', or the military profession. *Obs. exc. in COURT MARTIAL*, 'military' as opposed to 'civil' or 'civilian'. † *martial name*: a fictitious name adopted by a soldier (= *F. nom de guerre*).

1470 HARDING *Chron.* CLXXXVIII. xx. Without rule of marcell gouernance. a 1548 HALL *Chron.*, *Hen. IV* 7b, He . . . caused dyvers lustie men to appele dyvers olde men upon matters determinable as the common lawe in the court marcial. 1590 R. WILLIAMS (*title*) A Briefe Discourse of Warre: with his opinion concerning some parts of the Martiall Discipline. 1625 BACON *Ess.*, *Love* (Arb.) 447, I know not how, but Martiall Men, are giuen to Loue. 1631 WEEVER *Anc. Funeral Mon.* 546 Dauid de Argenton, a Norman, and a martiall knight. 1715 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5322/3 To be Advocate-General, or Judge Martial of all His Majesty's Forces in England. 1757 CHESTERF. *Lett.* (1792) IV. cccxxiv. 102 Some are for a Parliamentary inquiry, others for a Martiall one. 1761 *Ann. Reg.* II. 3 They laid aside their surnames, and assumed nick-names, or martial names.

3. martial law. a. That kind of military government of a country or district, by which the ordinary law is suspended, and the military authorities are empowered to arrest all suspected persons at their discretion, and to punish offenders without formal trial. † b. Formerly sometimes applied to what is now called 'military law', viz. the body of enactments and rules for the government of the army; an enactment or rule forming part of this.

Originally these two senses (in which the adj. has respectively senses 1 and 2) would not always be distinguishable, as military law existed only in war-time, and consisted mainly of temporary and occasional ordinances; our earliest quotes., however, distinctly exhibit the same use as is now current. In early examples the adj. is often assimilated in spelling to MARSHAL *sb.*, and it was a common opinion that 'marshal law' was so called as being the law emanating from the lord marshal. *Mod. Fr.* has *loi martiale*, but perh. from English.

1533 MORE *Debell. Salem* II. xv. 61 Yf the lawe were so that the iudges myght procede and put felons to answer without endyghtementes, as in treason is vsed in thys realme by the lawe marshall vpon warre rered. 1537 HEN. VIII *Lett. Dk. Norf. in State Papers* (1830) II. 537 We doo ryght well approve and allowe your proceedings in the displaying of our Baner. And forasmoch as the same is now . . . displayed . . . the cours of our lawes must geve place to thordenances and estatutes marciall; our pleasure is that . . . you shal . . . cause such drefull execution to be done upon a good nombre of thinhabitautes of euery towne, village and hamlet that have offended in this rebellion . . . as they may be a ferefull spectacle to all other herafter, that wold practise any like mater. a 1548 HALL *Chron.*, *Hen. VIII* 231 According to the law marshal the wer adiuaged to die. 1568 in J. Hooker *Life Sir P. Carew* (1857) 207 Not by martyall lawe, but by veredict of twelve men, orderly. 1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V.* IV. viii. 46 Please your Maiestie, let his Neck answer for it, if there is any Marshall Law in the World. 1617 MORYSON *Itin.* II. 27 His Lordship had power . . . to make Martiall Lawes (he being Lord Martiall of England), and to punish the transgressors. 1633 T. STAFFORD *Pac. Hib.* II. xxiv. (1821) 449 Wee doe hereby giue, and commit unto you full power and authority to execute by Marshall Law, all notable and apparent Offenders. c 1645 HOWELL *Letters* II. lix. (1650) 86 The Lawes themselves, civil as well as martiall, were publish'd and executed in Latine. a 1676 HALE *Common Law* (1713) 40 Touching . . . Martial Law, these Things are to be observed. . . First, That in Truth and Reality it is not a Law, but something indulged rather than allowed as a Law; the Necessity of . . . Order and Discipline in an Army, is that only which can give those Laws a Countenance. . . Secondly, This indulged Law was only to extend to Members of the Army, or to those of the opposite Army. 1751 *Affect. Narr. Wager* 40 [He] protested that he would go as far in punishing the Criminals as the Martial Law would permit. 1827 HALLAM *Const. Hist.* (1876) I. v. 241 For this ordinary crime the queen could hardly be prevented from directing him to be tried instantly by martial law. 1844 H. H. WILSON *Brit. India* II. 143 Martial law was proclaimed. 1851 WELLINGTON in *Hansard's Parl. Deb.* Ser. III. CXV. 880 Martial law was neither more nor less than the will of the general who commands the army. In fact, martial law meant no law at all.

attrib. 1900 *Daily News* 12 Mar. 5/3 Newspapers . . . published outside the Martial Law districts.

4. Warlike; brave; valiant; given to fighting. Formerly often with some notion of sense 7 a.

1430-40 LYDG. *Bochas* VIII. vi. (1494) Cvb, A werre began Geyne romaynes this marciall [1554 ed. mercial] woman. 1591 SHAKS. *1 Hen. VI.* II. i. 21 *Bur.* But what's that Puzell. . . *Tal.* A Maid, they say. *Bed.* A Maid? And be so martiall? 1625 BACON *Ess.*, *Viciss. Things* (Arb.) 573 The Northern Tract of the World, is in Nature the more Martiall Region. 1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* II. xix. 120 Women have often been the nets to catch and ensnare the souls of many Martiall men. 1736 S. WESLEY *Battle of Sexes* 56 Sounding trumpets' breath Kindles in martial breasts stern love of war. 1744 HARRIS *Three Treat.* (1841) 40 There are sounds to make us cheerful, or sad; martial, or tender. 1821 BYRON *Mar. Fal.* III. ii, My nephew and the clients of our house Many and martial. 1870 BRYANT *Homer* I. II. 56 Wake the martial spirit in their breasts.

Comb. 1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1638) 296 The poore Prince . . . as a martiall minded man . . . said [etc.]. 1629 H. BURTON *Babel no Bethel* 97 Who seeing the Martiallike Preate accompanied with armed men, begun to laugh. 5. Characteristic of or befitting a warrior.

1592 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* III. i. 166 He Tilts With Peircing steele at bold Mercurio's breast, Who . . . with a Martiall scorne, with one hand beates Cold death aside, and with the other sends It back to Tybalt. 1602 — *Twel. N.* III. ii. 45

An. Will either of you beare me a challenge to him? *To. Go.* write it in a martial hand, be curst and briefe. 1608 D. T[UVIL] *Ess. Pol. & Mor.* 37 b, By reason of his Martiall carriage and aspect. 1784 COWPER *Task* IV. 640 He steps right onward, martial in his air, His form, and movement. 1816 L. HUNT *Rimini* III. 20 Some tastes there were indeed that would prefer Giovanni's countenance as the martialler. 1817 WOLFE *Burial Sir J. Moore* III, But he lay like a warrior taking his rest, With his martial cloak around him. 1866 G. MACDONALD *Ann. Q. Neighb.* xxvii. (1878) 474 With almost a martial stride the little creature walked up to the speaker.

6. Resembling what pertains to the god Mars. 1611 SHAKS. *Cymb.* IV. ii. 310 His Foote Mercuriall: his martiall Thigh: The brownes of Hercules.

7. Of, or belonging to, the planet Mars.

a. *Astrol.* (often, subject to the influence of Mars; hence applied to venomous animals and to plants with violently active properties). b. *Astron.* (= MARTIAN). Now with capital initial.

1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* I. II. i. ii. (1676) 27/1 Gregorius Tholosanus makes seven kinds of aetherial Spirits or Angels, according to the number of the seven Planets Saturnine, Jovial, Martial. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* VI. xiv. (1658) 417 The fixed Stars . . . are esteemed Martial or Jovial, according to the colours whereby they answer these Planets. 1647 LILLY *Chr. Astrol.* xv. 84 A Martiall Man, is many times full faced with a lively high colour. 1652 CULPEPPER *Eng. Physic.* (1656) 377 Suppose a Man be bitten or stung by a Martial Creature, Wormwood an herb of Mars, giveth you present cure. *Ibid.* 42 They are furious Martial Plants. 1784 HERSHEL in *Phil. Trans.* LXXIV. 273 The point Aries on the martial ecliptic answers to our 19° 28' of Sagittarius. 1868 LOCKYER *Guillem's Heavens* (ed. 3) 210 The Terrestrial and Martial seasons. 1878 NEWCOMB *Pop. Astron.* III. iii. 321 Clouds in a Martial atmosphere.

8. In early Chemistry: Of or pertaining to iron; containing iron. *Obs. exc. in certain names* (now little used) of chemical compounds and pharmaceutical preparations.

1684-5 BOYLE *Min. Waters* ad fin., I found . . . that more than one of our English Martial Springs . . . were too much weakened by the Water that Rained into them. 1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* I, *Martial Regulus of Antimony.* 1708 J. PHILIPS *Cyder* I. 36 Our Mines produce As perfect Martial Ore. 1741 HANKIEWITZ in *Phil. Trans.* XLII. 828 All Martial Waters will, with Galls, turn blackish or inky. 1756 C. LUCAS *Ess. Waters* I. 14 This volatile acid . . . flies off, leaving the iron to precipitate in the form of a martial earth. 1776 J. CLEGG in T. Percival *Ess.* (1776) III. App. 333 Lime-water tends to deepen the colour produced by some astringents and martial vitriol. 1789 A. CRAWFORD in *Med. Commun.* II. 311, I had . . . made trial of the tincture of martial flowers. 1796 KIRWAN *Elem. Min.* (ed. 2) II. 82 It was a compleat Martial Liver of sulphur. 1822 IMISON *Sci. & Art* II. 105 Black oxide of iron formerly martial ethiops. 1823 P. NICHOLSON *Pract. Build.* 330 The smallest quantity of clay, gypsum, or martial matter. 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 765 Humid Assay of Gold mixed with Martial Pyrites. 1889 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Martial preparations*, medicaments containing iron or a salt of iron.

† 9. Of the month of March. *Obs. rare*—1.

1423 JAS. I *Kingis Q.* xcxi, Thankit mot be the sanctis marciall, That me first causit hath this accident. B. *sb.*

† 1. *pl.* Poems about wars. *nonce-use.*

1589 FLEMING *Virg. Arg.* 3 His Bucoliks, or Pastoralls . . . his Georgiks or ruralls . . . his Æneids or Martials.

† 2. ? One born under the influence of Mars.

Obs. 1605 TIMME *Quersitanus* I. xi. 47 There are starres which hae their most cold & moyste spirites . . . others most hote & drie, as the Solarie & Martials.

† 3. A martial person, a soldier. *Obs.*

c 1611 CHAPMAN *Iliad* XVIII. 469 The Queene of martials And Mars him selfe conducted them.

4. A Martian. *rare.*

1880 P. GREG *Across Zodiac* I. v. 115 Every Martial can write at least as quickly as he can speak.

martial, obs. form of MARSHAL.

martialism ('mɑ:ʃəlɪz(ə)m). [f. MARTIAL *a.* + -ISM.] Warlike qualities.

1608 D. PRICE *Chr. Warre* 8 Wrestling, running, fighting, and other feats of Martialisme. 1784 *Europ. Mag.* VI. 113 A due portion of martialism elevates the soul in a remarkable degree. 1885 A. FORBES *Souvenirs some Cont.* 38 A rugged, motley crowd of staunch fighting men, of whose martialism he had had experience in his Asiatic warfare.

martialist ('mɑ:ʃəlɪst). Also 6 martialiste, 6-7 marshallist, martialist(e), 7 marshalist. [f. MARTIAL *a.* + -IST.]

† 1. *Astrol.* A person born under the influence of the planet Mars. *Obs.*

1569 J. SANFORD tr. *Agrippa's Van. Arts* 50b, She pronounceth . . . that man a Martialiste or Solist. 1647 LILLY *Chr. Astrol.* x. 67 Generally Martialists have this forme. 1686 GOAD *Celest. Bodies* III. iii. 449 He not dreaming of such Martialists, hath recourse to the Nature of the Month.

2. A military man; one skilled in warfare; a warrior. Also *transf.* and *fig.* Now *rare.*

1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 296 Your sonne died in the quarel of his countrie, like a valiant Martialist. 1595 LYLY *Wom. in Moore* II. i, Ile worke such warre within Pandora's breast. . . That . . . She shall become a vixen Martialist. 1603 H. CROSSE *Virtues Commw.* (1878) 49 A true Martialist he is indeed, that by strong hand labours to suppress his rebellious lusts. 1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* IX. xxii. 61 The French sought to trie fortune for their Iles in the Seas . . . their preparations were great, and their Marshallists many. 1658 W. BURTON *Itin. Anton.* 67 Septimius Severus . . . deservedly equalled with the greatest Martialists of any age. 1749 J. POTE *Hist. of Windsor* 130 The stoutest and most famous Martialists of that age. 1830 MISS MITFORD *Village Ser.* IV. 123 Their wives . . . were as complete martialists [etc.]. 1882

SWINBURNE *Child's Battles in Tristr.* *Lyonesse* 270 Howe'er he look demurely, Our martialist will surely Have his way. 1884 *Daily News* 11 Feb. 5/4 These martialists of the smug pattern.

3. A Martian. *rare.*

1870 PROCTOR *Other Worlds* 101 Then it must be a fine day for the Martialists, for clouds over Mars . . . must produce quite as bad an effect . . . as similar phenomena on earth.

martiality (mɑ:ʃɪ'ælɪtɪ). [f. MARTIAL *a.* + -ITY.] The quality or state of being martial.

1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* IV. 134 This Emperour . . . was more giuen to venery, then martialitie. 1823 *Blackw. Mag.* XIV. 529 He . . . acquires a superior fierceness or martiality of aspect.

martialize ('mɑ:ʃəlaɪz), *v.* *rare.* Also 6 **martialize**. [f. MARTIAL *a.* + -IZE.] *trans.* To make martial. Hence **martialization**.

1600 TOURNEUR *Transf. Met.* lxxviii, Only the muses deare to Martialize. 1685 F. SPENCE tr. *Varilla's Ho. Medici* 57 They could not conceive, why, his army being the strongest and best martializ'd, he [etc.]. 1823 *New Monthly Mag.* VII. 126 The Rebellion broke out, and the genius of loyalty martialized the various classes of the community. 1848 L. HUNT *Town* (1858) 439 [The march in 'Figaro'] has ever since been played there to the martialisation of hundreds of little boys.

martiall(e), obs. forms of MARSHAL, MARTIAL.

martiallist(e), obs. forms of MARTIALIST.

martially ('mɑ:ʃəlɪ), *adv.* [f. MARTIAL *a.* + -LY².] In a martial manner.

1586 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* IV. xxi. (1592) 95 Whil'st either king thus Martially defends. 1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* I. 167 Galdie . . . obteines na les triumphe . . . than gif he martiallie and valzeantlie had ouricum thame. 1670-98 LASSELS *Voy. Italy* I. 158 It did not become Rome built by the son of Mars to take towns otherwise than martially. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 46 ¶ 11 Who could be the Author of a Piece so martially written.

† b. In accordance with martial law. *Obs.*

1583 *Exec. for Treason* (1675) 33 Shall she forbeare . . . to put his Souldiers . . . to the Sword martially, or to execute her Laws . . . civilly.

† c. ? With regard to military matters. *Obs.*

a 1658 CLEVELAND *Gen. Poems*, etc. (1677) 94 Look upon him Martially, and he is a Justice of War.

martialness ('mɑ:ʃəlɪnɪs). [f. MARTIAL *a.* + -NESS.] The quality or state of being martial.

1727 in BAILEY vol. II. 1844 L. HUNT *Imag. & Fancy* (1846) 22 In some far island which its foes besiege, Who all day long with dreadful martialness [*Iliad* XVIII. 209 στυγερῆς ἄρπης] Have pour'd from their own town.

martial sea, obs. form of MARSHALSEA.

Martian ('mɑ:ʃən), *a.* and *sb.* Also 4 **Marcien**. [f. *L. Marti-us* pertaining to Mars (f. *Mart-em* MARS) + -AN.] A. *adj.*

1. † a. Having the temperament due to the influence of the planet Mars (*obs.*). b. Of or pertaining to Mars or its supposed inhabitants. Also *transf.*

c 1386 CHAUCER *Wife's Prolog.* 610, I am a Venerien In feline, and myn herte is Marcien. 1880 A. R WALLACE *Isl. Life* 160 The duration of such phenomena on Mars being reckoned in Martian months equivalent to one-twelfth of a Martian year. 1892 *Pall Mall G.* 6 Aug. 1/3 We may therefore perhaps be excused for taking a more immediate interest in Martian matters than in the affairs of worlds so infinitely more distant. 1898 H. G. WELLS *War of Worlds* II. ii. 210 Long before the Martian invasion. 1950 A. HUXLEY *Themes & Variations* 256 Man's Martian aggression against himself. *Ibid.*, The Martian forces of overpopulation and erosion. 1953 *News Chron.* 2 June 1/1 Step by step, in Martian clothing, the two figures move forward, pursuing their race against time and the mountain in the slowest of slow motion.

† 2. Of or pertaining to war or battle. *Obs.*

1591 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* I. vi. 398 The Beasts that fill'd the Martian Field With blood and slaughter. 1596 SPENSER *F.Q.* IV. v. 6 Tbe judges . . . Into the Martian field adowne descended.

3. Of or pertaining to the month of March.

1623 COCKERAM, *Marcian-moneth*, the moneth of March. 1842 MACAULAY *Lays, Lake Regillus* 17 Gay are the Martian Kalends.

B. *sb.* An inhabitant of the planet Mars.

1883 W. S. LACH-SZYRMA *Aleriel* III. iii. 109 He . . . brought with him another Martian, differently attired. 1892 *Pall Mall G.* 6 Aug. 2/1 Can it be . . . that the Martians . . . are endeavouring to signal to some other planet? 1898 H. G. WELLS *War of Worlds* I. v. 31 The glimpse I had had of the Martians emerging from the cylinder in which they had come to the earth from their planet. 1901 G. B. SHAW *Three Plays for Puritans* Pref. p. xvii, He feels concerned about the . . . destruction of the human race by the Martians. 1949 [see EARTHLING *sb.*² 1]. 1951 R. BRADBURY *Silver Locusts* 108 From the back of the machine a Martian with melted gold for eyes looked down at Tomás. 1967 MRS. L. B. JOHNSON *White House Diary* 13 May (1970) 519 What will I remember about Camp David? The two 'Martians' in their silver suits . . . fire-fighters on hand for any emergency.

† 'martialied', *ppl. a.* *Chem. Obs.* [f. **martialie* vb. (f. *L. Marti-us* pertaining to Mars) + -ED¹.] Impregnated with iron.

1694 SALMON *Bate's Dispens.* (1713) 195/1 The martialied Salt, sublim'd from Gads of Iron. *Ibid.* 369/1.

martiaton, variant of MARCIATON.

martichore, variant of MANTICORE.

† **Mar'ticolist**. *Obs. rare*⁰. [f. L. *Marticola* (f. *Mart(i)*- MARS + *col-ère* to worship) + -IST.] A worshipper of Mars.
1727 in BAILEY vol. II.

marticora, variant of MANTICORE.

† **mar'tigenous**, *a. Obs.* [f. L. *Martigen-a* (f. *Mart(i)*- MARS + *gen-*, *gignere* to beget) + -OUS.] Mars-born, begotten by Mars.
1727 BAILEY vol. II.

martilage, -ildge, -ilege, var. ff. MARTILOGE.

martilet, obs. form of MARTLET.

martileys, variant of MARTELAISE.

Martilmas: see MARTINMAS.

† **martiloge**. *Eccl. Obs.* Forms: 4-5 martilage, martilogie, -ye, martirlogi, 4-6 martiloge, 5 martelege, martilege, -logge, martloge, martylogye, mertelage, mertiloge, 6 martylage. [ad. med.L. *martilogium*, -*legium*, corrupt forms of *martyrologium* MARTYROLOGY.] A list or register of martyred saints; a martyrology.

[c 1000 *De Consuet. Monach.* in *Anglia* XIII. 400 þeah þe on martirlogian (L. in *martyrologio*) na si hæfþ.] 13.. *S. Erkenwolde* 154 in *Horstm. Altengl. Leg.* (1881) 269 Merkid is in oure martilage his mynde for euer. 1387 *TREVISIA Higden* (Rolls) V. 81 By þe martiloge it semeth þat he regnede sixtene 3ere. c 1425 *St. Mary of Oignies* II. viii. in *Anglia* VIII. 173/30 She halowed festful dayes writen in hir mynde and impressed in hir herte as in a martiloge. 1432-50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) I. 331 Wherefore hit is redde in the martiloge: 'Suche a day at Scotlande Seynte Brigida'. 1483 *CAXTON Gold. Leg.* 164/2 Of whome the martiloge of holy chirche speketh not. 1524 in *Nichols Mann. Anc. Times* (1797) 272 A boke called a Pye, and a boke called a Martylage. 1548 *UOALL Erasm. Par.*, *Luke* Pref. 4b, The holye Bible, legenda Sanctorum, . . . & martiloges.

martin¹ ('mɑ:tin). Also 5 martoune, 6, 9 marten, 7 martyn. [Presumably a use of *Martin* (a. F. *Martin*, ad. L. *Martinus*), a male Christian name common in Western Europe after St. Martin bishop of Tours (4th c.), whose festival is 11th Nov. (MARTINMAS). The name is applied in Fr. to various birds, as in *martin-chasseur*, the hen-harrier, *martin-pêcheur*, the kingfisher; the dim. *martinet* (see MARTINET) denotes the house-martin and the swift.

The application of the Christian name to birds has no obvious reason, and may have been purely arbitrary. Many writers of the 17th c. say that the martin is so called because it comes in March and departs about Martinmas.]

1. A well-known bird of the swallow family, *Chelidon urbica*. It builds a mud-nest on the walls of houses, etc.; hence called **house-martin**. The sand-martin or bank-martin is *Cotileriparia*; the purple martin of N. America is *Progne subis* or *purpurea*. For Australian use see quot. 1883.

bee-martin, the American king-bird, *Tyrannus carolinensis*, black martin, screech-martin, local names for the swift, *Cypselus apus*.

c 1450 *HOLLAND Howlat* 213 The Martoune, the Murcoke, the Myresnype in ane, Lichtit, as lerit men, law by that laike. 1589 ? *LYLY Pappé w. Hatchet* Cb, There is small difference between Swallows and Martins, either in shape or nature. 1591 *PERCIVAL Sp. Dict., Arrexaque*, a bird called a marten. 1678 *RAY Willughby's Ornithol.* 213 The Sand-Martin, or Shore-bird. *Ibid.* 214 The black Martin or Swift. a 1682 *SIR T. BROWNE Tracts* 107 Building in holes of pits, like some martins. 1773 *G. WHITE Selborne*, To Barrington xvi, The house-martin, or martlet. 1774 *Ibid.* xx, The sand-martin, or bank-martin, is by much the least of any of the British *hirundines*. *Ibid.* xxi, The swift or black-martin. 1808-14 *A. WILSON Amer. Ornith.* (1831) II. 37 The purple martin, like his half-cousin the king bird, is the terror of crows, hawks, and eagles. 1842 *Penny Cycl.* XXXIII. 363/1 The Common Swift. . . is the . . . Screech Martin. . . and Black Martin of the country-people. 1865 *Fairy Martin* [see FAIRY C. 2]. 1883 *NEWTON in Encycl. Brit.* XV. 581/2 The ordinary Martin of Australia is the *Hirundo* or *Hylochelidon nigricans* of most ornithologists, and another and more beautiful form is the Ariel or Fairy-Martin of the same country, *Hirundo* or *Lagenoplastes ariel*. 1887 *J. C. HARRIS Free Joe*, etc. (1888) 141 In the upper air a bee-martin was fiercely pursuing a sparrow-hawk.

† 2. A dupe. *Obs.* [Perh. a different word.]

1591 *GREENE Discov. Coosnage* Wks. (Grosart) X. 37 In High Lawe, The Theefe is called a High lawier. . . He that is robd the Martin When he yeeldeth, stouping. 1610 *ROWLANOS Martin Mark-all* G, I haue heard. . . a high-way lawyer rob a man in the morning, and hath dined with the martin or honest man so robbed the same day at an Inne. 1621 *FLETCHER Isl. Princess* II. i, We are all meere Martins.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as **martin-haunted** adj.; **martin-box**, -**coop** U.S., a box or coop used in America for martins to build in; **martin bug**, a blood-sucking bug, *Oeciacus hirundinis*, whose principal host is the house-martin; **martin-cage**, a cage for holding martins; **martin-house** = **martin-box**; **martin-snipe**, a provincial name for the green sandpiper, *Totanus ochropus*.

1828 *Farmer's Almanac* 1829 (Wendell, Mass.) sig. F3v Whose house is that with white capped chimnies, black sashed windows, and a nice little *marten [sic] box just an

epitome of the State House? 1854 B. F. TAYLOR *Jan. & June* 60 A martin-box of a cottage scuds round the corner of the Meeting House. 1858 *HAWTHORNE Fr. & It. Note-Bks.* II. 47 Its lofty, machicolated and battlemented tower. . . looking exceedingly like a martin-box, on a pole. 1871 *MRS. STOWE Oldtown Fireside Stories* 108 Your questions tumbles over each other thick as martins out o' a martin-box. 1946 *J. STUART Tales Plum Grove Hills* 85, I know what Mom is thinking when she looks at the martin boxes. 1923 E. A. BUTLER *Biol. Brit. Hemiptera-Heteroptera* 322 By most authors the *martin bug is considered to be generically distinct from the rest of our British Cimicina, and is referred to the genus *Oeciacus*. 1935 *Brit. Birds* XXVIII. 278 The martin bug is rarer and resembles the much-disliked bed-bug which infests human habitations. 1959 *SOUTHWOOD & LESTON Land & Water Bugs Brit. Isles* vii. 187 The martin bug is recorded from most English counties south of a line from the Wash to the Bristol Channel. 1844 *Knickerbocker* XXIII. 442 Like a superannuated old man with a *martin-cage upon his crooked back. 1807 W. IRVING *Salmag.* (1824) 264 Knocking down a mouldering *martin-coop, with his tennis-ball. 1864 *TENNYSON Aylmer's F.* 163 Almost to the *martin-haunted eaves A summer burial deep in hollyhocks. 1826 'A. SINGLETON' *Lett.* 74 The tasteful slave makes, perchance a *martin-house, by erecting a high pole having a number of hollow calabashes hung around the top of it. 1835 R. M. BIRD *Hawks of Hawk-Hung* I. iii. 44 Here's. . . the identical old Folly, with. . . the pot in the chimney, and the martin-house on a pole. 1854 B. P. SHILLABER *Life & Sayings Mrs. Partington* 101 He heard Gruff scolding lke for throwing snowballs at his new Martin-house. 1884 'C. E. CRAOOCK' *In Tennessee Mts.* I. 40 There was a lofty martin-house where the birds whirled fitfully. 1870 H. STEVENSON *Birds Norfolk* II. 224 Provincially, this bird [the Green Sandpiper] is known as the. . . *Martin Snipe'.

† **martin**². *Obs.* [The name *Martin* (see prec.) given to the monkey in *Reynard the Fox*.] A kind of monkey. Also **martin-ape**, -**monkey**.

13.. *K. Alis.* 6464 Visage after martyn apen: Folke heo buh ful eovel y-schafen! 1388 *WYCLIF Isa.* xxxiv. 14 (*gloss*) Martynapis ben liyk apis, and ben taillid. 1589 ? *LYLY Whip for an Ape* 7 Who knoweth not, that Apes men Martins call. 1607 *TOPSELL Four-f. Beasts* 7 The *Cepus*, or Martine Monkey. The Martin called *cepus* of the Greeke word, *Kepos*. a 1697 *J. AUBREY Lives* (1898) II. 48 Their [the Martins'] crest is an ape; men use to say 'a Martin ape'.

b. *Comb.*: **martin-drunk** (cf. *ape-drunk*, *lion-drunk*, etc., in the same list).

1592 *NASHE P. Penillesse* 24 The sixt [kind of drunkard] is Martin drunke, when a man is drunke and drinks himselfe sober ere he stirre.

Martin³ ('mɑ:tin). Also 6 Marten, -yn, Merteryen. The name of St. Martin (see MARTIN¹) used *attrib.* and in *Comb.*

† 1. **Martin chain**, a sham gold chain. (Cf. 3 b.) a 1560 *BECON Jewel of Joy* Wks. II. 19b, Certaine lyght braynes. . . wyll rather weare a Marten chayne, the pryce of .viii.d. then they would be vnchayned.

2. **More fully** † **Martin dry**, also [Fr.] † **Martin sec**: a kind of pear, so called from being ripe at Martinmas. [Cf. *G. Martinsbirne*.]

1664 *EVELYN Kal. Hort.* (1679) 34 Pears. . . November. . . Martin sec. 1672 — tr. *Fr. Gard.* (1675) 118 (Pears) The dry Martins. 1708 *KERSEY, Martin-dry*, a kind of Pear, that ripens at the middle of November. 1860 *HOGG Fruit Man.* 200 Martin Sec (Dry Martin). 1875 *Ibid.* (ed. 4) 479 The Martins are perhaps the earliest varieties [of pears] grown amongst us.

3. † a. **St. Martin**: St. Martin's day, Martinmas.

1533 *Presentm. Juries in Surtees Misc.* (1888) 34 That every man make his fens. . . before Seynt Merteryen.

† b. **St. Martin's**: the parish of St. Martin-le-Grand, London, formerly celebrated as the resort of dealers in imitation jewellery.

1572 in *Extracts Acc. Revels at Court* (Shaks. Soc.) 24 John Wever of Saint Martins for Copper silver frenge, xvij oz^{ss} at [blank] the ounce. 1607 *DEKKER Westw. Ho* II. i, You must to the pawne to buy Lawne: to Saint Martins for Lace. 1618 *MYNSHULL Ess Prison* 23 They are like the rings and chaines bought at S. Martines, that weare faire for a little time, but shortly after will proue Alchimy or rather pure Copper.

c. (St.) **Martin's**, in composition. **St. Martin's bird**, the hen-harrier [= F. *oiseau de S. Martin*, Cotgr.]; **St. Martin's day**, the 11th of November, Martinmas; (St.) **Martin's eve**, the eve of St. Martin's day, 10th November; **St. Martin's evil**, drunkenness (Cent. Dict.); **St. Martin's flower** (see quot.); † **St. Martin's fowl**, = *St. Martin's bird*; **St. Martin's herb**, = *herb of St. Martin* (see HERB 7 b); **St. Martin's Lent**, the forty days between Martinmas and Christmas Eve (see LENT sb.¹ 3 b); † **St. Martin's rings**, imitation gold rings (see 3 b, and cf. *St. Martin's ware*); † **St. Martin's stuff**, ware, counterfeit goods (cf. 3 b); **St. Martin's Summer**, a season of fine mild weather occurring about Martinmas; also *fig.*

1897 *F. S. ELLIS Reynard* 38 And straightway hove within his sight Saint *Martin's bird. 1517 in *Nichols Mann. Anc. Times* (1797) 272 Payd on Seynt *Marten's day, for bred and drynke for the syngers, vs. 1592 *Stow Ann.* an. 1280. 300 On S. *Martins euen a great thunder ouerthrew many houses and trees in England. 1598 *BP. HALL Sat.* iv. iv. 30 Dried Fliches of some smoked Beewe; Hang'd on a writhen with since Martins eue. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 46/1 *Alströmeria Flos Martini*, the St. *Martin's Flower of Chili. 1500-20 *DUNBAR Poems* xxxiii. 73 The myttane, and Sanct *Martynis fowle, Wend he had bene the hornit howle. 1866 *Treas. Bot.*, St. *Martin's herb, *Sauagesia erecta*. 1589 *R. HARVEY*

Pl. Perc. 4, I doubt whether all be gold that glistereth, sith Saint *Martins rings be but Copper within. 1617 *FENNON Compter's Commonw.* 28 This kinnesse is but like Alchimy or Saint Martins rings, that are faire to the eye, and haue a rich outside, but if a man breake them a sunder and looke into them [etc.]. 1598 *GUILPIN Skial.* (1878) 41, I had thought the last mask. . . Had. . . Taught thee S. *Martins stuffe from true gold lace. 1591 *SHAKS. 1 Hen. VI.* I. ii. 131 This night the Siege assuredly Ile rayse: Expect Saint *Martins Summer, Halcyons dayes. 1864 *TENNYSON Aylmer's F.* 560 Then ensued A Martin's summer of his faded love. 1884 *St. James's Gaz.* 7 Nov. 14/2 The arrival of November has only varied matters by bringing in a St. Martin's summer. 1648 *C. WALKER Hist. Independ.* I. 122 These letters may be St. *Martins ware, counterfeit stuffe.

martin⁴ ('mɑ:tin). [Perh. called from the surname of inventors or makers.]

1. A grinding-tool consisting of a brass plate with a flat stone facing (Knight *Dict. Mech.*).

† 2. **martin panel**.

1760 *FOOTE Minor* I. Wks. 1799 I. 241 Let the Martin pannels for the vis-a-vis be carried to Long-Acre, and the pye-balls sent to Hall's to be bitted.

3. **martin bit**: see quot.

1884 *KNIGHT Dict. Mech. Suppl.*, *Martin Bit* (*Manège*), a stiff-bar bit, having a spoon-shaped port [etc.].

4. (with capital initial) **Martin ware**, **Martinware**, a type of brown, salt-glazed, freq. elaborately modelled pottery, made by the Martin brothers in the late 19th and early 20th centuries. (See quot. 1897.)

1897 *F. LITCHFIELD Chaffers's Marks Pott. & Porc.* (ed. 8) 870 *Martin Ware*. The four brothers Martin carry on a small pottery at Southall. The initiator of the business was Robert Wallace Martin. . . He was joined by his three brothers. . . to produce the ware which now bears their name.

. . . A great point with the Martins is that the decoration of a specimen is never repeated. 1918 *E. CLARKE Story of My Life* xxxi. 411 On the top of the low book-shelves stand a few choice bronzes. . . and some fine specimens of my favourite Martin-ware. 1922 *J. F. BLACKER ABC Eng. Salt-Glaze Stoneware* xxv. 219 The best period of Martin ware. 1937 *Times Lit. Suppl.* 25 Sept. 696/3 The four brothers Martin responsible for the production of the nineteenth and early twentieth century pottery known as Martinware. 1957 *MANKOWITZ & HAGGAR Conc. Encycl. Eng. Pott. & Porc.* 142/1 A large collection of Martinware is exhibited at the Public Library and Museum, Southall, Middlesex. 1966 *G. A. GODDEN Illustr. Encycl. Brit. Pott. & Porc.* 214 (*caption*) A selection of Martinware birds with loose heads. 1973 *Times* 16 Feb. 21/5 A Martinware bird of exceptional size was sold at Sotheby's. . . for £1,250.

'**martin**⁵. *dial.* (from Yorks. southward: see E.D.D.) = FREEMARTIN. Also **martin-calf**, -**heifer**.

The sense 'spayed heifer', quoted in E.D.D. from *Kennett Par. Antiq.* (1695) and *Peacock Lonsdale Gloss.* (1869), if genuine, is now obsolete.

1856 *P. THOMPSON Hist. Boston* 714 A twin-heifer is called a martin, and is said to be incapable of bearing young. 1903 *Rep. Kansas State Board Agric.* 1901-2 II. 211 Pure-bred steer, spayed or martin heifer, two years old and under three.

martin, variant of MARTEN.

† **martinet**¹. *Obs.* Forms: 5 mart(e)net, mertenet(te), mertinet, 5-6 martynet, martnette, 7-9 martinet. [a. F. *martinet*, dim. of the proper name *Martin*: see MARTIN¹.]

1. A name for the martin and the swift. (Cf. MARTLET² 1.) **bank martinet**, the sand martin.

c 1460 *J. RUSSELL Bk. Nurture* 437 Quayle sparrow larke & litelle mertinet. 1513 *Bk. Keruyng* in *Babees Bk.* 159 Quayle, sparrow, larke, martynet. 1530 *PALSGR. 243/2* Martynet a byrde, martinet. 1544 *TURNER Avium Praecip. Hist.* F.2, Minores [apodes] Angli uocant rok martinettes or chirche martnettes. . . Tertium genus, quod in ripis nidulatur, Angli a bank martnet. . . nominant. 1565 *COOPER Thesaurus, Apus*. . . a martnette, the seconde kind of swallowes. 1601 *HOLLAND Pliny* I. 288 A third sort there is of these Swallows and Martinets. 1610 [see MARTLET² 2]. 1678 *RAY Willughby's Ornithol.* 213 The Martin, or Martinet, or Martlet. 1691 *RAY Creation* I. (1692) 147 Those Birds which have but short Feet, as the Swift and Martinet. 1736 *AINSWORTH Lat. Dict.* II. *Apiastra*, . . . a bird that eateth bees, called midwal, or martinet. 1833 *RENNIE G. Montagu's Ornith. Dict.* 316 Martinet. A name for the Window Swallow.

† 2. *Hist.* (See quot.)

1831 *SIR W. HAMILTON Discuss.* (1852) 405 The *martinets* or scholars of the University [of Paris] not belonging to Colleges at all. 1885 *Durh. Univ. Jnl.* VI. 104 'Day-students' were well-known in medieval days in the University of Paris; and they were called 'Martinets' because they had their dwellings, so to speak, beneath the eaves.

† **martinet**². *Obs.* [ad. mod.L. *martinettus*, *martinellus* (Grillandus), dim. of *Martinus* Martin.] The demon who had the office of summoning witches to their assemblies. (Cf. MARTINIST 4.)

1609 *B. JONSON Masque Queens* B 2, Their litle Martin is he that calls them to their Conuenticles. *Ibid.* B 4 b, Which makes that their little Masters or Martinets, of whom I haue mention'd before, vse this forme in dismissing their conuentions.

martinet³ ('mɑ:tin). Also 5 martymette, 6 martynette, 6-9 (sense 4) martnet. [a. F. *martinet* in various unconnected senses, possibly belonging to etymologically distinct words.]

1. A military engine for throwing large stones. *Obs. exc. Hist.*

1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. cxx. 144 These four martynettes dyd cast out. . . great stones. 1795 SOUTHEY *Joan of Arc* VIII. 259 Him passing on, A ponderous stone from some huge martinet, Struck.

† 2. A water-mill for an iron forge (Cotgr.). *Obs.*

1483 *Cath. Angl.* 229/2 A Martinett, *irrititicus*, & *dicitur de Irriguo*.

† 3. (See quot.) *Obs.*

1489 CAXTON *Faytes of A.* II. xxiii. 137 Litel cartes called martynettes dyd to carye the mantelles & the tymbre that serueth for ye engins from the shippes vnto the place where as thei shal be dressed.

4. *Naut.* One of the leech-lines of a sail.

1582 N. LICHEFIELD tr. *Castaneda's Cong. E. Ind.* I. xxviii. 71 The Mariners and ship boyes, some in the forecastle haling bollings, braces, and Martnets. 1627 CAPT. SMITH *Seaman's Gram.* v. 24 The top-saile martnets are made fast to the head of the top gallant mast. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey) s.v., *To Top the Martnets*, is to hale them up. 1867 in SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.* 471.

|| 5. A kind of cat-o'-nine-tails formerly used in French schools.

1881 DU CHAILLU *Land Midnight Sun* II. 262, I saw . . . what resembled a policeman's club, at the end of which was a thick piece of leather, the whole reminding one of a martinet.

martinet⁴ ('mɑ:ti:net). [From the name of General *Martinet*, a French drill-master of the reign of Louis XIV.]

† 1. The system of drill invented by *Martinet*. *Obs.*

1676 WYCHERLEY *Pl. Dealer* III. i, What, d'ye find fault with *Martinet*? . . 'tis the best exercise in the World.

2. A military or naval officer who is a stickler for strictness of discipline; hence in wider sense, a rigid disciplinarian.

1779 J. MOORE *View Soc. Fr.* (1789) I. xxxix. 339 Let our *Martinet*s say what they please. 1816 'QUIZ' *Grand Master* VII. 24 If a tyrannic low-bred Colonel Would be a martinet infernal. 1847 DISRAELI *Tancred* II. vii, She knew that the fine ladies . . . were moral martinet with respect to any one not born among themselves. 1868 LD. BLOOMFIELD in Lady G. Bloomfield *Remin.* (1883) II. xix. 320 He is considerate, strict but not a martinet. 1888 *Poor Nellie* 300 A true-born martinet never thinks he is at all severe.

|| b. One who drills with precision.

1853 KANE *Grimmell Exp.* xxix. (1856) 254 We had drilled with knapsack and sledge, till we were almost martinet in our evolutions on the ice.

3. *attrib.* passing into *adj.*

1814 SCOTT *Wav.* lii, A sort of martinet attention to the minutiae and technicalities of discipline. 1821-30 LD. COCKBURN *Mem.* i. (1874) 26 *Martinet* dowagers and venerable beaux acted as masters and mistresses of ceremonies. 1873 H. SPENCER *Stud. Sociol.* vii. 163 Protests like those made against martinet riding regulations . . . and against our 'ridiculous drill-book'. 1903 A. ANGER *Crabbe* viii. 145 The martinet father and his poor crushed wife.

Hence 'martinet *v.*', to act the martinet; 'martinetdom', 'martinetship', the system of government by martinet; 'martinetism', the spirit or action characteristic of a martinet; 'martinet(t)ish *a.*', having the characteristics of a martinet; whence martinet(t)ishness.

1827 *Sporting Mag.* XX. 107 Betwixt the system of martinetting too much and too little, the pro's and con's are nearly equal. 1827 HOR. SMITH *Tor Hill* (1838) II. 236 No garrison had ever been governed with so rancorous and unrelenting a martinetship. 1835 *Blackw. Mag.* XXXVIII. 322 He called them 'discipline'—his boast being martinetism. 1852 JERDAN *Autobiog.* I. vii. 53 The martinetish General had . . . enough ado to keep his Aides under military discipline. 1866 *Cornh. Mag.* Nov. 554 Educated in the traditions of military martinetdom which Frederick the Great had handed down to his successors as the basis of Prussia's greatness. 1878 R. H. HUTTON *Scott* i. 4 Sir Walter's father reminds one, in not a few of the formal and rather martinetish traits which are related of him, of the father of Goethe. 1882 *Pall Mall G.* 13 Sept. 3 Disgust at the martinetishness of their commanding officer. 1887 *Standard* 16 May 5/3 A martinetism . . . repugnant to the English character.

martineta (mɑ:ti:'neitə). [Amer. Sp., prob. f. Sp. *martinete* night heron.] A species of tinamou, *Eudromia elegans*, found in southern Argentina. Also *attrib.*

1872 W. H. HUDSON in *Proc. Zool. Soc.* 546 The *Martineta* frequents the elevated tablelands. 1892 W. R. KENNEDY *Sporting Sk. S. Amer.* 7 The 'Martinetas', or large Partridge (*Rhynchotus rufescens*), are generally found in pairs, and if one rises the other is probably not far off. 1925 L. E. ELLIOTT in J. A. Hammerton *Countries of World VI.* 4140/2 On the great undulating plains [of Uruguay] are thousands of . . . the double quail or martineta. 1961 G. DURRELL *Whispering Land* iv. 94 The commonest bird we saw was undoubtedly the martineta, a species of tinamou. It is plump, a partridge-shaped little bird, about the size of a bantam. Its plumage is a rich array of autumn browns, speckled and streaked with golds, yellows and creams. . . . On its head there is an elongated crest of dark feathers, which curves like a half-moon over its head. 1964 A. L. THOMSON *New Dict. Birds* 822/2 The *Martineta* Tinamou *Eudromia elegans* is earth-coloured and adorned with a long slender crest which the bird when excited carries directed forwards.

martingale ('mɑ:tiŋgeɪl), *sb.* Also 6-7 martingall, 7-9 martingal. [a. F. *martingale* (Cotgr. 1611 in sense 1), of obscure etymology.

First found in Rabelais in *chausses a la martingale* hose that fastened at the back (hence Sp., It. *martingala* a sort of hose, in Sp. also cuishes). This is commonly supposed to mean literally 'hose after the fashion of Martigues' (in Provence), and the 'martingale' for a horse is assumed to have been so named from its similarity to hose of this kind. It is, however, doubtful whether Rabelais's *a la martingale* is anything but a jocular application of the term of the manege, though the mod. Prov. dict. give *martegalo* as one of the Pr. forms of the word.]

1. A strap or arrangement of straps fastened at one end to the noseband, bit, or reins and at the other to the girth to prevent a horse from rearing or throwing back his head.

1589 ? LYLY *Pappe w. Hatchet* Wks. 1902 III. 410 Thou shalt be broken as Prosper broke his horses, with a muzroule, portmouth, and a martingall. a 1616 BEAUM. & FL. *Scornf. Lady* II. i, Lord what a hunting head shee carries, sure she has been ridden with a Martingale. 1661 HOWELL *Twelve Treat.* 237 Some people are to be rid with strong bits and curbs, and martingalls. 1727 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Colt*, Then put on a Martingal. 1826 DISRAELI *Viv. Grey* III. iv, If you found a martingale for the mother, Vivian, it had been well if you had found a curb for the daughter. 1903 *Blackw. Mag.* July 83/1 Where is the saddle, the martingale?

2. *Naut.* A rope for guying down the jib-boom to the dolphin-striker; also called *martingale-guy*, -stay. *flying martingale*, a similar supporting rope for the flying jib-boom. *martingale backrope*, a guy-rope for the dolphin-striker.

1794 *Rigging & Seamanship* I. 233 Martingal-stay, to support the jib-boom. 1815 *Falconer's Dict. Marine* (ed. Burney), Martingale in a ship is a name given to the rope extending downwards from the jib-boom end to a kind of bumkin. 1840 R. H. DANA *Bef. Mast* xxxv. 132 Tackle [was] got upon the martingale baekrope. 1882 NARES *Seamanship* (ed. 6) 13 The flying jib-boom is supported downwards by a flying martingale.

b. A dolphin-striker (see DOLPHIN 9).

1794 *Rigging & Seamanship* I. 170 Martingal, an ash bar, fixed downwards from the fore-side of the bowsprit-cap, and by which the martingal-stay supports the jib-boom. 1853 KANE *Grimmell Exp.* iii. (1856) 27 We ran into an iceberg . . . and carried away our jib-boom and martingale. 1890 F. T. BULLEN *Log Sea-waif* 17 Seated far out ahead of the ship by the martingale.

3. A system in gambling which consists in doubling the stake when losing in the hope of eventually recouping oneself.

1815 *Paris Chit-chat* (1816) III. 52, I found him and his Mentor . . . calculating the infallible chances of a martingale. 1854 THACKERAY *Newcomes* I. 266 You have not played as yet? Do not do so; above all avoid a martingale if you do. 1878 *Daily News* 9 Mar. She was to pay him £20 per annum at the end of 1875, £40 at the end of 1876, £80 in 1877, and so on, in a sort of martingale. 1894 MASKELYNE *Sharps & Flats* xiv. 325 Sometimes, of course, the martingale will answer its purpose splendidly for a while.

martingale ('mɑ:tiŋgeɪl), *v.* [f. MARTINGALE *sb.* Cf. F. *martingaler* in sense 1.]

1. *intr.* (See quot.)

1823 'JON BEE' *Dict. Turf, Martingale*, at play, to double stakes constantly, until luck taking one turn only, repays the adventurer all.

2. *trans. Naut.* To secure with a guy-rope.

1882 NARES *Seamanship* (ed. 6) 211 If the wind is likely to freshen, martingale the . . . studding-sail boom.

|| **martingana** (mɑ:tiŋ'gɑ:nə). Also anglicized *-gane*. [Sicilian It.] A kind of boat used in Sicily.

1886 *List of Ships Reported* Dec., Abbrev., *Ma. Martingana*. 1893 F. M. CRAWFORD *Children of King* I. 6 A couple of clumsy 'martinganes'.

Martini¹ (mɑ:'ti:ni). In full, *Martini-Henry* (*rifle*). A rifle used in the British army from 1871 to 1891, combining a breech-mechanism invented by Friedrich von Martini with a .45-calibre barrel devised by Benjamin Tyler Henry (see HENRY¹). So *Martini-Henry carbine*.

1870 *Colburn's United Service Mag.* I. 361 The rapid improvements which have taken place . . . since the introduction of . . . Brown Bess in 1842, to that of the Martini-Henry in the present year. *Ibid.* 367 The only thing then remaining to be done was to fit the Martini breech to the Henry barrel, and thus we have the Martini-Henry rifle complete. 1876 *Rifle Shot's Man.* 21 With the Martini . . . a considerably increased allowance can be made. 1890 KIPLING *Soldiers Three* (1891) 65 The good and virtuous people who hardly know a Martini from a Snider. 1890 KIPLING *Barrack-Room Ballads* (1892) 11 We slogged you with Martini. *Ibid.* 48 When 'arf of your bullets fly wide in the ditch, Don't call your Martini a cross-eyed old bitch. 1892 R. CHURCHILL *Men, Mines & Animals* S. Afr. vii. 115 A good magazine is probably a better weapon than a Martini-Henry. 1900 (See DANE GUN). 1915 OMMUNDSEN & ROBINSON *Rifles & Ammunition* iii. 59 Another arrangement . . . was to make the grooves deeper at the breech than at the muzzle. The principle was adopted for the Enfield and retained in the Martini-Henry. 1962 H. L. PETERSON *Bk. Gun* 182/1 From 1871 until after the adoption of smokeless powder, the Martini served as the principal British single-shot weapon. 1967 ROBERTS & WATERS *Breech-Loading Single-Shot Match Rifle* i. 28 Martini-Henry rifles chambered for the various large British hunting cartridges were . . . popular in Africa and India.

Martini² (mɑ:'ti:ni). [f. the name of *Martini* and Rossi, Italian wine-makers.] The proprietary name of a type of vermouth; a cocktail consisting of gin and vermouth; *dry Martini*, such a cocktail containing more gin than vermouth, sometimes with the addition of orange bitters. Also *attrib.*

1894 *Puck* (U.S.) 28 Nov. 238/2 (Advt.), The Club Cocktails Manhattan, Martini, Whisky, [etc.]. 1896 *Crescent* (Brooklyn, N.Y.) 1 Aug. 11/2 As he sipped his martini and inhaled its seductive bouquet, a far-away look came into his baby-blue eyes. 1903 *AdE People you Know* 20 It was an actual mystery to him that any one could dally with a Dry Martini while there was a Hydrant on every Corner. 1906 *Mrs. Beeton's Bk. Househ. Managem.* clix. 1511 Martini cocktail. 1909 [see BRONX 1]. 1919 C. MACKENZIE *Sylvia & Michael* v. 203 What are you going to have? Ordered a Martini here the other day. 1930 WODEHOUSE *Very Good, Jeeves!* ii. 57 A nicely-balanced meal, preceded by a couple of dry Martinis, washed down with half a bot. 1953 D. A. EMBURY *Fine Art of Mixing Drinks* 36 Martinis, Manhattans, and other cocktails containing wine can be stirred with a rod or long spoon. *Ibid.* 106, I have already referred to the Martini as the most perfect of aperitif cocktails. 1958 *Times Lit. Suppl.* 19 Dec. 733/4 The sham, artificial life of all-night martini parties. 1962 'E. McBAIN' *Like Love* (1964) vii. 100 A tray with a Martini shaker and two iced Martini glasses. 1967 A. LICHIENE *Encycl. Wines* 542/1 The Italian Cinzano may be red or white, sweet or fairly dry—as also may Martini and Gancia. 1968 [see GIBSON²]. 1972 J. MOSEDALE *Football* vii. 100 People tend to think of us professionals as guys who spend all their time around the swimming pool with a blonde in one band and a martini in the other. . . . A lot of us don't like martinis.

martinia, variant of MARTYNIA.

Martiniquan (mɑ:ti:'ni:kən), *a.* and *sb.* Also *Martinican*, *Martiniquian*, *Martiniquien*. [f. *Martinique* (see below) + -AN.] *A. adj.* Of or pertaining to Martinique, an island of the West Indies. *B. sb.* A native or inhabitant of Martinique. So *Martiniquais a.* and *sb.* [Fr.].

1890 L. HEARN *Two Yrs. French W. Indies* 358 In Louisiana an almost similar dish is called *jimbahaya*: chicken cooked with rice. The Martiniquais think it . . . a delicacy. 1891 W. F. HUTCHINSON *Under Southern Cross* vi. 58 The Cuban becomes twice a Spaniard, a Barbadian three times an Englishman, and a Martiniquien four times a Frenchman. *Ibid.* 69 (caption) A fair Martiniquienne. 1907 A. E. ASPINALL *Pocket Guide W. Indies* xiv. 255 St. Pierre . . . was for all the world like a small French provincial city, with its cabarets and cafés, at the tables of which the Martinicans passed their leisure hours. 1926 A. BELL *Spell of Caribbean Islands* xvi. 256 The outstanding features of Martinican life. 1942 N. SMITH *Black Martinique* (1943) iii. 26 A wild-eyed youth . . . brown-skinned, a true Martiniquais, came bursting toward us through the crowd. 1953 *Caribbean Q.* III. 1. 28 Trinidadian patois has more faithfully retained truly Creole words which the Martiniquan has lost. *Ibid.* 29 The Martiniquan humour of M. Gratiant. 1955 *Ibid.* IV. 1. 13 Another example of this poem of solidarity with Africans is the Martiniquais Paul Niger's *Je n'aime pas l'Afrique*. 1964 *Sat. Rev.* (U.S.) 10 Oct. 75/1 Lafcadio Hearn . . . wrote so poignantly of the 'little' Martiniquans. 1967 D. LOWENTHAL in R. D. Abrahams *Positively Black* (1970) iii. 75 A black or colored man from Jamaica or Martinique is simply a Jamaican or Martiniquian. 1970 J. BROWN *Unmelting Pot* vii. 99 'Peau noir, masque blanc.' The old Martiniquan saying sums up as well as any the central predicament of West Indian man. 1972 F. WARD *Golden Islands Caribbean* ii. 47 (caption) The Creole costume remained in vogue with Martinican women. *Ibid.* 48 A Martinican is unequivocally [sic] and irrevocably a Frenchman. 1973 *Nation* (Barbados) 23 Dec. 32/4 The Barbadians . . . will be allowed to fish freely in Martiniquan waters. *Ibid.* 32/5 Martiniquans do not eat flying fish. 1975 *New Yorker* 31 Mar. 54/3 We're all here by accident, and a Haitian and a black American could just as easily have been a Martinican or a Jamaican.

† **'Martinish**, *a.* *Obs.* [f. *Martin* + -ISH.] Of or pertaining to the Martinists.

1592 G. HARVEY *Four Lett.* ii. Wks. (Grosart) I. 203 This Martinish and Counter-martinish age.

'Martinism. [f. *Martin* + -ISM.]

1. The tenets of 'Martin Marprelate' (see MAR-b).

1589 *Pasquil's Ret.* A iv, It is a common reporte that the faction of Martinisme hath mightie freends. 1597 *HOOKER Eccl. Pol.* v. Ded. §7 The scurrilous and more then Satyricall immodestie of Martinisme.

2. The system of L. C. de Saint-Martin (see next 3).

1879 *Encycl. Brit.* IX. 751 (art. *Freemasonry*), The rivalry of such romantic systems as Martinism was still . . . keenly felt.

Martinist ('mɑ:ti:nɪst). Also 7 martenist. [f. the proper name *Martin* + -IST.]

1. A partisan of 'Martin Marprelate'.

1589 ? LYLY *Pappe w. Hatchet* Wks. 1902 III. 405 Twas a mad knave and a Martinist, that diuided his sermon into parts for memorie sake. a 1600 *HOOKER Eccl. Pol.* vii. vi. §7 Tell the Martinist of the High-Priests great authority . . . what other thing doth serve his turn but the self-same shift. 1659 GAUDEN *Tears Ch.* i. v. 61 After such . . . Satyricall Pasquils (worthy of such *Martenists*) came open menacers of Princes and Parlements, Priests and People too.

2. A follower of Martin Luther (as described by Swift in *The Tale of a Tub*).

1751 EARL ORRERY *Remarks Swift* (1752) 194 The criticisms of the Martinists (whom we may suppose the members of the church of England).

3. [F. *Martiniste*.] A member of a mystical school of religionists founded by L. C. de Saint-Martin (1743-1803), a disciple of Martinez Pasqualis (died 1779).

1871 MORLEY *Crit. Misc.* Ser. I. 183 Peradventure the twelve apostles might please you better than the philanthropists and Martinists.

†4. ? Used erroneously for MARTINET². *Obs.*

1652 GAULE *Magastrom*. 179 How many magicians, astrologers, [etc.]... have had their... martinists, maisterels, and ministrals, their imps and familiars, as well as other witches?

martinite ('mɑ:tnaɪt). *Min.* [Named by J. H. Kloos 1887-9 after Prof. K. Martin, who collected it.] Hydrous phosphate of calcium found at Curaçao (Chester *Dict. Min.* 1896).

†**Martinize**, *v.* *Obs.* [f. *Martin* + -IZE.] *intr.* To discourse in the strain of 'Martin Marprelate'.

1591 GREENE *Farew. Folly* Ded., Wks. (Grosart) IX. 228, I cannot Martinize, swear by my faie in a pulpit, and rap out gogs wounds in a tauerne.

Martinmas ('mɑ:tnməs). *Forms:* 3, 5 martinmasse, 4 martynmesse, 4-7 martimes, martymes, 5 martymasse, martymese, myrtnymes, 6 martil-, martylmas, -messe, mertymas, -mes, 6-7 martlemas, 7 martinmass, martynmasse, 8 martilmasse, 9 martinmas. [f. *Martin* + MASS.]

1. The feast of St. Martin, 11 Nov. Formerly sometimes †*Martinmas in Winter*, for distinction from the feast of the translation of St. Martin, 4 July.

In Scotland one of the two term-days recognized by common law. In many parts of England it was the usual time for hiring servants, and fairs were often held on this day. It was also common to slaughter cattle at Martinmas to be salted for winter provision.

[c1918 *OE. Chron.* an. 918 Foran to Martines mæssan.] 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 10579 A conseil hii made at martinmasse at bristowe ich vnderstonde. c1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 230 After þe Martynmesse þat he died here. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* IX. 127 This was eftir the Martymes, Quhen snaw had helit all the land. 14.. *Plumpton Corr.* (Camden) 148, iij mark & xx^d, now dew unto him at this Martymasse last. c1450 *Merlin* vi. 96 The kyng is now deed siþe Martinmasse. 1472 *Presentm. furies in Surtees Misc.* (1888) 26 We desyer þ^t he be wodyd be Myrtnymes next comyng. 1523 FITZHERB. *Surv.* viii. (1539) 12 From Myghelmas to Martylmas. 1557 TUSSEY *100 Points Husb.* xxxiii, For Easter, at Martylmas hange þu a biefe. 1609 SKENE *Reg. Maj.*, *Quon. Attach.* 91 b, The one half at the feast of Whit-sunday, and the other half at the feast of Martymes. 1641 *BEST Farm. Bks.* (Surtees) 120 Att Martynmasse, ... wee sette our foreman to cuttunge of white-wilfes [etc.]. 1666-88 DALLAS *Stiles* (1697) 536 At two Terms in the year, Whitsunday and Martinmas in Winter. 1838 BELL *Dict. Law Scot.* 986 The crop is understood to be fully sown at the term of Whitsunday, and to be reaped at the term of Martinmas. 1867 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (1876) I. v. 345 After Martinmas they took up their winter quarters. 1889 JOHNSTON *Chron. Glenbuckie* 81 Ye ken it [money lent] should have been paid at Martinmas.

†2. Used as a derisive appellation. *Obs.*

1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV.* II. ii. 110 And how doth the Martlemas, your Master? [sc. Falstaff: cf. III. iii. 199, O my sweet Beefe.]

3. *Comb.*, as *Martinmas term*; †*Martinmas beef*, *flesh*, *meat*, the meat of an ox salted at Martinmas; *Martinmas summer*, = St. Martin's summer (in quot. *fig.*); *Martinmas Sunday Sc.*, the Sunday nearest to Martinmas.

1530 PALSGR. 243/2 *Martylmas befe, *brezil*. 1542 BORDE *Dyetary* xxix. (1870) 292 Refrayne from eatynge of red herynge, martylmas beef and baken. 1620 VENNOR *Via Recta* (1650) 72 Beefe Salted, and after dried, which we commonly call Martinmas-Beef is of very hard concoction. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* iii. I. 315 Under Charles the Second it was not till the beginning of November that families laid in their stock of salt provisions, then called Martinmas beef. 1656 RIDGLEY *Pract. Physick* 329 *Martlemas flesh a year old, tusted and dried. 1352 *Wynmere & Wastoure* 345 For alle es *Martynmesse mete þat I with moste dele Noghte bot worttes with the flesche without wilde fowle. 1885 R. BUCHANAN *Annan Water* i, It was *Martinmas Sunday. 1895 G. ALLEN *Woman who did* 178, I almost feel tempted to give way to this *Martinmas summer of love. 1592 *Extracts Aberd. Reg.* (1848) II. 79 The *Martomes terme last bypast and Witsunday terme to cum.

Martionist, obs. form of MARCIONIST.

martir, variant of MARTER, a marten.

martir(e), obs. forms of MARTYR *sb.* and *v.*

martirlogi, variant of MARTILOGE *Obs.*

martiron, obs. form of MARTEN.

martite ('mɑ:tait). *Min.* [f. L. *Mart-em* (see MARS) + -ITE.] 'A pseudomorph of hematite after magnetite' (Chester *Dict. Min.*).

1851 WATTS tr. *Gmelin's Handbk. Chem.* V. 194 Sesquioxide of Iron... Occurs in the forms of... Iron-glance, Red Hæmatite... and Martite. 1879 RUTLEY *Stud. Rocks* xi. 200 The magnetite probably being converted into martite.

martlemas, obs. form of MARTINMAS.

†**martlet**¹. *Obs.* Also 5 mertlete. [Altered form of MARTRET. Cf. MDu. *martel*, var. of *marter* marten; also med.L. *martalus* marten (once in Du Cange from a document written in Germany).] A marten; also, the fur of the marten.

1440 in Peacock *Eng. Ch. Furniture* (1866) 182 A vestment of white fustiane with black mertletes. 1693 RAY *Syn. Quadr.* 200 *Martes aliis Foyna*, a Martin or Martlet. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.*, *Martes*, the Martin, or Martlet... the name of a creature of the weasel kind. 1802 SIBBALD *Chron. Scot. Poetry* IV. Gloss., *Martlet*, more commonly Mertrick, a kind of large weasel, which bears a rich fur.

martlet² ('mɑ:tlɪt). Also 6 mart(e)lette, 7 martilet, 8 mart(e)lett. [a. F. *marlete*, app. an altered form of *martinet* (see MARTINET²), perh. assimilated to *roitelet* wren.]

1. The swift, *Cypselus apus*, formerly often confused with the swallow and the house-martin, to which some of the examples refer.

1538 ELYOT *Dict.*, *Apedes*, a byrde whose fete be so lytle, that they seeme to haue none. I suppose they be martlettes. 1575 TURBERV. *Falconrie* 134 Yong sparrows martelletes and other small byrdes. 1596 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* II. ix. 28 Which... like the Martlet Builds in the weather on the outward wall. 1666 DRYDEN *Ann. Mirab.* cx, First the martlet meets it in the sky. 1678 [see MARTINET¹ I]. 1771 SMOLLETT *Humph. Cl.* 8 June, The sweet twitter of the martlet at my window. 1773 [see MARTIN¹ I]. 1821 *Blackw. Mag.* X. 443 I'll stay here till the woodcock comes, and the martlet takes her wing. 1854 SYD. DOBELL *Balder* xxiii. 109 When airy martlet, slipping of the pool, Touches it to a ripple that stirs not The lilies.

2. *Her.* An imaginary bird without feet, borne as a charge. Used as a mark of cadency for a fourth son.

In French heraldry the corresponding bird (described as having neither feet nor beak) is called *merlette* (OF. *merlete*, *meslete*; AF. heraldry had *merelot*, *merlot*, with differing dim. suffix). This word is app. a dim. of *merle* blackbird; according to Littré it has the sense 'female blackbird', but only the heraldic sense appears in Hatz.-Darm. It seems possible that the heraldic bird may originally have been intended for a 'little blackbird', represented without feet by accident or caprice, or with symbolical intention, and that the English heralds of the 16th c. or earlier identified the bird so depicted with the 'martlet' or swift, which has short legs, whence its mod. specific name *apus* = Gr. ἄπυς footless. It is noteworthy that the 'martlets' (so called in the 16th c.) in the pretended arms of Edward the Confessor were at an early period portrayed with feet. The anglicized form of *merlete*, MARLET, does not occur in heraldic use, but appears in several 16th c. instances with the sense of *martlet*, i.e. a swift or a martin. According to English heraldic writers, the use of the footless bird as a mark of cadency for younger sons was meant to symbolize their position as having no footing in the ancestral lands.

a 1550 in Baring-Gould & Twigg's *West. Army* (1898) 5 Bodleigh: Arg: 5 martlets 3, 2, on a cheife sab: 3 coronets or. 1610 GUILMIM *Heraldry* III. xvii. (1611) 163 He beareth Azure, a Bend Argent, Cottized Or, between six Martlets of the same... The Martlet or Martinet (saith Bekenhawb) hath legges so exceeding short, that they can by no means goe. 1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* I. xv. 48 The fourth Brother gives a Martilet for the difference of his Armes. 1664 BUTLER *Hud.* II. iii. 417 The strangest long-wing'd Hawk that flies, That, like a Bird of Paradise, Or Herald's Martlet has no legs. 1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* I, *Martlet*, the Term in Heraldry for a Pidgeon, with its Feet erased or torn off; 'tis also the Difference, or mark of Distinction in an Escutcheon for the fourth Brother or Family. 1880 G. T. CLARK in *Encycl. Brit.* XI. 690/2 The imputed arms of the Confessor, 'gules, a cross patonce between 5 martlets or'.

†**martlit**. *Obs.* -1 *Naut.* ? = MARTINET³ 4.

1626 CAPT. SMITH *Accid. Yng. Seamen* 15 The Robins, garnit, Clew garnits, tyes, martlits.

martloge, variant of MARTILOGE *Obs.*

†**martly**, *a.* *Obs.* [f. *MART sb.*⁴ + -LY¹.] Appointed every 'mart' or periodical fair-time.

1655 in Thurloe *St. Papers* (1742) III. 119 It is in the breast of the company orderly assembled... to make choice of a martly deputy or for what other term or continuance they shall find convenient.

†**martly**, *adv.* *Obs.* [f. *MART sb.*⁴ + -LY².] Every 'mart' or fair-time (the period when accounts were made up in Germany).

c 1600 in *Trans. Roy. Hist. Soc.* (1902) XVI. 45 Foure and twenty Assystents... to bee chosen martly or as occasion shall serue from tyme to tyme. 1721 STRYPE *Eccl. Mem.* II. II. x. 327 The Emperor... ran... martly great and excessive interest for large sums already had.

martnet(te), variant forms of MARTINET.

marton, **martoune**, obs. ff. MARTEN, MARTIN.

martre, variant of MARTER *Obs.*, MARTYR.

martren, obs. form of MARTEN.

†**martret**. *Obs.* [f. *martre* MARTER + -ET¹.] A pole-cat.

14.. *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 582/28 *Fecontria*, a martret.

†**martrix**, **martrick**. *Sc. Obs.* Also 5-6 mar-, mertrik, 6 matrik, 5-8 mertrick. [a. and ad. med.L. *martrix* (Wr.-Wülcker 595), a fem. coined to correspond to *martor* MARTER, the suffix being apprehended as if that of an agent-noun.] A marten; also, the fur of the marten.

1423 JAS. I *Kingis Q.* clvii, The bugill, draware by his hornis grete; The martrik, sable, the foyntee, and mony mo. c 1470 HENRYSON *Mor. Fab. v.* (*Parl. Beasts*) xvii, The mertrik with the cuning and the con. 1536 BELLENDEN *Cron. Scot.* (1821) I. 21 Mony hidis and skinnis of oxin, scheip, gait and martrikis. 1564 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* I. 308 Ane gown of drogat, lynit with martrikis, begareit with velvot. 1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* I. 21 He dryues the foxis, the martrix, the brok and the wilkatt. 1630-56 SIR R. GORDON *Hist. Earls Sutherland* 3 Martrixes, hares, and fumarts. 1703 M. MARTIN *Descr. West. Isl.* 36 The Mertrick... about the size of a big Cat, is pretty numerous in this Isle. 1707 MIEGE *St. Gt. Brit.* II. 30 Deer-skins, Foxes, Mertricks. 1802 [see MARTLET¹].

attrib. 1424 *Sc. Acts Jas. I* (1814) II. 6/1 þ^t na man haif mertrik skynniss out of the realme. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* (1858) I. 151 For fox and fulmart and of mertrik skin, Anew thair wes tha landis than within.

martron(e), **martroun**, obs. ff. MARTEN.

martspaine, obs. form of MARZIPAN.

martyall, obs. form of MARTIAL.

martylage, -logye, var. ff. MARTILOGE *Obs.*

Martylmas, -messe, obs. ff. MARTINMAS.

Martymasse, -mes, obs. ff. MARTINMAS.

martyrette: see MARTINET.

martyn, obs. form of MARTEN, MARTIN.

||**martyria** (mɑ:'tɪriə). *Bot.* Also 8 martinia. [mod.L. (Linnæus), f. name of Prof. J. Martyn, died 1768.] A genus of American plants of the N.O. *Pedaliaceæ*; a plant of this genus.

1753 in CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* 1796 H. HUNTER tr. *St.-Pierre's Stud. Nat.* (1799) II. 220, I did not know of what country the martinia was a native. 1860 DARLINGTON *Amer. Weeds* 222 Long-beaked Martynia, Unicorn Plant... This plant... is cultivated for its singular fruit—which, in its young state... is used for making pickles.

martyr ('mɑ:tə(r)), *sb.* Also 1-6 martir, 3-6 -ter, 4 -tire, 4-5 -tyre, -tre, 5 -tier, 6 *Sc.* -teir, -ther. [OE. *martyr*, ad. Eccl.L. *martyr*, a. Gr. μάρτυρ, Æolic and late Gr. form of μάρτυς (stem μάρτυρ-) witness (in Christian use, martyr), f. Aryan root **smer-* (whence Skr. *smar*) to remember.

The Gr. word was adopted in Goth. as *martyr*. The Lat. word passed into all the Rom. langs. (OF. *martir*, Pr., mod.F., Pg. *martyr*, Sp. *martir*, It. *martire*) and some of the Teut. langs. (OFris., OS. *martir*, MLG. *marter*, Sw., Da. *martyr*); in Ger. and Du. the sense was expressed by a derivative (OHG. *martirāri*, MHG. *merterer*, mod.G. *martyrer*; MHG. *martelære*, MLG. *martelere*, MDu. *martelare*, mod.Du. *martelaar*, f. OHG. *martira*, *martela* (MHG. *martere*, *martel*, mod.G. *marter*, MDu., MHG. *martele*, mod.Du. *martel*-in Combs.) fem., ad. L. *martyrium* martyrdom. In ON. *píslarváttr* ('torture-witness') was substituted.]

1. *Eccl.* a. The specific designation of honour (connoting the highest degree of saintship) for: One who voluntarily undergoes the penalty of death for refusing to renounce the Christian faith or any article of it, for perseverance in any Christian virtue, or for obedience to any law or command of the Church.

A sect which regarded its distinctive principles as part of the Christian faith could apply the title, in this strict sense, to its own members who died under persecution, while by others the application would be repudiated, or only conceded ironically. Popularly, however, this sense has long tended to be apprehended as a specific use of sense 2.

a 900 tr. *Beda's Hist.* I. vii, Ðær was þa heafde beslagen se strengesta martyr Sancts Albanus. c 1000 *Menologium* 69 Sculan we hwæðere gyt martira gemynd ma areccan. 1154 O.E. *Chron.* an. 1137 (Laud MS.) Ne uææren næure nan martyrs swa pined alse hi wæron. a 1225 *Aner R.* 50 þe reade [creoiche] limpeð to þeo þat beoð, uor Godes luue, mid hore blodshedunge iruded & ireaded, ase þe martirs weren. c1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 35 He gate of hir S. Edward, þat is þe martere. c 1388 in *Wyclif's Sel. Wks.* III. 489 Of Seint Steven men bene certayne by holy writte þat he is a gloriouse martire. c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 3488 Dymsembricit as marters, & murtheret to dethe. 1474 CAXTON *Chesse* 61 Abel was the fyrst martir in the olde testament. 1529 MORE *Dyaloge* I. Wks. 134/2, I thanke god & his holy martyr, I can se nowe as well as any man. 1586 B. YOUNG *Guazzo's Civ. Conv.* IV. 218 b, If I had not giuen credence to that Prouerbe, That it is better to bee a Martyr than a Confessor. 1611 BIBLE *Acts* xxii. 20 When y^e blood of thy martyr [other versions witness (Vulgate testis)] Steuen was shed. 1653 A. ROSS *View of all Relig.* xii. 403 Barrowists, so called from Barrow, their first Martyr. 1672 EVELYN *Diary* 20 Feb., K. Charles our Martyr. 1704 NELSON *Fest. & Fastis* xxviii. (1739) 361 It was necessary to resist unto blood, to acquire the glorious Privilege of a Martyr. 1850 MRS. JAMESON *Leg. Monast. Ord.* (1863) 97, I am not sure that the title of martyr properly belongs to St. Edward, for his death was not voluntary, nor from any religious cause.

¶ The events of the Reformation period caused the word to be popularly associated esp. with death by fire. Hence sometimes *transf.*

1666 DRYDEN *Ann. Mirab.* cii, And burning ships, the martyrs of the fight, With paler fires beheld the eastern sky.

†b. Used with sarcastic emphasis for: One who suffers death in an evil cause. *Obs.*

c 1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* III. 171 But Lord! what mede were it to feden and norischen þus Anticrist martres! — *Wks.* (1880) 211 Sathanas children & marters of glotonye. 1577 VAUTROUILIER *Luther on Ep. Gal.* 234 The doers of the lawe... are rightly called the Deuils martyrs. They take more paynes... in purchasing hell... than the Martyrs of

Christ doe in obtaining heauen. 1653 H. COGAN tr. *Pinto's Trav.* xxxvii. 247 This action of theirs brought these Martyrs of the Divell into the Number of the Saints. 1841 LD. HOUGHTON *One Tract More* 10 Melancthon mentions that the German Lutherans named those that had suffered for the reformed cause in England, *the Devil's Martyrs*.

c. Used in the etymological sense of: Witness.

1642 MILTON *Apol. Smect.* Wks. 1851 III. 301 These opening the prisons and dungeons cal'd out of darknesse and bonds, the elect Martyrs and witnesses of their Redeemer. a 1677 BARROW *Serm.* (1686) III. 95 Having such a cloud of Martyrs [*Heb.* xii. 1].

2. a. One who undergoes death (more loosely, one who undergoes great suffering) on behalf of any religious or other belief or cause, or as a consequence of his devotion to some object. Const. to.

1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV.* iv. i. 193 Were our Royall faiths Martyrs in Loue. 1652 BP. HALL *Invis. World* II. i. That heathen martyr Socrates. 1695 CONGREVE *Love for L.* I. ii. Who would die a martyr to sense in a country where the religion is folly? 1715 DE FOE *Fam. Instruct.* I. iv. (1841) I. 92 You are like to be a Martyr in the worst cause that ever saint suffered in. 1737 POPE *Hor. Ep.* I. i. 151 The Fool, whose Wife elopes some thrice a quarter, For matrimonial solace dies a martyr. 1777 WATSON *Philip II* (1839) 325 His father had died a martyr for that cause, which he now wanted so basely to betray. 1793 BURKE *Corr.* (1844) IV. 185 That patience and fortitude... which distinguished the martyrs of your family in their last calamitous struggle. 1863 *Chem. News* 14 Feb. 84/1 (*heading*) A Martyr to Science.

b. One who dies a victim (to...).

1792 S. ROGERS *Pleas. Mem.* I. 286 [He] sinks a martyr to repentant sighs. 1800 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Murad* III, Murad... died a martyr to the immoderate use of opium.

3. hyperbolically. a. One who suffers tortures comparable to those described in the legends of martyrs; a constant sufferer. Const. to (an ailment, etc.).

A common use in mod. Fr. (In the first quot. the word may be a verb intr., 'to suffer as a martyr': Godef. cites a very similar passage as example of the OF. *martirer*.)

c 1560 A. SCOTT *Poems* (S.T.S.) xvii. 12 To lufe & serf his lady bricht, And want hir syne, As I do, martir day and nyt. 1847 FR. A. KEMBLE in *Rec. Later Life* (1882) III. 186 She is a martyr to dyspepsia and bad cooking. 1892 *Law Times* XCII. 160/1 The deceased... had been a martyr for years to rheumatic gout.

b. to make a martyr of: to subject to hardship or inconvenience. Now often jocularly, to make a martyr of oneself: to make a real or pretended sacrifice of one's inclinations for the sake of gaining credit for it.

1599 PEELE *Sir Clyom.* Wks. (Bullen) II. 168 He even means to make a martiris [*sic*: ? meant as an illiterate blunder] of poor Shift his man. 1882 MISS BRADDON *Mt. Royal* iv, You shall not make a martyr of yourself for his sake.

4. attrib. and Comb. a. appositive (quasi-adj.).

1651-3 JER. TAYLOR *Serm. for Year II.* iv. 43 The monuments of the Martyr Prophets. 1710 POPE *Windsor For.* 313 Here o'er the martyr-king the marble weeps. 1833 MARSDEN *Early Purit.* 9 The martyr-bishop Hooper. c 1862 E. DICKINSON *Poems* (1955) II. 417 The Martyr Poets—did not tell—But wrought their Pang in syllable—... The Martyr Painters—never spoke. 1863 J. WILLIAMS *Baptistery* II. xxii. (1874) 67 That fam'd Antioch's martyr-maid. 1870 *Brewer's Dict. Phr. & Fable* 558/2 *The Martyr King*, Charles I. of England, beheaded January 30th, 1649. 1876 G. M. HOPKINS *Wreck of Deutschland* xxi, in *Poems* (1967) 58 Thy unchallenging poisoning palms were weighing the worth, Thou martyr-master. 1883 *Century Mag.* July 328/1 One [town] called Garfield, in honour of the martyr president. 1908 L. DAWSON *Nicknames & Pseudonyms* 194 *Martyr King*... Charles I., King of England. *Ibid.* 195 *Martyr President*... Abraham Lincoln. 1939 R. CAMPBELL *Flowering Rifle* iv. 117 The Press then bills him as a martyr-hero. 1942 BERREY & VAN DEN BARK *Amer. The. Slang* §184/14 The Martyr President... Uncle Abe, Abraham Lincoln.

b. simple attrib., as *martyr-cell*, *-conduct*, *-death*, *-fire*, *-flame*, *-habit*, *-legend*, *-spasm*, *-spirit*, *-stake*, *-task*, *-train*, *-zeal*; *martyr-like* adv. c. objective, as *martyr* †-queller, *-slaying*. Also martyr complex, an exaggerated desire to sacrifice oneself for others and to have the sacrifice recognized; martyr-maker, -man, contemptuous names for the martyrologist John Foxe (1517-1587); martyr-vase *Antiq.*, a vessel in which relics of a martyr were preserved.

1860 W. H. AINSWORTH *Ovingdean Grange* 242 Dulcia may be... placed... in the *martyr-cells beneath the White-Hart. 1931 *Times Lit. Suppl.* 22 Jan. 58/4 In Rachel, we are asked to believe they fix a '*martyr-complex', or give her a taste for unnecessary self-sacrifice. 1831 CARLYLE *Charact.* Misc. 1857 III. 17 Heroic *martyr Conduct. 1798 SOTHEBY tr. *Wieland's Oberon* (1826) II. 129 Huon with lingering *martyr-death decays. 1849 STOVEL *Introd. Canne's Necess.* 50 Meeting... round the *martyr-fires which consumed their brethren. 1830 TENNYSON *To*—ii, Nor *martyr-flames, nor trenchant swords Can do away that ancient lie. 1902 W. JAMES *Varieties Relig. Experience* iv. 98 The 'misery-habit', the '*martyr-habit', engendered by the prevalent 'fearthought'. 1902 W. M. RAMSAY in *Expositor* Oct. 284 A good example of the way in which *martyr-legends grew round a really historical name. 1580 HOLLYBAND *Treas. Fr. Tong.*, *Martyrement*, *Martyr like. 1826 W. E. ANDREWS *Exam. Fox's Cal. Prot. Saints* 413 The *martyr-maker appears to have been unacquainted with their christian names. 1826 COBBETT *Hist. Prot. Reform.* xvi. §471 The 'pious young Saint Edward', as Fox, the *martyrman, most impiously calls him. 1532 MORE *Confut. Tindale* Wks. 352/1 Murderers & *martyr quellers. 1826 E. IRVING *Babylon* I. III. 189 This new *martyr-slaying power. 1916 BLUNDEN *Harbingers* 66 Marble writhed to *martyr-spasm. 1817 MRS. HEMANS *Mod. Greece* xlii, The *martyr-spirit of resolve was

fled. 1798 SOTHEBY tr. *Wieland's Oberon* (1826) II. 210 Already stand before the *martyr-stake The pair that perish for each others sake. 1827 MRS. HEMANS *Last Constantine* xix, Some high *martyr-task. 1827 KEBLE *Chr. Y.*, *Holy Innocents*, Their palms and garlands telling plain That they are of the glorious *martyr-train. 1846 C. MAITLAND *Ch. in Catacombs* 147 Between the heathen lacrymatory and the so-called *martyr-vase there exists no well defined difference. 1805 SOUTHEY *Madoc in Azt.* xv, Her Priests... fought with *martyr zeal.

martyr ('mɑ:tə(r)), *v.* Forms: 1 (ʒe)martyrian, (ʒe)martrian, 3-4 martri, 3-5 martre(n), 3-7 -tir(e), 4 -trye, -tiry, 4-6 -ter, -tyre, 5 -tur, mertre, 6 Sc. marthyr, 4- martyr. [f. MARTYR *sb.*; cf. OF. *martirer*.]

1. *trans.* To put to death as a martyr; to make a martyr of. (†occas. refl.)

c 893 K. ÆLFRED *Oros.* vi. vi. (Sweet) 262 þæt hie Petrus & Paulus ʒemartredon. a 900 tr. *Bæda's Hist.* I. vii, Ða wæs eac swylce hæfde besleʒen & ʒemartred se mon, se ðe... widsoc þæt he ðone Godes andettere sloʒe. c 1205 LAY. 10901 þus ferde Maximien: he martrede seint Alban. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 1601 He worrede cristendom... & let martri seint denis. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 8924 bis womman [Maximilla] was þe first men wist þat martird was for ihesu crist. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl. B.* xv. 551 In sauacion of the fayth seynt Thomas was ymartired. 1450-1530 *Myrr. our Ladye* 124 In greate desyre to be martird for the loue of oure lordes Iesu cryste. 1480 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* xl. 28 Seynt peter... wente to Rome and was made pope til that Nero the emperour lete hym martren. 1641 J. JACKSON *True Evang.* T. II. 120 Matthias... was... Martyred by the Axe or Hatchet. 1709 HEARNE *Collect.* 5 Jan. (O.H.S.) II. 162 Tyndale was martyr'd at Fylford. 1853 J. H. NEWMAN *Hist. Sk.* (1873) II. I. iii. 104 The German tribes... martyred St. Boniface and other... missionaries who came to them.

†2. To kill, slay, esp. by a cruel death. Also with *down* (cf. *cut down*). *Obs.*

c 1305 *St. Kenelm* 101 in *E.E.P.* (1862) 50 Oure louerd nold noʒt þæt he scholde so litliche ymartred beo. c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 5553 What mighty were marrit, & marrit to dethe. a 1400-50 *Alexander* 3644 bare was þe Medis martird. c 1470 HENRY WALLACE *iv.* 377 Our kings men he haldis at gret wrnest, Martyris thaim doun. 1530 PALSGR. 633/1, I martyr a person, I put him to dethe by turmentunge... They have martyred hym amongst them. 1579 LYLLY *Euphues* (Arb.) 81 My father shall sooner martir mee in the fire than marme me to Philautus. 1794 J. WILLIAMS *Shrove Tuesday* 11 When Strathmore's Countess martyrs all her Cats.

3. To inflict grievous suffering or pain upon; to torment, torture.

c 1240 *Wohunge in Cott. Hom.* 283 Lauedi moder and meiden þu... was wiðinne martird ipi moderliche herte. c 1386 CHAUCER *Knt.'s T.* 704 Wreeched Palamoun, That Theseus martireth in prison. 1491 CAXTON *Vitas Patr.* (W. de W. 1495) I. li. 104 b/2 Soo moche as they martird him, soo moche more he louyd theym. a 1533 LD. BERNERS *Huon* xvii. 81, I shall so marter thee that thy body shall not endure it. 1596 SPENSER *F.Q.* IV. vii. 2 The lovely Amoret, whose gentle hart Thou martyrest with sorow and with smart. 1621 LADY M. WROTH *Urania* 4 If you be... some furie of purpose sent to vex me, vse your force to the vttermost in martyring me. 1737 POPE *Hor. Ep.* I. vi. 54 Rack'd with Sciaties, martyr'd with the Stone. 1860 HAWTHORNE *Marb. Faun* (1879) II. xxiv. 237 They must... pelt him and absolutely martyr him with jests. 1893 R. T. JEFFREY *Visits to Calvary* I 16 His blessed body martyred and quivering in its every nerve with aching torture.

†4. To inflict wounds or disfiguring blows upon; to mutilate; also, to disfigure (the face) with weeping. *Obs.*

1590 C'TESS PEMBROKE *Antonie* 734 Hir faire discouer'd brest... she still martireth with blowes. 1621 LADY M. WROTH *Urania* 53 With the flowing of teares, her face was martyred so much, as [etc.]. a 1656 USSHER *Ann.* (1658) 316 Theodotus himself... sorely martyred with wounds.

†b. *transf.* To mutilate, spoil (a thing). *Obs.*

c 1450 *Erle Tolous* 1110 They hewe thorow helme and basenet, And martyr'd many a mayle. 1600 SURFLET *Countrie Farme* III. xxviii. 485 Apples must be gathered... by hand... otherwise the fruite would be much martred. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* I. iv. §11 Of such Monuments as were transmitted to Posterity, it is probable most were martyred by the Tyranny of the Pagans. 1658 SIR T. BROWNE *Hydriot. Ep. Ded.*, Time hath so martyred the Records, that [etc.].

5. To represent as a martyr. *nonce-use.*

1649 MILTON *Eikon.* Pref., Though the Picture sett in front would Martyr him and Saint him to befoole the people.

martyr, variant of MARTER, a marten.

†martyrago. *Obs. nonce-wd.* [After *virago*.] A female martyr having the courage of a man.

1654 WHITLOCK *Zootomia* 562 That one speech of a cheerful Martyrago, when she said, farewell Faith... farewell Hope... but welcome Love.

martyrdom ('mɑ:tədəm). Forms: see MARTYR *sb.* 1; also 4-5 -dam, 4-7 -dome. [OE. *martyrdōm*: see MARTYR *sb.* and -DOM. Cf. mod.G. *martyrerthum* (in Goethe also *martyrthum*), Sw., *Da. martyrdom*.]

1. The sufferings and death of a martyr. Also, the act of becoming or condition of being a martyr.

a 900 tr. *Bæda's Hist.* I. vii, Ðær wæs cyrice ʒeworht... his proungwe & martyrdomes wyrpe. c 1200 *Vices & Virtues* 129 Manije þusend... here clannesse ihelden and manieskennes martirdom ðar fore ðolede. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 9830 He held it al wreche of god vor sein tomas martirdom. c 1386 CHAUCER *Ser. Nun's T.* 274 The palm of martirdom for receyue. 1456 SIR G. HAYE *Law Arms* (S.T.S.) 32 The faith

has tane... strength throu the tribulaciouns and persecuciouns, and marterdome of haly marteris. 1590 SPENSER *F.Q.* III. iii. 39 An huge host... With which he godly Oswald shall subdue, And crown with martiredome his sacred head. 1634 BRERETON *Trav.* (Chetham Soc.) 58 We saw... another show, representing the martyrdom of all the Apostles. 1704 NELSON *Fest. & Fastis* viii. (1739) 101 The Martyrdom of the Holy Innocents... is... commanded to be for ever celebrated in the Church. 1856 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* (1858) II. ix. 374 He had spent his time in encouraging catholics to persevere to martyrdom for their faith.

attrib. 1688 EVELYN *Diary* 30 Jan., The Martyrdome day of K. Charles the First.

b. *transf.*

a 1703 BURKITT *On N.T.*, *Matt.* xiv. 11 It is as true a martyrdom to suffer for duty, as for faith. 1847-9 HELPS *Friends in C.* (1851) I. 107 Social martyrdoms place no saints upon the calendar. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* vii. II. 215 To suffer martyrdom for the property and liberty of his plunderers and oppressors.

c. The name given to the N.W. transept of Canterbury cathedral, where Becket was murdered.

1631 WEEVER *Anc. Funeral Mon.* 228 Here lies interred in the Martyrdome an Archbishop. 1691 WOOD *Ath. Oxon.* I. 551. 1855 A. P. STANLEY *Mem. Canterb.* 65.

†2. Slaughter, esp. in to make martyrdom. *Obs.*

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* vi. 289 He sic martirdome thair maid, That he the furde all stopp'd had. c 1450 *Merlin* x. 163 As soone as the kyng Ban com in-to the medlee he began to do so grete martirdom of peple, and so grete occision, that [etc.]. 1485 CAXTON *Chas. Gt.* 188, I shold make grete marterdom on these Paynyms.

3. Torment, torture; extreme pain or suffering.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Knt.'s T.* 602 Who koude ryme in englyssh proprely His martirdom [*sic* in prison]? c 1489 CAXTON *Sonnes of Aymon* iv. 117 Yf we were suche as I trowed we sholde not suffre the martyrdom that we endure. 1550 COVERDALE *Death* II. i. 177 Chryste hangyng in great Martyrdome vpon the crosse. 1658 SIR T. BROWNE *Hydriot.* iii. (1736) 36 Were the Happiness of the next World as closely apprehended as the Felicities of this, it were a Martyrdom to live. 1811 MISS MITFORD in *L'Esrange Life* (1870) I. v. 139 Only think what martyrdom I underwent in entertaining... this prim damsel from one o'clock to seven.

†martyre. *Obs.* Also 4-6 martir(e), 5 -ter. [a. OF *martire*, earlier *martirie* (mod.F. *martyre*):—eccl. L. *martyrium*, a. Gr. *μαρτύριον*, f. *μαρτυρ-* (see MARTYR *sb.*)] Torment, torture; extreme suffering; also, slaughter (in phr. to make martyrre).

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 15382 Ouer mykel was þeir ire, Of so fele to make martire. 1399 GOWER *Praise of Peace* 341 Whan him was levere his oghne deth desire Than do the yonge children to martire. c 1400 *Rom. Rose* 2547 Than thou shalt brenne in greet martyr. c 1450 *Merlin* xiii. 193 It was merveile to se the martire that Gawein made. c 1477 CAXTON *Jason* 45 O what payne is to a true louar unfortunat for to be in contynuel martire. c 1489—*Sonnes of Aymon* iii. 93 The whiche kyll and slea your folke, And put them to a greate marter. 1597 TORTE *Laura in Alba* (1880) *Introd.* 33 My griefes and martires, which I still sustaine.

martyred ('mɑ:təd), *ppl. a.* [f. MARTYR *v.* + -ED¹.] Made to suffer martyrdom; made a martyr of; †tormented, mutilated (*obs.*).

1580 in Stanyhurst *Aeneis*, etc. (Arb.) 152 Martyred Alban. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* x. 483 What a martyr'd anatomy I was. 1636 BRATHWAIT *Rom. Emp.* 289 Seeing such a strange spectacle of martyr'd faces. 1685 EVELYN *Diary* 2 Oct., His [K. James II] martyr'd and blessed father. 1711 POPE *Temp. Fame* 174 Here his abode the martyr'd Phocion claims. 1855 BROWNING *Before*, Who's the martyred man? 1897 H. S. MERRIMAN *In Kedar's Tents* xiv. 154 'You are always kinder to her than you are to me', went on the lady in her most martyr'd manner. 1904 *Edin. Rev.* Jan. 140 The martyred legionaries of Sebaste.

†martyrement. *Obs.* [a. OF. *martyrement*, f. *martirer* to MARTYR.] Intense suffering.

1340 *Ayenb.* 77 Efteward wayes of pouerté, of zorʒe, and of martirement.

†martyrer. *Obs.* [f. MARTYR *v.* + -ER¹.] One who martyrs.

1471 CAXTON *Recuyell* (ed. Sommer) I. 29 Shall thy moder be thy marterer. [A mistranslation: Fr. has *marrastre* stepmother.] 1552 LYNDSEY *Monarche* 5807 Those creuell bludy bowchouris, Martyreris of Prophets and Prechouris. 1627 W. SCLATER *Exp. 2 Thess.* (1629) 29 To Martyreris of Saints [belongs] the depth of hellish torments.

†martyress. *Obs.* [f. MARTYR *sb.* + -ESS.] A female martyr.

1471 CAXTON *Recuyell* (ed. Sommer) I. 107 Alas my fader am I born vnder so vnhappy constellation for to be a marteresse and prisoner. 1678 *Festa Anglo-Romana* 125 St. Lucia... Unspotted Virgin, and Resolute Martyress.

†mar'tyrial, *a.* *Obs. rare*-¹. [f. L. *martyrem* MARTYR *sb.* + -IAL. Cf. med.L. *martyrialis* (f. *martyrium*),] Befitting a martyr.

1678 J. J[ONES] *Brit. Ch.* 592 A martyrial breast, and a fixed resolution.

†martyring, *vbl. sb.* [f. MARTYR *v.* + -ING¹.] The action of the verb MARTYR.

c 893 K. ÆLFRED *Oros.* (Sweet) 254 Ymbe Cristes tuncunga, & ymbe his martyrunga [L. *passione*]. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 9103 þæt sare, þæt scam, þæt martirung, Was neuer sene on sulik a king! 1607 MARKHAM *Caval.* I. (1617) 85 This tyrannicall martyring of poore horses. 1692 LOCKE

Toleration III. ix. Wks. 1727 II. 398 'Tis well if Dragooning and Martyring can do it.

'**martyring**, *ppl. a.* [-ING².] That martyrs.

1674 J. B[RIAN] *Harv. Home* vii. 45 To bear so many a martyring misery. 1830 W. MACKRAY *Church of Rome* 26 She lighted up the martyring fires of Smithfield.

† **martyriologer**. *Obs. rare*—1. [f. assumed Gr. *μαρτυριολόγος (f. μαρτύριον testimony, martyrdom + -λόγος) + -ER¹.] A martyriologist. 1643 PRYNNE *Sov. Power Parl.* III. 143 As an ancient Martyriologer saith.

martyrion (mɑ:'tɪəriən). Also in L. form **martyrium**. Pl. **martyria**. [Gr. μαρτύριον, L. *martyrium* martyr's tomb or shrine.] = MARTYR 2.

1711 J. BINGHAM *Origines Ecclesiasticæ* (ed. 2) III. viii. i. 110 (*heading*) Why some Churches called *Martyria*. *Ibid.*, Such [Churches] as were built over the Grave of any Martyr, or called by his Name to preserve the Memory of him, had usually the distinguishing title of *Martyrium*, or *Confessio*, or *Memoria* given them. 1884 ADDIS & ARNOLD *Cath. Dict.* 553/1 The name 'martyrium' (μαρτύριον) . . . at first meant the church built over a martyr's remains. 1931 D. ATTWATER *Catholic Encycl. Dict.* 328/1 *Martyrion*, a primitive name for the place of burial of a martyr, for a church built over a martyr's tomb, and then for any church. 1931 *Times Lit. Suppl.* 23 July 584/1 The second is the largest church at Korykos and perhaps a 'martyrion'. 1960 *Antiquity* XXIV. 131 In the course of the 4th century a Christian cemetery grew up round this martyrion. 1965 *Virtue's Catholic Encycl.* II. 659/2 The original name for a church was a *martyrium*, since it was often built upon the actual site of martyrdom. 1974 *Times Lit. Suppl.* 8 Nov. 1267/1 Those of Syria and Mesopotamia were largely intended as cathedrals (rather than 'martyria').

martyrlish ('mɑ:tɪrɪʃ), *a. nonce-wd.* [f. MARTYR *sb.* + -ISH.] Having the air of a martyr.

1888 F. BARRETT *Recoiling Vengeance* II. vi. 83 Awdrey's quiet, long-suffering, martyrish manner.

† **martyrize**, *v.* In *pa.t.* and *pa.pple.* **martirizate**. [f. L. *martyrizāt-*, *ppl. stem* of *martyrizāre* to MARTYRIZE.] = MARTYR *v.* I.

1432-50 *tr. Higden* (Rolls) V. 11 Sixtus, the Pope succeeded Alexander, whiche was martirizate. *Ibid.* 95 This emperour . . . martirizate mony trewe people of Criste.

martyrization (mɑ:tɪraɪz'eɪʃən). [ad. med.L. *martyrizatio*, f. *martyrizāre*: see next and -ATION.] The action of subjecting to martyrdom.

1432-50 *tr. Higden* (Rolls) I. 381 The matirizacion of Seynte Thomas of Canterbury. 1789 MRS. PROZZI *Journ. France* II. 115 Three fountains . . . which were said to have burst from the ground at the moment of his martyrization.

† **b. Alch.** Applied to the various processes to which metals were subjected in the laboratory.

1610 B. JONSON *Alch.* II. v. Name the vexations, and the martyrizations of mettalls, in the worke.

martyrize ('mɑ:tɪraɪz), *v.* Also 5-7 **martirize**, 6 **marterisse**, -ize, 7 -yze, **martarize**. [ad. med.L. *martyrizāre*, f. *martyr*: see MARTYR *sb.*¹ and -IZE. Cf. F. *martyriser*, Sp. *martirizar*, Pg. *martyrisar*, It. *martirizzare*.]

1. *trans.* To make a martyr of, cause to suffer martyrdom; = MARTYR *v.* I. Now *rare*.

c1450 *Mirour Saluacioun* 2832 When Abel of wikked kayme was slayne and martirizid. 1588 A. KING *tr. Canisius' Catech.* in *Cath. Tractates* (S.T.S.) 185 S. Dymrna virgin dochter to the king of Irland marterisid be hir awin father vnder Leo the 3. 1657-83 EVELYN *Hist. Relig.* (1850) II. 124 Thousands of Christians . . . were all martyred so soon as they had finished the work. 1834 BECKFORD *Italy* II. 207 St. Vincent . . . was martyred near the Cape.

transf. 1595 SPENSER *Col. Clout* 475 To her my heart I nightly martyrize.

2. To cause suffering or misery to; = MARTYR *v.* 3.

1656 EARL MONM. *tr. Boccacini's Advs. fr. Parnass.* 1. i. (1674) 2 Many loathsome things present themselves . . . to the sight . . . and to behold them is to martyrize ones self. 1797 W. TOOKE *Cath. II* (1798) III. xiii. 347 *note*, He martyred them [*sc.* Jews] by stripping them naked in the depth of the winter, and pouring cold water on their heads. 1803 MARY CHARLTON *Wife & Mistress* IV. 150, I must still martyrize the curiosity of Caroline. 1885 SULLY in *19th Cent.* June 963 How thought can crucify and martyrize any one.

† 3. To disfigure or mutilate by the infliction of wounds or blows; = MARTYR *v.* 4. *Obs.*

1635 J. HAYWARD *tr. Biondi's Banish'd Virg.* 106 Martyrizing her with so many wounds, that her body was seene all over pierced through with stabbes. 1637 MONRO *Exped.* II. 151 Now men are martyred and cut downe . . . by those furious and thund'ring Engines of great Cannon. 1718 BP. HUTCHINSON *Witchcraft* xiii. 210 Thousands martyring their own Bodies, by tearing the Flesh.

4. To cause to suffer hardship on behalf of a cause.

1844 THACKERAY *Box of Novels* Wks. (Biogr. ed.) XIII. 402 The Irish press is at present martyrizing the most successful member of its body. 1879 L. WINGFIELD *Lords of Strogue* III. i. 12 It would be impolitic to martyrize them too openly.

b. refl. To make a 'martyr' of oneself.

1887 MISS BRADDON *Like & Unlike* xxviii, She is martyrizing herself—and for what? 1896 A. MORRISON *Child of the Jago* 86 She proceeded to martyrize herself by a show of 'setting to rights' in the room.

5. *intr.* To be or become a martyr. *rare*.

1524 WILL. MALVERN in *R. Glouc. Chron.* (1724) 582 Arilde that blessed Virgin, Which martyred at Kinton. 1846 LANDOR *Albani & Picture-d.* Wks. II. 14 We must bleed and martyrize: no end or remission of our sufferings.

Hence 'martyrized *ppl. a.*, 'martyrizing *vbl. sb.* Also 'martyrizer, one who martyrizes.

1635 J. HAYWARD *tr. Biondi's Banish'd Virg.* 84 An exquisite (though martirized) beauty. 1636 BRATHWAIT *Rom. Emp.* 141 The martyrizing and bannishing of the Christians. 1810 BENTHAM *Packing* (1821) 83 This noble army, not of martyrs but of martyrizers. 1843 THACKERAY *Mr. & Mrs. Frank Berry* ii, She only gave a martyred look, and left the room. 1900 A. LANG *Hist. Scot.* I. xvi. 436 Henry quotes the deeds of the murderer Jehu as warrant for his own martyrizing of a bishop.

martyrly ('mɑ:tɪli), *a. rare*. [f. MARTYR *sb.* + -LY¹.] Resembling or characteristic of a martyr; martyr-like.

1659 GAUDEN *Tears of Ch. Embl. Trees* **4 Without any respect to their . . . Martyrly Constancy. 1891 G. MEREDITH *One of our Conq.* III. iii. 47 [He] mused on London's East, and martyrly service there.

So 'martyrly *adv.*, in a manner befitting a martyr.

1818 BYRON *Juan* I. ccxi, The Edinburgh Review and Quarterly Treat a dissenting author very martyrly. 1823 in *Spirit Pub. Jrnls.* 419 Enduring the scorn of all England most martyrly.

martyrolatry (mɑ:tɪ'rɒlətri). [f. MARTYR *sb.* + -OLATRY.] The worship of martyrs.

1889 FARRAR *Lives of Fathers* I. xii. 702 The Christianity which he despised . . . was mainly associated with a superstitious martyrolatry and a grovelling relic-worship. 1894 *Westm. Gaz.* 20 Aug. 3/2 This Anarchist martyrolatry began with the famous execution at Chicago in 1887.

† **martyrologe**. *Obs.* Also 6 **marteralage**, 7 **martirologe**, 8 **erron. martyrologue**. [a. F. *martyrologe*, ad. med.L. *martyrologium*: see MARTYROLOGY.] = MARTYROLOGY 1.

1500 *Inv. Ch. Goods in Gentl. Mag.* (Dec. 1837) 569/2 A marteralage and a sawter. 1563-87 FOXE *A. & M.* (1596) 41/1 The martyrologe of Isuardus. 1622 DRAYTON *Polyolb.* xxiv. 26 She . . . Of her deare Countries Saints, the Martyrologe would sing.

Comb. 1716 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* I. 223 There were in the same dark ninth Century two Martyrologue-makers.

b. transf. = MARTYROLOGY 1 b.

1631 WEEVER *Anc. Funeral Mon.* 752 Registered in the Martirologe of this house.

martyrological (mɑ:tɪ'rɒlədʒɪkəl), *a.* [f. MARTYROLOGY + -IC + -AL¹.] Pertaining to martyrology or a martyrologist; concerning the history or sufferings of martyrs. Also *rarely* **martyrologic a.**

1656 OSBORN *Adv. Son* I. ii. 60 To be registered in one of his [*sc.* Love's] Martyrological Ballads, & sung by dairymaids to a pifyful Tune. 1658 SIR T. BROWNE *Gard. Cyrus* i. Hydriot. etc. 37 Some Martyrological Histories. 1849 *Fraser's Mag.* XXXIX. 288 The meaning of Christian and martyrologic symbols. 1868 J. H. BLUNT *Ref. Ch. Eng.* I. 392 Stripped of its martyrologic sensationalism, that story offers a good illustration of the state of feeling in 1514-1515.

martyrologist (mɑ:tɪ'rɒlədʒɪst). [f. MARTYROLOGY + -IST.] A writer of martyrology; one versed in the history of martyrs.

1676 I. MATHER *K. Philip's War* (1862) 100 That famous Martyrologist Mr. Fox. 1762-71 H. WALPOLE *Vertue's Anecd. Paint.* (1786) I. 133 Samuel Clarke, martyrologist. 1841 W. SPALDING *Italy & It. Isl.* II. 34 The legends of the martyrologists.

martyrologue. *rare*—2. [f. MARTYR *sb.*: see -LOGUE.] A martyrologist.

1647 TRAPP *Comm. Philemon* i. 10 The Roman Martyrologue saith, that he was stoned to death at Rome. 1657 — *Comm. Job* xvi. 8 Mr. John Fox the Martyrologue.

martyrology (mɑ:tɪ'rɒlədʒi). See also MARTILOGE, MARTYROLOGE. [ad. med.L. *martyrologium*, a. late Gr. μαρτυρολόγιον, f. μάρτυρ MARTYR *sb.*¹ + λόγος account: see LOGOS.]

1. A list or register of martyrs; *spec.* a book containing a list of Christian martyrs and other saints in the order of their commemoration, with some account of their lives and sufferings.

1599 SANDYS *Europa Spec.* (1632) 95 The Martyrologies of such as rendered by their deaths a testimonie to that truth which [etc.]. 1681-6 J. SCOTT *Chr. Life* (1747) III. 335 In the ancient Martyrologies of the Church, we meet with sundry Relations of the Appearances of Angels. 1846 MASKELL *Mon. Rit.* I. p. cxliii, It was at length ordered that nothing should be read in the Martyrology, but the name and date of the martyrdom of the Saint.

b. Antiq. The necrology of a religious house. 1710 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* II.

c. transf. An account of those who have suffered death in a cause.

1659 *Gentl. Calling* Pref., I fear if the martyrologie even of these suffering times were scanned, Venus and Bacchus would be found to have had many more martyrs, than God and Loyalty. 1732-8 NEAL *Hist. Purit.* (1822) I. 87 It is not within the compass of my design to write a martyrology of these times; nor to follow bishop Bonner and his brethren through the rivers of Protestant blood which they spilt.

2. The histories of martyrs collectively; that department of ecclesiastical history or literature which deals with the lives of martyrs.

[Properly a distinct word, as if f. a Gr. type in -λογία: see -LOGY.]

1801 FUSELI in *Lect. Paint.* xxi. (1848) 377 Monastic legend and the rubric of martyrology. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* iv. I. 501 The courage of the survivor was sustained by an enthusiasm as lofty as any that is recorded in martyrology. 1867 FREEMAN *Norm. Cong.* (1876) I. vi. 493 We are here on the dangerous ground of martyrology.

'**martyrship**. *rare*—1. [f. MARTYR *sb.* + -SHIP.] The status of a martyr.

a 1661 FULLER *Worthies* iii. (1662) I. 13 [They] now will willingly allow Martyrship to those from whom they wholly withheld (or grudgingly gave) it before.

martyry ('mɑ:tɪri). See also MARTYRE. [ad. med.L. *martyrium*, a. Gr. μαρτύριον witness, martyrdom, f. μάρτυρ MARTYR *sb.* Cf. F. *martyre*, Sp. *martirio*, Pg. *martyrio*, It. *martyrio*, *martiro*, *martorio*. A derivative of the med.L. word appears in OHG. *martara*, *martira* (G. *marter* torture).]

† 1. *a.* Martyrdom. *b.* Suffering, torment. *Obs.* c1325 *Metz. Hom.* 158 For than pin we our bodye, With torfir and with martyrye. 1677 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* II. III. 131 Clemens Alexandrinus calls martyrie the purgation of sin.

2. A shrine, oratory, or church erected in memory of a martyr; an erection marking the place of a martyrdom or the spot where a martyr's relics lie.

1708-22 BINGHAM *Orig. Eccl.* VIII. i. §8 Wks. 1840 II. 349 Constantine . . . adorned . . . Constantinople with many . . . ample martyries. a 1727 NEWTON *Observ. Proph. Daniel* I. xiv. (1733) 206 Those of the Church are not allowed to go into the Cemeteries or Martyries, as they are called, of hereticks. 1842 J. H. NEWMAN *Miracles* (1843) 146 The proposed Martyry or Church of the Resurrection. 1889 FARRAR *Lives of Fathers* I. 86 They met year by year at his martyry to celebrate the day of death. 1901 T. R. GLOVER *Life & Lett. 4th Cent.* vi. 136 On her way back she made a deviation to see St. Thecla's martyry.

marughe, **maru3**, *obs.* forms of MARROW *sb.*¹

marula (mɑ'rʊlə). Also **maroela** (Afrikaans), **maroola**, **meroola**, **merula**, -ley, -li, **morala**, **morula**. [Afrikaans, ad. Tswana and North Sotho *morula*.] A tree, *Sclerocarya caffra*, of the family Anacardiaceæ, found in central and southern Africa, and bearing an oval yellow fruit about two inches long that is used locally for making an intoxicating drink; also, the fruit of this tree. Also *attrib.*

1857 D. LIVINGSTONE *Missionary Travels & Researches in S. Afr.* viii. 165 Another tree, the 'Morala' . . . has never been known to be touched by lightning. 1868 D. OLIVER *Flora Trop. Afr.* I. 449 [*Sclerocarya*] *Caffra*, . . . Mozamb. Distr. Lake Nyassa and other localities in Zambesi-land. Native name 'Morula'. 1877 T. BAINES *Gold Regions S.E. Afr.* i. 9 The Marula, as large as a peach and with a kernel almost like one, has a pleasant flavour. 1881 E. E. FREWER *tr. Holub's Seven Yrs. S. Afr.* II. 391 We passed some more of the morula-trees. 1888 P. GILLMORE *Days & Nights by Desert* vii. 47 A ridge . . . here and there studded with meruli and mimosa trees. 1890 — *Through Gasa Land* 206 The meruley tree . . . seems to be a cross between a green plum and a walnut or hickory. 1907 *Transvaal Agric. Jrnal*. Jan. 411 The Meroola or Marula . . . a few specimens of the whole fruit of this tree were obtained. 1910 J. BUCHAN *Prester John* ix. 168 Tied up to a merula tree, were two of the finest beasts I had seen in Africa. 1920 *Nature* 6 May 298/2 The palms and morula-trees yield wine. 1932 C. FULLER *Louis Trigrand's Trek* x. 124 With him came three Indunas who brought a calabash of 'appel bier' (Morula wine). 1939 S. CLOETE *Watch for Dawn* xxix. 430 The wagon was jacked up by a big marula tree. 1950 *Cape Argus* 17 July 7/7 The maroela, a plant found in the Transvaal. 1955 T. V. BULPIN *Ivory Trail* (ed. 2) ii. 27 Native-made maroela beer. *Ibid.* xi. 116 September . . . when the maroela trees show their first flowers. 1972 *Daily Colonist* (Victoria, B.C.) 4 Apr. 21/1 Johannesburg—The tempting marula fruit is ripe once more in South Africa's Kruger National Park and thousands of happy elephants are on their annual spree . . . The berry is green and about the size of a plum . . . The fruit ferments in the big beast's belly and the elephant acts as a ponderous four-legged still.

marum ('mæərəm). *Obs. exc. arch.* [a. L. *marum*, ad. Gr. μάρων.] A name for two aromatic labiate plants (natives of Spain, etc.), *Thymus Mastichina* or herb mastic, and *Teucrium Marum* or cat-thyme, formerly used *Med.* as errhines.

1664 EVELYN *Kal. Hort.* Apr. (1679) 15 Slip and set Marums. 1693 *tr. Blancard's Phys. Dict.* (ed. 2), *Marum*, an Exotic Plant, like in Figure and Vertue to Marjoram. 1707 MORTIMER *Husb.* (1721) II. 151 Mastic Tyme or Marum is increased by slips. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Suppl.*, *Mastichina*, . . . the herb mastic, or garden marum. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1862) I. iv. i. 357 The cat is excessively fond of some plants, such as valerian, marum, and cat-mint. 1834 LANDOR *Exam. Shaks.* Wks. 1853 II. 268/1 No kitten upon a bed of marum ever played such antics.

marum, variant of MARRAM, beach grass.

Marut, var. MURUT.

marvadie, -vedee, -vedi(e): see MARAVEDI.

marvel ('mɑ:vəl), *sb.*¹ Forms: *a.* 3, 5-7 **mervel**, 4 **merwayle**, -wal(e), -waal, 4-5 **merveille**, -vaille, -veyle, -vayl, 4-6 **mervell**, -veile, -vayle, 4-7 **mervaille**, 5 **mervel(l)**, -velle, -vale, -veylle, -vayll,

5-6 mervail, -val, -vaylle, -well, *Sc.* -waill(e), 5-7 mervail, 6 merveyll; β . 4 marveil, 4-7 marveille, -vaile, 4-8 marvail, 5 marville, -velle (marfaylle), 5-6 marveylle, -vayle, 4-7 marvaylle, -veyl, -veille, 6-7 marvell, 6- marvel. See also MARL sb.² [a. OF. *merveille* fem. (mod.F. *merveille*), a Com. Rom. word = Pr. *meravelha*, Sp. *maravilla*, Pg. *maravilha*, It. *maraviglia*, *meraviglia*, a fem. sing. sb. repr. (with some irregularities of form not fully explained) L. *mirabilia*, neut. pl. of *mirabilis* adj., wonderful, f. *mīrārī* to wonder at.]

† 1. = MIRACLE I. *Obs.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 16762 + 147 (Cott.) Mony pat stode & sace þoo mervels doyn in dede, Tored & wore baptized. c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* ProL. 67 How til hel he vent in hy, & of þe mervails he vrocht pare. c 1400 MAUNDEV. (1839) v. 61 Lord, thi Merveyles ben thi Witnessse. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 55b/2, I shal stratche out my hand and shal smyte egypte in all my meruayles that I shal doo amyng among them. a 1600 MONTGOMERIE *Sonn.* ii. 13 Prais him, O man! His mervels that remarks.

2. A wonderful or astonishing thing; a cause of surpris, admiration or wonder; a wonder.

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 178 Oft tiller our Inglis men was schewed a mervaille grete, A darte was schot to þem, bot non wist who it schete. c 1386 CHAUCER *Sgr.'s T.* 652 Neure yet was herd so grete meruailles. 1387 TREVISIA *Higden* (Rolls) I. 361 In þe vtermeste endes of þe world falleþ ofte newe meruailles and wondres. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* II. 70 The worthi Hercules, Whos name schal ben endeles For the meruailles whiche he wroughte. c 1420 *Anturs of Arth.* 73 þis mekel mervaille þat I shal of mene. c 1450 *Merlin* i. 3 Thei. . tolde their maister the marvelle of the moreyn, that was fallen a-monge the bestes. 1485 CAXTON *Malory's Arthur* Pref. 3 Wherefor it is a meruayl why he is nomore renommed in his owne contreye. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 39 b, Therefore they werkes were meruayles, but no myracles. 1555 EDEN *Decades* To Rdr., It was accompted for one of the marueyls of the worlde. 1674 BREVINT *Saul at Endor* 313 Sprinkle a little of this holy water upon yourself . . . it will do Marvails. 1798 FERRIAR *Illustr. Sterne* vi. 168 All these curiosities are . . . great marvels for fools. 1808 SCOTT *Marm.* III. xviii, Marvels still the vulgar love. 1818 BYRON *Ch. Har.* IV. xviii, [Venice] Perchance even dearer in her day of woe, Than when she was a boast, a marvel, and a show. 1866 G. MACDONALD *Ann. Q. Neighb.* vii. (1878) 113 It was a marvel to me afterwards that nobody came near me. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 229 Among other marvels he beheld a hollow brazen horse.

† b. A subject for surprise. *Obs.*

1456 SIR G. HAYE *Law Arms* (S.T.S.) 7 It suld nocht be grete meruailis to se grete weris and bataillis in this world here. c 1540 J. HEYWOOD *Four P.P.* 701 And whiche of you telteþ most meruell, And most vnykte to be true, Shall most preuayle. a 1568 ASCHAM *Scholem.* I (Arb.) 58, I will tell yow the most meruell of all, and yet soche a trothe, as no man shall denie it.

c. Wonderfulness.

1866 M. ARNOLD *Thyrsis* xix, And all the marvel of the golden skies.

d. A wonderful example of (some quality).

1873 BLACK *Pr. Thule* xxv. 418 The house was a marvel of neatness and comfort.

† 3. A wonderful story or legend. *Obs.*

13. . . K. *Alis.* 6755 Wite ye eghwar by my weyes, Any merveilles by this wayes, That Y myghte do in storie. 1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 3910 þe porter zede vp to þe halle, And þys merueyl told hem alle. c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 13776 (heading) Here Ye A Meruayle Of A Lady By Nygramansy. 1483 CAXTON *G. de la Tour* Ejb, I shalle reherce yow merueil which a good lady dyde recount to me. 1484 — *Fables of Poge* v, The whiche merueyelle was announced or sayd to the sayd Pope.

4. Astonishment, surprise, admiration or wonder. *Obs.* or *arch.* Phrase, † to have marvel: to be struck with astonishment or wonder.

1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 3927 þe lorde and þe gestes alle. . . Had merueyl þat hyt was so, þat he myzte swych myracle do. 13. . . E.E. *Allit. P. A.* 1129 Delit þe lombe for to deuse, With much meruayle in mynde went. c 1386 CHAUCER *Sgr.'s T.* 79 In al the halle ne was ther spoken a word, For merueille of this knyght. c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 4954 þai . . . hade maruell full mekull of þat mayne place. c 1450 *Merlin* I When the fendes sien that, they hadden right grete feer and gret merueile. 1493 *N. Riding Rec.* (1894) 125 To our great marville and displeasure. 1535 COVERDALE *Rev.* xvii. 6 When I sawe her I wondred with grete mervayle. 1586 A. DAY *Eng. Secretary* II. (1625) 26, I haue gret marueile that . . . we can by no possibility heare of your being. 1587 *Mirr. Mag., Brennus* xlv, Our peace did all to ioy and maruaile move. 1601 W. T. *Ld. Remy's Civ. Consid.* 8 To the great meruaile of the French themselves, [he] consented that his sonnes should compound with the French. 1618 ROWLANDS *Sacred Mem.* 31 They said with maruell and great admiration, How strange and sodaine is this alteration? 1805 SCOTT *Last Minstr.* II. xxxii, Use lessens marvel, it is said. 1884 *W. Morn. News* 11 Sept. 4/3 Sir Richard Cross . . . is . . . to nobody, if the look of marvel in his eyes may be trusted, a greater marvel than to himself.

† b. Phr. to marvel (= F. à merveille): wonderfully. *Obs.*

c 1500 *Melusine* 348 Wherof they were al joyfull & glad to meruayll.

5. Phrases. † it is marvel: it is a wonder (*obs.*). what marvel, no marvel: = what wonder, no wonder (*arch.* or *rhetorical*).

c 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 265 It is grett meruaile þat god . . . distroieþ not alle þis cursed peple. c 1420 LYDG. *Assembly of Gods* 103 Hit was gret merueyle how I myght endure. c 1450 *Cursor M.* 17406 (Laud) No marvayle though ye vs not trow. 1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* VII. ix. 225 Merueyelle me thinketh said the grene knyght to the damoyseyl why ye rebuke this noble knyghte as ye doo. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 2 b, And no meruayle, For in the syght of the deite

resteth all. 1529 S. FISH *Supplic. Beggars* (1871) 3 Is it any merueile that youre peple so compleine of pouertie? 1545 BRINKLOW *Compl.* xi. (1874) 26 It is meruel. . . that fyre descend not down from heauen. 1607 HIERON *Wks.* I. 204 It is no meruaile though there bee euery where so many empty soules. 1611 BIBLE *Transl. Pref.* ¶ 4 And what maruaile? — *Eclus.* xvii. 11 It is merueile, if he escape vnpunished. 1615 W. LAWSON *Country Housew. Gard.* (1626) 31 No maruell then, if Trees make their shoots, and put their spraires disorderly. 1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* I. § 10, I say, it is no Marvail. . . that he could think of no better way [etc.]. 1815 SCOTT *Ld. of Isles* III. xxvii, No marvel, 'mid such musings high, Sleep shunn'd the monarch's thoughtful eye. 1857 BUCKLE *Civiliz.* I. x. 609 What marvel if . . . the most insignificant trifles should swell into matters of the highest importance?

† b. with inf.

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 1985 A myst and a merkenes was meruell to se. a 1400-50 *Alexander* 318 How he is merkid & made is mervaille to neyn. *Ibid.* 1245 Slik a mynd vn-to-me ware meruail [Dubl. MS. mervell] to reken. 1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* xvi. i. 664 And eyther made grete loye of other, that it were merueyelle to telle.

6. marvel of Peru, of the world. The plant *Mirabilis jalapa*, native of tropical America, with handsome funnel-shaped flowers of various colours which expand towards night: = FOUR O'CLOCK I.

1597 GERARDE *Herbal* II. liii. 272 The maruell of Peru, or the maruel of the world. 1660 SHARROCK *Vegetables* 28 In the seed of Mervayle-of-the-world. . . you must chuse out such flowers as be variable while they blow. 1721 MORTIMER *Husb.* (ed. 5) II. 230 Marvel of Peru, so termed from its wonderful Variety of Flowers on the same Root. 1882 *Garden* 6 May 317/3 Marvel of Peru. . . will look well at the back part of the borders.

7. Comb., as marvel-monger; marvel-loving adj.

1648 J. BEAUMONT *Psyche* XVIII. xcii, The Marvelmongers grant that He Was moulded up but of a mortal metal. 1903 *Edin. Rev.* Apr. 326 The marvel-loving chronicler.

marvel ('mɑ:vəl), sb.² Also marvail. Common Eng. and U.S. dial. var. of MARBLE sb.

a 1734 J. COMER in *Rhode Island Hist. Soc. Coll.* (1893) VIII. 17 A little lad. . . was playing marvils. . . near the Old North Meeting House, Boston, and a cart laden passing by, a marvil rolling under the cart he stept to get it. 1743 W. ELLIS *Mod. Husbandman* July 27 A Worm, . . . bred in them, which raised a Wart as big as a Marvell on them. 1823 E. MOOR *Suffolk Words & Phr.* 221 *Marvils*, boys' marbles. 1845 J. J. HOOPER *Some Adventures Simon Suggs* xi. 136 Sometimes. . . I play marvils. 1867 P. KENNEDY *Banks of Boro* i. 5 In the season we shot marvils on the road. 1876 'MARK TWAIN' *Tom Sawyer* II. 13 Jim, I'll give you a marvil. 1929 *Amer. Speech* V. 19 *Marvils*, . . marbles. 'Th' younguns has got some o' these hyar store-boughten marvils.' 1942 BERREY & VAN DEN BARK *Amer. Thes. Slang* §665/2 *Marble*, ivory, marb, marvel, man, mig, miggie.

† marvel, a. *Obs.* [a. OF. *merveil* adj.], evolved from *merveille* sb.: see MARVEL sb.¹] Marvellous, wonderful.

13. . . E.E. *Allit. P. C.* 81 þis is a meruayl message a man for to preche. c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* v. 87 Eke meruel thinge affermeth Marcyal. c 1420 *Chron. Vilod.* 889 And vnder a tre he doune hym leyde, A meruayle sweuene þo can he mete. *Ibid.* 1429 Bot when þey seyn þis merfeyle syzt . . . þey cryede god mercy alle þat nyzt. c 1460 *Towneleye Myst.* xiv. 422 And also, sir, to you I tell The meruellest thyng that euer fell. 1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* II. xiv. 92 He is the merueylest knyzt that is now luyung. 1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. 384 They. . . dyd ther feates of armes mervaille to recorde. 1525 *Ibid.* II. liii. [lii.] 188 They were the falsest peple and of the merueylest condycyons y^t were in all the royaume. 1530 RASTELL *Bk. Purgat.* I. xvii, Thys is now one of the mervelest conclusyons that ever I herd.

marvel ('mɑ:vəl), v. Now only literary. Forms: see the sb. [a. OF. *merveillier*, f. *merveille*: see prec. sb. Cf. Sp. *maravillar*, Pg. *maravilhar*, It. *maravigliare*, *meravigliare*.]

1. *intr.* To be filled with wonder or astonishment; to be struck with surprise. (In mod. use a stronger word than *wonder*.)

a. without construction.

13. . . K. *Alis.* 5314 Also the kyng was merueylnde, A cry he hereth gret behynde. c 1374 [see MARVELLING ppl. a.]. c 1450 *Merlin* i. 3 When the heirdes sye their bestes so deyen in the felde, they mervayled gretly. 1563 *Homilies* II. *Receiv. Sacrament* I. I iii iij, Take then this lesson. . . that when thou goest vp to the reuerent Communion. . . thou maruell with reuerence. 1632 SANDERSON *Serm.* 481 Let vs not mervaille if he begin to deale something strangely. 1782 WOLCOT in J. J. ROGERS *Opie & Wks.* (1872) 22 The Queen turned up the whites of her eyes, marvelling. 1839 J. H. NEWMAN *Par. Serm.* IV. xix. 333 A religious mind is ever marvelling, and irreligious men. . . scoff at it because it does.

b. const. at, formerly † of, † on, † upon.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* II. pr. v. 32 (Camb. MS.), I wondre gretly þat men meruaylen on swyche thynges. c 1375 *Cursor M.* 11271 (Fairf.) What they had herd & sene they told Alle marvaild on. c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* I. (*Katerine*) I 11 Bot þu suld move here & merwall, of hewine & erth. a 1425 *Cursor M.* 18774 (Trin.) Gode men of galile wher vpon merueile see? 1535 JOYE *Apol. Tindale* (Arb.) 37 Meruel not at this thyng. 1590 SPENSER *F.O.* II. ix. 43 Guyon mervayld at her uncouth cace. 1605 in *10th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 372 Let not any man mervaylle of the manyfold downefalles into synne. 1666 BUNYAN *Grace Ab.* ¶ 41 Presently I found two things within me at which I did sometimes marvel. 1667 MILTON *P.L.* IX. 551 Into the Heart of Eve his words made way, Though at the voice much marveling. 1841 W. SPALDING *Italy & It. Isl.* III. 250 Their annual liquefaction of the blood of Saint Januarius, over which they never tire of marvelling. 1865

TROLLOPE *Belton Est.* xiii. 142 She was one of those whose lot in life drives us to marvel at the inequalities of human destiny.

indirect passive. 1583 R. TANNER *Prob. Conject.* B iij b, It is a thing greatly to bee meruayled at. 1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* I viii. 7 b, It is not to be marueiled at though they have great plentie of such pullen.

c. with clause, expressing the object of wonder.

1390 GOWER *Conf.* I. 117 Now schalt thou noght forþi mervaille That I doun fro my Charr alihte. 1465 *Paston Lett.* II. 220, I merveyll that I here no tidynges from yow hough ye have do at the assises. 1538 STARKEY *England* I. iii. 88, I can not agre wyth you, but rather I maruayle that you can say so. 1611 BIBLE *Gal.* i. 6. 1784 COWPER *Task* IV. 713, I marvelled much that. . . his beauties had then first Engaged my wonder. 1820 SCOTT *Abbot* II, I marvel your ladyship could bear so long with her insolence.

d. const. inf.

1535 COVERDALE *Ps.* xlvii. 3 They marveled, to se soch thynges. 1535 CROMWELL in *Merriman Life & Lett.* (1902) I. 437, I cannot a little marvayle to understand that. . . ye have [etc.]. 1582 N. LICHEFIELD *Castanhe'da's Conq. E. Ind.* I. ix. 23 He shoulde not meruaile to see them bring their weapons.

2. To feel astonished curiosity; to ask oneself wonderingly. Const. interrogative clause.

c 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 366, I merueyle wher þe pryulegis commen alonde wherby [etc.]. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 7 Everich be himself mervelleth What thing it is that me so eilleth. c 1400 *Melayne* 529 They mervelle why the bellis so range. c 1470 HENRY *Wallace* VIII. 497 Sotheroun marueld giff it suld be Wallace. 1530 PALSGR. 581/1, I marvayle what you meane. 1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* I. ii. 238, I maruell where Troylus is. 1643 SIR T. BROWNE *Relig. Med.* I. § 45, I cannot but marvaile from what Sibyl or Oracle they stole the Prophesie of the worlds destruction by fire. 1875 MRS. RANDOLPH *Wild Hyacinth* I. 44 Christian was marvelling more and more what her father could possibly want with her.

† 3. a. refl. = senses 1 and 2. *Obs.*

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* *Wace* (Rolls) 963 Merueille þe nought 3yf þey haue grace, ffranchise & fredom to purchase. ? a 1400 *Morte Arth.* 1314 My lorde meruailles hym mekelle. . . Why thow morthises his mene. c 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) xv. 70, I meruaild me gretly. c 1489 CAXTON *Blanchardyn* II. 15 Blanchardyn. . . coude not merueyelle hym self to moche. . . of the dyserer and strange werkes that he perceyued. 1548 GESTE *Pr. Masse* Bivb, I maruel me muche that many of them. . . haue in earnest meynenteance transubstantiation.

† b. *impers. me marvels*: = I marvel. (occas. with direct obj.) *Obs.*

c 1325 *Song of Yesterday* 97 in *E.E.P.* (1862) 135 Me meruayles ouer al þat god let monymon croke and elde. c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 65 Me meruailles of my boke. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* II. 277 So that the more me mervelleth, What thing it is mi lodi eilleth. ? 1401 *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 75 Me mervelleth moche of thin lewidheed! a 1425 *Cursor M.* 11671 (Trin.) Marye he seide me merueileþ þe þat seest þe hegenes of þis tre. 1496 *Dives & Paup.* (W. de W.) Int. x. a v b, Me meruaylleth moche why Cryste taught more that yonge riche man the commaundementes of the seconde table than of the fyrste.

† c. *pass.* = senses 1 and 2. (Chiefly const. of.)

1390 GOWER *Conf.* II. 196 Wherof the world is yit mervailed Of the maistries that he wroughte. a 1400-50 *Alexander* 3218 He. . . Was on þe make of þat mote nozt mervailed a lytyll. 1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. 324, I am greatly marveled of the letters ye have sent me. *Ibid.* cclxxiii. 409 They are all greatly marueyled. . . that. . . ye wolde nat yssue out of your straye to fight with them.

† 4. *trans.* To wonder or be astonished at. (Often in *pass.* with clause attached.) *Obs.*

1382 WYCLIF *Judith* x. 7 [Thei] . . . stonezende merueileden [Vulg. *mirati sunt*] ful miche the fairnesse of hir. c 1400 *Rom. Rose* 2062, I mervelle thee asking this demande. 1432-50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) I. 233 Hit is to be mervaylede how that so hevly a thyng myghte be soe erecte. 1513 DOUGLAS *Aeneis* I. xi. 31 Thai mervailt the riche giftis of Eneas. 1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. 441 It myght well be marveyled howe they endured so long. 1565 T. STAPLETON *Fortr. Faith* 46 That were, surely, worth the lerning, and much to be marvailed, if [etc.]. 1625 BACON *Ess.*, *Deformity* (Arb.) 255 Let it not be Maruelled, if sometimes they proue Excellent Persons. 1819 W. TENNANT *Papistry Storm* d. i. (1827) 33 Sir Knicht did hing a while on wing, Marvelling' the meanin' o' that thing.

† 5. To cause to wonder; to astonish. *Obs.*

a 1400 *Berlam & Josaphat* 260 (Harl. MS.) þis meteyng meruaild all his mode. 1432-50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) II. 369 There were iij. sustyrs as of oon pulcritude, which meruaylede their beholders. 1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* xvi. i. 665 One thyng merueilled me. 1560 ROLLAND *Crt. Venus* I. 505 This mater maruallis me [etc.]. 1567 *Satir. Poems Reform.* vii. 15 It dois merwell me Quhat causit hes the Lordis of Scotland Tak on ane enterprey of sic folie.

† marvellable, a. *Obs.* [a. OF. *merveillable*: see MARVEL v. and -ABLE.] = MARVELLOUS.

1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 430 b/2 God. . . wylling hym self shewed wonderful and meruaylable. c 1500 *Melusine* 177 Their meruaylable shottying with gones & arowes.

† marvellation. *Obs.* (Meant as a vulgarism.) [f. MARVEL v. + -ATION.] Cause of wonder.

1599 PEELE *Sir Cloy. Wks.* (Rtdlg.) 518/1 Why, it is marvellation to see.

marvelling ('mɑ:vəlɪŋ), vbl. sb. [f. MARVEL v. + -ING¹.] The action of the verb MARVEL.

c 1430 *Life St. Kath.* (1884) 40 Whiche hath turned vs alle in suche stonyng and merueylyng. 1552 LATIMER *Serm. 3rd Sund. Epiph.* (1584) 305 Which word [of God], if it light vpon a good ground. . . it turneth with his strength the same, and bringeth a meruaylyng. 1592 STOW *Ann.* an. 1280, 300 On S. Martins euen a great thunder ouerthrew many houses and trees in England, to the maruailing of many.

marvelling ('mɑ:vəlɪŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. MARVEL *v.* + -ING².] That marvels.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* I. Met. iii. 5 (Camb. MS.) Thanne . . . phebus . . . smyteth with his beemes in marveylyngye Eyen. 1839 BAILEY *Festus* vi. (1852) 78 These same marvellous eyes of mine. 1841 D'ISRAELI *Amen. Lit.* (1867) 212 They . . . impressed on the marvelling reader that [etc.].

Hence 'marvellingly *adv.*, in a marvelling manner.

1891 G. MEREDITH *One of our Conq.* III. viii. 155 Nataly marvellingly named Mrs. John Corwyn.

marvellous ('mɑ:vələʊs), *a.*, (*sb.*) and *adv.* Forms: *a.* 4-7 merveil(l)ous, 4 mervilous, mervelis, merva(i)lous(e, mervellos, mervelious, 4-6 mervel(l)ous(e, 5 mervel(l)us, merveyllous, mervelo(i)se, merveyleux, -(i)ouse, mervelious, mervelyows(e, mervalus, 6 mervaylous(e, 7 mervailous; *β.* 4 marvellious, 5 marvelus, 5-6 marveyulous, 6 marvaylus, marvayl(l)ous, (*Sc.*) marwolus, 7 marveilous, 6-9 marvelous, 6-marvellous. *Superl.* 4-5 merveillousest, -oust (-ous), mervelyouste(ste, merviloste, merveluste, 6 mervellosest. [a. OF. *merveillos* (mod.F. *merveilleux*), f. *merveille*: see MARVEL *sb.*¹ and -OUS. Cf. Sp. *maravilloso*, It. *meraviglioso*.]

A. adj. a. Such as to excite wonder or astonishment; wonderful, astonishing, surprising.

13. . . K. *Alis.* 6445 Another folk bysyde ther is, Swithe mervelious folke, y-wis. c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 228 Men norise childre per inne, on mervelious wise. 1362 LANGL. *P. Pl. A.* ix. 59 þe Meruilloste Meetyng Mette I me þenne þat euered dremede driht In drecchyng. a 1400 *Stochk. Med. MS.* 141 A marvellous drink. ? a 1400 *Morte Arth.* 129 Sir Lucius. . . That es þe merveliouseste mane þat on molde lengez. c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 1572 And all of marbill was made with meruillus bestes. c 1410 *Master of Game* (MS. Digby 182) xxxiv. For certeyne it is þe merveliouseste beeste þat is. c 1420 LYDG. *Assembly of Gods* 1513 Where I behelde the meruelous story That euer I yet saw in any pycure. c 1450 *Merlin* iii. 56 Ther Pendragon dide merveliose knyghthode a-monge his enmyes. 1471 RIPLEY *Comp. Alch.* v. x. in Ashm. (1652) 150 Lyke to the Raynbow mervelouse unto syght. 1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* II. xix. 99 Balyng and Balan foughte to gyders the merueillous batail that euer was herd of. 1502 ATKYNSON tr. *De Imitatione* III. v. 199 The marueylous warkes of god. 1533 GAU *Richt Vay* (1888) 39 The marwolus conceptione and birth of Iesus Christ. 1548 LATIMER *Ploughers* (Arb.) 29 Moyses was a mervelous man, a good man. 1612 T. TAYLOR *Comm. Titus* II. 13 Finally, he shall be glorious, yea merueilous in his Saints. 1651 HOBBS *Leviath.* II. xxvi. 148 Miracles are Marvellous warkes: but that which is marvellous to one, may not be so to another. 1742 YOUNG *Ni. Th.* VII. 1423 We nothing know, but what is Marvellous; Yet what is Marvellous, we can't believe. 1802 WORDSW. *Resol. & Independ.* vii. I thought of Chatterton, the marvellous Boy. 1894 H. DRUMMOND *Ascent Man* 352 Nature always makes her changes with a marvellous economy.

b. spec. Of poetic material: Concerned with the supernatural.

1715 POPE *Iliad* Pref., Fable may be divided into the probable, the allegorical, and the marvellous. . . The marvellous fable includes whatever is supernatural, and especially the machines of the gods. 1869 TOZER *Higl. Turkey* II. 259 The marvellous element is introduced with such perfect simplicity. . . as to appear perfectly natural.

c. the marvellous: that which is prodigious or extravagantly improbable.

1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* Contents VIII. i. A wonderful long chapter, concerning the marvellous. 1755 JOHNSON *s.v.*, *The marvellous* is used, in works of criticism, to express any thing exceeding natural power, opposed to the probable. 1761 GIBBON *Misc. Wks.* (1814) V. 488 The history of Richard I of England. . . is alluring by the marvellous. 1825 WATERTON *Wand. S. Amer.* I. ii. (1879) 127 The first have erred by lending a too willing ear to the marvellous. 1873 M. ARNOLD *Lit. & Dogma* (1876) 53 The prodigies and the marvellous of Bible-religion are common to it with all religions.

d. marvellous apple = *balsam apple*: see BALSAM IO.

1578 LYTE *Dodoens* III. lxxxviii. 442 *Charantia*, Balsam apple, the male, Marvelous apples. . . the Marvellous apples are named *Charantia*. *Ibid.* 443 The Oyle of Momordica, or Maruelous Apples. . . putteth away all scarres and blemishes, if it be applyed thereto. 1866 HOGG *Fruit Man.* (ed. 3) 31 (Apples) Marvellous. Fruit small and oblate.

e. Weakened use of sense *a.*; also in affected use; also as *Comb.*

1924 E. O'NEILL *Welded* I. 94 You're going to be marvelous! . . . It's going to be the finest thing we've ever done! *Ibid.* 97 The play was such a marvelous success! 1927 L. MAYER *Just between Us Girls* II. 13, I had no IDEA you were going, my dear—how SIMPLY MARVELOUS! 1931 *Amer. Speech* VI. 181 No reviewer is fluent without adjectives. . . ; 'marvelous power'; 'quiet beauty'. 1933 M. LINCOLN *Oh! Definitely* v. 57 'You write, don't you. . . 'Yes. . . 'Marvellous!' she said with enormous sincerity, whilst her blue eyes shouted, 'What piffle!' *Ibid.* 58 'You must let me get you seats,' I said. 'Marvellous of you,' said Ursula. 1950 M. LOWRY *Let.* 1 Mar. (1967) 190, I feel another million thanks are in order to . . . the Book Club for the marvelous-looking book.

† *B. sb.* [= F. *merveilleux*.] An exquisite, dandy. *Obs. rare.*

1819 *Metropolis* (ed. 2) II. 57, I did not stay very late at the party; and our marvellous promised to give us a list of the company. . . the ensuing day. [Cf. p. 59 Our military Exquisite.]

† *C. adv.* = MARVELLOUSLY. *Obs.*

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 174 Sir, ouer meruailouse our duellyng here is hard. c 1400 MAUNDEV. (1839) v. 52 Mervelious grete & hye. 1530 RASTELL *Bk. Purgat.* Prol., Sayd yt he woldebe mervelous glad. 1535 COVERDALE *Ps.* cxlv. [cxlv.] 3 Greate is the Lorde, & maruelous worthy to be prayed. 1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N.* IV. i. 26, I am maruelous hairy about the face. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* II. ii. III. (1651) 264 The country. . . hath a marvellous fair prospect. 1664 H. MORE *Myst. Iniq.* 408 Τὸ δέκατον τῆς πόλεως will have a sense marvellous coincident therewith. 1777 SHERIDAN *Sch. Scandal* IV. i. Here's my great uncle, Sir Richard Ravelin, a marvellous good general in his day.

marvellously ('mɑ:vələʊsli), *adv.* [-LY².] *a.* In a marvellous manner or degree.

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 93 His dede com him suythe meruellosly. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl. B.* VII. 159 And Ioseph mette merueilously how the mone and the sonne, And the elleuene sterres hailed hym alle. c 1470 HENRY WALLACE *iv.* 151 He with power partyt merualously. 1530 PALSGR. 425/1 He his mervaylously come up within a yere or two. 1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* IV. ix. 121 b, The children of Israel. . . had maruelously passed dry foote through the redde sea. 1640 HOWELL *Dodona's Gr.* (1645) 127 His tutelar Angel stiel mervailously garded him. 1710 TATTLER No. 190 ¶ 2 The People of this Land be marvellously given to Change. 1874 MOTLEY *Barneveld* I. ii. 137 The King was marvellously out of humour. 1881 LADY HERBERT *Edith* 7 Her hands and feet were marvellously small.

b. In affected use; see MARVELLOUS *a.* *e.*

1926 E. O'NEILL *Great God Brown* 16 He can paint beautifully and write poetry and he plays and sings and dances so marvellously.

marvellousness ('mɑ:vələʊsnɪs). [-NESS.] The quality of being marvellous.

1557 *Sarum Primer* L vij, Open myne eyes, and I shall consider the meruelousnesse of thy lawe. 1614 RALEIGH *Hist. World* I. xi. § 2. 204 The maruelousnesse of some workes. . . hath beene the cause of this slaunde. 1794 KIRWAN *Elem. Min.* (ed. 2) I. 452 The sublimity and marvellousness of these stupendous operations. 1862 H. SPENCER *First Princ.* I. iii. § 17 (1875) 56 Habit blinds us to the marvellousness of this phenomenon.

† **marvelly**, *a.* and *adv.* *Obs.* Forms: 4-5 mervelly, 5 *compar.* marfeyllogur. [f. MARVEL *sb.*¹ + -LY.] = MARVELLOUS, MARVELLOUSLY.

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* *Wace* (Rolls) 1691 Merueyloslike [*v.r.* Meruelly] was he hardy. c 1420 *Chron. Vitod.* 1370 þis miracle was do þus as ychaue sayde, & more marfeyllogur þen y telle cone. c 1450 *Cov. Myst.* (Shaks. Soc.) 156 Bit saw I nevyr so mervelly a syne Shapyn upon the skyes.

'**marvelment.** *rare.* [f. MARVEL *sb.*¹ + -MENT.] The condition of marvelling.

1823 T. G. WAINWRIGHT *Ess. & Crit.* (1880) 311 The sample which genuine travellers occasionally expose to the marvelment of the commons.

† **marvelness.** *Obs.* [f. MARVEL *a.* + -NESS.] = MARVELLOUSNESS.

1434 MISYNG *Mending Life* 110 Of wyllful pouert on þis wyse takyn procedis vertues & meruileus vntwoud.

marvelry ('mɑ:vəlrɪ), *poet.* [f. MARVEL *sb.* + -RY.] A marvellous thing.

1874 A. O'SHAUGHNESSY *Mus. & Moonlight* 12 And the moon's pallid taper fingers played With all the scarce-seen marvelries that stayed In the strange fitful glimmer.

marver ('mɑ:və(r)), *sb.* [Corruptly *a.* F. *marbre*: see MARBLE *sb.* 3.] A polished slab of marble or iron upon which glass-blowers roll and shape the plastic glass while still on the blow-pipe.

1832 G. R. PORTER *Porcelain & Gl.* 169 The next operation is to roll the glass on. . . a smooth horizontal iron plate called the marver, a name corrupted from the French word '*marbre*'. 1890 W. J. GORDON *Foundry* 132 [One of the men] rolls the lump of glass on a flat slab of stone called a 'marver'.

Hence 'marver *v.*, to roll (glass) upon a marver.

1852-4 *Cycl. Usef. Arts* (ed. Tomlinson 1866) I. 768/1 He then marvers it, . . . and placing the hot glass in a brass mould [etc.].

marvyl(e, marvile, obs. forms of MARVEL.

Marwari ('mɑ:wɑ:ri), *sb.* and *a.* Also Marvari, Marwaree, Marwarry. [Hindi, f. Skr. *maru* desert, wilderness.] *A. sb. a.* A native or inhabitant of Marwar, a region in the state of Rajasthan in India. *b.* The dialect of Hindi used in Marwar. *B. adj.* Of or pertaining to the Marwar region.

1815 J. R. CARNAC *Let. Feb.* in *Trans. Lit. Soc. Bombay* (1819) I. 297 The failure of rain in Marwar, and the ruin by the locusts of the products of the land. . . drove the inhabitants of that unfortunate country into. . . Guzerat. . . Miseries seemed to follow the footsteps of the Marwarees. 1826 W. B. HOCKLEY *Pandurang Hari* II. iii. 70, I. . . implicated by name. . . Sewhund the Marwarry, and many others. 1832 J. TOD *Ann. Rajast'han* II. III. ii. 234 The wealthy bankers and merchants of these regions scattered throughout India, are all known under one denomination, *Marwari*, which is erroneously supposed to apply to the Jodpoor territory. 1855 H. H. WILSON *Gloss. Judicial & Revenue Terms* 332/2 *Mārāvārī* bankers are mostly of the Jain religion. 1880 [see BUNNIA]. 1885 G. C. WHITWORTH *Anglo-Indian Dict.* 199/2 *Mārāvārī* is also the name of the language of Mārāvār. 1899 KIPLING *From Sea to Sea* I. xiv. 129 A black, flamboyant Marwari stallion. 1908 G. A. GRIERSON *Ling. Survey India* IX. II. 16 Standard Mārāvārī varies but little from Jaipuri. 1926 A. HUXLEY *Jesting Pilate* I. 72 These houses. . . are the palaces of the Marwari

merchants, the Jews of India. 1960 'S. HARVESTER' *Chinese Hammer* xxv. 202 A cluster of Marwari women was achingly brilliant in rainbow-coloured saris. 1964 S. K. CHATTERJI in D. Abercrombie et al. *Daniel Jones* 412 In Rajasthan, . . . the passage will be as follows (in the Marwari dialect). 1971 R. RUSSELL tr. *Ahmad's Shore & Wave* viii. 92 Money-lenders . . . in their Marwari turbans.

marwe, -whe, obs. forms of MARROW.

Marxian ('mɑ:ksɪən), *a.*¹ and *sb.*¹ [f. the name of Karl Marx (1818-83), German-born socialist writer + -IAN.] *A. adj.* Of or pertaining to the socialist doctrines or theories of Karl Marx. Also *Marxian-Soviet* *adj.*, of or pertaining to the type of socialism found in the U.S.S.R.

1887 G. B. SHAW *Let.* 17 May (1965) 169 Your notion that he is getting the best is a Marxian illusion. 1896 B. RUSSELL *German Social Democracy* 71 The 'honourable' Social Democrats, as they called themselves, the party of thorough-going Marxian Communism. 1902 B. KIDD *Princ. Western Civilisation* 87 [Spencer] really has in view, like the Marxian socialists, a state of society in which [etc.]. 1919 J. SPARGO *Psychol. Bolshevism* iii. 12 Only an infinitesimal minority of those who call themselves Marxian Socialists have ever studied Marx at first hand. 1920 M. BEER *Hist. Brit. Socialism* II. III. i. 21 He [sc. Harney] stood much nearer to O'Brien and Louis Blanc than to the Marxian policy. 1930 T. OKEY *Basketful of Memories* vii. 61 The Marxian revolutionary social teaching was slow in penetrating this country. *Ibid.*, Indications were obvious. . . that the Marxian bible. . . had begun to leaven English democratic thought. 1948 J. TOWSTER *Political Power in U.S.S.R.* I. 4 (*heading*) The Marxian-Soviet view of state and law. 1949 KOESTLER *Promise & Fulfilment* II. v. 281 The Marxian dictum that man is a product of his environment. 1959 C. MACKENZIE *Lunatic Republic* xi. 190 We also regard revisionism as treachery to Marxian ideology. 1966 E. A. CARLSON *Gene* ix. 95 'Morganism', to this rival school, represented 'reactionary' and 'idealistic' tendencies which ran counter to the 'materialist' attitudes expressed by Marxian and Leninist (later Stalinist) outlooks on science. 1966 P. HEATH tr. *Wetter's Soviet Ideology Today* III. x. 294 The Marxian theory of value and surplus value has encountered its most serious troubles over the question of the average rate of profit. 1971 Z. A. JORDAN *Karl Marx* 20 Recent contributions concerning the concept of alienation. . . follow the Hegelian rather than the Marxian path.

B. sb. One who holds or supports Marxian views; a follower of Marx. Cf. MARXIST *sb.*¹

1896 B. RUSSELL *German Social Democracy* 89 Although this programme showed, on the whole, a victory of the Marxians, Marx protested against it. 1918 E. B. BAX *Reminisc.* 138 The question of Internationalism was indeed one of the great bones of contention between them and the Marxians. 1923 E. A. ROSS *Russ. Soviet Republic* 394 Even though it fell in partly with the program of the extreme Marxians, the expropriation of the landlords and capitalists was not really a thing planned. 1935 D. FAHEY *Mystical Body Christ* ix. 199 Marxians will take account of circumstances, in order to get their programme accepted.

Hence 'Marxianism, adherence to Marxian doctrines or theories. Cf. MARXISM¹.

1896 B. RUSSELL *German Social Democracy* 93 The new philosophy of life which Marxianism had introduced. 1905 J. R. MACDONALD *Socialism & Society* iv. 99 Marxianism, however, is a product of German thought during the second and third decades of the nineteenth century. 1912 *Eng. Rev.* June 413 The British workman will never take up the theoretics of orthodox Marxianism. 1926 *Spectator* 22 May 871/2 It was Western Europe which gave Marxianism to Russia.

Marxian ('mɑ:ksɪən), *a.*² and *sb.*² [f. the name of the Marx Brothers (Chico, Harpo, Groucho and Zeppo), American comedians + -IAN.] *A. adj.* Of or pertaining to the Marx Brothers. *B. sb.* An admirer of the Marx Brothers. So 'Marxism², (a) the type of comedy performed by the Marx Brothers; (b) a witticism typical of the Marx Brothers. Also 'Marxist *a.*² and *sb.*²

1933 *Cherwell* 25 Feb. 131/2 No one who disliked *Monkey Business* will be converted to Marxism by *Horse Feathers*. 1940 G. MARX *Groucho Lett.* (1967) 47 Don't come out bluntly and say, 'How much dough have you got?' That wouldn't be the Marxian way. 1946 *Times* 6 July 5/4 There will be something like mourning among Marxists in London next week. 1951 K. CRICHTON *Marx Brothers* xv. 196 They opened on Thursday night and closed on Saturday. The post-mortem was short and typically Marxian. They had gambled, they had lost, and there would be no lamentations. 1962 *Sunday Times* 1 Apr. 32/8 Dr McCabe asked Groucho for a few words. The resultant Marxism is very much to the point. 1962 *Oxford Mail* 21 July 6/2 There are only one or two Marx Brothers comedies left in circulation now, so I recommend this. . . to Marxians. 1965 *Oxf. Mag.* 29 Apr. 303/2 We might not have been so much amused if there had not been a grain of zany probability—almost Marxist, in the Bros. sense—in it. 1966 A. EYLES *Marx Brothers* xvii. 156 'It made sages out of screwballs and accused wise men of being fools.' A perfect description of comedy's Marxism. We could be in *Duck Soup*, but this was American politics. 1969 *New Yorker* 25 Jan. 104/3 *The Marx Brothers at the Movies*. . . The book is the work of dedicated Marx fans, and its ideal readers are the nation's equally dedicated Marxists.

|| **Marxisant, marxisant** (marksizə), *a.* Also (*erron.*) marxisan. [Fr., f. *Marxis*(te + -ant *pr. pple.* ending.) With Marxist leanings.

1961 *New Left Rev.* May-June 31/2 The Marxist and marxisan tradition. 1966 G. LICHTHEIM *Marxism in Mod. France* iii. 89 It took the full-scale assimilation of contemporary German philosophy after 1945 to render Existentialism popular, even fashionable, among *Marxisants* intellectuals. 1967 *Philosophy* XLII. 287 The Dialectical Laws. . . are seen as some *Marxisant* positivists saw them in the thirties. 1968 *Listener* 18 July 81/2 Malcolm

X's abandonment of black racism, his conversion to Islam, his *Marxist* tendencies... all meant a move in a direction incompatible with that taken by the present-day Black Power movement. 1969 J. MANDER *Static Society* iv. 118 Almost the entire Latin American intelligentsia is *marxist*. 1970 *New Society* 5 Mar. 406/3 Marxists, marxist or radical, the New Past men exemplify the ambiguities of Plumb's inevitably conditioned 'rationality'.

Marxism¹ ('mɑ:kzɪz(ə)m). [f. *Marx* (see MARXIAN a.¹ and sb.¹) + -ISM, or ad. F. *Marxisme*, G. *Marxismus*.] The political and economic theories of Marx, esp. that, as labour is basic to wealth, historical development, following scientific laws determined by dialectical materialism, must lead to the violent overthrow of the capitalist class and the taking over of the means of production by the proletariat. Cf. DIALECTICAL a. 1 b.

1897 *Social-Democrat* Dec. 365 Marxism, as generally conceived, is a catastrophic theory rather than a theory of development. 1903 *Social Democrat* Feb. 88 Both ultra-revolutionary and opportunism... rest in contradiction to Marxism on an ideological or quasi-ideological basis. 1908 H. G. WELLS *New Worlds for Old* xi. 251 It seemed to me, that fatalistic Marxism crumbled down to dust. 1920 *Q. Rev.* Apr. 477 M. Millerand... was throwing sops to the Cerberus of unchained Marxism. 1935 F. A. VON HAYEK *Collectivist Econ. Planning* 1. 18 It is essentially in this form that Marxism has been interpreted by the social-democratic parties on the Continent. 1959 OVERSTREET & WINDMILLER *Communism in India* ii. xx. 488 But according to Marxism, the prime movers of history were not nations but classes. 1968 J. H. KAUTSKY *Communism & Politics of Devel.* iv. 76 Leninism is an adaptation of Marxism, a product of the industrialized West, to the conditions of an underdeveloped country.

So 'Marxism-Leninism, the doctrines of Marx as interpreted and put into effect by Lenin; Leninism; official communist interpretation of the doctrines of Marx as implemented by Lenin developed as a set of principles to guide policy and behaviour. Cf. LENINISM.

1932 (title) The Marxist Library: works of Marxism-Leninism. 1934 [see DIALECTICAL a. 1 b]. 1936 J. STRACHEY *Theory & Pract. Socialism* iv. xxviii. 356 The science [sc. Marxism] is now sometimes referred to as 'Marxism-Leninism'. 1946 tr. *Lenin's Sel. Works* Pref. 13 The revolutionary theory of Marxism-Leninism 'gives practical workers the power of orientation, faith in the victory of our cause' (*Stalin*). 1948 [see LENINISM]. 1966 P. HEATH tr. *Wetter's Soviet Ideology Today* 328 The struggle against the various revisionist tendencies gave birth to Marxism-Leninism. 1970 D. JAMES *Ché Guevara* xv. 312 But it is revolutionary thought outside Marxism-Leninism with which Ché Guevara appears to have most in common. 1973 *Listener* 26 July 118/2 The Chinese leadership... still has this notion of China as the homeland of Marxism-Leninism.

Marxism²: see MARXIAN a.² and sb.²

Marxist ('mɑ:kzɪst), sb.¹ and a.¹ [f. as MARXISM¹ + -IST or ad. F. *Marxiste*, G. *Marxist*.] A sb. A follower of Marx's theories or doctrines; a member of a political organization with international affiliations which is based on Marxism.

1886 [see GUESDIST]. 1889 E. SIMCOX *Diary* 18 Sept. in K. A. McKenzie *Edith Simcox & George Eliot* (1961) 56 The Anarchists [were] bestowing most of their attention on the Marxists. 1908 H. G. WELLS *New Worlds for Old* xv. 350 Those 'class war' ideas of the Marxist that have been superseded in English socialism. 1918 B. MIALI tr. *Hamon's Lessons of World-War* vii. 206 They [sc. German Social Democrats] professed to be Marxists... and they were acting as supporters of the capitalist class in the war which was then commencing. 1928 E. & C. PAUL tr. *Stalin's Leninism* 210 Comrade Trotsky is apparently unmindful of the fact that Lenin (who was surely a Marxist)... was writing of 'the need for an immediate transfer of all power into the hands of the revolutionary democracy'. 1938 J. F. SCANLAN tr. *Mauriac's Communism & Christians* 209 Marx himself was a person in revolt against the world, but Marxists can no longer be such. 1947 HENDERSON & PARSONS tr. *Weber's Theory Social & Econ. Organization* ii. 199 There is the type, which includes especially the Marxists, which is evolutionary. 1964 D. CAUTE *Communism & French Intellectuals* iv. i. 263 The first generation of communist intellectuals in France were conspicuously immature Marxists.

B. adj. Of or pertaining to Marxism. Freq. in Comb.

1897 *Social-Democrat* Dec. 367 It [sc. the Italian Socialist party] is gradually losing the catastrophic character with which the Marxist teachings have stamped it. 1928 E. & C. PAUL tr. *Stalin's Leninism* 349 In other words, Leninism includes all that Marx taught, with the addition of Lenin's contribution to the Marxist treasury. 1938 J. F. SCANLAN tr. *Mauriac's Communism & Christians* 209 In such a case judgements and condemnations of the moral kind take the place of psychological theses, and this is the defect of the whole Marxist theory of man. 1949 J. LINDSAY *Marxism & Contemporary Sci.* ix. 223 One brief example will serve to show how essential Marxist method has beaten against the Hegelian dualism. 1957 J. S. HUXLEY *Relig. without Revelation* (rev. ed.) iii. 63 Marxist Communism is much better organised and more competent [than Nazism], but its purely materialist basis has limited its efficacy. 1957 *Times Lit. Suppl.* 25 Oct. 645/3 What had been the house of the local Marxist-Socialist party, who had left it filthy. 1959 *Encounter* Jan. 20/1 In the West, where thought tends to be either Marxist-materialistic or Christian-supernatural... it is difficult to envisage a religion not based on transcendental hopes and promises. 1964 *Daily Tel.* 15 Jan. 14/2 It is not sufficient to make Marxist-sounding speeches... or even to

embrace Mr. Khrushchev. All these things Dr. Castro has done before. 1969 R. C. TUCKER *Marxian Revolutionary Idea* vi. 213 The history of radical movements, Marxist ones included, suggests that Mao's fear of the coming deradicalization of Chinese communism is well founded. 1973 *Times* 28 June 16/7 A Labour Party led by Mr Wilson and controlled, to the extent that it already is, by its Marxist wing.

So 'Marxist-Leninism, = *Marxism-Leninism*; 'Marxist-Leninist a., of, pertaining to, or characteristic of Marxist-Leninism; cf. *Leninist-Marxist*. Also Mar'xistically adv.

1933 in K. Marx *Critique Gotha Programme* Introd. 8 The successes of socialist construction are the result of a revolutionary Marxist-Leninist policy. 1937 J. M. MURRY *Necessity of Pacifism* iii. 49 Those Socialists who imagine that Marxism, or Marxist-Leninism will either supply, or stiffen it, imagine a vain thing. 1938 *New Statesman* 15 Jan. 87/1 The wretched Mensheviks were Marxistically correct in supporting the Provisional Government... but they found their attitude difficult to explain to hungry workers and mutinous sailors. 1940 tr. *Stalin's Leninism* 653 There is hardly need to dwell on the cardinal importance of Party propaganda, of the Marxist-Leninist training of our people. 1945 KOESTLER *Yogi & Commissar* iii. ii. 173 A question which automatically cropped up in every Marxistically trained mind. 1948 J. TOWSTER *Political Power in U.S.S.R.* 9 Interests of the Soviet Union cannot be deduced only from a study of the... Marxist-Leninist Ideology. 1957 *Times Lit. Suppl.* 6 Dec. 731/2 The Titoists regard Stalinism as the negation of Marxist-Leninist principles. 1963 Z. A. JORDAN *Philos. & Ideology* iii. xi. 228 By denying that knowledge is relative to the mind, Marxist-Leninist thinkers put reality beyond the reach of the mind. 1966 *Listener* 20 Oct. 559/3 Marxist-Leninist philosophy is a dark room in which you're looking for a black cat, and there is no cat, but every so often you shout: 'I've got it! I've got it!' 1970 *New Society* 5 Mar. 408/1 Marxist-Leninist theory has tended to play down the specific nature of agricultural production, which limits its applicability to developing countries. 1973 *Denver Q.* VIII. ii. 94 The long-term goal is the elimination of the capitalist bourgeois society, and within the universities, the gradual replacement of conservative professors with Marxistically trained and oriented scholars. 1975 *New Yorker* 21 Apr. 141/1 The Hanoi Communists are not, as far as is known, dogmatic Marxist-Leninists.

Marxist, a.² and sb.²: see MARXIAN a.² and sb.²

Marxite ('mɑ:kzɪt), a. and sb. [f. as MARXIAN a.¹ and sb.¹ + -ITE.] = MARXIST sb.¹ and a.¹

1895 *New Age* 12 Sept. 377/3 Mutual concessions on the part of Catholic Socialists on the one hand and revolutionary Marxist Socialists on the other, would... result in a great and victorious movement for the regeneration of society. 1902 *Amer. Jnl. Sociol.* July 68 This idea is implicit in the position of the 'orthodox' Marxist. 1914 A. CLUTTON-BROCK *William Morris* viii. 153 Mr. Hyndman... was, and still is, a Marxist. *Ibid.* 154 His aim was to make and keep the Federation a Marxist body.

Marxize ('mɑ:kzɪz), v. [f. as MARXIAN a.¹ and sb.¹ + -IZE.] To form, adapt, etc., in accordance with the doctrines of Karl Marx; to follow or advocate Marxism. Hence **Marxization**; **Marxizing** vbl. sb. and ppl. a.

1940 'G. ORWELL' *Inside Whale* 163 By being Marxised literature has moved no nearer to the masses. 1951 *Scrutiny* XVIII. 49 The days of Public School Marxising and Fellow-travelling had begun. 1972 J. WAIN in Cox & Dyson *20th-Cent. Mind* II. x. 346 During the Marxizing decade, poets whose imaginative world was subjective rather than objective... had tended to be crowded out of the centre of the stage. 1975 *Times* 15 Apr. 15/5 The 'Socialist' fixation that the Marxization of the West will be hindered with Britain in the EEC.

Mary ('mɛəri). Forms: 1 *María*, 1-6 *Marie*, 3 *Orm. Marze*, 5-7 *Marye*, 5- *Mary*. [OE. *María*, *Marie*, a. L. *María*, a. Gr. *Μαρία*, *Μαριάμ*, a. Heb. *Miryām*, *Miriam* (the name of the sister of Moses, Exod. xv.)] A female Christian name.

1. a. The mother of Jesus Christ, commonly called the (Blessed) Virgin Mary, or Saint Mary.

herb Mary: see HERB sb. 7 b.
c 1000 *Ag. Gosp. Matt.* i. 16 Iacob gestrýnde ioseph marian wer. [*Lindisf. maries, Rushw. maria, Hatton marie.*] a 1175 *Cott. Hom.* 237 Accenned of þam unweമ്മede mede sante Marie. c 1200 *ORMIN* 2335 þe laffidj Sannte Marze. c 1394 *P. Pl. Crede* 48 þei [the Carmelites] makeþ hern Maries men. And lieþ on our Ladie many a longe tær. c 1460 J. RUSSELL *Bk. Nurture* 601 Maydon mary þat holy virgyne. 1850 ROSSETTI *Blessed Damozel* ii, A white rose of Mary's gift For service meekly worn.

b. In asseverations (cf. MARRY int.).
c 1350 *Will. Palerne* 838 Be Marie in heuene. *Ibid.* 955 For Marie loue of heuene. c 1410 *Sir Cleges* 259 Be God and Seint Mari. 1423 *JAS. I Kingis Q.* xvii, Help, Calyope, and wynd, in Marye name! 1530 *Proper Dyaloge in Roy Rede me* (Arb.) 149 By seynt mary syr that is a starcke lye. 1542 *UDALL Erasm. Apoph.* 147 By saint Marie, I begynne to doute whether [etc.]. 1613 *SHAKS. Hen. VIII.* v. ii. 33 By Holy Mary (Butts) there's knauery. A 1650 *Sir Lambewell* 500 in Furniv. *Percy Folio* I. 160 He had his barons giue iudgment, 'or I will my-selfe, by mary gent'.

c. Combinations and phrases: **Mary-ale**, a merry-making held on a festival of the Virgin Mary; **Mary Ann Taxi-drivers' slang**, a taximeter; **Mary-bud** (obs. exc. in echoes of *Shaks.*), the bud of a marigold; †**Saint Mary day**, one of the festivals of the Virgin Mary (cf. LADY-DAY); †**Saint Mary garlic**, some unidentified plant; **Mary-lily**, the white or Madonna lily; †**Saint Mary maythe** (see MAYTHE); †**Saint Mary priest**, a chaplain

employed to say mass in honour of the Virgin Mary; **Mary Queen of Scots cap**, a Mary Stuart cap (MARY STUART); †**(Saint) Mary's bath** [tr. L. *balneum Mariæ*], see BATH sb.¹ 14; **(Saint) Mary's flower**, (a) the Rose of Jericho, *Anastatica hierochuntina*; (b) the Western Australian genus *Marianthus* (Treas. Bot. 1866); **Mary-sole**, local name for the whiff, *Rhombus megastoma*, or the smear-dab, *Pleuronectes microcephalus*; †**Mary's seal**, Black Bryony, LADY'S SEAL 2; †**Saint Mary's seed**, *Sonchus oleraceus*; **Saint Mary thistle** = LADY'S THISTLE, *Carduus Marianus*.

1857 ***Mary-ale** [see ALE A. 3]. 1939 H. HODGE *Cab, Sir?* 218 It [sc. the taximeter] has other names... ***Mary Ann**. 1611 *SHAKS. Cymb.* ii. iii. 25 And winking ***Mary**-buds begin to ope their Golden eyes. c 1310 *MS. Ashmol.* 43 in *S. Eng. Leg.* p. xiv, 25 ***St. Marie dai** in leynte. c 1450 *ME. Med. Bk.* (Heinrich) 232 Tak talow of an hert, such as he pysspe by twene two seynt mary dayes. 1623 *MARKHAM Eng. Housew.* i. i. (ed. 2), Take the stalk of Saint ***Mary** Garlycke, and burne it. 1893 *Westm. Gaz.* 24 Feb. 5/1 The white flower of the Italian painters is the ***Mary-Lily**. 1446 *Bury Wills* (Camden) 231 Capellano vulgariter nuncupato *seyntmaripriest. 1813 M. EDGEMORTH *Let.* 1 May (1971) 44, I may venture to praise Angela... with a lace ***Mary** Queen of Scots cap. 1966 J. S. COX *Illustr. Dict. Hairdressing* 96 **Mary Queen of Scots cap**. 1600 *SURFLET Country Farm* i. xii. 76 For them that are more dainty and delicate, you shall distill the said snails in ***Maries bath** [orig. *au bain de Marie*]. 1839 *Penny Cycl.* XIII. 105 Rose of Jericho... The Jews call it Kaf Maryam, or St. ***Mary's Flower**. 1822 ***Mary sole** [see *lantern-fish*, LANTERN sb. 9]. 1836 *YARRELL Brit. Fishes* II. 221 Lemon Dab. Smooth Dab... **Mary-sole**, Devonshire. 1600 *SURFLET Country Farm* ii. ii. 204 Iesamin, ***Maries seal** [orig. *seau nostre dame*], muske roses. 1597 *GERARDE Herbal* App., S. ***Maries** seede is Southistle seede. 1579 *LANGHAM Gard. Health* (1633) 635 Make broth of S. ***Mary Thistle**.

d. In various names, as **Mary Ann**, **Mary Warner**, etc., used as slang substitutes for MARIJUANA. Cf. also MARY JANE 2.

1925 *Writer's Monthly* June 487/1 Laughing-weed, **Mary Ann**—A Mexican 'dope' rag-weed. 1935 A. J. POLLOCK *Underworld Speaks* 75/2 **Mary and Johnny**, marihuana. 1938 *New Yorker* 12 Mar. 36/2 Marijuana cigarettes... are sticks, refers, **Mary Anns**. 1938 *Detective Fiction Weekly* 8 Jan. 47/2 He found plenty of marijuana. As always it came in cigarettes, called 'reefers', 'muggles'... or sometimes, playfully, 'Mary Warners'. 1949 *PARTRIDGE Dict. Underworld* 433 **Mary Ann**, a Mexican drug—the 'loco weed'... An alteration of **Mary Jane**, the English of the folklore interpretation of marihuana... **Mary Warner**, a marijuana cigarette. 1971 E. E. LANDY *Underground Dict.* 129 **Mary Ann**,... marijuana... **Mary Warner**,... marijuana.

2. **Australian slang**. A native woman. Also **white Mary**, in Pidgin, a white woman.

1817 J. L. NICHOLAS *Narr. Voyage to N.Z.* I. vii. 201 The sister of one of our New Zealand sailors, a damsel who dispensed unlimited favours among our people, to whom she was well known by the name of **Mary**. 1882 A. J. BOYD *Old Colonials* 234 They [sc. the 'Australian black-fellows'] also fail to comprehend how it is that a Chinaman who is 'baal white fellow' can get a white woman for a wife. They say, 'Chinaman got 'im white Mary; black fellow get 'im white Mary.' 1884 *Pall Mall G.* 16 Aug. 2/1 The vessels generally average a little over 100 tons, 130 to 150 'boys' and **Marys** may be regarded as an average full cargo. 1898 *DAVITT Life & Progr. Australasia* I. 273 If a Kanaka has a 'Mary' on 'enlisting' the woman comes too and works like a man. 1931 V. PALMER *Separate Lives* 68 White mary no walk about all day. She belonga one boss, sit down longa one house. 1956 T. RONAN *Moleskin Midas* v. 326 Harness up the buggy and take this **Mary** back to town. 1962 *Coast to Coast* 1961-2 54 Some of the older **Marys** did not remove frayed or dirty skirts. They put new ones on over the old.

†3. **Mary royal** (Sc.): see quot. *Obs.*

1565 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* I. 413 That thair be cunyeit ane penny of silver callit the **Marie ryall**.

4. The sister of Martha and Lazarus in Bethany; hence used with allusion to Luke x. 39, 42, for a contemplative or intellectual person, opp. Martha (see MARTHA a.).

a 1225 [see MARTHA a.]. 1907 *KIPLING Twenty Poems* (1918) 1 The Sons of **Mary** seldom bother, for they have inherited that good part; But the Sons of Martha favour their Mother of the careful soul and the troubled heart. 1929 C. MACKENZIE *Gallipoli Memories* xv. 272 She was the **Mary** of the household, sitting back and entertaining the guest with tales of a cosmopolitan life. 1938, etc. [see MARTHA a.]

5. **Little Mary**: see LITTLE a. 13.

mary, obs. f. MARROW sb.¹, MARRY; var. MERI¹.

maryall, variant of MARIAL¹.

marybot, -buck, obs. forms of MARABOUT.

maryce, obs. form of MARISH.

marye, obs. form of MARROW sb.¹, MARRY.

maryes, obs. form of MARISH.

marygo(u)ld(e, mary gowles: see MARIGOLD.

†**maryhinche(h)o**. *Obs.* (See quotes.)
1610 *MARKHAM Masterp.* II. cxvi. 415 The string-halt, of some called the **mary-hincho**, is a sodaine twitching vp of the horses hinder legges. 1614 B. JONSON *Barth. Fair* III. ii, Poore soule, shee has had a Sringhalt, the **Maryhincho**.

Mary Jane ('mɛəri dʒeɪn). The female Christian names *Mary* and *Jane* used in *transf.* senses:

1. [Proprietary name.] A type of low-heeled shoe with a strap round the ankle or across the instep, worn chiefly by young girls. Also *attrib.*

1921 *Amer. Wholesale Corporation (Baltimore) Catal.* 341 Infants' first step Mary Janes. *Ibid.*, Infants' soft sole 'Mary Jane' slippers. 1938 D. BAKER *Young Man with Horn* II. iii. 115 The little girl... was wearing pink cotton half socks and black patent leather Mary-Janes. 1967 J. J. PARETI *How to sell Footwear Profitably* xi. 130 Bell bottom trousers and mini skirts... are complemented by low-heeled barebacks, Mary Janes, T-strap sandals and boots. *Ibid.* xv. 159 *Mary Jane*. The classic party shoe previously for little girls, now for adults as well. Black leather patent pump with instep strap and bow. 1968 *Guardian* 26 July 1/5 Soft-soled Mary Jane shoes or supple white boots. 1969 R. JAFFE *Fame Game* (1970) i. 21 She had on white stockings and black patent Mary Janes. 1973 *Washington Post/Potomac* 30 Dec. 4/1 Massey's shoe store... had the low-heeled Mary Janes made for her.

2. Also *Mary J*, *maryjane*. = MARIJUANA. *slang*. Cf. MARY 1 d.

1928 *Daily Express* 11 Oct. 2/7 What is Marijuana?... A deadly Mexican drug, more familiarly known as 'Mary Jane', which produces wild hilarity when either smoked or eaten. 1940 *Amer. Speech* XV. 336 The cigarettes are usually called reefers, but other names are... Mary Anns, Mary Janes. 1959 N. MAILER *Advt. for Myself* (1961) 245. I had marijuana. Mary-Jane... was the door back to sex. 1965 F. SARGESON *Mem. of Peon* vii. 254 He... returned with the news that the backyard was all overgrown with a harvest of Mary Jane. 1967 *Boston Sunday Herald* 26 Mar. iv. 1/1 Marijuana... is better known... as 'pot', 'grass' and 'Mary J'. 1967 *Punch* 26 July 123/2 He probably wouldn't even need the pot, grass, boo or maryjane. 1970 'D. SHANNON' *Unexpected Death* (1971) x. 146 'What did they buy?' asked Mendoza. 'Oh, Mary Jane. Twenty reefers,' said Callaghan. 1971 D. HEFFRON *Nice Fire & Some Moonpennies* i. 11 'You Indians were onto this kinda stuff long before we were.' 'Onto what?' 'Mary Jane, Maizie, Mary Jane!' 1972 *Sunday Sun* (Brisbane) 2 July 14/3 Detectives from the CIB Drug Squad in Brisbane are becoming quite familiar now with words like... mezz, Mary Jane.

Maryland ('mæri:lænd). The name of one of the eastern states of North America (named in 1632 after Queen Henrietta Maria) used *attrib.* in *Maryland chicken*, a piece of chicken covered in breadcrumbs and fried, and served with sweet corn and bacon; also *chicken* (à la) *Maryland*; *Maryland end*, parson (see *quots.*); *Maryland yellow-throat*, a ground warbler, *Geothlypis trichas*, found in the eastern United States.

1906 A. FILIPPINI *Internat. Cook Bk.* 125 *Chicken Maryland*... Arrange six thin slices fresh broiled bacon on top of the chicken and, lastly, place six freshly prepared crisp corn fritters... around the dish and serve. 1929 *Amer. Speech* IV. 499 Can any reader of *American Speech* give me any information concerning the origin of the expression 'chicken à la Maryland', or the dish? 1935 M. MORPHY *Recipes of all Nations* 610 *Maryland chicken*... Young chickens are jointed... coated with... egg and fine breadcrumbs, and sauté in clarified butter. 1941 F. M. FARMER *Boston Cooking-School Cook Bk.* (ed. 7) 376 *Maryland Chicken*... Season chicken with salt and pepper, dip in flour, then in 1 egg, beaten slightly with 2 tablespoons cold water, then in soft bread crumbs. 1959 *Good Food Guide* 76 Occasionally *Maryland chicken* and *veal escalop* appear. 1969 B. SIAS *Chicken Cookbk.* 48 *Chicken à la Maryland*... is said to have originated in St. Clement Island and was later introduced into Maryland by Lord Baltimore. 1975 *Times* 26 Sept. 16/6 *Maryland chicken* with corn fritters. 1859 BARTLETT *Dict. Amer.* (ed. 2) 265 *Maryland end*, said of the hock of the ham. The other is the Virginia end. 1903 S. CLAPIN *New Dict. Amer.* 270 *Maryland end*, in Maryland and Virginia, the curious name given to the hock end of a ham. 1811 A. GRAYDON *Mem.* 292 Mr. L—seemed in all respects to be what was then called in Pennsylvania a *Maryland parson*; that is, one who could accommodate himself to his company. 1702 PETIVER *Gazophyl.* 1. 10 *Avis Mary-Landica guttule luteo*. The *Mary-Land Yellow-Throat*. 1839 J. J. AUDUBON *Ornith. Biogr.* V. 75 The *Maryland Yellow-throat*... keeps near the ground in low bushes. 1948 N. & S. *Dakota Horticulture* July-Aug. 106/1 From a nearby coulee came the odd but musical notes of a *Maryland Yellow Throat*.

b. Used *attrib.* or *ellipt.* of tobacco from Maryland.

1867 P. L. SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade* (rev. ed.) Suppl. 445/1 *Maryland*, a mild kind of tobacco. 1930 KIPLING *Limits & Renewals* (1932) 324 He exhaled the smoke through his finely-cut nostrils. 'Yes, it is Smyrna... Good! And Monsieur appreciates our "Marylands" also? Hmm. I remember the time when our Government tobaccos were a national infamy.' 1933 *Discovery* Mar. 74/1 Experiments were carried out... by Garner and Allard as a result of difficulties they experienced in making a variety of tobacco (*Maryland Mammoth*) produce flowers. 1953 J. E. BROOKS *Mighty Leaf* ix. 207 By the early thirties the culture of the *Maryland Broadleaf* began in the Valley and this type, of fine texture and subtle odor, soon supplanted other local kinds.

'Marylander. Also *Marilander*. [f. *prec.* + -ER.] A native or inhabitant of the state of Maryland in the United States; also, something characteristic of Maryland.

1665 in *Mass. Hist. Soc. Coll.* (1849) 3rd Ser. X. 55 A forbearance of such hostility... may prevent the destruction of divers dutch or English of the hither parts, or *Marilanders*. 1678 *Rec. Court of New Castle on Delaware* (1904) 234 They had gott out of Maryland for old debts due for Cattle sold to the *Marylanders*. 1755 L. EVANS *Geogr. Ess.* 14 The *Sasquehannocks*, after the great Defeat by the *Marilanders*, were easily exterminated by the *Confederates*. 1838 J. F. COOPER *Homeward Bound* I. xii. 298 This beef is

not indigestible, and here is a real *Marylander*, in the way of a ham. 1860 O. W. HOLMES *Prof. at Breakfast-Table* ii. 57, I am a *Marylander*. 1931 *Times Lit. Suppl.* 7 May 359/2 Naturally, a book dealing with *Maryland* houses is of the greatest interest to the owners of the houses, and next to other *Marylanders*. 1948 *Chicago Tribune* 9 May 3/2 *Marylanders*, used to disappointments, are keeping their fingers crossed. 1949 B. A. BOTKIN *Treas. S. Folklore* iv. i. 552 *Marylanders* grow lyrical over Brunswick stew, diamond-back terrapin. 1967 *National Observer* (U.S.) 3 July 12/2 Captain Kusel admits that the *Marylanders* look and sound better in drill. 1974 *Times* 6 Nov. (*Maryland Suppl.*) p. 1/3 He spoke for a lot of *Marylanders* when he added: 'I like our provincialism.'

Marymass ('mæri:mæs). Also 6-7 *Sc. Marymess*. [f. MARY + MASS sb. 1]

1. A festival of the Virgin Mary, esp. †(a) in OE., Candlemas, 2 Feb.; (b) the Assumption, 15 Aug. (now only *local Sc.*); †(c) *latter Marymass*, the Nativity of the Virgin, 8 Sept. Also *attrib.* in †*Marymas fast*, *Marymass holidays*.

c 1000 *Menologium* 20 (February) And þæs embe ane niht þæt we Marian mæssan healdað... for þan heo Crist on þam dæge... brohte to temple. 1052 in *Kemble Cod. Dipl.* IV. 290 Ehta dagas to ðære ærre sanctæ Marian mæssan and ehta dagas to ðære æfteran sancta Marian mæssan. 1492 *Acta Dom. Conc.* (1839) 265/2 þe somme of j^c merkis... at þe fest of Sanct Iohne þe baptist callit midsommer nixt tocum, & ane vther j^c merkis at þe latter marymess nixt þæftrif. 1546 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* I. 34 This letter marymess. 1578 WHETSTONE *1st Pt. Promos & Cass.* II. v. Tenne to one I read his fortune by the *Marymas fast*. 1823 GALT R. *Gilhaize* xiv. Was na it my Lord himsel', at last *Marymas*, when he sent for me to make a hoop to mend her leg. 1903 *Glasgow Herald* 20 Aug., Irvine Harbour. *Marymass Holidays*. [Work suspended between Friday 21 Aug. and Tuesday 25 Aug.]

†2. A mass in honour of the Virgin Mary; in 16th c. used in the asseveration by the *Mary mass*.

1532 *More Confut. Tindale Wks.* 715/2 She... sayde he wer worthy by the *mary masse* to be hanged by the necke. 1553 *Respublica* II. ii. 11 (Brandl) 301 Yea, by the *Marye Masse*. 1852 *Rock Ch. of Fathers* III. 1. 264 The gilds in the parish often helped to keep up the *Mary-Mass*.

mary-muffe, variant of MARRY-MUFF *Obs.*

marynal, variant of MARINAL.

marynar(e, -neer), obs. forms of MARINER.

marynel, -eller: see MARINAL, MARINALLER.

maryner(e, -nes): see MARINER, MERRINESS.

Maryology, variant of MARIOLOGY.

maryoner, obs. form of MARINER.

marys, variant of MARIS *Obs.*, womb.

marys(e, -ysh(e, obs. forms of MARISH.

maryskyn, variant of MAROQUIN *Obs.*

marysse, -yssh(e, obs. forms of MARISH.

Mary Stuart ('mæri 'stju:ət). Also *Marie Stuart*. The name of Mary, Queen of Scots (1542-87), used *attrib.* and *ellipt.* to designate styles of clothes, hair, etc., similar to those she wore, *spec.* headwear with a central dip or peak over the forehead.

1852 E. RUSKIN *Let.* 26 Jan. in M. Lutyens *Effie in Venice* (1965) II. 254 A coiffure I have made for myself... It is a piece of scarlet velvet with a fringe of large and small pearls all round; a point à la Marie Stuart comes in front. 1873 *Young Englishwoman* Mar. 130/1 A Marie Stuart bonnet of rice straw lined with blue silk. 1880 in *American Mail Order Fashions* (1961) 18 *The Mary Stuart*. Jetted lace bonnet... \$6.50. a 1913 F. ROLFE *Desire & Pursuit of Whole* (1934) x. 93 The kind of female liable to wear *Mary Stuart* caps by night. 1965 *Listener* 20 May 743/3 Then came the *Mary Stuart* cap, worn both with and without a veil. 1965 J. LAVER *Contini's Fashion* 231/1 The return of the Royal family to Paris brought the first signs of romanticism... Then the first *Mary Stuart* belts appeared, which tended to lower the waist. 1966 J. S. COX *Illustr. Dict. Hairdressing* 96/1 *Marie Stuart Coiffure*, (1) a coiffure similar to that worn by *Mary, Queen of Scots*...; (2) a woman's hair style of circa 1865 based on that worn by *Mary Queen of Scots*.

Marz, obs. form of MARCH sb. 2 (the month).

marzacotto (ma:tsa'kɔtɔ, -z-). *Ceramics*. [It. (Florio, 1598), 'an instrument or tool that potters use'.] A transparent glaze used by Italian majolica workers (see *quots.*).

1873 C. D. E. FORTNUM *Descr. Catal. Maiolica* 152 Glazing it with 'marzacotto', a mixture of oxide of lead, sand and potash. 1885 *Encycl. Brit.* XIX. 625/1 The white enamel, 'bianco', was composed of thirty parts of 'marzacotto' to twelve of oxide of tin. 1960 R. G. HAGGAR *Conc. Encycl. Cont. Pott. & Porc.* 304/1 *Marzacotto*, a silicate of potash... used as the basis of the tin-enamel or tin-glaze of the maiolica potter. 1972 J. SCOTT-TAGGART *Italian Maiolica* 56 *Marzacotto*... is a potassium silicate made by fusing a mixture of sand and calcined wine-lees. *Ibid.*, This *marzacotto* provides the 'glassy' element.

marzhaunt, obs. form of MERCHANT.

Marzine ('mɑ:zi:n). A trade name in the U.K. for MAREZINE.

1954 *Trade Marks Jnl.* 24 Mar. 297/1 *Marzine*... All goods included in class 5 [pharmaceutical, veterinary, and sanitary substances, etc.]. The Wellcome Foundation Limited, London... manufacturing chemists. 1956 *Approved Names* (Brit. Pharmacopoeia Commission) Suppl. Aug., Cyclizine, 1-Methyl-4-*a*-phenylbenzylpiperazine. *Marzine* is the hydrochloride. 1958 *Martindale's Extra Pharmacopoeia* (ed. 24) I. 1112 *Marzine* (known in U.S.A. as *Marezine Hydrochloride*) (Burroughs Wellcome). Cyclizine hydrochloride. 1959 *Lancet* 25 Apr. 853/1 Cyclizine hydrochloride ('*Marezine*', '*Marzine*') in doses of 50 mg. daily was also found effective [in motion sickness].

marzipan (ˌmɑ:zi'pæn), **marchpane** ('mɑ:tʃpæn). Forms: a. 5, 8 *marchpayne*, 6 *marche payne*, -*pane*, (*martspaine*, *martchpane*), *march pain*, (-*payne*, -*pine*), 7 *marchpayn*, (6, 9 *marchpan*), 6-7 *marchpaine*, 6- *marchpane*. β. 6-7 *mazapane*. γ. 6 *marzepaine*, 9 *marzipan*, (*marzapane*, *marcipan*). [Occurs as *F. massepain* (in 16th c. *marcepain*), It. *marzapane*, Sp. *mazapan*, Pg. *maçapão*, Ger. *marzipan* (*marzapan* 1521, glossing *panis marcius*), Du. *marsepein* (*marcepain* in 1486), Da., Sw. *marsepain*; the Eng. forms come from various continental sources. In recent times the sweetmeat has been known chiefly as imported from Germany; hence the Ger. form *marzipan* has greater currency than the traditional Eng. form *marchpane*.

The word is believed to have come into the other Rom. langs. from Italian. Its etymology is obscure. What seems to be the same word occurs in various Rom. forms and in med.L. with the senses 'small box', 'a certain mediæval weight', and 'a mediæval coin'. Kluyver, in *Zeitschr. f. deutsche Wortforschung* July 1904, ingeniously tries to prove that the last-mentioned sense is the source of all the others. He identifies the word with med.L. *matapanus*, a Venetian coin bearing a figure of Christ on a throne (Du Cange), and suggests that it represents Arab. *mauthabân* 'a king that sits still' (Lane), which he conjectures to have been used by Saracens as a derivative name for this coin.]

1. a. A kind of confectionery composed of a paste of pounded almonds, sugar, etc., made up into small cakes or moulded into ornamental forms.

a. 1556 WITHALS *Dict.* (1568) 49 b/2 Deyntie dysshes a marche payne, tartes, &c., *Bellaria*. 1587 HARRISON *England* II. vi. (1877) 1. 148 *Marchpaine* wrought with no small curiositie. 1592 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* I. v. 9. ? 1606 DRAYTON *Poems Lyr. & Past.*, *Ecl.* iv. E 1 b. The silke well couth she twist and twine, And make the fine *Marchpine*. 1615 MARKHAM *Eng. Housew.* (1660) 93 To make the best *Marchpane*, take the best *Jordan Almonds*. 1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v., The Paste in that which they call the Royal *March-Pane*. 1848 OXFORD tr. *Goethe's Autobiog.* (Bohn) I. 64 The tarts, biscuits, *marchpane* and sweet wine. 1884 *Health Exhib. Catal.* 151/2 *Marchpane* and other cakes and confectionery made with honey. 1901 *Board of Trade Jnl.* 11 July 84 The edible article known variously as 'march-pane', 'marzipan', or 'marcipan', which consists of... flour, sugar, almonds, &c., made in fancy forms... is... dutiable.

β. 1598 FLORIO, *Pasta*,... *marchpane*, or *mazapane*. γ. 1866 HOWELLS *Venet. Life* xviii. 278 A cake called *marzapane*. 1897 *Daily News* 23 Nov. 2/1 The stuff... smelt very much like the sweetmeat called *marzipan*.

b. A cake or shaped piece of this composition. a. 1494 FABYAN *Chron.* vii. 587 A *march payne* garnysshed with dyuerse figures of aungellys. 1517 TORKINGTON *Pilgr.* (1884) 13 The Duke sent to the Pilgrims gret basons full of *Marchepanys*. 1548 UDALL *Erasm. Par. Luke* vii. 25 Wylde honey and locustes hathe he preferred before the *martspaines* and other swete delicates of kynges. 1616 SURFL. & MARKH. *Country Farm* 585 *Marchpanes* are made of verie little flower, but with addition of greater quantitie of Filberdes, Pine Nuts, Pistaces, Almonds, and rosed Sugar. 1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Tourte*, For a *Sugar'd Pan-pie*... take five or six Biskets, *Marchpanes*, or *Macaroons* [etc.]. 1853 SOYER *Pantroph.* 288 Begin by covering the whole of the base with a layer of *marchpans*. 1882 MISS YONGE *Unknown to Hist.* I. 254 All the ladies and serving women were called on to concoct pasties... cakes and *march-panes*. 1884 *Health Exhib. Catal.* 151/2 Polish Honey Cakes, *Marchpanes*, and Chocolate.

β. 1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 106 A certain kinde of condite which is called *Pasta Regia* or a *Mazapane*. γ. 1542 UDALL *Erasm. Apoph.* 128 To feede of tartes and *marzepaines*, the meates of denty mouthed persones.

†c. *fig.* Chiefly as the type of something delicious or exquisite. *Obs.*

1592 G. HARVEY *Four Lett.* 5 Rayling was the Ypocras of the drunken rimester: and Quipping the *Marche-pane* of the madde libeller. 1599 B. JONSON *Cynthia's Rev.* IV. i, *Mor.* I was then esteemd— *Phi.* The very *March-pane* of the Court, I warrant? 1613 BEAUM. & FL. *Coxcomb* IV. iii. You are very curious of your hand... Let me see it?—Ay marry, here's a hand of *march-pane*. a 1652 BROME *City Wit* IV. ii. You have your *Kickshaws*, your *Players Marchpaines*; all shew and no meat.

2. *attrib.*

1587 FLEMING *Contn. Holinshed* III. 1355/1 A verie statelie tragedie named *Dido*, wherein the quænes banquet... was liuelie described in a *marchpaine* patterne. 1602 SIR H. PLATT *Delights for Ladies* (1611) B 4 b. To make an excellent *Marchpane* paste to print off in molds for banqueting dishes. 1616 R. C. *Times' Whistle* vi. 277/1 Candid eringoes, and rich *marchpaine* stuffe. 1891 'J. S. WINTER' *Lumley* IV. 31 *Marzipan bon-bons*.

†b. *quasi-adj.* with the sense: Dainty, superfine.

1598-9 B. JONSON *Case is Altered* IV. iv. A *march pane* wench. 1640 GLAPTHORNE *Wit in Constable* v. What would you've done With two such *March-pane* husbands? 1649 G.

DANIEL *Trinarch.*, *Hen. V.*, cclxxvi, Let not these Marchpane follies Dull your Sence To better relish.

Hence † **march panado** *v.* [see PANADA], *trans.* to mould, after the manner of marchpane.

1650 B. *Discolliminiun* 46 The constitution of my body was a clare transparent Marmulate. . . March Panado'd into the shape of a strait Gentleman.

Mas, *sb.*¹ Also 6-7 *masse*, 7-9 *mass*, 7 *mes*, 8-9 *mess*. *β. U.S.* 9- *mars(e)*. Cf. also *MAST sb.*⁴ [Shortened f. *MASTER sb.*]

1. A vulgar or jocular shortening of *master*, usually followed by a proper name or official title.

1575 *Gamm. Gurton* Prol. 12 Mas Doctor was sent for, these gossyp to stave, because he was Curate, and esteemed full wye. 1578 WHETSTONE *1st Pt. Promos & Cass.* v. v. Well, *masse* Grimball. 1588 *Marprel. Epist.* (Arb.) 4 An Archb. is very weakly defended by *masse* Dean. 1592 GREENE *Jas. IV.* v. iv, What sees Mas Lawyer in this state amiss? 1605 B. JONSON *Volpone* II. i, Is *Mass'* Stone dead? 1625 — *Staple of N. II.* iv, Sir, by both Your worshipfull Titles, and your name Mas Broker, Good morrow. 1678 BUTLER *Hud.* III. ii. 1239 The Isle of Wight. . . Where Henderson, and th' other *Masses*, Were sent to Cap *Texas*, and put Cases. 1722 MRS. CENTLIVRE *Platonick Lady* I. i, Is there any thing so disagreeable on earth as the sayings of Miss and *Mass* repeated? 1837 *Southern Lit. Messenger* III. 174 *Mass* Phil been very uneasy about you.

β. mars(e).
Freq. in Black English contexts.
1874 'H. CHURTON' *Toinette* xxviii. 301 He gave *Toinette* to young *Marse* Geoffrey. 1880 A. W. TOURGÉE *Bricks without Straw* 408 The old time 'Marse' was now almost universally used, and few 'niggers' presumed to speak to a white man. . . without removing their hats. 1884 'MARK TWAIN' *Huck. Finn* xxxviii. 391 Why, *Mars* Tom, I doan' want no rats. 1901 B. T. WASHINGTON *Up from Slavery* 12, I recall the feeling of sorrow among the slaves when they heard of the death of 'Mars' Billy'. 1909 'O. HENRY' *Roads of Destiny* II. 39 *Marse* Robert robbing the bank! *Ibid.* xxi. 350 I'm not going back on *Mars'* Jeff. 1949 [see *LINE sb.*² 17 b]. 1950 R. AMES in A. Dundes *Mother Wit* (1973) 488/1 The old time darky's. . . love for 'ole *marse*' and 'ole *mist' ess*'. 1955 E. POUND *Classic Anthol.* I. 8 *Thaar's* where ole *Marse* Shao used to sit.

2. **Mas John**, applied jocularly or contemptuously to a Scottish Presbyterian minister, in contradistinction to an Anglican or Roman clergyman. *arch.*

? 1661 JER. TAYLOR *Serm.* Wks. 1850 VIII. 533 To prefer the private minister before the public, the presbyter before a bishop, . . . and *Mas John* before the patriarch of Jerusalem. 1672 MARVELL *Reh. Transp.* I. 136 In. . . Scotland there were I know not how many *Mas Johns* restored in one day to the work of their Ministry. 1682 H. MORE *Contin. Remark. Stories* 27 The Narration. . . being rather a Collocation of *Mes John* and the Presbyter on one side, and the foul Fiend. . . on the other side. 1695 SAGE *Fund. Charter Presbyt.* (1697) 395 But *Mas John* takes the Chair without Election; and would not be a little grated if the best Laird in the Parish should be his Competitor. 1790 BURKE *Fr. Rev.* Wks. V. 44 These new *Mess-Johns* in robes and coronets. 1821 GALT *Ann. Parish* I. 14 The bairns, when they saw me coming, ran crying to their mothers, 'Here's the feckless *Mess-John*.' 1826 SCOTT *Woodst.* xxviii. You are not, I apprehend, either a Catholic priest or a Scotch *Mass-John* to claim devoted obedience from your hearers.

|| **mas** (*mas*), *sb.*² [Pr.] A farm or cottage in the South of France; a house.

1921 *English* May 495 We see the flocks returning to the 'mas' after having spent the long summer in the mountains. 1924 R. FRY *Let.* 2 July (1972) II. 555 Two peasant proprietors who live in a little *Mas*. 1932 R. CAMPBELL *Taurine Provence* 48 The 'Mas' is a mixture between a manor and a huge farm-house. 1942 'A. BRIDGE' *Frontier Passage* xii. 221 The peasant's rough-and-ready method of defending his *mas*. 1964 F. WHITE *West of Rhone* iv. 51 The *mas*, the farms, were devoted to stock-raising. 1966 'R. STANDISH' *Widow Hack* vi. 69 The villa was a well-faked *mas provençal*, but instead of the conventional rounded Roman [roof] tiles, they were flat.

mas, *obs.* f. *MASS sb.*¹, and *makes*, *MAKE v.*

masage, *-aker*, *obs.* ff. *MESSAGE*, *MASSACRE*.

Masai ('mɑ:sai, mɑ'sai). [Bantu.] *A. sb.* a. A pastoral people of mixed Hamitic stock inhabiting parts of Kenya and Tanzania; a member of this people. *b.* The Nilotic language of this people. *B. adj.* Of or pertaining to this people or their language.

1857 ERHARDT & KRAFF (*title*) *Vocabulary of the Enguduk Iloigob*, as spoken by the Masai-tribes in East Africa, in two parts (Masai-English, and English-Kimasai, with a song of the Masai). 1873 [see KAVIRONDO]. 1894 [see KIKUYU]. 1898 E. CLODD in R. M. DORSON *Peasant Customs* (1968) I. 384 Among the Masai. . . while it is bad form to kiss a lady, it is *comme il faut* to spit on her. 1902 *Encycl. Brit.* XXV. 140/1 The Masai east of Lake Victoria. . . are undoubtedly Hamites, mixed. . . with negro elements. 1933 L. BLOOMFIELD *Lang.* iv. 67 Among the languages of this region. . . we may mention. . . Nuba, . . . Dinka, and. . . Masai. 1947 *E. Afr. Ann.* 1946-7 41/2 The Samburu. . . are closely associated with the Masai and are called from the Masai word 'Samburu' which means 'butterfly'. 1955 *Times* 12 July 9/7 The Mau Mau gangs must be leading a life not altogether unlike that which their grandfathers led in the struggles with the Masai over 60 years ago. 1962 *Listener* 6 Sept. 34/2 No one lived there and even Masai cattle seldom came. 1967 M. J. COE *Ecol. Alpine Zone Mt. Kenya* I The retention in the Masai language of many words that refer to Mt. Kenya. 1969 *Reporter* (Nairobi) 13 June 36/4 This new spirit of the Masai is exemplified by 700 Masai families who migrated from their motherland some years ago. 1973

Sunday Express 11 Mar. 23/2 She has just come back from Kenya. . . where she has been photographing the Masai.

masalyne, **masar**, *obs.* ff. *MASLIN*¹, *MAZER*.

Masarwa (mɑ'sɑ:wɑ). *S. Afr.* [Native name.] *A. sb.* The name given to the Bushmen distributed over the Northern Kalahari desert. *B. adj.* Of or pertaining to this group.

1871 J. MACKENZIE *Ten Yrs. North of Orange River* viii. 128 The other subject race is that of the Bushmen, called Barwa by the Bechuanas in the south, and Masarwa by those in the north of the country. 1896 H. A. BRYDEN *Tales S. Afr.* II. 42 You may never. . . see a Masarwa Bushman. . . who does not show marks of fireburn upon the nether limbs. 1905 G. W. STOW *Native Races S. Afr.* xiv. 265 Bushman speaking peoples as the Masarwa. 1928 E. H. L. SCHWARZ *Kalahari & its Native Races* viii. 172 The term Masarwa. . . is used for all Bushmen in the Northern Kalahari. *Ibid.* 174 There were several Masarwa women about the palace precincts. 1931 [see *game-land* (GAME *sb.* 16 a)]. 1971 *Sunday Times* (Johannesburg) (Mag. Section) 28 Mar. 3/3 The people of Dilepe. . . are not prepared to receive a Masarwa in their midst.

mascabado, variant of *MUSCOVADO*.

mascagnine (mɑ'skænjəm). *Min.* Also *-in*. [Named by Karsten 1800, after the discoverer, Prof. *Mascagni*: see *-INE*.] = *next*.

1836 T. THOMSON *Min., Geol.*, etc. I. 95 Sulphate of Ammonia, *Mascagnine*. 1846 *Penny Cycl. Suppl.* II. 308/1 *Mascagnin*. 1849 WATTS tr. *Gmelin's Handbk. Chem.* II. 462.

mascagnite ('mæskənjat). *Min.* [See *prec.* and *-ITE*.] Sulphate of ammonium, occurring in crusts and stalactitic forms near volcanoes.

1896 *CHESTER Dict. Min.*

mascal, *var.* *MASCLE sb.*¹, *MESCAL*.

mascall, *var.* *MASCUE v.*

mascalonge, variant of *MUSKELLUNGE*.

mascara (mɑ'skɑ:rɑ). Also (*rare*) *mascaro*. [It. *mascara*, *maschera*, Sp. *máscara* *MASKER sb.*¹] A preparation for colouring the eyelashes and eyebrows.

1890 *Cent. Dict.*, *Mascaro*, a kind of paint used for the eyebrows and eyelashes by actors. 1922 I. & H. KLUMPH *Screen Acting* 59 You will have your own make-up. . . cold cream, *mascara* for the eyelashes. 1927 N. MARTIN *Constant Simp* (1928) vi. 101 No black globules of *mascara* hung from the tips of her long lashes. 1930 H. RUBINSTEIN *Art Feminine Beauty* xvii. 250 My mother had brought us up to use a little powder on our faces but would have been horrified at the thought of rouge or lipstick, or *mascara* for the eyes. 1938 M. ALLINGHAM *Fashion in Shrouds* xvi. 267 Her long eyelashes thick with *mascara*. 1958 E. DUNDY *Dud Avocado* I. vii. 121 My eyes, which stung and swam from the running *mascara*. 1966 T. PYNCHON *Crying of Lot 49* v. 125 She knew she looked terrible—knuckles black with eye-liner and *mascara* from where she'd rubbed.

Hence **ma'scara** *v. trans.*, to treat with *mascara*. So **ma'scaraed** *ppl. a.*

1935 S. LEWIS *It can't happen Here* xxxviii. 407 A lady with *mascaraed* eyelashes. 1938 N. MARSH *Death in White Tie* III. 36 Our hostess's *mascaraed* eyes. 1944 W. S. MAUGHAM *Razor's Edge* II. 68 They had the same heavily *mascaraed* eyelashes, the same brightly painted lips, the same rouged cheeks. 1961 M. HOWARD *Surgeon's Dilemma* viii. 247 Adelia, frantically *mascaraing* her eyelashes.

mascarade, *-ado*, *obs.* ff. *MASQUERADE*.

|| **mascaret** (maskær). [Fr. (16th c.), f. Gascon *mascaret* spotted cow, f. *mascara* (cf. Pr. *mascarar*, OF. *mascurer*, F. *mâchurer*) to daub, to black the face: app. arising from the resemblance of the tidal bore to the movement of running cattle.] A tidal bore in an estuary in France.

1841 W. A. BROOKS *Treat. Improvement Navigation of Rivers* xi. 127 The *mascaret* of the Dordogne consists of two, three, and sometimes four lofty waves, which follow each other rapidly, damming back the whole breadth of the river. 1900 P. DEARMER *Highways & Byways in Normandy* xii. 315 At high tides there is the spectacle of the famous *mascaret* or bore. 1902 *Encycl. Brit.* XXXII. 508 The tide begins to make itself felt at Poses, 11 miles above Elbeuf, and between Caudebec and Villequier the *mascaret*, or bore, has its greatest development. 1959 *Listener* 5 Feb. 248/1 The *mascaret* is to the Seine what the bore is to the Severn. 1971 S. E. MORISON *European Discovery Amer.: Northern Voy.* viii. 256 The navigation of the Seine is more hazardous. . . and even dangerous when a tidal bore, the *mascaret*, sweeps up the river unexpectedly.

|| **mascaron** (maskarō, 'mæskærən). [Fr., = grotesque mask (1603 in Robert), ad. It. *mascherone*, f. *maschera* *MASK sb.*³]. In decorative art: a grotesque face or mask (cf. *MASK sb.*³ 4 a).

1664 EVELYN tr. *Fréart's Parallel Antient Archit.* with *Mod. Pref.* 3 They produce nothing save *Mascarons*, wretched Cartouches, and the like idle and impertinent Grotesks. 1883 J. W. MOLLETT *Illustr. Dict. Art & Archaeol.* 207/1 *Mascaron*, . . . the face of a man or animal employed as an ornamentation for decorating the key-stones of arches or vaults, or the stones of an arch, &c. 1926 R. GLAZIER *Man. Hist. Ornament* (ed. 4) II. 169 The Italians from about 1480 favoured elaborate borders [in MSS.] . . composed of classical columns, . . *mascarons*, etc.

mascellez, variant of *MASCLELESS*.

mascellin(e, -celyn(e, obs. ff. *MASLIN*.

mascerate, *obs.* form of *MACERATE*.

maschel: see *MASHEL Obs.*

mascherade, *-ate*, *obs.* ff. *MASQUERADE*.

masches, **maschets**, variants of *MACHES Obs.*

† **maschevalent**, ? error for *MACHIAVELLIAN*. 1600 R. LOGAN *Let. in Pitcairn's Crim. Trials* (1833) II. 1. 285 The *Maschevalent* massaking of owr deirest frendis.

maschscherel: see *mash-roll*, *MASH sb.*¹ 5.

mascle ('mɑ:sk(ə)l, -æ-), *sb.*¹ Also 4 *maskle*, 5 *maskill*, *mascule*, 7 *mascal*. [Of somewhat obscure etymology.

Senses 1 and 2 coincide with senses of *L. macula*; senses 2 and 3 with senses of *F. macle*, first quoted from 1584, and regarded by French lexicographers as ad. *L. macula*; OF. *mascle* (= sense 3 below) occurs in the Roll of Caerlaverock c 1300, and with date 1397 in Nicholls *Roy. Wills* (1780) 155; cf. further med. *L. macula* mesh (early 15th c. in Diefenbach, perh. an alteration of *L. macula* after OHG. *masca* mesh), and OE. *mæscra*, glossing *L. macula*, whether in the sense of mesh or in that of spot is doubtful. With sense 1 cf. the 16th c. Du. *maschel* spot, stain (Kilian).]

† 1. A spot, speck. *Obs.*

13. . . E.E. *Allit. P. A.* 725 With-ouen mote oper *mascle* of sulpande synne. *Ibid.* B. 556 With-ouen *maskle* oper mote. 1400-50 *Alexander* 4989 All þe body. . . Was finely florischt. . . Of gold graynes & of goules full of gray *mascles*.

† 2. = *MESH* of a net. *Obs.*

1329 in Riley *Mem. Lond.* (1868) 172 [The meshes of which nets which are called] *mascles* [ought to be 1½ inch in size]. c 1410 *Master of Game* (MS. Digby) fol. 21 Men taketh hem [sc. foxes]. . . with heyces, and with purnettes. But he kutteth with his teth þe *mascles*. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* I. 108/2 *Mascle*, a Mash of a Net. 1696 PHILLIPS, *Mascle*, . . the mash or hole of a net.

† *attrib.* in *mascle lace. Obs.*

1500 *MS. Harl.* 2320 f. 62 in *Catalogue*, [Kinds of lace in fashion under Hen. VI. and Edw. IV.] Lace *Maskel*.

3. *Her.* A charge in the form of a lozenge with a lozenge-shaped opening through which the 'field' appears. (Cf. *MESH*.) Also *attrib.*

1486 *Bk. St. Albans*, *Her.* F iij b, Here ye shall know the differans be twix *fusillis*, *masculus* and *losyngys*. 1572 BOSSEWELL *Armorie* II. 126 *Whensouer* ye shall see eyther *Lozenge*, *Mascle*, or other thyng voyded of the *fielde*, *Fesse*, *bende* &c. whereon they stande, it is sufficient to saye, voyded, onelye. 1610 GUILIM *Heraldry* IV. xix. (1632) 359 A *Mascle* differeth from both the *Fusill* and *Lozenge*; first, because [etc.]. 1680 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1503/4 Several pieces of Plate engraven with a Leopards head. . . and five *Mascals*. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 322/2 A *Mascle* Buckle Bottony. . . is generally termed by the name of a *Lozenge* or *Mascle* Shooe Buckle. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) VIII. 455/1 Opinions have varied very much about the original of the *mascles* or *mashes*. 1893 CUSSANS *Her.* (ed. 4) 71 The *Mascle* is a *Lozenge* voided.

transf. 1863 KINGLAKE *Crimea* II. 204 The outline of the ground covered by their troops took the shape of a lozenge. Within the *mascle* or hollow lozenge thus formed, there marched the Turkish battalions.

4. *Antiq.* One of the perforated lozenge-shaped plates of metal fastened to the outer surface of the military tunic of the 13th century. (Cf. *MACLE* 4.)

1822 *Gentl. Mag.* XCII. I. 308 But two different kinds of mail, the *masclad* and flat ringed, are all that can be found in them, the *mascles* being sometimes lozenge-shaped and sometimes square. 1824 MEYRICK *Anc. Armour* I. Intro. 69 A tunic, . . coated with perforated lozenges of steel, called. . . *males*, or *mascles*. 1846 FAIRHOLT *Costume in Eng.* 88 These *mascles* were lozenge-shaped plates of metal.

† **mascle**, *a.* and *sb.*² *Obs.* Also 5 *mascul*. [a. early OF. *mascle*: see *MALE a.*] = *MALE a.* and *sb. mascul thure*: 'male incense' (see *MALE a.* 6).

c 1410 *Master of Game* (MS. Digby 182) i, An hare shall dure well IIII. myle or more or lasse, and she be an olde hare *mascle*. *Ibid.* iv, For alle þe sesoun a *mascle* and a femell abydith togyders. c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* xi. 412 A vnce of *mascul thure* Wel smellynge, and an vnce of pipur dure. 1455 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 329/2 *Thaim* and *thaire* heires *mascles*. 1587 STANYHURST *Descr. Irel.* II. 19 in *Holinshed*, Without the coupling of *mascle* or female.

masclechon, *obs.* form of *MASLIN*².

masclad ('mɑ:sk(ə)ld, -æ-), *a.* [f. *MASCLE sb.*¹ + *-ED*.] Covered with *mascles*.

1818 MEYRICK in *Archæologia* (1821) XI. 126 The earliest specimen I have found of the *masclad* hauberck. 1828-40 TYTLER *Hist. Scot.* (1864) I. 321 He [Alexander II] appears clothed in a complete coat of *masclad* mail. 1846 FAIRHOLT *Costume in Eng.* 88 The *masclad* armour of this era [13th c.].

† **mascleless**, *a.* *Obs.* In 4 *mascellez*, *maskel(l)ez*, *-es*. [f. *MASCLE sb.*¹ + *-LESS*.] Spotless.

13. . . E.E. *Allit. P. A.* 731 To bye hym a perle was *mascellez*. *Ibid.* 780 A makelez may & *maskellez*.

masclin(e, -yne), *obs.* forms of *MASLIN*.

mascobado, variant of *MUSCOVADO*.

mascon ('mæskən). *Astr.* [f. *mass concentration*.] One of the concentrations of denser material thought to exist under some lunar maria, discovered as a result of the

variations they produce in the speed of an orbiting satellite; also, a similar region on another planet.

1968 MULLER & SJOGREN in *Science* 16 Aug. 680/1 The Urey-Gilbert theory of lunar history has predicted such large-scale high-density mass concentrations below these maria, which, for convenience, we shall call mascons. 1969 *Times* 22 Feb. 7/7 Exactly what the mascons are has puzzled selenologists since the discovery last year, and one explanation is that they are the remnants of enormous meteorites. 1969 *Sci. Jnl.* May 61/1 The so-called mascons extend laterally for 50 to 200 km, are about 5 km thick and lie at a depth of between about 50 and 100 km. 1971 *Nature* 26 Nov. 168/2 The following findings were announced... Gravitational anomalies which may be caused by martian mascons. 1973 J. STRONG *Search the Solar Syst.* x. 104 Density anomalies, or 'mascons' on the Moon were located by their disturbance of the lunar orbiters.

mascot ('mæskɒt). Also 9 *mascotte*. [ad. provincial F. *mascotte*, perh. cogn. with mod.Pr. *masco* witch. The word was brought into notice by E. Audran's opera 'La Mascotte', played 29 Dec. 1880.] A person, or a thing, animate or inanimate, supposed to bring luck.

1881 FARNIE & REECE *Mascotte* 1. 4 Ah! blest their lot whom fate shall send A true Mascotte, a fairy friend!.. Luck's his for ever! 1884 *Lisbon* (Dakota) *Clipper* 11 Dec. 7 This dining room girl... lays claim to being a mascot. 1899 E. PHILLPOTTS *Human Boy* 118 That rat's a sort of 'mascotte' to me. A 'mascotte' 's a thing that brings luck. 1918 E. M. ROBERTS *Flying Fighter* 328 Each man had his own little fetish. It was known as the pocket-piece or mascot. In some cases it might be a dice or a playing-card... In other cases it might be a locket, then again a medal, while many of us carried little wooden dolls. 1921 R. HICHENS *Spirit of Time* vi. 106 'She says you brought her luck'... 'I didn't know I was a mascot,' he remarked. 1955 *Halsbury's Statutory Instruments* II. 2276 No mascot shall be carried by a motor vehicle... where it is likely to strike any person with whom the vehicle may collide. 1975 *Times* 6 June 17/4 Christie's... launched a new collecting field yesterday with a sale of motoring mascots, the figurines mounted on car bonnets.

attrib. 1898 *Speaker* 31 Dec. 783/2 His mascot snakes that were kept, buried in flannel, in an oblong glass-topped box.

'**mascotism**. [-ISM.] = next.

1924 W. J. LOCKE *Coming of Amos* viii. 94 If there is anything in luck, in mascotism or anti-mascotism, one might have reason to believe that Amos... had the most maleficent of influences.

mascotry ('mæskɒtri). [f. MASCOT + -RY.] Attachment to or belief in mascots; the use of mascots.

1916 *Church Times* 7 Apr. 332/4 Mascotry... the growing superstition with regard to mascots. 1923 *Sunday at Home* May 504/3 There is a worse aspect of mascotry than mere folly... for mascotry is, in its essence, simply idolatry.

† **mascoe**, *v.* *Obs.* Also 5 *maskowe*, *maskewe*, *mascall*. [Variant of *MACHECOLE v.*] *trans.* To machicolate.

1412-20 LYDG. *Chron. Troy* II. xx. (1513) Miv, Theyr wall masced and agayne our skalys Trusteth thereon made great ordynance. 1421 — *Thebes* (E.E.T.S.) 2757 [Ethiodes] masked his walles and his heghe tours. 1461 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 493/2 To enbatell, carnell, mascall, or to make eny Toure, Castell or Forteresse.

mascul: see *MASCLE a.* *Obs.*

mascularity (mæskju:lærɪti). *rare*. [f. L. *mascul-us* + -AR + -ITY.] = MASCULINITY.

1817 N. DRAKE *Shaks.* II. 67 The subsequent sonnets... bear the strongest... testimony to the masculinity of the person addressed. 1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp.* xlvi. (1856) 425 To some the unmentionables might savor of masculinity.

'**masculate**, *v.* *rare*. [f. L. *mascul-us* (see *MALE a.*) + -ATE.] *trans.* To make masculine.

1623 COCKERAM, *Masculate*, to make strong. 1812 SOUTHEY *Omniana* II. 56, I am not sure (he adds) whether in time it may not perfectly masculate the sex.

† **masculated**, *a.* *Her. Obs.* [f. Anglo-L. *mascul-a* MASCLE + -ATE + -ED¹.] = MASCULY.

1486 *Bk. St. Albans, Her.* cv. This cross is called a cros masculat for he is made of masculys.

masculation (mæskju:'leɪʃən). [f. L. *mascul-us* male + -ATION.] Artificial fertilization (of plants).

1855-6 R. F. BURTON *El Medinah* (1861) II. 202 January and February are the months for the masculation of the palm. 1859 — *Centr. Afr. in Jnl. Geog. Soc.* XXIX. 368 Bees also swarm in the jungles, performing an important part in the vegetable economy by masculation or caprifrication, and the conveyance of pollen.

mascule, **masculée**: see *MASCLE*, *MASCULY*.

masculine ('mæskjʊlɪn), *a.* and *sb.* Also 4, 6 *masculin*, 6 *masculyne*, 7 *masculen*. [a. F. *masculin*, -ine, ad. L. *masculin-us* f. *mascul-us*: see *MALE a.* and -INE.] *A. adj.*

1. Of persons or animals: Belonging to the male sex; male. Now *rare*.

c1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* II. Pr. iii. 28 (Camb. MS.) The oportune and noblesse of thi masculyn chylidren þat is to seyn thi sones. 1398 TREVISAN *Barth. De P.R.* IV. vii. (1495) 91 Yf a woman that is with a chylde masculyn be sodenly callyd, she meuyth first the ryght fote. 1545 RAYNOLD *Byrth Mankynde* 90 Yf the ryghte breste slake or flagge, the masculyne or male byrth is in parell: yf the left, the female

byrthe. 1604 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 432 The lord shall haue his best oxe or cowe and all his masculine horses. 1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr. v. i.* 20 *Patro*. Male Varlot you Rogue? What's that? *Ther*. Why his masculine Whore. 1614 TAILOR *Hog hath lost* II. D. Could any Masculine flatterer on earth So far bewitch thee, to forget thy selfe, As now to leaue me? 1661 LOVELL *Hist. Anim. & Min.* 55 The Masculine, or male Goat. 1667 MILTON *P.L.* x. 890 O why did God... that peopl'd highest Heav'n With Spirits Masculine, create at last... this fair defect Of Nature. 1688 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2348/1 God Almighty, as we hope and pray, will grant You an Heir Masculine of your Body.

b. With reference to the vegetable kingdom: = *MALE a. 2.*

1691 RAY *Creation* I. (1692) 97 The Flowers serve to cherish... the masculine or prolific Seed contained in the Chives or Apices of the Stamina.

† 2. Said of inanimate objects to which the male sex was attributed on the ground of some quality, e.g. relative superiority, strength, activity, etc. *masculine hour* (*Astrol.*): one ruled by a masculine planet. *Obs.*

1590 SPENSER *F.Q.* II. ix. 22 The one [sc. the triangle] imperfect, mortal, feminine, Th' other [sc. the circle] immortal, perfect, masculine. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 44 Wee haue been taught, that this Planet [the Sun] is Masculine, frying and sucking vp the humidity of all things. 1613 M. RIDLEY *Magn. Bodies* 82 The Adamant is Masculine unto his beloved the Iron and Steele, and these are Feminine. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* I. ii. iv. vii. (1651) 167 The Emperor would not touch his new Bride, till an Astrologer had told him a masculine hour. 1696 PHILLIPS, *Masculine Planets or Signs*, are those which excel in active Qualities, that is, Heat and Coldness. 1819 J. WILSON *Dict. Astrol.* 285 Fortunately all the masculine planets are diurnal. *Ibid.* 286 Masculine signs.

† b. *masculine frankincense, gum* = *male incense* (see *MALE a. 9*). *Obs.*

1555 EDEN *Decades* 79 A greate barrill of woodde full of moste excellent masculine frankencense. 1603 B. JONSON *K. Jas.'s Entertainm.* (1604) D2 Heere no wight To sacrifice, saue my deuotion comes, That brings, instead of those thy Masculine gummess. My Cities heart.

c. The designation of a choice kind of apricot.

1629 PARKINSON *Parad. in Sole* (1656) 579 The-Masculine Apricock. 1718 J. LAWRENCE *Fruit-g. Kalendar* 78 The latter end of this Month [June] the Masculine Aprecot is ripe. 1860 HOGG *Fruit Man.* 41 Red Masculine [Apricot].

3. *Gram.* Of or pertaining to the gender to which appellations of males normally belong.

a 1380 *St. Theodora* 110 in Horstun. *Altengl. Leg.* (1878) 36 Hire name, þat was femynyn Of gendre, heo turned in to masculyn. 1387-8 T. USK *Test. Love* II. iii. (Skeat) I. 14 No mo gendens ben there but masculyn and femenyne. 1530 PALSGR. *Introd.* 24 A substantive of the masculine gender. 1612 I. BRINSLEY *Lud. Lit.* 128 Hee can shew it, to bee the Masculine Gender, because in wordes of three terminations, the first is the Masculine, the second the Feminine, the third is the Neuter. 1875 *Expositor* 171 Sun and sea and streams had, in the infancy of the world, masculine and feminine names.

b. *Prosody. masculine rime*: in French versification, a rime between lines ending in stressed syllables, as opposed to the 'feminine rime' ending in a mute *e*. Hence *gen.* a 'single' rime on a stressed syllable. (Cf. *MALE a. 7*.)

1581 SIDNEY *Apol. Poetrie* (Arb.) 71 Euen the very ryme it selfe, the Italian cannot put in the last silable, by the French named the Masculine ryme. 1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl. s.v. Rhyme*, Masculine Rhymes are those of all other words [than such as end with an *e* mute]. 1844 [see FEMININE 6 b]. 1870 LOWELL *Study Wind.* (1871) 201 The verses of the first [stanza] have all of them masculine rhymes. 1891 J. C. PARSONS *Eng. Versif.* 44 Rhyme between final syllables is called single or masculine rhyme.

4. Pertaining to the male sex; peculiar to or assigned to males; consisting of males.

1601 SHAKS. *Twel. N. v. i.* 257 If nothing lets to make vs happe both, But this my masculine vsurp'd attyre: [etc.]. 1616 H. GOSNOLD in *Lismore Papers* Ser. II. (1887) II. 20 We joyne in our thankfull commendacions to ye all, congratulating of your masculin increase. a 1618 RALEIGH *Prerog. Parl.* (1628) 10 Hee was soone after slaine in Ireland, and his whole Masculine race, ten yeres extinguished. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* II. i. §4 The People of the same Place... erected a Masculine Church (Women being interdicted the Entrance thereof). 1781 COWPER *Hope* 686 Whether at the toilet of the fair He laughed and trifled... Or if in masculine debate he shared. 1790 GIBBON *Misc. Wks.* (1814) III. 360 The genuine masculine descent of the Princes of Brunswick must be explored beyond the Alps. 1801 CHARLOTTE SMITH *Lett. Solit. Wand.* II. 317 She assumed masculine attire. 1880 H. C. COOTE *Eng. Guild Knights* 17 That peculiar fashion of devolution which the Normans had introduced — masculine primogeniture.

5. Having the appropriate excellences of the male sex; manly, virile; vigorous, powerful. Rarely of persons; usually of attributes, actions, or productions.

1629 H. BURTON (*title*) *Babel no Bethel*... In answer to... two masculine Champions for the Synagogue of Rome. 1639 N. N. tr. *Du Bosq's Compl. Woman* I. 35 Masculine spirits very easily resist this tyrannie. 1647 CLARENDON *Contempl. on Ps.* Tracts (1727) 433 The argumentation of Manoa's wife... might very well have become the more masculine understanding. 1678 WANLEY *Wond. Lit. World* v. ii. §89. 473/1 He proved a stout and masculine Prince. a 1704 T. BROWN *Eng. Sat. Wks.* 1730 I. 28 His heat was masculine and always pointed against vice. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 363 ¶ 10 Adam's Speech abounds with Thoughts... of a more masculine and elevated Turn. 1756-82 J. WARTON *Ess. Pope* (ed. 4) I. vii. 401 note, The forcible and masculine images with which the ancients strengthened their compositions. 1829 LYTTON *Devereux* I. iv. I grew more gentle, and he more masculine. 1850 BLACKIE *Aeschylus* I. Pref. 6 Aeschylus... was famous... for the

fearless, masculine licence with which he handled the most flexible of all languages. 1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits, Lit. Wks.* (Bohn) II. 105, I find... the whole writing of the time charged with a masculine force and freedom.

† b. Of material things or physical qualities: Powerful in action, strong. (Cf. 2.) *Obs.*

1637 T. MORTON *New Eng. Canaan* (1883) 188 [Herbes] of a more masculine vertue than any of the same species in England. 1664 BEALE *Aphor. Cider* §57 in Evelyn *Pomona* 29 Let the Cider be... Masculine and in full body, yet... well tasted of the Apple. 1675 EVELYN *Earth* (1676) 66 Let this pulveriz'd Earth... be expos'd for a Summer and a Winter to the vicissitudes and changes of the seasons... you will find it will have obtain'd such a generous and masculine pregnancy... as [etc.]. 1728 EARBERY tr. *Burnet's St. Dead* II. 45 The true Fertility that brings Corn to a Masculine Perfection, is in Countries far from the Equinox.

6. Of a woman, her qualities or attributes: Having the capacities, manners, appearance, or tastes appropriate to the male sex. † *masculine-feminine*: a 'mannish' woman. *Obs.*

1617 MORYSON *Itin.* III. 1 The masculine women of the Low Countries vse to make voyages for trafficke. 1620 (*title*) *Hic Mulier*: or, The Man-Woman: Being a Medicine to cure the Coltish Disease of the Stagers in the Masculine-Feminines of our Times. 1766 FORDYCE *Serm. Yng. Wom.* (1767) I. iii. 104 A masculine woman must be naturally an unamiable creature. 1801 STRUTT *Sp. & Past.* *Introd.* §43. 48 Some of these masculine females have occasionally made their appearance. 1808 *Spirit Pub. Jnals.* XI. 86 That masculine feminine, the late Princess Dashkoff. 1838 THIRLWALL *Greece* V. 279 She was a woman of masculine spirit.

Comb. 1683 TRYON *Way to Health* xi. (1697) 192 Neither are any [Women] so... Masculine Spirited. 1899 CROCKETT *Kit Kennedy* 207 A... masculine-looking woman.

B. sb.

1. That which is of the male sex.

c 1550 *Schole-House Women* 342 in Hazl. *E.P.P.* IV. 118 And all that euer they may imagine, Is to allure the masculine. 1621 LADY M. WROTH *Urania* 16 They stept back in wonder to see that beautie, which yet in the masculine they came neere to. 1650 BULWER *Anthropomet.* 87 Nature makes the Masculine perfect.

2. A person of the male sex.

1652 GAULE *Magastrom.* 265 If he had abused himselfe with a masculine... he was forced... to kill himselfe. 1739 G. OGLE *Gualtherus & Griselda* 107 You, the Masculine, to Labour bred. 1886 BYNNER *A. Surriage* xxvii. 306, I shall be ill at ease among such an array of masculines. 1890 F. W. ROBINSON *Very Strange Family* 63 She founced out of the room and left the masculines to themselves.

b. *transf.* of the signs of the zodiac. (Cf. *A. 2*.) 1653 R. SANDERS *Physiogn.* 7 Of these Signs, the masculines are fiery and aiery; the Feminines earthy and watery.

3. *Gram.* The masculine gender; a word or form of the masculine gender.

1530 PALSGR. 67 *As consile, miracle* be masculynes. *Ibid.* 70 All adjectives whose masculine gendre endith in *e*, have their masculynes and femynynes all one. 1607 TOPSELL *Zoo-f. Beasts* (1658) 90 The plural of the Masculine is Zebaim, and of the feminine Zebaoth. 1612 [see FEMININE B. 2]. 1872 MORRIS *Eng. Accid.* 83 There are three ways of distinguishing the masculine and feminine in English.

masculinely ('mæskjʊlɪnlɪ), *adv.* [f. MASCULINE *a.* + -LY².] In a masculine manner. Also, in the masculine gender.

1611 B. JONSON *Catiline* III. iii. Hb. You haue done most masculinely within, And plaid the Orator. 1627 W. SCLATER *Exp. 2 Thess.* (1629) 230 Whither hee means masculinely, that euill one, the diuell... or rather euill worke... is no matter of curious inquiry. 1732 J. WHALEY *Poems* 48 The Face was masculinely hard. 1865 *Sat. Rev.* 29 Apr. 514/1 A man... who can admit that an author's style is... masculinely vigorous and sublime, and yet cannot admire it!

† b. In the male line. *Obs.*

1658 WALTON *Life of Donne* (ed. 2) 5 His Father was masculinely... descended from a very ancient Family.

c. Of riming: cf. *MASCULINE a.* 3 b.

1837-9 HALLAM *Hist. Lit.* I. i. §30. 26 All the lines in each stanza rhyming masculinely with each other.

masculineness ('mæskjʊlɪnɪnis). [f. MASCULINE *a.* + -NESS.] The quality of being masculine.

1662 J. SPARROW tr. *Behme's Rem. Wks.*, *Consid. upon Stiefel* 16 His Sprout growth in Gods Kingdome;... Not in Adams Masculinenesse. 1806 W. TAYLOR in *Ann. Rev.* IV. 250 All the excesses of masculineness broke loose and overspread the country. 1901 *Daily News* 9 Mar. 6/1 She affects a masculineness of diction which [etc.].

masculinism ('mæskjʊlɪnɪz(ə)m). *rare*. [f. MASCULINE *a.* + -ISM.] a. Tendency to masculine physical traits in a woman. b. Advocacy of the rights of men.

1895 [see INFANTILISM]. 1916 H. ELLIS *Essays in War-Time* viii. 88 The advocates of Woman's Rights have seldom been met by the charge that they were unjustly encroaching on the Rights of Man. Feminism has never encountered an aggressive and self-conscious Masculinism.

masculinist ('mæskjʊlɪnɪst). [f. MASCULINE *a.* + -IST.] 1. An advocate of men's rights, opp. *FEMINIST sb.* Cf. *HOMINIST*.

1918 F. WOOLF *Writer's Diary* (1953) 6 He [sc. Milton] was the first of the masculinists. 1967 *Times* 13 Oct. 8 No militant masculinists stooped to conquer; indeed almost the only men to be seen on the premises, apart from the staff, were male journalists invited to help celebrate the occasion.

2. A person of the female sex who adopts or affects characteristics or qualities usually thought of as masculine.

1928 *Daily Express* 11 July 5/3 The suffragists modelled their appearance, their manners, and their education on that of boys and men... They were, in short, thorough-going masculinists.

3. attrib.

1951 R. CAMPBELL *Light on Dark Horse* xvii. 257 Bloomsbury still awaits its 'masculinist' Messiah.

masculinity (mæskju:'lɪnɪti). [ad. F. *masculinité*, f. *masculin*: see MASCULINE and -ITY.]

1. The quality or condition of being masculine.

1748 T. RUDDIMAN *Dissertation* 42 Besides the Prerogative of his Sex, or Masculinity (as the French call it). 1865 *Sat. Rev.* 21 Oct. 527/1 The obnoxious airs of masculinity affected by some of his countrywomen. 1882 *Athenæum* No. 2867. 462 It is not easy to see why *courbe*, *tangente*, *parallèle*, are given as exceptions to the masculinity of 'parts of speech when taken substantively'. 1898 BODLEY *France* II. iv. ii. 354 Some... inheriting, too, the masculinity of that illustrious princess.

b. pl. Things characteristic of the male sex.

1877 MRS. OLIPHANT *Carita* II. xxiv. 144 That furtive cigars and other precocious masculinities were not criminal. 2. That which is masculine.

1860 GEO. ELIOT *Mill on Fl.* I. v. This pink-and-white bit of masculinity with the indeterminate features.

masculinization (mæskju:lɪnaɪ'zeɪʃən). [f. next: see -IZATION.] The action of MASCULINIZE *v.* (in either sense); the process of becoming masculine; also, a masculine state or condition.

1895 H. JAMES *Notebks.* (1947) iv. 196 There is a big comprehensive subject in the *avènement*, or rather in the masculinization of women. 1922 F. H. A. MARSHALL *Physiology of Reproduction* (ed. 2) xv. 696 (caption) Masculinisation of guinea pig. 1924 *Glasgow Herald* 24 Dec. 4 The masculinisation of woman deprives society of a 'precious asset'. 1927 *10th Cent.* Aug. 266 We find him throwing all his authority against the masculinisation prevalent in our schools. 1952 SRB & OWEN *Gen. Genetics* xiv. 287 Freemartins are sterile, and show considerable masculinization in a number of traits. 1970 *Sci. Jnl.* June 50/2 They are of course normal genetic and anatomical females on whom the male sex hormones from their adrenals have imposed a false masculinization. 1971 *Daily Tel.* (Colour Suppl.) 10 Dec. 18/2 In the production of millions of children a year, it is not surprising that occasionally nature's complex technology should break down to produce an imbalance of hormones with masculinisation of the female foetus or feminisation of the male.

masculinize (mæskju:lɪnaɪz), *v.* [f. MASCULIN(E) *a.* + -IZE.] *trans. a.* To render masculine or more masculine in nature, form, or character.

1912 MME MORET tr. *A. Moret's Kings & Gods Egypt* i. 29 She even tried to change the very name she had received at her birth and to masculinize it by omitting the feminine ending. 1927 C. C. MARTINDALE *Relig. of World* 19 The first way in which Brahmā could be 'thought', was, as sufficiently 'masculinized' (Brahmā) to be a god, supreme, yet to that extent specified.

b. *Biol.* To induce male sexual characteristics in.

1924, 1962 [see FEMINIZE *v.* 2]. 1971 *Daily Tel.* (Colour Suppl.) 10 Dec. 21/3 The amount of androgen required for normal masculinizing of the brain is greater than that required to masculinize the genitalia.

Hence 'masculinized *ppl. a.*', 'masculinizing *ppl. a.* and *vbl. sb.*

1927 *Daily Express* 28 Sept. 8/7 The second type of masculinized female is the politically-minded woman. 1928 *Sunday Express* 19 Aug. 5 'The Cinderella Man'... was a masculinized version of the old story. 1936, 1939 [see ANDROGEN]. 1961 M. F. A. MONTAGU *Genetic Mechanisms in Human Dis.* xii. 113 Completely masculinized genetic females are almost common, forming something like 1 in 40 of the masculine population. 1970 *Nature* 3 Oct. 94/2 In the glow-worm *Lampyrus* the apical cells of the testis produce a masculinizing hormone.

masculinoid ('mæskju:lɪnɔɪd), *a.* [f. MASCULIN(E) *a.* + -OID.] Masculine (but not male); of male form or appearance.

1921 [see ADRENAL *a.* and *sb. A.*] 1923 J. S. HUXLEY *Ess. Biologist* iv. 145 The 'masculinoid' woman (to use the current jargon) tends physically also to be less feminine... while the 'feminoid' man shows the reverse tendency.

† **mascul**, *a.* *Obs.* Also 5 *maskyll*. [Of obscure origin: ? identical with MASCLE *a.*] *tun mascul*: some variety of the tun (liquid measure).

1432 *Rolls Parl.* IV. 405/2 ['The wyne of Gascoigne and Guyen' had only 4 or 5 inches of lees] in a tonne maskyll. 1531 in *Sel. Pleas Admiralty* (Selden Soc.) I. 36 Accounting always a ton mascul for a ton, ij pipes for a ton, [etc.].

masculo- ('mæskju:ləʊ), used as combining form of L. *mascul-us* male. 'masculo-'feminine *a.*, partly masculine and partly feminine. 'masculo-'nucleus *Embryology* (see quot. 1884); hence 'masculo-'nuclear *a.*, pertaining to a masculo-nucleus.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* III. xvii. 149 Hermaphroditicall and masculo-feminine generations. 1830 LYELL *Princ. Geol.* I. 11 One... fiction of the Egyptian mythology was the supposed intervention of a masculo-feminine principle. 1884 HYATT in *Proc. Boston Soc. Nat. Hist.* XXIII. 54 We propose... to call the original undifferentiated generative body the nucleus, and its products respectively the male or masculonucleus, and the female or feminonucleus.

masculonge: see MUSKELLUNGE.

† **masculous**, *a.* *Obs. rare.* [f. L. *mascul-us* male + -OUS.] = MASCULINE *a.*

1619 BALCANQUAL *Lett. in Hales' Gold. Rem.* II. (1673) 117 It was learned, devout, and the stile masculous. 1633 W. STRUTHER *True Happiness* 101 This is not only the language of Canaan, but also the masculous Schiboleth.

masculy ('mæskju:lɪ), *a.* *Her.* Also 9 *masculée*, *mascully*. [f. **mascule*, MASCLE + -Y.] Covered with mascle-shaped figures.

a 1550 in *Baring-Gould & Twigge's West. Armory* (1898) 4 *Belmarsh*.. Gul: masculy arg: 4, 3, 2, 1. 1562 LEIGH *Armorie* (1597) 35b, Vert a crosse Masculy Argent. 1610 GUILLIM *Heraldry* v. iv. (1632) 377 Masculy, that is... Mascle-waies. 1864 BOUTELL *Her. Hist. & Pop.* xv. 196 Shields *masculée*... may have been intended by early Heralds to indicate Difference. 1869 W. S. ELLIS *Antiq. of Her.* viii. 163 note, We see on the wings... the mascully pattern. 1878 BURKE *Gen. Armory* 819/2 *Pouges*, Ar. masculy sa.

mascun, *obs.* form of MASON.

mascurado, *obs.* variant of MASQUERADE.

mascy tinter, *obs.* form of MEZZOTINTO.

Masdeu (masdø). [See quot. 1851.] A sweet firm-bodied wine of a dark colour and mellow flavour produced at a vineyard in the South of France.

1851 C. REDDING *Hist. Mod. Wines* (ed. 3) vi. 154 This wine is not a factitious French port from the harbour of Cette... It is a genuine production called Masdeu, from the vineyard which produces it, between Perpignan and Collioure. 1903 *Whitaker's Almanack* 453 Of wines imported in casks the following are the usual measurements: Pipe of Port or Masdeu = 115 gallons, [etc.]. 1958 A. L. SIMON *Dict. Wines* 108/1 *Masdeu*, red, fortified wines of Roussillon, very popular in England in early Victorian days. Also written *Masdu* and *Masdieu*. 1965 O. A. MENDELSON *Dict. Drink* 214 *Masdeu*, French (Roussillon) red dessert wine.

masdevallia (mæsdɪ'væliə). [mod.L. (H. Ruiz Lopez & J. Pavon *Floræ Peruvianæ et Chilensis Prodromus* (1794) 122), f. the name of Jose Masdevall (d. 1801), Spanish physician and botanist + -IA¹.] An epiphytic orchid of the large genus so called, belonging to the family Orchidaceæ and native to the cool, mountainous regions of South America.

1845 *Curtis's Bot. Mag.* LXXI. 4164 Windowed Masdevallia... is one of the very curious productions of nature. 1896 F. H. WOOLWARD *Genus Masdevallia* 1 The first *Masdevallia* known to science was... discovered by the Spanish botanists, Ruiz and Pavon, in the Andes of Peru, during their residence in that country from 1777 to 1794. 1911 *Encycl. Brit.* XX. 172/1 *Masdevallia* is common in cultivation and has often brilliant scarlet, crimson or orange flowers. 1970 B. & W. RITTERSHAUSEN *Pop. Orchids* ix. 211 The flower [of *Masdevallia muscosa*] is of a translucent yellow colour, the lip being somewhat large for *Masdevallias*.

† **mase**, *sb.* *Obs. rare.* Also *masse*. [a. G. *mase* (now *dial.*); cf. MASERS.] A spot, freckle.

1527 ANDREW *Brunswyke's Distyll. Waters* Fivb, The same water... withdryveth the spottys and masses oute of the face. *Ibid.* Lijb, Mases.

mase (meiz), *v.* [Back-formation from MASER, the ending -er being treated as the suffix -ER¹ of agent nouns.] *intr.* To LASE, esp. in the microwave part of the spectrum. Hence 'masing *vbl. sb.*

1962 *Engineering* 2 Feb. 191 The device 'mases' 30 per cent of the time. 1962 *New Scientist* 1 Mar. 486 One knows when the alignment is good enough only by the fact that the device starts to 'mase'. 1964 *Encycl. Sci. Suppl.* (Grolier) 308/1 Many substances have been made to 'mase' and 'lase'—that is, to behave like masers or lasers. 1966 SMITH & SOROKIN *Laser* vii. 369 At this point the stage was nearly set for the actual achievement of an injection maser. The main remaining question was: in what sort of a structure could masing action be achieved? 1973 *Nature* 21/28 Dec. 468/1 Since none of the CH lines have so far been seen in absorption, irrespective of the nature of the source where they have been found, one is led to believe that all transitions are masing weakly.

mase, *obs.* form of MACE, MAZE, MEASE, MESS.

masedliche, *obs.* form of MAZEDLY.

maseer, *obs.* form of MAZER; var. MAHSEER.

masel, **masele(y)n(e)**: see MEASLE, MASLIN¹.

maseliche, *obs.* form of MAZILY.

† **maselin**. *Obs.* [a. OF. *maselin*, also *mazerin*, *maderin*, f. *mazre*, *madre*, bowl of maple-wood.] A bowl of maple-wood; = MAZER.

a 1290 *S. Eustace* 395 in *Horstm. Altengl. Leg.* (1881) 219 Men beden him sitten and drinken in Wip coupe and eke wip maselin. c 1330 *Arth. & Merl.* (Kölbing) 6944 Plater, disse, cop & maseline. c 1386 CHAUCER *Sir Thopas* 141 They sette hym first sweete wyn And Mede eek in a Mazelyn.

maselinges, *obs.* form of MEASLINGS.

maseljohn, *obs.* form of MASLIN².

maselyd, *obs.* form of MEASLED.

maselyn, -yn(n)e, *obs.* forms of MASLIN¹.

masement, variant of MAZEMENT.

masendewe, -duc: see MEASONDUE, hospital.

maser ('meɪzə(r)). [An acronym: see quot. 1955².] A laser, esp. one that emits microwaves.

The first masers emitted microwaves. Later ones emitted in other parts of the spectrum, and these were also called masers for a time until *laser* came to be adopted as the general name for all such devices.

1955 *Sci. News* Let. 5 Feb. 83/1 Scientists can, for the first time, generate microwaves of extremely high frequency by tapping directly the energy of molecules, Dr. Charles H. Townes of Columbia University's physics department reported in New York. His device for doing so is known as the 'maser'. *Ibid.*, Work on the maser began three years ago. 1955 GORDON, ZEIGER, & TOWNES in *Physical Rev.* 15 Aug. 1264/1 The device utilizes a molecular beam in which molecules in the excited state of a microwave transition are selected. Interaction between these excited molecules and a microwave field produces additional radiation and hence amplification by stimulated emission. We call an apparatus utilizing this technique a 'maser', which is an acronym for 'microwave amplification by stimulated emission of radiation'. 1958 SCHAWLOW & TOWNES in *Ibid.* 15 Dec. 1940 (heading) Infrared and optical masers. 1960 *Times* 17 Oct. 2/2 (Advt.), Development work on existing long range programmes in: solid-state millimetre and optical masers, parametric amplifiers, [etc.]. 1960, 1962 [see LASER²]. 1962 *Engineering* 2 Feb. 190/2 The basic type of maser, from which the principle of optical masers is derived, is a quite recent electron device... Research later extended the upper frequency range of this technique of low-noise signal amplification, until it eventually reached the visible region—giving rise to the optical maser, otherwise known as the laser. 1967 T. P. MELIA *Introd. Masers & Lasers* iv. 34 The power output of the ammonia maser is very small (about 10⁻¹⁰ watt) but the frequency stability is of the order of 1 in 10¹² over a 1 minute period and 1 part in 10¹⁰ over very much longer periods. 1968 *Nature* 30 Mar. 1237/2 (heading) Is interstellar hydrogen capable of maser action at 21 centimetres? 1969 S. G. & H. LIPSON *Optical Physics* xi. 369 A maser is, of course, a very-narrow-band amplifier; it is because of its narrow band that the noise-level achieved is very low, since there is a theoretical minimum noise-level per unit band-width. 1972 *Sci. Amer.* Sept. 136/3 The greatest contributor... to the receiver's ability to handle Telstar's faint signals (about 10⁻¹² watt) was a maser amplifier that combined very high gain with extremely low noise.

maser, variant of MAZER.

† **masers**. *Obs.* [a. G. *masern*.] = MEASLES.

1561 HOLLYBUSH *Hom. Apoth.* 41b, Variole is a disease that noyeth children greatly called Pockes and Masers.

mash (mæʃ), *sb.*¹ Forms: 1 *māsc-*, *māx-* (in Comb. *māscwyrht*, *māxwyrht*), 5 *masche*, 6–7 *mashe*, 6–9 *mesh*, 6– *mask*. See also MASH-FAT. [OE. *māsc-*, *māx-*, corresponds to late MHG., mod.G. *meisch* masc., crushed grapes for wine-making, infused malt for beer (also, in 15th c. coupled with *met* mead, in a gloss for L. *mulsum*), and to Sw. *māsk*, Da. *mask*, grains for pigs. It has been variously regarded as related by ablaut to OE. *miscian* to MIX, and as cogn. w. OSl. *mězga* sap.]

1. *a. Brewing.* Malt mixed with hot water to form wort.

[c 1000: see *mash-wort* in 5 below. 1335, etc.: see MASH-FAT.] 1587 HARRISON *England* II. vi. 169/2 in *Holinshed*, She letteth her mash run till the malt be left without liquor. 1729 G. SMITH *Fermentation* 28 Some farther sprinkle the top of the Mash over with dry Malt ground. 1742 *Lond. & Country Brew.* I. (ed. 4) 23 The Malt... is worked by several Men with Oars... and is called the first and stiff Mash. 1830 M. DONOVAN *Dom. Econ.* I. 151 The first mash is agitated and allowed to rest during a longer period than the second. 1889 BARNARD *Noted Breweries* I. 241 The grist is covered with water a second and sometimes even a third time, the extract being always called a 'mash'.

† *b. transf.* The substance upon which the liquor is poured in lixiviation. (Cf. MASH *v.*¹ 1 c.) *Obs.*

1775 *New Hampsh. Prov. Papers* (1873) VII. 653 The Liquor may then be... put on another mash [in the making of salt petre].

2. A mixture of boiled grain, bran or meal, etc., given as a warm food to horses and cattle. Also with qualifying word, as *bran-mash*: see BRAN.

1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* III. (1586) 131 Graines... mingled with Floure, fried Beanes, and meale of Lentyls all stirred together, and guen him in a mash. 1614 B. JONSON *Barth. Fair* iv. iii, How now! my Galloway Nag, the staggers? hal... 'le gi' him a mash, presently, shall take away this dizziness. 1669 *Worldidge Syst. Agric.* (1681) 328 A Mash, or Mesh; Ground-Corn, or such like, boiled in Water for Cattle to eat. 1726 SWIFT *Gulliver* iv. ii, So that each Horse and Mare eat... their own Mash of Oats and Milk. 1844 STEPHENS *Bk. of Farm* §1558 The mash [for farm-horses] consists of either steamed potatoes, boiled barley or oats, mixed sometimes with bran. 1881 BESANT & RICE *Chapl. of Fleet* II. xix, [He] was...superintending the preparation of a warm mash for his hack.

3. *a. gen.* Something reduced to a soft pulpy consistence, by beating or crushing, by mixing with or steeping in water, etc.

1598 FLORIO, *Mescola*,... a medlie, a mixture, a blending, a mesh, a hochpoch. 1658 A. FOX *Wurtz' Surg.* III. xxiii. 291 Boil it [flesh] again to a mash... Then spread that mash on a thick cloth, apply it like a Cataplasm. 1690 N. LEE

Massacre of Paris v. ii. 45 With this mangled flesh held to Heaven, This horrid mash of Blood, and Bone, and Marrow . . . I beg the Power Divine [etc.]. 1701 PENN in *Pa. Hist. Soc. Mem.* IX. 50 An empty pipe or two to put the mash of the apples in. 1771 SMOLLETT *Humph. Cl.* 8 June, The pallid, contaminated mash, which they call strawberries; soiled and tossed by greasy paws through twenty baskets crusted with dirt; and then presented with the worst milk. *Ibid.* 13 July, One of his great toes was crushed into a mash. 1816 L. TDWNE *Farmer & Grazier's Guide* 13 After the Grass has been chewed over again, it is reduced to a kind of Mash, not unlike boiled Spinach. 1880 J. PAYN *Confid. Agent* II. 107 The streets are one mash of snow.

transf. 1852 SURTEES *Sponge's Sp. Tour* viii. 33 He [a huntsman who had had many injuries from falls] was a complete mash of a man.

b. fig. A confused mixture; also, a muddle, 'hash'. (Cf. MISH-MASH.)

1598 B. JONSON *Ev. Man in Hum.* iv. xi. *Bray*, I have made a faire mash on't. 1851 HELPS *Comp. Solit.* vi. (1874) 85 Our charity is so mixed up in a mash of sentiment and sickly feeling. 1861 THORNBURY *Turner* (1862) II. 163 His will is an extraordinary mash of grammar.

c. (without article.) The state of being mashed or reduced to a soft mass. *lit.* and *fig.* Chiefly in *to beat, boil, etc. to mash, in mash.*

1630 LORD *Banians* 88 Some [of the earth's inhabitants] blowne from the tops of high mountains, other bruised to mash. 16.. *Ballad of Robin Hood & Tanner* xxi. in *Child Ballads* III. 138/2 For here we may thresh our bones all to mesh, And get no coyn at all. 1691 J. WILSON *Belphegor* III. iv. She 'as beaten me to mash. 1693 DRYDEN *Let.* Wks. 1893 XVIII. 111 Buy me a sieve-full [of damsons] to preserve whole, and not in mash. 1751 LADY LUXBOROUGH *Let. to Shenstone* 5 Sept., The paper is boiled to mash. 1760-72 H. BROOKE *Fool of Qual.* (1809) II. 115 [He] dashed all the eggs into mash. 1839 J. RAYSDN *Poems* (1858) 34 But we've a gipsy creature here In vice will bang them aw to mash.

d. slang. Mashed potatoes; esp. in the phr. *sausage(s) and mash.*

1904 A. E. W. MASON *Truants* xxii. 213, I.. go into a public-house.. and have a sausage and mash and a pot of beer. 1939 W. S. MAUGHAM *Christmas Holiday* i. 7 They could drop in.. and eat kedgeree and sausages and mash. 1973 'H. CARMICHAEL' *Too late for Tears* vi. 85 He.. ordered sausage and mash with peas. 1974 *Woman* 4 May 18/1 Sizzling sausages and tasty mash.

4. = mash-staff (Heraldry).

1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 296/2 He beareth Azure, a Brewers Mash in Bend sinister.

5. attrib. and Comb.: *mash* †*bowl*, †*coomb*, *keeve*; †*mash-back*, a receptacle into which the mash is drawn off from the mash-tub; *mash-cooler* (see quot.); *mash copper*, a copper in which wort is made; *mash-liquor*, the water put to the malt in the process of mashing; *mash-machine* (see quot.); *mashman*, an operative in a brewery or distillery who has charge of the mashing of malt; *mash-pulper* = *mash-machine* (*Knight Dict. Mech. Suppl.* 1884); *mash-roll* (*dial. -rule*), *-rudder*, *-staff*, the instrument used to stir the malt in the mash tub; *mash-tub*, *tun*, *vat*, a tub in which malt is mashed; †*mash-wise adv.*, after the manner of a mash; *mash-wort* (OE. *māscwyr̥t*), wort, infused malt. Also MASH-FAT.

1729 G. SMITH *Fermentation* 28 Put 'em into the *Mash-backs to ferment. a 1529 SKELTON *E. Rummyng* 196 Than Elynour taketh The *mashe bolle. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, *Mash-cooler, a stirring-trough in which mash or wort are stirred to expedite cooling. 1588 *Lanc. Wills* III. 137 In the.. brewer house.. one *mashe combe. 1864 *Auld Ayr* 93 The measurement of the *mesh copper. 1815 J. SMITH *Panorama Sci. & Art* II. 580 The worts.. were run through the *mash-kieve. 1830 M. DONOVAN *Dom. Econ.* I. 155 If a *mash-liquor be of such heat as is [etc.]. 1839 *URE Dict. Arts* 111 The malt is agitated.. by a mechanism contained within the mash-tun.. The *mash machine is shown.. in fig. 106. 1889 BARNARD *Noted Breweries* I. 191 Two or three of the *mash-men.. had been in the same occupation.. over forty years. 1388-9 in *1st Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* 80/1 De xviii. solutis pro ii. *masse rolles in pistrina. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 328/1 Maschel, or rothyr, or maschscherel, *remulus, palmula, mixtorium*. 179. PEGGE *Derbiscisms* (E.D.S.) 111 *Mash-roll*, the staff with which they stir the malt in the mash-tub. 1854 MISS BAKER *Northampton Gloss.*, *Mash-rule*, the instrument used for stirring up the malt and hops in brewing. 1454 in *Rogers Agric. & Prices* III. 555/1, 2 *mash rothers. 1727 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Baking*, Let one put in the Water, and another with the Mash-Rudder stir some of the Flower therewith. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 296/2 The Pole is termed a *Mash-Staff. 1841 HARTSHORNE *Salop. Antiq.*, s.v. *Mash fat*, The grain is stirred round with a wooden implement, termed a mash-staff. 1543 in *Trevelyan Papers* (Camd.) 185 The bruyng howse.. Item ij. new malte sakes.. Item a *maxstobe. 1683 TRYON *Way to Health* 154 Put it into your Mash-Tub. 1837 WHITTOCK, etc. *Bk. Trades* (1842) 69 The 'mash-tub'. is a large vessel which has a false bottom.. pierced with small holes. 1713 J. WARD *Yng. Math. Guide* (ed. 2) 450, I have omitted the Business of gauging *Mash-Tuns. 1741 *Compl. Fam.-Piece* 1. vi. 277 Your Mesh Tun must be.. big enough to contain 6 Bushels of Malt. 1880 *Act 43 & 44 Vict.* c. 24 §23 (3) The distiller must convey the specified sugar.. to the mash tun. 1729 G. SMITH *Fermentation* 28 The Malt being first put into your *Mashvat or Tub. 1610 MARKHAM *Masterp.* i. lvii. 121 Let his drinke be warme water and branne made *mash-wise. c 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* II. 216 Drince wermod on *max-wyr̥te awyllede. *Ibid.* III. 74 zenim mascwyr̥t. 1875 *Ure's Dict. Arts* I. 316 The whole of the drainage, when mixed with the first mash-wort, constitutes [etc.].

mash (mæʃ). *sb.*² [Hindi *māsh.*] A common Indian pulse, *Phaseolus radiatus*.

1800 *Asiat. Ann. Reg., Misc. Tracts* 44/1 The principal crop of this country [Assam] consists of rice and mash.

mash (mæʃ), *sb.*³ *slang.* [f. MASH v.²]

1. A person on whom one of the opposite sex is 'mashed' (see MASH v.²). Also, a dandy, 'swell'.

1882 *Punch* 11 Feb. 69/1 At his fav'rite burlesque theatre he's known as 'such a Mash'. 1888 KIPLING *Phantom Rickshaw* 25 She's a hot-headed little virago, your mash.

2. The action of the vb. MASH², in *on the mash*. Also, *to make* (or *have*) *a mash* (on).

1884 E. W. NYE *Baled Hay* 135 Two Laramie girls on horseback yanking a fly drummer along the street.. because he tried to make a mash on them. 1888 *Daily Tel.* 15 Nov. (Farmer), An impecunious fellow who was always on the mash. 1909 'O. HENRY' *Roads of Destiny* iv. 61, I certainly seemed to have a mash on her. 1912 D. CANFIELD *Squirrel-Cage* III. xxix. 319, I thought it would be fun to tease Paul about the mash you made on old What's-his-name.

Comb. mash note, a love-letter.

1890 B. HALL *Turnover Club* 134 He is greatly afflicted by that dreadful bane of fine-looking actors, yclept the 'mash note' in the profession. 1899 *Chicago Record* 7 Jan. 4/6, I was writin' mash notes to myself. 1913 R. W. CHAMBERS *Gay Rebellion* i. 6 That poem seemed to deal a direct blow at this suffragette strike. Several women subscribers sent in mash notes. 1930 W. R. BURNETT *Iron Man* 85 He gets mash notes by the ton. 1970 *New Yorker* 14 Nov. 87/2 (Advt.), A pen that roared through the Twenties and Thirties writing checks, letters, autographs.. jazz and mash notes.

mash (mæʃ), *sb.*⁴ [? f. MASH v.¹ (sense 2); cf., however, F. *masse* sledge-hammer, *MACE sb.*¹] A hammer for breaking stones. Also *mash-hammer*.

1825-80 JAMIESON, *Mash-hammer*, a large weighty hammer for breaking stones, &c., Aberdeen. 1886 J. BARROWMAN *Gloss. Sc. Mining Terms in N. & Q. Ser.* vii. (1888) VI. 264 *Mash*, a double-headed hammer for breaking coals. 1893 *Northumbld. Gloss.*, *Mash*, a mason's large iron hammer. 1902 *Cassell's Cycl. Mech.* II. 205/1 [Granite] mouldings.. are cut.. with a small hand hammer, called a mash hammer. *Ibid.* 238/1 Tools for dressing Granite.. A hand hammer (sometimes termed a mash or maul).

mash, *sb.*⁵ Eng. and U.S. dial. variant of MARSH.

mash (mæʃ), *v.*¹ Forms: 3 *meshe*, *meysse*, 5 *masche*, 6 *mas(s)he*, *mes(s)he*, 6-7 *meash(e)*, 6, 8 *mesh*, 7 *messh*, 8 *marsh*, 6- *mash*. [f. MASH *sb.*¹]; the earliest forms appear to point to an OE. **māscan* (:—**maiskjan*) f. *māsc-* (see the *sb.*). Cf. G. *meischen*, Sw. *mäska*, Da. *mæske*.]

1. *Brewing. trans.* To mix (malt) with hot water to form wort. (Also with *up*.)

13.. [implied in MASHING *vbl. sb.*]. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 328/1 Maschin, yn brewyng, *misceo*. 1577 HARRISON *England* I. III. i. 96/1 in *Holmshed*, They seeth theyr woort.. before they mashe, or mixe it with the mault. 1598 HAKLUYT *Voy.* I. 496 Quasse, which is nothing else (as we say) but water turned out of his wits, with a litle branne meshed with it. 1616 SURFL. & MARKH. *Country Farm* 589 You must boile it [the malt] well, then mash it. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 104/2 Terms used by Beer-Brewers.. *Mash it up*, blend or mixt [sic] the Malt and warm Water together in the Comb. 1745 DODSLEY *Agric.* I. 131 Some expert.. To mash the malted barley, and extract Its flavour'd strength. 1880 *Act 43 & 44 Vict.* c. 24 §24 A distiller must not mash any materials.. between eleven o'clock [etc.]. 1889 BARNARD *Noted Breweries* I. 22 Each tun mashes 800 bushels at one time.

absol. or *intr.* 1692 Y-WDRTH *Art Distill.* 10 The stiffer you Mash, the better it is. 1743 *Lond. & Country Brewer* IV. (ed. 2) 272 Stir the Malt very well in, and let it stand two Hours, and let that run, and mash again. 1830 M. DONOVAN *Dom. Econ.* I. 223 The practice of some distillers is to mash four times.

†**b.** To brew (ale, beer, etc.). Also with *out*.

1530 PALSGR. 633/2 Come and drinke with us, we mashe to morowe. *Ibid.* 759/1, I tonne, I masshe ale, *je brasse*. 1592 GREENE *Upst. Courtier* Wks. (Grosart) XI. 274 And you masse Brewer, that.. mash out a tuning of smale beare. 1633 P. FLETCHER *Purple Isl.* ix. xxviii, Yet was it Angels wine, which in her eyes was masht.

†**c.** To lixiviate (ashes). *Obs. rare*—1.

1605 TIMME *Quersit.* II. iii. 115 The lye-wash which is made of ashes and water; the which being oftentimes meshed and drawn away, the ashes leave all their life and strength.

d. dial. To infuse (tea). Also *intr.* of the tea: To draw. (Cf. MASK v.³ 2.)

1845 *Round Preacher* v. 83, I suppose as you.. put the tea in the oven to mash, before you went to chapel. 1876 MISS BRADDON *J. Haggard's Dau.* I. 304 'The tea's mashed', she said. 1891 COTES *2 Girls on Barge* 36 Mrs. Bargee 'mashed' our tea.. To mash your tea is colloquial canal.

2. To beat into a soft mass; to crush, pound, or smash to a pulp. Also with *up*.

a 1250 *Owl & Night.* 84 Ac þu pretest to mine fleshe, Mid þine cliures woldest me meshe. 1642 H. MORE *Song of Soul* III. App. lxxxvii, Let him.. persist Th' intentional species to mash and bray In marble mortar. 1679 C. NESSE *Antid. agst. Popery* Ded. 3 A sharp threshing instrument.. to mash in pieces those mighty mountains. 1715-20 POPE *Iliad* XXIII. 778 This hand shall.. Mash all his bones, and all his body pound. 1719 BAYNARD *Health* (1731) 28 It's [sc. the heart's] office is to mesh and beat, And make the Chyle consimulate with balmy Blood and nitrous Air. 1780 *Phil. Trans.* LXXII. 44 The foot.. looked as if two had been squeezed or rather mashed together. 1781 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 2) VII. 4892 The room.. fell down, killed all the persons in it, and so mashed their bodies, that.. they could not be known one from another. 1844 BROWNING *Laboratory* 9 Grind away, moisten and mash up thy paste. 1865 DICKENS *Mut. Fr.* III. ii, She [a steam-boat] mashed up Thames lightermen with

her paddles. 1893 *Scribner's Mag.* June 713/2 A falling limb [of a tree] mashes some poor fellow's shoulder.

b. To pound or stamp one's way.

1859 DICKENS *T. Two Cities* I ii, With drooping heads and tremulous tails, they mashed their way through the thick mud.

†**c.** To make a 'hash' of. *Obs.*

1642 H. MORE *Song of Soul* Notes 162/1 Greek writers have strangely mash'd this word ἡ ἡ, some calling it ἰωβὰ, others ἰαώ.

d. intr. To admit of being crushed or pounded.

1877 LE CONTE *Elem. Geol.* (1879) 183 The lower one [lamination line].. consists of coarse sand which could not mash, and therefore has been thrown into folds.

3. *esp.* in the preparation of food: To reduce (fruit, vegetables, etc.) to a homogeneous mass by crushing, beating, or stirring.

1615 MARKHAM *Eng. Housew.* (1660) 83 Open the pye, and put the Cream therein, and mash the Codlins all about. 1699 EVELYN *Acetaria* 105 Yolks of.. Eggs.. to be mingl'd and mash'd with the Mustard, Oyl, and Vinegar. 1747 MRS. GLASSE *Cookery* i. 11 Put them [sc. turnips] in a Pan and mash them with Butter and a little Salt. 1759 tr. *Duhamel's Husb.* III. xii. §6. 417 [The grapes] are thrown into large tubs, and there mashed or bruised to pieces. a 1845 HODD *Drop of Gin* III, No cold mutton to hash, .. not even potatoes to mash. 1861 CALVERLEY 'There stands a City' 45 At my side she mashed the fragrant Strawberry.

b. fig.

1827 SCOTT *Jrnl.* 28 Mar., I can clear the ground better now by mashing up my old work.. with new matter. 1858 E. FITZGERALD *Let.* (1889) I. 266 Many Quatrains are mashed together. 1865 *Lond. Rev.* 9 Sept. 271/1 There is no tendency whatever on the part of womandom to mash up their 'rights' and 'wrongs' into a 'patent treacle'.

†**4.** To mix, mingle. *Obs.*

a 1591 H. SMITH *Serm.* (1594) 467 The Lord will not haue the wine of his word to be mingled and mashed with the water of humane inuentions. 1607 [cf. MASHING b]. 1611 COTGR., *Mistionner*, to mix, mingle, mash, mell, blend, or temper with. 1722 SEWEL *Hist. Quakers* VII. 383 Ye are so forward to mash the Innocent and Guilty together.

5. To feed with a mash. *rare.*

1859 *Times* 28 Mar. 8/4 How say you, Lord Derby?.. Will you be stalled and stabled, and mashed.. in Lord Palmerston's stables?

mash (mæʃ), *v.*² *slang* (? orig. U.S.).

1. *trans.* To fascinate or excite sentimental admiration in (one of the opposite sex). Also *absol.*

1882 LELAND *Gypsies* 108 These black-eyed beauties by masbing men for many generations, with shafts shot sideways and most wantonly, at last sealed their souls into the corner of their eyes. 1883 *Masher* 4 July 3/1 When a fellow is married, he can't go on mashing, don't you know. 1885 F. ANSTEE *Tinted Venus* v. 59, I saw directly that I'd mashed her. 1897 BARRÈRE & LELAND *Slang, Jargon & Cant* s.v., About the year 1860 *mash* was a word found only in theatrical parlance in the United States. When an actress.. smiled at.. a friend in the audience, she was said to *mash* him.

2. *pass.* *to be mashed on:* to have a sentimental admiration for, to be 'gone' on. Also *intr.*

1883 *Pall Mall G.* 11 Oct. 11/1 The participle 'mashed' was in use in America before the substantive. A person who was 'very spooney on' another was said to be 'mashed'. 1893 MILLIKEN 'Arry' *Ballads* 66 Bell Bonsor is 'mashed on me proper. 1893 MCCARTHY *Dictator* II. 22 He is fond of mashing on to young and pretty women.

Hence 'mashing' *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1883 *Illustr. Lond. News* 9 June 563/3 Cornet Masham, whose name may.. be intended by the author to cover his involuntary 'mashing' capacity. 1884 *Pall Mall G.* 11 Aug. 6/2 The ex-Parisian gallant and mashing gay deceiver.

†**mash**, *v.*³ *Sc. Obs.* [f. MASH *sb.*⁴] *intr.* To use a 'mash' hammer.

1762 BP. *FDRBES Jrnl.* (1886) 228 The General made his way.. with blowing and mashing, most of the Road being altogether forced on the Declivity of.. Mountains.

mash, *obs.* form of MESH *sb.* and *v.*

|| **masha** ('mæʃə). [Hindi *māshā.*] An Indian weight, equivalent to about fifteen grains troy or eight ratts, originally based on the weight of a seed of the bean *Phaseolus mungo* var. *radiatus*.

1848 J. H. STOCQUELER *Oriental Interpreter* 148/2 Masha, a weight of fifteen grains troy. Used by native goldsmiths and jewellers, and in the native evaluation by assay of the precious metals. 1855 E. ACTON *Mod. Cookery* (rev. ed.) xxxii. 612 Five eggs, two tolahs of milk, one masha of salt, two mashes of cayenne pepper. 1969 *Daily Tel.* 1 Oct. 19/8 Customers had their purchases weighed in tolas, mashes and ruttees by a Pakistani shopkeeper.

mashallah (mæʃælə), *int.* [Arab. phrase *mā shā'llāh*, what God wills (must come to pass).] An exclamation used by Muslims.

1855 in OGILVIE *Suppl.* 1857 DUFFERIN *Let.* *High Lat.* (ed. 3) 148, I.. dismissed the disconsolate culprits, with the Asiatic form of condonation: 'Mashallah, you have made your faces white! Go in peace!'

Masham ('mæʃəm). The name of a small town in the northern part of Yorkshire, used to designate a breed of sheep produced by crossing Wensleydale or Teeswater rams with Blackface or Swaledale ewes.

1951 A. FRASER *Sheep Husbandry* (ed. 2) ii. 68 The Wensleydale.. is pre-eminently a crossing breed.. It provides sires to cross with the hill breeds of sheep indigenous to the North of England.. The cross lambs thus produced are variously known as 'Mashams'—Half-breeds

—or Greyfaces, and are very useful lambs for feeding on low ground. 1971 *Formers' Weekly* 19 Mar. 43/3 Certain wool types such as Blackface . . . have met a better market demand than . . . Masham.

mashed (mæʃt), *ppl. a.* (and *sb.*) [f. MASH *v.*¹ + -ED¹.]

1. Beaten or crushed to a mash.

1635 *Voy. Foxe & James to N.W.* (Hakl. Soc.) II. 281 Wee had great store of masht Ice. 1693 DRYDEN *Juvenal* iii. (1697) 65 Nor Limbs, nor Bones, nor Carcass wou'd remain: But a mash'd heap, a Hotchpotch of the Slain. 1727 GAY *Fables* i. xxxvii. 126 Her mash'd eggs bestrow'd the way. 1747 MRS. GLASSE *Cookery* ix. 99 Mashed Potatoes. 1841 THACKERAY *Men & Pictures* Wks. 1900 XIII. 328 The cool clear shadows are mashed-down masses of sienna and indigo. 1844 J. T. HEWLETT *Parsons & W.* ii, Bacon and a few mashed turnips. 1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* I. xxiii. 289 [We] set forward over the worst sort of mashed ice.

b. Hence as *sb.*, mashed potatoes (esp. in the phr. *sausage and mashed*). *slang.*

1923 in J. MANCHON *Le Slang*. 1926 G. B. SHAW *Tronolotions & Tomfooleries* 225 One [sc. a public-house] had a placard up 'Sausage and Mashed'. 1934 T. S. ELIOT *Rock* i. 40 Restaurants where you can get . . . sausage and mashed or toad-in-the-hole for twopence. 1963 H. GARNER in R. Weaver *Conod. Short Stories* (1968) 2nd Ser. 52, I ate a lunch of meat pie, mashed and gravy.

2. *Brewing.* Of 'liquor': Treated with mash.

1839 URE *Dict. Arts* 99 The mashed liquor is let off into a large back.

† **mashel.** *Obs. rare.* In 5 *maschel*. [f. MASH *v.*¹ + -EL.] = *mash-rudder* (see MASH *sb.*¹ 5).

c 1440 *Promp. Porv.* 328/1 Maschel, or rothyr, or maschscherel, *remulus, polmullo, mixtorium.*

mashelton, dial. form of MASLIN².

masher¹ ('mæʃə(r)). [f. MASH *v.*¹ + -ER¹.]

† 1. One who mashes (malt) or mixes (wine). *Obs.*

? o 1500 *Chester Pl., Horrowing of Hell* II. 82 With all mashers minglers of wyne in the nighte. o 1603 T. CARTWRIGHT *Confut. Rhem. N.T.* (1618) 449 The difference only between these minglers and your mashers, is, that they put not so much water into the wine, that it ceased to be wine still. 1611 FLORIO, *Mescitore*, a masher, a mingler, a blender.

2. A machine, vessel, or instrument for mashing malt, fruit, vegetables, etc.

1878 URE's *Dict. Arts* IV. *Mosher*. [for use in] a new system of preparing the mash for the distillation of potato spirit. 1889 BARNARD *Noted Breweries* II. 337 A spray of hot liquor issuing from the top of the masher. 1893 K. SANBORN *S. California* 155 The ponderous rollers and keen knives of the masher mash the fruit.

masher² ('mæʃə(r)). *slang.* A name applied to a fop of affected manners and exaggerated style of dress who frequented music-halls and fashionable promenades and who posed as a 'lady-killer'.

The word was common in 1882 and for a few years after. It is said to have been introduced from the U.S.

1882 *Theatre* Nov. 316 The 'Masher', that poor debilitated sickly creature of 1882. 1883 *Globe* 16 May 1/5 Moths of fashion who have come to be generally known by the generic title of 'mashers'. 1889 BESANT *Bell of St. Paul's* I. 7 The once brilliant masher of the music-hall.

b. *attrib.* passing into *adj.* Pertaining to or characteristic of a masher.

1884 *Girl's Own Paper* Nov. 58/1 A very feeble looking blue, with tiny white dots, is called a 'masher blue'; because it was affected by those weak boys for their waistcoats. 1890 J. HATTON *By Order of Czor* (1891) 195, I hate those horrid comic . . . bragging masher songs.

† **mash-fat.** *Obs.* Forms: 4 *massh-*, *masche-*, 5 *mash-*, *maysh-*, *masshe-*, *mesch-*, 5-6 *mas-*, 5-7 *mesh-*, 6 *mashe-*, *messe-*, 8 *mesch-*, 5- *mash-*, and see FAT *sb.*¹ A mashing-vat.

1335 in Riley *Mem. Lond.* (1868) 194 [One] *masshaf* [value 18d.]. 1465 *Paston Lett.* III. 435 A grete lede to brew v. comb malte with . . . a mayshate [read *mayshfate*]. o 1529 SKELTON *E. Rummyng* 190 The hennes ron in the mashfat. 1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* i. (1586) 28b, I . . . put the meale into a Mash Fatte. 1677 PLOT *Oxfordsh.* 76 Mesh-fats for Brewing. 1727 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Brewing*, Many put their Malt first into the Mesch-Fat, and then pour in their Liquor for the first Wort.

mashie, masy ('mæʃi). *Golf.* [? Corrupt a. F. *massue* club.] An iron club (see quot. 1881).

1881 FORGAN *Golfer's Hondbk.* ii. 15 The 'Masy' is used for the same purposes as the Niblick proper, and only differs from it in its sole and face being straight instead of rounded. 1891 *Doily News* 23 May 5/2 All the forms of the golfing iron, from the driver to the cleek and mashie.

mashie-niblick. *Golf.* [f. MASHIE, MASHY + NIBLICK.] An iron club combining the features of the mashie and the niblick, now called the number 7 iron.

1907 W. M. BUTLER *Golfer's Manual* 5 The marriage of different pairs of clubs has produced such implements as mashie-niblicks and putting-cleeks. 1912 H. VARDON *How to play Golf* vii. 146 Nowadays tools called mashie-niblicks are popular. 1929 WODEHOUSE *Mr. Mulliner Speaking* vi. 196 How bitterly he regretted now those raking drives, those crisp flicks of the mashie-niblick of which he had been so proud ten minutes ago. 1931 *Times* 28 Feb. 4/6 A little bullet-headed mashie niblick . . . was also highly efficient. 1964 J. STOBBS *A.B.C. of Golf* 61 Out have gone . . . the tried and proved regular favourites. . . Among these . . . the mashie niblick, a large round-shaped-faced lofted mashie (modern equivalent the 7-iron). 1972 T. SCOTT *Club Golfers'*

Hondbk. 127 *Moshie-niblick*, another name which has been replaced by a number.

mashing ('mæʃɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. MASH *v.*¹ + -ING¹.] The action of MASH *v.*¹

a. *Brewing.* The action or process of mixing malt with warm water to form wort.

13 . . . 1532, 1573 [see *mashing-fot*, -*tub* in c below]. 1692 Y-WORTH *Art Distill.* 9 Pouring on as much warm Liquor as you intend to make use of in that Mashing. 1707 MORTIMER *Husb.* (1721) II. 318 In all the Mashings . . . before you let it run out, you draw out some of the Liquor first, and see if it run clear. 1822 IMISON *Sci. & Art* II. 156 When the mashing is completed the tun is covered in. 1887 BARNARD *Whisky Distill.* 10 The mashing with hot water on the same grains was then repeated.

b. In other senses of the verb.

c 1440 *Promp. Porv.* 328/2 *Maschyng, mixtura, mixtio.* 1607 *Schol. Disc. ogst. Antichr.* i. i. 31 This iustificth . . . the Adiahorist in all his mixtures and meashings with poperie. 1818 COBBETT *Pol. Reg.* XXXIII. 472 A mashing up of proceedings at police-offices along with scraps of plays, gambling-house news and boxers' slang. 1877 LE CONTE *Elem. Geol.* iii. (1879) 253 A mashing together horizontally.

c. *attrib.* (cf. MASH *sb.*¹ 5), as *mashing-back*, *-gear*, *machine*, *machinery*, *oar*, *rake*, *staff*, *stage*, *-stick*, *-tub*, *-tun*, *-vat* (†-*fat*), *water*.

1889 BARNARD *Noted Breweries* I. 23 *Mashing backs for the reception of weak worts. *Ibid.* 22 They [sc. tuns] all possess double-acting *mashing-gear. 1839 URE *Dict. Arts* 113 Fig. 106 is the *mashing-machine. 1830 M. DONOVAN *Dom. Econ.* I. 224 The *mashing machinery should be kept in motion for two or three hours. 1826 MISS MITFORD *Village Ser.* II. 233 He has . . . lost a finger in a *mashing-mill. 1836 *Penny Cycl.* V. 403/2 [The malt in the mash-tub] is worked up by means of instruments termed *mashing oars. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 296/2 The Pole is termed . . . a *Mashing Staff. 1889 BARNARD *Noted Breweries* II. 299 Leaving the *mashing stage we descended to the underback room below the tuns. 1830 'B. MOUBRAY' *Dom. Poultry*, etc. 317 A Funnel, *Mashing-stick, Casks. 1573 *Lanc. Wills* (Chetham Soc.) III. 60 One *mashowinbe [read *mashintowbe*]. 1707 MORTIMER *Husb.* 565 Put one third part of it into the Meshing-tub. 1865 *Pall Moll G.* 17 May 7 One of the supervisors . . . found in the mashing tub five quarters, two bushels, and seven gallons of malt. 13 . . . *Gloss. W. de Bibbesw.* (Camb. MS.) in *Rel. Ant.* II. 81/1 *Mahsingfate [sic], *keuerel.* 1532 MORE *Confut. Tindole* Wks. 679/2 He maye hadde ere aught long, to fal into the meshing fatte. 1741 *Compl. Fom.-Piece* i. vi. 285 Be sure you cover your Meshing-fat very well. 1743 *Lond. & Country Brew.* iv. (ed. 2) 272 *Mashing-Vat. 1830 M. DONOVAN *Dom. Econ.* I. 89 Well-mellowed malt will permit the use of a hotter *mashing water.

† **maship.** *Obs.* Forms: 6 *mas(s)hyp*(pe), *mas(s)hip*(pe). [An abbreviation of *mastership*: cf. MAS *sb.*¹ Common in 16th c.] = MASTERSHIP. Only with poss. pron., as *his*, *your maship*, etc.

Apparently the abbreviated form (at least when used in writing) implied disrespect: cf. quot. 1567-9.

1526 *Hundred Mery Tolys* (1866) 16, I shall gyue your mashyp a good reward. 1546 BP. GARDINER *Declar. Art. Joye* 51 b, And so your mashyppe hath sayde trueley. 1567-9 JEWEL *Def. Apol.* (1611) 412 How vainely you snap . . . now at our Masterships: now at our Maships: (for this is the sobriety and grauitie of your speech). 1579 GOSSON *Sch. Abuse, Apol.* (Arb.) 74 And because his mashippe would seeme learned, he heyred him seruautes with great stipendes. 1600 W. WATSON *Decocordon* (1602) 132 He must (if out of credit with their maships) do som desperate act.

mashlam, -lin, dial. forms of MASLIN².

mashloch ('maʃlɔx). *Sc.* Also 6 *masleach*, *-loch*, *mashlowe*, *marshlock*, 7 *maischloch*. [? Alteration of MASLIN.] = MASLIN².

1575 *Rec. Elgin* (New Spalding Cl. 1903) I. 150 Katherinein Ros . . . wes decernit to keip naborat in schawing masleach in the Schanehery hill. 1584 *Burgh Rec. Edinb.* (1882) IV. 340 Na baxteris . . . sall grynd . . . any masloch bot sic as cumis furth of vther cuntreis. 1595 DUNCAN *App. Etymol.* (E.D.S.), *Farrago*, a mixture of sundrie stuffs; *mashlowe*. 1609 SKENE *Reg. Moj., Stot. Gild* 143 b, Na man sall presume to grind quheit, maischloch, or rye, with hand mylnes; except [etc.]. 1780 ARNOT *Hist. Edin.* ii. (1816) 45 In the Mescelin or Mashloch, the flour was almost entirely sifted from it, a portion of rye was mixed with the bran. 1884 ROGERS *Soc. Life Scot.* I. vii. 236 The mashloch was of sifted flour conjoined with rye.

mashlum, *Sc.* form of MASLIN².

Mashona (mæʃəʊnə), *sb.* and *a.* Pl. *Mashona*, *Mashonas*. [Native name.] *A. sb.* a. A group of Bantu peoples inhabiting parts of Zimbabwe and Mozambique; a member of one of these peoples. *b.* Any of the languages of these peoples. *B. adj.* Of or pertaining to these peoples.

1835 A. SMITH *Diory* (1940) II. 222 The Bakalaka and the Mashona speak a different language to the Bechuanas. 1846 H. H. METHUEN *Life in Wilderness* vi. 143 To the north-east the land becomes mountainous, and the Mashona, a tribe possessing guns, inhabit it. 1893 A. M. HARTMANN (*title*) A grammar of the Mashona language. 1894 — (*title*) English-Mashona dictionary. 1895 G. W. H. KNIGHT-BRUCE *Memories Moshonoland* ii. 41 The Mashona . . . are very fond of meat, but they hardly ever get it. To give him meat is the one way that will nearly always ensure a wild Mashona working well. 1896 *Scientific African* 78 (Pettman), The careful workmanship displayed in the crude musical instrument known as the Mashona piano. 1900 A. H. KEANE *Boer States* vii. 101 Mashonas . . . and several other smaller groups for whom there is no collective national or racial designation, except the all-comprehensive 'Kaffre'. 1911 *Encycl. Brit.* XVII. 837/2 The name

Mashona has been derived from the contemptuous term *Amashuino* applied by the Matabele to the aborigines owing to the habit of the latter of taking refuge in the rocky hills with which the country abounds. . . The Mashona . . . are in general a peaceful, mild-mannered people. 1911 J. G. FRAZER *Golden Bough: Magic Art* (ed. 3) I. vi. 352 The king of the Matabeles . . . prays . . . 'O great spirits . . . I thank you for having granted last year to my people more wheat than to our enemies the Mashonas.' 1928 C. BULLOCK *Mashona* iii. 12 The word Mashona is used *foute de mieu*; nor need we look for its etymological derivation, because it has none. It is simply one of those British bowdlerisations . . . a race name to cover numerous clans. 1936 J. BUCHAN *Island of Sheep* iv. 68 They are Mashonas and are timid as rabbits. 1959 *Chombers's Encycl.* II. 107/2 In the Shona (Mashona) group [sc. of Bantu languages] there are about 40 dialectal forms. 1972 *Police Rev.* 24 Nov. 1521/1 Cecil John Rhodes . . . began negotiating . . . for rights to explore the mineral wealth of the regions east of the royal kraal at Bulawayo, at that time inhabited by the Mashona tribe.

mashwa ('mæʃwə). Also *machwa*, *mashua*, *mashuwa*. [Marathi, 'fishing-boat', f. Skr. *matsya* fish.] A kind of small open boat (see quots.).

1885 G. C. WHITWORTH *Anglo-Indian Dict.* 184/1 The *machwās* of different ports vary slightly in build. They are considered to be amongst the swiftest sailing-vessels known; they are very sharp in the bows, with hollow keel, well rounded in the stern, and the mast slopes a little forward; these vessels are chiefly made of teak, and cost from Rs. 300 to Rs. 400; they last about forty years. 1906 H. W. SMYTH *Mast & Sail in Europe & Asia* ix. 310 A smaller class of Zanzibar vessel is the *mashuwo*, or open fishing-boat worked by the Arab of the neighbourhood. They are generally dilapidated little crafts with the usual long bow and transom-stern. 1929 *Ibid.* (ed. 2) x. 359 The term *Mashwa*, or *Mashuwa* on the African coast, is applied apparently to any small round-stern vessel, meaning originally a fishing-boat. The larger seagoing craft all carry a small 'mashwa' on deck. 1942 *Mariner's Mirror* XXVIII. 21 The *Moshwa* or *Machwo*. The larger Arab fishing boats, the *mashuws*, are built after the design of the *sombuk* and the *jehozī* in their respective home ports. At Zanzibar they are employed also for the transport of coral rag and firewood. All are fitted with a single mast and are undecked save at the ends; the stern is of the square transom type; the tack of the sail is extended by means of a bowsprit as in the *jehozī*. 1948 R. DE KERCHOVE *Internot. Moritime Dict.* 453/1 *Moshuwo*, *mashuwa*, generic name in the Persian Gulf and in Southern Arabia for an open ship's boat with straight or curved stem and transom stern, usually propelled by oars, but also rigged with one mast on occasion. . . This name also refers to a small open boat with raking stem and rounded stern of Deccan used for fishing and local trading on the Gujarat coast between Bombay and Cam-Bay.

mashy ('mæʃi), *a.* [f. MASH *sb.*¹ + -Y¹.] Of the nature of a mash.

1730-46 THOMSON *Autumn* 700 Then comes the crushing swain; the country floats And foams unbounded with the mashy flood.

mashy, masicot: see MASHIE, MASSICOT.

masin, *obs.* form of MASON.

|| **masjid** ('masdʒɪd). Also *musjid*. [a. Arab. *masjid*: see MOSQUE.] A mosque.

1845 STOCQUELER *Hondbk. Brit. India* (1854) 204 There are many mosques or musjids in Patna. 1849 E. B. EASTWICK *Dry Leaves* 38 In the small island of Khwaja Khizr . . . is a masjid, or mosque. 1882 FLOYER *Unexpl. Baluchiston* 96 A ground plan of a house marked in white stones and evidently intended for a masjid.

Mas John: see MAS *sb.*¹

mask, *sb.*¹ *Obs. exc. dial.* Also 1 *max*, 5- *maske*. [It is uncertain whether the mod. word represents OE. **masc* (by metathesis *max*) str. neut., or is adopted from the cognate ON. *mǫskve*; in the former case the phonology may be compared with that of ASK *v.* (For the further etymology see MESH *sb.*)] A mesh. (In OE. a net.)

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Colloq.* in Wr.-Wülcker 92 Ic brede me max, *Plecto mihi retia.* *Ibid.* 93 Ic astigie min scyp and wypr max mine on ea. 1343 in Riley *Mem. Lond.* (1868) 215 [Seeing that the] masks [of the same nets, according to the custom of the City, ought to be 2 inches wide at least]. c 1440 *Jacob's Well* 239 Smale lytell fyssches skypyn thru3 the maskys of a nett into the watyr. c 1575 [see HECK *sb.*¹ 2]. 1584-5 *Act 27 Eliz.* c. 21 Greate destruction of the Frye of Fisse there enseweth, by reason of the smallnes of the Maskes of suche Nettes as they use. 1607 *Linguo* II. vi. The maskes [of a net] are made so strong, That I my selfe vpon them scal'd the heauens. 1669 in *North Riding Rec.* VI. 134 Two men presented for fishing with a net of which every maske was not 2 in. broad and 1 in. long. 1886 *Chester Gloss., Moske*, a mesh of a net.

† **mask**, *sb.*² Chiefly *Sc. Obs.* [Northern var. *MASH sb.*¹] = MASH *sb.*¹ Also *Comb.*, as *mask ruther* (= rudder), *wort*. Also *MASK-FAT*.

1508 in *Ld. Treas. Acc. Scot.* IV. 111 Item, . . . for maskis of malt to the said hors. 1567 *Satir. Poems Reform.* viii. 35 Ane mask of malt. 1888-9 *Extracts Rec. Glasgow* (1876) I. 129 Ane mask ruther.

mask (mɑːsk, -æ-), *sb.*³ Forms: (6 *measque*), 6-7 *maske*, 6-9 *masque*, 7- *mask*. [a. F. *masque* masc. (in 16th c. also fem.) of disputed origin, whence also G., Du. *maske* fem., Da. *maske* com., Sw. *mask* fem. MASQUE *sb.* was orig. a sense of the same word, now differentiated in spelling.

The Fr. word (first recorded in 16th c.) is usually believed to be ad. the synonymous Sp. *máscara*, It. *maschera* (see MASKER sb.¹, MASQUERADE). But it is difficult to believe that the word has no connexion with med.L. *mascus*, *masca*, which render OE. *gríma* mask, spectre, in the Corpus Glossary c 725. *Mascha* is used c 680 by Aldhelm in association with *larva*, which had the senses 'mask' and 'spectre', and *masca* occurs in the Lombard Laws c 800 with the sense 'witch'; cf. Pr. *masco* witch (see MASCOT). On the whole the most plausible view seems to be that the representative of med.L. *mascus*, *masca* survived in some Fr. dialect, and was thence taken into literary use as an equivalent of the like-sounding Sp. *máscara*. The origin of med.L. *mascus*, *masca*, is undetermined; some scholars think the original sense was 'mask', and that the word was from Teut. **maskwo-* net (see MESH sb.).]

1. A covering for the face, worn either as a disguise or for protection.

a. A covering, usually made of velvet or silk (with apertures for seeing), concealing the face or the upper part of it, worn for disguise at balls, masquerades, etc. *in mask* = masked.

1534 LD. BERNERS *Gold. Bk. M. Aurel.* (1535) 102 b, The vices that they brought [from Asia] to Rome. The patriens bearyng Measques, the Plebeyens usynge smelles, and the emperours to weare purple. 1581 PETTIE tr. *Guazzo's Civ. Conv.* (1586) l. 28 There are certayne glorious fellows, who at shrouetide goe with Maskes on their face, and yet woldo faine be knowne what they are. 1617 MORYS *Itin.* III. 177 Gentlemen and Citizens wiuens when they goe out of dores, weare upon their faces little Maskes of silk, lined with fine leather. 1666-7 PEPYS *Diary* 18 Feb., One of the ladies wold, and did sit with her mask on. 1691 *Lond. Gaz.* 2651/3 To march out with their Arms and Baggage, Colours Flying, . . . 30 Covered Wagons, and 50 Persons in Masks, &c. 1722 DE FOE *Moll Flanders* 341, I had no Mask but I ruffled my Hoods so about my face that [etc.]. 1727 — *Eng. Tradesm.* x. (1732) l. 117 A Ball, where people appear in Masque, and act a part to make sport. 1833 HT. MARTINEAU *Three Ages* 1. I A troop of gentlemen. . . whose country could not be divined from their complexions, since each wore a mask.

b. A covering worn on the face for protection; now esp. a screen of wire, gauze, etc. to protect the face from injury in dangerous games or manufactures. Also = *gas mask*.

1591 SHAKS. *Two Gent.* iv. iv. 158 Since she did neglect her looking-glasse, And threw her Sun-expelling Masque away. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 367 He. . . hath a thicke coife or maske [L. *persona densusque reticulus*] about his head, for doubt that hee should bestow any [frankincense] in mouth or eares. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 13/1 A Mask. . . This is a thing. . . Gentlewomans used to put over their Faces. . . to keep them from Sun burning. 1823 ROLAND *Fencing* 25 note, Each fencer wears a closely wrought wire mask for the security of his face. 1831 BREWSTER *Nat. Magic* XII. (1833) 306 A casque or cap, with a mask large enough to leave a proper space between it and the asbestos cap. 1844 BROWNING *Laboratory* 1, Now that I, tying thy glass mask tightly, May gaze thro' these faint smokes curling whitely. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech., Mask*, . . . a wire cage to protect the face from a stray cut or thrust with a foil in fencing. . . A face protection to be worn in glass-works or foundries, to protect against radiant heat. 1901 H. McHUGH *John Henry* 68 Baseball masks. 1915 H. W. WILSON *Great War* IV. 331 A Highlander wearing a mask. 1918 *Ibid.* XI. 454 French soldiers wearing the masks, fitted with goggles and respirators, that rendered them immune to noxious gases. *Ibid.* 455 Special masks were devised for the horses.

c. *Antiq.* The hollow figure of a human head worn by ancient Greek and Roman actors, intended both to identify the character represented and to increase the volume of the voice.

1705 ADDISON *Italy* 103 (Venice), Could we suppose that a Mask represented never so naturally the general Humour of a Character, it can never suit with the Variety of Passions that are incident to every single Person in the whole Course of a Play. 1732 LEDIARD *Sethos* II. x. 435 The actor whose mask represented Cheres. . . went off from the stage. a 1862 BUCKLE *Misc. Wks.* I. 487 The Romans sometimes played without masks: the Greeks never.

d. A grotesque representation of a face, made of pasteboard moulded and painted; worn at merrymakings, carnivals, etc.

1837 D. JERROLD in *New Monthly Mag.* LI. 317 The mask fixed upon the effigy [of Guy Fawkes].

e. A likeness of a person's face in clay, wax, etc.; esp. one made by taking a mould from the face itself. Also *death-mask* (see DEATH sb. 19).

1780 ROGERS in *Archaeologia* (1782) VI. 107 An account of certain earthen Masks from the Musquito Shore. . . Masques. . . which, his Indian conductors told him, were the likenesses of chiefs. . . who had been formerly buried there. 1846 PENNY *Cycl. Supp.* II. 705/2 They [the wax *imagines* of the Romans] were probably cast from moulds taken from models, though such masks [taken after death] may have been used in the formation of the models. 1877 CLARA BELL tr. *Ebers' Uarda* I. 311 note, Such a mask of the dead is not infrequently found at the head of mummy cases.

2. *fig.* a. A 'cloak', disguise, pretence; esp. in phr. *under the mask of*, to *put on*, *assume*, *throw off*, *pull off*, or *drop the mask (of)*, etc.

1577 F. de Lisle's *Legendarie* Fivb, That their nephew Francis serued but as a maske and cloke to their felonie. 1605 His *Maiesties Speech*, etc. Hb, And the Rake onely offred and shewed vnto him [Guido Fawkes], when the maske of his Romaine fortitude did visibly begin to weare & slide off his face. 1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* III. §31 No man had ever a greater power over himself, or was less the man that he seemed to be, which shortly after appeared to every body when he cared less to keep on the mask. 1701 DE FOE *True-born Eng.* 8 The Mask thrown off, Plain Devil his Title stands. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1768) IV. 350 If I write not in time, but that thou hast actually pulled off the mask; let [etc.]. 1766 GOLDSM. *Vic. W.* xxx, A base,

ungenerous wretch who under the mask of friendship has undone me. 1812 CRABBE *Tales* xvi. Wks. 1834 V. 138 She veiled her troubles in a mask of ease. 1832-4 DE QUINCEY *Caesars Wks.* 1862 IX. 31 He himself by way of masque attended a public spectacle. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 400 He had covered his failings with the mask of devotion. 1876 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* IV. xvii. 37 The way in which . . . wrong contrived to assume the mask of right.

b. Something which covers or hides from view.

1752 MASON *Elfrida* 25 To . . . be led Veil'd in the mask of night, to Edgar's chamber, A counterfeit Matilda. a 1821 KEATS *Sonn., Lover's Compl.*, The new soft-fallen mask Of snow upon the mountains. 1886 WILLIS & CLARK *Cambridge* III. 540 The series of melancholy attempts. . . to convert the mediæval style of our colleges into Italian by a mere mask of ashlar.

3. a. A masked person; a person wearing a mask or in masquerading dress; a masker.

1580 LYLLY *Euphuus* (Arb.) 335 By this time entered an other Masque. 1676 ETHEREDGE *Man of Mode* i. i. (1684) 3, I remember there was a Mask observed me indeed. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 383 ¶6 A Masque, who came behind him, gave him a gentle Tap upon the Shoulder. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* XIII. vii, This Mask was one of those ladies, who go to a masquerade only to vent ill-nature. 1794 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Myst. Udolpho* xvi, Groups of masks were seen dancing on the moonlight terraces. 1832 DE QUINCEY *Klosterheim* ix, A Masque, armed cap-a-pie. 1834 L. Hunt's *Lond. Jnl.* No. 25. 198 Amongst the ambulating masks. . . I must not omit the most interesting.

† b. ? A masquerade dress, domino. *Obs.*

1577 in Cunningham *Revels Accts.* 114 A large Maske of murrey satten. . . with sleeves of gold tyncell.

4. Various technical uses.

a. *Arch.*, etc. A representation (often grotesque) in stone of a face or face and neck, used in panels, keystones of arches, etc.; a similar representation in metal on a shield. Also, a kind of corbel the shadow of which is like a man's profile; = BUCKLE sb. 4.

1731 BAILEY vol. II, *Masque* (with *Architects*), certain pieces of sculpture, representing some hideous form; grotesque or satyrs faces, used to fill up or adorn some vacant places. 1784 H. WALPOLE *Let.* 7 Sept. (1858) VIII. 502 Mrs. Damer herself is modelling two masks for the keystones of the new bridge at Henley. 1848 T. RICKMAN *Styles Architect.* (ed. 5) *Intro.* xxx, A good bold corbel-table. . . carried on masks, a name given to a peculiar corbel because the shadow of it is the same as that from a head. 1870 F. R. WILSON *Ch. Lindisfarne* 111 The labels terminate in grotesque masks. 1874 BOUTELL *Arms & Armour* II. 19 The shield. . . in either case was adorned by having the head of an animal nailed in the centre. . . or a mask executed with the hammer (*repoussé*) in bronze, was fixed in a similar position.

b. *Hunting.* The face or head of a fox (occas. of an otter); phr. *to set his mask for* (said of a fox) to head for, make for. Also, the head-skin of any 'game'; the face or muzzle of a dog.

1828 *Sporting Mag.* XXII. 244 The masks of a bitch fox and five of her cubs were nailed against the door of his keeper's kennel. 1853 'C. BEDE' *Verdant Green* vii, Over the mirror was displayed a fox's mask. 1891 *County Gentl.* XIX. 1684 A second fox. . . set his mask for Vowes's Gorse. 1894 C. PHILLIPPS-WOLLEY et al. *Big Game Shooting* II. xv. 417 Peel off the whole mask from the antlers downwards to the muzzle. 1904 *Westmorl. Gaz.* 2 July 5/5 Captain Thompson presented. . . the pads [of the otter] to the Misses Cheetham. . . and the mask. . . to Isaac Fletcher, the huntsman. 1928 C. S. STOCKLEY *Big Game Shooting* 88 Skins. . . should. . . be. . . hung on a frame to dry, the mask being filled with dry grass or paper. 1945 C. L. B. HUBBARD *Observer's Bk. Dogs* 214 A light Cairn may have a dark mask. 1972 *Daily Tel.* 8 Apr. 17/4 Six more dog pelts, all complete with masks—the head of the dog—have been found. . . at Nuneaton. . . Mr. Horner, whose firm exports between 40,000 and 50,000 dog skins a year, commented: 'I am baffled as to why someone should prepare pelts with masks.'

c. *Fortif.* A screen to protect men engaged in constructing a work, to conceal a battery, etc.; also, a casemated redoubt serving as a counter-guard to the caponier (Voyle & Stevenson *Mil. Dict.* 1876).

1802 JAMES *Mil. Dict.* s.v., Several masks must be hastily thrown up, whilst the men are employed behind one. *Ibid.*, The engineer, or artillery officer, places himself behind this mask and draws his plan. 1884 *Mil. Engin.* I. 86 A floating mask, may be necessary for the protection of the men forming the head of the bridge. The mask should be of planks covered with iron or steel plate if possible. *Ibid.*, As the work proceeds, a parapet must be erected on the causeway under cover of the mask to protect the men from the flank-fire of the enemy.

d. *Ent.* The enlarged labium of the larval and pupal dragon-fly. Also *Zool.* a formation or coloration of the head resembling a mask.

1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) X. 20/1 (*Libella*) This mask, fastened to the insect's neck, . . . serves to hold its prey while it devours it. 1840 *Cuvier's Anim. Kingd.* 174 The mask, formed by the fringed feathers that surround the eyes, is greatly extended [in the barn owl]. 1896 tr. *Boas' Text-bk. Zool.* 255 The larvæ [of dragon-flies] . . . are characterised by the modification of the labium into a long eversible prehensile organ (the mask).

e. *Photogr.* A piece of opaque paper used to cover any part of a negative, lantern-slide, or print which it is desired to obscure or shade; esp. the margin of a piece from which a disk has been cut.

1876 ABNEY *Photogr.* (ed. 3) 118 [Sunning down a bright spot on a print] may be secured by making a brown paper mask, cutting out the shape of the object to be toned down. 1889 T. C. HEPPWORTH *Bk. Lantern* (ed. 2) 141 Now take a slide, duly fitted with its black mask, and a cover glass.

f. *Surg.* A piece of linen, with apertures for the eyes, nose, and mouth, used for applications to the face (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1890).

g. A cosmetic preparation, a face-pack.

1931 H. G. WELLS *Work, Wealth & Happiness of Mankind* I. v. 221 She has her face put under a 'mask', an affair of beaten-up eggs and other ingredients which tightens on the face. 1934 M. VERNI *Mod. Beauty Culture* I. v. 28/2 The foundation for a general type of mask is fuller's earth made into a paste with liquid. *Ibid.*, If the operator has neither given nor received a mask treatment before, she should give herself one. 1955 C. HART *Handbk. Beauty* 29 Masks serve the purpose of stimulating the circulation, thus improving your complexion color. . . You can buy a mask ready-made or concoct one at home. Buttermilk all by itself is a good mask; so is oatmeal. . . so is an egg. *Ibid.*, Cover your hair. . . , because the mask stuff is sticky.

h. *Electronics.* In the manufacture of microcircuits, a thin surface layer that is removed in parts so as to permit selective modification of the underlying material.

1956 *Bell Syst. Techn. Jnl.* XXXV. 25 For the emitter, a film of aluminium approximately 1,000 Å thick was evaporated onto the surface through a mask which defined an emitter arc of 1 × 2 mils. 1957 *Jnl. Electrochem. Soc.* CIV. 549/1 A SiO₂ surface layer provides a selective mask at high temperatures against the diffusion of some donors and acceptors into Si. 1967 *Electronics* 6 Mar. 60/2 Faster IC's can be built with the dimensional resolutions possible in present diffusion masks. 1973 *Sci. Amer.* Apr. 65/2 Masks can be made from various types of material, for example insulators such as silicon dioxide, . . . or metals such as aluminum, molybdenum and gold. To expose the regions in which ion implantation is desired the mask is removed by chemical etching.

5. *attrib. and Comb.*, as *mask-maker*; *mask-like* adj.; *mask-ball*, a masked ball, masquerade; *mask-crab*, a crab of the family *Corystidae*, with mask-like markings on the carapace, as *Corystes cassivelaunus*; *mask-flower* [tr. of the Peruvian name *ricaco*, or *ricarco*], any one of several Peruvian plants of the genus *Alonsoa*; *mask jug*, a jug with a lip or front shaped like a face; also *masked jug*; *mask-man*, a masker; *mask-shell*, 'any spiral marine-shell of the genus *Persona*, having a curiously twisted aperture' (*Funk's Stand. Dict.*); *mask-wall Fortif.*, 'the scarp-wall of a casemate' (*Cent. Dict.*).

1818 LADY MORGAN *Autobiog.* (1859) 286 This fashion in France of profiting by the custom *d'intriquer* at *masque balls. 1895 G. A. SALA *Life & Ado.* II. xxxviii. 78 In the evening we went to a grand mask ball at the Opera. 1863 WOOD *Nat. Hist.* III. 596 The *Mask-crab buries itself in the sand or muddy bed of the sea. 1857 E. BALFOUR *Cycl. India*, *Mask flower, *Alonsoa*. 1910 DOWNMAN & GUNN *Eng. Pott. & Porc.* (ed. 5) 58 (*caption*) *Masked jug in Fulham brown stoneware of the 18th century. 1963 *Times* 1 May 15/5 A Worcester yellow-ground mask jug fell to Tilley at £700. 1970 *Canad. Antiques Collector* Jan. 30/1 Mask jugs, in which a face, or even a figure, formed the shape of the front of the jug, opposite the handle, had been made for centuries in most European countries. 1899 BULLEN *Way Navy* 42 His face was *mask-like. 1836-48 B. D. WALSH *Aristoph., Knights* I. ii, The *maskmakers were so afraid of him, They would not copy them. 1652 KIRKMAN *Clerio & Losia* 87 For this hour hath this same *Maskman talked to me in Italian.

mask, v.¹ *Obs. exc. dial.* [f. MASK sb.¹] *trans.* To mesh, enmesh: *lit.* and *fig.*

c 1374 CHAUCER *Tr. & Cr.* III. 1734 He was so narwe y-masked and y-knet, That [etc.]. 1556 J. HEYWOOD *Sp. & Flie* xv. 20 Neuer was there fie in this net, thus masked, That euer scaper. 1628 FELTHAM *Resolves* I. ii. 4 Like a Partridge in the net, he masks himselfe the more, by the anger of his fluttering wing. 1825-80 JAMIESON, *To Mask*, to catch in a net. In this sense, a fish is said to be masked, Ayrshire. 1882 BUCKLAND *Notes & Jottings* 69 We quickly perceived from the bobbing of the corks that the fish. . . were 'masked' in the trammel.

absol. 1557 in *Tottel's Misc.* (Arb.) 133 Thus in the net of my conceit I masked styll among the sort Of such as fed vpon the bayt, That Cupide laide for his disport.

† *mask*, v.² *Obs.* [app. a shortened form of MASKER v.] *intr.* To be bewildered, lose one's way. Also *quasi-trans.* (quot. 1599).

c 1290 S. BRANDAN 118 in *S. Eng. Leg.* 223 Hi wende alond as masked [v.r. masid] men, hi nuste whar hi were. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) II. 67 Elidurus. . . fonde his broþer Archgalon maskynge [L. *aberrantem*] in a wode [FABYAN *Chron.* II. xl. (1811) 28 *has* maskelyng or wandryng in the thickest of y^e wood]. a 1550 *Image Hypoc.* in *Skelton's Wks.* (1843) II. 433/2 Lest it be to late To trust on hadd I wist, Imasked in a myst. 1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ. Osorius* 119 Following here in (as it seemeth) his forerunner Hosius, who maskyng in the like maze, doth affirme [etc.]. 1599 BP. HALL *Sat.* IV. iii. 59 Or whiles thou seest some of thy Stallion-race, Their eyes boar'd out, masking the miller's-maze. 1639 FULLER *Holy War* III. xii. 129 He doeth the benighted traveller a discourtesie. . . who lendeth him a lantern to take it away, leaving him more masked then he was before.

mask (ma:sk, -æ-), v.³ *Sc.* [Northern var. MASH v.¹]

1. *trans.* = MASH v.¹ (occas. *absol.*). Also, to brew.

1480 *Cath. Angl.* 230/1 To Maske, *ceruidare*. 15. . . *Chalmerlan Ayr* c. 26 §6 (in *Sc. Acts* I.) Item þat þai grynd jt [malt] our small þat jt will not ryn quhen jt is maskit. 1639 RUTHERFORD *Leit.* I Oct. (1881) 409, I hope, for His sake, who brewed and masked this cup [of affliction] in

heaven, ye will gladly drink. c 1650 in W. Ross *Aberdour & Inchcolm* x. (1885) 284 [To impose a fine... on 'browsters' who 'masked' on Sabbath night]. 1743 R. MAXWELL *Trans. Soc. Improv. Agric.* 352 A Brewing-keeve, wherein Brewers mask their Drink. 1871 W. ALEXANDER *Johnny Gibb* xxx. 214 There's naething like a starn gweed maut, maskit i' yer nain bowie.

2. To infuse (tea); = MASH v.¹ I d.
1814 SCOTT *Wav.* xlii, I hope your honours will tak tea... and I maun gang and mask it for you. 1883 ANNIE S. SWAN *Aldersyde* II. i. 78 Marget will mask anither cup o' tea for ye. *transf.* 1846 JOHNSTON in *Proc. Berw. Nat. Club* II. 176 One dozen stalks are 'masked' in a pint of boiling water.

3. to be masking: (a) of a storm, to be 'brewing'; (b) of a person, to be sickening for a disease.
183. ALEX. RODGERS in *Whistle-Binkie* Ser. I. 108, I saw the storm was masking fast, That soon wad fa' on me. 1866 W. GREGOR *Banff. Gloss.*, Mask, to gather...; as, 'It's maskin', or maskin' up for anither shoor'. 1876 *Whitby Gloss. s.v.*, It's masking for thunder. 1887 SERVICE *Dr. Duguid* xviii. 116, I could see that he was maskin' for the pocks.

mask (mɑːsk, -æ-), v.⁴ Also 6-7 maske, 7-9 masque. [f. MASK sb.³ Cf. F. *masquer.*]

1. a. *trans.* To cover (the face or head) with a mask. Chiefly *pass.* To wear, be disguised with, a mask.

1888 SHAKS. *L.L.L.* v. ii. 157 The Trompet sounds, be maskt, the maskers come. 1593 — *Lucr.* 794 Where now I have no one to blush with me... To maske their browes and hide their infamie. 1611 DEKKER & MIDDLETON *Roaring Girl* 204 Good faces maskt are Jewels kept by spirits. Hide none but bad ones. 1617 MORYSON *Itin.* III. 173 The Women no lesse then Men... goe maskt. 1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 8 ¶4 All the Persons who compose this lawless Assembly are maskt. 1825 LYTTON *Zicci* 15 A tall figure, maskt and mantled, appeared. 1839 LANE *Arab. Nts.* I. 73 At the fair of Okaz, the heroes were maskt.

b. *gen.* To disguise.
1847 TENNYSON *Princess* v. 386 A rout of saucy boys Brake on us... Mask'd like our maids. 1903 *Edin. Rev.* Apr. 411 His goud masks himself in no futile disguises.

c. To provide with a gas mask.
1916 *War Illustr.* IV. 607 Machine-gun section maskt, ready for the enemy. 1918 H. W. WILSON *Great War* XI. 455 French soldier with one of the French army dogs, both maskt against enemy gas attack.

2. *transf.* a. To hide or conceal from view, by interposing something.

1883 STANYHURST *Aeneis* III. (Arb.) 86 Whilste thee sunbeams are maskt, hyls darcklye be muffed. c 1600 SHAKS. *Sonn.* xxxiii, The region cloude hath mask'd him from me now. 1605 — *Macb.* II. i. 125 Masking the Businesse from the common Eye. 1634 CRASHAW in T.S. tr. *Lessius' Hygiasticon* To Rdr., A soul, whose intellectuall beams No mists do mask, no lazies steams. 1833 LYVELL *Princ. Geol.* III. 210 The talus d, e, which maskt the inland cliff until it was artificially laid open to view. 1871 L. STEPHEN *Playgr. Eur.* IV. (1894) 102 Rocky fragments... frequently maskt by cushions of fresh fallen snow.

b. *Mil.* and *Fortif.* (a) To conceal (a battery, a force, etc.) from the view of the enemy. (b) To hinder (a fortress, army, fleet) from acting on the offensive by watching it with a sufficient force. (c) To hinder the efficiency of a friendly force by standing in the line of its fire.

1706 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4256/2 Many Persons might march out with the Garrison maskt as the Governor should think fit. 1763 *British Mag.* IV. 204 The seamen... mounted all the guns in the battery, which we maskt. 1802 JAMES *Mil. Dict.* s.v., One toise and a half of epaulement will require two chandeliers, and 60 fascines, to mask it. 1811 WELLINGTON in *Gurw. Desp.* VII. 338 The other fleche was maskt. 1868 KIRK *Charles the Bold* III. v. iii. 411 The idea of leaving Morat unassailed, maskt it with a portion of his army while prosecuting operations with the rest. 1870 *Pall Mall G.* 3 Sept. 2 Bazaine... has succeeded in convincing the Prussians that it requires a large force to mask him. 1875 BEDFORD *Sailor's Pocket Bk.* vii. (ed. 2) 268 Such boats must be cautioned not to mask the fire of any boats employed for the same purpose. 1884 *Pall Mall G.* 29 Oct. 2/2 To command the sea we must be prepared at a moment's notice to mask the enemies' fleets by forces... equal to his.

c. *Arch.*
1828 STEUART *Planter's Guide* 518 It appeared extremely desirable to that artist to mask or conceal the Approach from the House and adjoining grounds. 1867 BARRY *Life Sir C. Barry* viii. 201 A cloister with one story above it, or an open arcade, might mask the building from the high ground of Bridge Street. 1879 SIR G. SCOTT *Lect. Archit.* II. 100 The roofs, internally, may be proved to have been masked by level ceilings.

d. *Zool.* and *Bot.*
1843 OWEN *Invert. Anim.* (1855) 436 That stage of the Orthopterous... insects, in which they are masked by the vermiform or true larval condition. 1857 A. GRAY *1st Less. in Bot.* xv. (1866) 106 In Catalpa this number is masked in the calyx by irregular union, and in the stamens by abortion.

e. *Cookery.* (See quot.)
1877 *Cassell's Dict. Cookery* 1177/2 *Mask*, to cover meat with any rich sauce, raguot, &c.

f. *Photogr.* To cover, shade or mount with a mask.

1881, 1884 [see MASKING *vbl. sb.*² 2].
g. To disguise the real character of or diminish the effect of.

1922 W. G. KENDREW *Climates of Continents* 18 The south-east trades... are now at their greatest strength, but sea breezes mask them on the immediate littoral. 1931 *Times* 18 Feb. 6/5 It was this late stroke, maskt, into the left corner which defeated the game of Joshua Crane.

h. Of a sound or other object of perception: to diminish or prevent the perception of (another stimulus, usu. one affecting the same sense).

1923 *Physical Rev.* XXI. 706 When the masking tone is loud it masks tones of higher frequency better than those of frequency lower than itself. 1949 McCORD & WITHERIDGE *Odors* xvii. 190 The opportunity for masking objectionable textile odors by... impregnating the goods with a definitely noticeable perfume seems to be negligible. 1960 Lang. & Speech III. 160 The low-frequency noise masks the voicing of a consonant. 1966 *Jrnl. Exper. Psychol.* LXXII. 233/1 Backward masking refers to the power of certain stimuli, the masking stimuli, to disrupt or mask the processing of other stimuli, the target stimuli, which have been presented earlier. 1973 D. L. RICHARDS *Telecommunication by Speech* iii. 113 Room noise that masks speech from the other station will make conversation more difficult. 1974 *Encycl. Brit. Macropædia* XVI. 555/1 The substantially greater intensity of one odour may mask another.

i. *Chem.* To prevent (a substance or ion) from taking part in a certain reaction by causing it to undergo another preliminary reaction.

1934 in WEBSTER. 1936 *Industr. & Engin. Chem. (Analytical Ed.)* 15 Nov. 409/1 A characteristic example in the analysis of anions is that... in which sulfite is masked by the addition of formaldehyde. 1970 D. D. PERRIN *Masking & Demasking Chem. Reactions* i. 2 Silver is masked by ammonia against precipitation as the hydroxide or chloride.

3. *fig.* To disguise (feelings, etc.) under an assumed outward show; to conceal the real nature, intent, or meaning of.

1588 SHAKS. *L.L.L.* I. ii. 98 Most immaculate thoughts Master, are mask'd vnder such colours. 1594 PLAT *Jewell-ho.* I. 55 Howsoever the same was maskt, or disguised in shew. 1656 BRAMHALL *Replic.* iii. 153 Sedition maskt under the Visard of Religion. 1777 SHERIDAN *Sch. Scand.* I. i, He has been obliged to mask his pretensions. 1841 D'ISRAELI *Amen. Lit.* (1867) 683 Polemical studies become political when the heads of parties mask themselves under some particular doctrine. 1865 DICKENS *Mut. Fr.* III. v, Its old simplicity of expression got maskt by a certain craftiness. 1870 MORRIS *Earthly Par.* I. I. 215 Masking with a smile The vain regrets that in their hearts arose.

†4. a. *intr.* To take part in a masque or masquerade; to be a masquer, to masquerade. Also to mask it. Also *fig. Obs.*

a 1562 G. CAVENDISH *Wolsey* (1893) 108 An other maske... of noble gentlemen, who daunced & maskt with these fayer ladyes. 1589 NASHE *Pasquill & Marforius* I, I wonder how I missed you? *Pasquill.* Neuer maruaille at that, I have learned to maske it. 1591 SPENSER *Tears of Muses* 180 Where be the sweete delights of learnings treasure... In which I late was wont to raine as Queene, And maske in mirth with Graces well besene? 1597 BEARD *Theatre God's Judgem.* (1612) 435 Six [masquers] that maskt it to a marriage at the hostell of St. Pauls in Paris. 1606 *Choice, Chance & Change* (1881) 50 After they had maskt and mumm'd, away they went. 1731 BAILEY vol. II, *Mask*,... to go to masks or masquerades.

b. *trans.* To perform after the fashion of a masque. *Obs.*

1560 PILKINGTON *Expos. Aggeus* (1562) 58 These be the duties of good shepheardes... and not maskynge masses, and mumming mattyns.

†5. *intr.* To be or go in disguise; to hide one's real form or character under an outward show. *Often fig. Obs.*

1579 SPENSER *Shep. Cal.* Jan. 24 Now is come thy wynter's stormy state, Thy mantle mard, wherein thou maskst late. c 1585 *Faire Em.* I. 86 Thus must we mask to save our wretched lives. a 1591 H. SMITH *Six Serm.* (1618) A4, Like Æsops Ass, masking in the Lions skinne. 1619 HIERON *Wks.* I. 21 The spirituall venome that masketh vnder these deceitfull shadowes, is either not beleueed or not thought vpon. 1632 LITWOG *Trav.* IX. 394 The French men... were cruelly massacred...; which exploit masketh vnder the name of Vesperi Siculi. 1649 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Irene Wks.* (1711) 170 How bravely soever ye mask and flowrish in words.

mask(e, var. ff. MASQUE; corrupt var. MAST sb.²

maskalonge: see MUSKELLUNGE.

maskarado, obs. form of MASQUERADE.

†**masked, ppl.** a.¹ [f. MASK v.² + -ED.¹] Amazed, bewildered.
c 1290 [see MASK v.¹].

masked (mɑːskt, -æ-), *ppl.* a.² Also 7-9 **masqued.** [f. MASK sb.³ or v.⁴ + -ED.]

1. a. Having, wearing, or provided with a mask.

a 1637 B. JONSON *Underwoods, Death Sir H. Morison* 23 For, what is... masked man, if valu'd by his face, Above his fact? 1681 WYNDHAM *King's Concealm.* 75 Thus entred these maskt Travellers, to enquire where they were. 1751 H. WALPOLE *Lett.* (1846) II. 397 Where there are a few good pictures, and many maskt statues. 1841 SPALDING *Italy* II. 371 These characters were represented by maskt actors.

b. **masked ball** [F. *bal masqué*]: a ball at which those taking part wear masks; = MASQUERADE I.

1813 *Sk. Character* (ed. 2) I. 201 She's going to give a maskt ball in February. 1825 *Greenhouse Comp.* I. 250 At maskt routs. 1873 OUIDA *Pascarel* I. 151 It was the maskt ball of the Carnival.

c. Used (often repr. *L. larvatus, personatus*) as the specific name of animals having some conformation or marking resembling a mask.

1840 Cuvier's *Anim. Kingd.* 130 The Masked Boar (*Sus larvatus*). 1859 WOOD *Nat. Hist.* I. 245 *Paguma larvata*,... Masked Glutton. 187. *Cassell's Nat. Hist.* II. 343 The Japan, or Masked Pig (*Sus pliciceps*, Gray). *Ibid.* IV. 162 The Masked Finfoot (*Podica personata*). 1882 *Ibid.* VI. 200

The Masked Crab [= *mask-crab*, MASK sb.³ 5]. 1896 H. O. FORBES *Handbk. Primates* I. 163 The Masked Titi. *Callithrix personata*.

d. *Bot.* Of a corolla: = PERSONATE.

1793 MARTYN Lang. *Bot., Personata corolla*, a personate or masked corolla. 1839 LINDLEY *Introd. Bot.* (ed. 3) I. ii. 167 If the upper and lower sides of the orifice are pressed together, as in Antirrhinum, it [the corolla] is personate or masked, resembling the face of some grinning animal.

e. **masked jug:** see MASK sb.³

2. *transf.* and *fig.* a. Having the real features or character concealed or disguised. Also *occas.* Concealed from view.

185 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* III. xviii. 105 The maskt hypocrite of this olde foxe. a 1586 SIDNEY *Arcadia* II. (1590) 223 b, [He] was not the sharpest peacer into maskt minds. c 1600 SHAKS. *Sonn.* liv, When sommers breath their maskt buds discloses. a 1628 LD. BROOKE *Poems, Of Humane Learn.* lxxxii. 38 Nothing new But maskt euill which still addeth terror. 1815 W. H. IRELAND *Scribblemania* 270 note, Others... pursue it... with invidious sarcasms and masqued sneers. 1904 HEWLETT *Queen's Quair* I. viii. 113 None could under-read her maskt words.

b. *Nosology.* Of diseases, esp. intermittant fevers: presenting anomalous symptoms; not recognizable by the usual criteria.

1833 *Cycl. Pract. Med.* II. 234/1 (Fever). Masked intermittents. *Ibid.* 235/1 Masked ague. 1843-71 WATSON *Lect. Princ. & Pract. Physic* (ed. 5) I. 821 Sometimes the patient is said to have lurking gout or maskt gout. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* II. 317 Masked malarial fever. 1899 *Ibid.* VIII. 558 The psoriasis may remain maskt.

c. Of a sound or other stimulus (see MASK v.⁴ 2 h, MASKING *vbl. sb.*² 2 b).

1924 *Physical Rev.* XXIII. 270 The frequency of the maskt tone is indicated on each curve. 1965 T. S. LITTLER *Physics Ear* vii. 134 We usually determine the level at which a sound has to be maintained in order to be just audible in the presence of another. This is known as the maskt threshold of the maskt or maskee sound in the presence of the maskt or maskee sound.

d. *Chem.* Of a substance or molecular group: prevented from taking part in a certain reaction by being in a bound form, esp. as a result of another preliminary reaction.

1932 *Discovery* Mar. 96/2 The first traces of the maskt iron indicative of haemoglobin appear in the nuclei of certain cells. 1940 R. E. OESPER tr. *Feigl's Specific & Special Reactions for Qualitative Analysis* iv. 49 This fact was used... to release the cationically maskt sulfate groups in the green complex chronic sulfate solutions. 1974 *Angewandte Makromolekulare Chemie* XXXIV. 111 Tertiary aliphatic amines containing maskt methylol groups, e.g. methylolalkylether... prove efficient catalysts in the production of polyurethane foams.

3. *Mil.* and *Fortif.* Chiefly in **masked battery:** see MASK v.⁴ 2 b. Also *fig.*

1759 DILWORTH *Life Pope* 52 Mr. Addison, to vent his spleen against Mr. Pope by the means of a maskt battery. 1768 GOLDSM. *Good-n. Man* IV. (near end), You shall... burst out upon the miscreant like a maskt battery. 1783 JUSTAMOND tr. *Raynal's Hist. Indies* V. 462 A maskt battery, intended to cover the harbour and town of Paramabiro. 1800 *Asiat. Ann. Reg.* II. 145/2 The attempt which was made to annihilate an inquiry of such importance, by the maskt battery of an amendment.

†**maskeler.** *Obs.* Also **masculer.** [? alteration of MASKER sb.¹] ? A mask. ? Hence (by substitution of suffix) 'maskeling (in quot. -yn), a masquerade.

1511 in Collier *Hist. Dram. Poetry* (1879) I. 79 To Richard Gybson opon a warraunt for the revells, called a maskelyn at New-hall in Essex, 207l. 5s. 1d. 1512 *Ibid.*, Also for masculers and other diverse things. a 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VIII* 80b, Euery one visered himselfe, so that they were unknowen... and so in maskeler passed the toune of Arde.

maskeles, -ez, var. ff. MASCLELESS *Obs.*

maskeline, obs. form of MASLIN².

maskelles, -ez, variant ff. MASCLELESS *Obs.*

maskelonge, -enozha, var. ff. MUSKELLUNGE.

maskelynite (mæskəlɪnait). *Min.* [ad. G. *maskelynit* (G. Tschermak 1872, in *Sitzungsber. d. K. Akad. d. Wissensch. (Math.-Natur. Cl.)* LXV. (131), f. the name of Nevil Story-Maskelyne (1823-1911), English mineralogist): see -ITE.] A colourless aluminosilicate of calcium and sodium which has a composition near to that of andesine and is found in some kinds of meteorite.

1875 E. S. DANA in J. D. Dana *Syst. Min.* (ed. 5) App. II. 37 Maskelynite. 1921 *Bull. Geol. Soc. Amer.* XXXII. 402 The name maskelynite... was first given by Tschermak to an isotropic constituent of the habit and composition of a labradorite feldspar occurring in the stone of Shergotty. The name has since been extended to cover a colorless interstitial substance, sometimes quite isotropic and sometimes faintly doubly refracting, of like appearance and habit, and a common if not universal constituent of the chondritic meteorites. 1971 *Physics Bull.* Oct. 578/2 It appears that intense shock disorders the lattice to produce the isotropic mineral maskelynite.

masken: see MASQUIN *Obs.*

†**masker, sb.**¹ *Obs.* Also 6 **maskyr.** [ad. It. *maschera*: see MASQUERADE sb.] A mask. *Phr. in masker:* disguised with a mask, in masquerade.

1519 in *Ellis Orig. Lett. Ser. I. I.* 143 The King.. will come.. and see your Grace in Calais in maskyr. 1532 MORE *Confut. Barnes VIII. Wks.* 758/1 Their maskers [to be] taken of and their hipocrisie to be dyscovered. 1548 THOMAS *Ital. Gram.* (1567), *Maschera*, a masker, or a visour.

masker, *sb.*², **masquer** ('mɑːskə(r), -æ-). [f. MASK *v.*⁴ + -ER¹. Cf. F. *masqueur*.] One who takes part in a masquerade or masque; a person in masquerade, a masquerader.

a. 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VIII* 16 After the banquet doen, these Maskers came in. 1590 SPENSER *F.Q.* III. xii. 6 The whiles the maskers marched forth in trim aray. 1613 CHAPMAN *Maske Inns Court A* 1b, Then rode the chiefe maskers, in Indian habits, all of a resemblance. 1722 STEELE *Conscious Lovers I. i.* (1755) 12 You know I was last Thursday at the Masquerade:.. the Maskers you know followed us. 1828 SCOTT *F.M. Perth* xiii, They show themselves in the streets as the companions of maskers. 1867 PARKMAN *Jesuits in N. Amer.* iii. (1875) 15 A party of maskers at the Carnival.

β. 1580 LYLY *Euphues* (Arb.) 332 Masquers do therefore couer their faces that they may open their affections. 1625 BACON *Ess., Of Masques* (Arb.) 540 Let the Sutes of the Masquers, be Gracefull, and such as become the Person, when the Vizars are off. 1777 GOLDSM. *Epil. to 'Sisters'* 12 The world's a masquerade! the maskers, you, you, you. 1814 SCOTT *Lord of Isles v. xxiv*, In maskers quaint attire She sought his skiff. 1849 DICKENS *Barn. Rudge* iv, Your blockhead father.. slips him on a mask and domino, and mixes with the maskers. 1873 OUIDA *Pascarel I.* 23 The maskers reeled on out of sight.

Comb. 1593 NASHE *Christ's T.* 71 b, Your mornelike christall countenaunces shall be netted ouer, and (Maskerlike) cawle-visarded, with crawling venomous wormes.

† **masker**, *transf.* and *fig.*

1593 NASHE *Christ's T.* 73 b, England,.. the continuall Masquer in out-landish habiliments. 1647 CLARENDON *Contempl. Ps.* Tracts (1727) 406 Those maskers in religion and honesty.

masker ('mɑːskə(r), -æ-), *v.* *Obs. exc. dial.* Forms: a. 4 malscre, malskre; β. 5-9 masker, (7 maskar, maskre). [OE. **malscrian*, implied in *malscrung* *vbl. sb.*; app. cogn. w. Goth. **malsks* (? foolish) in *untila-malsks* precipitate (tr. Gr. *προπετής* 'heady' A.V., 'headstrong' R.V., 2 Tim. iii. 4), OS. *malsc* proud. Cf. MASK *v.*²]

a. *trans.* To bewilder, confuse. b. *pass.* and *intr.* To be bewildered. Hence 'maskering' *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

c. 725 *Corpus Gloss.* F 55 (Hessels) *Festinatio* [i.e. *fascinatō*], *malscrung*, c. 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* III. 36 Wið malscrunge minra [? *read manra*] wihta. c. 1350 *Will. Palerne* 416 How he hade missed is mayne & malskrid a-boute. 13.. *E.E. Allit. P. B.* 991 þe ledez of þat lyttel toun wern lopen out for drede, In-to þat malscrande mere. a. 1400-50 *Alexander* 1270 And þat left ware on lyfe bot a littil mezne, Ware als malscrid [misuritten malstrid: *Dubl. MS.* maistrett] & mased. c. 1450 *Cast. Persev.* (E.E.T.S.) 76/75 Mankynd is maskeryd with mekyl varyaunce. 1577-87 *HOLINSHED Chron.* II. 716 They.. so maskered his understanding, that.. they brought him to tract the steps of lewd demeanour. 1600 *HOLLAND Livy* III. lx. 129 To masker their troubled heads the more, hee assaileth them with a great shout and maine violence. 1601 DEACON & WALKER *Answ. to Darel To Rdr.* 4 An intricate Labyrinth, or maskering maze. 1681 H. MORE *Expos. Dan.* Pref. 7 Why might not the wise men.. be so maskard that they could not read the handwriting on the wall? a. 1800 PEGGE *Suppl. Grose* (1814), *Masker'd*, stunned; also nearly choked. North. 1841 HARTSHORNE *Salop. Antiq.* 503 Sich a dark neet I was masker'd like. 1879 MISS JACKSON *Shropsh. Word-bk.*, *Maskered*, confused, bewildered.

maskerade, -at, *obs. forms of MASQUERADE.*

† **'maskery, masquery.** *Obs.* Also 6 maskarye, mascarie. [a. F. *masquerie*, f. *masque* MASK *sb.*³; see -ERY.] Masking, wearing of masks; a masquerade. Also, masquerader's attire.

a. 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VIII* 80 b, Another compaignie of .x. lordes in whiche maskery the kyng was himselfe. 1554 in *Maitland Ess. Reform.* (1849) 303 Such as have most wickedly called the Mass a Maskarye. 1554 YAXLEY in *Ellis Orig. Lett. Ser. III.* III. 313 A brave maskery of cloth of gold and syluer, appaialed in maryners garments. 1561 T. HOBY tr. *Castiglione's Courtyer* II. (1577) Mvj b, I being in maskerie passed by. 1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* III. xiii. 95 b, Disguysing themselues with certaine masquerie, as with heades and Cranes neckes. 1640 NABBES *Unfort. Mother* E 4 b, *Mac. Wee'l* first thanke Heaven, And then wee'l see some maskery.

fig. 1569 J. SANFORD *Agrippa* 170 b, They attire him [sc. Christ] in diuers maskeries of sophismes. 1598 MARSTON *Seco. Villany* III. viii. G 3, Me thinks I heare swart Martius cry, Souping along in warrs fain'd maskerie. 1655 GURNALL *Chr. in Arm.* I. 306 The masquery and cheating glory of the great ones of this world.

masket, masquet ('mɑːskɪt, -æ-), *dial.* [The phr. a *masket* *perh.* represents OE. **gemalscrod*, *pa. pple.* of **malscrian* MASKER *v.*] to go, run a *masket*: to lose one's way.

1570 JEWEL *Holy Script.* (1582) 158 The Professours thereof oftentimes runne a masket; they leese their selues. 1697 *Let. in MS. Lansd.* No. 1033. 2 (Halliiv.) To go a masket. 1897 THORNTON *Remin.* vi. (E.D.D.), O sir, do'ee please come down, the gentleman has gone a masket.

maskett, *obs. form of MASSICOT.*

maskette ('mɑːsk'et, -æ-). [f. MASK *sb.*² + -ETTE.] (See *quot.* and cf. MASKOID.)

1881-2 W. H. DALL in *3rd Rep. Bureau Ethnol.* (1884) 93 The *Maskette*, an object resembling a mask, but intended to

be worn above or below the face. *Ibid.* 105 A number of maskettes and head dresses from New Mexico and Arizona.

maskewe, var. MASCUE *v.* *Obs.*

† **mask-fat.** *Sc. and north. dial. Obs.* Forms: 3 *masfat*, 4-6 *mask fat*, (4 *maxfate*), 5-6 *mask-fatt*, (6 *maskefatt*, -fate). [Northern var. MASH-FAT: see MASK *sb.*² and FAT *sb.*¹] A mashing vat.

1263 *Excheq. Rolls Scotl.* (1878) I. 14 Item, in ij cunys, scilicet, *masfats*, *emptis*, *ijs*. 1367 *Finchale Priory Acc.* (1837) p. lxxviii, j *maskfat*, j *gylfat*. 1378 in *Test. Karleol.* (1893) 127 Unum plumbum cum uno *maxfate*. 1430 *Test. Ebor.* (Surtees) II. 12 Unum *maskfatt*. 1567 *Wills & Inv. N.C.* (Surtees) I. 267 A *maskfatt* and a swett wort *fatt*. 1600 *Acc. Bk. W. Wray in Antiquary XXXII.* 279 Item one *maskefate*. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp. s.v. Brewer*, The.. utensils of a brewer.. are a furnace.. a copper.. a *mask-fat*.

† **'maskful**, a. *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. MASK *sb.*³ + -FUL.] Of the nature of masquerade.

1655 tr. *Com. Hist. Francion v.* 11 There is a great Feast within, full of all *maskfull* Recreations.

maskill, *obs. form of MASCLE sb.*¹

masking ('mɑːskɪŋ, -æ-), *vbl. sb.*¹ *Obs. exc. Sc. or dial.* [f. MASK *v.*³ + -ING¹.] = MASHING *vbl. sb.*

1654 *Extracts Burgh Recs. Stirling* (1887) 211 They sall pay for ilk *maskene* lost in thair default fourtie shilling. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) III. 544/1 (*Brewing*), This part of the operation is called *masking*.

b. A sufficient quantity (of tea, etc.) for an infusion.

1825-80 JAMIESON. 1893 *Northumbld. Gloss., Maskin.*

c. *Comb.* (cf. MASH, MASHING), as *masking-fat*, *lead* (see LEAD *sb.*¹ 5 a), *loom* (see LOOM *sb.*¹ 2), *rudder, tub; masking pot* (*pat*) *Sc.*, a tea-pot.

? a. 1400 *Chalmerlan Ayr c.* 26 (in *Sc. Acts I.* 337/1) Et ea est causa quod cum coquitur in lie **masking fat* non currit. 1659 A. HAY *Diary* (1901) 94, I payed him for the great *masking fat* 4 merks. 1822 SCOTT *Pirate* xxiv, She found him drowned in his own *masking-fat*. 1465 *Finchale Priory Acc.* (1837) p. ccxcix, In primis j **maskyng leyd*. 1711 RAMSAY *Maggy Johnston* xii, The pith of broom That she stow'd in her **masking-loom*. 1786 BURNS *When Guilford good* i, Then up they gat the **maskin-pat*. 1648 *Invent. in Spottiswoode Misc.* (1844-5) I. 372 Ther is in the brewhous .. and ane **maskine rudder*. 1457 *Peebles Charters*, etc. (1872) 119 A **maskyn tub* with the laf that langis it.

masking, masquing ('mɑːskɪŋ, -æ-), *vbl. sb.*² [f. MASK *v.*⁴ + -ING¹.]

1. a. The action of performing or taking part in a masquerade or masque.

a. 1546 BALE *Eng. Votaries I.* (1548) 50b, Theyr *maskynges* in y^e night after y^e paganes maner. c. 1560 in *T. Warton's Life Sir T. Pope* (1772) 85 In Shrovetide, 1556, sir Thomas Pope made for the ladie Elisabeth all at his owne costes, a grate and rich *maskyng* in the grate halle at Hatfelde. c. 1640 C'TESS LINDSEY in *Bucclench MSS.* (Hist. MSS. Comm.) I. 285 There will be *masking* at Quort at Twelfth-night. 1711 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4836/1 There was a publick *Masking* permitted for three Days and Nights. 1864 BURTON *Scot Abr. I. v.* 309 Those who thus go a-*masking* on New Year's eve,.. are called *guisards* or *guizers*.

β. a. 1616 B. JONSON *Love Restored* ad init., I tell thee, I will haue no more *masquing*. 1716-8 LADY M. W. MONTAGUE *Lett. I.* xxi. 64 The carnival is begun, and all sorts of diversions.. except that of *masquing*. 1742 H. WALPOLE *Lett.* (1903) I. 175 The Duchess.. makes a grand *masquing* next week.

b. Used with contemptuous reference to the Mass.

[1546, 1550: see 3.] 1555 PHILPOT in *Foxe A. & M.* (1583) II. 1828 Ye haue deceiued the people with that your sacrifice of the Masse, which ye make a *masking*. 1563-83 FOXE *A. & M.* II. 1203 Playne, seeing a Priest go to Masse, said, Now you shall see one in *masking*.

2. a. The action or process of using a mask; obscuring or covering (wholly or in part) by the interposition or overlaying of something. Also *masking-out*.

1881 ABNEY *Photogr.* 242 In the printing of the picture.. by a judicious *masking* of parts he can cause pictures which would be inartistic to become merely inoffensive. 1884 *Ibid.* (ed. 6) 212 *Masking the Negative*. 1933 E. MOLLOY *Mod. Motor Repair* III. 980/1 Where a line is required or a clear finished edge, this is obtained by *masking*. *Ibid.*, Any upholstery will require *masking*.. if the whole car is going to be sprayed. 1949 C. E. CHAPEL *et al. Aircraft Maintenance & Repair* xxi. 361/1 Figure 6 illustrates the *masking* of an airplane wing in order that the wing may be finished in two colors. 1951 *Electronics* Feb. 109/1 In color photography a technique known as '*masking*' has been developed in which a negative image is combined with a positive image in printing, thus effectively introducing negative light in the final result. 1956 *Bell Syst. Techn. Jnl.* XXXV. 334 If part of the work is coated with an insulating varnish, electrolytic etching will take place only on the uncoated surfaces. This technique, often called '*masking*', has the limitation that the etching undercuts the *masking* if any considerable amount of material is removed. 1967 E. CHAMBERS *Photolitho-Offset* iv. 39 Additional equipment should include an airbrush, for use in connection with continuous tone negatives and positives complete with frisket-paper for *masking-out* and vignetting. 1972 L. LAMB *Picture Frame* i. 16 Adhesive tape was used for temporary *masking-out* so that a colour could be given a straight, hard-edge.

b. The action of one stimulus in diminishing the sensitivity of a subject to another (cf. MASK *v.*⁴ 2 h).

1923 *Physical Rev.* XXI. 706 For tones introduced into the same ear, except when the frequencies are so close as to produce beats, the *masking* is greatest for tones nearly alike. 1949 McCORD & WITHERIDGE *Odors* xvii. 186 *Masking* is an

effect produced at the point of sense perception in the respiratory passages together with the final interpretation in the brain and does not constitute an aromatic correction of the aerial components. 1962 A. NISBETT *Technique Sound Studio* x. 170 A second reason for holding effects back.. is the *masking* that is caused by even moderately quiet background sound. 1967 *Science* 15 Sept. 1335/3 Visual backward *masking* consists in the retroactive interference with the perception of one visual stimulus, the target, by another visual stimulus, the mask, closely following the target in time. 1974 *Encycl. Brit. Macropædia* IX. 243/2 Some dentists use auditory analgesia (a '*masking*' of pain by sound).

c. *Chem.* The prevention of a substance or ion from taking part in a certain reaction by causing it to undergo another preliminary reaction.

1936 F. FEIGL in *Industr. & Engin. Chem. (Analytical Ed.)* 15 Nov. 409/1 The *masking* of certain reactions of mercury, copper, nickel, and cobalt by cyanide and thiocyanate has been known for a long time. 1963 P. W. WEST in E. W. Berg *Physical & Chem. Methods of Separation* xviii. 343 The term *masking* was introduced many years ago by Prof. Fritz Feigl, who utilized this technique in making specific or highly selective spot tests when the available reagents were general. 1971 *Nature* 19 Mar. 194/1 Generally speaking '*masking*' has come to mean the prevention of the normal reaction of an ion upon addition of a reagent with which it reacts.

3. *attrib.* passing into *adj.* Used in, appropriate to, or consisting of a '*masking*' or masquerade; *maskerading*.

1542 *Nottingham Rec.* III. 220 One *maskyng* garment of sarcenet. 1546 BALE *1st Exam. A. Askew* 34 b, Their popish portyfolyoms and *maskyng* bokes. c. 1550 BECON *Jewel of Joy* Wks. 1560 II. 30 The papists affirme y^e theyr *maskeyng* Masse is a perfect sacrifice for the quycke and the deade. *Ibid.* The papistes put on *masking* apparel Albes, girdels [etc.]. 1581 G. PETTIE tr. *Guazzo's Civ. Conv.* III. 137 To maintaine their wiuces in suche pompeous and *masking* sorte. a. 1586 SIDNEY *Apol. Poetrie* (Arb.) 41 Therefore [they] made Mistres Philosophy very often borrow the *masking* rayment of Poesie. 1612 in *Bucclench MSS.* (Hist. MSS. Comm.) I. 243 Now the *masking* sports shall follow. 1649 MILTON *Eikon*. Pref., The conceited portraiture before his Book, drawn out to the full measure of a *Masking* Scene. c. 1670 A. WOOD in *Life* (1848) 77 note, He hath compositions in courtly *masking* ayres. 1673 DRYDEN *Marr. à la Mode* Prol., We shall show to-day A *masking* ball, to recommend our play. 1812 BYRON *Ch. Har.* II. lxxviii, In motley robe to dance at *masking* ball. 1821 SCOTT *Kenilw.* xl, Men, still habited in their *maskyng* suits.

4. *Comb.* *masking board* *Photogr.*, the board on which the printing paper is fixed in an enlarger; *masking frame* *Photogr.* (see *quot.* 1940); *masking tape*, adhesive tape used for *masking*, esp. to protect certain areas of a surface before applying paint.

1958 *Newnes Compl. Amat. Photogr.* 319 The paper is removed from the *masking* board, and the next negative lined up in position. 1972 G. L. WAKEFIELD *Exposure Control in Enlarging* viii. 110 As a good *masking* board for the enlarger easel is expensive.. it is worth making one. 1940 F. J. MORTIMER *Wall's Dict. Photogr.* (ed. 15) 441 *Masking frame*, an accessory used with vertical enlargers to hold the paper flat and provide a white border. 1958 *Newnes Compl. Amat. Photogr.* 318 The sheet of bromide paper is then placed in the *masking* frame. 1972 G. L. WAKEFIELD *Exposure Control in Enlarging* viii. 107 It had been intended to build the microammeter and associated electronics into a *masking* frame. 1936 BRIMM & BOGESS *Airplane & Engine Maintenance* 282 After the numbers or letters have been outlined by pencil, they should be blocked in with *masking* tape. 1962 *Which? Car Wall's* Oct. 138/1 Marks had been left by *masking* tape on the right rear body panel. 1971 D. E. WESTLAKE *I gave at the Office* (1972) 53 Someone had fairly recently put strips of *masking* tape over some sort of company name on the doors [of the trucks].

† **'masking, ppl. a.**¹ *Obs.* [f. MASK *v.*² + -ING².] Bewildering.

1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) II. 219 Man.. fel.. out of hous in to *maskyng* and wayles contray [L. *de domo ad devium*].

† **masking, ppl. a.**² *Obs.* [f. MASK *v.*¹ + -ING².] Ensnaaring, trammelling.

1578 TIMME *Calvin on Gen.* 170 When we are so carried away with the *maskyngnettes* of beauty, that [etc.]. 1601 DEACON & WALKER *Spirits & Divels* 287 You are almost quite ferretted forth from all your starting holes, and are now brought in a manner before the very mouth of that *masking* net, which will so entangle your toong, as [etc.].

masking ('mɑːskɪŋ, -æ-), *ppl. a.*³ [f. MASK *v.*⁴ + -ING².] That masks, in various senses of the *vb.* In early use, †hypocritical.

1577-87 *HOLINSHED Chron.* III. 1143/1 She should both to Christ shew hir selfe a false christian, and vnto hir prince a *masking* subiect. 1596 GOSSON *Pleas. Quips Gentlew.* (Percy Soc.) 7 Our *masking* dames can sport, you knowe, sometime by night, sometime by day. a. 1652 J. SMITH *Sel. Disc.* vi. 237 That which was acted upon it.. every one will grant to have been a *masking* or imaginary business. 1725 RAMSAY *Gentle Sheph.* III. iv. Prol., Sir William draps his *masking* beard. 1863 W. THORNBURY *True as Steel* II. 133 No one ever confesses that he has committed an injury; he calls it retaliation, or justice, or conceals it by some *masking* name. 1900 *Westm. Gaz.* 2 May 5/2 The *masking* force will have to be a strong one. 1923 [see MASK *v.*⁴ 2 h]. 1969 T. C. THORSTENSEN *Pract. Leather Technol.* viii. 115 In the study of *masking* agents it was established very early in chrome tanning research that the anions could be listed in order of increasing affinity for the chromium tanning complex. 1970 D. D. PERRIN *Masking & Demasking Chem. Reactions* i. 1 A *masking* reagent.. is one that lowers the concentration of a free metal ion or a free ligand to such a level that certain of its chemical reactions are prevented. 1970 *Jrn. Gen. Psychol.* LXXXII. 37 An exhaust fan provided *masking* noise.

maskins ('mæskinz). *Obs. exc. dial.* Also **maskin**(s). [f. **MASS** sb.¹ + *-kins*, as in *bodikins*, *pittikins* (cf. *-KIN*.)] by the *maskins*: by the mass; an asseverative exclamation.

1611 CHAPMAN *May-day* iv. 1 2 b. By the maskin me thought they were so indeede. 1647 BARON *Cyprian Acad.* 1. 53 By the Maskins I would give the best cow in my yard, to find out this raskall. 1664 COTTON *Scarron*. iv. (1741) 85 And now this Swabber, by the Maskins, Thunders up Dido's Galligaskins. 1721 in BAILEY. [For 19th c. examples (Yorks., Lancs. & Derbysh.) see *Eng. Dial. Dict.*]

maskle, *obs.* form of **MASCLE** sb.¹

maskoid ('mæskɔɪd, -æ-). [f. **MASK** sb.² + *-OID*.] (See *quot.* and cf. **MASKETTE**.)

1881-2 W. H. DALL in *3rd Rep. Bureau Ethnol.* (1884) 93 The *Maskoid*, an object resembling a mask or face, but not intended to be worn at all. *Ibid.* 105 *Maskoids* of stone, . . . jasper, and jadeite. *Ibid.* 166 Wooden mortuary *maskoid*.

maskowe, variant of **MASCUE** v. *Obs.*

maskre, variant of **MASKER** v.

masleach, variant of **MASHLOCH** *Sc.*

maslin¹ ('mæzlin). Now *dial.* Forms: 1 **mæstlin**(g)c, *-ling*, *Northumb.* **mæslen**(n), 3 **me(a)stling**, 3-4 **mastling**, 4 **masalyne**, **messelinge**, *-lyng*, 4-6 **maselyn**, 5 **mastelyn**, **mascelyne**, **masselen**, **messlyng**, **messelyne**, 5-6 **maslyn**, 6 **mastlyn**(e, *-line*, **masclyne**, **mystiltyne**, **maslyne**, *-leyn*, **lenn**, **lyn**(n), **maseleyn**(e, *-lyn*(n)e, *-len*, **massellen**, **measelen**, **meslyn**, **messilling**, **messelyng**, 6-7 **maslen**, 7 **mastlin**, **masline**, **mascellin**, 4- **maslin**. [OE. *mæs(t)ling*, *mæslen* neut., app. formed (? with suffix *-LING*²) on an unrecorded **mæs* (the *t* being possibly a euphonic insertion) cogn. w. MHG. *mess*(e) neut., brass (early mod.G. *mess*, *möss*, *mesch*, *mösch*; still *dial.*), whence (with suffix = *-ING*³) the synon. MHG., MDu. *messinc*, *missinc* masc., neut. (G., Du. *messing* neut.); adoptions from this or an equivalent LG. form were ON. *messing*, *mersing* fem. (OSw. *mäsinger*, Sw. *messing* masc., Da. *messing* com.); LG. has a parallel formation *mesken* (see *-KIN*).

Most scholars have regarded the OHG. *mess*(e) neut., brass, as identical with MHG. *mässe*, *messe* fem., lump (of metal), usually believed to be a derivative of L. *massa* **MASS** sb.² The supposition involves serious difficulties, and has latterly been questioned (Kluge, Franck), but no plausible alternative has been found. It does not seem possible to connect the words with L. (*æs*) *miscellum* mixed brass, or with the popular Lat. word represented in **MASLIN**². The MHG. *messinc* passed into Slavonic (Czech, Upper Serb. *mosaz*, Lower Serb. *mjesnik*, Little Russian *mosaž*, White Russian *mosenz*:—**mosengju*) and Lith. (*masadis*). The view of Schrader that the Slav. word is the source of the MHG. is improbable, and leaves the OE. forms and the MHG. *messe* unexplained. On the other hand, Schrader's comparison of certain oriental words for brass (Kirghiz *moes*, Kurdish *mys*, Persian *mis*, Mazendoran *mers*, *mis*) seems worthy of consideration.]

1. A kind of brass. Now only *attrib.* (see 3).

c 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Mark vi. 8, *æs*, *mæslen*. a 1000 *Collog. Ælfric* in *Wr.-Wülcker* 96/20 *Mæstlinge ær* and *tin*, *auricalcum*, *æs*, *et stagnum*. a 1225 *Ancr.* R. 284 *note*, *Golt*, *seluer*, *stel*, *irn*, *copper*, *mestling*, *bras*: al is icleopet or. c 1230 *Hali Meid.* 9 And is pat to wendest gold iwurden to meastling. c 1320 *Sir Beues* 3998 (Kölbng) *Four* hundred copes of gold fyn And ase fele of *maslin*. 1398 *TREVISIA Barth. De P.R.* xvi. v. (1495) 554 *Laton* . . . though it be bras of *Messelyng*: yet it shyneth as golde wythout. 1403 *Nottingham Rec.* II. 20, ij. *patellarum de maslyn*. 1509 *Test. Ebor.* (Surtees) V. 4 A fore basyn of *mystiltyne*. 1530 *PALSGR.* 243/2 *Masclene* *brasse*. 1601 *HOLLAND Pliny* II. 487 This precious *Mascellin*, this compound mettall I mean of gold, siluer, and *brasse*. 1607 *Lingua* iv. i. G 4 b, It must not be . . . *Brasse*, nor *Copper*, nor *Mastlin*. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 29/2 An *Atchison*, is a *Mettle* peece, neither *Silver*, *Copper*, *Brass*, *Lead*, or *Tin*, it is like *Masline*.

2. A vessel made of 'maslin'; now (*dial.*) = **maslin kettle** (see 3).

c 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Mark vii. 4 *Calicea frymða & ceaca & arfata & mæstlinga*. 1854 *N. & Q.* 1st Ser. X. 393 An old brazier informs me that three-legged pots made of the same metal as tops, generally called bell-metal, were formerly known as *maslin* pots, or *maslins*. 1882 [see 3].

3. *attrib.* or *adj.* = Made of 'maslin'. Now chiefly in **maslin kettle**, a large pan used mostly for boiling fruit for preserve.

c 1450 *ME. Med. Bk.* (Heinrich) 99 Take a quart of good whit wyn, and do hit in a clene *masselen* panne. 1492 *Nottingham Rec.* III. 22 *Unum* *maslyn* *basyn*. 1553 *Inv. Ch. Goods, Staffs.* in *Ann. Lichfield* (1863) IV. 76, ij *maselen* *candelstykes*. 1555 *Richmond Wills* (Surtees) 86, ij *messilling* *basens*. 1870 in *Miss Jackson Shropsh. Word-bk.*, *Maslin kettle*. 1882 *N. & Q.* 6th Ser. VI. 158 *Brass* vessels for boiling fruits, &c., are called *maslin pans* in the Birmingham trade; and from this cast iron enamelled goods for the same purpose are also called *maslins*. 1896 *Warwickshire Gloss.*, *Maslin-kettle*, a brass preserving-kettle.

maslin² ('mæzlin). Now *dial.* Forms: a. 4 **mastlyoun**, 5 **mestylyon**, *-ilione*, **mystelon**, **mystlyone**, **mastiljon**, 5-6 **mestlyon**(e, **mestelyn**), β. 5 **mastcleyne**, 5-6 **mestlyn**, 6 **mastlin** (also 9), *-linge*, **mestlen**, *-lin*. γ. 6 **masclyne**, **maskeline**, **myskelen**, 7 **mesclin**. δ. 6 **mascelyn**, **miscelin**,

-yne, **mescelline**, **masseling**, **misseling**, **miscelling**, 6-8 **mescelin**(e, 7 **mescelline**, **masolin**, **mis(s)elin**(e, **miscel(l)an**(e, *-el(l)ine*, **misciline**, **messeline**, *-ling*, **missellan**(e, **misceling**, 8 **measeline**, **massellin**. ε. 6 **masclechon**, **masseljon**, *-jen*, **maseljohn**, **misleden**, 7 **massledine**, **masslegen**, 8 **mesledine**, 9 **machelson**, **maslegin**, **masselgem**, **mashelton**. ζ. 6 **mislin**, **myslen**, 6-7 **meslen**, **mesline**, *-lyne*, 7 **maslen**, *-land*, *-lyne*, **mislane**, *-leyne*, **mesling**, *-lyn*, *-lon*, 7, 9 **mashlin**, 8 **masling**, **mislen**, (*Sc.* 8-9 **mashlum**, 9 *-lam*), 7-**meslin**, 6- **maslin**. (See also E.D.D. s.vv. *Mashelton*, *Maslin*.) [a. OF. *mesteillon*: (for the many varieties of form see Godefr.):—late L. *mistiñonem*, extended form of **mistiñium* (whence OF. *mesteil*, mod.F. *méteil*), f. L. *mist-us*, pa. pple. of *miscere* to mix. Cf. MDu. *masteluun* (Du. *masteluin*).

Of the many Eng. forms, some represent dialectal varieties in OF.; others are due to popular etymology (the word having esp. been often associated with Eng. *mask* sb. or vb.); others again to learned pseudo-etymology, the spelling being assimilated to that of L. *miscellanea* 'hodge-podge', neut. pl. of *miscellaneus* (see **MISCELLANEOUS**, **MISCELLANE**).] Mixed grain, esp. rye mixed with wheat. Also, bread made of mixed corn.

a. 1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 10125 *pe* *paste*. . . *Shal* nat be of no medel corne. . . *pe* *mastlyoun* *shul* *men* *lete*. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 334/2 *Mestlyone*, or *monge* *corne* (. . . *K.* *mestillione*). 1466 *Mann. & Househ. Exp.* (Roxb.) 211 A *combe* *mystelon* for the *kervelle*. 1482 *MARG. PASTON* in *P. Lett.* III. 295 [They] *lodyn* *bothe* *cartes* *with* *mestlyon* *and* *whte*. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 230/1 *Mastiljon*, *bigermen*, *mixtilio*. 1530 *PALSGR.* 244/2 *Mestlyon* *corne*.

β. 14. . . *Harl. MS.* 1587 in *Promp. Parv.* 335 *note*, *Mastcleyne*, *mixtilio*. 1466 *Paston Lett.* II. 269, ii *bushel* of *mestlyn*, *xvd.* 1573 *TUSSER* *Husb.* xxxvii. (1878) 90 *If* *worke* for the *thresher* *ye* *mind* for to *haue*, *Of* *wheat* *and* *of* *mestlen* *vtreshred* *go* *saue*. 1616 *SURFL. & MARKH.* *Country Farm* 501 *Sow* it. . . *with* *mastling* *and* *wheat*. 1815 *Pocklington Canal Act* 52 *Rye*, *Mastlin*, *Pease*.

γ. 1530 *PALSGR.* 244/1 *Masclyne* *corne*. 1538 *Inv. Merevale Abbey* in *Promp. Parv.* 335 *note*, *Grayne* at the *monastery*, *myskelen*, *xij* *strykes*. 1558 *Will of Wyld* (Somerset Ho.), A quarter of *maskeline*. 1635 *Mesclin* [see c].

δ. 1534 in W. H. Turner *Select. Rec. Oxford* (1880) 121 *Mascelyn*, *benes*, and *pesen*. 1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* (1586) 32 b, *Amongst* the *sommer* *seedes* is *miscelin* to be reckoned. 1610 W. SCLATER *Exp. 1 Thess.* (1630) 426 *The Lord* to *Israel* *permitted* *no* *medleyes*: . . . *his* *people* *might* *not* . . . *sow* *their* *field* *with* *Miscellane*. 1631 *Celestina* Ep. *Ded.*, It is *good* *plaine* *household-bread*, *honest* *messeline*. 1654 *WHITLOCK* *Zootomia* 459 *You* *may* *know* . . . *who* *eateth* *Masolin*, *who* *pure* *Wheat*. 1665 *Phil. Trans.* I. 93 *The* *Kind* *of* *Grain* *or* *Seed* *usual* *in* *England*, *being* *supposed* to be *either* *Wheat*, *Miscelane*, *Rye*, *Barley*. 1677 *PLOT* *Oxfordsh.* 244 *Its* *most* *agreeable* *grains* *are* . . . *miscellan*, *i.e.* *wheat* *and* *rye* *together*. 1741 *Compl. Fam.-Piece* III. 422 *Rye* is a *Grain* *used* *next* *to* *Wheat* *for* *Bread*, *and* *sometimes* *both* *are* *mixed* *together* *in* *the* *sowing*, *which* *is* *called* *Measeline*. 1745 *tr. Columella's Husb.* xi. ii, *One* *modius* of . . . *mescelin*. 1789 *MADAN* *tr. Persius* (1795) 133 *note*, *Farrago* is a *mixture* *of* *several* *grains*—*mesceline*.

ε. 1572 *Wills & Inv. N.C.* (Surtees) l. 387 *One* *pecke* *of* *wheat* *and* *one* *pecke* *of* *masclechon*. 1599 A. M. *tr. Gabelhouer's Bk. Physicke* 360/2 *Take* *vnpeeled* *Barlye*, *M.iiij.* *&* *Misleden*. 1631 in J. J. Cartwright *Chapters Hist. Yorks.* (1872) 316 *Masslegen* *under* *19th* *shillings* *the* *load*. 1727 *Beverley Beck Act* 2 *Every* *quarter* *of* *wheat*, *rye*, *mesledine*. 1819 *Rees' Cycl.* XXII, *Mashelson*, a *term* *used* to signify a *mixture* *of* *wheat* *and* *rye*, *or* *what* *is* *sometimes* *called* *meslin*. 1829 J. HUNTER *Hallamsh. Gloss.* App., *Maslegin*, *bread* *made* *of* *wheat* *and* *rye* *mixed*. 1829 *BROCKETT N.C. Words, Masselgem.* 1855 [see b].

ζ. 1561 [see c]. 1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* I. (1586) 35 b, *Tares* *and* *Oates* *make* *a* *good* *meslyne* *sowed* *together*. 1594 *HOOKE* *Ecl. Pol.* iv. vi. § 3 *Charging* *them* *with* *all* *that* *to* *sow* *their* *fields* *with* *mesline* [cf. *Lev.* xix. 19]. 1600 *SURFLET* *Countrie Farme* v. xvii. 684 *Maslin* . . . is *not* *one* *kind* *of* *corne* *but* *a* *mixture* *of* *wheat* *and* *rie*. 1652 *Inv.* in *Gentl. Mag.* (1861) II. 506, 2 *quarts* *of* *maslin*. 1653 *GAUDEN* *Lierasp.* 30 *When* *they* *sow* *that* *forbidden* *mislane*, *the* *Tares* *and* *Cockle* *of* *passionate* *novelties*. 1765 *Museum Rusticum* IV. 225 *They* *who* *like* *meslin* . . . *may* *mix* *them* *to* *their* *mind* *when* *carried* *to* *the* *mill*. 1811 W. AITON *Agric. Ayrshire* 270 *The* *late* *pease* *were* *frequently* *sown* *with* *oats* *which* *in* *Ayrshire* *was* *denominated* *maslum*. 1864 *Sat. Rev.* 478/2 *Maslin* . . . is . . . used [in the Northern counties] as a somewhat cheaper food than *wheaten* flour.

† b. *fig.* A mixture, medley. (See also **MISCELLANE** sb. and a.)

1574 *WHITGIFT* *Def. Aunsu.* ii, *You* *haue* *made* *very* *eull* *meslyn*, *and* *you* *haue* *put* *in* *one*, *things* *which* *are* *not* *payres* *nor* *matches*. 1668 *KIRKMAN* *Eng. Rogue* II. xviii. (1671) 162 *Having* *his* *pockets* *well* *lined* *with* *Maslin* *of* *Gold* *and* *Silver*. 1674 N. FAIRFAX *Bulk & Selv.* 102 *They* *were* *neither* *Hogs* *nor* *Devils* . . . *but* *a* *mesling* *of* *two*. 1855 *ROBINSON* *Whitby Gloss.*, *Mashelton* or *Machelson*, a *mixture* *of* *wheat* *and* *rye* *in* *a* *mash*. A person is said to make *mashelton* of his discourse, who puts fine and coarse words together with an affected pronunciation.

c. *attrib.*, as **maslin bread**, **corn**, **seed**; also as *adj.* (*fig.*), mixed, mingled.

1544 *Will Dando of Littleton* (MS.), j *bushell* *of* *mestlinge* *corne*. 1561 in *Leland's Itin.* (1769) VI. Pref. 17, 3 *Loves* *Mislin* *Bread*. 1575 *Durham Depos.* (Surtees) 305 *Masseljon* *corne*, *being* *most* *part* *benes*. 1584 *COGAN* *Haven* *Havel* iv. (1636) 29 A *kind* *of* *bread* *named* *misseling* *or* *masseling* *bread*. 1590 *BARROW & GREENWOOD* in *Confer.* 45 *This* *prophane* *miscelyne* *people*. 1597 J. KING *On Jonas* (1618) 59 *Such* *meslen* *seed* [cf. *Lev.* xix. 19] *light* *upon* *that* *ground* *which* *I* *wish* *no* *prosperity* *vnto*. 1607 B. JONSON *Volpone* *Ded.*, *The* *present* *trade* *of* *the* *Stage*, *in* *all* *their* *misc* *line* *Enterludes*. 1626 *BP. HALL* *Contempl.* O. T. XXI. i, *These* *mesline* *Jewes*. 1635 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Old Parr* C 2 b,

Course *Mesclin* *bread*. 1649 *BLITHE* *Eng. Improv. Impr.* (1653) 109 *Wheat*, *Rye*, *or* *Meslin* *Stubble*. a 1659 *BP. BROWNRIG* *Serm.* (1674) I. iv. 61 *God* *abhors* *a* *misceling* *Religion*. 1725 *BRADLEY* *Fam. Dict.*, *Masling-far*, *Food* *made* *of* *Wheat* *and* *Rye* *by* *putting* *them* *to* *steep* *in* *Water*. 1786 *BURNS* *Earnest Cry* xx, *I'll* *be* *his* *debt* *twa* *maslum* *bonnocks*. 1844 *Ayrshire* *Wreath* 154 *There* *was* *a* *big* *bing* *o'* *maslum* *scones*.

masloch, variant of **MASHLOCH** *Sc.*

masly: see **MASSILY** *Obs.*

masnel: *erron.* form of **MASUEL**.

masochism ('mæsəkɪz(ə)m, 'mæzəkɪz(ə)m). [f. the name of Leopold von Sacher-Masoch, an Austrian novelist, who described the thing + *-ISM*.] A form of sexual perversion in which a person finds pleasure in abuse and cruelty from his or her associate (cf. **SADISM**). Recently applied more generally to a form of perversion in which a sufferer derives or is believed to derive pleasure from pain or humiliation.

1893 *Dunghlson's Med. Dict.* (ed. 21), *Masochism*, sexual perversion, in which a member of one sex takes delight in being dominated, even to the extent of violence or cruelty, by one of the other sex. 1899 *Albutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 196 [Group iii] with predominant perversion of moral and sexual nature (for example, moral insanity, uranism, masochism, etc.). 1930 W. R. INGE *Christian Ethics & Mod. Probl.* iii. 109 *Modern* *psychology* *has* *invented* *the* *word* *masochism* *for* *that* *perversion* *of* *the* *sex-instinct* *which* *takes* *the* *form* *of* *self-torture*. 1943 H. READ *Politics of Unpolitical* ii. 18 *Masochism* *is* *the* *unconscious* *impulse* *to* *dissolve* *oneself* *in* *the* *power* *of* *another* *person* *and* *to* *participate* *in* *his* *annihilating* *power*. 1963 A. HERON *Towards Quaker View of Sex* 71 *Masochism*, obtaining pleasure (usually sexual) through suffering pain, subjugation or humiliation. 1974 *Listener* 21 Nov. 679 *That* *Johnson* *had* *masochistic* *fantasies* . . . *was* *first* *mooted* *20* *years* *ago* . . . *That* *Johnson's* *masochism* *did* *not* *stop* *at* *fantasy* *seems* *to* *be* *indicated* *by* . . . *entries* *in* *Mrs* *Thrale's* *diary*.

masochist ('mæsəkɪst). [f. as **MASOCHISM** + *-IST*.] One who is given to masochism.

1805 *tr. M. Nordau's Degeneration* v. i. 538 *Masochists* *or* *passivists* . . . *clothe* *themselves* *in* *a* *costume* *which* *recalls*, *by* *colour* *and* *cut*, *feminine* *apparel*. 1917 C. R. PAYNE *tr. Pfister's Psychoanal. Method* 78 *Very* *many* *tormentors* *of* *animals* *are* . . . *sadists*, *consequently* *also*, *more* *or* *less* *masochists*. 1957 *London Mag.* Jan. 75 *Psychologically* *her* *affinities* *with* *the* *more* *heroic* *type* *of* *masochist*, *such* *as* *Saint-Exupéry*, *T. E. Lawrence*, *and* *Orwell*. 1974 'J. MELVILLE' *Nun's Castle* iv. 88 'Are you telling me Lynnet was some sort of masochist?' . . . 'I think she associated love and pain.'

masochistic (mæsəkɪstɪk), *a.* Also (*erron.*) **masso-**. [f. *prec.* + *-IC*.] Of, pertaining to, resembling or characterized by masochism.

1904 G. S. HALL *Adolescence* II. 112 *Women* *may* *acquire* *a* *Masochistic* *love* *of* *violence* *and* *pain* *for* *the* *ideal* *of* *pleasure*. 1928 *Music & Lett.* July 125 *The* *almost* *masochistic* *melancholy* *of* *the* *average* *fox-trot*. 1958 *Essays & Stud.* XI. 65 *The* *very* *energy* *of* *the* *style* *is* *masochistic*—*a* *tormenting* *awareness* *of* *its* *own* *impotence* *to* *do*, *or* *change*, *anything*. 19

Aymon xxviii. 577 Ye are more like a Kyng than a mason or laborer. 1535 COVERDALE *i Chron.* xxiii. 15 Mesons and carpenters in stone and tymber. 1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V.* i. ii. 198 The singing Masons building roofes of Gold. 1697 E. LHWYD in *Phil. Trans.* XXVII. 503 The Masons Marks on the Stones. 1703 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 237 The White Mason, which is the Hewer of Stone. 1874 PARKER *Goth. Archit.* i. iii. 34 The Normans being far better masons than the Saxons. 1878 JEVONS *Prim. Pol. Econ.* 71 Masons totally declined to set stones shaped and dressed by machinery.

2. = FREEMASON 1, 2.

[1425 *Rolls of Parl.* IV. 292 Les annuels congregaions & confederacies faitz par Masons en lour generall Chapiters & Assembles.] 1483 *Aberdeen Reg.* (1844) I. 39 The masownys of the luge. 1672 MARVEL *Rehearsal Transp.* i. Wks. (Grosart) III. 55 As those that have the Mason's word, secretly discern one another. 1731 *Genl. Mag.* I. 431 The Author tells us, that a Mason is obliged by his Tenure, to obey the Moral Law. 1772 WESLEY *Jrnl.* 22 Apr. (1827) III. 446, I preached . . . in the Masons' Lodge. 1776 ABIGAIL ADAMS in *J. Adams' Fam. Lett.* (1876) 151 The Dr. was buried on Monday; the Masons walking in procession from the State House. 1845 D. JERROLD *Mrs. Caudle* viii, Do you suppose I'd ever suffered you to go and be made a mason, if I didn't suppose I was to know the secret, too?

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.* as *mason-craft*, *mason-like* adv.; *mason-work*, *stone-work*, *masonry*; also in a number of obs. compounds where the attrib. use takes the place of the possessive *mason's*, as *mason-axe*, *-chip*, *-device*, *-line*, *-lodge*, *-rule*.

1412-13 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 610 Factura de *Mason axes, pickes [etc.]. [1440 *Promp. Parv.* 329/1 Masonys ex, *lathomega*.] 1497-8 *Fabric Rolls York Minster* (Surtees) 90 Pro vj mason axis. 14.. *Nom.* in Wr.-Wülcker 687/32 *Hic petro*, a *mason schype. 1509-10 *Fabric Rolls York Minster* (Surtees) 95 Pro cariagio lyme, . . . mason chippes and fier erth. 1412 *Catterick Ch. Contract* (Raine 1834) 8 He sall make the Kirke . . . newe als werkemanschippe and *mason craft will. 1418 *Twenty-six Polit.* P. (E.E.T.S.) 62/42 þe wyseman his sone forbed Masoun-craft and all clymbyng. 1831 CARLYLE *Sart. Res.* (1858) 59 Bright, nimble creatures [swallows], who taught you the mason-craft? c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 1645 Toures . . . Made all of marbyll with *mason deuyse. [*Ibid.* 10584 A toure . . . Meruelously made with masons deuyse.] 1387 in *Registr. Cart. Ecll. S. Egidii* (Bann. Cl.) 25 Tha ylk men sal mak . . . a wyndow with thre lychtys in fourme *masonnylyke. 14.. *Nom.* in Wr.-Wülcker 687/35 *Hec amussis*, a *mason lyne. 1797 *Monthly Mag.* III. 215/1 In some *Mason Lodges in his neighbourhood, Burns had soon the fortune . . . to gain the notice of several gentlemen [etc.]. 14.. *Nom.* in Wr.-Wülcker 687/33 *Hec regula*, a *mason rewle. 1629 *Burgh Rec. Glasgow* (1876) I. 370 For working of the *mason work . . . of the liberarie hous. 1859 TENNYSON *Vivien* 4 It look'd a tower of ruin'd masonwork. 1896 *Archæol. Jnl.* LIII. 39 Detached blocks of stone, presenting well-marked indications of mason-work.

b. in the names of animals, esp. certain insects, which build a nest of sand, mud, or the like; as *mason-ant* (= F. *fourmi maçonne*), *-fly*; *mason-bee* (= F. *abeille maçonne*), an insect of the genera *Osmia*, *Chalcidoma* and *Anthophora*; *mason-spider*, a trap-door spider (*Mygale*); (free) *mason-wasp*, a solitary wasp, *Odynerus murarius*. Also *mason-shell*, a genus of molluscs (*Phorus* or *Xenophora*) which carry pieces of coral, stone, etc. fixed to the shell; a carrier-shell.

1816 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* xvii. (1818) II. 97 M. Huber . . . speaking of a *mason-ant, not found with us. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) VIII. 93 *Mason Bees make their cells with a sort of mortar, made of earth. 1867 *Intell. Observ.* No. 60. 415 Mason-bees of the genus *Anthophora*. 1750 G. HUGHES *Barbadoes* 83 It is called a *Mason-fly from the great quantity of mire and mortar which it carries into houses and elsewhere, wherewith to build its nests. 1884 *Riverside Nat. Hist.* (1888) I. 326 The . . . genus . . . *Phorus*, which embraces the carrier or *mason-shells of the eastern seas. 1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* III. xxxiv. 492 The trapdoor or *mason spider (*Mygale cæmentaria*). 1861 HULME tr. *Moquin-Tandon* II. v. ii. 260 The Mygales (Crab Spiders and Mason Spiders). 1792 M. RIDDELL *Voy. Madeira* 73 The free *mason wasp is so domestic as to build its nest, which is made of mud or clay, in the inhabited chambers of houses. 1815 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* (1818) I. 449 One species called by Reaumur the mason-wasp (*Odynerus muraria*, Latr.).

Hence *masonship*.

1833 CARLYLE *Ct. Cagliostro* ii. *Misc.* (1857) III. 270 Cagliostro, then, determines on Masonship. 1881 *Daily News* 17 Feb. 5/2 His [Herr Pietsch's] elaborate investigation of Goethe's fifty years of Masonship.

† *mason*, sb.² *slang.* *Obs.* One who acquires goods fraudulently by giving a bill which he does not intend to honour. Also † *masoner* (in the same sense); † *masoning* *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.* 1753 *Discov. J. Poulter* (ed. 2) 6, 24, 27, 29.

Mason ('meis(ə)n), sb.³ *orig. U.S.* [f. the name of John Mason, who was granted the patent for such jars in 1858.] *Mason jar*: a wide-mouthed glass jar with an airtight screw top widely used in home bottling; also *Mason fruit-jar*.

1885 *N.Y. Weekly Tribune* 6 Aug. 13/2 The Illinois Agricultural Society calls attention to the fact that Mason fruit-jars have been sent to that State packed in straw fowl with Canada thistle. 1888 L. HARGIS *Graded Cook Bk.* 472 Quince and apple butter. . . Put a little of the mixture in a plate and invert, if it adheres the butter is done. Fill Mason jars and seal. 1947 *Nat. Geogr. Mag.* June 822/1 His annual cherry crop amounted to one forlorn little cherry which he covered with a mason jar. 1950 *N.Z. Jnl. Agric.* Jan. 51/3, 2-pint mason jar feeders . . . were placed in the group of hives.

1972 H. C. RAE *Shooting Gallery* ii. 80 Landscapes evolved in his mind, like smoke in a Mason jar. 1973 J. JONES *Touch of Danger* xxvii. 162, I began to swish the martini mixture in the big Mason jar.

mason ('meis(ə)n), *v.* Also 5 *masown*, *masson*. [ad. F. *maçon-ner* (12th c.), f. *maçon* MASON sb.¹] *trans.* To build of stone (or brick, etc.); to construct of masonry; to build up or strengthen with masonry. Also with *together*, *out*.

c 1430 *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* i. x. (1869) 7 She hadde founded thilke house and masowned it. . . xij c. yer and xxx bifore that time. 1489 CAXTON *Faytes of A.* II. xiv. 117 With certain yssues and steppes welle massonnéd. 1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. i. 1 Al buyldynges are masoned and wroughte of dyuere stones. 1682 WHEELER *Journ. Greece* IV. 295 A round Temple of Brick, masoned together with a very hard cement. 1703 *Chatsworth Building Accts.* in *Jrnl. Derbysh. Archæol. Soc.* (1881) III. 31 For masoning, raising and setting upp 4 other urnes. 1862 LATHAM *Channel Isl.* III. xviii. (ed. 2) 412 About fifty yards south from the temple were five tumuli, masoned on every side. 1881 *Contemp. Rev.* Apr. 510 The watercourse beneath it is masoned out with solid stone.

absol. c 1483 CAXTON *Dialogues* 40/9 Laurence the masoné Hath take to masoné.

† b. To build in or into (a wall). *Obs.*

1527 ANDREW *Brunswyke's Distyll.* *Waters* biv. A trevet in the middle of the fornyis with the iii fete masoned in the wall of it. 1596 DANETT tr. *Comines* (1614) 217 He caused also to be masoned into the wall a great number of iron speares.

Hence *'masoning* *vbl. sb.*

1711 C. LOCKYER *Trade in India* ii. 44 Masoning is what they understand least of.

Mason and Dixon. *U.S.* = *Mason's and Dixon's line*: see *LINE* sb.² 17b. Now usu. *Mason-Dixon*.

1779 in W. B. Reed *Life & Corr. J. Reed* (1847) II. 134 The Virginia gentlemen offer to divide exactly the 40th degree with us. . . Perhaps we [of Penna.] would be as well off with Mason and Dixon's line continued. 1834 C. A. DAVIS *Let. J. Downing* 36 And he tell'd me Georgia would go for me, arter the General, as soon as any north of mason and dickson. 1843 *Knickerbocker* XXII. 185 The writer, who dwelleth near Mason and Dixon, descants upon the awful climate. 1948 *Downers Grove (Illinois) Reporter* 21 Oct. 3/2 Two Dixiecrats, out of their element north of the Mason-Dixon, nevertheless registered their convictions on the States' Rights issue. 1969 I. KEMP *Brit. G.I. in Vietnam* vii. 155 You're crazy, Limey! You couldn't keep me here for all the girls south of the Mason-Dixon Line. 1975 *Times* 20 Aug. 12/3 The tortured condition of the Jewish middle-class intellectual seems . . . the dominant subject of novels written north of the Mason-Dixon line.

Also *transf.*

1948 *Sat. Even. Post* 30 Oct. 124/4 This same little band has long since adopted three war-ruined families in the old country—two in Bizonia, one on the other side of Europe's bitter Mason and Dixon's line. 1970 *New Yorker* 22 July 4/3 Sub-Mason-Dixon dining.

mason-dewe, *-due*, *obs.* forms of MEASONDUE.

masondre, *obs.* form of MASONRY.

masoned ('meis(ə)nd), *ppl. a.* [f. MASON *v.* + -ED¹.] Formed of or strengthened with masonry. 1612 *Two Noble K.* v. i. The masond Turrets. 1869 LD. LYTTON *Orval* 93 Moss-mason'd haunts where hermit violets hide. 1892 — *King Poppy* iv. 422 The gallery ended in the mason'd base Of a deep well-shaft.

b. *Her.* (Also 7-8 *massoné* (= F. *maçonné*.) Marked with lines representing the joints or divisions between blocks of stone. Also *gen.*

1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* i. 69/1 He beareth Argent, Masoned into seven divisions Sable. *Ibid.* i. 94/2 The French Blazon it, A. Massonee of seven pieces S. 1718 NISBET *Ess. Armouries, Terms Her., Massone*, is said of Castles, Towers, and other Buildings, when the Cement is of a different Tincture from the Stones, as in the Arms of Castle. 1722 — *Syst. Heraldry* I. 418 A Castle Triple Towered Or, Masoned Sable, Windows and Ports shut Azure. 1727 BAILEY vol. II, *Massoné, Massonéd.* 1864 BOUTELL *Her. Hist. & Pop.* xxix. (ed. 3) 446 A low pillar, the base and capital masoned. 1868 CUSSANS *Her.* xiv. 167 The Mural Crown . . . has the circle masoned. 1900 HOPE in *Yorks. Archæol. Jnl.* XV. 282 The whole wall surface was 'masoned' with broad red or white lines.

masone dew, *obs.* form of MEASONDUE.

masoner. *Obs. exc. dial.* (See E.D.D.) [f. MASON *v.* + -ER¹.] A mason or bricklayer.

1605 *MS. Indenture*, Francis Hooll . . . of Brough, co. York, masoner. 1847 HALLIWELL, *Masoner*, a bricklayer.

masonerie ('meis(ə)nis), *nonce-wd.* [f. MASON sb.¹ + -ESS¹.] A female freemason.

1833 CARLYLE *Ct. Cagliostro* ii. *Misc.* (1857) III. 270.

masonic (mə'sɒnɪk), *a.* [f. MASON sb.¹ + -IC.] 1. Of or pertaining to masons or masonry. *rare.*

1810 SIR A. BOSWELL *Edinburgh* Poet. Wks. (1871) 55 The City grows and spreads on every side, In all the honour of masonic pride. 1821 BYRON *Juan* v. lxiii, The masonic folly Of those . . . Who give themselves to architecture wholly. 1895 S. R. HOLE *Little Tour Amer.* 308 The Washington Obelisk, said to be the highest masonic structure in the world.

2. Relating to, or characteristic of, freemasons or freemasonry. Also *transf.*

1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) X. 625/1 Some scrupulous brethren, who were alarmed at the publication of the masonic constitutions. 1810 WELLINGTON *Let.* 4 Jan. in *Gurw. Desp.* V. 410, I beg . . . that the meeting of the masonic

lodges in their corps, and the wearing of all masonic emblems and all masonic processions may be discontinued during the time they may be in Portugal. 1831-57 DE QUINCEY *Whiggism* Wks. VI. 125 This sublime masonic tie of brotherhood we ourselves possess, we members of Christendom. 1836-9 DICKENS *Sk. Boz, Scenes* xxiii, Cheap silver pen-holders and snuff-boxes, with a masonic star. 1879 STEVENSON *Trav. Cevennes* (1886) 18 [He] finally taught me the true cry or masonic word of donkey-drivers.

Masonite¹ ('meis(ə)naɪt). [f. *Mason* + -ITE.] An adherent of the fanatical (millenarian) doctrines of John Mason of Water Stratford (*died* 1694).

1710 STEELE & ADDISON *Tatler* No. 257 ¶ 12 Brownists, Independents, Masonites, Camisars, and the like.

masonite² ('meis(ə)naɪt). *Min.* [Named by C. T. Jackson, 1840, after Owen *Mason*: see -ITE.] A variety of chloritoid found in Rhode Island. 1840 C. T. JACKSON *Geol. Rhode Isl.* 88 (A. H. Chester).

Masonite³ ('meɪsɒnaɪt). Also *masonite*. The proprietary name of a type of fibreboard made from wood-fibre pulped under high-pressure steam.

1926 *Official Gaz.* (U.S. Patent Office) 23 Nov. 802/1 *Mason Fibre Company*, Laurel, Miss. Filed July 24, 1926. *Masonite. Particular description of goods.*—Fiber Board, Insulating Board, Composite Construction Board, Synthetic Lumber, or Artificial Lumber. 1933 *Sci. Amer.* Jan. 39/1 Floors will be of Masonite cushioned flooring. 1948 *Archit. Rev.* CIII. 270 (*caption*) The walls are covered with masonite sheeting fixed with broken recessed joints and slightly rounded corners, and painted grey-white. 1950 in W. Schack *Man. Plastics & Resins* 279 *Masonite* (trade name) refers to a series of headboards having considerable structural strength and resistance to abrasion and moisture. 1970 *Jrnl. Gen. Psychol.* LXXXII. 58 A five-digit counter, a speaker, two lights, and two standard Gerbrands rat levers were mounted on the lower panel (the unused lever was concealed by a masonite mask). 1970 *Southerly* XXX. 186 His blunted thumb jerked over the hump of his shoulder, pierced the masonite lining, pierced the weatherboards, rode the thirty odd miles of train-tracks and arrived in Sydney. 1973 *Jrnl. Genetic Psychol.* CXXII. 19 The stimuli used for pretraining and oddity training were multidimensional common household items and toys mounted on 4 × 4 inch brown-masonite squares.

masonry ('meis(ə)nri), *sb.* Forms: 4 *masonerie*, 4-5 *masonrye*, 5 *masonri*, *masyrny*, *masonrye*, *masondre*, 5-7 *masonrie*, 6 *massonnery*, 5-*masonry*. [a. F. *maçonnerie* (14th c.), f. *maçon* MASON sb.¹: see -ERY, -RY. Cf. med.L. *massoneria* (Du Cange).]

1. The art, skill, or occupation of a mason; the art or work of building in stone. Now *rare*.

a 1400 *Constit. Masonry* (Halliwell. 1844) 13 At these lordys prayers they cownterfetyd gemetry, And saf hyt the name of masonry. c 1420 S. *Etheldred* 789 in Horstman. *Altengl. Leg.* (1881) 300 Of no masonry to deyst þat ston, þey nadde no nede. c 1449 PECOCC *Repr.* i. x. 50 Lijk as he schulde vnresonabili and reprouabili aske, if he askid of a treuthe in masonry, where it is groundid in carpentrie. 1530 PALSGR. 429/1, I am skylled or connyng in physycke or palmestrye or massonnery. c 1600 SHAKS. *Sonn.* lv, When wastefull warre shall Statues ouer-turme, And broiles roote out the worke of masonry. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* vi. 261 [It] hath bene hewen out of the Rocke, by . . . men, experimented in Masonry. 1748 HUME *Ess., Understanding* xi. (1777) II. 152 Brick and stone and mortar, and all the instruments of masonry.

2. *concr.* That which is built or constructed by a mason; work executed by a mason; stonework.

? a 1366 CHAUCER *Rom. Rose* 302 Sorowe was peynted next Envye Upon that walle of masonrye. c 1384 — *H. Fame* III. 213 Hit nedith nought you more to tell . . . how they hate ye yn masoneryes, As corbettz fulle of ymageryes. 1426 LYDG. *De Guil. Pilgr.* 335 The masonry wrought ful clene, Off quyke stonyis bryht & schene. 1586 J. HOOKER *Hist. Irel.* in *Holinshed* II. 151/2 The faire bridge of Athlon . . . he builded with masonrie and free stone. 1601 SHAKS. *All's Well* II. i. 31, I shal stay here . . . Creeking my shoos on the plaine Masonry. 1752 MASON *Elfrida* Poems 1830 II. 33 From its base . . . All is of choicest masonry. 1843 BORROW *Bible in Spain* xv, Several gates had been blocked up with masonry. 1865 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* XXI. ii. (1872) IX. 276 It shows excellent sound masonries. 1876 ROUTLEDGE *Discov.* 29 The exterior is formed of a casing of solid masonry strengthened with iron hoops.

transf. 1774 PENNANT *Tour Scotl.* in 1772, 120 The strata narrow and regular, forming a stupendous natural masonry. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* i. i. 3 The particles . . . arrange themselves in layers, like courses of atomic masonry.

3. a. The craft, principles, and mysteries of freemasons; = FREEMASONRY 1, 2. Also *transf.*

1686 PLOT *Staffordsh.* 316 A large parchment volum they have amongst them, containing the History and Rules of the craft of Masonry. 1753 *Scots Mag.* Sept. 427/2 In Masonry let me be blest. 1826 *Mem. Margravine of Anspach* II. i. 14 He was ignorant of the machinations of modern Masonry. 1839 *Penny Cycl.* XIV. 482/2 An act was passed against Masonry in the third year of Henry VI. 1926 J. BLACK *You can't Win* xv. 202 George . . . took no pains to hide himself, feeling sure that the masonry of the road . . . would protect him against the common enemy—the law.

b. (See quot. 1896). *slang.*

1841 LYTTON *Night & Morning* (ed. 2) II. III. viii. 178, I was one of them, and know the masonry. 1896 FARMER & HENLEY *Slang* IV. 289/1 *Masonry*, secret signs & passwords.

4. *attrib.* Composed or built of masonry.

1875 R. F. MARTIN tr. *Havrez' Winding Mach.* 96 M. Kraft has carried his drum shaft upon a group of cast-iron columns, without any masonry walls whatever. 1880 *Responsib. Opium Trade* 5 It is exposed for a considerable time in large masonry tanks. 1899 *Westm. Gaz.* 4 Dec. 2/1

Girder bridges can obviously be destroyed much more easily than masonry arches.

Hence 'masonry *v. trans.*, to build or strengthen with masonry. Also 'masonried *ppl.* a.

1842 *Mechanics' Mag.* XXXVI. 480 If they [certain tunnels] were not masonried throughout... a serious fall of earth and rock will take place. 1864 C. P. SMYTH *Our Inheritance* v. xxii. It... can be explained in a much easier manner, than by going up, in the teeth of masonried facts, to the primeval antiquity of the world. 1883 *Siderial Messenger* II. 177 Marked by masonried station signals.

masooka, mazuca (mə'zu:kə). U.S. [? Corruption of Sp. *besugo* sea-bream.] (See quot.) 1884 G. B. GOODE, *etc. Nat. Hist. Aquat. Anim.* I. 370 The Lafayette or 'Spot' *Liostomus xanthurus*... is known... in the Saint John's River, Florida, as the 'Masooka'. 1902 WEBSTER Suppl., *Mazuca*.

masoola, masor: see MASSOOLA, MAZER.

|| **Masora(h), Massora(h)** (mə'sɔərə). Also **Mas(s)oreth** (mə'sɔərəθ). [More correctly *Masoreth*, repr. Heb. *māsōreth*, a word occurring in Ezek. xx. 37, where (by those scholars who do not regard the text as corrupt) it is interpreted 'bond (of the covenant)', and referred to the root 'sr to bind. In post-biblical Heb. the word became common in the sense of 'tradition', being apprehended as from the root *msr* to deliver, hand down; on this view of its etymology the normal punctuation would be *massōreth*, which many modern scholars have adopted, though without ancient authority. The mod. Heb. *māsōrāh* (whence mod. Latin *Masora*, F. *Massora*, *Massore*, G. *Masora*, Eng. *Masora*, *Masorah*), is said to date only from the 16th c., and (with this vocalization) is an abnormal formation from the root *msr*.] The body of traditional information relating to the text of the Hebrew Bible, compiled by Jewish scholars in the tenth and preceding centuries; the collection of critical notes in which this information is preserved. Also occas. used as a collective name for the scholars whose opinions are embodied in the *Masorah*, and to whom is ascribed the constitution of the present Hebrew text and the addition of the vowel-points, etc.

1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 179 That most profitable Treasure, which is called Masoreth. 1632 B. JONSON *Magn. Lady* I. (1640) 15 She could the Bible in the holy tongue: And read it without pricks: had all her Masoreth. 1659 BP. WALTON *Consid.* 263 The Masora... was not written all at one time, nor the work of one man, or perfected in one age. 1723 S. MATHER *Vind. Bible* 60 These sections of the law are quoted by the Masorah, instead of chapters. 1870 F. J. SMITH *Ewald's Heb. Gram.* (ed. 3) 37 Since... the *Massōra*, or the grammatical doctrine of the schools, could not venture to alter the letters of the text. 1904 *Athenæum* 13 Aug. 205/2 This rather abstruse little treatise will be studied eagerly by specialists in Hebrew grammar and *Masorah*. || Milton seems (misled by the rendering 'tradition') to have supposed the word to be applicable to the exegetical traditions of the Rabbis, by which the severity of the Law was increased.

1643 MILTON *Divorce* Introd., Wks. 1851 IV. 11 He who hedg'd in from abolishing, every smallest jot and tittle of precious equity contain'd in that Law, with a more accurate and lasting Masoreth, then either the Synagogue of Ezra, or the Galilean School at Tiberias hath left us.

Masorete, Massorete ('mæsərit). Forms: 6 *Massoreth*, *Mazaroth*, 7 *Masoreth*, *Massorat*, (9 *erron. Mazorete*), 7-9 *Massoret*, 9 *Masoret*, 8- *Massorete*, *Massorete*. [Originally a misapplication of *Masoreth*, better form of *MASORAH*. So F. *Massoretz* pl. (Rabelais); the later F. *Massorètes*, G. *Mas(s)oret(h)en*, mod. L. *Mas(s)orētæ*, Eng. *Mas(s)oretēs*, are due to association of the ending with that of words of Gr. origin like *exegete*, *athlete*.

The apparently abnormal formation led to the invention of *MASORITE* as a more correct substitute, but the older word is still the more frequently used.]

One of the Jewish scholars who contributed to the formation of the *Masorah*.

1587 GOLDING *De Mornay* xxx. 486 In stead of *Caru*... the Jewes will needes reade *Ca ari*...: their *Massorethes* (who haue made a Register of all the Letters of the Scriptures) doe witness that in al good Copies it is written *Caru*. *Ibid.*, The Jewes... are warned by their *Mazaroths*, that that sence is vnperfect. 1642 MILTON *Apol. Smect.* Wks. 1851 III. 282 Which the *Masoreths* and Rabbinicall Scholiasts not well attending, haue often us'd to blurre the margent with *Keri* instead of *Ketiv*. a 1693 *Urquhart's Rabelais* III. xiv. 123 The *Cabalists* and *Massorats*, Interpreters of the Sacred Scriptures. 1778 LOWTH *Transl. Isaiah* xxxviii. 13 note, The *Masoretēs* divide the sentence, as I haue done. 1866 J. G. MURPHY *Comm., Exod.* xxiii. 13 It is remarkable that the *Masoretēs* haue no division whatever at this point of the text. 1875 FARRAR in *Expositor* I. 106 The long labours of the Jewish *Masoretēs*. 1882 *Athenæum* 7 Oct. 456/3 These causes [of errors in Hebrew MSS.] are... admitted... by some even of the *Massoretēs*. 1886 C. A. BRIGGS *Messianic Prophecy* x. 301 note, An example of introverted parallelism, which has escaped the notice of the *Massoretēs*.

Masoretic, Massoretic (mæsə'retɪk), *a.* [f. prec. + -ic. Cf. F. *massorétique*, G. *massoretisch*.] Pertaining to, or proceeding from, the *Masoretēs*.

1701 GREW *Cosm. Sacra* IV. i. 140 The Jerusalem Talmud... is observed to mention some of the *Masoretick* Notes. 1778 LOWTH *Transl. Isaiah* Prelim. Diss. (1822) I. p. lxxi. The *Masoretic* punctuation... is in effect an interpretation of the Hebrew text made by the Jews of late ages, probably not earlier than the eighth century. 1870 F. J. SMITH *Ewald's Heb. Gram.* (ed. 3) 37 In the *Massoretic* schools of learning. 1882-3 SCHAFF *Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* II. 1430 The so-called *Massoretic* text.

Masoretical, a. Now rare. Also 8 *Mazoretical*, 9 *Masoretical*. [See -AL¹.] = prec.

a 1693 *Urquhart's Rabelais* III. xxxviii. 317 *Masoretical* fool. 1723 S. MATHER *Vind. Bible* 258 This *Masoretical* note is mentioned in the Talmud. *Ibid.* 306 Later paraphrasts, who wrote since the *Masoretical* age. 1755 *Gentl. Mag.* XXV. 9 In a place where the *dagesh forte* is used by *Mazoretical* writers. 1835 *Penny Cycl.* IV. 372/1 The general correctness of the *Masoretical* text.

Masorite ('mæsərait). Also 7 *Mazorite*, 9 *Mazorete*. [f. *MASORA*(H) + -ITE.] = *MASORETE*.

1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 179 *Martinius* affirmeth, That these *Masorites* inuented the prickes wherewith the Hebrew is now read. 1645 MILTON *Tetrach.* Wks. 1851 IV. 234 Why... should they be such crabb'd *masorites* of the Letter, as not to mollifie a transcendence of literal rigidity? 1827 TOWNLEY *Reasons Laws Moses* 35 The *Masorites* or *Mazoretēs*... were the first who distinguished the books and sections of the books of Scripture into verses.

attrib. a 1682 SIR T. BROWNE *Tracts* viii. (1683) 132 Whereas by the *Mazorite* Points and Chaldee Character the old Letter stands so transformed, that [etc.].

masoun de Dieu, obs. form of MEASONDUE.

masowyr, obs. form of MAZER.

masque (mɑ:sk, -æ-). Also 6-7 *maske*, 7-9 *mask*. [Orig. the same word as *MASK sb.*²; the Fr. spelling *masque*, formerly used indifferently with *mask(e)* in all senses, is now retained to distinguish the senses explained below.]

1. A masquerade, masked ball. [So in Fr.] Now rare.

1514 *Liber Numer. Scacc. Hen. VIII* in *Collier Hist. Dram. Poetry* (1831) I. 78 note, Johi. Farlyon Custod... apparatus omnium singulorum jocorum, larvatorum, vocat. *Masques*, *Revelles*, and *Disguysings*. 1533 MORE *Answ. Poysoned Bk. Pref.*, Wks. 1039/2 Some... full boldlye come daunce in a *maske*. a 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VIII* 16 The kyng with a .xi. other were disguised, after the manner of Italie, called a *maske*, a thyng not seen afore in Engle. 1601 SHAKS. *Twel. N.* I. iii. 121, I delight in *Masques* and *Reuels*. 1667 MILTON *P.L.* IV. 768 *Mixt Dance*, or wanton *Mask*, or *Midnight Bal.* 1719 D'URFEE *Pills* (1872) IV. 146 Lately I went to a *Masque* at Court Where I see *Dances* of every sort. 1735 POPE *Ep. Lady* 26 *Sappho* fragrant at an ev'ning *Masque*. 1903 *Smart Set* IX. 58/2, I should haue liked to go to a ball—a *masque* would haue suited me best.

2. A form of amateur histrionic entertainment, popular at Court and amongst the nobility in England during the latter part of the 16th c. and the first half of the 17th c.; originally consisting of dancing and acting in dumb show, the performers being masked and habited in character; afterwards including dialogue (usually poetical) and song.

1562 MS. *Lansdowne* 5 in *Collier Hist. Dram. Poetry* (1879) I. 179 The *Seconde Night*. First a *Castell* to be made in the haule, called the *Courte of Plenty*; then the *maske* after this sorte. 1599 B. JONSON *Cynthia's Rev. Ind.*, All the courtiers must prouide for *reuels*; they conclude vpon a *Masque*, the *deuice* of which is [etc.]. 1604 (title) The true description of a royal *masque* presented at Hampton Court vpon Sunday-night, being the eighth of January 1603-4. 1621 in *Ellis Orig. Lett. Ser.* I. III. 122 At the practising of a *Maske* that is intendid by the Queene to be presented to the Kinge. a 1674 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* xiv. §67 There being a *Masque* at the Court that the King liked very well, he perswaded the Chancellor to see it. 1791-1823 D'ISRAELI *Cur. Lit.* (1858) III. 8 The essence of the *Masque* was pomp and glory. 1827 HALLAM *Const. Hist.* (1876) II. viii. 38 The queen... had performed a part in a *mask* at court. 1879 M. PATTISON *Milton* II. (1880) 21 A *Mask* was an exhibition in which pageantry and music predominated, but in which dialogue was introduced as accompaniment or explanation. 1898 H. A. EVANS *Eng. Masques* Introd. 34.

b. *transf.* and *fig.*

1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* v. xvii. 427 His phansie presents him with strange *masques*, wherein onely Fiends and Furies are actours. a 1822 SHELLEY (title) The *Masque* of Anarchy. 1838 *Brit. Cycl. Biog.* II. 905/1 s.v. *Scott, Sir Walter*, The splendid *masque*, 'Ivanhoe'. 1860 HAWTHORNE *Marb. Faun* (1879) II. xviii. 185 And now, after a *mask* in which love and death had performed their several parts, she had resumed her proper character.

3. A dramatic composition intended for the kind of representation described under sense 2.

1605 B. JONSON (title) The *Queenes Masques*. The first, Of *Blacknesse*. 1637 MILTON (title of *Comus*) A *Mask* presented at Ludlow Castle, 1634. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 98 ¶ 7 A *Passage* in a *Mask* writ by Milton. 1865 LECKY *Ration.* (1878) II. 315 The musical dramas known under the name of *masques* elicited some of the noblest poetry of Ben Jonson and of Milton.

† 4. A set of *masques*, *Obs.*

1599 B. JONSON *Cynthia's Rev.* v. iii. Stage direct., The *Masques* ioyne, and they dance. 1625 BACON *Ess., Of Masques* (Arb.) 540 *Double Masques*, one of Men, another of Ladies, addeth State, and Variety.

5. *attrib.* and *Comb.*

1634 BP. HALL *Contempl. N.T.* IV. 167 If it were but some *mask-house*,... neither white staves nor halberts could keepe you out. 1645 *Jrnl. Ho. Comm.* 16 July V. 210/1 Ordered that the boarded *Masque House* at Whitehall... be forthwith pulled down and sold away. 1647 TRAPP *Comm. Matt.* xxiii. 23 *Capistranus*... got a great deal of respect to his doctrine by putting down... *mask-interludes*, &c. 1768 BARETTI *Mann. & Cust. Italy* II. 21 She... had found means in *mask-time* to get out of the convent. 1903 ANDERS *Shakespeare's Bks.* 153 *Puck* and the other fairies give a very *masklike* performance at the close of *Midsummer Night's Dream*.

masque, obs. form of *MASK sb.*² and *v.*²

masque alonge, masquenonger, var. forms of MUSKELLUNGE.

masquer: see *MASKER sb.*

masquerade (mɑ:skə'reid, -æ-), *sb.* Forms: a. 6 *masquerada*, 6-7 *mascarado*, *masquerado*, 7 *mascurado*, *maskarado*. β. 7- *masquerade*; also 7 *mascarad*, *maskerade*, -at, *mascherade*, 7-8 *mascarade*. [ad. Sp. *mascarada* (whence F. *mascarade*), f. *máscara* mask, *MASKER sb.*¹ (= It. *maschera*, whence *mascherata* masquerade).

The Sp. *máscara*, It. *maschera*, are regarded by most recent etymologists as a Arab. *maskhara* laughing-stock, buffoon (the sense 'man in masquerade', given by Richardson and Boethor, is said by Dozy to be a modern importation from Romanic), f. root *shkhira* to ridicule. Some scholars, however, reject this view, and connect the word with Pr. *mascarar*, Catal. *mascarar*, Pg. *mascarar*, OF. *mascurer*, *mascherer* (mod. F. *mâchurer*) to black (the face), of Teut. origin: cf. OE. *mæscra* 'macula' (? spot, or ? mesh), MDu. *maschel*, *mascher* spot. For the possible relation to *MASK sb.*², see that word.]

1. An assembly of people wearing masks and other disguises (often of a rich or fantastic kind) and diverting themselves with dancing and other amusements; a masked ball.

a. 1597 MORLEY *Introd. Mus.* 181 The Italians make their galliardes... plaine, and frame ditties to them, which in their *mascarades* they sing and daunce. 1612 J. MORE in *Bucclench MSS.* (Hist. MSS. Comm.) I. 126 The *mascarades* on Monday and Tuesday. 1653 A. WILSON *Jas. I* 104 He loved such Representations, and Disguises in their *Maskarades*, as were witty, and sudden. 1660 F. BROOKE tr. *Le Blanc's Trav.* 365 They haue sometimes their *Mascarados* called *Quacones*, disguising themselves like Devils.

β. 1613 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Tears Death Moeliades* (1614) To Rdr., The Name which... he Himselfe in the Challenges of his Martial Sports, and *Mascarads*, was wont to vse. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* VIII. 369 They haue Bull-beating, *Maskeats*, singing of rimes, and processions of Priests. 1671 LADY M. BERTIE in *12th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 23 They say the King hath put out a Proclamation to forbid *maskerades*. c 1720 PRIOR *Venus's Adv. Muses* 8 The loose dance, and wanton *masquerade*. 1742 H. WALPOLE *Lett. to Mann* (1834) I. 106, I was last week at the *masquerade* dressed like an old woman and passed for a good *mask*. 1877 MAR. M. GRANT *Sun-Maid* vii, You would do for a *masquerade* in that costume.

b. *transf.* and *fig.* usually with reference to the fantastic or motley character of a masquerade.

1587 HARMER tr. *Beza's Serm. Cant.* 134 The *Masquerada* of a high masse. 1608 TOPSELL *Serpents* (1658) 668 Although they pretend a matchlesse understanding in these mysteries of Philosophy, they haue caused others... to be blinded with the *mascarados* of absurdities. 1612 *Proc. Virginia* 45 in *Capt. Smith's Wks.* (Arb.) 124 These feindes... cast themselves in a ring about the fire, singing and dancing with excellent ill variety;... Hauling spent neere an hour, in this *maskarado* [etc.]. 1614 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Urania* II, A Nought, a Thought, a *Mascarade* of Dreames. 1702 POPE *Wife of Bath* 284 Visits to ev'ry Church we daily paid, And march'd in ev'ry holy *Masquerade*. 1750 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 75 ¶ 16 The rich and powerful live in a perpetual *masquerade*, in which all about them wear borrowed characters. 1841-4 EMERSON *Ess., Poet Wks.* (Bohn) I. 167 *Aesop* reports the whole catalogue of common daily relations through the *masquerade* of birds and beasts.

2. Disguise such as is worn at a masquerade; masquerade dress. † a. *lit.* *Obs.*

1668 DRYDEN *Even. Love* III. i, There are some women without in *masquerade*. 1691 *Emilianne's Frauds Rom. Monks* (ed. 3) 399 As he was going one Evening to the Play-House he met with a Lady of Quality in *Masquerade*. 1774 H. WALPOLE *Lett. to Mann* 8 June, Everybody is to go in *masquerade*, but not in *mask*.

b. *transf.* (contemptuously). Also, the action of 'masquerading'.

1868 MISS BRADDON *Run to Earth* I. xi. 260 'What, in heaven's name, is the meaning of this *masquerade*?' The surgeon removed his broad-brimmed hat [etc.]. Nothing could haue been more perfect than his disguise. 1902 ELIZ. BANKS *Newspaper Girl* 268 During my *masquerade* as an American heiress.

c. *fig.* Disguise; false outward show; pretence.

1674 Ch. & Court of Rome 23 This convention... was nothing but a Scene dressed up in *Masquerade*. 1680 Hon. Cavalier 16, I openly declare, without any *Masquerade*, That [etc.]. 1691 WOOD *Ath. Oxon.* II. 21 The Presbyterians said... that he [Chillingworth] was always a Papist in his heart, or, as we now say, in *masquerade*. 1726 DE FOE *Hist. Devil* II. iii. (1840) 204 The Devil in *masquerade*, Satan in full disguise. 1781 CRABBE *Library* 25 The smooth tongue's habitual *masquerade*. 1823 BYRON *Juan* XI. xxxvii, And, after all, what is a lie? 'Tis but the truth in *masquerade*. 1863 WOOLNER *My Beautiful Lady* Introd. 7 For none can strip this complex *masquerade* And know who languishes with secret wounds.

d. *concr.* A travesty, counterfeit. *rare.*

1847 DISRAELI *Tancred* III. v, 'Thou son of a slave!' exclaimed the lady, 'thou *masquerade* of humanity!'

†3. One who takes part in a masquerade. *Obs.* 1651 tr. *De-las-Coveras' Don Fenise* 244 All the company were mute, considering for what cause this troupe of unknown people were come into this assembly. Some thought that they were some Mascarads. 1667 *London Gaz.* No. 130/3 Several Citizens... going disguised as Mascarades. 1670 LASSELS *Voy. Italy* II. 187 Here also it is that the Mascarades march in Carneval time. 1727 *BOYER Fr. Dict., Masque, (Personne masquée)* a masker, a mascarade.

†4. A Spanish cavalry exercise. *Obs.*

1674 CLARENDON *Life* (1761) I. 223 The Masquerade is an Exercise They learned from the Moors, performed by Squadrons of Horse, seeming to charge each other with great Fierceness; with Bucklers in their left Hands and a Kind of Cane in their right.

†5. Used as a name for one or more textile fabrics. *Obs.*

1711 *Country-Man's Let. to Curate* 95 He goes Generally in Winter in good thick Rug, and in Summer most part in a Highland Plaid, masquerade being at any time too Limber for him. 1714 A. JAFFRAY *Let. in Scott. N. & Q.* June 12 If you want any women's cloth or mascarads for your ladie. 1846-60 FAIRHOLT *Costume in Eng.* (ed. 2) Gloss., *Masquerade*, a shot silk of various tints.

6. *attrib.*, sometimes passing into *adj.* = befitting a masquerade; also *fig.*

1720 WELTON *Suffer. Son of God* II. xvi. 430 This very same Temptation oftentimes attacks the Servants of God, in a more Masquerade Address. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* XIII. vii. The female still speaking in her masquerade voice. 1766 GOLDSM. *Vic. W.* (1767) I. xviii. 84 [He] demanded whether I was the real chaplain of the company, or whether it was only to be my masquerade character in the play. 1766 *PORNY Heraldry* vi. §3 (1787) 222 This Ornament [*sc.* the mitre], with other Masquerade Garments. 1772 FOOTE *Nabob* II. Wks. 1799 II. 304 A masquerade ticket, is more negotiable there than a note from the bank. 1772 *Songs Costume* (Percy Soc.) 249 An ass may look fierce in a masquerade dress. 1824 MISS MITFORD *Village Ser.* I. 236 A Spanish masquerade-dress. 1841 MARRYAT *Poacher* xliii. The first masquerade-night at Vauxhall.

masquerade (mɑːskə'reɪd, -æ-), *v.* Also 7 *mascherate*. [*f.* prec. sb.]

†1. *trans.* To disguise as at a masquerade. *Obs. rare.*

1654 *COKAINÉ Diane* II. 131 Wicked man... how skilfull thou art to mascherate thy excuses! 1681 T. FLATMAN *Heraclitus Ridens* No. 34 (1713) I. 218 Torying, Tantivyng and Masquerading his Majesty's most loyal and dutiful Subjects. 1717 KILLINGBECK *Serm.* xi. 229 To masquerade Vice, and to make it wear the Habit and Shape of that Virtue it most resembles.

†2. To make like a masquerade, as by variety of costume. *Obs. rare*¹.

1757 MRS. GRIFFITH *Let. Henry & Frances* (1767) IV. 239, I am just come up from the Shore, which I left masqueraded with People, I believe, from every Nation of the Earth.

3. *intr.* To appear or go about in disguise; to pass oneself off under a false character; to have or assume a deceptive appearance.

1692 R. L'ESTRANGE *Fables* ccxxiv. 196 An Ass.. Masquerading up and down in a Lyon's Skin. 1809-10 COLERIDGE *Friend* (1865) 215 He... masqueraded on the bloody stage of revolution, a Caligula with the cap of liberty on his head. 1850 H. ROGERS *Ess.* (1874) II. ii. 123 Some may probably deem that... philosophy is here masquerading it a little too freely for her character. 1863 W. PHILLIPS *Speeches* xxiv. 533 Virginia has a government, and is not a horde of pirates masquerading as a state.

†**masque'raded**, *pppl. a.* *Obs. rare.* [*f.* MASQUERADE *sb.* or *v.* + -ED.]

1. ? Coloured like 'masquerade'.

1678 *London Gaz.* No. 1348/4 Eight pieces of... taffaty Ribon, all cloth-colour, one ashe, one maskeredad.

2. Disguised.

1752 A. MURPHY *Gray's Inn Jnl.* (1756) I. 142 A very Considerable Number of masqueraded Shillings... so well disguised, that they passed among the Company for Guineas.

masque'rader. [*f.* MASQUERADE *v.* + -ER¹.]

a. One who takes part in a masquerade. b. One who 'masquerades' or assumes disguise. *lit.* and *fig.*

1677 LADY CHAWORTH in *12th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 36 Lord Purbecke hath hired... Sir John Benett's house... for to make a ball to the Mascaraders in next week. 1718 HICKES & NELSON *J. Kettlewell* III. xv. 221 He strenuously Opposed such Religious Masqueraders. 1775 SHERIDAN *Rivals* I. i, Love... has been a masquerader ever since the days of Jupiter. 1836 HOR. SMITH *Tin Trump.* (1876) 206 Many masqueraders on the stage of real life betray themselves by overacting their part. 1879 O. W. HOLMES *Motley* xv. 94 Diplomatic masqueraders of the 16th century.

masque'rating, *vbl. sb.* [*f.* MASQUERADE *v.* + -ING¹.] The action of MASQUERADE *v.*; participation in masquerades; assumption of disguise.

1672 DRYDEN *Marr. à la Mode* IV. ii, This masquerading is a most glorious invention. a 1715 BURNET *Own Time* (1724) I. 262 At this time the Court fell into much extravagance in masquerading. 1886 *Athenæum* 20 Feb. 257/3 How much of dramatic masquerading there is in any poem no critic can ever say.

attrib. 1723-4 DK. WHARTON *True Briton* No. 71 II. 609 An Intrigue that began last Masquerading Time. 1840 DICKENS *Barn. Rudge* II, 'No masquerading tricks', said the locksmith. 1850 KINGSLEY *Alt. Locke* I, They were to me God's angels shining in... fairy masquerading dresses.

masque'rating, *pppl. a.* [*f.* MASQUERADE *v.* + -ING².] That masquerades; addicted to masquerading.

1682 *Roxb. Ballads* (1884) 193 From all the Masquerading French... *Libera nos, Domine!* 1717 CROKALL *Ovid's Met.* x, Down with his masquerading wings he flies. 1856 R. A. VAUGHAN *Mystics* (1860) II. 232 In this masquerading world of ours. 1876 T. HARDY *Ethelberta* (1890) 89 You don't escape me, masquerading madam.

masque'radish, *a. rare.* [*f.* MASQUERADE *sb.* + -ISH.] Befitting a masquerade.

1681 T. FLATMAN *Heraclitus Ridens* No. 6 (1713) I. 36 It makes him look so Masqueradish, that all the Women and Children... take him for a Devil Incarnate. 1819 *Hermit in London* III. 170 Her very masqueradish figure.

†**masquin**. *Obs.* Also 6 *masken*, 7 *masquine*. [*?* for MASKING *vbl. sb.*] A masquerade or masquerading costume.

1578 *Inv. R. Wardr.* (1815) 237 Fyve masking garmentis of cramossie satin... Sex maskenis of the same. 1653 J. HALL *Paradoxes* 67 They must put off their Masquine habits. 1658 R. FRANCK *North. Mem.* (1821) 23 The Church of Rome... where mattins are metamorphosed into masquins, collect translated into collations [etc.].

mass (mæs; *in the use of Roman Catholics freq. ma:is*), *sb.*¹ Forms: 1-3 *mæsse* (Northumb. *measse*), 1-7 *messe*, 2-7 *masse*, 3 (in comb.), 4-6 chiefly *Sc.* and *north. mes*, 4-6 *Sc.* and *north.*, 7-9 (sense 6) *mess*, 4-7 *mas*, (4 *misse*, 5 *mase*, *mese*, 6 *miss*), 6-*mass*. [OE. *mæsse* (Kentish and Mercian *messe*) wk. fem., a. vulgar L. *messa* (whence F. *messe*, Pr., It. *messa*; Sp. *misa*, Pg. *missa*, are from written Latin):—Eccl. L. *missa*. The Teut. forms, partly from vulgar Lat. and partly from written Latin, are: OFris., OS. *missa* (MDu. *misse*, *messe*, mod. Du. *mis*), MHG. *misse*, *messe* (mod. G. *messe*), ON. *messa* (Sw. *messa*, Da. *messe*).

It is now generally agreed that the L. *missa* is a verbal sb. (formed like *repulsa*, *collecta*, *offensa*) from L. *mittere* (pa. pple. *missus*) to send, send away, dismiss. The earliest known examples of the word belong to the last quarter of the 4th century, occurring in the Epistles of St. Ambrose and the Itinerary of Silvia of Aquitania. In the early centuries it had the general sense of 'religious service', being applicable, e.g., to matins and vespers, though in an eminent sense it always denoted the Eucharist. In secular application it occurs, though rarely, in the 5th and 6th centuries with the sense 'dismissal'. The origin of the liturgical application has been much disputed. Isidore (a 636) conjectured that the original reference was to the dismissal of the catechumens which was the preliminary to the eucharistic service. This explanation is not favoured by modern scholars, who consider that the wider sense 'religious service' is more likely than the narrower sense to have been the original. Some think that *missa* at first denoted the solemn dismissory formula at the conclusion of a service, *Ite, missa est*, and hence came to be applied to the service itself. Others (as Kattenbusch in Herzog's *Encycl.*) have suggested, on confessedly slender and doubtful evidence, that *missa* in secular use had some such sense as 'commission', 'official duty', and was therefore adopted as the rendering of Gr. *λεωτοργία* (see LITURGY), which had primarily a similar meaning, but in ecclesiastical language was used for 'religious service' and specifically for the Eucharist. Several other theories have been proposed, but none of them has gained wide acceptance among scholars.]

1. The Eucharistic service; in post-Reformation use, chiefly that of the Roman Catholic Church.

In the 16th c. the Protestants generally objected to the term as being unscriptural, and as associated with the 'popish' view of the nature of the sacrament. (In Sweden and Denmark, however, the equivalent words are applied to the Lutheran communion service.) In the first Prayer-book of Edward VI (1548-9) the heading of the service reads 'The Holy Communion, commonly called the Masse', but in the subsequent Prayer-books the word was not used. In recent years some of the Anglican clergy have applied the term to their own rite.

a. The celebration of the Eucharist. *Freq.* without article, e.g. *at mass*, (*to go*) *to mass*; *to say*, *sing*, *hear*, *attend mass*.

a 900 tr. *Bæda's Hist.* IV. xxii. (Schipper) 460/1 Fram underntide, þonne mon mæssan ofustst singeð. c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 9 Ic eou segge... þæt nis hit nan þer þæt me... for his saule bidde pater noster ne messe singe. a 1225 *Ancre. R.* 32, I þe messe... siggeð þeos uers stonðinde. c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 7620 Of prest was þer no benisoun, Ne messe songen, ne orysoun. 13... *E.E. Allit. P. A.* 1114 Mylde as maydenez seme at mas. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* XI. 376 Thai herd the mess full reuerently. 1457 *Test. Ebor.* (Surtees) II. 207 The stall quer I sit at mese. 1538 STARKEY *England* I. iv. 132 They can no thung dow but pattur vp theyr matyns and mas. 1646 SIR J. TEMPLE *Irish Rebell.* (1746) 177 Fitz-Patrick... did endeavour all he could to turn them to mass. 1686 *EVELYN Diary* 19 Jan., Dryden... and his two sonns... were said to go to masse. 1759 ROBERTSON *Hist. Scot.* III. Wks. 1813 I. 263 The earls of Lennox, Athol and Cassils openly attended mass. 1885 MABEL COLLINS *Prettiest Woman* IX, She goes to early mass each morning. 1893 *Ch. Times* 6 Oct. 997/4, I commenced having Mass on all Holy Days at 9 a.m.

b. A particular celebration of the Eucharist, esp. one having a special object or intention. Often *pl.*

a 831 *Charter Oswulf* in Sweet *O.E. Texts* 444 Dætaeghwil messesþæt gesinge fore Osuulfes sawle twa messan. c 1200 *Vices & Virtues* 65 Durh masses and bienes and ælmesseð ðe me doð for ðe. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 11321 Hii massen & orisons uaste uor him bede. a 1300

Cursor M. 21189 þe first mess þæt sent petre sang Was þar þan na canon lang. c 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 212 To make solempnyte whanne riche men ben dede wip dirige & messis. 1420 *E.E. Wills* (1882) 48, xx trentalez off messez for my soule. 1562 *Articles of Religion* xxxi. (1571) 19 The sacrifices of Masses, in the which it was commonly said that the Priestes did offer Christe for the quicke and the dead. 1648 GAGE *West Ind.* xv. (1655) 102 They are not able to continue in the Church while a Masse is briefly hudled over. 1797 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Italian* xi, [This] announced that the first Mass was begun. 1828 SCOTT *F.M. Perth* xx, Suitable masses said for the benefit of his soul. 1845 *FORD Handbk. Spain* I. 55 The Spaniards always, whenever they can, hear a mass.

2. a. In pre-Reformation use, the sacrament of the Eucharist; subsequently, the Eucharist as administered and doctrinally viewed by Roman Catholics.

c 1000 *Ælfric's Past. Ep.* xxi. in Thorpe *Laws* II. 376 Nu is eo mæsse... gemynd his [Drihtnes] mæran þrowunge. 13... *Minor Poems fr. Vernon MS.* xlvi. 69 þou leuest not in þe Mes, þæt euer God þer in is. c 1375 *Lay Folks Mass Bk.* (MS. B.) 2 þo worthiest þing... In al þis world, hit is þo messe. 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 34 These men... admonishing... to put downe the Masse. 1563 WINSET *Four Scoir Thre Quest.* To Rdr., Wks. 1888 I. 56 The mayst blissit, feirfull, and haly sacrifice of the mes. 1635 PAGITT *Christianogr.* I. iii. (1636) 96 A true, Reall, Propitiatorie and unbloudie Sacrifice, under the name of the Masse. 1853 MARSDEN *Early Purit.* 28 Admitting a real presence in the mass.

b. The rite or form of liturgy used in the (pre-Reformation or Roman) celebration of the Eucharist.

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xxxix. (*Cosme & Damiene*) I Of haly messe in þe secre Syndry sanctis set we se. 1548-9 (Mar.) *Bk. Com. Prayer, Communion* (heading), The Svpper of the Lorde, and the holy Communion, commonly called the Masse. 1628 P. SMART *Van. Superst. Popish Cerem.* *ij b, The Author of this sermon telling him [Cosens] upon occasion the Masse is disallowed: hee replied roundly: Will you deny that our Service is a Masse? 1634 *CANNE Necess. Separ.* (1849) 85 The papists like well of the English mass (for so King James used to call it). 1879 T. F. SIMMONS *Lay Folks Mass Bk.* 352 The York use... was in the main the ancient Gregorian mass, according to the Roman rite of the eighth century. 1883 J. S. BLACK in *Encycl. Brit.* XVI. 509/2 The Statio ad S. Mariam Majorem [etc.] prefixed to most of the masses in the Gregorian Sacramentary.

¶ c. Shakspeare's mention of *evening mass* is prob. due to ignorance or forgetfulness of the fact that mass was not (normally) celebrated in the evening. In ecclesiastical antiquities, however, the expression is a literal rendering of L. *missa vespertina*, where the sb. has the wider sense mentioned in the etymological note above.

1592 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* IV. i. 38 Are you at leisure, Holy Father now, Or shall I come to you at evening Masse? 1903 W. H. HUTTON *Eng. Saints* iii. 122 It was Saturday night, and he [Columba] went to the chapel for the evening mass (as Adamnan still calls the night office).

d. Phr. †*neither mass nor matins*: nothing of very serious import.

1528 SIR T. MORE *Dial. conc. Heresy* I. xx. Wks. 145/2 Men say sometyme when they would saye or doo a thung and cannot well come thereon... it maketh no matter they saye, ye maye beginne agayne and mende it, for it is nother masse nor matyns.

3. With qualification denoting the ritual form or the intention of the service.

a. *high* (or solemn or †*great*) *mass*, mass celebrated with the assistance of deacon and subdeacon, with incense and music. (Also *attrib.* in *high mass time*.) *low* (or †*little*) *mass*, mass said without note and with the minimum of ceremony. (Also ME. *swimesse* = silent mass.) *mass of the day*, †(a) the first mass of the day (or 'morrow-mass'); (b) the mass which has its variable parts corresponding with the choir office of the day on which it is celebrated (opposed to *votive mass*). *private mass*, (a) as rendering of *missa privata*, a term sometimes applied to a mass celebrated otherwise than in presence of a congregation, e.g., in a private oratory (also sometimes explained as = *low mass*); (b) by the Protestant controversialists of the 16th c. applied to a celebration at which the congregation, though present, were not allowed to communicate. *dry mass* (L. *missa sicca*), a celebration without either consecration or communion.

b. In the titles of occasional masses, as *mass of the Trinity*, *of the Holy Ghost*, *of our Lady*, MARYMASS, JESUS MASS, †*Apostle's mass* (at St. Paul's Cathedral).

c. See also *mass of the RESANCTIFIED*, of REQUIEM, MORROW-MASS, HUNTER'S, HUNTING *mass*, *red mass* (RED a. 19), †*SOUL-mass*, *VOTIVE mass*.

†154 *O.E. Chron.* an. 1125 He sang ðone heh messe on Eastren dæi. c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 97 Prest hem seið atte swimesse turned þe bred to fleis and þe win to blod. c 1386 CHAUCER *Merch. T.* 650 Whan þat the heighe masse was ydoon. ? 14... in *Q. Eliz. Acad.* (1879) 34 Masse of our Lady. *Ibid.*, The second mass of the trynite. *Ibid.*, The third masse must bee of Requiem. c 1450 *Merlin* 97 Thei rounge to messe of the day. 1490 *Aberdeen Reg.* (1844) I. 46 At hie mestim. c 1550 BALE *K. Johan* (Camden) 41 Masse of the v wondes. 1556 *Chron. Gr. Friars* in *Monum. Franciscana* (Rolls) II. 220 A commandement from the counelle vn-to Powles that they shulde haue no more the Apostylle masse in the mornynge. 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 15 After y^t all be comen together, they shal haue a messe of the holy Ghost. 1560 BECON *Catech.* v. Wks. 1564 I. 453 In times paste, before this deuelische priuate masse bras in, the minister and the people together dyd receive the holy misteries of the body and bloud of Christ, and not the priest alone, as the manner is now. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 309 After the thirde Agnus was sayde in time of a low Masse. 1770 BARETTI *Journ. London to Genoa* II. 199 The Priest who celebrated the Great Mass this morning. 1898 C. WORDSWORTH *Mediaeval Services* 22 The Mass of the day at the high altar. *Ibid.* 33 When the Bishop was performing a solemn Mass.

4. Qualified by the name of a saint, etc.: A feast-day or festival. Survives as *-mas* in CANDLEMAS, CHILDERMAS, CHRISTMAS, LAMMAS, MARTINMAS, MICHAELMAS; also *Allhallowmas(s)*, *Ladymass*, *MARYMASS*.

c 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* John vii. 2 Temples *mæssa*, *sceopægia*. c 1000 *Ælfric Gram.* (Z.) 43 December: se monod onginð anum dæge æfter andreamæssan. c 1330 *Arth. & Merl.* 3391 (Kölbng) Sone after seyn Jones misse [*rime lesse*]. 1452 *Paston Lett.* I. 236 Be twixt this and Seynt Margretys messe. 1584 in Littlejohn *Aberd. Sheriff Court* (1904) *Intro.* 44 To Andirmses Evin nixtocum.

5. A musical setting of those parts of the mass which are usually sung, viz. the Kyrie, Gloria, Credo, Benedictus, and Agnus.

1597 *MORLEY Intro.* Mus. 21 In the Tenor part of the Gloria of his Masse *Aue Maris stella*. 1667 *SIMPSON Compend. Pract. Mus.* 137 Masses, Hymns, Psalms, Anthems. . . &c. 1782 *BURNEY Hist. Mus.* II. 494 In every movement of Josquin's Mass, some part or other, but generally the Tenor, is singing the tune in different notes and measures. 1846 *Penny Cycl. Suppl.* s.v. *Palestrina*, His first work, consisting of four masses for four voices.

6. Used in oaths and asseverations: *by the mass*, mod. dial. *amess*, and simply *mass* (often *mess*).

c 1369 *CHAUCER Dethe Blaunche* 928 By the masse I durste swere. . . That [etc.]. 1526 *SKELTON Magnyf.* 2201 By the messe, I shall cleue thy heed to the waste. 1592 *KYD Sol. & Pers.* II. i. 220 Mas, the foole sayes true. 1599 *SHAKS. Hen. V.* III. ii. 122 By the Mes, ere these eyes of mine take themselves to slomber, ayle de gud seruice. 1695 *CONGREVE Love for L.* III. vi. So, so, enough Father—Mess, I'd rather kiss these Gentlewomen. 1754 *RICHARDSON Grandison* (1811) II. xxviii. 276 Pray, sir, do you withdraw, if you please. *Mr. Gr.* Not I, by the mass! 1756 *FOOTE Eng. fr. Paris* I. Wks. 1799 I. 98 Oh, a British child, by the mess. 1816 *W. IRVING in Life & Lett.* (1864) I. 350 By the mass, I look back with much longing to her bounteous establishment. 1848 *KINGSLEY Saint's Trag.* I. ii, Mass! I had forgot.

7. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *mass-bread*, *church-goer*, *music*, *-rite*, *-time*, *-vestment*, *-work*; objective, etc., as *mass-hearing*, *-hunter*, *-mumbler*, *-sayer*, *-saying*, *-seer*, *-singing*; *mass-borrowed*, *-like*, *-mumblng* adjs. Special combs.: *mass-bell*, (a) a bell that calls people to mass; (b) a bell that is rung during mass, a sacring-bell; † *mass-cake*, an opprobrious term for a wafer used in the mass; † *mass-closet*, a Roman Catholic chapel; † *mass clothes*, mass vestments; † *mass-cope*, a chasuble; † *mass-gear*, the instruments, etc. used in celebrating mass; † *mass-gospeller*, a protestant who (hypocritically) attends mass; † *mass-groat* = *MASS-PENNY*; *mass-hackle* (now *arch.*), a chasuble; † *mass-kiss* (ME. *messecos*), the kiss of peace at the mass; *mass-money*, (a) offerings of money made at mass; (b) money paid to a priest for saying mass; † *mass-reaf*, mass-vestments; *mass rock* *Hist.*, a rock at which persecuted Irish Catholics would gather to celebrate the mass in secret; † *mass-song*, the singing or celebration of mass; † *mass-while*, the hour for celebrating mass. Also *MASS-BOOK* to *MASS-PRIEST*.

14. . . in *Rel. Ant.* I. 61 Quhan I rynge the *messe belle. 1863 *LONGF. Wayside Inn, Saga K. Olaf* XI. viii, The mass-bells tinkled. 1642 *MILTON Apol. Smect.* Wks. 1851 III. 290 Scandalous ceremonies and *masse-borrow'd Liturgies. 1473 *Acc. Ld. Treas. Scoll.* (1877) I. 64 Item for *mess bred for the hale jere. 1579 *FULKE Heskins's Parl.* 78 Their whole *Masse cakes. a 1555 *BRADFORD Hurt of hearing Mass* (Copland) Cvj, As though the *masse church were y catholyke church. 1656 *HEYLIN Surv. France* 92 Little Chappels, or *Masse-closets. c 1440 *Alph. Tales* 144 He. . . did on his *mes clothis & stude att þe altar befor þe bisshopp. 13. . . *Minor Poems fr. Vernon MS.* xxxvii. 773 Cum when he [þe prest] dop of his *masse-cope. c 1300 *Havelok* 188 The caliz, and the pateyn ok, The corporaus, the *messe-gere. 1843 *BORROW Bible in Spain* xvi, Antonio, though by no means a *mass-goer [etc.]. a 1555 *BRADFORD Hurt of hearing Mass* (Copland) Cvij, Suche be popyshe protestauntes, *masse gossellers, or, as they would be called, bodelye massmongers and spirytual gossellers. 1550 *BALE Eng. Votaries* II. Iij, Of them that gawe aultre clothes. . . *masse grottes and trentals. c 1122 *O.E. Chron.* an. 963 (Laud MS.) Min *messe hacel, & min stol, & min ræf. c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 163 De meshakele is of medeme fustane. 1842 *SIR H. TAYLOR Edwin the Fair* I. viii, This shaveling's meagre face, With his mass-hackle and his reef and stole. c 1425 *AUDELAY XI Pains of Hell* 86 in *O.E. Misc.* 213 [þai] let oper men of *mas hereng. a 1555 *BRADFORD Hurt of hearing Mass* (Copland) Cvj, They that are *masse hunters. c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 91 Tocne of sehtnesse, þat is *messe cos. c 1300 *Beket* 1779 He nolde cusse masscos to cusse Seint Thomas. 1637-50 *Row Hist. Kirk* (Wodrow Soc.) 394 The Communion is discharged to be before the pulpit. . . (for that were not so *Masse-lyke). 1664 *H. MORE Myst. Iniq.* 431 *Mass-money, Oblations to Saints and their Images, and the like. 1897 *Daily News* 18 Nov. 6/1 For the purpose of earning mass money men are ordained at the earliest possible age. 1543 *BALE Yet a Course*, etc. 88 b, *Masse mombler, holye water swyngrs [etc.]. 1566 *Pasquine in a Traunce* 106 b, So many thousand of *Masse-momblng priests. 1835 *Court Mag.* VI. 24/2 The accompaniments to the songs and the *mass music. a 1000 *Canons of Edgar* c. 33 in *Thorpe Lavus* II. 250 Dæt ælc preost hæbbe. . . eal *mæssereaf wurðlice behworfen. c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 215 Boc oðer belle, calch oðer messe-ref. 1803 *SCOTT Eve of St. John* 91 He who says the *mass-rite for the soul of that knight. 1914 *W. P. BURKE Irish Priests in Penal Times* p. vii,

The *Mass Rock' . . . the 'Priests' Hollow' . . . and many a similar name . . . are witnesses . . . to a hunted priesthood. 1932 *H. CONCANNON Blessed Eucharist in Irish Hist.* xix. 389 He was often placed on the summit of a high rock, to signal the approach of the 'priest hunters', while around a great stone, 'a mass rock' . . . the parishioners were assembled for Mass. 1933 *FATHER AUGUSTINE Ireland's Loyalty to Mass* x. 166 Carraig an Aifrin, (the Mass Rock). 1959 *D. D. C. P. MOULD Peter's Boat* vi. 79 There are, in fact, an enormous number of known Mass rocks in this country, and that is to be expected, for they were in use whenever persecution was hot, and in fact, come almost into living memory. 1554 *BRADFORD Let. Wks.* (Parker Soc.) I. 393 Then these *mass-sayers and seers shall shake. c 1440 *Alph. Tales* 442 And so þe bisshopp was trublid herewith, & lefte his *mes-saying. 1546 *BALE Eng. Votaries* I. (1548) 31 For the fyrst . . . [considerations] a prest ought not, he sayth, to abstayne from his masse sayenge. 1554 *Mass seer [see quot. for mass-sayer]. 1340 *HAMPOLE Pr. Consc.* 3702 þat *mes syngyng May tistet þe saul out of payn bryng. 1553 *BECON Reliques of Rome* (1563) 198 b, In Masse syngyng, in almose geuyng. a 900 tr. *Bæda's Hist.* I. xxvi. (Schipper) 58 On pyse cyricean ærest þa halgan lareowas ongunnan. . . *mæssesong don. c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 2466 Elmesse-gifte, and messe-song. 1483 in *N. & Q.* (1973) Apr. 125/1 His Highnes wyth a sword in his hand beryng yt upright all the *masse tyme. 1530 *PALSGR.* 804/2 At masse tyme. 1845 'C. MALONE' in *S. J. Brown Poetry of Irish Hist.* (1927) 258 At Mass-time once I went to play. 1922 *JOYCE Ulysses* 279 And once at mass-time he had gone to play. . . A boy. A cropy boy. 1879 *T. F. SIMMONS Lay Folks Mass Bk.* 335 note, The full *mass-vestment of the priest. 13. . . *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 1097 3e schal lenge in your lofte. . . To morn quyle þe *messe-quyle. 1840 *CARLYLE Heroes* (1858) 282 Fasts, vigils, formalities and *mass-work.

mass (mæs), *sb.*² Also 5, 7 mase, 5-8 masse. [a. F. *masse* (recorded from 11th c.), ad. L. *massa*, prob. (as ancient grammarians believed) a. Gr. *μάσσα* barley-cake, perh. cogn. w. Gr. *μάσσειν* to knead:—*maky-:—pre-Hellenic *mnyq-, f. root *mnyq-, *menq-*; cf. Lith. *minkyti* to knead.]

1. a. A coherent body of plastic or fusible matter (as dough, clay, metal), not yet moulded or fashioned into objects of definite shape; a lump of raw material for moulding, casting, sculpture, etc. Now merged in sense 2. in (the) *mass*: said of metal in the form of masses or lumps.

c 1400 *MAUNDEV.* (1839) xiv. 158 Men fynden. . . hard Dyamandes in a Masse, that cometh out of Gold, when men prey. . . out of the Myne. 1582 *N. LICHEFIELD tr. Castanheda's Conq. E. Ind.* I. xxxiii. 80 Two Masses of siluer. 1611 *BIBLE Eccles.* xxii. 15 Sand, and salt, and a masse of yron is easier to beare then a man without vnderstanding. 1630 *PRYNNE Anti-Armin.* 166 Out of the same masse are made vessels of mercy. a 1729 *CONGREVE tr. Ovid's Art of Love* III. Wks. 1730 III. 307 Myro's Statues, which for Art surpass All others, once were but a shapeless Mass.

† b. Metal, esp. gold or silver, in the lump. 1477 *Rolls of Parl.* VI. 184/2 Nor Plate, Vessell, Masse, Bullion, nor Juell of Gold. 1555 *W. WATREMAN Fardle Facions* II. i. 115 Limall of golde in greate plentie, Whiche they . . . do neuer fine into masse. 1597 *HOOKEE Eccl. Pol.* v. lxxix. § 5 Of Gold in Masse eight thousand. . . Cichars. 1601 *HOLLAND Pliny* I. 46 Brasse and lead in the masse or lumpe, sinke downe, . . . but if they be driuen out into thin plates, they flote.

c. An amorphous quantity of material used in or remaining after a chemical or other operation; in *Pharmacy*, the compound or other substance from which pills are made.

1562 *EDEN Let. in 1st Eng. Bks. Amer.* (Arb.) *Intro.* 44/1, I stilled of the water from the masse or Chaos lefte of them bothe. 1643 *J. STEER tr. Exp. Chyrurg.* xiii. 51 With *Syrup. Rosar. lenit.*, make a Masse of Pill. 1666 *BOYLE Orig. Formes & Qual.* 329 The remaining Masse would be. . . of an Alkalizate nature. 1756 *C. LUCAS Ess. Waters* I. 122 The best method is to wash the whole mass carefully. 1809 *Med. Jnrl.* XXI. 351 A compact mass produced in an operation, which weighs nearly 100 grains. 1880 *GARROD & BAXTER Mat. Med.* 196 One grain of opium is contained in five grains of the pill-mass.

† d. A kind of matter capable of being fashioned; a plastic substance. *Obs.*

1471 *RIPLEY Comp. Alch. Pref.* in *Ashm.* (1652) 123 As of one Masse was made all thng. 1596 *SPENSER F. Q.* IV. x. 39 The Goddess selfe did stand Upon an altar of some costly masse. 1700 *DRYDEN Sig. & Guis.* 502 When the world began, One common mass composed the mould of man.

2. a. In wider sense: A body of coherent and (really or apparently) ponderous matter of relatively large bulk; a solid physical object filling a great amount of space. In modern *Physics*, often contrasted with *molecule* or *atom*.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 328/2 Masse, or gobet of mete, or other lyke, *massa*. a 1547 *SURREY Æneid* II. (1557) A iv, Wherto was wrought the masse of this huge hors? 1581 *SAVILLE Tacitus' Agricola* (1604) 188 A deepe masse of continuall sea is slower sturred to rage. 1692 *BENTLEY Boyle Lect.* vii. 247 Those Atoms would there form one huge spherical Mass. 1810 *SCOTT Lady of L.* I. xi, Round many an insulated mass, The native bulwarks of the pass. 1842-3 *GROVE Corr. Phys. Forces* 73 When the magnet as a mass is in motion. 1849 *JAMES Woodman* I, A large gray, indistinct mass stretched all along from east to west. 1860 *TYNDALL Glac.* I. ii. 21 Adjacent to us rose the mighty mass of the Finsteraarhorn. *Ibid.* II. xix. 329 What is true for masses is also true for atoms.

† b. applied to the created universe or the earth.

1587 *GOLDING De Mornay* iii. (1617) 33 When hee had layd the foundations of this goodly Masse. 1602 *SHAKS. Ham.* III. iv. 49 Yea this solidity and compound masse, . . . Is

thought-sicke at the act. 1697 *DRYDEN Virg. Georg.* IV. 324 God the whole created Mass inspires.

† c. *Phys.* The whole quantity of blood or fluid dispersed through an animal body. *Obs.*

1693 tr. *Blancard's Phys. Dict.* (ed. 2), *Massa*, all the Blood is commonly called the Mass of Blood. 1698 *FRYER Acc. E. India & P.* 16 That the Misty Vapours might not hinder the kind operation begun on their tainted Mass of Blood. 1731 *ARBUTHNOT Nat. Aliments* (1735) 175 If there is not a sufficient Quantity of Blood. . . to subdue it, it [acid] may infect the whole Mass of the Fluids. 1732 *LAW Serious C.* xi. 178 Poison. . . corrupts the whole mass of blood.

d. *Mining.* (See quotes.)

1855 *J. R. LEIFCHILD Cornwall Mines* 83 *Masses* are sometimes termed *pipe-veins* by miners. . . The best conception that can be formed of them is, that of an irregular branching cavity, descending either vertically or obliquely into the rock, and filled up with metalliferous matter. 1883 *C. LE N. FOSTER in Encycl. Brit.* XVI. 441/2 *Masses*. These are deposits of mineral, often of irregular shapes, which cannot be distinctly recognized as beds or veins.

3. A dense aggregation of objects apparently forming a continuous body.

1609 *BIBLE* (Douay) 1 *Sam.* xxv. 18 Two hundred mases [Vulg. *massas*] of drie figges. 1660 *F. BROOKE tr. Le Blanc's Trav.* 15 The Mosca or Temple of Meka is a masse of stones built round. 1716 *ADDISON Freeholder* No. 26 ¶ 4 Such a beautiful mass of colours. 1776 *WITHERING Brit. Plants* (1796) II. 503 The whole mass of seeds upon the fruitstalk. 1866 *Treas. Bot., Masses*. Collections of anything in unusual quantity; as, for example, pollen-masses, which are unusual collections of pollen. 1875 *BUCKLAND Log-bk.* 90 One solid mass of living cod. 1880 *OUIDA Moths* II. 32 There were masses of camellias and azaleas. 1884 *BOWER & SCOTT De Bary's Phaner.* 361 A many-layered mass of sclerenchymatous fibres.

4. *transf.* and *fig.* (from senses 2 and 3).

a. A large quantity, amount, or number (either of material or immaterial things); often with the notion of oppressive or bewildering abundance. *Freq.* in *pl.*

1585 *T. WASHINGTON tr. Nicholay's Voy.* II. vi. 36 b, The whole masse. . . may amount too about 150. caces. 1604 *SHAKS. Oth.* II. iii. 289, I remember a masse of things, but nothing distinctly. 1626 *T. H[AWKINS] Caussin's Holy Cr.* 71 The children of rich men become drouthy amongst a masse of fountaynes. 1630 *R. JOHNSON'S Kingd. & Commw.* 227 In the Silver-Mines, which were discovered in Potosie . . . hath bene found so huge a masse of Bullion, that [etc.]. 1647 *CLARENDON Hist. Reb.* I. § 4 Like so many atoms contributing jointly to this mass of confusion now before us. 1650 *FULLER Pisgah* 306 Of this last [viz. salt] a mass was spent in the Temple. 1772 *JUNIUS Lett.* lxviii. (1820) 353 Taking the whole of it together. . . it constitutes a mass of demonstration. . . complete. . . to the human mind. 1849 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* VI. II. 110 A mass of near twenty thousand pages. 1855 *Ibid.* xi. III. 87 They removed a vast mass of evil without shocking a vast mass of prejudice. 1865 *TYLOR Early Hist. Man.* I. 13 Any one who collects and groups a mass of evidence. 1879 *RUSKIN Arrows of Chace* (1880) II. 206 There is a mass of letters on my table this morning. 1958 *Observer* 18 May 16/4 If you weren't a poor little rich girl, or very pretty or exciting socially, there were still masses of fun to be had. 1974 *A. MORICE Killing with Kindness* viii. 56 I'm sure you've got masses to do.

† b. *spec.* of money, treasure, etc. Also *absol.*, a sum of money, a stock or fund. In *Gaming* (*rare*—⁰, after F. *masse*), the amount of a person's stake. *Obs.*

1568 *GRAFTON Chron.* II. 37 By reason whereof he gathered a great masse of money. 1577 *HELLOWES Guevara's Chron.* 89 The officers of the treasure, that is to saye, suche as had the collection and keeping of the masse of Rome. 1592 *WARNER Alb. Eng.* VII. xxxiv. (1612) 166 And he for Masses great was brib'd Earle Henry to betray. 1593 *SHAKS. 2 Hen. VI.* I. iii. 134 Thy sumptuous Buildings, . . . Haue cost a masse of publike Treasurie. 1622 *BACON Hen. VII* 159 Haung already made our great Masses of the Treasurie of our Crowne. 1650 *FULLER Pisgah* IV. iv. 65 Carefully keeping their money for them, till it amounted to a mass. 1727 *BOYER Fr. Dict., Masse* (fonds d'une Hérité ou d'une Société), Mass, or Stock. *Ibid.*, *Masse*, (en Termes de jeu de hazard) the Mass, at Play.

c. used *hyperbolically*, esp. in phrase to be a (or one) *mass* of (e.g. bruises, faults, mistakes, etc.).

1616 *B. JONSON Devil an Ass* IV. iii, I am a woman. . . match'd to a mass of folly. 1623 *GOUGE Sermon. Extent God's Provid.* § 15 Papiests. . . whose doctrine is a masse of ancient heresies. 1845 *MARRYAT 5 Apr. Life & Lett.* (1872) II. 197 The country is really, without exaggeration, one mass of violets. 1867 *SMILES Hugueno's Eng.* I. (1880) 2 The Church itself was seen to be a mass of abuses.

d. applied to an extensive unbroken expanse (of colour, light, shadow, etc.). Also, in *Fine Art*, one of the several main portions which the eye distinguishes in a composition, each characterized by a certain degree of unity in colour or lighting throughout its parts.

1662 *EVELYN Chalcoqr.* v. 120 There are some parts in them commonly to be distinguished from the Mass in gross; for example, the hairs in men, eyes, teeth, nails, &c., that as one would conceive such lines, or hatches on those masses, others may likewise be as well fanci'd upon those lesser, and more delicate members. 1695 *DRYDEN Dufresnoy's Art Paint.* 141 This he did. . . by making the Masses of the Lights and Shadows, greater and more disentangl'd. 1710 *J. HARRIS Lex. Techn.* II, *Masses*, in Painting, are the large parts of a Picture containing the great Lights and Shadows. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) XIII. 609/1 Some technical knowledge of the effect producible by masses of light and shade. 1843 *RUSKIN Mod. Paint.* I. II. II. v. § 10 *The masses* which result from right concords and relations of details are sublime and impressive; but the masses which result from the eclipse of details are contemptible and painful. 1875 *McLAREN Sermon.* Ser. II. x. 173 All striped with solid masses of blackness. 1895 *ZANGWILL Master* II. i. 121 The

occasional fineness of line, the masterly distribution of masses.

e. A volume or body of sound; in *Music* used esp. of the effect of a large number of instruments or voices of the same character.

1873 E. ATKINSON tr. *Helmholtz's Pop. Lect. Sci. Subjects* 1st Ser. 101 Although we are not usually clearly conscious of these beating upper partials, the ear feels their effect as a want of uniformity or a roughness in the mass of tone. 1879 STAINER *Music of Bible* 174 The grand musical results of harps . . . and other simple instruments, when used in large numbers simultaneously or in alternating masses.

†f. ? Something burdensome; a grief. *Obs. rare.*

1592 WYRLEY *Armorie* 144 It is a world to marke the iollitie Of seamen floting in the liquid sea. . . A masse it is to note his miserie When raging tempests bustle on the flood.

g. *Psychol.* (See *apperceiving mass*, *apperception mass*.)

1907 W. JAMES in *Jrnl. Philos.* 18 July 397 My statements may seem less obscure if surrounded by something more of a 'mass' whereby to apperceive them.

5. a. Of human beings: A large number collected in a narrow space; a compact body. Also, a multitude of persons mentally viewed as forming an aggregate in which their individuality is lost.

1713 BERKELEY *Guardian* No. 83 ¶1 The whole mass of mankind. 1814 SCOTT *Wav.* xvii. Their extended files were pierced . . . in many places by the close masses of the clans. 1848 W. H. KELLY tr. *L. Blanc's Hist. Ten Y.* 1. 134 The king . . . sent him orders . . . to concentrate the troops round the Tuileries, and to act with masses. 1860 EMERSON *Cond. Life* vii. (1861) 145 Away with this hurrah of masses, and let us have the considerate vote of single men. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* iv. §1. 155 The unconquered Britons had sunk into a mass of savage herdsmen.

b. *Mil.* A formation of troops in which the battalions, etc. are arranged one behind another. Opposed to *line*.

1889 *Infantry Drill* 165 A Mass wheeling into Line of Quarter Columns. . . A Line of Quarter Columns wheeling into Mass.

6. a. *the (great) mass of*: the greater part or majority of.

1625 BACON *Ess.*, *Vicissitude of Things* (Arb.) 571 Comets . . . haue . . . Power . . . ouer the Gross and Masse of Things. 1711 SWIFT *Contests Athens & Rome* v. Wks. 1751 IV. 61 The mass of the people have opened their Eyes. 1806 JEFFERSON *6th Ann. Message* Writ. 1854 VIII. 68 The great mass of the articles on which impost is paid is foreign luxuries. 1863 H. COX *Instit.* i. viii. 107 The great mass of the people had no part in the election of representatives. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 158 We cannot expect the mass of mankind to become disinterested.

b. *the mass*: the generality of mankind; the main body of a race or nation.

1675 BAXTER *Cath. Theol.* i. 1. 65 The Corrupted Mass simply considered was the object of no one of all these graces. 1845 BROWNING *Luria* v. Those who live as models for the mass. 1848 LOWELL *Biglow Papers* Ser. I. v. The mass ought 'to labour an' we lay on soffies. 1875 WHITNEY *Life Lang.* ix. 159 The language of the mass goes on changing unchecked.

c. *the masses*: the populace or 'lower orders'. The antithesis with 'the classes' seems to have been first used by Gladstone in 1886.

1837 MOORE *Mem.* (1856) VII. 174 One of the few proofs of good Taste that 'the masses', as they are called, have yet given. 1863 W. PHILLIPS *Speeches* vi. 139 The masses are governed more by impulse than conviction. 1887 M. ARNOLD *Kaiser Dead* vii. Since 'gainst the classes, He heard, of late, the Grand Old Man incite the masses.

7. †a. *in mass* = EN MASSE, bodily, all at once.

1798 ANNA SEWARD *Lett.* (1811) V. 133 Our nation has almost risen in mass. 1807 SOUTHEY *Esperia's Lett.* I. 179 The levy in mass, the telegraph, and the income-tax are all from France. 1869 F. W. NEWMAN *Misc.* 78 To adopt their superstitions in mass.

b. *in the mass*: without distinction of component parts or individuals; in the aggregate.

c. 1820 S. ROGERS *Italy, Nat. Prej.* (1834) 149 We condemn millions in the mass as vindictive. 1832 HT. MARTINEAU *Hill & Valley* v. 75 We speak of society as one thing, and regard men in the mass.

c. *in a mass*: in a lump sum.

1845 MARRYAT *Lett. to Forster in Life & Lett.* (1872) II. 196 They have . . . become a little income to me; which I infinitely prefer to receiving any sum in a mass.

8. *abstr.* a. Solid bulk, massiveness.

1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* iv. 47 This army of such mass and charge Led by a delicate and tender prince. 1606 — *Tr. & Cr.* i. iii. 29 But in the Winde and Tempest of her frowne, Distinction . . . winnowes the light away; And what hath masse, or matter by it selfe, Lies rich in Vertue, and vnmingled. 1757 J. H. GROSE *Voy. E. Indies* 245 When exasperated by wounds, to which their mass makes them [sc. elephants in war] a mark hard to miss. 1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* II. xxiii. 225 Gathering mass as it travelled.

b. *Physics.* The quantity of matter which a body contains; in strict use distinguished from *weight*, though the two terms are often used indiscriminately. *centre of mass*: see CENTRE *sb.* 16.

1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* I. *Masse*, this Word is used by the Natural Philosophers to express the Quantity of Matter in any Body. 1812-16 PLAYFAIR *Nat. Phil.* (1819) II. 283 The mass of the Comet . . . cannot have been $\frac{1}{1000}$ th of the mass of the Earth. 1868 LOCKYER *Guillemain's Heavens* (ed. 3) 25 The mass of the Sun alone however is equal to 750 times the united masses of all the bodies which it maintains in its sphere of attraction. 1876 TAIT *Rec. Adv. Phys. Sci.* (1885)

357 When you buy a pound of tea you buy a quantity of the matter called tea equal in mass to the standard pound of platinum. 1893 SIR R. BALL *Story of Sun* 97 What the periodic time of the Moon would have been if our satellite had been devoid of mass.

¶9. Used for med. L. *massa*, a holding of land.

1854 MILMAN *Lat. Chr.* I. 443 note, One mass or farm had been compelled . . . to pay double rent.

10. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, passing into *adj.*

Examples, of which a selection is listed below, are very numerous in the 20th century. Used to mean: of, involving, composed of masses of people (or things) or the majority of people (or a society, group, etc.); done, made, etc., on a large scale. *mass-appeal*, *art*, *audience*, *behaviour*, *circulation*, *communication* (hence *mass communicator*), *consciousness*, *consumer* (hence *-consuming*, *consumption*), *cult*, *culture*, *deportation*, *education*, *emotion* (hence *emotional adj.*), *entertainment*, *fear*, *grave*, *hypnosis* (hence *-hypnotized adj.*), *hysteria*, *immigration*, *literacy*, *migration*, *mind* (hence *-minded adj.*, *-mindedness*), *movement*, *murder* (hence *mass murderer*), *party*, *persuasion*, *propaganda*, *psychology*, *public*, *society*, *suggestion*, *suicide*, *unemployment*, *mass-made ppl.* a.; *mass-advertising*, *-buying*, *-merchandising* (also *-merchandised ppl.* a., *-merchandiser*), *-selling*, *-thinking vbl. sbs.* a. Also *Arch.* 'Arranged in large masses', as *mass-pier*. b. *Mil.*, etc. 'Involving masses of people', as *mass attack* (also as *vb.*), *-bombing vbl. sb.*, *drill*, *formation*, *raid*, *vote*. c. *Physics*, as *mass-attraction*, *-brightness*, *-flow*, *-moment*, *transport*.

1958 *New Statesman* 20 Dec. 881/2 Not all the spice goes into the thick wedges of Christmas pudding; and surely, as we sink deeper and deeper in the treacle of 'mass-advertising, we deserve this one tiny life-saver? 1944 L. MACNEICE *Christopher Columbus* 14 To assert . . . that all art should have 'mass-appeal is like asserting that all mathematics should be 'for the million'. 1962 *Rep. Comm. Broadcasting* 1960 16 in *Parl. Papers* 1961-2 (Cmd. 1753) IX. 259 It has been said that in fact people watch these items; that the justification lies precisely in the fact that they are mass-appeal items. 1962 S. STRAND *Marketing Dict.* 441 In marketing, a product is said to have *mass appeal* when it is desired by the multitudes in all income levels. 1938 *Current Hist.* Feb. 54 (*caption*) A 'Mass Art. 1959 M. MCCARTHY *Sights & Spectacles* p. xiv, Some of the editors felt that the theatre was not worth bothering with, because it was neither a high art, like Art, nor a mass art, like the movies! 1964 HALL & WHANNEL *Pop. Arts* iii. 68 Mass art often destroys all trace of individuality and idiosyncrasy which makes a work compelling and living. 1970 I. C. JARVIE *Towards Sociol. of Cinema* vii. 99 Cinema is in a real sense a mass art, not only in that it appeals to the mass audience, but also in that the individual is lost in the darkness of the continuous performance. 1947 CROWTHER & WHIDDINGTON *Science at War* 101 When convoys of merchant ships were 'mass-attacked by U-boats in 1942, they were liable to suffer heavy losses. 1959 *Chambers's Encycl.* XIV. 733/1 On 8 August a mass attack was launched on a convoy near the Isle of Wight. 1960 L. L. SNYDER *The War 1939-45* vi. 117 August 6, 1940. From his country home . . . Goering issued orders for the first great mass attack on England. 1903 AGNES CLERKE *Problems in Astrophysics* 3 The universality of an apparent 'mass-attraction was a great fact. 1938 *Time* 21 Nov. 53/1 Hitchcock pictures . . . are often too intricately built and written to appeal to 'mass audiences. 1957 R. HOGGART *Uses of Literacy* vi. 147 Genuine controversy . . . alienates, divides and separates, the mass-audience. 1957 P. MARTINEAU *Motivation in Advertising* xiv. 169 The 'mass-audience' housewife. 1967 M. McLUHAN *Medium is Massage* 22 The mass audience . . . successor to the 'public'. 1974 B.B.C. *Handbk.* 261/2 Opera, so obviously appropriate to television but with a limited appeal to the mass audience. 1940 HARRISSON & MADGE *War begins at Home* i. 21 When hundreds of those replies show similar attitudes, we know we are on to something really important in terms of 'mass behaviour. 1941 E. C. SHEPHERD *Mil. Aeroplane* 4 Anti-aircraft fire can . . . break up the formations so that 'mass bombing or pattern bombing becomes impossible. 1890 AGNES CLERKE *Syst. Stars* 209 The 'mass-brightness' of these objects is twelve times that of the sun. 1929 'Mass buying [see *mass selling* below]. 1950 B. SCHULBERG *Disenchanted* (1951) v. 61 Occasionally appearing in 'mass circulation magazines with stories increasingly ordinary. 1957 F. WILLIAMS *Dangerous Estate: Anat. Newspapers* xviii. 284 The tabloids and mass-circulation Sunday newspapers. *Ibid.* 291 The great mass-circulation newspapers . . . command their millions. 1963 *Times Lit. Suppl.* 26 Apr. 298/4 The mass-circulation magazines. 1941 BEALS & BRODY *Lit. Adult Educ.* v. 139 Concentration of power in the agencies of 'mass communication is vicious. 1946 J. S. HUXLEY *Unesco* ii. 25 The spread of information through all media of Mass Communication—in other words, the press, the cinema, the radio and television. 1954 J. B. PRIESTLEY *Magicians* ii. 47 Mass communications become stronger in their effects every year. 1968 P. OLIVER *Screening Blues* 9 Mass communication through recording, and later through radio, spread the culture of the blues beyond the local definition until the whole Negro world was its habitat. 1971 B. MAFENI in J. Spencer *Eng. Lang. W. Afr.* 100 The great potentialities of the language [sc. Nigerian Pidgin] as a medium of mass communication. 1965 *Punch* 9 June 858/1 One way and another Lord Thomson is quite a 'mass communicator. 1967 *Ibid.* 4 Jan. 23/2 The delusion you are suffering from usually attacks columnists, commentators and other mass communicators. 1922 D. H. LAWRENCE *Aaron's Rod* x. 139, I want to get myself awake, out of it all—all that 'mass-consciousness. 1947 KOESTLER in *Partisan*

Rev. XIV. 141 Structural changes in economy without functional changes in mass-consciousness, must always lead to a dead end. 1931 A. HUXLEY *Music at Night* iv. 208 A man who has no interest in the things of the mind . . . is the ideal consumer, the 'mass consumer. 1971 G. STEINER *In Bluebeard's Castle* iv. 87 The informational energy required by a mass-consumer society is being transmitted pictorially. 1954 *Encounter* Mar. 5/2 Those who accept conformity do not challenge the existence of a mass-producing, 'mass-consuming society, even though they refuse its values. 1969 R. B. FULLER *Operating Man. Spaceship Earth* viii. 117 As we study industrialization, we see that we cannot have mass production unless we have mass consumption. 1963 *Spectator* 14 June 783 Mr. Macdonald's target is 'mass culture' and its nauseating child 'Midcult', which, if anything, is worse than 'Masscult'. 1971 M. W. YOUNG *Fighting with Food in Massim Society* i. 11 Cargo beliefs are still held by many individuals, however, and a fresh catalyst could well provoke another mass cult. 1939 *Life* 24 July 65/2 The State of Texas . . . has never been properly recognized for its contributions to U.S. 'mass culture. 1957 R. HOGGART *Uses of Literacy* i. 23 We are moving towards the creation of a mass culture. 1957 *Economist* 5 Oct. 45/1 Whether the reader turns to Shakespeare or to Mr Erle Stanley Gardner for solace may depend less on his psyche and the state of 'mass culture' than on the thorny economics of the book business. 1975 *Listener* 9 Jan. 40/2 The mass culture which is everyone's hope . . . depends upon everyone sharing what has previously been the preserve of a privileged few. 1952 C. P. BLACKER *Eugenics* 146 Since these words were written, we have witnessed the inhumanities of concentration and extermination camps, of labour camps and 'mass deportations, which have scarcely been surpassed by previous tyrannies. 1955 KOESTLER *Trail of Dinosaur* 160 The mass-deportations in the 'thirties produced new waves of the plague. 1896 *Daily News* 25 Nov. 3/7 All these smart little children were doing a 'mass drill. 1927 A. HUXLEY *Proper Stud.* 113 The ordinary system of 'mass education. 1940 GRAVES & HODGE *Long Week-End* iv. 50 The terms 'thriller' and 'shocker' . . . had been in use since the Eighties—an early by-product of mass-education. 1964 C. BARBER *Ling. Change Present-Day Eng.* ii. 20 The influence of mass-media and of mass-education. 1927 A. HUXLEY *Proper Stud.* 183 Periodic revivalism and the evoking of great 'mass-emotions on such occasions as pilgrimages provide the necessary emotional excitement. 1961 A. O. J. COCKSHUT *Imagination of Charles Dickens* v. 78 Mingling with the crowd he is untouched by mass emotions. 1963 *Economist* 3 Aug. 445/2 Everyone interested in political, 'mass emotional, historical causes should read it. 1933 *Radio Times* 14 Apr. 71/1 A music-hall or other large centre of 'mass-entertainment. 1960 *20th Cent.* Dec. 557 The high metropolitan machines of mass entertainment. 1932 H. NICOLSON *Public Faces* xii. 324 There is only one human emotion stronger than mass-hatred, and that is 'mass-fear. 1952 PANKHURST & HOLDER *Wind-Tunnel Technique* i. 31 The rate of 'mass flow per unit cross-sectional area (the mass velocity) is given by [etc.]. 1957 *Times* 4 Oct. 11/7 In the by-pass engine a given thrust is obtained by a greater mass-flow of air at reduced velocity, the engine being both bigger and heavier than the 'straight jet'. 1917 A. G. EMPY *Over Top* 299 'Mass formation, a close order formation in which the Germans attack. 1948 E. POUND *Pisan Cantos* (1949) lxxvii. 49 By getting me onto the commission To inspect the 'mass graves at Katin. 1972 *New Statesman* 28 Jan. 109/3 The communists . . . murdered several thousand political prisoners, whose bodies were later discovered . . . in three separate mass graves. 1974 *Times* 4 Sept. 8/1 Turkish troops today uncovered more bodies from the mass grave at the Turkish Cypriot village of Maratha. 1951 M. McLUHAN *Mech. Bride* (1967) 10/2 Power, glitter and 'mass hypnosis engendered by regular ranks. 1967 G. PLAYFAIR *Prodigy* iii. 82 There was . . . an element of mass-hypnosis in Bettymania, as there is in all such manifestations of idolatry. 1946 R. CAMPBELL *Talking Bronco* 61 'Mass-hypnotized, dinned drunken by the tireless Mechanic repetition of the wireless. 1934 A. HUXLEY *Beyond Mexique Bay* 276 The mindless 'mass hysteria of howling mobs. 1954 *Economist* 22 May 611/1 Yet Mr Graham does not produce mass hysteria, although he is certainly dramatic. 1969 MILGRAM & TOCH in Lindzey & Aronson *Handbk. Social Psychol.* (ed. 2) IV. xxxv. 507 Such diverse phenomena as 'collective excitement, social unrest . . . riots . . . mass hysteria, [etc.]. 1973 *Times* 7 Dec. 19/4 There is an argument for introducing rationing in London where some form of mass hysteria seems to have occurred. 1949 KOESTLER *Promise & Fulfilment* vii. 69 The next transformation came after the First World War when 'mass immigration started in earnest. 1973 *Times* 5 Dec. 18/2 Israel was founded on . . . mass immigration as the dynamic of growth. 1937 C. MADGE in C. Day Lewis *Mind in Chains* 147 A fact of to-day which is so near to us that it is hard for us to see it is 'mass-literacy. 1967 *Economist* 15 Apr. p. 1/3 The Franklin Book Programs Inc. . . uses all kinds of techniques from mass-literacy and mass-distribution schemes to training programmes. 1934 T. S. ELIOT *Rock* i. 46 Those whose souls are choked and swaddled In the . . . new winding sheets of 'mass-made thought. 1959 V. PACKARD *Status Seekers* (1960) i. 3 They can dine on 'mass-merchandised vichyssoise. *Ibid.* 4 Everybody could enjoy the good things of life—as defined by mass merchandisers. 1962 S. STRAND *Marketing Dict.* 442 *Mass merchandising*, a large-scale selling method, appealing to the population as a whole with convincing advertising. 1972 R. H. BUSKIRK et al. *Concepts of Business* xii. 169 The mass-merchandising specialty store . . . frequently calls itself a discount house. 1901 E. A. ROSS *Social Control* xxix. 396 The common perils of war or 'mass migration may call for stricter corporate discipline. 1935 HUXLEY & HADDON *We Europeans* ix. 273 Mass-migration and military conquest. 1932 H. J. MASSINGHAM *World without End* x. 264 A man or woman who deserts his or her distinctive colour of being and joins the 'mass-mind. 1936 G. M. YOUNG *Victorian Eng.* xxviii. 158 The propagandist, the advertiser and all other agencies of the mass-mind. 1955 KOESTLER *Trail of Dinosaur* iii. 242 An unexpected mutation of the mass-mind may occur. 1964 M. McLUHAN *Understanding Media* xi. 107 Creating the paradox of the 'mass mind' and the mass militarism of citizen armies. 1934 WEBSTER, 'Mass-minded. 1942 D. POWELL *Time to be Born* (1943) xii. 280 The masses of women . . . too mass-minded in their ambitions to be even faintly understood by her. 1939 H. J. MASSINGHAM *Countryman's Jrnl.* xxxiii. 143 It is good for a man . . . to converse with his own spirit or what 'mass-

mindfulness has left of it. 1961 *Ann. Reg.* 1960 430 The first of these was Eugene Ionesco's *Rhinoceros*, a savage satire on mass-mindedness. 1882 MINCHIN *Unipl. Kinemat.* 108 The theorem of *mass-moments, which expresses the distance of the centre of mass of any body . . . from a plane, in terms of the masses of the constituent particles and their several distances from the plane. 1897 *Amer. Jnl. Sociol.* Nov. 344 They are cultivating mass sympathies and drilling themselves in *mass movements. 1927 D. H. LAWRENCE *Let.* 11 July (1932) 684 They [sc. the Germans] are capable of mass-movement. 1935 *Discovery* Oct. 292/1 Occasional mass-movements, like those of the lemmings of Scandinavia, were not to be confused with true migration. 1939 *Encycl. Brit. Bk. of Year* 19/2 In the United States there is taking place what may roughly be termed a mass movement towards Adult Education. 1967 H. ARENDT *Orig. Totalitarianism* (new ed.) x. 313 The decisive differences between nineteenth-century mob organizations and twentieth-century mass movements are difficult to perceive. 1931 S. NEARING (title) War: organized destruction and *mass murder by civilized nations. 1945 R. A. KNOX *God & Atom* vi. 79 Democracy labours for breath, when the power of mass-murder is concentrated. . . in the hands of a few. 1958 *Times Lit. Suppl.* 13 June 334/3 His solution for the whole problem of mass-murders is 'family-love'. 1967 H. ARENDT *Orig. Totalitarianism* (new ed.) xii. 421 The bulk of the armed SS served at the Eastern front where they were used for 'special assignments'—usually mass murder. 1952 B. WOLFE *Limbo* (1953) vii. 80 Look at this baby-faced *mass murderer. 1960 *Sunday Express* 25 Dec. 10/2 A reprieved mass-murderer in Dartmoor. 1947 'G. ORWELL' *Eng. People* 22 The Communist Party [in Britain] . . . has never shown signs of growing into a *mass party of the kind that exists in France. 1954 B. & R. NORTH tr. *Duverger's Pol. Parties* i. ii. 63 The mass-party technique in effect replaces the capitalist financing of electioneering by democratic financing. 1848 B. WEBB *Continent. Ecclesiol.* 253 There are *mass-piers below those of the upper church. 1956 C. W. MILLS *Power Elite* xiii. 310 The increased means of *mass persuasion that are available. 1960 J. B. PRIESTLEY *Lit. & Western Man* ii. 16 The time of vast urban masses and all our techniques of mass persuasion. 1950 KOESTLER et al. *God that Failed* 65 Independent of the *mass-propaganda methods of the Münzenberg enterprises. 1967 H. ARENDT *Orig. Totalitarianism* (new ed.) viii. 264 Entirely new and complicated forms of mass propaganda were adopted by all parties. 1900 *Amer. Jnl. Sociol.* Jan. 521 This is the reason why ethnology is finding its most promising developments today in the line of ethnic or folk-psychology, which is only a cross-section of *mass-psychology. 1916 B. RUSSELL *Princ. Social Reconstruction* ii. 60 Even the few questions which are left to the popular vote are decided by a diffused mass-psychology. 1929 CHESTERTON *Thing* xxii. 166 The abandonment of individual reason, in favour of press stunts and suggestion and mass psychology. 1937 KOESTLER *Spanish Testament* ii. 308, I could wish that everyone who talks of mass psychology should experience a year of prison. 1960 H. REAO *Forms of Things Unknown* IV. xi. 179 A resort to mass psychology is evasive. 1938 *Times Lit. Suppl.* 17 Sept. 598/1 The *mass-public does not want opinion, it wants news. 1960 *New Left Rev.* May-June 65/2 Personalities . . . with an existence quite different in tone from the mass public. 1939 *War Weekly* 25 Oct. 1313/1 First night *mass raid on London. . . On the Tuesday night, a night mass air attack was tried for the first time. 1929 *Publishers' Weekly* 19 Oct. 1928/1 Our shop, like other small shops, is not geared for *mass selling or mass buying. 1968 *Listener* 29 Aug. 285/3 There is now hardly a significant publication, from the weekly reviews to the mass-selling dailies, which does not have equity in one or other of the programme-contracting companies. 1948 T. S. ELIOT *Notes Def. Culture* ii. 40 This gives it [sc. 'bourgeois' society] a difference in kind from the aristocratic society which preceded it, and from the *mass-society which is expected to follow it. 1950 *Antioch Rev.* X. 382 Mass society is no more stable under dictatorship than it is under democracy. 1957 F. WILLIAMS *Dangerous Estate. Anat. Newspapers* xviii. 285 The straits to which an industrial mass-society has brought millions of its members. 1967 G. STEINER *Lang. & Silence* 69 The possibility that certain elements in the technological mass-society . . . have done injury to language is the underlying theme of this book. 1901 E. ROSS *Social Control* 148 In public opinion there is something which is not praise or blame, and this residuum is *mass suggestion. 1920 W. McDUGALL *Group Mind* ii. 42 A proposition which voices the mind of the crowd. . . and so comes with the power of a mass-suggestion. 1924 W. B. SELBIE *Psychol. Relig.* 116 We have here to reckon with the influence of mass suggestion. 1947 *Mind* LVI. 60 There can be mass suggestion, there are methods of group persuasion, but reasoning is carried on by each of us not only for himself but by himself. 1937 M. COVARRUBIAS *Island of Bali* (1972) vii. 109 The famous krisses of the kings of Great Bali taken by the Dutch as war booty at the time of the south *mass-suicide of Den Pasar in 1906. 1959 *Manch. Guardian* 9 July 6/6 A . . . policy of mass suicide masquerading as a policy of defence. 1924 *Public Opinion* 30 May 528/3 Our modern saints of co-operative *mass-thinking. 1958 R. WILLIAMS *Culture & Society* iii. 298 Mass-thinking, mass-suggestion, mass-prejudice would threaten to swamp considered individual thinking and feeling. 1953 *Phil. Trans. R. Soc. A.* CCXLV. 535 The *mass-transport velocity can be very different from that predicted by Stokes on the assumption of a perfect, non-viscous fluid. 1957 G. E. HUTCHINSON *Treat. Limnol.* I. v. 347 The small deepwater waves of negligible amplitude . . . produce virtually no mass transport of water. 1974 *A.I.Ch.E. Jnl.* XX. 88/1 One of the potential advantages of slurry reactors is reduction of intraparticle mass transport resistances. 1937 'G. ORWELL' *Road to Wigan Pier* viii. 153, I wanted to see what *mass-unemployment is like at its worst. 1965 J. L. HANSON *Dict. Econ.* 387 Mass unemployment is the most serious type since it is due to a general deficiency of demand. 1974 *Times* 5 Nov. 15/3 The monetarists fear that some unemployment may be the necessary price of avoiding mass unemployment. 1887 *Spectator* 24 Sept. 1265 A *mass vote of the people.

d. Special comb.: mass action, (a) *Chem.*, the effect which the concentration of a reactant has on the rate of a chemical reaction; (b) the action of a mass of people; mass-area *Physics* (see quot.); mass balance *Aeronaut.*, a state in which

inertial coupling between the angular movement of a control surface and other degrees of freedom of the aircraft is eliminated, so avoiding flutter of the surface; also, a mass attached to a control surface to bring about such a state; also as *v. trans.*; so mass-balanced *ppl. a.*, mass-balancing *vbl. sb.*; mass concrete, concrete which is not reinforced; mass-copper, 'native copper, occurring in large masses' (*Raymond Mining Gloss.* 1881); mass defect, a deficiency of mass; *spec. in Nuclear Physics*, the sum of the masses of the constituent particles of a nucleus, as free individuals, less the mass of the nucleus (a quantity which effectively represents the binding energy needed to disperse the particles of the nucleus); mass distribution, the distribution of goods in bulk; mass-effect, (a) (see quot. 1902); (b) *Metallurgy*, the effect of size and shape in causing different rates of cooling, and so different hardnesses, in different parts of an object following heat treatment; (c) (*usu. in pl.*) a total or 'grand' effect; (d) an effect due to or dependent on mass; mass-energy, (a) the property of which mass and energy are regarded as different but interconvertible manifestations, being related by the equation $E=mc^2$ (propounded by Einstein in *Ann. d. Physik* (1905) XVIII. 641), where E is the energy equivalent of a mass m and c is the speed of light; (b) *attrib.*, relating to (the equivalence of) mass and energy; mass man, a hypothetical average man; one typical of mass society, characterized by a lack of individuality and a tendency to be manipulated by stereotyped ideas from the mass media; mass market, the market for mass-produced goods; also (with hyphen) as *vbl.*; hence mass-marketed *ppl. a.*, mass-marketing *vbl. sb.*; mass meeting (see quot. 1847-54; orig. *U.S.*); also *transf. and fig.*; mass noun, a noun which in common usage lacks a plural form (opp. *count-noun*); mass number *Nuclear Physics*, the total number of protons and neutrons in an atomic nucleus; mass phenomenon (see quot. 1968); mass-point *Physics*, an entity conceived as having mass and (like a geometrical point) occupying a position but lacking spatial extension; mass radiography, radiography of the chests of large numbers of people by a quick routine method; mass-ratio, the ratio of the masses of two things; *spec. in Aeronaut.*, the ratio of the mass of a rocket with full fuel tanks to that of the same rocket with empty fuel tanks; mass-reflex *Physiol.*, (in patients who have suffered gross injury to the spinal cord) a reflex which may involve all parts of the body innervated from the part of the spinal cord below the lesion; mass-resistivity, *Physics* (see quot.); mass spectrograph, a type of mass spectrometer (in the broader sense) in which deflected ions are made to strike a photographic plate so as to produce a photographic mass spectrum; hence mass-spectrographic *adj.*; mass spectrometer, any instrument in which material in a vacuum is ionized and the resulting ions are formed into a beam, separated according to the ratios of their mass to their net electric charge (e.g. by deflecting them in a magnetic field or accelerating them in an electric field), and then detected; *esp.* one in which the detection is done electrically rather than photographically; so mass spectrometry; also mass-spectrometric *adj.*, -spectrometrically *adv.*; mass spectroscopy (rare), an instrument for producing a mass spectrum; a mass spectrometer (in the broader sense); mass spectroscopy, the art of using the mass spectrometer or mass spectrograph; that branch of science which involves the use of these instruments; so mass-spectroscopic *adj.*; mass spectrum, a record obtained with a mass spectrometer or mass spectrograph, in which ions from a sample material are represented as dispersed according to their mass-to-charge ratio; mass transfer *Chemical Engin.*, movement of one substance through or into another on a molecular scale; mass unit = atomic mass unit (s.v. ATOMIC *a.* and *sb. A.* 1); mass-vector *Physics* (see quot.); mass wasting *Geomorphol.*, movement of rock, soil, fallen snow, or the like under the influence of gravity; mass-word = mass noun. See also MASS MEDIUM, MASS OBSERVATION, MASS PRODUCTION.

1891 G. M'GOWAN tr. *E. von Meyer's Hist. Chem.* 461 Berthollet . . . deduced precisely the opposite from his own assumption—that mass-action comes into play in chemical processes. 1903 H. C. JONES *Princ. Inorg. Chem.* xxviii. 346 If these crystals are redissolved in more water, and the solution evaporated to crystallization, the neutral salt will separate, showing a further splitting off of sulphuric acid due to the mass action of the water. 1924 W. B. SELBIE *Psychol. Relig.* 73 It is not only that mass action has a marked effect upon the will, but that [etc.]. 1958 R. WILLIAMS *Culture & Society* iii. 298 The derived ideas have arisen from urbanization . . . from the working class, mass-action. 1970 PASSMORE & ROBSON *Compan. Med. Stud.* II. iii. 1/2 Whatever the nature of a receptor, its reaction with a drug is presumably chemical and can be described by the Law of Mass Action. 1974 *Daily Tel.* 17 Sept. 6/3 He went on to justify the disruption of academic life during student campaigns, and said that mass action in support of student policies would go ahead. 1876 MAXWELL *Matter & Motion* lxviii. 56 When a material particle moves from one point to another, twice the area swept out by the vector of the particle multiplied by the mass of the particle is called the mass-area of the displacement of the particle with respect to the origin from which the vector is drawn. 1931 *Flight* 11 Sept. 906/1 The control surfaces have been mass-balanced in order to reduce the risk of flutter. 1935 PIPPARD & PRITCHARD *Aeroplane Struct.* (ed. 2) xii. 238 A bob weight used to give mass balance to an aileron should be placed as far outboard of any point of wing support as possible. 1959 J. L. NAYLER *Dict. Aeronaut. Engin.* 168 The mass balance may be a single lump of metal or be distributed along the span of the control surface and connected to it by a series of links. 1966 F. G. IRVING *Introd. Longitudinal Static Stability Low-Speed Aircraft* viii. 82 Full mass-balance . . . may not be required as an anti-flutter measure on slow-speed aircraft. 1934 *Jnl. R. Aeronaut. Soc.* XXXVIII. 76 Aeroplanes employing mass-balanced ailerons. *Ibid.*, Those [aeroplanes] in which the anti-flutter device of mass-balancing is incorporated. 1947 C. F. TOMS *Introd. Aeronaut.* v. 195 There can arise cases in which dynamic mass-balancing with a single mass is not possible and two masses are required. 1972 T. H. G. MEGSON *Aircraft Struct.* xiii. 468 The position of the inertia axis may be adjusted by a redistribution of wing weight, a process known as mass-balancing. 1930 *Engineering* 25 July 101/2 After the completion of the mass concrete foundation, the reinforcement was erected for the columns. 1924 J. G. A. SKERL tr. *Wegener's Orig. Continents & Oceans* xi. 160 Subterranean mass-defect and mass-excess above the sea-level. . . mutually counterbalance, isostasy thus prevailing in mountain masses. 1927 F. W. ASTON in *Proc. R. Soc. A.* CXV. 510 There would have been no loss of energy, that is mass defect, in the latter [sc. alpha particles] to represent the binding forces holding the four particles together. 1962 H. D. BUSH *Atomic & Nucl. Physics* iii. 69 According to the principle of the equivalence of mass and energy, the mass defect is equivalent to the energy necessary to separate the constituent particles: $\Delta E = c^2 \Delta M$. This relation shows that a mass defect of one a.m.u. is equivalent to a binding energy of 931×10^6 eV (931 MeV). 1936 J. F. PYLE *Marketing Princ.* (ed. 2) xviii. 575 Mass distribution, the corollary of mass production, is made possible through the effective use of sales-promotional methods and devices. 1951 C. W. MILLS *White Collar* i. ii. 26 What good would your mass production be without our mass distribution? 1967 *Economist* 15 Apr. p. 1/3 One of the most effective spearheads of American book publishing . . . uses all kinds of techniques from mass-literacy and mass-distribution schemes to training programmes. 1902 HILLEBRAND & PENFIELD in *Amer. Jnl. Sci.* CLXIV. 217 The alkalies and lead play so small a rôle, and the remaining constituents so prominent a part in the complex chemical molecules, that the latter control or dominate the crystallization by virtue of what may be called their mass-effect. 1925 *Jnl. Iron & Steel Inst.* CXII. 473 (*heading*) Initial temperature and mass effects in quenching. 1934 WEBSTER II. 1510/2 Arranged in or involving masses, as a mass effect. 1936 *Mind* XLV. 226 It may be true that macroscopic phenomena involve—or, if we like to say so, are mass-effects of—large quantum numbers. 1939 CARPENTER & ROBERTSON *Metals* II. xvi. 1362 To discover whether duralinium was subject to mass-effect in the same way as steel, Teed quenched 5 in. diam. and 0.564 in. diam. bars of the same material from 490°C. into water. 1945 H. D. SMYTH *Gen. Acct. Devel. Atomic Energy Mil. Purposes* iv. 35 It was found that the total absorption of neutrons by such spheres could be expressed in terms of a 'surface' effect and a 'mass' effect. 1947 A. EINSTEIN *Mus. Romantic Era* xvii. 248 The rhythmic piquancy and the mass-effects of Auber. 1968 D. R. CLIFFE *Technical Metall.* v. 112 The actual cooling rate depends upon several factors, including the diameter of the bar or thickness of section (i.e. mass effect). 1970 G. K. WOODGATE *Elem. Atomic Struct.* ii. 28 This is an example of isotope shift arising from the normal mass effect. 1935 *Proc. R. Soc. A.* CXLIX. 415 The data . . . afford strong evidence of the validity of the laws of conservation of mass-energy, and of momentum, in some atomic transmutations. 1938 EINSTEIN & INFELDO *Evolution of Physics* 208 According to the theory of relativity, there is no distinction between mass and energy. . . Instead of two conservation laws we have only one, that of mass-energy. 1942 J. D. STRANATHAN *Particles of Mod. Physics* ix. 374 According to the mass-energy equivalence concept, the rest mass of an electron represents an energy $V = .0511 \times 10^6$ EV. 1968 M. S. LIVINGSTON *Particle Physics* i. 6 The released energy [in fission and fusion] comes from the excess mass which is transformed into energy. . . We can compute the energy release through the Einstein equivalence relation $E = mc^2$. This mass energy was stored in the heavy nuclei and in the very light nuclei in the form of excess mass at the time our galaxy was formed. 1928 A. HUXLEY *Point Counter Point* v. 76 They were armed to protect individuality from the mass man, the mob. 1945 H. REAO *Coat Many Colours* lxxi. 348 Screwed-up tissue papers, cigar butts, all the characteristic droppings of Mass-man. 1966 D. JENKINS *Educated Society* ii. 70 They will become increasingly dependent on the public media . . . on the way to becoming mass-men. 1973 *Black World* May 8/1 Black community newspapers and talk shows on Black radio stations are other avenues for reaching our mass man. 1959 *Times* 9 Mar. (Britain's Food Suppl.) p. vii/7 The housewife who has an outside job now forms an important factor in the mass-market. 1959 *Time* 16 Mar. 61/1 An ultrasonic dishwasher for the home is already technically feasible but too expensive to mass-market. 1962 *Guardian* 7 Feb. 8/1 The mass-

market furniture designers. 1971 *Engineering* Apr. 41/3 For which their whole mass-market philosophy had prepared them. 1960 *New Left Rev.* Sept.-Oct. 3/2 Mass-marketed commodities. 1945 B. NASH *Developing Marketable Products* ii. 23 This relationship between the large-volume manufacturer, the many different users, and the mechanisms of mass marketing is typified by the activities of every manufacturer using mass-marketing methods. 1733 B. LYNDE *Diary* (1880) 39 Our mass meeting at which the village intend to urge their being a township. 1847-54 WEBSTER, *Mass-meeting*, a large assembly of the people to be addressed on some public occasion, usually political. *U. States*. 1851 A. O. HALL *Manhattaner* 4 We steamed... by mass meetings of democratic looking logs and snags. 1855 MOTLEY *Dutch Rep.* (1861) I. 23 Those tumultuous mass-meetings. 1880 A. E. HOUSMAN *Let.* 10 May (1971) 20 They were chairing Harcourt from the station to a mass-meeting at the Martyrs' Memorial. 1904 WODEHOUSE *Gold Bat* viii. 90 They would never run the risk involved in holding mass-meetings in one another's studies. 1960 R. CAMPBELL *Coll. Poems* III. 73 In the mass-meeting of the waves. 1970 *Daily Tel.* 17 Apr. 2 Their 10-man executive committee would be calling a mass meeting of the 2,000-strong student body. 1933 L. BLOOMFIELD *Lang.* xii. 205 Mass nouns never take a and have no plural. 1963 *Language* XXXIX. 209 The mass noun *blood* in the singular takes *the* and *some* but not numerical quantifiers. 1965 [see *COUNT sb.* 9]. 1970 *Archivum Linguisticum* I. 24 There is no special class of mass-nouns in Portuguese marked by the absence of metaphony. 1923 F. W. ASTON in *Phil. Mag.* XLV. 945 These integers are provisionally called 'mass-numbers'. The mass-number may be taken to represent the number of protons in the atom. 1946 *Electronic Engin.* XVIII. 153/2 The separation of the uranium isotope of mass number 235... from that of mass number 238... constituted one of the major investigations in the development of the atomic bomb. 1962 H. D. BUSH *Atomic & Nucl. Physics* iii. 63 A nuclide is indicated by the chemical symbol with the mass number as a superscript and atomic number as a subscript, the latter often being omitted. For example, ${}^{14}_7\text{N}$ or N^{14} refers to one of the isotopes of nitrogen ($Z = 7$), namely the one which has mass number 14. 1936 J. R. KANTOR *Objective Psychol. Gram.* iii. 32 Comparative grammar deals with auditory-vocal mass phenomena. 1954 R. W. BROWN in G. Lindzey *Handbk. Social Psychol.* II. xxiii. 833/2 Social scientists have not been content to define mass phenomena as collective misbehavior. 1967 H. ARENDT *Orig. Totalitarianism* (new ed.) ix. 277 Statelessness, the newest mass phenomenon in contemporary history. 1968 A. F. C. WALLACE in *Internat. Encycl. Social Sci.* X. 55/2 'Mass phenomenon' signifies that class of social event in which a large number of people at the same time behave in a way which constitutes a notable interruption of their routine, socially sanctioned role behavior. 1911 J. WARD *Realm of Ends* xii. 255 The mass-points of the modern physicist... Leibniz held to be only phenomenal. 1956 E. H. HUTTEN *Lang. Mod. Physics* vi. 243 Newtonian mechanics... treats only of such phenomena as can be described in terms of a few concepts, e.g. masspoint, force, etc. 1971 *Amer. Jnl. Physics* XXXIX. 484/2 Consider a finite one-dimensional mass-point lattice in which nearest neighbors are joined by massless ideal springs. 1943 *Electronic Engin.* XVI. 108 Equipment for mass radiography installed in a large industrial concern for examination of the workers. 1954 E. JENKINS *Tortoise & Hare* x. 114 These mobile X-ray units for mass radiography. 1971 *Brit. Med. Bull.* XXVII. 93/2 Of the people screened by mass radiography... a large number have disabilities that warrant referral to a medical practitioner. 1946 A. S. EDDINGTON *Fund. Theory* ii. 32 (heading) Mass-ratio of the proton and electron. 1949 W. LEY *Conquest of Space* (1950) i. 26 The mass-ratio is 2:7:1 - that is... the rocket at take-off weighs 2.7 times as much as its empty hull, machinery and payload. 1958 *New Scientist* 9 Jan. 19 To obtain an intercontinental range of 2,500 miles requires a mass ratio of 12:1, to achieve a satellite orbit requires a ratio of 25:1, and to escape to the Moon needs a ratio of 100:1... The German V2 had a mass ratio of only 3:2:1. 1968 R. A. LYTLETON *Mysteries Solar Syst.* i. 42 The Earth and Mars can be paired together satisfactorily as components resulting from a single rotationally unstable planet since their mass-ratio is as high as 9:1. 1917 HEAD & RIDDOCH in *Brain* XL. 233 It is evident, therefore, that under certain conditions the spinal cord below the level of the lesion may show signs of diffuse reflex activity. Scratching the sole of the foot may not only evoke a flexor spasm, but may cause premature evacuation of the bladder and an outburst of excessive sweating. This we have spoken of as a 'mass-reflex'. 1970 M. HOLLANDER tr. *Monnier's Functions Nervous Syst.* II. xii. 242 A mass reflex is an irradiation phenomenon consisting of flexion of the legs with visceromotor reflexes: sweating, micturition and defecation. 1902 J. J. THOMSON in *Encycl. Brit.* XXVIII. 5/1 We may express the resistivity [of a metal] by stating the resistance in ohms offered by a wire of the material in uniform cross-section, one metre in length, and one gramme in weight. This numerical measure of the resistivity is called the *Mass-Resistivity*. 1920 F. W. ASTON in *Phil. Mag.* XXXIX. 611 The Positive Ray Spectrograph or, as it may be more conveniently termed, Mass-Spectrograph. 1945 H. D. SMYTH *Gen. Acct. Devel. Atomic Energy Mil. Purposes* x. 109 Kellex, whose mass spectrograph methods of isotope analysis were sufficiently advanced as to become of great value to the project, as in analyzing samples of enriched uranium. 1963 J. B. FARMER in C. A. McDowell *Mass Spectrometry* ii. 8 The primary, although not the exclusive, task of mass spectrographs is... mass comparison... Mass spectrometers are primarily useful for work involving abundance determination. 1935 *Proc. R. Soc. A.* CL. 253 The masses which we have suggested give a much closer fit with the observed transmutation data than do the mass-spectrographic values. 1957 G. E. HUTCHINSON *Treat. Limnol.* I. iii. 215 The more modern mass spectrographic determinations... indicate very clearly that... the D and O¹⁸ contents [of water] vary concomitantly. 1932 *Physical Rev.* XL. 429 A new type of mass spectrometer... in which no magnetic fields are used. 1955 *New Biol.* XVIII. 66 It is possible by using a mass-spectrometer to determine the proportions of heavy nitrogen, N¹⁵, and the normally more abundant isotope, N¹⁴, in a given sample. 1963 Mass spectrometer [see *mass spectrograph* above]. 1966 A. J. AHEARN *Mass Spectrometric Analysis of Solids* i. 2 In the past, the term mass spectrometer was reserved for electrical detection. However, the term mass spectrometry is now the

generally accepted designation for this mass analysis technique regardless of the type of detection employed. 1969 PRICE & WILLIAMS *Time-of-Flight Mass Spectrometry* p. ix, There are now about 300 time-of-flight mass spectrometers in use throughout the world. 1966 D. G. BRANDON *Mod. Techniques Metall.* iii. 124 We shall also consider the possibility of ion-bombarding a specimen to sputter a thin layer from the surface, followed by a mass-spectrometric analysis of the atoms in this layer. *Ibid.* 172 The surface of the sample is bombarded by positive ions, and the sputtered ions are collected and analysed mass-spectrometrically. 1952 (title) Mass spectrometry (Inst. Petroleum, London). 1974 *Nature* 29 Mar. 458/1 The first fraction... was evaporated to dryness and subjected to mass spectrometry... Molecular ions at m/e 420 and m/e 448 are consistent with the product being a mixture of palmitic and stearic aldehyde 2,4-dinitrophenylhydrazones. 1958 H. E. DUCKWORTH *Mass Spectroscopy* 204 Mass spectroscopes. 1963 J. B. FARMER in C. A. McDowell *Mass Spectrometry* ii. 7 The term mass spectroscopy is applied to any device which has the ability to separate gaseous ions according to mass-charge ratio. 1938 R. W. LAWSON tr. *Hevesy & Paneth's Man. Radioactivity* (ed. 2) xix. 178 Mass-spectroscopic investigations. 1968 M. S. LIVINGSTON *Particle Physics* vi. 120 The results of mass-spectroscopic measurements have been summarized from time to time to deduce by least-squares analysis the best values of atomic masses. 1926 R. W. LAWSON tr. *Hevesy & Paneth's Man. Radioactivity* xviii. 135 Not until the method of mass-spectroscopy had been devised and developed was it possible to establish that many of the ordinary elements are... mixed elements. 1958 H. E. DUCKWORTH *Mass Spectroscopy* i. 10 For many years photographic plates had served as the standard ion detectors in mass spectroscopy, but in the early 1930's these began to be supplanted by systems of electrical detection. 1920 F. W. ASTON in *Phil. Mag.* XXXIX. 611 (heading) The mass-spectra of chemical elements. *Ibid.* 625 A positive ray spectrograph capable of giving a focussed mass-spectrum is... described. 1966 *Encycl. Industr. Chem. Analysis* II. 465 Mass spectra are related in a direct and simple way to molecular structure, thereby providing a unique and characteristic spectrum for each molecule which can be vaporized in the ion source. 1937 W. H. WALKER et al. *Princ. Chem. Engin.* (ed. 3) xiv. 447 The mass transfer from the main body of the gas to the interface can be visualized as meeting two resistances in series, that of the turbulent main body of gas and that of the gas film. 1962 J. C. WRIGHT *Metall. in Nucl. Power Technol.* ix. 169 Mass transfer between ferrous constructional materials and a sodium coolant circuit is accelerated if the oxygen content exceeds 30 p.p.m. by weight. 1971 R. HARDBOTTLE tr. *Grassman's Physical Princ. Chem. Engin.* ix. 553 A typical feature of mass transfer is the slowing down of transfer of the migrating components by components not participating in mass transfer. 1942 POLLARD & DAVIDSON *Appl. Nucl. Physics* v. 74 If a positron is emitted it must be treated as costing 0.0011 mass unit or 1 Mev extra. 1953 BARNETT & WILSON *Inorg. Chem.* iv. 28 There has been a loss of 0.0184 mass units. 1966 GUCKER & SEIFERT *Physical Chem.* (1967) ii. 25 Prior to 1961 two different mass units were used: the physical mass unit... and the chemical mass unit. 1876 MAXWELL *Matter & Motion* lix. 50 Let us define a mass-vector as the operation of carrying a given mass from the origin to the given point. The direction of the mass-vector is the same as that of the vector of the mass, but its magnitude is the product of the mass into the vector of the mass. 1951 *Ohio Jnl. Sci.* LI. 299 (heading) Mass wasting, classification and damage in Ohio. 1968 R. W. FAIRBRIDGE *Encycl. Geomorphol.* 697/2 Frequently the immediate cause of mass wasting can be related directly to changes in shearing stress brought about by (1) increase in the weight of materials, (2) withdrawal of support, or (3) earth tremors. 1914 O. JESPERSEN *Mod. Eng. Gram.* II. v. 115 Words which represent 'uncountables'... are here called mass-words; they may be either material... such as *silver, quicksilver, water, butter*,... or else immaterial, such as *leisure, music, traffic, progress*, [etc.]. 1935 *Jnl. Eng. & Germ. Philol.* XXXIV. 429 Masswords (like *gold, embers, knowledge*). 1954 PEI & GAYNOR *Dict. Ling.* 133 *Mass-word*, Jespersen's term for words denoting concepts, properties or things which ordinarily cannot be separated into distinct component units.

† **mass**, sb.³ *Obs.* [a. Du. *maas*.] A mesh. 1641 S. SMITH *Herring Buss Trade* 3 Four Deepings of 70 Masses apiece, makes a Net.

Mass, sb.⁴ Var. *MAS sb.*¹

mass (mæs), v.¹ Now *rare* or *Obs.* Forms: 1 *mæssian*, 3 *messe*, *massi*, 5 *massy*, 6-7 *masse*, 6-*mass*. [OE. *mæssian*, f. *mæsse* *MASS sb.*¹]

1. *intr.* To celebrate mass; to say or sing mass. (From 16th c. used derisively.) † Also *to mass it* and with cognate obj.

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Saint's Lives* (1900) II. 276 He... eode to cyrcan and sona mæssode. a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 268 Ase ofte ase þe preost messed & sacred þet meidenes bearn, Jesu. c 1290 *St. Mizhel* 129 in *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 303 3wane huy a-rereth anie churche, to massi inne. 1453 in *Trevelyan P.* (Camden) 84 Item, the chaplan, and all his successours, shall attend... unto ten of the clocke, and then massy. 1546 BALE *Eng. Votaries* i. (1550) 60 b, He massed without consecration, he gauē holye orders in hys stable [etc.]. 1562 *Answ. Apol. Priv. Mass* iii. 19 In one churche ye shal haue at one time .vii. or .viii. massing in sundry corners. 1570 *Durham Depos.* (Surtees) 157 He... came to Robert Peirson... being redy to go to masse, and said to hym 'Do you masse this?' And he... said, 'Ye'. 1624 Bp. MOUNTAGU *Gagg* 57 Your morrow Massmungers when they masse it alone. 1677 W. HUGHES *Man of Sin* II. ii. 219 He [Silvester II.] perceived his death whilst he was Massing. 1851 S. WILBERFORCE *Let.* in R. S. Wilberforce *Life* (1881) II. iv. 124 What blind belief in a priest massing for them!

† 2. To hear mass. *Obs. rare.* c 1770 J. GRANGER *Let.* (1805) II. 70 Chapel so contrived that men and women may mass, and not see one another.

3. *trans.* in occasional uses: To subject to the operation of the mass; to pass away (time) at mass.

1546 BALE *Eng. Votaries* i. (1560) 92 b, They are... Mattensed, Massed, Candede, Lighted, Processioned, Perfumed and worshypped. 1784 R. BAGE *Barham Downs* II. 89 And I find the ancient might sacrifice, and the modern Mass away a dozen hours per diem in all holiness.

mass (mæs), v.² Also (? 4 mace), 7 *masse*. [a. F. *masser* (from 13th c.), f. *masse* *MASS sb.*²]

1. *trans.* To form or gather into a mass; to collect, arrange, or bring together in masses. † Also with *up*, to heap up, to amass.

The first quot. is doubtful: the word may be miswritten for *y-maked*.

c 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 3326 Her with-inne ys gold y-maced faste to cast out day & nyxt. 1604 T. WRIGHT *Passions* vi. 343 When the rich man hath massed vp his treasures. 1622 MABBE tr. *Aleman's Guzman d'Alf.* i. 206 If thou aske these men, why they masse vp money. 1820 SHELLEY *Sensit. Pl.* III. 33 Indian plants... Leaf after leaf, day after day Were massed into the common clay. 1827 STEUART *Planter's G.* (1828) 513 The style, in which the removed are mixed and massed up with the older Trees. 1849 M. ARNOLD *To Gipsy Child* 4 Who mass'd, round that slight brow, these clouds of doom? 1898 *Rev. Brit. Pharm.* 27 The whole being mixed and massed with kaolin 115 gr.

b. *Painting.*

1753 HOGARTH *Anal. Beauty* xiii. 112 Painters... divide theirs [sc. compositions] into fore-ground, middle-ground, and distance or back-ground; which simple and distinct quantities *mass* together that variety which entertains the eye. 1843 RUSKIN *Mod. Paint.* I. II. II. v. § 18 It is impossible to go too finely, or think too much about details in landscape, so that they be rightly arranged and rightly massed.

c. *Mil.*; also, to 'concentrate' (troops) in a particular place.

1861 MUSGRAVE *By-roads* 305 Instead of dispersing their force in brigades... they massed them in phalanx form. 1878 BOSW. SMITH *Carthage* 116 His infantry he masses much more closely together and in much deeper formations than was common among the Romans. 1885 *Manch. Examiner* 10 Nov. 4/6 Austria is massing troops in Herzegovina.

d. *Law. to mass an estate:* see quot.

1896 H. H. JUTA *Selection of Leading Cases* II. 111 The language of the Privy Council in clause (a) [viz. the mutual will disposes of the joint property on the death of the survivor, or, as it is sometimes expressed, where the property is consolidated into one mass for the purpose of a joint disposition of it] has given rise to the expression 'massing of an estate'. *Ibid.*, By the mutual will in that case only part of the joint estate was 'massed'.

† 2. ? To occupy with a mass of soldiers. *Obs.* a 1627 HAYWARD *Edu. VI* (1630) 108 They feared least... the French might... either with filling or massing the house, or else by fortifying make such a piece as might annoy the haven.

3. *refl. and intr.* To collect, assemble, or come together in masses.

1563 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* I. 248 The Clangregour... hes massit thame selfis in greit cumpanyis bot als [etc.]. 1861 TULLOCH *Eng. Purit.* ii. 282 His reasonings run in great lines, or mass in blocks of system. 1869 RUSKIN *Q. of Air* § 16 But all these virtues mass themselves in the Greek mind into the two main ones. 1879 STEVENSON *Trav. Cevennes* 74 The weather had somewhat lightened, and the clouds massed in squadron. 1892 W. PIKE *North. Canada* 45 The great bands of caribou... mass up on the edge of the woods.

† 4. *Gaming.* To set the 'mass' or stake. *Obs.* -0

1727 BOYER *Fr. Dict.*, *Masser*, (Terme de jeu de Hazard) to mass, lay, or set.

mass, v.³ *rare.* [ad. F. *masser*: see MESSAGE.] *trans.* To massage. (Cf. MASSING *vbl. sb.*³)

1786 *Misc. in Ann. Reg.* 119/1 A servant... then masses, and seems to knead the body without giving the slightest sensation of pain. 1888 D. MAGUIRE *Art of Massage* (ed. 4) 42 In going from one extremity to the other of the part to be massed. *Ibid.* 56, I will commence my description of general massage by that of massing the superior members.

mass, obs. form of MACE *sb.*¹

Massa. Also *massa*, *marasa*. Also written *Mas'r*. Representing *master* in the written form of Black speech.

1774 FOOTE *Cozeners* III. Wks. 1799 II. 190 Who opened the window?... Little massa. 1821 P. EGAN *Life in London* II. v. 289 But the black *slavey*, who is entering the room, is singing out, 'Massa, you ought to be shamed.' 1852 MRS. STOWE *Uncle Tom's C.* vi. 'Lord bless us, Mas'r', said Sam. 1881 R. M. BALLANTYNE *Giant of North* v, What am it, massa? Why, it am a bit o' salt pork. 1890 *Century Mag.* Nov. 65 Suit you, marasa? 1935 in Z. N. Hurston *Mules & Men* (1970) I. i. 25 It was night and Ole Massa sent John, his favorite slave, down to the spring to get him a cool drink of water. 1953 *Caribbean Q.* III. III. 157 As one writer put it:... It has ever been their practice, to prevent the extension of useful practical knowledge, other than the hewing of cane fields, and feeding the mill, to the Negro lest he may one day rise to the rank of an Overseer, and supersede Massa Busher (Overseer). 1973 *Sunday Express* (Trinidad & Tobago) 8 Apr. 13/3 Day after day he sat glued to the t.v. and behaved generally as though he didn't know 'massa day is done'. 1973 J. RYDER *Trevayne* (1974) xi. 94 'I'll set up interviews,' Bonner looked at Andrew and laughed. 'Your interviews, massa.'

massa-bowl. [app. f. G. *masse* (= *MASS sb.*²) in the sense of 'paste' for porcelain, pottery, etc.] A pipe-bowl made from the waste parings of meerscham.

1858 HOMANS *Cycl. Comm.* 1533/1 The kind of meerscham bowls called *massa-bowls*.

massache, obs. form of MESSAGE *sb.*

† **massacote**. *Obs.* [a. Sp. *mazacote*: see MASSICOT.] = BARILLA 2 a.

1622 MALYNES *Anc. Law-Merch.* 275 The stuffe called Soda Bariglia, or Massacote whereof Glasses are made.

massacre ('mæsəkə(r)), *sb.* Also 6 *massachre*, -*aquer*, 7 *mas(s)aker*, *massacker*, -*cher*, *massacry*, 8 (9 *illiterate*) *massacree*. [a. F. *massacre* masc., in OF. *maçacre*, *machacre*, *macecle*, *mececle* shambles, slaughter-house (whence *maceclier*, AF. *macegrier* butcher: see MACEGRIEFS), also, butchery, slaughter; in the latter sense latinized in the 13th c. *mazacrium*, *masacrium*.

Spenser stresses *ma'ssacre*, Shaks. and Marlowe *'massacre*. The origin of the OF. word is unknown; Diez suggested derivation from a Teut. source, comparing LG. *masken* (18th c.) to hack to pieces, but this word is itself of Rom. etymology. The forms *macecle* synon. with L. *macellum*, and *maceclier* with *macellarius*, suggest the possibility of these being corrupted adoptions from monastic Latin.]

1. The unnecessary indiscriminate killing of human beings; a general slaughter, carnage, butchery; also occas. the wholesale killing of wild animals.

1586 T. B. *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* 1. 718 There is no corner of this kingdom where the people.. have not committed infinite and cruell massacres. 1588 SHAKS. *Tit. A. v. i.* 63, I must talke of Murthers, Rapes, and Massacres. 1590 WEBBE *Trav. (Arb.)* 23 How the women of ye towne did plie themselves with their weapons, making a great massacre vpon our men. 1611 BIBLE *1 Macc.* i. 24 Hauling made a great massacre. 1624 CAPT. SMITH *Virginia* 143 They made a massacre of Deere and Hogges. 1655 MILTON (*title of Sonnet*) On the late Massacher in Piemont. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 271/1 She went down into Egypt from Herods Bloody Massacry. 1774 FLETCHER *Hist. Ess. Wks.* 1795 IV. 15 The horrible massacres of Catholics. 1843 BORROW *Bible in Spain xxxvi*, Plunder and massacre had been expected. 1897 GLADSTONE *E. Crisis* 4 They are treading on the burning cinders of the Armenian massacres.

b. In appellations of certain historic massacres.

Massacre of St. Bartholomew (earlier often †*M. of Paris*): the massacre of the Huguenots of France on the 24th of August 1572. *M. of Glencoe*: the massacre of the Macdonalds of Glencoe on February 13th 1692 by their enemies the Campbells, acting under an authority obtained from William III. *M. of the Innocents*: see INNOCENT B. 2.

[c 1592 MARLOWE (*title*) *The Massacre at Paris.*] 1617 MORYSON *Itin.* 1. 131, I wondred to see the Massacre of Paris painted vpon the wall. a 1715 BURNET *Own Time* (1734) II. 156 The Massacre in Glencoe made still a great noise. *Ibid.* 157 The Report of the Massacre of Glencoe was made in full Parliament. 1756-7 *tr. Keyser's Trav.* (1760) II. 394 A Venus, by Titian; the massacre of the Innocents, Susanna, and Galatea, by Lanfranchi. 1833 L. RITCHIE *Wand. by Loire* 187 The massacre of Saint Bartholomew did not take place here [at Nantes].

c. *fig.*
1595 SPENSER *Amoretti* x, See how the Tyrannesse doth ioy to see The huge massacres which her eyes do make. 1608 ARMIN *Nest Nim.* (1842) 29 The maydes.. finding such a masaker of their dairie.. thought a yeere's wages could not make amends. 1748 JOHNSON *Van. Hum. Wishes* 22 The knowing and the bold Fell in the gen'ral massacre of gold.
† 2. A cruel or peculiarly atrocious murder.

Obs.
1589 GREENE *Sp. Masquerado* E 1 b, He.. caused.. some to be torne with horses, some to haue their handes cut off, and so many sundry Massaquers as greueeth any good minde to report. 1594 SHAKS. *Rich. III.* IV. iii. 2 *Tyr.* The tyrannous and bloodie Act is done, The most arch deed of pittious massacre That euer yet this land was guilty of. 1608 D. T[UVIL] *Ess. Pol. & Mor.* 43 b, Nor was the massacre of this his warlike sonne the period of his furie.

3. *Her.* 'A pair of antlers or attires attached to a piece of the skull, used as a bearing' (*Cent. Dict.* 1890). [Fr. *massacre*.]

[1722 NISBET *Syst. Heraldry* I. 338 The French use the Word Massacree, for a Head Caboched.]

massacre ('mæsəkə(r)), *v.* Also 7 *masakre*, *massacar*, *massacher*, 8 (9 *illiterate*) *massacree*, 9 *Sc. mashacker*. [a. F. *massacrer*, f. *massacre*: see *prec.*]

1. *trans.* To kill indiscriminately (a number of human beings, or occas. animals); to make a general slaughter or carnage of. Also occas. *absol.*

1581 SAVILE *Tacitus' Hist.* (1612) 180 The cohort was massacred by the fraude of the Agrippinenses. 1588 SHAKS. *Tit. A. i. i.* 450. c 1592 MARLOWE *Massacre Paris* i. v, These are the Guisians, That seeke to massacre our guiltles liues. 1606 G. W[OOCCOCKE] *Hist. Iustine* viii. 39 When men of warre run massacring vp and down in euery corner of a city. 1670 MILTON *Hist. Eng.* vi. Wks. 1851 V. 245 He caus'd the Danes all over England.. in one day perfidiously to be massacred, both Men, Women, and Children. a 1715 BURNET *Own Time* (1724) I. 502 To bring over a French army and to massacre all the English. 1727 C. COLOEN *Hist. Five Ind. Nations* 83 Your Warriors.. have Massacred Men, Women and Children. 1809 SCOTT *Poacher* 102 Grouse or partridge massacred in March. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xvi. III. 650 They were.. always forming plans for massacring their tyrants.

fig. 1601 DENT *Pathw. Heaven* 330 Satan doth continually.. massacre innumerable soules.

2. To murder cruelly or violently. † Also *refl.* to lay violent hands upon oneself.

1601 HOLLANO *Pliny* II. 500 Harmodius and Aristogiton, massacring the tyrant Pisistratus. 1606 — *Sueton. Annot.* 8 Caesar.. was masakred with 23. wounds. 1621 BURTON

Anat. Mel. i. ii. iv. vi. (1651) 160 Two brothers of Lovain.. in a discontented humour massacred themselves. 1661 *Virginia Stat.* (1823) II. 24 That execrable power that soe bloodyly massacred the late king Charles the first. 1834 JAMES J. MARSTON *Hall* viii, That he would be massacred the moment he showed his face amongst the infuriated mob. 1881 SHORTHOUSE *J. Inglesant* II. xviii, But that his coach was resolutely defended.. he would have been massacred by the furious mob.

fig. 1880 RUSKIN *Arrows of Chace* (1880) II. 280, I heard *William Tell* entirely massacred at the great opera house.

† 3. To mutilate, mangle. *Obs.*

1589 *Hay any Work* 19 That the magistrate may lawfully cut off the members of Christ from his body, and so may lawfully massacre the body. 1651 *tr. De-las-Coveras' Don Fenise* 303 The shame of seeing my face massacred by his rash hands. [1818 SCOTT *Hrt. Midl.* xvii, Her throat's sair misguggled and mashaackered.]

Hence **'massacred, massacring** *ppl. adjs.*

1590 SPENSER *F.O.* III. iii. 35 And Bangor with massacred Martyrs fill. 1597 A.M. *tr. Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 10/2 The fracture is soe greate, with such a huge quantitie of massacred and crushed bones. 1738 NEAL *Hist. Purit.* IV. 561 Imagining the massacring knife to be at their throats.

massacrer ('mæsəkɹə(r)), [f. MASSACRE *v.* + -ER¹.] One who massacres.

1581 MULCASTER *Positions* iv. (1887) 20 To[o] much moisture,.. the most vile, and violent massacrer, of the most, and best students. 1600 W. WATSON *Decacordon* (1602) 58 Cursed be these bloudie massacres. 1796 BURKE *Regic. Peace* i. Wks. VIII. 132 Assassins, Massacrers, and Septembrizers. 1892 *Nation* (N.Y.) 17 Nov. 371/2 Coconas was one of the most active massacrer in that fatal night of Saint Bartholomew.

'massacrings, vbl. sb. [f. MASSACRE *v.* + -ING¹.] The action of the verb MASSACRE.

1602 F. HERRING *Anat.* 20 Such torturing and massacrings of Men. 1680 H. MORE *Apocal. Apoc.* 216 There shall be.. no more bloody massacring of the Faithful Witnesses of Christ. 1840 CARLYLE *Heroes* (1858) 293 A poor barren country, full of continual broils, dissensions, massacring. 1863 J. C. MORISON *St. Bernard* i. vii. 93 The perpetual.. plundering and massacrings, caused by the baronial wars.

† **'massacrouse, a. Obs.** [f. MASSACRE *sb.* + -OUS.] Of or pertaining to massacre; murderous.

1593 G. HARVEY *Pierce's Super.* 155 In his impetuous and massacrouse sallies. 1593 NASHE *Christ's T.* (1613) 63 The massacrouse monstrosnesse of this quicke Marshal-law. 1608 D. T[UVIL] *Ess. Pol. & Mor.* 114 b, What massacrouse, and impious thoughts, had.. anchored in his bosom.

massacry, *obs.* variant of MASSACRE *sb.*

massage ('mæsəʒ, mæ'sɑ:ʒ), *sb.* [a. F. *massage*, f. *masser* to apply massage to (the body).

The Fr. verb (*macer, masser*) is given by Le Gentil (*Voy. dans les mers de l'Inde* I. 128) as the word used by the French colonists in India in 1770. It is perh. a Pg. *amassar* to knead, f. *massa* dough (= MASS *sb.*?)

a. *Therapeutics.* The application with the hands of pressure and strain upon the muscles and joints of the body, by friction, kneading, etc., in order to stimulate their action and increase their suppleness. Also *attrib.* and *fig.*

1876 BARTHOLOW *Mat. Med.* (1879) 73 Massage by friction consists in rubbing, rolling under the fingers, and gently pinching the skin, and rubbing, tapping, kneading, and exercising the muscles and joints. 1888 D. MACUIRE *Art of Massage* (ed. 4) 14 She could not bear it longer, especially if she attempted several massages per day. 1892 F. M. CRAWFORD *Three Fates* II. 4 'There's nothing for you, Tom', she said, 'but a milk cure and massage'. 1896 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* I. 375 Most massage procedures, to be of use, should be repeated at least once daily. 1907 *Yesterday's Shopping* (1909) 538/3 Massage Rollers, for the face.. 13/0. 1929 H. WALPOLE *Hans Frost* II. iii. 143 Then with that by now practised and customary spiritual massage she set to work on herself. 1963 E. H. EDWARDS *Saddlery* xxii. 168 A convenient and efficient massage pad.. can be made from leather stuffed with hay. 1966 J. S. COX *Illustr. Dict. Hairdressing* 97/1 *Massage oil*, an oil which is applied to the scalp to aid the process of massage and increase its beneficial effect. 1969 E. H. PINTO *Treen* 17 The massage roulette.. is English, of mahogany, and was advertised for sale between 1880 and 1890. The three rollers revolve independently. 1973 *Times* 8 Aug. 7/1 At present £52m is spent annually on pills and low calorie foods, then there are health hydros, sauna baths, massage parlours, exercising machines, gymnasiums and slimming clubs.

b. *Used euphem.* for: sexual activity.
The expressions *massage establishment, parlour*, etc., used as signs outside a building, are frequently alleged to mean 'brothel' (see *quots.*).

1913 *Collier's* 25 Jan. 7/1 Along with them go the announcements of 'massage parlors' (an all-too-obvious euphemism), free whiskies, and other agencies of public injury. 1921 E. WEEKLEY *Etym. Dict. Mod. Eng.* 1416 *Stew'*.. Brothel.. The public hot-air baths acquired a reputation like that of our massage establishments some time ago. 1966 *Economist* 3 Sept. 894/2 The American authorities.. allow their free-spending men to attract the usual proliferation of bars, night-clubs and 'massage parlours'. 1971 *Sunday Tel.* (Brisbane) 16 May 42/5 A sheriff's deputy herds a group of women arrested in raids last month on 22 'massage parlors' in Los Angeles. 1972 D. BLOOEWORTH *Any Number can Play* ix. 66 The imitation opium den and the model massage parlour. 1972 *Screw* 12 June 33/3 (Advt.), A totally dominant English massage by a lovely female, in your home or office. 1972 *Times* 4 Nov. 9/1, I noticed a few discreet establishments that looked as unauthentic, or as authentic according to your viewpoint, as New York's massage parlours. 1973 *Publishers Weekly* 8 Jan. 66/2 There is a difference between what a massage used to be, and what it has come to be a euphemism for lately. 1973 *Listener* 5 Apr. 439/2 The bars and massage parlours are.. to re-open. But where are the clients now?.. The Americans have gone.

1974 *Publishers Weekly* 29 Apr. 45/1 The 'massage parlors' which have mushroomed in America's big cities. *Ibid.*, Massage parlor prostitutes in New York. *Ibid.*, 'Massage parlor' prostitution is considered by many to be 'glamorous' therapy.

massage ('mæsəʒ, mæ'sɑ:ʒ), *v.* [f. *prec.*] *trans.* To apply massage to; to treat by means of massage. Also *transf.* and *fig.*; *spec. (colloq.)* to manipulate (data, figures, etc., or their presentation), esp. in order to give a more acceptable result. Cf. DOCTOR *v.* 3. Hence *ma'ssaging vbl. sb.*

1887 TIBBITS *Massage* 14 In Massaging joints. 1889 *Lancet* 2 Mar. 423/1 Although abdominal massage will effect a great deal of good, it will not be productive of lasting benefit if we omit to massage the spine. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* III. 187 The stiffened and swollen joints should be cautiously massaged. 1924 R. HICHENS *After Verdict* III. §1. 314 Arabs were washing sacks below the dam and massaging them with persistently stamping bare brown feet. 1931 *Times Lit. Suppl.* 30 Apr. 340/2 'Shellacking', 'massaging'.., euphemisms which cover the long ordeal of beating, pounding.. by which the detective learns the truth. 1936 F. CLUNE *Roaming round Darling* viii. 68 In the outer courtyard were several straw-hatted inmates in cover-all massaging the lawns. 1966 *Aviation Week & Space Technol.* 5 Dec. 23/2 The interim has permitted an overall massaging of the initial reports, which resulted.. in the revision that last week amounted to a major change in design philosophy for post-Apollo. 1974 *Globe & Mail* (Toronto) 23 Sept. 7/5 The Japanese government's efforts to massage the press coverage of the visit have been substantial. It offered to pay the fares of Canadian journalists to go to Tokyo for the interview and is bringing 30 Japanese journalists with the Prime Minister. 1976 *Guardian* 25 Nov. 1 The most frequent kind of cheating detected was 'data massage'—a splendidly bland phrase which means that findings are eased and stretched to fit a desired result. Seventy-four per cent of the total apparently massaged their data. 1981 *Times* 11 June 14/6 The money was massaged by managements and distributed on their behalf to staff.. or paid into an independent tronc fund. 1982 *Daily Tel.* 11 Dec. 14 The Labour administration massaged the basis of the calculation of the exchange rate against a basket of currencies in 1975 so as to make the situation appear better. 1985 *Globe & Mail* (Toronto) 10 Oct. B25/6 To encourage traders to 'massage' the numbers.. the bank subsidizes the purchase of personal computers by traders for their homes.

massage, *obs.* form of MESSAGE.

massageer, -ger, *obs.* forms of MESSENGER.

massager ('mæsəʒə(r)), [f. MESSAGE *v.* or *sb.* + -ER¹.] a. One who practises massage, = MASSEUR, MASSEUSE.

1921 E. G. LOWRY *Washington Close-Ups* 85 He is.. a politician to his finger tips and a strong joshier; a real handshaker and an elbow massager.

b. A massaging machine.

1940 *Life* 4 Nov. 54 Wooden barrel massager with rollers like clothes wringers is designed for action on the hips and buttocks. 1969 E. M. BRECHER *Sex Researchers* (1970) x. 201 Dr. Dickinson was responsible.. for the introduction into American gynecological practice of the electrical vibrator or massager. This device, applied to the mons area near the clitoris, produces intense erotic stimulation. 1969 'J' *Sensuous Woman* (1970) iii. 29 Since the machine is advertised as a facial massager, you can purchase it without embarrassment.

Massagetæ (mæsə'gɪ:tæ). Also *Massagetes*. [L. *Massagetæ*, Gr. *Μασαγῆται*, perh. f. native name *Masakata* Great Sakas.] An ancient Scythian people that lived to the east of the Caspian Sea.

1601 HOLLAND *tr. Pliny's Nat. Hist.* vi. xvii. 123 The principall nations of Scythia, be the Saræ, Massagetæ, [etc.]. 1709 I. LITTLEBURY *tr. Herodotus' Hist.* I. 1. 134 The Massagetes resemble the Scythians in their Habit and Way of Living. 1874 G. GROTE *Hist. Greece* III. II. xvii. 329 The Scythians, originally occupants of Asia, or the regions East of the Caspian, had been driven across the Araxés, in consequence of an unsuccessful war with the Massagetæ. 1911 J. G. FRAZER *Golden Bough: Magic Art* (ed. 3) I. i. 15 The Spartans, Persians, and Massagetæ sacrificed horses to him [sc. the sun]. 1926 *Cambr. Anc. Hist.* IV. i. 15 Cyrus died fighting.. His opponents were the Massagetæ, a savage race who occupied the great plain to the East of the Caspian. 1967 C. A. ROBINSON *Anc. Hist.* (ed. 2) xxi. 410 The first business of the Greek king of Bactria was to protect this land, the gateway of Iran, from the semibarbarism of the north, and in particular to guard against the strong confederacy of the Massagetæ, who were massed across the Oxus and Jaxartes rivers. 1969 J. CONWAY *tr. Bengtson's Greeks & Persians* xv. 318 Alexander was unable to capture him [sc. Spitamenes], but the Scythians beyond the Jaxartes, the Massagetæ, to whom Spitamenes had fled, cut off his head and sent it to Alexander as a gift. 1973 G. WIDENGREN in D. J. Wiseman *Peoples Old Testament Times* xiii. 320 When Cyrus.. again turned to the east, he ultimately suffered a defeat in a battle against some nomadic northern people of Iranian origin, either.. the Massagetæ.. or the Danae.

massagist (mæ'sɑ:ʒɪst). [f. MESSAGE *v.* + -IST.] One who practises massage; a masseur or masseuse.

1889 *N. York Tribune* 30 May (Cent.), A slashing criticism by one massagist of another's book. 1899 KELSEY *tr. Mau's Pompeii* 105, The sound varying according as the massagist strikes with flat or hollow palm.

Massalian, variant of MESSALIAN.

Massalio(t): see MASSILIOT *sb.* and *a.*

massaly, variant of MASSILY *Obs.*

massanger(*e*, obs. forms of MESSENGER.

massard, obs. *f.* MAZARD *sb.*, kind of cherry.

massasauga (mæsə'sə:gə). Also -saugua. [Presumably American Indian.] A small, very venomous, dark-coloured, North American rattlesnake of the genus *Sistrurus*, esp. *S. catenatus*. Also *attrib.*

1835 C. BRADLEY in *Ohio Archaeol. & Hist. Soc. Publ.* (1906) XV. 257. I learned that my conquered enemy was the massasauga, the Michigan rattlesnake. 1842 HOLBROOK *N. Amer. Herpetol.* III. 32 Dr. Kirtland... observes that this animal [*Crotalophorus Kirtlandii*] is commonly known under the name Massasauga, a word of Indian origin. 1853 BAIRD & GIRARD *Catal. N. Amer. Reptiles* I. 14 *Crotalophorus tergeninus*... Prairie Rattlesnake, Massasauga. *Ibid.* 16 *Crotalophorus Kirtlandii*... Black Massasauga. 1884-5 *Riverside Nat. Hist.* (1888) III. 397 *Caudisoma tergema*, the black rattlesnake or massasauga, is found in Ohio and Michigan [etc.]. 1941 *Amer. Midland Naturalist* XXV. 659 (title) Habit and habitat studies of the massasauga rattlesnake. 1954 R. C. STEBBINS *Amphibians & Reptiles Western N. Amer.* 464/1 The massasauga is usually unaggressive, but the venom is dangerous.

massay, obs. form of MASSOY.

massbanker: see MOSSBUNKER.

'mass-book. [f. MASS *sb.*¹ + BOOK *sb.*] = MISSAL. (Occas. used erroneously for other service books.)

c 1000 *Canons of Ælfric* c. 21 in Thorpe *Laws* II. 350 Saltere and pistolboc, godspellboc and mæsseboc... ðas bec sceal mæssepreost nede habban. c 1200 ORMIN *Ded.* 31 þa Goddspellest... þatt sinnðenn o þe mæsseboc Inn all þe 3er att messe. c 1300 *Havelok* 186 A wol fair cloth bringen he dede, and ther on leyde the mæsseboc. c 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 290 Blessed be god, þat in euery chirche hap ordeyned masse bookis to wittenne his gospel. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 334/2 Messboke, missale. 1511 *Ld. Treas. Acc. Scot.* IV. 322 Ane miss buik bocht be him to the chapele. 1642 MILTON *Apol. Smect.* Wks. 1851 III. 315 We then using a Liturgy farre more like to the Masse-book then to any Protestant set forme. c 1714 *MS. Catal. Bks. bequeathed to Corp. Chr. Coll. Oxf. by Dr. T. Turner*, A Primer (or Masse Book) in English and Latin. 1873 LONGF. *Wayside Inn* III. *Monk of Casal-Maggiore* 23 A... monk... Who... to the mass-book gave but little heed.

† **mass-creed**. *Obs.* [MASS *sb.*¹] The Nicene Creed, as occurring in the service of the Mass.

c 1000 *Canons of Ælfric* iv. in Thorpe *Laws* II. 344 On þam sinoþe [on þære ceastre Nicea] wæron ȝesette þa halȝan cyricpenunga, & se mæsse-crede. c 1225 *Ancr. R.* 20 Et te messe crede. 13... *Minor Poems fr. Vernon MS.* xxxvii. 771 Atome maigt þou do good nede And come to þe masse-crede. c 1440 *Cast. Persev.* 2371 Take it sothe as mes crede. 1563-83 FOXE *A. & M.* II. 1670, I beleuee all the Articles conteyned... in the Creede called the Masse Creede.

'mass-day. *arch.* [OE. *mæssedæg*: see MASS *sb.*¹ and DAY *sb.*] A feast-day.

971 *Blickl. Hom.* 47 þæt hi Sunnandagum & mæssedagum Godes cyrican ȝeorne secan. 1154 *O.E. Chron.* an. 1132 He com on S' Petres messe dei... into þe minstre. a 1300 *E. E. Psalter* lxxiii. 8 To reste make we mcs-daies alle Of God fra erthe for oght mai falle. c 1315 *SHOREHAM Poems* (E.E.T.S.) i. 2031 Ne hy ne wondeþ mæsseday, Ne none holy tyde. 1867 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (1876) I. v. 313 The observance of Eadward's mass-day was ordered in 1008.

|| **massé** ('mæsei, mase), *a.* and *sb.* *Billiards*. Also *masse*. [Fr., *pa. pple.* of *masser* to make a stroke of this kind, *f. masse* MACE *sb.*] Applied to a stroke made with the cue held perpendicular.

1873 BENNETT & 'CAVENDISH' *Billiards* 351 The hazard may be made by a masse stroke. 1897 *Westm. Gaz.* 27 Feb. 2/3 The technicalities of nursery cannons, masse cannons, and winning and losing hazards. 1901 *Q. Rev.* Apr. 484 [He] played the *massé* well for an Englishman.

massé ('mæsei), *v.* *rare*. [ad. F. *masser*: see MESSAGE *sb.*] *trans.* To massage.

1887 *Buck's Handbk. Med. Sci.* IV. 660 In *massé*ing the face of a fat patient, the tissues can only be rolled and stretched under the fingers and palm. 1888 D. MAGUIRE *Art of Massage* (ed. 4) 55 We are no longer in those days when four, or six, or eight persons were employed at one time to *massé* you. [In ed. 1 (1886) the writer uses *masser* (in roman) as an imperative.]

masse, obs. *f.* MACE, MASS, MAZE; var. MAS *Obs.*

masseager, obs. form of MESSENGER.

massecuite (mæs'kwit). Also *masse cuite*. [Fr., lit. = cooked mass.] In sugar-making, the juice of the sugar-cane after concentration by boiling.

1882 *Spons' Encycl. Industr. Arts* v. 1927 The *massecuite* is quickly let out of the pan into a tank. 1886 *Harper's Mag.* June 88/2 After the *masse-cuite* has left the pan, the crystallization is completed by cooling. 1921 [see *box-hand* (*box sb.*² 24)]. 1925 *Chambers's Jnl.* June 368/2 This dark-looking mass of semi-liquid substance is called *masse-cuite*. 1968 *Encycl. Brit.* XXI. 379/2 The cycle... varies from 2 minutes for very high-test *massecuites* to 15 minutes or more for low grades.

massed (mæst), *ppl. a.* [f. MASS *v.*² + -ED¹.]

1. Gathered into a mass. Also with *up*. *massed entry*: see quot. 1964.

1881 'MARK TWAIN' *Prince & Pauper* ix. 84 The *massed* world on the river burst into a mighty roar of welcome. 1884 J. PARKER *Apost. Life* III. 315 Do not ask for proofs in words and paragraphs and *massed-up* sentences. 1885 W. C. SMITH *Kildrostan* i. i. 259 The breeze Rustles their higher leaves over a tower Green with *massed* ivy. 1896 *Daily News* 21 May 5/1 Thirty *massed* regimental orchestras. 1955 W. W. GREG *Shakes. First Folio* v. 157 In *The Winter's Tale*... there are *massed* entries in all but two scenes, but some individual entries are repeated later on. 1964 F. BOWERS *Bibliogr. & Textual Crit.* v. i. 137 A *massed* entry is the notation at the start of a scene of the entrance in a group of all the characters, although some will make their entrances later at different points in the scene.

2. In reference to carved or written inscriptions, having the words arranged to form a solid column of lettering.

1906 A. E. R. GILL in E. Johnston *Writing & Illuminating* xvii. 392 In that space set out the Inscription, either 'Massed' or 'Symmetrical'. 1940 G. HEWITT *Lettering* xvi. 163 Italics... are not often successful when *massed*.

3. **massed practice, training, trials** *Psychol.*, a method of conditioning or training in which practice is concentrated with hardly any rest between repetitions.

1938 *Jrnl. Exper. Psychol.* XX. 201 The method of distributed practice should, therefore, yield relatively less accumulated inhibition than the method of *massed* practice. 1940 HILGARD & MARQUIS *Conditioning & Learning* vi. 148 Spaced practice favors conditioning over *massed* practice. 1949 B. J. UNDERWOOD *Exper. Psychol.* xi. 366 Several studies have shown that conditioning takes place more rapidly by distributed than by *massed* trials. *Ibid.* 631 *Massed training*, training in which trials are given in rapid succession with little if any time intervening between successive units of work. 1953 C. E. OSGOOD *Method & Theory Exper. Psychol.* III. xii. 504 The empirical law that 'distributed practice is superior to *massed* practice' has been found to hold under nearly all conditions. 1960 H. J. EYSENCK *Behaviour Therapy & Neuroses* i. 17 The extinction of 4 tics in a female patient by... repeated voluntary repetition of the tic by *massed* practice. 1969 W. MAYER-GROSS et al. *Clin. Psychiatry* (ed. 3) 186 The optimal technique was *massed* practice... followed by prolonged rest to permit the dissipation of reactive inhibition.

† **massedness**. *Obs.* In 4 *massy* *ndes*. [f. MASS *sb.*² + -ED² + -NESS.] *Massiveness*.

1398 TREvisa *Barth. De P.R.* v. xxvii. (1495) 136 The bones of the armes ben holow that they ben not to heuy bi *massy* *ndes*.

massee, masselen, obs. *ff.* MASSY, MASLIN¹.

masselgem, -ing, -jen, -jon, -lin: see MASLIN².

massels, massely: see MEASLES, MASSILY.

† **massenger**. *Obs.* [Possibly repr. an AF. form (cf. *balinger*) of OF. *massonyer, maisonier*:—late L. *mansionarius*: see MANSIONARY. Cf. the surname *Massinger* (which, however, may be for *messenger*)] ? An inmate of a religious house. (But perh. for *mass-singer* or *messenger*.)

1553 BECON *Reliques of Rome* (1563) 190 The brethren or *massengers* of the said order. a 1564 — *Acts of Christ & Antichr.* Wks. III. 401 To Minstrls, to *Massengers*, to Friars, to Flatterers.

masse(n)ger(e, -inger(e, obs. forms of MESSENGER.

† **'masser**¹. [OE. *mæssere*, *f. mæssian*, MASS *v.*¹: see -ER¹.] One who celebrates mass; a mass-priest; also, one who attends mass. (After OE. only as a Protestant term of derision.)

a 1000 *Azarias* 149 Bletsien þe pine sacerdos, soðfæst cyning, milde mæsseras mærne dryhten. 1543 BALE *Yet a Course*, etc. 38 A good mattenser, *masser*, and so forth: but no true gospell preacher. 1579 J. STUBBES *Gaping Gulf* A viij, The Spanish *massers* had their customers more then ynough.

† **masser**². *Obs. rare*⁻¹. *attrib.* *masser-scourer*, said to mean 'gong-farmer' or scavenger.

c 1515 *Cocke Lorell's B.* 3 Than came a gonge fermourer, Other wyse called a *masser* scourer.

masser³, -or ('mæsə(r)). [f. F. *mass-er* (see MESSAGE *sb.*) + -ER¹, -OR.] One who practises massage; a masseur or masseuse.

1888 D. MAGUIRE *Art of Massage* (ed. 4) 32 The *masser*. [Perh. a misprint for *masseur*, which occurs twice on the same page.] 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 158 A successful *massor* (if I may coin a word we stand in need of) of either sex must have gentle manners, and a delicate touch. 1902 *Encycl. Brit.* XXX. 573 A single *masser* should have strength enough to do the work without too obvious exhaustion.

masser, obs. form of MACER¹, MAZER.

masserate, obs. form of MACERATE.

massereen, obs. form of MAZARINE *sb.*¹

masseter (mæs'sitə(r)). *Anat.* [a. mod.L. *massēter* (whence F. *masséter*), a. Gr. *μασητήρ* (formerly miswritten *μασσ-*), agent-n. from *μασᾶσθαι* to chew. (The Gr. *sb.* occurs in apposition with *μῦς* muscle.)] (Usually

masseter muscle.) One of the principal masticatory muscles, passing from the malar bone and zygomatic arch to the ramus of the lower jaw.

1666 J. SMITH *Old Age* (1676) 77 It [the upper jaw] hath... one wonderful pair of Muscles, called, the *Masseters*. 1694 *Phil. Trans.* XVIII. 24 A Child... who had just then received a large Wound upon the *Masseter* Muscle. 1849 *St. George's Hosp. Rep.* IX. 685 The *masseters* were rigid. 1881 DAVEY in *Jrnl. Psychol. Med.* VII. 1, A tetanic rigidity of the temporal and *masseter* muscles.

† **masseteral, a.** *Obs. rare*. In 6 -all. [ad. mod.L. *massēterālis*: see MASSETER and -AL¹.] = MASSETERIC.

1578 BANISTER *Hist. Man* I. 15 Towards the sides where the temporall Muscle is, as also the originall of the *Masseteral*.

masseteric (mæs'terik), *a.* and *sb.* [f. MASSETER + -IC.]

A. adj. Of or pertaining to the *masseter* muscle.

1831 R. KNOX *Cloquet's Anat.* 463 The... *masseteric*, buccal and pterygoid twigs. 1891 FLOWER & LYDEKKER *Introd. Mammals* 171 The *masseteric* fossa of the mandible.

B. sb. A *masseteric* nerve, muscle, artery, etc.

1840 E. WILSON *Anat. Vade M.* 386 The *masseteric*, which crosses the sigmoid notch with the *masseteric* artery to the *masseter* muscle. 1875 SIR W. TURNER in *Encycl. Brit.* I. 836/1 The lower jaw... is elevated by the temporal muscles... and by the *masseterics*.

masseterine (mæs'sitərin), *a.* [a. F. *masséterin*: see MASSETER and -INE.] = prec. *A.*

1855 DUNGLISON *Med. Lex.* (ed. 12), *Masseterine Artery*. .. *Masseterine Nerve*. .. *Masseterine Vein*.

|| **masseur** (masœr). [Fr.; agent-n. *f. masser*: see MASSAGE *sb.*] A man who practises massage.

1876 BARTHOLOW *Mat. Med.* (1879) 73 *Masseur* is a male rubber, and *masseuse* a female rubber. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 22 It is very important that the *masseur* should be gentle in the exercise of his craft.

|| **masseuse** (masœz). [Fr.; fem. formation corresp. to prec.] A woman who practises massage.

1876 [see MASSEUR]. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* IV. 342 Treves has seen a normal kidney worked out of its place by a vigorous *masseuse* who mistook it for a faecal mass.

massey, obs. form of MASSY *a.*

'mass-house. *Obs. exc. Hist.* [MASS *sb.*¹] In 17-18th c. a common designation used by Protestants for a Roman Catholic place of worship.

1644 in Wallington *Notices of Reign of Chas. I* (1869) II. 205 They build their *Mass* houses in every street. 1688 EVELYN *Diary* 7 Oct., A Jesuite, who in the *Masse-house*... had disparag'd the Scripture. 1780 JOHNSON *Lett. to Mrs. Thrale* 9 June, At night the outrages began by the demolition of the *mass-house* by Lincoln's Inn. 1809 KENDALL *Trav.* III. lxvii. 54 On the farm are small remains of the missionary church, called by the protestant colonists the *mass-house*. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* vi. II. 101 Great crowds assembled in Cheapside to attack the new *mass* house.

massi, obs. form of MASS *v.*¹, MASSY *a.*

Massic ('mæsik), *a.* *Obs. exc. Hist.* [ad. L. *Massic-us* the name of a mountain in Campania.] Designating an ancient wine produced in Campania, Italy. Also *ellipt.*

1638 T. HAWKINS tr. *Horace's Odes* I. i. 19 Some others use Old *Massique* wines to ply. 1653 B. HOLYDAY tr. *Horace's Odes* I. i. 19 In *Massic* Wines some bouze their time away. 1751 J. STIRLING tr. *Horace's Odes* I. i. in *Horace's Works* I. II. 2 Cups of old *Massic*. 1833 C. REDDING *Hist. Mod. Wines* 8 The *Falernian*... grew upon the volcanic Campania near Naples, where also the *Massic* was produced. 1920 *Punch* 15 Sept. 209, I raise my cup of *massic* Not to the earlier but the later 'classic'. 1961 H. W. ALLEN *Hist. Wine* v. 10 *Massic* appears to mean, not an individual wine, but any really fine Campanian wine. Virgil, *Horace* and *Martial* all use it in this rather general sense. 1965 O. A. MENDELSON *Dict. Drink* 214 *Massic*, a wine from Campania, Italy, mentioned in classical writings.

massicot ('mæsikɒt). *Forms:* *a.* 5-8 *masticote*, 6 *mastecott*, 7 *masticoate*, -cut, 8 -coat, 6- *masticot*. *β.* 6 *maskett*, 8 *masicot*, 7- *massicot*. [a. F. *massicot* (1480 in Hatz.-Darm.), in 16th c. once *masticot* (Godefr., who explains it as 'mastic', app. erroneously). Of obscure origin: cf. the synonymous It. *marzacotto*; also Sp. *mazacote* kali, mortar.] Yellow protoxide of lead, used as a pigment.

a. 1472 *Fabric Rolls York Minster* (Surtees) 79 Pro ij lb. *masticote* pro pictura supradictorum candelaborum. 1546 *Inv. Ch. Surrey* (1869) 106 Item for a li. of *mastecott* ij^s. 1573 *Art of Limning* 2 The like sise may you make with... red or yellow okir, orpiment or *masticot*. 1658 W. SANDERSON *Graphice* 84 Yellow. The best is *Masticoate*. 1695 DRYDEN *Du Fresnoy's Art Paint.* 172 The *Masticot* is very Light, because it is a very clear yellow, and very near to white. 1735 *Dict. Polygraph.* s.v. *Face*, For the faintest and weakest colour... [use] a very small quantity of pink or *masticote*. 1823 P. NICHOLSON *Pract. Build.* 415 *Masticot*, as a pigment is flake-white, or white-lead gently calcined, by which it is changed to a yellow.

β. 1532 in E. Law *Hampton Cr. Pal.* (1885) I. 363, 12 lb. of white lead. . . 1 lb. of maskett. 1658 PHILLIPS, *Massicot*, a kind of Oaker, made of Ceruse, or white Lead. 1776 *Phil. Trans.* LXVI. 620 The massicot had a pale greenish cast, owing to iron. 1796 KIRWAN *Elem. Min.* (ed. 2) II. 488 Massicot or yellow Calx. 1873 *Fownes' Chem.* (ed. 11) 450 Litharge or massicot.

massie, obs. form of MASSY.

|| **massif** ('mæsɪf). Also 6 -ife. [Fr.: subst. use (in various applications) of *massif* MASSIVE *a.*]

a. A block of building. *b.* ? A mass of stone. *c.* A mass or clump of plants or shrubs. *d.* A large mountain-mass; the central mass of a mountain; a compact and more or less independent portion of a range.

1524 in *Hakluyt's Voy.* (1599) II. 1. 86 The sayd trauerses and repaires . . . beganne at the massife of Spaine made by the reuerend lord great master Mery d'Amboise, & ended at the church of S. Saluador. 1862 ANSTEO *Channel Isl.* II. xi. 282 The massif of the north pier at St. Peter's Port. 1885 GEIKIE *Text-bk. Geol.* (ed. 2) 40 A large block of mountain ground, rising into one or more dominant summits, and more or less distinctly defined by longitudinal and traverse valleys, is termed in French a *massif*—a word for which there is no good English equivalent. 1888 *Blackw. Mag.* Aug. 219 Those monsters of horticulture known as *massifs*. 1899 *Nature* 15 June 152/2 The central part of the *massif* . . . of Mont Blanc consists of a granitoid rock called protogine. 1899 *Ibid.* 2 Nov. 20/2 The formation of a dune tract or dune massif appears to be chiefly determined by the presence of ground moisture. 1966 *New Statesman* 13 May 701/2 Martin proposes to remove everything in favour of his uniform *massif* of offices. 1973 *Times* 9 Jan. 12/7 There must, dear God, be something between slums and concrete massifs.

massif(f)e, obs. forms of MASSIVE.

massiform ('mæsɪfɔ:m), *a.* [f. L. *mass-a* MASS *sb.*² + -(I)FORM.] 'In the form of a mass' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1890).

massify ('mæsɪfaɪ), *v.* [f. MASS *sb.*² + -IFY.] *trans.* To form into a mass, *spec.* a mass society. Also **massification**; **massified** *ppl. a.*

1954 W. G. PECK *Christian Econ.* i. 20 We shall further massify and denature our people. *Ibid.* x. 162 He has been calling for security through the further 'massification' of his society. 1961 R. WILLIAMS *Long Revolution* III. 350 What the Americans call the 'massification' of society can only happen . . . if a majority of the people whom they regard as 'the masses' accept this version of themselves. 1966 D. JENKINS *Educated Society* ii. 59 The Nazis carried to its ruthlessly logical conclusion the attitude of those who wish to massify society for their own ends. *Ibid.* iv. 176[A] society suffering from a dull uniformity . . . is because people have become massified or because those in positions of privilege have become listless. 1967 D. COOPER *Psychiatry & Anti-Psychiatry* ii. 45 Human motivation in courts of law and also in massified political judgements. 1969 G. S. JONES in Cockburn & Blackburn *Student Power* 42 Although there has been a substantial increase in the number of students, there has been nothing like the same process of massification that has occurred in the USA or Japan.

|| **mässig** ('mæ:siç). *Mus.* [Ger.] = MODERATO *adv.*

1884 F. NIECKS *Conc. Dict. Mus. Terms* 171 *Mässig* (Ger.), Moderate. 1938 *Oxf. Compan. Mus.* 545/2 *Mässig* (Ger.), (a) 'Moderate', 'moderately'; (b) 'in the style of' (e.g. *Marschmässig*, 'in march style').

Massilian, variant of MESSALIAN.

Massiliot (mæ'siliət), *sb.* and *a.* Also **Massaliot**, **Massaliote**, **Massilian**. [f. L. *Massilia*, Gr. *Μασσαλία* Massalia.] *A. sb.* A native or inhabitant of Massalia (or Massilia, mod. Marseilles), a Greek colony founded c 600 B.C. to the east of the mouth of the Rhône on the Mediterranean coast of southern France. *B. adj.* Of or pertaining to Massalia or its inhabitants.

1601 P. HOLLAND *tr. Pliny's Nat. Hist.* III. iv. 55 Townes in the other parts . . . namely, Agatha, in times past belonging to the Massilians. 1856 GROTE *Hist. Greece* XII. II. xviii. 614 In an age when piracy was common, the Massaliot ships and seamen were effective in attack and defence. *Ibid.* 615 Except the Phenicians and Carthaginians, these Massaliots were the only enterprising mariners in the Western Mediterranean. 1873 G. W. KITCHIN *Hist. France to 1453* I. ii. 23 The whole seaboard from Var to Rhone was given to the Massiliots. 1898 A. HASSAL *Jervis's Hist. France* (rev. ed.) i. 7 Pompey was beaten, and Cæsar's hand fell heavily on the Massiliots. 1932 *Times Lit. Suppl.* 8 Sept. 617/2 The voyage of the Massilian Pytheas. 1945 *Proc. Prehist. Soc.* XI. 56 Massilian coins have been obtained from the archaeological strata. 1949 *Oxf. Classical Dict.* 543/2 Massiliot seamen played an important part in the Second Punic War. 1957 *Encycl. Brit.* XIV. 965/1 The Massaliots made their way by prudence and by vigilant administration of their oligarchical government. *Ibid.*, In the 4th century B.C. the Massaliot Pytheas visited the coasts of Gaul. 1963 CARY & WARMINGTON *Anc. Explorers* (rev. ed.) ii. 36 Syracusan and Massilian traders could join hands in the ports of Rome. 1964 J. BOARDMAN *Greeks Overseas* v. 227 In the sixth century the Marseilles route is vouched for by the Massaliot and Phocæan pottery found at Mt Lassois. 1970 *Oxf. Classical Dict.* (ed. 2) 654/1 Massaliote ships helped Rome in the Second Punic War.

massily ('mæsili), *adv.* Also 5 *masly*, 5-6 *massely*, 6 -alie. [f. MASSY + -LY².] **Massively**. c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 3923 Troilus þe tru was . . . Full massely made, & of mayn strenght. *Ibid.* 3975 Ecuba, the onest & onerable qwene, Was . . . Massily made as a man lyke. c 1420

Avou. Arth. iii, He [the boar] is masly made. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* x. xiii. 38 The thoter. . . Abydis stowly, fermyt in his fors, And massely [v. r. (1710) massalie] vpstude with bustuus cors. a 1668 SIR W. WALLER *Div. Medit.* (1839) 86 Let our houses be never so strongly and massily built, if . . . we lean upon them, they shall not stand. 1922 E. R. EOOISON *Worm Ouroboros* vii. 75 Benches of green jasper massily built and laden with velvet cushions.

Massim ('mæsim). Also **Misima**. The eastern Papuo-Melanesian people of Papua New Guinea; also, a member of this people; the language of this people. Also as *adj.*

[1889 E. T. HAMY in *Revue d'Ethnogr.* VII. 504 La plupart des Mélanésiens de la mer d'Entrecasteaux sont aujourd'hui appelés collectivement *Massims*.] 1893 C. H. RAY in *9th Internat. Congr. Orientalists* II. 760 Of these, the Misima is the same as the New Guinea Melanesian, whilst the Nada forms . . . show the pronouns usual as possessive suffixes. 1894 A. C. HADDOO *Decorative Art Brit. New Guinea* 184 Following Dr. E. T. Hamy, I adopt the term *Massims* as a collective name for the mixed people inhabiting the archipelagoes off the south-east of New Guinea. . . The term *Massim* . . . originally arose from an imperfect knowledge of the island of Misima, but I employ it solely as a convenient conventional name. 1910 C. G. SELIGMANN *Melanesians Brit. New Guinea* 9 The most characteristic cultural feature of the *Massim* is the existence of a peculiar form of totemism with matrilineal descent. 1936 R. FIRTH *Art & Life New Guinea* 22 The *Massim* area, in the south-east, is particularly famous for the wealth of carving with which its spatulæ are embellished. 1961 B. A. L. CRANSTONE *Melanesia* 42 The prow-boards of *Massim* canoes . . . are always carved by specialists. 1971 M. W. YOUNG *Fighting with Food in Massim Society* iii. 54 Unlike in many areas of the *Massim*, men do not attribute malevolent supernatural powers to women.

massindewe, obs. form of MEASONDUE.

massiness ('mæsinis). [f. MASSY + -NESS.] The quality of being massy; massiveness.

1570 DEE *Math. Pref.* bij, The Solidity, Massines and Body of the Sonne. 1587 GOLOING *De Mornay* 47 The massinesse of things is that . . . that maketh them vnable to do things. Contrariwise the more spirituale a thing is, the more actiue it is. 1625 LAUO *Wks.* (1847) I. 110 It is not the great massiness of a pillar, but [etc.]. 1712 J. JAMES *tr. Le Blond's Gardening* 33 Avoiding too great a Slenderness, as well as too great a Massyness of Ornaments. 1773 JOHNSON *Let. to Mrs. Thrale* 12 Aug., The cathedral has a massyness and solidity such as I have seen in no other place. 1810 SHELLEY *Zastrozzi* xv, A lamp, whose rays . . . showed . . . the extreme massiness of the passages.

massing ('mæsiŋ), *vbl. sb.*¹ Also 3 *mesing-*, 4 *mesin-*, 4, 6 *messyng*, 5 *mesyng*. [f. MASS *v.*¹ + -ING¹.] The action or practice of celebrating mass.

1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Cons.* 3589 Four maners of helpes . . . prayer and fastyng, And almus dede and messyng. 1542-5 BRINKLOW *Lament.* (1874) 105, I will exhorte all prestes . . . to fle and geue our that abhominable messyng, which is a blasphemy to Christes bloude. 1546 BALE *Eng. Votaries* I. (1548) 19b, Franked vp with tabernacles & lyghtes, sensynges & massinges. 1661 J. STEPHENS *Procurations* 111, I cannot fix the original of this due, forasmuch as the act of *Massing quolibet die dominico* being too generall. . . doth not fitly denominate the pay. 1850 *Elder's House* 166 These Catholics are always for praying and massing.

† *b. attrib. and Comb.*, as **massing apparel**, **cope**, **furniture**, **matter**, **robe**, **room**, **sacrifice**, **vestment**, **wine**; **massing closet** = *mass-closet*; **massing-mate** (? *nonce-wd.*), the celebrant at mass; **massing penny** = MASS-PENNY; **massing-priest** = MASS-PRIEST.

1566 *Answ. Exam. pretending to mayntayne Apparell* 132 Being required of papisticall persecutours to do on all their *massing apparell. 1656 HEYLIN *Surv. France* 180 In this *Massing Closet over the Altar there was hanged a tablet. 1610 BP. HALL *Apol. Brownists* §46 What meane you to charge our churches with 'carued and painted images'? . . . What more? *Massing copes and surplices'. 1594 HOOKER *Ecl. Pol.* iv. xi. §2 All their *Massing furniture almost they tooke from the law. 1607 R. C[AREW] *tr. Estienne's World of Wonders* 204 The *Massing-mate [Fr. *messatizant*] hath the Deacon and Subdeacon to assist him. 1549 LATIMER *5th Serm. bef. Edw. VI* (Arb.) 139 *Scala cæli*, is a preachinge matter I tell you, and not a *massyng matter. 1292 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 490 Et de ix. iiiij. ob. de *Mesyngpenis de [odem] [termino]. 1536-7 *Ibid.* 667 De messyngpennys nichil, quia dimittuntur cum tota villa. 1560 BECON *Catech.* v. Wks. 1564 l. 457 But if ther bee none other remedy but that the *massyng priestes will sacrifice Christe in their masses. 1574 *Life 70th Abp. Canterb.* To Rdr. Fij, It had some reason to call the *Massyng Prieste*, a priste secular. 1656 JEANES *Fuln. Christ* 63 Their *massyng* priests, and masse sacrifice. 1625 *Gonsalvio's Sp. Inquis.* 140 They despoiled him of those vile and wicked *Massyng robes. 1623 GOAD *Dolef. Euen-Song* 12 A Chamber. . . being the vsuall *Massyng roome for the English resorting thither. c 1571 NORTHBROOKE *Poore Mans Garden* Ep. Ded. 1 More diligent to moouie them to believe in. . . the *Massyng Sacrifice, then Christes Oblation. 1612 T. JAMES *Corrupt. Scripture* I. 5 *margin.*, *Massyng vestiments. 1647 TRAPP *Comm. Rom.* x. 2 He thought he had never sufficiently mingled his *massyng wine with water.

massing ('mæsiŋ), *vbl. sb.*² [f. MASS *v.*² + -ING¹.] The action of MASS *v.*²

1804 K. WHITE *Let. R. A.* 7 May, What the painters call the *massing*, or getting the effect of the more prominent lights and shades by broad dashes of the pencil. 1870 *Daily News* 9 Dec., To-day there has been a *massing* of German troops, but no fighting.

massing ('mæsiŋ), *vbl. sb.*³ The action of MASS *v.*³; the practice of massage.

1855 DUNGLISON *Med. Lex.* (ed. 12), *Massing*, shampooing. 1902 *Encycl. Brit.* XXX. 573 Without going so far as to make *massing* a closed profession.

massive ('mæsɪv), *a.* Forms: 5 *massiffe*, *massyve*, 5-6 *massife*, 6- *massive*. [ad. F. *massif*, f. *masse* MASS *sb.*²: see -IVE.]

1. *a.* Forming or consisting of a large mass; having great size and weight or solidity. †Of a person: Bulky, large-bodied (*obs.*).

c 1410 LYDC. *Reas. & Sens.* 2730 Ful of trees. . . *Massiffe* and grete and evene vpryght. 1481 CAXTON *Myrr.* II. xxi. h 4 b The erthe meuth so strongly, that it behoueth to falle all that whiche is theron though it were a massyue tour. 1485 — *Chas. Gt.* 165 The portyer. . . is a paynym hydous and grete, massyf, stronge and felonuous. a 1806 BP. HORSLEY *Serm.* (1816) I. vii. 124 The common military sword is a heavy massive weapon, for close engagement. 1840 DICKENS *Barn. Rudge* i, Its ceilings. . . heavy with massive beams. 1868 J. H. BLUNT *Ref. Ch. Eng.* I. 342 The buildings were too massive to be destroyed.

b. Of articles of gold or silver: Solid, not hollow or plated.

1582 STANYHURST *Æneis* II. (Arb.) 68 Theare massiue gold cups bee layd. 1662 EVELYN *Diary* 9 June, The greate looking-glasse. . . of beaten and massive gold. 1851 D. WILSON *Preh. Ann.* (1863) II. III. v. 133 A massive silver chain.

† *c.* Solid, having three dimensions. = MASSY 1 c.

1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* (Arb.) 310 Painting and keruing, whereof one represents the naturall. . . in the superficial or flat, the other in a body *massife*.

† *d.* Of textile fabrics: Thick, substantial. *Obs.*

1670-98 LASSELS *Voy. Italy* I. 87 The silk-stockings . . . are twice as strong as ours, and very massive.

e. Of architectural or artistic style: Presenting great masses, solid.

1841 W. SPALDING *Italy & It. Isl.* I. 162 That broad, massive, severe classicism which marked the newly emancipated age of Phidias. 1861 M. PATTISON *Ess.* (1889) I. 44 When the Company proceeded to rebuild, they no longer did so in the massive and imposing style of the fourteenth century.

f. Of the features, head, forehead, etc.: Largely moulded or modelled.

1843 LYTTON *Last Bar.* I. iv, His forehead was singularly high and massive. 1885 MISS BRAOON *Wyllard's Weird* I. i. 14 The features are firmly modelled, bold, and massive.

2. *transf. and fig. a.* Of immaterial things: Solid, substantial; great or imposing in scale. Now freq. used in weakened senses, 'large, great, far-reaching'.

1581 MULCASTER *Positions* xxxix. (1887) 221 Religious skill is farre more massiue. 1833 HERSCHEL *Astron.* III. 154 One result of maritime discovery on the great scale is, so to speak, massive enough to call for mention as an astronomical feature. 1858 HAWTHORNE *Fr. & It. Note-Bks.* (1871) I. 262 Mighty figures. . . looking as if they were necessarily so gigantic because the thought within them was so massive. 1874 L. STEPHEN *Hours in Library* (1892) I. iv. 151 Scott was a man of more massive and less impulsive character. 1958 [see AIR-LIFT 2]. 1958 G. KENNAN *Russia, Atom & West* v. 77 The Marxists claim, of course, that colonialism invariably represented a massive and cruel exploitation of the colonial peoples. 1958 *New Statesman* 6 Sept. 306/2 The tendency to make *massive* a substitute not merely for *enormous*, *immense* and *huge* but even for *large* and *extensive* as applying to all sorts of phenomena, social, financial, political and psychological. 1963 *Daily Mail* 25 Feb. 16/6 Cowdrey again showed massive good form to make 86 in 163 minutes. 1965 R. & D. MORRIS *Men & Snakes* ix. 201 We required a massive sample of the population. 1973 *Word* 1970 XXVI. 119 He died suddenly of a massive heart attack.

b. Psych. Of a sensation, a state of consciousness: Having large volume or extensive magnitude.

1855 BAIN *Senses & Int.* 92 A massive or voluminous feeling of comparatively little acuteness or intensity. *Ibid.* 132 The . . . sensation of chillness . . . is . . . not acute but massive and powerful. 1872 SPENCER *Princ. Psychol.* §513 II. 579 As this aggregate [of pleasurable recollections] grows by accumulation, it becomes vague in proportion as it becomes massive. 1892 STEVENSON *Across the Plains* 4 All the activities of my nature had become tributary to one massive sensation of discomfort.

c. Path. Of a disease, etc.: Affecting a large continuous portion of tissue.

1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* II. 767 Massive gangrene sometimes occurs. 1899 *Ibid.* VIII. 496 In massive swellings of the tongue and throat relief has been given by [etc.].

d. Mus. Presenting a large volume of sound.

1861 CALVERLEY *Verses*, 'There stands a City' 28 Still I. . . Hear you humming of 'the gal you'd Left behind' in massive bass. 1885 *Athenæum* 7 Feb. 192 Some numbers were splendidly given, notably the massive chorus, . . . and the whole of the processional choruses.

e. massive retaliation, name given to a military strategy, inaugurated in the U.S.A. by J. F. Dulles in the 1950s, which uses the threat of a punitive response with thermonuclear weapons to deter aggression.

[1954 *N.Y. Times* 13 Jan. 2/3 [Speech of J. F. Dulles] Local defense must be reinforced by the further deterrent of massive retaliatory power.] 1954 *Times* 29 Mar. 5/5 The plan of 'meeting any aggression with massive retaliation in places of our choosing'. 1955 *Bull. Atomic Sci.* Jan. 29/1 We believe that the announced concept of massive retaliation contains the elements of adequate military support to arrest the expansive aims of communism. 1959 *Times Lit. Suppl.* 25 Sept. 542/2 Mr. Dulles's 'massive retaliation' speech of

January 1954... could hardly be read in the Soviet Union otherwise than as a threat. 1971 E. LUTTWAK *Dict. Mod. War* 128/1 Massive retaliation was never central US policy, and was in any case associated with the diplomatic technique of brinkmanship.

3. Forming a solid or continuous mass; compact, dense, or (sometimes, merely) uniform in internal structure; existing in compact continuous masses. Now rare exc. *Min.* as the epithet of minerals not definitely crystalline; *Geol.* as applied to rocks or formations presenting no structural divisions; *Zool.*, applied to organisms which are compact in structure.

1558-68 WARDE tr. *Alexis' Secr.* 64 If it should boil but a little more than it ought to boil, it would be thicker and massive. *Ibid.* 64b, Seeth them in a kettle until they be neither to much nor to little boiled, but even hole and massive not broken. 1573 *Art of Limning* 7 The gallees must be small curled, and massive within. 1796 KIRWAN *Elem. Min.* (ed. 2) II. 226 Mercury... Second family. Slaty... Found Massive. 1860 RUSKIN *Mod. Paint.* v. VII. ii. 112 Clouds may be broadly considered as of two species only, massive and striated. I cannot find a better word than massive, though it is not a good one, for I mean it only to signify a fleecy arrangement in which no lines are visible. 1871 Jukes' *Man. Geol.* (ed. 3) 99 The leading differences of structure among igneous rocks are the *bedded*...; *amorphous*...; *massive*, occurring in large masses which can be broken or quarried in any direction [etc.]. 1888 ROLLESTON & JACKSON *Forms Animal Life* (ed. 2) 250 There appear to be two fresh-water Sponges in Great Britain... The former is branched, the latter massive and lobate.

fig. 1600 TOURNEUR *Transf. Metam.* lvii. (Had he been a man of massive hart) He would have melted at her mermaid's part.

4. Pertaining to masses as distinguished from molecules; molar.

1877 E. R. CONDER *Bas. Faith* iii. 122 The control of mind over the material world... is limited to the power of producing motion, massive or molecular.

massively ('mæsivli), *adv.* [f. MASSIVE + -LY².] a. In a massive manner or form.

1550 SIR R. BOWES in Hodgson *Hist. Northumb.* III. (1828) II. 200 That side to be massively rampiered with earth. 1844 MRS. BROWNING *Vision of Poets* 747 And so... Rose the full notes; now parted off in pauses massively aloof, Like measured thunders. 1858 HAWTHORNE *Fr. & It. Note-Bks.* I. 259 Houses built so massively... that [etc.]. 1959 *Times Lit. Suppl.* 20 Feb. 97/2 The road of elaborate verbal analysis of a poem which the trained reader immediately and massively feels to be wrong. *Ibid.* 27 Feb. 113/3 We must have massively responded... to a poem... before we can usefully talk about it. 1962 *Listener* 29 Mar. 540/1 The Administration was never crystal-clear on exactly how we would massively retaliate with nuclear weapons. 1974 *Physics Bull.* Apr. 132/3 Past CEBG technological choices and commercial practices have resulted in massively unproductive investments.

b. *nonce-use.* By masses of persons.

1876 GEO. ELIOT *Dan. Der.* lix, An assumption which... was massively acted on at that date of the world's history.

massiveness ('mæsivnis). [f. MASSIVE + -NESS.] The state or quality of being massive.

1530 PALSGR. 243/2 Massyfnesse, *solidité.* 1603 *North's Plutarch, Life Plutarch* (1612) 1204 Doest thou think it is by reason of the massiveness or weight, or by the swiftness, or strength of the eyes? 1620 VENNOR *Via Recta* i. 19 Bread made of Ric... is cold, heavy, and hard to digest, and by reason of the massiveness thereof, very burdensome to the stomacke. 1855 BAIN *Senses & Int.* 92 The peculiarity of it [sc. the feeling of fatigue] as a pleasure is not intensity or acuteness, but quantity, massiveness, or volume. 1870 F. R. WILSON *Ch. Lindisf.* 93 The sombre massiveness of the tower.

massivity (mæ'siviti). [f. MASSIVE a. + -ITY.] The fact or condition of being massive.

1908 W. H. DAWSON *Evolution Mod. Germany* 13 Everywhere one sees the worship of massivity, the striving after crude, imposing effects—in the modern monuments, the public buildings, the bridges. 1921 S. GRAHAM *Europe* xiv. 186 A mighty stone structure, of great height and massivity. 1953 E. BARKER *Age & Youth* iv. 72 But New College had a massivity, if I may coin that word—an invisible massivity which matched the visible physical massivity of its chapel and hall and cloisters and tower—that captured my spirit and stretched my powers.

Mass-John: see MAS sb.¹ 2.

massledine, -legen, obs. ff. MASLIN².

massless ('mæslis), a. [f. MASS sb.² + -LESS.] Having no mass. Also 'masslessness.

1879 THOMSON & TAIT *Nat. Phil.* I. 1. §345 A material particle supported by massless springs. 1947 *Mind* LVI. 50 Consider a weight of mass m hanging downwards under gravity on a (massless) elastic strand. 1963 K. W. FORD *World of Elementary Particles* 115 One necessary condition for masslessness seems to be the absence of charge. Every charged particle has mass, although not every neutral particle is massless. 1971 *Guinness Bk. Records* (ed. 18) v. 70/1 Of all sub-atomic concepts only the neutrino calls for masslessness. 1972 *Sci. Amer.* June 53/1 Massless uncharged particles that interact so little with other particles that the outer layers of the sun and solid bodies such as the earth are virtually transparent to them.

mass medium (mæs'mi:diəm). [f. MASS sb.² + MEDIUM sb.] A medium of communication (such as radio, television, newspapers, etc.) that reaches a large number of people; usu. in pl. *mass media.*

The pl. form *mass media* is sometimes erroneously construed as *sing.*

1923 S. M. FECHHEIMER in N. T. Praigg *Advertising & Selling* v. 238 (title) Class appeal in mass media. *Ibid.*, The several million readers of a big mass medium. G. SNOW in *Ibid.* 240 Mass media represents the most economical way of getting the story over the new and wider market in the least time. 1942 D. WAPLES *Print, Radio & Film* 19 Radio (which, according to German propaganda theory, is the 'real' mass medium). 1946 J. S. HUXLEY *Unesco* ii. 58 The media of mass communication—the somewhat cumbersome title (commonly abbreviated to 'Mass Media') proposed for agencies, such as the radio, the cinema and the popular press, which are capable of the mass dissemination of word or image. *Ibid.* 60 The use of the mass media to foster education, science and culture... Regarded from this angle, the mass media fall into the same general category as the libraries and museums—that of servicing agencies for man's higher activities. 1957 R. HOGGART *Uses of Literacy* ii. 27 A great deal has been written about the effect on the working-classes of the modern 'mass media of communication'. 1964 M. ARCYLE *Psychol. & Social Probl.* vii. 101 Propaganda over the mass media may be intended to change behaviour, beliefs or feelings, or all three. *Ibid.* xiii. 157 Mass media such as TV, radio, newspapers and posters. 1966 N. TUCKER (title) Understanding the mass media. 1968 P. OLIVER *Screening Blues* 3 For the Negro in Tuscaloosa, Alabama... the blues record afforded the first real opportunity of contact through a mass medium with others of his social status. 1971 *New Scientist* 18 Mar. 610/1 The department's trendy, mass-media sounding title is a historical accident. 1974 *Black World* Dec. 5/1 Nevertheless, the mass media continues to emphasize the attitudes, beliefs and rhetoric of a minority of the Black community.

'mass-monger. *arch.* [MASS sb.¹] A contemptuous term for a Roman Catholic.

Common in the 16th c.
1550 BALE *Eng. Votaries* II. 27 Callynge both hym & hys masmongers... fleshe makers. a 1649 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Skiamachia* Wks. (1711) 199 Ye are mass-mongers, adorsers of angels, [etc.]. 1826 SOUTHEY *Vind. Eccl. Angl.* 211 This scheme for bringing custom to the mass-mongers at Tunnaester.

So †'mass-monging *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1552 LATIMER *Serm. 23rd Sund. Trin.* (1584) 209 An other denying of Christ is this Massemongyng. 1607 R. C[AREW] tr. *Estienne's World of Wonders* 204 Another Masse-monging gentleman of Lorraine. 1612 W. SCLATER *Minister's Portion* 8 Things given to superstitious vses, suppose to maintain masmonging.

mass observation (mæs'ɒbzə'veiʃən). [f. MASS sb.² + OBSERVATION.] The study and record of the social habits of people (taken in the mass); also (with capital initials) the name of an organization established for this purpose. Also *attrib.* So **mass-observationist, -observer; mass-observe v. trans.**

1933 L. BLOOMFIELD *Lang.* ii. 38 The observer... by this mass-observation, gives us a statement of the speech-habits of a community. 1937 MADGE & HARRISON *Mass-Observation* 8 If after reading the pamphlet you should wish to co-operate by becoming a Mass-Observer, send a card. *Ibid.* i. 10 A group of people started *Mass-Observation*, which aims to be a scientific study of human social behaviour, beginning at home. 1937 JENNINGS & MADGE (title) May the twelfth: Mass-Observation day-surveys 1937. 1938 *Times* 10 Mar. 15/4 Nor are they mass-observationists... testing the movements of public opinion with cold curiosity. 1939 'N. BLAKE' *Smiler with Knife* xvii. 233 'I thought... you wur one of them Mass Observers...' 'No. I'm just one of the mass-observed.' 1948 J. BETJEMAN *Coll. Poems* (1958) 229 The Mass-Observer with the Hillman Minx. 1951 'A. GARVE' *Murder in Moscow* ii. 34 He's supposed to have an assignment... but he spends all his time doing his own private mass observation. 1967 G. WILLS in Wills & Yearsley *Handbk. Managem. Technol.* 184 The two other major quantification techniques are the consumer survey... and the mass-observation study. 1970 *Guardian* 10 Dec. 8/4 The Mass Observers... mass observed blind drinkers. 1974 *Daily Tel.* (Colour Suppl.) 19 Apr. 23/3 The Mass-Observation method... is the absolute opposite of interviewing.

masson, -nery, obs. ff. MASON, MASONRY.

massondew: see MEASONDUE.

massoné(e, Her.: see MASONED *ppl. a. 2.*

|| **massoola(h)** (mæ'su:lə). Forms: 7 musoola, 7, 9 musoola, 8 (mausolo), 9 (masuli), muss-, mas(s)ulah, mussoolah, 8-9 mas(s)oola, massoolah. [Of obscure origin: see conjectures in Yule.] A large surf-boat used for conveying passengers and goods between ships and the shore on the Coromandel coast. Often **massoolah-boat.**

1685 W. HEDGES *Diary* 3 Feb., This morning two Musoolas & two Cattamarans came off to y^e Shippe... [We] got into y^e Mussoola. 1760-1879 [see quot. in Yule s.v. Mussoola]. 1793 HODGES *Trav. India* 4 A boat of the country, called a Massoolah boat. 1899 F. T. BULLEN *Log Sea-waif* 203 The crazy 'massulah' boats... so often described by visitors to Madras.

massor: see MASSER sb.³, MAZER.

Massora(h): see MASORA(H).

Massorat, -ete, -ite: see MASORETE, -ITE.

massoy ('mæsoi). Also 8 massay, 9 massoi, mussoey, mussoi, *Dicts.* missoy. [a. Malay *masui*.] The bark of an East Indian tree, *Cinnamomum Kiamis*. Also **massoy-bark.**

massoy-camphor, oil: products obtained from this bark.

1800 *Asiat. Ann. Reg., Chron.* 35/2 Bird's nests, tripangs, massay, agambar... shall pay 5 per cent. *Ibid., Misc. Tracts* 74 note. It is much more esteemed than the massoy bark. 1859 *Times* 29 June 9/2 A fragrant aromatic bark, called mussoey. 1860 WATTS tr. *Gmelin's Handbk. Chem.* XIV. 380 Oil of Massoy. *Ibid.* 381 Massoy-camphor. White powder, heavier than water. 1884 *Encycl. Brit.* XVII. 389/2 Massoi bark.

'mass-penny. arch. [MASS sb.¹] An offering of money made at mass.

1362 LANGL. *P. Pl. A.* III. 217 Prestes... Askep Meede and Masse-pons and heore Mete eke. c 1386 CHAUCER *Sompn.* T. 41 A goddes halpenny or a masse peny. 1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* XVIII. xx. 761 Praye for my soule & bery me atte leest & offre ye my masse peny. 1528 TINDALE *Obed. Chr. Man* Pref. xv. He... fetteth here a masse peny, there a trentall, yonder dirige money. 1849 ROCK *Ch. of Fathers* II. vii. 504. 1877 MISS YONGE *Cameos* III. xvii. 156 He had been at the chapel... and offered his mass-penny.

attrib. 1579 E. K. GLOSS *Spenser's Sheph. Cal.* June 25 Theyr packed pelfe and Masse-penie religion.

'mass-priest. arch. [MASS sb.¹] A priest whose function it is to celebrate mass.

In OE. applied *gen.* to any priest (Christian or Jewish); in ME. app. used *spec.* for a secular priest as opposed to a monk, or for one employed to say masses for the souls of the dead. From the 16th c. chiefly a contemptuous designation for a Roman Catholic priest.

c 893 K. ÆLFRED *Oros.* (Sweet) 282 Arrius se massepreost. c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Hom. Pref.*, Ic Ælfric, munuc and mæssepreost. c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 23 þanne he his muclehe synnes... bimurneð, and sheweð hem his messe preste. c 1205 LAY. 2987/2 Vt wenden muneke & þa massepreostes. 13... *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 2108 Monk, oper masseprest, oper any mon elles. 1554 BRADFORD *Let. Wks.* (Parker Soc.) I. 391 God is no merchant, as our mass-priests be. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* III. 92 Among the foure Friars, there was but one Masse-Priest. 1686 EVELYN *Diary* 11 July, The late King's glorious chapel [at Windsor] now seiz'd on by the masse priests. 1902 J. BUCHAN *Watcher by Threshold* 11. 109 The family changed its faith, and an Episcopal chaplain took the place of the old mass-priest in the tutoring of the sons. 1922 JOYCE *Ulysses* 379 She said that he had a fair sweet death through God His goodness with masspriest to be shriven, holy housel and sick men's oil to his limbs.

mass production. [f. MASS sb.² + PRODUCTION.] The production of manufactured articles in large quantities by a standardized process. Also *transf.* and *attrib.*

1920 *Teacher's World* 19 May 283/2 (Advt.), Mass production. High class... chairs. 1922 TURNER & WOOD *Man. Up-to-Date Organisation* 110 Mass Production is a continuous replica of a standardised master-pattern or design. 1923 J. M. SCOTT-MAXWELL *Costing & Price-Fixing* 31 Factories on a mass production basis will have all material most carefully specified, examined, and tested. 1929 W. DEEPIG *Roper's Row* xxxii. 353 The new world of smudged faces, mass-production man in the making. 1930 G. B. SHAW *Apple Cart* 1. 25 Don't forget our racing motor boats and cars, sir: the finest on earth, and all individually designed. No cheap mass production stuff there. 1944 W. TEMPLE *Church looks Forward* x. 82 The problems due to mass-production press upon us. 1946 J. S. HUXLEY *Unesco* i. 18 A mass-production system can indirectly destroy creative initiative and aesthetic appreciation. 1947 J. HAYWARD *Prose Lit. Since 1939* 26 Literary and historical biography was already a flourishing industry. What particular... forces were concerned in its mass-production cannot be investigated here. 1948 [see *conveyor belt* s.v. CONVEYOR 4 c]. 1962 H. O. BEECHENO *Introd. Business Stud.* x. 86 Mass-production methods have called for mass-selling methods. 1967 M. MCLUHAN *Medium is Massage* 50 Printing... provided the first uniformly repeatable 'commodity', the first assembly line—mass production.

Hence **mass-pro'duce v. trans.** and *intr.*, to manufacture (articles) by mass production; also **mass-pro'duced ppl. a.**; **mass-pro'ducer;** **mass-pro'ducing ppl. a.**; **mass-'product.**

1922 JOYCE *Ulysses* 661 They drank... Epps's mass-product, the creature cocoa. 1923 *Daily Mail* 22 Jan. 5 All cars made in the United States are not necessarily mass-produced. 1929 E. GILL *Art-Nonsense* 318 The ordinary person... says, what is to hinder him from having... mass-produced pots and pans designed by artists to look artistic? 1929 A. HUXLEY *Do what you Will* 90 The mass-producers will do their best to make everybody more and more prosperous. 1930 — *Vulgarity in Lit.* vii. 45 Asceticism is not popular in this mass-producing age. 1938 *New Statesman* 23 July 143/2 Trades which mass-produce luxury or semi-luxury goods. 1940 *Life* 9 Dec. 84/2 U.S. now mass-produces. 1950 M. HAY *Foot of Pride* iii. 74 St. Vincent Ferrer and other preachers sent thousands of panic-stricken people to the font where a priest mechanically turned them into Christians. Theologians... decided that these mass-produced Christians had been validly baptized. 1954 *Encounter* Mar. 5/2 A mass-producing, mass-consuming society. 1958 Mass-produce [see BATTERY 13 c]. 1967 E. SHORT *Embroidery & Fabric Collage* iii. 68 There is no way of mass-producing patchwork. 1973 *Country Life* 15 Mar. 718/1 This is our 18th Century style bedroom suite. Not for everyone because it is not mass-produced.

massula ('mæsjulə). *Bot.* [mod.L., dim. of L. *massa*: see MASS sb.²] (a) In heterosporous ferns of the genera *Azolla* and *Salvinia*, the tissue surrounding the maturing microspores; (b) in certain orchids, a cluster of pollen grains developed from a single cell.

1856 J. S. HENSLAW *Dict. Bot. Terms* (ed. 2) 105 Massula (a little lump). One of the smaller fragments which... compose the pollen mass in Orchidaceæ. 1882 S. H. VINES tr. F. G. J. von Sachs's *Text-bk. Bot.* II. 454 In the microsporangia [of *Azolla*] the mucilage looks like a large-

celled tissue, and forms from two to eight separate clumps (*Massula*), each of which encloses a number of microspores. In some species... these massulae have their surfaces covered with hair-like appendages. 1894 S. H. VINES *Students' Textbk. Bot.* I. III. 410 In *Azolla* the microspores are likewise embedded in this substance, but in more than one group or massula according to the species. 1895 — *Ibid.* II. III. 564 The pollinium may consist... of larger groups of cells, termed *massulae* (e.g. *Orchis*). 1938 G. M. SMITH *Cryptogamic Bot.* II. ix. 358 The functional macrospore lies in the large massula at the base of a sporangium. *Ibid.* 360 A microspore remains embedded within a massula during the entire course of its development into a gametophyte. 1959 WIRTH & WITHNER in C. L. Withner *Orchids* v. 157 In some genera, such as *Peristylus*, there is a variation on the normal mode of development. All the cells resulting from the divisions of an archesporial cell remain attached to each other, eventually forming a small cluster of tetrads known as a massula. 1965 BELL & COOMBE tr. *Strasburger's Textbk. Bot.* 582 *Azolla* is of interest for the arrangements which ensure fertilization. After liberation from the microsporangium the sixty-four microspores are aggregated into 5-8 roundish floating balls (*massulae*) formed of the frothy periplasmodium. Arising from the surface of each massula are a number of stalked, barbed hooks.

massy ('mæsi), *a.* Also 4 *massee*, 4, 6 *massye*, 5 *massi*, 6-8 *massie*, -*ey*. [f. *MASS sb.*² + -*y*. In early instances perh. *a.* OF. *massi*, *massis*, *masseis*, *f. masse* with suffix repr. L. -*itus*, -*icius*, -*aticius*.

Formerly in common use; now rhetorical or *arch.*; in ordinary prose use superseded by *MASSIVE*.]

1. Full of substance or 'mass'.
a. Solid and weighty; heavy as consisting of compact matter. Said esp. of the precious metals: Occurring in mass; wrought in solid pieces, without hollow or alloy.

1382 WYCLIF *Ecclus.* l. 10 As a massee vessel of gold. 1398 TREvisa *Barth. De P.R.* xvii. vii. (1495) 555 The syluer compowndy is massy & sad. c 1470 HENRYSON *Fab. (Son of Fox)* in *Anglia* IX. 368 The leopardis come with crown of massie gold. 1553 BRENDE *Q. Curtius* LV. He founde in that cite an incredible treasure. L.M. talentes of massy silver uncynoynd. 1598 DRAYTON *Herotic. Ep.* ii 80, I can march all day in massie Steele. 1638 BAKER tr. *Balzac's Lett.* (vol. III) 175 There are none now but poor Gentlemen that will offer to wear the Massiest silver lace. 1777 SHERIDAN *Sch. Scand.* III. iii. A great quantity of massy old plate. 1805 SCOTT *Last Minstrel* Introd. 33 Whose ponderous grate and massy bar Had oft [etc.]. 1853 MACAULAY *Biog., Atterbury* (1867) 10 An inestimable treasure of massy bullion. 1877 A. B. EDWARDS *Up Nile* i. 20 Seen in certain lights, the Pyramids look like piles of massy gold.

† *b. gen.* Solid, not hollow. *Obs.*
1382 WYCLIF *Exod.* xxxviii. 7 And thilk auter was not massye [Vulg. *solidum*], but holw3 of tabled thingis, and with ynne voyde. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 328/2 Massy, no3t hole, *solidus*. 1673 *Phil. Trans.* VIII. 6004 By cramming into them many Crystal-bullets, both hollow and massy ones.

† *c.* Solid, having three dimensions. Applied to sculptures, as opposed to paintings on the flat.
1551 RECORDE *Pathw. Knowl.* i. Def., By Depenesse... I mene the massie thickestne of any bodie, as in exauple of a potte. 1571 DIGGES *Pantom., Math. Disc.* Hhij, A Transformed Dodecaedron is a massie or solide figure. 1612 BREWEROOD *Lang. & Relig.* xviii. 167 Rejecting carved or massie images, but admitting the painted. c 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* (1650) I. 331 Abhorring the use of massy statues.

d. Close, compact, dense (in texture or consistency). ? *Obs.*

1519 HORMAN *Vulg.* 37b, They that haue massye bonys neuer swete or thristethe. 1567 MAPLET *Gr. Forest* 33 It is nothing solid or massie, but much porous. 1579-80 NORTH *Plutarch, Romulus* (1595) 39 A grosse vapour, darke & massie. 1805 R. W. DICKSON *Pract. Agric.* I. 428 The more massy sorts of manure. 1814 CARY *Dante, Paradise* XIII. 6 Stars... that, with lively ray serene, O'ercome the massiest air.

2. Consisting of a large mass or masses of heavy material; having great size and weight. Of buildings: Consisting of great blocks or piles of masonry.

1587 GOLDING *De Mornay* i. 2 Yee see...the Earth altogether heaue and massie, and yet notwithstanding... hanged in y^e Aire. 1660 PEPYS *Diary* 26 Apr., It was very pleasant to observe the massy timbers that the ship is made of. 1775 A. M. TOPLADY *Let. Wks.* 1828 VI. 270 He hurled the massy folio at the poor bookseller's head. 1821 SCOTT *Kenilw.* vi. A massy oaken table. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xiv. III. 422 The massy remains of the old Norman castle. 1871 R. ELLIS tr. *Catullus* lxiii. 40 The rude seas, earth's massy solidity.

b. Of architecture: Presenting great masses.
1819 SHELLEY *Let. Pr. Wks.* 1880 IV. 85 The proportions are extremely massy. 1846 GROTE *Greece* i. xx. (1862) I. 498 The massy and Cyclopien style of architecture employed in those early days.

3. Spreading in a mass or in masses; having considerable bulk or volume.

1672 MARVELL *Reh. Transp.* i. 68 Stragling by Templebar, in a massy Cassock and Surcingle. 1727-46 THOMSON *Summer* 669 Deep in the night the massy locust sheds Quench my hot limbs. 1812 BRACKENRIDGE *Views Louisiana* (1814) 112 The foliage of the corn is so rich and massy, that it shades the earth. a 1834 LAMB *Reynolds Gallery Misc. Wks.* (1871) 367 The long, graceful, massy fingers. 1839 ALISON *Hist. Europe* liv. §53 (1850) VIII. 610 Their infantry in four massy columns was observed to be descending.

b. Of persons and animals: Bulky, large-bodied.

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 3885 He was massy & mekull, made for pe nonest. 1607 WALKINGTON *Opt. Glass* 11 The massier and more gyantly body must be maintained with large... diet. a 1667 COWLEY *Ess., Greatness*, He would have no Servants, but huge, massy Fellows. 1824 BYRON *Juan* xvi.

lxxx, There were some massy members of the Church. 1849 H. MILLER *Footpr. Creat. vi.* (1874) 119 One of the massier fishes disporting amid the same four or five small ones. 1866 CARLYLE *Remin.* I. 255 A...massy, earnest, forcible-looking man.

4. *transf.* and *fig.* (of immaterial things).

1588 GREENE *Perimedes* G2b, She sits shrind in a Cannapie of Clouds, Whose massie darknesse mazeth euery sense. 1645 MILTON *Tetrach. Wks.* 1851 IV. 215 The most grosse and massy paradox that ever did violence to reason and religion. 1663 BP. PATRICK *Parab. Pilgr.* ix. (1668) 46 How solid and massy those future enjoyments are. 1794 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Myst. Udolpho* viii, She turned her eyes from the massy darkness of the woods. 1822-56 DE QUINCEY *Confess.* (1862) 155 It cost eight-and-twenty massy hours for us... to reach the General Post-office. 1840 — *Th. Grk. Trag. Wks.* IX. 72 The dialogue [of Greek tragedy] is always...severe, massy, simple.

5. *Comb.*, as *massy proof* adj.
1632 MILTON *Penseroso* 158 With antick Pillars massy proof. 1788 WARTON *Ode for New Year* I Rude was the pile, and massy proof.

massy, Eng. and U.S. dial. var. of *MERCY sb.* 4.

1817 A. ROYALL *Let. from Alabama* (1830) ix. 22 Massy upon mel 1867 W. F. ROCK *Jim an' Nell* 31 Law! massy, Jim. 1884 J. C. EGERTON *Sussex Folk & Ways* 41 'Massy!' she said, 'the girls nowadays don't know naun about work!' 1905 *Dialect Notes* III. 17 *Massy sakes!* *sakes alive!* interj. All feminine exclamations. 1944 H. WENTWORTH *Amer. Dial. Dict.* 380/1 *Massy* = mercy.

massmore (mæsi'mɔə(r)). *Sc.* Also 8 *massmore*. [? ad. Sp. *mazmorra* dungeon: cf. *MATTAMORE*.] An alleged local term for a castle dungeon.

1789 GROSE *Antiq. Scotl.* I. *53 [Crichton Castle, Edinburghshire.] The dungeon called the Mas-More is a deep hole, with a narrow mouth. 1802 SCOTT *Minstr. Scotl. Bord.* I. Introd. 79 note, One of the ancient lairds had imprisoned, in the Massy More, or dungeon of the castle, a person named Porteous. 1808 — *Marm.* iv. xi, Crichtoun!... still may we explore... The darkness of thy Massy More.

mast (mɑ:st, -æ-), *sb.*¹ Forms: 1 *mæst*, 4-6 *maste*, 3- *mast*. [Com. Teut.: OE. *mæst* masc. = MDu., Du., OHG., MHG., mod.G. *mast*, Icel. *mastr*, Sw., Da. *mast*; — OTeut. **masto-z*; — W. Indo-germanic type **mazdo-s*, whence L. *mālus* (with the change of *d* to *l* frequent in L.).

The Teut. word appears in popular L. of the 8th c. as *mastus*, whence OF. *mast* (Fr. *mât*), Pr. *mast*, *mat*, Pg. *mastro*, *mastro*.]

1. *a.* A long pole or spar of timber, iron or steel set up more or less perpendicularly upon the keel of a ship, to support the sails.

A *pole-mast* is made of one piece (see *POLE*), a *made-mast* of several pieces (see *MADE* 2b). The larger masts are composed of several lengths, called *lower masts*, *TOP-MAST*, *TOPGALLANT-mast* and *ROYAL-mast*. See also *FOREMAST*, *MAINMAST*, *MIZZENMAST*, *jigger-mast* (*JIGGER sb.*¹ 8); *JURYMAST*, *SPANKER-mast*, etc.

Beowulf 1905 (Gr.) þa wæs be mæste merehræglā sum, seġl sale fæst. c 1205 LAY. I 100 Heo ræden heora mastes, heo wunden up seiles. c 1300 *Havelok* 709 Hise ship he greypede... an... þer-inne dide a ful god mast. c 1374 CHAUCER *Anel. & Arc.* 314 She that hem trustith shall hem fynde als faste As in a tempest is þe roton maste. a 1440 *Sir Eglam.* 1262 Sche askyth be what chesone he bare A schyp of golde, bothe maste and ore. 1590 SHAKS. *Com. Err.* i. i. 80 A small spare Mast, Such as sea-faring men prouide for stormes. 1642 HOWELL *For. Trav.* (Arb.) 71 To see... The New Towne of Amsterdam, and the Forrest of Masts, which lye perpetually before her. 1667 MILTON *P.L.* i. 293 The tallest Pine Hewn on Norwegian hills, to be the Mast Of some great Ammiral. 1834 LYTTON *Pompeii* i. ii, Afar off you saw the tall masts of the fleet.

transf. 1868 RUSKIN *Pol. Econ. Art* Add. 194 To look well at the beautiful circle of the white nettle blossom, and work out... the way it is set on its central mast.

b. A piece of timber suitable for a mast. Now *spec.* (see quot. 1847). *hand mast*: see *HAND sb.* 65.

1496 *Naval Acc. Hen. VII* (1896) 183, ij mastes to make a newe Mayne yarde for the seyde Ship. 1842 GWILT *Archit.* §1706 From Riga a great deal of timber is received under the name of masts and spars: the former are usually 70 or 80 feet in length, and from 18 to 25 inches in diameter; when of less diameter they take the latter name.

2. Phrases. *afore* or *before the mast*: see *AFORE* B. I, *BEFORE* 2d. *at the mast*: on deck by the mainmast (the usual place of assembly for public sale, conference, etc. on board ship). *dolphin of the mast*: see *DOLPHIN* 6 b (a). *to nail one's colours to the mast*: see *COLOUR sb.* 7 d. *to spring, step a mast*: see *SPRING*, *STEP vbs.*

[1626 CAPT. SMITH *Accid. Yng. Seamen* 6 The Lyer... is so proclaimed at the maine Mast by a generall cry, A lyer, a lyer, a lyer.] 1745 P THOMAS *Jrnl. Anson's Voy.* 273 We sold some of the Prize Goods... at the Mast, as it is called, or publick Auction.

3. A pole resembling the mast of a ship; e.g. the tall upright pole of a derrick or similar machine; a climbing pole in a gymnasium. Also used in various special senses (see quots.).

1646 EVELYN *Diary* (1879) I. 282 We passe by severall tall masts set up to guide travellers [in the Alps]. 1762 FRANKLIN *Let. Wks.* 1840 V. 407 To secure a powder magazine from lightning I think they cannot do better than to erect a mast not far from it. 1880 *Encycl. Brit.* XI. 350/2 The horizontal bar, the bridge ladder... and the mast... permit of a great variety of exercises. 1886 *Fortn. Rev.* Feb. 222 The vistas of lamp-posts, electric-light masts, and telegraph poles. 1910 *Flying in Bournemouth* (Souvenir Wallisdown Flying Whit-Week) 13 (*caption*) Mast with

supporting wires. 1914 R. STANLEY *Text-bk. Wireless Telegr.* xiv. 189 The aerial to be supported by ten tubular steel masts each 300 feet high. 1918 E. S. FARROW *Dict. Mil. Terms* 371 *Mast*, in aeronautics, the upright part, usually extending upward from the center of a monoplane for support of controls and guy or truss wires; a vertical upright in the main or supplementary planes. 1920 [see *HORN sb.* 22h]. 1924 *Harmsworth's Wireless Encycl.* II. 1409 *Mast*, term used in wireless work to describe generally any structure used to raise and support the aerial wires. 1931 D. ROSE *J. de la Cierva's Wings of Tomorrow* 110 A sort of whipping action of the rotor blades [of a helicopter] which jerked at the mast as they turned in their circle. 1956 W. A. HEFLIN *U.S. Air Force Dict.* 317/1 *Mast* n., 1. A spar for the support of an antenna. 2. A rotor mast... 3. In certain early airplanes, any of various vertical members used to hold guy wires or struts. 1966 *Listener* 1 Dec. 799/2 The German pavilion... is made of a semi-transparent plasticized fabric supported on a network of cables slung between a very few slender steel masts.

4. *a. attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *mast-pole*, -*top*; *objective*, as *mast-maker*, -*making*; *instrumental*, as *mast-thronged* adj.; *similitive*, as *mast-great*, -*high*, -*like* adjs. and advs.

1600 FAIRFAX *Tasso* III. xviii, *Mast great the speare was which the gallant bore. 1798 COLERIDGE *Anc. Mar.* i. xiii, Ice *mast-high came floating by. 1855 KINGSLEY *Heroes* IV. ii. (1868) 124 He saw a heron come flying mast-high. 1807 J. BARLOW *Columb.* i. 787 Their cluster'd dates the *mast-like palms unfold. 1666 PEPYS *Diary* 10 Aug., Mr. Wood's son the *mast-maker. 1794 *Rigging & Seamanship* I. 13 The practice of *masting. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 511 That *Mast-poles coming thereof should be able to beare ayle in wind and weather. 1647 TRAPP *Comm. Matt.* xxvi. 45 Will ye, with Solomon's drunkard, sleep upon a mast-pole? 1833 TENNYSON *Ænone* 116 Tax and toll, From many an inland town and haven large, *Mast-throng'd. 1871 R. ELLIS tr. *Catullus Frag.* v, Where yon lucent *mast-top [L. *carthesia*], a cup of silver, arises.

b. Special *comb.*: *mast-buoy*, one which carries a mast; *mast-cloth*, † (*a*) a piece of bunting placed for decoration on a mast (*obs.*); (*b*) see quot. 1794; *mast-coat* (see quot.); *mast-dock*, a dock in which vessels are fitted with masts; *mast-hole*, -*hoop* (see quots.); *mast-house*, a building in a dockyard in which masts are made and stored; *mast-leech*, the border or edge of a sail next the mast; *mast-lining* = *mast-cloth*; *mast-partner* (see quot.); *mast-pocket*, a socket for the mast of a derrick-crane; *mast-pond*, -*prop*, -*room* (see quots.); *mast-rope*, one for raising and lowering a mast; *mast-ship*, a ship which carries a store of masts; *mast-step*, a block fixed to the keelson into which the mast is set; *mast-tree*, a name given to certain tall erect trees (see quots.); † *mast-yard*¹, a yard of a mast; *mast-yard*², a yard in which masts are made.

1675 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1005/4 A *Mast-Buoy to be laid on the West-side of a dangerous Rock. 1642 CHAS. I *Declar.* 12 Aug. 21 Lighters, and Long-boats... dressed up with *Mastclothes and Streamers. 1794 *Rigging & Seamanship* I. 88 *Mast-cloth*, the lining in the middle on the aft side of the topsails, to prevent the sail being chafed by the mast. *Ibid.* 170 **Mast-coats*, coverings made of well tarred canvas to prevent the water going down the mast-hole. 1689 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2162/4 The *Crown* and the *St. Anthony*,... each lying in the *Mast-Dock at Deptford. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, **Mast-holes*, the apertures in the deck-partners for stepping the masts. *Ibid.*, **Mast-hoops*, the iron hoops on made or built masts. 1770 *Ann. Reg.* 132 A fire... in the dock-yard... communicated itself... to the little *mast-house. 1794 *Rigging & Seamanship* I. 88 The curve on the *mast-leech of some fore and aft sails. 1886 *Encycl. Brit.* XXI. 154/2 Such pieces as *mast-lining clew and head, tack, and corner pieces. 1846-63 *YOUNG Naut. Dict.*, **Mast-partners*, pieces of timber let in between two of the beams to form a framing for the support of a vessel's masts. 1890 *Cent. Dict.* (citing *Car-Builder's Dict.*), **Mast-pocket*. 1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* II. (1780), *Fosse aux mâts*, a *mast-pond, or place where the masts are kept afloat in salt-water, in a dockyard. 1840 MARRYAT *Poor Jack* xxxviii, Our ship laid at the wharf, off the mast pond. 1805 *Shipwright's Vade-m.* 117 Large carlings which are placed at the sides of the *mast-rooms. c 1850 *Rudim. Navig.* (Weale) 131 *Mast-rooms*, the spaces between those beams where the masts are to be fixed. a 1000 *Cædmon's Exod.* 82 (Gr.) Swa þa *mast-rapas men ne cuðon ne ða seġlrode ġeseon meahon. 1841 R. H. DANA *Seaman's Man.* 21 To send up a Topmast... Lash a top-block to the head of the lower-mast; reeve a mast-rope through it [etc.]. 1666 PEPYS *Diary* 29 Nov., Some... do fright us with the king of Sweden's seizing our *mast-ships at Gottenburgh. 1760 W. DOUGLASS *Brit. N. Amer.* II. 54 The mast ships built peculiarly for that use... carry from forty-five to fifty good masts per voyage. 1863 *YOUNG Naut. Dict.*, **Mast-step*. 1597 GERARDE *Herbal* III. xl. 1182 Abies:... in English Firre tree, *Mast tree, and Deale tree. 1862 BALFOUR *Timber Trees India* (ed. 2) 127 *Gutteria longifolia*... Mast tree. 1879 *Encycl. Brit.* IX. 405/1 The extensive forests [of Borneo]... produce... sago palm, and the mast (*Calophyllum*) and camphor trees (*Drabalonops*). c 1530 *Battle of Aginc.* A ij, These goodly shippes lay there at rode, With *mast-yards a crosse. 1765 *Ann. Reg.* 97 A *mast-yard adjoining to the river.

c. with prefixed numeral forming an adjectival compound with the sense 'having two (etc.) masts'.
1804 *Naval Chron.* XI. 456 A *Petiangua*, a two-mast boat used by the Caribs.

mast (mɑ:st, -æ-), *sb.*² Forms: 1, 3 *mæst*, 5-8 *maste*, 3- *mast*. β. 7 *maske*, 9 *mask*. [Com. WGer.: OE. *mæst* masc., MDu., MLG., OHG., MHG. *mast* masc., fem., neut. (mod.G. *mast*

fem.):—O Teut. type *masto-, -â; believed to represent a pre-Teut. *mazdo-;—maddo- (cf. Skr. *mēda* fat), f. O Aryan root *mēd-* 'to be fat, to flow', whence L. *madere* to be wet, Goth. *mat-s* food (see MEAT).]

1. A collective name for the fruit of the beech, oak, chestnut, and other forest trees, esp. as food for swine. Rare in pl.

825 in Birch Cart. Sax. I. 536 ðrim hunde swina mast. c 1205 LAY. 21263 Al was þe king abolyen swa bið þe wilde bar þenne he i þan mæste [c 1275 maste] monie swyn imetep. c 1374 CHAUCER *Former Age* 7 They eten mast hawes and swych pownage. 1523 FITZHERB. *Surv.* 8 Whanne there is any mast growyng in y^e lordes wodes. 1607 SHAKS. *Timon* iv. iii. 422 The Oakes beare Mast, the Briars Scarlet Heps. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* I. 10 Bacchus and fost'ring Ceres, Pow'rs Divine, Who gave us Corn for Mast, for Water Wine. 1726 SWIFT *Gulliver* III. v. 66 Acorns, Dates, Chesnuts, and other Maste... whereof these Animals are fondest. 1822 LAMB *Elia* Ser. 1. *Roast Pig*, The swineherd, Ho-ti, having gone out into the woods... to collect mast for his hogs. 1824 LUDON *Encycl. Gardening* (ed. 2) 977 Trees and Shrubs bearing Nuts, Acorns, Masts, Keys, etc. 1870 YEATS *Nat. Hist. Comm.* 87 Oak, beech, and chestnut fatten with their mast immense numbers of hogs.

β. 1640 FULLER *Joseph's Coat* 147 Like Hogs, eating up the Maske, not looking up to the hand that shaketh it downe. 1879 MISS JACKSON *Shropsh. Word-bk.*, *Mask*.. *Mass*, acorns; mast. 1882 H. FRIEND *Devonsh. Plant-n.*, *Masks*, acorns. Also applied to the fruit of the Beech.

fig. a 1617 DONNE *Let. Wks.* 1839 VI. 369, I stand like a tree, which once a-year bears, though no fruit, yet this mast of children.

† 2. The state or condition of feeding on mast. Only in phrases to lie at mast, to put to mast. Obs.

1620 MARKHAM *Farew. Husb.* xvii. 158 Now put your swine to mast. 1664 COTTON *Scarron.* 51 We were... sent... To fetch a Sow that lies at Mast.

† 3. fig. Luxurious or fattening food. Obs. 1575-85 ABP. SANDYS *Serm.* x. 157 He... feedeth still vpon his mast, and blesseth himselfe when hee waxeth fat. 1592 NASHE *P. Penilesse* 20 b, There is no mast like a Marchaunts table.

4. attrib. and Comb.: a. simple attrib, as mast hog, time; b. objective, as mast-bearer; mast-bearing adj.; c. instrumental, as mast-fed adj. Also mast cell [after G. *mastzelle*], one of the cells filled with basophile granules, found in the connective tissue and in foci of chronic inflammation (Gould *Dict. Med.* 1900); mast-tree, a tree producing mast (recent Dicts. explain it as 'cork-tree', app. after the OE. gloss 'suberies, mæstentriow', Wr.-Wülck. 137/23); mastwood (see quot.); mastworts pl., Lindley's name for the *Corylaceæ*; mast year, a year in which forest trees produce a good crop of fruit. Also MAST-HOLM.

1664 EVELYN *Sylva* 109 Where a single Tree is observ'd to be... a constant, and plentiful *Mast-bearer. 1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* II. 92 Woods of *Mast-bearing trees. 1898 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* V. 638 Leucocytes with *mast-cell granules. 1899 *Ibid.* VIII. 472 Mast-cells are in no great abundance. 1566 DRANT *Horace, Sat.* iv. G viij b, *Mastfedde bores. 1843 'R. CARLTON' *New Purchase* II. lvi. 246 It was mast fed, i.e. fed on acorns and beech nuts. 1851 C. CIST *Sk. Cincinnati in 1851* 284 Much the larger share of this, is... made of mast-fed and still-fed hogs. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 329/1 *Mast hog, ... *maialis*. 1682 S. WILSON *Acc. Carolina* 14 In the *Mast time they are very fat. 1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* II. (1586) 101 The *mast trees [L. *glandiferas*], and such as serue for tymbler. 1652 BLITH *Eng. Improv. Impr.* (ed. 3) 166 The Beech is also a mast-tree. 1864 GRISEBACH *Flora W. Ind.* 785 *Mast-wood, yellow, *Tobinia coriacea*. 1846 LINDLEY *Veg. Kingd.* 290 *Corylaceæ* — *Mastworts. 1744 W. ELLIS *Mod. Husbandman* (1750) VI. II. 89 Under these Trees, the Hogs generally get Pork in a *Maste-Year. 1760 W. DOUGLASS *Brit. N. Amer.* II. 375 Anno 1733, a good mast year, one man... salted up three thousand barrels of pork. 1927 *Forestry* I. 28 The rarity of full mast years and heavy weed growth are often held responsible for the failure of most attempts at natural regeneration of oak. 1953 H. L. EDLIN *Forester's Handbk.* II. 30 But with many kinds [of trees] full seed crops are only found at intervals of three or four years—the mast years.

† mast, sb.³ Obs. [? Corrupt form of MASS sb.² In quotes. c 1420 and 1502 that word may be intended; in quot. 1502 the weight differs from that assigned in quot. 1674 to the 'mast'.] A weight [for certain articles of commerce] = 2½ lbs. Troy.

[c 1420 *Chron. Vilod.* 3493 He... come to Wiltone... And brougt w^t hym of wax a mast. 1502 *Will of Somer* (Somerset Ho.), A mast of corall weyng vjⁱⁱ skant.] 1545 *Rates Custom-ho.*, Ambre the maste x.s.s. Corall the mast xx.s.s. 1674 JEAKE *Arith.* (1696) 73 Troy Weight hath seldom any greater denomination than the pound, yet sometime 2½ lb. thereof is called a Mast allowed for Amber and Gold and Silver Thread. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Mast of Amber*, the quantity of Two Pounds and a half Weight.

† mast, sb.⁴, shortened form of MASTER. Possibly merely a graphic abbreviation. But cf. MAS sb.¹ c 1460 *How Marchande dyd hys Wyfe betray* 59 in Hazi. E.P.P. I. 109 The marchandys man to hys mast dyd speke. c 1550 *John Bon & Mast Person* *ibid.* IV. 5 Nowe good morowe, mast Parson.

† mast, sb.⁵ Billiards. Obs. [Corruption (by confusion with MAST sb.¹) of F. *masse* MACE sb.¹]

A kind of heavy cue, of which the broad end was used for striking.

1731 *Gentl. Mag.* I. 268 The Capt. gave the Boy a blow on the head with his Billiard Mast. 1734 SEYMOUR *Compl. Gameter* III. (ed. 5) 73 Of Billiards. There is belonging to the Table an Ivory Port, ... two small Ivory Balls and two Sticks (called Masts)... The Masts are made of... weighty Wood, which at the broad End are tipped with Ivory. 1784 COWPER *Task* IV. 221 A billiard mast Well does the work of his [sc. Time's] destructive scythe. [1873: see MACE sb.¹ 3.]

|| mast (mast), sb.⁶ [Pers.] (See quotes.)

1819 W. OUSELEY *Trav. East* I. vi. 268 Here also was abundance of mast, ... coagulated milk or clotted cream, slightly sour, which when diluted with water forms *abi dugh* ... a beverage in warm weather equally grateful and salubrious. 1933 *Discovery* Sept. 284/1, I was given mast or sour milk [in Persia]. 1963 *Times* 6 Feb. 12/6 Quantities of tea served in glasses and drunk, at any rate by the Iranians, with lots and lots of sugar and the local yoghourt, known as mast. 1968 C. RODEN *Bk. Middle Eastern Food* 60 Yoghourt is an essential part of the Middle Eastern diet... In Iran today it is known as mast.

mast (mɑ:st, -æ-), v.¹ [f. MAST sb.¹ Cf. OF. *master* (F. *mâter*)] trans. To furnish with masts.

1627 CAPT. SMITH *Seaman's Gram.* iii. 15 When a ship is built, she should be masted. 1682 S. WILSON *Acc. Carolina* 12 Pynes big enough to Mast the greatest Ships. 1705 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4117/4 Directions to Build, Rigg, Yard, and Mast any Ship. 1813 HOBHOUSE *Journey* (ed. 2) 903 Engines for masting ships. 1856 T. GUTHRIE *Ezek.* 319 Here is a noble ship... The forests have masted her.

† mast, v.² Obs. Also 5 meyste. [OE. *mæstan* = OHG. *masten*, *mesten* (mod.G. *mâsten*) Du. (vet)mesten:—WG. **mastjan*, f. **masto-* MAST sb.²]

1. trans. To feed (animals) on mast; to fatten. c 974 in Birch Cart. Sax. III. 629 Ic wylle þæt man mæste minum wiue twa hund swyna. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 329/2 Mastyn beestys, *sagino*. *Ibid.* 334/2 Meysten, *idem quod* mastyn.

2. transf. To feed (oneself) gluttonously. a 1560 BECON *Jewel of Joy* Wks. 1560 II. 9b, The beneficed men... mastyng them selues lyke hogges of Epycurus flock. 1647 TRAPP *Marrow Gd. Auth. in Comm. Ep.* 613 Those greedy gully-guts, that... mast themselves like hogs.

mast, obs. form of MOST, MUST v.

|| mastaba(h) ('mæstəbə). Also 7 mastabe. [Arab. *maṣ-*, *maṣṭaba* (of Pers. origin).]

1. A bench, seat. 1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1621) 834 Sitting vpon a paller, which the Turks call Mastabe. 1665 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (1677) 175 At the upper end (surmounting the rest so much onely as two or three Mastaba's or white silken shags would elevate) sat the Pot-Shaw. 1687 A. LOVELL tr. *Thevenot's Trav.* II. 29 A Mastabe is a kind of a half pace, that's to say, that the Floor is raised two or three foot from the ground, and there the Travellers lodge.

2. An ancient Egyptian tomb, rectangular or square in plan, flat-topped, with sides sloping outward to the base. Also attrib. and Comb.

1882 *Nature* XXVI. 57 The mastabas were the mausolea of the richer and more important personages. 1883 V. STUART *Egypt* 469 Stone mastababs with inscriptions. 1883 *Encycl. Brit.* XX. 122/2 They have been extended upwards and around into a great stepped mass of masonry... the successive faces of which rise at the characteristic mastaba angle of 75°. 1931 G. A. REISNER *Mycerinus* i. 3 Some of the mastaba tombs also belonged to members of the royal family. 1932 *Times Lit. Suppl.* 26 May 389/1 The concession of the area of that pyramid and of large areas in the vast mastaba-field of Giza. 1936 *Ibid.* 13 June 501/1 Around the three great pyramids... are grouped... the mastaba-tombs of the nobles. 1952 E. B. GARSIDE tr. *Ceram's Gods, Graves, & Scholars* II. x. 120 A mastaba is an oblong structure with sloping sides containing cult rooms and connected by a shaft with a burial chamber in the rock beneath. 1964 W. L. GOODMAN *Hist. Woodworking Tools* IV. i. 160 The only tool shown in use on mastaba reliefs. *Ibid.*, This method of constructing the cabin or house with overlapping vertical boards may explain why the walls of the early mastaba tombs... show the deep recesses.

mastage ('mɑ:stɪdʒ, -æ-). Obs. exc. Hist. [f. MAST sb.² or v.² + -AGE.] The fruit of forest-trees collectively: = MAST sb.² I. Also, the right of feeding animals on mast.

1610 W. FOLKINGHAM *Art of Survey* I. vi. 13 What Trees, Plants, Shrubs: what Fruitage, Mastage, Gummage. 1762 tr. *Busching's Syst. Geog.* VI. 287 The mastage... from the oaks and beech. 1794 PRINGLE *Agric. Surv. Westmorland* 51 Regulations... full of the mention of forests, and chaces... and mastage, and pannage, and vert. 1881 *Cornh. Mag.* XLIV. 342 The English... divided out the land... with... right of... mastage for so many swine in the woodlands.

|| mastalgia (mæ'stældʒiə). Path. [mod.L., f. Gr. *μαστός* breast + *-αλγία*, *álgos* pain.] Neuralgia of the breast.

1856 in MAYNE *Expos Lex.* In some recent Dicts.

† mastard. Obs. A stallion. 1598 *Ripon Corporation Rec.* 10 June, Whosoever hath any stoned horse or mastard upon the Comons afforesaid.

|| mastax ('mæstæks). [mod.L. *mastax*, f. Gr. *μάσταξ* mouth.] (See quot. 1855.)

1855 GOSSE in *Phil. Trans.* CXLVI. 425, I propose then to appropriate to the sub-globose muscular bulb, which contains the manducatory organs in most Rotifera, the term

mastax. 1877 HUXLEY *Anat. Inv. Anim.* iv. 187 At the bottom is a muscular pharynx, or mastax.

maste, mastecott, obs. ff. MOST, MASSICOT.

mastectomy (mæ'stæktəmɪ). Surg. [f. Gr. *μαστός* breast + -ECTOMY.] Excision or amputation of a breast.

1923 in STEDMAN *Med. Dict.* (ed. 7). 1935 *Jrnl. Med. Assoc. Georgia* XXIV. 119 (heading) The seasponge as a postoperative dressing following radical mastectomy. 1973 M. J. BRENNAN in Holland & Frei *Cancer Med.* xxvii. 1777/1 Since skillful biopsy followed by a short wait before definitive treatment does not penalize results, there is no reason for immediate mastectomy when the frozen section does not give certain diagnosis.

masted ('mæstɪd, -æ-), ppl. a.¹ [f. MAST v.¹ or sb.¹ + -ED.]

1. Furnished with a mast or masts.

1627 CAPT. SMITH *Seaman's Gram.* ii. 15 If either too small or too short, she is vnder masted or low masted. 1725 DE FOE *Voy. round World* (1840) 100 A great heavy boat... but ill masted. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* s.v., A ship is said to be masted when she has all her masts compleat. 1810 SCOTT *Lady of L.* II. xvi, Slow enlarging on the view Four manned and masted barges grew. 1836 MARRYAT *Midsh. Easy* xiii, A one-masted xebeque. 1877 *Daily News* 19 Oct. 5/3 There will not be another masted ironclad forthcoming for years.

2. Of a harbour, etc.: Thronged with masts. 1757 DYER *Fleece* III. 591 Our various hills and vales, Nowhere far distant from the masted wharf. 1882 J. HAWTHORNE *Fort. Fool* I. xviii, Away to the right might be discerned the... masted harbour of a town.

† masted, ppl. a.² Obs. In 5 mestyde, mastid, 7 mested. [f. MAST v.² + -ED¹.] Fed with mast, fatted.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 151/2 Fat fowle, or beste, mestyde to be slayne, *altile*. c 1490 *Ibid.* 329/1 Mast hog (MS. K. mastid swyne), *maialis*. a 1622 AINSWORTH *Annot. Pentat.* Deut. xxxii. 24 *Burnt*... others translate it, filled or mested.

mastelyn(e), obs. forms of MASLIN.

master ('mɑ:stə(r)), sb.¹ Forms: 1 *mægister*, *mægester*, *magister*, 2-3 *meistre*, 2-5 *meister*, 3 *Ormin* *ma33stre*, 3-5 *maystre*, 3-6 *maistre*, *mayster*, 3-7, 9 (*dial.*) *maister*, 4 *maystir*, *meyster*, *mesteir*, *maistere*, 4-5 *mastir*, *maystur*, 4-6 *maistir*, 5 *meistir*, *maistur*, *maistre*, *ma(y)styr*, *mastur*, 6 *muster*, *maистер*, 3- *master*. [ME. *meister*, *-tre*, *maister*, *-tre*, partly:—OE. *mægester*, *magister*, a. L. *magister*, *magistrum*, in vulgar Latin pronunciation ('majester, -tro), whence also OFris. *mâster*, *mêster*, OS. *mêster* (Du., LG. *meester*), OHG. (MHG., mod.G.) *meister*, ON. *meistare* (Sw. *mâstare*, Da. *mester*); partly a. OF. *maistre* (mod.F. *maître*) = Pr. *magestre-s*, *maestre-s*, OSp. *mestro*, *-tre* (mod.Sp. *maestro*, *-tre*), Pg. *mestre*, It. *maestro*, *mastro*:—L. *magistr-um*, *magister* (in OLatin *magester*), related to *magis* adv., more, as the correlative *minister* (see MINISTER sb.) to *minus* less.]

I. A man having control or authority.

† 1. a. gen. One having direction or control over the action of another or others; a director, leader, chief, commander; a ruler, governor. Obs.

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Exod.* i. 11 Witudlice he sette him weorka mægistras [Vulg. *magistros operum*], þæt hig gehyndon mid hefegum byrdenum. c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 43 And heore [the 12 'master devils'] agene pine neure nere þe lesse þah heo meistres weren. a 1240 *Wohunge in Cott. Hom.* 281 Hwen þu was henged bituhhe twa peofes, As hwa se seie, He þis is mare þen peof, And for þi as hare meister he henges ham bituhhen. c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 4072 De mestres of ðise horemen. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 6408 Moyses þan cald sir iouue And mad him maister o þat semble. 13... *Sir Beues* (MS. A) 1643 And, for is meisters [i.e. the two jailers] wer boþe ded, þre daies after he ne et no bred. c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 13084 þe Bretons... toke Preton, þe maister Romayn. c 1450 *Merlin* xxvii. 549 These foure hit herden that were maistris of the hoste and conditours. 1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* I. 104 Quhen they sett vpon the ennemie... thay pas in ordour, following thair maistris.

b. transf. (Chiefly of animals.)

1390 GOWER *Conf.* I. 197 The vessell... Which Maister was of al the Flete. 1588 SHAKS. *Tit. A.* v. i. 15 Like stinging Bees... Led by their Maister to the flowered fields. 1710 ROWE tr. *Lucan* IX. 1237 Some Master of the Herd, some mighty Bull. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* II. i. 121 The Master of the herd posted himself fronting the enemy, the rest of the goats being all behind him.

2. spec. (Naut.) a. The captain of a merchant vessel, called also *master mariner* (see MARINER I b); † in early use also pl., ? the officers or the crew. b. The officer (ranking next below a lieutenant) entrusted with the navigation of a ship of war as distinguished from the commander of a ship during warlike operations. Subsequently styled *navigating officer* (Robinson *Brit. Fleet*, 1894, p. 406). † c. *master and commander*: until 1814 the title of the officer in the navy since called COMMANDER. Obs.

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 12085 þo maistres [v.r. mariners] þat were slic. c 1350 *Will. Palerne* 2744 þe maistres... manli in come, & faire at þe fulle flod þei ferden

to sayle. 1450 *Paston Lett.* l. 124 The maister of the Nicolas. 1553 CABOT *Ordinances in Hakluyt's Voy.* (1589) 259 The master and pilot of every ship. a 1568 ASCHAM *Scholem.* 1. (Arb.) 61 An vnhappy Master he is, that is made cunning by manie shippe wrakes. 1594 *1st Pt Content.* F 1 b, And then enter the Captaine of the ship and the Maister, and the Maisters Mate. 1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* ii. ii. 48 The Master, the Swabber, the Boate-swaine & I. 1626 CAPT. SMITH *Accid. Yng. Seamen* 1 The Maister is to see to the cunning the Ship, and trimming the sailes. 1725 DE FOE *Voy. round World* (1840) 18 Our pilot, or master, as we called him. 1748 LIND *Lett. Navy* ii. (1757) 76 The master, and some other gentlemen of the Essex. 1801 NELSON in A. Duncan *Life* (1806) 198 Captain Bedford, . . . with Captain Gore, . . . offered their services to serve under a master and commander. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* iii. 1. 303 The captain . . . treated the master with lordly contempt. 1860 *Reed's Guide Bk. Local Marine Bd. Exams.* 11 A Master must be twenty-one years of age. 1902 *Encycl. Brit.* XXXI. 775/1 Pilotage certificates may also be granted . . . to masters and mates of ships.

d. master's mate, an officer subordinate to but working with the master of a ship of war. Also *fig.*

1496 *Naval Acc. Hen. VII* (1896) 166 The Maisters mate & iiii quartermaisters. 1598 W. PHILLIP *Linschoten* i. iii. 4 *The Seto Pilot*, which is the Masters mate, hath 12000 reyes. 1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* iv. xvi. 322 It often hapning in Commonwealths, that the Masters mate steers the ship thereof, more then the Master himself. 1724 R. FALCONER *Voy.* (1769) 6 There's an excellent Master's Mate. 1836 MARRYAT *Midsh. Easy* xviii. 59 The worthy master's mate.

3. a. One who employs another in his service: correlative with *servant, man*; also with *apprentice*, where the original sense is that of branch II.

1362 LANGL. *P. Pl. A.* iii. 211 Seruauents . . . Takeþ Meede of heore Maystres. c 1386 CHAUCER *Cook's T.* 35 This ioly prentys with his maistr bood. c 1450 *Merlin* i. 3 The heirdes . . . tolde their maister the mervelle. 1526 *Hundred Mery Tales* (1866) 146 Here is nother mayster nor man. 1596 SHAKS *Merch. V.* v. i. 47 My Master will be here ere morning. 1623 JAS. I in *Rushw. Hist. Coll.* (1659) I. 127 He is a happy man that serves a good Master. 1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 107 ¶ 1 The general Corruption of Manners in Servants is owing to the conduct of Masters. 1728 SWIFT *My Lady's Lament.* 174 Who's master, who's man. 1765 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* I. xiv. 416 A Master may by law correct his apprentice. 1835 URE *Philos. Manuf.* 319 List of Prices . . . as agreed to by Masters and Men. 1843 CARLYLE *Past & Pr.* ii. x, Continued vigilance, rigorous method, what we call 'the eye of the master', work wonders. 1843 BORROW *Bible in Spain* xxxiv, I have lived in many houses and served many masters. 1880 McCARTHY *Own Time* IV. liv. 171 The masters and the workmen.

b. Proverbs.

1548 [see LIKE a. 2 d]. 1554 in *Strype Eccl. Mem.* (1721) III. xxiii. 190 The old proverbe is true. . . such a master, such a servant'. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* ix. vi. §34 He crossed the Proverb, like Master, like Man, the Patron being Cruel, the Chaplain Kinde. 1665 BOYLE *Occas. Refl.* iv. viii. (1848) 218 Fire and Water, they cannot be so good Servants, but that they are worse Masters. 1692 R. L'ESTRANGE *Fables* xxxviii. 38 Fire and Water, . . . are Good Servants, but Bad Masters.

c. Applied to a sovereign in relation to his ministers or officers. Now chiefly *Hist.*

1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* iv. xxiii. 151 The woful knyghte told her how his mayster and lorde was betrayed. 1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* i. 96 Thay ar bent mair willinglie . . . gif thair maistr commande thame, to seditione. 1601 SHAKS. *All's Well* iv. v. 75 The King my master. 1611 BIBLE 1 *Sam.* xxiv. 6 The Lord forbid that I should doe this thing unto my master the Lords Anoynted. 1612 BACON *Ess.*, *Fortune* (Arb.) 379 Extreme Louers of their Country, or Masters, were neuer fortunate. 1712 SWIFT *Jrnl. to Stella* 21 Dec., The Spanish Ambassador desired him to tell me that his master, and the King of France . . . were more obliged to me than any man in Europe. 1885 LOWE *Bismarck* I. 396 M. le Comte Benedetti, French Ambassador at Berlin . . . sped to Vienna with the latest proposal of his master.

d. In public school use: The boy whom another serves as a *fig.*

1833 LYTTON *Eng. & Engl.* (ed. 2) II. 108 The fag loathed his master. 1863 [HEMVING] *Eton School Days* iv. (1864) 42 College rolls . . . were never so tempting to me when I had been to get them for my 'master'.

4. a. The owner of a living creature, as a dog, horse, slave; also, the man whom an animal is accustomed to obey. Also in *fig.* context.

14. . . *Sir Beues* (MS. M.) 3758 Stedis. . . With oute maisters. c 1440 *Alphabet of Tales* 188 þe hunde. . . gruchid not to be burnyd with his maister bodie. 1535 COVERDALE *Isa.* i. 3 An oxe knoweth his lorde and an Ass his masters stall. 1611 SHAKS. *Wint. T.* i. ii. 157 My Dagger muzzel'd, Lest it should bite its Master. 1718 PRIOR *Solomon* II. 424 Till the lov'd dog [should] declare his master near. 1788 COWPER *Negro's Complaint* iii, Think, ye masters iron-hearted. 1833 WHITTIER *Abolitionists* Pr. Wks. 1889 III. 64 A majority of the masters . . . are disposed to treat their . . . slaves with kindness. 1863 WOOLNER *My Beautiful Lady* 64 An unruly horse Checked by a master's hand. 1884 'RITA' *My Lord Conceit* l. iii. iii. 297 The little dog. . . sat . . . looking as if he were holding a court-martial upon the proceedings of his two little masters.

Proverb. 1605 CAMDEN *Rem., Prov.* (1614) 313 The Maisters eye maketh the horse fat.

b. *his* (or *her, my*, etc.) *master's voice*, a catch-phrase, originating from the trade name of a gramophone record company, denoting, freq. ironically, the voice of authority.

[1910 *Trade Marks Jrnl.* 5 Oct. 1604 His Master's Voice. . . Talking machines, talking machine needles, talking machine records and other talking machine accessories. . . The Gramophone Company, Limited, . . . London, . . . manufacturers.] 1922 M. A. VON ARNIM *Enchanted April* xviii. 297 'Francesca!' shouted Briggs. She came running. . . 'Her Master's Voice,' remarked Mr.

Wilkins. 1922 JOYCE *Ulysses* 465 My master's voice. 1969 'H. PENTECOST' *Girl with Six Fingers* (1970) i. iv. 68 'He—he'd hesitate to do anything that would displease Angela.' 'Not when he hears his master's voice,' said Jericho. 1972 R. QUILTY *Tenth Session* 42 Bank's personal secretary . . . announced . . . that the doctor would like to see Angus in his office. . . 'His master's voice,' he informed Norman.

5. a. The male head of a house or household.

1536 in *Ellis Orig. Lett. Ser.* ii. 11. 80 Mr. Shelton saythe he es Master of thys Hows. 1577-87 HOLINSHED *Hist. Scot.* 278/1 The people generallie lamenting his death with no lesse sorow . . . than as is seene in a priuat house for the deace of the welbeloued maister and owner thereof. 1611 BIBLE *Exod.* xxii. 8 The master of the house shall be brought vnto the Iudges. 1651 BAXTER *Saints' R.* (ed. 2) iii. xiii. §11 The last whom I would perswade to this great Work . . . is Parents, and Masters of Families. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 82 ¶ 4 The Master of a Family that wholly depended upon his Life. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) X. 309/1 As a husband, a father, or the master of a family, he was as nearly faultless as the imperfections of humanity will easily permit. 1798 *Monthly Mag.* V. 395 Mr. Munday, late master of the Falstaff inn. 1841 LANE *Arab. Nts.* I. 123 The master of the house begins first.

b. With possessive *adj.*: (One's) husband. *dial.*

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 8430 A fuese dreame, That she met of hir maister. 1459 *Paston Lett.* I. 435 As for my mayster, my best beloved that ye call. 1852 DICKENS *Bleak Ho.* viii, I'm a-watching for my master. 1879 J. FOTHERGILL *Probation* i. xix, A rough 'measter' to make and mend and 'do' for.

6. A possessor, owner. Now *rare*, exc. in the phrase to be *master of*: to possess, have at one's disposal (now usually, some immaterial thing); often, with approach to sense 15, to have a 'mastery' or thorough knowledge of (a subject).

c 1400 *Apol. Loll.* 55 Wen. . . þei are opunly maistris of alle iuelis, how are þey not heretyks? a 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* (1868) 58 Whanne that two vices be sette one euelle delite, gladly they bringe her maister into temptation. 1456 SIR G. HAYE *Law Arms* (S.T.S.) 178 How suld thai be callit sauf condyts, bot gif thai condyte thair maisteris sauffy? 1484 CAXTON *Fables of Esop* III. vi, Synne retorneth euer vpon his mayster. 1563 B. GOOGE *Sonn.* (Arb.) 97 Eche Torment . . . Lyght here vpon this cursed hand. . . And plague the part that durst presume his Mayster to disgrace. 1604 E. GRIMSTONE *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* iv. viii. 229 Divers mines which are . . . divided betwixt diuers Masters. 1607 DEKKER & WEBSTER *Northw. Hoe* iv. i. Wks. 1873 III. 45 Clothes sometimes are better Gentlemen than their Masters. 1608 *Merry Devil of Edmonton* (1631) 9 To see if he could finde the Maister of the tongue that called him. a 1715 BURNET *Own Time* (1724) II. 353 Some houses fell and crushed their Masters to death. 1726 SWIFT *Gulliver* II. vi, Those . . . qualities of mind that he was master of. 1785 TRUSLER *Mod. Times* III. 29, I was master of more than twenty pounds. 1787 'G. GAMBADO' *Acad. Horsemen* (1809) 21 Scarce one of them [dray-horses] but is master of thirty stone or upwards. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) III. 19 Judgement and discretion, which an infant was not master of. 1853 'C. BEDE' *Verdant Green* i. iv, Mr. Filcher was laden with coats and boots that had just been brushed and blacked for their respective masters.

7. a. One who has the power to control, use, or dispose of something at will. Chiefly *predicative*.

a 1340 *HAMPOLE Psalter* xvii. 47 God makis vs maysters of vices. c 1400 *Gamelyn* 314 We wiln be maisters heer. c 1470 HENRY Wallace 1. 131 Quhar that stayne is, Scottis suld maistr be. 1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* xli. 13 Be now and ay the maistr of your will. c 1510 MORE *Picus* Wks. 5/2 He was his owne maister. 1542 UDDALL *Erasm. Apoph.* 290b, To be myne owne maister. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* 444 They saw the enemies maisters of the land. 1601 R. JOHNSON *Kingd. & Commu.* (1603) 48 No man is maister of himselfe. 1606 SHAKS *Tr. & Cr.* v. x. 1 Yet are we maisters of the field. 1670 COTTON *Esperson* i. l. 43 To make themselves Maisters of Affairs. 1693 *Humours Town* A v, The Master of my own Time. *Ibid.* 39 Ev'ry Woman that will make a Man Master of her Person . . . makes him Master of her Person. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* iv. 709 Th' unwary Lover cast his Eyes behind, Forgetful of the Law, nor Master of his Mind. 1706 E. WARD *Wooden World* Diss. (1708) 102 It would be a . . . scandal to him to go off Master of his Legs. 1768 *Ann. Reg., Char.* (1786) 29/1 Master of the Queen's soul, which he guided as he pleased; [etc.]. 1782 PRIESTLEY *Corrupt. Chr.* II. x. 262 The bishops were almost masters . . . of France and Germany. 1790 BURKE *Fr. Rev.* 318 The person who really commands the army is your master; the master (that is little) of your king, the master of your Assembly, the master of your whole republick. 1872 YEATS *Growth Comm.* 100 You will become masters of all the gold in Christendom. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* vii. §6. 410 To secure a landing at the Spaniards had to be masters of the Channel. 1891 *Law Rep., Weekly Notes* 200/1 The tenant for life was master of the situation. 1904 *People* 4 Dec. 17/7 Two . . . cart horses; suitable for coal or timber merchants; master of two tons.

b. *transf.* of things more or less personified.

1362 LANGL. *P. Pl. A.* iii. 162 Such a Mayster is Meede A-Mong Men of goode. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* I. 42 Love is maister wher he wile. 1591 SHAKS. *Two Gent.* I. i. 39 Loue is your master. 1633 BP. HALL *Occas. Medit.* (1851) 114 An honest man's word must be his master. 1678-9 DRYDEN & LEE *Edipus* i. i, But it's a hard world, neighbours, If a man's oath must be his master. 1797 GODWIN *Enquirer* i. vi. 44 Language is not his master, but he is the master of language. 1873 BRIDGES *Poems, Triolet*, When first we met we did not guess That Love would prove so hard a master.

¶ c. to be *master*: to be free to do as one pleases (in a specified matter). [A Gallicism.]

1752 CHESTERF. *Lett.* (1792) III. cclxxxv. 304 Would you saunter at some of the small courts, as Brunswick. . . ? You are master.

8. One who overcomes another, a victor.

c 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 11/342 With pis signe pou schalt maister beo. a 1400 *Octavian* 923 The people to the wallis can go To see the batelle betwene them two . . . hys fadur, wo was he Tylle he wyste whych schulde maystyr be. 15. . . Smyth & Dame 159 in *Hazl. E.P.P.* III. 207 Than our Lorde can say, . . . Smyth, . . . Thy mayster thov me call. 1557 BARCLAY tr. *Sallust* 84b, Him which is strongest and is

maister hauynge the vpper hand. 1864 TENNYSON *En. Ard.* 31 If they quarrell'd, Enoch stronger-made Was master.

9. *Bowls*. [Short for *master bowl*.] A small bowl placed as a mark for the players to aim at; = JACK sb.¹ 18. (Cf. MISTRESS.)

1530 PALSGR. 478/1 Who shall caste the mayster boule? 1579 GOSSON *Sch. Abuse* (Arb.) 60 At Bowles euery one craues to kisse the maister. 1600 HEYWOOD *2nd Pt. Edw. IV.* iv. iii, This cheese shall be the maister.

10. a. An original disc (for cylinder) with grooves cut by a stylus during recording. b. (Also *master matrix*.) A disc with ridges in place of grooves that is made from the plating of an electroplated original and is used as a stamper or (more usually) to make a 'mother'.

1904 S. R. BOTTONE *Talking Machines & Records* 69 With the master running in the phonograph, the trained ears of the specialists enable them to detect the most minute imperfections. 1908 *Daily Chron.* 29 Oct. 7/1 A special room is devoted to recording, or making the master from which copies are to be taken. 1918 H. SEYMOUR *Reproduction of Sound* 68 The original master is recorded by means of a feed thread. . . This is thereupon electro-typed—that is, a metallic negative is grown upon it, and this is called the master matrix. A small number of casts in wax are made from this. . . These are similarly electro-typed, and become the working matrices. 1935 H. C. BRYSON *Gramophone Record* vi. 130 (*caption*) Stripping copper masters from the wax. *Ibid.* 142 The wax is positive, the copper master is negative, the mother is positive, the stamper is negative, and the record produced from it is therefore positive and will play on a gramophone. 1952 GODFREY & AMOS *Sound Recording & Reproduction* v. 139 Only one master can be prepared from a wax original. . . , but more than one master can sometimes be made from a lacquer-coated disk. 1962 A. NISBETT *Technique Sound Studio* 259 The master has ridges instead of grooves. In half processing (when only a small run is required) the master is also used as a stamper. 1972 *Jazz & Blues* Oct. 29/2 The final batch of King Jazz recordings were done in 12" masters.

c. (See quot. 1958.)

1930 W. DESBOROUGH *Duplicating & Copying Processes* iii. 21 The master is produced in negative or mirror form by placing the face of a special hekto carbon on the back of the sheet of paper on which the master is to be made. 1957 G. W. W. STEVENS *Microphotogr.* xi. 213 The time and care expended on a master negative give it considerable value. . . therefore . . . it is advisable to make at least two masters, one the camera has been set up. 1958 T. LANDAU *Encycl. Librarianship* 204/2 *Master*, the original plate or stencil in duplicating processes from which copies are made. In photocopying, the negative from which a positive print is made. 1971 R. BUSBY *Deadlock* iv. 39 Could you make that four copies? . . . You'll need two for the index apart from this master.

II. A teacher; one qualified to teach.

11. A man to whose care a child or children are committed for purposes of instruction; a tutor, preceptor; in later use chiefly a teacher in a school, a schoolmaster; also, a professional teacher of some special subject, as an art or a language.

c 888 K. ALFRED *Boeth.* xxix. §2 Se unrihtwisa Neron wolde hatan his agenne magister [orig. *præceptoremque suum*] . . . acwellan. a 1225 *Ancre. R.* 64 Sum is so wel ilerid. . . þet he wolde þet he wuste hit; þe sit & spekeð. . . & bicumeð meister, þe schulde beon ancre. 13. . . K. *Alis.* 665 The seveten maister taught his pars. 1387 TREVISIA *Higden* (Rolls) VI. 435 þe childes maister siþ þat, and slow þe sewere anon. c 1430 LYDG. *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 185 It sitteth a maister . . . at large to teche his lesson. 1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* viii. 126 He . . . was elected maister to the prince. 1599 SHAKS., etc. *Pas. Pilgr.* xv, It was a Lording's daughter. . . That liked of her maister as well as well might be. 1694 BOYER (*title*) The compleat French-master. A short grammar, [etc.]. 1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 168 ¶ 3, I was bred myself, Sir, in a very great School, of which the Master was a Welchman. 1770 GOLDSM. *Des. Vill.* 196 The village master taught his little school. 1856 (*title*) French in a fortnight without a Master. 1867 C. S. PARKER in *Quest. Reformed Parl.* 164 Without consulting the vicar, he dismisses the certificated master.

12. He whose disciple one is; the teacher (in religion, philosophy, art, science, or scholarship) from whom one has chiefly learned, or whose doctrines one accepts. *the* (*our, my, his*, etc.) *Master*: often applied to Christ, with mixture of sense 3.

c 1200 ORMIN 12898 þatt ta twa Lerningngnihtess Herddenn whatt teggre maggstre spac Off Christ [etc.]. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 20915 His maister. . . And he aght nocht haf al a dome, For he was nocht worpi per-till. 1382 WYCLIF *John* iii. 10 Art thou a maistr in Israel, and knowist not thes thingis? 1412-20 LYDG. *Troy-bk.* end (Schick), My maister Chaucer. 1529 MORE *Dyalogue* II. Wks. 179/2 Yet bee there not onely as many sectes almoste as men, but also the maisters them selfe change theyr mindes and theyr oppnyons euery daye. 1533 GAU *Richt Vay* (1888) 25 We neid noder to seik or leir of oder vane maisters quhat guid warkis we suld dw. 1629 MURE *True Crucifix* 3125 With hearts right set, their Maister's will to know. 1748 THOMSON *Cast. Indol.* II. lii, Ne had my master Spenser charmed his Mulla's plains. 1771 BURKE *Corr.* (1844) I. 284 The advice of one of our great masters in the science of life and morals. 1827 WILLIS *Healing Daughter Jairus* 57 Closer drew The twelve disciples to their Master's side. 1843 BORROW *Bible in Spain* xxxviii, Why should I be ashamed of their company when my Master mingled with publicans and thieves? 1904 SAINTSBURY *Hist. Crit.* III. 427 John Keats . . . and his master Leigh Hunt.

† 13. a. A man of approved learning, a scholar of authority. *Obs.*

a 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 120 Modi meistres & fele fondeden hire ofte o swiðe fele halue, for to undernimen hire. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 11462 And did he suith to samen call þe maisters

of his kingrik all, And fraind at paim if pai wist, Quar suld he be born, pat crist. 1377 LANGL. P. Pl. B. x. 384 Maistres pat of goddis mercy techen men and prechen. 1456 SIR G. HAYE *Law Arms* (S.T.S.) 179 And as for me and othir maisteris and doctouris, me think this the rycht oppin. 1597 HOOKER *Ecll. Pol.* v. lxxviii. §1 Terming... Scribes and interpreters of the law, Masters.

b. *Master of the Sentences* (*magister sententiarum*), the name given to Peter Lombard, Bishop of Paris in the 12th c., from his book *Sententiarum libri quatuor*, a collection of patristic comments on passages of Holy Scripture. *Master of Stories* (*magister in historiis*), a name given to Petrus Comestor, from his work called *Historia Scholastica*.

c 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 2 [Of the Essenes] spekeþ þe maister of stories. 1387 TREVISIA *Higden* (Rolls) VIII. 43 He wroot aþenst þe maister of þe sentence [1432-50 sentence]. 1398 — Barth. *De P.R.* XIII. xii, As y^e mayster sayth in Historiis. 1594 HOOKER *Ecll. Pol.* vi. vi. 8. 1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* II. xxv. §11 The first writings of the fathers, whence the Master of the Sentences made his sum.

14. In academic sense, = med.L. *magister*: One who has received a specific degree, originally conveying authority to teach in the university. In English use before the 19th c. confined to the Faculty of Arts (the corresponding title in the other faculties being *doctor*): the full designation of the graduate is in L. *artium magister*, in Eng. *Master of Arts* (formerly †of *Art*), denoted by the abbreviation M.A. or (now rarely, exc. in the U.S.) A.M. In more recent times the degrees of *Master of Science* (M.Sc.), *Master in or of Surgery* (*Magister Chirurgiæ*, M.Ch.), etc. have also been awarded.

Master of Divinity, *Theology* (*obs. exc. Hist.*), titles belonging to graduates of certain continental universities.

138. WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* III. 376 Capped freris, þat ben calde maystres of dyvynite. c 1400 *Rom. Feres* 6553 The maistres of divinitee Somtyme in Paris. c 1425 [see ART sb. 7]. 1484 CAXTON *Fables of Poge ad fin.*, There were duellynge in Oxenford two prestes bothe maystres of arte. 1494, 1604 [see REGENT sb. 3]. 1573 G. HARVEY *Letter-bk.* (Camden) 2 This is mi year to commens master in. a 1661 FULLER *Worthies* I. (1662) 150 A Boisten horse and a Cambridge Master of Art, are a couple of Creatures that will give way to nobody. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 39 ¶4 Being a Master of Arts of Oxford. 1847 PRESCOTT *Peru* (1855) II. v. i. 215 He (Pedro de la Gasca) received the degree of Master of Theology. 1853 'C. BEDE' *Verdant Green* I. iv, Please not to walk on the grass, sir; there's a fine agen it, unless you're a Master. 1888 *Encycl. Brit.* XXIII. 835/1 It is in this licence [*licentia docendi*] that the whole significance of the master of arts degree is contained. *Ibid.* 835/2 'Regents', that is, masters actively engaged in teaching. 1900 *Oxford Univ. Calend.* 71 Fees... Before the Examination for the Degree of Master of Surgery, £5.

15. a. Originally, a workman who is qualified by training and experience to teach apprentices and to carry on his trade on his own account. (Chiefly in appositional combs., as *master carpenter* etc., for which see 25 d.) Hence, (a) a workman who is in business on his own account, as distinguished from a journeyman; in modern use merged in sense 3; (b) a workman of approved skill, one who thoroughly knows his trade; also *transf.* and *fig.*

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 8733 þo maisturs gert make a meruelous toumbe. c 1489 CAXTON *Sonnes of Aymon* x. 265, I sholde goo gyve you suche a stroke... that ye sholde saye it is a stroke of a maister. 1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* IV. xxiv. 140 An ingenious maister... proposed vnto him [Alexander] that... he would make to be cut in humain figure, the mount of Athos. 1693 *Humours Town* 35 Masters in their Profession. 1706 E. WARD *Wooden World Diss.* (1708) 27 In this kind of Billingsgate Clashing he's a much greater Master, than [etc.]. 1759 JOHNSON *Rasselas* vi. (1893) 50 He... found the master busy in building a sailing chariot. 1829 SOUTHEY *Sir T. More* II. 174 A craft in which any one may commence master, without having served an apprenticeship.

†b. Used predicatively without article (*quasi-adj.*) with the sense 'highly skilled'. *Const. inf.*

1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 9325 Mayster he is to bitraye, is word is al falshe. c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xix. (*Cristofore*) 84 þe dewil is mare master þan þu. c 1489 CAXTON *Sonnes of Aymon* xxiv. 499, I am mayster for to begge brede. 1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* v. vii. 387 He was a man master in the art of dissembling. 1722 RAMSAY *Monk & Miller's Wife* 137 Think ye... his gentle stamock's master To worry up a pint of plaister.

16. a. An artist of distinguished skill, one of those who are regarded as models of excellence in their art. *old master*: a 'master' who lived before the period accounted 'modern'; chiefly applied to painters from the 13th to the 16th or 17th century.

1533, 1651 [see FENCE sb. 2]. 1508 R. HAYDOCKE tr. *Lomazzo's Art Paint.* I. 23 Raphael, Perino del Vaga, ... and all other famous Maisters. 1622 PEACHAM *Compl. Gent.* xi. 102 Peter Phillips, ... now one of the greatest Masters of Musicke in Europe. 1662 EVELYN *Chalcogr.* 36 Albert Durer [at the age of 10-14] performing such things as might shame most of the best Masters. 1703 ROWE *Fair Penit.* II. i. 530 Let the Master touch The sprightly String. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 129 ¶1 Great Masters in Painting never care for drawing People in the Fashion. 1747 J. GODFREY *Sci. Defence* 18, I have now done with the Small-Sword, and shall only do Justice to the Merits of two or three Masters.

1757 GRAY *Bard* 21 With a Master's hand, and Prophet's fire. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) XIII. 609/1 The observations of ancient authors on the best paintings of the ancient masters. *Ibid.* 615/2 A painter ought attentively to consider... all the different styles of the great masters. 1840 *Penny Cycl.* XVII. 145/2 As a painter of animals, Edwin Landseer far surpasses any of the old masters. 1841-4 EMERSON *Ess.*, *Art Wks.* (Bohn) I. 149 The pictures of the Tuscan and Venetian masters. 1869 'MARK TWAIN' *Innoc. Abr.* 260 Who painted these things? Why, Titian... Raphael—none other than the world's idols, the 'old masters'. 1870 B. HARTE *Dickens in Camp* iv, He read aloud the book wherein the Master Had writ of 'Little Nell'. 1889 G. B. SHAW in *Hawk* 13 Aug. 172/2 Behind the Master's house is the Master's grave; for Wagner... is 'buried in the back garden, sir, like a Newfoundland dog'. 1897 MRS. LYNN LINTON *Geo. Eliot in Women Novelists* 101 A task beyond the power of any but the few Masters of our literature. 1908 *Pop. Mechanics* Nov. 741/2 A Munich artist and inventor has devised an electric machine by which the famous paintings of the 'old masters' can be renewed. 1937 H. G. WELLS *Camford Visitation* v. 58 All his fancied novelties of criticism were fully foreseen by the Master [sc. Karl Marx]. 1959 *Times* 20 Aug. 9/5 In calling the anonymous hero of *The Aspern Papers* 'H. J.' I may have misled a few people into thinking that I have attempted to make 'the publishing scoundrel' into a portrait of 'The Master'. 1962 *Listener* 14 June 1043/3 The style, a pastiche of Nabokov's... is a style less functional, more baroque, than the Master's.

b. Used for: A work (of painting or sculpture) by a master. Now only with qualification, as *old master*, and occasionally *modern master*. *The Old Masters*: the name given to the annual Winter Exhibition of the Royal Academy from the name of the first exhibition (1870), 'Exhibition of the Works of the Old Masters'.

1694 DRYDEN *Sir G. Kneller* 141 Those masters, then but seen, not understood, With generous emulation fired thy blood. 1752 FOOTE *Taste* II. Wks. 1799 I. 18 'Tis a thousand pities that any of these masters should quit England. 1824 J. FISHER *Let.* 18 Jan. in C. R. LESLIE *Mem. Life of Constable* (1845) viii. 130, I am shut up in lodgings here,—the walls covered with *old masters*. 1851 D. JERROLD *St. Giles* xxviii. 287 As a picture-dealer stares at an alleged old master. 1861 G. MEREDITH *Let.* 19 Nov. (1970) I. 111 He is in new chambers full of pictures, Old Masters, we hear. 1870 *Times* 3 Jan. 5/1 Exhibition of old masters at the Royal Academy. The noble new rooms of the Royal Academy... the place of exhibition of a selection from the finest works of the old masters in English private galleries, opened... for the public today. 1880 GEO. ELIOT *Let.* 5 Feb. (1956) VII. 248 If you had come to town you would have liked to see... the Old Masters at the Academy but perhaps you may yet come before they are removed. 1890 G. B. SHAW *London Music in 1888-89* (1937) 284 My ticket for the Press view at the Old Masters on Friday! 1908 *Outlook* 19 Dec. 848/2 The disappointment at the prospect of no Old Masters exhibition this winter is barely mitigated by the menu of the banquet provided by the McCulloch collection. 1968 S. C. HUTCHISON *Hist. R. Acad.* xiii. 141 The Old Masters Exhibition of 1879 was conceived on a much larger scale than its forerunners and occupied nine galleries. 1975 *Times* 23 June 12 The value of Old Masters is perhaps more subjectively determined than in any other field... The Old Master market has been very strong in the 1970s.

c. *spec.* in Chess. Cf. *chess-master*, GRAND MASTER 4.

1852 H. STAUNTON *Chess Tournament* p. 1, To reward the ability of first-rate masters throughout the world, they offered... prizes. 1910 *Encycl. Brit.* VI. 104/1 The terms *master* and *amateur* are not used in any invidious sense, but simply as designating, in the former case, first-class players, and in the latter, those just on the borderland of highest excellence. 1969 *Times* 25 Jan. 17/7 There are three types of F.I.D.E. master title: international grand-master, international master, and international woman master. 1973 *Daily Tel.* 25 Apr. 16/3 After six of the 11 rounds of the Birmingham International Chess Tournament, Tony J. Miles, 18, the Birmingham schoolboy, still leads the mixed concourse (one grand master, several international masters, candidate masters and others). 1973 *Sci. Amer.* June 93/2 Kalme is a senior master with a rating of 2,455 on the International Chess Federation scale, on which 2,200 denotes a master and Fischer's rating is 2,785.

III. As a specific title of office.

17. The head or presiding officer of many societies or institutions: e.g. of certain colleges (in Oxford, Cambridge, and elsewhere), guilds, corporations, livery companies, etc. (in some of which, however, the title is given not to the head but to the members of an administrative body subordinate to him), hospitals, etc. Formerly also used for GRAND-MASTER, *great master* (see 20), the title of the head of a military order. Also with postfixed adj. (after med.L.) in the titles of dignitaries of monastic and other religious organizations, as *master-general*, *master provincial*.

†*Master of Prussia* (*Pruse, Pruselant*): the grand-master of the Teutonic Order. *Master of the Temple*: (a) *Hist.* the grand-master of the Knights Templar; (b) the principal clergyman of the Temple Church, London, appointed by royal letters patent.

1389 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 4 þe maistres & bretheren tofore said. 1427 in *Heath Grocers' Comp.* (1869) 4 John Melborne, John Olyve, Maistres. 1430-1 *Rolls of Parl.* IV. 370/2 Master and Prestes of the Chapell. 1442 *Ibid.* V. 65/2 The Kyng wille and is disposed, to sende his Letters to the Maistr' of Pruce. 1463-4 *Ibid.* 502/2 Every Mayer, where Mayer is; every Maister, where Maister is, where noo Mayer is. 1550 CROWLEY *Way to Wealth* Bj, A Maister of an house in Oxforde or Cambridge. 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 48 b, Albert of Brandenburge, master of Pruselant [orig. 95 *Prussix Magister*]. 1568 ASCHAM *Scholem.* II. (Arb.) 143 Pelting matters, such as in London commounie cum to the hearing of the Masters of Bridewell. 1586 *Reg. Privy Council*

Scot. IV. 74 Maisteris Andro and James Melvillis, maisteris of the New College. 1642-6 in Quincy *Hist. Harvard Univ.* (1840) I. 517 The Overseers and Master of the College. 1648 *GAGE West Ind.* 210 Fryer Nicholus Rodulfus of the same whole Order [of Preachers] Master General... Fryer Nicholas Master of the Order... Fryer Ignatius Ciantes Master Provinciall of England. 1654 GATAKER *Disc. Apol.* 36 Mr. Masters Master of the Temple. 1691 WOOD *Ath. Oxon.* I. 101 He was made Master of Balliol Coll. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Templars*, a Religious Order, which... had a Governour... in England, who was styled *Master of the Temple*... Whence the chief Minister of the Temple Church in London... is still dignify'd with that Title. 1722 in Cox *Old Constit. Masons* (1871) 23 A Lodge of five Free-Masons, at the least, whereof one to be a Master or Warden of that Limit or Division where such Lodge shall be kept. 1762 tr. *Busching's Syst. Geog.* V. 450 Master of the Teutonick order in Germany. 1825 SCOTT *Talism.* ix, The celebrated Master of the Templars. 1829 HEATH *Grocers' Comp.* (1869) p. vii, The Master, Wardens, and Court of Assistants of the Worshipful Company of Grocers. 1853 'C. BEDE' *Verdant Green* I. iv, Mr. Verdant Green... proceeded with his father to Brazenface College to call upon the Master. 1876 FIRTH *Munic. Lond.* 50 The name of 'Livery Company' has remained... The control by Master or Wardens of the dress of members has ceased.

18. In the designations of certain legal functionaries, as *Master of the (or in) Chancery*, (a) until 1852, one of the twelve assistants to the Lord Chancellor, the chief of whom was Master of the Rolls; (b) since 1897 any one of four chief clerks of the Chancery Division of the Supreme Court; *Master of the Court (of Common Pleas, of the King's Bench, of the Exchequer)*, any one of five officers in each of those courts (now, in the corresponding division of the Supreme Court) charged with the duty of recording the proceedings.

Also *Master of the Faculties*, see FACULTY sb. 11 b; *Master in Lunacy*, see LUNACY sb. 1; *Master of the Requests* (†*M. of Requests*), see REQUEST; *Master of the Wards (and Liveries)*, see WARD.

1425 *Rolls of Parl.* IV. 306/1 Maistres of ye Chauncerie beyng occupied in ye Chauncerie. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) XIII. 763/1 On the other wool-sacks are seated the judges, masters in chancery, and king's council. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) IV. 260 The usual order was obtained, referring it to the Master to inquire whether a good title could be made. 1837 *Act 7 Will. IV & 1 Vict.* c. 30 §3 There shall be in each of the said Courts... Five Principal Officers, and no more, to be called respectively the Masters of each of the said Courts. 1846 *Act 9 & 10 Vict.* c. 95 §62 A Master Extraordinary in Chancery. 1853 DICKENS *Bleak Ho.* i, Every master in Chancery has had a reference out of it [Jarndyce and Jarndyce]. 1886 *Encycl. Brit.* XX. 342/1 In the Queen's Bench Division... the duty of registrars is performed by the masters. 1891 *Law Times* XCII. 107/1 Application was made by the plaintiff [in the Court of Q.B.], to a master at chambers, for leave to issue execution. 1897 *Westm. Gaz.* 4 Mar. 10/1 The Chancery chief clerks are henceforth to be styled 'Masters'.

19. a. In many designations of officials having duties of the nature of control, superintendence, or safe-keeping, as †*Master of Assay* = ASSAY-MASTER; †*M. of the Coin* = M. of the Mint; *M. of the (King's, Queen's) Household* (also *Sc. †Master Household*), an officer under the Steward of the Royal Household; *M. of the Jewel-house*, the keeper of the Crown Jewels in the Tower of London; *M. of the (King's) Music*, an officer of the Royal Household, the conductor of the King's band; †*M. of the Posts* (see quot. 1706); *M. of the Robes, of the Wardrobe*, the keeper of the 'great' wardrobe of the King, Queen, or other exalted personage; *Master of (the) Works* or (now dial.) *Work*, an official who superintends building operations.

For *Master of Ceremonies*, *M. of the Mint*, *M. of Misrule*, *M. of the Revels*, *M. of the Rolls*, see the second sbs.

1423 *Rolls of Parl.* IV. 256/2 The forsaide Maistre of the koynce. *Ibid.*, The Maister of the mynte aforesaid. 1454 *Ibid.* V. 273/2 Bi th' oversight of the Maistr of the Werks there. 1528 *St. Papers Hen. VIII.* VII. 61 The Maister of the Postes shall gyve horses to noo man, oonles [etc.]. 1529 in *Proc. Soc. Ant. Scot.* XXX. (1896) 53 A net lettre... makand hym maister of wark within the castell of Striveling. 1548 in *Ellis Orig. Lett.* Ser. III. III. 297 The M' household of the Quene. a 1578 LINDESAY (Pitscottie) *Chron. Scot.* (S.T.S.) I 334 Maister houshold with mony wther offecris. 1597-8 *Act 39 Eliz.* c 7 §12 Maister of the Juell House. *Ibid.*, Master of the Wardrobe. 1677 in *12th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 42 Master of the Robes to the Duke. 1696 PHILLIPS, *Master of the King's Houshold.* 1703 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3914/4 His Grace... was served at Table by... the Duke of Argyle, as Master Houshold. 1704 in *Bucleuch MSS.* (Hist. MSS. Comm.) I. 352 Your son shall have the reversion of the Master of the Great Wardrobe for life. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Master of Assay. Ibid.*, *Master of the Posts*, was an Officer of the King's Court, who had the appointing of all such throughout England as provided Post-horses for the speedy passing of the King's Messages, &c. 1901 *Lond. Gaz.* 8 Oct. 6569 Sir Walter Parratt, M.V.O., to be Master of The King's Music in Ordinary to His Majesty.

b. *Mil.* in various titles of command, as †*Master of the Armoury*, †*M. of the Artillery*; *Master (General) of the Ordnance*, the controller of the Ordnance and Artillery (subsequently, the head of the Board of Ordnance). Also (in translations from Latin of Fr.) †*master of chivalry*.

1382 WYCLIF *Gen.* xxxviii. 36 Putiphar, the geldyng of Pharao, the mayster of chuyalrye. 1485 *Rolls of Parl.* VI.

354/2 The Offices of Maister of oure Ordinaunces and Maister of oure Army. 1489 CAXTON *Faytes of A.* i. vii. The souerayn maystre of the chyualrye of the prync. 1512 *Aberdeen Reg.* (1844) I. 83 Maistryer of the said artailerie. 1533 BELLENOEN *Livy* II. xviii. (S.T.S.) 159 Spurius cassius [was] pe first maister of cheuelrie. 1548 PATTEN *Exp. Scot.* Aib, Syr Fraunces Flemmyng knight, master of the ordinaunce. 1597-8 *Act 39 Eliz.* c. 7 § 12 The Maister and Leiftenaunte of the Ordnance, . . . Maister of the Army, [and others]. 1695 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3131/3 The Earl of Romney Master-General of the Ordnance. 1863 H. COX *Instit.* III. viii. 708 The Master-General of the Ordnance.

c. *master of the horse:* (a) the officer who has the management of the horses belonging to a sovereign or other exalted personage; in England, the title of the third official of the royal household (formerly sometimes † *m. of horses*); also rarely *transf.* in jocular use, a head groom or stableman; (b) *Antiq.* used as transl. of L. *magister equitum*, master of the 'knights' or horsemen (cf. HORSE sb. 3 b), under the Roman republic the title of the commander of the cavalry appointed by a dictator.

(a) 1449 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 154/1 By the avys of the Maister of the Kyngs Hors for the tyme beyng. c 1450 *Bk. Curtasye* 611 in *Babees Bk.*, A maystur of horsys a squyer per is. 1568 *GRAFTON Chron.* II. 735 Sir John Cheiney, maister of the Kinges horses. 1570-81 in *Digges Compl. Ambass.* (1655) 303 The Emperors Ambassador, who is Master of the horse. 1754 RICHARDSON *Grandison* (1811) I. xxxv. 258, I was to be this gentleman's master of the horse abroad. 1886 *Encycl. Brit.* XXI. 37/2 The master of the horse is the third dignitary of the court.

(b) 1781 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* xvii. II. 33 note, The masters of the horse of the ancient dictators.

d. The official custodian of certain animals kept for sport or pleasure. Formerly in many titles of office in the English court, as *Master of the Bears, of the Hawks, of the Swans*; now chiefly in *Master of the Buckhounds*, the fourth great officer of the household. Also *Master of the Game*: the officer entrusted with the preservation of game in certain royal forests; occas. *jocularly* a gamekeeper.

c 1410 *Master of Game* (MS. Digby) fol. 3 The whiche booke shall . . . be named . . . maistre of game. 1449 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 167/2 William Brocas Squyer, Maister of your Bukhounds. 1485 *Ibid.* VI. 354/1 The Office of Maister of the Herthunds. *Ibid.* 360/2 The Office of Maister of oure Swannes. *Ibid.* 365/2 Maister and Rueler of the Kings Beres. 1530 PALSGR. 916/1 The master of hawkes, *le grant faulconner*. 1671 F. PHILLIPS *Reg. Necess.* 132 Mr. Pitcarnes (the Master of the Hawkes) Man. 1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 118 ¶ 2 Sir Roger's Master of the Game. 1860 FORSTER *Gr. Remonstr.* 104 The fee of the Master of the Cocks [under James I] exceeded the united salaries of two Secretaries of State. 1886 *Encycl. Brit.* XXI. 38/1 The master of the buckhounds, who is also one of the ministry, ranks next to him [*sc.* the master of the horse].

e. *master of hounds:* one who owns, or has the control of, a pack of hounds; usually, the member of a hunt who is elected to have the control of the kennels and of the hunting arrangements generally; chiefly equivalent to *master of foxhounds* (abbreviated M.F.H.). Also in *m. of beagles, harriers, staghounds*, etc., and with the designation of a particular pack of hounds.

1781 COWPER *Progr. Error* 114 He takes the field, the master of the pack Cries—'Well done, saint!' and claps him on the back. 1852 R. S. SURTEES *Sponge's Sp. Tour* (1893) 130 Masters of hounds are always jealous of each other. . . No man in the master-of-hound world is too insignificant for censure. 1856 'STONEHENG' *Brit. Sports* 101 The master of a pack of foxhounds, staghounds, or even of harriers, ought [etc.]. 1868 HOLME LEE *B. Godfrey* xxviii. 147 Sir Ralph has the hounds, and is a very good master. 1881 *Encycl. Brit.* XII. 394/2 It is the master's duty to say what covers are to be drawn. 1899 T. M. ELLIS *Three Cats-eye Rings* 29 The master of the Storr-hinton beagles.

† 20. *great master.* = GRAND-MASTER I and 2. 1524 in *Hakluyt's Voy.* II. 1. 86 The massife of Spaine made by the reuerend lord great master Mery d'Amboise. 1531 CROMWELL in *Merriman Life & Lett.* (1902) I. 341 His Highnes also woll that ye shall moue the gret maister [of France] in that behalf. 1547 EARL SUSSEX in *Ellis Orig. Lett.* Scr. 1. II. 137 The Lord St. John lord president of the Counsaile and Gret Master. 1577 F. de *L'isle's Legendarie* Avijb, The Constable at that tyme great master and Marshal of France entreated for him. 1685 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2114/1 The great Master [of the Knights of Malta] has given Orders [etc.].

IV. As a title of rank or compliment. 21. Used vocatively as a term of respect or politeness. a. *sing.* = Sir. Now only in uneducated use. b. *pl.* (in later times always *my masters*) = Sirs, gentlemen. Now *arch.* or *rhetorical*, chiefly in ironical or derisive context.

In the first quot. rendering L. *magister*, prob. applied to Nectanabus as being a man of learning.

1340-70 *Alisaunder* § 87 be Queene . . . quickly saide, 'Maister, welcome, ywis; will[e] yee sitte?' 1536 in *Wriothlesley Chron.* (Camden) 1. 39 The Lord of Rochford . . . sayde these wordes . . . on the scaffold . . . Maisters all, I am come hither not to preach and make a sermon. 1563 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* I. 244 Sa hes it plesit the Quenis Majestie, my maisters, to grant the lik commissioun. 1591 SHAKS. *1 Hen. VI.* I. i. 152 Farwell my Masters, to my Taske will I. 1602 — *Ham.* II. ii. 440 Y'are welcome Masters, welcome all. 1608 MIOULETON (*title*) A mad World, my Masters. 1653 WALTON *Compl. Angler* 85 Come on my masters, who begins? 1798 WORDSW. 'We are Seven' 64 'O

Master! we are seven'. 1837 MARRYAT *Dog Fiend* xxix, 'Put up your fiddle, master'. 1843 BORROW *Bible in Spain* xxxi, Many is the wetting that you will get, my masters, before you reach Oviedo. 1903 *Eng. Dial. Dict.*, *Master*, a term of address to a superior or stranger; Sir.

22. A title prefixed to the name or designation of a man. Originally used only in speaking of or to a man either of high social rank or of learning (sometimes, esp. in Scotland, applied *spec.* to a Master of Arts), but gradually extended in application. In ordinary use now only *dial.*, but in literature sometimes *arch.* or *Hist.*; otherwise superseded by MR. (pronounced 'mistə(r)').

The obscured pronunciation resulting from proclitic use doubtless began while the written form *master* was still commonly employed. Before the end of the 17th c. the abbreviation *Mr.* (originally only one among many others used for the word in all applications) had come to be restricted to the use in which the pronunciation was obscured, and to be the only permitted mode of writing the word in that use. Thenceforward *master* and *Mr.* were practically two words, distinct both in function and in form. In this Dictionary the abbreviation MR., in all its historical varieties of use, is treated in its alphabetical place.

a. Prefixed to a surname or a Christian name. Down to the 16th c. or a little later, *master* could be prefixed to the name of a knight or a bishop; at an earlier period it was freely used with the names of personages of ancient history and ancient writers. Some modern dialects have only one form for *Master* and *Mr.* as prefixed titles; others have both prefixes with a difference of function, *Mr.* being the superior title. (See E.D.D.)

1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 8722 Maister willam gyffard he zef pe bissopriche Of Winchester & maister anselin pe erchebissopriche. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 6036 Fostered he was And lered wit maister moyses. c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 57 One Mayster Wace pe Frankes telles, pe Brute, all pat pe Latyn spelles. 1425 W. PASTON in *P. Lett.* I. 19 Maister John Ixworthe told me that he hadde lettres fro a frende of yowres. 1459 *Aberdeen Reg.* (1844) I. 22 Maister John of Levington, vicar of Inuerugy. 1532 in *Ellis Orig. Lett.* Ser. III. II. 252, I have harde hym soo often breke Maister Precyvens hede. 1563-83 FOXE *A. & M.* (ed. 4) 1770 Maister Latymer encouraged Maister Ridley when both were at the stake. 1570 *Ane Trag.* 8 in *Satir. Poems Reform.* x. 82 Schir Morpheus . . . led me captiue vnto Maister Slumber. 1579 SPENSER (*title*) The Shepheards Calender. . . Entitled to . . . Philip Sidney. 1612 WEBSTER *White Devil* To Rdr., The right happy and copious industry of Maister Shakespeare, Master Dekker, and Master Heywood. 1650 B. DISCOLLIMINIUM 33, I could wish we might be allow'd to call him Master Charles, for most men thinke He is a Gentleman borne. 1861 M. PATTISON *Ess.* (1889) I. 45 Two allegorical pieces by Master Hans Holbein.

† b. Prefixed to a title of office or profession, or occas. to a personal designation of some other kind.

1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* x. lix. 514 Maister maronnars said sire Tristram what meaneth that letter. 1523 *St. Papers Hen. VIII.* VI. 122 The Popis Holynes, informed by Maister Doctor Hanibal of my comyng, sent word that I shulde tary a day. a 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VIII* 54 The master of the rolles & master Subdeane with other doctours unknown. 1548 PATTEN *Exped. Scot.* Aij, My lorde Lieutenant and Master Treasurer [of the Army]. 1550 BALE *Apol.* 42 But tell me maistre person, who hath taught yow to playe so wycked partes as these are. a 1555 LATIMER *Let.* in *Foxe A. & M.* (1583) 1741 They . . . craftely defeated mayster Maiors appointment. 1588 SHAKS. *L.L.L.* iv. ii. 87 Marry M. Schoolmaster, hee that is liket to a hogthead. 1599 — *Much Ado* III. iii. 17 Master Constable. 1607 — *Timon* IV. ii. 1 Here you M. Steward, where's our Master? 1609 B. JONSON *Sil. Wom.* v. i, *Cut.* By your faour Master Parson — *Ott.* You shall giue me leaue, Master Doctor. 1625 HART *Anat. Ur.* II. ix. 116 And yet master Parson must not be called couetous. 1640 in *Rushw. Hist.* Col. III. (1692) I. 125 Master Speaker, the first Writts that were sent out. . . I . . . was as ignorant of, as any one Member of this House.

23. a. In early use (*my*) *young master, little master*, occur as designations applied by servants and inferiors generally to the boys and young men of the families of their superiors. App. as a development from this mode of expression, the word *master* (after the phonetic separation of *Mr.*) came to be the usual prefix to the name of a young gentleman not considered old enough to be entitled to be called 'Mr.'. Hence occas. *masters and misses* = young people. Also † *master-miss*: an effeminate youth.

1563-83 FOXE *A. & M.* (ed. 4) 1596 The time was thought to be nie, that this young Maister [Queen Mary's expected child] should come into the world. 1596 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* II. ii. 52 Talke you of yong Maister Launcelet? 1601 B. JONSON *Poetaster* I. i, Young master, master Ovid, doe you heare? 1693 DRYDEN *Jr. Juvenal* xiv. 6 If Gaming does an Aged Sire entice, Then my Young Master swiftly learns the Vice. 1710 SWIFT *Jrnl. to Stella* 13 Dec., Maids, misses, and little master . . . in a third [coach]. 1720 — *Mod. Educ.* Wks. 1755 II. 11. 35 These wretched pedagogues are enjoyned . . . that master must not walk till he is hot. 1754 FOOTE *Knights* II (? 1778) 5 The master-misses of the present age. 1754 RICHARDSON *Grandison* (1811) II. xxix. 304 Miss Cantillon, Miss Barnevelt, and half a dozen more misses and masters. 1760 H. BROOKE *Fool of Qual.* I. 18 Lord Richard and some other masters of quality about his age. 1775 in J. L. Chester *Westm. Abbey Reg.* (1876) 419 May 12, Master Frederick Gell; aged 12 days. 1776 *Ibid.* 241 Mar. 20, Master Albany-Charles Wallis, a Westminster scholar; in his 14th year. 1824 MISS FERRIER *Inher.* xxxii, Well-dressed, talking, smiling, flirting masters and misses. 1849 DICKENS *Dav. Copp.* iii, Wait a bit, Master Davy, and I'll—I'll tell you something. c 1874 D. BOUCICAULT in M. R. Booth *Eng. Plays of 19th Cent.* (1969) II. 201 Did you see the young master? 1898 G. B. SHAW *Plays, You never can tell* II. 242, I presume, sir, you are Master Philip. Philip. I was Master Philip . . . ; just as you

were once Master Finch. 1923 WODEHOUSE *Inimitable Jeeves* I. 9 He had been clearing away the breakfast things, but at the sound of the young master's voice cheesed it courteously.

b. Prefixed, with disparaging implication, to the name of an adult.

1885 C. M. YONGE *Nuttie's Father* II. ix. 105 I'm not going to have a tête-à-tête with Master Mark. 1959 *Listener* 22 Jan. 155/2, I never liked Jinnah. . . I thought a great deal of his ambition was for Master Jinnah rather than anything else. 1975 T. HEALD *Deadline* vii. 151, I think you'll find Master Wimbledon will do very well at anything if he thinks it will further his career. He's an exceedingly ruthless and ambitious young man.

24. The heir-apparent to a Scottish peerage (below the rank of earl; formerly, below that of marquis) is in many instances known as *The Master of*—; the specific designation being usually identical with the baronial title of the family.

1489 *Ld. Treas. Acc. Scotl.* (1877) I. 107 The Maister of Crafurde. 1530 *Aberdeen Reg.* (1844) I. 139, I Johne Lord Forbes . . . becummiss souerte . . . for myself, Johne Maister of Forbes, my sone [etc.]. 1548 PATTEN *Exped. Scot.* Bvii, Anderwyke pertained to the lorde of Hambleton, and was kept by his sonne & heyre (whom, of custome they call the Master of Hambleton). 1569 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* II. 2 Johne Maister of Grahame nepote and heyre to the Erl of Montroise. *Ibid.*, William Maister Marschell sone to the Erl Marschell. *Ibid.* 37 Quihlk Andro . . . presentit to him ane writting of the Maister of Marschellis. 1584 *Ibid.* III. 644 Mr. Thomas Lyoun, Master of Glamis. 1641 R. BAILLIE *Lett. & Jrnls.* (1841) I. 379 Before King James went to England, noblemens eldest sonnes were bot Masters, and their younger brethren pretended not to take place of Barrons. 1798 *Monthly Mag.* VI. 437 The Viscount of Arbutnott's eldest son is stiled Master of Arbutnott. 1818 SCOTT *Br. Lamm.* ix, The Master of Ravenswood led the way.

V. Attributive uses and Combinations.

25. Used appositively or as *adj.* in the sense 'that is a master'. a. Formerly prefixed freely to all kinds of designations of persons, with the sense 'chief', 'leading', 'commanding'. Now *rhetorical*, with implication of imposing greatness or power, esp. in *master spirit* (after SHAKS.).

c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 41 And pa welle bi-wisten .xii. meister deoffen swilc ha weren kinges. c 1200 ORMIN 7454 Wass maggstredwale, an defless peww, patt Arrius was wolden hem maken. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 13594 be maisters luus pan bigan To mistru o pis sinful seli man. a 1300 K. Horn 659 be meyster kinges heud He haddit him by reued. c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xxviii. (*Margaret*) 502 Scho ourcumye had be maister feynd. 1382 WYCLIF *Jer.* li. 23, I shall hurtle in thee dukes and the maister 3ugis [Vulg. magistratus]. a 1400 *Octavian* 559 be maysterowtlawe spake thene. c 1449 PECOCC *Repr.* v. i. 478 In 3ou schulen be maistris liers, that schulen bringe yn sectis of perdicoun. c 1450 *Merlin* xxiii. 436 Merlin is maister Counsellor to kyng Arthur. 1575 *Gamm. Gurton* IV. ii, The master-deuil, Belsabub. 1590 STOCKWOOD *Rules Construct.* A iij b, My master schollers of the higher forms. 1601 SHAKS. *Jul. C.* III i. 163 The Choice and Master Spirits of this Age. 1607 B. JONSON *Volpone* Ded., The great and Maister Spirits of our World. 1609 — *Sil. Wom.* III. ii, That falls out often, madam, that hee that thinks himselfe the Master-wit, is the Master-foole. 1617 *Janua Ling.* To Prince, Whose but yours, that are a maister-prince. 1643 F. GREVILLE 5 *Yrs. Jas.* I 44 One Simon, master servant unto Sir Tho. [Monson]. 1701 ROWE *Amb. Step-moth.* III. iii, See where the Master Villain stands! 1725 POPE *Odys.* xxiv. 26 Yet still a master ghost, the rest he awed. 1759 MASON *Caractacus* 84 The master-mover in this business. 1837 ALISON *Hist. Europe* (1849-50) VIII. xlix. § 96. 101 The master-spirit had fled from the helm when Lord Wellesley embarked for England. 1849 AYTON *Execution Mrq. Montrose* vii, The master-fiend Argyle! 1865 KINGSLEY *Herev.* xxv, One of those unfathomable master-personages.

b. Prefixed to names of animals, to denote the leader of a herd, or one superior in fighting strength to the rest. (Cf. I b.)

1589 FLEMING *Virg. Bucol.* ix. 27 Take heed to meet the maistergote. 1672 TEMPLE *Ess. Orig. Nat. Govt.* Miscell. 1. (1680) 56 This makes the Authority . . . of a Master-Buck in a numerous herd. 1692 R. L'ESTRANGE *Fables* cccxxxiv. 292 A Master-Pike, that for his Bulk, Beauty, and Strength, was look'd upon to be the Prince of the River. 1725 POPE *Odys.* ix. 523 The master Ram at last approach'd the gate. 1764 *Museum Rust.* III. xxxix. 175 A master hog deters a weaker from approaching. 1812 SIR J. SINCLAIR *Syst. Husb. Scot.* I. 21 The cattle must often be injured . . . by master cattle preventing the others from feeding. 1850 R. G. CUMMING *Hunter's Life S. Afr.* (1902) 7/1 A princely master-stag. 1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* II. xxii. 222 Toodla, our master-dog, was seized with a violent fit. 1860 G. H. K. in *Vac. Tour* 174 The antlers of the master-hart.

c. In titles of office or employment, to distinguish the official who has the command over the others similarly designated. Now chiefly *Hist.* (see also 30). Hence also in derivatives denoting the offices, as *master forestership, sergeantship, ushery*.

c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 3412 Al bi dhuzenz dis folc was told, Ilc dhusent adde a meister wold. *Ibid.* 3886 Eleazar . . . Was mad bhussent and meister prest. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 4434 Son was ioseph halden dere wit pe maister jailere. 1423 JAS. I *Kingis Q.* cxxv, The maister portare, callit pacience, That frely lete vs in. c 1440 *Alphabet of Tales* 514/2 Som tyme per was a kyng pat had a wardrop[er] pat was maister-shaper [cf. quot. 1658 in d] of his clothyng; and he had many servandis vnder-nethe hym. 1450 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 192/1 Oure Maister Foster of the said Forest. 1455 *Ibid.* 312/2 The Maister Fostershipps of the Forestes of Macclesfeld, Mare and

Moundreme. 1464 *Ibid.* 545/1 Th' Offices of Maister Carpenter of oure Castell of Lancaster. 1485 *Ibid.* VI. 369/1 The Office of Maister Sergeantship of the Vale of Monmouth. 1508 KENNEDIE *Flying w. Dunbar* 437 In Parise with the maister buriaue Abye, and be his prentice. 1553-4 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* I. 152 Ordanis my Lord Thesaurar to deliver furth the prenting irlis.. to the Maister Cunyear. 1565 *Ibid.* 347 The offices of Chalmerlanerie and Maistir Ischearie. 1604 E. GRIMSTONE *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* III. x. 154 The report which the master Pilot that passed it made, seemeth notable vnto me. 1676 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1127/4 Mr. Chiffinch Master Falconer to His Majesty. 1682 G. ROSE (*title*) A perfect School of Instructions For the Officers of the Mouth: shewing The Whole Art of.. a Master Carver, a Master Butler, a Master Confectioner, a Master Cook, a Master Pastryman. 1702 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3822/4 Her Majesty has been pleased to constitute.. William Bridges Esq.; Master Surveyor.. of the Ordnance. 1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1780) Y y iij b, To observe that the master-shipwrights do in no ways depart from the draught. 1862 J. GRANT *Capt. Guard* i, The king's master butcher.

d. In designations of trade, to denote one who is a 'master' as distinguished from an apprentice or journeyman, or one who has others in his employ.

a1300 *Cursor M.* 1666 bi self sal be pe maister wright. 1444 *Rolls of Parli.* V. 112/2 Ye wages of eny free Mason or maister Carpenter, excede not by the day iiii. *Ibid.*, A maister Tyler or Sclatter. 1483 CANTON *G. de la Tour* Avj b, It cam from the handes of the mayster goldsmythe. 1496 *Naval Acc. Hen. VII* (1896) 180, iij Smythes.. iij of theym takyng.. xvij by the weke.. And the iijijth as Maister Smyth vijijth vj^d. 1647 R. STAPYLTON *Juvenal* 81 The master-barber now Trimmis thee. 1658 R. FRANCK *North. Mem.* (1821) 146 Here [Perth] they call a taylor master-fashioner forsooth. 1683 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.*, *Printing* ii. ¶ 1, I shall begin with the Office of a Master-Printer. 1707 FLEETWOOD *Chron. Prec.* (1745) 133 A Master Calker. 1739 LABELYE *Short Acc. Piers Westm. Br.* Pref. 4, I consulted the respective Master-Artificers. 1776 ADAM SMITH *W.N.V.* ii. (1869) II. 461 The rise which such a tax might occasion in the wages of manufacturing labour would be advanced by the master manufacturer. 1800 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Murad* i, In these disturbances the master bakers frequently lose their lives. 1823 P. NICHOLSON *Pract. Build.* 423 The master-glazier takes upon himself the risk of windows being broken. 1824 R. HUMPHREYS *Mem. J. Decastro* 76 He calls for his scene-painter, composer, master-carpenter, property-man. 1834 *1st Rep. Poor Law Comm.* (1885) 199 Master barbers who might have saved enough money to keep them from the parish. 1837 LOCKHART *Scott* LXIV, The master printer is entitled to an equal sum. 1863 KINGSLEY *Water-Bab.* i, He would be a man and a master-sweep. 1897 *Daily News* 8 Mar. 3/1 Mr. George Holder, master sinker, who had charge of the pit. 1933 *Burlington Mag.* Nov. 239/2 A master-clockmaker of the class of Thomas Tompion. 1936 *Ibid.* Aug. 54/1 At nineteen he was.. a master-carpenter and a painter. 1964 W. L. GOODMAN *Hist. Woodworking Tools* II. vii. 78 The wide-ranging migrations of the master-masons and master-carpenters of the Middle-Ages.

e. With the sense 'supremely or consummately skilled'. Also, in ME. occas. = 'consummately wicked', 'accomplished', as in †*master gavelier*.

1340 *Yacob's Well* 123 3if pou be wel pleyed perwyth, pou art mayster vsurer. c1440 *Alphabet of Tales* 6 bis Abbott said vnto bis maister thief [etc.]. 1565 COOPER *Thesaurus, Autolicus*, a maister thiefe. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 515 That great architect and master deuiser, of Alexandria.. Dinocrates. 1677 GILPIN *Demonol.* III. ii. 11 We may rely upon the great Master-contriver, for relief.. or delivrance; as there is need. 1736 AINSWORTH *Lat.-Eng. Dict.*, *Athleta*, a master-wrestler, a champion. 1751 J. HARRIS *Hermes* i. vii. (1765) 111 The character of a Master-Artist, or Man of practical Wisdom. 1850 TENNYSON *In Mem.* LXXXVII, And last the master-bowman, he, Would cleave the mark. 1900 *Westm. Gaz.* 4 Jan. 1/3 The French consider the English the master-colonists of the world. 1930 *English Jnl.* XIX. 628 The Minnesota *Quarterly* is at present running a series of tales about a master criminal. 1932 WODEHOUSE *Louder & Funnier* 72 The psychology of the Master Criminal is a thing I have never been able to understand. 1939 T. S. ELIOT *Old Possum's Pract. Cats* 33 He's the master criminal who can defy the Law. 1968 D. M. SMITH *Mod. Sicily* lv. 505 That notorious character Don Calogero Vizzini.. master criminal and boss of Villalba.. made a fortune out of wartime shortages. 1975 L. DEIGHTON *Yesterday's Spy* vi. 54 Champion was some kind of master spy.

f. *Chess*. Designating play or players of the highest class at national or international level. (Cf. 16c.)

1894 J. MASON *Princ. Chess* 186 In the case of master players, a slight initial error.. will permeate the remainder of the game. 1938 P. W. SERGEANT *Championship Chess* 191 The *Benoni Counter-Gambit* had for years been out of favour in master-play. 1958 *Listener* 13 Nov. 803/1 It is really only in master chess.. that knowledge of the latest variations and fitness becomes important. 1959 *Ibid.* 5 Nov. 794/1 You need not go as slow as the sixteen moves an hour customary in master practice.

26. Applied *transf.* as a qualification of things, with the sense 'main', 'principal', 'controlling'.

In some of the combinations so formed, *master* is apprehended as a separate adj.; the majority, however, are always felt as compounds, while in many the grammatical character is uncertain or fluctuating.

a. Of material things (after the similar use of F. *maître*; esp. frequent in terms relating to building, machinery, and popular anatomy), as *master-altar*, *bathroom*, *-beam*, *bedroom*, †*bone*, †*-borough*, *-bough*, *branch*, *-chord*, †*city*, *current*, *dish*, *-drain*, *-feeder*, *fortress*, *furrow*, *-gate*, †*gonfanon*, *-line*, *list*, *lode*, *-metal*, *-moulding*, *pattern* (also *fig.*), *pillar*,

†*-pock*, *river*, *sail*, *-screw*, *-shoot*, *star*, *stem*, *street*, *-string*, *switch*, *tape*, *temple*, *-tissue*, *tooth*, *tower*, †*town*, †*-turnip*, *wave*, *way*, *-wheel*, *wire*.

1833 L. RITCHIE *Wand. by Loire* 116 The *master-altar. 1959 *Sunday Times* 3 May 19/4 The kitchen and *master bathroom. 1632 SHERWOOD, A summer (or great *master-beame in building), *sommier*. 1638 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Irene* Wks. (1711) 170 The props, stays, master-beams of religion, being faith, hope, and charity. 1926 *New Republic* 7 Apr. p. iii (Advt.), Large living-room and dining-room opening on court, four *master bedrooms. 1937 M. HILLIS *Orchids on your Budget* ii. 35 Crisp white argentine curtains in the master bedroom. 1945 NELSON & WRIGHT *Tomorrow's House* ii. 12/2 The discussion continued in the privacy of the master bedroom. 1972 *Country Life* 5 Oct. (Suppl.) 32d/2 Master bedroom suite with dressing room, bath and shower rooms. 1677 W. VINCENT in *Harl. Misc.* (1800) II. 328 One hand being rotted from the wrist, that you may not only see through the *master-bones, but also [etc.]. 1800 C. WINTER in W. Jay *Mem. J.'s* Wks. 1843 V. 157 The master-bone of my leg was broken. c1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 3881 Long weize and costful he dor fond, forð bi archim dat *meister burz. 1615 W. LAWSON *Country Housew. Gard.* (1626) 35 Let him spread as far as he list without any *master-bough. 1642 ROGERS *Naaman* To Rdr. §1 Yet they [sc. trees] haue some *Master and chiefe ones [sc. branches], into which the maine sap.. is carried. 1667 WATERHOUSE *Fire Lond.* 131 A main Pillar and Master-branch in Englands Grandeur. 1613 SHAKS. *Hen. VIII.* III. ii. 106, I would 'twere somthing y' would fret the string, The *Master-cord on's heart. 1842 TENNYSON *Will Waterpr.* 27 The master-chord Of all I felt and feel. 1456 SIR G. HAYE *Law Arms* (S.T.S.) 47 Thair *maister citee was als mekle as Rome. 1817 COLERIDGE *Biog. Lit.* 120 It is connected with *master-currents below the surface. 1960 AUDEN *Homage to Chlo* 26 Doomed to observe Beauty peck at a *master-dish. 1652 BLITH *Eng. Improv. Impr.* ix. (ed. 3) 56 Thither draw a good substantial *Master-drain through all thy Lands. 1796 *Trans. Soc. Arts* XIV. 184 In carrying up the valley the master drains. 1789 T. WRIGHT *Meth. Watering Meadows* (1790) 19 The bottom of the first work, or *master-feeder, ought to be as deep as the bottom of the river. c1450 *Merlin* vii. 110 Than Bretel com to the *maister fortresse where as the kyng was. 1649 BLITH *Eng. Improv.* xviii. 109 A good Drayne or *Master-Furrow. 1808 J. WALKER *Econ. Hist. Hebrides & Highl. Scot.* I. 168 The master-furrow at the head of the field.. should be led in a very gentle slope. c1450 *Merlin* xxiii. 422 He com to the *maister gate of the paleys. 1715 LEONI *Palladio's Archit.* (1742) I. 47 The chief Entry, or Master-gate. c1330 *Arth. & Merl.* 5634 Her *maister gonfainoun so bar pe kinges steward, Cleodalis. 1833 STRAITH *Fortif.* 3 The measurements.. are calculated.. from the cordon, which.. is called the magistral or *master line. 1962 Y. MALKIEL in *Householder & Saporta Probl. Lexicogr.* 9 Fragmentary *master-lists of the items. 1967 *N.Y. Times* (Internat. ed.) 11-12 Feb. 9/6 Master list of investment and speculative stocks—key lists for both the conservative and more speculative investor. 1671 *Phil. Trans.* VI. 2100 The ancient Tinnens.. affirm, that 7 Loads may lie parallel to each other in the same Hill, but yet one only *Master-Load. 1813 T. BUSBY *tr. Lucretius* VI. Comm. xxiii, On account of its exerting its influence upon iron (the *master-metal).. the tragedian termed it the Herculean stone. 1723 CHAMBERS *tr. Le Clerc's Archit.* I. 75 The Corona.. is the first *Master-Moulding in the Corniche. 1948 H. HALL *Home Dress-Making Simplified* xxxiii. 311 The safe plan, when remodeling, is to fit a *master pattern in muslin.. This pattern is then used as a guide for fitting the section when cutting. 1960 R. LISTER *Decorative Cast Ironwork* 230 *Master pattern*, a pattern from which a production work is cast. 1962 W. NOWOTNY *Lang. Poets Use* vi. 138 It is Eliot's peculiar insight.. to have.. expressed the longing for the master-pattern that will free us from the fret of a world in which there are too many equipollent patterns. a1450 *Knt. de la Tour* 93 The *maister pillour of the halle, bi the whiche alle the halle was susteined. 1601 DENT *Pathw. Heaven* (1831) 29 It is a master-devil, and the *master-pock of the soul. 1654 TRAPP *Comm. Job* xxxiii. 17 Which else, as a Master-pock, will break out in his forehead. 1563-87 FOXE *A. & M.* (1596) 141/2 A certein great beame or *master post was loosed out of the place. 1677 YARRANTON *Eng. Improv.* 64 The Thames and Severne are the two great *Master Rivers. 1555 EDEN *Decades* 195 They sayle with two sayles as with the *master sayle and the trinkette. 1902 *Encycl. Brit.* XXXIII. 809/2 The screw is an important productive measuring instrument, whether used as a micrometer-screw of less than an inch in length, or as a *master-screw of 20 feet in length. 1712 J. JAMES *tr. Le Blond's Gardening* 173 Bringing the two Sides as near as possible to the *Master-Shoot. a1300 *Cursor M.* 527 Seuen *maister sterns er sette in heuen. 1904 W. DE LA MARE *Henry Brocken* vi. 62 The master-stars shone earlier here. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 23 If their leaves be cropt off before the *maister stem or spire be growne big. c1386 CHAUCER *Knt.'s T.* 2044 The nobleste of the grekes.. caryeden the beere.. Thurgh out the Citee by the *maister strete. 1713 ROWE *Jane Shore* III. i. 34 He touch'd me Ev'n on the tend'rest Point; the *Master-string That makes most Harmony or Discord to me. 1907 A. HAY *Introd. Course Continuous Current Engin.* xvi. 284 A small switch which is arranged to control simultaneously a number of larger switches is spoken of as a *master switch. 1943 *Gloss. Terms Electr. Engin.* (B.S.I.) 52 *Master switch or circuit-breaker*, a switch or circuit-breaker to which the operation or function of one or more other switches is subservient. 1975 P. ORGAN *House on Cheyne Walk* i. 1 The night is going. Soon someone somewhere will throw a master switch.. and the lights will go out.. all over London. 1954 *Master tape [see FILE sb.² 4b]. 1962 *Times* 5 July 15/6 In a disc-cutting room at Decca's London studios, a master tape of a recent recording of music by Prokofiev and an ordinary commercial pressing of a disc made from it were started simultaneously. 1967 *Lebende Sprachen* XII. 137/2 *Master tape*, original recording by informant of a language laboratory drill. 1973 *Daily Tel.* (Colour Suppl.) 12 Oct. 29/2 The signals.. from the master tape are then fed into the recording head that drives the cutting stylus. c1385 CHAUCER *L.G.W.* 1016 *Dido*, The *maystir temple of al the toun. 1896 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* I. 161 Certain *master tissues.. possess.. a special function. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 341 The great *master teeth and

grinders of a wolfe. c1386 CHAUCER *Sqr.'s T.* 218 (Hengwrt MS.) The Mirour, That born was vp vn to the *maister tour. 13.. *S. Erkenwolde* 26 in Horstm. *Altengl. Leg.* (1881) 266 Londone.. pe metropol & pe *mayster-tone. c1385 CHAUCER *L.G.W.* 1591 *Hipsiph.*, Iaconitos, That was the mayster toun of al Colcos. 1733 TULL *Horse-Hoeing Husb.* x. 100 We contrive to leave the *Master-Turneps.. and spare such when near one another. 1840 MARRYAT *Poor Jack* xlii, A *master wave, as it is termed, from being of larger dimensions than its predecessors. 1726 LEONI *Alberti's Archit.* I. 80/1 The Houses of Princes.. shou'd have an entrance from the *Master Way. 1640 BP. REYNOLDS *Passions* x, The *Master-wheel or first mover in all the regular motions of this passion [Love] is the Love of God. 1761 CHURCHILL *Night Poems* 1769 I. 89 Let but the puppets move, I've my desire, Unseen the hand which guides the *Master-wire.

b. Of immaterial things, as *master-appetite*, *-argument*, *-bias*, *-cause*, *conscience*, *-coup*, *-dream*, *-duty*, *-error*, *exercise*, *fact*, *-feeling*, *-form*, *-fulcrum*, *-genius*, *-idea*, *jest*, *light*, *-lust*, *-miracle*, *-mischief*, *motive*, *-passion*, *plan*, *-power*, *principle*, *-proof*, *reason*, *-sin*, *-spell*, *-stratagem*, *-tone*, *-vice*, *-virtue*, *-voice*, *-word*.

1742 YOUNG *Nt. Th.* vii. 863 Great Nature's *Master-appetite destroy'd. 1678 BUNYAN *Jerus. Sinner Saved* Wks. (1845) 73 This is Satan's *master-argument. 1807 WORDSW. *Happy Warrior* 59 A Soul whose *master-bias leans To homefelt pleasures. 1677 HORNECK *Et. Law Consid.* v. (1704) 240 The *master-cause [of misery] is the want of consideration. 1649 MILTON *Eikon* ii. 21 We may consider.. what.. feeling could be in that conscience, and what fitness to be the *maister conscience of three Kingdomes. 1939 R. CAMPBELL *Flowering Rifle* vi. 148 The cynic *master-coup of propaganda. 1928 BLUNDEN *Jap. Garland* 21 Sleep's *master-dream there stands alone: The tower of East and West! 1624 SANDERSON *Serm.* I. 82 Here then the magistrate.. may learn.. his *master-duty. 1674 ALLEN *Danger Enthusiasm* 96, I deem it a Mother and a *Master-Error. 1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* II. i. 268 Hard at hand comes the *Master, and maine exercise. 1831 BREWSTER *Newton* (1855) I. ix. 202 It is to Dr. Thomas Young.. that we owe the *master fact. 1806 SURR *Winter in Lond.* II. 28 This *master feeling of his soul. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* III. xvii. 147 Other degenerations which come up in unexpected shapes, when they want the support.. of the primary and *master-formes. 1957 T. HUGHES *Hawk in Rain* I I And I.. strain towards the *master-Fulcrum of violence where the hawk hangs still. a1711 KEN *Hymnotheo* Poet. Wks. 1721 III. 293 Had Athens.. To our great Homer's *Master-genius bow'd.. They [etc.]. 1809-10 COLERIDGE *Friend* (1865) 69 The three *master ideas, announced in the foregoing pages. 1678 BUTLER *Hud.* III. ii. 955 And who shall break the *master-jest, And what, and how, upon the rest. 1806 WORDSW. *Ode Intim. Immort.* 153 Those shadowy recollections Which.. Are yet a *master light of all our seeing. 1784 COWPER *Task* v. 618 His *master-just Falls first before his resolute rebuke. 1647 TRAPP *Comm.* I Cor. xiii. 2 Removing of mountains is instanced, because noted by our Saviour as a *master-miracle. a1709 ILLIDGE in M. Henry *Life* (1710) 65 Atheism.. is the *Master-mischief of this Age. 1860 MILL *Repr. Govt.* (1865) 51/1 The guiding and *master motives in the conduct of average human beings. 1732 POPE *Ess. Man* II. 131 One *master Passion in the breast, Like Aaron's serpent, swallows up the rest. 1935 *Master plan [see FREEWAY]. 1939 H. M. LEWIS *City Planning* xii. 128 A master plan.. may be defined as a general plan for the future layout of the city. 1957 L. F. R. WILLIAMS *State of Israel* 77 The bulk of the population is being systematically spread out in accordance with a master plan drawn up by the Government. 1960 *Washington Post* 16 Nov. A. 16 The Friends, who have retained consultants to study the Zoo's problems and form a master plan, found that the institution has almost never received adequate funds. 1971 B. DE FERRANTI *Living with Computer* ix. 82 He therefore.. gives them names so that they can be filed and described on the master plan. 1821 HAZLITT *Table-Talk* I. v. 96 His mind grappled with that which afforded the best exercise to its *master-powers. 1794 MATHIAS *Purs. Lit.* (1798) 118 A vindication of the great, original, *master principles on which they were founded. 1610 BP. HALL *Apol. Brownists* v. 14, I finde these as your *Master-prooves, set as Challengers in every of your defences. 1608 SHAKS. *Pericles* IV. vi. 8 Her quirks, her reasons, her *master reasons. 1607 HIERON *Wks.* I. 227 Those *master-sinnes, ignorance, contempt of the word and godlinesse. 1816 BYRON *Ch. Har.* III. cvii, The lord of irony,—that *master-spell, Which stung his foes to wrath. 1647 TRAPP *Comm.* 2 *Thess.* II. 7 Themselves will even smile in the triumphs of their own wits.. as at a *master-stratagem. 1827-35 WILLIS *Leper* 124 The voice was like the *master-tone Of a rich instrument. 1848 DICKENS *Dombey* xlvii, Mr. Dombey's *master-vice, that ruled him so inexorably. 1833 CHAMBERS *Const. Man* (1835) II. x. 101 The great *master and generic virtue. 1910 W. DE LA MARE *Three Mulla-Mulgars* xiii. 174 Of its calm authority the *master-voice said, 'So shall it be.' 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 17 ¶ 2 He is a Poet, and Merchant, which is seen in Two *Master-Words, *Credit Blossoms*.

27. Attributive, with the sense: Pertaining to, proceeding from, or characteristic of a master (in various senses), in *master faculty*, *fascination*, †*reach*, *throw*, *touch*, *will*. Also *master hand* (see 30), MASTERPIECE, MASTER-STROKE.

Most or all of the combinations under this head admit of being used or interpreted with the notion expressed by those under 26b; the two meanings often blend, as both are usually applicable to the same objects.

1622 BACON *Hen. VII* 242 Neither did hee care how Cunning they were, that hee did imploy, For hee thought himselfe to haue the Master-Reach. a1674 CLARENDON *Surv. Leviath.* (1676) 21 Discovers a master faculty in making easie. 1686 RAVENSCROFT *Titus A.* To Rdr., He only gave some Master-touches to one or two. 1710 ADDISON *Tatler* No. 156 ¶ 10, I have here only mentioned some Master-Touches of this admirable Piece. 1821 SOUTHEY in *Q. Rev.* XXV. 310 This rare dissembler.. played his master-

game at once. 1825 HOGG *Q. Hynde* 324 No clamour rose, . . . From such a monarch's master-throw. 1838 LYTTON *Alice* vii. vi. The master-fascination that he could command. a 1872 J. D. AYLWARD in *Ess. Relig. & Lit. Ser.* III. (1874) III. 90 Subject themselves . . . to the master-will of him whom they constitute the lord of their life. 1880 *Blackw. Mag.* Feb. 187 The master-touch interpreting all lights.

28. Objective, as *master-killer*, *-leaver*; instrumental, as *master-mortified* adj.

1606 SHAKS. *Ant. & Cl.* IV. ix. 22 But let the world ranke me in Register A Master leauer, and a fugitiue. 1608 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. iv. iv. *Decay* 180 Art thou there Zimri, cursed Parricide? Fell master-killer, canst thou chuse but fear For like offence, like punishment severe? 1741 RICHARDSON *Pamela* I. xv. The poor, low, creeping, abject, self-mortified and master-mortified Mrs. Jewkes.

†29. In contracted forms of certain syntactical combinations used as titles of office, as *master-household* = master of the household (see 19 a); *master-voyage*, ? the commander of a fishing fleet. *Obs.*

1761 *Ann. Reg.* 188 Every boat-master, splitter, and master voyage, who are the chief people among the fisherman [French, Newfoundland] and shoremans, being the catchers and curers of fish.

30. Special comb.: *master attendant*, 'an officer in the royal dockyards appointed to assist in the fitting or dismantling, removing or securing vessels of war, &c.' (Smyth); *master-batch*, a concentrated mixture employed in the production of synthetic rubbers and plastics; hence as *v. trans.*, to mix in a master-batch; *masterbatching* *vbl. sb.*; †*master-bee*, (a) a queen bee (cf. KING *sb.* 8 a); (b) ? a worker bee; †*master-cowl* (see sense 9); *master-brain*, = MASTER-MIND *sb.* b.; *master card*, (a) *Bridge* (see quot.); (b) a record card which summarizes the information recorded on a number of other cards; *master class*, (a) the most powerful or influential class in society; (b) a class receiving instruction from a 'master' (a person of distinguished skill), esp. in *Music*; *master clock*, a clock which transmits regular pulses of electricity for controlling impulse dials or computer operations; *master-craftsman*, a craftsman thoroughly conversant with his trade; one who employs workmen; also *transf.*; hence *master-craftsmanship*; *master fault* *Geol.*, a fault which governs the configuration of the surrounding area; †*master gunner* (see GUNNER 1 c); hence †*master gunnery*, the office of a master gunner; *master hand*, (a) the hand of a master, the agency of one highly skilled or one possessing commanding power; (b) a highly skilled worker; *master-hunt* [see HUNT *sb.* 1], a head huntsman; *master joint* *Geol.*, a principal joint in a rock mass; *master mariner*, the commander of a ship (for mod. use see MARINER 1 b); †*master note* *Mus.*, a semibreve (see quot.); *master number* = *matrix number* (MATRIX 7); *master oscillator*, an oscillator used to produce a constant frequency, esp. the carrier frequency of a radio or television transmitter; *master race*, a race of people considered to be pre-eminent in greatness or power; *spec.* the Germans or 'Aryans' (see ARYAN *sb.* 2) regarded as a superior people (cf. HERRENVOLK) during the Nazi period; *master rod*, in a rotary or radial engine, a rod which connects one of the pistons to the crankshaft and carries the wrist pins to which the link rods are connected; *master-scene*, *shot* *Cinematography* (see quot.); †*master shipman* = *master-mariner*; *master sinew*, a main sinew; *esp.* the tendon in the hock of a quadruped, corresponding to the tendon of Achilles in man; *master-slave manipulator*, a type of manipulator (sense 2 f) which reproduces at the handling end the positions and motions of the operator's fingers; †*master water*, a liquid having powerful chemical effects; (rattlesnake) *master weed* *U.S.*, a plant regarded as an antidote to rattlesnake bites (cf. *rattlesnake-master*); †*master woman*, an imperious or masculine woman; *master-worker* = *master-workman*; also *spec.* in the Mint (see quot. 1670); *master workman*, a workman thoroughly conversant with his trade; one who employs workmen; also *fig.*; *master-yaw*, = *mamma-pian* (see MAMMA 1 e). See also MASTER-BUILDER, -CRAFT, -FAST, etc.

1669 PEPYS *Diary* 25 Mar., I did . . . rattle the *Master-Attendants out of their wits almost. 1858 W. M. GILSON in *Merc. Marine Mag.* V. 211, I don't think there is any Master-Attendant at Trincomalee dockyard. 1937 H. BARRON *Mod. Rubber Chem.* vii. 79 Certain fundamental ingredients such as accelerators, antioxidants and sulphur are always added in small quantities. . . It is now common practice to add them as a *masterbatch'. 1953 N. L. CATTON *Neoprenes* 32 A convenient method of making sure that mixing operations are carried out in the elastic phase is through the use of concentrated master-batches. 1959 *Times* 13 Mar. 10/2 The Cariflex range consists of hot and cold

polymers, oil masterbatches, carbon black masterbatches and hot and cold latices. 1964 *Amer. Speech* XXXIX. 272 Most stocks . . . in a tire are mixed in two stages. The masterbatch is the first stage, in which all the rubbers and pigments are mixed except for the curing agents. 1953 *Industr. & Engin. Chem.* May 1059/2 Copolymers of butadiene and styrene . . . have been extended with various rosin-type acids in a manner similar to that employed in extending with petroleum oils (latex *masterbatching). 1971 CROWTHER & EDMONDSON in C. M. Blow *Rubber Technol. & Manuf.* viii. 269 It is generally accepted that masterbatching improves the physical properties of those compounds where a high degree of carbon black dispersion must be achieved. *Ibid.* 270 The curing ingredients themselves may be masterbatched. 1579-80 NORTH *Plutarch, Lycurgus* (1595) 61 They . . . were alwaies . . . together, as the bees be about their *maister bee. 1645 WALLER *Palam. to Zelinde* 8 No Honey . . . But what the Master Bees have plac't In compass of their Cells. 1658 ROWLAND tr. *Mouflet's Theat. Ins.* 898 Their King or Master-Bee. 1923 E. WALLACE *Missing Million* xiv. 112 The *master-brain who took his pick of the cleverest criminals at large. 1905 R. F. FOSTER *Compl. Bridge* 316 *Master card, the best left in play of any suit which has already been led. 1937 *Times* 13 Apr. p. iv/3 A . . . tabulator, which . . . can collate, record and analyse 900 production facts a minute, as well as produce master cards summarizing the figures it tabulates. 1961 T. LANDAU *Encycl. Librarianship* (ed. 2) 236/2 *Master card*, a main entry in a card catalogue bearing tracings indicating all the added entries, [etc.]. 1964 COHEN & BARROW *A.B.C. of Contract Bridge* 282 *Master card*, a card that can be beaten only if it is trumped. 1970 O. DOPPING *Computers & Data Processing* iv. 72 If the machine has only one card feed, data are transferred from a master card to the following cards which are often called detail cards. 1861 MILL *Repr. Govt.* ii. 38 Slavery is . . . corrupting to the *master-class when they once come under civilized influences. c 1926 'MIXER' *Transport Workers' Song Bk.* 47 Note the constant drop in wages. . . Endorsed by every rag-time press That the master-class command. 1930 J. DOS PASSOS *42nd Parallel* 1. 104 Big Bill talked about . . . sticking together in the face of the masterclass. 1963 *Ann. Reg.* 1962 446 Pablo Casals conducting a master class. 1965 *Listener* 10 June 873/2 Master-class exercises in comparative semantics and applied imagery. 1970 *Times* 26 Feb. 16/1 Old singers don't forget—they teach. And the best of them conduct master classes. 1973 *Times* 17 Apr. 32/4 Crash course on British Portraiture. . . Contact: Master Classes. 1973 *Ms. Nov.* 46/3 Ms. Rosenberger has worked out a variety of exercises like the one she suggested to the tense master-class student. 1904 *Master clock [see JOURNEYMAN 3 b]. 1922 G. L. OVERTON *Clocks & Watches* x. 108 If the master clock should have gained or lost at all, the arrangements provided for putting it right again are such that all the connected dials are at the same time automatically set to the right time. 1951 *Master clock* [see *impulse clock* s.v. IMPULSE *sb.* 6 b]. 1967 H. JACOBOWITZ *Electronic Computers made Simple* xiii. 261 Unless the computer is asynchronous . . . all its operations are controlled by a series of equally spaced timing pulses from a master clock oscillator. 1937 G. B. BROWN *Arts in Early Eng.* VI. II. xi. 215 We are in almost complete ignorance as to the personalities of the *master craftsmen who created the schemes of enrichment. 1952 C. DAY LEWIS tr. *Virgil's Aeneid* II. 36 That master-craftsman of crime, Ulysses. *Ibid.* VIII. 177 Now there is need for Your strength, your speediest work and your master-craftsmanship. 1837 PHILLIPS *Geology* 63 The faults . . . generally cross the anti-clinal axis, and terminate in a remarkable *master fault or axis of elevation. 1565 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* I. 396 The said office of *maistr gunnarschip. 1625 in *Crt. & Times Jas. I* (1849) II. 502 Mr. Gibson . . . who had in reversion the master-gunneryship of England. 1709 POPE *Ess. Crit.* 145 Nameless graces . . . which a *master-hand alone can reach. 1806-7 J. BERESFORD *Miseries Hum. Life* (1826) II. x. The master-hand of Tacitus. 1854 MILMAN *Lit. Chr.* IV. ii. (1883) II. 202 It might seem that, the master-hand withdrawn, all would return to the former anarchy. 1879 HOWELLS *L. Aroostook* II. xxvii, He's a master-hand to converse, any way. c 1369 CHAUCER *Dehe Blaunche* 375 (Fairf. MS.) The *mayster hunte anon fote hote With a grete horn bleweth thre mote. 1656 EARL MONM. tr. *Boccalini's Aduts. fr. Parnass.* 196 Zenofon, Apollon Master-hunt. 1839 MURCHISON *Silur. Syst.* I. xx. 244 The surprising regularity of the direction of the *master joints. 1879 *Encycl. Brit.* X. 297/2 Granite . . . is traversed by two sets of chief or *master-joints'. 13. *Coer de L.* 1831 On the morwe he of-sent his counsellors Of the pates the *master mariners. c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 12089 þe mayster mariner was byhnynd, þe schip to stere by þe wynde. 1838, 1886 [see MARINER 1 b]. 1662 PLAYFORD *Skill Mus.* I. vii. 23 The Semibrief . . . is called the *Master Note, being of one Measure by himself; all the other Notes are reckoned by his value, by Augmentation or Diminution. 1969 *John Edwards Mem. Foundation Q. V.* IV. 146 Such documents are of great importance to the discographer who is trying to assemble the usual discographic data of *master number, recording date . . . and release number. 1973 in B. Holiday *Lady sings Blues* 208 In the era of 78 rpm records most companies assigned a number to each recording they made for the sake of handy reference, called the 'master' number. 1928 STERLING & KRUSE *Radio Manual* viii. 305 The tuning of this type of circuit consists fundamentally of setting the *master oscillator at the desired wavelength and then resonating the antenna circuit for maximum antenna current. 1951 W. E. PANNETT *Radio Installations* vii. 177 The quartz crystal . . . has largely superseded valve circuits as a master oscillator for controlling the frequency of a transmitter. 1971 M. G. SCROGGIE *Found. Wireless & Electronics* xv. 244 The function of what is usually called the master oscillator is to define the frequency of the station at least as accurately and constantly as the now very narrow international regulations require. 1942 J. S. HUXLEY in *South Atlantic Q.* XLI. 354 The [German] nation is formidably united behind its own ideal of an 'Aryan' *Master-Race. 1945 D. THOMSON et al. *Patterns of Peacemaking* iii. 118 Her expansionism has been due to a triple convergence of forces: the economic greed and lust for power of her ruling classes, the primitive and tribal nationalist and imperialist sentiments of her people, and hatred of the foreigner which takes the form of theories of Japanese being a 'master-race'. 1949 D. MACARDLE *Children of Europe* xiv. 212 Boys and girls who had been impregnated with the teaching of Nazi schools . . . shared the

overwhelming pride of the 'Master Race'. 1953 P. ABRAHAM *Return to Goli* vi. 215 Imperceptibly, a 'master race' mentality is in the making [in Kenya]. 1974 *Times* 21 Oct. 3/4 To suggest that I [sc. Sir Keith Joseph] was arguing for a 'master race' . . . is . . . very wrong. 1922 *Encycl. Brit.* XXX. 36/2 Connecting-rods of rotary and radial engines consist usually of one *master rod, ball or roller-bearinged, with the big-end enlarged to form circular lugs to secure wrist pins carrying the plain or auxiliary type of rod of the remaining cylinders. 1928 *Master rod* [see *link rod* s.v. LINK *sb.* 2 7]. 1946 J. W. VALE *Aviation Mechanic's Engine Manual* iii. 87 Constructing the crank-shaft in sections permits use of the one-piece master rod. 1960 O. SKILBECK *ABC of Film & T.V.* 83 *Master scene, usually an establishing shot; the basic scene from which a sequence is edited by intercutting or adding closer shots. A master scene script is an optional stage in writing . . . in which only the above appear. 1960 D. WILSON *Television Playwright* 16 The plays in this book are printed in 'Rehearsal Script' form, that is to say, the manuscript as the author wrote it. In the Cinema this would be called a 'Master-scene Script'. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 311 The *Maister schipman com and preide With other suche as be therinne. c 1450 LOVELICH *Grail* xxxvi 499 Thanne A Maister Schipman gan forth to gon. 1953 K. REISZ *Technique Film Editing* 280 *Master shot, single shot of an entire piece of dramatic action taken in order to facilitate the assembly of the component closer shots of details from which the sequence will finally be covered. 1959 P. BULL *I know Face* v. 94 We started . . . with a 'master-shot', which means that the actors go through the entire scene from rather far off and only portions of the shot are likely to be used in the final film. 1972 R. MANVELL *Internat. Encycl. Film* 356 *Master shot*, the main shot of a complete piece of dramatic action, which facilitates the assembly of the component shots of which it will finally be composed. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 3941 Iacob was pan hurt wel sare, þe *maister sinu of his the. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* 402 A painefull swelling of the maister sinnew. 1952, etc. *Master-slave manipulator [see MANIPULATOR 2 f]. 1960 *Times* 24 May 20/4 Closed-circuit stereoscopic television combined with a light-duty master-slave manipulator . . . enables an operator to see the articles which he is moving in a solid radiation-proof container. 1644 NYE *Gunnery* I. (1647) 13 Take the Saltpeper out, and preserve the water that dropped, because it is *Master water. 1843 MARRYAT *M. Violet* xxiii, I beheld five or six stems of the rattlesnake *master weed. *Ibid.* xxiv, I removed . . . the poultice of master weed. 1534 MORE *Conf. agst. Trib.* III. Wks. 1224/1 She is in dede a stoute *master woman. 1413 *Pilgr. Sowle* (Caxton 1483) v. xiv. 108 Yf thou wylt bylde an hows, and arte a *maister werker, coustest thou bilde withouten mater. 1622 MALYNES *Anc. Law-Merch.* 281 The Master worker . . . doth put into the melting pot, two penny weight of Copper in euerie pound. 1670 PETTUS *Fodinae Reg.* 41 The Master-worker, who receiveth the Silver from the Warden, causeth it to be melted, and delivereth it to the Moniers, and taketh it from them again when it is made. 1598 BARRET *Theor. Warres* v. iii. 134 A *maister workeman to ioyne them [boats] together. 1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 217 The great Maister workman therefore of set purpose, made the one halfe of mankind imperfect. 1670 EACHARD *Cont. Clergy* 118 An ordinary bricklayer, or carpenter (I mean not your great undertakers and master-workmen) . . . has certainly the command of more money. 1847 EMERSON *Repr. Men, Napoleon* Wks. (Bohn) I. 368 He is . . . a very consistent and wise master-workman. 1774 *Med. Ess.* V. 11. 793 Sometimes after . . . the Salivation is over, there remains one large Yaw, high knobbed, red and moist; this is commonly called the *Master yaw.

VI. 31. As a suffix forming compounds (mostly proprietary names) designating articles, appliances, etc., that are held to be supreme or superior in the field denoted by their first elements.

1935 *Vogue* 1 Dec. 110 Rainbow Matchmaster. 1937 *Amer. Speech* XII. 265 Then there are the *Buffet-Master*, a 'combination grill and waffle iron', *Menu-master*, *Kook-master*, and *Grill Master*, all electric grills. 1947 J. BERTRAM *Shadow of War* 334, I glanced across the lighted interior of the big Skymaster. 1955 M. MCCARTHY *Charmed Life* (1956) ii. 52 The combination waffle iron and sandwich grill, the roto-broiler, the mixmaster. 1960 *Times Lit. Suppl.* 1 July 414/2 The shops were filled with goods and buyers . . . in the houses washers, dryers. . . Mixmasters. 1972 M. CRICHTON *Terminal Man* I. v. 41 Robert Morris was sitting in the hospital cafeteria . . . when his pagemaster went off. . . He . . . went to the wall phone to answer his page.

master ('mɑ:stə(r), -æ-), *sb.* 2 [f. MAST *sb.* 1 + -ER 1 I.] A vessel having (a specified number of) masts, as in *three-master*, *seven-master*, etc.

1880 in WEBSTER *Suppl.* 1887 [see FIVE C. 1 c]. 1901 *Daily Chron.* 26 July 5/2 The keel of a gigantic seven-master has been laid.

master ('mɑ:stə(r)), *v.* Forms: see MASTER *sb.* 1 [f. MASTER *sb.* 1 Cf. OF. *maistrier* (perh. the source in early instances), med.L. *magistrāre*, OHG. *meist(e)rôn* (G. *meistern*), Du. *meesteren*, Sw. *mestra*, Da. *mestre*.]

1. *trans.* To get the better of, in any contest or struggle; to overcome or defeat. With material or immaterial subject or object.

a 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 548 Ha wið hire anes mot meistreð us alle. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 25365 Quen pai faanding maister wele, Crund er pai wit mikel sele. 1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 7909 Y dredde hyt [synne] wilde ha maystrede me. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* vii. 211 'The sleip maister hym. ? a 1400 *Morte, Arth.* 2683 He maisterede pat mane, so myghty of strengthes. 1530 PALSGR. 633/2 Be he never so strange I put no doutes to mayster hym. 1567 MAPLET *Gr. Forest* 83 b, [Some dogges] haue Maystrede and bene good inough for the Lyon and Elephant. 1576 BAKER *Jewell of Health* 131 b, The sayd water drunck maystreth and expelleth poysons. 1591 SPENSER *Ruines of Rome* xviii, These brave Pallaces, which maystrede be Of time. a 1623 FLETCHER *Love's Cure* v. iii. (1647), Kings nor Authority can master fate. 1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* 1. § 21 The King . . . was very quicksighted in . . . raising objections, and very slow

in mastering them. 1664 *POWER Exp. Philos.* II. 109 The smaller weight of Quicksilver is not able to master the Elastic pressure of the external Ayr. 1703 *MAUNDRELL Journ. Jerus.* (1732) 112 Here we had a very steep and rocky ascent; but however in half an hour we master'd it. 1725 *DE FOE Voy. round World* (1840) 33 The chief conspirators would be on shore. . . and . . . then I thought I could master the rest on board well enough. 1798 *BERESFORD in Ld. Auckland's Corr.* (1862) III. 414 Lord Edward was mastered, brought to the Castle, and committed to Newgate. 1838 *THIRLWALL Greece* V. xliii. 253 He resorted to new . . . methods of mastering his personal disadvantages. 1841 *JAMES Brigand* xx, Deep grief masters me. 1887 *RIDER HAGGARD Jess* vi, A crash that almost mastered the awful crackling of the thunder.

2. To reduce to subjection, compel to obey; to break, tame (an animal).

1423 *JAS. I Kingis Q.* clxxxii, The quhich[ē] treuly efter, day be day, That all my wittes maistrich had tofore, From hen[ne]sferth the paynis did away. 1523 *LD. BERNERS Froiss.* I. cccxxvi. 748 The gates myght stand open . . . for all maner of men of warre to entre . . . to thentent to mayster them of Parys. 1580 in *Liturg. Serv. Q. Eliz.* (1847) 573 Masters, unable to master their own affections, are become servants to other folks' servants. 1586 *J. HOOKER Hist. Irel.* in *Holinshead* II. 133/2 They . . . swore to be . . . obedient: which, so long as he mastered and kept them vnder, so long they performed it. a 1628 *PRESTON Breastpl. Love* (1631) 210 Doe not you reckon it a worke to breake horses, to master coltes? 1639 *FULLER Holy War* II. xxxiii. (1640) 87 Yet was he not mastered by his purse, but made it his vassal. 1725 *WATTS Logic* III. iii. §2 Every wise man masters his passions; no angry man masters his passions. 1774 *GOLDSM. Nat. Hist.* (1776) II. 393 The Zebra . . . could never be entirely mastered. 1844 *MRS. BROWNING Drama of Exile* Poems 1850 I. 71 This shall . . . master with a look Your lion at his fasting. 1876 *GEO. ELIOT Dan. Der.* IV. xviii, He meant to be master of a woman who would have liked to master him.

3. *techn.* To temper or season; to modify. Now only in *Dyeing*, to season or age (dye stuffs), and in *Tanning*, to subject (skins) to the action of an astringent lye. (Cf. *MASTERING vbl. sb.* 2.)

1398 *TREVISA Barth. De P.R.* XIX. xxxiii. (1495) 878 And wyth Attrament ynke is tempryd and maystryd [orig. *acuitur*]. *Ibid.* 879 The colour purpura is maystred [orig. *acuitur*] and amended wyth blood that droppyth of certen shelle fysshe. a 1648 *DIGBY Closet Open.* (1677) 59 That the hot herbs may be mastered with the cool. 1841 in *Patents* (1854) 1145 An expeditious mode of unhairing, mastering, and tanning . . . hides and skins. 1862 *O'NEILL Dict. Calico Print.* & *Dyeing* Index, Mastering or ageing of logwood.

4. To make oneself master of (an art, science, etc.); to acquire complete knowledge or understanding of (a fact, a proposition), or complete facility in using (an instrument, etc.).

1740 *J. CLARKE Educ. Youth* (ed. 3) 163 A boy has . . . mastered his Syntax. 1781 *COWPER Parrot* o Belinda's maids are soon preferred To teach him now and then a word, As Poll can master it. a 1839 *PRAED Poems* (1864) II. 176 Away with ye, visions of law, Of cases I never shall master. 1865 *KINGSLEY Herew.* viii, Grammar, rhetoric, Latin prose and poetry . . . she mastered ere she was grown up. 1866 *G. MACDONALD Ann. Q. Neighb.* xiv. (1878) 296 When he considered that he had mastered the meaning of it. 1878 *R. W. DALE Lect. Preach.* iv. 91 The instrument you have to master stands before you—the soul of man. 1901 *Athenæum* 27 July 120/3 He has not mastered the difference between 'would' and 'should'.

† b. 'To execute with skill' (J.). *Obs.*

1624 *BACON Consid. War w. Spain* (1629) 3, I doe not take my selfe to bee so perfect in the customes . . . and priuileges of that Kingdome of Bohemia, as to be fit to handle that part; and I will not offer at that I cannot master.

5. To act the part of master towards; to rule as a master; to be the master of (a servant, scholar, house, etc.).

1611 *SHAKS. Cymb.* iv. ii. 383, I will not say Thou shalt be so well master'd. *Ibid.* 395, I good youth, And rather Father thee, than Master thee. 1711 *SWIFT Jnl. to Stella* 2 Aug., The dog [his man Patrick] thinks he has the whip-hand of me; he begins to master me; so now I am resolved to part with him. 1715 *M. DAVIES Athen. Brit.* I. 19 He doubtless would have ordered it [St. Paul's School] to be Master'd by Learned Chaplains alone. 1790 *R. TYLER Contrast* II. ii, Father said I should come as Colonel Manly's waiter . . . but no man shall master me. a 1845 *HOOD Lamia* i. 128, I have a house . . . within the walls of Corinth: Will you not master it as well as me? 1864 *A. MCKAY Hist. Kilmarnock* (1880) 366 I'm your equal: I'll be mastered nae langer. 1881 *Daily News* 14 Sept. 3/1 The estate is not well mastered. 1898 *Ibid.* 30 June 6/7 It was . . . a magnificent school . . . magnificently mastered.

† b. *intr.* To act the master. Also to master it. 1656 *S. H. Golden Law* 67 He . . . did justly master it, and rule over his masters. 1793 *MME. D'ARBLAY Diary* V. ix. 402, I have been scholaring all day, and mastering too; for our lessons are mutual.

† b. *trans.* To have at one's disposal; to own, possess. Also *intr.* in to master of. *Obs.*

1593 *SHAKS. Lucr.* 863 He hath it [treasure] when he cannot vse it, And leaues it to be mastered by his yong. 1596 — *Merch. V. v. i.* 174 The wealth That the world masters. c 1600 — *Sonn.* cvi, I see their antique Pen would exprest Euen such a beautie as you maister now. 1638 *SIR T. HERBERT Trav.* (ed. 2) 175 Had hee mastered any weapon, he had doubtlesse saved himselfe; but wanting it his breath failed. 1654–66 *EARL ORRERY Parthen.* (1676) 314 Bidding his Treasurer give him higher rewards, than the prisoner could Master of.

† b. To take possession of. *Obs.* (? *nonce-use.*) 1826 *J. F. COOPER Mohicans* xxv, The Hurons would follow up our trail, and master our scalps.

7. To address by the style of 'master'. *nonce-use.*

1583 *STUBBES Anat. Abus.* I. (1879) 122 He who hath moni enough shalbe rabbi'd & maistered at euery word.

masterable ('mɑːstəb(ə)l), *a.* [f. MASTER *v.* + -ABLE.] Capable of being mastered.

1882 *PROCTOR Fam. Sci. Stud.* I Man might believe . . . that every kind of knowledge is . . . masterable.

'**master-at-arms.** *Naut.* Formerly a warrant-officer in the navy appointed to instruct the officers and crew of a ship of war in the exercise of small arms, and to act as principal police officer on board (= MARSHAL 7 b), but now a first-class petty officer doing duty in the latter capacity only. Also *transf.*, the principal police officer on board a ship of the mercantile marine.

1748 *SMOLLETT Rod. Rand.* xxix, I was taken prisoner, and carried to the poop by the master-at-arms. 1861 *THRING Crim. Law Navy* 53 The Commander-in-Chief appoints some person (usually the master-at-arms of the flag-ship) to act as provost-marshal. 1890 *W. J. GORDON Foundry* 74, 500 cabin passengers, to look after whose comfort and conduct there are employed six dozen stewards, . . . two masters-at-arms, and a surgeon. 1894 *C. N. ROBINSON Brit. Fleet* 474 A master-at-arms with a staff of ship's corporals is allowed in the larger ships.

masterate ('mɑːstəɪt). [f. MASTER *sb.* + -ATE¹; cf. DOCTORATE *sb.* 1] The degree or dignity of a master (see MASTER *sb.* 1 14).

1902 *Science* 17 Oct. 612 The masterates should, of course, be permanent, and should not involve financial relations with the Institution. 1961 *Press* (Christchurch, N.Z.) 23 Mar. 10/8 There was not enough incentive for the best students to proceed to masterate degrees. 1966 *New Statesman* 16 Sept. 411/2 (Adv.), The Department [in Massey University, New Zealand] offers courses leading to the masterate level in Arts and to the Diploma in Education. 1971 *Commonwealth Universities Yearbk.* 1408 There is no uniformity among either universities or faculties as to the stage at which honours are awarded but they are frequently deferred to the masterate.

'**master-builder.** [MASTER *sb.* 1 II.]

1. One who is skilled in the art of building, an architect. Chiefly in rhetorical use or fig. context.

1557 *N. T. (Genev.) I Cor.* iii. 10 As a skilful master builder I haue layd the foundation: and another buyldeth thereon. 1594 *T. B. La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* II. 18 If we consider the ordinary generation of men, the matter is humour: naturall heat is as it were the master builder. 1611 *SPEED Theat. Gt. Brit.* Pref., So many master-builders having in this subject gone before me. 1642 *VICARS God in Mount* (1644) 39 Our blessed Master-builders in Parliament. 1855 *MISS COBBE Intuit. Mor.* 35 The depth of the foundation shows how high the Master-builder will carry his temple. 1865 *J. H. INGRAHAM Pillar of Fire* (1872) 47 The Egyptians are not only master-builders in architecture, but [etc.].

2. One who employs workmen in building.

1714 *SWIFT Pres. St. Aff.* ¶ 10 When a Building is to be erected, the Model may be the contrivance only of one head; and it is sufficient that the Under-workmen be ordered to cut stones into certain shapes, [etc.]: But the several Master-builders must have some general Knowledge of the Design, without which they can give no orders at all. 1738 *BIRCH Life Milton in M.'s Wks.* (1738) I. 61 Anne [Milton] married a Master-Builder.

3. *Naut.* A petty officer formerly employed on the construction of ships.

1799 *NELSON* 11 Oct. in *Nicolas Disp.* (1845) IV. 47 My directions to the Master-builder relative to the Ships.

'**mastercraft.** *nonce-wd.* [f. MASTER *sb.* 1 + CRAFT.] Politic dealing characteristic of a master.

1711 *HICKES Two Treat. Christ. Priesth.* (1847) I. 140 There is no more . . . priestcraft in the clergy . . . than mastercraft in the father of a family.

masterdom ('mɑːstədəm). [f. MASTER *sb.* 1 + -DOM.]

† 1. The office of a master or teacher; the degree of master (of divinity). *Obs. rare*—1.

a 1050 *Liber Scintill.* xxxii. (1889) 120 *Pondus magisterii*, hefe mæsterdome. c 1384 *WYCLIF Sel. Wks.* III. 376 What cursidnesse is þis [for a friar] to gete hym a cappe of maysterdome, by preyer of lordis, and grete giftis.

2. The position of being master; dominion, absolute control, supremacy; †victory in battle.

In 1755 'Not in use' (J.).

1475 *Bk. Noblesse* (Roxb.) 7 When the duc off Burgoyne by cyvyll bataylle by maisterdom expelled the duc of Orlyance partie . . . ow't of Parys cytee. a 1500 *Chaucer's Dreame* 1784 And cursed the time that ever slouth Should have such masterdome of truth. 1596 *SPENSER F.Q.* v. ii. 15 With cruell chaufe their courages they whet, The maysterdome of each by force to gaine. 1605 *SHAKS. Macb.* i. v. 71 Which shall to all our Nights, and Dayes to come, Giue solely soueraigne sway, and Masterdome. 1656 *H. MORE Enthus. Tri.* A iij, You are grown a man of strange Master-dome over your Passions. 1693 *W. FREKE Sel. Ess.* i. 4 That Body of Knowledge that has puzzl'd whole Ages of the wisest, who is so weak as to arrogate the Masterdom of it alone to himselfe? 1880 *SWINBURNE Stud. Shaks.* 26 The stage which he [Marlowe] was born to . . . re-create by the might and masterdom of his genius. 1886 *BLACKIE What does Hist. Teach?* 73 The masterdom of the Roman Pope.

† b. Masterful behaviour. *Obs.*

1596 *SPENSER F.Q.* IV. i. 46 For Love is free, and led with selfe delight, Ne will enforced be with maisterdome or might.

† 3. = MASTERSHIP. *Obs.*

1588 *Marprel. Epist.* (Arb.) 3 Mine Epistle vnto your venerable masterdomes. 1589 *Pasquil's Ret. Div.* May it please your Masterdom. 1601 *CHETTLE & MUNDAY Death*

Earl Huntington D2b, Apolloes master doone [read masterdom] I inuocate.

4. **grand masterdom:** the office of grand master.

1762 *tr. Busching's Syst. Geog.* V. 450 The administration of the grand masterdom is ever since become a mere title.

mastered ('mɑːstəd), *ppl. a.* [f. MASTER *v.* + -ED.] In senses of the vb.

1661 *MORGAN Sph. Gentry* III. ix. 112 [He] rescued the best of his former mastered french ships. 1693 *DRYDEN Juvenal* x. 151 That Monarch, whom the Master'd World obey. 1814 *SCOTT Ld. of Isles* III. xxix, The master'd felon . . . gasp'd beneath a mortal wound. 1899 *J. CAIRD Univ. Addr.* 33 The mastered and established facts of knowledge.

masterer ('mɑːstərə(r)). *rare.* [f. MASTER *v.* + -ER¹.] One who masters or overcomes.

1607 *HIERON Wks.* I. 256 Who would thinke that this reiected person . . . should be . . . the conquerour of Sathan, the masterer of death. 1820 *L. HUNT Indicator* No. 23 (1822) I. 184 But oh! thou Love's and Nature's masterer.

† **masterfast, a.** *Obs.* [f. MASTER *sb.* 1 + FAST *a.* 4.] Bound to a master.

1469 *Paston Lett.* II. 388, I wyl not make me mastyrfast with my Lord of Norff. c 1520 *Bk. Mayd Emlyn* 167 in *Hazl. E.P.P.* IV. 88 He that is masterfast . . . dare not ronne and playe. 1526 *SKELTON Magnyf.* 2573 To day maysterfest, to morowe he hath no holde. 1542 *UDALL Erasm. Apoph.* 78 b, Whoso hath ones married a wife, is . . . in maner half maisterfast.

masterful ('mɑːstəfʊl, -æ-), *a.* [f. MASTER *sb.* 1 + -FUL.]

1. Of persons (occas. of animals) or their dispositions: Addicted to acting the part of master; accustomed to insist on having one's own way; imperious, self-willed, overbearing. Of actions: High-handed, despotic, arbitrary.

13 . . . *E.E. Allit. P. A.* 401 Maysterful mod & hyze pryde I hete þe arn heterly hated here. c 1374 *CHAUCER Troylus* II. 756 Eiper þey [husbands] ben ful of lalousey, Or maisterful. 1388 *WYCLIF 2 Macc.* iv. 27 Sostratus . . . made maisterful axing [Vulg. *exactionem*]. — *Luke* xii. 59 To the maisterful axer [Vulg. *exactori*]. c 1420 *Chron. Vilod.* 2926 þe Iaylarden . . . sayden þat þey wolden þe 3ates vp barste, And other maysterfull werkus þey wold wyrche. c 1550 *Exam. W. Thorpe* in *Foxe A. & M.* (1583) 533 Though such tyrantes be maisterfull and cruel in boasting and manasing. 1636 *SANDERSON Serm.* (1681) II. 53 What a-do there is with him, before . . . his maisterful spirit be soundly subdued. a 1639 *WHATELEY Prototypes* II. xxvi. (1640) 72 Some children are very masterfull and disobedient. 1841–4 *EMERSON Ess., Over-Soul Wks.* (Bohn 1884) I. 111 Yonder masterful cuckoo Crows every egg out of the nest. 1860 *TROLLOPE Framley P.* (1861) III. 193 She was proud and masterful. 1899 *J. HUTCHINSON in Arch. Surg.* X. 107 This masterful disregard of logical thought.

† b. *Law.* (chiefly *Sc.*) Of robbers, beggars, or their actions: Using violence or threats. *Obs.*

1561 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* I. 166 For the wrianguis, violent, injust and maisterfull spolatioun. 1564 *Ibid.* 289 The maisterfull reiff and stowth fra the said Johnne, furth of his dwelling bous . . . of lxxx scheip. 1585 *Ibid.* III. 747 Wandering people, maisterfull beggaris, and utheris. 1747–8 *Act 21 Geo. II.* c. 34 § 20 The masterful taking away or detaining the same [cattle]. 1754 *ERSKINE Princ. Sc. Law* (1809) 507 The slaughter of night-thieves, house-breakers, assistants in masterful depredations, or rebels [etc.].

† c. Of natural agencies: Violent, overwhelming.

1513 *DOUGLAS Æneis* v. xiii. 57 This self is wittnes quhow, laitie our the laif, Sa maisterfull storme amynd the Libyan see Scho raisit sone. 1641 *S. MARSHALL Peace-offering* 5 They are compared to the most masterfull and merclesse creatures of fire and water.

† d. ? Strong in resistance, hard to overcome. *Obs.*

c 1470 *HENRY Wallace* IV. 159 That land is strait, and maisterfull to wyn.

2. Having the capacities of a master; qualified to command; powerful and vigorous in rule. Formerly sometimes, †having authority, in a position to rule (*obs.*).

? a 1400 *Morte Arth.* 3414 The ferthe was syr Judas . . . The maysterfulle Makabee. c 1470 *Rauf Coilsear* 442, I baue na myster to matehe with maisterfull men. 1608 *PANKE Fal of Babel* 116 Great Marvaile it were that Damasus should be . . . growne potent, and maisterfull over the bishops of the East. 1675 *Art Contentm.* III. § 16 Has given us the use of reason wherewith to manage that soveraignty, without which we had only bin the more masterful sort of brutes. 1890 *HOSMER Anglo-Saxon Freedom* 165 What if the occupant of the throne . . . had been a ruler really good and gifted . . . arbitrary but masterful?

absol. 1887 *G. MEREDITH Ballads & P.* 141 Errors To be by his young masterful repaired.

b. Of language, appearances, etc.: Indicative of mastery or controlling power.

1824 *MISS MITFORD Village Ser.* I. 264 A certain triumphant masterful look in his eyes. 1862 *'SHIRLEY'* (J. Skelton) *Nugæ Crit.* ix. 375 The masterful words of a great man.

3. Characterized by the skill that constitutes a master; masterly. Now only in somewhat rhetorical use, with mixture of sense 2: Characterized by commanding power.

1613 *W. BROWNE Sheph. Pipe* I. (1614) C4 b, Not might it been hid How masterfull a leech he had him kid. 1641 *MILTON Animadv.* II. 62 Variety . . . erects and rouses an auditory, like the masterful running over many chords and divisions. 1733 *GENT Rippon* xi, The most masterful strokes engrav'd on Copper. 1830 *Fraser's Mag.* I. 128 The manly and masterful novels of Sir Walter Scott. 1877 *MRS.*

OLIPHANT *Makers Flor.* Introd., The same masterful hand which carved the lovely anguish of the Dawn. 1883 RUSKIN *Art of Eng.* ii. (1884) 65 Whether pleasing or displeasing to your taste they are entirely masterful.

masterfully ('mɑ:stəfʊli, -æ-), *adv.* [f. MASTERFUL *a.* + -LY².] In a masterful manner (see the adj.).

1388 WYCLIF *Lev.* vi. 2 A soule that synneth . . . ethir takith maisterfuli a thing bi violence, ether makith fals chaleng. 1457 *Act 35 Hen. VI* in *Bolton Stat. Irel.* (1621) 24 They doe . . . masterfully take their goods without any pity. 1563 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* I. 238 Violentlie, maisterfullie and unjustie ref. . . and takin. a 1603 T. CARTWRIGHT *Confut. Rhem. N.T.* (1618) 83 Peters [heart] . . . was so masterfully holden by the spirit of God. a 1670 SPALDING *Troub. Chas. I* (1829) 24 [They] took some money frae Mr. Robert Jameson . . . violently and masterfully. 1695 HUMFREY *Mediocris* 39 The Masterfully Learned Bishop Forbs. 1883 A. FORBES in *19th Cent.* Oct. 723 That reproach Britain strove callously and masterfully to perpetuate. 1899 T. M. ELLIS *Three Cat's-eye Rings* 29 'I'll take it to her', shouted Polryn, laying hold of it masterfully.

masterfulness ('mɑ:stəfʊlnɪs, -æ-), [f. MASTERFUL *a.* + -NESS.] The quality of being masterful.

a 1586 SIDNEY *Arcadia* III. (1590) 314 That imperious maisterfulness which nature giues to men aboue women. 1880 *Daily Tel.* 22 Nov., He had held . . . the two great law offices . . . with unmatched felicity of language and masterfulness in opinion. 1893 *19th Cent.* Jan. 47 Masterfulness long survives mastery.

†**masterhead.** *Obs. rare.* [f. MASTER *sb.*¹ + -HEAD.] = MASTERHOOD.

1382 WYCLIF *Rev. Prol.*, That to men not knowende desyr of seching be set, and to men sechende frut of trauaile, and to God the doctrine of maisterhed be kept.

masterhood ('mɑ:stəhʊd), [f. MASTER *sb.*¹ + -HOOD.] The condition or quality of being a master. †*good masterhood*: patronage.

c 1454 *Paston Lett.* I. 284 Thankyng you . . . of your gret jentyness and good maystyrhod shewyd on to me. a 1586 SIDNEY *Arcadia* I. (1590) 53 Who . . . (like to childish maisters) thinke their masterhood nothing, without doing iniury to them, who [etc.]. 1637 EARL MONM. tr. *Malvezzi's Romulus & Tarquin* 138 A little master-hood seemes enough where there is none at all. 1864 D. W. THOMPSON *Daydreams Schoolm.* 289 My masterhood slipt off me like a loose robe. 1869 RUSKIN *Q. of Air* (1874) 200 There is entire masterhood of its business up to the required point. 1875 SCRIVENER *Lect. Text N. Test.* 18 To decipher a double palimpsest calls for the masterhood of a Tischendorf.

mastering ('mɑ:stərɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* Also 6 *mastringe*, 8 -ing. [f. MASTER *v.* + -ING¹.]

1. The action of the verb MASTER.

1654 tr. *Martini's Conq. China* 37 Considering at how dear a rate he had bought the mastering of that City. 1740 J. CLARKE *Educ. Youth* (ed. 3) 159 As much Time . . . will be requisite for the mastering of them, as was . . . employed upon the Historians. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* ii. § 4. 71 His life was one long mastering of difficulty after difficulty.

2. *spec. in Dyeing and Tanning* (see MASTER *v.* 3). Hence *concr.* a kind of lye made of lime or other astringent and used by tanners. Also *attrib.* as *mastering-trough*.

c 1460 *E.E. Misc.* (Warton Cl.) 89 For the masteryng, 3e moste caste owte 3oure olde flote of 3oure maderyng. 1553 *Req. True-hearted Eng.* (Shaks. Soc.) 5 The best wodde that our dyars occupye is masteryng. 1586 *Will ʒ. Palfrye, Ilminster.* My mastringe troughe, beames, working irons and all other workinge tooles belonging to my occupation of a tanner. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) XVIII. 307/1 They [skins] are put into a pit of water impregnated with pigeon dung (called a grainer or mastring) forming a strong alkaline ley. 1802 *Chron.* in *Ann. Reg.* 454 To beam or work green hides and skins out of the mastering or drench. 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic Gloss., Mastering.* Preparation of lime used by tanners.

mastering ('mɑ:stərɪŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. MASTER *v.* + -ING².] That masters, subdues, or controls. †Of an army, a garrison: Superior in force (*obs.*).

1590 SPENSER *F.Q.* III. vii. 2 Her white Palfrey, having conquered The maistring raines out of her weary wrest. 1596 — *Hymne Heav. Beautie* 214 Ne could that Painter (had he lived yet) . . . Have purtrayd this, for all his maistring skill. 1599 PORTER *Angry Wom. Abingt.* (Percy Soc.) 33, I could . . . Carry a maistering eye vpon my maide. 1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* (1634) 462 Yet must not shee be sterne, mastring, imperious and importunate. 1633 G. HERBERT *Temple, Ch. Porch* xviii. Some great estates provide, but doe not breed A mastr'ing minde. 1694 S. JOHNSON *Notes Past. Let. Bp. Burnet* I. 58 Moses's Serpent was the Mastering Serpent and destroyed theirs. 1711 in *10th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm. App. v.* 169 Could it be imagined that . . . a mastering garrison, would surrender without a blow. 1863 KINGLAKE *Crimea* II. 499 That Causeway battery which, until it was touched by the mastering key, had barred the mouth of the Pass. 1897 R. H. STORY *Apostolic Min. Scott. Ch.* viii. 291 The mastering passion.

†**b. mastering vein** = MASTER-VEIN. *Obs.* 1605 DRAYTON *Idea, 'As in some countries'*, First make incision on each maistring vaine.

master-key. A key that will open a number of different locks, each of which has its own key that will not open any of the rest. Also *fig.*

1576 J. DEE *Gen. & Rare Mem.* (1577) 8 This Pety Nauy Royall is thought to be the onely Maister Key wherewith to open all Locks. 1686 PLOT *Staffordsh.* 376 The Keys shall neither of them open each others lock, yet one Master-key shall open them all. 1748 HARTLEY *Observ. Man* I. iii. 352 A Master-key for unlocking the Mysteries in the

Constitution of natural Bodies. 1821 SCOTT *Kenilw.* xxiii. Janet . . . had a master-key which opened the postern-door. 1821 HAZLITT *Table-Talk* I. xvi. 376 Affectation is the master-key to both. 1872 O. W. HOLMES *Poet Breakf.-t.* ix. (1885) 233 These same yellow disks are the master-keys that let one in. 1882 *Encycl. Brit.* XIV. 748/2 The owner . . . may have one master-key that will open them all. a 1930 D. H. LAWRENCE *Phoenix II* (1968) 101 And he, she knew to her anguish and mortification, he was still the master-key to almost all life, for her. 1934 *Planning* II. XL. 2 Self-government for industry may prove to be the master key to many of our . . . problems.

masterless ('mɑ:stəls), *a.* [f. MASTER *sb.*¹ and (sense 2) *v.* + -LESS.]

1. *a.* Having no master. Of animals: Deprived of a controlling hand or influence.

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 11131 þai mellit with the mirmydons, þat maisturles were. c 1420 LYDG. *Assembly of Gods* 881 Full lothe they were to be [printed he] mastyrles. c 1430 *Syr Gener.* (Roxb.) 4192 Many a feire stede went a-stray Mastirles that same day. 1590 SPENSER *F.Q.* I. vii. 19 His silver shield, now idle, maisterlesse. a 1600 *Flodden F.* iv. (1664) 34 And many a servant masterless. 1673 *Lady's Call.* I. ii. § 12 God sets not the same value upon their [widows] being masterless, which some of them do. 1686 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2196/1 The Grand Signior . . . has . . . turned loose his Grey-hounds to run up and down the streets Masterless. 1834 JAMES J. MARSTON *Hall* xiv, The Count's horse, masterless and foaming, darted into the courtyard. 1870 MORRIS *Earthly Par.* I. II. 582 Yielded towns were set aflame; For all the land was masterless. 1887 C. T. MARTIN in *Dict. Nat. Biog.* IX. 59/2 Being again left masterless, he [Carew] went over to the enemy's camp.

b. In 16-17th c. statutes, etc., used to designate one who has no reputable means of living; vagrant, vagabond. *Obs. exc. Hist.*

c 1471 in *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 279 Like maysterles men away that wente. 1530 PALSGR. 563/2, I loyter as a ydell or masterlesse person dothe. 1535 *Act 27 Hen. VIII.* c. 25 Such ruffelers . . . as . . . shall frequent hunt or loyter masterles and out of seruice. 1555 *Act 2 & 3 Ph. & Mary* c. 16 § 1 Watermen . . . for the most parte been masterles men. 1626 in *10th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm. App. v.* 474 All idle and maisterlesse personnes and such others as shall not finde maisters or men of qualitie to undertake for them. 1651 HOBBS *Leviath.* II. xviii. 94 That dissolute condition of masterlesse men. 1720 STRYPE *Stow's Surv.* (1754) II. v. xxx. 535/1 Valiant and sturdy rogues and masterless men. 1881 SHORTHOUSE *J. Inglesant* I. xvii, A number of vagrant and masterless people.

c. transf. Of unknown authorship or provenance.

1899 A. LANG *Homeric Hymns* 6 The conventional attribution of the Hymns to Homer . . . is merely the result of the tendency to set down 'masterless' compositions to a well-known name. 1903 *Library* IV. 397 It has become possible to assign to . . . Peter von Olpe a small group of books hitherto masterless.

†2. That cannot be mastered; ungovernable. *Obs.*

1619 W. SCLATER *Expos. 1 Thess.* (1630) 290 Their power masterlesse on earth, makes them forget that they also have a Master and ludge in heauen. 1651 N. BACON *Disc. Govt. Eng.* II. xiii. (1739) 74 The King . . . yielded up his Power to his Queen, (a masterless and proud woman). 1687 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2275/2 The flame grew at last masterless. 1767 G. WHITE *Selborne, To Pennant* vii, Such vast heath-fires are lighted up, that they often get to a masterless head.

Hence 'masterless,ness.

1827-48 HARE *Guesses* Ser. II. (1867) 476 For Johnson to make such a parade of masterlessness as he does by prefixing these lines to the Rambler.

†**masterlike**, *a.* and *adv.* *Obs.* [f. MASTER *sb.*¹ + -LIKE.] *A. adj.* Resembling a master, or what pertains to a master; despotic, autocratic, sovereign; authoritative, magisterial; exhibiting masterly ability or skill. *B. adv.* In a 'masterlike' manner.

? a 1500 *Chester Pl., Harrowing Hell* (Shaks. Soc.) II. 75 Who is he . . . That so maisterlike comes us amonge. 1580 *Ord. Prayer in Liturg. Serv. Q. Eliz.* (1847) 573 Servants are become master-like, and fellows with Masters. 1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 240 Agaynst this Masterlyke sentence I will set downe the opinion of Basile. 1637 EARL MONM. tr. *Malvezzi's Romulus & Tarquin* 294 He who writ of so many truths, and writ so masterlike in all. 1641 SIR F. WORTLEY *Truth Asserted* 5 Not exercising a master-like or Kingly command. 1656 EARL MONM. tr. *Boccalini's Advts. fr. Parnass.* I. xliiii. (1674) 58 He would teach . . . how to repulse the wrestlers . . .; and other excellent master-like tricks. 1665-6 PEPYS *Diary* 23 Feb., I begin to doubt the picture . . . is not of his making, it is so master-like.

masterliness ('mɑ:stəlnɪs), [f. MASTERLY *a.* + -NESS.] The quality of being masterly.

1721 WODROW *Corr.* (1843) II. 590 He can lay claim to little masterliness in eloquence, who knows not how to handle his subject elegantly. 1838 J. STERLING *Ess.*, etc. (1848) I. 245 The thorough masterliness of the style. 1865 *Ch. Times* 21 Oct. 332/2 Lord Palmerston . . . submitted his natural good judgement to the pretended masterliness of him with the phylacteries.

masterling ('mɑ:stəlɪŋ). Also *dial.* maisterlin'. [f. MASTER *sb.*¹ + -LING¹.]

†1. One who has the power of a master; a conqueror, a chief. *Obs.*

c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 113 *Tollite portas, principes, uestras* . . . 3e maisterlinges of pesternesse opened ʒiwer gaten. 13 . . . K. *Alis.* 400 Y have bygete on the a kyng That schal beo Phelippes maisterlyng. a 1400-50 *Alexander* 481 A proude feste of princes & dukis, With maisterlingis of Messadone. 2. *a.* diminutive: A petty master.

1869 *Lonsdale Gloss., Maisterlin'*, a would-be master, a petty master. 1880 L. FAGAN *Sir A. Panizzi* I. 52 Your most benign petty masterling's lawful authority.

masterly ('mɑ:stəli), *a.* [f. MASTER *sb.*¹ + -LY¹.] †1. Belonging to, characteristic of, or resembling a master or lord; usually in bad sense, arbitrary, despotic; imperious, overbearing, domineering. *Obs.*

1531-2 LATIMER *Let.* in *Foxe A. & M.* (1583) 1750 The Galathians . . . were in a quiet trade vnder the dominion of maysterly Curates. 1561 T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst.* (1634) Pref., They established . . . so many canons, so many masterly [F. *magistrales*] determinations, without any word of God. a 1618 RALEIGH *Prerog. Parl.* (1628) 43 It was a proud and maisterly speech of the Duke. 1645 MILTON *Tetrach.* Wks. 1851 IV. 188 It gives place to maisterly power, for the Maister might take away from an Hebrew servant the wife which hee gave him. 1649 — *Eikon.* v. *ibid.* III. 370 He told them with a maisterly Brow, that [etc.]. 1667 DRYDEN *Sir Martin Mar-all* iv. i, You are a saucy, masterly companion; and so I leave you. 1685 BAXTER *Paraphr. N.T.* I Tim. ii. 11 Let them [women] . . . not be over-talkative and masterly. 1766 ENTICK *London* I. 277 If he had been apprized of his masterly behaviour.

2. Of persons, their qualities, actions, etc.: Resembling or characteristic of a master or skilled workman; skilfully exercised or performed.

masterly inactivity: see INACTIVITY *b.* 1666 DRYDEN *Acc. Ann. Mirab.* Wks. (Globe) 40 When action or persons are to be described . . . how masterly are the strokes of Virgil! 1699 BENTLEY *Phal.* Introd. 2 We must expect nothing from Him, but what is masterly and great. 1713 *GAY Guardian* No. 149 ¶ 6 You may see the masterly hand of a painter in three or four swift strokes of his pencil. 1773 MRS. CHAPONE *Improv. Mind* (1774) II. 149, I do not wish your knowledge to be exact and masterly. 1804 *Med. Jynl.* XII. 174 The small, but masterly work of Le Dran on Gun-shot Wounds. 1815 W. H. IRELAND *Scribblemania* 139 *note*, She has blended truth with fiction in a masterly way. 1874 L. STEPHEN *Hours in Library* (1892) II. iii. 68 The thought is masculine and the expression masterly. 1880 MC CARTHY *Own Times* IV. I. 61 The speeches themselves were masterly as mere literary productions.

3. *masterly lode* (in *Mining*): a main lode. Cf. *master lode*, MASTER *sb.*¹ 26 *a.*

1880 *Pioneer Mining Co., Lim., Deb. Prospectus* 1 It is traversed . . . by a powerful masterly lode. 1895 B. SCOTT in *Westm. Gaz.* 18 Nov. 4/1 A shaft has been sunk . . . on a strong masterly lode, many feet in thickness.

masterly ('mɑ:stəli), *adv.* [f. MASTER *sb.*¹ + -LY².] In a masterly manner.

c 1394 *P. Pl. Crede* 847 Y will nouȝ þis matere maistrey auoen. a 1400-50 *Alexander* 228 Haille, modi gwene of Messidoyne he maister-like said. c 1410 LYDG. *Reas. & Sens.* 2396 He kan . . . Maisterly reuel and Daunce, Pipe and floyte lustely. 1599 *NASHE Lenten Stuffe* Wks. (Grosart) V. 233, I might enamill and hatch over this deuce more artificially and masterly. 1611 SHAKS. *Wint. T.* v. iii. 66 Masterly done; The very Life seemes warme vpon her Lippe. 1726 LEONI *Alberti's Archit.* II. 62 They are masterly wrought. 1887 HISSEY *Holiday on Road* 382 Its wooden gables . . . showed how masterly they had been carved of old.

master-man ('mɑ:stəmæn), [f. MASTER *sb.*¹ + MAN *sb.*¹ Cf. MDu. *meesterman.*]

†1. A chief, leader (chiefly *Sc.*). *Obs.*

13 . . . S. *Erkenwolde* 201 in *Horstm. Altengl. Leg.* (1881) 270, I was committed & made a mayster-mone here To sytte vpon sayd causes. c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* v. (*Johannes*) 402 He . . . vent þan to sterk thefis, . . . þare master man þai some hym mad. 1424 *Sc. Acts Jas. I* (1814) II. 8/1 þe quhiik sall be haldyn Dekyn or maister man oure þe layff. c 1470 HENRY WALLACE *iv.* 87 The maistir man with sa gud will straik he [etc.]. 1616 *Orkney Witch Trial* in *Dalyell Darker Superst. Scot.* (1834) 536 Ane great number of fairie men mett her [together with] a maister man.

b. dial. 'The head of a household or family, a husband' (E.D.D.).

1885 HALL CAINE *Shadow Crime* I. x. 208 Towards nine the 'maister men' of Wythburn began to arrive. *Ibid.* xiii. 201 The 'maister men' . . . made their way . . . to the village inn.

2. *a.* A person skilled in some art or craft. (Cf. MISTERMAN, with which this word was perh. sometimes confused.) *Obs. exc. Hist.* *b.* An employer of work-people.

c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 664 To maken a tur, wel heȝ & strong . . . Twelwe and sexti men woren þor-to, Meister men for to maken it so. c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 1599 All maister men þat molde dwellis. 1825 BENTHAM *Offic. Apt. Maximized, Indic.* (1830) 39 Not a fathering even given to the hapless masterman. 1898 TAUNTON *Eng. Black Monks* I. 94 Among its monks were to be found master-men.

master-mason. [See MASTER *sb.*¹ 25 *d.*]

1. A mason who designs and carries out building in stone or who employs workmen to shape and fit stonework.

1428 in *Heath Grocers' Comp.* (1869) 6 Mason's weages with maistre mason's rewarde £5 9 2. 1560 PILKINGTON *Expos. Aggeus* (1562) 53 In buyldinges there bee maister masons and carpenters which do devise the worke. 1697 G. DALLAS *Syst. Stiles* II. 89 Gifts to be the King's Master-Printer, Master-Mason, Master-Wright, Bower, Sclater [etc.]. 1729 FENTON *Observ. Waller's Poems* 30 Stone, who was master-mason to King Charles I.

2. A fully qualified freemason, who has passed the third degree.

[c 1430 *Freemasonry* (Halliw.) 15 The mayster mason moste be ful securly Bothe stedefast, trusty, and trwe.] 1723 J. ANDREWS & DESAGULIERS *Constit. Free-Masons* 10 Though there were employ'd about it no less than 3,600 Princes, or Master-Masons, to conduct the Work according

to Solomon's Directions. 1737 S. PRICHARD *Masonry Dissected* (ed. 7) 25 Q. Are you a Master-Mason? A. I am; try me, prove me, disprove me if you can. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) X. 624/2 Having voted the oldest master-mason then present into the chair, constituted themselves a grand-*lodge*.

'**master-mind**, *sb.* [MASTER *sb.*¹ 24, 26 b.] a. An outstanding or commanding mind or intellect; a person with such a mind. Also *transf.*

1720 POPE *Iliad* XVIII. 557 There shone the image of the master-mind. 1821 HAZLITT *Table-Talk* I. ix. 198 He shews the marks of a great moving intellect, so that we trace the master-mind, and can sympathise with the springs that urge him on. 1839 POE *William Wilson in Gift* 1840 (Philadelphia) 235 The despotism of a master mind in boyhood over the less energetic spirits of its companions. 1841 — *Colloquy Monos & Una in Graham's Mag.* Aug. 52/2 At long intervals some master-minds appeared, looking upon each advance in practical science as a retro-gradation in the true utility. 1857 DICKENS *Dorrit* II. xxiv. 529 The master-mind of the age.. became mute again. 1909 WODEHOUSE *Mike* xxxii. 183 You can't expect two master-minds like us to pig it in that room downstairs. 1930 H. G. WELLS *Autocracy of Mr. Parham* III. viii. 220 This immediate personal recognition of the new régime by the master mind of Britain. 1949 E. JENKINS *Six Criminal Women* 11 Hers was one of the earliest master-minds in advertising. 1961 *Observer* 19 Feb. 5/4 An electronic master-mind called the 'Honeywell Data Centre'.

b. *spec.* Such a mind, or a person, directing a criminal enterprise.

1872 TROLLOPE *Eustace Diamonds* (1873) III. lxix. 203 The police thought that I had been the master-mind among the thieves. 1913 'D. D. CARTER' in *Hearst's Mag.* July 137 (title) The master mind. 1920 'SAPPER' *Bull-Dog Drum.* v. 121 A gang of international criminals.. controlled by a master-mind. 1936 E. AMBLER *Dark Frontier* v. 80 From now on, he, Carruthers, would be the master mind. 1959 [see *crime-writing* s.v. CRIME *sb.* 4]. 1960 *Observer* 24 Jan. 5/2 These were recognised prop-men or putters up of jobs, what the mugs called master minds.

Hence '**master-mind** *v. trans.*, to be the master-mind behind (an enterprise, a crime, etc.); to plan and direct; also *occas. intr.*; so '**master-minding** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1941 *Time* 26 May 24/2 The *Telegram* hired a series of detective storytellers to mastermind the Hess case. 1941 *True Detective* June 18/3 Often suspected but never convicted of masterminding some of the plots hatched in his grog shop. 1945 *Sun* (Baltimore) 30 Nov. 8 Baseball owes him nothing much but an opportunity to retire from the strenuous side of the competition and take over the job of master-minding. 1949 R. CHANDLER *Little Sister* xxi. 151 Somebody had to master-mind this deal. 1956 W. H. WHYTE *Organization Man* (1957) vi. 75 What they mean by sales is.. master-minding the work of those who do the helping. 1957 'B. BUCKINGHAM' *Boiled Alive* xxxiii. 249 She master minded it all right, but.. Pepe is not without blame. 1973 *Guardian* 29 June 15/7 A ruthless master-minding conspirator. *Ibid.* 15/8 It was possible he was.. capable of master-minding a vast conspiracy. 1973 A. HUNTER *Gently French* viii. 74 Quarles has master-minded for several of the gangs. 1974 D. RAMSAY *No Cause to Kill* II. 132 Hy Goldman.. was.. sceptical of her master-minding potential.

† **masterous**, *a. Obs.* In 7 maistrous. [f. MASTER *sb.*¹ + -OUS.] Characteristic of a master.

1642 MILTON *Apol. Smeect.* 5 Must we learne from Canons and quaint Sermonings.. to wreath an Enthymema with maistrous dexterity?

masterpiece ('mɑ:stəpi:is). [f. MASTER *sb.*¹ + PIECE *sb.*

Prob. after Du. *meesterstuk* or G. *meisterstück*, which occurs much earlier, and primarily denoted the piece of work by which a craftsman gained from his guild the recognized rank of 'master'. Cf. the following examples (in the former of which the Du. word appears in an adapted form):—

1579 *Aberdeen Reg.* (Spalding Cl.) II. 34 Quhill the person creven to be admittit free of his craft first compeone with the said deinis of gild.. the maisterstic of the person to be admittit being exhibit. 1658 A. FOX tr. *Wurtz' Surg.* I. ix. 37 Taylors.. suffer none to set up his Trade, unless he have made first his Master-piece (orig. *sein Meisterstück*.)

1. a. A production of art or skill surpassing in excellence all others by the same hand; also, in wider sense, a production of masterly skill; a consummate example of some department of art or skill, or of some particular kind of excellence.

In early use, often applied to man as the 'masterpiece' of God or Nature.

1610 MARKHAM (title) Markhams Master-peece. Or, What doth a Horse-man lacke. 1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 60 Beeing now to dissolve this goodly frame of Nature, and to take in pieces this Maisterpiece. 1617 *Janua Ling.* To Prince, This maisterpeece of curious scholarship. 1635 QUARLES *Embl.* II. vi. (1718) 87 Man is heav'n's Master-piece. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 253 ¶ 5 A very fine Poem, I mean *The Art of Criticism*, which.. is a Master-piece in its kind. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* xvi. viii. This is indeed a master-piece of assurance. 1756-7 *Keyser's Trav.* (1760) III. 268 A crucifixion, by Guido Rheni, which is extremely admired as a real master-piece. 1790 MME. D'ARBLAY *Diary* Oct., One letter I have from him [Dr. Johnson] that is a master-piece of elegance and kindness united. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. i. 5 The master-pieces of Sophocles, of Demosthenes, and of Plato. *Ibid.* ii. 259 Speeches which.. were remembered as master-pieces of reasoning, of wit, and of eloquence. 1871 L. STEPHEN *Playgr.* Eur. ix. (1894) 203 Some masterpiece in painting. 1871 FREEMAN *Norm. Cong.* (1876) IV. xvii. 54 It was the master-piece of William's policy of outward legality. 1940 *Burlington Mag.* Sept. 93/2 Who could have ordered a cabinet made in this, apparently, needlessly expensive way? I think the only solution is that it must have been made as a 'master-piece', a test of workmanship to gain admission to a trade guild.

1951 *Oxf. Jun. Encycl.* VII. 143/2 The apprentice.. was also at times required to provide a sample of his work, or 'masterpiece'. 1965 *Listener* 11 Nov. 761/1 The Mud Bath was another young man's 'masterpiece' (I am using the word 'masterpiece' in its original sense—as a test of a young painter's professional skill).

† b. A person's greatest achievement; an action of masterly ability. *Obs.*

1605 B. JONSON *Volpone* v. i. Here, we must rest; this is our maister-peece; We cannot thinke to goe beyond this. 1605 SHAKS. *Macb.* II. iii. 71 Confusion now has made his Master-peece. 1634 W. TIRWHYTT tr. *Balzac's Lett.* 209 It is expedient to shew a Master-peece of state, to give reputation to the present current of affaires. 1702 *Eng. Theophrast.* 113 'Tis a court master-piece to draw chestnuts out of the fire with other People's fingers. a 1715 BURNET *Own Time* (1724) I. 254 It was certainly the master-piece of King Charles's life; And, if he had stuck to it, it would have been both the strength and the glory of his reign.

c. *colloq.* A person, thing, or action to be admired for being remarkable, singular, etc.

1906 KIPLING *Puck of Pook's Hill* 249 Ah, he was a masterpiece!.. he never winked an eyelid. 1933 W. S. MAUGHAM *Sheppey* I. 20 It was a masterpiece the way I kidded him. 1963 N. MARSH *Dead Water* (1964) vii. 178 She spotted it [sc. sex] everywhere.. She was a masterpiece. *Ibid.* viii. 223 He'm a masterpiece for holding his liquor.

† 2. The most important feature, or the chief excellence, of a person or thing. *Obs.*

1612 DAVIES *Why Ireland*, etc. 282 This is the Maister-piece, and most excellent part, of the worke of Reformation. 1641 R. BROOKE *Eng. Episc.* 72 Wee come to Ordination;.. This is the main and Master-piece of all Episcopacy. 1644 MILTON *Educ. Wks.* 1738 I. 140 What Decorum is, which is the grand master-piece to observe. 1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* III. § 81 His learning in the law being his master-piece. *Ibid.* VIII. § 9 Beating up of quarters was his master-piece. 1697 G. DALLAS *Syst. Styles* III. Ep. Ded., Experience, (the great Master-piece of Humane Things).

3. The original or main piece. *rare*⁻¹.

1825 E. HEWLETT *Cottage Comforts* i. 4 Their clothes were so patched, that it was hard to tell which was the master-piece.

† **master-prize**. *Obs.* Also master's prize. = MASTERPIECE 1, I b.

1604 DEKKER *Honest Wh.* I. x. G 4 b, Nay, let me alone to play my maister, prize [sic: the speaker is an apprentice disguised as his master]. 1607 B. BARNES *Devils Charter* III. v. F 1 b, Now Frescobaldi play thy masters prize. 1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 414 In criticall euacuations & in notable Maister-prizes of Nature. 1621 QUARLES *Argalus & P.* (1678) 68 Mischief, that now was bent to play Upon the Stage her studied master-prize. 1624 MIDDLETON *Game at Chess* III. i. 213 Some notable masterprize of roguery This drum strikes up for. a 1635 RANDOLPH *Poems Wks.* (1875) 643 Thus have I finish'd beauty's master-prize. 1653 A. WILSON *Jas.* I 26 It behoved him to play his Master-prize in the Beginning.

† **master-root**. *Obs.*

1. The main root of a plant.

1578 LYTE *Dodoens* VI. vi. 664 Two or three foote from the principall or maister roote. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 513 The more.. safe way.. was rather to cut the stocke and maister Root. 1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Vivacious*, They are obliged to take some [Roots] away,.. to disburthen the Master-Root of them.

2. = MASTERWORT.

1599 A. M. tr. *Gabelhouer's Bk. Physicke* 221/2 In like sorte is also verye good heervnto the Masterroute.

mastership ('mɑ:stəʃɪp). Forms: see MASTER *sb.*¹ and -SHIP. [Cf. G. *meisterschaft*.]

1. The condition of being a master or ruler; dominion, rule, ascendancy, control.

1387-8 T. USK *Test. Love* II. iii. (Skeat) l. 40 When these sely women.. beleven your wordes.. than graunt[en] they to you their hertes,.. wherthrough their liberte in maystreship that they toforn had is thralled. c 1440 *Alph. Tales* 248 *ber pe son* hatte a reule, or a maistershupp, or a gouernans abowen *pe fadur*. 1548 PATTEN *Exp. Scot.* Pref. b viij, Yet seke we not the mastership of you, but the fellowship. 1647 N. BACON *Disc. Govt. Eng.* I. xxxviii. (1739) 58 The great men.. hereby lost.. the mastership of the Life or Death of the meaner sort. 1683 KENNETT tr. *Erasm. on Folly* (1709) 44 The other.. is indeed the most slavish of serving men, in being subject to the mastership of lust and sensuality. 1816 SCOTT *Old Mort.* xliii, He at once exerted that mastership over his heated.. imagination [etc.]. 1894 *Daily News* 15 Nov. 5/3 That mastership.. which the sea has always conferred upon its unquestioned rulers.

b. Mastery, 'upper hand'. ? *Obs.*

1573 TWYNE *Aeneid* XII. N n ij, When contention falles two mightie Bulles betwixt,.. That for dominion euermore, and mastershippe do trie. 1641 BEST *Farm. Bks.* (Surtees) 123 They [swannes] beginne to strive for the mastershippe about Ladye day. 1727 *Philip Quarll* (1816) 28 An animal.. as big as himself, kept him a great while struggling for mastership. 1829 *Blackw. Mag.* XXVI. 282 Whatever were the force and power of these feelings, it was not now the time to let them get the mastership.

c. The authority of a master or teacher.

1581 MULCASTER *Positions* xxxvii. (1887) 155 So long as the child shalbe.. vnder maistership in schole. a 1603 T. CARTWRIGHT *Confut. Rhem. N.T.* (1618) 299 They were taught of the Holy Ghost, through the immediate Mastership or Doctorship of Christ. 1865 BUSHNELL *Vicar. Sacr.* Introd. (1868) 15 The immense following that has accepted his mastership.

2. The office, function, or dignity of a 'master', or the term of office of a master, in any of the official applications of that title.

1455 *Rolls of Partl. V.* 316/1 The Masterships of oure Forest of Simonswode, and of oure Parkes of Croxtath. 1509 BARCLAY *Shyp of Folys* (1570) ¶ ¶ vi, But if that any one be in suche maner case That he will chalenge the mastership for

me [etc.]. 1591 A. NOWELL in *Lett. Lit. Men* (Camden) 87 The quietness of St. John's College during his Mastershuppe there. 1609 CARLETON *Let.* 8 June in *Court & Times Jas.* I. I. 98, I hear Sir Ralph Winwood aims at a Mastership of Requests. 1626 in *Rushw. Hist. Coll.* (1659) I. 325 The chief Mastership of that Order. 1721 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5918/1 The Pope's Bulls for the Great Mastership of St. Lazarus. 1873 *Sat. Rev.* 9 Aug. 163/1 The Mastership of the Rolls has been offered to the Attorney-General. 1882 *Society* 18 Nov. 6/2 He has accepted the Mastership of the Pau Foxhounds. 1891 *Law Times* XC. 419/2 A mastership in lunacy.

¶ *nonce-use*. The district ruled by a 'master'.

1707 (title) [tr. from Sp.] A Journal of the Siege of San Matheo, Capital of the Mastership of the Military Order of Montesa.

b. The position of a master in or of a school.

1806 H. K. WHITE *Let. to Sister* 25 June, The mastership of the school must be held by a clergyman. 1814 G. HARDINGE *Let. in Nichols Lit. Anecd.* 18th C. (1814) VIII. 544 Dr. Sumner vacated the Upper-mastership of Eton. 1881 MASSON in *Macm. Mag.* XLV. 76 The Annan mathematical mastership lasted about two years.

† 3. With possessive pron.: The personality of a master. Often abbreviated M. (See also MASHIP.) *Obs.*

1440 in *Finchale Priory* (Surtees) 72 Whilk mater at the raverence of 30wr maystership is fulfillid. 1526 SKELTON *Magnyf.* 1853, I pray God your maystership to saue. 1533 FRITH *Answ. More Dvijnb.* And where his maystershupp allegeth this texte for the Sacrament that [etc.]. 1591 SHAKS. *Two Gent.* III. i. 280 How now Signior Launce? what newes with your Mastership? 1591 in *Thanes of Cawdor* (Spalding Cl.) 199 For vij quarters of London clait to be your maisterchip cott and breikis. *Ibid.*, Stiffing gray to your M. doublat. c 1622 FORD, etc. *Witch Edmonton* I. ii, No Gentleman, I, Mr. Thorney; spare the Mastership, call me by my name, John Carter.

† 4. *good mastership*: patronage, protection. *Obs.*

1463 *Bury Wills* (Camden) 37, I beqwethe to William Clopton,.. my best gypper,.. for a tookne he vouchsaf in tyme comyng to shewe his good maistershepe to my wil. 1465 *Paston Lett.* II. 199, I shall ly stille in pryson.. withoute your good maisterchippe shewed to me at this tyme.

5. The skill or knowledge constituting a master.

1607 SHAKS. *Cor.* IV. i. 7 Common men could beare, That when the Sea was calme, all Boats alike Shew'd Mastership in floating. 1662 GERBIER *Princ.* 42 The Grecians and Romans (who have shown their Master-ship in them [Triumphall Arches]). 1726 *Diss. Dumpling* 20 The greatest Mastership in Cookery is requir'd to make the Pudding Palatable. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* II. v. ii, Mastership in tongue-fence; this is the quality of qualities.

b. Mastery, thorough knowledge (of a subject).

a 1697 AUBREY *Lives* (1898) I. 120 He is much beholding to him for his mastership of that language. 1883 *American* VII. 184 A mastership of the technicalities of their work.

c. The status or degree of a recognized master (in a craft, a university, etc.).

1688 *True Spirit of Popery* 44 The rendred all Arts and Trades almost inaccessible to the Protestants, by the difficulties of arriving to the Mastership of them. 1831 SIR W. HAMILTON *Discuss.* (1853) 410 To commence student in Medicine, it is necessary to have obtained a Mastership in Arts. 1831 CARLYLE *Sart. Res.* III. i, An honourable Mastership in Cordwainery.

6. The existence of 'masters' or employers as the characteristic of a form of industrial organization.

1868 RUSKIN *Time & Tide* (1872) 6 The points at issue, in the comparison of this system with that of mastership, are by no means hitherto frankly stated. 1886 *Pall Mall G.* 29 Nov. 12/1 After a detailed description of the results of mastership and the effect machinery has had on the labour market.. Mr. Morris spoke of the upper class.

7. *Hist.* A body of master workmen; a guild. *rare*.

1822 RANKEN *Hist. France* IX. x. i. 178 A third [decree] dissolved the corporations and masterships of towns.

master-singer ('mɑ:stəsiŋə(r)). Now somewhat *rare*. Anglicized form of MEISTERSINGER.

1810 WEBER *Mettr. Rom.* III. 335 In the time of the Mastersingers, a second German poem was written. 1871 LONGF. *Wayside Inn* II. *Cobbler of Hagenau* II, While yet the Master-singers filled The noisy workshop.. With various melodies and rhymes.

master-spring ('mɑ:stəsprɪŋ). ? *Obs.* [See MASTER *sb.*¹ 26 a.] = MAINSPRING 2 (fig.).

a 1586 SIDNEY *Arcadia* III. (1590) 257 b, Knowing them [his men] to be the.. master-spring (as it were) which makes all the rest to stir. 1682 DRYDEN & LEE *Dk. Guise* v. iii, You are the master-spring that moves our fabric. 1784 COWPER *Task* IV. 203 The slope of faces,.. (As if one master-spring controll'd them all) Relax'd into a universal grin. 1816 F. H. NAYLOR *Hist. Germany* I. I. ix. 348 Religion undoubtedly formed the master-spring of all his actions. 1835 J. H. NEWMAN *Par. Sermon.* (1837) I. xxii. 331 The one master spring of their whole course of life for the future.

master-stroke ('mɑ:stəstrəʊk). [See MASTER *sb.*¹ 26 a. Cf. G. *meisterstreich*.]

1. A masterly line or touch (in painting, etc.); also *transf.*

1679 DRYDEN *Tr. & Cr. Prol.* 14 In this my rough-drawn play you shall behold Some Master-strokes. 1690 in E. WALLER *Poems* II. Pref. sig. A5, Some Painters will hit the chief Lines, and master strokes of a Face so truly, that [etc.]. 1784 COWPER *Task* II. 398, I would trace His master-strokes, and draw from his design. 1867 EMERSON *May-Day*

108 And in their vaunted works of Art, The master-stroke is still her part.

2. A masterly exertion of skill; a surpassingly skilful act (of cunning, diplomacy, policy, etc.); one's cleverest move or device. (Cf. F. *coup de maître*.)

1711 W. KING tr. *Naude's Ref. Politics* ii. 59 In these masterstrokes of state, the thunderbolt falls before the noise of it is heard. 1712 BLACKMORE *Creat.* vi. 695 The... stupendous Art, And Master-strokes in each Mechanick Part. 1762-71 H. WALPOLE *Vertue's Anecd. Paint.* (1786) IV. 87 The steeple... is a master-stroke of absurdity. 1768 GOLDSM. *Good-n. Man* i. i. There's my master-stroke. I have resolved not to refuse her. 1825 COBBETT *Rur. Rides* (1885) I. 404 This was a master-stroke on the part of France. 1849 THACKERAY *Lett.* 4 Sept., A master-stroke of diplomacy.

† **master-vein.** *Obs.* [See *MASTER sb.*¹ 26 a.]

1. One of the great veins or arteries of the body; *spec.* applied to the saphena and perh. to the carotid artery or the jugular vein.

c 1400 *Laud Troy Bk.* 12604 He schet And hitte him in his gorget, That it jedge thorow his pesayn And cut in-two his mayster-veyn. 14.. *Voc.* in Wr. Wülcker 632/8 *Sophena*, the mayster vayne. 1494 FABYAN *Chron.* vii. 300 At Yorke [Jews] to the nombre of .cccc. & mo, cutte theyr mayster veyns & bled to deeth. 1683 CAVE *Ecclesiastici* Intro. 36 One of the Master-Veins breaking, all the Blood in his Body emptied it self out at his Mouth.

fig. 1647 TRAPP *Marrow Gd. Authors* in *Comm. Ep.* 732 The venome of original lust, the master-vein wherein is Atheisme. 1677 GILPIN *Demonol.* (1867) 241 By some called the master-vein of our original corruption.

¶ *slang phrase.*

1592 GREENE *Disput. Conny-c.* C 1 b, My faire daughter was hit on the master vaine and gotten with childe.

2. A principal vein in a mine.

1670 PETTUS *Fodina Reg.* 42 For, say they, when we approach to the Master-vein of a Mine... they usuallie here knocking.

master-work ('mɑ:stəwɜ:k). [See *MASTER sb.*¹ 26 a. Cf. G. *meisterwerk*.]

1. An action or procedure of chief importance.

c 1606 DANIEL *On Death of Erle of Devon.* 216 That famous seige, the Master-work of all. 1719 YOUNG *Revenge* II, My next care is to hasten these new nuptials, And then my master-works begin to play. 1719 LONDON & WISE *Compl. Gard.* vi. 109 The Master Work of Gardening, which is Pruning.

2. A work of pre-eminent merit; a masterpiece.

1617 MORYSON *Itin.* i. 4 A... Clocke, in the top whereof is a picture... which Painters esteeme a master worke. 1667 MILTON *P.L.* vii. 505 There wanted yet the Master work, the end Of all yet don. 1789 GIBBON *Autobiog.* (1854) 13 Mr. Law's master-work, the Serious Call, is still read. 1843 J. A. SMITH *Product. Farming* (ed. 2) 56 The flowers... appear as the master-work of Nature in the vegetable kingdom. 1880 SWINBURNE *Stud. Shaks.* 74 Being thus, as he is, the English masterwork of Shakespeare's hand.

† 3. A main channel for draining or irrigation. *Obs.*

1652 BLITH *Eng. Improv. Impr.* ix. (ed. 2) 54 Then must not of necessity all the Out-lets or Mouths of all the Master-work, and Sluces, and Water-gates be widened? 1789 T. WRIGHT *Meth. Watering Meadows* (1790) 47 The master-work which waters the highest... part of the land.

masterwort ('mɑ:stəwɜ:t). [f. *MASTER sb.*¹ + *WORT sb.*, after G. *meisterwurz*; the same sense is expressed by the 16th c. L. name *imperātorīa*, but the reason for the appellation is not clear.]

a. The umbelliferous plant *Peucedanum (Imperatoria) Ostruthium*, formerly cultivated as a pot-herb, and used in medicine. b. Applied to other genera, as *Astrantia* (Black Masterwort); the goutweed, *Ægopodium Podagraria* (English or Wild Masterwort); and the American plants *Angelica atropurpurea* and *Heracleum lanatum*.

1548 TURNER *Names of Herbes* (E.D.S.) 61 The seede of pillitory of Spayne called masterwort. 1568 — *Herbal* 111. 36 It were best to call it after the Duche Maisterwort. The Physicians of Italye call it Imperatoriam. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* II. cix. 300 The seconde Imperatoria, or wylde Master-wort. 1579 LANGHAM *Gard. Health* (1633) 474 The wilde master-wort called herbe Gerard. 1597 GERARDE *Herbal* II. cccxlii. 828 *Astrantia nigra*... it may be called blacke Masterwort. 1656 RIDGLEY *Pract. Physick* 141 One dram of root of Masterwort. 1715 J. PETIVER in *Phil. Trans.* XXIX. 239 Great black Masterwort. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* I. 189 *Angelica*, or American Masterwort (*Angelica lucida*). 1847 DARLINGTON *Amer. Weeds & Useful Pl.* (1860) 148 Woolly Heracleum... Masterwort. 1866 TREAS. *Bot.* 724/2 Masterwort, English, *Ægopodium*. 1893 McCARTHY *Red Diamonds* II. 42 Masterwort which in earlier... days was known as 'the divine remedy'.

mastery ('mɑ:stəri). *Forms:* 3 *meistrie*, *mesterie*, 3-5 *maistri*, *maistre*, 3-7 *maistrie*, 4 *meistri*, *maystri*, 4-5 *maystre*, *maistrye*, *maistrie*, 4-6 *maystery*, *maystrye* (e), *masterye*, *maistri*, *maistrye*, 4-7 *mastry*, 4-7, 9 *dial.*, *maistry*, 5 *maister*, *maistre*, *maiestrie*, *Sc.* *maistir*, 5-6 *maistery*, 5-7 *masterie*, 6 *mayster*, *maysterie*, *maistere*, 6-7 *maisterie*, 5- *mastery*. [a. OF. *maistrie*, f. *maistre* *MASTER sb.*¹; cf. Sp. *maestría*, Pg. *mestria*, It. *maestria*.]

In Fr. this word was superseded by the parallel formation *maistrise* (now *maîtrise*), whence ME. *MAISTRICE*. From its resemblance in sound to the latter, the plural *masteryes* occurs in several of the senses illustrated below.]

1. The state or condition of being master, controller or ruler; authority, sway, dominion; an instance of this.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 108 Machel hofleas is pet cumen into ancre huse... vorte sechen eise perinne & mesterie, & more lefdischepe pen heo muhte habben ihued, inouh rebe i8e worde. *Ibid.* 406 Luue hued one meistrie biuoren alle oðre pinges. a 1300 *Fall & Passion* 21 in *E.E.P.* (1862) 13 God 3af him a gret maistre of al þat was in watir an londe. a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* ix. 20 þe utter man haf noght maistry of þe inere. c 1386 CHAUCER *Doctor's T.* 58 Bacus hadde of hire mouth right no maistrie. c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 13662 This Merion hade maistri but a meane qwile, The lond to Laerte he leuyt as kyng. 1423 JAS. I *Kingis Q.* xxxvii. Hath he vpon oure hertis suich maistrye? c 1460 *Towneley Myst.* i. *Creation* 81 *Lucifer*. If that ye will behold me right, this maistre longys to me. 1535 COVERDALE *Ecclus.* xxv. 22 Yf a woman gett the maistrie, then is she contrary to hir huszbande. 1614 RALEIGH *Hist. World* III. (1634) 114 Conon the Athenian... recovers the mastery of the Seas. 1651 HOBBS *Govt. & Soc.* xvi. § 16. 285 The Priesthood was not a Maistry, but a Ministry. 1729 BUTLER *Serm.* Wks. 1874 II. 32 The appetites and passions... often strive for mastery with judgment or reflection. 1844 H. H. WILSON *Brit. India* II. 366 They... needed only guidance to dispute with the victors the mastery over Hindustan. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* v. § 1. 221 Edward's aim... was... to save English commerce by securing the mastery of the Channel.

† b. Predominance; predominating feature; prevailing character. *Obs.*

1477 NORTON *Ord. Alch.* iv. in *Ashm. Theat. Chem. Brit.* (1652) 48 That is the Maistrie of all our intent. 1562 LEIGH *Armorie* (1597) 115b, The mastery of colours must be tawney. *Ibid.*, The maistrie of the colour must be Carnation. 1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* II. v. 68 A burning-fever, to which his body was naturally disposed, as appeared by the mastery of rednesse in his complexion.

2. Superiority or ascendancy in competition or strife; 'upper-hand'; victory. Now only with mixture of sense 1: Victory resulting in the subjection of the vanquished.

a 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 134 Al ha cneowen ham crauant & ouercumen, & cweðen hire þe meistrie. c 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 96/128 Heo ne coupen answerie hire of neuere a word and zeuen hire þe maistrie. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 1147 þoru godes grace Hii adde þe maistrie of veld. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 21404 þe mastri has king constantin Thoru þe cros and cristes might. c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 27 Edward had þe maistri, & þanked God. a 1400-50 *Alexander* 4502 Mars for his maisterris & for his many weris [etc.]. 1423 JAS. I *Kingis Q.* lix, Sum bird may cum and strye In song with the, the maistry to purchase. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 320/2 *Maystrye*, or souerente, and heyare honde y(n) stryfe or werre. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* v. ii. 50 First sall I ordane for my Troianis... With all thair force to strife for the maistry. 1535 COVERDALE 2 *Tim.* ii. 5 And though a man stryue for a maistrye [1611 for masteries]. 1577 *F. de l'isle's Legendarie* Gv ijb, To the end in case they yet once againe got the masterie, they should not harme her. 1667 MILTON *P.L.* II. 899 Four Champions fierce Strive here for Maistrye. 1845 J. S. AUSTIN *Ranke's Hist. Ref.* I. 103 He... always gained the mastery in the end.

† b. for the mastery: as if aiming at mastery; hence, extremely, in the highest degree. Frequent in ME. poetry. (Cf. 4 b.) *Obs.*

13.. *Guy Warw.* (A.) 4961 þe douke hadde a feir doughter for þe meistri. c 1400 MAUNDEV. (1839) xxvi. 268 The 3ates that Kyng Alysandre leet make of grete Stones... wel symented and made stronce for the maistrye. c 1412 HOCLEVE *De Reg. Princ.* 1390 Whan... þat I poore am eek for þe maistrye. c 1460 *Launsfal* 957 Twey stones of Ynde, Gay for the maistrye.

† 3. Superior force or power. to have to mastery, to have in (one's) power. *Obs.*

1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 53 þe folc of denemarch... þat ofte wonne engelond and helde it bi maistrie. *Ibid.* 9182 þat he aþ inome wip trayson we sölle wip maistrie. c 1340 HAMPOLE *Prose Tr.* 37. I halde it noghte spedfulle þan to a mane for to prese to mekill þare-till as if he walde gete it by maistrye. c 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 1904 And y wer now on þy maistrye, as þou art her in myne, Tel me... how wostou þan do by me. 1426-7 in *Cal. Proc. in Chanc. Q. Eliz.* (1827) I. Intro. 20 Symkyn Yve... be maistrye and supportacion of lordship... deprived and disherite John Haryngton. c 1483 CAXTON *Dialogues* 43/25 After that the euyl doers Haue knowlechid her euyl dedes, He hath them to maistrye. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* x. i. 121 And command eyk, with gret fors and mastry The burgh of Cartage doun thring Italy. 1590 SPENSER *F.Q.* III. i. 25 Ne may love be compeld by maistrye. 1818 SCOTT *Hrt. Midl.* xxxii. These wicked people... stopped me by violence and mastery.

† b. Proverb. (Cf. OF. *la force paist le pré.*)

c 1425 WYNTOUN *Chron.* (Wemyss MS.) lxxx. 1499 It is said in commone sawis that mastry mawis þe medow doune ay.

4. The skill or knowledge which constitutes a master. *Obs.* or *arch.* exc. with mixture of sense 7. Also, in early use, † a department of skill or knowledge; an art or science (*obs.*).

13.. *K. Alis.* 3 Clerkes wel y-lerid, Faire y-dyght this myddel erde, And lepid it, in here maistrye, Europe, Affryke, and Asyge. 1382 WYCLIF *Eccl.* l. 5 That hadde the maistrye [Vulg. *prævaluit*] to make large the cite. c 1386 CHAUCER *Miller's T.* 197 Somtyme, to shewe his lightnesse and maistrye He playeth Herodes vp on a Scaffold here. 1460 *Lybeaus Disc.* (Kaluzsa) 1783 Men of maistrye, Clerkes of nigremauncie. c 1475 *Partenay* 188 Thys noble Erle... Of astronemy wyse was... So moche ther-of knew he the maistrye. 1477 NORTON *Ord. Alch.* vii. in *Ashm. Theat. Chem. Brit.* (1652) 105 Use maketh Maistrye. 1597 MORLEY *Introd. Mus.* 85 This waie argueth maistrye, and... hee who can doe it... needeth not to stand telling his cordes. a 1637 B. JONSON *Underwoods, Poet to Painter*, O, had I now your manner, maistry, might, How I would draw. 1680 LD. ROCHESTER *Allusion to Horace* i. x. 47 With just bold Strokes he dashes here and there, Showing great Mastery with little Care. 1830 CUNNINGHAM *Brit. Paint.* II. 59 Such mastery

rarely waited upon the ambition of this amiable and upright man. 1876 MORRIS *Sigurd* IV. 351 Their Gods with mastery carved. 1903 *Edin. Rev.* Apr. 464 There is a majesty and a mastery... in the ugliness Van Eyck depicts, that redeems its homeliness.

† b. A rule, method, or process of an art. for (the) mastery: ? as required by the rules of art. *Obs.*

c 1420 *Liber Cocorum* (1862) 44 Coloure hit with safroun for þe maystre. 1460-70 *Bk. Quintessence* 9, I wole teche you þe maistrye of departyng of gold fro siluir. 1695 DRYDEN *Parallel Poetry & Painting* Ess. 1900 II. 122 Painters and sculptors... advance their art above nature itself in her individual productions; which is the utmost mastery of human performance.

† c. = MAGISTRY 3. *Obs.* rare-1. 1610 B. JONSON *Alch.* iv. i. I am the Lord of the Philosophers Stone... Dol. How Sir! ha' you that? Mam. I am the Master of the Maistry.

† 5. An exercise or work of skill or power. to do, make, work, etc. (a) mastery or masteries: to perform a wonderful feat or trick: to exercise one's skill or power on or against a person; to 'play the devil' (*with*). *Obs.*

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 390 And wrouhte ueole wundes, and dude ueole meistries biuoren hire eihshide. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 12319 Iesus vp þe water heint, And bar it ham als in a ball... Quen maria had sene þis maistre, Sco hid it in hert priuiele. *Ibid.* 18215 Quatin maistri mas pou on hus? 1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 532 Now shal y, As þou hast do, do þy maistrye. 13.. *Seuyn Sag.* (W.) 2020 The king of Poile hadde gret enuie, That the Romayns made swich maistrye. c 1386 CHAUCER *Can. Yeom. Prol.* & T. 507 Ye shul wel seen at eye, That I wol doon a maistrye er I go. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* II. 196 The world is yit merueiled Of the maistries that he wroghte Upon the marches. a 1400 *Sir Perc.* 1048 Forthe rydez he thenne... His maystrs to make. c 1430 *Hymns Virg.* 20 þe feend away from us þou dryue Whanne deep with us maistrye schal make. c 1440 *York Myst.* xxv. 64 Saie, what are þe þat makis here maistrye? c 1450 *Merlin* 78 Ther the duke a-bode, and dide many maistries in armes. c 1470 HENRY WALLACE VII. 1284 That Cetoun met him, and mekill mastir maid. 1494 FABYAN *Chron.* vii. cccxv. 250 Ye Welshmen... brake out vpon the Englysshe men in ye bordour... and there made masteryes for a while. a 1529 SKELTON *Botwe of Courte* 329 With vs olde seruauntes suche maysters to playe. 1546 BALE *Eng. Votaries* I. (1560) 95b, That ye maye knowe... what masteryes they haue played. 1586 A. DAY *Eng. Secretary* II. (1625) 23 By a number of olde speeches... you doe yet suppose to haue wrought a mastery.

† b. it is great, little, much, no mastery: it is a great, no, (etc.) achievement, it is hard or easy (to do something). *Obs.*

1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 235 þer vore silui him let sle ac þat was lute maistrye. a 1300 *Fall & Passion* 50 in *E.E.P.* (1862) 14 þat was a gret maistri þat þe doztir ber þe fader. 13.. *Sir Beues* (A.) 1738 'So me helpe God!' queþ Beues þo, 'Hit were no meistri, me to slo'. c 1412 HOCLEVE *De Reg. Princ.* 1900 No maistri is it for þe, if þou woldist To be releued. 1450-1530 *Myrr.* our *Ladye* 17 Yt is no more mastery to god to make of ought & to make of nought. 1456 *Paston Lett.* I. 380 It is no grette maistre to gader up that mony. 1576 FLEMING tr. *Caius' Dogs* 17 They [sc. ducks] go so slowly and so leasurly, that to a mans thinking it were no masteryes to take them. 1601 R. JOHNSON *Kingd. & Commu.* (1603) 157 By these helps it was no masterie to vanquish and subdue them. 1636 B. JONSON *Discov., Ingen. discrim.* i. It is a little Maistry to know them. 1652-62 HEYLIN *Cosmogr.* (1673) III. 8/2 For a man to be good in other places, is no mastery; but in Asia to lead a temperate life is indeed praiseworthy. 1667 MILTON *P.L.* IX. 29 Warrs, hitherto the onely Argument Heroic deem'd, chief maistrye to dissect With long and tedious havoc fabl'd Knights In Battels feign'd.

† 6. A competitive or emulative feat of strength or skill; esp. in phrases to assay, play, prove, try masteries, to 'try conclusions'. *Obs.*

1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 298 Thei sholden come Unto the gamen... To do such maistry as they might. c 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 1028 He proued many maistryes. 1475 *Bk. Noblesse* (Roxb.) 77 King Edwarde many iij^d that exercised... all his noble sonnes, in such maistries, wherby they were more apt in haunting of armes. 1530 PALSGR. 736/1, I styckyll betwene wrastellers, or any folkes that prove mastries to se that none do other wronge. 1531 ELYOT *Gov.* I. xvii, The great game of Olympus, wherto... came the moste active and valiant persons to assay maistryes. 1534 MORE *Conf. agst. Trib.* II. Wks. 1191/1 A iugler that woulde for a shew... plai masteries at a feast. 1555 EDEN *Decades* 24 Many daunsynges... and other tryyng of maistryes. 1594 PLAT *Jewell-ho.* I. 47 [Soil] fitter for gardens, or for the trial of maisteries, then for the enriching of arable or pasture grounds. 1606 HOLLAND *Sueton.* Annot. 30 Stage-plays, Gymnicke Exercises, and Masteries in Musicke. 1615 HEYWOOD *Four Prentises* I. Wks. 1874 II. 237 Let vs try this maistry. 1625 BACON *Ess., Empire* (Arb.) 301 This is but to try Masteries with Fortune. 1692 R. L'ESTRANGE *Josephus, Antig.* II. xiv. (1733) 51 He [Pharaoh] seemed to take a Vanity... to try Masteries with God Almighty. 1697 *Phil. Trans.* XIX. 501 They were soon... kill'd like other Venison as well for the sake of Food as Mastery and Diversion.

7. (transf. from 1.) Intellectual command over (a subject of study).

1668 HALE *Pref. to Rolle's Abridgm.* bjb, To get a mastery of the full knowledge of it, requires not only reason but study. a 1680 BUTLER *Rem.* (1759) I. 249 To commend without Desert Requires a Mastery of Art. 1828 MISS MITFORD in *L'Estrange Life* (1870) II. xi. 257 She has a mastery of the subject. 1870 DISRAELI *Lothair* III, This consummate military leader... was distinguished by... a mastery of method rarely surpassed. 1880 DIXON *Windsor* III. viii. 73 His mastery of English was supreme.

b. (Influenced by *MASTER v.*) The action of 'mastering' a subject.

1797 GODWIN *Enquirer* I. vi. 48 It is essential to the just mastery of astronomy. 1823 SCOTT *Peveril* xxvi, It is matter

beyond my mastery. 1870 BALDW. BROWN *Ecll. Truth* (1871) 219 The problems of Christian ministry become more difficult of mastery year by year.

mastew, obs. Sc. form of MASTIFF.

† **mastful**, *a.* Obs. rare. [f. MAST sb.² + -FUL.] Full of mast; producing mast.

1591 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* i. iii. 560 The Mast-full Oke.
1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* ii. 20 The mastful Chesnut.

masthead, *sb.* (Stress variable.) Also mast-head. [MAST sb.¹]

1. *a.* The head or highest part of a mast; usually, the head of the lower mast (as a place of observation or punishment), or the highest part of the whole mast as the place for the display of flags, etc.

1748 *Anson's Voy.* ii. iv. 162 We had no sight of the ship from the mast-head. 1835 W. IRVING *Tour Prairies* 326 [He] took a look-out, like a mariner from the mast-head at sea. 1836 MARRYAT *Midsh. Easy* xii, Go up to the mast-head, and wait there till I call you down. 1847 TENNYSON *Princess* iv. 255 Like the mystic fire on a mast-head, Prophet of storm. c. 1860 H. STUART *Seaman's Catech.* 74 Above the hounds is the masthead to receive the rigging. 1888 FROUDE *Eng. in W. Ind.* iii. 33 The signal to engage was flying from the masthead of Rodney's ship.

b. fig. (a) Rhd. to the masthead: to the full. *Sc. (b) jocular. (Naut.)* A person's head.

1821 W. LITTLE *Poems* 97 (E.D.D.) An Idiot cram'd to the mast-head Wi' that insatiate glutton weed. 1884 H. COLLINGWOOD *Under Meteor Flag* 35 Slip down to the doctor, and get him to clap a plaster over your mast-head. 1887 STEVENSON *Misadu. J. Nicholson* i, He was enjoying to the mast-head the modest pleasures of admiration.

c. In newspapers, journals, etc., the title, colophon, motto, etc., printed in some conspicuous position, usually immediately preceding the editorial matter or at the top of the first page. orig. U.S.

1838 *Hennepin* (Illinois) *Jrnl.* 22 Dec. 1/1 Many of our Whig friends... were anxious that the Journal should... carry Whig colors at the mast-head. 1923 O. G. VILLARD *Some Newspapers* iii. 43 The vision of its purpose... which it now daily carries under its 'mast-head' on the editorial page. 1932 P. VAN D. STERN *Intro. Typogr.* 198 Mast-head, the heading on the first page of a newspaper. 1937 *Amer. Speech* XII. 13 About 35 dailies use the word *Telegram* in their masthead. 1952 S. KAUFFMANN *Philanderer* (1953) ix. 141 She was a young, bright, snub-nosed, bobbed-hair cartoon character, to appear in the masthead and all institutional advertising. 1959 *Manch. Guardian* 22 Aug. 4/1 The masthead on page one will follow the style adopted... above our principal comment of the day. 1967 *Bucks Examiner* 3 Feb. 1/7 This week the 'Bucks Examiner' has a new masthead—the name given by newspaper men to the title at the top of page one. 1973 *Guardian* 28 Feb. 13/3 Varsity, the Cambridge University newspaper... will appear next term under the mast head of its brasher rival Stop Press.

2. One who is stationed at the mast-head; a mast-head man.

In Dicts.

3. *attrib. and Comb., as masthead-light, man, pendant; masthead cutter, -sloop* (see quot. 1961); *masthead genoa*, a Genoa jib which is attached to the topmost part of the mast; *masthead high adv.*, to the height of the masthead.

1949 *Yachting Monthly* LXXXVII. 235/2 Her rig is a *masthead cutter—that is to say the working jib sets to the masthead. 1961 F. H. BURGESS *Dict. Sailing* 144 Mast-head cutter or sloop, a cutter or sloop whose fore stay, on which the luff of the foresail is set, reaches up to the mast-head. 1962 J. A. S. RUSSELL in *Roving Commissions* 1961 147 Her masthead cutter rig, with the mast well inboard and a boomed staysail, is snug and versatile. 1958 *Yachting World* Ann. 115 *Springtide* has 900 sq. ft. in her working rig of main, mizzen, and boom staysail. The area may be increased by 400 sq. ft. with the *masthead genoa. 1967 J. HOWARD-WILLIAMS *Sails* vii. 102 A bending mast... will mean abandoning ideas of a masthead genoa. 1822 SCOTT *Pirate* ii, The sea-snake... with his broad glittering eyes, raised *mast-head high, looks out, as it seems... for victims. 1878 KEMP *Yacht & Boat Sailing* 358/2 *Masthead Light, the white light which steam vessels are required to exhibit at the masthead when under way. c. 1860 H. STUART *Seaman's Catech.* 45 The *mast head men put on a sail-tackle whip. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk., Mast-head men*, the men stationed aloft to keep a look-out. *Ibid.*, *Mast-head pendant. 1878 KEMP *Yacht & Boat Sailing* 358/2 Masthead Pendants, the pendants and runners which help support the mast. 1954 D. PHILLIPS-BIRT *Rigs & Rigging of Yachts* 49 The *masthead sloop—the sloop in which a headsail may be set on a forestay from the masthead. 1958 *Yachting World* Ann. 102/2 For some reason, yachtsmen appear shy of the masthead sloop rig; yet it is difficult to see what a yacht like this would gain by the lower fore-triangle.

masthead, *v.* Also mast-head. [f. the sb.]

1. *trans.* To send (a sailor) to the mast-head as a punishment.

1829 MARRYAT *F. Mildmay* iv, The next morning I was... mast-headed, to do penance. a. 1845 SYD. SMITH in *Lady Holland Mem.* (1855) i. 260 If you masthead a sailor for not doing his duty, why should you not weathercock a parishioner for refusing to pay tithes? 1884 *Century Mag.* XXIX. 172 The one-armed hero is mastheaded. *transf. and fig.* 1861-8 LOWELL *Emerson* Pr. Wks. 1890 I. 357 The lecturer built up so lofty a pedestal under certain figures as to lift them into a prominence of obscurity, and seem to masthead them there. 1883 STEVENSON *Treas. Isl.* iii. xv, They're [sc. the goats] all mastheaded on them mountings for the fear of Benjamin Gunn.

2. To raise (a yard, sail, etc.) to its position on the mast or at the masthead.

1840 R. H. DANA *Bef. Mast* xxv. 80 Before our yards were mast-headed, the Ayacucho had spread her wings. 1881 *Daily Tel.* 24 Feb., I waited to see the men masthead the revolving lamp. 1882 NARES *Seamanship* (ed. 6) 199 The topsails are mast-headed.

Hence mastheaded *ppl. a., mastheading vbl. sb.*

1836 MARRYAT *Midsh. Easy* xii, There is not one word of mast-heading in the whole of them. 1888 STEVENSON *Black Arrow* 53 Like a mast-headed seaman. 1893 SLOANE-STANLEY *Remin. Midshipm. Life* xiii. 167 Mast-heading had been forbidden by the Admiralty.

masthede, variant of MOSTHEAD Obs.

† **mast-holm**. Obs. [f. MAST sb.² + HOLM².] The holm-oak, *Quercus Ilex*.

1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* (1586) 101 b, The Mast-holme, in Latine Ilex. *Ibid.*, Forrestes, ... consiste of Oke, Beeche, ... Mastholme. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* i. 458 The... mast-Holme Ilex. 1726 LEONI *Alberti's Archit.* i. 25/2 The Mast-Holm [It. *Quercia*] never consumes with Age.

masthwat, variant of MOSTWHAT Obs.

mastic ('mæstik), *sb.* Forms: 4-5 masty(c)k, -ik, 5 -ykk, 6 mastyke, (-ike), 6-7 masticke, (6 -yc), 6-9 mastick, mastiche, 7-9 mastich 6- mastic. Also in late L. form 5-8 mastix, (7 -ixe). [a. F. *mastic* masc. (from 13th c.), ad. late L. *masticum* (also *mastix*), altered form of L. *masticha*, *mastiche*, *masticē*, a. Gr. *μαστίχη*. Cf. Pr. *mastic*, *mastec*, Pg. *mastique*, Sp. †*masticis* (also *almástiga*, *almástic*, *almáciga*, through Arab. *al-maṣṭikā*, -kī), It. *mastice*, *mastico*, G. *mastix*, Du. *mastik*.

The etymology of Gr. *μαστίχη* is somewhat obscure. As mastic is in the East commonly used as a 'chewing gum', it is not improbable that the word is (as Apollodoros suggested) from the root of *μασάωμαι* to chew; cf. *μάστωρ* jaw, *μαστίζω* (once, in Hesiod) to gnash the teeth; but the formation has not been explained.]

1. A gum or resin which exudes from the bark of *Pistacia Lentiscus* and some other trees (see 2).

It is known in English commerce in the form of roundish, oblong or pear-shaped tears, transparent, and of a pale yellow or faint greenish tinge. Formerly much used in Medicine. Now used chiefly in the manufacture of varnish.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P.R.* xvii. xc. (1495) 657 Of the rynde [of *Lentiscus*] comyth Resina, that hygte Mastyk, and this gumme mastyk hath the name of mastigando: of chewynge. a. 1400-50 *Stockh. Med. MS.* 9 Oyle of mastyk. c. 1450 *ME. Med. Bk.* (Heinrich) 82 Make... py mastik... in abrasen mortar. 1534 *Nottingham Rec.* III. 192 Gom Masstyc. 1579 LANGHAM *Gard. Health* (1633) 359 The Masticke is also good against spitting of blood. 1597 GERARDE *Herbal* III. lxxviii. 1244 The Rosen is called... in Latine *Lentiscina Resina*, and likewise Mastiche: in Shops Mastix: in English Masticke. 1602 W. VAUGHAN *Direct. Health* (1626) 169 Remember before you rest, to chew downe halfe a dozen graines of Mastike. 1712 *tr. Pomet's Hist. Drugs* i. 63 The Mastic in Tear... is a resinous Gum which drops during the great Heat. 1860 *All Year Round* No. 42. 364 Mastic resembles gum Arabic; it is crystalline cracked, yellow in colour... and has no taste at all to mention. 1883 *Encycl. Brit.* XV. 621/2 *Pistacia Khinjuk*, Stocks, and *P. cabulica*, St.,... yield a kind of mastic which... when met with in the European market is known as East Indian or Bombay mastic... Cape mastic... not exported to England, is the produce of *Euryops multifidus*... Dammar resin is sometimes sold under the name of mastic.

fig. 1598 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. i. III. *Furies* 65 And innocent Astræa did combine All with the masticke of a love divine.

2. (In full *mastic tree*.) An evergreen shrub yielding mastic gum, *Pistacia Lentiscus* of the Levant. Applied also to other species of *Pistacia*, and to the West Indian *Bursera gummifera* and Peruvian *Schinus Molle*.

c. 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* III. 1039 And now The bones hard of mastic tre wol serue Ysowe. 1638 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (ed. 2) 136 Abounding in... knotty Pines, fragrant Masticks, Kingly Oaks [etc.]. 1640 PARKINSON *Theat. Bot.* 1524 *Lentiscus Pervana*. The Indian Masticke tree. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* App. s.v., Indian Mastic, the name by which the Molle, or Peruvian Lentisk is sometimes called. 1775 R. CHANDLER *Trav. Greece* (1825) II. 181 Some boughs of green mastic served us at once for table-cloth and dish. 1864 GRISEBACH *Flora W. Ind.* 785 Mastic tree, *Bursera gummifera*. 1866 *Treas. Bot. s.v.*, Barbary Mastic. *Pistacia atlantica*. 1867 LADY HERBERT *Cradle* L. ix. 233 The mastic, with its pendant white bell-shaped blossoms.

3. A valuable timber tree of the West Indies and Florida, *Sideroxylon Masticodendron*. (Also *mastic-tree*.)

1657 LIGON *Barbados* 73 The Masticke is a tree very tall but the body slender... The timber of this tree is rank'd amongst the fourth sort, three being better then it. 1683 J. POYNTEZ *Tobago* 28 The Masticke is a Timber Tree of so fine a grain, that it plains like our English Box. 1750 G. HUGHES *Barbados* 149 The Mastic-tree; Lat. Calaba. 1775 ROMANS *Florida* App. 32 The peninsula affords in this place Lignum-Vitæ, Mastic and Mohogany. 1830 MAYCOCK *Flora Barbad.* 111 *Sideroxylon Masticodendron*... Mastic Tree.

† 4. (In full herb mastic.) The plant *Thymus Mastichina* (see MARUM). Obs.

1597 GERARDE *Herbal* II. ccx. 544 Of herbe Masticke. The English and French Herbarists at this daie do call this plant Masticke or Mastiche. *Ibid.* (Table Eng. names), Bastarde Masticke, that is Goates Marierome. 1640 PARKINSON *Theat. Bot.* 12 *Marum vulgare*. Herbe Masticke. *Ibid.* 13 *Marum Syriacum vel Creticum*. The Syrian or Candye Masticke. This Candye or Syrian Marjerome. 1741 *Compl. Fam.-Pierce* II. iii. 375 It is not yet too late to plant Slips of

Marum, Masticke, and some other aromatick Plants. 1836 LOUDON *Encycl. Plants* 508 *Thymus Mastichina*, Masticke.

5. *a.* A resinous or bituminous cement. *b.* A lime cement used by builders. (Cf. *mastic cement* in 8.)

1706 LONDON & WISE *Retir'd Gard'ner* I. 85 Cover the Top of the Stem with some Masticke... This Masticke must be compounded of... Rosin, Wax, Pitch, and... Mutton Suet. 1713 ADDISON *Guardian* No. 156 ¶ 9 As for the small particles of brick or stone, the least moistness would join them together, and turn them into a kind of masticke. 1839 URE *Dict. Arts* 274 (*Cements*) Mastics of resinous or bituminous nature which must be softened or fused by heat. 1881 YOUNG *Every Man his own Mech.* 625 An asphaltic composition called... Patent India Mastic. *Ibid.* 627 The... heads of the nails are afterwards to be coated with the same asphaltic mastic. 1884 *Health Exhib. Catal.* 87/1 Patent Joint Mastic for making joints of all kinds.

6. A liquor, used in Turkey and Greece, made from grain-spirit or grape-juice, flavoured with gum-mastic. (Cf. *mastic-brandy* and RAKI.)

1882 E. O'DONOVAN *Merv Oasis* I. 452 In Turkey we always drank mastic on such occasions. 1887 *Pall Mall G.* 23 May 4/2 [Stamboul] Their mothers prefer mastic, the spirit that fortifies and induces the loose, indolent mood.

7. The colour of mastic; a shade of pale yellow. Also as *adj.*

1890 *Daily News* 27 Sept. 2/1 Coats and jackets in mastic, cigar-colour, and shades verging on terra-cotta. 1899 *Westm. Gaz.* 17 Aug. 3/2 A gown... of mastic cloth.

8. *attrib. and Comb., as mastic gum, pill, seal, timber; mastic-chewing; mastic brandy* = sense 6 above; *mastic cement, cloth, fly* (see quots.); *mastic paint*, a kind of cement used for plastering walls; † *mastic patch*, a patch for the face (a) fastened on with mastic, or (b) composed of mastic, and worn as a remedy for the tooth ache; *mastic plant*, cat-thyme, *Teucrium Marum*; *mastic shrub* = *mastic tree*; *mastic thyme*, *Thymus Mastichina* (see 4); *mastic tree* (see 2, 3); *mastic varnish*, a fine varnish used for varnishing pictures; *mastic-wood*, the wood of the mastic tree.

1883 *Encycl. Brit.* XV. 621/2 *Mastic brandy. 1815 in *Titles Patents* (1854) 690 A *Mastic cement or composition, which he denominates Dihil's mastic. 1875 URE's *Dict. Arts* (ed. 7), *Mastic cement*, a mixture of lime, sand, litharge, and linseed-oil. 1879 GEO. ELIOT *Theo. Such* v, Preliminary media of understanding, such as pipes, chocolate, or *mastic-chewing. 1882 CAULFIELD & SAWARD *Dict. Needlework*, *Mastic Cloth, a new variety of canvas, designed for embroidery purposes. It is woven in alternate stripes. 1700 PETERVER *Musei Peterver.* 66 *Capricornus Barbadosis major*... from... Barbadoes where they are very plentiful and call'd by them the *Mastic-fly. 1750 G. HUGHES *Barbadoes* III. 81 The Mastic-fly... derives its name from the Tree it feeds upon. 1837 *Penny Cycl.* VII. 91/1 *Mastic gum. 1884 *Health Exhib. Catal.* 87/1 Heat Resisting *Mastic Paint [cf. 1839 URE *Dict. Arts* 869 Hamelin's mastic or lithic paint to cover the façades of brick buildings, &c.]. 1597-8 BP. HALL *Sat.* VI. i. 115 Or Gellia wore a veluet *masticke-patch Upon her temples when no tooth did ach. 1639 MAYNE *City Match* III. iii, When there was not fire enough to warme a Masticke patch t' apply to his wives Temples In great extremity of toothach. 1697 GREW *Epsom Waters* 57 Take of *Masticke Pills, two Scruples. 1718 QUINCY *Compl. Disp.* 80 *Mari Syriaci*, the *Mastic Plant, as some call it. It is reckon'd a kind of Marjoram. 1837 SIR F. PALGRAVE *Merch. & Friar* i. (1844) 18 Suppose the letter completed, ... and sealed with the *mastic seal. 1682 WHEELER *Journ. Greece* I. 61 *Lentiscus*, or the *Mastic shrub. 1640 PARKINSON *Theat. Bot.* 6 *Thymum latifolium*. *Masticke Tyme. 1707 [see MARUM]. 1833 J. BENNETT *Artificer's* Lx. 228 *Mastic timber, specific gravity per foot cube, 53 lbs. 1510 in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) II. 199 *Mastyke vernysch. 1841 E. FITZGERALD *Lett.* (1889) I. 78 The picture has just been varnished with mastic varnish. 1669 H. STUBBE *Lett. in Birch Life Boyle* (1744) 191 To let you see, what *masticke wood will do in the gout. 1699 GARTH *Dispens.* III. 90 And on the structure next he heaps a load Of... mastic wood. 1856 MAYNE *Expos. Lex., Mastich Wood*... A tincture is made from it.

† **mastic**, *v.* Obs. rare. [f. MASTIC sb.] *trans.* To treat with a preparation of mastic: *a.* as a setting for a stone; *b.* as a varnish.

1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 91/1 [Jewellers' terms.] Masticke, is setting a Black between the Stones to set them off. 1697 EVELYN *Numism.* vi. 217 Mastickeing them over very Artificially, ... to elevate both the Figures and Letters with the Vernish.

masticability ('mæstikə'bɪləti). [f. next: see -ITY.] The capability of being masticated.

1849 *Fraser's Mag.* XL. 130 The same simple expedient suffices to convert, so far as... masticability is concerned, an old fowl into a young capon. 1894 *Contemp. Rev.* LXVI. 648 You can always rely upon the masticability of the dish.

masticable ('mæstikəb(ə)l), *a.* rare. [f. MASTICATE *v.* + -ABLE.] That may be masticated.

1846 WORCESTER (citing *Jour. Sci.*). 1890 *Chamb. Jrnl.* 15 Mar. 162/1 Her bread is like so much masticable lead.

masticate ('mæstikeit), *v.* Also 7 masticate. [f. late L. *masticāt-*, ppl. stem of *masticā-re* (4th c.) to chew, whence It. *masticare*, Sp. *mascar*, Pg. *masgar* (and the learned forms Sp. *masticar*, *mastigar*, Pg. *mastigar*), OF. *mascher* (mod. F. *mâcher*), Pr. *mastegar*, *maschar*.

A plausible suggestion is that late L. *masticā-re* may be f. L. *masticē* MASTIC, the assumed original sense being 'to chew

mastic', 'to treat as one treats mastic'. But it is possible that the verb may be f. Gr. *μαστικω*, *μάσταιξ* jaw, or an unrecorded Latin cognate of this.]

1. *trans.* To grind (food) to a pulp with the teeth; to chew.

1649 JER. TAYLOR *Gt. Exemp.* i. Disc. iv. 128 Some chewed bitter pills and masticated gummies. 1746 R. JAMES *Moufet's Health's Improv.* Intro. 2 It is... a very great Error to swallow the Aliment before it is duly masticated. 1827 ROBERTS *Voy. Centr. Amer.* 130 Indian corn, partly boiled and masticated [in the preparation of a drink called 'mishlaw']. 1872 HUXLEY *Physiol.* vi. 139 To these ends food is taken into the mouth and masticated. 1880 GÜNTHER *Fishes* 119 Some fishes, provided with broad molar-like teeth, masticate their food.

† *b. fig.* = MANDUCATE *v. Obs.*

1651 C. CARTWRIGHT *Cert. Relig.* i. 30 Except we eat the flesh of the Son of man, and drink his blood, we have no life in us; him we must mastigate, and chew by faith.

2. To crush or knead (india-rubber or gutta-percha) to a pulp; to combine with (gutta-percha) in the process of 'mastication'.

1849 C. NICKELS in *Repert. Patent Invent.* (1850) XV. 226 The pieces of such india-rubber will admit of being kneaded or masticated. *Ibid.*, India-rubber, manufactured by kneading or masticating therewith... flowers of sulphur.

Hence 'masticated' *ppl. a.*

1727 BAILEY vol. II, *Masticated*, chewed. 1799 *Phil. Trans.* LXXXIX. 253 This middle space... becomes filled up with the masticated food. 1849 C. NICKELS in *Repert. Patent Invent.* (1850) XV. 227 The kneaded or masticated mass [of gutta-percha]... is to be subjected to pressure.

masticating ('mæstikeɪtɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. MASTICATE *v.* + -ING¹.] The action of the vb. MASTICATE. Also *attrib.*

1827 ROBERTS *Voy. Centr. Amer.* 129 Some few of the young men also joined in the masticating process. 1849 C. NICKELS in *Repert. Patent Invent.* (1850) XV. 224 That process of preparing and manufacturing india-rubber (caoutchouc) called grinding, masticating, or kneading. 1854 OWEN *Skel. & Teeth in Orr's Circ. Sci.* I. 294 A masticating apparatus, to serve the requirements of a gigantic animal... was provided by a succession of different molar teeth. 1855 BAIN *Senses & Int.* i. ii. §18 (1864) 49 The first operation upon the food in the mouth—the chewing or masticating.

masticating ('mæstikeɪtɪŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. MASTICATE *v.* + -ING².] That masticates.

1802 PLAYFAIR *Illustr. Hutton. Th.* 468 The grinder of the boar is similar to that of the elephant, in the extent of the masticating surface. 1827 HOOD *True Story* i. Some bit of masticating bone, That... only seems to gnaw itself. 1835-6 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* I. 771/1 The masticating Crustacea being the highest in point of organization.

mastication ('mæstɪkeɪʃən). Also *7 mastication*. [ad. late L. *masticatiōn-em*, n. of action f. *masticā-re* to MASTICATE. Cf. F. *mastication*.]

1. The action of masticating or chewing.

1565 COOPER *Thesaurus, Confectio escarum*... Mastication or chewing of the meate. 1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 134 All Aliments... after mastication or chewing... are swallowed. 1658 SIR T. BROWNE *Gard. Cyrus* iii. *Hydriot*, etc. 56 After a fuller mastication, and salivous mixture. 1854 EMERSON *Lett. & Soc. Aims, Comic Wks.* (Bohn) III. 210 To put something for mastication between the upper and lower mandibles. 1880 GÜNTHER *Fishes* 329 Dentition... adapted for the prehension and mastication of crustaceous... animals. *fig. a* 1631 DONNE *Serm.* lxiii. (1640) 637 It is writ in gall and wormwood...; but if we can bring it... to that mastication, that rumination, which is [etc.].

† *b.* = MANDUCATION. *Obs.*

1601 BP. W. BARLOW *Defence* 128 They, which... have turned... the supper into a spectacle... feeding the peoples eyes with the priestes elevation, and sole mastication.

2. The action or process of pulping (gutta-percha).

1881 *Times* 18 Apr. 4/6 The gutta percha is not masticated in any way, Mr. T. holding that mastication utterly destroys the material. 1885 C. G. W. LOCK *Workshop Receipts* Ser. IV. 1/2 At some works this process of 'mastication' [in waterproofing] is omitted.

masticator ('mæstikeɪtə(r)). [f. MASTICATE *v.* + -OR.] One who or that which masticates.

1. *pl.* The teeth or jaws. *jocular.*

1694 MOTTEUX *Rabelais* v. xxiii. (1737) 103 Her Masticators... chew'd it. 1765 STERNE *Tr. Shandy* VII. viii, Just Heaven! What masticators!—What bread! 1797 ANNA SEWARD *Lett.* (1811) IV. 311 His... preference of such impure masticator to the clean ivory supplied by the dentist. 1816 'QUIZ' *Grand Master* III. 66 Their masticators they employ, On... beef, and goat. 1845 FORD *Handbk. Spain* I. 27 It requires powerful masticators, a vigorous appetite and digestion.

2. A person or animal that masticates or chews.

1824 W. IRVING *T. Trav.* (1850) 124 Never was there a more... thoroughly sustained attack on the trencher than by this phalanx of masticators. 1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* III. 417 Insects of late have been divided into two great tribes, *masticators* and *suckers*. 1854 BADHAM *Halieut.* 434 The Shark is not a careful masticator. 1860 TRISTRAM *Gt. Sahara* vi. 95 The dyers actually hire masticators to provide them with tannin.

3. A machine for grinding or pulping.

1858 in *Patents Specif., India Rubber* (1875) 133 The gutta percha is then... submitted to the masticator. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech., Masticator*, a small machine to cut up meat for aged persons or those who have lost their teeth or the power of chewing. 1885 C. G. W. LOCK *Workshop Receipts* Ser. IV. 1/2 The rubber... is introduced into the 'masticator', which consists of a strong cylindrical box, containing a stout deeply-fluted drum, which revolves within the box.

|| **masticatorium**. [mod.L.] = next sb.

c 1550 LLOYD *Treas. Health* Fiii, Masticatorium is a confection whiche is held in the mouth & chewed to purge the head of flegme. 1592 NASHE *Summers Last Will* Eib, Physicians with their... *Masticator[i]um* and *Cataplasmata*. 1693 tr. *Blancard's Phys. Dict.* (ed. 2), *Masticatorium*, a Medicine which is to provoke spitting.

masticatory ('mæstikətəri), *a. and sb.* [ad. mod.L. *masticatōrius*, -ōriūm, f. *masticāre* to MASTICATE: see -ORY¹ and ². Cf. F. *masticatoire* adj. and sb.] *A. adj.* Of, pertaining to, or concerned with mastication. *masticatory foot* (*Ent.*) = *foot-jaw*: see FOOT *sb.* 35.

1611 COTGR., *Masticatoire*, masticatorie, chewing, champing. 1694 MOTTEUX *Rabelais* iv. xv. (1737) 60 The molar, masticatory and canine Teeth. 1769 BANCROFT *Guiana* 262 The masticatory and digestive organs of carnivorous and granivorous animals. 1852 DANA *Crust.* II. 1035 This pair of legs is often called a pair of maxilla-feet, jaw-feet, or masticatory feet. 1862 *Jrnl. Soc. Arts* X. 324/2 The Para rubber... if not injured by masticatory processes in the manufacture, will [etc.]. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VII. 680 Paralysis of the masticatory muscles.

b. Of diseases or symptoms: Affecting the organs of mastication.

1853 tr. *Romberg's Man. Nervous Dis.* (Syd. Soc.) II. 289 This serves to distinguish masticatory from histrionic paralysis. 1878 tr. *H. von Ziemssen's Cycl. Med.* XIV. 358 The so-called masticatory facial spasm.

B. sb. A medicinal substance to be chewed.

1611 COTGR., *Masticatoire*, a Masticatorie; a medecine for the rheume chewed, or held betwene the teeth. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* II. iv. II. iii, Or Apophlegmatismes, masticatories to be held and chewed in the mouth. a 1626 BACON *Med. Rem.* Wks. 1827 VII. 235 To remember masticatories for the mouth. 1733 CHEYNE *Eng. Malady* II. ix. §5 (1734) 212 Some gentle Masticatory (such as Mastick, Pellitory, Tobacco, or the like). 1880 GARROD & BAXTER *Mat. Med.* 291 It is used as a masticatory in paralysis of parts about the mouth.

mastice, mastich(e): see MASTIFF, MASTIC.

masticic (mæ'stɪsɪk), **mastichic** (mæ'stɪkɪk), *a. Chem.* [f. MASTIC *sb.* + -IC.] *masticic acid* (see *quots.*).

1845 COOLEY *Cycl. Pract. Receipts* (ed. 2) 584 Masticic acid... The portion of mastic soluble in alcohol. 1855 OGILVIE *Suppl., Masticic acid*. 1885 T. L. BRUNTON *Pharmacol.* (1887) 897 Mastich... consists of about 90 per cent. of an acid resin (masticic acid).

masticin ('mæstɪsɪn). *Chem.* Also -ine. [f. MASTIC + -IN.] The substance which remains undissolved after dissolving mastic in alcohol.

1844 in HOBLYN *Dict. Med.* 1883 *Encycl. Brit.* XV 621/2 The insoluble portion [of Mastic], Beta resin or Masticin... is a translucent colourless tough substance.

† **masticine**, *a. Obs. rare*. [ad. late L. *masticinus*, *mastichinus*, a. Gr *μαστιχινός*, f. *μαστιχη* MASTIC. Cf. OF. *masticin*.] Of or pertaining to mastic. In *quot. c 1420 absol.* = oil of mastic. c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* IV. 144 Her seed yf me reclyne In... luce of rose, other in masticyne, Or madifie hit so in oil lauryne. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr., Masticine*, of, or pertaining to, or of the colour of mastic.

mastick(e): see MASTIC.

masticoat(e, -cot(e, -cott, -cut): see MASSICOT.

mastiff ('mɑːstɪf, -æ-), *sb.* Pl. mastiffs. Forms: *a.* 4-5, 7 mastif, 5-7 mastife, 5-6 mastyf(e, (5 mestyf, 6 mastyve, *Sc.* mastew), 6-8 mastive, 6-7 mastiffe, 7- mastiff; *pl.* 4-5 masteves, 4-6 mastyves, 5 mastyfes, maistyves, 6 mastiffes, maistiffes, mastyvyvs, 6-9 mastives, 7- mastiffs. *β.* 5-6, 9 *dial.* mastis, mastice. *γ.* 5-7, 9 *dial.* masty, 6-7, 9 *dial.* mastie, (6 mastye). [repr. OF. *mastin* (mod.F. *mâtin*) = Pr. *masti-s*, Sp. *mastin*, Pg. *mastim*, It. *mastino*:—popular L. type **mansuētīnus*, f. L. *mansuētus* tame (see MANSUETE *a.*).

The form of the Eng. word is difficult to account for. Possibly the word was first known to Englishmen in the Pr. form *masti-s*; as this coincides with the form that would have been assumed in early OF. by the subject-case of a noun **mastif*, the *a.* forms may be due to grammatical interpretation, while the *β.* and *γ.* forms may have been taken directly from Pr. The word was more or less confused with OF. *mestif* mongrel. The form MASTIN occurs only in Caxton's translations from Fr.: cf. MÂTIN.]

A large, powerful dog with a large head, drooping ears and pendulous lips, valuable as a watch-dog. Also *mastiff dog*.

a. c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 189 On þer first eschel he smot in fulle hastif, & porgh þam ilka del, als grehound or mastif. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) VIII. 187 Houndes and masteves [MSS. *β, γ* mastyves, CAXTON mastyves] beep i-slawe in all þe forestes of Engeland. c 1400 MAUNDEV. (1839) xv. 167 There ben Ratten in that Ile, als grete as Houndes here: and men taken hem with grete Mastyves. 1494 FAYAN *Chron.* VII. ccxxxi. 263 A mastife or great curre dogge. 1509 FISHER *Serm. Hen. VII.* Wks. (1876) 278 Euen as ye se these wood dogges these grete mastyves that be tyed in chaynes. a 1529 SKELTON *Sp. Parrot* 321 Suche malyncoly mastyvyvs and mangye curre dogges Ar mete for a swyneherde to hunte after hogges. 1550 CROWLEY *Epiqr.* 11 b, To kepe wyth daunger, a grete mastyve dogge. 1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V.* III. vii 59 Their Mastiffes are of vnmatchable courage. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 218 The Colophonians and Castabaleans maintained certain squadrons of mastiue dogs for their war

seruice. a 1652 BROME *Queenes Exch.* v. i. Wks. 1873 III. 537 There's a crust I brought To stop the open mouth of the Mastive, if he had flown at us. 1717 DE FOE *Mem. Ch. Scot.* III. 96 A Gentleman who was set upon by a Furious Mastive Dog. 1807 *Med. Jrnl.* XVII. 273 In the porch... was lying a large, savage, mastiff dog. 1809 SCOTT *Lett. to Southey* 14 Jan. in *Lockhart*, We can only fight like mastiffs, boldly, blindly, and faithfully. 1812 SOUTHEY *Omniana* I. 293 Sir Thomas Roe took out some English mastives to India. 1877 *Encycl. Brit.* VII. 330/1 The Mastiff... is usually of a buff colour, with ears and muzzle darker.

β. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 230/2 A Mastis, *liciscus*. ? a 1500 *Forest Laws* §12 in *Sc. Acts* (1814) I. 690/2 Ande gif ony mastice be fundyn in þe forest [etc.]. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* IX. Prol. 49 The cur, or mastis, he haldis at small avail. 1869 *Lonsdale Gloss., Mastice*,... corr. of mastiff. 1878 *Cumberld. Gloss., Mastis*. 1893 *Northumbld. Gloss., Mastis*.

γ. 1540 *St. Papers Hen. VIII.* VIII. 482 Certeyne masties... for his hunting. 1566 DRANT *Horace Sat.* II. vi. (end), Also the vaste and ample house of mastie dogges did sounde. 1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* III. (1586) 154 The mastie that keepeth the House. 1652 DOROTHY OSBORNE *Lett. to Sir W. Temple* (1888) 105 A masty is handsomer to me than the most exact little dog that ever lady played withal. 1676 WYCHERLEY *Pl. Dealer* IV. i, Surly, untractable, snarling Brute! he! a Masty-dog were as fit a thing to make a Gallant of. 1687 MIEGE *Gt. Fr. Dict.* II. s.v., A great Masty, *un gros Mâtin*. 1882 *W. Worc. Gloss. Add., Mastie-dog*, mastiff.

b. with an adj. prefixed, indicating a foreign variety, as *Cuban, Dutch, German, Tibet mastiff*.

1774 *Golds. Nat. Hist.* III. 286 The Dutch mastiff. 1859 *Wood Illustr. Nat. Hist.* I. 307 The Cuban Mastiff is supposed to be produced by a mixture of the true Mastiff with the bloodhound. 1877 *Encycl. Brit.* VII. 330/2 The Thibet Mastiff is larger than the English breed. 1883 R. GROOM *Great Dane* 4 The German Mastiff.

c. transf. and fig.

1602 *2nd Pt. Return from Parnass.* v. iv. (Arb.) 71 *Furor*. Farewell my masters, Furor's a masty dogge. 1610 B. JONSON *Alch.* I. i, May, murmuring mastiffe? I, and doe. 1781 COWPER *Table-talk* 35 To see a people scattered like a flock, Some royal mastiff panting at their heels.

d. attrib. and Comb., as *mastiff-bitch*, † *cur, dog* (see 1), † *hound, mouth, race*, † *strind* (*Sc.*); *mastiff-like* adj.; *mastiff bat, day jocular* (see *quots.*); *mastiff-fox*, a variety of fox (see *quot.* 1828).

1851 *Gosse Nat. in Jamaica* 159 The Chestnut *Mastiff-bat. 1871 *Cassell's Nat. Hist.* I. 319 The Pale Chestnut Mastiff Bat [*Nyctinomus brasiliensis*]... This species is found commonly in South America and the West Indies. *Ibid.* 320 The Smoky Mastiff Bat [*Molossus nasutus*]... is a well-known South American species. 1621 in *Naworth Househ. Bks.* (Surtees) 184 A *mastie bich. 1797 COLERIDGE *Christabel* I. 7 Sir Leoline... Hath a toothless mastiff bitch. 1522 SKELTON *Why not to Court?* 294 Our barons... Dare not luke out at dur For drede of the *mastyue cur, For drede of the bochers dogge. 1608 T. JAMES *Apol. Wyclif* 49 They did as it were so manie woolues, or mastie curs worrie them [the flock]. 1781 H. WALPOLE *Lett. to H. S. Conway* 5 June, Last week we had two or three *mastiff days; for they were fiercer than our common dog-days. 1774 *Mastiff fox [see GREYHOUND 4]. 1828 J. FLEMING *Hist. Brit. Anim.* 13 Mastif-Fox.—This is of a dark brown colour, somewhat less [than the Greyhound Fox], but more strongly made. a 1400-50 *Alexander* 321 A mouthe as a *mastif hunde vn-metely to shaw. 1475 *Bk. Noblesse* (Roxb.) 16 Every man kepynge the scout wache had a masty hound at a lyes. 1500-20 *DUNBAR Poems* liii. 47 Quhou *mastew-lyk [v.r. mastive lyk] about zeyd he! 1851 *Gosse Nat. in Jamaica* 293 The mastiff-like physiognomy [of the monk bat]. 1809 W. IRVING *Knickerb.* (1861) 35 He was a short, square, brawny old gentleman, with a double chin, a *mastiff mouth, and a broad copper nose. 1877 *Encycl. Brit.* VII. 330/1 The *Mastiff race of dogs... includes the Mastiff, the Bull-dog, and the Pug. 1500-20 *DUNBAR Poems* lx. 21 Mismad mandragis of *mastyf strynd [v.r. kynd].

† **mastiff**, *a. Obs.* Also 5 mestyf. [Seems to be partly a derivative of MAST *sb.*, and partly a perversion of MASSIVE, in both cases due to association with MASTIFF *sb.* Cf. MASTY *a.*]

1. Of a swine: Fattened; = MASTED *a.*, MASTY *a.* 2.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 334/2 Mestyf, hogge, or swyne, *maialis*.

2. Massive, solid, bulky.

1495 *Trevisa's Barth. De P.R.* v. lvii, Some [bones] ben... holowy. And some mastyffe [*MS. Bodl. massy*] and sadde for the more stedfastness. 1733 CHEYNE *Eng. Malady* I. xi. §4. 101 Those [persons] of large, full, and (as they are call'd) mastiff Muscles... are generally of a firmer State of Fibres, than those of little Muscles.

3. Burly, big-bodied; = MASTY *a.* 3.

1668 KIRKMAN *Eng. Rogue* II. xi. (1671) 96 Perceiving them to be too hard for us (for they were two stout Mastiff Queans). a 1675 *White Locke Mem.* (1732) 112, I did the like to another great Mastiff Fellow, an Officer also of the King's Army, and took away his Sword from him.

† **mastigadour**. *Obs.* Also 8 masticadour, 9 (in *Dicts.*) masticador. [a. F. *mastigadour* (Solleysel 1682), ad. Pg. *mastigadouro* = mod.L. *masticatōrium* MASTICATORY *sb.*] (See *quots.*)

1720 GIBSON *Diet. Horses* vii. (1731) 103 He [Solleysell] orders the Horse to have a small Watering-bit, or Masticadour put upon him. 1727 BAILEY vol. II, *Mastigadour*, a Slabbering Bit, a Snaffle of Iron.

mastigate, rare obs. form of MASTICATE.

mastigophore ('mæstɪgəfɔː(r)). *Zool.* [ad. Gr. *μαστιγοφόρος*: see MASTIGOPHOROUS.]

† 1. *Antiq.* (See *quot.* and next word.)

1658 PHILLIPS, *Mastigophore* (Greek), an Usher that with stripes makes way in a croud.

2. A protozoan belonging to the class *Mastigophora*, the members of which are provided with one or more flagella. 1890 in *Century Dict.*

† **mastigophorer**. *Obs.* -⁰ [formed as prec. + -ER¹.] (See quot. and prec. 1.)

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Mastigophorer*, a fellow worthy to be whipped; also an usher, who with whips removed the people, where there was much press.

mastigophoric (mæstɪgə'fɔrɪk), *a.* [formed as next + -IC.] = MASTIGOPHOROUS.

1816 T. L. PEACOCK *Headlong Hall* vi, He would beat his drum in Grub Street, form a mastigophoric corps of his own. 1902 WEBSTER *Suppl.*, *Mastigophoric*, . . . having a lash-like cilium; flagellate;—said of the Flagellata.

mastigophorous (mæstɪgə'fɔrəs), *a.* [f. Gr. *μαστιγόφορος* scourge-bearing (f. *μαστιγ-*, *μάστιξ* scourge + *-φόρος* bearing) + -OUS.]

1. That carries a scourge, scourge-bearing. Only in humorously pedantic use.

1812 PARR *Let. to C. Burney* 12 Dec., Wks. 1828 VII. 418 To meet all the mastigophorous subscribers would gladden my heart. 1826 SYD. SMITH *Wks.* (1859) II. 94/1 Not what this medium boy can do while his mastigophorous superior is frowning over him, but [etc.]. 1871 M. COLLINS *Mrg. & Merch.* II. v. 149 The sharp discipline of a mastigophorous schoolmaster.

2. *Zool.* Provided with flagella; belonging to the *Mastigophora*, a class of Protozoa.

1890 in *Century Dict.*, and in later Dicts.

mastigopod ('mæstɪgəpɒd), *sb.* and *a.* [ad. mod.L. *Mastigopoda* neut. pl. (lit. 'whip-footed' animals), f. Gr. *μαστιγ-*, *μάστιξ* whip + *ποδ-*, *πούς* foot.] *A. sb.* Huxley's name for a protozoan furnished with cilia or flagella. *B. adj.* Furnished with cilia or flagella, or both (*Cent. Dict.* 1890).

1875 HUXLEY in *Encycl. Brit.* II. 50/1 The myxopod . . . gives rise by division to bodies provided with long flagelliform cilia . . . which may be termed mastigopods. 1877 *Anat. Inv. Anim.* ii. 76 It will be convenient to distinguish those Protozoa . . . which are provided with cilia or flagella, as Mastigopods. 1898 SEDGWICK *Student's Textbk. Zool.* I. 29 Forms which pass through both the myxopod and mastigopod condition.

Hence **masti'gopodous** *a.* = prec. adj. 1890 in *Century Dict.*

mastigure ('mæstɪgʃʊə(r)). [ad. mod.L. *mastigura* (Fleming 1822), *mastigūr-us*, f. Gr. *μαστιγ-*, *μάστιξ* whip + *οὐρά* tail.] 'An agamoid lizard of the genus *Uromastix*' (*Cent. Dict.* 1890).

1863 WOOD *Nat. Hist.* III. 90 The Egyptian Mastigure, or Spine-footed Stello, is a native of Northern Africa.

mastik(e, mastilʒon, obs. ff. MASTIC, MASLIN².

mastika (mæ'stɪkə). Also *mastica, masticha*. [ad. mod.Gr. *μαστίχα* mastic.] = MASTIC *sb.* 6.

1926 P. M. SHAND *Bk. Wine* x. 264 Chios is also the home of the Mastic plant, whence a horrible liqueur, very popular in the Levant, called Chio-Mastica-Raki . . . is made. 1930 E. WAUGH *Labels* vi. 148 He said if one ever drank *mastika* one returned to Greece. 1966 'S. HARVESTER' *Treacherous Road* ix. 85 They were drinking *mastica*, the local brandy. 1967 A. LICHINE *Encycl. Wines* 346/2 *Mastika* (or *Masticha*), a favourite Greek aperitif, made on the island of Chios, from a brandy base with gum mastic added. 1968 L. DURRELL *Tunc* iii. 114 He poured me a glass of fiery *mastika*. 1969 *Listener* 2 Jan. 31/2 The aniseed-flavoured *mastika*. 1974 *Times* 21 Feb. 14 The guide maintained that, while Bulgarians were indeed virile, this was due more to drinking *slivovica* and *mastika* than to anything they ate.

† **mastin**. *Obs. rare.* [a. OF. *mastin*: see MASTIFF.] = MASTIFF *sb.*

1483 CAXTON *G. de la Tour* H vij, Beholde these grete dogges that men call mastyns. 1485 — *Chas. Gt.* 128 But rolland . . . came vpon the mastyn sarasyns.

masting ('mɑːstɪŋ, -æ-), *vbl. sb.*¹ [f. MAST *v.*¹ + -ING¹.]

1. The action or process of fitting with masts. 1627 CAPT. SMITH *Seaman's Gram.* xi. 54 The Masting of a Ship is much to be considered, and will . . . cause her to saile well or ill. 1794 *Rigging & Seamanship* I. 1 In masting . . . the complete height of a mast is gained by erecting one mast on the top of another. 1870 *Daily News* 3 Oct., They considered the tripod system of masting one that answered well for the support of the masts.

b. Masts collectively.

1702 C. MATHER *Magn. Chr.* i. vi. (1852) 84 All her masting seemed blown away by the board. 1757 J. H. GROSE *Voy. E. Indies* 175 The masting generally used in the country-ship, are Pohoon-masts. 1794 *Rigging & Seamanship* II. 276 Observations on the different inclinations given to the masting of ships.

2. ? The action of felling trees for masts. *U.S.* 1792 J. BELKNAP *Hist. New Hampsh.* III. 3 Persons . . . employed in surveying, masting, hunting and scouting.

3. *attrib.*, as *masting-sheers, tree; masting-house* (see quot.); *masting pine*, *Pinus Strobus* of N. America.

1855 OGILVIE *Suppl.*, *Mast-house*, **Masting-house*, a place where masts, &c., are deposited. 2. A building furnished with apparatus for fixing vessels' masts. 1755 *Genil. Mag.*

XXV. 503 A white-pine or *masting-pine, . . . seven feet eight inches diameter at the but end. 1760 W. DOUGLASS *Brit. N. Amer.* II. 53 The Pines may be subdivided into the masting, or white pine, the pitch pine, . . . and others . . . used as lumber. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, **Masting-shears*. 1893 DAHLSTROM tr. *Weisbach & Herrmann's Mech. Hoisting Mach.* vi. 252 A large masting sheers designed at the machine works at Waltjen, in Bremen. 1760 W. DOUGLASS *Brit. N. Amer.* II. 53 note, In New Hampshire . . . is much good ship timber and *masting trees.

masting ('mɑːstɪŋ, -æ-), *vbl. sb.*² *rare.* [MAST *sb.*²] The action of producing mast. In quot. *attrib.*

1760 W. DOUGLASS *Brit. N. Amer.* II. 375 The price of pork . . . depends upon the goodness of their masting years.

mastis, mastiso, see MASTIFF, MESTIZO.

|| **mastitis** (mæ'staɪtɪs). *Med.* [mod.L., f. Gr. *μαστίτις* breast + -ITIS.] Inflammation of the female breast (in man or other mammals).

1842 in *BRANDE Dict. Sci.* etc. 1875 H. C. WOOD *Therap.* (1879) 262 In mastitis . . . its local application to the breast is often very efficacious. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 911 Gangrenous mastitis in sheep. 1950 *N.Z. J. Agric.* Mar. 265/1 Milk from cows suffering from mastitis may be dangerous to public health. 1970 *Black's Vet. Dict.* (ed. 9) 531/2 When penicillin became available for veterinary use, it began to change the bacteriological picture of mastitis in our dairy herds.

mastive, *obs.* form of MASTIFF.

-**mastix** ('mæstɪks), *repr.* Gr. *μάστιξ* scourge, freq. used in the 17th c. (rarely later) in quasi-Gr. combinations formed after *Homermastix* ('*Ομηρομάστιξ*) 'scourge of Homer' (the name given to the grammarian Zoilus on account of the severity of his censure of the Homeric poems), and designating persons violently hostile to some person or class, as *Episcopomastix, Infantomastix, Puritano-mastix*, etc. Also in titles of books severely attacking some person, class, institution, etc., as *Atheomastix* [Gr. *ἄθεος* atheist] (Fotherby a1619), *Histriomastix* [L. *histrion* actor] (Prynne 1632), *Satiromastix* (Dekker 1602, attacking Ben Jonson).

1604 BP. W. BARLOW *Sum Conference* (1638) To Rdr., In one ranke whereof you may place our Hercules-Limbo-mastix. 1625 BP. MONTAGU *App. Caesar* 291 Incomparable Hooker, that Puritano-mastix, might well say [etc.]. 1651 H. L'ESTRANGE (*title*) *Smectymnuo-mastix*: or, Short Animadversions vpon Smectymnuus [etc.]. 1656 S. HOLLAND *Zara* (1719) 76 It would have puzzled'd that Female Mastix Mantuan to have limm'd this she Chymera. 1656 HEYLIN *Extraneous Vap.* 234 [St. Augustine] in condemning Infants unbaptized to the pains of Hell . . . incurred the name of Infanto-Mastix. 1660 GAUDEN *Serm. Funeral Brounig* Ep. Ded., Those unreasonable Episcopomastix, whose malice is as blind, as it is bold, against all Bishops. a1662 HEYLIN *Cypr. Anglicus* (1668) 50 Humphries . . . got the title of a Papisto Mastix. 1671 GLANVILL *Disc. M. Stubbe* 100 And when the Virtuoso-Mastix hath proved that these are not Complements [etc.]. 1818 F. HODGSON (*title*, in *Byron's Works* 1901 V. 278) *Latino-Mastix* 1818 — (*Ibid.*) *Sæculo-Mastix*, or the Lash of the Age we live in.

† **b.** As independent *sb.* *Obs. rare.*

1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* i. iv. §15. 273 Hierocles, who was the Mastix of Christianity and Champion for the gods.

mastix(e, mastizo, see MASTIC, MESTIZO.

mastless ('mɑːstlɪs, -æ-), *a.*¹ [f. MAST *sb.*¹ + -LESS.] Without a mast or masts.

1593 T. WATSON *Tears of Fancie* liii. Poems (Arb.) 205 Like a mastles shipe at seas I wander. 1624 HEYWOOD *Gunak.* v. 258 [Perseus] whom Acrisius caused with his mother to be sent to sea in a mastlesse boat. 1849 ROCK *Ch. of Fathers* II. 495 The mastless vessel . . . crept softly . . . up the stream. 1884 *Pall Mall G.* 16 Oct. 1/2 Our mastless ironclads lie like hulks on the water, incapable of motion or direction without coal.

mastless ('mɑːstlɪs, -æ-), *a.*² *rare*⁻¹. [f. MAST *sb.*² + -LESS.] Without mast, without acorns. 1700 DRYDEN *Pal. & Arcite* III. 208 A crown of mastless oak adorn'd her head.

mastlin(g(e, -yn(e, -youn, obs. ff. MASLIN.

'**mastman**. *U.S.* [MAST *sb.*¹ 1.] (See quot. 1890.)

1839 C. F. BRIGGS *Adventures Harry Franco* I. xxii. 236 All hands call him dismal Jerry, except Mike, the mast man, and he calls him Sergeant Longshanks. 1890 *Cent. Dict.*, *Mastman*, a seaman stationed at a mast in a man-of-war to keep the ropes clear and in order. 1901 A. M. KNIGHT *Mod. Seamanship* 382 Caution the mastmen to keep fast the weather sheets until the yards are down.

masto- ('mæstəʊ), used (*Anat.* and *Path.*) *a.* to represent MASTOID *sb.*, in combinations with the general sense 'pertaining jointly to the mastoid process or bone and some other part of the skull', as *masto-occipital, -parietal, -squamous*, †*-tympanic* adjs.; *b.* as combining form of Gr. *μαστός* breast, in names of diseases of the female breast, as *masto-carcinoma, -chondrosis*,

-*scirrhus* (Mayne *Expos. Lex.* 1856); also MASTODYNIA.

1855 HOLDEN *Hum. Osteol.* (1878) 114 The mastoid part of the temporal is connected to the posterior inferior angle of the parietal bone by the *masto-parietal suture. 1858 H. GRAY *Anat.* 54 The sutures at the base of the skull are . . . the petro-occipital, the *masto-occipital [etc.]. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VII. 599 There may be no local oedema over the mastoid, in fact no *masto-squamous abscess. 1890 *Century Dict.* (citing R. OWEN), **Masto-tympanic*, a bone of the skull of some reptiles, which should correspond to the opisthotic quadrate of modern nomenclature.

mastodon ('mæstədn̩). *Palæont.* [mod.L., f. Gr. *μαστος*-*ός* breast + *ὄδων-*, *ὄδους* tooth.

The word was used in Fr. form (*mastodonté*) by Cuvier in 1806 in *Ann. Mus. Hist. Nat. de Paris* VIII. 270.]

A large extinct mammal resembling the elephant, characterized by having nipple-shaped tubercles in pairs on the crowns of the molar teeth.

1813 BAKEWELL *Introd. Geol.* (1815) 430 The bones of the mastodon and mammoth are found only in the upper strata. 1842 TENNYSON *Epic* 36 Nature brings not back the Mastodon. 1851 C. CIST *Sk. Cincinnati in 1851* 187 There are five other tubs, which in the aggregate, contain as much as the great mastodon just described. 1883 *Encycl. Brit.* XV. 425/2 All known Mastodons are gigantic animals. 1936 [see BLUE-PRINT, BLUEPRINT *sb.* 1 a]. 1965 *Listener* 2 Sept. 337/2 It is high time we . . . began to inquire more coolly how we can expect this mastodon in our midst to behave.

fig. 1847 EMERSON *Repr. Men, Swedenborg*, One of the missouriisms and mastodons of literature, he is not to be measured by whole colleges of ordinary scholars.

mastodontic (mæstə'dɒntɪk), *a.* [f. prec. + -IC.] = MASTODONTIC *a.*

1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp.* xxxi. (1856) 269 Annette, nearly six feet high, received it with mastodontic grace.

mastodonsaurian (mæstədn̩'sɔːriən), *a.* [f. mod.L. *Mastodonsaur-us* (Jæger 1838, f. Gr. *μαστός* breast + *ὄδων-*, *ὄδους* tooth + *σαύρος* lizard) + -IAN.] Of or belonging to the *Mastodonsaurus*, a genus of Labyrinthodonts.

1865 LYELL *Elem. Geol.* (ed. 6) 508 Labyrinthodonts of the Mastodonsaurian type.

mastodont ('mæstədn̩t), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. mod.L. *mastodont-*, stem of MASTODON.] *A. adj.* Having teeth like a mastodon. *B. sb.* A mastodon.

1890 in *Century Dict.* 1897 *Nat. Science* Oct. 259 Large upper and lower tusks, as in the older Mastodonts.

mastodontic (mæstə'dɒntɪk), *a.* [formed as prec. + -IC.] Of or belonging to a mastodon; resembling the mastodon.

1857 H. MILLER *Test. Rocks* ii. 90 The mastodontic period is removed by two great geologic eras from the present time. 1886 *Century Mag.* XXXI. 355 Some men of large size; others of mastodontic proportions. 1895 *Athenæum* 2 Mar. 285/3 The African elephant . . . belongs, as regards its dentition, to an earlier and mastodontic type.

So **masto'dontine** *a.* = prec. (*Cent. Dict.* 1890); **masto'dontoid** *a.*, resembling the mastodon.

1842 OWEN in *Ann. Nat. Hist.* XI. 12 The . . . collector and transmitter of the Mastodontoid fossils.

mastodonton. Incorrect var. of MASTODON.

1815 J. SCOTT *Vis. Paris* (ed. 2) App. 295 Bones of . . . the American Mammoth, or Mastodonton.

|| **mastodynia** (mæstə'dɪniə). *Med.* Also -*dyny*. [mod.L., f. Gr. *μαστος*-*ός* breast + *ὄδυνη* pain.] Neuralgia of the female breast.

1802 *Med. J. J. VIII.* 493 Cases admitted. . . Mastodynia 3. 1879 KHORY *Princ. Med.* 16 Mastodynia is often due to uterine . . . irritation. 1880 WEBSTER *Suppl.*, Mastodyny.

mastoid ('mæstɔɪd), *a.* and *sb.* Chiefly *Anat.* [ad. mod.L. *mastoid-ēs*, f. Gr. *μαστός*-*ς* (woman's) breast: see -OID. Cf. F. *mastoïde*, 16th c. in Littré.]

A. adj. Shaped like a female breast.

a. Anat. **mastoid process**, a nipple-shaped, conical prominence of the temporal bone. **mastoid bone**, a bone of the skull, in fishes and reptiles, homologous with the mastoid process.

1732 MONRO *Anat. Bones* (ed. 2) 100 Into the mastoid Process the *Sterno-mastoideus* Muscle is inserted. 1841 R. E. GRANT *Compar. Anat.* 84 Anterior to the mastoid bones are the upper portions of the tympanic bones. 1878 A. HAMILTON *Nerv. Dis.* 81 Leeches being applied to both ears, and cups over the mastoid processes. 1880 GÜNTHER *Fishes* 57 The formation . . . is completed by the mastoid and parietal bones.

b. Path. **mastoid cancer**, a kind of firm carcinomatous growth, the section of which is thought to resemble the boiled udder of the cow.

1857 in DUNGLISON *Med. Lex.*

c. Lichenology. 'Teat-like'.

1873 W. A. LEIGHTON *Lichen-flora* (ed. 3).

d. gen. rare.

1877 CESNOLA *Cyprus* ii. 66 A mastoid or breast-shaped hill.

B. absol. as *sb.* = *mastoid process* or *bone*.

1842 E. WILSON *Anat. Vade M.* 24 The mastoid forms the posterior part of the bone. 1846 OWEN *Compar. Anat. Vertebr.* v. 93 The second ring of bones [of a fish's skull] . . . includes . . . the 'parietals', and the 'mastoids'. 1899 *Allbutt's*

Syst. Med. VIII. 45 The method may be supplemented by placing a pole on each mastoid for a few minutes.

b. attrib. = 'of or pertaining to the mastoid process', as in *mastoid cell, muscle*.

1800 *Phil. Trans.* XC. 9 The cavity of the tympanum, where the mastoid cells open. 1822-34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) III. 237 An excess of muscular action, particularly of the mastoid muscle. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VII. 276 The abscess was secondary to mastoid disease.

Hence **'mastoidal a.**, of or belonging to the mastoid process.

1831 R. KNOX *Cloquet's Anat.* 89 The mastoid process... limited before by the meatus auditorius externus, and behind by the mastoidal suture. 1881 *Mivart Cat* 66 This triangular tract is the mastoidal region of the temporal bone.

mastoideal (mæ'stoidiəl), *a.* [Formed as next + -AL¹.] = next.

1848 in *CRAIG*; and in later Dicts.

mastoidean (mæ'stoidi:ən), *a.* [f. mod.L. *mastoide-us* pertaining to the mastoid (f. *mastoïd-ēs* MASTOID) + -AN. Cf. F. *mastoidien*.] Of or belonging to the mastoid.

1841 OWEN in *Brit. Assoc. Rep.* (1842) 75 The mastoidean angle is not uninterruptedly united with the back part of the articular process of the tympanic... The mastoidean bone has a concavity as its descending part. 1846 BRITTAN tr. *Malgaigne's Man. Oper. Surg.* 104 The second [movement] causes [the sternomastoid muscle] to project forwards... placing its mastoidean insertion on a plane anterior.

mastoidectomy (mæstɔɪ'dektəmi). *Surg.* [f. MASTOID *a.* and *sb.* + -ECTOMY.] Any operation for the relief of inflammation of or within the mastoid process (esp. within the cavities, i.e. the mastoid cells and mastoid antrum, inside this process), as by penetrating into and cleaning out these cavities; excision of the mastoid process.

1898 *Laryngoscope* IV. 365 But the now perfected mastoidectomy, even with its tympanic communication, established under the best antiseptic measures... left more to be desired. 1909 *Practitioner* Nov. 695, I have of late reserved the operation of mastoidectomy for cases of mastoid abscess in the acute stage with local signs. 1956 *A.M.A. Arch. Otolaryngol.* LXIII. 248/1 The surgery included both mastoidectomies (endaural and postauricular approach) and fenestrations.

|| **mastoiditis** (mæstɔɪ'daɪtɪs). *Path.* [-ITIS.] Inflammation of the mastoid process.

1890 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1900 OPPENHEIM *Dis. Childh.* 618 Mastoiditis may be marked by external rupture.

mastoïdo- (mæ'stoidəu), used as combining form of MASTOID, as *mastoïdo-humeral adj.*, connecting the mastoid process with the humerus.

1864 *Quain's Anat.* (ed. 7) II. 193 Thus forming a mastoïdo-humeral muscle.

† **ma'stology.** [f. Gr. *μαστός* breast + -OLOGY.] A proposed substitute for MAMMALOGY.

1819 *Pantologia, Mastology*... We trust we shall not be accused of pedantry in coining this term. 1839 *Penny Cycl.* XIV. 352/2 *Mammalogy*, a hybrid word... Accordingly M. Desmarest has proposed the term Mastology, and M. de Blainville that of Mastozoology.

Hence **masto'logical a.** = MAMMALOGICAL; **ma'stologist** = MAMMALOGIST.

1890 in *Century Dict.*

mastopathy (mæ'stɔpəθi). [f. Gr. *μαστός* breast + *πάθος* feeling, suffering; see -PATHY. Cf. F. *mastopathie*.] Disease of the female breast.

1856 *MAYNE Expos. Lex., Mastopathia*, pain in the female breast: mastopathy.

† **mastozo'ology.** *Obs.* [ad. F. *mastozoologie*, f. Gr. *μαστός* breast + *ζῴον* animal; see -LOGY.] = MASTOLOGY.

1839 [see MASTOLOGY].

† **mastozo'otic, a.** *Obs.* [ad. F. *mastozootique*, formed as prec. with irregular suffix.] Of a geologic formation or period: Characterized by the presence of mammalia.

1839 *Penny Cycl.* XV. 93 (art. *Mendip*) Elephants, horses, ... and other animals of the 'mastozootic' æra.

mast-quat, *obs.* form of MOSTWHAT.

mastras, -es(s(e), obs. forms of MISTRESS.

mastres, -ice, -is, *var.* ff. MAISTRICE *Obs.*

mastring, *obs.* f. MASTERING, kind of lye.

mastucation, *rare obs.* form of MASTICATION.

† **mastuprate, v.** *Obs.* Etymologizing alteration of MASTURBATE *v.* So † **mastupration** = MASTURBATION; **mastuprator** = MASTURBATOR.

1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* i. iii. ii. iv. (1651) 205 Those rapes, incests, adulteries, mastuprations, [etc.]. *Ibid.* iii. ii. vi. v. (1651) 581. 1623 COCKERAM, *Mastuprate*. 1647 R. STAPYLTON *Juvenal* 88 Whilst the hid knave attends, And mastuprates, mad to be so delay'd. 1855 [see MASTURBATOR].

masturbate ('mæstɜ:bɪt), *v.* [f. L. *masturbāt-*, ppl. stem of *masturbāri*, of obscure origin: according to Brugmann for **mastiturbāri* f.

**mazdo-* (cf. Gr. *μέζα* pl.) virile member + *turba* disturbance. An old conjecture regarded the word as f. *manu-s* hand + *stuprāre* to defile; hence the etymologizing forms MANUSTUPRATION, MASTUPRATE, -ATION, used by some Eng. writers.] *intr.* To produce an orgasm by stimulation of the genitals, not by sexual intercourse; *trans.*, to cause (another person) to have an orgasm by stimulation of his or her genitals. Also *refl.* and *fig.*

1857 ACTON *Reprod. Organs* 69 note, He had masturbated himself. c 1880 H. VARLEY *Lect. Men* (1884) 30 The patients... have at last acknowledged that they still masturbated. 1934 R. CAMPBELL *Broken Record* vi. 125 A bank clerk has to masturbate his mind all day: when he comes home he has no strength to mount the muse. 1964 H. MONTGOMERY HYDE *Hist. Pornography* i. 19 He [sc. Pepys] finished the book the same evening, and we now know that it excited him to masturbate. 1966 L. COHEN *Beautiful Losers* (1970) i. 36 She wanted to see me masturbate for the last time. 1968 M. COURTENAY *Sexual Discord in Marriage* vi. 61 He... had masturbated with heterosexual fantasies. 1970 B. W. ALDISS *Hand-Reared Boy* 62 During this miserable period I masturbated myself for consolation, and Ann also did it to me. 1974 *Daily Tel.* 3 Oct. 3/1 Clients at the parlour... paid £15-plus to be masturbated by young women in various stages of undress.

Hence **mastur'batic a.**, caused by masturbation; **'masturbator**, one who practises masturbation; **mastur'batorily adv.**; **'masturbatory a.**, pertaining to masturbation.

1855 DUNGLISON *Med. Lex.*, Masturbator, Mastuprator. 1864 tr. *Casper's Handbk. Forensic Med.* (N. Syd. Soc.) III. 334 Masturbatorij pæderastia. 1868 *Index Expurgatorius of Martial* 90 Titius was a masturbator. 1874 BUCKNILL & TUKE *Psych. Med.* (ed. 3) 318 Masturbatic Insanity. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VII. 692 In masturbators there is more excess than in any other persons. *Ibid.* VIII. 149. 1924 J. RIVIERE et al. tr. *Freud's Coll. Papers* I. 100 The tendency to anxiety in masturbators. 1932 *Jrnl. Amer. Med. Assoc.* 24 Dec. 2201/2 Mechanical masturbators. 1948 A. C. KINSEY et al. *Sexual Behavior Human Male* ii. v. 170 Many pre-adolescents take a good many years to discover masturbatory techniques. 1960 *Spectator* 3 June 809 The prose background to his [sc. Swinburne's] violent, cerebral, masturbatory poetry. 1963 *Listener* 24 Jan. 163/2 To be sexually attractive was one thing, but to become a sexual fetish was another. Marilyn Monroe became a pair of lips, a walk, a set of numbers, 38-24-36. The artificiality of the unresolved tension I have described finds a parallel here in this ersatz, masturbatory sex stimulus. 1967 B. BROSS *Pleasures of Love* vii. 98 These magazines are being bought by masturbators, male ones and lesbians. 1973 S. FISHER *Female Orgasm* xii. 338 If a woman wants to escape restriction and explore the new she is particularly positive toward masturbatory gratification. 1973 M. SEYMOUR-SMITH *Guide Mod. World Lit.* 225 One senses Williams hanging masturbatorily over his nasty, midcult images of evil.

masturbation (mæstɜ:'beɪʃən). [ad. L. *masturbātiōn-em*, n. of action f. *masturbāri* to MASTURBATE.] The action or practice of masturbating; deliberate erotic self-stimulation; **mutual masturbation**, stimulation of the genitals of one person by another in order to produce an orgasm without sexual intercourse. Also *attrib.* and *fig.*

1766 A. HUME (title) *Onanism; or a Treatise upon the Disorders produced by Masturbation.* 1851 ACTON *Urin. & Generat. Organs* (ed. 2) 232. 1897 H. ELLIS *Stud. Psychol. Sex* i. 117 The sexual relationship rarely goes beyond close physical contact, or at most mutual masturbation. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 382. 1924 J. RIVIERE et al. tr. *Freud's Coll. Papers* I. 90 Neurasthenics whose potency has already been seriously diminished by masturbation. 1929 D. H. LAWRENCE *Pornogr. & Obscenity* 32 The masturbation self-enclosure produces idiots. 1948 A. C. KINSEY et al. *Sexual Behavior Human Male* iii. xiv. 497 As more usually employed, the word 'masturbation' refers to any self stimulation which is deliberate and designed to effect erotic arousal. *Ibid.* xxi. 616 Mutual masturbation between two males may be dismissed, even by certain clinicians, as not homosexual. 1949 M. MEAD *Male & Female* xiii. 271 The attempts of some child specialists to break down the masturbation taboo. 1951 R. CAMPBELL *Light on Dark Horse* xxiii. 346 The liberaloid mentality that they had acquired from reading the masturbations of... Rousseau. 1954 W. FAULKNER *Fable* (1955) 59 That sort of masturbation about the human race people call hoping. 1961 R. F. C. HULL tr. *Jung's Coll. Works* IV. 212 She had induced a number of girls of her own age to perform mutual masturbation. 1967 E. LEA in R. E. L. Masters *Sexual Self-Stimulation* 325 The Dresden Criminal Museum... houses an elaborate... masturbation machine that the user operates with a foot pedal. 1968 *Listener* 14 Mar. 350/3 It contains... many, many accounts of adventures with women, masturbation phantasies, [etc.]. 1968 M. COURTENAY *Sexual Discord in Marriage* vi. 68 He became worried about the possible harmful effects of masturbation. 1972 *Daily Tel.* 28 Nov. 17/3 Lines such as 'I like to play with my ding-a-ling' and 'Most of all with your ding-a-ling' are intended as deliberate stimulation to self and mutual masturbation. 1974 *Ibid.* 3 Oct. 3/3 For the £15 massage—with masturbation—the girls received £3 commission. *Ibid.*, He had first set up massage facilities... but clients had wanted masturbation.

Hence **mastur'bational a.**, pertaining to or caused by masturbation.

1890 in *Century Dict.*

† **'masty, a.** *Obs.* [f. MAST *sb.*² + -Y¹.]

1. Producing mast.

1575 TURBERV. *Venerie* 217 In the vineyards in the hollow mastie woods. 1592 R. D. *Hypnerotomachia* 32 Shaddowed with Greene and tender leaves of mastie Okes, Beeches [etc.]. 1611 COTGR., *Glandeux*, mastie, full of Mast. 1630 J.

TAYLOR (Water P.) *Satyre* Wks. II. 259/2 The Masty Beeche.

2. Of a swine: Fattened. (Cf. MASTED *a.* and *mestif*, MASTIFF *a.* 1.)

c 1384 CHAUCER *H. Fame* III. 687 Ye masty [Fairf. MS. maisty] swyne, ye idyll wrechys. 1530 PALSGR. 318/1 Masty fatte as swyne be, gras.

3. Burly, big-bodied; = MASTIFF *a.* 3.

1665 HOOKE *Microgr.* 164 Some few of these stout and resolute soldiers with these little engines, do often put to flight a huge masty Bear. 1687 MIEGE *Gt. Fr. Dict.* II. s.v., A masty Fellow, un gros Paisan. 1886 S.W. Linc. Gloss., Masty, very large and big: as 'They're a masty family'.

masty, *obs.* and *dial.* form of MASTIFF.

mastyc, -yck, -yk(e), *obs.* forms of MASTIC.

mastye, -yfe, -yve, *obs.* forms of MASTIFF.

† **masuel.** *Obs. rare.* In 14th c. texts *erron.* *masnel*, *mansell*. [a. OF. *massuelle*, f. *massue* club.] A mace used in battle.

13.. *Coer de L.* 351 Forth he toke a mansell. *Ibid.* 5660 Before his arsoum his ax off steel By that other syde hys masnel. 13.. *Sir Beues* 4503 Wip an vge masuel [MS. masnel] Beues a hite on þe helm.

masulium, mesure, *obs.* ff. MAUSOLEUM, MAZER.

† **masures, sb. pl.** *Obs. rare.* [a. F. *masures* sb. pl.] Ruins (of buildings); squalid and tumble-down habitations.

1623 tr. *Favine's Theat. Hon.* vi. i. 103 Out of the ruines and masures [orig. *ruines et masures*] of them, four other Moderne Citties were rebuild. 1791 J. TOWNSEND *Journ. Spain* (1792) I. 399 We...quitted the ravin, and began crossing all the masures of the country.

masurium (mæz(j)ʊəriəm). *Chem.* [mod.L. (W. Noddack et al. 1925, in *Sitzungsber. d. Preuss. Akad. d. Wissenschaften* 409), f. G. *Masur-en* name of a region in NE. Poland + -IUM.] A name proposed for the element of atomic number 43 (later named TECHNETIUM), which was claimed to have been discovered spectroscopically in certain platinum ores.

1925 *Glasgow Herald* 16 June 6 These new elements have been named by their discoverers 'Masurium', after the Masurian Lake region, and 'Rhenium', after the Rhineland. 1941 *Chem. & Industry* 11 Oct. 729/2 Japanese investigators have studied the decay curves of the chemically separated masurium fraction from molybdenum after bombardment with slow neutrons and they distinguished the two masurium isotopes 99 and 101. 1947 [see ILLINIUM]. 1962 J. H. WHITE *Inorg. Chem.* xxv. 480 Technetium... has been called masurium, and it has not yet been isolated from natural minerals.

masut, *var.* MAZUT.

masyd, -ness, *obs.* forms of MAZED, -NESS.

masyl, *obs.* form of MEASLE.

masyn-dew(e), *obs.* forms of MEASONDUE.

masynry, *obs.* form of MASONRY.

mat (mæt), *sb.*¹ Also 1 *mat* (? *matte*), *meatt*, *meatte*, (3 *pl.* *maten*), 4-6 *matte*, 6-8 *mat*. [OE. (only in glossaries) *mat*, *meatt* str. (? fem.), *meatte* wk. fem., ad. late L. *matta* (4th c.), whence It. *matta*, and the Teut. forms OHG. *matta* (MHG., mod.G. *matte*, also *dial. matze*), MDu. *matte* (Du. *mat*), Sw. *matta*, Da. *matte*. A synonymous late L. *natta* (Gregory of Tours, 6th c.), whence F. *matte* (see NAT), is commonly regarded as an altered form of *matta*, with *n* for *m* as in F. *nappe* table-cloth, from L. *mappa*.]

1. *a.* A piece of a coarse fabric formed by plaiting rushes, sedge, straw, bast, etc., intended to lie, sit, or kneel upon, or for use as a protective covering for floors, walls, plants, etc., or in packing furniture.

c 725 *Corpus Gloss.* 487 *Spiato* [for *psiato*, ψιάτω], *matte*. c 1000 *ÆLFRIC Gloss.* in Wr.-Wülcker 154/2 *Storea. uel psiata, meatta*. a 1100 *Voc. ibid.* 328/34 *Matta*, *meatte*. a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 10 Seinte Sare, & seinte Sinclitece, & monie obre swuche weopmen & wommen mid hore greate maten & hore herde heren. c 1375 *S. Austin* 1490 in Horst. *Altengl. Leg.* (1878) 87/1 In þe cirche an old monk sat, Seyinge his psauter vpon a mat. 1387 *TREvisa Higden* (Rolls) VII. 379 þe matte [L. *matta*] þat was under hym when he bad his bedes. 1392-3 *Earl Derby's Exp.* (Camden) 222 Item pro vj mattes ad cooperandum le biscewhit in galeia, vij^l. xij^s. 1462-3 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 279 In duabus mattis emp. pro aula, vij. d. 1511 *Guyllforde's Pilgr.* (Camden Soc.) 17 Jacobyns... brought vnto vs mattes for oure money, to lye vpon. 1553 *EDEN Treat. Neve Ind.* (Arb.) 18 Laying them on mattes or couerletes. 1587-8 in Swayne *Sarum Churchw. Acc.* (1896) 138 A Matt for the Clarke to kneell vpon, 6d. 1626 *BACON Sylva* §696 Fleas breed Principally of Straw or Mats, where there hath bene a little Moisture. 1666 *PEPYS Diary* 15 June, A very fine African mat, to lay upon the ground under a bed of state. 1703 *MAUNDRELL Journ. Jerus.* (1721) 128 Shaded over head with Trees, and with Mats when the Boughs fail. 1716 *SWIFT Phyllis* 15 She... on the Mat devoutly kneeling, Wou'd lift her Eyes up to the Ceiling. a 1734 *NORTH Exam.* II. v. §118 (1740) 388 The Discovery of 80 Musquets in the Lord Grey's House, that were packed in Mats. 1766 C. BEATTY *Two Months' Tour* (1768) 44 It is covered with an handsome mat, made of

rushes. 1777 G. FORSTER *Voy. round World* I. 131 They appeared to be dressed in mats. 1830 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 7) II. 632/2 Mats, swung from trees serve them [S. Amer. Indians] both as seats and hammocks. 1837 J. T. SMITH tr. *Vicat's Mortars* 96 Colonel Raucourt de Charleville recommends straw-mats to be suspended in front of the walls. 1856 DELAMER *Fl. Gard.* (1861) 34 In winter, cover with mats during frosty weather.

†b. As the name of a material: Plaited or woven rushes, straw, etc.; matting. *Obs. exc. attrib.*

1523-4 *Rec. St. Mary at Hill* (E.E.T.S.) 322 Paid for ij yerdyds of wykur matt for pe childrens fete, xvj d. 1555 W. WATREMAN *Fardle Facions* II. viii. 175 These are apparellid in matte, made of a certayne softe kinde of mere rushes. 1594-5 in Swayne *Sarum Churchw. Acc.* (1896) 143, 40 yerdes of matte for ye parishoners to kneele on the time of commvnion. a 1619 FLETCHER *Bonduca* IV. ii. I defie thee, thou mock-made man of mat. 1688-9 in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) III. 348, 461 yards of Matt. 1707 MORTIMER *Husb.* (1721) II. 259 Having... ready for your Work... Woollen-Yarn, Bass-matt, or such like to bind them withal. c 1710 CELIA FIENNES *Diary* (1888) 284 Rowles of Matt very naturall at their head and feete. 1732 POPE *Ep. Bathurst* 299 In the worst inn's worst room, with mat half-hung.

c. Applied to bast used for tying plants. Also *attrib. in mat-tie.* (Cf. *MATting vbl. sb.* 3 b.)

1824 LOUOON *Encycl. Gard.* §1514 The flat-headed... nail, used either with lists, loops of cord, or mat; and the eyed... nail, used with mat-ties. *Ibid.* 1519 When mat, bark, rush, .. or straw are used [for tying].

d. A bag made of matting, used to hold sugar, coffee, flax, etc.

1798 *Hull Advertiser* 1 Dec. 2/1, 40 mats Lexia raisins. *Ibid.* 15 Dec. 2/1, 26 mats of best Rake Liebau Flax. 1885 MRS. C. PRAEO *Head Station* (new ed.) 157 Sacks of flour and mats of ration sugar.

e. N.Z. A type of cloak or cape worn by the Maori (cf. *quot.* 1777 under sense 1 a); also used allusively to refer to the Maori way of life.

1807 J. SAVAGE *Some Acct. N.Z.* viii. 50 The dress of the natives consists in a mat finely wove of the native flax. 1832 A. EARLE *Narr. Residence N.Z.* (1966) 59 They were clothed in mats, called Ka-ka-hoos. 1840 W. DEANS *Let.* 29 Mar. in J. Deans *Pioneers of Canterbury* (1937) 23 Two New Zealanders, clad in a native mat. 1849 W. T. POWER *Sketches in N.Z.* xvii. 146 New habits are rapidly modifying the old ones... In throwing off the mat and the blanket, they also dispense with shark oil and red ochre. 1874 J. C. JOHNSTONE *Maoria* i. 16 The rough pukehi... when seen upon the men in the canoes which boarded the first vessels that visited the Island, was not inappropriately called 'a mat', and the ugly name came to be applied to any description of garment worn by the Maoris. 1905 W. B. *Where White Man Treads* 54 He is a warrior; and at any moment may cast off his mat and defend his privileges. 1947 'A. P. GASKELL' *Big Game* 92 She must have been somewhere to a Maori High School and then come back to the mat. 1970 D. M. DAVIN *Not Here, Not Now* III. vi. 197 All a man can do is go back to the mat and cry, or laugh.

f. *Bowls.* = FOOTER *sb.*¹ 4.

1892 J. BROWN *Man. Bowling* (ed. 2) 69 The mat shall be placed by the lead of the party who lost the previous head. 1910 *Encycl. Brit.* IV. 347/2 The bowler delivers his bowl with one foot on a mat or footer, made of india-rubber or cocoanut fibre, the size of which is also prescribed by rule as 24 by 16 in. 1959 *Times* 12 Aug. 4/6 Their No. 3... went to the mat. 1962 *Bowls* ('Know the Game' Series) 4 At the beginning of the first end the mat is placed lengthwise on the centre line of the rink, the back edge to be four feet from the ditch.

g. *Phr. on the mat*, orig. in army use (see *quot.* 1919); in trouble with some authority. Cf. *on the carpet* (s.v. *CARPET sb.* 1 b).

1898 *Pearson's Mag.* Oct. 372/2 The sergeant... shouts with military brevity: 'On to the mat, John Smith.' [*ante*, Close to the medical officer's desk is a thick padded carpet about a yard square.] 1917 A. G. EMPY *Over Top* 302 *On the mat*, when Tommy is hailed before his commanding officer to explain why he has broken one of the seven million King's regulations for the government of the Army. His 'explanation' never gets him anywhere unless it is on the wheel of a limber. 1919 *Athenæum* 1 Aug. 695/1 'He's on the mat' means the same [as 'He's for the high jump']; the pre-war orderly room was furnished with a piece of carpet, in the exact centre of which the accused stood. 1925 FRASER & GIBBONS *Soldier & Sailor Words* 154 *Mat, on the:* up for trial. In trouble. 1935 A. J. POLLOCK *Underworld Speaks* 92/2 *Put on the mat*, a thorough questioning, usually by the police. 1949 J. R. COLE *It was so Late* 62 Then I was on the mat again. Now it seems a wonder I kept out of trouble as long as I did. 1973 J. THOMSON *Death Cap* x. 136 Mrs Holbrook had been given the impression that she was on the mat in front of her husband's superior officer.

h. A piece of padded material, canvas, etc., used as a floor covering in gymnastics, wrestling, etc. Hence *fig.*, in *phr. to go to the mat*: to engage in a struggle or controversy; to argue.

1903 P. LONGHURST *Wrestling* 1. 5 Ordinary gymnasium mats covered with canvas or sail-cloth form the best surface for this style of wrestling. 1924 WOOHOUSE *Leave it to Psmith* i. 28, I... heard... you and Aunt Constance going to the mat about poor old Phyllis. 1937 D. ALOIS *Time at her Heels* i. 26 She just didn't have time at the moment to call him in and go to the mat with him about it. 1950 *Oxf. Jun. Encycl.* IX. 480/1 In this type of wrestling a 'fall' is gained by bringing the opponent's two shoulders simultaneously into contact with the mat. 1967 V. L. DREHMAN *Head over Heels* i. 3 Wide mats must be used for the learner in tumbling. 1970 *New Yorker* 12 Dec. 131/1 These senators felt that the President had handed them two lemons, had gone to the mat for his choices when he didn't have to.

2. a. An article (originally such as is described in sense 1, but now more usually made of other

materials) intended to be placed near a door for persons entering to wipe their shoes upon (= DOOR-MAT), or similar to those so used.

Now commonly of rectangular shape and considerable thickness; made either of some coarsely woven material (as hemp, coco-nut fibre, latterly often wire), or occasionally of perforated or corrugated indiarubber, cork, etc.

1665 HOOKE *Microgr.* 6 A very convenient substance to make Bed-matts, or Door-matts of. a 1818 MISS ROSE in *G. Rose's Diaries* (1860) II. 75 There had been a heavy mat on the floor-cloth. 1842 BROWNING *Pied Piper* 51 Only a scraping of shoes on the mat. 1848 DICKENS *Dombey* xxiii. They found that exemplary woman beating the mats on the door-steps. 1886 FENN *Master of Ceremonies* v. He paused on the mat to draw a long, catching breath.

b. A thin flat article (originally made of plaited straw (cf. sense 1), but now of leather, oilcloth, cork, plastic, etc.) to be placed under a dish, plate, or vessel in order to protect the table from heat, moisture, etc. Also applied to various other articles of similar use, e.g. a disk or square of fancy work placed on a dressing-table to support articles of the toilet, etc., or merely for ornament.

1800 M. EDGEWORTH *Parent's Assistant* (ed. 3) V. 32 These here half dozen little mats, to put under my dishes. 1852 MRS. GASKELL *Let.* Dec. (1966) 217 The little ones had worked mats, & gathered flowers &c &c for her dressing-room. 1875 in KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 1904 *Pilot* 2 Apr. 307 Muslin hangings to your looking-glass, bows on your chair-rails, mats on your tables.

3. *transf.* A thick tangled mass.

1835 URE *Philos. Manuf.* 164 To break the mats of the raw wool and to render it light. 1852 MRS. STOWE *Uncle Tom's C.* ix. 77 A very heavy mat of sandy hair. 1872 H. C. WOOD *Fresh-w. Algæ N. Amer.* (1874) 56 A number of individuals of one or more species [of *Scytonemaceæ*] are almost always associated to form on the ground little mats. 1897 *Outing* (U.S.) XXX. 219/2 The favorite haunts of the bass are about reefs, mats of weeds [etc.]. 1898 POUND & CLEMENTS *Phytogeogr. Nebraska* iii. 53 This group is composed of acaulescent or low-stemmed plants which grow aggregated into dense cushion-like mats. 1916 B. D. JACKSON *Gloss. Bot. Terms* (ed. 3) 224/1 *Mat*, a closely intertwined vegetation, with roots and rhizomes intermixed. 1930 *Forestry* IV. 70 A 'mat' of actively growing mycelium of the parasite was present in the watering flasks of many of the cultures. 1971 *Nature* 30 Apr. 599/1 At Kariba... where the lake took 4-5 yr to fill, extensive mats of *Salvinia auriculata* and *Pistia stratiotes* accumulated over much of the lake. 1972 *Science* 27 Oct. 403/1 Microbial mats occur in Yellowstone at temperatures up to about 70°C. 1973 *Nature* 4 May 12/1 The meeting concluded with a field trip to the algal mats at the north shore of the Great Salt Lake.

4. *Naut.* A thick web of rope yarn used to protect the standing rigging from the friction of other ropes.

1497 *Naval Acc. Hen. VII* (1896) 251 Grete mattes for coueryng of the seid Cordage. 1644 *MANWAYRING Seaman's Dict.*, *Matts* are broad clowtes, weaved of synnet and thrums... and are used in these plaeces: To the maine and fore-yards, at the ties, (to keep the yards from galling against the mast) [etc.]. 1769 in FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1780). 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.* 473 Where it is possible, rounding is now used instead of mats.

attrib. 1886 R. C. LESLIE *Sea-painter's Log* iii. 49 Were it not for the many chafing-battens, mat-service, and other gear often renewed upon them.

5. a. The coarse piece of sacking on which the feather-bed is laid (E.D.D.). b. A woollen bed-covering.

1702 MRS. CENTLIVRE *Beau's Duel* IV. i. I'll have no Matts, but such as lie under the Feather Beds. 1790 *Pluckley Vestry Bk.* 25 Oct. (E.D.D.) Fram matt and cords. a 1894 J. SHAW in R. Wallace *Country Schoolm.* (1899) 350 In Renfrewshire a mat meant a thick woollen covering for the bed, generally wrought into a pattern.

6. *Engineering.* A woven structure of brushwood secured by ropes and wires, used as a revetment for river banks.

1884 in KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, *Suppl.*

7. *Lace-making.* (See *quot.*)

1882 CAULFIELD & SAWARD *Dict. Needlework*, *Mat*, a lace maker's term for the close part of a design.

8. *attrib. and Comb.* a. Simple *attrib.*, as *mat-awning*, *-bag*, *-house*, *-hut*, *-lodge*, *-roof* (hence *mat-roofed adj.*), *-sail*, *-satchel*, *-screen*, *-shed*, *-skirt*, *-work*; b. *instrumental*, as *mat-clad*, *-covered adjs.*; c. *objective*, as *mat-forming*, *-maker*, *-making*, *-mender*. d. *Special comb.*: *mat-boat*, *-braid* (see *quots.*); *mat-canvas*, a dress material of a coarse texture; *mat-grass*, (a) *Nardus stricta*, (b) *Psamma arenaria*, the marram grass; *mat-man slang*, a wrestler; *mat-platting*, in *Kindergarten work*, the weaving of patterns by means of strips of coloured paper; *mat-pole* (see *quot.*); † *mat-reed*, the leaves of *Typha latifolia*; *mat-rush*, the bulrush, *Scirpus lacustris*; also = *matweed*; *matweed*, a name for various rush-like grasses (see *quot.* 1866 and cf. *mat-grass*); *mat-tree*, *-wood* [tr. F. *bois de natte*], a species of *Imbricaria* found in Mauritius; *mat-work*, (a) matting; anything resembling matting; (b) *Arch.* = NATTES (*Cent. Dict.*); (c) physical exercises performed on a mat.

1730 CAPT. W. WRIGLESWORTH *MS. Log-bk. of the 'Lyell'* 30 Aug., Received a New *Matt Awning and fixed it for the Main Deck. 1856 FAULKNER *Dict. Comm. Terms*, **Mat-bags*,

are formed of the leaves of the date and other palm trees, and are extensively used in Bombay and many parts of India for packing goods. 1884 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech. Suppl.*, **Mat boat*... a frame of ways supported on scows, on which mat for revetment is woven. 1882 CAULFIELD & SAWARD *Dict. Needlework*, **Mat-braid*, a thick worsted Braid, woven after the manner of plaiting... employed as a trimming. 1902 *Daily Chron.* 14 June 10/4 **Mat canvas* is decidedly a fashionable fabric. 1852 G. C. MUNDY *Our Antipodes* II. xiii. 386 These are the lineal successors to the tattooed, **mat clad*, cannibal old caterans. 1903 *Blackw. Mag.* Nov. 605 The cat... scrambles quickly on to the **mat-covered floor*. 1951 *Dict. Gardening* (R. Hort. Soc.) IV. 1878/1 [*Saxifraga*] Section 2. *Hirculus*. **Mat-forming plants* with undivided, deciduous, oval leaves. 1971 D. BARTRUM *Rock Gardens* vii. 162 The 'Cheddar Pink' is another very tough mat-forming plant that doesn't mind being walked upon when not in flower. 1789 J. PILKINGTON *View Derbysh.* I. 331 *Nardus stricta*, **Matgrass*... This grass is stiff and hard to the touch. 1818 LATROBE *Jrnl. Vis. S. Africa* 372 [St. Helena] A peculiar kind of grass, called mat-grass, from its spreading... over the ground in such thickness, that it forms a cover resembling thick matting. 1898 W. C. SCULLY *Between Sun & Sand* 18 (Pettman), On either side of it stood respectively, a **mat-house* and a square tent. 1882 FLOYER *Unexpl. Baluchistan* 195 We found a small village of three or four families and as many **mat-huts*. 1807 P. GASS *Jrnl.* 203 We encamped at two **mat-lodges* of the natives. 1530 PALSGR. 599/1, I knyt, as a **matte maker knytteth, je tys*. 1881 *Instr. Census Clerks* 17 *Mat maker*. 1854 THOREAU *Walden* 283 Might not the basket, stable-broom, **mat-making*, corn-parching, linen-spinning, and pottery business have thrived here? 1890 LD. LUGARO *Diary* 21 Feb. (1959) I. ii. 111 The Banga reed grows by the river here, but very poorly, and useless for building and mat-making. 1923 *N. Y. Times* 11 Feb. 1. II. 1/4 (*heading*) Navy **matmen* on top. In a finely contested wrestling match... the Naval Academy won. 1930 *Ibid.* 16 Feb. XI. 3/5 It was... the first time in four seasons that the Midshipmen have been able to take the measure of the matmen from South Bethlehem. 1942 BERRY & VAN DEN BARK *Amer. Thes. Slang* §707/2 *Matman*. 1968 *Globe & Mail Mag.* (Toronto) 17 Feb. 8/3 He became one of the best known mat men in Canada. 'Wrestling always fascinated me,' he says now. 1971 *Soviet Weekly* 8 May 14 A popular group exercise among the matmen. 1880 *Plain Hints Needlework* Gloss. 76 The rudimentary teaching of this darning is taught in the Kindergarten system, under the name of 'mat plating'. 1884 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech. Suppl.*, **Mat pole*... a pole... used in placing mats of brush for shore protection, jetties, etc. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* IV. liii. 513 The laeues are called 'Matte reede, because they make mattes therewith. 1897 *Daily News* 15 Jan. 5/3 The snake was sliding through the **mat roof*. 1895 KIPLING *Day's Work, Maltese Cat*, Some of them were in **mat-roofed* stables close to the polo-ground. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* IV. lii. 511 The fourth is called... in English, the pole Rushe, or bull Rushe, or **Mat Rushe*. 1611 COTGR., *Ionc à cabas*, the pole-rush, mat-rush, fraile-rush. 1640 [see *matweed*]. 1894 B. THOMSON *S. Sea Yarns* 80 The great **mat-sail* was spread upon the sand. 1777 G. FORSTER *Voy. round World* II. 321 Most of them were married, and carried their children in a **mat-satchel* on their backs. 1926 M. LEINSTER *Dew on Leaf* 1. iii. 41 Warehouses, **mat-sheds*, and hovels. 1939 'A. BRIDGE' *Four-Part Setting* II. 8 To sit in a mat-shed on the sand and drink cocktails. 1908 *Daily Chron.* 15 Aug. 1/6 A Maori chief... saying... he was to fasten the native **mat-skirt* about his body. 1812 tr. *De Guigne's Observ.* in *Pinkerton's Voy.* XI. 92 Among the trees of the Isle of France must be noticed... the **mat tree* [orig. *bois de natte*]. 1597 GERARDE *Herbal* I. xxviii. §2. 38 Hooded **Mat weede*. *Ibid.* §3. 39 English *Mat weede* hath a rushie roote. 1640 PARKINSON *Theatr. Bot.* XIII. xxxv. 1197 *Mat weed* or *Mat Rushes*... Our *Matweed* or *Marram*... the other of our *Sea Matweedes*. 1787 tr. *Linnaeus' Fam. Plants* I. 41 *Lygëum*. *Mat-weed*. 1866 *Treas. Bot.*, *Matweed*, *Ammophila arenaria*, also called *Sea Matweed*. Hooded *Matweed*, *Lygeum Spartum*. Small *Matweed*, *Nardus stricta*. 1793 TRAPP tr. *Rochon's Voy. Madagascar* Introd. 28 [In the Isle of France are] **mat-wood*, *tacamacca*, stinking-wood [etc.]. 1859 R. F. BURTON *Centr. Afr. in Jrnl. Geog. Soc.* XXIX. 290 A thick growth of aquatic vegetation, which forms a kind of **matwork*. 1944 *Horizon* Jan. 48 P.T. exercises... *mat work*, *traek work*.

mat (mæt), *sb.*² Also *matt*. [a. F. *mat*, subst. use of *mat*, MAT a.]

1. *Glass-painting.* A layer of colour 'matted' on the glass (see MAT v. 2 b).

1881 *Art Interchange* (N.Y.) 27 Oct. 90/3 [Painting on glass.] Laying a mat will greatly facilitate tracing... There are two kinds of mat in use, 'water mat' and 'oil mat'. 1896 H. HOLIDAY *Stained Glass* i. 23 Stipple-shading... is in common use now together with another method, consisting of a series of 'matts'.

2. a. *Gilding.* The effect of 'mat' or unburnished gold. b. *Metal-work.* A roughened, frosted, or figured groundwork.

1866 Tomlinson's *Cycl. Useful Arts* I. 757/2 (Gilding.) Parts of the gilding which are to be in dead gold, (called *mat*). 1887 C. L. HASLOPE *Reposé Work* 51 These [markings] may be arranged so as to touch one another, forming a close mat, or placed a little distance apart, as an open mat, so as to form a grounding to the picture.

3. A sheet of cardboard placed on the back of a print or drawing and then covered by a mount which forms a margin round the area of the print; also used for the mount itself. Cf. MOUNT *sb.*² 3 a. Also *attrib.*

1845 *Pract. Hints on Daguerreotype* 37 Leather Cases, with... gilt mats and glasses complete. 1886 P. FITZGERALD in *Art Jrnl.* 327/1 It is common... to set off water-colours with a broad golden mat of pasteboard. *Ibid.*, A snow-white cardboard mat. 1890 HOWELLS *Shadow of Dream* 163 Engravings with wide mats in frigid frames of black. 1909 F. WEITENKAMPF *How to appreciate Prints* xiii. 201 Sometimes mat and mount are fastened together on all four sides, forming what is known as a 'sunk mount'. 1932 — *Quest of Print* xii. 270 Some collectors place a sheet of celluloid, cellophane, or similar material... over the print and under

the mat. 1965 ZIGROSSER & GAEHDE *Guide to Collecting Orig. Prints* vii. 100 Quality of Mat Board. Only 100 percent rag-fiber mat stock is to be used. 1967 *Boston Sunday Globe* 23 Apr. B. 58/7 Sometimes prints come with a mat (white space around the art), but the framed picture is much better if the mat is made from a mat board. 1973 F. TAUBES *Painter's Dict. Materials & Methods* 149 Made, as a rule, from cardboards of various colours, mats serve in the framing of watercolours and all kinds of prints. . . The width of a mat . . . should be equal on top and at the sides but somewhat greater at the bottom, or the picture will have a tendency to 'droop'. 1974 P. HIGHSMITH *Ripley's Game* v. 50 He needed more mat paper.

4. = *matting-punch*.

1890 *Home Handicrafts* (ed. Peters) 19 (Repoussé work.) When backgrounds with patterns upon them are required, punches shaped like crescents at the point, or as circles, stars, crosses, will be required. These fancy punches. . . are technically called 'mats'. 1898 T. B. WIGLEY *Goldsm. & Jeweller* 79 Punches of various shapes, called. . . Freezer-Mat. Dead Mat. Hair Mat.

5. *attrib.*

1876 *Encycl. Brit.* V. 170/1 Matt-work is protected with one or two coats of finish-size; but burnished gold is [etc.]. 1896 H. HOLIDAY *Stained Glass* i. 24 The painter has . . . to repeat the two matt processes.

mat (mæt), *sb.*³ *Card-playing*. [Short f. MATADOR.] = MATADOR 2.

1766 [ANSTEY] *Bath Guide* Epil. 10 Madam Shuffledumdo. . . Has sold your poor Guide for two Fish and a Mat. 1861 *Maem. Mag.* Dec. 131 The three best trump cards . . . are called Matadores. . . or shortly Mats.

mat (mæt), *sb.*⁴ *dial.* [Either shortened from or cogn. with MATTOCK.] A tool for stubbing furze, ling, etc.; a mattock (E.D.D.).

mat, *sb.*⁵ Colloq. abbrev. of MATINÉE.

1914 G. ATHERTON *Perch of Devil* i. viii. 55 Although Mr. Compton won't take me to any balls, there are the movin' pictures and the mats—matinées. 1940 *Amer. Speech* XV. 204/2 Mats, matinees.

mat, *sb.*⁶ Abbrev. of MATRIX 4.

1923 M. V. ATWOOD *Country Newspaper* 20 Just a word should be added about matrices, or 'mats' as they are always called. 1937 E. J. LABARRE *Dict. Paper* 172/1 This matrix or 'mat' is then baked and used for making a metal plate for flat or roll printing. 1942 F. BROWN *Angels & Spaceships* (1955) 38 The cost of getting special Linotype mats cut would be awfully high. 1967 V. STRAUSS *Printing Industry* v. 225/2 Matrices, called mats by the industry, are intermediate elements in the production of stereotypes but they are also independent items of commerce. *Ibid.* 226/1 During mat-making an intaglio replica of the original relief material is produced. 1975 *Printing Historical Soc. Newslet.* No. 28. 3 A few large display matrices of the Caslon series (original founders' mats) are offered to PHS members.

mat (mæt), *v.*¹ [f. MAT *sb.*¹]

1. *trans.* To cover or furnish with mats or matting. *to mat up*: to cover (a plant) with matting.

1549 *Privy Council Acts* (1890) II. 269 To James Rufford for matting of the chambers at Westminster. 1576-7 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 717 For mattinge y^e com'on pue, 2s. 8d. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 24 Temples, kept cleane and matted neatly. 1664 EVELYN *Kal. Hort.* Dec. 81 Keep the Doors and Windows of your Conservatories well matted. 1672-3 *Churchw. Acc. E. Budleigh* (1894) 13 For stopping of the presentment at the Deane Ruralls Renewing for nort matting the seates. 1752 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 200 ¶ 14 He mats his stairs and covers his carpets. 1782 MISS BURNEY *Cecilia* i. xi, The three eldest. . . were hard at work with their mother in matting chair-bottoms. 1851 *Beck's Florist* Aug. 184 It will withstand the vicissitude of our climate when planted against a wall, if matted up during severe frosty weather. 1882 FLOYER *Unexpl. Baluchistan* 52 A side room . . . well and neatly built of mud, and matted with pish matting.

2. *transf.* To cover as with a mat or matting; to cover with an entangled mass.

1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* II. (1586) 80 The ground is matted, and as it were netted with the remains of the olde Rootes. 1610 W. FOLKINGHAM *Art of Survey* i. vi. 13 With what Herbage the Crust or Sword is matted, mantled and swarthed. 1627 DRAYTON *Quest of Cynthia* 76 The Banck with Daffadillies dight, with grasse like Sleauve was matted. 1747 FRANKLIN *Let. Wks.* 1887 II. 82 Take the whole together, it is well matted, and looks like a green cornfield. 1825 *Greenhouse Comp.* I. 167 If the ball is much matted with roots . . . it is a sure indication of the vigour of the plant. 1849 ROBERTSON *Serm.* Ser. i. xix. (1866) 243 A temple. . . matted with ivy. 1901 *Scotsman* 29 Oct. 9/1 Mountain chains of Oregon and Washington, matted with the towering growth of the mighty evergreen forest.

3. To form into a mat: a. to entangle or entwine (*together*) in a thick mass.

1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* II. (1586) 51 When I haue thus done, I matte it [sc. a plashed hedge] thicker and thicker euery yeere. 1626 BACON *Sylva* §746 Bats haue bene found in Ouens, and other Hollow Close Places, Matted one vpon another. 1682 H. MORE *Contin. Remark. Stories* 35 In the night, the Daughter had. . . her hair snarled and matted together in that manner, that [etc.]. 1701 GREW *Cosm. Sacr.* i. iv. §17. 19 In the Skin. . . the Fibers are Matted, as Wooll is in a Hat. 1768-74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1834) I. 594 To. . . disentangle the boughs where they had matted themselves together. 1824 W. IRVING *T. Trav.* II. 9, I sought my mother's grave: the weeds were already matted over it. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* IV. 120 Sometimes the material which mats the intestines together can be stripped off.

b. To make by interlacing, to form into a mat. 1824 LOUDON *Encycl. Gard.* §1506 Garden or bass mats are woven or matted from the bast or inner bark of. . . the lime. 1865 TYLOR *Early Hist. Man.* vii. 188 Weaving, which consists of matting twisted threads.

4. *intr.* To become entangled, to form tangled masses. Chiefly with *together*.

1742 *Lond. & Country Brew.* II. (ed. 2) 92 Malt. . . in that Time, would grow musty, or matt together. 1763 MILLS *Syst. Pract. Husb.* IV. 144 They will mat together, and rot each other. 1847 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* VIII. 169 The [wheat] plants get too forward, and do not mat on the ground. 1851 *Ibid.* XII. 1. 134 The wheat. . . began then to mat and to tiller. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 339/1 It is these proportions of the wool which interlock and mat together in the milling process. 1897 RHOSCOMYL *White Rose Arno* 217 In the face of this bluff there dripped and matted a close-grown thicket of oak and ash, hazel and holly.

mat (mæt), *v.*² [a. F. *mater*, f. *mat*: see MAT, MATE *adjs.*] *trans.* To make (colours, etc.) dull; to give a 'mat' or dull appearance to (gilding, metal, etc.); to frost (glass).

1602 *Kyd's Sp. Trag.* III. xii. H 3 b, I'de haue you paint me . . . In your oile colours matted. 1727-51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Gilding*, The work being thus far gilt, when dry, remains either to be burnished, or matted. . . To mat, is to give it a light lick in the places not burnished, with a pencil dipt in size. 1854 REINNEL *Carpenters etc. Comp.* 74 Those parts of your work which look dull from not being burnished, are now to be matted, that is, are to be made to look like dead gold. 1877 G. B. GEE *Pract. Gold-worker* 133 A design may be rendered more distinct after the pattern has been greatly brought out in relief by simply matting the ground. 1884 F. J. BRITTEN *Watch & Clockm.* 173 The Swiss silver the work first and then mat it by scratch brushing. 1898 H. MACLEAN *Photogr. Print Process* xvi. 137 Many a time a print is distinctly improved by being on the one hand matted, or, on the other, enamelled. 1900 *Cassell's Cycl. Mech.* (1902) I. 153/2 Now pour on white acid, and let it remain until the glass is matted.

b. *Glass-painting*. 'To cover (glass) with gum or other colour, smoothed over with a badger softener' (*Suffling Glass-painting*, 1902).

1885 F. MILLER *Glass-Paint.* 53 A method frequently resorted to. . . to give tone and softness to white glass is to matt each square when traced, with umber or ancient brown.

mat (mæt), *v.*³ [f. MAT *sb.*⁴] *trans.* To break up with a mattock.

1855 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* XVI. II. 319 It is a better way to mat up the hassocks and ant-hills.

mat (mæt), *v.*⁴ [f. MAT *sb.*² 3.] *trans.* To mount a print on a cardboard backing, or to provide it with a border. So 'matted *ppl.* a.; 'matting *vbl.* *sb.*

1965 ZIGROSSER & GAEHDE *Guide to Collecting Orig. Prints* vii. 100 The collector or owner who will have to rely on commercial framers to have his prints matted is cautioned to insist on the following points. *Ibid.* 104 If the matted print belongs to a study collection and is stored horizontally, hinging at the side is preferable because it makes for easier and safer handling. 1967 *Boston Sunday Globe* 23 Apr. B. 58/7 Oil paintings, on the other hand, do not take glass or matting. 1968 P. NUTTALL *Picture Framing* II. 24 Different papers can be used to surface the mounting (matting) boards before the window is cut.

mat: see MATE, MATT *a.*, MATTE, MAY *v.*¹, METE *v.*

mat (in Cinematography): see MATTE³.

-mat (mæt), *suffix*. [abbrev. of -MATIC *suffix*.] A terminal element in sbs. (usu. proprietary names) denoting a device that works automatically, as ROTISSOMAT, or a business that contains automatic or self-service equipment, as AUTOMAT, LAUNDROMAT. *orig. U.S.*

1935 [see -MATIC *suffix*]. 1951 *Amer. Speech* Oct. 166 Probably the 'Automat', a self-serving institution supplying food, gave special impetus to the extension of the suffix -mat. A 'Mail-O-Mat' is available in the Reception Section of the Pentagon building at Washington. 1971 *Amat. Photographer* 13 Jan. 78/1 (Advt.), Nikkormat FTN f2 Nikkor, £80.

Matabele (mætə'bi:lɪ). Also 9 Matabeli, Matabili. [Native name.] 1. A people of Zulu stock living in Rhodesia; also, a member of this people. Also *attrib.* or as *adj.* Cf. NDEBELE. (See also quot. 1925.)

1823 R. MOFFAT *Jrnl.* 27 May in I. Schapera *Apprenticeship at Kuruman* (1951) iv. 84 Several men from the Barolongs had just passed them on their way to Mahumapeloo to request their assistance. . . to endeavor to make the Matabeles retreat. 1835 A. SMITH *Diary* 16 June (1940) II. 75 Most of the people appeared to be the original inhabitants of the country, having a different look to the Matabeli. 1839 W. C. HARRIS *Wild Sports S. Afr.* iv. 22 The country of Moselekate, king of the Abaka Zooloos, or Matabili. *Ibid.* xiv. 111 Numerous Matabili villages. 1854 R. MOFFAT *Matabele Jrnls.* (1945) I. 319 Scarcely a child is to be seen in a real Matabele town. 1894 *Jrnl. Anthropol. Inst.* XXIII. 83 As soon as a Matabele is dead his relations tie the corpse in a blanket. 1896 F. C. SELOUS *Sunshine & Storm Rhodesia* viii. 64, I should not be at all surprised to see it stated that the rebellion was caused by the inhuman behaviour of the white men in Rhodesia, who, it will be said, were in the habit of shooting down the poor, meek, inoffensive Matabele. 1919 H. H. JOHNSTON *Compar. Study Bantu & Semi-Bantu Lang.* I. v. 798 Tebele (Sindebele). This dialect of the Matabele (Amandebele) Zulus [etc.]. 1925 A. WERNER in J. A. MacCulloch *Mythol. all Races* VII. II. vii. 246 There are various tribes of ogres having only one arm and one leg, while others. . . have not this peculiarity. The Basuto call the former class of beings 'Matabele'—probably from having come to look on their dreaded enemies, the Zulu tribe of that name, as something scarcely human. 1936 *Discovery* June 172/1 The Xulu-Xosa

(including the so-called 'Kaffirs', and the Matabele). 1967 T. O. RANGER *Revolt in S. Rhodesia* i. 38 While the Company made use of the missionaries for its own ends, employing them to obtain a favourable press for the Matabele war, Company officials themselves shared these missionary beliefs. 1972 *Police Rev.* 24 Nov. 1521/1 Cecil John Rhodes. . . began negotiating with Lobengula, king of the Matabele.

2. **Matabele ant**, a large, black, stinging ant, *Megaponera foetens*, found in Rhodesia.

1924 E. STEP *Go to Ant* xiii. 193 One of these [stink ants] is the Stink Ant proper (*Paltothyreus tarsatus*) and the other is the Matabele Ant (*Megaponera foetens*). 1932 *Discovery* July 225/2 The big black Matabele ant, *Megaponera foetens*, often marched through our camp in military formation. 1953 S. H. SKAIFE *Afr. Insect Life* xxii. 361 The Matabele ant, *Megaponera foetens*, is one of the largest and best-known members of this sub-family [sc. the Ponerinæ].

|| **matachia**. *Obs.* [? Algonquin of Canada.] (See quot. 1613.)

1609 P. E. NOVA FRANCIA II. xi. 203 [The suitor] will haue a new gowne . . . well garnished with Matachias. 1613 *PURCHAS Pilgrimage* (1614) 750 The women. . . stripped themselues naked. . . keeping on still their Matachia (which are Pater nosters [marg. Beads] and chaines, enterlaced made of the haire of the Porkespicke died of diuers colours).

matachin (mætə'ʃi:n). *Obs.* exc. *Antiq.* Forms: 6 machachina, 6-7 machachine, 7 machachina, mattachene, -in(e, (mattasin), 7-8 maccacina, 6-matachin. [a. F. *matachin* (16th c.: now *matassin*), a. Sp. *matachin* (= It. *mattacino*), conjectured to be a. Arab. *mutawajjihīn*, pr. pple. plural of *tawajjaha* to assume a mask, denominative verb from *wajh* face.]

1. A kind of sword-dancer in a fantastic costume.

1582-3 *Acc. Revels Crt.* (Shaks. Soc. 1842) 177, xxj^{ue} yards of cotten for the Matachins. 1591 HARRINGTON tr. *Ariosto* vi. lxi. 45 Monstrous of shape and of an vgly hew, Like masking Machachinas all disguised. 1622 tr. *Luna's Pursuit Lazarillo* xvi. 173 They. . . looked one vpon another as if they had bene Matachins. 1807 DOUCE *Illustr. Shaks.* II. 435 [A dance] well known in France and Italy by the name of the dance of fools, or Matachins. 1896 *Edin. Rev.* Apr. 344.

† 2. A dance performed by matachins. *Obs.* App. performed by three dancers, representing a triangular duel: see quot. a 1586, and quot. 1624 (Smith) in 3.

a 1586 SIDNEY *Arcadia* I. (1590) 74 b, Who euer sawe a matachin daunce to imitate fighting, this was a fight that did imitate the matachin: for they being but three that fought, euerie one had [two] aduersaries. 1596 HARRINGTON *Anat. Metam.* *Ajax* Lij b, Such as I haue seene in stage-playes when they daunce Machachinas. 1606 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. iv. II. *Magnif.* 873 Th' Antike, Morisko, and the Mattachine. 1612 *White Devil* L 4 b (near end), *Lod.* We haue brought you a Maske. *Fla.* A mattachine it seems, By your drawne swords. 1624 HEYWOOD *Gunaik.* v. 215 The Mattachine or sword daunce.

b. *transf.* and *fig.*

1594 *NASHE Terrors Nt. Wks.* (Grosart) III. 280 The night is for you with a blacke saunt or a mattachine. 1622 BACON *Henry VII* 36 He was taken into seruice. . . to a base office in his Kitchin; so that (in a kind of Maccacina of humane fortune) Hee turned a Broach, that had worne a Crowne. a 1625 FLETCHER *Elder Brother* v. i. But that I'me patient. . . Ide daunce a matachin with you, Should make you sweat your best blood for't. 1660 WITHER *Spec. Speculat.* 26 We may thereby perchance, Ere many Springs, compelled be to dance Another Matachin. 1677 R. CARY *Chronol.* II. i. 1. 129 Acting in a Matachin of Discord.

c. The music for a matachin dance.

1589 ♀ LYLIE *Pappe w. Hatchet* Wks. 1902 III. 413, I must tune my fiddle, and fetch some more rozen, that it maie squeake out Martins Mattachine.

3. *attrib.*, as *matachin dance, suit, war*.

1584 *Acc. Revels Crt.* (Shaks. Soc. 1842) 188, xxx^{tie} ells of sarcent for fowre mattachyne sutes. a 1586 SIDNEY *Arcadia* II. (1590) 123 One time he daunced the Mattachine daunce in armour. 1624 T. SCOTT *Belg. Souldier* 10 They deposed one another, and as it were with a Mattachene dance of disorders many times three or foure at once followed their Competitors with whole armies of revenge. 1624 CAPT. SMITH *Virginia* 177 Concluding a tripartite peace of their Matachin warre.

mataco ('mætəkəʊ). Also *matacho*, *matico* (Dicts.). [prob. S. American.] The three-banded armadillo, *Tolypeutes tricinctus*, a small species which is able to roll itself up into a ball.

1834 *Penny Cycl.* II. 353 The Mataco. . . is found in Brazil, Paraguay, and Buenos Ayres, but is nowhere very common. 1845 DARWIN *Voy. Nat.* v. (1873) 96 The apar, commonly called Mataco. 1849 *Sk. Nat. Hist.*, *Mammalia* IV. 193 The Mataco, or Bolita (little ball) as it is sometimes called.

matador ('mætədə:(r)). Also 7-9 *matadore*, 8 *matador* (e. [a. Sp. *matador*:—L. *mactātōr-em*, agent-n. f. *mactāre* (Sp. *matar*) to kill.]

1. a. In Spanish bull-fights, the man appointed to kill the bull.

1681 DRYDEN *Span. Friar* I. 10 Stranger! Cavalier. . . will you not hear me? you Moore-killer, you Matador. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) III. 772 The matador at length gives the mortal blow. 1812 BYRON *Ch. Har.* I. lxxiv, The light-limb'd Matadore. 1882 DE WINDT *Equator* 134 The bull-fighters themselves are of four grades: the espada or matador, the picadores [etc.].

b. *fig.*

1930 R. CAMPBELL *Adamastor* 8 The matador of truth, he trails his scorn Before their lowered horns and blood-shot eyes. 1944 AUDEN *For Time Being* (1945) 118 George, you old matador, Welcome back to the Army.

c. Used *attrib.* to designate garments resembling those worn by a matador. Cf. TOREADOR c.

1959 M. SHADBOLT *New Zealanders* 217 She was . . . clad in black, in tight sweater and matador slacks. 1960 *Tamarack Rev.* xiv. 137 The girls dress mostly in matador pants and bright blouses. 1962 C. ROHAN *Delinquents* 144 She used to sit on the top of the front steps, clad in her matador pants and skin-tight sweater.

2. *Card-playing.* In some card games (as *quadrille*, *ombre*, *solo*), a name applied to certain principal cards.

1674 COTTON *Compl. Gamester* (1680) 70 [Ombre.] The Matadors (or killing Cards) which are the *Spadillo*, *Mallillio*, and *Basto* are the chief Cards. 1728 SWIFT *Jrnl. Mod. Lady Wks.* 1755 III. ii. 190 Well, if I ever touch a card! Four matadores, and lose codill! 1778 C. JONES *Hoyle's Games Impr.* 99 Four Matadores in Hearts. 1876 CAPT. CRAWLEY *Card Players Man.* 194 [Quadrille.] There are three matadores—viz., *spadille*, *manille*, and *basto*.

3. *Dominos.* (See *quot.*) 1865 *Compl. Domino-Player* 14 The Matadore Game. In this game, instead of fitting the same numbers together, you are only allowed to play by placing a number at one or the other end, which added to the number there, will make seven; but those dominos which will make that number in themselves are termed *matadores*, and can be played at any stage of the hand, . . . These are the $\frac{4}{1}$, $\frac{5}{2}$, and $\frac{6}{3}$; the double blank is also a matadore, and can be played at any time. 1897 FOSTER *Compl. Hoyle* 563.

|| **matadora** (mætə'dɔːrə). [Sp.] A woman matador.

1955 *People* (Austral.) 11 Jan. 20/2 In Mexico the girls are invading the bullrings. Pretty matadoras with flashing swords and whirling red capes are taking much of the limelight. 1956 P. McCORMICK *Lady Bullfighter* i. 30 The words . . . are particularly welcome when someone substitutes the word 'matadora' for 'señorita'. 1968 C. CINTRON *Torera: Mem. Bullfighter* 11. 70 Since they barely tolerated the idea of a gringa rejoneadora, they wouldn't even consider the possibility of an American matadora. 1974 *Publishers Weekly* 24 June 54/2 The cast includes a nervous novice matador, an ace matador, . . . an aspiring gypsy matadora.

matæology (mæti:'blɒdʒi). Also 7 *mateologie*. [f. Gr. μάταιος *vain* + -λογία *discourse*: see -LOGY.] *Vain* or *unprofitable discourse*.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Mateologie* (*matæologia*) *vain enquiry*, or *over curious search into high matters and mysteries*. 1873 F. HALL *Mod. Eng.* 37 The *bead-roll* of *matæology* embodied in the extract here following.

So †*matæologian*, one who discourses vainly; †*matæological a.*, of or pertaining to 'matæology', *vain*; †*matæologue*, an *unprofitable talker*.

1653 URQUHART *Rabelais* I. xv, The *doting mateologians* of old time. 1716 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* II. 184 The *matæological forestalling* of the *Apocalyptic Chronology* of the end of time. *Ibid.* 168 Those *Sacerdotal-Secular Matæologues* of *Doway* and *Lisbon*.

†**matæotechny**. *Obs.* In 7 *matæotechnia*, *mateotechnie*, -y. [f. Gr. μάταιο-ς *vain* + τέχνη *art.*] An *unprofitable science*.

1576 NEWTON *Lemnie's Complex*. To Rdr., Such a *peevish practice*, and *unnecessary Matæotechny*. 1675 GREGORY in *Rigaud Corr. Sci. Men* (1841) II. 278, I am much mistaken if to force an equality between a *negative* and *affirmative* root be not a mere *useless matæotechnia*.

matafund ('mætəfʌnd). *Antiq. rare*⁻¹. [ad. med.L. *matafunda* = OF. *macefonde*, *machefonde*.

Southey *app.* regarded the word as f. Sp. *matar* to kill + L. *funda* *sling*.]

An ancient engine of war.

[1788 GROSE *Milit. Antiq.* II. 304 The *matafunda*; this was a *stone-throwing machine*, probably by means of a *sling*.] 1795 SOUTHEY *Jean of Arc* VIII. 163 That *murderous sling* The *matafund*.

matagasse, -gesse, var. ff. MATTAGESS *Obs.*

|| **matagouri** (mætə'gʊəri, -'gʊəri). Also *matakura*, *matagory*, -gowry. [Corruption of *Maori tumatakuru* (Morris *Austral Engl.*)] A prickly shrub of New Zealand, *Discaria toumatou*; = IRISHMAN 2. Also *attrib.*

1859 *Otago Gaz.* 22 Sept. 280 (Morris) Much of it is encumbered with *matakura scrub*. 1892 W. MCHUTCHESON *Camp Life in Fiordland* 8 (Morris) Trudging moodily along in Indian file through the *matagouri scrub* and *tussock*. 1934 *Bulletin* (Sydney) 16 May 39/1 Her [sc. an old ewe's] long wool became entangled in the thorns of a stunted *matagouri bush*. 1939 C. BRASCH in A. E. CURRIE *Cent. Treas. Otago Verse* (1949) 100 Alone on the parched rise, inhuman *matagowry* *Dry-green* and *fibrous*. 1958 *Landfall* XII. 18 My hands were thorned with the *matagauri* from pulling off the finer neck wool. 1962 J. FRAME *Edge of Alphabet* xxx. 164 He remembers his last visit up *Central*, where the *matagouri*, the 'spiked plant that does not cry' grows on the hills among the *snow-grass*. 1963 *Times* 6 Feb. p. vii/3 What were once harsh, *unlovely matagouri* flats are now green with *lucerne*.

Mata Hari ('mætə'hɑːri). [f. Malay *mata* *eye* + *hari* *day*.] The name taken by *Margaretha Gertruida Zelle* (1876–1917), used *fig.* to signify a beautiful and seductive spy; also *attrib.* and as *vb.*

1936 E. WAUGH *Waugh in Abyssinia* iii. 96 Patrick's spy . . . was soon known to the European community as *Mata Hari*. 1947 'N. BLAKE' *Minute for Murder* vii. 163 He's got it into his thick head that I'm a *mate Mata Hari*. 1948 'P. QUENTIN'

Run to Death iii. 25 Why don't you come out from behind the *Mata Hari* and tell me the truth? 1962 M. CARLETON *Dread Sunset* vii. 122, I somehow can't see *Miss Gantry* as *Jaspar's Girl Friday*, let alone a *Mata Hari*. 1963 H. SLESAR *Bridge of Lions* (1964) i. 19 'She?' *Shortlake* grinned. 'Ah. *Mata Hari* stuff.' 1970 T. LILLEY *Projects Section* xix. 257 She was beginning to look haggard; the strain of *Mata-Hariing* was sure to tell. 1973 'A. HALL' *Tango Briefing* xiv. 183 You wouldn't have to frisk this *pint-sized Mata Hari*: you could see she was armed half a mile away.

|| **matai** ('matai), *sb.*¹ *Maori* name for a New Zealand coniferous tree, *Podocarpus spicata*; the Black Pine of Otago. Also, the wood of this tree.

1835 W. YATE *Acc. N. Zealand* (ed. 2) 50 *Matai* (*Taxus Matai*), a plant with a small yew-tree leaf, a strong smell, and a rough bark. 1875 *Offic. Handbk. N. Zealand* 40 *Valuable woods*. . . *matai* (or black pine) [etc.].

|| **matai** (matai), *sb.*² [Samoan.] In a Samoan extended family, the person who is chosen to succeed to a chief's or orator's title and honoured as the head of the household.

1928 M. MEAD *Coming of Age in Samoa* (1929) iv. 40 The *matai* exercises nominal and usually real authority over every individual under his protection, even over his father and mother. 1934 F. M. KEESING *Mod. Samoa* i. 30 In general the *matais*, or titled men, . . . engage mostly in ceremonial activities while the work as the white man views it is done by the rest of the community. 1956 F. M. & M. M. KEESING *Elite Communication in Samoa* ii. 17 The community is made up of a series of households of 'extended family' or 'multiple family' type, each under the authority of a 'head' or 'matai'. 1974 *Sunday Advocate-News* (Barbados) 16 Dec. 21/2 The *matais* usually deal out justice to law breakers in the Samoan spirit of 'forgive and forget' before the matter ever reaches the ears of the authorities. 1974 *Encycl. Brit. Macropædia* XVI. 205/2 Within the villages, close kinship ties have traditionally bound individuals into a sternly collectivist society. Elected family leaders called *matai* (titled chiefs or orators) form village or district councils to administer group affairs.

matakura, variant of MATAGOURI.

matalassé, variant of MATELASSÉ.

malalent, variant of MALTALENT *Obs.*

matalle, obs. form of METAL.

|| **matamata** (mætə'mætə). [? S. American; used as zoological Latin in 1822 by Merrem in *Isis* 690.] A South American turtle, *Chelys fimbriata*.

1840 *Cuvier's Anim. Kingd.* 272 The *Matamata* (*Testudo fimbria*, Gm.). 1876 *Beneden's Anim. Parasites* 58 The *Matamata*, a turtle living in the brackish water of Guiana.

matamoro, **matamorre**, var. ff. MATTAMORE.

|| **matapi** ('mætəpi). Also *matapee*. [Arawak.] A pliable basket used in Guyana for expressing the poisonous juice from the root of the cassava or manioc.

1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade*. 1899 RODWAY *Guiana Wilds* 117 The *matapee* for pressing out the poisonous juice.

matapo, var. MATIPO.

Matara, var. MATURA.

matata ('matata). N.Z. [Maori.] = *fern-bird* (FERN *sb.*¹ 2 b).

1835 W. YATE *Acc. N.Z.* (ed. 2) ii. 60 *Matata*—A small dusky-coloured bird, with a white and brown spotted breast. 1863 A. S. ATKINSON *Jrnl.* 29 Sept. in *Richmond-Atkinson Papers* (1960) II. 64 The *korimakos* in the bush and the larks and *matatas* in the open about us. 1882 [see *fern-bird* (FERN *sb.*¹ 2 b)]. 1966 R. A. FALLA et al. *Field Guide to Birds N.Z.* 205 *Fernbird*. *Bowdleria punctata*. Other names: *Matata*, *Tataki Thrush*.

Matawila, var. METAWILEH.

match (mætʃ), *sb.*¹ Forms: 1 *gemæcca*, (*gemæcce*), *gemæcca*, *mæcca*, 2 *imæcca*, *mæcche*, 3 *meche*, 3–4 *mecche*, 3–5 *macche*, (4 *machche*), 4–5 *mach*, (5 *mehche*, *metche*), 5–6 *mache*, *matche*, 6– *match*. [OE. *gemæcca*, *gemæcca* (for the formation see *Bülbring Ae. Elementarbuch* §177):—O'Veut. type **gamakjon-*, related to **gamakon-*, OE. *gemaca*, MAKE *sb.*¹ In branch II the word inherited from OE. seems to have coalesced with a new formation from MATCH *v.*¹]

I. One of an associated pair.

†1. A husband or wife, a mate, consort, a lover. Also said of animals. *Obs.*

a831 *Charter of Oswulf* 1 in Sweet *O.E. Texts* 443 Ic *oswulf aldormonn . . . ond beornðryð min gemæcca sellað* [etc.]. 971 *Blickl. Hom.* 23 *Twegen turturan gemæccan*. c1000 ÆLFRIC *Saints' Lives* (1900) II. 340 His *mæcca* *min modor*. c1000 *Ags. Gosp. Matt.* i. 20 *Nelle þu ondredan marian pine gemæccæan to onfonne*. II. . . *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 537/12 *Coniunx*, *imæcca*. c1160 *Hatton Gosp. Matt.* i. 24 þa aras *ioseph . . . & he on-feng hys mæccen*. c1200 ORMIN 290 *Zakarissæ macche Elysabæp*. c1220 *Bestiary* 716 *Vre Sowle atre kirke dure ches hire crist to meche, he is ure soule spuse*. 13. . . *E.E. Allit. P. B.* 695 *Vch male mas his mach a man as hym-seluen*. a1400–50 *Alexander* 831 *Philip . . . with a fest huge Had wed him anoþer wyfe . . . [Alexander says to him:] Now þou mas þe slike a mangery & macchis changis*. 1558 *Knox First Blast* (Arb.) 40 But what maketh this for *Mary* and her *mathe Phillippe?*

a1569 KINGESMYLL *Godly Advise* (1580) 31 *Suche quarrelles as the unequal matches laie one in the others disse*. 1631 WEEVER *Anc. Funeral Mon.* 853 This *Heroicall Progenie of the Howards* and their *Matches*. 1658 PHILLIPS, *Match*, A Term in Hunting, when a Wolf desires copulation, he is said to go to his match or to his mate.

†2. One's equal in age, rank, station, etc.; one's fellow, companion. *Obs.*

c975 *Rushw. Gosp. Matt.* xi. 16 *zelic is cnehtum . . . þæm þe clipende to heora gemæccum* [Vulg. *coequalibus*] *cweþað* [etc.]. 13. . . *E.E. Allit. P. B.* 124 *Vch mon with his mach made hym at ese*. c1440 *Promp. Parv.* 331/1 *Mehche*, . . . *par*, *compar*. 1533 *MORE Answ. Poysoned Bk.* Wks. 1035/1 *If . . . there shoulde neither fellowship of their matches, nor feare of any such as are after the worldly compt accounted for theyr betters, any thing let or withstand them . . . to [etc.].* 1547–64 BAULDWIN *Mor. Philos.* (Palfr.) 166 *Marry thy match*. 1553 *WILSON Rhet.* 64 *A proude disdainfull manne . . . that . . . thinketh hymself . . . ouer good to haue a mathe or felowe in this life*. 1571 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xxvii. 66 *Be thair exemple lerne experience, Ane forene mache or maister to admitt*.

3. †a. An opponent, antagonist, rival. *Obs.*

c1400 *Laud Troy Bk.* 9236 *Eche man rides vnto his mache*. c1400 *Rowland & O.* 809 *There es no mache un-to mee, And that me lykes ille*. 1513 *DOUGLAS Æneis* v. vii. 27 *Ane vthir mache to hym was socht and sperit*. 1525 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* II. xxiv. 62 *Euery man with his mathe*. 1565 *COOPER Thesaurus, Gladiatores committere*, to sette matches of swoorde players together. c1570 *Marr. Wit & Sci.* III. i, *Your mathe is monstrous to behoulde and full of might*. 1593 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. VI.* v. ii. 10 *Match to match I haue encountred him*.

b. A person (occasionally a number of persons, a thing) that is able to contend or compete with another as an equal. In phrases to *find*, *meet one's match*; (to be, *prove oneself*) a *match for*. Also *more than a match for*: able to overcome or defeat. †Rarely of two persons, *to be matches*: to be equal in prowess.

c1300 *Celestin* 488 in *Anglia* I. 79 *Amonges vs [sc. the devils] shalto drecche: So longe hastou ben oure mecche, Day and zere*. c1305 *Miracle of St. James* 48 in *E.E.P.* (1862) 59pe *schrewe fond his mache po*. c1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 13563 *þat wel coupe feighte, he fond his mecche*. a1450 *Le Morie Arthur* 1607 *Neuyr yit er my mache I founde*. 1470–85 *MALORY Arthur* x. viii. 426, *I gyue you leue to goo where ye lyst. Gramercy said kyng Mark For ye & I be not matches*. a1568 *Knt. of Curtesy* 352 (Ritson) *His mache coulde he no where finde*. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* i. ii III. x. (1676) 66/1 *Hannibal . . . met with his match, and was subdued at last*. 1645 BP. HALL *Remedy Discontents* 75 *Men that are not able matches to their passions*. 1712 *ADDISON Spect.* No. 297 ¶6 *The Hero in the Paradise Lost is unsuccessful, and by no means a Match for his Enemies*. 1762 *GOLDSM. Cit. W.* vii. 1 *I fancy myself at present . . . more than a match for all that can happen*. 1833 HT. MARTINEAU *Loom & Luger* i. iv. 58 *If the rival manufactures are a match for each other, let them fight it out*. 1849 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* v. I. 601 *His followers . . . were no match for regular soldiers*. 1871 *KINGSLEY Lett.* (1878) II. 362 *The honourable man who will pay his debts is no match for the dis-honourable man who will not*. 1874 *GREEN Short Hist.* vii. §1. 347 *So long as Henry supported him, . . . he [T. Cromwell] was more than a match . . . for his foes*.

4. A person or thing that equals another in some quality.

1470–85 *MALORY Arthur* II. v. 81 *Of his strengthe and hardnesse I knowe not his mathe luyunge*. 1586 A. DAY *Eng. Secretary* 1. (1625) 37 *The match or like of him therein, was seldome or neuer in those daies any where found*. 1632 *LITHGOW Trav.* x. 499, *I neuer found their matches amongst the best people of forrane Nations*. 1866 MRS. GASKELL *Wives & Dau.* I. xxi. 235, *I don't believe there is his match anywhere for goodness*. 1888 *Daily News* 26 Sept. 6/1 *Where . . . is there the match of this imperishable tale of the relief of Lucknow?*

5. A person or thing that exactly corresponds to or resembles another, or that forms an exact pair with another.

c1530 in *Gutch Coll. Cur.* II. 284 *Oone Potte new made unto a mathe*. 1551 *RECORDE Pathw. Knowl.* II. iv. *When two lines are drawn from the ends of anie one line, and meet in anie pointe, it is not possible to draw two other lines of like lengthe ech to his match that shal begin at the same pointes, and [etc.].* 1583 *FULKE Defence* xiv. 381 *Your eies were not matches, or else they were daseled with a mist of malice, when you [etc.].* a1616 *BEAUM. & FL. Wit without M.* II. ii, *A maide content with one Coach and two horses, not falling out because they are not matches*. 1626 *BACON Sylva* §393 *Try them [Waters] in Seuerall Bottles, or Open Vessells, Matches in euery Thing else*. 1674 *MOXON Tutor Astron.* II. (ed. 3) 84 *You might by . . . looking through any Star on the Globe see its Match in Heaven*. 1808 *PIKE Sources Mississ.* III. (1810) App. 22 *Extraordinary matches for carriages have sold at 400 dollars per pair*. 1818 J. PALMER *Jrnl. Trav.* 129 *You've got two nice creatures, they are rght elegant matches*. 1893 *STEVENSON Catriona* 5 *Ragged gillies, such as I had seen the matches of by the dozen in my Highland journey*.

II. The action of matching.

†6. a. A matching of adversaries against each other; a contest viewed with regard to the equality or inequality of the parties. *Obs.*

? a1400 *Morte Arth.* 4071 *This was a mache vn-mete*. c1400 *Destr. Troy* 1324 *Vnmete was the Macche at þe mene tyme*. 1599 *DRAYTON Idea, 'Truce, gentle Love'*. *Bad* is the match where neither party wone. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* II. ii. 493 *Vnequall match, Pyrrhus at Priam driues, in Rage strikes wide*. 1603 *DRAYTON Bar. Wars* II. xxii. 31 *Ferrer his Taberd . . . well knowne in many a warlike match before*. 1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* IV. v. 46 *It were no match, your naile against his horne*. 1628 *HOBBS Thucyd.* (1822) 98 *A profitable garland in their matches of valour*.

†b. *man of match*: ? a champion. *Obs.*

1640 *HABINGTON Q. Arragon* II. i. C2 b, *Seest thou that man of match* *Though small in stature, mighty he's in soule*.

7. A contest or competitive trial of skill in some sport, exercise, or operation, e.g. in archery, cricket, football, ploughing, etc., in which two or more persons or bodies of persons are matched against each other; an engagement or arrangement for such a contest. Also applied to a contest in which animals are made to compete in a trial of speed, fighting power, or the like.

In modern sporting language a 'match' is ordinarily understood to mean a formally regulated contest between two permanent bodies (as two cricket or football clubs, two counties), or (as in billiards) between two recognized experts in a game.

1545 ASCHAM *Toxoph.* (Arb.) 91 To make matches to assemble archers together, to contende who shall shoote best, and winne the game, encrease the use of shotyng wonderfully amonges men. 1567 HARMAN *Caveat* (1869) 46 Where he harde...xl pence gaged vpon a matche of wrestling. 1595 SHAKS. *John* III. i. 336 Assured losse, before the match be plaid. 1611 COTGR., *Partie*, ... a match, or set, at game. 1651 CLEVELAND *Poems* 44 [He] leaves it a drawn match. 1676 LADY CHAWORTH in *12th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 32 They have made four matches to be run at Newmarket. 1700 *Post Boy* 30 Mar. 2/1 A Match at Cricket, of 10 Gentlemen on each side, will be Play'd. 1711 BUDGELL *Spect.* No. 161 ¶ 3 A Foot-ball Match. 1747 *Gen. Advertiser* 4 July, Mr. Richard Newland... with two of his Brothers, and two others... having advertised that they would play a Match at Cricket... against Five of any Parish of England [etc.]. 1812 *Sporting Mag.* XXXIX. 107 [Coursing] All matches to be entered in the match book. 1847 MRS. GORE *Castles in Air* xxxiii. (1857) 326 A match was skated upon the lake. 1882 PEBODY *Eng. Journalism* xxi. 159 He speaks to his constituents... at a ploughing match.

†8. A suitable conjunction or pairing. Also, *above one's match*: above one's level. *Obs.*

1423 JAS. I *Kings* Q. cix, It is no mach, of thyne vnworthynesse To hir hie birth, estate, and beautee bryght. 1542 UDALL *Erasm.* *Apoph.* 225 To the entente that wee may after a sorte make soome lykely matche of Roomains with the Grekes, we shall [etc.]. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) VII. 55 If I found any of them above my match.

9. *concr.* A (more or less) well-matched or accordant pair; two persons, things, or sets each the counterpart of the other.

1542 UDALL *Erasm.* *Apoph.* 333 Plutarchus... compareth them two together as a veray good matche and wel coupled. 1807 PIKE *Sources Mississ.* (1810) 105 Discovered one of my sleigh dogs was missing...; this was no little mortification, as it broke the match, whose important services I had already experienced. 1838 DICKENS *Nich. Nick.* xxii, If they were a little better match—... I mean if they were a little more of a size.

10. a. A matrimonial compact or alliance; esp. one viewed as more or less advantageous with regard to wealth, rank, or social position. *to make a match*: to bring about a marriage by influence or contrivance.

1575-85 ABP. SANDYS *Serm.* xvi. 288 The common sort of men, in making their matches this way, haue chiefly two outward vntoward respects. 1599 SHAKS. *Much Ado* II. i. 315 His grace hath made the match. 1676 LADY CHAWORTH in *12th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 28 Twas a match of his friends and not his owne making. 1751 JOHNSON *Ramblers* No. 182 ¶ 4 Whose hope is to raise themselves by a wealthy match. 1793 MARQ. BUCKINGHAM in *14th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* 390 The match which is settled between Sir W. Young and Miss Talbot. 1838 DICKENS *Nich. Nick.* xlvii, Matches are made in Heaven, they say. 1866 G. MACDONALD *Ann Q. Neighb.* v. (1878) 59 It seems to me a very good match for her. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* vii. § 4. 378 It was by a match with Henry Stuart that Mary determined to unite the forces of Catholicism.

†b. A matrimonial alliance as represented heraldically. *Obs.*

1628 COKE *On Litt.* Pref., A tomb with his statue upon it together with his own match and the matches of some of his ancestors. 1640 YORKE (*title*) The Union of Honour. Containing the Armes, Matches And Issues of the Kings, Dukes, Marquesses and Earles of England. 1686 PLOT *Staffordsh.* 298 The Windows illustrated with the Armes and matches of the Chetwynds in painted glass.

†c. The action of marrying; relationship by marriage. *by match*: in consequence of a marriage.

1574 J. DEE in *Lett Lit. Men* (Camden) 39 In direct line, branche, collateral, or match. 1605 CAMDEN *Rem., Epit.* 35 Who in these 2. funerall verses, contained her princely parentage, match, and issue. c. 1630 RISON *Dun. Surv. Devon* § 53 (1810) 58 By match, it came to Tremenet. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* III. iii. § 6 He possessed fair lands in Anjou and Maine; by Match in right of Queen Elianor his Wife.

d. *concr.* A person viewed with regard to his or her eligibility (esp. on grounds of fortune or rank) as a partner in marriage.

1586 A. DAY *Eng. Secretary* I. (1625) 125 We will finde out a better match wherewith to delight thee. 1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* III. iv. 77 She is no match for you. 1625 MASSINGER *New Way* IV. i, A maid well qualified, and the richest match Our north part can make boast of. 1688 PENTON *Guardian's Instr.* (1807) 25 When I had provided an agreeable Match, his Comrades... taught him to rail at Matrimony. 1710 SWIFT *Jrnl. to Stella* 20 Oct., Lord Ashburnham, the best match now in England. 1774 H. WALPOLE *Lett. to Mann* 28 Mar., He, the first match in England. 1809 MALKIN *Gil Blas* I. xi. ¶ 1 He left me so little property, that I was a bad match. 1866 G. MACDONALD *Ann. Q. Neighb.* xxvii. (1878) 472 He's a very good match in point of property and family too. 1879 G. MEREDITH *Egoist* xxxv, He's the great match of the county.

†11. An agreement, an appointment; a compact, bargain. *it is a match* (or elliptically, *a match!*): said in concluding an agreement or a wager; = 'Agreed', 'Done'. *Obs.*

1569 T. PRESTON *Cambises* 250 (Manly) A match ye shall make straight with me. 1586 J. HOOKER *Hist. Irel. in Holinshed* II. 37/2 These things came not thus to passe, as it were by a set match, but [etc.]. 1596 SHAKS. *Tam. Shr.* v. ii. 74 A match, 'tis done. a 1628 PRESTON *New Covt.* (1634) 217 If a man be holy but by halves, that makes not the match, it makes not the agreement between the Lord and us. 1655 WALTON *Angler* I. iv. (1661) 74 A match, good Master, lets go to that house. 1706-7 FARQUHAR *Beaux Strat.* I. i, A Match!

III. The state of being matched.

12. *Electr.* An equality of impedance between two coupled devices (cf. MATCH v. 1 5 d).

1931 *Proc. IRE* XIX. 725 By introducing capacitative elements, ... a match can be obtained. 1952 D. D. KING *Measurement at Centimeter Wavelength* II. 51 No assurance of match exists without prior knowledge of the impedance to be matched. 1962 SIMPSON & RICHARDS *Physical Princ. Junction Transistors* v. 89 The condition of conjugate match can be obtained quite readily when tuned transformer coupling is used as in many radio-frequency applications.

IV. 13. *attrib. and Comb.*: (sense 10) † *match-broker*, *-marring*, † *-monger*; *match ball*, a ball of the quality and dimensions specified by the laws of the game; also, in lawn tennis, a ball that may decide a match; *match-book*, (a) in horse racing, ? the book in which a list of the dates of matches or races is kept; (b) *Cricket* (see quot. 1934); *match-card* *Cricket* (see quot. 1934) (= *score-card* (a)); *match-fit a.*, in good physical condition for a match; also *transf.*; hence *match-fitness*; *match-game*, a game (esp. of chess) forming part of a 'match'; also U.S. = sense 7; † *match-horse*, a horse entered for running in a match or race; *match-play*, the play in a match (sense 7); also in *Golf*, play in which the score is reckoned by counting the holes gained on each side; so *match-player*, *match-playing* vbl. sb.; *match-point*, (a) the state of a game when one side or player needs only one point to win the match; also, the point itself; (b) in *Bridge*, a unit used in scoring in tournament play; so *match-pointed* ppl. a.; *match race*, a race run as a competition; *match-rifle*, a rifle used in firing competitions; *match-rifling* *Gun-making*, a method of rifling guns to adapt them for long-range shooting in matches; *match-winner*, one who, by his skill, makes a major contribution to the winning of a match; hence *match-winning* ppl. a. Also MATCH-MAKER², -MAKING vbl. sb.²

1849 in 'Bat' *Cricketer's Manual* (Advt.), Dark's and Duke's *Match Balls. 1895 KIPLING *Day's Work* (1898) 344 In the black jersey... of the First Fifteen, the new match-ball under his arm. 1927 *Daily Express* 5 July 2/1 They... retrieved two successive match balls in the third set. 1928 *Daily Tel.* 26 June 11/7 On the tenth game, the American had three match balls. The first time he smashed out of court. 1934 W. J. LEWIS *Lang. Cricket* 8 A match ball is one of superior quality for match-play, of the size and weight specified in the Laws. 1961 *Amer. Speech* XXXVI. 44 With a lob Fraser lifted the deciding matchball out of bounds. 1966 M. BRADY *Lawn Tennis Encycl.* 129 Match Balls. The following championships were won after the winner was match point down. 1812 *Match book [see 7]. 1845 W. DENISON *Cricketer's Compan.* p. iv, The Compiler feels it necessary to offer his thanks to the Presidents and Secretaries... for... allowing him to make extracts from their *match-books. 1900 W. A. BETTESWORTH *Walkers of Southgate* II. vii. 253 In the [Harrow] Sixth Form match-book Mr. Tremlett's score... is given as follows. 1934 W. J. LEWIS *Lang. Cricket* 161 *Match book*, a book containing the scores or tabulated records of the matches played by a club or an eleven. 1654 WHITLOCK *Zootomia* 204 What Consultations, what Embassies, and a whole Council-board of Banes-Wrights, or *Match-brokers, must go to the knitting of a Princes Love-Knot. 1901 H. BLEACKLEY *Tales of Stumps* iv. 96 *Match-cards with the 'order of going in' had been printed and eagerly purchased by the spectators. 1908 *Westm. Gaz.* 20 Oct. 11/2 The Jam Sahib of Nawanagar, who, however his name may be printed on the match-cards, will always be known to the cricket-loving public. 1934 W. J. LEWIS *Lang. Cricket* 162 *Match card*, a card giving the names of the players in the order of going in to bat, and a summary of the score up to the time of issue. 1960 V. JENKINS *Lions Down Under* xii. 179 Terry Davies, Tony O'Reilly and Jeff Butterfield... were still far from *match-fit. 1962 *Times* 1 Aug. 3/1 J. G. Willcox... is still not match-fit. 1967 *Listener* 24 Aug. 241/2 It took me about three months of being back in the theatre to feel match fit. 1960 V. JENKINS *Lions Down Under* xvi. 251 He... failed to reach *match-fitness in time. 1961 *Times* 1 July 3/1 It was more than the flesh and blood of a man below physical and match-fitness could stand. 1871 G. R. CUTTING *Student Life at Amherst Coll.* 113 Base ball had hardly been introduced, when certain enthusiastic students conceived the idea of a 'match game' with Williams College. 1888 *Pall Mall G.* 2 July 5/2 A champion chess player will often lose a match game to a far inferior opponent. 1607 MARKHAM *Caval.* III. (1617) 79 These Tryers... ought to ride by the *match-horses all the day long. 1890 *Athenæum* 28 June 828/2 There are four or five young people, and two old widowers do the matchmaking and the *matchmarring. 1681 RYCAUT *tr. Gracian's Critick* 250 He demanded a handsome Wife, which they sold him at the Price of an Aching-head, and the *Match-monger assured him, that [etc.]. 1886 *Pall Mall G.* 2 Aug. 3/2 There has been a revival of some of the old sporting gambits which had for long fallen into disfavour for *match play. 1893 *Baily's Mag.* Oct. 279/1 The championships are played on different principles, the amateur being by holes or 'match' play, and the open by strokes. 1920 W. T. TILDEN *Art Lawn Tennis* 67 Match play, where both men are in the same class as tennis players,

resolves itself into a battle of wits and nerve. 1894 *Westm. Gaz.* 5 Apr. 2/1 Steinitz is the first *match-player living. 1909 E. H. MILES *Lessons Lawn Tennis* (ed. 3) 50 The ideal match player. *Ibid.*, Hints on *Match-playing. 1921 A. W. MYERS *20 Yrs. Lawn Tennis* 48 In the end he won the match, Dixon, after lazily reaching *match point some eight or nine times, ... retiring at two sets all. 1928 *Daily Express* 22 June 1/6 The British doubles team held match point twice in the fourth set with Eames serving. 1936 E. CULBERTSON *Contract Bridge Complete* xxxiv. 371 In duplicate Contract with match-point scoring, the unit of play is not a game or a rubber, but an individual deal. 1940 *Ibid.* (ed. 2) xxxiv. 369 Top-score (7 match-points) went to the North-South pair that fulfilled a six-spade contract. 1955 *Times* 6 July 8/5 The British [bridge] team continued to disappoint... although they beat Finland to-day by 53 match points. 1965 *Listener* 30 Dec. 1091/1 Except at match-point scoring. It can be argued that at this method of scoring One No Trump is almost certain to give East-West a very good score. 1969 *New Yorker* 14 June 61/1 Pasarell can drive Graebner out of his mind, because he sometimes waits until Graebner has him at or near match point. 1973 *Country Life* 13 Dec. 2048/1 This was a good match-point result, for many pairs reached Six Diamonds. 1958 *Listener* 30 Oct. 709/2 *Match-pointed Pairs. Game All. Dealer West. 1974 *Guardian* 25 Mar. 24/7 Match-pointed pairs events require an entirely different approach from team competitions. 1804 M. CUTLER in W. P. & J. P. Cutler *Life & Corr. M. Cutler* (1888) II. 172 It was a *match race of two two-year-old colts for \$1,000. 1854 W. G. SIMMS *Mellichampe* xviii. 157 If by... a match-race on foot with an Indian runner, I could do the creature a service, I could go to work cheerfully. 1874 B. F. TAYLOR *World on Wheels* 105 The train... ran a match race with a train on the Michigan Central, and reached Chicago twenty-five minutes ahead. 1948 *Chicago Daily News* 1 Nov. 13/3 He whipped Sir Barton, a 4-year-old, in a memorable match race. 1955 *Amer. Speech* XXX. 22 The term match or match race in common acceptance encompasses any specially arranged two-horse race. R. [Rules of the N.Y. State Racing Commission] 159, however, applies the term to such a race only when the track management has added 'no money or other prize'. 1961 F. C. AVIS *Sportsman's Gloss.* 166/2 *Match Race Conditions*, those normally applied to a cycle race, and affecting the number of competitors; their positions; the start, etc. 1881 GREENER *Gun* 159 The recoil with a 10 lb. *match-rifle is inconsiderable. *Ibid.* 146 The Metford *match-rifling is very expensive to produce. 1908 *Westm. Gaz.* 21 Aug. 3/1 If you... should encounter as keen a *match-winner as yourself [at golf]. 1964 J. MERCER *Great Ones* x. 69 At Wembley nothing happened to upset matters. Reg Lewis was undoubtedly our match-winner. 1908 *Westm. Gaz.* 21 Aug. 3/1 And if you, *match-winning disciple, find yourself placed in this delicate position [etc.]. 1909 *Ibid.* 12 June 16/1 In the indefatigable Mr. Brearley they have a match-winning bowler on fast wickets. 1958 *Times* 20 Sept. 2/6 Without Wardle they have no match-winning spinner. 1960 V. JENKINS *Lions Down Under* xii. 173 The accepted New Zealand pattern for match-winning rugby. 1972 G. ROSS *Hist. Cricket* i. 16 Mynn was the greatest match-winning cricketer the game produced before W. G. Grace.

match (mætʃ), sb.² Also 4 macche, 4-6 matche, 5 mec(c)he, 6-7 mache, 7 metch, 6- match. [a. OF. *mesche*, *meiche* (mod. F. *mèche*) = Pr. *mecca*, *mecha*, Catal. *metxa*, Sp., Pg. *mecha*, It. *miccia*—vulgar L. types **micca*, **miccia*.

The ulterior etymology is obscure. Some have attempted to connect the word with Gr. *μύξα*, L. *myxa* mucus of the nose, nostril, nozzle of a lamp, in med. L. *lamp-wick*: and with L. *mucus* mucus of the nose, whence It. *mocollo* (:—L. **muculus*) snuff of a candle.]

†1. The wick of a candle or lamp. *Obs.*

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. xvii. 213 As thow seest some tyme... a torche. The blase there-of yblowe out set brenneth the weyke, With-oute leye or lyste that the macche brenneth. 1398 TREvisa *Barth. De P.R.* xvii. clx. (1495) 708 Matches for candelles. 1422 *tr. Secreta Secret.*, *Priv. Priv.* 237 Yf the mecche be ouer depe y-sette in the oyle, hit shall anone be y-queynte. 1450-1530 *Myrr. our Ladye* 113 The fatnesse of oyle may not burne tyl a weyke or matche be put therto. c. 1475 *Pict. Voc.* in Wr-Wülcker 754/20 *Hic lichinus*, meche. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* IV. lii. 510 Pith the whiche... serueth for Matches to burne in lampes. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 161 Of the grapes which this Palma Christi, or Ricinus doth carie, there be made excellent weiks or matches for lamps and candelles. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* VI. xii. 335 Nor will it [the smoke of sulphur] easily light a candle, untill... the flame approacheth the match.

2. a. An instrument consisting of a wick, cord, or rope of hemp, tow, cotton, etc., so prepared that when lighted at the end it is not easily extinguished, and continues to burn at a uniform rate; used for firing cannon or other fire-arms, and for igniting a train of gunpowder. Also in *Mining* (see quot. 1851). † *to cock a match*: see COCK v. 2 1.

The SLOW-MATCH now consists of loosely-twisted hempen cord steeped in a solution of saltpetre and lime-water, and burns at the rate of one yard in three hours. The QUICK-MATCH is a cotton wick, impregnated with saltpetre, or coated with gum and mealed gunpowder.

1549 *Privy Council Acts* (1890) II. 348 Matches, vje weight. 1573-4 in W. H. Turner *Select. Rec. Oxford* (1880) 356 Item, for a mache...jd. 1605 *His Maiesties Speech*, etc. G 4 And thereafter searching the fellow [Guido Fawkes],... found three matches... ready vpon him. 1653 H. COGAN *tr. Pinto's Trav.* xxii. 81 Tied four and four, and five and five together with the matches of their muskets. 1657 *North's Plutarch, Add. Lives* 72 It was a Morian slave that strangled him [Atabalipa] with a match. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) VIII. 123 A musket, or musquet, is a fire-arm... formerly fired by the application of a lighted match. 1828-40 TYTLER *Hist. Scot.* (1864) III. 237 They... laid a train, which was connected with a 'lunt', or slow match. 1851 GREENWELL *Coal-trade Terms Northumb.* & *Durh.* 36 *Match*.—A small piece of candle end, or greased twine or tape... used to ignite the gunpowder in blasting. 1863 KINGLAKE *Crimea* (1876) I.

xiv. 240 The other was the man standing by with a lighted match and determined to touch the fuse.

fig. 1602 MARSTON *Ant. & Mel.* II. Wks. 1856 I. 19 The match of furie is lighted, fastned to the linstock or rage.

b. The material of which matches consist; cord, etc., prepared for ignition.

1572 *Nottingham Rec.* IV. 143 Gunpowder and matche that was had at the Watch on Mydsomer Evyn. 1598 BARRET *Theor. Warres* III. i. 34 Three or four yards of match, in scuerall peeces hanging at his girdle. 1633 T. STAFFORD *Pac. Hib.* I. vii. (1821) 97 Five Lasts more of powder, with Match and Lead. 1700 S. L. tr. *Fryke's Voy. E. Ind.* 47 The outward Coat of the Nutt is good to make Match. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) VIII. 195/2 When there is any apprehension of danger, his [i.e. a gunner's] field-staff is armed with match. 1866 BRANDE & COX *Dict. Sci., Lit., & Art* s.v., Before the invention of locks, small arms were fired by means of match.

3. a. An article of domestic use, consisting of a piece of cord, cloth, paper, wood, etc., dipped in melted sulphur, so as to be readily ignited by the use of a tinder-box, and serving to light a candle or lamp, or to set fire to fuel. *Obs. exc. Hist.*

1530 PALSGR. 243/2 Matche to lyght a candell, alumette. 1589 R. HARVEY *Pl. Perc.* (1590) 20 When the steale and the flint be knocke together, a man may light his match by the sparkle. 1608 MIDDLETON *Fam. Love* v. i. 37 To light their matches at my tinder. 1695 CONGREVE *Love for L.* II. i. What a world of fire and candle, matches and tinder-boxes did you purchase! 1710 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4677/4 There were found about them... several Fir-Matches dip'd in Brimstone. a 1776 R. JAMES *Diss. Fevers* (1778) 84 There are many ways of lighting a candle, by a piece of paper, by charcoal, by pitch-coal or by a brimstone match. a 1822 SHELLEY *Hymn Merc.* xviii, Mercury first found out for human weal Tinder box, matches, fire-irons, flint and steel. 1880 J. NICHOLSON *Folk Speech E. Yorks.* 18 The present paraffin match has quite superseded the old brimstone match, made of a splinter of wood about six inches long, and dipped at both ends.

b. A similar article used for fumigation.

1703 *Art & Myst. Vintners* 23 French and Rhenish Wines are... commonly preserved by the Match. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* s.v. *Matching*, Melt brimstone... dip into it slips of coarse linnen cloth... Take one of these matches, set one end of it on fire, and put it into the bung-hole of a cask. 1839 *URE Dict. Arts* 1303 It is useful to counteract the... tendency to acidity, by burning a sulphur match in the casks. 1853 *Ibid.* II. 125 To make writing-paper matches, which burn with a bright flame and diffuse an agreeable odour, moisten each side of the paper with tincture of benzoin [etc.]. 1872 T. HARDY *Greenwood Tree* IV. ii, Curious objects about a foot long, in the form of Latin crosses (made of lath and brown paper dipped in brimstone—called matches by bee-fanciers).

†c. A small torch used for giving light. *Obs.*

c 1595 CAPT. WYATT *R. Dudley's Voy. W. Ind.* (Hakl. Soc.) 25 The which [flies] make resemblance as if they were so manie light matches. 1615 G. SANDYS *Trav.* 118 Hanging out kindled matches to terrifie the theuees. 1638 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (ed. 2) 14 Fire or a lighted matche only scaring them [sc. lions].

4. a. A short slender piece of wood, wax taper, or other material, tipped with some chemical composition which bursts into flame when rubbed on a rough or specially prepared surface (or, as in the earlier contrivances, when brought into contact with some chemical reagent). Now the ordinary means of producing fire. *to strike a match*: to ignite a match by friction (the verb is taken over from the earlier phrase *to strike a light*). Cf. LUCIFER 3.

paraffin match, one having the splints dipped in paraffin to facilitate ignition of the wood. *safety match*, one which can be ignited only by 'striking' on the box.

1831 T. P. JONES *New Conv. Chem.* xxiv. 245 These matches, after being covered with sulphur, are dipped into a mixture of chlorate of potassa, sugar, and sulphur, made into a paste with gum water. They are then dried, and when touched with sulphuric acid, instantaneously inflame. 1832 *Newton's Lond. Jyrl. Conj. Ser.* I. 258 [An] apparatus for producing instantaneous light, on the principle of the match and bottle has just been imported from Paris. 1845 BROWNING *Meeting at Night* 10 The quick sharp scratch And blue spurt of a lighted match. 1870 DICKENS *E. Drood* xii, [He] puts a match or two in his pocket. 1889 *Paraffin match*: see 3. 1903 *Longm. Mag.* July 252 He struck a match on his thole-pin.

b. Phr. (*to shatter*) into matches: into splinters.

1898 *Times* 10 Jan. 13/3 Captain Norie... whose left arm was shattered into matches by a bullet.

5. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *match-point*, *-seller*, *-selling*; *matchbook*, a 'book' containing (safety) matches; †*match-bottle*, a phial containing phosphorus, for igniting sulphur matches; *match-box*, †(a) *Mil.* a metal tube, pierced full of holes, for a soldier to carry his lighted match in; (b) a box to contain matches; (c) *slang* a very small house; also *attrib.*, esp. in phrases *match-box skirt* (see quot. 1968), *match-box toy*, a toy small enough to fit into a match-box; *match-box bean*, the hard seed of the Queensland Bean, *Entada scandens*, of which match-boxes are made (Morris *Austral Eng.*); *match-boy*, a boy who sells matches; †*match-cock* (in a matchlock) = *cock sb.*¹ 13 a; †*match-cord*, rope, or a piece of rope, prepared as a slow-match; *match-girl*, a girl who sells matches; *match-head*, the piece of some chemical composition with which a match (sense 4) is tipped; *match-holder*, a receptacle

for a supply of matches; *match-line* = *match-cord*; *match-machine*, a machine for making matches; *match-man*, (a) a man who fires the match of a gun; (b) a man who sells matches; *match-paper*, touch-paper; *match-paste*, the paste used for making the heads of matches; *match-pipe*, a pipe used to contain a lighted match for a matchlock; *match-pot*, a small vessel for holding matches; *match-safe U.S.*, a box to contain matches for use (Knight *Dict. Mech.* 1875); *match-splint* = *match-stick*; *match-staff*, a staff with a slot in the upper end and a spike in the lower, used on shipboard to hold a slow-match (*Cent. Dict.*); *match-stand*, a stand for holding matches; *match-stick*, (a) the wood of a match (cf. *match-wood*); (b) *slang*, a nickname for a thin person; (c) *attrib.*, esp. designating simple drawings in short straight lines; *match-thread*, the thread used as match for firing guns, etc.; *match-tub*, in ships-of-war, a tub having a cover perforated with holes, in which slow-matches were hung ready for use with the lighted end downwards (Ogilvie *Suppl.* 1855); *matchwood*, †(a) touchwood; (b) wood suitable for match-sticks; (c) in phrase (*to break etc.*) into *matchwood*, into minute splinters.

1951 C. ARMSTRONG *Black-Eyed Stranger* (1952) iv. 31 The old *match-books in the gutter. 1966 H. WAUGH *Pure Poison* (1967) xxiii. 140 The counter... boasted a ledger... a postcard rack and a basket of matchbooks advertising the motel. 1968 MRS. L. B. JOHNSON *White House Diary* 7 Feb. (1970) 628 One table asked me for my autograph and I wrote it for them on White House matchbooks. 1839 *URE Dict. Arts* 954 Phosphoric *match-bottles. 1786 GROSE *Anc. Armour & Weapons* 65 The musqueteer should also have a little tin tube... big enough to admit a match, and pierced full of little holes, that he may not be discovered by his match...; this was the origin of the *match-boxes, till lately worn by our grenadiers. 1866 LOWELL *Wks.* (1890) II. 93 Mr. Carlyle is for calling down fire from heaven whenever he cannot readily lay his hand on the match-box. 1887 *Pall Mall G.* 9 Nov. 2/1 Twopence-halfpenny per gross is paid for matchbox-making. 1905 *Pearson's Mag.* July 103/2 Few fingers are too old and few too tiny to help the match-box maker. 1920 JOYCE *Let.* 29 Sept. (1957) I. 148 Got notice to quit this match-box and am... looking for a flat. 1946 A. J. CRUSE (title) Match-box labels of the world. 1962 *Harper's Bazaar* Oct. 134/2 A matchbox skirt. A flipover belt ties on the hips. 1964 *New Statesman* 10 Apr. 579/1 *Lesney Products* (matchbox toys) has reported an accelerated increase in exports, turnover and profits. 1968 J. IRONSIDE *Fashion Alphabet* 45 *Match-box*, a skirt given a squared box-like look by outside stitched seams back and front, introduced by Dior. 1969 E. H. PINTO *Treen* 211/1 A large range of German 'matchbox' wooden toys was made at that time [1930]. 1819 *Sporting Mag.* V. 122 Society of the present day, from the nobleman to the *match-boy. 1643 *Plymouth Col. Rec.* (1855) II. 65 A muskett, either firelock or *matchcock. 1644 NYE *Gunnery* I. 38 The Gunner is always, when leasure will permit, to choose good *Matchcords. 1852 MME. DE CHATELAIN tr. *Andersen's Tales* 301 The Little *Match-Girl. 1898 *Westm. Gaz.* 17 Sept. 4/3 To Mr. Rosenthal belongs the credit of finding a paste for *match-heads which is not poisonous. 1884 *Harper's Mag.* Dec. 134/2 A porcelain *match holder half full of matches. 1824 MEYRICK *Anc. Armour* III. 77 The soldier is made to carry the *match-line lighted at both ends. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 1410/1 Young's *match-machine cuts the splints from a block or bolt of wood [etc.]. 1815 BOWLES *Missionary* VII. 128 Last rolled the heavy guns, a sable tier, By Indians drawn, with *matchmen in the rear. 1904 T. WRIGHT in *Daily Chron.* 23 June 3/2 The match-man, with his bundles of great sulphur-tipped matches, whom 'you could smell a mile off'. 1883 *Encycl. Brit.* XV. 625/1 Instead of tinder, *match-paper or touch-paper... and amadou or German tinder... were often used. 1898 *Westm. Gaz.* 19 July 10/1 The Belgian Government has voted a sum of £2,000... to anyone who can compound a marketable *match-paste without the aid of yellow phosphorus. 1799 G. SMITH *Laboratory* I. 41 The *match pipes, the most preferable of which are either iron, lead, or wood... should be... filled with slow charges. 1929 W. FAULKNER *Sartoris* v. 351 The thick cables along the veranda eaves would be budding into small lilac *match-points. 1856 J. C. ROBINSON *Inventory of Objects Mus. Ornamental Art* 37 Wedgwood Match-pot... Pair of *Match-pots. 1882 *Hamilton Palace Collection Catal.* No. 600 A two-handled Chinese Vase and Cover, of rock crystal, with a matchpot at the side. 1884 *Harper's Mag.* Sept. 581/2 Takes out a cigar and looks in *match-safe. 1832 MISS MITFORD *Village Ser.* V. 7 Some poor wretch, beggar or *match-seller. 1891 C. JAMES *Rom. Rigmarole* 67, I... tried my hand at *match-selling in the East-end. 1880 M. P. BALE *Woodworking Machinery* xxviii. 252 Machines for cutting *match splints. 1873 *Young Englishwoman* July 357/2 This *match-stand is made of pasteboard, covered with velvet. 1909 *Chambers's Jyrl.* Aug. 506/1 One lot tells us of '4 silver-mounted match-stands... and a quantity of imitation jewellery'. 1791 J. LEARNOT *Poems* 24 The deil made *match-sticks o' his bains. 1901 *Wide World Mag.* VI. 449/2, I saw the vagrant telegraph-posts trailing along the horizon like a row of match-sticks. 1959 I. & P. OPIE *Lore & Lang. Schoolch.* ix. 169 Thin people inspire almost as many names and jokes as fat people... match-stick (sometimes abbreviated to 'matchy'), needles, [etc.]. 1959 HALAS & MANVELL *Technique Film Animation* 14 In France, Emile Cohl began to make his little white match-stick figures jump about against a black background as early as 1908. 1963 *Times* 22 May 3/3 One man mastered it, little Harmer, of the matchstick legs and the cool footballer's brain. 1966 *Guardian* 22 Apr. 6/5 Matchstick men—taught by adults, copied by infants—can be death to child art. 1967 J. WAINWRIGHT *Worms must Wait* i. 5 They were wasted, emaciated men... They were match-stick men... They were men who should have died, but who refused to die. 1799 G. SMITH *Laboratory* I. 40 Put in the *match-thread

and stir it about, till it has drawn in all the matter. 1597 GERARDE *Herbal* Table Eng. Names, *Matchwoode, that is Touchwoode. 1838 *Civ. Engineer* I. 396/1 We wish we could see a series of experiments made upon a more enlarged scale than upon these bits of match wood. 1861 *Ann. Reg.* 21 Most of the ships that struck were broken up into matchwood. 1887 *Lady* 20 Jan. 38/3 The huts tumbled into matchwood.

match (mætʃ), *a.* [From the predicative and appositive uses of MATCH *sb.*¹]

1. That matches; corresponding. *Obs. exc. techn.* in certain special collocations (usually hyphenated), in most of which *match-* may be interpreted as an attrib. use of the stem of MATCH *v.*¹: *match dissolve* [cf. DISSOLVE *v.* 7 b] *Cinemat.* (see quots. 1959, 1970); also *matched dissolve*; *match-gearing*, 'two cog-wheels of equal diameter geared together' (Knight *Dict. Mech.* 1875); *match-hook*, 'a double hook or pair of hooks in which one portion forms a mousing for the other' (*ibid.*); *match-joint*, the part by which two corresponding sections of a structure are joined; *matchmark* (see quots.); *match-plane*, either of two planes used in grooving and tonguing boards, one plane being used to form the groove, and the other to form the tongue; *match-plate* (*Founding*), 'a plate upon the opposite sides of which the halves of a pattern are placed correspondingly, to facilitate the operation of molding' (Knight 1875); †*match-term Math.*, one of a pair of corresponding terms in a proportion; *match-wheel*, 'a cog-wheel adapted to mesh into or work with another' (Knight 1875). Also MATCH-BOARD.

1483 CAXTON *Cato E viij b*, Thou oughtest to forbere and to fauour in tyme and place hym whyche thou knowest not matche ne lyke to the. 1551 RECORDE *Pathw. Knowl.* II. i, The whole triangles be of one greatnes, and euery angle in the one equal to his matche angle in the other. 1551 — *Cast. Knowl.* (1556) 207 That arke of the Equinoctiall is equal with his matche arke in the Zodiacke. 1600 T. HILL *Arithm.* II. viii. 119 b, Wherefore each couple of them which so agree and match together in like sirname or quality are... properly to be called matchterms...; for in such cases the one couple are the antecedents and the other couple are the consequents. *Ibid.* 128 b, I see... that 2½ ells... is the third number... and that ¼ of an ell being the matche terme thereof is the first. 1683 MOXON *Mech. Exerc., Printing* x. ¶ 9 Two Match half-Joynts fastned on the Frame of the Tympan. *Ibid.* xxiv. ¶ 7 The Frisket must be Cut: which to perform, the Press-man fits the Match-Joynts of the Frisket into the Match-Joynts of the Tympan, and pins them in with the Frisket-pins. 1833 LOUDON *Encycl. Cottage Archit.* § 297 The edge of one board grooved, and the adjoining board tongued, with a pair of planes fitting into each other, called match planes. 1881 YOUNG *Every Man his own Mechanic* § 395 Match planes are so called because the width of the projection left by one plane matches or tallies exactly with the width or groove cut by the other. 1918 WEBSTER *Add., Match-mark*... a mark placed on the contiguous separable parts of any device to aid in the proper reassembling of any of those parts. 1953 K. REISZ *Technique Film Editing* II. xi. 172 When diagrams are used, it is most important to make exactly clear what they refer to... This is accomplished most simply by the matched dissolve. 1959 W. S. SHARPS *Dict. Cinematogr.* 110/1 *Match dissolve*, the overlapping of two shots so that, because of the identical positions of their subjects, only one person or object appears to be seen about the point of overlap. 1962 *Gloss. Terms Glass Industry* (B.S.I.) 41 *Match mark*, a line or seam on glassware formed at the join of two mould parts. 1970 W. WAGER *Sledgehammer* (1971) ix. 39 Match dissolve. That's a film term for a standard motion-picture transition, say, from the face of a clock in a police chief's office to the face of another clock in the senator's bedroom.

2. *Comb.*: *match-lined a.*, lined with match-board; *match-lining* = MATCH-BOARDING.

1865 *Price List of Joinery* 17 Extra for ½ in. match-lined back [of a cupboard]. *Ibid.* 19 The back lined with ½ match lining.

match (mætʃ), *v.*¹ Forms: 4 *match*, *macche*, 6 *matche*, 6- *match*. [f. MATCH *sb.*¹]

1. *a. trans.* To join in marriage (chiefly used with some reference to the fitness or unfitness of the conjunction); to procure a 'match' or matrimonial alliance for (e.g. a son or daughter); to connect (a family) by marriage. Also *rarely*, †to couple, mate (animals). *Const. to* (†*unto*), *with*.

1390 GOWER *Conf.* II. 308 Sche was euele mached And fer from alle loves kinde. 1513 MORE in *Grafton Chron.* (1568) II. 762 Whose blood... was full vnmeete to be matched with hys. 1530 PALSGR. 633/2, I matche the male and the female together of any kynde... And you can matche this bitche you shall have pretye whelpes. 1586 J. HOOKER *Hist. Irel. in Holinshed* II. 137/2 They were... by waie of mariages matched and combined with honourable and great houses. 1591 SHAKS. *Two Gent.* III. i. 62, I have sought To match my friend Sir Thurio, to my daughter. 1612 DAVIES *Why Ireland*, etc. (1747) 218 Whose sole daughter then was matcht to William de Valencia. 1667 MILTON *P.L.* XI. 681 Those ill-mated Marriages... Where good with bad were matcht. 1680 EVELYN *Diary* 6 Sept., He match'd his eldest son to Mrs. Trollop. 1703 J. TIPPER in *Let. Lit. Men* (Camden) 305, I am heartily glad your dear Sister is so happily match'd to Mr. Stevens. 1731 FIELDING *Grub St. Op.* I. ii, Now I rely on you to match them up to one another. 1754 FOOTE *Knights* II. Wks. 1799 I. 85 Tim has fallen in love with a young woman... and 'tis partly to

prevent bad consequences, that I am . . . so hasty to match him. **1842** TENNYSON *Ulysses* 3 An idle king . . . Match'd with an aged wife. **1849** MARRYAT *Valerie* xi. II. 140 Try if you can match her with a Duke. **1878** SIMPSON *Sch. Shaks.* I. 25 Henry II. proposed to match him with some great heiress. † **b. refl. Obs.**

1362 LANGL. *P. Pl. A.* x. 193 Bote maydens and maydens maccheth ou ysamme [**1377** B. ix. 173 macche 3ow togideres]. **1581** PETTIE *Guazzo's Civ. Conv.* II. (1586) 89 Povertie bringeth . . . that he is sometime driven to match himselfe in marriage with some woman of base parentage.

c. intr. for refl. To ally oneself in marriage. **Const. with.** Now rare exc. *dial.* † to match into (a family); to become connected by marriage with. † Also rarely of animals: To pair.

1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 670 Not to be vnworthy to matche in matrimonie, with the greatest Prince of the worlde. **1586** B. YOUNG *Guazzo's Civ. Conv.* IV. 226 b, It is (saide Lord Iohn) a greate grieffe of the minde, and heart breaking, to match with a foolish woman. **1599** SHAKS. *Much Ado* II. i. 68 Truly I hold it a sinne to match in my kinred. **1611** COTGR., *S'Apparier*, to couple, or match; as birds doe in the Spring. **1620** GATAKER *Marriage Praier* 8 They shall neuer haue my blessing . . . if they match without my consent. **1647** SPRIGGE *Anglia Rediv.* I. ii. 8 He matched into a most noble and martial family. **1680** DRYDEN *Span. Fryar* IV. ii. 63 Let Tygers match with Hinds, and Wolves with Sheep. **1766** GOLDSM. *Vic. W.* III. If he had birth and fortune to entitle him to match into such a family as ours. **1820** HAZLITT *Lect. Dram. Lit.* 348 A young woman . . . who would not think of matching with a fellow of low birth. **1844** MAIDMENT *Spottiswoode Misc.* I. 5 This marks rather that the Spotwoods have matched with the Gordons.

† **2. a. trans.** To associate, join in companionship or co-operation (persons or things); to put together so as to form a pair or set with (another person or thing). *Obs.* (Cf. sense 5.)

c 1470 *Gol. & Gaw.* 1159 Quhen thai war machit at mete, the mare and the myn. **1534** MORE *Comf. agst. Trib.* II. Wks. 1209/1 When god hath by suche chance sent hym to me, and there once matched me with him, I reckon my selfe surely charged with him, tyl [etc.]. **1575-85** ABP. SANDYS *Serm.* III. 47 Matching alwaies with iustice mercie. **1588** SHAKS. *L.L.L.* II. i. 49 A sharp wit match'd with too blunt a Will. **1599** — *Much Ado* II. i. 111 God match me with a good dauncer. **1599** H. HOLLAND *Wks. R. Greenham* I Some busie themselves in Church-discipline, and are slender sighted in their priue corruptions: . . . but it is good to match both together. **1605** BACON *Adv. Learn.* I. vii. §6 [Adrian] having his [Christ's] picture in his gallerie matched with Apollonius. **1645** USSHER *Body Div.* (1647) 68 It was matched with many infirmitates and passions.

† **b. refl.** To make an agreement with. *Obs.*

13. . E.E. Allit. P. C. 99 Maches hym with þe maryneres, makes her paye, For to wowe hym in-to tarce.

3. a. To encounter as an adversary. Also (now always), to encounter with equal power, prove a match for.

13. . Gaw. & Gr. Knt. 282 Here is no mon me to mach. **c 1400** *Destr. Troy* 7042 Manly he macchit hom with his mayn strokes. **c 1440** *York Myst.* xxx. 199 Oure meyne with myght At mydnyght hym mached. **1470-85** MALORY *Arthur* x. viii. 426 Ye are not able to matche a good knyght. **1587** HARRISON *England* II. iii. (1877) I. 73 The townesmen of both [Oxford and Cambridge] are glad when they may match and annoie the students. **1590** SHAKS. *Mids. N.* III. ii. 305 You perhaps may thinke, Because she is something lower then my selfe, That I can match her. **1642** ROGERS *Naaman* 39 Tell me, if God had not matched thee, who could? **1666** DRYDEN *Ann. Mirab.* 190 Sharp remembrance on the English part And shame of being matched by such a foe Rouse conscious virtue up in every heart. **1856** FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* (1858) I. ii. 173 No knight in England could match him in the tournament except the Duke of Suffolk.

† **b. intr.** To meet in combat, to fight (with). *Obs.*

a 1400-50 *Alexander* 3607 To mache with sike a multitude of men & of bestis. **c 1400** *Destr. Troy* 9678 Thus macchit pose men till the merke night. **c 1470** HENRY *Wallace* v. 42 Quhen xl macht [u.r. matchit] agayne thre hundyr men. **1559-66** *Wodrow Soc. Misc.* (1844) 69 The Congregation and the Frenchmen were often assembled, and were neare matching. **1567** MAPLET *Gr. Forest* 86 The Falcon is a bird of haughtie stomacke matching with birdes a greate deale bigger and mightier then him selfe. **1595** SHAKS. *John* II. i. 330 Strength matcht with strength, and power confronted power.

4. trans. To array or place in opposition or conflict with; to 'pit' (a person or thing) against another. Chiefly *refl.* and *pass.* *Occas. const.* † **to, †on.**

? **a 1400** *Morte Arth.* 1533 pay hafe bene machede to daye with mene þe marche. **c 1400** *Destr. Troy* 8288 He macchit hym to Menelay. **15. . Scottish Fielde** 197 On who was thou mached? **1523** LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* (1812) I. cxxx. 158 He is hardly matched, wherfore he hathe nede of your ayde. **1578** Chr. *Prayers* 118 b, The sinfulness that we haue receaved from our first Parents, hath matched the rebellious flesh against . . . the mind. **1667** MILTON *P.L.* VI. 631 Eternal might To match with their inventions they presum'd So easie. **1781** COWPER *Retirement* 580 The estate his sires had owned in ancient years Was quickly distanced, matched against a peer's. **1840** DE QUINCEY *Style* I. Wks. 1862 X. 161 What if a man should match such a bauble against the Pantheon? **1855** KINGSLEY *Heroes* v. ii. (1868) 156 Let them match their song against mine. **1903** *Expositor* Aug. 113 They had to match themselves against the wily Greek or Syrian trader.

5. a. To pair or assort (persons or things) with a view to fitness or equality; to arrange in a suitable or equal pair or set; to provide with an adversary or competitor of equal power. Often in *passive* with *adv.*, as *to be well, ill matched.*

1530 PALSGR. 633/2, I matche one with a felowe, I set one to another that be equal of power and strength. **1590** SHAKS. *Mids. N.* IV. i. 120 My hounds are bred out of the Spartan kinde, . . . Slow in pursuit, but match'd in mouth like bels. **a 1645** A. STAFFORD *Fem. Glory* (1869) p. xcix, Never Prince and Church-man were better matcht then these two. **1696** R. H. *Sch. Recreat.* 146 Match your Cock carefully. **1741** MIDDLETON *Cicero* II. x. 392 Cicero all the while, like a master of Gladiators, matching us and ordering the Combat. **1842** MISS MITFORD in *L'Estrange Life* (1870) III. ix. 142 In point of wearisome insipidity Sir Robert and Lord John are well matched one against the other. **1859** DARWIN *Orig. Spec.* I. (1873) 25 The savages in South Africa match their draught cattle by colour. **1874** SAYCE *Compar. Philol.* v. 181 Compatibility of existence on the part of two races depends upon their being more or less nearly matched in culture. **1883** FROUDE *Short Stud.* IV. I. iii. 27 The two great antagonists . . . were more fairly matched than Becket perhaps expected to find them.

b. To proportion, make to correspond to or with.

1680 EARL ROSCOM. *Horace's Art Poetry* 4 Let Poets match their Subject to their strength. **1708** ROWE *Roy. Convert* III. i. 29 Mine [sc. my hopes] have been still Match'd with my Birth. **1861** WHITTIER *Our River* 71 To match our spirits to our day And make a joy of duty. **a 1888** M. ARNOLD *Thekla's Answ.* v, God doth match His gifts to man's believing.

c. 'To furnish with a tongue and a groove, at the edges; as to match boards' (Webster 1897).

1833 etc. [see MATCHED *pl. a.* 2].

d. Electr. To equalize (two coupled impedances) so as to bring about the maximum transfer of power from one to the other; to make (a device) equal in effective impedance to.

1929 E. MALLET *Telegr. & Telephony* VII. 162 Where the impedances cannot be matched transformers may be introduced to give the same effect. **1931** *Proc. IRE* XIX. 725 At high frequencies a transformer consisting of primary, secondary and mutual inductances cannot be constructed to match a generator effectively to a resistive load. **1938** Q. P. HARNWELL *Princ. Electr. & Electromagn.* IV. 114 When resistances are matched, half the power developed is delivered to the load and half is lost in the source. **1959** R. L. SHRADER *Electronic Communication* XIII. 371 The requirement is to match a 4-ohm speaker to a 4,000-ohm power tube. **1966** R. C. HANSEN *Microwave Scanning Antennas* III. II. 186 The sinuous feed and couplers . . . terminated in radiating elements which are matched to free space.

6. a. To place in competition with; to compare in respect of superiority. (Cf. sense 4.)

1581 MULCASTER *Positions* xxxix. (1887) 192 If in comparison ye match a toward priuate teacher with a weake publike maister. **1592** SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* II. Pr. 4 That faire . . . With tender lullie match, is now not faire. **a 1649** DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Conversat. betw. B. J. & W. D.* Wks. (1711) 226 The earl of Surrey, sir Thomas Wyatt (whom, because of their antiquity, I will not match with our better times). **1717** POPE *Ep. to Jervas* 36 Each heav'nly piece unwearied we compare, Match Raphael's grace with thy lov'd Guido's air. **1791** COWPER *Iliad* IV. 478 Their glory then, match never more with ours. **1820** SHELLEY *Sky-lark* 68 Chorus Hymenæal, Or triumphal chaunt, Matched with thine would be all But an empty vaunt. **1867** HOWELLS *Ital. Journ.* III. 29, I saw the custodian had another relic . . . which he was not ashamed to match with the manuscript in my interest.

† **b. To compare in respect of similarity; to examine the likeness or difference of.** *Obs. rare.*

a 1649 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Hist. Jas. V.* Wks (1711) 103 By matching the faces of one of those strangers with a portrait she had of King James.

† **7. To regard, treat, or speak of as equal.** *Obs.*

1580 SIDNEY *Ps.* xxvi. v, Sweete Lord, write not my soule Within the sinner's rowle: Nor my life's cause match with blood seekers case. **1595** J. KING *Queens Day Serm.* in *Jonas*, etc. (1618) 702 Whensoeuer afterwards, there was taken vppe any great lamentation, it was sampled and matched with that of Hadadrimmon, in the field of Megiddo. **1605** WILLET *Hexapla Gen.* 468 This is great presumption . . . to match Gods arke and Iosephs coffin together. **1606** SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* I. iii. 194 To match vs in comparisons with durt, To weaken and discredit our exposure.

8. a. To be equal to, to equal; to resemble sufficiently to be suitably coupled with; to correspond to, be the 'match' or counterpart of. Also *absol.* of two or more things: To be mutually equal; to be sufficiently similar to be suitably coupled together.

1592 SHAKS. *Ven. & Ad.* 1140 All loues pleasure shall not match his wo. **1603** OWEN *Pembrokeshire* IV. (1892) 40 In shorte tyme they arke like to match the other inhabitants in number. **1632** LITHGOW *Trav.* III. 81 These five Cities are so strong, that . . . I neuer saw them matched. **1643** SIR T. BROWNE *Relig. Med.* I. §44 All the valiant acts of Curtius, Scevola, or Codrus, do not parallel or match that one of Job. **1663** BUTLER *Hud.* I. i. 190 For his religion, it was fit To match his learning and his wit. **1781** COWPER *Charity* 118 He . . . Imports what others have invented well, And stirs his own to match them of excel. **1819** SHELLEY *Cenci* III. II. 71 Marzio's hate Matches Olimpio's. **1853** C. BRONTE *Villette* xxxvi, Life is so constructed that the event does not, cannot, will not, match the expectation. **1884** *Manch. Exam.* 17 May 4/8 There exists in no Continental country anything that can match the City and Guilds' Institute. **a 1905** *Mod.* The colour of the carpet does not match the wallpaper. These patterns do not match.

b. intr. To be equal with; to be suitably coupled with; to correspond, be suitable to. Also (*rarely*), to fit or 'dovetail' into. *to match up to:* to equal; to be comparable with.

1567 MAPLET *Gr. Forest* 32 b, But herein good heed must be taken, least we match and march with the greeke Sophister. **1577** B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* I. (1586) 39 b, It groweth . . . to suche a height, that it matcheth with

indifferent Trees. **1599** SHAKS. *Hen. V.* II. iv. 130 To that end, as matching to his Youth and Vanitie, I did present him with the Paris-Balls. **1866** DK. ARGYLL *Reign Law* VII. (1871) 343 Other minds were working at the same time whose labours were to match with a curious fittingness into his. **1958** *Times* 18 Sept. 13/3 But Blanche can match up to Emily, indeed she surpasses her in the end. **1958** *Listener* 13 Nov. 800/2 This musical image . . . cannot match up to the breadth and immediacy of 'Mars'. **1964** M. GOWING *Britain & Atomic Energy* v. 163 Britain's manpower resources did not match up to her programmes.

c. to match (used quasi-adv. or quasi-adj. after a sb.): corresponding in number, size, style, etc. with what has been mentioned.

1838 DICKENS *O. Twist* xxxiii, A tall gentleman in . . . drab breeches and boots with tops to match. **1850** TENNYSON *In Mem. I.* Who shall so forecast the years And find in loss a gain to match? **1857** G. A. LAWRENCE *Guy Liv.* III. 21 After twelve pipes over-night with gin-and-water to match. **1891** *Leeds Mercury* 27 Apr. 4/7 Theresa . . . was attired in wine-coloured velvet, and wore a jet bonnet, trimmed with velvet to match.

9. trans. To furnish with a match.

a. To find, procure, or produce an equal to.

1596 J. NORDEN *Progr. Pietie* (1847) 114 Some one of these his subtle sects in shew meeteth, and as it were matcheth every godly endeavour and sincere course that the children of God do practise. **1600** J. PORY tr. *Leo's Africa* Introd. 56 Excellent wines, and sugars which cannot be matched. **1687** A. LOVELL tr. *Thevenot's Trav.* I. 123 The body of the Pillar is of one entire piece of Garnet, so high, that the world cannot match it. **1773** JOHNSON 30 Apr. in *Boswell*, I can match his nonsense. **1842** TENNYSON *Gardener's Dau.* 31 Go and see The Gardener's daughter; trust me, after that, You scarce can fail to match his masterpiece. **1886** CONSTANCE F. WOOLSON *E. Angels* I. 15 To match it [the climate] one must seek the Madeira Islands or Algiers.

b. To fit or supply with a suitable addition or counterpart; to find, select, or obtain something sufficiently similar to or accordant with (a colour, pattern, an article of dress, etc.).

1600 SHAKS. *A.Y.L.* I. II. 127, I could match this beginning with an old tale. **1724** SWIFT *Use of Irish Manuf.* Wks. 1755 V. II. 3 There may be room enough to employ their wit and fancy in chusing and matching patterns and colours. **1758** JOHNSON *Idler* No. 16 ¶ 5 Every maid . . . matched her gown at Mr. Druggett's. **1770** FOOTE *Lame Lover* I. 20, [I] promised to . . . match a coach-horse for Brigadier Whip. **1861** WHYTE MELVILLE *Good for Nothing* I. xi. 132 Can you match me this piece of yellow silk? **1881** J. HAWTHORNE *Fort. Fool* I. xxxiv, As if it were a question of matching knitting-yarns.

c. To compare so as to select one suitable to.

1718 POPE *Let.* I Sept. in *Lady M. W. Montagu's Lett.* (1861) I. 438 John was now matching several kinds of poppies and field flowers to her complexion, to make her a present of knots for the day.

† **10. To procure as a match.** *Obs. rare-1.*

1596 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* III. i. 81 Here comes another of the Tribe, a third cannot be match, vnlesse the diuell himselfe turne Iew.

match (mætʃ), *v.* 2 [f. MATCH *sb.* 2 Cf. F. *mécher.*] *trans.* To fumigate (wines or liquors, or casks) by burning sulphur matches; now chiefly in *Cider-making.* Hence 'matching *vbl. sb.*

1703 *Art & Myst. Vintners* 28 *Stum* is nothing else but pure Wine kept from fretting by often racking and matching it in clean Vessels. **1753** CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.*, *Matching*, in the wine trade, the preparing vessels to preserve wines and other liquors, without their growing sour or vapid. **1832** *Trans. Prov. Med. & Surg. Assoc.* VI. II. 200 The sweetness of the cider prepared for exportation is preserved by a process . . . which . . . is known by the term 'Matching'. **1864** *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* XXX. I. 90 Most of the cider that is 'matched' in this way has a peculiar taste.

matchable ('mætʃəb(ə)l), *a.* [f. MATCH *v.* 1 + -ABLE.]

1. That can be matched, equalled, or rivalled.

a 1568 ASCHAM *Scholem.* I. (Arb.) 59 So manie notable Capitaines in warre for worthinesse, wisdom and learning, as be scarce matchable no not in the state of Rome. **1591** SPENSER *Ruins of Time* 89 To tell my forces matchable to none, Were but lost labour. **1624** HEYWOOD *Gunaik.* III. 143 A Lady scarce matchable before her time or since. **1678** *Life Black Prince in Harl. Misc.* (1809) III. 153 He was a prince so full of virtues as were scarce matchable by others.

† **2. Comparable; equal; similar, analogous.** *Const. to, with. Obs.*

1572 J. JONES *Bathes of Bath* II. 10 b, Neyther be such vapours, or dashinges, matchable to fyre in heate. **a 1592** *Selimus* 1864 Aga, thy grief is matchable to his. **1608** DOD & CLEAVER *Expos. Prov.* xi-xii. 190 Many great pibbles are not matchable in worth with one pearle which is farre lesse then they are. **1653** GATAKER *Vind. Annot. Jer.* 149 The War . . . was in divers respects not matchable onely unto, but even greater then any that had gone before it. **1695** WOODWARD *Nat. Hist. Earth* (1723) 28 [Shells] not matchable with any upon our Shores.

† **3. Suitable, well suited, accordant.** *Obs.*

1611 MARKHAM *Countr. Content.* I. XIX. (1668) 81 They be ever most matchable, strong, nimble, and ready for your pleasure. **1614** D. DYKE *Myst. Selfe-Deceiving* (1630) 297 The party affected hath pietie matchable both to person and portion. **1815** ZELUCA III. 162 Now if you had married such a superior character as Miss Emcotts, so truly matchable with you.

Hence 'matchableness, † 'matchably *adv.*

1611 COTGR., *Equalite*, equalitie, euennesse, matchableness. *Esgallement*, equally, euenly, alike, matchably. **a 1637** B. JONSON *Eng. Gram.* Pref. 9 We shew the Copie of it, and Matchableness, with other tongues. **1857** C. M. YONGE *Let.* I Oct. in C. Coleridge *C. M. Yonge* (1903) VIII. 214 A most perfect marriage . . . as to the matchableness of the two people.

match-board ('mætʃbɔəd), *sb.* *Joinery.* [f. MATCH *a.*; cf. MATCH *v.* 1.] A board which has a tongue cut along one edge and a groove in the opposite edge, so as to admit of being fitted into other similar boards to form one piece with them. Also *collect.* = *match-boarding.*

1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade, Match-boards*, a kind of plank used for flooring. 1883 *Daily News* 10 Sept. 2/1 This building... is described as 'encircled by match-boards nailed to posts supporting the roof'. 18.. *Med. News* LII. 670 (Cent.) The walls... consist partly of brick piers and partly of corrugated iron lined by felt and matchboard.

Hence 'match-board *v. trans.*, to cover or supply with match-boards; 'match-boarded *a.*, having or composed of match-boards; 'match-boarding, match-boards fitted together to form a material for lining walls, forming partitions or light structures such as poultry-houses, etc.

1865 *Price List of Joinery* 28 Match Boarding... forming Partitions in Bedrooms. 1882 *Garden* 18 Mar. 188/1 The house is... cased inside with match boarding. 1889 J. K. JEROME *Three Men in Boat* 81 It was expensive work. Had to match-board it all over first. 1894 *Westm. Gaz.* 16 July 8/1 What with the match-boarded character of the house and the uprush of draught by the staircase, the chances of escape would have been small indeed. 1903 *Longm. Mag.* June 126 We discovered our quarters in a bare match-boarded room with a flapping canvas ceiling.

'match-cloth. [? f. *match-* in MATCHCOAT.]

1855 OGLIVIE *Suppl.*, *Match-cloth*, a coarse woollen cloth for the Indian trade [American].

matchcoat ('mætʃkəʊt). *Obs. exc. Hist.* Also 7 *matchco*, *mach-cot*, 9 *matchicoat*. [Orig. *matchco*, prob. an American Indian word: cf. Odjibwa *matchigode* 'petticoat, woman's dress' (Baraga); afterwards corrupted by popular etymology, as if f. MATCH *sb.* 1 or *v.* 1 + COAT *sb.* 1]

a. A kind of mantle formerly worn by American Indians, originally made of fur skins, and afterwards of match-cloth. *b.* The material out of which matchcoats were made.

1642 in *Archives of Maryland* (1887) IV. 94, 2 rackoon matchcos and 15. armes length of ronoke. 1661 *Stat. Virginia* (1823) II. 36 He paying... for the use of those Indians thirty Matchcoats of two yards a peice. 1685 *Pennsylv. Archives* I. 94 Twenty Gunns Twenty fathom Matchcoat [etc.]. 1698 G. THOMAS *Pensilvania* 10, I... have very good Shot, with red and blue Mach-cots. 1705 BEVERLEY *Virginia* III. i. §3 (1722) 142 The proper Indian Match-coat, which is made of Skins, drest with the Fur on, sowed together... Fig. 2 wears the Duffield Match-coat, bought of the English. 1788 *New Lond. Mag.* 115 A large mantle or match-coat, thrown over all, compleats their dress. 1814 *Sporting Mag.* XLIV. 280 A matchicoat and leggins red.

matchcole, matchecold: see MACHECOLE *v.*

matched (mætʃt), *ppl. a.* [f. MATCH *v.* 1 + -ED.]

1. Having a match or equal. Chiefly in *ill-, well-matched*, *q.v.*

2. Of boards: Furnished with a tongue on one edge and a groove on the other. † *matched joint* = 'match-joint' (MATCH *a.* 1). Also *Comb.*, *matched-boarding*, *-lined a.* = *match-boarding*, *-lined*.

1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 114/1 The several Parts of a [Printing] Press. The Matcht Joynt, is the Joynt or Hing fastned to the Timpan and hinder Raile of the Coffin. 1833 LONDON *Encycl. Cottage Archit.* §297 Five-eighth-inch deal matched (the edge of one board grooved, and the adjoining board tongued...) and beaded boarding. 1857-9 TARBUCK *Encycl. Carpentry & Joinery* 208 In Fig. 10 the edges are shot;... in Fig. 12 matched. 1865 *Price List of Joinery* 33, 6, 6 1/2 Matched-lined enclosure to stairs. 1873 TARN *Tredgold's Carpentry* 242 Matched-boarding.

3. *matched orders:* the name given to systems of manipulation on the Stock Exchange, which involve artificial treatment of orders to buy and sell. Also *occas. sing.* Also called *matching orders*. *orig. U.S.*

1903 S. S. PRATT *Work of Wall St.* 146 The Syndicate may be washing sales by matched orders through curb brokers in order to market watered stock. 1908 *Westm. Gaz.* 26 Aug. 2/2 An order to buy is given to one broker and an order to sell to another, and an arrangement is made that the two brokers shall only deal with one another... The opportunity for market manipulation is obvious, and 'matched orders' have led to grave scandals. 1920 A. C. PIGOU *Econ. of Welfare* II. vi. 178 It should be observed that the device of 'matched orders' may be made difficult by a rule forbidding offers and bids for large amounts of stock on the terms 'all or none'. 1930 J. E. MEEKER *Work of Stock Exchange* (rev. ed.) xvi. 455 A... subtler evil consists of 'matching orders'... Instances where there is danger of matched orders... deserve brief explanation. 1941 DICE & EITEMAN *Stock Market* (ed. 2) 467 When a trader gives one broker orders to buy a given stock and another orders to sell a like amount of stock in a manner to either advance or depress the price artificially, such a trader is said to be giving matched orders. 1951 G. L. LEFFLER *Stock Market* xx. 327 Artificial market activity was accomplished... through matched orders and... without matched orders... Matched orders were in violation of state law and the rules of the New York Stock Exchange... The same effect as the matched order could be obtained without its actual use. 1964 P. WYCKOFF *Dict. Stock Market Terms* 163 *Matched orders.* 1. Orders to buy or sell a particular stock which are placed simultaneously with different brokers by the same person... 2. Buy and sell orders matched legitimately by the specialist in a stock in order to

arrange an opening price as closely as possible to the previous close.

4. Designed to match in colour, style, etc.; *matching*.

1972 A. ROUDYBUSH *Sybaritic Death* (1974) vii. 70 Clare's status-conscious matched luggage. 1974 P. DE VRIES *Glory of Hummingbird* iii. 49 A matched set of luggage. 1975 P. G. WINSLOW *Death of Angel* vi. 142 He presented her with a set of matched luggage... for the weekends.

matcher ('mætʃə(r)). [f. MATCH *v.* 1 + -ER¹.]

1. One who matches, in senses of the *vb.*

1611 COTGR., *Marieur*, a matcher, a marier. 1628 FORD *Lovers Mel.* 1. ii. A mere matcher of colours. 1682 H. MORE *Annot. Glanvill's Lux O.* 7 It would argue the wise and just God a very unequal Matcher of innocent Souls with brutish Bodies. 1896 *Daily News* 4 Jan. 5/3 An 'assortisseur', or matcher of coloured textiles.

2. 'A matching-machine' (Webster 1897). *matcher-head:* 'the head in a planing machine which carries the cutting tool' (Knight *Dict. Mech. Suppl.* 1884).

matchet, var. form of MACHETE.

Matchevil(1)ian, *obs. ff. MACHIAVELLIAN.*

1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* 1. 4 Simonaicall Matcheuillians.

Matchia-, Matchievillian: see MACHIA-.

matchiat, *obs. form of MACHETE.*

matchicoat: see MATCHCOAT.

matchination: see MACHINATION.

matching ('mætʃɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* 1 [f. MATCH *v.* 1 + -ING¹.]

1. The action of the *vb.* MATCH in various senses.

1562 J. HEYWOOD *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 180 Great patchyng, small matchyng. 1625 MANDEVILLE in *Bucleuch MSS.* (Hist. MSS. Comm.) I. 262 He propounded to me the matching with Warwick for my son. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) III. 293 The greatest pains had been taken with these to enlarge the breed, both by food and matching. 1873 E. SPON *Workshop Receipts* Ser. I. 414/2 Matching is to bring different pieces of timber, in an article of furniture, to a responsive tone of colour. 1874 *Spons' Dict. Engin.* 3097 A planing machine for moulding and matching. 1889 *Athenaeum* 18 May 623/2 There is like risk of bad matching when the undertaking is a poem.

2. 'A quality of wool in the best part of the fleece' (Bowman *Struct. Wool* 1885, p. 356).

1881 *Daily News* 22 Aug. 3/6 About 1,200 packs of English fleeces, matchings, skin, and other wools.

3. *attrib.*, as *matching shop* (nonce-wd.); *matching-machine*, a machine which tongues and grooves the respective edges of a board; *matching-plane* = *match-plane* (Knight *Dict. Mech.* 1875).

1803 tr. P. Le Brun's *Mons. Botte* I. 179 She couples ruined young men to rich widows...; and she runs away with all the business from the offices that you see at the corner of every street, called *matching shops*. 1874 *Spons' Dict. Engin.* 3097 A planing and matching machine.

matching, *vbl. sb.* 2: see MATCH *v.* 2

matching ('mætʃɪŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. MATCH *v.* 1 + -ING².] That matches; corresponding; 'to match'.

1630 R. JOHNSON'S *Kingd. & Commw.* 97 If you will let loose the Queene of Cities, as they terme Paris, to looke bigge and angerly upon us, our London can affront her with a matching countenance. 1898 *Westm. Gaz.* 11 June 1/3 The good plain 'family' cook, with matching morals.

matchless ('mætʃlis), *a.* [f. MATCH *sb.* 1 + -LESS.]

1. Having no match, without an equal, peerless.

1530 PALSGR. 839/1 Matche lesse, *non pareil*. 1590 GREENE *Never too late* (1600) 68 Then should... the furrows in my face be numberlesse, as the griefes of my hart are matchlesse. 1631 GOUGE *God's Arrows* III. §94. 360 They... plotted the matchlesse, mercilesse, devillish, and damnable gun-powder-treason. 1663 GERBIER *Counsel* a5, The matchlesse capacity of your Highnesse. 1762-71 H. WALPOLE *Vertue's Anecd. Paint.* (1786) I. 166, I have also a matchless portrait of the king. 1871 H. AINSWORTH *Tower Hill* 1. iii, There she stood before him, in all her matchless beauty. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* vii. §3. 374 Her matchless activity used the year to good purpose.

b. Used as *adv.*

1871 JOAQUIN MILLER *Songs Italy* (1878) 90 And men did turn and marvel so And men did say how matchless fair!

† 2. That are not a match or pair. *Obs.*

1596 SPENSER *F.Q.* IV. i. 28 With matchlesse eares deformed and distort.

† 3. Unmarried. (In quot. *punningly.*) *Obs.*

1652 BROME *Damoiselle* 1. i, A matchlesse Knight Indeed, and shall be matchlesse still for me.

Hence 'matchlessly *adv.*, in a matchless manner or degree (Bailey, fol. 1736); 'matchlessness, the state of being matchless (Bailey vol. II. 1727).

1818 J. FERNIE *Serm.* 379 The matchlessly great and happy, holy and just God. 1884 *Cyclist's Tour. Cl. Monthly Gaz.* Mar. 78/2 A castle so matchlessly situated.

† **matchlike**, *adv. Obs. rare* -1. [f. MATCH *sb.* 1 + -LIKE.] In pairs.

1582 STANYHURST *Aeneis* III. (Arb.) 87 Horses... Al yoked, and matchlyke teamed with common agreement.

matchlock ('mætʃlɒk). [f. MATCH *sb.* 2 + LOCK *sb.* 2.]

1. A gun lock in which slow-match is placed for igniting the powder. *b. attrib.*: *matchlock musket* = 2.

1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India & P.* 139 The Infantry [consists] of Gentues, with Match-Lock Muskets. 1727-52 CHAMBERS *Cycl. s.v. Carabine*, The carabine... was formerly made with a match-lock, but of late only with a flint-lock.

1786 GROSE *Anc. Armour & Weapons* 64 Muskets were fired with match locks. 1854 H. REED *Lect. Brit. Poets* viii. (1857) 289 The clumsy matchlock musket of olden time. 1859 *All Year Round* No. 4. 87 The hand guns were used with a matchlock till the pyrites wheel lock was invented.

2. A musket having a matchlock.

1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India & P.* 99 Matchlocks, Swords, and Javelins. 1795 ANDERSON *Brit. Emb. China* 71 Others are armed with match-locks of a very rusty appearance. 1875 MAINE *Hist. Inst.* x. 290 The battle was waged out of Court with sword and matchlock.

b. attrib.: *matchlock-man*, a soldier armed with a matchlock.

1782 *Hist. Europe in Ann. Reg.* (1783) 32/1 No less than 1,800 were match-lock-men. 1893 FORBES-MITCHELL *Remin. Gt. Mutiny* 254 Some seven or eight hundred matchlock-men opened fire on them.

Hence 'matchlocked *a.*, having matchlocks, armed with matchlocks.

1871 FORSYTH *Highl. India* 296 A whole posse of matchlocked shikaris.

'match-make, *v. rare.* [Back-formation from MATCH-MAKER¹ or -MAKING¹.] *intr.* To plot or contrive to bring about a marriage.

1865 *Cornh. Mag.* Dec. 670, I am the last person in the world to match-make. 1902 BARNES-GRUNDY *Thames Camp* 262 It... will be a lesson to me not to match-make again.

'match-maker¹. [f. MATCH *sb.* 1 + MAKER.]

1. One who brings about or negotiates a match or marriage; usually, one who is addicted to scheming to bring about marriages.

1639 W. WHATELEY *Prototypes* 1. xi. (1640) 102 Pray to God to give a wife or husband to your sonne and daughter, and make piety and vertue the chiefe match-makers. 1678 BUTLER *Hud.* III. i. 420 Who... would have hir'd him and his imps, To be your match-makers and pimps. 1771 SMOLLETT *Humph. Cl. Let.* i. 14 June, Perhaps the match-maker is to have a valuable consideration in the way of brokerage. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xvi. III. 724 Clarendon assumed the character of a matchmaker. 1881 E. J. WORBOISE *Sissie* xi, Mrs. Williamis... was frequently accused of being 'a match-maker', and bent on marrying her daughters brilliantly.

2. *Sporting.* One who enters into a match; one who arranges a match.

1704 T. BROWN *Table Talk in Collect. Poems* 123 Horse-courers and Matchmakers make no Conscience of Cheating. 1893 *Baily's Mag.* Oct. 273/2 A match that called forth many encomiums on the match-makers.

'match-maker². [f. MATCH *sb.* 2 + MAKER.]

1. One who makes match for guns.

1643 [ANGIER] *Lanc. Vall. Anchor* 9 He that could finde so many Souldiers when there was none, was not to seeke for one Match-maker in time of need. 1644 PRYNNE & WALKER *Fiennes's Trial* App. 21 They had a Match-maker, a Bullet-maker in the Castle. 1723 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 6126/4 John Withers, of Black-Heath, Matchmaker.

2. One who makes lucifer matches.

1851 *Knight's Cycl. Industry* 1182 These splints are sold by the hogshhead to the lucifer match makers. 1893 *Dict. Nat. Biog.* XXXIV. 200 The match-makers of the East-end of London took fright at a suggestion which might prove fatal to their trade.

'match-making, *vbl. sb.* 1 [f. MATCH *sb.* 1]

1. The action or practice of scheming or contriving to bring about a marriage.

1821 MISS MITFORD in *L'Estrange Life* II. vi. 125 Mrs. Dickinson has had great success in match-making lately. 1858 R. S. SURTEES *Ask Mamma* ix. 31 As well try to restrain a cat from mousing as a woman from match-making. 1887 *Poor Nellie* (1888) 82 Perfect matchmaking requires experience and practice.

attrib. 1823 'JON BEE' *Slang s.v.*, Jew-King opened a match-making office in Old Bond-street, about 1797. 1881 H. JAMES *Portr. Lady* xlix, There were people who had the matchmaking passion.

2. *Racing.* The action of arranging a match.

1812 *Sporting Mag.* XL. 282 Within fourteen days from the match-making he was backed to win.

'match-making, *vbl. sb.* 2 [f. MATCH *sb.* 2] The process or trade of making lucifer matches.

1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 1410/1 *Match-making Machine.* 1892 *Pall Mall G.* 16 May 7/1 Match-making has been the most successful of all the industries instituted in Japan in imitation of those existing abroad. 1898 *Cath. Bk. Notes* June 171 The recent shocking revelations with regard to the match-making and lead-glazing trades.

'match-making, *ppl. a.* [f. MATCH *sb.* 1] Given to attempts to bring about marriages.

1700 CONGREVE *Way of World* III. xviii, Foible's a bawd, an arrant, rank, matchmaking bawd. 1886 RUSKIN *Præterita* I. v. 167 The entirely best-matched pair I have yet seen in this match-making world and dispensation.

matchy ('mætʃi), *a. dial.* [f. MATCH *sb.*¹ + -Y.] Suited to form a match.

1868 *Daily News* 8 Dec., 'Three finer, and more matchy sheep are rarely found. **1888** *Jackson's Oxford Jnl.* 1 Sept. 3/3 They [five show ewes] were very matchy and good looking.

mate (meɪt), *sb.*¹ *Chess.* Forms: 4 *mat*, 5 *maat*, 5- *mate*. [ME. *mat*, a. OF. *mat* in *eschec mat* CHECKMATE *sb.*] The state of the king when he is in check and cannot move out of it (involving the loss of the game to the player whose king is so placed): = CHECKMATE. Also, the move by which the king is checkmated. Often in figurative contexts, with the sense of 'total defeat'. *to give (the) mate (to)*: to checkmate. † *to take the mate*: to be checkmated.

c1330 *Arth. & Merl.* 9346 (Kölbing) Naciens... & ek Herui .VI. hepen kinges driuen hardi... For to zeuen hem her mat. **c1407** *LYDC. Reas. & Sens.* 5903 When the play l-cnded was... thus stood the cas Without a maat on outhere syde. **1426** *AUDELAY Poems* (Percy Soc.) 23 After chec for the roke ware for the mate, **a1547** *SURREY To Ladie that scorned her Louer in Tottel's Misc.* (Arb.) 21 Although I had a check, To geue the mate is hard. **1579** *LYLY Euphues* (Arb.) 66 Sure I am at the next viewe of thy vertues, I shall take thee mate: And taking it not of a pawne but of a Prince, the losse is to be accompted the lesse. **1588** *GREENE Pandosto* (1843) 29 Fortune.. began now to turne her back.. intending as she had given Fawnia a slender checke, so she would give her a harder mate. **1621** *BURTON Anat. Mel.* ii. iv. (1651) 275 It [chess] is a testy choleric game, and very offensive to him that loseth the Mate. **1625** *BACON Ess., Of Boldness* (Arb.) 520 Like a Stale at Chesse, where it is no Mate, but yet the Game cannot stirre. **1626** *MIDDLETON Women Beware Women* ii. ii. 310, I give you check and mate to your white king. **1647** *N. BACON Disc. Govt. Eng.* i. xvi. (1739) 32 The Church-men or Prelates checked them often, but could never give them the mate. **1735** *BERTIN Chess* 73 The knight takes that pawn, and gives a check, and mate. *Ibid.* 75 The pawn takes the white knight and gives mate.

b. with defining word.

fool's mate: a form of game in which the first player, by two unwise moves, incurs checkmate at his adversary's second move. *scholar's mate*: a form of game in which the second player blunders so as to be mated by his adversary's fourth move. *smothered mate* (see quot. 1863). See also STALEMATE.

1529 *MORE Dyaloge* i. Wks. 149/1 Mary quod he, this is a blind mate indece. **1614** *A. SAUL Famous Game Chesse play viii*, The Mate at two Draughts a Fooles Mate. *Ibid.* Cijj, The Mate with a Quene, a louting mate, A Mate with the Bishop, a gentle mate [etc.]. **1859** *H. KINGSLEY G. Hamlyn* vi, A simple trip, akin to scholar's mate at chess. **1863** *Handbk. Chess & Draughts* 14 Smothered Mate. This is a description of mate which can be effected only by the knight, when the adverse king is surrounded, or *smothered*, by his own forces.

mate (meɪt), *sb.*² Also 5-7 *mat*, 6 *maat*; *Sc.* 6 *meat*, 6-7 *maít*. [Late 14th c. *mate*, app. a. MLG. *mate* or MDu. **mate* (mod. Du. *maat*, earlier *maet*), shortened form of *gemate* (Flemish *gemaat*) = OHG. *gimazzo* (MHG. *gemazze*):—O Teut. type **gamaton-* companion, lit. 'mess-mate', f. **ga-* (see Y-) implying conjunction or participation + **mat-* (see MEAT). Cf. OE. *gemetta* (:—**gamatjon-*), ME. *METTE*, companion at table.]

1. a. A habitual companion, an associate, fellow, comrade; a fellow-worker or partner. Now only *colloq.* See also MESSMATE, PLAYMATE, SCHOOLMATE.

c1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 1372 Florippe... sayde: 'Maumecet my mate y-blessed mot pou be For aled pow hast muche debate to-ward yys barnee'. **c1440** *Promp. Parv.* 229/2 *Mate*, *idem quod Felaw.* **1513** *DOUGLAS Æneis* ii. xi. 83 Alkyne sterge affrayt and causit grow, Baith for my byrding and my litle maít. **1515** *BARCLAY Egloges* i. (1570) A iij, When the good is gone (my mate this is the case) Seldome the better reentreth in the place. **1521** *MS. Acc. St. John's Hosp., Canterb.*, To John Kenet & hys mate, carpenters, for ij dayes. **1568** *GRAFTON Chron.* ii. 633 The Duke of Yorke and his mates were lodged within the Citie. **1583** *Leg. Bp. St. Androis* 316 He sought ane vther, Ane devill... Exceeding Circes in conceatiss, For chaungene of Willess meatis. **c1614** *MURE Dido & Æneas* i. 508 Parte at the ports, as sentinells abide, Vnloade their mat's and drowsie dron's do kill. **1655** *FULLER Ch. Hist.* i. i. 4 Aristobulus, though no Apostle, yet an Apostles Mate, by Grecian Writers made Bishop of Britain. **1725** *POPE Odys.* ii. 365 Each in jovial mood his mate address. **1821** *BYRON Sardan.* ii. i. 48 The she-king, That less than woman, is even now upon The waters with his female mates. **1845** *C. GRIFFITH Present State of Port Philip* 79 Two [bushworkers] generally travel together, who are called mates; they are partners, and divide all their earnings. **1866** *MRS. GASKELL Wives & Dau.* xxii. (1867) 223 He was inferior in education to those who should have been his mates. **1878** *JEVONS Prim. Pol. Econ.* 32 Each man usually takes one part of the work, and leaves other parts of the work to his mates. **1885** *MRS. C. PRAED Head Station* 64 I've sent my mate to prospect for a new claim. **1890** *R. BOLDREWOOD Miner's Right* 136 We have been firm friends and true mates all this time. **1901** *M. FRANKLIN My Brilliant Career* i. 3 Daddy's little mate isn't going to turn Turk like that, is she? **1908** *E. J. BANFIELD Confessions of Beachcomber* i. v. 174 With a mate he had been for many months, bêche-de-mer fishing, their station... a lonely islet in Whitsunday Passage. **1911** *C. E. W. BEAN 'Dreadnought' of Darling* xxxv. 311 Perhaps the strongest article in the out-back code is that of loyalty to a mate. **1942** *C. BARRETT On Wallaby* iv. 75, I told my mates some of these facts on returning. **1966** *Observer* 17 Apr. 30/1 A 17-year-old boy... said, 'I haven't got a real mate. That's what I need.' **1968** *K. WEATHERLY Roo Shooter* 109 Old Sam, born and reared in

the bush, a good mate and bushman. **1973** *Parade* (Melbourne) Sept. 34/1 An obelisk in the Jewish section of the Melbourne General Cemetery records the names of those who fought for Australia in the 1914 War. Many of them trained in the Faraday Street School cadets. They assimilated the lessons of patriotism and were great mates.

transf. and *fig.* **1669** *LYBOURN (title)* A Platform for Purchasers, a Guide for Builders, and a Mate for Measurers. **1671** *MILTON Samson* 173 These whose strength, while vertue was her mate Might have subdu'd the Earth.

b. Used as a form of address by sailors, labourers, etc.

c1450 *Pilgr. Sea-Voy.* 14 in *Stac. Rome* 38 'What, howe! mate, thou stodyst to ny, Thy fellow may nat hale the by;' Thus they begyn to crake. **1549** *Compl. Scot.* vi. 41 The master cryit on the rudir man, maít keip ful and by, a luf. **1582** *STANYHURST Æneis* iii. (Arb.) 79 My maats skum the sea froth there in oars strong chereley dipping. **1610** *B. JONSON Alch.* ii. vi. How now! What mates? What Baiards ha' wee here? **1637** *HEYWOOD Dialogues* i. Wks. 1874 VI. 96 My Mate (It is a word That Sailors interchangeably afford To one another) speake. **1852** *R. CECIL Diary* 31 Mar. (1935) 36 When the diggers address a policeman in uniform they always call him 'Sir', but they always address a fellow in a blue shirt with a carbine as 'Mate'. 'Mate' is the ordinary popular form of allocation in these colonies. **1862** *A. POLEHAMPTON Kangaroo Land* 99 A man, who greeted me after the fashion of the Bush, with a 'Good day, mate'. **1869** *Routledge's Ev. Boy's Ann.* 554 Mates, I spoke just now. **1880** *MISS BRADDON Just as I am* i, 'Who's the magistrate hereabouts, mate?' **1974** *Sydney Morning Herald* 14 Feb. 7, I asked a station attendant (attired in a dirty open-necked shirt and trousers, recognizable only by a dirty cap) if the train was the North-West Mail. 'I wouldn't have a clue, mate,' was the reply.

† **c.** A fellow, 'chap'; often used contemptuously. *Obs.*

a1380 *St. Bernard in Horstm. Altengl. Leg.* (1878) 56/2 He [sc. pe fend] made a mouwe, pat foule mate, And seide [etc.]. **1573** *TUSSER Husb.* (1878) 113 As for such mates, as vertue hates. **1577** *G. HARVEY Letter-bk.* (Camden) 57 Thou art a merry mate. **1584** *R. SCOT Discov. Witcher.* vi. ii. (1886) 91 These witches are but lieng mates and couseners. **1612** *T. JAMES Jesuits' Downf.* 13 These Iesuits are cogging mates.

d. to go mates with: to be an associate or partner of. Also to be mates with.

1880 *SUTHERLAND Tales of Goldfields* 59 Brown lost no time in making a contract to 'go mates' with another digger. **1880** *H. LAPHAM in D. M. Davin N.Z. Short Stories* (1953) 57 At this time I was mates with a young fellow called Jim Smith, a good enough lad as a mate, and would do just as big a day's labour as any man. **1890** *Gd. Words* Mar. 211/1, I will accept his proposal to go mates with him.

e. (See quot. 1904 and cf. 4 b.)

1881 *H. & C. R. SMITH Isle of Wight Words* 21 *Meyat*, a mate; the carter's assistant. **1884** *J. C. EGERTON Sussex Folk & Ways* ii. 26 [A] carter-boy credited with the following... advice to his father, whose 'mate' he was. **1904** *GOODCHILD & TWENEY Technol. & Sci. Dict.* 384 *Mate*, an assistant or subordinate who assists a more skilled workman. **1951** *Engineering* 9 Mar. 296/3 It is claimed by the strikers that a new electrician's mate... should resign. **1963** *Times* 9 Mar. 9/5 The Scottish chimney sweep... always has a mate.

2. A suitable associate (†or adversary); an equal in eminence of dignity. Now only *arch.*

1563 *B. GOOGE Eglogs.* etc. (Arb.) 126 No man so hauly lyses on earth, but ons may fynd his mate. **1577** *tr. Bullinger's Decades* (1592) 123, I am an ielous God, enuious against my riual... nor by any meanes abydng to have a mate. **1667** *MILTON P.L.* iv. 828 Ye knew me once no mate For you, there sitting where ye durst not soare. **1688** *R. HOLME Armoury* iii. 229/2 Cardinals... now... are Mates for Kings. **1833** *TENNYSON Lady Clara Vere de Vere* 11, I know you proud to bear your name, Your pride is yet no mate for mine.

3. One of a pair. (Cf. MAKE *sb.*¹)

a. One of a wedded pair, a husband or wife. Now only, a fitting or worthy partner in marriage. †Also (*rarely*), a lover, paramour.

1549 *LATIMER 1st Serm. bef. Edw. VI* (Arb.) 34 For to graunt oure kynges grace suche a mate as maye knyht hys hert and heres [etc.]. **1573** *HARMAN Caveat* (ed. 2) 41 This is their custome, that when they mete in barne at night, euery one getteth a mate [ed. 1 make] to lye wythall. **1593** *SHAKS. Lucr.* 18 What praiselisse wealth the heauens had him lent, In the possession of his beauteous mate. **1615** *BRATHWAIT Strappado* 118 (A wanton Priest) there was Who made appointment with a Countrie lasse... The place where these two louely mates should meet Was a vast Forrest. **1676** *TOWERSON Decalogue* 383 Lest... men should think it enough to assume a mate... without any obligation upon themselves. **1735** *SOMERVILLE Chase* iii. 174 His good old mate With choicest Viands heaps the lib'ral Board. **1786** *MME. D'ARBLAY Diary* Nov., I made a visit to Mrs. Smelt, and engaged her and her excellent mate to dinner. **1842** *TENNYSON Dora* 166 Mary took another mate; But Dora lived unmarried till her death. **1843** *LYTTON Last of Barons* ii. i, Isabel of Warwick had been a mate for William the Norman. **1894** *BESANT In Deacons Orders* etc. *Peer & Heiress* 111 Happy is the man who finds his mate!

b. Of animals, esp. birds: One of a pair.

1593 *Tell-Troth's N.Y. Gift* (1876) 38 Nor fish, beast, foule, nor fruit, but takes the mate. **1611** *BIBLE Isa.* xxxiv. 15 There shall the vultures also be gathered, every one with her mate. **1667** *MILTON P.L.* vii. 403 Shoales Of Fish... part single or with mate Graze the Sea weed thir pasture. **1774** *GOLDSM. Nat. Hist.* (1776) VII. 89 Whether this proceeds from the desires of the frog, disappointed of its proper mate, or [etc.]. **1822** *BYRON Heaven & Earth* i. iii. 38 A doom which even some serpent, with his mate, Shall 'scape to save his kind to be prolong'd. **1871** *R. ELLIS tr. Catulus* lxviii. 122 Not in her own fond mate so turtle snowy delighteth.

c. Of things: The fellow of a pair; a counterpart or parallel.

1578 *BANISTER Hist. Man* v. 71 Two Nerues... beyng the mates of those Arteries. **1611** *BIBLE Isa.* xxxiv. 16 No one of these [sc. prophecies] shall faile, none shall want her mate. **1668** *CULPEPPER & COLE Barthol. Anat. Man.* iii. i. 323

Every Nerve hath its mate or Companion. **1892** *KIPLING Barrack-r. Ballads* 81 'Ye have taken the one [a pistol] from a foe', said he; 'will ye take the mate from a friend?' *Mod. dial.* These boots are not mates.

d. *spec.* A point on tramway lines which is cast solid and pairs or 'mates' with the movable tongue or switch on the other rail; an 'open' or 'fixed' point. *orig. U.S.*

1909 in *WEBSTER. 1922 Glasgow Herald* 3 Oct. 8 The weight of the inserts varies from about 100 to 300 lb., depending on the angle of the crossing or mate.

4. Nautical uses.

a. An officer (now only on a merchant vessel) who sees to the execution of the commands of the master or commander, or of his immediate superior, and in the absence of the master takes command of the ship. In the Royal Navy the title has been changed to Sub-lieutenant; and in the merchant-sevice, mates hold functions not greatly inferior to those of lieutenants in the Royal Navy. Formerly called *master's mate* (see MASTER *sb.*¹ 2 d).

1496 etc. [see MASTER *sb.*¹ 2 d]. **1595** *Trag. Sir R. Grinule* Gij, Th' other Maister, and the other Mat's, Disented from the honour of their minds. **1612** *DRAYTON Poly-olb.* ii. 426 The danger quite forgot wherein they were of late; Who halfe so merrie now as Maister and his Mate? **1626** *CAPT. SMITH Accid. Yng. Seamen* 2 The Maister and his Mate is to direct the course, commaund all the Saylor, for steering, trimming, and sayling the Ship. **1669** *STURMY Mariner's Mag.* ii. vi. 64 Some there are that will not understand... yet (to my knowledge) are Mates to good Ships. **1748** *SMOLLETT Rod. Rand.* xvi, The stranger... informed me that he himself had passed for third mate of a third-rate, about four months ago. **1797** *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) X. 644/2 A first-rate man of war has six mates. **1835** *SIR J. ROSS Narr. 2nd Voy.* ii. 23 After some interchange of significant looks and whisperings between the mates and the men [etc.]. **1903** *W. H. GRAY Div. Shepherd* iii. 42 An old scholar, who was first mate on board a ship when a mutiny broke out.

b. An assistant to some functionary on board ship, esp. to a warrant-officer of the navy, as in *boatswain's mate*, *carpenter's mate*, *cook's mate*, *gunner's mate*, *sail-maker's mate*, etc., for which see the first words.

1610 *SHAKS. Temp.* ii. ii. 49 The Gunner, and his Mate. **1702** *Royal Declar.* 1 June in *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3815/2 Carpenters Mates, Boatswains Mates, Gunners Mates... Quartermasters Mates. **1719** *DE FOE Crusoe* ii. ii, The cook's mate of the ship. **1748** *Anson's Voy.* ii. ix. 226 One of the sail-makers mates was fishing. **1753** *CHAMBERS Cycl. Supp.*, Mates, on board a ship, are assistants to the several officers; as *master's Mates*,... *corporal's Mates*. **1867** *SMYTH Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Mate* generally implies adjunct or assistant.

c. In the navy, an officer who assists the surgeon, usually called *surgeon's mate* (see SURGEON); in the army, an assistant who acts as dispenser and dresser. See also *hospital mate*, s.v. HOSPITAL *sb.* 6.

1612 *WOODALL (title)* The Surgeons Mate or Military & Domestique Surgery. **1758** *J. S. Le Dran's Observ. Surg.* (1771) 163 He was dressed... by the Mate of the Regiment. **1783** *F. MICHAELIS in Med. Commun.* i. 308 The medicines were... given by the mates of the hospital. **1806** *Med. Jnl.* xv. 88 Medical Mates [in the Military Medical Department].—These are gentlemen who are supposed to be acquainted with the compounding of medicines. **1811** *Self Instructor* 577 The surgeon... is allowed a mate to assist him.

d. *U.S. Navy.* 'An officer of the navy, next below a warrant-officer, who is not in the line of promotion' (*Funk's Stand. Dict.* 1895).

1890 in *Century Dict.*

5. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *mate boat*, *fellow-hunting*; *mate fish*, a whale with calf.

1756 *Rhode Isl. Col. Rec.* (1860) V. 543 [He] represented unto this Assembly, that there is a ferry set up at the Long Wharf, in the town of Newport, which hath no *mate boat. **1887** *HALL CAINE Deemster* xxxix, If he had found me a cheerier *mate-fellow, I doubt not we should have had some cheerful hours together. **1725** *DUDLEY in Phil. Trans.* XXXIII. 261 Care is taken by those who kill these *Mate Fish... only to fasten the Calf, but not to kill her, till they have first secured the Cow. **1837** *T. HOOK Jack Brag* vi, The system of *mate-hunting through the medium of the newspapers.

|| **maté** ('mæteɪ), *sb.*³ Also 8 *mathe*, *mathè*, 8-9 *matte*, *mati*. [Sp. *mate*, a. Quichua *mati*, explained in Gonzalez Holguin's *Vocab. de la lengua Quichua* (1608) as 'vessel or dish made of calabash'.]

1. A vessel, usually a gourd or calabash, in which the leaves of maté (see 2) are infused; also *maté-cup*.

1717 *tr. Frezier's Voy.* 252 They put the Herb [of Paraguay] into a Cup, or Bowl, made of a Calabash, or Gourd, tipped with Silver, which they call *Mate*. **1826** *SIR F. B. HEAD Journ. Pampas* 87 He used to get it for me... in a little mate cup, which did not hold more than an egg-shell. **1842** *Penny Cycl.* XXIV. 135/1 It [the Maté] is drunk out of a vessel called maté. **1884** *Health Exhib. Catal.* 9/1 Specimens of Maté or Paraguay Tea, with Maté Cup.

2. a. An infusion of the leaves of the shrub *Ilex paraguayensis*; Paraguay-tea (see PARAGUAY).

1758 *Misc. in Ann. Reg.* 363/1 The pure leaf, the infusion of which is called mate. **1760-72** *tr. Juan & Ulloa's Voy.* (ed. 3) I. 270 Another common liquor in this country [sc. Quito] is the mate, which answers to tea in the East Indies. **1883** *Encycl. Brit.* XV. 627/2 Maté acts as a restorative after great

fatigue in the same manner as tea. 1901 *Brit. Med. Jnl.* No. 2092. 301 The major part of the Estancieros (farmers) are great meat eaters and enormous consumers of maté or Paraguayan tea.

b. The shrub itself; also, its leaves prepared for infusion.

1768 J. BYRON *Narr. Patagonia* (ed. 2) 193 Maté, a herb from Paraguay. 1777 ROBERTSON *Hist. Amer.* Note ci. II. 518 From the trade of *Mathé*, or herb of Paraguay. 1818 T. BLAND *S. Amer. in Amer. St. Papers, For. Relat.* (1834) IV. 279 The young shoots and leaves of the maté, it would seem, have received the name of *yerba*, rather from [etc.]. 1859 *All Year Round* No. 32. 127 Cultivate the maté. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 618/2 The drinking tube is then inserted, and boiling water poured on the Maté. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* III. 186 Paraguay Tea, or Maté... A small shrub with oval, wedge-form... smooth leaves.

c. *attrib.*, as *maté pot*, *wood*; *maté mangosteen*, *Garcinia purpurea* (Drury *Useful Pl. India* 1873, p. 223).

1879 J. BEERBOHM *Patagonia* iii. 30 The tobacco-pipe and the maté-pot went round the circle without any intermission. 1883 *Encycl. Brit.* XV. 627/1 A yerbal or maté wood.

† *mate*, *a. Obs.* Also 3 *mat*, 3-5 *mat*, (4 *mete*), 4-5 *maat*, 5 *maate*, *matte*; *Sc.* 5 *maytt*, 5-7 *mait*, 6 *mayt*. [a. OF. *mat* mated at chess, confounded, exhausted, dull (mod.F. *mat* indecl., mated, *mat*, fem. *mate*, dull, whence *MAT a.*) = med.L. *mattus* 'tristis' (*Gloss. Paris*, 10th c.), Pr. *mat*, Sp., Pg. *mate* dull, faded, It. *matto* dull, foolish. From OF. are MHG. *mat* (G. *matt*), MDu., Du. *mat*, Sw. *matt*, Da. *mat*. The Rom. word is a. Pers. *mât* at a loss, helpless (used in *shâh mât* 'the king is helpless', CHECKMATE).

Gildemeister, Dozy, and other modern scholars, dispute the customary view that the Persian word is a. Arab. *mât* 'he has died'.

1. Mated at chess.

? 1370 *Robt. Cicyle* 184 Wij o draust he was chekmat [*H. mate*]. c 1407 LYDG. *Reas. & Sens.* 10, I. Was of a Fers so Fortunat In-to a corner drve and maat. a 1500 *MS. Ashmole* 344 (Bodl.) lf. 16 b, The blake kyng shalbe mate at v draughtes. *Ibid.* 18 b, Then art thou mate w^t hys pon. a 1600 MONTGOMERIE *Misc. P.* xx. 20 That nou thair is no nek, Nor draught to mak debate, Bot let it brist or brek; For love must haif it mait.

2. Overcome, vanquished, worsted, confounded.

a 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 2015 Maxence & alle hise halden ham mate. a 1225 *Anr. R.* 382 And 3if eni mon ei swuch ping ortrowed bi him, he is more mat þen þe þeof inumen mid þeofde. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 10041 Pride... es ouercummen, and mad al matt. c 1386 CHAUCER *Man of Law's T.* 837 O Golias... Hou myghte Daudi make thee so maat. c 1450 *Merlin* viii. 125 And so was Claudas made pore and maat. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* IV. Prol. 253 Dido... In hir faynte lust so mait, within schort quhile, That honestie [etc.].

3. Exhausted, worn out, dead tired, faint.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 15875 Mate and weri war pai pan. 13... *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 1568 He was so mat, he myst no more renne. 1420-2 LYDG. *Thebes* II. in Chaucer's *Wks.* (1561) 366 b, Tideus of bledyng was wonder feint Mate and wearie, and in grete distresse. 1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* II. 15 Hir vysage mate by frequente sources of grete teeris. 1536 BELLENDEN *Cron. Scot.* (1821) I. 66 Mony of Gillus folkis, wery and mate.

4. Dejected, downcast, discouraged, sorrowful.

13... *Guy Warw.* (A.) 597 He ferd as he were mat, Adoun he fel aswoune wip pat. c 1350 *Will. Palerne* 1776 Whanne he his felawes founde of his fare þei wondred, whi he was in þat wise wexen so maat. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* xvii. 704 With mate cher the assalt thai left. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 7 Riht so mi lust is overthrowe, And of myn oghne thought so mat I wexe. c 1460 *Towneley Myst.* xix. 245 That sorowfull sight shall make hir maytt. 1560 ROLLAND *Crt. Venus* II. 314 In all my dayis was I not half sa mayt [*rime words* dissimulat, fortunait, debat].

mate (meit), *v.*¹ Forms: 3 *maten*, 3-5 *mat*, 5 *maat* (e, (mat(t)yn), 6 *Sc.* *mayt*, *mait*, 4- *mate*. [a. OF. *mater*, f. *mat* MATE *a.*]

1. *trans.* (*Chess*). To checkmate. Also *absol.* Sometimes in fig. context or allusively.

c 1320 *Sir Tristr.* 315 'Child, what wiltow lay?' 'Ozain an hauke of noble air Tventi schillings, to say Whether so mates oper fair Bere hem bope oway'. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 329/2 Matyn at the chesse (*M.S. S., P. matyn*), *mat*. c 1489 CAXTON *Sonnes of Aymon* 478 Playe well, my childre, for ye shall be mated. a 1533 LD. BERNERS *Huon* xxxvi. 113 He sawe a .M. men playng at the chesse & a nother .M. that had played & been matyd. 1563 B. GOOGE *Egloges* viii. (Arb.) 66 With costly clothes... Who then dare gyue me checke? Garments some time, so gard a knaue, that he dare mate a Knyght. 1581 PETTIE tr. *Guazzo's Civ. Conv.* I. (1586) 34 b, Suffering a Gentlewoman to mate him at Chests. a 1618 SYLVESTER *Mem. Mortalitie* viii. *Wks.* (Grosart) II. 223 The Chess-board... Where pawns and kings have equal portion: This leaps, that limps, this checks, that necks, that mates. 1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof. St. v.* xviii. (1652) 465 Tame Traytours all that could behold an Usurper, Mate and Check your lawfull Emperour, and neither wad hand or tongue in opposition. 1646 EARL MONM. tr. *Biondi's Civil Warres* II. 79 All the above-named were like so many pawns at Chesse, which advancing too rashly, were lost; whilst the great men... endeavouring to mate [orig. *scaccheggiano*] the King, met with the like fortune. 1864 *Field* 2 July 3/2 White to play, and mate in 3 moves. 1865 MERIVALE *Rom. Emp.* VIII. lxiii. 13 Nerva had mated his assailants; but his own game was now nearly played out. 1886 *Daily News* 19 July 3/1 Pollock was mated at the 46th move.

† *b. intr.* To undergo checkmate, be mated. *Obs.*

1423 JAS. I *Kings Q.* clxviii. Help now my game, that is in poynt to mate. a 1585 MONTGOMERIE *Cherrie & Slae* 216 For vnder cure I gat sik chek, quhilk I nicht nocht remuif nor nek, Bot eyther stail or mait.

† 2. *trans.* To overcome, defeat, subdue. *Obs.*

a 1225 *Anr. R.* 98 O none wise ne muwe 3e betere sauuen ou suluen, ant maten, & ouercumen him betere. c 1320 *Cast. Love* 830 Prude... al matyd and overcome was Thorgh bucsomnesse that sheo ches. c 1450 *Mirour Saluacioun* 3281 The gwene of heven hym matid with hire sons passionne. c 1500 *Melusine* 216 Your noble cheualrye & puyssaunce haue not only mated me & made lasse myn honour, but also [etc.]. c 1590 MARLOWE *Faust.* Chorus 2 Not marching now in fields of Thracimene, Where Mars did mate the Carthaginians.

transf. 1625 BACON *Ess., Death* (Arb.) 385 There is no passion in the minde of man, so weake, but it Mates, and Masters, the Feare of Death.

¶ *b. App.* used for: To destroy; to kill.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 21041 þat Imperur wend him [John] to mat; In a tun was welland hat Fild of oyle he did him schott. c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 9532 Fyve hundrith fully of þere fyne shippes, [hade þen] Consumet... And mony mo were þere marred, & mated with fire.

† 3. To nonplus, baffle, render powerless (a person); to render nugatory (a design). *Obs.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 8479 Was na clerck sa crafti kend... þat moight þe clerck wit clerge mat þat cuth þe bokes þat he wrat. 1529 MORE *Dyaloge* i. *Wks.* 148/2 In what point quod he, hath that mated you? 1596 DANETT tr. *Comines* (1614) 277 They [wisdom and good government] might easily haue mated his enterprise in Italie. 1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* vii. xii. 262 They mated the Saxons in all their designs. 1623 FLETCHER *Rule a Wife* III. i, He stood up to me, And mated my commands! 1626 BACON *Sylva* §902 Wee see Audacities doth almost binde and mate the Weaker Sort of Minds. 1642 CHAS. I *Mess. to Ho. Comm., & Answ.* 8 Which then would haue mated and weakened the Conspirators in the beginning. 1670 COTTON *Esperton* I. II. 65 By whose assistance he thought with less difficulty to mate the ambitious Designs of the League.

† 4. To put out of countenance; to render helpless by terror, shame, or discouragement; to daunt, abash; to stupefy. *Obs.*

c 1416 HOOCCLEVE *Min. Poems* xv. 23 Lat nat the strook of indigence vs mate. 1586 MARLOWE *1st Pt. Tamburl.* I. i, How now, my Lord? what, mated and amazed To heare the king thus thr[e]aten like himselfe? 1597 LYLly *Woman in Moone* IV. i. 157 O bury all thy anger in this kisse, And mate me not with vterring my offence. 1605 SHAKS. *Macb.* v. i. 86 My minde she ha's mated, and amaz'd my sight, I thinke, but dare not speake. 1632 LE GRYS tr. *Velleius Paterc.* 211 The army... being mated with his comming, his vigor and his glory rendred it selfe to him. 1636 DAVENANT *Witts* v. i, Your Wine mates them, they understand it not. 1646 EARL MONM. tr. *Biondi's Civil Warres* v. 101 This and some other losses had rather mated them then mated [orig. *sbogottiti*] the English. 1651 N. BACON *Disc. Govt.* II. xxvi. (1739) 116 The Dutchess of Burgundy... mated him with Phantoms and Apparitions of dead Bodies of the House of York. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *To Mate*,... to amaze or astonish, to daunt, dash, or put out of countenance. 1827 HALLAM *Const. Hist.* x. (1854) III. 275 Twenty years of depression and continual failure mated the spirits of the cavaliers.

† 5. To exhaust, weary; to cause to be weary or tired out; to dull or weaken (passion). *Obs.*

a 1400-50 *Alexander* 1270 Mased & matid of paire strenthes. 1489 CAXTON *Faytes of A.* I. xxiv. 77 The fyfthe that they be not mated nor traueylled nor made the more feble for honger. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* IX. x. 37 Our chyldir 3yng... Wyld deytr throu out the woddis chais and mayt [L. *Venatu invigilanti pueri silvasque fatigant*]. a 1693 *Urquhart's Rabelais* III. xxxi. 258 The Ardour of Lechery is very much subdued and mated by frequent Labour.

mate (meit), *v.*² [f. MATE *sb.*²]

1. *a. trans.* To equal, rival; to vie or cope with; to be a match for.

1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* xl. 212 Infinite I am, nothing can me mate. 1580 *Ord. of Prayer in Liturg. Serv. Q. Eliz.* (1847) 573 The Boy mateth the man of aged gravity. 1613 SHAKS. *Hen. VIII.* III. ii. 274 My euer Roiall Master, Dare mate a sounder man then Surrie can be. 1690 CHILD *Disc. Trade* (1698) 74 Nor ever did we greatly prosper upon it [our trade to East-India], till our interest was much abated by laws, nor ever shall mate the Dutch in it, till our interest be as low as theirs. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* III. 371 They [the Waves] mate the middle Region with their height. 1718 POPE *Iliad* XIII. 414 In standing fight he mates Achilles' force. 1814 SCOTT *Ld. of Isles* I. xii. In speed His galley mates the flying steed. 1874 SWINBURNE *Bothwell* I. i. 4, I might sleep well and laugh and walk at ease, With none to mate me. 1891 W. MORRIS *Poems by Way* 129 *Fig-tree*. I who am little among trees In honey-making mate the bees.

b. intr. To claim equality with. *arch.*

1692 *Vind. Carol.* III. 40 When the safety of the Nation was at stake, [they] insolently contend, nay mate it with their Sovereign. 1702 ROWE *Tamerl.* I. ii. 678 Thou... hast dar'd To lift thy wretched self above the Stars And mate with Power Almighty. 1884 TENNYSON *Becket* I. iii, If Canterbury bring his cross to court, Let York bear his to mate with Canterbury.

2. *a. trans.* To match; to marry; to join in marriage; to take or give in marriage.

1607 SHAKS. *Timon* I. i. 140 How shall she be endowed, If she be mated with an equal Husband? 1842 TENNYSON *Locksley Hall* 47 Thou art mated with a clown. 1843 LYTTON *Last Bar.* II. iii, I fear that the king will be teased into mating my sister with the Count of Charolois. 1862 MERIVALE *Rom. Emp.* (1865) V. xl. 57 The females of ingenuous birth were not numerous enough to mate them. *refl.* 1884 W. C. SMITH *Kildrostan* 55 I'd sooner mate me with A cloud... Or wed a polar bear.

b. intr. for *refl.*

1589 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* VI. xxxi. (1612) 154 The gayest Females mate With Loutes as soon as Lordes. 1838 LYTTON *Leila* I. iii, Permission were easier given to thee to wed the

wild tiger, than to mate with the loftiest noble of Morisca. 1862 WHITTIER *Amy Wentw.* 149 Oh, rank is good, and gold is fair, And high and low mate ill. 1895 A. C. FOX-DAVIES *Armorial Fam.* p. xx, In England men mate with whom they will.

3. *a. trans.* To pair (animals, esp. birds) for the purpose of breeding. Also with *up*.

1601 SHAKS. *All's Well* I. i. 102 The hind that would be mated by the Lion Must die for loue. 1859 DARWIN *Orig. Spec.* I. (1873) 30 Pigeons can be mated for life. 1885 *Truth* 28 May 836/1 Two of her Majesty's cows have been sent to Herefordshire to be mated with the famous bull, Lord Wilton. 1899 *Feathered World* 10 Mar. 477 The birds had been previously mated up.

transf. 1882 'OUIDA' *Maremma* I. 165 'One does not mate a trailing weed with a young oak', she said.

b. intr. Of animals, esp. birds: To pair.

1870, 1903 [see MATING *ppl.* *a.*]. 1877 BURROUGHS *Birds & Poets* (1895) 103 These birds do not mate.

4. *trans.* To join suitably with; to associate, couple, treat as comparable with. Also, † to provide with what is suitable.

1593 SHAKS. *Ven. & Ad.* 909 Her more than hast is mated with delays. 1626 J. HAIG *Let.* in J. Russell *Haigs* (1881) 178, I pray you... write to my Colonel... desiring him... to mate me in clothes if you be not able. 1669 DRYDEN & DAVENANT *Tempest* I. i, And on a night, mated to his design, Antonio ope'd the gates of Milan. 1703 ROWE *Ulyss.* I. i. 52 'Twou'd make Comparison... monstrous seem, as if to mate A Mole-Hill with Olympus. 1891 J. WINSOR *Columbus* II. 54 None knew this better than those, like Las Casas, who mated their faith with charity of act.

5. *a. intr.* To consort, keep company with.

a 1832 'BARRY CORNWALL' *The Owl* 5 Not a bird of the forest e'er mates with him. 1871 B. TAYLOR *Faust* (1875) II. I. ii. 11 The judge, debarred from punishment, Mates with the felon ere he endeth. 1881 BESANT & RICE *Chapl. of Fleet* I. 160 It was a shame that a gentleman of his rank should mate with men whose proper place was among the thieves of Turnmill Street.

b. trans. To accompany suitably.

1870 MORRIS *Earthy Par.* I. i. 369 How sweet it would be, could I hear, Soft music mate the drowsy afternoon.

6. *a. intr.* Of an engineering part: to make a good or proper fit with.

1909 in WEBSTER. 1956 S. PARKER *Drawings & Dimensions* vii. 52 When considering the application of 'Go' and 'Not Go' gauges... the questions 'Will like mate with like?' and 'How much force may be used when gauging?' inevitably arise. 1959 *Motor Manual* (ed. 36) v. 132 The end of the axle hub is threaded and extends outside the wheel to take a large eared nut, which is coned internally to mate with a cone on the edge of the wheel hub. 1967 *Electronics* 6 Mar. 15/3 (Adv.), Push-pull coupling mates easily.

b. trans. To fit or join with or to.

1959 *Nat. Geographic* Feb. 159/1 High on skeletal service towers, we watched engineers mate, or couple, rocket stages and gingerly install the payloads containing custom-built miniaturized instruments. 1962 V. GRISSOM in *Into Orbit* 119 On 1 July the capsule was taken from the hangar... to be mated to the Redstone. 1970 N. ARMSTRONG et al. *First on Moon* III. 55 By mid-May it was time to 'mate' the electrical systems of the rocket boosters with those of the spacecraft.

mate, *obs.* form of MEAT.

mate(e): see MATY.

mateco, variant of MATICO.

† *'mated*, *ppl.* *a.*¹ *Obs.* [f. MATE *v.*¹ + -ED¹.]

1. Confounded, amazed.

1581 T. HOWELL *Deuises* (1879) 211 The bitter smarte that straines my mated minde. 1582 STANYHURST *Æneis* II. (Arb.) 51 A feare then general mens mated senses attached. c 1586 C'TESS PEMBROKE *Ps.* XLVIII. ii, The things they see Amaze their mated mindes.

2. Checkmated.

1656 COWLEY *Pindar. Odes, Destinie* i, Here I the losing party blame For those false Moves that break the Game, ... And above all, th' ill Conduct of the mated King.

mated ('meitid), *ppl.* *a.*² [f. MATE *v.*² + -ED¹.]

a. Matched; married; chiefly in *ill-* or *well-mated*.

1667 [implied in *ill-mated*: see ILL- 7]. 1821 JOANNA BAILLIE *Metr. Leg., Lady G. Baillie* lii, Sweet union held of mated will. 1899 *Scribner's Mag.* XXV. 50/1 Two well-mated young lovers.

b. Fitted or fitting together.

1958 V. H. WATSON *Rover Cars* xiv. 230 Wash and examine all parts, renew as necessary, bearing in mind that the crown wheel and pinion are 'mated' parts and must be replaced as such.

matefeloun, *obs.* form of MATFELON.

† *mate-griffon.* *Hist.* [repr. Pr. *matagrifun* ('Kill-Greek'), f. *matar* to kill + *Grifun* GRIFFON¹.] The name of a siege-tower used by Richard I.

c 1200 RICH. DEVIZES in *Chron. Stephen, Hen. II & Rich. I* (Rolls) III. 402 Rex Angliæ... fecit castellum ligneum... iuxta muros Messanæ, quod, ad opprobrium Grifonum, 'Mategrifun' nominavit. 13... *Coer de L.* 2878 Ther leet he pyght hys pavyloun, And arerede hys Mate-griffon. *Ibid.* 6063 The Robynet and the Mate-Griffon, Al that they hytte wente adoun. c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 157 His pele fro þat forward he [Richard I] cald it *mate Griffoun*. 1788 GROSE *Milit. Antiq.* II. 303 The robinet and mate-griffon threw both darts and stones.

matel, *obs.* form of METAL *sb.*

¶ *matelassé* (mat(ə)lase). [Fr., f. *matelas* MATTRESS.] A French dress goods of silk, or silk

and wool, having a raised design. Also *attrib.* or *adj.* having a raised pattern like quilting.

1882 CAULFIELD & SAWARD *Dict. Needlework* s.v., Matelassé silk is employed for dresses and mantles. **1884** KNIGHT *Dict. Mech. Suppl.* 587/2 *Matelassé*, a silk-and-wool French dress goods. **1897** *Daily News* 9 Sept. 6/5 There are endless designs in matelassé cloth, a considerable mixture of silk being woven in with the wool.

matelent, variant of MALTALENT *Obs.*

mateless ('meɪtlɪs), *a.* [f. MATE *sb.*² + -LESS.]

1. Without a mate, partner, or companion. **1599** T. M[OUFET] *Silkwormes* 13 Shalt thou alone die matelesse, Thisbe mine? **1612** PEACHAM *Minerv.* *Brit.* II. 186 The Thrush a tenor; off a little space, Some mateless Dove doth murmur out the base. **1705** TATE *Warrior's Welc.* xlv, I'll teach you then the Charm that shall... make... The Mateless Nightingal no more complain. **1837** *New Monthly Mag.* XLIX. 23 One mateless dove is answering. **1887** BOWEN *Virg. Æneid* IV. 553 Mateless and all unblamed, untutored in love and its pain!

†2. Unrivalled, matchless, unparalleled. *Obs.* **1570** B. GOOGE *Pop. Kingd.* I. (1880) 1 Good Muse declare, my force to weake can not thereto attaine Ne can disclose the mysteries, of such a matelesse raigne. **1624** QUARLES *Sion's Elegies* I. 12 Say, if e're your eyes beheld... more unparallel'd And matelesse Evils. **a1644** G. SANDYS *Virg. Æneis* VI. (R.), The clouds, and lightnings matelesse, To forge with brasse, and speed of horn-hooft force.

matelot (mætləʊ). [Fr., sailor; cf. MATLO(W).]

1. A sailor. *Naut. slang.* **1911** 'GUNS' & 'THEELUKER' *Middle Watch Musings* 8 You've just got two old and respected matelots well scrubbed for nuffing. **1915** *Blackw. Mag.* July 89/1 We invite the matelots to lie on their backs on the upper-deck. **1947** *Landfall* I. 283 What time we had left was spent on fruitless errands for the Pommie matelots. **1955** *Times* 10 Aug. 3/3 The Navy was there once more and so were the two matelots of Monday. **1970** [see JOCK¹ 1 b]. **1974** *Listener* 21 Nov. 672/1 Our screen matelots... should be as reticent as... *Captain Horatio Hornblower*.
2. Applied to a shade of blue. **1927** *Daily Tel.* 26 Apr. 13/5 (Adv.), Fawn, Rose, Almond, Matelot. **1928** *Daily Express* 27 July 5/4 A lovely deep blue known as 'matelot'.

matelote (matləʊ), *sb.* Also 8-9 matelotte, 9 matelot. [Fr., f. *matelot* sailor.]

1. A dish of fish served in a sauce of wine, onions and other seasoning, such as mushrooms, oysters, etc.; also, a dish of other viands similarly dressed.

1730-6 BAILEY (fol.), *Matelotte* [in *Cookery*], victuals dressed after the seamens way. **1747** MRS. GLASSE *Cookery* 32 A Pig Matelote. **1759** W. VERRAL *Cookery* xviii. 97 This sauce may serve for several good uses; but for your matelote prepare it with a ladle or two of your cullis, with a few nice button mushrooms. **1818** MOORE *Fudge Fam.* Paris xii. 128 The bliss Of an eel matelote. **1823** SCOTT *Quentin D.* Pref., The matelot of pike and eels. **1846** MRS. GORE *Eng. Char.* (1852) 47 An unctuous matelotte of eels.

2. An old sailors' dance, in duple rhythm, similar to the hornpipe. *rare-0*.

1890 in *Century Dict.*
Hence *matelote v. trans.*, to make into a matelote (sense 1).

1844 THACKERAY *Greenwich Wks.* 1886 XXIII. 381, I have tasted him [the eel] charmingly matelotted with mushrooms and onions.

mately ('meɪtlɪ), *a.*¹ *rare.* [f. MATE *sb.*² + -LY¹.] Friendly, sociable, intimate.

1822 T. MITCHELL *Aristoph.* II. 184 With Cleon he's friendly and mately.

mately, *a.*² *Her.* Also *mateley*. An alleged synonym for URDEE.

1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* I. 49/1 A Cross Urdee... goeth under several terms... as a Cross Mately, a Cross Flanked [etc.]. **1889** in *ELVIN Gloss. Her.*

matens, obs. pl. form of MATIN¹.

mateo-: see MATÆO-.

mater ('meɪtə(r)). [L. = MOTHER.]

1. The thickest plate of the astrolabe. (Cf. *mother.*) *Obs.*

1594 BLUNDEVIL *Exerc.* VI. Introd. (1636) 599 The fore-part containeth two principall parts, that is, the Mater, which is unmovable, and the Rete, which is movable. *Ibid.* 600. **1905** *Sci. Amer.* 12 Aug. 120/2 The Astrolabe of Regiomontanus... Mater is the name given to the large disk divided into degrees. **1974** *Ibid.* Jan. 101/1 Each plate being engraved on both sides and all being stacked in the mater, or main body, of the astrolabe.

2. *Anat.* See DURA MATER, PIA MATER.

3. Chiefly in schoolboys' slang, used familiarly for *mother*. (Cf. *pater.*)

1864 HEMYNG *Eton School Days* I. 3 'Good-bye, mater; good-bye, Letty', said Philip. 'Mind you write often', said his mother. **1888** J. PAYN *Myst. Mirbridge* xxvii, The Mater will do anything for me. **1897** *Brit. Weekly* 7 Jan. 214/3 Brydon's mater was a veritable matchmaker.

mater, obs. form of MATTER, MEHTAR.

materas, obs. form of MATTRESS.

Mater Dolorosa ('meɪtə dɒlə'rɔʊsə). [med. L., lit. 'sorrowful mother'.] A title of the Virgin Mary, emphasizing her role in the Passion of Christ; a representation, in painting or

sculpture, of the Virgin Mary sorrowing. Also *transf.*, a woman who has the attributes of the sorrowful mother.

The term probably originated in the medieval Latin hymn beginning 'Stabat mater dolorosa iuxta crucem lacrimosa'. **1800** J. DALLAWAY *Anecdotes of Arts in England* 516 He has a mater dolorosa and a boy playing on a lute by Guido. **c1869** TAYLOR & DUBOURG in M. R. BOOTH *Eng. Plays of 19th Cent.* (1973) III. 308 Crosses her hands on her bosom, à la Mater Dolorosa. **1872** GEO. ELIOT *Middlem.* IV. VIII. lxxx. 283 Dorothea's face... had the pale cheeks and pink eyelids of a mater dolorosa. **1888** *Cycl. Painters & Paintings* III. 220/2 Mater Dolorosa... By Murillo, Madrid Museum. Companion to Ecce Homo. **1892** *Servite Manual* (Servite Fathers) 200 (*heading*) Via Matris Dolorosæ or, The Stations of the Way of the Seven Dolours of Mary. **1895** *Yellow Bk.* IV. 280 A vast cape that might have enshrouded the form of a Mater Dolorosa hung by the side of a jauntily-striped Langtry-hood. **1904** G. GRONAU *Titian* vii. 147 We can follow exactly the history of this picture and of its companion, the 'Mater Dolorosa', which Titian sent off to Charles V in 1555. **1917** M. G. SEGAR *Some Minor Poems Middle Ages* xxi. 48 Old English poems on the Mater Dolorosa are always wonderfully full of feeling. **1923** M. INNES *Ten Florentine Painters* 117 This group of the 'Mater Dolorosa' and her dead Son is called a *Pietà*. **1936** R. LEHMANN *Weather in Streets* IV. ii. 398 Mrs. Cunningham stood in the double doorway... receiving with a smile of the lips, but not of the hollowed mater dolorosa eyes, congratulations upon Amanda. **1938** *Times Lit. Suppl.* 11 June 415/3 Patricia is the picture of the mater dolorosa of all time. **1942** G. D. CARLETON *Mother of Jesus* xiv. 68 The Mother of Jesus is indeed the *Mater Dolorosa*, the Sorrowful Mother. **1951** L. MACNEICE tr. *Goethe's Faust* I. 120 In a niche on the wall is an image of the Mater Dolorosa. **1955** W. SMITH tr. *Miège's Virgin Mary* viii. 171 All this conforms with... medieval piety... and the more recent veneration of the *Mater dolorosa*.

|| **materfamilias** ('meɪtəfə'mɪliəs). [L., f. *māter* mother + *familiās*, old gen. of *familia* FAMILY.] The mother of a household. **1756** G. HARRIS *Justinian* 28 Denominated according to their sex, either *patres familiarum*, or *matres familiarum*. **1861** *Wheat & Tares* II. 13 Mrs. Leslie seemed rather overpowered by her responsibilities as Materfamilias. **1891** [see PATERFAMILIAS 2].

materfil(l)on, obs. forms of MATFELLOW.

† **ma'teriable**, *a.* and *sb.* *Obs. rare.* [f. L. *māteria* MATTER *sb.*¹ + -ABLE] = MATERIAL *a.* and *sb.*

1471 RIPLEY *Comp. Alch.* Ep. iii. in Ashm. (1652) 111 Reduced to theyr beginning materiable. **1652** *Zeal Examined* Add. §13. 45 Some visible and solid materiable of forcible laws.

material (mə'tɪəriəl), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. late L. *māteriālis*, f. *māteria* MATTER *sb.*¹; see -AL¹.]

Cf. F. *matériel* adj. and *sb.*, *matériaux* *sb.* pl., Sp., Pg. *material*, It. *materiale*; also the mod. Teut. forms (chiefly from Fr.), G. *materiell* adj., *material* *sb.*, Du. *materieel* adj., *materiaal* *sb.*

A. adj.
1. *Scholastic Philosophy* and *Theol.* (Opposed to FORMAL.) **a.** Pertaining to matter as opposed to form. *material cause*: see CAUSE *sb.* 5. †Of number: Concrete.

c1386, **c1430** [see FORMAL A. 1]. **1447** BOKENHAM *Seyntys* (Roxb.) Introd. 1 The fyrst is clepyd cause efficyent The secunde they clepe cause materyal. **1588** KYD *Househ. Phil. Wks.* (1901) 280 Formall number may infinitely encrease, but the Materiall cannot multiply so much. **1660** JER. TAYLOR *Worthy Commun.* I. §3. 52 Not the sound, or the letters and syllables, that is, not the material part, but the formal. **1669** [see FORMAL A. 1]. **1697** tr. *Burgersdicius his Logic* I. xvi. 56 Form is... divided... into Material and Immaterial. Material Form is that which is produced out of the Power of Matter, or which dependeth upon Matter in that self same Moment and Act, by which it is made. **1713** [see FORMAL A. 1]. **1827** [see FORMAL A. 1].

b. That is (so and so) merely so far as its 'matter' is concerned.

material sin: a wrong action apart from the evil intention that is necessary to constitute it a sin in the full sense of the word; so *material heresy*, *schism*, *schismatic*, etc. *material righteousness*: righteousness as definable by conduct, without regard to its motive.

1656 BRAMHALL *Replie* ix. 341 They who separate actually without just cause, may doe it out of invincible ignorance, and consequently they are not formal but only material Schismatics. **1690** NORRIS *Beatitudes* (1692) 95 The desiring material Righteousness by a direct act of the Will actually makes a man formally Righteous.

2. *Logic.* **a.** Concerned with the matter, as distinguished from the form, of reasoning. (Opposed to *formal.*)

1628 T. SPENCER *Logick* 232 A materiall Illation is when the consequent goes with the Antecedent; yet so as it follows the same, not by force thereof. **1685** tr. *Arnauld & Nicole's Logic* III. xiii. 65 The truth of a Consequence... is only propounded conditionally, and separated from the material Truth, as I may so say, of what it contains. **1697** tr. *Burgersdicius his Logic* I. xxviii. 113 The Material Modes affect the Matter of the Enunciation, viz. either Subject or Predicate. **1727-51** CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Circle*, The material circle [in logic]... consists of two syllogisms, the former whereof proves the cause by the effect; and the latter the effect by the cause. **1727-52** *Ibid.* s.v. *Object*, Material Object... is the thing itself that is considered, or treated of... Formal Object is the manner of considering it. **1850** WHATELY *Elem. Logic* (ed. 9) III. §3 The remaining class (viz. where the Conclusion does follow from the Premises) may be called the Material, or Non-logical Fallacies. **1864** BOWEN *Logic* vi. 149 The material truth of the Conclusion depends upon the material truth of the Premises. **1883** F. H.

BRADLEY *Princ. Logic* 471 If 'material' is a name for what transcends mere 'concepts' and commits itself to truth, then of course all logic must be material. **1889** J. VENN *Princ. Empirical Logic* Pref., In such a province... as that of Material or Inductive Logic the case is very different. **1936** *Mind* XLV. 442 Wisdom... gives the name *Material Analysis* to the substitution, for sentences about wholes, of sentences mentioning the individual parts of the whole, where the parts are of the same order of ultimacy (as previously defined) as the whole. *E.g.*, material analysis of sentences about awe will be in terms of fear and admiration. **1937** A. SMEATON tr. *Carnap's Logical Syntax of Lang.* IV. 237 We will... assign to the material mode of speech any sentence which is to be interpreted as attributing to an object a particular property, this property being quasi-syntactical, so that the sentence can be translated into another sentence which attributes a correlated syntactical property to a designation of the object in question. **1946** *Mind* LV. 321 If we follow the material logicians in holding that universal propositions are existential as to individuals also [etc.].

b. material implication: a relationship which holds between two propositions, irrespective of content, save only when the first is true and the second false.

1903 B. RUSSELL *Princ. Math.* II. 14 How far formal implication is definable in terms of implication simply, or material implication as it may be called, is a difficult question. **1932**, etc. [see FORMAL *a.* and *sb.*¹ 1 d]. **1965** HUGHES & LONDEY *Elem. Formal Logic* III. 17 A material implication is always true when its antecedent is false, and also when its consequent is true. That is, a false proposition materially implies any proposition; and a true proposition is materially implied by any proposition. **1974** *Encycl. Brit. Macropædia* XI. 40/2 Reading *p* ⇒ *q* as 'If *p*, *q*'... is made convenient by the fact that 'if' is often used in English in a 'material-implication' sense (someone who asserted 'If it isn't raining, it's snowing' would usually be held to have spoken truly unless the antecedent were true but the consequent false; i.e., unless it was neither raining nor snowing).

3. **a.** Of or pertaining to matter or body; formed or consisting of matter; corporeal.

a1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* xlix. 4 Fire materiel or of ill consiens, sall bren. **c1380** WYCLIF *Eng. Wks.* (1880) 376 When he [Christ] was soujete to be a kyng & to haue taake up-on hym pe materiel swerde. **c1386** CHAUCER *Pars. T.* ¶108 He þat is in helle hat defaut of light materiel. **1398** *TREVISA Barth. De P.R.* VIII. xvi. (1495) 323 Thickenes and boystousnes of materiyall parties is cause and welle of heynesne and of lyghtnesse. **1413** *Pilgr. Sowle* (Caxton) v. i. (1859) 73 Mundus is the material world, but seculum is taken for the enduring of the world. **c1440** *Gesta Rom.* xix. 66 (Harl. MS.) þere beth two maner of medycyns, þat is to sey, materiel, and spiritual. **a1533** FRITH *Disp. Purg.* To Rdr. A vi b, I mene not his materiel crosse that he hym self dyed on, but a spretuall crosse. **1563** *Homilies* II. *Place & Time of Prayer* I. (1859) 344 God doth allow the material temple made of lime and stone... to be his house. **1655** EVELYN *Diary* (1827) II. 104 He believed the sunn to be a material fire. **1736** BUTLER *Anal.* I. iii. Wks. 1874 I. 68 The material world appears to be, in a manner, boundless and immense. **a1862** BUCKLE *Civiliz.* (1869) III. v. 365 While heat was supposed to be material it could not be conceived as a force.

absol. **1850** O. WINSLOW *Inner Life* I. 6 The perishing of the material is not the annihilation of the immaterial. **1874** SAYCE *Compar. Philol.* VII. 263 The analysis of the material is not the same as the analysis of the mental.

† **b.** Forming the material or substance of a thing. *Obs. rare-1*.

1605 SHAKS. *Lear* IV. ii. 35 She that her selfe will sliuer and disbranch From her materiall sap.

† **c.** Applied to the terrestrial sphere. *Obs.*

1551 RECORDE (*title*) *The Castle of Knowledge*... Containing the explication of the sphere bothe celestiall and materiel. **1657** *North's Plutarch, Add. Lives* 6 The Mathematicians and Astrologers attribute the Invention of the Materiall Sphere to this subtyll Philosopher [Archimedes].

† **d.** Of diseases: ? Organic as opposed to functional. *Obs.*

1528 PAYNEL *Salerne's Regim.* iv. If they... eyther incline to materiall sickenes or to vnmateriall. *Ibid.*, If the sickenes be materiel one maye eate the more at diner. **1541** R. COPLAND *Guydon's Quest. Chirurg.* Oiv, They [cauteris] be necessary... to be gyven in all dysposycyons of maladyes and speccyall in materyal maladyes.

e. Philos. *material object, thing*: an object considered as a physical existent independent of consciousness; hence *material objectness*, the state of existing as a material object.

1605 BACON *Adv. Learning* I. i. §3 View and inquiry into these sensible and material things. **1649** tr. *Descartes' Discourse* 59 Imagination... is a particular manner of thinking on material things. **1713** BERKELEY *Three Dialogues* 61, I wou'd, therefore, fain know, what Arguments you can draw from Reason, for the Existence of what you call *real Things*, or *material Objects*. **1737** A. BAXTER *Inquiry Human Soul* (ed. 2) II. 204 He supposes that from the surfaces of all material things there are continually flying off thin membranes. **1865** MILL *Exam. Hamilton's Philos.* I. 6 We at first limit ourselves to the case of physical, or what are commonly called material objects. **1899** W. JAMES *Talks to Teachers* vii. 58 The result of all this is that intimate familiarity with the physical environment, that acquaintance with the properties of material things, which is really the foundation of human consciousness. **1912** B. RUSSELL *Probl. Philos.* IV. 58 Common sense regards tables and chairs and the sun and moon and material objects generally as something radically different from minds. **1920** A. N. WHITEHEAD *Concept of Nature* II. 43 Thus colour is not part of the reality of the material object. **1932** H. H. PRICE *Perception* II. 52 'Material-objectness' cannot be defined without mention of it. **1933** *Mind* XLII. 291 On the phenomenalist view of material-objectness, there is evidence that material objects exist. **1940** A. J. AYER *Found. Empirical Knowl.* I. 1 It does not normally occur to us that

there is any need... to justify our belief in the existence of material things. 1941 *Mind* L. 282 The puzzle is this: if sense-data are all that we are directly aware of in perception, how have we ever acquired the concept of 'material-objectness' at all? 1959 J. L. AUSTIN *Sense & Sensibilia* (1962) ii. 7 'Material thing' is not an expression which the ordinary man would use. *Ibid.* x. 107 The material-object language must somehow be 'reducible' to the sense-datum language. 1964 *Philos. Rev.* LXXIII. 324 A corpse, like a material object, is non-conscious, rather than merely unconscious.

4. a. Concerned with or involving matter or corporeal substance, its presence, use, or agency. *material theory* (of heat): the theory that heat is a material substance ('caloric').

1649 JER. TAYLOR *Gt. Exemp.* i. v. 149 These temptations are crasse and material, and soon discernable; it will require some greater observation to arm against such as are more spiritual and immaterial. 1822 COLERIDGE *Table-t.* 29 Dec., Schiller has the material Sublime; to produce an effect he sets you a whole town on fire [etc.]. a 1824 CAMPBELL *To Rainbow*, When Science from Creation's face Enchantment's veil withdraws, What lovely visions yield their place To cold material laws! 1863 TYNDALL *Heat* ii. §17 (1870) 23 Two rival theories... which are named respectively the *material theory*, and the *dynamical*, or *mechanical*, theory of heat. 1867 H. MACMILLAN *Bible Teach.* Pref. (1870) 14 Agriculture, though the most material of all our pursuits, is teaching us truths beyond its own direct province. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* ix. §1. 590 The attempt to secure spiritual results by material force. 1877 MRS. OLIPHANT *Makers Flor.* iv. 94 The painter's art is at once ethereal and material. 1882 T. H. GREEN in *Mind* No. 25. 19 The material atomism of popular science.

b. In opprobrious use, usually coupled with *gross*: Characterized by conduct, a tendency, point of view, etc. which is not elevated; unspiritual.

1588 KYD *Househ. Phil.* Wks. (1901) 267 Not of servile or material witt, but... apt to studie or contemplat. 1700 DRYDEN *Cymon & Iph.* 135 His gross material soul at once could find Somewhat in her excelling all her kind. 1850 ROBERTSON *Serm.* Ser. iii. vii. (1863) 101 The Romish doctrine contains a truth which it is of importance to disengage from the gross and material form with which it has been overlaid. 1853 C. BRONTE *Villette* xxxvi, What I saw struck me... as grossly material, not poetically spiritual. 1875 MANNING *Mission H. Ghost* ix. 257 The gross heavy material love of the world.

c. Relating to the physical, as opposed to the intellectual or spiritual, aspect of things; concerned with physical progress, bodily comfort, or the like. *material culture*: the physical objects (tools, articles of domestic and religious use, dwelling-places, etc.) which give evidence of the type of culture developed by a social group.

1843 PRESCOTT *Mexico* i. iii. I. 57 note, The Mexican heaven may remind one of Dante's in its material enjoyments; which, in both, are made up of light, music, and motion. *Ibid.* iv. ii. II. 128 It was the material civilization, which belongs neither to the one nor the other. 1858 MRS. CARLYLE *Lett.* II. 379 Better material accommodation you could have nowhere. 1861 M. PATTISON *Ess.* (1889) I. 39 The old bonds of relationship, and community of material interests. 1873-4 DIXON *Two Queens* IV. XIX. iv. 25 When the fury ceased, the city was a moral and material wreck. 1879 M. ARNOLD *Equality* Mixed *Ess.* 70 France... is the country where material well-being is most widely spread. 1929 N. & Q. *Anthropol.* (ed. 5) 187 The study of the artefacts and material culture of a people should not be viewed solely from their material aspects. *Ibid.* 188 The investigator of socio-religious matters may find that he cannot get information, and he will then find that a study of material culture provides him with a convenient avenue of approach. 1931 *Encycl. Social Sci.* IV. 622/1 Material equipment of culture is not, however, a force in itself... Material culture requires a complement less simple, less easily catalogued or analyzed, consisting of the body of intellectual knowledge. 1937 R. H. LOWIE *Hist. Ethnol. Theory* iii. 27 Evolution is a positive fact in material culture. 1971 *World Archaeol.* III. 119 Most items of material culture will have been removed.

d. Gram. *material noun*, = *mass noun*.

1892 [see *class-noun* (CLASS sb. 10)]. 1892 H. SWEET *New Eng. Gram.* I. 56 When a material noun is used to express an individual object of definite shape, it is no longer a material noun, but a class-noun. 1925 GRATTAN & GURREY *Our Living Lang.* xviii. 110 A material-noun is a word which stands for the whole mass of matter possessing the qualities implied by the word, or for an indefinite quantity of that matter—for example, *water, iron, veal, butter*. 1969 R. KINGDON *Palmer's Gram. Spoken Eng.* (ed. 3) II. 61 Class nouns... are subdivided into Material nouns and Class nouns. Material nouns... name substances.

5. a. Of serious or substantial import; of much consequence; important.

1529 MORE *Dyaloge* I. Wks. 125/1 Sith this thing is much material, as wherupon many great thynges do depende. 1605 SHAKS. *Macb.* III. i. 136 Whose absence is no lesse material to me, Than is his Fathers. 1625 BACON *Ess.*, *Cunning* (Arb.) 439 He would put that which was most Material in the Post-script. 1665 GLANVILL *Def. Van. Dogm.* 23 'Tis a pertinent and material enquiry to ask, whence the Soul is? 1666-7 MARVELL *Corr.* Wks. 1872-5 II. 209 The Poll-bill is printed, but with no material errors. 1709 SWIFT *Adv. Relig.* Wks. 1755 II. i. 117 That is no material objection against the design itself. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* II. xv. I have nothing material to say. 1769 JUNIUS *Lett.* iii. 19 The last charge... is indeed the most material of all. 1769 BURKE *Lett.*, *Mrg. Rockingham* (1844) I. 211 His consequence in the India House is much more material to him than his rank in parliament. 1823 SCOTT *Peveiril* xx, When aware of this material fact, it became Julian's business to leave Liverpool directly. 1827 HALLAM *Const. Hist.* (1876) I. v. 276 In one point more material... the commons successfully vindicated their privileges. 1847 GROTE *Greece*

II. xxxv. (1862) III. 248 The Athenians had a material interest in the quarrel. 1896 *Century Mag.* Nov. 22 [He] seldom interlined a word or made a material correction.

b. Predicatively, with *inf.* or *clause* as subject.

1547 J. HARRISON *Exhort. Scottes* b viij, Whether he came out of Italy or not, is not much material. 1590 SPENSER *F.Q.* II. x. 74 That were too long their infinite contents Here to record, ne much material. 1622 MABBE tr. *Aleman's Guzman d'Alf.* II. 102 It is not much material which gate wee goe out at. 1641 WILKINS *Math. Magick* I. vii. (1648) 50 'Tis not material to the force of this instrument, whether the rundles of it be big or little. 1712 M. HENRY *Commun. w. God* i. Wks. 1853 I. 205/2 It is essential to a letter that it be directed, and material that it be directed right. 1802 *Med. Jnrl.* VIII. 256 It is very material to distinguish them with accuracy. 1890 LD. HALSBURY in *Law Times Rep.* LXIV. 3/2 Before dealing with the particular clauses... it is material to notice the problem which the Legislature had to solve.

c. Pertinent, germane, or essential to.

1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 232 Those [things] that be most material and necessarie for mans felicitie. 1611 SHAKS. *Cymb.* I. vii. 207. 1665 MANLEY *Grotius' Low C. Warres* 121 Not was it a little material, to their advantage, if [etc.]. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* II. 149, I pass the rest, whose ev'ry Race and Name, And Kinds are less material to my Theme. 1819 SCOTT *Ivanhoe* xxvii, Certain passages material to his understanding the rest of this important narrative. 1824 COLERIDGE *Table-t.* 10 June, A slight contrast of character is very material to happiness in marriage. 1876 GLADSTONE *Homeric Synchr.* 145 The point material to the present inquiry is that [etc.].

d. Chiefly *Law*. Applied to evidence or facts which are of such significance as to be likely to influence the determination of a cause, to alter the character of an instrument, etc. Also const. *inf.*: Serving materially (to prove).

1581 LAMBARD *Eiren.* II. vii. (1588) 213 To take... the Information... (or so much thereof as shall be material to proove the Felonie). 1601 R. JOHNSON *Kingd. & Commu.* (1603) 80 What they did one against another in the time of Charles the fift, is not much material to prove their courage. 1799 *Hull Advertiser* 14 Sept. 3/3 He has been twice examined, but a material witness was wanting. 1848 ARNOULD *Mar. Insur.* (1866) I. II. i. 489 Facts, the statement of which may reasonably be presumed likely to have such an influence on the judgment of the underwriter are called material facts; a statement of such facts is called a material representation. 1881 LD. COLERIDGE in *Times* 5 July 4/2 The alteration which vitiates a contract must be material—that is, one which alters the character of the instrument itself.

† e. quasi-*adv.* In an important degree. *Obs.*

1653 HOLCROFT *Procopius* Pref. A2, Procopius... was a very material concerned Agent in all these Wars.

† 6. Full of matter, sound information, or sense. *Obs.*

1600 SHAKS. *A. Y. L.* III. iii. 32 A material foole. 1601 B. JONSON *Poetaster* v. i, What thinks Material Horace of his learning? c 1611 CHAPMAN *Iliad* xxiv. 566 His speech euen charm'd his eares: So orderd; so materiall. 1612 BACON *Ess.*, *Despatch* (Arb.) 247 Beware of being too material, when there is any impediment, or obstruction in mens will. 1665 J. LIVINGSTON *Mem. Charact.* in *Sel. Biog.* (1845) I. 335 Mr. James Simson, a very able and material preacher. 1685 EVELYN *Mem.* (1857) II. 224 Her discourse, which was always material, not trifling.

† 7. In physical sense: Bulky, massive, solid. *Obs.*

1657 AUSTEN *Fruit Trees* II. 166 Wild material fruit-trees have no power to engraft themselves. 1715 LEONI *Palladio's Archit.* (1742) I. 11 The Tuscan is so rude and material, that it is seldom used above ground. 1735 in *Pope's Lett.* I. Suppl. 30 This was only in *ordine ad*, to another more material Volume.

B. sb.

† 1. pl. Things that are material. *Obs.*

1587 GOLDING *De Mornay* xiv. 206 What doth... matter [bring forth] but matter, and material but material? 1605 TIMME *Quersit.* I. iv. 14 Simples may be distinguished... into those things which are simply formals, and into those which are simply materials.

2. a. The matter from which an article, fabric, or structure is made. Chiefly *collect. pl.* or *sing.*

raw material(s): unmanufactured material; material which is in a preparatory stage in a manufacturing process. Also *fig.*

pl. 1556 *Aberd. Reg.* (1844) I. 294 To by stanis, lyme, and all materiallis needfull thairto. 1610 B. JONSON *Alch.* I. i, Your stills, your glasses, your materialls. 1622 MASSINGER *Virg. Mart.* III. i, [He] Took from the matrons' neck the richest Jewels And purest gold as the materials To finish up his work [sc. an image]. 1665 BOYLE *Occas. Refl.* (1848) 340 This Child... despising meer Bread... his Mother is faine to disguise the Materials of it into Cake. 1725 DE FOE *Voy. round World* (1840) 329 Gunpowder... with other materials for kindling fire. 1726 SWIFT *Gulliver* III. iv, A palace may be built in a week, of materials so durable as to last for ever. 1796 [see RAW A. 2 e]. 1864 BURTON *Scot. Abroad* I. iii. 118 Adventures which would make good raw materials for several novels. 1865 LUBBOCK *Preh. Times* 25 Considering how perishable are the materials out of which clothes are necessarily formed. 1870 YEATS *Nat. Hist. Comm.* 2 Without a considerable knowledge of raw materials, and of their adaptations, we could not live.

sing. 1638 JUNIUS *Paint. Ancients* 47 Art can doe nothing without the material; whereas the material without Art hath her own worthinesse. 1662 GERBIER *Princ.* (1665) 25 When Builders see their Copings [etc.]... to decay they must have patience, since there is no Material but is subject there unto. 1796 HUNTER tr. *St.-Pierre's Stud. Nat.* (1799) III. 648 By drawing from a foreign country the raw material of their clothing. 1828 CARLYLE *Misc.* (1857) I. 206 It is not the material but the workman that is wanting. 1835 URE *Philos. Manuf.* v. 207 Flax... constitutes the material of linen cloth. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* iii. I. 351 The ordinary material was brick. 1855 *Ibid.* III. 417 The raw material out of which a good army may be formed existed in great abundance among the Irish. 1863 P. BARRY *Dockyard Econ.* 100, £1, 186

12s. 4½ d. for material, and £797 16s. 11d. for labour. 1868 [see RAW A. 2 e].

b. The elements, constituent parts, or substance of something (whether physical or non-physical).

1642 ROGERS *Naaman* To Rdr., As they say of the materiales of the world, they would soone dissolve if [etc.]. 1651 BAXTER *Inf. Bapt.* 59 If the very materials of the Church were a Ceremony, then the Church it self should be but a Ceremony. 1662 Bk. *Com. Prayer* Pref., The Main Body and Essentials of it (as well in the chiefest materials, as in the frame and order thereof) have continued the same unto this day. 1864 KIRK *Chas. Bold* I. i. 11 The material of the character was coarser and more robust. 1878 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* 189 The solid materials are shot forth into the air.

c. pl. In Ireland: The ingredients for making whisky punch. Now 'almost always shortened to *matts*, even in a bill' (H. C. Hart).

1842 S. LOVER *Handy Andy* xxxviii, She... set about getting 'the materials' for making punch. 1888 H. SMART *Master of Rakehelly* II. 53 Take my advice, leave the 'materials' alone to-night and stick to the claret.

3. In various non-physical applications: Something which can be worked up or elaborated, or of which anything is composed; esp. documents, etc. for historical composition; evidence from which a conclusion may be framed.

1624 USSHER in *Lett. Lit. Men* (Camden) 131 To you I must be more beholding for furnishing me with materials. 1625 BACON *Ess.*, *Seditions* (Arb.) 399 Concerning the Materials of Seditions... The surest way to prevent Seditions... is to take away the Matter of them. 1690 LOCKE *Hum. Und.* II. ii. §2 The simple ideas, the materials of all our knowledge. 1713 HEARNE *Rem. & Collect.* 25 June (O.H.S.) IV. 205, I have read part of the B. of St. Asaph's Life of St. Winifrid, for w^{ch} I helped him to several Materials out of Bodley. 1783 COWPER *Lett.* 7 Mar., Were my letters composed of materials worthy of your acceptance, they should be longer. 1830 D'ISRAELI *Chas. I.* III. Pref. 3 Research and Criticism, only furnish the materials of Meditation. 1864 BOWEN *Logic* II. 33 Perception, Memory and Imagination, through which we collect the materials for thinking. 1867 HOWELLS *Ital. Journ.* III. 37 Their books are material, not literature. 1877 OWEN *Wellesley's Desp.* p. xlv, Wellesley... was anxious to secure fresh and malleable 'material', rather than overformed or misformed agents.

4. A stuff or fabric; in *Dressmaking*, woollen or cloth stuff as opposed to silks, etc.

1860 DICKENS *Uncomm. Trav.* iv, A cool material with a light glazed surface, being the covering of the seats. 1875 *Plain Needlework* 10 The material used in the South to strain milk, called 'Cheese Cloth' in the trade.

5. Tools, implements, or apparatus for performing an action. Now only in *writing materials*.

1731 BAILEY vol. II, *Materials*, tools or stuff proper for the making or doing any thing. 1778 PRYCE *Min. Cornub.* 324 *Materials*, all tools and tackle, timber and implements, that belong to a Mine; and in large Mines a person is appointed to take care of them, who is called the Material-Man. 1855 PRESCOTT *Philip II.* II. iii. (1857) 226 De Seso called for writing materials.

6. The *matériel* of an army. *rare*-1.

1815 SOUTHEY in *Q. Rev.* XLIII. 521 Their [sc. the French army's] baggage, equipage, tumbrils, artillery, the whole of what is called the *material*, were taken.

7. Preceded by a qualifying word, as *officer material*, a person who has (or persons who have) qualities thought of as suitable for an officer; similarly *headmaster material*, etc.; also with non-animate qualifier, as *football material*, a person or persons potentially suitable as footballers; *grammar-school material*, a person or persons suitable for admission to a grammar school.

1892 *College Index* (Auburn, Alabama) Nov. I. i. 23 He still kept a sharp lookout for football material. 1927 *Officers Training Corps Gaz.* Apr. 59/1 The sorely needed officer material caused by the early casualties. 1946 *Amer. Speech* XXI. 238 *Officer material*, an enlisted man short in mentality. 1951 H. WOUK *Caine Mutiny* xi. 123, I regard both those men as excellent officer material. 1964 'E. PETERS' *Flight of Witch* i. 9 Tom Kenyon, confident, clever and ambitious, was obvious headmaster material. 1968 L. BERG *Risinghill* 86 The inspector who denounced the school the first time was a man who was interested in grammar-school 'material'. 1969 M. PUGH *Last Place Left* xxvii. 194 It was difficult recruiting men... 'Some of them, well, they're not leadership material'. 1969 B. WEIL *Dossier IX* II. 4 His secretary came in. She was a tall fair girl with a tendency to stride. Wren officer material, Asher thought. 1970 'J. MELVILLE' *New Kind of Killer* i. 8 Her report... was, on the whole, a favourable one: 'This officer is good promotion material'. 1971 D. EDEN *Afternoon Walk* viii. 109 Aren't all top executives ulcer material?

8. *attrib.*: *materials technology*, *material(s) testing*; *material(s) clerk*, a clerk who controls the supply of materials in a business house; *material(s) control* (see quot. 1959); hence *materials controller*; *material dress*, a dress made of woollen stuff; *material(s) handling*, the movement and storage of materials in a factory; *material(s) man*, (a) see quot. 1778; (b) one who deals in materials for building, etc.; *material(s) science*, that branch of science which treats of the structure and properties of materials, esp. in so far as they are relevant to their usefulness and potential applications; so *material(s) scientist*,

material yard, a yard in which materials are stored.

1900 *Engineering Mag.* XIX. 707 It is the duty of the *material clerk to see that sufficient material is in stock, or ordered, to provide for orders in hand. 1904 *Daily Chron.* 2 June 9/3 Timekeeper and Materials Clerk required by large West-end contractors. 1918 C. E. KNOEPEL *Organization & Administration* xv. 252 The *material control sheet takes care of pieces ordered, pieces rough, pieces in progress, and pieces finished. 1938 W. B. CORNELL *Business Organization* xvi. 318 The other important duties of the standards and methods section include... development of stores and material control and production control methods. 1959 *Gloss. Terms Work Study (B.S.I.)* 33 *Material control*, procedures and means by which the correct quantity and quality of materials and components are made available to meet production plans. 1962 A. BATTERSBY *Guide to Stock Control* 123 The Materials Control office calculated that the increase in the first-grade stock would have to be 200 items to preserve the same risk level as before. *Ibid.* x. 90 The Finance Director... will then need a subordinate who can translate his general decisions on policy into detailed instructions. The subordinate would be the *Materials Controller; this title is better than the more usual 'Stock Controller' because, as we have seen, he controls the flow of materials rather than the stocks themselves. 1884 *Daily News* 27 Oct. 2/1 The increasing popularity of silks as opposed to what are known as *material dresses. 1921 E. T. ELBOURNE *Factory Administration & Cost Accounts* (new ed.) 807 A form of production service having special reference to *material handling and custody. 1932 S. J. KOSHKIN *Mod. Materials Handling* i. 2 It is of the greatest importance that the materials-handling methods and devices should be sufficiently worked out at the time the plant is designed so as to make them an integral part of the design. 1966 A. BATTERSBY *Math. in Managem.* vii. 163 A recent paper dealing with steel fabrication showed that an extra crane costing £15,000 would not be needed in a new materials-handling system. 1778 *Material-Man [see 5]. 1819 WHEATON *Cases Supreme Court U.S.* IV. 438 Material men furnishing repairs to a domestic ship. 1832 BABBAGE *Econ. Manuf.* xx. (ed. 3) 202 A Materials-man selects, purchases, receives and delivers all articles required. 1888 BRYCE *Amer. Commw.* II. App. 679 Mechanics, material-men, artisans, and labourers... have a lien upon the property upon which they have bestowed labour or furnished material. 1961 (title of periodical) Progress in *materials science. 1966 P. FELTHAM *Deformation & Strength of Materials* p.v. One of the effects of the unprecedented advance in the synthesis and use of new materials in the last few decades... has been the widespread introduction of 'materials science' into curricula of university courses. 1974 *New Scientist* 9 May 349/1 (Advt.) Applicants should have a degree in physics or a material science discipline. 1974 *Nature* 16 Aug. p. vii (Advt.) A vacancy exists for a *Materials Scientist to study basic factors concerned with lubrication, wear, fatigue and corrosion of plastics and metals used in the manufacture of orthopaedic implants. 1962 *Technology* June 129/1 The course on *materials technology will draw on the methods of physics, chemistry, metallurgy and engineering. 1972 N. J. PARRATT *Fibre-Reinforced Materials Technol.* p. ix, Much of industry is concerned with making materials or with turning them into useful hardware, so that it cannot safely ignore any advances in materials technology. 1924 *Trans. Amer. Soc. Mech. Engin. Index* 124/2 (heading) *Materials testing. 1950 *Chem. Engin. Progress* XLVI. 110/3 Materials Testing Reactor which... will be used in studies of material to be employed in building reactors. 1969 R. F. LANG tr. *Henglein's Chem. Technol.* 31 5 The so-called technical laboratories... carry out the routine analyses... as well as material testing. 1901 *J. Black's Carp. & Build., Scaffolding* 89 The smaller builder, having... no *material yard, has no convenient place to store poles when not in use.

† **ma'terial**, *v.* *Obs.* [f. MATERIAL *a.* and *sb.*]

1. *trans.* To bring into material form. 1643 SIR T. BROWNE *Relig. Med.* i. §37 That the whole frame of a beast... is left in the same state after death, as before it was materialled unto life. 2. To furnish material for. 1661 GLANVILL *Van. Dogm.* 174 Comets... are materiall'd of vapours. *Ibid.* 216 Plants are partly material'd of water.

materialism (mə'tiəriəliz(ə)m). [a. mod.L. *māteriālistus*, f. L. *māteriālis* MATERIAL *a.*: see -ISM. Cf. F. *matérialisme* (1751 in Hatz.-Darm.)]

1. *Philos.* The opinion that nothing exists except matter and its movements and modifications; also, in a more limited sense, the opinion that the phenomena of consciousness and will are wholly due to the operation of material agencies. Often applied by opponents to views that are considered logically to lead to these conclusions, or to involve the attribution to material causes of effects that should be referred to spiritual causes. 1748 NEEDHAM in *Phil. Trans.* XLV. 665 Not that I imagined that... you... would think my Principles any way tending to Materialism. 1758 GRAY *Let.* 18 Aug. Wks. 1888 II. 373, I am as sorry as you seem to be, that our acquaintance harped so much on the subject of materialism. 1823 COLERIDGE *Table-t.* 3 Jan., 'And man became a living soul'. Materialism will never explain these last words. 1877 E. CAIRD *Philos. Kant* ii. 13 Sensationalism necessitates materialism, for it must explain sensations as impressions made by a material object. 1898 J. R. ILLINGWORTH *Div. Immanence* vi. 137 The mechanical automaton that materialism believes him [*viz.* man] always to be.

2. Transferred uses. *a.* Applied in reproach to theological views (e.g. on the operation of the sacraments or the nature of the future life) that are supposed to imply a defective sense of the reality of things purely spiritual.

1850 ROBERTSON *Serm.* III. vii. (1863) 103 The miserable materialism of the mass. 1898 J. R. ILLINGWORTH *Div. Immanence* vi. 143 The growth of the sacramental system was an historical necessity; which, despite of the religious materialism into which it too frequently lapsed [etc.].

b. In art, the tendency to lay stress on the material aspect of the objects represented.

1850 MRS. JAMESON *Leg. Monast. Ord.* (1863) 421, I give a sketch from a Spanish picture just to show the materialism of the conception. 1852 — *Leg. Madonna* (1857) Intro. 33 The grand materialism of Michael Angelo is supposed to have been allied to the genius of Dante.

c. Devotion to material needs or desires, to the neglect of spiritual matters; a way of life, opinion, or tendency based entirely upon material interests.

1851 HAWTHORNE *Snow Image* (1879) 31 The stubborn materialism of her husband. 1857 TOULMIN SMITH *Parish* 505 Good old customs, which modern selfishness and cold materialism shrink from. 1899 W. R. INGE *Chr. Mysticism* viii. 317 Teutonic civilization... is prevented from sinking into moral materialism by its high standard of domestic life. 1903 A. & E. CASTLE *Star Dreamer* 24, I fear... you will never rise beyond the grossest everyday materialism.

† **3. concr.** The system of material things; the material universe.

1817 CHALMERS *Astron. Disc.* vii. 231 He, who instead of seeing the traces of a manifold wisdom in its manifold varieties, sees nothing in them all but the exquisite structures and the lofty dimensions of materialism. *Ibid.* 233.

materialist (mə'tiəriəlist). [ad. mod.L. *māteriālista*; see *prec.* and -IST. Cf. F. *matérialiste* (18th c.)]

I. Senses related to MATERIAL *a.*

1. An adherent of the philosophical system known as materialism.

1668 H. MORE *Div. Dial.*, The Proper Characters of the Persons in the ensuing Dialogues... Hylobares, A young, witty, and well-moralized Materialist. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* i. v. 759 The Old Atheistick Materialists. 1739 HUME *Hum. Nat.* i. iv. §5 (1888) 239 The materialists, who conjoin all thought with extension. 1856 SIR B. BRODIE *Psychol. Inq.* i. ii. 38 The materialist argues that we know nothing of mind except as being dependent on material organization.

† *b. fig.* with reference to disbelief in 'soul'.

1807 SOUTHEY *Spec. Later Eng. Poets* I. Pref. 31 Those who hold that poetry is an acquirable art,—the materialists of fine literature.

c. Used to render Eccl. L. *māteriārū*: see MATERIARIAN.

1702 ECHARD *Eccl. Hist.* (1710) 514 The heresiarch Hermogenes... maintained... that all evils proceeded out of matter; from whence he and his followers were called Materialists. 1730-6 in BAILEY (fol.); and in modern Diets.

2. Applied by Berkeley to believers in the objective existence of matter.

c 1705 BERKELEY *Compl. Bk.* Wks. 1871 IV. 472 The mind, even according to the materialists, perceiving onely the impressions made upon its brain.

3. One who takes a material view of things.

1853 LYTTON *My Novel* vii. vi. 'O materialist!' cried the boy... you would debase the gods to a gin-palace.

4. A believer in the materiality of heat. *rare.*

1863 TYNDALL *Heat* ii. §18 (1870) 24 The development of heat by mechanical means... was a great difficulty with the materialists.

5. *attrib.* or as *adj.* = Materialistic.

1833 LYTTON *Eng. & Engl.* (ed. 2) II. 238 He has studied Locke, and become materialist. 1869 M. PATTISON *Serm.* (1885) 172 A materialist tone is said to pervade all our reasonings about practical questions. 1876 MOZLEY *Univ. Serm.* iii. (1877) 61 This horrible materialist indifference to the extinction of our being.

II. Senses related to MATERIAL *sb.*

† 6. A druggist; 'a merchant who sells the articles of the materia medica' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*). [= G. *materialist*, mod.L. (Pharm.) *materialista*.] *Obs. rare*⁰.

1728 BAILEY, *Materialist*, a Druggist.

7. One who mixes the 'materials' for whisky punch. ? *nonce-use.*

1843 THACKERAY *Irish Sk. Bk.* viii, There is a dirty coffee-room, with a strong smell of whisky; indeed three young 'materialists' are employed at the moment.

materialistic (mə'tiəriə'listik), *a.* [f. MATERIALIST + -IC.]

1. Pertaining to, characterized by, or addicted to materialism, in any of the senses of the term.

1845 MAURICE *Mor. & Met. Philos.* in *Encycl. Metrop.* (1854) II. 45 The search for elements by the Ionic School struck Clemens as simply materialistic. 1877 DOWDEN *Shaks. Prim.* vi. 102 Sly is of the family of Sancho Panza, gross and materialistic in his tastes, and habits. 1877 E. CAIRD *Philos. Kant* ii. 13 A materialistic explanation of the universe. 1898 J. R. ILLINGWORTH *Div. Immanence* i. §3. 21 Minds of a materialistic bias.

2. Pertaining to the 'material theory' of heat. *rare.*

1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* II. xix. 331 According to the materialistic view of heat, bodies are figured as sponges, and heat a kind of fluid absorbed by them.

So **materialistical** *a.* in the same sense (*Ogilvie Suppl.* 1855). Hence **materialistically** *adv.*, in a materialistic manner.

1852 BUNSEN *Hippolytus* II. 60 The form of expressing the manifestation of God in the mind, as if God was Himself using human speech to man... was originally never meant to be understood materialistically. 1890 J. PULSFORD *Loyalty* to

Christ I. 333 A materialistic mind will think materialistically even about the teaching of Christ. 1973 C. & R. MILNER *Black Players* v. 115 There's too much paranoia, too much greed... And suspicion, and too much materialistical fear.

materiality (mə'tiəriə'lɪtɪ). [a. mod.L. *māteriālitās*, f. late L. *māteriālis* MATERIAL *a.*: see -ITY. Cf. F. *matérialité* (1690 in Hatz.-Darm.)]

1. That which constitutes the 'matter' of something: opposed to *formality*. ? *Obs.*

The first quot. is app. unmeaning, but attests the existence of the word at that date.

a 1529 SKELTON *Col. Cloute* 561 And bryng in materialites And qualyfyed qualytes Of pluralytes. 1592 G. HARVEY *Four Lett. Wks.* (Grosart) I. 229 As in other things, so in Artes, formality doth well; but materiality worketh the feat. 1646 H. LAWRENCE *Comm. Angels* 130 Righteousness, which is, as I may say, the materiality of peace. 1647 TRAPP *Comm. Mark* ii. 28 The schoolmen say that God can dispense with the materiality of any precept in the decalogue, the three first excepted. 1652 L. S. *People's Liberty* xviii. 45 Whether... God... can dispense with the Commandments of the 2d. Table, according to the materialitie of them. 1660 JER. TAYLOR *Duct. Dubit.* II. ii. Rule ii. (1676) 215 If blood be taken in its own materiality when the beast is dead.

2. The quality of being material.

1570 DEE *Math. Pref.* *j, Neither Number, nor Magnitude, haue any Materialitie. 1647 H. MORE *Poems* 108 Vitality Doth move th' inert Materiality Of great and little worlds. 1690 LOCKE *Hum. Und.* iv. iii. §6 He... will scarce find his reason able to determine him fixedly for or against the soul's materiality. 1794 G. ADAMS *Nat. & Exp. Philos.* I. vii. 250 The decomposition of the rays of light proves their materiality. 1863 TYNDALL *Heat* ii. 25 The dynamical theory... of heat, discards the idea of materiality as applied to heat. 1871 TYLOR *Prim. Cult.* I. 412 Wuttke says, the ghosts of the dead have to him a misty and evanescent materiality.

b. That which is material; *pl.* things material.

1811 SHELLEY *St. Irvyne* xii, Let them suppose human nature capable of no influence from anything but materiality. 1822-34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) III. 85 To enable it to behold God in the materialities of his works. 1821 LAMB *Elia* Ser. I. *Old Benchers Inner T.*, When the grown world flounders about in the darkness of sense and materiality. 1855 *Athenæum* 3 Nov. 1267 The former believes in visions, the latter in materialities. 1880 W. WALLACE *Epicureanism* vi. 102 The soul is a subtler and more refined materiality, which is thus endowed with more... refined perceptions than the bodily organs.

3. Material aspect or character; mere outwardness or externality.

1599 SANDYS *Europæ Spec.* (1632) 18 Their acts of Pietie, being placed more in the very massie materialitie of the outward worke, than in the puritie of the heart. 1651 JER. TAYLOR *Serm. for Year II.* ii. 15 The materiality and imperfection of the law. 1765 JOHNSON *Pref. to Shaks.* p. xxvi, It is false, that any representation is mistaken for reality; that any dramatick fable in its materiality was ever credible.

4. The quality of being material or important for the purpose contemplated. Now *legal*.

1644 VICARS *God in Mount* 96 A peece of unexpressible materiality and advantageous benefit to the whole Cause. 1780 BENTHAM *Princ. Legis.* ix. §3 There are two points with regard to which an act may have been advised or unadvised. 1. The existence of the circumstance itself. 2. The materiality of it. 1824 H. J. STEPHEN *Pleading* 256 Rules which tend to secure the materiality of the issue. 1849 J. P. KENNEDY *W. Wirt* (1860) I. xiii. 154 The relevancy or materiality of the papers referred to was not shown. 1884 *Manch. Exam.* 29 Mar. 5/2 As he had an affidavit swearing to the materiality of the documents he asked for the order.

materialization (mə'tiəriəla'zeɪʃən). [f. next + -ATION.] The action of the verb MATERIALIZE.

1. The making a thing material (esp. as opposed to *spiritual*); the giving a material form to.

1843 *For. & Col. Q. Rev.* II. 338 Is not this symbolization or materialization necessarily connected with deism in the abstract? 1856 R. A. VAUGHAN *Mystics* (1860) II. ix. i. 125 The materialization of spiritual truth. 1899 W. R. INGE *Chr. Mysticism* vii. 263 A truer view sees in them [miracles] a materialisation of mystical symbols.

2. *Spiritualism.* The appearance of a spirit in bodily form.

1880 in WEBSTER *Suppl.* 1881 *Dr. Gheist* 39 This is what Mr. Faxton calls Materialisation. 1882 *Conf. Medium* 47 We changed the form of the circle for the materialisations.

materialize (mə'tiəriəlaɪz), *v.* [f. MATERIAL *a.* + -IZE.]

1. *trans.* To make material or represent as material; to give or ascribe a material existence to; to invest with material attributes.

1710 ADDISON *Tatler* No. 154 ¶6 Virgil... having with wonderful Art and Beauty materializ'd (if I may so call it) a Scheme of abstracted Notions. 1713 STEELE *Guardian* No. 172 ¶4 By this means we materialize our ideas, and make them as lasting as the ink and paper. 1764 REID *Inquiry* vii. (1801) 448 These analogies will be apt to impose upon philosophers... and to lead them to materialize the mind and its faculties. 1843 HAWTHORNE *Amer. Note-Bks.* (1883) 333, I had the glimmering of an idea, and endeavoured to materialize it in words. 1848 R. I. WILBERFORCE *Doctr. Incarnation* iii. (1852) 40 Those who would materialize spirit. 1883 H. DRUMMOND *Nat. Law in Spir.* W. ii. (1884) 76 He insists on having all things materialised before his eyes in Nature.

2. *Spiritualism.* To cause (a spirit, etc.) to appear in bodily form.

1880 in WEBSTER *Suppl.* 1881 *Dr. Gheist* 39 Mr. Faxton firmly believed... that the spirits of the dead may become materialised. 1882 *Conf. Medium* 46 Bunches of artificial flowers were either materialised or levitated. 1885 WHITTIER

Pr. Wks. (1889) II. 314 A Newbury minister . . rode . . over to Hampton to lay a ghost who had materialized himself.
b. intr. To assume a bodily form.

1884 B. MATTHEWS in *Harper's Mag.* May 911/1 The . . ghosts . . gave dark séances and manifested and materialized.

c. transf. To come into perceptible existence; to become actual fact; to 'come off' (orig. U.S. in journalistic use).

1885 MISS MURFREE *Proph. Gt. Smoky Mount.* i. 18 Some fifteen or twenty hounds that suddenly materialized among the bee-hives and the althea bushes. 1887 *Boston* (Mass.) *Jrnl.* 12 Dec. 2/6 That attack upon the Interstate Commerce law, which was predicted to occur as soon as Congress met, does not materialize. 1891 *Blackw. Mag.* May 741 Year after year passed and these promises failed to materialise. 1898 *Spectator* 23 July 106 The Protestant revolters from the Unionist party failed, as the Americans say, to materialise, but instead appeared an angry crowd of Irishmen. 1900 *Ibid.* 6 Oct. 445 Out of the mist of notes and protocols . . a policy seems gradually to be materialising.

3. trans. To make materialistic. Also *intr.* to favour materialistic views.

1820 [see MATERIALIZING]. 1836 *Fraser's Mag.* XIII. 249 The public mind is not yet so thoroughly materialised by long dealing with . . exact sciences [etc.]. 1840 GLADSTONE *Ch. Princ.* 182 Those who materialise in religion. 1842 MRS. GORE *Fascin.* 144 A soul materialized by gluttony. 1866 LIDDON *Bampt. Lect.* iv. (1875) 185 There is in man unhappily a tendency to materialize spiritual truth. 1882 M. ARNOLD *Irish Ess.*, etc. 121 The system . . tends to materialize our upper class, vulgarize our middle class, brutalize our lower class.

Hence **materialized ppl. a.**, **ma'terializing vbl. sb.** (*attrib.*) and **ppl. a.** Also **ma'terializer**, one who materializes.

1820 RANKEN *Hist. France* VIII. iv. 370 The Epicurean or materialising tendencies of his immediate predecessor Gassendi. 1824 *New Monthly Mag.* X. 82 These materializers of the airy nothings of the mind. 1852 MRS. JAMESON *Leg. Madonna* (1857) 184 This materialised theology. 1874 GLADSTONE in *Contemp. Rev.* Oct. 677 The materializing tendencies of the age. 1882 *Conf. Medium* 44 Materialised spirits can vanish like a flash of lightning. *Ibid.* 48 This is the first materialising séance that my friend has ever attended. 1898 WATTS-DUNTON *Aylwin* II. iv. The gold which modern society finds to be more precious than . . all that was held precious in less materialised times.

materially (mə'tɪəriəlɪ), *adv.* [f. MATERIAL *a.* + -LY².]

1. Chiefly *Philos.* and *Logic.* With regard to matter as opposed to form. Also, with regard to constituent matter; in respect of material cause.

1502 *Ord. Crysten Men* (W. de W. 1506) i. iii. 22 Some thynges they make in operacyon without all onely, the whiche thynges are not in the soule materially. 1646 J. WHITAKER *Uzziah* 6 Men may doe many things right materially . . and yet themselves . . may not be upright. 1651 BIGGS *New Disp.* ¶250 A Catarrhe is materially from vapours out of the stomack. 1658 BAXTER *Saving Faith* iii. 18 May I not say, that materially a Ship and a Barge do differ but gradually, because *ex materia* they are not a Ship or Barge? 1675 R. BURTHOGGE *Causa Dei* 59 Though the Damned sin materially . . yet 'tis a great Question whether they may be rationally affirmed formally to sin there. 1685 SOUTH *Twelve Serm.* (1692) 482 An Ill Intention is certainly sufficient to spoil . . an Act in itself Materially Good. 1685, 1697 [see FORMALLY 1]. 1864 BOWEN *Logic* ii. 42 What is formally correct may be materially false. 1876 L. STEPHEN *Eng. Th.* in *18th C.* II. ix. vi. The good deeds of the heathen, like the good deeds of the brutes, are materially not formally virtuous.

2. In, by, with, or in respect of matter or material substance; 'in the state of matter' (J.).

1594 BLUNDEVIL *Exerc.* III. i. (1636) 273 Superficies [are] the bounds of a body, which is that which hath imaginatively, but not materially, both length, breadth, and depth. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* III. ix. 124 The generation of bodies is not effected . . of soules, that is, by Irradiation, . . but therein a transmission is made materially from some parts, and Ideally from every one. 1660 R. COKE *Power & Subj.* 32 All rightful Kings are so, whether they be materially anointed . . or not. 1717 L. HOWEL *Desiderius* (ed. 3) 175 As he created all Men out of the same matter, they are materially equal.

†3. Of speaking or writing: With an appropriate or sound use of matter; soundly; to the point. *Obs.*

1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* II. xxi. §7 There is small doubt but that men can write best and most really & materially in their owne professions. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 266 Finding nothing of substance in him, which is not more materially, perspicuously, profitably, and familiarly . . expressed by them. 1638 FEATLY *Strict. Lyndom.* i. 13 What hee materially answereth to the Knights allegations. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* II. iii. 70 Bætius de Boot, . . in his Tract, *de lapidibus & gemmis*, speaks very materially hereof. 1749 CHESTERF. *Lett.* (1792) II. 282 The late Lord Townshend always spoke materially with argument and knowledge, but never pleased.

4. In a material degree; to a material or important extent; substantially, considerably.

1654 tr. *Scudery's Curia Pol.* 179 There are many Circumstances most materially considerable in them, as their age, their humour, their inclination. 1711 SHAFTESB. *Charac.* (1737) III. Misc. v. iii. 332 It is sufficient that they know that those Copys which they leave, are not materially corrupted. 1817 SHELLEY *Lett. to Godwin* 7 Dec., My health has been materially worse. 1846 GROTE *Greece* i. xvii. (1862) II. 422 Tribes differing materially in habits and civilization. 1853 BRIGHT *Sp.*, *India* 3 June (1876) 11 To comprehend how materially the great manufacturing interests are concerned. 1890 'R. BOLDREWOOD' *Col. Reformer* (1891) 126 Short cuts, by . . which the road was materially shortened.

5. In respect of material interests.

1871 MORLEY *Voltaire* (1886) 9 People with whom the world goes fairly well materially.

ma'terialness. [f. MATERIAL *a.* + -NESS.] The quality of being material.

1587 GOLDING *De Mornay* iv. 47 The imperfections which are in all things, (as changeableness, weakness, materialnesse, and such like). 1729 *State Trial Couns. Strange in Proc. agst. T. Bainbridge* (T.) This affidavit is not sufficient as to the inability or materialness of the witnesses. 1811 *Chron.* in *Ann. Reg.* 363 A sort of criterion by which to judge of the materialness of a book. 1903 A. B. DAVIDSON *Old Test. Proph.* xiii. 222 The outstanding characteristic of the Old Testament dispensation was its materialness.

|| **materia medica** (mə'tɪəriə 'mɛdɪkə). [med.Latin, literal transl. of Gr. *ὕλη ἰατρικὴ* (Galen) = medical material.]

1. The remedial substances used in the practice of medicine.

1699 M. LISTER *Journ. Paris* 244 The Arabians were wise, and knowing in the Materia Medica, to have put it in their Alkermes. 1752 BERKELEY *Th. on Tar-water* Wks. 1871 III. 496 Can any instance be produced in the whole materia medica . . of the virtue of a medicine tried on greater numbers? 1799 *Med. Jrnl.* i. 56 The Purple Fox-glove is a medicine which, for some time, stood high in the list of the materia medica. 1817 J. BRADBURY *Trav. Amer.* 116 As I supposed this bag contained the whole materia medica of the nation, I examined it with some attention.

fig. 1768-74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1834) II. 97 What I may call the materia medica of morality. 1783 J. BEATTIE *Lett.* 30 Mar. *Life*, etc. (1806) II. 122 It would be a valuable addition to the materia medica of government. 1796 BURKE *Regic. Peace* iv. Wks. IX. 124 Among other miserable remedies, that have been found in the materia medica of the old College, a change of Ministry will be proposed.

2. That branch of medical science which treats of these substances.

1811 A. T. THOMSON *Lond. Disp.* II. (1818) I. 1845 E. BALLARD & A. B. GARROD (*title*) *Elements of Materia Medica and Therapeutics.*

† **Materian.** = next *sb.*

1730-6 BAILEY (fol.), *Materians.*

|| **materia prima** (mə'tɪəriə 'praɪmə). [L., 'first matter'; cf. Gr. *ἡ πρώτη ὕλη* (see HYLE).] = *first matter* (MATTER *sb.*¹ 6c).

1551 S. GARDINER *Explication True Catholique Fayth* 137 If we agree with the Philosophers that there is (*Materia prima*) . . the same (*Materia prima*) beyng as it were (substantia) that altereth not. [a 1586 SIDNEY *Apol. Poetrie* (1868) 55 The quiddity of . . *Prima materia* will hardly agree with a Corset.] 1603 HOLLAND tr. *Plutarch's Morals* xvi. 229 The substance or matter that hath neither forme nor any colour, which they call *Materia prima*, is a subject capable of all formes. 1665 J. LOCKE *Lett.* in P. King *Life of Locke* (1829) 20 Poor matter *prima* was canvassed cruelly. *Ibid.*, The young monks . . dispute as eagerly for *materia prima*, as if they were to make their dinner on it. a 1721 PRIOR *Locke & Montaigne in Dialogues of Dead* (1907) 240 When he [sc. Descartes] gave Us his subtil matter, he only new Christianed Aristotles *Materia prima*. 1905 W. JAMES in *Jrnl. Philos.* 25 May 281 'Pure experience' . . was the name I gave to the *materia prima* of everything. 1961 *Times* 28 Dec. 11/4 A continuum of active or quiescent energy which . . would reintroduce a *materia prima* to the satisfaction of metaphysicians.

† **Materi'arian, a.** and *sb.* *Obs.* [f. late L. *māteriāri-us* (f. *māteria* MATTER) + -AN.] Applied to ancient heretics who believed in the eternity of matter.

1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* I. iv. §6. 197 Hermogenes and other ancient pretenders to Christianity did . . assert the self-existence and improduction of the Matter, for which cause they were commonly called Materiarii, or the Materiarian Hereticks. *Ibid.*, These Materiarian Theists acknowledged God to be a Perfectly-understanding Being.

† **materiary, a.** *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [ad. L. *māteriārius*, f. *māteria*; see MATTER *sb.*¹ and -ARY.] Pertaining to matter (in quot. *ellipt.*).

1650 BULWER *Anthropomet.* 130 An excrement, not a part, and if a part, altogether an excrementitious materiarie.

† **ma'teriate, a.** and *sb.* *Obs.* [ad. L. *māteriāt-us*, f. *māteria* MATTER; see -ATE.] *A. adj.*

1. Produced from material; composed or consisting of matter.

1588 FRAUNCE *Lawiers Log.* i. iii. 16 b, The matter and the thing materiate. 1619 SIR A. GORGES tr. *Bacon's De Sap. Vet.* 23 They that would have one simple beginning referre it vnto God: or if a materiate beginning, they would have it various in power. 1686 GOAD *Celest. Bodies* III. iv. 507 The Potency . . of that great Congress call'd me to look toward some materiate Cause. 1694 R. BURTHOGGE *Reason & Nat. Spirits* 157 Local Motion . . is not Matter, or Materiate, but yet is in Matter, as United unto it.

b. Solid, dense.

1626 BACON *Sylva* §326 Gold (which is the most Ponderous and Materiate amongst Metals).

2. Involved in matter: said of persons and things.

1626 BACON *Sylva* §114-5 After long Inquiry of Things, Immerse in Matter, to interpose some Subject, which is Immaterial, or lesse Materiate. 1634 T. JOHNSON *Parey's Chirurg.* II. (1678) 46 Epicures, and other, too much natural and materiate Philosophers. 1647 J. HALL *Poems* 95 Materiate and grosse.

3. *Metaph.* 'United with matter; embodied in matter: said of an Aristotelian form' (*Cent. Dict.*).

B. sb. 'A material substance; a thing formed of matter' (Ogilvie 1882).

materiate (mə'tɪəriət), *v.* Now *rare* or *Obs.* [f. L. *māteriāt-*, ppl. stem of *māteriāre* (in class. Latin to construct of wood, in scholastic use as in 1 below), f. *māteria* MATTER *sb.*¹]

1. *trans.* In scholastic use. **a.** To supply or be the matter or material part of; in *passive*, to be constituted materially by something.

1680 BOYLE *Scept. Chem.* II. 157 When the material Parts . . retain their own Nature in the things materiated, as some of the Schoolmen speak. 1691 BAXTER *Nat. Ch.* III. 10 The Empire, . . headed by one Christian Sovereign, and materiated by Christian Subjects . . was all one National Church.

b. To render (a 'form') inherent in a particular 'matter'.

1653, 1654 [see MATERIALIZED *ppl. a.*]. 1823 DE QUINCEY *Lett. to Yng. Man* Wks. 1860 XIV. 57 note, The particular error by which this mere formal term of relation was materiated (if I may so say) in one of its accidents.

†2. In the class. Latin sense: To construct of wood. *Obs.* (? *nonce-use*).

a 1693 URQUHART's *Rabelais* III. lii. 429 Wooden Furniture . . should be materiated of this kind of Timber.

Hence **ma'teriated ppl. a.**

1653 H. MORE *Antid. Ath.* II. v. §3 The effects of an inadvertent form (*λόγος ἐνυλός*) of materiated or incorporated art or seminal reason. 1654 WHITLOCK *Zootomia* 396 How many [elements] go to Mans Creation (or any materiated Substance) . . is much debated.

† **materiation, Obs.** [ad. L. *māteriātiōn-em*, in class. Latin n. of action to *māteriāri* to procure timber, f. *māteria* timber, MATTER *sb.*¹; in scholastic Latin n. of action to *māteriāre*: see *prec.*]

1. (See quotes.)

1623 COCKERAM, *Materiation*, the felling of timber for building. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Materiation* (*materiatio*) the felling of timber for building, preparing of timber wood for service in War. Dr. Br[owne].

2. The action of MATERIAE *v.* 1.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* VI. i. 274 Creation; that is, . . a formation not only of matter, but of forme, and a materiation even of matter it selfe.

† **materiative, a.** *Obs.* [f. med.L. *māteriātīvus*, f. *māteriāre*: see MATERIAE *v.* and -ATIVE.] Providing the matter (of).

1652 URQUHART *Jewel* Wks. (1834) 198 An alphabet materiative of all the words the mouth of man . . is able to pronounce.

materiature (mə'tɪəriətʃʊə(r)). *rare.* [f. L. *māteria* MATTER; cf. med.L. *māteriātūra* work in wood.] That which constitutes materiality.

1890 J. H. STIRLING *Philos. & Theol.* 349 As you may wash away all colour from a clot of blood, and be left at last with . . a pure transparent web which held the colour, so you may discharge materiature from any particle of dust, . . and be left at last with a pure diamond of fibres intellectual.

materie, *obs.* form of MATTER *sb.*¹

|| **matériel** (materjɛl). [Fr.: see MATERIAL *a.* and *sb.*]

1. **a.** The 'mechanical' or 'material' portion of an art; technique. *rare.* **b.** The 'stock-in-trade', available means or resources, for carrying on any business or undertaking.

1814 *Edin. Rev.* XXIV. 162 Mr. Hogg . . is excellently well appointed as to what may be entitled the *matériel* of poetry. There is too much mere embellishment, and too little stuff or substance in his writings. 1822 DE QUINCEY *Confess.* 41 The quantity of esculent material . . was little more than a roll, or a few biscuits. 1853 RUSKIN *Stones Ven.* III. vii. 212 If this be so, the question as to the matériel of education becomes singularly simplified. 1878 SIR G. G. SCOTT *Lect. Archit.* I. 156 Both [forms] should be admitted on equal terms as portions of our general *matériel*.

2. Used as a collective term for the articles, supplies, machinery, etc. used in an army, navy, or business, as distinguished from the *personnel* or body of persons employed.

1827 *Lincoln & Lincolnsh. Cabinet* 29 A more easy method of transporting the *matériel* for their army. 1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits* xv. Wks. (Bohn) II. 117 The late Mr. Walter was printer of the 'Times', and had gradually arranged the whole *matériel* of it in perfect system. 1881 *Spectator* 15 Jan. 75 The Turkish army in Epirus is in desperate straits for *matériel* and money.

matering, *obs.* form of MATTERING.

† **ma'terious, a.** *Obs.* [ad. late L. *māteriōsus*, f. *māteria* MATTER; see -OUS.] Material.

1645 MILTON *Tetrach.* 198 This sensuous and materious cause alone can no more hinder a divorce against [etc.]. 1657 W. MORICE *Coena quasi Kōvη* x. 118 Things . . having no direct concernment with faith or manners, are not so materious to be recorded.

|| **mater lectionis** ('mɛtə lektɪ'ʊnɪs). *Gram.* Pl. *matres lectionis.* [mod.L., lit. 'mother of reading'.] A letter which has the function of a diacritical mark; *spec.* in Hebrew writing, a sign indicating a vowel sound.

1846 B. DAVIES tr. *Gesenius's Hebrew Gram.* i. i. §8 The vowel-letters are also called by grammarians, *matres lectionis* (since they partly serve as guides in reading the unprinted

text). 1925 P. RADIN tr. *Vendryès's Lang.* v. i. 328 In the Greek alphabet the principle of the *matres lectionis* was skillfully used for the creation of a special sign for each vowel. 1962 DAVIDSON & MAUCLINE *Introd. Hebrew Gram.* (ed. 25) 13 Thus \aleph would come in time to stand for long *o* and *u*, \beth for long *e* and *i*. \daleth likewise came to have a vocalic usage and the three letters are often termed vowel-letters or vocalic consonants (also *matres lectionis*).

matermone, -moyn(e, obs. ff. MATRIMONY.

matermonial, obs. form of MATRIMONIAL *a.*

† **ma'tern**, *a.* Obs. rare⁻¹. [ad. L. *mātern-us*: see next.] That is a mother, maternal.

1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* lxxxv. 11 *3erne ws guberne*, *virgin matern*, Of reuth baith rure and rylene.

maternal (mæ'tɜ:nəl), *a.* (*sb.*) Also 5-7 -all, 6 -ale. [ad. F. *maternel* (Oresme, 14th c.), f. L. *mātern-us*, f. *māter* MOTHER *sb.*: see -AL¹. Cf. It. *maternale*, Sp., Pg. *maternal*.]

1. Of or pertaining to a mother or mothers; characteristic of mothers or motherhood; motherly.

1492 RYMAN *Poems* xviii. 4 in *Archiv Stud. neu. Spr.* LXXXIX. 187 This mayden.. Withouten maternall doloure Our sauour hath borne. *Ibid.* lxxviii. 3 *ibid.* 248 The whiche thou were worthy to bere Without synne and maternall payne. 1616 BULLOKAR *Eng. Expos., Maternall*, Motherly. 1654 in *Nicholas Papers* (Camden) II. 121 He told him Regall authority was above maternall and that the King was his sovereigne. 1692 DRYDEN *Eleonora* 218 At his first aptness the maternal love Those rudiments of reason did improve. 1703 MAUNDRELL *Journ. Jerus.* (1732) 64 She had her maternal fears turned into joy. 1790 COWPER *On Receipt My Mother's Pict.* 27 Ah! that maternal smile! 1858 O. W. HOLMES *Aut. Breakf.-t.* xii. 119 The great maternal instinct came crowding up in her soul just then.

b. (One's) mother's.
1605 TIMME *Quersit.* i. xi. 47 The seedes of the elements .. are coupled with the seedes of the starres, setting and putting their containy into the maternall lappe. 1865 DICKENS *Mut. Fr.* III. iv. 'That's exactly what Ma has been doing', interposed Lavvy, over the maternal shoulder, 'ever since we got up this morning'. 1894 K. GRAHAME *Pagan P.* 106 Oblivious of.. the embrace maternal, the paternal smack.

c. *maternal language, tongue*: mother tongue, native language. Now rare.

The earliest recorded use both in Fr. and Eng.
1481 CANTON *Myrr.* III. xxiv. 192, I haue presumed and emprisid this forsayd translation in to our engliss and maternal tongue. 1502 *Ord. Crysten Men* (W. de W. 1506) I. vi. 52 These crysten men ought for to knowe the Pater noster, the Aue maria, and the Credo in theyr langage maternall. 1530 PALSGR. 895 To whom the sayd tonge is maternall or naturall. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* x. 453 In Greeke, Latine, or theyr maternall tongues. 1858-9 MARSH *Eng. Lang.* i. (1860) 24 English-speaking missionaries have planted their maternal dialect at scores of important points.

d. *nonce-use*. Belonging to one's mother country.

1762-9 FALCONER *Shipwr.* (1796) i. 138 Heaven.. Restored them to maternal plains at last.

2. Of persons, animals, or personified things:

a. That is a mother, or one's mother. Now rare.
1513 DOUGLAS *Aeneis* VII. xiii. 137 His cheif maternall ciete full of mycht, Aricia, furth sent this worthy knyght [L. *insignem quem mater Aricia misit*]. 1659 HOWELL *Lex., Brit. Prov.* To Rdr., The Cymraecan Toung, which is ranked by all Glottographers among the fourteen Maternall, and independent vernacular Languages of Europe. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* IV. 31 But paternal and maternal tyrants are the worst of all. 1873 *Sat. Rev.* 6 Sept. 309/2 The rooks bereave many a maternal pheasant that haunts the covers commanded by the rookery.

b. Having the instincts of motherhood, motherly.

1784 COWPER *Task* III. 436 As if in her [Winter] the stream of mild Maternal nature had reversed its course. 1817 SHELLEY *Rev. Islam* v. xxxiii. 7 Maternal earth, who doth her sweet smiles shed For all. 1892 GERTRUDE ATHERTON *Doomswoman* II. She is not maternal.. I never saw a baby held so awkwardly.

c. *slang*. Used *ellipt.* as *sb.* = MOTHER.
1867 *Routledge's Ev. Boy's Ann.* Dec. 728 Then is the governor driven to his wits' end .. while the maternal has to rouse herself up out of her arm-chair [etc.].

3. Inherited or derived from a mother; related through a mother or on the mother's side.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr., Maternal*.. on the mothers side. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) III. 378 The same gradation takes place in the maternal line. 1828 B. B. WISNER *Mem. Susan Huntington* 1 On the maternal side Mrs. Huntington was descended from.. the Rev. John Elliot. 1837 LYTON *E. Maltrav.* i. xii. From a maternal relation, Ernest inherited an estate of about four thousand pounds a-year. 1854 THACKERAY *Neucomes* v. l. 49 When he was first brought home a sickly child, consigned to his maternal aunt. 1867 FREEMAN *Norm. Cong.* (1876) I. v. 264 Alongside of him stood his maternal uncle.

4. Of benevolent organizations: Providing for the requirements of maternity.

1856 KINGSLEY *Lect. Ladies* 57 There are clubs, - clothing-clubs, shoe-clubs, maternal-clubs. 1890 *Century Dict.* s.v., Maternal association; maternal hospital.

5. *Phys.* Of parts of the placenta: Uterine (opposed to *fœtal*).

1816 J. & C. BELL *Anat. & Physiol. Body* (ed. 4) III. 465 The maternal part of the placenta is thrown off with the other secundines. 1890 *Syd. Soc. Lex., Maternal membranes*, .. the decidua vera, decidua reflexa, and decidua serotina.

6. Pertaining to the matrix of algæ.

1872 H. C. WOOD *Fresh-w. Algæ U.S.* (1874) 100 Numerous cells.. are arranged on the periphery at equal

distances, and are connected by the maternal jelly. 1874 *Ibid.* 16 Filaments simple.. floating in a maternal jelly.

maternity (mæ'tɜ:nəlɪtɪ). [f. MATERNAL *a.* + -ITY.] The quality or condition of being maternal; motherhood; *pl.* (*nonce-use*) motherly remarks or discourse.

1721 BAILEY *Maternity*, Mother-hood, &c. [sic]. 1865 MISS MULOCK *Chr. Mistake* iv. 90 It was worse, far worse, than poor Mrs. Ferguson's stream of foolish maternalities, -vulgar, but warm and kindly, and never ill-natured.

maternalize (mæ'tɜ:nəlaɪz), *v.* rare. [f. MATERNAL *a.* + -IZE.] *trans. a.* To make maternal. *b. absol.* To employ 'maternal' methods (*nonce-use*).

1877 T. SINCLAIR *Mount* (1878) 296 Comte and 'George Eliot' would methodise, paternalise, and maternalise, till there would be nothing at all wrong in their curious Eden. 1896 A. LANG in *Longm. Mag.* Jan. 315 Blanche Amory and the maternalised Laura. 1899 *Academy* 30 Sept. 331/1 The subjection of women has involved the maternalising of man. He has had to love and care for someone besides himself.

maternally (mæ'tɜ:nəlɪ), *adv.* [-LY².] In a maternal manner; on the maternal side; †as one's mother tongue.

1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* III. 116 They speake vulgarly and Maternally here the Hebrew tongue. 1817 G. ROSE *Diaries* (1860) I. 17, I am descended.. maternally from the family of Rose of Westerclune. 1868 BROWNING *Ring & Bk.* IX. 1177 A brow maternally severe. 1902 A. LANG *Hist. Scot.* II. xiii. 355 The heir presumptive is maternally of the house of Ardkinglass.

maternalness (mæ'tɜ:nəlɪnɪs). [f. MATERNAL *a.* + -NESS.] Motherliness.

1727 BAILEY vol. II, *Maternalness*, motherliness, motherly Affection. a 1839 GALT *Demon of Destiny*, etc. (1840) 74 The patted cheek, the fond maternalness.

materne, obs. form of MARTEN.

† **maternine**, *a.* Obs.⁻⁰. [f. L. *mātern-us* + -INE.] Maternal.

1623 COCKERAM *Eng. Dict.* II.

maternity (mæ'tɜ:nɪtɪ). [ad. F. *maternité* = med.L. *māternitās*, f. L. *mātern-us*: see MATERNAL and -ITY.]

1. *a.* The quality or condition of being a mother; the character or relation of a mother; motherhood.

1611 COTGR., *Maternité*, maternitie. 1633 [H. HAWKINS] *Parthen. Sacra* 47 In the Violet Marie may you consider.. the golden colour of Maternitie or Charitie in her; since her Charitie was the cause of her Maternitie. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr., Maternity*, motherhood, the being a mother. 1847 CARL. WISEMAN *Unreal. Angl.* *Belief* Ess. (1853) 424 It is impossible to realize a belief in the maternity of the Blessed Virgin, without thus considering her. 1874 J. TAYLOR *Etrusc. Res.* 57 A state of society in which.. maternity constituted the only relationship that could legally be recognised. 1879 TOURGEE *Fool's Err.* i. 9 The wife of a year, as the perils of maternity drew nigh in the absence of her husband. 1894 H. DRUMMOND *Ascent Man* 23 Even in the lowliest world of plants the labours of Maternity begin.

† *b.* As a title of the mother superior of a convent.

a 1693 *Urquhart's Rabelais* III. xxxiv. 287 The Pope did represent to their Maternities.

c. Short for *maternity hospital*. [So F. *maternité*.]

1889 *Lancet* 7 Sept. 509/2 The hospital.. has also a large extern maternity attached.

2. The character or qualities properly belonging to a mother; motherliness.

1804 *Something Odd* II. 186 Mr. Macdonald was delighted at this maternity. 1823 LAMB *Elia* Ser. II. *Poor Relations*, His stars are perpetually crossed by the malignant maternity of an old woman, who persists in calling him 'her son Dick'. 1842 ORDERSON *Creol.* xv. 175 An interesting loveliness that endeared her.. to the maternity of the two elderly ladies. 1883 H. DRUMMOND *Nat. Law in Spir.* W. (ed. 2) 154 The tender maternity of the bird.

3. *attrib.*: *maternity leave*; *maternity benefit*, a welfare service payment made to women, under specified conditions, after the period of confinement; *maternity home* = *maternity hospital*; *maternity hospital*, a hospital for the reception and treatment of women during the period of confinement; so *maternity nurse*, *ward*, etc; *maternity jacket slang* (see quot. 1925); also *ellipt.* as *maternity*.

1911 *Q. Rev.* Oct. 561 When both husband and wife are insured, they are to be entitled, in case of the wife's confinement, to both sickness and *maternity benefit. 1911 [see BENEFIT *sb.* 3d]. 1945 *Release & Resettlement* (H.M. Govt.) xii. 40 The benefits of the National Health Insurance Scheme include.. maternity benefit. 1957 BRUDNO & BOWER *Taxation in U.K.* 523/1 Maternity benefits. 1970 *National Insurance: Maternity Benefits* (Dept. Health & Social Security, NI 17A) i. 6 There are two maternity benefits—maternity grant and maternity allowance. Both benefits may be paid for a confinement provided the conditions are satisfied. *Ibid.* III. xxiii. 18 Any question about contributions, including whether the contribution tests for maternity benefit.. are satisfied, is reserved for the Secretary of State for Social Services. 1903 *Strand Mag.* Apr. 423/1 In addition to the general wards there are.. a *maternity department [etc.]. 1922 *Encycl. Brit.* XXX. 652/1 The supervision of midwifery, including the establishment of *maternity homes. 1926 *Act 16 & 17 Geo. V* c. 32 §12 The expression 'maternity home' means any

premises used or intended to be used for the reception of pregnant women or of women immediately after childbirth. 1967 *Encycl. Brit.* XV. 66/1 Increasing grants have been made by some governments for the construction of free maternity homes or maternity wards in general hospitals. 1881 *Maternity hospital [see EXTERN B. 2c]. 1887 *Brit. Med. Jnl.* 12 Mar. 591/1 Manchester has long felt the want of a maternity hospital. 1925 FRASER & GIBBONS *Soldier & Sailor Words* 154 *Maternity jacket, the name given the double breasted tunic, worn formerly in the Royal Flying Corps. 1958 'N. SHUTE' *Rainbow & Rose* II. 66 A very young man in the double-breasted 'maternity' jacket of the Royal Flying Corps. *Ibid.* III. 91 She insisted on giving me a buttonhole.. but my maternity hadn't got a buttonhole to put it in. 1970 *Guardian* 21 May 13/2 At present, *maternity leave is based on the custom and practice of either individual companies or sections of industry. 1973 *Times* 17 Mar. 2/2 Mrs Christine Page.. said: 'Because of the economic uncertainty of some families, we are asking for this maternity leave to be negotiated.' 1902 *Daily Chron.* 1 Mar. 4/3 Miss F., a *maternity nurse.

b. Used *attrib.* of garments spec. designed for pregnant women.

1893 *Ladies' Home Jnl.* Apr. 28/2 Summer maternity gowns. 1907 *Dress* Jan. p. xx, My Maternity corsets are recommended by physicians everywhere. 1951 I. SHAW *Troubled Air* x. 164 She was wearing one of her shapeless tent-like maternity dresses. 1962 M. DRABBLE *Summer Bird-Cage* vi. 92 She would wear pretty maternity dresses and be an excellent mother. 1963 'G. BAGBY' *Murder's Little Helper* (1964) II. 14 What kind of a burglar is it that swipes maternity clothes? *Ibid.*, She hadn't splurged on maternity garments. 1964 M. DRABBLE *Garrick Year* i. 11 Three years of child-bearing and modelling maternity clothes. 1966 *Guardian* 5 Aug. 8/4 The wide coats and dresses have the ease of maternity wear. 1971 B. MALAMUD *Tenants* 211 Under a short maternity skirt her stomach is in flower. 1971 C. STORR *Thursday* vi. 63, I can just see myself in maternity smocks for the next ten years.

materteral (mæ'tɜ:tərəl), *a.* humorously pedantic. [f. L. *mātertera* maternal aunt.] Characteristic of an aunt. So *ma'terterine a.*

1823 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Rev.* CII. 447 With maternal and materteral anxiety. 1874 M. COLLINS *Frances* II. 95 A kindly materterine message.

matery, obs. form of MATTER *sb.*¹, MATTERY.

mateship ('meɪt-ʃɪp). [f. MATE *sb.*² + -SHIP.] The condition of being a mate; companionship, fellowship; †equality.

1593 NASHE *Christ's T.* 30 Empery admitteth no mateshypp. 1856 MRS. BROWNING *Aur. Leigh* VII. 1088, I sate among them equally, In fellowship and mateship. 1897 P. WARUNG *Tales Old Regime* 215 It was pleasant, as it was unusual, this mateship. 1905 H. LAWSON in B. STEVENS *Bush Ballads* (1910) 76 The College Wreck.. Tramps West in mateship with the man Who cannot write his name. 1930 W. H. HANCOCK *Australia* x. 199 Thwarted individualism found consolation in the gospel of mateship. 1960 J. FINGLETON *Four Chukkas to Austral.* xviii. 158 Benaud knew, too, that he had to cultivate mateship. 1962 *Guardian* 14 Aug. 6/5 A beery sense of 'mateship' among the men. 1968 *Courier-Mail* (Brisbane) 20 July 2/2 When I was.. Prime Minister.. he gave me not only his personal co-operation, understanding and loyalty but also his mateship, often in the most difficult circumstances, even when we disagreed.

† **matesy**. Obs. [? var. of MATHESIS.]

c 1470 HARDING *Chron.* xcvi. xviii, Walshemen.. haue suche a prophecy [viz. of the reconquest of England]. Thus stande they yet, in suche fonde matesye, In truste of whiche vague fantasye [etc.].

matey ('meɪtɪ), *sb.* [f. MATE *sb.*²: see -Y.] A diminutive of MATE *sb.*²; a companion, mate.

1833 MARRYAT *P. Simple* viii, I asked of a bystander who these people were, and he told me that they were dock-yard mateys. 1859 H. KINGSLEY *Recoll. G. Hamlyn* II. xiv. 277, I took him for a flash overseer, sporting his salary, and I was as thick as you like with him. And 'Matey,' says I, (you see I was familiar, he seemed such a jolly sort of bird), 'Matey, what station are you on?' 1889 P. H. EMERSON *Eng. Idyls* 56 'Good-night, matey', concluded the voice in the fast fading barge. 1909 S. WATSON *Wops the Waif* i. 2 'I say, Tickle matey, wot's all them a-readin' of on that bill over there?' interrupted Wops. 1916 'TAFFRAIL' *Pincher Martin* II. 16 A gray, cigar-shaped vessel lying in a dry dock, with dockyard 'maties' swarming on board her. 1931 KIPLING *Limits & Renewals* (1932) 197 Polypheumus damned back at Jemmy like a Chatham matey. 1958 E. HYAMS *Taking it Easy* i. II. 72 The dockyard 'mateys' who had been sent us to do the work were all Bretons from the Arsenal at Brest. 1973 J. DRUMMOND *Bang! Bang! you're Dead!* xxv. 86 Right, matey, 'oold tood you? 1974 'M. HEBDEN' *Pride of Dolphins* III. iii. 232 Many of the lights in the control room were missing, probably stolen by dockyard mateys.

matey ('meɪtɪ), *a.* [f. MATE *sb.*² + -Y¹.]

Like a mate or mates; friendly and familiar (*with*); sociable, companionable.

1915 [implied in MATEYNESS]. 1919 WODEHOUSE *Damsel in Distress* xv. 172 After the game he took me off to his cottage and gave me a drink... We got extremely matey. 1926 *Contemp. Rev.* June 682 The *British Worker*, an equally deplorable organ produced by *intelligentsia* trying to be 'matey'. 1929 W. DEEPPING *Roper's Row* xxi. §ii, Elizabeth would.. want to be matey with people. 1946 WODEHOUSE *Joy in Morning* i. 4, I.. continued to tut-tut a bit at having missed the young pipsqueak, with whom my relations had always been of the mateist.

Hence 'mateyness (also *matiness*), friendly quality or character.

1915 T. BURKE *Nights in Town* 50 You are all so—what is the word?—matey, isn't it? Yes, that's the note of the London [music] hall—mateyness. 1928 *Evening News* 28 Dec. 8/3 There is the same expansive geniality, the same

note of unassumed 'matiness'. 1950 *Landfall* IV. 345 The defensive bar-room and back-fence matiness of New Zealand life. 1958 *Times Lit. Suppl.* 20 June 347/3 When the implied mateyness is further established by such otiose asides... one stirs uncomfortably to ask why a writer who has so much that is interesting to say should waste our time with these lazy transcriptions. 1967 *Listener* 24 Aug. 244/2 Continuous pop and advertisements, presented with that bogus transatlantic mateyness which apparently 'sends' teenagers. 1974 V. GIELGUD *In Such a Night* ix. 82 She would throw a party. And in the ensuing haze of drink and mateyness grievances would... disappear.

mateyns, mateynys, obs. ff. MATINS.

matfellon ('mætfelən). *Obs. exc. dial.* Forms: 4 matfellon, 5 matfeloun, maidfeloun, matfelon(e), matfelonn, mattefelon, 6 materfil(l)on, matfillon, matrefillon, 6- matfellon. [a. OF. *matefelon*, app. f. *mate-r* MATE *v.* + *felon* FELON²; named from supposed curative properties.] = KNAPWEED; also **black matfellon**.

a 1387 *Sinon. Barthol.* (Anecd. Oxon.) 24 *Jacia nigra*, matfellonn. 14.. [see KNAPWEED]. c 1450 *Alphita* (Anecd. Oxon.) 83/2 *Jacea nigra*, matfellonn. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 230/2 Mattefelon (MS. A. Matfelone); *jacea, herba est.* 1578 *LYTE Dodoens* I. lxxiii. 109 The fourth is now called on Shoppes *Jacea nigra*, and *Materfilon*: and it hath none other name known vnto vs. 1597 *GERARDE Herbal* II. ccxcix. 704. 1640 *PARKINSON Theat. Bot.* 469 We call it in English Bullweede, and Knapweede, as also Matfellon. 1758 *MRS. DELANY in Life & Corr.* (1861) III. 507 Matfellon and figwort flourish here remarkably. 1766 *Museum Rust.* VI. 451 Common, or Black Knapweed, Matfellon, Black Matfellon, or Bulweede. 1829 *GLOVER Hist. Derby* I. 124 *Centaurea jacea*, common knapweed or matfellow [sic]. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 724/2.

math¹ (mɑːθ, -æ-). *Obs. exc. dial.* (see E.D.D.). Forms: 1 mæþ, 6-7 mathe, 6- math. [OE. *mæþ* (once in Bosw.-T., gender not shown), = MHG. *mât, mât-* neut. and fem. (mod.G. *mahd* fem.) f. OTeut. root *mā-* to MOW.

The normal mod.E. form would have been *meath* (miːθ); the existing form is due to the shortening of the vowel through loss of stress in the combinations *aftermath*, *lattermath*, *day-math*. Cf. MOWTH.]

A mowing; the amount of a crop mowed. (See AFTERMATH, DAY('S)-MATH, LATTERMATH.)

963 *Lease* in *Birch Cartul. Sax.* III. 343 þæt he mid callum cræfte twuga on geara [? insert wyrce] æne to mæþe & oðre siðe to riþe. [1523, 1530; see AFTERMATH, LATTERMATH.] 1585 *HIGINS Nomenclator* 124 *Fœnum cordum*,... late math, or lateward hay. 1601 *HOLLAND Pliny* I. 573 When this hearbe Medica or Claver grasse beginneth once to flour, cut it downe... Thus you may have six mathes in one yeare. 1633 *BP. HALL Hard Texts, Amos* vii. 57 The first mowing thereof for the King's use (which is wont to be sooner then the common mathe). a 1656 *USSHER Ann.* iv. (1658) 37 At the end of the spring, at the second math of grasse. 1804 *COLEBROOKE Husb. Bengal* (1806) 71 Revenue drawn from fruit-trees, pastures, and math, and rent of fisheries. 1917 *MOTHER ST. JEROME Garden of Life* 18 You feel as you lie in the math The watching unseem of his eyes. 1968 *R. E. ZUPKO Dict. Eng. Weights & Measures* 103 *Math*,... in Herefordshire equal to approximately 1 acre... or to the amount of land that a man could mow in a day.

|| **math**² (math). *Indian.* Also *matha*, *muth*, *mutt*. [Hindī *math*, repr. Skr. *matha*, hut, cottage.] A Hindu convent of celibate mendicants.

1828 *H. H. WILSON in Asiatick Researches* XVI. 103 The disciples, who are domesticated in the several *Maths*, profess also perpetual celibacy. 1834 *Baboo* II. i. 3 He was to drive to an old Muth near Garden Reach. a 1851 *M. M. SHERWOOD Hist. Little Henry & his Bearer* (1866) 84 This sahib... had himself built a mutt. 1862 *BEVERIDGE Hist. India* II. iv. ii. 74 They live like other mendicants collected in *maths*. 1877 *M. WILLIAMS Hinduism* 224 *Yatis*, monks or ascetics,... often congregate in *Mathas* or 'monasteries'. 1883 *Madras Mail* 5 Dec. 26/1 *Mutts* and temples are closed to him. 1885 *SIR W. HUNTER Imp. Gaz. India* XIII. 323 There are two *maths* or religious establishments in the village. 1913 'A. AVALON' tr. *Tantra of Great Liberation* p. xvii, *Kedarnath*... A *matha* and temple dedicated to Shri Sādāshiva. 1956 *R. REDFIELD Peasant Society & Culture* iii. 81 Some sweet-voiced, gifted expounder sitting in a temple, *mutt*, public hall or house-front.

math³ (mæθ). *U.S. colloq.* = MATHS.

Math is used as an abbreviation in written English in the U.K. but not in speech, the normal form being *Maths*.

1890 in *Cent. Dict.* 1895 *W. C. GORE in Inlander* Nov. 64 *Math*, n. Mathematics. 1899 *J. LONDON Let.* 24 Oct. (1966) 62 She's well up in the higher math. 1916 [see *my guess is* (GUESS sb. 1)]. 1938 *I. GOLDBERG Wonder of Words* x. 200 He [sc. a student] says *math* and *ec.* 1961 *C. WINSTON Hours Together* (1962) vii. 139 There was Morton Kersh, with the math book propped against the milk bottle on the kitchen table. 1971 *Black World* June 80/2 T. J. failed Math and English. 1973 *Jrnl. Genetic Psychol.* CXXXIII. 163 The follow-up results with the math-science boys. 1974 *State* (Columbia, S. Carolina) 8 Mar. 19-B/5 Parents who have children in a Title I reading, math or kindergarten program are also invited to attend.

mathe. *Obs.* (? exc. *Sc.*: see E.D.D.) Forms: 1 *mapa*, *mapu*, 2-6 *maþe*, *mathe*, 3 *meaðe*, (4 *matþe*), 5 *math*, *methe*; *Sc.* 5 *maith*, 6 *meathe*, 9 *maithe*. [OE. *mapa* wk. masc., *mapu* str. fem., cogn. w. OS. *matho* (Strasb. gl.) (MDu., MLG., mod.Du. *made*), OHG. *mado* masc. (MHG. *made* masc., mod.G. *made* fem.), Goth. *mapa*:—OTeut. **mapon-*, **mapā*, of obscure

origin: some have compared Skr. *matka* bug.] A maggot, grub, worm.

c 1000 *Voc. in Wr.-Wülcker* 205/8 *Cimex*... *mapa*. c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gloss.* ibid. 122/3 *Cimex*, *mapu*. a 1240 *Saules Warde* in *Cott. Hom.* 251 As meaðen iforrotet flesch. c 1330 *Arth. & Merl.* 484 (Kölbing) For he lete cristen wedde hapen & meynt our blod, as flesche & matþen. a 1380 *Minor Poems fr. Vernon MS.* 447/167 Heore bodies þat weoren so softe I-bapen... þer hit schal crepe ful of Mapen. a 1425 *Cursor M.* 11836 (Trin.) *Mapes* [other texts worms] cruled in him þore. a 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 321/1 Make, mathe, wyrin yn þe flesche. c 1460 in *Rel. Ant.* I. 302 For methys that devorith the pennys of an hawk. c 1470 *HENRYSON Mor. Fab.* I. (*Cock & Jasp*) xi, Riches... Quihik maith [v.r. moith], nor moist, nor vther rust can screit. 1481 *CAXTON Reynard* xxviii. (Arb.) 69 Yonder lyeth a dede hare full of mathes and wormes. 1523 *FITZHERB. Husb.* §45 If a shepe haue mathes, ye shall perceyue it by her bytynge [etc.]. a 1585 *MONTGOMERIE Flying w. Polwart* 319 The mair and the migrame, with the meathes in the melt.

mathe: see MATÉ, MATH¹, MAYTHE(S), MEATH.

† **mathele**, *v.* *Obs.* [OE. *maðelian* (also *mæðlan*: see MELL *v.* 1), f. *mæðel* meeting, discussion = OS., OHG. *mahal* assembly, tribunal, Goth. *mapl*:—OTeut. **maplom-*] *intr.* and *trans.* To speak; to talk, prate. Hence † *maðelung* *vbl. sb.*, † *maðelinde* *ppl. a.*; † *maðelere*, a talker; † *maðelild*, a female chatterer, gossip.

† *Beouulf* 371 Hroðgar mapelode, helm Scyldinga: 'Ic hine cuðe cnihtwesende'. c 725 *Corpus Gloss.* C 854 (Hessels) *Contionator*, *maðalade declamat.* a 1000 in *Napier O.E. Glosses* 38/1419 *Verbositas*, *zewyrd*, *mapelung*. a 1000 *Voc. in Wr.-Wülcker* 212/17 *Contionator*, i. *locutor*, *motere*, *uel* *mapelere*. a 1225 *Anr. R.* 74 Hore muð maþeleð euer. *Ibid.* 80 Heop openeð hire muð mid mucche maþelunge, & brekeð silence [etc.]. *Ibid.*, Ne blowe ge hire [hope] nout ut mid maþelinde muðe, ne mid geoniinde tuteles. *Ibid.* 88 Ane maðelild [MS. T. maðelere] þ maþeleð hire all þe talen of þe londe.

mathematic (mæθɪ'mætɪk), *a.* and *sb.* Also 4 (*sb.* sense 1), **matematik**, 6 **methematic**, 4-7 **mathematique**. [The adj., first recorded in the 16th c., is ad. F. *mathématique* or its source L. *mathēmaticus*, ad. Gr. *μαθηματικός*, f. *μαθημα-*, *μάθημα* something learned, science, f. root of *μαθάνειν* to learn. The substantival senses B. 1 (from 14th c.) and B. 2 (from 16th c.) are, so far as Eng. is concerned, independent words, but are placed together here because they represent absol. or elliptical applications of the Gr.-Latin adj.]

A. adj. = MATHEMATICAL *a.*, in various senses. Now rare.

1549 *Compl. Scot.* vi. 62 Ptholome, auerois, aristotel, galien, ypocrites or Cicero... var expert practitioners in mathematic art. 1570 *DEE Math. Pref.* *, For the causes alleged... in respect of my Art *Mathematike* generall. 1593 *PEELE Hon. of Garter, Ad Mæcenatem* Prolog. 8 That admirable *Mathematique* skill, *Mæciliar* with the starres and Zodiack (To whom the heauen lyes open as her booke). a 1609 *DONNE Lett., To Sir H. Goodyere* (1651) 163 A *Mathematique* point, which is the most indivisible and unique thing which art can present. 1611 *CORYAT Crudities* 602 They were wise astrologers, who by the *Mathematike* art (as Cyprian speakeh) knew the force and course of the planets. a 1619 *FOTHERBY Atheom.* II. ix. §4 (1622) 297 Like the *Punctum* is in *Mathematike* body. 1664 *H. MORE Myst. Iniq.* 270 That the Seven-headed Beast cannot be the Turkish Empire, we may conclude with *Mathematick* certitude. 1670 *WALLIS in Rigaud Corr. Sci. Men* (1841) II. 519 *Mathematic* books... to be had very cheap. a 1680 *BUTLER Rem.* (1759) I. 214 The *mathematic* Lines, Where Nature all the Wit of Man confines. 1700 *WALLIS in Collect.* (O.H.S.) I. 320 There be *mathematic* lectures. 1705 *London Gaz.* No. 4116/1 *Isaac Newton* Esq.; formerly *Mathematic* Professor. 1807 *BYRON Th. Coll. Exam.* i, Denouncing dire reproach to luckless fools, Unskill'd to plod in *mathematic* rules. 1850 *LYNCH Theo. Trin.* xii. 235 He... went to *mathematic* studies. 1863 *LD. LYTTON Ring Amasis* II. 266 From his earliest years, he had brought, with *mathematic* precision, his voice, his manners, even the lines of his face, into a harmony undisturbed by expression.

B. sb. 1. [a. OF. *mathématique* (mod.F. *mathématique*) = Sp. *matemática*, Pg. *matemática*, It. *matematica*, ad. L. *mathematica* (sc. *ars* or *disciplina*), Gr. *μαθηματική* (sc. *τέχνη, θεωρία*), fem. of L. *mathēmaticus*, Gr. *μαθηματικός*; see above. Cf. G. *mathematik*.] *Mathematic* science, MATHEMATICS.

The word became obs. early in the 17th c., but has been revived by some writers in the latter part of the 19th c. (? after G. *mathematik*), for use instead of *mathematics* in contexts where the unity of the science is emphasized.

c 1380 *WYCLIF Wks.* (1880) 342 þis witt þat crist spekiþ of stondeþ not in mannes lawe, ne in oþur curiose lawes, as *matematik*, or lawes of kynde. 1390 *GOWER Conf.* III. 89 The thriddie point of *Theorieque*, Which cleped is *Mathematique*, Devided is in sondri wise... The ferste of wichie is *Arismetique*, And the secounde is seid *Musique*, The thriddie is ek *Geometrie*, Also the ferthe *Astronomie*. 1586 *T. B. La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* I. (1589) 72 Al arts and sciences handled by reason were divided into three principall kindes: into *Philosophie*, *Rhetorique* and *Mathematike*. 1594 *R. ASHLEY tr. Loys le Roy* 25b, *Phylosophy*, *Physicks* and the *Mathematick*, were translated out of the Greeke into Arabian. 1605 *BACON Adv. Learn.* II. viii. §1 Another part of *Naturall philosophie*... is *mathematike*. 1854 *HICKOK Mental Sci.* 125 All pure *mathematic* is thus a science of pure intuition. 1881 *Athenæum* 27 Aug. 269/1 Mr. Venn points out most clearly

the distinction between symbolic logic and symbolic mathematic. [But Mr. Venn has 'mathematics'.]

† 2. [ad. L. *mathēmaticus*, Gr. *μαθηματικός*. Cf. Sp. *matemático*, Pg. *matemático*, It. *matematico*; also Du. *mathematicus*, G. *mathematiker*.] A mathematician. In translations from late L. often: An astrologer. *Obs.*

1547-64 *BAULDWIN Mor. Philos.* (Palfr.) 7 Archelaus... was first an hearer of Antiochus a mathematicke. 1579-80 *NORTH Plutarch, Solon* (1595) 87 Hippocrates the *mathematike*. 1587 *GOLDING De Mornay* xxvi. 403 Buteon a *Mathematike* declareth expresly in a booke, what it [the Arke] contained foote by foote. 1598 *SYLVESTER Du Bartas* II. ii. iii. *Colonies* 294 The *Memphian* Priests were deep *Philosophers*... and great *Mathematices*. ?c 1600 *Distraacted Emp.* I. i. in *Bullen O. Pl.* III. 169, I have seene Your conference with witches... and the damned frye Of cheating *mathematicks*. 1610 *HEALEY St. Aug. Citee of God* v. ix. (1620) 197 Those coniectures of the *Mathmatiques* he layeth flat. 1688 *R. HOLME Armoury* II. 27/2 *Mathematick*, one that Calculateth *Nativities*, an *Astrologer*, or a *Mathematician*.

† 3. *pl.* Dice 'mathematic true'. *Obs.*

1692 *Abridgm. Specif. Patents, Toys*, etc. (1871) 2 A new sort of dice knowne by the name of *mathematicks*, cutt perfectly square by a mold. 1721 [see DOCTOR sb. 12].

Hence † *mathe'matic v. trans.*, to bring out with mathematical accuracy.

1627-77 *FELTHAM Resolves* II. xxix. 218 Words come not then digested and *mathematic*'d out, by... reason, but [etc.].

mathematical (mæθɪ'mætɪkəl), *a.* and *sb.* Also 6 **methematycall**, **mathametical**, **matemactical**. [f. L. *mathēmatic-us*, see MATHEMATIC *a.* and -ICAL.]

A. adj.

1. *a.* Of, pertaining to, relating to, or of the nature of, mathematics.

1530 *RASTELL Bk. Purgat.* II. xix, The *methematycall* scyens. 1538 *STARKEY England* I. i. 16 The conclusyonys of artyes *mathematical* are euer referrid to theyr princypullys. 1570 *BILLINGSLEY Euclid* 357 b, The great *Mechanical* vse (besides *Mathematical* Considerations) which [etc.]. 1646 *SIR T. BROWNE Pseud. Ep.* II. iii. 76 A *probleme* *Mathematicall*, to finde out the difference of houres in different places. 1690 *LOCKE Hum. Und.* IV. iv. §6 (1695) 324 The *Knowledge* we may have of *Mathematical* Truths, is not only certain, but real *Knowledge*. 1785 *REID Intell. Powers* 607 *Mathematical* notions are formed in the understanding by an abstraction of another kind, out of the rude perceptions of our senses. 1843 *RUSKIN Arrows of Chace* (1880) I. 21 We will listen to no comments on *Newton* from people who have no *mathematical* knowledge.

b. Such as is recognized by mathematics; being what the name imports in mathematics. Chiefly in *mathematical point*: see POINT *sb.*; *mathematical model*: see MODEL *sb.* 2 e.

The scholastic term *mathematical body* was much bandied about in the transubstantiation controversies of the 16th c., and gave rise to much misunderstanding, being variously taken to mean (1) a body having spatial accidents, and (2) a body consisting of mere spatial accidents (without substance).

1547 *HOOPER Christ & Office* viii. H.vii b, Then it is no body for a trow body physical and *matematical*: as *Christes* body is: cannot be except it ocoopi place. 1549 *BONNER in Foxe A. & M.* (1563) 700 [Hooper] in effect denieth the verity of *Christes* blessed body vpon the crosse, calling it *Mathematical*. 1570 *DEE Math. Pref.* *, Of *Mathematicall* thinges, are two principall kindes... *Number*, and *Magnitude*. 1660 *JER. TAYLOR Duct. Dubit.* II. iii. rule 11. §17 *Negative* precepts have no parts of duty, no degrees of obedience, but consist in a *Mathematical* point. 1840 *LARDNER Geom.* I. 7 If a *mathematical* point be conceived to move through space... leaving... a trace... that trace... will be a *mathematical* line. 1897 *M. DZIEWICKI Wyclif's De Logica* (1899) III. *Introd.* 26 *Christ's Body*... is present without either position or shape. The bread is not annihilated; what remains is a purely *mathematical* body, but not nothing.

c. Learned or skilled in, studying or teaching, mathematics.

1522 *SKELTON Why not to Court* 705 But let mi masters *mathematical* Tell you the rest. a 1568 *ASCHAM Scholem.* (Arb.) 34 Marke all *Mathematical* heades which be only and wholly bent to those sciences. 1622 *PEACHAM Compl. Gent.* ix. (1634) 77 Mr. Doctor Hood, sometime *Mathematicall* Lecturer in London. 1692 *LUTTRELL Brief Rel.* (1857) II. 327 The *gouverneur* of *Christis* hospital waited on the king with the *mathematical* boys. 1713 *J. WARD Yng. Math. Guide* A 1 b, H. Ditton, Master of the New *Mathematical* School in *Christ's* Hospital. 1837 *WHEWELL Hist. Induct. Sci.* (1857) I. 253 The Science of the *mathematical* mechanician. 1839 *Penny Cycl.* XV. 12/1 The *mathematical* student. *Ibid.*, He will neither impede nor advance his *mathematical* career.

d. Adapted to be used in mathematical operations. *mathematical instruments*: now usually, the instruments (such as compasses, rulers, scales, protractors) employed in drawing geometrical figures.

1625 *N. CARPENTER Geog. Del.* I. iv. (1635) 78 *Philosophers* haue found out by diuers *Mathematical* instruments. 1663 *COWLEY College Wks.* 1721 II. 567 A *Mathematical* Chamber furnish'd with all Sorts of *Mathematical* Instruments, being an Appendix to a Library. 1678 *MOXON Mech. Dyalling* 44 *Mathematical* Instrument-Makers. 1696 *London Gaz.* No. 3224/4 *Lost*... a small *Pocket-Book* of *Mathematical* Paper. 1726 *SWIFT Gulliver* III. ii, A large table filled with globes, and spheres, and *mathematical* instruments. 1849 *NOAD Electricity* (ed. 3) 284 A celebrated *mathematical* instrument-maker.

e. *mathematical linguistics*: a branch of linguistics concerned with the application of mathematical models and procedures to the analysis of linguistic structure; so *mathematical linguist*; *mathematical logic*: logic that is mathematical in its method, using symbols and following definite and explicit rules of derivation; modern logic; symbolic logic; so *mathematical logician*; *mathematical philosophy*: that branch of philosophy concerned with the nature of mathematics.

1951 *Language* XXVII. 221 There is a growing cleavage between the mathematical linguists, or metalinguists, and the physical linguists, whom I should call just plain linguists. 1956 J. WHATMOUGH *Lang.* xi. 220 The development of mathematical linguistics is opening a new field of inquiry, and may rightly be expected to bring greater order into a subject, which... has been and still remains chaotic. 1961 C. MOHRMANN et al. *Trends European & Amer. Ling.* 21 In his report to the 1957 Congress, Professor Joshua Whatmough mentioned the initiation of the Seminar in Mathematical Linguistics at Harvard University two years previously—the first appearance of the subject in an academic curriculum. 1964 E. BACH *Introd. Transformational Gram.* vii. 145 At several universities... courses in 'mathematical linguistics' are offered. 1968 J. LYONS *Introd. Theoret. Ling.* ii. 71 What one might refer to loosely as 'mathematical' linguistics is now a very important part of the subject. 1972 HARTMANN & STORK *Dict. Lang. & Ling.* 137 Mathematical linguistics may be said to begin with the counting of linguistic units such as phonemes, graphemes, or vocabulary items. 1858 A. DE MORGAN *On Syllogism* (1966) 78 This mathematical logic... will commend itself to the educated world. 1880 J. VENN in *Princeton Rev.* 248 What with the logicians who hate mathematics, and the mathematicians who despise logic, a theory of so-called mathematical logic does not find many friends. 1908 B. RUSSELL in *Amer. Jnl. Math.* XXX. 222 (title) Mathematical logic as based on the theory of types. 1940 W. V. QUINE (title) Mathematical logic. 1941 O. HELMER tr. *Tarski's Introd. Logic* ii. 18 Logic... has undergone a complete transformation with the effect of assuming a character similar to that of the mathematical disciplines; in this new form it is known as mathematical or deductive or symbolic logic. 1967 J. VAN HEIJENOORT *From Frege to Gödel* p. vii, Mathematical logic is what logic, through twenty-five centuries and a few transformations, has become today. 1850 A. DE MORGAN *On Syllogism* (1966) 58 There is no occasion for the mathematical logician to pay the least deference to the Christian followers of Aristotle; the master himself was a mathematician. 1883 F. H. BRADLEY *Princ. Logic* 360, I may suggest to the mathematical logician that [etc.]. 1903 B. RUSSELL *Princ. Math.* iii. 457 But now, thanks mainly to the mathematical logicians, formal logic is enriched by several forms of reasoning not reducible to the syllogism. 1879 W. JAMES *Coll. Ess. & Rev.* (1920) 141 Clifford's... chapters on the 'Philosophy of the Pure Sciences'... form as luminous an introduction to mathematical philosophy as was ever written. 1897 B. RUSSELL in *Mind* VI. 112 The problems of mathematical philosophy. 1901 *Mind* X. 30 It is... imperative, in the interests of mathematical philosophy, to supply the defect. 1919 B. RUSSELL (title) Introduction to mathematical philosophy.

2. *transf.* a. Of proofs, certitude, precision, etc.: Resembling what is found in mathematics; rigorously exact.

1662 STILLINGFL. *Orig. Sacr.* ii. i. §3 To bring matters of fact into Mathematical demonstrations. 1664 H. MORE *Myst. Iniq.* iv. 10 It will follow with certitude plainly Mathematical. 1692 BENTLEY *Boyle Lect.* vii. (1693) 17, I suppose all the Particles of Matter to be... situated in an exact and mathematical evenness. 1809-10 COLERIDGE *Friend* (1865) 124 A theory conducted throughout with mathematical precision.

b. Constructed with 'mathematical' regularity.

1776 BURNAY *Hist. Mus.* I. 449 The voice varied a little up and down, and did not strictly keep to one mathematical line of tone. 1818 HAZLITT *Eng. Poets* i. (1870) 3 Plato banished the poets from his Commonwealth, lest their descriptions of the natural man should spoil his mathematical man. 1881 J. HAWTHORNE *Fort. Fool* i. xiv, Within are straight paths and mathematical grass-plots.

†3. Astrological. *Obs.*

1548 HOOPER *Declar. Commandm.* vi. 90 Thowghe I... damne this damnab art Mathematicall, I do not damne souche other artes and sciences as be associatyd and annexid with this vnlawfull Astrologie. 1594 HOOKER *Ecl. Pol.* iii. viii. §9 That Egyptian and Chaldaean wisdome Mathematicall, wherewith Moses and Daniell were furnished. 1674 HICKMAN *Hist. Quinquart.* (ed. 2) 90 He pretended a full persuasion of a Mathematical fate or destiny, yet... he was out of measure afraid of Thunders.

†4. Mechanical. *Obs.*

1565 JEWEL *Repl. Harding* 419 The Mathematical Dooue, that Architas Tarentinus made, that was hable to fle alone.

†5. = GEOMETRICAL. *Obs.*

1614 RALEIGH *Hist. World* II. (1634) 367 Cosmographers in their descriptions of the world... fill the same with strange Beasts, Birds, and Fishes, and with Mathematicall Lines. 1656 COWLEY *Pindar. Odes, Dr. Scarborough* vi. note, Archimedes... being found in his Study drawing Mathematical Lines for the making of some new Engines to preserve the Town.

B. *sb.*

1. *pl.* Mathematical objects. *rare.*

1555 EDEN *Decades* 324 Such vniforme partes as are in mathematical. 1904 *Athenæum* 23 Apr. 521/3 Dr. Caird is... right... in rejecting the ascription to Plato of the conception of mathematical as an intermediate grade of being between ideas and sensibles. [Dr. Caird's own words are 'mathematical principles'.]

†2. *pl.* Mathematics; astrology. *Obs.*

1563 SHUTE *Archit.* A ij b, By a certaine kinred and affinitie [it] is knit vnto all the Mathematicall which sciences and

knowledges are frendes. 1566 PAINTER *Pal. Pleas.* II. 375 b, The rare knowledge of Mathematicalls and other hydden and secrete Artes. 1594 CAREW *Huarte's Exam. Wits* (1596) 103 From a good imagination spring all the Arts and Sciences... Such are Poetrie, Eloquence, Musicke... the Mathematicals, Astrologie [etc.]. *Ibid.* 117 They profit well in the Mathematicals, and in Astrologie, because they have a good imagination. a 1619 FOTHERBY *Atheom.* II. ix. §1 (1622) 295 Mathematicals are proportioned vnto diuinitie, as the shadow to the Body.

†3. A mathematician or astrologer. *Obs.*

1566 PAINTER *Pal. Pleas.* II. 376 A Scholar... learneth a more cunning lecture of Mystresse Helena, than he didde of the subtillest Sorbone Doctor, or other Mathematicall from whence hee came. 1577 tr. *Bullinger's Decades* (1592) 116 The signes in the firmament shall be strange Gods, if wee being deceiued with the Mathematicals shall wholie hang on them. 1587 GOLDING *De Mornay* viii. 94 Protagoras was banished Athens for it, and the Mathematicals were vtterly condemned for it.

Hence †mathematicality, †mathematical-ness, mathematical quality; formal accuracy.

1641 *Exam. Answ. Reas. agst. Votes Bps. Parl.* 27 If they by their Ordination bee bounded Morally, the House of Commons will never... trouble themselves about the Mathematicality of the Vow. 1698 [R. FERGUSON] *View Eccles.* 99 The Art and Mathematicallness of Thinking.

mathematically (mæθi'mætɪkəli), *adv.* [f. MATHEMATICAL a. + -LY.]

1. In a mathematical manner; by mathematical methods; according to mathematical principles.

1570 DEE *Math. Pref.* aij, A Point, by his motion, produceth, Mathematically, a line. 1579 J. JONES *Preserv. Bodie & Soule* i. xl. 90 Whether they be Mathematically measured, or Metaphysically pondered. 1668 WILKINS *Real Char.* 163 He [Joh. Buteo] proves Mathematically that there was a sufficient capacity in the Ark, for the containing all those things it was designed for. 1730 A. GORDON *Maffei's Amphith.* 362 It being... mathematically repugnant, that part of the Arch of a Circle can be at the same time elliptical. 1847-8 H. MILLER *First Impr.* xvii. (1857) 283 If in the science of geometry, it must be settled mathematically.

2. With mathematical accuracy or exactness.

1567 MAPLET *Gr. Forest* II Iris is a kinde of Stone Mathematically wrought. 1669 STURMY *Mariner's Mag.* vii. ii. 3 Dial Planes are not Mathematically in the very Planes of Great Circles; for then they should have their Centers in the Center of the Earth. 1691 NORRIS *Pract. Disc.* 228 His Government of the World is no less Mathematically exact than his Creation of it. a 1715 BURNET *Own Time* (1724) I. 295 Was their opinion so mathematically certain, that they [etc.]? 1814 D. STEWART *Hum. Mind* II. ii. §3. 163 The correctness of the solution is as mathematically certain, as the truth of any property of the triangle, or of the circle.

†3. As regards quantity or number. *Obs.*

1607 *Schol. Disc. agst. Antichr.* i. i. 35 The change... was mathematically little.

mathe'maticaster. *rare.* [quasi-L., f. *mathēmatic-us*: see -ASTER.] A petty or inferior mathematician.

1872 DE MORGAN *Budget of Paradoxes* 483 Mr. Slum... converted the idea into that of a hit at Mathematicasters, as easily as he turned the Warren acrostic into Jarley.

mathematician (mæθimə'tɪʃən). Forms: 5 -ician, 6 -icien, matimatician, 6- mathematician. [ad. F. *mathématicien*, f. L. *mathēmaticus*, *mathēmatica* MATHEMATIC *sb.* 1 and 2: see -IAN.] One who is skilled or learned in mathematics.

1432-50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) IV. 469 Puttege in to exile many mathematicians [1387 TREVISA mathematicos] and philosophes. 1570 DEE *Math. Pref.* *ij, The Rule of False positions... by two excellent Mathematicians... enlarged. 1598 BARCKLEY *Felic. Man* (1631) 370 The Globe of the earth... is after the Mathematicians computation one and twentieth thousand miles in compasse and above. 1687 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) I. 396 Sir Samuel Morland, the mathematician, is lately married. 1803 IMISON *Sci. & Art* I. 261 It [the pump] was first invented by Ctesibius, a mathematician of Alexandria, about 120 years B.C. 1821 J. Q. ADAMS in C. DAVIES *Metr. Syst.* III. (1871) 139 A committee... consisting of five of the ablest members of the academy and most eminent mathematicians of Europe.

†b. An astrologer. Chiefly *Hist.* as rendering of L. *mathēmaticus. Obs.*

1589 RIDER *Bibl. Schol.*, A Mathematician... 2. *Chaldaeus.* 1591 HORSEY *Trav.* (Hakl. Soc.) 173 He... was verie inquisitive with one Elizuius Bomelius... Doctor of phizicke in England, a rare matimatician 'magician',... what years Quen Elizabeth was of. 1611 COTGR., *Mathematicien*, a Mathematician;... a caster of Natiuities. 1701 GREW *Cosm. Sacra* v. iv. 327 Mathematicians, among the Romans, were for some time, specially meant of Astrologers, or Star-Prophets. 1710 SHAFTESB. *Charac.*, *Adv. Auth.* III. i. (1711) I. 289 Astrologers, Horoscopers, and other such are pleas'd to honour themselves with the Title of Mathematicians.

mathematicism (mæθi'mætɪsɪz(ə)m). *Philos.* [f. MATHEMATIC a. + -ISM; cf. G. *mathematizismus.*] The opinion that everything can be described ultimately in mathematical terms, or that the universe is fundamentally mathematical.

1933 *Mind* XLII. 107 Russell... is dismissed on the grounds that his subjectivism rests on a surreptitious basis of realism, that his mathematicism ignores qualities, and that his neutral monism leaves no room for mind in its indefeasible quality of awareness. 1962 L. J. COHEN *Diversity of Meaning* i. 19 Forgotten principles, like the mathematicism of Plato's *Timæus*.

mathematicization (mæθi'mætɪsaɪ'zeɪʃən). [f. MATHEMATICIZ(E) v. + -ATION.] = MATHEMATIZATION.

1952 F. X. MEEHAN in *Proc. Amer. Catholic Philos. Assoc.* XXVI. 19 Philosophy became for them a mathematicization of nature under the impetus given by Descartes and Newton. 1962 *Technology* May 12/3 The 'mathematicization' of science and technology.

mathematicize (mæθi'mætɪsaɪz), *v.* [f. MATHEMATIC a. + -IZE.] a. *trans.* To consider or treat in a mathematical manner. b. *intr.* To reason mathematically; to make mathematical calculations. Hence *mathe'maticizing ppl.* a.

1849 FROUDE *Nemesis* 161 The dry mathematicizing reason. 1885 MRS. H. WARD *Amiel's Jnl.* (13 Dec. 1859) I. 131 The mind of Naville is mathematical and his objects moral. His strength lies in mathematicising morals.

mathe'matico-, used as combining form of L. *mathēmaticus* in hyphenated compounds with the sense 'partly mathematical and partly —'.

1830 HERSCHEL *Stud. Nat. Phil.* III. iii. 274 Their continental neighbours both in Germany and France were pushing forward in the career of mathematico-physical discovery. 1857 *Encycl. Brit.* XIII. 578/2 Now the mathematico-logical theories tend... to convert logical study into a mere cramming of the memory with formulae. 1865 MILL *Auguste Comte* 119 The sciences, all... except the mathematico-astronomical couple are still... in a very early stage. 1881 JEVONS in *Nature* XXIII. 485 Recent contributions to mathematico-logical science. 1890 W. JAMES *Princ. Psychol.* II. xxxviii. 669 Take any other mathematico-mechanical theory and it is the same. 1908 C. S. PEIRCE in *Monist* XVIII. 463 This would be very far from establishing the idea of certain mathematico-logicians that a line consists of points. 1937 [see CENTRIFUGE *sb.*]. 1940 C. L. HULL et al. (title) Mathematico-deductive theory of rote learning. 1965 *Math. in Biol. & Med.* (*Med. Res. Council*) IV. 135 We feel more secure when we have the guiding influence of a mathematico-physiological model in our experiments. 1973 *Nature* 6 July 60/2 Economic theorists take fairly naturally to the set-theoretic and mathematico-logical underpinning of mathematical methods.

mathematics (mæθi'mætɪks), *sb. pl.* [pl. of MATHEMATIC B. 1. Cf. F. *les mathématiques* (fem.).]

Gr. had the neut. pl. τὰ μαθηματικά in the sense of mathematical objects, principles, facts, etc., as well as the fem. ἡ μαθηματικὴ mathematical science, MATHEMATIC B. 1. The Fr. and Eng. use of the plural (known from the 16th c.) seems to have originated as an elliptic expression for 'mathematic sciences', and to have had at first no connexion with the Gr. use of the neuter plural. The analogy of names of sciences like *physics*, *metaphysics* (in which the pl. form is of Gr. origin) has, however, caused the sing. to be in English entirely superseded by the plural; in Fr., which has not the plural form in the other instances, the sing. *mathématique* survives in use as well as the plural.]

Originally, the collective name for geometry, arithmetic, and certain physical sciences (as astronomy and optics) involving geometrical reasoning. In modern use applied, (a) in a strict sense, to the abstract science which investigates deductively the conclusions implicit in the elementary conceptions of spatial and numerical relations, and which includes as its main divisions geometry, arithmetic, and algebra; and (b) in a wider sense, so as to include those branches of physical or other research which consist in the application of this abstract science to concrete data. When the word is used in its wider sense, the abstract science is distinguished as *pure mathematics*, and its concrete applications (e.g. in astronomy, various branches of physics, the theory of probabilities) as *applied* or *mixed mathematics*.

In early use always construed as a plural, and usually preceded by *the*. In recent use *the* is commonly omitted, and the *sb.* is almost always construed as a sing., exc. in (*the higher mathematics*).

1581 MULCASTER *Positions* v. (1887) 35 Whose vse [sc. of Drawing] all modellng, all mathematikes, all maneries do finde and confesse to be so notorious and so needefull. 1587 HOLINSHED *Hist. Scot.* 461/1 A learned man in all philosophic, astronomie and the other mathematiks. 1596 SHAKS. *Tam. Shr.* i. i. 37 The Mathematickes, and the Metaphysickes Fall to them as you find your stomacke serues you. *Ibid.* II. i. 82 As cunning In Greeke, Latine, and other Languages, As the other in Musicke and Mathematickes. a 1618 RALEIGH *Mahomet* (1637) 142 He wrote diuers bookes of the Mathematicques. 1641 WILKINS *Math. Magick* i. ii. (1648) 12 Mathematicks... is usually diuided into pure and mixed. 1696-7 WALLIS in Hearne *R. Brunne's Langtoft* Pref. 147 Mathematicks (at that time...) were scarce looked upon as Academicall studies. 1712 BENTLEY *Corr.* (1842) II. 449 Mathematicks was brought to that height, that [etc.]. 1726 SWIFT *Gulliver* I. i, Navigation, and other Parts of the Mathematics, usefull to those who intend to travel. 1739 JOHNSON *Life Boerhaave* Wks. IV. 335 A very uncommon knowledge of the mathematicks. 1755 *Man* No. 35. 3 Mathematics derives its accuracy... from logic. 1838 DE MORGAN *Ess., Probab.* 68 The approximative methods of the higher mathematics. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) IV. 271 By the help of mathematics, we form another idea of space.

†mathematist. *Obs.* [f. Gr. μαθηματ- (see MATHEMATIC) + -IST.] An astrologer.

1579 J. JONES *Preserv. Bodie & Soule* i. xliv. 115 Not regarding the words of... the Chaldean Prophetes, or rather Mathematists and Gymnosophistsals.

mathematization (ˌmæθimətəˈraɪzɪʃən). [f. MATHEMATIZ(E) v. + -ATION.] Mathematical treatment; the state of being mathematized.

1936 W. F. R. HARDIE *Study in Plato* v. 38 In the *Philebus* Plato refers to the discovery of the musical intervals (17^d), and pays tribute to the inspiration derived from this example of successful mathematization. 1952 G. SARTON *Hist. Sci.* I. xvi. 416 His [sc. Plato's] mathematization of political thought. 1956 E. H. HUTTEN *Lang. Mod. Physics* ii. 37 There is no part of physics that can be said to be completely formalised as a system. At best, we find a 'mathematization'. 1962 L. J. COHEN *Diversity of Meaning* i. 19 He may too easily ignore what was contributed to the mathematization of science by medieval influences like Roger Bacon's stress on the need for a strictly mathematical treatment of optics. 1973 *Sci. Amer.* Dec. 101/1 In the Copernican system the planets are harmoniously ordered out from the sun so that the shorter the period, the closer the distance. It is this pattern that opened the way to the mathematization and mechanization of the universe.

mathematize (ˌmæθiməˈtaɪz), v. [Formed as MATHEMATIST + -IZE.] = MATHEMATICIZE.

1719 *Freethinker* No. 117 ¶7 Persons of a Profession.. have been advised by very great Men to Mathematize a little, in order to acquire an habitual Caution in other Studies. 1833 J. H. NEWMAN *Lett.* (1891) I. 365 If, e.g., you feel disposed to mathematize. 1894 *Univ. Extension Jnl.* 1 Oct. 11/2 The author has carefully avoided the error of needlessly mathematising what can be better described in words.

mathemeg (ˌmæθimɛg). [a. Cree *mathemeg*, lit. 'ugly fish', f. *mathe* ugly + *-meg*, ending of names of fishes. Watkins's Cree Dict. gives *muchemāk*, which represents a dialectal variant.] A catfish inhabiting the North American lakes.

1787 PENNANT *Arct. Zool. Suppl.* 115 Mathemeg. Inhabits the lakes of Hudson's Bay. 1836 J. RICHARDSON *Fauna Bor. Amer.* III. 135 *Silurus* (*Pimelodus borealis* (Richardson)), The Mathemeg. *Ibid.*, The mathemeg or land cod of the residents of the fur countries is taken sparingly.

mathemes, obs. Sc. form of MATINS.

mathen, obs. f. MAIDEN sb.¹, var. MAYTHEN.

'mather(n. dial. Also 6, 9 mathers, 9 madders, mauther(n, maythern, moithern. [Variant or derivative of MAYTHE, MAYTHEN.] = MAYTHE.

1578 LYTE *Dodoens* II. xxx. 185 *Cotula foetida*. Mathers or stinking Comomill. 1677 PLOT *Oxfordsh.* ix. 241 This [land] never requires a double stirring, nor must be made too fine and light, for then it runs to May-weed, or Mathern, as they call it. 1813 T. DAVIS *Agric. Wilts* 258-268 Maudlin, or Mathern, or Wild Chamomile.—These weeds usually prevail when the ground is overworked or made too light. 1842 AKERMAN *Wilts Gloss.*, *Mauthern*, the ox-eyed daisy. 1863 BARNES *Dorset Dial.*, Madders, or Mathers. The stinking chamomile (*anthesis cotula*). 1879 MISS JACKSON *Shropsh. Word-bk.*, *Maythern*... *Moithern*. 1880 JEFFERIES *Gl. Estate* 155 Last year there had been nearly as much mathern (wild chamomile).. as crop.

|| mathesis (məˈθi:sis). arch. Also 6 mathesi, -y. [Gr. μάθησις action of learning, f. root of μάθηναυ to learn.]

In verse formerly often stressed 'mathesis. Mental discipline; learning or science, esp. mathematical science. Also personified.

1426 LYDG. *De Guil. Pilgr.* 21152 Mathesis.. Gaff yt [sc. a hand signifying chiromancy] to me. 1538 LELAND *Itin.* IV. 63 Johannes Rous.. was well learned in those dayes in Mathesi. 1546 BALE *Eng. Votaries* 1. (1550) 35 He sett up a great scale at Caunterbury of all maner scyences, as Rhetoryck, Logyck, Philosophy, Mathesy [etc.]. 1593 PEELE *Hon. of Garter, Ad Mæcenatem Prol.* 7 Thrice noble Earle, .. That artizans and schollers doost embrace, And clostest Mathesis in rich ornaments, That admirable Mathematicke skill [etc.]. 1742 POPE *Dunc.* iv. 31 Mad Mathesis alone was unconfin'd, Too mad for mere material chains to bind. 1813 *Morn. Chron.* 10 Aug. in *Spirit Pub. Jnls.* (1813) XVII. 205 As erst old Mathesis in chair of state sat. a 1876 M. COLLINS *Th. in Garden* (1880) II. 218 They can make immense progress in the infinite fields of mathesis.

|| mathetic (məˈθɛtɪk), a. [ad. Gr. μαθητικός pertaining to learning; cogn. with prec.] Pertaining to learning or scientific knowledge. Also (Bentham) in combining form **mathetico-**.

1816 BENTHAM *Chrestomathia* II. 1 Mathetic.. exercises: exercises,..by which progress is made, proficiency obtained, or a lesson got: simply mathetic, to distinguish them from those which may be termed *mathetico-docimastic*, ..by which progress is made, and at the same time exhibited. *Ibid.* 22 During the whole of the school-time, the scholars are, all of them, employed, either in simply mathetic, in simply probative, or in organic (i.e. mathetico-probative) exercises. 1865 J. GROTE *Explor. Philos.* 1. 175 Technicalism ought to stand upon a general basis of good mathematical logic.

mathfelonn, obs. form of MATFELLON.

mathiglin: see METHEGLIN.

mathingis, obs. Sc. form of MATINS.

mathook, variant of MATTOCK.

maths, colloq. abbrev. MATHEMATICS sb. pl.

1911 W. OWEN *Let.* 14 Sept. (1967) 81 The Answers to Maths. Ques. were given us all this morning. 1917 *Wireless World* Sept. 385 Extremely 'rusty' in 'maths'. 1931 [see PUB sb.⁴]. 1956 A.S.C. ROSS in N. MITFORD *Noblesse Oblige* 32 The U equivalent is *master*, *mistress* with prefixed attribute (as *maths-mistress*). 1960 M. SPARK *Bachelors* x. 155 I've got a pile of homework to do. Maths papers.

Mathurin (ˌmæθjʊrɪn). Also Mat(h)urine. [Said to be named from the chapel of St. *Mathurin* at Paris, near which they had a famous house.] A member of the order of regular canons (officially called Trinitarians) founded (A.D. 1198) by St. John of Matha for the redemption of Christian captives. Also *attrib.* or *adj.*

1611 COTGR., *Mathurin*, .. a Mathurin Friar; (of th' Order of the Trinitie). 1693 *Emilienne's Hist. Monast. Ord.* xiv. 135 Of the Order of the Mathurines, or Trinitaries. 1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Trinitarians*..vulgarly called *Mathurines*, and brothers of the *Redemption*. 1843 DYCE *Poet. Wks. Skelton* I. Introd. 37 Robert Gaguin was minister-general of the Maturines. 1900 W. WATT *Aberdeen & Banff* II. 48 King William's Maturine establishment on the bank of the Dee. 1904 WORDSWORTH & LITTLEHALES *Old Service-bks.* 289 The Trinitarian Order of St. Robert by Knaresborough (English Mathurines).

mati, obs. form of MATÉ sb.³

matias (ˌmætiəs). [Of obscure origin.] In *matias bark* = MALAMBO bark.

1844 HOBLYN *Dict. Med.*, *Malambo bark*, *Matias bark*, the bark of a tree said to be procured from Columbia, and used as a substitute for cinchona. 1890 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

-matic (ˌmætik), suffix. [f. AUTO)MATIC a.] A terminal element in words (usu. proprietary names) designating devices which work automatically or mechanically, as *Hoovermatic*, *traffomatic*. orig. U.S.

1935 *Amer. Speech* Feb. 35/1 In Providence, Rhode Island *traffomatic* signals turn red lights to green as cars approach them. *Adjustomatic* and *Ceomatic* also occur, and there is a *Nickel-mat* restaurant. 1938 S. CHASE *Tyranny of Words* xiv. 173 Dial-a-matic. 1941 *Word Study* Nov. 7/1 This year bids fair to be the -matic year of all years. 1957 *Journal des Traducteurs* II. 50 Admen all over the continent have coined hundreds of magic brand names with this productive adaptation suffix, exploiting to the full the suggestion of 'minimum effort' it connotes. : *Accumatic* watch, *Ajustomatic* pipe, *Coffeematic* percolator. 1959 *Amer. Speech* Oct. 237 English trade names .. such as *Hoovermatic* (an automatic washer and dryer) or *Ceomatic* (a Burroughs bookkeeping machine). 1966 L. COHEN *Beautiful Losers* (1970) III. 238 The Bowl-a-Matic habitually divided every strike between First and Second Player regardless of who or how many threw. 1971 *Amat. Photographer* 13 Jan. 02/2 (Advnt.), *Pakmatic*.., *Easymatic*, .. *Instamatic*. 1972 *House & Garden* Feb. 79 'Brush-o-matic', to clean upholstery.

maticin (ˌmætsɪn). *Chem.* Also -ine. [f. MATICO + -IN.] A bitter principle obtained from the leaves of the matico plant.

1844 HODGES in *Lond. etc. Philos. Mag.* XXV. 206 A yellowish-brown extractive matter, *maticine*, remained. 1871 WATTS tr. *Gmelin's Handbk. Chem.* XVIII. 234 *Maticin*.

|| matico (maˈtiko). Also *mateco*, *matica*. [Sp. *yerba Matico* (*yerba* herb; *Matico* dim. of *Mateo* Matthew); alleged to be named from a Spanish soldier who discovered its styptic properties.] A Peruvian shrub, *Piper angustifolium* (*Artanthe elongata*). b. The leaves of this plant used as a styptic.

1838 JEFFREYS in *Lancet* 5 Jan. (1839) 567 The name of the plant from which the leaves are collected, is *Matéco*. 1842 *Provincial Med. & Surg. Jnl.* June 209 The South American styptic 'matico'. 1849 J. H. BALFOUR *Man. Bot.* §1034 The substance called *Matico* or *Matica*. 1880 GARROD & BAXTER *Mat. Med.* 415 Bleeding from leech-bites may be stopped .. by *matico*.

c. *attrib.*, as *matico leaf*, *oil*, *plant*.

1880 GARROD & BAXTER *Mat. Med.* 351 *Maticæ Folia*. **Matico* Leaves. 1885 *Cassell's Encycl. Dict.*, **Matico-oil*. 1871 WATTS tr. *Gmelin's Handbk. Chem.* XVIII. 234 The leaves of the **matico* plant.

matico: see MATACO.

matie (ˌmeɪti). Also *matie*, *matje*, *maty*. [a. Du. *maatjes* (*haring*), earlier *maetgens-*, *maeghdekens-* (cf. MLG. *madikesherink*, mod.LG. *maidkenshering*), f. *maagd* MAID sb.¹ + *-ken* -KIN. Cf. MAID sb.¹ 7, MAIDEN sb. 8; also FAIR MAID.] A herring in what is considered the best condition for food, when the roe or milt is perfectly but not largely developed.

1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade, Maties*. 1863 *Rep. Commiss. Herring-trawling Scotl.* §51. 26 The herring is found under four different conditions: 1st, Fry or Sill; 2d, Maties or Fat Herring; 3d, Full Herring; 4th, Shotten or Spent Herring. 1864 *Macm. Mag.* Aug. 344 In the next stage [i.e. the second] of the herring, it is called a *matie*. 1883 S. WALPOLE *Brit. Fish Trade* (Fish. Exhib. Lit. I.) 33 'Matties', or young herrings cured. 1894 R. LEIGHTON *Wreck Golden Fleece* 38 Not many maties among 'em, eh?—Maties? No. I aren't seen a decent-sized herring come aboard yet.

attrib. 1883 *Fisheries Exhib. Catal.* 69, 1 Barrel *Matie* Herrings. 1898 *Shetland News* 27 Aug. (E.D.D.) Excluding the Lewis and Barra *matje* fishings.

matier(e, obs. forms of MATTER.

|| matière (matjɛr). [Fr.] The quality given to his pigment by an artist. Also *fig.*

1915 W. H. WRIGHT *Mod. Painting* xiv. 320 De Vlamincq has a rich and compelling *matière* and an art sense which is almost coquetish. 1921 R. FRY *Lett.* (1972) I. 62 In the *Nature Morte*.. he [sc. Picasso] has gained a certain plastic quality by the extraordinary contrasts of *matière*. 1936 *Burlington Mag.* July 35/1 Though the *matière* is still heavy,

the paint is applied in parallel oblique strokes. 1960 *Times* 12 May 10/5 Dubuffet has experimented with the potentialities of *matière* in his paintings. 1963 *Guardian* 29 Feb. 9/2 Kossoff struggles with his grotesquely sensual *matiere* like a Vietnamese trooper slurping in the mud of a rice paddy. 1971 *Guardian Weekly* 7 Aug. 19 Lecture Four. The *matiere* of verse demonstrated further in Wallace Stevens; who isn't my poet.

Matilda (məˈtɪldə). *Austral. slang.* Also *matilda*. [A female Christian name.] = SWAG sb. 10. So to *walk* or *waltz Matilda*: to carry one's swag, to travel the road (cf. WALTZ v.); *Matilda-waltzer*, a tramp, traveller.

1893 *Bulletin* (Sydney) 18 Nov. 20/3 A swag is not generally referred to as a 'bluey' or 'Matilda'—it is called a swag. *Ibid.*, No bushman thinks of 'going on a wallaby' or 'walking Matilda'.. he goes on the track. 1916 J. B. COOPER *Coo-oo-ee* i. 3 Somehow things appear different to a man on a coach to a swaggie padding the hoof along the same road with 'Matilda' slung from his shoulders. 1917 A. B. PATERSON *Waltzing Matilda* in *Saltbush Bill* (1924) 24 And he sang as he looked at his old billy boiling, 'Who'll come a-waltzing Matilda with me?' c1926 'MIXER' *Transport Workers' Song Bk.* 139 That night he packed up his 'Matilda'. 1933 *Bulletin* (Sydney) 3 May 20/2 *Matilda-waltzers* with one black (or brown) shoe or boot are an everyday sight. 1934 *Ibid.* 12 Dec. 25/2 He chucks Matilda into a corner and is rummaging for tucker when Old Dave comes back. 1962 MARSHALL & DRYSDALE *Journey among Men* xii. 116 It was a beautiful place for a camp. It was good to stretch out in the arms of Matilda at the end of the day, and slowly smoke a cigarette. 1965 J. S. GUNN *Terminol. Shearing Industry* II. 29 In the days of itinerant workers and wanderers the swag had many names, including 'matilda', 'bundle', [etc.].

matildite (məˈtɪldɪt). *Min.* [a. It. *matildite* (A. D'Achiardi *I Metalli* (1883) I. 136), f. the name of the *Matilda* mine (near Morococha in the department of Junín) in central Peru: see -ITE.] A sulphide of silver and bismuth, AgBiS₂, occurring as brittle, grey to black, orthorhombic crystals that are opaque with a metallic lustre.

1892 E. S. DANA *Dana's Syst. Min.* (ed. 6) 115 *Matildite*. 1900 *Mineral. Mag.* XII. 313 A description is given of 128 mineral species found in Japan... The occurrence of the rare mineral *matildite* is recorded. 1969 *Canad. Mineralogist* IX. 655 A characteristic feature of *matildite* in most of its occurrences from widely separated regions of the world is its intergrowth in galena which form [sic] Widmanstätten-like structures.

matilent, variant of MALTALENT Obs.

matily (ˌmeɪtɪli), *adv.* [f. MATEY a. + -LY².] In a friendly, familiar, or companionable fashion. 1973 *Daily Tel.* 10 Mar. 17/1 A squirrel chattered *matily* at me as I climbed the stile. 1974 *Listener* 21 Nov. 674/3 *The Hammers*.. is jolly, warm-hearted,.. *matily* naive.

matimaticion, obs. form of MATHEMATICIAN.

matin (ˌmætn). Pl. *matins* (ˌmætnz). Forms: pl. 3-4, 7 *matines*, 3-5 *matynes*, 4 *mateyns*, *matinis*, *matyns*, 4-5 *metenes*, 4-6 *matyns*, 5 *matens*, *maytenys*, *mayteynesse*, 6 *mattyns*, *mattence*, Sc. *matynnis*, *mathemes*, *mathingis*, 6-7 *mattens*, 4- *matins*, 6- *mattins*. *sing.* 4 *matyn*, 4-5 *matyne*, 7 *matin*, *matine*, 7- *matin*, *matin*. [Early ME. *matines*, a. F. *matines* fem. pl. (11th c.) = Pr. *matinas*:—EccI. L. *mātūtinās* (nom. *mātūtīnā*), fem. pl. of *mātūtīnus* pertaining to the morning. The more usual forms in med.L. were the masc. *matines* (hence Sp. *matines* masc. pl., also *matutino*) and the masc. pl. *mātūtīni*. Cf. F. *matin*, Pr. *mati*, It. *matino* morning:—L. *mātūtīnum* (sc. *tempus*).

With regard to the coexistence of the masc. and fem. forms in med.L., cf. the use of *vesperæ* fem. pl. and *vesperi* masc. pl., for *VESPERS*. Some scholars have suggested that the form *matutinæ* is ellipt. for *matutinæ vigiliæ*: cf. *vigilia matutina* 'morning watch' 1 Sam. xi. 11.]

I. In the plural form.

1. *EccI.* a. One of the canonical hours of the breviary; properly a midnight office, but sometimes recited at daybreak, and followed immediately by lauds.

In modern Roman Catholic use the office as said by secular clergy is usually 'anticipated', i.e. said on the afternoon or evening before.

c1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 91/156 Ase þe Monekes weren ech-one A nyȝt at Matines. c1330 *Arth. & Merl.* 6490 (Kölbng) Ich nȝt it was þe quenes maner, To chirche gon & matins here. c1440 *Alphabet of Tales* 197 On a nyght as he stude at þe psalmodie at matyns. c1440 *Promp. Parv.* 329/2 *Mateynys, matutine*. 1450-1530 *Myrr. our Ladye* 122 Thys versycle [Eto nobis] ys sayde bytwene Matyns and Lawdes. *Ibid.*, Some tyme mattyns were sayde by themselfe in the nyghte, and laudes by them selfe at morow tyde, and the same ys yet vsed of some relygyons. c1483 CAXTON *Dialogues* 27/17 He ariseth alle the nyghtes For to here matyns. 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 114 b, They came to mumble up their mattyns at mydnight, after their accustomed maner. 1601 F. GODWIN *Bps. of Eng.* 327 As he came from the morning seruice then called the *Mattens* which was woont to be said shortly after midnight. 1863 J. M. NEALE *Ess. Liturgiol.* 6 *Matins* are preceded by the Pater Noster, the Ave Maria, and the Credo. 1896 SWETE *Ch. Services* 39 The night services consisted of Nocturns, *Mattins* and *Lauds*; at daybreak came the supplementary *Mattins*.

† b. Often used as a designation for the whole of the public service preceding the first mass on Sunday. (See quot. 1904.) *Obs.*

c 1250 *Lutel Soth Serm.* 69 in *O.E. Misc.* 190 (Cott. MS.) Masses and matines ne kepeþ heo nouht. 13.. *Minor Poems fr. Vernon MS.* xxvii. 852 3if þow herest matyns and masse and takest haly brede. c 1380 *WYCLIF Eng. Wks.* (1880) 193 3if prestis seyn here matyns, masse & euensong aftir salisbury vsse [etc.]. 1470-85 *MALORY Arthur* i. iii-v. 40 Whan matyns & the first masse was done. 1520 *Burgh Recs. Stirling* (1887) 5 At Mes, Mathemes and Ewingsang. c 1529 in *Ellis Orig. Lett.* Ser. 1. I. 189 He.. is always present at Mattens and all Masse w^t evyn song. 1549 *LATIMER 4th Serm. bef. Edw. VI* (Arb.) 108 Thys byshop answered hys chaplayne.. as I was goynge to hys Sermon, I remembered me that I had neyther sayed masse, nor mattens. 1904 *WORDSWORTH & LITTLEHALES Old Service-bks.* 21 Then, even as now.. the church was rarely used on Sundays more than three times, i.e. for Mattins at 6 or 7, for High Mass then at 9, and for Evensong at 2 p.m., 2.30 p.m., or 3 p.m. But with 'Mattins' (we conjecture) Lauds and Prime would be amalgamated.

c. The order for public morning prayer in the Church of England since the Reformation.

Structurally the service is a combination of elements of the breviary offices of matins, lauds, and prime.

1548 *Act 2 & 3 Edw. VI.* c. 1 §6 The Mattens, Evensonge, Letanye, and all other prayers. 1549 (May) *Bk. Com. Prayer* 1 An Ordre for Mattins daily through the yere. 1559 *Act 1 Eliz.* c. 2 §2 All and singler Mynysters.. shall.. use the Mattens Evensong Celebration of the Lordes Supper [etc.]. 1733 *TICKELL Her Majesty's Rebuilding* 12 To couch at Curfew-time they thought no scorn, And froze at Matins, every winter-morn. 1863 J. M. NEALE *Ess. Liturgiol.* 7 No one, we imagine, but must have felt the lamentable want of this [Invitatory] in our own Matins. 1896 *SWETE Ch. Services* 73 Subsequent revisions of the Prayer Book have introduced into the English Mattins and Evensong elements foreign to the ancient Hours.

¶ d. In a form of oath. (Cf. *MARYMASS* 2.) ? *nonce use.*

1606 *Wily Beguiled* K 1 b, Now by the Marry mattens, Peg, thou hast [etc.].

† e. *black matins*: at Christ Church, Oxford, the college matins (as distinguished from the cathedral matins at which surplices are worn). *Obs.*

1825 C. M. WESTMACOTT *English Spy* I. 305 If you're fond of fun, old fellow, jump up and view the Christ Church men proceeding to *black matins* this morning.

2. In various allusive and fig. uses.

a. Chiefly of birds: to sing (etc.) *matins*, to sing their morning song. *poet.*

c 1530 *Crt. of Love* 1353 On May-day.. To matens went the lusty nightingale... *Domine labia*, gan he crye. 1595 *SPENSER Epithal.* 80 The merry Larke hir mattins sings aloft. 1640 *GLAPTHORNE Hollander* iv. Wks. 1874 I. 133 The shrill Organd Cocke Shall cease to carroll Mattens to the morne. 1812 J. WILSON *Isle of Palms* iii. 435 And kneeling there to Mercy's fane... The Maid her matins sings. 1866 *NEALE Sequences & Hymns* 81 The birds sing early Matins. 1903 *Longm. Mag.* Nov. 30 The thrushes were still at matins.

† b. *Devil's matins*: a service of Satanic worship attributed to witches; *transf.* an uproar. *Obs.*

1625 *MASSINGER New Way* iv. i, Sir Giles Ouerreach Made such a plain discourie of himselfe, And read this morning such a diuellish Matins, That [etc.]. 1634 *W. Wood New Eng. Prosp.* ii. xii, Hee [the Devil] was wont to carry away their wives and children, because hee would drive them to these Mattens. 1820 [see *DEVIL sb.* 25].

c. *Parisian matins* (= *F. matines de Paris*, in *Cotgr. matines parisiennes*): the massacre of St. Bartholomew (Aug. 24, 1572), which began about 2 a.m. (Cf. *Sicilian vespers*.)

1614 [see *PARISIAN B.*] 1683 in *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1856/5 Murders, and Massacres, not to be parallel'd by the Parisian Matins, or Sicilian Vespers.

d. A morning duty, occupation, or performance.

1641 *MILTON Ch. Govt.* ii. (1851) 142 These and such lessons as these, I know would have been my Matins duly, and my Even-song. 1814 *WORDSW. Excursion* ii. 140 The music and the sprightly scene Invite us; shall we quit our road, and join These festive matins?

II. In the sing. form.

† 3. A morning. *Obs. rare.*

In the first quot. *matine* is a trisyllable riming with *tre*, and would therefore be strictly a distinct word, ad. *F. matinée*: see *MATINÉE*.

[c 1400 *Laud Troy Bk.* 8692 The sonne schynes on euery a tre, Hit is a fair matyne.] 1602 *SHAKS. Ham.* i. v. 89 The Glow-worme shows the Matine to be neere, And gins to pale his vneffectuall Fire. 1845 *DISRAELI Sybil* (1863) 244 This morn... I learnt how your matins were now spent.

4. A morning call or song (of birds). *poet.*

1632 *MILTON L'Allegro* 114 Ere the first Cock hys Mattin rings. 1742 *YOUNG Nt. Th.* i. 438 The sprightly Lark's shrill Matin wakes the Morn. 1840 J. S. POLACK *Mann. & Cust. N. Zealanders* I. 166 His shrill early matin, giving the signal to rise.

III. 5. *attrib.* and *Comb.* a. with *matin*: (a) 'pertaining to or used at the time of matins'.

c 1315 *SHORHAM Poems* ii. 14 God and man y-take was At matyn-tyde by ny3te. c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xvi. (*Magdalena*) 905 In sammyne tyme pat wont war thay In matyne offyce for to ryse. 1450-1530 *Myrr. our Ladye* 24 To saye.. matyns, at matyn tyme, & pryme at pryme tyme. 1708 *OZELL tr. Boileau's Lutrin* 57 And call the Yawning Priests to Matin Pray'r. 1709 *POPE Jan. & May* 523 He rais'd his spouse ere Matin-bell was rung. 1796 *SCOTT Wild Huntsmen* x, To muttering monks leave matin-song. c 1820 S. ROGERS *Italy* (1839) 133 Those who assembled there at

matin-time. 1851 *LONGF. Gold. Leg.* iv. *Refectory*, To your cells, And pray till you hear the matin-bells.

(b) passing into adj. in the sense 'belonging to, the early morning, morning-, matinal'.

1643 *Farington Papers* (Chetham Soc.) 99 Matin Chamber. 1667 *MILTON P.L.* v. 7 The shrill Matin Song of Birds. 1717 *POPE Eloisa* 267, I waste the Matin lamp in sighs for thee. a 1732 *GAY Fables* (1738) II. viii. 77 At noon (the lady's matin hour) I sip the tea's delicious flower. 1810 *SCOTT Lady of L.* II. i, All Nature's children feel the matin spring Of life reviving, with reviving day. 1863 *WOOLNER My Beautiful Lady* 45 At matin time where creepers interlace We sauntered slowly.

b. with *matins*: as *matins book*, *monger*, *mumbling*, *time*; † *matins mass*, the mass before which matins is recited.

1303 *R. BRUNNE Handl. Synne* 823 þat day [Sunday] þou owyst.. For to here þy seruyse al; Matyns messe here [Dulwich MS. matyns & messe], to rede or syngge,.. Come fyrst to matyns, 3yf þat þou may. 1395 *E.E. Wills* (1882) 5 A peyre Matyns bookis. 1484 *CAXTON Fables of Alfonse* I, The Cocke.. watcheth and waketh atte matyns tyme. 1530 *PALSGR.* 804/2 At matyns tyme. *Ibid.* 183 *Vnes heures*, a primer or a matyns boke. 1543 *BALE Yet a Course* 88 b, Mattens mongers, masse mongers, holye water swyngers. a 1555 *G. MARSH in Foxe A. & M.* (1583) 1565 Holy water casting, procession gadding, Mattins mumbling [etc.].

|| *mâtin* (matã). [Fr.: see *MASTIFF*.] A large French watch-dog.

1774 *GOLDSM. Nat. Hist.* (1776) III. 298 He [Buffon] bred up a young wolf.. with a matin dog of the same age. 1845 *YOUATT Dog* 27 The French *mâtin* (*Canis familiaris*).

matinal ('mætinəl), *a.* Now *rare*. [ad. *F. matinal*, f. *matin* morning: see *MATIN* and *-AL*. Cf. *MATUTINAL*.]

1. Belonging to or taking place in the morning; early. Also, early-rising, matutinal.

1803 *MARY CHARLTON Wife & Mistress* II. i. 11 To attend the matinal *déjeuner's* of old Gruffy in town. 1819 *H. BUSK Vestriad* v. 276 The grey-eyed Hours climb up the starry way To meet fair maidens matinal as they. 1842 *MRS. F. TROLLOPE Vis. Italy* I. xiv. 219 As if my very matinal son and myself had constituted the whole party. 1860 *LD. LYTTON Lucile* II. v. §9. 30 The matinal chirp of a bird. 1862 *MRS. H. WOOD Channings* II. 74 Believing it could be nobody less than the bishop come to alarm them with a matinal visit.

2. *Geol.* The name given by H. D. ROGERS to the third of his subdivisions of the palæozoic strata in the Appalachian chain, and hence to the period at which these were formed.

1858 *H. D. ROGERS Geol. Pennsylv.* II. ii. 749 These periods.. are the Primal, Auroral, Matinal, Levant, Surgent [etc.]. *Ibid.* 783 Depositions and Disturbances of the Matinal Period. 1859 *PAGE Handbk. Geol. Terms*. 1863 *DANA Man. Geol.* 379 'Matinal' Limestone with blue shale.

|| *matinée* ('mætinɛ, Fr. *matine*). [*F. matinée* morning, what occupies a morning, f. *matin* morning.] 1. A 'morning' (i.e. afternoon) theatrical or musical or cinema performance.

[1848 *THACKERAY Van. Fair* lxiv, A *matinée musicale*. 1850 *LONGFELLOW in Life* (1891) II. 170 Charles Perkins gives *matinées musicales*.] 1858 *Boston Even. Gaz.* 6 Mar., A dramatic *matinee* is a novel idea. 1879 *Dramatic Notes* 23, I have given 379 *Matinées*, equal to one year and a quarter of night performances. 1880 *Standard* 22 Dec., The *Gaiety matinées*. 1973 *P. EVANS Bodyguard Man* i. 13 A child raised on Saturday *matinée* soap-operas at the local cinema.

2. A woman's lingerie jacket.

1896 *Woman's Life* 11 July 178/2 The pretty summer *matinée* of white cambric or lawn that accompanies this petticoat is made with full bell sleeves edged with lace. 1908 *A. BENNETT Old Wives' Tale* III. iv. 338 She sat up and managed to drag her *matinée* from a chair and put it round her shoulders. 1960 *CUNNINGTON & BEARD Dict. Eng. Costume* 134/2 *Matinee* 1851.. a hooded pardessus made of jacconet or muslin and worn outdoors over a morning dress.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *matinée actor*, *girl*, *public*, *ticket*, *matinée coat*, a baby's short outer garment; *matinée hat*, a lady's hat worn at *matinées*; *matinée idol*, a handsome actor of a type supposed to be especially attractive to *matinée* audiences.

1895 *W. ARCHER in World* 13 Feb. 25/2 He will learn next to nothing from **matinée* actors and audiences. 1929 *Treasure Cot Catal.* Nov. 31 Very pretty **Matinee Coat* in good quality Crepe-de-chine. 1957 *W. RODWELL Cutting & Designing Juvenile Outerwear* 1. 2 Basic draft for infant's *matinée* coat.. This draft is for the earliest type of coat worn by children. 1899 *H. VAN DYKE Fisherman's Luck* 101 The **matinée* girl is not likely to have a very luminous or truthful idea of existence floating around in her pretty head. 1894 *Million* 10 Feb. 223/2 The disappearance of the **matinée* hat would be seriously felt by the writer of jokes. 1898 *St. James's Gaz.* 8 Nov. 4/1 No efforts of theatrical managers seem able to cope with the nuisance of the 'matinée hat'. 1905 *G. B. SHAW How to become Mus. Critic* (1960) 256, I once, in Drury Lane Theatre, sat behind a *matinée* hat decorated with two wings of a seagull. 1902 'H. MCHUGH' *Back to Woods* vii. 107 Mrs. John.. you should be proud of this **matinee* idol husband of yours. 1909 'O. HENRY' *Roads of Destiny* xiii. 210 Being conspirators from the cradle and *matinee* idols by proclamation. 1924 *J. BUCHAN Three Hostages* iv. 54 He's not in the least the ordinary *matinée* idol. He is.. adored by women and also liked by men. 1952 *GRANVILLE Dict. Theatr. Terms* 116 A perfect example of the *matinée* idol was the late Owen Nares. 1973 *Times* 26 Mar. 12/5 In the heyday of the *matinee* idol he had commanded.. a sober, serene and loyal admiration. 1919 *F. HURST Humoresque* 206 It was just their always playing in the same pictures, and that silly **matinée* public.. got to linking their names together. 1904 'A. DALE'

Wanted: a Cook 208 What do you say to mentioning **matinée* tickets once a week?

'*matiness*, var. *MATEYNESS*.

'*mating*, *vbl. sb.*¹ [-ING¹.] The action of *MATE v.*¹; checkmating. Also *attrib.*

c 1330 *R. BRUNNE Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 11399 At ilka matyng [v.r. matyng] þei seide 'chek'. c 1407 *LYDG. Reas. & Sens.* 46 Ye shal fynde anooner ryght By and by in this scripture Of my matyng the Aventure. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 329/2 Matyng at the chesse, *matacio*. 1592 *G. HARVEY New Letter Wks.* (Grosart) I. 275 In a mating age, none are free from the check, but kinges. a 1649 *DRUMM. OF HAWTH. Fam. Epist.* Wks. (1711) 146 The mating of the king is the conclusion of the game [of chess]. 1908 *Westm. Gaz.* 12 Aug. 7/3 Mackenzie ran into a mating net with Gunsberg in a lively game. 1968 *S. MORRISON Chess* vi. 52 Black would reply 10.. K-R3 and.. escapes the mating net.

mating ('mættɪŋ), *vbl. sb.*² [f. *MATE v.*² + *-ING*¹.]

a. The action of *MATE v.*²; matching; marrying; pairing; esp. of birds (occas. with *up*). Also *attrib.*, as *mating-ground*.

1621 *BRATHWAITE Natures Embass. Sheph. Tales* 213 So shall we Honor'd be, In our mating, in our meeting. 1856 *KANE Arct. Expl.* I. xxi. 268 A solitary pair, who seem to have left their fellows for this far northern mating-ground. 1875 *JOWETT Plato* (ed. 2) III. 61 Do you [a breeder of birds and animals] not take the greatest care in the mating? 1888 *W. DAY Horse* xviii. 239 The management of mares at the mating season, and during the period of gestation, is a subject requiring more than mere passing notice. 1896 *Westm. Gaz.* 28 May 3/1 The mating of the blue gown with the pink or crimson hat is eminently smart. 1899 *Feathered World* 10 Mar. 474 Having described the mating-up of the breeding pens of pure brown-reds. 1905 *E. WHARTON House of Mirth* II. xiii. 500 The blind motions of her mating instinct. 1919 *T. S. ELIOT Hippopotamus in Poems*, At mating time the hippo's voice Betrays inflexions hoarse and odd. 1936 *Brit. Birds* XXIX. 307 The 'mating rite' is performed only on the nest. 1936 *Discovery* Oct. 307/2 During the mating season, its call is startling. 1938 *Proc. Amer. Philos. Soc.* LXXXIX. 412 As conjugation takes place usually or only between individuals of diverse types, these types will be referred to as mating types. 1953 *D. A. BANNERMAN Birds Brit. Isles* I. 78 The mating-call.. can be heard all this time. 1960 *G. BLANCHET Search in North* xi. 142 The nesting season.. was already ended, the mating songs were no longer heard and the young.. on the wing. 1962 *Times* 30 Mar. 15/4 The mating-call or whistle of the juvenile 'wolf'. 1973 *Country Life* 29 Nov. 1848/2 The condition of the ewes by the end of mating time should be at least maintained for the first half of pregnancy.

b. *Fishing*. (See quot.)

1887 *GOODE, etc. Fisheries U.S. Sect.* v. II. 259 Sometimes two or more crews belonging to different vessels unite in the capture, and if successful an equitable division of the oil is afterward made. This is called 'mating'.

'*mating*, *ppl. a.* [f. *MATE v.*² + *-ING*².] That mates; pairing.

1870 *F. W. H. MYERS Poems* 100 No ringdove murmurs on the hill Nor mating cushat calls. 1903 *Westm. Gaz.* 11 Feb. 2/3 Sing more softly for his sake, you mating birds on bough. 1941 *N. H. ANDERSON Aircraft Layout* iv. 99 Dural mating parts should not be used in bearings. 1967 *M. CHANDLER Ceramics in Mod. World* iv. 129 Yet another method is to fire the rings separately, then grind the mating surfaces and join them with an epoxy resin adhesive.

† *matins*, *v. Obs.* [f. *matins*: see *MATIN*.] *intr.* To perform matins; also *trans.* to honour (a saint) with celebration of matins. Hence † *matinsed ppl. a.*, † *matinsing vbl. sb.* Also † *matinsed nonce-wd.*, one who performs matins.

1543 *Mattenser* [see *MASSER*]. 1546 *BALE Eng. Votaries* I. (1550) 72 b, Whan theyr feastfull dayes come, they are.. with no small solempnite, mattensed, massed, .. sensed, smoked, perfumed and worshypped. 1547 — *Latier Exam. A. Askew* Pref. 8 These clowted, canonysed, solempnysed, sensed, mattensed, and massed martyrs. 1553 *BECON Reliques of Rome* (1563) 141 b, Al other fashions of Mattensyng and Massyng.. vterly put away.

matipo ('mætipəʊ). *N.Z.* Also *matapo*. [*Maori*.] Either of two New Zealand evergreen trees, *Pittosporum tenuifolium*, of the family Pittosporaceæ, which is also called black matipo and bears clusters of purple flowers, or *Myrsine australis*, the red matipo (see *MAPAU*).

1866 *M. A. BARKER Let. in Station Life N.Z.* (1870) 94 Varieties of matapo, a beautiful shrub, each leaf a study, with its delicate tracery of black veins on a yellow-green ground. 1879 *J. B. ARMSTRONG in Trans. N.Z. Inst.* XII. 329 The tipau or matipo, *Pittosporum tenuifolium*.. makes the best ornamental hedge I know of. 1921 *H. GUTHRIE-SMITH Tutira* vii. 51 Later, appeared slender matapo (*Pittosporum tenuifolium*). 1960 *N. HILLIARD Maori Girl* II. xiii. 152 Henry commented on the legs of the girls: 'Too thin! Like *matipo*.'

matir(e), *obs.* forms of *MATTER*.

matirmony, *-moyn*, *obs.* ff. *MATRIMONY*.

matje, variant of *MATIE*.

matless ('mætlɪs), *a.* [f. *MAT sb.*¹ + *-LESS*.] Not furnished with a mat or mats.

1880 *J. ROSS Hist. Corea* x. 318 The dead body.. is not, like the Chinese, put on a matless floor.

matlo(w) ('mætləu). *slang*. [Phonetic ad. F. *matelot* sailor.] A sailor. Cf. **MATELOT**.

1903 **KIPLING** *Traffics & Discov.* (1904) 58 Simultaneous it hits the Pusser that 'e'd better serve out mess pork for the poor matlow. 1908 *Westm. Gaz.* 31 July 21 Evolutions and exercises to keep the modern 'matlow' busy and happy. 1914 'BARTIMEUS' *Naval Occasions* xxii. 200 In less formal surroundings... he is wont to refer to himself as a 'matlow'. 1916 'TAFFRAIL' *Pincher Martin* ii. 16 Matloes, Pincher, the same as you an' me. 1946 *News Chron.* 27 June 2 (R.N. Advt.). It's a good life and a good job, too! I'm a Matlo—Able Seaman to you. 1974 S. E. MORISON *European Discovery of America: Southern Voyages* xiii. 316 Magellan was always a sailor's sailor, and *os rudos marinheiros*, as Camoëns called the common 'matlow' of that era, always stood by him in his contests with officers.

matlockite ('mætlɔkɪt). *Min.* [f. *Matlock*, name of a town in Derbyshire; see -ITE.] † a. = PHOSGENITE. *Obs.* b. A yellowish oxychloride of lead occurring at Cromford near Matlock.

1843 E. J. CHAPMAN *Pract. Min.* 40 Matlockite. Chloride of Lead, from Derbyshire. Kersine, *Beud.*; Murio-Carbonate of Lead, *Phil.*; Horn-lead. 1851 R. P. GREG in *Philos. Mag. Ser. IV.* II. 120 A description of Matlockite, a new Oxychloride of Lead.

matlong, (? *erron.*) var. of **MALTLONG** *Obs.*

1614 **MARKHAM** *Cheap Husb.* 35 Hurts on the Cronet, as the quitterbone or Matlong. *Ibid.*, The Quitterbone is a hollow vicer on the top of the Cronet, and so is the Matlong.

matoke (mæ'təʊkeɪ). [Local name.] A preparation of the flesh of bananas, used as food in Uganda; also, the fruit itself. Also *attrib.*

1959 N. W. SIMMONDS *Bananas* ix. 261 In Uganda... the unripe fruit is peeled, wrapped in banana leaves and... steamed... The product is called 'matoke' and it was the basic food of the Baganda people. 1962 *Lancet* 5 May 942/1 The excretion of 5-hydroxyindolacetic acid (5-H.I.A.A.) increases after the ingestion of matoke bananas, a normal article of diet of the Baganda people of Uganda. 1966 B. KIMENYE *Kalasanda Revisited* 17 The gleaming vehicle... was only on the road when they needed fresh supplies of matoke from the market. *Ibid.* 33 Kibuka had to resort to collecting matoke peelings in an old bucket. 1969 *Reporter* (Nairobi) 16 May 39/1 For large areas of Uganda the staple food crop is bananas, or as it is known locally, matoke.

matra ('mɑ:trə). [Skr.] In Indian music, a beat, or a subdivision of one, within a rhythmic phrase.

1898 B. A. PINGLE *Indian Mus.* (ed. 2) v. 161 The number of Matrās in a Tāla is fixed. 1971 *Shankar's Weekly* (Delhi) 4 Apr. 24/3 The tabla player has to go through a cycle of matras, each of which is divided into a number of beats. 1972 P. HOLROYDE *Indian Mus.* v. 199 Tala (= palm of the hand) is a complex organization of rhythms or differing beats... in multiple groupings or thekas which are again subdivided by the individual components of the beat, the fractional matras. *Ibid.* 200 Matras are the smaller individual beats, each matra being determined in length by the pace of the overall rhythm.

|| **matraca** (mɑ'trɑkɑ). Also **matraca**. [Sp.] In Spain: a kind of mechanical wooden rattle used instead of church bells on Good Friday.

1910 C. B. LUFFMANN *Quiet Days in Spain* i. 14 A singular contrivance in the high towers takes the place of bells on Good Friday; this is the 'matraca'—three long boxes of heavy wood arranged round a spindle, with several roughly fashioned hammers with rings in their handles, through which a rod is run to keep them in place. At short intervals during the whole of Good Friday the matraca is turned round, grindstone fashion, and creates a most awful din... As I can find no clue to the origin of the matraca, I fall back on the belief that it was intended to inform the multitude of the building of, or nailing of Christ to, the cross. 1974 S. E. MORISON *European Discovery of America: Southern Voyages* v. 92 Holy Week in Seville... The supreme Passion on Good Friday when one heard the clacking of the matraca in place of cheerful bells.

matrace, *obs.* form of **MATRASS**, **MATTRESS**.

matracy, *obs.* form of **MATRASS**.

matral ('mætrəl, 'meɪtrəl), *a. rare*. [f. **MATR**(I- + -AL.) = **MATRICENTRED ppl. a.**

1956 [see **MATRICENTRED ppl. a.**]

|| **matraneē** (mɑ'trɑ:ni:). *Anglo-Indian*. Also **matraneē**. [Corruption of Hindi *mehṭarānī*, fem. of **MEHTAR**.] A female sweeper (of a house); a female house-servant in India whose duty it is to perform the most menial offices.

c 1804 **SHERWOOD** in *Life Mrs. S.* (1854) 294 A Matraneē. c 1813 **MRS. SHERWOOD** *Stories Ch. Catech.* xxxvii. 376 A procession of sweeper-women, or matraneēs. 1886 **YULE & BURNELL** *Anglo-Ind. Gloss.*, *Matraneē*,... a female sweeper.

† **matrass**¹. *Obs.* In 6 *matresse*. [a. OF. *materas*, *matelas*, of obscure origin.] A quarrel or bolt for the cross-bow.

1530 **PALSGR**. 244/1 *Mattresse* for a crosbowe, *martelas*. 1867 **SMYTH** *Sailor's Word-bk.*

matrass² ('mætræs). *Forms*: 7 *matrat*, (*matracy*, from mod.L.), *matrace*, 7-8 *matras*, 8-9 *mattras*(s), 7- *matrass*. [a. F. *matras*, in 15-17th c. *matheras* (Hatz.-Darm.), *matraz*, *matrac* (Cotgr.); = Sp. *matraz*, pharmaceutical L. *matracium*.

By some considered to be a transferred use of *matras* **MATRASS**¹, with reference to the shape of the vessel. This view is supported by the existence of the Eng. synonym

BOLT-HEAD 2, unless the latter be merely a quasi-literal translation of the Fr. word. *Devic* suggests adoption from the Arab. *maṭraḥ* leather bottle; cf. mod.L. *matracium* 'a little sack, wherein is calcinated tartar or the like, pricked here and there for the emission of liquors' (tr. *Blancard's Phys. Dict.*, ed. 2, 1693.)

1. A glass vessel with a round or oval body and a long neck, used by chemists for digesting and distilling.

1605 **TIMME** *Quersit.* II. v. 123 Vessels which are called matrats, like unto round globes, having strait neckes. 1657 **TOMLINSON** *Renou's Disp.* 592 Some include it [quicksilver] with aqua fortis in a Matracy. 1669 **W. SIMPSON** *Hydrol. Chym.* 166 Put a . . . quantity thereof in a matrass, lute it exactly [etc.]. 1681 tr. *Willis' Rem. Med. Wks. Vocab.*, *Matrace*, a vessel used for chymical distillations. 1698 **H. SLOANE** in *Phil. Trans.* XX. 73 Put all into a Matras, and pour upon them a Quart of Brandy. 1721 **W. GIBSON** *Farrier's Disp.* II. i. 81 Instead of a Matrass, may be used a Florence Wine Flask. 1763 **W. LEWIS** *Comm. Phil. Techn.* 34 A Long necked matras or bolt head. 1811 **A. T. THOMSON** *Lond. Disp.* (1818) 468 Apply a moderate heat to the matrass. 1849 **R. V. DIXON** *Heat* 1. 155 The ball of a small matrass. 1880 **GARROD & BAXTER** *Mat. Med.* 48 A matrass containing twenty-two ounces of water.

attrib. 1683 **PETTUS** *Fleta Min.* II. 12 The word *Bell* is also applied to a glass . . . which the Chimists call a matrass glass.

2. A urinal (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1890).

1855 **DUNGLISON** *Med. Lex.* (ed. 12) s.v. *Matracium*.

matrass, -at, *obs.* ff. **MATTRESS**, **MATRASS**.

matre, *obs.* variant of **MEHTAR**.

matrefillon, *obs.* form of **MATFELLON**.

matremoine, -mony, *obs.* ff. **MATRIMONY**.

matres, *obs.* form of **MATTRESS**.

matri- ('mætri, 'meɪtri), used, esp. in *Anthropol.* and *Sociol.*, as the combining form of *L. māter* (*mātr-is*) mother, in various words denoting aspects of social organization defined by relationship through women. Some examples are given below as main words. Cf. also **MATRIARCH**, **MATRIARCHAL**, etc.

matriarch ('meɪtri:ək). [f. *L. mātr(i)-*, *māter* mother: on the supposed analogy of **PATRIARCH** (apprehended as if f. *pater* father).] A woman having the status corresponding to that of a patriarch, in any sense of the word. In various nonce-uses, now usually jocular.

1606 **BIRNIE** *Kirk-Buriall* Ded., Your Spouse now the young fruteful Matriarch of that multi-potent Marquesad. 1629 **DONNE** *Fifty Serm.* (1649) xlv. 417 The learnedest Nun, and the best Matriarch, and Mother of that [the Roman] Church, I think, that ever writ, Helyoysa. 1837 **SOUTHEY** *Doctor* cxvii. IV. 158 Dr. Southey has classed this injured Matriarch [Job's wife] in a triad with Xantippe and Mrs. Wesley. 1883 **J. W. HALES** in *Athenaeum* 24 Feb. 248, I believe this gentleman [Father Hubbard] to be an afterthought—to be a mere weak masculine reflex of the matriarch. 1893 *Harper's Weekly* 7 Jan. 11/1 Miss Flora McFlimsey, who nowadays must be a matriarch of some thirty-five seasons' standing.

transf. 1860-1 **D. COLERIDGE** in *Philol. Soc. Trans.* 168 The relation which our Indian sister holds to the ancient Bactrian matriarch, nay of the great mother herself to the surrounding families.

matriarchal ('meɪtri:əkəl), *a.* [f. **MATRIARCH** + -AL, after **PATRIARCHAL**.] Of or pertaining to a matriarch or to maternal rule; pertaining to, of the nature of, or based on matriarchy.

1863 **JOWETT** in *Life & Lett.* (1897) I. xi. 363 They [Tennyson's boys] are getting too old for the matriarchal form of government. 1881 *Pall Mall G.* 12 Feb. 1/2 [In France] nothing is commoner than that two or three generations should continue to live in the same house... This little community is ordinarily rather matriarchal than patriarchal. It is the eldest of the women who usually organizes and rules it. 1884 **TYLOR** in *Rep. Brit. Assoc.* 905 The Indian tribes further south are largely matriarchal, reckoning descent not on the father's but the mother's side.

Hence **matri'archalism**, the condition of life under a matriarchal system. **matri'archalist**, a supporter of the theory that tribal society was primitively matriarchal.

1884 **TYLOR** in *Rep. Brit. Assoc.* 906 Matriarchalism has only in places yielded to the patriarchal system. 1885 — in *Academy* 1 Aug. 67/2 The effect which the researches of the matriarchalists had on his mind.

matriarchate ('meɪtri:əkət). [f. **MATRIARCH** + -ATE, after *G. matriarchat*.] A matriarchal community or system. Also *attrib.*

1885 **REDHOUSE** in *Jrnl. Roy. Asiatic Soc. Gt. Brit.* Apr. 276 It does not even attempt to prove . . . that a matriarchate system was ever in existence among the Arabians. 1894 **H. DRUMMOND** *Ascent of Man* 401 Bachoven has familiarized us with the idea of a Matriarchate, or Maternal Family.

matriarchy ('meɪtri:əkɪ). [f. **MATRIARCH**, after **PATRIARCHY**.] That form of social organization in which the mother, and not the father, is the head of the family, and in which descent and relationship are reckoned through mothers and not through fathers.

1885 *Athenaeum* 21 Mar. 379/3 Mr. J. W. Redhouse made a few remarks with reference to a paper he has prepared for the *Journal of the Society*. 'On Matriarchy, or Mother Right'. 1892 **GOMME** *Ethnology in Folklore* 131 The

principle of matriarchy is more primitive than that of patriarchy.

Matric (mə'trɪk), *sb.* Also **matric**. Colloq. shortening of **MATRICULATION**.

1885 *Punch* 16 Mar. 233/2 Younger brother comes to-day from Harrow for Matric. 1936 **AUDEN & ISHERWOOD** *Ascent of F6* (1937) I. i. 18 The Crowthers' pimply son has passed Matric. 1937 **A. S. NEILL** *That Dreadful School* ii. 38 My staff and I have a hearty hatred of all examinations, and to us the Matric. is anathema. But we cannot refuse to teach children their Matric. subjects. 1948 [see **INTER**, **INTER**]. 1965 **W. SOYINKA** *Road 83* To have served in Burma was to have passed your London Matric. 1967 **D. P. CAREW** *Many Years, Many Girls* vii. 135 Sixth formers took the School Leaving Certificate. . . Matric could be achieved on this same exam. 1971 *Sunday Express* (Johannesburg) 28 Mar. (Home Jnl.) 14/2 My daughter is writing Matric this year. 1971 **R. RUSSELL** tr. *Ahmad's Shore & Wave* iv. 31 Their parents were only concerned with seeing that somehow or other they passed their matric. 1971 *Southerly* XXXI. 100 Not to mention the Matric next term. 1972 *Nature* 1 Dec. 267/2 He got a first in the London Matric, and became a 'temporary laboratory assistant' at Bradford Technical College.

matric ('meɪtrɪk), *a. Math.* [f. *L. mātīc-*, stem of *mātrix* **MATRIX**.] Of or pertaining to a matrix or matrices.

1921 *Proc. Nat. Acad. Sci.* VII. 84 The notion of a norm or numerical value of a complex quantity . . . as it arises in algebra, has a more or less immediate generalization to more extensive matric systems. 1941 *Mind* L. 273 The total matric algebra of order sixteen over the field of complex numbers. 1952 *Electronic Engin.* XXIV. 264 The application of matric theory to networks containing thermionic valves. 1958 **R. V. ANDREE** *Sel. Mod. Abstr. Algebra* v. 107 The Pauli matrices form a closed set under matric multiplication. 1972 *Computer Jnl.* XV. 228/2 Pairwise interactions . . . may be used to define a distance function without requiring the qualitative data themselves to constitute a matric space.

matricial ('mætrɪkəl, mə'traɪkəl), *a.* [ad. late *L. mātīcālis* (*vena matricialis*, Vegetius) f. *mātrīc-* **MATRIX sb.**: see -AL¹. Cf. *F. matricial* (Cotgr.).]

† 1. Pertaining to the matrix or womb. *Obs.* 1611 **COTGR.**, *Vertiller*, to swell, or increase, as women breasts doe when the matricial veins are stretched by the menstruall blood. 1651 *Life Father Sarpi* (1676) 34 They are presently filled with the sudden and violent motions of the matricial humours.

2. Pertaining to the matrix of algæ.

1882-4 **COOKE** *Freshw. Algæ* 56 Composed of very numerous cells arranged on the periphery at regular distances, connected by the matricial gelatin.

|| **matricaria** (mæ'trɪkæɪrɪə). Also anglicized 6-7 **matricarye**, -ie. [med.L. *mātrīcāria* (Diefenbach), f. *mātrīc-*, **MATRIX sb.** Cf. *F. matricaire* (16th c. in Littré). (The plant was so called on account of supposed medicinal properties.)] † a. The plant feverfew, *Chrysanthemum Parthenium*. (*Obs.*) b. *Bot.* A genus (Linnæus 1735, following Tournefort) of plants, belonging to the *N.O. Compositæ*, originally including the feverfew and other species, which have since been separated and referred to other genera; a plant of this genus. (A well-known species is the wild camomile, *M. Chamomilla*.) c. *attrib.*, as *matricaria-camphor*.

1599 **A. M.** tr. *Gabelhouer's Bk. Physicke* 220/2 Take redde Roseleaves, Camomille, & Matricarie. 1632 **SHERWOOD**, *Matricarie*. 1664 **EVELYN** *Kal. Hort.* Apr. (1679) 15 Transplant such Fibrous-roots . . . as Violets . . . Hellebor, Matricaria, &c. 1706 **J. GARDINER** tr. *Rapin of Gardens* (1728) 49 Now on high Stems will Matricaria rear Her silver Blooms. 1767 **ABERCROMBIE** *Ev. Man his own Gard.* (1803) 704/1 Matricaria, or feverfew. 1885 *Cassell's Encycl. Dict.*, *Matricaria-camphor*, a camphor isomeric with laurinol, obtained from the oil of feverfew. 1890 *Syd. Soc. Lex.* s.v., *Oil of Matricaria*, a thick tenacious volatile oil obtained from the flowers of *M. chamomilla*.

matrice ('meɪtrɪs, 'mætrɪs). Also 4-5 *matris*, 5 *matryce*, 6 *matrice*. [ad. *L. mātīc-em* **MATRIX sb.** Cf. *F. matrice* (also in popular form *OF. marris*: see **MARIS**).]

† 1. The uterus, womb (of mammals); *occas.* the ovary (of other animals); = **MATRIX sb.** *Obs.*

c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 175 be matris of wymmen. 1471 **RIPLEY** *Comp. Alch.* IV. x. in Ashm. (1652) 146 That after she hath conceived of the Man, The Matryce of her be shyte. 1561 **HOLLYBUSH** *Hom. Apoth.* 24 There wyth is hyr matrice or mother chafed. 1601 **DOLMAN** *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* (1618) III. 821 Some are engendered . . . of eggs, as Serpents: and also by an other manner, which is perfected in the matrice by eggs, as the viper. 1661 **LOVELL** *Hist. Anim. & Min.* 116 It . . . warms the matrice, and causeth the courses. 1774 **WALSH** in *Phil. Trans.* LXIV. 468 In the right matrice he met with four such fetuses and nine such eggs.

† b. *transf.* and *fig.*

1602 **FULBECKE** *Pandectes* 62 Looke into the bowels & matrice of the earth, ye shall haue gold, siluer, brasse, to exceed all other mettals. 1624 **FISHER** in *F. White Repl.* *Fisher* 590 Bringing them backe againe to the Roote and Matrice of the Catholicke Church. 1669 **GALE** *Crt. Gentiles* I. I. xii. 76 This persuasion, of the Egyptian Tongue. . . being the old Matrice of the Greek, is but a dream of Kirchers. 1698 **FRYER** *Acc. E. India* & P. 333 For the most part this is an hospitable Soil, cherishing in its Matrice whatever is kindly sowed.

2. *Die-sinking* and *Type-founding*. = MATRIX *sb.* 4. Now rare; the pl. coincides graphically with that of MATRIX *sb.*

1587 in Plomer *Abstr. Wills Eng. Printers* (1903) 27 My printing wholly furnished with presses letters characters of cast mettell, and the matrices. 1587-8 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* IV. 265 James Achesoun. sinkis and makis irnes, instrumentis and matriceis, alsweill for prenting of silver as of lattoun. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* s.v., Matrices of Letters or Characters, are those moulds. in which the Letters. which Printers use are formed. 1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v., When types are to be cast, the Matrice is fastened to the end of a mould. *Ibid.*, Matrices used in coining, are pieces of steel in form of dyes. 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic Gloss.*, *Matrice*, the concave form of a letter in which the types are cast. 1868 SEYD *Bullion* (1880) 278 A well made Matrice will remain in use for about 15 years.

Comb. 1683 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.*, *Printing* xv. ¶11 Close by the . . . side of this Notch is a small square Wyer-staple driven, which we may call the Matrice-Check; for its Office is only to keep the Shank of the Matrice from flying out of this Notch. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 113/2 The Matrice or Mould-Maker [etc.] all called Letter Founders. †3. (See quotes.) *Obs.*

1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Matrice*, or *Matrix*, in dying, is applied to the five simple colours. . . These are, the black, white, blue, red, and fallow. 1731 BAILEY vol. II, *Matrice*, [with Dyers] is apply'd to the first simple colours.

4. = MATRIX *sb.* 3. *rare*.

1855 J. R. LEIFCHILD *Cornwall* 131 Man digs into darkness, . . . He breaks up the veins from the matrice.

matricentred (mæ'tri:sentəd), *ppl. a.* [f. MATRI- + CENTRED, CENTERED *ppl. a.*] Centred on the mother. Hence *matri'centric a.*, *matri'centricity*.

1956 R. FIRTH *Two Stud. Kinship in London* 41 We might speak then of South Borough kinship as being *matri-centred* or *matral*. 1957 M. BANTON *W. Afr. City* xi. 205 The composition of tribal and Creole matricentric households does not differ significantly. 1957 V. W. TURNER *Schism & Continuity in Afr. Society* p. xix, Another consequence of virilocal marriage making for instability in residential structure is the measure of autonomy it confers on the matricentric family. *Ibid.* iii. 76 The transition from matricentricity to matriliney as the basis for local groupings must always be hazardous. 1963 J. J. HONIGMANN *Understanding Culture* v. 85 Matricentric households are a 'natural' solution that arises in any social system. . . when people occupy a very low ranking, economically hazardous position.

matrices, pl. of MATRIX *sb.*

matricidal ('metri:saidl, 'mætri-), *a.* [f. MATRICIDE' and ² + -AL'.] That kills his or her mother. Also *fig.*

1846 GROTE *Greece* I. xvi. I. 545 The remorse. . . of the matricidal Alcmaeon. . . is also mentioned by Thucydides. 1861 HOOK *Lives Abps.* I. v. 235 A scheme most deadly, serpentine, and even matricidal. 1869 PALGRAVE *Lyr. Poems* (1871) 145 When one fair land. . . Saw herself rent in twain by matricidal hand.

matricide' ('metri:said, 'mætri-). [ad. L. *mātrīcīda*, f. *mātr(i)-*, *māter* mother: see -CIDE 1.] One who kills his or her mother.

1632 SHERWOOD, A Matricide (or mother-killing), *Matricide*. 1638 MAYNE *Lucian* (1664) 242 Amphilocus, the son of a wicked Matricide. 1822 T. TAYLOR *Apuleius* 232 A matricide, because he had attempted to kill his stepmother. 1879 FARRAR *St. Paul* (1883) 740 The now unchecked tyranny of the incestuous matricide.

matricide² ('metri:said, 'mætri-). [ad. L. *mātrīcīd-ium*: see prec. and -CIDE 2. Cf. F. *matricide* (mod. rare).] The action of killing one's mother. Also *Comb.*

1594 O. B. *Quest. Profit. Concern*. 13 b, Now from viperous matricide sellers, good Lord deliuer vs. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* III. xvi. 145 Nature. . . compensates the death of the father by the matricide or murder of the mother. 1659 T. PECKE *Parnassi Puerr.* 183 A Generation, Bald-pate Time ne'er Ey'd: That durst concurre, in voting Matricide. 1846 GROTE *Greece* I. xiv. I. 381 note, The matricide of Orestes. 1882 FARRAR *Early Chr.* I. 64 Hers was the jealousy which had goaded Nero to matricide.

† **matricious**, *a.* *Obs. rare*-0. [f. L. *mātrīc-* MATRIX *sb.* + -IOUS.] = MATRICAL 1.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* s.v. *Vein*, *Matricious vein* (*vena matricis*) the matrix vein, or a vein that runnes along the flank neere the Reines.

matriclan ('mætriklæn). [f. MATRI- + CLAN *sb.*] A matrilineal clan.

1950 D. FORDE in Radcliffe-Brown & Forde *Afr. Syst. Kinship & Marriage* 309 All members of a matriclan within a village. . . regard one another as kin. 1957 *Jrnl. R. Anthropol. Inst.* LXXXVII. 92 But wealth, that is money and livestock, is vested in the matriclan. . . The matriclan, holding only moveable property, is a non-localized descent group. 1959 G. D. MITCHELL *Sociol.* 69 Tribal offences include sexual relations between a man and a woman of the same matriclan.

|| **matricula** (mæ'trikjələ). *Obs. exc. Hist.* Also 6 *matricula*. [Late L. *mātrīcula*, dim. of L. *mātrix* (see MATRIX *sb.*), which in late L. occurs in the same sense. (The development of meaning in late L. is obscure.) Cf. F. *matricule*, Sp.

matricula, Pg. *matricula*, It. *matricola*, G. *matrikel*.]

1. A list or register of persons belonging to an order, society, or the like. Also, a certificate of enrolment in such a register.

1555 EDEN *Decades* 348 To cause this to be entered in the booke cauled the Matricula of owre housholde vnder the tytyle of knyghtes. 1617 MORYSON *Itin.* I. 177, I shewed them my Matricula, that is, a paper, witnessing. . . I was a scholler of Paduoa. 1645 EVELYN *Diary* (1879) I. 254 [Padua.] I. . . in the afternoone (30 July) received my *matricula*, being resolved to spend some moneths here at study. 1691 WOOD *Ath. Oxon.* I. 471 His name occurs not in the Matricula, only that of John Sherley, a Sussex man. 1840 DE QUINCEY *Style* III. Wks. 1862 X. 237 It would exclude the two Plinys, the two Senecas, . . . and others, from the matricula of Roman eloquence. a 1851 *Hist. Sk. Columbia Coll.* 64 (B. H. Hall *College Words*) We find in its Matricula the names of William Watson [etc.]. 1885 *Cath. Dict.* (ed. 3) 566/2 *Matricula*, the roll containing the names of the clergy permanently attached to a cathedral, or a collegiate, or a parish church; also, the list of the names of the students regularly admitted into any university.

2. *spec.* In the Holy Roman (and later German) Empire: see quot.

1845 S. AUSTIN *Ranke's Hist. Ref.* I. 179 note, The Matricula. . . was the list of the contingents, in men and money, which the several States were bound to furnish to the empire.

matriculability (mæ'trikjələ'bɪlɪti). [f. MATRICUL(ATE *v.* + -AB(LE + -ILITY.) Ability or fitness to matriculate.

1927 *Cambr. Univ. Reporter* 11 Oct. 142 The name of every candidate for matriculation on November 1 or 2, together with evidence of matriculability. . . must be sent to the Registry. 1963 *Statutes & Ordinances Univ. Cambr.* Suppl. 710 The Matriculation Registration Form when completed, together with any necessary evidence of matriculability, shall be submitted to the Registry.

matriculand (mæ'trikjələ'lænd). [f. MATRICUL(ATE *v.* + -AND².] = MATRICULANT.

1975 *Times Lit. Suppl.* 23 May 556/3 In the sixteenth century Salamanca had about 5,000-7,000 matriculands a year.

matriculant (mæ'trikjələnt). [ad. med.L. *mātrīculāntem*, pr. pple. of *mātrīculāre*: see MATRICULATE *v.*] One who matriculates; a candidate for matriculation.

1883 *American V.* 390 They are ready to favor the demand upon matriculants for a preliminary qualification. 1897 *Athenæum* 12 June 780 A notable increase of matriculants in the University of Wales.

matricular (mæ'trikjələ(r)), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. med.L. *mātrīcularius* and -*aris*, f. *mātrīcula*: see MATRICULA and -AR. Cf. F. *matriculaire*.]

A. adj.

I. 1. Pertaining to, or of the nature of, a 'matricula' or official register of persons belonging to a university, an association, etc.

1575 TURLER *Traueiler* 69 Although their names be written in the Matricular bookes of students. 1611 COTGR., *Marille*, a Register, or Matricular booke. 1727 in BAILEY vol. II. 1804 in *Spirit Publ. Jrnls.* (1805) VIII. 80 Our. . . Grand Officers of the Grand Legion of Honour, are ordered to insert the name of Citizen Morning Post in the Matricular Register of our said Legion.

b. With reference to Germany: Pertaining to the 'matricula' (see MATRICULA 2).

1762 tr. *Busching's Syst. Geog.* IV. 560 The Elector of Cologn has a matricular evaluation of sixty horse and two hundred and seventy-seven foot, or 1828 florins. 1894 *19th Cent.* XXXVI. 237 Prussia had to pay 211,000,000 m. of matricular contributions.

II. Used as if a derivative of MATRIX *sb.*: see -ULAR.

¶2. Of a language: Original; from which others are derived. *Obs.* (? *nonce-use*).

1793 HELY tr. *O'Flaherty's Ogygia* II. 89 There were seventy-two matricular Babylonian tongues. *Ibid.* 90.

3. Of or belonging to the matrix or womb.

1896 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* I. 200 Regeneration can only occur when matricular cell elements still exist to proliferate.

† **B. sb.** = MATRICULA 2. *Obs.*

1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1621) 1277 The perfecting of which Matricular, the Emperour would haue in this assemblie to be amongst them considered of.

† **matricularly**. *Obs.* [ad. med.L. *mātrīcularius*: see prec. and -ARY.] A catalogue.

1686 GUNTON *Hist. Peterborough* 49 A publick Library. . . stored with above 1700 Books, or Tractates, as by an antient Matricularly of that Library may appear.

matriculate (mæ'trikjələt), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. med.L. *mātrīculāt-us*, pa. pple. of *mātrīcul-āre*: see MATRICULATE *v.*] *A. adj.* = MATRICULATED.

1487 *Hen. VII in Epist. Acad. Oxon.* (O.H.S.) II. 514 He nethere ys contributorye unto the charge, ne yett ys matriculate. a 1529 SKELTON *Ph. Sparowe* 1288 Why shuld she take shame That her goodly name. . . Sholde be set and sorted, To be matriculate With ladyes of estate?

B. sb. One who has been matriculated.

1712 ARBUTHNOT *John Bull* Pref. (1755) 4 The matriculates of that famous university. 1848-9 *Cal. Univ. N. Carolina* (B. H. Hall *College Words*) The number of Matriculates has. . . been greater. 1887 *Pall Mall G.* 25 Aug. 9/1 [He] had been a matriculate at Trinity College, Dublin. attrib. 1886 W. J. TUCKER *E. Europe* 376 The day following the matriculate examination.

matriculate (mæ'trikjələt), *v.* [F. med.L. **mātrīculāt-*, ppl. stem of **mātrīculāre*, f. *mātrīcula*: see MATRICULA. Cf. Sp., Pg. *matricular*, It. *matricolare*.]

† 1. *trans. gen.* To insert (a name) in a register or official list; usually, to admit or incorporate into a society or body of persons by insertion of the name in the register; to enrol (soldiers). *Obs.*

1577 HANMER *Anc. Ecl. Hist.* (1619) 460 For vnto that time y^e names of the Senators or Aldermen were matriculated. 1581 SAVILE *Tacitus Hist.* (1591) Annot. 51 Vnder the Empire. . . six hundredth at the least were matriculated in a Legion. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* XXXIII. xxiv. 839 In this number [sc. of coloners] none of them should be matriculated, who. . . had bene enemies to the people of Rome. 1602 SEGAR *Hon. Mil. & Civ.* I. vii. 10 Slaues, and base people were matriculated for souldiers. 1613 R. CAWDREY *Table Alph.* (ed. 3), *Matriculate* [sic], to register or inrole. 1631 WEEVER *Anc. Funeral Mon.* 202 This murdered Bishop was. . . matriculated by the Pope a glorious Saint and Martyr. ? 1656 BRAMHALL *Replie.* 37 Have the English Protestants matriculated themselves into their congregational Assemblies? 1715 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* I. 222 The. . . Church Register or Warden, who oftentimes. . . would matriculate sometimes all he could hear of.

† **b. transf. and fig.** *Obs.*

1610 DONNE *Pseudo-martyr* 348 Wee acknowledge our selues incorporated and matriculated into that Christian warfare, wherin they entred our Names. 1638 CHILLINGW. *Relig. Prot.* I. Pref. §5 Lovers of truth (in which Company I had been long agoe matriculated). 1654 WHITLOCK *Zootomia* 188 Such as are matriculated in *Albo Sapientiae*. ? 1656 BRAMHALL *Replie.* vi. 271 It was. . . their obstinacy thus to incorporate their errors into their Creeds, and matriculate their abuses among their sacred Rites. 1782 W. F. MARTYN *Geog. Mag.* I. 741 Until the boys are matriculated into the society of the men.

† **c.** In occasional uses (app. modified by quasi-etymological association with L. *māter* mother): To adopt as a child; to adopt or naturalize (an alien, a foreign custom, book, etc.); also, to consign to maternal care. *Obs.*

1579 J. STUBBES *Gaping Gulf* Cjb, The state, which can neuer so kindly matriculate him [sc. an alien] as the childe which she hath born in her owne wombe. 1640 BP. HALL *Chr. Moder.* I. §5. 42 Mathew. . . when he. . . was now to be matriculated into the family of Christ, entertained his new Master with a. . . banquet. 1686 F. SPENCE tr. *Varillas' Ho. Medicis* 215 Tho Luxury was sufficiently great at the Pope's court, . . . where they had matriculated it of late. 1704 HEARNE *Duct. Hist.* (1714) I. 136 A Work so excellent. . . that all Nations have chosen to Matriculate it and make it speak their own Tongue. 1768 [W. DONALDSON] *Life Sir B. Sapskull* II. xxi. 164, I was matriculated to the care of the good lady my nurse.

2. *spec.* To enter (a name) in the register of a university or college; to admit (a student) to the privileges of a university. Also *fig.*

1579 GOSSON *Sch. Abuse* (Arb.) 24, I haue bene matriculated my selfe in the schoole, where so many abuses flourish. 1622 MABBE tr. *Aleman's Guzman d'Alf.* II. 286 Loue had now matriculated me in his Schoole. 1642 HOWELL *For. Trav.* (Arb.) 16, I take it for granted, hee hath bene matriculated. . . and learn't to chop Logick. 1705 HICKERINGILL *Priest-cr.* II. v. 53 For about so long I haue bene matriculated in the University. 1711 HEARNE *Collect.* (O.H.S.) III. 257 Let Mr. Allen have eight Shillings to be matriculated with. 1826-7 DE QUINCEY *R. Bentley* Wks. 1857 VII. 46 Bentley was matriculated at St. John's College, Cambridge. 1904 J. T. FOWLER *Durham Univ.* 150 He entered at University College, and was matriculated in October, 1836.

b. intr. To be entered as a member of a university or college.

1851 DIXON *W. Penn* III. (1872) 26 Penn the Younger went to Oxford, where he matriculated as a gentleman commoner. 1861 HUGHES *Tom Brown at Oxf.* I. Introd. 1 Tom Brown. . . went up to matriculate at St. Ambrose's College.

¶ **c. trans.** To initiate as qualified. *Const. to.*

1863 GEO. ELIOT *Romola* ix, No man is matriculated to the art of life till he has been well tempted.

3. *Her.* To record (arms) in an official register.

1586 FERNE *Blaz. Gentry* 151 It is a part of their office to register and matriculate the antient acts of honor and the merits of gentlemen. 1809 J. HOME in *Naval Chron.* XXIV. 192 The Ensigns Armorial. . . are matriculated in the public registers of the Lyon Office. 1815 SCOTT *Guy M.* xlii, Mr. Cumming of the Lyon Office. . . being at that time engaged in discovering and matriculating the arms of two commissaries from North America [etc.].

Hence *ma'triculating vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

a 1631 DONNE *Serm.* lxxxvii. (ed. Alford) IV. 116 A registering, a matriculating of their names in the book of the profession of the Christian religion. 1644 BULWER *Chirrol.* 143 This in the sacred language of Scripture is Chirothesia. . . and is a matriculating gesture.

matriculated (mæ'trikjələtɪd), *ppl. a.* [f. MATRICULATE *v.* + -ED¹.] Admitted by enrolment, esp. as a student of a university, etc.

1642 MILTON *Apol. Smect.* Wks. 1851 III. 310 My matriculated confutant. 1771 *Act Amending Mile Ways Oxford* 65 If any matriculated Person or Persons. . . shall wilfully break. . . any of the Lamps [etc.]. 1858 (*title*) A List of the Matriculated Members of the Merchants House of Glasgow, 1768-1857. 1895 *Athenæum* 9 Nov. 647/3 It will practically have the effect of opening the College associatship to any matriculated student.

matriculation (mæ'trikjələ'siən). [f. MATRICULATE *v.* + -ATION. Cf. It. *matricolazione*

(*matriculatione*, Florio 1611), Sp. *matriculacion*.]

1. The action of matriculating, or of registering among the members of a society, enrolling as a soldier, etc. Now chiefly in academic use, formal admission into a university or college. Sometimes used for *matriculation examination*.

1588 FRAUNCE *Lawiers Log*. Ded. ivb, Having once known the price of an admission, Salting, and Matriculation, with the interteynyng of Freshmenne in the Rhetoric schooles, they returne whence they came. 1614 Bp. HALL *Contempl. O.T.* VIII. iii, VIII. 970 Wee have no right of inheritance in... the Church of God till we have received the sacrament of our matriculation. 1633 D. ROGERS *Treat. Sacram.* 1. 71 Baptisme... is called our Union with Christ... our Matriculation, Cognizance, and Character of Christ. 1638 BRATHWAIT *Barnabees Jynl.* 11. (1818) 71 Thence to Highgate, where I viewed... th' horne of matriculation Drunk to th' freshmen of our nation. 1653 in Somers *Tracts* I. 502 No Person... shall take an Oath upon Matriculation in either of the Universities. 1711 HEARNE *Collect.* (O.H.S.) III. 257 He had 55... to go towards his Matriculation. 1853 'C. BEDE' *Verdam Green* 1. ii, He's now quite old enough, and prepared enough for matriculation. 1881 MRS. CRAIK *Little Mother* 11. (1882) 43 Papa said he must [go out to India] if he failed in his matriculation. 1900 *Oxf. Univ. Cal.* 72 These Dues are for each quarter of the first four years from Matriculation.

†b. A certificate of matriculation; = MATRICULA. *Obs.*

1648 J. RAYMOND *Il Mercurio Italico* 233 Our Matriculations wee had from Padua did us much service. c. *attrib.*, in *matriculation examination*; *matriculation book*, a book for the registration of admissions to a college or other association.

1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* ix. ix. §90 Those only whose names were entered into the Matriculation Booke. 1726 AYLIFFE *Parergon* 16 A Scholar, that is absent from the University for five years... is... raised out of the Matriculation Book. *Ibid.* 384 He is presum'd to be a Merchant who is found enrolled in the Matriculation Book belonging to Merchants. 1853 *Assurance Mag.* III. 273 Institute of Actuaries... Matriculation Examination 1852.

2. *Her.* A registration of armorial bearings.

1810 *Naval Chron.* XXIV. 192 He has obtained the following copy of matriculation from the Lyon Office, Edinburgh. 1901 *Spectator* 30 Mar. 461 The doctrine... that the right to bear arms is dependent upon their matriculation in the College of Arms.

matriculator (mə'trɪkjʊlətə(r)). [f. MATRICULATE v. + -OR.] = MATRICULANT.

1869 *Globe* 13 Nov. 7 The matriculators last Michaelmas term numbered 529. 1888 *Q. Rev.* CLXXVII. 209 At Oxford the matriculator subscribed the Thirty-nine Articles.

matriculatory (mə'trɪkjʊlətəri), a. [f. MATRICULATE v.: see -ORY.] a. Pertaining to the matriculation (of students, etc.). b. = MATRICULAR 1 b.

1884 *Athenæum* 19 July, We should like to see... the addition of a modern language to the matriculatory subjects. 1885 *Pall Mall G.* 15 Jan. 8/1 The increase in the matriculatory contributions... has to be taken into account... The portion of the matriculatory contributions not covered by the revenue will be met by loan.

matrifocal ('mætrɪfəʊkəl), a. *Sociol.* [f. MATRI- + FOCAL a.] Applied to a family in which the mother is left with the responsibility for and authority over the household; mother-centred. Hence *matrifocality*, the condition of a family which depends on the mother.

1952 *Internat. Afr. Inst. Memorandum* xxvi. 12 These matrifocal cells of the compound family. 1956 R. T. SMITH *Negro Family Brit. Guiana* ix. 221 We maintain that the matri-focal system of domestic relations... can be regarded as the obverse of the marginal nature of the husband-father rôle. 1969 O. LEWIS in D. P. Moynihan *On Understanding Poverty* vii. 198 For example, matrifocality, a high incidence of consensual unions, and a high percentage of households headed by women, which have been thought to be distinctive characteristics of Caribbean family organization or of Negro family life in the United States, turn out to be traits of the culture of poverty. 1969 J. & S. BARATZ in T. Kochman *Rappin' & Stylin' Out* (1972) 11 This assumption left social scientists with no other alternative than to wrongly describe... the matrifocal family unit so prevalent in lower-class black society as 'evidence of male emasculation'.

matriheritage (meɪtrɪ'hɛrɪtɪdʒ). *rare.* [f. L. *mātr(i)-*, *māter* mother + HERITAGE.] A proposed name for the system, existing in certain communities, according to which relationship through the mother, and not through the father, constitutes the title to inheritance. So *matriherital* a., pertaining to 'matriheritage'.

1886 SIR G. CAMPBELL in *Nature* 9 Sept. 455/2 The best specimen... of the matriarchal, or perhaps I should rather say matri-herital system. *Ibid.*, The result of observation of the Khassyahs has been to separate in my mind the two ideas of matri-heritage and polyandry.

matrilateral (mə'trɪ'lætərəl), a. [f. MATRI- + LATERAL a.] Of or pertaining to relationship involving the mother's brother or sister, used esp. of cross-cousin marriage.

1951 *Jynl. R. Anthropol. Inst.* LXXXI. 24/2 Matrilateral cross cousin marriage (father's sister's son—mother's brother's daughter). 1957 V. W. TURNER *Schism & Continuity in Afr. Society* viii. 254 Ndembu men appear to

marry their patrilateral and matrilateral cross-cousins with equal frequency. 1963 *Brit. Jynl. Sociol.* XIV. 23 From the point of view of this hypothetical individual, whom anthropologists for many years have called *Ego*, his non-lineage kin are *patrilateral* and *matrilateral* as the case may be. 1971 *World Archaeol.* III. 191 It is probable that this alliance... continues today due to prescribed matrilateral cross-cousin marriage.

matriline ('mætrɪlɪn). [f. MATRI- + LINE sb.² 24.] The matrilineal line of descent.

1957 *Jynl. R. Anthropol. Inst.* LXXXVII. 11 As Evans-Pritchard's analysis of the distribution of bride-wealth shows... there is explicit recognition of both the bride's patriline and matriline. 1963 W. J. GOODE *World Revolution & Family Patterns* v. 221 The marriage of a mother's brother's daughter to a father's sister's son repeats the relationship of deference and respect which is due from the matriline. 1965 I. M. LEWIS in M. Banton *Relevance of Models for Social Anthropol.* 109 The functional implications of descent are often much more significant than whether descent is traced in the patri- or matriline. 1971 R. NEEDHAM *Rethinking Kinship & Marriage* i. 20 It is conceivable, and may in one alleged case be so in fact, that a terminology composed of matrilineal should govern the affairs of a society that was preponderantly patrilineal. 1972 P. LASLETT *Household & Family in Past Time* 22 The daughter, not the son, brings her working class spouse into the family circle... This... occurs within a matriline, not a patriline.

matrilineage (mə'trɪ'lɪnɪdʒ). [f. MATRI- + LINEAGE 2 c.] Matrilineal lineage.

1949 M. FORTES *Social Struct.* 60 Membership of the matrilineage is *ipso facto* membership of a widely dispersed exogamous clan. 1951 B. Z. SELIGMAN in *N. & Q. Anthropol.* (ed. 6) 11. ii. 89 A matrilineage consists of all the descendants through females of a single ancestress. 1957 *Jynl. R. Anthropol. Inst.* LXXXVII. 93 It is this group, a dispersed, basic matrilineage, which defines the extent of the lateral inheritance of wealth. 1957 V. W. TURNER *Schism & Continuity in Afr. Society* iii. 80, I regard a *minimal* matrilineage as a group consisting of the descendants through women of a common grandmother, a *minor* matrilineage as the matrilineal descendants of a common great-grandmother. 1963 W. J. GOODE *World Revolution & Family Patterns* iv. 194 The father is increasingly able to assert new rights against the traditional rights of the matrilineage.

matrilineal (mə'trɪ'lɪniəl), a. [f. MATRI- + LINEAL a. 2.] Of, pertaining to, or based on (kinship with) the mother or the female line; recognizing kinship with and descent through females.

1904 N. W. THOMAS in *Man* LIII. 84 Mr. Hill-Tout argues that totemism originates in a patrilineal just as much as in a matrilineal state of society. 1906 — *Kinship Organisations & Group Marriage Austral.* 30 Membership of a phratry depends on birth and is taken *directly* from the mother (matrilineal descent) or father (patrilineal descent). 1914 W. H. R. RIVERS *Kinship & Social Organisation* ii. 40 The people of Buin still practice matrilineal descent. 1921 *Edin. Rev.* July 163 His discovery of matrilineal institutions in Europe. 1946 *Nature* 28 Sept. 457/2 It is clear that the ancient Chamorro had an elaborate social organisation with matrilineal clans and village chiefs whose power was based mainly on inherited wealth and monopolies. 1951 E. E. EVANS-PRITCHARD *Social Anthropol.* ii. 29 According to Bachofen, there was first everywhere promiscuity, then a matrilineal and matriarchal social system, and only late in the history of man did this system give way to a patrilineal and patriarchal one. 1969 *Times* 22 Oct. (Ghana Suppl.) p. vii/3 The women have legal rights which would be the envy of any Englishwoman. They own property absolutely and the matrilineal system—inheritance through the women—means that the children belong to the mother's family.

Hence *matrilineally adv.*

1907 *Athenæum* 20 Apr. 477/1 The method of reckoning descent matrilineally. 1937 *Nature* 20 Feb. 328/1 The husband in such a group, finding property to descend matrilineally, would try to provide for his portionless sister's family. 1964 GOULD & KOLB *Dict. Social Sci.* 367/1 In a patrilineally organized society a man must also have kinship relations through his mother, and *mutatis mutandis* in a matrilineally organized society.

matrilinear (mə'trɪ'lɪniə(r)), a. [f. MATRI- + LINEAR a.] = MATRILINEAL a.

1910 *Manch. Guardian* 8 Aug. 5 It is said that they [sc. the Choctaw Indians] were governed by chiefs who succeeded by matrilinear descent. 1913 B. S. PHILLPOTTS *Kindred & Clan* 275 Kindreds organized on matrilineal or on patrilineal lines. 1926 *Contemp. Rev.* Apr. 528 That these powers are related to a previous system of matrilineal descent there can be no doubt. 1950 DARLINGTON & MATHER *Genes, Plants & People* v. 57 The historic change from matrilinear to patrilineal inheritance has also led to important conflicts.

matriliny ('mætrɪlɪni). [f. MATRI- + LIN(e) sb.² + -Y³.] The observance of matrilineal descent and kinship.

1906 N. W. THOMAS *Kinship Organisations & Group Marriage Austral.* ii. 19 We may now examine the relation of matriliny to the seat of authority in the family. 1927 [see *bien entendu*]. 1937 *Nature* 20 Feb. 328/1 Though most of the tribes of Assam are now patrilineal, yet an earlier stratum of matriliny should not be overlooked. 1955 [see *father-right* (FATHER sb. 12)]. 1965 I. M. LEWIS in M. Banton *Relevance of Models for Social Anthropol.* 109 The lumping together of societies on the basis of patriliney or matriliny alone can only lead to confusion.

matrilocal (mə'trɪ'ləʊkəl), a. [f. MATRI- + LOCAL a.] Applied to the custom in certain social

groups for a married couple to settle in the wife's home or community.

1906 N. W. THOMAS *Kinship Organisations & Group Marriage Austral.* iii. 30 When the husband removes and lives in his wife's group the marriage is *matrilocal*. 1927 *Contemp. Rev.* July 84 The clan is held together by matrilocal marriage. 1933 *Times Lit. Suppl.* 8 June 390/2 Marriage is matrilocal, or, in other words, the man goes to live with his wife. 1949 M. FORTES *Social Struct.* 70 Households with female heads can be... 'matrilocal', that is, made up of a woman and her dependants by marriage and motherhood. 1956 R. PIERIS *Sinhalese Social Organization* vi. i. 203 In the *binna* (matrilocal) marriage, the husband lived in his wife's parental home. 1956 J. WHATMOUGH *Lang.* 250 But the Apache 'great family', with matrilocal residence after marriage, has its special terminology. 1966 NYE & BERARDO *Emerging Conceptual Frameworks in Family Analysis* ii. 26 The extended family is a group founded on kinship and locality, and resulting from the rules of patrilocality or matrilocal marriage.

Hence *matrilocality*, the custom of matrilocal residence; *matrilocally adv.*, in a matrilocal manner.

1935 *Geogr. Jynl.* LXXXVI. 262 The increasing amount of patrilocal marriages instead of the former pure matrilocality of the people. 1938 *Jynl. R. Anthropol. Inst.* LXVIII. 301 The Hopi also transmit functions, such as priesthood and office, from male to male, without renouncing their matrilocality. *Ibid.*, Matrilocality here means, fundamentally, the succession of female descendants each one of whom remains her whole life in one spot. 1941 *Sudan Notes & Rec.* XXIV. 55 In a few cases the Shilluk settle matrilocally. 1963 *Economist* 13 Apr. 157/2 A mass of theorising about 'matrilocality' and the Cockney Mum.

matrimoi(g)ne, -mone, obs. ff. MATRIMONY.

matrimonial (mə'trɪ'məʊniəl), a. and sb. [a. F. *matrimonial* (14th c. in Hatz.-Darm.) ad. late L. *mātrīmōniāl-is* of or pertaining to matrimony, f. *mātrīmōnium*: see MATRIMONY and -AL¹.]

A. *adj.*

1. a. Of or pertaining to matrimony.

c1532 DU WES *Introd. Fr. in Palsgr.* 1049 The seconde love is called matrimoniall. c1610 *Women Saints* 67 King Ecgfride promised him greates summes... if he could persuade the Queene to vse matrimoniall companie with him. 1675-9 MULGRAVE *Ess. Satire* 185 He lugged about the matrimonial load. 1768 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* III. 72 Matrimonial causes... are another... branch of the ecclesiastical jurisdiction. 1780 COWPER *Table-t.* 74 With close fidelity and love unfeigned, To keep the matrimonial bond unstained. 1829 LYTTON *Devereux* 1. i, He had an exceeding distaste to the matrimonial state. 1884 'RITA' *My Ld. Conceit* vii. ii, The matrimonial knot is not an easy one to slip out of.

b. *fig.*
a1568 COVERDALE *Bk. Death* xxxix. (1579) 182 To open vnto the Lorde, to let him in, and with him to passe forth into his royal and matrimoniall palace of the euerlasting ioyfull kingdome. 1576 NEWTON *Lemnie's Complex.* 1. ix. 75 b, To keepe... an equal poyze of matrymoniall consent and agreemente together betweene them [sc. mind and body].

2. Derived from marriage.

1577-87 HOLINSHED *Chron., Hist. Scot.* 365/1 The Dolphin of France... did vehemently request that the crowne (which they terme matrimoniall) should be giuen vnto him. 1622 BACON *Hen. VII* 4 If he [Henry VII] relied vpon that Title [his marriage with Elizabeth of York], he could... but... haue rather a Matrimoniall then a Regall power.

3. a. Calculated to promote matrimony; inclining towards marriage.

1730 SWIFT *Death & Daphne*, His matrimonial spirit fled. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* xi. iv, She had matrimonial charms in great abundance.

b. *matrimonial agency, bureau = marriage bureau* (see MARRIAGE 8); *matrimonial agent*, one who works in a matrimonial agency.

c1888 C. E. MORLAND *Matrimonial Agency* (1902) 3, I have always expressed myself shocked at the indelicacy of marriages arranged by Matrimonial Agencies. *Ibid.* 4 A letter of introduction from a certain matrimonial agent. 1890 W. BOOTH *In Darkest Eng.* 11. vi. 233 *A matrimonial bureau*... In London at the present moment how many hundreds... of young men and young women... are practically without any opportunity of making the acquaintance of each other! 1895 [see CO-ED a.]. 1908 A. BENNETT *Buried Alive* ii. 51 I've been thinking for years of getting married again... And what is there except a matrimonial agency? 1917 N. DOUGLAS *South Wind* ii. 18 He... resembles a broken-down matrimonial agent. 1925 E. H. YOUNG *William* xxxvi. 308, I hope the matrimonial bureau will be a great success. 1966 K. WHITE *Lett. from Gourgonel* 40 He approaches Matrimonial Bureaux to try and find a wife. 1967 C. WATSON *Lonelyheart* 4122 iii. 33 A matrimonial bureau. Well, what else could be meant by 'Handclasp House. Are you weary of the solitary path?' *Ibid.* v. 46 He has the traditional English middle-class attitude to matrimonial agencies. Terribly *infra dig.*

†B. *sb.* A marriage. *Obs.*

c1475 *Partenay* 952 With great ioy made thys matrimonial.

Hence (*nonce-wds.*) *matrimonialism*, the doctrine of the excellence of matrimony. *matrimonialist*, one empowered to celebrate marriages.

1811 SHELLEY in Dowden *Life* (1887) I. 174, I will hear your arguments for matrimonialism, by which I am now almost convinced. 1834 *Fraser's Mag.* IX. 385 Some of those... gentlemen who are hoping... to exalt their sons and cousins... into a sort of official dignity, as licensed matrimonialists.

matrimonially (mætrɪ'məʊniəlɪ), *adv.* [f. MATRIMONIAL + -LY².]

1. According to the manner or laws of matrimony.

1606 MARSTON *Fawne* Wks. 1856 II. 75 The Romans.. thought that a woman might mixe her thigh with a stranger wantonly, and yet still love her husband matrimonially. a 1631 DONNE *Fifty Serms.* (1649) 16 How Matrimonially soever such persons as have married themselves may pretend to love, . . . yet . . . all that life is but a regulated Adultery. 1726 AYLIFFE *Parergon* 123 He is so matrimonially wedded unto his Church, that he cannot quit the same. 1865 DICKENS *Mut. Fr.* i. iv, According to the principle which matrimonially unites contrasts.

2. By right of marriage.

1880 MUIRHEAD *Gaius* III. §3 The same may be said of her who is matrimonially in manu of a grandson.

3. As regards the state of matrimony.

1886 *Law Times* LXXX. 336/2 Both parties actually did regard themselves as matrimonially free.

† **matrimonious**, *a.* *Obs.* [f. MATRIMONY: see -OUS.] a. Pertaining to marriage. b. Conducive to matrimony.

1645 MILTON *Tetrach.* Wks. 1851 IV. 175 The miserable work that mans ignorance and pusillanimity would make in this matrimonious busines. 1837 LADY GRANVILLE *Lett.* (1894) II. 224 The green room is matrimonious.

Hence **matrimoniously** *adv.*, matrimonially.

1839 *Blackw. Mag.* XLVI. 28 When a man is matrimoniously inclined, let him keep his own counsel.

† **matrimonize**, *v.* *Obs.* [f. MATRIMONY + -IZE.] *trans.* To cause to marry.

1612 W. PARKES *Curtaine-Dr.* (1876) 12 It could not matrimonize age and youth.

matrimony ('mætrɪməni). *Forms:* 4 matrimoyne, -mony, matrimon, matermoyn(e), matremoyne, matermone, matrimoyne, -moine, *Sc.* matrimone, 4-5 matrimoigne, 4-6 matrymony, matrimonye, 5 matremony, 6 matrymonie, 6-7 matrimonie, 4- matrimony. [a. OF. *matremoine*, -oyne, -oigne, a. L. *mātrīmōnium* wedlock, marriage, f. *matr-em* mother: see -MONY.]

1. The rite of marriage; the action of marrying.

1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 11156 The syxte sacrament ys matrymony, bere hyt ys do ry3twusly. 1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. x. 201 Seppen lawe hap I-loket pat vche mon haue a make In Mariage and Matrimoyne I-Medlet to-gedere. c 1386 CHAUCER *Knt.'s T.* 2237 Bitwixen hem was maad non on the bond, That thighte matrimoyne or mariage. c 1440 *Gesta Rom.* xlviii. 214 (Harl. MS.) What tyme that the solempnite of the matrimonye is made, holdithe him with yow. 1508 DUNBAR *Tua mariit Wemen* 152 Sen man ferst with matrimony 3ow menkit in kirk, How haif 3e farne be 3our faith? 1547 *Homilies* 1. *Agst. Swearing* 1. (1859) 75 The sacrament of matrimony knitteth man and wife in perpetual love. 1548 CRANMER *Catech.* 70 The fayth and promise made in matrimony. 1651 HOBBS *Leviath.* IV. xlvii. 383 Teaching that Matrimony is a Sacrament, giveth to the Clergy the Judging of the lawfulness of Marriages. 1660 R. COKE *Power & Subj.* 78 Matrimony is the act of two free persons . . . mutually taking one another for husband and wife. 1765 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* I. xvi. 444 All children born before matrimony are bastards by our law. 1841 LANE *Arab. Nts.* I. 65 The tie of blood is, to him [an Arab], in every respect, stronger than that of matrimony. 1902 T. M. LINDSAY *Ch. & Ministry in Early Cent.* v. 198 In such a solemn action as matrimony the blessing of the Church should be joined to the Civil contract.

personified. 1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* xlii. 97 Matremony, that nobill king, Was grevit.

fig. c 1440 *Gesta Rom.* ix. 26 (Harl. MS.), Our lord ihesu crist, . . . drowe matrimony with vs, pat is to say, when pat he tooke our kynde.

† b. A joining in wedlock; a marriage; an alliance by marriage. *Obs.*

c 1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* III. 348 þei maken many divorsis, and many matrimonyes, unleveful. c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 923 A mariage & matremoyne hole. 1532 LATIMER *Lett. to Baynton* in Foxe *A. & M.* (1583) 1751/2, I haue had more busines in my little cure since I spake with you, what with sicke folkes, and what with matrimonyes, then I haue had since I came to it. 1535 CROMWELL in Merriman *Life & Lett.* (1902) I. 404 The saide Bishshop of Rome . . . ought to approbate and confyrme this present matrymonie. 1622 MABBE tr. *Aleman's Guzman d'Alf.* II. 253 That which they doe . . . is no other thing, then to dissolue a matrimonie, and to open a doore to the Devill. 1660 R. COKE *Justice Vind.* 2 If he were just, because he did adorn his Sisters with highest matrimonyes [etc.]. 1737 WHISTON *Josephus, Antiq.* xx. vii. §3 He forsook at once this matrimony.

† c. A manner of marrying; nuptial ceremonial.

1718 LADY M. W. MONTAGU *Lett. to C'tess Bristol* (1887) I. 242 What is most extraordinary in their customs, is their matrimony.

† d. The marriage service. *Obs.*

1700 DRYDEN *Sigismonda* 165 The holy man . . . Made haste to sanctify the bliss by law; And muttered fast the matrimony o'er. 1724 MRS. M. DAVYS *Reformed Coquet* 86, I doubt not but your Chaplain has the Matrimony by heart; but, if not, pray let him con his lesson before he comes.

2. The state or condition of being husband and wife; the relation between married persons.

c 1325 *Metr. Hom.* 121 Ef Crist paied no ware Of matrimoyne [Camb. MS. matrimon] . . . he noht thar [sc. til Cana Galile] Cumen. c 1340 HAMPOLE *Prose Tr.* 11 In assys or cause of matremoyne. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. xvi. 219 Matrimoigne with-oute moillerye is nou3t moche to preyse. c 1386 CHAUCER *Pars. T.* p 843 Matrimoyne is leefful assemblenge of man And of womman. 1422 tr. *Secreta Secret.*, *Priv. Priv.* 192 Matremony is a dinginte ordeyned of

god. 1432-50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) II. 391 Hercules gate a son . . . whiche reignede after hym, not geten in trewe matrimony. 1529 MORE *Suppl. Soulys Wks.* 307/2 Then shall matrimony be much better kepte. 1643 MILTON *Divorce* 1. Pref., The misinterpreting of the scripture, . . . hath chang'd the blessing of matrimony nott seldom into a familiar and co-inhabiting mischiefe. 1722 DE FOE *Relig. Courtsh.* I. iii. (1840) 93 The very laws of matrimony forbid it. 1829 LYTTON *Devereux* 1. i, Nothing in his estimation was less becoming to a wise man than matrimony.

† b. Phrases. *to break matrimony*: to commit adultery. *to make matrimony*: to join in wedlock. *to make to matrimony*: to take to wife. *Obs.*

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. xv. 235 If þei lacchen syluer And matrimoigne for monye maken & vnmaken. 1432-50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) IV. 9 Takege the do3hter of Darius to matrimony. 1526 TINDALE *Matt.* v. 32 Whosoever put away his wyfe, . . . causeth her to breake matrimony. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 443 Forbidnyng them aboue all thinges the brech of Matrimonie, the vse of swearing [etc.].

† 3. A husband or wife. *Obs.*

c 1620 FLETCHER & MASS. *Little Fr. Lawyer* IV. v, Restore my Matrimony undefil'd. 1673 DRYDEN *Marr. à la Mode* II. i, That sign of a husband there, that lazy Matrimony.

† 4. (See quot.) *Obs.*

1757 W. THOMPSON *R.N. Advoc.* 41 If these Oxen do not weigh this weight, the practice of Matrimony is then introduced. . . . It is weighing the Fore Quarter of a heavy Ox with the Hind Quarter of a light Ox, by which conjugated State they . . . produce the Standard Weight.

5. A game played with a full pack of cards and resembling Pope Joan. Also, the combination of king and queen of trumps in Pope Joan, Matrimony, and other games of cards. (Cf. MARRIAGE 7.)

1801 STRUTT *Sports & Past.* IV. ii. 296 We have also the Game of Snake, and the more modern Game of Matrimony, with others of the like kind. 1830 R. HARDIE *Hoyle's Games, Pope Joan* 82 Matrimony is the king and queen, and Intrigue the knave and queen of trumps. *Ibid.*, *Matrimony* 83 The game . . . consists of five chances, viz. Matrimony, which is king and queen [etc.]. 1837 DICKENS *Pickw.* vi, When the pinster aunt got 'matrimony', the young ladies laughed afresh. 1876 CAPT. CRAWLEY *Card Players' Man.* 211 Matrimony . . . is played with a full pack of cards. 1887 *All Year Round* 5 Feb. 66 There was Matrimony [in Pope Joan] . . . the winning of which caused such delightful confusion to the ingenuous maid of the period.

6. *slang* and *dial.* A mixture of two comestibles or beverages.

1813 *Examiner* 17 May 317/1 That injudicious mixing of wines, which is called matrimony. 1882 OGILVIE, *Matrimony*. 4. A name given jocularly to raisins and almonds mixed, and various other common combinations. 1892 MARIANNE NORTH *Recollect. Happy Life* I. 103 They gave us glasses of 'matrimony', a delicious compound made of star-apple sugar and the juice of Seville oranges.

7. *Comb.* in *matrimony cake dial.* (cf. 6), a round cake consisting of a layer of currants between two layers of pastry; *matrimony-vine*, a name for *Lycium barbarum* or *L. vulgare*.

1866 *Treas. Bot.*, *Matrimony-vine*.

matriotism ('meɪtrɪətɪz(ə)m). *nonce-wd.* [Altered from PATRIOTISM, after L. *māter* mother.] Love of one's mother country or of one's 'alma mater'.

1856 LOWELL *Lett.* (1894) I. 301, I am delighted with your matriotism 'Rome, Venice, Cambridge!' 1885 H. C. BEECHING in *Academy* 14 Feb. 109/2 Though Mr. Lang's matriotism is thus divided, he has only one fatherland.

matris, *obs.* form of MATRICE.

† **matrisate**, *v.* *Obs. rare*⁰. [f. ppl. stem of L. *mātrīsāre*, f. *mātr-em* mother.] *intr.* To imitate a mother.

1727 in BAILEY vol. II.

matrix ('meɪtrɪks), *sb.* *Pl.* matrixes, matrices ('meɪtrɪsɪz). [a. L. *mātrix* (stem *mātrīc-*), in late L. womb, in older Latin pregnant animal, female animal used for breeding; app. f. *māter* mother, by change of the ending into the suffix of fem. agent-nouns. Cf. MATRICE.]

The L. plural *matrices* is normally pronounced ('meɪtrɪsɪz), formerly (mō'traɪsɪz), but in the industrial sense 4 the prevailing pronunciation is ('mætrɪsɪz), prob. from association with the pl. of MATRICE.]

1. The uterus or womb. Also occas. used for OVARY, esp. with reference to oviparous animals.

1526 TINDALE *Luke* ii. 23 Every man chylde that fyrst openeth the matrix shalbe called holy to the lorde. 1547 BOORDE *Brev. Health* iii. 8 Abhorson . . . maye come by ventositate and lubricite of humours in the matryx. 1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 272 The partes of the Female are the wombe and the rest which by a general name are called matrices. 1655 MOUFET & BENNET *Health's Improv.* (1746) 202 The Matrix of Beasts . . . is but a sinewy and hard Substance. 1726-31 TINDAL *Rapin's Hist. Eng.* (1743) II. xvii. 74 note, The women that attended about Queen Mary alledged that her Matrix was consumed. 1765 *Treat. Dom. Pigeons* 15 The ovary, or upper matrix of the hen, or female bird. 1803 *Med. Jnl.* IX. 57 The matrix . . . was uncommonly small, and the right ovary . . . had attached to it small excrescences. 1816 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* II. 36 This part . . . is now a vast matrix of eggs. 1840 CUVIER *Anim. Kingd.* 40 The foetus, immediately after conception, descends . . . into the matrix.

2. a. A place or medium in which something is 'bred', produced, or developed.

1555 EDEN *Decades* 31 margin, Mountayne are the matrices of golde. *Ibid.* 141 They founde certayne pearles coomynge forth of their matreces. 1594 PLAT *Jewell-ho.* I. 22 That which is yet chalke within the Matrix of the earth. 1641 FRENCH *Distill.* v. (1651) 161 Until they . . . be received into certain matrixes in the earth which may make them put forth this potential saltness into act. 1671 J. WEBSTER *Metallogr.* iii. 46 Framed in their several seminaries, matrixes, or seed-husks. 1691 RAY *Creation* II. (1692) 82 A convenient Harbor or Matrix to cherish and hatch their Eggs. 1713 DERHAM *Phys.-Theol.* IV. xiii. 230 These Matrixes may much conduce to the Maturation and Production of the Young. 1727-52 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v., The earth is the matrix wherein seeds sprout; and marcasites are by many considered as the matrixes of metals. 1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp.* xviii. (1857) 138 The question whether unmixed snow can act as a vegetative matrix. 1879 H. GEORGE *Progr. & Pov.* x. ii. (1881) 453 This is the matrix in which mind unfolds. 1880 BASTIAN *Brain* 39 This intermediate tissue is . . . the probable matrix wherein and from which new nerve fibres . . . are evolved in animals.

b. A place or point of origin and growth.

1605 CAMDEN *Rem.* (1637) 56 The old German tongue, which undoubtedly is the matrix and mother of our English. 1867 MANNING *Eng. & Christendom* 242 The root and matrix of the Catholic Church. 1896 *Peterson Mag.* VI. 263/1 The matrix of the anti-war feeling was in New England.

c. The formative part of an animal organ, e.g. the pulp and capsule of the mammalian tooth; the hair-papilla (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1890); the 'bed' in which the finger or toe-nails grow.

1835-6 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* I. 351/2 The matrix, or organ by which the perfect feather is produced, has the form of an elongated cylindrical cone. 1854 OWEN *Skel. & Teeth* in *Circ. Sci.*, *Organ. Nat.* I. 280 The matrix of certain teeth does not give rise . . . to the germ of a second tooth. 1858 H. GRAY *Anat.* 545 The part of the cutis beneath the body and root of the nail is called the matrix.

d. *Bot.* The body on which a fungus or a lichen grows.

1857 BERKELEY *Cryptog. Bot.* §39. 54 The nature of the communication between the plants and matrix in the parasitic fungi. 1874 COOKE *Fungi* 25 These spores . . . deposit themselves . . . on the surface of the *Tremella* and on its matrix.

† e. 'The inward, soft, pithy and spongy part of any Tree or Plant' (Phillips, ed. Kersey, 1706).

1693 tr. *Blancard's Phys. Dict.* (ed. 2), *Matrix*, . . . Among Vegetables it signifies the Marrow or Heart of a Plant. 1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* I. *Matrix* of a Tree or Plant, is the same with what the Botanists call *Cora*.

3. a. An embedding or enclosing mass; esp. the rock-mass surrounding or adhering to things embedded in the earth, as metal (see GANGUE), fossils, gems and the like.

1641 FRENCH *Distill.* v. (1651) 161 Which . . . as yet have no saline tast, until they meet with such principles, and be received into certain matrixes in the earth. 1756-7 tr. *Keyser's Trav.* (1760) I. 48 In the matrix of an emerald, you may see how this gem concretes. 1802 PLAYFAIR *Illustr. Hutton. Theory* 78 Some of the species of whinstone are the common matrices of agates and chalcocedonies. 1871 *Trans. Amer. Inst. Mining Engin.* I. 95 Their [sc. ores] earthy portions we designate as their 'matrix' or 'gangue'. 1884 *Knowledge* 4 Apr. 222/2 The consolidated eruptive mud of the mines was believed by some to be the true matrix of the diamond.

b. *Biol.* The substance situated between animal or vegetable cells.

1802 *Med. Jnl.* VIII. 300 Their vascular structure [sc. of bones] is enveloped in a matrix. 1875 BENNETT & DYER tr. *Sachs' Bot.* 54 The matrix which surrounds the grains of alureone in oily seeds is . . . always a mixture of oily matter and albuminoids. 1881 MIVART *Cat* 17 The structureless substance and fibres form what is called the matrix of the tissue. 1890 COOKE *Introduct. Fresh-w. Algæ* 156 The mucous matrix containing the families of cells seems [etc.]. 1896 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* I. 115 The intercellular matrix undergoes modifications or degenerative changes during inflammation.

4. a. A mould in which something is cast or shaped; in *Type-founding*, a piece of metal (usually copper) on which the letter has been stamped in intaglio by means of a punch, so that it forms a mould for the face of the type; in *Coining*, the stamp and 'bed' used for striking coins; in *Stereotyping*, the paper squeeze of a form of type, serving as a mould for a type-metal cast.

1626 USSHER *Lett.* (1686) 343 His Matrices of the Oriental Tongues are bought by Elzevir the Printer. 1695 WOODWARD *Nat. Hist. Earth* (1723) 22 These Shells having served as Matrices or Moulds to them [sc. fossils]. 1709 TANNER 3 Oct. in *Ballard MSS.* IV. 53 They find the want of Matrices at their Press. 1832 BABBAGE *Econ. Manuf.* xi. (ed. 3) 74 Each matrix being in fact a piece of copper of the same size as the type. 1832 *Act 2 Will. IV.* c. 34 §10 Any Puncheon, Counter-puncheon, Matrix, Stamp, Die, Pattern or Mould in or upon which there shall be made or impressed . . . the Figure [etc.] . . . of any of the King's current Gold or Silver Coin. 1851 D. WILSON *Preh. Ann.* (1863) I. 11. ii. 347 Moulded into form in the double matrix of stone or metal. 1859 SALA *Gas-light & D.* ii. 27 His nimble fingers are shaping out the matrix of a monstrous human face, for a pantomimic mask. 1868 *Archæol. Jnl.* XXV. 247 Matrix of the seal of William Picard [exhibited]. 1879 J. TIMBS in *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* 1. 27/2 Founding metal types in a matrix or mould. 1902 HODGKIN *Rariora* II. 52 The discovery or invention of the leaden matrix, which played . . . so important a part in very early typography.

b. *Antiq.* The bed or hollowed place in a slab in which a monumental brass is fixed.

1861 HAINES *Mon. Brasses* l. exxiii, There is the matrix of a brass at Tormarton. 1863 SIR G. G. SCOTT *Glean. Westm. Abb.* (ed. 2) 150 Traces of the matrices of two brass shields. 1864 BOUPELL *Her. Hist. & Pop.* xx. 337 Deeply scored with the matrices of the lost Brasses. 1890 J. T. FOWLER in *Proc. Soc. Antiq.* Ser. 11. XIII. 39 The grooves and holes for running lead to the rivets are distinctly seen in the matrices.

c. A (positive or negative) copy of an original disc recording that is used in the making of other copies; *spec.* one used as a stamper.

1904 S. R. BOTTONE *Talking Machines & Records* 86 A copper matrix is first made from it [sc. the original disc] by electrotyping. . . From the copper matrix thus produced any number of duplicates can be moulded out of ebonite by hot pressure. 1918 H. SEYMOUR *Reproduction of Sound* 175 A stamper is a working matrix for pressing records, and as such is merely a duplicate of the master matrix. *Ibid.* 310 To get an exact replica of a master matrix, an intermediate process is necessitated, in the production of a 'mother' matrix, which is a facsimile in metal of the original record. . . from which the subsequent negatives can be obtained. 1922 O. MITCHELL *Talking Machine Industry* vi. 69 Several matrices are formed, which are then nickel-plated, polished and receive a strong backing of heavy steel as a support. They are then ready for the presses. 1929 *Melody Maker* Apr. 375/2 For sale. Matrices by leading U.S.A. Records Company, containing latest and biggest American successes. 1935 H. C. BRYSON *Gramophone Record* vi. 142 Negative matrices, i.e., master and stamper, may be made to reproduce by means of a special needle, the end of which is split into a tiny fork which just fits over the ridge. 1952 [see MOTHER sb. 1]. 1964 P. J. GUY *Disc Recording & Reproduction* vi. 76 When the third shell—which is called the Matrix or Stamper—is stripped off, its ridges are nickel plated.

d. *Photogr.* A dyed print in relief used for transferring colour to a final colour print.

1947 *Van Nostrand's Sci. Encycl.* (ed. 2) 917/2 Dyed relief films or differentially hardened films are generally called matrices when used in an imbibition process. 1957 R. W. G. HUNT *Reproduction of Colour* v. 44 The matrix film is . . . then washed with hot water to leave a hardened gelatin relief image. 1970 C. B. NEBLETTE *Fund. Photogr.* xxii. 312 After drying, the films, now termed matrices, are dyed in the proper colours.

5. *Dentistry.* A plate of metal or composition to serve as a temporary wall for a cavity of a tooth during filling.

1883 G. CUNNINGHAM in *Dental Record* III. 458 No matter whether one or two or even all the walls of the cavity are gone, they may be restored by a matrix. *Ibid.* 529 Ordinary tinned iron, and also dental alloy, have been used for the purpose of matrices, but have been entirely discarded by me in favour of platinum.

6. *Math.* A rectangular arrangement of quantities or symbols.

1858 CAYLEY in *Coll. Math. Papers* (1889) II. 475 The term matrix might be used in a more general sense, but in the present memoir I consider only square and rectangular matrices. 1902 *Encycl. Brit.* XXV. 277/2 A matrix has in many parts of mathematics a signification apart from its evaluation as a determinant. *Ibid.* 278/1 The matrix consists of n rows and n columns.

b. *spec.* in *Logic.* An array of symbols representing truth-values, giving the result of all possible assignments of truth-values to components of a propositional form or proposition; = *truth-table*. Also, that part of a truth-table which is an array of the total truth-possibilities (see quot. 1965). Also, a set of basic truth-tables for a particular system of logic (see quot. 1973). Also *attrib.*, as *matrix method*, etc.

1914 C. I. LEWIS in *Jrnl. Philos., Psychol. & Sci. Methods* XI. 600 The matrix algebra for implications is useful as an instrument for investigating the interrelations of necessity, truth, possibility, falsity. 1932 — & LANGFORD *Symbolic Logic* vii. 201 That any principle, expressible in the symbols of the system, holds or does not hold can be determined by investigating its truth-status for all combinations of the truth-values of the elements. This is the matrix method. 1955 A. N. PRIOR *Formal Logic* 243 In the other matrices, the corner values are the usual ones for the corresponding two-valued operators. 1965 HUGHES & LONDEY *Elements of Formal Logic* iii. 21 The array of possible combinations of truth-values of the variables (always set out on the left) will be called the matrix. 1973 J. J. ZEMAN *Modal Logic* v. 89 What we refer to may be called the matrix method. . . A truth-value system, or matrix, may be thought of as a set of tables, one for each of the primitive operators of the system, which may be used in computing a 'truth table' for any wff of the system.

c. *Logic.* An expression that would become a statement if its variables were replaced by constants, i.e. by names of individuals or classes or statements, as appropriate; = either *propositional function* or *statement-form*, depending on which type it is; *esp.*, in predicate calculus, a quantifier-free part of a formula (see quots. 1954, 1971).

1908 B. RUSSELL in *Amer. Jrnl. Math.* XXX. 238 Then p/a , which we will call a matrix, may take the place of a function. 1910 WHITEHEAD & RUSSELL *Principia Math.* I. 262 Let us give the name of matrix to any function, of however many variables, which does not involve any apparent variables. 1932 LEWIS & LANGFORD *Symbolic Logic* ix. 267 Such functions as $f(x)$ and $p \vee q$. . . we may call matrices. 1954 I. M. COPPI *Symbolic Logic* ix. 298 In any wff in prenex normal form $(Qx_1)(Qx_2) \dots (Qx_n) G$ the group of quantifiers $(Qx_1)(Qx_2) \dots (Qx_n)$ is the prefix and the quantifier-free formula G is the matrix. 1971 G. HUNTER *Metalogic* 252 A formula A is in prenex normal form iff it is of the form $Qv_1 \dots Qv_n B$, where each Q is either \wedge or \vee , $n \geq 0$, B is a wff, and no quantifiers occur in B . The B . . . is called the matrix of A , and the part of A (if any) that precedes the matrix is called the prefix.

d. *Computers.* An interconnected array of diodes, cores, or other circuit elements that has a number of inputs and outputs and somewhat resembles a lattice or grid in its circuit design or physical construction.

1948 *Gloss. Computer Terms* (Mass. Inst. Technol. Servomechanisms Lab. Rep. R-138) 7 *Matrix switch*, a multi-position switch used in computers for decoding binary numbers. By mixing the output of flip-flops holding a binary number in an array of crystal rectifiers or resistors, it permits selection of one or a group of output lines. 1952 *RCA Rev.* June 185 The selected core will be magnetized in the desired direction while all other cores in the matrix will remain unaffected. The read-out is obtained by applying read-in current pulses. 1955 R. K. RICHARDS *Arithmetic Operations in Digital Computers* iii. 75 In other applications the matrix is used to 'gate' an external signal (such as a series of pulses) onto one of a multiplicity of signal lines. 1969 P. B. JORDAIN *Condensed Computer Encycl.* 315 Such a diode matrix will encode decimal into binary. 1970 O. DOPPING *Computers & Data Processing* x. 136 Cores are usually built together to form square or possibly rectangular matrices in which each matrix contains as many cores as there are words in the memory bank. Most matrices nowadays contain $(64 \times 64 =) 4,096$ cores.

e. *Television and Broadcasting.* A circuit designed to accept a number of inputs and produce outputs that are linear combinations of them in different proportions. *Freq. attrib.*

1953 *Proc. IRE* XLI. 842/1 We show the pickup system giving information in the form of three channel voltages. . . All three of these voltages are fed to the inputs of three separate matrix or mixing units. 1954 *Ibid.* XLII. 201 (*heading*) Matrix networks for color TV. *Ibid.* 201/2 In a 3-tube video matrix with R_1 and r_1 equal to 5000 ohms, the gain per tube will be one third of the gain of a one-tube amplifier. 1961 CARNT & TOWNSEND *Colour Television* vii. 185 The matrix circuits, in effect, solve the three equations $R' = Y' + 0.96 I' + 0.62 Q'$, $G' = Y' - 0.27 I' - 0.65 Q'$, $B' = Y' - 1.11 I' + 1.70 Q'$, and derive their name from the matrix notation used in algebra as a form of shorthand for writing and solving such equations. 1970 *Jrnl. Audio Engin. Soc.* XVIII. 627/1 (*caption*) One form of resistive matrix employed in four-channel stereo receiver or adapter to provide electrical separation of front and rear signals in left and rear stereo channels if transmission matrix of Fig. 4 is utilized at FM broadcast transmitter. 1971 D. J. SEAL *Mazda Bk. Pal Receiver Servicing* i. 7 Two colour difference signals (R-Y and B-Y) are fed from the decoder to the matrix, where they are combined with the luminance signal (Y) to form the three primary colour signals red, green and blue. 1973 *Sat. Rev. Arts* (U.S.) 1 Apr. 49/2 *Matrix system*, the quadrasonic disc system in which four signals are fed into a circuit (matrix) that mixes (eneodes) them into two signals that are inscribed on the walls of a record groove. . . If the disc is played on a properly equipped quad system, the signals are fed into a complementary matrix, which restores (decodes) them back to the original four, and the disc is heard quadratically.

7. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *matrix-maker*, *†-suffocation*; *matrix algebra*; *matrix tin*, *vase*; *matrix-encircled adj.*; *matrix mechanics* *Physics*, a form of quantum mechanics developed by W. Heisenberg in which the operators corresponding to physical coordinates (position, momenta, etc.) are represented by matrices with time-dependent elements; *matrix number*, a number assigned by a record company to a matrix in the manufacture of gramophone records; *matrix printer*, a printer in which each printed character is made up of dots printed by the tips of small wires selected out of a rectangular array; *matrix sentence* *Linguistics* (see quot. 1967¹).

1930 RUARK & UREY *Atoms, Molecules & Quanta* xvii. 577 (*heading*) The laws of *matrix algebra. 1969 D. C. HAGUE *Managerial Econ.* i. 24 With complex decision problems. . . calculus and matrix algebra may have to be used. 1890 'R. BOLDREWOOD' *Miner's Right* (1899) 177/2 Many a quaint fragment, or *matrix-encircled nugget. . . was transferred. . . on that auspicious day. 1656 EARL MONM. tr. *Boccalini's Advs. fr. Parnass.* 101 This Serjeant was son to a *Matrix-maker. 1926 P. A. M. DIRAC in *Proc. R. Soc. A.* CXII. 666 In Heisenberg's *matrix mechanics it is assumed that the elements of the matrices that represent the dynamical variables determine the frequencies and intensities of the components of the radiation emitted. 1966 *McGraw-Hill Encycl. Sci. & Technol.* VIII. 181/2 Matrix mechanics is disadvantageous for obtaining quantitative solutions to actual problems; because it is concisely expressed in a form independent of special coordinate systems, however, matrix mechanics is advantageous for proving general theorems. 1974 G. REECE tr. *Hund's Hist. Quantum Theory* xiii. 171 First Heisenberg showed in the language of matrix mechanics that two identical coupled systems always behaved like the two oscillators. 1965 G. MELLY *Owning-Up* xi. 129 He was a record collector who knew the *matrix number. . . of every record in his immaculately filed collection. 1968 LEADBITTER & SLAVEN *Blues Records* 1943-66 7 All matrix numbers where known are given for completeness sake, even though they may only be the issue number with A or B suffixes or numbers allocated by pressing plants. 1958 GOTLIEB & HUME *High-Speed Data Processing* iii. 59 IBM has *matrix printers for use with the 702 and 705 data processors. 1964 T. W. McRAE *Impact of Computers on Accounting* i. 17 The 'matrix' printer and the 'chain' printer can reach speeds of up to 1200 lines a minute. 1964 *Matrix sentence [see CONSTITUTE B. 5]. 1967 D. STEIBLE *Conc. Handbk. Ling.* 77 *Matrix sentence*, in transformational grammar, a basic sentence, known in traditional grammar as an independent clause, into which other structures may be embedded. 1967 *Word* XXIII. 338 The ultimate fate of an included-sentence construction, of course, is to become so thoroughly embedded in the matrix sentence as to be no longer distinguishable. 1968 *Canad. Jrnl. Ling.* XIII. 83 Infinitive phrases have a wide range of

function within the matrix sentence. 1972 HARTMANN & STORK *Dict. Lang. & Ling.* 138 Matrix sentences often coincide with what is known in traditional grammar as main clauses. 1598 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. i. 111. *Furies* 566 Such are the fruitfull *Matrix-suffocation, The Falling-sickness, and pale Swounding-passion. 1873 C. ROBINSON *N.S. Wales* 57 Irrespective of vein or *matrix tin. 1857 BIRCH *Anc. Pottery* (1858) II. 353 This *matrix vase was made of a very fine bright red clay.

b. Applied to precious stones (see quot. 1909).

1909 *Cent. Dict. Suppl.*, *Matrix-gem*, an opal, turquoise, ruby, or other gem intimately mixed with the matrix material and cut with it. 1921 *Brit. Mus. Return* 157 in *Parl. Papers* XXVII. 651 A suite of specimens of sapphire. . . comprising two matrix specimens.

matrix ('metriks), *v.* [f. prec. sb. (Orig. formed as the vbl. sb.)] *trans.* To combine (signals) in different proportions so as to obtain one or more linear combinations of them.

1969 CARNT & TOWNSEND *Colour Television* II. iii. 106 Matrixing R-Y and B-Y produces G-Y. 1971 D. J. SEAL *Mazda Bk. Pal Receiver Servicing* i. 7 The decoder accepts the PAL chrominance signal. . . demodulates it and produces two colour difference signals to be matrixed and amplified by the colour difference amplifiers. 1972 H. F. OLSON *Mod. Sound Reproduction* ix. 188 The four inputs LF, LR, RF, and RR, representing the left front, left rear, right front, and right rear respectively, are matrixed and encoded to the left, L, and right, R, channels of the conventional two-channel stereophonic recording system. Each of the two channels R and L contains a mixture of the four channels in such a manner that the four channels can be reconstituted in reproduction by means of the decoder and matrix. 1972 *Gramophone* Jan. 14/12/1 The extra channels of information intended for feeding to the back loudspeakers are simply mixed (or matrixed) with the front channel signals prior to the cutting of the disc.

So 'matrixed ppl. a.', 'matrixing vbl. sb.

1951 *Proc. IRE* XXXIX. 1158/2 All that is required is the addition (or subtraction. . .) of fractions of the camera currents to derive the currents required to control the receiver. [Note] This operation has been called 'matrixing' in some discussions. The analogy to the matrix operation, which is used in vector algebra to change from one system of co-ordinates to a second, is obvious. 1955 J. W. WENTWORTH *Color Television Engin.* iv. 125 Matrixing can be used to improve color fidelity only when camera signals are produced by linear devices; if the camera signals are nonlinear functions of red, green, and blue, the linear equations of the matrix process cannot be worked out properly unless the matrix circuit is preceded by linearity correctors. 1971 D. J. SEAL *Mazda Bk. Pal Receiver Servicing* v. 89 Since the luminance signal (—Y) is applied to all three cathodes, the tube performs the final matrixing, and the three gun currents are proportional to the original red, green and blue separation signals from the colour cameras. 1972 H. F. OLSON *Mod. Sound Reproduction* ix. 189 The performance, as exemplified by. . . spatial effects, of a two-channel-to-four-channel coded and matrixed system is inferior to that of four discrete channels. 1972 *Observer* (Colour Suppl.) 22 Oct. 54/4 Not all the matrix systems are compatible with each other, though a machine like the Pioneer QX-8000 is capable of dealing with all forms of matrixed four-channel.

matroclinous (mætrəʊ'klaɪnəs), *a. Biol.* [f. L. *mātr-*, *māter* mother + Gr. *κλίν-ειν* to lean + -ous.] Resembling the female rather than the male parent; involving or possessing a tendency to inherit a character or characters from the female parent only. So 'matrocliny, matroclinous inheritance.

1913 *Jrnl. Exper. Zool.* XV. 587 Morgan has explained the case of criss-cross inheritance on the ground that the X-chromosome is the carrier of all sex linked factors. The sons are matroclinous because they receive their unpaired chromosome directly from the mother, and must show all the sex linked characters which she showed. 1917 *Genetics* II. 247 But even if one hybrid should be judged to indicate patrocliny in one cross, the same hybrid appears in the reciprocal cross where it would be a case of matrocliny for the same hybrid. 1925 C. C. HURST *Exper. in Genetics* xxxviii. 535 Gametic chromosomes, male and female, are either equal with 7-14-21 or 28 each, or unequal and matroclinous with a maternal bias in the ratio of 1:5-2-3-4 or 5:1. 1939 *Nature* 14 Jan. 81/2 To account for the purely matroclinous inheritance, the following explanation is suggested. The eggs of *M. formosa* are fertilized by the other two species, but the paternal chromosomes remain inactive. 1961 A. MÜNTZING *Genetic Res.* xxvi. 257/1 F. von Wettstein. . . observed that this matrocliny was clearly noticeable also in [the] F₂. 1968 R. C. KING *Dict. Genetics* 149 In *Drosophila* the daughters produced by attached-X females are matroclinous in terms of their sex-linked genes.

matron ('meɪtrən). Forms: 4-7 *matrone*, 5 *matroun*, 6- *matron*. [a. F. *matrone* (= Sp., Pg., It. *matrona*), ad. L. *mātrōna*, f. *mātr-em*, *māter* mother.]

1. a. A married woman, usually with the accessory idea of (moral or social) rank or dignity.

Roman matron: sometimes referred to as a proverbial type of feminine dignity of character or bearing. *British matron*: in 19th-c. use, jocularly taken as the representative of certain social prejudices and rigorous notions of conventional propriety supposed to be characteristic of married women of the English upper middle-class.

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xxxix. (*Cosme & Damiyne*) 35 In pat cyte wes a matrone, bat of gret gudnes had renon. c 1430 *Lyde. Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 70 O noble matrouns, whiche have al suffiaunce Of wommanhede, yowre wittes doth up dresse. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 330/1 Matrone, eld woman, *matrona*. a 1548 *HALL Chron., Hen. VII* 20 b, She was layed naked in the bride bed, in the presence of diuerse noble matrones and Prynces. 1607 *SHAKS. Cor.* II. i. 279 Matrons flong Gloues, Ladies and Maids their Scarffes, and

Handkerchers, Vpon him as he pass'd. 1667 MILTON *P.L.* XI. 136 Leucothea. . . when Adam and first Matron Eve Had end now their Orisons. 1695 DRYDEN *Parallel Poetry & Painting* Ess. (ed. Ker) II. 129 Neither is there any expression in that story, which a Roman matron might not read without a blush. 1766 GOLDSM. *Vic. W.* xxxii, The question was, whether my eldest daughter, as being a matron, should not sit above the two young brides. 1802 WOROSW. *Sailor's Mother*, And like a Roman matron's was her mien and gait. 1817 SHELLEY *Rev. Islam* IV. xxi. 7 Virgins bright, And matrons with their babes. 1835 THIRLWALL *Greece* I. 327 A dignity of character, which makes them worthy rivals of the Roman matrons. 1867 TROLLOPE *Chron. Barse* (1869) I. xxiv. 255 She was fat, heavy, and good-looking; . . . a youthful British matron every inch of her.

¶ **b.** in personifications.

1581 STONEY *Apol. Poetrie* (Arb.) 68 So is that honny-flowing Matron Eloquence. . . disguised, in a Curtizan-like painted affectation. 1592 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* III. ii. 11 Come ciuill night, Thou sober suted Matron all in blacke.

c. Eccl. As the distinctive title of a married female saint. (Cf. *virgin*.)

1519 *Aberd. Reg.* (1844) I. 96 In honor of God and the glorious matron Sanct Anne. 1862 BP. WOROSWORTH *Hymn, 'Hark, the sound of holy voices'* ii, Sainly Maiden, godly Matron, Widows who have watch'd to prayer.

d. A female dog or horse used for breeding.

1931 A. C. SMITH *About our Dogs* vi. 67 When the matrons have been purchased. . . the question of finding mates for them is uppermost. 1948 C. L. B. HUBBARD *Dogs in Brit.* xxi. 365 Brood matrons were sent to Welsh Hound studs. 1966 *Telegraph* (Brisbane) 22 Jan. 5/1 King's Daughter could have been an above average stud matron. 1971 *Country Life* 11 Nov. 1267/1 The breeding of hounds ought not to be merely a question of appearance and dash. . . They should also be the offspring of stallions and matrons of time-honoured residence in the kennels.

2. spec. A married woman considered as having expert knowledge in matters of childbirth, pregnancy, etc.; now only in *jury of matrons* (see *JURY* 2 f.). †Also, applied in *plural* to married women who render assistance, or friendly offices in or after childbirth.

[So *F. matrone*; cf. also mod.L. *matrona* 'midwife' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*)]

1491 CAXTON *Vitas Patr.* (1495) 198 The matrones or myddwyfes that were com to her for to receyve the child. 1631 MILTON *Epit. March. Winchester* 23 Once had the early Matrons run To greet her of a lovely son. 1650 WELDON *Crt. Jas.* I 79 A Jury of grave Matrons. . . after their inspection gave verdict, she was (*intacta virgo*).

3. A woman (not, according to present usage, necessarily a married woman) who has official charge of the domestic arrangements of a public institution such as a hospital, school, prison, etc.

1557 *Order of Hospitalls* Eijb, The Matron, in governinge the women and keping the provision of Bedds, Sheets, Shirts and other committed to her charge. 1706 PHILLIPS, *Matron*. . . Also one of the grave Women that have the Oversight of Children in an Hospital. 1780 JOHNSON *Let. to Dr. Vyse* 30 Dec., The matron of the Chartreux is about to resign her place. 1791 BENTHAM *Panopt.* I. Postscr. 43 There must be a Chaplain, a Surgeon, and a Matron. 1801 *Med. Jnrl.* V. 291 The servants of the House shall consist of a Matron, who shall superintend the domestic concerns; three ordinary nurses [etc.]. 1872 *Rep. Directors Convict Prisons* 444 Superannuated. 1 engineer, 1 matron. 1896 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* I. 424 This power [of moving probationers] should be vested in the matron, herself a trained nurse.

4. a. attrib. quasi-adj. (pertaining to or characteristic of a matron) as *matron air, brow, cap, cheek, face, form, grace, heart, lip, step, weed, years*; (consisting of matrons) as *matron-train*.

1836 CAROLINE B. SOUTHEY *Poet. Wks.* (1867) 13 She, with *matron airs, Who gravely lectures her rebellious doll. 1725 POPE *Odys.* I. 534 When the star of eve with golden light Adorn'd the *matron brow of sable night. c 1820 S. ROGERS *Italy* (1839) 29 Young as she was, she wore the *matron-cap. 1810 JANE PORTER *Scot. Chiefs* 338 Wallace pressed her *matron cheek to his. 1775 S. J. PRATT *Liberal Opin.* xxxviii. (1783) I. 223 The dear furrows of her *matron face. 1718 ROWE tr. *Lucan* I. 353 Her awful head Rome's rev'rend image rear'd, Trembling and sad the *Matron form appear'd. 1813 SHELLEY *Q. Mab* viii. 120 Autumn proudly bears her *matron grace. 1779 *Rocks of Meillerie* 51 Ye piteous sighs, that burst my *matron heart. 1667 MILTON *P.L.* IV. 501 He. . . press'd her *Matron lip With kisses pure. 1784 COWPER *Task* IV. 246 With *matron step slow moving. 1726 POPE *Odys.* XXII. 521 The *matron-train with all the virgin band Assemble here. 1811 W. R. SPENCER *Poems* 15 To gem the *matron weeds of night. 1810 S. GREEN *Reformist* II. 7 The wanton wife, whose *matron years and situation should teach her gravity.

b. matron of honour, a chief bridesmaid who is married.

1903 *N. Y. Tribune* 20 Sept., Her only attendant, as matron of honor, wore pale blue crpe de chine. 1948 *Daily Oklahoman* (Okla. City) 9 June 13/3 The bride and I wonder whether I would be called matron of honor or maid of honor. 1961 A. BARNES *Mod. Wedding Etiquette* vii. 61 There is never more than one matron of honour and she wears, not the usual youthful style bridesmaids' dresses, but an afternoon gown with hat and gloves. Her duties are exactly the same as those of the chief bridesmaid. 1963 *Listener* 14 Mar. 473/3 The groom's brother. . . has to listen to the indignant and delightfully comic complaints of the matron-of-honour. 1969 EDWARDS & BEYFUS *Lady Behave* 268 If the bridesmaid is married she is known as a Matron of Honour.

matron, obs. form of MARTEN.

matronage ('meɪtrənɪdʒ). [f. prec. + -AGE.]

1. A body of matrons; matrons collectively.

1771 MRS. GRIFFITH *Hist. Lady Barton* II. 56 Some sort of foundation, under the government of a respectable matronage. . . would certainly be an institution most devoutly to be wished for. 1796 BURKE *Regic. Peace* i. Wks. VIII. 192 His exemplary Queen, at the head of the matronage of this land. 1825 SCOTT *Betrothed* xi, The Lady of Hugh de Lacy will be one of the foremost among the matronage of England. 1860 HOOK *Lives Abps.* (1868) I. iii. 477 The matronage of England rose up in chaste indignation.

2. Guardianship by a matron.

1771 MRS. GRIFFITH *Hist. Lady Barton* II. 270, I was under the matronage of my aunt Marriot. 1774 *Westm. Mag.* II. 257 He should be able finally to place her under the safe matronage of his dear wife. 1798 CHARLOTTE SMITH *Yng. Philos.* III. 175 If you had thought proper to have transmitted your daughter to the protective matronage of your truly estimable mother. 1878 *Tinsley's Mag.* XXIII. 94 A species of. . . picnic, under the matronage of the volatile Rosamund. 1878 J. GRANT *Ld. Hermitage* 249 She. . . had only done so. . . under the matronage of the housekeeper.

3. The state or condition of being a matron.

1870 LOWELL *Study Wind.* (1886) 165 Underscorings in young ladies' letters [are] a wonder. . . to themselves under the colder north-light of matronage. 1884 MRS. F. MILLER *Ht. Martineau* 52 Matronage is a profession in itself.

matronal ('meɪtrənəl), *a.* [a. *F. matronal* (Cotgr.) ad. *L. mātṛōnālis*, f. *mātṛōna*: see *MATRON* and *-AL*.]

1. Of, pertaining to, or appropriate to a matron.

1609 DOULAND *Ornith. Microl.* 36 Others do loue the decent, and as it were, matronal carriage of the eight [tone]. 1619 SIR A. GORGES tr. *Bacon's De Sap. Vet.* 19 Besydes (for her matronal chastity) shee was held venerable by Antiquity. 1622 BACON *Hen. VII* 218 He had heard of the Beautie. . . of the young Queene of Naples, . . . being then of Matronal yeares of seuen and twentie. 1777 JOHNSON *Let. to Mrs. Thrale* 19 May, When you are, with matronal authority, talking down juvenile hopes. 1822 T. TAYLOR *Apuleius* 59, I have always despised matronal embraces. 1876 BANCROFT *Hist. U.S.* V. lxvi. 285 Susanna Smith Elliott. . . stepped forth. . . in matronal beauty.

2. Having the characteristics of a matron.

1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) VI. 18 The dialogues between the old matronal lady and the young lady. 1847 SMEATON *Builder's Man.* 203 Draped matronal figures. 1849 CLOUGH *Amours de Voy.* I. 160 Eager for battle here Stood Vulcan, here matronal Iuno.

Hence **'matronally, adv. rare'**-⁰.

1727 in BAILEY vol. II.

|| **Matronalia** ('mætrəneɪliə). [*L. Mātṛōnālia*, neut. pl. of *mātṛōnālis*: see prec.] A festival in honour of Mars celebrated by the Roman matrons.

1706 in PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey). 1869 LECKY *Europ. Mor.* (1877) I. ii. 301 The Saturnalia and Matronalia. . . were the most popular holidays in Rome.

matronhood ('meɪtrənɦud). [f. *MATRON* + *-HOOD*.] The state or condition of being a matron.

1836 MRS. GORE *Mrs. Armytage* I. 142 Had not matronhood and maternity chanced to recall her to the softer duties of her sex. 1868 M. COLLINS *Sweet Anne Page* III. 271 A very dainty presentment of matronhood.

matronism ('meɪtrənɪz(ə)m). *rare*. [f. *MATRON* + *-ISM*.] **a.** The qualities appropriate to a matron. **b.** Guardianship by a matron.

1606 BIRNIE *Kirk-Buriall* Ded., Your Mother, the mirror of all godly graue matronisme. 1815 ZELUCA I. 95, I know that in this age female matronism is as serviceable as paternal vigilance can be to daughters.

matronize ('meɪtrənaɪz), *v.* [f. *MATRON* + *-IZE*.]

1. trans. To render matronly.

1741 S. RICHARDSON *Familjar Lett.* 187 Childbed matronizes the giddiest Spirits. 1754 — *Grandison* (1781) VII. xxxix. 190 She will be matronized now. The Mother must make her a Wife. 1797 MRS. A. M. BENNETT *Beggar Girl* (1813) II. 137 Every step taken by him, to lessen the expences of his family, and matronize his wife. 1843 CAROLINE B. SOUTHEY *Poet. Wks.* (1867) 197 Life's grave duties matronize the bride.

2. intr. To become or be made a matron.

1804 H. MARTIN *Helen of Glenross* I. 212, I respect matrimony, and should be sorry not to see you some day matronized. 1872 M. COLLINS *Pr. Clarice* II. xix. 216, I love Isis in its maidenhood, before it matronises into Thames.

3. a. trans. To act as a matron to; to chaperon.

1807-8 W. IRVING *Salmag.* (1824) 7 When young ladies used to go a sleigh-riding at night. . . without being matronized. 1818 MISS FERRIER *Marriage* I. 295 Lady MacLaughlan. . . will matronize you to the play. *Ibid.*, You are rather young to matronize yourself yet. 1881 MISS BRADDON *Asph.* II. 206, I wish we could have old Spicer in to matronise the party. 1888 *Scribner's Mag.* Oct. 455/2 Some married cousin had been found to matronize them.

b. U.S. To preside as a matron over, to act as hostess to (a party, etc.).

1892 *Boston* (Mass.) *Jnrl.* 17 Nov. 8/3 Members of the committee will matronize the rooms daily. 1897 HOWELLS *Landl. Lion's Head* 204 The lady who was matronizing the tea recognized him.

¶ **4.** Used humorously for *patronize* when said of a feminine subject.

1830 *Blackw. Mag.* XXVIII. 893 Madam, you do not matronise—and, sir, you do not patronise—waltzing! 1833 *Ibid.* XXXIII. 146 The poetry matronized by fashion is sufficiently so-so-ish.

Hence **'matronized ppl. a., 'matronizing vbl. sb. and ppl. a.**

a 1825 FUSELI *Aphor., Life & Writ.* (1831) III. 128 The Madonnas of Raffaele. . . are uniformly transcripts. . . of some favourite face matronized. 1867 MRS. WHITNEY *L. Goldthwaite* iv, They were to. . . participate. . . under her matronizing, in city gaveties. 1883 *Century Mag.* XXVI. 283 The matronizing of a houseful of hungry school-boys. 1897 HOWELLS *Landl. Lion's Head* 213 They stood before the matronizing hostess.

matron-like ('meɪtrənlaɪk), *a.* [f. *MATRON* + *-LIKE*.] Resembling or befitting a matron; matronly. Also *fig.*

1575-85 ABP. SANOVS *Serm.* xvi. 281 The husband shold labour to reforme his wife; to. . . frame her to discretion, sobrietie, al matron-like vertues, & all godlinesse. 1577 NORTHBROOKE *Dicing* (1843) 150 Their daunces were. . . matronelyke, mouing scarce little or nothing in their gestures at all. 1642 HOWELL *For. Trav.* (Arb.) 17 Whereas Religion should go array'd in a grave Matron like habit, they have clad her rather like a wanton Courtisane in light dresses. 1645 EVELYN *Diary* June, The heads of two matron-like servants or old women. 1710 ADDISON *Tatler* No. 120 ¶ 5 The Front of it was raised on Corinthian Pillars, with all the meretricious Ornaments that accompany that Order; whereas that of the other was composed of the chaste and matron-like Ionic.

matronly ('meɪtrənli), *a.* [f. *MATRON* + *-LY*.] Like a matron; characteristic of or suitable to a matron.

1656 *Artif. Handsom.* 72 Painting, polishing, and pruning (beyond a matronly comeliness or gravity). a 1660 HAMMOND *Serm.* Wks. 1684 IV. 564 Noted by all the neighbourhood for an absolute Wife; a grave, solemn, matronly Christian. 1754 RICHARDSON *Grandison* (1811) II. v. 86 In every matronly lady I have met with a mother; in many young ladies, . . . sisters. 1824 MISS MITFORD *Village Ser.* I. 26 She was making a handsome matronly cap. 1882 MISS BRADDON *Mt. Royal* II. x. 212 The figure was a shade more matronly.

Comb. 1818 LAOY MORGAN *Autobiog.* (1859) 131 *note*, This mild and matronly-looking lady.

Hence **'matronliness, matronly quality.**

1852 JAMES PEQUINILLO III. 236 A certain composedness of manner and matronliness of dress. 1881 MISS G. M. CRAIK *Sydney* II. ix. 247 You have a pretty kind of matronliness about you.

matronly ('meɪtrənli), *adv.* [f. *MATRON* + *-LY*.] In the manner of a matron.

1590 SPENSER *F.Q.* I. x. 8 She. . . toward them full matronly did pace. 1824 GALT *Rothelan* I. I. xii. 109 Being . . . matronly engaged. . . in soothing her little orphan to sleep.

matronship ('meɪtrənʃɪp). [f. *MATRON* + *-SHIP*.]

1. The personality of a matron. In *your, her matronship*, jocularly used as a title.

1591 LYLLY *Endym.* II. ii, I crye your Matronship mercy. 1620 SHELTON *Quix.* III. xxxvii. 264 But for her Matronship, I like it, that ye stir not a Foot. 1718 D'URFEY *Grecian Heroine* III. ii, Is your Matronship grown mad o th' sudden. 1868 HOLME LEE *B. Godfrey* xv. 81 Which time only can answer to your judicious matronship's satisfaction.

2. = *MATRONHOOD*.

1831 *Fraser's Mag.* IV. 11 The above galaxy. . . of staid matronship, frisking maidenhood, and sweet romance.

3. The office of 'matron' in a public institution, as a hospital, workhouse, or the like. c 1843 DICKENS *Let.* (1880) III. 43, I can't state in figures. . . the number of candidates for the Sanatorium matronship. 1888 *Scott. Leader* 5 Oct. 5 Dundee Infirmary Matronship.

matronymic (mætrəʊnɪmɪk). [Hybrid f. *L. mātṛ-*, *māter* mother, after *PATRONYMIC*. Cf. *It. matronimico*.] **A. adj.** = *METRONYMIC a.*

1874 I. TAYLOR *Etrusc. Res.* 224 The Etruscan matronymic suffix is occasionally *-nal* instead of *-al*.

B. sb. = *METRONYMIC sb.*

1794 MRS. PLOTT *Synon.* II. 45 Men. . . were. . . named. . . sometimes by matronymics, as Anson, Nelson, &c. 1817 COLEBROOKE *Algebra* 30 *note*, Arjuna, surnamed Pār'ha: his matronymic from Prit'hā. 1888 G. OE BERNEVAL in *N. & Q.* 7 Jan. 14/1 The Spanish custom of appending the matronymic.

b. A matronymic suffix.

1874 I. TAYLOR *Etrusc. Res.* 223 *Aul*, a form which may exactly represent the sound of the Etruscan matronymic *-al*. So † *matro'nymical a.* (in quot. app. misused in the sense of 'vernacular').

c 1640 J. SMYTH *Hundred of Berkeley* (1885) 35 [There is] a little mead called Riam, whither on Sunday next after Whitsunday resorted the youths of both sexes. . . a day known in all the quarters thereof by the matronimical name of Riam-mead Sunday.

matross (mæ'trɒs). *Mil. Obs. exc. Hist.* Also 7 *matroze, montross, 8-9 mattross.* [a. Du. *matroos* sailor (whence *G. matrose, Da., Sw. matros*), app. a corruption of *F. matelot* sailor.] A soldier next in rank below the gunner in a train of artillery, who acted as a kind of assistant or mate.

In the U.S. the term was synonymous with private of artillery.

1639 in *Grose Milit. Antiq.* (1786) I. 373 Captain of the pioneers, Quarter master, Four conductors of the matrosses, Forty matrosses. 1646 in *Rushw. Hist. Coll.* IV. I. 252 To execute Martial Law. . . upon all Gunners Matrosses and Soldiers there in pay. 1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India & P.* 38 There being in pay. . . of English and Portuguese, 700. reckoning the Montrosses and Gunners. 1745 *Gentl. Mag.* 249 Artillery: Wounded—1 conductor, 2 sergeants. 13

matrosses. 1787 *Kent. Trav. Companion* 24 A laboratory, where the matrosses are employed in the composition of fireworks and cartridges. 1793 *Stat. Massachusetts* 22 June [in force until 1810], Each company of Artillery shall consist of one Captain, two Lieutenants, six Gunners, six Bombardiers, and thirty two privates or Matrosses. 1800 DUNDAS in *Owen Wellesley's Desp.* (1877) 564 Each company to have an additional Lieut.-Fireworker, and ten additional matrosses. 1815 *Chron. App. in Ann. Reg.* 212 Total of killed and wounded. 11 matrosses. 1876-7 J. GRANT *Hist. India* I. vii. 40/1 The battery was guarded. by only fifty sepoy and a few European matrosses.

matroun, matroze, matryce, matrys, obs. ff. MATRON, MATROSS, MATRICE, MATTRESS.

matso, var. MATZAH.

|| **matso** ('mætsu:). [Japanese.] A local name for several pine trees, especially the two native to Japan, *Pinus densiflora*, the Japanese red pine, and *P. thunbergii*, the black pine, both valuable ornamental and timber trees.

1727 J. G. SCHEUCHZER tr. *Kämpfer's Hist. Japan* I. 1. 118 The common Fir, which they call *Matzuoki*, will come to the age of a thousand. [1863 A. MURRAY *Pines & Firs Japan* 23 *Pinus Massoniana*. *Wo matsu*. Japon., i.e. *Pinus mas*, sive *Kuro matsu*, i.e. *Pinus nigra*.] 1884 tr. J. J. Rein's *Japan* I. vii. 151 The Aka-matsu or red pine. . . and the Kuro-matsu or black pine. . . are the commonest conifers in the country. 1916 E. H. WILSON *Conifers & Taxads Japan* 25 The Japanese Red Pine, or Aka-matsu, is very widely distributed in Kyushu. *Ibid.* 27 This Black Pine, or Kuro-matsu, is found in Japan. *Ibid.* 28 Another name for this pine [sc. Black Pine] in Japan is O-Matsu (Male Pine). 1923 DALLIMORE & JACKSON *Handbk. Coniferæ* 466 *Pinus Thunbergii*, . . . Black Pine, . . . Kuro-matsu. 1938 D. T. SUZUKI *Zen Buddhism & its Influence on Jap. Culture* II. iii. 247 The Japanese species of the pine known as *matsu* generally spreads its branches irregularly and the trunk is gnarled. 1965 J. OHWI *Flora Japan* 115/2 *Pinus thunbergii*. . . Kuro-matsu, O-matsu. 1971 S. ELIOVSON *Gardening Jap.* Way 86 *Pine (Matsu)*. This is the symbol of longevity, being hardy and evergreen during cold winters.

|| **matsuri** (mæt'suri). [Jap.] A solemn celebration or festival held periodically at every Shintō shrine in Japan in order to deepen the consciousness of the gods in the daily lives of the worshippers.

1727 J. G. SCHEUCHZER tr. *Kämpfer's Hist. Japan* I. 111. 223 It is a custom which obtains in all cities and villages, to have two such Matsuri's celebrated every year with great pomp and solemnity in honour of that God, to whose more particular care and protection they have devoted themselves. 1841 *Manners & Customs of Japanese* iii. 65 Many and . . . various peculiarities belong to the Matsuri festival. 1883 E. G. HOLTHAM *Eight Yrs. Japan* viii. 194 The Kiyōto matsuri, specially connected with the 'Gion' quarter of the city, inhabited by singing and dancing girls and such like, . . . was well worth seeing. 1928 F. A. LOMBARD *Outl. Hist. Jap. Drama* iii. 62 *Matsuri*. . . have from ancient times in Japan been occasions of great popular rejoicing. 1964 *Asia Mag.* 20 Sept. 9 (caption) The winding festival or *matsuri*.

mat (mæt), *a.* Also 7, 9- *matte*, 9 *mat*. [a. F. *mat*: see MATE *a.*] Of colours, surfaces: Without lustre, dull, 'dead'.

a 1648 *Digby Closet Open.* (1677) 215 Smooth like silver between polished and *matte*. 1864 *Reader* 26 Nov. 675/1 The traces are made with diamond points on mat-black paper. 1876 *Encycl. Brit.* V. 170/1 Water gilding. . . is finished either 'matt' or burnished. . . Matt-work is protected with one or two coats of finish-size. 1887 *Sci. Amer.* 7 May 297/2 Most kinds of varnish that will dry 'bright' under ordinary circumstances will become 'matt' if subjected to a chill. 1890 *Anthony's Photogr. Bull.* III. 14, I like a landscape photograph, if not too small, better on plain paper—as we call a mat surface print, than on a glazed surface. 1892 *Photogr. Ann.* II. 76 The metal separates in a matt grey form. 1896 *Godey's Mag.* Apr. 448/2 Others are of mat Roman gold. 1897 [see GLOSSY *a.* a]. 1909 *Chamber's Jnl.* Oct. 684/1 Taken altogether, it cannot compare with the 'matte' appearance of the flatted enamel which is so extensively used in French decoration. 1925 *Morris Owner's Manual* 79 The operation is finished when the valve face has a clean, even, matt-surfaced ring around it. 1933 *Archit. Rev.* LXXXIII. 265 To treat plastic materials without humpb so as to bring out their . . . pleasant matt texture. 1944 L. MACNEICE *Springboard* 32 The matt-grey iron ship, which ought to have been the Future. 1953, 1958 [see EGG-SHELL *c.*] 1967 E. CHAMBERS *Photolitho-Offset* iii. 27 Some smooth, semi-matt prints give fair results, but, in general, sepia tone prints, matt-surface prints and hand-coloured prints should be avoided. 1969 *Sears Catal.* Spring/Summer 6 Uniquely styled in matte-finished vinyl. 1973 *Sci. Amer.* Oct. 128/1 For those who wish a definite opaque matte appearance, talc is cut to a third, and rice starch or particularly fine precipitated chalk is added to improve absorption.

mat, variant of MAT, MATE *a.*

mattachene, etc., obs. forms of MATACHIN.

mattadore, obs. form of MATADOR.

† **mattagess**. *Obs.* Also 6 *matagasse*, 7 *matagesse*. [a. southern Fr. *matagasse*, a. Pr. **matagassa* lit. 'maggie-killer', f. *mata-r* to kill + *agassa* magpie (see HAGGESS).] A butcher-bird, *Lanius excubitor*.

1575 TURBERV. *Faulconrie* 72 Though the Matagasse be a hawk of none accompte or price neyther with us in any use. 1678 RAY *Willughby's Ornith.* 85 The Matagasse or great Butcherbird. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* s.v., The word

Mattagess is borrowed from the Savoyards, and signifies the murdering pye.

|| **matamore** (mætə'mɔə(r)). Also 7 *matamorre*, 9 *matamoro*. [a. F. *matamore*, a. Arab. *maṭmūrāh*, f. *ṭamara* to store up.] A subterranean habitation, storehouse, or granary.

1695 MOTTEUX *St. Olon's Morocco* 73 Lodging only in Matamorres or Subterraneous places. 1849 *Southey's Comm.-pl. Bk.* Ser. II. 473 They leave stones heaped over the Matamores as marks. 1873 TRISTRAM *Moab* vii. 123 Several very large domed cisterns or matamoros, which have been carefully cemented.

† **matte**¹. *Obs.* In the trivial oath by the *matte*, ? alteration of by the *mass*. (Cf. MACK *sb.*²)

a 1553 UDALL *Royster D.* IV. vii. (Arb.) 75 By the *matte* but I will. *Ibid.* viii. (Arb.) 77 Come away, by the *matte* she is mankin.

matte² (mæt). *Metallurgy*. [a. F. *matte*.] An impure and unfinished metallic product of the smelting of various ores, esp. those of copper.

1839 URE *Dict. Arts* 802 *Matte* is a crude black copper reduced . . . from sulphur and other heterogeneous substances. 1884 C. G. W. LOCK *Workshop Receipts* Ser. III. 59/2 This *matte* is termed 'white metal'. 1899 *Daily News* 13 June 4/4 They ask that Canada shall not impose a duty on nickel ore or nickel *matte*.

attrib. 1877 RAYMOND *Statist. Mines & Mining* 288 The employment of the method for the purpose of matte-smelting . . . is objectionable on the ground that [etc.]. *Ibid.* 391 They are melted in the *matte*-furnace with rich gold ores.

matte³ (mæt). *Cinemat.* Also *mat*. [Fr.] A mask (MASK *sb.*³ 4 e) used to obscure or shade (part of) the image shown. Also *attrib.*

1938 *Motion Pict. Sound Engin. (Acad. Motion Pict. Arts & Sci.)* 39 A more recent procedure is to use a W-type mat which reduces the track width from the center as well as from both . . . edges. 1948 MENCKEN *Amer. Lang.* Suppl. II. 699 *Matte shot*, a film made with a section blocked out, to be filled later on another set. 1949 W. H. OFFENHAUSER *16-Mm. Sound Motion Pict.* xii. 382 A traveling *matte*. . . is merely a film interposed at the gate between the light source and the image-bearing film that alters the light intensity in the manner of a neutral density film. *Ibid.* 549/2 *Matte* rolls are a pair of film rolls used as light modulators. 1959 W. S. SHARPS *Dict. Cinematogr.* 110/2 *Matte box*, a box fitted to the front of a camera to hold *matte*s. The *matte* box frequently combines the functions of a lens hood and filter holder as well. 1960 O. SKILBECK *ABC of Film & TV* 84 *Matte*, a specially photographed Mask which . . . leaves blanks which can be correspondingly filled with something else at a second printing; e.g. adding a false Background as though seen through a window. 1972 L. D. GIANNETTI *Understanding Movies* 73 *Matte*s are used to block out certain areas of the real scene where the animated drawings will appear in the finished print.

matte, variant of MATE *a.* *Obs.*, obs. f. MATÉ, var. MATT *a.*

matte, var. MATT *a.*

matted ('mætd), *ppl. a.*¹ [f. MAT *v.*² + -ED¹.] Dulled, deprived of lustre or gloss. (See senses of the vb.)

1823 RUTTER *Fontheill* 15 Lights glazed with matted glass in lozenge lattice. 1865 *Price List of Joinery* 8 Front Doors . . . glazed with matted glass. 1884 F. J. BRITTEN *Watch & Clockm.* 173 The granular surface formed on watch plates and wheels prior to gilding is spoken of indifferently as matted or frosted. 1899 *Westm. Gaz.* 27 June 1/3 A fine silver-gilt Jacobean goblet . . . with foliage and cone ornament on matted ground.

matted ('mætd), *ppl. a.*² [f. MAT *v.*¹ + -ED¹.] 1. Laid or spread with matting or mats.

1607 MIDDLETON *Fam. Love* IV. i. 116 Like a horsekeeper in a lady's matted chamber at midnight. 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 429 ¶ 12 He has chosen an Apartment with a matted Anti-chamber. 1852 DICKENS *Bleak Ho.* i, The various solicitors . . . ranged in a line, in a long matted well. 1883 STEVENSON *Treas. Isl.* vi, The servant led us down a matted passage.

b. Formed of mats as a covering.

1720 DE FOE *Capt. Singleton* viii. (1840) 141 We pitched our matted tents. 1841 J. L. STEPHENS *Centr. Amer.* II. iii. 47 The little matted tents of the market-women.

c. Made of plaited rushes. Of chairs, etc.: Rush-bottomed.

1692 DRYDEN *Cleomenes* Prol. 6 Who . . . print our matted seats with dirty feet. 1720 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5891/4 Tho. Smith, Citizen and Turner, of that Branch called a matted Chair-maker, is in want of Journeymen . . . either for Matting, Turning, Joining or Carving, in the said matted Chair business. . . Tho. Smith maketh . . . all sorts of matted Work, and fine mimick Walnut-Tree. 1745 *De Foe's Eng. Tradesman* xxvii. (1841) I. 266 The ordinary matted chairs. 1777 W. DALRYMPLE *Trav. Sp. & Port.* xv, We find . . . matted bottom chairs, in their principal rooms. 1833 LOUDON *Encycl. Cottage Archit.* §2145 A child's chair . . . having . . . a matted seat.

2. Of vegetable growths, also of hair or other fibre: Tangled and interlaced, or covered with tangle.

1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 696 The places in their Winter . . . covered with water, doe grow thicke and matted with abundance of little trees, herbes and plants. 1661 K. W. *Conf. Charac.*, *High Constable* (1860) 36 His matted noddle is so stuf with the windy conceit of his mastership, that [etc.]. 1683 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.*, *Printing* xxiv. ¶ 19 [He] Teizes his Wooll, by opening all the hard and almost matted Knots he finds in it. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Past.* IV. 36

Through the Matted Grass the liquid Gold shall creep. 1745 COLLINS *Ode Death Col. Ross* vii, Her matted tresses madly spread. 1749 WARTON *Tri. Isis* 57 Cam meandering thro' the matted reeds. 1770 GOLDSM. *Des. Vill.* 349 Those matted woods, where birds forget to sing. 1832 LYTTON *Eugene A.* I. vi, The grass sprung up long and matted. 1865 DICKENS *Mut. Fr.* I. 1, Half savage as the man showed, with no covering on his matted head. 1877 BLACK *Green Past.* xlii, The matted underwood and the rank green grass.

b. In names of plants, as *matted pink*, *thrift*. 1625 BACON *Ess.*, *Gardens* (Arb.) 558 Then Pincks, specially the Matted Pinck, and Cloue Gilly-flower. 1678 PHILLIPS, *Matted*, an Epithete given to Plants when they grow, as if they were platted together, as Matted Pink, Matweed, &c. 1706 LONDON & WISE *Retir'd Gard'ner* I. xxi. 98 Matted Pink. 1861 MISS PRATT *Flower. Pl.* IV. 254 Matted Thrift.

c. Compressed into the semblance of a mat.

1825 *Greenhouse Comp.* I. 168 Loosen the earth and matted roots. 1831 WILLIS *Poem Brown University* 175 Tender moss, and matted forest leaves. 1845 *Florist's Jnl.* 148 The roots are very apt to get matted in the pots. 1849 MURCHISON *Siluria* xii. 295 Such Lower Coal . . . had been often transported in large matted masses from the mouths of great rivers.

d. Covered with a dense growth.

1791 E. DARWIN *Bot. Gard.* I. 79 By thee the plowshare rends the matted plain. 1818 KEATS *Endym.* I. 151 His eye Steadfast upon the matted turf he kept. 1877 BRYANT *Song of Sower* IV, The matted sward. 1881 M. ARNOLD *Westm. Abbey* II, That new Minster in the matted fen.

e. *Path.*

1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* IV. 121 The ascitic fluid is sometimes loculated between the matted intestines. 1899 *Ibid.* VI. 10 The matted valves may remain rigidly fixed.

3. Enclosed or wrapped in matting. Also with *up*.

1758 GRAY *Let.* 2 Dec. *Wks.* (1884) II. 388 A wainscot Chest of Drawers, matted up. *Ibid.*, If the matted things fright you on the same account [sc. the danger of fire], the coverings may be taken off, and laid by in some dry place. 1798 *Hull Advertiser* 15 Dec. 2/1 For Sale, . . . 10 tons Riga matted flax. 1812 J. SMYTH *Pract. of Customs* (1821) 86 Flax. . . In Matted Bales, with thick ropes. 1855 MRS. GASKELL *North & S.* xxvii, The matted-up currant bushes . . . at the corner of the west-wall.

Hence '**mattedly adv.**', in a matted manner.

1894 DU MAURIER *Trilby* I. 87 More greasily, mattedly unkempt than even a successful pianist has any right to be.

mattefelon, obs. form of MATFELON.

matter ('mætə(r)), *sb.*¹ Forms: 3-4 *materie*, 4 *matery*, 4-5 *matiere*, *mate(e)re*, *matire*, -*yr(e)*, 4-6 -*ir*, 4-7 *mater*, *matier*, (5 *mateer*, *mattir*, 6 *mattier*, *matrar*, *Sc. maiter*), 5- *matter*. [ME. *materie*, *matere*, *matiere*, a. OF. *matere*, *matiere* (mod. F. *matière*), ad. L. *materia* (also *materiēs*), building material, timber, hence stuff of which a thing is made, subject of discourse or consideration, also (in philosophical use) 'matter' in contradistinction to 'mind' or to 'form'.

It has been conjectured that L. *materia* represents a prehistoric **dmateria*, f. **dmā-* (cf. Doric Gr. *veo-δμā-ros* new-built) related to the Indo-germanic root **dem-*, **dom-* (occurring, e.g. in L. *domus* house and Eng. *timber*). The primary sense continued to be prominent in late popular Latin: cf. Sp. *madera*, Pg. *madeira* wood, and the derivative F. *merrain* timber:—late L. *materiāmen* (Lex *Salica*, etc.). The sense-development of the word in Latin was influenced by that of the Gr. *μάτ*, of which it was the accepted equivalent in philosophical use. In the derived senses the Latin word has been adopted in all the Rom. langs.: Sp., Pg., It. *materia*, Roumanian *materie*.]

I. In purely physical applications.

1. a. The substance, or the substances collectively, out of which a physical object is made or of which it consists; constituent material; also, a particular kind of substance serving as material. Now only with implication of sense 3 or 5.

1340 *Ayemb.* 152 þet hi [sc. þe speche] by y-weze ase guode moyneye . . . þet is þet hi by of guode matire, ase of guod metal and of guode sseppe þet is of guode manere y-speke. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* I. 36 If a man were Mad al togedre of o matiere Withouten interrupcioun. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 195 b, To assemble matiere wherof myght be made and edefyed a chyrche. 1540-1 ELYOT *Image Gov.* 15 He vsed no golde but pure beryll and christall, and other like mattier to drinke in. 1573 G. HARVEY *Common-pl. Bk.* (1884) 25 As there is matter of poison to the spider where wuld be matter of honi to the bee. 1604 E. G[RIMSTONE] *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* III. xxi. 187 Vpon that coast there rise no vapors, sufficient to engender raine for want of matter. 1617 MORYSON *Itin.* I. 89 The glasse makers of Venice . . . have a more noble matter, and thereof make much better glasse than we can. 1659 LEAK *Waterwks.* 33 The matter of the Summer which ought to be of Oak. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 137 ¶ 13 In all Operas . . . where it thunders and lightens . . . the Matter of the said Lightning is to be of the finest Rosin. 1728 tr. *Newton's Treat. Syst. World* I marg., That the matter of the Heavens is fluid. 1848 MILL *Pol. Econ.* I. i. §1 (1876) 15 The matter of the globe is not an inert recipient of forms . . . impressed by human hands.

† b. Timber, wood. *Obs. rare.* [A Latinism.] c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* II. 437 Nowe matere is to falle . . . For pale, or hegge, or hous, or shippe.

† 2. A substance used or acted upon in a physical operation; *Obs.* (merged in 3).

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xxxii. (*Iustin*) 735 [He gert] . . . þarein be done blak pic & . . . brynstane bla, & vndir it a fyre gert ma, til pat mater were moltyne thyne. c 1386 CHAUCER *Can. Yeom. T.* 217 The care and wo That we hadde in our matires sublyming. c 1460 *Bk. Quintessence* 4 þis is þe watri mater

fro which is drawe oure quinta essencia. 1530 PALSGR. 666/2, I make the printe of a thyng in any mater or stuffe. 1635 N. CARPENTER *Geog. Del.* i. iii. 54 Electricall bodies drawe and attract not without rubbing and stirring vp of the matter first. 1680 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 175 As there is different Matter or Substance to be Turned, so there is also different Ways. . . to be used in Turning each different Matter. 1687 A. LOVELL tr. *Thevenot's Trav.* ii. 85 They beat this Stuff with one hand. . . stooping at every blow, and nothing but the flat side of the Club hits the matter. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) VII. 772/1 (*Glass*), He takes up a small ball of matter, which sticks to the end of the tube by constantly turning it.

3. In wider sense: Used as a vague designation for any physical substance not definitely particularized, e.g. applied in *Physiology* to the fluids of the body, excrementitious products, etc. Often with qualifying adj., as in *colouring*, *extractive*, *fæcal*, etc. *matter*.

grey matter, *white matter* (of the brain): see the adjs.
c 1400 *Lanfranc's Chirurg.* 93 Cankre. . . comepe of a wounde yuel heeled, to whom comepe a malancolient mater rotid. 1604 E. G. [RIMSTONE] *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* iii. xxv. 196 Ther are places in th' earth, whose vertue is to draw vaporous matter, and to convert it into water. 1608 TOPSELL *Serpents* (1658) 725 There is no part of the Frog so medicinable as is the blood, called also the matter or the juice, and the humor of the Frog. 1664 EVELYN *Sylva* i. 16 Oaks bear also a knur, full of a Cottony matter. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) X. 684/2 The earthy and stony substances in which these metallic matters are enveloped. 1813 SIR H. DAVY *Agric. Chem.* (1814) 18 Animal matters are the soonest destroyed by the Operation of air, heat and light. Vegetable substances yield more slowly. 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 737 Mix these matters in a large iron or copper pan. 1851 LONGF. *Gold. Leg.* vi. *School Salerno*, To report if any confectionarius Mingles his drugs with matters various. 1891 *Law Times* XCII. 94/1 Milk which on analysis proved to be deficient in fatty matter to the extent of 33 per cent. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* III. 794 An obstruction to the passage of matter along the intestines. 1899 *Ibid.* VIII. 730 Hyperidrosis. . . soaking the boots and stockings with a stinking matter.

4. *spec.* (= *corrupt matter*.) Purulent discharge, pus. [So *Form. matière*.]

[c 1400 *Lanfranc's Chirurg.* 52 Poudre of mirtilles. . . castip to be wounde pe corrupt mater pat is in pe place pat is brusid.] c 1420 *St. Etheldreda* in Horstm. *Altengl. Leg.* (1881) 293 A gret swelling about my throte per is. . . Were hit ybroke & pe mater oust y-renne. . . To my body. . . myche eyss hit wolde do. 1486 *Bk. St. Albans* c vij. Kutt theys botches with an knyfe and let owte the mater of theym. 1523 FITZHERB. *Husb.* G 5 b, A glaunder, when it breaketh, is lyke matter. 1641 *FRENCH Distill.* vi. (1651) 191 It. . . expells the matter of a carbuncle by sweat. 1722 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 6045/8 The Matter taken on a Person who has had the Small Pox by Inoculation. 1885 W. ROBERTS *Pract. Treat. Urinary Dis.* (ed. 4) III. v, She began to pass considerable quantities of what she considered 'matter' with the urine.

5. a. Physical or corporeal substance in general (of which the chemical elements and their compounds are the separate kinds), contradistinguished from immaterial or incorporeal substance (spirit, soul, mind), and from qualities, actions, or conditions.

a 1626 BACON *New Atl.* (1900) 24 Wee maintaine a Trade, not for Gold. . . Nor any other Commodity of Matter. 1677 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* II. IV. 307 Metaphysic mater. . . without the least phisic extension or mater. 1690 LOCKE *Hum. Und.* IV. x. § 10 Matter. . . by its own strength, cannot produce in itself so much as motion. 1692 BENTLEY *Boyle Lect.* II. 40 Matter and Motion cannot think. a 1721 KEILL *Maupertius' Diss.* (1734) 6 In order. . . for the former to be in æquilibrium with the latter, it would be necessary for it to contain a greater quantity of Matter; it ought to be longer. 1759 JOHNSON *Rasselas* xlvii, Matter is inert, senseless, and lifeless. 1802 PALEY *Nat. Theol.* xxiv. (1819) 397 The essential superiority of spirit over matter. 1846 SIR W. HAMILTON *Reid's Wks.* 935 Mind and matter exist for us only as they are known by us. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) IV. 271 All our applications of mathematics are applications of our ideas of space to matter. 1885 WATSON & BURBURY *Electr. & Magn.* I. 46 Let there be at O a particle of matter of mass m.

† b. *subtile matter* [tr. *materia subtilis*]: the name given by Descartes to a fluid which he supposed to fill the whole of space. *Obs.*

1717 *PRIOR Alma* III. 55 Deny Des-cart his subtil matter, You leave him neither fire nor water.

II. *Metaph., Logic*, etc.: contrasted with *form*.

6. *Philos.* a. In Aristotelian and scholastic use: That component of the essence of any thing or being which has bare existence, but which requires the addition of a particular 'form' (see *FORM sb.* 4 a) to constitute the thing or being as determinately existent. Also † *matter subject*: see *SUBJECT a.*

c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* v. pr. iv. (Morris) 164 pe wit comprehendip fro wip outen furpe pe figure of pe body of pe man pat is established in pe matter subject [L. in *subjecta materia*]. But the ymaginacioun comprehendith only the figure with owte the matere. 138. WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* III. 257 Matere, and forme, and ende of her graunt. c 1385 CHAUCER *L.G.W.* 1582 As mater appetith forme alwey. 1398 TREVISIA *Barth. De P.R.* x. ii. (1495) 372 Matere is neuer seen without fourme. 1413 [see *FORM sb.* 4 a]. 1561 T. HOBY tr. *Castiglione's Courtier* III. (1577) O iij b, It is the opinion of most wise men that man is likened to the Forme, the woman to the Mattier. 1586 T. B. *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* I. 162 Aristotle saith, that nature in one respect is said to be the first and chiefe matter subject of every thing that hath being. 1607 WALKINGTON *Opt. Glass* 46 It is that will. . . that keeps a comely decorum in observing the time, the place, the matter subject, the object, and every singular circumstance. 1625 N. CARPENTER *Geog. Del.* I. i. (1635) 7 The principles

whereof the Sphære is composed are two; viz. Matter, and Forme. 1634 CANNE *Necess. Separ.* (1849) 197 Piscator affirms 'The matter of a particular church to be a company of believers'. 1651 HOBBS (*title*) *Leviathan*, or the Matter, Forme, and Power of a Commonwealt. 1727-52 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v., Aristotle makes three principles, matter, form, and privation. 1845 STODDART in *Encycl. Metrop.* I. 5/1 By the *form*. . . of language. . . we mean its signification; by the *matter* of language we mean the sound of words in speech [etc.].

† b. The result of the first creative fiat was often viewed by the scholastics as consisting in the production of matter without form. Hence Bacon speaks of 'the matter' as equivalent to 'Chaos'. *Obs.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 348 pe mater first per of he mad, pat es pe elementis to sai pat first scapless al samen lay. a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* xxxii. 9 He said. . . & pai ere made, pat is, pai ere fourmyd of vnfourmyd matere. 1625 BACON *Ess., Truth* (Arb.) 500 First he breathed Light vpon the Face of the Matter or Chaos.

c. *first matter* (= L. *materia prima*, Gr. ἡ πρώτη ὕλη): cf. the quotes.

1619 PURCHAS *Microcosm.* lviii. 564 Vncreated Chaos, or Hyla, or first Matter. 1667 MILTON *P.L.* v. 47 One first matter all, Indu'd with various forms, various degrees Of substance. a 1687 H. MORE *App. to De Philos. Cabbal.* viii. (1713) 183 That Hyle or first Matter is mere Possibility of being, according to Aristotle.

fig. 1647 N. BACON *Disc. Govt. Eng.* I. xl. (1739) 60 Though the Saxons were in name our first matter.

d. In Kantian and subsequent use, applied to that element of knowledge that is supplied by sensation, regarded apart from the 'form' which it receives from the categories of the understanding.

1838 tr. *Kant's Critick of Pure Reason* 90 Experience, which contains two very dissimilar elements, namely, a *Matter* for cognition arising out of the senses, and a certain *Form* to order it, arising from the internal source of pure intuition and thought.

7. *Theol.* (Sacraments are said to have matter and form: see *FORM sb.* 4 b.)

c 1315 SHOREHAM *Poems* i. 366 Ich mot of pis sacrament 3ou telle pe materie. *Ibid.* 1170 be matyre of pis sacrament Hys ryst pe oylle alone. 1548-9 (Mar.) *Bk. Com. Prayer*, With what thyng, or what matter they dyd Baptise the childe. a 1600 HOOKER *Ecl. Pol.* vi. iv. § 3 Surely to admit the matter as a part, and not to admit the form, hath small congruity with reason. 1883 *Cath. Dict.* (1897) 812/2 The Scotists, who make absolution both the form and matter of Penance.

8. *Logic.* The particular content of a proposition or syllogism as distinguished from its form.

1697 [see *MATERIAL a.* 2]. 1827 WHATELY *Elem. Logic* II. ii. § 3 (ed. 2) 81, 82 'All islands (or some islands) are surrounded by water', must be true, because the matter is necessary: . . . again, 'some islands are fertile', 'some are not fertile', are both true, because it is Contingent Matter. 1855 ABP. THOMSON *Laws Th. Intro.* 19 The matter of any representation is that part of it which with reference to any given law is non-formal. 1864 BOWEN *Logic* vi. 149 In respect to their Matter, both the Premises and the Conclusion may be false.

III. Material of thought, speech, or action.

9. Material for expression; something to say; fact or thought as material for a writing or speech. Also † *matter subject*: see *SUBJECT a.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 93 Mater fynd 3e large and brade? bof rimes fele of hir be made, Qua-sa will of hyr fayrnes spell, Find he sal inogh to tell. 1340 *Ayenb.* 118 Ous be-houep to spekene mid grete reuerence of zuo heze matiere ase of pe zeuen holy yepes of pe holy gost. c 1450 HOLLAND *Houlate* 35, I haue mekle matir in metir to gloss Of ane nothir sentence. 1543 LELAND *N.-Y. Gift* in *Strype Ecl. Mem.* (1721) I. App. cxviii. 331, I have matter at plenty already prepared to this purpose, that is to say, to wryte an history. 1586 T. B. *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* I. 28 We will intreat of the passions of the soule, as of our chiefe matter subject. 1600 SHAKS. *A.Y.L.* II. i. 68, I loue to cope him in these sullen fits, For then he's full of matter. 1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* I. iv. § 3 Here therefore, is the first distemper of learning, when men studie words and not matter. 1611 *BIBLE Job* xxxii. 18 For I am full of matter, the spirit within me constraineth me. 1634 W. TIRWYHT *Balzac's Lett.* I. 43, I will here conclude, rather out of discretion than for want of matter. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* III. 455 The mean Matter which my Theme affords, To embellish with Magnificence of Words. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 150 ¶ 8 Whether they have Matter to talk of or not. 1878 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* Pref. 6 A clear line of demarcation, both as to matter and method.

† 10. The subject of a book or discourse; a theme, topic, subject of exposition. *Obs.*

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 321 Turne we tille our matere, & on our gest to hie. c 1330 *Arth. & Merl.* 663 (Kölbing) Al hou, y no may nou3t tellen, ywis, Mi matery wer to long. a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* Prol. 4 The matere of this boke is crist & his spouse. c 1450 *Merlin* xxvii. 503 But now repeireth the tale to his matter that he hath lefte for to telle this thinge. a 1568 ASCHAM *Scholem.* I. (Arb.) 86 But to my matter, as I began. 1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* (Arb.) 161 It behooueth the maker or Poet to follow the nature of his subject, that is if his matter be high and loftie that the stile be so to. 1590 SPENSER *F.Q.* III. iv. 3 Thee, O Queenel the matter of my song. 1625 A. GILL *Sacr. Philos.* Pref., Raimund de Sabunde though his writings be easie and quicke, yet his matiers are scattered. 1704 *PRIOR Let. Despreaux* 54 How hard is it for me To make my matter and my verse agree!

11. a. The substance of a book, speech, or the like; that which a spoken or written composition contains in respect of the facts or ideas

expressed; often as opposed to the form of words ('manner') in which the subject is presented.

c 1384 CHAUCER *H. Fame* II. 353 Hard langage and hard matere Is encombrous for to here. 1592 A. DAY *Eng. Secretary* II. (1625) 62 This inuective seemeth to have been over-sharpe in the matter but not in manner. 1592 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* III. ii. 83 Was euer booke containing such vile matter So fairly bound? 1641 J. JACKSON *True Evang.* T. I. 5 This Text. . . is rich as the High Priests pectoral both for words and matter. 1695 DRYDEN *Parall. Poetry & Painting* *Ess.* (ed. Ker) II. 123 Though I cannot much commend the style, I must needs say, there is somewhat in the matter. 1741 WATTS *Improv. Mind* iv. Wks. (1813) 34 If the matter of a book be really valuable and deserving. 1769 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* IV. xi. 150 It is immaterial with respect to the essence of a libel, whether the matter of it be true or false. 1800 COLQUHOUN *Comm. Thames* Pref., The importance of the Work. . . can only be appreciated by a. . . Review of the various matter it contains. 1871 MORLEY *Voltaire* (1886) 9 He was always serious in meaning and laborious in matter. 1885 *Nature* 19 Mar. 453/1 When we look from the manner to the matter of his speech, we are unable to bestow such unqualified praise.

† b. Sense, substance (as opposed to nonsense or trifling). *Obs.*

1599 SHAKS. *Much Ado* II. i. 344, I was borne to speake all mirth, and no matter. 1605 — *Learn* iv. vi. 178 O matter, and impertinency mixt, Reason in Madnesse.

† c. *there is (a) matter in it*: some importance attaches to it. *Obs.*

1549 LATIMER *4th Serm. bef. Edw. VI* (Arb.) 110 If Salomon said it, there is a matter in it. 1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* III. iv. 139 There's matter in't indeed, if he be angry. 1611 — *Wint. T.* IV. iv. 874 To him will I present them, there may be matter in it.

† 12. That with which a science, art, law, etc. has to do; that which belongs to a subject of study; the subject-matter of a study. *Obs.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 28868 We find. . . pat almus, Es pe best biginging Of alle panes. . . And for per mater es gode to knau, of almus sal i for-per drau. 1387 TREVISIA *Higden* (Rolls) IV. 403 pis Seneca. . . hadde. . . greet knowleche of pynges, and wel nyh al matir of study [L. *omnem studiorum materiam*] of witte and of sciens. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 89 Of Arsmitique the matiere Is that of which a man mai liere, What Algorisme in nombre amoneth. c 1391 CHAUCER *Astrol.* II. § 4 Natheles, theise ben obseruancez of iudicial matiere & rytes of paiens, in which my spirit ne hath no feith. 1586 FERNE *Blaz. Gentry* 149 The matter of all armes. . . is seuered into the same three parts that the Embleme is. 1594 HOOKER *Ecl. Pol.* I. xv. § 3 The subject or matter of laws in general is thus far forth constant: which matter is that for the ordering whereof laws were instituted.

13. Ground, reason, or cause for doing or being something: † a. Followed by an *inf.* or *clause*, or *simply*. Often qualified by an adj., as *good*, *much*, *little*. *to seek matter*: to seek a pretext or occasion. *Obs.*

1340 *Ayenb.* 136 He [sc. pe milde herte] ne wille nenne zuo kued. . . pet he ne can draze materie god uor to herie. c 1375 *Cursor M.* 20080 (Fairf.) pai me do alle pis shame, wip-oute mater bere I blame. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* III. 301 He. . . fenzeit to mak bettir cher, Then he had matir to, be fer. c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 2089 Thow ges matir to men mony day after, fforto speke of pispede. c 1450 BURGH *Secres* 2236 He wyl redilly Seeke mater, And soone consente to thyn destrucciuon. 1532 CROMWELL in *Merriman Life & Lett.* (1902) I. 347 So his high pleasure is that ye shall do if ye see good matier to bere it. 1573 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xli. 81 3it he thow mater for to murne. 1604 E. G. [RIMSTONE] *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* II. x. 103 Having. . . shewed, that the burning Zone is much subject vnto raine, it appears that there is matter in it, to temper the violence of the heat. 1607 SHAKS. *Cor.* III. iii. 58 What is the matter. That. . . I am so dishonour'd, that [etc.]. 1630 B. JONSON *Magn. Lady* III. iv, I have done the part of a friend. . . In furnishing your fear with matter first, If you have any; or, if you dare fight, To. . . comfort your resolution. 1644 MILTON *Divorce* II. iii. 38 This is the matter why Interpreters. . . will not consent it to be a true story.

b. *Const. for, of*. Now only: What occasions or is fitted to occasion some specified feeling: chiefly *predicative*.

c 1420 *Ploughmans Prayer* in *Foxe A. & M.* (1583) 400/1 Here is much matter of sorow, to see [etc.]. 1509 FISHER *Wks.* (1876) 305 Yf she had contynued in this worlde, she sholde dayly haue herde & sene mater and cause of sorowe. 1625 BACON *Ess., Envy* (Arb.) 512 Neither can he, that mindeth but his own Businesse, finde much matter for Enuy. 1667 MILTON *P.L.* IX. 951 Matter of scorne, not to be given the Foe. 1712 M. HENRY *Daily Comm. God Wks.* 1855 I. iii. 235 Whenever we go to bed, we shall not want matter for praise, if we did not want a heart. 1726 SHELVOCKE *Voy. World* Pref. 22 Making it a sufficient matter for his contempt of any man, that he had served in the navy. 1819 SCOTT *Ivanhoe* I, Mynheer Calf. . . is Saxon when he requires tendance, and takes a Norman name when he becomes matter of enjoyment. 1826 DISRAELI *Viv. Grey* v. xiii, The acquisition of which has been, to me, matter of great sorrow. 1865-6 TENNYSON 'I stood on a Tower,' in *Gd. Words* IX. 144 Science enough and exploring. . . Matter enough for deploring, But aught that is worth the knowing? 1884 *Manch. Exam.* 17 June 5/2 The annual migration of the Viceroy to Simla is an old matter of complaint. 1896 A. E. HOUSMAN *Shropshire Lad* I, 'This sure small matter for wonder If sorrow is with one still.

c. with attributive sb. prefixed.

1676 W. ALLEN *Addr. Nonconf.* 121 They are prayer matter, and thanksgiving matter.

† 14. Means of doing something. *Obs.*

1580 LYLLY *Euphues* (Arb.) 265 They perceiued a kinde of courtly Maestie in the minde of their host, though he wanted matter to shew it in his house. 1583 GOLDING *Calvin on Deut.* xv. 89 In all the benefices which wee haue receiued of God we must consider in what taking wee had bene if wee had gone without them: and wee shall haue

matter good store wherewith to doe that if we are not wilfully blinde.

†15. Material cause; element or elements of which something consists or out of which it is developed. *Obs.*

1570 BILLINGSLEY *Euclid* vii. ii. 184 Vnitie is as it were the very matter of number. 1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 258 Voyde of all matter of probabilitie. 1607-12 BACON *Ess., Of Seditious* (Arb.) 398 Let vs. . . . speake of the Materialls, and the causes, and the remedies. The matter of seditious is of two kindes, Much povertye and much discontent. a1619 FOTHERBY *Atheom.* ii. x. §3 (1622) 304 His vncompounded simplicitie is the true matter of his Vnitie. 1751 HARRIS *Hermes* Wks. (1841) 208 To know the nature and powers of the human voice, is in fact to know the matter or common subject of language. 1825 BENTHAM *Ration. Reward* 237 There are many things which may constitute part of the matter of wealth, which, when taken separately or in small quantities, would hardly be called wealth.

16. a. In vague sense, nearly equivalent to 'things', 'something'; esp. with qualifying words (adj. or sb. prefixed, or of with sb. following), things or something of a specified kind, involving or related to a specified thing.

1449 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 148/2 It is mater of Parlement longyng to the Kynges Highnesse. 1586 A. DAY *Eng. Secretary* ii. (1625) 26 The first [Letter] whereof shall be for matter of unkindnesse. 1594 HOOKER *Ecl. Pol.* ii. vii. §2 That in matter of fact there is some credite to be giuen to the testimonie of man, but not in matter of opinion and iudgement. 1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V.* v. ii. 365 The King of France hauing any occasion to write for matter of Graunt. 1601 B. JONSON *Poetaster* v. i. I haue Matter of danger, and state, to impart to Caesar. 1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* ii. ii §11 The Chronicle . . . red before Ahasuerus . . . contained matter of affaires. 1651 G. W. tr. *Cowel's Inst.* 198 This is rather matter of fact then of Law. 1660 JER. TAYLOR *Ductor Dubit.* iii. v. Rule iv heading, The Fathers power does not extend to matter of Religion. 1788 G. WHITE *Selborne* v. This must have been matter of mere accident. 1828 SCOTT *F.M. Perth* xiii. I haue matter for thy private ear. 1873 M. ARNOLD *Lit. & Dogma* (1876) 388 Certainly in the Gospels there is plenty of matter to call out our feelings. 1884 *Manch. Exam.* 29 May 4/7 That it is eminently desirable to attain this end is not now matter of dispute.

b. *spec. in Law.* Something which is to be tried or proved; statements or allegations which come under the consideration of the court. *matter in deed, matter of record, nude matter* (see quotes.).

1532 ST. GERMAN *Doctor & Stud.* ii. liv. 138 It is nat alleged in the Indyteme by matter in dede that he had suche weapon. 1607 COWEL *Interpr. s.v.,* Mater in deede seemeth to be nothing else, but a truth to be proued, though not by any Record: and mater of Record, is that which may be proued by some Record. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey) *s.v., Nude Matter,* is a naked Allegation of a thing done, to be prov'd only by Witnesses, and not by a Record, or other Specialty in Writing under Seal. 1727-51 CHAMBERS *Cycl., Foreign Matter,* in law, is matter triable in another county; or matter done in another county. 1766 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. 344 Assurances by matter of record are such as do not entirely depend on the act or consent of the parties themselves. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) IX. 413/2 He may plead the general issue, and give the special matter in evidence. 1853 STOCQUELER *Milit. Encycl., Matter,* . . . in reference to court-martials . . . the specific charges which are brought against a prisoner, and to which the president and members must strictly confine themselves.

†c. *matter in deed,* also (? orig.) *by matter in deed:* in point of fact, as a matter of fact; truly, really. *matter in fact:* a matter of fact. *Obs.*

15. . . *New Notbroune Mayd* 144 in Hazl. *E.P.P.* III. 7 Matter in dede, My sydes dyde blede For man. 1530 PALSGR. 833/1 By matter in dede, *par effet.* 1533 tr. *Erasmus' Expos. Comm. Crede* 78 The Iewes do graunte . . . that Iesus was crucified verye matter in dede. 1621 ELSING *Debates Ho. Lords* (Camden) 113 The question whether this cause had a sufficient hearing, or noe, which is matter in facte.

17. a. Things printed or written; often with qualification, e.g. *printed, manuscript, type-written matter.* In *Printing* applied *techn.* to (a) the body of a printed work, as distinguished from the titles, headings, etc.; in newspapers, the general contents as distinguished from the advertisements; (b) type set up; (c) manuscript prepared for printing, 'copy'.

1683 MOXON *Mech. Exerc., Printing* xxii. ¶5 He Sets the Title of the Chapter or Section in a . . . different Character than his Matter is Set in. *Ibid.* xxiii. The like mark he makes in Matter and Margin if two Letters are Transpos'd. *Ibid.* 386 *Open Matter.* Full of Breaks and Whites. 1824 J. JOHNSON *Typogr.* II. xviii. 588 A new mode in the arrangement of the matter. 1838 MRS. CARLYLE *Lett.* I. 106 We haue printed half the matter. 1875 [see *live matter*, LIVE a. 9]. 1886-94 SPENCER *Autobiog.* I. xxxiii. 512 Matter which has been revised in manuscript, and again revised in proof. 1887, 1890 [see FACE v. 8c].

b. (*postal*) *matter:* whatever may be sent by post.

1891 *Century Dict.* *s.v. First-class,* First-class matter, in the postal system of the United States, matter which is in writing, or sealed against inspection. *Ibid.* *s.v. Second-class,* Second-class matter, . . . mail matter consisting of newspapers and other periodical publications. *Ibid.* *s.v. Third-class.* 1896 *Strand Mag.* 338/2 [Letters and other] postal matter, such as book parcels, post-cards, newspapers, circulars, telegrams, etc.

18. Idiomatic phrases. a. *it makes no matter,* later *it is* (occas. †*skills*) *no matter* = it is of no consequence or importance; now often with ellipsis of the vb., *no matter,* also *what matter* . . . ? Often with dependent clause or an interrogative pronoun or adv. used *ellipt.* †(*it*

is) *no matter for:* there is no importance attaching to, (the thing in question) does not matter. Also with mixed constr. †*it is not a (one) farthing matter.*

1478 [see MAKE v. 1 25]. 153. TINDALE *Expos. Matt. v-vii.* († 1550) 61 What matter maketh it, yf I speake wordes whych I vnderstand not? c1550 BALE *K. Johan* (Camden) 14 N. To the church, I trust, ye will be obeydent. *K. J.* No matter to yow whether I be so or no. 1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 128 My behaiour hathe not deserued, any such doggish dealing; but makes it any great matter? 1591 SHAKS. *Two Gent.* III. i. 334 *Sp. Item,* she doth talke in her sleepe. *La.* It's no matter for that, so shee sleepe not in her talke. *Ibid.* II. vii. 66 No matter who's displeas'd, when you are gone. 1609 DEKKER *Guls Horne-bk.* vii. 33 How course soeuer the stuffe be, tis no matter so it hold fashion. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 45 No great matter where. 1670 in *Cosin's Corr.* (Surtees) II. 251 It skills no matter what Neile's attorney said to you. 1678 BUNYAN *Pilgr.* I. 39 So be we get into the way, what's matter which way we get in? 1693 CONGREVE *Old Bach.* iv. xv. *Bell.* My patch, my patch. *Læt.* . . . No matter for your patch. 1712-13 SWIFT *Jrnl. to Stella* 3 Mar., 'Tis not a farthing matter her death, I think. a1774 GOLDSM. *Surv. Exp. Philos.* (1776) I. 351 But no matter for the tides in the moon; it is very well if they haue satisfactorily explained the tides upon earth. 1802 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Moral T.* (1816) I. xix. 169 'He has lost the key of the trunk . . . 'No matter; we can break it open'. 1862 SPENCER *First Princ.* I. iii. §21 (1875) 66 After no matter how great a progress in the colligation of facts. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 18 But what matter . . . from whom I heard this?

b. †to make much (no) matter of: to make much (nothing) of (*obs.*). to make a matter: to make a fuss or to-do.

a1586 MONTGOMERIE *Misc. Poems* iii. 19 For men of merit sho [sc. Fortune] no mater maks. a1649 WINTHROP *New Engl.* (1853) I. 175 Much matter was made of this. 1893 STEVENSON *Catrina* 82 Because you said a word too much in a friend's ear . . . to make such a matter!

IV. A thing, affair, concern; corresponding to *L. res,* which it is often employed to render.

19. a. An event, circumstance, fact, question, state or course of things, etc. which may be an object of consideration or practical concern; a subject, affair, business.

a1225 *Ancr. R.* 270 Of pis ilke materie ich spec muchel peruppe. c1386 CHAUCER *Wife's Prol.* 836 Lo, goode men, a fie and eek a frere Woln falle in every disscie and matiere. 1411 *Rolls of Parlt.* III. 650/1 He knoweth wel that in the matter on hym surmetted by the sayd Bille, he ne hath nought born hym as he sholde hav doon. c1450 *Merlin* vii. 114, I praye yow, . . . that ye will me counseile in this matere. 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm. Ded.* A2, To judge by matters past, what shalbe the consequent, and end of things to come. 1611 *Bible Acts* xix. 39 But if yee enquire any thing concerning other matters, it shalbe determined in a lawfull assembly. 1625 BACON *Ess., Truth* (Arb.) 499 One of the later Schoole of the Grecians examineth the matter, and is at a stand [etc.]. 1710 SWIFT *Jrnl. to Stella* 12 Oct., He . . . then falls on his sword; and, to make the matter sure, at the same time discharges a pistol through his own head. 1743 BULKELEY & CUMMINS *Voy. S. Seas* 73 Upon this we dropt the Matter, and began to discourse concerning the Provisions. 1768 STERNE *Sent. Journ.* (1778) I. 1 They order, said I, this matter better in France. 1802 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Moral T.* (1816) I. xiii. 105 The brewer cut the matter short, by saying, he had not time to argue. 1842 *Borrow Bible in Spain* xxviii, To mend the matter, the hostess was a most intolerable scold and shrew. 1856 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* (1858) I. ii. 154 In default of help from Rome, he would lay the matter before parliament. 1883 *Manch. Exam.* 24 Oct. 4/6 One of the leading matters under consideration was the report of the Ecclesiastical Commission. 1887 E. STUART *In His Grasp* iii. 39, I tried to lead the conversation to personal matters.

b. with possessive (or equivalent): An affair or business specially belonging to some person or persons; (one's) cause, concern, or affair. ? *Obs.*

In later use app. only collect. plural. c1350 *Will. Palerne* 613, I wold meng al mi mater zif I miht for schame. c1386 CHAUCER *Melib.* ¶775. 2931 We putten . . . al our matere and cause al hoolly in your goode wil. c1412 HOCLEVE *De Reg. Princ.* 1794 Lordes han for to done So mych for hem-self, pat my matere Out of hir mynde slippith away soone. c1460 FORTESCUE *Abs. & Lim. Mon.* xv. (1885) 145 Thai were so occupied with thair owne maters, and with the maters off thair kynne, . . . pat thai endetud but litle. . . to pe kynges maters. 1503 HAWES *Examp. Virt.* xii. 234 By me your mater shall be well sped. 1530 PALSGR. 473/2 If thou se my lerned counsaile in Westmyner hall, call upon them to remember my mater agaynst Bulkyne [Fr. *mon proces contre Bulkyne*]. a1568 ASCHAM *Scholem.* I. (Arb.) 83 Though, for their priuate matters they can follow, fawne, and flatter noble Personages. 1612 BREREWOOD *Lang. & Relig.* xv. 157 You may see them . . . in Possevin's book of the matters of Moscovia. 1625 BACON *Ess., Envoy* (Arb.) 512 To know much of other Mens Matters. a1657 MURE *Psalm* xxi. 2 Lord, in thy strength the King sall joy; . . . To his minde Thow makst his maters goe. 1837 T. HOOK *Jack Brag* v, Take my advice, Jack, . . . try them both. Manage your matters well—lead them both on. 1857 *Borrow Rom. Rye* xi. 74 Let the matters of my sister and Jasper Petulengro alone, brother.

c. *pl.* (without article or qualification): Events, affairs, circumstances, etc., understood to refer to a particular occasion, but not further specified.

1570 SIR H. SIDNEY *Lett. in Life of Sir P. Carew* (1857) 241 Thomond matters have gone verie leisurle on. 1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* I. i. 79 If matters grow to your likings. a1649 WINTHROP *New Eng.* (1853) I. 369 At Providence matters went after the old manner. 1671 MILTON *S.A.* 1348 Matters now arc strain'd Up to the highth, whether to hold or break. 1699 T. BROWN in *R. L'Estrange's Erasmus Colloq.* (1725) 390, I will take a proper occasion to discourse matters with your Husband. 1760-72 H. BROOKE *Fool of Qual.* (1809) IV. 52, I will bring you to her as a stranger, and so

you may bring matters about. 1769 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* IV. 351 This seems to be carrying matters too far. 1868 *Pall Mall G.* 9 Dec. 10 Matters are very different in France. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 235/2 A state of matters which . . . was . . . attended with heavy losses to this country.

d. In plural sometimes used vaguely of concrete things. ? *Obs.*

1709 HEARNE *Collect.* (O.H.S.) II. 291 Which MS^t. he has been pleas'd to give to the writer of these matters. 1743 BULKELEY & CUMMINS *Voy. S. Seas* 207 That we did not want great Matters, only barely enough to support Life. 1760-72 H. BROOKE *Fool of Qual.* (1809) IV. 50 After a short repast of some small matters. 1824 SCOTT *St. Ronan's* ii, She [the landlady] retired after these acts of hospitality, and left the stranger to enjoy in quiet the excellent matters which she had placed before him. 1826 DISRAELI *Viv. Grey* v. iv, Cups, balls, and rings, and other mysterious-looking matters, which generally accompany a conjuror.

20. *contextually.* A subject of contention, dispute, litigation, or the like. More explicitly *matter in dispute, question, †variance, †difference.*

c1386 CHAUCER *Melibeus* ¶65 Thilke Iuge is wys, that some understondeth a matere [v.r. matiere] and iuggeth by leyser. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 181 Non withinne the cite In destorbance of unite Dorste ones moeven a matiere. 1462 *Cal. Anc. Rec. Dublin* (1886) I. 314 Hit is grawnt . . . that hit be lawfull to determe all maner materis and make lawes. 1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* viii. i. 726 And quarels and maters thow hast now a dayes for ladies and gentilwymmen more than euer thou were wonte to haue. 1532 CROMWELL in *Merriman Life & Lett.* (1902) I. 348 Touching a certain matier in varyance betwix thexecutors of Sir William Spencer disceasyd and my ladye spouse. 1535 COVERDALE *Deut.* xvii. 8 Yf a matter be to harde for the in iudgment betwixte bloude and bloude. 1597 BACON *Coulers Gd. & Evill* (Arb.) 140 If the matter should be tryed by duell betwene two Champions. 1774 [see DIFFERENCE sb. 3]. 1774 BURKE *Sp. Amer. Taxation* Sel. Wks. I. 147 Not being troubled with too anxious a zeal for any matter in question. 1825 [see DISPUTE sb. 1 b]. 1886 MRS. LYNN LINTON *Paston Carew* viii, They rarely met without crossing swords on one matter if not another.

†b. *Phr. to make a matter to* (a person), to pick a quarrel with. *to have a matter with or against,* to have a quarrel with. *Obs.*

1530 PALSGR. 618, I make a mater to one, I pycke a quarell to him. . . I make no mater to hym, *je ne luy demande riens.* 1535 COVERDALE *Judg.* xii. 2, I and my people had a greate matter with y^e children of Ammon. 1611 *Bible Acts* xix. 38 If Demetrius, and the craftsmen . . . haue a matter against any man, the law is open.

21. a. With qualification (attribute, or of and sb.): A thing, affair, subject, etc., of the kind denoted by or pertaining to the thing denoted by the qualification.

For the illustration of such phrases as *galley, halfpenny, hanging, laughing, massing, money matter,* see the first element. See also MATTER OF COURSE, MATTER OF FACT.

c1425 WYNTOUN *Chron.* I. xvii. (MS. Cott.) heading, *pe fyrst materis of mawmentry pat clerik callis ydolatry.* 1508 DUNBAR *Tua Mariit Women* 122 Euer ymagynyng in mynd materis of evill. 1509 FISHER *Funerall Sermon.* C^{ress} Richmond Wks. (1876) 292 She dyde translate dyuers maters of deuocyon out of Frensshe into Englysshe. 1549 LATIMER *5th Sermon.* bef. *Edw. VI* (Arb.) 149 It is taken for a laughtyng matter. 1590 SIR J. SMYTH *Disc. Weapons* Ded. 4 b, All their ancient orders and proceedings in matters Militarie. 1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* I. i. 2, I will make a Star-Chamber matter of it. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* ix. 73 Matters of faith . . . are so plainly settled by the Scriptures, that [etc.]. 1678 WANLEY *Wond. Lit. World* v. i. §99. 468/1 Mens Consciences are not to be forced in matters of Religion. 1850 TENNYSON *In Mem.* xcvi[i]. 31 She knows but matters of the house, And he, he knows a thousand things. 1900 *Daily News* 22 Oct. 3/4 The campaign is nearly over—as a field matter it is fully at an end.

b. *a matter of:* a circumstance which involves or brings into play . . . ; a 'case' of.

1802-12 BENTHAM *Ration. Judic. Evid.* (1827) V. 179 When once we steer a hair's-breadth out of the sphere of every day's practice, everything is a matter of cross and pile. 1823 J. BADCOCK *Dom. Amusem.* 51 As a matter of economy, it is suggested [etc.]. 1843 GROVE *Corr. Phys. Forces* (1846) 35 This, however, must be taken merely as a matter of opinion. 1849 JAMES *Woodman* ix, This is a matter of life and death. 1868 W. K. CLIFFORD *Mental Development* Lect. & Ess. (1879) I. 104 The power of creation is not a matter of static ability; . . . it is a matter of habits and desires.

22. a. Used, like *thing,* as an indeterminate sb. to which to attach an epithet. Also in phrases like *it is no such matter, another matter.*

c1384 CHAUCER *H. Fame* III. 427 But hit a ful confuse matter Were all the gastes for to here. 14. . . LYDG. *Isop.* (Zup.) 48 In matyrs pat touche poetry. 1596 SHAKS. *1 Hen. IV.* II. iv. 301 Instinct is a great matter. c1600 — *Sonn.* lxxxvii. 14 In sleepe a King, but waking no such matter. 1610 — *Temp.* II. i. 88 What impossible matter wil he make easy next? 1611 *Bible Ps.* xxxv. 20 They deuse deceitfull matters against them that are quiet in the land. 1692 RAY *Disc.* (1732) Pref. 9, I had taken notice of five matters of ancient tradition. 1736 BUTLER *Anal.* II. i. Wks. 1874 I. 153 It cannot in any wise be an indifferent matter, whether we obey or disobey those commands. 1828 MISS MITFORD in *L'Estrange Life* (1870) II. 249 If actresses are bad, no manager can help it; but to take pains to turn a bad woman into an actress is another matter. 1842 BROWNING *Waring* I. iv, Truth's a weighty matter. 1847 TENNYSON *Princess* IV. 438 Who desire you more Than . . . dying lips, With many thousand matters left to do, The breath of life. 1876 BLACK *Madcap* V. xvii, The pronunciation of the word *allegro* is not a matter of very grave moment.

†b. *all is a matter:* it is all the same. *Obs.*

1589 PUTTENHAM *Poesie* II. xii. [xiii.] (Arb.) 127 Whether we make the common readers to laugh or to lowre, all is a matter. 1682 N. O. BOILEAU *Lutrin* II. 118 Let me sob, roar, or swoon, 'tis all a matter To marble-hearted John.

† *c.* (any, some, no) *great matter*: (something, nothing) considerable. *Obs.*

1563-87 FOXE *A. & M.* (Cattley) (K.O.). It is no great matter. 1622 BACON *Hen. VII* 120 It did shew manifestly vnto the World, that hee [Perkin] was some Great matter. c 1680 BEVERIDGE *Serm.* (1729) II. 554 This... may seem to be no great matter at first sight. 1717 BERKELEY *Jrnl. Tour Italy* Wks. 1871 IV. 528 We saw an armoury which seemed no great matter.

d. for that matter: = 'for the matter of that' (see 25 e).

1673 DRYDEN *Marr. à-la-Mode* III. ii. 47 Pala. But who told you I was here?.. *Rho.* O, for that matter, we had intelligence. 1693 CONGREVE *Old Bach.* IV. xxii. No, no, for that matter, when she and I part, she'll carry her separate maintenance about her. 1898 *Times* 10 Jan. 13/3 The... shivering drivers... who (like every one else, for that matter) had to lie out in it [the rain] without tents.

23. a. With qualifying adj., usually *small*: A (certain) quantity or amount (of). ? *Obs.*

1630 R. JOHNSON'S *Kingd. & Commw.* 265 [He] sold them their liberties for a small matter. *Ibid.* 271 It is thought that the Empire receiveth every way above seven millions, which is a great matter. 1652 NEEDHAM *tr. Selden's Mare Cl.* 472 At first an easie matter was demanded by the King of Denmark, and now more exacted than they can possibly bear. 1687 A. LOVELL *tr. Thevenot's Trav.* 71 They can live upon a small matter; and provided they have Rice [etc.]. 1712 W. ROGERS *Voy.* (1718) 33 It produces a small matter of Indico. 1723 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 6142/3 One sorrel Horse Colt, ... with a small matter of White in his Face. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* IV. v. I... sent a small matter to his wife. 1760-72 H. BROOKE *Fool of Qual.* (1809) III. 114 My son here has been of some little matter of use to you. *Ibid.* IV. 26 You will oblige us by... taking some little matter of supper with us.

b. a *small matter*, occas. a *matter*, used advb. = Somewhat, slightly. *Obs.* or *arch.*

1690 CHILD *Disc. Trade* (ed. 4) 133 Very large quantities of Timber... may be had, though some small matter dearer than in Norway. 1700 CONGREVE *Way of World* III. xv. I have thought to tarry a small matter in town to learn somewhat of your lingo. 1703 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 275 Open them a small matter wider, or shut them a small matter closer. 1788 SMEATON in *Phil. Trans.* LXXIX. 4 The socket and spindle being a small matter taper. 1834 LANDOR *Exam. Shaks.* Wks. 1853 II. 267/1 Carnaby did quail a matter at these words.

24. a *matter of*: used to qualify a numeral, indicating that it is not to be taken as literally exact. Also rarely *matter of* (? *obs.*), the *matter of*.

c 1645 HOWELL *Let.* (1655) I. 193 The French that came over with Her Majesty... are all casheer'd this week, about a matter of sixscore, wherof the Bishop of Mende was one. 1652 GAULE *Magastrom.* 360 [He] lets him have a great deal of it for a matter of a shilling. 1653 COGAN *tr. Pinto's Trav.* xi. 34 Accompanied with a matter of seven hundred men. 1771 JOHNSON *Let. to Mrs. Thrale* 7 July, He had had, as he phrased it, a matter of four wives. 1829 LANDOR *Imag. Conv.* Wks. 1853 I. 378 Hither have I been riding of matter of thirteen miles. 1843 CARLYLE *Past & Pres.* II. 1, Lackland... boarded once, for the matter of a fortnight, in St. Edmundsbury Convent. 1862 BORROW *Wales* LXXIII. (1901) 258 'Is it long since your honour was in Durham county?' 'A good long time. A matter of forty years'.

25. the *matter* (in various idiomatic uses).

† a. That which is contemplated, intended, or desired. *to the matter*: to the point, relevant(ly); = *L. ad rem. from the matter*: irrelevant(ly). *much about the matter*: not far from the point. *Obs.*

1560 DAUS *tr. Sleidane's Comm.* 30a, Thou aunswerest Luther, more unreverently, then it becommeth thee, and not sufficientlye to the matter. 1597 BACON *Ess., Discourse* (Arb.) 22 To vse too many circumstances ere one come to the matter is wearisome. 1611 SHAKS. *Cymb.* v. v. 169. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 326 To helpe the Matter, the Alchymists call in... many Vanities, out of Astrologie. 1658 ROWLAND *tr. Moufet's Theat. Ins.* 951 It shall not be from the matter to tax in brief the madnesse of the ancient Gentiles. 1669 STURMY *Mariner's Mag.* v. xii. 55 If you take 5 parts Lead, and one part Stone, it will come very near the matter. a 1694 TILLOTSON *Serm.* (1714) I. 12 He grants it [sc. the deluge] to have come so near the matter, that but very few escap'd. 1725 BAILEY *Erasm. Colloq.* (1733) 483 You're much about the Matter [L. *haud multum aberras a scopo*].

b. The circumstance or state of things which actually involves or concerns some person or thing, esp. one which calls for remedy or explanation; chiefly in *what is the matter?* and similar expressions. *Phr.* (colloq.) *what is the matter with...?* = What ails, troubles, or is amiss with...? hence (*jocular*) What is the objection to, What is there to complain of in...?

1469 Plumpton *Corr.* (Camden) 23 Maister Rochif asked him what the matter was, if I might have any ease. 1535 COVERDALE *Ecclus.* xxii. 8 When he hath tolde his tayle, he sayeth: what is the matter? 1560 DAUS *tr. Sleidane's Comm.* 323 b, No man knew what the matter was. 1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* II. iii. 163 What is the matter heere? 1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* I. vii. § 15 Alexander happed to say: Doe you thinke these men would haue come from so farr to complaine, except they had iust cause of griefe? and Cassander answered, Yea, that was the matter, because they thought they should not be disproued. 1682 N. O. *Boileau's Lutrin* III. 6 The Canto tells you, what's the matter. 1713 SWIFT *Cadenus & Vanessa*, Why she likes him, admire not at her; She loves herself, and that's the matter. 1715 DE FOE *Fam. Instruct.* I. iv. (1841) I. 88, I beseech what is the matter with you. 1802 *Spirit Publ. Jrnls.* (1803) VI. 8 What's the matter with the peace? 1833 HT. MARTINEAU *Three Ages* II. 75 The children... amused themselves as if nothing was the matter. 1837 [see LEG sb. 1]. 1847-9 HELPS *Friends in C.* II. (1851) 5 There was something the matter with the old man. 1885 'F.

ANSTEY *Tinted Venus* 69 'What's the matter?' 'Nothing is the matter, Matilda', he said.

† *c.* on or upon the matter (also upon the whole *m.*): taking the thing as a whole, speaking generally; for all practical purposes, practically speaking. *Obs.*

c 1560 MISOGONUS III. i. 192 (Brandl), Pounder matter, well, if she should not knowt, who showlde knowe? 1612 BACON *Ess., Deformity* (Arb.) 254 So that vpon the whole matter [ed. 1625 vpon the matter], in a great wit, deformity is an aduantage to rising. 1639 FULLER *Holy War* II. xxxvii. (1640) 93 That Christians are not bound to keep faith with idolaters, the worshippers of a false god, as the Egyptian Caliph was on the matter. 1679 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 120 The Rules they both work by are upon the matter the same, in Sawing, Mortessing, ... &c. 1689 BURNET *Tracts* I. 79 This is upon the matter a Pension paid under a more decent name to the most considerable Men of the Country. 1691 SOUTH *Serm.* (1823) II. 188 Upon the whole matter it is absurd to think that conscience can be kept in order without frequent examination. a 1710 BR. BULL *Serm.* xviii. Wks. 1827 I. 439 He is upon the matter sure of a long life.

d. *Phr. in the matter of* (= law Latin *in re*): in relation to, with regard to; chiefly in *Law*.

1790 AMBLER *Chancery Rep.* 78 In the Matter of Annesley, a Lunatic. 1834 ADOLPHUS & ELLIS *K.B. Rep.* 843 In the Matter of Elmy and Sawyer. 1876 *Law Rep., Prob. Div.* I. 423 In the Matter of the Petition of Sheehy. 1881 SAINTSBURY *Dryden* iv, He [Dryden] had 'seen many others', as an admirable Gallicism has it, in the matter of attacks. 1882 *Times* 30 June 5 In the matter of Egypt, ... the German Chancellor will leave them to act as they like. 1904 *Standard* 29 Nov. 9/7 In the Matter of an Arbitration between the Manchester Carriage and Tramways Company (Claimants) v. The Swinton and Pendlebury Urban District Council (Purchasing Authority).

e. for the matter of that: as far as that goes.

1764 FOOTE *Mayor of G. I.* (1783) 24 For the matter of that, we can afford it well enough as it is. 1766 GOLDSM. *Vic. W.* xxi, 'Consider, my dear', cries the husband, 'she is a gentlewoman'... 'As for the matter of that', returned the hostess, 'gentle or simple, out she shall pack with a sussarara'.

26. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *matter-hating*, *-moulded*, *-woven* adjs.; † *matter-bear* (see quot.); *matter wave* *Physics*, a de Broglie wave (see DE BROGLIE).

1612 S. STURTEVANT *Metallica* (1854) 117 The matter-bear, is a general part of a Furnace which beareth and holdeth the substances of the Raw-matters. 1850 TENNYSON *In Mem.* xc[i]v, In matter-moulded forms of speech. 1853 KINGSLEY *Hypatia* viii. 98 Facts, objects, are but phantoms matter-woven. 1856 R. A. VAUGHAN *Mystics* (1860) I. 17 The matter-hating principles of this school. 1930 RUARK & UREY *Atoms, Molecules & Quanta* xxi. 722 When electrons impinge on polycrystalline metal surfaces the fraction scattered at an angle θ with the normal to the surface does not decrease uniformly as θ increases... The results seemed likely to remain unexplained, until Einstein discussed de Broglie's matter waves, in 1924 and 1925. 1972 *Sci. Amer.* Oct. 106/3 The bombarding particles have the properties not only of particles but also of waves. Such 'matter waves' are called de Broglie waves (after Louis de Broglie, who first suggested that the wave-particle duality observed for electromagnetic radiation might also exist for matter). 1974 G. REECE *tr. Hund's Hist. Quantum Theory* xi. 141 The intuitive theory of matter waves and of fields of matter is modified to the point where there is room for the idea of particles.

† *'matter, sb.*² *Obs.* Also 7 *matteyer*. [f. *MAT sb.*¹ + *-ER*¹.] A mat-maker.

14... *Voc. in Wr.-Wülcker* 613/38 *Storiator*, a *matteere*. c 1430 *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* II. lxvii. (1869) 101 When pus hadde seid me þe *matteere* [F. *natier*] who he was. 1611 COTGR., *Nattier*, a Matter; or maker of mats. 1614 *Acc. Revells at Court* (Shaks. Soc. 1842) p. xlv. To Richard Ansell Matteyer to his Ma^{ty}... for his paines and chardges in nayling downe the greene clothe in the Banqueting House... for the Maske.

matter ('mæɪə(r)), *v.* Also 6 *matte*, *matier*. [f. *MATTER sb.*¹.]

1. a. *intr.* To discharge matter or pus; to suppurate.

1530 PALSGR. 633/2 When thynke you that your byle wyll matter? 1544 PHAER *Bk. Childr.* (1553) Sivb, The... skin of an adder... boiled in oile... is also good for an eare that mattereth. 1658 A. FOX *Surg. Guide* III. iv. 227 Every wound mattereth, and desireth to make a separation of that which is destroyed. 1736 AINSWORTH *Lat. Dict., Suppuro*, ... to matter, to suppurate. [1875-86 ELWORTHY *W. Som. Gloss., Mattery*, to discharge pus.]

† *b.* To exude in the form of matter or pus.

1635 QUARLES *Embl.* I. xii. 49 Earth's milk's a ripen'd core That drops from her disease, that matters from her sore.

2. To be of importance; to signify: chiefly in interrogative and negative sentences. (Freq. *impersonal* with dependent clause.) *Const. to*; also (*poet. rare*) with *dative*.

1581 SAVILE *Tacitus, Hist.* IV. (1612) 161 Sosianus & Sagitta were men vile & of no account, neither mattered it where they liued. a 1617 BAYNE *Lect.* (1634) 68 What those are who are not under our household government, mattereth not to our discredit. 1633 HALL *Occas. Medit.* (1851) 18 It matters not, O God, how I am vexed here below, a while. 1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 252 ¶ 1 What matters it what she says to you? 1817 SOUTHEY *Wat Tyler* I. i. Poet. Wks. II. 25 What matters me who wears the crown of France? 1840 MARRYAT *Poor Jack* xxvi, We haven't spent any to matter. 1846 LANDOR *Imag. Conv.* I. 156 Nor does it matter a straw whether we use the double e instead of *ete* in *sweet*. 1873 DIXON *Two Queens* I. iv. i. 175 His pretext mattered little. 1878 TENNYSON *The Revenge* xi, We die—does it matter when? 1884 *Law Rep.* 26 *Chanc. Div.* 128 It mattered nothing to them whether the other Corporators were eight or a thousand. 1885 'F. ANSTEY *Tinted Venus* 181 'It

matters not', she said, calmly. 1909 H. W. C. NEWTE *Sparrows* xl. 505 With your appearance and talents you should be a great social success with people who matter. 1926 G. B. SHAW *Translations & Tomfooleries* II. 49 Well, what about Edith? Doesn't she matter? 1933 E. A. ROBERTSON *Ordinary Families* x. 233 Wives still matter politically, if a man's to be offered a comfortable Conservative seat.

3. a. With a negative: To be concerned about, care for, regard, heed, mind. (Sometimes with dependent clause.) *Obs. exc. dial.* in the sense: To approve of, like.

1649 BLITH *Eng. Improv. Impr.* (1653) 96 Let his Land be fit for one, or fit for another use, he matters it not. 1664 H. MORE *Myst. Iniq.* xi. 37, I matter not what careless abuses there may be put upon a word. 1720 *Humourist* Ded. 13 They matter it not of a straw. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* II. vi. If it had been out of doors I had not mattered it so much. 1760-72 H. BROOKE *Fool of Qual.* (1809) I. 26 He did not matter cold, nor hunger, nor what he eat, nor what he drank. 1804 EUGENIA DE ACTON *Tale without Title* I. 215 Oh! as to your fine speeches, Miss, I matter not them a straw. 1892 M. C. F. MORRIS *Yorksh. Folk-Talk* 89 If a workman does not take kindly to his occupation, he would say that he did not matter it much.

b. absol. or *intr.* To care, mind. ? *Obs.*

1677 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 43 Let it somewhat fall short or exceed that number they matter not. 1713 in G. Sheldon *Hist. Deerfield, Mass.* (1895) I. 350 If he would not marry them they matter'd not. 1729 WALKDEN *Diary* (1866) 80, I mattered not if we exchanged, so he took my box, and I his.

† 4. To arrange the subject-matter of. *nonce-use*.

1548 GESTE *Pr. Masse* Ded., Whiche I can neyther word, matier, ne reason accordynglye, and so [etc.].

† *'matterative, a. Obs.* Also 7 *mattrative*. [irreg. f. *MATTER sb.*¹ or *v.* + *-ATIVE*, with recollection of *maturative*.] Characterized by the presence of matter or pus.

1639 T. DE GRAY *Compl. Horsem.* 40 The corruption which the horse venteth: if that mattrative stuffe be green [etc.]. 1727 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Fever*, His Eyes are so swell'd that he cannot easily open 'em for matterative Stuff. *Ibid.* s.v. *Wen*, [Wens] being as to the outward part, Flesh, but toward the Root, matterative.

† *'mattered, a. Obs. rare.* [f. *MATTER sb.*¹ + *-ED*², after med.L. *māteriātus*.]

1. *Metaph.* = *MATERIATED*.

1620 T. GRANGER *Div. Logike* 57 A mattered effect, or effect of the matter, is euery thing made of some matter. 1654 Z. COKE *Logick* 159 From the common matter put or taken away... to put or take away the mattered... is a contingent inference: as, In Germany is much wood, therefore they have many ships.

2. Containing matter or pus.

1590 BARROUGH *Meth. Physick* v. vi. (1639) 278 A mattered tumour is more safely opened with a knife then with burning medicines.

matterful ('mætəfʊl), *a.* [f. *MATTER sb.*¹ + *-FUL*.] Of a book, an author, or the like: Full of 'matter' or substance.

1819 LAMB *Let.* x. To Wordsworth 97 From thence I turned to Vincent Bourne; what a sweet, unpretending, pretty-manner'd, matterful Creature. 1873 MISS BROUGHTON *Nancy* I. 147 In sweet and matterful verse. 1887 *Sat. Rev.* 3 Sept. 337 The cheap little collection... called the 'Bibliothèque utile', seldom admits numbers which are not 'matterful and factful', as some singular people say.

Hence *'matterfulness*.

1883-4 GROSART *Nashe's Wks.* I. Intro. 45 One is struck with their terseness and matterfulness.

† *'mattering, vbl. sb. Obs.* [f. *MATTER v.* + *-ING*¹.]

1. The formation of matter or pus, supuration.

1528 PAYNELL *Salerne's Regim.* X. iij, Nothyng is better to heale matteryng at the eares, than the ieuise of wyllowe leaues. 1631 WIDDOWES *Nat. Philos.* 55 Extraordinary mattering is, when... the humors or parts themselves are made full of corrupt matter. 1749 BRACKEN *Ferriery* (ed. 6) xxx. 258 Mattering of the Yard... in Stoned Horses is often no other than a *Gonorrhæa Simplex*.

2. Caring, minding.

1693 EVELYN *De la Quint. Compl. Gard.* I. 35 The Cloth as it were, should always be laid in a fine Garden, without mattering to see what passes in the open Fields.

† *'mattering, ppl. a. Obs.* [f. *MATTER v.* + *-ING*².] Forming or discharging matter, purulent.

1561 HOLLYBUSH *Hom. Apoth.* 20 Scabbes... mattering sores, ... and the canker. 1589 RIDER *Bibl. Schol.* s.v., A mattering, or running sore.

† *'matterish, a. Obs.* [f. *MATTER sb.*¹ + *-ISH*.] Of the nature of, full of, forming, or discharging pus.

1580 BLUNDEVILLE *Curing Horses Dis.* 59 A kind of Scab... which is full of fretting matterish water. 1673 R. HEAD *Canting Acad.* 74 The Matterish clouts that are wrapt about [the sore]. 1725 ATKINSON in *Phil. Trans.* XXXIII. 341 There had been discharg'd a small Quantity of matterish Substance.

matterless ('mætələs), *a.* [f. *MATTER sb.*¹ + *-LESS*.]

1. Having no matter; not embodied in matter; immaterial. *Now rare*.

1548 GESTE *Pr. Masse* B v, The broken bread... is material & not matterles. 1602 J. DAVIES (Heref.) *Mirum in modum*

(Grosart) 20/1 Who being immaterial, cannot change, (For that's immutability that's matterlesse). a 1849 H. COLERIDGE *Ess.* (1851) I. 56 He cannot live upon matterless forms. 1890 J. H. STIRLING *Gifford Lect.* xv. 304 A matterless form would vanish.

†2. Without materials. *Obs. rare*—1.

14.. *Pilgr. Sowle.* No more men maye glosen withouten text than bylde materles.

†3. Devoid of 'matter', sense, or meaning. *Obs.*

1612 T. TAYLOR *Comm. Titus To Rdr.*, With multiplication of matterless words. a 1637 B. JONSON *Hor.*: *Art P.* 460 All fine noise Of verse meere-matter-lesse. 1767 MRS. S. PENNINGTON *Lett.* III. 37 Some dissipation is necessary for you, and therefore, my matterless lines may have their use.

4. Immaterial, of no concern or importance. Chiefly *dial.*

a 1650 MAY *Old Couple* II. (1658) 10 'Tis matterless in goodness who excels: He that hath coyn, hath all perfections else. 1875 *Manley & Corringham Gloss.* s.v., It's matterless which way you tak' th' watter. 1889 *Archaeol. Aeliana* (N.S.) XIII. 280 It being matterless whether a saint is incorruptible or, as in the case of Bede, corrupted.

b. Applied to persons; Of no consequence; incompetent, shiftless, helpless. *dial.*

1794 HUTCHINSON *Hist. Cumbl.* I. 225 *note*, Mr. Robinson.. a simple matterless body. 1876 *Whitby Gloss.*

matterne, *obs.* form of MARTEN.

matter of course. Something which is to be expected as following the natural course or order of things.

1739 [see COURSE *sb.* 37 a]. 1809 MALKIN *Gil Blas* I. xii. (1866) 27 Having as a matter of course sold my cloak-bag. 1878 S. WALPOLE *Hist. Engl.* II. 525 Protestants guilty of killing Roman Catholics were acquitted, as a matter of course, by Protestant juries. 1884 *Manch. Exam.* 22 May 5/2 It was a matter of course that France should retain the territory she had conquered.

b. *attrib.* or as *adj.* (written with hyphens), rarely as *predicative adj.*: Occurring or following as a matter of course; to be expected. Freq. of persons or their mode of action: Taking things as a matter of course.

1840 DICKENS *Barn. Rudge* liii. The cool matter-of-course manner of this reply. 1854 LOWELL *Jrnl. Italy* Pr. Wks. 1890 I. 129 A sudden change in the scenery, like those that seem so matter-of-course in dreams. 1861 HUGHES *Tom Brown at Oxf.* xxx. I won't have that sort of matter-of-course acquiescence. 1865 MOZLEY *Mirac.* v. 100 The belief in it is so necessary and so matter-of-course an act in us, that [etc.]. 1892 W. S. GILBERT *Foggerty's Fairy* 190, I said some matter-of-course words to the effect [etc.].

Hence **matter-of-'courseness** *nonce-wd.*

1890 *Temple Bar* Sept. 78 A naturalness, a matter-of-courseness that admitted of no questioning.

matter of fact (*mætərəv'fækt*), *sb.* and *a.* [See MATTER *sb.*¹ 16, 21 and FACT *sb.* 6.]

A. *sb.* a. *Law.* That portion of a subject of judicial inquiry which is concerned with the truth or falsehood of alleged facts; a particular question or issue that is of this nature: opposed to *matter of law*. b. What pertains to the sphere of fact as opposed to opinion, probability, or inference; also, something which is of the nature of a fact. Phrases, as *a matter of fact, in matter of fact*: in point of fact, really.

1581 E. CAMPION in *Confer.* II. (1584) Mb, He speaketh of a matter of fact. 1594 HOOKER *Ecl. Pol.* II. vii. §2 If it be admitted that in matter of fact there is some credite to be given to the testimonie of man, but not in matter of opinion and judgement. 1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* I. iv. §9 It is either a beleefe of Historie (as the Lawyers speeke, matter of fact:) or else of matter of art and opinion. 1621 ELSING *Debates Ho. Lords* (Camden) 112 The House to consider of the matter of facte. 1661 EVELYN *Diary* I Oct., He then commanded me to draw up the matter of fact happening at the bloody encounter. 1690 LOCKE *Hum. Und.* IV. xvii. (1695) 380 Some particular Existence, or, as it is usually termed, matter of fact, which falling under Observation, is capable of humane Testimony. 1709 ADDISON *Tatler* No. 122 ¶1 It is true in Matter of Fact, I was present at the ingenious Entertainment. 1727 A. HAMILTON *New Acc. E. Ind.* II. xxxiii. 9 The Story was really true Matter of Fact. 1730 A. GORDON *Maffei's Amphith.* 289 The Matter of Fact is, that.. the two Gates.. will undoubtedly be found wider. 1739 HUME *Hum. Nat.* I. iii. §7 (1888) 94 All reasonings from causes or effects terminate in conclusions, concerning matter of fact; that is, concerning the existence of objects or of their qualities. 1776 — *My own Life*, This is a matter of fact which is easily cleared and ascertained. 1793 SMEATON *Edystone L.* §119, I have strictly adhered to matter of fact. 1816-60 WHATLEY *Comm.-pl. Bk.* (1864) 131 By a matter of fact is meant something which might conceivably be submitted to the senses, and about which it is supposed there could not be any disagreement among persons who should be present and to whose senses it should be presented. 1842 J. H. NEWMAN *Ecl. Mirac.* (1843) 56 There exists, in matter of fact, that very connection.. between Ecclesiastical and Scripture miracles. 1849 GROTE *Greece* II. lxxvii. (1862) VI. 38 *note*, Great numbers of Aristophanic jests have been transcribed as serious matter-of-fact. 1888 BRYCE *Amer. Commw.* II. lii. 311 They did not receive, as matter of fact, the good government which they desired. 1889 J. K. JEROME *Three Men in a Boat* 283 As a matter of fact, you are quite right. I did catch it.

B. *attrib.* passing into *adj.* (Usually written with hyphens.) Pertaining to, having regard to, or depending upon actual fact as distinguished from what is speculative or fanciful; unimaginative, prosaic.

1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 521 ¶1, I condemn the Men given to Narration under the Appellation of a Matter of Fact Man. 1787 BURNS *Lett.* 15 Jan., Wks. (Globe) 323 To write him a mere matter-of-fact affair, like a merchant's order. 1856 STANLEY *Sinai & Pal.* I. 67 The scene is not impressive in itself,—that at Suez especially is matter-of-fact in the highest degree. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) II. 277 The more Calicles is irritated, the more provoking and matter of fact does Socrates become. 1887 R. N. CAREY *Uncle Max* xi. (1887) 84 [She] bade her drink her tea before it got cold, in a sensible matter-of-fact way.

absol. 1870 LOWELL *Among my Bks.* Ser. II. (1873) 125 Its oscillations between the ideal and the matter-of-fact.

Hence **matter-of-'factism**, the principle or practice of regarding or relying upon matter of fact only; so **matter-of-'factist**, one who regards matter of fact only; **matter-of-'factly** *adv.*, in a matter-of-fact manner; **matter-of-'factness**, matter-of-fact quality or character.

1860 SARA HENNELL *Thoughts in Aid of Faith* 195 Hard *matter-of-fact-ism. a 1866 J. GROTE *Exam. Utilit. Phil.* xviii. (1870) 283 Positivism and matter-of-factism, that is, the refusal to take account of any thing else in things except that they are. 1833 *New Monthly Mag.* XXXIX. 165 The *matter-of-factists will put down as your sober opinion.. the *ἔρετα προεφρα* inspired by the festivity of the hour. 1865 J. GROTE *Explor. Philos.* I. 80 Thorough positivists.. or, I may say, matter-of-factists. 1873 MISS BROUGHTON *Nancy* I. 47 'You mean us, I suppose,' I answered *matter-of-factly. 1816 J. W. CROKER in *C. Papers* 28 Nov. (1884), [The] success.. I attribute altogether.. to the *matter-of-factness, with which it is written. 1879 W. KNIGHT *Stud. Philos. & Lit.* 291 The infelicities.. in Wordsworth's style.. its sinking from ideality into matter-of-factness.

mattery ('mætəri), *a.* Also 4-7 *mattry*. [*f.* MATTER *sb.*¹ + -Y¹.]

1. Full of, forming, or discharging matter or pus; purulent.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P.R.* XVII. ci. (1495) 667 Oleum mirtum.. clenshy mattry cerys. 1527 ANDREW *Brunswyke's Distyll.* Waters I v a, Impostumes whiche rounne of mattery humours and moystoures. 1666 J. H. TREAT *Gl. Antidote* I 11 It brought away much mattery substance. 1871 NAPHEYS *Prev. & Cure Dis.* III. xiii. 1070 A mattery sore. 1955 W. W. DENLINGER *Compl. Boston* I. 152 Small mattery spots on the inside of the thigh.. are often the first indication that a dog is suffering from distemper. 1961 S. CHAPLIN *Day of Sardine* I. 8 This was a sick kitten. Thin as a rake, mattery eyes, scabby eyes.

†2. Full of 'matter' or sense. *Obs. rare*—1.

1601 B. JONSON *Poetaster* IV. v. Away with your Mattery Sentences..; They are to graue and wise, for this meeting.

matteyer, variant of MATTER *sb.*² *Obs.*

Matthean (mæ'thi:ən), *a.* Also -æan. [*f.* L. *Matthæ-us* Matthew + -AN.] Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of the evangelist St. Matthew.

1897 *Expositor* Aug. 152 The closing sentence being distinctly Matthean. *Ibid.* Dec. 448 In two of the Matthean logia the Lord speaks of His disciples collectively as the *ecclesia*.

Matthew Walker. *Naut.* In full *Matthew Walker knot*, a multi-stranded rope end knot, prob. named after its originator.

[1808 D. LEVER *Young Sea Officer's Sheet Anchor* 5 Matthew Walker's knot.] 1841 R. H. DANA *Seaman's Manual* vii. 37 A Matthew Walker knot.. unlay the end of a rope [etc.]. 1856 C. NORDHOFF *Man-of-War Life* xii. 212, I practised.. and was soon master of long and short splices, manrope knots, turks-heads, and Matthew Walkers. 1860 *All Year Round* 28 July 382/1 'Which knot?' asked Toby.. 'Matthew Walker, spritsail-sheet, stopper or shroud?' 1883 *Man. Seamanship for Boys' Training Ships R. Navy* (Admiralty) (1886) 105 A Matthew Walker knot is used for the standing part of the lanyards of lower rigging. 1953 *People* (Austral.) 26 Aug. 47/3 Mason will talk by the hour about Matthew Walker knots, bell ropes.. and cross-pointing if he encounters a pair of sympathetic ears. 1961 F. H. BURGESS *Dict. Sailing* 144 *Matthew Walker*, a knot, single or double, used to make a collar on a rope; the strands may be relaid when formed (a development of the wall knot). 1968 E. FRANKLIN *Dict. Knots* 20 *Matthew Walker* and *Double Matthew Walker*, probably the best and most useful of the multistrand rope end knots. It is claimed that the unknown Matthew Walker is the only man to have a knot named after him. 1971 I. IMRIE tr. *Stenonson's Handbk. Seaman's Ropework* 79 The Mathew Walker knot on a three-stranded rope is the simplest of all knots with a rope's own end.

mattie, **mattin**: see MATIE, MATIN.

matting ('mætiŋ), *vbl. sb.*¹ [*f.* MAT *v.*¹ and *sb.*¹]

1. The action of becoming or state of being matted or tangled. Also with *down*, *together*.

1682 H. MORE *Contr. Remark. Stor.* 41 This Magical matting of the Daughter's hair into a Witch-lock. 1707 MORTIMER *Husb.* 570 It [sc. the Mat] sinks gradually, distributing its strength to your Liqueur equally without matting. 1865 GOSSE *Land & Sea* (1874) 19 The matting of the vegetation, impeding the flow of the water. 1884 W. S. B. McLAREN *Spinning* (ed. 2) 2 The property of felting or matting, which is so characteristic of wool. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* III. 809 Obstruction [of the bowel] by the matting together of several coils of intestine. 1899 *Ibid.* VII. 480 The.. matting down of the velum interpositum.

2. a. The process of making mats or matting.

b. The covering of a floor, etc. with matting.

a. 1720 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5891/4 Tho. Smith.. of that Branch called a matted Chair-maker, is in want of Journeyemen.. for Matting. 1871 TYLOR *Prim. Cult.* I. 7 Among the textile arts are to be ranged matting, netting [etc.].

b. 1813 L. HUNT in *Examiner* 22 Feb. 114/1 Matting and carpeting have done much for the stone floor.

3. *concr.* A fabric composed of a coarse material, e.g., coir, bast, hemp, grass, etc., used as a covering for floors or roofs, or as material for packing, for tying plants, etc. Also *Naut.* = MAT *sb.*¹ 4.

Different kinds of matting are known as *Canton, Dutch, India* (see INDIA 6), *Russia matting*; also coco-nut matting (see COCO 4 e), sword matting (see SWORD).

1748 *Anson's Voy.* III. v. 341 The sail.. is made of matting, and the mast.. of bamboo. 1812 J. SMYTH *Pract. of Customs* (1821) 154, 20 Rolls Dutch Matting.. Matting is used by the Cabinet-makers for packing of goods. 1819 *Mem. Caled. Hort. Soc.* III. 111 Through the heads of these nails, strings or strands of matting are introduced. 1843 MRS. HOUSTON *Yacht Voy. Texas* (1844) I. 27 The floors.. are spread with a fine matting. 1846 J. BAXTER *Libr. Pract. Agric.* (ed. 4) II. 324 The scion, which you will tie to it slightly with a piece of wetted matting. 1861 DELAMER *Flower Gard.* 31 The cold frame (covered with matting). 1866 GEO. ELIOT *F. Holt* (1868) 10 The broad stone staircase with its matting worn into large holes. 1901 HASLUCK *Bamboo Work* iii. 48 The top [of the table] is of wood covered with Japanese matting.

b. Materials for mats.

1847 in WEBSTER; and in recent Dicts.

4. *attrib.* or as *adj.* Covered with or composed of matting.

1833 J. BENNETT *Artificer's Lex.* 190 Matting hassocks, .. oval or round. 1888 *Literary World* (Boston) 4 Aug. 246/3 Matting roofs. 1895 C. HOLLAND *Jap. Wife* 24 The matting floor. 1900 P. F. WARNER *Cricket in many Climes* 219 An ideal ground as far as a matting wicket ever can be so.

5. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *matting line, needle, tie* (cf. 2 a, b); *matting-boat* = *mattress-boat*: see MATTRESS 4 (*Cent. Dict.* 1890); *matting-loom*, a loom in which matting is made; see also quot. 1875.

1862 *Catal. Internat. Exhib.* II. XIX. 10 *Matting lines, twines, coir yarn and fibre. 1853 in *Abridgm. Specif. Patents, Weaving* (1861) 423 My invention consists in making mats in a *matting loom. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech., Matting-loom* (Weaving), one in which slats are introduced into the shed to form the roof. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 273/2 Their [sc. Upholsterers'] Pack or *Matting Needle. 1825 *Greenhouse Comp.* I. 172 Common *matting ties.

matting ('mætiŋ), *vbl. sb.*² [*f.* MAT *v.*² + -ING¹.]

1. The production of a 'mat' surface, in *Chasing, Gilding*, etc. Also, the mat surface thus produced.

1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 259/2 Matting or Hatching, is to make a Beast or Lion Hairy, a Bird Feathers, Fish Scales, and Flowers and Leaves, Veins and Threads. 1758 *Handmaid to Arts* 381 The deeper and obscure parts of the carving.. are coloured after the gilding; which treatment is called matting. 1854 REINNEL *Carpenters' & Gilders' Comp.* 74 Matting or Dead Gold. 1885 F. MILLER *Glass-Paint.* 53 If this matting [i.e. antiquing glass with amber or ancient brown] is done to deceive, it is certainly false. 1887 L. L. HASLOPE *Repoussé Work* 52 The simplest form of matting is made by dots. 1893 *Brit. J. Photogr.* XL. 800 The 'matting' of gelatine prints has become very general. 1898 T. B. WIGLEY *Goldsm. & Jeweller* 146 The term.. 'surface chasing' is generally applied to the feathering of birds, .. the matting of foliage, &c.

2. The furnishing (of a picture) with a mat; *concr.* = MAT *sb.*² 3.

1864 WEBSTER, *Matting*, an ornamental border of thin rolled brass, placed between the plate and glass of a daguerreotype picture, to prevent abrasion. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech., Matting*, the passepartout over a picture. A mat. 1889 *Anthony's Photogr. Bull.* II. 141 The matting and framing of a [photographic] print.

3. *Comb.*, as *matting-pattern, -punch, -tool*.

1877 G. B. GEE *Pract. Gold-worker* 133 An effective matting-punch was at once produced. This matting-tool appears to have been greatly used by the mediaeval gold-workers. 1898 T. B. WIGLEY *Goldsm. & Jeweller* 120 Passing the wire through flattening rolls with matting pattern.

mattins: see MATIN.

mattock ('mættək), *sb.* Forms: 1 *mattoc*, *mettoc*, *metoc*, *meottuc*, 1-2 *mattuc*, 4-6 *mattok*, 4, 6 *matock*, 4-7 *matok*(e), 5 *mattoke*, 5-6 *mattokk*, 6-7 *mattocke*, (6 *mathooke*), 7-9 *mathook*, 6-*mattock*. [OE. *mattuc*, *meottuc* masc., of unknown origin: the Welsh *matog* and Gael. *madag* are from Eng.]

The ending would appear to be the dim. suffix in OE. *bulluc* bullock. The word has not been found in continental Teut.; its relation, if any, to the synonymous Russian *motyka*, Lith. *matikkas*, is not clear.]

An agricultural tool (of which there are several varieties) used for loosening hard ground, grubbing up trees, etc. It has a socketed steel head (fixed transversely at the end of a straight handle), having on one side a blade shaped like that of an adze, and sometimes on the other side a kind of pick.

a 700 *Epinal Gloss.* 565 *Lagones*, *mettocas*. a 800 *Corpus Gloss.* (Hessels) L. 161 *Ligones*, *meottucas*. c 893 K. ÆLFRED *Oros.* IV. viii. §2 *ponne* het he hiene mid fyre onhætan, & sippan mid mattucun heawan. a 1100 *Gerefa in Anglia* (1886) IX. 263 *Mattuc*, *ipping-iren*, *secar*. 1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 940 *Mattok* is a pykeys. 1382 WYCLIF *Joel* III. 10 *Bete* to gydre.. 309 *pikoyssis*, or *mattokis* [1388 *mattokkis*], in to speris. c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* I. 1153 *Yet tolis mo*, The *mattok*, *twibil*, *picoys* forth to go. 1494 FAYAN *Chron.* IV. lxxix. 48 He.. with a *Pykax* or *Mattoke*, with his owne hande, breke the grounde. a 1533 LD.

BERNERS *Huon* xxx. 93 With pykes & mattocks they brake downe a corner toure. 1588 SHAKS. *Tit. A.* iv. iii. 11 'Tis you must dig with Mattocke, and with Spade. 1649 JER. TAYLOR *Gt. Exemp.* III. xiv. 13 Repentance. . . like a mattock and spade breaks away all the roughnesses of the passage. a 1734 NORTH *Exam.* III. viii. §14 (1740) 592 Spades and Mathooks. 1771 ROBERTSON *Hist. Amer.* (1778) I. iv. 335 After digging the field with wooden mattocks, they sowed or planted it. 1824 LOUOON *Encycl. Gard.* (ed. 2) §1296 The mattock . . . is sometimes called a crow, and also a grubbing-axe, hoe-axe, &c. 1848 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* IX. II. 537 Stony or gravelly, so as to require . . . to be pecked with a mathook or pick. 1851 STEPHENS *Bk. Farm* (ed. 2) II. 652/1 The common mattock which on one arm has a horizontal cutting face, and on the other a vertical one. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* i. §2. 13 The debtor, unable to discharge his debt. . . took up the labourer's mattock.

attrib. and Comb. 1855 TENNYSON *Maud* I. XVIII. iv, Born To labour and the mattock-harden'd hand. 1832 *Planting* 37 (L.U.K.) Mattock planting is confined chiefly to rocky ground. *Ibid.* 60 An active workman with a steel mattock-hoe will clean round the plants [etc.].

mattock ('mættək), *v.* [f. MATTOCK *sb.*] *trans.* To turn up with the mattock. Also *fig.*

1649 BLITH *Eng. Improv. Impr.* 140 Prejudice . . . so deeply rooted, as will aske hot water to Mattock up. 1792 A. YOUNG *Trav. France* 411, I have seen them . . . mattocking up every corner of a field where the plough could not come. 1840 *Cottage's Manual* 45 (L.U.K.) No plant is so much improved by deep . . . mattocking between the rows as the potato. 1854 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* XV. II. 274 Have all the ant-hills and hassocks mattocked up.

mattoide ('mættɔɪd), *a. and sb.* [ad. It. *mattoide*, f. *matto* insane: see -OID.] See quot. 1891.

1891 tr. *Lombroso's Man of Genius* iii. 209 This variety forms the link between madmen of genius, the sane, and the insane properly so called. These are what I call semi-insane persons or mattoids. *Ibid.* iii. 223 Mattoide theologians . . . have unfortunately been taken so seriously as to be burned alive. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 196 The so-called borderland cases between sanity and insanity—for example eccentrics, cranks, mattoids.

matraca, var. MATRACA.

matras(s), obs. forms of MATRASS.

mattractive, variant of MATURATIVE.

matre, obs. form of MATTER.

mattress¹ ('mætrɪs). Forms: 3-6 materas, 4 matrace, 4-5 materace, 6 matrace, 4-6 materes, 5-6 matres, 6 mattres, 6-7 mattresse, -iss, matteris, (5) matras(e, -ess, -ys, materis, -os, matteras, 6 matrys, matrice, 7 matt(e)rice), 5, 8-9 matrass, 9 matrass, 6- matress. [a. OF. *materas* (mod.F. *matelas*), ad. It. *materasso*, commonly viewed as identical (exc. for the Arab. prefixed article *al-*) with Sp. and Pg. *almadrage*, Pr. *almatrac*, ad. Arab. *al-matrah*, place where something is thrown, in mod. use also mat, cushion, f. root *taraha* to throw. The MHG. *matraz* (mod.G. *matratze*) is from Fr.]

1. A contrivance used as a bed or (more commonly) as a support for a bed, consisting of a case formed by two pieces of canvas or other textile material quilted together, stuffed with hair, flocks, straw, or the like. In recent use extended to include other appliances serving the same purpose, esp. one consisting of wire cloth stretched upon a frame or containing an array of springs.

c 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 188 'Goth', he seide, 'and maketh a bed. . . Of quilte and of materasz'. 1395 *E.E. Wills* (1882) 5 My secunde best fetherbed, with caneuas materas. c 1425 HOCLEVE *Minor Poems* xxiii. 779 The pilwes nesse and esy materas. 1495 *Nottingham Rec.* III. 38 Duo matresses, pretii vs. 1519 HORMAN *Vulg.* 24 b, The fleshe lieth bytwene the bone and the skynne lyke a matresse of cotton. 1588 *Fitch's Voy.* in Hakl. *Voy.* (1811) II. 388 Gownes of cotton like to our mattraces and quilted caps. 1624 *Invent. in Archaeologia* XLVIII. 136 A bedstead, a matt, a matterice, a fetherbed. 1693 *DRYDEN Juvenal* vi. 128 She. . . On a hard Mattress is content to sleep. 1764 *HARMER Observ.* 82 Their beds consist of a matrass laid on a floor, and over this a sheet. 1812 *Chron. in Ann. Reg.* 86 He hid it between a matrass and a bed. 1848 *in Abridgm. Specif. Patents, Furniture*, etc. (1869) 551 An elastic mattress entirely metallic. 1850 *Ibid.* 158 A very portable spring mattress. 1877 *KNIGHT Dict. Mech.* 2291 *Spring-mattress*, one having metallic springs beneath the hair or moss filling. *Ibid.* 2792 *Wire-mattress*. . . See patents:— . . . 79,040. June 16, 68 [etc.]. 1890 *Syd. Soc. Lex.* s.v. *Mattress, Water mattress*, a waterproof case containing water, used for the prevention of bed-sores. 1900 *Cassell's Cycl. Mech.* (1902) IV. 325 A full-size wire mattress.

†2. A protective covering for a floor or for plants; a MAT. *Obs.*

1644 *EVELYN Diary* 17 Oct., By their carefull covering them [sc. plaster floors in the palace of Negros, Genoa] with canvas and fine matresses, where there is much passage [etc.]. 1658 — *French Gardiner* (1675) 239 Shelter them [peas] with pannels of Reeds, or Matrasses. 1664 — *Kal. Hort.* Apr. 65 Covering them [delicate plants] with Matrasses supported on cradles of hoops. 1706 J. GARDINER tr. *Rapin of Gardens* (1728) 59 Your Flow'rs defend with Matrasses of Straw.

3. a. *Engineering.* A strong mat consisting of brushwood bound or twisted together, used in layers in the construction of dikes, piers, etc.

1875 *Proc. Inst. Civ. Engin.* XLI. 161 In commencing the construction of the dam. . . the first step was to cover the entire site with a strong fascine matrass. *Ibid.* 167 The body of the pier takes from five to six matrasses, averaging, with the stones, about 3 feet 3 inches thick. 1886 *Encycl. Brit.* XX. 581/1 The parallel jetties [at the mouth of the Mississippi] consist of tiers of willow matrasses.

b. U.S. A bed of sugar-cane. Hence *mattress v. trans.*, to form (sugar-cane) into 'mattresses'.

1829 A. SHERWOOD *Gazetteer Georgia* (ed. 2) 255 The stacks or banks in which seed cane is preserved during winter, are called matrasses. 1833 B. SILLIMAN *Man. Sugar Cane* 12 They are cut near the ground, and carted to the vicinity of the fields where they are to be planted; being formed . . . into long beds about fifteen feet wide, which are called matrasses. 1850 *Rep. Comm. Patents: Agric.* 1850 (U.S. Dept. Agric.) 423 It was . . . supposed that the cane was spoiled in the matrass by the continued warm weather after it was mattedress.

4. *attrib. and Comb.*: a. *attrib.* (sense 1), as *mattress-maker, -making, tick*; (sense 3), as *mattress dike, sill*; b. special comb., as *mattress antenna, array* = BILL-BOARD, BILLBOARD 2, also *ellipt.*; *mattress boat*, a boat on which matrasses for dikes, etc. are made and from which they are launched; *mattress-coat, needle* (see quots.); *mattress-jig slang*, sexual intercourse; †*mattress rubber*, ? a rough mattress-cover; *mattress suture Surg.*, a continuous suture through both lips of a wound, in which when a stitch has been taken the thread is tied, and the needle inserted on the same side from which it emerged.

1950 **Mattress antenna* [see BILL-BOARD, BILLBOARD 2]. 1947 D. G. FINK *Radar Engin.* iv. 247 The power efficiencies of properly adjusted *mattress arrays vary from 80 to 95 per cent. *Ibid.* 249 The gain of a paraboloid is generally lower than that of a mattress of the same area expressed in square wavelengths. 1961 R. L. MATTINGLY in H. JASIK *Antenna Engin. Handbk.* xxv. 26 A common transmitter-receiving antenna can be implemented with a mattress array. 1884 *KNIGHT Dict. Mech. Suppl.*, **Mattress Boat*. 1641 *BEST Farm. Bks.* (Surtees Soc.) 20 When wolle will risen from the skinne, the fleeces is as it weare walked together on the toppe, and underneath it is but lightly fastened to the undergrowth; and when a fleeces is thus it is called a *matrice-coate. 1886 *Encycl. Brit.* XX. 581/1 The entrance . . . was contracted. . . by means of *mattress dykes; and mattress sills were laid right across the entrance. 1896 *FARMER & HENLEY Slang* IV. 290/2 **Mattress-jig*, copulation. 1922 *JOYCE Ulysses* 418 Smutty Moll for a mattress jig. 1381 *Rolls Parl.* III. 112/2 Johannes Sutton, **Materas-maker*. 1829 *Register of Arts* III. 51 In the manner of *mattress making. 1884 *KNIGHT Dict. Mech. Suppl.* 236/2 *Curved *Mattress Needle* (Hydraulic Engineering), a needle for sewing brush mats with No. 13 wire. a 1625 *BEAUM. & FL. Wit. at Sev. Weap.* II. ii. (1647) 76/1 Here's a promising palme. . . here's Downe compared with Flocks and quilted Straw, the Knight's fingers Are leane [1679 and mod. edd. *read lean*] *matrice rubbers to these Feathers. 1886 **Mattress sill* [see *mattress dike*]. 1904 *Brit. Med. Jnl.* 24 Dec. 1682/2 In suturing up the wound in the kidney in the ordinary way the stitches frequently, on tying them, cut through. To avoid this. . . I have again followed Kelly who advises the use of *mattress sutures. 1857 *Subj.-Matter Index of Patents* 924 Weaving looms (for making . . . mattress-ticks, &c.).

mattress², **matriss** ('mætrɪs). [Of obscure origin; cf. 18th c. Fr. *matresse*: see Fry loc. cit.] (See quot. 1867.)

1685 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2500/4 *Playing-Cards*. . . the Matriss at 10s. 6d. per Gross, Fine Matriss at 12s. per Gross [etc.]. 1867 *Fry Playing-Card Terms in Philol. Soc. Trans.* 56 *Mattress, Matriss*, rejected playing cards. . . placed at the bottom of the sorted bundle, to be . . . sold at a cheaper rate. . . *Fine Mattress* is. . . applied to cards which are less defective; *Common M.* to cards which are more defective.

matresse: see MATRASS¹. *Obs.*

matrice, matross, obs. ff. MATRICE, MATROSS.

matry, obs. form of MATTERY.

|| **matulla** ('mæ'tʌlə). [mod.L., app. f. L. *matta* mat, after *medulla*.] (See quots.)

1849 J. H. BALFOUR *Elem. Bot.* §57 In Palms also a similar [brown chaffy] substance occurs, called *reticulum* or *matulla* (*matta*, a mat). *Ibid.* §96 The bases of the leaves. . . surrounded by the *matulla* or *reticulum*.

matty ('mæti), *a. rare*. [f. MAT *sb.*¹ + -Y.] Matted. Also in Comb. *matty-haired* adj.

1820 CLARE *Rural Life* (ed. 3) 141 And brush the weaving branches by Of briars and thorns so matty. 1824 J. SYMMONS tr. *Æschylus' Agamemnon* 52 And, matty-hair'd, our soldiers look'd like beasts.

mattyn, obs. form of MATE *v.*¹

matulat, variant of MALTALENT *Obs.*

Matura ('ma:tərə). Also *Matara*. [Name of a town (now called *Matara*) in Sri Lanka.] **Matura diamond**: a colourless variety of zircon used as a gem. Cf. JARGON *sb.*²

1880 *Encycl. Brit.* XIII. 532/1 The Singalese variety [of pale jargoons], found chiefly at Matura, has been termed 'Matura diamond'. 1936 L. J. SPENCER *Key to Precious Stones* xvii. 189 Much of the colourless zircon . . . is known as 'Matura diamond'. 1962 R. WEBSTER *Gems* I. vii. 118 The colourless stones . . . were . . . called by the misnomer 'Matura diamonds', a term which should now be forgotten.

maturable (mə'tʃʊərəb(ə)), *a.* [f. MATURE *v.* + -ABLE.] That may be matured.

1889 *Critic in Nation* 9 May XLVIII. p. iv, Abilities, which, if immature, are yet maturable. 1902 *Cassell's Encycl. Dict. Suppl.*, *Maturable*, . . . specif. in Surg., used of an inflamed part that may be brought to suppuration.

† **maturant**, *a. and sb.* ? *Obs.* [ad. L. *mātūrānt-em*, pr. pple. of *mātūrāre*: see MATURE *v.*] = MATURATIVE *a. and sb.*

1661 *LOVELL Hist. Anim. & Min.* 363 Inflammation . . . it's cured, by . . . maturants, rumpents [etc.]. 1844 *HOBLYN Dict. Terms Med.* (ed. 2) s.v. *Maturation*, Applications which promote suppuration have been called *maturants*. 1856 *MAYNE Expos. Lex.*, *Maturans*. . . maturing: maturant.

† **maturate**, *a. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [ad. L. *mātūrātus*, pa. pple. of *mātūrāre*: see MATURE *v.*] Matured.

1556 *Ann. Barber-Surg. Lond.* (1890) 312 His well defycell cures. . . w^{ch} can not be dooen w^{out} matureate judgment, and Learninge.

maturate ('mæ'tʃʊreɪt), *v.* Also 6 *maturat*. [f. L. *mātūrāt-*, ppl. stem of *mātūrāre* to ripen, f. *mātūr-us* ripe: see MATURE *a.*]

1. *trans. (Med.)* To cause (matter, a boil, pustule, etc.) to ripen or suppurate; to 'bring to a head'. Also *absol.*, to cause suppuration. Now *rare* or *Obs.*

1541 R. COPLANO *Guydon's Form.* Rijb, When they [remedies] fynde mater redy to rypenesse they do matureate and to resolute, they resolute. 1547 *BOORDE Brev. Health* cix. 41 b, Than excoriat the skyn and maturat the matter. 1665 G. HARVEY *Advice agst. Plague* 27 The said tumours being now imperfectly matureated. . . are to be opened. 1694 W. SALMON *Bate's Dispens.* (1713) 687/1 It is a delicate Anodyn; it lenifies or softens, and maturates. 1779 *Gentl. Mag.* XLIX. 80 [It] is frequently used to matureate boils. 1801 *Med. Jnl.* V. 404 They [pustules] continued filling till they were completely matureated. 1890 *in Syd. Soc. Lex.*

†2. To mature, ripen (fruits, vegetable juices, liquors, etc.). Also *fig. Obs.*

1628 *FELTHAM Resolves* I. xix. 35 Which may strongly argue the Intentions of the Soul to be good; though unable to matureate that seed that is in it. 1655 *FULLER Ch. Hist.* I. i. 8 By powring every night warm water on the root thereof, a Tree may be matureated artificially, to bud out in the midst of Winter. 1676 *WORLIDGE Cider* ii. §3. 14 This Juice or Sap [in Fruit] . . . is by the continual animating heat of the Sun, matureated. 1732 *BERKELEY Minute Philos.* (1732) 36/2 Aromatic Oils matureated by great length of time turn to Salts. 1743 *Lond. & Country Brev.* III. (ed. 2) 206 It is not Boiling that maturates and preserves Malt-Liquors, but a right and due Fermentation. 1756 P. BROWNE *Jamaica* 13 Dung adds warmth to the soil, and maturates as well as it enriches the juice.

†3. To mature, develop, make perfect. (With object a person or personal attribute.) *Obs.*

1622 C. FITZ-GEFFRY *Elisha* 7 Yeares must matureate men to such Functions. 1662 *HOPKINS Sermon* (1685) 104 Time, to matureate these growing hopes. 1791 *SMEATON Edystone L.* Contents 8/2 Dovetailing considered. . . The idea of Dovetailing matureated.

†4. a. *Alchemy.* To purify and digest (a metal) by maturation; to exalt by purification *into*. b. *Metallurgy.* To bring (an ore) into the metallic state.

1641 *FRENCH Distill.* vi. (1651) 176 A perfect metall, as gold, hath [not] this impurity; I mean when it is fully matureated and melted. 1669 W. SIMPSON *Hydrol. Chym.* 58 The ripening coagulating fire of the embrionate Sulphur . . . exicicates and maturates the radical Mercurial moisture, and terminates it in a Metalick species. 1686 *PLOT Staffordsh.* 160 Burning it [a stone] in a Crucible, it was quickly matureated into Iron. 1758 W. BORLASE *Nat. Hist. Cornwall.* 202 The metal becomes thoroughly matureated, that is, as ductile, and free from stone [etc.]. . . as fire itself can make it.

†5. (See quot.) *Obs.*⁻⁰

1623 *COCKERAM, Maturate*, to hasten.

†6. *intr.* Of fruit: To ripen, mature. *Obs.* 1665 *SIR T. HERBERT Trav.* (1677) 388 Such [fruits] as will not matureate with us in England. 1756 P. BROWNE *Jamaica* 200 It will soften and matureate in a few days.

7. Of a pustule: To ripen, suppurate.

1746 *Brit. Mag.* 101 About 50 or 60 small Pox came out, which matureated and scabbed. 1858 J. COPLAND *Dict. Pract. Med.* III. 812/2 From the fifth to the eighth day of the eruption, the pustule maturates.

Hence 'matureated *ppl. a.*, 'maturating *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1628 *ALEX. LEIGHTON Sion's Plea agst. Prelacy* (ed. 2) 26 Rather than they would suffer the plague soare of their oppressing pride to be burst by the maturing Cataplasmes of wholesome Laws. 1698 [R. FERGUSSON] *View of Ecclesiastick* 31 Matureated, Adult and Pregnant Wit. 1698 *Phil. Trans.* XX. 440, I ordered him Maturating Gargles. 1758 J. S. Le *Dran's Observ.* *Surg.* (1771) 96, I applied maturating Cataplasms. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* III. 171 The addition of various . . . substances to the maturing medium.

maturation ('mæ'tʃʊ'reɪʃən). Also 6 *maduracyon, maturacion, 7 erron.* -ition. [a. F. *maturation*, ad. L. *mātūrātīōn-em*, n. of action f. *mātūrāre*: see MATURATE and MATURE *vbs.*]

1. *Med.* The 'ripening' of morbid matter; the process by which matter is formed in an abscess or a vesicle becomes a pustule, suppuration; the action of causing this process.

1541 *COPLANO Guydon's Form.* S iij, The fyrste [cure] is to rype the mater. The seconde after the maduracyon to open it. 1543 *TRAHERON tr. Vigo's Chirurg.* II. i. 13 b/2 Humours . . . whych nature canne not. bringe to maturation or

suppuration. 1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 23/4 Perseaving it to be come to his full maturation and ripnes. 1684 tr. *Bonet's Merc. Compt.* i. 17 The parts affected may be cleared of the Thrush by maturation of it. 1791 BOSWELL *Johnson* an. 1760, Mr. Sharpe is of opinion that the tedious maturation of the cataract is a vulgar error. 1800 *Med. Jرنل.* III. 502 The progressive stages of inflammation, maturation, and scabbing. 1861 GRAHAM *Pract. Med.* 665 The period of maturation of the eruption. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* II. 565 The maturation of the pocks.

†2. *Alchemy.* The operation of converting a baser metal into gold. Cf. *MATURATE* v. 4. *Obs.*

1612 WOODALL *Surg. Mate Wks.* (1639) 273 Maturation is exaltation of a substance, rude and crude to that which is mature and perfect. 1626 BACON *Sylva* §326 We conceive indeed, that a perfect good Concoction, or Digestion, or Maturation of some Metalls, will produce Gold. 1671 J. WEBSTER *Metallographia* ii. 31 Whose Art of . . . Maturation of Metals he laboureth to prove to be false.

†3. *Physics.* The (supposed) natural ripening or development of material substances by the operation of heat and motion. *Obs.*

a 1652 J. SMITH *Sel. Disc.* iv. iii. (1821) 75 The very grass . . . may . . . after many refinings, macerations, and maturations, . . . spring up into so many rational souls. 1665-6 *Phil. Trans.* I. 338 Whether . . . the Mine will afford Ore or Metal in tract of time, . . . and whether to this Maturation of the Mine, the being exposed to the free Aire be necessary. 1753 SHUCKFORD *Creation & Fall* 133 Little Particles . . . which have . . . in the Maturation of Ages, remained sandy and sabulous . . . or become Rocks or Minerals.

4. a. Of fruits, the juices of plants, etc.: The action or process of ripening or becoming ripe; development to ripeness; also, an instance of this.

1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* i. i. II. v. Maturation is especially observed in the fruits of trees. 1770-4 A. HUNTER *Georg. Ess.* (1803) I. 49 Maturation of their seed, seems all that is required of them. 1791 HAMILTON *Berthollet's Dyeing* I. 1. 1. vi. 115 By maturation, the fruit from having been hard grows soft . . . and sweet. 1839 URE *Dict. Arts* 292 After the maturation of the fruit . . . they are plucked. 1882 *Garden* 7 Jan. 4/1 Perfect maturation of the foliage, which means maturation of the bulb.

b. Of liquors or other things undergoing preparation for use: The action of maturing; the process of becoming matured.

1605 TIMME *Quersitanus* II. vi. Sb. So wee see, that wines in whose maturation or rypening the heate of the sunne failed are made more crude and sharpe. 1626 BACON *Sylva* §312 For the Maturation of Drinks, it is wrought by the Congregation of the Spirits together. 1675 EVELYN *Terra* 59 If . . . the ground seem to require an hastier maturation, there may be a crop of Beans [etc.] sown upon it, which will mellow it exceedingly. 1707 MORTIMER *Husb.* (1721) II. 348 Ginger accelerateth the Maturation of Cyder. 1743 *Lond. & Cuntry Brev.* III. (ed. 2) 201 The Liquor has before received due Maturation in the Copper and Mash-tun. 1778 [W. MARSHALL] *Minutes Agric.* 17 Oct. 1774 The idea of making compost useful while in a state of maturation. 1835 URE *Philos. Manuf.* 83 The downy filaments of cotton . . . get more or less flattened in the maturation and drying of the wool. 1902 *Daily Chron.* 7 Jan. 6/3 A lengthy process of maturation in sherry casks is required to make it [whisky] a wholesome beverage.

5. The action or process of coming to full growth or development: a. of man, his faculties, etc. In *Psychol.*, the physical growth which, together with learning, leads to full development. Also *transf.*

1616 J. LANE *Contn. Sqr.'s T.* v. 492 Our care to feede them [children], . . . our after cares, as they gaine maturation. 1660 G. FLEMING *Stemma sacrum* 6 From the first time that could begin any Maturation to his Judgement. 1693 J. TYRRELL *Law Nat.* 30 There happens to us Men . . . Maturation, Decay, and Dissolution. 1820 FOSTER *Ess. Evils Pop. Ignor.* 294 The maturation of the spiritual being, to the highest attainable degree. 1834-43 SOUTHEY *Doctor* clxxxv. (1862) 483 Imputing to the decay of our nature that which results from its maturation. 1921 *Psychol. Rev.* May 196 The process runs along parallel with the process of maturation and it is not clear in any case just what is contributed by heredity and what is due to learning. 1938 R. S. WOODWORTH *Exper. Psychol.* xxix. 764 Maturation consists largely in development of the ability to learn. 1943 C. T. MORGAN *Physiol. Psychol.* vii. 124 Many experiments have been carried out on the general problem of the relative importance of maturation and learning. 1958 K. LOVELL *Educ. Psychol. & Children* vii. 103 In studying the effects of maturation on learning in children, use has been made . . . of identical twins. 1968 M. BUNGE in Lakatos & Musgrave *Probl. Philos. Sci.* 134 Scientific Research can pass through several phases of maturation, the degree of maturity attained depending on the depth and the logical organization of the ideas involved. 1970 D. S. WRIGHT et al. *Introducing Psychol.* iv. 70 There is still some value in contrasting maturation and learning. . . This is simply a convenient way of classifying different antecedent conditions of the single process of development.

b. of plants, animals, etc. *spec.* of their gametes.

1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* I. 61 To give . . . vegetation and maturation to Plants. 1655-87 H. MORE *App. Antid.* xiii. (1712) 223 He found these Birds [Tree geese] in several degrees of maturation. 1755 B. MARTIN *Mag. Arts & Sci.* III. xi. 376 The Maturation, and bringing to Perfection of the Chicken contained in Embryo. 1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* IV. 146 Organs . . . which are appropriated to the . . . maturation, exclusion and deposition of their eggs. 1884 W. K. PARKER *Mammal. Descent* ii. (1885) 55 The growth and maturation of the germs. 1896 E. B. WILSON *Cell* 338 *Maturation*, the final stages in the development of the germ-cells. More specifically, the processes by which the reduction of the number of chromosomes is effected. 1904 *Brit. Med. Jرنل.* 17 Dec. 1643 The maturation and fertilization of the ovum. 1972 BALIN & GLASSER

Reproductive Biol. v. 319 (heading) Maturation of epididymal spermatozoa.

c. of a disease.

1818-20 E. THOMPSON *Cullen's Nosol. Meth.* (ed. 3) 331 A vesicular disease, which . . . passes through a regular course of increase, maturation, and decline. 1871 DARWIN *Desc. Man* I. i. 12 That mysterious law which causes . . . the maturation . . . of various diseases, to follow lunar periods.

d. *transf.* and *fig.* esp. the completing or perfecting (of a plan, work, etc.).

1655 *Theophania* 165 The birth, growth and maturation of our Love. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 111 ¶3 Time sufficient for the regular maturation of our schemes. *Ibid.* No. 156 ¶12 A play represents some transaction, through its regular maturation to its final event. 1845 J. H. NEWMAN *Developm. Chr. Doctrine* (1878) 38 The germination and maturation of some truth. 1884 G. ALLEN *Philistia* III. xxxvii. 273 The pamphlet and the paper were in course of maturation.

†6. The forwarding (of a business, etc.). *Obs.*

1584 *Leycesters Commonw.* (1641) 98 It . . . tendeth directly to Maturation of the principall purpose. 1623 COCKERAM, *Maturation*, a hastening. 1655 FULLER *Church Hist.* IX. xvi. 173 The said Convocation met . . . for the maturation of business with the more expedition.

7. *attrib.*, as *maturation division Biol.*, either of the two divisions of meiosis.

1896 E. B. WILSON *Cell* v. 185 It is plain that the nature of the maturation-divisions can only be approached through a study of the origin of the tetrads. 1966 *Chromosoma* XIX. 99 (heading) The maturation divisions of the parthenogenetic stick insect *Carausius morosus* Br.

Hence *matu'rational a.*, of or pertaining to maturation (esp. sense 5).

1929 A. GESELL in C. Murchison *Found. Exper. Psychol.* 651 (heading) Maturation correspondence in identical twins. *Ibid.* 658 Maturation factors preserve his native endowment. 1953 *New Biol.* XIV. 27 Clearly this 'setting' of the perceptual and behavioural pattern in the third and fourth years must have as its base important maturational changes in the physiology and anatomy of the brain. 1961 J. BERKO in Saporta & Bastian *Psycholinguistics* vi. 372/1 Throughout childhood, girls are perhaps from a maturational point of view slightly ahead of the boys who are their chronological age mates.

matu'rative (mə'tjuərətɪv), *a.* and *sb.* Also 5 *matu'rati-v*, -yf. [a. F. *matu'ratif*, ad. L. *mātūrātīv-us*, f. *mātūrāre* to MATURE.]

A. adj.

1. *Med.* That causes maturation or the formation of pus; pertaining to or characterized by maturation. (Cf. MATTERATIVE.)

c 1400 *Lanfranc's Chirurg.* 44 He leide þerto a plastre matu'ratiyf. 1543 TRAHERON tr. *Vigo's Chirurg.* II. i. 14/1 We have seen that corruption of an Aposteme hath chaunced thorough defeaute of applynge conuenyent matu'ratiue Medicines. 1568 SKEYNE *The Pest* (1862) 42 Quhilk is maruelous matu'ratiue, distroynd all venome. 1620 VENNOR *Via Recta* v. 88 Butter . . . is of a moystning, mollifyng, matu'ratiue, and resolutiue faculty. 1725 SLOANE *Jamaica* II. 92 Birdlime is matu'rative. 1831 J. DAVIES *Mat. Med.* 391 Its leaves bruised and boiled are frequently used as a matu'rative poultice. 1858 J. COPLAND *Dict. Pract. Med.* I. 810/1 The matu'rative, or suppurative stage [of small-pox].

†2. Having the power or function of maturing or ripening (fruits, etc.); of or pertaining to maturation.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* IV. xiii. 227 They . . . have their second Summer hotter and more matu'rative of fruitts then the former. 1658 — *Gard. Cyrus* iii. *Hydriot*, etc. 50 The matu'rative progresse of Seeds. 1685 BOYLE *Salubr. Air* 35 Some matu'rative power, whereby an inanimate Body may gradually admit of such a change.

B. sb. A matu'rative remedy.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P.R.* VII. xxi. (1495) 239 Thenne men must werke fyrste wyth colde matu'ratiues rypynge. c 1400 *Lanfranc's Chirurg.* 211 If þer hap be leid þerto any matu'ratiyf so þat þe mater þerof be rotid, þan opene it. 1543 TRAHERON tr. *Vigo's Chirurg.* II. i. 14/1 Auienne . . . counselleth vs, to applye colde and moyste matu'ratiues. 1665 G. HARVEY *Advice agst. Plague* 27 We are to give them [tumours] vent as speedily as possible, by applying . . . Matu'ratives. 1743 tr. *Heister's Surg.* 183 These compound Matu'ratives. 1831 J. DAVIES *Mat. Med.* 195 It is employed as a matu'rative and stimulant. 1855 DUNGLISON *Med. Lex.* (ed. 12), *Matu'rative*, a medicine which favours the maturation of an inflammatory tumour.

mature (mə'tjuə(r)), *a.* [ad. L. *mātūrus* ripe, timely, early. Cf. MURE.]

1. Complete in natural development or growth.

a. Of fruits, etc.: Ripe. *Obs.* in lit. use.

1599 A. M. tr. *Gabelhouer's Bk. Physicke* 58/2 When as . . . the seede [of Fennell] is mature cut it there of. 1676 WORLIDGE *Cider* II. §3. 14 Cider well made of Mature Fruits. 1791 COWPER *Yardley Oak* 33 Thou [the acorn] fell'st mature.

fig. 1850 TENNYSON *In Mem.* lxxxii. There cannot come a mellow change, For now is love mature in ear.

b. Of an embryo, fœtus, plant, etc.: Full grown.

1801 *Med. Jرنل.* V. 45 A living mature fœtus. 1845 *Florist's Jرنل.* 274 The proper season for repotting mature plants. 1882 VINES *Sachs' Bot.* 775 The green leaves do not grow after they are mature.

†c. 'Ripe' or ready for. *Obs.*

1607 SHAKS. *Cor.* IV. iii. 26 This [insurrection] lyes glowing . . . and is almost mature for the violent breaking out. 1667 MILTON *P.L.* XI. 537 Till like ripe Fruit thou drop . . . or be . . . Gatherd, not harshly pluckt, for death mature.

d. Of a soil: having a fully developed profile. Of a soil profile or its parts: fully developed.

1926 C. F. MARBUT in Tansley & Chipp *Study of Vegetation* vii. 131 Mature soils . . . owe their essential characters to the nature of the climate in which they are developed. 1927 [see IMMATURE a. 2e]. 1954 W. D. THORNBURY *Princ. Geomorphol.* iv. 76 A mature soil profile exhibits well-developed horizons. 1971 E. A. FITZPATRICK *Pedology* vii. 249/2 Marbut placed great emphasis on mature freely drained soils.

2. a. Of a person: Having the powers of body and mind fully developed. Of personal qualities, etc.: Fully developed or ripened.

1600 J. PORY tr. *Leo's Africa* Ded. A2 M. Richard Hakluyt: who out of his mature judgement in these studies, . . . was the onely man that mooved me to translate it. 1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* IV. v. 97 The yongest Sonne of Priam; . . . Not yet mature, yet matchlesse. 1667 MILTON *P.L.* x. 882 To trust thee [Eve] from my side, imagin'd wise, Constant, mature. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* III. 79 A Time will come, when my maturer Muse . . . a nobler Theme will chuse. 1718 PRIOR *Solomon* II. 164 Mature the virgin was, . . . Grace shap'd her limbs, and beauty deck'd her face. 1726 CAVALLIER *Mem.* IV. 310 When they came to maturer Years. 1842 COMBE *Digestion* 241 In mature and middle age . . . still greater caution . . . becomes requisite. 1870-74 J. THOMSON *City Dreadf.* N. I. ix, Mature men chiefly, few in age or youth.

b. *const. in.*

1606 SHAKS. *Ant. & Cl.* I. iv. 31 Boyes . . . mature in knowledge. 1682 DRYDEN *Mac Fl.* 16 Shadwell . . . Mature in dulness from his tender years. 1784 COWPER *Task* v. 296 When they are grown mature In wisdom. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) V. 243 No animal at birth is mature or perfect in intelligence.

c. Of or pertaining to maturity or manhood.

rare.

1611 SHAKS. *Wint. T.* I. i. 27 They were trayn'd together in their Child-hoods; . . . Since their more mature Dignities . . . made separation of their Societe [etc.].

d. *mature student*: an adult who undertakes a course of study at a later age than normal.

[1924 L. G. E. JONES *Training of Teachers in Eng. & Wales* xiv. 352 The sprinkling of more mature students is a great help.] 1953 C. A. RICHARDSON et al. *Educ. of Teachers in Eng., France & U.S.A.* iii. 59 The mature student is one who . . . wishes to embark on a course of training as a teacher at an age considerably later than the normal age of entry to college. 1969 H. C. DENT *Educ. Syst. Eng. & Wales* (ed. 4) x. 205 From 1962-63 the Minister of Education ceased to give State scholarships (except to mature students). 1969 *Guardian* 16 Sept. 5/3 The formation of a new union for mature students has given fresh hope to people who are taking up teachers' training courses late in life. 1970 *St. Hilda's College (Oxf.) Rep.* 1968-69 21 One mature student was accepted to read for the B.A. in English. 1971 *Mod. Law Rev.* XXXIV. 652 A better solution to the problem of democratising recruitment would be to facilitate the attendance at law school of mature students.

3. (The earliest use.) Of thought or deliberation: Duly prolonged and careful. Of plans, conclusions, etc.: Formed after adequate deliberation.

1454 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 239/2 The Justicee, after sadde communication and mature deliberation hadde amonge them, answered . . . that [etc.]. 1543 in W. H. Turner *Select. Rec. Oxf.* 170 After long and mature debating of the mattar. 1578 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* III. 54 Eftir mature advise and deliberatioun. 1638 JUNIUS *Paint. Ancients* A3 Things . . . which . . . in the review and more mature cogitation I wished might be altered. 1726 SWIFT *Gulliver* II. iii, Upon mature thoughts, I began to doubt whether I was injured or no. 1792 BURKE *Pres. St. Aff. Wks.* 1842 I. 585 On a full and mature view and comparison of the historical matter. 1839 JAMES *Louis XIV.* I. 389 Till his plans for revolt were mature. 1848 LYTTON *Harold* VIII. iv, The interval . . . allowed no time for mature and careful reflection. 1879 FARRAR *St. Paul* xxxviii. (1883) 637 His ripest thoughts, and . . . the maturest statement of the Gospel which he preached.

†4. That takes place early; prompt. *Obs.*

1600 FAIRFAX *Tasso* XIX. xcvi. 356 Hardly I scapt their hands by mature flight. 1672 MARVELL *Corr. Wks.* 1872-5 II. 407 Carrying things on with the maturest expedition.

†5. Of an event: Occurring when the fitting time has come. Of time: Due. (The opposite of 'premature'.) *Obs.*

1605 SHAKS. *Lea* IV. vi. 282 In the mature time, With this vngracious paper [Ile] strike the sight Of the death-practis'd Duke. 1667 MILTON *P.L.* v. 862 The birth mature Of this our native Heav'n.

6. *Med. a.* In a state of suppuration; ripe.

1828 in WEBSTER; and in later Dicts.

b. Of a progressive cataract: characterized by complete opacity.

1850 [see IMMATURE a. 2d]. 1904 L. W. FOX *Dis. Eye* xii. 310 Operations should not be performed on both eyes at the same time, even though both cataracts are mature. 1970 A. H. KEENEY *Ocular Exam.* ix. 143/1 A mature cataract is one that has developed complete opacification throughout.

7. *Comm.* Of a bill, etc.: That has reached the time for payment; due.

1882 in OGILVIE.

mature (mə'tjuə(r)), *v.* Also 6 *madure*. [Partly ad. obs. F. *maturer*, also *madurer*, ad. L. *mātūrāre*, f. *mātūrus* MATURE; partly f. MATURE a.]

1. *trans.* (*Med.*) = MATUREATE v. 1.

1541 COPLAND tr. *Guydon's Form.* Sijj b, In mundayfyenge it madureth, and suffreth nat to fystule. 1599 A. M. tr. *Gabelhouer's Bk. Physic* 95/1 A potion to mature, or ripen, an Apostematione. 1898 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* V. 39 To mature, that is to loosen the [bronchial] catarrh.

2. To bring to maturity or perfect development; to ripen (fruits, wine, etc.); to

bring (a plant or crop) to full growth. Also *pass.* = 6.

1626 BACON *Sylva* §314 Creame is Matured . . . by Putting in Cold Water. *Ibid.* §326 To see if the Virtuall Heat of the Wine . . . will not Mature it [an apple]. **1701** J. PHILIPS *Splendid Shilling* 117 Nor taste the Fruits that the Sun's genial Rays Mature. **1781** COWPER *Charity* 442 A ship, well freighted with the stores The sun matures on India's spicy shores. **1853** ROBERTSON *Serm.* Ser. III. viii. (1857) 114 Warmth . . . expands the leaf, matures the fruit [etc.].

fig. **1821** SHELLEY *Hellas* 575 The Greek has reaped The costly harvest his own blood matured.

absol. **1626** BACON *Sylva* §326 They are euer Temperate Heats that Digest, and Mature.

3. transf. To cause to develop fully (the mind, judgement, etc.); to perfect the development of (a person) mentally and physically.

1660 R. COKE *Power & Subj.* 75 Whenas judgment is matured by age. **1671** MILTON *P.R.* IV. 281 Till time mature thee to a Kingdom's waight. **1742** YOUNG *N. Th.* v. 772 Virtue, not rolling suns, the mind matures. **1766-88** GIBBON *Decl.* & F. II. xliii. 597 His prudence was matured by experience. **1842** TENNYSON 'Love thou thy land' x, Nature . . . Thro' many agents making strong, Matures the individual form. **1851** MACAULAY *Ess.*, *Fredk. Gt.* (1877) 661 Suffering had matured his understanding.

absol. **1861** MRS. BROWNING *Little Mattie* II. Poems (1862) 2 Just so young but yesternight, Now she is as old as death . . . An hour matures.

4. fig. To make ripe or ready; to perfect (a plan, work, etc.); to bring to a head.

1667 MILTON *P.L.* I. 660 But these thoughts Full Counsel must mature. **1769** ROBERTSON *Chas. V.* III. x. 222 He had leisure to mature his schemes. **1784** COWPER *Task* III. 450 An art That toiling ages have but just matured. **1817** JAS. MILL *Brit. India* I. III. ii. 500 His vizir . . . matured the dissatisfaction of the Omrahs, and . . . dethroned . . . him. **1851** GALLENGA *Italy* 195 The great events that were maturing the destinies of the common country in Northern Italy. **1865** H. PHILLIPS *Amer. Paper Curr.* II. 23 The plans . . . were evidently not yet matured.

b. Const. into.

1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xii. III. 210 The passions . . . would be at once matured into fearful vigour. **1857** BUCKLE *Civilisation* I. ix. 585 Their habits of self-reliance, enabled them to mature into a system . . . the right of private judgment. **1861** T. WRIGHT *Ess. Archæol.* II. xxii. 197 This taste for gallantry was matured into a system.

†5. To forward or hasten duly. *Obs. rare.*

1660 MARVELL *Corr.* Wks. 1872-5 II. 24 The House hath been . . . busied in . . . maturing those bills. **1661-2** *Ibid.* 77 Be maturing your own business hither as fast as may be.

6. intr. To come to maturity or perfect development; to grow ripe: a. of fruits, seeds, wine, etc.

1626 BACON *Sylva* §324 It is like they [*sc.* fruit] would mature more finely. **1795** NAPLETON *Adv. to Student* v. 55 It [the seed] may . . . grow and mature where you see it not. **1843** PENNY *Cycl.* XXVII. 463/2 The wine is left in the cask . . . to mature. **1879** LUBBOCK *Sci. Lect.* i. 8 In some cases the stigma has matured before the anthers are ripe.

b. of animals.

1887 F. FRANCIS Jun. *Saddle & Mocassin* 163 You want the cattle that's easiest handled, and easiest sold, and that matures quickest and keeps in best condition.

c. transf. of persons.

1844 BROWNING *Boy & Angel* 33 The man matured and fell away into the season of decay. **1870** DISRAELI *Lothair* xl, But what pleases me most are his manners . . . I never knew any one who had so matured.

d. fig. To 'ripen' or develop into or to.

1805 SOUTHEY *Madoc* I. xvii, Such thoughts, As might . . . have matured To penitence and peace. **1875** POSTE *Gaius* I. (ed. 2) 78 Possession could not mature by usucapion into ownership.

7. Comm. Of a bill, sum of money, etc.: To reach the time fixed for payment; to become due.

1861 GOSCHEN *For. Exch.* 10 Those bills being all forced upon the money-market for discount at once, instead of being gradually encashed as they mature. **1892** *Daily News* 20 Feb. 2/4 In March as much as 980,000. will mature. **1896** *Law Times* C. 436/2 Debentures which had matured for payment.

Hence *maturer rare*, one who matures.

1863 W. HANNA *Our Lord's Resurr.* 18 The nourisher, the maturer of that eternal life which is for our souls in him.

matured (mə'tjuəd), *ppl. a.* [f. MATURE *v.* + -ED.] Ripened; fully developed or grown; perfected or completed.

1676 EVELYN *Terra* 53 On this [cast] a layer of well-matur'd Dung. **1805** A. KNOX *Rem.* (1834) I. 1 This matured state of grace. **1837** HT. MARTINEAU *Soc. Amer.* III. 75 He brought a rich and matured mind to the first employment of it. **1863** GEO. ELIOT *Romola* vi, The matured scholarship of Messere. **1882** A. W. WARD *Dickens* vi. 166 He seemed to stand erect in the strength of his matured powers. **1886** C. SCOTT *Sheep-farming* 38 Sheep prefer the fresh growth to matured blades.

maturely (mə'tjuəli), *adv.* Also 6 *maturly*. [f. MATURE *a.* + -LY².]

1. With full deliberation, after mature consideration.

1594 PARSONS *Conf. Next Success.* II. iv. 85 A sentence . . . so maturely given, could not be reuoked. **1611** BIBLE *Transl. Pref.* ¶11 To have the translations of the Bible maturely considered of. **1639** SPOTTISWOOD *Hist. Ch. Scot.* II. (1677) 89 They might more maturely advise what course was fittest to be taken. **1735** BERKELEY *Free-think. in Math.* §43 Wks. 1871 III. 327, I had long and maturely considered the principles of the modern analysis. **1841** JAMES *Brigand* xxv, The rest might stand over till both you and I had thought maturely of the matter. **1865** CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* IX. x. III. 168 Our Crown-Prince, somewhat of a judge in

after years, is maturely of opinion, That the French Lines were by no means inexpugnable.

†2. With due promptness: in good time; not too late; early. *Obs.*

1531 ELYOT *Gov.* I. xxii. (1546) 72 Consult before thou enterpryse any thyng, and after thou hast taken counsel, it is expedient to do it maturly. **1662** H. MORE *Antid. Atheism* III. xv. (1712) 135 They . . . were never able . . . maturely to discover the approaching dangers. **1692** BENTLEY *Boyle Lect.* III. (1693) 17 We give him thanks for . . . receiving us more maturely [than the long-lived antediluvians] into those Everlasting Habitations above. **1790** COWPER *Odys.* II. 227 But let us frame Effectual means maturely to suppress Their violent deeds.

3. With full development; ripely. Also, in a manner indicative of maturity.

1841 MYERS *Cath. Th.* III. §47. 128 The formation of a maturely Christian mind. **1886** CONST. F. WOOLSON *East Angels* ix. 176 But Garda Thorne isn't immature, she talks as maturely as I do. **1902**, **1965** [see DISSECTED *ppl. a.* 2b]. **1965** M. SPARK *Mandelbaum Gate* IV. 108 The rest were Arabs and Jews, most of whom were maturely sixteen years of age and upward.

maturement (mə'tjuəmənt), *rare-1.* [f. MATURE *v.* + -MENT.] The action of maturing.

1883 D. WINGATE *Lost Laird* xviii, To do a little day by day towards the maturement of his plans.

matureness (mə'tjuənis), [f. MATURE *a.* + -NESS.] The state of being mature, maturity.

1701-2 *Narr. Lower Ho. Convoc. Vind.* 51 The . . . Matureness of their final Resolution. **1727** in BAILEY vol. II. **1833** G. R. PORTER *Trop. Agric.* 227 By . . . extracting a piece of pith, and examining its degree of matureness.

maturescence (mætju'resəns), [f. L. *mātūrēscēntem*: see next and -ENCE.] The process of maturing.

1856 W. L. LINDSAY *Pop. Hist. Brit. Lichens* 66 The effect of maturescence of the spores.

†matur'escent, a. *Obs.-0* [ad. L. *mātūrēscēntem*, *pr. pple.* of *mātūrēscēre*, f. *mātūr-us*: see MATURE *a.* and -ESCENT.]

1727 BAILEY vol. II, *Maturescent*, waxing ripe. **1847** in WEBSTER.

†maturify, v. *Obs. rare-1.* [ad. late L. *mātūrefacēre* to make ripe: see -FY.] *trans.* To 'maturate' or exalt (a metal) into (gold).

1641 FRENCH *Distill.* v. (1651) 138 It [Oil of sand] maturifieth imperfect metals into gold.

maturing (mə'tjuəriŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. MATURE *v.* + -ING¹.] The action of the verb MATURE.

1626 BACON *Sylva* §326 The Maturing of Metals, and thereby Turning some of them into Gold. **1885** *Athenæum* 25 Apr. 534/3 The gradual maturing of the young hero's mind. **1897** *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* II. 843 The maturing of wine is the process of development of these ethers.

maturing (mə'tjuəriŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. MATURE *v.* + -ING².] That matures, in the senses of the verb.

1801 SOUTHEY *Thalaba* III. xiv, His lip was darken'd by maturing life. **1820** KEATS *To Autumn* 2 Season of mists and mellow fruitfulness, Close bosom-friend of the maturing sun. **1903** *Blackw. Mag.* Jan. 44/2 A patch of maturing tobacco.

maturish (mə'tjuəriʃ), *a. rare-1.* [f. MATURE *a.* + -ISH.] Somewhat mature.

1885 MEREDITH *Diana* III. xii. 244 She played . . . the maturish young woman smitten by an adorable youth.

maturity (mə'tjuəriɪ), Also 4 *maturite*, 5 -yte, 6 -itee. [ad. F. *maturité* (15-16th c. in Hatz.-Darm.) or its source L. *matūritās*, f. *mātūrus*: see MATURE *a.* and -ITY.]

†1. Deliberateness of action; mature consideration, due deliberation. *Obs.*

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* XI. 583 Bot nane of thame so hardly Ruschit emang thame as did he, Bot with fer mair maturite. **1534** LD. BERNERS *Gold. Bk. M. Aurel.* (1546) Bvb, A thyng that a sage personne with greatte maturitie and deliberation hath written. **1604** T. WRIGHT *Passions* II. x. 41 Yoong men and women . . . resolve rashly, and performe rarely, because that they concluded without maturity. **1611** BIBLE *Transl. Pref.* ¶14 Matters of such weight and consequence are to be sped with maturitie. **1706** tr. *Dupin's Eccl. Hist.* 16th C. II. III. xxi. 387 It shall be done, after Examination of the Case, with the utmost Maturity. **1734** tr. *Rollin's Anc. Hist.* (1827) I. Pref. 15 The study of profane history when entered upon with judgment and maturity.

†2. Due promptness. *Obs.*

1531 ELYOT *Gov.* I. xxii. (1546) 71 b, Yet of these two [celeritie and slownesse] springeth an excellent vertue, whervnto we lacke a name in englishe. Wherefore I am constrained to vsurpe a latine worde, calling it Maturitie. **1540** tr. *Pol. Verg. Eng. Hist.* (Camden) I. 77 Agricola . . . hasted with maturitee [L. *maturat*] to resiste this eminent perill. *Ibid.* 172 Which thing this yonge impe executed with great maturitee [L. *mature fecit*]. **1670** MARVELL *Corr.* Wks. 1872-5 II. 339 All things will be perfected doubtlesse with all possible maturity.

3. The state of being mature; fullness or perfection of development or growth.

a. Of a person (mentally and physically) or his attributes; also, the state of being of age.

1426 LYDG. *De Guil. Pilgr.* 23018 She was of gret sobrenesse . . . and of gret maturyte. **1568** GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 664 To abide and tarie the maturitie and decent full age of this noble princes. **1603** DANIEL *Panegy. to King* lxiv, Thy full maturitie Of yeares and wisdom. **1651** G. W. tr.

Cowel's Inst. 29 This age [one and twenty] with us is perfect and full maturity. **1796** BURKE *Regic. Peace* i. Wks. VIII. 146 When I was very young, a general fashion told me I was to admire some of the writings against that Minister: a little more maturity taught me as much to despise them. **1845** S. AUSTIN *Ranke's Hist. Ref.* I. 115 Till she reached years of maturity, she was confined to French guardianship. **1858** O. W. HOLMES *Aut. Breakf.-t.* xi. 106 Lines which embody the subdued and limited desires of my maturity. **1876** FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* I. vi. 531 In the full maturity of life.

b. Of animals, plants, etc.: The state of being full grown.

1597 GERARDE *Herbal* clxvii. 1391 In short space after it [the barnacle-geese] commeth to full maturitie, and falleth into the sea. **1606** SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* I. iii. 317 The seeded Pride That hath to this maturity blowne vp In ranke Achilles, must . . . now be cropt. **1692** BENTLEY *Boyle Lect.* IV. 114 The inclosed Fœtus; which at the time of maturity broke through those Membranes. **1753** HOGARTH *Anal. Beauty* vi. 29 A single spreading oak, grown to maturity. **1774** GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) V. 328 She lays four or five eggs; of which but a part . . . come to maturity. **1833** G. R. PORTER *Tropical Agric.* 158 All the [tobacco] plants throughout the same field do not arrive together at their full maturity. **1879** HARLAN *Eyesight* II. 25 Each one [eyelash] reaches maturity in about five months, and then drops out.

c. Of fruits, wine, etc.: Ripeness.

1665 BOYLE *Occas. Refl.* (1848) 68 Green Fruit . . . being neither sweetned nor concocted by Maturity. **1676** WORLIDGE *Cider* II. §3. 14 The Blood of the Grape obtains not that degree of Maturity in the Fruit, as [etc.]. **1707** MORTIMER *Husb.* (1721) II. 302 Large Shoots that impede the Fruit from its due Maturity. **1843** *Penny Cycl.* XXVII. 464/1 When wines have been kept in the wood for the period . . . proper for attaining maturity.

4. Of immaterial things: The state of being complete, perfect or ready.

1625 K. LONG tr. *Barclay's Argenis* III. xi. 187 He may be sent backe . . . upon hope of being recalled, when things are come to better maturity. **a 1635** NAUNTON *Fragm. Reg.* (A. b.) 36 The Secretary might have had end of discovery on a further maturity of the Treason. **1719** F. HARE *Ch. Authority Vind.* 26 Till things were come to that maturity that the dispensation of the Gospel did no longer want them. **1732** SWIFT *Repeal. Test Wks.* 1761 III. 293 They must wait maturity of time. **1785** REID *Intell. Powers* I. vi. 241 One science may be brought to a great degree of maturity. **1844** H. H. WILSON *Brit. India* III. 265 Measures which . . . were nearly brought to maturity. **1852** CONYBEARE & HOWSON *St. Paul* (1862) I. 54 The revolution of which Herod had sown the seeds now came to maturity.

†b. pl. Matured conditions. *Obs. rare-1.*

1633 ADAMS *Exp. 2 Peter* I. 1 Canaan . . . was already furnished to their hands: Nature had enriched it with commodities, and Industry beautified it with buildings and maturities.

5. Comm. The state of becoming due for payment; the time at which a bill becomes due.

1815 DALLAS in Taunton *Comm. Pleas. Rep.* (1818) VI. 311 The period that intervened between the refusal to accept and the bill arriving at maturity for payment. **1860** *Commerc. Handbk.* 15 The period of the date of maturity of bills at or after sight. **1861** GOSCHEN *For. Exch.* 135 When their drafts come to maturity. **1901** *Scotsman* 30 Oct. 5/1 For six months' maturities the rate is still maintained at 3½ to 3¾.

6. The state of an abscess in which the pus is fully formed (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1890).

1676 WISEMAN *Surg.* I. xvii. 79 Three or four days after they [*sc.* pustules] came to maturity, and brake.

matutinal (mætju:'taɪnəl), *a.* [ad. L. *mātūtīnāl-is*, f. *mātūtīnus*: see MATUTINE. Cf. F. *matutinal*.] Of or pertaining to the morning, occurring or performed in the morning, early. Also rarely [?after F. *matinal*], rising early.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Matutinal*, belonging to the morning, or morning prayer. **a 1800** PEGGE *Anecd.* (1814) 277 Another matutinal expression in ancient use was—'Give you (i.e. God) good Day'. **1834** JAMES J. MARSTON *Hall* xiv, Our household was not the most matutinal in the world. **1839** THACKERAY *Paris Sk.-bk.*, *Fr. School Paint.* (1869) 53 The matutinal dews twinkling in the grass. **1855** BRISTOWE *Th. & Pract. Med.* (ed. 2) 101 There is usually a matutinal fall, and an evening rise [of temperature]. **1869** BROWNING *Ring & Book* VI. 1443 What? Matutinal, busy with book so soon Of an April day? **1874** *Lays Mod. Oxford* 12 While undergraduates masticate The matutinal muffin. **1897** *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* IV. 192 The matutinal use of saline aperients.

Hence *matu'tinally adv.*, every morning.

1897 P. WARUNG *Old Regime* 107 Three workers only—and six mustered nightly—and rations for six drawn matutinally.

matutinary, a. rare-1. [f. L. *mātūtīn-us* (see next) + -ARY.] Matutinal, early.

1858 HAWTHORNE *Fr. & It. Note-bks.* I. 239 We . . . were ready to start between five and six; being thus matutinary in order to get to Terni in time.

matutine ('mætju:taɪn), *a.* (and *sb.*) [ad. L. *mātūtīn-us*, f. *Mātūta* (occurring only as the proper name of the goddess of dawn, but prob. orig. appellative), allied to *mātūrus* early, MATURE *a.*]

1. Of or pertaining to the morning; occurring in the morning.

c 1445 LYDG. *Nightingale* 187 This oure of morow, cleped matutine, Falsly be-trayed. **1549** *Compl. Scot.* vi. 38 The crepusculyne lyne matutine of the norht norht est orizone. **a 1602** W. PERKINS *Cases Cons.* (1619) 166 The first [canonical hour] they call the matutine, before the sunne rising. **1686** GOAD *Celest. Bodies* I. xii. 62 [They] hint a Lunation following the next Feria at hor. 2 Matutine. **1848** CLOUGH *Bothie* I. 32 Hewson and Hobbes were down at the

matutine bathing. 1871 M. COLLINS *Marq. & Merch.* I. ix. 279 Covent Garden awoke to its matutine business.

b. Of a star; *spec.* in *Astron.* and *Astrol.*: That rises or is above the horizon before sunrise.

1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* i. 4 Wp sprang the goldyn candill matutyn. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 587 According as the said stars begin either to shine out or be hidden in the morning before the Sun be up, or at evening after the Sunne is set, they... are named Matutine or Vespertine. 1652-62 HEYLYN *Cosmogr.* III. (1682) 109 The rising and setting of the Stars, whether... Matutine, or Vespertine, as the Artists phrase it. 1690 LEYBOURN *Curs. Math.* 449 She [Venus] is... Gibbous, ... as well when she is Vespertine as Matutine. 1819 J. WILSON *Dict. Astrol.* 286 The Moon is matutine until she has passed her first dichotome.

† 2. *sb. pl.* Matins. *Obs.*

[Cf. a 1602 in sense 1.] 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* VI. 287 Matutines: At the first hour, or six of the clock.

Hence 'matutinely *adv.*, in the morning.

1833 *New Monthly Mag.* XXXVIII. 442 [He] was wont to walk, matutinely, knee-deep into the sea.

mat-weed: see MAT *sb.* 1

maty ('meɪt), **mate** (meɪt). *Anglo-Indian.* Also *matee*. [Of obscure origin: cf. Skr. *mētha* elephant-keeper, and Eng. MATE *sb.* 2; see Yule.] A native servant, esp. an assistant or under-servant.

1810 T. WILLIAMSON *E. Ind. Vade M.* I. 241 In some families, *mates*, or assistants, are allowed, who do the drudgery. 1837 *Lett. fr. Madras* xii. (1843) 106 Here is our establishment:—one butler, one dress-boy, one matee, [etc.]. *Ibid.*, A cook's *maty* or helper. 1873 *Sat. Rev.* 6 Sept. 312/1 One of the attendants [of an elephant], who in Indian phraseology is termed 'a mate', the title of *Mahout* being reserved for the head keeper.

maty, variant of MATIE.

matyng, variant of METING *Obs.*, dream.

matzah ('mætsə). Also *matso* ('mætsəʊ), *-za*, *-zho*, *-zo*, *-zot*, *-zoth*, *mazzot*, *-oth*, *motsso*, *-za*, *mozza*. Pl. *matzoth*, *-os*. [Yiddish *matse*, f. Heb. *maṣṣāh*.] (A wafer of unleavened bread, eaten by orthodox Jews during the Passover.)

1846 *Jewish Manual, or Pract. Information Jewish & Mod. Cookery* p. xiv. *Matso*, Passover cakes. 1871 E. LEVY *Jewish Cookery Bk.* 32 Soak two matzos, or crackers, in cold water. 1891 M. FRIEDLANDER *Jewish Relig.* II. 380 The head of the family... who reads the [Passover] Service has before him on the table... three unleavened cakes (*matsoth*). 1893 I. ZANGWILL *Childr. Ghetto* (ed. 3) xxii. 202 Now is the national salutation changed to 'How do the *Motsos* agree with you?' 1904 *Jewish Encycl.* VIII. 393/1 The eating of mazzot during the seven days of the Passover festival is intended to recall the hurried departure from Egypt. 1922 JOYCE *Ulysses* 79 Something like those mazzoth: it's that sort of bread: unleavened shew-bread. 1927 *Daily Express* 16 Apr. 9 The command concerning unleavened bread, known as 'Matzos', will be observed. 1950 G. MIKES *Milk & Honey* 152 On the feast day... matzo is eaten instead of bread. 1952 S. SPENDER *Learning Laughter* xi. 159 This night we eat *matza* and no leavened bread. 1963 *Ann. Reg.* 1962 374 In March the Soviet Government banned the making of *matzot* (unleavened bread) required for Passover observances. 1965 M. SPARK *Mandelbaum Gate* II. 33 The unleavened bread, crisp *matzoh* that made crumbs everywhere, was uncovered. 1970 L. M. FEINSILVER *Taste of Yiddish* III. 323 Even the Air Force... has a pretty good idea of what matzo is, for a New Jersey woman reported an Unidentified Flying Object as looking like a big matzo. 1973 *Jewish Chron.* 2 Feb. 23/2 This particular hechsher only applies to matzot manufactured in Britain.

attrib.

1846 *Jewish Manual, or Pract. Information Jewish & Mod. Cookery* i. 9 *Matso soup*... Take half a pound of *matso* flour. 1906 *Mrs. Beeton's Bk. Househ. Managem.* IV. 1574 Take up a little of the *matza* paste... roll lightly in the *matza* meal. 1921 *Dict. Occup. Terms* (1927) 433 *Matzo* (or *matzoth*) *baher*... expeditiously removes circular matzo bread i.e. Jewish passover bread. 1953 W. P. MCGIVERN *Big Heat* ix. 111 He liked Jewish food... *mozza* ball soup. 1970 S. J. PERELMAN *Baby, it's Cold Inside* 208 The exhibit you see here... was first believed by the coroner to be a fossilized matzo ball. 1971 M. MCCARTHY *Birds of America* 36 She should be making *gefūllte* fish and matzoth balls. 1973 *Times* 3 Feb. 13/5 You can try the kneidlach soup (with matzo-meal dumplings).

mau, variant of MOWE *Obs.*, kinswoman.

maubre, obs. form of MARBLE.

mauby ('mɔʊbi). Also *mawby*. [See *MOBBIE*, *MOBEE*.] In Barbados, a drink made from the diluted extract of the bark of a tree or shrub of the genus *Gouania* or related plants; cf. *MOBBIE*, *MOBEE* I.

1790 J. B. MORETON *Manners & Customs West India Islands* 105 Cool drink or mauby is a delicious nectar to them in the morning. 1954 S. M. SADEEK *Windwept & Other Stories* (1969) 25 He drank, at first sipping the tall mauby slowly. 1957 I. BAYLEY in F. A. COLLYMORE *Notes for Gloss. Words & Phr. Barbadian Dial.* 56 Mauby is made from bark, boiled in water for about an hour, and concentrated to a basic extract. When making the drink, some of the stock is diluted with water; sugar and vanilla essence are added... The result is a bitter-sweet drink, with a frothy head, popular for quenching the thirst, and for 'cooling' the blood. 1958 J. CAREW *Black Midas* i. 17 One Friday Tanta Moore invited him in for a drink of mauby. 1962 *Listener* 16 Aug. 248/2 A man stands beside his handcart dispensing mawby or snowball, which consists of shaved ice covered with scarlet syrup. 1965 *Ibid.* 8 Apr. 523/3 Constant chatter is punctuated with the high-pitched, rather doleful cry of the 'mauby' girl: she... carries a two-gallon tank on her head,

with a tap on it that she manipulates to dispense cold tea to her customers; a special kind of cold tea, brewed from the bark of the mauby plant. 1968 E. LOVELACE *Schoolmaster* i. 8 Fruit wines from cashew and guava, and sorrel and mauby. 1973 *Advocate-News* (Barbados) 15 Dec. 8/1 In short, it is like serving mauby and ginger beer in a cocktail glass. 1974 *Sunday Advocate-News* (Barbados) 10 Mar. 14/1 Formerly, mauby women walked the streets with their load on their heads, and a bench in hand. But today, some of them drive or are driven.

maucauco, obs. form of MACACO *sb.* 2

maucherite ('maʊx-, 'mauk-, 'maʊʃəraɪt). *Min.* [ad. G. *maucherit* (F. Grünling 1913, in *Centralbl. f. Min., Geol. u. Paläont.* 225), f. the name of W. Maucher (1879-1930), mineral dealer of Munich; see -ITE 1.] A nickel arsenide, approximately Ni₁₁As₈, occurring as brittle, reddish grey tetragonal crystals that are opaque with a metallic lustre and tarnish on exposure.

1913 *Jrnl. Chem. Soc.* CIV. II. 516 Maucherite, a new nickel mineral from Thuringia... This new mineral, which was at first mistaken for rammelsbergite, occurs... in veins... in the copper-shales... at Eisleben, Thuringia. 1940 *Mineral. Mag.* XXV. 570 A physical, chemical, and preliminary structural study of maucherite... from Eisleben, Thuringia, and Sudbury, Ontario, and temiskamite... from Elk Lake, Ontario, shows that these minerals... represent a single mineral species. 1963 *Mineral. Abstr.* XVI. 263/1 Syntheses from nickel and arsenic were carried out by means of dry thermal procedures... At arsenic vapour pressure, Ni₅As₂, maucherite, niccolite, rammelsbergite or paramelsbergite [read parammelsbergite], are formed depending on the temperature.

maucht, *-less*, etc.: see MAUGHT, *-LESS*, etc.

† **maud** 1. *Obs.* [app. a use of the name *Maud* (:—*Mahald*) = Matilda.] A hag, beldam.

1532 *MORE Confut. Tindale* Wks. 685/1 So I see well Tindall meaneth for hys mother, some olde mother mawde. 1566 L. WAGER *Marie Magd.* (1904) 717 In good faith, when ye ar come to be an old maude, Then it will be best for you to play the baude.

maud 2 (mɔ:d). Also 9 *mawd*. [Of obscure origin: cf. MALDY.] A grey striped plaid worn by shepherds in the South of Scotland; also a travelling rug or wrap resembling a *maud*.

1787 MRS. SCOTT in *Burns's Wks.* (Chamb.) 66 A' honest Scotsmen loe the *maud*. 1831 SCOTT *Ct. Robt. Intro.* Addr., A grey *maud*,... completed such an equipment as, since Juvenal's days, has been the livery of the poor scholar. 1885 *Advt.*, Rugs and Mauds of every description. 1901 *Daily Chron.* 13 July 8/3 A long 'maud', broad enough to act as a cover-all from neck to ground.

attrib. 1877 W. ROSS *Past. Work in Covenant. Times* v. 93 Shepherds with their *maud* plaids.

maude, obs. pa. t. of MAKE *v.* 1

maudelard, obs. form of MALLARD.

maudle ('mɔ:d(ə)l), *v. rare*. [Back-formation f. MAUDLIN *a.*, taken as pr. pple.] **a. trans.** To make *maudlin*. **b. intr.** To talk *maudlinly*.

1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *To Maudle*, to besot, or put out of Order, as drinking strong Liquors does in a Morning. *Ibid.*, *Maudlin*, muddled, half drunk. 1826 *Examiner* 124/1 Leaving John Bull to suck his thumbs, and maude about 'his good Queen Anne'.

maudlin ('mɔ:dln), *sb.* Forms: 4-5 *maudeleyne*, *mawd(e)leyn*, 4, 6 *maudelen*, 5 *mawdelayn*, *-en*, 6 *maud(e)lene*, *-elein*, *-elyn*, *-lein(e)*, *mawdel(e)in*, *-e)leyn*, 6-7 *maudlen*, *mawdlin*, 7 *maudline*, *mawdlen*, *-line*. [a. OF. *Madelaine*, semi-popular ad. L. *Magdalēna*, MAGDALEN(E.)

† 1. As proper name: = MAGDALEN I. *Obs.*

c 1320 R. BRUNNE *Medit.* 445 To *maudelens* hous Ion went. c 1380 WYCLIF *Serm.* Sel. Wks. I. 382 Marie Mawdeleyn. c 1460 *Towneley Myst.* xxviii. 67 Mawdleyne winnes beres that ihesus rose from ded. 1565 *JEWEL Repl. Harding* (1611) 257 Mary Maudlen. 1573 *TUSSER Husb.* (1878) 49 Gehezie, Lots wife, . . . Rough Esau, with Mawdlin.

† **b. transf.** A penitent resembling Mary Magdalen. (Cf. MAGDALEN 2.) *Obs.*

1602 [? BRETON] *Pass. Discort. Mind* A 3 b, To play a poore lamenting Mawdlines part, That would weepe streams of blood to be forgiven. 1631 BRATHWAIT *Eng. Gentlew.* (1641) 288 They fall into a poore Maudlins distemper by giving reines to passion, till it estrange them from the sovereignty of reason.

† 2. = MAGDALEN 3. *Obs.*

1603 OWEN *Pembrokeshire* (1892) 11 Diuerse priories, friers, Maudlens [printed Mandlous], Almehouses [etc.].

3. † **a.** = COSTMARY, *Tanacetum Balsamita*.

Obs. **b.** The herb *Achillea Ageratum*. (Also *sweet maudlin*.)

c 1460 J. RUSSELL *Bk. Nurture* 132 Gynger valadyne & maydelyn ar not so holsom in mete. 1548 TURNER *Names Herbes* 37 Thys is not Eupatorium Mesues, for that is called in englishe Maudlene. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* II. lxxvi. 250 The second kinde [of Balsamytum] is called... in English Mawdelein. 1597 GERARDE *Herball* II. cxcviii. 524 Maudlein is without doubt a kinde of Costmarie. 1612 DRAYTON *Polyolb.* xv. 197 They hot Muscado oft with milder Maudlin cast. 1640 PARKINSON *Theat. Bot.* 78 *Ageratum purpureum*, Purple sweete Maudeline. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* II. 98/2 Small Maudlin hath the stalk full of small slender leaves of whitish green. 1718 QUINCY *Compl. Disp.* 130 Maudlin, is a kind of Agrimony, & flowers about July. 1866 *Treas. Bot.*, Sweet *maudlin*, *Achillea Ageratum*.

† 4. The name of a kind of peach (= MAGDALEN 4); also of a kind of pear (= *Magdalen pear*). *Obs.*

1664 EVELYN *Kal. Hort.* June 68 [Pears]. The Maudlin (first ripe)... &c. 1699 *Ibid.* Aug. (ed. 9) 100 Peaches and Abricots... Bourdeaux Peach, . . . Maudlen, Minion Peach. 1676 WORLIDGE *Cyder* 167 The Margaret, the Maudlin... and many other early Pears are in esteem for the Table in July. 1707 MORTIMER *Husb.* (1721) II. 294 The Margaret, the Maudlin, and the Cluster Pear.

5. [From the adj.] What is *maudlin*; weak or mawkish sentiment.

1838 LYTTON *Alice* VI. II, I allow that there is a strange mixture of fustian and *maudlin* in all these things. 1865 *Spectator* 11 Feb. 153 Let us at least have them tried like all others, with as little *maudlin* and romance about... withered hearts... as may be consistent with sincerity.

6. *Comb.*: † *maudlin daisy*, the ox-eye daisy, *Chrysanthemum Leucanthemum*; *Maudlin day*, = *Magdalen day*; † *maudlin pot*, ? some kind of drinking vessel; *maudlin tansy* = *sweet maudlin* (see 3 b); *maudlin tide*, the time of the feast of St. Mary Magdalen, 22 July; *maudlin-wort* (? *obs.*) = *maudlin daisy*; † also applied to the yellow ox-eye, *Chrysanthemum segetum*.

1861 MISS PRATT *Flower. Pl.* III. 312 (Great White Ox-eye)... The plant was formerly called *Maudlin Daisy. c 1470 HARDYNG *Chron.* clxii. (1812) 297 The kyng vpon the *Maudeleyn day, At Fowkirke fought with Scottes in great aray. 1638 *Lanc. Wills* (Chetham Soc.) III. 204 A dozen of silver spoones and a little *Maudlin pott of silver. 1856 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Maudlin Tansy. c 1530 LD. BERNERS *Arth. Lyt. Bryt.* (1814) 7 Arthur... demaundynd of him yf he had receuyed at y* *mawdeleyn tyde y* reuenwes of the forest. 1552 ELYOT *Dict.*, *Amaranthus*, an herbe, of the which be two sortes: the flower of the one is yellow, . . . called also . . . of Apothecaries *sticas citrina*, in English, *Maudelene woort or Baltasar. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* II. xix. 169 The great wild Daisie, or Maudelwynwurte... hath grene leaues. 1766 *Museum Rust.* VI. 451 Greater Daisie, Ox-eye, or Maudlin-wort. 1866 *Treas. Bot.*, Maudlinwort, *Chrysanthemum Leucanthemum*.

maudlin ('mɔ:dln), *a.* Forms: 6 *maudlayne*, *mawdlen*, 7 *maudline*, *mawd(e)lin*, 8-9 *maudling*, 7- *maudlin*. [From the attrib. use of MAUDLIN *sb.*, in allusion to the pictures in which the Magdalen was represented weeping.]

1. Weeping, tearful, lachrymose. *Obs.* or *arch.* 1607 MIDDLETON *Michaelm. Term* II. i. 137 That's a penitent *maudlin* dicer. a 1680 BUTLER *Rem.* (1759) II. 136 He laments, like Heraclitus the Maudlin Philosopher, at other Men's Mirth. 1715 ROWE *Lady J. Grey* v. i, No Maudlin Gazers, To wet their Handkerchiefs. 1847 LYTTON *Lucretia* (1853) 152 Blooming amidst those *maudlin* eyes.

2. Characterized by tearful sentimentality; mawkishly emotional; weakly sentimental.

a 1631 DONNE *Lett.* (1651) 145 It was matter, which I might very well have left unwritten, having too much of the Maudlin humour in it. a 1704 T. BROWN *Praise Poverty* Wks. 1730 I. 98 A thousand *maudlin* oaths of friendship. 1779 SHERIDAN *Critic* II. ii, Is this a time for *maudling* tenderness? 1845 DISRAELI *Sybil* (Rldg.) 317 The mob became not only enthusiastic but *maudlin*. 1877 FARRAR *Days of Youth* xiii. 123 Doing right only in *maudlin* dreams, not in manly effort.

3. (First in *maudlin-drunk*: see 4.) Used to designate that stage of drunkenness which is characterized by the shedding of tears and effusive displays of affection. Phrase, † to *drink maudlin*.

1616 R.C. *Times' Whistle* v. 1958 The second kinde we *maudlin* drunkards call. 1668 R. L'ESTRANGE *Vis. Quev.* (1708) 40 Am not I here, the Fifth Husband of a woman yet living in the World, that hopes to... drink Maudlin at the Fifteenth Funeral? a 1700 B.E. *Dict. Cant. Crew, Mawdlin*, weepingly Drunk, as we say the Tears of the Tankard. 1714 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 561 ¶ 12 When they grow Maudlin, they are very apt to commemorate their former Partners with a Tear. 1789 E. DARWIN *Bot. Gard.* II. (1791) 110 'Drink deep, sweet youths', seductive Vitis cries, The *maudlin* tear-drop glittering in her eyes. 1840 DICKENS *Old C. Shop* xxiii, The *maudlin* state or stage of drunkenness. 1860 *All Year Round* No. 49. 533 His potations had rendered him somewhat *maudlin*.

4. *Comb.* (with another adj.) as *maudlin-kind*, *-moral*; *maudlin-cupped*, having drunk enough to become *maudlin*; *maudlin-drunk*, † *drunken* [orig. a similitive *comb.* of the *sb.*], in the *maudlin* stage of intoxication.

1627-77 FELTHAM *Resolves* II. xxix. 220 Claudius... being *Maudline cupped, he grew to lament the Destiny of his marriages. 1509 BARCLAY *Shyp of Folyes* (1570) 33 Some *maudlayne dronke, mourning loudly and hie. 1592 NASHE *P. Penillesse* 23 b, Mawdlen drunke, when a fellow will weepe for kindnes in the midst of his Ale and kisse you. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 47 ¶ 5 Such a Tragedian is only *maudlin* drunk. 1856 MISS MULOCK *J. Halifax* xix, Another ill-looking fellow, *maudlin* drunk. 1685 G. MERITON *Yorks. Ale* 8 Some *Maudlin drunke were, and wept full sore. a 1668 DAVENANT *Man's the Master* Wks. (1673) 367, I am *Maudlin kind, would I had one of thy Hoods to cover my face. 1842 TENNYSON *Will Waterpr.* 208 It is but yonder empty glass That makes me *maudlin-moral.

Hence 'maudlinize *v. trans.*, to make *maudlin*, to cause to be in a *maudlin* state of intoxication; 'maudlinism, the state of being *maudlin-drunk*. a 1652 BROME *Covent Garden* IV. II, I hope 'twill maudlenize him. 1837 DICKENS *Pickw.* xxxviii, Mr. Benjamin Allen had perhaps a greater predisposition to *maudlinism* than he had ever known before.

maudlinly ('mɑ:dlɪnli), *adv.* [f. MAUDLIN *a.* + -LY².] In a maudlin manner.

1854 LADY LYTTON *Behind Scenes* I. i. iv. 129 It would have been impossible to have looked more maudlinly than he did at the assembled crowd. 1882 *Fraser's Mag.* XXVI. 255 He becomes maudlinly eloquent.

maues, mauf: see MAUGH.

maufesour, variant of MALFEASOR *Obs.*

† **'maufrey.** *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [Short for GALLIMAUFREY.] = GALLIMAUFREY 3.

1647 WARD *Simp. Cobler* 21 Such a multimonstrous maufrey of heteroclytes and quicquidlibets.

mauger, variant of MAUGRE.

† **maugh.** *Obs.* Forms: 3 *mōz*, 4 *pl.* *maues*, *mohwes*; *Sc.* and *north. dial.* 4 *mawch*, *mach*, *macht*, 4, 6 *magh*, 4-6 *mawch(e)*, 5 *mawich(e)*, *maygh(e)*, ? *mawth*, ? *mayth*, 6 *maich*, *meache*, *mawgh*, 7-9 *m(e)ough*, 8-9 *mauf*. [a. ON. *māg-r* son-in-law, brother-in-law, father-in-law (Sw. *måg*, Norw. *maag* son-in-law), corresp. to OE. *māg* kinsman MAY sb.¹ (*pl.* *māgas*, whence possibly the 14th c. form *mohwes*), OFris. *mēch*, OS. *māg* (MDu. *maech*, mod.Du. *maag* kinsman), OHG. *māg*, Goth. *mēg-s* son-in-law:—OTeut. **māgo-z*, prob. related by ablaut to **magu-z*, OE. *magu* boy, young man.] A near (male) connexion by marriage; a brother-in-law or a son-in-law.

The glossaries of North and Mid Yorkshire give a sense 'colleague, partner'.

c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 1761 [Laban calls Jacob] Min *mōz*, min *neue*, and *felaze*. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 2811 (Cott.) Loth went and til his maugh [Gött. *mohwes*] spak. *Ibid.* 7650 þan bade þe king . . . His maugh [Trin. *son in lawe*] dauid man suld him sla. c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xliii. (*Cecile*) 214, I grant þis day þat þu [sc. her husband's brother] art my mach verray. c 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* II. xvii. 1637 (Cott.) [Turnvs] þat . . . mawche [Wemyss *maygh*] was to þis kynge Latyn And weddit his dochtyr. 1533 BELLENDEN *Lity* I. xvi. (S.T.S.) I. 89 There was nane fund sa wourthy to be his maich as the said Seruius, And sa þe king gaif him finalie his dochter in marriage. 1565-73 *Durham Depos.* (Surtees) 110 John Tompson, alias Percival, is this examinate's mawgh [here = brother in law]. c 1600 JAS. MELVILL *Diary* (1842) 199 The Archbishopes meache and graitest associat, Mr. Alexander Home. 1674-91 RAY N.C. *Words* 55 *Meaugh*, 'my meaugh', my wives brother, or sisters husband. 1788 W. MARSHALL *Yorksh.* II. Gloss. (E.D.S.) *Mauf*, a brother-in-law. 1829 BROCKETT N.C. *Gloss.* (ed. 2) *Mauf*, *Maugh*, *Meaugh*, a brother-in-law.

maught, maucht (mɔ:xt). Now only *Sc.* Forms: 3-4 *maȝt*, *maucht*, 4 *mauȝt*, 4, 9 *macht*, 4-5 *mawcht*, 4- *maucht*, 4- *maught*. [App. a. ON. **maht-r* (Icel. *mátt-r*):—OTeut. type **mahtu-z*, a parallel formation with **mahti-z* fem.: see MIGHT sb.] Strength, might, power, ability.

c 1220 *Bestiary* 541 Dis deul is mikel wið wil and maȝt. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 6720 þe lord þat þat beist aȝht, Sal þar-for ansuer at his maȝt. c 1320 *Sir Beues* (A.) 860 A swerd of miche maȝt. c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xxi. (*Clement*) 454 He . . . hyre embrasit with al his macht. c 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* v. x. 3065 Wytht mekylly mawcht. 1549 *Compl. Scotl.* vi. 41 Ane lang draucht, ane lang draucht, mair maucht, mair maucht. 1768 ROSS *Helenore* (1780) 22 They had nae maughts for sick a toilsome task. a 1774 FERGUSSON *Poems* (1789) II. 96 Fearful' after o' their maught. 1825-80 JAMIESON *s.v.* *Maucht*, Of a person who is paralytic, or debilitated by any other malady, it is said; He has lost the maughts, or his maughts.

Hence 'maughtless (also mauchless) *a.*, powerless; 'maughty *a.*, powerful.

1768 ROSS *Helenore* (1789) 17 Jeering, they'd say, Poor Lindy's maughtless grown. *Ibid.* 22 Amo' the herds that plaid a maughty part. 1819 W. TENNANT *Papistry Storm'd* (1827) 38 Whairat the maughty knight took fire. 1882 J. WALKER *Jaunt to Auld Reekie*, etc. 27 Flat on the floor . . . Where mauchless he in beastly stupor fell.

Maugrabee ('mɔ:græbi:). Also 8 Mogreebee. [a. Arab. *mayrabiyy* western, *f. yarb* west.] An African Moor.

1704 J. PITTS *Acc. Mohammedans* vii. 101 A Turk . . . ask'd me what Countryman I was; a Mogreebee (said I) i.e. one of the West. 1813 BYRON *Br. Abydos* I. viii. The sire. . . With Maugrabee and Mamaluke, His way amid his Delis took.

Maugrabin ('mɔ:græbin). Also Mograbin. [a. Arab. *mayrabiyyin*, pl. of *mayrabiyy*: see prec.] = prec. Also *attrib.*

1823 SCOTT *Quentin D.* xvi. The men beyond our tents call me Hayraddin Maugrabin, that is Hayraddin the African Moor. 1842 BRANDE *Dict. Sci.* etc., *Mograbin*, or *men of the west*, a name formerly given to a species of Turkish infantry composed of the peasants of the Northern parts of Africa. 1889 J. PAYNE *Aladdin* 57 One day . . . behold, a Maugrabin dervish came up.

maugracious, variant of MALGRACIOUS.

maugre ('mɔ:grə(r)), *sb.* and *prep.* Forms: *a.* 4-5 *maugreþ*, *mawgrethe*, *malegrefe*, *-greue*, *mawgrete*, 4-6 *maugrefe*, 5 *maugreue*. *β.* 4-7 *malgre*, 5-7 *malgrye*, 5-8 *maulgre*. *γ.* 4 *magrei*, *maugray*, *magrey*, 4-5 *maugrey*, *mawgr(e)y*, 4-6 *magry*, *maugrie*, *-y*, *magree*, 4-7 *magree*, 4-9 *magre*, 5 *mawgre*, *magger*, *Sc.* *magra*, 5-8

mauger, 6 *mawger*, *mager*, *-ir*, *maugrea*, *mawgree*, *magrie*, 3- *maugre*. [a. OF. *maugrē*, *malgré* (= Pr. *mal grat*, It. *malgrado*) f. *mal* bad, evil + *gré* (see GREE sb.²).] The mod.F. MALGRÉ has sometimes been used by Eng. writers as a foreign word; so in the 16th c. the It. MALGRADO.]

† *A. sb. Obs.*

1. Ill-will, displeasure, or spite, borne by a person towards another. Often in phr. *to can* or *con maugre* (see CAN v.¹ 10, CON v.¹ 4 b).

c 1320 *Sir Tristr.* 2017 He ne coupe her bot maugre. 13.. E.E. *Allit. P. B.* 250 þer was malys merceyles & mawgre much scheued. c 1422 HOCLEVE *Learn to Die* 283 Why was y nat ferd of goddes maugre? c 1460 *Towneley Myst.* xxiv. 270 Take it to you with all the mawgre of myn and myght of mahowne. 1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* IX. xl. 405, I have herd moche of your maugre ageynst me. 1485 CAXTON *Chas. Gt.* 185 Wyte it not me, . . . ne conne me noo maugre. 15.. *Curs. J. Rowlis* 161 in *Bannatyne MS.* (Hunter. Cl.) 303 Malice, rancour and invy, With magry and malancoy. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* IX. ProL. 17 Wyk na malgre, thocthou be nevir sa wyght. 1515 BARCLAY *Egloges* v. (1570) Diiij, I thought no mauger, I tolde it for a bourde. 1542 UDALL *Erasm. Apoph.* 259 Pollio . . . had none other cause to surceasse his maugre.

b. Phr., *bongre maugre* (F. *bon gré mal gré*), whether one will or no, willy-nilly.

c 1430 *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* III. xxxiv. (1869) 154 Thi god he shal be boongree mawgre.

2. The state of being regarded with ill-will. Chiefly in phr. *to have, get maugre*. Also, an instance of this.

c 1290 *St. Nicholas* 457 in *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 253 3if þat þou woldest þure-for þou haue maugre. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 21471 *Maugre* [Fairf. *maugrefe*] þar-for mot þai haf. c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 12898 3yf hit falle wel, wel schal vs be; 3yf hit ne do, we gete maugre. c 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 465 Heere may cristenmen soone wite which clerk or lord . . . hap wille to stonde perfore & suffere a magrey. 1415 HOCLEVE *Let. Cupid* 376 Wytth the feend, and his be the maugree. c 1430 *How wise Man taugt his Son* 47 in *Babees Bk.*, And gete þee mawgre heere & þeere More þan þank. 1453 in *14th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. III. 9 Gyf ony of thaim happyns to inryng fedis or maugreis. 1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* xx. xi. 815 Here wyne ye no worship but maugre and dishonoure. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 231/1 A Mawgry, demeritum. 1560 ROLLAND *Crt. Venus* II. 167 3e haue seruit greit magrie to 3our meid.

3. *in (the) maugre of:* in spite of, notwithstanding; = B (below).

c 1440 *Gesta Rom.* lxiv. 277 (Harl. MS.) In malgre of þi tethe. a 1500 *Chevy Chase* 3 in *Skeat Spec. Eng. Lit.* III. 68 That he wold hunte In the moontayns . . . In the magger of doughte dogles. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* II. 687 [He] wan the wod in magir of thame all. 1871 W. ALEXANDER *Johnny Gibb* vii. 50 An' we'll dee't still, i' maugre o' an Erastian Presbytery.

B. (adv. and) prep.

1. In spite of, notwithstanding; notwithstanding the power of. *arch.*

c 1264 *Song agst. King Almaigne* in *Pol. Songs* (Camden) 69 Let him habbe, ase he brew, bale to dryng, maugre Wyndesore. c 1350 *Will. Palerne* 3745 A kniȝt . . . hade him out of þe ost mawgrey hem alle. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. vi. 69 [To] make hem mery pere-mydde maugre who-so bigruccheth it. c 1400 *Sowdone Bab.* 1442 Thai were agon, Magre who so wolde. 1481 CAXTON *Godfrey* xxiii. 55 Ther wente wel somtyme .X. M or more, maugre the barons. 1581 MARBECK *Bk. of Notes* 939 He threw it into the fire, maugre alle the Cardinals that were about him. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* IV. i. 48 Tell what thou saw'st, maugre who so it hears. 1686 F. SPENCE tr. *Varillas' Ho. Medicis* 177 The quarrel, wherein they were engaged, maugre their endeavours and inclinations for peace. 1704 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4061/3 Keeping the Mastery at Sea. . . maugre the . . . Strength of the Enemy's Fleet. 1755 SMOLLETT *Quix.* (1803) IV. 202, I persevere in this career, maugre and in despite of my own understanding. 1765 *Museum Rust.* IV. xlii. 193 Maugre my most sanguine expectations, the field by no means answers. 1854 H. MILLER *Sch. & Schm.* xxii. (1857) 488, I continued my rounds, maugre the suspicion. 1892 *Nation* (N.Y.) 4 Aug. 93/3 'La Débâcle', maugre all faults, stands out as Zola's best and strongest work up to the present time.

¶ Used by Spenser for: A curse upon . . . !

1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* II. v. 12 [Fortune] That hath (maugre her spight) thus low me laid in dust. *Ibid.* III. iv. 39 Yett, maugre them, farewell my sweetest sweet!

† *b.* *maugre his, ours*, etc.: in spite of him, etc. [Cf. OF. *maugrē suen*, *maugrē vostre*, etc.] *Obs.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 4305 Maugre his, he dos him lute. c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 10266 Maugre oures, forsepe hit was. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* II. 3 God wot that is malgre myn. c 1450 *Merlin* xiv. 214 Magre hirs thei were driven bakke. c 1500 *Lancelot* 115 Al magre thine a seruand schal yow bee.

† *c.* *maugre of, to, with:* in spite of. *Obs.*

c 1470 HENRY Wallace vi. 393 Thow sall ws se. . . Battaill to gyff, magra off all thi kyn. 1480 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* VII. (1520) 100/2 The kynge . . . gate the castell maugre of them all that were within. 1494 FABYAN *Chron.* VI. clx. 150 He than assemblyd to hym a strong hoost, and recoueryd his wyfe, malgre to all his enmyes. 1548 UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Par. Mark* III. 30 Whose power the findes are compelled maugry of their heades, to geue place unto. 1646 EARL MONM. tr. *Biondi's Civil Warres* IV. 67 She was maugre with those which would have defended her, taken prisoner.

d. without regimen. (Cf. MALGRÉ, quot. 1608.)

1423 JAS. I *Kingis Q.* xxiv. So infortunate was vs that fremyt day, That maugre, plainly, quethir we wold or no [etc.]. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* V. i. 20 Until that Talus had his pride represt, And forced him, maugre, it up to reare. 1620 BP. HALL *Hon. Mar. Clergy* I. xvii. 94 He shall (maugre) be forced to confesse, that [etc.].

2. Phrases. *maugre* (a person's) *teeth, head:* in spite of (his) resistance, notwithstanding all (he) can do (*arch.* and *dial.*). † Formerly also in many other forms now obs., as *maugre* (his) *beard, cheeks, eyes, face, heart, mind, mouth, nose, visage, will.*

1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 2090 Maximian was suppe aslawe maugre [MS. B magrei] is nose. 13.. K. *Alis.* 5840 He . . . maugre the teeth of hem alle, Sette his rigge to the walle. 13.. E.E. *Allit. P. C.* 44 Much maugre his mun, he mot nede suffer. c 1369 CHAUCER *Dethe Blaunche* 1201 Maugre myn heed, I muste haue tolde her or be deed. c 1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* III. 170 þe fend may not do but if þat it turne to þe worshippe of God mawgrethe hys wille. c 1386 CHAUCER *Wife's ProL.* 315 That oon thou shalt forgo, maugre theyne eyen. a 1400-50 *Alexander* 1747 Made to be meke malegreue his chekis. 1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* xx. xi. 816 Kynge Arthur shalle haue his Quene and the maulgre thy vysage. 1529 MORE *Dyaloge* IV. Wks. 274/1 So should al our dedes good or badde, ascend or descende by the violent hande of God, magre our mindes. c 1550 BALE K. *Johan* (Camden) 5 Quodcunque ligaveris, I trow, will playe such a parte, That I shall abyde in Ynglond, magry yowr harte. 1555 [see BEARD sb. 1 e]. 1614 TOMKIS *Albumazar* I. iv. (1615) C, Not haue his sister? Cricca, I will haue Flavia, Maugre his head. 1860 MOTLEY *Netherl.* (1868) II. xix. 513 He may see your Highness enjoy your blessed estate, maugre the beards of all confederated leaguers. 1891 BARRIE *Little Minister* xliii, But, dominie, I couldna hae moved, magre my neck.

† *'maugre, v. Obs.* [a. F. *maugréer*, f. *maugré* MAUGRE sb.] *trans.* To show ill-will to; to defy, oppose. Also with *down*.

1597 BEARD *Theatre God's Judgem.* (1612) 179 Except by horrible bannings and swearing they despight and maugre God. c 1609 WEBSTER *Appius & Virginia* II. iii, Whose bases are of Marble, deeply fixt To mauger all gusts and impending stormes. 1632 TATHAM *Love crowns the end* (1640) Kij, Had you smil'd as you did frowne, All his strength I'd mauger'd downe.

maukin, maukish: see MALKIN, MAWKISH.

maul, mall (mɔ:l), *sb.*¹ Forms: *a.* 3 *mealle*, 3, 6 *male*, 4 *mayl*, 4-7 *malle*, 5 *mal*, 5- *mall*. (See also the northern MELL sb.) *β.* 6-7 *maull*, *mawle*, *maule*, 7-8 *mawl*, 7- *maul*. [a. F. *mail* (in OF. pronounced mal) = Pr. *malh-s*, Sp. *mallo*, Pg. *malho*, It. *maglio*:—L. *malleum* (nom. *malleus*) hammer.]

1. *a.* = MACE sb.¹ 1. Also, a wooden club. *Obs. exc. arch. and Hist.*

a 1240 *Sawles Warde* in *Cott. Hom.* 253 Hare unirude dunes wið mealles istelet. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 4229 Is male [v.r. mace] he dude ek bituene ac þat blod adoun wende. 13.. *Erasmus* in Horstm. *Altengl. Leg.* (1878) 202 These he suffred of þe turmentours . . . xviii was betyng on his body withe brennyng malle. 13.. St. *Cristofer* 547 *ibid.* (1881) 461 His false goddis he smate þame alle In sondir with ane lryne malle. c 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 4653 A mayl of Ire he bar an honde. c 1450 *Merlin* 339 Whan Arthur saugh the Beaunte lifte vp his malle he douted the stroke. 1523 LD. *Gerners Froiss.* I. ccccxvii. 730 They were of harnesssed men . . . mo than xxx. thousand, and as many with malle. 1545 ASCHAM *Toxoph.* (Arb.) 70 A leaden maule, or suche lyke weapon, to beate downe his enemies withall. 1563-87 FOXE *A. & M.* (1596) 40/1 Felix and Philip had their braines beaten out with mawles. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. vii. 51 With mighty mall The monster merciless him made to fall. 1627 DRAYTON *Agincourt*, etc. 39 With Battle-axes, Halberts, Bills, and Maudes. 1682 BUNYAN *Holy War* 48, I have a Maul, Fire-brands, Arrows, and Death, all good hand weapons. 1686-7 AUBREY *Rem. Gentilism & Judaism* (1881) 19 The Holy-mawle, w^{ch} (they fancy) hung behind the Church dore, w^{ch} when the father was seaventie, the sonne might fetch, to knock his father in the head, as effete, and of no more use. 1891 *Cornh. Mag.* Oct. 444 Steel caps, mail brigandines. . . completed this equipment, while in some cases the murderous maule or five-foot mallet was hung across the bow-stave.

† *b.* *pl.* A name given to the Parisian insurgents of 1 Mar. 1382, who were armed with leaden clubs.

1525 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* II. clxxxv. [clxxxii.] 563 The sayd Constable put downe the mallees of Parys, and punyshed them for their rebellyons.

2. *a.* In early use, a massive hammer of any kind. Now, applied to various special kinds of heavy hammers or beetles, commonly of wood, used, (e.g.) in driving piles, in shipbuilding, in mining operations, and in various operations on board ship. *top-mall* (*Naut.*): see TOP sb.

c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 127 þou schalt smyte wip a mal eijer an hamer on þe greet cende. c 1420 *Chron. Vilod.* 4332 Bot his hedde was gret, leyge to a gret malle. 1432-50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) II. 229 Tubal haunge delectacion in the sownde of the mallees [etc.]. 1460 CAPGRAVE *Chron.* (Rolls) 34 With a malle and a nayle sche smet him in the hed. ? c 1475 *Hunt. Hare* 91 Then euery man had a mall Syche as thei betyn clottys withall. 1485 *Naval Acc. Hen. VII* (1896) 39 Lede malle feble . . . xiiiij. 15.. *Smyth & Dame* 17 in *Hazl. E.P.P.* III. 202 He coude werke wyth a mall Many maner of metall. 1523 FITZHERB. *Husb.* §15 And if the barleye grounde wyll not breake with harrowes. . . it wolde be beaten with malle. *Ibid.* §126 Take thy mall agayn and dryue downe the eddergynges and also thy stakes. 1591 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* I. iv. 342 Th' Iron Maule that chimes The intire Day in twice twelue equal times. 1676 WORLIDGE *Cyder* (1691) 96 Others beat them [apples] on a table with mauls. 1680 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 203 The Joyner's Mallet would supply the Office of this Tool; but Use has made the Maul more handy for them. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 312/2 The Executioner with the Violence of a Blow on the head of the Axe with his heavy Maul, forced it through the Mans

Neck. 1764 *Char. in Ann. Reg.* 23/1 The instruments of agriculture they use... are a spade, a mall, and a rake or harrow. 1812 *Chron. in Ann. Reg.* 5 The stake, with the mall, was driven through the body. 1840 R. H. DANA *Bef. Mast* ix. 20 We... stopped the mall with rope-yarns. 1874 J. H. COLLINS *Metal Mining* (1875) 61 Hammers.—The chief kinds used in metal mines are mallots or 'mall's'. 1886 R. C. LESLIE *Sea-painter's Log* vii. 154 The shipwright's mall. U.S. *slang.* 1872 SCHELE DE VERE *Americanisms* 616 *Maul and Wedges*... often used to denote the whole of a man's possessions, his movables.

† b. *trans.* and *fig.* after *L. malleus*. (Often, like *hammer*, *scourge*, applied to a person as the irresistible foe or the terrible oppressor of some person, class, or institution.) *Obs.*

c 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 351 þe stake is þe synne hard in mannis hert; þe malle pat he driueþ it wip is newe rehersynge of synne. 1432-50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) VI. 43 The Sawden and duke of Turkes, the grete malle of Cristen peple. 1577 VAUTROUILLIER *Luther on Ep. Gal.* 155 God must needs take this maule in hand, the lawe I meane, ... to bring to nothing this beast. 1624 H. MASON *Art of Lying* iv. 59 Luther was a great mawle, that battered their Babel. 1658 ROWLAND tr. *Moufet's Theat. Ins.* 951 That flower of Knighthood, and Maul of the Spanish pride, Francis Drake. 1711 HICKES *Two Treat. Chr. Priesth.* (1847) II. 34 Optatus... the great mall of the Donatists.

II. [From MAUL v.] † 3. A heavy blow, as with a hammer. *Obs.*

1664 BUTLER *Hud.* II. i. 527 Give that Rev'rend Head a mall, Or two, or three, against a Wall.

4. *Rugby Football.* A mauling or tackling. *maul (in goal):* see quot. 1871.

1867 *Rugby School Football Laws* 18 Only those who are touching the ball with their hands may continue in the mall inside goal. 1871 in *Rugby U. Football Ann.* (1874-5) 6 A Maul in goal is when the holder of the ball is tackled inside goal line, or being tackled immediately outside, is carried or pushed across it, and he, or the opposite side, or both, endeavour to touch the ball down. 1874-5 *Rugby U. Football Ann.* 38 A maul occurred in the centre of the ground, from which Edinburgh emerged victorious. 1892 CAIL in *Field* 17 Sept. 458/1 This year the maul has finally been relegated to the past [by the Rugby Union]. 1960 *Times* 7 Dec. 17/1 The ability to start attacks from line-outs and loose mauls. 1973 *Times* 9 Feb. 11/2 We did not do well in the rucks and mauls against Wales.

maul (mɔ:l), *sb.*² *dial.* Also 5 malle, 9 maule. [Variant of MALLOW.] = MALLOW.

c 1425 *Voc. in Wr.-Wülcker* 644/34 *Hec malua*, malle. 1674-91 RAY *N.C. Words* 46 *Mauls*, Mallows. 1788 W. MARSHALL *Yorksh.* II. Gloss. (E.D.S.), *Mauls*, *malvæ*, mallows. 1866 *Treas. Bot.*, Maule, *Malva sylvestris*. 1876 *Mid-Yorksh. Gloss.*, *Mauls*, the herb marsh-mallows.

maul (mɔ:l), *v.* Forms: a. 3 meallen, 5-6 malle, 4-mall. β. 6-7 maule, 7 maull, mawle, mawll, 7-9 mawl, 7-maul. [f. MAUL sb.¹]

† 1. *trans.* To beat or strike (with or as with a maul or hammer); to hammer, batter; also, to beat or knock in, along. *Obs.*

? a 1400 *Morte Arth.* 3938 Mynsteris and masondewes they malle to þe erthe. c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* II. 17 The cloddis malled be with mannes hond. *Ibid.* v. 516 This pece [of wood] amydde his trunke hit is to malle. 1530 PALSGR. 632/2 Nowe that he hath done with plowynge of our grounde go mall the cloddes. 1609 J. DAVIES *Holy Rood* (Grosart) 12/1 See how they mall it on, in ruthlesse rage. 1633 T. JAMES *Voy.* 51, I ordered the Cooper to... looke to all our Caske: those that were full, to mawle in the bungs of them.

fig. 1607 *Hieron Wks.* (1610-20) II. 373 A certayne hammer, which the Lord vseth in this seruice of malling and breaking the heart.

b. U.S. To split (rails) with a maul and wedge. 1686 in P. A. BRUCE *Econ. Hist. Virginia* (1896) I. 318 note, Johnson... doth... impower you... to fall, mall, and set up... 400 panels of sufficient post and rails. 1789 ANBUREY *Trav.* II. 323 Fence rails, which are made out of trees, cut or sawed into lengths of about twelve feet, that are mauld or split into rails. 1856 OLMSTED *Slave States* 207, I always have two hundred rails mauld in a day. 1896 P. A. BRUCE *Econ. Hist. Virginia* I. 317 Among the terms... in the contract... was one requiring the latter to maul six hundred fencing rails.

† c. *intr.* To hammer. *Obs.* a 1375 *Joseph Arim.* 508 Migtful men mallen þowr scheldes. 1615 BRATHWAIT *Strappado* (1878) 113 Her hands like Fullers wheels, one vp, one downe, Which still lie malling on my costrell crowne.

† 2. *trans.* To strike (a person or animal) with a heavy weapon; to knock down. *Obs.*

a 1240 *Sawles Warde* in *Cott. Hom.* 251 Deoflen pat ham meallid ant derued aa ant dreccheð wið allenes cunnes pinen. ? a 1400 *Morte Arth.* 3841 And mett hyme in the myde schelde, and mallis hyme thorowe. *Ibid.* 4037, I salle evene amange his mene malle hym to dede. 1530 PALSGR. 632/1 If he mall you on the heed I wyll nat gyve a peny for your lyfe. 1537 MATTHEW *Judg.* v. 22 Then they malled the horses legges, y^t their myghtic coursers lefte praunsyng. 1596 SPENSER *F.Q.* v. xi. 8 The sad steele... lighting on his horses head him quite did mall. 1612 CHAPMAN *Widowes T. v.* K 3 b, *Lys.* Would not my Ghost start vp, and flie vpon thee? *Cyn.* No, I'de mall it downe againe with this [i.e. a crowbar]. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* VIII. xii. (1614) 805 Many Gentlewomen... while his [the king's] bodie was burning were malled with clubbes, and buried foure and foure in a graue. 1648 GAGE *West Ind.* xiii. (1655) 72 They mawled with a club those which had the Garlands.

3. To beat and bruise (a person); to maltreat; to knock about.

c 1610 MIDDLETON *Widow* v. i. 138 Your women... will so maul him With broken cruises and pitchers... He'll never die alive. 1712 SWIFT *Jrnl. to Stella* 7 Aug., My lord's business is to hasten the peace before the Dutch are too much mauld. 1748 SMOLLETT *Rod. Rand.* (1812) 314 It was proposed by Bragwell that we should... maul the watch.

1858 DORAN *Crt. Fools* 105 Thrashing the... bishop and terribly mauling his body of followers.

4. *transf.* To damage seriously; to shatter, mangle. (Said, e.g., of storms, shot, etc.; formerly of disease or the like.)

1692 SOUTH *12 Serm.* (1697) II. 41 Nor is Excess the onely thing by which Sin mauls and breaks Men in their health. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 1 ¶ 5 This Passion has so extremely mauld him, that his Features are set and uninformed. 1758 *Ann. Reg.* 100 Her larboard side is most terribly mauld: there are seventy shot-holes on that side. 1805 in *Nicolas Disp. Nelson* (1846) VII. 190 note, Saw some of the Fleet at times, very much mauld and greatest part partly dismantled. 1817-18 COBBETT *Resid. U.S.* (1822) 145 America is not wholly exempt from that mortal enemy of turnips, the fly, which mawled some of mine. 1885 RUNCIMAN *Skippers & Sh.* 112 The sea was mauling her pretty badly.

5. *fig.* To subject to damaging criticism, injure by criticizing, 'cut up', 'pull to pieces'.

1593 NASHE *Four Lett. Confut.* 50 By the eternal iests he would maule thee with. 1695 CONGREVE *Prolog. Hopkins' Pyrrhus* 25 Far hence they vent their Wrath, Mauling in mild Lampon th'intriguing Bath. 1711 *Medley* No. 21. 240 The poor Whigs are every day so maul'd off by the Tories for their Fanaticism, that [etc.]. 1759 DILWORTH *Pope* 94 Finding themselves let pass free of all censure, and seeing the other sex so mauld, 1785 CRABBE *Newspaper* 412 To vex and maul a ministerial race. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 187 They are a class who are very likely to get mauld by Euthydemus and his friends. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 25 Feb. 3/3 Poor Sir David Brewster, a really harmless man, is mauld in quite a wicked fashion.

6. To handle roughly or carelessly (chiefly with *about*); to damage by rough or careless handling. Also *fig. to maul down* (*dial.*): to lift down.

1781 COWPER *Conversat.* 290 We that make no honey, though we sting, Poets, are sometimes apt to maul the thing. 1827 CLARE *Sheph. Cal.* 156 She came smiling out, Saying she hated to be mawled about With their black faces. 1847 BUSHNELL *Chr. Nurt.* II. ii. (1861) 264 He is a man that mauls every truth of God. 1856 MRS. BROWNING *Aur. Leigh* III. 906 To see them laugh and laugh and maul their texts. 1878 T. HARDY *Ret. Native* VI. iv, Maul down the victuals from corner cupboard if canst reach, man. 1885 FORFAR *Cornish Poems* 17 You mustn't maul the fish about. 1899 *Ch. Q. Rev.* Jan. 541 We... regret... that it [the First Prayer Book of Edward VI.] was suffered to be mauld about in deference to the rather impertinent objections of foreigners.

7. *intr. (dial.)* To toil, work hard. [Perh. a different word: cf. MOIL v.]

1821 CLARE *Vill. Minstr.* I. 16 When he a ploughboy in the fields did maul. *Ibid.* 138 Huge baskets mauling on. 1871 BRIERLEY *Cotters of Mossburn* xv. 141 [She] Likes maulin' among pigs and keaws.

8. *Football. trans.* (See quot. 1856.)

1856 *Rules Football St. Peter's Sch. York* vii, The player holding the ball may be mauld; i.e. he may be held and the ball if possible wrested from him. 1867 *Rugby School Football Laws* 18 When a player holding the ball is mauld by one or more of the opposite side outside goal.

9. *Comb., as maul-text a.,* that 'mauls' his text.

1881 DU CHAILLU *Land Midnight Sun* I. 162 This maul-text preacher was reading in a loud voice verses of the Bible. Hence mauld *ppl. a.,* bruised, disfigured.

a 1700 B.E. *Dict. Cant. Crew, Maul'd*, swingingly Drunk, or soundly Beat. 1781 MME. D'ARBLAY *Diary* June, 'Never was I so mauld in my life!' said he. 1828 CARLYLE *Misc.* (1857) II. 305 The print of six horsenails on his own mauld visage. 1854 E. FORBES *Lit. Papers* vii. (1855) 197 Though severely mauld, the huntsman was able to make his way... to his quarters. 1904 *Daily Chron.* 2 Jan. 8/5 At this the grievously-mauld nigger began to skin him [a lion].

|| **Maulana** (mau'lanə). Also Maulanah, Mawlana, Mulana. [Arab. *maulānā* our Lord: cf. MOOLVEE and MULLAH.] A title given to a learned Muslim.

1832 H. H. WILSON *Relig. Sects of Hindus in Asiatick Researches* XVII. 297 Maulana Rum observes—'What is the world? forgetfulness of God, nor clothes, nor wealth, nor wife, nor offspring.' a 1846 G. OUSELEY *Biogr. Notices Persian Poets* 112 The author of this sublime poem on Divine Love and the Sūfi Philosophy, was Mulānā Jelāluddīn. *Ibid.* 116 The Mulānā was sixty-nine years of age when he closed his earthly career in Koniah. 1855 H. H. WILSON *Gloss. Judicial & Revenue Terms* 335/2 *Maulānā*,... the title of a person of learning or respectability, teacher, doctor: in the Maratha countries, the usual designation of the Mohammedan village school-master. 1888 *Encycl. Brit.* XXIII. 656/1 Ottoman literature may be said to open with a few mystic lines, the work of Sultān Veled, son of Maulānā Jelāl-ud-Dīn, the author of the great Persian poem the *Mathnavi*. 1895 *Jrnl. Asiatic Soc. Bengal* LXIII. III. 54 When sixteen years of age, he studied under Maulānā 'Abd-ul-'Aziz of Delhi. 1902 E. A. GAIT *Rep. Census India* 1901 VI. iv. 174 Other reformers were spreading the doctrines of the Patna School, the most successful of whom was Maulānā Karāmat A'li of Jaunpur. 1936 *Encycl. Islām* III. 417/2 Allāh is often called *Mawlānā* 'our Lord' in Arabic literature. *Ibid.* 418/2 Peace was negotiated... by Mawlānā Hamza. 1962 *Economist* 9 Mar. 889/1 The maulanas want... the kind of obscurantist stranglehold on the [Pakistani] nation... the president is determined to resist. 1975 *Bangladesh Times* 18 July 2/1 Maulana Abdur Rab... breathed his last recently at his village home due to heart attack... The late maulana was renowned for his social services, community developments and preaching the ideals of Islam.

maular, -ard(e), obs. forms of MALLARD.

maulavi, variant of MOOLVEE.

† **maule**, **mawle**, *v. Obs.* [Echoic: cf. MIAUL.] *intr.* To cry like a cat; to mew.

1599 MINSHEU *Sp. Dict.*, To Maule like a cat. 1611 COTGR., *Moüaner*, to mawle, yawle, or cry like a little child.

mauler ('mɔ:lə(r)). Also 7 maller. [f. MAUL v. + -ER¹.] 1. One who mauls. (Sometimes used to render *L. malleus* = MAUL sb.¹ 2 b.)

1618 NAUNTON in *Fortesc. Papers* (Camden) 74 The maller and confounder of theyr battel. 1655 [see HAMMER sb. 1 b]. a 1661 FULLER *Worthies, Camb.* (1662) I. 178 Thomas Lord Cromwell (the Mauler of Monasteries). 1858 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* III. v. (1872) I. 165 The Polish King, Casimir IV. (late mauler of the Teutsch Ritters). 1884 *Athenæum* 1 Mar. 278/2 Vice the great vampire and violence, the great mauler. 2. *slang.* A hand; a fist. Cf. MAULEY.

1820 'W. T. MONCRIEFF' *Mod. Collegians* 18 The Old Gentleman wishes to know how to put his maulers in action. 1936 'F. GERALD' *Millionaire in Memories* vii. 193 To a young fellow who fancied himself with his 'maulers' the proposition was attractive... plenty of fighting. 1960 S. H. COURTIER *Gently dust Corpse* xii. 170 Wait till I get my maulers on Lew Boston. 1973 J. ROSSITER *Manipulators* viii. 92 You keep your big maulers off this.

mauley ('mɔ:l). *slang.* Also maul(l)y, mawl(e)y, morley, ? mylier. [? f. MAUL v.; but cf. Shelta (tinker's dialect) *malya*, said to be a transposition of Gaelic *lamh* hand.] A hand, a fist.

1780 G. PARKER *Life's Painter* 116, I say, how are you? Slang us your mauly. *Ibid.* 139 A Queen Elizabeth in her mauly, that is, the key of the street door in her hand. 1842 DE QUINCEY *Mod. Greece* Wks. 1862 XIII. 326 Holding in his dexter 'mauley' a red herring. 1888 'R. BOLDRWOOD' *Robbery under Arms* i, It takes a good man to... stand up to me with the gloves, or the naked mauleys. 1891 CAREW *Autob. Gypsy* xxxv. 414 Being jest a bit too 'andy with my myliers.

b. The 'hand' that one writes; handwriting. 1851 MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* I. 313 If they 'granny the mauley' (perceive the signature) of a brother officer or friend.

maulgre, variant of MAUGRE.

mauling ('mɔ:lɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. MAUL v. + -ING¹.] The action of MAUL v.¹

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 9520 Mallyng purgh metall maynly with hondes. 1621 MOLLE *Camerar. Liv. Libr.* v. ii. 321 He fell a mawling of his soldiers. 1831 TRELAWNY *Adv. Younger Son* I. 129, I have never seen a fellow endue such a mauling in my life. 1864 *Field* 17 Dec. 425/3 During the whole match there was a great deal too much 'mauling'.

mauling ('mɔ:lɪŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. MAUL v. + -ING².] That mauls.

1778 MME. D'ARBLAY *Diary* 18 June, Allowing for my mauling reading, he gave it quite as much credit as I had any reason to expect.

maulkin, **maulmy**: see MALKIN, MALMY.

maul oak. [? ad. Sp. *maula* imposture, sharn.] An American oak, *Quercus chrysolepis*.

1884 SARGENT *Rep. Forests N. Amer.* (10th Census IX.) 146 *Quercus chrysolepis*... [Syn.] Live Oak. Maul Oak. Valparaiso Oak.

maulstick ('mɔ:lstɪk). Also 7 mol stick, 7-8 mostick, 8 mallstick, 9 mahlstick. [ad. Du. *maalstok*, f. *malen* to paint + *stok* stick. Cf. G. *malerstock* (maler painter), *malstab* (stab = staff).] A light stick used by painters as a support for the right hand, and held in the left. The upper end is surmounted by a ball of cotton-wool covered with soft leather.

1658 PHILLIPS, A *Mostick* [ed. 1706 *Maul-stick*], a word used in painting, being a round stick about a yard long, which the Artist doth rest upon when he paints. 1672 SALMON *Polygraphice* 165 The Stay, or Mol-stick, is a Brazil stick (or the like) of a yard long; having [etc.]. 1855 THACKERAY *Charac. Sk. Wks.* 1898 III. 537 When Titian dropped his mahlstick, the Emperor Charles V. picked it up. 1872 J. HATTON *Vall. Poppies* I. xiii. 216 In her left hand she holds a maul-stick, upon which her right arm rests. 1890 KIPLING *Light that failed* iv, I'd let you go to the deuce on your own mahl-stick.

maulvi, variant of MOOLVEE.

† **maum**, *v. vulgar. Obs.*—¹ *trans.* In phrase *mauming and gauming*: To 'paw'.

1738 [see GAUM v.¹].

maum(e), variant forms of MALM.

maum, **mawm**, U.S. varr. MA'AM or MAM¹. Cf. MARM.

1826 A. ROYALL *Sk. Hist., Life & Manners U.S.* 121 Yes mawm, no mawm. 1835 A. B. LONGSTREET *Georgia Scenes* 110 'Aunt' and 'mauma', or 'maum', its abbreviation, are terms of respect commonly used by children, to aged negroes. 1881 *Harper's Mag.* Apr. 728/2 Maum Dulcie, is my habit ready? 1928 J. PETERKIN *Scarlet Sister Mary* ii. 14 Mary had grown up in Maum Hannah's old house in the Quarters. 1950 *Publ. Amer. Dial. Soc.* xiv. 46 Maum' Dinah.

mauma, **maumer**, **maumie**, varr. *mamma*, = MAMMY 2.

1835 W. G. SIMMS *Partisan* 141 You have told me nothing of old mauma. 1838 C. GILMAN *Recoll. Southern Matron* xv. 101 Who does not remember his youthful Christmas; the reiterated charge to his *maumer* to awaken him first? 1881 *Harper's Mag.* Apr. 737/2 Maumie, how I should like to see

a Hoodoo meeting! 1890 *Ibid.* July 232/1 Respectable colored 'maumas', ample of girth, in spotted white aprons. 1895 *Century Mag.* May 155/2 Only a few, a very few, of the faithful old 'maumers' and loyal house- and body-servants remain. 1950 *Publ. Amer. Dial. Soc.* xiv. 46 *Mauma*, . . . name by which elderly Negro women were called by the children of the family with which they were connected.

Mau Mau ('mauma). [Kikuyu.] Name of an African secret society originating among the Kikuyu, having as its aim the expulsion of European settlers and the ending of British rule in Kenya. Also *attrib.*

1950 *E. Afr. Standard* 16 June A/5 We have arrived at a state of dissatisfaction and insecurity, bitterness and delusion which has given rise to the formation of such societies as the 'Dini ya Msambwa' and the 'Mau Mau Association'. 1952 L. S. B. LEAKEY *Mau Mau & Kikuyu* xi. 96 The Kikuyu regard the Mau Mau Association as nothing more than the old Kikuyu Central Association under another name. 1952 *N. Y. Times* 26 Oct. 1. 3/2 Large groups of natives fled today to lofty mountain hideouts to escape the Government drive . . . against Mau Mau terrorists, who have sworn death to the white man. 1955 *Times* 13 July 6/5 Further evidence of the infiltration of Mau Mau into tribes other than the Kikuyu, Embu, and Meru was revealed here today. 1960 F. D. CORFIELD *Hist. Survey Orig. & Growth Mau Mau* 78 On 21st September [1948] the Director of Intelligence and Security reported . . . that a new movement, the *Mau Mau* . . . had appeared in Naivasha. 1971 *Sunday Nation* (Nairobi) 11 Apr. 12/5 Events beyond human control—famine, Mau Mau, the changing environment.

Hence 'mau-mau' *v. U.S. slang*, to threaten, terrorize; so as *sb.*; 'mau-mauer'; 'mau-maung' *vbl. sb.*

1970 T. WOLFE *Radical Chic & Mau-maung Flak Catchers* (1971) 97 Going downtown to mau-mau the bureaucrats got to be the routine practice in San Francisco. *Ibid.* 124 In public you used the same term the whites used, namely, 'confrontation'. The term 'mau-maung' was a source of amusement in private. The term mau-maung said, 'The white man has a voodoo fear of us, because deep down he still thinks we're savages. Right? So we're going to do that Savage number for him.' *Ibid.* 148 And it was here that Bill Jackson proved himself to be a brilliant man and a true artist, a rare artist of the mau-mau. 1971 *Harper's* June 9 His [sc. Norman Mailer's] demonstration of the inadequacies and distortions of Kate Millet's *Sexual Politics* is convincing and indicates that the English Department of Columbia University had been mau-maued by that termagant of Women's Lib. 1974 *Maclean's Mag.* Dec. 108/1 We've had a belly full of Indian rhetoric. After a threat is made for the fifth, twelfth or fortieth time, the excitement wears off; boredom becomes contempt when we find out that each hollow boast brings more government money tinkling into the Indian organizations' pockets. American writer Tom Wolfe calls the technique 'mau-maung'; it's no accident that the most successful mau-mauer, Harold Cardinal, runs one of the strongest Indian organizations in Canada.

maumenye, variant of MALMENY *Obs.*

maumerye, variant of MAHOMERY *Obs.*

c1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 2534 To þe maumerye þo sche wente.

maumet ('mɔ:met). *Obs. exc. arch. and dial.* Forms: *a.* 3 mahimet, (*pl.* mawmez, -ex, maumez), 3-4 maumete, 3-5 mawmete, 4 -med, -mat, maumet, 4-5 maummet, mamet, maumett, 4-6 mawmette, 5 mowmet(te), maw3mette, 6 maumette, mawmot, mamot, 6-7 mawmett, 9 mom(m)et, mammelt, 4- mammet, mawmet, 3-maumet. *β.* 4 momenet(te), mamenet, (*pl.* momenes), 4-6 mawmet, 4-6, 9 mawment, 5 mamnet, mamente, mawmente, -mentt, 6 mamant. [*a.* OF. *mahumet* idol; a use of *Mahumet* MAHOMET, due to the common mediæval notion that Muhammad was worshipped as a god.]

†1. *a.* A false god, or an image of one; an idol. *Obs.*

c1205 LAY. 14585 And bilæue þe hah3e godd, & luie heore mahimet. *Ibid.* 29221 þer inne he hafde his maumet, þa he heold for his god. 1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 190, 192 She shal noht to any þe sette Withoutyn leue of my maumette. The munke seyð he graunted weyl Aftyr hys maumette to do euery deyl. 1340 *Ayenb.* 6 þe ilke þet worssiþeþ þe mowmetes. c1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) xix. 86 þe kirke . . . es mykill and faire and full of ymagery of þaire mawmets. 14 . . . *Sir Beues* 488 Whepure were strengere god in heyn Or all the maw3mettes. 1513 DOUGLAS *Aeneis* x. Prol. 153 Lat Virgyll hald his mawmentis till hym self; I wirschip noder idoll, stok, nor elf. a1529 SKELTON *Speke, Parrot* 395 Moloc, that mawmett, there darre no man withsay. 1529 MORE *Dialogue* 1. Wks. 119/2 The ydolles and mammettes of the paganes. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* 1. 99 And mamantis als he hes gart mak also, Of Phebus, Diane, and of Apollo. 1608 WILLET *Hexapla Gen.* 326 Such images and mammetts were found in Jacobs house. 1647 TRAPP *Comm. Acts* xix. 25 Wealth is the worldlings god, which he prizeth as Michah did his mawmet. [a1654: see MAUMETRY 1.]

†b. *transf.* A person or thing that usurps the place of God in the human affections. *Obs.*

a1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* xcvi. 7 Sum has syluyre his mawmet. 138. WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* III. 38 Lovynge moore vicis þan virtues, and so þei serven mawmettis. c1386 CHAUCER *Pars. T.* 749 Euery floryn in his cofre is his Mawmet.

†c. Applied by Protestants to the images of Christ and the saints. *Obs.*

1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 309 If those Mawmettes, and signes of Sainctes, be erected in their churches for none other ende, but to put the beholders in remembrance of the Sainctes themselves [etc.]. 1650 TRAPP

Comm. Deut. vii. 5 Those mawmets and monuments of idolatry, the Rood of grace, the blood of Hales, &c.

2. *a.* An image, dressed-up figure; a doll, puppet; also, a person of grotesque appearance or costume, a 'guy'. Now only *dial.*

1494 FAYAN *Chron.* vii. 554 The cytie of Roan . . . made them a mamet of a fatte & vnwyldely as. 1530 PALSGR. 244/1 Maument, marmoset; poupee. 1583 STUBBES *Anat. Abus.* (1877) 75 Mawmets of rags and cloutes compact together. 1596 SHAKS. *I Hen. IV.* ii. iii. 95 This is no world To play with Mammetts. 1597-8 *Yorks. Arch. & Topogr. Jrn.* xxxiii. 186 *note.* These havynge folowed their vanitie al the night in sekyng there maumet, commonly called the floure of thwell, would nedes bringe the same on a barrow into ye church in prayer times. 1600 LYLly *Maydes Metam.* ii. ii. 60 *Io.* What Mawmets are these? *Fris.* O they be the Fayries that haunt these woods. a1608 DEE *Relat. Spir.* 1. (1659) 11 There stand a great many of Mawmets, little ugly fellows at the top of the hill. 1609 *Ev. Woman in Hum.* v. i. in Bullen O. *Pl. IV.* *Julius Caesar*, acted by the Mammetts. 1642 FULLER *Answ. Ferne* 2 Hee . . . sets up . . . a Mawmet of his owne dressing. 1892 SARAH HEWETT *Peasant Sp. Devon* 15 It was at one time customary for village children to canvass the neighbourhood for subscriptions for materials to make a Guy Fawkes' 'momet'.

†b. *fig.* A person who is the 'tool' or 'puppet' of another; a 'man of straw'. *Obs.*

1460 *Paston Lett.* I. 514, I knowe wele the Juge, W. Wayte his mawmet. a1548 HALL *Chron.*, *Hen. VII* (1809) 462 Wherefore she [the duchess] sent Perkyng Werbeck, her new invented Mawmet first into Portyngall. 1593 G. HARVEY *Pierce's Super.* 141 *Nash*, . . . Greene, . . . Euphues, . . . the three famous mammetts of the presse.

c. A baby, child. *dial.*

1932 S. GIBBONS *Cold Comfort Farm* v. 69 Far from those that loves her and cowed her in their bosoms when she was a mommet. 1949 *Antiquity* XXIII. 42 The poor mommet whose father was 'in trade' is discernible even on its tomb as 'a really vulgar babe'.

3. Applied to a person as a term of abuse or contempt. Now *dial.*

a1529 SKELTON *Agst. Garnesche* 170 Thou murrionn, thow mawmet, Thou fals stynkyng serpent. 1592 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* iii. v. 186 A wretched puling foole, A whining mammet. 1600 *Look About You* L3b, Downe stubborne Queene, . . . Downe, Mammet. 1608 MACHIN *Dumb Knt.* iii. F4, O God that euer any man should looke Vpon this maumet and not laugh at him. 1610 B. JONSON *Alch.* v. iii, 'Slight you are a Mammet! O, I could touse you, now. 1630 MASSINGER *Picture* 1. i, How the mammet twitters! 1891 HARDY *Tess* xlii, What a mommet of a maid!

†4. A kind of pigeon; = MAHOMET 5. *Obs.*

1678 RAY *Willughby's Ornithol.* 182 Mawmets, called (as I take it) from Mahomet. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* II. 244/2 Of Pigeons. . . Mawmets. . . exceed all others. . . from their great black eyes. 1735 etc. [see MAHOMET]. 1835 P. J. SELBY *Nat. Hist. Pigeons* 164 Turkish or Mawmet Pigeon. *Columba Turcica*.

†5. *attrib. and Comb.*, as *maumet god, house, place, wood, worshipper*.

1382 WYCLIF *2 Kings* xviii. 4 He . . . hew3 doun the mawmett wodis [Vulg. *lucos*]. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 231/2 A Mawmett place (*A.* A Mawmett howse); *jdolium*. *Ibid.* 232/1 A Mawmett wyrscheper, *idolatra*. 1618 FLETCHER *Isl. Princess* iv. v, Where I meet your maumet Gods I'lle swing 'em.

†**maumeter**. *Obs.* In 5 mawmenter, mawmeter. [*f.* MAUMET + -ER¹.] An idolater.

c1440 *Promp. Parv.* 330/2 Mawmenter, or he þat dothe mawmentrye, *ydolatra*. 1496 *Dives & Paup.* (W. de W.) vi. viii. 243/1 Ne mawmenters, ne glotonen, ne wycked spekens, . . . shall haue the kyngdome of heuen.

†**maumetrous**, *a.* *Obs.* In 6 mammetrouse. [*f.* prec. or next + -OUS.] Idolatrous.

1546 BALE *1st Exam. Anne Askew* 21b, Their most monstruose Masse or mammetrouse Mazon.

maumetry ('mɔ:mitri). *Obs. exc. arch.* Forms: see MAUMET; also 4 mamentre, (4-5 *pl.* mau-, mawme(n)tryse), 6 mamoutrie, malmontrye, mammon(t)rie, mammitrie, -ye. [*f.* MAUMET + -RY. Cf. MAHOMETRY.]

1. The worship of images; idolatry. Also 'false religion', heathenism.

a1300 *Cursor M.* 6623 þai . . . heild his comamentes right, ne heilid til na mamentri. c1330 *King of Tars* 803 Mi maumetrie ichul forsake, And Cristendom ichul take. c1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 320 þe Kyng said . . . þe pape . . . Errid mislyuynge, haunted Maumetrie. 1387 TRIVISA *Higden* (Rolls) II. 279 Of þe bryngynge forþ of mawmetrie com wel nyh al þe feynynge of poetrie. a1400-50 *Alexander* 4486 Maumentry, . . . þat dose 30w dompe to þe devill quen he ere dede hethen. c1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 1600 And to maumentry þai þaim graythe. ? a1500 *Chester Pl.*, *Balaam* 6, I wyll, you honour no God saue me, ne Mawmentrye none make yee. 1530 *Compend. Treat.* (1863) 49 Kinge Antioche . . . compelled y^e people to do maumentry. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* 1. 505 All mammitrie fra he gart thate forsake. *Ibid.* II. 180 With all their might . . . to magnifie Mahoun thair maister with fals mamoutrie. 1552 LYNDESAY *Monarche* 235 To sic mischeand Musis nor malmontrye. 1570-6 LAMBARDE *Peramb. Kent* (1826) 268 Let the souldiours of Satan and superstitious Mawmetrie, howle, and cry out [etc.]. 1577-87 HOLINSHED *Chron.* I. 107/1 The Eastsaxons . . . continued in their wicked mawmetrie. [a1654 SELDEN *Table-T.* (Arb.) 88 Heretofore they call'd Images Mammetts, and the Adoration of Images Mammettry: that is, Mahomet and Mahometry.]

†b. *pl.* Idolatrous beliefs or practices. *Obs.*

c1340 HAMPOLE *Prose Tr.* (1866) 9 All mawmettryse, all wychehafte and charemyng. c1357 *Lay Folks Catechism* 176 (MS. T.) In this commandment is forboden us . . . al mawmettries. 1550 BALE *Apol.* 142 Theyr vowes to holy church the mother of theyr olde mawmettries. 1563-87

FOXE *A. & M.* (1596) 610/2 They falsly and cursedly deceiue the people with their false mammetries and lawes.

†c. *fig.* = IDOLATRY 2. *Obs.*

a1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* xcvi. 7 Auerice is seruyce of mawmetry, and ilke man makis þat his mawmet þat he most lufis. c1440 *Jacob's Well* 120 þe firste fote brede of þis wose in coueytie is mawmetrye.

†2. Idols collectively. *Obs.*

a1300 *Cursor M.* 11776 Hijs godds and his maumentri. c1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 1337 þe folk myslyuande Worschipped . . . Maumentry. c1400 *Octouian* 1306 He ran with a drawe swerde To hys Mamentrye. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 6 They be no true rychesse, but false and deceuyable mammotry of iniquite. 1567 *Gude & Godlie Ball.* 71 Stock and stane is Mammontrie.

†b. An idol. *Obs. rare.*

1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 4974 þese Phylstyens þat hadde þe maistry Beleuyd on Dagoun, a maumentry.

3. Mohammedanism; = MAHOMETRY. (In early use not distinguished from sense 1.)

c1386 CHAUCER *Man of Law's T.* 138 In destruccioun of Maumentrye. . . They ben accorded. 1600 ABBOT *Jonah* 117 Those seaven Churches . . . are now the residence of the Turke, and a sincke of filthy maumentry. 1638 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (ed. 2) 32 If (throwing away the raggs of Mawmetry) he roab'd his soule with true faith in Christ. 1805 SOUTHEY *Ball. & Metr.* T. Poet. Wks. VI. 239 Now shall the Crescent wane, . . . Woe, woe to Mawmetry!

maumsay, obs. form of MALMSEY.

1492-3 *Med. Rec. City Ch.* (E.E.T.S.) 190.

maumy, obs. form of MALMY *a.*

maun (mɔ:n), *a.* *Sc.* Also 8 maan. [? repr. attrib. use of ON. *magn* sb.; see MAIN sb.] Great, huge; chiefly associated with *mickle*.

17 . . . *Herd's Coll.* (1776) II. 99 A meikle maan lang draket grey goose-pen. a1774 FERGUSSON *Poems* (1789) II. 68 To screen their faces Wi' hats and muckle maun bongraces.

maun (mɔ:n, mɔ:n), *v.*¹ (*pres. ind.*) *Sc.* Forms: 4- man, (4-6 mane), 9 mann, 6- maun. [*a.* ON. *man*, pres. t. of *munu*; see MUN v.] = MUST v.

c1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* iii. (*Andreas*) 1060 Sa mane we pane trew, þat [etc.]. a1400-50 *Alexander* 1681 þe men of Medi man, be soure leue, Lang all in oure lawe lely to-gedire. 1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* lxxxi. 54 With sum reward we mane him quyt againe. 1577 in *3rd Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* 419/1, I man prepar me to keip the same. c1620 A. HUME *Brit. Tongue* i. ii, To make a conformitie baeth in latine and English, we man begin with the latine. 1721 RAMSAY *Prospect of Plenty* 112 Maun bould Britannia bear Batavia's yoke? 1788 BURNS *My bonie Mary*, And I maun leave my bonie Mary. 1816 SCOTT *Antiq.* xxvii, What's dune in the body maun be answered in the spirit. 1894 CROCKETT *Lilac Sunbonnet* 34 Ye maun hae been terrible bonny in thae days!

maun (mɔ:n), *v.*² *Sc.* Also man(n. [*a.* ON. *magna*, *f. magn*; see MAIN sb.] To manage to do.

1790 A. WILSON *Poems* 202 Death's maunt at last to ding me owre. *Ibid.* (1816) 46 (Jam.) Sud ane o' thae, by lang experience, man To spin out tales. 1895 CROCKETT *Men of Moss Hags* 226 The thought of his kindness made me like him better than I had manned to do for some time.

maunance, obs. form of MENACE.

maunch, var. MANCHE¹; obs. *f.* MUNCH.

†**maunche present**. *Obs.* Forms: 5 monge presawnte, mawnchepresande, 6 maunche, mouch, 7 manch, 7-8 (*Dicts.*) manche-present. [? *f.* *manche*, MUNCH v. + PRESENT sb.; there may have been an AF. **mange-present*, *f.* stem of *manger* to eat.] (See quots.)

c1440 *Promp. Parv.* 342/2 Monge presawnte, *sichophanta*. 1480 *Cath. Angl.* 232/1 Mawnchepresande, *sicofanta*. 1530 PALSGR. 244/1 Maunche present, *briffault*. 1560-1 AWDELEY *Frat. Vacab.* (1869) 14 Mouch present is he that is a great gentleman, for when his Mayster sendeth him with a present, he wil take a tast thereof by the way. 1589 RIDER *Bibl. Schol.*, A Manch-present, *Dorophagus*. 1623 COCKERAM, *Manch-presents*, notable bribe-takers.

maunchet(t, obs. forms of MANCHET.

maunciple, obs. form of MANCIPLÉ.

maund (mɔ:nd), *sb.*¹ Forms: 1 mond, 1, 5-9 mand, 5 mande, mawnde, 5-7 mawnd, maunde, 7 moane, 8 maand, 9 dial. maun, mawn, mound, 5-maund. [OE. *mand*, *mōnd* fem. = MDu., MLG. *mande* fem., masc. (Du. *mand* fem.), mod.G. dial. *mand(e)*. The forms *maund(e)*, *mawnd(e)*, however, represent the OF. *mande* (mod.F. *manne*, dial. and techn. *mande*), adopted from Du. and LG.; it is uncertain whether the *mand* of some dialects represents the OE. word or the later adoption from OF.; as, however, the word has not been found in Eng. between the 11th and the 15th c., the latter supposition seems more plausible.]

1. A wicker or other woven basket having a handle or handles. Now only *local*, applied *spec.* in various districts to denote particular kinds of baskets (see quots. in E.D.D.).

c725 *Corpus Gloss.* C 635 (Hessels) *Coffinus*, mand. c950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Matt. xvi. 10 Hu monig monda [L. *spontas*]. c1050 *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 370/19 *Coffinos*, manda. 1459 *Invent.* in *Paston Lett.* I. 481 Item, ij. maundys. ? a1480 *Promp. Parv.* 330/2 (MS. S.) Mawnd, skype, *sportula*. 1489 CAXTON *Faytes of A.* II. xxxv. 152 Men may lete doune fro

the walles certayn persones in grete maundes by nyght. 1535 COVERDALE *Ecclus.* xi. 30 Like as a partrich in a maunde, so is the hert of the proude. 1546 *Kirton-in-Lindsey Ch. Acc.* in *Antiquary Dec.* (1888) 20 A mand for bully bred. 1597 SHAKS. *Lover's Compl.* 36 A thousand favours from a maund she drew Of amber, crystal, and of beaded jet. 1609 N. F. *Fruiterer's Secr.* 13 There must be prouided great baskets, or (as some call them) Maunds, of quarters or halfe quarters. 1615 SANDYS *Trav.* 260 Sweete composes Of violets have I for thee in maunds of Osiers. 1623 R. WHITBOURNE *Newfoundland* 75 For pots and liuer Mands—li.000 18s. od. 1669 WORLIDGE *Syst. Agric.* (1681) 328 A Maund, A Basket, or rather a hand-basket with two lids to carry on ones Arm. 1678 H. MORE *Postscr.* in *Glanvill's Sadducismus* (1681) 46 Her own short Cloak, which she used with her maund under her arm to ride to Fairs or Markets in. 1721 PERRY *Daggenham Breach* 16 Great Maunds, or Baskets, filled with Chalk. 1824 HITCHINS & DREW *Hist. Cornw.* II. 471 The pilchards . . . are invariably carried by men . . . in large maunds. 1864 BLACKMORE *Clara Vaughan* (1872) 114 After carrying into the kitchen the mighty maun. 1888 W. H. H. ROGERS *Mem. of the West* xiii. 275 A great maund of cabbages . . . fills up the body of the little vehicle.

b. The contents of a 'maund'; a basketful. 1869 BLACKMORE *Lorna D.* viii, I will bring you such a maun of things. *Ibid.* lxviii, As fine a maund as need be of provisions, and money, and other comfort.

2. A measure of capacity varying with the locality and the commodity to be measured. Now dial.

1545 *Rates Custom-Ho.* a v, Bokes vnbounde the basket or maunde iiiil. *Ibid.* c viij, Trenchers the maunde or baskete xx.s. 1583 *Ibid.* F iv b, Glouers clippings the maund or fat. 1660 *Act 12 Chas. II.* c. 4 Sched. s.v. *Books*, Bookes unbound—the basket or maund, containing 8 bales or 2 fats. 1674 JEAKE *Arith. Surv.* (1696) 66 If the Fish be small; the Maund or Moane, holdeth about a Gallon. 1714 *Fr. Bk. Rates* 38 Coal Stone per Maund 00 04. 1727 SWITZER *Pract. Gard.* III. xxx. 154 They sell them [artichokes] from two . . . to five shillings per maund, that does not hold above a dozen. 1833 J. BENNETT *Artificer's Lex.* 229 *Maund*, of unbound books, is 6 bales of each 1000 lbs. weight. 1884 *West. Morn. News* 4 Sept. 4/5 Thirty trawlers landed from 4 to 15 maunds of common fish per sloop.

3. dial. A utensil for moving grain in a barn or granary. *hop-maund*, a vessel used in breweries.

1844 STEPHENS *Bk. Farm* II. 283 *Wechts* or *maunds* for taking up corn are made either of wood or of skin, attached to a rim of wood. 1868 *Gloss. Sussex Words* in Hurst *Horsham* (1889), *Hop-mand*.

4. attrib. and Comb., as *maund basket*, *form*, *-maker*, *-woman*.

c 1481 CAXTON *Dialogues* 38/19 Ghyselin the mande maker Hath sold his vannes. 1551 RECORDE *Cast. Knowl.* (1556) 147 This forme maye be called maundforme, or bellforme, because it is like a maunde basket, or a bell. 1678 H. MORE *Postscr.* in *Glanvill's Sadducismus* (1681) 47 A Maund-womans Cloak. 1843 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* IV. II. 581 In stacking the oats, I have a maun-basket drawn up the middle.

|| **maund** (mɔ:nd), *sb.*² Forms: 6 *mao*, *mana*, 7 *maune*, *mahan*, *mawn*(d), *maon*, *mein*, 7, 9 *man*, 8 *maun*, 7- *maund*. [English pronunciation of Hindi and Persian *man*.]

According to Yule, ultimately from the Accadian *mana*, whence also the Gr. *μῆνα*, the L. *mina*, and the Heb. *MANEH*. The early form *mao* is from a Portuguese source, the word having been, by a natural sound-substitution, adopted in Pg. as *mão* (māu), homophonous with the Pg. word for 'hand'.]

1. A denomination of weight current in India and Western Asia, varying greatly in value according to locality. The standard maund of the Indian empire was = 100 lbs. troy, or 82½ lbs. avoirdupois.

In India the past and present local values of the maund range from under 19 lbs. to over 163 lbs. avoirdupois. In Persia the maund of Tabriz is nearly 7 lbs., the 'royal maund' (*man shāhi*) is twice that weight.

1584 W. BARRET in Hakluyt *Voy.* (1599) II. I. 271 A Mana of Babylon is of Aleppo 1 roue 5 ounces and a half; and 68 manas and three seventh parts, make a quintall of Aleppo, which is 494 li. 8 ounces of London. 1598 W. PHILLIP *Linschoten* I. xxxv. 69 They [of Goa] haue likewise another wayght called Mao, which is a Hand, and is twelue pounds. 1611 H. MIDDLETON in Purchas *Pilgrims* I. 270 Each maund being three and thirtie pound English weight. 1614 W. HAWKINS in Purchas *Pilgrimage* v. xviii. (ed. 2) 545 Which . . . amounted to threescore manes in gold, euery maune is fiue and fiftie pound weight. 1625 PURCHAS *Pilgrims* I. 524 The weights [of Persia] differ in diuers places: two Mahans of Tauris make one of Spahan. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 65 A Mawnd is six pounds. 1665 *Phil. Trans.* I. 104 They now sell us a Maon of 6 pounds for two Rupias. 1678 J. PHILLIPS tr. *Tavernier's Trav.* II. II. 128 It [indigo] is sold by the mein which contains . . . 51½ of our pounds. 1681 FRYER *Acc. E. India* & P. IV. vii. (1698) 205 The Surat Maund . . . is 40 Sear, of 20 Pice the Sear which is 37l. The Maund Pucka at Agra is double as much. 1687 LOVELL tr. *Thevenot's Trav.* II. 89 The Man of Ispahan is a weight of twelue pounds. 1788 *Trans. Soc. Arts* VI. 124 At the rate of twelue Rupees a Maund of nearly eighty-two pounds avoirdupois. 1863 FAWCETT *Pol. Econ.* I. v. 72 Four rupees per maund, of 83 lbs. 1909 *Chambers's Jrnl.* Oct. 665/2 The import of dyeing materials into Kashmir in one year was: Indigo, fourteen maunds, or one thousand one hundred and twenty pounds. 1955 *Times* 12 May 12/5 Throughout the Himalaya the unit of weight for barter is the load a man can carry—a maund, or 80 pounds. 1969 *Commerce* (Bombay) 26 July 188/1 Raw jute arrivals in the last week remained static at the previous level of 30,000 maunds a day. 1972 *Nat. Geographic* Oct. 532/2, I harvested about 33 maunds an acre. At a fraction more than 82 pounds to the maund that is roughly 2,700 pounds. 1975 *Bangladesh Observer* 21 July 7/3 On July 4 Bangladesh Rifles personnel chased an alleged smuggler

near the border, but he fled away leaving one maund thirty seers of fertilizer.

2. As a liquid measure: see quot. 1875 BEDFORD *Sailor's Pocket Bk.* ix. (ed. 2) 323 Liquid measure. Maund = 8 Palli = 9.81 British Imperial Gallons.

† **maund**, *sb.*³ *Cant. Obs.* Also *mawnd*. [f. MAUND *v.*1] Begging. Also, with prefixed word: A begging imposture of a specified kind.

1610 ROWLANDS *Martin Mark-all* E3, What maund doe you beake, what kind of begging vse you? Ile myll your maund, Ile spoyle your begging. a 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew, Footman's Mawnd*, an artificial Sore made with unslack'd Lime, Soap and the Rust of old Iron, on the Back of a Begger's hand, as if hurt by the bite or kick of a Horse. *Ibid.*, *Rum-mawnd*, one that Counterfeits himself a Fool. *Ibid.*, *Souldiers-Mawnd*, a Counterfeit Sore or Wound in the Left Arm. 1785 GROSE *Dict. Vulg. Tongue, Mason's mawnd*, a sham sore above the elbow, to counterfeit a broken arm, by a fall from a scaffold.

† **maund**, *v.*¹ *Cant. Obs.* [Of obscure origin: possible sources are F. *mendier* and *quemande* to beg. Cf. also Romany *mang* in the same sense.] *trans.* and *intr.* To beg. *to maund it*, 'to go a begging'.

1567 HARMAN *Caveat* (1869) 84 To maunde, to aske or requyre. *Ibid.* 85 Yander is the kene, dud the gygger, and maund that is bene shyp. *Ibid.* 86. 1608 DEKKER *Lanth. & Candlelight* B2, The Ruffin cly the nab of the Harman beck, If we mawnd Pannam, lap, or Ruff-peck, Or poplars of yarum. 1610 ROWLANDS *Martin Mark-all* E2, He maunds Abram, he begs as a madde man. 1618 B. HOLYDAY *Technogamia* II. vi, Wee had rather Mawnd then Mill to keepe vs from Trining. 1622 FLETCHER *Begger's Bush* II. i, You must hereafter maund on your own pads, he saies. 1641 BROME *Joviall Crew* III. Wks. 1873 III. 395 Let me hear how you can Maund when you meet with Passengers. a 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew, Maund-ing*, to Beg, Begging. 1720 PENNECUK *Streams Helicon* 67 Ilk an must maund on his awn Pad. 1791-1823 [see quot. s.v. MAUNDING *vbl. sb.*].

† **maund**, *v.*² *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. MAUND *sb.*¹] *trans.* To pack in a 'maund' or basket.

1609 N. F. *Fruiterer's Secr.* 16 How to packe or maunde apples.

maund(e), variants of MAND *v.* *Obs.*

1578 WHETSTONE *2nd Pt. Promos & Cass.* IV. ii, The King maunded him her strayght to marry.

maund, **maunday**, *obs.* ff. MOUND, MAUNDY.

† **maunder**, *sb.*¹ *Cant. Obs.* [f. MAUND *v.*¹ + -ER¹.] A beggar.

1609 W. ROWLEY *Search for Money* (Percy Soc.) 40 The Divill (like a brave maunder) was rid a begging himselfe and wanted Money. 1610 ROWLANDS *Martin Mark-all* G4 To write of his knaueries, it would aske a long time: I referre you to the old manuscript, remaying on record in maunders hall. 1641 BROME *Joviall Crew* II. Wks. 1873 III. 377 The great Commander of the Maunders, and king of Canters. 1719 D'URFEY *Pills* III. 100 A Craver my Father, a Maunder my Mother. 1829 LYTTON *Disowned* I. ii. 12 Hark ye, my maunders, if ye dare beg, borrow, or steal a single croker [etc.].

maunder ('mɔ:ndə(r)), *sb.*² [f. MAUNDER *v.*²] Idle incoherent talk or writing.

1880 *Sat. Rev.* 20 Nov. 656 *Beatrice Melton's Discipline* is not so much a story as a maunder without beginning or end. 1892 *Pall Mall G.* 22 Mar. 3/2 The discussion that followed was little better than amiable maunder.

† **maunder**, *v.*¹ *Cant. Obs.* [? f. MAUNDER *sb.*¹] *intr.* To beg.

1611 MIDDLETON & DEKKER *Roaring Girle* K3 b, I instructed him in the rudements of roguery . . . so that now he can maunder better than my selfe. c 1616 FLETCHER & MASS. *Thierry & Theod.* v. i, Beg, beg, and keep Constables waking, . . . maunder for butter-milk.

maunder ('mɔ:ndə(r)), *v.*² Also 7 *mander*. [Of obscure origin; perh. imitative: with senses 2 and 3 cf. *daunder*, DANDER *v.*]

† 1. *intr.* 'To grumble, mutter or growl' (Phillips, ed. Kersey, 1706). *Obs.*

Very common in the 17th c. Quot. 1848 may belong to 3. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* III. iii. II. i, At home, abroad, he is the same, still inquiring, mandring, gazing, listening, affrighted with every small object. 1622 MABBE tr. *Aleman's Guzman d'Alf.* 1. 253 When I heard them thus mutter and maunder against him, I came vnto them. a 1632 T. TAYLOR *God's Judgem.* iv. (1642) 55 She began to mander and murmur. a 1708 BEVERIDGE *Priv. Th.* I. (1816) 149 Not repining at their master's commands, not muttering and maundering against them. 1711 SWIFT *Jrnl. to Stella* 28 Apr., I hate to buy for her: I am sure she will maunder. 1740 *De Mouhy's Fort. Country-Maid* (1782) II. 286/1 The door was opened: He maunder'd; but Julia was beforehand with him. She said [etc.]. 1818 SCOTT *Hrt. Midl.* vi, What are ye maundering and greeting for? 1848 KINGSLEY *Saint's Trav.* IV. i, Let halting worldlings . . . Maunder against earth's ties, yet clutch them still.

2. To move or act in a dreamy, idle, or inconsequent manner. *Const. along, away.* Cf. DANDER *v.* I.

c 1746 J. COLLIER (Tim Bobbin) *View Lanc. Dial.* Wks. (1862) 64, I maundert up on deawn hereobeawt ogen, oth' seme sleeveless arnt. 1790 MRS. WHEELER *Westmld. Dial.* (1821) 25, I lost me sel on thor plaguy Fels, an I been maunderin twoa heaal neets an twoa days. 1841 LYTTON *Nt. & Morn.* II. vi, A day-dreamer who had wasted away his life in dawdling and maundering over Simple Poetry. 1887 JESSOPP *Arcady* vii. 218 He came maundering after Miss Tasker thirty years ago. 1890 H. FREDERIC *Lawton Girl* 56

She . . . maundered along wearily through such tasks of the day as forced themselves upon her.

b. quasi-*trans.* with *away*.

1867 S. WILBERFORCE *Sp. Missions* (1874) 61 To take things as they are, and not to maunder away our lives and our sympathies.

3. To talk in the dreamy and foolish manner characteristic of dotage or imbecility; to ramble or wander in one's talk. Also *trans.* to utter (something) in this manner. Cf. DANDER *v.* 2.

1831 CARLYLE *Sart. Res.* I. iv, Mumbling and maundering the merest commonplaces. 1860 W. COLLINS *Wom. White* 121 While he was maundering on in this way I was . . . returning to my senses. 1860 *All Year Round* No. 74. 569 Signor Tagliafico's double maunders out good Tory port wine sentiments. 1861 HUGHES *Tom Brown at Oxf.* vi, The help . . . was maundering away some . . . sentimental ditty. 1865 LIVINGSTONE *Zambesi* iii. 68 We might maunder away about intellect. 1869 TROLLOPE *He Knew*, etc. lxviii, Men . . . had heard the old Major maunder on for years past.

† **'maunderer'**. *Cant. Obs.* [f. MAUNDER *v.*¹ + -ER¹.] A professional beggar.

1611 MIDDLETON & DEKKER *Roaring Girle* K3 b, I am . . . a maunderer vpon the pad I confesse.

maunderer² ('mɔ:ndərə(r)). [f. MAUNDER *v.*²]

† 1. 'A murmurer; a grumbler'. *Obs.*

1755 in JOHNSON. 2. One who rambles in his talk; a twaddler. 1827 *Blackw. Mag.* XXI. 783 An honorary member of the right worshipful company of Maunderers. 1864 *Morning Star* 28 May 5 The inanities of some prosy maunderer.

maundering ('mɔ:ndərɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. MAUNDER *v.*² + -ING¹.]

† 1. The action of grumbling or muttering. *Obs.*

1611 MIDDLETON & DEKKER *Roaring Girle* L, Mol. Be sure you meete mee there. *Trap.* Without any more maundring I'lle doo't. a 1716 SOUTH *Serm.* (1823) V. 245 The maunderings of discontent are like the voice and behaviour of a swine. 1740 tr. *De Mouhy's Fort. Country-Maid* (1741) II. 262 [She] had not digested the Blows, nor the continual Maundering she had undergone. 1816 SCOTT *Old Mort.* v, The principal object of her maundering was to display her consequence and love of power.

2. Rambling or drivelling talk; dotage. 1860 EMERSON *Cond. Life, Worship* Wks. (Bohn) II. 397 In creeds never was such levity; witness the . . . maundering of Mormons. 1882 *Garden* 30 Dec. 577/3 The crazy maunderings of sentimental anti-vivisectionists. 1903 *Edin. Rev.* Oct. 282 The non *possumus* of the Vatican left an impression of senile maundering.

† **'maundering**, *ppl. a.*¹ [f. MAUNDER *v.*¹ + -ING².] Begging.

1630 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Begger* Wks. I. 100/1 Suppose a Begger to be in the shape of a maundering or wandering souldier.

maundering ('mɔ:ndərɪŋ), *ppl. a.*² [f. MAUNDER *v.*² + -ING².] † Grumbling (*obs.*); wandering aimlessly; doting, drivelling.

1848 KINGSLEY *Saint's Trag.* I. iii, *Sour* old maids, and maundering Magdalens. 1850 BLACKIE *Eschylus* II. 69 Lest with idiocy the thunder Harshly blast your maundering wits. 1865 TROLLOPE *Belton Est.* xvi, The squire with a maundering voice drawled out some expression of regret. 1904 *Blackw. Mag.* Feb. 191/2 Nothing is more irritating to an active long-striding sportsman . . . than a sluggish maundering dog.

maunderingly ('mɔ:ndərɪŋli), *adv.* [f. MAUNDERING *ppl. a.*² + -LY².] In a maundering manner; inconsequently.

1909 I. ZANGWILL *Melting-Pot* III. 172 *David.* (. . . he picks up the violin, and as his fingers draw out the broken string he murmurs) I must get a new string. (He resumes his dragging march toward the door, repeating maunderingly) I must get a new string. 1915 F. M. HUEFFER *Good Soldier* IV. vi. 282 Edward . . . believed maundering that some essential attractiveness in himself must have made the girl continue to go on loving him. 1955 J. SLOTKIN in *Perspective* Autumn 152 He raised his head maunderingly, like a jackal from a lion's kill no longer warm.

maundful. [f. MAUND *sb.*¹] The amount contained in a maund.

1828 W. CARR *Dial. Craven* (ed. 2) I. 314 *Maund-ful*, a basket full. 1924 *Chambers's Jrnl.* 20 Sept. 673/2 Two maunfuls at a time, the pilchards are tipped out of the baskets.

† **'maunding**, *vbl. sb. Cant. Obs.* [f. MAUND *v.*¹ + -ING¹.] The act of begging; an instance of this; an abusive demand.

1610 ROWLANDS *Martin Mark-all* G4 b, Being borne and bred vp in the trade of maunding, nipping, and foisting. 1620 MIDDLETON & ROWLEY *World Tost at Tennis* 4 If you take me a maunding, . . . let 'em show me the House of Correction. a 1670 HACKET *Abp. Williams* II. (1692) 116 He dealt fairly with him; not reckoning by his maundings and rough language. 1791-1823 D'ISRAELI *Cur. Lit.* (1859) II. 312 Uttering a silly maunding, or demanding of charity.

† **'maunding**, *a. Cant. Obs.* [f. MAUND *v.*¹ + -ING².] Mendicant.

1636 W. CARTWRIGHT *Royall Slave* IV. iii, Some counterfeiting trick of such maunding people. c 1645 *Roxb. Ball.* (1886) VI. 321 A maunding Cove that doth it love. 1713 C'TESS WINCHELSEA *Misc. Poems* 61 My Wife, acknowledg'd such thro' maunding Tribes, As long as mutual Love . . . can bind our easy Faiths.

maundrel, -il: see MANDREL.

maundy (mɑ:ndi). Forms: 3- maunde, 4 mandee, mondee, 4-5 mande, maundee, 4-6 maundye, 5 mawnde, monde, mawndee, 5, 8 maunday, 6 mawnd(e, -daye, mawndey, 6-7 manday, maundie, 6-9 maunday, 7-8 mandy, 6-maundy. [a. OF. *mandé*, ad. L. *mandatum*, lit. 'commandment' (see MANDATE sb.).

The ceremony of washing the feet of poor persons on the day before Good Friday was instituted in commemoration of Christ's washing the apostles' feet at the Last Supper, and of his injunction that his disciples should in like manner wash one another's feet (John xiii. 14). The words 'A new commandment (*mandatum novum*) give I unto you, that ye love one another' (*ibid.* 34) from the discourse which followed the washing of the apostles' feet, were adopted as the first antiphon sung at the commemorative observance, which hence acquired the name of *mandatum*. (Hence OHG. *mandāt*, in Otrifrid's paraphrase of John xiii. 11-14.) In later use, perh. owing to the currency of *dies mandati* (lit. 'day of the commandment') as a name for the day before Good Friday, *mandatum* frequently denoted the Last Supper itself.]

1. The ceremony of washing the feet of a number of poor people, performed by royal or other eminent persons, or ecclesiastics, on the Thursday before Easter, and commonly followed by the distribution of clothing, food, or money. In England (except among Roman Catholics), the distribution of 'maundy money' (see 4) is all that remains of this ceremony. Phr. *to make, keep, hold one's maundy*.

c 1290 *St. Brendan* 364 in *S. Eng. Leg.* 229 And seþþe he [pis procuratur] wuchs hore fet alle þe maunde for-to do huy [þe Monekes] heolden þare hoere maunde. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 21611 A-pon þe dai o þe mande [Gött. mondee, Fairf. mandee]. 1502 *Privy Purse Exp. Eliz. York* (1830) 1 To the Quene for xxxvijth pore women every woman iij. jd. for her maunday upon Shire Thursday. 1533 FITZWILLIAM in *Ellis Orig. Lett.* Ser. I. II. 27 That my Lady the Kings Graunt dame during her lif kept a yerely Maundy. 1577-87 *HOLINSHED Chron.* III. 914/2 Upon Maundie thursdaie he made his maundie, there hauing nine and fiftie poore men, whose feet he washed. 1667 *PEPYS Diary* 4 Apr., My wife... had been to-day at White Hall to the Maunday... but the King did not wash the poor people's feet himself, but the Bishop of London did it for him. c 1700 in A. J. STEPHENS *Bk. Comm. Prayer* (1850) II. 899 note, The Order of the Maundy. The Sub-Dean begins the Exhortation [etc.]. 1850 A. J. STEPHENS *Bk. Comm. Prayer* II. 890 note, In England the rite of the Maundy continued to be performed by our sovereigns till the time of James II, who is said to have been the last sovereign who celebrated it in person. *Ibid.* 891 note, The 'Office for the Royal Maundy'.

b. The dole made at the ceremony. [1502: see 1.] 1850 A. J. STEPHENS *Bk. Comm. Prayer* II. 893 note, Every recipient of the Maundy must be sixty years of age or upwards. 1865 *Pall Mall G.* 10 Apr. 7 On Thursday next Her Majesty's Royal Maundy will be given by the Lord High Almoner... to forty-six aged men and forty-six women.

† c. *fig.* Almsgiving, bounty, largesse. *Obs.* 1595 *COPLEY Wits, Fits & Fancies* 78 A Scriuener was writing a Marchantes last will... in which the marchant expressed many debts that were owing him... A kinsman of this Marchantes then standing by... saide vnto the Scriuener: hagh, hagh, what saith my vncler now? Doth he now make his Maundies? No (answered the Scriuener) he is yet in his demaunds. 1602 *BOYS Wks.* 396 Thy neighbour is bountifull in relieving the poore; thou seest his maundie but thou knowest not his mind. 1647 *HERRICK Noble Numbers* 43 All's gone, and Death hath taken Away from us Our Maundie; thus, Thy Widdowes stand forsaken.

† 2. The Last Supper. *Obs.* 1377 *LANGL. P. Pl. B. XVI.* 140 The þorsday byfore pere he made his maundee, Sittyng atte soper he seide pise wordes [etc.]. 1380 *WYCLIF Sel. Wks.* III. 415 Crist beggid a house to eete inne his maundye. 14... *Pol. Rel. & L. Poems* 156/381 A tabull per ys, þat men may se That cryste made on his monde. 1533 *MORE Answ. Poysoned Bk. Pref. Wks.* 1038/1 The maundye of Christ with his apostles vpon sheare thursday, wherin our sauour actually dyd institute the blessed sacrament. 1566 *STAPLETON Ret. Untruths to Jewell* i. 7 The example of the twelue at Christes maunde where that most holy mysteries were wrought. 1640 *BP. HALL Serm.* xxxi. Wks. 1837 V. 419 He should see him making his Maundy with his disciples, on the Thursday; and crucified, on Good Friday.

† b. The Lord's Supper or Eucharist. *Obs.* 1533 *FRITH Answ. More* H vij b, The breaking of breade at the Maundye is not the very deathe of Chrystes bodye, but onely a Representation of the same. c 1555 *HARPSFIELD Divorce Hen. VIII* (1878) 58 Nor to be secluded from the holy Maundy of the body and blood of Christ.

† 3. A feast. *to make one's maundy*: to feast. [1533 *FRITH Answ. More* Mib, Thys Lambe muste theye eate hastelye and make a Merye maundye. 1545 *BRINKLOW Lament.* 102 Vnto all beleeuers the ceremonye of eatinge the paschalle lambe ceased... when Christ had chaunged it in to a maundaye of thankesgeuinge.] 1646 *QUARLES Sheph. Oracles* 66 Their flocks do fare No better than Chameleons... Making their Maundy with an empty sent.

4. *attrib.* Applied to things distributed at a maundy, as *maundy ale, bread, cup*, or to people receiving them, as *maundy man, people, woman*; also † *maundy-like adj.*; *maundy dish, purse*, a dish, purse used to hold the money to be distributed at a maundy (*Cent. Dict.*); *maundy money, silver money* (see quot. 1866) distributed by the royal almoner to poor people on Maundy Thursday, now usu. by the reigning monarch at Westminster Abbey; so *maundy coin*; *maundy-supper* = sense 2; *Maundy-week, Holy Week*.

1517-18 in *Swayne Sarum Churchw. Acc.* (1896) 60 For *Mawndey ale iij. iijd. for *Mawndey cuppys xijd. 1534-5 *Ibid.* 73 *Maundy brede, iij. 1883 *Encycl. Brit.* XVI. 482/2 note, The number and weights of the fourpences, twopences, and pence, being *Maundy coins, are the same for each of the years [1871-81]:—4518 fourpences, 4752 twopences, and 7920 pence. 1534 *MORE Dial. Comfort* i. xix. (1553) Eij b, Not hys *maundy like merite, as hys passion, nor his slepe like merite, as his watche and his prayer. 1838 *Times* 16 Apr. 5/5 The Queen's Royal alms were distributed... at the Almonry-office, to the *Maundy men and women placed on the supernumerary lists. 1856 *SIMMONDS Dict. Trade, *Maundy money.* 1866 *CRUMP Banking* x. 231 The Maundy money consisted of 4, 3, 2, and 1 penny pieces in silver. 1887 *Roy. Procl. in Standard* 18 May 3/2 Pieces of Silver money called 'The Queen's Maundy Monies'. 1967 *Everyman's Encycl.* VIII. 293/1 In 1833... the dole was replaced by a money payment ('Maundy money') distributed by the sovereign in person or through a royal almoner. 1826 *Ann. Reg.* 47/2 About eleven o'clock the *Maundy people arrived. 1532 *MORE Confut. Tindale* Wks. 660/2 At the *Maundaye supper, when he [sc. Judas] went to betraye the headde of that church. 1868 *MORRIS Earthly Par.* (1870) I. 1. 322 As by the fire-light Peter swore of old, When in that *Maundy-week the night was cold.

Maundy Thursday. [See prec.] The Thursday next before Easter.

[1517 *TORKINGTON Pilgr.* (1884) 66 Ther we a bode Mawldeyn thursday, Good fryday.] 1530 *PALSGR.* 244/1 Maundy thursday, *jevdy absol.* 1546 *LANGLEY Pol. Verg.* 98 Washing of feet on Maundaye thursday, that the priestes vse among them selves, and nobles to inferiour persons. 1563-83 *FOXE A. & M.* 1232/2 The Sacrament that Jesus Christ instituted at his last supper on Maundaye Thursday. 1678 *Gunpowder-Treas.* 4 The Pope on Maunday-Thursday did censure and Condemn all Hereticks in the general. 1727-52 *CHAMBERS Cycl.*, Maundy, or Maunday Thursday, *Dies Mandati.* 1840 *HOWITT Visits Remark. Places* Ser. 1. 260 On Maunday Thursday he washed and kissed the feet of fifty poor people; gave each twelve pence, three ells of good canvass, for shirts; a pair of shoes; and a cask of red herrings.

maung-: see MANG-.

maungee, obs. form of MANJEE. 1832 *G. C. MUNDY Pen & Pencil Sk. Ind.* II. 148 The Maungee gave the word of weighing.

maunkie, variant of MANCO Sc.

maunt-: see MANT-.

maupe. *dial.* Also 7 maulpp, malpe, 9 mwope, mawp. [Of obscure origin: cf. the synon. ALP², OLP, NOPE.] A bullfinch. Also *attrib.*

1654 *Goostrey Churchw. Acc.* in *Earwaker Sandbach* (1890) 248 For killing a dozen of maupes. 1670 *Wilmslow Churchw. Acc.* in *Earwaker E. Cheshire* (1877) I. 115 Paid for 16 maupe heads 6d. 1673 *Rostherne Churchw. Acc.* in *Lanc. Gloss.* (E.D.S.), Payd for maulpp taken 38 in Rostherne [etc.]. for every malpe 1d. 1885 *SWAINSON Prov. Names Birds* 66 *Bullfinch*... Mwope (Dorset). Mawp (Lancashire).

† **maur**. *Obs.* Forms: 5 mawr, mowr(e, mour(e, 7 maur. [a. ON. *maur-*; for the affinities of this word see MIRE sb.²] An ant. Also *attrib.* in *maur-hill, house*, an ant-hill.

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 111 How Mawros were men made on a day At þe prayer of a prinse þat peopull hade lost. c 1400 *MAUNDEV.* (Roxb.) xxxiii. 149 When þe wicir es no3t hate, ne mowres hydes pain no3t in þe erthe [etc.]. 15... *Scott. N.T. Matt.* vi. 20 Quhar nouthir roust nor mowris destroyis. c 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 2408 For salomon biddes a slaw man ga To þe mowre. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 244 A pyss Mowre (A. A Mowre); *formica*. A pyss Mowre-hylle (A. A Mowre hylle); *formicarium*. A Mowre howse; *formicalion*. 1601 *HOLLAND Pliny* II. 379 *marg.*, Maure-hils, corruptly called Moule-hils: for Ants were in old English called Maures.

Maure, obs. form of MOOR sb.²

maureeyah, var. MOYA.

Mauresque, variant of MORESQUE.

Maurian, -en, var. forms of MORIAN *Obs.*

maurisk, variant of MORRIS.

Maurist (mɑ:rist). [f. (St.) *Maur* + -IST.] A French Benedictine monk belonging to the congregation of St. Maur, founded in 1618, famous for the learning and literary industry of its members. Also *attrib.* (*quasi-adj.*)

c 1800 *C. BUTLER Life & Writ. A. Butler in Lives of Saints* (1847) I. 12 Dom Ruinart, a Maurist Monk. 1893 *Dubl. Rev.* Apr. 394 The name Maurist became synonymous with a man given wholly to God and to study.

Mauritanian (mɔ:ri'teɪn), *a.* and *sb.* Also *Mauretania*. [f. *Mauretania* (see below) + -AN.] *A. adj.* Of or pertaining to the ancient country of Mauretania in North Africa, or the modern independent republic of Mauritania on the west coast of Africa, formerly a French colony. *B. sb.* A native or inhabitant of Mauritania. Also *Mauri'tanic a.*

1594 *MARLOWE & NASHE Dido* iv. iv. 215 And will my guard with Mauritanian darts, To waite vpon him. 1607 *TOPSELL Four-f. Beasts* 247 That same herbe (called *Doronicum*)... [is] highly esteemed among the Arabians[,] Graecians, and Mauritanians. *Ibid.* 461 These also are the Epethets of lions, wrathfull, maned... stout, great, Masilian, Mauritanian, Parthian, [etc.]. 1652 *J. TAYLOR Rule of Holy Dying* (ed. 2) iii. 95 Masinissa the Mauritanian. a 1680 *EVELYN Diary* an. 1645 (1955) II. 467 There were kept in it

two Eagles, a Crane, a Mauritanian Sheepe, a stag, and sundry foule. 1776 [see MOOR sb.² 1]. 1895 [see *Afro-European* adj. and sb.]. 1911 'I. HAY' *Safety Match* xiv. 221 Algiers—that curious combination of Mauretian antiquity and second-rate French provincialism. 1959 *Times* 7 Jan. 11/7 The Mauritanian trader is a common sight in the markets. 1964 *Times* 29 Sept. 10/7 An attack by a gang of white youths on Mr. Youssouf Gueye, the First Secretary of the Mauritanian delegation. 1967 *Oceanogr. & Marine Biol.* V. 450 Two regions of the Atlantic Ocean, namely the Lusitanian... and the Mauritanian extending from Gibraltar to Cape Blanc, and including the Canary Islands and Madeira. 1968 *Encycl. Brit.* XIV. 1124/2 Mauretian history really begins with the Punic Wars... Mauretians were good military material and were used by the Romans in both Africa and other parts of the empire. 1972 *Guardian* 8 Feb. 13/1 A couple of Mauritanians selling silver spoons.

Mauritian (mɔ:riʃən), *sb.* and *a.* [f. MAURITIUS + -AN, -IAN.] *A. sb.* A native or inhabitant of the island of Mauritius in the Indian Ocean. *B. adj.* Of or pertaining to Mauritius.

[1835 *J. JEREMIE Recent Events at Mauritius* i. 5 'The Mauriciens are to set an example 'au monde entier'.] 1865 *Chambers's Jnl.* Sept. 546/2 To Mauritians... this droll little Mauritian journal... may very probably appear a most influential exponent of public opinion. 1884 *H. W. LITTLE Madagascar* xiii. 280 Cheap rum... is often used... for the purchase of bullocks for the Mauritian markets. 1896 *B. BURLEIGH Two Campaigns* 60 Fiery Mauritian rum. *Ibid.* 111 The place was under a Mauritian named Hemming. 1918 *L. HUXLEY Life J. D. Hooker* II. xxviii. 12 The Mauritian Herbarium was to go back, as soon as the assistant had revised the lists. 1926 *Chambers's Jnl.* Apr. 212/1 The Mauritian Creole is a crafty fellow. 1963 *Guardian* 26 Feb. 4/2 A young Mauritian said he would now shave off his beard. 1966 *M. R. D. FOOT SOE in France* xi. 380 The Mayer brothers... Mauritian by origin. 1967 *R. I. McDAVID* in *G. V. Bobrinskoy Lang. & Areas* 86 A viable language in its own right—like... Haitian or Mauritian Creole. 1971 *Leader* (Durban) 7 May 1/2 Officials of the sports body... have already had negotiations with Mauritian football authorities. 1972 *Guardian* 8 Mar. 13/3 Ramgoolam would have to decide whether to... find a Mauritian for the top job, or (swallowing Mauritian pride...) find a suitable Englishman. 1973 *Times* 5 Mar. (Mauritius Suppl.) p. i/3 Warmed by the sun and Mauritian friendliness we relaxed. 1974 *Times* 14 Mar. 16/4 The Mauritian invited me to their bingle... celebrating the sixth anniversary of their independence.

Mauritius (mɔ:riʃəs). [Name of an island in the Indian Ocean so called by the Dutch in 1598 after the Stadtholder Maurice.] Used *attrib.* in *Mauritius-weed*, a lichen (*Roccella fuciformis*) from which archil is obtained.

1858 in *SIMMONDS Dict. Trade.*

Maurya (mɑ:riə). [Skr., f. the name of Chandragupta *Maurya*, who founded the dynasty.] The name of a dynasty that ruled northern India from 321 to c 184 B.C.; a member of this dynasty. Also *attrib.* Hence 'Mauryan a.

1870 *Jnl. R. Asiatic Soc.* IV. 96 The celebrated Mauryan king... was not only sovereign of the valley, but of the whole of Northern India. *Ibid.* 122 (heading) Maurya dynasty, 130 years. 1886 *Encycl. Brit.* XXI. 272/2 The oldest hitherto known specimens of Indian writing are five rock-inscriptions, containing religious edicts in Pāli... issued by the emperor Asoka... of the Maurya dynasty. 1910 *Ibid.* XIV. 399/1 After Asoka the Mauryas dwindled away, and the last of them... was treacherously assassinated in 184 B.C. 1935 *Times Lit. Suppl.* 4 July 434/4 The interest that the Mauryan State took in preventing famine and in relieving distress appears to have been more vigorous than in modern days. 1956 *A. TOYNBEE Historian's Approach to Relig.* vii. 90 In the age of the Maurya Emperor Açoka. 1959 *Chambers's Encycl.* VI. 553/2 About 185-175 King Demetrius conquered the Mauryan empire in north India up to Patna on the middle Ganges. 1968 *I. W. MABBETT Short Hist. India* v. 61 The Mauryan dynasty, like the rest of them, eventually became a line of kings jostling with others, a principality in the north-east. 1973 *Times* 14 Apr. (Nepal Suppl.) p. ii/2 The oldest monuments found on Nepalese soil are contemporaneous with the Mauryan empire of North India.

mauryah, var. MOYA.

Mauser (mɑ:zər). [f. the name of the inventor.] (More fully *Mauser rifle*.) A military rifle adopted by the German military experts in 1871, and perfected in 1884.

1880 *Encycl. Brit.* XI. 284/2. 1882 *VOYLE & STEVENSON Milit. Dict. Suppl. Mauser Rifle.* 1887 *Pall Mall G.* 25 Jan. 3/1 In the original Mauser... the soldier had to give the stock a smart stroke so as to throw out the used cartridge.

Hence *Mauser v.* (*nonce-wd.*) *trans.*, to shoot (a person) with a Mauser rifle.

1903 *KIPLING Five Nations* 168 When you want men to be Mausered at one and a penny a day.

† **mausole**, **mausolee**. *Obs.* Also 7 mausolæ, -ly. [Anglicized forms of MAUSOLEUM. (OF. had *mausole*.)] = MAUSOLEUM. Also *attrib.*

1585 *JAS. I Ess. Poesie* (Arb.). 35 The Mausole tombe the names did eternise Of Scope, Timotheus, Briace and Artemise. 1603 *HEYDON Jud. Astrol.* xiii. 325 The most sumptuous Pyramide, Mausole, Colosse, triumphant Arche, or other monument. 1605 *SYLVESTER Du Bartas* II. iii. 11. *Vocation* 1424 No gorgeous Mausole, grac't with flatt'ring verse. 1614 *T. WHITE Martyrd. St. George* c4. In which Georg had no gorgeous Mausolæ. 1618 *BOLTON Florus* (1636) 316 She betooke her selfe to the Mausoly (so call they the Sepulchers of their Kings). 1663 *Let. in Tavernier's Trav.* (1684) II. 94 Two wonderful Mausolees, or Tombs, that give to Agra so much advantage over Delhi.

mausoleal (mɔːsə'li:əl), *a.* [f. MAUSOLE-UM + -AL¹.] Having the character of a mausoleum.
1883 A. J. EVANS in *Archæologia* XLIX. 53 It was in fact an example of the circular mausoleal churches.

mausolean (mɔːsə'li:ən), *a.* Also 7 mausolæan, -lian, 8 -lœan. [f. MAUSOLE-UM + -AN.]
†1. *Mausolean sepulchre, tomb* = MAUSOLEUM.

1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) Pref., The Mausolean Sepulchre, the Colossus of Rhodes, or the Pyramids of Egypt might sooner be renewed. 1616 R. C. *Times' Whistle* ii. 593 The brave erect Mausolian monument. 1631 R. H. *Arraignm. Whole Creature* xii. §5. 143 The Mausolean Tombe.
transf. and fig. 1557 GRIMALD in *Tottel's Misc.* (Arb.) 117 No costly tomb... Nor Mausolean masse, hoong in the ayre. 1654 WHITLOCK *Zootomia* 248 Short-lived Pyramids, or Mausolæan Piles of stone. a1734 NORTH *Exam.* II. v. §53 (1740) 347 He hath erected... a Mausolean Pile of Scandal.
2. Pertaining to, or resembling, mausoleums.
1785 COWPER *Task* v. 183 Some have... sought By pyramids and mausolæan pomp... to immortalize their bones. 1831 WORDSW. *Well Sang the Bard*, That new Pile, For the departed, built with curious pains And mausolean pomp. 1871-74 J. THOMSON *City Dreadf. Nt.* x. v. These shapes lit up that mausolæan night.

mausoleum (mɔːsə'li:əm). Pl. mausolea (-'li:ə), mausoleums. Also (*erron.*) 7-8 mausolæum, 7 pl. mausoleas. [a. L. *mausolæum*, ad. Gr. *μαυσωλειον*, f. *Μαύσωλος* Mausolus.]

1. The magnificent tomb of Mausolus, King of Caria, erected in the middle of the 4th c. B.C. at Halicarnassus by his queen Artemisia, and accounted one of the seven wonders of the world.

1546 LANGLEY *Pol. Verg.* III. vii. 71 b, Mausoleum that was the Tombe of Mausolus kynge of Caria. 1869 RAWLINSON *Anc. Hist.* 151 Artemisia II, B.C. 353, the builder of the famous 'Mausoleum'.

2. A stately edifice erected as a commemorative burial place for or by some person of distinction.

1600 HOLLAND *Livy* 1397 Augustus made a Mausoleum, to serve for a sepulchre as well to himselfe and all the Emperours, as also for his whole house and name. 1638 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (ed. 2) 337 It includes many stately buildings; and Mausoleas. 1819 T. HOPE *Anast.* (1820) I. xii. 220 Aqueducts, and temples, and mausolea. 1841 ELPHINSTONE *Hist. Ind.* II. 151 Shir Sháh was buried at Sahserám, where his stately mausoleum is still to be seen.
†b. *loosely.* A stately tomb.

1688 *New Hist. China* 47 There are... six Hundred Fourscore and five Mausoleums. 1756-7 tr. *Keyser's Trav.* (1760) III. 241 Her husband Constantius, together with their son Valentinian III, in a mausoleum on the left. 1802 *Sk. Paris* II. xlv. 88 Lewis XIV never conceived the idea of erecting, in the *Hôtel des Invalides*, mausolea, with the statues of the generals who had led... the armies of the nation. 1824 in *Spirit Pub. Jnls.* (1825) 374 His mausoleum may repose under the altar of St. Sophia.

c. *transf. and fig.*

1696 BROOKHOUSE *Temple Open.* 29 After some time, it comes forth of this Mausoleum a perfect New Creature of Whittish colour, with Wings and Legs. 1760-72 H. BROOKE *Fool of Qual.* (1792) IV. 175 O! London, London! thou mausoleum of dead souls! 1818 BYRON *Ch. Har.* IV. lx. The dead, Whose names are mausoleums of the Muse.

†3. = CATAFALQUE I. *Obs.*

1695 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3059/2 The Body... was deposited under a magnificent Mausoleum. 1695 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) III. 505 Stealing part of the fringe from the queen's mausoleum in Westminster Abbey. 1795 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4103/1 A very magnificent Mausolæum is preparing in the... Chapel... where the Body is to be Deposited. 1727-52 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, s.v.

mausure, *obs.* form of MAZER.

mautalent, -telent, var. ff. MALTALENT *Obs.*

mauther (mɔːðə(r)). *dial.* Forms: 5 moddyr, moder, 5-8 modder, 6 moether, 6-7 mo(a)ther, 7 modher, mothther, 9 mother, 8- mawther, 7-mauther. [Of obscure etymology.]

Often regarded as a variant of MOTHER, on the ground that in Norwegian dialects *mor* ('mother') is often used vocatively to little girls, as *far* ('father') to boys; but this explanation is not very satisfactory. The suggestion that it may be a derivative or compound of ON. *mōy-*, *mā-r* (see *MAY sb.*), or of some cognate of OE. *mæzēð* (see MAIDEN) involves difficulties app. insuperable. In vocative use a shortened form *maw'r*, *mor*, is common: see E.D.D.]

A young girl.

Chiefly current in East Anglia and the adjoining counties, but instances (with the sense 'great awkward girl') are quoted in the Eng. Dial. Dict. from Gloucestershire, Herts., and Sheffield.

c1440 *Promp. Parv.* 341/1 Moder, servaunte, or wenche (*S. moddyr*), *carisia*. 1573 TUSSEER *Husb.* (1878) 37 A sling for a moether, a bowe for a boy. *Ibid.* 39 With mother or boy that Alarum can cry. 1591 FRAUNCE *Yuychurch* A ivb, Will Phillis still be a Modder, And not care to be cal'd by the deare sweete name of a Mother? 1610 B. JONSON *Alch.* IV. vii. Away, you talke like a foolish Mauther. 1674 RAY *S. & E. C. Words* 72 A Modher or Modder, Mothther; a girl or young wench: used all over the Eastern part of England. 1787 W. MARSHALL *Norfolk* (1795) II. Gloss., *Mauther*, a little girl (in common use). 1798-1800 BLOOMFIELD *Richard & Kate* xii, When once a giggling Mawther you, And I a red-fac'd chubby Boy. 1849 DICKENS *Dav. Copp.* xxxi, 'Cheer up, my pretty mawther!' said Mr. Peggotty. 1865 W. WHITE *E. Eng.* I. 70 Throngs of noisy girls, 'factory mawthers', as they are called in Norwich. 1893 ZINCKE

Wherstead 100 Down to thirty years ago in this neighbourhood a young woman was always spoken of as a 'mawther', or 'mother'.

mauther, mauthern: see MATHER(N).

mauvais coucheur (mɔvɛ kuʃœr). [Fr., lit. 'bad bedfellow'.] A difficult, uncooperative, or unsociable person.

1959 *Times* 19 Nov. 15/2 Brecht at best was a *mauvais coucheur*. 1960 C. P. SNOW *Affair* iv. 45 The moral roughneck, the *mauvais coucheur*, often seemed to her to have a dignity and elevation not granted to the rest of us. 1963 *Times Lit. Suppl.* 26 Apr. 297/3 Goddard was a man of talent but he was obviously a *mauvais coucheur*.

mauvaise honte (mɔvɛz ɔ̃t). [Fr., lit. = 'ill shame'.] False shame; painful diffidence.

1721 LADY M. W. MONTAGU *Letts., to C'tess Mar* (1887) I. 325 Nothing hindered me but a certain *mauvaise honte* which you are reasonable enough to forgive. 1825 BENTHAM *Ration. Rew.* 86 A kind of littleness and *mauvaise honte*, which avoids, with timid caution, everything that is bold, striking, and eccentric. 1877 L. W. M. LOCKHART *Mine is Thine* xvii, The *mauvaise honte* and artificial cynicism so constantly to be observed in the Anglo-Saxon.

mauvaise langue (mɔvɛz lɑ̃g). [Fr., lit. 'bad tongue'.] An evil or venomous tongue; a vituperative gossip; a scandal-monger.

1888 C. M. YONGE *Beechcroft at Rockstone* II. xiii. 14 The foreboding that the *mauvaises langues* would get hold of it. 1924 A. D. SEDGWICK *Little French Girl* iv. i. 304 Marigold is a wretched gossip, and worse. She's a *mauvaise langue*; I would not trust her story. 1936 'R. WEST' *Thinking Reed* i. 18 In another moment that couple of *mauvaises langues* would have something to wag about. 1939 C. BEATON *My Royal Past* ix. 101 A lady... with a very *mauvaise langue*. 1974 *New Society* 11 Apr. 58/2 We are told that all Europe is at a standstill, until it knows who has been elected president (and those who are *mauvaise langue* will add that if it is Chaban-Delmas, there will be a further delay whilst he acquaints himself with foreign affairs).

mauvais pas (mɔvɛ pa). *Mountaineering*. [Fr., lit. 'bad step'.] A place that is dangerous or difficult to negotiate.

1816 SHELLEY *Let.* 25 July (1964) I. 500 The one [mule] which I rode fell, in what the guides call a *mauvais pas*. 1843 J. D. FORBES *Trav. through Alps of Savoy* iv. 67 The spot has acquired the name of the *Mauvais Pas*, which it bears more frequently than its proper one of La Roche de Moré. 1871 L. STEPHEN *Playground of Europe* v. 315 As a mere gymnast upon the mountains... in overcoming *mauvais pas* of all descriptions—the guide is incontestably superior. 1907 G. D. ABRAHAM *Compl. Mountaineer* iv. 56 The leader can retie himself on the end and scramble safely up the *mauvais pas*. 1940 F. S. CHAPMAN *Helvellyn to Himalaya* vii. 166 We decided to return once more to the *ouloir*... thus short-circuiting the *mauvais pas* we had seen in our reconnaissance. 1971 N. TENNENT *Islands of Scotl.* i. 30 The northern section of the ridge... has some fine situations, including a tricky descent on the Iorsa side to the 'impassable' *mauvais pas*.

mauvais quart d'heure (mɔvɛ kar dœr). [Fr., lit. 'bad quarter of an hour'.] A short period of time which is embarrassing and unnerving; a brief but unpleasant experience.

1864 M. B. CHESNUT *Diary* 8 Jan. (1949) 353 General Preston rushed in to the breach... But Mr. Willie Mountford had his *mauvais quart d'heure*. 1871 M. ARNOLD *Friendship's Garland* 95 You must needs have... a *mauvais quart d'heure*. 1883 LD. SALTOWN *Scraps* II. iii. 77 My modesty was severely tried, and I do not remember to have often spent a more *mauvais quart d'heure*, which was actually about the length of time that my martyrdom endured. 1897 J. MCCABE *Twelve Yrs. in Monastery* iv. 64 We gave him many a *mauvais quart d'heure* by running to the door when we saw his shadow near it, and chasing him through the convent. 1905 E. M. FORSTER *Where Angels fear to Tread* ii. 47 He takes it so well. But you must have had a *mauvais quart d'heure*. 1920 *Punch* 18 Feb. 18/3 Last week's programme had its *beaux moments*, but it had also at least two *mauvais quarts d'heure*. 1924 P. C. WREN *Beau Geste* i. i. 25 At the end of ten minutes, a very *mauvais quart d'heure*, I beckoned the Sergeant-Major. 1960 *Guardian* 21 Sept. 8/6 The long-term effects of a transitory *mauvais quart d'heure*. 1965 *Economist* 5 June 1125 John Kennedy had his *mauvais quart d'heure* between April and June, 1961.

mauvais sujet (mɔvɛ syʒɛ). [Fr. = 'bad subject'.] A worthless fellow, a 'bad lot'.

1793 T. FREMANTLE in *Wynne Diaries* (1952) xix. 251 Find the surgeon to be a *mauvais sujet* [sic], talk much to him. He cries, and promises to amend. 1813 A. ROMILLY *Let.* 12 Aug. in S. H. Romilly *Romilly-Edgeworth Lett.* (1936) 56 The youngest son, who was a very *mauvais sujet*, has just been killed in a duel. 1825 H. WILSON *Mem.* I. 179, I will lay my life, you two desperate *mauvais sujets* came here together! 1847 BARHAM *Ingol. Leg.* Ser. III. *Bros. Birchington*, Snob, (An obsolete term, which... We should probably render by *mauvais sujet*). 1881 FORSTER in *Standard* 25 Jan., A large proportion of them again are the *mauvais sujets* of the neighbourhood. 1897 E. A. BARTLETT *Battlefields Thessaly* viii. 171 These *mauvais sujets* had maltreated their own countrymen and women. 1945 R. HARGREAVES *Enemy at Gate* 56 Rome had failed to save one of its children, and even if that *mauvais sujet* had been guilty of recusancy, in the offspring's downfall the parent was no less undone. 1953 *Essays in Crit.* III. 217 The things in my criticism that he shakes his head over... endorsing the charges of... 'bad form' and '*mauvais sujet*', are the effort to win that recognition. 1975 A. CHRISTIE *Curtain* v. 46 The *mauvais sujet*—always women are attracted to him.

mauvais ton (mɔvɛ tɔ̃). Now rare. [Fr. = 'bad taste'.] *Predicatively.* What is disapproved by good society; 'bad form'.

1784 HAN. MORE in W. Roberts *Mem.* (1834) I. 341, I know it is *mauvais ton* to have so little enthusiasm on this subject. 1814 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Patron*. xxxvi, With men of sense she found it was not *mauvais ton* to use her eyes for the purposes of instruction. 1835 *Court Mag.* VI. p. xiv/1 It would be considered *mauvais ton* to appear in any spring fashion till the season had been opened at Longchamps.

mauvaniline (mɔv'vænɪlɪn). [f. MAUVE + ANILINE.] An aniline substance prepared by heating aniline and dry arsenic acid together, for the production of purple-red dyes.

1885 in *Cassell's Encycl. Dict.*

†**mauvasty**. *Obs.* Also 5 mauayste. [a. OF. *malvaistié*, *mauvaistié*, wickedness, f. *malveis*, *mauvais*, bad. Cf. MAVITE.] Wickedness, malice.

1474 CAXTON *Chesse* II. i, Thou ne say that thou shalt do it by pouerte but by euyll and mauayste. *Ibid.* II. v, A gyfte of grete felonye and of mauastrye [sic]. 1483 — G. de la Tour xxii. Liv, In this... is not loue, but rather it is grete faldshede and mauastrye.

mauve (mɔv), *sb.* and *a.* [a. F. *mauve*: see MALLOW.] *a. sb.* A bright but delicate purple dye obtained from coal-tar aniline; the colour of this dye. *b. adj.* Of the colour of 'mauve'. Also Comb. *mauve-colour*, -coloured adjs.; also with other colours, as *mauve-pink*, -red.

1859 R. F. BURTON *Centr. Afr. in Jnrl. Geogr. Soc.* XXIX. 427 Beads... mauve-coloured round, or oval. 1859 *Blackwood's Lady's Mag.* XLVI. 61 The lower part of the skirt is trimmed with ruches of mauve-colour crape. 1860 MISS YONGE *Stokesley Secret* ix. (1861) 137 Her mauve muslin... flounced up to her waist. 1861 *St. James's Mag.* I. 292 The fashionable and really beautiful mauve and its varieties. 1863 *Fownes's Chem.* 672 Mauve thus prepared forms a brittle substance, having a beautiful bronze-coloured surface. 1877 W. THOMSON *Voy. Challenger* I. ii. 126 Some beautiful mauve patches of almond-blossom. 1882 *Garden* 21 Oct. 353/3 A pretty variety... finely edged with pale mauve. 1899 B. W. WARHURST *Colour Dict.* 44 Lilac-rose is a dull rose... which... as a tint will appear as... Mauve-pink. 1917 D. H. LAWRENCE *Look! We have come Through!* 57 Their mauve-red petals on the cloth. 1952 A. G. L. HELLYER *Sanders's Encycl. Gardening* (ed. 22) 92 *Catalpa Fargesii*... with its fine var. *Duclouxii* with large mauve-pink flowers.

Hence 'mauvish a.', somewhat mauve.

1896 VIZETELLY *Zola's Rome* 187 Whose blue, mauvish eyes paling with enthusiasm he now... remarked.

mauveine ('mɔvɪn). *Chem.* [f. F. *mauve* mallow + -INE⁵.] The base of the purple aniline dyes.

1863 W. H. PERKIN in *Proc. Roy. Soc.* XII. 713 This substance is a base which I propose to call Mauveine. 1869 ROSCOE *Elem. Chem.* (1871) 410 It contains a base of complicated constitution, termed mauveine.

maux. *Obs. exc. dial.* Also mawk(e)s, mox. [Cf. *maukin*, *MALKIN*.] A low woman: a. a slattern (so in mod. dial.: see E.D.D.); b. a prostitute. Also used as plural.

1596 LODGE *Wits Miserie* (1879) 44 You seeme to be an honest gentleman, go prettie maid & shew him a chamber; now maux you were best be vnmanerly & not vse him well. 1677 OTWAY *Cheats of Scapin* Epil., Shall steal from th' Pit, and fly up to the Box, There hold impertinent Chat with laudry Maux. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Mawks*, as *A great Mawks*, i.e. a dirty nasty Slut. 1728 *Street Robberies Considered* 25, I had the elevert's Mauks in town. 17... *Compl. Letter-writer* (1768) 215, I was sensible that I should appear to no Disadvantage after his former Maux. 179. PEGGE *Derbicisms* (E.D.S.) 45 *Mox*,... for *Maux*, by which they mean a foolish and slatternly woman.

†**mauze**. *Obs.* [Arab. *mauz*.] 'The plantain-tree.

1681 GREW *Musæum* II. 223 The Spike or Head of the Egyptian Mauze. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.*, *Mauz*, a name used by some authors for the *musca*, or plantain-tree.

maveis(s), *obs.* forms of MAVIS.

mavelard, *obs.* form of MALLARD.

maven ('meivən). *U.S. colloq.* Also mavin, mayvin. Pl. -im. [ad. Heb. *mevin* understanding.] An expert or connoisseur.

1965 *Hadassah News Letter* Apr. 30 (Advt.), Get Vita at your favorite supermarket, grocery or delicatessen. Tell them the beloved *Maven* sent you. It won't save you any money: but you'll get the best herring—Vita. 1968 L. ROSTEN *Joy's of Yiddish* 223 *Mavin* was recently given considerable publicity in a series of newspaper advertisements for herring tidbits. 'The Herring *Mavin* Strikes Again!' proclaimed the caption. The picture showed an empty jar. A real advertising *mavin* must have thought that up. 1969 *Time* 12 Sept. 78 Much of the credit for the Cinderella publishing story goes to Robert Gottlieb, then the editorial genie in residence at Simon & Schuster, now the *mavin* at Alfred Knopf. 1970 L. M. FEINSILVER *Taste of Yiddish* iii. 323 Canada Dry has been touting its product as 'Maven's Choice' in American Jewish weeklies, where Switzerland Emmentaler cheese announces itself with 'Calling all Mayvinim!' 1972 *Publishers Weekly* 10 July 22/1 If Shawn is not exactly a boxing *maven*, he knows even less about baseball. 1973 *Milwaukee Jnrl.* 4 Mar. V. 4/1 Miss Decter (no Ms., please) is one of the culture 'mavins' of New York, to use a newly chic term borrowed from the Hebrew. 1973 *N. Y. Times* 8 July X. 31/4 Mama, who had managed

to support herself by becoming a local real estate *maven*, negotiated the purchase.

|| **maverick** ('mævərɪk), *sb.* [Samuel A. *Maverick* (1803-1870), a Texas cattle-owner who left the calves of his herd unbranded.] Also *mavorick*.

1. *U.S.* In the cattle-breeding districts, a calf or yearling found without an owner's brand.

1867 in J. G. McCoy *Hist. Sk. Cattle Trade* (1940) 83 The term *maverick* which was formerly applied to unbranded yearlings is now applied to every calf which can be separated from the mother cow. 1872 SCHELE DE VERE *Americanisms* 211. 1887 F. FRANCIS JUN. *Saddle & Moccasin* 172 Nowadays you don't dare to clap a brand on a maverick even. 1894 REMINGTON in *Harper's Mag.* Feb. 356 In a dell in the forest we espied some 'mavericks', or unbranded stock. 1942 S. KENNEDY *Palmetto Country* 223 Most likely candidates for rustling are unbranded calves and cattle, called 'mavericks' in the West. 1974 G. JENKINS *Bridge of Magpies* xv. 229 Cowpunchers riding herd and trying to rope the most bloody-minded maverick that ever cut loose on the plains of Texas.

2. *transf. a.* A masterless person; one who is roving and casual; an independent person; an individualist; applied *spec.* in the U.S. to a politician who will not affiliate with a regular political party. Also *attrib.* in sense 'independent, unattached'.

1886 *Calif. Maverick* (San Francisco) 13 Feb. 4/1 People would say, 'He holds maverick views', meaning that his views were untainted by partisanship in the matter. 1892 KIPLING *Life's Handicap* 195 A very muzzy Maverick smote his sergeant on the nose. 1901 McClure's *Mag.* Dec. 147 Occasionally they found a maverick legislator, or traded for one. 1903 *Critic* XLIII. 358/2, I felt as if I... for once was a happy maverick soul in the world at large. 1948 *Manch. Guardian Weekly* 8 Jan. 4/1 A few maverick liberals. 1948 *Chicago Daily News* 11 June 16/7 One Republican Senator, and not by any means a conspicuous maverick, pointed out that the Senate might have acted. 1954 *Manch. Guardian Weekly* 30 Dec. 8/3 His fellow 'maverick'... also appeared to have gone into not uncomfortable shadows. 1957 *Times Lit. Suppl.* 8 Mar. 1/3 A contrast of Maverick with Movement verse will illustrate this... To Mavericks, Movement verse expresses 'antagonism towards sensibility and sentiment'. 1957 *Oxf. Mag.* 17 Oct. 22/2 The story is not just of local boy making good, but also, and more significantly, of maverick making friends. 1963 *Listener* 17 Jan. 115/1 Neither the novelists of the central tradition of English writing, nor the great Mavericks of the nineteenth century, whose strong apprehension of evil forced them to break through the domestic web in which they wished to remain, had any clear theological pattern in which to embody their sense of evil. 1968 P. OLIVER *Screening Blues* 18 Maverick lines that move from blues to blues are given new rhymes and new meanings by their juxtaposition with other ideas, while they retain the quality of surprise. 1973 *Radio Times* 4-10 Aug. 8 Ruth Inglis met the 77-year-old maverick zoologist at his Oxford base.

b. *Western U.S.* Anything dishonestly obtained, as a saddle, mine, or piece of land' (*Cent. Dict.* 1890).

Hence '*maverick v.* (a) *trans.*, 'to seize or brand (an animal) as a maverick; hence, to take possession of without any legal claim; appropriate dishonestly or illegally' (*Cent. Dict.*). (b) *intr.*, to stray or wander like a maverick.

1883 in *Amer. Speech* (1958) May 141 The Indians stole them... and the Texans 'mavericked' the unbranded. 1910 W. M. RAINE *Bucky O'Connor* 203 It hadn't penetrated my think-tank that this was your hacienda when I came mavericking in. 1948 J. K. ROLLINSON *Wyoming Cattle Trails* 139 The artful practice of burning or working over brands was resorted to, with honest mavericking as a side line.

mavis ('meɪvɪs). Now *poet.* and *dial.* Forms: 4-6 *mavys*, 5 *mawys*(se, *mavyce*, *mauvys*, *maviss*, 6 *mavys*, *Sc.* *maveis*, *maves*, 6-7 *mavisse*, 9 *dial.* *mavish*, 6- *mavis*. *pl.* 4-6 as *sing.* (also 5 *mavies*); 7- *mavis*(s)es. [a. F. *mavuis* masc., in OF. fem. (12-13th c.), **malvis* (med.L. *malviti*, 13th c.; Anglo-L. *maviscus*, 15th c.), = Sp. *malviz* (? from Fr.), Neapolitan *marvizzo*; the ulterior etymology is unknown.]

1. The song-thrush, *Turdus musicus*.

? a 1366 CHAUCER *Rom. Rose* 665 Thrustles, terins, and mavys, That songen for to winne hem prys. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 330/1 Mavyce, byrde, *maviscus*, *merula*, *fallica*. c 1450 HOLLAND *Howlat* 712 The Maviss and the Merle syngis. 1471 RIPLEY *Comp. Alch.* Ep. iii. in Ashm. (1652) 115 Crowes, Poppingayes, Pyses, Pekocks, and Mavies. a 1520 SKELTON *Ph. Sparowe* 424 The mavys with her whystell Shal rede there the pystell. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* vi. 39 The maucis maid myrtht for to muck the merle. 1595 SPENSER *Epithal.* lxxxiv. So does the Cuckow, when the Mavis sings, Begin his witlesse note apace to clatter. 1604 DRAYTON *Owle* 113 In yonder goodly Tree, Where the sweet Merle, and warbling Mavis bee. 1626 BACON *Sylva* §676 In Birds; Kites and Kestrels haue a Resemblance with Hawkes;... Black-birds with Thrushes, and Mauisses. 1725 RAMSAY *Gentle Sheph.* ii. iv, Delightfu' notes That warble through the merle or mavis' throats. 1791 BURNS *Lament Mary Q.* Scots 13 The mavis mild wi' many a note, Sings drowsy day to rest. 1810 SCOTT *Lady of L.* iv. xii, Merry it is in the good greenwood When the mavis and merle are singing. 1830 TENNYSON *Claribel*, The clear-voiced mavis dwelleth... Where Claribel low-lieth. 1849 DICKENS *Dav. Copp.* iii. 'Like two young mavisches', Mr. Peggotty said. 1876 'OUIDA' *In Winter City* viii. 237 The mavis and blackbird were singing.

transf. 1821 SCOTT *Kenilw.* v, I must visit this mavis [Amy Robsart], brave in apparel... and gay in temper.

2. *mavis skate*: a British species of Ray, *Raja oxyrhyncha*.

1810 NEILL *Fishes* 28 (Jam.). 1828 FLEMING *Hist. Brit. Anim.* 171 Sharp-nosed Ray... May Skate, Mavis Skate.

†3. [Perh. a different word.] Some kind of tobacco. *Obs.*

1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. xxii. (Roxb.) 274/1 Sorts of Tobacco. Pig taile... Antago. Mavis.

† **mavite**. *Sc. Obs.* Also 4 *mawite*, *mawyte*. [a. OF. *mal-*, *mauvitié*, var. of *malvaistié*: see MAUVASTY.] Malice, evil intent.

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* I. 126 Bot 3e traistyt in lawte As sympyle folk, but mawyte. *Ibid.* vi. 212 And he, that of thair mavite Wist na thing, his yav has tane.

|| **Mavors** ('meɪvɔ:z). [L.: see MARS.] = MARS. a 1592 LODGE & GREENE *Looking-gl.* (1598) C2, Nymphes, Knancks, sing for Mauors draweth nigh. 1602 *Narcissus* (1893) 332 The sweat hot breath of blowing Mavors. 1633 J. FISHER *Fuimus Troes* Prol., Mavors for Rome, Neptune for Albion stands. 1868 TENNYSON *Lucretius* 82 Then would I cry to thee To kiss thy Mavors, roll thy tender arms Round him.

† **Ma'vortial**, *a. Obs.* [ad. L. **māvortialis* of or belonging to Mavors, f. *Māvort-*, *Māvors*: see prec. and -IAL.] = next *adj.*

1595 *Lochrine* IV. i, Once was I guarded with Mavortial bands. 1616 J. LANE *Cont. Sqr.'s T.* (Chaucer Soc.) 57 Mavortial Cambuscan. 1639 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Challenge Knts. Errant* Wks. (1711) 231 Awaken your sleeping courages with mavortial greetings.

† **Ma'vortian**, *a.* and *sb. Obs.* [f. L. *Māvortius* (f. *Māvort-em* Mavors) + -AN.] *a. adj.* Warlike, martial. *b. sb.* A warrior.

1557 GRIMALD *Of N. Ch.* in *Tottel's Misc.* (Arb.) 115 Mauortian moods, Saturnian furies fell. 1598 MARSTON *Scot. Villanie* II. vii. 205 Behold yon sprightly dread Mauortian. 1600 TOURNEUR *Transf. Metam.* lxvi, O peerelesse worth! O worth Mavortian!

|| **mavourneen** (mə'vʊəni:n). Also 9 *mavournin*. [Irish *mo mhurnín*.] My darling.

1800 CAMPBELL *Exile of Erin* v, Erin mavournin. 1883 H. JAY *Connaught Cousins* I. ix. 209 Hush, mavourneen, don't cry.

mavrodaphne (mævrə'dæfni:). [mod.Gr., f. late Gr. *μαῦρος* dark (Gr. *μαυρός*) + *δάφνη* laurel.] A dark-red sweet Greek wine made from the grape of the same name.

1911 in WEBSTER. 1935 A. L. SIMON *Wines & Liqueurs from A to Z* 36 *Mavrodaphne*, a sweet dessert wine from Patras (Greece). 1945 E. WAUGH *Brideshead Revisited* I. ii. 52 Neither the mixture of wines, nor the Chartreuse, nor the Mavrodaphne Trifle... explains the distress of that haggard night. 1958 R. LIDDELL *Morea* II. ii. 52 The sweet wine, *Mavrodaphne*... reminds me too often of the Looking-glass precept: 'Come fill up your glasses with treacle and ink'. 1960 M. STEWART *My Brother Michael* vi. 82, I sipped the wine. It was dark as mavrodaphne. 1972 *Times* 10 June 9/1 *Mavrodaphne*, the only Greek wine apart from retsina to be well-known outside its homeland, comes from the Peloponnese.

mavrone (mæv'rʊn), *int.* Anglicized form of Irish *mo bhrón* my grief (f. *brón*), used as an exclamation of sorrow.

1892 W. B. YEATS *Countess Kathleen* iii. 64 The treasure-room is broken in—mavrone, mavrone The door stands open, and the gold is gone. 1922 JOYCE *Ulysses* 197 He wailed:—And we to be there, mavrone, and you to be unbeknownst. 1939 — *Finnegans Wake* II. 232 Stop up, mavrone, and sit in my lap.

maw (mɔ:), *sb.*¹ Forms: 1 *maḡa*, *maḡe*, 2 *mahḡe*, 3 *mahe*, *maugh*, 3-7 *mawe*, 4 *magh*, *maje*, *mau*(e), 4 *maw*. [Com. Teut.: OE. *maḡa* wk. masc. (once *maḡe* wk. fem.) = OFris. *maga*, MDu. *maghe* (mod.Du. *maag*) fem., OHG. *mago* (MHG., mod.G. *magen*) masc., ON. *mage* wk. masc. (Sw. *mage*, Da. *mave*):—OTEut. **magon-*.]

1. a. The stomach (of men and animals); the cavity of the stomach. Now only (exc. in ludicrous use) applied to the stomach of animals, esp. mammals; *spec.* the last of the four stomachs of a ruminant. † to close the maw, to stop looseness of the bowels. † to chew (one's) maw, to fret internally.

c 725 *Corpus Gloss.* S 573 (Hessels) *Stomachum*, *maḡa*. c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gloss.* in Wr.-Wülcker 159/14 *Uentriculus*, *maḡe*. *Ibid.* 161/2 *Stomachus*, *maḡa*. c 1000 Sax. *Leechd.* II. 4 He cymð of acodolum maḡan. a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 370 be on was iwuned, uor his kolde mawe uorto nutten hote spices. c 1275 *XI Pains of Hell* 148 in O.E. *Misc.* 151 Gripes fretpe heore Mawen. c 1386 CHAUCER *Man of Law's T.* 388 Who kepte lonas in the fishes mawe Til he was spouted vp at Nynyuee? 1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. xvii. 218 The man that mucche hony eet his mawe hit englyemeth. c 1430 *Two Cookery-bks.* 39 The grete wombe of pe Schepe, pat is, pe mawe. 1513 *Bk. Keruyng* in *Babees Bk.* 266 Mylke, creme, & louncat, they wyll close the mawe, & so dooth a posset. 1544 PHAER *Regim. Life* (1553) Eijb, The mawe of an olde cocke dried, and made in powder, is exceeding good to drink in red wine. 1590 SPENSER *F.Q.* I. iv. 30 But inwardly he chawed his owne maw At neighbours welth. 1605 SHAKS. *Macb.* III. iv. 73 If Charnell houses, and our Graues must send Those that we bury, backe; our Monuments Shall be the Mawes of Kytes. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 354 Euery tenth man being by lot tithed to the shambles, and

more returning in their fellowes mawes, then on their owne legges. 1706 E. WARD *Wooden World Diss.* (1708) 102 It's a plain Symptom, that his Maw's out of order. 1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl. s.v.*, The *Abomasus*, popularly called the *maw*, is the last of the four [sc. stomachs of ruminants]. 1769 MRS. RAFFALD *Eng. Housekpr.* (1778) 17 Scald the maw or paunch [of the turtle]. 1819 BYRON *Juan* II. xxxiv, Fright cured the qualms Of all the luckless landmen's sea-sick maws. 1851 MAYNE REID *Scalp Hunt.* xxxviii, The night-hawk has filled his ravenous maw. 1861 J. PYCROFT *Agony Point* (1862) 381 A shark with a sailor's baccy-box in his maw. 1887 W. MORRIS *Odys.* IX. 296 Whenas the Cyclops had filled his mighty maw.

b. *transf.* and *fig.*: chiefly with reference to a metaphorical voracity.

(Cf. sense 3, which in figurative uses blends with this.) c 1386 CHAUCER *Shipman's Prol.* 28 Ther is but litil latyn in my mawe. 1599 MIDDLETON *Micro-Cynicon* Wks. (Bullen) VIII. 134 The wide maws of more scopious lakes. 1607 SHAKS. *Timon* III. iv. 52 Then they could smile, and fawne vpon his debts, And take downe th' Intrest into their glutt'nous Mawes. 1654 WHITLOCK *Zootomia* 403 Time... whose Maw hath deuoured the very Ruines of those stately Piles [etc.]. 1667 MILTON *P.L.* x. 991 Death Shall... with us two Be forc'd to satisfie his Rav'nous Maw. 1742 YOUNG *Nt. Th.* VII. 922 Pluck'd from foul Devastation's famish'd Maw. 1833 MARRYAT *P. Simple* xxix, Yellow Jack had filled his maw, and left the rest of us alone. 1875 GLADSTONE *Glean.* VI. xxxvi. 218 The devouring maw of the agents of the Popedom. 1880 'OUIDA' *Moths* III. 25 It is only the prison's maw that is never full.

† c. Inmost recesses. *Obs.* (? *nonce-use*.) 1630 LORD *Banians* 81 Some of the Rajahs yeilded, others flying to retirements impregnable, lay in the Mawe of the cuntry [etc.].

2. Applied to other internal parts. † a. The abdominal cavity as a whole; the belly. *Obs.*

1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 6363 Here is pat knif al blodi pat ich brozte him wip of dawe & smot in poru pe foundement & so in to pe mawe. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 22394 All pe filthes of his maugh sal brist vte at his hindwin. 1482 *Monk of Evesham* (Arb.) 85 The maw and inwarde bowels of him yat saie in the sadelle were sore smyt thorow.

† b. The womb. *Obs.* a 1300 E.E. *Psalter* cxxxviii. 13 Fra maghe ofe mi moder me keped pou. c 1325 *Metr. Hom.* 124 Quen sain Thomas was in hir maw. a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* lvii. 3 Aliend ere synful fra maghe [v.r. marice].

† c. The liver. *Obs.* 1382 WYCLIF *Exod.* xxix. 13 The calle of the mawe. 14... *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 588/36 *Jecur*, the mawe. a 1400-50 *Alexander* 4508 Cupido has pe custodi & cure of pe mawe. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 330/1 Maw, *jeur*. c 1500 *New Not-Br.* *Mayd* 216 in Hazl. *E.P.P.* III. 10 My herte and mawe To rent and drawe... Cheseth not he?

† d. The honey-making apparatus of bees. *Obs.*

1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* IV. (1586) 180b, Beeing sucked vp from the leaues by the Bees and digested in their mawes. 1609 C. BUTLER *Fem. Mon.* IV. (1623) Hj, You shall neuer find his [the Bee's] maw without a good drop of the purest nectar.

† e. The crop of a granivorous bird. *Obs.* 1658 ROWLAND *Moufet's Treat. Ins.* 1023 Hens feed on Earwigs:.. I have found a great number of them in their Mawes. 1731 ARBUTHNOT *Nat. Aliments* (1735) 222 Their [sc. granivorous birds'] maw is the Happer which holds and softens the Grain, letting it drop by degrees into the Stomach.

f. The 'swim-bladder' or sound of a fish. c 1430 *Two Cookery-bks.* 18 Take the Mawes of Turbut, Haddock, or Codling. 1883 R. HALDANE *Workshop Receipts* Ser. II. 355 Isinglass or fish glue, in its raw state, is the 'sound', 'maw', or swimming bladder of various kinds of fish.

3. The throat, gullet; now chiefly, the jaws or mouth (of a voracious mammal or fish). Also *fig.*

1530 PALSGR. 244/1 Mawe of a beast, *jovsier*. 1814 CARY *Dante, Paradise* IV. 4 A lamb between the maw Of two fierce wolves. 1818 KEATS *Endymion* II. 272 Weary, he sat down before the maw Of a wide outlet. 1843 LYTTON *Last Bar.* I. vii, The philosopher's hand closed on them as the fish's maw closes on the bait. 1851 H. MELVILLE *Whale* IX. 44, I saw the opening maw of hell. 1867 F. FRANCIS *Angling* I. (1880) 1 Within reach of its voracious maw. 1873 G. C. DAVIES *Mount. & Mere* II. 9 A little black ball has gone down the hungry maw of a pike. 1931 F. HURST *Back St.* xxxi. 277 The small vestibule where stood a row of these iron men of chance. Occasionally one of the guests, feeding coins into these metal maws, staked her. 1955 *Times* 5 Aug. 9/7 The grim realities of economics are rapidly driving the stubbornly 'independent' man into the insatiable maw of large combines.

† 4. Used (like *stomach*) for: Appetite, inclination, liking. *Obs.*

1598 JONSON *Ev. Man in Hum.* III. iv. (1616) 38 O, I doe stomach them hugely! I haue a maw now, and't were for Sr Bevis his horse, against 'hem. 1602 MARSTON *Antonio's Rev.* IV. v, Have you no mawe to restitution? 1607 MIDDLETON *Fam. Love* V. iii. 146 If you haue any maw, feed here till you choke again. 1645 MILTON *Colast.* Wks. 1851 IV. 365 Next the word Politician is not us'd to his maw, and therupon he plaies the most notorious hobbihors. 1668 R. L'ESTRANGE *Vis. Quev.* (1708) 37, I have no great Maw to go home again. 1704 CIBBER *Careless Husb.* v. (1705) 50, I have no great Maw to that Business, methinks.

5. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *maw-bound a.*, constipated (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1890); also †*sb.*, a constipated disease in cattle; † *maw-gut* (see quot. 1607); † *maw-mother*, a mooncalf or 'false conception' (*tumor ventris*); † *maw-skin*, the stomach of a calf which has fed on nothing but milk.

a 1722 LISLE *Husb.* (1752) 344 The distemper in cows called the **maw-bound*... comes from a surfeit by being overheated by driving. 1848 *Rural Cycl.* II. 486 *Grain-sick*,

or *Maw-bound*, a great and dangerous distension of the rumen of cattle. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 153 He hath his gall in his *maw-gut. *Ibid.* 509 The maw-gut differeth from all other, for it is *Cocum*, that is, as I take it without a passage out of it into any other part than the other guts [etc.]. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 232 *Mawmoder, *molucrum*. 1784 TWAMLEY *Dairying* 41 The *Maw-skin . . . is the Maw or Stomach of Calves. 1846 J. BAXTER *Libr. Pract. Agric.* (ed. 4) I. 205 The water thus impregnated with the maw-skin is passed through the sieve into the milk.

maw (mɔː), *sb.*² *Obs. exc. dial.* Also 5-6 mawe, 9 (*pl. constr. as sing.*) maas, mawse, maws. [var. of MALLOW. Cf. MAUL *sb.*] = MALLOW.

c 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* i. viii. 433 Froyt & gyrs thai oysyd tyll ete As kers, or mawe, or wyolette. c 1450 *Alphita* (Anecd. Oxon.) 23 Malva ortolana vel domestica. g. mauue, ang. mawe. 1562 TURNER *Herbal* 11. 45 The virtues of mallowe or mawes. 1568 SKEYNE *The Pest* (1860) 40 Fomentit with the decoction of the rute of lillie, maw, althe, cammeile. 1696 in *Analecta Scot.* II. 13 Aduertes me, gif he hes the seid of all sort of mawes, purpie, and sorrelis. 1893 *Northumbld. Gloss.*, *Maas*, *Mawse*. *Ibid.*, *Maws*, the maws mallow or marshmallow.

maw (mɔː), *sb.*³ *Obs. exc. dial.* Also 6 mau, 7-8 mall. [a. ON. *má-r* (dat. *máve*, *máfe*, pl. *mávar*) = OE. *máw*; see MEW *sb.*¹] A gull, esp. the Common gull, *Larus canus*.

c 1450 HOLLAND *Howlat* 179 The Se Mawis war monkis, the blak and the quhyte. 1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* xxxiii. 90 Thik was the clud of kayis and crais, Of marlezonis, mittanis, and of mawis. 1549 [see *gull-maw*, GULL *sb.*¹ c]. 1678 RAY *Willughby's Ornithol.* 345 The common Sea-Mall, *Larus cinereus minor*. 1698 M. MARTIN *Voy. St. Kilda* (1749) 28 The Fulmar, in Bigness equals the Malls of the second Rate. c 1825 *Jolly Goshawk* iii. in *Child Ballads* II. 360/1 The thing of my love's face is white It's that of dove or maw. 1852 MACGILLIVRAY *Hist. Brit. Birds* V. 593 *Gavia ridibunda*. [Syn.] Laughing Gull. . . Black-cap. Hooded Maw.

maw (mɔː), *sb.*⁴ *Obs. exc. Hist.* Also 6 mall, 6-7 mawe. [Of obscure origin.] 'An old game at cards. It was played with a piquet pack of thirty-six cards, and any number of persons from two to six formed the party' (Halliwell). *a set at maw*: a party or game at maw. *to set a maw*: ? to arrange a game. *to heave at (the) maw*: a technical phrase of the game, app. designating its characteristic feature. (Cf. MAYO.)

1548 FORREST *Pleas. Poesye* xix. 58 b, At ale howse too sitt at mack or at mall. 1575 TURBERV. *Faulconrie, In Commend. Hawk.* 77 To checke at Chesse, to heave at Maw, at Mack to passe the time. 1593 RICH in *Greene's Newes fr. Heaven & Hell* To Rdr., Although the knave of trumpes be the seconde carde at Mawe, yet the five-finger may commaunde both him and all the rest of the pack. 1594 HENSLowe *Diary* (1845) 46 [Title of play] the mawe. *Ibid.* 47 note, The seat at mawe. a 1612 HARRINGTON *Epigr.* iv. xii. (1618) K 6 b, Then thirdly follow'd heaving of the Maw, A game without Ciuitly or Law. 1624 GATAKER *Wife in Deed* 62 Whom a pint of wine drunke together, . . . or a set at Maw maketh Friends. 1630 BRATHWAIT *Eng. Gentlem.* (1641) 126 In games at cards the Maw requires a quicke conceit or present pregnancy. 1633 FORD *Love's Sac.* III. ii, My lord you were best to try to set a maw. 1864 *Reader* No. 105. 82/6/1 *Primer* yielded the ascendancy to Maw.

† *b. a help at maw*: app. a term of this game, but occurring only *fig.* a means of evasion, a resource.

1644-7 CLEVELAND *Char. Lond. Diurn.* 7 If any thing fall out amiss, which cannot be smothered, the *Diurnall* hath a help at Maw. 1660 R. COKE *Justice Vind.* 13 But it may be our Author has a help at Maw; for our Author Ground 8. saies It is evident [etc.]. 1678 B. R. *Let. Pop. Friends* 4 A Dispensation . . . is always an Infallible Help at Maw, a sure Antidote against Perjury.

† *maw*, *v.* *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [a. Du. *mauwen*.] *intr.* Of a cat = MEW *v.*

1481 CAXTON *Reynard* (Arb.) 22 Tybert coude not goo awaye, but he mawede and galped so lowde that [etc.].

maw: see MAUGH, MAUL, MOW.

mawa, variant of MAHWA.

1800 *Asiat. Ann. Reg.*, *Misc. Tracts* 131/2.

mawby, var. MAUBY.

mawch(e, mawde), variant ff. MAUGH, MAUD¹.

mawdelard(e), obs. forms of MALLARD.

mawdelayn, -lein, -len, etc., obs. ff. MAUDLIN.

mawe: see MAUGH, MAUL, MOW.

mawen, 3rd pl. pres. ind. of MAY *v.*¹

mawer, obs. form of MAYOR, MOWER.

mawfesour, variant of MALFEASOR *Obs.*

mawger, -gre(e, -gref(e, etc., var. ff. MAUGRE.

mawggh, Mawhown: see MAUGH, MAHOUND.

mawich(e), obs. Sc. variant forms of MAUGH.

mawk (mɔːk). *Obs. exc. dial.* Also 5 mawke, 5, 7 make, 6-8 mauk, 7 mauke, malke, 8 pl. mox. [ad. ON. *maðk-r*; see MADDOCK. = MAGGOT. c 1425 *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 643/2 *Hic cimex*, mawke. c 1440 *Alphabet of Tales* 332 Att þe laste mawkis bred þerin. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 321/1 Make, mathe, wyrm yn þe

flesche. 1623 SANDERSON *Serm.* I. 93 He is a sorry shepherd, that is busie to kill flies and maukes in his sheep, but letteth the wolf worry at pleasure. 1641 BEST *Farm. Bks.* (Surtees) 79 In what part of the woll soever it bee, there will malkes breede immediately. 1684 G. MERITON *Praise Yorks. Ale*, etc., Clavis, Mawks are Maddocks. 1789 DAVIDSON *Seasons* 5 The cloken hen to the midden rins . . . To scrape for mauks. 179. PEGGE *Derbicisms* (E.D.S.) 112 *Mox*, moths. 1894 CROCKETT *Lilac Sunbonnet* 73 A mawk on a sheep's hurdie.

mawkin, obs. form of MALKIN.

'**mawkingly**, *a.* *Obs. exc. dial.* [f. *mawking*, MALKIN + -LY¹.] Slovenly.

1656 *Artif. Handson.* 87 Some silly soules are prone to place much piety in their mawkingly plainnesse, and in their censoriosnesse of others, who use more comely and costly curiosities.

mawkish ('mɔːkɪʃ), *a.* Also 7-8 malkish, maulkish. [f. MAWK *sb.* + -ISH¹.]

† 1. Inclined to sickness; without appetite. *Obs.*

1668 DRYDEN *Enem. Love* IV. i, I feel my Stomach a little maukish. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Mawkish*, sick at Stomach, squeamish. a 1745 SWIFT *Progr. Marriage* 60 The dean who us'd to dine at one, Is maulkish, and his stomach gone. 1755 *Connoisseur* No. 82 (1774) III. 83 He constantly goes senseless to bed, and rises maukish in the morning. 1836 T. HOOK *G. Gurney* II. 59 The feverish, heated, mawkish, wretched state in which I was.

† *b.* Having no inclination to. *Obs.*

1679 DRYDEN *Troil. & Cress.* IV. ii, Who knows but rest may cool their brains, and make them rise mawkish to mischief upon consideration?

2. Having a nauseating taste; now, having a faint, sickly flavour with little definite taste.

a 1697 AUBREY *Nat. Hist. Surrey* (1719) I. 215 The medicated Springs here . . . have a maukish Taste. a 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew, Wallowish*, a malkish, ill Taste. a 1719 ADDISON *Virg. Georg.* IV. 117 Others look loathsome and diseas'd with sloth, Like a faint traveller whose dusty mouth Grows dry with heat, and spits a maukish froth. 1728 POPE *Dunc.* III. 171 Like thine inspirer, Beer, . . . So sweetly maukish, and so smoothly dull. 1786 tr. *Beckford's Vathek* (1868) 89 He regarded the ragouts of his other wives as entirely maukish. 1803 *Med. Jnl.* IX. 492 It is without smell, has a maukish taste, and has but little consistence. 1872 *Cooper's Dict. Pract. Surg.* II. 643 Pus has a sweetish, mawkish taste.

3. *fig.* Feebly sentimental; imbued with sickly or false sentiment; lacking in robustness.

1702 *Eng. Theophrast.* 110 It is one of the most nauseous maukish mortifications under the Sun . . . to have to do with a punctual finical pop. 1776 FOOTE *Bankrupt* I. Wks. 1799 II. 104 His mind is so maukish, that should he be confronted with Lydia, he would betray our whole plot in an instant. 1818 KEATS *Let.* Wks. 1889 III. 141, I hate a maukish popularity. 1819 *Metropolis* I. 47 The maukish tepidity of his manner. 1885 *Spectator* 8 Aug. 1048/2 The maukish and unreal sentiment which constituted Mr. Dickens's chief fault. 1889 D. HANNAY *Capt. Marryat* VIII. 125 It [*Masterman Ready*] is pathetic, and yet it is not maukish.

† 4. *slang.* Slatternly. *Obs. rare*⁻⁰.

1725 *New Cant. Dict.*, *Mawkish*, Slatternly.

mawkishly ('mɔːkɪʃli), *adv.* [-LY².]

1. So as to be 'mawkish' in flavour.

1758 *Monthly Rev.* 592 Swallow it neither too hot nor mawkishly cool. 1785 MARTYN *Rousseau's Bot.* xxix. (1794) 461 The berry is red, and mawkishly sweet—not poisonous.

2. In a feebly sentimental manner.

1816 J. GILCHRIST *Philos. Etym.* 230 A feeble, finical race, mawkishly puling about taste. 1853 READE *Chr. Johnstone* 279, I should have been very kind to you—mawkishly kind I fear, my sweet cousin. 1867 BUSHNELL *Mor. Uses Dark Th.* 282 Goodness is no such innocent mawkishly insipid character.

mawkishness ('mɔːkɪʃnis). [-NESS.]

† 1. The condition of being sick or 'squeamish'.

1727 BAILEY vol. II, *Mawkishness*, . . . Sickness at the Stomach, Squeamishness.

2. Insipidity or sickliness of flavour.

1727 BAILEY vol. II, *Mawkishness*, . . . a nauseous Taste. 1876 BARTHOLOW *Mat. Med.* (1879) 350 Wines should have a taste free from mawkishness, and indicative of instability. 1887 BEATTY-KINGSTON *Music & Manners* II. 308 'White beer', a liquor of paramount mawkishness. *transf.* 1876 MISS BRADDON *J. Haggard's Dau.* II. 70 Their music was sweet to mawkishness.

3. Sickly sentimentality.

1818 KEATS *Endymion* Pref., There is a space of life between [sc. boyhood and manhood] in which the soul is in a ferment, . . . the ambition thick-sighted; thence proceeds mawkishness. 1824 *Examiner* 595/1 The languid mawkishness of the loungers. 1833-40 J. H. NEWMAN *Hist. Sk.* (1873) II. IV. iv. 406 He is . . . as removed from softness and mawkishness . . . as any bishop among them. 1849 ROCK *Ch. of Fathers* I. 35 note, That mawkishness of taste . . . shewn by some people for what is classic.

b. Dullness of spirits, ennui. *rare.*

1861 HUGHES *Tom Brown at Oxf.* v. (1889) 44 All the companionship of boating and cricketing . . . won't keep him from many a long hour of mawkishness.

mawky ('mɔːki), *a. dial.* [f. MAWK + -Y.]

1. *a.* Maggoty. *b.* Full of 'maggots' or whims; crotchety.

1790 GROSE *Prov. Gloss.* (ed. 2), *Mawky*, magotty, N. 1837 WHITTOCK, etc. *Bk. Trades* (1842) 466 We can neither understand, nor relish, this 'mawky' affectation of candour on the part of our former friend. 1855 ROBINSON *Whitby Gloss.*, *Mawky*, maggoty, whimsical, hypochondriac.

2. = MAWKISH.

1830 'JON BEE' *Ess. in Foote's Wks.* I. p. xxiii, Even John Dryden penned none but mawky plays, nor did Byron succeed at all as a dramatist. 1881 *Oxfordsh. Gloss. Suppl.*, *Mawky*, over-sweet.

Mawlana, var. MAULANA.

mawlard, mawl(e, obs. ff. MALLARD, MAUL.

mawley, var. MAULEY.

mawm(e, variant forms of MALM.

mawmany, -mene(e, etc.: see MALMENY.

mawment, -tric: see MAUMET, MAUMETRY.

† **'mawmer, -ar.** *Sc. Obs.* [Cf. Du. *mammiering* 'scupper-hose'.] The discharge pipe of a ship's pump. Also *attrib.* in *mawmer-leather*.

1497 *Acc. Ld. Treas. Scotl.* (1877) I. 379 Item for ane mawmar to the pomp of Lord Kennedy's ship. 1512 *Ibid.* (1902) IV. 455 Item for mawmer ledders for the greit schip. *Ibid.* 456 Item to the plummar for vi mawmeris to the litill bark callit the Gabriell.

mawmet: see MAUMET.

† **'mawmish, a.** *Obs.* [f. *maum* MALM *a.:* cf. MALMISH, MALMY.] Mawkish, disgusting.

1668 R. L'ESTRANGE *Vis. Quev.* (1708) 200 The Flesh was so Cursedly Mawmish and Rotten, that [etc.]. 1692 — *Fables* cccl. 426 One of the most Nauseous, Mawmish Mortifications under the Sun. 1866 J. SHANKS *Elgin* 43 The fear of offending mawmish delicacy.

mawnchepresande, var. MAUNCHE PRESENT.

mawnciple, -cypulle, obs. ff. MANCIPLE.

mawngery, variant of MANGERY *Obs.*

mawnge(u)r, -joure, obs. forms of MANGER.

mawp, variant of MAUPE.

† **maw-pie.** *Obs.* [The first element is of obscure origin.] The magpie, *Pica caudata*.

1615 W. LAWSON *Country Housew. Gard.* (1626) 45 Your Cherries and other Berries when they be ripe, wil draw all the Black-birds, Thrushes and Maw-pies to your Orchard.

mawseed ('mɔːsi:d). [Half-translated ad. Ger. dial. *mahsaat*, *mohsamen*, f. *mah*, *moh* (literary G. *mohn*) poppy + *saat*, *samen* seed.] The seed of the opium poppy, *Papaver somniferum*.

1730 SOUTHALL *Bugs* 21 The Eggs are . . . as small as the smallest Maw-seed. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) V. 343 Feed them with . . . bread, maw-seed [etc.]. 1812 J. SMYTH *Pract. of Customs* (1821) 208 Maw-seed. 1866 in *Treas. Bot.*

mawth, ? obs. Sc. variant of MAUGH.

mawworm¹ ('mɔːwɜ:m). ? *Obs.* [f. MAW *sb.*¹ + WORM.] A worm infesting the stomach or intestines of man and other mammals, esp. applied to species of *Ascaris* and *Oxyuris*.

1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 336 It will presently destroy and consume the maw or belly-worms which are within him. a 1619 FLETCHER *Bonduca* i. ii, Your warlike remedy against the maw-worms. 1694 SALMON *Bate's Dispens.* (1713) 672/2 If . . . you add Powder of Maw-Worms vj. it will be much more effectual. 1784 UNDERWOOD *Dis. Children* (1799) I. 142 The very small maw-worm, or ascarides, resembling bits of thread. 1822-34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) I. 275 The term Maw-worm, according to P. Harvey, is derived from the occasional visits which this animal makes to the maw or stomach.

fig. 1652 BENLOWES *Theoph.* III. xii, No Glutt'nies Maw-worm; nor the Itch of lust No Tympanie of Pride.

mawworm² ('mɔːwɜ:m). (Properly with initial capital.) A man who resembles *Mawworm*, a character in Bickerstaffe's play *The Hypocrite*, 1769; a hypocritical pretender to sanctity.

1850 *Tait's Mag.* XVII. 547/2 Can it be that these . . . wailings have in their motive something of the Mawworm spirit, 'I like to be despised'. 1861 J. HOLLINGSHEAD in *Gd. Words* 441 We all know precisely what a mawworm is. . . He is a slimy villain. 1866 SALA *Barbary* vii. 130 There was a sanctified Mawworm expression, too, about this fellow. 1872 GEO. ELIOT *Middlem.* i. ii, He would be the very Mawworm of bachelors who pretended [etc.]. 1891 R. BUCHANAN *Coming Terror* 353 The Scapin of Politics walks hand-in-hand with the Mawworm of Morality.

Hence 'mawwormish, mawwormy *adjs.*, 'mawwormism *sb.*

1850 *Tait's Mag.* XVII. 547/2 Mawwormism is a thing unknown north of the Tweed. 1883 K. BLIND in *Gentl. Mag.* Nov. 488 Luther . . . was . . . no maw-wormish mar-joy. 1885 in J. R. WARE *Passing Eng.* (1909) 174/2 Without being mawwormy, I fail to see why a wreath should be presented to any man who makes a business of giving opera.

† **max.** *Obs.* [Of obscure origin.] Gin.

1811 *Lex. Balatron.*, *Max*, gin. 1819 BYRON *Juan* II. xvi, The dying man cried, 'Hold! I've got my gruel! Oh! for a glass of max!' 1840 BARHAM *Ingol. Leg. Ser.* 1. *Bagman's Dog*, Who, doffing their coronets, collars, and ermine, treat Boxers to Max, at the One Tun in Jermyn Street. 1851 MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* (1864) I. 168 The stimulant of a 'flash of lightning', a 'go of rum', or a 'glass of max',—for so a dram of neat spirit was then called.

maxhill: see MIXHILL.

maxi- ('mæksɪ), combining form of MAXIMUM 5 denoting things, esp. articles of clothing, which

are very long or large of their kind. Also as *sb.* Cf. *MIDI-*, *MINI-*.

1961 *Spectator* 30 June 965 If you get into a maxi-taxi after midnight with a companion, there is 3/3d on the clock before you start. **1966** *Times Educ. Suppl.* 24 June 2015/2 There will be Lady X in Rutland realizing with a gasp of horror that she is wearing the same maxi-skirt as Lady Y. **1966** *Daily Tel.* 24 Oct. 11/1 The maxi-bag must be the next thing. And by the natural sequence of bag fashion psychology, the manufacturers are now designing bags on briefcase lines. **1967** *Punch* 3 May 624/1 The clampdown in Greece... may shut up those tireless critics, in our own land of the free, of mini-skirt girls and maxi-hair boys, now banned by the Greek Minister of the Interior. **1967** *Evening Standard* 7 Dec. 9/1 You're in a black crêpe maxi-skirt... If everyone is wearing maxi's, you're all right. **1968** *Daily Tel.* 18 Jan. 15/3, I doubt if we'll see the Queen in a real maxi yet awhile, but the belted emerald maxi coat sketched was certainly the Royal dressmaker's newest looking garment in the collection he showed yesterday. **1968** *Guardian* 2 May 7/4 Here are expensive clothes from 30 to 70 guineas. They are not for youngsters who wear maxis for kicks. **1970** R. LOWELL *Notebk.* 167 The girl's maxi-coat, Tsar officer's, dragged the snow. **1970** *Time* 16 Nov. 67 To relieve the sterile monotony of nurses' uniforms, Fashion Designer Pierre Cardin recently unveiled three new creations at a London showing. Two of his designs—unlike wimples with white maxidresses—were harmless affairs that might make ward nurses look functional if not fashionable. **1971** 'V. X. SCOTT' *Surrogate Wife* 230 He was wearing a great big olive green maxicoat. **1971** *Ink* 12 June 1/2 'Have a whiff' was released by Pye on a maxi-single (two tracks on each side). **1973** S. B. JACKMAN *Guns covered with Flowers* vi. 98 Marija slipped off her tweed maxi-coat. **1975** *Daily Tel.* 4 Jan. 16 This figure is quite impressive until it is compared with the 1974-75 budget of £1,325 million, which means that it is only a 1½ per cent. mini-reduction in what promises to be a maxi-budget.

|| **maxilla** (mæk'silə). Pl. **maxillæ** (mæk'sili). [L. *maxilla* jaw.]

1. A jaw or jaw-bone, esp. the upper jaw in mammals and most vertebrate animals. *inferior*, *superior maxilla*, the lower, upper jaw.

1676 WISEMAN *Surg.* i. xix. 93 The same Patient complained of a hard Tumour fixed under that Ear and *Maxilla*. **1727-41** CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v., The *maxillæ* are two in number, denominated from their situation, *superior*, and *inferior*. **1797** *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) I. 683/1 Of these [bones] six are placed on each side of the *maxilla superior*. **1846** BRITTAN tr. *Malgaigne's Man. Oper. Surg.* 115 The lower border of the *inferior maxilla*. *Ibid.*, The *inferior posterior border* of the *maxilla*. **1888** ROLLESTON & JACKSON *Anim. Life* 92 The *maxilla* [sc. of the common perch], which is edentulous, lies behind and parallel to it [sc. the premaxilla]. **1893** NEWTON *Dict. Birds* 539 The word *Maxilla* is frequently used to express the whole of the upper jaw. **1897** *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* III. 150 A simple *superior maxilla* is sometimes alone affected by hyperostosis.

2. One of the anterior limbs of insects and other arthropods, so modified as to serve the purpose of mastication. Also *attrib.*

1798 AFZELIUS in *Trans. Linn. Soc.* IV. 275, c. the tops of the *maxillæ*. d. the labium. **1826** KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* III. 47 Both labium and *maxillæ* being furnished with jointed moveable organs peculiar to annulose pedate animals. **1852** DANA *Crust.* i. 20 The organ consists of two oblong flat lobes, in some Decapods, somewhat *maxilla-like* in form. **1896** tr. *Boas' Text Bk. Zool.* 184 The second and third [sc. pairs of mouth-parts in Arthropods] are known respectively as the first and second *maxillæ*.

† **maxillar**, *a.* *Obs.* [f. *MAXILLA* + *-AR.*] Of or pertaining to the jaw, esp. to the upper jaw.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Maxillar*, belonging to the jaw-bone. **1682** T. GIBSON *Anat.* (1697) p. iv, The Parotides and maxillar glands convey the saliva into the mouth. **1720** HALE in *Phil. Trans.* XXXI. 5 The external Maxillar Glands in Brutes are of the Conglomerate kind.

maxillary (mæk'siləri), *a.* and *sb.* [f. *MAXILLA* + *-ARY.* Cf. *F. maxillaire.*] *A. adj.*

1. Belonging to, connected with, or forming part of the jaw or jaw-bone, esp. of the upper jaw of vertebrate animals.

1626 BACON *Sylva* §747 There is the Skull of one Entire Bone; there are... the Maxillary Bones [etc.]. **1713** DERHAM *Phys.-Theol.* iv. xi. (1714) 195 The... Maxillary Glands. **1774** GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* II. 402 The horn is entirely solid, growing from the upper maxillary bone. **1804** ABERNETHY *Surg. Obs.* 36 The external maxillary artery was unavoidably divided. **1874** COUES *Birds N.W.* 135 But even the youngest specimen shows no maxillary streaks. **1883** MARTIN & MOALE *Vertebr. Dissect.* 158 The Superior Maxillary Nerve passes outward. *Ibid.*, The Inferior Maxillary Nerve... divides into two branches. **1888** ROLLESTON & JACKSON *Anim. Life* 68 The maxillary teeth [of a snake].

2. Belonging to, connected with, or forming part of the *maxillæ* of arthropods. *maxillary system*: the system of classification of insects based on the form of the *maxillæ*.

1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* III. 358 *Palpi Maxillares* (the Maxillary Feelers). *Ibid.* IV. 450 Which [system], from the *maxillæ* being principally employed to characterize the Classes or rather Orders, may be called the *Maxillary System*. **1878** BELL *Gegenbaur's Comp. Anat.* 246 In many Diptera the maxillary setæ are rudimentary.

B. sb. = *maxillary bone*.

1836-9 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* II. 211/1 The vertical plate is short to correspond with the short vertical diameter of the upper maxillary. **1854** BADHAM *Halieut.* 307 The maxillaries, prolonged into barbels, come off from the lower jaw. **1880** GÜNTHER *Fishes* 90 No part of the maxillary is situated behind the premaxillary [of fishes].

maxillated ('mæksileitd), *a.* *Zool.* [f. *MAXILLA* + *-ATE* + *-ED*.] Furnished with *maxillæ*.

1852 DANA *Crust.* i. 14 The *maxillated* Entomostraca.

maxilliferous (mæks'ilifərəs), *a.* [f. *MAXILLA* + *-(1)FEROUS.*] Bearing *maxillæ*.

1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* III. xxviii. 17 Most commonly four antennæ, with a *maxilliferous* mouth seldom rostriform.

maxilliform (mæk'silifɔ:m), *a.* [f. *MAXILLA* + *-(1)FORM.*] Formed like a *maxilla*; 'having the shape or form of a cheekbone' (Cassell 1885).

1835 KIRBY *Hab. & Inst. Anim.* II. xvi. 78 The whole organ may be regarded as *maxilliform*. **1877** HUXLEY *Anat. Inv. Anim.* vi. 257 With *Maxilliform* Gnathites.

maxilliped, *-pede* (mæk'silipəd, -pitd). *Zool.* [f. *MAXILLA* + *L. ped-em, pēs* foot.] A 'foot-jaw' (see *FOOT sb.* 35). Cf. *jaw-foot* s.v. *JAW sb.* 7.

Foot-jaw was app. the first term used, and this was rendered by *maxilliped*, which in turn was translated *jaw-foot*.

1846 DANA in *Amer. Jnrl. Sci.* Ser. II. I. 226 Order Entomostraca. Tribe Cyclopacea... *Maxillipeds*, one pair: sometimes simple *maxillæ*. **1870** NICHOLSON *Man. Zool.* 207 Two pairs of *maxillipedes*. **1883** PACKARD in *Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist.* Nov. 342 They are somewhat analogous to the *maxillipedes* of Crustacea.

Hence *maxilli'pedary a.*, pertaining to *maxillipedes*.

1877 HUXLEY *Anat. Inv. Anim.* vi. 311 The sternal regions of the three *maxillipedary* somites have the same characters.

maxillo-, taken as comb. form of *MAXILLA* in the sense 'pertaining to the maxilla and...'; so *maxillo-mandibular*, *-palatine*, *-pharyngeal*, *-premaxillary*, *-turbinal*, etc. (see *Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1890).

1872 MIVART *Elem. Anat.* 115 The *maxillo-premaxillary* suture is for a long time or permanently very evident on the face. **1875** HUXLEY & MARTIN *Elem. Biol.* (1877) 188 The nerve divides into three main branches, the orbito-nasal, the palatine and the *maxillo-mandibular*. **1875** C. C. BLAKE *Zool.* 46 There are no *maxilloturbinals* in any skulls. **1887** MARSHALL & HURST *Pract. Zool.* 371 The *maxillo-palatine* process. **1890** COUES *Field & Gen. Ornith.* 240 They are commonly described as if they were independent bones, under the name of the *maxillopalatines*.

maxim ('mæksim), *sb.*¹ Also 5-7 *maxime*, 6 *pl. erron. maximies*. [a. *F. maxime*, ad. *L. maxima* fem. sing. of *maximus* greatest, used *ellipt.* (see below). Cf. *Sp. máxima*, *Pg. maxima*, *It. massima*.

Boethius (6th c.) used *propositio maxima* ('greatest proposition') in the sense of 'axiom' (synonymous with *dignitas* = ἀξιωμα, but especially used with reference to rhetoric). Albertus Magnus (12th c.) used *maxima* with ellipsis of *propositio*, but applied it to a class of universal propositions not intuitively certain like the *dignitates* or axioms, but capable of being assumed as practically indisputable. Elsewhere (according to Hamilton in *Reid's Wks.* 767, where the reference is incorrect) he identifies *maxima* and *dignitas*; and Petrus Hispanus and later logicians use *maxima* in the sense of 'axiom'.

† 1. An axiom; a self-evident proposition assumed as a premiss in mathematical or dialectical reasoning. *Obs.*

1426 LYDC. *De Guil. Pilgr.* 5603 Thys greueth me most at al, That my maxime apreyvd [sc. that the whole is greater than this part] Ye in dede han yt repreyvd. *Ibid.* 6000. **1556** RECORDE *Castle Knowl.* 108 Then takinge that for a maxime in argumente, I annexe this minor, that [etc.]. **1690** LOCKE *Hum. Und.* iv. vii. §1. 299 There are a sort of Propositions, which under the name of Maxims and Axioms, have passed for Principles of Science. **1692** BENTLEY *Boyle Lect.* vi. 209 It is urged as an universal Maxim, That Nothing can proceed from Nothing.

2. a. A proposition (esp. in aphoristic or sententious form) ostensibly expressing some general truth of science or of experience.

1594 DRAYTON *Idea* 391 In ev'ry thing I hold this Maxim still, The Circumstance doth make it good, or ill. **1605** VERSTEGAN *Dec. Intell.* iv. (1628) 98 This maxime or principle must be granted. **1606** SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* i. ii. 318 This maxime out of loue I teach: Atchieuement is command. **1654** WHITLOCK *Zootomia* 214 What seriously exerciseth one Mans Braine to defend as a Maxime, tickleth anothers Diaphragme no lesse than an Epigram. **1770** G. WHITE *Selborne* iii, I lay it down as a maxim in ornithology, that as long as there is any incubation going on there is music. **1827** COLERIDGE *Table-t.* 24 June, A Maxim is a conclusion upon observation of matters of fact. **1874** BLACKIE *Self-Cult.* 89 The maxim that knowledge is power is true only where knowledge is the main thing wanted.

b. esp. in Law.

1567 R. MULCASTER *Fortescue's De Laud. Leg.* (1672) 21 b, They are certain universal propositions which they that be learned in the Laws of England, and likewise the Mathematicals, do terme Maximes. **1590** SWINBURNE *Testaments* 59 It is a maxime in the common lawes of this realme, that he that is outlawed doeth forfeite all his goods. **1628** COKE *On Litt.* 67 A maxime is a proposition, to be of all men confessed & granted. **1766** BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. 199 It is an antient maxim of the law, that no title is completely good, unless the right of possession be joined with the right of property. **1893** *Weekly Notes* 67/2 He considered at length the meaning of the maxim, 'a man's house is his castle'.

3. A rule or principle of conduct; also, a precept of morality or prudence expressed in sententious form. *spec.* Used of precepts of

morality or prudence occurring in Old English verse.

1579 G. HARVEY *Letter-bk.* (Camden) 66 Is not this the princippall fundation and grande maxim of our cuntry pollicy not to be over hasty in occupying a mans talent [etc.]. **1590** SIR J. SMYTH *Disc. Weapons* Ded. 9 All great Captaines... have holden for a Maxime, to preserve by all means possible the liues of their soldiers. **1640** HOWELL *Dodona's Gr.* 6 Selfe defence hath bene alwaies held the first maxime of policy. **1642** FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* iv. v. 258 Some think it beneath a wise man to alter their opinion: A maxime both false and dangerous. **1709** STEELE *Tatler* No. 47 ¶ 1, I knew a Gentleman that made it a Maxime to open his Doors and ever run into the Way of Bullies. **1757** WASHINGTON *Lett. Writ.* 1889 I. 494, I have all along laid it down as a maxim, to represent facts freely and impartially. **1807** ROBINSON *Archæol. Græca* II. xvii. 173 The art of comprising moral maxims in short sentences. **1830** S. COOPER *Dict. Pract. Surg.* (ed. 6) 817 All prudent surgeons... have laid it down as an invariable maxim, never to... undertake lithotomy, without having first introduced a metallic instrument. **1832** HT. MARTINEAU *Hill & Valley* iii. 35 Her maxim was, that it was time enough to come when she was called. **1868** MISS YONGE *Cameos* (1877) I. xvi. 117 He wrote a book of maxims, even on etiquette. **1883** H. KENNEDY tr. *B. ten Brink's Hist. Eng. Lit.* I. 64 The poet is fond of beginning a new maxim or a chain of them with the second half of a verse. **1892** S. A. BROOKE *Hist. Early Eng. Lit.* II. 277 The *Gnomic Verses*... consist of folk-proverbs, maxims, short descriptions of human life, [etc.]. **1896** R. G. MOULTON *Ecclesiasticus* Intro. 12 The Maxim is the prose counterpart to the Epigram. **1902** *Jnrl. Eng. & Germ. Philol.* IV. 477 The *Wife's Complaint*... closes with a general maxim deduced from the sad experiences of the once happy couple. **1966** S. B. GREENFIELD in E. G. Stanley *Continuations & Beginnings* 143 The diction of secular gnomes or maxims.

4. *attrib.*, as *maxim-maker*, *-making*, *-monger*.

1806 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Leonora* (1833) 47 Some maxim-maker says that past misfortunes are good for nothing but to be forgotten. **1851** HELPS *Comp. Solit.* v. (1874) 64 Cleverly put, but untrue, after the fashion of you maxim-mongers. **1895** *Daily News* 19 Apr. 5/1 Maxim-making was a favourite game in French society.

Maxim ('mæksim), *sb.*² [From the name of Sir Hiram S. Maxim, the inventor.] In full *Maxim (machine) gun*, *Maxim mitrailleuse*, or *bomb Maxim*: A single-barrelled quick-firing machine gun, the barrel of which is surrounded by an outer casing filled with water to keep the parts cool, and the mechanism so adjusted that any number of shots can be fired in a given time up to six hundred rounds a minute. Also *Maxim-Nordenfeldt gun*, a modification of the original Maxim gun.

1885 *Nature* 5 Mar. 414/2 The Maxim Gun. *Ibid.* 415 Fig. 1—Maxim Mitrailleuse. **1889** E. ROGERS *Machine Rifle-batteries* 26 The barrel of the Maxim is... surrounded by a water jacket. **1892** GREENER *Gun* (ed. 5) 186 The Maxim machine gun. **1900** *Daily News* 19 Mar. 4/1 The Maxim-Nordenfeldt, or pom-pom, is thought very highly of. **1900** *Westm. Gaz.* 28 Aug. 2/2 Our soldiers... had not so much as the moral support of a bomb Maxim with them.

† **maxim**, *a.* and *sb.*³ *Obs.* [ad. *L. maximus*.]

A. adj. = GREATEST (in certain technical uses).

1686 GOAD *Celest. Bodies* III. iii. 442 Conjunctions maxime in the Fiery and Watry Trigonis, are above our reach. **1694** *Phil. Trans.* XVIII. 72 He concludes this Discourse with a Table, containing all the Notes and Intervals, explaining how each of those in the Diatonic Scale are composed of those three Degrees, viz. Minor, Major, and Maxim.

*B. sb.*³ *Mus.* = LARGE *sb.* 4, MAXIMA 2. In recent Dicts.

Maxim ('mæksim), *v. nonce-wd.* [f. *MAXIM sb.*²] *trans.* To kill with a Maxim gun.

1894 *Sat. Rev.* 20 Jan. 61/2, I Maxim you by three thousands, that is fair war and glorious victory. **1903** KIPLING *Five Nations* 82 Said England unto Pharaoh, 'I must make a man of you, That will Maxim his oppressor as a Christian ought to do'.

|| **maxima**. *Obs.* [L., fem. sing. of *maximus* greatest, used *ellipt.* for *maxima propositio*, *nota*.]

1. = MAXIM *sb.*¹

1565 JEWEL *Repl. Harding* xxii. 619 This maie stande wel for a *Maxima*, as one of the greatest truthes of M. Hardinges whole booke. **1584** COGAN *Haven Health* 195 This *Maxima* is generally to be observed: *Sani similes* [etc.]. **1594** PARSONS *Confer. Success.* II. i. 4 The bishop alleageth many proofes that ther is no such *maxima* in the common lawes of England.

2. *Mus.* = LARGE C. 4, MAXIM *sb.*³

1782 BURNEY *Hist. Mus.* II. 186, 453. **1818** BUSBY *Gram. Mus.* 65 Former musicians used the *Maxima*, or *Large*.

maxima, pl. of MAXIMUM *a.* and *sb.*

maximal ('mæksiməl), *a.* [f. MAXIMUM + *-AL*.] Consisting of, or relating to, a maximum; greatest possible; of a size or duration not to be exceeded.

1882 V. IDELSON in *Lond. Med. Rec.* No. 36. 318 The average increase is equal to 8 millimètres maximal to 17 millimètres. **1883** L. BRUNTON in *Nature* 8 Mar. 438 The maximal contraction of which the tissue is capable. **1898** *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* V. 470 It [sc. blood-pressure in the ventricle] slowly increases throughout the systole becoming maximal immediately prior to relaxation. **1955** *Bull. Atomic Sci.* Apr. 107/2 The tradition of an insistence on maximal loyalty—the tradition of hyper-patriotism—is an old one in the United States, and it becomes very demanding in

periods of crisis. 1958 E. WINTER in Middleton & Tait *Tribes without Rulers* 140 What is termed the maximal lineage consists of all the descendants in the male line of a single eponymous ancestor. 1960 P. SUPPES *Axiomatic Set Theory* viii. 244 *A* is a maximal chain in *B* if and only if *A* is a chain in *B* and there is no chain *C* in *B* such that $A \subset C$. 1963 W. V. QUINE *Set Theory* x. 231 There are notable equivalents of the axiom of choice... One is Hausdorff's law that every partial ordering harbors a maximal ordering. 1964 E. MENDELSON *Introd. Math. Logic* 10 A maximal ideal is a proper ideal which is included in no other proper ideal. 1971 D. CRYSTAL *Ling.* 199 The investigation of grammatical models in terms of maximal units. *Ibid.* 201 The sentence is the maximal unit of grammatical analysis. 1972 *Language* XLVIII. 264 The present delayed publication is intended especially to permit me to acknowledge that before today the only adequate publication of the principle of maximal redundancy has been in the Presidential Address of December 1969.

Hence 'maximally adv., in the maximum degree.

1884 W. JAMES in *Mind* IX. 12 Those portions of the brain that have just been maximally excited retain a kind of soreness. 1969 *Daily Tel.* 11 Jan. 5/3 The answer, as with the short-term gain... is to tax yourself maximally. In this case you would assume that £700 would be left to you after 30 p.c. had been deducted. 1970 *Nature* 30 May 804/1 The enzyme was assayed in maximally activated conditions. 1971 *Jrnl. Gen. Psychol.* LXXXIV. 88 It has been found that the same manners of input timing that maximally increase brightness also act to affect hue and desaturation maximally. 1971 D. CRYSTAL *Ling.* 175 Phonology deals with sounds and contrasts between sounds only within the context of some language (maximally, in any language). 1973 *Nature* 2 Mar. 68/1 Histamine is synthesized maximally in the hypothalamus.

maximalism ('mæksiməlɪz(ə)m). [f. MAXIMAL *a.* + -ISM or ad. Russ. *maksimalizm.*] The policy or theory of a 'maximum' programme of some kind. Cf. MAXIMALIST.

1920 *Glasgow Herald* 11 May 10 Bologna is undoubtedly today one of the chief Italian strongholds of Maximalism. 1951 N. GORODETZKY *St. Tikhon Zadonsky* ix. 189 The tendency of many Russians to seek extremes, maximalism, paroxysms, even in spiritual matters. 1967 J. M. CAMMETT *Antonio Gramsci* iv. 88 Thereafter, the break between *Ordine Nuovo* and maximalism widened, eventually contributing heavily to the Socialist schism at Livorno. 1967 C. SETON-WATSON *Italy from Liberalism to Fascism* xii. 524 Maximalism... provided only revolutionary talk as a substitute for revolution.

Maximalist ('mæksiməlɪst). Also **maximalist**. [f. MAXIMAL *a.* + -IST or ad. Russ. *maksimalist*, f. L. *maximum*, or ad. F. *maksimaliste.*] A member of the more extremist 'fraction' of the Russian Socialist-Revolutionary Party which split off from the main body of the party in 1904 and which used and advocated terrorist methods. Later regarded as a translation of Russ. *bol'shevik* and used as an alternative name for a Bolshevik. Also, a member of any similar group outside Russia. Also *attrib.* or as *adj.*, of or pertaining to a policy or theory of maximum demands (of some kind specified in the context).

1907 I. ZANGWILL *Ghetto Comedies* 408 'Ah, you're a Maximalist,' said the beadle. 'No, I am only a Minimalist.' 1909 *Westm. Gaz.* 23 Dec. 7/4 He is said to have joined the 'Maximalists' in 1907. 1921 tr. *Trotsky's Defence of Terrorism* ix. 173 Plekhanovists, Maximalists, Anarchists... Absolutely all the 'shades of Socialism'. 1921 *Glasgow Herald* 14 Oct. 9 Forty out of 100 Deputies are Reformists... headed by some of the best brains in the country, like Signore Turati... and Modigliani. To them are opposed an equal number of Maximalists. 1933 M. EASTMAN tr. *Trotsky's Hist. Russ. Revolution* II. xiii. 309 While on the right the 'democracy' was competing with the Bolsheviks, on the left too there were the anarchists, the Maximalists, the Left Social Revolutionaries, trying to crowd them out. 1933 *Mind* XLII. 181 The rule... of always acting so as to produce the greatest amount of good, which latter rule the 'Maximalists' say we ought always to follow. *Ibid.*, 'The 'Maximalist' Theory (this designation suggests quantity better than 'Optimific') concentrates generally upon the consideration, not of individual situations, but of what happens when a general practice, custom or institution is dropped and replaced by another. 1954 *Ann. Reg.* 1953 153 There were the 'maximalists'... who wanted a real surrender of sovereignty, and the 'minimalists'. 1955 D. W. TREADGOLD *Lenin & his Rivals* IV. xi. 212 They were bitterly denounced by orthodox SR's, who took fright... at their own reflection in the Maximalist mirror'. 1962 R. R. ABRAMOVITCH *Soviet Revolution* i. 30 This concept shocked the Russian Marxists... they considered it a betrayal of scientific Socialism, a reversion to the old, utopian, Bakuninist, maximalist-anarchist ideas. 1966 *Economist* 5 Nov. 568/1 We have moved from a position of protest to one of responsibility and have put behind us the old maximalist dreams and illusions. 1967 C. SETON-WATSON *Italy from Liberalism to Fascism* xii. 511 The [Italian Socialist] party elected a 'maximalist' executive at its Rome congress in September 1918 and proclaimed the dictatorship of the proletariat to be its goal. 1969 D. M. SMITH *Italy* (ed. 2) vii. xxvii. 216 The maximalists were made strong and uncompromising by the belief that history was on their side.

maximality ('mæksiməlɪti). [f. MAXIMAL *a.* + -ITY.] The property of being maximal.

1964 A. P. & W. ROBERTSON *Topological Vector Spaces* i. 4 This would contradict the maximality of μ . 1971 D. GORENSTEIN in Powell & Higman *Finite Simple Groups* i. 102 But $[Q_1, Z] = Q_1$, so $Q_1 = Q$ by the maximality of Q .

maximate ('mæksimeɪt), *v.* [f. L. *maxim-us* greatest + -ATE².] = MAXIMIZE *v.*

1881 W. E. FORSTER *Sp. in Ho. Com.* 5 Apr., The hon. Member... said that I had in certain circumstances minimized, and in others maximated, the statements of evictions.

Hence **maxim'ation** = MAXIMIZATION.

1891 W. J. GREENSTREET tr. *Guyau's Educ. & Heredity* 109 Herbart very clearly saw the tendency of the human mind to 'maximation'.

maximed, a. [f. MAXIM *sb.*¹] Expressed as or in a maxim.

1883 J. C. VAN DYKE *Bks. & how to use Them* i. 19 There is another maximed truth in this connection... 'Knowledge is a two-edged sword.'

ma'ximic, a. nonce-wd. [f. MAXIM *sb.*¹ + -IC.] Resembling a maxim.

1854 LADY LYTTON *Behind Scenes* II. II. viii. 33 It being a favourite 'short turn' of his to interlard his frivolities with *maximic* gems of thought.

ma'ximical, a. nonce-wd. [-AL¹.] = prec.

1778 [W. MARSHALL] *Minutes Agric., Observ.* 4 Each distinct Minute, or each distinct passage of a Minute, was endeavoured to be compressed into a Maximical Sentence.

maximin ('mæksimɪn), *sb.* and *a.* [f. MAXI(MUM) + MIN(IMUM) *sb.* and *a.*, after *minimax.*] The largest of a set of minima; usu. *attrib.* (passing into *adj.*), *spec.* designating a strategy that maximizes the smallest gain that a participant in a game or other situation of conflict can guarantee himself. Cf. MINIMAX *sb.* and *a.*

1954 BLACKWELL & GIRSHICK *Theory of Games & Statistical Decisions* i. 27 ξ_0 is called a maximin strategy for player I. 1957 LUCE & RAIFFA *Games & Decisions* iv. 81 A strategy which dictates choices *c* and *g* on moves 2 and 4, respectively, cannot be maximin for this game. 1958 *Engineering* 21 Mar. 369/2 Player A will thus determine the smallest value in each row and choose the largest of these minima, the 'maximin'. 1968 G. OWEN *Game Theory* vii. 140 Though it is of course impossible to determine how a person will act... we can nevertheless set a minimum to the amount that a player will accept for himself. This is the amount that he can obtain by unilateral action, whatever the other player does. This is, of course, the maximin value of the game for that player. 1970 BEVERIDGE & SCHECHTER *Optimization* xii. 656 This result represents the mini-max theorem of von Neumann and Morgenstein [sic] (1953), which states that *A*'s expected gain is at least *P*, and *B*'s expected loss is at worst *L*, where $P = L$... The value of *P* (and *L*) lies between the row maxi-min and the column mini-max. 1972 J. RAWLS *Theory of Justice* §26. 152 The maximin rule tells us to rank alternatives by their worst possible outcomes.

† **maximious, a. Obs. rare**-1. [f. L. *maxim-us* greatest + -IOUS.] Of great power.

c 1566 *Merie Tales of Skelton* x. in *S.'s Wks.* (1843) I. p. lxxiv. Coste, more pertaynyng for an emperoure or a maxymious kynge, then for such a man as he was.

maximist ('mæksimɪst). [f. MAXIM *sb.*¹ + -IST.] One who makes maxims.

1855 in OGILVIE *Suppl.* 1889 J. M. ROBERTSON *Ess. Crit. Method* 221 The maximist makes the subtler analyses of *amour-propre*. 1889 EARL OF DESART *Little Chatelaine* II. xx. 63 When you trust one rogue you trust all roguedom, as ought to have been said by some other maximist.

maximistic ('mæksimɪstɪk), *a.* [f. L. *maxim-us* greatest + -IST + -IC.] Pertaining to the school of 'maximizers'.

1888 *Dublin Rev.* July 12 note, Even the 'maximistic' side admitted that infallible pronouncements are 'far rarer' than other official acts of the Pope.

maximite ('mæksimɪt). [f. the name of Hudson Maxim, the inventor + -ITE.] A smokeless gunpowder composed of gun-cotton, nitro-glycerine, and castor oil.

1897 *Daily News* 9 Feb. 7/4 We call it cordite. For the purposes of the inquiry I propose to call it Maximite. 1901 *Westm. Gaz.* 5 Mar. 8/2 Mr. Hudson Maxim's new explosive, 'Maximite', is claimed to be the highest explosive yet discovered.

† **maximity. Obs.** [f. L. *maxim-us* greatest + -ITY.] 'Exceeding greatness' (Blount *Glossogr.* 1656-61); also, maximum amount.

1651 BIGGS *New Disp.* 98 The maximity or greatest quantity of it.

maximization ('mæksimə'zeɪʃən). [f. MAXIMIZE *v.* + -ATION.] The action of raising to the highest possible point, position or condition.

Common in Bentham. 1802 BENTHAM *Princ. Judic. Procedure* Wks. 1843 II. 6/1 The maximization of the happiness of the greatest number. 1854 OWEN *Skel. & Teeth in Circ. Sci., Org. Nat.* I. 260 A particular use, dependent on the maximization of the brain. 1886 E. B. BAX *Relig. Socialism* 94 That the supreme end of life is the maximisation of labour, and the minimisation of the enjoyment of its product.

maximize ('mæksimaɪz), *v.* [f. L. *maxim-us* MAXIM *a.* + -IZE.]

1. *trans. a.* To increase to the highest possible degree. (Common in Bentham.) Used *esp.* in *Economics*. **b.** To magnify to the utmost (in estimation or representation).

1802 BENTHAM *Princ. Judic. Procedure* Wks. 1843 II. 8/2 By this means, appropriate moral aptitude may be

maximized. 1866 ALGER *Solit. Nat. & Man* iv. 360 Instead of minimizing he maximized the distinction of himself from other men. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 282 The turpitude is maximised. 1902 W. JAMES *Varieties Relig. Exp.* 130 In contrast with such healthy-minded views as these... stands a radically opposite view, a way of maximizing evil. 1943 E. R. WALKER *From Econ. Theory to Policy* v. 93 He [sc. the businessman]... is frequently engaged in exploratory action, designed to discover methods of maximizing profit. 1968 *Listener* 28 Mar. 403/1 The evidence is not inconsistent with the hypothesis that peasants act as if they maximised profit. 1970 *Jrnl. Gen. Psychol.* LXXXII. 15 The adversarial system of justice, which demands that each litigant do whatever is necessary to maximize the probability of a favorable result. 1970 T. LUPTON *Managem. & Social Sci.* (ed. 2) i. 11 So arranging spells of work and rest that output would be maximized. 1971 *Daily Tel.* 12 June 20/7, I wish to maximise my after tax income. Do you consider an investment in Guaranteed Income Bonds is a safe way of doing this? 1971 J. Z. YOUNG *Introd. Study Man* xxv. 361 Difficulties of adjustment will be maximized by ignorance and uncertainty. 1972 *Jrnl. Social Psychol.* LXXXVI. 57 These groups were selected so as to maximize the variety of occupational areas included.

2. *intr.* To maintain the most rigorous or comprehensive interpretation possible of a doctrine or an obligation. Chiefly *Theol.*

1875 J. H. NEWMAN *Cert. Diffic. Anglic.* (1876) 365 When I speak of minimizing, I am not turning the profession of it into a dogma; men, if they will, may maximize for me, provided they too keep from dogmatizing. 1882 W. S. LILLY in *Contemp. Rev.* Feb. 243, I am far from wishing to maximize upon this matter. 1898 KNOX LITTLE in *Our Churches*, etc. 13 The Roman Church may be said to maximize, the Anglican to minimize. The Anglican teaches just what is necessary to be believed for the salvation of souls; the Roman turns pious opinions into necessary doctrines.

3. *intr.* To attain a maximum value.

1972 *Physics Bull.* Oct. 587/3 Photons of energy $h\nu$ greater than satisfies equation (1) suffer absorption while at some energy $h\nu_{max}$ the gain maximizes. 1973 [see MINIMIZE *v.* 3]. 1974 *Globe & Mail* (Toronto) 21 Oct. 4/3 If emissions were curtailed now, the resultant ozone destruction would maximize around 1990 and would remain significant for several decades.

Hence **maximized, 'maximizing ppl. adjs.**

1920 A. S. PRINGLE-PATTISON *Idea of God* (ed. 2) 356 Eternal, not in the sense of a maximized consciousness of time, but as an apprehension different in type. 1927 N. P. WILLIAMS *Ideas of Fall & Orig. Sin* 395 The maximising and minimising versions of the Fall-Doctrine. 1949 *Mind* LVIII. 195 The concept of a maximising individual, the famous 'Economic Man', has arisen. This maximising assumption is usually held to be the fundamental assumption of Economics. 1968 *Listener* 28 Mar. 403/1 Time enough, if the peasant is already a maximising Economic Man in the Henry Ford mould.

maximizer ('mæksimaɪz(ə)r). [f. MAXIMIZE *v.* + -ER¹.] One who maximizes; *spec.* one who accepts the dogma of the infallibility of the pope in its most comprehensive interpretation.

1868 E. S. FFOULKES *Church's Creed* (ed. 2) 37, I am not aware that any demur to this conclusion... can be raised even by maximisers. 1874 *Contemp. Rev.* XXIV. 206 The Ultramontanes themselves... now are divided into Maximizers and Minimizers.

maximum ('mæksiməm). *Pl. maxima, rarely -ums.* [a. L. *maximum*, neut. of *maximus*, superl. of *magnus* great. Cf. F. *maximum.*]

1. *Math.* The greatest of all the values of which a variable or a function is capable; the value of a continuously varying quantity at the point at which it ceases to increase and begins to decrease.

1743 EMERSON *Fluxions* 104 In Case it... passes through one or more Maximums or Minimums; then the several Parts of the Fluent, between any given Point and each Maximum or Minimum must be separately found by distinct Operations. 1806 HUTTON *Course Math.* II. 306 If we would find the quantity $ax-x^2$ a maximum or minimum; make its fluxion equal to nothing. 1856 SABINE in *Phil. Trans.* CXLVI. 505 The declination has two easterly and two westerly maxima in the interval between two successive passages of the moon over the astronomical meridian.

2. *gen.* The highest attainable magnitude or quantity (of something); a superior limit of magnitude or quantity.

1740 CHEYNE *Regimen* 306 In the Works of the God of Nature, there is no Maximum or Minimum assignable, or conceivable by us. 1755 WINTHROP *Earthquakes* 28 Laws of this sort are sufficiently vindicated... if upon the whole they produce a maximum of good. 1806 COLQUHOUN *Indigence* 49 The art of conducting a nation to the maximum of happiness and the minimum of misery. 1855 BAIN *Senses & Int.* II. ii. §14 (1864) 137 The animal powers attain their maximum in cold climates. 1902 T. M. LINDSAY *Ch. & Ministry in Early Cent.* vii. 279 A strange compound of minimum of fact and maximum of theory.

3. The highest amount (*esp.* of temperature, barometric pressure, etc.) attained or recorded within a specified period.

1850 EDMONDS in *Rep. Brit. Assoc., Sections* (1851) 32 The following remarkable maxima of temperature. 1860 MAURY *Phys. Geog. Sea* (Low) vii. §348 The barometer also has its maxima and minima readings for the day. 1880 *Daily News* 18 Sept. 3/7 The maxima to-day were below 60 deg. in the Shetlands and Hebrides. 1902 *Westm. Gaz.* 16 June 5/2 The years of sunspot maximum.

4. A superior limit imposed by authority; *esp.* in *French Hist.*, a limit of price for corn.

1821 SYD. SMITH *Wks.* (1859) I. 352/1 The danger of insurrection is a circumstance worthy of the most serious consideration in discussing the propriety of a maximum.

1835 ALISON *Hist. Europe* (1847) IV. 164 They [the farmers, 1793] were compelled to part with their grain at the price fixed by the *maximum*, which was calculated on the scale of prices before the Revolution. 1941 R. R. PALMER *Twelve who Ruled* x. 239 The Maximum of September 29 caused trouble on the start.

5. *attrib.* a. *quasi-adj.* or *adj.*, with the sense: That is a maximum, or that stands at the maximum; greatest. [Cf. F. *la dépense maximum*.]

1834 MRS. SOMERVILLE *Connex. Phys. Sci.* xxvi. (1849) 297 Surround two poles of maximum cold. 1860 MAURY *Phys. Geog. Sea* (Low) ix. §430 The maximum density of average sea-water. 1861 *Times* 23 July, The maximum contract price for the conveyance of these emigrants was 25s. 18s. 4d. per statute adult. 1879 G. PRESCOTT *Sp. Telephone* 96 A point of maximum disturbance. 1876 GRANT *Burgh Sch. Scott.* II. ii. 103 The heritors paying the maximum salary and the town paying £12 annually for the support of a master. 1880 C. R. MARKHAM *Peruv. Bark* 405 The latter helping to produce a maximum temperature favourable to coffee cultivation.

b. Simple attributive: Pertaining to a maximum or maxima, as *maximum period*; *maximum thermometer*, a thermometer which records automatically the highest temperature within a given period. Also in *Comb.*, as *maximum-security* (used *attrib.*).

1852 *Newton's Lond. Jnl.* Conjoined Ser. XLI. 402 An improved maximum thermometer. 1868 LOCKYER *Elem. Astron.* II. (1879) 49 There is a minimum period, when none are seen for weeks together, and a maximum period, when more are seen than at any other time. 1966 *Punch* 28 Dec. 962/2 The family wing of every prison enjoyed maximum security arrangements. 1969 E. AMBLER *Intercom Conspiracy* (1970) II. 27 The special maximum-security passes that would be needed to gain admittance. 1972 *Guardian* 29 Jan. 9/5 Albany, the new maximum security prison on the Isle of Wight.

maxite ('mæksart). *Min.* [ad. G. *maxit* (Laspeyres 1872), f. name of Max Braun, a Belgian mining engineer: see -ITE.] = LEADHILLITE.

1885 in *Cassell's Encycl. Dict.* 1896 in A. H. CHESTER *Dict. Min.*

maxixe (ma'ʃiʃə, mæk'si:ks). [Pg.] A round dance of Brazilian origin resembling the two-step.

1914 *Maclean's Mag.* Nov. 82/2 The Maxixe comes to us from Brazil. 1922 C. BELL *Since Cézanne* xx. 227 Sportsmen at the bar who like a fox-trot or a maxixe. 1925 *Chambers's Jnl.* July 427/1 They sang... and danced the maxixe until cockcrow! 1954 *Ballet Ann.* VIII. 102/1 Ready to seek consolation... to the rhythm of the maxixe. 1969 F. RUST *Dance in Society* x. 82 In the early months of 1914, the general craze for the tango in England helped to popularize another South American dance—the Brazilian maxixe.

Maxwell¹ ('mækswel). The name of Charles Maxwell, 19th-century English soldier and explorer, used in the possessive to designate Maxwell's duiker, a small brown West African antelope, *Cephalophus maxwelli*, brought back from Sierra Leone by him.

[1827 E. GRIFFITH et al. tr. *Cuvier's Animal Kingdom* IV. 267 Maxwell's Antelope. (A. Maxwellii.) A specimen somewhat inferior in size was brought home from Sierra Leone by Colonel Charles Maxwell.] 1905 SCLATER & THOMAS *Bk. Antelopes* I. 182 Maxwell's Duiker appears to extend from Senegal and Gambia all along the west coast of Africa to the mouths of the Niger. 1960 *Times* 20 Sept. (Nigeria Suppl.) p. xxi/4 The little Maxwell's duiker... is everywhere abundant.

Maxwell² ('mækswel). *Physics*. [The name of James Clerk Maxwell (1831-79), Scottish physicist.] 1. Used in the possessive and *attrib.* to designate various concepts originated by him, as Maxwell(s) demon, a being imagined by Maxwell as allowing only fast-moving molecules to pass through a hole in one direction and only slow-moving ones in the other direction, so that if the hole is in a partition dividing a gas-filled vessel into two parts one side becomes warmer and the other cooler, in contradiction to the second law of thermodynamics; Maxwell(s) distribution, the distribution of molecular velocities predicted by Maxwell's law, the number with a velocity between v and $v+dv$ being proportional to $\exp(-\frac{1}{2}mv^2/kT)v^2dv$ (where m is the mass of a molecule, k is Boltzmann's constant, and T is the absolute temperature); Maxwell(s) equation, each of a set of four linear partial differential equations (first proposed by Maxwell in 1864) which summarize the classical properties of the electromagnetic field and relate space and time derivatives of the electric and magnetic field vectors, the electric displacement vector, and the magnetic induction vector, and also involve the electric current and charge densities; usu. *pl.*; Maxwell(s) law, a law in classical physics giving the probabilities of

different velocities for the molecules of a gas in equilibrium.

1879 W. THOMSON *Pop. Lect. & Addresses* (1889) I. 137 Clerk Maxwell's 'demon' is a creature of imagination... invented to help us to understand the 'Dissipation of Energy' in nature. 1885 *Science* 31 July 83/1 (*heading*) Maxwell's demons. 1956 E. H. HUTTEN *Lang. Mod. Physics* iv. 152 It would require a Maxwell demon... to select the rapidly moving molecules according to their velocity and concentrate them in one corner of the vessel. 1971 *Sci. Amer.* Sept. 182/2 Maxwell's demon became an intellectual thorn in the side of thermodynamicists for almost a century. The challenge to the second law of thermodynamics was this: Is the principle of the increase of entropy in all spontaneous processes invalid where intelligence intervenes? 1899 R. E. BAYNES tr. *Meyer's Kinetic Theory of Gases* 370 If the number of particles is limited... Maxwell's distribution cannot exist at every moment, but will occur with exactness only when the changing states which succeed each other in the course of a sufficiently long period are all taken into account together. 1955 FRIEDMAN & WEISSKOPF in W. Pauli *Niels Bohr* 138 The spectrum of neutrons and protons emitted from nuclei bombarded with neutrons of 14 Mev or with protons of similar energy fits approximately the predicted Maxwell distribution of an evaporating compound nucleus. 1907 *Sci. Abstr.* A. X. 1295 The principle of relativity in conjunction with Maxwell's equation leads to the conclusion that the inertia of a body changes in a quite determinate manner with its energy-content. 1962 CORSON & LORRAIN *Introd. Electromagn. Fields* III. 101 If the symmetry of the [electrostatic] field is simple and if the charge density ρ is zero, as it often is, we can usually integrate the Maxwell equation $\nabla \cdot \mathbf{D} = \rho$ to find the displacement vector \mathbf{D} . 1964 E. A. POWER *Introd. Quantum Electrodynamics* I. 4 Maxwell's equations are not invariant under Galilean invariance and thus are not valid in all inertial frames. Historically this was a most important result leading to special relativity. 1899 R. E. BAYNES tr. *Meyer's Kinetic Theory of Gases* III. 48 That this extension of Maxwell's law to compound molecules is admissible was first recognised by Boltzmann. 1943 MARGENAU & MURPHY *Math. Physics & Chem.* XII. 432 The Maxwell law for the distribution of velocities in an ideal gas.

2. (Usu. written **maxwell**.) The unit of magnetic flux in the C.G.S. system, equal to the flux through an area of one square centimetre normal to a uniform induction of one gauss.

In the International System of Units the unit of magnetic flux is the weber (= 10^8 maxwells).

1900 *Nature* 30 Aug. 414/1 The Commission proposes to assign to the unit of magnetic flux, of which the magnitude will be subsequently defined, the name of Maxwell. 1924 A. STILL *Elem. Electr. Design* IV. 68 It is desired to estimate the total flux in maxwells carried by a closed circular iron ring. 1959 R. L. SHRADER *Electronic Communication* III. 72 The gauss is the flux density in maxwells per square centimeter.

Maxwell-Boltzmann ('mækswel'boltsmən). *Physics*. The names of J. C. Maxwell (see prec.) and L. Boltzmann (see BOLTZMANN), used (in some cases as an alternative to Maxwell or Boltzmann alone) to designate concepts arising out of their work on the kinetic theory of gases.

1901 O. LODGE in *Phil. Mag.* II. 241 Any rotational energy possessed by a dumbbell about its longitudinal axis could have no influence on smooth collisions, and accordingly could not be transferred or altered in amount; therefore such rotation ought not to be included in the partition of energy within the meaning of the Maxwell-Boltzmann law when properly stated. 1927 R. C. TOLMAN *Statistical Mech.* IV. 53 In a system containing a large number of molecules appreciable deviations from the Maxwell-Boltzmann distribution will have a very small probability of occurrence. 1951 D. BOHM *Quantum Theory* I. 16 For a perfect gas... we obtain the familiar Maxwell-Boltzmann distribution of velocities. 1968 M. S. LIVINGSTON *Particle Physics* III. 58 In classical mechanics the distribution of thermal velocities and energies among the molecules of a gas, in thermal equilibrium due to the exchange of energy in random impacts, is described by Maxwell-Boltzmann statistics.

Maxwellian (mæks'welən), *a. Physics*. Also **maxwellian**. [f. MAXWELL² + -IAN.] Of, pertaining to, or originated by J. C. Maxwell; in accordance with Maxwell's theory.

1886 *Electrician* 26 Mar. 386/2 The Maxwellian stress. 1914 L. SILBERSTEIN *Theory of Relativity* II. 48 In using the Maxwellian stress... in his theory, Lorentz considers it... as a system of 'merely fictitious tensions'. 1939 *Brit. Jnl. Psychol.* XXIX. 253 The light from an electric bulb, rendered nearly parallel by a condenser, filled a large lens at whose principal focus the eye was placed. This lens appeared uniformly illuminated by the 'Maxwellian view'. 1958 H. J. GRAY *Dict. Physics* 318/1 The Maxwellian view refers to the method of making a lens apparently flooded with a uniform brightness: a real image of a source of light is formed by a lens in the pupil of the eye. An extended area of bright white light or coloured light is produced and has wide application in photometry and colorimetry. 1968 R. A. LYTTLETON *Mysteries Solar Syst.* I. 32 For a whole group of individual stars, these relative speeds are distributed rather like the maxwellian distribution of velocities for the particles of a gas.

† **maxy**. *dial. Obs.* [Corruption of MARCASITE.] In *Tin-Mining* = MUNDIC.

1671 *Observ. Mines Cornwall & Devon* in *Phil. Trans.* VI. 2102 And so continue sinking... till we find either the Load to grow small, or degenerate into some sort of weed, which are diverse; as Mundick or Maxy (corrupted from *Marchasite*) of 3 sorts; white, yellow, and green. 1710 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* II. 1730-6 BAILEY (fol.).

may (mei), *sb.*¹ *poet.* (*arch.*) Forms: [? 1 mæz], 3 ma33, may3, 3-4 mai, 4-6 maye, 5 mey, 4- may. [Perh. a. ON. *møy-* (nom. *mæ-r*, accus. *møy*,

mei; Sw. *mö*, Da. *mø*) = Goth. *mawi*:—OTeut. **mawjā-*, **mawjā-*, fem. f. **magu-z* (Goth. *magu-s*) boy, son: see MAIDEN.

The OE. poet. *mæz* kinswoman (cogn. with *mæz* masc. *MAY sb.*) often occurs with the sense 'woman', and sometimes appears to mean 'maid' or 'virgin'. This use has been commonly regarded as the source of the present word; the OE. and the ON. word may have coalesced in ME.]

A maiden, virgin.
[a900 CYNEWULF *Crist* 87 (Gr.) Sio eadge mæz... Sancta Maria. a1000 *Cædmon's Gen.* 895 (Gr.) Him þa freolecu mæz [sc. Eve]... andswarode.] c1200 ORMIN 2489 þatt clene ma33 þatt sholde ben Allmahhtiz Godess moderr. c1275 LAY. 30486 þe king dade [vnwis]dom þat he þat ilke may nom [earlier text maide]. c1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 194/26 To bringe luper þou3t In-to þis swete 3ounge may3. a1300 *Cursor M.* 10267 þat man... þat has na barn, ne mai ne knaue. c1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 95 þe corouning of Henry, & of Malde þat may. 1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. XII. 111 Marie moder and may. c1386 CHAUCER *Man of Law's T.* 753 Thow glorie of wommanhede, thow faire may. 1513 DOUGLAS *Eneis* VI. I. 22 Sibilla the may. 1579 SPENSER *Sheph. Cal.* Nov. 39 The fayrest May she was that euer went. 1590 GREENE *Mourn. Garm.* (1616) C3 b. Nor was Phillis that fair May Halfe so gawdy or so gay. 1607 *Barley-Breake* (1877) 5 Old Elpin with his sweete and louely May Would oft prepare... To keepe their sheep. 16... *Sir Cautine* III. in Child *Ballads* II. 58 Deerlye [he] lode this may. 1818 T. L. PEACOCK *Nightmare Abbey* 119 For ill beseeems in a reverend friar The love of a mortal may. 1855 *Fraser's Mag.* LI. 92 The maiden is pure all mayes above. 1870 MORRIS *Earthly Par.* II. 111. 349 Amid these latter words of his, the may From her fair face had drawn her hands away.

† **may**, *sb.*² *Obs.* Forms: 1 mæz, (meez, méz), pl. mázas, 2 mai3, 3 mæi, mæ3, mei, mey, (meay), mai, may. [Com. Teut.: OE. *mæz* = OFris. *mêch*, OS. *mâg* (MLG. *mâch*, Du. *maag*), OHG. *mâg* (MHG. *mâc*, *mâg-*), ON. *mâg-r* (adopted in northern Eng. as MAUGH), Goth. *mæg-s*:—OTeut. **mægo-z*, prob. related by ablaut to **magu-z* son, boy (Goth. *magu-s*, ON. *mog-r*): see MAIDEN.] A male relative, kinsman.

Beowulf 408 Ic eom Higelaces mæg and ma3oðezn. a700 *Epinal Gloss.* 164 *Contribulus*, meez. c1160 *Hatton Gosp.* Mark XIII. 12 þa bearn arised a3en heore maizes. a1200 *Moral Ode* 187 Nolde it mouwe don for mey ne suster for broper. c1295 LAY. 3838 þurh þe haeud Morgan mi mæi [c1275 mey] is monschipe afallet. a1300 in *E.E.P.* (1862) 17 Alle we bep meis and mowe.

May (mei), *sb.*³ Forms: 4-5 Maij, 4-6 Maii, 5-6 Mai, 6 Maie, Maye, 3- May. Also in Latin form 1-4 Maius, (4) Mayus. [a. F. *mai*:—L. *Maium* (nom. *Maius*, sc. *mēnsis*). Cf. Pr. *mai*, Sp. *mayo*, Pg. *maio*, It. *maggio*; also (from Fr.) MHG. *Mei(g)e* (G. *Mai*), MDu. *mei(e)*, *meide* (Du. *Mei*), Sw. *Maj*, Da. *Mai*, late Gr. *Máios*.

The etymology of the Latin name is obscure; some ancient writers connected it with the name of the goddess *Maia*.]

1. a. The fifth month of the year in the Julian and Gregorian calendar.

c1050 *Byrhtferth's Handbock in Anglia* (1885) VIII. 316 November & december habbað fif & twentiz ealdne monan... & aprilis & maius eahta & twentiz. a1121 *OE. Chron.* an. 1080 (MS. E) þis dydon Norðhymbran on Maies monðe. c1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 26/83 (St. Austin of Canterbury) His day is toward þe ende of May. c1374 CHAUCER *Troilus* II. 1098, I may not slepe neuere a Mayes morwe. c1391 *Astrol.* I. §10 Ianuare, Februare, Marcus, April, Mayus [etc.]. a1400-50 *Alexander* 3699 þai made as mery melody & musik þai sanno As in þe moneths of Mai or mydsomere euy. c1430 LYDG. *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 23 When the lark... Salveth the uprist of the sonne shene... in April and in May. 1598 BARNFIELD *Ode*, As it fell upon a Day, In the merrie Month of May. c1630 MILTON *Sonn. Nightingale*, While the jolly hours lead on propitious May. 1784 COWPER *Task* VI. 62 The season smiles... And has the warmth of May.

personified. c1374 CHAUCER *Troilus* II. 50 In may þat moder is of monethes glade. 1508 DUNBAR *Gold. Targe* 82 There saw I May, of myrthfull monethis quene. 1593 SHAKS. *Rich. II.* V. I. 79 She came adorned hither like sweet May. 1630 MILTON *On May morning* 5 Hail bounteous May, that dost inspire Mirth and youth and warm desire. 1826-34 WORDSW. *To May* i, Though many suns have risen and set Since thou, blithe May, wert born.

b. In proverbial and allusive phrases.

c1386 CHAUCER *Prolog.* 92 He was as fresh as is the Monthe of May. 1508 DUNBAR *Gold. Targe* 261 Surmounting ewiry tong terrestrial, Alls fer as Mayes morow dois myd-nycht. 1588 SHAKS. *L.L.L.* IV. III. 102. 1599 *Much Ado* I. I. 194 There's her cosin... exceeds her as much in beaute, as the first of Maie doth the last of December. 1600 *A.Y.L.* IV. I. 148. 1658 H. PLUMPTRE *Let.* in *12th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. V. 6 Wishing that all your yeares yet to come... may partake more of Mayes then Julyes. 1659 HOWELL *Prov.* 11/1 As welcome as Flowers in May. 1732 T. FULLER *Gnomologia* 276 Leave not off a Clout Till May be out. 1742 GRAY *Spring* 50 We frolick, while 'tis May. 1889 D. HANNAY *Capt. Marryat* 150 If he had not spent his summer while it was May—at least he had run through it far too soon.

c. *fig.* Bloom, prime, heyday. *poet.*

a1586 SIDNEY *Astr. & Stella* XXI. (1591) B2, If now the May of my yeeres much decline. 1599 SHAKS. *Much Ado* V. I. 76. 1602 MARSTON *Antonio's Rev.* I. I, We both were rivals in our May of blood Unto Maria. 1633 MASSINGER *Guardian* I. I, I am in the May of my abilities, And you in your December. 1847 TENNYSON *Princess* II. 439 Others lay about the lawns, Of the older sort, and murmur'd that their May Was passing. 1859 *Elaine* 553 A Prince, In the mid might and flourish of his May.

d. *May and January* or *December*: used to describe the marriage of a young woman to an old man.

c1386 CHAUCER *Merch. T.* 449 That she, this mayden, which þat Mayus highte. . . Shal wedded be vn-to this Ianuarie. *Ibid.* 642 Thilke day That Ianuarie hath wedded freshe May. 1581 T. HOWELL *Deuises* Iij, In fayth doth frozen Ianus double face, Such fauour finde, to match with pleasant Maye. 1606 DEKKER *Sev. Sins* (Arb.) 44 You doe wrong to Time, inforeing May to embrace December. 1891 R. BUCHANAN *Coming Terror* 267 When asthmatic January weeds buxom May.

2. The festivities of May-day. *Queen of the May*, † *Queen of May*, *Lady of the May* (cf. MAY-LADY): a girl chosen to be 'queen' of the games on May-day, being gaily dressed and crowned with flowers. † *King*, *Lord of (the) May* = MAY-LORD.

1506 *Acc. Ld. Treas. Scot.* (1901) III. 195 Item, to ane Quene of Majj at the Abbay 3et, be the Kingis command xiiij. 1515 in *Glasscock Rec. St. Michael's, Bp. Stortford* (1882) 34 Item pd for brede and ale th same day that Sabysford may was when they of Sabysford did come rydynd to the toune to sett their may. 1568 T. HOWELL *Arbour of Amittie* 36 b, Ich beare the banner before my Lorde of May. 1577 *Gen. Assembly in Child Ballads* III. 45 Discharge playes of Robin Hood, King of May, and sick others, on the Sabbath day. 1611 BEAUM. & FL. *Knt. Burn. Pestle* v. iii, I. . . by all men chosen was Lord of the May. a1634 RANDOLPH *Amyntas* Prol., How shall we talk to nymphs so trim and gay, That ne'er saw lady yet but at a May? 1673 DRYDEN *Marr. à la mode* II. 28 Then I was made the Lady of the May. 1686 *Loyal Garland* (ed. 5) B5, Cloris Queen of all the May. 1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 80 ¶2 The Girls preceded their parents like Queens of May, in all the gaudy Colours imaginable, on every Sunday to Church. 1802-16 MRS. SHERWOOD *Susan Gray* ix. (1869) 58 Why, Susan, you look as handsome as the queen of May in that hat. 1832 TENNYSON *May Queen* i, For I'm to be Queen of the May, mother, I'm to be Queen of the May.

3. Blossoms of the hawthorn (*Crataegus Oxyacantha*); hence occas., the tree itself: so called because it blooms in the month of May.

a1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VIII* 7b, On May daye . . . hys grace . . . rose in the mornynge very early to fetche May or grene bows. 1592 NASH *Summers Last Will* (1600) B3 The Palme and May make cuntry houses gay. 1604 E. GRIMSTONE *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* v. xxviii. 413 In this moone and moneth, which is when they bring Maie from the fieldes into the house. 1626 JACKSON *Bred VIII*. xix. §1 By such a maner or trope of speech, as the English and French doe call the buds or flowers of haw-thorne May. 1820 SHELLEY *Question* iii, The moonlight-coloured May. 1848 J. H. NEWMAN *Loss & Gain* ii. 5 The laburnums are out, and the may. 1866 M. ARNOLD *Thyrsis* vi, With blossoms red and white of fallen May.

4. *Cambridge Univ.* a. (*sing.* or *pl.*) = *May examination*; b. (*pl.*) = *May races*: see 5.

1852 C. A. BRISTED 5 *Yrs. Eng. Univ.* (ed. 2) 63 The College Easter Term Examination, familiarly spoken of as 'the May'. *Ibid.* 64 The 'May' is one of the features which distinguishes Cambridge from Oxford; at the latter there are no public College examinations. 1879 'JULIAN HOME' *Sk. Camb.* 53 And in the trials, in the Mays, From stroke to bow, . . . they keep the river head. 1901 *Daily Chron.* 6 May 8/3 The annual 'Mays'—paradoxically held in June—are fixed for the 5th of the latter month and following days.

5. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as (sense 1) *May-born*, *glad* adjs., *-hope*, *-mess*, *morning*, *-night*, *season*, *time* (also *attrib.*), *-yeaned* adj.; (also with reference to 1 c) *May month*, *moon*, *morn*; (sense 2) *May-eve*, *feast*, *fool*, *-keeper*; (sense 3) *may-bloom*, *-blossom*, *-blossomed* adj., *bough*, *branch*, † *basket*, *leaf*, *tree*; † *may ale*, ? an ale-drinking held on May-day; † *May bishop*, an opprobrious name for a titular bishop; *May-drink* [= G. *maitrank*, Du. *meidrank*], white wine medicated with woodruff, drunk in Belgium and northern Germany; *May examination*, a college examination held at the end of the Easter term at Cambridge; *May-gad* (see quot. and GAD sb.¹ 5); *May-hill*, used in the phrase *to have climbed May Hill*, to have passed through the part of the year most dangerous to health (perh. with allusion to May Hill as a local name); *May-house* (see quot.); † *May-king* = *king of the May* (see 2); *May-kitten*, ? a kitten born in May; † *May-like* *adv.*, with the freshness of May; † *May Marian* (see quot. and cf. MAID MARIAN); *May meetings*, a series of annual meetings of various religious and philanthropic societies held during the month of May in Exeter Hall, London, and other buildings; *May queen*, the Queen of the May (see 2); hence *May queenship*; *May races*, intercollegiate boat races held in the Easter term at Cambridge (now in June); † *May-roll v. trans.*, to roll in the grass as a May-day game; † *May-sel*, *May-time*; † *May skin*, ? the skin of a sheep sheared in May; *May-term*, colloq. name for the Easter term at Cambridge; *May-week*, the week of the May races at Cambridge; † *May wool*, ? wool taken from a sheep in May. Also MAY-BUTTER, -DAY, -DEW, -GAME, -LADY, -LORD, etc.

1516 in *Glasscock Rec. St. Michael's, Bp. Stortford* (1882) 35 Item resseyvyd of the *may ale above all charge ls. 1565 JEWEL *Def. Apol.* (1611) 585 Your late Chapter of Trident, with your worthy number of forty Prelates, whereof certaine were onlie *May Bishops, otherwise by you called Nullatenses. 1818 TODD, **May-bloom*, the hawthorn. 1599

B. JONSON *Cynthia's Rev. v. ii*. Wks. 1616 I. 248 *Mer.* Sweet Madames. . . your brests and forehead are whiter then gotes milke, or *May-blossomes. 1872 TENNYSON *Gareth & Lynette* 575 A damsel of high lineage, and a brow May-blossom, and a cheek of apple blossom. a1789 MICKLE *Esddale Braes* 29 The *May-blossom'd thorn. 1788 TURNBULL *Laura*, The sweetest *May-born flowers Paint the meadows. 1530 PALSGR. 666/1 In stede of a trapper he pricked his horse full of *maye bowes. 1560 in Sowerby *Eng. Bot.* (1864) III. 240 Those boys who choose it may rise at four oclock to gather *May branches. 1823 in Hone *Every-day Bk.* (1859) I. 565 On May morning. . . the girls look with some anxiety for their May-branch. 1579 SPENSER *Sheph. Cal.* May 10 To gather *may bus-kets and smelling breere. 1850 LONGF. *Gold. Leg.* I. *Court-yard of Castle*, Fill me a goblet of *May-drink, As aromatic as the May From which it steals the breath away. 16. . . *Songs Lond. Prentices* (Percy Soc.) 18 Upon *May Eve As prentices on Maying went. 1825 CROKER *Fairy Leg. & Trad. S. Ireland* I. 307 May-eve is considered a time of peculiar danger. *Ibid.* 308 Another custom prevalent on May-eve is the painful and mischievous one of stinging with nettles. 1852 C. A. BRISTED 5 *Yrs. Eng. Univ.* (ed. 2) 85 After the trial heat of the first *May examination, the field of candidates for Honours begins to assume something like a calculable form. 1778 HUTCHINSON *View Northumb., Anc. Customs* 14 The syllabus, prepared for the *May feast. a1591 H. SMITH *Serm.* (1594) 394 May-gaies, and May poales, and *May foolles, and Morris-dancers are vanitie. 1724 STUKEYLE *Itin. Curios.* I. 29 Making a procession to this hill with *may gads (as they call them) in their hands, this is a white willow wand the bark peel'd off, ty'd round with cowslips. 1911 E. POUND *Canzoni* 4 No poppy in the *May-glad mead. a1661 FULLER *Worthies, Derbysh.* (1662) i. 252 Whereas, in our remembrance, Ale went out when Swallows came in, . . . it now hopeth (having climed up *May-hill) to continue its course all the year. a1889 G. M. HOPKINS *Poems* (1967) 38 *May-hope of our darkened ways! 1824 MISS MITFORD *Village Ser.* i. 89 From the trunk of the chestnut the *May-houses commence. They are covered alleys built of green boughs, decorated with garlands and great bunches of flowers . . . hanging down like chandeliers among the dancers. 1904 *Edin. Rev.* Jan. 55 Other *May-keepers whose symbols are now but relics. 1519 HORMAN *Vulg.* 277b, It is the custome that eury yere we shal haue a *may kynge. 1690 DRYDEN *Amphitryon* III. 33 Blear-ey'd, like a *May-Kitten. 1844 MRS. BROWNING *Lost Bower* xxix, There fell Two white *may-leaves. . . From a blossom. 1592 T. L[ODGE] *Euph. Shadow* (1882) 16 When . . . *May-like young, of pleasure gan to taste. 1582 FETHERSTON *Dial. agst. Dancing* D7, In your maygames. . . you doe vse to attyre men in womans apparel, whom you doe most commonly call *maymarrions. 1849 CLOUGH *Dipsychus* i. iv, Sweet eloquence! at next *May Meeting How it would tell in the repeating! 1877 G. M. HOPKINS *Poems* (1967) 67 Look, look: a *May-mess, like an orchard boughs! 1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* xviii. xxv. 771 Lyke as *may moneth foreth and floryssheth in many gardens. 1600 S. NICHOLSON *Acolastus* (1876) 8 In the May moneth of my blooming yeares. 1737 FIELDING *Tumble-Down Dick* Ded., A play judiciously brought on by you in the May-month. 1576 GASCOIGNE *Steele Gl. Ep. Ded.* (Arb.) 43 In the *May-moone of my youth. 1813 MOORE *Yng. May Moon* i The young May moon is beaming, love. 1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V.* i. ii. 120 My thrice-puissant Liege Is in the very *May-Morne of his Youth. 1878 BROWNING *Poets Croisic* xv, On May-morns, that primeval rite Of temple-building. . . lingers. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl. B. Prol.* 5 On a *May [Text A. Mays] mornynge on Maluerne hulls. 1601 SHAKS. *Tuel. N.* III. iv. 156 More matter for a May morning. 1859 G. MEREDITH *R. Feverel* xviii. (xv.), The hand was . . . white and fragrant as the frosted blossom of a *May-night. 1832 TENNYSON (*title*) *The May Queen*. 1881 RUSKIN *Letts., to Faunthorpe* (1895) I. 49, I hope the *May Queenship is beginning to be thought of. 1893 in *Camb. Univ. Almanack* (1894) 209 During the Lent or *May Races. 1656 R. FLETCHER *Poems* 210 The game at best, the girls *May rould most bee. 1508 DUNBAR *Tua marii Wemen* 24 Grein. . . as the gress that grew in *May sessoun. 14. . . *Stochk. Med. MS.* II. 407 in *Anglia XVIII*, 3if it be gaderid in *may-sel. 1497 HALYBURTON *Ledger* (1867) 46 Item. . . a sek off *May skynis contenannd 300. 1534-5 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 109 Pro xj may skynnes. 1905 *Cambr. Review* 4 May 28/1 The *May term is seldom a good time for serious concerts. c1350 *Will. Palerne* (1881) 823 Alle freliche foules þat on þat friþ songe, for merþe of þat *may time þei made moche noyce. 1633 P. FLETCHER *Purple Island* XII. lxxxii. 179 More fruitful then the May-time Gemines. 1804 WORDSW. '*She was a Phantom of delight*', But all things else about her drawn From May-time and the cheerful Dawn. 1930 T. S. ELIOT *Ash-Wednesday* 14 The broadbacked figure. . . Enchanted the maytime with an antique flute. 1963 A. CLARKE *Coll. Plays* 161 Who will wash them by the river's edge, Hang them unseen upon as white a hedge In Maytime? 1895 *Cassell's Fam. Mag.* June 518 So many visitors are attracted to Cambridge for the *May week'. 1720 STRYPE *Stow's Surv.* (1754) II. v. xiv. 325/2 Fallen *May wool rotten and other ill wool. 1884 *Century Mag.* Feb. 518 In June, when the *May-yeaned lambs were skipping in the sunshine.

b. In names (chiefly *local*) of animals: *May-beetle*, the cockchafer; also, the CHOYV; *May-bird*, the whimbrel; *Numenius phæopus*; *U.S.* the bobolink (Bartlett *Dict. Amer.* 1859); *May-chafer* [cf. G. *maikäfer*] = *May-beetle* (in quot. *fig.*); † *May-chick* = *May-bird*; † *May-chit* (see CHIT sb.⁴); *May-curlew* = *May-bird*; *May fish*, a name for the twait shad, because of its entering rivers in May; *U.S.* a killifish, *Fundulus majalis*; *May-fowl*, -jack = *May-bird*; *May parr*, *peal*, local names for salmon at certain stages of growth; *May-skate*, the sharp-nosed ray, *Raia oxyrhyncha*; *May-sucker U.S.*, the hare-lipped sucker, *Quassilabia lacera*; † *May-worm*, an oil-beetle (genus *Meloe*). Also MAY-BUG, MAY-FLY. 1720 ALBIN *Nat. Hist. Insects* 60 In the middle of May came forth a brown Beetle called the Chafer, Oak Web, or *May Beetle. 1842 T. W. HARRIS *Insects injur. Veget.* (1862) 31 The best time . . . for shaking the trees on which the May-

beetles are lodged, is in the morning. 1860 J. CURTIS *Farm Insects*, Index, May-bug or beetle—*Anisoplia hortícola*. 1864 E. CORNW. *Words in Jnrl. Roy. Inst. Cornw.* Mar. 18 *May-bird, the whimbrel. 1870 H. STEVENSON *Birds Norf.* II. 199 The appearance of the main body [of whimbrels] in May. . . is so invariable that this species is always spoken of as the 'May bird' by the gunners in both localities. 1827 CARLYLE *German Romance* III. 132 Your idle *May-chafers and Court-celestials. 1577 *Exp. Entert. Gorbambury* in *Nichols Progr. Eliz.* (1823) II. 57 Quails. . . *Maychicks. . . Malards. 1885 SWAINSON *Prov. Names Birds* 200 Whimbrel. . . *May curlew. (Ireland). 1836 YARRELL *Fishes* II. 133 The Twaite Shad. . . in consequence of the time of its annual visit to some of the rivers of the European Continent is called the *May-fish. 1896 JORDAN & EVERMANN *Fishes N. & Mid. Amer.* I. 639 Killifish; Mayfish; Rockfish. 1852 MACGILLIVRAY *Brit. Birds* IV. 253 [Syn.] Whimbrel, Little Curlew. . . *Mayfowl. 1880 *Antrim & Down Gloss.*, *May jack, the whimbrel. 1841 *Penny Cycl.* XX. 364/1 The smaller summer parrs (called, in Dumfriesshire, *May parrs). 1861 *Act 24 & 25 Vict.* c. 109 §4 All migratory fish of the genus salmon, whether known by the names. . . mort, peal, herring peal, *may peal, pugg peal, harvest cock, . . . or by any other local name. 1828 FLEMING *Hist. Brit. Anim.* 171 *Raia oxyrinchus*. Sharp-nosed Ray. . . White Skate, Friar Skate, *May Skate. 1884 GOODE *Nat. Hist. Usef. Aquatic Anim.* 614 The 'Rabbit-mouth', 'Hare-lip', . . . or *May Sucker' is found in abundance in many rivers of Tennessee and . . . Ohio. 1658 ROWLAND tr. *Moufet's Theat. Ins.* 1017 They hang the *May-worm (for so he calls the Oyl-beetle) about the neck with a thred, especially in the moneth of May.

c. In names of plants and fruits: *May-bean* (see quot.); *May-blob*, the marsh marigold, *Caltha palustris*; also applied to other plants (see *Eng. Dial. Dict.*); † *May-blossom*, lily of the valley (see also 5 above); *May-cherry*, (a) a small early kind of cherry; (b) *U.S.* the fruit of *Amelanchier canadensis*, the June-berry; † *May-fern* (see quot.); *May gowan* (see GOWAN 2); † *May grapes*, *Botrychium Lunaria*; *May grass*, *Panicum latifolium* (J. T. Maycock *Flora Barbadosis* 1830, 61); *May-haw* (see HAW sb.² 3); *May lily*, lily of the valley (see LILY 2); *May-pop U.S.*, the fruit of the passion-flower, esp. of *Passiflora incarnata*; also, the plant itself; *May-rose*, a name for any rose flowering in May; also the guelder rose, *Viburnum Opulus*; *May-thorn*, the hawthorn; *May-wort*, *Galium cruciatum* (Treas. Bot. 1866). Also MAY-APPLE, MAY-BUSH, MAY DUKE, MAYFLOWER.

1802 *Eng. Encycl.* IV. 473/1 The *May-beans are a larger sort of ticks, and somewhat earlier ripe. 1863 *May-blob [see *granny's nightcap*]. 1881 S. EVANS *Evans's Leicestershire Words* (new ed.) 192 *May-blob*, the marsh-marigold. 1908 *Pacific Monthly* XX. 94/2 Could they or their children after them pick out a May-blob from a May-pop? 1916 D. H. LAWRENCE *Amores* 38, I can smell the gorgeous bog-end, in its breathless Dazzle of may-blobs. 1960 *Oxf. Bk. Wild Flowers* 4/2 Marsh Marigold (*Caltha palustris*). . . The plant has many other names such as Kingcup and May Blobs. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* II. xxvi. 178 Lylie Conuall, is now called . . . in English. . . *May blossoms. 1664 EVELYN *Kal. Hort.*, *May* (1679) 16 The *May-Cherry. 1713 *Addison Guardian* No. 97 ¶4 To Zelinda two sticks of May-Cherries. 1718 J. LAWRENCE *Fruit-g. Kalender* 78 The little early *May-Cherry* is indeed worth nothing. 1832 L. HUNT Sir R. Esler (1850) 142 The finest apples and pears, strawberries, and May-cherries. 1884 SARGENT *Rep. Forests N. Amer.* (10th Census IX.) 84 *Amelanchier Canadensis*. . . *May Cherry*. 1658 tr. *Bergerac's Satyr. Char.* xii. 41 A girdle of *May-ferne [orig. *fougere de May*] woven in tresses. 1548 TURNER *Names of Herbes* (E.D.S.) 85 *Lunaria* minor, which may be called in englishe litle Lunary or *Maye Grapes, the duch cal this herbe. . . meydrueen. 1868 *Amer. Naturalist* II. 468 They [sc. deer] visit the ponds in which the *May-haw grows, the fruit of which is juicy with the flavor of the apple. 1938 M. K. RAWLINGS *Yearling* xi. 112 He concentrated on light bread and mayhaw jelly. 1851 *De Bow's Rev.* XI. 49 *May Pop, Passion Flower, is also abundant here. 1887 J. C. HARRIS *Free Joe*, etc. (1888) 200 An' I fotch you some May-pops too. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* s.v. *Rose*, The small red rose, commonly called the *May rose. 1802-16 MRS. SHERWOOD *Susan Gray* xiii. (1869) 94 In her hand she had a bunch of May-roses. 1844 MRS. BROWNING *Vis. Poets* Concl. 105, I receive The *maythorn, and its scent odore! 1882 KEARY *Outlines Prim. Belief* 107 Even the maythorn is to be met with.

may (mer), sb.⁴: see MAY v.¹ II.

may (mer; unstressed mɛ), v.¹ Forms: see below. [A Com. Teut. vb., belonging (by conjugation if not by origin) to the class of preterite-presents, in which the present tense has the inflexion of a strong preterite, while the past tense is formed from the root by means of a suffix: cf. *can*, *dare*, *dow*, *mote* (*must*), *owe*, *shall*, *wot*. The OE. *mæz*, *maʒon*, *meahte* (later *mihte*), correspond to OFris. *mei*, *mugun*, *machte*, OS. *mag*, *mugun*, *mahta* (Du. *mag*, *mogen*, *mocht*), OHG. *mag*, *magum* (*mugum*), *mahta* (MHG. *mag*, *magen*, *mohte*, mod. G. *mag*, *mögen*, *mochte*), ON. *má*, *megom*, *mátte* (Sw. *må*, *mätte*, Da. *maa*, *maatte*), Goth. *mag*, *magum*, *mahta*. The primary sense of the verb is to be strong or able, to have power; the root OTeut. **mag-*, OArvan **magh-*, appears in MIGHT sb., OSl. *moga* I can, Gr. *μηχος* contrivance, *μηχανή* MACHINE, Skr. *mahan* great.

The conjugation is abnormal; according to Brugmann *Grundriss* II. §887 the verb was originally a thematic present

with weak root-vowel, and was attracted into the preterite-present class by analogy.]

A. Inflectional Forms.

†1. *Infinitive. Obs.* Forms: a. 1 *maȝan*, 3 *muzen*, *Ormin muzhenn*, 4 *mowen*, *mow*, 5 *mown*, 4-5 *moun*, 4-6 *mowe(n)*.

c 1050 *De Consuet. Monach. in Anglia XIII.* 389 *Posse carere*, *maȝan polian*. c 1200 *ORMIN* 3944 *hatt mann-kinn sholde muzhenn wel upp cumenn intill heoffne*. c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 1818 *Hu sal ani man ðe muzen deren?* a 1340 *HAMPOLE Psalter xvii.* 41 *þai sall nocht mow stand*. c 1374 *CHAUCER Boeth. iv. met. i.* (1868) 110 *þou . . . shalt mowen retourne hool & sounde*. 1390 *GOWER Conf. II.* 2 *Thou schalt mowe senden hire a lettre*. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 346/2 *Mown, or haue myghte . . . possum*. 1495 *Act 11 Hen. VII.* c. 5 *No Ship of greate burdon shall mowe comme . . . in the seid Haven*. 1533 *MORE Apol. xxii.* Wks. 885/1 *Some waye that appeared . . . to mow stande the realme in great stede*.

β. 5-6 may, (5 maye).

1435 *MISYN Fire of Love 15*, I haue denyed hym to may be knawen. c 1489 *CAXTON Sonnes of Aymon i.* 26 *As longe that I shall maye bere armes*. 1503 *ATKYNSON tr. De Imitatione III.* lxxv. 258 *Nor stronge helpers shal nat may helpe*. 1532 *CRANMER Let. in Misc. Writ.* (Parker Soc.) II. 233, I fear that the emperor will depart thence, before my letters shall may come unto your grace's hands. 1565 *COOPER Thesaurus, Possum . . . To may, or can*.

2. Indicative Present.

a. *1st and 3rd pers. sing. may.* Forms: 1 *mæȝ*, *mæȝ*, (*mæȝ*, *mæȝ*), 2 *mayȝ*, 2-3 *maiȝ*, *mei*, 2-4 *mai*, 2-5 *mey*, 3 *mæi*, *Ormin maȝȝ*, 3-6 *ma*, *maye*, 5-6 *maie*, 3-*may*.

The ONorthumbrian writers often use the subjunctive forms (*mæȝe*, -*a*, -*o*, -*i*) instead of those of the indicative. *Beowulf* 2801 (Gr.) *Ne mæȝ ic her leng wesan*. c 825 *Vesp. Psalter lxxvii.* 19 *Ah meȝ god gearwinn biot in woestenne?* a 1100 *Gerefa in Anglia IX.* 261 *Æfre he mæȝȝ findan on ðam he mæȝȝ nyt beon*. c 1160 *HATTON Gosp. Matt. vi.* 24 *Ne mayȝ nam man twam hlaferden þeowan*. c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 9 *Ne þe deofol may nefre cumen inne him*. c 1200 *ORMIN* 6199 *þa birp þin macche gætenn þe All þatt ȝho maȝȝ fra sinne*. c 1220 *Bestiary 516* *De smale he wile ðus biswiken, ðe grete maiȝ he noȝt bigripen*. c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 295 *Dowȝte ðis quead, 'hu ma ic ben?'* c 1275 *Passion our Lord 68* in *O.E. Misc.* 39 *As ich eu seȝȝe may*. 1382 *WYCLIF Phil. iv.* 13, I may alle thingis in him that comfortith me. c 1430 *LYDG. Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 40 *And my paper it conteyne ne may*. 1503 in *Trans. Roy. Hist. Soc.* (1902) 152 *Alex. maye I trust the?* 1551 *T. WILSON Logike* (1580) 31 b, *This maie bee true, and this maie bee false*. 1567 *Gude & Godlie B.* (S.T.S.) 33 *Bot luke on that, quihlk now ma not be sene*.

b. 2nd pers. sing. mayest, mayst ('meinst, meist).

Forms: a. 1 *meaht*, *Northumb. mæht*, *Kent. meht*, 1-4 *miht*, 2-3 *myht*, 3 *maht*, (*Ormin mahht*), *mayhte*, *maucht*, *meiht*, *micht*, (*mith*), 4 *maiȝt*, *mait*, *mayt*, *mate*, (*mayth*), *myht*, *myȝt*, 5 *mat*, *myȝte*.

In 12th-14th c. *þ* and *s* are sometimes found for *h*. 3. 8.. *Kent. Gl.* in *Wr.-Wülcker 58/11 Si uales . . . ȝif ðu meht*. c 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Luke vi. 42, & *hu meht* [c 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* *miht*, c 1160 *HATTON myht*] *ðu cuoæða broðre ðinum* [etc.]. c 1200 *ORMIN* 7779 *Depe sinness þatt tu maht Wel nemnenn dæde werkes*. c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 258 *Ase pu ert freo & wilt & maucht*. c 1205 *LAY.* 2981 *þu mith* [c 1275 *miht*] *me wel ileue*. a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 276 *And so þu meht icnowen pine owune woke unstrencðe*. c 1250 *Kent. Serm.* in *O.E. Misc.* 31 *Yef þu wilt þu me micht makie hool*. c 1275 *Luuw Ron 31* *Ibid.* 94 *þus is þes world as þu mayht seo*. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 26575 *For swa þou mate nocht wasch þi wite*. c 1330 *Spec. Gy Warw.* 881 *þerfore worch, while þu mait, For soðeyneliche þu might be caiht*. 1362 *LANGL. P. Pl. A.* 1. 146 *Her thou miht* [B. i. 170 *myȝtow*] *seon ensaumple in hymselfe one*. 1426 *AUDELAY Poems 8* *Ellys i-savyd thou mat noȝt be*. c 1450 *MYRC 15* *Here thou myȝte fynde & rede*.

β. 4-5 *maiste*, *mayste*, 4-7 *maist*, (5 *maxste*), 5-6 *maiest*, 4- *mayst*, 6- *mayest*, *may'st*.

[A new formation on *may*.]

c 1374 *CHAUCER Compl. Mars 112* *Wel maist thou wepe and crien*. c 1385 — *L.G.W.* 504 *That mayst thou sen sche kytheth what sche is*. 1470-85 *MALORY Arth.* iv. x. 131 *Thou arte ouercome and maxste not endure*. 1477 *EARL RIVERS* (Caxton) *Dietes 21 b*, *Take not from me that that thou maist not yeue me*. 1553 *EDEN Treat. Newe Ind.* (Arb.) 7 *In this Booke thou mayest reade many straunge things*. 1640 *BROME Sparagus Garden II.* iii, *Thou maist make a Country gentleman in time*. 1717 *POPE Eloisa 325* *In sacred ventments may'st thou stand*. 1819 *SHELLEY Cenci v.* iv. 155 *Somayest thou do as I do*. 1821 — *Hellas 844* *Thou mayst beheld How cities* [etc.].

γ. *Chiefly Sc. and north.* 4 *mai*, 4-5 *may*, 4-6 *ma*, 5 *maye*.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 290 *Behald þe sune and þou mai se*. c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints i.* (Petrus) 380, *I am Resine, as þou ma se*. a 1400-50 *Alexander 1090* *May þou oȝt, lede, þe ȝonder lawe lyft on þi schulder?* c 1440 *HYLTON Scala Perf.* (W. de W. 1494) i. lxxii, *Thou maye* [1533 *mayst*] *not lyue wythout mete and drynke*. 1500-20 *DUNBAR Poems xc.* 34 *Thou maȝt weill in thi mynde consydar That* [etc.].

c. *plural. may.* Forms: a. 1 *maȝon*, (*un*, -*an*), *mahon*, *mæȝe(n)*, *Northumb. maȝa*, -*o*, 2-3 *mæȝe(n)*, 3 *mahen*, *mah*, *mawe*, 3-5 *mawen*.

c 900 *tr. Bæda's Hist. i.* i. (Schipper) 11 *Oðer ealond . . . þæt we maȝon oft leohtum dazum ȝeosen*. c 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Matt. xx. 22 *Maȝaȝe* [c 975 *Rushw. maȝon ȝit*, c 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* *mæȝe ȝyt*, c 1160 *HATTON muȝen ȝyt*] *drinca calic ðone ic drinca willo*. a 1122 *O.E. Chron.* an. 656 (MS. E), *Ealle þa þa to Rome na maȝen faren*. c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 21 *We ne maȝen alre coste halden crist biðode*. a 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 361 *Cleopest þeo pinges godes, þæt nowðer sturien, ne mahen ne steoren ham seoluen*. a 1250 *Prov. Ælfred 14* in *O.E. Misc.* 102 *Heom he bi-gon lere so ye mawe* [other text *muȝen*] *i-hure*. 1439 in *Willis & Clark Cambridge* (1886) I. *Intro.* 56 *Yer is so grete scarste of maistres of gramer, whereof as now ben almost none, nor none mawen be hade in your Universitees*.

β. 1 *mæȝon*, 4 *mai*, *north. mais*, 4-6 *ma*, etc. as in 1st and 3rd pers. sing.

c 897 *K. ÆLFRED Gregory's Past. C.* xxiii. 176 *Da þe medomlice & wel maȝon* [Hatton MS. *maȝon*] *læran*. c 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* John xiii. 36 *Ne maȝon* [c 975 *Rushw. maȝon*] *ȝie mec nu fylȝe*. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 5518 *We ma swa our landes tin*. c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints xxxvi.* (Baptista) 761 *Sum cristine þare wonnyne mais*. 1390 *GOWER Conf. II.* 51 *Men mai recovere lost of good*. c 1400 *Cursor M.* 29132 (Cotton Galba) *We mey se of saint austin lare* [etc.]. a 1400-50 *Alexander 684* *May ȝe oȝt me in any maner to þat sterne schewe?*

γ. 2-3 *muȝen*, (2 *muȝon*, *muȝe*), 3 *muhen*, *muwe(n)*, *mouwen*, (*Ormin muzhenn*), *muȝhe*, *Kent. muȝe*, *mohe*, *mo*, 3-4 *moȝe(n)*, 3-5 *mowen*, 4 *mou*, *mu*, 4-5 *mowne*, *moun*, *mow*, 5 *mown*, *mowghe*, 6 *mowe*.

c 1160 *HATTON Gosp.* John xiv. 5 *Hu muȝe we þanne wei cunnan?* a 1175 *Cott. Hom.* 221 *Ne hi muȝen ne hi nelleð nane synne ȝewercon*. *Ibid.* 223 *Imuȝon* [= *ye may*] *ȝecnowen eiȝoðer god and euyl*. c 1200 *ORMIN* 13408 *We muȝhenn sen what itt bihallt*. a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 44 *Toward te preostes tiden herkeð se wel ȝe muwen*. c 1230 *Hali Meid.* 43 *Ne muhen ha nanes weis bedden in a breoste*. c 1250 *Kent. Serm.* in *O.E. Misc.* 27 *Ye muȝe wel under-sonde . . . þæt* [etc.]. c 1250 *Death 255* *Ibid.* 184 *þenne mohe* [Jesus MS. *muwe*] *we cwemen crist at þe dom*. c 1290 *Beket 979* in *S. Eng. Leg.* 134 *Wel ȝe mouwen i-seo þat he is prout*. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 22559 *Quine mak þai, sin þai swa mu* [Gött. *mv*, *Trin.* *mow*] *Anoper heuen and erth?* 1387 *TREVISSA Higden* (Rolls) I. 185 *Foules mowe not lyue pere*. c 1449 *PECOCK Repr. II.* xx. 273 *Hem whiche kunnen not rede or moun not here the word of God*. c 1475 *Partenay 5446* *And ye mow noht, Alway here byde moste ye*. c 1485 *Digby Myst.* (1882) III. 392 *In alle þe hast þat euer they mown*. a 1553 *UDALL Royster D.* iv. iv. (Arb.) 66 *Ralph Roister Doister, whome ye know well mowe* [rime you].

3. *Subjunctive Present. may.* Forms: a. *sing.* 1 *mæȝe*, (*mæȝe*, *mæȝe*), *Mercian meȝe*, *Northumb. mæȝæ*, *mæȝi*, *Kent. meȝe*, 3 *meih*, 2- (as in Indicative). *plural.* 1 *mæȝen*, *meȝen*, *Northumb. mæȝi*, *mæȝen*, etc.

Beowulf 680 *þeah ic eal mæȝe*. 8.. *Kent. Glosses* in *Wr.-Wülcker 81/32* *Ne . . . non possis, ðe les ðu ne meȝe*. c 825 *Vesp. Psalter lxx.* 8 *Ðæt ic meȝe singan wuldur ðin alne deȝ*. c 950 *Rit. Dunelm.* (Surtees) 95 *De mæȝi hia ædeawa* [L. *tibi valeant apparere*]. c 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* John xxi. 25 *Nidoemo ic þætti middangeord mæȝi bifoð ðailco ðaðe* [etc.]. c 1205 *LAY.* 1206, & *ȝif ich þat lond mai* [c 1275 *mawe*] *bi-ȝeten*. a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 230 *ȝif þu . . . meih*. 14.. in *Horstmann Hampole's Wks.* (1895) I. 105 *If þou may*. a 1553 *UDALL Royster D.* iv. vii. (Arb.) 72 *Saue thy head if thou may*.

β. *sing.* 1 *maȝe*, 2-3 *mæȝe*, *muȝe*, (3 *Ormin muȝhe*), *muhe*, *muwe*, *moȝe*, *mawe*, 3-5 *mowe*, 4 *mow*. *plural.* 1 *maȝon*, -*en*, (*mahan*), 3 *Ormin muȝhenn*, 4-5 *mowe(n)*, etc. (as in Indicative).

c 888 *K. ÆLFRED Boeth. vii.* §3 (Sedgefield) 18 *þæt him þa stormas derigan ne mæȝen* [v.r. *mahan*]. c 1000 *ÆLFRED Gen.* xv. 5 *Telle þas steorran, ȝif þu mæȝe*. a 1000 *Cædmon's Gen.* 400 *ȝif we hit mæȝen wihte æþencan*. c 1121 *O.E. Chron.* an. 675 (MS. E), *And he ne muȝe hit forðian*. c 1200 *ORMIN* 2419 *Hu maȝȝ þiss forpedd wurppenn, þatt I wiȝp childe muȝhe ben?* c 1205 *LAY.* 1520 *Wheðer ich mæȝe* [c 1275 *mawe*] *þe uferer hond habben*. a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 68 *Iðen ilke huse, oðer þer he muwe* [MS. *T.*, *muhe*] *iseon toward ou*. c 1275 *Prov. Ælfred 561* in *O.E. Misc.* 132 *ȝif . . . þu ne moȝe mid strenghe þe selwen steren*. a 1300 *Havelok 675* *Yif me gold and oþer fe þat y mowe riche be*. 1414 *Rolls of Parlt. IV.* 59/1 *That these . . . meschiefs . . . mowen ben amended*. c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb. i.* 131 *Change hem yf thou mowe*. a 1450 *MYRC 95* *And but scho mowe se þe hed*.

4. Indicative and Subjunctive Past.

a. *1st and 3rd pers. sing. might (mait).* Forms: 1 *meahte*, *mehte*, *Northumb. mæhte*, 1-4 *mihte*, 2-3 *michte*, 2-4 *myhte*, 3 *michte*, *miitte*, *myht*, *mahte*, *Ormin mihte*, 3-5 *miȝte*, *myȝte*, 3-6 *miȝt*, *myȝt*, 4-5 *miȝhte*, 4-6 *Sc. micht*, *mycht*, 4-7 *myght*, (4 *miht*, *miȝth*, *Sc. macht*, 4, 8-9 (chiefly *Sc.*) *mith*, 5 *meȝhte*, *myte*, *myth*, 6 *mythe*, 6-7 *myt*, 7 *may't*, 8-9 *Sc. meith*), 4- *might*.

c 975 *Rushw. Gosp.* Matt. viii. 28 *Swa þætte mænig mæhte faran þurh wæȝe þæm*. a 1000 *Guthlac 548* *Hit ne mehte swa*. a 1000 *Boeth. Metr.* xi. 102 *ȝif hit mehte swa*. 1154 *O.E. Chron.* an. 1137 (MS. E), *Ðæt he ne myhte nowider warden*. c 1205 *LAY.* 1205 *To ane wnsme londe þer ich mihte wunien*. a 1225 *St. Markar.* 13 *Ne mahte me na mon ouercomen*. 1297 *R. GLOUC.* (Rolls) 1483 *ȝif ic miȝte be ido*. a 1300 *K. Horn 9* *Feyrore child ne myhte be born*. a 1300-1400 *Cursor M.* 466 (Gött.) *In heuen might* [Cott. *mocht*, *Fairf.* *miȝt*, *Trin.* *myȝte*] *he no langer abide*. *Ibid.* 686 *Sauht mith þai samen slepe*. c 1330 *R. BRUNNE Chron.* (1810) 3 *He was of grete elde, & myght not trauaile*. c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints vi.* (Thomas) 247 *Til he thoct quhat vyse he micht torment þam*. c 1375 *Ibid.* xiii. (Marcus) 180 *þat stand one fut na man macht*. c 1400 *Adam Davy's Dreams 14* *He ne miȝth þennes goo ne ride*. 1415 *SIR T. GREY* in *43 Dep. Kpr's. Rep.* 583, *I said truly I meȝhte not but I wolde cum*. c 1440 *Gesta Rom.* liii. 233 *He lernid to be a phisician, that myte be in eny place*. 1470-85 *MALORY Arthur III.* xi. 111 *Rydyng . . . as fast as she myȝt dryue*. a 1529 *SKELTON Woffully Araid 33* in *Wks.* (Dyce) I. 142 *What myȝt I suffir more Than I haue don?* 1536 *Anc. Cal. Rec. Dublin* (1889) I. 499 *In that he mythe . . . obtaïne the kyng his vaverys*. 1553 *EDEN Treat. Newe Ind.* (Arb.) 6 *It myghte happyly haue comen to passe*. 1567 *Satir. Poems Reform.* iii. 60 *He mycht haue bene ane marrow to ane Quene*. 1610 *SHAKS. Temp.* i. ii. 168 *Would I might But euer se that man*. 1819 *TENNANT Papistry Storm'd* (1827) 116 *A man mith weal had heard the clutter . . . o' their chafts*.

b. *2nd pers. sing. mightest ('maitist).* Forms: 1 *meahtest*, (*Subj. meahte*), *Northumb. mæhtest*, (*mihtes*, *mæht(t)es ðu*), 1-3 *mihtest*, 2 *mahtest*, *myhtes*, 2-3 *myhtest*, 3 *mihtes*, *Ormin mihtesst*,

4 *miȝtes*, 4-5 *miȝtest*, 5 *myȝt*-, *mightist*, *myghttyst*, 4- *mightest*.

c 888 *K. ÆLFRED Boeth. xx.* (Sedgefield) 48 *Mid hu micelan feo woldest þu þa habban geboht þæt ðu switole mihtest tocnawan pine frind & ðine fynd?* a 900 *CYNEWULF Crist 1431* *þæt . . . þu mehte minum weorpan mæȝ-wlite ȝelic*. c 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Mark xiv. 37 *Ne mæhtes* [Rushw. *mæhtes*, *Ags. & Hatton mihtes*] *ðu an huil ȝewæccæ?* 1154 *O.E. Chron.* an. 1137 (MS. E), *Wel þu myhtes faren all a dæis fare sculdes thu neure finden man in tune sittende*. c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 29 *Hu mahtest þu gan to pine aȝene liche ȝif þin hefet were offe?* c 1200 *ORMIN* 5160 *ȝif þatt tu mihtesst lufenn Godd*. c 1205 *LAY.* 2811 *ȝet þu mihtest þe awreken*. c 1275 *Passion our Lord 168* in *O.E. Misc.* 42 *Ne Myhtestu one tyde wakien myd me?* a 1300 *Cursor M.* 13559 *Art þou not he þat ȝondir day miȝtes not se?* a 1425 *Ibid.* 9847 (Trin.) *þus miȝtestou selcouþ calle if þou him say*. 1509 *BARCLAY Shyp of Follys* (1570) 62 *Then wouldest thou gladly (if thou might) do well*. 1535 *COVERDALE Ps.* [li]. 4 *That thou mightest be justified in thy saynges*. [So 1611.] 1567 *Satir. Poems Reform.* viii. 48 *War nocht or faith defendit, . . . Than þow myt writte in generall*.

c. *plural might (mait).* Forms: 1 *meahton* (*Subj. -en*), *mihton*, *Northumb. mæhtun*, -*on*, *mæȝhton*, *mæhtes*, *mæhtæs*, (1-2 *mihte*, *myhte we*, etc.), 2 *mehten*, *miht(i)*, *micht(i)*, 2-4 *mihten*, (3 *mæhte*, *mahte*, *miȝte*), 3-4 *myhten*, *miȝtin*, *miȝtten*, *myȝtten*, 4-5 *miȝten*, *myȝten*, *myghten*, 4- as in 1st and 3rd pers. sing.

Beowulf 314 *Him þa hildedeor hof modȝra torht ȝetæhte, þæt he him to mihton ȝegnum gangan*. c 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Matt. xii. 14 *Huu hie mæhtes to lose ȝeðoa* [Vulg. *perderent*]. *Ibid.* xxvi. 40 *Ne mæhto ȝie* [c 1160 *HATTON* ne myhte ȝe] *ane tid wæcca mec mið?* c 1000 *ÆLFRED Saints' Lives iv.* 326 *And beȝyriȝdon hine swa swa hie selost mihton on*. 11.. *O.E. Chron.* an. 1066 (MS. C), *þæt hi ne michte þa brigg oferstigan*. c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 129 *And ne mehten þer naleng etstonden*. c 1250 *Prov. Ælfred 31* in *O.E. Misc.* 104 *How ye myhte* [c 1275 *we miȝtin*] *worlde wrȝipes welde*. 1390 *GOWER Conf. II.* 202 *Wher thei the profit mihten cacche*. c 1449 *PECOCK Repr.* III. i. 279 *That in the citees the peple of cleriks myȝten . . . dwelle*. 1470-85 *MALORY Arthur IV.* v. 125 *He was so heuy that an C men myght not lyfte hyt vp*. 1508 *DUNBAR Flying w. Kennedie 468* *Thy micht haue tane the collum at the last*. 1590 *SPENSER F.Q.* i. iv. 27 *Two iron Coffers . . . full as they might hold*. 1596 *DALRYMPLE tr. Leslie's Hist.* Scot. I. 93 *That . . . quhen thay walde thay myt schote . . . a darte*.

β. *mought (mout).* Now *dial.* and in regional English (esp. Black English) in the U.S. (This form had an extensive literary currency in the 16th and 17th c.; it is often difficult to distinguish from the archaic *MOTE v.*, which was by confusion frequently written *mought*.) Forms: 1-2 *muhte*, 4-5 *moht*, *moȝt(e)*, *moghte*, *mouȝt*, *mowcht*, *muȝt*, *mught*, 4-6 *moght*, *mocht*, (4 *mouht*, *moucht(e)*, *mouth*, *moucht(h)*), *mowct(e)*, 5 *mowȝt*, *mouth*, *mowth*, 6 *moughte*, 8 *mucht*, 9 *mowt*, *mout*, *mught*), 6- *mought*. Also *2nd pers. sing.* 6-7 *mought(e)st*; *pl.* 1-2 *muhton*, -*en*, 4 *moȝten*, etc.

O.E. Chron. an. 992 (MS. E), *ȝif hi muhton pone here ahwær betræppen*. *Ibid.* an. 1004 *He þa ȝegaderode his fyrde diȝlice swa he swyðost muhte*. *Ibid.* an. 1140 *þa hi ne leng ne muhten polen þa stali hi ut & flugen*. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 2085 *He liued lilly quylist he moȝt*. *Ibid.* 14830 *And quar-for sent we yow . . . Bot for to tak him if yee moght* [*Trin.* *mouȝt*] 13.. *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 1953 *þay madden as mery as any men mosten*. c 1375 *Cursor M.* 12686 (Fairf.) *His knes were bolned squa þat he muȝt vnnepes ga*. c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints iii.* (Andreas) 890 *þat mycht na man . . . Sa wel do as he mowcht*. c 1400 *Cursor M.* 23223 (Edinb.) *Quil þou moht turn þin hand about, it sud worise wit-ouen dout*. c 1450 *Ibid.* 16538 (Laud) *They seid it not mowth*. c 1475 *Rauf Coilgear 492*, *I vnderuk that suld be brocht, This day for ocht that be mocht*. 1488 *Anc. Cal. Rec. Dublin* (1889) I. 493 *A yeman . . . keste a spere into the see . . . as far as he moghte*. a 1529 *SKELTON Col. Cloute 581* *They mought be better aduysed Then to be so dysȝynged*. a 1557 *Mrs. M. BASSET tr. More's Treat. Passion M.'s Wks.* 1310/1 *The traytour mought haue caused hym and hys dysciples to be taken*. 1565 *TURBERV. Epit.* etc. 25 b, *Thou hast fled the place . . . Where thou moughtst chat with me thy fill*. 1590 *SPENSER F.Q.* i. i. 42 *So sound he slept, that nought mought him awake*. 1605 *BACON Adv. Learn.* II. *Intro.* 8 <

deth to refo'me his testament. 1556 Aurelio & Isab. (1608) Mix. Maeyinge suffer no more the loue & deathe of Aurelio.

†6. Past Participle. Obs. Forms: 5 mowed, mowte, mow(e, myght, 6 mought.

c 1400 MAUNDEV. (1839) xxix. 298 Wee wolde han gon toward the Trees. . . 3if wee had myght. c 1420 LYDG. Assembly of Gods 1951, I wold haue be then, yef I had mowte. 1440 in Wars Eng. in France (Rolls) II. 454 Welche was not lyke mowed to be borne. 1490 CAXTON How to Die 7 When the deuyll hath not mowe ne can not induce the man to goo oute of the fayth. c 1500 Melusine 27 Thenne he had nat mow say one only word. c 1510 MORE Picus Wks. 7/2 Ye haue mought oftentimes, & yet maie desceyue me.

†7. Verbal sb. MOWING, q.v. Obs.

B. Signification and uses.

I. As a verb of complete predication.

†1. intr. To be strong; to have power or influence; to prevail (over). With adv., (if) may well with: (it) can well support or endure. if I may: if I have any power in the matter; hence, if I can avoid or prevent it. Obs.

In OE. *ic mæg wel* = I am in good health. [So MHG. *ich mag wol*.]

c 825 Vesp. Psalter ix. 20 Aris dryhten ne mæg mon [Vulg. non præualeat homo]. c 1000 Sax. Leechd. I. 300 Heo mæg wið manega untrummysa. c 1000 ÆLFREDIC Gen. xxix. 6 þa cwæð he: Hu mæg he? Hw cædon þæt he wel mihte. 1154 O.E. Chron. an. 1137 (MS. E), Hi. . . ræueden muneke & clerekes & æuric man oþer þe ouer myhte. c 1200 ORMIN 8043 þatt ifell gast ma33 ofþer þa þatt fyllhenn barnness. c 1375 Cursor M. 5869 (Fairf.) þai salle for-sop if atte I may, wirk ij dayes werk a-pon a day. c 1386 CHAUCER Frankl. T. 690 My body at the leeste way Ther shal no wight defoulen, if I may. 1393 LANGL. P. Pl. C. xiii. 191 Lynne-seed and lik-seed. . . Aren nouht so worthy as whete, ne so wel mowen In þe feld with þe forst. 1398 TREVISIA Barth. De P. R. xii. xxvii. (1495) 429 The kite is a byrde that maye well wyth traueyelle. Ibid. xviii. lxxxii. 833 Shepe that haue longe taylles may worse wynter than those that haue brode taylles. c 1430 Pol. Rel. & L. Poems 197/93 For & þou ouer me myztist, as y ouer þee may.

†b. With cognate obj. (might, power). Obs.

a 1300 Cursor M. 7708 He him soght Wit all þe mightes [Gött. miht] þat he moght. Ibid. 18064 He þat sulkins mightes moght. c 1375 BARBOUR Bruce III. 366 God help him, that all mychtis may! c 1470 HENRY Wallace III. 396 For all the power that mocht.

II. As an auxiliary of predication; with a following simple inf., or with ellipsis of this.

May shares with various other auxiliary vbs. (as *can*, *will*, *shall*) the characteristic that the inflected past subjunctive (though coinciding formally with the past indicative) retains its original functions. Like other past subjunctives, *might* is frequently used in a sense which differs from that of the present form not temporally but modally (partly corresponding to the 'present conditional' of Romanic grammar). The fact that *might* thus admits of three different meanings is sometimes productive of ambiguity, which has to be avoided by recourse to some different form of expression. Further, *may* agrees with certain other auxiliaries in having no pa. pple.; hence its pa. t. is used with a following perfect infinitive where logical correctness would require the plupf. tense (ind. or subj.) of the auxiliary followed by a present infinitive. Thus, in sense 3 below, *he might do* may be paraphrased either 'he was free to do' or 'he would be free to do'; and *he might have done* = either 'he had been free to do' or 'he would have been free to do'.

2. Expressing ability or power; = CAN v. 1 4. Obs. exc. arch.

9. . Durham Admon. in O.E. Texts 176 gif men ferlice wyrde unsofte, oððe sprecaþ ne mæge. c 1175 Cott. Hom. 229 Ne michti hi alle hin acwelle. 3ef he sylf nold. c 1200 Trin. Coll. Hom. 185 Swo muchel muride is in þe bureh of heuene, þat eie ne mai3 swo muchel biholden. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 349 Corineus. . . so strong was of honde. . . him ne mi3te no man ne no geant at stonde. 1340 HAMPOLE Pr. Consc. 577 A best þat men Lynx calles, þat may se thurgh thik stane walles. c 1386 CHAUCER Can. Yeom. ProL. 128 We mowen nat. . . It ouer-take, it slit away so faste. c 1440 Gesta Rom. xxxi. 115 (Harl. MS.) The Oynementes shal lose his tethe, In so muche that he shalle not mow fight ayenste the lenger. 1480 CAXTON Chron. Eng. cxxviii. 106 Charged with as moche gold and syluer as we mowe bere bitwene our handes. 1530 PALSGR. 670/1 He. . . shotte to me as harde as he myght drive. 1582 BENTLEY Mon. Matrones ii. 14 No man may separate me from thee. 1627 DRAYTON Nymphidia (1753) II. 460 Thy mighty strokes who may withstand? 1857 [see 9a].

3. Expressing objective possibility, opportunity, or absence of prohibitive conditions; = CAN v. 1 6. Now with mixture of sense 5.

c 888 K. ÆLFRED Boeth. xviii. §2 (Sedgefield) 42 Hu mæg ðær. . . synderlice anes rices monnes nama cuman? c 975 Rushw. Gosp. Mark ii. 4 Hi ne mæhtun gebringan hine him for mengo. c 1175 Lamb. Hom. 15 3e hit mazen witen iwis þæt hit is al for ure sunne. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 9 Plente me may in engelond of alle gode ise. 1386 CHAUCER ProL. 301 But al þat he myghte of his freendes hente, On. . . lernyng he it spente. c 1400 MAUNDEV. (1839) ii. 10 Cedre may not, in Erthe ne in Watre, rote. c 1450 Merlin i. 22 'Alle these thynges', quod Merlyn, 'ne mowe the hynder in body, ne in soule'. 1481 E. PASTON in P. Lett. III. 278 Lete me have knowlache of 3our mynde. . . when 3e shall moun be in this cuntre. 1526 Pilgr. Perf. (W. de W. 1531) 5b. For the lawe myght not delyuer them. 1623 WEBSTER Duchess Malfi III. i. A Count! he's a meere sticke of sugar-candy, (You may looke quite thorough him). 1678 BUNYAN Pilgr. i. 64 And when thou comest there, from thence, . . . thou maist see to the Gate of the Cælestial City. 1781 COWPER Hope 209 A soldier may be anything, if brave. 1833 TENNYSON Two Voices 303 He knows a baseness in his blood At such strange war with something good, He may not do the thing he would. 1884 'H. CONWAY' Bound Together I. 55 Different people may hold different opinions as to whether life is pleasanter in large cities or small towns. 1903 D. McLEAN Stud. Apostles iv. 58 You may force fruit, but you cannot force flavour.

¶ b. The pa. t. indicative in this sense (*he might* = 'he had opportunity to', 'it was possible for him to') is, exc. in actual or virtual obliqua oratio, now obsolete, on account of the tendency to interpret *might* as subjunctive. In poetry *might* was sometimes nearly equivalent to 'did'.

This use is strikingly characteristic of the style of Gibbon, as is also that explained under 5c; it is often difficult to determine which of the two senses he intended.

a 1450 Knt. de la Tour 23 She was a lady of Fraunce, that might spende more thanne fyue hundred pounce bi yeere. 1515 Bp. WEST in Ellis Orig. Lett. Ser. III. I. 182 He that in a lytell tyme past myght spend a hundreth poundes by yeere, may nott att thys day spend xx^{ti}. 1563 B. GOOGE Eglogs, etc. (Arb.) 109 And there I might discerne the Byrds that songe in euery tree. 1588 SHAKS. L.L.L. v. ii. 92 Toward that shade I might behold adrest, The King and his companions. 1676 G. TOWERSON Decalogue 384 In the infancy of the world such a practice might be. . . necessary to the peopling of it. 1781 GIBBON Decl. & F. xxx. (1828) IV. 51 But the reign of Stilicho drew towards its end; and the proud minister might perceive the symptoms of his approaching disgrace.

c. Of an event or state of things.

a 1300 Cursor M. 18964 Hu. . . mai it be, þat vr langage spek þai pus? 1390 GOWER Conf. III. 330 Bot the him tolde it mai nougt be. 1449 Will Dolman (Somerset Ho.), After the discrecyon of myne Executo's as þe shal mow seme most. . . expedient. 1590 SPENSER F.Q. i. vi. 39 'Ahl dearest Lord', (quoth she) 'how might that bee, And he the stoutest knight that ever wonne?' 1896 Law Times C. 508/2 One third, as nearly as may be, of the vestrymen first elected.

d. const. passive inf.

8. . Kent. Glosses in Wr.-Wülcker 56/27 Et. . . non ualent comparari, and ne mazon bion wiðmetene. c 1290 Magdalena 102 in S. Eng. Leg. 465 Iudas. . . seide 'it mai beon i-sold ful deore to bugge with muchel mete'. 1340 HAMPOLE Pr. Consc. 1194 Worldes worsepe may be cald Nought elles but vanite. c 1386 CHAUCER Pars. T. ¶ 213 Ther is noon oother name. . . by which a man may be saued but oonly lhusus. 1470-85 MALORY Arthur II. xv. 93 A bedde arayed with clothe of gold the rychest that mygbte be thought. c 1560 A. SCOTT Poems ii. 95 Their wes no deth mycht be deuynd. 1563 Homilies II. Excess of Apparel (1859) 309 With whose traditions we may not be led, if we give ear to St. Paul. a 1648 LD. HERBERT Hen. VIII (1683) 480 We haue done nothing that may not be abiden by. 1741 WATTS Improv. Mind ii. §1 When this observation relates to anything that immediately concerns ourselves. . . it may be called Experience. 1800 WORDSW. Michael 481 The remains Of the unfinished Sheep-fold may be seen Beside the boisterous brook of Greenhead Ghyll.

†e. Coupled with *can*. Obs.

1154 O.E. Chron. an. 1137 (MS. E), I ne can ne i ne mai tellen alle þe wunder. c 1380 WYCLIF Wks. (1880) 116 Wise clerkis. . . þat mysten, couden, and wolden teche þe peple þe gospel. c 1386 CHAUCER Knt.'s T. 1454 Now helpe me, lady, sith ye may and kan. 1486 in Four C. Eng. Lett. (1880) 7 Or ellis resorte ageyn to seintuary, if he can or maic.

†f. In ME. poetry often in the formula *as ye may hear* (or *lere*), where *shall* would now be used.

c 1250 Doomsday 74 in O.E. Misc. 166 Wið þe sunfule also 3e mahen ihere Goo awariede gostes feondes ifere. c 1330 Assump. Virg. 4 (B.M. MS.) 3if 3e wille to me here, Off owre ladi 3e mai lere. c 1425 Seven Sag. (P.) 457 [She] went into a chambyr i-fere, And ful evely, as 3e mowe hyre.

†g. occas. *might* = was 'fit' to. Obs.

14. . Pol. Rel. & L. Poems 279/138 Here tendre hert myth breste on iij Joan she sau here sone fre On rode hys lyf lete.

h. In poetry, *might* is sometimes used to express past habit = used to, 'would'.

1819 KEATS Lamia 18 And in those meads where sometimes she might haunt, Were strewn rich gifts.

i. *might* (subj.) is often used *colloq.* (a) with pres. inf. to convey a counsel or suggestion of action, or a complaint that some action is neglected; (b) with perf. inf. to express a complaint that some not difficult act of duty or kindness has been omitted.

1864 MEREDITH Emilia xxv, 'I dare say he dined early in the day', returned Emilia. . . 'Yes, but he might laugh, all the same.' 1894 G. M. FENN In Alpine Valley I. 147 'They might have offered to help us. . . said Aunt Ecclesia, pettishly.

4. Expressing permission or sanction: To be allowed (to do something) by authority, law, rule, morality, reason, etc.

a 1000 Last Judgment 3 (Gr.) Oft mæg se þe wile in his sylfes sefan soð 3epencan. c 1000 Ags. Gosp. Luke xvi. 2 Ne miht þu leneg tun-scire bewitan. a 1225 Ancr. R. p. xxiv. Of þe pinges þe 3e mahen underuon & hwet pinges 3e mahen witen oðer habben. c 1430 LYDG. Compl. Bl. Knt. vi. Who-so that wolde frely mighte goon Into this park. c 1449 PECOCC Repr. i. xx. 120 Where is it in Holi Scripture groundid. . . that men schulden or mi3ten lau3we? 1470-85 MALORY Arthur i. i. 35 And yf he wille not come at your somons thenne may ye do your best. 1550 CROWLEY Last Trumpet 397 Thou maist not grudge or repine Agaynst thy kyng in any wise. 1579 SPENSER Sheph. Cal. April 91 Pan may be proud, that euer he begot such a Bellibone. c 1622 FORD, etc. Witch Edmonton i. ii. He likes Kate well. I may tell you, I think she likes him as well. 1646 J. HALL Horæ Vac. 129 Illusory deceits may not be done though to a good end. 1653 H. MORE Conject. Cabbal. (1662) 28 Justice did but (if I may so speak) play and sport together in the business. 1781 COWPER Conversat. 293 An argument of cogence, we may say, Why such a one should keep himself away. 1784 Lett. Honoria & Marianne III. 115 If one. . . considers the motives which influence to it, we may indeed be amazed. 1818 CRUISE Digest (ed. 2) III. 114 The grantor says, you may go in this particular line, but I do not give you a right to go either on the right or left. 1852 THACKERAY Esmond III. xiii, May we take your coach to town? I saw it in the hangar.

¶ b. Law. In the interpretation of statutes, it has often been ruled that *may* is to be understood as equivalent to *shall* or *must*.

1728 SKINNER K.B. Rep. 370 For may in the Case of a publick Officer is tantamount to shall. 1782 ATKYNS Chancery Rep. III. 166 The words shall and may in general acts of parliament, or in private constitutions, are to be construed imperatively, they must remove them. 1873 BLACKBURN in Law Rep., 8 Q.B. 482 There is no doubt that 'may', in some instances, especially where the enactment relates to the exercise of judicial functions, has been construed to give a power to do the act, leaving no discretion as to the exercise of the power.

5. Expressing subjective possibility, i.e. the admissibility of a supposition.

a. (with pres. inf.) In relation to the future (*may* = 'perhaps will').

c 1205 LAY. 31098 þurh hire þu miht biwinnen lufe of hire cunnen. a 1300 Cursor M. 11963 Vr neghburs mai [Fairf. wil, Trin. wol] þam on vs wreke. c 1369 CHAUCER Dethe Blanche 556 And tellethe me of your sorwes smerte Paravnture hit may ease youre herte. a 1450 Knt. de la Tour (1868) 88 What harmes and inconueniences mow come therof to the foule body. a 1533 LD. BERNERS Huon xci. 311 Yf ye go not to my brother for socoure ye may happe to repent it. 1592 SHAKS. Rom. & Jul. III. iv. 25 It may be thought we held him carelessly, Being our kinsman, if he reuell much. 1621 FLETCHER Will Goose Chase iv. ii, Stick to that truth, and it may chance to save thee. 1677 FELTHAM Resolves i. lxxi. 109 Miseries, that but may come, they anticipate and send for. 1711 STEELE Spect. No. 95 ¶ 5 The Improvement of our Understandings may, or may not, be of Service to us, according as it is managed. 1871 MORLEY Voltaire (1886) 10 The violent activity of a century of great change may end in a victory.

b. (with pres. inf.) In relation to the present (*may be* or *do* = 'perhaps is' or 'does').

1390 GOWER Conf. I. 48 Ther is manye of yow Faitours, and so may be that thow Art riht such on. a 1400 Relig. Pieces fr. Thornton MS. 2 Perawnter þe defaute may be in thaym þat hase paire saules for to kepe. 1707 CHAMBERLAYNE St. Gt. Brit. III. xi. 428 The next thing remarkable in the City of London, may be the Bridge. 1751 Affecting Narr. Wager 8 What I have said may seem oddly introduced here. 1855 M. ARNOLD Summer Night 84 A tinge, it may be, of their silent pain. 1875 JOWETT Plato (ed. 3) I. 463, I dare say, my friend, that you may be riht.

c. In the 18th c. it was common to use *might be* or *do* in the sense of 'perhaps was' or 'did'. This is now rare.

The now current form *may have been* or *done* (5 d) is more logical, as the subjective possibility is a matter of the speaker's present.

1753 RICHARDSON Grandison (1811) II. xxix. 297 Your father, my dear, (but you might not know that,) could have absolved you from this promise. 1762 HURD Lett. Chiv. & Rom. 85 After all, these two respectable writers might not intend the mischief they were doing. c 1789 GIBBON Autobiog. (1896) 258 After the publication of my Essay, I revolved the plan of a second work; and a secret Genius might whisper in my ear that [etc.]. 1834 Tracts for Times No. 22, p. 3 All along the whole length of the garden (which might be perhaps nearly one hundred yards). . . he had fixed. . . stakes. 1862 BORROW Wild Wales xcv, It might be about half-past two in the afternoon when I left Lampeter.

d. (with perf. inf.) In relation to the past (*may have been* or *done* = 'perhaps was' or 'did', 'perhaps has been' or 'done').

1682 PRIDEAUX Lett. (1875) 131 It is not Alestre, y^e book-sellers son, whom you may have known. 1860 R. WILLIAMS in Ess. & Rev. 91 Reverence, or deference, may have prevented him from bringing his prayers into entire harmony with his criticisms. 1879 MISS BRADDON Cloven Foot xxxii, The husband, or lover, may have been out of the way.

6. Uses of the pa. t. subj. (in any of the senses 2-5) in the statement of a rejected hypothesis (or a future contingency deemed improbable) and its consequences.

a. in the protasis. (In poetry, sometimes with inversion: *might I* = *if I might*.)

a 1175 Cott. Hom. 233 Mihti efre isi, Na 3ewold ham selfe to bi3eten wrldic echte. c 1200 ORMIN 5160 3iff þatt tu mihttesst lufenn Godd Swa þatt int wære himm cweme Wipputtenn lufe off iwhille mann. þa mihttesst tu ben bor3henn Wipputtenn lufe off iwhille mann. a 1300 Cursor M. 4123 To stint wald he, if he moght, þe foly þat his breþer thought. 1470 Gaw. & Gol. 422 Gif pament or praiser might mak that purchase. 1579 SPENSER Sheph. Cal. March 53 Mought her necke bene joynted atones, She shoulde haue neede no more spell. 1594 MARLOWE & NASH Dido III. iii, And mought I lue to see him sacke rich Thebes. . . Then would I wish me with Anchises Tombe. 1607 SHAKS. Timon i. ii. 90 Might we haue that happinesse. . . we should thinke our selues for euer perfect. 1617 HIERON Wks. II. 88 David. . . mought he haue had his choise. . . no doubt he would rather haue had one little drop of mercy. 1807 BYRON Hours of Idleness, Oh! might I kiss those eyes of fire, A million scarce would quench desire.

b. in the apodosis, *might* = would be able to, would be allowed to, would perhaps.

c 888 K. ÆLFRED Boeth. vii. §iii. (Sedgefield) 17 3if þæt þine agne welan wæron þe þu mændest þæt þu forlure, ne meahstet þu hi na forleosan. c 1200 [see a]. c 1374 CHAUCER Compl. Mars 205 Yf that Ielosis hyt knewe They myghten lyghtly ley her hede to borowe. 1470-85 MALORY Arthur iv. xxii. 148 For and he wold haue foughte on foote he myghte haue had the better of the ten knyghtes. 1664 J. WILSON Projectors I, You mought haue come up a pair of stairs higher if you had pleas'd. 1697 DRYDEN Virg. Georg. iv. 704 A Fault which easie Pardon might receive, Were Lovers Judges, or cou'd Hell forgive. 1764 FOOTE Mayor of Garratt I. (1783) 24 If the war had but continued awhile, I don't know what mought ha' been done. 1875 TENNYSON Q. Mary i. iii, So you would honour my poor house to-night, We might enliven you. 1895 R. L. DOUGLAS in Bookman

Oct. 23/1 Had he but shown a little more firmness and astuteness, he might have secured infinitely better terms than he did.

c. with suppressed protasis.

971 *Blickl. Hom.* 69 To hwon sceolde þeos smyrenes þus beon to lore gedon? eape he mehte beon geseald to þrim hunde penega. c 1230 *Hali Meid.* 3 Fleischliche pohtes, þæt . . . maken þe to þenchen . . . Hu mucche god mihte of inker streon maxen. 1350 *Will. Palerne* 5354 No tong miht telle þe twentipe parte Of þe mede to menstrales þæt mene time was zeue. 1362 *LANGL. P. Pl. A. v.* 21 Of þis Materē I mihte Momele ful longe. 1477 EARL RIVERS (Caxton) *Dictes* 1 Werkes that myght be most acceptable to hym. 1576 *FLEMING Panopl. Epist.* 257, I my selfe seeme to . . . consume the time, which otherwise on my booke mought be employed. 1595 SHAKS. *John* 1. i. 123 Your father might have kept this calfe. from all the world. 1621 *BP. MOUNTAGU Diatribæ* 93 Diuers haue . . . protested against the taking or holding Parsonages as Lay-fees, when they mought haue had them vpon good Purchase. 1796 *HUNTER tr. St.-Pierre's Stud. Nat.* (1799) I. 477 The same doubts might be started, respecting the nature of Water. 1809 *MALKIN Gil Blas* vi. i. ¶ 14 Three figures such as ours might have dumbfounded a better man. 1845 *M. PATTISON Ess.* (1889) I. 15 In the sixth century . . . a conscientious bishop might be truly said to place his life in jeopardy every hour. 1860 *R. WILLIAMS in Ess. & Rev.* 92 note, One might ask, whether the experience of our two latest wars encourages our looking to Germany. 1891 *Speaker* 2 May 533/1 The book is very much what might have been expected from the author.

¶ d. In the perfect tense *have* was sometimes dropped.

1440 *in Wars Eng. in France* (Rolls) II. 450 And it had ben wel gouerned, [it] might many a yeere susteyned youre werres. 1525 *LD. BERNERS Froiss.* II. 402 He might wel escaped, if he had wolde.

7. In questions, *may* with inf. is sometimes substituted for the indicative of the principal vb. to render the question less abrupt or pointed.

15. . . *Kyng & Hermyt* 143 in *Hazl. E.P.P.* I. 19 The wey to the towne if I schuld wynd, How fer may it be? a 1721 *PRIOR Phillis's Age* 1 How old may Phillis be, you ask. 1798 *WORDSW. We are seven* 14 Sisters and brothers, little maid, How many may you be? 1886 *W. J. TUCKER E. Europe* 401 'What may you want with our schoolmaster?'

b. Similarly *might*.

1599 *MASSINGER, etc. Old Law* v. i, And which might be your faire Bride sir? 1630 *DEKKER 2nd Pt. Honest Wh.* v. ii, What mought I call your name, pray?

8. As an auxiliary of the subjunctive mood.

a. Since the desire for an end involves the desire for the possibility of the end, *may* in sense 3 in combination with an inf. is used, in clauses involving the idea of purpose or contemplated result, to express virtually the same meaning as the subjunctive of the principal verb. Hence this combination has come to serve as a periphrastic subjunctive, which has in ordinary prose use superseded the simple subjunctive in final clauses.

(a) in final clauses introduced by *that* or *lest*; also occas. with ellipsis of *that* (e.g. after *to the end*).

c 900 *tr. Bæda's Hist.* 11. i. (Schipper) 107 Onfoh þu eorpe lichaman of þinum lichaman genumen, þæt þu hine eft aȳfan mæge, þonne hine God lifæste. c 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Mark iii. 10 Hia raesdon on him þætte hine hie gehrindon vel hrina mæhtas. a 1175 *Cott. Hom.* 229 þa wercte he fele wundra þæt men mihten zelefen þæt he was godes bearn. c 1275 *Sinners Beware* 30 in *O.E. Misc.* 73 Makie we us clene and skere þæt we englene iverē Mawe beon. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 14578 þæt agh þe drau þe folk emid, þæt pai þe bap mai se and here. 1422 *tr. Secreta Secret., Priv. Priv.* 205 Youre lyght so lyght afore men that they mowen See youre goode workys. 1540-1 *ELYOT Image Gov.* 2, I wyshed that it had been published in suche a tounge, that moe men mought understande it. 1559 [see *LEST* 1 c]. 1652 *J. WRIGHT tr. Camus' Nat. Paradox* VIII. 176 To the end by his return thou maist give o'r complaining. 1751 *JOHNSON Rambler* No. 170 ¶ 7 Lest my appearance might draw too many compliments. 1807 *Med. Jnrl.* XVII. 342, I took several children to see the woman . . . that they might behold the nature of the disease.

(b) in relative clauses with final meaning.

c 1220 *Bestiary* 627 in *O.E. Misc.* 20 For he ne hauen no lið ðat he muzen risen wið. c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 573 Al-mistin god him bad it so, And mete quorbi ðei mihten liuen. c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xxxv. (Thadee) 127 Scho. . . left a hole quhare men mocht reke hyre mete, as þame thoct. 1638 *LISLE A.S. Monum., Lord's P.* T 3 b, Whereby they mought the better serue their God. c 1645 *HOWELL Lett.* (1726) 8 Then let me something bring May Handsel the new year to Charles my king. 1751 *JOHNSON Rambler* No. 170 ¶ 3 My mother sold some of her ornaments to dress me in such a manner as might secure me from contempt. 1849 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* ii. I. 201 It was not easy to devise any expedient which might avert the danger.

(c) in clauses depending on such vbs. as *wish*, *demand*, *desire*, *beseech*, and their allied sbs.

c 1000 *ÆLFRIC Hom.* (Th.) I. 152 Hwæt wyrt ðu þæt ic þe do? He cwæð, Drihten, þæt ic mæge geseon. 1390 *GOWER Conf.* I. 10 Unto the god ferst thei besoughten . . . That thei myhten fle the vice Which Simon hath in his office. 1432 *Pastan Lett.* I. 32 The said Erle desireth . . . that he may putte hem from . . . occupation of the Kinges service. 1546 *St. Papers Hen. VIII.* XI. 162 Wischyng that, if yt shall so happen, I mought be agaynst that tyme ready armyd. 1549 *Bk. Com. Prayer, Coll. 1st Sund. after Epiph.*, Graunt that they maie both perceaue and knowe what things they ought to do. 1610 *SHAKS. Temp.* 1. ii. 168 Would I might But euer see that man. 1670 *J. SMITH Eng. Improv. Reviv'd* 13 It is my great request to God that there might not be one Family in England want bread. 1771 [see 9 a]. 1781 *COWPER Conversat.* 124 He humbly hopes—presumes—it may be so. 1834 *Tracts for Times* No. 22. p. 11, I desired he might come

to me into my Study. 1849 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* v. I. 572 He . . . demanded that a large vessel . . . might be detained.

(d) in clauses (introduced by *that*, *lest*) depending on *fear* vb. or sb., *afraid*, and the like.

1563 *Homilies* II. (1859) 375 Continually to fear, not only that we may fall as they did [etc.]. 1606 *G. W[OODCOCKE] Hist. Iustine* III. 19 Fearing, least if the Lacedemonians shoulde be the first that violated the league, they might haue seized thereupon. 1651 *C. CARTWRIGHT Cert. Relig.* 1. 67 Be not highminded, but fear. . . least thou also maist be cut off. 1691 [see *FEAR* v. 4 b]. 1816 [see *AFRAID* 2 c].

b. In exclamatory expressions of wish, *may* with the inf. is synonymous with the simple pres. subj., which (exc. *poet.* and *rhet.*) it has superseded.

The subject normally follows *may*, but examples are found in the older lang. in which this is not so.

1586 *MARLOWE 1st Pt. Tamburl.* 1. i, Long liue Cosroe, mighty Emperour! Cosr. And Ioue may neuer let me longer liue Then I may seeke to gratifie your loue! 1593 *SHAKS. Ven. & Ad.* 505 Long may they kisse each other for this cure! 1611 *BIBLE Transl. Pref.* ¶ 3 Long may he reigne. 1634 *MILTON Comus* 924 May thy brimmed waves for this Their full tribute never miss. 1647 *Fletcher's Woman's Prize* ProL., Which this may prove! 1712 *FICKELL Spect.* No. 410 ¶ 6 But let my Sons attend, Attend may they Whom Youthful Vigour may to Sin betray. 1717 *Entertainers* No. 2. 7 Much good may it do the Dissenters with such Champions. 1786 *C. SIMEON in W. Carus Life* (1847) 71 May this be your blessed experience and mine. 1840 *DICKENS Old C. Shop* viii, 'May the present moment', said Dick, . . . 'be the worst of our lives!'

c. *might* is also used to express a wish, esp. when its realization is thought hardly possible.

This use appears to be developed from the hypothetical use (6 a).

a 1400-50 *Alexander* 1605 (Ashm.) 'Ay mozt [Dubl. mott] he lefe, ay mozt he lefe' quod ilka man twyse. 1596 *SHAKS. Merch. V.* II. ii. 98 Lord worship might he be, what a beard hast thou got. 1852 *M. ARNOLD To Marguerite, Cont'd* 18 Oh might our marges meet again!

d. *may* with the inf. of a vb. is used (instead of the simple indicative or subjunctive) to emphasize the uncertainty of what is referred to:

(a) in indirect questions depending on such verbs as *ask*, *think*, *wonder*, *doubt*, and their allied sbs.

a 1100 *Gerefa in Anglia* IX. 261 þæt he asece hu he yrde mæge fyrme geforðian ðonne ðæs time sy. c 1205 *LAY.* 18753 þa zet hit weore a wene whar þu heo mihtes aze. c 1220 *Bestiary* 683 in *O.E. Misc.* 22 He . . . weren in ðost, wu he mihten him helpen ovt. a 1250 *Owl & Night.* 1581 þæt gode wil . . . fondeth hu heo muhte [Jesus MS. mowe] Do ping þæt him beo iduze. c 1386 *CHAUCER Clerk's T.* 53 Ne koude nat vs self deuyen how We myghte lyuen in moore felicitie. c 1530 *LD. BERNERS Arth. Lyt. Bryt.* (1814) 508 And than he demaunded of his seruautes what it might be [Fr. orig. *que c'estoit qu'il auoit*]. 1795 *COLERIDGE Conciones* 62 On her enquiring what might be the price of the jewels, she is told, they were [etc.]. 1861 *DASENT Story Burnt Njal* II. 1 The Earl asked of what stock he might be.

(b) in clauses introduced by an indef. relative.

1530 *PALSGR.* 444/2 Be as be maye, vaille que vaille. 1605 *SHAKS. Macb.* 1. iii. 146 Come what come may. a 1716 *BEAUM. & FL. Queen of Corinth* 1. i, I am confirm'd Fall what may fall. 1690 [see *HOWEVER* 1 c]. 1711 *ADDISON Spect.* 46 ¶ 6 However weary I may go to Bed, the Noise in my Head will not let me sleep. 1782 *COWPER Hope* 596 He laughs, whatever weapon Truth may draw. 1861 *M. PATTISON Ess.* (1889) I. 37 The preceptor . . . whatever his other qualifications may have been, had not earned his promotion by his Latin style. 1870 *RUSKIN Lect. Art* (1875) 102 Those of you who may intend passing their vacation in Switzerland. 1899 *W. JAMES Talks to Teachers* (1904) 57 A tactful teacher may get them to take pleasure . . . in preserving every drawing or map which they may make.

9. With ellipsis of the infinitive.

a. In independent sentences, where the inf. is to be supplied from a prec. sentence; or (more freq.) in subord. clauses, where the inf. is to be supplied from the principal clause.

a 1000 *Guthlac* 1082 Aras ða eorla wynn heard hygesnottor, swa he hraþost meahte. c 1000 *Ag. Gosp.* Luke xvi. 26 þa ðe willað heonon to eow faran ne maðon. c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 37 And helpen heom mid þon þe þu mæze. c 1205 *LAY.* 3524 And help him nu for þu miht. c 1250 *Hymn* i. 38 in *Trin. Coll. Hom. App.*, þu me ssschild 3e from þe feonde ase þu ert freo & wilt & maucht. c 1300 *Harrow. Hell* 141 Kepe þe zates whoso mai. 138. *WYCLIF Sel. Wks.* III. 510 Opere Crist myzte zeve sich a reule . . . and wolde not . . . or ellis Crist wolde ordeyne sich a reule and myzte not. c 1440 *LOVE Banavent. Mirr.* xii. 29 Here frendes comforteden hem as þei myghten. 1470-85 *MALORY Arthur* x. xxxvi. 472 Kepe the as well as euer thou mayst. 1513 *DOUGLAS Æneis* vi. v. 180 And fra his sorofull hart, as that he mocht, Sum deil expellit hes the dolorus cair. 1547 *Hamilies* 1. Of Charity II. (1859) 72 To all such we ought, as we may, to do good. 1599 *SHAKS. Hen. V.* 11. i. 23 Things must be as they may. 1615 *W. BEDWELL Moham. Impost.* 1. 520 Ah, I know not whether I may ask that question, or not. *Sh.* Yes, you may. 1689 *A. ASHLEY in King Life Locke* 183 So far was I from learning the discretion I mought by this that I grew worse than before. 1771 *SMOLLETT Humph. Cl.* 31 May, Perhaps I mistake his complaisance; and I wish I may, for his sake. 1796 *HUNTER tr. St.-Pierre's Stud. Nat.* (1799) III. 456 Be it as it may. 1805 *SCOTT Last Minstr.* II. xxiv, He joyed to see the cheerful light, And he said Ave Mary, as well as he might. 1851 *E. FITZGERALD Euphranor* (1904) 42 We think the world is growing wiser; it may in the end. 1857 *M. ARNOLD Rugby Chapel* 34 We . . . have endured Sunshine and rain as we might. 1896 *A. E. HOUSMAN Shropshire Lad* v, 'Twill do harm to take my arm. 'You may, young man, you may'.

b. With ellipsis of a vb. of motion. Chiefly *poet.*

Beowulf 754 He on mode wearð forht on ferhðe; no þy ær fram meathe. a 1000 *Christ & Satan* 425 (Gr.) þæt ic up heonon mæze. 1154 *O.E. Chron.* an. 1131 (MS. E), þær man him held þæt he ne mihte na east na west. c 1330 *Arth. & Merl.* 7907 (Kölbinger) For we no mow no whar oway. c 1386 *CHAUCER Reeve's T.* 197 For it was nyght and further myghte they nocht. 1590 *SHAKS. Mids. N.* III. ii. 433 That I may backe to Athens by day-light. 1596 — *1 Hen. IV.* III. i. 142 The Moone shines faire, You may away by Night.

c. With ellipsis of *do* or *be*. Also in the phr. *I may not but* = *There is nothing for me to do but*. (Cf. sense 1.)

Beowulf 680 (Gr.) Ic hine sweorde swebban nelle . . . þeah ic eal mæze. a 1000 *Christ & Satan* 22 (Gr.) Duhte him on mode, þæt hit mihte swa, þæt [etc.]. 1154 *O.E. Chron.* an. 1132 (MS. E), þa he nanmor ne mihte. c 1330 *R. BRUNNE Medit.* 522 þey bete hym . . . Tyl þey be very and mow no more. 1382 *WYCLIF Wisd.* xi. 24 Thou hast merci of alle, for alle thingus thou maist. 1390 *GOWER Conf.* I. 89 He was a man that mochel myhte. 1422 *tr. Secreta Secret., Priv. Priv.* 161 Who so will not when he may, he shal not when he wille. c 1450 *Guy Warw.* (C.) 6947 He felle downe and myght no more. 1556 *Aurelio & Isab.* (1608) I ij, So mucche mighte her malice, that not oneley she sinnede, but made hir husbunde sinne. 1587 *FLEMING Contn. Holinshed* III. 1317/2 Much maie that was not yet. 1597 *MORLEY Intro. Mus.* 2 If it had beene the pleasure of him who may all things. 1604 *SHAKS. Oth.* III. i. 50 The Moore replies . . . that in wholsome Wisedome He might not but refuse you. 1721 *KELLY Scot. Prov.* 169 He that may not as he will, must do as he may.

d. In † *be as be may, be that* (or *it* or *this*) as *it may, that is as may be*, and similar expressions: whether that is so or not, that may well be so: phrases used to indicate that a statement or act, etc., is perhaps true or right from one point of view but not from another, or that there are other factors to be taken into consideration.

c 1386 *CHAUCER Man of Law's Tale* (1894) 1012 Be as be may, ther was he at the leste. 1470-85 *MALORY Works* (1967) I. 73 Be as hit be may. 1530 [see *MAY* v. 1 d (b)]. 1593 *SHAKS. 3 Hen. VI.* I. i. 194 But be it as it may: I here entayle The Crowne to thee. 1796 [see *MAY* v. 1 9a]. 1820 *R. SOUTHEY Lett.* 17 Nov. in *N. & Q.* (1975) Sept. 400/1 Be that as it may, I wish you would let me know what books of mine you have not received from Longmans. 1834 *M. EDGEWORTH Tour in Connemara* (1950) i. 10 There goes a story, you know that no woman must ever appear at Ballinasloe Fair. . . Be this as it may, we were suffered to drive very quietly through the town. 1875 *TROLLOPE Way we live Now* I. xlix. 311 'Good news?' she asked. . . 'That's as may be,' he said. 1883 *A. DOBSON Old-World Idylls* 211 Rose kissed me to-day. Will she kiss me to-morrow? Let it be as it may, Rose kissed me to-day. 1910 *GALSWORTHY Motley* 168 'Yu'le tak' the ole 'arse then?' 'That's as mebbe — waal, gude naight.' 1928 *F. HURST President is Born* 14 Be that as it may, the circle of giving in Centralia was anything but a vicious one. 1935 *G. HEYER Death in Stocks* iv. 41 'That's as may be, and if it's true you couldn't say but what it's a judgment. 1939 *G. M. GATHORNE-HARDY Fourteen Points & Treaty of Versailles* 14 The Fourteen Points . . . has been described, by Mr. Winston Churchill, as 'certainly an accommodating document'. Be that as it may, it was presumably what the President had actually meant. 1949 *F. MACLEAN Eastern Approaches* I. viii. 133 If the authorities . . . had received no instructions regarding my journey it could only be due to a most regrettable omission. . . To this he answered that this was as it might be; but without explicit instructions . . . he could not allow me to remain on Chinese territory. 1949 *H. PAKINGTON Young W. Washbourne* vi. 51 'But if it was used as a sitting-out place it wouldn't be secluded,' said Mrs. Harbottle. That was as it might be, retorted Mrs. Wilkins. 1958 *Economist* 1 Nov. 387/2 There have been reports of some exchange of views between these two formidable figures. Be that as it may, the manner in which their views have been made known shows a wide and characteristic difference. 1975 *T. HEALD Deadline* ii. 23 'I shall have to liaise with the police.' 'That's as may be,' said Lord Wharfedale.

10. For *may well, may as well*, see *WELL adv.*

11. as *sb.* An instance of what is expressed by the vb. *may*; a possibility.

1849 *H. MILLER Footpr. Creat.* 248 Even were we to permit the sceptic himself to fix the numbers representative of those several *may*s in the case. 1897 *G. SAINTSBURY Flourishing of Romance* ii. 30 These '*may*s' are not evidence. 1935 *G. K. ZIPF Psycho-Biol. of Lang.* (1936) 303 From the great number of . . . *may*s of today are taken those which are to belong to the matrix of *must*s of tomorrow.

† 12. In advb. phrases of the same type as and equivalent in meaning to *MAYHAP: may chance, may-fall, may-fortune, may-tide*. *Obs.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 2759 If þou þar findes . . . fifty or fourte o þi lele men, tuenti mai fall, or tuis five, ne sal þai alle haue þar-for liue? *Ibid.* 4977, etc. c 1375 *BARBOUR Bruce* ix. 376 Thai that war vithin, ma fall, . . . slepit all. c 1460 *Towneley Myst.* vi. 81 May tyde he will our giftis take. 1548 *UDALL Erasm. Par. Jahn* 7 Mafortune as then y^e tyme did not suffer so inexplicable a misterie to be put in wryting to all mens knowledge. 1556 *Hoby Castigliane's Courtier* Epist. (1561) B j, Many yong gentlemen, which haue may chance an opinion that to be in me, that is not in deed. 1581 *MULCASTER Passions* xvi. (1887) 72 That [dancing] onely is reserued, which beareth oftimes blame, machance being corrupted by the kinde of musick.

may (mei), v.² *Obs.* exc. *arch.* in pr. pple. [f. *MAY sb.*]³ *intr.* To take part in the festivities of May-day or in the pleasures of the month of May; to gather flowers in May. Cf. *MAYING vbl. sb.*

1470-85 *MALORY Arthur* XIX. i. 773 Soo as the quene had mayed and alle her knyghtes alle were bedashed with herbs mosses and floures. 1508 *DUNBAR Gald. Targe* 131 Ladyes to dance full sobirly assayit, Endlang the lusty rywir

so thai mayit. 1848 KINGSLEY *Saint's Trag.* II. x [ix.], Oh! that we two were Maying Over the fragrant leas.

† **may**, *v.*³ *Obs.* [Aphetic f. AMAY.] *trans.* To dismay. Also *intr.* To be dismayed.

c 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 978 Ac wan Charlis hit wiste & se3 for hymen hym gan to maye. c 1400 *Beryn* 1685 Full sore he gan to may. a 1400-50 *Alexander* 3010 Mayes [Dubl. MS. mayed] noyt your hertis. *Ibid.* 5399 Oure mode kyng was so maied myndre him semed. 1560 *ROLLAND Crt. Venus* II. 314 In all my dayis was I not half sa mayt.

may, dial. f. MAKE *v.*¹, var. MO *Obs.*, more.

may-: see MAI-.

|| **maya** ('mɑ:jə), *sb.*¹ [Skr. *māyā*.] Illusion: a prominent term of Hindu philosophy.

1823 COLEBROOKE in *Trans. Roy. Asiatic Soc.* (1827) I. 30. 1827 *Ibid.* (1830) II. 39 The notion that the versatile world is an illusion (*māyā*). 1878-9 J. CAIRD *Philos. Relig.* (1880) 339 Religion... teaches us that only by looking on the world and the lust thereof as 'Maya', as illusion, vanity, deceptive appearance, can we get near to God.

Maya ('mɑ:jə, 'mɑ:(j)ə, 'meɪə), *sb.*² and *a.* Also *g* **Maye**. [Sp.] *A. sb.* *a.* A member of an ancient Indian people of Yucatan and Central America; these people collectively. *b.* The language of this people. *B. adj.* Of, pertaining to, or designating this people.

1825 J. CONDER *Mod. Traveller Mexico & Guatemala* I. 191 The number of these [Mexican] languages exceeds twenty, of which fourteen have grammars... tolerably complete; viz. the Mexican or Aztec, the Otomite, the Maye or Yucatan. 1832 J. BELL *Syst. Geogr.* V. 584 In the space between the Rio del Norte and the American frontier, are the following tribes: 1. The *Tawakenoes*, on the *Rio Brassos*, 200 warriors, 800 souls;... 5. *Mayes*, at the mouth of the Guadalupe river, 200 warriors, 800 souls. 1845 *Trans. Amer. Ethnol. Soc.* I. 252 K has in the Maya a different sound from our c before a, o, u. 1875 H. H. BANCROFT *Native Races Pacific States* II. 117 This Maya culture. *Ibid.* 118 Yucatan was occupied in the sixteenth century by the Mayas proper. 1877 [see CHIBCHA]. 1914 T. A. JOYCE *Mexican Archaeol.* viii. 202 Both divisions of this people originally spoke Maya. *Ibid.* 203 The Maya language as a whole exhibits certain points of similarity to that of the Mixtec and Zapotec. *Ibid.* xi. 282 Of the land system among the Maya we know very little. 1928 T. GANN *Discoveries Cent. Amer.* 89 The old man... knew no word of any language but Maya. *Ibid.* 206 In none of them [sc. cities] is the Maya arch found. 1959 E. TUNIS *Indians 21/2* The Maya of Mexico were the only Indians who achieved a written language, with symbols that stood for individual words. 1974 *Nat. Geographic* Nov. 661 In Guatemala's lofty highlands... Maya Indians dwell amid the cloud-ripping hulks of dead and dormant volcanoes. *Ibid.*, Here live Maya-speaking Indians in villages that garland the lakeshore with a litany of saints' names.

Hence 'Mayan *a.*, of, pertaining to, or designating the Mayas; *sb.*, one of the Mayan people; their language; 'Mayanist, an expert in, or student of, Mayan culture.

1889 S. HALE *Mexico* viii. 82 The Mayan legends... tell of nothing but wars and conquests, struggles and defeats. 1911 *Encycl. Brit.* XVIII. 335/2 These Pipils... migrated into territories previously occupied by an older race of Mayan origin... The easternmost limit of prehistoric Mayan civilization, on the Pacific coast of Central America is Fonseca Bay. 1923 H. I. PRIESTLEY *Mexican Nation* II. In the modern oil region along the Pánuco River and the coast, was a segregated group of Mayans. 1926 *Blackw. Mag.* Nov. 647/2 This man... was of pure Maya blood, and was filled... with old Mayan lore and tradition. 1933 E. PINCHON *Viva Villa!* x. 135 The craftsmanly and aristocratic Mayans and Tehuans of the south. 1950 *Caribbean Q.* II. II. 27 Later that year Dr. Linton Satterthwaite, Associate Curator of the Pennsylvania University Museum and a Mayanist of note, was put in touch with the writer. 1961 T. PROSKOURIAKOFF in *L. Deuel Conquistadors without Swords* (1967) xxvii. 384 We Mayanists spend an inordinate amount of time deciphering half obliterated hieroglyphic texts. 1962 L. KEMP tr. *Leon-Portilla's Broken Spears* iii. 31 By the time Cortes ransomed him from the natives eight years later he spoke Mayan fluently. 1965 B. ROSS *Mexico* i. 21 They asked him where he had obtained the cloth and the pottery? The Mayan said that it came from a land not very far away. 1968 *Listener* 11 July 53/3 They describe the attempts of Olson, newly arrived in Yucatan, to come to terms with Mayan culture. *Ibid.* 54/1 He takes off for Yucatan unprepared for his task, learning Mayan as he goes, and from inadequate books. 1973 *New Yorker* 24 Mar. 116/2 He got the word in Mayan for 'road' or 'journey'. *Ibid.* 116/3 One can thus understand the interest among Mayanists when... it was announced that a wholly unknown fourth codex had come to light. 1973 *Listener* 7 June 746/1 The Mayans... invented essentially the same way of writing large numbers as a sequence of digits that we use.

May-apple. U.S. [MAY *sb.*³]

1. An American herbaceous plant, *Podophyllum peltatum*, bearing a yellowish, egg-shaped fruit, which appears in May.

Called also *duck's foot*, *hog apple*, *wild lemon*, *mandrake*. 1733 MILLER *Gard. Dict.* (ed. 2), *Anapodophyllon*, Duck's foot, or *Pomum Maiale*, i.e. May-apple... This plant was brought from America. 1788 J. MAY *Jrnl. & Lett.* (1873) 97. I ate frequently of the May-apple, which is of a very agreeable flavor, and resembling pine-apple. 1876 HARLEY *Mat. Med.* (ed. 6) 777 The May Apple is common... along the eastern side of North America.

2. = *honeysuckle-apple*; see HONEYSUCKLE 8.

1872 SCHELE DE VERE *Americanisms* 400 The same term of *May-Apple* is not unfrequently applied to a large, globular excrescence produced by the sting of a wasp on the miniature flowers of the Swamp Honeysuckle, and... occasionally to the shrub itself.

may-be, maybe ('meɪbi:), *adv.*, *sb.*, and *a.* Also *dial.* *mebbe*, *mebbies*, etc. (see E.D.D.). [Shortened from *it may be*: cf. MAY-FALL, MAYHAP, and F. *peut-être*.]

A. adv. Possibly, perhaps. Sometimes used like a conj. with a dependent *that* (cf. F. *peut-être que*). Also phr. *and I don't mean maybe*: I am positive (*colloq.*).

a 1425 *Cursor M.* 1753 (Trin.) May be [Cott. mai fall] sum goost away him ledde. 1599 MASSINGER, etc. *Old Law* III. ii, May-be, some fairy's child... Has pissed upon that side. 1661 GLANVILL *Van. Dogm.* 175 This, may be, was the reason some imagin'd Hell there. 1733 SWIFT *Apol. Wks.* 1755 IV. i. 209 Impossible! it can't be me. Or may be I mistook the word. 1848 THACKERAY *Lett.* 28 July, Our Lord speaking quite simply to simple Syrian people, a child or two maybe at his knees. 1866 DASENT *Gisli* 22 Maybe that others than Arnor utter this. 1871 R. ELLIS tr. *Catullus* lxii. 46 Maybe for all their chide, their hearts do inly desire thee. 1897 KIPLING *Capt. Cour.* vii. 147 Don't want nothin', 'less, mebbe, an anchor that'll hold. 1926 MAINES & GRANT *Wise-Crack Dict.* 5/1 And I don't mean maybe, jazz form of putting one's self on oath. 1930 JOYCE *Anna Livia Plurabelle* 23 I'll make it worth your while. And I don't mean maybe. 1931 E. LINKLATER *Juan in Amer.* v. v. 401 When a guy... tries to get fresh... a girl's justified in giving him the razz—and I don't mean maybe! 1933 E. CALDWELL *God's Little Acre* viii. 110 We've sunk a hole twenty feet since this morning, and I don't mean maybe, either. 1953 *Manch. Guardian Weekly* 20 Aug. 7 Except maybe a guy had been there two years. 1968 B. FOSTER *Changing Eng. Lang.* i. 30 Some years ago a song popular in this country bore the title 'Maybe', and on consulting the *O.E.D.* one finds this word described as archaic and dialectal! Yet by now it is in everyday use in Britain. 1968 *New Society* 29 Aug. 305/1 The *Oxford English Dictionary* describes 'maybe' as archaic and dialectal. But within the last generation it has been re-instated in England, obviously as a result of its popularity in the American vocabulary, where 'perhaps' is a very rare bird. Yet all this time 'maybe' (or 'mebbe') has been thriving in northern England, Scotland and Ireland. 1975 *New Yorker* 13 Jan. 36/1 I wanted to think maybe she was different now.

B. sb. What may be; a possibility, possible contingency.

a 1586 SIDNEY *Sonn.* in *Arcadia* etc. (1629) 525 And thus might I for feare of may be, leave The sweet pursuit of my desired prey. 1603 N. BRETON *Post with a Mad Packet* i. xlii, May be is a doubt, but what is must be regarded. 1615 *Day Festivals* xii. 335 Without all Maybees, the Lord is never more gracious to his Servants. 1756 *Monitor* No. 9. II. 9, I will not... be scared out of my senses by improbabilities and maybe's. 1892 A. BIRRELL *Res Judic.* vi. 168 [He] objected to our carrying on a flirtation with mystic maybe's and calling it Religion.

Proverbs (punningly). 1721 KELLY *Scot. Prov.*, Maybes are no aye honey-bees. 1738 SWIFT *Pol. Conversat.* i. 19 May-bees don't fly now, Miss.

C. adj. Which are possibly to come.

1687 DRYDEN *Hind & P.* III. 294 Those may-be years thou hast to live.

'**May-bug**. [MAY *sb.*³] The cockchafer; also the CHOYV.

1608 FROGER *Voy.* 48 The Colibrice is a small bird, no bigger than a May-bugg. 1712 [see COCKCHAFER]. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1862) II. iv. vi. 542 The May-bug, or dorr-beetle. 1884 *Christian World* 18 Sept. 697/2 The sparrow... eats 'chovies', or May bugs.

May-bush. [MAY *sb.*³] *a.* A branch of hawthorn. *b.* The hawthorn or may-tree.

1579 SPENSER *Sheph. Cal.* May 34 O that I were there, To helpen the Ladies their Maybush beare. 1597 GERARDE *Herbal* III. xxii. 1146 Many do call the tree it selfe the May bush, as a chiefe token of the comming in of May. 1598 FLORIO, *Bagaia*, the white-thorne, hawthorne tree, or landouers maie bush. 1727 W. MATHER *Yng. Man's Comp.* 126 Scandalous Sports and Pastimes, such as May-Bushes, Morris-Dancing. 1781 C. JOHNSTON *Hist. J. Juniper* I. 136 His tawney face looked just like that of a chimney-sweeper's boy peeping through his may-bush. 1861 NEALE *Notes Eccl. & Pict. Dalmatia*, etc. 164 Red May-bushes sending out their fragrance.

May-butter. [MAY *sb.*³: cf. F. *beurre de mai*.]

a. Unsalted butter preserved in the month of May for medicinal use (see quot. 1615).

1584 COGAN *Haven Health* cxcvi. (1612) 157 Yet would I wish that such as haue children to bring vp, would not be without May butter in their houses. 1614 MARKHAM *Cheap Husb.* i. lx. 37 Take the leaues of wilde Nepe... and beating them in a mortar with May-Butter, apply it. 1615 — *Eng. Housew.* II. iv. 113 If during the month of May before you salt your butter you saue a lumpe thereof and put it into a vessell, and so set it into the sunne the space of that moneth, you shall finde it exceeding... medicinable for wounds. 1660 M. R. *Exact Acc. Receipts* 10 A pound of May-butter. 1812 J. J. HENRY *Accurate Acct. Heroes Campaign against Quebec* 23 We gave salted pork, and they returned two fresh beaver tails, which when boiled, renewed ideas, imbibed with the May-butter of our own country.

b. In fig. and proverbial use.

1601 DEACON & WALKER *Anst. Darel* 224 Not any other but May-butter it selfe could possiblie melt in their mouths. a 1625 FLETCHER *Noble Gent.* I. i, Mad as May-butter. 1653 WALTON *Angler* iv. 115 You see it rains May-butter.

maychance: see MAY *v.*¹

maycock ('meɪkɒk). U.S. Forms: 6 *macocqwer*, 7 *macokos*, *macocquer*, 8 *macoquer*, 7- *macock*, 8-9 *maycock*. [Algonquin (Powhattan dialect)

mahcawq (vocabulary in Strachey *Virginia* 1612.) A kind of melon.

1588 T. HARIOT *Virginia* II. C 2 b, They set... Beanes and Peaze... among the seedes of Macocqwer Melden, and Planta solis. 1612 CAPT. SMITH *Map Virginia* 17 A fruit like unto a muske millen... which they call Macocks. 1612 STRACHEY *Virginia* (Hakl. Soc.) 119 The macokos is of the forme of our pumpeons. 1633-6 *Gerarde's Herbal* II. ccxciv. 919 Macocks Virginiani, sive Pepo Virginianus, The Virginian Macocke, or Pompion. 1681 GREW *Catal. Rarities* II. 195 The Macocquer. A Virginian Fruit. 1705 BEVERLY *Virginia* 27 Their macocks are a sort of melo-pepones, or lesser sort of pompion. 1872 SCHELE DE VERE *Americanisms* 60 The... name survives in its Anglicized form of Maycock. 1896 P. A. BRUCE *Econ. Hist. Virginia* I. 98 There were muskmelons, ... macocks or squashes, gourds, ... beans and pumpkins.

maycock, variant of MEACOCK.

'**May-day**'. [MAY *sb.*³] *a.* The first day of May.

Ill (or *Evil*) *May-day*: 'the 1st of May, 1517, when the apprentices of London rose against the privileged foreigners, whose advantages in trade had occasioned great jealousy' (Nares).

1438 in *Gross Gild Merch.* (1890) II. 65 On Mayday the yerre of our lorde Kyng Henry þe Seixt xvi., anno Dom. 1438. 1541 *Nottingham Rec.* III. 282 Peyd for wyne on May Day when we rode Mey. 1609 B. JONSON *Sil. Wom.* iv. ii, Out of my doors, you sons of noise and tumult, begot on an ill May-day. 1645 EVELYN *Diary* 1 May, On May-day the greate procession of the Universitie and the Mulatiers at St. Antonie's. 16... *Songs Lond. Prentices* (Percy Soc.) 17 How Ill May-day first got the name. 1863 *Chambers's Bk. Days* I. 571/1 The observances of May Day.

b. attrib., as *May-day games*, *garland*, *morning*; *May-day sweep*, a chimney-sweeper decorated with ribbons and flowers at the London sweeps' May-day festival.

1613 SHAKS. *Hen. VIII.* v. iv. 15 'Tis as much impossible... To scatter 'em, as 'tis to make 'em sleepe On May-day Morning. 1615 HEYWOOD *Four Prentices* i. B 2 b, Hee will not let mee see a mustering, Nor in a May-day morning fetch in May. 1832 MARRYAT *N. Forster* xl, The frolic gambols of the may-day sweep. 1843 JAMES *Forest Days* iv, The May-day games of old England. 1850 GOSSE *Rivers Bible* (1878) 160 note, As sometimes two hoops are fastened, to carry May-day garlands.

c. attrib., *spec.* of political processions, celebrations, etc., on the first day of May.

1906 [see COMMUNISM 1b]. 1930 I. LOW *His Master's Voice* x. 120 Scaffolding began to appear in the Red Square for May Day celebrations. 1939 [see *hunger-march*]. 1973 *Listener* 9 Aug. 184 In 1890, during the first of the big May Day demonstrations, we read of trade-union branches assembling from every quarter of London.

May-day². Also *Mayday*, *mayday*. [Phonetic repr. of F. *m'aider* imper. inf. 'help me!'], or shortening of *venez m'aider*.] An international radio-telephone signal of distress. Also *transf.* and *attrib.*

1927 *Internat. Radio Telegraph Convention* 51 Rules apply to the radio telephone distress call which consists of the spoken expression MAYDAY, (corresponding to the French pronunciation of the expression 'm'aider'...). 1929 *Times* 18 June 16/1 The pilot, after wirelessly the S.O.S. of the Air Service 'May Day'... endeavoured to return to Lympe aerodrome with the power still at his disposal. 1930 *B.B.C. Year-Bk.* 399 *Aircraft and Wireless*... In case of distress, due to engine failure over the sea, the word 'Mayday'—equivalent to the S.O.S. used by ships—transmitted through the microphone, will summon immediately all possible help. 1951 O. BERTHOUD tr. *Clostermann's Big Show* i. 30 If you can't get back to the coast, bale out after calling 'May Day' on frequency D. 1962 *Listener* 1 Mar. 370/2 With the onset of lambing time the farmers' 'Mayday' signal begins to hum along the network of telephone wires. 1962 *Sunday Express* 5 Aug. 1/2 Her first 'Mayday' distress message came soon after midday. 1971 *Islander* (Victoria, B.C.) 16 May 13/1 When her topmast chains snapped, she radioed a mayday signal. 1971 *Daily Tel.* 23 Aug. 1/5 The radio operator sent a Mayday distress call before the sea rushed into the cabin.

maydese, variant of MAIDEUX *Obs.*

'**May-dew**. [MAY *sb.*³] Dew gathered in the month of May, supposed to have medicinal and cosmetic properties.

c 1430 LYDG. *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 217 Whan buddys first appeere, And the May-dewhe round lik perlys fyne. 1602 PLAT *Delights for Ladies* (1611) H 8 b, Some commend May-dew gathered from Fennell and Celandine, to be most excellent for sore eyes. 1626 BACON *Sylva* §781, I suppose, that he that would gather the best May-Deaw, for Medicine, should gather it from the Hills. 1667 PEPYS *Diary* 28 May, To Woolwich, to lie there tonight, and so to gather May-dew tomorrow morning. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 130 ¶ 5 A regular lustration performed with bean-flower water and May-dews. 1849 JAMES *Woodman* xviii, I have ordered my knave to bring you a furred dressing gown and a bottle of essence of maydew.

may duke, mayduke ('meɪdju:k). [Cf. *May-cherry* (MAY *sb.*³ 5c) and *Duke cherry* (DUKE *sb.* 6), both in Evelyn 1664.

The statement that this cherry was introduced from *Médoc* in France, and thence named, seems to be unfounded.]

A variety of sour cherry.

1718 BRADLEY *Improv. Plant. & Gard.* III. 43 All sorts of Cherries, excepting the small May, and the May-Duke-Cherries, prosper best when they have Liberty. 1820 H. MATTHEWS *Diary* (ed. 2) 465 *Medoc*—whence by the way comes our cherry whose name we have corrupted into May Duke. 1828 MISS MITFORD *Village Ser.* III. 28 He would persuade you that brilt was turbot, and that black cherries

were Maydukes. 1841 *Knickerbocker* XVII. 154 The air is impregnated with the fragrances... of the blossoming maydukes. 1874 *Rep. Vermont Board Agric.* II. 359 This variety, and the... May Duke, Late Duke, and other Dukes... are hardly less hardy than plums.

mayed, obs. form of MAID *sb.*¹

mayer ('meɪə(r)). [f. MAY *v.*² + -ER¹.] One who 'goes a-maying'.

1756 TOLDERVY *Hist.* 2 *Orphans* II. 152 They set out on foot to join the merry mayers. 1825 HONE *Every-day Bk.* I. 566 Parties of these Mayers are seen dancing. 1893 'Q.' *Delect. Duchy* 23 All but a few of the mayers had risen from the table.

mayer, -ery: see MAYOR, MAYORY.

† **Mayey**, *a.* Obs. rare. Also -ie. [f. MAY *sb.*³ + -ey, -y.] Flowering in the month of May.

1604 T. WRIGHT *Passions* i. iii. 14 To... enjoy the roses till they flourish, not to let with the Mayie flowers of their flesh. a 1618 SYLVESTER *Maiden's Blush* 470 And up hee comes as fresh as Mayey-Rose.

Mayfair ('meɪfɛə(r)). [MAY *sb.*³ + FAIR *sb.*¹]

a. A fair held in May, esp. that held annually from the 17th century until the end of the 18th century in Brook fields near Hyde Park Corner. b. The district of London, very fashionable since the 19th century, between Oxford Street and Piccadilly, occupying the site of the old fairground. Also as quasi-*adj.*

1701 B. FAIRFAX in *Tatler* (1786) I. Notes 418, I wish you had been at May-fair, where the rope-dancing would have recompensed your labour. 1709 *Tatler* 24-26 May, The Crowd of the Audience are fitter for Representations at May-fair, than a Theatre-Royal. 1748 H. WALPOLE *Let.* 3 Sept. (1903) II. 336 A chosen committee waited on the faithful pair to the minister of May-fair. 1754 C. PENNELL (*title*) The Muses of Mayfair: selections from *vers de société* of the nineteenth century. 1933 J. BUCHAN *Prince of Captivity* II. i. 146 Clothes slightly astray from the conventions of Mayfair. 1953 A. CHRISTIE *Pocket Full of Rye* i. 8 Miss Grosvenor... wailed in a voice whose accent was noticeably less Mayfair than usual.

c. *attrib.* and *Comb.*

1752 H. WALPOLE *Let.* 27 Feb. (1903) III. 85 They were married with a ring of the bed-curtain... at Mayfair chapel. 1843 CARLYLE *Past & Present* III. ix. 252 Patent-Digester, Spinning-Mule, Mayfair Clothes-Horse. 1866 M. MACKINTOSH *Stage Reminis.* vi. 74 So elegant and comfortable that even luxurious west-enders might have fancied themselves at home in their own May-Fair drawing-rooms. 1940 N. MARSH *Serfeit of Lamprays* (1941) ii. 31 The twins were saying... that... the only thing... was for them to turn crooks and be another lot of Mayfair boys. 1943 I. BROWN *Just Another Word* 24 'She got terribly akimbo'... a species of Mayfair slang for what was earlier called 'high horse'. 1957 R. W. ZANDVOORT *Handbk. Eng. Gram.* v. ii. 225 It's such a bore, don't you know. In the... example (which really represents 'Mayfair' English) the tag practically ceases to be a question. 1962 J. D. SALINGER *Franny & Zooey* 155 He was still for a moment. Then, in an almost unintelligibly thick Mayfair accent: 'I'd rather like a word with you, Miss Glass.' 1967 K. GILES *Death in Diamonds* i. 21 He's insolent, smooth and tough, very hip in his talk. Like the Mayfair boys in the thirties. 1970 C. DRUMMOND *Stab in Back* iv. 88 They 'ad a saying when we were young about 'Mayfair Boys', meaning gentlemen crooks.

Hence 'Mayfairish *a.*, of the nature or character of Mayfair.

1938 G. ALLIGHAN *Sir John Reith* iv. 235 The B.B.C. organisation... is too isolated from the common people. There is a West End outlook, a Mayfairish idea of the elite, an everlasting implication of superiority. 1967 [see *ideal home*].

mayflower ('meɪflaʊə(r)). [f. MAY *sb.*³ + FLOWER *sb.* Cf. G. *maiblume*, Du. *meibloem* lily of the valley; so *may-blossom* (MAY *sb.*³ 5 c).]

1. A flower that blooms in May: used locally as a specific name for various plants, as the Cowslip (*Primula veris*), the Lady's Smock (*Cardamine pratensis*); see Britten & Holland *Plant-n.*

1626 BACON *Sylva* § 507 They are commonly of rancke and fulsome Smell; As May-Flowers, and White Lillies. [1659 HOWELL *Prov.* 12/1 April showers bring forth May flowers.] 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* II. 70 The Cowslip... we call it a May-flower. 1776 MICKLE tr. *Camoens' Lustad* I. 24 May-flowers crowding o'er the daisy-lawn. 1817 KEATS 'I stood tiptoe' 29 A bush of May-flowers with the bees about them. 1853 G. JOHNSTON *Bot. E. Bord.* 33 *Cardamine pratensis*... In Roxburghshire... it is called the May-flower.

fig. 1576 GASCOIGNE *Steele Glass* (Arb.) 119, I hope very shortly to see the May flowers of your fauour.

2. A variety of apple.

1664 EVELYN *Kal. Hort.* Aug. 72 Apples... Cushion Apple, Spicing, May-flower.

3. *N. America.* a. *Azalea nudiflora*. b. The trailing arbutus, *Epigaea repens*.

1838 LOUDON *Arboretum* II. 1140 *Rhododendron nudiflorum* Torr. (*Azalea nudiflora* L.)... the American Honeysuckle; May Flowers. 1853 W. H. BARTLETT *Pilgr. Fathers* III. 182 The beautiful May-flower—with its delicate roseate blossom and delicious scent. 1882 *Garden* 13 May 323/1 The May-flower... is the emblem of Nova Scotia, with the motto, 'We bloom amid the snow'.

4. The West Indian *Dalbergia Brownei* and *Ecastaphyllum Brownei*.

1864 GRISEBACH *Flora W. Ind.* 785.

5. The South American *Lælia majalis*.

1894 WRIGHT & DEWAR *Johnson's Gard. Dict.*

'**may-fly**. [f. MAY *sb.*³ + FLY *sb.*]

1. An insect of the family *Ephemeroidea*; esp. as an angler's name for *Ephemera vulgata* and *E. danica* or an artificial fly made in imitation of either of these.

1651-3 T. BARKER *Art of Angling* 6 As for the May-Flie you shall have them always playing at the River side. 1653 WALTON *Angler* iv. 115 First for a May-flie, you may make his body with greenish coloured crewel. 1769 G. WHITE *Selborne* (1789) 68 What time the may-fly haunts the pool or stream. 1856 'STONEHENGE' *Brit. Rural Sports* § 650 Caddies are the larvæ of the ephemera, or May-fly, as well as the stone-fly and the caddis-fly. 1867 F. FRANCIS *Angling* vi. (1880) 223 The May Fly or Green Drake, called in Wales the Cadow.

2. An insect of the family *Phryganeidae* or *Sianidae* (e.g. *Sialis lutaria*); the caddis-fly.

1816 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* ix. (1818) I. 282 *Phryganeæ* [in their imago state are called] may-flies (though this last denomination properly belongs only to the *Sialis lutaria*... and *Ephemera*. *Ibid.* II. 295 [The larvæ] of the true may-fly (*Semblis lutaria*, F.)... use their legs in swimming.

† 3. A dragon-fly. *Obs.*

1744 COLLINSON in *Phil. Trans.* XLIV. 329 The May Flies, a Species of Libella. 1750 *Ibid.* XLVI. 400 A further Account of the Libellæ or May-flies, from Mr. John Bartram of Pennsylvania.

4. *attrib.*, as *may-fly season, tribe*.

1816 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* xxi. (1818) II. 240 The May-fly tribe (*Phryganeæ*, L., *Trichoptera*, K.). 1857 HUGHES *Tom Brown* I. ix, But now come on the may-fly season.

'**May-game**. [MAY *sb.*³]

1. a. *pl.* The merrymaking and sports associated with the first of May. b. *sing.* A set performance or entertainment in the May-day festivities.

1549 COVERDALE, etc. *Erasm. Par. i Tim.* 8 In such maner of apparall, as the commen sorte of vnfaithfull women are wonte to goe forth vnto weddynges and maygames. 1583 R. ROBINSON *Anc. Order Pr. Arthur* L 4b, A May game was of ROBYN-hood, and of his traine that time. 1589 GREENE *Menaphon* (Arb.) 56 He was chosen Lord of the May game, king of their sports, and ringleader of their reuils. 1641 HINDE *J. Bruen* iii. 12 The holy Sabbaths of the Lord were... spent... in May-poles and May-games. 1888 CHILD *Eng. & Sc. Ball.* III. 46 Maid Marian is a personage in the May-game and morris.

2. *transf.* and *gen.* Merrymaking, sport, frolic, entertainment; foolish or extravagant action or performance, foolery.

1571 GOLDING *Calvin on Ps. lxxiii.* 1 He cryed out... that the endever of living well was but a Maygame. 1660 R. COKE *Power & Subj.* 50 It were a fine may-game to be a King, if Kings might make their Will the rule of their actions. 1768-74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1834) I. 357 The vulgar [have] their... coarse jokes, and may-games. 1843 CARLYLE *Past & Pr.* III. xiii, Life was never a May-game for men.

3. An object of sport, jest, or ridicule; a laughing-stock. Also in phr. *to make a May-game of*.

1569 J. SANFORD tr. *Agrippa's Van. Artes* 158 A manifest foolishnes, and a maie game to the multitude. 1583 FULKE *Defence* iv. 137 Whereas in one translation we use the worde Generall for Catholike, you make a greate maygame of it. 1644 QUARLES *Barnabas & B.* 253 What is man but... the spoil of time, the may-game of fortune? a 1739 JARVIS *Quix.* I. III. xxv. (1885) 146 She... makes a jest and a may-game of every body.

4. *attrib.*, as *May-game king, lord, morris, pastime*; also as *adj.* with the sense 'trivial'.

1586 J. HOOKER *Hist. Irel. in Holinshed* II. 79/2 This maigame lord, named indeed Peter (in scorne Perkin) Warbecke. 1602 I. R[HODES] *Answ. Rom. Rime* C 3, Your May-game pastimes. 1614 RALEIGH *Hist. World* IV. ii. § 4. 148 In this sort came the Maygame-King into the field, incumberd with a most vnecessary traine of Strumpets. 1653 DELL *Tryal Spirits* 86 School Doctors, that is, Triffing or May-game Doctors. 1888 CHILD *Eng. & Sc. Ball.* III. 45 The relation of Robin Hood, John, and the Friar to the May-game morris is obscure.

Hence † **Maygamester**, one who takes part in May-games.

c 1585 R. BROWNE *Answ. Cartwright* 37 Drunkardes, Maygamesters, blasphemers.

maygh(e), variant forms of MAUGH.

maygne, -gnelle, obs. ff. MEINIE, MANGONEL.

mayhap (meɪ'hæp, 'methæp), *adv.* Now *arch.*, *rhetorical* and *dial.* Also 8 mehap, 8-9 mayhaps. [The phrase (*it*) *may hap* (see HAP *v.*), taken as one word.] Perhaps, perchance.

a 1536 *Interl. Beauty & Gd. Prop. Women* A v, May hap ye stomble Quod he on the trewth, as many one doth. 1575 *Gamm. Gurton* v. ii. (Manly), There is a thing you know not on, may hap. 1706 MRS. CENTLIVRE *Basset-Table* IV, Sir Richard, mehap a woman may not like me. 1718 MOTTEUX *Quix.* (1733) III. 67 I'll trust no longer to Rewards, that mayhaps may come late, and mayhaps not at all. 1840 DICKENS *Barn. Rudge* lxxii, Mayhap she's hungry. 1870 MORRIS *Earthly Par.* II. III. 37 Or hast thou mayhap wandered wide? 1900 HOPE in *Yorks. Arch. Jnrl.* XV. 300 Pins or hooks, mayhap for hanging curtains from.

mayhappen, *adv.* Now *arch.* and *dial.* Also *mappen*, etc. (see E.D.D.). [The phrase (*it*) *may*

happen (see HAPPEN *v.*), taken as one word.] = prec.

c 1530 H. RHODES *Bk. Nurture* 747 in *Babees Bk.* 102 Another tyme may happen he may doe as much for thee. a 1843 SOUTHEY *Doctor Interch.* xxiv. (1847) VII. 83 Mappen they'll sarra us. 1887 W. MORRIS *Odysse.* x. 269 Let us... flee; if yet mayhappen we may 'scape our evil day.

mayhem ('meɪhəm), *sb.* *Old Law.* Forms: 5 mahyme, 5-7 mayme, 6 mayom, maiheme, mayheme, mahym, 6-7 maime, 6-8 mayhim, 7 mahin, 7-8 maim, 7-9 maihem, mahim, 7-mayhem. [a. AF. *mahem, mahaym, maiheme, maheyng*, etc.: see MAIM *sb.*] The crime of violently inflicting a bodily injury upon a person so as to make him less able to defend himself or annoy his adversary.

1472-3 *Rolls of Parlt.* VI. 54/2 For the punction of the said murdre and maymes. 1503 *Ibid.* 550/1 The same Sir William, suyde Appele of Mayme ayenst the said Sir Edward. 1523 in W. H. TURNER *Select. Rec. Oxford* (1880) 33 Morders, felonyes, mayoms. 1529 S. FISH *Supplic. Beggars* (1871) 8 Robbery, trespass, maiheme, dette or any other offence. 1620 J. WILKINSON *Coroners & Sherifes* 22 Mayhem is properly said where any member of a man is taken away. 1641 *Termes de la Ley* 198 The cutting off of an eare or nose, or breaking of the hinder teeth, or such like, is no Maihem. 1765 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* I. 130 Those members which may be useful to him in fight, and the loss of which only amounts to mayhem by the common law. 1802-12 BENTHAM *Ration. Judic. Evid.* (1827) V. 139 All imaginable crimes,—rape, robbery, burglary, mayhem, incendiarism. 1853 T. WHARTON *Digest Cases Pennsylv.* (ed. 6) 486 An indictment for maihem which does not contain the words 'lying in wait' is bad.

fig. 1868 LANIER *Jacquerie* II. 44 Thou felon, War, I do arraign thee now Of mayhem of the four main limbs of France. 1894 *Critic* (U.S.) 30 June 444/1 The literary mayhem becomes as inexplicable as it is unardonable.

Hence **mayhem** *v. trans.*, to inflict mayhem on.

1534 *Act 26 Hen. VIII.* c. 11 Diuers... haue beaten, mayhimed... and somtimes murdered diuerse of the same pursuers. 1743 *Conn. Col. Rec.* (1874) VIII. 579 For that he... did feloniously mayhem the body of one Thomas Allyn. 1879 TOURGEE *Fool's Err.* xxxix. (1883) 251 To buy, to sell, to task, to whip, to mayhem this race at will.

mayhime, mayhme, obs. forms of MAIM *v.*

mayht, obs. form of MIGHT *sb.*

Mayie, variant of MAYEY *a.*, *Obs.*

maying ('meɪɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. MAY *v.*²] The celebration of or participation in the festivities of May-day or the month of May. Chiefly in phr. *to go a maying*, † *to ride on maying*.

1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* XIX. i. 772 That erly vpon the morowe she wold ryde on mayeng in to woodes. 1598 STOW *Surv.* 74 These great Mayings and Maygames were made by the gouernors... of the Citie. 1632 MILTON *L'Allegro* 20 Zephyr with Aurora playing, As he met her once a Maying. 1674 PLAYFORD *Skill Mus.* I. 64 Now is the Month of Maying. 1712 BUDGE *Spect.* No. 365 ¶ 10 Proserpine was out a Maying, when she met with that fatal Adventure. 1824 MISS MITFORD *Village Ser.* I. 81 A country Maying is a meeting of the lads and lasses of two or three parishes, who assemble in certain erections of green boughs called May-houses, to dance. 1899 'Q.' *Ship of Stars* x. 79 It had been a grand Maying.

b. *attrib.* in **maying-party** U.S., a party making an excursion for gathering flowers.

1853 W. H. BARTLETT *Pilgrim Fathers* iii. 182 It is a favourite pastime to make Maying parties in the woods.

mayl, obs. f. MAUL *sb.*¹

mayl-: see MAIL-

'**May-lady**. *Obs. exc. Hist.* [MAY *sb.*³] A Queen of the May. Also, a puppet in a May-day game (see quot. 1802).

1560 BECON *Catech.* vi. Wks. 1564 I. 516 b, To be decked and trimmed like a Marelady [sic? *misprint* for Maie-], or the Quene of a game. *Ibid.* 533 As though they were mareladies [sic] or Popets in a game. 1619 FLETCHER *M. Thomas* II. ii, Or you must marry Malkyn the May Lady. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* III. ii. iii. 573 Some light huswife belike, that was dressed like a may lady, and as most of our gentlewomen are. 1802 AUDLEY *Comp. to Almanack* 21 The custom... of children having a figure dressed in a grotesque manner, called a May-lady; before which they set a table, having on it wine, &c. They also beg money of passengers... their plea to obtain it is, 'Pray remember the poor May-lady'.

mayll easse, variant of MALEASE.

mayllet, obs. form of MALLET *sb.*¹

'**May-lord**. [See MAY *sb.*³ and LORD *sb.* 14 a.] A young man chosen to preside over the festivities of May-day; *transf.* one whose authority is a matter of derision.

1599 NASHE *Lenten Stuffe* 9 Cerdicus... was the first may-lord, or captain of the morris daunce that [etc.]. 1622 WITHER *Mistr. Philar.* in *Juvenilia* (1633) 741 Wealth and Titles would hereafter Subjects be for scorn or laughter, All that Courtly stiles affected Should a May-Lords honour have. 1633 P. FLETCHER *Purple Isl.* I. ii, The Shepherd-boys who with the Muses dwell Met in the plain their May-lords new to choose... to order well Their rural sports. 1639 SHIRLEY & CHAPMAN *Ball* III. iii, [I] blush within to think How much we are deceiued; I may be even With this May-

lord. *a* 1670 HACKET *Abp. Williams* 1. (1692) 40 [They] will prove to be May-lords in Fortune's interlude.

maymot, obs. form of MAIMED *ppl.* *a.*

mayn: see MAIM, MAIN, MOAN.

maynat, obs. form of MINA².

† **mayne**, *v.* *Obs.* Also 5 mene, 6 mayn, meyne, meane. [a. OF. *meine-*, str. stem of *mener* to lead. Cf. DEMEAN *v.* 1]

1. *trans.* To lead (a horse).
a 1400 *Sir Perc.* 711 The childe gone his mere mayne after the stede. *Ibid.* 1402.

2. *to mayne evil* [= F. *malmener*]: to maltreat.
1481 CAXTON *Godfrey* cxxxix. 208 The Archiers . . . that so fledde were so euyl mede that they were but a fewe whan they returned in to thoost.

3. To conduct, direct, manage (an affair).

1520 in *Edinb. Burgh Rec.* (1869) l. 200 And gif ony truble or debait happinis amangis ony of the saidis craftis, thai till meyne the samyn amangis thaim self in cheritable maner.

1537 CROMWELL in *Merriman Life & Lett.* (1902) II. 92 It is Bruted that there shuld be a communication of a peax to be mayned by others. 1541 HEN. VIII in *St. Papers* III. 332 Howe We thinke you maye best mayn thinges there to our purpose. 1546 *Ibid.* XI. 225, I will do what I can to meane the thing: if there be no remedye, then must Godd worcke.

1549 in *Strype Eccl. Mem.* II. App. 117 Beseching God to give you the grace to mayne and conduct them, as I do wish.

4. *refl.* To conduct or demean oneself (in a particular way).

1352 MINOT *Poems* i. 29 Of Scotland had pai neuer sight Ay whils pai war of wordes stout, pai wald haue mend pam at paire might And besy war pai pareabout. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 11313 How may ye pus meane you with malis, for shame!

Hence † **'mayning vbl. sb.**

1527 WOLSEY in *St. Papers Hen. VIII*, I. 200 The universal peacc, which is now in mayning and treating. 1550 in *Strype Eccl. Mem.* (1822) II. App. PP. 139 The mayning and directing of our affairs.

mayne, mayneal, obs. ff. MEINIE, MENIAL.

maynerey, variant of MANGERY *Obs.*

mayngate, maynhe, obs. ff. MANCHET, MAIM *v.*

maynor, -oure, -oyre, etc., obs. ff. MANURE.

mayntelle, mayny, obs. ff. MANTEL, MEINIE.

maynyseynge, obs. form of MENACING.

† **Mayo**¹. *Obs. rare*⁻¹. Some game.

Possibly = MAW *sb.* which is often mentioned in connexion with 'Primer'.

? *c* 1650 SIR G. RADCLIFFE in *Strafforde's Lett. & Disp.* (1739) II. 433 He [Strafford] played excellently well at Primero and Mayo.

mayo² ('meiəʊ), colloq. abbrev. of MAYONNAISE.

1960 WENTWORTH & FLEXNER *Dict. Amer. Slang* 335/1 Mayo, mayonnaise. Common lunch-counter use since *c* 1930. 1969 L. HELLMAN in *Atlantic* Apr. 118 Run down to the corner and get me a ham and cheese on rye and tell them to hold the mayo. 1971 *New Yorker* 10 July 20 We were sitting at a luncheonette counter the other day, just about to bite into a b.l.t. down, with mayo, when a familiar voice addressed us from an adjacent stool.

† **mayo(c)k**. *Sc. Obs.* ? Arbitrary alteration of MAKE *sb.*¹

c 1600 MONTGOMERIE *Cherrie & Slae* (2nd version) ii, The painted pawn with Argos eyes Can on his mayock call. 1638 H. ADAMSON *Muse's Thren.* (1774) 160 Balthyock, Where many peacock calis upon his mayok.

Mayologist (mɑːˈjɒlədʒɪst). [f. MAYA *sb.*² + -OLOGIST (see -OLOGY).] A student of Maya antiquities.

1926 *Glasgow Herald* 18 May 9 Mr. Joyce, perhaps the ablest of living Mayologists, has been sent . . . on a mission of inspection.

|| **mayonnaise** (meiəˈneɪz, Fr. majɔnez). [F. *mayonnaise*, also *magnonaise*, *mahonnaise*, the latter being prob. fem. of *mahonnais* of Port Mahon, capital of Minorca, taken by the duc de Richelieu in 1756.] 1. A thick sauce consisting of yolk of egg beaten up with oil and vinegar, and seasoned with salt, etc., used as a dressing for salad, cold meat, or fish; also, a dish (of meat, etc.) having this sauce as a dressing. Also with defining word, as *egg, fish, lobster, salmon mayonnaise*.

See QUOTS. s.v. LOBSTER¹ 5.

1841 THACKERAY *Mem. Gormand*. Misc. Ess. (1885) 396 A mayonnaise of crayfish. 1861 MRS. BEETON *Bk. Househ. Managem.* 225 For a fish Mayonnaise, this sauce may be coloured with lobster-spawn, pounded. 1883 *Chamb. Jrn.* 316 The dressing, or mayonnaise, of the salad is then commenced. 1910 *Encycl. Brit.* VII. 74/2 The mayonnaise (originally *mahonnaise*) is ascribed to the duc de Richelieu. 1975 D. BLOODWORTH *Clients of Omega* xvi. 153 The partners . . . began to eat salmon mayonnaise off the altar.

2. **Contract Bridge** = GOULASH 2.

1927 M. WORK *Contract Bridge* 138 *Mayonnaise*, old name of Goulash.

Hence **mayonnaised** *a.*
1968 C. DRUMMOND *Death & Leaping Ladies* i. 7 A hearty trencherman himself, a victor over many a mayonnaised lobster. 1972 P. A. WHITNEY *Listen for Whisperer* vii. 130 An array of tiny mayonnaised shrimps.

mayor (meɪə(r), mɛə(r)). Forms: 3 mer, 3-7 (latterly *Sc.*) mair, 4 meire, 4-5 meir, meyr, 4-6 mayr, meyre, 4-7 maire, mayre, 5 maieur, mere, majer, maiere, meer, mar, mawer, 5-6 mayer, maier, meyer, 5-7 mare, 6-7 maio(u)r, 6-8 major, 6- mayor. [Early ME. *mair*, *mer*, a. F. *maire* (from 13th c.):—L. *māior* nom., properly adj., greater (see MAJOR). OF. had also a form *maor*, *meor*:—L. *mājōrem* acc., which may be represented in some of the ME. forms. The spelling *maio(u)r*, common in the 16th c., seems to be intended to represent the L. *major*, but as the *i* could be read as a vowel, this form became phonetically nearly coincident with those adopted from Fr. The substitution of *y* for *i* was in accordance with the orthographical habits of the 16-17th c., and need not be ascribed to imitation of the Sp. form *mayor*.

The med. L. *māior* as a title was adopted as OHG. *meiur*, whence MHG. *meier*, *meiger*, mod.G. *meier* farm bailiff, farmer. Du. *meier* has both senses, 'mayor' and 'farmer'.]

1. The head or chief officer of the municipal corporation of a city or borough.

The title is used in England and Ireland (see also LORD MAYOR), in the British Commonwealth, and in the U.S. It was formerly borne by the heads of certain royal burghs in Scotland, but has there been long superseded by *provost*. It occasionally renders its etymological equivalent (F. *maire*) as the title of a similar municipal officer in French towns, though the Fr. word is now more commonly used; similarly, *mayor* was formerly used occas. to designate certain administrative officers in Holland and Switzerland (cf. MAYORALTY 3, MAYORY).

The continued practice of electing mayors in some decayed boroughs (e.g. Queenborough in Sheppey) which had become mere villages or hamlets is a common matter of jesting allusion in the literature of the 17th c. There are also in various parts of the country instances in which a so-called 'mayor' is or was elected periodically with burlesque ceremonies; of these mock-dignitaries the 'Mayor of Garratt', near Wandsworth, is the best-known example.

1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 11226 *be mer* [of Oxford] was viniter. *c* 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 8031 *be Meyre* of Kermerdyn. 1386 *Rolls of Parlt.* III. 225/1 When free men of the Citee [sc. London] come to chese her Maire. 1415 *Procl.* in *York Myst.* Introd. 34 Ye Mair and ye Shirefs of yis Citee. *c* 1450 *Lay Folks Mass Bk.* 69 We sall pray especially for pe meer. *c* 1460 J. RUSSELL *Bk. Nurture* 1137 in *Babees Bk.*, *be meyre* of london, notable of dignyte, and of queenorow *be meire*, no *pyng* like in degre. *c* 1488 *Plumpton Corr.* (Camden) 87 To the behaue of the mawer of the Cyte of Yorke & his bredren. 1537 WRIOTHESLEY *Chron.* (Camden) I. 31 Sir John Allen, maiour, being also one of the Kinge's Counsell. 1555 *Inv. Ch. Goods* (Surtees Soc., No. 97) 157 One of the attorneys within the mayeres courte. 1599 *Broughton's Lett.* ii. 9 As the runn-away apprentice thought, the bels recalling him, told him he should be Maior of London. *a* 1627 MIDDLETON (*title*) The Mayor of Quinborough. 1654 WHITLOCK *Zootomia* 311 Hee were an arrant Mayor of Quinborough, that should send to the Indies for Kentish Oysters. 1764 FOOTE (*title*) The Mayor of Garratt. 1765 T. HUTCHINSON *Hist. Mass.* I. 176 A corporation, consisting of a mayor, eight aldermen and a recorder. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) V. 115 The mayor of the said city shall have full power . . . to receive and record all and every such fine and fines. 1902 *Westm. Gaz.* 22 May 2/3 A boatman on the Bolton and Bury Canal has been selected as 'Lord Mayor of the village of Ringley'. *Ibid.*, In some parts the burlesque civic official was designated 'Mayor of the Pig Market', and in Dublin 'Mayor of the Bull Ring'.

† **b. mayor's peer**: app. a person eligible for the office of mayor. *Obs.*

1560 in *Picton L'pool Munic. Rec.* (1883) I. 33 Every Mayor and Mayors peer.

† **c.** In Ireland, app. applied to several members (? chief or capital burgesses) of the municipal body of which the mayor properly so called was the head.

1557 in *10th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 416 That there be no more but twelwe Mayors and the Mayor for the tyme beinge.

d. Mayor of the Staple: see STAPLE.

† 2. Used *gen.* for one in high judicial office. *Obs.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 7036 *pair leder* and *pair maister mair*. 1362 LANGL. *P.Pl.* A. viii. 171 *3e meires* and *3e maister iuges*. *c* 1440 CAPGRAVE *Life St. Kath.* v. 1241 There was a man in Alisaundre . . . Meyer and leedere of alle the puple there.

† 3. In Scotland (ordinarily spelt mair), formerly the title of various officers differing widely in rank, having delegated jurisdiction or executive functions, either under the sovereign or under some judicial authority. *mair of fee*: a 'king's mair' holding his office as a heritable possession. *Obs.*

Hence Gaelic *maor*, steward, policeman.

1429 *Sc. Acts Jas.* I (1814) II. 17/2 A mayr of fee quheper he be mayr of þe hail schirefdome or of part sal haf powere [etc.]. *c* 1470 HENRY *Wallace* IV. 359 The mar keptt the port of that willage, Wallace knew weil. 1522-3 *Ld. Treas. Acc. Scot.* V. 209 Deliverit to the lord Zesteris heid mare our soverane lordis lettrez. 1544 in E. D. Dunbar *Docum. Moray* (1895) 67 Principal Mair off the lands after specefied, viz. the Thayndaine [etc.]. 1609 SKENE *Reg. Maj.*, *Stat. Alex.* II 17 b, He [the Earle of Fife] may not enter as Earle; bot as Mair to the king of the Earledom of Fife. 1703 FOUNTAINHALL in M. P. Brown *Suppl. Decis.* (1826) IV. 564 The malversations of their mairs or messengers.

† **b. mayorsfeud**: the fee of a 'mair'. *Obs.*

1608 in E. D. Dunbar *Docum. Moray* (1895) 69 The said office of Mairsfeod of the forsaid earldom of Murray is held in chief of James Earl of Murray.

4. **Mayor of the Palace** (Hist.): = F. *maire du palais*, a mod. translation of med.L. *major domus* (occas. *m. palatii*), the title borne by the prime ministers (under the later Merovingians the virtual sovereigns) of the Frankish kingdoms. Also **Mayor of Austrasia, of Neustria**.

1529 RASTELL *Pastyme* (1811) 77 Cloyter son of Clouis . . . ordeynyd mayrs of y^e palyes. 1711 W. KING tr. *Naude's Ref. Politics* v. 171 The Majors of the palace . . . in France . . . embroiled the kingdom to make themselves necessary. 1818 HALLAM *Mid. Ages* (1841) I. i. 5 Ebroin and Grimoald mayors of Neustria and Austrasia. 1875 MAINE *Hist. Inst.* v. 139 The Mayor of the Frankish Palace became King of the Franks.

5. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as **mayor-choosing**; † **mayor-corn**, an ancient Scottish tax of corn given to the 'mair'; † **mayor-town**, a town ruled by a mayor, a municipal town; also *Sc.* a farm or piece of land held by a 'mair' in right of his office.

1823 T. BOND *E. & W. Looe* 277 *Mayor-choosing Days. The following Table . . . shews the Days of the Mayor-choosing at East Looe. 1606 in E. D. Dunbar *Docum. Moray* 68 The hail *Mair cornes, reik hens, and uther casualties and feis quatsumevir of the tounis and lands of Tarress [etc.]. 1623 J. TAYLOR (Water-P.) *Discov. Lond. Salisb.* A 4 Then downe to Erith, 'gainst the tyde we went, Next London, greatest *Mayor [1630 Maior] towne in Kent. *c* 1710 CELIA FIENNES *Diary* (1888) 4 Y^e Assizes is always kept at Salsebury and is a Major town though Wilton about 2 mile off is y^e County town. 1778 *Eng. Gazetteer* (ed. 2) s.v. *Sittingborn*. In the reign of Elizabeth this was made a mayor-town. 1798 W. ROBERTSON *Index Charters* 120 Carta to William Herowart, of the office of Mairship of the east quarter of Fife, with the land called the Mairtoun, whilk William Mair resigned.

|| **mayoral** (majo'ral), *sb.* Forms: 6 mayorall, 7 maioral, 9- mayoral. [Sp., f. *mayor* greater (see MAJOR *a.* and *sb.*, MAYOR).] A conductor in charge of a train of beasts of burden; also, a head shepherd; *occas.* the conductor of a diligence.

1598 BARRET *Theor. Warres* v. iv. 136 A Harbenger, and a Mayorall, which goeth with euery thousand beasts. 1622 F. MARKHAM *Bk. War* III. ii. 85 The Master Gunner . . . is . . . to command all the inferior Gunners, Clerkes, Harbengers, Maiorals, Gill-Masters and other depending vpon the Ordnance. 1833 LONGF. *Outre Mer* Prose Wks. 1886 I. 138 Here our conversation was cut short by the Mayoral of the diligence. 1845 FORD *Handbk. Spain* i. 18 The 'Mayoral' or 'conductor' . . . is responsible for the whole conduct of the journey. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* I. 149 A mayoral or chief shepherd at their head.

mayoral ('meɪərəl, 'mɛərəl), *a.* [f. MAYOR + -AL¹.] Pertaining to a mayor or mayoralty.

1698 SWIFT *Let. to Winder* 13 Jan., Wks. 1841 II. 436, I was at his mayoral feast. 1703 W. PENN in *Pa. Hist. Soc. Mem.* IX. 181, I hope Randall carries a hat for Edward Shippen of a mayoral size. 1869 *Daily News* 30 Mar., The Mayoral order was that certain leading thoroughfares were to be closed. 1885 *Standard* 14 Apr. 5/2 Mr. Alderman Fowler, M.P., has consented to serve for the remainder of the Mayoral year.

mayoralty ('mɛərəlɪtɪ). Forms: 4 mairaltee, 5 mayraltye, 5-6 mairalte, mayraltie, 5-7 mairaltie, 6 merialtie, meralty, mayralte, mayreraltie, 6-7 maioraltie, 7 majorality, mairoltie, myraltie, maioralty, mearaltie, 8 may'ralty, mayorality, majoralty, 7- mayoralty. [ad. OF. *mairalté*, f. *maire* MAYOR, after *principalté*, mod. *principauté*.]

1. The office of a mayor.

1386 *Rolls of Parlt.* III. 225/1 The eleccion of Mairaltee is to be to the Fre men of the Citee. 1438 in *10th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 330 Ony citsaine bering office of Mairaltie or of balifs. 1534 WHITINTON *Tullyes Offices* 1. (1540) 65 Pericles sayd well whan he had a felowe in offyce in his mayraltie [orig. in *pratura*] called Sophocles poete. 1571 CAMPION *Hist. Irel.* II. vii. (1633) 96 This Majoralty both for state and charge of that office . . . exceedeth any City in England, except London. 1702 *Toleration* 17 The May'ralty and other Offices are confin'd to their City Councils. 1851 D. G. MITCHELL *Fresh Gleanings* 75 The office of Mayoralty in the . . . American cities. 1890 GROSS *Gild Merch.* I. 97 The mayoralty, which gave them a chief officer of their own election.

2. The period during which a mayor holds office.

1494 FABYAN *Chron.* VII. (1533) II. 30/2 The mayraltie of John Tolesham. 1540 in W. H. Turner *Select. Rec. Oxford* (1880) 159 Hys ij yeres mayreraltie. 1632 in *10th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 480 The year of the myraltie of Sir Vallengin Blake. 1727 W. MATHER *Yng. Man's Comp.* 105 Nor has the Lord Mayor of London, during his Mayorality, a less Title than Right Honourable. 1870 LOWELL *Study Wind.* 108 Of his mayoralty we have another anecdote.

† 3. The district over which a 'mayor' has jurisdiction. *Obs. rare*⁻¹.

1705 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4113/3 The Mayoralty of Boisleduc . . . and the Country beyond the Maese, are directed to have in a readines 1700 Wagons.

4. *attrib.*

1573 in *10th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 423 Mr. Andrew Brown . . . beinge then in his Meralty office. 1647 *Ibid.* 496 Wee . . . thought fit to record the same in the Mearaltie booke of this Corporation. 1822 C'TESS BLESSINGTON *Magic Lantern* 22 The Lord Mayor's coach, with all the paraphernalia of mayoralty finery. 1887 *Dict.*

Nat. Biog. XI. 102/2 The mayoralty pageant provided [1635] by the Ironmongers' Company for Clitheroe.

Hence † **mayoraltship**, the office of a mayor. 1582 in *10th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm. App. v. 432* The office of Meraltship. 1600 *Ibid.* 459 The office of Maioraltship or Baillifship.

mayordom ('mæɔdɔm). *Obs. exc. Hist.* See quot. 1611; also *Sc.* the office of a 'mair of fee'.

1611 *COTGR.*, *Mairie*, a Maiordome; the office, or place of a Mayor; also, his jurisdiction, or the precincts thereof. 1872 *COSMO INNES Lect. Scot. Legal Antiq.* ii. 78 We had numerous mairdoms or subdivisions of sheriffdoms, and several mairs of fee, that is, hereditary mairs.

mayordom(e, -domo), obs. ff. MAJOR-DOMO.

mayoress ('mæɔrɪs). Forms: 5 *mayresse*, 5, 7 *mayresse*, 6 *mayras*, *majoris*, *maiores*, 7 *mai-*, *majoresse*, 8-9 *mayress*, 7- *mayoress*. [f. *MAYOR* + -ESS. Cf. *F. mairesse* (now only jocular).]

1. The wife of a mayor. Also sometimes applied, when a mayor is unmarried or a widower, to a lady of his family who fulfils the ceremonial duties normally belonging to the mayor's wife.

The wife of a LORD MAYOR is called *Lady Mayoress*. c 1430 *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* II. viii. (1860) 78 What is this? Art thou mayresse? 1494 *FABIAN Chron.* VII. (1533) II. 223 b/2 The kyng... sent vnto the mayresse and her systers, aldermennes wyfes two hartes and .vi. buckes, wyth a tonne of wyne. 1541 *Cal. Anc. Rec. Dublin* (1889) I. 410 Such opprobrious words... spokyn by Maisteras Mayras. 1558 *Reg. St. George's, Canterb.*, M^{rs} Agnes May, Majoris, buried in the Church. 1587 in *Picton L'pool Munic. Rec.* (1883) I. 105 She whose husband... hath been Mayor of this said town... shall take her place... nearest to M^{rs} Maiores for the time being. 1619 *MIDDLETON Tri. Love & Antiq.* C.3 This kyng... sent to the Lady Maioresse... z Harts [etc.]. a 1637 *B. JONSON Underwoods* IX. *Elegy*, The Lady Mayresse. 1702 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3842/2 She was pleased to admit Mrs. Mayoress... to the Honour of kissing Her Majesty's Hand. 1778 *Eng. Gazetteer* (ed. 2) s.v. *Westbury on Trin.*, William Cannings... built an alms-house here, allowing the mayor of Bristol to put in one of the men, and Mrs. mayoress one of the women. 1824 *BYRON Juan* XVI. xlv. *note*, The mayoress of a provincial town.

2. A woman holding the office of mayor. *U.S.* 1884 *Chicago Tribune* 5 May 4/3 She cannot under the laws monopolize the holding of nice special offices like Mayoress. 1895 *N. Amer. Rev.* Sept. 267 When women shall have become... mayoresses and alderwomen. 1947 *Chicago Sun* 4 Nov. 16/5 The dish... will be delivered... by Mrs. Margaret Craig, mayoress of Twickenham.

3. A person appointed to assist a female mayor. 1932 *Times* 10 Nov. 8/6 Mrs. Emily F. George, the Labour Mayor of Bermondsey, has appointed her daughter... to be Mayoress.

† **mayorhood**. *Obs.* In 6 *mayrehod*. [f. *MAYOR* + -HOOD.] The office of a mayor.

1586 *Chron. Gr. Friars* (Camden) 5 This year [40 Edw. III] in Januarij Adam Bury was dyscharygd of hys mayrehod.

mayorlet ('mæɔlɪt). *rare*⁻¹. [f. *MAYOR* + -LET.] A petty mayor.

1837 *CARLYLE Fr. Rev.* II. III. iv, The Patriotic Mayor or Mayorlet of the Village of Moret tried to detain them.

mayorship ('mæɔʃɪp). [f. *MAYOR* + -SHIP.]

1. The office, position, or dignity of a mayor. 1485 *Rolls of Parl.* VI. 357/1 The Offices of Maireship of Glawdstre in Radmoresland. 1544 in E. D. Dunbar *Docum. Moray* (1895) 67 The service of the foresaid office of Mairship vseit and went to Marie Queen of Scots. 1578 in W. H. Turner *Select. Rec. Oxford* (1880) 395 Suche parsons as have borne thoffice of Mayorshippe. 1611 *COTGR.*, *Mairie*, a Maiordome, or Maiorship; the office, or place of a Maior, or of a village-Maior. 1801 *RANKEN Hist. France* I. 259 Clotaire consented to confirm him for life in his mayorshippe.

2. *nonce-use*. As a mock title: *Your Mayorship*. 1822 *SCOTT Pirate* xxxiv, If it please your noble Mayorship's honour and glory.

|| **mayory**. *Obs.* Also 7-ery. [f. *MAYOR* + -Y, after *F. mairie*, *Du. meierij*.] The district over which a mayor (Dutch or Swiss) has jurisdiction.

1679 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1393/3 The French... are resolved to exact the Contributions they demand from the Mayery of Bolduc. 1705 *Ibid.* No. 4146/3 The Enemy's Parties... infest the Mayory of Boisleduc. 1796 *MORSE Amer. Geog.* II. 322 This republic [Neuchâtel] is divided into four chatellanies, and 15 mayories.

mayple, obs. form of MAPLE.

maypole ('meɪpəʊl). [f. *MAY sb.*³ + *POLE sb.*] 1. A high pole, painted with spiral stripes of different colours and decked with flowers, set up on a green or other open space, for the merry-makers to dance round on May-day.

In quot. 1597 applied for the nonce to a barber's pole. 1554 in *Vicary's Anat.* (1888) App. iii. 176 That no... persons... cause to be... sett vpp eny manner of maye pole... in any opyn street. 1597 *G. HARVEY Trimming T. Nashe* Wks. (Grosart) III. 25 My shoppe in the towne, the teeth that hange out of my Windowe, my painted may-pole. 1642 *MILTON Apol. Smect.* Wks. 1851 III. 306 He had the whole bevie at command whether in morrice or at May pole. 1702 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3783/4 The Wine-Cellar under the Flower-de-Luce against the May Pole in the Strand. 1863 *Chambers' Bk. Days* I. 572/2 The May Queen... was placed in a sort of bower or arbour near the maypole, there to sit in pretty state.

b. *transf.* Applied jocularly to a tall object, esp. a tall slender man or woman.

1590 *SHAKS. Mids. N.* III. ii. 296 How low am I, thou painted May-pole! 1611 *RICH Honest. Age* (Percy Soc.) 37 Such monstrous May-powles of hayre. 1648 *J. RAYMOND II Merc. Ital.* 201 This Place is much frequented by the Venetian walking May Poles, I mean the women. 1765 *E. THOMPSON Meretriciad* (ed. 6) 33 Maypoles love you because you're wonderous small. 1773 *GOLDSM. She stoops to Cong.* I. ii, The daughter, a tall, trapesing, trolloping, talkative maypole. 1871 *MRS. H. WOOD Dene Hollow* I, He was turned sixty, a lean maypole of a man.

2. a. The American Aloe, *Agave americana*. b. The tree *Spathelia simplex* of Jamaica (*Treas. Bot.* 1866).

1750 *G. HUGHES Barbados* 223 The May-Pole; *Lat.* Aloe Americana muricata. 1769 *E. BANCROFT Nat. Hist. Guiana* 46. 1848 *SCHOMBURGK Hist. Barbados* 588.

3. *attrib.*, as *maypole dancer*, *green*; *maypole-like* adj.; also quasi-adj. = (1) very tall, as *maypole figure*, *freshman*; (2) such as are associated with maypole festivities, as *maypole face*, *virtue*.

1610 in *3rd Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* 57/2 Acting a stage play... upon a Maypole green. 1632 *LITHGOW Trav.* IX. 406 What a May pole Dauncer, was Iohn 12... who made the Lateran... a playne Stewes or Brothel house. a 1634 *RANDOLPH Muses' Looking-glass* v. i, Will virtues dance? O vile, absurd, maypole, maid-marian virtue! 1647-8 *Wood Life* (O.H.S.) I. 140, I am none of those May-pole freshmen, that are tall cedars before they come to be planted in the academian garden. 1670 *J. SMITH Eng. Improv. Reviv'd* 74 So many May-pole-like-Trees. 1789 *CHARLOTTE SMITH Ethelinde* (1814) II. 222 That maypole-like figure. 1902 *LOWNDES Camping Sk.* 85 We soon descried his maypole figure on the opposite side against the sky.

mayr(e), obs. ff. *MAYOR*, *MERE sb.*¹; *Sc.* ff. *MORE*.

mays: see *MAKE v.*¹, *MAIZE*.

mayse: see *MAZE*, *MEASE*.

maysilles, obs. pl. form of *MEASLE*.

mayson-dew(e), etc., obs. forms of *MEASONDUE*.

mayss, mayst: see *MAKE v.*¹, *MAY v.*¹, *MOST*.

mayster, -ir, -ry, etc.: see *MASTER*, etc.

† **maystrial, a.** *Obs. rare*⁻¹. = *MAGISTRAL*.

1576 *BAKER Jewell of Health* 126 b, A maystrial baume of unknowne Auchoour.

maystries, etc., **mayt, mayth**: see *MAISTRICE*, *MATE*, *MAUGH*.

† **mayth**. *Obs.* In 1 *mæzð*, 3 *Ormin mæzþ*. [OE. *mæzð* str. fem.] A family, race, tribe.

c 1000 *ÆLFRIC Num.* i. 4 þæra mæzða ealdras [Vulg. *principes tribuum*]. c 1200 *ORMIN* 7678 Hire faderr Fanuæl Wass off Assæress mæzþe.

† **maythe(s)**. *Obs.* Forms: a. 1 *magōpe*, -eþe, -aþe, *mæþa*, 5 *mawth*. β. 1 *mæzēpe*, *mæzþa*, 4, 6 *mathe*, 4, 8 *maithe*, 4-7 *maythe*, 5 *mathge* (?), 6-7 *mayth*. [OE. *magōpe* wk. fem., *mæþa* wk. masc., of obscure origin; some have suggested connexion with OE. *mæzēð* maiden.]

1. Stinking Camomile, *Anthemis Cotula*. Applied also to various other composite plants resembling this, as *Anthemis nobilis*, *Matricaria Chamomilla*, *M. inodora*, *Chrysanthemum Leucanthemum*, *Pyrethrum Parthenium*.

c 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* I. 120 Das wyrt þe man camemelon & oðrum naman magēpe nemneð. *Ibid.* II. 140 þa readan magopan. *Ibid.* 206 Wermod & wildre magþan wyrtruman. c 1050 *Voc.* in *Wr.-Wülcker* 296/29 *Beneolentem*, magæþe, uel camemelon. *Ibid.* 297/3 *Bucstalnum* [read *Buoftalnum*], hwit mæzēþe. *Ibid.*, *Ohtalmon*, magæþe. a 1387 *Sinon. Barthol.* (Anecd. Oxon.) 10/2 *Amarusca*, maythe. *Ibid.* 16/2 *Cocula fetida*, maythes. 14... *Sloane MS.* 5 in *Promp. Parv.* 321 note, *Amarusca calida*, *Gall. ameroche*, *Ang. maithes*. 14... *Voc.* in *Wr.-Wülcker* 563/23 *Amarusca*, a mathge. c 1450 *Alphita* (Anecd. Oxon.) 45/2 *Consolida media*,... whit-bothel uel seynt Mary maythe. 14... in *Archæologia* XXX. 410 *Mawth*. 1523 *FITZHERB. Herb.* § 20 *Doggefennell* and *mathes* is bothe one. 1578 *LYTE Dodoens* II. xxx. 186, I haue Englished it Unsauerie Camomill, foolish Mathes, and white Cotula without sauour. 1597 *GERARDE Herbal* Table *Eng. Names*, Stinking Mayth, that is Maie weed. 1614 *MARKHAM Cheap Husb.* I. Table of Hard Words, *Maythe*, is a weede that growes amongst corne, and is called of some Hogs-Fennell.

2. *red maythe(s)*: Red or Purple Camomile, *Adonis autumnalis*.

1548, 1551 [see *MAIDWEED*]. 1597 *GERARDE Herbal* II. lxxiv. 310 *Adonis* flower is called in Latine *Flos Adonis*. in English we may call it red Maythes. 1713 *PETIVER Catal. Ray's Eng. Herbal* § v. Pl. xxxix. 8 Red Maithes.

maythen ('meɪð(ə)n). *Obs. exc. dial.* Forms: 4 *mapen*, 6 *mayðen*, *mawthen*, 8 *maithen*, 9 *mathen*, -an. [Repr. OE. *mæz(e)þan*, *magopan*, oblique case and pl. of *mæzēþa*, *magōpe*: see prec. Cf. *MATHER(N)*.] = prec.

c 1325 *Gloss. W. de Bibbesw.* in *Wright Voc.* 162 *Ameroke* e gletoner [glossed *mathen* (maythe) and *cloten*]. 1524 *Grete Herbal* cxxxvii, *Consolida media*. *Maythen*. 1597 *GERARDE Herbal* App., *Mawthen* is *Cotula fetida*. 1845 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* V. II. 431 The *mathen* and *crow-needles* grow more thickly. 1883 *Hampsh. Gloss.*, *Mathan*, *Anthemis Cotula*.

maythern, variant form of *MATHERN*.

may-tide: see *MAY v.*¹ 12.

mayweed ('merwi:d). [For **maythe-weed*: see *MAYTHE* and cf. *MAIDWEED*.] = *MAYTHE* I.

1551 in *Strype Eccl. Mem.* II. App. A. 145 That ground, which... was most to be nobly adorned with corn... now... replenished with mayweed, thistles, docks. 1573 *TUSSER Husb.* (1878) 112 The May weed doth burn and the thistle doth freat. 1597 *GERARDE Herbal* II. ccxlix. 617, 1 *Cotula fetida*. Maie weede. 2 *Cotula lutea*. Yellow Maie weede. 1657 *C. BECK Univ. Charac.* I. iv b, Oxe-eye, vid. *may weed*. 1672 *JOSSSELYN New-Eng. Rarities* 86 *May-weed*, excellent for the Mother; some of our English Housewives call it Iron Wort. 1758 *R. BROWN Compl. Farmer* (1759) 94 Rub the place with wormwood, nettles, may-weed. 1892 *JEFFERIES Toilers of Field* 310 The mayweed fringes the arable fields with its white rays and yellow centre.

mazagan ('mæzəgən). [Said to be named from *Mazagan* in Morocco, where it grows wild.] In full *mazagan bean*: a small early variety of the broad bean, *Faba vulgaris*.

1754 *JUSTICE Scots Gardiners Director* 190 The Mazagan and the early Lisbon are the earliest kinds; but I prefer the Mazagan Bean. 1759 *MILLER Gard. Dict.* (ed. 7) s.v. *Faba*, The Mazagan Bean is the first and best Sort of early Beans at present known; these are brought from a Settlement of the Portuguese on the Coast of Africa, just without the Streights of Gibraltar. 1846 *J. BAXTER Libr. Pract. Agric.* (ed. 4) II. 425 Sow... Melons, cucumbers, peas, beans, the broad sorts, or the mazagans, if wanted early.

Mazahbi, var. *MAZHABI*.

mazal tov, var. *MAZEL TOV*.

mazame (mə'zeim). Also *mazama*. [a. *F. mazame* (Buffon), a Mexican *maçame* (cited in the *Sp. transl.* of Hernandez, 1615), pl. of *maçat* deer, mistaken for a sing.]

The *U.S.* Dicts. give the above pronunciation; the original word is (ma'same).]

1. Used as a name for various American species of deer; also applied to the Pronghorn.

By some recent zoologists the mod. *L. mazama* is used as the name of a genus including all the American Cervidæ.

1791 *SMELLIE tr. Buffon* (ed. 3) VII. 31 These roebucks, or mazames and temamaçames of Mexico. 1890 *Century Dict.*, *Mazame*. 1. The North American pronghorn. 2. The pampas-deer of South America.

2. The antelope Rocky Mountain goat, *Oreamnus* or *Haplocerus montanus*.

Hence the name of 'The Mazamas', given to a society of mountain-climbers organized on the summit of Mount Hood 19 July 1894 (*Gd. Words* Feb. 1901, p. 101).

1852 *J. E. GRAY Catal. Specim. Mammalia Brit. Mus.* III. 114 *Mazama Americana*, The Mazame or Spring-buck. 1871-82 *Cassell's Nat. Hist.* III. 27 The Mazama or Mountain Goat of California and the Rocky Mountains.

mazapane, obs. form of *MARZIPAN*.

mazar, obs. form of *MAZARD sb.*², *MAZER*.

mazard ('mæzəd), *sb.*¹ Also 7 *mazerd*, 7-9 *mazzard*. [app. an alteration of *MAZER*, by association of the ending with the suffix -ARD.] † 1. A mazer; a cup, bowl, drinking vessel. Also *attrib.* *Obs.*

1601 *FULBECKE 1st Pt. Parall.* 86 The Bæotians did giue... Bacchus his mazard with a cluster of grapes. 1632 *Proc. Star Chamb.* (Camden) 303 In Salisbury they have digged up an old Bishop out of his grave and have made a mazzard of his skull. 1696 *AUBREY Misc.* (1857) 213 They... drank good ale in a brown mazard.

2. *jocular arch.* a. The head.

1602 *SHAKS. Ham.* v. i. 97 Knockt about the Mazard with a Sextons Spade. 1621 *MOLLE Camerar. Liv. Libr.* v. xiv. 376 Certaine young men, hauing their mazerds well heated with drinking. 1624 *MIDDLETON Game at Chess* III. i. 306 The red hat, fit for the guilty mazzard. 1709 *Brit. Apollo* II. No. 39. 3/1 A... Fellow... takes me o'er the Mazard. 1876 *BROWNING Pacchiarotto* iv, With fancy he ran no hazard: Fact might knock him o'er the mazard.

b. The face, countenance, 'phiz'.

1762-71 *H. WALPOLE Vertue's Anecd. Paint.* (1786) IV. 103 His countenance harmonized with his humour, and Christian's mazard was a constant joke. 1820 *MOORE Fables* II. 82 In vain the Court, aware of errors In all the old established mazarads, Prohibited the use of mirrors, And tried to break them at all hazards.

3. *slang. (Anglo-Irish.)* The 'head' of a coin.

1802 *MAR. EDGEWORTH Irish Bulls* 129 'Music!' says he -'Skull!' says I—and down they come three brown mazarads.

Hence † *mazard v. trans.*, to knock on the head.

a 1616 *B. JONSON Love Restored*, The rogues let a huge trap-dore fall o' my head. If I had not been a spirit, I had been mazarded.

mazard ('mæzəd), *sb.*² *dial.* Forms: 6-7 *mazar*, *mazer*, 7 *massard*, 7- *maz(z)ard*. [Of obscure origin: possibly a use of prec.] In the s.w. counties, a kind of small black cherry; in some other localities applied to the wild cherry; also *attrib.* as *mazard cherry*.

1578 *LYTE Dodoens* VI. I. 723 The common small Cherries, or Mazars. 1579 *LANGHAM Gard. Health* (1633) 136 The gumme of the mazer or wilde Cherytree. c 1630 *RISDON Surv. Devon* § 322 (1810) 332 A fruit, called mazarads here, elsewhere black cherries. 1676 *LADY FANSHAWE Mem.* (1830) 70 They have, near this town [Barnstaple], a fruit

called a massard, like a cherry, but different in taste. 1782 M. CUTLER in *Life*, etc. (1888) I. 90 Set out some mazzard cherries I brought from Mr. Balch's, at Newbury. 1790 GROSE *Prov. Gloss.* (ed. 2), *Mazzards*, black cherries. Glouc. 1855 KINGSLEY *Westw. Ho!* i, 'Red quarrenders' and mazzard cherries.

mazare, obs. form of MAZER.

† **mazarine**, *sb.*¹ *Obs.* Also 7 mazerine, 8 massereen, mazareen. [Of obscure history.]

Phillips 1706 mentions a phrase *à la mazarine* (not given by Fr. lexicographers), used to designate a particular mode of dressing fowls, and possibly f. the name of Cardinal Mazarin (died 1662) prime minister of France, or of the Duchesse de Mazarin, who died at Chelsea in 1699. *Mazarine dish, plate*, may perh. be attributive uses of this word.]

a. In early use also *mazarine dish, plate*: A deep plate, usually of metal. b. (See quot. 1706.)

1673 MARVELL *Reh. Transp.* II. Wks. (Grosart) III. 451 What ragouts had here been for you to have furnish'd the Mazarines on your table! 1674 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 863/4 Stolen . . . Seven Mazarine Plates, One Mazarine Plate of a smaller size, Ten Pottage Plates [etc.]. 1687 *Ibid.* No. 2237/4 Stolen . . . 18 Plates, 4 deep ones or Mazarines. 1688 *Ibid.* No. 2315/8 There has been lately stolen out of Her Majesty's Kitchen, a Silver Mazarine Dish. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Mazarines*, a kind of little Dishes to be set in the middle of a large Dish for the setting out of Ragoos, or Fricassies; also a sort of small Tarts fill'd with Sweet-meats. 1736 BAILEY *Housh. Dict.* 234 Put them on a mazarine and bake them. 1747 MRS. GLASSE *Cookery* xiv. (1796) 224 When that is done, set it into a massereen, throw sugar all over, and garnish with orange. 1773 *Lond. Chron.* 7 Sept. 248/3 Mazareens.

mazarine (mæzə'ri:n), *sb.*² and *a.* Also 7 mazarien, 8 mazerene, mazarene, 7-9 mazarin. [Perh. from the name either of Cardinal Mazarin or of the Duchesse de Mazarin (see prec.); but evidence is wanting. (Not in Fr. Dicts.)]

1. In full *mazarine blue*: A deep rich blue. 1686 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2150/4 The other [saddle] with Gold, Silver, and Silk, of several Colours, upon Mazarine Blue Velvet. 1753 *Discov. J. Poulter* (ed. z) 16 We sold . . . the Mazerene blue Coat for one Pound. 1819 SAMUELLE *Entomol. Compend.* 381 Mazarine blue moth (*Lycæna Cymon*). 1879 J. J. YOUNG *Ceram. Art* 132 The mazarine blue is similarly treated.

2. A stuff or a garment of a mazarine blue colour.

1694 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3003/4 The Coach was lined with blue Shag or Mazarien. 1766 [ANSTEY] *Bath Guide* ix. 92 Bring my silver'd mazarine, Sweetest gown that e'er was seen.

b. A London common-councilman; so called from his mazarine blue gown.

1761 *Ann. Reg.* z38 Mr. —, who was . . . a mazarine. . . It is a sort of nick-name given to the common-councilmen on account of their wearing mazarine blue silk gowns upon this occasion [Lord Mayor's day].

3. as *adj.* Of a mazarine blue colour.

1684 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1959/4 He hath on a Nutmeg colored Coat, faced with Mazarine Shag at the hands. 1688 *Ibid.* No. 2405/4 A bay Nag . . . with a Mazarene Saddle. 1866 GEO. ELIOT *F. Holt* xxxi, Some with the orange-coloured ribbons and streamers of the true Tory candidate, some with the mazarine of the Whig.

† **mazarine**, *v.* *Obs.* In 7 mazzarine. [Prob. from the name of the Duchesse de Mazarin: see MAZARINE *sb.*¹] *trans.* To decorate with lace in some particular manner.

1694 *Act. for lace supplied to Q. Mary* in *Mrs. Palliser's Hist. Lace* (1902) 343 Three yards of lace to mazzarine ye pinners at 25 shillings.

† **mazarine hood**. *Obs.* (See quot. 1708.)

1689 SHADWELL *Bury Fair* II. i., *Millener*. What d'ye lack, Ladies? fine Mazarine Hoods, Fontanges, Girdles [etc.]. 1708 KERSEY, *Mazarine-hood*, a hood made after a particular fashion, such as was us'd by the Duchess of Mazarine.

Mazarothe, obs. form of MASORITE.

Mazatec ('mæzətɛk), *sb.* and *a.* a. (A member of) an Indian people inhabiting northern Oaxaca in southern Mexico. b. The language of this people. Also *attrib.* or as *adj.* Hence *Mazatecan a.*

1909 WEBSTER, *Mazatec*, one of a tribe of Zapotecan Indians of northeastern Oaxaca, Mexico. They raise silk and are noted for gorgeous silken fabrics. 1949 E. A. NIDA *Morphol.* (ed. 2) II. 24 Mazatec, a language of Mexico. 1957 *Encycl. Brit.* V. 138/2 *Mazatec* (Guerrero, Puebla, Oaxaca; includes *Trique* and *Chocho*). 1958 J. BERRY in J. A. Fishman *Readings Sociol. of Lang.* (1968) 751 One of the Mazatec dialects. 1962 D. H. HYMES in *Ibid.* 111 The Mazatecs of Mexico. *Ibid.* 129 Neighboring dialects may differ, as when one group of Mazatec abstract the tones of their language for a whistled code, while the Soyaltepec Mazatec do not. 1963 *Times* 27 April 9/7 Land where heron live at peace with primitive Mazatecan Indians. 1967 S. C. GUDSCHINSKY *How to learn Unwritten Lang.* II. 19 Transitive relationship is expressed in Mazatec by a transitive verb followed by a noun object and a noun subject. *Ibid.* 22 Mazatec possessive phrases are quite different from English. 1974 *Encycl. Brit. Micropædia* VI. 728/1 The Mazatec language is most closely related to Chocho, Ixcatec, and Popoloca. *Ibid.*, The Mazatec are Roman Catholic with syncretistic elements.

Mazbi, var. MAZHABI.

Mazdaism ('mæzdəɪz(ə)m). Also Mazdeism. [f. Avestic *mazda*, the name of the good principle (Ahura-mazda, Ormuzd) of ancient Persian theology.] The ancient Persian religion as taught in the Avesta; Zoroastrianism.

1871 P. SMITH *Anc. Hist. East* III. xviii. 384 The Zendavesta claims to be the revelation of *Mazdeism*. 1886 *Encycl. Brit.* XX. 360 Zarathustrian religion (Mazdaism).

So Maz'dean, '-dæan *a.*, pertaining to the religion of the Avesta; *sb.* an adherent of this religion.

1880 DARMESTETER tr. *Zend-Avesta* I. Introd. 42 There was a Mazdaean literature in existence in those times. 18 . . . J. MILNE *Relig. Persia in Cycl. Sci.* I. 601 The Mazdaean's idea of the resurrection glorified man's body as his eternal companion.

Mazdaist ('mæzdəɪst). [f. as MAZDAISM + -IST.] An adherent of Mazdaism.

1920 in WEBSTER. 1932 *Antiquity* VI. 277 Where Mazdaists and Christians were found together, there must certainly have been adherents of the Manichæan creed. 1941 *Burlington Mag.* Aug. 59/1 Mohammedans . . . Mazdaists . . . Christians, Buddhists and perhaps Jews as well had their own temples.

maze (meɪz), *sb.* Forms: 3-8 mase, 4 masse, 4-maze. [See MAZE *v.*]

† 1. *the maze*. (The use of the article is somewhat difficult to account for, but cf. the similar use with names of diseases.) *Obs.*

a. Delirium, delusion; disappointment.

1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 6585 Wite he sede alle men þat an erpe wonieþ her þat it nis bote þe pure mase [B. masse] eni kinges poer. c 1305 *Judas Iscariot* 14 in *E.E.P.* (1862) 107 þis wyf was wel sore adrad: to hire louerd heo tolde [her dream] anon 3e, he seide, hit is þe mase. 1362 *LANGL. P. Pl. A.* III. 155 Heo ledeþ þe lawe as hire luste and loue-dayes makeþ, þe Mase for a Mene mon þauz he mote eugre. 1377 *Ibid.* B. Prol. 196 Better is a litel losse þan a lonce sorwe þe mase amonge vs alle þouz þe mysse a schrewe.

b. Vanity, vain amusement, dissipation.

1362 *LANGL. P. Pl. A.* I. 6 Sixt þou þis peple Al hou bisy þei ben aboute þe mase? 14 . . . *How Goode wyfe* 62 in *Q. Eliz. Acad.* 46 Go not as it wer A gase Fro house to house, to seke þe mase.

† 2. a. A delusive fancy. b. A trick, deception. c 1374 CHAUCER *Troilus* v. 468 Al this nas but a mase [v. r. maze]. c 1386 — *Nun's Pr. T.* 273 Men dreme al day of Owles or of Apes, And of many a maze ther-withal. 1412-20 *LYDG. Chron. Troy* v. xxxvii. (1555), All was done for an ydell mase. 14 . . . *Kyng & Hermit* 417 in *Hazl. E.P.P.* I. 29 Hopys thou, I wold for a mase Stond in the myre there?

3. a. A state of bewilderment. *Obs. exc. dial.*

In early examples it is uncertain whether a *maze* or *AMAZE sb.* is intended.

1430 [see *AMAZE sb.* 1]. c 1489 CAXTON *Blanchardyn* liv. 221 The faire Beatrix . . . stood in a maze. 1535 *Joye Apol. Tindale* (Arb.) 48 Oreles leue the reder as yt were in hys Maze. 1577-87 *HOLINSHED Chron.* III. 1139/2 The Maze was such, that besides his sonne maister Arthur Greie . . . not a man else did follow him. 1631 HEYWOOD 2nd *Pr. Faire Maid of West* III. Wks. 1874 II. 374 Six, to the maze Of all the rest, were slain. 1653 *Cloria & Narcissus* 274 Admiration stands at a maze. 1666 BUNYAN *Grace Ab.* 320 (1900) 302 At this I was put to an exceeding Maze. 1722 SEWEL *Hist. Quakers* (1795) I. iv. 271 That he came to a perfect recovery from his having been in a maze seems to appear plainly. 1819 W. TENNANT *Papistry Storm'd* (1827) 136 [He] up the street Rade on — in mickle maze I ween, For fient ae face was to be seen.

¶ b. Used by Scott for: Confusing haze.

1813 *SCOTT Trierm.* Concl. i, When a pilgrim strays, In morning mist or evening maze, Along the mountain lone.

4. a. A structure consisting of a network of winding and intercommunicating paths and passages arranged in bewildering complexity, so that without guidance it is difficult to find one's way in it; a labyrinth; *occas.* in *plural*, the windings of a labyrinth. Also in *fig. context.* *spec.* in *Psychol.*, a device, consisting of a correct path concealed by blind alleys, used to study human and animal intelligence and learning. Also *attrib.* and *Comb.*

Sometimes loosely applied to a structure in which there is a single path winding in such a manner that the distance from the entrance to the end is enormously greater than it would be in a direct line. (So in quot. 1903.)

c 1385 CHAUCER *L.G.W.* 2010 *Ariadne*, The hous is krynkeled two & fro, And hath so queynte weyis for to go For it is shapyn as the mase is wrought. 1432-50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) I. 311 In that yle is also oon of the iiii. mases [L. *de quatuor labyrinthis*]. 1534 *MORE Comf. agst. Trib.* II. Wks. 1202/2 They walke round about as it were in a round mase. 1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* II. (1586) 66 Roses growing in Borders, and made in a maze. 1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N.* II. i. 99. 1615 BRATHWAIT *Strappado* (1878) 104 There doth grow, A groue of fatall Elmes, wherein a maze, Or labyrinth is fram'd. 1762 FALCONER *Shipw.* II. 207 Such arduous toil sage Daedalus endur'd, In mazes self-invented long immur'd. 1835 THIRLWALL *Greece* v. I. 133 He vanquished the monster of the labyrinth, and retraced its mazes. 1836-9 DICKENS *Sk. Boz, Seven Dials*, The gordian knot was all very well in its way: so was the maze of Hampton Court: so is the maze at the Beulah Spa. 1901 W. S. SMALL in *Amer. Jyrl. Psychol.* XII. 228 The process of learning the way through this maze is adequately described as a gradual establishment of direct associations by profiting by chance experience. 1903 G. E. JEANS *Handbk. Linc.* 222 A maze, called *Julian's Bower*, is cut in the grassy brow of the cliff. 1914 F. A. C. PERRIN (*title*) An experimental and introspective study of the human learning process in the maze. 1921 *Lancet* 19 March 597/2 The . . . Porteous maze tests which, testing as they do the foresight, the capacity to

plan, the practical judgment and concentration of the child, supply a marked lack of the Binet scale. 1940 *Brit. Jyrl. Psychol.* Jan. 191 Many maze workers have noted the fact of variability in performance from day to day. 1951 G. HUMPHREY *Thinking* viii. 257 Verbal instruction improves the score in stylus-maze running. 1958 *Spectator* 8 Aug. 201/1 The obsessional maze-running experiments of the American rat-psychologists. 1964 M. ARGYLE *Psychol. & Social Probl.* v. 67 [Areas in which delinquents differ from non-delinquents] Impulsiveness, weakness of 'ego-control', tendency to cut corners in maze tests.

b. *transf.* and *fig.*

In 16-17th c. often in phr. *to tread a maze*, perhaps with allusion to 4c.

1542-5 BRINKLOW *Lament.* (1874) 106 Leadynge them in an endlesse mase of dyrtye tradicyons and folysh ceremonies. 1578 *Chr. Prayers* 17 To the intent we should not wander any longer vp and down in the mazes of this world. 1596 KEYMIS 2nd *Voy. Guiana* G 4 In the discoverie of Guiana, you may read both of Oreliano . . . and of Berreo, with others that haue trode this maze, and lost them selues in seeking to find this cuntry. 1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* II. xi. §1 The trauaile therein taken seemeth to haue been rather in a Maze, then in a way. 1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 15 The Labyrinthæan Mazes and web of the small arteries. 1646 SIR. T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* I. x. 42 To lose us in this maze of error. 1781 CRABBE *Library* 121 Whether 'tis yours to lead the willing mind Through History's mazes, and the turnings find. 1837 DISRAELI *Venetia* IV. ii, They were lost in a delicious maze of metaphor and music. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* III. I. 347 Bath was . . . a maze of only four or five hundred houses. 1872 BLACK *Adv. Phaeton* vi. 74 A tangled maze of bracken and briar.

c. A winding movement, esp. in a dance.

1610 *Histrio-m.* III. 232 The world doth turn a maze in giddy round. 1617 B. JONSON *Vision of Delight* (near end), In curious knots and mazes so The Spring at first was taught to go. 1704 POPE *Windsor For.* 122 To plains with well-breath'd beagles we repair, And trace the mazes of the circling hare. 1742 YOUNG *Nt. Th.* IX. 9 Dancing, with the rest, the giddy Maze, Where Disappointment smiles at Hope's Career.

† d. ? A mode of plaiting the hair. *Obs.*

1657 R. LIGON *Barbadoes* 16 Their haire not shorne . . . close to their heads; nor in quarters, and mases.

5. *attrib.*, as *maze-like* *adj.* and *adv.*; *Maze-Monday dial.* (Cornw.), the Monday after pay-day at a mine (cf. *Mazed Monday*, *MAZED ppl. a.*) (E.D.D.); † *Maze-Sunday dial.* (Devon), some particular Sunday set apart for feasting.

1598 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. ii. iv. *Columnes* 749 The Maze-like Mean that turns and wends so fair. 1700 T. BROWN *Acc. Journ. Exon* Wks. 1709 III. 103. I arrived at Exon . . . The next Day being Sunday, call'd by the Natives of this Country Maze-Sunday, (and indeed not without some Reason, for the People look'd as if they were Gallied) I was waked by [etc.]. 1889 PATER *G. de Latour* (1896) 35 Its maze-like crypt, centering in the shrine of the sibylline Notre-Dame. 1904 *Westm. Gaz.* 15 Mar. 1/3, I looked down on to rows of clipped, regular, hornbeam hedges, with grass paths between them, maze-like.

maze (meɪz), *v.* Forms: 3-6 mase, 5 mayze, 6 mayse, 4- maze. [The vb. and the related MAZE *sb.* appear before 1300; OE. may have had **masian* vb. or **mæs*, **mase* *sb.*; a compound *ámasod* (= *AMAZED*) occurs once in the alliterative phrase 'ámasod and ámarod' (*Be Domes Dæge* 125, whence quoted by Wulfstan *Hom.* 137).

Possible cognates are *Norw. dial. mas* exhausting labour, annoying pertinacity, whim, fancy, idle chatter; *masa* to be busy, toil, to pester, worry, to chatter, *passive* to fall into a doze; *Sw. mas* sluggish, *masa* to crawl, walk lazily, *refl.* to bask, sun oneself.]

1. *trans.* To stupefy, daze; to put out of one's wits; † to craze, infatuate. Chiefly in *passive*. Now *arch.* and *dial.*

a 1300 *E.E. Psalter* lxxvii[i]. 71 [65] And wakened es lauerd als slepand, Als mased [Vulg. *crapulatus*] of wine mightand. c 1374 CHAUCER *Anel. & Arc.* 322, I am so mased þat I deye, Arcyte hath borne aweye þe keye Of all my worlde, and my goode Adventure! c 1386 — *Man of Law's T.* 428 She seyde, she was so mazed in the see That she forgat hir mynde, by hir trouthe. a 1400 *Cursor M.* 2789i (Cott. Galba) Dronkinhede . . . mase a man . . . bod for to speke and do foly; . . . so es his minde mased and mad. c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 13280 Folis . . . þat heron the melody [of the Sirens], so mekill are masit in hert, Letyn sailis down slyde, & in slym fallyn. c 1425 [see *MAP v.*]. 1530 *PALSGR.* 633/2 You mased the boye so sore with beatynge that he coulede nat speake a worde. 1563 B. GOOGE *Sonn.* (Arb.) 88 Gorgon . . . Who with her Beautie mazed men, and nowe doth raygne in Hell. 1591 *Troub. Raigne K. John* II. (1611) 79, I am mad indeed, My heart is maz'd, my senses all foredone. 1610 B. JONSON *Alch.* v. v, Finding This tumult 'bout my dore (to tell you true) It somewhat maz'd me. 1658 MANTON *Exp. Jude* 16 Wks. 1871 V. 318 This is the devil's device, first to maze people, as birds are with a light and a bell in the night, and then to drive them into the net. 1716 B. CHURCH *Hist. Philip's War* (1865) I. 21 The Pilot yet sat his Horse, tho' so maz'd with the Shot, as not to have sense to guide him. 1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Milk*, Neither should the Milk-maid . . . affright the Cow or mase her. 1820 SCOTT *Abbot* xix, 'The lad is mazed!' said the falconer to himself. 1855 A. MANNING *O. Chelsea Bun-house* xiv. 232 My head was mazed with my journey. 1863 MRS. GASKELL *Sylvia's L.* III. 100, If I could but think; but it's my head as is aching so; doctor, I wish yo'd go, for I need being alone, I'm so mazed. 1870 MORRIS *Earthly Par.* III. iv. 295 Then said the King, 'The man is mazed with fear'.

† 2. *intr.* To be stupefied or delirious; to wander in mind. *Obs.*

c 1350 *Will. Palerne* 438 A fers feintise folwes me oft, . . . þat i mase al marred for mourning neish hondes. c 1386 CHAUCER *Merch.* T. 1143 'Ye mase, mase, goode sire', quod

she. a 1568 ASCHAM *Scholem*. II. (Arb.) 159 All men may stand still to mase and muse vpon it.

3. *trans.* To bewilder, perplex, confuse. Often with some notion of a figurative maze or labyrinth.

1482 CAXTON *Trevisa's Higden* I. xxx. 40b, Who that gooth in to that hows [a labyrinth] & wolde come out agayn . . . shal be so mased that out can he not goo. a 1500 *Assemb. Ladies* 38 Other ther were, so mased in her mind, Al wayes [of a maze] were good for hem, bothe east and west. 1768 JOHNSON *Pref. Shaks. Wks.* IX. 245 He who has mazed his imagination in following the phantoms which other writers raise up before him, may here be cured of his delirious ecstasies. 1868 ROGERS *Pol. Econ. Pref.*, The historian who is ignorant of the interpretations of political economy is constantly mazed in a medley of unconnected and unintelligible facts.

refl. 1627 W. SCLATER *Exp. 2 Thess.* (1629) 73 Wee maze our selues sometimes in following Schoolemen.

4. *intr.* To move in a mazy track. †Also to maze it.

1591 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* I. iii. 86 Like as moulted Lead being poured forth Upon a leuell plat of sand or earth, In many fashions mazeth to and fro. 1756 LANGHORNE *Poems* (1760) 44 Thus silver Wharf . . . Still, melancholy-mazing, seems to mourn. 1767 H. BROOKE *Fool of Qual.* (ed. 2) II. xi. 179 Walter led his . . . patron through this field and that field; . . . till, having mazed it and circled it for . . . three hours, he finally conducted the serjeant to the very gate at which he had first entered. 1865 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* XIX. i. (1872) VIII. 108 They struck their tents everywhere, . . . and only went mazing hither and thither.

† b. *trans.* To involve in a maze or in intricate windings; to form mazes upon. *Obs.*

1606 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. iv. 1. *Tropheis* 1003 Meander-like . . . Thou run'st to meet thy self's pure streams behind thee Mazing the Meads wher thou dost turn & wind thee. 1654 WHITLOCK *Zootomia* To Author A iv, Some maze their Thoughts in Labyrinths, and thus Invoke no Reader, but an Oedipus.

maze, obs. form of MAIZE; var. MEASE.

mazed (meizd), *ppl. a.* [f. MAZE *v.* + -ED¹.] In senses of the verb: Stupefied, dazed, crazed; bewildered, confused; †terrified.

Mazed Monday (dial. Cornw.): (a) = Maze-Monday (MAZE *sb.* 5); (b) the Monday before Christmas (E.D.D.).

c 1350 *Will. Palerne* 884 So witerly was pat word wounde to hert, pat he ferde as a mased man a marred neij honde. 1493 *Festivall* (W. de W. 1515) 71 b, They . . . walked up & downe in y^e countre lyke mased beestes. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* v. viii. 38 Like mazed deare . . . they flew. 1613 SHAKS. *Hen. VIII.* II. iv. 185 Many maz'd considerations, did throng And prest in with this Caucion. 1755 WESLEY *Wks.* (1872) II. 342, I said 'To be sure it is some mazed man'. 1830 MRS. BRAY *Fitz of F.* iii. (1884) 28 He had very much the appearance of what the country people here call a mazed man. 1836 KEBBLE in *Lyra Apost.* (1849) 222 The voice ineffable Wakening your mazed thoughts with an Almighty spell.

Hence † **mazedly** *adv.*, † **mazedness**.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Clerk's T.* 1005 She ferde as she had stert out of a sleepe, Til she out of hire mazednesse abreyde. 14 . . . HOCLEVE *Min. Poems* (1892) 44 Syn my spirit nat dar putte vp his bille, . . . But in his mazednesse abydyth stille. 1530 PALSCR. 243/2 Masydnesse, musardie, desuere, effroy.

mazeful ('meizful), *a. Obs. exc. arch.* [f. MAZE *sb.* + -FUL.] Bewildering, confounding.

1595 SPENSER *Epithal.* 190 And stand astonisht lyke to those which red Medusaeas mazeful hed. 1897 F. THOMPSON *New Poems* 3 It was a mazeful wonder.

mazels, obs. pl. of MEASLE *sb.*

|| **mazel tov** ('mazəl to:v, tof). Also **mazal tov**, **mazzel tov**, etc. [ad. mod. Heb. *mazzāl tōb* good luck, f. Heb. *mazzālōth* pl., constellations.] As a salutation: good luck, congratulations.

1862 *Once a Week* VII. 192/2 Whereupon all present wish him *mazal tov* (good speed), and the ceremony is at an end. 1892 I. ZANGWILL *Childr. Ghetto* I. 37 There was a hubbub of congratulation ('*Mazzolotov*, *Mazzolotov*', 'Good Luck'). 1932 L. GOLDING *Magnolia St.* III. iv. 520 The air pattered like hail with their good luck wishes. . . *Mazel tov*, *mazel tov!* 1957 L. STERN *Midas Touch* III. xx. 149 '*Mazeltof*, father,' he said. 1959 B. KOPS *Hamlet of Stjepan Green* II. ii, Going to have another one? . . . *Mazeltoff*, darling. 1970 *New Yorker* 19 Sept. 32/1 'Uri is going to be a father,' Yigael . . . said, 'He told me. *Mazel tov!*' 1972 'H. HOWARD' *Nice Day for Funeral* x. 138, I said, '*Mazeltof*. I hope you're both very happy.' 1973 *Jewish Chron.* 2 Feb. 19/3 Mother and baby . . . are . . . doing well. A hearty *mazzeltov* to them!

mazelyn, variant of MASELIN *Obs.*, a mazer.

mazement ('meizmənt). Also 6 **masement**. [f. MAZE *v.* + -MENT.] Stupor; a state of stupor or trance. Also = AMAZEMENT.

c 1580 MUNDAY *View Sundry Examples* (Shaks. Soc. 1851) 97 Call to mind the grevous and suddain Earthquake . . . which caused such a mazement through the whole Cite. 1598 TOFTE *Alba* (1880) 72 Though that it be such As euery eye with masement it doth fill. 1727 BAILEY vol. II, *Mazement*, amazement. 1890 W. A. WALLACE *Only a Sister* 167 Just wait till I get near you, and we'll see if I can't find another mazement for you. 1901 KIPLING *Kim* xi. 264 A very few white people, but many Asiatics, can throw themselves into a mazement as it were by repeating their own names over and over again to themselves.

mazer ('meizə(r)), *sb. Obs. exc. Hist.* Forms: 3-mazer, 4-9 maser. Also 2-3 mazerre, 4 mazre, 4-5 maseer(e), 5 maasure, masour, masowyr, 5-6 masar, masere, 6 meyser, mas(s)or, masser, masure, mazur, mazare, 6-7 mazor, mazar. [a.

OF. *masere*, *masre* (*masdre*, *madre*, whence F. *madré* veined, variegated) used in senses 1 and 2; of Teut. origin: cf. OHG. *masar* excrescence on a tree (glossing L. *tuber*, *nodus*), MHG. *maser* excrescence on a tree, maple, drinking cup, mod. G. *maser* markings in wood; MDu. *maeser* maple; ON. *mōsur-r* maple (:—**masur-oz*).

The Teut. root **mas-*, **mās-*, expressing the notion of 'spot' or 'excrescence', is found also in OHG. *māsa* (MHG. *māse*) cicatrix, spot on the body, early mod. Du. *mase*, *maese* spot, mesh (Du. *maas* mesh, *maashout* maplewood); Norw. dial. *masa* to grain, paint in imitation of the grain of wood; and the words cited s.v. MEASLE.

The Welsh *masarn* maple, sycamore, is certainly from English, though the evidence of the use of *mazer* in this sense in Eng. is somewhat scanty.]

1. A hard wood (? properly maple; but cf. quot. c 1500 in b) used as a material for drinking cups.

c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 163 De caliz [is] of tin; and hire [the priest's concubine's] nap of mazere. 1419 *Will of Mounford* (Somerset Ho.), Ciphum de mazer legatum cum argento. 1593-1656 *Rites & Mon. Ch. Durh.* (Surtees 1903) 80 The goodly Cup called S^r Beedes Bowl, the outside whereof was of black Mazer.

† b. The tree yielding this wood. *Obs. rare.*

14. *Met. Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 629 [In list of trees] *Iunparus, labruscaque, mirra, jenupyrtre* wyld vyne masere. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 229/2 A Maser, *cantarus, murra; murreus; murpis* (A. *murrus*) *Arbor est.* c 1500 in Turner *Dom. Archit.* I. 144 note, Take many rype walenottes and water hem a while, and put hem in a moiste pytt, and hile hem, and ther shalbe grawe therof a grett stoke that we calle masere. 1547 SALESBURY *Welsh Dict.*, *Masarn*, Masar.

2. A bowl, drinking-cup, or goblet without a foot, originally made of 'mazer' wood, often richly carved or ornamented and mounted with silver and gold or other metal. Often applied to bowls entirely of metal or other material.

1311 in *Archaeol.* (1887) L. i. 176, j mazer cum pede argenteo. c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 11418 He gaf . . . Somme masers of riche pris. 1420 *E.E. Wills* (1882) 46 Also .i. bord maasure with a bord of seluer. 1424 *Ibid.* 56, I will he haue my maser of a vine rote. 1530 *Burgh Rec. Edinb.* (1871) II. 39 A masser of siluer ourgilt. 1555 W. WATREMAN *Fayde Facions* II. ix. 193 Of the Skulles of the heades thus slaine, thei [Scythians] make masures to drinke in. 1579 SPENSER *Sheph. Cal.* Aug. 26 A mazer ywrought of the Maple warre. 1645 EVELYN *Diary* 25 Jan. They shew'd us . . . mazers of beaten and solid gold set with diamonds, rubies, and emeralds. 1697 DRYDEN *Virgil* (1721) I. Ded. 13 One of his Shepherds describes a Bowl, or Mazer, curiously carved. 1814 SCOTT *Ld. of Isles v. xxxiv*, 'Bring here', he said, 'the mazers four'. 1851 D. WILSON *Preh. Ann.* (1863) II. iv. ix. 488 The royal mazer, or convivial bowl. *fig.* 1629 Z. BOYD *Last Battell* 1123 Take now the Cuppe of Saluation, the great Mazer of his merie.

† 3. The head; = MAZARD *sb.*¹ 2. *Obs.*

1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 77b, Being imagined in your own braynsieke mazer. a 1652 BROME *Love-sick Court* IV. iii, So wilt thou whilst thou canst lift thy bottle To that old Mazer.

b. *transf.* A helmet.

1591 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* I. iv. 614 Hardy Lælius . . . All in gilt armour, on his glistening Mazor A stately plume, of Orange mixt with Azur.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.*: † **mazer-band**, the silver binding of a mazer; **mazer bowl**, **cup**, **-dish** = 2; † **mazer tree** = 1 b; **mazer wood**, = sense 1.

1441 in *Archaeol.* (1887) L. i. 187 Unum *maserband. 1562-3 *Ibid.* 193 A *masar bole wth a border of sylver and gilt about ytt. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* II. xii. 49. 1686-7 AUBREY *Rem. Gentilism & Judaism* (1881) 35 A Mazar-bowle of maple (Gossips bowle) full of beer. 1434 *E.E. Wills* (1882) 101 A litil *maser coppe. 1656 TRADESCANT *Mus. Tradesc.* 52 *Mazer dishes. ? c 1475 *Sgr. Love Degre* 689 She . . . closed hym in a *maser-tre. 1595 DUNCAN *App. Etymol.* (E.D.S.) 66 *Acer*, the maser tree. 1656 TRADESCANT *Mus. Tradesc.* 44 The playable *Mazer wood, being warmed in water will work to any form.

Hence † **mazer v. trans.**, = MAZARD *v.*

1596 NASHE *Saffron-Walden* V 4 He terrefies mee with insulting 'hee was Tom Burwels the Fencers Scholler, and that he will squeeze and mazer me whensoeuer he met me'.

mazer, mazed, obs. ff. MAZARD *sb.*² and *sb.*¹

mazerine, obs. form of MAZARINE *sb.*²

mazey, mazi, variants of MAZY *a.* and *sb.*

Mazhabi ('mazha:bi:). *India.* Also **Maz(ah)bi**, **Muzbi**, **Muz(hu)bee**. [Hindi, f. Arab. *mazhab* religion.] A convert to the Sikh religion from Islam, *spec.* in the Punjab; a converted Chuhra or member of the sweeper caste.

1849 J. D. CUNNINGHAM *Hist. Sikhs* 379 *Muzhūbee*, converts from Mahometanism are so called. 1858 R. TEMPLE *Let.* 25 May in Yule & Burnell *Hobson-Jobson* (1886) 464/1 To the same destination (Delhi) was sent a strong corps of Muzhubees (low-caste) Sikhs, numbering 1200 men, to serve as pioneers. 1908 KIPLING *Let. of Travel* (1920) 162 A fair sprinkling of Punjabis—ex-soldiers, Sikhs, Muzbis, and Jats—are coming in on the boats. 1917 *Encycl. Relig. & Ethics* IX. 608/2 Such converts may form new castes, like the Mazbi or Mazhabi Sikhs, who were by origin Chūhrās, or scavengers, outside the Hindu pale. 1923 *Chambers's Jnl.* 20 Jan. 13/1 He was not going to give his daughter in marriage to a *Muzbee*. 1965 SHER SINGH *Sansis of Punjab* ix. 188 If a Sansi takes food from a Choohra, Mazahbi, Chamar or other lower castes, he is outcast and fined.

mazil, obs. form of MEASLE.

mazily ('meizil), *adv.* [f. MAZY *a.* + -LY².] In a mazy manner.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 272 be bimasede Isboset, lo! hwu he dude maseliche [MS. T. *masedliche*]. 1839 BAILEY *Festus* xviii. (1852) 226 While six sister goddesses mazily tread The bright fields of air. 1855 S. BROOKS *Aspen Cr.* I. x. 144 Those mazily cut Valentines one sees in windows. 1864 TENNYSON *Milton*, The brooks of Eden mazily murmuring.

maziness ('meizinis), [f. MAZY *a.* + -NESS.] The state or condition of being mazy.

1847 in WEBSTER. 1857 R. H. PATTERSON *Ess. Hist. & Art* (1862) 435 This peculiar feature . . . gives to Indian mythology a haziness and maziness which set arrangement and strict definition at defiance.

'mazing, *vbl. sb.* [f. MAZE *v.* + -ING¹.] The action of causing amazement, astonishment.

1600 S. NICHOLSON *Acolastus* (1876) 39 Sweeping they came, and seemd to brush the ground, Their tipto-tripping pace bred double mazing, Their ratling silkes my senses did confound.

mazing ('meizɪŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING².] Causing confusion, bewilderment, or perplexity.

c 1449 PECOCK *Repr.* II. xiv. 230 He schal ful ofte bi mazing studie be ful idil, whanne he myzte be weel and fruytfull occupied. 1556 J. HEYWOOD *Spider & F.* lviii. 30 This ant . . . Hath cast manie mazing mists before your iyse. 1623 tr. *Favine's Theat. Hon.* VI. v. 132 Clewse, to guide us out of these mazing Labyrinths. 1833 *Philol. Museum* II. 442 The mazing and dazzling power of a rich system of harmonies.

mazo- ('meizəv), used as comb. form of mod. L. *māza* placenta, a. Gr. *μάζα* cake.

|| **mazocathesis** (meizəkæ'kθəsis) [Gr. *κακός* bad + *θέσις* a placing], malposition of the placenta; hence **mazocaco'thetic a.** || **mazolysis** (meiz'ɒlisis) [Gr. *λύσις* a loosing], the separation or detachment of the placenta; hence **mazo'lytic a.** || **mazopathia** (meizə'pæθiə) [Gr. *πάθος* suffering, feeling; see -PATHY], a disease of, or originating from, the placenta; hence **mazo'pathic a.**

1856 in MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*

|| **mazodynia** (meizə'dainiə). *Med.* [mod. L., f. Gr. *μαζ-ός* breast + *δύνη* pain.] = MASTODYNIA. 1850 BIRKETT *Dis. Breast* 18 The severe neuralgic affection comprehended under the term mazodynia.

† **ma'zology**. [f. Gr. *μαζό-ς* breast + -LOGY. Cf. MASTOLOGY.] Brewster's substitute for MAMMALOGY.

1807-29 *Edinb. Encycl.* XIII. 393/1 *Mazology* . . . is that branch of zoology which treats of the class of mammiferous animals. 1828-32 WEBSTER, *Mazology*, . . . the doctrine or history of mammiferous animals.

Hence **mazo'logical a.** = MAMMALOGICAL; **mazo'logist** = MAMMALOGIST.

1807-29 *Edinb. Encycl.* XIII. 393/2 The two most eminent mazologists of antiquity are Aristotle and Pliny. 1828-32 WEBSTER, *Mazological*, . . . *Mazologist*.

mazor, obs. form of MAZER.

Mazorete, -etic, obs. ff. MASORETE, -ETICAL.

mazouelle. *Antiq.* = MASUEL.

1857 *Archaeol. Jnl.* XIV. 281 A German mazouelle of steel.

mazoun, obs. form of MASON *sb.*¹

mazourca, -ka, obs. forms of MAZURKA.

mazout, var. MAZUT.

Mazuca, mazur: see MASOOKA, MAZER.

mazuma (mə'zʊ:mə). *U.S. slang.* Also **mazume**. [Yiddish.] Money, cash.

1904 G. V. HOBART *Jim Hickey* i. 15 We're a sad bunch . . . when we haven't a little mazume in the vest pocket. 1906 'O. HENRY' *Four Million* (1916) 131 Burn a few punk sticks in the joss house to the great god Mazuma. 1907 C. E. MULFORD *Bar-20* viii. 90 When th' mazuma is divided up it won't buy a meal. 1913 — *Coming of Cassidy* xii. 191 'What's this?' he demanded. . . 'Mazumy,' replied Hopalong. 'It's that shiny stuff you buy things with. Spondulix, cash, mazuma.' 1926 *Amer. Speech* May 456/1 How many of those using the word *mazuma* know its meaning? As originally used by the Jewish people it is 'm' *zūmon*' and is a Chaldean word meaning in literal translation the 'ready necessary'. It is employed in the Talmud which is written in Chaldean and not Hebrew. 1941 *Amer. Mercury* May 615/1 When you die, you have to leave your mazuma behind. 1943 W. H. CHASE *Sourdough Pot* xvi. 97 A sign tacked on a tent pole, informed the public, that 'No Credit—You must product the mazuma. We are not in business for our health.' 1972 *Times Lit. Suppl.* 29 Sept. 1154/3 Likewise piling up its mazuma by legerdemain.

mazurka (mə'zɜ:kə, mə'zʊ:kə). Also 9 **mizurko**, **mazourca**, **mazourka**. [a. Polish *mazurka* woman of the Polish province Mazovia. In Fr. *masurka*, *mazurka*, -ourka, -urke, Ger. *masurka*.]

1. A lively Polish dance resembling the polka; the music is in triple time.

1818 T. CREEVEY in Sir H. Maxwell *Papers* etc. (1904) I. 283 My delight was to see the Mizurko danced by Madame Suwarrow and her brother the Prince Nariskin. 1831

Society I. 306 A large party had assembled there... to practice the Mazourca. 1842 MOTLEY *Corr.* (1889) I. iv. 116 He is at all the parties perpetually, and perpetually dancing the mazurka. 1885 MABEL COLLINS *Prettiest Woman* x, The after-supper-dance is called the White-Mazurka, because it is kept up till the daylight is broad and clear.

2. A piece of music intended to accompany this dance, or composed in its rhythm.

1854 THACKERAY *Newcomes* xviii, The Austrian brass band... plays the most delightful mazurkas and waltzes.

mazut (mə'zʊt). Also *masut*, *mazout*. [Russ. *mazút*, ad. Arab. *makhzulat* refuse, waste.] The viscous liquid left as residue after the distillation of Russian petroleum, used as fuel oil and a coarse lubricant.

1897 *Chambers's Jnl.* 19 June 393 Masut, the new substitute for coal. 1907 *Times Engin. Suppl.* 16 Oct. 4/2 Among liquid fuels which may be employed that known as 'masut' will help to supply the increasing demand. 1924 J. A. HAMMERTON *Countries of World* II. 1277/1 'Crude oil'... is refined into benzene, petrol and kerosene, the refuse or 'mazout' being consumed for common fuel and furnaces. 1924 *Blackw. Mag.* Feb. 152/1 They caught the sickly sweet smell of half-burnt 'Mazut' fuel. 1951 R. CAMPBELL *Light on Dark Horse* x. 288 The oil, or mazout, has also spoilt the quality of the red-mullet. 1974 P. HIGHSMITH *Ripley's Game* v. 47 He tackled with broom and dustpan the exterior of the pipes and the floor around their mazout furnace.

mazy ('meizi), *a.* Forms: 6 macy, 6-7 mazie, 7 mazi, 7, 9 mazy, 7- mazy. [f. MAZE *sb.* + -y¹.]

1. Resembling or of the nature of a maze; full of windings and turnings.

1579 SPENSER *Sheph. Cal.* Dec. 25, I went to raunge amyde the mazie thickette. 1598 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. i. 1. *Eden* 510 Not treading Sin's false mazy measures. 1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 465 A mazy labyrinth of small veins and arteries. 1667 MILTON *P.L.* IX. 161, I... prie In every Bush and Brake, where hap may finde The serpent sleeping, in whose mazy foulds To hide me. 1714 POPE *Rape of Lock* II. 139 Some thrid the mazy ringlets of her hair. 1728 *Dunc.* I. 68 Pleas'd with the madness of the mazy dance. 1797 COLERIDGE *Kubla Khan* 25 Five miles meandering with a mazy motion... the sacred river ran. 1844 HOOD *Haunted Ho.* xxxiii, The cobweb hung across in mazy tangle. 1888 BRYCE *Amer. Commu.* (1890) II. lxi. 434 It is hard to keep one's head through this mazy whirl of offices, elections [etc.].

b. Moving in a maze-like course.

1725 POPE *Odyss.* xvii. 355 With him the youth pursu'd the goat or fawn, Or trac'd the mazy leveret o'er the lawn. c. as *sb. jocular.* Short for 'the mazy dance'.

1840 DICKENS *Old C. Shop* lvi, In remembrance of her with whom I shall never again thread the windings of the mazy.

2. *spec. in Min.* Having convoluted markings. 1811 PINKERTON *Petrol.* I. 465 Mazy alabastrite, of a deep brown, with lighter veins.

3. Giddy, dizzy, confused in the head. *dial.* c 1510 *Songs* (MS. Royal, App. 58) in *Anglia* XII. 268 My hed is all macy and meruelously dothe werke. c 1746 COLLIER (Tim Bobbin) *View Lanc. Dial.* Wks. (1862) 45 Sumheaw it made meh meazy. 1896 *Daily News* 5 Sept. 2/4 Deceased seemed to have accidentally fallen in [the water], probably during a 'mazy bout', she being subject to severe headaches.

4. *Comb.*

1728-46 THOMSON *Spring* 576 Oh pour The mazy-running soul of melody Into my varied verse.

mazzard, mazzarine: see MAZARD, MAZARINE *v.*

mazzel tov, var. MAZEL TOV.

Mazzinian (mæ'tsɪniən), *sb.* and *a.* [f. the name of Giuseppe Mazzini (1805-72), Italian patriot and revolutionary + -AN.] *A. sb.* An adherent of Mazzini. *B. adj.* Of, pertaining to, supporting, or resembling Mazzini or his policy. So **Maz'zinianism, Maz'zinism**, the principles or methods of Mazzinians; **Maz'zinist** = MAZZINIAN *A.*

1850 J. MILEY *Hist. Papal States* III. viii. iv. 644 They... have loaded the memory of Gregory XVI., just as much as the Mazzinians, with every species of libellous invective. 1860 *Illustr. London News* 7 Jan. 18/3 Even the Mazzinists claim him at times as their own. 1861 tr. A. BRESCIANI'S *Jew of Verona* p. iv, Misrepresentation which had been so assiduously thrown around the recent events by the Mazzinian press. 1862 *Dublin Rev.* Feb. 203 The universal dread which Mazzinism inspired. 1866 H. E. MANNING in S. LESLIE *Life H. E. Manning* (1921) xiii. 195 Mazzinianism and Fenianism are one in principle. 1875 P. K. O'CLERY *Hist. Italian Revolution* v. 165 The Mazzinian programme was the establishment of a single republic... The literary propaganda of Mazzinianism. *Ibid.* 187 They were no less revolutionists than the Mazzinians. 1932 G. F.-H. BERKELEY *Italy in Making* I. xiv. 209 Aurelio Saffi, the well-known Mazzinian, who lived in Forlì. 1937 *Times Lit. Suppl.* 1 May 322/4 Meredith's attack... was a satire of social extravagances tinged with Mazzinian idealism. 1965 C. HIBBERT *Garibaldi & his Enemies* I. x. 140 Louis Napoleon could not free himself so easily... from the indiscretions of the Mazzinians. *Ibid.*, The Mazzinian *L'Italia e Popolo* of Genoa. 1967 C. SETON-WATSON *Italy from Liberalism to Fascism* xi. 422 The militant irredentists from Istria and Dalmatia... cared nothing for the Mazzinian dream of Italo-Slav friendship.

mazzot, mazzoht, var. MATZAH.

M.B. (ɛm bi:). [Abbreviation of 'Mark of the Beast' (see MARK *sb.*¹ I C, BEAST *sb.* 7), used with jocular allusion to the popular view that this

garment was a badge of 'Popery'.] *M.B. waistcoat:* a kind of waistcoat with no opening in front, worn by Anglican clergymen (originally, c 1840, only by adherents of the Tractarian party, but afterwards by many belonging to other schools).

1853 CONYBEARE in *Edinb. Rev.* Oct. 315 Who does not recognise... the stiff and tie-less neckcloth, the M.B. coat and cassock waistcoat [etc.]. 1874 [see MARK *sb.*¹ 11 c]. 1876 MRS. OLIPHANT *Phoebe Jun.* xvi. (1877) 114 He smiled superior at the folly which stigmatised an M.B. waistcoat.

M.B., abbreviation of L. *Medicinæ Baccalaureus* bachelor of medicine: see B (the letter) III. 1.

||mbongo (m'bɒŋgəʊ). *S. Afr.* Also *imbonga, imbongo, mbonga, mbongi.* [Zulu.] An official who sings the praises of the (Zulu) king; hence applied to any flatterer of a high personage or institution.

1839 W. C. HARRIS *Wild Sports S. Afr.* xiv. 116 We... were accordingly preparing to start when a herald, called, in the Matabili language, *Imbongo*, a proclaimer of the king's titles, suddenly made his appearance outside the kraal. 1871 in T. BAINES *Northern Goldfields Diaries* (1946) III. 687 His *Imbonga*, or court flatterer... recounted the battles of the Matabele. 1945 *Cape Times* 29 May, Municipal *mbongo*... The Mayor made quite a good case for the appointment of an official who would be a sort of professional praiser. 1948 *Cape Argus* 16 Sept. 7 Government supporters have danced around their Ministers like dutiful, adoring and disciplined *mbongos*. 1957 *Ibid.* 15 June 1/7 They were... a lot of *mbongas* to hymn the praises of the incompetent Nationalist hierarchy. 1973 *Drum* 8 Mar. 53 The *mbongis*... climb up his ancestral tree singing the praise poems of Vorster's illustrious forebears.

Mbret, var. MPRET.

Mc. All words of Scottish or Irish origin beginning with *Mc* (e.g. MCCARTHYISM, MCCOY) are placed alphabetically as if spelt *Mac*.

M.D. Abbreviation of Latin *Medicinæ Doctor* doctor of medicine: see D (the letter) III. 3. Often used *colloq.* (pronounced (ɛm di:)) for: One holding the degree of M.D., a physician.

1755 in JOHNSON. 1766 REID *Let.* Wks. I. 47/1, I think our surgeons eclipse our M.D.'s. 1883 MAPLESON *Mem.* (ed. 2) I. 209 She gave bonds for her appearance when called upon, in order to save her trunks from seizure, which the M.D. had threatened.

Mdlle: see MADEMOISELLE I.

Mdme: see MADAME I.

me (mi:, mi), *pers. pron., 1st pers. sing., acc.* and *dat.* Forms: 1- me; also 1 (acc.) *mec*, *Northumb.* *mech*, *meh*, 3-4 mi, 4-7 mee, 8-9 *dial.* (unstressed) *ma*. [The OE. *mē* accus. represents, like OFris. *mī*, OS. *mī*, *mē* (Du. *mij*), L. *mē*, Gr. *ἐμέ, με*, OIrish *mē* (mod. Irish *mí*), Welsh *mi*, the bare stem, OAryan **me-*, **me-*, from which in all the Indogermanic langs. the oblique cases of the pronoun of the 1st pers. sing. are formed. OE. had also a form *mec* (which did not survive into ME.), corresp. to OFris. *mich*, OS. *mik* (MDu. *mik*), OHG. *mih* (MHG., mod. G. *mich*), ON. *mik* (Sw., Da. *mig*), Goth. *mik*:—Pre-Teut. **mege* (= Gr. *ἐμέγε*), in which a limiting particle **ge* (= Gr. *γε*, 'at least') is added to the simple accus. The OE. *mē* dative corresponds to OFris. *mī*, *mir*, OS. *mī* (MDu. *mī*, mod. Du. *mij*), OHG., mod. G. *mir*, ON. *mēr*, Goth. *miz*:—Pre-Teut. **mes*; the final *s*, which is the sign of the dative also in the Teut. pronouns of the 2nd pers. sing., has not been explained with certainty, but Brugmann has suggested that it may have arisen from the analogy of the Pre-Teut. **nes* (Skr. *nas*), the stem of the 1st pers. plural, which was used uninflected as a dative, and of which Teut. **uns* (Eng. US) is an ablaut-variant.]

I. The accusative and dative form of the pronoun of the first person I.

1. *Accusative*, as direct object.

Beowulf 447 3if *mec* deað nimeð. c 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Matt. x. 32 Eghuelc... seðe 3e-ondetas meh [c 975 *Rushw. mec*, c 1000 *Ag. Gosp. me*] before monnum. a 1250 *Owl & Night.* 160 Ich wiste wel þat þou me misraddest. 1362 *LANGL. P. Pl. A.* vii. 88 He is holden, Ich þowe to haue me in Muynde. 1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* vii. xxxii. 264 Spare me not to morne when I haue restyd me. 1535 FISHER *Wks.* (E.E.T.S.) I. 382 He wil not forsake me nor suffer mee to perish. 1611 BIBLE *Ruth* i. 20 Call me not Naomi, call mee Marah. 1762 BICKERSTAFF *Love in Village* I. x. (1765) 20 Well, my lad, are you willing to serve the king? *Countryman.* Why, can you list me? 1832 TENNYSON *Enone* 38 Hear me, for I will speak.

2. *Dative.* a. As indirect obj.; also (now rare exc. *arch.*) in dependence on certain impers. vbs. (cf. MESEEMS, METHINKS, LIST *v.*¹), adjs., and advs.

Beowulf 2155 Me ðis hildescorp Hroðgar sealde. c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 113 Her is min child þe me is swiðe leof. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 3611 þar-efter now mi langes sare. 1390 *Gower Conf. I.* 45 So hard me was that ilke throue. Thow [etc.]

c 1440 *York Myst.* viii. 15 Me repentys and rewys for-þi. 1533 MORE *Debell. Salem* Wks. 1024/1 Me nedeth neuer to loke more for that matter. 1654-66 EARL ORRERY *Parthen.* (1676) 343 Those strange Accidents which had arrived me. 1666 BOYLE *Orig. Formes & Qual.* 395 The quantity presented me was less inconsiderable. 1898 RIDER HAGGARD *Dr. Thorne* 21 Will you lend it me?

b. As dat. of interest (= *for me*), chiefly in commands. *arch.*

c 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* John xiii. 8 Ne ðuwas ðu me [Vulg. *mih*] foet. c 1385 CHAUCER *L.G.W.* 46 In myn bed there dawith me no day That I ne am vp. 14.. *Tundale's Vis.* 87 Loke me my sparthe, where ever it stonde. 1603 SHAKS. *Meas. for M.* II. i. 121 Come me to what was done to her. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 488 ¶ 2 A large Family of Daughters have drawn me up a very handsome Remonstrance. 1765 STERNE *Tr. Shandy* VII. xliii. Tie me up this tress instantly. 1849 M. ARNOLD *Sick King in Bokhara* 45 Prick me the fellow from the path!

c. Used expletively in passages of a narrative character. (The so-called ethical dative.) *arch.*

Formerly often in vulgar or colloq. phrases (now obs.) such as 'then says me I', 'what did me I but', etc.

13.. *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 1905 þay fel on hym alle, & wored me pis wyly wyth a wroth noyse. 1535 *Goodly Primer, Passion* IV, But Peter... cometh me back again unto the fire. c 1500 *Robyn Hode* II. st. 100 (Child) Here be the best cored hors That euer yet sawe I me. 1596 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* I. iii. 85 The skilfull shepheard pil'd me certaine wands. 1697 VANBRUGH *Æsop* I. II. 1 I 'se get our wife Joan to be the queen's chambermaid; and then—crack says me I! and forget all my acquaintance. 1724 SWIFT *Prometh.* Wks. 1755 III. II. 151 Prometheus once this chain [of gold] purloin'd, Then whips me on a chain of brass. 1820 LAMB *Elia* Ser. 1. *Oxf. in Vac.*, With great exactitude of purpose he enters me his name in the book.

3. Governed by a preposition.

c 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* John vi. 35 Seðe 3eþeles on mech [*Rushw. mec*]. c 1200 ORMIN 237 þuss hafepþ Drihhtin don wiþþ me. a 1250 *Owl & Night.* 367 þu liest on me hit is isene. c 1375 *Canticum de Creatione* 11 in Horstm. *Altengl. Leg.* (1878) 124/1 þe rode treo þat god on deyde for 3ow & meo. 1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* VIII. xxiii. 307, I pray to god that he neuer be... shamed for me. 1616 B. JONSON *Forest* ix, Drink to me, onely, with thine eyes. 1642 CHAS. I *Sp. Wks.* 1662 I. 401 You see that My Magazine is going to be taken from Me. 1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 79 ¶ 2 The Writer will do what she pleases for all me. 1816 J. WILSON *City of Plague* I. i. 101 A voice comes to me from its silent towers.

4. Qualified by an adj.

a 1586 SIDNEY *Arcadia* II. (1590) 179 b, Vntil you came, after so many victories to make a conquest of poore me. 1608 SHAKS. *Per.* I. iv. 69 To... make a conquest of vnhappie mee. 1646 CRASHAW *Poems* 149 And full of nothing else but empty me. 1809 MALKIN *Gil Blas* x. x, As for poor little me, I was sent to the foundling hospital. 1814 JANE AUSTEN *Let.* 2 Mar. (1932) II. 92, I am to call upon Miss Spencer: Funny mel 1895, etc. [see *little me* s.v. LITTLE *a.* 13]. 1961 'P. DENNIS' (*title*) Little me: the intimate memoirs of that great star... Belle Poitrine. 1973 'D. HALLIDAY' *Dolly & Starry Bird* viii. 111 'As Timothy would say, silly me,' Johnson said in a voice as hard as his bifocals.

5. *Reflexive* (= myself, to or for myself). *arch.* and *poet.* exc. in U.S. colloq. usage.

a 1000 *Juliana* 452 (Gr.) þær ic swiþe me pyslicre ær þrage ne gewende. a 1200 *Moral Ode* 6 þenne ich me bi-þenche wel sare ich me adrede. a 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 480 Ich... toc me him to lauerd. c 1386 CHAUCER *Par.* T. ¶ 235, I purposed fermely to shryue me. c 1570 *Pride & Loul.* (1841) 61 Thinking to me they meant to gone us by. 1665 HOOKE *Microgr.* Pref. f, I provided me a Tube of Brass. 1703 ROWE *Ulyss.* II. i, Methought I found me by a murm'ring Brook. 1819 KEATS *La Belle Dame* 44 And I awoke, and found me here. 1821 W. SEWALL *Diary* (1930) 75 Purchased me some lincens. 1859 TENNYSON *Marr. Geraint* 281 Where can I get me harbourage for the night? 1867 MACFARREN *Harmony* vi. (1876) 209, I must content me with the bare statement. 1874 *Rep. Vermont Board Agric.* II. 512 In 1861 I built me a horse barn, twenty-eight by forty. 1916 'B. M. BOWER' *Phantom Herd* iii. 42 I'm going to make me one. 1972 'Gramophone' *Pop. Record Catal.* Dec. 129/2 (*song-title*) I'm gonna get me a gun. 1974 M. HASTINGS *Dragon Island* xv. 129 I'll grab me the first-aid box and... see how my patients are doing.

6. For the *nominative.* a. Chiefly predicative; as subject now only *dial.* and *vulgar.*

In uneducated speech commonly used where the pron. forms with another pron. or a *sb.* the subject of a plural verb.

a 1500 in Arnolde *Chron.* (1811) 108 Be it known to al men by theis presentis me, T. H. of Oxenford glouar, ordeyne [etc.]. 1519 in *Charters, etc. Peebles* (1872) 49 Be it kennit tyll all men be thir present letteres, me James Baroune... grantis me to half rasawit [etc.]. 1591 SHAKS. *Two Gent.* II. iii. 25 Oh, the dogge is me, and I am my selfe. 1733 SWIFT *Apol.* Wks. 1755 IV. i. 209 To dine with her! and come at three! Impossible! it can't be me. 1758 GOLDSM. *Mem. Prot.* (1895) I. 201 There was left surviving only me. 1865 DICKENS *Mod. Fr.* I. viii, Me and Mrs. Boffin stood the poor girl's friend. 1886 BESANT *Childr. Gibeon* II. xxvii, We're an easy-going lot, me and my friends. 1893 [see HIM 3]. 1903 *Dialect Notes* II. 320 *Me and you*,... almost universal for 'you and I'. 1905 *Westm. Gaz.* 11 Nov. 3/1, I can foresee... that unless me and Ellen advise you, you'll become simply—. 1936 MENCKEN *Amer. Lang.* (ed. 4) ix. 457 Him and me are friends. 1966 'J. HACKSTON' *Father clears Out* 50 Me an' me mate's eyes was dancin' out of our 'eads.

b. After *as, than*.

1606 SHAKS. *Ant. & Cl.* III. iii. 14 Is she as tall as me? 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* I. x. 58, I am fitter for this world than you, you for the next than me. 1804 BYRON *Let.* 2 Nov., Lord Delawarr is considerably younger than me.

†c. In the absolute participial construction. *Obs.*

c 1450 tr. *De Imitatione* III. v. 69 These folke, me beyng displeed [L. *me eis adversante*], ofte tymes fallen into gret temptacions. 1671 MILTON *Samson* 463 Dagon hath presum'd, Me overthrownd, to enter lists with God.

7. In various exclamatory uses, without definite syntactical relation to the context.

a. In interjectional phrases, as *ah me!* *ay me!* *o me!* *dear me!* † *fore me!* † *God's me!* etc.

See also *BODY sb.* 4, *GOD sb.* 8b.

1589 GREENE *Menaphon* (Arb.) 66 *Ay me* vnhappie, 1591-1860 [see *AY* 2]. 1601 B. JONSON *Poetaster* I. i, Gods a' me! 1607 SHAKS. *Cor.* I. i. 124 What then? Fore me, this Fellow speaks. 1610 [see *O* 2]. 1632 ROWLEY *Wom. never* *vest* IV. 59 *Rob.* O me my shame! I know that voyce full well. *Ibid.* 60 O me, mine Vncle sees me! 1798 in *Spirit Pub. Jrnls.* (1799) II. 216 Dear me! O la! Good me! 1819 KEATS *St. Agnes* xii, Alas me! flit! Flit like a ghost away.

b. In imitation of Latin uses (e.g. *me miserum!*).

1667 MILTON *P.L.* II. 73 Me miserable! which way shall I flie Infinite wrauth, and infinite despaire? 1889 BROWNING *Pope & Net* iii, 'Unworthy me!' he sighs: 'From fisher's drudge to Church's prince—it is indeed a rise!'

c. In surprised interrogation = 'Do you mean me?'

1600 SHAKS. *A.Y.L.* I. iii. 44 And get you from our Court. *Ros.* Me Vncle. *Duk.* You Cosen. 1760 FOOTE *Minor* III. (1767) 72 What says your father! *Sir Will.* Me! Oh, I'll shew you in an instant. 1782 MISS BURNEY *Cecilia* IV. vii, Then, turning to Miss Larolles, 'Don't you dance?' he said. 'Me?' cried she, embarrassed, 'yes, I believe so.'

d. Vulgarly, and *me...* = 'especially considering that I am...'

Cf. the similar use of *I*, as in *Burns Banks o' Doon*, And I sae weary, fu' o' care.

1812 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Absentee* xi, Which would be hard on us and me a widow. 1864 G. MEREDITH *Emilia* xv, And twenty shindies per dime we've been havin', and me such a placable body, if ye'll onnly let m' explode.

e. Followed by an inf. in exclamations of surprise or indignation at some proposal or statement. Also used intensively like French *moi*.

The nom. *I* is considered more grammatical.

1885 J. K. JEROME *On the Stage* 16 'Me! me pay!' I exclaimed, rendered ungrammatical by surprise. 'What for?' 1923 *Dialect Notes* V. 244, I am not going to-day, *me*. 1963 *Listener* 20 June 1041/3 *Me*, I like fighting, too.

8. quasi-*sb.* Personality, individuality; EGO.

1828 CARLYLE *Misc.* (1857) I. 86 Haunted and blinded by some shadow of his own little *Me*. 1855 BAIN *Senses & Int.* II. i. § 12 *A not me* as opposed to the *me* of passive sensibility and thought.

9. With the verb *to be*: suited to or representative of my tastes, ability, personality, etc.; appropriate for me; my real self.

1899 J. LONDON *Let.* 29 July (1966) 47 This is me all the time and all over. 1905 A. BENNETT *Sacred & Profane Love* I. v. 83 But that poor little book isn't *me*... I shall never write another like it. 1925 R. HALL *Saturday Life* vii. 79 Nothings, just nothings, they didn't count; this is the thing that's *me*. 1938 J. CARY *Castle Corner* 557 The house has got to be contemporary, it's got to be art... and it's got to be *me*. 1949 R. CHANDLER *Little Sister* xxviii. 209, I don't like the script... It just isn't *me*, if you know what I mean. 1957 P. WILDEBLOOD *Main Chance* 56 Cardigans are not... particularly *me*. 1963 F. T. VISSER *Hist. Syntax Eng. Lang.* I. iii. 240, I like this dress, it's *me!*

10. Used *collog.* and *dial.* (also *Austral.* and *N.Z.*) as a poss. adj.

The origin of this use is probably the unstressed form of the possessive adj. (see *MY poss. adj.* 1β), but it is now apprehended as a levelling of functions under a single inflexional form.

1862 G. MEREDITH *Let.* 23 June (1970) I. 152 B. Wyse came the other day... and hoped for forgive *miss*: 'Me deer Mardith', etc.! 1901 M. FRANKLIN *My Brilliant Career* x. 84 Now it's your turn, me fine lady. *Ibid.* xxvi. 220 A couple of letters... stuffed in me pocket. 1911 W. OWEN *Let.* 20 Sept. (1967) 83 Love to Mary and me brethren twain. 1946 K. TENNANT *Lost Haven* (1968) i. 20 Me own mother sent me word he wants to see me! *Ibid.* ii. 39 Me granddaughter's coming to stay with me. 1960 G. SLATTER *Gun in my Hand* ii. 21 An' it ran like a hairy goat an' I did me chips. 1966 F. SHAW et al. *Lern Yourself Scouse* 20 *Me dollypegs*, my legs... *Me webs*, my feet. 1968 K. WEATHERLY *Roo Shooter* 21 'Cost you a night's shooting, me backside,' roared the driver. 1972 *Southerly XXXII*. 6 Me motorbike's out at the station. 1973 *Sunday Express* (Trinidad & Tobago) 1 Apr. (Suppl.) 13/1 Ah on de road, Putting out me hand Like a mas in a band.

† *me*, *indef. pron.* *Obs.* Also 4 *ma*. [A further reduced form of *MEN pron.*, weakened from *MAN pron.*] = ONE 21.

c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 17 Hit is riht þet me hem spille. a 1225 *Ankr. R.* 54 þus, ofte, ase me seið, of lutel waceð muchel. c 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 2828 Ma calþ me Gyouon of Borgoygne. 1426 AUDELAY *Poems* 9 To do as thou woldest me dud by the. c 1483 CAXTON *Dialogues* 6/20 Things 'That ben vsed after the hous, Of whiche me may not be withoute.

† *me*, ? *int.* or *conj.* *Obs.* [Of obscure origin: some have compared the MDu., MLG. *men*, 'but' (whence Da. *men*, Sw. *män* in the same sense), but it is doubtful whether this is connected.] A particle (exclamatory or adversative) employed (mainly in texts of the 'Katherine group') to introduce a question, or (less commonly) a statement: = 'lo', 'now', 'why'.

a 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 327 Me hwat is mare madschipe þen for to leuen on him. a 1240 *Ureisun in Cott. Hom.* 185 Me nis he fol chapmon þe buþ deore a wac þing [etc.].

mea, Sc. variant of *MO* (= more) *Obs.*

meace, *meach*, *obs.* ff. *MESS sb.*, MITCH.

meach, var. *MEECH v.*

meachin(g), var. *MEECHING ppl.* a.

† *'meacock.* *Obs.* Forms: 6 maycocke, meycocke, mecock(e), meicocke, 6-7 meacock(e). [Of obscure origin: perh. orig. a name of some bird (cf. quot. 1575). (The suggestion that it is f. *MEEK a.* is untenable.)]

1. An effeminate person; a coward, weakling. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 69b, He sholde be no cowarde, no maycocke, no fearfull persone that dare nothyng enterpryse. 1563-87 FOXE *A. & M.* (1596) 394/2 [The bishop] rebuked the maior and his brethren for mecocks and dastards. 1575 R. B. APPUIS & Virginia B, As stout as a Stockfish, as meeke as a mecocke. 1590 *Tarlton's News Purgat.* 39 Shee found fault with him, because he was a meacocke and a milkesoppe. 1640 GLAPTHORNE *Hollander* II. Wks. 1874 I. 98 They are like my husband, meere meaccocks verily. 1719 D'URFEY *Pills* (1872) IV. 14 For my part I will no more be such a Meacock To deal with the plumes of a Hyde-Park Peacock. 1834 SIR H. TAYLOR *Artevelde* III. ii, A bookish nursling of the monks—a meacock!

2. *attrib.* passing into *adj.* Effeminate; cowardly.

1587 CHURCHYARD *Worth. Wales* (1876) 41 Yonder effeminate and meycocke people. 1601 CHESTER *Love's Mart.* (N. Shaks. Soc.) 59 Let vs giue onset on that meacocke Nation. 1639 G. DANIEL *Vervic.* 176 Shall.. Warwicke keepe The strength of Callice? meacocke King, you sleepe.

|| *mea culpa* ('meia 'kulpā, 'mi:ə 'kɪlpə). [L., lit. 'through my own fault'.] A phrase from the prayer of confession in the Latin liturgy of the Church; used *lit.* and *transf.* as an exclamation of repentance, and as the name of such an exclamation; also *mea maxima culpa*. See CONFITEOR.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Tr. & Cr.* (1894) II. 525 Now, *mea culpa*, lord! I me repente. 1602 W. WATSON *Decacordon* 40 Shall lay their hands a little heavier on their hearts with *Mea maxima culpa*. 1818 LADY MORGAN *Florence MacCarthy* IV. v. 208 Mingled a broken *ave-maria* and *mea-culpa*, in utter consternation and superstitious fear. 1891 E. DOWSON *Let.* 7 Feb. (1967) 184 Today, *mea culpa*, *mea maxima culpa*, I have done nothing. 1922 JOYCE *Ulysses* 279 He beat his hand upon his breast, confessing: *mea culpa*. 1948 R. BUTLER *Words of Mass* I. 10 The striking of the breast at the *mea culpa* is an emphatic recognition of guilt and expression of sorrow. 1958 *Times* 17 Oct. 17/1 Eisenstein made a public *mea culpa* at the time in the form of an open letter to the Committee. 1960 [see *guilt-complex*]. 1974 'D. SHANNON' *Crime File* (1975) v. 79 *Mea culpa*... We all do stupid things sometimes.

*mead*¹ (mi:d). Forms: a. 1 medo, meodu, 3-7 mede, 4 meed, meode, 5 med, meyde, 6 meade, 6-7 *Sc.* meid, 6- mead. *β.* 3-4 meth, 4-5 meeth, 4-6 methe, 6 meedth, 6-7 meathe, 6-8 meath. [Com. Teut. and Aryan: OE. *meodu* str. masc. = OFris., MLG., MDu. *mede* (Du. *mede*, *mee*), OHG. *metu*, *mitu* (MHG. *mete*, *met*, mod.G. *met*), ON. *mið-r* (Da. *mød*, Sw. *mjöd*), Gothic **midu-s* (not recorded exc. in Gr. transcription as *μῆδος*, given by Priscus as the name at the Hunnish court A.D. 448 for the drink which there took the place of wine):—OTEut. **medu-z*:—OArvan **medhu-s*; cf. Skr. *mādhu* neut., honey, sweet drink, OSl. *medŭ* honey, wine, Lith. *midŭ-s* mead, *medŭs* honey, Gr. *μέθυ* wine, OIrish *mid*, genit. *meda*, Welsh *medd*. The word may have been orig. an elliptical use of an adj. meaning 'sweet' (= Skr. *mādhu* adj.).

The *β* forms may be partly from ON. and partly from Welsh; with regard to the latter cf. the adoption from Welsh of the synonymous (but unrelated) *METHGLIN*.]

a. An alcoholic liquor made by fermenting a mixture of honey and water: also called *methglin*.

The distinction alleged in quot. 1609 (under *β*) was prob. merely a figment of the writer's own.

a *Beowulf* 604 (Gr.) *Gæp* eft, se þe mot, to medo modig. a 1000 *Riddles* xxi. 12 (Gr.) þær hy meot drincað. c 1205 LAY. 6928 Ah longe leoude here Cherin, muchel he dronk mede [c 1275 *mep*] and win. 1390 *Earl Derby's Exped.* (Camden) 43, xxiiij barellis de meed. c 1460 *Towneley Myst.* xxviii. 111 It is swetter then med. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 232/2 *Meyde* (A. *Methe*), *idromellum*, *medus*, *medo*. 1625 K. LONG tr. *Barclay's Argenis* I. xviii. 49 By occasion of their Mead, they fell into talke of Bees. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 383 ¶ 6 A Masque... asked him if he would drink a Bottle of Mead with her? 1767 MRS. GLASSE *Cookery* App. 353 How to make mead. *Ibid.* 374 To make white mead. 1891 T. HARDY *Tess* II. 62, I found the mead... extremely alcoholic.

β. c 1275 [see a]. c 1386 CHAUCER *Miller's T.* 194 He sente hire pyment Meeth and spiced Ale. c 1449 PECOCK *Repr.* I. xx. 121 Without sidir and wijn and meeth, men and women myste lyue ful long. 1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* II. (1586) 58 b, They say they will be verie pleasant, if the seede be steeped in meedth. 1609 C. BUTLER *Fem. Mon.* (1634) 162 Meth or Hydromel is of two sorts, the weaker and the stronger (Mede and Methglen). a 1674 MILTON *Hist. Mosc.* i. Wks. 1851 VIII. 480 Thir Drink is better, being sundry sorts of Meath. 1747 MRS. DELANY *Life & Corr.* (1861) II. 463 He begs a thousand acknowledgements to you for all favours, particularly the meath.

b. *transf.* (a) *poet. nonce-use* (see quot.). (b) Now applied to several made beverages, esp. U.S. 'a sweet drink charged with carbonic gas,

and flavored with some syrup, as sarsaparilla' (*Cent. Dict.* 1890).

1667 MILTON *P.L.* v. 345 For drink the Grape She crushes, inoffensive moust, and meathes From many a berrie.

c. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, chiefly *arch.* or *Hist.* in terms relating to Teutonic antiquities, as *mead-horn*; *mead-bench* (OE. *medubenc*), a seat at a feast when mead was drunk; *mead-hall* (OE. *meduheall*), a banqueting hall. Also † *mead-inn*, an inn where mead is the beverage sold; *mead-wine*, a home-made 'wine' prepared from mead.

1860 *Hook Lives Abps.* I. v. 181 Nobles left their halls and the *mead-bench. 1959 A. G. BRODEUR *Art of Beowulf* 16 A mead-bench is a seat in a royal hall, where the dispensing of good drink symbolizes the warm relationship between lord and retainer. 1881 GREEN *Making of Eng.* 173 The leader... gave them... a seat in his *mead hall. 1903 L. F. ANDERSON *Anglo-Saxon Scop* 36 Personal valour and prowess on the field of battle, courage... hardihood... these were the all-absorbing topics of conversation in the mead-hall. 1968 E. B. IRVING *Reading of Beowulf* v. 242 The clustering of the clan family in the lighted mead-hall. 1870 MORRIS *Earthly Par.* II. III. 391 Shun the *mead-horn. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* I. ii. II. ii. (1651) 74 Be merry together... as our modern Muscovites do in their *Mede-Inns. 1804-6 SYD. SMITH *Mor. Philos.* (1850) 248 Every clergyman's wife makes *mead-wine of the honey.

*mead*² (mi:d). Now *poet.* and *dial.* Forms: 1 mæd, *Anglian* mēd, 3 med, 3-6 mede, 4 maied, 4-6 meed(e), 5 *Sc.* meide, 5-6 *Sc.* meid, 6 mydde, 6-7 meade, 6- mead. [OE. *mæd* str. fem.:—OTEut. type **mædwā*: see MEADOW.]

By phonetic law the *w* was dropped in the nom. sing. in OE., and retained in the other forms. Although the regular inflexion is the more common, the oblique cases and pl. are sometimes found assimilated to the nom. sing., as gen. and dat. *mæde* (dat. also *mēda* as from a *u*-stem), pl. *mæda*.]

= MEADOW I.

c 1000 in Napier *O.E. Glosses* 5/138 *Prata*, i. *uiriditates*, *mæda*. a 1250 *Owl & Night*. 438 þe blostme ginneþ springe and sprede *Beope* ine treo and ek on mede. c 1290 *Becket* 1722 in *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 156 In ane Mede þat men cleopiez 3uyte 'þe traitores brude'. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 11255 Sir Ion giffard fram brumesfeld puder sone com To þe castle med wipoute toun. c 1386 CHAUCER *Prol.* 89 Embrouded was he, as it were a mede Al ful of freshe floures, whyte and rede. 1508 DUNBAR *Tua mariit Wemen* 514 And all remuffit the myst, and the meid smellit. 1551 TURNER *Herbal* I. Bv, The second [kind of garlick] groweth in myddes and felde in euery cuntre. 1573 TISSER *Husb.* (1878) 195 Riuers sweete along the meedes. 1605 SHAKS. *Lear* I. i. 66 Of all these bounds... With plenteous Riuers, and wide-skirted Meades We make thee Lady. 1612 DRAYTON *Poly-obl.* xiii. 160 A goodly mead, which men there call the Hide. 1713 C'TESS WINCHILSEA *Misc. Poems* 292 The loos'd Horse... Comes slowly grazing thro' th' adjoining Meads. 1799 W. TOOKE *View Russian Emp.* I. 73 Artificial meads, as not deemed necessary, are unusual. 1812 BRACKENRIDGE *Views Louisiana* (1814) 105 These natural meads. 1896 A. E. HOUSMAN *Shropshire Lad* v, Oh may I squire you round the meads And pick you posies gay?

† *b.* Meadow-land; = MEADOW I b. *Obs.*

1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 3887 In þe oper half þeþ grete wodes lese & mede al so. 1455 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 313/1, vii acres of Mede, liggyn in the Mede beside the Brigge. 1670 *Conn. Col. Rec.* (1852) II. 133 This Court grants Mr. Benjamin Fenn, two hundred and fifty acres of land, whereof there may be thirty of mead.

c. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as † *mead-gavel*, a rent for meadow land; *mead grass*, meadow grass, esp. *Poa pratensis*; *mead ground*, meadow land; *mead-month*, quasi-*arch.*, an alleged OE. name for July; † *mead-rattle*, app. ground ivy or speedwell; † *mead silver* (see quot.).

1235-53 *Redalia Glaston.* (Somerset Rec. Soc.) 54 Hii qui solvunt *Medgavel. 1778 [W. MARSHALL] *Minutes Agric.*, *Digest* 66 Cut Clover early,—*Meadgrass late. 1453 in *Trevelyan Papers* (Camden) 22 With viij acr. of *meade ground. 1571 in W. H. TURNER *Select. Rec. Oxford* (1880) 336 Fyve acres of meade ground lying in Botley meade. 1681 W. ROBERTSON *Phrasel. Gen.* (1693) 584 In *mede month; Hay time. 1714 FORTESCUE-ALAND *Fortescue's Abs. & Lim. Mon.* Notes 116 July was called Mæde-monað, *Mead-month*. 1849 LYTTON K. *Arthur* VIII. xiv, Roved the same pastures when the Mead-month smil'd. c 1450 *Alphita* (Anecl. Oxon.) 28/1 *Camepitesos*... uel *germandria maior*... angl. *mederatele. 1778 *Eng. Gazetteer* (ed. 2) s.v. *Cobham*. The parishioners pay no tithe-hay, but a composition... of 1d. an acre, which is called *Mead Silver.

mead, *obs.* form of *MEED sb.*

meadowe, *obs.* form of *MEADOW*.

meader ('mi:də(r)). *dial.* [repr. OE. *mæðere* = MDu., MLG. *mader*, *meder*, OHG. *mādari* (MHG. *mādære*, mod.G. *mahder*, *mühder*):—OTEut. type **mæparjo-z*, f. the sb. represented in OE. *mæð* *MATH sb.* 1] A mower. a 1000 *Gloss.* in Wr.-Wülcker 235/3 *Falcarius*, i. *falciferens*, uel *falcifera*, sipberend, uel mæpre. *Ibid.* 237/35 *Femisece*, mæpæras. ? 18... *Old Song* in *N. & Q.* 1st Ser. (1854) X. 480 The meader walks forth with his scythe on his shoulder. 1864 E. CORNW. *Words in Jrnl. Roy. Inst. Cornw.* Mar. 18, *Meader*, a mower.

meader, *obs.* form of *MADDER sb.*²

meadow ('mædəʊ), *sb.* Forms: 1 *sing.* (oblique cases) *mædwe*, *médwa*, pl. *mædwa*, 3 *meduwe*, 3-4 *midu*, 3-5 *medwe*, 3-6 *medewe*, 4-5 *medou*, *medoe*, *medew*, 4-6 *medo*, 4-7 *medow*(e), 5 *medue*,

meedewe, mydew(e, 5-6 middow, 6 medoy, me(a)ddowe, myddoe, 6-7 middow, meadowe, 7 Sc. meadou, 6- meadow. [repr. OE. *mædwe* oblique case of *mæd* str. fem. (see MEAD²):—O Teut. type **mædwā*:—pre-Teut. **mētwa*, f. root **mē-* (whence MOW v.).

The precise formal equivalent does not occur in any other Teut. lang., but cognate words of similar meaning are OFris. *mēde*, ODu. *mada* (Franck), MDu., MLG. *māde*, early mod.Du. *matte* (now mat), MHG. *mate*, *matte* (mod.G. *matte*). See also MATH sb. 1.]

1. a. Originally a piece of land permanently covered with grass which is mown for use as hay. In later use often extended to include any piece of grass land, whether used for cropping or pasture; and in some districts applied esp. to a tract of low well-watered ground, usually near a river.

969 *Lease* in Birch *Cartul. Sax.* III. 532 An medwa beneoðan þæm hlípe. c 1205 LAY. 1042 Cornes heo seowen medewen heo meowen. *Ibid.* 4817 Meduwen and mores & þa hæ 3e munes. c 1290 S. Eng. Leg. I. 214/401 A fair Medwe he saiz with swete floures. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 4573 In þæt medu sa lang þai war þæt etten þai had it erthe bare. 13 .. E.E. *Allit. P. B.* 1761 þe myst dryues þortz þe lyst of þe lyfte, bi þe loz medoes. 1390 GOWER *Conf. II.* 327 Nature .. Wole .. With herbes and with floures bothe The felde and the medwes clothe. c 1400 *Song Roland* 306 Amonge medos, and moris, & eyvll þenkis. c 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) xxxiii. 148 All þe tymes of þe 3ere er .. þaire mydwes grene. c 1430 *Syr Gener.* (Roxb.) 563 Comen was the king of kinges And armed in the middow rode. 1463 *Bury Wills* (Camden) 34 The medwe at Babwelle. 1488 *Act 4 Hen. VII.* c. 15 § 2 Divers pastures and medues. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 74 The dayes of this worlde be but transitory, as the flosure of y^e medowe. 1551 TURNER *Herbal* I. Bviiij, Althea .. growth naturally in watery & marish myddoes. 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 220 Beyng brought forth into a meddowe and stripped naked, they were slayne eche one. 1588 SHAKS. *L.L.L.* v. ii. 907 Ladie-smockes all siluer white, Do point the Meadowes with delight. 1589 in *Exch. Rolls Scotl.* XXII. 26 The landis of the Kingis medo besyde Edinburgh. 1611 MURE *Misc. Poems* i. 53 A blooming meadow. 1634 W. TIRWHYTT tr. *Balzac's Lett.* (vol. I.) 77, I march into a Meddow. 1717 LADY M. W. MONTAGU *Let. to Abbé Conti* 29 May, The rest of our journey was through fine painted meadows. 1846 J. BAXTER *Libr. Pract. Agric.* (ed. 4) I. 370 The proper grasses which constitute the produce of the richest permanent pastures and meadows.

transf. and fig. 1588 SHAKS. *Tit. A.* III. i. 125 Looking all downward to behold our cheeks How they are stain'd in meadows, yet not dry With myri slime left on them by a flood. 1777 [see MEANDER v. 1 b].

b. Land used for meadows; 'meadow land'.

c 1122 O.E. *Chron.* an. 777 (MS. E), Mid læswe & mid mædwe. c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 75 Alle mad he wasteyn, pastur, medow, & korn. 1532 *Test. Ebor.* (Surtees) VI. 31, 16 acres of meadow in Kellome. 1636 *Rec. Dedham, Mass.* (1892) III. 21 He shall haue for a Fearme .. soe much medowe & vpland as shalbe sufficient. 1799 J. ROBERTSON *Agric. Perth* 204 It is perhaps more proper to name all land, from which hay is taken, meadow. 1846 McCULLOCH *Acc. Brit. Empire* (1854) I. 181 Above 500,000 [sc. acres] are arable, meadow, and pasture.

2. N. America. a. A low level tract of uncultivated grass land, esp. along a river or in marshy regions near the sea.

1670 D. DENTON *Descr. New York* (1845) 14 After-skull River puts into the main Land on the West-side, .. There is very great Marshes or Medows on both sides of it, excellent good land. 1778 T. HUTCHINS *Descr. Virginia*, etc. 14 On the North-west and South-east sides of the Ohio .. are extensive natural meadows, or Savannas. 1779 D. LIVERMORE *Jrnl.* in *Coll. N. Hampshire Hist. Soc.* (1850) VI. 316 The intervale or meadow extends four miles from the banks of the river. 1881 E. H. ELWELL in *Coll. Maine Hist. Soc.* (1887) IX. 214 It was the fertility of these meadows which attracted the adventurers of a century ago.

b. beaver meadow: the rich, fertile tract of land left dry above a demolished beaver dam.

1784 M. CUTLER in *Life*, etc. (1888) I. 100 A swamp, or beaver meadow, in which Ellis river takes its rise. 1836 *Backwoods of Canada* 144 All these are found on the plains and beaver-meadows. *Ibid.* 239. 1863 MISS E. H. WALSH *Cedar Creek* xli. 92 Why is that green flat called a beaver meadow? .. Well, they say that long ago beavers dammed up the current in such places as this [etc.].

3. a. 'An ice-field or floe on which seals herd'. b. 'A feeding ground of fish' (*Cent. Dict.* 1890).

1877 *Rep. U.S. Fish. Commiss.* (1879) 541 The 'fishing grounds', 'cod-meadows', have an extent of about 200 geographical miles in length, and 67 miles in breadth.

4. attrib. and Comb.

a. Obvious combinations, as meadow-base, -croft, -down, -farmer, -field, -flower, -gale, -hay, -leet, -lot, -man, -road, -side, -swell, -verse, -watering.

1832 TENNYSON *Pal. of Art* ii, A huge crag-platform, .. whose rang'd ramparts bright From great broad *meadow-bases of deep grass Suddenly scaled the light. 1812 W. TENNANT *Anster F.* II. lxxvii, Anon uprises .. On the green loam and *meadow-crofts around, A town of tents. 1877 G. M. HOPKINS *Poems* (1967) 71 *Meadow-down is not distressed For a rainbow footing it. 1742 W. ELLIS *Mod. Husbandman* II. III. 109 There are two Sorts of Farmers, who carry on this Business .. viz. the Grass, or *Meadow-farmer, and the Plough-farmer. 1884 R. JEFFERIES *Life of Fields* 139 The meadow-farmers, dairymen, have not grubbed many hedges. 1822 J. WILSON *Lights & Shad. Scot. Life* 37 Dancing all day like a butterfly in a *meadow-field. 1492 RYMAN *Poems* lxxxiv. 2 in *Archiv. Stud. neu. Spr.* LXXXIX. 253 As *medowe floures of swete odoures. 1798 COLLEIDGE *Anc. Mar.* VI. xii, It fann'd my cheek, Like a *meadow-gale of spring. 1733 TULL *Horse-Hoing Husb.* xiv. 180 If *Meadow-Hay cannot have good Weather to be

cut [etc.]. 1856 *Farmer's Mag.* Jan. 36 As much phosphate of lime .. as though he consumed meadow-hay. 1877 BLACKMORE *Erema* II. xl. 288 The *meadow-leet .. was dry as usual. 1637 *Boston Rec.* (1877) II. 21 It is agreed that Mr. Atherton Haulgh shall have .. the rest of Bretheren's *meadow Lotte there. 1880 *World* 29 Sept. 15 The farmers and *meadow-men seem to entertain no objection to people wandering .. amongst the mowing-grass. 1879 GEO. ELIOT *Coll. Breakf. P.* 825 Watched with half closed eyes The *meadow-road. 1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. xcviij. 119 They lay along by a fayre *medowe syde, and made a great dyke about their host. 1835 BROWNING *Paracelsus* v. 137 The gulf rolls like a *meadow-swell, o'erstrewn With ravaged boughs. 1648 HERRICK *Hesper., Parting Verse* Poems (1869) 149 Herrick shall make the *meddow-verse for you. 1813 SIR H. DAVY *Agric. Chem.* i. (1814) 24 *Meadow-watering .. acts not only by supplying useful moisture to the grass, but [etc.].

b. Prefixed to the names of animals regarded as denizens of meadow land; as meadow ant, the small British ant, *Lasius flavus*; meadow bird = BOBOLINK (*Bartlett Dict. Amer.* 1859); meadow brown (butterfly), a common British butterfly, *Maniola jurtina*; meadow chicken (see quot.); meadow clapper, the salt-water marsh-hen (*Cent. Dict.* 1890); meadow crane, drake = CORN-CRAKE; meadow crane-fly = DADDY-LONG-LEGS; meadow fly, an American fire-fly; meadow gallinule = CORN-CRAKE; meadow-hen (see quot. for meadow-chicken); meadow-lark, (a) = TITLARK; (b) U.S. the grackle, *Sturnella magna* or *ludoviciana*; meadow mouse, any field vole (*Arvicola*); meadow mussel, a mussel found in American salt meadows, *Modiola plicatula* (*Cent. Dict.*); meadow pipit = TITLARK; † meadow rat, the field vole, *Arvicola agrestis*; meadow snipe, (a) = grass bird (see GRASS 13); (b) U.S. the common American snipe, *Gallinago Wilsoni*; meadow titling = TITLARK; meadow vole = meadow mouse; meadow worm, the common earthworm, *Lumbricus terrestris* or *Agricola*.

1879 LUBBOCK *Sci. Lect.* iv. 136 The yellow *meadow-ant keeps the underground kinds [of Aphides]. 1720 ALBIN *Nat. Hist. Insects* 53 On the 11th of June came the *Meadow Brown Butterfly. 1819 SAMUELLE *Entomol. Compend.* 396 Meadow brown butterfly, *Hipparchia janira*. 1930 *Times Educ. Suppl.* 4 Oct. p. iv/4 The meadow-brown's heavy, indolent flight. 1974 *Lady I.* Aug. 160/1 Butterflies abound .. from the innumerable brown ringlets, 'gate-keepers', speckled woods and meadow browns, to various beauties like the common blues. 1893 NEWTON *Dict. Birds* 539 *Meadow-chicken and Meadow-hen, names given in North America to more than one species of Rail or Coot. 1833 SELBY *Illustr. Brit. Ornith.* II. 177 The *Meadow Crane .. affecting rich meadows [etc.]. 1847 TENNYSON *Princess* IV. 105 Marsh-divers, rather, maid, Shall croak thee sister, or the meadow-crake Grate her harsh kindred in the grass. 1802 BINGLEY *Anim. Biog.* (1813) III. 310 The *Meadow Crane-fly, or Long-legs. 1867 EMERSON *Lett. & Soc. Aims* vii. (1875) 180 Fresh and delicate as the bonfires of the *meadow-flies. 1843 YARRELL *Brit. Birds* I. p. xxiii, *Meadow Gallinule. a 1841 W. P. HAWES *Sporting Scenes* (1842) I. 18 The principal inhabitants are gulls, and *meadow-hens. 1863 'G. HAMILTON' *Gala-Days* 97 You know you didn't scare a little meadow-hen. 1611 COTGR., *Alouette de pré*, the chit, or small *meddow-larke. 1775 B. ROMANS *Conc. Nat. Hist. E. & W. Florida* 114 Meadow larks, fieldfares, rice birds, &c. are very frequently had. 1863 LONGF. *Wayside Inn* I. *Birds Killing*. 142 Is this more pleasant to you than the whirr Of meadow-lark and her sweet roundelay? 1893 NEWTON *Dict. Birds* 512 The Meadow-Lark of America .. is an Icterus. 1948 H. JACOBS *We chose Country* 161 Birds were everywhere, first killdeers, making a din in the fields at dusk, then meadowlarks, caroling in the morning sun. 1963 G. H. THOMSON *Crocus Country* xx. 131 The bird we loved most .. was the meadow lark. 1969 N. W. PARSONS *Upon Sagebrush Harp* viii. 42 There were many birds, but the meadowlark moved me most. 1801 SHAW *Zool.* II. i. 81 *Meadow Mouse. 187. *Cassell's Nat. Hist.* III. 117 The most abundant North American species is the Meadow-mouse (*Arvicola riparius*). 1893 *Leaflets Board of Agric.* (1894) 35 *Arvicola agrestis*. Locally known as .. Meadow Mouse. 1825 SELBY *Illustr. Brit. Ornith.* I. 216 *Meadow Pipit or Tit. 1781 PENNANT *Hist. Quadrip.* II. 460 *Meadow [Rat]. *Mus agrestis*. 1828 FLEMING *Hist. Brit. Anim.* 75 *Aithya pratensis*. *Meadow Titling. 1863 C. ST. JOHN *Nat. Hist. Moray Index, Arvicola riparia*. *Meadow vole. 1787 BEST *Angling* (ed. 2) 16 Marsh, or *Meadow-worm.

c. Prefixed to names of plants, to denote varieties or species growing in meadows: often in book-names as a rendering of the Latin specific name *pratensis*, -ense, as in meadow barley, clover, crane's bill, dock, pea, sage, trefoil, vetchling; also in meadow beauty (see quot.); meadow-bell, the harebell; meadow campion, the Ragged Robin, *Lychnis Flos-cuculi* (Britten & Holland 1886); meadow cress (see CRESS 1 b); meadow crocus = meadow saffron (Britten & Holland); meadow fern, a North American shrub, *Myrica Comptonia* (*Cent. Dict.* 1890); meadow fescue (see FESCUE 4); meadow gowan = MARSH MALLOW (Britten & Holland); meadow grass, any one of the grasses of the genus *Poa*, esp. *P. pratensis*; meadow lily, a common lily of the eastern U.S., *Lilium canadense*; also, formerly used for lily-of-the-valley, *Convallaria majalis*; meadow mushroom, *Agaricus campestris*; meadow

orchis, *Orchis Morio*; meadow parsnip (see PARSNIP 2); meadow pine, *Pinus cubensis* (of the southern U.S.); meadow pink, (a) = RAGGED ROBIN; (b) = maiden pink (see MAIDEN 10 b); meadow('s) queen = MEADOW-SWEET (cf. *queen of the meadow(s)*, *QUEEN sb.* 6 b); meadow rhubarb, rue, *Thalictrum flavum* (Britten & Holland); also alpine meadow rue = feathered columbine (see COLUMBINE sb. 2 3); meadow saffron, *Colchicum autumnale*; meadow (pepper) saxifrage (see SAXIFRAGE).

1866 *Treas. Bot.* 727/1 *Meadow Beauty, an American name for *Rhexia*. *Ibid.* 972/2 Commonly called Deer-grass, or Meadow-beauty. 1827 G. DARLEY *Sylvia* 136 Like soft winds jangling *meadow-bells. c 1275 *Luue Ron* 16 in O.E. *Misc.* 93 Vnder molde hi liggeþ colde and faleweþ so dop *medewe gres. 13 .. *Minor Poems* fr. *Vernon MS.* xxxvii. 537 þe corpe zeldep not fruit as hit wont was, Of corn of þe field ne of þe medewe-gras. 1597 GERARDE *Herbal* I. i. 1 Common Meadow grass hath very small tufts of rootes. 1840 J. BUEL *Farmer's Comp.* 232 The red meadow-grass (*Poa aquatica*). 1832 W. D. WILLIAMSON *Hist. State Maine* I. 125 [We have] two varieties of *meadow-lilies, .. May-lily, or 'lily of the valley'; and nodding-lily. 1894 *Jrnl. Amer. Folk-Lore* VII. 102 *Lilium Canadense*, .. meadow lily, nodding lily. 1946 E. HODGINS *Mr. Blandings builds his Dream House* (1947) viii. 104 When the bluebells and the columbine faded, the meadow lilies and the wild geranium took up the torch .. August was well along. 1884 *Leisure Hour* Nov. 703/2 The popular name of the common edible agaric is everywhere 'the meadow mushroom'. 1866 *Treas. Bot.*, *Meadow-orchis. 1882 *Garden* 4 Feb. 81/1 The common Meadow Orchis .. is not to be found wild everywhere. 1896 G. HENSLow *How to Study Wild Flowers* 98 *Lathyrus pratensis*, *Meadow Pea. This genus resembles vetches, but has fewer leaflets. 1960 *Oxf. Bk. Wild Flowers* 22/2 Meadow Vetchling or Meadow Pea (*Lathyrus pratensis*). Although this Pea has thin, rather weak stems, it may reach up to 3 feet in height by scrambling over other plants. 1884 SARGENT *Rep. Forests N. Amer.* (10th Census IX.) 202 *Pinus Cubensis* .. Slash Pine .. *Meadow Pine. 1785 MARTYN *Rousseau's Bot.* xix. (1794) 276 *Meadow Pink. *Lychnis flos cuculi*. 1625 B. JONSON *Par's Annivers.*, Star'd with yellow-golds, and *Meadowes Queene. 1668 WILKINS *Real Char.* II. iv. § 4. 83 *Meadow Rue. 1863 BARING-GOULD *Iceland* 190 The tremulous dancing flowers of the Alpine meadow rue. 1884 *Gardening Illustr.* 8 Nov. 425/2 Allied to Columbines are the Meadow Rues. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* III. xxxv. 367 *Medowe Saffron .. is found .. about Bath in Englande. 1878 tr. *H. von Ziemssen's Cycl. Med.* XVII. 734 Some seed-capsules of the meadow-saffron. 1629 J. PARKINSON *Parad.* I. lxxix. 341 The Medica's are generally thought to feede cattell fat much more then the *Medow Trefoile, or Clauer grasse. 1686 PLOT *Staffordsh.* 356 Produces the Meddow-trefoile.

d. Special Comb.: meadow green (see quot.); meadow ground, (a) ground laid down in meadow; (b) prairie land; meadow land = meadow ground; meadow-ore, bog iron ore (cf. LIMONITE); meadow thatch, coarse grass or rush used for thatching.

1794 KIRWAN *Elem. Min.* (ed. 2) I. 28 *Meadow green —lively green, in which however the yellow predominates. 1523 FITZHERB. *Surv.* 2b, Lowe groundes *medowe groundes and marsshe groundes for hey. 1667 MILTON *P.L.* XI. 644 A Band .. drives A herd of Beeves .. From a fat Meddow ground. 1802 WORDSW. *Sonn.* 'Here, on our native soil', Those boys who in yon meadow-ground In white-sleeved shirts are playing. 1653 *Early Rec. Lancaster, Mass.* (1884) 29 Wee Covenant to lay out *Meddow Lands. 1844 DISRAELI *Coningsby* IV. iii, A broad meadow land. 1817 THOMSON *Syst. Chem.* (ed. 5) III. 478 *Meadow Ore. 1430-31 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 231 Empcio tignorum, straminis, et *Medewthak.

meadow ('mædʊ), v. [f. prec.] trans. To devote (land) to the production of grass.

1768 [W. DONALDSON] *Life Sir B. Sapskull* II. xxiv. 191 By meadowing a great deal, and feeding a little, they impoverish the land. 1865 TROLLOPE *Belton Est.* iii, I didn't know you ever meadowed the park. 1885 *Law Times* 28 Mar. 384/2 During this period they [grass lands] were neither meadowed, grazed, nor cropped.

† meadowage. Obs. [f. MEADOW sb. + -AGE.] (See quot.)

1611 COTGR., *Preage*, Medowage; or, a freedom to put cattell into other mens meadows.

meadowed, ppl. a. [f. MEADOW sb. or v. + -ED.] Having, or cultivated as, meadow land.

Tennyson (*Morte d'Arthur* 262) has *deep-meadow'd*, parasynthetically f. MEADOW sb., in imitation of Gr. βαθυλείμων.

1670 *Mass. Col. Rec.* IV. II. 461 Plantation .. exceeding well meadowed. 1831 J. WILSON *Unimore* ii. 177 That meadow'd plain as green as emerald. 1888 *Harper's Mag.* Apr. 735 The Gulf has eaten three miles into her meadowed land.

meadower ('mædʊə(r)). [f. MEADOW sb. or v. + -ER¹.] 'One who waters meadow-lands to increase or preserve their verdure' (*Ogilvie Suppl.* 1855).

meadowing ('mædʊɪŋ), vbl. sb. [f. MEADOW.]

1. Land used or suitable for the growth of a crop of grass. Also attrib.

c 1598 in *Harwood Lichfield* (1806) 385, ij closes and j piece of meadowing. 1611 COTGR., *Preir*, to make Meadowing of; to turne into Medow. 1639 *Plymouth Col. Rec.* (1855) I. 110 Prouided he be allowed meddowing elsewhere in lue thereof. 1732 *Pennsylv. Gaz.* 31 July-7 Aug. 4/1 A very good Plantation .. with plentiful Meadowing fit

for the Scythe. 1844 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* V. 1. 108 On leaving Dunham I observed some good meadowing.

attrib. 1611 *SPEED Theat. Gt. Brit.* xix. (1614) 37/1 Meadowing-pastures upon both sides of the river Came. 1675 *Providence (R.I.) Rec.* (1893) IV. 39 Ye two shares of ye meadowing ground.

2. The action of cultivating meadow land.

1735 *Pennsylv. Gaz.* 15-22 Mar. 2/2 Several Tracts of good Land..good Part of it fit for Meadowing. 1894 *Morning Post* 3 Feb. 2/1 Less valuable land, worthless for the purpose of meadowing, would be left.

attrib. 1796 *WASHINGTON Let. Writ.* 1892 XIII. 259, I am altogether in the farming and meadowing line

† **meadowish**, *a. Obs.* [f. MEADOW *sb.* + -ISH.] Resembling meadow.

1668 *1st Cent. Hist. Springfield, Mass.* (1899) II. 98 The Town granted unto Abell Wright..fourteen acres of Meddowish Land up the Little River. 1681 *Plymouth Col. Rec.* (1857) VII. 238 Which fence stood on the said Woodworth swampy, meddowish land.

meadowless ('mɛdəʊləs), *a.* [f. MEADOW *sb.* + -LESS.] Lacking meadows.

1887 *Century Mag.* Dec. 171 The bare rocks, meadowless inclines, and treeless shores of Galilee.

meadow-sweet ('mɛdəʊswɪt), [f. MEADOW *sb.* + SWEET *a.* (The earlier form was MEADSWEEET.)] The rosaceous plant *Spiraea Ulmaria*, common in moist meadows and along the banks of streams, growing on erect, rigid stems to a height of about two feet, with dense heads of creamy white and highly fragrant flowers. In the U.S. applied to another species, *S. salicifolia*.

1530 *PALSGR.* 244/1 Medowe swete herbe. 1597 [see MEADSWEEET]. 1688 *R. HOLME Armoury* II. 97/1 Queen of the Meadows, or Meadow sweet, or Mead sweet. 1856 *LEVER Martins of Cro' M.* 306 The odour of the white thorn and the meadow-sweet.

attrib. 1840 *HOOD Kilmansegg, Honeymoon* xxi, O blessed nature.. Who does not sigh for its meadow-sweet breath?

meadow-wink ('mɛdəʊwɪŋk), *U.S. local.* [f. MEADOW *sb.* + *wink* (? echoic).] = BOBOLINK.

1884 *COUES Key N. Amer. Birds* (ed. 2) 400 *Dolichonyx oryzivorus*..Bobolink. Meadow-wink. Skunk Blackbird.

meadowy ('mɛdəʊi), *a.* [f. MEADOW *sb.* + -Y.] Resembling a meadow.

1598 *FLORIO, Piaggioso*, medowie, large, bleach, fieldie. 1612 *DRAYTON Poly-olb.* x. 94 Thy full and youthfull breasts, which in their meadowy pride, Are brant with riery veines, Meander-like that glide. 1774 *PENNANT Tour Scotl.* in 1772, 328 This terminates in a meadowy plain. 1805 *WORDSW. Waggoner* IV. 40 Yon meadowy bottom. 1871 *PALGRAVE Lyr. Poems* 80 Miles of meadowy splendour.

meadsman ('mi:dzmən), *dial.* [f. *mead's*, genitive of MEAD *sb.* + MAN.] = HAYWARD.

1893 *MRS. STAPLETON Three Oxfordsh. Parishes* 311 Boats using this towing-path pay toll to the meadsman.

meadstead: see MERESTEAD.

† **meadsweet**. *Obs.* Forms: 5 medeswote, -sewte, 6 -swete, -sweete, 8 meadsweet, 6-8 corruptly maidsweet. [app. f. MEAD² + SWEET *a.*; but it is possible that, as in MEADWORT, the first element may originally have been MEAD¹.

The MDu. *medesoete* has the appearance of being etymologically equivalent (*mede* occurs both for MEAD¹ honeydrink and for MEAD² meadow), but it meant 'marigold', an application difficult to reconcile with either of these etymologies. Zedler *Universal-lex.* 1733, s.v. *Barba-Caprae*, gives *Medesüss* and *Medkraut* as Ger. names for meadow-sweet, and also cites a latinized form *medesiusium* from Cordus (16th c.)]

= MEADOW-SWEET.

14.. *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 595/29 *Melessa*, medeswote. *Ibid.* 607/20 *Regina prati*, medesewte. c1450 *Alphita* (Anecd. Oxon.) 40/2 *Citria*, *mellissa idem. anglice* medswete *uel* bonrefair. 1578 *LYTE Dodoens* I. xxix. 41 Medeswete or Medewurte.. hath great, long brode leaues like Egrimonie. 1597 *GERARDE Herbal* II. ccccii. 886 Of Medesweete, or Queene of the medowes.. It is called.. in English Maide-sweete [(1636) 1043 Meades-sweet], Medowesweete, and Queene of the medowes. 1736 *AINSWORTH Lat. Dict.*, *Ulmaria*..Meadsweet, or medewort [ed. 1783 meadwort] goat's beard. 1750 *W. ELLIS Country Housew.* 252 Maid-sweet that grows like a Kelks in wet Meadows.

† **meadwort**. *Obs.* Forms: 1 medo-, medewyrt, 3 medwurt, 4, 8 medewort, 5 -wourth, 6 -wurt, 5 medwor, -wert, 6 *Sc.* meduart, -wart, 6 medawart, medow wurt, 7 medowort, 8 meadwort. [OE. *medowyrt*, f. *medo* MEAD¹ + *wyrt* WORT, plant; corresponding to Sw. *dial.* *mjödört* (and equivalents in Norw., Da., mod. Icel.); possibly the flowers may have been used for flavouring mead. The first element was, however, early associated with MEAD² (= MEADOW), the confusion being helped by the circumstance that another name for the plant was 'queen of the meadow' (L. *regina prati*, F. *reine des prés*, G. *wiesenkönigin*, Da. *engdronning*).

With regard to the possible use of meadow-sweet for flavouring mead, cf. the statement in Zedler *Universal-lex.* (1733) s.v. *Barba-caprae*, that the flowers were used to give to wine a flavour like that of malmsey.]

1. = MEADOW-SWEET.

c1000 *Sax. Leechd.* II. 70 *zenime neopowearde* medowyr, & lustnocan. c1265 *Voc. Plants* in Wr.-Wülcker 555/8 *Regina*, reine, medwurt. a1387 *Simon. Barthol.* (Anecd. Oxon.) 29/2 *Melissa*..medewort. c1450 *Alphita* (*ibid.*) 115/1 *Mellissa*..medwor. *Ibid.* 156/2 *Regneta*, ..medewort. *Ibid.* 177/2 *Scrophularia*..medwert. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* vi. 42 Than the scheiphyrdys vyuis..gadrit mony fragrant grene meduart. 1568 *TURNER Herbal* III. 8 Of Mede-wurt, or Medow wurt, or Medeswete.. It groweth about watersydes. a1578 *LINDSAY (Pitscottie) Chron. Scot.* (S.T.S.) I. 336 The fluir laid with greine cherittis with sprattis med-wartis and flouris. 1579 *LANGHAM Gard. Health* (1633) 388 Medowort: Drinke the decoction or powder of it to stop the laske. 1590 *SPENSER F.Q.* II. viii. 20 The metall first he mixt with Medawart, That no enchantment from his dint might save. 1736-83 [see MEADSWEEET].

† 2. ? Watercress. Also *women's meadwort*. *Obs.*

a1400-50 *Stockholm Med. MS.* fol. 209 Freynch cresse or wymmarnis medewourth: *nascorium gallicanum*. ?14.. *MS. Harl.* 3388 in *Sax. Leechd.* II. 399 *Nasturtium ortolanum*, medwort.

meady ('mi:di), *a. rare.* [f. MEAD¹ + -Y.] Resembling or suggestive of mead.

1887 *G. MEREDITH Ballads & Poems Tragic Life* 102 Yellow flamed the meady sunset. 1900 *Sydney Mail* 31 Mar. 777 If you simply let it stand it will usually work up into the meady beverage.

meag, *obs.* form of MEAK *dial.*

meagre ('mi:gə(r)), *a. (sb.)* Forms: 4-7 megre, 5 megire, meger(e, 6 meiger, *Sc.* megir, 6-7 maigre, megar, 6-9 meager, 7 meaguer, 6- meagre. [ME. *megre*, a. OF. *megre*, *maigre* (mod.F. *maigre*) = Pr. *magre*, *maigre*, Sp., Pg., It. *magro*, Roumanian *macru*—L. *macrum* (slacer), cogn. with Gr. μακρός long, μακρόδός tall, slender, μήκος length. The synon. Teut. *magro- (OE. *mæger*, MLG., Du. *mager*, OHG. *magar*, mod.G. *mager*, ON. *magr*, Sw., Da. *mager*; wanting in Goth.) may represent a pre-Teut. *makró- = L. *macro-*, Gr. μακρό-; the nature of the sense renders this more likely than the alternative supposition that the Teut. word was adopted from Latin.]

1. Of persons and animals, their limbs, etc.: Having little flesh; lean, thin, emaciated.

13.. *Coer de L.* 1079 The lyon was hungry and megre. 13.. *E.E. Allit. P. B.* 1198 Fro þat mete was myst, megre þay wexen. 1470-85 *MALORY Arthur* x. lxxxvii. 568, I am megre and haue ben longe seke for the loue of la Beale Isoud. 1591 *SPENSER M. Hubberd* 599 Thou art so leane and meagre waxen late. 1596 — *F.Q.* IV. viii. 12 With heary glib deform'd, and meiger face. 1603 *DEKKER Wonderful Year* B,j, She.. was deliuered of a pale, meagre, weake childe. 1634 *W. TIRWHYTT tr. Balzac's Lett.* (vol. I.) 151 There are others.. who make use of all the secrets in Physicke to haue a megar aspect. 1673 *O. WALKER Educ.* I. ix. 95 [They] are alwaies lean, maigre and consumptive. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* II. xiii. 275 The wan and meager countenances of the crew. 1820 *SCOTT Monast.* ix. The meagre condition of his horse. 1822 *W. IRVING Braceb. Hall* II. 13 A meagre wiry old fellow. 1872 *BLACKIE Lays Highl.* Introd. 55 As for us, meagre mountaineers, we shall continue.. to make the best of our granite rocks. 1883 *F. M. WALLEM Fish-Supply Norway* 29 (Fish. Exhib. Publ.) The Italians prefer meagre fish to plump.

b. with personifications, esp. Famine, Envy.

1594 *KYD Cornelia* I. i. 176 Maigre famin, which the weake foretell. a1625 *FLETCHER Cust. Country* v. i, Maugre [? read maigre] palenesse Like winter nips the roses and the lilies. 1784 *COWPER Task* II. 185 He calls for Famine, and the meagre fiend Blows mildew from between his shrivelled lips. 1809 *HEBER Palestine* 13 Lawless force, and meagre want are there.

¶ c. Applied to what produces emaciation.

1612 *DEKKER If it be not good* Wks. 1873 III. 282 Your order.. Tyed to religious fasts, spends the sad day Wholly in meager contemplation.

† d. *absol.* as *sb.* Leanness, emaciation.

a1400-50 *Alexander* 1164 Slik mischife in þe mene quile emang his men fallis For megire [Dubl. MS. meger] & for meteles ware mervaille to here. 1530 *PALSGR.* 244/1 Megre a sickness, *maigre*.

2. Deficient or mean in quantity, size or quality; wanting in fullness or richness; poor, scanty.

a. of material things; esp. of soil, vegetation. † In the first quot. without disparaging implication: ? small in size; ? delicate in sound.

1501 *DOUGLAS Pal. Hon.* I. xxxv, Quhairfra dependant hang thir megir bellis. 1595 *SHAKS. John* III. i. 80 The glorious sunne.. plays the Alchymist, Turning.. The meager cloddy earth to glittering gold. 1596 — *Merch. V.* III. ii. 104 But thou, thou meager lead.. Thy palenesse moues me more then eloquence. 1681 *CHETHAM Angler's Vade-m.* xxxix. 286 Cankered, and very Maigre, Hungry Soil. 1806 *Gazetteer Scot.* (ed. 2) 136 A sandy plain.. covered with a meagre, green, bent pasture. 1848 *DICKENS Dombey* xxxiv. An old woman.. sat.. crouching over a meagre fire. 1856 *STANLEY Sinai & Pal.* xiv. (1858) 465 On its shabby roof a meagre cupola. 1871 *BLACKIE Four Phases* I. 41 A meagre plant growing up in a bad climate. 1872 *JENKINSON Guide Eng. Lakes* (1879) 71 Little Langdale Tarn lies close below.. looking very meagre.

b. Of food, fare, diet: Scanty; deficient in quantity or goodness.

1663 *COWLEY Verses & Ess.* (1669) 123 We must excuse her for this meager entertainment. 1831 *LAMB Elia* Ser. II. *Ellistoniana*, The meagre banquet. 1856 *KANE Arct. Expl.* I. vi. 56 The meagre allowance of two pounds of raw flesh

every other day. 1898-9 *J. A. WYLIE Hist. Protestant.* 237 The meagre meals he allowed himself.

c. Of literary composition or material, information, subject-matter, artistic treatment, or the like: Wanting in fullness or elaboration; jejune.

1539 *CROMWELL* in *Merriman Life & Lett.* (1902) II. 193, I have caused them [sc. letters] to be written in suche a maigre sorte as I thought the case required. 1582 *STANYHURST Aeneis* Ep. Ded. (Arb.) 4 Oure Virgil not content wyth such meigre stuffe. 1696 *PHILLIPS s.v.*, Figuratively we say a Meager Stile, a Meager Subject. 1794 *SULLIVAN View Nat.* IV. 353 All we have is a meagre fragment, a traditinary tale. 1841 *D'ISRAELI Amen. Lit.* (1867) 112 The continuation of a meagre chronicle. 1898 *J. MURRAY in Westm. Gaz.* 14 June 8/2 Collecting the best stories and stringing them together with the very meagrest amount of comment.

d. Of pleasures, intellect, ideas; also of resources, possessions.

1638 *BAKER tr. Balzac's Lett.* (vol. II.) 53 The pleasures of the Country are too gross and meager for a taste that is used to more delicate and solid pleasures. 1755 *YOUNG Centaur* III. Wks. 1757 IV. 169 It is one of their minute, and meagre pleasures. 1862 *J. MARTINEAU Ess.* (1866) I. 199 It is but a meagre and imperfect form of faith. 1871 *R. ELLIS tr. Catullus* lxxviii. 33 Books—if they're but scanty, a store full meagre, around me. 1875 *JOWETT Plato* (ed. 2) IV. 397 Their meagre minds refuse to attribute anything to anything. 1893 *SALTUS Madam Sapphira* 19 There was the house, the meager income and his professional hopes.

e. *Min.* Harsh, dry. ? *Obs.*

1794 *KIRWAN Elem. Min.* (ed. 2) I. 12 Calcareous earths feel dry, meagre, and harsh. *Ibid.* 116 Meagre lime takes up less sand. 1844 *E. J. CHAPMAN Char. Minerals* 53 This sensation [touch] may be either very greasy, ex. talc; greasy, ex. steatite; rather greasy, ex. asbestos; or meagre, ex. chalk.

3. = MAIGRE. *soupe meagre* tr. F. *soupe maigre*.

1705 *ADDISON Italy* 474 (Switzerland) The best meagre Food in the World. 1756-7 tr. *Keyser's Trav.* (1760) I. 331 On meagre days the Roman-catholics here fare very badly. 1796 *SOUTHEY Lett. fr. Spain* (1799) 352 After doing penance for forty days on fish and soup meagre, they [etc.]. 1832 *Veg. Subst. Food* 222 The church enjoins a number of meagre days. 1855 *DELAMER Kitch. Gard.* (1861) 55 The Red cabbage.. is generally eaten.. during Lent, when it forms an excellent meagre dish.

b. *absol.* as *sb.* 'Maigre' diet. Phrases, to eat, make meagre. (Cf. MAIGRE *a.* 3.)

1770 *BARETTI Journ. Lond. Genoa* III. lxxv. 220 The Spaniards do not eat meagre on Saturdays. 1834 *BECKFORD Italy* I. 335 Every thing.. which.. the rules of meagre could allow. 1851 *J. H. NEWMAN Cath. in Eng.* 326 Prejudice.. which would.. call it Popish persecution, to be kept on meagre for a Lent. 1852 *THACKERAY Esmond* II. iii. We make meagre on Fridays always.

4. *Comb.*, as *meagre-hued, faced, minded*, etc. *adjs.*

1596 *R. L[INCHE] Diella* (1877) 58 That pale leane-fac'd meagre-hewed enuie. 1644 *HOWELL Eng. Teares* Ded., Methinks I spie meagre-fac'd Famine making towards thee. 1865 *TROLLOPE Belton Est.* xx. 230 Cold-hearted, thankless, meagre-minded creature as I know he is.

† **meagre** ('mi:gə(r)), *v. Obs.* [f. MEAGRE *a.* Cf. F. *maigrir*.] *trans.* To make meagre or lean.

1563-87 *FOXE A. & M.* (1596) 1696/2 So wried and megered for want of sustenance, that [etc.]. 1700 *DRYDEN Aesacus Transf.* 54 His ceaseless sorrow for the unhappy maid Meagred his look, and on his spirits preyed. 1807 *SIR R. WILSON Jrnl.* 16 June, I am meagred to a skeleton.

meagre, variant of MAIGRE *sb.*

meagrelly ('mi:gəli), *adv.* [f. MEAGRE *a.* + -LY.] In a meagre manner.

a1586 *SIDNEY Arcadia* IV. (1598) 430 Alas thou helpest meagerly, When once one is for Atropos distrained. 1616 *J. LANE Cont. Spr's* T. xi. 334 Next came a knight.. vpon a pale horse, meagerlie bestridd in armor, plumes, caparison all pale. 1833 *Ht. MARTINEAU Three Ages* II. 71 An hospital, meagerly supplied with the comforts. 1878 *F. HARRISON in Fortn. Rev.* Nov. 689 Austin has treated these questions somewhat meagerly. 1886 *W. J. TUCKER E. Europe* 179 A meagerly furnished room.

meagreness ('mi:gənis), [+ -NESS.]

1. Leanness, emaciation.

1599 *T. M[OUFET] Silkwormes* 55 Lest belly break, or meagrenesse ensewe, By giuing more or lesse then was their due. a1656 *HALES Gold. Rem.* (1688) 58 His ill Colour and Meagreness. 1756 *W. DODD Fasting* (ed. 2) 9 This palenes and meagreness of visage. 1830 *D'ISRAELI Chas. I.* III. vi. 112 The reason which induces me to consider this portrait as an original, is the meagreness of the countenance. *transf.* 1875 *MASKELL Ivories* 44 The figures in Byzantine work.. begin to be characterised by sharpness and meagreness of form, and lengthiness of proportion.

2. Scantiness, lack of fullness; poorness of quality.

1622 *BACON Hen. VII* 138 The Meagrenesse of his Seruice in the Warrens. 1798 *FERRIAR Illustr. Sterne, Eng. Hist.* 230 The most striking defect.. is not meagreness, but inflation. 1831 *J. JEBB in C. Forster Life* (1834) II. 593 An ante-script, which will indemnify you for the meagreness of this [letter]. 1876 *SMEILES Sc. Natur.* xiv. (ed. 4) 279 The meagreness of the list of Crustacea and Testacea. 1884 *CHURCH Bacon* ix. 215 [The Essays] are austere even to meagreness.

† b. Littleness (of heart). *Obs.*

1501 *DOUGLAS Pal. Hon.* I. xxi, Had not bene that, certes my hart had brokin For megrines and pusillamitie.

meagrim, variant of MEGRIM.

† **meagry**, *a.* *Obs. rare.* [f. MEAGRE *a.* + -Y.] Having a meagre appearance.

1603 DEKKER *Wonderf. Yeare* Bb, She was deliuered of a pale, meagry, weake child, named Sicknesse.

meaguer, obs. form of MEAGRE *a.*

meak (mik). *dial.* Also 5 meeke, meyke, 6 meake, 7, 9 meag, 8-9 make. An implement with a long handle and crooked iron or blade used to pull up or cut down peas, bracken, reeds, etc. Also *pea-meak* (see PEA¹ 7), *pease-meak* (see PEASE *sb.* 5).

1478 Maldon (Essex) *Court Rolls* Bundle 50 No. 10^v, Howel come out with a wepen called a meyke. 1481-90 *Howard Housh. Bks.* (Roxb.) 113, I paid Gravelly for vj meekes. 1573 TUSSEY *Husb.* (1878) 37 A meake for the pease, and to swinge vp the brake. 1674 RAY *Collect. Words* 71 A Meag or Meak, a Pease-hook. 1865 W. WHITE *Eastern Eng.* I. vii. 100 We... cuts the reeds down as deep as we can with a meake, a kind o' short-bladed, long-handled scythe. 1895 P. H. EMERSON *Birds*, etc. *Norf. Broadland* 74 Disturbed by meak or crome that drags forth the lamb's-tail.

Hence **meak** *v.*, *trans.* to cut with a meak. *dial. absol.* 1892 P. H. EMERSON *Son of Fens* xiii. 99 Which are you going to do—meag or mow? Well, we'd better meag, now the water is up.

meaken, obs. form of MEEKEN.

meakenes, obs. form of MEEKNESS.

meaking ('mi:kɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* *Naut.* Also 9 meeking. [? f. MEAK + -ING¹.] Only in *meaking iron*: 'The tool used by caulkers to run old oakum out of the seams before inserting new' (Smyth 1867).

According to information supplied by Mr. G. Crocker, of H. M. Dockyard, Devonport, the term is now often misapplied to the *making-iron* (MAKING *vbl. sb.* 10); the first quot. is an example of the erroneous use.

1852-4 *Cycl. Usef. Arts* (ed. Tomlinson 1866) II. 511/1 Two men, one of whom holds... the meeking or making iron to the caulked seam, while the other man drives it in with the beetle.] 1878 D. KEMP *Yacht & Boat Sailing* 358 *Meaking iron*, an instrument used to extract old caulking from seams.

meakle, obs. *dial.* form of MICKLE, *Sc.*

meal (mi:l), *sb.*¹ Forms: 1 melu, -o, -a, meolo, meala (*inflected* melw-, melw-, -ow-, -uw-, meolw-, mealew-); 3-4 mel, 3-6 mele, 4 meel, melow(e, 4, 6 meill, melle, 4-6 meele, 5 meyle, 6 meell, *Sc.* maill, meil, 6-7 meale, 7- meal. [Com. Teut.: OE. *melo*, *melw*-str. neut. = OFris. *mel*, OS. *melo* (MDu. *mele*, Du. *meel*), OHG. *melo*, *melaw*- (MHG. *mel*, *melw*-, mod.G. *mehl*), ON. *miol*, *miolv*- (Sw. *mjöl*, Da. *meel*, now *mel*):—OTeut. **melwom*, f. root **mel*-, *mal*-, *mul*- (pre-Teut. **mel*-, *mol*-, *ml*-), whence Com. Teut. **malan* to grind (found in all Teut. langs. exc. Eng.), cogn. w. L. *molere*, OSl. *mlēti*, Lith. *mālti*, OIrish *melim*; further cognates are L. *mola*, *molina* (see MILL *sb.*), Gr. *μύλη*, *μύλος* mill, millstone.]

1. *a.* The edible part of any grain or pulse ground to a powder. Now commonly understood to exclude the product of wheat (this being called FLOUR). Also *spec.* in Scotland and Ireland = OATMEAL; in the U.S. the meal of Indian corn (= *Indian meal*: see INDIAN *a.* 3). *whole meal*: see WHOLE.

c 888 K. ÆLFRED *Boeth.* xxxiv. §11 Swa swa mon meolo syft. c 1000 Sax. *Leechd.* II. 134 zeni m merce niopoweward & huniſ & hwætenes meluwes smedman. c 1200 ORMIN 1552 þu sammnestt all þin mele inn an & cnedest itt togeddre. c 1300 *Havelok* 780 Hise pokes fulle of mele an korn. 1382 WYCLIF *Num.* v. 15 The tenth part of a bushel of barley melowe [1388 barli meele]. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P.R.* iv. iv. (1495) 84 Branne of whete or of rye, ... and also sope and meele of beenes wasse awey the fylthe of the face and of all the body. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 331/2 Meele of corne growndyn, *farina*. 1508 DUNBAR *Flyting w. Kennedie* 147 As gredy gleddis, 3e gang With polkis to mylne, and beggis baith meill and schilling. 1546 in W. H. Turner *Select. Rec. Oxford* (1880) 179 The untrue and excessive tollinge of certayne quarters of wheate meale. 1556 *Chron. Gr. Friars* (Camden) 57 The howse for the markyt folke in Newgate market for to waye melle in. 1611 BIBLE 2 *Kings* iv. 41 He said, Then bring meale. 1707 MORTIMER *Husb.* (1721) I. 257 Some... feed them with Curds, Barley-meal, Bran, &c. 1775 JOHNSON *Journ. W. Isles* 68 Her two next sons were gone to Inverness to buy meal, by which oatmeal is always meant. 1832 TENNYSON *Miller's Dau.* 104 The very air about the door Made misty with the floating meal. 1844 H. STEPHENS *Bk. Farm* I. 137 A third lot was fed on... turnips and bean-meal. 1884 *Health Exhib. Catal.* 159/1 Chick Pea Meal, Mais Cariaro Meal.

b. Applied to the finer part of the ground grain, in contrast with *bran*. Often *fig.* ? *Obs.*

1579 LYLIE *Euphues* (Arb.) 123, I haue thorowly sifted the disposition of youth, wherein I haue founde more branne then meale, more dowe then leauen. 1607 SHAKS. *Cor.* III. i. 322 He... is ill-school'd In boulded Language: Meale and Bran together He throws without distinction. 1611 — *Cymb.* iv. ii. 27 Nature hath Meale, and Bran; Contempt, and Grace.

† *c.* *Phr. of the same meal*: of the same kind or quality; = L. *ejusdem farinae*. *Obs.*

1611 B. JONSDN *Catiline* iv. ii, Except he were of the same Meal and Batch. 1677 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* III. 155 Thomas

Aquinas, Bonaventura, and others of the same meal did many and wonderful things at Paris.

2. *transf.* A powder produced by grinding (e.g. in *linseed meal*); a powdery substance resembling flour. In *Bot.* applied to the powder covering the surface of the leaves, petals, etc., of certain plants.

1549 *Privy Council Acts* (1890) II. 348 Brymston in meale, ij barrelles. 1561 HOLLYBUSH *Hom. Apoth.* 14 Take fyne mustard sede mele. 1627 CAPT. SMITH *Seaman's Gram.* xiv. 71 Serpentine powder in old time was in meale, but now corned. 1728-46 THOMSON *Spring* 536 Auriculars, enrich'd With shining meal o'er all their velvet leaves. 1784 COWPER *Task* III. 538 The bee transports the fertilizing meal From flow'r to flow'r. 1796 KIRWAN *Elem. Min.* (ed. 2) II. 436 The arsenic rises in the form of a white meal. 1870 HOOKER *Stud. Flora* 300 [*Primula farinosa*] Glabrous above, meal below white or sulphur-coloured.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.* *a.* Obvious combinations, simple attrib., as *meal-ark dial.*, -*bag*, -*barrel*, -*chest*, -*drift*, -*dust*, -*girnial Sc.*, -*husk*, -*kist Sc.*, -*market*, -*mill Sc.*, -*pap*, -*poke*, -*sack*, -*sieve*, -*trough*; *meal-dusty*, -*white adjs.*; objective, as *meal-†maker*, -*mill* *Sc.*, -*monger Sc.*, -*seller*, -*sifter*, -*weigher*.

1594 *Knaresb. Wills* (Surtees) I. 199 One *meale arke. 1814 SCOTT *Wav.* x, When a Whiggish mob destroyed his meeting-house, ... intromitting also with his mart and his meal-ark. 1644 *Essex County, Mass. Probate Rec.* (1916) I. 46 Too *meal baggs. 1738 *New Hampsh. Probate Rec.* (1914) II. 622 He knows of no meal Bag that his son had but what he borrowed of him. 1876 *Wide Awake* 72/1 She was bundled up so you would hardly have known her from one of the meal-bags. 1968 E. R. BUCKLER *Ox Bells & Fireflies* ii. 34 Father puts three basketsful [of potatoes] into each meal bag. 1840 J. BUEL *Farmer's Comp.* 65 The *meal-chest must be occasionally replenished. 1877 G. M. HOPKINS *Poems* (1967) 70 What lovely behaviour Of silk-sack clouds! has wilder, wilful-wavier *Meal-drift moulded ever and melted across skies? 1535 COVERDALE *Isa.* xxix. 5 For the multitude of thine enemies shalbe like *meal-dust. 1902 CORNISH *Naturalist Thames* 101 Meal-dust hung from every nail, peg, and rope-end on the walls. 1951 W. DE LA MARE *Winged Chariot* 40 *Meal-dusty polls, glossed plumage. 1548 *Aberd. Reg.* (1844) I. 259 Thre *meill girnalis, out of my loft, xxx s. 1839 CARLYLE *Chartism* v. (1840) 45 Peasants living on *meal-husks and boiled grass. 1856 J. AITON *Clerical Econ.* v. (ed. 2) 304 Muck is the mother of the *meal-kist. a 1400 in *York Myst.* Introd. 40 *Mele-makers. 1721 WODROW *Ch. Hist.* I. 288 John Bryce, Mealmaker, in Cambusnethan parish. 1555-6 in *Edinb. Burgh Rec.* (1871) II. 366 For the irlis at the kirk dur, *meill merkat, flesche merkat. 1705 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4169/3 They intend to Let to Farm the Tolls... of the Meal-Market at Fleet-Chanel. 1793 *State, Leslie of Powis* etc. 67 (Jam.) A small island lying between the *meal-mill race, and the north grain of the river. 1892 R. LOVETT *J. Gilmour of Mongolia* i. 18 Our maternal grandfather... was a farmer and *meal-miller on the estate of Cathkin. 1766 NICOL *Poems* 165 Just like a covetous *meal-monger. 1818 KIDD *Br. Lamm.* xxix, The match between the laird of Kittlegrith's black mare and Johnston the meal-monger's four-year-old colt. 1799 *Underwood's Syst. Med.* (ed. 4) I. 154 Violent convulsions, which disappeared entirely, upon the prohibition of *meal-pap. 17... *Robin Hood & Beggar* v. in *Child Ballads* III. 160 His *meal-pock hang about his neck, Into a leathern fang. 1818 SCOTT *Br. Lamm.* v, Shame be in my meal-poke, then. c 1400 *Ywaine & Gaw.* 2032 That da he kest than in his nek, Als it was a *mele-sek. 1820 SCOTT *Monast.* xxxvii, It is always best to be sure, as I say when I chance to take multure twice from the same meal-sack. 1552 HULOET, Mealeman or *meale-seller, *suffarraneus*. 1565 CDOPER *Thesaurus, Farinarium cribrum*, a *meale sieue. 1624 in *Archæologia* XLVIII. 148 A meale sieve. 1552 HULOET, *Mealesifter, *pollintor*. 1623 MINSHEU, A *Meale trough, *harinal*. 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 100 The buckets, dipping into the meal-trough, convey the flour to the upper story. 1671 F. PHILLIPS *Reg. Necess* 363 Three *Meal-Weighers. 1812 *Examiner* 19 Oct. 662/2 The Lord Mayor, after inspecting the Meal Weighers Return... ordered the price of Bread to fall 3d. in the peck-loaf. 1938 W. DE LA MARE *Memory* 95 This *meal-white snow.

b. Special Comb.: *meal-bark*, a name for certain species of *Cycas*, so called on account of the starchy matter in the trunk; *meal-beetle*, a coleopterous insect (*Tenebrio molitor*), which infests granaries, etc., and is injurious to flour; *meal-berry*, the Red Bearberry, *Arctostaphylos uva ursi* (Treas. Bot. 1866); † *meal-house*, a place where meal is stored; † *meal-malt*, malt ground to a powder (as for use in distilling); *meal-mite*, the *Acarus farinae* (Syd. Soc. Lex. 1890); *meal-Monday*, a Monday given as a holiday in Scottish universities, formerly for the purpose of allowing the students to go home to fetch enough meal to last till the end of the session; *meal-moth*, a book-name for two species of moth, *Asopia farinalis* and *Pyralis farinalis*, the larvæ of which feed on meal or flour; *meal-powder*, finely ground gunpowder; *meal-tree*, the wayfaring-tree, *Viburnum Lantana* (called also *mealy tree*); *meal-tub*, a tub for containing meal; also *attrib.* in *Meal-tub Plot*, the pretended conspiracy of the Duke of Monmouth in 1679, the evidence for which consisted of papers found in a meal-tub; *meal-worm*, the larva of the meal-beetle; *meal-worm beetle* = *meal-beetle*.

1822 GOOD *Study Med.* I. 4 The... *meal-bark (*cycas circinalis*). 1836-9 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* II. 863/2 The *meal-beetles, *Tenebrionidae*. c 1050 *Suppl. Ælfric's Gloss.* in

Wt.-Wülcker 185/27 *Farinale*, *mealehus. c 1330 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 518 In j sera emp. pro le Melhous iij d. 1582 BRETON *Fl. Fanie* (Grosart) 16/1 The Pastric, Meale-hous, and the roome wheras the Coales do ly. 1702 O. HEYWOOD *Diaries*, etc. (1885) IV. 293 Mr. Oats man with *meal-malt. 1842 T. W. HARRIS *Insects injur. Veget.* (1862) 475 The *meal-moth (*Pyralis farinalis*). 1781 THOMPSON in *Phil. Trans.* LXXI. 260 *Meal-powder is more inflammable than that which is grained. 1796 CUTLER in Morse *Amer. Geog.* I. 338 *Meal-tree (*Viburnum Lantana*). 1614 RALEIGH *Hist. World* III. viii. §11. 104 A lewd fellow was brought forth, who said, That he himselfe escaping in a *meale-tubbe, had bene [etc.]. 1681 BAXTER *Answ. Dodwell* iv. 53 If this *Hypothesis*... come out of the Meal-Tub, or forge of Inventers, what shall such men be called? a 1715 BURNET *Own Time* III. (1724) I. 476 They found a paper that contained the scheme of this whole fiction, which because it was found in a Meal tub came to be called the Meal-tub plot. 1658 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* III. xxi. (ed. 4) 193 That Cameleon had bene observed to drink water, and delight to feed on *Meal-worms. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* V. 265 But meal-worm insects they... swallowed... most greedily. 1863 WOOD *Nat. Hist.* III. 474 The Meal-worm... is the larva of a beetle named *Tenebrio molitor*. 1860 J. CURTIS *Farm Insects* 334 The *Meal-worm Beetle.

meal (mi:l), *sb.*² Forms: 1 mæl, mël, 2-3 mel, 3 mæl, 3-6 mele, 4 male, 4-6 meel(e, 5 maile, *Sc.* maill, mël, 6-9 meale, 7 meall, 3- meal. [Com. Teut.: OE. *mæl* neut., mark, sign, measure, fixed time, occasion, meal = OFris. *mël*, *mål* (in phr. *al to mål* always, *etmål* space of 12 or 24 hours), OS. -*mål* sign, measure (MDu. *mael* masc., fem., neut., mark, sign, landmark, fixed time, meal-time, Du. *maal* neut., meal, masc., time), OHG. *mål* neut., time (MHG. *mål* neut., spot, point of time, meal, mod.G. *mal* time, *mahl* meal), ON. *mål* neut., mark, measure, point or portion of time, meal-time (Sw. *mål* mark, measure, meal, Da. *maal* mark, measure), Goth. *mël* time (pl. *mēla* marks, writing):—OTeut. **mælo*^m, f. Indogermanic root **mē*- (Skr. *mā*-) to measure.]

† 1. A measure. *Obs.*

c 1000 Sax. *Leechd.* II. 184 Diles p̄reo cucler mæl. c 1382 WYCLIF *Ex.* xxv. 2 [A] coroun with foure fingur mele heit [Vulg. *altam quatuor digitis*]. c 1400 *Lanfranc's Chirurg.* 154 Al maner wounde þat is madd in þe extremitees of þe lacertis as jij. fyngir mele brede vndir þe schuldtris.

2. *a.* Any of the occasions of taking food which occur by custom or habit at more or less fixed times of the day, as a breakfast, dinner, supper, etc.

c 897 K. ÆLFRED *Gregory's Past.* C. xliii. 316 þe ðæt nyle ðearfum sellan ðæt he ðonne on mæle læfð. c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 31 He wule festen and eaten jif he mei et ane mele swa muchel swa et twam. c 1205 LAY. 19690 Ælche dæie on a mæl ure mete trukeð. a 1225 *Anr.* R. 428 Bitweonen mele ne gruselie 3e nouder frut, ne oðerhwat. c 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 469/232 þo it was time of mele huy wenden to heore mete. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 25, I have at every meel Of plente more than ynogh. 14... *Dietary* 67 in *Barbour's Bruce* (S.T.S.). Betuix malys drink nocht for na plesand delit. 1463 *Bury Wills* (Camden) 21 He to prey for my soule at euery meel, mete or sooper. 1540-I ELYDT *Image Gov.* 45 b, There shuld be at the leaste .vi. houres betwene euery meale. 1617 MORYSON *Itin.* I. 61 They give good fare for foure grosh a meale. 1778 MISS BURNIE *Evelina* xviii, Our breakfast was the most agreeable meal... that we have had since we came to town. 1842 A. COMBE *Physiol. Digestion* (ed. 4) 193 Meals, then, ought to be early or late in proportion to the habits of the individual. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. xi. 72 We set about preparing our evening meal. 1897 W. RYE *Norfolk Songs* 25 'He don't like working between meals' is a succinct description of a lazy man.

b. Without reference to time: An occasion of taking food, a repast. Also, the material of a repast; the food eaten at or provided for a repast. *meals-on-wheels*: a service, usually provided by a women's voluntary organization, whereby meals are taken by car to old people, invalids, etc. Also *attrib.*

c 1200 ORMIN 495 3iff itt iss in þin herrte, To shunenn... derewurrpe mæless. c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 1484 ðe fader luuede esau wel, for firme birðe & swete mel. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 4204 He wole þe limemele To drawe & uorsuolwe par auenture at one mele. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P.R.* vi. xx. (1495) 207 Meete shall be lyke and of one manere whyche that men ete atte one meele. c 1400 *Gamelyn* 636 He was sore alonged after a good meel. 1481 CAXTON *Reynard* (Arb.) 13, I shal do late yow haue so moche that ten of yow shold not ete it at one mele. 1590 SHAKS. *Com. Err.* v. i. 74 Vnquiet meales make ill digestions. 1727-46 THOMSDN *Summer* 1025 Their mangled limbs Crashing at once, he dyes the purple seas With gore, and riots in the vengeful meal. 1767 JAGO *Edge Hill* iv. 77 The lusty Steers... leisurely concoct their grassy Meal. 1853 M. ARNOLD *Scholar-Gipsy* xii, The blackbird, picking food, Sees then, nor stops his meal. 1857 *G. Bird's Urin. Deposits* (ed. 5) 274 The earthy phosphates are always abundant after a meal. 1902 T. M. LINDSAY *Ch. & Ministry in Early Cent.* ii. 51 They ate together a meal which they themselves provided. 1961 *Times* 17 Jan. 7/1 Of those who get meals-on-wheels, less than 10 per cent have adequate meals on week days when there is no delivery. 1961 *Guardian* 19 Apr. 2/5 The need for an extension of the meals-on-wheels schemes as a contribution to the care of the home-bound. 1966 'O. MILLS' *Enemies of Bride* xii. 106 Having just completed a tour with a Meals-on-Wheels van to less fortunate old ladies, she was dressed in a green, shirt-waister dress of the Women's Voluntary Services. 1966 'K. A. SADDLER' *Gilt Edge* i. 22 I'm on National Assistance. I get Meals-on-Wheels twice a week. 1970 J. FLEMING *Young Man, I think*

you're Dying ii. 25 On weekday mornings the meals-on-wheels service would bring hot food for the invalid.

transf. 1772 C. JENNER *Town Eclogues* ii. 8 When...cits take in their weekly meal of air.

c. † *at meal* (*obs.*), *at meals*: at table; at dinner, breakfast, supper, etc. Similarly † (*to go*) *to meal*.

1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. 1. 24 That on clothing is from chele ow to saue: And that othur mete at meel for meseise of thiseluen. 1533 ELYOT *Cast. Helthe* 42b, For moche abundance of drinke at meale, drowneth the meate eaten. 1565 COOPER *Thesaurus, Accubare apud aliquem*, to be at the table in a mans house: to sitte at meale with him. 1620 VENNOR *Via Recta* viii. 185 The wholesomnesse of wine... moderately taken at meale... is... well knowne. 1635 PAGITT *Christianogr.* i. iii. (1636) 205 They which fast may goe to meale at ten, eleven, or twelue of the clocke. 1710 STEELE *Tatler* No. 235 ¶ 3 It was an unspeakable Pleasure to visit or sit at Meal in that Family. 1818 KEATS *Isabella* i, They could not sit at meals but feel how well It soothed each to be the other by.

d. *to make a meal of*, † *to make one's meal on*: to devour; also, to treat in an over-fussy or laborious manner.

1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* ii. i. 113 O thou mine heire... what strange fish Hath made his meale on thee? 1827 POLLOK *Course T.* viii, Slander early rose, And made most hellish meals of good men's names. a1832 'BARRY CORNWALL' *Eng. Songs* 143 Have I... Preyed on my brother's blood, and made His flesh my meal to-day? 1961 C. WILLOCK *Death in Covert* iv. 93 Dyson... was making a meal of everthing. He had carefully paced the distance... He had stuck sticks in the ground. 1968 *Guardian* 22 Aug. 7/2 When university people get on to fashion they make a meal of it. 1970 *Ibid.* 5 Dec. 8/5 He had as one of his guests Inia Te Wiata, whose name has been pretty familiar to radio listeners for some years now but Mr Murray still made a meal, if not a light snack, of promoting it. 1970 *N. Z. News* 21 Jan. 16/4 New Zealand scored 325 for six wickets declared—everyone except M. G. Burgess and G. E. Vivian making a meal of University bowlers. 1971 M. POLLAND *Package to Spain* vii. 95 His small sharp face was full of righteous outrage... Henry was making a meal of it. 1972 J. EASTWOOD *Henry in Silver Frame* xxiii. 191, I wouldn't want the gutter-press to make a meal of me.

e. *meal's meat*, later *meal of meat*: = sense 2 b. Now *dial.* (see E.D.D.).

13... *Guy Warw.* (A.) 6845 A meles mete jif thou me. 1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. xvi. 36 Crauede... A meles mete for a poure man. c1410 *Sir Cleges* 347 For my labor schall I nott get But yt be a melys mete. c1440 *Promp. Parv.* 321/2 Meel of mete... *commestio*. 1511 *Plumpton Corr.* (Camden) p. cxviii, Sir Robert Plomton... paid for every maile of meate... iijij for himselfe, & iij for his servant. 1530 PALSGR. 454/2 In this sense I fynde also je inuite but properly to a meales meate, or to eate. 1613 FLETCHER, etc. *Honest Man's Fort.* ii. iii, You never yet had a meales meat from my Table. 1693 J. DRYDEN in *Dryden's Juvenal* xiv. Notes (1697) 366 King Saturn... gave this Example by making a Meals-meat of his own Children. 1717 *Entertainer* No. 6. 36 The Parasite may smell a Feast at C—t, and go flatter Some-body there for a Meals-meat.

† f. The phrases *a merry meal*, *a sorry meal*, were in ME. sometimes used *fig.* for: Something joyful or the contrary. *Obs.*

13... *E.E. Allit. P. A.* 23 O moult pou marrez a myry mele. 14... *King & Hermit* 425, I... haue hade many merry mele. c1440 LOVELICH *Merlin* 2754 Also sone as the dragouns togyderes fele, be-twixen hem schal be-gynnen a sory mele.

3. a. The quantity of milk given by a cow at one milking; also, the time of milking.

1613 W. BROWNE *Brit. Past.* i. iv, Each shepheard's daughter with her cleanly peale Was come afield to milke the morning's meale. 1670 CAPT. J. SMITH *Eng. Improv. Reviv'd* 176 Northern Milch Cows, one of the least of which shall give 2 Gallons of Milk at one Meal. 1727 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Cheese*, To make a Cheese of two Meals, as of the Morning's new Milk, and the Evening's Cream-milk, you must do also the same. 1775 JOHNSON *Journ. Hebrides* 187 A single meal of a goat is a quart. 1805 R. W. DICKSON *Pract. Agric.* I. 58 It may be fitted up with such... coolers as are sufficient to contain a meal's milk. 1844 H. STEPHENS *Bk. Farm* II. 459 The milk drawn from the udder at one milking, or *meal*, as it is termed.

b. *dial.* (See quot.)

c1830 *Glouc. Farm Rep.* 33 in *Libr. Usef. Knowl.*, *Husb.* III, The cheeses pass through the three presses in this order, advancing a step in their progress at each 'meal' or making.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.*: *meal-break*; *meal-going*, used *attrib.* (after *church-going*); *meal-hour*, *meal-tray*; *meal-pendant*, *pennant*, *U.S. Navy*, a red pennant displayed during meal-times (*Cent. Dict.* 1890); *meal-settle*, a seat at meals (? *Obs.*); *meal ticket orig. U.S.*, (a) a ticket entitling a person to a meal; (b) *fig. slang*, a source of income or livelihood (esp. a husband or wife regarded as such).

1958 *Guardian* 20 Aug. 1/1 The central committee's advice to busmen... was to insist on full *meal breaks. 1971 'H. CALVIN' *Poison Chasers* ix. 112 Ronnie Samson had to stop me to let the boys off for a meal break. 1858 HOGG *Life Shelley* II. 295 Startled at his books by the sound of the *meal-going bell. 1802 MRS. E. PARSONS *Myst. Visit.* IV. 92 He seldom saw her but at *meal hours. 1899 *Scribner's Mag.* XXV. 89/2 The quartermaster... hauled down the *meal pennant. a1225 *St. Marher.* II *Meal setol softest ant guldene 3erde alre gold smeate. 1870 O. LOGAN *Before Footlights* 248 The rather scrubby party who occasionally purchases... a *Meal Ticket, and thus gets entrance to the festive dining hall. 1899 'J. FLYNT' *Tramping with Tramps* 395 *Meal-ticket*, a person 'good' for a meal. 1912 *Collier's* 23 Nov. 38/2 I've been doing a lot for her—a regular meal ticket an' ticket agency for her. 1926 [see GOOD A. *adj.* 1f.] 1929 T. WOLFE *Look Homeward, Angel* (1930) xxvii. 377 She can't bear to give him up... He's her meal-ticket. 1939 *ADF Let.* 7 July (1973) 214 The play remained at the Garden until

the following summer and next year it was being played by three companies. It turned out to be my meal ticket. 1972 'H. HOWARD' *Nice Day for Funeral* iii. 40 He was her meal-ticket. Why should she want him sent to the pen? 1972 *Lebende Sprachen* XVII. 34/1 US meal ticket—BE [sc. British English] luncheon voucher. 1973 *Jewish Chron.* 2 Feb. 23/5 Our young women do not look for 'meal-ticket' marriages. 1905 *19th Cent.* Jan. 92 She gets ready the patients' *meal-trays in a tasteful manner.

† *meal*, *sb.*³ *Obs.* Forms: 1 méli, meeli, méle, -mæle, 3-6 mele, 4 miele, 4-5 meel, 5-6 meyle, 6 meale, meele. [OE. *méle*, (*wæter*)-*mæle* str. masc., prob. repr. OTeut. type **mæljō-z*, and so corresponding to ON. *mæli-r* measure; see MEAL *sb.*⁴] A tub, bucket. Also used as a measure.

In OE. sometimes used to gloss L. *patera*, *carchesium*, *cyathus*, which mean bowl, dish, or cup.

a700 *Epinal Gloss.* 56 *Alvium*, meeli. c1000 *Sax. Leechd.* II. 86 Do þonne mele fulne buteran on. c1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 240/6 þat child... Ase it was in ane mele i-baped al one upriht it stod. a1300 *Cursor M.* 3306 Wantes vs here na uessell, ne mele, ne bucket, ne funell. 1357-8 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 124 In j Mele empt. pro carbonibus portandis. 1370-71 *Ibid.* 263 In una mele lingne pro pedibus lavandis. 1390 *GOWER Conf.* III. 21 Thei in hope to assuage The peine of deth... Of wyn let fille full a Miele, And drunken til [etc.]. 1408 tr. *Vegetius* (MS. Douce 201, ff. 47b), Bokettis, meles, and payles. 1440 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 410, viij meel calcis extinctæ empt... ad xijd. 1459-60 *Ibid.* 89, j kyrn, j meyle, ij Chesfattez. 1565 COOPER *Thesaurus, Alueus*... a meele or vessell to washe in. 1567 *Wills & Inv. N.C.* (Surtees) I. 278, iij milk meales.

meal (mi:l), *sb.*⁴ *Sc.* Forms: 5, 8 meel, 6 meale, 7 maile, meill, mell, 8 mail, miel, 9 meil. [a. ON. *mæli-r* measure (Norw. *mæle* a measure of capacity varying in different localities):—OTeut. type **mæljō-z*, f. **mælo* measure: see MEAL *sb.*¹] 'A relative weight used in Orkney' (Jam.).

1597 SKENE *De Verb. Sign.* s.v. *Serplaith*, Item [in Orkney], 6 settings maks ane mail. Item 24 meales makis ane Last. 1624 *Witch Trial* in *Abbotsford Club Misc.* I. 148-9 His brother haid twa mells [of corn]. 1629 *Witch Trial* in *County Folklore* (1903) III. 78 She wantit the proffitt of ane meill of malt that she was brewing. 1698 M. MARTIN *Voy. St. Kilda* (1749) 48 Ancient Measures, as the Maile...: this Maile contains ten Pecks. 1793 *Statist. Acc. Scotl.* V. 412 The stipend consists of 86 mails malt (each mail weighing about 12 stones Amsterdam weight). *Ibid.* VII. 477, 6 settings make 1 meel. *Ibid.* 563 On the first is weighed settings and miels. 1805 FORSYTH *Beauties Scotl.* V. 52 Six setteens or lispunds make a meil.

meal (mi:l), *sb.*⁵ *dial.* Also 8 male, 8-9 meale, 9 miol, miel. [a. ON. *mel-r* sandbank, also bentgrass (the latter is prob. the original sense; for the development cf. MARRAM.)] A sand-dune.

1706 PHILLIPS, *Meals or Males*, the Shelves or Banks of Sand on the Sea-coasts of Norfolk: Whence *Ingom-meals*, the Name of a Sandy Shore in Lincoln-shire. 1778 *Eng. Gazetteer* (ed. 2) s.v. *Edmond's-Chapel*, The coast here is secured against the incursions of the sea, by sand heaps, commonly called Meales. 1839 *Penny Cycl.* XVI. 258 Sand-hills... locally termed 'meals', or 'marum hills'. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Meales*, or *Miols*, immense sandbanks thrown up by the sea on the coasts of Norfolk, Lancashire, etc. 1897 *Spectator* 209 At present only the highest tides ever cover the surface of the 'meals'.

Comb. a1893 in Cozens-Hardy *Broad Norf.* 77 *Mielbanks*, banks of sand blown up by the wind and consolidated by the marum grass—also called 'meal-banks'. 1899 *CORNISH in Cornhill Mag.* Mar. 313 The fascinating but little known region of the 'meal marshes' which fringe the North Norfolk coast.

meal (mi:l), *v.*¹ Somewhat *rare*. [f. MEAL *sb.*¹]

1. *trans.* To cover with meal; to powder with meal.

1611 BEAUM. & FL. *Knt. Burning Pest.* v. i, Enter Jasper with his Face mealed. 1882 *Garden* 21 Jan. 33/3 All their flowers will be more or less mealed to the surface.

b. *fig.* *to meal one's mouth*: to become 'mealy-mouthed'; to speak in gentle terms. ? *nonce-use*.

1826 SOUTHEY in *Corr. w. C. Bowles* (1881) 96 Though there is as much civility as can be desired... yet I have neither mealed my mouth nor minced my words.

2. a. *trans.* To grind into meal; to reduce to a fine powder. b. *intr.* To become reduced to meal or powder.

1669 STURMY *Mariner's Mag.* v. xiii. 89 Meal all these very fine, and mix them together. *Ibid.*, It will Meal presently.

3. *intr.* To yield or be plentiful in meal.

1799 J. ROBERTSON *Agric. Perth* 155 It is a little earlier than the old Polish oat, and meals equally well.

meal (mi:l), *v.*² [f. MEAL *sb.*²]

1. *intr.* To make a meal; to eat meals; to feed.

1628 O. FELLTHAM *Resolves* (ed. 3) lxxvi. 236 With Earthen Plate, *Agathocles* (they say) Did vse to meale. 1827 HONE *Every-day Bk.* II. 218 There were... worms there... which would have mealed handsomely upon him. 1840 R. H. DANA *Bef. Mast* xxx. 109 *Mess*, any number of men who meal together. 1886 M. K. MACMILLAN *Dagonet the Jester* 5, I will not meal with a churl, nor mill with a churl. 1891 H. C. BUNNER *Zadoc Pine* 201 A lodging-house for those who 'mealed' at the hotel. 1918 *Jrnl. Friends' Hist. Soc.* 7 John Lecky... generally arranged to meal at Friends' houses. 1960 A. POWELL *Casanova's Chinese Restaurant* 113 'Doesn't Carolo ever eat himself?'... 'He often meals with us as a matter of fact.'

2. *trans.* To feed, give fodder to (cattle). ? *Obs.*

1630 WINTHROP *Let. in New Eng.* (1825) I. 378 Some more cows would be brought, especially two new milch, which must be well mealed and milked by the way.

† *meal*, *v.*³ *Obs. rare*—1. [Identical with OE. *mælan*, f. *mál* spot, stain, MOLE *sb.*¹

(Northern dialects have *mail* vb., to spot, stain, f. *mail*, northern form of *mole*: see E.D.D.)]

trans. To spot, stain; by Shaks. used *fig.*

1603 SHAKS. *Meas. for M.* iv. ii. 86 Were he meal'd with that Which he corrects, then were he tirrannous.

meal, *obs.* form of MAIL *sb.*²

-*meal*, *suffix*, forming advs. (all *obs.* exc. *piecemeal*), repr. ME. *-mele* (down to the 14th c. sometimes *-melum*), OE. *-mælum*. The OE. advs. in *-mælum* are in form of the instrumental case plural of compounds of *mæl* MEAL *sb.*², in the sense of 'measure', 'quantity taken at one time', as in *cuclérmæl* spoonful (as a measure), the instr. pl. of which would be **cuclérmælum* by spoonfuls. The particular compounds of this formation actually recorded in the instr. pl., however, do not occur in the other cases, and already in OE. *-mælum* had come to be a mere suffix with the sense expressed in Latin by *-atim*, *-tim*, and in mod. Eng. by the repetition of the sb. preceded by *by*. Examples which existed in OE. are *dropmælum* DROPMEAL, *flocmælum* FLOCKMEAL, *fót mælum* FOOTMEAL, *héapmælum* HEAPMEAL, *limmælum* LIMBMEAL, *scéafmælum* sheaf by sheaf, *stemmælum* turn by turn, alternately, *stundmælum* STOUNDMEAL, *stycemælum* bit by bit, *zéarmælum* year by year. The suffix continued to be productive in ME., among the formations dating from that period being *cantlemeal*, *cupmeal*, *gobbetmeal*, *littlemeal*, *parcelmeal*, *pennymeal*, *piecemeal*, *poundmeal*, and the Latinisms *ravishmeal* (Wyclif) 'raptim', *table-meal* 'tabulatim'. A remarkable survival of the OE. inflexion appears in Wyclif's *hipyllmelum* (see HIPPLE). To the 16th c. belong *fitmeal*, *inchmeal*, *jointmeal*, *lumpmeal*; in later Eng. the suffix has not been productive, though nonce-words such as *pagemeal* have occasionally been formed, more or less playfully. A trace of the originally substantival character of the suffix remains in the use of *by piecemeal* as a synonym of the simple adv. (cf. the *obs.* *by flockmeal*, *by pennymeal*, etc.).

1493 *Festivall* (W. de W. 1515) 8b, Hymselfe with his owne handes kest away the fleshe lompe mele. 1827 *Blackw. Mag.* XXI. 88a How pleasant it would be to tear it pagemeal, and fling it in the author's face.

mealable ('mi:ləb(ə)), *a.* [f. MEAL *v.*¹ + -ABLE.] Capable of being mealed.

1823 *Mech. Mag.* No. 9. 138 Satisfied with having their corn reduced to a mealable form. 1885 A. STEWART *Twist Ben Nevis & Glencoe* xxv. 181 So much mealable grist.

meale, variant of MELE *v.* *Obs.*, to speak.

mealed (mi:ld), *ppl. a.* [f. MEAL *v.*¹ + -ED¹.] Finely pulverized; *spec.* of gunpowder.

1692 *Capt. Smith's Seaman's Gram.* ii. xxxi. 150 Fine Mealed Powder. 1859 F. A. GRIFFITHS *Artif. Man.* (1862) 89 A hole is bored through the mealed powder at the top.

*mealer*¹ ('mi:lə(r)). [f. MEAL *sb.*² and *v.*² + -ER¹.]

1. In parasynthetic derivatives (*nonce-wds.*): One who eats (one, half a) meal in the day.

1849 D. J. BROWNE *Amer. Poultry Yd.* (1855) 48 Certain hens... are called Monositæ (that is, one-mealers, or such as eat only once a day). 1899 R. WHITEING *5 John St.* 111 The half-mealers, who always leave off with a hungry belly.

2. *U.S. colloq.* One who takes his meals at one place and lodges at another; a 'table-boarder'.

1883 M. F. SWEETSER *Summer Days* 126 That class of the community known as 'hauled mealers'. 1887 A. A. HAYES *Jesuit's Ring* 52 You are a 'mealer' here.

3. *slang.* One pledged to take alcoholic drink only at meals.

1890 in BARRÈRE & LELAND *Dict. Slang.*

*mealer*² ('mi:lə(r)). [f. MEAL *v.*¹ + -ER¹.] A wooden rubber for mealing powder.

1875 in KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*

mealer, variant of MAILER¹.

mealie ('mi:lɪ). Also 9 (from *pl.*) milice. [a. Cape Du. *milje* (pronounced 'mili), a. Pg. *milho* MILLET¹, used also (with defining words *milho grande*, *m. da India*) for maize.] 1. A South African name for maize; chiefly used in the *pl.* *Freq. attrib.* Cf. MIELIE.

1853 GALTON *Tropical S. Afr.* vi. 182 The Ovampo had little pipkins to cook in, and eat corn (milice) steeped in hot water. 1855 J. W. COLENSO *Ten Weeks in Natal, Hist. Sk. p.* vi, The second range of land... furnishing abundant crops of hay, oats, mealies, or Indian corn, and barley. 1855 W. C. HOLDEN *Hist. Natal* x. 282 The consumption of mealie (maize) meal in D'Urban has increased. 1879 *Cape Argus* 5 June (Cent.), A bivouac was made near a deserted kraal, there being... a mealie-field hard by... A volley was fired

from the adjacent mealie-garden. 1884 E. P. MATHERS *Glimpse of Gold Fields* 29 At one of our camps I tried to get some mealie porridge made. 1893 *Westm. Gaz.* 10 Oct. 2/1 Their staple diet then being 'mealie' meal porridge made with water. 1901 *Scotsman* 11 Mar 8/1 For eight days they had to live on half a pound of mealie a day, with very little meat. 1925 P. SMITH *Little Karoo* 18 Just outside the door was the worn mealie-stamper, cut out of a tree-trunk and shaped like an hour-glass, in which the mealies were pounded into meal. 1928 R. CAMPBELL *Wayzgoose* i. 27 Your notice boards like mealie-stems are stripped. 1929 D. REITZ *Commando* xiv. 129 Rations were chiefly game and mealie-meal. 1944 M. DE B. NESBITT *Road to Avalon* (1949) xiv. 113, I sit on the mealie planter, control the levers and see that the hoppers are well filled as they drop mealies in the furrows. 1956 N. GORDIMER *Six Feet of Country* 9 The girl catching her stockings on the mealie-stocks. 1962 *Cape Times* 13 June 1/4 A Harvard aircraft... crashed in a mealie land near Dunnottar. 1971 *Sunday Times* (Johannesburg) 28 Mar. 12/5, I made all sorts of things like mealie bread to make a bit of money for my poor old husband to buy a piece of industrial ground. 1973 *Times* 28 Nov. 8/7 Mealie-meal, the staple food, was... in short supply. 1974 G. JENKINS *Bridge of Magpies* iii. 51 A slovenly breakfast of half-burnt mealie-meal porridge and boiled penguin eggs.

2. mealie-cob, a corn cob; mealie-cob worm, the caterpillar of *Heliothis armigera*, a noctuid moth; mealie-pap = *mieliepap* (MIELIE).

1859 R. J. MANN *Natal* 137 (Pettman), The young *mealie-cob is generally preferred to bread. 1932 S. ZUCKERMAN *Social Life Monkeys* xii. 195 The mealie cobs and fruit it [sc. chacma] plunders from cultivated lands. 1911 J. D. F. GILCHRIST *S. Afr. Zool.* 150 (Pettman), The *Mealie-cob worm... does extensive damage to mealies, peas, tomatoes, and lucerne. 1880 E. F. SANDEMAN *Eight Months in Ox Waggon* xxvii. 273 Guinea fowls... form a very relishing change from the never-varying menu of bök or *mealie pap. 1902 J. H. M. ABBOTT *Tommy Cornstalk* 28 A few Kaffir transport drivers... are boiling their 'mealie-pap' in three-legged pots. 1903 J. Y. F. BLAKE *West Pointer with Boers* iii. 49 We had to come down to straight mealie pap (corn meal mush), and fresh beef. 1922 J. BUCHAN *Bk. Escapes* vi. 120 For food he had to trust to mealie-pap at Kafir kraals. 1966 D. VARADAY *Gara-Yaka's Domain* xii. 135 Mealie-pap—maize-porridge—the bush substitute for bread was cooking.

mealiness ('mi:lɪnɪs). [f. MEALY *a.* + -NESS.] The quality or condition of being mealie.

1609 C. BUTLER *Fem. Mon.* (1634) 127 They [teredines] offend the Bees also with their mealiness, as the Snails do with their sliminess. 1776 WITHERING *Brit. Plants* (1796) IV. 69 Leaves covered with a kind of ash-coloured mealiness. 1820 L. HUNT *Indicator* No. 37 (1822) I. 294 There was a sort of exquisite silver clearness and soft mealiness in her utterance of these verses. 1844 STEPHENS *Bk. Farm* II. 666 The mealiness consists of a layer of mucilage immediately under the skin, covering the starch or farina. 1876 ABNEY *Instr. Photogr.* (ed. 3) 125 The cause of mealiness or 'measles' in the print. 1886 BESANT *Childr. Gibeon* II. ii. To bring out the full mealiness of a potatoe.

mealings ('mi:lɪŋ), *vbl. sb.*¹ Also 5 *melwyng*. [f. MEAL *v.*¹ + -ING¹.]

1. The action of grinding meal; also, the action of finely pulverizing gunpowder. Chiefly *attrib.*, as in *mealings trade*; *mealings stone*, a stone used for grinding meal; *mealings table*, a slab for mealings gunpowder upon.

14... *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 582/19 *Farracio*, *Melwyng*. 1805 A. EDLIN (*title*) On the Art of Bread-making, wherein the Mealings Trade... is Examined. 1828 J. M. SPEARMAN *Brit. Gunner* (ed. 2) 78 Mealings Tables. 1866 *Reader* 22 Sept. 307 A mealings stone with a hollow in which the corn was bruised. 1880 DAWKINS *Early Man* 268 Two concave stone grain-rubbers or 'mealings-stones'.

2. The action of covering with meal.

a. 1810 *Robin Hood & Beggar* lxxix. in *Child Ballads* (1888) III. 163/2 He thought, if he had done them wrong In mealings of their cloaths [etc.].

mealings ('mi:lɪŋ), *vbl. sb.*² [f. MEAL *v.*² + -ING¹.] The action of taking meals; *U.S.* the action of taking meals at a boarding-house.

1659 H. L'ESTRANGE *Alliance Div. Off.* 188 The junketings, commensations, and mealings together were soon laid aside. 1887 A. A. HAYES *Jesuit's Ring* 55 She must draw the line... when the hauling cost more than the mealings.

mealings, *obs. form* of MAILING.

meall(e), *obs. ff.* MAUL *sb.*¹, MEAL *sb.*²

mealless ('mi:lɪls), *a.* [f. MEAL *sb.*² + -LESS.] Without a meal.

1894 *Season* X. 57/2 Many men unnecessarily exhaust themselves by going a whole day mealless.

meally, *obs. form* of MEALY.

mealman ('mi:lɪmən). [f. MEAL *sb.*¹ + MAN.] One who deals in meal.

1552 HULOET, Mealeman or mealie seller, *suffarraneus*. 1556 *Chron. Gr. Friars* (Camden) 77 Alle save only the melemen. 1679 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1407/4 Mr. Acres Meal-man. 1778 *Eng. Gazetteer* (ed. 2) s.v. *Henley*, The inhabitants are generally maltsters, mealmen and bargemen. 1802 in *Spirit Publ. Jynls.* (1803) VI. 89 All our meal-men and millers are Esquires.

† **mealmouth**, *sb.* and *a.* *Obs.* [f. MEAL *sb.*¹ + MOUTH.] *a. sb.* A mealie-mouthed person. *b. adj.* Mealie-mouthed.

1546 J. HEYWOOD *Prov.* (1867) 19 When the mealie mouth hath woon the bottoome Of your stomake, than will the pick-thanke it tell. 1575 G. HARVEY *Letter-bk.* (Camden) 92 [Written to a miller] Those same fine... millerterms wherewith your mealmowthe letter and whitebred sonnet

ar... illuminate. a 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew*, Meal-mouth, a sly, sleepish Dun, or Solicitor for Money.

† **meal-mouthed**, *ppl. a.* *Obs.* [Formed as *prec.* + -ED².] = MEALY-MOUTHED.

1576 FLEMING *Panopli. Epist.* 155 Saying, that you had flatterers & meal-mouthed merchants in high estimation. 1686 *Wood Life* 5 Nov. (O.H.S.) III. 199 Dr. Reynell... in his sermon was mealie-mouthed and timorous.

mealt(e), *obs. forms* of MELT *v.*

† **'mealtide**. *Obs. exc. Sc. Sc.* *meltith* ('meltɪθ). Forms: *a.* 3 *mel tid*, 4 *meel-tyd*, 5 *mellytde*, 6 *meale tyde*, *meltyd*, 7 *mealtide*. *β.* 6 *mailteth*, *melteithe*, 6-9 *melteih*, 7 *mealtite*, 8 *mealtith*, *melteit*, 8-9 *meltit*, *meltith*, 9 *mealtith*. [f. MEAL *sb.*² + TIDE *sb.*: cf. G. *mahlzeit*, Du. *maaltijd*, late ON. *mältið* (Da. *maaltid*.)]

1. = MEAL-TIME. Also, a meal, food.

c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 13 þe man þe suned aleð gestninge... and haueð riht mel tid and nutteð timeliche metes. c 1374 CHAUCER *Troilus* II. 1556 The morwen com and neyhen gan þe tyme Of meltid. 1485 *Cely Papers* (Camden) 177 Item I p^d to my noste Gyllam de la Towr for howr mellytydes from Sunday tyll Fryday vi^o viii^d. 1534 *MORE Conf. agst. Trib.* II. Wks. 1185/1 He wold not for breaking of his penance, take anye praye for hys meale tyde, that shuld passe the prise of syxe pence. 1563-7 BUCHANAN *Reform. St. Andros* Wks. (1892) 7 Every man ane eg at the mailteth. 1588 A. KING tr. *Canisius' Catech.* 162b, We... ar content onelie with ane mellytyd on the day. 1614 B. JONSON *Barth. Fair* i. ii, A Sutor that puts in here at Meal-tide. 1655 CULPEPPER, etc. *Riverius* xv. v. 419 A Bath, into which Blood-warm let the Patient enter... far from meal-tide. 1728 RAMSAY *Daft Bargain* 12 [He] seem'd right yap His mealtith quickly up to gawp. c 1826 HOGG in J. WILSON *Noct. Ambr.* Wks. 1855 I. 212 Tam lo'ed his meltith and his clink.

2. The quantity of milk given by a cow at one milking. = MEAL *sb.*²

1633 *Orkney Witch Trial in Abbotsford Club Misc.* 153 Also mony mealtiths off milk. 1839 J. M. WILSON *Tales Borders* V. 96/1 She, accordingly brought her evening's meltith, and skimmed it into his dish.

'meal-time. [f. MEAL *sb.*² + TIME.] The usual time for eating a meal.

c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 115 He scal hine ibidan on a-sette tidan and her meltiman metes ne arinan. 13... *Minor Poems fr. Vernon MS.* xxxvii. 937 Whon mon hap at meeltime such as he wile, Tak þat þe hap neode of. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl. B.* v. 500 Aboute mydday whan most liste is and mele tyme of seintes. 1611 *BIBLE Ruth* ii. 14 And Boaz sayde vnto her, At meale time come thou hither. 1704 M. HENRY *Commun. Comp.* iii. Wks. 1853 I. 306/1 The great Master of the family would have none of his children missing at meal-time. 1860 S. WILBERFORCE *Addr. Ordination* 134 We must not break in on the meal-time of the poor.

mealie ('mi:lɪ), *a.* Also 6-7 *mealie*, 7-9 *mealie*. [f. MEAL *sb.*¹ + -Y.]

1. Resembling meal, having the qualities of meal, powdery. Of fruits: (see quot. 1725). Of potatoes when boiled: Forming a somewhat dry and powdery mass, resembling flour (considered to be a good quality: opposed to *waxy*).

1533 ELYOT *Cast. Helthe* (1541) 88b, Some groundes or residence [in urine] is like to meale, wheate, or barley, and may be named mealie residence. 1658 SIR T. BROWNE *Gard. Cyrus* iii. *Hydriot.* etc. 58 Though the regular spots in their [sc. butterflies] wings seem but a mealie adhesion... yet [etc.]. 1672-3 GREW *Anat. Roots* II. §30 Many Apples, after Frosts, eat mealie. 1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.*, *Mealie*; a Term used concerning certain Pears, which having generally surpassed their Ripeness, or growing in an ill Soil, have not that Quantity of Juice and fine Pulp, which they should have: Thus they say of the Lansac, Dean, &c. this Pear is mealie, this Pear has a mealie Taste. 1758 REID tr. *Macquer's Chem.* i. 35 By which means its crystals lose their transparency, become, as it were, mealie, and fall into a fine flour. 1795 *Hull Advertiser* 5 Dec. 4/3 Mealie potatoe. 1818-20 E. THOMPSON tr. *Cullen's Nosol. Method.* (ed. 3) 203 Small clustering pimples... after three days go away in a small mealie desquamation. 1840 PEREIRA *Elem. Mat. Med.* II. 661 Many druggists prefer mealie sarsaparilla, that is, sarsaparilla whose cortex is brittle and powdery, and which, on being fractured transversely, throws out a white dust.

2. Containing meal or farina; farinaceous.

mealie pudding = *white pudding* (WHITE *a.* I I e).

1591 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* i. iii. 832 Our mealie grain Our skillfull Seedman scatters not in vain. 1667 *Phil. Trans.* II. 485 A Farinaceous or Mealie Tree, serving to make bread of it. 1694 SALMON *Bate's Dispens.* (1713) 591/1 The mealie Julep. 1732 ARBUTHNOT *Rules of Diet* 267 Decoctions of mealie Vegetables lubricate the Intestines. 1890 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Mealie albumen*, the albumen of seeds which contains many starch granules, as in wheat. 1914 F. B. JACK *Cookery for every Household* 517/1 *Mealie Puddings.* 1 lb. oatmeal. ½ lb beef suet... When the puddings are required, toast them a few minutes in front of the fire. 1946 F. M. MCNEILL *Recipes from Scotland* 65 *White or Mealie Puddings*... The puddings will keep for months if hung up. 1951 *Good Housek. Home Encycl.* 550/1 *Mealie Pudding*, an oatmeal pudding which is served with grilled sausages, bacon, herrings, etc.

3. Covered with flour.

1704 N. N. tr. *Boccalini's Advts. fr. Parnass.* I. 233 That some sort of People should be so foolish, to expect to come, as mealie out of the Mill, when they had staid there but a quarter of an Hour, as the Miller himself. 1773 FERGUSSON *Poems* (1789) II. 68 Mealie bakers, Hair-kaimers [etc.]. 1832 TENNYSON *Miller's Dau.* i, The wealthy miller's mealie face. 1883 H. W. V. STUART *Egypt* 113 He emerged from the mills as white as the clown in a pantomime, nor were we less mealie.

transf. 1591 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* i. iv. 672 The mealie Mountains (late unseem) Change their white garments into lustly green. 1839 LONGF. *Hyperion* i. vi, Winter... will come down at last in his old-fashioned mealie coat.

4. *a.* Covered with or as if with a fine dust or powder. Chiefly in *Bot.* and *Ent.*

1567 MAPLET *Gr. Forest* 34 b, Britannick or English Herb, hath the very looke of the greatest Sorrell, but in Colour a little more black, somewhat Mossie or Mealie. 1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* III. iii. 79 Men like butter-flies, Shew not their mealie wings, but to the Summer. 1870 HOOKER *Stud. Flora* 316 *Chenopodium album*... more or less mealie. 1890 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Mealie hairs*, term applied by De Bary to the capitate hairs, presenting a powdery aspect, found on the under surface of various ferns belonging to the species *Gymnogramma Pteris* and *Nothochlæna* [etc.].

Comb. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* III. xv. 141 Some flye with two wings, ... some with foure, as all farinaceous or mealie winged animals, as Butter-flies and Moths.

b. In various specific designations of animals, plants, and minerals: **mealie-bug**, a scale insect of the family Pseudococcidae, esp. one of the genus *Pseudococcus*; **mealie centaurie**, *Centaurea dealbata* (Sanders *Encycl. Gard.*, ed. 2, 1896); **mealie duck** (see quot.); **mealie insect** = *mealie bug*; **mealie parasol**, an esculent fungus, *Agaricus granulosis*; **mealie redpoll**, -pole, see REDPOLL¹; **mealie starwort**, *Aletris farinosa* (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1890); **mealie tree**, the wayfaring tree, *Viburnum Lantana*; **mealie zeolite**, an obs. synonym of both natrolite and mesolite (A. H. Chester).

1824 LOUDON *Encycl. Gard.* §3059 M'Phail [c. 1800] observes, that the red spider, the *mealie white bug, and the brown turtle insect are the most injurious to the vine. 1840 *Cuvier's Anim. Kingd.* 573 The Mealie-bug, *C. adonidum*, is somewhat of a rosy hue, with the body covered with a white mealie powder. 1927 *Chambers's Jnl.* Aug. 502/1 The mealiebug, so called from its white waxy or mealie coating, belongs to the big family of scale insects known as the Coccidae. 1953 S. H. SKAIFE *Afr. Insect Life* xi. 122 Mealie bugs are small insects, the largest being only about one-eighth of an inch long, pink or purplish in colour but appearing to be white because their bodies are covered with a waxy powder. 1971 *Daily Colonist* (Victoria, B.C.) 5 May 27/5 The Comstock Mealiebug, also known as the Pseudococcus Comstocki, is a serious threat to citrus, sugar beets, grapes, apples and other crops. 1885 SWAINSON *Prov. Names Birds* Index, *Mealie bird or -duck. 1890 H. STEVENSON'S *Birds Norfolk* III. 219 The immature long-tailed duck is known to the Blakeney gunners as the 'little mealie duck'. 1815 *Trans. Horticult. Soc.* I. 297 *Coccus Adonidum*, the *Mealie Insect. 1887 *Hay Brit. Fungi* 73 *Agaricus granulosis*... The *Mealie Parasol. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Mealie Tree or Wild Vine. 1760 J. LEE *Introduct. Bot. App.* 319 Mealie-tree, Plant, *Viburnum*.

5. *a.* Of colour: Spotty, uneven. In *Photography* = MEASLY *a.* 3.

1784 J. BARRY in *Lect. Paint.* vi. (1848) 216 To give a richness and depth to the dark colours, by preventing that mealy appearance which results from the light resting and glittering on their surfaces. 1804 TINGRY *Varnisher's Guide* (1816) 3 The use of camphor for varnish is limited; too great a quantity would render it mealie. 1876 [see MEASLY *a.* 3]. 1890 *Anthony's Photogr. Bull.* III. 86 My greatest trouble has been mealie prints.

b. Of colours of horses: Spotty, interspersed with whitish specks. Also *Comb.*, as *mealie-buttocked*, -flanked, -mouthed, -nosed adjs. (Cf. MAILY *a.*)

1675 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 980/4 Stolen... a black brown Nag, ... with a star in the Forehead, a light brown mealie mouth. 1677 *Ibid.* No. 1198/4 A brown bay Gelding, with a shorn Mane, mealie mouth'd... 'twixt 14 and 15 hands. 1691 *Ibid.* No. 2692/4 Stolen... a black brown Nag... mealie Buttock'd, and mealie Nosed with a Star on his Snip. 1703 *Ibid.* No. 3978/4 A brown Nag... mealie Flank't. 1708 *Ibid.* No. 4438/4 A Black Mare of about five years old, ... a small mealie Slip under her Right Nostril. 1861 WHYTE MELVILLE *Mkt. Harb.* 19 A mealie bay cob.

6. Of complexion: Floury, pale. Also *Comb.*, as *mealie-complexionned*, -faced adjs.

1838 DICKENS *O. Twist* xiv, I only know two sorts of boys. Mealie boys, and beef-faced boys. 1840 BARHAM *Ingol. Leg. Ser.* i. *Hamilton Tighe*, They bring her a little, pale, mealie-faced boy. 1860 *All Year Round* No. 66. 367 The boys of these London schools are thin and long: white, mealie, and flaccid. 1876 GEO. ELIOT *Dan. Der.* xxxvi, A mealie-complexionned male. 1883 F. M. CRAWFORD *Dr. Claudius* viii, A mealie-faced, over-cerebrated people are springing up.

7. Of the flavour of tea: Soft, not harsh.

1892 WALSH *Tea* (Philad.) 98 Clear and bright in liquor, and mellow or 'mealie' in flavor.

8. Soft-spoken, given to mince matters; mealie-mouthed.

1600 [see MEALY-MOUTH]. 1697 C. LESLIE *Snake in Grass* (ed. 2) 173 Therefore, George, notwithstanding all thy mealie modesty, it is [etc.]. 1720 AMHERST *Ep. Sir J. Blount* 12 If you don't straitway find out what The mealie Rascals would be at. 1824 MISS FERRIER *Inherit.* xxvii. (1882) I. 241 A little squeaking mealie voice. 1854 DICKENS *Hard T.* II. viii, I didn't mince the matter with him. I am never mealie with 'em.

mealie ('mi:lɪ), *v.* *Bleaching*. [f. MEALY *a.*] *trans.* = BRAN *v.*; to 'clear' maddered goods by boiling in bran-water.

1811 *Self Instructor* 537 Bran liquors are used to mealie dlying-stuffs.

mealie-dew, *obs. form* of MILDEW.

mealy-mouth ('mi:l'maʊθ). [MEALY *a.* 8; cf. MEALY-MOUTHED *a.*] 1. A mouth which never utters plain terms; a soft, indirect, or reticent manner of speaking; hence a mealy-mouthed person. Also ironically: see quot. 1941. *slang.*

1600 DEKKER *Gentle Craft* i. (1862) 9 This wench with the mealy mouth, is my wife I can tell you. 1828 CARLYLE *Misc.* (1857) IV. 140 Bless its mealy mouth! 1862 J. C. JEAFFERSON *Bk. abt. Doctors* xiii. (1862) 156 Well-fed Vicars of Bray.. with mealy mouths and elastic consciences. 1808 B. KIRKBY *Lakeland Words* 100 *Mealy-Mouth*, .. eny body 'at's mealy-mouthed's o' that soart. 1919 J. C. SNAITH *Love Lane* xlvii. 254 It was no use having a divided mind, it was no use having a mealy-mouth. 1941 J. SMILEY *Hash House Lingo* 37 *Mealy mouth*, fault finding customer. 1942 *Scrutiny* X. 400 Ludushka, the chief character, is the apotheosis of the mealy-mouth.

2. *dial.* Applied to various birds, as the willow warbler, *Phylloscopus trochilus*, or the whitethroat, *Sylvia communis*.

1885 C. SWAINSON *Provincial Names & Folklore Brit. Birds* 26 Willow Warbler. Mealy mouth (Craven). 1961 *Countryman* LVIII. 468 A missel thrush is a 'greybird'.. the whitethroat a 'mealy-mouth' [in S. Pembrokeshire].

mealy-mouthed ('mi:l'maʊðd), *a.* [Cf. MEALY *a.* 8.] Soft-spoken; not outspoken; afraid to speak one's mind or to use plain terms.

c1572 GASCOIGNE *Fruites Warre* lxxxvi. So were more meete for mealy mouthed men. 1606 DAY *Ile of Guls* iv. And ile not be mealy mouthed, I warrant em. 1679 'T. TICKLEFOOT' *Trial Wakeman* 7 He was not mealy mouth'd, but would.. have talked his mind to Knights, or any Body. 1788 WESLEY *Wks.* (1872) VII. 106 Carry your point, whatever it costs. Be not mealy-mouthed. 1855 TENNYSON *Brook* 94 Mealy-mouth'd philanthropies. 1887 BESANT *The World went* xvi. 138 None of your mincing, mealy-mouthed, fine ladies.

¶ Used for: Over scrupulous.

1809 MALKIN *Gil Blas* xii. xiv. You are not mealy-mouthed about receiving a commoner into your pedigree.

Hence **mealy-mouthedly** *adv.*, **mealy-mouthedness**.

1727 BAILEY *vol. II, Mealy-mouthedness*. 1838 SOUTHEY *Doctor* (1848) 382 He is not given to speak, as his friends the Portuguese say, *enfarinhadamente*—which is, being interpreted, mealy-mouthedly. 1894 *Sat. Rev.* 24 Mar. 304 School Boards and other engines of mealy-mouthedness have laid a ban upon some of our old plant names.

† **mean**, *sb.*¹ *Obs.* Forms: 3-5 mene, 6, 9 meane, 9 meen. [f. MEAN *v.*²] A lament, complaint.

12.. *Prayer to Virg.* 34 in *O.E. Misc.* 196 To þe ne dar i clepian noht to hire ich make min mene. 1300-1400 *Cursor M.* (Gött.) 19758 Widuten ani mene or sare. c1470 HENRY WALLACE *iv.* 153 Thar petuous mene as than couth nocht be bett. a1578 LINDSAY (Pittscottie) *Chron. Scot.* (S.T.S.) I. 286 This bischope.. maid his meane and complement to the lord Home. 18.. in *Kinloch's Sc. Ballads* (1827) 131 She heard a puir prisoner making his meane. 18.. *Mary Hamilton* xiii. in *Child Ballads* III. 389 'Make never meen for me', she says.

mean (mi:n), *sb.*² Forms: 4-6 mene, 4-7 meane, 5-6 meyne, 5 meene, 6- mean. [Partly the absolute use of MEAN *a.*², and partly adopted from the similar substantival use in OF.]

I. That which is in the middle.

1. *a.* That which is intermediate; a condition, quality, disposition, or course of action, that is equally removed from two opposite (usually, blamable) extremes; a medium. Often with laudatory *adj.*, as GOLDEN, *happy*, † *merry mean*.

c1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* iv. Pr. vii. 146 Occupy þe mene by stedfast strengþes [L. *firms medium viribus occupate*]. 1399 [see MERRY *a.*]. c1400 *Rom. Rose* 6527 Richesse and mendictees Ben cleped two extremitees; The mene is cleped suffisaunce. c1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* ii. 27 Demene hit in the mene of moyst and drie. *Ibid.* 127 The mene is best thyn ayer to qualifie. 1529 *Supplic. to King* (1871) 45 Betwene these extreame contraries there is no meane. 1580 LYLLY *Euphues* (Arb.) 337, I haue hard that extremities are to be vsed, where the meane will not serue. 1587, etc. [see GOLDEN *a.* 5c]. 1596 SPENSER *Hymn Hon. Love* 87 Tempering goodly well Their contrary dislikes with loved meanes. 1654-66 EARL ORRERY *Parthen.* (1676) 5 There was no mean between my misery and her favour. 1690 W. WALKER *Idiomat. Anglo-Lat.* 297 In apparel the mean is the best. 1727 SWIFT *Poisoning E. Curll* Wks. 1755 III. i. 152 There is a mean in all things. 1732 BERKELEY *Alciph.* v. §6 Religion is the virtuous mean between incredulity and superstition. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* vii. (ed. 5) II. 234 It is not easy.. to preserve with steadiness the happy mean between these two extremes. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 24/2 A mean between the darkest and lightest tint used.

† *b.* Absence of extremes; moderation, measure. *in a mean*: with moderation. *to use a mean*: to exercise moderation. *Obs.*

1545 ASCHAM *Toxoph.* (Arb.) 17, I woulde desire all.. to vse this pastime in suche a mean that the outrageousnes of great gamyng, should not hurte the honestie of shotyng. 1556 *Aurelio & Isab.* (1608) D ij, The Kinge.. axed them what meane one oughte to keape in suche a case. 1579 GOSSON *Sch. Abuse* (Arb.) 23 So they [versifying, dancing and singing] bee vsed with meane, and exercised in due tyme. 1607 NORDEN *Surv. Dial.* ii. 103, I wish, that Lords and their ministers would use a meane in exacting. 1621 FLETCHER *Wild Goose Chase* ii. ii, I will be what I please, Sir, So I exceed not Mean. 1625 BACON *Ess., Adversity* (Arb.) 504 But to speake in a Meane. 1655 CULPEPPER, etc. *Riverius* i. i. 4 Use a mean in sleep and waking. 1718 POPE *Iliad* xvii. 573 When he seeks the prize War knows no mean.

2. *Mus.* † *a.* A middle or intermediate part in any harmonized composition or performance, esp. the tenor and alto. Also, a person performing that part or the instrument on which it is played.

The use *app.* survived in dialects until recently: see E.D.D.

c1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 11263 þo clerkes pat best coupe syng, Wyp treble, mene, & burdoun. c1400 *Laud Troy Bk.* 6599, I schal the teche bothe burdoun and mene. c1500 in Burney *Hist. Mus.* (1782) II. 435 There are 3 degrees of Discant, that is to say Mene, Treble, and Quadrable. The Mene beginneth in the 5, and bowyn the Playn Songe in voys [etc.]. *Ibid.* And so the Discant of the Mene Salbegynne hys Discant about the Playne Songe in Syght. 1526 SKELTON *Magnyf.* 138 All trebylls and tenours be rulyd by a meyne. 1611 TOURNEUR *Ath. Trag.* iii. iii. Trebles and bases make poore musick without meanes. 1698 WALLIS in *Phil. Trans.* XX. 302 Several Parts or Voices (as Bass, Treble, Mean, &c. sung in Consort).

fig. c1430 LYDG. *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 54 The [nasal] organys.. begynne to syng ther messe, With treble meene and tenor discordyng. 1590 SPENSER *F.Q.* II. xii. 33 On the rocke the waves breaking aloft A solemne Meane unto them measured. 1616 GOODMAN *Fall of Man* 78 The little chirping birds.. they sing a mean.

† *b.* A name for the second and the third string of a viol or lute. *Obs.*

1879 CHAPPELL *Pop. Mus.* I. 317 note, If there were two means, as in the lute, the lower was called the greater; the upper, the lesser mean. 1880 GROVE *Dict. Mus.* II. 242/2. † *c.* ? = NATURAL *sb.* *Obs.*

1675 COCKER *Morals* 20 Grace.. tunes Natures Harp, And makes that Note a Mean, which was a Sharp.

† 3. The middle (of anything). *Obs.*

c1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* III. 398 He seyde ereithe[r] sappe wol condescende vnto that mene, & glyw hem self in fere. c1440 *Promp. Parv.* 332/1 Meene, myddys (H.P. medyl), medium. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* II. 79/1 This leaf is.. heart-like in the mean, or part next the stalk.

† 4. *Logic.* The middle term of a syllogism. *Obs.*

1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* II. xiv. §1 It is in prooffe by Syllogisme; for the prooffe being not immediate but by Meane: the Inuention of the Meane is one thing [etc.].

† 5. *Gram.* A 'mean' or 'middle' verb (see MEAN *a.*² 8): = REFLEXIVE *sb.* B. 2. *Obs.*

1530 PALSGR. *Introd.* 35 All whiche differences of conjugation betwene the actyve verbes and theyr meanes I declare at length in my seconde boke.

† 6. Something interposed or intervening. *by means*: through intermediate links (of descent), *without any mean* (= F. *sans moyen*): directly, immediately, unconditionally. *Obs.*

c1340 HAMPOLE *Prose Tr.* 16 All menes lettande be-twyx þe saule and þe ciennes of angells es brokene and put away fra it. 1425 *Rolls of Parlt.* IV. 270/2 Of whiche Doughter by meanes is comen ye Erle. 1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. lxiii. 85 It was determyned, that bothe parties.. shulde sende foure or fyue personages, as their embassadours, and to mete at Arras; and the pope in likwyse to sende thyder foure, and ther to make a full confirmacyon without any meane. *Ibid.* cccli. 564 All the gentylmen of Flaunders sware to hym to be good and true.. without any meane, wherfore therle was greatly reioysed. 1548-77 VICARY *Anat.* ii. (1888) 18 That the grystle should be a meane betwene the Lygament and him [sc. the bone]. 1593 SHAKS. 3 *Hen. VI.* III, ii. 141 So doe I wish the Crowne, being so farre off, And so I cbiide the meanes that keeps me from it.

† 7. *in the mean*: in the meantime. *Obs.*

1565 STAPLETON *tr. Bede's Hist. Ch. Eng.* 27 In the meane suffering no remedies to be applied vnto his owne infirmities. 1590 SPENSER *F.Q.* II. i. 58 In the meane, vouchsafe her honorable toombe. a1657 R. LOVEDAY *Lett.* (1663) 193* In the mean, I shall.. read over your Translation with the Originall. 1793 JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1859) IV. 59 Time in the mean will be lost.

8. *a. Math.* [= F. *moyenne*, ellipt. for *quantité moyenne*.] The term (or, in plural, the terms) intermediate between the first and last terms (called the extremes) of a progression of any kind (distinctively, *arithmetical*, *geometrical*, *harmonic(al) mean*). Also, in a wider sense, a quantity so related to a set of *n* quantities that the result of operating with it in a certain manner *n* times is the same as that of operating similarly with each of the set. In this sense the *arithmetical mean* (commonly called simply the *mean*) of a set of *n* quantities is the quotient of their sum divided by *n*; the *geometrical mean* is the *n*th root of their product.

1571 DIGGES *Pantom., Math. Treat.* def. iv. Tjb, When foure magnitudes are.. in continual proportion, the first and the fourth are the extremes, and the second and thirde the meanes. 1660 R. COKE *Justice Vind.* 23 Nor [in harmonical proportion] do the extremes added or multiplied produce the like number with the mean. 1674 JEAKE *Arith.* (1696) 570 If between 2 and 54 two proportional Meanes be sought, the Lesser will be 6 and the Greater 18. 1709 J. WARD *Yng. Math. Guide* i. vi. (1734) 73 If any Four Numbers are in Arithmetical Progression, the Sum of the Two Extrems will be Equal to the Sum of the Two Means. 1881 J. CASEY *Sequel Euclid* 88 The Arithmetical mean is to the Geometric mean as the Geometric mean is to the Harmonic mean.

b. An average amount or value; used for *mean pressure*, *temperature*, etc.

1803 SYD. SMITH *Catteau's États Danois* Wks. (1850) 51 Upon a mean of twenty-six years, it has rained for a hundred and thirty days every year. 1855 J. R. LEIFCHILD *Cornwall* 182 The temperature of the adit.. is on an average more than 12° above the mean of the climate. 1893 W. L. DALLAS in *Indian Meteorol. Mem.* IV. 516 The means of pressure have been obtained [etc.].

II. An intermediary agent or instrument.

† 9. *a.* One who acts as mediator, 'go-between', or ambassador between others; one who intercedes for a person or uses influence on behalf of an object. *to be good mean*, to act as intercessor. *Obs.*

c1374 CHAUCER *Troilus* III. 205 (254) For þe am I becomen.. swych a mene As maken women vn-to men to comen. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. I. 158 A mene, as þe Maire is bitwene þe kyng and þe comune. c1386 CHAUCER *Miller's T.* 189 He woweth hire by meenes and brocage. c1440 *Promp. Parv.* 332/2 Meene, massyngere, .. *internuncius*. *Ibid.*, Meene, or medyatowre, .. *mediator*. 1455 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 285/1 It myght lyke the said Lieutenaunte and all the Lordes, to be goode meanes unto the Kynges Highnesse, that suche a persone myght be purveide fore. 1538 in *Ellis Orig. Lett.* Ser. I. II. 90 That it might please your Lordship to be a meane for us to our Sovereign Lorde the Kyng is Highenes. 1562 *Child-Marriages* 71 This deponent was desired of both parties, to be a meane that they might marie before the day appointed. 1606 J. CARPENTER *Solomon's Solace* xii. 47 She would be a meane for him to the king. 1612 BACON *Ess., Suitors* (Arb.) 47/1 Let a man, in the choise of his meane, rather chuse the fittest meane then the greatest meane.

† *b.* in pl. form, with *sing.* sense and const.

1554 CRANMER *Misc. Writ.* (Parker Soc.) II. 445 In most humble wise Sueth unto your right honourable lordships, Thomas Cranmer, late Archbishop of Canterbury; beseeching the Same to be a means for me unto the queen's highness. 1559-66 in *Wodrow Soc. Misc.* (1844) 74 The Marques of D'Albuef, the subtilt meanes of the Duke of Guise. 1585 T. WASHINGTON *tr. Nicholay's Voy.* I. xx. 25 He being by them praied to be a meanes towards the Bascha. 1611 COTGR., *Moyenneur*, a means, mediator.

† *c. spec.* A mediator between God (or Christ) and man. *Obs.*

1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. VIII. 183, I counseile alle cristene to crie crist merci, And Marie his Moder to beo meen bitwene. 1377 *Ibid.* B. xv. 535 pus in a faith lyueth þat folke and in a false mene [i.e. Mohammed]. c1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 409 A prest shulde be a mene bitwike o & þe puple. 1508 FISHER *Penit.* Ps. xxxviii. Wks. (1876) 54 O blyssed lady be thou meane & mediatrix between thy son and wretched synners. 1570 T. NORTON *tr. Nowell's Catech.* (1853) 186 We need not then, for access to God, some man to be our mean. 1597 HOOKER *Ecll. Pol.* v. l. §3 There is no union of God with man without that mean between both which is both.

10. An instrument, agency, method, or course of action, by the employment of which some object is or may be attained, or which is concerned in bringing about some result. Often contrasted with *end*. Often predicatively (of persons as well as things), *to be the means* (or † *the mean*) *of*.

a. in *sing.* form. Now only *arch.*

c1374 CHAUCER *Troilus* v. 1551 The fate wold his soule sholde vnbodye, And shapen hadde a mene it out to dryue. 1444 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 104/2 Be which subtilt meene ye lose gret part of your custumes. 1539 CROMWELL in *Merriman Life & Lett.* (1902) II. 226 This.. sheweth a meane howe.. you may make them yet better. 1611 SHAKS. *Wint. T.* IV. iv. 90 Yet Nature is made better by no meane, But Nature makes the Meane. 1611 W. SCLATER *Key* (1629) 243 Vncharitable is that sentence of Papists; that Baptisme is necessarie as a meane to saluation. 1635 J. HAYWARD *tr. Biondi's Banish'd Virg.* 114 Dariacan himselfe had beene the instrumentall meane of my flight. 1785 T. BALGUY *Disc.* 31 Let us consider it as a mean, not as an end. 1814 W. BROWN *Propag. Chr. among Heathen* II. 402 The Mission to the South Sea Islands.. has.. been a powerful mean of promoting the interests of Christianity. 1881 SWINBURNE *Mary Stuart* II. i, God.. procure Some mean whereby mine enemies craft and his May take no feet but theirs in their own toils.

b. in plural form and plural or doubtful sense. *by fair means*: see FAIR *a.* 15. *ways and means*: see WAY *sb.*

c1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 121 þei comen bi false meny as ypocrisie & lesyngis to þes grete lordschipes. c1386 CHAUCER *Friar's T.* 186 We been goddes Instrumentz, And meenes to doon his comandementz. 1420 in *Ellis Orig. Lett.* Ser. I. I. 6 Lettres.. charging me to assaye by all the menesse that I kan to exyte and stirre syeh as bene able gentilmen. 1549 COVERDALE, etc. *Erasm. Par. Rom.* 28 The eares, through whom as meanes the gospell of Christ is powred into the obedient soule. 1600 J. PORY *tr. Leo's Africa* III. 180 [He] left no meanes unattempted for the recouerie of this cite. a1625 FLETCHER *Cust. Country* v. iv. Wonders are ceas'd Sir, we must work by meanes. 1733 POPE *Ess. Man* III. 82 And find the means proportioned to their end. 1888 BRUCE *Amer. Commw.* III. xcvi. 341 Vehement declaimers hounded on Congress to take arbitrary means for the suppression of the practice.

c. in pl. form, with *sing.* sense and const.

1512 in *Ellis Orig. Lett.* Ser. II. I. 192 A good means to know the trowthe.. were to gyve in commandement to John Style secretli to write the trowthe. 1606 G. W[OODCOCKE] *Hist. Iustine* xxxviii. 120 Being.. a means to train them vp in a secure experience to make themselves waye. 1652 H. L'ESTRANGE *Amer. no Jewes* 6 To be dashed and defeated by so weak a seeming means. 1750 BEAWES *Lex Mercat.* (1752) 2 Commerce.. is now become an universal means.. for the improvement of.. fortune. 1843 BETHUNE *Sc. Fireside Stor.* 28 You were indirectly the means of getting me introduced. 1843 MILL *Logic* *Introd.* §1 Writers have availed themselves of the same language as a means of delivering different ideas. 1863 C. REDDING *Yesterday & To-day* III. 142 note, I was the means of this being done.

d. Phrases. † *to make mean(s)*: to take steps, use efforts (*obs.*). *to find (the) means* (or † *mean*): to find out a way, contrive, manage (now only const. *inf.*).

c1386 CHAUCER *Frankl. T.* 155 How thanne may it bee That ye swiche meenes make it to destroy, Whiche meenes do no good, but euere anoyen? 1461 *Paston Lett.* II.

35 That Richard Calle fynde the meane that a distresse may be taken of such bestes as occupie the ground at Stratton. *c*1462 *Ibid.* 107 Or hisse wryting cam, Wydwell fond the meyns. that we had a discharge for hym out of the Chauncery. 1551 ROBINSON tr. *More's Utop.* II. (1895) 257 They make all the meanes and shyftes that maye be, to kepe themselves from the necessity of fyghtyng. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 45 Then meanes was made vpon either side for the deliuey and exchange of prisoners. 1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* I. viii. 8b, I founde the meanes for moneye and with fayre woordes to hyre a. . Spaniarde. 1617 MORYSON *Itin.* I. 259 We. . found meanes to pierce the vessell, and get good Wine to our ill fare. 1631 WEEVER *Anc. Funeral Mon.* 562 A man much renowned for . . the charges he was at, and the meanes he made, to adorne . . his Church.

e. means of grace (*Theol.*): the sacraments and other religious agencies viewed as the means by which divine grace is imparted to the soul, or by which growth in grace is promoted; in 'Evangelical' use often employed as a synonym for public worship. Also occas. with sing. sense, an agency conducive to spiritual improvement. **under the means of grace** (formerly often **† under means**): subject to the operation of the means of grace.

1642 ROGERS *Naaman* 5 Shall rise up and convince all beuevers, I meane such as liue vnder meanes in that day. 1650 BAXTER *Sain't's R.* IV. (1651) 8 Do we not miss Ministry and Means more passionately, then we miss our God? *Ibid.* 20, I know the means of grace must be loved and valued, and the usual enjoyment of God is in the use of them. 1662 *Bk. Com. Prayer, Thanksgiving*, For the means of grace, and for the hope of glory. 1771 WESLEY *Wks.* (1872) V. 187 By 'means of grace' I understand outward signs, words, or actions, ordained of God, . . to be the ordinary channels whereby he might convey to men, preventing, justifying, or sanctifying grace. 1833 *Tracts for Times* No. 11. 2 The same company that are under the means of grace here. *Ibid.* 6 The Sacraments, which are the ordinary means of grace, are clearly in possession of the Church. 1841 A. R. C. DALLAS *Past. Superintend.* 185 The number of persons above the age of education, who ought to attend the means of grace. 1891 BESANT *St. Katherine's* x, The discourse of the preacher was on the fearful condition of those who disobey the discipline of the Church and refuse the means of Grace.

† f. pl. and collect. sing. Stratagem, trickery. *Obs.*

*c*1460 *Towneley Myst.* xxiv. 386 By hir meanes she makys dysers to sell. *c*1470 HENRY *Wallace* VII. 1116 Bot he be meyne gat his castell agayne. 1537 *St. Papers Hen. VIII.* I. 548 Ne any brogges or meanes, that any of those borderers or any other, canne make. 1602 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* IX. liii. (1612) 237 Nor is through Meed, or Means, the weak betrayed to the strong.

g. means-end(s) (used *attrib.*): of or pertaining to the ways of achieving a result considered together with the result.

1933 *Psychol. Rev.* XL. 60 The 'means-end-readiness' Tolman defined as a certain selectivity as regards stimuli, and as regards the responses. . . to such stimuli. 1951 R. FIRTH *Elem. Social Organiz.* iii. 85 Structural change implies that there was some imperfection in the previous means-ends schedule of a substantial number of members of the society. 1958 *Listener* 5 June 93 1/2 We must look at the contexts where the means-end model is appropriate. . . The second means-end context is that of making or producing things. We mix the flour in order to make a cake. 1963 A. KAPLAN in P. A. Schilpp *Philos. R. Carnap* 840 If there were a final end it could not have the derived cognitive meaning of a means-end implication. 1965 H. I. ANSOFF *Corporate Strategy* ii. 24 The two sets of rules have a means-ends relationship; objectives set the goals, and strategy sets the path to the goals. 1965 *Language* XLI. 80 Aiming towards a means-ends model of language.

† 11. A condition that permits or conduces to something; an opportunity; in early use *pl.* conditions, offered terms (of peace). Also in phrase *in means, in a mean*: 'in a fair way' to do something. *Obs.*

1430-1 *Rolls of Parlt.* IV. 371/2 To refuse Pees offred with menes resonable. *Ibid.*, Yf yeim thynke ye meny of Pees offred. *Ibid.*, To offere for ye Kyngges partie meny yat shal be thought. a 1552 LELAND *Itin.* VI. 2 Assche forde Churche was in a meane to be collegiatyd by the Request of one Fogge. 1590 SHAKS. *Com. Err.* i. ii. 18 Many a man would take you at your word, And goe indeede, hauing so good a meane. 1592 tr. *Junius on Rev.* xii. 2 She seemed near unto death, and in meanes ready to give up the Ghost. 1592 R. D. *Hypnerotomachia* 81b, My secret thoughts consented therunto, consyngning a free meane and large entrance for the discovery of my desire. a 1613 OVERBURY *Charact.*, *Worthy Commander* Wks. (1856) 107 He understands in warre, there is no meane to erre twice.

12. a. pl. [= F. *moyens*.] The resources at (one's) disposal for effecting some object; chiefly, (a person's) pecuniary resources viewed with regard to their degree of adequacy to (his) requirements or habits of expenditure: sometimes more explicitly *means of living, of subsistence*. In early use sometimes more widely: = 'money', 'wealth'. **man of means**: one possessing a competency.

1603 SHAKS. *Meas. for M.* II. ii. 24 Let her have needfull, but not lauish meanes. 1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* I. iii. §2 Iudging that meanes were to be spent vpon learning, and not learning to be applied to meanes. 1606 G. W[OODCOCKE] *Hist. Iustine* XVI. 66 Having meanes to corrupt tharmy of Demetrius with great rewards. 1609 SIR E. HOBY *Let. to T. H[iggons]* 66, I know no man so respectlesse of himselfe, but would willinglie part with one moytie of his meanes, for his future reliefe. a 1625 FLETCHER *Cust. Country* v. v, And when thou went'st, to Imp thy miserie, Did I not give thee meanes? 1630 R. JOHNSON'S *Kingd. & Commw.* 50 If hee be

a man of meanes, and likely hereafter to beare charge in his Countrey. . I wishe him to Historie. 1660 F. BROOKE tr. *Le Blanc's Trav.* 284 Two children, who liued there upon their mothers meanes. 1775 SHERIDAN *Duenna* II. iii, He has never sullied his honour, which, with his title, has outliued his meanes. 1823 SCOTT *Peveril* ii, We are great enough for our meanes, and have meanes sufficient for contentment. 1859 TENNYSON *Enid* 455 My meanes were somewhat broken into. 1894 WILKINS & VIVIAN *Green Bay Tree* I. II It was very wrong for a man to live beyond his meanes.

† b. Formerly sometimes construed as sing.; rarely in particularized use, a livelihood. *Obs.*

1615 WITHER *Sheph. Hunt.* v. in *Juvenilia* (1633) 439, I waste my Meanes which of itself is slender. 1615 BRATHWAIT *Strappado* (1878) 52 They're. . . men that get A slauish meanes out of a seruile wit. *c*1642 R. HARRIS *Hezekiah's Recovery* 27 All that meanes. . . is little enough to buy a constant Preacher bookes and physicke.

13. Intermediary agency or condition.

† a. (Cf. sense 9.) Mediation, intercession; exercise of influence to bring about something; instigation. **to make mean(s)**: to intercede, make interest; to negotiate *with*; to make overtures *to*. *Obs.*

sing. 1432-50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) IV. 239 He was sente ageyne the kyng of Araby throu meane of Cleopatra [L. *ad petitionem Cleopatrae*]. 1477 EARL RIVERS (Caxton) *Dicts* I. Thurgh the meane of the Mediatrix of Mercy. 1510 *Hours Bl. Virgin* 91 Give us the life that ever doth excell, Through thy prayer & speciall meane. 1535 *Goodly Prymer* Lij, They must nedes fyrst make meane vnto hym [a temporal prince] by some man that is in his fauour. 1565 *Satir. Poems Reform.* i. 567 The m^r Maxwell. . . to reconcile my meane, on his knees entreated me to hear [etc.].

pl. *c*1400 *Three Kings Cologne* 131 Sche made grete menes to be chefe lordys of his yle. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 164 b, By whose suffrage, intercession & meanes we be holpen in this lyfe. 1536 *Cal. Anc. Rec. Dublin* (1889) I. 498 Youre grase hys good mens. 1591 *UNTON Corr.* (Roxb.) 237 Great meanes have been made for him. 1594 SHAKS. *Rich. III.* I. iii. 78 Our Brother is imprison'd by your meanes. 1656 FINETT *For. Ambass.* 191 Sir Henry Mildmay had made his meanes to the Duke of Buckingham. . . for carriage . . of the Present designed to the Ambassador.

b. (Cf. sense 10.) Instrumentality, operation as an instrument, method, or proximate cause. Only in certain phrases: see 14.

14. Adverbial, prepositional, and conjunctive phrases.

a. by all (manner of) means: (a) in every possible way; (b) at any cost, without fail; (c) used to emphasize a permission, request, or injunction, = 'certainly'.

(a) 1491 *Act. 7 Hen. VII.* c. 11 §1 Ye verily intending. . . to adredie yourself by all meanes to you possible. . . to invade upon your and our auncien ennemys. *c*1520 BARCLAY *Jugurth* (1557) 70b, He. . . by all maner meanes made prouysion for hym selfe. 1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scotl.* I. 129 To this end they labourt be al meines possible.

(b) 1611 BIBLE *Acts* xviii. 21, I must by all meanes keepe this feast. 1754 CHATHAM *Let. Nephew* 35 The trick of laughing frivolously is by all meanes to be avoided.

(c) 1693 *Humours Town* 31 By all meanes, Sir, Object and Return, as often as you please. 1774 FOOTE *Cozeners* II. Wks. 1799 II. 168 *Flaw.* I'll run before, and prepare Mrs. Fleece'em. *Mrs. Air.* By all manner of means. 1844 DISRAELI *Coningsby* III. iii, Tell it us by all means. 1874 RUSKIN *Fors Clav.* xlii. 125 Yes, in God's name, and by all manner of means. 1895 *Lau Times* C. 101/2 By all means let the [County] Council drift rudderless.

b. by any (manner of) means (or **† mean**): (a) in any way, anyhow, at all; **† (b)** by all means.

(a) *c*1470 HENRY *Wallace* XI. 207 A band thai maid. . . to wyrk his confusioun, Be ony meyn. 1474 *Rolls of Parlt.* VI. 117/2 Undelyvered by any meane unto you. *c*1520 BARCLAY *Jugurth* (1557) 57 b, He lost more people by this way than by any other meane before. 1537 in *Let. Suppress. Monast.* (Camden) 153 In as large and ample maner and forme as ever I had or aught to have of and in the same or any part or parcell therof by any maner of meanes. 1567 J. SANFORD *Epictetus* 24 Occasion cannot be giuen by any maner of meanes, nor any arte. 1611 BIBLE *Ps.* xlix. 7 None of them can by any meanes redeeme his brother. 1809 W. IRVING *Knickerb.* v. iv. (1840) 278, I do not by any means pretend to claim the merit. 1873 RUSKIN *Fors Clav.* xlv. 193 Not by any manner of means. 1893 R. WILLIAMS in H. D. Traill *Soc. Eng.* I. 32 She was not, however, by any means the only female deity.

(b) 1610 B. JONSON *Aich.* v. ii, Yes, tell her, She must by any meanes adressede some present To th' cunning man. 1616 — *Devil an Ass* v. v, *Mer.* Yes, Sir, and send for his wife. *Eve.* And the two Soreerers, By any meanes!

c. by no means (or **† mean**), **by no manner of means** (or **† mean**), **† by no manner mean**: (a) in no way, not at all; (b) on no account.

(a) 1442 T. BECKINGTON *Corr.* (Rolls) II. 214 Your said adversary by no manner of meen may be inducd to graunte us his lettres of saufoconduct. 1472 J. PASTON in *P. Lett.* III. 35, I can not yet make my pesse wyth my Lord of Norfolk . . by no meane. *c*1520 BARCLAY *Jugurth* (1557) 40 This town could by no meanes be well besyged nor taken. 1564 *Brief Exam.* ****ij, They are not to be reiected, as yf they were by no maner of meanes in the worde of God. 1782 MISS BURNEY *Cecilia* IX. i, I am by no means an approver of that mode of proceeding. 1893 GUNTER *Miss Dividends* 102 The young men are looking at each other with by no means kindly eyes. 1893 SWINBURNE *Stud. Prose & Poetry* (1894) 111 *Basil* is by no manner of means an impeccable work of imperishable art.

(b) 1509 BARCLAY *Shyp of Folys* (1570) 123 And if hir husbunde to any thing agree By no maner meane will she therto encline. 1600 J. PORY tr. *Leo's Africa* III. 161 They will by no meanes vouchsafe to marie their daughters vnto them. 1625 BACON *Ess.*, *Gard.* (Arb.) 563 But these to be, by no Meanes, set too thicke. 1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 51 ¶ 1 Such an Image as this ought, by no means, to be presented

to a Chaste and Regular Audience. 1864 J. H. NEWMAN *Apol.* 35 What word should I have used twenty years ago instead of 'Protestant'? 'Roman' or 'Romish' by no manner of means. 1879 M. ARNOLD *Mixed Ess.*, *Falkland* 232 Shall we blame him for his lucidity of mind, and largeness of temper? By no means.

d. by this or that means (or **† mean**): (a) by means of this or that; in this or that way; thus.

*c*1520 BARCLAY *Jugurth* (1557) 117 By this meanes shal they be much beholden to you. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 11 That he might preferre Normans to the rule of the Church. . . and by that meane stand in the more suretie of his estate. 1629 MAXWELL tr. *Herodian* (1635) 372 By that meanes you shall take away that most odious and hideous tyrant Maximine. 1667 SPRAT *Hist. R. Soc.* 100 By this meanes, they will accomplish their main Design. 1750 BEAWES *Lex. Mercat.* (1752) 1 When by this meanes an aggregated number swelled to too great a magnitude. . . they were compelled to seek for remoter helps by commerce. 1825 COLERIDGE *Aids Refl.* (1848) I. 31 By this mean, and scarcely without it, you will at length acquire a facility in detecting the *quid pro quo*.

† (b) In consequence, consequently.

*c*1520 BARCLAY *Jugurth* (1557) 52 Because Iugurth was on the small hyll before hym, and by that meane on the hyer ground.

† e. by some manner of means: 'by hook or by crook'. *Obs.*

1573 TUSSER *Husb.* (1878) 88 Friend, harrow in time, by some maner of meanes, not onely thy peason, but also thy beanes.

f. by or through († the) means (or **† mean**) of: (a) by the instrumentality of (a person or thing).

1427 *Rolls of Parlt.* IV. 326/2 Hit belanged unto you of rygzt, as wel be ye mene of your birth. *c*1450 *Merlin* 20 Thow purchacet a-corde be-twene the and thi husbonde, by mene of the person hym-self, for to hyde yowre counseill. 1530 PALSGR. 611/2 Se how moche this chambre is lyghtenned by meane of one torche. 1560 A. L. tr. *Calvin's Foure Serms. Songe Ezech.* Epist., By meane of whose aide. . . he findeth himselfe holpen. 1611 BIBLE *Heb.* ix. 15 By meanes of death. . . they which are called, might receive the promise of eternal inheritance. 1653 LD. VAUX tr. *Godeau's St. Paul* A ij, Having obtained by meanes of your most noble Lady, a view of this choise piece [etc.]. 1736 BUTLER *Anal.* I. ii. Wks. 1874 I. 35, I know not, that we have any one kind . . of enjoyment, but by the means of our own actions. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* VIII. xiii, He had succeeded so far as to find me out by means of an accident. 1807 MISS MITFORD in *L'Estrange Life* (1870) I. 67, I hoped that through his meanes you would get acquainted with Walter Scott.

† (b) In consequence of, by reason of, owing to.

1439 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 32/2 Hynderyng and clamour of the said diverse of your communes, be mene of the said purvyance. 1526 SKELTON *Magnyf.* 1441 That was by the meny of to moche lyberte. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* I. 151 He also amended many things. . . that had bene long time out of frame, by meane of the Danes. a 1626 BACON *New Atl.* (1900) 11 By meanes of our solitary Situation. . . we know well most part of the Habitable World, and are our selues unknwone. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 320/2 By means of this cover he is very rarely wet on his Body. 1726 G. ROBERTS *Four Years' Voy.* 13 He could not yet hold a Pen in his Hand by means of his late Sickness.

† g. by (the) means (that): for the reason that, because, since. *Obs.*

1550 CROWLEY *Last Trumpet* 1083 White meate beareth a greate pryce Which some men thinke is by the meane That fermes be founde such marchaundise. 1565 SPARKE in *Hawkins' Voy.* (1878) 24 But sure we were that the armie was come downe, by means that in the euenng we sawe such a monstrous fire. 1596 HARINGTON *Apology* (1814) 36, I guessed at his meaning by means I had once some smattering of the Latin tongue. 1599 — *Nugæ Ant.* (1804) I. 257 By means the weather falls out so monstrous wet as the like hath not been seen.

15. attrib. and Comb. as (in sense 10c) **means-maker, -using**; **† mean-keeper** (cf. sense 1b), one who observes moderation; **† mean-keeping, moderation**; **† means-making** (cf. sense 13b), intercession, use of interest or influence on a person's behalf; **means test**, an official inquiry into an applicant's private resources, determining or limiting a grant or allowance from public funds; also (with hyphen) as *vb.*; hence **means-testable a.**; **means-tested ppl. a.**; **means testing vbl. sb.**

1553 GRIMALDE *Cicero's Offices* I. (1558) 62 In which thynges ther must doutlesse be used a measure that to a meankepyng [L. *ad mediocritatem*] muste be reduced. *Ibid.* II. 98 Soon after Lucius Crassus with Quinctus Mutius, the greatest meankeeper [L. *moderatissimo*] of all men, kept the time of their Edile office most royally. 1617 BACON *Sp. on taking his place in Chancery in Resuscit.* 84 It will also avoid all Means-making, or Labouring; For there ought to be no Labouring in Causes but the Labouring of the Counsell at the Barr. 1625 — *Apoph.* §8 Wks. 1825 I. 351 His wife, by her suit and means making, made his peace. 1640 FULLER *Joseph's Coat*, etc. 172 Looke not. . . on the meanes but on the Meanes-maker. 1642 ROGERS *Naaman* 146 What, but our ascribing to ourselves in our meanes-using, makes them so unfruitful? 1930 *Economist* 7 June 1263/2 We should not cavil greatly at the principle of granting, on the basis of a means test, maintenance allowances for children compelled to attend school. 1935 *Planning* II. 11 A system of Transitional Payments was introduced. . . subject, however, to a household 'Means Test' administered by the local Public Assistance Committees. 1940 *Manch. Guardian Weekly* 23 Feb. 153/3 Non-contributory pensions, to which alone the household means test was to apply, had been conditioned by the applicant's means ever since 1908. 1957 *Times* 31 Dec. 11/5 Provision should be made in the new scholarship scheme for giving adequate assistance to students who would be debarred under 'means tests' from accepting scholarships offered by the State and other

sources. 1963 *Economist* 1 June 882/2 All university awards are means-tested now. 1966 *Ibid.* 29 Jan. 388/1 The genuinely poor long-term sick should be generously treated, preferably through generous means-tested national assistance. 1970 *Guardian* 29 Oct. 13, 1971 is going to be a record year for means-testing. . . Millions of new means-test forms will have to be designed. . . More people. . . will. . . make the sudden move from means-tested exemption from Health Service charges to paying the full rate. 1970 *Daily Tel.* 12 Dec. 2/6 Many of them are now living on fixed private incomes or with the aid of supplementary benefits which are means-tested. 1972 *Times* 30 Sept. 15/4 The poorest being supported by means testable benefits. 1973 *Times* 13 Feb. 16/7 Means-testing over a wide range of social benefits has been introduced on a scale unprecedented since the war.

mean (mi:n), sb.³ *colloq. rare*. [*sb.* use of MEAN a.¹ 5.] A mean person; = MEANY.

1938 E. BOWEN *Death of Heart* II. iv. 241 You are a mean, Dickie!

mean (mi:n), a.¹ and adv.¹ Forms: 3 *meane*, 3-4 *me*, 4-5 *meen*, 5 *mean*. [App. repr. (with normal loss of prefix) the earlier I-MENE, OE. *gemæne* = OFris. *gemêne*, OS. *gimēni* (MLG. *gemeine*, MDu. *gemēne*, Du. *gemeen*), OHG. *gimeini* (MHG. *gemeine*, mod.G. *gemein*; Sw., Da *gemen* from Ger.), Goth. *gamains*:—OTeut. **ga-maini*-, f. *ga-* copulative prefix (synonymous with L. *com-*) + **maini*:-pre-Teut. **moini*- in L. *communis* (:—**com-moini*-s) COMMON a.

The pre-Teut. **moini*- is believed to be a ppl. derivative of the root **mei*-, *moi*- (as in L. *mutāre*:—**moitāre*) to change, whence L. *mūnus* (:—**moinos*-) reward, gift, and perh. (with the notion of change for the worse) OTeut. **maino*-wicked, MAN a.

The primary sense of Teut. **gamaini*-, as of L. *communis*, is 'possessed jointly', 'belonging equally to a number of persons'. In OE., and in the early stages of the other Teut. languages, this was substantially the only sense; but in ME., as in Du. and Ger., it underwent a development corresponding to that of COMMON a., so that it acquired the senses of 'ordinary', 'not exceptionally good', 'inferior'. In English this development was furthered by the fact that the native word coincided in form with the word adopted from OF. *meien*, *meen* (see MEAN a.²) middle, 'middling', which was often used in a disparaging or reproachful sense. The uses in branch II below might be referred almost equally well to the native and to the foreign adj.; the truth is prob. that they are of mixed ancestry.

It is often supposed that the sense-development of the word has been influenced by OE. *mæne* false, wicked (cogn. w. *mān* MAN sb.² and a.); but this does not seem possible, as this adj. did not survive into ME., while the moral senses of *mean* do not appear before the mod. Eng. period.]

A. adj. I. 1. Common to two or more persons or things; possessed jointly. *in mean*: in common. *to go mean*: to act as partners, to share. *Obs. exc. dial.* (see E.D.D.).

c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 179 Al þat hie bi ben, hie hauen of here [sc. underlings] mene swinche. a 1240 *Sawles Warde in Cott. Hom.* 261 Sei us nu huch blisse is to alle illiche meane. c 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) xiii. 59 þai hald a lawe in meen betwene vs and þe Grekez. a 1598 D. FERGUSON *Prov.* (1785) 6 A mein pot plaid never even. 1730 WALKDEN *Diary* (1866) 94 That we would go mean at ploughing. *Ibid.* 116 We concluded to get John Dickenson to measure our ground we had plowed mean.

II. Inferior in rank or quality.

†2. a. Of persons, their rank or station: Undistinguished in position; of low degree; often opposed to *noble* or *gentle*. (Cf. COMMON a. 12.) *Obs.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 13272 Nu ches felaus wil he bigin, Bot nocht o riche kinges kin, . . . Bot mene men o pour lijf. c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 168 þe mene folk (comonly fulle gode men & wise) Com to his mercy. — *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 11202 þe legat, and oþer bischops of mener stat. c 1420 *Liber Cocorum* (1862) 7 Take black suger for mener menne. 1483 CAXTON *G. de la Tour A viijb*, Therfor my fayre daughters shewe your curtosye unto the mene and smal peple. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 154 The Commons (specially such as were of the meane sort) cryed vpon Thomas fitz Thomas. 1586 J. HOOKER *Hist. Irel.* in *Holinshed II.* 128/1 The opinion. . . and judgement of a meane burgesse, is of as great availe as is the best lords. 1600 DEKKER *Gentle Craft Wks.* 1873 I. 19 O love, how powerfull art thou, that canst change. . . a noble mind To the meane semblance of a shoemaker. 1606 SHAKS. *Ant. & Cl.* II. v. 82 These hands do lacke Nobility, that they strike A meane then my selfe. a 1626 BACON *Chr. Paradoxes Wks.* 1879 I. 341 He bears a lofty spirit in a mean condition. 1675 EVELYN *Diary* 22 Mar., Sir William [Petty] was the sonn of a meane man some where in Sussex. 1701 DE FOE *True-born Eng.* 35 The meaneest English Plowman studies Law. 1774 *Chesterfield's Lett.* (1792) I. xlv. 141 A mean fellow. . . is ashamed when he comes into good company. 1827 ROBERTS *Voy. Centr. Amer.* 225 The meaneest persons smoke tobacco. *transf.* 1752 HUME *Ess. & Treat.* (1777) I. 198 Where women. . . are bought and sold, like the meaneest animal. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) II. 9 As to animals of a meaneer rank. . . they very soon alter their natures with the nature of their nourishment.

†b. Poor, badly off. *Obs.*

1362 LANGL. *P. Pl. A. Prol.* 18 Alle maner of men the meane and the riche. 1558 in *Strype Ann. Ref.* (1709) I. App. iv. 5 Of. . . Men meaneer in substance. 1685 BUNYAN *Bk. Boys & Girls* (repr.) 1 Thou shalt not steal, though thou be very mean. a 1707 BP. PATRICK *Autobiog.* (1839) 11 My father was so mean then, he could not otherwise maintain me. 1776 ADAM SMITH *W.N.* I. xi. (1869) 1. 162 The circumstances of gardeners, generally mean, and always moderate.

c. Inferior, 'poor', in ability, learning, etc. *Obs. exc. in phr. (to) the meaneest understanding (capacity, etc.) and as in 4.*

1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) III. 93 þe comyn letre of Mathew is ful skars for mene men myzte vnderstonde. 1590 STOCKWELL *Rules Construct.* A. iv, Most cleare and easie for the capacite of the verie meaneest. 1621 BRATHWAIT *Nat. Embassie* Ded., The meaneest Menalchas that is able to play upon an oaten pipe. 1678 (*title*) Cockers Arithmetick, being a plain and familiar Method suitable to the meaneest capacity. 1711 HEARNE *Collect.* (O.H.S.) III. 133 A mean man, and. . . altogether unqualify'd for a Critick. 1719 F. HAER *Ch. Authority Vind.* 39 Many [parts of Scripture] are plain and easy to the meaneest understanding. 1738 NEAL *Hist. Purit.* IV. 347 Most of them were very mean Divines.

†d. Of conditions: Abject, debased. *Obs.*

c 1680 BEVERIDGE *Serm.* (1729) II. 547 Our frail and mean condition. . . requires us to pray always.

e. *mean white*: a term of contempt applied to the poor and landless white men in the Southern United States, who in the days of slavery were regarded by the negroes as inferior to themselves.

1837 HT. MARTINEAU *Soc. Amer.* II. 311 There are a few, called by the slaves 'mean whites', signifying whites who work with the hands.

transf. 1887 RIDER HAGGARD *Jess* iv, You must have a gentleman. Your mean white will never get anything out of a Kafir.

f. *U.S. colloq.* In low spirits or poor state of health; poorly, not quite well.

1857 'Dow, Jr.' *Dow's Patent Sermons* 1st Ser. 7 As mean. . . as a rooster in a thundershower. 1911 H. S. HARRISON *Queed* vii. 90 Mebbe you could do better writing and harder writing if only you didn't feel so mean. 1911 J. F. WILSON *Land Claimers* i. 21 'Feel pretty mean,' the packer asked him kindly.

3. Of things: a. Poor in quality; of little value; inferior. Now chiefly *N. Amer. (colloq.)*, of domestic animals or things in general: poor in quality or condition; comparatively worthless; unpleasant, disagreeable.

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl. B. vi.* 185 Lete hem ete with hogges, . . . Or elles melke and mene ale. 1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* vii. §24 The Fortifications were very mean to endure a firm'd siege. 1669 WORLIDGE *Syst. Agric.* (1681) 260 Although the Bream be esteem'd as a mean Fish. 1766 *Compl. Farmer* s.v. *Vinegar*, The cyder (the meaneest of which will serve the purpose) is first to be drawn off fine. 1770 LANGHORNE *Plutarch's Lives* (1879) II. 1059/1 Those poor Caunians had about two quarts of bad water in a mean bottle. 1817 in *Trans. Illinois State Hist. Soc.* 1910 148 Hogs in this Country are the meaneest that I have ever seen. . . I do not believe you ever see half so mean hogs as we have here. 1823 W. FAUX *Memorable Days Amer.* 219 The horses here are nearly all mean, . . . dwarfish things. 1842 C. M. KIRKLAND *Forest Life* I. 140 You've had a pretty mean time, I reckon. a 1890 in *Barrère & Leland Dict. Slang* (1890) II. 49/1 The night was dark and stormy, about as mean a night as was ever experienced in Washington. 1936 ADE *Let.* 29 Apr. (1973) 192 We arrived home on the 17th without mishap and almost immediately ran into mean weather including one snow fall which completely covered the ground. 1948 'N. SHUTE' *No Highway* ix. 245 Eight handles it [sc. a coffin] had, for carrying, but gee, that was a mean load. 1973 *Kingston* (Ontario) *Whig-Standard* 11 Aug. 7/5 That was just about the meaneest electric storm I ever sat through.

b. Petty, unimportant; inconsiderable. ? *Obs.*

1585 T. WASHINGTON *tr. Nicholay's Voy.* II. viii. 41 Foure other officers. . . to looke vnto the old and new buildings, and other meane & polittike affayres [Fr. *et autres menuz affaires politiques*]. 1599 *Warn. Faire* *Wom.* II. 1510 For such a fault to meane a recompence. 1726 LEONI *Alberti's Archit., Life* 2 He cou'd discourse. . . of common and mean things with. . . pleasantness. 1745 DE FOE's *Eng. Tradesman* II. xlix. 220 The cider trade may perhaps be thought a trifle too mean to be mentioned here. 1754 GRAY *Pleasure* 49 The meaneest fflowret of the vale. [1807 WORDSW. *Ode Intim. Immort.*, The meaneest flower that blows.]

c. Undignified, low. Of literary style, etc.: Wanting in elevation; formerly sometimes without reproachful sense, †unambitious, unadorned.

a 1400-50 *Alexander* 3464 Al be þe metre bot mene þus mekill haue I ioyned. a 1568 ASCHAM *Scholem.* II. (Arb.) 144 The meter and verse of Plautus and Terence be verie meane. 1586 A. DAY *Eng. Secretary* I. (1625) 8 An Epistle. . . should. . . be simple, plaine, and of the lowest & meaneest stile. 1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* III. i. 4. 1650 MARVELL *Horatian Ode* 57 He nothing common did or mean, Upon that memorable scene. 1659 HAMMOND *On Ps.* lx. 6 The wash-pot, we know, is a mean part of household-stuffe. 1676 EVELYN *Diary* 19 July, Sir William Sanderson. . . author of two large but meane histories of King James and King Charles the First. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 168 ¶3 A mean term never fails to displease him to whom it appears mean. 1789 BURNEY *Hist. Mus.* III. i, In these Lamentations. . . the poetry is too mean and gloomy for any but modern saints or methodists. 1823 LAMB *Elia* Ser. II. *Poor Relations*, He will thrust in some mean and unimportant anecdote of the family.

d. Of buildings, attire, ornament, personal appearance, etc.: The reverse of imposing, shabby.

1600 J. PORY *tr. Leo's Africa* III. 156 A suburbe. . . the houses whereof are but meane, and the inhabitants base. 1769 DE FOE's *Tour Gt. Brit.* (ed. 7) II. 4 Camelford is a mean but ancient Borough-town. 1855 S. BROOKS *Aspen Cr.* I. x. 142 Around which the meaneer houses and shops of the present day clustered. 1871 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (1876) IV. xvii. 92 The robes of state. . . made all that France. . . had beheld of the same kind seem mean by comparison. 1874 MICKLETHWAITE *Mod. Par. Churches* 245 Let not your altar be mean and your stove conspicuous.

¶4. *no mean* —: often = 'no contemptible', applied eulogistically to a person or thing.

1596 SHAKS. *Merch.* V. i. ii. 7 (1st Q^o 1600) It is no meane [1623 smal] happinesse therefore to be seated in the meane. 1611 BIBLE *Acts* xxi. 39 A citizen of no meane cite. 1678 BUTLER *Hud.* III. iii. 245 Hence timely Running's no mean part Of Conduct, in the Martial Art. 1708 J. PHILIPS *Cyder* I. 589 The Roman Legions and great Cæsar found Our Fathers no mean Foes. 1791 BOSWELL *Johnson* (1831) I. 136 His correspondence with him, during many years, proves that he had no mean opinion of him. 1875 E. WHITE *Life in Christ* II. xvii. (1878) 224 note, Mr. Cox, himself no mean Rabbinical scholar, adds [etc.].

5. a. Of persons, their characters and actions: Destitute of moral dignity or elevation; ignoble, small-minded.

1665 BOYLE *Occas. Refl.* IV. xii. (1848) 243 The Sublimity of such a Condition would make any Soul, that is not very mean, despise many mean things. 1724 RAMSAY *Vision* xi, He. . . did me rebuke, For being of sprite sae mein. 1734 POPE *Ess. Man* IV. 282 Think how Bacon shin'd, The wisest, brightest, meaneest of mankind. 1741 MIDDLETON *Cicero* I. vi. 449 A mean submission to illegal power. 1768 STERNE *Sent. Journ.* (1778) II. 39 (*Address*), How many mean plans. . . did my servile heart form! 1771 JUNIUS *Lett.* xlix, The meaneest and the basest fellow in the kingdom. 1815 W. H. IRELAND *Scribbleomania* 25 Rhymsters who. . . meaneest actions eulogize. 1830 D'ISRAELI *Chas. I.* III. viii. 187 Charles the Second. . . was mean enough to suspend her pension. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* viii. §2. 469 James had meaneer motives for his policy of peace than a hatred of bloodshedding. 1888 BRYCE *Amer. Commu.* III. xc. 336 Good citizens who were occupied in. . . more engrossing ways, allowed politics to fall into the hands of mean men.

b. orig. *U.S. colloq.* In trivial applications: 'Disobliging, pettily offensive or unaccommodating' (*Cent. Dict.*). Also, *to feel mean*: to feel ashamed of one's conduct, to feel guilty of unfairness or unkindness.

(a) 1839 MARRYAT *Diary Amer.* Ser. I. II. 224 Mean is occasionally used for ashamed. 'I never felt so mean in all my life'. 1841 'Dow, Jr.' *Short Patent Sermons* 78 [One girl] thought me real mean for uttering such super-diabolical sentiments. 1891 R. T. COOKE *Huckleberries* 14 It would be awful mean of me to leave you here alone.

(b) 1862 R. H. NEWELL *Orpheus C. Kerr Papers* 1st Ser. ii. 21, I see he felt powerful mean, so I walked up to him. 1884 'MARK TWAIN' *Huck. Finn* xli. 421 [She] tucked me in, and mothered me so good I felt mean.

c. *U.S. slang.* Of a horse, etc.: Vicious.

1848 *Georgia Scenes* 27 He'll cut the same capers there as here. He's a monstrous mean horse. 1887 F. FRANCIS *Jun. Saddle & Moccasin* 146 He [a cowboy] gets all-fired mean sometimes when he's full. 1888 ROOSEVELT in *Century Mag.* Oct. 83/6/1 There can be no greater provocation than is given by a 'mean' horse or a refractory steer.

d. *colloq.* (orig. *U.S.*). Remarkably clever, adroit, etc.; excellent; formidable.

1920 H. C. WITWER in *Collier's* 15 May 6/3 Everything was Jake until K. O. Krouse shook a mean dice and win \$28 from Bartlin' Lewis on the way to Toledo. *Ibid.* 57/2 You never heard tell of Kane Halliday? . . . The big. . . football star, the weights thrower. . . what they call a round-about athalete? You know, one of them bimbos which flings a wicked spear and hurls a mean hammer and that there stuff, get me? *Ibid.* 62/2 Your wonder child may pack a mean wallop. 1924 *Ladies' Home Jnl.* Feb. 21/1 'That Lucy Layman sure does shake a mean foot,' began Edmond airily. 1931 D. RUNYON *Guys & Dolls* (1932) iii. 64 She swings a very mean skillet, and gets me up some very tasty fodder. 1963 *Economist* 23 Nov. 775/2 Mr. Ronnie Scott. . . plays a mean saxophone. 1968 *Globe & Mail* (Toronto) 13 Jan. 34/7 He blows a mean trumpet and sings well, too. 1973 *Observer* 9 Sept. 30/3 Does a mean goulash, taught him by his grandmother and perfected in Hungary. 1973 *Listener* 25 Oct. 578/2 Jack Palance smokes a mean cigar in *Oklahoma Crude*.

6. Penurious, wanting in liberality, 'stingy'. 1755-1822 [implied in MEANNESS⁵ 5]. 1860 in WORCESTER. 1872 T. L. CUYLER *Heart-Culture* 96 The meaneest of misers is he who hoards a truth. 1876 GEO. ELIOT *Dan. Der.* xxxv, At least he is not mean about money.

7. a. *Comb.*: parasynthetic, as *mean-apparelled*, *-conditioned*, *-faced*, *-gifted*, *-souled*, *-spirited*, *-witted* adjs.; whence *mean-spiritedness*, etc.; predicative, as *mean-born*, *-looking* adjs; adverbial, as †*mean-dressed* adj.

1534 MORE *Conf. agst. Trib.* I. xii. (1847) 40 Mean-witted men. 1593 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. VI.* III. i. 335 Let pale-fac't feare keepe with the meane-borne man. 1596 — *Tam. Shr.* III. ii. 75 Oftentimes he goes but meane-apparel'd. a 1620 J. DYKE *Worthy Commun.* (1640) 81 Shall a poore, mean conditioned woman refuse the offer of a Rich husband. a 1683 OLDHAM *Poet. Wks.* (1686) 103 Mean-soul'd offenders now no honours gain. 1694 F. BRACGE *Disc. Parables* viii. 293 Away with that mean-spirited religion. 1699 M. HENRY *Meekness of Spirit* (1822) 63 Meekness is commonly despised as a piece of cowardice and mean-spiritedness. 1740-87 *Lett. Miss Talbot* etc. (1808) 19 A mean dressed man got into a tree, and from thence harangued them. 1782 MISS BURNEY *Cecilia* v. vi., Here a mean-looking man. . . came up to Mr. Hobson. 1824 T. FENBY *Refl.* iii, Fortune's meaneer-gifted, homely maids. 1918 MRS. BELLOC *Lowndes Out of the War?* 211 Thin, mean-faced, yet sharply intelligent-looking man. 1953 E. S. GRENFELL in C. K. STEAD *N.Z. Short Stories* (1966) 69 A shiftless, mean-faced fellow.

†b. *adv.*¹ = MEANLY. *Obs.*

a 1626 BACON *Chr. Paradoxes Wks.* 1879 I. 341 When he is ablest, he thinks meaneest of himself. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* II. (Globe) 553 If he fed them meaneer than he was fed himself. . . they must fare very coarsely indeed. 1861 O. W. NORTON *Army Lett.* (1903) 26 Virginia has acted meaneer than South Carolina.

mean (mi:n), *a.*² and *adv.*² Forms: 4-6 men, 4-5 meene, 4-6 mene, 4-7 meane, 5 meen, meyn, 5-6 meyne, mæne, meaine, *Sc.* meine, 6-7 *Sc.* mein, 5- mean. See also MESNE, MOYEN. [a. OF. *men*, *meen*, *meien*, *moien* (mod.F. *moyen*) = Pr. *meian*, Sp., Pg. *mediano*, It. *mezzano*:—late L. *mediānus* that is in the middle, f. *medius* middle: see MID a.]

A. adj.

†1. a. Occupying a middle or an intermediate place in order of enumeration or in spatial position. *mean term* (Logic) = 'middle term'. *Obs.*

1340 *Ayenb.* 122 And al alsuo ase ine heuene heþ pri stages of uolke . . . huer-of þe on is hezere þe oper men þe þridde lojest. c 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 270 Crist, mene persone in trinite. 1435 *Rolls of Parl.* IV. 493/1 To repaire unto Puce, and to the Townes of the mene Hans. 1541 R. COPLAND *Guydon's Quest. Chirurg.* Eij. The places called lacune . . . be in the meane ventrycle. 1541 *Act 33 Hen. VIII.* c. 15 Al places meane betwene Manchester and Westchester. 1727-52 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Medium*, in logic, or medium of a syllogism, called also the *mean*, or *middle term*. 1822 G. ROLAND *Fencing* (ed. Forsyth) 100 The Counter of Carte parade . . . parries, the wrist in the mean position inclined outside the arm, the following thrusts.

†b. *Mus.* Applied to the tenor and alto parts and the tenor clef, as intermediate between the bass and treble. *Obs.*

1597 MORLEY *Introd. Mus.* 17 An example of augmentation . . . in the Treble and Meane parts. 1674 PLAYFORD *Skill Mus.* 1. i. 2 Three several Parts of Musick, into which the Scale is divided, first the Bass, . . . secondly, the Mean, or middle part, and thirdly the Treble. 1721 A. MALCOLM *Treat. Mus.* xi. 333 The Treble or G Clef is ordinarily set on the 2d Line . . . and the mean or c Clef on the 3d Line . . . The mean Clef which most frequently changes Place.

†c. *in the mean way*: on the way, in the course of one's journey. *Obs.*

1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 559 The Erle of Arundell . . . departed to Mauns, and in the meane way, tooke the Castels of Mellay and saint Laurence. *Ibid.* 563 In the meane way they encountered with syr Thomas Kiriell [etc.]. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 837 In the meane way they passed by the Tapemiry Parabaib [etc.].

2. Intermediate in time; coming between two points of time or two events; intervening. Now only in phrases in the *mean time*, *while* (see MEANTIME, MEANWHILE); formerly, in the same sense, †in the *mean season*, *space*, *way*. Also with omission of prep., †the *mean season*, †*mean space*; and MEANTIME, MEANWHILE *adv.*

1464 *Rolls of Parl.* V. 569/2 Aswell for the sustentation of youre people of the seid Townes, as of all youre people of youre Shires in the mean way. c 1500 *Melusine* 347 And þat meane sayson came two knyghtes to Lucembourgh. 1519 *Interl. Four Elem.* (Percy Soc.) 50 And for lacke of mynstrelles, the mean season, Now will we begyn to syng. 1532 MORE *Conf. Tindale Wks.* 460/1 In the meane waye marke me this. 1539 CROMWELL in Merriman *Life & Lett.* (1902) II. 216, I have in this meane space devised a fourme of Instructions for Mr. Sadleyer. 1600 *Maydes Metam.* v. in Bond *Lyly's Wks.* (1902) III. 386 Meane space, vpon his Harpe will Phæbus play. 1606 G. WOODCOCKE *Hist. Iustine* vi. 32 Meane space word was brought that Agesilas was very neere at hand. 1627 J. CARTER *Plain Expos.* 112 When the performance of Gods promise is long delayed, and nothing almost appeareth in the meane season, . . . then [etc.]. a 1677 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* 305 There was no mean portion of Time between their Formation and Animation, . . . they were living Beings . . . as soon as they were formed. 1760-72 H. BROOKE *Fool of Qual.* (1809) III. 83 In the mean space. . . Jenkins had his right leg . . . carried off by a cannon shot.

3. *Law.* Intermediate, either in time or status. Usually spelt MESNE.

1439 *Rolls of Parl.* V. 15/2 To be holden mene betwene ye date of ye seide Writ, and ye day of ye returne yerof. 1509-10 *Act 1 Hen. VIII.* c. 12 §2 They . . . shall nott be restored to any meane issues or Profyttes of Landes. 1535 *Act 27 Hen. VIII.* c. 22 The lordes immediat & thother meane lordes haue not put the . . . acte in dewe and plaine execution. 1548 STAUNFORD *King's Prerog.* (1567) 84b, The king shal haue the meane issues. 1670 PETTUS *Fodina Reg.* 20 It is good for Princes, and even for mean Lords, to keep a Claim to their Prerogatives and Customes. 1700 *Col. Rec. Pennsylv.* II. 9 Griffith Jones, first purchaser and Henry Elfrith mean purchaser under him complain. 1707 E. CHAMBERLAYNE *Pres. St. Eng.* II. ii. 78 If the mean Patron present not in due Time . . . the Right of Presentation comes to the King.

†4. Intermediary; employed as an agent or 'go-between'; serving as a means or instrument; done for an ulterior end; intervening as part of a process. Also *mean way*: the course adopted to achieve an end. *Obs.*

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. IX. 112 þe wyf was made þe weye for to help worche, And þus was wedloke ywroust with a mene persone. c 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 278 þat þe sotil amortasyng of secular lordischipis þat is don bi menene [? read mene] hondis in fraude of þe statute be visely enyured. 1382 — *Gen.* xlii. 23 Bi a mene persone yndoyngne both the langagis [L. *per interpretem*]. c 1440 *Jacob's Well* 205 Bothe þe theef & þe rauenerne owyn to aske forzifnesse sleyly be hemself, or be an-oper meen persone. c 1449 PECOCK *Repr.* III. ix. 332 Crist 3af mediathi, (that is to seie, bi meene 3ifits to his clergie,) the endewing of immouable godis. 1451 *Paston Lett.* I. 215, I proferid hym . . . ye wold . . . leve a summe if he wold a named it in a mene manns hand, and seche as he hath trust to. 1509 FISHER *Funeral Sermon.* C'tess Richmond *Wks.* (1876) 296 Oftentymes by herself she wolde . . . courage euery of them to doo well. And somtyme by other meane

persones. 1549 RIDLEY *Let. to Somerset* in R. Potts *Liber Cantabr.* (1855) I. 245-6 No faut can be found ether in hir entent or in the mean ways whearby she wrought to accomplishe the same. 1563 *Hamilies II. Peril of Idolatry* III. (1859) 228 To be mean intercessors and helpers to God. 1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 55 The mutation or change of bloud into a bone, cannot be accomplished but by long interpolation and many meane alterations.

5. a. Intermediate in kind, quality, or degree. Now rare.

1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 3187 þa er veniel synnes þat may falle, Bathe grete and smale, and men with-alle. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* VI. 347 For-thi has vorschip sic renoune That it is mene [ed. Hart mid] betuix thair tua [sc. 'fulhardyment' and 'cowardiss']. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P.R.* XIX. vii. (1495) 865 Aristotelle rehercith thise fyue meane coloures by name: and callith the fyrste yelowe and the seconde cytryne and the thyrd red the fourth purple and the fyfthe grene. 1551 TURNER *Herbal.* I. (1568) 12 Venus heyre is in mean tempre betwene hote and colde. 1587 HARRISON *Eng.* I. vi. 14/1 in *Holinshed*, Ours is a meane language, and neither too rough nor too smooth in vtterance. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 328 Of this Sinopis . . . there be three kindes, the deepe red, the pale or weake red, and the meane betwene both. 1610 WILLET *Hexapla Dan.* 297 The meane opinion betwene these is the best. 1656 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* IV. (1701) 134/2 Of affections, some are pleasant, some harsh and troublesome, some mean: . . . the mean are neither good nor ill. 1703 T. N. CITY & C. *Purchaser* 131 Sculpture . . . wherein the Figure sticth out from the Plain whereon it is Engraven, . . . according as it is more or less protuberant, is call'd . . . Bas-relief, Mean-relief, or High-relief. 1871 MORLEY *Crit. Misc.* Ser. I. *Vauvenargues* (1878) 20 We must take them in pairs to find out the mean truth. 1888 BRYCE *Amer. Commw.* III. c. 414 Many experiments may be needed before the true mean course between these extremes is discovered.

†b. *mean way* [= L. *via media*]: a middle course (as an escape from a proposed alternative).

c 1374 CHAUCER *Anel. & Arc.* 286 Ther ben non other mene weyes newe. c 1400 *Rom. Rose* 4844 Men this thenken . . . That lasse harm is . . . Disceyve them, than disceyved be . . . wher they ne may Finde non other mene wey. c 1407 LYDC. *Reas. & Sens.* 4667 Ther was non other mene weye. 1706 Z. CRADOCK *Serm. Charity* (1740) 17 All the mean way partakes more or less . . . of both the opposite extreams.

†c. *spec.* (a) said of the middle condition between extremes of fortune; (b) said of the married state as contrasted with continence on the one hand and unchastity on the other. *Obs.*

c 1540 R. MORICE in *Lett. Lit. Men* (Camden) 24 If he coule not lyve chast . . . he shoulde tak a wif and lyve a meane lyf. a 1541 WYATT in *Tattell's Misc.* (Arb.) 83 (title) Of the meane and sure estate.

6. Not far above or below the average; moderate, mediocre, middling.

†a. Of or with reference to size, stature, or age.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Troilus* v. 806 Criseyde mene was of here stature. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P.R.* v. xxv. (1495) 134 In four foted beestes with thycke bodies and meane thyes, the necke is shorte grete and moche strengthe of suche bestes is in the necke. 1484 CAXTON *Fables of Æsop* vi. xvi. A man of a meane age whiche tooke two wyues. 1490 — *Eneydos* xxix. 112 A meane noose, not to grete nor to lytell, without ouer grete openyng. 1544 PHAER *Regim. Lyse* (1553) Hviii, Geue . . . at every time the quantity of a meane chesnutte. a 1548 HALL *Chron. Hen. IV* 32 b, This kyng was of a mean stature wel proporcioned and formally compact. 1575-6 in Nichols *Progr. Eliz.* (1823) II. 2, Two mene perles pendaunte. 1579-80 *Ibid.* 290 A snake with a meane white saphire on the hedd. 1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* I. (1586) 13 b, Of a meane age, that he be not vnywlyng to worke for youth, nor vnable to trauallye for age. 1657 W. COLES *Adam in Eden* liii, It is of the height and biggness of a mean tree. 1697 DAMPIER *Vay.* (1729) I. 395 Their Noses of a mean biggness.

†b. Having some quality in moderate degree.

Of wines: ? Moderate in alcoholic strength. Of the voice: Moderately loud. Of soil: Moderately fertile. *Obs.*

c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* I. 79 Yf hit [mould] be lene, hit gooth in al and more; Yf hit be mene [L. *mediocris*], hit wol be with the brinke. c 1450 LYDC. & BURGH *Secrees* 2647 Meene in voys neythir to grete nor smalle, Signe is of trowth and rightwysnesse. 1542 BOORDE *Dyetary* x. (1870) 255 Meane wyne, as wyne of Gascony, Frenche wyne, & speccially Raynysse wyne that is fyned, is good with meate. 1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* I. (1586) 25 Yeer a crotte of Rye in meane ground, you shall haue the same yeere great Rapes. 1607 NORDEN *Surv. Dial.* v. 233, I have seene thistles in meane ground. 1679 PULLER *Moder. Ch. Eng.* (1843) 115 A voice mean and grave, fit to excite devotion

†c. Moderate in amount, or in degree of excellence; tolerable, mediocre. (In later use only with disparaging implication, and so coincident with MEAN a.) *Obs.*

c 1460 *Towneley Myst.* II. 111 My wyngnyngis ar bot meyn, No wonder if that I be leyn. 1494 FABYAN *Chron.* VI. cxvii. 197 She was . . . but of meane fayrenesse as other women were. 1546 *Yorks. Chantry Surv.* (Surtees) II. 213 Of honest qualites and condicions, and meane lerynyng. 1551 ROBINSON tr. *Mores Utop.* II. (1895) 171 The resydewe they sell at reasonable and meane price. 1580 LYLY *Euphues* (Arb.) 308 Let thy apparell be but meane, neyther too braue . . . nor too base. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* XLII. lxvi. 1155 The Consul contenting himselfe with a meane good hand . . . retired with his forces into the campe. 1604 E. G[RIMSTONE] *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* IV. xxxiii. 299 In that countrie it is but a meane wealth. a 1628 PRESTON *New Covt.* (1634) 24 It is better for thee . . . to have meane gifts, than to have high gifts. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* II. ii, My own house . . . where I should see there had been but mean improvements.

†d. Using moderation; temperate. *Obs.*
c 1425 *Eng. Conq. Irel.* 88 He was . . . [of] mete, & of drynke ful meen & for-berynge.

7. *Math.* a. Of an amount or value: Having such a relation to the amounts or values occurring in a given set of instances that the algebraical sum of their differences from it is zero; that is an arithmetical mean. Hence used (as in *mean motion*, *diameter*, *distance*, *temperature*, etc.) in concord with a designation of variable concrete quantity, to express the mean value of this. *mean sun*: a fictitious sun, supposed for purposes of calculation to move in the celestial equator at the mean rate of the real sun. *mean (solar) time*: the time of day as it would be shown by the 'mean sun' (the time shown by an ordinary correctly regulated clock); so *mean noon*, etc. *mean square*: the (arithmetical) mean of the squares of a set of numbers; *mean-square deviation* (*mean-square error*, †*error of mean square*): the mean of the squares of the differences between a set of numbers and some fixed number; usu. identical with the variance; formerly, †the square root of this (usu. identical with the standard deviation). Cf. MEAN TONE (*Mus.*).

c 1391 CHAUCER *Astrol.* II. §44 The residue is the mene mote for the same day and the same houre. 1694 HOLDER *Disc. Time* 20 According to the Mean Motion of the Sun. 1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* I, *Mean Motion* or *Mean Longitude of the Sun*, in the Ptolomaick Hypothesis, is an Ark of the Ecliptick, reckoned from the Beginning of Aries to the Line of the Sun's Mean Motion. 1709 J. WARD *Yng. Math. Guide* (1734) 455 By the Bung and Head Diameters, find such a mean Diameter as you judge will Reduce the propos'd Cask to a Cylinder. 1742-3 LD. HERVEY in *Johnson's Debates* (1787) II. 309 The produce of the customs was the last year less by half a million than the mean revenue. 1743 EMERSON *Fluxions* 299 If the mean Radius of the Earth be 21000000, then [etc.]. 1798 MALTHEUS *Popul.* (1817) I. 470 In the Pays de Vaud the lowest mean life . . . is 29½ years. 1845 *Encycl. Metrop.* II. 460, *k* and *k'* are approximately found by taking the actual mean, and the actual mean square, of a large number of observed durations. Again, the mean risk of error in estimating a single duration is $\frac{1}{2} \sqrt{39894 \sqrt{[(k'' - k')^2] + s}}$. 1860 MAURY *Phys. Geog. Sea* (Low) v. §282 Rain-gauges will give us the mean annual rain-fall. 1878 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* 200 The constant temperature being nearly the mean temperature of the surface. 1878 PETRIE in *Jrnl. Anthropol. Inst.* (1879) VIII. 113 The circle divided into equal squares is apparently not so accurate, the mean error being 7 inches on 130 feet. 1894 Error of mean square [see DEVIATION 2d]. 1956 A. A. TOWNSEND *Struct. Turbulent Shear Flow* iii. 44 The contributions to the mean-square rate of strain of the eddies larger than $1/k$ come mostly from values of $E(k')$ for *k'* near *k*. 1968 R. A. LITTLETON *Mysteries Solar Syst.* vii. 245 This regrouping of the equations of condition . . . results in a further reduction of the number of unknowns at the price . . . of increasing the mean-square error associated with each equation. 1970 S. BRANDT *Statistical & Computational Methods* vi. 83 A sum of squares . . . divided by the number of degrees of freedom is called the mean square or more explicitly the mean-square deviation. . . Its square root (which has the dimension of the measured quantity, i.e. the mean) has the lengthy name root-mean-square deviation.

b. *mean proportional*: the middle one of three quantities, of which the first has the same ratio to the second as the second has to the third. *extreme and mean ratio* (or †*proportion*): see EXTREME a. 1 b.

Originally *mean* was the sb. and *proportional* the adj. (cf. F. *moyenne proportionnelle*); but as the expression is now apprehended the functions of the words are reversed.

1571 DIGGES *Pantom.*, *Math. Treat.* viii. Xijb, The Octaedrons side is meane proportional betweene the diameter and semidiameter of the circumscribing sphere. 1608 R. NORTON tr. *Stevin's Disme* D iij b, Seeke the meane proportional betweene BM and his 10 part BR.

†8. *Gram.* Of a verb: In the middle voice, reflexive. *Obs.*

1530 PALSCR. *Introd.* 33 The mean verbes have also thre dyvers sortes of conjugacions. *Ibid.* 632/2. 1583 FULKE *Defence* v. 151 Πληροῦμαι . . . is often taken passively: But seeing it is also found to be a verbe meane, who neede to be afraid to vse it actuely?

B. adv.

†1. Moderately; also, comparatively less. *Obs.*
1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P.R.* xvii. ii. (1495) 595 By crafte of tyllynge . . . pome garnade is made meane soure. 1535 JOYE *Apol. Tindale* (Arb.) 20 Printed the new testament in a mean great volume. 1565 JEWEL *Def. Apol.* (1611) 101 A mean learned man may vnderstand it wel enough. 1576 BAKER *Jewell of Health* 231 b, When out of this you shall have drawne a cuppe meane full, . . . distyll it againe in Balneo Mariæ. 1612 W. SCLATER *Minister's Portion* 42 The meane wealthy amongst their people.

2. Intermediately (in time or character).
1548 STAUNFORD *King's Prerog.* (1567) 47 For that that hee that is outlawed was emprisoned meane betweene the awardyng of the exigent and the outlawrie pronounced. 1561 T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst.* I. 54 They in going meane betwene the Philosophers opinions and the heavenly doctrine are plainly deceiued. 1577-87 HOLINSHED *Chron.* III. 1243/1 Which office it seemeth that he had, meane betwene the twelwe and the fourteenth yeare of the said king. a 1625 SIR H. FINCH *Law* (1636) 46 Any such thing done meane betwixt the verdict and the iudgement. 1642 tr. *Perkins' Prof. Bk.* xi. §837. 38 If meane, after the first demand and before the latter end of the moneth the lessor doe happen to come.

mean (mi:n), *v.*¹ Pa. t. and pa. pple. meant (ment). Forms: 1 mænan, 3 mæinen, 3-7 mene, meane, 4 men, meen, 4-5 meene, 4-6 meine, *Sc.*

meyn(e, 5 menne, 6-7 mein, 6- mean. *Pa. t. a. i* mænde, 3 mende, 4 meenede, mennede, 4-5 mened, 4-6 *Sc. menit*, -yt, 5 menyd, 6 *Sc. meynd*, meind, me(i)nit, 6-9 meaned, (6 *Sc. -it*); β . 4-5 mente, 4-7 ment, 6- meant. *Pa. pple. a. i* (æ)mæned, 5 meened, 6-9 meaned; β . 4-5 yment, 5 imente, imeynt; 4-5 mente, 4-7 ment, 6- meant. [Com. WGer.: OE. *mēnan* = OFris. *mēna* to signify, OS. *mēnian* to intend, signify, make known (MLG., MDu. *mēnen*, mod.Du. *meenen*), OHG. *meinen* to have in mind (hence also, to love), to intend, signify, make known, mention (MHG. and mod.G. *meinen*, now chiefly, to have in one's mind, to hold or express an opinion); cf. the compounds, OS. *gimēnian* to make known, OHG. *gemeinen* to proclaim, show forth, *bimeinen* to decree, destine, dedicate (whence *bimeinida* testament). The Scandinavian forms, Icel. *meina*, Sw. *mena*, Da. *mene*, are from Low German.

The W.Ger. **mainjan* is cogn. w. OFris. *mēne* opinion, OHG. *meina* fem., ? opinion (found only in Otrid in certain phrases, *this meina*, *bi thia meina*, etc., meaning 'verily', 'forsooth'). Outside Teut., the OSL formal equivalent, *mēniti*, exhibits an extraordinarily close parallelism of meaning, having all the varied senses of the OE. and OS. verb. The ultimate etymology and the order of sense-development are doubtful; the prevailing view that the root is **men-* to think (see MIND *sb.*) would account plausibly for all the recorded senses, but involves phonological difficulties that have not been satisfactorily disposed of.]

1. a. *trans.* To have in mind as a purpose or intention; to purpose, design. Chiefly with *inf.* as obj., less frequently with *clause* or *sb.*

In modern colloquial use sometimes: To intend with determined purpose.

For *ta mean business*, see the *sbs.*

888 K. ÆLFRED *Boeth.* xxxix. §5 þa ongan he sprecaan swiðe forran ymbutan, swilce he na þa spræce ne mænde, & tiorhode hit deah widerweardes. c1300 *Leg. St. Gregory* 742 þan alon sche left þer inne, Non wist what sche ment. 13.. K. *Alis.* 5942 Thoo had kyng Alisaunder y-ment. The ceo haue y-passed ayein. c1374 CHAUCER *Traylus* II. 532 (581) And syn ye woot þat myn entent is clene, Tak hede þer-of, for I noon yuel mene. c1440 *Yark Myst.* xxx. 494 Al mercy, lorde, mekely, no malice we mente. 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Camm.* 70 b, The Duke of Saxon, and the Lantgrave, . . . ment to go home. 1567 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* I. 515 Hir Majestie mentit to subvert the lawis. 1612 BACON *Ess.*, *Wisd. for Man's Self* (Arb.) 184 Except they meane their service should bee made but the accessory. 1617 MORYSON *Itin.* I. 40 These cut-throates . . . meant presently to returne. 1692 DRYDEN *Cleamenes* II. i. 11 Thou art only Mislanted in a base degenerate Soil; But Nature when she made thee, meant a Spartan. 1773 GOLDSM. *Staaps ta Cong.* IV, You only mean to banter me. 1845 SIR C. J. NAPIER *Canq. Scinde* II. viii. 455 The Beloochs certainly meant to break out with a counter attack. 1895 KEKEWICH in *Law Times Rep.* LXXIII. 663/2 We must not jump to the conclusion that the Legislature meant to interfere with contracts. 1904 MAJ. A. GRIFFITHS *Fifty Yrs. Publ. Service* II. 22 Even to my young and inexperienced eyes it seemed that the attack [on the Redan] was never 'meant'.

† b. with ellipsis of vb. of motion. *Obs.*

c1470 HARDING *Chron.* IX. i, With shypes .xii. to Italy had they mente.

† c. To aim at, direct one's way to. *Obs. rare.*

c1400 *Laud Tray Bk.* 4172 Gret schame it is. . . That we durst neuere Troye mene. 1633 G. HERBERT *Temple, Ch. Parch* lvi, Who aimeth at the sky Shoots higher much than he that means a tree. 1706 WATTS *Haræ Lyr.* I. 100 The muse ascends her heavenly car, And climbs the steepy path and means the throne divine.

d. To design (a thing) for a definite purpose; to intend or destine (a person or thing) to a fate or use. Const. *against, for, †to*; rarely *dative*. †Also with complement, to destine to be (*obs.*).

a1400 *Octouian* 1953 The old emperesse . . . hadde the same judgement That sche to Florence hadde y-ment. 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Camm.* 242 b, This warre is not ment nor prepared against the Cyties. 1580 SIDNEY *Ps.* xxvii. v, When greate griefes to me be ment, In tabernacle his, he will hide me. 1611 BIBLE *Gen.* I. 20 God meant it vnto good. 1634 MILTON *Comus* 765 She [sc. Nature] good cateress Means her provision onely to the good That live according to her sober laws. 1639 SHIRLEY *Gen. Ven.* v. ii, Providence . . . made me worth a strangers piety, Whom your cho[ic]e meant the ruine of my honor. 1643 DENHAM *Caaper's Hill* 325 Fair Liberty pursu'd, and meant a Prey To lawless power, here turn'd. 1792 J. BARLOW *Conspir. Kings* 83 Why to small realms for ever rest confin'd Our great affections, meant for all mankind? 1842 BROWNING *Through the Metidja* v, Ere I pried, she [Fate] should hide. . . All that's meant me. 1884 W. C. SMITH *Kildrostan* 57, I think Fate meant us for each other. 1896 A. E. HOUSMAN *Shropshire Lad* lxii, Say, for what were hop-yards meant, Or why was Burton built on Trent?

e. To intend (a remark, allusion, etc.) to have a particular reference. Const. †*at, †by, of, †to*. Also †*absol.* to mean by = to intend to refer to.

In the 16th c. *to mean* (a remark or a designation) by (a person) was the usual expression where we now say 'to mean (such or such a person) by (a remark, etc.)', the vb. being then in sense 2.

1513 MORE *Edw. V.* Wks. 55/2 That ment he by the lordes of the queenes kindred that were taken before. 1542 UDALL *Erasm. Apath.* 230 b, He said that he would leaue . . . suche a successour. . . Menyng by Tiberius. 1570 *Satir. Paems Refarm.* xix. 8 Gone is the Joy and gyde of this Natioun; I mene be James, Regent of Scotland. 1596 SPENSER *State Irel.* Wks. (Globe) 621, I do not mene this by the Princes wardes. 1641 SANDERSON *Serm.* (1681) II. 184 A flaunting hyperbole, far beyond the merit of the Party he meant it to.

1749 CHESTERF. *Let.* (1792) II. 230 He . . . thinks every thing that is said meant at him. 1753 *Ibid.* IV. 13 They are convinced that it was meant at them. a1906 *Mod.* I wonder whether he meant it of any one in particular.

f. *intr.* To be (*well, ill, etc.*) intentioned or disposed. Const. *to, by, or dative.* to mean well (used ironically).

c1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* III. 115 (164) By-sechyng hym . . . þat he wolde . . . eke mene wel to me. c1412 HOCCLVE *De Reg. Princ.* 1986 But how I speke, algate I mene weel. c1440 *Promp. Parv.* 332/2 Menyng yn herte, wel or evyl, intendo. c1450 tr. *De Imitatiōe* I. xii. 13 þou3 we do wel & mene wel. c1590 GREENE *Fr. Bacon* vi. 9 Now shall Edward trie How Lacy meaneþ to his Soueraigne Lord. 1601 SHAKS. *Twel.* N. iv. iii. 22 If you meane well Now go with me. 1628 EARLE *Microcosm., Reser'd Man*, He . . . puts himselfe to a great deale of affliction to hinder their plots, and designs where they meane freely. a1680 BUTLER *Rem.* (1759) I. 58 The purest Business of our Zeal Is but to err, by meaning well. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* II. xi, You seem to mean honestly. 1771 JUNIUS *Let.* xlv. (1820) 243 They who object to [his] last letter, either do not mean him fairly, or [etc.]. 1802 BEDDOES *Hygeia* II. 34 The projector of a new domestic medicine, meaning well by himself and the public. 1813 JANE AUSTEN *Pride & Prej.* III. v. 108 Perhaps she meant well, but, under such a misfortune as this, one cannot see too little of one's neighbours. 1884 RIDER HAGGARD *Dawn* II, I do not think that your cousin means kindly by you. 1889 F. ANSTEY in *Granta* 17 May 9/2 Still, with all their presumption, they meant well, poor fellows! 1910 R. BROOKE *Let.* 9 Jan. (1968) 206 He is a silly man. . . Yet he means well. 1961 G. SMITH *Business of Loving* ix. 206 Felix obviously meant well. 1973 S. B. JACKMAN *Guns covered with Flowers* x. 159 He smiled apologetically, 'He means well'. Stevens grinned. 'And you can't say worse than that about anyone.'

2. a. *trans.* To intend to indicate (a certain object), or to convey (a certain sense) when using some word, sentence, significant action, etc. Sometimes with *clause* as obj. In mod. use often const. *by*.

c888 K. ÆLFRED *Boeth.* xxxviii. §2 gif he para nan nyte, þonne nat he hwæt he mænd. c1000 ÆLFRED *Gen.* xviii. 20 God þa zeopenude Abraham, hwæt he mid þære spræce mænde. c1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* II. Wat þe holie apostle mendeþ þu he nemmede niht and niehtes dede. c1275 *Wam. Samaria* 27 in *O.E. Misc.* 85 Heo nuste hwæt heo mende heo wes of wytte poure. a1300 *Cursar M.* 12631 Quat he wit þis wordes ment, Graithli wist þat night þe entent. c1375 *Sc. Leg. Sainis* xv. (*Barnabas*) 89 Gyf 3e will wit quhat we meyne. c1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* II. 6 And sum men sejen þat Crist meenide þat he himself . . . is more þan Joon Baptist. 1415 HOCCLVE *To Sir J. Oldcastle* I The ladde of heuene, I menee charitee. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* I. Prol. 387 Tuichand our tongis penurite, I mene onto compair of fair Latyne [etc.]. 1530 PALSGR. 444/2 He beked at me, but I wyste nat what he ment. 1617 MORYSON *Itin.* I. 68 The twelfth day . . . we rode four miles (meaning Dutch miles). 1644 DIGBY *Nat. Bodies* xviii. §2. 158 When we have examined this, we shall vnderstand in what sense it is meant that Nature abhorreth from Vacuity. 1671 MILTON *P.R.* II. 6, I mean Andrew and Simon. 1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 136 ¶4, I mean by this Town the Cities of London and Westminster. 1782 MISS BURNEY *Cecilia* IV. x, In both which [sc. reproar and compliment] more seemed meant than met the ear. 1825 COBBETT *Rur. Rides* 442 And what is meant by 'The fear of the Lord'? 1895 KEKEWICH in *Law Times Rep.* LXXIII. 663/1 The Act does not mean literally what it says.

b. *transf.* in questions of the form *what does* (a person) *mean* (by certain conduct)? i.e. 'what motive or justification has he for it?'

1854 THACKERAY *Newcomes* I xxix. 287 What the devil do you mean about your Chimène and your Rodrigue? 1892 MRS. H. WARD *D. Grievé* II. iii, What, no top-coat in such weather! What do you mean by that, sir? You're wet through. 1930 G. B. SHAW *Apple Cart* I. 16 What do you mean? Isn't it what I have always said?

c. (*if*) *you know, see, understand, what I mean*, i.e. 'have I made it clear?'

1846 G. E. JEWsbury *Sel. Lett. to Mrs. Carlyle* (1892) 203 There would be a want of reverence in it, if you understand what I mean. 1968 *Guardian* 24 Apr. 9/8 If I thought . . . he was going to back-chat me like he does now . . . I'd half-kill him now, you know what I mean? 1968 *Listener* 30 May 711/3 A braying Brooklyn accent studded with 'You know what I means'. 1974 *Sunday Times* 20 Jan. 12/4 [He'll] be only too keen to get back to his boat, if you see what I mean.

3. a. Of things, words, statements: To have a certain signification; to signify or import; to portend.

a1000 *Sal. & Sat.* (Kemble) 472 Saga hwæt ic mæne. c1200 ORMIN 5502 Swa þat tē33 mu3henn shawenn 3uw All what itt se33þ & meneþ. c1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 8 þei wist what it ment. a1400 *Cursar M.* 25395 (Cott. Galba) 'Amen', þat menes, 'so mot it be'. 1475 MARG. PASTON in *P. Lett.* III. 135 Some of them . . . wote full lytell what yt meneth to be as a sauger. 1557 NORTH *Gueuara's Diall Pr.* 345 From the time I knew what meant to governe a common weale, I have alwayes [etc.]. a1584 MONTGOMERIE *Cherrie & Slae* 605 Experience came in, and speirit Quhat all the matter meind. 1611 BIBLE *Gen.* xxi. 29 What meane these seven ewe lambes, which thou hast set by themselues? 1622 BACON *Hen. VII* 234 His Armes were neuer Infortunate; neither did hee know what a Disaster meant. 1648 GAGE *West Ind.* x. (1655) 35 They knew not what money meaned. 1667 MILTON *P.L.* III. 275 Admiration sei'd All Heav'n, what this might mean. *Ibid.* XI. 875 But say, what mean those colourd streaks in Heavn. 1828 SCOTT *F.M. Perth* xxxvi, Eachin MacIain—what means all this?

b. Of a person or thing: to be of some account or importance, to 'matter' to (someone); to be a source of benefit, or an object of regard, affection, or love to (someone).

1888 MRS. H. WARD *R. Elsmere* II. III. xxvi. 279 It was only by a great effort that he could turn his thoughts from the Squire, and all that the squire had meant to him during

the past year. 1912 *Red Mag.* 1 Mar. 515/1 It came over me how much she meant to me and how hard a wrench it was going to be to live along without her. 1914 *Times Lit. Suppl.* 8 Jan. 12/1 Comprehension of what Lady Gregory has meant to him and to others who worked with her. 1922 JOYCE *Ulysses* 356 He would never understand what he had meant to her.

c. *pass.* To be destined (by providence); to have special significance.

1897 KIPLING *Captains Courageous* viii. 169 It couldn't have been meant. It was only the tide. 1956 M. STEWART *Wildfire at Midnight* i. 16 So handy having that address. It's as if it were meant. 1962 M. ALLINGHAM *China Gaverness* (1963) xii. 151 That's miraculous! That's what people mean when they say a thing is 'meant'. 1974 I. MURDOCH *Sacred & Profane Love Machine* 239 When I need you, you are here. You must see how meant it all is.

† 4. a. *trans.* To have in mind, to remember. *Obs.*

1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 6674 Sone! menest þou nat what y er seyde? c1420 *Anturs of Arth.* 229 Gyffe me grace for to . . . mene [Douce MS. mynge] the with messes and matynnes one morne. c1440 *York Myst.* xii. 1 Grete meruell is to mene Howe man was made.

† b. *refl.* and *intr.* Const. *of, on, upon.* *Obs.*

a1300-1400 *Cursar M.* 5274 (Gött.) Ne menis 3ou nocht, nou mani a day, Of a drem ful lang sipen gan? c1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 1838 He recovered his strengre for tene, Of skape wold he hym no more mene. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* XII. 269 Menyng on 3our gret manheid. c1425 *Thomas of Erceled.* 30 The Mawys menyde hir of hir songe. 1438 *Bk. Alexander Gt.* (Bann. Cl.) 67 Mene vpon 3our hecht. 1442 *Aberdeen Reg.* (1844) I. 397 It is to mene apou that . . . Robert Masoun, and Gilbert Masoun, oblist them . . . til a honourable knight. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* XI. Prol. 172 Allthocht his lord wald meyne On his ald seruis.

† c. *impers.* *me meaneth* = I remember.

Const. *of, on.* *Obs.*

a1300 *Cursar M.* 16889 Vs meins quils he was in lijf þat we herd him sai þat [etc.]. c1375 *Sc. Leg. Sainis* xvi. (*Magdalena*) 881 Menis þe nocht of þe ewangel, þat in þe kirk is red vngquile of mary. c1425 *St. Elizabeth of Spalbeck* in *Anglia* VIII. 118/7 Atte a dewe oure, and, as me menip, bytwix sexte and noon.

† 5. *intr.* To hold or entertain an opinion; to think, imagine. *Obs.*

a1300 *Cursar M.* 14686 'þou mas þe godd, and þou art man'. 'Soth it es', couth iesus þan, 'Bath i am, qua right will men'. c1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 6888 'Lord', he seyde, '3ow þar nougt wene, Why y am comen 3e may wel mene'. c1449 PECCOCK *Repr.* III. xvii. 391 Ellis Crist in the alleggid x. chapter of Luk schulde haue meened agens him self in the other now alleggid placis. 1533 GAU *Richt Vay* (1888) 51 Ciprianus menit that ye quyk suld be the saulis. a1578 LINDESAIT (Pittscott) *Chron. Scot.* (S.T.S.) I. 31 Evirie man menit that it could redound to his gret hurt. 1637 RUTHERFORD *Let.* (1862) I. 221 Knots of straw and things (as they mean) off the way to heaven.

† 6. a. *trans.* To say, tell, mention. *Obs.*

Beowulf 857 Dær wæs Beowulfes mærdō mæned. c1205 LAY. 16333 Wel 3e hit mægen imunen þat ich wulle mænen. a1225 *Ancr. R.* 316 Inouh hit is to siggen so þe þe schrifte feder witterliche understone hwat tu wulle menen. a1300 *Cursar M.* 12498 (Cott.) He had þar-for wret gret pite, And þus to ioseph it mened he. 1387 *Trevisa Higden* (Rolls) II. 345 þey poetes mene þat Iupiter gildede Saturnus. c1450 HOLLAND *Howlat* 756 Menstralis and musicianis, mo than I mene may. c1460 *Towneley Myst.* xiv 37 The myght of me may no man mene. 1494 FAYAN *Chron.* II. xxxiv. 26 Gaufride meaneth y' this Sicillius was but .vii. yeres of age when his Fader dyed.

† b. *intr.* (rarely *refl.*) To speak, tell. Chiefly const. *of, on, Sc.* and north. *by.* Cf. *ie absol.* *Obs.*

a1300 *Cursar M.* 24878 Hir succur son to ham sco sent, þat in sli murning on hir ment. c1350 *Will. Palerne* 1925, I wol minge of a mater i mennede of bi-fore. a1400-50 *Alexander* 1615 (Dubl. MS.) þai amervale paimē mekyll as menyng me þe wryttes [Ashm. MS. As þe buke tellis]. c1470 HARDING *Chron.* LXXXVII. vii, All these were called Westex, as Bede ment. ? a1500 *Chester Pl., Purif.* 217 Mary, of mirth we may us meane. 1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* lxiv. 12, I dout that Merche, with his cauld blastis keyne, Hes slane this gentill herbe, that I of menc. 1535 STEWART *Cran. Scot.* II. 219 Richt so did he, as my author did meyne. 1562 WINNET *Cert. Tract.* i. Wks. 1888 I. 3 We mein of the pastores of the Kirk. 1625 BR. MOUNTAGU *App. Cæsar* 196 S. Paul speaketh of Iustification in the attayning it. . . But S. James meaneth of Iustification had and obtained.

7. *Comb.*: † *mean-nothing*, a meaningless, insincere phrase.

1654 WHITLOCK *Zaotamia* 387, I tell you for your good, and, what is it to me? . . . with many such non-significants, or mean-nothings.

† *mean, v.* *2* *Obs.* (After 15th c. only *Sc.* and north. *dial.*) Forms: *i* mænan, 2-7 mene, 3 mæne, maine, meane, 5 meene, 5-6 *Sc.* meyn(e, 6-7 *Sc.* meine, 6- mean. [OE. *mēnan*: see MOAN *sb.*]

1. *trans.* To complain of, lament (something); to lament for (a dead person).

c888 K. ÆLFRED *Boeth.* iv. (*heading*), Hu Boetius hine singende zebæd, & his earfoðu to Gode mænde. c1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 33 Gif þu me dest-woh . . . ic hit mene to mine lauerde. c1205 LAY. 2438, & swiðe heo hit mænde to alle monnen. a1225 *Ancr. R.* 224 3if heo edmodliche mened hire neode. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* IX. 300 Eftir that, neir fifty 3heir, Men menynt the heirschip of Bouchane. c1375 *Sc. Leg. Sainis* xii. (*Mathias*) 203 Scho menynt ofte rycht sare hyr a sowne. c1400 *Ram. Rose* 2596 My gret unese ful ofte I mene. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* IX. v. 157 The Troianis . . . with tender hartis menand Ewrialus. 1536 BELLENDEN *Cran. Scot.* (1821) II. 289 Because this Duncane wes ane tyrane . . . few menit his slauchter. 1599 JAS. I *Barua. Δωρον* (1682) 20 His fall is but little meened by the rest of his subjects.

b. With cognate obj.: *to mean* (one's) *moan*, (one's) *complaint*.

a1300 *Cursor M.* 4277 (Cott.) Oft sco meind til him hir mane. a1300-1400 *Ibid.* 8159 (Gött.) Unese had he mcnid his mode, þat a lem fra þe wandes stode. c1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 2440 [Lear] ment his mone euen & morwe. 14.. HARDING *Chron. Pref.* (1812) 5 To none other my complaynte can I mene.

c. To pity.
c1440 *Pol. Rel. & L. Poems* (1903) 186 If þou be sjuk, y schal þee hele; If þou moorne ou3t, y schal þee meene. 1508 DUNBAR *Tua marii Wemen* 501, I am so mercifull in mynd, et menyis all wichtis. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* II. 541 The husband men full lytill now ar ment, Quhome be we ar vphaldin and sustent. c1560 A. SCOTT *Poems* (S.T.S.) xxvi. 32 Thay wald be merit, and no man menis. 1603 *Philotus* clxv, I grant indeid thair will na man me meine, For I my self am authour of my greif.

d. in predicative phrase, *to mean*: to be deplored or pitied.

c1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 335 Allas! it was to mene, his vertuz & his pruesse So fele in him were sene, þat perist for falsnesse. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* (1858) I. 16 Quhairfoir thair mister were the moir to mene. 1719 RAMSAY *3rd Answ. Hamilton* x, An fowk can get A doll of rost beef. . . And be na sick. . . They're no to mean. 1788 R. GALLOWAY *Poems* 132 Yes, said the king, were re no to mean, We live baith warm, and snug, and bien.

2. *intr.* To lament, mourn; to complain.

c888 K. ÆLFRED *Boeth.* xi. §1 þu simle mid wope & mid unrottnesse mænst gif þe ænies willan wana bið. c1205 LAY, 29613 þa wolde he þer after some wendon to Rome and menen to Gregoric. a1225 *Ancr. R.* 274 So þet heo mei weopen & menen ase sori mon, mide þe salmwurhte. a1300-1400 *Cursor M.* 3059 (Gött.) Quilyis scho menyid in hir mode, Confort com hir some ful gode. c1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* vi. (Thomas) 513 Carisius. . . for his vif gretly can men. c1420 *Anturs of Arth.* (MS. I) 110 Hyt menet, hit musut, hyt marret. c1430 *Syr Tryam.* 28 Ofte tyme togedur can they meene, For no chylde come them betwene. c1560 A. SCOTT *Poems* (S.T.S.) xx. 22 Off all thy wo and cair It mends the no' to mene. a1800 *Proud Lady Marg. v.* in Scott *Minstr. Scott. Bord.* (1803) III. 276 If you should die for me, sir knight, There's few for you will meane.

b. To complain of (an offender).

a1225 *Ancr. R.* 362 Uor þe ueond is affuruht and offered of swuche and forði þet Job was swuch he mende of him. a1250 *Owl & Night.* 1257 Hwi wulleþ men of me mene. . . þah ic hi warny al þat yer.

c. *impers.* *me meaneth* = I mourn.

13.. *Guy Warw.* (A.) 433 Sore me menep, for me smert, Miche care is in mine hert.

d. *refl.* in the same sense.

c1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 17 Men þe to halie chirche, þet is to þan preoste and to þan folke. c1205 LAY, 31504 And heo gunnen wendon to þan Kinge Pendan and menden heom to Pendan. a1225 *Ancr. R.* 98 Meneð ou to his earen. c1320 *Sir Tristr.* 1135 Til mark he gan him mene. 1362 *LANGL. P. Pl. A.* III. 163 Thenne mornede Meede and menede hire to the kyng. c1400 *Destr. Troy* 7612 The grekes for þe greuauce. . . Made myche murmur & menit hom sore. c1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 4174 Gretely he him mened. 1790 MRS. WHEELER *Westmld. Dial.* (1821) 62 Awr lass hed been ath shop, for a quartern ea hops, en hard him mean hissel.

3. *trans.* To state as a grievance; to represent by way of formal complaint or petition. *Sc.*

1475 *Aberdeen Reg.* (1844) I. 33 Forsamekil as it is lammantably menit till ws be our louit Johne of Spens, lister, . . that [etc.]. 1525 *Ibid.* I. 110 Forsamekill as it is humelic meynit and schewin to ws be ane reuerend fader in God [etc.]. 1560 in Spottiswood *Hist. Ch. Scot.* III. (1677) 144 They were forced to mean our estate to the Queen of England. 1569 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* II. 61 Ordaining baith the parties, . . to meyne the mater to the said Generall Assembly. 1752 LOUTHIAN *Form of Process* (ed. 2) 25 It is humbly meaned and shown to Us, by Our Lovit, C.D. That [etc.].

b. *refl.* To present a complaint.

1551 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* I. 114 Thai menit thame diverse tymes to the Lordis of Sessioun. a1670 SPALDING *Troub. Chas. I* (Spalding Cl.) II. 72 To stramp it out he meinis him self to the Parliament.

mean, *v.*³ Also 5 meen, 5-6 mene, 6 *Sc.* meyne. [a. OF. *meenner*, *moiener*, f. *meien* (see MEAN a.). Cf. MEAN sb.² 9.]

†1. *trans.* To mediate. *Obs. rare.*

c1440 *Promp. Parv.* 332/2 Menyn, or goon be-twene ij partyes for a-corde. . . *medio.* c1449 PECOCK *Repr.* II. xix. 263 If Iohun be a prouoking meene that the King zeue to me xxii. pound of zeerli fee, . . it mai be seid. . . that Iohun dooth and zeueth to me thilk fee, . . in this vnderstanding, that Iohun mecneth or helpith, and fortherith in meenyng that the zeuyng be doon. c1522 DOUGLAS in *Wks.* (1874) I. p. cx, Causing thame mene and procure so that the remayning with hir husband was not payit of her dower. 1654 H. L'ESTRANGE *Chas. I* (1655) 138 Nor was any assistance more like to mean and procure his Restauration then theirs.

†2. To moderate (by intervention). *Obs. rare.*

1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* lxxxv. 47 Our teyne to meyne, and ga betweyne, Ane hevinle oratrice.

3. *trans.* [f. MEAN a.² 7 or sb.² 8.] To calculate the arithmetical mean of. Also with *up*.

1882 W. J. L. WHARTON *Hydrogr. Surveying* 210 We need not mean up each column of times. *Ibid.* 213 When working several sets, calculate them simultaneously as far as this, and mean the results. a1888 P. F. SHORLAND *Naut. Surveying* (1890) 64 The permanent errors will destroy each other in the results of all. . . observations so meaned.

†'meanably, *adv.* *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. MEAN a.² + -ABLY.] In a mean or medium degree.

1577 FRAMPTON *Joyfull Neues* II. 48b, Guying to the Cholerike lesse seethyng, . . and to the Flegmaticke more seethyng, . . and to the Sanguine meanable [Sp. orig. *medianamente*].

meanashing, *obs.* form of MENACING.

meander (mi:'ændə(r)), *sb.* Also (6 meandor), 6-9 mæander. [a. L. *mæander*, Gr. *μαίανδρος*, appellative use of the name of a river in Phrygia noted for its winding course. Cf. F. *méandre* (1582 in Hatz.-Darm.), Sp., Pg., It. *meandro*.]

1. *pl.* Sinuous windings (of a river); turnings to and fro (in its course); flexuosities. Rarely in *sing.*, the action of winding; one of such windings.

1599 NASHE *Lenten Stufe* 14 In all which foords or Meandors. . . if any drowne themselues in them, their Crowners sit vpon them. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* VI. viii, The River Niger. . . deflecting after Westward, without meanders, continueth a strait course about 40 degrees. 1796 W. COOMBE *Boydell's Thames* II. 67 The stream loses itself in a distant meander. 1825 WATERTON *Wand. S. Amer.* I. i. 118 Probably. . . these apparently four creeks are only the meanders of one. 1834 BECKFORD *Italy* I. 166 Springs whose frequent meanders gave to the whole prospect the appearance of a vast green carpet shot with silver. 1876 BANCROFT *Hist. U.S.* III. xv. 235 The river now flowed in gentle meanders.

transf. and *fig.* 1638 BRATHWAIT *Barnabees Jrnl.* II. Gijj, When my head feels his [sc. Ale's] Meander, I am stronger than Lysander. 1784 COWPER *Task* IV. 65 Here rills of oily eloquence in soft Mæanders lubricate the course they take. 1820 SCOTT *Abbot* I, The boy. . . lay. . . half drowned in the meanders of the fluctuating delirium.

2. *pl.* Crooked or winding paths (of a maze); labyrinthine passages; windings or convolutions (of a vein, fissure, line, etc.).

1598 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. i. 1. Eden 561 Round-winding rings, and intricate Meanders. . . of an end-less Maze. 1603 J. SAVILE *K. Jas. Entertainm. Theobalds* Bb, Hee went into the Labyrinth-like garden to walke, where hee recreated himselfe in the Meanders compact of Bayes, Rosemarie, and the like. 1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* III. iii. 3. 1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 94 Intercepted and detained within those Meanders [sc. the guts]. 1666 G. HARVEY *Morb. Angl.* IV. 34 The effuges, or mæanders of the central. . . parts of the brain. 1699 GARTH *Dispens.* I. 25 Now she [Nature] unfolds. . . How ductile Matter new Meanders takes. 1750 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 65 ¶2 The new path, which he supposed only to make a few meanders. 1799 KIRWAN *Geol. Ess.* IV. 141 The fibres of the rind. . . and the meanders of the fibrillae being equally discernible. 1801 J. JONES tr. *Bjygge's Trav. Fr. Rep.* XII. 238 The inextricable windings and meanders of those caves.

†b. *fig.* Confusing and bewildering ways; intricacies (of affairs, the law, a subject, etc.). *Obs.*

1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 285 They being ouerwhelmed in Mæanders of mischiefes. 1631 R. H. *Arraignm. Whole Creature* I. 5 He was in such Meanders of miserie and labyrinths of troubles. 1652 H. L'ESTRANGE *Amer. no Jewes* 71 There are many Meanders and windings in this question of Plantation. 1712 ARBUTHNOT *John Bull* I. VI, Ten long years did Hocus steer his Cause through all the meanders of the Law. 1759 FRANKLIN *Ess.* Wks. 1840 III. 132 In this purpose I am ready. . . until by better information out of England, we shall be led out of these state meanders.

†c. *sing.* A winding or labyrinthine course or plan; a labyrinth, *maze*. *lit.* and *fig.* *Obs.*

c1586 C'TESS PEMBROKE *Pz.* cxliii. v, Lest awry I wander In walking this meander. 1610 HEYWOOD *Lanc. Witches* IV. Wks. 1874 IV. 226 The more I strive to unwind My selfe from this Meander, I the more Therein am intricat. 1645 EVELYN *Diary* Apr. (1879) I. 211 After wandering two or three miles in this subterranean meander [the catacombs]. 1651 BIGGS *New Disp.* 46 [They] have made of Physick a Meander, . . and wild labyrinth of uncertainty. 1796 W. COOMBE *Boydell's Thames* II. 3 The garden. . . retains its early form, and the lesser walks preserve their original meander.

3. A circuitous journey or movement; a deviation; a winding course (as in the dance); chiefly *pl.*

1631 WEEVER *Anc. Funeral Mon.* 241 For building Churches sure he goes to Christ without Meander. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 20 Dancing many times, a great multitude passe together, and in mæanders turne and winde themselves. 1713 YOUNG *Last Day* II. 50 So swarming bees, that. . . In airy rings, and wild meanders play. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* I. xix, He made so many Tours, such Meanders, and led us by such winding ways. 1891 T. HARDY *Tess* xlv, Her journey back was rather a meander than a march.

4. *Art.* An ornamental pattern composed chiefly of lines winding in and out with rectangular turnings or crossing one another at right angles.

It is used chiefly as a border ornament on walls, pottery, etc.

1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Mæander*. . . a Fret-work in arched Roofs. 1737 WHISTON *Josephus, Antiq.* XII. ii. §8 On the table itself they engraved a meander. 1851 C. NEWTON in *Ruskin Stones Ven.* I. App. 401 Two conventional imitations [of water], the wave moulding and the Mæander, are well known. 1857 BIRCH *Anc. Pottery* (1858) II. 196 The exterior has been ornamented with a mæander, in white paint.

5. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *meander pattern*, *walk*; *meander-like* *adv.*

[1598 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. iv. 1. *Tropheis* 1000 Now, like thy Jordan, (or *Meander-like) Round-winding nimble with a many-Creek.] 1612 DRAYTON *Poly-olb.* x. 94 Riery veines, Meander-like that glide. 1851 C. NEWTON in *Ruskin Stones Ven.* App. 401 In the *Mæander pattern [of water] the graceful curves of nature are represented by angles. 1766 *Museum Rust.* VI. 80 Lay out the ground in some gentle *meander-walks.

meander (mi:'ændə(r)), *v.* [f. MEANDER sb.]

1. a. *intr.* Of a river, stream, etc.: To flow in meanders; to wind about in its course.

c1612 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Tears Death Mæliades* (1614) A 3, Forth where thou first didst passe Thy tender Dayes, . . Meandering with her Streames. 1738 GLOVER *Leonidas* VIII. 149 Soft streams mæander'd. 1894 RIDER HAGGARD *People of Mist* xxxvi, Rivers that. . . meandered across the vast plains.

indirect passive. 1731 POPE *Ep. Burlington* 85 Beds. . . With silver-quivering rills mæander'd o'er.

b. *transf.* and *fig.*

1777 SHERIDAN *Sch. Scand.* II. i. (ed. Rae 1902), When you shall see in a beautiful Quarto Page, how a neat rivillet of Text shall meander thro' a meadow of margin. 1784 COWPER *Task* III. 202 Pierce my vein, Take of the crimson stream meandering there. 1835-6 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* I. 462/2 Blue veins are seen meandering on its [the skin's] surface. 1853 FELTON *Fam. Lett.* cxix. (1865) 257 The smoke. . . meandered in graceful curls among the timbers.

2. Of a person: To wander deviously or aimlessly. (? Partly suggested by MAUNDER *v.*² 2.) Also *fig.*

1831 S. LOVER *Leg. & Stories Irel.* 151 He wint meanderin' along through the fields. 1872 CALVERLEY *Fly Leaves* (1903) 101, I meandered Through some chapters of Vanity Fair. 1875 HELPS *Soc. Press.* v. 71 They will have. . . meandered about the flower-garden in a listless way.

†3. *trans.* To entangle as in a labyrinth. *Obs.*

1652 URQUHART *Jewel* 95 [They] devised questions, arguments, etc.] thereby to puzzle him in the resolving of them, Meander him in his answers. . . and drive him to a non-plus.

4. *U.S.* To pass or travel deviously along or through (a river, etc.).

1821 in *Missouri Hist. Soc. Coll.* (1906) II. 61 We still continued meandering the Arkansas. 1831 J. O. PATTIE *Personal Narr.* 13 We crossed the Missouri. . . and meandered the river as far as Pilcher's fort. 1839 Z. LEONARD *Adventures* (1904) 69 We separated, each party to meander the rivers that had been respectively allotted to them. 1839 in *Trans. Mich. Agric. Soc.* (1856) VII. 360 Branches of Swan creek meander this track in such manner as to facilitate drainage.

Hence 'meandered *ppl.* a., winding, labyrinthine. Also 'meanderer, one who meanders.

1612 DRAYTON *Poly-olb.* I. 158 Those armes of Sea, . . By their Meanderd creeks indenting of that Land. 1622 *Ibid.* XXII. 19 Ouzee. . . in Meanderd Gyres doth whirl her selfe about. 1708 *Brit. Apollo* No. 43. 3/1 Love's meander'd Paths. 1887 T. N. PAGE *Ole Virginia* (1889) 188 The meanderer was Drinkwater Torm.

meandering (mi:'ændə(r)), *vbl. sb.* [f. MEANDER *v.* + -ING¹.] The action of the vb. MEANDER; an instance of this.

1652 A. WILSON in Benlowes *Theoph.* To Author, Or can the crawling Worm. . . With its Meandering find the center out? 1807-8 W. IRVING *Salmag.* (1824) 382 The grove must be a paradise that is refreshed by thy meanderings! 1865 GROTE *Plato* III. 45, I here repeat the precise state of the question, which is very apt to be lost amidst the mæanderings of a Platonic dialogue.

'meandering, *ppl. a.* [f. MEANDER *v.* + -ING².] That meanders; flexuous, winding.

1680 MORDEN *Geog. Rect.* Introd. (1685) 6 Winding Bays, Creeks and meandering Inlets. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) III. iii. 29 Flesh. . . so clear that every meandering vein is to be seen. 1846 DANA *Zooph.* (1848) 174 The tentacles. . . margin the meandering cell. 1878 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* 142 The river flows in a meandering course.

Hence 'meanderingly *adv.*

1887 STOCKTON in *Century Mag.* Mar. 886 Through which a narrow path meanderingly ran.

†meandrated, *ppl. a.* *Obs.*—⁰ In 8 mæandrated. [f. L. *mæandrāt-us* full of curves like the Mæander + -ED¹.] (See quot.)

1727 BAILEY vol. II, *Mæandrated*, turned, intricately wrought.

†meandrian, *a.* *Obs. rare.* [f. L. *mæandri-us* (f. *mæander*: see MEANDER sb.) + -AN.] Like the meanders of a river; flexuous, winding.

1608 J. KING *Serm.* 5 Nov. 27 This serpent surrepent generation, with their Mæandrian turnings & windings. 1656 S. H. *Golden Law* 81 Religion's rigidity and Meandrian intricacies are too hard for most of them.

meandrically (mi:'ændrɪkəli), *adv.* [f. L. *mæandric-us* (F. *méandrique*), f. *mæander* + -AL¹ + -LY².] In a meandrous manner.

1886 R. VON LENDENFELD in *Proc. Zool. Soc.* 21 Dec. 590 Meandrically winding tubes. . . *Meandrospongidæ*.

meandriiform (mi:'ændrɪfɔ:m), *a.* [f. L. *mæandri-* MEANDER sb. + -FORM.] Having a winding form, labyrinthine.

1898 *Nat. Sci.* Sept. 227 This is covered above and below by a layer of vermiform and meandriiform chambers.

||Meandrina (mi:'ændrɪnə). [mod.L. *Mæandrīna*, fem. of **mæandrīnus* adj.: see next.

Cf. F. *méandrine*.] A genus of corals the surface of which somewhat resembles the convolutions of the human brain; also, a polype of this genus.

1838 BAKWELL *Introd. Geol.* (ed. 5) 638 Where the laminæ take a serpentine direction, they are called Meandrina, or brain stone. 1860 MAURY *Phys. Geog. Sea* (Low) xiii. §560 Dense masses of Meandrinas and Astracæas.

meandrine (mi:'ændrɪn), *a.* Also *mæandrine*. [ad. mod.L. **mæandrinus*, f. L. *mæandr-meander sb.*] Characterized by windings; said esp. of corals belonging to the genus *MEANDRINA*.

1846 *DANA Zooph.* (1848) 155 There are thus the simple and meandrine forms of the calcareous branched species. 1884 *J. COLBORNE Hicks Pasha* 13 Rounded masses of meandrine coral with its brain-like convolutions.

†**meandrite** (mi:'ændraɪt). *Obs.* Also *māandrite*. [f. L. *mæandr-meander sb.* + -ITE. Cf. G. *māandrit*, F. *méandrite* (Humboldt).] A coral belonging to the genus *MEANDRINA*.

1802-3 tr. *Pallas's Trav.* (1812) 1. 147 Its cells and tubes extend, as is the case with *māandrites* or *madreporites*, in a parallel line from the surface. 1819 *HELEN M. WILLIAMS tr. Humboldt's Trav.* xvi. iv. 200 Small rocks of meandrites, madreporites, and other corals.

meandrous (mi:'ændrəs), *a.* Also 7 *mæandrous*. [f. *MEANDER* + -OUS.] Full of or characterized by windings and turnings; esp. of a river.

1656 *BLOUNT Glossogr.* s.v. *Meander*, .. Meandrous is used for crooked, or full of turnings. a1657 *R. LOVEDAY Lett.* (1663) 268 With whose virtuous rectitude Meandrous falsehood is inconsistent. a1661 *FULLER Worthies, Bedfordsh.* I. (1662) 114 Ouse, .. in this Shire, more Mæandrous then Mæander. a1734 *NORTH Exam.* II. iv. §86 (1740) 274 That, in the Prosecution of this meandrous Labyrinth, .. I may not .. be thought tedious. 1836 *Tait's Mag.* III. 561 A river, flowing in a meandrous course. 1892 *L.D. LYTTON Marah* 118 Desire's meandrous labyrinths among.

†**'meandry**, *a.* *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. *MEANDER* + -Y.] = *prec.*

1614 *SIR A. GORGES tr. Lucan* I. 14 The Trumpets (with their dreadful notes Drawn through their hoarse Meandry throats. .). 1619 — tr. *Bacon's Wisdom Anc.* v. 15.

me-and-you, *slang*. [Jocular adaptation of colloq. pronunc. ('mi:nju:) of *MENU*.] = *MENU* 2.

1932 *P. P. Rhyming Slang* 23 Me and you .. Menu. 1943 *N. MARSH Colour Scheme* iv. 68 Come on, Beautiful. Let's have a slant at the me-and-you.

meane, *obs. f.* *MAIN sb.*⁴, *MEAN*, *MESNE*, *MIEN*.

†**meaned**, *a.* *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. *MEAN sb.* + -ED².] Furnished with or having means. Only with qualifying word, as *better meaned*.

1605 *CHAPMAN, etc. Eastw. Hoe* I. i. There's thy fellowe-Prentise, as good a Gentleman borne as thou art: nay, and better mean'd.

†**meanel**. *Obs.* See *quot.* (and cf. *MENALD a.*). ? a1685 *T. MORE in Ray's Collect.* (E.D.S.) 55 *Meanel*s, spots called flea-bits in white-coloured horses.

†**meaner**¹. *Obs.* In 4 *mener*, 5 *menowre*, *menar*. [a. OF. *meeneur*, *moineor*, *moyenneur*.] A mediator; an interpreter.

1387 *TREVISIA Higden* (Rolls) IV. 409 Mark þe goppellour, Paule his disciple and his mener [L. *interpres Petri*]. *Ibid.* V. 397 Austyn .. com alonde wip fourty felawes and som meners [interpreibus]. c1440 *Promp. Parv.* 333/1 Menowre, or medyatowte. c1450 *HOLLAND Howlat* 747 Thow moder of all mercy, and the menar.

meaner² ('mi:nə(r)). ? *Obs.* [f. *MEAN v.*¹ + -ER¹.] One who means, intends, or purposes. Chiefly with qualifying adj. prefixed.

1580 *LUPTON Sivgila* 138 We haue the faithfuller meaners, and truest dealers, that are in all the world. 1590 *SPENSER F.Q.* III. v. 25 So mischief fel upon the meaners crowne. 1604 *HIERON Wks.* I. 490 If the meaner be not assured of the goodness of it .. his meaning is naught. a1616 *BEAUM. & FL. Scornf. Lady* I. i. A *Smile* seruant? This roome was built for honest meaners, that deliuer themselves hastily and plainly, and are gone. 1634 *A. WARWICK Spare Min.* (1637) 18 The good meaner hath two tongues. 1712 *STEELE Spect.* No. 504 ¶2 Your double Meaners are dispersed up and down thro' all Parts of Town or City where [etc.].

†**'meaner**³. *Obs. rare*. [? Subst. use of comparative of *MEAN a.*¹; or perh. f. *MEAN a.*¹ + ER: cf. *commoner*.] One of the humbler class.

1602 *WARNER Alb. Eng.* XII. lxx. (1612) 293 But of some meaners, that their liues haue ventured no lesse, Perform'd as much [etc.]. 1642 *ROGERS Naaman* 383 Lawyer, Justice, Gentleman or meaner do within the compasse of their places [etc.].

meaneschot, *obs. Sc.* form of *MANCHET*.

†**meanness**. *Obs. rare*⁻¹. In 6 *menesse*. [f. *MEAN sb.*² (9) or *MEANER*¹; see -ESS. Cf. OF. *moienneresse*.] A mediatrix.

1450-1530 *Myrr. our Ladye* 306 *Mediatrix*, Menesse of men, and wassher of synnes, heyle kyngly virgyn.

meaness, *obs. form* of *MEANNESS*.

meanie, *obs. f.* *MANY*; var. *MEINIE Obs.*

meanie, var. *MEANY*.

meaning ('mi:nɪŋ), *vbl. sb.*¹ Forms: 3-6 *mening(e)*, 4-6 *menyng(e)*, *meanynge*(e), (4) *mennyng*, *meneyng*, 5 *menyng*, *meenyng*, 7 *meaninge*), 6- *meaning*. [f. *MEAN v.*¹ + -ING¹: cf.

OHG. *meinunga* (mod.G. *meinung*), MDu. *meninge* (mod.Du. *meening*).]

1. Intention, purpose. *arch.* †*upon a meaning*: with the intention. †*a good meaning*: (a) a good intention, friendly disposition; (b) a 'good mind', a strong inclination (to do something).

c1385 *CHAUCER L.G.W. Prol.* 474 It was myn entente To forthere trouthe .. And to be war from falsnesse .. this was myn menyng. 1390 *GOWER Conf.* III. 254 Whan Collatin hath herd hire telle The menyng of hire trewe herte. c1412 *HOCLEVE De Reg. Princ.* 2315 þe kyng .. knewe him and his menyng. 1526 *TINDALE 1 Cor.* I. 10 Be ye perfecte in one mynde, and one menyng. 1585 *SIR A. POULET Let. to Walsingham* 27 Apr. in *Letter-Bks.* (1874) 11 This cloth of Estate was set up at the first coming hither of this Queen, upon a meaning that she should dine and sup ordinarily in that chamber. c1592 *MARLOWE Jew of Malta* IV. ii. Yet, if he knew our meanings, could he scape? 1592 *GREENE Groat's Wit* (1617) 13 Lucanio .. had a good meaning to vtter his mind. 1605 *SHAKS. Lear* I. ii. 190, I am no honest man, if ther be any good meaning toward you. 1633 *FORD Broken H.* IV. i. A man of single meaning. 1781 *COWPER Ep. Lady Austen* 98 A .. visit .. made almost without a meaning, Produced a friendship. 1814 *WORDSW. Excursion* IV. 1150 You .. Adore, and worship, when you know it not; Pious beyond the intention of your thought; Devout above the meaning of your will. 1847 *TENNYSON Princess* III. 206 Since we learnt our meaning here, To lift the woman's fall'n divinity. 1896 *A. E. HOUSMAN Shropshire Lad* xxxiii, Sure, sure, if stedfast meaning, If single thought could save, The world might end to-morrow, You should not see the grave.

2. That which is intended to be or actually is expressed or indicated. (See also *DOUBLE MEANING*.)

a. Of language, a sentence, word, etc.: The signification, sense, import; a sense, interpretation. Also, the intent, spirit as apart from the 'letter' (of a statement, law, etc.). †*(that) is to meaning*: (that) means.

1303 *R. BRUNNE Handl. Synne* 611 þe menyng ys, .. 3yf þou sweryst fals [etc.]. 1398 *TREVISIA Barth. De P.R.* II. xvii. (1495) 41 Raphael is to menyng the medycine of god. 1401 *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 85 If we taken the gospel aftr the menyng. a1450 *Knt. de la Tour* xxxiv. 48 'Doughter, loue and worship youre husbonde ..'; that is to menyng that ye shulde loue and dote youre husbonde. c1491 *Chast. Goddess Chyld.* 21 The fyrst feuer is callid a cotydian in whiche is properly in ghostly menyng a varyaunce of the herte. 1560 *DAUS tr. Sleidane's Comm.* 12 b, If this be the meaning of the lawe, then can no more the Spaniard be chosen, then the Frenchman. 1625 *BACON Ess., Unity in Relig.* (Arb.) 429 Termes, so fixed, as whereas the Meaning ought to gouerne the Terme, the Terme in effect gouerneth the Meaning. 1671 *MILTON P.R.* IV. 516 That I [Satan] might learn In what degree or meaning thou art call'd The Son of God, which bears no single sence. 1736 *BUTLER Anal.* I. iii. Wks. 1874 I. 63 Difficulties may be raised about the meaning, as well as the truth, of the assertion. 1843 *MILL Logic* (1865) II. 233 It may be good to alter the meaning of a word, but it is bad to let any part of the meaning drop. 1876 *JEVONS Logic Prim.* 23 The confusion which arises between the different meanings of the same word.

b. That which a speaker or writer intends to express; the intended sense of (a person's) words.

c1330 *R. BRUNNE Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 16709 After hym in Engliche y hit brought; Of his meninge y wot þe weye, But his fair speche can y nought seye. a1533 *FRITH Disput. Purgat.* (1829) 101, I will briefly declare the meaning of the Apostle. 1621 *T. WILLIAMSON tr. Goulart's Wise Vieillard* A iv b, I hope I haue hit of his meaning, though I vary from his wordes. 1841 *J. H. NEWMAN Lett.* (1891) II. 336 The Articles are to be interpreted, not according to the meaning of the writers, but .. according to the sense of the Catholic Church. 1878 *R. W. DALE Lect. Preach.* vi. 161 You will be good enough not to misunderstand my meaning.

c. Of a dream, symbol, phenomenon, etc. †*in meaning that*: as a sign or token that. *Obs.*

1377 *LANGL. P. Pl. B. xv.* 301 Ac god sent hem fode bi foules and by no fiere bestes, In menyng [cf. 1393 C. xviii. 33 In tokenyng] þat meke þinge mylde þinge shulde fede. 1382 *WYCLIF Dan.* II. 5 No bot 3e shuln shewe to me the sweuen, and the coniectyryng, or menyng, therof. 1597 *HOOKE Eccl. Pol.* v. lxxvii. §11 If he haue no such Being, neither can the Sacrament haue any such meaning as wee all confesse it hath. 1611 *BIBLE Dan.* viii. 15 When I .. had seene the vision, and sought for the meaning. 1702 *ADDISON Dial. Medals* II. Wks. 1721 I. 457 What is the meaning that this transparent Lady [sc. Hope] holds up her train in her left hand? for I find your women on Medals do nothing without a meaning. 1885 *CLODD Myths & Dr.* I. iv. 66 The Greeks had sought out the meaning of their myths.

d. Of an action, a state of things, etc.

1828-32 *WEBSTER s.v.*, What is the meaning of all this parade? 1877 *FROUDE Short Stud.* (1883) IV. I. iii. 29 What could be the meaning of so sudden and so startling a transformation? 1878 *T. HARDY Ret. Native* I. iv, What's the meaning of this disgraceful performance?

e. In generalized use: Significance. *no-meaning*: nonsense.

1690 *LOCKE Hum. Und.* III. xi. (1695) 288 He that hath Names without Ideas, wants Meaning in his Words. 1735 *POPE Ep. Lady* 114 True No-meaning puzzles more than Wit. a1800 *COWPER Ode to Apollo* I, Those luckless brains That .. Indite much metre with much pains, And little or no meaning. 1865 *KINGSLEY Herew.* I, As he passed the young lord he cast on him a look so full of meaning, that [etc.].

†3. Remembrance; only in phr. *to have, make meaning*. Also, a commemoration, memorial. *Obs.*

Cf. *MINNING*, often occurring in *ME.* as a variant reading for this word.

a1300 *Cursor M.* 24748 Quen i ma mening o þat mild, Quat blis sco bred again vr bale. 1303 *R. BRUNNE Handl.*

Synne 5208 Lorde, haue on me menyng. 1340 *HAMPOLE Pr. Cons.* 8320 When þou has of þi syns menyng. 1503 *Aberdeen Reg.* (1844) I. 72 Atour he sal nocht ring Laurence at the saule messe nor menyngis, bot for the nobill and honorabill personis of the town.

†4. Mention. Only in phr. *to make meaning*. a1300-1400 *Cursor M.* 8518 (Gött.) Childer .. Of þe quilk i make na mening here. c1330 *R. BRUNNE Chron.* (1810) 26 þei mak no menyng whan, no in what date. c1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xiii. (*Marcus*) 14 Vthire twa, of quhame I wel here menyng ma.

†5. Knowledge, understanding. *Obs. rare*⁻¹. 1393 *LANGL. P. Pl. C. II.* 138 'Ich haue no kynde knowyng', quap ich, '3e mote kenne me bettere, By what wey hit wexith, and (wheder) out of my menyng'.

6. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *meaning-analysis*, *-area*, *-change*, *-content*, *-relation*, *-relationship*, *-unit*; *meaning-bearing*, *-carrying* adjs.

1936 *WIRTH & SHILS tr. Mannheim's Ideology & Utopia* I. 46 There are .. vast possibilities of precision in the combination of *meaning-analysis and sociological situational diagnosis. 1966 *C. G. HEMPEL Philos. of Nat. Sci.* viii. 103 The characterization of these substances by their molecular structure is arrived at, not by meaning analysis, but by chemical analysis. 1958 *C. RABIN in Aspects of Translation* vii. 124 The object in question has to be assigned either to the *meaning-area of *watch* or to that of *clock*. 1957 *N. CHOMSKY in Saporta & Bastian Psycholinguistics* (1961) 266/2 We have counter examples to the suggestion .. that morphemes be defined as minimal *meaning-bearing elements. 1972 *Archivum Linguisticum* III. 83 Generativists have attempted to remove all meaning-bearing elements from transformations into the deep structure. 1965 *H. A. GLEASON Ling. & Eng. Gram.* 192 We might have had the *meaning-carrying verb *washed*. 1954 *F. G. CASSIDY Robertson's Devel. Mod. Eng.* (ed. 2) ix. 232 The various types of *meaning-change. 1968 *M. BLACK Labyrinth of Lang.* vii. 163 A reasonably adequate account of the nature of such meaning-changes .. is bound to be very complicated. 1946 *PRIEBSCH & COLLINSON German Lang.* (ed. 2) II. iii. 234 In several Indo-European languages are types of compounds in which the *meaning-content or 'determination' is left unexpressed. 1948 *Mind* LVII. 80 Each separately is intelligible by itself and has its own meaning-content independently of the other. 1934 *PRIEBSCH & COLLINSON German Lang.* II. iii. 208 From the point of view of the *meaning-relation of their component words compounds fall into several well-marked classes. 1963 *J. LYONS Structural Semantics* II. 28 The only meaning-relation that is relevant in the case of phonemes is sameness and difference of meaning. 1961 *R. B. LONG Sentence & its Parts* I. 11 *Meaning relationships are obviously varied. 1966 *English Studies* XLVII. 256 We find the same meaning-relationship between the adjunct clause and its verb. 1938 *I. GOLDBERG Wonder of Words* xvi. 323 The smallest *meaning-unit of a word is called a *semanteme*. 1962 *W. NOWOTNY Lang. Poets Use* vii. 162 What we call the 'same word' is not a single meaning-unit.

†**'meaning**, *vbl. sb.*² *Obs.* [f. *MEAN v.*² + -ING¹.] The action of the vb. *MEAN*; moaning, lamentation.

c1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 63 On fuwuer wise us bihoueð turnen to him; on heorte, on festene, on woþe, on meninge. 13.. *Guy Warw.* (A.) 4803 Biside him he herd a mening, Also it were a woman schreieing. c1470 *HENRY Wallace* VIII. 734 Madennys murnyt with gret menyng among. 1572 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xxx. 27 Dowglas .. & gude Westiraw .. with lytill meaning, fra the men be past.

meaning ('mi:nɪŋ), *sb.*³ *Astr.* [f. *MEAN a.*² + -ING¹.] The motion of the sun in mean longitude.

1884 *E. J. STONE in Observatory* 1 Jan. 3 And as we make no distinction in our theories between the real motion of the sun in longitude and that of the mean sun, the meaning of the real sun is fixed when [etc.].

meaning ('mi:nɪŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. *MEAN v.*¹ + -ING².]

1. Having intention or purpose. Usually with qualifying word, as *better*, *well meaning*, etc.

1581 *MULCASTER Positions* iii. (1887) 8 Some well meaning man. 1633, 1681 Ill-meaning [see *ILL-B.*] 1748 *RICHARDSON Clarissa* (1768) IV. 343 At first .. (and till I observed her meaning air, and heard her speak) I supposed that she had no very uncommon Judgment. 1760-72 *H. BROOKE Fool of Qual.* (1809) I. 134 One of them .. as little meaning of harm to any one as his mother.

2. That conveys or expresses meaning or thought; expressive, significant.

1728 *YOUNG Love of Fame* v. (ed. 2) 110 The motion of her lips, and meaning eye Pierce out the Idea her faint words deny. 1838 *DICKENS Nich. Nick.* II. 'Had done business with him', said Mr. Bonney with a meaning look. 1865 *W. G. PALGRAVE Arabia* I. 115 The thoughtful expression of his large forehead and meaning eye. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 10 July 5/5 At this frank confession a meaning smile passed between Mr. Gladstone and Mr. Childers.

meaningful ('mi:nɪŋfʊl), *a.* [f. *MEANING vbl. sb.*¹ + -FUL.] a. Full of meaning or expression; significant. b. Amenable to interpretation; having a recognizable purpose or function; *spec.* in *Logic*, resulting from the application of the rules of a language or sign system; able to function as a term in such a system.

1852 *Tait's Mag.* XIX. 552 All the little meaningful gifts. 1879 *G. MACDONALD Sir Gibbie* xiii, It was a .. meaningful smile. 1922 *Times Educ. Suppl.* 29 Apr. 200/2 The pupils see at once that their studies are meaningful. 1934 *COHEN & NAGEL Introd. Logic* ix. 185 It has been said that to the two alternatives *true* and *false*, there is a third, the *meaningless* .. The question of what constitutes a meaningful expression is a large one. 1940 *W. V. QUINE Math. Logic* iv. 164 Under Russell's scheme an abstraction prefix .. can be applied outright to any meaningful formula. 1942 *T. C. POLLOCK Nature of Lit.* ix. 192 If the charge is made that a particular

work...is 'meaningless'...a good critic may be able to discriminate privately...that it is...highly meaningful. 1952 C. P. BLACKER *Eugenics* ix. 203 It is a different matter to test the tests and to prove them to be meaningful and workable. 1953 *Mind* LXII. 8 We often ask what a word means, but we do not ordinarily ask whether a word is meaningful or not. If it were not meaningful we would not call it a word. 1954 *Essays in Crit.* IV. 349 Tragedy affirms a cosmos of which man is a meaningful part. 1959 B. WOOTTON *Social Sci. & Social Path.* iii. 92 Meaningful conclusions are, moreover, inhibited by the inadequacy of the available evidence. 1970 O. DOPPING *Computers & Data Processing* i. 18 We can add the information contents from different parts of the message and obtain a meaningful result from the addition. 1971 *Sat. Rev.* (U.S.) 18 Dec. 59/1 All of us...see a need to be related in a meaningful way to the black experience. In our case, this means teaching black people. 1973 *Times* 9 Feb. 24/4 Federation met again last month to try to get meaningful talks going again on a new disputes machinery. 1973 *Physics Bull.* May 281/3 The phoneme is the smallest meaningful unit of sound a listener can perceive.

Hence 'meaningfully' *adv.*

1890 SARAH J. DUNCAN *Soc. Departure* 262 Orthodoxy glanced at me...meaningfully. 1937 *Mind* XLVI. 385 The finitist must hold...that of 'the sequence of time intervals' also, it cannot meaningfully be supposed that it denotes an infinite extension. 1955 *Sci. Amer.* Aug. 84/2 We cannot meaningfully look for any further sense of 'rational'. 1961 J. McCABE *Mr. Laurel & Mr. Hardy* (1962) vi. 122 He must arrange the sequence of action clearly, meaningfully, dramatically.

meaningfulness ('mi:nɪŋfʊlnɪs). [f. MEANINGFUL *a.* + -NESS.] The fact or quality of being meaningful.

1919 R. H. FISHER *Outside of Inside* 105 In mystical trance he discerned the meaningfulness of the third heaven. 1922 J. Y. SIMPSON *Man & Attainment of Immortality* xiv. 320 The exquisite sensitivity of their minds to the meaningfulness of his language. 1935 *Mind* XLIV. 426 'Redness' is a concept which has application in experience, and this is all that is required for meaningfulness. 1940 W. V. QUINE *Math. Logic* iii. 147 The meaningfulness of an expression—the eligibility of an expression to occur in statements at all, true or false—is a matter over which we can profitably maintain control. 1941 A. D. WOODLEY in T. Reid *Ess.* p. xxix, He is far more interested in...universals as related to words—i.e. in the meaningfulness of language. 1951 *Trans. Philol. Soc.* 43 Here also the fundamental argument is meaningfulness. 1953 *Essays in Crit.* III. 107 Verification of meaningfulness in literature must lie, in the last analysis, outside literature. 1959 *Cambr. Rev.* 30 May 567/2 Whether or not the verifiability criterion is a criterion of the meaningfulness of a statement or of the scientific character of a statement, the defects which it has in either case can be reproduced *quid pro quo* for the falsifiability criterion. 1959 H. GARDNER *Business of Crit.* ii. iii. 131 Our first step towards making it [sc. a play or poem] meaningful to us is to be aware of the meaningfulness of the images to men of its own day. 1971 *Human World* Nov. 40 The question of the meaningfulness of religious utterances.

meaningless ('mi:nɪŋlɪs), *a.* [f. MEANING *vbl.* *sb.* + -LESS.] Without meaning or signification; devoid of expression; without purpose. Also, not 'meaningful' (cf. MEANINGFUL *a.* b).

1797 LAMB *Let. to Coleridge*, Ill-digested, meaningless remarks. 1810 SOUTHEY *Kehama* xvi. xi, Rayless eyes... Glazed, fix'd, and meaningless. 1876 FOX BOURNE *Locke* II. x. 138 Locke had a healthy contempt for the meaningless definitions...of the scholastic writers. 1890 W. JAMES *Princ. Psychol.* I. xvi. 676 He learned lists of meaningless syllables by heart. 1934, 1942 [see MEANINGFUL *a.*].

Hence 'meaninglessly' *adv.*; 'meaninglessness' *n.*

1849 RUSKIN *Sev. Lamps* i. §7. 16 The expense which is sacrificed in domestic vanities, if not absolutely and meaninglessly lost... would [etc.]. 1853 — *Stones Ven.* III. i. §39. 26 The modern decorative system...united the meaninglessness of the veined marble with the evanescence of the fresco. 1894 H. DRUMMOND *Ascent Man* 436 It is not the monotony of life which destroys men, but its pointlessness...its meaninglessness crushes them.

meaningly ('mi:nɪŋli), *adv.* [f. MEANING *ppl.* *a.* + -LY².] In a meaning manner; *†*in one's purpose or intention (*obs.*); intentionally, purposely; in mod. use chiefly, with significance of look, tone, gesture, etc.

c 1449 PECOCK *Repr.* IV. iv. 444 Who euer biddith openli ou3 where any thing to be doon for a cause...wole priueli and menyngli in the same bidding lijk thing be doon in othere placis...where is the same cause. 1862 Mrs. H. WOOD *Channings* i. He spoke meaningly, as if preparing them for a surprise. 1866 G. MEREDITH *Vittoria* xxxv, I do not believe that he...ever had the intention to betray us, or has done so in reality, that is, meaningly, of his own will. 1894 H. NISBET *Bush Girl's Rom.* 56 Fixing his eyes meaningly upon her.

meaningness ('mi:nɪŋnɪs). [Formed as prec. + -NESS.] The attribute of having a meaning or intention; significance, expressiveness.

1754 RICHARDSON *Grandison* (1781) VI. li. 313 She...looked...so silly! and so full of unmeaning meaningness. 1816 J. SCOTT *Vis. Paris* (ed. 5) 108 Their [French ladies'] beauty...consists rather in expression than in feature; but what with meaningness of look [etc.]. 1901 *Blackw. Mag.* Nov. 678/2, I was more than usually sensitive to the meaningness of their words.

meanish ('mi:nɪʃ), *a.* [f. MEAN *a.* + -ISH.] Somewhat mean.

1831 DE QUINCEY *Whiggism* Wks. 1857 VI. 42 Dr. Parr...lost nothing in our esteem by shewing a meanish exterior.

†'meanless', *a.* *Obs. rare.* [f. MEAN *sb.* + -LESS.] Having no mean: *a.* Immoderate,

extreme. *b.* Performed without the aid of means or instrumentality.

1587 T. HUGHES *Misf. of Arthur* I. ii, Loe, here the lout that stirs this meanlesse hate. 1593 NASHE *Christ's T.* (1613) 130 Since his [Christ's] ascention into heauen, meanlesse miracles are ceased.

meanless ('mi:nɪls), *a.* *?* *Obs.* [f. MEAN *v.* + -LESS.] Meaningless.

1739 G. OGLE *Gualtherus & Griselda* 69 With sundry meanless Items, quaint and old. 1832 J. M. REYNOLDS *Miserrimus* (1833) 29 The most meanless phrases of formal intercourse.

†'meanly', *a.* *Obs.* In 2 *mænelic*, 3-4 *menelic*. [aphetic f. OE. *gemænelic*, f. *gemæne* (see I-MENE) + -lic -LY¹.] Common, general.

c 1200 ORMIN 2503 All was manelike þing Whatt littles se þeȝ hafðenn. a 1300 in *Rel. Ant.* I. 282 Ich i-levē... in Ihesu Crist oure meneliche loverd.

†'meanly', *a.* *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. MEAN *a.* + -LY¹.] Moderate.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* I. pr. vi. 19 (Camb. MS.) Bylyghte and Meenelyche remedies [L. *mediocribus fomentis*].

meanly ('mi:nli), *a.* *rare*⁻¹. [f. MEAN *a.* + -LY¹.] = MEAN *a.*¹

1827 CAPT. HARDMAN *Waterloo* 2 Away I ran into his meanly old hoard.

meanly ('mi:nli), *adv.*¹ [f. MEAN *a.* + -LY².]

1. Indifferently, ill, poorly, badly; with mean attire or equipment.

1587 FLEMING *Contn. Holinshed* III. 1959/2 Sir William Hamilton, and James Leirmonth...whose message was so meanlie liked, that they were faine to send an herald into Scotland for other ambassadors. 1600 J. PORY tr. *Leo's Africa* III. 170 They are passing rich, yet go they very meanly attired. 1670 DRYDEN *2nd Pt. Cong. Granada* (1672) 163 [Many of Shakspeare's plays] were...so meanly written, that the Comedy neither caus'd your mirth, nor the serious part your concernment. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* IV. 55, I think, my dear, I am not meanly off. 1757 BURKE *Abridg. Eng. Hist.* II. vi, Their towns were meanly built and more meanly fortified. 1783 — *Sp. Fox's E. India Bill* Wks. 1842 I. 300 Ministers...caused persons meanly qualified to be chosen directors. 1851 BORROW *Lavengro* lxviii, A rather pretty-looking woman, but...meanly dressed.

2. With reference to rank, state in life, etc.: Basely, lowly.

1594 SHAKS. *Rich.* III. iv. iii. 37 His daughter meanly haue I matcht in marriage. 1674 EVELYN *Diary* 22 July, She was much censur'd for marrying so meanly, being herself allied to the Royal family. 1765 BICKERSTAFF *Maid of Mill* I. v. 10 To what purpose could a man of his distinction cast his eyes on a girl, poor, meanly born? 1869 BROWNING *Ring & Bk.* IX. 1135 I' the very breast of Jove, no meanlier throned!

3. In a way that shows a mean or base disposition, or a small mind; shabbily; sordidly, niggardly, stingily, illiberally.

1602 MARSTON *Antonio's Rev.* IV. ii, He that's a vilaine, or but meanly sow'l'd. 1687 DRYDEN *Hind & P.* I. 436 Nor will I meanly tax her constancy. 1784 MANN in *Lett. Lit. Men* (Camden) 428 That M. Lavoisier...should meanly appropriate to himself Mr. Cavendish's excellent discovery. 1876 GEO. ELIOT *Dan. Der.* iv, We cannot speak a loyal word and be meanly silent...in the same moment.

4. *to think meanly of*: to have a mean estimate of; to characterize in one's thought as of little worth.

1642 ROGERS *Naaman* 387 Thinke the meanlier of us when we thinke the highest of ourselves. 1768 GOLDSM. *Good-n. Man* I. i, Can Olivia think so meanly of my honour?

†'meanly', *adv.* *Obs.* Forms: see MEAN *a.* Also 4 *menly*, 6 *menly*. [f. MEAN *a.* + -LY².]

1. In the mean or middling degree or manner; half way between two extremes; moderately, tolerably; fairly, moderately well.

c 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 31 He...synnep not menly but greuouly. c 1450 LYDG. & BURGH *Secrees* 2694 Fleshe softte of dispoicoun, Or meenly sharp and of mene stature. 1533 MORE *Confut.* Wks. 808/2 A church of folke, not menly good, but of folk so good, so pure, & so cleane, that [etc.]. 1548-77 VICARY *Anat.* II. (1888) 20 Strong, and tough, meanly betwene hardenes and softnes. 1599 PORTER *Angry Wom. Abingt.* (1841) 42 Canst thou read? *Nich. Forsooth*, though none of the best, yet meanly. 1641 MILTON *Reform.* II. Wks. 1851 III. 41 He that is but meanly read in our Chronicles, needs not to be instructed. 1763 MURDOCH in *Phil. Trans.* LIII. 182 When a meanly-refrangible ray passes from water into air.

b. At a moderate speed, neither fast nor slow. 1625 PURCHAS *Pilgrims* II. 1141, I asked them how many leagues from Toro to Cairo,—they told me 7 days journey going meanly.

2. With express or implied limitation: Only moderately; not above the average; hence (coalescing with MEANLY *adv.*¹ 1), slightly, indifferently, poorly.

1600 SURFLET *Country Farm* I. xv. 101 They are set on a row...in an ouen verie meanly warme. 1695 DRYDEN tr. *Du Fresnoy's Art Paint.* Pref. 30 In the Reign of Domitian...Poetry was but meanly cultivated, but Painting eminently flourish'd. 1707 HEARNE *Collect.* (O.H.S.) I. 327 He shews himself...to be very meanly skill'd in the Fathers.

b. *not meanly*: in no slight degree. So also *more than meanly*.

1590 SHAKS. *Com. Err.* I. i. 59 My wife, not meanly proud of two such boyes. 1656 EARL MONM. tr. *Boccalini's Advts. fr. Parnass.* II. xiv. (1674) 159 It would have been more than meanly pleasing to the Literati. a 1662 HEYLIN

Laud II. (1671) 242 *Laud*...was not meanly offended, as he had good reason to be.

meanness¹ ('mi:nɪns). [f. MEAN *a.* + -NESS.]

1. The condition of being mean; lowness or humbleness of rank, birth, etc.; lowness; insignificance.

1583 GOLDING *Calvin on Deut.* cxcvii. 1226 Let vs learne to acknowledge our meannesse with all humilitee. 1653 MILTON *Hirelings* (1659) 97 Without soaring above the meannes wherein they were born. 1776 GIBBON *Decl. & F* xiii. 1. 358 The rusticity of his appearance and manners still betrayed in the most elevated fortune the meanness of his extraction. 1886 SPURGEON *Treas. Dav.* Ps. cxxxvi. 170 Reaching downward even to beasts and reptiles, it is, indeed, a boundless mercy, which knows no limit because of the meanness of its object. 1900 H. W. C. DAVIS in *Eng. Hist. Rev.* July 561 The meanness of his birth.

2. Weakness, deficiency, inferiority; slightness, scantness. Of physical things: Littleness, smallness. Also *pl.*

1556 ROBINSON tr. *More's Utop.* (Arb.) 19 To the meannesse of whose learning I thoughte it my part to submit my stile. 1597 HOOKER *Ecc. Pol.* v. xxxi. §3 The Ministers greatnes or meannesse of knowledge to do other things. 1682 NORRIS *Hierocles* 28 Nor to scoff at the meanness of his understanding. a 1716 SOUTH *Serm.* (1744) II. 82 The great purpose that brought Christ out of his Father's bosom, and clothed him with the infirmities and meanneses of our nature. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) IV. 64 We suffer greater injuries from the contemptible meanness of the one [the mouse], than the formidable invasions of the other [the elephant]. 1833 LAMB *Elia* Ser. II. *Product. Mod. Art.* The large eye of genius saw in the meanness of present objects their capabilities of treatment. 1858 HAWTHORNE *Fr. & It. Note-Bks.* I. 84 The associations of moral sublimity and beauty seem to throw a veil over the physical meanneses.

3. Want of mental or moral elevation or dignity; littleness of character or mind; baseness.

1660 R. COKE *Power & Subj.* 263 This doth not proceed from any abject baseness or meanness of spirit. 1718 POPE *Iliad* XIV. 103 Lives there a Man so dead to Fame, who dares To think such Meanness? 1878 M. C. JACKSON *Chapero'n Cares* II. viii. 91 His dastardly soul would stoop to the lowest depths of meanness.

b. In *pl.* Instances of this; mean acts.

1726 DE FOE *Hist. Devil* I. iv, To descend to the meanneses of frightening children and old women. 1879 E. GARRETT *House by Works* I. 23 The little one never told him about sharp words and petty meanneses.

4. Poorness of appearance or equipment. Of literary or artistic production: Poverty of style, execution, or design; want of grandeur, nobility, etc.

a 1656 BF. HALL *Anthem Christmas Day* Rem. Wks. (1660) 436 The King of Gods in meanness drest. 1672 DRYDEN *Def. Epil.* Ess. (ed. Ker) I. 173 [Jonson] when he trusted himself alone, often fell into meanness of expression. 1705 ADDISON *Italy* 419 (Florence), I doubt however whether this Figure be not of a later Date... by the Meanness of the Workmanship. 1816 J. SCOTT *Vis. Paris* (ed. 5) 104, I found their students...assiduously copying the hard atrocities and cold meanneses of their own David. 1832 G. DOWNES *Lett. Cont. Countries* I. 155 Richtenschwyl and its precincts are very pretty, notwithstanding the meanness of most of the houses. 1852 DICKENS *Lett.* (1880) I. 285 Its intrinsic meanness as a composition.

5. Sordid illiberality; niggardliness, stinginess.

1755 in JOHNSON, 1821 LAMB *Elia* Ser. I. *Old & New Schoolm.*, All this [is] performed with a careful economy, that never descends to meanness. 1822 J. MACDONALD *Mem. J. Benson* 520 He carefully shunned both meanness and imprudent expenditure.

†'meanness²', *Obs.* [f. MEAN *a.* + -NESS.] The condition of being between two extremes; moderateness in size or other qualities.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P.R.* XIX. ii. (1495) 861 Yf the matere of clerenesse is meane it chaungeth somtyme to thyknesse and drynesse of erthe: soo that it passe not and gooth not beyonde meanesse of erthe. c 1450 LYDG. & BURGH *Secrees* 2555 Visage rounde boody hool and right, With meenesse of the heed is good in ech wyght. 1598 FLORIO, *Tepidezza*, luke warmth...meannes, between hot and cold.

†'meanor', *Obs. rare*⁻¹. Aphetic f. DEMEANOUR.

a 1670 HACKET *Abp. Williams* I. (1693) 108 If the Testimony of that Lady be true...I do not shuffle it over as if his Meanor to the Lord Marquess were not a little culpable.

meano(u)r, *obs.* forms of MANURE *sb.*

†'means', *sb. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. MEAN *v.*¹; the form *perh.* represents the 3rd pers. sing.] Meaning.

1656 EARL MONM. tr. *Boccalini, Pol. Touchstone* 404 The means of this was soon understood by the French, English and Italians.

means: see MEAN *sb.*²

meant (mənt), *ppl. a.* [pa. *ppl.* of MEAN *v.*¹] In senses of the *vb.* (q.v. for the predicative uses); *rarely* attributive, exc. with prefixed *adv.* (usually hyphenated) as in *well-, ill-, kindly-meant*.

1729 SAVAGE *Wanderer* II. 284 Wrath yet remains, tho' strength his fabric leaves, And the meant hiss, the gasping mouth deceives.

†'b. (Well) intentioned'. *Obs. rare.*

c 1470 HENRY *Wallace* XI. 1041, I haiff spokyn with lord Clyffurd that knyght, Wyth thair chyftanys weill menyf for your lyff.

mean time, 'meantime, *sb.* and *adv.* [Properly two words (see MEAN *a.*² and TIME *sb.*), and still often so written in the phrases, less frequently when used alone as an *adv.*]

A. as *sb.*, chiefly in various adverbial phrases.

1. *in the mean time*. a. During or within the time which intervenes between one specified period or event and another; while something is going on, 'at the same time', 'all the while'. †Also, in the same sense, *in mean time*, *in that (this, which, etc.) mean time*. †*in the mean time of*: during.

1340 *Ayenb.* 36 Hi [sc. hire bestes] sterueþ ine mene-time: do opre ine hare stede ase moche worþ. 1382 WYCLIF *I Macc.* ix. 1 In the mene tyme [Vulg. *interea*]. c1420 LYDG. *Assembly of Gods* 946 In thys mene tyme whyle [etc.]. 1447 BOKENHAM *Seyntys* (Roxb.) 20 In the mene tyme of hyr preyer They rent hyr flesh on every syde. 1502 in *Lett. Rich. III & Hen. VII* (Rolls) II. 108 In the moyne time he wold commune with the lord Nasso. c1520 BARCLAY *Jugurth* (1557) 42 Wherefore (in meane tyme whyle they were counselling) he [etc.]. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 12 b. In the whiche meane tyme not one of them all miscaryed. 1575-6 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* II. 470 Eftir the committing of the foirsaidis oppressionis in the menetyme of his being at the said Lord Regent complening thairupoun. 1638 H. SPELMAN in *Lett. Lit. Men* (Camden) 155 In the meane tyme you would applie your self to the antientest Authors. 1740 tr. *De Mouhy's Fort. Country-Maid* (1741) I. 112 In meane time the People, surpris'd at what had happened, crowded to the Altar. 1818 *CRUISE Digest* (ed. 2) IV. 264 The uses . . . which only take place in the meantime, and until the appointment is made. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* iv. I. 467 In the meantime the king would be an object of aversion and suspicion to his people.

b. Used (like *at the same time*, etc.) in adversative or concessive sense: While this is true; still, nevertheless. ? *Obs.*

1633 BP. HALL *Occas. Medit.* (1851) 141 If ought hurt us, the fault is ours; in mistaking the evil for good: in the mean time, we owe praise to the Maker. 1638 JUNIUS *Paint. Ancients* 82 Some who making a shew of . . . pastimes, doe in the meane time under that pretence entertaine . . . most dangerous plottes. 1809 SYD. SMITH *Serm.* II. 113 In the mean time, there are many habits of thought [etc.]. 1843 BETHUNE *Sc. Fireside Stor.* 49 In the meantime, you know that my father [etc.].

†2. Without prep. *the mean time*, *this mean time*: = 'in the mean time', *1 a. Obs.*

c1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xvi. (*Magdalena*) 986 þe mentyme þe magdelaine criste in his luf sa cane inflame, þat [etc.]. c1450 *Life St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 1745 Bot all þis meen tyme, nyghtes and dayes, Cuthbert for þair heele prayes. 1597 J. KING *On Jonas* (1618) 533 To be iustified the meane-time, or hereafter to bee glorified and liue by them. 1606 SHAKS. *Ant. & Cl.* III. iv. 25. 1700 BLACKMORE *Job* 91 While the mean time the just and godlike kind From heav'n and earth alike hard measure find.

3. *for the mean time*: so long as the interval lasts. Also predicatively: Intended to serve for the interim.

1480 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* ccxxxviii. 263 When he was yeue to ony occupation he left al other thyng for the mene tyme and tendid therto. 1509 FISHER *Funeral Serm. C'tess Richmond Wks.* (1876) 305 Tho the rysynge of the body be delayed for a season, the soule neuertheles shall for the meane tyme haue a pleasaunt & a swete lyfe. 1897 *Daily News* 17 Feb. 3/2 This order was for the meantime.

4. *attrib.* Provisional, temporary. *rare.*

1840 BROWNING *Sordello* II. 755 Praise and blame Of what he said grew pretty nigh the same—Meantime awards to meantime acts. 1873 — *Red Cott. Nt.-cap* 1322 The lost sheep's meantime amusements.

B. *adv.*

1. = *in the mean time*, A. 1 a.

1588 SHAKS. *L.L.L.* II. i. 169 Meane time, receiue such welcome at my hand, As Honour . . . may Make tender of, to thy true worthinesse. 1597 J. KING *On Jonas* (1618) 501 What auailleth it to abstaine from eating and drinking, if meane time we eate and deuour vp our brethren? 1632 HOLLAND *Cyrupeidia* 144 Meane time whyles they came together, those foreriders who had skowed the plaines, brought with them certaine men. 1782 MISS BURNEY *Cecilia* VI. vii. Mean-time, evidently offended . . . [he] conversed only with the gentlemen. 1824 SOUTHEY *Ess.* (1832) II. 201, I . . . trusted that, meantime, a kind and generous heart would resist the effect of fatal opinions. 1842 ORDERSON *Creol.* viii. 76 The ladies, meantime, were on the *qui vive*. 1879 McCARTHY *Own Times* II. 259 Meantime where was Lord Palmerston?

†2. = *in the mean time*, A. 1 b. *Obs.*

1593 SHAKS. *Lucr. Ded.* 5 Were my worth greater, my duty would shew greater, meane time, as it is, it is bound to your Lordship. 1681 tr. *Belon's Myst. Physick* 64 Mean time, it may be said in general, that part of those Rules [etc.].

mean tone, 'meantone. *Music.* [MEAN *a.*²]

a. (As two words.) The averaged or standard interval (half-way between a greater and less major second) which is the basis of the system of tuning in vogue before the introduction of 'equal temperament'. b. *attrib.* or *adj.* (= MESOTONIC), as in *meantone interval*, *system*, *temperament*.

1799 YOUNG in *Phil. Trans.* XC. 150 The system of mean tones, the *sistema participato* of the old Italian writers, still frequently used in tuning organs. 1884 J. LECKY in *Grove Dict. Mus.* IV. 72 It will be convenient to take equal temperament as the standard of comparison, and to measure the meantone intervals by the number of equal Semitones they contain. *Ibid.*, In the meantone system the interval G♯—E♭ is sharper than the perfect Fifth by nearly one-third of a Semitone.

meanus, obs. form of MENACE *sb.*

mean while, 'meanwhile, *sb.* and *adv.* [Properly two words (see MEAN *a.*² and WHILE *sb.*), and still often so written (cf. MEAN TIME).]

A. *sb.*, chiefly in advb. phrases.

1. *in the mean while*. a. = 'in the mean time' as in MEAN TIME A. 1 a. Also †*in (that, this, which, etc.) mean while*, †*in mean while*, †*in the mean(s) whiles*.

c1350 *Will. Palerne* 1148 þan boþe partizes . . . made hem alle merie in þe mene while. c1386 CHAUCER *Man of Law's T.* 570 On this book he swoor anon She gilty was, and in the meene whiles An hand hym smoot vpon the nekke boon. — *Friar's T.* 147 In this meene while, This yeman gan a litel for to smyle. c1400 *Destr. Troy* 3102 Ho . . . staryt O þat stoute with hire stepe Ene, There most was hir mynd in þat mene qwhile. c1540 tr. *Pol. Verg. Eng. Hist.* (Camden) I. 286 In the mean whiles it fortuneth that [etc.]. 1570-6 LAMBARDE *Peramb. Kent* (1826) 285 Archbishop Baldwin went into the Holy Lande and died without returne in which meane while the Chapele of Hakington . . . was . . . demolished. 1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 147 b. And where in the meanes whiles lurketh then the law that is written within, in the hartes of the faythfull? 1590 MARLOWE *Edw. II.* iv. v. We in meanwhile, madam, must take advice How [etc.]. 1595 DANIEL *Civ. Wars* iv. xxxiv. Yet now in this so happie a meane while. 1606 HOLLAND *Sueton.* 11 And in this meane while . . . when the Senate thought good there should be but one Consul created, namely Cn. Pompeius. 1628 E. BLOUNT in Earle *Microcosm.* To Rdr. (Arb.) 18 In the meanwhile, I remaine Thine. Ed. Blovnt. 1707 FREIND *Peterborow's Cond. Sp.* 235 In the mean while, my Lord pursu'd the Enemies Army. 1818 COBBETT *Pol. Reg.* XXXIII. 101 Upon this subject I will in my next Number make an appeal. . . In the meanwhile let me pride myself a little on the circumstance [etc.]. 1908 H. G. WELLS *First & Last Things* III. viii. 123 The organized state . . . has not arrived . . . and in the meanwhile they must act like its anticipatory agents. 1960 G. SANDERS *Mem. Professional Cad* II. viii. 170 In the meanwhile the boat . . . evidently decided to end it all. 1972 *Listener* 1 June 705/2 In the meanwhile sanctions would be continued.

†b. *in the mean while that*: during the time that. *Obs.*

1480 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* cxxxix. 118 The emperesse in the mene whyle that the batayll dured escaped fro thens and went vnto oxenford.

c. In adversative or concessive use; cf. MEANTIME 1 b.

1597 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* v. xlvi. §13 We pray . . . that God would turne them away from vs, owing in the meane while this deuotion to the Lord our God, that [etc.]. 1879 McCARTHY *Own Times* II. xxix. 368 In the meanwhile we may regard him simply as a great author.

†2. *the mean while* = 'in the mean while', A. 1 a. Also *this, that mean while(s)*, *all this mean while*, *all that mean while during*. *Obs.* exc. *arch.*

c1374 CHAUCER *Troilus* III. 50 Lay al þis mene while Troilus, Recordynge his lesson in þis manere. 14 . . . *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 590/14 *Interea*, the mene whyle. 1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* II. iii. 79 The meane whyle that this knyght was makynge hym redy to departe [etc.]. 1548 UDALL *Erasm. Par. Luke* 20 b. Al that meane while duryng, [they] had a priest that could not speake. 1654 EARL MONM. tr. *Bentivoglio's Warrs Flanders* 363 But the United Provinces lost not the opportunity this mean whiles which offered it self so favourably to them. 1658 — tr. *Paruta's Wars Cyprus* 40 Generall Zaune, was this mean while gone from Corfu. 1922 JOYCE *Ulysses* 381 This meanwhile this good sister stood by the door.

3. *for the mean while* = 'for the mean time': see MEAN TIME A. 3.

c1386 CHAUCER *Man of Law's T.* 448 Ther was hir refut for the meene while.

4. Subst. use of the *adv.* (see B. 1). *rare*—1.

1872 W. R. GREG *Enigmas Life* 191 The long ages of the Meanwhile.

B. *adv.* (Cf. MEAN TIME.)

1. = *in the mean while*, A. 1 a.

c1440 *Promp. Parv.* 332/2 Mene whyle, *interim*. c1586 C'TESS PEMBROKE *Ps.* LXVIII. 1, The just meane while shall in Jehovah's presence Play, sing, and daunce. 1588 SHAKS. *Tit. A.* I. i. 408 Let the lawes of Rome determine all, Meane while I am possesst of that is mine. 1678 BUTLER *Hud.* III. i. 99 Meanwhile the Squire was on his way, The Knight's late Orders to obey. 1713 ADDISON *Cato* II. vi. Mean while I'll draw up my Numidian Troops, And, as I see Occasion, favour thee. 1877 FROUDE *Short Stud.* (1883) IV. i. x. 113 The archbishop meanwhile had returned from his adventurous expedition.

2. = *in the mean while*, A. 1 c.

1597 J. KING *On Jonas* (1618) 539 Meane-while, the time, and cause, and measure of this anger in Ionas, I thinke, are worthe to be blamed. 1837 G. S. FABER *Prim. Doctr. Justif.* 277 Meanwhile, the really primitive and apostolic and catholic doctrine was that of the Reformers. 1876 L. STEPHEN *Eng. Th.* 18th C. II. 443 Meanwhile, however, one characteristic of the English sentimentalists must be noticed.

meany ('mi:nɪ). *colloq.* Also *meanie*. [f. MEAN *a.*¹ + -y, -IE.] A mean-minded or stingy person.

1927 H. C. BROWN in *Golden Nineties* iii. 107 It was whispered by some old meanies that many of the five-foot floral offerings were purchased by the actors themselves and sent to the theatre with fictitious names attached. 1928 J. P. McEVoy *Showgirl* xiii. 212/1 This old meany . . . last night . . . found himself, much to his aged surprise, in the Klaw Theatre. 1936 L. C. DOUGLAS *White Banners* xiv. 315 Colonel Livingstone was an old meanie. 1951 J. B. PRIESTLEY *Festival at Farbridge* II. i. 34 He was at heart, she felt, a cunning old meanie. 1974 *Times* 15 Feb. 4/4 A bunch of local 'baddies' reinforced by 'meanies'.

meany(e), obs. ff. MANY; var. ff. MEINIE.

†**meapte**. *Obs.* [? A blundered adaptation of L. *meātus* or F. *méat*.] = MEATUS.

1572 J. JONES *Bathes Buckstone* 11 Of the more vehement force, of the breath, followeth necessarily, all the meaptes to be clenzed. *Ibid.* 13 b. Keepe your bedde for two or three houres after, lest the small meaptes being opened, a suddaine alteration may happen.

mear(e): see MARE *sb.*, MERE *sb.*, *a.*, and *v.*

meartalie, obs. form of MAYORALTY.

mearch, obs. form of MARCH *sb.*¹ and *v.*¹

meari, obs. form of MARROW.

mearing: see MERING *vbl. sb.*

mearl(e), variants of MERLE *sb.*

mearlew muse, variant of MURLIMEWS *Obs.*

mearmayde, obs. form of MERMAID.

meary, obs. form of MERRY *a.*

mease (mi:z). Forms: 5-6 mayse, 5, 6, 9 meise, 6-8 mese, 6, 9 maise, 6-9 meaze, 7 maze, mes, 7-9 mesh, maze, 9 mais, maize, mase, meas, mesh, 7- mease. [a. OF. *meise*, *maise* barrel (or some other receptacle) for herrings (in 14th c. latinized *meisa*); of Teut. origin: cf. OHG. *meisa* bundle, box (MHG. *meise* barrel for herrings, mod.G. dial. *meise* basket), MLG., MDu. *mése* barrel for herrings, ON. *meiss* box, basket (MSw. *mes*, *mese*, Sw. dial. *mes*, *meis*, MDa. *mees*), ? cogn. w. Lith. *máisa-s* bag.] A measure for herrings, equal to five 'hundreds' (usually 'long hundreds' varying in different localities: see *quots.*)

In N. Devon the number is 612, i.e. four times 153, app. suggested by John xxi. 11 (see E.D.D.).

1469 in 10th Rep. *Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 306 He shal pay for every meise so solde xii. d. 1535 in *Mem. Fountains Abb.* (Surtees) 259, x mayses allc. rub. distribut' dictis pauperibus. 1597 SKENE *De Verb. Sign.*, *Mese*, of herring, continis fiue hundreth. 1603 OWEN *Pembrokeshire* (1892) 122 Such store of fishe as pleaseth god to send, sometimes x meises, sometimes xij. xvj. or xx meises. 1613 in *Lex Scripta of Isle of Man* (1819) 100 An ancyent Statute in this Isle for paying of Custom Heyrings (called Castle Mazes). c1682 J. COLLINS *Salt & Fishery* 107 [They] take sometimes 60 Mesh at a Tide, which are three Lasts of Herrings. 1780 A. YOUNG *Tour Irel.* I. 190 A boat will catch 6 mase of herrings in a night, each 500. 1883 S. WALPOLE *Brit. Fish Trade* (Fish. Exh. Lit. I.) 37 In Ireland and the Isle of Man herrings are measured by the mease, which contains 525 fish. 1887 HALL CAINE *Deemster* xxxviii, I took more fish by many meshes than I could ever consume. 1894 — *Manxman* 226 Ten maise of this sort for the last lot. 1905 *Whitaker's Alm., Weights & M.*, Herrings are sold . . . on the . . . Isle of Man, and in Ireland, by the Maze, which contains 5 long hundreds of 123 each.

mease, var. MESE *Obs.*, MESS *sb.* and *v.*

measelen, -line, obs. forms of MASLIN¹ and ².

meash, obs. form of MASH, MEASE, MESH.

meashie, obs. form of MESHY.

measle ('mi:z(ə)l), *sb.* Forms: 5 masyll, mazil, meselle, -ylle, 6 measel, meazell, 7 meazil, -le, 9 measle. *Pl.* 4 maseles, 4-6 mesels, 5 meazeles, meseles, 6 maisils, massels, maysilles, meselles, 6-7 masels, measel(l)s, 7 maisels, mazels, measil(l)s, 7-8 meazels, -les, 7- measles. [ME. *maseles* pl., cogn. w. OHG. (? and OS.) *masala*, occurring as gloss to L. *flemen*, i.e. *phlegmon* blood-blister (MHG. *masel(e)*, MLG. *masele*, *massele*, MDu. *masel* fem., blood-blister, pustule, spot on the skin; also in pl. measles; mod.Du. *mazelen* measles); a related form occurs in MDu. and mod.G. *masern* pl., measles; for the Scandinavian forms see MEASLINGS. For other derivatives of the Teut. root **mas-*, **mās-*, expressing the notion of 'spot' or 'excrescence', see MAZER.

It is possible that the word may have come into Eng. from continental LG. For its existence in OE. there is no other evidence than the occurrence, in a 12th c. MS., of *malesceafe* as a spelling of *mælsceafa* MALSHAVE. The phonetic development is irregular: normally the modern form should be **mazel* (cf. HAZEL), for which spellings like *hesel*, *heasle* occur in the 15-16th c.). That the dialectal form *measle* appears in literary English may be due to a mistaken association of this word with MESEL leper; a similar confusion occurred in MHG., where *maselsucht* (etymologically 'measles') was often used for *miselsucht* leprosy.]

1. a. *pl.* (rarely *sing.*). A specific infectious disease of man (in medical Latin called *Rubeola* and *Morbilli*), characterized by an eruption of rose-coloured papulæ arranged in irregular circles and crescents, preceded and accompanied by catarrhal and febrile symptoms; it rarely attacks the same person twice. (Often referred to as one of the diseases

incident to childhood, although it frequently attacks adults.) The plural form is now usually construed as a *sing.*

German (formerly also *false*, *French*, *hybrid*) *measles*: a contagious disease (*Roseola epidemica* or *Rubella*) distinct from measles, but resembling it in some of its symptoms.

c 1325 *Gloss W. de Bibbestw.* (MS. Arundel 220) in Wright *Voc.* 161 *Rugerotes*, maseles [c 1300 MS. *Camb. maselings*]. 14. . *Nom.* in Wr.-Wülcker 707/25 *Hec serpedo*, a mesylle. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 328/2 *Masyl*, or *mazil*, sekeneße. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 237/1 *A Meselle; serpedo.* 1489 *Plumpton Corr.* (Camden) p. cxiv, At that season ther wer the Meazelles soo strong, & in especiall amongis Ladies & Gentilwemen, that sum died of that sikeness. 1533 *ELYOT Cast. Helthe* (? 1541) 80 b, Purpilles, measels, and small pokes. *c* 1560 *Misogonus* iii. iii. 49 (Brandl), I can cure the Agwe, the Massels and the french pocke. 1578 *LYTE Dodoens* i. xvii. 27 It is good . . against . . the small Pockes and Meselles. 1601 *DOLMAN La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* (1618) III. 813 *Fumitory* . . is good against the meazels. 1663 *BUTLER Hud.* i. iii. 1248 From whence they start up chosen vessels, Made by contact, as men get measles. 1696 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3224/3 The Princess of Piedmont is fallen ill of the Meazles. 1732 *ARBUTHNOT Rules of Diet in Aliments*, etc. i. 250 The Small Pox, Meazles, and pestilential Fevers. 1802 *Med. Jnl.* VIII. 28 The Measles usually makes its appearance at the commencement of the year. 1877 *ROBERTS Handbk. Med.* (ed. 3) I. 143 Measles is decidedly infectious. 1924 *GALSWORTHY White Monkey* i. iii. 21 *Fleur* knew how catching the word was; it would run like a measle round the ring. 1948 *MENCKEN Amer. Lang. Suppl.* II. 383 *False singulars*, made by back formation, are numerous, e.g., . . *measle*, nor are they confined to the untutored.

attrib. 1843 *R. J. GRAVES Syst. Clin. Med.* xiv, The measles like eruption [of typhus fever] appeared about the fifth day. 1897 *Alburt's Syst. Med.* II. 148 The rash for a time may be suggestive of Scarlet Fever, but sooner or later it usually conforms more to the measles type.

b. pl. The pustules characteristic of this disease; †formerly sometimes applied to the pustules of eruptive diseases generally.

1398 *TREVISIA Barth. De P.R.* xix. ix. (1495) 870 Colour of skyne chaungyth for streye contynuanche of the skyne: as it fareth ofte in Mesels: Pokes: woundes: botches and brennyng. 1599 *A. M. tr. Gabelhouer's Bk. Physicke* 277/2 Others take a fether, and dippe it in the saide water, and therwith they annoynite all the Measells of the Face when they are come forth. 1685 *Cooke's Mellif. Chirurg.* vi. ii. ix. (ed. 4) 214 Those little Pustles in the skin, with a deep redness . . are called Measles. 1789 *W. BUCHAN Dom. Med.* (1790) 241 About the sixth or seventh day from the time of sickening, the measles begin to turn pale on the face.

†*c.* In exclamatory phrase. ? *nonce-use.*

1614 *B. JONSON Barth. Fair* iii. iv, Why the meazills, should you stand heere, with your traine [etc.].

2. a. pl. (†formerly also *sing.*) A disease in swine, produced by the scolex of the tapeworm; in later use, a similar disease in other animals.

[This application of the word arose from a misinterpretation of the adj. *mesel* 'leprous' (see *MEASLE a.*) as used to designate swine suffering from this disease.]

1587 *MASCALL Govt. Cattle, Hogges* (1627) 273 Poultry dung, which also is ill for hoggs, and willt increase a measel among them. 1615 *LATHAM Falconry* (1633) 107 Such settled curuels like unto the mazels of a swine. 1636 *B. JONSON Discov. Wks.* (1640) 93 The Swyne dyed of the Measils. 1793 *A. YOUNG Ann. Agric.* XIX. 299 Is the small pox known among sheep? It is a little known, but not at all common.—Called the measles. 1844 *STEPHENS Bk. of Farm* II. 245 Pigs are subject to a cutaneous disease called measles, which is supposed to render the flesh unwholesome.

b. The scolex or cysticercus which produces this disease. Also *attrib.* in *measle-disease.*

1863 *AITKEN Sci. & Pract. Med.* (ed. 2) II. 94, 95 The first animal he experimented on died from a violent attack of the measle disease; and on dissection the muscles were found filled with measles, or imperfectly developed *scolices*. 1901 *OSLER Princ. & Pract. Med.* (ed. 4) 367 The measles are more readily overlooked in beef than in pork, as they do not present such an opaque white colour.

3. pl. 'A disease of trees which causes the bark to become rough and irregular, and the branch finally to die' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*). Also *sing.* a blister or excrescence on a tree. ? *Obs.*

1601 *HOLLAND Pliny* I. 539 *Oliue* . . hath another greefe and sorance called in Latin *Clavus*, *Fungus* or *Patella* (*i.* a Knur, *Puffe*, *Meazil* or *Blistre*). 1611 *FLORIO, Chiauo*, a meazell or blister growing on trees. 1674 *JOSELYN Voy. New Eng.* 190 Their fruit-trees are subject to two diseases, the Meazels, . . and lowness. 1679 *EVELYN Sylva* xxvii. (ed. 3) 141 Trees (especially Fruit-bearers) are infested with the Measels. 1707 *MORTIMER Husb.* 392.

4. pl. In *Photography*. Cf. *MEASLY a. 3.*

1876 [see *MEALINESS*].

†*'measle, a. Obs.* Forms: 5-6 *mesel*, 6 *masyll*, *meazel*, *messell(e)*, *mesyll*, *mys(s)ell*, 7 *meazell*, *measle*. [A particular application of *MESEL a.*, leprous; the later spelling proceeds from association with *MEASLE sb.*] Of swine, their flesh: Affected with 'measles', measly.

[1398: see *MEASLED a.*] *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst.* ii. 264 Yit teynd thou not thi mesel swyne? 1519 in *Surtees Misc.* (1888) 33 For selling messell pork xxd. 1547 *BOORDE Introd. Knowl.* xxviii. (1870) 105 *Masyl* baken, and sardyns, I do eate and sel. 1598 *KITCHIN Courts Leet*, etc. (1675) 347 Where Meazel Porks are sold at Rumford. *a* 1652 *BROME City Wit v. Wks.* 1873 I. 363 The kell of a meazell hog.

measle ('mi:z(ə)l), *v.* Also 7 *meazel*, *meazle*, *mezle*. [f. *MEASLE sb.*]

1. trans. To infect with measles.

1611 *COTGR. s.v. Pied d'oison*, Goose-foot, wild Orache; called also Swinesbane, because it kills, or meazels, the Swine which eat of it. *a* 1845 *HOOD Tale of Trumpet* Iv, Though the wishes that Witches utter Can . . Send styes in

the eye—and measle the pigs. 1890 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Measle*, to infect with measles.

2. transf. To cover as with 'measles' or spots.

In quot. 1678 there is a reference to *MESEL sb.*, leper. 1638 *WENTWORTH* 23 May in *Strafforde Lett.* (1739) II. 173, I was so damnbly bitten with Midgees, as my Face is all meazled over ever since. 1885 *D. KER* in *Libr. Mag.* (U.S.) Sept. 219 A tall, sallow fellow, meazled all over with brass buttons.

absol. 1678 *BUTLER Hud.* III. i. 319 With Cow-itch meazle like a Leper.

3. intr. To develop the eruption of measles.

colloq.

a 1906 *Mod.* 'The child is measling nicely'. 'The baby measled at the same time' (Dr. W. Sykes).

4. fig. To be full of or teem with (objectionable things). *rare.*

1856 *C. READE Never too Late* II. xxv. 245 All this . . in thieves' cant, with an oath or a nasty expression at every third word. The sentences measled with them.

measled ('mi:z(ə)ld), *ppl. a.* Forms: 4 *meselyd*, 5 *maselyd*, *meselled*, 6 *meseld*, *mezeled*, 6-7 *measeled*, 6-8 *meazeled*, 7 *meseled*, *miselled*, 7-8 *meazled*, 6- *measled*. [f. *MEASLE sb.*, *a.*, and *v.* + *-ED*.]

1. Infected with measles.

1398 *TREVISIA Barth. De P.R.* vii. lxiv. (1495) 281 Meete that is soone corrupte as of meselyd hogges. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 329/1 *Maselyd*, *serpiginosus*. 1499 *Maldon, Essex, Court Rolls* (Bundle 58, no. 1^v), *Meselled* hog. 1573 *TUSSER Husb.* (1878) 52 Thy meazled bacon. 1647 *New Haven Col. Rec.* (1857) I. 342 [He] objected against on of the hoggs wch was miselled. 1713 *C. TESS WINCHELSEA Misc. Poems* 214 A Pestilential Sow, a meazeled Pork, On the foundation has been long at work. 1820 *J. JEKYLL Corr.* (1894) 144 We dined at A. Ellis's last week with the Poodle who has buried his measled Majesties. 1876 *tr. Wagner's Gen. Pathol.* (ed. 6) 114 By the use of measled meat.

2. Spotted.

1634 *SIR T. HERBERT Trav.* 213 One speckled fish . . is called the poyson fish, tis shaped like a Tench, but meazled. 1706 *PHILLIPS, Meazled*, full of Meazles, Spots, or Bloches.

†*3. fig.* Poor, 'scurvy'. (Cf. *MEASLY 4.*)

1596 *MEAZLE Saffron-Walden Wks.* (Grosart) III. 191 That meazild inuention of the Goodwife my mothers finding her daughter in the ouen, where [etc.].

Hence †*measledness*, measled condition.

1611 *COTGR.*, *Sursemure*, the measeldnesse of Hoggs.

†*'measling, vbl. sb.* [f. *MEASLE v.* + *-ING*].] Infection with measles.

1573 *TUSSER Husb.* (1878) 41 And diligent Cislye, my dayrie good wench, make cleanly his cabben, for measling and stench.

measlings ('mi:zliŋz), *sb. pl. Obs. exc. dial.* Also 4 *maselinges*, 7 *meslings*, 9 *mezlings*, *mizzlings*. (See *E.D.D.*) [Early *ME. maselinges*, f. (? *Eng.* or *LG.*) *masel* *MEASLE sb.* + *-ING*]. Cf. *Da. mæslinger pl.* (recorded from the 16th c.), *Sw. messling, mäsling*, *mod. Icel. mislingar pl.*, *measles*.

The formation has not been found exc. in *Eng.* and in *Scandinavian*; it is unlikely to have arisen independently in those two branches of *Teut.*; it may have belonged to early *MLG.*, and thence have passed into *Eng.* and *Da.*

The measles.

c 1300 *Gloss W. de Bibbestw.* (MS. *Camb.*) in Wright *Voc.* 161 *Rugeroles* [glossed] *maselinges* [c 1325 *MS. Arundel* 220 *maseles*]. 1671 *SKINNER Etymol. Ling. Angl.* I. ii, *Meslings*, *vox agro Linc.* usitatissima . . vide *Measels*. 1890 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Measlings*, *measles*.

measly ('mi:zli), *a.* Also 8 *meazly*, 8-9 *measly*. [f. *MEASLE sb.* + *-Y*.]

1. Of or pertaining to measles; resembling measles.

1782 *W. HEBERDEN Comm.* vii. (1806) 20 Distinguished from the measly efflorescence. 1822-34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) I. 356 The measly tubercles which form the second [kind of hydatids, in swine]. 1897 *Alburt's Syst. Med.* III. 576 A dark measly rash.

2. Of swine, their flesh: Affected with measles. (Cf. *MEASLE a.*, *MEASLED ppl. a.*)

1687 *A. LOVELL* *tr. Thevenot's Trav.* i. 89 She saw a Measly Hog come and Wash in the Water. 1747 *MRS. GLASSE Cookery* xxi. 161 If you find little Kernels in the Fat of the Pork, like Hail-shot . . 'tis measly, and dangerous to be eaten. 1885 *RUNCIMAN Skippers & Sh.* 5 What's the grub to-morrow? Measly pork again.

3. Spotty. In *Photography*. (See quot. 1876.)

1876 *ABNEY Instr. Photogr.* (ed. 3) 110 The result would be 'measly' or mealy prints—i.e. prints in which minute red spots alternate with darker ones in the shadows after fixing. 1891 *Anthony's Photogr. Bull.* IV. 254 The remainder, after even an hour's soaking were only a very measly brown. 1898 *TALMAGE* in *Chr. Herald* (N.Y.) 5 Jan. 4/4 The slushy custards; the jaundiced or measly biscuits.

4. slang. Poor, contemptible, of little value.

1864 *M. E. BRADDON Henry Dunbar* II. xi. 212 The audacity to offer a measly hundred pounds or so for the discovery of a great crime! 1872 *Punch* 27 July 39/2 That was a fine old hen . . but . . the others were a measly lot. 1892 *ZANGWILL Childr. Ghetto* I. 302 Greenwich, where they take you girls for a measly day's holiday once a year. 1905 *Dialect Notes* III. 14 *Measly*, . . poor. 'I don't want that measly stuff.' 1919 *E. O'NEILL Ile in Moon of Caribbees* (1923) 13 Did you ever hear o' me pointin' s'uth for home with only a measly four hundred barrel of ile in the hold? 1973 *J. PORTER It's Murder with Dover* vi. 55 Ten measly years in the nick doesn't worry anybody. 1974 *Sunday Tel.* 9 June 34/4 A spineless exhibition by the early Yorkshire batting

—they have mastered only a measly five batting points all season—put them on the rack yet again.

Comb. 1869 *ALDRICH Story of Bad Boy* 29 A measly-looking little boy with no shoes.

measne, *obs.* form of *MESNE*.

meason, ? variant of *MAISON Obs.*, house.

a 1550 *Image Ipocr.* in *Skelton's Wks.* (1843) II. 423/1 [A bishop ought] To spende in tyme and season, And so to kepe his meason.

meason, *obs.* *Sc.* form of *MASON sb.*

'*measondue*. *Obs. exc. Hist.* Forms: 4 *masondewe*, 4-5 *mesondieu*, (*pl.* *-deux*, *-dieux*), 5 *mayson-*, *mesondewe*, 5-6 *masendewe*, *mayyndew*, 6 *masone dew*, *massindewe*, *meason de dieu*, *masoun de Dieu*, 6-8 *measondue*, 7-9 *maisondieu*, 8 *massondew*, *measondieu*. [a. *OF. meson-dieu, maison-Dieu*, lit. house of God. Cf. *F. hôtel-Dieu* (*HOTEL* 1 c.).] A hospital or poor-house.

1354-5 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (*Surtees*) 555 Rogero de Esshe cooperienti super le Mesondieu. 1362 *LANGL. P. Pl.* A. VIII. 28 *Treupe*. . . Bad hem . . make Meson deu [1377 *B. vii.* 26 *mesondieu*] per-with Meseyse to helpe. ? *a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 3038 *Mynsteris* and *masondewes* they malle to the erthe. 1429-30 *Wills & Inv. N.C.* (*Surtees*) I. 78 To ye mesondieu of sint kateyrne . . for yair enoiments xxi. 1455 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 315/2 A meson Dewe founded by him by our licence, in the seid Toune of Bockyng. 1470 *Will in Ripon Ch. Acts* (*Surtees*) 144 *Pauperibus manentibus* in *Masyndew*. 1546 *Yorks. Chantry Surv.* (*Surtees*) 468 There is a Bedehouse or *Massindewe* of poure folkes. 1558 *Act 1 Eliz.* c. 21 § 34 Any Hospitall, *Measondue*, or *Spittel House*. 1597-8 *Act 39 Eliz.* c. 5 To erecte, founde, and establish one or more Hospitalls, *Measons de Dieu*. 1630 *Acts of Sederunt* (1790) 43 *Aganis* unlawfull dispositiouns of whatsomevir landes, teinds, or rentes, dottit to hospitallis or *massondewis*. 1631 *T. POWELL Tom All Trades* (1876) 170, I find not any *Meson de dieu* for relieving of mayned *Marriners*. 1641 *Termes de la Ley*, *Measondue* is an appellation of divers Hospitalls in this Kingdome. 1842 *BARHAM Ingol. Leg. Ser.* 11. *Old Woman in Grey*, Where can I find out the old *Maison Dieu*?

measque, *rare obs.* form of *MASK sb.*²

measse, *obs.* form of *MESS*.

meastling, *obs.* form of *MASLIN*¹.

measura'bility. [f. next + *-ITY*.] Capability of being measured.

1697 *J. SERGEANT Solid Philos.* 105 Many other . . Attributes, are given to Quantity; such as are *Divisibility*, *Impenetrability*, *Space*, and *Measurability*. 1955 *W. PAULI Niels Bohr* 71 *Measurability* of electro-magnetic fields. 1957 *Times Lit. Suppl.* 18 Oct. 620/2 A chapter on 'Illusionism and Perspective' deals with . . measurability in quattuorcentro compositions. 1969 *Nature* 14 June 1033/1 Though a physical quantity is considered primarily an attribute of the object under investigation, the need for measurability implies that the characteristic features of the relevant instruments of observation are an integral part of the quantity. 1975 *Times* 26 May 6/2 The main cause of this domination is measurability. Money provides an incontrovertible unit of measurement.

measurable ('mɛʒ(j)ʊərəb(ə)l), *a.* Also 4-6 *mes-*. [a. *F. measurable*:—late *L. mensurabilis*, f. *mensurāre* to MEASURE. In sense 3 directly f. the *Eng. vb.*]

†*1.* Of persons, their actions, etc.: Characterized by moderation; moderate, temperate; *occas.* modest.

13. . *K. Alis*. 7050 They beon treowe, and steodefast, *Mesureabele*, bonere, and chest. *c* 1386 *CHAUCER Prolog.* 435 Of his diete measurable was he. — *Parson's T.* ¶ 862 A wyf sholde eek be measurable in lokinge and in beringe and in laughing. *c* 1430 *LYDG. Min. Poems* (*Percy Soc.*) 67 *Curtes* of language, in spending measurable. 1540 *HYRDE tr. Vives' Instr. Chr. Wom.* (1592) F vj, Follow his [Christ's] sober & measurable mother. 1595 *SOUTHWELL Tri. Death* (1596) 6 Of feeding shee was very measurable, rather too sparing, than too liberall a diet. 1608 *T. JAMES Apol. Wyclif* 35 Abstinence with prudence was measurable, that is . . measurable fasting, both of bodie and soule.

2. Of moderate size, dimensions, quantity, duration, or speed. *Obs. exc.* as implied in 3.

a 1340 *HAMPOLE Psalter* xxxviii. 7 Lo mesurabils pou sett my dayes. 1362 *LANGL. P. Pl.* A. III. 241 *bat laborers* and *louh folk* taken of heore *Maystres*, *Nis* no *Maner Meede* bote *Mesurable huyre*. 1426 *LYDG. De Guil. Pilgr.* 22613, I sawgh oon . . *Goon* a *mesurable paas*. 1494 *FABYAN Chron.* vii. 413 *The Kyng* . . assembled a *mesurable hoost* of people. *a* 1548 *HALL Chron.*, *Hen. VII.* 3b, *Luke warme drynke*, temperate heate, and *mesurable clothes*. 1594 *CAREW Huarte's Exam. Wits* iii. (1596) 28 The *braine* should be tempered with *mesurable heat*.

3. That can be measured; susceptible of measurement or computation; of such dimensions as to admit of being measured; *spec.* (of rainfall) not less than $\frac{1}{100}$ inch.

1599 *HAKLUYT Voy.* II. i. 273 Any *measurable wares*. 1690 *LOCKE Hum. Und.* II. xvi. § 8 *Number* . . is that which the *Mind* makes use of, in measuring all things that by us are *measurable*. 1780 *MARSHAM in Phil. Trans.* LXXI. 451 The annual increase of very old trees is hardly measurable with a string. 1837 *CARLYLE Fr. Rev.* i. vii. x, The fire of *Insurrection* gets damped . . into *measurable*, manageable heat. 1876 *BRISTOWE Theory & Pract. Med.* (1878) 480 The descent of the diaphragm . . causes *measurable* enlargement of the upper region of the abdomen. 1893 *Times* 4 May 10/4

A measurable quantity of rain fell over the western parts of England.

b. Phrase, to come within a measurable distance of (some undesirable condition or event).

1890 *Guardian* 19 Nov. 1825/1 Reckless dealing in South American securities brought them..within measurable distance of bankruptcy.

c. *Math.* (See MEASURE v. 7 b.)

1667 *Phil. Trans.* II. 572 A Multiplex of the Product or least Dividend measurable by those Divisors.

†4. Characterized by due measure or proportion.

1563 *Homilies* II. *Coming down of Holy Ghost* 1. (1859) 458 All which gifts..are..given to man according to the measurable distribution of the Holy Ghost.

†**b.** Proportionate to. *Obs. rare*—1.

1533 *ELYOT Cast. Helthe* (1541) 40b, The dyner moderate, and the drynke therunto mesurable, according to the drynesse or moystnesse of the meate.

†5. Measured, uniform in movement; metrical, rhythmical. *Obs.*

1569 J. SANFORD tr. *Agrippa's Van. Artes* 30b, To dance with framed gestures, and with measurable pases. 1586 W. WEBBE *Eng. Poetrie* (Arb.) 22 The force of this measurable or tunable speaking. 1597 BEARD *Theatre God's Judgem.* (1612) 435 The graue behavior, the measurable march, the pompe and ostentation of women dancers.

b. *Mus.* = MENSURABLE.

1614 RAVENSCROFT *Brief Discourse* 1 The Definitions and Diuisions of Moode, Time, and Prolation in Measurable Musick. [1879 HELMROE *Plain-Song* 11 Portions of Plain-Song often fall into strictly measurable forms.]

†6. as *adv.* Moderately. *Obs.*

1542 in Hodgson *Hist. Northumbld.* (1828) III. II. 214 note, A lytle town in measurable good reparacions. 1551 TURNER *Herbal* 1. Kv, The leues are..mesurable rough.

'measurableness. [f. prec. + -NESS.]

†**a.** Moderation (*obs.*). **b.** Capability of being measured.

c1511 COLET in Lupton *Life* (1887) 301 The lawes that commaunde sobernes, and a measurableness in aparayle. 1563 *Homilies* II. *Of Matrimony* (1859) 303 If he [sc. the husband] will use measurableness and not tyranny, and if he yield some things to the woman. 1697 J. SERGEANT *Solid Philos.* 182 The same way gives us the plain Notion of Immensity, by joining a Negation to Measurableness. 1727 BAILEY vol. II, *Measurableness*, capableness of being measured.

measurably ('mɛʒ(j)ʊəəb(ə)lɪ), *adv.* [f. MEASURABLE + -LY².]

†1. Moderately, in moderation. *Obs.*

c1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 433 Hou þey & herne shulen first take mesurably of þes godis. c1386 CHAUCER *Melib.* ¶639 Use hem by mesure, that is to seyn, spende hem mesurably. c1491 *Chast. Goddess Chyld.* xxv. 72 Mete whan it is mesurably taken and well defeyd; it maketh a man hole in body. 1535 COVERDALE *Ecclus.* xxxi. 28 Wyne measurably dronken [similarly 1611] is a reioysing of the soule. 1579 LANGHAM *Gard. Health* (1633) 254 An ounce of the iuice of the root [etc.] purgeth the body measurably.

2. In due measure or proportion; proportionably.

c1400 *Destr. Troy* 3985 Ho was mesurably made. c1449 PECOCK *Repr.* III. xiii. 358 Constantyn endewid not..eny chirche in Rome with eny greet habundaunt immouable possessiouns, but oonli with possessiouns competentli and mesurably. 1572 J. JONES *Bathes Buckstone* 4 Measurably qualifying the overheated members, and drying such as bee ouer moyste. 1607 J. CARPENTER *Plaine Mans Plough* 176 He may be able to draw forth of his full vessel measurably unto his flocke. 1701 WHITEHEAD *Truth Prevalent* 20 If a thirsty Man comes to Drink at a Well..he drinks measurably as much as he needs.

3. In some measure, to some extent; 'in a measure'. *U.S.*

1756 J. WOOLMAN *Jrnl.* (1840) 30 The public meetings were large and measurably favoured with divine goodness. 1848 LOWELL *Biglow P. Ser. 1. Introd.* Poet. Wks. (1879) 174 If I know myself, I am measurably free from the itch of vanity. 1875 WHITNEY *Life Lang.* xii. 254 Until the anomalies of Semitic language are at least measurably explained.

4. To an extent which admits of being measured.

1866 RUSKIN *Eth. Dust* 127 Other such phenomena, quite measurably traceable within the limits even of short life. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* IV. 374 The primary renal arteries are measurably thickened in both their coats.

†**mesurage.** *Obs.* [a. *F. mesurage* (13th c.), f. *mesurer* to MEASURE: see -AGE.] A duty payable on the cargo of a ship.

Cf. *Droit de mesurage* in Cotgr.

1460 *Maldon, Essex, Liber B.* lf. 6b, Mesurage and other dewtees. a1676 HALE *Narr. Customes* iv. in S. A. Moore *Foreshore* (1888) 356 Busselage, mesurage, prises, and tolls of various sorts. 1744 *Admiralty Minute* 29 Dec. (MS., P.R.O.), For demanding the duty and measure of all foreign ships.

measure ('mɛʒ(j)ʊə(r)), *sb.* Forms: 3-6 mesur(e), 4-6 mesour(e, -ore), (5) meser, *Sc.* 6 myssour, myssuyr, 7 messour, missour), 6- measure. [a. *F. mesure*:—L. *mēnsūra*, n. of action f. *mēns-*, ppl. stem of *mētīri* to measure. Cf. Pr. *me(n)sura*, Sp., Pg. *mesura*, It. *misura*. Many of the senses below were developed in Fr., and adopted.]

1. Action, result, or means of measuring.

1. a. The action or process of measuring, measurement. Now *rare*.

c1400 *Rom. Rose* 5026 So litel whyle it doth endure That ther nis compte ne mesure. 1530 PALSGR. 442/1, I awme, I gesse by juste measure to hytte or touche a thyng. 1557 RECORDE *Whetstone* Pref. bijb, Measure is but the nombryng of the partes of lengthe, bredthe, or depthe. 1607 J. NORDEN *Surv. Dial.* III. 150 Doe you imagine that the truest measure is by triangles? 1650 J. WYBARD *Tactometria* 3 Every continuall or continued Quantity falling under Measure (in practicall Geometry) is referred..to the discrete. 1774 MASKELYNE in *Phil. Trans.* LXIV. 167 The formula, for the measure of heights, may also be changed. 1875 *Encycl. Brit.* II. 380/2 [Archimedes] The Measure of the Circle (κύκλου μέτρησις).

b. by measure: as determined by measuring (in contradistinction to weighing or counting).

1553 EDEN *Treat. Newe Ind.* (Arb.) 22 It is solde there by measure, as wheat is with vs, and not by weight. 1715 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5309/4 The Page Galley, ..burthen about 301 Tons by Measure. 1844 STEPHENS *Bk. Farm* II. 394 In Scotland, grain used to be sold by measure alone. 1863 *Fownes's Chem.* (ed. 9) 144 Composition of the Atmosphere. Nitrogen. By weight 77 parts. By measure 79.19.

2. a. Size or quantity as ascertained or ascertainable by measuring. Now chiefly in phrase (*made*) to measure, i.e. (*made*) in accordance with measurements taken (said of garments, etc., in contradistinction to 'ready-made'). Also *transf.* and *fig.*: fashioned to fulfil specified requirements; appropriate for a particular purpose; chiefly *attrib.*

to know the measure of (a person's) foot: see FOOT *sb.* 26 c. a1300 *Cursor M.* 1668, I sal þe tell hou lang, hou brade, O quat mesur it sal be made. 1382 WYCLIF *Ex.* xxvi. 2 Of o mesure shal be made alle the tentis. c1440 *Alphabet of Tales* 32 A stake of þe same mesur & lenth. 1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 58 Hee suffered not..the fourme and measure of his members to be made in metall. 1668 WILKINS *Real Char.* 163 Therefore the measure of the cubit must be larger. 1703 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 126 Their measure they note down upon a piece of paper. 1851 MAYHEW *Lond. Lab.* I. 476/2 The suit is more likely to be bought ready-made than 'made to measure'. 1857 G. BIRD *Urin. Deposits* (ed. 5) 61 It is much easier to obtain the measure than the weight of urine passed in a given time. 1928 *Punch* 11 July p. xix/1 (Advt.), It is to give all the benefits of made-to-measure shoes.. that these Lotus Bespoke Models have been created. 1937 *Evening News* 5 Feb. 8/2 We shall have made-to-measure houses..with provision for adding rooms as families grow. 1958 *Listener* 9 Oct. 563/2 The new knowledge.. may ultimately enable us to produce made-to-measure mutant viruses. 1959 *Ibid.* 2 Apr. 608/1 The Boat Race.. made to measure for television.

b. full, good, short etc. measure (see the *adjs.*): ample or deficient quantity in what is sold or given by measure. Also *fig.*

Full, good measure are also appended to designations of measured quantity, to indicate something in excess of the stated amount.

1382 [see GOOD a. 19]. 1581, etc. [see OVER-MEASURE *sb.*]. 1706 E. WARD *Wooden World Diss.* (1708) 68 What's wanting in his Guns is made up in his Cups, which are sure to have full measure. 1887 LOWELL *Democracy*, etc. 6 His audience would feel defrauded of their honest measure.

c. to take measures (†measure): to ascertain the different dimensions of a body. So, to take the measure of a person for clothes, etc.

c1430 LYDG. *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 11 Eucllyde toke mesures, be craft of Gemytré. 15.. *Adam Bel* 283 in Hazl. *E.P.P.* II. 150 To take the mesure of that yeman, And thereafter to make hys graue. 1520 GRESHAM in *Ellis Orig. Lett.* Ser. III. I. 234, I have takyn the measures of xvij. Chambres at Hamton Cortte and have made a Bolke of them. 1580 LYLly *Euphues* (Arb.) 290 Like the Taylours boys, who thinketh to take measure before he can handle the sheeres. 1590 SHAKS. *Com. Err.* IV. iii. 9. 1647 WARD *Simp. Cobler* 28 He that makes Coates for the Moone, had need take measure every noone. 1793 SMEATON *Edystone L.* §97 The difficulty I had to get the proper measures taken. 1834 MARRYAT *P. Simple* II, The man.. took my measure, and departed.

d. *techn.* The width of a printed page; the width of an organ pipe.

1683 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.*, *Printing* xxii. ¶4 So many Words as will fill up the Measure pretty stiff, viz. Justifie the Line. *Ibid.* xxiv. ¶7 A second Form of the same Volume, Measure and Whites. 1824 JOHNSON *Typogr.* II. 93 After having made the measure for the work, we set a line of the letter that is designed for it. 1852 SEIDEL *Organ* 76 The width of a pipe is called its measure.

e. *Fencing.* The distance of one fencer from another as determined by the length of his reach when lunging or thrusting. (In first quot. *fig.*) Also, in military drill.

1591 SHAKS. *Two Gent.* v. iv. 127 Come not within the measure of my wrath. 1692 SIR W. HOPE *Fencing-Master* 95 Break his measure, or make his thrust short of you. 1696 R. H. Sch. *Recreat.* 67 Measure. This is only a distance between you and your Adversary, which must be cautiously and exactly observed when he is Thrusting at you; so that you may be without his measure or reach. 1833 *Reg. Instr. Cavalry* I. 144 As soon as the Attacking File has passed on, and is out of measure, both Files will 'Slope Swords'. *Ibid.* 146 The opposing Files should..circle 'Right' within measure. 1868 T. GRIFFITHS *Mod. Fencer* 69 The Measure.. must be determined by the length of the foil and the height of your opponent.

†**f.** Duration (of time, of a musical note). *Obs.*

1662 PLAYFORD *Skill Mus.* I. viii. 26 Pauses or Rests are silent Characters, or an Artificial omission of the Voyce or Sound, proportioned to a Certain Measure of Time. *Ibid.* xi. 36 Hold.. is placed over the Note which the Author intends should be held to a longer Measure than the Note contains. 1696 PHILLIPS, *Measure of time*, is much to be regarded in handling Nativities, that when you have a Direction, you may know how long it will be before it operates. 1706 [see *measure-note* in 23].

3. *fig. a.* In the phrases under 2c. † to take measure(s): to form an opinion or opinions; also, † to take a fair, wrong (etc.) *m. of.* to take the measure of, formerly to take *m. of.* to form an estimate of; now *esp.* to weigh or gauge the abilities or character of (a person), with a view to what one is to expect from him.

1650 JER. TAYLOR *Holy Living* II. §7 (1686) 118 He onely lived according to Nature, the other by pride and ill customs, and measures taken by other mens eyes and tongues. 1659 BURTON *Diary* (1828) IV. 458, I know nothing of it, and therefore must take measure by what is before me. 1677 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* 245 They thought it more sutable to take their Measures, and make their Conclusions consonant to the course of Nature. 1790 BURKE *Fr. Rev.* Wks. V. 58 If we take the measure of our rights by our exercise of them at the revolution. 1795 — *Th. Scarcity* Wks. 1842 II. 253 We cannot assure ourselves, if we take a wrong measure, from the temporary necessities of one season. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 84, I have encountered a good many of these gentlemen in actual service, and have taken their measure. 1889 DOYLE *Micah Clarke* 113 Our hostess..busted off..to take the measure of the new-comer. 1893 *Nation* 5 Jan. LVI. 4/1 The people have taken the measure of this whole labor movement.

†**b.** Hence, An estimate, opinion, or notion. *Obs.*

1665 GLANVILL *Scepis Sci.*, *Addr. Roy. Soc.* A 3 b, I can expect no other from those, that judge by first sights and rash measures, then to be thought fond or insolent. 1670 in *Buckleuch MSS.* (Hist. MSS. Comm.) I. 487 He has given the King of France the character of all our Court.. as he himself thinks of them; so that he has..given as wrong measures here as he has given you. a 1678 H. SCUGAL *Life of God*, etc. (1735) 79 All who are enemies to holiness have taken up false measures and disadvantageous notions of it. 1691 T. H[ALE] *Acc. New Invent.* 20 Be pleased to receive the Measures of this Companies judging therein.

4. An instrument for measuring.

a. A vessel of standard capacity used for separating and dealing out fixed quantities of various substances (as grain, liquids, some vegetables, coal).

1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 8834 False elnen & mesures he brojte al clene adoun. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P.R.* xix. cxxviii. (1495) 932 That is properly callyd mesure by whom fruyte and corne and lycour and other thynges moyste and drye ben mette. c1440 *Alphabet of Tales* 330 If I hafte right-wulie.. mesurd with thises mesurs to paim at I selde ale to. 1508 *Acc. Ld. Treas. Scot.* (1902) IV. 137 For ane mesure to the Kingis gun of silvir. 1694 HOLDER *Disc. Time* 3 A Concave Measure, of known and denominated Capacity, serves to measure the Capaciousness of any other Vessel. 1865 DICKENS *Mut. Fr.* I. v. A little wooden measure which had no discernible inside.

b. A graduated rod, line, tape, etc., used by builders, tailors, etc. for taking measurements; †also (see quot. 1688). See also TAPE-measure, YARD-measure.

1555 EDEN *Decades* (Arb.) 240 The streates were also directed with corde, compase and measure. 1595 SHAKS. *John* IV. ii. 196 [A tailor] with his Sheeres, and Measure in his hand. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* II. 464/1 Instruments used by Perawick Makers... Measures, are lengths of Paper or Parchment, with Figures on, by which the Hair is Woven in the rounds, according as it is to fall in the Wig, whether long or short. 169. *Ad Populum Phaleræ* i. 24 Our ancient Rolls, grown useless to preserve Our Rights, may then for Taylors Measures serve.

5. A unit or denomination of measurement.

1535 COVERDALE *I Chron.* xxxiii[i.] 29 For all maner of weight and measure [1611 measures and size]. 1555 EDEN *Decades* (Arb.) 257 They vse waigthes and measures. 1559 W. CUNNINGHAM *Cosmogr. Glasse* 56 A Barly corne (being the least measure). 1650 J. WYBARD *Tactometria* To Rdr., The Standard-measures for Wine and Ale or Beer. 1688 [see DRY a. 10]. a 1696, 1848 [see LINEAL 1 b]. 1710 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* II, *Measures of Capacity.* 1765 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* I. i. vii. 305 Superficial measures are derived by squaring those of length. 1842-59 GWILT *Archit.* §2316 The common measure for tiling is a square of 10 feet. 1843 *Penny Cycl.* XXVII. 196/2 The measures of time.. are the only usual ones in which a natural standard exists. *Ibid.* 203/1 All the multiples and subdivisions of every measure [in the metrical system] are decimal.

b. Used for some specific unit of capacity (formerly also of length) understood from context or usage; in England often applied to the bushel. Also, such a quantity of anything as is indicated by this unit. In translations from foreign langs. sometimes used to render the name of some definite unit: e.g. in the Bible of 1611 as translation of SEAH, COR, and BATH.

1382 WYCLIF *Luke* xvi. 7 An hundrid mesuris [1388 coris] of whete. 1494 *Will Joan Wynne* in *Somerset Med. Wills* (1901) 322, ij mesers of Ode [? = woad]. 1535 COVERDALE *I Sam.* xxv. 18 Fyue measures of firmentye. 1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* IV. ii. 73, I would not doe such a thing for a ioynt Ring, nor for measures of Lawne, nor for Gownes. 1605 — *Mach.* III. iv. 11 Anon weel drinke a Measure The Table round. 1606 — *Ant. & Cl.* II. vi. 37 To send Measures of Wheate to Rome. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 337/2 A Measure, an Hoop, or a Strick, is 4 Pecks, or 9 Gallons. Yet some reckon but 8 gallons to the Measure, which in some places is also called a Bushel. 1787 WINTER *Syst. Husb.* 194 This field used commonly to be sowed with twenty measures of wheat, each measure containing one hundred and six pounds of eighteen ounces. 1805 FORSYTH *Beauties Scotl.* II. 253 Between 20,000 and 30,000 measures in shells.. the measure containing two Winchester bushels. 1870 BRYANT *Homér* I. VII. 234 These Brought wine, a thousand measures.

c. *Chem.* A unit of volume used in ascertaining the quantity of a gas or liquid, usually indicated by graduations on a tube (as an alkalimeter or

eudiometer) or other vessel. Also, the quantity measured by such a unit.

1807 T. THOMSON *Chem.* (ed. 3) II. 149 The gas amounted to 16 very small measures. 1845 PARNELL *Chem. Anal.* 416 Each measure of the alkalimeter represents half a grain of chloride of lime.

d. In descriptions of mixture or composition: One of a number of equal volumes indeterminate in quantity; a 'part' as estimated by measurement.

1837 *Civil Eng. & Arch. Jnl.* I. 33/2 The concrete . . . is to consist of six measures of gravel and sand to one of ground lime. 1863 FOWNES'S *Chem.* (ed. 9) 144 Carbonic acid, from 3·7 measures to 6·2 measures, in 10,000 measures of air.

6. A method of measuring; esp. a system of standard denominations or units of length, surface, or volume.

Chiefly with qualifying word denoting the class or kind of system, the substances to which it is applied, or the locality in which it is used or originated; e.g. *linear, long, square, cubic measure; liquid, dry, ale, corn measure; Irish, London measure.*

1439 *Rolls of Parl.* V. 30/2 There as any Merchant . . . excepte at London, will make a Clothe in measuring xxiiii yerdes, they will make therof xxii or lasse, seyinge that it is the mesure of London. 1455 *Cal. Anc. Rec. Dublin* (1889) I. 288 Al maner of women that syllyn ale . . . sylly aftyr the Kyng's ale mesure. 1670 CAPT. J. SMITH *Eng. Improv. Reviv'd* 25 The content of the whole fence by the said Wood measure is 1466 Perch 12 foot. 1672 PETTY *Polit. Anat. Irel.* in *Tracts* (1769) 299 A perch or pole Irish measure, is 21 foot. 1709 J. WARD *Yng. Math. Guide* I. iii. (1734) 34 That there should be but one Measure for Wine, Ale and Corn, throughout this Realm. *Ibid.* 36 Dry Measure is different both from Wine and Ale Measure. 1842-59 GWILT *Archit.* §2303 In lime measure, what is called a hundred is 100 pecks, or 25 striked bushels (old measure). 1843 *Penny Cycl.* XXVII. 200/2 Apothecaries' fluid measure. 1898 *Engineering Mag.* XVI. 95 The completed raft contains 450,000 lineal feet of timber, or in the neighborhood of 3,000,000 feet, board-measure.

7. a. That by which anything is computed or estimated, or with which it is compared in respect of quantity. Chiefly in phr. *to be the measure of*. [Cf. Gr. use of μέτρον.]

c 1580 SIDNEY *Ps.* vi. i. Lord, . . . let [not] thy rage of my due punishment Become the measure. 1612 BACON *Ess.* Of *Despatch* (Arb.) 244 Time is the measure of businesse, as money is of wares. 1635 WELLS *Sciographia* 113 The tangent of SG [the subtending arc] the measure of the angle Z. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey) s.v., In Philosophy, Time is the Measure of Motion; but in Mechanicks, Motion is the Measure of Time. 1852 C. W. H[OSKYN]S *Talpa* 19 The weakest link of a chain is the measure of its strength. 1865 BRANDE *Dict. Sci.*, etc. III. 606/1 The reciprocal of the radius of a circle is a measure of its curvature. 1892 KIPLING *Barrack-r. Ball.* 65 And the measure of our torment is the measure of our youth.

b. A standard or rule of judgement; a criterion, test; also, a standard by which something is determined or regulated. Now rare.

1641 in *Rushworth's Hist. Coll.* (1692) III. I. 555 Having . . . no measure of happiness or misfortune in this world, but what I derive from your Majesties value of my affection and fidelity. 1660 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* xi. *Protagoras* ii. (1687) 768 He began one of his Books thus: Man is . . . the measure of all things. 1690 LOCKE *Hum. Und.* III. vi. §22 Our abstract ideas are to us the measures of species. 1785 PALEY *Mor. Philos.* II. ix. The will of God is the measure of right and wrong. 1830 TENNYSON *Poems* 153 Man is the measure of all truth Unto himself.

c. In collocation with *RULE sb.* (q.v.).

8. *Math.* A quantity which divides or is contained in another quantity some number of times without remainder; a submultiple. Thus, 2, 3, 4, and 6 are all *measures* of 12. [After Gr. μέτρον.]

common measure = common divisor (see *DIVISOR* 1 b). Also *fig.* or allusively. *greatest common measure* (abbreviated G.C.M.): the greatest quantity that divides each of a number of given quantities exactly.

1570 DEE *Math. Pref.* 5 In pure Arithmetike, an Vnit, is the common Measure of all Numbers. 1570 BILLINGSLEY *Elem. Geom.* 234 b. It is required of these three magnitudes to finde out the greatest common measure. 1656 HOBBS *Six Less. Wks.* 1845 VII. 196 One quantity is the measure of another quantity, when it, or the multiple of it, is coincident in all points with the other quantity. 1727-52 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v., 9 is a measure of 27. 1870 J. H. NEWMAN *Gramm. Assent* I. iv. 80 The establishment of a common measure between mind and mind. 1875 COLENSO *Elem. Alg.* v. 48 We may sometimes find by inspection the G.C.M. of two quantities.

9. [*? concr.* of sense 2.] A stratum or bed of mineral; now only *pl.* (*Geol.*) in *coal-measures, culm measures* (see *CULM*¹ 3).

1665 [see *COAL-MEASURE*]. 1686 PLOT *Staffordsh.* 158 The other Iron Ores . . . which lye in some places but thin, others thicker, and as the coal is, divided into measures of different denominations. 1795 AIKIN *Manchester* 523 The measures or strata, by which the beds of coal are divided. 1837 [see *CULM*¹ 3]. 1865 LYELE *Elem. Geol.* 532 The Devonian group . . . its relations to the overlying Carboniferous rocks or 'Culm Measures'. 1881 RAYMOND *Mining Gloss., Measures*, strata of coal, or the formation containing coal beds.

II. Prescribed or limited extent or quantity.

†10. What is commensurate or adequate; satisfaction (of appetite, desire, need). *Obs.*

c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 55 And he sette mubes mesure on his ferde pat he gaderede [L. *et fecit gulam militiæ suæ principem*]. 13.. *E.E. Allit. P. A.* 224 A mannez dom most drysly demme, Er mynde most malte in hit mesure. 1593 SHAKS. 3 *Hen. VI.* II. iii. 32 Till either death hath clos'd these eyes of mine, Or Fortune giuen me measure of

Reuenge. 1607 — *Cor. II. ii.* 127 He cannot but with measure fit the Honors which we deuise him.

II. †a. Proportion; due proportion, symmetry.

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 806 Sho gafe hym a glasse with a good lycour, And bade . . . To werke it in mesure. *Ibid.* 1648 The windowes, worthly wrought in a mesure. c 1407 LYDG. *Reas. & Sens.* 58 Wyth the which she dooth gouerne Euery maner creature, With-out[e]n] ordre or mesure. 1597 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* v. lv. §2 Measure is that which perfecteth all things. 1600 E. BLOUNT tr. *Conestaggio* 25 For being an exercise that requireth order and mesure, all things were there disordered and confused. 1662 EVELYN *Chalcogr.* Table, Measure and proportion have Influence on all our Actions.

b. *in measure as*: in proportion as. [A Gallicism: cf. F. *à mesure que*.]

1789 COWPER *Let. to Newton* 16 Aug. *Wks.* (1836) VI. 256 [Fame] is a commodity that daily sinks in value, in mesure as the consumption of all things approaches. 1894 G. MOORE *Esther Waters* 332 His irritability increased in mesure as he perceived the medicine was doing him no good.

†c. *to hold measure with*: to be proportionate to or commensurate with. *Obs.*

1611 TOURNEUR *Ath. Tragedie* I. i. Now let thy trust . . . Hold measure with thy amplitude of wit.

12. a. An extent not to be exceeded; a limit. Now only in certain phrases, as *to set measures to, to know no measure* (see also b and c).

1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 234 That he schal mesure His bodi, so that no mesure Of fleishly lust he scholde excede. 1514 BARCLAY *Cyt. & Uplondyshtm.* (Percy Soc.) 30 Thou papest mesure, Faustus. 1530 PALSGR. 572/1 This mater gothe out of mesure, *ceste matiere se desmesure*. 1604 E. G[RIMSTONE] tr. *Acosta's Hist. Indies* I. vi. 19 Although the great Ocean stretcheth farre, yet doth it never passe this mesure. 1633 G. HERBERT *Temple, Ch. Porch* xix, If thy sonne can make ten pound his mesure. 1659 PEARSON *Creed* (1839) 272 What bounds can we set unto that grief, what measures to that anguish? 1667 MILTON *P.L.* v. 517 Full to the utmost measure of what bliss Human desires can seek or apprehend. 1710 PHILIPS *Pastorals* I. 14 Fond Love no Cure will have . . . nor any Measure knows. a 1716 SOUTH *Twelve Serm.* (1744) XI. 162 To determine and give measures to the divine bounty and wisdom, to tell it what it ought to do.

b. In advb. phr. *beyond* (*above*, †*without*, †*over*) *measure*, also †*out of measure, out of all measure* (arch.): beyond all bounds, excessively. †Formerly (esp. Sc.) used also predicatively = boundless, unlimited, excessive.

c 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* I. 570 He wes angry out of mesur. *Ibid.* xvii. 810 The laiff our mesur war wery. c 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) xxx. 137 On lenth it es withouten mesure. 1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* II. i. 77 The damoysele made grete sorow out of mesure. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* VII. vi. 59 Abufe myssuyr forsuth thai chaistyrt war. 1530 PALSGR. 418/2 This adverstie hath anguished me beyonde mesure. 1565 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* I. 370 A thing sa far beyond all mesour that [etc.]. 1642 ROGERS *Naaman* To Rdr. §2 So Selfe encountered with a Law, proves out of mesure sinfull. 1665 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (1677) 356 The air is usually warm, and at some time above mesure. 1706 E. WARD *Wooden World Diss.* (1708) 73 He's so often out of Measure in his Drinking. 1856 R. A. VAUGHAN *Mystics* (1860) I. vi. iii. 166 He was full of Eckart's doctrine, out of all measure admiring the wonderful man. 1872 BLACK *Adv. Phaeton* xxxi 414 My Lady was once vexed beyond mesure.

c. *to keep or observe measure(s)*: to be moderate or restrained in action. †*to keep measures with*: to use consideration towards (a person).

1551 R. ROBINSON tr. *More's Utopia* II. (Arb.) 135 In rewardes they kepe no mesure. 1710 SHAFESB. *Charac.* (1737) II. 266 Our Author . . . endeavours to shew Civility and Favour, by keeping the fairest Measures he possibly can with Men of this sort. 1734 tr. *Rollin's Rom Hist.* (1827) III. 69 He thought fit to observe measures with him in the beginning, hoping, perhaps, by gentle methods to bring him back to his duty. *Ibid.* 74 He no longer observed any measures and reigned like a true tyrant. 1792 W. ROBERTS *Looker-On* No. 7 (1794) I. 93 If his taylor continue to disappoint him, I promise to keep no measures with the delinquent. a 1832 MACINTOSH *Life More Wks.* 1846 I. 493 More, having no longer any measures to keep, openly declared, that [etc.]. 1852 M. ARNOLD *Second Best* I. 2 Quiet living, strict-kept mesure. 1863 COWDEN CLARKE *Shakesp. Char.* viii. 198 He keeps no measure in his contempt for him.

d. In Biblical phrases. *by measure, in measure*: to a limited extent, in part. *to fill up the measure of*: to complete the sum of (one's iniquities), to add what is wanting to the completeness of (a person's misfortunes). [A blending of Matt. xxiii. 32 with Gen. xv. 16; cf. F. *comblar la mesure*.]

1382 WYCLIF *Ezek.* iv. 11 And thou shalt drynke water in mesure [Vulg. *in mensura*] the sixt part of hyn. [1382 — *Matt.* xxiii. 32 3e fulfillen the mesure of zoure fadris.] 1535 COVERDALE *John* iii. 34 God geueth not the sprete (vnto him) by mesure. 1581 N. BURNE *Disputation* 143 The mesour of impiete begun be him is nocht zit fullie accomplished. 1611 BIBLE *Jer.* xxx. 11, I will correct thee in mesure, and will not leaue thee altogether vnpunished. a 1716 BLACKALL *Wks.* I. 66 To obtain that Righteousness which they desire, (here in good mesure, and hereafter to the full). 1820 W. IRVING *Sk. Book* II. 267 To fill up the mesure of his misfortunes. 1846 TRENCH *Mirac.* xvi. (1862) 276 The prophets having grace only in mesure, so in mesure they wrought their miracles. 1856 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* (1858) I. ii. 91 The church was allowed a hundred and fifty more years, to fill full the mesure of her offences.

†13. a. Moderation, temperance. *of measure*: moderate, temperate. *by measure, in measure*: in moderation. *Obs.*

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 74 Vt of god into vuel, & from mesure into unimete. 13.. *E.E. Allit. P. B.* 247 Al in mesure & mepe was made pe vengeance. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* II. 112 Slep . . . helpeth kinde . . . When it is take be mesure. a 1400 *Sir Perc.* 397 Luke thou be of mesure Bothe in haulle and in boure. c 1430 LYDG. *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 81 Iche thyng is praised if it in mesure be. 1548 CRANMER *Catech.* 182 Yf we will be contente with a meane dyet, and kepe a mesure in our apparell. 1583 BABINGTON *Commandm.* 194 It hath euer been helde, that blushing in mesure, modestie, and silence haue been commendable tokens in yong yeeres. 1593 SHAKS. *Rich. II.* III. iv. 7 My Legges can keepe no mesure in Delight, When my poore Heart no mesure keeps in Griefe. 1667 MILTON *P.L.* VII. 128 Knowledge . . . needs . . . Her Temperance over Appetite, to know In mesure what the mind may well contain.

personified. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl. B.* XIV. 70 If men lyued as mesure wolde. c 1412 HOCLEVE *De Reg. Princ.* 502 Mesure is out of londe on pylgrymage. a 1510 DOUGLAS *K. Hart* II. 511 That fayr sweet thing [Chastity] . . . That . . . euirmore is mareit with mesour.

b. Proverbs.

1362 LANGL. *P. Pl. A.* I. 33 Mesure is Medicine pauh pou muche 3eor[n]e. 1399 — *Rich. Redeles* II. 139 Mesure is a meri mene. c 1430 LYDG. *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 208 Men wryte of oold how mesour is tresour. a 1529 SKELTON *Sp. Parrot* 64 In mesure is tresure. ? 1570 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xvii. 44 Thinkand always that mesure was ane feist. a 1598 FERGUSSON *Prov.* (1785) 13 He that forsakes missour, missour forsakes him.

†c. ? A compromise. *Obs.*

1425 *Paston Lett.* I. 21 If this mesure be accepted.

14. a. A quantity, degree, or proportion (of something), esp. as granted to or bestowed upon a person.

1610 GUILLIM *Heraldry* III. xiv. (1660) 171 The Buck . . . hath a degree and mesure of all the properties of the Stag. 1671 MILTON *Samson* 1439 For never was from Heaven imparted Measure of strength so great to mortal seed. 1674 W. ALLEN *Danger Enthus.* 105 Mens differences about these points proceed . . . from their different measures of Light and understanding. 1784 COWPER *Task* v. 309 In whom lust And folly in as ample mesure meet As in the bosoms of the slaves he rules. 1850 SCORESBY *Cheever's Whalem. Adv.* xiii. (1859) 181 We had a good mesure of these contingents of successful enterprise. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 680 Critias . . . begs that a larger mesure of indulgence may be conceded to him. 1877 'H. A. PAGE' *De Quincey* I. x. 200 To do some mesure of steady work.

b. In advb. phr. formed with preps. *in a great or large measure* (†*in good m.*, †*after some large m.*): to a considerable extent or degree, largely. *in some or a measure*: to a certain extent, in some degree, somewhat. *in (tu)pon the same measure*: to the same extent.

138. WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* III. 360 þei [sc. curatis] shulden lye on þe puple in good mesure as Poul biddip. 1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N.* I. ii. 30, I will condole in some mesure. 1611 BIBLE *Ps.* lxxx. 5 Thou . . . giuest them teares to drinke in great mesure. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* x. 493 The recouery (after some large mesure) of my health. 1662 STILLINGFL. *Orig. Sacr.* I. i. §20 Which difference of writing is in a great mesure the cause of the different dialect between the Athenians and Ionians. 1664 EVELYN *Pomona Gen. Advt.* (1729) 91 Cider cannot be unwholesome upon the same Measure that stummed wine is so. 1736 BUTLER *Anal.* II. iii. *Wks.* 1874 I. 180 Objections against Christianity itself are, in a great mesure, frivolous. 1871 SMILES *Charac.* I. (1876) 8 Goodness in a mesure implies wisdom. 1895 R. L. DOUGLAS in *Bookman* Oct. 22/2 Louis [XIV] was in a large mesure responsible for the horrors of the Revolution.

15. Treatment (of a certain kind) 'meted out' to a person, esp. by way of punishment or retribution. *Obs.* or *arch.* exc. in *hard measure*.

1593 SHAKS. 3 *Hen. VI.* II. vi. 55 In stead whereof, let this supply the roome, Measure for mesure, must be answered. 1601 — *All's Well* II. iii. 273 This is hard and vnderseued mesure. 1603 — *Meas. for M.* III. ii. 257 He professes to haue receiued no sinister mesure from his Iudge. 1611 BIBLE *Transl. Pref.* ¶ 3 This is the mesure that hath been rendred to excellent Princes in former times, euen . . . For their good deedes to be euill spoken of. 1667 MILTON *P.L.* I. 513 He from mightier Jove . . . like mesure found. a 1715 BURNET *Own Time* (1724) I. 558 He thought he had met with hard mesure. 1784 COWPER *Ep. Jos. Hill* 55 O happy Britain! we have not to fear Such hard and arbitrary mesure here. 1887 A. BIRRELL *Obiter Dicta* Ser. II. 67 It is certainly hard mesure on the poor fellow.

III. 'Measured' sound or movement.

16. Poetical rhythm, as 'measured' by quantity or accent; a kind of poetical rhythm; a metrical group or period; = METRE. *spec.* applied to Old English verse.

long measure (in hymns): see *LONG* a¹ A. 18. c 1450 LYDG. & BURGH *Secrees* 1530 Or of metrys the feet to make equal, be tyme and proporcion keepyng my mesurys. 1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* II. iii. (Arb.) 81 Meeter and mesure is all one, for what the Greekes called μέτρον, the Latines call *Mensura*, and is but the quantitie of a verse, either long or short. 1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V.* II. ii. 139. 1699 BENTLEY *Phal.* 198 It is an Iambic Verse; and it was a good while after the invention of Comedy and Tragedy, before that Measure was used in them. 1706 A. BEDFORD *Temple Mus.* vi. 115 The . . . Verse consisted of Two Measures, and each of them of Ten Syllables. 1774 R. HENRY *Hist. Gt. Brit.* II. 432 The kinds and measures of their [sc. Saxon and Danish poets'] verses. 1778 JOHNSON *L.P., Cowley* (1868) 23 To the disproportion and incongruity of Cowley's sentiments must be added the uncertainty and looseness of his measures. 1802 J. SIBBALD *Chron. Scottish Poetry* IV. p. lviii, In the same kind of measure [as the Fragment of the genuine Cædmon] are almost all the popular rhymes which still continue to be repeated by children in their ring-dances. 1820 HAZLITT *Lect. Dram. Lit.* 73 It is beautiful prose put into heroic measure. 1869 A. J. ELLIS *E.E. Pronunc.* iv. §4. 333 Chaucer's verse seems to consist generally of five measures.

1873 H. MORLEY *First Sh. Eng. Lit.* 20 There is one measure for Beowulf, Cædmon's Paraphrase, and all subsequent First English poems. 1877 H. REHRMANN *Ess. Anglo-Saxon Poetry* 10 A foot or measure is made up . . . of one accented syllable and its connected unaccented syllable, or syllables. 1942 J. C. POPE *Rhythm of Beowulf* 44 According to Heusler, alliteration must introduce the first measure in the second half-line.

17. An air, tune, melody. Now poet.

1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 301 Bot if ye the mesure pleide, Which, if you list, I schal you liere. c 1461 *E.E. Misc.* (Warton Club) 50 A pype, boy, thou schalt have also, True of measure schall it go. 1595 SHAKS. *John* III. i. 304 Shall braying trumpets, and loud churlish drums . . . be measures to our pomp. 1774 BRYANT *Mythol.* I. 445 A great musician, and particularly expert in all pastoral measure. 1842 LYTTON *Zanoni* 22 He would pour forth . . . strange wild measures, on his violin. 186. BRYANT *Sella* 361 They called for quaint old measures.

18. *Mus. a.* The relation between the time-values of a note of one denomination and a note of the next, determining the kind of rhythm (duple, triple, etc.); hence, the time of a piece of music. (Also called MODE.)

1597 MORLEY *Introd. Mus. Annot.* *4 This [triple time] is the common hackney horse of all the Composers, which is of so manie kindes as there be maners of pricking, . . . and yet all one measure. 1601 SHAKS. *Troel.* N. v. i. 41 The triplex, sir, is a good tripping measure. 1662 PLAYFORD *Skill Mus.* I. vii. 23 Measure . . . is a Quantity of the length and shortness of Time, either by Natural Sounds pronounced by the Voyce, or by Artificial upon Instruments; which Measure is by a certain Motion of the Hand expressed in a varietie of Notes. 1727-52 CHAMBERS *Cycl. s.v. Time*, The mode or measure of two times, or the dupla measure. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) XII. 533/1 There are properly two kinds of measures or modes of time: the measure of two times, or of common time . . . and the measure of three times, or of triple time. 1840 *Penny Cycl.* XVIII. 207/1 It admits but one measure, the duple. 1901 H. E. WOOLDRIDGE *Oxf. Hist. Mus.* I. 102 A special name, *Cantus mensurabilis*, was indeed often adopted by many authors, to describe the music in which measure was present throughout.

b. Each portion of a musical composition comprising a group of notes beginning with a main accent, and commonly included between two vertical lines or bars, a 'bar' (see *BAR sb.* 1 16).

1667 C. SIMPSON *Pract. Mus.* I. §10. 30 The Mood . . . called Perfect of the Less, in which three Semibreves went to a Measure. 1878 F. TAYLOR in *Grove Dict. Music* I. 136 The word bar is also commonly, though incorrectly, applied to the portion contained between any two such vertical lines [bars], such portion being termed a 'measure'.

† c. Inaccurately used for *L. modus* as transl. of *Gr. τρόπος, ἁρμονία*: see MODE.

1635 CARPENTER *Geog. Del.* II. xiv. 247 The Northerne mans humour consorts best with the Phrygian measure, a loud and stirring harmony. 1776 BURNEY *Hist. Mus.* I. iii. 60 The Lydian measure was appropriated to . . . songs of sorrow.

19. Rhythmical motion, esp. as regulated by music; the rhythm of a movement. to *keep measure*: to observe strict time.

1576 FLEMING tr. *Caius' Dogs* 35 Dogges . . . which are taught . . . to dance in measure at the musicall sounde of an instrument. 1623 BINGHAM *Xenophon* 104 All this is performed in measure to the Flute. 1655 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* I. vii. (1687) 25/1 He first taught Soldiers to march by the sound of Fifes and Harps, observing a kind of measure in their pace. 1694 ADDISON *St. Cecilia's Day* Wks. 1726 I. 33 The Bears in awkward measures leap. a 1704 T. BROWN *On Beauties* Wks. 1730 I. 44 May she in measure like Clarinda move. 1704 PRIOR *To Mrs. Singer* 14 If Amaryllis breathes thy secret pains, And thy fond heart beats measure to thy strains. 1800-24 CAMPBELL *Pilgrim of Glencoe* 8 Whose crews . . . Keep measure with their oars. 1864 D. G. MITCHELL *Sev. Stor.* 253 He would beat the measure of a light polka on his pallet.

20. a. A dance, esp. a grave or stately dance; often in phr. *tread a measure*. Now arch.

1509 [see DANCE v. 4]. 1584 LYLY *Campaspe* IV. iii. To tread the measurs in a daunce. 1590 MARLOWE *2nd Pt. Tamburl.* v. 1, Where fair Semiramis . . . Hath trod the measures. 1671 MILTON *P.L.* I. 170 All Heaven . . . in Celestial measures mov'd Circling the Throne and Singing. 1808 SCOTT *Marmion* v. xii, Now tread we a measure! said young Lochinvar. a 1839 PRAED *Poems* (1864) II. 44 And dancers leave the cheerful measure To seek the Lady's missing treasure. 1888 W. E. HENLEY *Bk. Verses* 28 Kate the scrubber . . . treads a measure.

† b. to lead (a person) the measures: to 'lead him a dance'. *Obs.*

1594 NASHE *Unfort. Trav.* K.4b, Hee stript her, and scourged her from top to toe tantara. Day by day he digested his meate with leading her the measures.

IV. 21. A plan or course of action intended to attain some object. a. *pl.* esp. in phrases to *take, adopt, follow, pursue* (certain) *measures*. † to *break* (a person's) *measures* [= *F. rompre* (ses) *mesures*]: to frustrate his plans. † in the *measures of*: privy to the plans of.

This sense of 'to take measures' (*prendre des mesures*) is adopted from *Fr.*; Littré regards it as developed from the sense 'to form an estimate of a situation', in which the phrase also occurs. Cf. 3 above.

1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India & P.* 51 By the Measures they follow, this also in time must fall into their hands. 1700 S. L. tr. *Fryke's Voy. E. Ind.* 185 We agreed there in an instant to take our measures about it. 1704 TRAPP *Abra-Mulé* I. i. 323 On purpose to defeat My close Contrivances, and break my Measures. 1708 PARTRIDGE *Bickerstaff detected in Swift's Wks.* (1755) II. 1. 168 [He] has paid his visits to St. Germain, and is now in the measures of Lewis XIV. a 1715 BURNET *Own Time* (1724) II. 360 He pursued the Measures, which he had begun to take, of raising new Divisions in that Kingdom. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* II. (Globe) 594 My

Measures being fix'd . . . for Arch-Angel, and not to Muscovy. 1767 T. HUTCHINSON *Hist. Prov. Mass. Bay* iii. 207 This rupture with the Indians broke his measures. 1817 JAS. MILL *Brit. India* II. v. v. 476 Pondicherry was the object of importance; and it was resolved to lose no time in taking measures for its reduction. 1874 J. R. GREEN *Short Hist.* VIII. §4 (1882) 494 The measures of Laud soon revived the panic of the Puritans. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 604 To assist the external measures by internal medication.

b. *sing.*

1767 A. YOUNG *Farmer's Lett. to People* 36 Every just argument that can be urged for or against any measure. 1833 HT. MARTINEAU *Charmed Sea* I. 7 Before . . . any measure of prevention . . . could be taken. 1841 BREWSTER *Mart. Sci.* II. iii. 170 His first plan was to remove every thing from Huen, as a measure of security. 1842 BORROW *Bible in Spain* xxxviii, This measure by no means took me by surprise.

22. a. *spec.* A legislative enactment proposed or adopted.

1759 ROBERTSON *Hist. Scot.* I. Wks. 1851 I. 64 In none of our historians do we find an instance of any opposition formed against the court in parliament, or mention of any difficulty in carrying through the measures which were agreeable to the king. 1839 KEIGHTLEY *Hist. Eng.* II. 57 The great measure of this parliament was that respecting religious doctrines. 1879 M^cCARTHY *Own Times* II. xviii. 27 This measure was passed rapidly through all its stages.

b. Phrase, *measures, not men.*

1742 LD. CHESTERFIELD 6 Mar. *Lett.* (1845) III. 138, I have opposed measures, not men. 1769 JUNIUS *Lett.* xxvii. note (1788) 141 Measures, and not men, is the common cant of affected moderation. 1792 *Anecd. W. Pitt.* (1797) I. x. 224 Some disliked the measures, others disliked the men. 1839 BAILEY *Festus* (1852) 113, I care for measures more than men.

V. 23. *attrib. and Comb.*: *measure-filling a.*, filling up the measure (of iniquity); *measure-full*, as much as will fill a measure; *measure-glass*, a graduated glass for measuring drugs, medicine, etc.; † *measure-keeping*, moderation; † *measure line*, a measuring line; *measure-moth*, a geometer moth (*Cent. Dict.*); † *measure-note*, a semi-breve; also, the length of note indicated by the lower figure in the rhythmical signature of a piece; † *measure pot*, a pot used for measuring out liquids; *measure-strip*, a strip of paper used by tailors in taking measures; † *measure time*, the slow time of the dances called 'measures'; *measure-work*, piece work (cf. *measured work*).

1713 M. HENRY *Ordin. Serm.* Wks. 1857 II. 510/2 Jerusalem's 'measure-filling sin. 1851 BORROW *Lavengro* lxviii, 'The largest 'measure-full in your house', said I. . . 'This is not the season for half-pint yugs'. 1899 tr. R. von Jaksch's *Clinical Diagnosis* (ed. 4) vii. 36 Ten or twenty cc. . . each of solutions j and ij are mixed together in a 'measure-glass. 1553 GRIMALDE *Cicero's Offices* III. (1558) 165 b, Semelimesse, *measurekeeping [L. *moderatio*], sobermode, stayednesse. 1535 COVERDALE *Zech.* II. 1 A man with a *measure lyne in his honde. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Measure-Note . . . the Semibreve . . . so call'd because it is of a certain determinate Measure, or Length of Time by itself. 1809 CALLCOTT *Mus. Gram.* (ed. 2) 36 Compound Triple Time is formed by dividing the Measures of simple Triple into nine parts, and by dotting the Measure Note of the original Time. 1562 R. WEST in *Hist. Comp. Pewterers* (1903) 1 A false maker of *measure pottes. 1887 HALLIWELL *Life Shaks.* II. 382 Some deeds had been given to a tailor for conversion into *measure-strips. 1626 BACON *Sylva* §113 As when Galliard Time, and *Measure Time, are in the Medley of one Dance. 1852 C. W. H[OSKYN]S *Talpa* 25 Furrows are avoided as a nuisance and a loss, except as a mark for *measure-work.

measure (mɛʒ(j)ʊə(r)), *v.* Forms: see prec. sb. [a. *F. mesure-r*, f. *mesure* MEASURE sb. Cf. *L. mēnsūrāre*.]

† 1. a. *trans.* To regulate, moderate, restrain. *Obs.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 28918 þat þou can mesure þe quen þat þou giues þi charite. c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* II. (Paulus) 166 Nero, mesure þi gret foly. c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 3928 Troilus . . . mesuret his maners, þof he þe myrth vsid. c 1485 *Digby Myst.* (1882) IV. 264 Gud Mawdleyne, mesure youre distilling teres! a 1500 *Mankind* 227 (Brandl) Mesure your sylf: euer þe ware of excess! 1574 tr. *Marlorat's Apocalips* 40 Too measure our sorrow, so as wee giue not our selues ouer too it.

† b. To limit or restrict (a person). *Obs. rare*—1.

1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 149b, It was lawfull neither for him nor no man els to prescribe or measure them in this behalf.

2. a. To ascertain or determine the spatial magnitude or quantity of (something); *properly*, by the application of some object of known size or capacity. Also, in extended sense, to ascertain the quantity of (e.g. force, heat, time) by comparison with some fixed unit.

a 1340 HAMPPOLE *Psalter* lix. 6 The dale of tabernacles I sal mesour [L. *metibor*]. c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xxii. (Laurentius) 552 He gert mesoure þe tre sone, & fand It mare be quantyte þane to þe wark nedit be. 1481 CAXTON *Myrr.* I. xi. 37 Thus is by geometry mesured alle thingis. 1530 PALSGR. 634/1, I mesure clothe with a yerde. 1535 COVERDALE *Ezek.* xlii. 15 When he had measured all the ynnermer house. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 260/2 Some measure . . . Salmons and Eels by Ale Measure. 1732 POPE *Ess. Man* II. 20 Go, measure earth, weigh air, and state the tides. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1862) I. xx. 124 Those Instruments called anemometers, which are made to measure the velocity of the wind. 1816 PLAYFAIR *Nat. Phil.* II. 41 The angles of these triangles are to be measured. 1844 STEPHENS *Bk. Farm* II.

276 Corn is measured up direct from the fanners in this way. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. xxi. 149, I . . . endeavoured to measure some of the undulations.

b. With clause as obj.

1611 SHAKS. *Cymb.* I. ii. 25 Till you had measur'd how long a Foole you were upon the ground.

c. To take (a person's) measure for clothes, etc. Also *transf.* and *fig.*

1824 R. HUMPHREYS *Mem. J. Decastro* 156 Mr. Cross . . . when he wrote a character for a person, measured the extent of his genius the same as a tailor does the body for a garment, and was generally very successful in making a good fit. 1836 MARRYAT *Japhet* xvi, I ordered a suit of the most fashionable clothes, . . . being very minute in my directions to the foreman, who measured me. 1848 DICKENS *Domby* II, You have been already measured for your mourning, haven't you? 1859 B. JERROLD *Life D. Jerrold* vi. 94 The pig was to be measured for his part. 1880 'OUIDA' *Moths* I, 57 Measure me for my clothes. a 1890 in *Barrère & Leland Dict. Slang* (1890) II. 49/1 He had been measured for a funeral sermon three times, he said, and had never used either one of them. 1896 FARMER & HENLEY *Slang* IV. 296 *To have been measured for a new umbrella.* (American), -(1) To appear in new but ill-fitting clothes; whence (2) to pursue a policy of doubtful wisdom. 1942 BERRY & VAN DEN BARK *Amer. Thes. Slang* §117/16 Be buried, . . . be measured for a new overcoat.

d. *fig.* To take the measure of (a person); to look (a person) up and down. (Cf. *F. mesurer*.)

1747 *Richardson Clarissa* (1768) I. viii. 48 My Brother . . . having measured me, as I may say, with his eyes . . . from head to foot. 1896 A. E. HOUSMAN *Shropshire Lad* xli, In many an eye that measures me.

e. With dimensions or amounts as obj. Also, to mark or lay off (a line of definite length) in a certain direction.

1382 WYCLIF *Ezek.* xlvi. 30 Fro the north coast thou shalt mesure fyue hundrid and foure thousandis. 1535 COVERDALE *Num.* xxxv. 5 Ye shal mesure without the cite on ye East syde, two thousand cubites. 1611 BIBLE *Ruth* III. 15 He measured six measures of barley, and laide it on her. 1844 MRS. BROWNING *Drama Exile* 10 Whence to mark despair, And measure out the distances from good! 1853 SIR H. DOUGLAS *Milit. Bridges* (ed. 3) 61 Having measured a line, as A E, . . . in any convenient direction. 1882 MINCHIN *Unipl. Kinemat.* 210 By measuring from P along the lines PA₁, PA₂, PA₃, . . . lengths, Pa₁, Pa₂, Pa₃.

f. to *measure* (†out) *one's length*: to fall prostrate.

Cf. 1611 BIBLE *I Kings* xvii. 21 He stretched [margin *Hebr.* measured] himself vpon the childe. [The Vulgate has *mensus est*, whence Wyclif *mesurede*.]

1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N.* III. ii. 429 Faintnesse constraineth me, To measure out my length on this cold bed. 1605 *Lear* I. iv. 100 If you will measure your lubbers length againe, tarry. 1838 DICKENS *Nich. Nick.* xix, He lost his balance, and measured his length upon the ground. 1853 W. STIRLING *Cloister Life* Chas. V 163 Many of his cedars . . . measured their length upon the discomfited parterres.

† g. To form of, raise or reduce to, certain dimensions or proportions. *Obs.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 22952 [God] mai . . . Mak a wel fair licam, And if þar-of was mar or less, To mesure [a 1425 *Trin.* To mesure hit] als his will es. c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 3033 With browes full brent . . . Full metly made & mesured betwene. 1513 DOUGLAS *Aeneis* XII. iv. 35 The forrettis of thir beistis toppis bath They clip and missour, as tho was the gys.

h. *absol. or intr.* To take measurements; to use a measuring instrument.

1611 BIBLE *Deut.* xxi. 2 They shall measure vnto the cities which are round about him that is slaine. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) V. 36 The young carpenter should be taught to measure and use the rule.

i. *intr.* (in *pass.* sense). To admit of measurement.

1765 *Museum Rust.* III. 222 My malt . . . does not shrink so much when it comes to be laid on the kiln; of course it measures to more advantage.

j. to *measure swords*: *lit.* of adversaries in a duel, to ascertain that their swords are of equal length. Hence, to contend in battle, try one's strength *with* (cf. sense 10).

Cf. *F. mesurer les épées, mesurer son épée avec*. 1600 SHAKS. *A.Y.L.* v. iv. 91 And so wee measur'd swords, and parted. 1852 THACKERAY *Esmond* II. ii, You . . . wanted to measure swords with Mohun, did you? 1878 BOSW. SMITH *Carthage* 267 Four times over he had now measured his sword with the future conquerors of the world.

3. *trans.* Chiefly with *out*: To mark the boundary or course of; to delimit. *poet.*

1513 BRADSHAW *St. Werburge* I. 200 The . . . ryuer and water of Mersee . . . Mesuryng and metyng the bondes . . . Bitwene cheshytr & lancashyr. 1600 SHAKS. *A.Y.L.* II. vi. 2 Heere lie I downe, And measure out my graue. 1781 COWPER *Expost.* 177 A cloud to measure out their march by day.

4. a. To have a measurement of (so much).

1671 MILTON *P.R.* I. 210 E're yet my age Had measur'd twice six years. 1823 H. J. BROOKE *Introd. Crystallogr.* 198 The planes M on M', measure 120°. 1833 LOUDON *Encycl. Cottage Archit.* §297 Each shutter measuring four feet six inches superficial. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VII. 540 The circumference of his head measures 22 inches.

b. *intr.* To vie in measurement *with*. Also, to be comparable *with*.

1712 ARBUTHNOT *John Bull* I. xi, The prodigious dimensions of them. In short, they would have measured with the best bale of cloth in John's shop. 1904 G. PARKER *Ladder of Swords* vi. 61 Her words for the great cause had measured well with her deeds. 1907 *Smart Set* Mar. 126/2 The dog moved a cat-like step forward, making up the interval, and the man made a mental note that its single stride measured with his.

c. *fig. to measure up to*: to be equal (in ability, etc.) to; to match (cf. *match up to* s.v. MATCH v. 1

8b); to have the necessary qualifications for. orig. U.S.

1910 N.Y. *Even. Post* 16 Dec. 8 A man hath should be found for Senator who in ability and character will measure up to the just demands of such a situation. 1930 J. W. JOHNSON *Black Manhattan* xiv. 177 These plays... made a high demand on the versatility of the company... The demand was fully measured up to. 1931 G. T. CLARK *Leland Stanford* xii. 405 Stanford... had in mind the problem of selecting some one who measured up to his ideal. 1958 *Spectator* 7 Feb. 181/2 The later period, however, does not measure up to the earlier in the originality or interest of its political literature.

5. *trans.* To estimate the amount, duration, value, etc. of (an immaterial thing) by comparison with some standard.

1667 MILTON *P.L.* xii. 554 How soon hath thy prediction, Seer blest, Measur'd this transient World, the Race of time, Till time stand fixt. 1695 LOCKE *Further Consid. Value Money* 5 'Tis by the quantity of Silver he gets for it in Exchange... that he measures the value of the Commodity he sells. 1790 COWPER *Catharina* 48 And by Philomel's annual note To measure the life that she leads. 1837 LYTTON *E. Maltrav.* (1851) 40 We may measure our road to wisdom by the sorrows we have undergone.

6. To judge or estimate the greatness or value of (a person, a quality, etc.) by a certain standard or rule; to appraise by comparison with something else.

c1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* iii. pr. ii. 51 (Camb. MS.), Many folk mesuren and gessen pat souereyn good by loye and gladnesse [L. *Plurimi vero boni fructum gaudio lætitiæque metiuntur*]. 1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* xxi. (1555) 100 Who of this science dooth know the certaynte All maysteries might measure perfectly. 1586 B. YOUNG *Guazzo's Civ. Conv.* iv. 195 b, We ought perfectly to... understand the sentences of our ancestors, and measure them with their customes. 1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV.* v. ii. 65. 1605 — *Macb.* v. viii. 45. 1617 MORYSON *Itin.* 1. 109 It is great injustice, that our actions should be measured by opinion, and not by reason. 1622 BACON *Hen. VII* 45 In all which the King measured and valued things amisse. 1651 HOBBS *Leviath.* i. ii. 4 Men measure, not onely other men, but all other things, by themselves. c1655 MILTON *Sonn.*, to C. Skinner, To measure life, learn thou betimes. 1784 COWPER *Task* i. 396 Measure life by its true worth, the comfort it affords. 1879 FROUDE *Cæsar* viii. 71 Sylla had measured the difficulty of the task which lay before him. 1884 GILMOUR *Mongols* 78 Measuring me by himself he supposed that I was merely telling a lie.

7. a. To be the measure of, or a means of measuring.

1590 SHAKS. *Com. Err.* iii. ii. 113 An Ell and three quarters, will not measure her from hip to hip. 1667 MILTON *P.L.* v. 581 Time... measures all things durable By present, past, and future. 1775 HARRIS *Philos. Arrangem.* (1841) 338 *note*, The measurer and the thing measured should reciprocate; so that while the gallon measures the wine, the wine should measure the gallon. 1821 LAMB *Elia* Ser. i. *Old Benchers I.T.*, The... sun-dials... seeming coevals with that Time which they measured. 1842-59 GWILT *Archit.* §917 The angle formed by a tangent and chord is measured by half the arc of that chord. 1868 LOCKYER *Elem. Astron.* v. (1879) 190 For common purposes, time is measured by the Sun.

absol. 1614 RAVENSCROFT *Brief Discourse* 3 The Minime is the first Note that Measureth (being in it selfe indivisible) and the Semibreue the first note Measured.

b. *Math.* Of a quantity: To be a measure or submultiple of (another quantity); *†refl.* to be exactly divisible by. *†Also absol.*

1570 BILLINGSLEY *Euclid* 126 The other kinde of a part, is any lesse quantitie in comparison of a greater, whether it be in number or magnitude, and whether it measure or no. *Ibid.* 234 If a magnitude measure two magnitudes, it shall also measure their greatest common measure. 1709-29 V. MANDEY *Syst. Math., Arith.* 6 Every number measures it self by unity; so 7 measures it self by 1.

8. a. To apportion by measure; to mete or deal out. (Also *absol.* or *intr.*, and in indirect pass.) *arch.*

a1300 *Cursor M.* 27159 Preist... pat mesurs oft-sithes vr penances. 1452 in *Gross Gild Merch.* (1890) II. 67 The sayde... wardens shall mesure & devyde trulye to ewry of theme after harr degree. 1530 PALSGR. 635/1 By the same mesure that you mesure to other men wyll men mesure by to you. 1579 LYL V *Euphues* (Arb.) 92 That thou maist be measured vnto, with the lyke measure that thou hast meaten vnto others. 1674 BREVINT *Saul at Endor* 241 If you be not pleased with this Mesuring Indulgences. 1790 GOUV. MORRIS in *Sparks Life & Writ.* (1832) II. 117 Each district measures out its obedience by its wishes. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) VI. 165 To measure out the quantity of estate that the devisee was to take. 1876 L. STEPHEN *Eng. Th. in 18th C.* II. XII. vi. 429 Sermons were measured out with no grudging hand.

†b. To deal blows upon, to strike. (Cf. F. *mesurer un coup*.)

1652 J. WRIGHT tr. *Camus' Nat. Paradox* vi. 132 Hee had his Arm already up to measure Pisides o're the Shoulders.

9. a. To proportion, adjust (something) to an object, or by a standard.

1590 SPENSER *F.Q.* II. xii. 33 On the rocke the waves breaking aloft A solemne Meane unto them measured. 1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* III. i. 153 Measure not thy entertainment of a guest by his estate, but thine own. 1650 JER. TAYLOR *Holy Living* ii. §7 (1686) 117 If you will secure a contented spirit, you must measure your desires by your fortune... not your fortunes by your desires. 1732 POPE *Ess. Man* i. 71 His knowledge measur'd to his state and place.

†b. To be commensurate with. *Obs.*

1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 43 Your promise was, that your dealing shoulde measure their deseruing. 1633 G. HERBERT *Temple, 23rd Psalm*, Thy sweet and wondrous love Shall measure all my days.

10. To bring into competition, opposition, or comparison with. Also *refl.* to try one's strength against.

1715-20 POPE *Iliad* xxiii. 888 All start at once; Oileus led the race; The next Ulysses, measuring pace with pace. 1784 COWPER *Task* iv. 337 To measure lots With less distinguish'd than ourselves. 1817 JAS. MILL *Brit. India* II. iv. v. 187 He was pleased to measure dignities with his king. 1838 PRESCOTT *Ferd. & Is.* II. xiv. III. 181 He was compelled to measure his genius with that of the greatest captain of the age. 1869 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (1875) III. xii. 192 Herbert was not afraid to measure himself against a much more dangerous enemy.

11. a. To travel over, traverse (a certain distance, a tract of country); also, †to peruse or read through. Chiefly *poet.*

After uses of L. *metiri, emetiri*. c1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* v. pr. i. 116 (Camb. MS.), So pat pou ne mayst nat suffice to mesuren the ryht wey [L. *emetiendum rectum iter*]. 1579 SPENSER *Sheph. Cal.* Sept. 21 Since when thou hast measured much ground. 1590 — *F.Q.* I. i. 32 The Sunne, that measures heaven all day long. *Ibid.* III. xii. 36 Full dreadful things out of that balefull booke He red, and measur'd many a sad verse. 1596 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* III. iv. 84 For we must measure twentie miles to day. 1682 N. O. BOILEAU's *Lutrin* III. 25 With equal pace the Temples Nave they measure! 1725 POPE *Odys.* I. 339 He... measur'd a length of seas, a toilsome length, in vain. 1835 WORDSW. *Extemp. Eff. Death* J. Hogg 13 Nor has the rolling year twice measured, From sign to sign, its steadfast course, Since [etc.].

b. To measure back: to retrace (one's steps, the road). ? *Obs.*

1595 SHAKS. *John v.* 3 When English measure backward their owne ground In faint Retire. 1610 — *Temp.* II. i. 259 A space, whose eu'ry cubit Seemes to cry out, how shall that Claribell Measure vs backe to Naples? 1697 DRYDEN *Eneid* x. 932 The Vessel... measures back with speed her former Way. 1758 SMOLLETT *Hist. Eng.* III. 150 They measured back their ground with some disorder. 1797 BURKE *Regic. Peace* III. (1st par.), With a sort of plodding perseverance, we resolve to measure back again the very same joyless, hopeless... track. 1809 MALKIN *Gil Blas* x. ix. (Rtdg.) 360 Measure back your steps... to Lirias, and stay quietly there.

†12. To turn into metre. *Obs.*

c1586 C'TESS PEMBROKE *Ps.* xlix. i. Wordes shall from my mouth proceed, Which I will measure by melodious care.

a1774 GOLDSM. tr. *Scarron's Com. Romance* (1775) I. 278 All nature lay hushed in sleep... except some poets, who had cramp verses to measure [F. *des vers difficiles à tourner*].

†13. To encircle, encompass. *Obs.*

c1425 *Found. St. Bartholomew's* (E.E.T.S.) 63 She beganne... with a long threid to compass the howse... And... the howse that was mesurid with the threid, hit [the fire] myght nat hurte. 1680 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 210 The String that comes down every Tread, measures a small Circumference oftner than it does a greater Circumference.

measured ('mɛʒ(j)ʊəd), *ppl. a.* [f. MEASURE *sb.* and *v.* + -ED.]

†1. Moderate, temperate. (Also *well measured*.)

c1400 *Rule St. Benet* 2328 A Piores... Aw to be mesured euermair To bind non als bot pai may bere. 1456 SIR G. HAYE *Law Arms* (S.T.S.) 300 To be wele mesurit in... eting and drinking. 1483 CAXTON *Cato F vij b*, To be temperate and mesured in alle thynges.

2. a. Determined, apportioned, or dealt out by measure. *measured mile*: a distance of one mile carefully measured, esp. such a distance used for determining the speed of a ship; also *attrib. measured work*, piece-work.

c1440 *Promp. Parv.* 335/1 Mesuryd wythe mesure, *mesuratus*. 1608 J. CHAMBERLAIN *Let.* 15 July (1939) l. 262 A gentleman wan a great wager for riding five measured miles... twenty times over in lesse than five howres. 1614 RAVENSCROFT *Brief Discourse* 11 The breaking of the Measur'd Notes. 1666 P. HENRY in M. Henry *Life M. H's* Wks. 1853 II. 666/2 The scripture speaks of measured miles in a law-case, Deuteronomy xxi. 2. a1700 DRYDEN *Cymon & Iph.* Fables 553 Scarce the third Glass of measur'd Hours was run. 1720 *Britannia Depicta, or Ogilby Improved* (title-page), Wherein are... Engraven, All y^e Cities... scituate on or near the Roads, with their respective Distances in Measured and Computed Miles. 1784 COWPER *Task* III. 424 The rest... he disposes neat At measured distances. 1822 GALT *Provost xxxviii.* (1868) 110 Two measured glasses of whisky in an old doctor's bottle. 1834-47 J. S. MACAULAY *Field Fortif.* (1851) 57 It is... cheaper to pay a high price for measured work, than to employ them by the day. 1843 *Pract. Mechanic* June 358/2 The *Mermoid* then... performed the measured mile at the rate... of above thirteen miles through the water per hour. 1901 *Trans. Inst. Naval Archit.* XLIII. 23 The whole idea of the design has been, not so much to procure a very high measured-mile speed for a few hours, as to assure a good, continuous ocean speed. 1950 *Engineering* 10 Feb. 147/1 Measured-mile posts were in existence at Hartley... prior to 1884.

b. Accurately regulated or proportioned.

1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* i. To the King §2 This which I shall say is no amplification at all, but a positieue and measured truth. 1748 GRAY *Alliance Educ. & Govt.* 40 Here measured Laws and philosophic Ease Fix and improve the polish'd Arts of Peace. 1901 J. WATSON *Life of the Master* xxi. 198 For their toil and work they will receive a measured wage.

†c. Limited, finite. *Obs. rare*-1.

1653 ROUSE *Myst. Marr.* 328 As much as a poor measured creature may resemble that which is unmeasurable.

3. a. Consisting of 'measures' or metrical groups; written in metre; metrical. (Cf. F. *mesuré*.)

1581 SIDNEY *Apol. Poetrie* (Arb.) 50 In ryme or measured verse. 1682 SOAMES & DRYDEN tr. *Boileau's Art Poetry* II. 21 Closing the Sence within the measur'd time, 'Tis hard to fit the Reason to the Rhyme. 1704 PRIOR *Let. Boileau* 50 That

we poetic folks, who must restrain Our measur'd sayings in an equal chain. 1850 TENNYSON *In Mem. v.* For the unquiet heart and brain, A use in measur'd language lies. 1871 PALGRAVE *Lyr. Poems* Ded., The sweet propriety of measured phrase.

b. *gen.* Of motion, sound, flow of language, etc.: Having a marked rhythm; rhythmical; regular in movement.

1633 MILTON *Arcades* 71 And the low world in measur'd motion draw After the heavenly tune. 1725 POPE *Odys.* I. 196 They all advance And form to measur'd airs the mazy dance. 1812 BYRON *Ch. Har.* II. lxxx, Music... timely echo'd back the measured oar. 1837-9 HALLAM *Hist. Lit.* II. II. vii. §34. 310 It is in many parts very well written, in a measured prose. 1855 MRS. CARLYLE *Lett.* II. 253, I heard a measured tread; and then... advanced on me eight soldiers. 1891 T. HARDY *Tess* xliii, It [winter] came on in stealthy and measured glides, like the moves of a chess-player.

c. *Mus.* = MENSURABLE.

1782 BURNEY *Hist. Mus.* II. 180 Franco [in his *Ars Cantus Mensurabilis*] only intends to treat of Measured Music, of which, he piously observes, plain-chant has the precedence. 1880 ROCKSTRO in *Grove Dict. Mus.* II. 415 *Musica Mensurata* or *Cantus Mensurabilis*. (Measured Music). 1901 H. E. WOOLDRIDGE *Oxf. Hist. Mus.* I. vi. (*heading*) Discant or Measured Music. The Measured Notation and its Relation to Fixed Rhythms.

4. Chiefly with reference to language: Carefully weighed or calculated; deliberate and restrained. (Cf. sense 1.)

1802 WORDSW. *Resol. & Independ.* xiv, Choice word and measured phrase. 1847-54 WEBSTER s.v., In no measured terms. 1898 BODLEY *France* II. III. iii. 140 Men... tell the same story in more measured language. 1903 MORLEY *Gladstone* III. VIII. x. 176 In the debate, said Mr. Gladstone, Lord Hartington restated with measured force the position of the government.

Hence 'measuredness.

1854 FABER *Growth in Holiness* xiv. (1872) 201 How the world admires... measuredness of words!

measuredly ('mɛʒ(j)ʊədli), *adv.* [f. MEASURED *ppl. a.* + -LY².]

1. With measured movement or pace.

1826 J. BANIM *Tales O'Hara F.* Ser. II. II. 263 He... gave, slowly and measuredly, his 'Sarvent, Miss'. 1865 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* xviii. ix. (1872) VII. 263 That... advances with its eyes open, measuredly, counting its steps. 1872 LEVER *Ld. Kilgobbin* liv, His heart could beat more measuredly.

2. In some measure. *rare.*

1860 RUSKIN *Mod. Paint.* V. IX. viii. §1. 281, I can enter measuredly into the feelings of Correggio.

measureless ('mɛʒ(j)ʊəslɪs), *a.* [f. MEASURE *sb.* + -LESS.] Having no bounds or limits; unlimited, immeasurable, infinite.

1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. III. 231 þer is a Meede Mesureles pat Maystrite desyret. a1541 WYATT *Ps.* cii. Prol. 18 Here hath he comfort when he doth measure Measureless mercye to measureless faulte. 1591 SPENSER *Tears of Muses* 516 To see thee, and thy mercie measurelesse. 1607 SHAKS. *Cor.* v. vi. 103 Measurelesse Lyar. 1797 COLERIDGE *Kubla Khan* 29 The caverns measureless to man. 1866 LIDDON *Bamp't. Lect.* vi. (1875) 307 God is parted from the highest forms of created life by a measureless interval. 1887 MORRIS *Odys.* IX. 537 He... put forth his measureless might.

Hence 'measurelessly *adv.*, immeasurably, infinitely; 'measurelessness, immeasurable-ness.

1839 BAILEY *Festus* vi. (1852) 77 Joy even in thine anguish; —such was His, But measurelessly more. 1854 J. S. C. ABBOTT *Napoleon* (1855) II. xiii. 235 The measurelessness of the calamity. 1863 GEO. ELIOT *Romola* I. xix, Feigned and preposterous admiration varied by a corresponding measurelessness in vituperation. 1887 DOWDEN *Shelley* I. ix. 435 The man whose life—measurelessly dear to her—seemed to be placed in her hands.

†'measurely, *a. Obs. rare.* [f. MEASURE *sb.* + -LY¹.] a. Moderate. b. ? Symmetrical.

1573 TUSSER *Husb.* (1878) 21 Yet measurely feasting with neighbors among, shal make thee beloved. 1829 LANDOR *Imag. Conv., Steele & Addison* Wks. 1853 II. 152/2 His wig even and composed as his temper, with measurely curls and antithetical top-knots.

'measurely, *adv.* Orig. U.S. (long rare). In 5 mesur(e)ly, -li, -le, -like. [Formed as prec. + -LY².] Moderately.

c1400 *Cato's Morals* 85 in *Cursor M.* p. 1670 Loke pou sponde mesureli þe gode pat pou luiis bi. c1400 *Rule St. Benet* 8 Ye ne sal noht be prude in herte; Ne ete ourmikil;... Mesurlike slepe. a1460 *How Good Wif thought hir Daughter* 53 in *Hazl. E.P.P.* I. 183 Mesurely take ther offe, that the falle no blame. 1878 J. H. BEADLE *Western Wilds* xiv. 222 It is measurely free from winter storms.

measurement ('mɛʒ(j)ʊəmənt). [f. MEASURE *v.* + -MENT. Cf. OF. *measurement*.]

1. The action or an act of measuring; mensuration.

1751 LABELYE *Westm. Br.* 88, I was exempted... from having any Concern with Measurements. 1776 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* xi. I. 304 The extent of the new walls... is reduced by accurate measurement to about twenty-one miles. 1843 *Penny Cycl.* XXVII. 196/2 A greater uniformity has prevailed in the measurement of angular magnitude than of any other whatsoever. 1866 CRUMP *Banking* viii. 160 A commodity employed for the measurement of the value in exchange of all other articles.

2. A dimension ascertained by measuring; size or extent measured by a standard.

1756 BURKE *Subl. & B.* III. iv, It seems amazing to me, that artists... have not by them at all times accurate measurements of all sorts of beautiful animals to help them to proper proportions. 1823 J. BADCOCK *Dom. Amusem.* 11

Iron vessels, within the measurement allowed by law. 1880 HAUGHTON *Phys. Geog.* ii. 30 This measurement is very important, as shewing the deep soundings which occur close to the western coasts of both Americas.

3. A system of measuring or of measures.

1867 BRANDE & COX *Dict. Sci.* etc. III. 808/1 The new measurement is universally adopted for vessels registered under the Board of Trade; . . . but pleasure yachts still . . . cling to the O.M. or old measurement. 1872 [see LINEAL a. 1 b.]

4. *attrib.*: measurement goods, goods upon which the freight is charged by measurement instead of by weight; so *measurement cargo*.

1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade*. 1896 *Daily News* 9 Nov. 7/6 The measurement cargo which the vessel will carry is 18,000 tons, while her dead-weight cargo is down at 11,500 tons.

measurer ('mɛʒ(j)ʊərə(r)). [f. MEASURE *v.* + -ER¹.]

1. a. One who measures or takes measurements; *esp.* one whose duty or office it is to see that goods or commodities are of the proper measure.

1552 HULOET, *Measurer, dimensor*. 1570 DEE *Math. Pref.* a iij b. To understand. . . how Farre, a thing seene . . . is from the measurer. 1616 SURFL. & MARKH. *Country Farm* 519 The second instrument verie necessarily required for the Measurer to measure assuredly withall . . . is the Richards chayne. 1636 *Early Rec. Dedham, Mass.* (1892) III. 36 We doe order yt all high wayes . . . he orderly set out by our Measurer. 1641 *Rec. Colony & Plantation New Haven* (1857) I. 51 Bro: Pecke chosen measurer for the towne to fill and strike all the corne. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey) *s.v. Alnager*. There are three distinct Officers, known by the Names of Searcher, Measurer and Alnager. 1706 *Rec. Early Hist. Boston* (1882) VIII. 37 Alexander Seers, Samuel Bridge, . . . to serve as Measurers of board, Timber, and Plank. 1827 DRAKE & MANSFIELD *Cincinnati in 1826* vi. 51 The council have power to appoint . . . Measurers of wood and coal. 1841 in C. Cist *Cincinnati in 1841* (Advt.), George Warren, Measurer of Stone-work, Birch-work, and Plastering. 1875 PROCTOR *Expansive Heav.* 241 The measurer of the moon's distance. 1916 BLUNDEN *Harbingers* 24 The binman found the measurer pleased, For hops were clean and work was through. 1972 *Classification of Occupations* (Dept. of Employment) III. 408/2 Workers in this group weigh and otherwise measure materials, goods and products, . . . for example: . . . Measurers.

b. *fig.* (Said *esp.* of the sun, as measuring time.)

1556 J. HEYWOOD *Spider & F.* xcii. 76 This mayde right mesurer to me is, As I to other haue mesurde wrong. 1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 352 The foure quarters [of the year] . . . whiche we knowe to be the measurer and meater of our life. 1641 HOWELL *Vote, Poem to Chas. I* 1 The world's bright Ey, Time's measurer. 1874 SAYCE *Compar. Philol.* viii. 333 When we call the moon 'the measurer' we at once personify it.

c. That which is the measure of (something). 1775 [see MEASURE *v.* 7].

2. An instrument used for measuring, as a rain-gauge, an hour-glass.

1764 HARMER *Observ.* i. 2 The flat-roof of any building that hath but one spout for carrying off the water, might be a measurer of the different quantities of the fallen rain. 1771 BARKER in *Phil. Trans.* LXI. 227 The height my rain measurer stands above the ground. 1821 CLARE *Vill. Minstr.* II. 162 [An hour-glass] Old-fashioned uncouth measurer of the day. 1877 Heat-Measurer [see HEAT *sb.* 14 b].

3. A measuring-worm; = GEOMETER 4. (Cf. LAND-MEASURER 2.)

measuring ('mɛʒ(j)ʊəɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. MEASURE *v.* + -ING¹.]

1. The action of the *vb.* MEASURE; the process of taking measurements; measurement, mensuration.

1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 7692 Bot swa sutelle and wise may na man be, þat þat mesuryng knawes swa wele als he. 1461 in *10th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 301 The wakman of the saide citie . . . shall have the mesuring of salte and corne. 1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* II. i. 215. 1656 H. PHILLIPS *Purch. Patt.* (1676) B viij. This measuring by the Pole . . . is very inconvenient. 1709 J. WARD *Introd. Math.* I. ii. (1734) 21 Division is by Euclid fitly termed the measuring of one Number by another. 1844 STEPHENS *Bk. Farm* II. 275 The measuring up of grain. 1893 *Athenæum* 23 Sept. 423/3 The yearly measurings and observations.

† 2. Dimension. *Obs.*

1529 MORE *Dyaloge* II. Wks. 188/1 Thei be not circumscribed in place, for lack of bodily dymension and measuring. 1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 2/1 Shee hath a threefoulde measuringe, in length, bredthe, and debthe.

† 3. Dancing of 'measures'. *Obs.*

1599 MARSTON *Seco. Villanie* i. i, Hath been at feasts, and led the measuring At Court.

4. *attrib.* *esp.* in the names of various instruments and vessels graduated for purposes of measurement, as *measuring-chain*, *-foot*, *-glass*, *-line*, *-pole*, *-reed*, *-rod* (also *fig.*), *-rule*, *-staff*, *-tape*, *† -yard*; *† measuring-money* (see *quot.*); *measuring-wheel*, (a) = ODOMETER; (b) = CIRCUMFERENTOR 2 (Knight *Dict. Mech.* 1875).

1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 1413/2 **Measuring-chain*, the Surveyor's chain. 1665 J. WEBB *Stone-Heng* (1725) 24 The Difference between our measuring Foot, and the Vicentine. 1842 FRANCIS *Dict. Arts*, **Measuring Glass*. 1870 DICKENS *E. Drood* xiii, The small squat measuring glass in which little Rickitts took her steel drops daily. 1611 BIBLE *Zech.* ii. 1 A man with a *measuring line in his hand. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), **Measuring-Money*, a certain Duty formerly laid upon Cloth besides Alnage. 1774 M. MACKENZIE *Maritime Surv.* 104 At the End of each Chain, or *Measuring-pole.

1611 BIBLE *Ezek.* xlii. 17 Hee measured the North side five hundred reedes, with a *measuring reed round about. 1656 H. PHILLIPS *Purch. Patt.* (1676) 197 Your *measuring Rod. 1870 J. H. NEWMAN *Gram. Assent* II. 476 Does Gibbon think to sound the depths of the eternal ocean with the tape and measuring-rod of his merely literary philosophy? 1842-59 GWILT *Archit.* §2212 The plumber's *measuring rule is 2 feet long. 1884 *Athenæum* 8 Nov. 586/3 The theodolites, *measuring-staves, and plane-tables. 1823 P. NICHOLSON *Pract. Build.* 386 The *Measuring-tape is a kind of strong tape, graduated, marked, and coiled up by a little winch into a cylindrical box. 1728 R. MORRIS *Ess. Anc. Archit. Advt.*, Plane-Tables, Water-Levels, *Measuring-Wheels. 1842 FRANCIS *Dict. Arts, Perambulator*, or *Measuring Wheel*, an instrument which being run along a road or other level surface indicates and registers the exact distance it passes over. 1760-72 H. BROOKE *Fool of Qual.* (1809) III. 19 She whipt up the *measuring yard, and . . . flew to the door.

b. *measuring cast*: (a) *lit.* in the sport of throwing the bar, a throw so nearly equal to another that measurement is required to decide the superiority (? *obs.*); (b) *fig.* a nice question, a ticklish point; a 'toss-up' (*arch.*).

1632 STRAFFORD in *Browning Life* (1892) 301 As if it were a measuring cast, betwixt them, who were like to proue the greater loosers vpon the parting. 1645 WALLER *On Fletcher's Plays* Poems 179 When lusty shepherds throwe The barre by turnes, and none the rest out goe So farre but that the best are measuring casts. a 1661 FULLER *Worthies* (1840) III. 161 It is a measuring cast, whether this proverb pertaineth to Essex or this county. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 538 ¶ 5 Yet I thought some in the Company had been endeavouring who should pitch the Bar farthest; that it had for some time been a measuring Cast, and at last my Friend . . . had thrown beyond them all. 1898 SIR W. HARCOURT in *Times* 18 Jan. 10/3 That majority you have succeeded in reducing to a measuring cast.

'measuring, ppl. a. [-ING²]. a. That measures.

1570 BILLINGSLEY *Euclid* 126 The number 5, is a part of the number 15. . . And this kynde of part is called commonly *pars metiens* or *mensurans*, that is, a measuring part.

b. *measuring-worm*: the larva of a geometrid moth; a geometer or looper.

1843 J. E. DEKAY *Zool. N.Y.* VI. 41 It walks after the manner of some caterpillars called Measuring worms. 1859 CLEMENS in *Ann. Rep. Smithson. Inst.* 186 The geometers, properly so called, or measuring worms. 1884 *Riverside Nat. Hist.* (1888) II. 445. 1903 W. J. HOLLAND *Moth Bk.* 323 The larvæ, which are commonly known as 'measuring-worms', 'span-worms', or 'loopers', have the power in many cases of attaching themselves by the posterior claspers to the stems and branches of plants, and extending the remainder of the body outwardly at an angle. 1939 DUNCAN & PICKWELL *World of Insects* x. 172 Certain large measuring-worms, of the family Geometridæ, have the ability, when danger threatens, to stiffen themselves out at angles to the stem on which they have been feeding or crawling, and thereafter for several minutes or hours to resemble perfectly bare and lifeless twigs. 1956 W. R. BIRD *Off-Trail in Nova Scotia* viii. 215, I saw some of those long 'loopers' or 'measuring worms' that I hadn't seen since a boy.

Hence 'measuringly *adv.*, as if taking a person's 'measure'.

1879 MISS BIRD *Rocky Mountains* 44 A hard, sad-looking woman looked at me measuringly.

meat (mit), *sb.* Forms: 1 mete, mæt(e), mett, 2-8 mete, 3 mæte, 4-5 meite, mett, meyte, 4-6 meet(e), mett(e), 4-7 meyt, 5 maite, mate, meett, (*pl.* meyttes, -is), 5-7 meate, meit, 6 *Sc.* meitt, 5-meat. [OE. *mete* str. masc. = OFris. *met(e), meit*, OS. *meti* masc., *mat* neut., OHG. *maz* neut., ON. *mat-r* masc. (Sw. *mat*, Da. *mad*), Goth. *mat-s*:—O Teut. types **mati-z*, **matō-z*, prob. repr. an original neuter **matōz*-, -iz-:—pre-Teut. **mados*-, -es-, perh. f. root **mēd*- to be fat: see MAST *sb.* 2.]

The LG. and Du. *met* minced meat (whence Du. *metworst*, G. *mettwurst* sausage) is prob. unconnected; cf. med.L. *matia* pl., tripe.]

1. a. Food in general; anything used as nourishment for men or animals; usually, solid food, in contradistinction to *drink*. Now *arch.* and *dial.*

green meat: grass or green vegetables used for food or fodder (see GREEN a. 4). See also HARD MEAT, HORSEMEAT, WHITEMEAT. *meal of meat, meal's meat*: see MEAL *sb.* 2. i e.

a 900 tr. *Bæda's Hist.* v. iv. (Schipper) 568 He eode on his hus & þær mete [v.r. mæte] pygede. c 975 *Rushw. Gosp.* Luke xii. 23 Sawel mara is ðonne mett. a 1050 *Liber Scintill.* xlviij. (1889) 153 Nys rice godes meta & drinc. c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 135 Ne sculen 3e nawiht gimstones leggen Swinen to mete. c 1200 ORMIN 3213 Hiss drinnch wass watter a33 occ a33, Hiss mete wilde rotess. a 1240 *Lofsong in Cott. Hom.* 205 Ich habbe i-suneged ine mete and ine drunche. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 898 Mold sal be pi mete for nede. c 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 206 Alas, þat so gret cost & bisynesse is sette abouten þe roten body, þat is wormes mete. c 1440 *Pol. Rel. & L. Poems* (1903) 185 Thy mete shall be mylk, honye, & wyne. 1477 NORTON *Ord. Alch.* v. in Ashm. (1652) 76 Without Liquor no Meate is good. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* II. xlvi. 205 These kindes of lillies are neither used in meate nor medicine. 1623 COCKERAM II, *Meate of the Gods*, Ambrosia, Manna. 1693 TATE in *Dryden's Juvenal* xv. (1697) 378 Who Flesh of Animals refus'd to eat, Nor held all sorts of Pulse for lawful Meate. 1775 JOHNSON *Journ. W. Isl.* 86 Our guides told us, that the horses could not travel all day without rest or meat. 1794 C. SMITH *Wanderings of Warwick* 66 Sending out women and children, after a hard day's work, to collect meat for the cattle. 1819 SHELLEY *P. Bell* VII. v. 4 He had . . . meat and drink enough. 1844 STEPHENS *Bk. Farm* II. 709 Meat is then set down to them on a flat plate, consisting of crumbled bread and oatmeal. 1893 STEVENSON *Catriona* xxi. 253 When . . . my father and my uncles lay in the hill, and I

was to be carrying them their meat. 1902 *Daily Chron.* 12 Dec. 5/6 Imports of fruit and other choice green-meat.

b. *fig.* in various applications. (Also in many passages of the Bible, e.g. John iv. 32, 34, 1 Cor. iii. 2, Heb. v. 12, and in allusions to these.) *to be meat and drink to* (a person): to be a source of intense enjoyment to.

c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 27 þe pridde is for mete þat ilch man agh mid him to leden þan he sal of pesse liue faren, þat is cristes hollie licame. a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* vii. 5 Synful mannys lif is the deuels mete. 1497 BP. ALCOCK *Mons Perfect.* Cjb/2 Obedyence is . . . the meete and comfote of all sayntes. 1533 FRITH *Answ. More* Ej, It ys meate and drinke to this childe to plaie. 1600 SHAKS. *A. Y. L.* v. i. 11 It is meat and drinke to me to see a Clowne. 1620 T. GRANGER *Div. Logike* 20 Idleness is the meate of lust. 1693 *Humours Town* 5 Petty-foggers, and their Meat and Drink, the Litigious. 1837 CARLYLE *Misc.*, *Mirabeau* (1840) V. 139 But then his style . . . Strong meat, too tough for babes. 1855 BROWNING *Fra Lippo* 315 To find its meaning is my meat and drink.

c. Proverbs and phrases.

a 1529 SKELTON *Col. Cloute* 450 Swete meate hath soure sauce. 1546 J. HEYWOOD *Prov.* (1867) 8 God neuer sendth mouth, but he sendeth meat. 1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV.* II. iv. 135, I am meat for your Master. 1616 T. DRAKE *Bibl. Scholast.* 127 One mans meate is another mans poison. a 1623 FLETCHER *Love's Cure* III. ii, What's one mans poison, Signior, Is anothers meat or drinke. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* xi. viii, My lady is meat for no pretenders. 1809 MALKIN *Gil Blas* x. ix, Why must one man's meat be another man's poison? 1853 MRS. GASKELL *Cranford* xv. 296. After that she acknowledged that 'one man's meat might be another man's poison'. 1902 J. CONRAD *End of Tether* xiv, in *Youth* 370 One man's poison, another man's meat. 1905 A. BURVENICH *Eng. Idioms* 240 It is nuts to him; meat and drink to him, viz. the very sort of thing he likes. 1914 G. B. SHAW *Misalliance* 17 What's one woman's meat is another woman's poison. 1929 J. B. PRIESTLEY *Good Companions* I. iii. 82 She had a trick of repeating phrases, raising her voice the second time, that had been meat and drink to mimics at Washbury for years. a 1930 D. H. LAWRENCE *Phoenix* (1936) 701 In the free, spontaneous self, one man's meat is truly another man's poison. And therefore you can't draw any average . . . unless you are going to poison everybody. 1937 PARTRIDGE *Dict. Slang* 515 *Meat*, the nearer the bone the sweeter the, a . . . low catch-phrase applied by men to a thin woman. 1939 F. THOMPSON *Lark Rise* i. 20 In spite of their poverty and the worry and anxiety attending it, they were not unhappy, and, though poor, there was nothing sordid about their lives. 'The nearer the bone the sweeter the meat', they used to say. 1939 N. MARSH *Overture to Death* xxii. 254 I'm no psychoanalyst, but I imagine she'd be meat and drink to any one who was.

† d. *Phr.* *to carry meat in one's (or the) mouth*, to bring in money, be a source of profit; *occas.* to afford entertainment or instruction. *Obs.*

Perh. originally said of a hawk.

1580 G. HARVEY *Three Lett. Wks.* (Grosart) I. 92 Those studies and practices, that carrie, as they saye, meate in their mouth, hauing euermore their eye vpon the Title *De pane lucrando*, and their hand vpon their halfpenny. 1582 STANYHURST *Æneis* Ded. (Arb.) 7, I neuer . . . omitted yt [sc. Virgil's epithet *Saturnia* applied to Juno], as in deede a terme that carieth meate in his mouth. 1592 GREENE *Disput. Conny-catchers* Wks. (Grosart) X. 269 The oldest lecher was as welcom as the youngest louter, so he broght meate in his mouth. 1599 B. JONSON *Cynthia's Rev.* v. ii, A gentleman of so pleasing and ridiculous a carriage, as, euen standing, carries meat in the mouth, you see. 1668 KIRKMAN *Eng. Rogue* II. xxxvii. (1671) 356 He bringing meat in his mouth, good store of Gold in his pocket, which he willingly and freely gave me.

e. The edible part of fruits, nuts, eggs, etc.: the pulp, kernel, yolk and white, etc. in contradistinction to the rind, peel, or shell. ? Now only *U.S.* exc. in proverbial phrase (see *quot.* 1592). Also, the animal substance of a shell-fish.

c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* III. 708 A stanry pere is seyde to change his mete In esy lond ygrafted yf he be. 1530 PALSGR. 245/1 Meate of any frute, *le bon*. a 1562 G. CAVENDISH *Wolsey* (1893) 30 A very fayer orrynge wharke the mete or substauce within was taken owt. 1592 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* III. i. 25 Thy head is as full of quarrels, as an egge is full of meat. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 506 Of the meat of the Nut dride, they make oyle. 1679 J. SKEAT *Art Cookery* 30 First take all the meat out of the lobster. 1766 *Museum Rust.* I. lxxxiii. 370 Low or swampy grounds don't answer well for potatoes, . . . the meat being generally scabby, close, wet and heavy. 1802 PALEY *Nat. Theol.* xx. (1819) 313 *note*, The meat of a plum. 1900 *Boston Even. Transcr.* 29 Mar. 7/3 Force through a meat chopper with one-half pound nut-meats, using English walnut meats, pecan-nut meats. 1902 *Fortn. Rev.* June 10/2 A bit of crab-meat.

† 2. A kind of food, an article of food, a 'dish'. *white meat*, an article of food made with milk.

Obs. (Cf. BAKE-MEAT, MILK-MEAT, SWEET-MEAT.) c 897 K. ÆLFRED *Gregory's Past.* C. xliiii. 318 Ða mettass þe God self gecseop to etonne gæteaffullum monnum. c 1200 ORMIN 11540 þatt time þæt himm 3et wass ned To metess & to drinnchess. 1340 *Ayenb.* 51 A god huet we hedde god wyn yesteneuen and guode metes. c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* II. met. v. 35 (Camb. MS.), They heldyn hem apayed with the metes þat the trewe feeldes browten forth. c 1470 HENRY WALLACE III. 315 He . . . Maide him gud cheyr of meytis fresche and fyne. 1519 *Interl. Four Elem.* (Percy Soc.) 34 Of all metes in the worlde that be By this lyght, I love best drynke. 1565 COOPER *Thesaurus, Cocctum*, a meate made of honie and popie seede. 1598 FLORIO, *Geladia*, . . . the meate we call gellie. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 200 They must not vse the same knife to metes made of milk, which they vsed in eating flesh. 1667 PEPYS *Diary* 2 Sept., In discourse at dinner concerning the change of men's humours and fashions touching meats. 1726 SWIFT *Gulliver* IV. vi, He desired I would let him know, what these costly meats were.

fig. 1601 B. JONSON *Poetaster* v. i, Shun Plavtus and old Ennivs; they are meates Too harsh for a weake stomacke.

3. a. The flesh of animals used for food; now chiefly in narrower sense = BUTCHER'S MEAT, FLESH *sb.* 4, in contradistinction to fish and poultry. Also, *local U.S.*, confined to certain types of meat, usu. pork.

dark meat (U.S.): 'all the meat of chickens and turkeys, except the breast and wings, these being called light meat' (Webster *Suppl.* 1880).

13.. E.E. Allit. P. B. 637 *pe burne*. by *pe bred settez* Mete. c 1460 FORTESCUE *Abs. & Lim. Mon.* x. (1885) 132 In Fraunce the peple salten but lytill mete, except thair bacon. 1590 SHAKS. *Com. Err.* ii. ii. 57 *S. Dro.* I thinke the meat wants that I haue. *Ant.*.. What's that? *S. Dro.* Basting. 1656 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* viii. (1701) 208/1 He Water drinks, then Broth and Herbs doth eat, To Live, his Scholars teaching, without Meat. 1727 ARBUTHNOT *Tables Anc. Coins*, etc. xviii. 190 *The Vectigal Macelli*, a tax upon Meat. 1793 BEDDOES *Sea Scurvy* 59 Considering fresh meat, or the muscular part of animals, chemically, I [etc.]. 1828 LYTTON *Disowned* Introd. 8 And, harkye, Bedos. .if you eat a grain of meat I discharge you. A valet, Sir, is an ethereal being, and is only to be nourished upon chicken! 1832 J. K. PAULDING *Westward Ho!* I. 124 Nothing is called meat in these parts but salt pork and beef. 1845 C. M. KIRKLAND *Western Clearings* 93 Venison is not 'meat' to be sure, in our parlance; for we reserve that term for pork, *par excellence*. 1856 'STONEHENGE' *Brit. Sports* 182 Thickened milk and broth, the latter with the meat of the sheep's head broken up in it. 1881 *Daily News* 16 Sept. 5/4 Wild ass and antelope meat are also brought in for sale. 1883 MOLONEY *Fisheries W. Afr.* 56 The cleaning, pickling, and drying process only requires ten days, when the fish, sometimes two or three inches thick in the meat, is ready for export. 1891 *Fur, Fin & Feather* 182 A bearskin is worth \$5 to him. besides, he likes the flesh if meat (i.e. pork) is 'skeerse'. 1902 *Dialect Notes* II. 239 *Meat*, bacon always understood. 1903 *Ibid.* 320 *Meat*, . . . pork. Not often applied to beef, mutton, etc. 1927 *Ibid.* V. 469 *Meat*, . . . ham; —used only of the hog.

b. *pl.* Different kinds of meat.

1693 CONGREVE in *Dryden's Juvenal* xi. 22 In Shambles; where with borrow'd Coin They buy choice Meats, and in cheap plenty dine. 1841 LANE *Arab. Nts.* I. 110 And took to him wine to drink, and boiled meats. 1902 *Westm. Gaz.* 4 June 7/3 Within a fortnight the price of meats all over the country will be reduced.

c. *colloq.* or *slang.* (a) to make meat of: to kill. (b) Something enjoyable or advantageous. Also, matter of importance or substance; the gist or main part (of a story, situation, etc.). Cf. MEATY a. 1 b.

a 1848 RUXTON *Life in Far West* (1849) 4 Poor Bill Bent! them Spaniards made meat of him. 1886 *Century Mag.* XXXII. 701/1 There was meat in the idea, and the professor chewed it. 1897 *Westm. Gaz.* 28 Dec. 7/1 There is a good deal of meat for the actors. 1901 KIPLING *Kim* xv. 390 At evening time. . . she won to the meat of the matter, explained low-voicedly by the lama. 1937 *Jrnl. R. Aeronaut. Soc.* XLI. 1025 There was so much real meat in this paper that it was impossible to enter into any long discussion about it. 1942 *Tee Emm* (Air Ministry) II. 129 Delving into detail, digging out the meat, and giving your advice. 1951 in M. McLuhan *Mech. Bride* (1967) 36/4 It is not only full of meat, but so interestingly written that I am going to loan it around the store. 1955 *Bull. Atomic Sci.* June 22/3 But the real meat of the book is in the depiction of the moral conflicts keenly felt by these men. 1960 *Times* 23 June 3/4 This makes the meat of Wimbledon. 1970 *Nature* 12 Sept. 1092/2 Shift registers. . . perform the meat of a computer calculation.

d. Applied proleptically to living animals such as are killed for food; in early use chiefly in †wild meat = 'game'. In modern hunting use (U.S.) one's quarry or prey.

1529 *Edinb. Burgh Rec.* (1871) II. 9 Nochtwithstanding William Cawder has . . . coft certane pluveris and vther wild meit incontrare the said statutis. 1550 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* I. 95 The gret and exhorbitant derth of the wyld mete of this realme. 1624 *Aberdeen Reg.* (1848) II. 390 Great superfluitie of vennison and wyld meat of all sortis. 1851 MAYNE REID *Scalp Hunt*. iv. 26 Others, old hunters, had the 'meat' in their eye. 1884 *Century Mag.* Dec. 198/2 The ram was my meat.

transf. 1872 'MARK TWAIN' *Roughing It* l. 357 Come along —you're my meat now, my lad. 1907 S. E. WHITE *Arizona Nights* I. vii. 136 'Whew!' I whistles, 'That's a large order —But I'm your meat.' 1917 A. G. EMPEY *From Fire Step* xvi. 103, I gleefully fell in with the scheme, and told Cassell I was his meat. 1922 A. BENNETT *Let.* 14 Nov. (1966) I. 319 It was not everybody's meat, but it was in my opinion somebody's meat. 1922 E. O'NEILL *Hairy Ape* (1923) iii. 29 Say, dis is a cinch! Dis was made for me! It's my meat, get me! 1942 W. E. JOHNS *Biggles sweeps Desert* v. 66 The way you snaffled my Hun! I call that a bit thick. . . He was my meat, absolutely, yes by Jingo. *Ibid.* 67 'You were jolly nearly his meat,' Biggles pointed out, coldly. 1956 B. HOLIDAY *Lady sings Blues* (1973) iv. 46 'I Cried' was my damn meat, just like 'Rhythm' was Lester's. 1972 *Dict. Contemp. & Colloq. Usage* (Eng.-Lang. Inst. Amer.) 19 *Meat*, . . . one's field of interest; . . . as: Math, that's my meat.

e. *coarse slang.* The penis; the female genital organs; the human body regarded as an instrument of sexual pleasure; a prostitute.

1595 GOSSON *Pleasant Quippes* sig. B2 That you should couch your meat in dish, And others feele, it is no fish. 1597 SHAKS. *Henry IV: Part Two* (1623) II. iv. 83/1 Away you mouldie Rogue, away; I am meat for your Master. 1611 L. BARRY *Ram-Alley* v. sig. H4^v Faith take a maide, and leaue the widow, Maister. Of all meates I loue not a gaping oyster. 1664 T. KILLIGREW *Parson's Wedding* v. ii, in *Comedies & Tragedies* 142 Your bed is big enough for two, and my meat will not cost you much. 1860-I W. WHITMAN *Leaves of Grass* (ed. 3) 301 Feeling with the hand the naked meat of his own body. 1923 J. MANCHON *Le Slang* 192 *A bit of meat*, . . . use putain. 1967 G. DAVIS in W. King *Black Short Story Anthol.* (1972) 341 Maxine's mother was never home on Saturday mornings, so I kept Maxine's three younger

brothers outside while Teddy slipped the meat to her in the bedroom. 1970 G. GREER *Female Eunuch* 265 It would be unbearable, but less so, if it were only the vagina that was belittled by terms like *meat*. 1971 B. MALAMUD *Tenants* 31 I'm not saying I don't appreciate her company, especially when my meat's frying, but not when I have something I got to write. *Ibid.* 136 Sam wanted the brothers to beat up on you and crack your nuts for putting the meat to his bitch. *Ibid.* 143 I got you in bed with nothin on you You gonna eat my meat. 1971 *Black Scholar* Sept. 36/1 She was in his arms . . . and gabbing his erect meat. 1973 D. BARNES *See Woman* (1974) 94 I've tried the white meat. . . so I can understand why you might be wondering if the dark meat isn't better.

f. The centre (of a cricket bat, of the head of a golf club, etc.), esp. in phr. to hit (a ball) on or with the meat. *slang.*

1909 *Westm. Gaz.* 15 Jan. 4/2 If you did not take the gutta-percha ball right in the middle of the club (right 'on the meat', according to the modern abominable phrase) it declined to go at all. 1922 WODEHOUSE *Clicking of Cuthbert* ix. 203 You think. . . that lovely woman loses in queenly dignity when she fails to slam the ball squarely on the meat? 1925 *Country Life* 11 July 48/2 It is easy to drive a lob bowler . . . on the 'meat' or drive of the bat. 1959 R. FULLER *Ruined Boys* II. ix. 143 Wilkes hit the second ball of the over with the meat of the bat. 1963 *Times* 28 Jan. 4/3 It was apparent that here was the severest and purest hitter in the game at the pinnacle of his form, tuning up as though the ball were tied to the meat of his racket by a string of elastic. 1974 *Guardian* 6 Aug. 23/2 Kitchen was well held, full off the meat, by Younis at forward short leg in Arnold's first over.

†4. a. A meal, repast, feast. Sometimes used for the principal meal, dinner. *Obs. exc.* as in b. a 1175 *Cott. Hom.* 237 Zief he frend were me sceolde zief him his morse mete pat he pe bet mihte abide pane more mete. 1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 6632 pou shuldest nat forgete pe pore man at py mete. 1382 WYCLIF *Luke* xiv. 12 Whanne thou makist a mete ether souper, nyle thou clepe thi frendis [etc.]. c 1386 CHAUCER *Prolog.* 348 After the sondry sesons of the year, So chaunged he his mete and his soper. 1432-50 *tr. Higden* (Rolls) II. 167 Whiche vse many diversities of meites at a meite. a 1483 *Liber Niger in Househ. Ord.* (1790) 32 At the furst or latter mete. 1868 MORRIS *Earthly Par.*, *Man born to be king* Arg. 50 And presently, the meat being done, He bade them bring him to his throne.

b. In various prepositional phrases (now somewhat arch.): at meat (ME. at pe, at te mete), †at meat and meal: at table, at one's meals. Similarly, after meat, before meat, †to go to meat, etc.

a 1175 *Cott. Hom.* 231 Æer panne we mid ure frienden to ðe mete go. c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 67 Drinke o tize atte mete and noht per after. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 1217 After mete as rist was pe menestraus eode aboute. c 1386 CHAUCER *Sqr.'s T.* 165 This knyght. . . is vnarmed and vnto mete yset. 1390 GOWER *Conf. I.* 205 He sente Unto the Senatour to come. . . and . . . sitte with him at the mete. 1425 in *Entick London* (1766) IV. 354 Every day, both at meet and souper, they eat. . . within the said almes-house. 1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* x. lxxviii. 551 Whye we ar at oure mete. 1596 *Bp. V. BARLOW* *Three Serms.* iii. 117 At sitting downe and rising from meat, they give him thanks. 1599 NASH *Lent. Stufe* 47 And then they might be at meate and meale for seuen weekes together. 1607 SHAKS. *Cor.* iv. vii. 3 Your Soldiers vse him as the Grace 'fore meate, Their talke at Table, and their Thanks at end. 1611 *BIBLE Luke* xxii. 27 For whether is greater, hee that sitteth at meat, or hee that serueth? 1621 FLETCHER *Pilgrim* II. ii. He's within at meat, sir; The knave is hungry. 1853-8 HAWTHORNE *Eng. Note-bks.* II. 135 Those who sit at meat. 1880 HOWELLS *Undisc. Country* II. 44 She sat long at meat, morning, noon, and night.

5. *attrib.* and *Comb.*: a. simple attrib. as *meat-axe*, *-broth*, *can*, *-cupboard*, *-diet*, *-dish*, *-extract*, *-hook*, *-inspection*, *-jack* (= JACK *sb.* 1 7), *-juice*, *-pie*, *-platter*, *-pudding*, *-salesman*, *-saw*, *-solution*, *-stock*, *†-stomach*, *-supper*, *-tin*, *-trade*, *-trough*, *-tub*, *vat*, *-vessel*. b. objective, as *meat-chopper*, *-eater*, *-eating sb.* and *adj.*, *meat-freezer*, *-freezing*, *-hungry adj.*, *†keeping*, *-packer*, *-packing*, *-producer*, *-producing adj.*, *meat rationing*, *†reiver*, *-tenderizer*. c. instrumental, as *meat-fed adj.* d. similitive, as *meat-faced*, *-pink adjs.*

1835 HALIBURTON *Clockm.* Ser. 1. (1862) 237 She was. . . as wicked as a *meat-axe. 1890 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Meat broth, . . . the fluid obtained by boiling meat for many hours in water. 1897 *Outing* XXX. 284/1 For active service. . . the two regiments would need to be supplied with. . . meat cans. 1868 *Mich. Agric. Rep.* VII. 348, i lightning *meat chopper. 1922 JOYCE *Ulysses* 302 In the course of the argument. . . meatchoppers. . . were resorted to. 1956 *Amer. Speech* XXXI. 87 Back-formations from nouns in -er indicating agents, such as. . . meat chopper. 1610-II in *Anc. Invent.* (Halliwell 1854) 75 The *meat cubberd, with plate. 1564 P. MOORE *Hope Health* I. ii. 3 A *mete diet may some bee serched out. 1879 *St. George's Hosp. Rep.* IX. 601 The patient. . . was ordered meat-diet. 14.. *Nom.* in W. Wülcker 729/8 *Hic escarinus*, a *metdysch. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 557 The worst instances are found. . . in large *meat-eaters and toppers. 1853 *Trans. Mich. Agric. Soc.* IV. 154 The Americans are notoriously a *meat eating people. 1905 *Vegetarian Messenger* Jan. 14 Vegetarianism v. meat-eating. 1921 G. B. SHAW *Back to Methusalem* II. 77 One of his sons invented meat-eating. 1939 DYLAN THOMAS *Map of Love* 24 Sewing a shroud for a journey By the light of the meat-eating sun. 1958 A. R. RADCLIFFE-BROWN *Method in Social Anthropol.* I. v. 115 The two chief meat-eating birds. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VI. 342 Beef-tea, *meat extracts and essences. . . should be sparsely used. 1922 JOYCE *Ulysses* 33 The *meatfaced woman, a butcher's dame. 1896 KIPLING *Seven Seas* 51 To our five-meal, *meat-fed men. 1909 *Daily Chron.* 2 Nov. 5/4 Australian globe-trotters, *meat-freezers, financiers. 1908 *Westm. Gaz.* 14 Dec. 2/1 The *meat-freezing works employ over 3,000 men. 1909 *Chambers's Jrnl.* Jan. 23/1 Argentina. . . had in 1884 the first meat-freezing works established. 1842 EMERSON *Lect.*

Transcend. Wks. (Bohn) II. 289 The martyrs were sawn asunder, or hung alive on *meat-hooks. 1873 E. W. TARN *Tredgold's Carpentry* 286 Meat-hooks are large wrought-iron hooks, generally tinned over, having a screw on one end, which is driven into a beam in the ceiling of a larder. 1893 SELOUS *Trav. S.E. Africa* 73 Crowds of *meat-hungry Mashunas. 1843 CARLYLE *Past & Pr.* III. iv, An unfortunate rusty *Meat-jack, gnarring and creaking with rust and work. 1890 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Meat juice, the red fluid obtained by squeezing raw flesh; used as a nutrient. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 10/1 Almyre of *mete keypyng, or a saue for mete, *cibutum*. 1903 E. JOHNSON *Amer. Railway Transportation* 131 The large *meat-packers. . . own their own cars. 1921 *Daily Colonist* (Victoria, B.C.) 7 Apr. 8/1 The strike situation between the meat packers and their employees remained unchanged this morning. 1973 *Guardian* 23 Feb. 18/1, I finally got a job as a meat packer on £18 a week. 1873 *Rep. Iowa Agric. Soc.* 1872 175 The panacea for all these ills is to be found in tanneries. . . *meat packing and curing houses, [etc.]. 1891 J. J. FLINN *Chicago* 330 Meat packing is the oldest of Chicago's industries. 1907 G. B. SHAW *Major Barbara* Pref. 179 Who chips a corner of the veneering from the huge meat packing industries of Chicago. 1974 *Daily Colonist* (Victoria, B.C.) 28 July 16/8 Meatpacking companies have reaped most of the benefits of the present subsidy while producers received very little. 1773 JOHNSON in *Boswell* 9 Apr., I generally have a *meat pye on Sunday. 1852 DICKENS *Bleak Ho.* xl, He retires to the servants' hall to regale on cold meat-pie and ale. 1860 O. W. HOLMES *Elsie V.* vii. (1891) 97 A mince pie, — or meat-pie, as it is more forcibly called in the. . . villages. 1939 AUDEN & ISHERWOOD *Journey to War* i. 31 Hairy, *meat-pink men. 1863 'G. HAMILTON' *Gala-Days* 75, I decided upon a *meat-platter. 1916 *Daily Colonist* (Victoria, B.C.) 2 July 7/1 (Advt.), Large Meat Platters, regular value 60c. July Clearance each 35c. 1909 *Westm. Gaz.* 14 Dec. 2/1 The consumer is called upon to pay £5,600,000, in order that. . . the Colonial *meat-producer may receive the negligible gift of £350,000. 1932 J. S. HUXLEY *Probl. Relative Growth* vi. 202 Animals cannot show their full potentialities as meat-producers if kept in unfavourable nutritive conditions. *Ibid.* iii. 90 Meat-producing animals. 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade, Meat-pie*, *Meat-pudding, meat covered or encased with dough. 1918 *Times* 7 Feb. 3/1 Should the currency coupon become the basis of *meat rationing, it is probable that [etc.]. 1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* lxxiii. 44 Innoportoun askaris of Yrland kynd; And *meit revaris. 1851 in *Illustr. Lond. News* 5 Aug. (1854) 119/2 *Meat-salesman. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, *Meat-saw, a saw with a thin blade strained in an iron frame, used by butchers. 1877 *tr. von Ziemssen's Cycl. Med.* VII. 458 Only the most easily digestible diet, such as milk, *meat-solution, &c. should be allowed. 1883 'ANNIE THOMAS' *Mod. Housewife* 53 Half-a-pint of any kind of *meat-stock. 1592 NASH *P. Penillesse* (Shaks. Soc.) 48 There being one joynt of flesh on the table for such as had *meate stomackes. 1577 *tr. Bullinger's Decades* v. 1064 It [the Lord's Supper] differeth from our ordinarie *meate suppers. . . for y^e it is specially instituted by the sonne of God. 1969 *New Yorker* 27 Sept. 122/2 Unite, slaves of the steam kettle and the shakers of *meat tenderizer and MSG. 1970 M. SLATER *Caribbean Cooking* 12 The pulp [of pawpaw] contains pepsin and the skin and seeds are useful as meat tenderisers. 1889 *Century Mag.* Apr. 909/2 They say that he sometimes fills an old *meat-tin with water in anticipation of a long march. 1902 E. BANKS *Autobiogr. Newspaper Girl* 64, I would have been capable of going into the street and knocking down any little butcher's boy who refused peaceably to deliver up to me the contents of his wooden *meat-trough. 1779 E. PARKMAN *Diary* (1899) 171 We are unhappily low in ye *Meat Tub. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, *Meat-tub*, a tub for holding pickled meat. 1847 *Rep. Comm. Patents* 1846 (U.S.) 310 The mode by which I obtain a vacuum in *meat vat A. for curing meat. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 238/2 A *Mete vesselle, *escale*.

6. Special comb.: †meat-ambry, a cupboard for keeping food; a meat safe; meat-ant, a name used in Australia for an ant of the genus *Iridomyrmex*, esp. *I. detectus*, a large copper-coloured ant; meat ball (see quot. 1970); also *fig.*; also used *attrib.* to designate a type of landing system for aircraft (*U.S. slang*); meat-biscuit, a biscuit made with concentrated meat; meat-block, a block of wood on which meat is cut up; meat-breakfast, a breakfast that includes a meat dish; meat card, a card entitling the holder to a ration of meat; meat-chamber, a refrigerating chamber in ocean steamships for the purpose of transporting fresh meat to Europe (*Cassell's Encycl. Dict.*, 1885); †meat-cloth, ? a table-cloth; meat coupon, one of the coupons of which a meat card is made up; meat-crusher, 'a pair of rollers for tendering steak' (*Knight Dict. Mech.* 1875); meat cube, a small cube of concentrated meat extract; meat-earth dial., good and fertile soil; †meat-failer [cf. quots. under FAIL *v.* 7], one who lacks meat, a starveling; †meat-fellow, †-fere, a companion at meat, a guest; meat-flour, beef dried at a low temperature and ground into a fine powder (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1890); meat-fly, a blue-bottle fly; †meat-form, a form on which to sit at one's meals; meat-fruit, the fruit of *Artocarpus incisa* (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*); †meat-giving, the providing of meals; †meat-grace, a grace used before or after meat; meat-grinder, a mincing machine; also *fig.*; meat-hale *Sc.* and *north. dial.* = *meat-whole* (see E. D. D.); †meat-hanger, ? a hanging shelf for a larder; meat-head *slang* (chiefly U.S.), a stupid person; so meat-headed a., stupid; †meat-herring ? = MATIE; meat hog, a hog intended for food (*U.S.*, *rare*); meat-hook,

(a) see sense 5 a; (b) an arm or hand *slang*; **meat-house**, (a) a house in which meat is hung; (b) *dial.*, 'a larder; *fig.* a house where a liberal allowance of good food is given' (E.D.D., *q.v.*); (c) *slang*, a brothel; **meat-hunter** *U.S.*, one who hunts game for profit; **meat jelly**, a jelly prepared from meat; † **meat-like** *a. Sc.*, having the appearance of being well-fed; **meat loaf** = **LOAF** *sb.* 2 e; **meat lozenge**, a lozenge made with concentrated meat; † **meat lust** (-*list*), appetite for food; **meat maggot**, the larva of the meat-fly; **meat man**, **meatsman**, †(a) one who provides food, a caterer; †(b) one who eats meat; (c) one who sells meat; (d) a man responsible for supplying meat to a camp; **meat-market**, †(a) a market where food of any kind is sold; (b) a market for butcher's meat; (c) *slang*, a rendezvous for prostitutes, homosexuals, etc.; **meat meal**¹, a meal of which meat forms the chief part; **meat-meal**², meat dried and ground into powder for cattle; **meat-offering**, a sacrifice consisting of food; in versions of the Bible from the 16th c. used to render Heb. *minḥāh*, which meant an offering consisting of fine flour or parched corn and oil (R.V. 'meal-offering'); † **meat pipe**, the oesophagus; † **meat-place**, a place for eating, a refectory; **meat-poisoning**, poisoning by eating decomposed meat; **meat rack** = **meat-market** (c); **meat-rail**, a wooden rail for supporting meat in a larder; **meat rocker**, a mincing knife having a handle at each end, and worked by a rocking motion (Knight *Dict. Mech. Suppl.* 1884); **meat safe**, (a) a cupboard for storing meat, usually made of wire gauze or perforated zinc; also sometimes applied to a wire gauze cover for meat; (b) *transf.* a name given to a kind of hat; **meat screen**, a metal screen placed behind roasting meat to reflect back the heat of the fire; † **meat table**, (a) a dining-table; (b) a table on which meat is cut up in preparation for cooking; † **meat-taking**, the taking of food, eating; **meat tea**, a tea at which meat is served, a high tea; **meat ticket**, (a) *Mil. slang*, an identity disc; (b) = **meal ticket** (b); † **meat time** = **MEALTIME**; **meat tool** *coarse slang*, the penis; **meat train**, the men, horses, etc., conveying meat to a party; **meat-wagon** *slang* (chiefly *U.S.*), (a) an ambulance; (b) a police van, 'black Maria'; (c) a hearse; **meat-washing** *attrib. or adj. (Path.)*, applied to the appearance of the stools in the second stage of dysentery, when they assume the character of a reddish fluid containing small flesh-like lumps; † **meat-while**, the time of taking food; meal time; † **meat whitch**, a chest or box for keeping meat; **meat-whole**, *dial.* having a good appetite for food; † **meat-will**, a craving for food; **meat-works** chiefly *Austral.* and *N.Z.*, an establishment where meat is processed and packed; also, a slaughterhouse; † **meat-worth** *a. Sc.* = **meat-like**. Also **MEAT-BOARD**.

1457 *Peebles Charters*, etc. (1872) 119 Alssua a *met amri and wessal ammari. 1548 *Burgh Rec. Edinb.* (1871) 11. 136 Ane meit almarty to xiiis. 1907 W. W. FROGGATT *Austral. Insects* 95 Most of them [sc. ants of the genus *Iridomyrmex*] are small, except our 'Mound Ant', sometimes known as the 'Meat Ant', *Iridomyrmex detectus*, which is the commonest and most widely distributed ant in Australia. 1952 *Coast to Coast* 101 The ant-lion had seized the meat-ant by one leg. 1970 BROWN & TAYLOR in *Insects of Australia* (Commonwealth Sci. & Industr. Res. Organization) xxxvii. 95/8/1 The meat ants (*Iridomyrmex* spp.) can be a serious pest around homes and food-processing plants. c 1838 C. MATHEWS in M. R. Booth *Eng. Plays of 19th Cent.* (1973) IV. 138 You must be content with pâté or forced *meat ball. 1877 *Cassell's Dict. Cookery* 413/1 *Meat Balls, Minced, Fried.*—Take some roast mutton, some chestnuts, and neck of veal boiled in water with salt and vinegar. 1941 P. GALLICO in *Sat. Even. Post* 14 June 110/2 As for that revolting meat-ball, I never wish to see him again. 1957 *Economist* 31 Aug. 688/2 The mirror reflects a bright light astern and upward into a beam which the pilot follows straight to a landing by keeping the 'meatball' light precisely centred in the mirror. 1957 *New Yorker* 5 Oct. 82/3 I'll polish off a meatball sandwich. 1960 *Aeroplane* XCIX. 65/1 The equipment evaluated by the F.A.A. included the U.S.A.F. 'Meat Ball' system, the U.S. Navy mirror system. *Ibid.* 401/1 The pilot aligns the 'meatball', or blob of reflected light, in the centre of the deck-landing mirror. 1962 *Flight Internat.* LXXXI. 100/1 A steady descent at 2500 ft., 1,000 ft. would be followed by a further descent to 600 ft, with the talk-down continuing until the pilot picked up the 'meatball' light of the mirror sight. 1969 R. AIRTH *Snatch!* iv. 36 He looked a very tough meatball. 1970 SIMON & HOWE *Dict. Gastron.* 262/2 *Meat balls*, any combination of meat, raw or cooked, shaped into balls. 1852 J. BELL in *Lect. Gt. Exhib.* 141 Mr. Borden's *meat-biscuit—a convenient form of animal food in a concentrated and portable state. 1838 E. FLAGG *Far West* II. 59 Mr. W... was on the stump, in shape of a huge *meat-block at one corner of the market-house. 1857 GEO. ELIOT *Scenes Clerical Life* (1858) I. 105 The unpleasant circumstances... together with heavy *meat breakfasts, may... have contributed to his desponding views. 1910 *Bradshaw's Railway Guide* Apr. 1149 *Hotel Bedford*—Paris... Room, meat breakfast, electric light... from 6s.

1870 *Food Jnl.* 1 Dec. 622 The restaurateurs are compelled to ask for their customers' 'meat card'. 1918 *Times* 6 Feb. 8/2 (*heading*), The London meat card. *Ibid.* 25 Feb. 9/5 Only three coupons each week of a meat card can be used for butcher's meat. 1499 *Yatton Churchw. Acc.* (Som. Rec. Soc.) 122 A *mete clothe and a ryng. 1494 in *Somerset Med. Wills* (1901) 323 A Mete cloth and iij tuels. 1918 *Times* 25 Feb. 9/5 You must not tear off *meat coupons yourself. This duty rests with the retailer. 1919 'I. HAY' *Last Million* 97 'Got my meat coupons?' They shook their heads... 'Better have bacon and eggs,' announced Hebe. 'They're not rationed.' 1951 *Good Housek. Home Encycl.* 392/2, 1 *meat cube, or 1 tsp. meat extract. 1971 *Guardian* 19 May 8/2 Make stock with a meat cube, sieve in left-over vegetables and you have an economical soup. 1778 PRYCE *Min. Cornub.* 324 *Meat-Earth, soil; the superficial earth, fit for agriculture. 1860 *Eng. & For. Min. Gloss.* (Cornw. Terms), *Meat earth*, the vegetable mould. 1599 PORTER *Angry Wom. Abingt.* (Percy Soc.) 21 Oh, this *meate failer Dicke! 1382 WYCLIF 2 *Sam.* xix. 28 Forsothe thou puttist me thi seruaunt among thi *meete felawis [1388 gestis] of thi bord. — *Dan.* xiv. 1 Danyel was *meete feere of the kyng. 1840 *Cuvier's Anim. Kingd.* 633 *Musca vomitoria*, Linn., the Common *Meat Fly. 1861 HULME *tr. Moquin-Tandon* II. IV. i. 237 The Blue or Meat Fly (*Calliphora Vomitoria*) is one of the largest species found in France. a 1400 *Octavian* 1245 Whene his swerde brokene was, A *meteforme he gatt par cas. 1382 WYCLIF *Eccles.* xxxvii. 32 Wile thou not ben gredy in alle plenteuous *mete 3yuyng [Vulg. in omni epulatione]. a 1225 *Ansr. R.* 426 3if heo ne kunnen nout þe *mete graces, siggen in hore stude Pater noster & Aue Maria biuorene mete. 1951 M. McLuhan *Mech. Bride* (1967) 128/1 That man... whose school training wins him the privilege of getting at once into the technological *meat grinder. 1969 R. & D. DE SOLA *Dict. Cooking* 150/1 *Meat grinder*, utensil or attachment for grinding meat, usually provided with a variety of cutting blades for different grinds. 1970 W. BURROUGHS JR. *Speed* vii. 145 I'd be sucked right into the actual meatgrinder of another reel. 1972 *Listener* 17 Aug. 109/1 The North Vietnamese... managed to tie down South Vietnam's strategic reserve... in a gruesome 'meat-grinder'. 1626 in *Anc. Invent.* (Halliv. 1854) 99 item, a square *meate hanger. 1945 H. I. PHILLIPS *Private Purkey's Private Peace* i. 8 'Harriet!' mocked a battered buddy. 'Honey bunch! Listen to the *meathhead.' 1967 *Boston Globe* 18 May 27/3 It seems to this meat-head that the building of a branch of the state university... gives all of us a great chance to upgrade some area which needs a little up-grading. 1971 *Newsweek* 20 Nov. 52/1 Archie Bunker, the middle American hero of 'All in the Family'... sees himself menaced by a rising tide of spades... meat-heads... fags and four-eyes. 1949 W. R. BURNETT *Asphalt Jungle* (1950) vi. 72 Some *meat-headed tart. 1758 *Descr. Thames* 227 The *Meat Herring, which is likewise large, but not so thick nor so fat as the former [Fat Herring]. 1856 G. N. JONES *Florida Plantation Rec.* (1927) 169, I do not see but very few of the shoats that I turned out for *meat hogs this year. 1919 W. H. DOWNING *Digger Dial.* 33 *Meat-hook, arm. 1932 *Amer. Speech* VII. 334 *Meat hooks*, hands. 1945 L. SHELLEY *Five Talk Dict.* 29 *Meat hooks*, the hands. 1805 W. CLARK in Lewis & Clark *Orig. Jnls. Lewis & Clark Expedition* (1905) III. 284 Had the *Meat house covered and the Meat all hung up. 1831 J. M. PECK *Guide for Emigrants* II. 126 Around it [sc. the cabin] are put a meat or smoke house [etc.]. 1862 R. HENNING *Lect.* 28 Aug. (1966) 95 The woodshed, meathouse... and dwelling-house are so very well put up. 1896 FARMER & HENLEY *Slang IV.* 296/2 *Meat-house*, a brothel. 1906 *Dialect Notes* III. 146 *Meat-house*,... smoke-house; a wooden shed in which smoked and preserved meats are kept. 1923 J. MANCHON *Le Slang* 192 *Meat-house*,... maison publique. 1937 PARTRIDGE *Dict. Slang* 515/1 *Meat-house*, a brothel. 1889 *Harper's Mag.* May 878/1 The *meat-hunters are still devoting their attention to the killing of larger game. 1381 *Forme of Cury* (1780) xxxvi. 103 For to make *mete Gelee that it be wel chariaunt. 1865 MRS. STOWE *House & Home Papers* 248 Those fine, clear meat-jellies which form a garnish... palatable to the taste. 1965 V. HOLLAND *tr. A. Escoffier's Ma Cuisine* 67 Beef tea and meat jelly for invalids. 1762 Bp. FORBES *Jnl.* (1886) 216 You see I am *meat-like and cloth-like, as we say in Scotland. 1932 E. CRAIG *Cooking with E. Craig* 58 (*heading*) Banana and *meat loaf. 1939, etc. *Meat loaf* [see **LOAF** *sb.* 2 c]. 1903 *Longm. Mag.* July 129, I took only some tins of Brand's essence of beef, chocolate, *meat-lozenges [etc.]. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* v. xxxv. 597 The Rampion eaten with vinegar and salt stirreth up appetite or *meate-lust. 1746 *Exmoor Courtship* 560 (E.D.S.) And cham come to my Meat list agen. 1567 MAPLET *Gr. Forest* 89 He is as good a *meates man and Catour for him selfe, as any thing liuing is. 1606 HOLLAND *Sueton*. 220 A great feeder and meate-man by report he was. 1831 R. COX *Adventures Columbia River* II. x. 222 The meat-men did not return until nine this morning... but at eleven the hunter's signal drew us to the shore, and the meat-men were despatched. 1910 *Dialect Notes* III. 445 *Meat-man*,... butcher, or driver of a butcher's wagon. 1920 *Ibid.* V. 83 *Meat man*, for butcher. 1551 ROBINSON *tr. More's Utop.* II. (1805) 157 *Meate markettes, whether be brought not onely all sortes of herbes, and the fruages of trees with breade, but also fishe. 1856 *Farmer's Mag.* Jan. 9 The Christmas meat-markets. 1896 FARMER & HENLEY *Slang IV.* 296/2 *Meat-market*,... any rendezvous of public women. 1937 PARTRIDGE *Dict. Slang* 515/1 *Meat-market*, a rendezvous of harlots. 1957 J. OSBORNE *Entertainer* i. 18 Every tart and pansy boy in the district are in that place... It's just a meat-market. 1973 *Amer. Speech* 1970 XLV. 58 *Meat market* n., street on which homosexuals gather, cruise, and pick up tricks. 1896 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* I. 465 A substantial *meat meal should be provided for breakfast and dinner. 1898 *Westm. Gaz.* 8 Oct. 4/2 The residue is dried and ground into *meat meal for cattle feeding. 1535 COVERDALE *Num.* vii. 13 Full of fyne floure myngled with oile for a *meatoffering. 1611 BIBLE *Lev.* ii. 14. 1633 P. FLETCHER *Purple Isl.* II. xxxi. *margin.*, The Oesophagus or *meat-pipe. 1755 JOHNSON, *Gullet*... the meat-pipe. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 238/1 A *Meete place, *esculentum*. 1875 *tr. von Ziemssen's Cycl. Med.* I. 50 There is a particular disease produced by *meat-poisoning. 1972 B. RODGERS *Queens' Vernacular* 132 *Meat rack, outdoor setting... where homosexuals gather to parade their wares. 1842 GWILT *Archit.* §2285. 614 Fittings for larder, Two *meat rails, 6 feet long, of wrought fir... suspended from wrought iron stirrups. 1836-9 DICKENS *Sk. Box, Boarding-ho.* i. There were *meat-safe-looking blinds in the parlour windows. 1840 — *Old C. Shop* xxxvi, The candle-box, the

salt-box, the meat-safe, were all padlocked. 1860 *Heads & Hats* 23 Various strong-minded heads have presented to our startled and derisive gaze, sundry 'tiles', 'wide-awakes', 'meat-safes', and a variety of things by courtesy called 'hats'. 1830 MARRYAT *King's Own* xli, Knife-tray, *meat-screen. 14... *Nom.* in Wr.-Wülcker 729/7 *Hee escaria*, a *mettabylle. 1485 *Naval Acc. Hen. VII* (1896) 51 Moldyng trowghes... j. lanternes... x. Mete tables... iij. 1435 MISYRN *Fire of Love* II. x. God we awe to loyf, And in tyme of our *meat takynge & space be-twix morsels to zield him loueyngis with honily swetnes. 1860 SALA *Baddington Peerage* I. xi. 193 A good, hearty *meat tea. 1885 BLACK *White Heather* xxv, This high occasion was to be celebrated by a 'meat-tea'. 1919 W. H. DOWNING *Digger Dial.* 33 *Meat Ticket, (or Dead Meat Ticket)—an identification disc. 1925 FRASER & GIBBONS *Soldier & Sailor Words* 154 *Meat ticket*, the identity disc. 1929 *Papers Mich. Acad. Sci., Arts & Lett.* X. 307 *Meat-ticket*, wrist-tag for purposes of identification; 'dog-tag'. 1936 P. BOTTOME *Level Crossing* xvi. 192 He'd better not try to settle too much on my meat ticket! 1948 PARTRIDGE *Dict. Forces' Slang* 117 *Meat ticket*, identity disc. c 1400 *Rule St. Benet* 150 þair sal scho sit in hir prayers vnto þe *mete-tym. 1971 B. MALAMUD *Tenants* 88 What do you do... with your *meat tool? You got no girl, who do you fuck other than your hand? 1845 J. C. FRÉMONT *Rep. Exploring Expedition* 234 The *meat train did not arrive this evening, and I gave Godey leave to kill our little dog. 1925 J. H. TABER *Story of 168th Infantry* I. xvi. 189 By this time all of the old members of the regiment... cheerfully referred to the ambulance as the '*meat wagon'. 1939 *Forum* (N.Y.) July 42/1 He must have pulled his rip cord because he woke up in the meatwagon. 1942 BERRY & VAN DEN BARK *Amer. Thes. Slang* §81/13 *Hearse*, meat cart, -crate, or wagon. 1943 R. CHANDLER *Lady in Lake* (1944) xvi. 95 Murder-a-day Marlowe, they call him. They have the meat wagon following him around to follow up on the business he finds. 1954 *Britannica Bk. of Year* 637/1 The meat-wagon was the police-van in which the criminal rode to captivity. 1956 S. LONGSTREET *Real Jazz* 7 The band would march out behind the meat-wagon, black plumes on the hearse horses. 1964 *Listener* 31 Dec. 1055/2 The bogeys... bundle us into the back of a meat-wagon. 1971 'E. McBAIN' *Hail, Hail, Gang's all Here* i. 15 We'll need a couple of meat wagons. The minister and two other people were killed, and... there're a lot of injured. 1973 'H. HOWARD' *Highway to Murder* xiii. 153 She hadn't deserved to become a parcel of broken flesh and bone in the meat wagon. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* III. 940 In any case the '*meat-washing' character of the stools... should prevent a mistake. 1435 MISYRN *Fire of Love* II. x. With desire in *meat whiel to zerne. c 1460 *Emare* 229 When the mete-whyle was doun, Into hys chamber he wente soun. 1468 *Medulla in Promp. Farv.* 335 note, *Cibutum*, a *mete whycche. 1599 *True Report* etc. in *Hakluyt's Voy.* (1812) V. 36 In all but seven men aboard the shippe that were *meat-whole. 1643 in *Dalyell Darker Superst. Scotl.* (1834) 492-3 Ye sall have such an *meit-will and sall have nothing to eat. 1895 T. A. COGHLAN *Wealth & Progress New South Wales* I. 367 All the cattle killed, except 27,891 treated in the meat-preserving works, were required for local consumption. 1934 WEBSTER, *Meat works. 1948 V. PALMER *Golconda* II. 9 Driving them across country to the meatworks at Wyndham. 1960 B. CRUMP *Good Keen Man* 46 The hut stank like a meat works. 1968 *Times* 23 Jan. (Austral. Suppl.) p. xiv/3 In one year before the meatworks opened a large property shot 10,000 scrub bulls (not branded or castrated). 1576 in *Pitcairn Crim. Trials* (Bann. Cl.) I. 53 Seis thow nocht me, baith *meit-worth, claithe-worth, and gude aneuch lyke in persoun?

meat (mirt), *v.* Now *dial.* [f. prec. *sb.* Cf. late OE. *metian* to supply with food.]

1. *trans.* To feed, supply with food or provender.

1568 *Jacob & Esau* II. iii. Civ, Well ywisse Esau, ye did knowe well ynou that I had as muche nede to be meated as you. 1573 *Tusser Husb.* (1878) 139 Good husbandrie meateth his friend and the poore. c 1611 CHAPMAN *Iliad* XIX. 106 Haste then, and meate your men. 1641 *BEST Farm. Bks.* (Surtees) 55 Those that trail the sweathrake have usually 6d. a day, if they meate themselves. 1686 *tr. Chardin's Trav. Persia* 385 They meate their Horses with Barley. 1776 C. KEITH *Farmer's Hb'* lix, But gae awa' e'now (quo' he) And meate the horse. 1866 *Rachel's Secret* I. 105 Besides their own family, there were the five men whom they had to 'meat'. 1895 *Q' Wandering Heath* 26 My father... went out to meate the pig.

2. *intr.* To feed, partake of food.

c 1410 *Master of Game* (MS. Digby 182) xxv, And euere, as he stereth and passeth forth metynge, þei do drawe hem nere hym [etc.]. 1889 *Jokes* Ser. I. 11 (E.D.D.) In Aberdeenshire where farm-servants 'meat' in the house.

meat, *obs.* Sc. form of **MATE** *sb.*²

meat(e), *obs.* forms of **MEET** *a.*

† **'meatable**, *a. Obs.* [f. **MEAT** *sb.* + **-ABLE**.] That can be used for food, edible.

1610 W. FOLKINGHAM *Art of Survey* I. ii. 36 These Meateable Rootes, Parsnep, Carrot, Skirrot, Radish.

meatal (mi:'eɪtəl), *a.* [f. **MEAT-US** + **-AL**.] Of or pertaining to a meatus.

1868 OWEN *Anat. Vertebr.* III. 230 In the Hare the meatal part of the tympanic is long. *Ibid.* 244 The meatal cartilage. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 108 We should expect... that the perosseous hearing should be affected step by step with the meatal.

† **meat-board**, *Obs.* [f. **MEAT** *sb.* + **BOARD** *sb.*] A table for food, a dining-table.

c 1205 LAY. 3638 Alle þai mete-burdes [c 1275 *mete-bordes*] ibrustled mid golde. 1382 WYCLIF *Exod.* xxv. 23 Thow shalt make a meeb bord [Vulg. *mensam*] of the trees of Sichym. 1387 *TREVISIA Hiden* (Rolls) III. 475 þe wode is my mete borde [L. *silvam pro mensa*]. 1488 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 99, j mete-bord. 1572 *Rec. Elgin* (New Spald. Cl. 1903) I. 135 Ane metbuird with the treslis and furnis thair of.

meate, obs. form of METE *sb.* and *v.*

meated ('mi:tɪd), *a.* [f. MEAT *sb.* + -ED².] In Comb. **well-meated**, (*a.*) of animals, having plenty of flesh; (*b.*) of cheese, rich in nutriment; **open-meated**, of cheese, juicy.

1573 TUSSEY *Husb.* (1878) 37 Strong oxen and horses, wel shod and wel clad, wel meated and vsed. 1600 SURFLET *Countrie Farme* i. xiii. 87 A good bull for breed must be fat, well set together, and well meated. 1896 *Daily News* 26 Dec. 2/6 Canadian [cheese] as a rule, is wholesome, well-meated, and fat. *Ibid.*, The early ripened, open-meated Cheshire cheese.

'meater. [f. MEAT *v.* + -ER¹.]

† 1. One who provides or gives meat or food. *Obs. rare.*

1649 R. HODGES *Plain. Direct.* 13 [Homonyms.] A meater that giveth meat to the catel. A corn-meter.

2. *rare.* One who eats (butcher's) meat; a meat-eater.

1920 *Contemp. Rev.* Dec. 819 The 'meater' lives at higher pressure and exhausts his energy quicker than the non-meat-eater.

meater, obs. form of METER.

† **'meat-giver**. *Obs.* [f. MEAT *sb.* + GIVER *sb.*] A giver of food, a hospitable person.

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. xv. 143 Men . . . bymeneth good mete-3yueres and in mynde haueth, In prayers [etc.]. a 1483 *Liber Niger in Househ. Ord.* (1790) 18 The fame of an excellent mete giver. [14. . . Nom. in Wr.-Wulcker 688/37 *Hic dapifer*, mettes gyffer.] 1567 *Sc. Acts Jas. VI* (1814) III. 31/2 The ressetter, . . . meit gear, & intercommonar with sic personis, salbe [etc.].

meath(e), obs. forms of MEAD *sb.*¹

meathe, obs. variant of MATHE.

† **'meatified**, *ppl. a. nonce-wd.* [f. MEAT *sb.* + -(I)FY + -ED¹.] ? Corpulent.

1607 DEKKER & WILKINS *Jests Wks.* (Grosart) II. 356 So that to a man that is meatified in flesh, and whose state (in this world) is desperate, a Sergiant may serue instead of a Deathshead, to put him in minde of his last day.

† **'meating**, *vbl. sb. Obs.* [f. MEAT *v.* + -ING¹.] The action of the vb. MEAT; feeding. Of animals, pasturing. Also *concr.*

c 1410 *Master of Game* (MS. Digby 182) ii, After þei secheth good cuntre of metyng of corne, of appulles, of vynes. *Ibid.* xxv, Neuerthelesse it were good redinesse to loke if þei myght se ony deere at is metyng. 1561 HOLLYBUSH *Hom. Apoth.* 10 Beware . . . of thynges that cause euell humores and of inordinate meatinge or drinkeing.

meating, obs. form of MEETING.

meatless ('mi:tɪlɪs), *a.* [f. MEAT *sb.* + -LESS.]

1. Having no food.

a 900 CYNEWULF *Elene* 612 þæm . . . þe on westenne meðe & metealeas morland trydeð. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 5036 þæt folc was meteales. 1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. VIII. 130 Meteales and Moneyeles on Maluerne hullas. a 1440 *Sir Eglam.* 887 Sche was meteales vj. dayes. 1529 MORE *Suppl. Soulys Wks.* 302/1 Is not thys a royall feast to leue these beggers meteales, & then send mo to dynner to them. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 271 Let him be . . . suffered to stand on the bit meatlesse two or three hours after. 1646, 1860 [see DRINKLESS].

2. Without meat. *spec.* Of foods specially prepared or supplied for vegetarians: containing no butcher's meat.

1845 LEWES *Hist. Philos.* II. 24 Growling over his unenvied virtue as a cur growls over his meatless bone. 1909 C. H. SENN (*title*) Meatless fare and lenten cookery. 1909 *Daily Chron.* 2 Nov. 7/3 Even that anomaly—to most people—the meatless meal is included. 1969 *Daily Tel.* 9 Oct. 16/4 The era of meatless meat, chickenless chicken and cheeseless cheese is already dawning in America. 1972 *Guardian* 8 June 7/5 Some of them [sc. countries] had their meatless days. *Ibid.* 31 July 2/4 The city's three big department stores . . . decreed meatless menus.

Hence **'meatlessness**.

1918 *Punch* 27 Mar. 206/2 If he [sc. our butcher] were removed we should be plunged into absolute meatlessness.

meatu-, used as combining form of MEATUS, in some names of surgical instruments, etc. **meatometer** (mi:tə'tɒmɪtə(r)), an instrument for measuring the meatus urinarius (*Cent. Dict.*). **meatoscope** (mi:'eɪtəskəʊp) [see -SCOPE], a speculum for examining the urethra near the meatus (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1890). **meatotome** (mi:'eɪtətəʊm) [Gr. -τόμος that cuts], a spring knife for the cutting of a contracted meatus urinarius (*Ibid.*). **meatotomy** (mi:tə'tɒtəmi) [Gr. -τομία cutting], section of the meatus urinarius to make a larger opening (*Ibid.*).

1895 ERICHSEN *Surg.* (ed. 10) II. 1160 Meatotomy being, . . . performed to allow its [sc. a bougie's] introduction. 1895 *Arnold & Son's Catal. Surg. Instr.* 573 Meatoscope.

meatu(a)re, obs. forms of METEOR.

|| **meatus** (mi:'eɪtəs). Pl. meatus (mi:'eɪtjʊs), meatuses. [L. *meātus* (*u*-stem), f. *meāre* to flow, run.]

† 1. A natural channel or tubular passage. *Obs.* 1665 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (1677) 187 This Caspian hath some secret meatus or intercourse with some Sea. 1675

EVELYN *Terra* (1776) 34 Clay is of all others a curst Stepdame to almost all vegetation as having few or no Meatus's for the percolation of the alimantal showers or expansion of the roots. 1698 E. LUYD in *Ray's Disc.* (1713) 190 The Chinks and other Meatus's of the Earth.

2. *spec.* in *Anat.* † *a.* = PORE (*obs.*). *b.* With qualifying word expressed or understood, applied to certain passages in the body.

auditory meatus (L. *m. auditorius*): the channel of the ear. **nasal** or **olfactory meatus**: the passage of the nose. **urinary meatus**: the external orifice of the urethra.

1665 GLANVILL *Scepis Sci.* iv. §3. 18 The meatus, or passages, through which those subtil emissaries are conveyed to the respective members. 1708 KERSEY, *Meatus*, a Movement, or Course, a Passage, or Way; also the Pores of the Body. 1800 SIR A. COOPER in *Phil. Trans.* XC. 152 A membrane which has been generally considered, from its situation in the meatus . . . as essentially necessary to the sense of hearing. 1878 HOLDEN *Hum. Osteol.* 132 The three 'meatus' or passages of the nose. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VII. 540 Over the vertex [of the head] from meatus to meatus measures 1½ in.

meatwand, obs. form of METEWAND.

meaty ('mi:tɪ), *a.* [f. MEAT *sb.* + -Y¹.]

1. Full of meat; fleshy.

1787 W. MARSHALL *Norfolk* (1795) II. Gloss., *Meaty*, *adj.* fleshy, but not 'right fat'. 1865 *Reader* No. 144. 363/2 A very meaty egg. 1883 G. ALLEN in *Knowledge* 20 July 34/1 In a crab . . . the meatiest part . . . consists of [etc.]. 1900 *Andover Advertiser* 19 Oct., *Meaty steers.*

b. fig. (chiefly U.S.) Full of substance.

1881 G. S. HALL *German Culture* 105, I think any discussion of it would be likely to be rather more meaty than . . . inane speculations about the nature of the Beautiful and Sublime. 1896 *Advt. of Preacher's Compl. Homilet. Comm.* (N.Y.), The Index suggests thousands of meaty themes for sermons. 1902 *Academy* 13 Dec. 655/2 The sentences are really too 'meaty'.

2. Of or pertaining to meat; having the flavour of meat.

1864 SALA in *Daily Tel.* 27 Sept., Inhaling the glorious aroma of the meaty Eden. 1865 DICKENS *Mut. Fr.* i. v, Meaty jelly.

Hence **'meatiness**.

1873 TROLLOPE *Australia* i. 57, I felt as though I were pervaded by meatiness for many hours.

meaugh: see MAUGH.

meaul, meawl(e): see MIAUL.

meaw(e): see MIAOW.

† **meaze**. *Obs. rare*⁻¹. App. a variant of or mistake for MEUSE, misused for: The 'form' of a hare.

1602 *2nd Pt. Return fr. Parnass.* II. v. 791 A hare that wee found this morning musing on her meaze.

meaze, var. MEASE (measure of herrings).

meazel, var. MEASLE *a.* *Obs.* and MEASLE *v.*

meazle, variant of MESEL (leper).

meazling, obs. form of MIZZLING.

'mebbe, 'mebby, colloq. and dial. variants of MAY-BE, MAYBE (see E.D.D.).

1844 'J. SLICK' *High Life N.Y.* i. vi. 65 Mebby I'll mention where I got them. 1886 H. BAUMANN *Londinismen* 106/2 Mebbe. 1906 W. CHURCHILL *Coniston* i. x. 119 Mebbe I be, and mebbe I hain't. 1910 R. BROOKE *Let.* 8 June (1968) 240 Jacques'll be here about then, mebbe. 1948 E. POUND *Pisan Cantos* (1949) lxxxii. 110 A vacant lot where you'd occasionally see a wild rabbit Or mebbe only a loose one. 1961 S. CHAPLIN *Day of Sardine* vii. 148 'We're goin' to the pictures and mebbe afterwards we'll fill up with some fish and chips. 1972 *Last Whole Earth Catalog* (Portola Inst.) 152/1 I read in *Newsweek* or somewhere that this is the New Renaissance—Mebbe so.

mebile, meble, variants of MOBLE *Obs.*

mebos ('mi:bɒs, Afrikaans 'me:bɒs). *S. Afr.* Also meebos. [Afrikaans, prob. ad. Jap. *umeboshi*, a dried, preserved plum.] A confection made from apricots dried, flattened or pulped, and preserved in salt and sugar.

1793 tr. C. P. Thunberg's *Trav. Europe, Afr. & Asia* III. 120, I saw several kinds of fruit, the produce of this country [sc. Japan], either dried or preserved in yeast, in a mode which is, I fancy, only practised at Japan or China. The fruit that was only dried, such as plumbs and the like, was called *Mebos*. 1899 *Answers* 18 Nov. 7/2 The best sort of preserve is called *mebos*, and is made of stoned and sun-dried apricots, flattened out, and pickled with salt and sugar. 1912 *Northern Post* 27 Sept. (Pettman), I have now come to the conclusion that our old navigators became acquainted with this delicacy in Japan, learned to like it, and afterwards at the Cape attempted to imitate it, but used the fruit of apricot trees . . . and that the word *Meibos* or *Meebosje* had its origin in [Jap.] *Umeboshi*. 1939 S. CLOETE *Watch for Dawn* iii. 39 He had mebos and raisins and sun-dried peaches. 1954 M. KUTTEL *Quadrilles & Konfyt* i. 9 Have a jar of mebos handy on board . . . in case of sea-sickness. 1959 J. COLLIER *Stellenbosch Revisited* ii. 45 A delicacy called 'mebos' which consisted of apricots dried, flattened and treated with salt and sugar. 1974 *Eastern Province Herald* 27 Nov. 37 Mervour Van Niekerk . . . fed them on mebos and honey cakes in her big farm kitchen.

Mebyon Kernow ('mɛbjɔn 'kɜ:nəʊ). [Cornish.] 'Sons of Cornwall', the name of a Cornish party of independence.

1962 *Rep. Comm. Broadcasting 1960* 224 in *Parl. Papers 1961-2* (Cmnd. 1753) IX. 259 We note . . . a submission entered by Mebyon Kernow (Sons of Cornwall) advocating a service of broadcasting for Cornwall. 1963 *Guardian* 8 Apr. 3/6 Mebyon Kernow, the Cornish home rule movement. 1967 *Ibid.* 5 Dec. 3/2 Mebyon Kernow (Sons of Cornwall) are to put forward candidates in the next general election. 1975 *Isis* 17 Oct. 9/3 Mebyon Kernow (The Sons of Cornwall), the nationalist organisation, has never demanded autonomy but the more reasonable 'self-government in domestic affairs' within the United Kingdom.

Mecænas, bad form of MÆCENAS.

mecamylamine (ˌmɛkə'maɪlɑːmɪn). *Pharm.* [f. ME(THYL + *cam(pha)ne + -YL + AMINE.)] A potent ganglion-blocking drug, 3-methylaminoisocamphane, C₁₁H₂₁N, which is used in treating hypertension.

1955 *Sci. News Let.* 29 Oct. 281/1 A nerve-blocking drug called mecamylamine. 1956 *Arch. Internal Med.* XCVII. 561/1 Such side effects as constipation were just as prominent with the small completely absorbed doses of mecamylamine as with the relatively large poorly absorbed doses of other ganglion-blocking agents. 1968 L. GYERMEK in A. Burger *Drugs Affecting Cent. Nervous Syst.* i. iv. 290 Mecamylamine depresses the vasomotor center independently of its ganglionic blocking action. 1971 *Nature* 17 Sept. 207/1 Previous work in this laboratory with monkeys trained to puff cigarette smoke showed that mecamylamine, a nicotinic-blocking agent, reduced their smoking. 1974 M. C. GERALD *Pharmacol.* viii. 159 Ganglionic blocking agents such as mecamylamine (Inversine) . . . prevent cholinergic transmission at the autonomic ganglia.

mecanyc, -yke, -ycall: see MECHANIC, -ICAL.

|| **mecate** (meɪ'kɑːteɪ). [Aztec *mecatli* 'corde, fouet, discipline' (Siméon *Dict. Nahuatl*.)]

1. A rope made of the fibre or hair of the maguey.

1877 in BARTLETT *Dict. Amer.* 1880 in WEBSTER *Suppl.*; and in recent Dicts.

2. 'A Mexican square measure, equal to about one-tenth of an acre' (*Cent. Dict.* 1890).

Mecca ('mɛkə). [The name (repr. Arab. *Makka*^h) of the birthplace of Mohammed, the great place of pilgrimage of the Mohammedans.]

1. *transf.* and *fig.* Applied to a place which one regards as supremely sacred, or which it is the aspiration of one's life to be able to visit.

1850 BOKER *Anne Boleyn* i. iii, Make to the Mecca of our hopes, the king, A solemn pilgrimage. 1887 *Times* (weekly ed.) 21 Oct. 9/1 Stratford . . . is the Mecca of American pilgrims. 1890 'R. BOLDFEWOOD' *Col. Reformer* (1891) 329 He . . . was . . . free once more to turn his brow erect and undaunted towards the Mecca of his dreams.

2. *attrib.* in *Mecca balm, balsam* = BALM, BALSAM of Mecca.

1823 in CRABB *Technol. Dict.*; and in recent Dicts.

Meccan ('mɛkən), *a.* and *sb.* [f. MECCA + -AN.]

A. adj. Of or pertaining to Mecca.

1687 DRYDEN *Hind & P.* III. 1098 Such as the Meccan Prophet us'd of yore. 1898 *Eng. Illustr. Mag.* Feb. 511 A crowd of Meccan pilgrims.

B. sb. An inhabitant or native of Mecca.

1855 BURTON *El-Medinah & Meccah* II. 280 The Meccans, a dark people, say of the Madani that their hearts are black and their skins are white. 1902 A. B. DAVIDSON *Biblical & Lit. Ess.* 224 This appellation being derived from an attack made on the Meccans that year.

Meccano (mi'kɑ:nəʊ). Also *meccano*. The proprietary name of a set of metal pieces, nuts, bolts, etc., and tools, specially designed for constructing small models of buildings, machines, or other engineering apparatus; any portion of such a set. Also *attrib.* and *fig.*

1907 *Trade Marks Jnl.* 23 Oct. 1893 Meccano . . . Constructional toys. Frank Hornby, . . . Liverpool; manufacturer of constructional models. 1908 (*title*) Meccano (mechanics made easy): manual of instructions for the whole series of models. 1924 H. DE SELINCOURT *Cricket Match* iii. 56, I shall make a prison cell of meccano, and pretend you're locked . . . inside. 1927 *Sunday at Home* Aug. 675/1 There was meccano in the goldfish bowl. 1928 *Television* May 20/1 String, cardboard, and pieces of rough wood with Meccano parts; . . . all combined to make the television machine. 1928 'R. WEST' *Strange Necessity* ii. 199 The complete meccano set for the mind that is in The First Men in the Moon. 1930 J. B. PRIESTLEY *Angel Pavement* vi. 307 It seemed only yesterday when he was . . . putting the Meccano set by the boy's bedside. 1934 *Amer. Speech* IX. 167/1 An economy may be made for the foreigner by presenting to him the elementary words only, thereby substituting a linguistic Meccano for the expense of ready-made models. 1945 J. BETJEMAN *New Bats in Old Belfries* 45 Pressed 'neath the box of his Meccano set. 1957 *New Scientist* 25 Apr. 9/2 The vocabulary is largely a 'Meccano' vocabulary; it is built up from bits and pieces which can be stuck together in twos, threes and fours. 1960 S. R. RANGANATHAN *Colon Classification* (ed. 6) 13 The Meccano feature makes it necessary to give, in addition to the unit-schedules, a set of Rules for constructing Class Numbers with the aid of the unit-schedules. 1965 *Listener* 23 Sept. 464/3 In crisp Technicolor images and prose painstakingly constructed on a Meccano-like principle. 1970 J. A.

HOWARD *Aerial Photo-Ecol.* xi. 122 The mechanical or spider templates are provided by 'meccano' type strips. 1972 R. PERRY *Fall Guy* iii. 48 The suspension bridge was still standing, its graceful lines making Sydney harbour bridge look like a clumsy piece of Meccano. 1972 *Guardian* 14 Oct. 3/2 The Eiffel Tower... is quite a piece of Meccano: there are more than 18,000 structural components in the 985 ft high tower. 1973 *Ibid.* 10 Feb. 10/2 He's the sort of uncle who'd give you a Meccano set for Christmas and then stay all afternoon and tinker with it. 1974 *Trade Marks Jnl.* 30 May 939/2 Meccano Multikit... Toys and playthings, all sold in kit form. Meccano Limited, Liverpool, manufacturers and merchants.

mecche, obs. form of MATCH *sb.*¹

Mecenas, bad form of MÆCENAS.

mech (mæk), colloq. abbrev. of MECHANIC *sb.* 3. 1951 PARTRIDGE *Dict. Slang* (ed. 4) 1107/2 *Mech*, mechanic; esp. in the old air *mech* of the R.F.C. and the current *flight mech* of the Air Force; coll.: since ca. 1912. 1968 J. SANGSTER *Touchfeather* xvi. 191 Bud carries a heater, the mechs don't. 1973 A. HUNTER *Gently French* iii. 23 Hanson called over a mech. The mech started it for us and drove it out.

mech, mechacan, obs. ff. MUCH, MECOACAN.

† **'mechal**, *a.* *Obs.* In 7 mechall, michall. [f. L. *mæch-us* (a. Gr. *μοιχός*) adulterer + -AL¹.] Adulterous. (Only in Heywood.)

1606 HEYWOOD *Challenge for Beauty* v. i. Her owne tongue Hath publish'd her a mechall prostitute. 1624 — *Gunaik*. iv. 195. 1633 — *Eng. Trav. Fj*, Pollute the Nuptiall bed with Michall sinne.

|| **mechameck** ('mætʃæmek). [? American Indian.] The wild potato-vine; = MECOACAN.

1828 RAFINESQUE *Medical Flora* I. 123 (heading) *Convolvulus Panduratus*, English name, Mechameck bindweed... The native name of mechameck ought to be given to it as a distinctive appellation. 1890 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

mechanic (mɪ'kænɪk), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. L. *mēchanicus-us*, a. Gr. *μηχανικός* (adj. and sb.), f. *μηχανή* MACHINE. Cf. F. *mécanique* (from 14th c.: perh. the source in early instances), Pr. *mechanic*, Sp. *mecánico*, Pg. *mechanico*; also OE. *mechanisc*, Ger., Du. *mechanisch*, Sw., Da. *mekanisk*.

The adj. was introduced much later than MECHANICAL, which in early uses is somewhat closer to the sense of the Latin word.]

A. adj.

1. *a.* Pertaining to or involving manual labour or skill. Now *rare*: cf. MECHANICAL I b.

1549 *Compl. Scotl.* ProL. 8 To leyne sciens, craftis, ande mecanyke occupations. 1622 PEACHAM *Compl. Gent.* xiii. (1634) 129 Painting in Oyle... is of more esteeme then working in water colours; but then it is more mechanique, and will robbe you of over much time from your more excellent studies. a 1631 DONNE *80 Serm.* (1640) xxxvii. 364 When we see any man doe any work well, that belongs to the hand, to write, to carve, to play, to doe any mechanique office well. 1677 YARRANTON *Eng. Improv.* 187 The persons working in the Mechanick-Arts. 1770 LANGHORNE *Plutarch* (1879) I. 175/2 If a man applies himself to servile or mechanic employments. 1838 PRESCOTT *Ferd. & Is.* (1846) I. ii. 132 He was a considerable proficient in music, painting, and several mechanic arts.

† b. Pertaining to mechanical arts; industrial. 1721 BRADLEY *Philos. Acc. Wks. Nat.* 7 It is a hard Coal for Mechanick Uses.

2. Of persons: Having a manual occupation; working at a trade. Now blended with the attributive use of the sb.

1549 *Compl. Scotl.* ii. 25 Ande mecanyc lauberaris sal reproche gentil men. 1655 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* iv. *Menedemus* i, Though noble by descent, Mechanick by profession and indigent. 1678 R. BARCLAY *Apol. Quakers* x. xxiii. 316 Most... are Labouring and Mechanick men. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* i. i, The Labour and Sufferings of the mechanic Part of Mankind. 1837 HT. MARTINEAU *Soc. Amer.* III. 48 Are the mechanic and farming classes satisfied? 1845 R. W. HAMILTON *Pop. Educ.* iii. (ed. 2) 56 If mechanic life be miserable, if the crowded population which it collects is degraded.

† 3. Belonging to or characteristic of the 'lower orders'; vulgar, low, base. *Obs.*

1599 MARSTON *Sco. Villanie, In Lect. prorsus indignos*, Each mechanick slaue, Each dunghill pesant. 1606 SHAKS. *Ant. & Cl.* iv. iv. 32 To stand On more Mechanicke Compliment. 1642 CHAS. I *Declar.* Wks. 1662 II. 170 Suffering Mechanick, Ignorant fellows to preach and expound the Scripture. 1676 ETHEREDGE *Man of Mode* iv. i, Writing, Madam's a Mechanick part of Witt! A Gentleman should never go beyond a Song or a Billét. 1705 VANBRUGH *Confed.* i. iii, A woman must indeed be of a mechanic mould, who is either troubled or pleased with anything her husband can do for her. 1762 LLOYD *Actor* 40 The Play'r's profession (though I hate the phrase, 'Tis so mechanic in these modern days).

4. *a.* Of the nature of, or pertaining to, a machine or machines; also, worked by machinery. Now *poet.* or *rhetorical*: cf. MECHANICAL *a.* 3.

1625 N. CARPENTER *Geog. Del.* i. iv. (1635) 74 A Ballance, and other such mechanick instruments. 1696 MANDEY & MOXON (*title*) *Mechanick-powers*: or, the Mystery of Nature and Art unvail'd, shewing what great things may be performed by Mechanick Engines, etc. 1788 *Gentl. Mag.* LVIII. i. 77/1 A man of war hove 3 inches by mechanic force. 1876 GEO. ELIOT *Dan. Der.* III. xxxvii. *heading*, Fine mechanic wings that would not fly.

b. *mechanic powers* or †*faculties*: = *mechanical powers* (see MECHANICAL *a.* 3 c). ? *Obs.*

1648 BP. WILKINS *Math. Magick* 1. xii, Concerning the force of the Mechanick faculties, particularly the Ballance and Leaver. 1701 MOXON *Math. Dict.*, *Mechanick Powers*, or Mechanick Faculties are Six. 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* II The pulley is the third mechanic power. 1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits, Literature Wks.* (Bohn) II. 112 They [*sc.* Englishmen] are incapable of an inutility, and respect the five mechanic powers even in their song.

5. *a.* Worked or working like a machine; having a machine-like action or motion; acting mechanically. Somewhat *arch.*; cf. MECHANICAL *a.* 4.

1697 CONGREVE *Mourning Bride* II. viii, O impotence of sight! mechanic sense... Not seeing of election but necessity. 1762 LLOYD *Actor* 2 Acting... its perfection draws From no observance of mechanic laws. 1850 TENNYSON *In Mem.* v, The sad mechanic exercise, Like dull narcotics, numbing pain. 1863 KINGLAKE *Crimea* (1876) I. iv. 68 That branch of industry which seeks to give uniformity and mechanic action to bodies of men.

† *b.* Involuntary, automatic. *Obs.*

1723 LD. BOLINGBROKE in *Pope's Pr. Wks.* (1741) II. 26 Good digestions, serene weather, and some other mechanic springs. 1741 BETTERTON *Eng. Stage* vi. 102 Nature by a sort of mechanic Motion throws the Hands out as Guards to the Eyes on such an Occasion.

6. Of agencies, forces, principles: Such as belong to the subject-matter of mechanics; = MECHANICAL *a.* 5. Now *rare* or *Obs.*

1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* 1. 3 So great is the mechanick power which Providence has immur'd within these living walls of Jet [*viz.* a flea]. 1683 T. HOY *Agathocles* 18 The Mechanique Power, by which they move, It self is guided by some Hand above. 1712 H. MORE'S *Antid. Ath.* II. i. *Schol.* 153, I... perceiv'd the motion of the World to be no ways mechanick. 1844 DISRAELI *Comingsby* II. i, The supreme control obtained by man over mechanic power.

† 7. Of theories and their advocates; = MECHANICAL *a.* 6. *Obs.*

1691 RAY *Creation* 1. (1692) 28 These mechanic Theists have here quite outstripped and outdone the Atomick Atheists. 1790 BURKE *Fr. Rev. Wks.* V. 152 On the principles of this mechanick philosophy, our institutions can never be embodied, if I may use the expression, in persons.

† 8. Of persons and their aptitudes: Skilled in mechanical contrivance. *Obs.*

1713 STEELE *Guardian* No. 1 ¶ 3, I am... convinced of the importance of mechanick heads. 1714 GAY *Trivia* 1. 272 A New Machine Mechanick Fancy wrought. 1748 ANSON'S *Voy.* III. x. 411 The mechanic dexterity of the Europeans.

B. sb. (See also MECHANICS.)

† 1. *a.* Manual labour or operation. *Obs.*

1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 142 Of hem that ben Artificier, Whiche usen craftes and mestiers, Whos Art is cleped Mechanique. 1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* II. viii. § 3 He... may superinduce upon some metall the Nature and forme of Gold by such Mechanique as longeth to the production of the Natures afore rehearsed.

† *b.* A mechanical art. *Obs.*

1604 R. CAWDREY *Table Alph.*, *Mechanick*, handycraft. 1655 in *Hartlib Ref. Commu. Bees* 33 There is not any one Mechanick, which hath its Basis on Phylosophy, in which there are not many errors, into which an Artist, that hath been long versed in the Practique, may hap to fall. 1656 [?]. SERGEANT tr. T. White's *Peripat. Inst.* 387 Consider the honour of... the Mechanicks, 't is the work that's most proper to mankind. 1691 RAY *Creation* II. (1704) 245 Besides the known uses [of plants]... in Building, in Dying, in all Mechanicks, there may be as many more not yet discover'd.

† *c.* Mechanism, mechanical structure. *Obs.*

1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* x. § 5 The fault being in the very frame and Mechanicke of the parts.

2. *a.* One who is employed in a manual occupation; a handicraftsman.

mechanics' institute or *institution*: the designation adopted by a class of societies, established (in 1823 and subsequently) in London and most other towns of England to afford their members facilities for self-education by classes and lectures. In many of these institutions, only a small proportion of the members belonged to the 'mechanic' or artisan class. See also INSTITUTE *sb.*¹ 4.

1562 A. SCOTT *Poems* (S.T.S.) i. 174 Merchandis to trafique and travell to and fro, Mechanikis work. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 341 Houses or yards, where Carpenters or such Mechanicks work. 1638 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (ed. 2) 163 These people are most of them mechanicks and husbandmen. 1713 SWIFT, etc. *Frenzy of J. Dennis* Wks. 1755 III. 1. 142 My friend an apothecary! a base mechanic! 1777 FLETCHER *Bible Calvinism* Wks. 1795 IV. 244 An industrious sober mechanic can hardly pay for a mean lodging in a garret. 1825 HONE *Every-day Bk.* I. 1549 On the 2d of December, 1823, the London Mechanics' Institution was formed. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* III. 1. 418 An English mechanic, instead of slaving like a native of Bengal for a piece of copper, exacted a shilling a day. 1891 LECKIE *Life & Relig.* 71 He [St. Paul] was an itinerant mechanic.

b. Used contemptuously. Now *rare*.

1607 SHAKS. *Cor.* v. iii. 83 Do not bid me... capitulate Againe, with Romes Mechanickes. 1768 HORNE *Disc.* ix. Wks. 1818 II. 171 The meanest mechanic takes place of the nobles and kings of the earth, if he were a better Christian than they were. 1828 SCOTT *F.M. Perth* xxiii, This fellow is a wretched mechanic. 1842 TENNYSON *Walking to Mail* 67 Lest... his nice eyes Should see the raw mechanic's bloody thumbs Sweat on his blazon'd chairs.

† *c.* A low or vulgar fellow. *Obs.*

a 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew, Mechanic*,... a mean... contemptible Fellow. 1733 FIELDING *Intrig. Chambermaid* II. ix, I am glad you have taught me at what distance to keep such mechanics for the future.

d. One who cheats at gambling games, *spec. cards*; a card-sharp. *U.S.* and *Austral. slang.*

1909 in *Cent. Dict. Suppl.* 1944 D. RUNYON in *Collier's* 12 Feb. 12/4 What I must know is are you a mechanic at gin? 1949 J. SCARNE *On Cards* i. 1 To the average card player the man who makes his living by cheating at cards is a sharper, sharp or shark, but to card hustlers and house men he is known as a *mechanic*. *Ibid.* ii. 10 Some mechanics keep two fingers curled around the long edge of the deck and two around the short upper edge. 1953 BAKER *Australia Speaks* v. 121 *Mechanic*, a person who cheats at cards, especially a professional card sharp (Americans use *mechanic* for a dishonest player at faro). 1966 K. GILES *Provenance of Death* v. 146 The games were straightish, no real mallarky, though Jack himself was a 'mechanic' with the cards if necessary. 1966 *Daily Tel.* (Colour Suppl.) 30 Sept. 27/2 As croupier... always on guard for the sharps—the mechanics. 1970 R. & J. PATERSON *Cranberry Portage* vii. 40 He was what other gamblers called a 'mechanic', an expert manipulator of playing-cards.

3. In restricted sense: A skilled workman, esp. one who is concerned with the making or use of machinery.

In some English manufacturing districts the term denotes a man who has the management and repairing of the machinery in a factory.

1662 HOBBS *Consid.* (1680) 53 What is here said of Chymists is applicable to all other Mechaniques. 1681 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1643/4 His Majesty having sent for Sir Samuel Morland... was Graciously pleased to Declare, that he was highly satisfied with all the late Experiments and extraordinary Effects of Sir Samuels new Water-Engine... After which, the Lord Chamberlain... caused him to be Sworn Master of the Mechanicks. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* II. i, A very handy ingenious Fellow, who was a Cooper by Trade, but was also a general Mechanick; for he was dexterous at making Wheels [etc.]. 1835 MISS MITFORD in *L'Estrange Life* (1870) III. iv. 31 Captain Gore is, amongst his other excellences, a great mechanic, and a capital working carpenter. 1870 EMERSON *Soc. & Solit., Work & Days* Wks. (Bohn) III. 64 The apprentice clings to his foot-rule, a practised mechanic will measure by his thumb.

4. One who holds mechanical theories; a mechanical physiologist. *rare*. (Cf. MECHANIST 3.)

a 1776 R. JAMES *Diss. Fevers* (1778) 86, I might produce the causes of fevers according to the various principles of the Galenists, the Chymists, the Mechanics.

mechanical (mɪ'kænɪkəl), *a.* and *sb.* [f. late L. *mēchanicus-us*: see prec. and -ICAL.] *A. adj.*

1. Of arts, trades, occupations: Concerned with machines or tools. Hence,

a. Concerned with the contrivance and construction of machines or mechanism.

1432-50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) VII. 73 Certeyne instrumentes of his makyng made by arte mechanicalle, and specially organes. 1626 BACON *New Atl.* 38 Wee haue also diuerse Mechanicall Arts, which you haue not; and Stuffles made by them; as Papers, Linnen [etc.]. 1756-7 tr. *Keyser's Trav.* (1760) IV. 395 Those who are fond of mechanical arts, manufactures, &c. 1815 J. SMITH *Panorama Sci. & Art* I. 124 To make any useful proficiency in mechanical pursuits. 1872 YEATS *Techn. Hist. Comm.* 367 Machine-making... belongs to a high order of mechanical art.

b. Concerned with manual operations; of the nature of handicraft.

c 1450 LYDG. & BURGH *Secrees* 2097 Whoom his fadir... Boonde and dysposyd to craft mechanycalle. 1477 NORTON *Ord. Aleh.* iv. in *Ashm. Theat. Chem. Brit.* (1652) 49 Handie-crafte called Arte Mechanicall. 1586 A. DAY *Eng. Secretary* II. (1625) 106 A seruant, meanly trained in some Mechanical Science. 1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* II. To King § 13 Arts Mechanicall contract Brotherhoods in communalities. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey) *title-p.*, The Arts and Sciences, either Liberal or Mechanical. 1753 HOGARTH *Anal. Beauty* 4 Many other little circumstances belonging to the mechanical part of the art. 1834 MACAULAY *Ess., Pitt.* (1809) 288 Almost every mechanical employment... has a tendency to injure some one or other of the bodily organs of the artisan. 1837-9 [see ILLIBERAL *a.* 1]. 1841 EMERSON *Method Nat. Wks.* (Bohn) II. 220, I look on trade and every mechanical craft as education also.

† *c.* *transf.* Pertaining to the mere technicalities of a profession or art. *Obs.*

a 1648 LD. HERBERT *Hen. VIII* (1683) 325 Other Laws also were enacted, which for being merely legal, and there fore relative chiefly to the Masters of the Law, or otherwise Mechanical, or at least so particular that they belong, not properly to History. 1681 NEVILLE *Plato Rediv.* 103 The Mechanical part of their Callings (which is to assist Clients with Counsel, and to plead their Causes). a 1763 SHENSTONE *Ess.* (1765) 5 The vulgar may not indeed be capable of giving the reasons why a composition pleases them. That mechanical distinction they leave to the connoisseur.

2. *a.* Of persons: Engaged in manual labour; belonging to the artisan class. Now *rare*. † Hence, characteristic of this class, mean, vulgar (*obs.*).

1589 *Late Voy. Sp. & Port.* (1881) 102 Wherein mechanicall and men of base condition doo dare to censure the dooings of them, of whose acts they be not worthe to talke. 1591 HORSEY *Trav.* (Hakl. Soc.) App. 302 Thearby [*sc.* your marcherce] your marchantes growe riche, your mecanycall people sette a worke. 1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV.* v. 38 Hall'd thither by most Mechanicall and dirty hand. 1646 EARL MONM. tr. *Biondi's Civil Warres* IX. 182 Born at Corneto a poor village in Toscana, of mean mechanical parentage. 1695 CIBBER *Love's Last Shift* III, 'Tis mechanical to marry the Woman you love; Men of Quality should always marry those they never saw. 1730 FIELDING *Author's Farce* 1. v, These are represented as mean and mechanical, and the others as honourable and glorious. 1830 GALT *Laurie T. v. ii*, Settlers of the mechanical orders. 1880 E. WHITE *Cert. Relig.* 31 Among the peasantry and mechanical orders.

† b. Occupied with or skilled in the practical application of an art or science; practical as opposed to speculative. *Obs.*

1570 DEE *Math. Pref.* aijj b, A speculative Mechanicien . . differeth nothing from a Mechanical Mathematicien. 1633 T. STAFFORD *Pac. Hib.* iii. viii. (1810) 567 If they had been as good Mechanicall Cannoniers, as they were Commaunders.

3. † a. Of the nature of a machine or machines (*obs.*). b. In modern use: Acting, worked, or produced by a machine or mechanism: often in contrast to what is produced by hand-labour.

1567 MAPLET *Gr. Forest* 2 Albeston is a stone of Archadie . . whereof in olde time was built that kind of worke Mechanicall. 1579-80 NORTH *Plutarch, Marcellus* (1595) 335 Instruments and engines (which are called mechanicall, or organical). 1648 BP. WILKINS *Math. Magick* ii. vi. 191 The volant or flying Automata are such Mechanicall contrivances, as have a self-motion [etc.]. 1839 *Penny Cycl.* xv. 49/1 The centre of gravity might by mechanicall means be made to rise continually higher. 1860 FARADAY *Lect. Forces Matter* 170 An instrument wrought only by mechanicall motion. 1875 WHYTE MELVILLE *Riding Recoll.* vi. (1879) 98 The mechanicall horse exhibited in Piccadilly some ten or twelve years ago. 1902 *Daily Chron.* 7 Apr. 3/2 The invention and practical perfecting of the mechanicall pianoforte player.

c. *mechanical powers* or † *faculties*: the six 'simple machines'. (Cf. MECHANIC a. 4 b.)

1648 BP. WILKINS *Math. Magick* i. iii. Of the first Mechanicall faculty, the Ballance. 1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v., The mechanicall powers, are the balance, lever, wheel, pully, wedge, and screw.

d. *mechanical drawing*: drawing performed with the help of instruments, as compasses, rulers, etc. *mechanical construction* (of curves): construction by the use of some apparatus, as distinguished from 'tracing' by calculation of successive points.

1842-59 GWILT *Archit.* §995 Practical Geometry . . has been defined as the art which directs the mechanicall processes for finding the position of points, lines, surfaces [etc.].

e. *mechanical (wood) pulp* (see quot. 1926).

1888 CROSS & BEVAN *Text-bk. Paper-Making* vi. 105 Mechanical Wood Pulp.—A very large quantity of pulp is used in the commoner kinds of paper, such as cheap news, etc., which is obtained by disintegrating wood by mechanicall means alone. 1890 A. WATT *Art of Paper-Making* x. 113 Mechanical wood pulp is also used in a moderate degree. 1926 *Paper Terminol.* (Spalding & Hodge) ii. 17 *Mechanical wood*, the lowest grade of wood pulp prepared by the purely mechanicall process of grinding. 1936 *Economist* 8 Feb. 304/1 Of sulphate as well as of mechanicall pulp, both annual production and stocks have been sold out. 1937 [see GROUND ppl. a. 4]. 1953 *Economist* 26 Sept. 883/1 Mechanical pulp, from which newsprint is made, is about 10s. a dry ton higher [than chemical pulp]. 1963 R. R. A. HIGHAM *Handbk. Paper-Making* v. 129 Mechanical pulp is an important cheap grade used in the manufacture of papers such as newsprint, wallpaper, [etc.].

f. *mechanical twin* (Metallurgy): a twinned crystal produced by mechanicall deformation; so *mechanical twinning*.

1913 *Engineering* 10 Oct. 510/3 There is now good reason to doubt that mechanicall twinning ever occurs in metals. 1923 GLAZEBROOK *Dict. Appl. Physics* v. 344/1 These internal stresses cause internal straining of the metal, which in turn causes the formation of numerous mechanicall twins. 1935 G. E. DOAN *Princ. Physical Metall.* iii. 77 In mechanicall twinning, each atom moves a certain distance relative to the neighboring plane. 1966 *McGraw-Hill Encycl. Sci. & Technol.* VIII. 293/1 Typical phenomena observable are . . . effects of deformation—strain markings, . . . mechanicall twins, and microcracks. 1966 W. J. MCG. TEGART *Elem. Mech. Metall.* v. 121 Another important mode of deformation is that of mechanicall twinning.

4. Of persons, their actions, etc.: Resembling (inanimate) machines or their operations; acting or performed without the exercise of thought or volition; lacking spontaneity or originality; machine-like; automatic.

1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 271 Our Mechanicall Horse Farriers, who cure many times what they know not, and kill where they might cure, knew they the cause. 1663 BP. PATRICK *Parab. Pilgr.* xxi. (1668) 210 The Mechanicall Christian will here find himself to be dead and void of Christ. 1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 152 ¶2 None of these Men of Mechanicall Courage have ever made any great Figure in the Profession of Arms. 1766 GOLDSM. *Vic. W.* iv. I always thought fit to keep up some mechanicall forms of good breeding. 1788 REID *Active Powers* iii. v. 613 The one we may for distinctions sake, call mechanicall government, the other moral. 1818 HAZLITT *Eng. Poets* ii. 64 Versification is a thing in a great degree mechanicall. 1841 MYERS *Cath. Th.* iii. §36. 131 Is not the notion of a mechanicall rule—a rule ever ready and ever applicable—in spiritual things, altogether out of place? 1871 MORLEY *Condorcet in Crit. Misc.* Ser. i. (1878) 66 The official religion of the century was lifeless and mechanicall.

5. a. Of agencies, operations, and principles: Such as belong to the subject-matter of mechanics; in modern use often opposed to *chemical*. *mechanical equivalent of heat*: see EQUIVALENT sb. 2 c.

1626 BACON *Sylva* §98 The Cause of all Flight of Bodies throw the Aire, and of other Mechanicall Motions. 1662 STILLINGFL. *Orig. Sacr.* iii. ii. §1 To explain the Origine of the Universe . . . meeryly by the Mechanicall Laws of the motion of matter. 1698 KEILL *Exam. Th. Earth* Introd. (1734) 17 The World . . . did exist from all eternity, without any change, or alteration, but such as happened from pure Mechanicall principles, and causes. 1805-17 R. JAMESON *Char. Min.* (ed. 3) 151 If we have recourse to mechanicall

division, in order to obtain the cubic nucleus from this kind of octahedron. 1839 *Penny Cycl.* xv. 291/1 Liquid medicines consisting of several ingredients . . . in a state of mechanicall suspension in some viscid medium. 1842-59 GWILT *Archit.* Gloss., *Mechanical Carpentry*. That branch of carpentry which relates to the disposition of the timbers of a building in respect of their relative strength and the strains to which they are subjected. 1863 TYNDALL *Heat* i. §9 (1870) 8 The sea is rendered warmer by a storm, the mechanicall dash of its billows being . . . converted into heat. *Mod.* Common air is a mechanicall mixture, not a chemical compound.

fig. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) II. 201 The distinction between the mere mechanicall cohesion of sounds or words and the chemical combination of them into a new word.

b. *Geol.* Applied to formations in which the ingredients have undergone no alteration in their chemical constitution or molecular structure.

1833 LYELL *Princ. Geol.* III. Gloss. 73 *Mechanical Origin*, Rocks of. When rocks are composed of sand, pebbles, or fragments, to distinguish them from those of an uniform crystalline texture, which are of chemical origin. 1878 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* xvii. 293 The mere mechanicall detritus of siliceous rocks.

6. Of theories and their advocates: Explaining phenomena by the assumption of mechanicall action.

1692 BENTLEY *Boyle Lect.* v. 145 The Mechanicall Atheist. 1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* I, *Mechanical Philosophy*, is the same with the Corpuscular, which endeavours to explicate the Phenomena of Nature from Mechanicall Principles. 1707 FLOYER *Pulse Watch* I. II. ii. 205 Which Method of Physic is both Mechanicall and Philosophicall. 1771 T. PERCIVAL *Ess.* (1777) I. 21 The mechanicall hypothesis concerning the operation of medicines, which is supposed to depend upon the size, figure, and gravity of their constituent particles. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* i. i. 5 The mechanicall theory of slaty cleavage. 1880 HUXLEY in *Nature* No. 615. 345 The mechanicall physiologists, who regarded these operations as the result of the mechanicall properties of the small vessels, such as the size, form, and disposition of their canals and apertures.

7. Concerned with or involving material objects or physical conditions.

1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* 104, I have an Experiment in Banco which will give some Mechanicall Evidence of this great Mystery. 1665 GLANVILL *Def. Vanity Dogm.* 28 There are Mechanicall difficulties in the way of his Solutions. 1675 TRAHERNE *Chr. Ethics* 148 In physical goodness there is a mechanicall fitness, and dead convenience. 1860 MILL *Repr. Govt.* (1865) 4/1 Besides these moral hindrances, mechanicall difficulties are often an insuperable impediment to forms of government.

8. a. Pertaining to mechanics as a science.

1648 BP. WILKINS *Math. Magick* i. i. 3 Art may be said . . . to overcome, and advance nature, as in these Mechanicall disciplines. 1827 JAMIESON (title) A Dictionary of Mechanicall Science. 1861 W. FAIRBAIRN *Pres. Addr.* to Brit. Assoc. p. lviii. The mechanicall sciences . . . may be divided into Theoretical Mechanics and Dynamics . . . and Applied Mechanics.

b. Having to do with machinery.

1793 SMEATON *Edystone L.* §122 Subjects of mechanicall invention and investigation. 1863 FAWCETT *Pol. Econ.* i. iv. (1876) 33 The foremost mechanicall genius of this mechanicall age is devoted to the production of weapons of death. 1881 *Instr. Census Clerks* (1885) 42 Mechanicall Engineer, Inventor, Draughtsman, Student. 1897 MARY KINGSLEY *W. Africa* 669 The great inferiority of the African to the European lies in the matter of mechanicall idea.

c. *mechanical advantage* (of a machine): the ratio of the load to the force applied to the machine; *mechanical zero* (see quot. 1971²).

1894 W. J. LINEHAM *Textbk. Mech. Engin.* ix. 481 The first is the principle of virtual velocities, and the second mechanicall advantage. 1962 A. NISBETT *Technique Sound Studio* v. 94 A reversed-reading instrument is used: it has its mechanicall zero at the right-hand end of the scale and is deflected back to the scale zero (its 'electrical zero') by a steady current. 1971 B. SCHARF *Engin. & Its Lang.* ix. 68 To calculate the efficiency of a machine we divide the real mechanicall advantage by the ideal mechanicall advantage and multiply the result by 100%. 1971 *Gloss. Electrotechnical, Power, Terms (B.S.I.)* i. iv. 9 *Mechanical zero*, equilibrium position which the index will approach when the measuring element . . . is de-energized.

9. *Math.* a. Applied to curves not expressible by equations of finite and rational algebraical form; = TRANSCENDENTAL.

So called as admitting of production only by 'mechanicall construction': see 3 d.

1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Curve*, These [sc. transcendental] curves, Des Cartes, &c. call mechanicall ones. 1743 EMERSON *Fluxions* ii. 139 Mechanicall or transcendent curves. 1847 J. DWYER *Princ. & Pract. Hydraulic Eng.* 75 A cycloid . . . is a mechanicall curve of . . . curious properties.

b. *mechanical solution* (of a problem): see quot.

1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* I, *Mechanical Solution* of a Problem in Mathematicks, is either when the Thing is done by repeated Tryals, or when the Lines made use of to solve it are not truly Geometrical.

10. *Comb.*, as *mechanical-minded* adj.

1947 J. STEINBECK *Wayward Bus* xvii. 223, I suppose people really think they are mechanicall-minded.

B. sb.

1. = MECHANIC B. 2. *arch.* (as echo of Shaks.). 1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N.* III. ii. 9 A crew of patches, rude Mechanicalls, That worke for bread vpon Athenian stals. 1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 211 These covetous misers gather wealth together like mightie magnificoes, but they spend like beggerly mechanicalls. 1647 LILLY *Chr. Astrol.* clx. 676 It . . . expresseth in Mechanicalls, great Custome and Trade; in men otherwise qualified, Preferment, Office. 1830

Westm. Rev. XIII. 211 Socrates! we hear all the vulgar mechanicalls exclaim. . . a poor, mean, pitiful, pennyless fellow! 1963 *Times* 20 Apr. 4/1 The play scene is omitted and the rest of the mechanicalls, a couple of fellows boldly designated on the programme as 'Bottom's Friends', are left deliberately vague. 1968 *Listener* 1 Feb. 148 Frivolity seems to me the only, precarious excuse for this novel—a let-out, for instance, for treating the income-earning group as characters and the rest as 'mechanicalls'.

2. *pl.* † a. The science which relates to the construction of machines. *Obs.*

1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* ii. xxi. §6 In mechanicalls, the direction how to frame an Instrument or Engyne, is not the same with the manner of setting it on worcke.

b. Details of mechanicall construction. *rare.*

1821 T. G. WAINWRIGHT *Ess. & Crit.* (1880) 146 This class of subjects demands the greatest attention to mechanicalls. 1843 LYTTON *Last Bar.* i. ix, 'They were indifferently well wrought, specially a chevesail, of which the'—'Spare me the fashion of thy mechanicalls, and come to the point', interrupted Marmaduke.

3. *Printing.* The artwork and 'copy' as finally assembled. Also *transf.*

1967 V. STRAUSS *Printing Industry* xi. 744/2 At its simplest, the mechanicall is a piece of artists' illustration board, somewhat larger than the final size of the printed piece. To this board are attached, by cementing or pasting . . . a number of line images, all in the same focus and, of course, of inspected quality. This board bears, furthermore, all notations that will enable it to serve as the blueprint of the job. 1967 KARCH & BUBER *Offset Processes* iii. 47 This final assembly of reading matter and artwork for the printer is called a *mechanical*. 1967 *Britannica Bk. of Year* (U.S.) 66 Many regulations, particularly in relation to TV, prevented advertisers from using international campaigns if the basic mechanicalls—artwork, films, and so on—were not produced in Italy by Italians. 1973 *Publishers Weekly* 12 Mar. 38 The layout [of an advertisement] was changed at the last minute, and the mechanicall bearing [the publisher] Quadrangle's name either was not replaced, or it fell off.

mechanicalism (mɪ'kænikəlɪz(ə)m). [f.

MECHANICAL + -ISM.] a. The philosophic doctrine that all the phenomena of the universe, or some particular class of phenomena indicated by the context, are mechanicallly caused. b. 'Mechanicall' or routine procedure.

So me'chanicallist, one who favours mechanicallism.

1877 T. SINCLAIR *Mount* (1878) 71 A mechanicallist would put one's thoughts very quickly into his shape, no doubt. 1893 *Nation* (N.Y.) 3 Aug. 88/2 These two things, mechanicallism and infallibilism, are the great obstacles to any common understanding between religious thinking and scientific thinking. 1903 *Speaker* 30 May 201/2 Others . . . have lost all touch with human nature, the slaves of an academic mechanicallism.

mechanicality (mɪ'kænikəlɪtɪ). [f.

MECHANICAL a. + -ITY.] The quality of being mechanicall, or like a machine; chiefly fig.

1778 [W. MARSHALL] *Minutes Agric., Observ.* 117 This construction was adopted on account of its Simplicity, and, at the same time, its Mechanicallity. 1871 *Contemp. Rev.* XIX. 86 Sermons . . . exhibit a sameness and mechanicallity. 1890 ABP. BENSON in *Life* II. 307 By much conversation I do believe I have prevailed on Wyon to depart much from mechanicallity of touch.

mechanicalization (mɪ'kænikələ'raɪzɪʃən). [f.

MECHANICALIZE v. + -ATION.] The being or becoming mechanicall in character or in means of operation; *esp.* in military terminology.

1922 *Glasgow Herald* 5 Jan. 4 A record of experimental progress towards mechanicallisation of wireless telegraphy in as simple and portable a form as possible. 1924 *Westm. Gaz.* 26 Mar., Colonel Rudkin . . . proved himself an expert on mechanicallisation—the new word to indicate army tendencies. 1924 *Times Lit. Suppl.* 16 Oct. 654/4 The mechanicallization of the army. 1926 *Glasgow Herald* 27 Aug. 11 Military minds turn to 'mechanicallisation', an ugly word but an indication of the abolition of what Tommy Atkins terms 'foot-slogging'. 1927 *Sunday Times* 6 Mar. 20/3 The real benefits that result from a mechanicallisation of industry.

mechanicalize (mɪ'kænikələɪz), v. [f.

MECHANICAL a. + -IZE.] *trans.* To render mechanicall (in any sense of the adj.); formerly, †to degrade to the rank or character of a mechanic; 'to render mean or low' (Todd 1818). Also me'chanicallized ppl. a., me'chanicallizing vbl. sb.

1611 COTGR., *Mechanizé*, Mechanicallized; made, or growne base, vile, ordinarie, meane. 1892 *Cosmopolitan* XIII. 155/2 Even utilitarianism and the mechanicallizing of labor have failed entirely to take away its significance. 1903 *Daily News* 4 Mar. 3/1 The tendency of modern industry to 'mechanicallise men'. 1924 *Army Q.* Oct. 39 The first step suggested is that the divisional transport should be mechanicallized. 1926 *Glasgow Herald* 9 Sept. 9 One of the problems studied . . . was the landing of a mechanicallised force on an open beach in the face of opposition.

mechanically (mɪ'kænikəlɪ), *adv.* [f. MECHANICAL a. + -LY.]

1. By mechanicall art, contrivance, or methods; by the use of machinery or instruments.

1570 DEE *Math. Pref.* cijj b, Thus, may you Double your Cube Mechanicallly. *Ibid.* cijj, Though it be Naturally done and Mechanicallly; yet hath it a good Demonstration Mathematicall. 1656 tr. *Hobbes' Elem. Philos.* (1839) 315 The ancients pronounced it impossible to exhibit in a plane the division of angles, . . . otherwise than mechanicallly. 1737 BRACKEN *Farriery Impr.* (1749) I. 329 A silly Man carrying

two Buckets of Water upon his Shoulders with a round Pole, instead of a flattish one hollowed and mechanically fitted to receive his Shoulders. 1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* I. xxix. 401 To lift her mechanically above her line of flotation. 1893 *Atlantic Monthly* Feb. 192/2 Large crowds gathered in the mechanically flooded fields.

2. By mechanical (as opposed to chemical, vital, etc.) agencies or processes; as a mechanical agent; in respect of mechanical properties.

1684-5 BOYLE *Min. Waters* 23 Whether any thing... can be... discover'd... by Chymically and Mechanically examining the Mineral Earths [etc.]. 1691 RAY *Creation* II. (1704) 415 They suppose even the perfect Animals... to have been formed Mechanically among the rest. 1794 KIRWAN *Elem. Min.* (ed. 2) I. 186 The calx and magnesia may be chemically combined with the argill, and not merely mechanically mixed as in marls. 1823 J. BADCOCK *Dom. Amusem.* 25 Being itself insoluble in any known menstruum, and acting mechanically only, it neither destroys nor is destructible. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. xxv. 177 The dust and thin smoke mechanically suspended in a London atmosphere.

3. As by machinery or mechanical action; without spontaneous or conscious exercise of will or thought; automatically.

1692 BENTLEY *Boyle Lect.* 202 If atoms formed the world according to the essential properties of bulk, figure, and motion, they formed it mechanically; and if they formed it mechanically without perception and design, they formed it casually. 1741 tr. *D'Argens' Chinese Lett.* xiii. 85 With Men who act in a Manner mechanically, who behave so and so to Day only because they did so yesterday, there is [etc.]. 1800 MRS. HERVEY *Mourtray Fam.* II. 91 Emma, almost indifferent to every thing, followed her mechanically. 1853 C. BRONTE *Villette* xxxviii. The place could not be entered. Could it not? a point worth considering; and while revolving it, I mechanically dressed. 1865 DICKENS *Mut. Fr.* II. i. He could do mental arithmetic mechanically.

4. By reference to mechanical causes or principles.

1737 BRACKEN *Fariery Impr.* (1757) II. 88 We ought to explain the Thing mechanically. 1861 H. SPENCER *Educ.* (1888) 18 The mechanically-justified wave-line principle.

5. With mechanical tastes or aptitudes.

1726 SWIFT *Gulliver* I. vi. Having a head mechanically turned... I had made for myself a table and chair. 1890 *Anthony's Photogr. Bull.* III. 201 Any mechanically inclined man can make one in a day.

†6. In a 'mechanical' or ungentlemanly manner; meanly. (Cf. MECHANICAL *a.* 2, MECHANIC *a.* 3.) *Obs.*

1613 CHAMBERLAIN *Let. in Crt. & Times Jas. I* (1848) I. 224 But his [Sir T. Bodley's] servants grumble and murmur very much, with whom he hath dealt very mechanically, some of them having served him... above two and twenty years.

7. *Comb.*, as mechanically-minded adj.

1922 *Guardian* 19 May. Any mechanically-minded person can make a simple receiving set for a pound or two. 1937 B. H. L. HART *Europe in Arms* xvii. 231 Some doubt must remain... as to the ability of horse-minded soldiers to become mechanically minded. 1972 G. DURRELL *Catch me a Colobus* II. 45 Oscar the orang-utan... the most mechanically-minded of all the apes.

mechanicalness (mɪ'kænikəlɪns). [-NESS.] The quality of being mechanical.

1611 COTGR., *Mecanique*, Mechanicalness; baseness of humor. 1691-8 NORRIS *Pract. Disc.* (1711) III. 18 Men not perceiving the Mechanicalness of its operation, are apt to have recourse to some inherent Quality. 1874 *Contemp. Rev.* XXV. 95 Science does not affirm... mechanicalness in Nature. 1900 *Conferences on Books & Men* xiii. 229 The very mechanicalness of the routine seems to have soothed and numbed Cowper's too irritable sensibilities.

mechanician (mekə'nɪʃən). Also 6-7 -icien, 7 -itian. [f. MECHANIC + -IAN. Cf. F. *mécanicien*.]

a. One who practises or is skilled in a mechanical art; a mechanic, artisan. Now *rare*.
b. One who is skilled in the construction of machinery.

1570 J. DEE *Math. Pref.* aijb. A Mechanicien, or a Mechanicall workman is he, whose skill is, without knowledge of Mathematicall demonstration, perfectly to worke and finishe any sensible worke, by the Mathematicien principall or deriative, demonstrated or demonstrable. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* I. ii. 111. ii. (1651) 94, I appeal to Painters, Mechanicians, Mathematicians. 1671 BOYLE *Usef. Exp. Nat. Philos.* II. 111. 11 By frequenting the Shops and Work-houses of Mechanicians. 1759 DA COSTA in *Phil. Trans.* LI. 187 There are even mechanicians in that kingdom [France], who seriously doubt, whether the fire engine is anywise useful. 1819 P. O. *Lond. Direct.* 144 Wm. Hawks, Mechanician and Optician to their Majesties. 1863 FAWCETT *Pol. Econ.* I. v. (1876) 58 The mechanician upon whose skill the accuracy of a chronometer depends.

me'chanicizm. [f. MECHANIC + -ISM.] = MECHANISM 2.

1710 DE FOE in *Review* No. 119. VI. 474 They would denude us of the beautiful Garment of Liberty, and prostitute the Honour of the Nation to the Mechanicism of Slavery! 1962 W. STARK *Fund. Forms of Social Thought* II. xii. 176 A fresh high-water mark of mechanicism was reached in the eighth decade of the nineteenth century. 1971 *Archivum Linguisticum* II. 115 But if to avoid the limitations of Kurylowicz's method, we have to admit that a form passes arbitrarily from one function to another, not taking into account the facts of polarization, attraction, etc., then we fall into mechanicism.

mechanicist (mɪ'kænisɪst). [f. MECHANIC *a.* and *sb.* + -IST.] = MECHANICALIST.

1934 *Mind* XLIII. 248 'Mechanical' is a highly ambiguous term, and many who call themselves mechanicians would not deem it inconsistent with their

principles to recognise in the molecule a different unit from the atom, with different properties. 1936 *Nature* 4 Apr. 559/2 Haldane asserts that the real universe is a universe of personality and the manifestation of God... No doubt materialists and mechanicians would take exception to some of the arguments. 1939 *Ibid.* 8 July 52/2 Controversies about the philosophy of animate Nature... keep alive the old feud between vitalists and mechanicians. The latter favour the view that life is a by-product of blind processes of dead matter.

mechanicize (mɪ'kænisəɪz), *v.* [f. MECHANIC + -IZE.] *trans.* To render mechanical.

18.. *American X.* 39 (Cent.) No branch of the race was more mechanized by Lockianism than the American.

me'chanico-, used as comb. form of L. *mēchanicus* (see MECHANIC), in hyphenated combinations with the sense 'partly mechanical and partly something else', as *mechanico-acoustic*, *-intellectual*, *-material*, *-merciful* adjs.; *mechanico-chemical a.*, comprising mechanics and chemistry; (of phenomena) pertaining partly to mechanics and partly to chemistry; *mechanico-corpuscular a.*, an epithet applied to the philosophy which views all phenomena, material and spiritual, as explicable by the movement of atoms according to mechanical laws; *mechanico-morphic a.* = MECHANOMORPHIC *a.*; *mechanico-morphism* = *mechanomorphism*; *mechanico-physical a.*, of or pertaining to the philosophy which explains all phenomena as the outcome of the physical laws of the motions and interactions of matter.

1964 Y. R. CHAO in D. Abercrombie et al. *Daniel Jones* 39 The *mechanico-acoustic set-up for recording speech on wax masters. 1840 SMART s.v. *Mechanic*, The **Mechanico-chemical* sciences are magnetism, electricity, galvanism, &c. 1825 COLERIDGE *Aids Refl.* (1848) I. 327 The utter emptiness... of the vaunted **Mechanico-corpuscular* philosophy. 1870 EMERSON *Soc. & Solit.* vii. 131 [Steam] is yet coming to render many higher services of a **mechanico-intellectual* kind. 1920 D. H. LAWRENCE *Touch & Go* 9 The strike situation... is a **mechanico-material* struggle, two mechanical forces pulling asunder from the central object, the bone. 1866 G. MACDONALD *Ann. Q. Neighb.* vi. (1878) 70 Stepping over many single leaves in a **mechanico-merciful* way. 1937 *Mind* XLVI. 176 We wish to stress here what we conceive to be the inadequacy of all **mechanico-morphic* representations of concrete becoming in nature. 1935 J. MURPHY tr. *Schrödinger's Sci. & Human Temperament* Intro. 19 We must... abandon the mechanical structure. We must turn to the statistical concept... In other words, Schrödinger pleads for the abandonment of what may be called **mechanico-morphism* in the pursuit of natural science... the casting aside of all models and the wholesale employment of mathematical formulas in their stead. 1890 W. JAMES *Princ. Psychol.* II. xxviii. 666 The modern **mechanico-physical* philosophy... which... includes the nebular cosmogony, the conservation of energy, the kinetic theory of heat and gases, etc.,... begins by saying that... the only laws [are] the changes of motion which changes in collocation bring.

mechanics (mɪ'kæniks). [In form a pl. of MECHANIC: see -IC 2.]

Gr. had both ἡ μηχανική and τὰ μηχανικά; hence in late L. *mēchanica* fem. sing., mechanical science, *mēchanica* neut. pl., works of mechanical art. The Rom. langs. use the fem. sing.: Fr. *mécanique* (in 18th c. also *les mécaniques* fem.), Sp. *mecánica*, Pg. *mechanica*, It. *meccanica*; cf. G. *mechanik*, Du. *mechanica*, Da., Sw. *mekanik*.]

1. *a.* Originally (and still in popular use): That body of theoretical and practical knowledge which is concerned with the invention and construction of machines, the explanation of their operation, the calculation of their efficiency. *b.* That department of applied mathematics which treats of motion and tendencies to motion: comprising (according to the division now generally received) *kinematics*, the science of abstract motion, and *dynamics* (including *statics* and *kinetics*), the science of the action of forces in producing motion or equilibrium in bodies.

analytical mechanics: mechanics treated by the differential and integral calculus. *animal mechanics*: mechanics as applied to the study of the movements of animals.

1648 BP. WILKINS *Math. Magick* I. ii. 12 Astronomy handles the quantity of heavenly motions, Musick of sounds, and Mechanicks of weights and powers. 1671 BOYLE *Usef. Mech. Discipl. Nat. Philos.* I. 1 do not here take the Term, *Mechanicks*, in that stricter and more proper sense, wherein it is wont to be taken, when tis us'd onely to signifie the Doctrine about the Moving Powers, (as the Beam, the Leaver, the Screws, and the Wedg) and of framing Engines to multiply Force; but I here understand the word *Mechanicks* in a larger sense, for those Disciplines that consist of the Applications of pure Mathematicks to produce or modifie Motion in inferior Bodies. 1770 LANGHORNE *Plutarch* (1879) I. 342/1 The first that turned their thoughts to mechanics... were Eudoxus and Archytas. 1828 HUTTON *Course Math.* II. 139 Mechanics is the science of equilibrium and of motion. 1841 W. SPALDING *Italy & It. Isl.* I. 118 Archimedes... devoted the best efforts of his skill in mechanics to the defence of his native town.

†2. *pl.* Manual operations. *Obs. rare*-1.
1726 SWIFT *Gulliver* IV. x. I shall not trouble the Reader with a particular Description of my own Mechanics; let it suffice to say, that in six Weeks Time... I finished a Sort of Indian Canoe.

3. *transf.* The procedural or operational details (of something).

1925 E. B. WILSON *Cell* (ed. 3) ii. 172 This fact is fundamentally important for the mechanics of mitosis. 1930 *Writer* Sept. 265/2 Is the playwright perpetually making references in his dialogue to the mechanics of his craft? 1932 *Punch* 13 Jan. 55/1 Miss E. B. C. Jones is well up in the mechanics of psycho-analysis. 1940 *Punch* 10 Apr. 407/3 It is a pity the mechanics of the story take up so much of the time. 1960 L. PICKEN *Organization of Cells* viii. 373 (heading) The mechanics and energetics of changes in cell shape. 1974 *Nature* 22 Mar. 280/3 Speakers at current meetings in the field generally give little information on how their results are actually obtained, that is, the pure mechanics of the business.

mechanism ('mekənɪz(ə)m). [ad. mod.L. *mēchanismus*, f. Gr. μηχανή MACHINE: see -ISM. Cf. F. *mécanisme*, Sp. *mecanismo*, Pg. *mechanismo*, It. *meccanismo*; also G. *Mechanismus* (pl. *mechanismen*). Late Latin had *mēchanisma* contrivance.

The mod. L. word was chiefly used to denote the mechanical structure and action of nature according to the Cartesian philosophy.]

1. *a.* The structure, or mutual adaptation of parts, in a machine or anything comparable to a machine, whether material or immaterial. (In early use chiefly with reference to natural objects.)

1662 STILLINGFL. *Orig. Sacr.* III. §15. 401 To impute that rare *mechanism* of the works of nature to the blind and fortuitous motion of some particles of matter? 1685 BOYLE *Enq. Notion Nat.* 73, I shall express, what I call'd General Nature, by Cosmical Mechanism, that is, a Comprisal of all the Mechanical Affections (Figure, Size, Motion, &c.) that belong to the matter of the great System of the Universe. 1722 WOLLASTON *Relig. Nat.* v. 100 He... knows the make of their bodies, and all the mechanism and propensions of them. 1776 G. CAMPBELL *Philos. Rhet.* (1801) I. 241 The wonderful mechanism of our mental frame. 1833 HT. MARTINEAU *Briery Creech* iv. 85 The mechanism of society thus resembles the mechanism of man's art. 1854 BREWSTER *More Worlds* xvii. 256 The wonderful mechanisms of animal and vegetable life. 1855 BAIN *Senses & Int.* II. i. §1 The mechanism or anatomy of movement in the animal frame. 1862 DARWIN *Fertil. Orchids* iii. 100 The mechanism of the flower. 1867 LADY HERBERT *Cradle L.* III. 96 The door was a marvel of mechanism.

†*b.* In somewhat wider sense (see quot. 1755).

1712 *Spectator* No. 518 ¶8 The Contour of his Person, the Mechanism of his Dress, [etc.]. 1715 DESAGULIERS *Fires Impr.* 154 The whole Mechanism of it [viz. a chimney] will be easily understood by a sight of the Figures. 1755 JOHNSON, *Mechanism*,... 2. Construction of parts depending on each other in any complicated fabrick.

2. *concr. a.* A system of mutually adapted parts working together mechanically or in a manner analogous to mechanical action; a piece of machinery; the machinery (*lit.* or *fig.*) by means of which some particular effect is produced. Also, machinery or mechanical appliances in general. Also used, esp. *Psychol.*, of the means or agency by which mental processes and bodily actions are caused to take place (cf. quot. 1885).

1677 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* I. ii. 48 That Opinion that depresseth the natures of sensible Creatures below their just value... rendering them no more but barely Mechanisms or Artificial Engines. 1758 REID tr. *Maquer's Chym.* I. 129 This is brought about by a mechanism to which we are strangers. 1802 PALEY *Nat. Theol.* xxiii. (ed. 2) 447 Mechanism is not itself power. Mechanism, without power, can do nothing. 1814 D. STEWART *Hum. Mind* II. ii. §2. 143 The wonderful mechanism of speech. 1822 IMISON *Sci. & Art* I. 94 The part of the mechanism of a watch which shows the hour of the day. 1876 A. B. KENNEDY *Reuleaux' Kinem. Machinery* 47 A closed kinematic chain, of which one link is thus made stationary, is called a mechanism. 1879 *St. George's Hosp. Rep.* IX. 809 The vascular dilatation must be considered as the result of the morbid condition of the mechanism of the circulation. 1885 tr. *Lotze's Micro-cosmos* I. II. iv. 232 The mind is not content to have connections of ideas imposed on it by the mechanism of perception and memory. 1903 HEYWOOD *Music in Churches* 7 Average choir boys cannot recite on a low note without being liable to use the... chest voice... and the use of their lower mechanism is usually accompanied with flatness. 1910 G. N. CALKINS *Protozoöl.* I. 29 Bodies closely associated with the mechanism of nuclear division and of locomotion. 1913 J. S. HALDANE *Mechanism, Life & Personality* I. 9 Descartes, in his writings about the nervous system... suggested nervous mechanisms. *Ibid.* II. 58 The real difficulty for the mechanistic theory is that we are forced... to postulate that the germ-plasm is a mechanism of enormous complexity and definiteness, and... that this mechanism... can divide and combine with other similar mechanisms. 1921 H. C. MILLER *New Psychol. & Teacher* 161 This mental mechanism [sc. the complex] lies at the root of all bias, all injustice, and all inability to think clearly. 1924 *Brit. Weekly* 28 Aug. 471/3 He will see strange recesses in human personality and unsuspected mechanisms fashioning religious beliefs. 1929 K. S. LASHLEY (title) *Brain Mechanisms and Intelligence*. 1941 *Psychosomatic Med.* July 227/1 The adaptive mechanisms by means of which the organism strives to achieve this goal. *Ibid.* 233/1 By 'cognitive field' or 'practical insight' we mean a mechanism capable of registering and integrating stimuli. 1958 *Amer. Jnrl. Psychiatry* Sept. 204/2 The brain, unlike a machine into which any mechanism can be set, appears to have mechanisms of its own. 1964 COFER & APLEY *Motivation* xi. 573 Conceptions of learned drive basically assert that responses which produce strong stimuli are the mechanisms of such drives. 1968 M. BUNGE in Lakatos & Musgrave *Probl. Philos. Sci.* 128 Something mediating between inputs and outputs, i.e. a mechanism triggered by the inputs and which has the required outputs. 1972 *Physics Bull.* Mar.

141/1 Furthermore some mechanism must be found for judging the quality of the work done by the chief scientist and the controller.

b. spec. in musical instruments.

1825 CROSSE *York Festival* 154 The admirable mechanism by which it [sc. an organ] was made available on this occasion. 1871 *Abridgm. Specif. Patents, Music* 163 The invention consists in so arranging the mechanism of a flute that the closing of the C sharp and the B natural holes may be simultaneous by the action of the second finger. 1876 STAINER & BARRETT *Dict. Mus. Terms, Mechanism*, that part of an instrument which forms the connection between the player and the sound-producing portion.

c. Kinematics. 'An ideal machine, a combination of movable bodies constituting a machine, but considered only with regard to relative movements' (Webster 1897).

†3. Mechanical action; 'action according to mechanical laws' (J.). *Obs.*

1671 S. PARKER *Def. Eccl. Pol.* 342 The Philosophy of a Phanatic being as intelligible by the Laws of Mechanism, as the Motion of the Heart, and Circulation of the Blood. 1692 BENTLEY *Boyle Lect.* iii. 32 He acknowledges nothing besides Matter and Motion; so that all that he can conceive to be transmitted hither from the Stars, must needs be performed either by Mechanism or Accident. 1704 NORRIS *Ideal World* II. ii. 90 The most that use them [movements] are utterly ignorant of the laws of mechanism and yet order their footing as artificially as the most skillful. 1731 ARBUTHNOT *Aliments* (1735) 34 After the Chyle has pass'd through the Lungs, Nature continues her usual Mechanism, to convert it into Animal Substances. 1748 HARTLEY *Observ. Man* I. iv. 500 The Mechanism or Necessity of human Actions, in Opposition to what is generally termed Free-will. 1794 SULLIVAN *View Nat.* IV. 5 Mechanism has become a learned word. But, does it mean any more than that one particle of matter is impelled by another, . . . and that still by another, until we come to the particle first moved?

†4. A contrivance, artifice. *Obs. rare.*

1670 W. CLARKE *Nat. Hist. Nitre* 92 It is also a pretty Mechanism in Cookery . . . which is this, Nitre giveth a Red Colour to Neats-Tongues, [etc.] 1688 EVELYN in *Gutch Coll. Cur.* I. 414 All their [the Jesuits'] other mechanisms and arts having fail'd them.

†5. Mechanical operations; mechanical art. *Obs.*

1710 STEELE *Tatler* No. 209 ¶2 Painting is Eloquence and Poetry in Mechanism. 1736 AINSWORTH *Lat. Dict.*, Talus . . . who first invented the saw . . . grew such an artist, that Dædalus fearing to be outdone in mechanism put him to death.

6. The opinion that everything in the universe is produced by mechanical forces.

1690 LOCKE *Hum. Und.* I. iii. 22 Thereby making Men no other than bare Machins. . . And upon that ground they must necessarily reject all Principle of Virtue, who cannot put Morality and Mechanism together. 1777 PRIESTLEY *Matt. & Spir.* (1782) I. Intro. 5 Mechanism is the undoubted consequence of materialism. 1902 BALDWIN *Dict. Philos. & Psychol.* II. 59/1 In biology: mechanism is opposed to vitalism, and in more recent controversy to neo-vitalism. 1909, 1917 [see FINALISM 2]. 1956 O. L. ZANGWILL in A. Pryce-Jones *New Outl. Mod. Knowl.* 170 Mechanism has sought to account for all behaviour in terms of the quasi-automatic activities of the central nervous system.

7. **Art. a.** The mechanical execution of a painting, sculpture, piece of music, etc.; technique. (Opposed to *style* or *expression*.)

1843 RUSKIN *Mod. Paint.* II. §1. vii. 94 *note*, Canaletti's mechanism is wonderful. Prouf's the rudest possible; but there is not a grain of feeling in the one, and there is much in the other. 1860 *Ibid.* V. ix. viii. §1. 281 [Teniers and Wouvermans] seem never to have painted indolently, but gave the purchaser his thorough money's worth of mechanism. 1876 STAINER & BARRETT *Dict. Mus. Terms, Mechanism*, the physical power of performance, as distinguished from the intellect or taste which directs it.

b. 'Mechanical' quality (of literature); the following of set methods for producing effect.

1903 LD. ROSEBERY in *Daily News* 27 Nov. 5/5 Lord Macaulay's works . . . are charged now with a certain amount of mannerism and a certain amount of mechanism.

mechanist ('mekənɪst). [f. MECHAN-IC + -IST.]

1. †**a.** A mechanic, handicraftsman (*obs.*). **b.** One who constructs machinery; a machinist.

1606 J. KING *Serm.* Sept. 32 They will turn . . . Princes into mechanists and artificers. 1718 J. CHAMBERLAYNE *Relig. Philos.* (1730) I. x. §17. 92 Adapted by Mechanists to other sort of uses. 1759 JOHNSON *Rasselas* vi, Having seen what the mechanist had already performed. a 1761 CAWTHORN *Poems* (1771) 200 Observing this unlucky railer Was neither mechanist, nor taylor. 1806 *Edin. Rev.* IX. 210 The mechanist could have very little to do with the success of the play. 1852 GROTE *Greece* II. lxxvii. X. 664 He collected . . . all the best engineers, mechanists, armourers, artisans, etc., whom Sicily or Italy could furnish.

2. One versed in mechanics; a mechanician.

1704 NORRIS *Ideal World* II. ii. 90 Placing their bodies in the aptest postures for their preservation, such as the wisest mechanist cannot correct. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 117 ¶1 The Mechanist will be afraid to assert . . . the Possibility of tearing down Bulwarks with a Silkworm's thread. a 1774 GOLDSM. *Surv. Exp. Philos.* (1776) I. 212 It is called by mechanists the center of gravity. 1809-10 COLERIDGE *Friend* (1865) 160 One state possesses chemists, mechanists, mechanics of all kinds, men of science. a 1822 SHELLEY *Def. Poetry* Pr. Wks. 1888 II. 28 Poets have been challenged to resign the civic crown to reasoners and mechanists.

3. One who holds a mechanical theory of the universe. (Cf. MECHANIC B. 4.) Also as *adj.*

1668 H. MORE *Div. Dial.* Characters, Cuphophon, A zealous . . . Platonist and Cartesian, or Mechanist. 1913 J. S. HALDANE *Mechanism, Life & Personality* I. 6 The constant controversies . . . between mechanists and non-mechanists. 1919 G. B. SHAW *Heartbreak House* p. xv, Their mechanist

theory taught them that medicine was the business of the chemist's laboratory, and surgery of the carpenter's shop. 1925 C. D. BROAD *Mind & its Place* 43 One feels that the disputes between Mechanists and Vitalists are unsatisfactory. 1931 *Brit. Jnl. Psychol.* Oct. 137 Those whom their opponents call 'vitalists' can see in the relationship an attribute of something living. Those whom their opponents dub 'mechanists' can see in the relationship [between association processes and neuronc excitation] a property they attribute to mechanism. 1965 *Listener* 19 Aug. 286/2 Pain due to emotional disturbance . . . arises in the mind (or in the brain if you tend to be a mechanist).

mechanistic (mekə'nɪstɪk), *a.* [f. prec. + -IC.] Of, pertaining to, or connected with mechanics or mechanism. Also, pertaining to or holding mechanical theories in biology, philosophy, psychology, or linguistics.

1884 *Nature* 21 Aug. 383/1 The series of curves of velocity given for different mechanistic combinations. 1893 BURDON-SANDERSON in *Athenæum* 16 Sept. 375/2 The mechanistic view of the phenomena of life. 1904 *Westm. Gaz.* 3 Dec. 16/3 The mechanistic school. 1915 B. HOLMES in *Chicago Med. Recorder* Mar. 2 (heading) The Mechanistic view of Dementia Precox. 1923 W. McDUGALL *Outl. Psychol.* i. 30 All the varieties of psychology which propose . . . to replace the hypothesis of a mind, a soul, a self, [etc.] . . . by that of a brain or a bodily organism working on strictly mechanical or physical principles . . . may be conveniently classed together as mechanistic psychologies. 1924 W. B. SELBIE *Psychol. Relig.* 278 On the negative side they have adduced evidence of a kind which makes a merely mechanistic explanation of the universe impossible. 1933 L. BLOOMFIELD *Lang.* 33 The materialistic (or, better, mechanistic) theory supposes that the variability of human conduct, including speech, is due only to the fact that the human body is a very complex system. 1939 *Ann. Reg.* 1938 301 The Government's revenue would be so great that extinction of the debt would be automatic. This 'mechanistic' theory was severely ridiculed. 1952 J. DREVER *Dict. Psychol.* 163 *Mechanistic theory*, . . . the interpretation of psychological processes on a mechanical basis, and denial of the reality or efficacy of ends and purposes. 1963 MARX & HILLIX *Syst. & Theories Psychol.* II. ix. 203 One man, Gustav Fechner, seems to have shared the mechanistic-romantic conflict with Freud. 1966 M. PEI *Gloss. Ling. Terminol.* Mechanistic theory, . . . an approach to language and linguistics based on objective methodology in recording and classifying language phenomena. 1967 R. A. WALDRON *Sense & Sense Devel.* ix. 201 The rather more austere and mechanistic tendency of twentieth-century linguistics has given such phraseology a quaint, old-fashioned air. 1968 M. BUNGE in Lakatos & Musgrave *Probl. Philos. Sci.* 128 The first approach can be called phenomenological or global, the second mechanistic or atomistic.

mecha'nistically, adv. [f. MECHANISTIC *a.*] In a mechanistic manner; on mechanistic principles.

1923 W. McDUGALL *Outl. Psychol.* vi. 189 One attempt to explain mechanistically this fundamental type of profiting by experience has been widely accepted. 1925 C. D. BROAD *Mind & its Place* II. 77 The attempts which have been made . . . to treat mental phenomena mechanistically. 1935 *Mind* XLIV. 88 If you show that mental activity has independent causal powers, and that it works purposively and not mechanistically, surely [etc.]. 1947 J. C. RICH *Materials & Methods of Sculpture* xi. 350 Metal negative molds . . . are used commercially for mechanistically manufacturing papier mâché reproductions in large quantities. 1961 N. & Q. June 237/2 Mr. White's method is usually to utter a few simple principles about the art of fiction . . . and then test them rather mechanistically against his author's four novels. 1971 *Nature* 25 June 495/2 This situation looks unlikely to change, unless there is more collaboration in the design of mechanistically meaningful experiments. 1974 FRITH & McLAUCHLAN in R. K. Harris *Nucl. Magn. Resonance* III. xii. 393 CIDNP is normally most useful mechanistically when performed in the high field of a normal spectrometer.

mechanize ('mekənaɪz), *v.* [f. MECHAN-IC + -IZE; cf. *obs.* F. *mécaniser*.]

1. *trans.* To make or render mechanical; to import or attribute a mechanical character to; to bring into a mechanical state or condition; to work out the mechanical details of (a design, idea, etc.). Also, to change (an industry, etc.) to a mechanical form of working; to provide with machines; *spec. Mil.*, to equip with mechanical weapons and vehicles, as tanks, armoured cars, etc.

1678 [implied in MECHANIZING *vbl. sb.*] 1704 NORRIS *Ideal World* II. ii. 99 God can so mechanize matter, as to make it capable of doing some things that [etc.]. 1795 COLERIDGE *Conciones* 32 A system of fundamental Reform will scarcely be effected by massacres mechanized into Revolution. 1831 CARLYLE *Sart. Res.* III. iii. Cannot he . . . mechanize them [sc. motives] to grind the other way? 1843 J. MARTINEAU *Chr. Life* (1867) 201 You cannot mechanize benevolence. 1870 EMERSON *Soc. & Solit., Art.* Wks. (Bohn) III. 21 Raphael paints wisdom: Handel sings it, . . . Shakspeare writes it, . . . Watt mechanizes it. 1879 BARING-GOULD *Germany* I. 127 He [the artisan] is mechanized. 1942 E. WAUGH *Put out More Flags* i. 21 The yeomanry . . . had recently been mechanized, in the sense that they had had their horses removed; few of them had ever seen a tank. 1952 *Oxf. Jun. Encycl.* VI. 286/2 The spreading of farmyard manure and other winter jobs have been mechanized. 1957 *Encycl. Brit.* II. 412/z The Germans had broken abruptly with the past by mechanizing their artillery.

2. *intr.* (*nonce-uses.*) To work as a mechanic; to move mechanically.

1886 T. HARDY *Mayor Casterbr.* xxxvi, Rural mechanics too idle to mechanise, rural servants too rebellious to serve. 1902 — *Mother Mourns* Poems 71 Why loosened I olden control here To mechanize skywards.

Hence 'mechanized *ppl. a.*, *spec. Mil.*, of, pertaining to, equipped with, or using mechanical vehicles and weapons; 'mechanizing *vbl. sb.* (in quot. used *attrib.*). Also 'mechani'zation, the action of the verb MECHANIZE; 'mechanizer, one who mechanizes, a believer in mechanical order or system = MECHANIST 3.

1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* I. iii. §38. 175 Some of the ancient religious atomists were also too much infected with this mechanizing humour. 1813 SHELLEY *Q. Mab.* III. 180 A mechanized automaton. 1831 CARLYLE *Sart. Res.* III. v, Our European Mechanisers are a sect of boundless diffusion, activity, and co-operative spirit. 1839 J. STERLING *Ess.*, etc. (1848) I. 297 The mechanization of the mind. 1842 *Ibid.* 393 Genius . . . cannot be prevented by the happiest mechanization of man. 1891 *Longm. Mag.* Aug. 431 By force of conscious and unconscious repetition of the phrase, it became mechanised. 1915 A. W. GOUGH *God's Strong People* 32 A tyranny built . . . on a degradation and mechanization of the personal power. 1928 *Daily Mail* 7 Feb. 7/5 The 'mechanisation' of the army. 1928 *Daily Mail* 8 Feb. 7/5 The fast two-seater tanks of the mechanised army. 1937 *Daily Express* 11 Jan. 10/z Mechanisation has come to the farmer. 1939 *Punch* 8 Nov. 504/1 Their plan . . . was to attack . . . the Maginot line . . . along the whole extent from North to South, at the same time executing a turning mechanized movement through . . . Switzerland. 1941 *Picture Post* 3 May 19/1 Mechanised warfare and careful preparation have again defeated flesh and blood. 1941 *Punch* 16 July 59/2 Enemy mechanized units penetrated our defences. 1942 *Times* (Weekly ed.) 7 Jan. 4 The conscience of humanity is still a factor of which even the lords of mechanized war may have to take account. 1942 *R.A.F. Jnl.* 16 May 9 A vital means of countering the German Panzer and mechanised troops. 1954 [see AUTOMATION]. 1960 *Post Office Electr. Engineers' Jnl.* LIII. II. 75/2 The mechanization of the trunk service, involving the installation of automatic trunk exchanges . . . is now well advanced. 1968 R. M. OGORKIEWICZ *Design & Devel. Fighting Vehicles* i. 30 Some of the new ideas were explored in a series of experiments which began with the Experimental Mechanised Force assembled in 1927 on Salisbury Plain. 1970 MACKSEY & BATCHELOR *Tank* 33/1 It is one of the paradoxes of early mechanised warfare that the technologists not only produced the machines but also foresaw their tactical possibilities ahead of the soldiers.

mechano- ('mekənəʊ), repr. Gr. *μηχανο-*, comb. form of *μηχανή* MACHINE *sb.*, and used in the senses (a) 'machine(s)', as in MECHANOLGY, (b) 'mechanical (and)', as in MECHANOTHERAPY, MECHANOCHEMICAL *a.* Also 'mechano'caloric *a.* Physics [CALORIC *a.*], applied to the phenomenon by which a flow of the superfluid form of liquid helium (helium II) generates a difference in temperature between the sending and receiving ends; 'mechano-e'lectric, -e'lectrical *adjs.*, pertaining to or producing a conversion of mechanical movements into corresponding electrical effects; also 'mechano-elec'tronic *a.* (*rare*).

1939 MENDELSSOHN & DAUNT in *Nature* 29 Apr. 720/1 The mechano-caloric effect is evidently the reverse of the 'fountain phenomenon', for whereas the latter means that the setting up of a temperature difference results in a flow of liquid helium II, the mechano-caloric effect shows that a flow of liquid helium II is accompanied by a development of heat (or cold). 1964 *New Scientist* 24 Sept. 773/1 Shortly after the discovery of this 'thermo-mechanical' effect the complementary 'mechano-caloric' phenomenon was observed. 1958 *Jnl. Gen. Physiol.* XLI. 1245 (heading) The sites for mechano-electric conversion in a pacinian corpuscle. *Ibid.* 1263 The simplest interpretation of our results would seem to be that the entire mechano-electric transducer lies in the membrane of the non-myelinated ending. 1974 *Nature* 1 Mar. 69/2 Isometric tension was measured with two RCA 5734 mechano-electric transducers. 1961 M. L. GAYFORD *Acoustical Techniques & Transducers* vi. 279 Trying to obtain a perfect electrical copy of the groove excursion by the mechano-electrical groove-following means provided by a gramophone pick-up. 1974 *Nature* 20-27 Dec. 728/1 The muscle fibre was . . . mounted horizontally with one of its tendons hooked to the anode of a RCA 5734 mechano-electrical transducer tube. 1950 *18th Internat. Physiol. Congr. Copenhagen* 171 The movements of the membrane . . . are communicated to the plate of a mechano-electronic transducer (R.C.A. 5734), a triode which by means of a pivoted anode translates mechanical movements into electric current variations.

mechanochemistry ('mekənəʊ'kemɪstrɪ). [f. prec. + CHEMISTRY.] The study or phenomenon of mechanochemical processes.

1928 P. M. TRAVIS *Mechanochemistry* 3 This new science of mechanical dispersion, involving the principles of physical chemistry, I am calling 'Mechanochemistry', because it involves dispersion or deflocculation by mechanical means rather than by chemical. 1951 *Jnl. Polymer Sci.* VII. 407 A simplified model which discloses the principles of the mechanochemistry of polyelectrolytes will be shown here. 1961 *New Scientist* 2 Mar. 548/3 In the USSR . . . the field of investigation has been aptly named 'mechanochemistry', in line with 'electrochemistry' and 'photochemistry'. 1972 *Science* 3 Nov. 460/2 A complete understanding of the sliding filament model for generating flagellar bending waves must include an understanding of the mechanochemistry of the active sites at the molecular level.

Hence 'mechano'chemical *a.*, pertaining to both mechanics and chemistry; *spec.* able to convert chemical energy directly into mechanical energy; 'mechano'chemically *adv.*

1949 W. GARNER *Textile Laboratory Manual* I. 14 (heading) Mechano-chemical methods for single fibres. 1949

A. KATCHALSKY in *Experientia* V. 320/1 In the phenomena discussed here the chemical ionization energy is transformed directly into mechanical energy. We may therefore regard them as the first synthetic examples of mechanochemical systems. 1961 *New Scientist* 2 Mar. 549/2 The action of an internal combustion engine causes substantial changes in lubricating oil viscosity due to mechanochemical breakdown of the polymer being sheared between the narrow clearances. *Ibid.* 550/3 Mechanochemically initiated polymerization has been found to occur with a large variety of polymerizable substances using substrates other than rubber. 1964 *Oceanogr. & Marine Biol.* II. 198 Takata suggested that in *Acetabularia* there may be an ATP sensitive protein that forms a mechanochemical system controlling protoplasmic streaming. 1972 *Science* 3 Nov. 460/2 The basic mechanochemical process by which energy from ATP dephosphorylation is used to produce mechanochemical work may be very similar to the active sliding process. 1974 *Nature* 31 May 475/2 Exergonic band cleavage would therefore occur in the mechanochemically coupled step.

mechano-graph (mɪˈkænəgrɑːf, -æ-). *rare*⁻⁰. [f. Gr. μηχανο-, μηχανή machine + -GRAPH.] One of a set of copies of a work of art, writing, etc. multiplied by mechanical means.

1885 in *Cassell's Encycl. Dict.*; and in recent Dicts.

mechano-graphic (mɛkənəʊ'græfɪk), *a. rare*. [f. Gr. μηχανο-, μηχανή machine + -GRAPHIC.]

1. Treating of mechanics.

1830 MAUNDER *Treas. Knowl.* I.

2. Pertaining to mechanography (Ogilvie *Suppl.* 1855).

mechano-graphy (mɛkənə'græfɪ). *rare*⁻⁰. [ad. mod.L. *mēchanographia*, f. Gr. μηχανο-, μηχανή machine: see -GRAPHY.] The art of copying or reproducing a work of art or writing by mechanical means. Hence *mechano-graphist*, one who practises this art.

[1826 *ELMES Dict. Fine Arts, Mechanographia.*] 1840 SMART, s.v. *Mechanic, Mechanography*, is the art of imitating paintings by mechanical means. 1847 WEBSTER, *Mechanographist*.

mechano-logy (mɛkənə'nlɒdʒɪ). *rare*. [f. Gr. μηχανο-, μηχανή machine + -LOGY.] The science of, or a treatise on, machines or mechanism.

1840 DE QUINCEY *Style Wks.* 1859 XI. 194 The science of style, considered as a machine, might be called the mechanology of style. 1876 DUNGLISON *Med. Lex., Mechanology*, a description of, or treatise on machines, or apparatus used in medicine or surgery.

mechano-morphic (mɛkənəʊ'mɔːfɪk), *a.* [f. MECHANO- + Gr. μορφή form + -IC.] Having the form or qualities of a machine or mechanism; of or pertaining to the Deity regarded as a mechanical force. Hence *mechano-morphism*, the concept of something (esp. the Deity) as mechanomorphic.

a 1885 D. D. WHEDON *Ess., Rev. & Discourses* (1887) 265 A still more curious notion of dignity...rejects the anthropomorphic and substitutes therefor a mechanomorphic theory. 1926 B. H. STREETER *Reality* i. 2 Materialism pictures the Universe as an Infinite Machine; this by analogy may be called mechanomorphism. *Ibid.* 22 Mechanomorphic materialism. 1937 A. HUXLEY *Ends & Means* ix. 124 They have felt the effects of mechanomorphism. 1950 — *Themes & Variations* 197 Cubists, who liked to paint machines or to represent human figures as though they were parts of machines...representation of human beings in a mechanomorphic guise.

mechano-receptor (mɛkənəʊrɪ'sɛptə(r)).

Physiol. Also mechano-receptor. [f. MECHANO- + RECEPTOR.] A sensory receptor which responds to mechanical stimuli, such as pressure changes resulting from touch or sound.

1927 J. H. PARSONS *Introd. Theory Perception* i. 7 Receptors which are found in animals may be classified into three groups...chemo-receptors, mechano-receptors, and radio-receptors. *Ibid.* 9 Mechano-receptors can be divided into two classes, contact and distance receptors. 1951 *Sci. Amer.* Jan. 17/2 Among these mechano-receptors are the receptor organs for rotatory and translatory motion in the inner ear, the receptors responsible for the pressure sense of the skin, the muscle spindles imbedded in all muscles that fix and move bodily masses, and the so-called Pacinian or Vater's corpuscles found throughout the connective tissues. 1970 *Nature* 28 Mar. 1263/2 These passive movements are perceived by mechanoreceptors of the pedicel.

Hence *mechano-reception*, the process by which a mechanical stimulus is converted by a mechanoreceptor into a nervous impulse; *mechano-receptive a.*, capable of performing mechanoreception.

1951 *Jrnl. Physiol.* CXV. 16 The mechanoreceptive area was localized by touching the tongue with a thin wire while listening to the pressure impulses in the loudspeaker. 1958 *Jrnl. Gen. Physiol.* XLI. 1249 (*heading*) Mechano-reception after excision of capsular structure. 1968 R. T. VERRILLO in D. R. KENSHALO *Skin Senses* vii. 139 (*heading*) A duplex mechanism of mechanoreception. 1974 *Nature* 26 Apr. 740/2 Neuromas in man must...contain mechano-receptive endings since they are always tender when gently palpated.

mechano-therapy (mɛkənəʊ'therəpɪ). Also in Lat. form -*therapia*. [ad. mod.L. type

**mēchanotherapia*, f. Gr. μηχανο-, μηχανή machine + θεραπεία healing.] Cure by mechanical means.

1890 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1896 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* I. 373 The practice of 'mechano-therapy' by manipulators usually quite ignorant of medicine. 1901 *Westm. Gaz.* 16 May 2/1 The Zander Institute at Paris is the home of mechano-therapy, or cure by mechanical means.

|| **méchant** (mɛʃɑ̃), *a.* Also fem. *méchante* (mɛʃɑ̃t). [Fr. See also MESCHANT.] Malicious, spiteful, wayward, worthless, wicked.

1813 BYRON 26 Nov. in Moore *Lett. & Jrnls.* (1830) I. 453 She has much beauty,—just enough,—but is, I think, *méchante*. 1849 THACKERAY *Pendennis* xlvi, Mr. Pendennis was wicked, *méchant*, perfectly abominable. 1865 'OUIDA' *Strathmore* I. ix. 145 That light, *méchante* voice that had mocked him from the mask.

mechant, variant of MESCHANT *Obs.*

mechanurgy (mɛkənɜːdʒɪ). [As if ad. Gr. *μηχανουργία, f. μηχανο-, μηχανή machine + ἔργον work.] That branch of mechanics which treats of moving machines.

1864 in WEBSTER; and in recent Dicts.

† **me'chation**. *Obs. rare*⁻⁰. [ad. L. *mœchatiōnem*, f. *mœchāri* to commit adultery, f. *mœchus*, a. Gr. μοιχός adulterer.] Adultery.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr., Mechation*, fornication, Whoredom, strumpeting.

meche, obs. form of MATCH *sb.*¹, MUCH.

mechef, obs. form of MISCHIEF *sb.*

mechel, mecher, etc.: see MICKLE, MICHER.

mechient, variant of MESCHANT *Obs.*

mechil(l), obs. forms of MICKLE.

Mechitarist: see MEKHITARIST.

Mechlin ('mɛklɪn), *a.* and *sb.* Forms: 5 meighlyn, 7 mecklen, 8 mechlen, mecklin, mechline, macklin, 8- mechlin. [The name of a town in Belgium, used *attrib.* and *ellipt.*]

†1. *Mechlin black*: a black cloth made at Mechlin.

1483 *Wardr. Acc.* in Grose *Antiq. Rep.* (1807) I. 61 ij pair of hosen made of...broode meighlyn blac.

2. In full *Mechlin lace*: lace produced at Mechlin. † *Mechlin cravat*: a neckerchief made of Mechlin lace. *Mechlin embroidery* (see quot. 1882).

1699 *London Gaz.* No. 3525/4 A Wastcoat and Holland Shift, both laced with Mecklen Lace. 1706 FARQUHAR *Recruiting Officer* III. i, Right Mechlin, by this light! Where did you get this Lace? 1714 GAY *Araminta*, The Silver Knot o'erlooks the Mecklen Lace. 1716 POPE *Basset*-t. 91 With eager beats his Mechlin Cravat moves. 1728 YOUNG *Love of Fame* v. (ed. 2) 105 Mecklin the queen of lace. 1728 SWIFT *Jrnl. Mod. Lady* Wks. 1751 VII. 192 Fresh Matter for a World of Chat, Right Indian this, right Macklin that. 1748 SMOLLETT *Rod. Rand.* xxxiv. (1760) I. 265 His shirt which was of the finest cambric, edged with right Mechline. 1865 MRS. PALLISER *Lace* 31 All the laces of Flanders, with the exception of those of Brussels and the point double, were known at this period [1665] under the general name of Mechlin. 1882 CAULFIELD & SAWARD *Dict. Needlework, Mechlin Embroidery*, a term applied to Mechlin Lace, as the thread that was inserted round the outlines of that lace gave it somewhat the look of Embroidery. *Ibid.*, *Mechlin Lace Wheel*,...formed with a number of Bars crossing each other, with a circle or wheel ornamented with Picots in the centre of the space. 1888 MISS BRADDON *Fatal Three* I. i, The flowing garment...was to be changed presently for white satin and old Mechlin lace.

† **mechloic** (mɪˈklɔɪk), *a. Chem. Obs.* [f. ME(CONIN) + CHLO(RINE) + -IC.]

mechloic acid: a crystallized acid produced by the action of chlorine gas on fused meconin.

1836 J. M. GULLY *Magendie's Formul.* (ed. 2) 35 Chlorine at the fusing point of meconin...transforms it into an acid, to which the name of mechloic has been given. 1838 T. THOMSON *Chem. Org. Bodies* 103 Mechloic Acid was discovered by M. Courber. 1839 *Penny Cycl.* XV. 50/2.

mechlo'rinic, a. = prec.

1890 [see MECONIN.]

mechoacan (mɛˈtʃəʊkən). Also 6 mechoicana, 7 mechoacham, mechacan, mechocan, mechoacauna, (mecoacan), 7-9 mechoachan. [Called from the Mexican province Mechoacan. (Hence often written with capital M.)]

1. The root of a Mexican species of bindweed, *Ipomœa (Batatas) jalapa*, formerly used in medicine as a purgative; also, the plant itself. Also called *white mechoacan*.

1577 FRAMPTON *Joyfull Newes* 23b, The Mechoacan is a Roote...brought from a countrie...called Mechoacan. 1594 BLUNDEVELL *Exerc.* v. xi. (1636) 555 The chief Merchandizes that come from Mexicana...are these, Gold, Silver,...the root Mechoicana. 1597 GERARDE *Herbal* II. ccviii. 723 That plant...called Mechoacan, or Bryonie of Mexico. *Ibid.*, The Bryonie, or Mechoacan of Peru groweth vp [etc.]. 1672 JOSSELYN *New-Eng. Rarities* 58 Bryonie of Peru...; some take it for Mechoacan. 1676 T. GLOVER in *Phil. Trans.* XI. 630 Here [Virginia] grow two Roots, which some Physicians judg, the one to be Turbith, the other Mechoacan. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* II. 95/2 Mechacan of

Peru...groweth up like hops, by help of a pole. 1703 DAMPIER *Voy.* (1729) III. 453 Mechoacan. A Sort of bluish-coloured Bindweed. 1741 *Compl. Fam.-Piece* I. i. 34 The Root of Mechoacan. 1768 W. LEWIS *Mat. Med.* (ed. 2) 375 Mechoacan scarcely yields one sixth part so much [resin] as jalap does. 1840 PEREIRA *Elem. Mat. Med.* II. 893 The roots of several others have been employed in medicine on account of their purgative properties; as the root called Mechoacan... Their use is now obsolete. 1856 MAYNE *Expos. Lex., Mechoacanna*,...the plant mechoacan. 1872 SCHELE DE VÈRE *Americanisms* 410 Wild Potato Vine (*Convolvulus panduratus*), also known by its Indian name of Mechoacan, which grows in sandy soil all over the United States. 1890 *Syd. Soc. Lex., Mechoacan*, white, same as Mechoacan.

2. With qualifying words, applied to various other plants of similar properties.

1890 *Syd. Soc. Lex.* s.v., *Black Mechoacan*, a synonym of Jalap. *Grey Mechoacan*, the root of *Myrabilis* [sic] *longiflora*. *Mechoacan of Canada*, the root of *Phytolacca decandra*.

†3. A purgative drug obtained from the roots of *Ipomœa (Batatas) jalapa* and other plants. *Obs.*

1610 [see KERMES 1]. 1626 BACON *Sylva* §36 The Qualitie of the Medicine...is...of secret Malignity, and disagreement towards Mans Bodie...; As in Scammony, Mechoacham, Antimony, &c. 1681 tr. *Willis' Rem. Med. Wks. Vocab., Mechoacan*, a purging drug brought from the Indies. 1768 W. LEWIS *Mat. Med.* (ed. 2) 375 The dose of the mechoacan in substance is from one dram to two or more.

4. *attrib.*, as *mechoacan root*; † *mechoacan-ale*, a drink medicated with mechoacan; *mechoacan jalap* (see JALAP 2).

1696 SALMON *Fam.-Dict.* 203 Spring and Fall purge with *Mecoacan-Ale. 1632 SHERWOOD *s.v.*, The (Indian) *Mechoacan root, *Rhamindique*. 1866 TREAS. BOT. 727/1 Mechoacan root. *Batatas jalapa*.

mecistocephalic (mɪkɪstəʊsɪˈfælɪk), *a.* [f. Gr. μήκιστος longest + κεφαλή head.] Longest-headed: applied by Huxley to skulls with the highest cephalic index (69 and under).

1866 HUXLEY *Preh. Rem. Caithn.* 115 The large increase in the percentage of meco- and mecistocephalic skulls.

So || *mecisto'cephali* (-a), *sb. pl.* [mod. Latin], men with mecistocephalic skulls.

mecisto'cephalous a. = MECISTOCEPHALIC.

mecisto'cephaly, the condition or quality of being mecistocephalic.

1866 HUXLEY *Preh. Rem. Caithn.* 112 There is every stage from brachistocephaly to mecistocephaly to be met with between Switzerland and Scandinavia. 1878 BARTLEY tr. *Topinard's Anthropol.* II. ii. 238 In Mr. Huxley's system the terms themselves are altered. His mecistocephali are 69 and under. 1890 *Syd. Soc. Lex., Mecistocephalous*.

meck (mɛk). [a. Du. *mik* forked stick.]

1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Meck*, a notched staff in a whale-boat on which the harpoon rests.

Meckelian (mɛˈkiːliən), *a. Anat.* [f. *Meckel* + -IAN.] The designation of certain structures discovered by J. F. Meckel (1714-74), or his grandson J. F. Meckel (1781-1833). *Meckelian arch, bar, cartilage, rod*: the cartilaginous rod or bar which is temporarily developed in the mandibular arch of the fœtus. *Meckelian ganglion*, the sphenopalatine ganglion.

More commonly these structures are known as *Meckel's arch, cartilage, ganglion*, etc.

[1836-9 *Todd's Cycl. Anat.* II. 285/1 The ganglion...has also received the title of *Meckel's ganglion*.] 1858 HUXLEY in *Proc. Roy. Soc.* IX. 397 The Meckelian cartilage. [1864 *Quain's Anat.* (ed. 7) i. 66 The remaining part...is named Meckel's cartilage after its first describer.] 1890 *Syd. Soc. Lex., Meckelian bar*. 1890 *Century Dict., Meckelian ganglion, rod*, etc.

meckenyng, obs. form of MEEKENING.

Mecklin, obs. form of MECHLIN.

meclozine ('mɛkləzɪn, -iːn). *Pharm.* Also *meclizine*. [f. ME(THYL) + C(H)LO(RINE) *sb.* + PIPERA)ZINE.] A piperazine derivative, C₂₅H₂₇N₂Cl, which is an antihistamine drug used mainly as an anti-emetic, esp. in preventing motion-sickness, and is usu. given as the dihydrochloride, a white crystalline compound.

Meclozine is the name in the *British Pharmacopœia*, *meclizine* that in the *Pharmacopœia of the U.S.A.*

1955 *Jrnl. Pharmacol. & Exper. Therap.* CXV. 483 From a perceptual-motor viewpoint there would seem to be no valid reason why operating personnel could not take advantage of the beneficial effects which cyclizine, meclizine and promethazine have upon motion sickness. 1957 *Brit. Pharmacol. Codex* 1954 Suppl. 39 Meclozine hydrochloride has the properties of the anti-histamine drugs. 1959 *Which?* July 69/1 The 1 mg. of hyoscine protected over 80 per cent of the subjects from sea-sickness, and...this dose, for one hour, was significantly more effective than the cyclizine and meclizine. 1963 *Times* 27 May 18/4 (Advnt), The thalidomide tragedy did not directly affect your Company, but one of our most widely prescribed products, which contains meclizine, is for use in pregnancy sickness... Near the end of the year meclizine itself came under criticism. 1965 *New Scientist* 4 Nov. 328/2 Anti-histamines, containing meclizine, cyclizine and chlorcyclizine must now carry a strong warning label. 1971 J. J. BURNS in B. N. La Du et al. *Fund. Drug Metabolism & Drug Disposition* xvii. 361 Although large doses of chlorcyclizine and meclizine can induce malformations in

laboratory animals, no evidence of harm to the human fetus has been reported.

mecnesse, obs. form of MEEKNESS.

mecocephalic (mi:kəʊs'fælik), *a.* [f. Gr. μήκος length + κεφαλή head.] = DOLICHOCEPHALIC. 1866 [see MECISTOCEPHALIC].

mecock(e), variant forms of MEACOCK *Obs.*

mecodont (mi:kəʊdɒnt), *a.* [f. Gr. μήκο-*s* length + δδοντ-, δδούς tooth.] Having long teeth. 1875 HUXLEY in *Encycl. Brit.* I. 760/2 This 'mecodont' arrangement is strikingly exemplified by Salamandra maculosa.

mecography (mi:kɒgrəfi). *rare.* [f. Gr. μήκο-*s* length + -GRAPHY.] †*a.* (See quot. 1603.) *Obs.* b. (See quot. 1890.)

1603 (*title*) *The Mecographie of ye Loadstone* [tr. Nautonnier *Mecographie de l'Eymant*], tat is to say ane Description of the lenthies or longitudes, quhikis ar fon be ye observations of ye loadstone. 1890 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Mecography*, the graphic investigation of the dimensions and weight of the body.

mecometer (mi:kɒmɪtə(r)). [f. Gr. μήκο-*s* length + -METER, after F. *mécomètre*.] An instrument for measuring length; *spec.* a graduated instrument for measuring the length of new-born infants, used at the Hospice de la Maternité, Paris.

1855 DUNGLISON *Med. Lex.* (ed. 12) *Mecometer*. 1867 DE MORGAN in *Athenæum* 19 Jan. 89 In fact, he did his very best to get larger 'mercy'. And he shall have it; and at a length which will content him, unless his mecometer be an insatiable apparatus.

† **me'cometry**. *Obs. rare.* [f. Gr. μήκος length + -METRY.] Measurement of length.

1570 DEE *Math. Pref.* a iij b. To be certified, either of the length, perimetry, or distance lineall:.. is called Mecometrie. 1618 M. BARET *Hippon.* xxxviii. 117 How can a man. learne the knowledge of Mechometry, whereby lengths and distances are measured, if not [etc.].

meconate (mi:kənət). *Chem.* Earlier **meconiate**. [f. MECON-IC + -ATE.] A salt of meconic acid.

1833 *Lond. & Edinb. Philos. Mag.* II. 156 These crystals are brownish, and consist of meconine, meconiates, and other substances. 1836 J. M. GULLY *Magendie's Formul.* (ed. 2) 38 To separate the meconate of lime. 1874 GARROD & BAXTER *Mat. Med.* (1880) 192 The meconate and lactate of morphia and codeia.

† **me'conia**. *Chem. Obs.* [f. Gr. μήκων poppy + -IA.] = MECONIN.

1836 BRANDE *Chem.* (ed. 4) 1019 Meconia. This substance was discovered by Dublanc and Couerbe. *Ibid.* The quantity of meconia in opium is so small, that [etc.].

meconial (mi:kəʊniəl), *a. Med.* [f. MECONIUM + -AL.] 'Pertaining to, or due to, meconium; as, meconial colic' (Webster *Suppl.* 1902).

meconiasin: see MECONISIN.

meconic (mi:kɒnik), *a. Chem.* [f. Gr. μήκων poppy + -IC.] **meconic acid**: a white crystalline acid obtained from opium. So **meconic ether**.

1819 J. G. CHILDREN *Chem. Anal.* 277 Meconic acid is obtained from opium. 1865 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* III. 861 Meconic Ethers. 1884 BOWER & SCOTT *De Bary's Phaner.* 184 Morphin combined with meconic acid in opium.

meconidine (mi:kɒnidɪn). *Chem.* Also -in. [f. Gr. μήκων poppy + -ID- + -INE^s: cf. *quinidine*.] An amorphous alkaloid found in opium; discovered by Hesse in 1870.

1871 WATTS tr. *Gmelin's Handbk. Chem.* XVIII. 199 Meconidine... Contained in the aqueous extract of opium.

|| **meconidium** (mi:kəʊ'niðiəm). *pl.* -ia. [mod.L., as if ad. Gr. *μηκωνίδιον, dim. of μήκων poppy.

For the reason for the name see quot. 1871; the dim. termination was suggested by *gonidium*, *biastidium*, etc.]

One of the fixed medusoid buds produced by certain Hydroids, which contain the reproductive elements; a gonophore.

1849 ALLMAN in *Ann. Nat. Hist.* Ser. III. IV. 137 The extra-capsular medusiform sporosacs ('meconidia') of Laomedea. 1871 — *Gymnobl. Hydroids* Introd. 16 Meconidium, peculiar sporosacs, somewhat resembling a poppy capsule in form. 1884 *Riverside Nat. Hist.* (1888) I. 85 The cavity of the blastostyle is directly continuous with a central cavity in this meconidium.

meconin (mi:kənɪn). *Chem.* Also -ine. [ad. F. *méconine*, f. Gr. μήκων poppy: see -IN^s.] A white, crystalline, neutral compound existing in opium, regarded as an anhydride of meconic acid. Cf. MECONIA.

1833 *Lond. & Edinb. Philos. Mag.* II. 156 Meconine was discovered in opium, by M. Couerbe in 1830. 1874 GARROD & BAXTER *Mat. Med.* 202 Meconine or Opianyl acts on man as a mild hypnotic. 1890 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Meconin resin*, a resin which falls on the addition of water to the chlorine-holding fluid from which mechlorinic acid has been obtained.

meconioid (mi:kəʊniɔɪd), *a. Med.* [f. MECONIUM + -OID.] Resembling, of the nature of, pertaining to, or obtained from meconium. 1856 in *MAYNE Expos. Lex.* s.v. *Meconioides*.

meconisin (mi:kɒnɪsɪn). *Chem.* Also -iasin. [Arbitrarily varied from MECONIN.] (See quots.) 1887 BRUNTON *Pharmacol.* (ed. 3) §5. xxxi. 846 The neutral substances [in opium] are meconin and meconiasin. 1890 BILLINGS *Nat. Med. Dict.* II. 122 Meconisin C₈H₁₀O₂. A crystallizable neutral principle discovered in opium by T. and H. Smith (1878).

|| **meconium** (mi:kəʊniəm). [L. *mēconium* (Pliny), *a.* Gr. μηκώνιον (in senses 1 and 2 below), f. μήκων poppy.]

† 1. The inspissated juice of the poppy; opium. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 68. 1681 tr. *Willis' Rem. Med. Wks. Vocab.*, *Meconium*, the juice of the leaves and heads of poppy. 1783 JUSTAMOND tr. *Raynal's Hist. Indies* II. 147 The meconium, or common opium is prepared by pressing the poppy heads that have been already cut. 1804 *Med. Jnrl.* XII. 470 Meconium or poppies.—For excessive fluxes, and pains in the uterus.

2. The dark excrementitious substance in the large intestines of the fœtus; hence, the first fæces of a new-born infant.

1706 in PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey). 1732 ARBUTHNOT *Rules of Diet in Aliments*, etc. 404 All of them [sc. new-born Infants] have a Meconium, or sort of dark colour'd Excrement in the Bowels. 1899 CAGNEY tr. *Jaksch's Clin. Diagn.* (ed. 4) 244 The term 'meconium' is applied to the substance discharged from the rectum of the child immediately after birth.

3. *Ent.* The fæces of an insect just transformed from the pupa.

1789 *Trans. Soc. Arts* VII. 131 The elasticity of the silk, as the moths creep through, has the effect of pressing out a kind of red meconium. 1890 in *Century Dict.*

4. 'Applied to the black pigment of the choroid' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1890).

meconology (mi:kə'nɒlədʒɪ). *rare*⁻⁰. [ad. mod.L. *meconologia*, f. Gr. μήκων poppy + -OLOGY.] A treatise on the poppy or opium.

[1693 tr. *Blancard's Phys. Dict.* (ed. 2), *Meconologia*, a Description of Opium.] 1721 BAILEY, *Meconology*, a Description or Treatise of Opium. 1856 *MAYNE Expos. Lex.*, *Meconologia*, .. meconology. [In recent Dicts.]

meconophagism (mi:kə'nɒfədʒɪz(ə)m). *Med.* [f. Gr. μηκων(ο)-, μήκων poppy + -φάγος that eats + -ISM.] Opium-eating. So **meco'nophagist**, an opium-eater.

1886 *Alien. & Neurol.* VII. 463 The death of the patient being attributed to causes which are supposed to be disconnected from the meconophagism. *Ibid.* 471 If they happen to find solace in opium readily, they become meconophagists. 1893 DUNGLISON *Med. Dict.* (ed. 21) *Meconophagism*, opium-eating.

|| **meconopsis** (mi:kə'nɒpsɪs). *Bot.* [mod.L., f. Gr. μήκων poppy + ὄψις appearance.] A genus of plants of the N.O. *Papaveraceæ*; also, a plant of this genus.

1836 LOUDON *Encycl. Plants* 462 Welsh Meconopsis. 1905 *Westm. Gaz.* 3 Jan. 9/1 The remarkable meconopsis recently sent from the Thibetan highlands.

† **mecop**. *Obs.* [a. Flem. *mekop*, f. **mēn* = MDu. *maan*, G. *mohn* poppy + *kop* head.] The poppy.

c 1481 CAXTON *Dialogues* 20/11 Oyle of mecop.

† **mecubalist**. *Obs.* [f. late Heb. *me'qubbāl* what is received, pa. pple. of *qibbēl* to receive (whence CABBALA) + -IST.] ? One versed in Jewish traditions.

1653 R. SANDERS *Physiogn.* 202 By searching into the ancient Cabalists, Mecubalists, and Massorets, I find [etc.].

mecul(le), obs. forms of MICKLE.

Mec Vannin (mek 'vænɪn). [Manx, lit. 'sons of (the Isle of) Man'.] Name of a Manx nationalist party.

1966 *Isle of Man Weekly Times* 7 Jan. 8/2 (*heading*) *Mec Vannin*... Manx Nationalists could not be fully convinced by the argument that... the banks and the houses... are still Manx... even though their ownership and administration is increasingly passing out of native hands. *Ibid.* 8/3 The man who comes to open a shop, or a boarding-house or a factory, which will be run by himself in the Island, is a candidate for *Mec Vannin*. 1974 *Times* 8 Apr. 4/6 *Mec Vannin*... intends to field candidates for all the Tynwald seats at the next general election.

med.¹, med (mɛd). (*a*) Abbrev. of *MEDIC sb.* or *MEDICAL sb.* 1; (*b*) abbrev. of *MEDICAL a.*; (*c*) abbrev. of *MEDICINE sb.*¹

(*a*) 1851 [see *MEDIC sb.*]. 1853 in Farmer & Henley *Slang* (1896) IV. 298/1 Take... Sixteen interesti.g meds, With dirty hands and towzeled heads. 1899 A. H. QUINN *Pennsylvania Stories* 19 The Meds waited till the visitors were opposite them. 1942 [see (b) below].

(*b*) 1933 PARTRIDGE *Slang To-day & Yesterday* III. iii. 190 Of the 'plural' variety [of abbreviation] is *med. lab.*, medical laboratory. 1942 BERREY & VAN DEN BARK *Amer. Thes. Slang* §529/2 Doctor; physician, .. *med.*, .. *med man.* *Ibid.* §529/5 Medical student, .. *med.* *Ibid.* §530/9 Medical college, .. *med college* or *school.* *Ibid.* §534/1 *Med business*, the medical profession. 1955 in *Amer. Speech* (1956) XXXI. 233 The law students began the boress by storming the Medical Building singing about the evils of the med students. 1974

Spartanburg (S. Carolina) *Herald* 18 Apr. A3/2 The lawmakers from Charleston County, site of the existing med school, are opposed to the move.

(*c*) 1942 BERREY & VAN DEN BARK *Amer. Thes. Slang* §531/8 Medicine; drugs, *dope, med.* *Ibid.* §831/22 *Courses of study*... Medicine, *med.* 1962 'E. MCBAIN' *Like Love* (1964) xi. 158 A page out of a textbook, elementary stuff, we had this in first-year med. 1973 H. McCLOY *Change of Heart* vii. 71, I want to study psychiatry when I get through med.

Med² (mɛd). Abbrev. of *MEDITERRANEAN sb.* 1. Also *attrib.*

1948 in PARTRIDGE *Dict. Forces' Slang.* 1955 G. FREEMAN *Liberty Man* i. i. 14 We went all round the Med., Istanbul, Capri, Gib. 1960 'S. HARVESTER' *Chinese Hammer* ii. 26 He is off-course over the Med heading for Turkey. 1962 *Punch* 3 Oct. 486/1 Hoardings are turning Med-blue. 1971 *Guardian* 6 July 11/5 The summer cruise of the Med Fleet was a grand affair.

med, obs. form of MEAD, MEED.

medæwart, variant of MEADWORT.

medagle, medaglion, medaillon, obs. ff. *MEDAL sb.*, *MEDALLION sb.*

|| **médaille** (medajɔ̃). [Fr., lit. = medallion.] A small, flat, round or oval-shaped cut of meat or fish.

1900 [see ESCALOPE]. 1921 W. J. LOCKE *Mountebank* xvi. 207 A *médaille de veau périgourdine*, a superimposition of toast, foie gras, veal and truffles. 1964 L. JOYCE-COWEN *Million Menus* 90 a Lobster médailles with Gruyère cheese soufflé topping. 1971 *Guardian* 4 June 11/4 Médailles of Pork Tenderloin.

medal ('mɛdəl), *sb.* Forms: 6-7 medaill(e), 7 medall, -ull, meddal(l), medaile, -el, 7- medal. Also 7 medagle, *pl.* -glies. [a. F. *médaille* (15th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), ad. It. *medaglia* = OF. *meaille, maille* (see *MAIL sb.*⁴), Sp. *medalla*, Pg. *medalha*:—Com. Rom. **medallia*:—popular L. type **metallea*, f. *metallum* METAL *sb.* In early Rom. use the word meant a coin of minute value; cf. *MAIL sb.*⁴

The Rom. word passed into OHG. as *medilla*, rendering the Latin *as*; in MHG. *medile*, *medele* occurs for (the widow's) mite. Mod.G. has adopted the Fr. word as *medaille*; so also Du., Da. *medaille*, Sw. *medalj.*

1. A metal disk bearing a figure or an inscription used as a charm or trinket.

a 1586 SIDNEY *Arcadia* III. (1598) 342 He gawe Dametas certaine Medailles of gold hee had long kept about him. 1611 SHAKS. *Wint.* T. i. ii. 307 He that wears her like her Medull, hanging About his neck. 1642 HOWELL *For. Trav.* (Arb.) 36 Lewis... had... an humour of his own, to wear in his hat a Medaille of Lead. 1674 BREVINT *Saul at Endor* 250 Any Meddal when rightly consecrated can do as much. 1922 JOYCE *Ulysses* 622 A pious medal he had that saved him. 1972 *Sci. Amer.* Feb. 57/2 (Adv.), Medals are recognized as a beautiful medium for artistic expression, as will be exemplified in this fine art series.

2. a. A piece of metal, usually in the form of a coin, struck or cast with an inscription, a head or effigy of a person, or other device or figure to commemorate a person, action, or event; also as a distinction awarded to a soldier, etc. for a heroic deed or other service rendered to a country, etc. In collectors' use, extended to include coins possessing artistic or historical interest.

1611 COTGR., *Manieur de sable*, a Moulder, or caster of Medalls, or prizes in sand. 1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* I. §119 He... had a rare Collection of the most curious Medals. 1658 W. BURTON *Itin. Anton.* 142 The Coyns and medaglies of all the Emperours. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 65 ¶ 2 Medals had been struck for our General's Behaviour. 1712 SWIFT *Let. Eng. Tongue* Wks. 1751 IV. 256 If any such persons were above Money, ... a Medal, or some mark of distinction, would do full as well. 1756-7 tr. *Keyser's Trav.* (1760) I. 285 The king had formerly a very valuable collection of medals. 1813 *Gen. Order* 7 Oct. in *Lond. Gaz.* 9 Oct., One Medal only shall be borne by each Officer. 1839 ALISON *Hist. Europe* (1849-50) VIII. liii. §50. 447 Two medals were unanimously voted to record the memorable acts of Bayonne. 1899 *Westm. Gaz.* 1 June 7/1 The members of the Mission will be decorated with commemoration medals.

b. As a reward for merit, or for proficiency, skill, or excellence in any art or subject. Freq. with a defining word indicating the degree of excellence attained, as in *gold medal* (see GOLD¹ 8 d), *silver medal* (see SILVER *sb.* and *a.* IV. 21), *bronze medal*.

1751 BERKELEY *Let. to Archdall* 22 Nov., Wks. 1871 IV. 329 Gold medals for encouraging the study of Greek. 1839 *Jnrl. Geog. Soc.* IX. p. ix, The gold medals, awarded respectively to Dr Ruppell... and Mr. Thomas Simpson. 1852 C. FOX *Let.* 29 Sept. in *Jnrls.* (1972) 207 They have not hesitated to give Anna Maria two bronze medals. 1892 *Field* 16 Apr. 573/2 After the match the Mayor... presented the cup and medals to the winning team. 1904 *Athenæum* 24 Dec. 880/3 An engraved silver medal awarded by the Plymouth Independent Rangers... for 'skill at arms'. 1908 T. A. COOK *Olympic Games* i. 16 For all these gold, silver, and bronze prize medals have been allotted. 1973 P. O'DONNELL *Silver Mistress* vii. 133 That may not be a hundred percent right, but do I get a bronze medal for trying?

† 3. *fig.* *a.* in various uses: An image, representation (cf. *MODEL sb.*); something beyond the common run (as a medal compared with current coin). *medals of creation*: a

rhetorical term applied to fossils, as commemorating events in the history of the globe (cf. quot. 1768 s.v. MEDALLIC).

a 1613 OVERBURY *Characters, Prison Wks.* (1856) 155 It [a prison] comes to be a perfect medal of the iron age, since nothing but ginging of keys, rattling of shackles, . . . are here to be heard. **1653** H. MORE *Antid. Ath.* i. xi. (1712) 36 This little Medal of God, the Soul of Man. **1656** *Artif. Handsom.* 129 Neither the wit nor tongue . . . can be a mint capable to coyne the least farthing sin, much less so large a piece and medaile as this man pretends to make of any helping our complexion. **1751** EARL ORRERY *Remarks Swift* (1752) 165 As their letters were not intended for the public, perhaps I was unreasonable in looking for medals, and not being contented with the common current species. **1804** PARKINSON *Org. Rem.* I. 7 The illustrious Bergmann elegantly describes fossils as the medals of creation. **1844** MANTELL (*title*) *Medals of Creation.*

b. Phrases. † *the medal is reversing* [cf. Fr. *la médaille est renversée*]: things or events are changing for the worse, *the reverse of the medal*: the other side of the question.

1641 EVELYN *Diary* 28 June, The medaill was reversing, and our calamities were but yet in their infancy. **1690** *Dialogue betw. Francesco &c., Harl. Misc.* (Park) IX. 455 To show you the reverse of the medal. Is it not a pity that [etc.]. **1868** GRANT DUFF *Pol. Surv.* 105 Then for the reverse of the medal, you have Mr. Christie's *Notes on Brazilian Questions.*

4. attrib. and Comb., as medal-casting, -hunter, -hunting, -inscription, -monger, -striker, -tract, medal chief U.S., an Indian chief who received a medal from the Colonial or U.S. authorities; medal-cup, 'a drinking vessel of metal, usually of silver, in which coins or medallions are incusted and form a part of the decoration' (Cent. Dict. 1890); medal-machine (see quot.); medal-play Golf, play in which the score is reckoned by counting the number of strokes taken to complete a round by each side (Cent. Dict. 1890); medal ribbon, a ribbon of specific colours and design for attaching a particular medal or for wearing without a medal; medal round Golf, a round of medal-play; medal-tankard = medal-cup (Cent. Dict. 1890).

1847 LD. LINDSAY *Chr. Art* I. p. ccix, A complete classification should include artists, in *medal-casting, gem and seal-cutting [etc.]. **1772** D. TAITT *Let. in N. D. Mereness Trav. Amer. Colonies* (1916) 518 [Letter] To the Great and Small *medal chiefs. **1813** NILES' *Reg. V.* 270/2 At this moment a medal chief of the Choctaw nation is soliciting to be employed. **1816** B. HAWKINS *Sk. Creek Country* (1848) 27 He is one of the great medal chiefs. **1893** *Brit. Jnl. Photog.* XL. 795 The army of exhibition and *medal-hunters. **1902** L. S. AMERY *etc.* 'Times' Hist. War II. 26 It [sc. fighting against inferior foes] conduces to . . . *medal-hunting. **1658** SIR T. BROWNE *Hydriot.* i. (1736) 12 As testified by History and *Medal-Inscription yet extant. **1875** KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 1418/1 *Medal-machine, a machine for making copies of medals and raised or sunk works on a scale larger or smaller than the original. **1764** FOOTE *Patron* I. (1781) 10 What, old Martin, the *medal-monger? . . . Martin! why he likes no heads but upon coins. **1899** *Westm. Gaz.* 27 Sept. 4/3 In *medal play a player who drives from outside the teeing-ground is to be disqualified. **1909** *Westm. Gaz.* 4 Oct. 1/3 The *medal-ribbon which a soldier wore off his tunic. **1944** R.A.F. *Jnl.* Aug. 286, I did not recognize his medal-ribbon, so asked what it was. **1971** *Daily Tel.* (Colour Suppl.) 16 July 5/3 The steward . . . looked too distinguished with his medal ribbons to be tipped. **1898** W. A. MORGAN 'House' on Sport I. 180 It does not at all follow that the man who can play a match can also play a *medal round. **1909** *Westm. Gaz.* 27 Aug. 12/3 It was arranged to play a medal round in the forenoon. **1872** SYMONDS *Introd. Study Dante* 185 No *medal-striker ever made his outlines sharper or his shadows deeper. **1716** M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* III. 73 Great Britain has produced the fewest of *Medal-Tracts and Numismatological Collectors.

medal ('medəl), *v.* [f. MEDAL *sb.*] *trans.* To decorate or honour with a medal; to confer a medal upon as a mark of distinction.

1822 BYRON *Let. to Scott* 4 May, He was medalled. **1860** THACKERAY *Round. Papers, Nil nisi Bonum* (1899) 174 Irving went home medalled by the King. **1900** *Nation* (N.Y.) 4 Oct. 269/2 It would have been much more to the point, anyway, had he [Herr Menzel] exhibited and been medalled [at the Paris Exhibition] as illustrator.

medalet ('medəlit). Also **medallet**. [f. MEDAL *sb.* + -ET¹.] A small or diminutive medal; also applied to small medals bearing the figures of saints, worn by Roman Catholics.

1789 PINKERTON *Ess. Medals* I. xiii. 227, I shall beg leave to give this class the appellation of medalets. **1799** J. CONDER (*title*) An Arrangement of Provincial Coins, Tokens, and Medalets. **1897** W. C. HAZLITT *Four Generations* II. 227 A medalet with the three sisters of Napoleon as the Three Graces.

medallary ('medələri). *rare*⁻¹. [f. MEDAL *sb.* + -ARY¹.] A collection or set of medals.

1882 R. F. BURTON in *Athenæum* 28 Jan. 125/2 The medallary struck for the ter-centenary festival.

medalled ('medəld), *ppl. a.* [f. MEDAL *v.* + -ED¹.] Adorned, furnished, or decorated with a medal. Of a picture, etc.: For which a medal has been awarded.

1857 EMERSON *May-day* (1867) 25 The high-school and medalled boy. **1889** *Pall Mall G.* 23 Oct. 1/3 There has been a good deal of ill-feeling . . . in regard to affixing to 'medalled' pictures the labels explanatory of the nature of the award. **1900** *Ch. Times* 2 Feb. 136/4, I communicated over seventy

around a tent . . . this morning, from medalled general to private Atkins.

medallic (me'dælik), *a.* [f. MEDAL *sb.* + -IC.]

1. Pertaining or relating to, characteristic of, or of the nature of a medal; represented on a medal.

1702 ADDISON *Dial. Medals* I. (1766) 13, I am afraid you will never be able, with all your Medallic eloquence, to [etc.]. **1768** A. CATCOTT *Treat. Deluge* 407 Neither do the fossil reliquiae of plants and animals . . . yield in elegance and exactness to medallic insignatures. **1778** PENNANT *Tour Wales* (1883) I. 17 In the library is a . . . numerous collection of books . . . which comprehend the medallic history. **1876** HUMPHREYS *Coin-coll. Man.* xxvi. 396 We have modern examples of medallic caricatures. **1885** *Athenæum* 1 Aug. 149/3 Recent productions of medallic art.

2. Resembling a medal.

1806 HARWOOD *Lichfield* 367 Small medallic tokens . . . have been stamped. **1875** JEVONS *Money* vii. 63 Such medallic coins would become the most durable memorials.

medallically (me'dælikəli), *adv.* [f. MEDALLIC + -AL¹ + -LY².] By the evidence of medals.

1842 DE QUINCEY *Pagan Oracles* Wks. 1858 VIII. 180 Which . . . historically and medallically can be demonstrated to have availed [etc.].

medallion (mɪ'dæljən), *sb.* Also **7-8** meda(g)lion, 8 medaillon. [a. F. *médaillon*, ad. It. *medaglione*, augmentative of *medaglia* MEDAL *sb.*]

1. A large medal.

Erroneously explained in Blount *Glossogr.* 1661 as 'a little medal', after Cotgrave's erroneous rendering of *médaillon*. **1658** SIR T. BROWNE *Gard. Cyrus* ii. *Hydriot.* etc. 41 In this figure the sitting gods and goddesses are drawn in medalls and medallions. **1701** W. WOTTON *Hist. Rome* 253 Morellius produces a beautiful Medaglione of Commodus. **1799** G. SMITH *Laboratory* II. 13 The large sort, which are called medallions, are but seldom struck, except intended for particular presents. **1876** HUMPHREYS *Coin-coll. Man.* vi. 57 Of the finest epoch (of Syracusan coins) the celebrated and highly prized medallions, bearing the head of Ceres or Proserpine are the most remarkable.

2. Anything resembling this; applied to various objects resembling a large medal, in decorative work, as a tablet or panel usually of an oval or circular shape, bearing objects or figures in relief; a portrait; also a decorative design resembling a panel or tablet, as in a carpet, a window, or title-page of a book, etc.

1762-71 H. WALPOLE *Vertue's Anecd. Paint.* (1786) I. 277 A medallion of him in marble. **1768** BOSWELL *Corsica* (ed. 2) 373 Le Brun . . . has given this story as a medaillon on one of the compartments of the great gallery at Versailles. **1849** *Guardian* 7 Nov. 733/2 The tympanum . . . is filled with a . . . window, and internally with two medallions. **1862** *Catal. Internat. Exhib.* II. xxx. 9 Circular incised group, on stone—a replica of one of the medallions for the pavement of Lichfield Cathedral.

3. attrib. and Comb., as medallion figure, machine, portrait, size; medallion carpet, a carpet containing a large prominent central design or figure (Cent. Dict. 1890); medallion pattern, 'a design for the ornamentation of a surface of which a medallion or medallions form an important part' (Ibid.); medallion window (see quot.).

1875 W. MILNRAITH *Guide Wigtonshire* 56 A circular *medallion figure. **1859** *Handbk. Turning* p. xxiii, The *medallion machine requires much labour and very expensive apparatus. **1902** ELIZ. L. BANKS *Newspaper Girl* 292 He gave me a *medallion portrait of himself. **1774** J. BRYANT *Mythol.* II. 231 [These coins] were of brass, and of the *medaglione size. **1847** C. WINSTON *Inq. Anc. Glass Paint.* I. 32 *Medallion windows . . . are principally filled with medallions, or panels, containing coloured pictures.

medallion (mɪ'dæljən), *v.* [f. MEDALLION *sb.*] *trans.* To ornament with medallions, or to make to resemble a medallion.

1861 NEALE *Notes Dalmatia* etc. 81 On the vertex of the arch is our Lord's monogram, also medallioned and surrounded by acanthus leaves. **1893** *Daily News* 7 Apr. 5/3 The invitation and the portraits [of an invitation card] are medallioned upon a coloured ground.

Hence **med'allioned ppl. a.**

1888 *Athenæum* 21 Apr. 503/1 An elaborate medallioned title-page of birds, by Mr. J. G. Millais.

medallionist (mɪ'dæljənɪst). [f. MEDALLION *sb.* + -IST.] A worker of medallions.

1892 *Sat. Rev.* 15 Oct. 435/2 Mr. Woolner, R.A., a sculptor, especially a medallionist. **1894** J. M. GRAY *J. & W. Tassie* 60 note, James Tassie, the Glasgow Medallionist.

medallist ('medəlist). Also **medalist**. [f. MEDAL *sb.* + -IST.]

1. One who is skilled or interested in medals. **1682** WHEELER *Journ. Greece* III. 281 This is a Medal hath been valued much by the Medalists beyond the Seas. **1828** SCOTT *Jnl.* (1890) II. 135 The General is a medallist, and entertains an opinion that the bonnet-piece of James V. is the work of some Scottish artist who died young.

2. An engraver, designer, or maker of medals. **1756-7** tr. *Keyser's Trav.* (1760) II. 149 The Pretender had a medal struck on this occasion, by Hamerani, the pope's medalist. **1849** MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* vii. (ed. 5) II. 160 Sculptors, painters, and medallists exerted their utmost skill in the work of transmitting his features to posterity. **1851** in *Illustr. Lond. News* 5 Aug. (1854) 119/2 Medallist and medal-maker. **1885** *Athenæum* 14 Feb. 220 The medalists of the Renaissance.

3. A recipient of a medal awarded for merit. Also in parasynthetic derivatives as *gold medallist*.

1797 *Cambr. Univ. Calendar* 214 List of Medallists from their first Institution to the present Time. **1864** *Q. Jnl. Sci.* I. 211 The Gold Medallists of the Science and Art Department. **1898** RIDER HAGGARD *Dr. Thorne* 9, I was gold medallist of my year. **1968** *Times* 18 Oct. 12/1 Tommie Smith, together with the bronze medallist, John Carlos, has made sporting history. **1973** M. MACKINTOSH *King & Two Queens* xvi. 220 Don't be a heroine. I didn't choose an Olympic gold medallist.

medallize ('medələɪz), *v. rare.* [f. MEDAL *sb.* + -IZE.] *trans.* † **a.** To illustrate by reference to medals (*obs.*). † **b.** To represent on a medal.

1716 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* III. 75 The History of Julius Cæsar has been also Medaliz'd by Mr. l'Abbé de Camps. **1882** *Mag. Art* 221 Mr. Legros has also medallised Mr. Constantine Ionides, and medals of John Mill, Carlyle, and Robert Browning, are expected from him very shortly.

medallurgy ('medələ:dʒɪ). Also **medalurgy**. [f. MEDAL *sb.* + -urgy, after METALLURGY.] The art of designing and striking or engraving medals.

1842 BRANDE *Dict. Sci. etc., Medallurgy* . . . the art of making and striking medals and coins. [In recent Dicts.]

|| **medano** ('medano). [Sp. *medano*.] 'A hill of pure sand; a dune' (*Webster's Suppl.* 1902).

1851 BOLLAERT in *Jnl. Geog. Soc.* XXI. 101 In these desert plains [of Peru] may be seen the 'Medanos', or moving semicircular sand-hills. **1897** *Geogr. Jnl.* IX. 307 The barchanes, or, as we call them, medanos.

medarsa, var. **MADRASAH**.

medcin, -cyn(e), etc., *obs. ff.* **MEDICINE**, etc.

meddar, *obs. form of Madder sb.*²

1689 FAREWELL *Irish Hudibras* 79 A Meddar . . . Which tho' 'twas reckon'd but a small one, Contain'd Three halves of a whole Gallon. *Ibid.* 82.

meddel(l), -er, *obs. ff.* **MEDDLE**, **MEDLAR**.

meddernex: see **MEDRINACKS**.

meddes, meddick, *obs. ff.* **MIDST**, **MEDICK**.

† **meddle**, *sb. Obs. rare.* [f. **MEDDLE** *v.*] The action, or an act, of meddling or interfering.

1600 W. WATSON *Decacordon* (1602) 338 The priests found more fauour at the ciuill magistrates hands, than they [the Jesuits] could find, because they had cleered themselves of all state meddles. [1864] EARL DERBY in *Hansard Parl. Deb.* Ser. III. CLXXIII. 28 The foreign policy of the noble Earl . . . may be summed up in two short homely but expressive words—'meddle and muddle']

meddle ('med(ə)l), *v.* Forms: 4-7 *medle*, 4-5 *medele*, 4-6 *medel*, 5-6 *medell*, *meddel*, *medyll(e)*, *medul*(l), 5 *medill*, *medyl*, 6 *meddell*, *meddyll*(l), *meddle*, *Sc. mydle*, 8 *Sc. midle*, 4- *meddle*. [a. OF. *medler*, *mesdler*, a variant (with euphonic insertion of *d* between *s* and a liquid; see the parallel instances cited under **ISLE**) of OF. *mesler* = Pr. *mesclar*, Sp. *mezclar*, It. *mescolare*, *meschiare*, *mischiare*:—popular L. **misculāre*, f. L. *miscēre* to mix. Cf. **MELL** *v.*]

† **1.** *trans.* To mix, mingle; to combine, blend, intersperse; *esp.* to mix (one thing) with (another), or (two or more things) together. Also *const. among, in, to. Obs.*

a 1325 *Prose Psalter* lxxiv. (lxxv.) 7 Grace ys in pe honde of our Lord ful of sharpenes medeled wyþ lypenes. **1362** LANGL. *P. Pl. A.* x. 3 Of Erpe and Eir hit is mad I-medele to-gedere. **c 1375** ? HYLTON *Mixed Life* (MS. Vernon) in *Hampole's Wks.* (ed. Horstm.) I. 267 Thow schalt medle þe werkes of actif lyf wyþ gostly werkes of contemplatyf lyf, and þen dost þou wel. **c 1385** CHAUCER *L. G. W.* 874 *Thisbe* (Fairf. MS.). And how she wepe of teres ful his wounde, How medeleth she his blood with her compleynte. **c 1400** MAUNDEV. (1839) vii. 76 It is a Roche of white Colour, and a lyttle medled with red. **1450-1530** *Myrr. our Ladye* 22 They are also blamefull that . . . medel other prayers, or other besynes with these holy houres. **1486** *Bk. St. Albans* B vjb, Medill the blod of the pecke among the poudre. **1563** T. GALE *Antidot.* ii. 86 He shall in his daylye drynke meddle three or foure droppes of the same. **1572** MASCALL *Plant. & Graff.* vii. 45 If ye do then meddle aboute eache tree of good fat earth or dung, . . . it shall be good. **1601** HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 438 Take the ashes of 3 frogs . . . meddle them with hony. **1627** BP. HALL *Heav. upon Earth* xi, Thy prosperity is idle and ill spent if it be not medled with such fore-casting . . . thoughts. **1658** tr. *Porta's Nat. Magic* i. iii. 4 The Elements . . . are all changed, every one of them being more or less medled with one another.

† **b.** To mix (wares) fraudulently. *Obs.*

1393 LANGL. *P. Pl. C.* vii. 260 Ich haue . . . Meddled my marchaundise, and mad a good moustre; The werst lay with-ynne. **1463-4** *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 501/2 That noo persone . . . medell, or put in or upon the same Cloth, . . . eny Lambes wolle. **a 1500** in *Arnolde Chron.* Fijb/1 Where as marchauntis haue vsed moche false pakyng of their wood medlyng ye better w' ye worse. **1622** BP. ANDREWES *Serm.* (1629) 231 Thus doth he medle his chaffe; mold in his soure levin into Christ's *nova conspersio*.

† **c.** To prepare by mixing. *Obs.*

c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* iv. pr. iv. 95 (Camb. MS.) Cirtes . . . medleth to hire newe gestes drynkes . . . medled with enchauntmentz. **1382** WYCLIF *Rev.* xviii. 6 In the drinke that she medlide [Vulg. *miscuit*] to þou, munge 3e double to hir.

†2. *intr.* for *refl.* Of things: To mingle, combine. Also *refl.* *Obs.*

c 1315 SHOREHAM *Poems* i. 760 [pat sacrament] ne defynauzt, ase py mete Wyp pyne flesch medlyp. c 1384 CHAUCER *H. Fame* III. 1012 We [sc. a lesing and a soth-sawe] wil medle us eche with other, That no man . . . Shal han on (of) two, but bothe At ones. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 138 Whan wordes medlen with the song, It doth plesance wel the more. 1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* i. ii. 22 More to know Did neuer medle with my thoughts.

†3. *trans.* To mix or mingle (persons) *with*, among (others) or *together*. Chiefly *pass.* Also *refl.* to mix oneself in, among. *Obs.*

c 1290 St. Brandon 281 in *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 227 In-to pe freytore he ladde heom þo: and sette heom wel heize, I-medlede with heore owene couent. c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 13524 Kyng & prynces of Payen Were medled among Cristen. 1387 TREvisa *Higden* (Rolls) II. 149 þere þey wonede long tyme afterwarde i-medled wip Britouns. c 1489 CAXTON *Sonnes of Aymon* i. 43 So medled theymself the one partye among the other. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* i. vii. 127 Himself alsua, mydlit, persavit he, Amang princis of Grece. 1598 GRENEWAY *Tacitus Ann.* II. xviii. (1622) 59 By sorting and medling together the runnagates, the new and raw souldier lately taken [etc.]. he marshalled them in forme of a legion. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* xxxvii. xxxix. 967 Thus you see all the forces that the Romanes had besides two thousand Thracians and Macedonians medled and blended together.

†4. *intr.* for *refl.* To mix or join in company; to mingle, associate *with*. *Obs.*

c 1375 ? HYLTON *Mixed Life* (MS. Vernon) in *Hampole's Wks.* (ed. Horstm.) I. 269 O tyme he [our Lorde] comuned & medled wip men. a 1425 *Cursor M.* 5690 (Trin.) Soone he medeled [Cott mended] hem amonge. 1463 *Bury Wills* (Camden) 38 Alle the personys, man, woman, or chyld generally that ever I medlyd with. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* iv. iii. 43, I affer me les the fatis onstable . . . consent nocht, ne aggre, That [etc.] Or list appref that peplis all and summyng Togiddir middle, or jone in lige or band.

†5. To have sexual intercourse (*with*). Also *refl.*

1340-70 *Alisaunder* 964 Dame, . . . þou haste medled amis, methynk, by thy chere. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl. B.* xi. 335 Bothe horse and houndes . . . Medled nouztye with here makes þat with fore were. c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 10811 Wemen allone, Withouten mon, owther make, to medill hom with. 1573 L. LLOYD *Pilgr. Princes* 75 b, Their women [are] comen for all men at al tymes to medle [1583 medle with]. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* vi. 315 Making her believe that . . . as ofte as they shold medle together, if she were . . . confessed by him, . . . she shold be cleere forgiven of God.

†6. To mingle in fight; to engage in conflict, to contend. *Obs.*

1340-70 *Alisaunder* 93 That hee ne myght with þo menne medle no while. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl. B.* xx. 178 'Now I see', seyde lyf, 'pat surgerye ne Fisyke May nouste a myte auaille to medle asein elde'. 1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* ix. xxxv. 395 For and I had sene his black sheld I wold not haue medled with hym. c 1489 CAXTON *Sonnes of Aymon* iii. 100 Whan Alarde and Guycharde, . . . saw that they myght not passe but that they muste medle they spored theyr horses. a 1533 LD. BERNERS *Gold. Bk. M. Aurel.* (1546) Rvb, They medled so one with an other . . . that there was slaine .v. capitaynes. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 242 But when the Normans sawe them recule back . . . some sayde they are afrayde to medle wyth vs. 1601 SHAKS. *Tuel. N.* III. iv. 275 Therefore on, or strippe your sword starke naked: for meddle you must that's certain.

†7. *refl.* To concern or busy oneself. Const. *with*, *of*, *after*. *Obs.*

c 1350 *Will. Palerne* 2492 Many man by his myzt medled him per-after. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl. B.* xii. 16 And þow medlest þe with makynge. 1426 LYDG. *De Guil. Pilgr.* 10845 Medle the ryht nouht Tarest pylgrymes by vyolence. 1442 *Rolls of Parl.* V. 54/2 Some haven Shippes of here owne, and some medle hem of freight of Shippes. 1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* xx. viii. 809, I wyl not medle me therof. 1530 PALSGR. 634/1 You medyll you with maters that you have nauht to do with. a 1553 UDALL *Royster D.* i. iii. (Arb.) 20 Nourse medle you with your spyndle. 1562 WINNET *Wks.* (1888) I. 50, I was almost astonist . . . that sa obscur men durst presume to medle thame aganis all auctorite.

8. *intr.* To concern or busy oneself, to deal *with*, †*of*; to interpose, take part in. Now always expressive of disapprobation, to concern oneself or take part interferingly.

1415 HOCCLIVE *To Sir J. Oldcastle* 137 Lete holy chirche medle of the doctryne Of Crystes lawes. c 1430 *Freemasonry* 220 Yn suche a case but hyt do falle, Ther schal no mason medul withalle. c 1483 CAXTON *Dialogues* 18/6 Ony ware Of whiche I medle with, Or that I haue under hande. 1526 TINDALE *I Thess* iv. II We beseche you . . . that ye study to be quyet and to medle with your owne busynes. 1528 GARDINER in Pocock *Rec. Ref.* I. 123 It should be well done your grace meddled not as judge in the matter. 1545 in *Vicary's Anat.* (1888) App. xv. 288 The Bochers . . . haue . . . inhaused the prices of all kyndes of vytales that they medle withall & putt to sale. 1574 tr. *Littleton's Tenures* 107 A perpetual chauntry wherof the ordinary hath no thinge to medle nor to do. 1622 R. HARRIS *Serm.* 8 Happie that State wherin the Cobler meddles with his last, the Tradesman with his shop. 1638 BAKER tr. *Balzac's Lett.* (vol. II) 154 He meddles in an infinite number of things with equal capacite. 1694 RAY in *Lett. Lit. Men* (Camden) 200 The slender-bill'd [birds] . . . seldome meddle with dry seeds unlesse driven by hunger. 1774 FRANKLIN *Ess. Wks.* 1840 II. 401 It would be better if government meddled no farther with trade than to protect it. 1790 BURKE *Fr. Rev. Sel. Wks.* II. 13 Wholly unacquainted with the world in which they are so fond of meddling. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) II. 462 It [the statute] does not meddle with wills. 1852 MRS. STOWE *Uncle Tom's C.* xvii. 161 Some evil persons . . . might be disposed to meddle with us if they saw our wagon. 1853 J. H. NEWMAN *Hist. Sk.* (1876) II. 111. v. 328 His enemies accused him . . . of . . . meddling in matters which did not belong to him. 1865 GROTE *Plato* I. ii. 95 Philosophers who meddled less with debate and more with facts.

b. without const.

1555 EDEN *Decades* 9 They shuld meddle no further than their commission. 1686 F. SPENCE tr. *Varillas' Ho. Medicis* 22 There are Connexions . . . in point of Traffick, which are only well known by those that meddle that way. 1711 SWIFT *Jrnl. to Stella* 28 Aug., I was advising him to use his interest to prevent any misunderstanding between our ministers; but he is too wise to meddle. 1859 MISS CARY *Country Life* (1876) 303 She had better attend her own affairs, and I will tell her so if she comes here meddling. 1860 EMERSON *Cond. Life* iii. (1861) 65 Do not legislate. Meddle, and you snap the sinews with your sumptuary laws.

c. Phrases and proverbial sayings. *neither make nor meddle*, etc.: see MAKE v. 71.

1562 HEYWOOD *Prov.* II. iii. G, Who medleth in all thyng, maie shooe the goslyng. 1598 B. JONSON *Ev. Man in Hum.* III. ii, Nay, he will not meddle with his match, I warrant you. 1721 KELLY *Sc. Prov.* 200 It is ill medling between the Bark and the Rind. *Ibid.* 246 Meddle with your Match. . . You dare not meddle with your Match.

†d. *trans.* (with omission of preposition). To deal with; interfere with. *Obs. rare.*

1461 *Paston Lett.* II. 51, I der say I shuld have had as speciall and as gode a maister of you, as any pour man . . . yf ye had never meddled the godes of my maister F. 1523 in *10th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 400 No town dweller shall meddell nor interrupte nor occupie no mans occupation or sience . . . but only his own sience. 1573 [see 5]. Hence †'meddled ppl. a., mixed.

c 1375 ? HYLTON *Mixed Life* (MS. Vernon) in *Hampole's Wks.* (ed. Horstm.) I. 268 To pise also longeþ þis medled lyf, þat is bope actyf & contemplyatf. 14. . . Voc. in Wr.-Wülcker 625/14 *Mixtiloque*, medylde corne. 1573 T. CARTWRIGHT *Repl. Answ. Whitgift* i. 131 A medled & mingled estate of the order of the gospell & the ceremonies of popery. a 1641 BP. MOUNTAGU *Acts & Mon.* (1642) 88 A medled company of all the Tribes of Israel. 1736 W. THOMPSON *Epithalamium* [An imitation of Spenser] xv. 1 And lo! what medled passions in him move.

meddle, obs. form of MEDLEY.

meddle-come. *dial.* One who comes meddling or interfering; a meddler.

1857 KINGSLEY *Two Y. Ago* xv, We'm old-fashioned folks here . . . and don't like no new-fangled meddlecomes.

meddlement ('mɛd(ə)lmənt). *nonce-wd.* [f. MEDDLE v. + -MENT.] Meddling, interference.

1842-3 THACKERAY *Fitzboodles's Prof Misc.* Wks. IV. 10 For once my sister in law was on my side, not liking the meddlement of the elder lady.

†meddlesome, a. *Obs. rare.* In 5 medel(o)us. [f. MEDDLE v. + -OUS.] Meddlesome.

c 1430 A.B.C. of Aristotle in *Babees Bk.* 12 [Be not] To medelus, ne to myrie, but as mesure wole it meuee. a 1470 TIPTOT *Tulle on Friendsh.* (Caxton 1481) Bvb, And [it is] to peyneful to be medelous in other mennes maters [orig. *aliemis nimis implicari*].

meddler ('mɛdlə(r)). [f. MEDDLE v. + -ER¹.] One who meddles, in the senses of the verb.

1388 WYCLIF *Bible, Pref. Ep.* vi, I holde my pees of gramariens, and of medeleris of retorik. 1522 CLERK in *Ellis Orig. Lett.* Ser. III. I. 314 John Matheo, secretary vnto the said Cardinal, and chief medillar in all affaires her' aboute the Pope. 1571 GOLDING *Calvin on Ps.* iv. 5 They which erst were medlers with eurything, lerne to bee sober & quiet. 1612 T. TAYLOR *Comm. Titus* i. 6 (1619) 108 What if he will not speak the truth, because he will not be a meddler? 1730 SWIFT in *Portland Papers* VI. (Hist. MSS. Comm.) 28 He is distinguished as an unfortunate meddler in poetry. 1852 THACKERAY *Esmond* i. xiii, And this is the good meddlers get of interfering. 1895 C. R. B. BARRETT *Surrey* iv. 111 The unfortunate clerical meddler in politics.

meddler, obs. form of MEDLAR.

meddlesome ('mɛd(ə)lsəm), a. [f. MEDDLE v. + -SOME.] Given to meddling or interfering. *Meddlesome Matty* (or *Mattie*): a nickname for a meddlesome person (allusively, from quot. 1814).

1615 G. SANDYS *Trav.* 238 A people . . . talkative, meddlesome, dissentious. 1743 BLAIR *Grave* i. 179 Honour! that meddlesome officious Ill, Pursues thee ev'n to Death. 1814 A. & J. TAYLOR *Orig. Poems* (ed. 11) II. 3 (title) Meddlesome Matty. [Not in 1805 ed.] 1861 PEARSON *Early & Mid. Ages Eng.* 141 The story is a fair instance of the meddlesome legislation of those times. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* viii. §5. 505 The Queen, frivolous and meddlesome as she was, detested him [Strafford]. 1889 W. S. PLAYFAIR *Midwifery* (ed. 7) II. 111. ix. 4 The time-honoured maxim that 'meddlesome midwifery is bad'. [1923 D. H. LAWRENCE *Kangaroo* xi. 230 Jaz is a meddlesome-Patty.] 1927 *Times* 17 Aug. 11/5 My warning was addressed to those who would make of the League 'a kind of international Meddlesome Matty'. 1938 A. G. MACDONELL *Autobiogr. of Cad* xxi. 259 Every reformer finds his obstructionists. . . In both cases Meddlesome Matties were to blame. 1960 D. HOLMAN-HUNT *My Grandmothers & I* iv. 92 Good gracious, child, what a meddlesome matty you are.

Hence 'meddlesomely adv., 'meddlesomeness.

a 1677 BARROW *Serm.* Wks. 1716 I. 209 Meddlesomeness is commonly blameable. 1858 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* x. iv. (1872) III. 246 A Hofkriegsrath . . . poking too meddlesomely into his affairs. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 325 A meddlesomeness, and interference, and rising up of a part against the whole of the soul.

meddling ('mɛdlɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. MEDDLE v. + -ING¹.]

†1. The action or process of mixing, blending or combining, admixture; the state of being mixed or combined. *Obs.*

? a 1366 CHAUCER *Rom. Rose* 896 His garnement was . . . y-wrought with floures, By dyvers medling of coloures. a 1400 WYCLON *Scala Perf.* (W. de W. 1494) II. iv, For thenne shall the soule receyue . . . the full felyng of god in all myghtes of it, wythoute medelyng of any other affeccyon. 1548-77 VICARY *Anat.* v. (1888) 50 The senewes . . . with the Lygamentes . . . in their medling together . . . are made a Corde or a Tendon.

†b. *quasi-concr.* The result of the action; a joining, combination, mixture. *Obs.*

1382 WYCLIF *Matt.* ix. 16 Sothely no man sendith ynne a medlyng of rucee, or newe, clothe to an olde clothe. 14. . . Voc. in Wr.-Wülcker 605/45 *Pula*, medlyng of water and wyne. 1482 *Monk of Evesham* (Arb.) 110 Trewly yn thys pele and rynging . . . a variant medelyng of melody sowndy wyth alle.

†c. Fraudulent mixing (of goods). *Obs.*

1495 *Act 17 Hen. VII.* c. 23 §1 It shuld be well and truly packed, that is to sey, the greate Salmon by it self without medeling of any Grylles . . . with the same.

†2. Of persons: The action of mingling together in a fight or brawl; also, an instance of this. *Obs.*

c 1450 *Merlin* xiii. 199 And than be-gan the meddelyng amonge hem full crewell and fell. 1481 CAXTON *Godeffroy* xix. 49 Yf they wold goo in peas without medlynges and outrages. a 1533 LD. BERNERS *Gold. Bk. M. Aurel.* (1546) Rvb, There was medlyng on bothe parties, the one to bear awaie, and the other to defend. 1616 T. DRAXE *Bibl. Scholast.* 128 It is no medling with short daggers.

†3. Sexual intercourse. *Obs.*

1388 WYCLIF *Gen.* xxx. 42 Whanne the late medlyng [1382 comyng togidere] and the laste conseyuyng weren. 14. . . LYDG. *Life Our Lady* xx. v. (MS. Rawl. poet. 140, fol. 31), Eke serteyn briddes called vultures Wip oute medelinge [MS. Ashmol. 39 fol. 32 mellyng] conseyue by nature. 1450-1530 *Myrr our Ladye* 326 *Que sine*, whiche hathe bogotte wythoute medlyng of man.

4. The action of taking part; dealing; management. Now only in bad sense: The action of taking part officiously in the affairs of others; interference. Const. *with*. Also, an instance of this.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Troilus* iv. 167 And seyn þat porugh þi medlyng is y-blowe Yowre bothere loue, þere it was erst vnknewe. 1426 LYDG. *De Guil. Pilgr.* 3229 He ys nat wys, That in medlyng ys mor large Than the boundys of hys charge. 1536 *Act 28 Hen. VIII* in *Bolton Stat. Irel.* (1621) 179 Every such person and persons before any actual or real possession or medling with the profites, . . . shall [etc.] a 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VIII* 150 He [the French king] thought . . . yet againe once to haue a medlyng in Italy. 1676 WISEMAN *Surg.* iv. iv. 286 But I, being at that time much indisposed in my health, declined the meddling with it [a Tumour]. 1795 BURKE *Th. Scarcity* Wks. 1842 II. 257 This most momentous of all meddling on the part of authority; the meddling with the subsistence of the people. 1877 FROUDE *Short Stud.* (1883) IV. 1. x. 112 [He] had been moved to volunteer . . . by another instance of Becket's dangerous meddling. 1884 *Athenæum* 29 Mar. 400/2 The limits of needless meddling with the text of Sophocles seemed to have been reached.

Proverb. 1539 TAVERNER *Erasm. Prov.* (1545) 57 In little medlinge lyeth greate ease. 1546 J. HEYWOOD *Prov.* (1867) 47 For of little medlyng cometh great rest.

meddling ('mɛdlɪŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. MEDDLE v. + -ING².] That meddles, in the senses of the verb.

a 1529 SKELTON *Sp. Parrot* 63 To wyse is no vertue, to medlyng, to restless. 1530 PALSGR. 318/1 Medlyng, *entremetteux*. c 1586 C'NESS PEMBROKE *Ps.* cxxxii. i. Never . . . have I borne in things to hygh A medling mind. 1629 EARLE *Microcosm.* (Arb.) 88 A medling man Is one that has nothing to do with his business, and yet no man busier then hee. 1634 MILTON *Comus* 846 And ill luck signes That the shrewd medling Elfe delights to make. 1798 WORDSW. *Tables Turned* 26 Our meddling intellect Misshapes the beauteous forms of things. 1830 MACAULAY *Ess., Southey* (1850) 112 A meddling government, a government which tells them what to read, and say, and eat, and drink, and wear. 1859 JEPHSON *Brittany* v. 57 That meddling personage Mrs. Grundy.

Hence 'meddlingly adv.

1755 JOHNSON, *Pragmatically*, meddlyngly; impertinently.

meddly, obs. form of MEDLEY.

meddowe, obs. form of MEADOW.

meddyl(l), obs. forms of MEDDLE.

Mede (mi:d), *sb.* [ad. L. *Mēdus*, a. Gr. *Mēdos*.] 1. A native or inhabitant of Media; = MEDIAN² B.

1382, etc. [see LAW sb.¹ c]. c 1384, [see ELAMITE sb. and a.]. 1568, etc. [see PERSIAN sb.¹]. 1632 LE GRYS tr. *Velleius Paterc.* 15 Pharnaces the Mede. 1930 J. D. DUFF tr. *Rostovtzeff's Hist. Anc. World* (ed. 2) viii. 123 The Iranian tribes of Medes and Mannai . . . grew stronger by degrees, and their pressure upon Assyria steadily increased. 1969 J. CONWAY tr. *Benginson's Greeks & Persians* i. 5 Cyaxares the Mede seized the last, ephemeral Assyrian kingdom. *Ibid.*, Greek tradition mentions the Medes and the Assyrians in one breath.

†2. A precious stone described by ancient writers, said to be found in Media. *Obs.*

The description in the quot. is taken from Bartholom. Angl. *De Proprietatibus Rerum* xvii. lxxvii.

1601 CHESTER *Love's Martyr* (1878), P, The Meade stone coloured like the grassie greene, Much gentle ease vnto the Goute hath donne, And helpeth those being troubled with the Spleene, Mingled with Womans milke bearing a Sonne.

† **mede**, *a.* *Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *medius*: see MEDIUM.] Middle, mean.

1706 A. BEDFORD *Temple Mus.* vi. 111 The Mede Voice is . . . a great advantage to the Greeks. 1709 *Brit. Apollo* II. No. 68. 1/2 It's Mede Length contains . . . 2280 Miles.

mede, *obs. form of MAID, MEAD, MEED.*

medeen, variant of MEDINE.

medel, *obs. form of MEDDLE, MIDDLE.*

medele, var. MELL *v.* *Obs.*; *obs. f. MEDLEY.*

medeler, *obs. form of MEDLAR.*

medell, *obs. f. MEDAL, MEDDLE, MIDDLE.*

medel(o)us, variant forms of MEDDLEOUS.

medely, *obs. form of MEDLEY.*

mederatele, variant of *meadrattle*, MEAD² *c.*

mederinox, **medernex**: see MEDRINACKS.

medersa, var. MADRASAH.

medevac ('mɛdɪvæk). *U.S.* Also *medivac*. [f. MED(ICAL) *a.* + EVAC(UATION).] A military helicopter for transporting wounded soldiers to hospital. Hence *Medevac*, *Med-Evac v. trans.*, to transport by medevac.

1966 [see HELI-]. 1967 *Harper's Mag.* Jan. 77 The two wounded Aid Men continued to crawl about and administer care. There would be no medevac; there was no landing zone for it. 1969 *Time* 28 Nov. 23 At My Lai, Ridenhour reported, one soldier shot himself in the foot so that he would be Medevacked out of the area. 1973 *Washington Post* 13 Jan. A. 3/3 You look at an NLF (National Liberation Front) soldier who can't get Med-Evac'ed in 20 minutes. 1973 *Maclean's Mag.* July 17/3 While McCoy attended his patients, and the nurses and Thomas stood by, Logoazar and Hartwell debated who would fly the medivac.

medew, *obs. form of MEADOW.*

† **medewax**, **medwex**. *Obs.* [f. *med.* (? = MEAD¹ or ²) + WAX *sb.*] Some kind of wax.

c 1450 *ME. Med. Bk.* (Heinrich) 172 *note*, For to make a gomed cloth Tak half a quartron of mede wax, half a quarteron of terperntyn [etc.]. *Ibid.* 174 *Entret pur bocches*, biles . . . & huiusmodi. Tak of medwex i li, of barowes grece . . . as muche [etc.].

medewife, *obs. form of MIDWIFE.*

medewort, **-wurt**, **-wyrt**, var. ff. MEADWORT.

medful(1, **medi**, *obs. ff. MEEDFUL, MEED v.*

medi- ('mɪdɪ). *Zool.* = MEDIUM.

1903 *Amer. Anthropologist* V. 627 The meditemporal [fissure] consists of a segment in the cephalic region of the lobe, 6 cm. in length. *Ibid.* 631 The medifrontal [fissure] springs from the orbitofrontal.

|| **media**¹ ('mɪdɪə). *Pl.* (in sense 1) *mediæ* ('mɪdɪi). [L., fem. of *medius* middle, used elliptically.]

1. *Phonetics.* [Applied by Priscian 1. xxvi. (with ellipsis of *littera*) to *b, g, d* as intermediate in sound between the *tenuis (leves)* and the aspirates.] A voiced or 'soft' mute; = MEDIAL *sb.* 2.

1841 LATHAM *Eng. Lang.* 103 *The Tenuis of the Classics* . . . are sharp, the *Mediæ* flat. 1848 E. GUEST in *Trans. Philol. Soc.* III. 176, 1st, the *mediæ b, g, d*; 2ndly, the *tenuis p, k, t*; and 3rdly, the aspirates. 1890 CONWAY in *Amer. Jnrl. Philol.* XI. 304 The invention of G to denote the voiced media as distinguished from C.

2. *Biol.* [Short for L. *tunica* or *membrana media*.] The middle tunic or membrane of an artery or vessel.

1876 tr. *H. von Ziemssen's Cycl. Med.* VI. 411 In many cases aneurism seems to be produced by a primary disease of the media. 1889 LEIDY *Anat.* (ed. 2) 580 The media is composed of transverse muscle-fibres with some elastic fibres.

media² ('mɪdɪə), *sb. pl.* [Pl. of MEDIUM *sb.*⁵, prob. after *mass media*.] Newspapers, radio, television, etc., collectively, as vehicles of mass communication. *Freq. attrib.* or as *adj.*

Also *erron.* as *sing.* in same sense.

1923 [see MASS MEDIUM]. 1927 *Amer. Speech* III. 26 It was finally decided to allot a definite media to each member. *Ibid.*, One of the best advertising medias in the middle west. 1929 E. O. HUGHES *Outl. Advertising* v. 82 The advertising media to which reference will be made . . . are newspapers, journals, magazines and such-like printed publications. 1958 *Times Lit. Suppl.* 5 Dec. 698/5 The media which appeal to our visually conscious age call for organizing ability as well as individual talent. 1962 M. McLuhan *Gutenberg Galaxy* 246 Is not the essence of education civil defence against media fall-out? 1966 K. AMIS in *New Statesman* 14 Jan. 51/3 The treatment of media as a singular noun . . . is spreading into the upper cultural strata. 1966 *Economist* 10 Dec. 1166/1 In any recession, media buyers, never a very adventurous lot, stay with the safest bets in any advertising medium. 1968 *Sun* (Baltimore) 4 July A16/3 Then there is 'media coordinator', that is, a tape recorder operator. 1969 T. PARSONS *Politics & Social Struct.* III. x. 250 Different media (or often the same media) carry qualitatively different content. 1971 *Daily Tel.* 4 Nov. 17/4 Decrees laid down in 1965 formally forbid direct contact between the [Dutch] Royal House and the publicity media.

1971 *Radio Times* 18 Nov. 82 The media have an ambiguous relationship with the radical left. 1972 *Guardian* 16 May 16/6 McGovern . . . occasionally stages a 'media event' which uses the unwitting people as props for TV news footage. 1972 *Times* 19 July 13/6 Miss Allen seems to be under the impression that the media is confined to newspapers. 1973 *Black World* Mar. 80 The theme of the poem deals with the white backlash, a media term describing the hostile reactions of white folks to civil-rights activities. 1973 'R. MACDONALD' *Sleeping Beauty* i. 9 'You from a media?' 'No, I'm just a citizen.' 1974 *Listener* 28 Feb. 260/1 The impartial experts and media-men. 1975 *Atlantic Monthly* Jan. 29/2 'Media' is itself a code name for a stereotype. *Ibid.*, Enemies of journalism . . . refer to the profession as the 'media' in disdain.

mediacy ('mɪdɪəsi). [In sense 1 prob. ad. L. *mediatio* MEDIATION, on the analogy of *sbs.* in -ACY (cf. OF. *mediatie*); in sense 2 f. MEDIATE *a.*: see -ACY.]

† 1. The function of a mediator; mediation. *Obs.*

1400 *Prymer* in *Maskell Mon. Rit.* II. 34 Graunte us . . . that thurs hir deseruyngis and hir mediacie we be worthi to come to the hil that is crist.

2. *Logic* and *Philos.* Mediateness.

1853 SIR W. HAMILTON *Discuss.* (ed. 2) 663 Were there in these syllogisms no occult conversion of an undecleared consequent, no mediacy from the antecedent, they could not [etc.]. 1864 BOWEN *Logic* viii. 250 The mediacy being concealed by the concealment of the mental inference which really precedes. 1865 J. GROTE *Explor. Philos.* I. 119 How do presentation and representation thus viewed, stand related to the notions of mediacy and immediacy of knowledge?

mediad ('mɪdɪəd), *adv.* [f. MEDI-AL + -ad (see DEXTRAD).] Towards the middle line or plane (of a body); mesial.

1878 BELL tr. *Gegenbaur's Comp. Anat.* §260 Two pairs of . . . gills . . . an inner pair, which are placed mediad [etc.].

mediæval, **medieval** (mɛdɪ'ɪ:vəl, mɪdɪ'ɪ:vəl), *a.* and *sb.* [f. L. *medius* middle + *ævum* age + -AL¹.]

A. adj. Of, pertaining to or characteristic of the Middle Ages. Of Art, Religion, etc.: Resembling or imitative of that of the Middle Ages.

1827 *Gentl. Mag.* XCVII. II. 490 The sculptured representations of the latter part of the mediæval æra. 1876 STUBBS *Early Plantag.* 6 Weapons drawn from the storehouse of mediæval English history. 1879 SIR G. G. SCOTT *Lect. Archit.* I. i. 7 Mediæval architecture . . . being the last link of the mighty chain which had stretched unbroken through nearly 4000 years.

b. mediæval embroidery: a name given to a particular style of modern embroidery, worked with floss and purse silks and gold thread. *mediæval guipure*: an earlier name for MACRAMÉ.

1882 in CAULFEILD & SAWARD *Dict. Needlework.*

B. sb. One who lived in the Middle Ages.

1856 RUSKIN *Mod. Painters* IV. xiii. §27 III. 193 The elements of their minds by which . . . they are connected with the mediævals and moderns. 1894 PARRY *Stud. Gt. Composers, Palestrina* 3 Though their music was so limited the mediævals contrived to make some fine effects with it.

mediævalism, **medievalism** (mɛdɪ-, mɪdɪ'ɪ:vəlɪz(ə)m). [f. prec. + -ISM.] The system of belief and practice characteristic of the Middle Ages; mediæval thought, religion, art, etc.; the adoption of or devotion to mediæval ideals or usages; *occas.* an instance of this.

1853 RUSKIN *Lect. Archit.* IV. (1854) 194 You have, then, the three periods: Classicalism, extending to the fall of the Roman empire; Mediævalism, extending from that fall to the close of the 15th century; and Modernism. 1873 SYMONDS *Grk. Poets* ix. 301 Renan regards the 'sentiment of the infinite' as the chief legacy of mediævalism to modern civilization. 1886 *19th Cent.* May 665 It is a pity to have our language interlarded with Orientalisms and Mediævalisms. 1890 STUBBS *Primary Charge, Oxford* 55, I am sick of hearing about sacerdotalism and mediævalism from men who scarcely know how to spell the words.

mediævalist, **medievalist** (mɛdɪ-, mɪdɪ'ɪ:vəlɪst). [f. MEDIÆVAL + -IST. Cf. F. *médiéviste*.]

1. One who studies or is skilled in mediæval history or affairs; one who practises mediævalism in art, religion, etc.

1874 RUSKIN *Val D'Arno* (1886) App. 137 These outlines will . . . show my pupils what is the real virtue of mediæval work:—the power which we mediævalists rejoice in it for. 1874 L. STEPHEN *Hours in Library* (1892) I. vi. 232 He heartily despises the modern mediævalists.

† 2. One who lived in the Middle Ages.

1855 M. BRIDGES *Pop. Mod. Hist.* 445 Such observations . . . would probably be made by any intelligent mediævalist, could he return to these sublunary scenes.

mediævalize, **medievalize** (mɛdɪ-, mɪdɪ'ɪ:vəlɪz), *v.* [f. MEDIÆVAL + -IZE.] *a. trans.* To make mediæval in character. *b. intr.* To favour mediæval ideas or usages.

1854 J. L. PETIT *Archit. Stud. France* 173 He tries to mediævalize himself and his ideas. 1859 KINGSLEY *Let.* 23 Jan. in *Life* (1877) II. 77 Some illustrators . . . have tried to mediævalize them [Bunyan's characters]. 1874 J. FERGUSSON in *Contemp. Rev.* Oct. 765 Views opposed to the Paganism of St. Paul's or to the attempt to mediævalize it.

Hence *mediævalized ppl. a.*; *mediævalizing vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1881 SYMONDS *Renaiss. Italy* IV. iv. 247 The 'Mort d'Arthur' . . . has become the plaything of mediævalising folk in modern England. 1897 *Edin. Rev.* Jan. 76 The poet's [sc. Wm. Morris] mediævalised mind and turn of thought . . . are more in accordance with the mediæval character of the subject. 1900 J. L. DAVIES in W. E. BOWEN *Crisis Eng. Ch. Introd.* 7 The mediævalising movement in the Church of England. *Ibid.* 12 If his whole soul is in the mediævalising of the Church of England.

mediævally, **medievally** (mɛdɪ-, mɪdɪ'ɪ:vəlɪ), *adv.* [f. MEDIÆVAL + -LY².] In a mediæval manner; in mediæval times; in accordance with mediævalism.

1882 *Century Mag.* XXIII. 654, I did not feel mediævally inclined that night. 1883 SALA in *Illustr. Lond. News* 11 Aug. 131/1 The . . . Miracle Plays for which Coventry was mediævally so renowned.

medial ('mɪdɪəl), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. late L. *mediālis*, f. *medius* middle: see MEDIUM. Cf. F. *médial*.]

A. adj.

1. *a.* Occupying a middle or intermediate position; middle; (of a letter, etc.) occurring in the middle of a word. *medial to*: situated in the middle of; intermediate between.

1721 BAILEY *Medial*, belonging to the middle. 1741 BOYSE *Patience* 235 Beneath the scorching of the medial line [i.e. the equator]. 1807 F. WRANGHAM *Serm. Transl. Script.* 14 This province may be regarded as medial to Persia, Tartary, Tibet. 1824 J. JOHNSON *Typogr.* II. xii. 309 The characters assume a different shape according to their situation, whether initial, medial, final, or single. 1829 COLERIDGE in *Lit. Rem.* (1839) IV. 28 The understanding is in all respects a medial and mediate faculty, and has therefore two extremities or poles, the sensual . . . and the intellectual. 1881 TYNDALL *Floating Matters Air* 228 In regard to the supply of oxygen, there is a medial zone favourable to the play of vitality, beyond which, on both sides, life cannot exist. 1902 *Encycl. Brit.* XXV. 360/2 A great extension of Medial plains, stretching in moderate altitude from the Arctic Ocean to the Gulf of Mexico.

b. spec. in Anat., Zool., etc. (Cf. MEDIAN *a.*¹)

1803 BARCLAY *New Anat. Nomencl.* 7 What I should call the proximal, medial, and distal phalanges. 1846 DANA *Zooph.* (1848) 284 A continuous medial line of large polyyps, with others smaller, scattered on each side. 1880 GÜNTHER *Fishes* 313 Medial and paired fins. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VII. 390 One set of these vessels, the medial, enters the medulla in the middle line.

2. Pertaining to a mathematical mean or average. *medial line*: a line which is a mean proportional between two other lines; also *medial area* (see quot.).

1570 BILLINGSLEY *Euclid* x. xxiii, A right line commensurable to a mediāll line, is also a mediāll line. 1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* I, *Alligation Medial*, teaches how to find a Mean in the Price, Quantity, or Quality between the Extremes. 1811 PINKERTON *Petal.* I. 345 According to a medial sum of many analyses. 1908 T. L. HEATH tr. *Euclid's Elements* III. x. 50 A medial straight line . . . is so called because it is a mean proportional between two rational straight lines commensurable in square only. *Ibid.* 55 It is in the Porism that we have the first mention of a medial area. It is the area which is equal to the square on a medial straight line.

3. Of average or ordinary dimensions; *occas.* of ordinary attainments.

1778 [W. MARSHALL] *Minutes Agric.* 18 Aug. an. 1775, The distance was mediā— not half a mile. 1804 C. B. BROWN tr. *Volney's View Soil U.S.* 113 The general or medial temperature of a country. 1830 LYELL *Princ. Geol.* I. 185 The united waters have only . . . a medial width of about three quarters of a mile. 1894 *Harper's Mag.* Jan. 273/2 Exceptional qualifications . . . are lacking to the medial man.

4. *Mus.* *medial accent* (see quot. 1879).

medial cadence, in the ecclesiastical modes, a cadence closing with the mediant of a mode (Grove *Dict. Mus.* 1880); in modern music, a cadence in which the leading chord is inverted. **medial consonances** (see quot. 1885).

1809 CALLCOTT *Mus. Gram.* (ed. 2) 221 When the leading Harmony of any Cadence is not radical, but inverted, the Cadence is, in this Work, termed Medial, and is used to express an incomplete Close. 1879 HELMORE *Plain Song* 105 The Medial Accent is the fall of a minor third from the dominant or reciting note. 1885 A. J. ELLIS tr. *Helmholtz' Sensations of Tone* 194 The major Sixth and the major Third, which may be called medial consonances.

† 5. *Phonetics.* (See B. 2.) *Obs.*

1833 *Penny Cycl.* I. 379/2 The middle (or medial) letters, *g, d, b.*

B. sb.

1. A medial letter; a form of a letter used in the middle of a word.

1776 J. RICHARDSON *Arab. Gram.* 17 The initial of the first, a medial of the second, and the final of the third [letter] are generally taken. 1817 COLEBROOKE *Algebra*, etc. Dissert. p. xii, Diophantus employs the inverted medial of *ἐλεψις*, defect or want . . . to indicate a negative quantity. He prefixes that mark φ to the quantity in question.

† 2. *Phonetics.* A voiced mute; = MEDIA 1. *Obs.* 1833 *Penny Cycl.* I. 380/2 The three medials, *β, γ, δ.* 1848 E. GUEST in *Trans. Philol. Soc.* III. 174 Three medials, as they are called *b, g, d.* 1880 EARLE *Philol. Eng. Tongue* (ed. 3) 5 If the Classical word begins with an aspirate, the English word begins with a medial.

medially ('mi:diəl), *adv.* [f. **MEDIAL** *a.* + -LY².] In a medial or central position.

1861 *Macm. Mag.* IV. 472/2 A tract lying medially between the Atlantic and the Mississippi. 1883 *Athenaeum* 29 Dec. 870/2 The peculiarity being the manner in which the solid part of the web was medially swung.

|| **mediamne**. *Obs. rare.* [ad. late L. *mediamna*, f. *medius* middle + *amnis* river.] An island in the middle of a river.

a 1552 *Leland Itin.* II. 31 Diverse Armelettes breaking out of the 2 streams and making Mediamnes. *Ibid.* 41.

median ('mi:diən), *a.*¹ and *sb.*¹ Also 6 -ane. [ad. L. *mediān-us* (cf. **MEAN** *a.*²), f. *medius* middle: see -AN. Cf. F. *médian*, Sp., Pg., It. *mediano*.] *A. adj.*

1. *a.* Occupying a middle or intermediate position; middle; †neutral.

1645 *Sacred Decretal* 11 Not knowing which way the Dice would fall, we kept ourselves in a direct Median Posture, that we might be sure notwithstanding, which way soever it went. 1656 *BLOUNT Glossogr.*, *Median*, the middle, half, mean; not deserving praise or dispraise. 1771 *Antiq. Sarisb.* 13 The Gates and the median rampart. 1877 *J. SULLY Pessimism* 244 In the lower and median latitudes of our emotional life.

b. **median strip**, a strip of ground, paved or landscaped, dividing a street or highway. *N. Amer.*

1954 *J. C. INGRAHAM Mod. Traffic Control* ii. 31 Choice of the type of median strip—solid concrete, grass and curbing or grass alone. 1967 *Boston Sunday Herald* 7 May 1/1 A fence erected on the median strip to discourage the road-crossings. *Ibid.*, The need for the closing of dangerous, life-taking crossovers in the median strip. 1968 *Globe & Mail* (Toronto) 3 Feb. 31/4 A street of exceptionally broad sidewalks and a median strip for trams. 1971 *Fremdsprachen* XV. 67/1 The city of Lawndale, Calif., recently installed nearly two miles of man-made turf on its traffic median strips.

2. Special scientific uses.

a. *Anat.*, as **median artery, nerve, vein**, now chiefly applied to certain structures in the arm; formerly in various other applications.

median line: any line in the median plane. **median plane**: the plane which divides any body into two equal and symmetrical parts; the mesial plane or meson.

1592 *NASHE Strange News* K 2 b, This I will proudly boast . . . that the vaine which I haue (be it a median vaine, or a madde man) is of my owne begetting. 1597 *A. M. tr. Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 30 The fourth is the mediane, or kidneyevayne, situated below the foote. 1629 *BP. HALL Serm. to Lds. of Parlt.* 18 Feb., God and his divine physician doe still let blood in the median vein of the heart. 1831 *R. KNOX Cloquet's Anat.* 85 The last-mentioned suture, designated by the name of the Median or Frontal, . . . is generally indistinct. 1835-6 *Todd's Cycl. Anat.* I. 217/2 The median nerve. 1840 *G. V. ELLIS Anat.* 25 The anterior median fissure of the medulla spinalis.

b. *Zool.*, as **median crest, fin, line** (see *a.*), etc. 1835-6 *Todd's Cycl. Anat.* I. 706/1 The median parts of the lobes of the mantle [in *Conchifera*] are extremely thin. 1840 *Cuvier's Anim. Kingd.* 197 The Great Tit, . . . with a black median list down the belly. 1861 *HULME tr. Moquin-Tandon* II. 111. ii. 112 The median line of the abdomen. 1894 *R. B. SHARPE Handbk. Birds Gt. Brit.* I. 35 The lesser and median wing-coverts white.

c. *Bot.*

[1852 *HENSLow Dict. Bot. Terms* 105 *Medianus*, when some part originates or is connected with the middle of some other.] 1884 *BOWER & SCOTT De Bary's Phaner.* 160 The median plane of the lens-shaped double cavity. 1900 *JACKSON Gloss. Bot. Terms, Median Line*, the central line of a bilateral organ, as the midrib of a symmetric leaf. *Ibid.*, *Median Wall*, in Archegoniates, the wall in a plane at right angles to the basal wall dividing the proëmbryo into lateral halves.

d. *Surg.* Of an incision: Made through the middle of a tumour. **median lithotomy**: that method in which the incision is made through the median line of the perinæum (opposed to *lateral*).

1854 *ALLARTON Lithotomy Simplif.* 42 The spot selected for the incision in the median operation. 1863 — (*title*) A Treatise on Modern Median Lithotomy. 1891 *Lancet* 18 Apr. 907/1 He makes a median incision over the tumour.

e. *Geography*, etc.

median line, the line along the middle of the calm belt between the north and south trade winds. **median zone**, a zone along the sea-bottom between 50 and 100 fathoms in depth.

a 1854 *E. FORBES Nat. Hist. Europ. Seas* (1859) 100 The inhabitants of the median or coralline zone around the British shores. 1875 *CROLL Climate & Time* xiv. 229 During a glacial period in the northern hemisphere the median line between the trades would be shifted . . . south of the equator.

3. *Statistics.* *a.* Used to designate that quantity which is so related to the quantities occurring in a given set of instances that exactly as many of them exceed it as fall short of it. **median dose**, a dose which is effective in half of those receiving it.

Thus, 6 is the median number of the set 1, 1, 2, 6, 20, 20, 27.

1882 *F. GALTON in Rep. Brit. Assoc. Adv. Sci.* 1881 245 The Median, in height, weight, or any other attribute, is the value which is exceeded by one-half of an infinitely large group, and which the other half falls short of. 1894 *Times* 19 Dec. 12/2 If graphically arranged, they would present a 'curve of error', the 'median ordinate' of which (to use a phrase familiar to the new school of statisticians) would yield a sentence far more satisfactory and just than many that are every week awarded. 1900 *Boston* (Mass.)

Transcript Mar., The average age of the population of the United States . . . is twenty-five years; the median age is twenty-one years. The latter means the point at which there are as many people above as below. 1929 *KELLEY & SHEN in C. Murchison Found. Exper. Psychol.* 838 Some investigators have often preferred the median to the mean as a measure of central tendency. 1947 *Radiology* XLIX. 302/2 Most of the following data were obtained after median lethal and lower doses of radiation. 1973 *Daily Tel.* 30 Jan. 7/1 The Statistical Office report shows the median wage for Northamptonshire as £1,260.

b. (See *quot.*)

1901 *U.S. 12th Census Rep.* I. p. xxxvi, The median point is the point of intersection of the line dividing the population equally north and south with the line dividing it equally east and west.

B. sb.

1. *Anat.* The median vein, nerve, etc.

1541 *R. COPLAND Guydon's Quest. Chirurg.* Mij, Howe many and what veynes are to be let blode in the body? . . . there be .xij amygd the armes that is to wyte two medyans, two cephalyses [etc.]. 1564-78 *BULLEYN Dial. agst. Pest.* (1888) 41 Fower vnces [of blood must be letten] . . . sometyme in the Median, sometyme in the Basilica. 1660 *CULPEPPER Two Treat.* (1672) 10 In Summer open still the Liver-vein, In Spring that of the Heart called Median. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 9 The simultaneous examination of the medians can only be made by crossing the hands.

† 2. Something which is in an intermediate condition. *Obs.*

1635 *PERSON Varieties* I. v. 16 Fumes are medians betwixt fire and earth, in respect that they are easily transmuted or changed in the one or the other.

3. *Math.* A line drawn from a vertex of a triangle to the midpoint of the opposite side.

1883 *Encycl. Brit.* XVI. 15/1 If *a, b, c* be the three sides of a triangle, and *a, β, γ* the three medians, i.e., the lines drawn from the angles to the middle points of the opposite sides. 1888 [see **COSYMEDIAN**]. 1888 *HALL & STEVENS Text-bk. Euclid* (1894) 105 The medians of a triangle are concurrent.

4. *Statistics.* A median quantity (see *A.* 3).

1902 *F. Y. EDGEWORTH in Encycl. Brit.* XXVIII. 287/1 The median (that point which has as many of the given observations above as below it).

Median ('mi:diən), *a.*² and *sb.*² [f. *Media* + -AN, or *MEDE sb.* + -IAN.] *A. adj.* *a.* Of or belonging to the ancient kingdom of Media, or the Medes.

1601 *HOLLAND Pliny* XII. iii. 359 The Citron tree, called . . . by some, the Median Apple-tree. 1685 *BP. KEN in W. Hawkins Life*, etc. (1713) 88 Either the Babylonian, or the Median, or the Persian Idolatries. 1839 *Penny Cycl.* XV. 54/2 Pharaortes . . . greatly extended the Median empire.

b. *allusively.* Unchanging. (Cf. *Dan.* vi. 8.)

1882 *H. S. HOLLAND Life & Logic* (1885) 2 A Median kingdom . . . whose laws . . . never know . . . change.

B. sb. 1. An inhabitant of Media; a Mede.

1601 *HOLLAND Pliny* VI. xv. 122 Two cities of the Parthians, built sometimes as forts opposite against the Medians. 1901 *Expositor* Nov. 344 Gobryas, the general of Cyrus, a Median, appeared before Sippara.

2. The language of ancient Media, a dialect related to Old Persian; = **MEDIC sb.**²

1813 [see **KURD**]. 1841 *R. G. LATHAM Eng. Lang.* i. 1. 3 The Ossetic, a language spoken by an insulated tribe of Mount Caucasus, and a supposed remnant of the Ancient Median, is Indo-European. 1848 *Trans. R. Irish Acad.* XXI. II. 241 In Median . . . sounds were sometimes confounded. *Ibid.* 244, I . . . observed some Median words transcribed in one of the inscriptions, and a few other words that, though altered, appeared to be of Persian or Median origin. 1908 *T. G. TUCKER Intro. Nat. Hist. Lang.* 189 It has, however, been argued strongly that the Avestic language is in reality Old Median. 1939 *L. H. GRAY Foundations of Lang.* 32 From the New Testament . . . we know that in the first century A.D. Parthian, Median, Elamite, Cappadocian, Pontic, Phrygian, Pamphylian, Cretic, . . . and Arabic were spoken. 1950 *R. H. KENT Old Persian* I. i. 6/2 Among the less known Old Iranian languages the most important was Median.

media'nimic, *a.* **Spiritualism**. [f. **MEDI-UM** + *L. anima* soul + -IC.] Pertaining to mediumship. So **media'nimity**, mediumship.

1876 *ANNA BLACKWELL Kardec's Medium's Bk.* 388-9.

medianly ('mi:diənli), *adv.* [f. **MEDIAN** *a.*¹ + -LY²] In a median direction or position.

1872 *MIVART Elem. Anat.* iii. (1873) 76 A large aperture medianly divided by a vertical partition. 1875 — in *Encycl. Brit.* II. 151/1 The laryngeal sac [of the *Semnopithecinae*] opens medianly into the front of the larynx.

mediant ('mi:diənt), *sb.* *Mus.* [ad. It. *mediante*, repr. late L. *mediantem*, pr. pple. of *mediāre* to be in the middle, f. *medi-us* middle: see **MEDIUM**. Cf. F. *médiant*.] *a.* In ecclesiastical music: One of the 'regular modulations' of a mode; in the authentic modes, it lies about midway between the final and the dominant; in the plagal modes, it varies in position. *b.* In modern music, the third of any scale, lying midway between the tonic and the dominant.

[1727-41 *CHAMBERS Cycl. s.v. Mode*, The fundamental [note] is also called the final; the fifth the dominante; and the third, as being between the other two, the *mediante*.] 1753 — *Cycl. Supp. s.v. Mediante*, The Mediant of a mode is that note which is a third higher than the final; or that which divides the fifth of every authentic mode into two thirds. 1818 *BUSBY Gram. Mus.* 314 The Triad may have its mediant either two whole tones, or a tone and a semi-tone, above its Root.

attrib. 1880 *STAINER Composition* § 18 The seventh degree of the scale can be part either of the dominant or mediant

chords. 1885 *A. J. ELLIS tr. Helmholtz' Sensations of Tone* 462 Modulation into the Mediant Duodene.

'**mediant**, *a. rare*⁻¹. [ad. late L. *mediant-em*, pr. pple. of *mediāre*: see *prec.*] Intervening.

1853 *MISS SHEPPARD Ch. Austerer* III. 150, I . . . set off on foot along the sun-glittering road . . . till through the mediant chaos of brick-fields . . . I entered the dense halo surrounding London.

mediastinal (mi:diə'stəɪnəl), *a.* *Anat.* [f. **MEDIASTIN-UM** + -AL¹.] Of or pertaining to a mediastinum, or partition, *esp.* that of the thorax.

1826 *KIRBY & SP. Entomol.* III. 376 *Neura Mediatina* (Mediastinal Nervure). 1831 *R. KNOX Cloquet's Anat.* 189 The mediastinal surface of the sternum. 1835-6 *Todd's Cycl. Anat.* I. 193/2 The posterior mediastinal arteries are numerous and small. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VI. 64 Mediastinal diseases.

† **mediastine**¹. *Obs.* Also 7 -in. [Anglicized form of **MEDIASTINUM**. Cf. F. *médiastin*.] = **MEDIASTINUM**.

1631 *WIDDOWES Nat. Philos.* 60 The lesse principall parts of breathing, are the midriffe, and the mediastin. 1653 *URQUHART Rabelais* I. xxvii, He did transpierce him, by running him in at the breast, through the mediastine and the heart. 1732 *ARBUTHNOT Rules of Diet in Aliments*, etc. 339 There is none of the Membranes . . . but may be the Seat of this Disease, the Mediastine as well as the Pleura.

† **mediastine**². *Obs. rare*⁻¹. Also -in. [ad. L. *mediastin-us*.] 'A drudge, or kitchin slave' (Phillips 1658); also quasi-*adj.*

1716 *M. DAVIES Athen. Brit.* II. 139 A certain mediastin Genius, porcupin'd all over with all the three.

|| **mediastinitis** (mi:diə'stɪ'naitɪs). *Path.* [mod.L., f. **MEDIASTIN-UM** + -ITIS.] Inflammation of the areolar tissue around the organs of the mediastinum.

1858 *COPLAND Dict. Pract. Med.* II. 825 The Causes of mediastinitis are chiefly external injuries. 1898 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* V. 783 These exo-pericardial adhesions . . . may possibly result from a mediastinitis.

|| **mediastino-** (mi:diə'stəɪnəʊ). Used as the combining form of **MEDIASTINUM**. **mediastino-callous** *a.*, descriptive epithet of 'the form in which the pericardium becomes thickened' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1890). **mediastino-pericardial** *a.*, pertaining to the mediastinum and the pericardium. **mediastino-pericarditis**, inflammation affecting both these structures.

1876 *tr. H. von Ziemssen's Cycl. Med.* VI. 649 Indurated mediastino-pericarditis. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* III. 45 Cases of mediastino-pericardial fibrosis.

|| **mediastinum** (mi:diə'stəɪnəm). *Anat.* Pl. -a. [mod.L., neut. of med.L. *mediastinus*, medial, intermediate, f. *medius* middle, after the classical L. *mediastinus* (also *mediastrinus*) sb., inferior servant, drudge.] A membranous middle septum or partition between two cavities of the body; *esp.* that formed by the two inner walls of the pleura, separating the right and left lungs.

anterior mediastinum: the part of the mediastinum extending from the pericardium to the sternum. *middle m.*: 'the enlarged central portion of the whole space between the pleurae' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*). *posterior m.*: the portion of the mediastinum between the pericardium and the lower dorsal vertebrae. *superior m.*: the space between the manubrium of the sternum and the upper dorsal vertebrae.

In medical Latin the name is used, with qualifications, to denote certain other structures to which its etymological meaning is appropriate; as *mediastinum auris*, the membrane of the drum of the ear; *m. cerebri*, *m. cerebelli*, synonyms of *falx cerebri* and *cerebelli* (see **FALX**); *m. testis*, Sir Astley Cooper's name for the septum of the testicle (*Corpus Highmorei*).

1541 *R. COPLAND Guydon's Quest. Chirurg.* Hj, With the mediastinum wherwith it [the hert] is steyed and strengthed. 1615 *CROOKE Body of Man* 360 The Pericardium toucheth not the Lunges but by the interposition of the Mediastinum. 1797 *M. BAILLIE Morb. Anat.* (1807) p. xxv, The Posterior Mediastinum. 1878 *T. BRYANT Pract. Surg.* I. 49 Pericarditis or suppurative inflammation of the mediastinum.

mediate ('mi:diət), *a.* Also 6 *Sc.* *mediat*. [ad. late L. *mediāt-us*, pa. pple. of *mediāre*: see **MEDIATE** *v.* Cf. F. *médiat*.]

1. *a.* Intermediate; intervening or interposed in position, rank, quality, time, or order of succession. Now *rare*.

1432-50 *tr. Higden* (Rolls) II. 179 The membres inferialle supporte and do seruyce, the meane other membres mediate [of the body], receyve, and refunde. 1547 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* I. 78 The mediat air that is to succeed to the person that happynnis to deceis. 1655 *FULLER Ch. Hist.* VIII. iii. Ded., I may wish you and yours less mediate trouble then he had in the course of his Life. a 1661 — *Worthies, Suffolk* (1662) II. 59 After many mediate preferments . . . at last he became Arch-bishop of Canterbury. 1707 *PRIOR Charity* 49 But soon the mediate clouds shall be dispell'd. 1829 [see **MEDIAL** *a.* 1]. 1840 *Cuvier's Anim. Kingd.* 169 The Marsh-eagles hold a sort of mediate station between the Ernes, the Ospreys, and the Buzzards. 1857-8 *SEARS Athan.* III. ii. 262 There are three conditions after death, heaven and hell, and a state mediate between them.

† *b.* Of a person: Intermediary. *Obs.*

1571-2 Reg. Privy Council Scot. II. 121 Na maner of person . . . sall pay or procure to be payit of thair awin substance or be mediat personis. 1582-8 Hist. James VI (1804) 200 Quhen he sawe sick apparand disgrace, he traueilit be some mediat persouns to mak satisfiacion. 1604 EDMONDS *Observ. Cæsar's Comm.* 63 These [the Tribunes and Centurions] were mediate officers between the Generall and them [the soldiers]. 1655 in *Proc. Soc. Antiq. Scot.* XXX. (1896) 18 The saids goods ar to be put in a mediate man's hands, who sall be answerable for them. 1660 R. COKE *Power & Subj.* 193 It will not follow that the Bishop is the Kings mediate officer in all things and cases which relate to his Episcopal function and jurisdiction.

c. Serving as a means to an end. †Also, conducive, serviceable. *Obs.*

1502 ATKYNSON tr. *De Imitatione* II. xii. 195 He exorted his disciples . . . to take the crosse as the moost mediate meane to folowe hym. 1741 WARBURTON *Div. Legat.* II. 634 The . . . supposition of a mediate and an ultimate religion. 1845 THORPE *Lappenberg's Hist. Eng.* Introd. 53 A temple of Diana was mediate to the faith of so many people.

d. *nonce-use.* That is in the middle of his course. In quot. *absol.*

1839 BAILEY *Festus* xxviii. (1852) 474 Death divine alone can perfect both, The mediate and initiate.

2. Acting or related through an intermediate person or thing; opposed to *immediate*.

a. *Feudal Law.* Said of a superior and of a tenant or vassal, when the latter holds of the former not directly but through a mesne lord. Also applied to the relation between the two parties, as in *mediate holding, sovereignty, tenure.*

1454 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 272/2 To paye . . . their rentes and dewtees to their Lordis mediate and immediates. 1529 MORE *Suppl. Soulys* Wks. 333/2 Y^e king or any other Lorde mediate or immediate, that [etc.]. 1601 R. JOHNSON *Kingd. & Commw.* 84 As touching his mediat soueraintie. 1614 SELDEN *Titles Hon.* 229 To be free from either a mediat, or immediat Tenure of him. 1818 HALLAM *Mid. Ages* (1841) I. v. 452 Those which had depended upon mediate lords became immediately connected with the empire. 1845 STEPHEN *Comm. Law* Eng. (1874) I. 186 The holding might also be mediate, that is, in the way of subinfeudation. fig. 1839 POE *Island of Fay* Wks. 1864 I. 361 [A planet] whose mediate sovereign is the sun.

b. *gen.* Of a person or thing in relation to another: Connected with the correlate not directly but through some other person or thing.

Now *rare*; many expressions formerly common (e.g. *mediate cause*) are now avoided as ambiguous, the adj. being liable to be taken in the directly opposite sense 1.

1626 BACON *Sylva* §400 The Immediate Cause of Death, is the Resolution or Extinguishment of the Spirits; And . . . the Destruction or Corruption of the Organs is but the Mediate Cause. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* III. ii. §69 Stephen Langton, his [sc. Becket's] mediate successor, removed his body [etc.]. 1718 *Wodrow Corr.* (1843) II. 370 Our sponsors are what I cannot away with, when parents, mediate or immediate, can be had. 1752 HUME *Ess. & Treat.* (1777) II. 109 Nor is it possible to explain distinctly how the Deity can be the mediate cause of all the actions of men.

c. Of an action, relation, or effect: Involving or dependent on some intermediate agency or action. Also *Psychol.* (See quot. 1897.)

mediate inference (Logic): an inference arrived at through a middle term. *mediate knowledge* (Philos.): knowledge which is not the direct result of intuition, but is obtained by means of inference or testimony.

1588 J. HARVEY *Disc. Probl.* 36 Either by Mediate apparance, and reuelation of some vision; or by Imediate . . . illumination from God. 1641 H. AINSWORTH *Orth. Found. Relig.* 18 Mediate creation is the making of things of some former matter. 1642 WOTTON *Life & D. Buckingham* 13 The most . . . pressing care of a new and Vigorous King was his marriage, for mediate establishment of the Royall lyne. 1646 P. BULKELEY *Gospel Covt.* III. 231 This mediate witness of the spirit . . . is not to be harkened unto, untill the immediate witness hath spoken. 1704 NORRIS *Ideal World* II. iii. 145 Perception is either immediate or mediate. . . Mediate, as when we perceive how they [Ideas] are related to each by comparing them both to a third. 1790 PALEY *Horæ Paul.* i. 3 Although . . . the agreement in these writings be mediate and secondary. 1817 COLERIDGE *Biog. Lit.* XII. 1. 264 All truth is either mediate, . . . derived from some other truth . . . or immediate and original. 1836-7 SIR W. HAMILTON *Metaph.* (1859) I. 218 What is called mediate knowledge. 1842 ABP. THOMSON *Law* Th. §83 (1860) 146 This is mediate inference. 1868 M. PATTISON *Academ. Org.* v. 224 The principle of mediate election is not commonly practised in this country. 1888 BRYCE *Amer. Commw.* II. xl. 83 They are all copies, some immediate, some mediate, of ancient English institutions. 1897 C. H. JUDD tr. *Wundt's Outl. Psychol.* III. 239 'Mediate recognition' . . . consists in the recognition of an object, not through its own attributes, but through some accompanying mark or other. 1912 *Amer. Jnrl. Psychol.* Jan. 106 The cases of true mediate association found in these experiments.

d. *Law.* Of evidence: Directed to the establishment of some intermediate fact which is to serve as a ground of argument for the fact to be proved.

1848 WHARTON *Law Lex.*, *Mediate testimony*, secondary evidence.

e. *Med. mediate auscultation*: auscultation performed with the interposition of some object (as a stethoscope) between the body and the ear. *mediate percussio* (see quot. 1843).

R. T. H. Laennec's *De l'Auscultation Médiate* appeared in 1819, and P. A. Piorry's *De la Percussion Médiate* in 1828. 1821 J. FORBES tr. *Laennec's Dis. Chest*, etc. (1834) 27 The signs afforded by mediate auscultation in the diseases of the lungs. 1843 SIR T. WATSON *Princ. & Pract. Physic* XLVII. II. 10 More recently mediate percussio has been introduced . . . by M. Piorry. In mediate percussio, some solid substance

is placed upon the spot, the resonance of which is about to be explored, and the blow is made upon that substance, which is called a pleximeter. 1870 S. GEE *Auscult. & Percuss.* I. iv. 62 Auenbrugger's glove was obviously an approach to that mediate percussio which was first systematically practised by Piorry.

† 3. ? Conciliated, propitious. *Obs. rare*-1.
14. . . Why I can't be a Nun 98 in *E.E.P.* (1862) 140 Lord to my mornnyng be mediate.

mediate ('mi:diæt), *v.* [f. late L. *mediāt-*, ppl. stem of *mediāre* (used in various senses derived independently from the etymology: to divide in the middle, halve; to transact as an intermediary; to occupy a middle position; etc.), f. *medi-us* middle: see *MEDIUM*. Cf. *obs.* F. *médier*.

In English the verb is of late emergence, and may have originated by back-formation from *mediation* and *mediator*.] † 1. *trans.* To divide into two equal parts. *Obs.*

1542 RECORDE *Gr. Artes* Hvjb, If you wold mediat or diuid into 2, this sum. 1610 W. FOLKINGHAM *Art of Survey* II. vi. 57 The Diameter that mediates the Arch of each Sector is the Meridian.

2. a. *intr.* To occupy an intermediate or middle place or position; to be between; usually, to form a connecting link or a transitional stage between one thing and another.

1642 R. CARPENTER *Experience* v. xix. 322 There mediate no reall tie betwixt you and me, but the worne and old tie of old Acquaintance. 1644 DIGBY *Nat. Bodies* III. §7. 21 By there being crowd together, they exclude all other bodies that before did mediate betweene the litle parts of their maine body. 1646 H. LAWRENCE *Comm. Angells* 72 Betweene the temptation of the Diuell and sin there euer mediate, or goes betweene, cogitation, or thought, in which the temptation properly and formally lyes. 1850 MRS. BROWNING *Poems* II. 388 No twilight in the gateway To mediate 'twixt the two. 1862 STANLEY *Jew. Ch.* (1877) I. xviii. 343 To mediate between the old and the new . . . is the mission of institutions like ours. 1872 E. TUCKERMAN *Gen. Lichenum* 11 *Evernia vulpina* must be admitted to mediate, . . . in an important detail of thalline structure, between the other northern species and *Usnea*.

† b. To take a moderate position; to avoid extremes. *Obs. rare.*

1612 WEBSTER *White Devil* I. i, The law doth somtimes mediate, thinks it good Not euer to steepe violent sinnes in blood.

3. To act as a mediator or intermediary; to intercede, or intervene for the purpose of reconciling.

1616 BULLOKAR *Eng. Expos., Mediate*, to deale betweene two, to make meanes of agreement, as an indifferent party to both. 1618 EARL OF SUFFOLK in *Fortescue Papers* (Camden) 75, I must fly to you as to my pryncipall advocate to mediate to his Majestic for my coming to hys presence. c.1620 CAMDEN in *Lett. Lit. Men* (Camden) 124 Yff you will mediate with my L. Burghley for the Loane of Chrisostomes Greeke Copie. 1635 PAGITT *Christianogr.* I. ii. (1636) 58 Interpreters to mediate between the people and the Governour. 1712 SWIFT *Jnrl. to Stella* 24 Dec., I have been . . . mediating between the Hamilton family and Lord Abercorn, to have them compound with him. 1837 MACAULAY *Ess.*, Bacon (1809) 363 Bacon attempted to mediate between his friend [the Earl of Essex] and the Queen. 1861 M. PATTISON *Ess.* (1889) I. 43 In vain Cabinets endeavoured to mediate. 1892 M. DODS *Gosp. John* II. xiv. 209 He [the Holy Spirit] was to mediate and maintain communication between the absent Lord and themselves.

4. a. *trans.* 'To effect by mediation' (J.); to bring about (a peace, treaty, etc.) by acting as mediator; to procure by intervention.

c. 1592 MARLOWE *Jew of Malta* v. iv, Let me go to Turkey, In person there to mediate your peace. 1600 E. BLOUNT tr. *Comestaggio* 139 To mediate with the King a suspension of armes. 1617 MORYSON *Itin.* II. 79 Beseeching him to use his power, in mediating licence unto him, that he might come over for a short time to kisse the Queenes hand. 1718 *Freethinker* No. 15 The Friends, on both sides, thought, they might mediate a Peace with as much Ease as a Truce. 1754 HUME *Hist. Eng.* I. vi. 142 Anselm . . . mediated an accommodation between them. 1838 PRESCOTT *Ferd. & Is.* II. xiii, It is singular that the last act of his political life should have been to mediate a peace between the dominions of two monarchs who had united to strip him of his own.

† b. To intercede on behalf of. *Obs.*

1621 FLETCHER *Pilgrim* I. ii, In your prayers . . . mediate my poor fortunes.

c. To settle (a dispute) by mediation. †Also, ? to mitigate (an evil) by mediation. *Obs.*

1568 T. NORTH tr. *Guevara's Diall Pr.* IV. 99 The-miseries wee suffer . . . haue for the most part proceeded from our parents, and afterwards by our friends haue been mediate and redressed. 1623-4 MIDDLETON & ROWLEY *Sp. Gipsy* II. ii, No friends could mediate their discords. 1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* II. xxii. 222 His companions indulged in a family conflict . . . which was only mediated, after much effort.

5. To be the intermediary or medium concerned in bringing about (a result) or conveying (a gift, etc.); *passive*, to be communicated or imparted mediately. Spec. in *Psychol.*, to bring about (a result) by acting as a mediating agency between an idea, intention, etc., and its realization; to act as such a mediator.

1630 LORD *Banians* Introd., Who, to give this undertaking [the book] the better promotion, interested himselfe in the worke, by mediating my acquaintance with the Bramanes. 1644 DIGBY *Nat. Bodies* xxv. §1. 227 An immediate working of God . . . without conuenient and ordinary instruments to mediate and effect this configuration. 1846 G. S. FABER *Lett. Tractar. Seccs.* 224 Moses . . . mediated an inferior

covenant between God and the Israelites. 1856 R. A. VAUGHAN *Mystics* (1860) II. VIII. vi. 67 Ten years after the first manifestation he believed himself the recipient of a second, not, like the former, mediated by anything external. 1861 GOSCHEN *For. Exch.* 18 A country which, like England, mediates the transactions of many others. 1903 J. CONN *Fulness of Time*, etc. vi. 77 Everything we know of Him who is the Light of the World has been mediated to us through men. 1931 G. STERN *Meaning & Change of Meaning* xiv. 388 The comprehension of *Buchmacher* was mediated by the English word. 1942 COFER & FOLEY in *Psychol. Rev.* XLIX. 522 Behavioral generalization in children was found to be mediated by verbal responses. 1957 B. F. SKINNER in Saporta & Bastian *Psycholinguistics* (1961) 67/2 Instead of going to a drinking fountain, a thirsty man may simply 'ask for a glass of water' . . . The consequences of such behavior are mediated by a train of events no less physical or inevitable than direct mechanical action. 1958 B. BERNSTEIN in J. A. Fishman *Readings Sociol. of Lang.* (1968) 227 The working-class child has to translate and thus mediate middle-class language structure through the logically simpler language structure of his own class to make it personally meaningful. 1968 M. BUNGE in Lakatos & Musgrave *Probl. Philos. Sci.* 128 [A] theory that takes the risk of hypothesizing something mediating between inputs and outputs. 1971 SUTHERLAND & MACKINTOSH *Mechanisms Animal Discrimination Learning* I. ii. 5 The behaviorists in general have denied the existence of the process of selective attention in animals except where the process could be mediated by overt orientation responses. 1972 *Jnrl. Social Psychol.* LXXXVII. 129 Of particular interest to the present investigators was the extraction of the dimensions actually used by individuals in mediating similarity. 1974 *Nature* 1 Mar. 73/1 Cholera enterotoxin mediates specific biochemical events in both intestinal and non-intestinal tissues by stimulating adenylyl cyclase and cyclic AMP. 1974 *Author Summer* 8/2 People wanted direct, authentic communication that had not been mediated by sub-editors or script writers. The tape recorder made this new authenticity possible.

mediated ('mi:diætɪd), *ppl. a.* [f. *prec.* + -ED¹.] Interposed, intervening. Also *Psychol.*, arrived at by mediation; involving mediation (MEDIATION 3 b).

1832 AUSTIN *Jurispr.* (1879) II. 926 The right or duty is not created or divested by a law without the intervention of a fact distinct from the law itself but is really created or divested by a law through a mediated or intervening fact. 1942 COFER & FOLEY in *Psychol. Rev.* XLIX. 514 A theoretical analysis of mediated generalization as a specific conditioned response phenomenon. 1950 KELLER & SCHOENFELD *Princ. Psychol.* v. 161 (*caption*) Mediated generalization in the conditioning of the galvanic skin response to verbal stimuli. 1971 A. PAIVIO *Imagery & Verbal Processes* ix. 319 Mediated transfer studies generally involve the learning of two or more lists.

mediately ('mi:diætli), *adv.* [f. *MEDIATE a.* + -LY².] In a mediate way: opposed to *immediately*.

1. By the intervention of an intermediary or medium; (in feudal law) through a mesne lord; through a medium or mediator, or by a means; by indirect agency, or by mediation, in indirect connexion; indirectly.

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 125 Whether it be immediately of y^e holy goost, or els mediatly, as by y^e mynistracyon of some good aungell. 1550 LATIMER *Lett. Serm. bef. Edw. VI* (1584) 107 She [sc. the woman] is not immediately under God, but mediatly. 1596 BACON *Max. & Use Com. Law* II. (1635) 30 All lands are holden of the crowne either mediatly or immediately. 1604 E. G(RIMSTONE) *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* VI. iv. 439 For if they signifie things mediatly they are no more letters nor writings, but ciphers and pictures. a. 1661 FULLER *Worthies, Worc.* (1662) II. 174, I confess he might be mediatly of Welch extraction, but born in this County. a. 1703 BURKITT *On N.T. Matt.* v. 8 They shall see him spirittually and mediatly in this life: gloriously and immediately in the life to come. 1823 J. MARSHALL *Const. Opin.* (1839) 276 Persons who claimed immediately from the crown, or mediatly, through its grantees or deputies. 1855 SIR W. HAMILTON *Metaph. App.* (1859) II. 520 Something different from the realities externally existing, through which, however, they are mediatly represented. 1874 SULLY *Sensation & Intuition* 45 We compare the sensations mediatly, by means of the average strength of either class. 1889 PATER *G. de Latour* (1896) 50 He derived his impressions of things not directly from them, but mediatly from other people's impressions about them.

2. With a person or thing intervening in time, space, order, or succession.

1620 T. GRANGER *Div. Logike* 223* Here the particle (not) is mediatly prefixed before (perisheth). 1794 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* 139 Running waters, when turbid, will deposit, first, the coarsest and heaviest particles, mediatly, those of the several intermediate degrees of fineness, and ultimately . . . the most light. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) IV. 370 An estate is limited, either mediatly or immediately, to his heirs in fee, or in tail. 1890 *Sat. Rev.* 13 Sept. 326/2 A day spent . . . mediatly in pursuit of sport, it may be immediately in mountain-climbing.

mediateness ('mi:diætnis). [f. *MEDIATE a.* + -NESS.] The quality of being mediate.

1704 NORRIS *Ideal World* II. iii. 146 The . . . mediateness of our conception. 1860 WORCESTER (cites *Bannister*).

|| **mediateur**. ? *Obs.* [F. *médiateur* 'sorte de jeu de quadrille' (Littre): etymologically = MEDIATOR. Cf. *Sp. mediator*, according to the *Dicc. de la Academia* a name for ombre.] A term in a variety of the game of quadrille: see quot. 1830.

1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) XV. 732/2 A king is the mediateur, which is demanded of the others by one of the

players, who has a hand he expects to make five tricks of, and through the assistance of this king he can play alone and make six tricks. *Ibid.* 733/1 A fish extraordinary is given to him who plays the mediator, and to him who plays sans prendre. 1830 'EIDRAH TREBOR' Hoyle made Familiar 38 (*Quadrille*) In order to vary this game, some introduce the *Mediateur* or *Roy Rendu*, which is a king demanded of the others by one of the players, who having a hand by which he expects to make five tricks, can, with the assistance of this king, get six, and so plays alone, or sans appeller.

mediating ('mi:diætɪŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. *MEDIATE v.* + -ING².] That mediates.

1. Of opinions and their advocates: Tending to mediate between extremes.

a 1729 J. ROGERS 19 *Serm.* (1735) 309 That Corruption of Manners we lament in the World, we shall find... owing to some mediating Schemes, that offer to comprehend the different Interests of Sin and Religion. 1885 *Athenæum* 4 July 10/3 Dr. Salmon, being no mediating scholar, accepts the last twelve verses of St. Mark's Gospel.

2. a. Acting as a mediator.

1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* vii. iii, Regard to my family hath made me take upon myself to be the mediating power. 1817 *Parl. Deb.* 1351 A mediating party between the zealous friends of the practice and the public. 1866 LIDDON *Bampt. Lect.* vi. (1875) 306 St. Paul dwells often and earnestly upon our Lord's mediating Humanity.

b. *Psychol.* Interposing between an idea, intention, etc., and its result; acting as a mediator (sense 6).

1953 C. E. OSGOOD *Method & Theory Exper. Psychol.* iii. ix. 401 Certain stimulus patterns... are variably associated with systems of mediating reactions. 1963 W. W. GRINGS in M. H. MARX *Theories Contemp. Psychol.* xxxi. 517 The lack of a clear-cut basis for deducing the nature of the mediating response. 1966 W. N. RUNQUIST in J. B. SIDOWSKI *Exper. Methods Psychol.* 503/2 A common mediating association ('army-ocean', mediated by 'navy'). 1968 K. DUNCKER in WASON & JOHNSON-LAIRD *Thinking & Reasoning* ii. 34 The final form of a solution is typically attained by way of mediating phases of the process. 1971 SUTHERLAND & MACKINTOSH *Mechanisms of Animal Discrimination Learning* ix. ii. 309 The nature of the 'mediating processes' possibly available to children but not to animals.

Hence 'mediatingly adv.

1841 *Blackw. Mag.* XLIX. 466 To go mediatingly... between others.

mediation ('mi:di'eɪʃən). Forms: 4-5 mediacion, 4-6 -cion, 5 medyacyoun, 5-6 -cion, 6 medea-, mediacyon, mediatioun, 5- mediation. [a. OF. *mediacion* (mod.F. *médiation*), ad. late L. *mediātiōn-em* (c 500 in Quicherat), n. of action f. *mediāre*: see *MEDIATE v.* Cf. Sp. *mediacion*, Pg. *mediação*, It. *mediazione*]

† 1. a. Division by two; division into two equal parts; halving, bisection. *Obs.*

c 1425 *Craft Nombrynge* (E.E.T.S.) 14 Mediacion is a taking out of halfe a nombre out of a holle nombre. 1542 *RECORDE Gr. Artes* Hvj, Mediacion... is nothyng els but deuidyng by 2. 1674 JEAKE *Arith.* (1696) 33 To take the half of any Number called Mediacion, Bipartition, or Division by 2. 1727 BAILEY vol. II, *Mediatio* (in *Geom.*) with respect to lines, is called bissection or bipartition.

† b. *Mus.* [= med.L. *mediatio octavæ*.] The division of the octave at the arithmetical or harmonic mean. *Obs.*

1597 MORLEY *Introd. Mus.* Annot., The fourth may be set in the eight, either about the fifth, which is the harmonical division or mediation (as they terme it) of the eight, or vnder the fifth, which is the Arithmetical mediation.

† c. *Astron.* *mediation of heaven* [med.L. *mediatio cæli*]; the southing of a heavenly body.

1426 LYDG. *De Guil. Pilgr.* 16668 The loode sterre, which off his nature abydeyth flyx in hys sære, and neuere draweth ffur to declyn by medyacion. 1633 H. GELLIBRAND in *T. James' Voy. Riiij*, At the instant of the Moones Culmination or Mediacion of Heauen.

2. Agency or action as a mediator; the action of mediating between parties at variance; intercession on behalf of another.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Man of Law's T.* 136 By the popes mediacion... They been acorde. 1431 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 280 If these men so chosen, with good mediacion of the alderman, mowe not bryng hem to acorde. 1447 BOKENHAM *Seyntys* (Roxb.) *Introd.*, Be the blyssyd medyacyoun Of this virgyne. 1572 *Reg. Priory Council Scot.* II. 134 Be freindlie mediatioun and labouris. 1662 *Bk. Com. Prayer* Prayer High Crt. Parl., These and all other necessaries... we humbly beg in the Name and mediation of Jesus Christ. 1667 MILTON *P.L.* III. 226 All mankind Must have bin lost, had not the Son of God, His dearest mediation thus renewed. 1788 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* xlv. IV. 462 As a Christian bishop, he [Gregory] preferred the salutary offices of peace; his mediation appeased the tumult of arms. 1844 THIRLWALL *Greece* lxiii. VIII. 243 Envoys... had been sent to offer their mediation for the purpose of terminating the war.

attrib. 1857 M. PATTISON *Ess.* (1889) II. 241 The Mediation... Theology itself does not shrink from engaging the Christological problem.

3. a. Agency as an intermediary; the state or fact of serving as an intermediate agent, a means of action, or a medium of transmission; instrumentality.

c 1391 CHAUCER *Astrol. Prol.* I By mediacion of this litel trettis, I purpose to teche thee a certain nombre of conclusioun apertening to the same instrument. 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 21 His fellows at home... wrot to Lewis the Frenche kinge, by the mediation of Erarde Marchiane Byshoppe of Liege. 1615 G. SANDYS *Trav.* 168 Not to be touched but by the mediation of a sticke prepared for the purpose. 1646 H. LAWRENCE *Comm. Angels* 38 The

understanding receives things by the mediation, first of the external senses, then of the fancy. 1648 *Hamilton Papers* (Camden) 205, I intend to corresponde with you by her mediation. 1796 BURKE *Regic. Peace* i. Wks. VIII. 156 To seek for peace... through the mediation of a vigorous war. 1796 KIRWAN *Elem. Min.* (ed. 2) II. 269 By the mediation of nickel it will unite to Bismuth. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* i. iii. 23 Through his mediation I secured a chamois-hunter.

b. *Psychol.* (See quot. 1934.) Also *attrib.*

1912 *Amer. Jnl. Psychol.* Jan. 102 The occurrence of associations whose mediation does not come into consciousness in any recognizable manner is certainly an interesting and well-attested phenomenon. 1934 H. C. WARREN *Dict. Psychol.* 162/1 *Mediation*, the interposition of one or more ideas or acts between an initial stimulus or idea and a given end result whose genesis is under investigation. 1953 C. E. OSGOOD *Method & Theory Exper. Psychol.* iii. ix. 395 Short circuiting enters into all behavior, and its most important role lies in formation of those representational mediation processes. 1963 ERVIN & MILLER in J. A. FISHMAN *Readings Sociol. of Lang.* (1968) 91 While there is overlap... with American studies in verbal mediation, the experimental questions have been quite different. 1970 *Jnl. Gen. Psychol.* LXXXIII. 53 Osgood... developed it [sc. the Semantic Differential] and rationalized it in terms of mediation theory. 1971 A. PAVIO *Imagery & Verbal Processes* ix. 320 The experimental and language-habit approach to the investigation of mediation paradigms.

4. *Mus.* That part of a plain-song or an Anglican chant which lies between the two reciting-notes.

The mediation of a plain-song chant is regarded by some as including the reciting-note, and is then taken to be all that part of the first half of the chant following the 'intonation'.

1845 J. JONES *Man. Instr. Plain-Chant* 10 When, at the mediation of the 1st, 3d, 6th, and 7th tones, the last word is a monosyllable, it is joined to the preceding syllable. 1879 HELMORE in *Grove Dict. Mus.* I. 337/2 In the modern Anglican chants the Intonation has been discarded, and the chant consists of the Mediation and Termination only. 1893 J. HEYWOOD *Art of Chanting* viii. 21 Most of the early Anglican chants seem to require two accents in their mediation.

mediational ('mi:di'eɪʃənəl), *a.* [f. *MEDIATION* + -AL.] Of or pertaining to mediation; mediating.

1951 PARSONS & SHILS *Toward Gen. Theory Action* iii. i. 280 One can assume, within reasonable limits (without, that is, detailed psychophysiological, 'mediational' investigation), what potential 'perceptions' are possible. 1953 C. E. OSGOOD *Method & Theory Exper. Psychol.* iii. ix. 404 Mediation modification is indicated... by a single asterisk. 1956 *Scottish Jnl. Theol.* IX. 228 The leading mediational theologian [sc. J. Baillie] of our time. *Ibid.* 234 That supreme sensitivity and mediational quality which have always marked his thought and outlook. 1964 *Language* XL. 211 'Operant' is one of those psychological terms (together with 'latency' and 'mediational') which recur frequently in psycholinguistics. 1968 M. BLACK *Labyrinth of Lang.* vii. 158 Causal theories... insist upon the importance of the 'mediational process' induced by perceiving the sign. 1971 *Jnl. Gen. Psychol.* LXXXV. 125 A mediational process involving colour cues.

mediative ('mi:diætɪv), *a. rare.* [f. *MEDIATE v.* + -IVE.] That has the quality of mediating; pertaining to mediation or a mediator.

1813 SHELLEY *O. Mab* v. 232 This commerce of sincerest virtue needs No mediative signs of selfishness. 1860 WESTCOTT *Introd. Study Gosp.* v. (ed. 5) 303 In the Synoptists faith is the mediative energy in material deliverances as the types of higher deliverance. 1890 FAIRBAIRN *Catholicism* (1899) 299 All means were inadequate, and so divisive; as mediative they held the spirit out of the immediate Presence.

mediatization ('mi:diætə'zeɪʃən). [f. next + -ATION.] The action of the verb *MEDIATIZE*; the state of being mediatized.

1818 *Edin. Rev.* XXIX. 349 Mediatisation and confederacy are courtly and diplomatic terms. 1844 DISRAELI *Coningsby* II. 1, The mediatization of the petty German princes. 1887 *Cornh. Mag.* Aug. 202 Mediatisation means retention of princely title, and surrender of princely independence and sovereignty.

mediatize ('mi:diætəɪz), *v.* [ad. F. *médatiser*, f. *médiat*: see *MEDIATE a.* and -IZE. Cf. G. *mediatisieren*.]

1. *trans. Hist.* In Germany under the Holy Roman Empire: To reduce (a prince or state) from the position of an immediate vassal of the Empire to that of a mediate vassal. Hence, in later times: To annex (a principality) to another state, leaving to its former sovereign his titular dignity, and (usually) more or less of his rights of government. Also *trans.* and *fig.*

1830 *Fraser's Mag.* I. 158 If Prince Paul... did such a thing, he would be mediatized in his princedom of fashion. 1843 THACKERAY *Irish Sk. Bk.* ix, Let us trust that the Prince... was at least restored to his family and decently mediatized. 1849 J. M. KEMBLE *Saxons in Eng.* II. iv. 149 The ducal families were in direct descent from the old regal families, which became mediatized, to use a modern term. 1876 J. MARTINEAU *Ess.*, etc. (1891) IV. 257 It [intellectual purpose] is liable to be deposed and 'mediatized' by advancing knowledge.

2. *intr.* To mediate, take up a mediating position.

1885 *Unitarian Rev.* Aug. XXIV. 114 A creed of reconciliation which attempts to mediatize between two opposite parties can never hope for success, if [etc.].

Hence 'mediatized *ppl. a.*

1826 DISRAELI *Viv. Grey* vi. iv, His Highness has the misfortune of being a mediatized prince. 1841 W. SPALDING

Italy & It. Isl. III. 102 The mediatized principalities in Germany. 1887 *Westm. Rev.* June 334 The mediatized Bey.

mediator ('mi:diætə(r)). Also 4-6 medyat-, 4-5 -ure, 4-6 -oure, 4-7 -our, 5 -owr(e, -er, (6 medeator). [a. F. *médiateur*, ad. late L. *mediātōr-em*, f. *mediāre* to *MEDIATE*. Cf. Sp. *mediador*, Pg. *mediador*, *mediator*, It. *mediatore*.]

The Lat. word, though formally implying the vb., was perh. formed directly on *medius* middle, in imitation of Gr. *μεσίτης* (f. *μέσος* middle). The early examples, exc. one in Appuleius (2nd c.), are all Christian and theological, representing *μεσίτης* as used in the N.T.]

1. One who intervenes between two parties, esp. for the purpose of effecting reconciliation; one who brings about (a peace, a treaty) or settles (a dispute) by mediation.

1387 *TREVISA Higden* (Rolls) VII. 125 Mediatours goynge bytwix, pees was made. 1413 *Pilgr. Sowle* (Caxton 1483) iv. xxxi. 80 These Royal lordes ben menes and medyatours bytwene the kyng and his peple in euery nede that may befall. 1554 *Act 1 & 2 Phil. & Mary*, c. 8 §9 It maie please yor Majesties to he Intercessours and Mediatours to... Cardinal Poole. 1606 *PULTON Kalender of Stat.* 18 b (27 *Edw. III*, c. 24), And two English men, two of Lombardie, and two of Almaine shall chosen to be Mediators of questions between sellers and buiers. c 1615 *BACON Adv. Sir G. Villiers* Wks. 1879 I. 509/1 The trouble of all men's confluence... to yourself, as a mediator between them and their sovereign. 1769 *ROBERTSON Chas. V.* x. III. 251 The Princes who were present... acted as intercessors or mediators between them. 1853 J. H. NEWMAN *Hist. Sk.* (1873) II. ii. iv. 258 He claimed for himself especially the part of mediator between political rivals. 1855 *MILMAN Lat. Chr.* x. iv. (1864) VI. 172 The lofty station of the mediator of such peace became his sacred function.

fig. 1609 *DANIEL Civ. Wars* VIII. liii, And in deliv'ring it, lifts vp her eyes, (The mouingst Mediatours shee could bring).

2. *Theol.* One who mediates between God and man; applied esp. to Jesus Christ (cf. 1 Tim. ii. 5).

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 27503 þou has me [the confessor] made als mediator, Als mediator and messenger, Tuix þe and þam þair errand bere. c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xxxvi. (*Baptista*) 629 Medyatour als wes he betwene ws & þe trinite. 1382 *WYCLIF 1 Tim.* ii. 5 O God and mediatour of God and men. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 190b, Sauyour & mediatour of mankynde. 1649 *BP. REYNOLDS Hosea* i. 41 The Prophet here secretly leadeth us to Christ the Mediatour. 1667 *MILTON P.L.* XII. 240 Instructed that to God is no access Without Mediator. 1736 *BUTLER Anal.* II. v. (Bohn) 240 There is then no sort of objection, from the light of nature, against the general notion of a mediator between God and man. 1902 A. B. DAVIDSON *Biblical & Lit. Ess.* 247 These saints as intercessors and mediators bridge over the chasm that separates God from man.

† 3. A go-between; a messenger or agent. *Obs.*

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* iii. (*Andreas*) 1063 þane he pat mediatoure had bene, and hard þis answeare all bedene, recordyt it to þe bischope. c 1386 CHAUCER *Pars. T.* ¶ 893 The fourthe circumstance is, by whiche mediatours or by whiche messengers, as for enticement, or for consentement to bere campaigne with felawshipe. c 1470 *Gol. & Gaw.* 400 Our souerane Arthour... Has maid ws thre as mediatour, His message to schaw. 1576 *FLEMING Panopl. Epist.* 331 Your hignesse, whom it hath pleased... voluntarily (without the helpe of any mediatour) to graunt mee free... access to your friendship. 1622 *MALYNE Anc. Law-Merch.* 98 A Merchant, hauing many of these Billes... will resort vnto... another Merchant, commonly accompanied with a Mediator or Broker. 1697 in *Syllabus Rymer's Fed.* (1869) Pref. 112 The French had received our ratification under the signett, and putt it collationed into the mediatours hands.

4. *Path.* Applied to those constituents of a serum which actively produce hæmolytic.

1903 A. S. GRÜNBAUM in *Brit. Med. Jnl.* 21 Mar. 654 Ehrlich... recognized... that Bordet was right in assuming the existence of two bodies for the production of this phenomenon [sc. hæmolysis], and that one body (mediator, amboceptor) was present in quantity in the serum of immunized animals only, while the other (the complement) occurred in the serum of normal untreated animals. *Ibid.* 4 Apr. 784 The immune serum merely contains an excess of normal mediators and not new ones.

5. A variation in the games of ombre and quadrille. [= Sp. *mediator*. Cf. *MEDIATEUR*.]

1902 LD. ALDENHAM *Ombre* 6 *Quadrille*, *Quintille*, *Piquemedrille*, *Tredrille*, *Sextille*, and *Mediator*, which are all variations of the Game of Ombre.

6. That which effects a transition between one stage and another; *spec.* in *Psychol.*, that which acts as an agent in mediation (sense 3 b). Also *attrib.*

1953 C. E. OSGOOD *Method & Theory Exper. Psychol.* iii. ix. 402 The self-stimulation produced by mediators. *Ibid.* 404 (*caption*) A change in the instrumental sequence elicited by a mediator. 1965 *Language* XLI. 139 Such words as *istorik*, *istorija*... which appear already in Old Russian literature, are justly regarded by her as direct borrowings from Greek or Latin, and not as mediated by other languages... On the other hand, the more detailed data obtained on foreign words have enabled Mrs. Worth to correct and to define more precisely the role of the mediator languages, especially that of Polish. 1967 *Word* XXIII. 14 Among the numerous 'mediator' languages suggested so far those based on the symbols of mathematical logic are of especial interest to modern interlinguistics. 1969 [see E.S.T. (*E. III)]. 1970 N. E. SPEAR in M. R. D'Amato *Exper. Psychol.* xii. 604 S's consequential use of potential mediators for learning. 1970 *Jnl. Gen. Psychol.* LXXXIII. 5 Rhine also furthers his analysis to the affect-arousal components that certain verbal mediators may eventually elicit. 1971 A. PAVIO *Imagery & Verbal Processes* ix. 319 Potential mediators are either inferred from association norms or are 'built in' experimentally.

mediatorial (mi:di'ə:tɔ:riəl), *a.* [f. L. type **mediātōri-us* (see MEDIATORY) + -AL¹.] Of, pertaining to, resembling, or characteristic of a mediator or mediation.

1650 W. PYNCHON in *First Cent. Hist. Springfield, Mass.* (1808) I. 81 There is no need that our blessed Mediator should pay both the price of his Mediatorial obedience, and also [etc.]. 1708 *Brit. Apollo* No. 91. 1/2, I have not yet Discharg'd my Mediatorial Office. 1742 *Young Nt. Th.* IX. 272 No Patron! Intercessor none! Now past The sweet, the clement, Mediatorial Hour! 1876 *Mozley Univ. Sermon* v. 106 A mediatorial function pervades the whole dispensation of God's natural providence, by which men have to suffer for each other.

Hence **mediatorially adv.**, as a mediator; **media'torialism**, mediatorial attitude or position.

1774 A. M. TOPLADY *Gd. News fr. Heaven Wks.* 1794 III. 208 Christ shall reign mediatorially. 1827 CH. WORDSWORTH *Chas. I* (1828) 151 And, because, at the same time they [two Presbyterians] were 'moderate and mediatorial', [they may] have stuck one Episcopalian between them, as a voucher of their moderation and mediatorialism.

† **media'torian**, *a.* *Obs. rare.* [Formed as prec. + -AN.] = MEDIATORIAL. So **media'torious a.**

a1659 BP. BROWNRIE *Serm.* (1674) II. xv. 187 The Arrians blasphemy of his Deity, 'tis as false also of his Mediatorious Efficacy. 1676 *Cudworth Serm. on 1 Cor.* xv. 57 (ed. 3) 72 Christ after His Resurrection. having a mediatorial Kingdom bestowed upon Him. 1692 BEVERLEY *Disc. Dr. Crisp* 18 There is a Mediatorian Law and Covenant in the Hand of the Mediator.

'mediatorship. [See -SHIP.] The office of a mediator.

a1600 *Hooker Eccl. Pol.* VIII. iv. §6 Government doth belong to his kingly office, mediatorship, to his priestly. 1693 *Luttrell Brief Rel.* (1857) III. 242 Their masters had undertaken the mediatorship of a general peace. 1876 *Mozley Univ. Sermon* viii. (1877) 181 The mediatorship of Christ.

mediatory (mi:di'ə:tɔ:ri), *a.* [ad. L. type **mediātōri-us*, f. *mediātor* MEDIATOR: see -ORY.] Having the function of mediating; pertaining to, or of the nature of, mediation.

1619 W. SCLATER *Exp. 1 Thess.* (1630) 51 Christ's actions were... some Mediatory. 1665 J. SPENCER *Vulg. Proph.* 120 The solemn Inauguration of our Saviour to his Mediatory Kingdom. 1677 *Gale Cr. Gentiles* III. 182 The Philosophers' Demons or Mediatore Lords, which were the original Exemplars of Antichrist's Mediatore Saints. a1711 *Ken Christophil Poet. Wks.* 1721 I. 447 Our humble King began to rear His Mediatory Realm. 1765 *Blackstone Comm.* I. 51 If the supreme power were lodged... in the king and commons, we should want that circumspection and mediatory caution, which the wisdom of the peers is to afford. 1806 G. S. FABER *Diss. Prophecies* (1814) I. 280 The excessive veneration of supposed mediatory saints and angels. 1836-7 *Sir W. Hamilton Metaph.* xxxii. (1859) II. 245 The mediatory agency of latent thoughts in the process of suggestion. 1885 *L'pool Daily Post* 25 Apr. 4/9 Austria and Germany are evincing an increased disposition to dictate terms, but rather of a selfish than a mediatory nature.

¶ Used = **MEDIATE a. 1.**
1651 *Biggs New Disp.* 169 To avell the pleura or lining of the Thorax from the ribs, which is firmly annexed and immediately adheres unto them, by the mediatory ligation of numerous solid fibres.

mediatress (mi:di'etris). Now *rare.* [f. MEDIATOR + -ESS.] = MEDIATRIX.

1616 R. SHELDON *Surv. Miracles Ch. Rome* 125 Neither dare we associate her as a secondary Mediatress with her sonne. 1748 *Richardson Clarissa* xlii. (1811) III. 249 How shall two such come together—no kind mediatress in the way? 1867 *Contemp. Rev.* V. 57 He does not hesitate to employ her as mediatress.

mediatrice (mi:di'etris). Now *rare* (or only as Fr.). [a. F. *mediatrice*, ad. L. *mediatrix* (see next).] = MEDIATRIX.

The pl. form *mediatrices* is, so far as spelling is concerned, common to this word and the next; the example placed here may belong to MEDIATRIX.

c1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xxxiv. (*Pelagia*) 361 As medyatrice hyr wil I sende to god. 1447 *Bokenham Seyntys* (Roxb.) 270 Thorgh goddys grace ordeynyd to be a medyatryce for this cye. 1500-20 *Dunbar Poems* lxxxv. 67 Oratrice, mediatrice, salvatrice, To God gret suffragane! 1540 *Hyrde tr. Vives' Instr. Chr. Wom.* (1592) Nvij, God is the overseer, the church is the mediatrice in marriage. 1686 *Speculum Beatae Virginis* 17 They desire her to interceed with God for them, which also makes her a joynt Mediatrice with Christ. 1842 *Agnes Strickland Queens Eng.* II. 291 The French monarch... proposed to make the queen-dowager of France and Isabella the mediatrices of a peace. 1891 *Cath. News* 24 Jan. 6/6 Our advocate, our mediatrice with Him.

mediatrix (mi:di'etris). Pl. *mediatrices* (mi:di'etris): see prec. [a. L. *mediatrix*, fem. of *mediator*, MEDIATOR.] A female mediator. (Often applied to the Virgin Mary.)

1462-3 *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 270 Pray the vierge immaculat To be good mediatrix. 1577-87 *Holinshed Chron.* III. 1183/2 As a meane or mediatrix betwene the parties, there was Christierna dutchesse of Loraine. 1651 *tr. De-las-Coveras' Don Fenise* 39 She having confessed herselfe the mediatrix of their loves. 1738 *Ozell Cervantes* 9 Certain... Knights... invoking them [their Ladies]... as so many Advocates and Mediatrices in their Conflicts and Encounters. 1753 *Richardson Grandison* IV. iv. 21 War seems to be declared: And will you not turn mediatrix? *Ibid.* IV. xxviii. 175 Mediators and mediatrices. 1781 *Warton Hist. Eng. Poetry* III. 493 The mediatrix of the factions of

France. 1846 *Pusey Let. in Liddon, etc. Life* II. 505 The [Roman] system as to the Blessed Virgin as the Mediatrix and Dispenser of all present blessings to mankind. 1848 *Thackeray Van. Fair* xi, The friendship... lasted as long as the jovial old mediatrix was there to keep the peace. 1880 *Meredit Tragic Com.* xi (end), Here was the mediatrix—the veritable goddess with the sword to cut the knot!

|| **media vuelta** ('media 'vwelta). Also *media-vuelte*. [Sp., lit. 'half turn'.] In bullfighting, a method of killing the bull by approaching from behind (see quot. 1962).

1932 [see BANDERILLA v.]. 1934 R. CAMPBELL *Broken Record* viii. 183 Don Simao uses a *media-vuelte* in sticking in his banderillas from horseback; that is, he takes the bull while it is turning, citing it from behind. 1962 B. CONRAD *Encycl. Bullfighting* 163/1 *Media vuelta*... A way of placing banderillas in which the torero comes at the bull from behind, forcing the animal into a *media vuelta* as the man approaches. 1967 *McCormick & Mascareñas Compl. Aficionado* iv. 121 Once in a great while... you will see an aging matador, green with fear, killing a *la media vuelta*.

medic ('mɛdɪk), *a.*¹ and *sb.*¹ (See also MEDICS.) [ad. L. *medic-us* adj. and *sb.*, f. root of *mederi* to heal. Cf. OF. *medique* sb., physician, Sp. *médico*, Pg., It. *medico* adj. and *sb.*]

A. adj. = MEDICAL. Only poet.

1700 *Pomfret Reason* 84 Should untun'd Nature crave the Medic Art, What Health can that contentious Tribe impart? 1769 *Poetry in Ann. Reg.* 242 Order Drops, ye Medic Dunces, Order Scruples, Drams, and Ounces. 1873 W. S. MAYO *Never Again* xxxii. 417 Thy medic touch becalms my throbbing brow.

B. sb. A physician, 'medical man'; a medical student.

1659 T. PECKE *Parnassi Puerp.* 16 The Medic heals the Body. 1661 *Blount Glossogr.* (ed. 2), *Medick*, a Physitian. 1694 *Motteux Rabelais v.* (1737) 232 Your Medic's Friend. 1696 J. EDWARDS *Exist. & Provid. God* II. 136 This author... was most bitter... not only against physicians, but all medicks. 1823 *The Crayon* (Yale Coll.) 23 (Farmer) Who sent The Medic to our aid! 1851 B. H. HALL *College Words* 198 *Medic*, *Medic*, a name sometimes given to a student in medicine. 1885 B. G. WILDER in *Jrnl. Nervous Dis.* XI. 281 *Medic* is the legitimate paronym of *medicus*, but is commonly regarded as slang. 1895 W. C. GORE in *Inlander* Nov. 64 *Medic*, a student in the medical department. 1902 W. W. HALL *Appl. Relig.* 1. 22 For ages medics have been laying down rules for the regimen of diseased people. 1925 *Fraser & Gibbons Soldier & Sailor Words* 154 *The Medics*, R.A.M.C. [Royal Army Medical Corps]. 1945 *Finito! Po Valley Campaign* 61 (caption) Our medics treat German wounded. 1968 *Mrs. L. B. Johnson White House Diary* 17 Jan. (1970) 618 He was a Medic and, although twice wounded, he had gone on... to save life after life, crawling across the battlefield. 1970 *Oxford Mail* 21 Feb. 12/3 (heading) The 'medics' are fast movers. 1973 *Black Panther* 3 Mar. 6/2, I was a member of the U.S. Army from 1967 to 1970. During the Tet offensive of 1968, I served as a combat medic with the 101 ABN. Div. at Hue, South Vietnam. 1974 *Evening Standard* 1 Mar. 48/3 Dr Brian Warren, Mr Heath's personal physician, called to see him at Downing Street—but as a friend, not as a medic.

Medic ('mi:di:k), *a.*² and *sb.*² [ad. L. *Medic-us*, Gr. *μηδικός* Median.] *A. adj.* = MEDIAN *a.*²

1888 G. BERTIN *Abridged Gram. Lang. Cuneiform Inscriptions* 81 *Medic* Grammar. 1889 *Jrnl. Anthropol. Inst.* Aug. 31 The *Medic* language is not the same as the Akkadian, though in syntax and in vocabulary it presents a very marked connection. 1912 H. G. RAWLINSON *Bactria* II. 25 A treaty was made between the rival nations, and ratified by a marriage between the *Medic* king and a Lydian princess. 1933 C. DAWSON *Enquiries Relig. & Culture* II. 80 Assyria was at the height of her power... but her pitiless militarism was gradually ruining... Asia and prepared the way for a new series of barbarian invasions—Cimmerian, Scythian and *Medic*.

B. sb. = MEDIAN *sb.*².
1894 A. H. SAYCE *Primer of Assyriology* II. 20 The script and language of Elam—sometimes, but incorrectly, called Scythian, *Medic*, or Protomedic.

medic, var. form of MEDICK.

† **'medica.** *Obs.* [a. L. *médica*: see MEDICK.] = MEDICK.

1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* 1. (1586) 37 Amongst all sortes of fodder, that is counted for the cheefe... which... the Italians at this day call *Medica*. 1651 R. CHILD in *Hartlib's Legacy* (1655) 71 The plants which are usually called *Medicaes* with us, are annual plants. 1664 *Evelyn Kal. Hort.*, Apr. (1679) 15 Sow... *Medica*, Holy-hocks, Columbines [etc.]. 1712 *tr. Pomel's Hist. Drugs* I. 12 A species of Trefoil, to which some have given the Name of *Medica*, or Median Hay. 1753 *Chambers Cycl. Supp.* s.v., The sea *Medica*... The great prickly sea *Medica*.

medicable ('mɛdɪkəb(ə)), *a.* [ad. L. *medicābilis*, f. *medicāre*, *medicārī*: see MEDICATE *v.* and -ABLE. Cf. OF. *medecable*, *medicable* (in sense 2), Sp., Pg. *medicable*, It. *medicabile*.]

1. Admitting of cure or remedial treatment.

1616 *Bullokar Eng. Expos., Medicable*, which may be healed. 1744 *Armstrong Preserv. Health* III. 516 For want of timely care Millions have died of medicable wounds. 1816 *Wordsw. Ode*, 1815, 81 For them who bravely stood unhurt, or bled With medicable wounds. 1834 *Tait's Mag.* I. 15/2 Of the more enduring and less medicable ailments of his patient, the surgeon knew... nothing. 1871 *Napheys Prev. & Cure Dis.* I. i. 43 *Medicable* wounds.

† 2. Possessing medicinal properties. *Obs.*

1658 *Phillips, Medicable*, able to heal. 1666 *Boyle Orig. Formes & Qual.* (1667) 293 Wine obtains divers medicable Vertues (as that of cooling, dissolving Coral, Pearle, &c.).

Medicaid ('mɛdɪkɛɪd). Also *medicaid*. [f. MEDIC(AL *a.* + AID *sb.*] Name given in the United States to a scheme making available state and federal funds for the use of persons judged to require assistance with medical expenses, and provided for under Title XIX of the Social Security Act, 1965. Also *attrib.*

1966 *Life* 29 July 4/1 The word we are going to be hearing a lot more is something called 'Medicaid'—also known as Title 19. 1967 *Economist* 2 Dec. 960/2 The states have until 1970 to set up their Medicaid schemes, but 33 have already done so, attracted by the generous federal contribution. 1972 *Daily Colonist* (Victoria, B.C.) 6 Jan. 1/7 Nearly \$1 billion in medicaid payments 'went down the drain' in New York City through medical malpractice. 1973 *Interfaces* May 44 The launching of the Medicare and Medicaid programs... created a need for new technical words. 1974 *Spartanburg* (S. Carolina) *Herald* 22 Apr. B4/6 If you can be paid you will also be eligible for Medicaid provided through the South Carolina Department of Social Services.

medical ('mɛdɪkəl), *a.* and *sb.* [a. F. *médical*, = Sp., Pg. *medic(al)*, It. *medicale*, ad. late L. *medicālis*, f. *medic-us* physician: see MEDIC.]

A. adj.

1. *a.* Pertaining or related to the healing art or its professors. Also, in a narrower sense, Pertaining or related to 'medicine' as distinguished from surgery, obstetrics, etc.

medical man: used as a general term including 'physician', 'surgeon', 'accoucheur', etc.

1646 *Sir T. Browne Pseud. Ep.* To Rdr. a.4, In this work attempts will exceed performances: it being composed by snatches of time, as medical vacations, ... would permit us. a1682 — *Tracts* 22 Not only in medical but dietetical use and practice. 1753 *Phil. Trans. R. Soc.* XLVII. 399 Every body has consider'd what the Italians printed... upon the subject of medical electricity, as too hasty a publication. 1760-72 H. BROOKE *Fool of Qual.* (1809) II. 99, I summoned the chief medical artists, and got the precious remains... embalmed. 1776 T. PENNANT *Tour in Scotl. & Voy. Hebrides* 1772 II. 247 The number of medical students are now annually reckoned at about 300. 1777 T. CAVALLIO *Compl. Treat. Electr.* x. 287 *Medical Electricity*, a practical method of applying Electricity to the human body, when affected with different distempers. 1778 T. A. MANN in *Litt. Lit. Men* (Camden) 416 We are here occupied and devoted upon Medical Electricity. 1799 *Med. Jrnl.* I. 364 Such an excess of acid is therefore useless, especially in medical practice. *Ibid.*, The Medical Society also desired the Citizens Bouillon-La Grange, and Chaussier, to examine [etc.]. 1814 G. J. SINGER *Elem. Electr.* III. iv. 286 Mr. Partington, whose experience as a medical electrician is considerable. 1835 F. D. MAURICE *Let. 6 Oct.* in J. F. MAURICE *Life F. D. Maurice* (1884) I. xiii. 186 If I could get any influence over the medical students, I should indeed think myself honoured. 1849 *Macaulay Hist. Eng.* IV. I. 432 All the medical men of note in London were summoned. 1864 *Mrs. Gaskell Wives & Daughters* (1866) I. iii. 26 He went very steadily to work... advertising in medical journals, reading testimonials, sifting character and qualifications. 1878 W. JAMES in R. B. PERRY *Th. & Char. W. James* (1935) II. iv. liii. 29 The degrading sophistries of medical materialists. 1885 *Househ. Words* 20 June 155 (Farmer), Medical students have liberally assisted in the formation of slang, their special department thereof being known as medical Greek. 1895 *Arnold & Sons' Catal. Surg. Instruments* 19 Field Medical Paniers, fitted complete with instruments... etc. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 778 Neither the patient nor the medical attendant. 1902 W. JAMES *Varieties Relig. Experience* i. 13 Medical materialism finishes up Saint Paul by calling his vision on the road to Damascus a discharging lesion of the occipital cortex, he being an epileptic. 1935 *Economist* 7 Sept. 456/2 The [National Health Insurance] scheme provided for the payment of cash benefit in time of sickness, for medical benefit... and sanatorium benefit. 1945 *Release & Resettlement* (H.M. Govt.) xii. 40 The benefits of the National Health Insurance Scheme include medical benefit (i.e. free treatment by an insurance doctor and medicine). 1966 I. JEFFERIES *House-Surgeon* II. 20 'I know you've graduated,' she interposed, 'but at heart you're still a medical student.' 1975 M. DUKE *Death of Holy Murderer* i. 15, I put aside the medical journal I'd been trying to read.

b. Proper or appropriate to a medical practitioner.

1809 *Malkin Gil Blas* II. iii. ¶2 He had got into reputation with the public by a certain professional slang, humour'd by a medical face.

c. Of diseases: Requiring medical as distinguished from surgical treatment or diagnosis.

1885-8 *Fagge & Pye-Smith Princ. Med.* (ed. 2) I. 74 Internal, or as it may be styled 'medical' pyæmia. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VI. 174 The preceding remarks... relate only to the medical thromboses, and not to the septic and suppurative thrombo-phlebitides of the surgeon. 1904 *Hospital* 11 June, Suppl. 14 By medical diseases is meant those diseases which are situated either as to their source or their origin in one or other of the three great cavities of the body.

d. Special collocations: **medical board** [BOARD *sb.* 8b], a body of medical men responsible for the medical examination of soldiers, the maintenance of public health, etc.; hence **medical-board** *vb.* *trans.*, to refer for consideration by a medical board (*rare*); **medical certificate**, a certificate from a doctor, attesting the state of a person's health, etc.; **medical examiner**, (*a*) a doctor who carries out an examination for physical fitness; (*b*) U.S., a medically qualified public officer whose duty is to investigate deaths that occur under unusual

or suspicious circumstances, to perform post-mortems, and sometimes to initiate inquests; hence **medical examination**, an examination to establish the degree of a person's physical fitness, etc.; † **medical finger** = LEECH-FINGER; **medical garden**, a garden appropriated to the cultivation of medicinal plants; a 'physic-garden'; **medical hall Ireland**, a pharmacy, a chemist's shop; **medical jurisprudence**, the law as it relates to the practice of medicine; also = **forensic medicine**; † **medical month** (see quot.); **medical officer**, a doctor appointed by a public authority or company to attend to matters relating to health (in Gt. Britain in the public sphere the post of 'medical officer of health' was abolished on 1 Apr. 1974); **medical register**, a register, in Britain kept by the General Medical Council, of all doctors legally in practice; so **medical registration**; also *attrib.*; **medical school**, (a school or faculty of) a college or university in which medicine is studied.

1814 *Niles' Reg.* VI. 36/2 A *Medical Board is now sitting at the city of Washington, by order of the secretary of war. 1843 *Times* 29 Nov. 4/3 Two distinct medical boards have declared themselves satisfied as to his sound state of health. 1922 *Encycl. Brit.* XXXI. 898/2 Every medical board paper was a kind of forecast. 1947 L. HASTINGS *Dragons are Extra* iii. 63 He was then medical-boarded and sent to the nursing-home in England. 1973 'R. MACLEOD' *Burial in Portugal* i. 18 The last medical board had cut his army pension, reckoning his back was improving. 1838 DICKENS *Nickleby* (1839) xv. 131 A very little more and it [sc. a back comb] must have entered her skull. We have a *medical certifiket that if it had, the tortershell would have affected the brain. 1853 C. SCHREIBER *Jrnl.* (1952) 12 The medical certificate would be quite sufficient, and without his appearing the fellowship was safe. 1914 KIPLING *Lett. of Travel* (1920) 210 One could eat... in one's cabin without a medical certificate from the doctor. 1971 J. CLEGG *Dict. Social Services* 96 A medical certificate (on the official form) must be sent to the local social security office. 1973 E. MCGIRR *Bardel's Murder* ii. 35 'Did you get a medical certificate?' 'That and pain killers.' 1974 *Times* 23 Sept. 2/3 She had attempted suicide five years ago... but she had medical certificates that said she was now all right. 1898 F. DE H. HALL (*title*) *Medical examination for life assurance. 1916 *Brit. Med. Jnl.* 26 Aug. 300/2 (*heading*) Medical examination of recruits. 1935 S. G. LEIGH *Guide to Life Assurance* (ed. 4) viii. 92 Many people have an aversion from the medical examination. 1848 *Risks of Life Assurance* 5 Dr. Ingleby... then the *medical examiner for the Norwich Office. 1877 *Acts & Resolves Gen. Court of Massachusetts* 1877 580 The governor shall nominate... able and discreet men, learned in the science of medicine, to be medical examiners. 1889 POLLOCK & CHISHOLM *Med. Handbk. Life Assurance* p. viii, Plain instructions for the guidance of the medical examiner, to afford him a ready handbook of reference on insurance rules. 1928 *Bull. Nat. Research Council* LXVI. 13 Only in New York City and Boston, where the medical examiner's system prevails, is the bulk of the work done in the properly equipped morgues. 1937 T. A. GONZALES et al. *Legal Med. & Toxicol.* ii. 9 The coroner has investigative and judicial powers; the medical examiner can conduct only an investigation. 1973 *Times* 5 June 6/4 No official ruling on the cause of death has yet been given by the medical examiner, the equivalent of the coroner. 1653 URQUHART *Rabelais* i. viii. On the *medical finger of his right hand he had a Ring made Spire ways. a 1706 J. EVELYN *Diary* an. 1658 (1955) III. 217. I went to see the *Medical Garden, at Westminster, well stored with plants, under Morgan, a very Skillful Botanist. 1838 *Civil Engineer* i. 362/2 Four acres are devoted to a medical garden. 1922 JOYCE *Ulysses* 669 Purchased by him at 10.20 a.m. on the morning of 27 June 1886 at the *medical hall of Francis Dennehy. 1938 J. CARY *Castle Corner* 279 Ah, ye dirty devil, and what sort of a drip are ye to be dropped in a medical hall. 1788 S. FARR (*title*) Elements of *medical jurisprudence. 1845 [see FORENSIC a.]. 1937 T. A. GONZALES et al. *Legal Med. & Toxicol.* p. vii, The section on legal medicine is concerned with the principal pathologic conditions encountered in cases of forensic importance... and medical jurisprudence or that part of the law which deals with the practice of the physician. *Ibid.*, The subjects which are considered a part of medical jurisprudence, such as the corpus delicti... malpractice, insanity, and insurance. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* iv. xii. 213 Which... makes 26. dayes and 22. howes, called by Physitians the *medical month; introduced by Galen... for the better compute of Decretory or Critical dayes. 1835 *Times* 2 Nov. 7/1, I have only heard of two unions, in which the number of *medical officers is equal to the number employed before the formation of these unions. 1841 DICKENS *Lett.* 29 Oct. (1969) II. 414 With regard to the Medical officers it will be best to say that I am going out of town. 1860 F. NIGHTINGALE *Notes on Nursing* i. 10, I have known a medical officer keep his ward windows hermetically closed. 1916 W. OWEN *Lett.* 10 Feb. (1967) 379 The Medical Officer says I should get them removed. 1964 *Times* 22 Feb. 6/2 Medical officers of health should be more closely concerned with the functions of their local authority that had a bearing on health in any way. 1974 *Daily Tel.* 1 Apr. 6/6 Regional hospital boards, executive health councils and local authority departments with health responsibilities will disappear. So too will medical officers of health, some of whom will now become 'community physicians'. 1886 *Act 49 & 50 Vict.* c. 48 §14 The *medical register shall contain a separate list of the names and addresses of the colonial practitioners. 1926 *Brit. Med. Jnl.* II. 430/1 A few years ago the Government of the Irish Free State announced that it had decided to establish a separate Medical Register. 1973 *Times* 26 July 2/4 Dr — was suspended from the medical register yesterday for professional misconduct in prescribing drugs for other than bona-fide treatment. 1886 *Lancet* 10 July 85/2 The great importance of due *medical registration. 1926 *Brit. Med. Jnl.* II. 322/2 A decision on the medical registration question has not yet been reached. 1765 in J. CARSON *Hist. Med. Dept. Univ. of Pennsylvania*

(1869) 55 The institution of *Medical Schools in this country has been a favorite object of my attention. 1841 *Southern Lit. Messenger* VII. 550/2 We had lighted upon the University, in the act of organizing an extensive Medical School. 1909 J. S. FLETCHER in H. GREENE *Crooked Counties* (1973) 228 He was anxious to see one or two experiments... being carried on in some of the medical schools. 1973 *Guardian* 25 Jan. 15/6 The shortage of doctors in some regions is directly related to the absence of a regional medical school.

2. Curative; medicinal. *rare*.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* v. xxi. 269 The membranous covering, commonly called the silly how... is... preserved with great care, not only as medical in diseases, but [etc.]. 1811 A. T. THOMSON *Lond. Disp.* (1818) 462 Medical properties and uses. 1830 HERSCHEL *Stud. Nat. Phil.* III. iv. 303 The essential medical principles in vegetables.

B. sb.

1. A student or practitioner of medicine. *colloq.*

1823 HAWTHORNE in *H. & Wife* (1885) I. 111 He is the best scholar among the medicals. 1834 J. HALLEY in *Life* (1842) 15 He determined... as he said 'to beat the medicals'. 1903 *Midland Inst. Mag.* Feb. 113 The... only medical elected to a University headship since William Harvey was warden of Merton in 1644.

2. ? U.S. 'A small bottle or vial made of glass tubing' (*Cent. Dict.* 1890).

3. A medical examination for fitness.

1917 'TAFFRAL' *Sub* i. 27 It was neither the x and y part of the business nor the 'medical' which caused me qualms. It was the dreaded interview. 1938 N. MARSH *Death in White Tie* x. 103 He wanted me to go to Edinburgh to take my medical... I wanted to go to Thomas's. 1946 H. WAYNE *Two Odd Soldiers* i. 7 The Recruiting Officer welcomed and encouraged us... and told us to present ourselves on the following Tuesday for our 'medical'. 1968 *Listener* 8 Feb. 187/3 Mr Scannell's adolescence appeared to be no more remarkable than a hundred others. He coughed at his RAF medical; he spouted Yeats to a literal-minded girl. 1973 *Times* 1 June 5/6 (*heading*) Medicals for drivers urged.

medical, obs. var. MISKAL, an Oriental weight.

medically ('mɛdɪkəlɪ), *adv.* [f. MEDICAL + -LY².] In a medical manner; with respect to medical science or practice, or the medical profession.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* iv. xiii. 227 That which chiefly promoted the consideration of these dayes, and medically advanced the same, was the doctrine of Hippocrates. 1805 *Med. Jnl.* XIV. 393, I was willing to hope that the case, not viewed medically, might be rendered more formidable than it really was. 1887 *Homeop. World* 1 Nov. 523 These clubs are medically officered by an allopathic practitioner. 1902 *Daily Chron.* 8 May 6/2 Educated and medically-trained women as workhouse inspectors.

medicament (mɪ'dɪkəmənt, 'mɛdɪkəmənt), *sb.* [a. F. *médicament*, ad. L. *medicamentum*, f. *medicārī*: see MEDICATE *v.* and -MENT. Cf. Sp., Pg., It. *medicamento*.] A substance used in curative treatment.

1541 R. COPLAND *Galen's Therap.* 2 Civ, It semeth that he had neuer experyence... of any medicamentes, whiche is a manyfest thyng of the boke that he hath made of medycamentes. 1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemau's Fr. Chirurg.* 16/2 Some resolving and strengtheninge medicamentes. 1650 BULWER *Anthropomet.* 160 He speaks of Cosmétique medicaments, or the Art of Decoration. 1750 tr. *Leonardus' Mirr. Stones* 96 In these they strew saporiferous medicaments. 1831 J. DAVIES *Manual Mat. Med.* 61 Some medicaments which are commonly used as astringents. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 922 Certain drug eruptions... have their greatest intensity round the part to which the medicament is applied.

b. *transf.* and *fig.*

1614 W. BARCLAY *Nepenthes A4*, [Tobacco] is the only medicament in the world ordained by nature to entertaine good companie. 1654 HAMMOND *Fundamentals* xix. §32. 235 First, the admonitions... of his fellow Christians, then more publike reprehensions... and upon the unsuccessfulness of all these milder medicaments, the use of that stronger Physick, the Censures of the Church. 1824 A. HENDERSON *Wines* 45 It was only for the inferior wines, however, that such medicaments were used. 1872 M. COLLINS *Two Plunges for Pearl* III. viii. 183 There are few medicaments equal to walking at your fastest pace.

me'dicament, *v.* [f. the sb. Cf. F. *médicamenter*.] *trans.* To administer medicaments to. Hence **me'dicamenting** *vbl. sb.*

1823 GALT R. *Gilhaize* xxxviii, But for many a day all the skill and medicamenting of Doctor Callender did him little good. 1849 THACKERAY *Pendennis* liii, He... had been treated and medicamented as the doctor ordained.

medicamental ('mɛdɪkə'mɛntəl), *a.* Now *rare*. [f. MEDICAMENT *sb.* + -AL¹.] Having the nature of a medicament; medicinal.

1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 26 Aconitus... and many others are both medicamental and poisonous. 1670 MAYNWARING *Vita Sana* xiii. 119 Sallads of Lettuce... are medicamental aliment. 1755 in JOHNSON; in mod. Dicts.

medicamentally ('mɛdɪkə'mɛntəlɪ), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY².] After the manner of medicaments.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* II. v. 85 The substance of gold is indeed invincible by the powerfulllest action of naturall heat... not only alimentally... but also medicamentally. 1884 N. & Q. 15 Mar. 210 The fish is... more wholesome medicamentally, but not so toothsome.

medicamentary ('mɛdɪkə'mɛntəri), *a.* [f. MEDICAMENT *sb.* + -ARY.] Having the nature of a medicament; curative. Also, of a book, treating of medicaments.

1590 BARROUGH *Meth. Physick* VIII. (1596) 484 Neither was it necessarie to stuffe this Medicamentarie booke with vnusuall... compositions. 1656 RIDLEY *Pract. Physick* 286 We... must rather fight with medicamentary aliments, then with Medicaments. 1881 *Nature* 15 Sept. 480/2 Certain toxicol or medicamentary substances... are not absorbed.

medicamentation ('mɛdɪkə'mɛntə'tʃən), [f. MEDICAMENT *sb.* + -ATION.] The action of 'medicamenting'; remedial treatment.

1885 *Public Opin.* 9 Jan. 30/1 The crisis of our interests has passed far beyond the medicamentation of mere talk.

medicamentous ('mɛdɪkə'mɛntəs), *a.* [f. MEDICAMENT *sb.* + -OUS.] = MEDICAMENTAL.

1684 tr. *Bonet's Merc. Comput.* xv. 524 The new-born Infant... requires a Medicamentous Milk. 1861 *Technologist* II. 30 It reaches the druggist, who has to prepare from it his medicamentous extract.

Medicare ('mɛdɪkæ(r)), Also *medicare*. [f. MEDI(CAL *a.* + CARE *sb.* 1 4.)] a. Name given in the United States to a scheme of health insurance for the elderly, provided for under Title XVIII of the Social Security Act, 1965; cf. MEDICAID.

b. Name of a similar scheme in Canada. Also *attrib.*

1962 *Economist* 16 June 1099 Ailing Medicare. 1963 *Times* 25 Feb. (Canada Suppl.) p. vi/6 The Canadian medicare problem must be seen against Canada's geographical, economic and political background. 1963 *Punch* 16 Oct. 577/3 The cost of providing Medicare... would be less than the annual cost of burying them. 1965 *New Statesman* 6 Aug. 177/1 Last week he [sc. President Johnson] signed the medicare bill. 1968 *Globe & Mail* (Toronto) 13 Feb. 1/7 Under the federal medicare legislation starting July 1, Ottawa will pick up half the average per capita cost. 1970 *Ibid.* 28 Sept. 17/1 A meeting of the Quebec Cabinet in Montreal tonight is discussing the possibility of passing emergency legislation to implement medicare. 1971 *Maclean's Mag.* Oct. 65/3 However he discharges his other campaign promises from abolishing deterrent fees for users of Medicare to renegotiating the pulp-mill deal, [etc.]. 1971 *Optometry Today* (Amer. Optometric Assoc.) 22 At present, optometrists... cannot provide optometric services to American senior citizens under the Medicare program. 1973 [see MEDICAID]. 1974 *Globe & Mail* (Toronto) 2 Mar. 8/3 Saskatchewan, which introduced medicare amid stormy and turbulent summer days in 1961, is embarking on a denticare programme.

medicaster ('mɛdɪkæstə(r)), Also 8 medicastor. [a. assumed L. **medicaster* (whence also It. *medicastro*, F. *medicastre*), f. *medicus* physician: see MEDIC and -ASTER.] A pretender to medical skill; a quack, charlatan. So † **medi'castra**, a female 'medicaster'.

1602 F. HERING *Anat.* 28 An other Medicastra, a ratling Gossip... commended a Drench. 1612 WOODALL *Surg. Mate* Wks. (1653) 244 Andreas Libavius, both report of a certain Medicaster of his time [etc.]. 1706 BAYNARD in Sir J. FLOYER *Hot & Cold Bath*. II. 393, I could say much more... to the Shame... of this sorry Medicaster. 1835 J. M. WILSON *Tales of Borders* (1857) I. 59 Doctors are quacks and medicasters to us. 1881 DUFFIELD *Don Quixote* I. 337 A queen may be leman to a medicaster.

† **medicate**, *a.* *Obs.* [ad. L. *medicāt-us*, pa. pple. of *medicāre* (see next).] = MEDICATED.

1638 T. WHITAKER *Blood of Grape* 41 Not but that I take notice of medicate Wines, and their excellencies.

medicate ('mɛdɪkɪt), *v.* [f. L. *medicāt-*, ppl. stem of *medicāre*, -āri, f. *medicus*: see MEDIC.]

1. *trans.* To treat medically; to administer remedies to; to heal, cure.

1623 COCKERAM, *Medicate*, to heale or cure. 1691 BAXTER *Nat. Ch.* x. 48 All the Physicians Medicate all England. 1757 DYER *Fleece* 1. 374 To soil Thy grateful fields, to medicate thy sheep... Thy vacant hours require. 18... SHELLEY *Ess. & Lett.* (1852) I. 256 He postponed all other purposes to the care of medicating himself. 1833 CHALMERS *Const. Man* (1835) I. 237 Which mars instead of medicates. 1880 BARWELL *Aneurism* 94 To feed, and if desirable also to medicate, the patient in such manner that [etc.].

fig. 1807 tr. *Three Germans* I. 68 What can medicate the wounds of the mind? 1860 EMERSON *Cond. Life* iv. (1861) 83 What we call our root-and-branch reforms of slavery, war [etc.] is only medicating the symptoms.

† b. To treat (a thing) with drugs or other substances for any purpose. *Obs.*

1644 EVELYN *Diary* Apr., His collection of all sorts of insects... is most curious; these he spreads and so medicates that no corruption invading them, he keeps them in drawers. 1775 G. WHITE *Selborne* 1 Nov. (1789) 198 A pound of rushes, medicated [i.e. steeped in tallow] and ready for use, will cost three shillings.

fig. 1839 DE QUINCEY *Philos. Rom. Hist.* Wks. 1890 VI. 431 Did ever Siren warble so dulcet a song to ears already prepossessed and medicated with spells of Circean effeminacy?

2. To impregnate with a medicinal substance.

1707 [see MEDICATING *vbl. sb.*]. 1753 *Scots Mag.* XV. 40/2 When a course of milk is ordered... may it not be thus medicated much to the advantage of the patient? 1898 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* V. 37 The inhalation of steam medicated with terebene.

fig. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 150 ¶ 3 The antidotes with which philosophy has medicated the cup of life. 1809 SYD. SMITH *Wks.* (1850) I. 185/2 You are multiplying... the chances of human improvement, by preparing and

medicating those early impressions, which always come from the mother.

†**b.** In wider sense [after *L. medicāre*]: To impregnate or mix with drugs or deleterious substances; to 'doctor' (liquors, etc.). *Obs.*

1662 *GRAUNT Bills Mortality* 68 The Fumes, Steams, and Stenches of London, do so medicate and impregnate the Air about it, that [etc.]. 1684 *BAXTER Twelve Argt.* Pref. Fjb, They medicate their Wines with Arsenick and Mercury. 1744 *BERKELEY Siris* §11 Wines in the time of the old Romans were medicated with pitch and resin. 1791 *COWPER Odys.* x. 291 She... medicated with her pois'nous drugs Their food.

3. *intr.* To practise the art of healing. *rare.*

1835 *Tait's Mag.* II. 17 Skilled in herbs too, he medicates successfully for man and beast.

medicated ('mediketud), *ppl. a.* [f. *MEDICATE v.* + *-ED*.¹.] Charged or impregnated with medicinal substances, drugs, or the like. Also *fig.*

1625 *BP. HALL Serm. Thanksgiving* (1626) 52 If some infrequent passenger crossed our streets, it was not without his medicated Posie at his nose. 1676 *WISEMAN Surg.* IV. v. 316, I... prescribed her a medicated Ale... for her constant Drink. 1781 *GIBBON Decl.* & F. xxxi. III. 206 *note*, The beautiful faces of the young slaves were covered with a medicated crust... which secured them against the effects of the sun. 184. *MRS. BROWNING Sonn. fr. Portuguese* xvii, Antidotes Of medicated music. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 525 Medicated soaps.

medicating ('mediketɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. *MEDICATE v.* + *-ING*.¹.] = *MEDICATION* 1 *b.*

1707 *MORTIMER Ilusb.* (1721) II. 6 The medicating or steeping of Seeds.

'**medicating**, *ppl. a.* [-*ING*.².] Healing.

1831 *CARLYLE Sart. Res.* III. iii, Leave him to Time, and the medicating virtue of Nature. 1879 *STEVENSON Trav. Cevennes, Florac*, The race of man... has medicating virtues of its own.

medication (medi'keɪʃən). [ad. *L. medicātionem*, n. of action f. *medicāre*, *medicārī*: see *MEDICATE v.* Cf. *F. médication*.]

1. The action of treating medically or subjecting to the action of medicaments.

1603 *SIR C. HEYDON Jud. Astrol.* ii. 99 So doth Galen attribute much to Homericall medication. 1646 *SIR T. BROWNE Pseud. Ep.* iv. xiii. 222 During those dayes, all medication or use of Physick is to be declined. 1831 *J. DAVIES Manual Mat. Med.* 225 Hemorrhage, agitation, fever, &c. &c. often attend this medication. 1848 *THACKERAY Van. Fair* xli, She hoped that her body might escape medication. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 604 It is better to assist the external measures by internal medication. *fig.* 1804 *MITFORD Inquiry* 158 Rarely indeed more than three lines together, even of Chaucer's, are found wholly unwanted medication.

b. Applied to treatment of plants. Also *concr.*, something used for 'medication'. ? *Obs.*

1626 *BACON Sylva* §500 The Watering of the Plant oft, with an Infusion of the Medicine. This... may have more force than the rest; Because the Medication is oft renewed. 1796 *New Ann. Reg.* 137 The cure [for animalcules]... is rubbing off with the lard medication. *Ibid.*, I have formerly quite removed the canker from some nonpareils, which, after three years medication, threw out shoots a yard long.

2. 'The act of tincturing or impregnating with medicinal ingredients' (J.); the infusion of medicinal substances.

1755 in *JOHNSON*. 1898 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* V. 37 Meanwhile arrangements are to be made for... the occasional supply of steam and for its medication with eucalyptus.

medicative ('medikətɪv), *a.* [f. *MEDICATE v.* + *-IVE*. Cf. *med.L. medicātīvus*.] Having the function or power of curing; curative.

1644 *DIGBY Nat. Bodies* xviii. §9. 165 If those vapors be ioynd with any medicative quality or body. 1814 *D. STEWART Hum. Mind* II. iv. §6. 471 Those physicians who profess to follow Nature... by watching and aiding her medicative powers. 1866 *R. CHAMBERS Ess.* Ser. II. 111 Oh, Nature, Thy breath, thy voice, thy placid face, how truly medicative they are.

'**medicator**. *rare.* [f. *MEDICATE v.* + *-OR*. Cf. late *L. medicātor*, medical practitioner.] One who prepares potions.

1830 *SCOTT Demonol.* i. 67 The art of a medicator of poisons.

medicatory ('mediketəri), *a. rare*⁻¹. [f. *L. medicāt-*, *ppl. stem of medicāre*: see *MEDICATE v.* and *-ORY*.] Medicinal, healing.

1864 *MRS. H. WOOD Trev. Hold* III. ix. 123 Not all the medicatory drugs... can prevent the diseased vagaries of the imagination.

Medicean (mædɪ'si:ən), *a.* [f. mod. *L. Medice-us* (f. It. *Medici*, surname) + *-AN*. Cf. *F. médicéen*.] Pertaining to the family of the Medici, who ruled Florence during the 15th c., and to whom belonged Popes Leo X (1513-21) and Clement VII (1523-34). Used as the designation of the library at Florence (otherwise called Laurentian) founded by Lorenzo de' Medici, and of MSS. there preserved; also, of various

works of ancient art contained in the Florentine collections founded by the Medici.

1741 *J. MARTYN Virg. Georg.* iv. 262 *note*, Pierius found out in the Medicean manuscript. 1835 *Penny Cycl.* IV. 5/2 The celebrated Medicean and Borghesan vases. 1893 *Gow Comp. Sch. Classics* vi. (ed. 3) 45 The sole authority for the letters *ad Familiare*s is in the Medicean library. 1904 *Pilot* 9 Apr. 338/1 A description of Medicean Rome.

medicerebellar (mɪ:dɪsɪr'belə(r)), *a. Anat.* [f. *L. medi-us* middle + *CEREBELLAR*.] Situated in the middle of the cerebellum.

1890 *J. S. BILLINGS Nat. Med. Dict.* II. 124 Medicerebellar Artery. Cerebellar Artery, anterior inferior.

medicerebral (mɪ:dɪsɪr'brəl), *a. Anat.* [irreg. f. *L. medi-us* middle + *CEREBRAL*.] Lying about the middle of each cerebral hemisphere. Also *absol.* the medicerebral artery.

1889 *Buck's Handbk. Med. Sci.* VIII. 234 The Medicerebral [artery]. The vessel represents the most direct continuation of the cerebral carotid. *Ibid.*, The medicerebral in its further course yields two classes of branches.

Medici ('medɪtʃɪ), *a.* [It. surname: cf. *MEDICEAN a.*] = *MEDICEAN a.*, esp. *Medici collar* (see quot. 1968); *Medici lace* (see quot. 1969), *Medici porcelain* (or *china*), a type of porcelain produced under the patronage of Francesco de' Medici; *Medici print, reproduction*, etc., one produced by the Medici Society, Ltd., London. Also *ellipt.*

1799 *N. W. WRAXALL Mem. Courts* II. xxi. 114 A broad Medicis of Dresden lace surrounded her bosom and shoulders. 1868 *J. MARRYAT Hist. Pott. & Porc.* (ed. 3) xiv. 456 (*caption*) Brocca of Medici Porcelain, 15 inches high. 1873 *Young Englishwoman* May 234/1 The Medici's collarette... becoming only to those ladies who have a slender swan-like neck. 1890 *Amer. Mail Order Fashions* (1961) 13 [Drawers] Cambric, ruffle of Medici lace, 75 c. 1900 *F. LITCHFIELD Pott. & Porc.* ii. 18 It was of soft paste, is extremely rare, and is known as 'Medici china'. 1902 *JOURDAIN & DRYDEN Palliser's Hist. Lace* (rev. ed.) iv. 56 The Medici collars were supported by fine metal bars called 'verghetti'. 1906 *Burlington Mag.* Oct. 47/1 If their quality can be maintained the Medici prints now being issued by Messrs. Chatto and Windus, of which the first three plates now lie before us, will undoubtedly represent a great advance upon anything which has yet been done in colour reproduction. 1908 *BEERBOHM in Around Theatres* (1924) II. 405 Nor was I embarrassed by the hoop and Medici collar that Dalila wore. 1936 *Catal. Medici Prints* 3 This Series has now attained a world-wide reputation under the title of 'Medici Prints'. 1940 *Burlington Mag.* May p. x/2, Medici porcelain. *Ibid.*, A 'Medici' plate, marked with the letter F and the dome of the Cathedral of Florence. 1949 *F. TOWERS Tea with Mr. Rochester* 24 The study with its Axminster carpet and Medici prints and rows of encyclopædias. 1957 *J. BRAINE Room at Top* vi. 60, I was... looking at the Medici reproduction of Olympe. 1960 *R. G. HAGGAR Conc. Encycl. Cont. Pott. & Porc.* 306/1 With one exception, all the known pieces of Medici porcelain are painted in blue, or blue and manganese purple. 1963 *A. GERNSHEIM Fashion & Reality* II. 79 Many capes had a small Medici collar. Such upstanding collars were worn on evening dresses, 1888-92... and fur Medici collars on coats and jackets during the winter of 1889-90. 1964 *M. CLIVE Day of Reckoning* iv. 42 There was a gap between those large, pale, repellent Victorian Arundel prints and the neat Medici reproductions which took their place. 1968 *J. IRONSIDE Fashion Alphabet* 51 *Medici collar*, a stiffened collar usually of lace, fan-shaped; high at the back of the neck and tapering away at the sides. 1969 *R. T. WILCOX Dict. Costume* (1970) 206/1 *Medici lace*, French bobbin-lace similar to Cluny lace, but of finer thread. Woven closely and open in intricate pattern with one edge scalloped.

†**medician**. *Obs.* [f. *L. medicus* (see *MEDIC*) + *-IAN*. Cf. *physician*.] A physician.

1597 in *Spalding Club Misc.* I. 133 Scho is altogiddir consmit away; and na mediciane nor phisitian that will tak on hand to cure.

†**me'dicianer**. *Obs.* In 6 *medicianar*, 7 *medicioner*. Cf. *MEDICINER*. [f. *MEDICIAN* + *-ER*.¹.] A physician.

a 1578 *LINDESAY (Pittscottie) Chron. Scot.* (S.T.S.) I. 362 They war certiffieit be the doctouris medicianaris that no successioun wald come of hir body. 1634 *Medicioner* [see *MEDICINE sb.*,² quot. 1545].

medicinal ('medɪsnəb(ə)), *a. and sb.* Forms: 4-7 *medycinable*, 4-6 *medicynable*, 5 *medecynnabil*, *medecynable*, 6 *medcynable*, *medsonable*, *mediscenable*, 7 *medicneable*, 6-9 *med'cinable*, 4- *medicinable*. [a. OF. *medecinable*, f. *medeciner*: see *MEDICINE v.* and *-ABLE*.]

A. adj.
1. Having healing or curative properties; = *MEDICINAL*. *Obs. exc. poet. or arch.*

1398 *TREVISIA Barth. De P.R.* XIV. xxi. (Tollem. MS.), Olyues and medicynable herbes and swete spices. c 1407 *LYDG. Reason & Sens.* 5630, I saugh the... herbes ful medcynable. c 1425 *St. Christina* xi. in *Anglia* VIII. 124/1 Hee bonde vppe hir legge wip medecynnabil clopes. 1547 *BOORDE Introd. Knowl.* xxii. (1870) 177 Welles of water the whych... be mediscenable for sycke people. 1577 *B. GOOGE Hereschach's Husb.* III. (1586) 146 Cowe milk is most medicinable. 1604 *SHAKS. Oth.* v. ii. 351 Drop teares as fast as the Arabian Trees Their Medicinable gumme. 1634 *W. WOOD New Eng. Prosp.* (1865) 10 Many... haue beene restored by that medicinable Climate to their former... health. 1796 *COLERIDGE To J. Cottle*, Herbs of medicinal

powers. 1842 *SIR A. DE VERE Song of Faith* 72 Paradise Of priceless and most medicinable fruits. 1885 *PATER Marius* II. 218 Soothing fingers had applied to his hands and feet... a medicinal oil.

b. fig. and in figurative context.

c 1400 *Apol. Loll.* 21 Medicinable comynng wip þe kirk or sacraments of it. c 1440 *Alphabet of Tales* 422 Be þi medcynable tong I trow at God shall delvyer me from my moste errour. 1556 *J. HEYWOOD Spider & F.* ii. 150 Pacience the medsonable meane, To take all faultes falles, reioisnglie. 1611 *SHAKS. Cymb.* III. ii. 33 Some griefes are medicinable, that is one of them, For it doth physicke Loue. 1798 *J. HUCKS Poems* 146 In memory's stores, I seek the med'cinable balm.

†**2.** Of or belonging to medicine. *Obs.*

1530 *PALSGR.* 318/1 Medcynable belongyng to physycke. 1586 *BRIGHT Melanch.* xl. 268 It yeeldeth no medicinable tast to the mouth. 1607 *MARKHAM Caval.* i. (1617) 57 Then you shall seek by medicinable means to recouer them.

†**3. medicinal finger** = *LEECH-FINGER*; **medicinal ring**, app. a blessed ring supposed to cure diseases. *Obs.*

1432-50 *tr. Higden (Rolls)* II. 313 The iij^{the} fynger, whiche is callede the fynger medicinable. a 1483 *Liber Niger in Househ. Ord.* (1790) 23 Item, to the king's offerings to the crosse on Good Friday, out from the Counting-house, for medcynable rings of gold & sylver.

†**B. sb.** A medicinal substance. *Obs.*

1683 *TRYON Way to Health* 560 A great number of Medicinables... of our own growth, proper for the Cure of those Diseases that are generated in our Elevation.

Hence †**medicinableness**.

1660 *INGELO Bentiv. & Ur.* i. (1682) 167 The medicinalness of every one [of these fruits] is so affix'd to its own Branch that it is not communicated to another.

medicinal (mɪ'dɪsɪnəl), *a. and sb.* [a. *L. medicinālis* of or pertaining to medicine: see *MEDICINE* and *-AL*.¹. Cf. *F. médicinal*.]

A. adj. 1. Having healing or curative properties or attributes; adapted to medical uses. *Const. against, for.*

a 1340 *HAMPOLE Psalter* l. 8 Ysopo is a medcynall erbe. 1422 *tr. Secreta Secret., Priv. Priv.* 245 Medcynal Purgacions sholde bene y-makyd in this tyme. 1525 in *Vicary's Anat.* (1888) App. viii. 214 It may be by the Colledge considered whether the bill were medecynall, or hurtfull, to the siknes. c 1540 *tr. Pol. Verg. Eng. Hist.* (Camden) l. 295 His... ringe was... medicinale againte... the fallinge sickenes. 1617 *MORYSON Itin.* i. 116 Most of the waters are medicinall. 1671 *MILTON Samson* 627 Dire inflammation which no cooling herb Or medicinal liquor can asswage. 1717 *LADY M. W. MONTAGU Let. to P'cess of Wales* 1 Apr., Here are hot baths, very famous for their medicinal virtues. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VI. 429 The medical and medicinal treatment of aortic aneurysm.

b. fig.

c 1400 *Wyclif's Bible* Tit. ii. 8 (MS. M) Word medcynal [1382 an hool word, 1388 an hoolsum word, *Vulg. sanum*]. 1502 *ARNOLDE Chron.* 174 As in the council of Oxenford it is... decreed that the sentence of excommunication whiche is sayd medecinal iij tymes in the yere to be pronounced. 1561 *T. NORTON Calvin's Inst.* III. 213 All this misery of mankinde... is a medicional sorrow, and not a penall sentence. 1672 *CAVE Prim. Chr.* III. v. (1673) 374 The medicinal vertue of Repentance, lying not in the duration, but the manner of it. 1794 *COLERIDGE To a Friend* 11 Soothing each pang with fond solicitude, And tenderest tones medicinal of love. 1870 *EMERSON Soc. & Solit., Bks.* Wks. (Bohn) III. 81 Plutarch cannot be spared from the smallest library... because he is so... medicinal and invigorating. 1903 *Hibbert Jnl.* Mar. 583 The preaching of Christianity as medicinal for soul and body brought success.

†**2.** Of or relating to the science or the practice of medicine. *Obs.*

1387 *TREVISIA Higden (Rolls)* III. 363 He made problems medicinal of phisik. c 1400 *Lanfranc's Chirurg.* 7 (Add. MS.) *Surgerie*... is a medcynal sciense. c 1400 *tr. Secreta Secret., Gov. Lordsh.* 66 Y wyl delvyre to þe techinge Medicynal. 1563 *T. GALE Antidot.* Pref. I Suche medicinal instruments, as... are mentioned in the same bookes. a 1641 *BP. MOUNTAGU Acts & Mon.* (1642) 171 Certain medicinal books and writings of Trismegistus. 1685 *DRYDEN Thren.* August. v. 170 They min'd it near, they batter'd from afar With all the Cannon of the Med'cinal War. 1755 *J. SHEBBEARE Lydia* (1769) I. 178 As nonsense and medicinal knowledge are equally intelligible to most people [etc.]. 1804 *Miniature* No. 20 (1806) I. 267 The medicinal art.

b. Resembling medicine.

1824 *A. HENDERSON Wines* 344 [It] is apt to infect the liquor with a medicinal taste.

†**3. medicinal-finger** = *LEECH-FINGER*. **medicinal day, hour, month**, times when the administration of medicine was deemed proper. *Obs.*

1597 *A. M. tr. Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 12b/1 The Medicinall finger, or Ringe finger, betwene the little finger and the middle finger. 1623 *tr. Favine's Theat. Hon.* i. v. 48 The medicinal finger of the left hand. 1674 *JEAKE Arith.* (1696) 229 The time when most proper to administer Physick, called the Medicinal Moneth. 1722 *QUINCY Lex. Phys.-Med.* (ed. 2) s.v. *Medicine*, Medicinal Days, such are so called by some Writers, wherein no Crisis or Change is expected, so as to forbid the use of Medicines... but it is most properly used for those Days, wherein Purging or any other Evacuation is most conveniently comply'd with. *Ibid.*, Medicinal Hours are commonly reckoned in the Morning fasting, about an Hour before Dinner [etc.]. 1747 *tr. Astruc's Fevers* 120 The antients divided the days of an acute fever into critical, indicatory, intercalary, and medicinal.

B. sb. a. A medicinal substance. †**b. pl.** Matters pertaining to medical science (*obs.*).

1382 *WYCLIF Rev.* iii. 18 Anyoynte thin iʒen with colirie, [gloss] that is, medcynal for yʒyen, maad of diuerse erbis. a 1657 *R. LOVEDAY Lett.* (1663) 191 'Tis possible Mr. R's directions, as one well skill'd in such medicinals, may prove

available. 1667 H. OLDENBURG in *Phil. Trans.* II. 410 In Medicinals we have now and then...inquired after some rarities. 1716 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* III. *Diss. Physick* 12 The knowledge of all the Medicinals, that they could come any way to be acquainted with. *Ibid.* 36 Searching into the Oriental... Medicinals. 1813 *Examiner* 15 Feb. 99/2 Brandy, medicinals, &c. 1862 LYTTON *Str. Story* II. 5 The remarkable cures he had effected by the medicinals stored in the stolen casket.

medicinally (mi'disinəli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY².]

1. With the purpose or effect of a medicine. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 65 They gave it medicinally to them which were sick of the Ptsick. 1682 DRYDEN *Medal* 150 The Witnesses, that, Leech-like, liv'd on blood, Sucking for them were med'cinally good. 1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Wormwood*, That which is commonly made Use of Medicinally. 1836 J. M. GULLY *Magendie's Formul.* (ed. 2) 23 It is now... fifteen years since I first used... the muriate of morphia medicinally. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VI. 795 The internal administration of specific remedies... is all that can be done medicinally. *fig.* a1711 KEN *Anodynes* Poet. Wks. 1721 III. 452 Thy Love, Lord, I in Pains perceiv'd, And sing thy Love when med'cinally griev'd.

2. † a. From the point of view of the science of medicine (*obs.*). b. *nonce-use*. In the practice of medicine.

1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel. Democr.* to Rdr. 69 My purpose... is... to Anatomise this humour of Melancholy... and that philosophically, medicinally, to shew the causes... and seuerall cures of it. 1846 POE *J. W. Francis* Wks. 1864 III. 38 Connected in some manner with everything that has been well said or done medicinally in America.

me'dicinalness, *rare*⁰. [-NESS.] Medicinal quality.

1727 BAILEY vol. II, *Physicalness*, Naturalness, also Medicinalness.

† **me'dicinary**, *a. Obs.* [f. MEDICINE *sb.* + -ARY.] Possessing healing properties.

1607 WALKINGTON *Opt. Glass* 3 The wise Physicians medicinary prescript. 1638 *Anat. Woman's tongue* in *Hart. Misc.* (1809) II. 187 Among these weeds, to supply men's wants, There grew some medicinary plants. 1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 664 Medicinary Oyls are neither all, nor alwayes elicited out of Plants.

medicine ('mɛds(ə)n, 'mɛdɪsn, -s(ə)n), *sb.*¹ Forms: 3 *medicin*, 4 *medisine*, 4-5 *medcyne*, 4-6 *medycine*, 4-6 *medycyne*, *medycyne*, 5 *medcyn*, -ycyn, *metycyne*, *mettecyne*, *medcoyne*, 5-6 *medecyn(e)*, *medicyn*, 6 *medecin*, -yson, -ysyne, *medsin*, -syn, *meddicine*, *metson*, 6-9 *medecine*, *medecen*, 7 *medcin*, 3- *medicine*. [a. OF. *medecine*, *medicene* (mod.F. *médecine*), ad. L. *medicina* (1) the art of the physician, (2) a physician's laboratory, (3) a medicament, remedy, f. *medic-us* physician: see MEDIC. Cf. Pr. *medecina*, *medicina*, *metzina*, Sp., Pg., It. *medicina*, G. *medizin*, Du. *medicijn*, Da., Sw. *medicin*.

For the formation of the L. word cf. *officina* (for **opificina*), *ruina*, *rapina*. There seems to be no sufficient ground for the common view that *medicina* is the fem. of an adj. *medicinus* used with ellipsis (in the three senses respectively) of *ars* art, *officina* workshop, *rēs* thing. The adj. occurs in late L., but otherwise only in one passage of Varro (in the phrase *ars medicina*), and its formation may have been suggested by the existence of the *sb.*

The disyllabic pronunciation (recognized by Johnson 1755) has existed at least from the 14th c., as occasional spellings indicate. The trisyllabic pronunciation is less common in England, and is by many objected to as either pedantic or vulgar; in Scotland and in the U.S. it is app. the prevailing usage; examples of it occur in verse of all periods, from the 14th c. onwards.]

1. That department of knowledge and practice which is concerned with the cure, alleviation, and prevention of disease in human beings, and with the restoration and preservation of health. Also, in a more restricted sense, applied to that branch of this department which is the province of the physician, in the modern application of the term; the art of restoring and preserving the health of human beings by the administration of remedial substances and the regulation of diet, habits, and conditions of life; distinguished from Surgery and Obstetrics.

c1320 *Sir Tristr.* 1204 þe fair leuedi, þe quene, Louesom vnder line And sleizest had y bene, And mest coupe of medicin[e]. c1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* 1. 659 Phebus þat first fond art of medecyne. 1484 CAXTON *Fables of Auian* v. I am a maystresse in medecyne, and canne gyue remedy to al manere of sekeneys by myn arte. 1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* xxxiii. 30 He murdreist mony in medecyne. 1550 LYNDSEY *Sqr. Meldrum* 1446 And, als, be his naturall ingyne, He lernit the Art of Medecyne. 1641 WILKINS *Math. Magick* I. i. (1648) 3 Art may be said, either to imitate nature, as in limning and pictures, or to help nature, as in medicine. 1725 WATTS *Logic* I. vi. §10 Medicine is justly distributed into Prophylactick... and Therapeutick. 1828 SCOTT *F.M. Perth* vii, The peaceful man of medicine. 1866 A. FLINT *Princ. Med.* (1880) 17 Medicine, in the largest sense of the term, comprehends everything pertaining to the knowledge and cure of disease. In a more restricted sense, the term is used in contradistinction to Surgery and Obstetrics. 1891 C. JAMES *Rom. Rigmarole* 93, I took up medicine again in England.

2. a. Any substance or preparation used in the treatment of disease; a medicament; also,

medicaments generally, 'physic'. Now commonly restricted to medicaments taken internally.

a1225 *Ancr. R.* 178 þu seist þet te nis no neod medicine. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 3073 Vor in þe verroste stede of affric geans wule vette þulke stones vor medicine. Vor hii wolde þe stones wasse & þer inne bapie. a1300 *Cursor M.* 1378 Cedre, ciprese, and pine, O þam sal man hane medicen. 1398 *TREvisa Barth. De P.R.* vii. lxxix. (1495) 288 Medecyne maye neuer be sykerly take, yf the cause of the eyull is vnknowe. c1440 *Alphabet of Tales* 93 He had burnyd his hand ill, & his brethir come & made a medcyn & layd þer-vnto. 1464 M. PASTON in *P. Lett.* II. 160 For Goddys sake be war what medesyns ye take of any fysisysyns of London. 1513 BRADSHAW *St. Werburge* II. 853 All phisike and medycyns were founde to her in vayne. 1565 T. STAPLETON *Fortr. Faith* 110 b, The more he fancieth his metson, the better it shall proue with him. 1612 *WOODALL Surg. Mate* Wks. (1653) 3 Have ready your medicines to bind up the wound again. 1657 TRAPP *Comm. Job.* xvi. 3 If the eye be inflamed, the mildest Medicine troubleth it. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* III. 685 From the Founts where living Sulphurs boil, They mix a Med'cine to foment their Limbs. 1741-3 WESLEY *Extract of Jnrl.* (1749) 15 One of the mistresses lay... near death, having found no help from all the medicines she had taken. 1842 A. COMBE *Physiol. Digestion* (ed. 4) 369 The action of the bowels may be restored with little or no aid from medicine. 1850 TENNYSON in H. TENNYSON *Mem.* (1897) I. 334 Having heard that Henry Taylor was ill, Carlyle rushed off from London to Sheen with a bottle of medicine.

transf. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 600 Their old men... they strangle with an Oxe-taile, which medicine they minister likewise to those that have grievous diseases.

b. Colloquially used *spec.* for: 'A purging potion' (*Dunglison Med. Lex.*, 1857). Chiefly in to take (†a) *medicine*. Cf. F. *prendre (une) médecine*.

1830 SOUTHEY in *For. Rev. & Cont. Misc.* V. 290 On the day when signal was made for sailing, he had taken a medicine, which was in those times considered a more serious affair than it is now.

† c. A method or process of curative treatment.

1390 GOWER *Conf.* I. 267 So longe thei togedre dele, That thei upon this medicine Apointen hem... That... Thei wolde him bathe in childes blod. 1575 LANEHAM *Let.* (1871) 35 Kings & Quéenz of this Realm, without oother medsin (saue only by handling & prayerz), only doo cure it [the king's evil].

† d. An effectual remedy, cure. *Obs.*

1390 GOWER *Conf.* I. 47 Ne hyd it nocht, for if thou feignest, I can do the no medicine. c1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 6140 Scho gat some medecyne Of þe sekeneþ pat had hir pynde. 1529 RASTELL *Pastyme* (1811) 32 Arnold... was etyn with lyse, and coud have no medecin, and dyed.

e. *fig.* In 14-15th c. often applied to Christ or the Virgin Mary.

a1225 *Ancr. R.* 164 þuruh medicine of schrifte, & þuruh bireouring, c1315 SHOREHAM II. 136 Suche a deap a [sc. he, Christ] vnder-þede, Of lyf þe medicine. 1362 LANGL. *P. Pl. A.* 1. 33 Mesure is Medicine þauh þou mucche þeorne. c1380 WYCLIF *Serm.* Sel. Wks. II. 224 Medicine for alle sicke synne is, to be clopid in Jesus Crist. c1440 *Jacob's Well* 157 Medecyne here-of is, first to caste out þe wose of glotonye. c1450 HOLLAND *Howlat* 719 Haile moder of our maker, and medcyn of myss! 1522 MORE *De quat. Noviss.* Wks. 93/1 To putte in prooffe... thoperacion... of this medicine, the remembraunce of these foure last things. 1603 SHAKS. *Meas. for M.* III. i. 2 The miserabell haue no other medicine But onely hope. 1638 *Penit. Conf.* vii. (1657) 161 If any of their sins were deemed fit by the Confessor to come abroad in publick, they were admitted to that publick Medicine. 1787 JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1850) II. 194 It is, indeed, a strong medicine for sensible minds, but it is a medicine. 1842 MISS MITFORD in L'Estrange *Life* (1870) III. ix. 157 He finds in constant employment a medicine for great grief.

f. to take one's medicine, to submit to or endure something disagreeable; to learn a lesson; a dose, taste, etc., of one's own (kind of) medicine, repayment or retaliation in kind; 'tit for tat'.

1865 A. D. RICHARDSON *Secret Service* v. 75 The leaders refused to take their own medicine. 1894 P. L. FORD *Hon. Peter Stirling* xxvii. 150 'He snubbed me...' explained Miss De Voe, smiling slightly at the thought of treating Peter with a dose of his own medicine. 1903 *N.Y. Times* 21 Sept., Canada can do nothing—she must take her medicine and make the best of it. 1904 'O. HENRY' *Cabbages & Kings* xvii. 299 You go back and take your medicine like a man. 1939 T. S. ELIOT *Family Reunion* I. i. 18 Make him feel that what has happened doesn't matter. He's taken his medicine, I've no doubt. 1941 V. PERDUE *Singing Clock* (1945) viii. 52 It was only fair for them to get a taste of their own medicine. 1961 L. VAN DER POST *Heart of Hunter* I. vii. 111 Giving him some of his own medicine, I said: 'How very charming of you!' 1961 C. WILCOCK *Death in Covert* xii. 217, I set the spring-guns, sir... I'm willing to take my medicine for that... If it's found out... it'll make the other things look black for me. And them I did not do. 1968 E. GAINES in A. Chapman *New Black Voices* (1972) 102 He ain't the first one they ever beat and he won't be the last one, and getting in it will just bring you a dose of the same medicine.

† 3. Applied to drugs used for other than remedial purposes: e.g. to the philosopher's stone or elixir, to cosmetics, poisons, philtres, etc. *Obs.*

c1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) vii. 24 If þaim think þam no3t blak ynough when þai er borne, þai vse certayne medecynes for to make þam blak withall. 1477 NORTON *Ord. Alch.* i. in Ashm. (1652) 20 But to make trew Silver or Gold is noe ingin, Except only the Philosophers medicine. 1555 W. WATREMAN *Fardle Facions* II. ix. Nij, Then enoint thei both that [sc. the body] and their face with certayne medicines... whereby they become... slicke and smothe. *Ibid.* App. X viij b, No Israelite shall haue any medicine of death, ne otherwise made to do anye maner of hurte. 1580 LYLVI *Euphues* (Arb.) 337 Knowest thou not, that Fish caught with

medicines, and women gotten with witchcraft are neuer wholesom? 1596 SHAKS. *1 Hen. IV.* II. ii. 19 If the Rascall haue not giuen me medicines to make me loue him, Ile be hang'd. 1601 — *All's Well* v. iii. 102. 1604 — *Oth.* I. iii. 61. 1615 CHAPMAN *Odys.* XII. 368 And as an Angler medice for surprize Of little fish, sits powring from the rocks.

fig. c1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 463 God hap ordeyned medycyn to knowe falsed of anticrist.

4. a. Used to represent the terms applied in their native languages by North American Indians to denote any object or ceremony supposed by them to possess a magical influence; a spell, charm, fetish; sometimes = MANITOU. Hence used, by later writers, to express the same or similar meanings as current among other primitive peoples. Also *colloq.* in phr. *bad medicine*, something or someone sinister or ill-fated.

As primitive peoples usually regard the operation of medicines as due to what we should call magic, it is probable that their words for magical agencies would often be first heard by outsiders as applied to medicine, and hence it would be natural that 'medicine' should be regarded as their primary sense.

1805 PIKE *Sources Mississ.* (1810) 17 This they called their great medicine; or as I understood the word, dance of religion. 1807 P. GASS *Jnrl.* 44 He told them... he had more medicine... than would kill twenty such nations in one day. 1825 G. SIMPSON *Jnrl. in Fur Trade* (1931) 136 Some of them have it that I am one of the 'Master of Life's Sons' sent to see 'if their hearts were good' and others that I am his 'War Chief' with bad medicine if their hearts were bad. 1841 CATLIN *N. Amer. Ind.* (1844) I. vi. 35 The word medicine... means mystery, and nothing else. 1850 R. G. CUMMING *Hunter's Life S. Afr.* (ed. 2) I. 274 They [the Bechuana tribes] also believe that for every transaction there is a medicine which will enable the possessor to succeed in his object. 1851 MAYNE REID *Scalp Hunt.* xxvi, All these are their 'coats' of arms, symbolical of the 'medicine' of the wearer. 1869 *Harper's Mag.* Jan. 151/2 Will Comstock was sure that it was bad 'medicine' (luck) to camp on the Stinking Water. 1870 LUBBOCK *Orig. Civiliz.* vii. (1875) 323 When he sleeps the first animal of which he dreams becomes his 'medicine'. 1877 DODGE *Hunting Grounds Gt. West* 399 It [a 'scalp'] had been carefully cured, and peculiar value was set upon it as 'big medicine'. 1945 P. CHEYNEY *I'll say she Does!* II. 38 I'd like to talk to him. He's bad medicine. 1964 'E. PETERS' *Flight of Witch* I. 25 'Did you know that outcrop of rock is known locally as the Altar?'... 'So that's it,' he said. 'Just bad medicine.' 1969 'J. MORRIS' *Fever Grass* xxiii. 214 When people like me... get together we can be bad medicine for anybody from outside. 1973 P. O'DONNELL *Silver Mistress* xiii. 216 Momma's gotta go redundant. She's a great kid... but she's gonna be bad medicine on the run.

b. = *medicine-man*.

1817 J. BRADBURY *Trav. Amer.* 70 Eleven Sioux Indians, who had given or devoted their clothes to the medicine, ran into the camp. 1827 J. F. COOPER *Prairie* II. xii. 199 The incantations of the medicine.

5. *slang*. Intoxicating drink. (Cf. *lotion*, *poison*.)

1851 MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* (1864) II. 24/1 As long as you can find young men that's conceited about their musical talents, fond of taking their medicine (drinking). 1891 *FARMER Slang* s.v. *Drinks*, What's your medicine?

6. *attrib.* and *Comb.*

a. In sense 2: *medicine bottle*, *cabinet*, *chest*, *cupboard*, *-dropper*, *-mixer*, *-monger*, *-taker*; *medicine-like* adj.; *medicine ball*, a stuffed leather ball which is thrown and caught to provide exercise; *medicine glass*, a small drinking-glass graduated for use in measuring medicines; *medicine seal*, *stamp*, a name for small cubical or oblong stones with inscriptions in intaglio, found among Roman remains, which seem to have been used by physicians for marking their drugs (also called *oculist-stamp*, *oculist's stamp*); *medicine show* *N. Amer.*, a travelling show, in which entertainers attract customers to whom medicine can be sold; *medicine tree*, the horse-radish tree (see HORSE-RADISH 3).

1895 *Crescent* (Brooklyn, N.Y.) 1 Nov. 14/1 While Charlie Notman opines that the 'gym' needs more 'medicine ball, the few inoffensive ones now on hand are kicking for more 'gym'. 1903 W. L. SAVAGE in *Athletics & Outdoor Sports for Women* 49 The illustrations below show two of the methods for passing medicine balls. 1930 *Bulletin* 13 Feb. 8/2 The Prince of Wales... instead of indulging in... tennis and quoits, preferred to devote the time after tea to throwing the medicine ball. 1965 G. MCINNIS *Road to Gundagai* x. 156 Down the middle of the hall three teams were competing at medicine ball. 1974 J. HELLER *Something Happened* 314 It was a relay race, and he was ten yards ahead... carrying a heavy medicine ball. 1852 DICKENS *Bleak Ho.* (1853) v. 35 Quantities of dirty bottles: blacking bottles, *medicine bottles, [etc.]. 1862 *Chambers's Encycl.* IV. 777/1 Medicine bottles. 1899 *Montgomery Ward Catal.* 576/2 *Medicine cabinet, made of oak. 1922 S. LEWIS *Babbitt* I. 14 Above the set bowl was a... medicine cabinet. 1955 W. GADDIS *Recognitions* II. vii. 572 Esther set off with her to the bathroom, where they interrupted someone who was looking through the medicine cabinet. 1974 M. BABSON *Stalking Lamb* xiv. 93 The sleeping tablets... in the bathroom medicine cabinet. 1731 in E. Singleton *Social N.Y. under Georges* (1902) 85 A very fine *Medicine Chest with great variety of valuable Medicines. 1828 RYMER (title) *A Treatise on Diet and Regimen*... To which are added a Posological Table, or medicine chest directory [etc.]. 1841 MARRYAT *Masterman Ready* xiii, The grindstone and Mrs. Seagrave's medicine chest were then landed. 1957 P. KEMP *Mine were of Trouble* I. 6, I remember a bulky 'medicine chest' which seemed to contain chiefly iodine, quinine and

casaca. 1907 *Yesterday's Shopping* (1969) 131/3 Fumed oak *Medicine Cupboard. 151. I fled to the bathroom. I yanked open the medicine cupboard so hard that the mirror came off its hinges. 1898 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* V. 565 At short intervals by a spoon or *medicine-dropper, [he] should have small quantities of his mother's milk. 1853 *Medicine glass [see *bed table* s.v. *bed sb.* 19]. c 1555 *LADY VANE Let.* in *Foxe A. & M.* (1583) 1829 His sweetnesse. maketh al these poticary druggs of y^e world, euen *medicinelike in my mouth. 1860 J. C. JEAFFRESON *Bk. about Doctors* I. 79 The mean *medicine-mixers. dashing by in their carriages. 1651 WITTIE tr. *Primrose's Pop. Err.* i. iv. 13, I see no reason. that some divines may not be more learned than some *Medicine-mongers. 1795 *Fortnight's Ramble* 33 Uncounted are the candidates for fame, who humbly crouched to this mock medicine-monger. 1851 SIMPSON in *Monthly Jnl. Med. Sci.* XII. 238 Roman *medicine-seals. 1938 H. ASBURY *Sucker's Progress* 355 Minnie and Colorado Charley then organized a *medicine show with which they travelled through Mexico and Central America. 1958 P. GAMMOND *Decca Bk. Jazz* ix. 117 Thelonious Monk, passing through with a travelling medicine show, was once heard as an uncomplicated swing stylist there. 1962 E. LUCIA *Klondike Kate* 7 They travelled with medicine shows, carnivals, [etc.]. 1970 P. OLIVER *Savannah Syncopators* 96 With the demise of the work song, the blues became the song vehicle to accompany labour and, in earlier years, for the medicine show or the barber shop. 1849 C. ROACH SMITH in *Jnl. Brit. Archæol. Assoc.* IV. 280 On a Roman *medicine stamp. found at Kenchester. 1851 SIMPSON in *Monthly Jnl. Med. Sci.* XII. 39 Notices of ancient Roman Medicine-stamps. found in Great Britain. 1422 tr. *Secreta Secret.*, *Priv. Priv.* 87 Yf pe sonne and pe mone bothe be yn tokenynge fleumatyk, lightly pe *medicyn takere shal forth lede. 1902 WEBSTER *Suppl.*, *Medicine tree, the horse-radish tree.

b. In sense 4: *medicine animal, arrow, bag, bundle, chief, dance, fast, hunt, lodge, pipe, pouch, sack, song, stone, medicine line*, a name given by American Indians to the border between Canada and the United States; *medicine man*, a magician or shaman among American Indians and other peoples; hence *colloq.*, a doctor (cf. sense 2 a above); also *transf.* and *fig.*; *medicine murder*, murder committed to obtain parts of the body for 'medicine'; ritual murder; *medicine wolf* U.S. = COYOTE; *medicine woman*, an Indian woman dealing in magic.

1871 TYLOR *Prim. Cult.* xv. II. 211 The worship paid by the North American Indian to his *medicine animal [etc.]. 1877 W. MATTHEWS *Ethnogr. Hidatsa* 69 They stuck their *medicine-arrows in the ground. 1797 C. CHABOILLEZ *Jnl.* in B. C. Payette *Northwest* (1964) [1] made him consent to go for his *Medicine Bag. 1801 A. HENRY *Jnl.* in E. Coues *New Light Hist. Greater Northwest* (1897) I. 162 The fellow came accordingly with his drum and medicine bag. 1809 A. HENRY *Trav.* 122 One, who was a physician, immediately withdrew, in order to fetch his *penegusan*, or medicine-bag. 1865 MILTON & CHADLE *N.W. Passage by Land* iv. 66 The chief. dressed in a spangled shirt, a cap covered with many-coloured ribbons, and an elaborately-worked medicine-bag, rose and made an oration. 1971 J. McDOUGALL *Parsons on Plains* xix. 180 With their medicine-bags in hand they stood like statues. 1936 *Canad. Geogr. Jnl.* XII. 98/2 Wherever they went they carried with them a *medicine pipe and bundle upon the back of a milk-white steed. 1952 *Beaver* Sept. 27 Medicine bundles, both personal and tribal, were of great importance. 1969 *Ibid.* Summer 49/1 Each member had his own medicine bundle containing various items. 1851 MAYNE REID *Scalp Hunt*. xl. 312 One was the *medicine chief as I could tell by the flowing white hair. 1808 PIKE *Sources Mississ.* (1810) 132 Dr. Robinson and myself went to the Grand Village, at which we saw the great *medicine dance. 1855 LONGF. *Hiaw.* xv. 145 Then they. Danced their medicine-dance around him. 1898 A. LANG *Making Relig.* iii. 61 The *medicine-fast, at the age of puberty. 1887 — *Myth, Ritual, & Relig.* II. 74 The ritual. is a mere *medicine-hunt. 1910 A. L. HAYDON *Riders of Plains* 95 The Indians. called the International Boundary the *Medicine Line, assuming that in the absence of any agreement between the two Governments relative to this crime, they were perfectly safe on one side of the line with regard to what had been done on the other. 1913 L. V. KELLY *Range Men* 143 In their own tongue they [sc. Indians] called it the 'medicine line', and were very well pleased with the condition of affairs. *Ibid.* 162 The Canadian Indians were not entirely disappointed at the results of their own forays south of the 'medicine line'. 1962 W. STEGNER *Wolf Willow* II. vii. 96 By that time Crow and Gros Ventre and Sioux and Blackfoot and Assiniboin would already know that the 'Medicine Line', as they called it, was something potent in their lives. 1970 *Beaver* Winter 28/1 In 1801 he was. just across the North Dakota medicine line, the magical boundary between Canada and the States. 1973 R. D. SYMONS *Where Wagon Led* i. vii. 110 The various ranch outfits would make up big trail herds and move them across the Medicine Line. 1808 C. MACKENZIE in L. R. Masson *Les Bourgeois* (1889) I. 354 The women were directed to go into the woods for branches to cover the *Medicine lodge. 1814 BRACKENRIDGE *Jnl.* in *Views Louisiana* 258 A great number of girls were collected before the medicine lodge or temple. 1901 F. H. GIDDINGS *Inductive Sociol.* 207 Religious Societies—In North American Indian tribes, they are known as Medicine Lodges. 1944 *Beaver* June 35 At the end of the medicine lodge inside, Moanday erects two poles, a cross-bar between. At the foot of each pole he lays the body of a dog he has killed. 1801 A. HENRY *Jnl.* in E. Coues *New Light Hist. Greater Northwest* (1897) I. 162 An Indian who pretended to be a *medicine man was employed by Maymitch to cure his sick brother. 1817 J. BRADBURY *Trav. Amer.* 116, I was accosted by the Medicine Man, or doctor. 1855 LONGF. *Hiaw.* xv. 87 The medicine-men, the Medas. 1890 E. DOWSON *Let.* 10 Oct. (1967) 170 In spite of my rooted aversion to the genre I shall have to call in a medicine-man. 1898 G. B. SHAW *Doctors' Delusions* (1932) 107 Out of sheer credulity as to the infallibility of the

medicine man, we are drifting into a legal procedure which relieves them from all necessity to gain our confidence by the good they do us. 1922 JOYCE *Ulysses* 16 She bows her old head to a voice that speaks to her loudly, her bonesetter, her medicine-man. 1939 J. DILLARD in A. Dundas *Mother Wit* (1973) 278/2 Medicine men. falsify their experience. in order to qualify for their craft. 1947 AUDEN *Age of Anxiety* (1948) iii. 72 The medicine men who keep this body Politic free from fevers, Cancer and constipation. 1961 *Listener* 20 Apr. 683/2 He [sc. a foreign correspondent] has, like a medium or a circus medicine man, simply to go into a trance to pronounce what 'the' American people feel about it all. 1965 R. & D. MORRIS *Men & Snakes* ii. 46 A double-sexed two-headed snake named Sachan. was the typical emblem of the Near Eastern and Mediterranean medicine man. 1966 B. KIMENYE *Kalāsanda Revisited* 92 The medicine man at Nakivubo bus park had a fresh supply of snuff. 1974 WODEHOUSE *Aunts aren't Gentlemen* iii. 17, I was a bit early for my appointment, and was informed on arrival that the medicine man was tied up for the moment with another gentleman. [1947 *Times* 25 Oct. 3/5 Seventeen Africans were sentenced to death in two cases. here today for committing murder for 'medicine'.] 1952 *Basutoland 1951* (H.M.S.O.) ix. 57 During 1951 fourteen trial cases. were heard by the High Court. Two of these cases dealt with the crime known as *Medicine Murder. 1966 *New Statesman* 25 Feb. 265/1 A chapter. on the abominations of 'medicine murder'. 1833 G. CATLIN *N. Amer. Indians* (1841) I. 111 At that hour. with *medicine-pipes in his hands and foxes tails attached to his heels, entered Mah-to-he-hah (the old bear). 1971 J. McDOUGALL *Parsons on Plains* xiii. 110 First, The oldest conjuror took the big medicine pipe with the long stem. 1855 LONGF. *Hiaw.* xv. 143 Then they shook their *medicine-pouches O'er the head of Hiawatha. a 1831 J. SMITH *Jnl.* in M. S. Sullivan *Trav. J. Smith* (1934) 5 You observe at the door [of the Indian Lodge] three straight and handsome poles set up in a triangular form and joined together at the top, on which is suspended the *medicine sack of the owner, consisting of such things as he fancies to possess a certain undefined charm. 1883 MARK TWAIN *Life on Mississippi* 613 See my medicine-sack and my war club tied to it. 1809 A. HENRY *Trav.* 119 In his hand, he had his *shishiquoi*, or rattle, with which he beat time to his *medicine-song. 1885 HENSHAW in *Amer. Jnl. Archæol.* I. 110 The use of the *medicine-stones among the San Buenaventura Indians. 1837 W. IRVING *Capt. Bonneville* II. xv. 147 This little, whining, feast-smelling animal, is. called among Indians the *medicine wolf. 1846 [see COYOTE]. 1860 E. J. LEWIS in *Colorado Mag.* (1938) XV. 30 Went up town and saw a young grizzly bear, a young swift or medicine wolf much resembling a fox. 1834 *Knickerbocker* IV. 372 The mother evinced her sagacity, as a diviner or *medicine woman. 1836 *Ibid.* VIII. 152 It was at the wigwam of an old Indian 'medicine-woman' that I stopped.

† **medicine**, *sb.*² *Obs.* [a. F. *médecin*, ad. late L. *medicinus* adj. (see prec.) used *absol.* as *sb.*] A medical practitioner. Also *fig.*

a 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* 137 She hadde her medicines and surgens forto hele and medicine alle such as were needfulle. 1484 CAXTON *Fables of Æsop* (1889) 66, I dyssymyled and fayned my self to be a medycyn. 1545 RAYNOLD *Byrth Mankynde* 92 Aske, and vse the aduysse of some wel learned medicine [ed. 1634 II. vii. 139 *mediciner*]. 1601 SHAKS. *All's Well* II. i. 75, I haue seen a medicine That's able to breath life into a stone. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* VIII. 370 [There] flourished the most famous medicines, and Philosophers.

medicine ('meds(ə)n, 'medisn, -(ə)n), *v.* Forms: see MEDICINE *sb.*¹ [a. OF. *medeciner* (mod.F. *médeciner*), f. *medecine* MEDICINE *sb.*¹]

1. *trans.* To heal or cure by medicinal means; to administer medicine to.

a 1450 [see MEDICINE *sb.*¹]. 1484 CAXTON *Fables of Æsop* (1889) 62 He desyred to be medycyned and made hole of his foote. 1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* (1586) 149 Afore they go to pasture, they [pigs] must be medecined. 1595 SPENSER *Col. Clout* 877 Being hurt, seeke to be medycynd Of her that first did stir that mortall stownd. 1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* II. xxii. §6 As in medicining of the body, it is in order first to know the divers complexions and constitutions. . . ; so in medicining of the mind [etc.]. 1877 RUSKIN *Fors Clav.* lxxv. VII. 75 It [a dog] was warmed and medecined as best might be. 1889 J. MASTERMAN *Scotts of Bestminster* III. xiv. 29 She could medecine the sick.

b. *nonce-use*. To bring by medicinal virtue to. 1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* III. iii. 332 Not Poppy, nor Mandragora. . . Shall euer medecine thee to that sweete sleepe Which thou owd'st yesterday. 1820 SHELLEY *Witch Atl.* xvii.

2. *transf.* and *fig.* 1593 ABP. BANCROFT *Daung. Posit.* III. xv. 127 To medecine these mischiefs. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 544 All remedies to others are mischiefs to it [the cypress tree], and in one word, go about to medecine it you kill it. 1611 SHAKS. *Cymb.* IV. ii. 243 Great greifes I see med'cine the lesse. 1645 MILTON *Tetrach.* Wks. 1851 IV. 201 Thus med'cining our eyes wee need not doubt to see more into the meaning of these our Saviours words. c 1750 SHENSTONE *Elegies* xx. 68 Where ev'ry breeze shall med'cine ev'ry wound. 1868 E. EDWARDS *Raleigh* I. xxii. 504 Cares, as usual with Raleigh, were medecined by strenuous and varied labour.

3. *nonce-use*. To employ as medicine. 1654 GAYTON *Pleas. Notes* III. iii. 78 Get me these ingredients. . . Such as the bearded sonne of the smooth-chinn'd Father Apollo us'd and medecin'd.

Hence † *medicined ppl.* a., medicated, drugged.

1558 PHAER *Æneid.* VI. Arg't., Æneas. casting Cerberus in a sleape with a medcined soppe. a 1637 B. JONSON *Underwoods* lviii. As men drinke up In hast the bottome of a med'cin'd Cup, And take some sirrup after.

mediciner (mɪ'disɪnə(r), 'medsɪnər). *arch.* (in early use chiefly *Sc.*) Also 6 *medycyner*, 4 *medycinar*, 4-7 *medicinar*, 5 *medicinare*, 6

medcinar, *metsonner*. Cf. MEDICIANER. [f. MEDICINE *sb.*¹ or *v.* + -ER¹: cf. OF. *medecineur*.] 1. A physician, 'medical man', 'leech'.

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xxxvi. (*Baptista*) 1071 þan come diurse medcinaris nere, for wyninge of his stat to spere. 1456 SIR G. HAYE *Law Arms* (S.T.S.) 138 A medcinare may geve hele till a man that askis it nocht. 1533 (*title*) Pronostycacyon of Mayster John Thybault, medcyner and astronomer of the Emperyal maiestie. a 1578 LINDESAY (*Pitscottie*) *Chron. Scot.* (S.T.S.) II. 127 Lord James. . . quha was hangit be the heillis be the metsonneris to caus the poysons to drop out. a 1670 SPALDING *Troub. Chas.* I (1829) 87 Dr. Gordon, medcinar in Old Aberdeen. 1828 SCOTT *F.M. Perth* xv. 'He who lacks strength', said the wily medciner, 'must attain his purpose by skill'. 1873 RUSKIN *Fors Clav.* xxxi. 20 How many second-rate medciners have lived on. . . prescriptions of bread pills.

2. *nonce-uses*. a. Used to translate Gr. *φάρμακός*, poisoner, sorcerer. b. Used for *medicine man*.

1845 J. H. NEWMAN *Ess. Development* iv. §1. 224 'Wizard, medciner, cheat, rogue, conjurer', were the epithets applied to him by the opponents of Eusebius. *Ibid.* 225 St. Anastasia was thrown into prison as a medciner. 1859 R. F. BURTON *Centr. Afr. in Jnl. Geog. Soc.* XXIX. 271 His forehead is adorned with the two little antelope-horns worn by sultans and medciners.

medicining ('meds(ə)nɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. MEDICINE *v.* + -ING¹.] The action of the *vb.* MEDICINE.

1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* III. (1586) 139 It behooueth the shephearde to be skilfull in medcening of his cattell. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 167 If they [sc. figs] be brought unto their maturitie by medcining, that is to say, by capricifation, then they are never good. 1611 COTGR., *Pharmacie*: a curing, or medcening with drugs. 1633 T. ADAMS *Exp.* 2 *Peter* II. 22. 1089 The medcening of the one, and cleansing of the other, did not take away their nature; still the one remained a Dogge, the other a Hogge. 1867 CARLYLE *Remin.* II. 135 She. . . having. . . a turn herself for medcining. 1876 RUSKIN *Fors Clav.* lxxvii. 204 They. . . propose to themselves the general medcining. . . of the population.

mediciner, variant of MEDICIANER *Obs.*

medick ('mɪdɪk). Also 5 *medike*, 6-7 *medicke*, 6-9 *medic*, 8 *meddick*. [ad. L. *médica*, ad. Gr. *Μηδική* (πόα), lit. 'Median grass'.] Any plant of the genus *Medicago*, esp. *M. sativa*, Purple medick or LUCERNE. (Also *medick fodder*, *trefoil*.) *black* or *hop medick* = NONESUCH.

c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* v. 1 At Auerel medike is forto sowe. 1562 TURNER *Herbal* II. 52, I haue found no name as yet in England for it [*Medicago*]: but it may be called horned clauer or medic fother. 1616 SURLF. & MARKH. *Country Farme* 147 The flowers of Medicke fodder. 1733 MILLER *Gard. Dict.* (ed. 2), *Medica marina*. . . Sea Medick or Snail-Trefoil. 1764 *Museum Rust.* II. xlvii. 139 The new lucern is a kind of medick trefoil. 1816-20 T. GREEN *Univ. Herbal* II. 102 *Medicago Falcata*, Yellow Medick. *Ibid.*, *Medicago Lupulina*, Hop or Black Medick. 1839 PENNY *Cycl.* XV. 58/2 Purple medick. 1912 W. SOMERVILLE *Agric.* III. 69 Species standing wide apart, like beans and medick, have no mutual interest in any particular organism. 1960 *Oxf. Bk. Wild Flowers* 20/2 Spotted Medick or Calvary Clover. . . The leaflets are much bigger than those of other Medicks.

medico ('medɪkəʊ). Pl. *medicoes*, *medicos*. [a. It. *medico* or Sp. *médico*: see MEDIC.]

1. A medical practitioner; also, a medical student. Now *slang* or *jocular*.

1689 G. HARVEY *Curing Dis. by Expect.* xv. 115 It is in the power of the Medico, to oblige the Husband. 1844 KINGLAKE *Eothen* xviii. 308 The Medico held my chin in the usual way, and examined my throat. 1896 *Field* 1 Feb. 173/2 Again did the Medicos force the ball down. 1915 A. CONAN DOYLE *Valley of Fear* I. iv. 53 The medicos will have a word to say before we finish. 1923 A. BENNETT *Riceyman Steps* 1. x. 46 Dr. Raste would sometimes say with a dry, brief laugh, 'we medicoes'. 1943 A. HUXLEY *Let.* 7 May (1969) 489 One can only. pray that the army doctors aren't merely pumping him full of toxic sulfanilamide. . . which is what so many medicoes do. 1951 E. PAUL *Springtime in Paris* xv. 284 Leaving Hortense to the medicoes, young and old, I went with Busse to the Gare de Lyon. 1971 *Lancet* 23 Oct. 919/1 We really need a new word for doctor. Perhaps the Common Market will insist on a common term—medico perhaps? 1973 *Nature* 6 Apr. 377/2 The twenty thousand or so scientists, engineers, medicoes and so on on the staff of British universities.

|| 2. *Sp. Amer.* The surgeon fish. 1902 in WEBSTER *Suppl.*

medico- ('medɪkəʊ), used as combining form of L. *medicus* to form combinations denoting the application of medical science to various subjects of research, as *medico-botanic(al)*, *-chirurgical*, *-culinary*, *-electric*, *-galvanic*, *-judicial*, *-legal* (hence *-legally* adv.), *medico-moral*, *-pedagogic*, *-philosophical*, *-physical*, *-psychological*, *-social*, *-statistical*, *-zoological* adjs.; or (rarely) describing a person who regards a subject from a medical standpoint, as in † *medico-theologue*; also *medico-mania*, 'a mania for the science of medicine without the necessary study' (Dunglison 1876).

1838 *Prospectus Gardens Roy. Bot. Soc. in Civil Engineer* I, *Medico-Botanic Garden. 1838 *Civil Engineer* I. 361/2 Having passed under the promenade, we reach the *medico-botanical garden. 1809 (*title*) *Medico-chirurgical Transactions, published by the Medical and Chirurgical Society of London. Volume the First. 1858 GEN. P. THOMPSON *Audi Alt.* II. lxxviii. 32 *Medico-culinary

philosophers of great mark. 1875 T. P. SALT (*title*) *Medico-Electric Apparatus and How to Use it. 1862 *Catal. Internat. Exhib.* II. xvii. 129/1 Galvano-Piline for *medico-galvanic purposes. 1835 I. TAYLOR *Spir. Despot.* III. 97 The delicate offices entrusted to them [sc. professors of medicine] in several *medico-judicial instances. 1835 *Cycl. Pract. Med.* IV. 558/1 Circumstances affecting the *medico-legal character of wounds. 1870 M. GONZALEZ ECHEVERRIA (*title*, New York), The trial of 'John Reynolds' *medico-legally considered. 1866 READE *G. Gaunt* (ed. 2) II. 265 A sort of *medico-moral diary. 1904 *Brit. Med. Jnl.* 17 Sept. 679 Many of the children had much improved under the *medico-pedagogic treatment to which they had been subjected. 1698 TYSON in *Phil. Trans.* XX. 132 Two *Medico-Philosophical Dissertations about these Tophi. 1720 QUINCY (*title*) *Medicina Statica*, .. to which is added .. *Medico-Physical Essays on Agues [etc.]. 1890 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Medico-psychological, relating to the department of medicine which treats of mental disorders. 1961 *Lancet* 29 July 259/1 (*heading*) *Medicosocial aspects. 1967 *Times* 20 Feb. 13/4 Everything is to be gained by the widest publicity being given to these serious medico-social problems affecting all sections of the community. 1896 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* I. 30 The *medico-statistical point of view. 1712 *H. More's Antid. Ath.* III. xi. *Scholium* 174 He professes himself a *Medico-Theologue. 1861 HULME tr. *Moquin-Tandon* Pref. 6 An arrangement founded upon the characters of the animal, or its *medico-zoological relations.

medicommissure (mi:'di:kəmisjʊə(r)). *Anat.* Also *medio-*. [f. L. *medi-us* middle + COMMISSURE.] The middle commissure of the brain.

1882 WILDER & GAGE *Anat. Techn.* 446 The medicommissure. 1885 B. G. WILDER in *Jnl. Nerv. Dis.* XII. 287. 1890 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

† **medics**, *sb. pl.* *Obs.* [pl. of MEDIC: see -IC 2.] The science of medicine.

1663 J. SPENCER *Prodigies* (1665) 402 In Medicks, we have some confident Undertakers to rescue the Science from all its reproaches and dishonors. 1695 J. EDWARDS *Perfect. Script.* 180 Apollo was .. made by the ancient sages the God of medicks as well as music. 1737 STACKHOUSE *Hist. Bible* (1752) II. vii. i. 1018/2 The Masters of the Medicks who have treated of this Kind of Madness [etc.].

† **medie**, *v.* *Obs. rare.* [ad. late L. *mediāre*: see MEDIATE *v.*] *trans.* To divide into two equal parts; to halve.

c 1425 *Craft Nombrynge* (E.E.T.S.) 15 þen medye 4 & þen leues 2. *Ibid.* 16 þou schalt .. do away þat figure þat is medied, & sette in his styde halfe of þat figure.

mediety (mi:'daɪti). [ad. L. *mediētās* (whence OF. *moietié* MOIETY; ad. *medi* had also the learned form *medietē*), f. *medius* middle: see -TY.]

1. † *a. gen.* A half. *Obs.*
c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* xi. 288 The muste, decoct to his medietee Or thridd part, they casteth to their wyne. 1571 DIGGES *Pantom.* II. iv. M ijb, 140 whose medietie being 70, diuided by 14, yeldeth 5. 1590 BARROUGH *Meth. Physick v.* xxiv. (1596) 343 The common measure or quantity therof [sc. of the dose of arsenic], is the medietie of one graine of wheate. 1603 SIR C. HEYDON *Jud. Astrol.* xxi. 449 The medietie of the Moones globe was allwaies illustrated which is towards the sunne. 1686 GOAD *Celest. Bodies* I. xvi. 106 Let us consider the Occidental Medietie of Heaven.
b. *spec. in Law.* = MOIETY. Chiefly with reference to ecclesiastical benefices.

a 1661 FULLER *Worthies, Warw.* (1662) II. 126 That good Mannour (with the alternate gift of the Medietie of the rich Parsonage therein). 1834 SOUTHEY *Doctor* xlii. (1862) 100 A rectory of two medieties, served by two resident rectors. 1877 J. C. COX *Ch. Derbysch.* III. 212 Sir Henry Chandos succeeded to the medietie of the Mugginton manor. 1894 A. JESSOP *Random Roaming*, etc. 186 This benefice consists of two medieties.

† 2. Middle or intermediate state, position, or quality. *Obs.*

1573 G. HARVEY *Letter-bk.* (Camden) 135 A very compounde of contrarieties In things indifferent and medieties. 1610 HEALEY *St. Aug. Cite of God* IX. xiii. (1620) 333 In seeking a medietie betwene immortality blessed and mortality wretched. a 1639 WOTTON in *Reliq.* (1685) 661 The Pope means .. to carry himself as it were in a Medietie between the King of Spain, and the great Duke. c 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* (1655) I. vi. xiv. 258 This Cabal .. was reveal'd .. to Solomon in a dream, wherby he came to know the beginning, medietie, and consummation of times. 1651 BIGGS *New Disp.* §183 It ought to consist in a medietie, betwixt corrupt and very sound bloud.

† 3. Moderation. (Cf. MEAN *sb.*²) *Obs.*
1583 STUBBES *Anat. Abus.* I. sig. I *margin.*, Medietie to be obserued in meats.

† 4. *Math.* The quality of being a mean between two quantities; hence = MEAN *sb.*² 8. *Obs.*

1598 J. D. tr. L. *Le Roy's Aristotle's Polit.* v. 250 Similitude or likeness of proportions, and equality, and medietie. 1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 1255 Three sorts of primitive Medieties there be, .. to wit, Arithmetically, Geometrically, and Harmonically. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* I. iv. §20. 376 The Tetrad is an arithmetical medietie betwixt the Monad and the Hebdomad. 1694 HOLDER *Harmony* iv. 47 Now in 4 to 2 the Medietie is 3. *Ibid.* vii. 168 These two divide Diapason, 64 to 32, by the Medietie of 45; And they divide it so near to Equality, that in Practice they are hardly to be distinguished.

medifixed (mi:'difɪkst), *a. Bot.* [f. L. *medi-us* middle + FIXED; after mod.L. *medifixus*, F. *medifixe*.] Fixed by the middle; said of anthers.

1880 A. GRAY *Struct. Bot.* 253 Adnate anthers are perhaps as frequently extrorse as introrse. Others, whether basifixed or medifixed, are more commonly introrse.

|| **medifurca** (mi:'di:fɜ:kə). *Ent.* [mod.L., f. L. *medi-us* middle + *furca* fork.] The middle forked apodeme which serves for the attachment of the muscles by which the midlegs of insects are moved. Hence *medi'furcal a.* (*Cent. Dict.*).

1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* III. 379 *Medifurca* (the *Medifurca*). A branching vertical process of the endosternum.

† **medify**, *v.* *Obs. rare.* [Badly f. L. *medicus* physician + -FY.] *trans.* To heal, cure.

c 1470 HARDING *Chron.* LXXII. xiii. All his sores to be medified. *Ibid.* LXXXIV. ii. But this Mordred gaue Arthure deaths wond, For which he gode his woundes to medifie.

mediglacial (mi:'di:gleɪʃəl), *a. rare*-1. [f. L. *medi-us* middle + GLACIAL *a.*] Mid-glacial; in the midst of glaciers.

1823 SCORESBY *North. Whale Fishery* 50 During the next day we traced the limits of our mediglacial sea.

medil (l, obs. forms of MEDDLE, MIDDLE.

medimn (mi:'dɪm). *Antiq. rare.* Also 7 *medimne*. [ad. L. *medimnus*, a. Gr. μέδιμνος. Cf. F. *médimne*. English writers usually employ the Latin form; pl. *medimni*.] An ancient Greek measure of capacity, equal to about 12 gallons.

1600 HOLLAND *Livy* xxxviii. xiii. 990 The Consull imposed upon them a payment of .. 10000 medimnes of wheat. 1658 PHILLIPS, *Medimne*, a certain measure, containing six bushels. 1807 ROBINSON *Archæol. Græca* I. ii. 23 Those who were worth five-hundred medimns of commodities were placed in the first class. [1847 GROTE *Greece* II. xi. III. 155 Those whose annual income was equal to 500 medimni of corn .. and upwards, one medimnus being considered equivalent to one drachma in money.]

medina (mi:'di:nə). Also *Medina*. [Arab., 'town'.] The non-European section of a North African town.

1906 D. SLADEN *Carthage & Tunis* II. i. 330 Inside, these great houses of the Medina are just as stately. 1935 G. GORER *Africa Dances* I. vii. 76 The dispossessed negroes went to live in the Medina, a geometrical ghetto of one-room stone huts. 1950 R. LANDAU *Invitation to Morocco* iii. 28 Leaving the native *medina* surrounded by its ancient walls untouched, he erected outside it an entirely new town. 1961 J. ANTHONY *About Tunisia* i. 28 My favourite walks were in the residential quarters high in the Medina. 1972 *Country Life* 13 Jan. 86/2 The crowded Medinas of Islamic cities. 1972 W. MCGIVERN *Caprifoil* (1973) x. 174 He never made the mistake of pretending he understood Arabs. He had grown up with them .. listened in the *medinas* to the rise and fall of the wise men's prayers.

Medinal ('mɛdɪnəl). *Pharm.* Also *medinal*. A proprietary name for the sodium salt, C₈H₁₁N₂O₃Na, of barbitone; it is a hypnotic of similar action to barbitone.

1908 *Trade Marks Jnl.* 12 Aug. 1319 *Medinal* .. Medicines for human use. *Chemische Fabrik auf Actien* (Vorm. E. Schering), .. Berlin, Germany, manufacturers. 1922 *Daily Mail* 16 Dec. 7 The verdict was Death from an Overdose of *Medinal* taken by Misadventure. 1946 J. B. PRIESTLEY *Bright Day* vii. 217 As I undressed I chewed two tablets of *medinal* .. I knew that *medinal* acts slowly with me, but it was all I had there. 1965 J. POLLITT *Depression & its Treatment* v. 66 As these patients are already retarded it is rarely necessary to give tranquillisers or sedatives during the day, but barbitone sodium (*Medinal*) at night is often most effective in preventing early waking.

|| **medine** (mɛ:'di:n). Also 6, 9 *medin*, 6 *madyne*, *madayne*, *madien*, 7 *madin*, *madein*, *meidine*, *meidine*, 8 *medina*, 9 *medeen*, *medino*. [a. F. *medin* (Cotgr.), a. vulgar Arab. *mayyidi*, corrupt form of *mu'ayyidiy*, from the name *Mu'ayyad*: see below.] Originally, a silver half-dirhem first issued by the Sultan al-Mu'ayyad (15th c.); latterly, a copper coin current in Egypt, Syria, etc., valued at 1/40 of a piastre, or 1/20 of a penny. (The Turkish name is *PARA*; in Egyptian Arabic it was commonly called *faḍḍāh*, i.e. 'silver'.)

1583 J. NEWBERY in *Hakluyt's Voy.* (1599) II. i. 247, 40 *medins* maketh a ducat. — *Let. in Purchas Pilgrims* (1625) II. ix. 1643 Nutmegs fortie fue *Madynes*, Ginger the *Batman*, one ducket Pepper seuentie fue *Madaynes*. 1584 W. BARRET in *Hakluyt's Voy.* (1599) II. i. 271, 47 *medines* passe in value as the ducket of gold of Venice. 1615 G. SANDYS *Trav.* (1621) 153 Paying by the way two *Medines* a head. 1753 BP. CLAYTON *Jnl. fr. Cairo to Sinai* 5 Sept. 1722 *note*, A *medina* is id^l English money. 1819 T. HOPE *Anastasius* (1820) II. ii. 38 My Coobitic writer, who, with a salary of six medeens a day, .. had become .. as rich as a Sultan's seraf. 1833 J. BENNETT *Artificer's Compl. Lex.*, *Medin*, in Egypt 3 aspers; at Aleppo is [etc.].

|| **medio** ('medio). Also *medio real*. [Sp. *medio* half.] An obsolete Mexican coin, also used in Cuba, worth half a *real fuerte* or 6 1/2 *centavos*.

1824 J. R. POINSETT *Notes on Mexico* 141 A *medio*, the sixteenth of a dollar. 1844 G. W. KENDALL *Santa Fé Expedition* II. xii. 239 One of the lads [handed] each of the unfortunate prisoners a *medio*. 1845 T. J. GREEN *Jnl. Texian Expedition* 246 One *medio* would buy a leaden rivet. 1859 R. H. DANA *To Cuba* 47 As there is no coin in Cuba less than the *medio*, 6 1/2 cents, the musicians get a good deal or nothing. 1897 T. A. JANVIER *Mexican Guide* vii. 81 *Medio real* = 6 1/2 *centavos*. 1909 'O. HENRY' *Roads of Destiny* xxi. 358 I've got one Chili Dollar, two *real* pieces, and a *medio*.

medio- (mi:'di:əʊ), used as combining form of L. *medius* middle: 1. In *Zool.* and *Bot.* in various adjs. descriptive of parts and organs of animals and plants, with the sense either 'relating to the middle of' (an organ or part), as in *medio-carpal*, *-colic*, *-digital*, *-dorsal* (hence *medio-dorsally* adv.), *-frontal* (also *absol.* = 'medio-frontally adv. '), *-lateral* (hence *medio-laterally* adv.), *-occipital*, *-palatine* (also *absol.* = 'medio-palatine bone'), *-pontine*, *-stapedial* (*absol.* in quots.), *-tarsal*, *-ventral*; or 'in the middle', as in *medio-depressed*, *-perforate*; also in *medio-inferior*, *-posterior* = 'lower middle', 'posterior-middle' (margin).

1890 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, **Medio-carpal*, relating to the middle of the carpus. 1871 W. A. LEIGHTON *Lichen-Flora* 78 Subpetate, **medio-depressed*, margin white crenulate [etc.]. 1852 DANA *Crust.* I. 625 Species with a **medio-dorsal* spine. 1882 VINES *Sachs' Bot.* 449 The first leaf is the scutiform leaf, which is placed **medio-dorsally*. 1865 THURNAM in *Nat. Hist. Rev.* Apr. 246 The almost infallible closure of the **medio-frontal*. 1849 DANA *Geol.* App. I. (1850) 698 [The] straight **medio-inferior* margin, parallel with the dorsal. 1854 OWEN *Shel. & Teeth in Circ. Sci., Org. Nat.* I. 214 The **medio-lateral* pieces as .. developments of the ribs. 1971 *Nature* 20 Aug. 542/2 The nucleus is crescent shaped in cross section and extends 1.4 mm rostrocaudally and **mediolaterally*. 1890 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, **Medio-occipital*, relating to the middle of the occipital region. 1884 COUES *Key N. Amer. Birds* (ed. 2) 173 The most marked **medio-palatine* ossification .. Such are .. formations which, like the *medio-palatine*, serve to bind the palate halves together. 1879 W. A. LEIGHTON *Lichen-Flora* (ed. 3) 516 **Medio-perforate*, perforated in the centre. 1890 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, **Medio-pontine*, relating to the middle of the pons varolii. 1852 DANA *Crust.* I. 625 **Medio-posterior* spine small, very remote from posterior margin. 1875 W. K. PARKER in *Encycl. Brit.* III. 702/2 The bar itself is the '**medio-stapedial*' ..; it will soon segment itself off from the ear-capsule. 1890 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, **Medio-stapedial*, the middle third of the columella of the ear in the frog. 1884 COUES *Key N. Amer. Birds* (ed. 2) 121 *note*, A bird's ankle-joint is .. between proximal and distal series of tarsal bones, and therefore **medio-tarsal* as in reptiles. 1870 ROLLESTON *Anim. Life* Introd. 40 Reflected upwards from the **medio-ventral* line.

2. In *Philol.*, as *medio-palatal a.*, articulated with the tongue against the middle part of the hard palate; *medio-passive a.*, of the voice of a verb, intermediate between active and passive (cf. MIDDLE *a.* 4 a); also as *sb.*; hence *medio-passivization*.

1902 E. W. SCRIPTURE *Elem. Exper. Phonetics* xvii. 297 Roof articulations are indicated by the names .. pre-medio-, postpalatal. 1942 BLOCH & TRAGER *Outl. Ling. Analysis* 15 Different points of articulation are designated by the terms prepalatal, mediopalatal, and postpalatal, indicating that the front [of the tongue] touches or approaches respectively the anterior, the middle, or the posterior part of the hard palate. 1949 R.-M. S. HEFFNER *Gen. Phonetics* vi. 148 In Midwest American pronunciations of English there is an open r sound, which is formed by raising the middle region of the dorsum of the tongue towards the mediopalatal junction between the hard palate and velum. 1962 CHAVARRIA-AGUILA & PENZL in *Householder & Saporta Probl. Lexicogr.* iv. 241 A contrasting pair of voiced and voiceless medio-palatal fricatives occur. 1921 E. SAPIR *Lang.* iv. 74 Of the seven suffixes .. -o(ht) -indicates activity done for the subject (the so-called 'middle' or 'medio-passive' voice of Greek). 1933 E. H. STURTEVANT *Compar. Gram. Hittite Lang.* vi. 250 Hittite has a medio-passive, which has the same uses as the Gk. middle voice. It most frequently represents the subject as acting upon or in respect of himself. 1934 PRIEBSCH & COLLINSON *German Lang.* II. vi. 296 Germanic retained in Gothic an inflected medio-passive present from Indo-European. 1952 O. R. GURNEY *Hittites* vi. 118 The verb has two voices—active and medio-passive. 1968 *Encycl. Brit.* XI. 558/1 Besides the active there survives a medio-passive voice [in Hittite] characterized in the present by a somewhat loose -r(i) attached to the old middle endings. 1972 *Language* XLVIII. 393 A reflexive—hence, by ergative criteria, mediopassive—form of the verb. *Ibid.* 395 In keeping with the ergative focus, the object (non-ergator) is retained formally in an intransitive, mediopassive form, there being no external agent of the action described. 1973 A. H. SOMMERSTEIN *Sound Pattern Anc. Greek* II. 13 The infinitive ending in all medio-passive senses is /-st̄hay/. 1975 *Language* LI. 97 Ambiguity between reflexive and medio-passive constructions is possible (e.g. 'I got out' vs. 'I cut myself'); but in practice this is not much of a problem, since many verbs do not undergo medio-passivization.

† **medi'ocral**, *a. Obs.* [f. MEDIOCRE + -AL¹.]

1. 'Being of a middle quality; indifferent; ordinary; as *mediocral* intellect' (Webster 1828–32 citing Addison).

2. *Ent.* Of middle size; *spec.* (see quot.).

1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* IV. 317 *Mediocral*, when [the antennæ are] of the length of the body.

mediocre (mi:'di:əʊkə(r)), *a.* and *sb.* [a. F. *médiocre*, ad. L. *mediocris* of middle degree, quality, or rank, f. *medi-us* middle.

Formerly often printed in italics and with accent as Fr.]

A. *adj.* Of middling quality; neither bad nor good; indifferent. Said chiefly of literary or artistic works, ability, or knowledge, and hence of persons considered with reference to their mental power or skill.

1586 A. DAY *Eng. Secretary* I. (1625) 10 *Mediocre* [sc. style] a meane betwixt high and low, vehement and slender. 1659 MACALLO *Can. Physick* 97 A larger diet must be

granted to children then to old folks, and a mediocre to those of a middle age. 1742 POPE *Let. to Warburton* 27 Nov., A very mediocre poet, one Drayton, is yet taken some notice of, because Selden writ a few notes on one of his poems. 1797 *Monthly Mag.* III. 29 There are four silver clasps... the style of the engraving of which is but mediocre. 1815 JANE AUSTEN *Emma* II. xiv, My performance is mediocre to the last degree. 1829 LYTTON *Devereux* I. iii, His talent was of that mechanical, yet quick nature, which makes wonderful boys, but mediocre men. 1847-8 H. MILLER *First Impr.* iii. (1857) 34 We enter the suburbs, and pass through mediocre streets of brick. 1865 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* XXI. iv. (1872) X. 17 It is thus that mediocre people seek to lower great men. 1880 VERN. LEE *Stud. Italy* III. ii. 104 He held up to contempt all that was mediocre in his art. 1884 *Graphic* 18 Oct. 410/3 Captain Ross's Welsh cow gave 46 lb. of mediocre milk. *absol.* 1884 SIR R. HARRINGTON in *Law Times* LXXVII. 393/2 The mediocre... always form numerically the largest portion of every profession. 1903 *Speaker* 17 Oct. 61/1 The result would be a kind of nightmare of the mediocre, a universal Brixton.

B. sb. Only *pl.* Mediocre persons. *rare.*

1834-43 SOUTHEY *Doctor* (ed. 2) I. 187 The mediocres in every grade aim at pleasing the public. 1893 D. PRYDE *Pleas. Mem.* ix. 131 You must bring forward the whole rank and file—duxes, mediocres, dullards, and dunces.

'mediocrist. Now *rare.* [f. MEDIOCRE + -IST.] A person of middling talents or ability.

1787 HAWKINS *Johnson* 271 If he be but a mediocrist, he is surely not a subject of imitation; it being a rule, that of examples the best are always to be selected. 1797 MRS. A. M. BENNETT *Beggar Girl* (1813) I. 211 They danced well, sung a little... and were indeed mediocrists in all female accomplishments. 1818 TODD [quotes Swift *Let. Pope* 3 Sep. 1735; but the early ed. have 'among the mediocribus']. 1823 in *Spirit Pub. Jrnls.* 170 Warburton draws a very just distinction between a man of true greatness and a mediocrist. 1903 *Sat. Rev.* 12 Dec. 722 Mr. —, the cultured mediocrist, so rarely relaxes the firm hold he has on commonplace... that [etc.].

mediocrization (mi:d'i,okri'ta'zeiʃən). *orig. U.S.* [f. MEDIOCRIT(Y): see -IZE.] The action or process of rendering mediocre; reduction to a common level of mediocrity.

1970 *Esquire* Aug. 124/4, I subscribe more to my own theory of our general mediocrization (or would if the word itself were less unwieldy). 1985 *N. Y. Times* 15 Sept. 1. 58/1 It had... led to what he called the 'academic consumptive disease called mediocrization'. 1986 *Christian Science Monitor* 17 Apr. 29/3 It leads to mediocrization and trivialization of theater.

Hence [as back-formation] **mediocritize** *v. trans.*, to render mediocre.

1972 *N. Y. Times Mag.* 10 Sept. 50/2 The banal patter on the show is appalling... Everything is mediocritized.

†mediocriture. *Obs.* [irreg. f. L. *mediocris* MEDIOCRE + -TURE.] Moderation.

1574 NEWTON *Health Magist.* 77 An expedient Mediocriture of seasonable exercise.

mediocrity (mi:d'i'okri'ti). Also 5-6 -crite, 6 -crite, 6-7 -crite. [a. F. *mediocrité*, ad. L. *mediocritās*, f. *mediocris*: see MEDIOCRE and -ITY.]

1. The quality or condition of being intermediate between two extremes; mean state or condition, mediety. Also, something (a quality, position, etc.) equally removed from two opposite extremes; a mean. (Chiefly as a quasi-technical term, with reference to the Aristotelian theory of 'the mean'. Now *rare.*)

1531 ELYOT *Gov.* III. viii, Fortitude... is a Mediocrity or meane betwene two extremities. 1532 SIR B. TUKE in *Thynne Chaucer's Wks.* A ij, Such sensyble and open style, lacking neither maieste ne mediocrite couenable in disposicion. 1579 E. K. in *Spenser's Sheph. Cal. July Embl.*, Albeit all bountye dwelleth in mediocritie, yet perfect felicity dwelleth in supremacie. 1609 OVERBURY *Observ.* Wks. (ed. Rimbault) 251 At fifteen they quit bookes, and begin to live in the world, when indeed a mediocritie betwixt their forme of education and ours would doe better then either. 1645 MILTON *Tetrach.* Wks. 1851 IV. 233 As the offence was in one extreme, so the rebuke, to bring more efficaciously to a rectitude and mediocrity, stands not in the middle way of duty, but in the other extreme. 1650 HOBBS *De Corp. Pol.* 41 The common Opinion, that Virtue consisteth in Mediocrity and Vice in Extrems. 1759 ADAM SMITH *Mor. Sent.* I. iii. 49 The propriety of every passion excited by objects peculiarly related to ourselves... must lye, it is evident, in a certain mediocrity. 1768 [W. DONALDSON] *Life Sir B. Sapskull* II. xxii. 168 His temper was a mediocrity of cheerfulness and solemnity. a 1871 GROTE *Eth. Fragm.* v. 163 When he places virtue in a certain mediocrity between excess and defect [etc.].

†b. golden mediocrity = *golden mean* (see GOLDEN 5 c). *Obs.*

c 1510 MORE *Picus* Wks. 15/1 The golden mediocrite, the meane estate is to be desired. 1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* II. xxv. §4. 1661 COWLEY *Cromwell* Wks. (1688) 76 Was ever Riches gotten by your Golden Mediocrities?

†c. Geom. = MEAN. *Obs.*

1726 LEONI *Alberti's Archit.* II. 89/2 These the Philosophers call Mediocrities or Means... of all which the purpose is, that the two extrems being given, the middle mean or number may correspond with them in a certain determined manner.

†2. A middle course in action; measured conduct or behaviour; moderation, temperance. *Phr. to keep or observe a mediocrity.* *Obs.*

1531 ELYOT *Gov.* I. xxvii, Some men wolde saye, that in mediocritie, whiche I have so moche praised in shootynge, why shulde nat boulynge, claishe, pynnes, and koytyng be as moche commended? 1564 ABP. PARKER *Corr.* (Parker Soc.) 215 He noted much and delighted in our mediocrity,

charging the Genevians and the Scottish of going too far in extremities. 1565 COOPER *Thesaurus* s.v. *Modus, Statuere modum inimicitiarum*, to kepe a mediocritie or measure in hatinge. 1594 HOOKER *Ecl. Pol.* I. xvi. §7 That law of reason, which teacheth mediocritie in meates and drinks. 1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 14/1 The Chirurgiane must, in sowinge, vse mediocritye, and not take to great a quantitie of the fleshe. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* II. ii. iv. (1651) 286 Body and mind must be exercised, not one, but both, and that in a mediocrity. 1637 R. HUMPHREY tr. *St. Ambrose* II. 41 A mediocrity is to be kept in liberality. 1670 G. H. *Hist. Cardinals* I. 1. 30 If the Popes had been contented to carry themselves with mediocrity, they had never run that hazard of losing all. 1774 PENNANT *Tour Scotl.* in 1772, 135 Reformation in matters of religion, seldom observes mediocrity.

†3. The condition of possessing attributes in a medium or moderate degree; moderate degree or rate, average quality or amount; tempered condition. *Obs.*

1598 BARCKLEY *Felic. Man* (1631) 505 The temperate zone where... men... live in a pleasant mediocrity, void of both extremities. 1612 BACON *Ess.*, *Youth & Age* (Arb.) 260 Men of age... seldom driue business home to the full period; but content themselves with a mediocrity of successe. 1659 MACALLO *Can. Physick* 56 Sleep likewise surpassing the bounds of mediocrity, is in like manner evil. 1665 NEEDHAM *Med. Medicinæ* 265 There are in the Blood, much Water and Spirit, a Mediocrity of Salt and Sulphur, and some little of Earth. 1683 TRYON *Way to Health* 202 Let them beware of strong Drinks, because they heat the blood & body beyond Mediocrity. 1733 CHEYNE *Eng. Malady* II. v. §11 (1734) 170 To ascertain the Mediocrity of such a Diet as neither makes the Salts and Oils too many [etc.]. 1744 BERKELEY *Siris* §89 We enjoy a great mediocrity of climate. 1753 HANWAY *Trav.* (1762) II. II. i. 65 Whether we... enjoy a profusion, or mediocrity of the gifts of providence.

b. Medium size. *rare.*

1653 R. SANDERS *Physiogn.* a ij, To the predicament of Quantity, appetant magnitude, parvity, and mediocrity of parts. 1841 CATLIN *N. Amer. Ind.* (1844) II. lvii. 220 In stature he is about at mediocrity.

†4. Moderate fortune or condition in life. *Obs.*

c 1450 tr. *De Imitatione* I. xxii. 28 It is [not] manny's felicity to have temporall godes in abundance, but mediocritie sufficij him. a 1591 R. GREENHAM *Wks.* (1599) 50 Which thing ought to humble vs in the desire of outward things, and to make vs thankful for a mediocritie. 1681 FLAVEL *Meth. Grace* xxviii. 478 A mediocrity is the Christian's best external exercise. 1784 COWPER *Task* I. 50 These for the rich; the rest, whom fate had placed In modest mediocrity, sat on well-tanned hides. 1816 SINGER *Hist. Cards* 125 John Gansfleisch... was constrained by the mediocrity of his means to quit his native city of Mentz.

5. The quality or condition of being mediocre; *spec.* a moderate or average degree of mental ability, talents, skill, or the like; middling capacity, endowment, or accomplishment. Now chiefly with disparaging implication, in contrast with excellence or superiority.

1588 *Marprel. Epist.* (Arb.) 11 Secondly, you haue to your mediocritie written against the Papists. 1589 NASHE *Pref. Greene's Menaphon* (Arb.) 14 Which makes me thinke that either the louers of mediocritie are verie many, or that the number of good Poets, are very small. 1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* II. ii. §8 For Moderne Histories... there are some fewe verie worthy, but the greater part beneath Mediocritie. 1624 FISHER in *F. White Repl. F.* 300, I am persuaded no vnlearned man that hath in him any sparke of humilitie, or any mediocritie of Iudgement, will vndertake it. 1656 SANDERSON *Serm.* (1689) 440 If a man haue once attained to a good mediocrity in this Art. 1709 LADY M. W. MONTAGU *Let. to Miss A. Wortley* 21 Aug., Leave me my own mediocrity of agreeableness and genius. 1776 ADAM SMITH *W.N.* I. x. (1869) I. 111 To excel in any profession, in which but few arrive at mediocrity, is the most decisive mark of what is called genius. 1822 IMISON *Sci. & Art* II. 391 The way to avoid mediocrity, is by the study... of beautiful productions. a 1859 MACAULAY *Biog.* (1867) 212 The most important offices in the state were bestowed on decorous and laborious mediocrity. 1878 BOSW. SMITH *Carthage* 141 He who would attempt it must be either a fool or a military genius... A respectable mediocrity has hitherto been the order of the day.

6. concr. A person of mediocre talents or ability.

1694 CONGREVE *Double Dealer* II. i, Methinks he wants a manner... some distinguishing quality... he is too much a mediocrity, in my mind. 1840 MILL *Diss. & Disc.* (1859) II. 408 He [the American President] is now always either an unknown mediocrity, or a man whose reputation has been acquired in some other field than that of politics. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* x. §4. 801 Spencer Perceval, an industrious mediocrity of the narrowest type.

†1. medius, a. *Obs. rare.* [f. L. *medi-us* middle + -OUS.] Intermediate in degree.

1657 W. MORICE *Coena quasi Kowj* Pref. 20 Some... out of a medious compliance, hoping by going on part of the way to draw them another. *Ibid.* xv. 233 They impetrate medious, though not the highest mercie.

† medioxumate, a. *Obs. rare-1.* [f. L. *medioxum-us* of middle rank or position, applied to gods ranking between those of heaven and those of hell, or according to others to demigods.] Only in *medioxumate gods* (misused by Rowlands; see quot.).

1723 H. ROWLANDS *Mona Antiq. Rest.* 63 The Stream of Idolatry... deflected them [the Druids] from their profess'd Monotheism, to give Divine Worship to Medioxumate Gods; such as Taranis, or Jupiter; Hesus, or Mars [etc.].

† medioxumous, a. *Obs. rare-1.* [Formed as prec. + -OUS.] = prec.

1664 H. MORE *Myst. Iniq.* 40 Mercury and the whole order of the medioxumous or internuntial deities or dæmons.

|| medipectus (mi:d'i'pektəs). *Ent.* [mod.L., f. L. *medi-us* + *pectus* breast. Cf. F. *médipotraine.*] The underside of the mesothorax. Hence **medipectoral a.**, of or pertaining to the medipectus.

1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* III. 378 *Medipectus* (the *Mid-breast*). The underside of the first segment of the alitrunk. *Ibid.* IV. 344 *Medipectoral*. The mid-legs, affixed to the *Medipectus*. 1848 MAUNDER *Treas. Nat. Hist.* 794 *Medipectoral*.

† medisance. *Obs.* [a. F. *médissance*, f. *médis-*, *médire* to speak evil.] Evil speaking, detraction.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Medisance*, reproach, obloquy, detraction. 1664 BULTEEL *Birynthia* 49 *Medisance* and slander. [1812 *Edin. Rev.* XX. 103 That gift of sportive but cutting *medisance*.]

medisect (mi:d'i'sekt), *v. rare.* [f. L. *medi-us* middle + *sect-*, ppl. stem of *secāre* to cut.] *trans.* To divide (a body) along the median line; to cut into equal right and left halves. Hence **medisectiōn**, the action of 'medisecting'.

a 1890 B. G. WILDER (Cent. Dict.).

Medism ('mi:diz(ə)m). [ad. L. *mēdismus*, Gr. *μηδισμός*, f. *μηδίζω* to MEDIZE.] *Gr. Hist.* a. Sympathy with the 'Medes': used to describe the attitude of those Greeks in the 6th and 5th c. B.C. who were said to favour unpatriotically the interests of the Persians. b. A word or idiom belonging to the language of the Medes.

1849 GROTE *Greece* II. xlv. V. 359 Medism (or treacherous correspondence with the Persians). 1864 PUSEY *Lect. Daniel* I. 34 Chaldaisms, Medisms, Persisms could, accordingly, be nothing strange in the Hebrew portion of his book.

† meditabund, a. *Obs. rare-1.* (*humorously pedantic.*) In 7-abound. [ad. L. *meditābund-us*, f. *meditārī* to MEDITATE.] Absorbed in meditation.

1681 COLVIL *Whigs Supplic.* (1751) 120 On the ground He groveling lies meditabund. 1727 BAILEY vol. II, *Meditabund*... pondering... musing, in a brown Study.

† meditative. *Obs. rare-1.* [f. next: see -ANCE.] Meditation.

1612 *Two Noble K.* I. i, Your first thought is more Then others laboured meditative.

meditant ('meditənt), *a.* and *sb. rare.* [ad. L. *meditant-em*, pr. pple. of *meditārī* to MEDITATE.] *a. adj.* Meditating. In quot. 1614 *Jocular* (quasi-*Her.*). *b. sb.* One who meditates.

1614 B. JONSON *Barth. Fair Induct.*, A wise Justice of Peace meditant. 1748 in *Hervey's Medit.* To Auth. (ed. 4) I. p. xii, Celestial Meditant! whose Ardours rise Deep from the Tombs, and kindle to the Skies. 1898 *Dublin Rev.* July 177 Untrained meditants outside conventional life.

† meditate, a. *Obs.* [ad. L. *meditātus*, pa. pple. of *meditārī*: see next.] = MEDITATED.

1581 LAMBARDE *Eiren.* II. vii. (1588) 250 The law deemeth that he doeth it... with a meditate hatred. 1854 S. DOBELL *Balder* III. 18 My early planned, Long meditate... epic!

meditate ('mediteit), *v.* [f. L. *meditāt-*, ppl. stem of *meditārī*, a frequentative f. the root *mēd-*, whence many words expressing the notion of thought or care, as Gr. *μεδέσθαι* to think about, care for, *μηδέσθαι* to care for, L. *medēri* to cure.

The Latin uses (which are reproduced approximately in Eng.) seem partly due to association with Gr. *μελεῖν* (f. *μελέτη* care, study, exercise), from which the word was anciently believed to be derived.]

1. trans. To muse over or reflect upon; to consider, study, ponder. Now *rare.*

c 1580 SIDNEY *Ps.* v. i, O Lord... Consider what I meditate in me. 1695 ADDISON *King Misc.* Wks. 1726 I. 9 Our British Youth... Had long forgot to Meditate the Foe. 1791 BURKE *Let. Memb. Nat. Assembly* 31 Him [Rousseau] they study; him they meditate. 1837-9 HALLAM *Hist. Lit.* I. I. iii. §111. 222 Alberti had deeply meditated the remains of Roman antiquity. a 1871 GROTE *Eth. Fragm.* II. (1876) 40 If they thoroughly meditated the circumstances of the case. **b.** To fix one's attention upon; to observe with interest or intentness. Now *rare.*

1700 DRYDEN *Sigism. & Guisc.* 244 Like a lion... With inward rage he meditates his prey. 1754 RICHARDSON *Grandison* IV. xvii. 108 He bowed his head upon his pillow, and meditated me. *Ibid.* (ed. 2) VI. xlv. 230 She seeing... that I meditated the seal with impatience, begged me to read it then. 1851 G. W. CURTIS *Nile Notes* xlv. 219 At the doors of their cliff-retreats, sit sagely the cormorants, and meditate the passing Howadji.

† c. to meditate the Muse (nonce-use, after L. *Musam meditari*, Virg. *Ecl.* I. 2): to occupy oneself in song or poetry.

1637 MILTON *Lycidas* 66 What boots it... To tend the homely slighted Shepherds trade, And strictly meditate the thankless Muse?

2. To plan by revolving in the mind; to conceive, plan or design mentally.

1591 SHAKS. *I Hen. VI.* II. iv. 60 *Yorke*. Now Somerset, where is your argument? *Som.* Here in my scabbard, meditating, that Shall dye your white Rose in a bloody red. 1651 HOBBS *Leviath.* I. xv. It is also a law of nature, that all men that meditate peace, be allowed safe conduct. 1715 ROWE *Lady J. Grey* I. i. 11 Ev'n now she seems to meditate her flight. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) VII. 167 A creature meditating mischief. 1820 L. HUNT *Indicator* No. 54 (1822) II. 15 Kubla Khan, which was meditated under the effects of opium. 1879 FROUDE *Cæsar* xi. 135 Catiline was meditating a revolution. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 6 Nov. 5/2 They are meditating a reimposition of the tax on corn.

† **b.** with *inf.* as obj.
1794 GODWIN *Cal. Williams* 283, I meditated to do you good. 1834 A. F. TYTLER *Univ. Hist.* (1850) I. III. vii. 352 The Latins... meditated to shake off the Roman yoke.

† **3.** To entertain as an opinion, think. *Obs.*
1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* Ep. Ded., What is... more vnbeseeing... than alwaies to abide at home... and not to meditate and thinke that at one time or other it is meete... to flie abroad. 1609 BIBLE (Douay) Pref., What shal we therefore meditate of the especial prerogative of English Catholiques at this time?

4. intr. To exercise the mental faculties in thought or contemplation; *spec.* in religious use (see MEDITATION 2).

1594 SHAKS. *Rich. III.* III. vii. 75 He is... meditating with two deepe Diuines. 1611 BIBLE *Gen.* xxiv. 63 And Isaac went out, to meditate in the field, at the euentide. 1644 MILTON *Areop.* (Arb.) 56 When a man writes to the world... he searches, mediat, is industrious. 1847 TENNYSON *Princess* I. 95 While I meditated A wind arose. 1897 *Cath. Dict.* (ed. 5) 618/1 The understanding considering this truth in its application to the individual who meditates.

b. const. *on, upon, over, †of;* (Hebraism) †*in.*
1560 BIBLE (Geneva) Ps. i. 2 In his Law doeth he meditate day and night. 1594 T. B. *La Primaud.* *Fr. Acad.* II. 163 The better to haue them in memorie, it often thinketh and mediateth of those things. 1601 SHAKS. *Twel. N.* III. iv. 219, I wil meditate the while vpon some horrid message for a Challenge. a1618 W. BRADSHAW *Medit. Man's Mortal.* (1621) 30 When God in any judgement... shewes his wrath, wee should thinke and meditate of this. 1630 PRYNNE *Anti-Armin.* 195 He then that shall vnfaignedly meditate on all these Texts. a1716 SOUTH *Serm.* (1744) X. i. 19 He that accustoms himself to meditate upon the greatness of God, finds [etc.]. 1834 JAMES F. MARSTON *Hall ix.* Leaving me to meditate over the future. 1877 MONIER WILLIAMS *Hinduism* vi. 76 A Buddhist... only meditates on the perfections of the Buddha.

Hence 'meditating *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.* Also 'meditatingly *adv.*, meditatively.

1643 MILTON *Divorce* x. Wks. 1851 IV. 49 Those divine meditating words. 1645 — *Tetrach.* *Introd.*, Some of our severe Gnostics, whose little reading, and lesse meditating holds ever... that which it took up. 1753 RICHARDSON *Grandison* III. i. 2 He enquired... Why she looked so meditatingly? a1873 LYTTON *Ken. Chillingly* v. vii, Meditatingly propped on his elbow.

meditated ('meditɛtɪd), *ppl. a.* [f. MEDITATE *v.* + -ED¹.] Contemplated, intended; also, thought out, produced or prepared by meditation.

1736 GRAY *Stattius* II. 22 'Twas there he aim'd the meditated harm. 1760 C. JOHNSTON *Chrysal* (1822) II. 120 Walking a meditated turn or two across the tent. 1814 WORDSW. *Excurs.* IX. 21 The food of hope Is meditated action. 1841 MACAULAY *Ess.*, *Leigh Hunt* (ed. Montague) III. 43 The Way of the World, the most deeply meditated and the most brilliantly written of all his works. 1855 MILMAN *Lat. Chr.* IX. ii. IV. 49 Already there were dark rumours of his treachery and meditated revolt.

meditator, variant of MEDITATOR.

meditation (mɛdɪ'teɪʃən). [a. F. *méditation* or ad. L. *meditatio*-em, n. of action f. *meditārī* to MEDITATE.]

1. The action, or an act, of meditating; continuous thought or musing upon one subject or series of subjects; serious and sustained reflection or mental contemplation.

1390 GOWER *Conf.* I. 256 Fro hevene as thogh a vois it were, To soune of such proloucioun That he his meditacioun Therof mai take. a1460 *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 242 That the heyere herd with good medytacioun May the pore peple swych wyse auance [etc.]. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 233 Meditacyon is a profounde or studyous cogitacyon about any certeyn thyng. 1588 FRAUNCE *Lawiers Log.* I. i. 1 Reasoning may be... in solitary meditations and deliberations with a mans selfe. 1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N.* II. i. 164 The imperiall Votresse passed on, In maiden meditation, fancy free. 1633 EARL MANCH. *Al Mondo* (1636) 5 Meditation, I saw, was but a reiterated thought, proper to production of good or evill. 1712 LADY M. W. MONTAGU *Let. to Mr. W. Montagu* 9-11 Dec., The terrace is... consecrated to meditation... gay or grave. 1820 BYRON *Mar. Fal.* II. i, My lord, pray pardon me For breaking in upon your meditation. 1831 LYTTON *Godolphin* vi, After a fortnight's delay and meditation, he wrote. 1848 DICKENS *Dombey* i, His meditations on the subject were soon interrupted, by the rustling of garments on the staircase.

† **b.** Thought or mental contemplation of something. *Obs.*

1534 MORE *Conf. agst. Trib.* III. Wks. 1235/1 The fleshe shrinckynge at the meditation of payne and deathe. 1672 MARVELL *Reh. Transp.* I. 81 It is the wisdom of Cats to whet their Claws... in meditation of the next Rat they are to encounter.

2. spec. in religious use: That kind of private devotional exercise which consists in the continuous application of the mind to the contemplation of some religious truth, mystery, or object of reverence, in order that the soul may increase in love of God and holiness of life.

a1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter Prol.*, bare in is discredyde... pe meditacioun of contemplatis. c1491 *Chast. Goddes Chyld.* 7 Thenne cometh so mery medytaciouns wyth plente of teres of compascyon. 1590 SPENSER *F.Q.* I. x. 46 Of God and goodnes was his meditation. 1641 HINDE J. *Bruen* xlv. 145 His first dayly duty, namely his holy and religious Meditation. 1704 M. HENRY *Commun. Comp.* vi. Wks. 1853 I. 330/1 In meditation we converse with ourselves; in prayer we converse with God. 1893 PATMORE *Relig. Poetæ* 34 The hour or half-hour of daily 'meditation'... is now unheard of. 1897 *Cath. Dict.* (ed. 5) 618/1 It was St. Ignatius of Loyola who reduced the rules of meditation to a system.

b. Used for: The theme of one's meditation.
1560 BIBLE (Geneva) Ps. cxix. 97 Oh how loue I thy Law! it is my meditacion continually. *Ibid.* 99, I haue had more understanding then all my teachers: for thy testimonies are my meditation.

3. A discourse, written or spoken, in which a subject (usually religious) is treated in a meditative manner, or which is designed to guide the reader or hearer in meditation.

a1225 *Ancr. R.* 44 Redinge of Englichs, oder of Freinchs, holi meditaciuns. c1320 R. BRUNNE (*title*) Here bygygnep medytaciuns of the soper of oure lorde Ihesu. c1386 CHAUCER *Pars. Prol.* 55 But natheles, this meditacion I putte it ay vnder correccion Of clerkes. 1612 A. STAFFORD (*title*) Meditations and Revolutions, moral, diuine, political. 1710 SWIFT (*title*) A meditation upon a broom-stick. 1746 HERVEY (*title*) Meditations among the Tombs.

attrib. 1711 SHAFESB. *Charac.* (1737) III. 95 The essay-writers... reflection-coiners. meditation-founders, and others of the irregular kind of writers.

meditationist. *nonce-wd.* [f. prec. + -IST.] One who writes meditations.

1834-43 SOUTHEY *Doctor Interch.* xxii. (1847) VI. 380 Jeremy Taylor's is both a flowery and a fruitful stile: Hervey the Meditationist's a weedy one.

meditatist ('meditɛtɪst). *rare.* [f. MEDITATE + -IST.] One who makes a business of meditating.

1860 in WORCESTER (citing *Ec. Rev.*). 1873 H. W. BEECHER in *Chr. World Pulpit* IV. 388/3 Thirdly, there are the meditatists... thousands meditate when they have nothing to meditate on.

meditative ('meditətv, 'meditɛtv), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. late L. *meditativus*, f. ppl. stem of *meditārī* to MEDITATE: see -IVE. Cf. F. *méditatif*.]
A. adj.

1. Of persons, their dispositions or state of mind: Inclined or accustomed to meditation.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Meditative*, apt to meditate, or cast in the mind. 1683 HOWE *Union Among Prot.* Wks. (1846) 108 His musing meditative mind. 1784 BERINGTON *Hist. Abeillard* IV. 198 Abeillard... was pious, reserved, meditative. 1798 COLERIDGE *Fears in Solitude* 23 And he, with many feelings... Made up a meditative joy. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* VII. 426 The melancholy and meditative Jaques. 1885 J. MARTINEAU *Types Eth. Th.* I. I. II. 88. 194 The highest calls of meditative piety.

b. Inclined to meditate or engaged in meditating (something specified). *Const. of.*

1876 M. COLLINS *Fr. Midnight to Midn.* II. ii. 223 There... is our ontologic poet, meditative of incisive analytic unscannable blank verse.

2. Of actions, manner, appearance, etc.: Accompanied by meditation; indicative of meditation.

1756-7 tr. *Keysler's Trav.* (1760) II. 43 He used to take his meditative walks. 1903 *T. P.'s Weekly* 6 Nov. 724/2 After a dozen meditative pulls of his pipe, Harry proceeded.

3. Conducive to meditation.

1868 HAWTHORNE *Amer. Note-Bks.* II. 64 A stone wall, when shrubby has grown around it... becomes a very pleasant and meditative object.

† **4. Gram.** = DESIDERATIVE. *Obs.*

1755 JOHNSON, *Meditative*, expressing intention or design.

† **B. sb.** A desiderative word. *Obs.*

1612 BRINSLEY *Pos. Parts* (1669) 127 What Verbs do you call Meditatives? 1635 *Grammar Warre* Bviiij, Other Adverbs: as Meditatives, Deminutives, and Denominatives. 1726 S. LOWE *Lat. Gram.* 12 Meditatives in -urio. 1845 STODDART *Gram.* in *Encycl. Metrop.* (1847) I. 50/1 Most of the verbs in *rio* are meditative.

meditatively ('meditətɪvli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY².] In a meditative manner.

1825 COLERIDGE *Aids Refl.* (1848) I. 305 Then... meditatively contemplate... the beautiful effects of this ordinance. 1893 SALTUS *Madam Sapphira* 41 Mrs. Nevius... for a while puffed meditatively.

meditativeness ('meditətɪvnɪs). [f. MEDITATIVE + -NESS.] The condition of being meditative.

1860 in WORCESTER (citing COLERIDGE). 1877 'H. A. PAGE' *De Quincey* II. xix. 221 Dreamy meditativeness.

meditator ('meditɛtə(r)). Also 9 -er. [f. MEDITATE *v.* + -OR.] One who meditates.

1665 BOYLE *Occas. Refl.* IV. i. (1848) 46 It is wont to suggest variety of Notions to the Meditator. 1712 LADY M. W. MONTAGU *Let. to Mr. W. Montagu* 9-11 Dec., I would publish a daily paper called the *Meditator*. 1822 COLERIDGE *Table-t.* 29 Dec. (1835) I. 3 Lear is the most tremendous effort of Shakespeare as a poet; Hamlet as a philosopher or meditator. a1859 DE QUINCEY *Conversation* Wks. 1860 XIV. 153 The mere meditators... may finally ripen into close observers. 1894 T. WATTS in *Athenæum* 20 Oct. 530/1 He had the mind... of the meditator upon nature.

† **medite**, *v.* *Obs.* [ad. F. *méditer* or L. *meditārī*.] *trans.* and *intr.* = MEDITATE *v.*

1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 442/1 The preest medytynge and thynkyng on the passyon of our lord... sayth [etc.]. 1606

SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. iv. II. *Magnif.* 770 Who, mediting the sacred Temp'l's plot, By th' other twin... is shot.

† **Mediterrane**, *a.* and *sb.* *Obs.* Also -an, -ayne, -en, -ean. [ad. L. *mediterrānus*: see MEDITERRANEAN.] **A. adj.**

1. = MEDITERRANEAN *A.* 2.

c1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* I. xiii. 1249 Fra pe Mer Mediterrayne Lys souythe on to pe Occiane. 1598 HAKLUYT *Voy.* I. 588 He that neuer saw the sea will not be persuaded that there is a mediterrane sea. 1621 AINSWORTH *Annot. Pentat.*, *Numb.* xxxiv. 6 This great sea is commonly called the Mediterrane Sea. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* I. 25 The Riuiera of Genoa, along the Mediterranean sea. *Ibid.* III. 77 Now Creta comes, the Mediterran Queene.

2. Inland, interior; = MEDITERRANEAN *A.* 1.

1598 in *Hakluyt's Voy.* (1904) VI. 357 They that have seen the mediterran or inner parts of the kingdom of China, do report [etc.]. 1608 BACON *Sp. Gen. Natural.* Wks. 1826 V. 54 It is the mediterrane countries, and not the maritime, which need to fear surcharge of people. 1660 R. COKE *Power & Subj.* 262 It were a most unreasonable thing that the same Lawes should be imposed upon Mediterrane places, where are observed in Maritime.

B. sb. a. An enclosed piece of water. **b.** The Mediterranean Sea.

1658 R. FRANCK *North. Mem.* (1821) 197 By what means then was she moved into this small Mediterrane? 1662 OGILBY *King's Coronation* 18 We'll whip him like a Gig about the Mediterrane.

† **Medite'ranean**, *a.* *Obs.* Also 7 -nell. [f. L. *mediterrāneus* (see next) + -AL¹.] **a.** Inland, interior. **b. spec.** Mediterranean (sea).

1598 BARRET *Theor. Warres* Gloss. 251 *Mediterraneall*, is Inland countrie, or countries distant from the sea. 1609 BIBLE (Douay) *Num.* xxxiv. Comm., Mediterranean sea, called great in respect of the lakes in the holie Land. 1622 F. MARKHAM *Bk. War* v. vii. §3. 186 All places whatsoever, whether Mediterranell or Maritime.

Mediterranean (mɛdɪ'tɛrɪən), *a.* and *sb.* [f. L. *mediterrāneus* (f. *medi-us* middle + *terra* land, earth) + -AN.] **A. adj.**

1. Of land: Midland, inland, remote from the coast; opposed to *maritime*. Also, intermediate (between two areas). †Applied also to the inhabitants of a region so situated.

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 501 The Mediterranean or midland parts of any country are... preferred before the maritime or sea-coasts. a1691 BOYLE *Hist. Air* (1692) 197 The more mediterranean parts of Russia. 1756 C. LUCAS *Ess. Waters* II. 54 Sea water differs... not essentially, from the waters of our mediterranean salt springs. 1773 JOHNSON *Let. to Mrs. Thrale* 28 Aug., Craggy rocks, of height not stupendous, but to a Mediterranean visitor uncommon. 1869 RAWLINSON *Anc. Hist.* 12 The rivers of the central tract are continental or mediterranean; i.e. they begin and end without reaching the sea. 1875 J. H. BENNET *Winter Medit.* II. xi. 340 There is a highland country, an elevated mediterranean area of mountains and valleys.

transf. 1603 DEKKER *Wonderf. Yr.* D4 How nimble is Sicknes... The greatest cutter that takes vp the Mediterranean Ile in Powles for his Gallery to walke in, cannot ward off his blows.

2. a. Of water surfaces: Nearly or entirely surrounded or enclosed by dry land; land-locked. *Mediterranean Sea*, the proper name of the sea which separates Europe from Africa.

The notion expressed by the proper name (late L. *mare Mediterrāneum*, 7th c.; F. *Mer Méditerranée*; Sp. *Mar Mediterráneo*; It. *Mare Mediterraneo*) may originally have been 'the sea in the middle of the earth' rather than 'the sea enclosed by land'.

1594 R. ASHLEY tr. *Loys le Roy* 75 b, All those which are within the mediterranean sea. 1615 G. SANDYS *Trav.* 51 The Pirats... doe rob on the Ægean and Mediterranean seas. 1813 BAKEWELL *Introd. Geol.* 182 The boundary of a mediterranean sea or lake of fresh water. 1846 DARWIN *Geol. Observ. S. Amer.* 235 note, The theory that rock-salt is due to the sinking of water, charged with salt, in mediterranean spaces of the ocean. 1862 DANA *Man. Geol.* III. 301 The great mediterranean sea of the Silurian age.

b. Pertaining to 'mediterranean' waters. (See also B. 1 b.)

1830 LYEELL *Princ. Geol.* I. 245 The delta of the Mississippi has somewhat of an intermediate character between an oceanic and mediterranean delta.

B. sb.

1. a. An inland sea or lake; a water area nearly or entirely surrounded by dry land; *spec.* the Mediterranean Sea.

1652-62 HEYLIN *Cosmogr.* III. 9 A man of perspicuous eyes may discern the Euxine on the one hand, and the Mediterranean on the other. 1661 LOVELL *Hist. Anim. & Min.* *Introd.*, Some [fishes] are better in the ocean than in the mediterranean, and the contrary. 1704 ADDISON *Italy* (1705) 4 There is nothing more undetermined among the Learned than the Voyage of Ulysses; some confining it to the Mediterranean; others [etc.]. 1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp.* (1856) 544 The North Polar Ocean is a great mediterranean. 1875 S. COX in *Expositor* 251 The blue waters of the Mediterranean.

b. attrib., passing into *adj.* (Cf. A. 2 b.) Pertaining to the Mediterranean Sea. Also, pertaining to the lands or countries in or around the Mediterranean Sea; *spec. Mediterranean anæmia* or *disease*, thalassæmia, esp. thalassæmia major; *Mediterranean climate*, the climate of lands around the Mediterranean Sea, characterized by hot, dry summers and mild, wet winters; also applied to any similar climate in other regions, as parts of California, Chile,

South Africa, and southern Australia; *Mediterranean fever* = *Malta fever* (see MALTA); *Mediterranean pine* = *maritime pine* (MARITIME a. 6), or STONE-PINE.

1599 NASHE *Lenten Stuffe* Wks. (Grosart) V. 229 In M. Hackluis English discoveries I have not come in ken of one mizzer [Yarmouth's] Zenith or Meridian. 1678 YOUNG *Serm. at Whitehall* 29 Dec. 27 One of the Mediterranean Pirates. 1760 G. WASHINGTON *Diaries* (1925) I. 145 Planted 4 nuts of the Mediterranean Pine in the Pen. 1816 SIR W. BURNETT (title) A Practical Account of the Mediterranean Fever [etc.]. 1896 *Jrnl. R. Microsc. Soc.* 324 (heading) Influence of the Mediterranean climate on plants. 1897 M. L. HUGHES (title) Mediterranean, Malta or Undulant Fever. 1899 *Daily News* 14 Jan. 6/4 The whole costume is in Mediterranean blue cloth. 1908 R. DE C. WARD *Climate* v. 124 The subtropical belt is exceptionally wide... The fact that the Mediterranean countries are so generally included in this belt has led to the use of the name 'Mediterranean climates'. 1924 *Scottish Geogr. Mag.* XL. 150 (heading) The Mediterranean climates of Eurasia and the Americas. 1933 Mediterranean pine [see CORONILLA]. 1936 WHIPPLE & BRADFORD in *Jrnl. Pediatrics* IX. 279 (heading) Mediterranean disease—thalassemia (erythroblastic anemia of Cooley). *Ibid.*, This interesting disease presents three important abnormalities together characterizing a syndrome which may be designated 'Mediterranean disease'. *Ibid.* 292 The clinical diagnosis was Mediterranean anemia, pericardial effusion, bronchopneumonia terminal. 1953 A. SMITH *Blind White Fish in Persia* iii. 51 Truly the Elburz mountains divide the arid heat of Tehran from the Mediterranean climate of the Caspian. 1954 *Blood* IX. 648 The term Mediterranean anemia is used in this paper to encompass the entire group of diseases characterized by microcytosis, hypochromia, ovalocytosis, anisocytosis and poikilocytosis, and, most prominently, targeting, together with certain familial hereditary patterns and clinical features. It is recognized that this group covers the spectrum from the most benign to the most severe forms clinically, and the range from hypochromic polycythemia to the severe Cooley's anemia hematologically. 1961 R. D. BAKER *Essent. Path.* xviii. 494 In thalassemia (Cooley's or Mediterranean anemia) there is an inherited anomaly of the red blood corpuscles consisting of flat 'target' cells. 1969 NEUBERGER & CAHIR *Princ. Climatol.* vi. 81 Climates having dry summers and wet winters as a result of the shifts of the subsidence belts are said to be 'Mediterranean' or 'California' climates. 1971 F. A. WARD *Primer of Haematol.* vi. 54 If, in Mediterranean anaemia, it can be shown that excessive destruction of red cells is taking place almost exclusively in the spleen, then splenectomy will relieve but, of course, not cure the condition.

†2. An inhabitant of an inland region. *Obs.*

1654 H. L'ESTRANGE *Chas I.* (1655) 131 Again the Mediterraneans the Highlanders muttered at the Imposition.

3. A racial type found especially in countries bordering on the Mediterranean sea; a person of this racial type. Also attrib. passing into *adj.* (Cf. EURAFRICAN a. and sb.)

1888 C. MORRIS *Aryan Race* i. 13 The hair of the Mediterraneans is not so long or so cylindrical in section as in the Mongolians. 1899, 1910 [see EURAFRICAN a. and sb. 1]. 1921 *19th Cent.* May 896 It would be difficult to deny that the latinised 'Mediterraneans' are the most finely tempered peoples of Europe. 1921 *Man* cvii. 180 The brown dolichocephals called Mediterraneans. 1928 [see EURAFRICAN a. and sb. 1]. 1935 HUXLEY & HADDON *We Europeans* iv. 137 The Nordic, Eurasiatic, and Mediterranean types which are now scattered through the European population. *Ibid.* vi. 172 The Mediterranean type is much more widely distributed than the Mediterranean area. 1939 C. S. COON *Races of Europe* iv. 83 Some Mediterraneans were probably white skinned, and others brown. *Ibid.*, The Mediterranean group seems to be of purely sapiens ancestry, without Neanderthaloid or other mixture. 1959 *Chambers's Encycl.* XI. 433/1 Caspians... are taller and less glabrous than the European Mediterraneans. 1960 J. COMAS *Man. Physical Anthropol.* ix. 602 This is the Dinaric race, which seems to be a Mediterranean type brachycephalized by some non-Mediterranean agency. 1962 C. S. COON *Orig. Races* (1963) i. 19 Races like the... Mediterranean, East Baltic, and Dinaric, which loom large in the Europe-centred literature of anthropology, are neither subspecies nor, in a strict sense, local races. 1971 J. C. KING *Biol. of Race* vi. 114 For the European populations one began to hear of Nordic, Alpine, Mediterranean... and God alone knows how many other races and subraces. 1974 N. FREELING *Dressing of Diamond* 11 He didn't look the part... A round Mediterranean head, and coarse black hair... A slightly Slav face. 1974 I. MURDOCH *Sacred & Profane Love Machine* 288 He... looked into the big dark eyes... Mediterranean eyes, African eyes.

Mediterraneanize, v. [f. MEDITERRANEAN a. + -IZE.] *trans.* To make Mediterranean in character or attributes.

So **Mediterraneanization**.

[1896 T. COMMON tr. *Nietzsche's Case of Wagner* iii. 9 *Il faut méditerraniser la musique*: I have reasons for using this formula. The return to nature, to health, to gaiety, to youth, and to virtue!] 1915 *Nation* (N.Y.) 6 May 485/3 The Greeks are Mediterraneanized Slavs whose only heritage is a language which Demosthenes could neither have pronounced nor understood. 1921 *19th Cent.* May 894 The ancient Alpine race has been Mediterraneanized, latinised, slavonised, and teutonised in Europe, and the Teuton in his turn has undergone Mediterraneanisation, latinisation and slavonisation. 1947 N. CARDUS *Autobiogr.* iii. 244 He Mediterraneanizes Wagner, to use Nietzsche's term.

mediterraneal, obs. variant of MEDITERRANEAL.

† **mediterraneous**, a. *Obs.* [f. L. *mediterraneus* (see MEDITERRANEAN) + -OUS.]

1. Inland, remote from the coast.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* ii. iv. 82 It is found in mountains and mediterranean parts. 1692 RAY *Disc.* iii. (1732) 31 The mediterranean Places above the Shores.

2. In the middle of the earth; subterranean.

1668 *Palp. Evid. Witcher.* 102 The bituminous matter brought from the mediterranean Vaults.

† **Mediterrany**, a. and sb. *Obs.* [ad. F. *méditerrané* or L. *mediterrane-um*.] = MEDITERRANEAN.

c 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) xxxiii. 150 It rynnez in to þe see Mediterrany. 1432-50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) I. 53 Of the grete see or Mediterranye.

meditrunk ('mɪdɪtrʌŋk). *Ent.* [ad. mod. L. *meditruncus*, f. L. *medi-us* middle + *truncus* TRUNK.] (See quot.)

1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* III. xxxv. 532 If terms be thought necessary to designate the two intire segments into which the alitrunk is resolvable, the first may be the meditrunk (*meditruncus*), and the other the potrunk (*potruncus*).

|| **meditullium** (mɛdɪ'tʊliəm). [L., f. *medi-us* middle; the second element is prob. cogn. w. *tellus* earth.]

†1. The middle (of anything). *Obs.*

1611 CORYAT *Crudities* 396 Baden... lyeth in the very meditullium of Heluetia. 1638 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (1677) 48 That Meditullium of the earth [India].

2. *spec.* The cellular or reticulated bony substance between the inner and outer laminae of the cranium; = DIPLOE I. ? *Obs.*

1693 tr. *Blancard's Phys. Dict.* (ed. 2), *Meditullium*, that Spungy Substance betwixt the Two Lamina [sic] of the Skull.

3. *Bot.* The interior parenchyma of the leaves and other parts of plants; = DIPLOE 2.

1840 PEREIRA *Elem. Mat. Med.* ii. 661 The meditullium has frequently a reddish tint. 1880 GARROD & BAXTER *Mat. Med.* 374 The roots are seen to consist of a cortex or rind, and a ligneous cord or meditullium inclosing the pith.

Hence † **medi'tullian** a. *Obs.*, pertaining to the middle (of the earth).

1670 PETTUS *Fodinae Reg. Introduct.*, As if they were but the soft Products of those Meditullian Petrefactions.

medium ('mɪdɪəm), sb. and a. Pl. *media*, -iums. [a. L. *medium*, neuter of *medius* middle, cogn. with MID a.] A. sb.

1. a. A middle quality, degree, or condition. Formerly also, †something intermediate in nature or degree. †in a medium, intermediate (between).

1593 *Tell-Troth's N.Y. Gift* (1876) 29 There is no concord between water and fire, nor any medium between loue and hatred. 1618 E. ELTON *Exp. Rom.* vii. (1622) 362 There is no medium: no middle nor indifferent state and condition between these two. 1626 BACON *Sylva* §293 This Appetite is in a Medium between the other two. 1649 BLITH *Eng. Improv. Impr.* (1653) To Husb., There is a Medium in all things. 1651 FRENCH *Distill.* v. 111 A saltish slime, and in tasts... a Medium betwixt salt, and Nitre. 1663 *Flagellum, or O. Cromwell* (ed. 2) Pref., I place and reckon this Cromwell as a Medium or Mean, betwixt... Wallenstein... and Thomas Anello. 1752 J. GILL *Trinity* vi. 116 Between God and a creature there is no medium. a 1770 JORTIN *Serm.* (1771) VII. vi. 108 There is a medium between frantic zeal and sinful compliance. 1811 BUSBY *Dict. Mus.* (ed. 3), *Recitative*, a species of musical recitation forming the medium between air and rhetorical declamation. 1811 BYRON *Hints fr. Hor.* lvii, Poesy between the best and worst No medium knows. a 1820 I. MILNER in *Mary Milner Life* (1842) 510 Is there no medium between going to Court, and going a hunting? 1869 SPURGEON *J. Ploughm. Talk* 28 There is a medium in all things, only blockheads go to extremes.

†b. Moderation. *Obs.*

1693 *Humours Town* 88 They are generally Men of no Medium, but continually in Extreams. 1748 SMOLLETT *Rod. Rand.* (1812) I. 4 He determined... to observe no medium but... sent her a peremptory order. 1780 W. PITT in *Ld. Stanhope Life* I. 35 The use of the horse I assure you I do not neglect, in the properest medium.

†c. A middle course, compromise. *Obs.*

1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* I. (Globe) 33 When I let him know my Reason, he own'd it to be just, and offer'd me this Medium, that he [etc.].

†d. Something intermediate in position. *Obs.*

1726 LEONI *Alberti's Archit.* I. 12/1 That the Inhabitants may not be obliged to pass out of a cold Place into a hot one, without a Medium of temperate Air.

†2. *Logic.* The middle term of a syllogism; hence, a ground of proof or inference. *Obs.*

1584 FENNER *Def. Ministers* (1587) 62 Let him... conclude the Apostles question, with his medium, argument, and reason. 1630 RANDOLPH *Aristippus* Wks. (1875) 19 Your drinking is syllogism, where a pottle is the major terminus, and a pint the minor, a quart the medium. 1641 *Vind. Smectymnus* v. 61 This we evinced by four mediums out of Scripture. 1751 WESLEY *Wks.* (1872) XIV. 168 An equivocal medium proves nothing. 1757 SIR J. DALRYMPLE *Hist. Feudal Property* (1758) 147 They had refused to subject estates tail to forfeiture, and on this medium, that who cannot alienate cannot forfeit. 1817 JAS. MILL *Brit. India* III. i. 33 To trace the media of proof from one link to another... is not, say the lawyers, the way to justice.

†3. A (geometrical or arithmetical) mean; an average. *Obs.*

1612 DAVIES *Why Ireland*, etc. 39 The reuenuew... did not rise vnto 10000. li. per annum, though the Medium be taken of the best seauen years. 1638 WILKINS *New World* III. (1707) 30 Betwixt two Extreams there can be but one Medium. a 1687 PETTY *Pol. Arith.* (1690) 55 At a medium

I reckon that the whole Fleet must be Men of three or four years growth. 1727 SWIFT *Mod. Proposal* Wks. 1755 II. ii. 62, I have reckoned upon a medium, that a child just born will weigh 12 pounds. 1731 BAILEY vol. II. s.v., Arithmetical Medium, is that which is equally distant from each extreme. *Ibid.*, Geometrical Medium, is [etc.]. 1788 LD. AUCKLAND *Corr.* (1861) II. 84 The medium of the thermometer continues here at about 70°. 1793 SMEATON *Edystone L.* §113 The medium of half an inch on a side. 1817 JAS. MILL *Brit. India* I. ii. i. 94 Only thirty-three years, as a medium, are assigned to a reign.

4. a. Any intervening substance through which a force acts on objects at a distance or through which impressions are conveyed to the senses; applied, e.g., to the air, the ether, or any substance considered with regard to its properties as a vehicle of light or sound. Often *fig.*

1595 CHAPMAN *Ovids Banq. Sence* D 2 margin, Sight is one of the three sences that hath his medium extrinsecally. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* i. ii. vi. 33 To the Sight three things are required, the Object, the Organ, and the Medium. 1643 A. ROSS *Mel Heliconium* 27 The air, which is the medium of musick and of all sounds. a 1652 J. SMITH *Sel. Disc.* i. 25 They shall no more behold the Divinity through the dark mediums that eclipse the blessed sight of it. 1709 *Phil. Trans.* XXVI. 368 Air is the only Medium for the Propagation of Sound. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 257 ¶8 He therefore who looks upon the Soul through its outward Actions, often sees it through a deceitful Medium. 1742 YOUNG *Nt. Th.* viii. 243 The Truth, thro' such a Medium seen, may make Impression deep. 1768-74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1834) II. 443 Both visible and sonorous bodies act equally by mediums, one of light and the other of air, vibrating upon our organs. 1794 G. ADAMS *Nat. & Exp. Philos.* II. xv. 136 By a medium... is meant any pellucid or transparent body, which suffers light to pass through it. 1815 J. SMITH *Panorama Sci. & Art* I. 422 In passing into a denser medium, light is refracted towards the perpendicular. 1851 SIR F. PALGRAVE *Norm. & Eng.* I. 189 The liability incurred by the nation is refracted through so many media. 1875 *Encycl. Brit.* I. 100/1 The air around us forms the most important medium of sound to our organs of hearing. 1880 BASTIAN *Brain* iii. 60 To rudimentary aggregations of pigment, in some animals transparent media are added, serving to condense the light thereon.

b. The application of the word in sense 4 to the air, ether, etc. has given rise to the new sense: Pervading or enveloping substance; the substance or 'element' in which an organism lives; hence *fig.* one's environment, conditions of life.

[1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* Pref. 11 The aetherial Medium (wherein all the Stars and Planets do swim).] 1865 GROTE *Plato* I. v. 201 You cannot thus abstract any man from the social medium by which he is surrounded. 1873 HAMERTON *Intell. Life* ix. v. (1875) 320 The general talk, which is nothing but a neutral medium in which intelligences float. 1876 L. STEPHEN *Eng. Th.* 18th C. I. i. 6 The gradual adaptation of the race to its medium. 1878 *Encycl. Brit.* VIII. 36/2 When the insulating medium, or, as it is called, the 'dielectric', is shellac. 1880 M. ARNOLD *Lett.* (1895) II. 184-5 The medium in which he [Burns] lived, Scotch peasants, Scotch Presbyterianism, and Scotch drink, is repulsive. Chaucer... pleases me more and more, and his medium is infinitely superior. 1886 *Encycl. Brit.* XXI. 406/1 Thoroughly conducted cultivations should decide in what medium the Schizomycete flourishes best.

5. a. An intermediate agency, means, instrument or channel. Also, intermediation, instrumentality: in phrase *by* or *through the medium of*. *spec.* of newspapers, radio, television, etc., as vehicles of mass communication. Also *attrib.* and in *pl.* (see MEDIA²).

1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* ii. xvi. §2 But yet is not of necessitie that Cogitations bee expressed by the Medium of Wordes. 1614 RALEIGH *Hist. World* II. v. §10. 309 Moses... wrought... by the medium of mens affections. 1659 T. PECKE *Parnassi Puerp.* 179, I know the Medium to let you see A wonder. 1726 DE FOE *Hist. Devil* II. vi. (1840) 249 The devil has managed several secret operations by the medium or instrumentality of the cloven foot. 1775 BURKE *Sp. Conc. Amer. Wks.* III. 31 The proposition is peace. Not peace through the medium of war. 1795 *Gentl. Mag.* 544/1 Some useful information... may... be hoped for through the medium of your curious Publication. c 1811 FUSELI in *Lect. Paint.* iv. (1848) 438 They are the end, this the medium. 1856 SIR B. BRODIE *Psychol. Inq.* I. v. 186 The seal... except through the medium of his whiskers... may be said... [to have] no sense of touch at all. 1866 FELTON *Anc. & Mod. Gr.* I. i. 16 They [Latin and Greek] were the media of the scholarship, the science, the theology of the Middle Age. 1880 *Coach Builders' Art Jrnl.* I. 63 Considering your Journal one of the best possible mediums for such a scheme. 1883 S. R. GARDINER *Hist. Eng.* II. xvi. 184 note, It seems... more probable that the tarts went backwards and forwards as media of a correspondence. 1898 ILLINGWORTH *Div. Immanence* vi. 136 He [Christ] ordained sacraments; selecting, as their media, the two... most universal religious rites. a 1906 *Mod. The* —shire *Gazette* is the best advertising medium in the country. 1967 M. McLuhan (title) The medium is the message. 1968 *Listener* 28 Mar. 394/3 My recent visits to the theatre, together with my colour television set, have convinced me that McLuhan has it wrong. The medium impedes the message.

b. **medium of circulation or exchange, circulating medium**: something which serves as the ordinary representative of exchangeable value, and as the instrument of commercial transactions; in civilized countries usually coin or written promises or orders for the delivery of coin. †In the American colonies often simply

medium, chiefly used in speaking of the local paper currency.

1740 *Conn. Col. Rec.* (1874) VIII. 318 The expences of this government are likely to be very heavy . . . by reason . . . of a great scarcity of a medium of exchange. 1740 W. DOUGLASS *Disc. Curr. Brit. Plant. Amer.* 6 Upon cancelling this Paper Medium all those Inconveniences did vanish. 1758 in B. P. Smith *Hist. Dartmouth Coll.* (1878) 16 The discredit of our medium. 1828 P. CUNNINGHAM *N.S. Wales* (ed. 3) II. 101 Bullion and paper, as mediums of circulation. 1833 HT. MARTINEAU *Charmed Sea Summary* 135 The adoption of a medium of exchange. 1838 PRESCOTT *Ferd. & Is.* (1846) II. xvii. 128 The only medium for representing their property was bills of exchange. 1884 *Rep. Brit. Assoc.* 837 Media of Exchange: some Notes on the Precious Metals and their Equivalents.

6. a. *Painting*. Any liquid 'vehicle' (as oil, water, albumen, etc.) with which pigments are mixed to render them capable of being used in painting. Also, any of the varieties of painting as determined by the nature of the vehicle employed, as oil-painting, water-colour, tempera, fresco, etc.

1854 FAIRHOLT *Dict. Art, Medium*, the menstruum, or liquid vehicle, with which the dry pigments are ground and made ready for the artist's use. 1892 *Nation* (N.Y.) 15 Dec. 477/2 There is no man to-day who understands his medium [viz. water-colour] more perfectly. 1903 *Edin. Rev.* Apr. 454 If his colours, his gilding, his mediums were of inferior quality, they were confiscated.

b. *Photogr.* A varnish used as a vehicle in 'retouching' (see quot.).

1890 J. HUBERT *Retouching* (1903) 23 If your medium will not take the blacklead readily, the former may be thickened. 1892 *Phot. Ann.* II. 201 The simplest medium to render the surface of the negative suitable for marking upon is made by dissolving white powdered resin in turpentine. . . The negative to be retouched is prepared by rubbing upon it . . . a drop of the medium.

7. *Theatr.* A screen fixed in front of a source of light in order to throw a coloured light upon the stage.

1859 G. A. SALA *Gas-light & D., Getting up Pantomime*, Gas pipes with coloured screens called 'mediums'. 1873 *Routledge's Yng. Gentl. Mag.* 282/1 Fish-tail burners, guarded by curved metal reflecting hoods on the back and by wire work on the front side. . . so as to allow of red or green tummy mediums being dropped over each row. 1933 P. GODFREY *Back-Stage* vii. 90 'Two more floods up-stage, Bill,' says the stage-manager. 'What mediums, sir—amber or pink?'

8. Applied to a person. a. *gen.* An intermediary agent, mediator.

1817 BOWDICH, etc. *Mission to Ashantee* I. iii. (1819) 63 This man . . . is our only safe medium, and interprets to the King anxiously and impressively.

b. *Spiritualism*, etc. A person who is supposed to be the organ of communications from departed spirits. Hence also applied to a clairvoyant or a person under hypnotic control.

1853 H. SPICER *Sights & Sounds* 88 This lady was a medium, and as the subject of 'spirit rappings' was already [etc.]. 1854 MISS MITFORD in *L'Estrange Life* (1870) III. xiv. 303 Bulwer is in the hands of a set of mediums, and passes his time in conversation with his dead daughter. 1888 BRYCE *Amer. Commonw.* III. 639 Attempts to pry by the help of 'mediums' into the book of Fate.

9. Senses derived from the adj. a. *nonce-use*. A person of the middle class.

1837 T. HOOK *Jack Brag* ii. The tip-toppers are livelier than the mediums.

b. A soldier of 'medium' equipment, between 'light' and 'heavy'. (Cf. quot. 1876 in B. I.)

1889 *N. & Q.* 7th Ser. VIII. 111/1 The 4th Dragoon Guards are no longer 'Heavies', but 'Mediums'. *Ibid.*, Thirteen regiments of 'Mediums', comprising the seven regiments of Dragoon Guards, numbered 1 to 7 [etc.].

c. A kind of cotton goods.

1777 in *Essex Inst. Hist. Coll.* (1906) XLII. 319 There cargo is Salt. . . 37 bales, cases, hds of mediums [etc.]. 1862 *Catal. Internat. Exhib.* II. XVIII. 4 India twills, silicias, casbans, and mediums.

10. A medium-dated security.

1968 [see *medium-dated* adj., sense B. 3 below]. 1974 *Daily Tel.* 25 May 20/6 The popularity among high tax-payers of low coupon mediums such as Treasury 3 p.c. 1979 is not all that difficult to comprehend. 1975 *Times* 25 Apr. 24/7 'Shorts', after being $\frac{1}{2}$ point higher at one stage, ended mixed. . . 'Longs' and 'mediums' were up to $\frac{3}{4}$ point up.

B. *attrib. and adj.*

1. a. Intermediate between two degrees, amounts, qualities, or classes.

1796 C. MARSHALL *Garden*. ix. (1813) 114 A good medium way is to plant the deciduous sorts [of trees] the beginning of March. 1859 DARWIN *Orig. Spec.* iv. (1873) 92 A medium form may often long endure. 1876 VOYLE & STEVENSON *Milit. Dict.* s.v. *Cavalry*, In the British army cavalry is classed as heavy, medium, and light cavalry. 1884 *Bath Herald* 27 Dec. 6/5 The offal . . . is separated into broad bran, medium bran, and sharps. 1903 *Edin. Rev.* Apr. 493 There is a tendency for land to get into the hands of medium and large proprietors. 1905 J. HEYWOOD *Mus. Churches* 17 Average choir boys cannot recite on a low note without being liable to use the thick register or chest voice instead of the medium register.

b. *Fencing. medium guard*: see quot. 1767.

1747 J. GODFREY *Sci. Defence* 21 Here are four Guards, viz. Inside, Outside, Medium, and Hanging. *Ibid.* 22 The Medium is the Small-Sword Posture, and that alone may properly be called a guard. 1767 FERGUSSON *Dict. Terms Small Sword* 13 *Medium Guard*, the arm, wrist, and sword in this guard ought to be kept in the same height as the Quarte, and the edge of the sword perpendicular to the ground.

c. The designation of a size of paper between royal and demy.

The sheet of medium writing and drawing paper usually measures 22 x 17 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches; in U.S., 23 x 18. The sheet of medium printing paper is usually 24 x 19.

1711 *Act 10 Anne c. 18* §37 For . . . all Paper . . . called . . . Medium Fine . . . the Summe of Six Shillings for every Reame . . . Genoa Medium . . . Two Shillings and Six Pence for every Reame. 1774 M. MACKENZIE *Maritime Surv.* 105 A Folio Observation book of 4 Quires medium Paper. 1859 *Stationer's Handbk.* 20, 73.

d. Of sherry, wine, etc., having a flavour intermediate between dry and sweet. So *medium dry, medium sweet* adj. phrs.

1906 *Hatch, Mansfield Price List* 11 *First Quality*, Extra or Medium Dry. *Ibid.* 20 *Light*, Medium Sweet. 1933 H. W. ALLEN *Sherry* iii. 46 This medium wine is likely to find its way into a blend of Amoroso. 1951 R. POSTGATE *Plain Man's Guide to Wine* iii. 57 Their labels contain nothing more informative than 'Best South African Sherry: Medium Dry', or some such phrases. 1960 I. JEFFERIES *Dignity & Purity* i. 18, I expect you'd like sherry, wouldn't you? Medium? 1961 *Twining Bros. Wine List* 2 Amontillado Rico (Medium Dry) . . . Ancient Browne Rednutt (Medium Sweet). 1969 *Guardian* 13 Feb. 9/1 The medium dry white wine. 1972 A. HUNTER *Viwiene* viii. 101 The waiter . . . remembered the Major's buying Mrs. Selly a drink, a medium sherry. 1972 *Country Life* 23 Mar. 673/3 One can make it [sc. mead] very dry or quite sweet. . . I intended to make mine medium sweet. 1973 J. PORTER *It's Murder with Dover* v. 45 He sipped his medium sweet cider. 1974 'A. GILBERT' *Nice Little Killing* iv. 61 Maybe a Dubonnet or a medium sherry—spirits never.

e. The designation of meat cooked between 'well done' and 'rare'. So *medium done, medium rare* adj. phrs. (cf. RARE a. 2 b).

1939 P. K. NEWILL *Good Food* iv. 72 Beef . . . medium . . . 22-25 [minutes per pound]. 1953 J. & M. ROBERSON *Meat Cookbk.* ii. 47 Beefsteaks . . . medium 1 in. 7 min. on each side. 1968 L. O'DONNELL *Face of Crime* (1969) vii. 104 His own steak was just as ordered: medium rare and delicious. 1972 'E. MCBAIN' *Sadie when she Died* iv. 45 Carella ordered prime ribs, medium rare. 1972 *House & Garden* Feb. 111/1 Steak au poivre was ordered bleu . . . but arrived medium done. 1975 M. KENYON *Mr Big* xix. 176, I never saw myself . . . tellin' Jeeves to do the steak medium.

†2. Average, mean. *Obs.*

1670 PETTUS *Fodinae* Reg. 9 Two Tun and a quarter of Oar make a Tun of Metal at a medium rate 3l. 10s. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* II. v. 182 The medium heat all the year round will be 66°. 1799 *Hull Advert.* 14 Sept. 3/2 Both of which may be accounted medium years. 1800 *Misc. Tracts in Asiat. Ann. Reg.* 72/2 The medium height of a Fahrenheit's thermometer was between 80° and 82°.

3. *Comb. a.* With sbs. used *attrib.*, forming adjs., as *medium-grade, -haul, -heel, -pace, -range, -rise, -term, -weight* adjs.; b. *parasynthetic*, as *medium-coloured, -paced, -powered, -priced, -sized, adjs.*; *medium-dated a.* (see quot. 1958 and 1968).

1891 C. JAMES *Rom. Rigmarole* 75 *Medium-coloured hair. 1948 *Financial Times* 5 May 1/6 Among *medium-dated stocks War Loan $\frac{3}{2}$ per cent was a good spot. 1953 *Economist* 25 July 287/3 In the gilt-edged market interest at first was concentrated upon the 'shorts' and the medium dated issues. 1958 'NEDLAW' *Your Guide to Stocks & Shares* III. 78 *Medium dated*, a gilt-edged security having more than five years but less than ten years to its final maturity or redemption date. 1968 P. A. S. TAYLOR *Econ. Terms* 70 *Medium-dated, 'mediums'*. Securities with a life of between five and fifteen years. 1877 RAYMOND *Statist. Mines & Mining* 174 A stratum of *medium-grade ore. 1963 *Punch* 4 Sept. 352/3 The new *medium-haul Trident. 1965 'W. HAGGARD' *Hard Sell* iii. 31 SAGA was building a medium-haul aircraft. 1974 *Times* 14 Mar. 5/4 The new dishes now being served on all medium-haul flights. 1973 A. ROY *Sable Night* iii. 24 Dark red suede *medium-heel shoes. 1898 *Westm. Gaz.* 16 May 4/2 Slow and *medium-pace bowlers. 1884 *Lillywhite's Cricket Ann.* 103 A straight *medium-paced bowler. 1963 BIRD & HUTTON-STOTT *Veteran Motor Car* 41 Georges Richard himself was more interested in the *medium-powered, medium-priced car. 1895 *Montgomery Ward Catal.* 15/3 The most satisfactory *medium-priced cottons on the market. 1972 E. HARGREAVES *Fair Green Weed* v. 67 They were booked in at a medium-priced hotel. 1943 *Sun* (Baltimore) 24 Aug. 2/6 But it could be of real value to *medium and short-range planes. 1974 'F. CLIFFORD' *Grosvenor Square Goodbye* II. 166 The provision of a medium-range aircraft at Heathrow. 1968 *Guardian* 19 June 3/3 *'Medium-rise' housing—flats going up to only four or five stories. 1972 *Times* 17 June 8/8 Aaron Wallis lived in Battersea, in a medium-rise block of no great character. 1882 J. HAWTHORNE *Fort. Fool* I. xiv. He was a *medium-sized, full-bodied man. 1958 *Spectator* 15 Aug. 216/3 A high credit rating for *medium-term loans. 1965 *McGraw-Hill Dict. Mod. Econ.* 321 A medium-term forecast made in July, 1963, could cover the period from January, 1965, through 1967. 1969 *Times* 5 May 22/2 The Midland Bank Finance Corporation . . . specialises in medium-term credit. 1971 *Jrnl. Gen. Psychol.* LXXXIV. 243 Span memory is distinct from medium-term memory in the case of semantic material. 1895 *Montgomery Ward Catal.* 282/3 Men's *medium weight, natural wool color undershirts. 1964 *McCall's Sewing* i. 11/1 Select medium-weight fabrics which drape nicely and add roundness. 1968 M. S. LIVINGSTON *Particle Physics* i. 5 Medium-weight nuclei are the most tightly bound and the most stable.

c. *attrib. and Comb.* in sense 8 b.

1872 SCHELE DE VERE *Americanisms* 245 A Circle is held for Medium Developments and Spiritual Manifestations at Bloomfield-street every Sunday. 1886 W. JAMES in *Proc. Amer. Soc. Psychol. Res.* 105 Her pupils contract in the medium-trance. 1919 J. M. KEYNES *Econ. Consequences Peace* iii. 37 Mr. Lloyd George's unerring, almost medium-like, sensibility to every one immediately round him. 1972 A. FORD *Life beyond Death* i. 49 'I'm willing to go along with this stuff,' a medium bair said one time, 'if you'll positively guarantee to bring me Socrates.'

d. Special collocations: *medium bomber*, a bomber intermediate between the heavy and the light; *medium close-up Cinematogr.*, a cinematographic or television shot intermediate between a medium shot (see below) and a close-up; also called *medium-close shot*; *medium frequency*, an intermediate frequency (of oscillation); *spec. in Broadcasting*, a frequency of a medium wave, viz. one between 300 kilohertz and three megahertz; *medium shot Cinematogr.*, a cinematographic or television shot intermediate between a close-up and a long shot; *medium wave Broadcasting*, a radio wave with wavelength between a hundred metres and a kilometre (see quot. 1929 for former limits); *freq. attrib.* (usu. hyphenated).

1935 *Flight* 22 Aug. 2044/2 The specialized light bomber . . . may . . . be supplanted eventually by the very fast *medium bomber. 1938 *Encycl. Brit. Bk. of Year* 161/1 A medium bomber can carry enough incendiary bombs to start 150 separate simultaneous fires. 1956 *U.S. Air Force Dict.* 321/2 *Medium bomber*, . . . currently (1956), a bomber having a gross weight, including bomb load, of between 100,000 and 250,000 pounds. . . ; a medium bomber is thought of as having medium range, and as being best used at medium altitudes, as well as having a medium gross weight. 1971 E. LUTTWAK *Dict. Mod. War* 45/2 'Medium' bombers and 'light' bombers retain a residual role in 'tactical' situations. 1957 MANVELL & HUNTLEY *Technique Film Music* ii. 34 Long track, mostly in medium or *medium-close shot, with one large pull-back during the market-place scene. 1933 A. BRUNEL *Filmcraft* 147 Scene 168. *Medium close up. The slave-driven father looks desperately round again. 1948 E. LINDGREN *Art of Film* v. 82 A medium close-up of his body on which shadows of the prison bars form a pattern. 1950 E. E. BRODBECK *Handbk. Basic Motion-Pict. Techniques* 103 *Medium close up*. . . Such a scene shows the most vital part of the subject plus some of that part's surrounding area. 1969 W. RUTHERFORD *Gallows Set* vi. 77 David in medium close up came on the monitor screens. 1920 *Whittaker's Electr. Engineer's Pocket-Bk.* (ed. 4) 348 The result . . . has been the adoption of two frequencies, a *medium frequency for general power and lighting, and a low frequency for systems supplying rotary converters. 1946 *Happy Landings* (Air Ministry) July 9/1 The radio compass, when tuned to any medium frequency, was seriously affected by thunderstorms. . . The compass pointer did not point towards the M/F station selected. 1966 *McGraw-Hill Encycl. Sci. & Technol.* I. 363/2 European medium-frequency (mf) broadcasting channels are assigned at 9-kc intervals rather than the 10-kc intervals used in the Western hemisphere. 1933 A. BRUNEL *Filmcraft* 150 Scene 488. *Medium shot. The waiter pouring out champagne into the glasses on Pauline's table. 1937 *Discovery* Nov. 330/2 The [television] cameras are also fitted with lenses of suitable focal length for getting long-shots, medium-shots and close-ups as desired. 1953 K. REISZ *Technique Film Editing* ii. 81 In a long-lasting shot (33) Bill slows down as he approaches the camera and finally comes to rest in medium shot. 1966 H. P. MANOOGIAN *Film-Maker's Art* vi. 219 In traditional editing the scene is established, usually in a long shot, and as the action within the scene proceeds a number of medium shots and close-ups are taken to relate that action. 1975 *New Yorker* 26 May 32/3, I think we can get around the full lotus by having a stunt man do it, and using medium and long shots in a half-lit room. 1928 *Wireless World* 7 Nov. 626/2 It will . . . be best to concentrate on maximum efficiency in *medium-wave transformers. 1929 *Jrnl. Inst. Electr. Engin.* LXVIII. 22/2 The definitions were fixed as follows [by the International Radio Technical Committee]. . . Medium waves: kilocycles/sec 1500 to 100; m 200 to 3000. 1938 D. H. SURGEONER *Aircraft Radio* iii. 23 Medium waves are . . . suitable for both communications and direction-finding and these can be transmitted over reasonable distances. 1961 *Radio Times* 6 Apr. 9/1 The Network Three transmitters, both medium-wave and VHF, will be used for one channel . . . and the BBC's television sound transmitters for the other. 1974 *Medium wave* [see *long wave* s.v. LONG a. 1 18].

mediumism ('mi:diəmɪz(ə)m). [f. prec. + -ISM.] The practices of spiritualistic 'mediums'. 1864 A. LEIGHTON *Myst. Leg. Edin.* (1886) 121 The spirit-rapping miracles of mediumism. 1880 HOWELLS *Undisc. Country* xii. 181 A mercenary professional mediumism.

mediumistic (mi:diə'mɪstɪk), a. [f. MEDIUM + -ISTIC.] Relating to 'mediumism'; having the characteristics of a 'medium'.

1868 *Harper's Mag.* July 193/2, I should think they were both highly mediumistic. 1869 GREGORY in *Eng. Mech.* 3 Dec. 281/1 Many persons do not possess the necessary mediumistic qualification. 1876 SAINTSBURY in *Academy* 16 Dec. 582 Maud is a pretty girl, of supposed 'mediumistic' powers. 1896 H. R. HAWES *Dead Pulpit* vi. 117 He is for the time, in fact, highly sensitized and mediumistic. 1920 D. H. LAWRENCE *Lost Girl* xv. 344 The terror, the agony, the nostalgia of the heathen past was a constant torture to her mediumistic soul. 1941 L. A. G. STRONG *John McCormack* xiv. 217 That almost mediumistic quality which enabled the singer to surrender to the song and yet keep his own individuality. 1954 A. HUXLEY *Let.* 5 Dec. (1969) 717 Huene's reactions were wholly aesthetic; Gerald's mainly verbal and mediumistic—with other personalities talking through him from a variety of mental levels. 1974 *Times Lit. Suppl.* 27 Sept. 1046/3 What relation do they bear to mediumistic trances?

mediumize ('mi:diəmaɪz), v. [f. MEDIUM + -IZE.] *trans.* To convert into a (spiritualistic) 'medium'. Hence *mediumization*.

1880 *Argosy* XXIX. 460 He need have laid no command on the Captain, for the poor man was planted there: chloroformed, mesmerised, mediumised. 1880 HOWELLS *Undisc. Country* ii. (1881) 29 The crude and unsettled spiritual existence reached by our present system of mediumisation.

mediumly ('mi:dɪəmlɪ), *adv.* [f. MEDIUM *a.* + -LY².] Moderately; to a medium or average extent.

1909 *Nation* (N.Y.) 16 Dec. 598 An excellent anthology, for old as well as for the 'mediumly' young. 1958 *Times Lit. Suppl.* 30 May 301/4 Well-known names and personalities even to the mediumly informed. 1961 A. WILSON *Old Men at Zoo* iv. 213 I'm wedged as hell and mediumly happy there.

mediumship ('mi:dɪəmʃɪp). [f. MEDIUM + -SHIP.]

1. Intervening agency, instrumentality.

1882 L. WINGFIELD *Gehenna* II. ix. 274 Subterranean convulsions, through whose mediumship volcanic flames... would purify the heavens. 1882 RIDER HAGGARD *Cetywayo* 198 The government announced through the mediumship of the Queen's Speech that [etc.]. 1890 'ANNIE THOMAS' *On Children* I. vii. 131 He had been made known to them through the mediumship of an Aldermanic friend.

2. *Spiritualism.* The attribute of being a 'medium'; action as a 'medium'.

1868 *Law Rep., Equity Cases* VI. 663 The wonderful things done by the spirits through the Defendant's mediumship. 1875 *Q. Jnl. Sci.* XII. 48 As an instance of hereditary mediumship, 'the same man had four daughters, virgins, which did prophesy'. 1881 PEMBER *Earth's Earliest Ages* (1893) 329 A seance held through the mediumship of Mr. Bastian. 1898 A. LANG *Making Relig.* viii. 169, I cannot feel... as if the case of physical mediumship itself, as a freak of nature, were definitely closed.

medius ('mi:dɪəs). *Mus.* [a. L. *medius* middle.]

† 1. An alto or tenor voice or part: = MEAN sb.².

1565 (*title*) Mornyng and Euenyng prayer and Communion, set forthe in fourte partes, to be song in churches. [title of Part] *Medius*. 1609 RAVENSCROFT *Deuteromelia* 17 Freemans Songs of 4. Voices. Treble... Medius... Tenor... Bassus. 1758 (*title*) Divine Melody in twenty-four choice Hymns; the first fifteen were set to Music, in two Parts, by Mr. Prellur, the rest chiefly by Mr. Moze, who hath also composed a *Medius* to every Hymn. 2. In ecclesiastical music = MEDIANT.

1782 BURNLEY *Hist. Mus.* II. 583 The Mode, the Dominant, and *Medius*, are all the same [in the three chants].

medivac, var. MEDEVAC.

Medize ('mi:dɪz), *v.* [mod. ad. Gr. *Μηδίξ-ειν*, f. *Μηδοι* the Medes; see -IZE.] *intr.* To be a Mede in manners, language and dress; to side with the Medes. Of a Greek of the 6th and 5th c. B.C.: To favour the interests of the 'Median' or Persian enemies of his country. Also *trans.* To make like a Mede. Hence *Medizing vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1849 GROTE *Greece* II. xl. V. 101 The leading men of Thebes... decidedly *medised*, or espoused the Persian interest. a 1873 LYTTON *Pausanias* III. iii. (1876) 248 They would rather all Hellas were *Medised* than Pausanias the Heraclid. *Ibid.* iv. 265 The *Medising* traitor is here. *Ibid.* iv. 341 They accuse him of *medising*. 1901 *Contemp. Rev.* Feb. 176 The Greek thought of 'Medizing' as the sum of all possible offences.

medjelis, **medjliss**, varr. MAJLIS.

|| **medjidie** (mæ'dʒi:di:). Also *Medjidy*, -deh. [Turkish (Arabic) *mejīdie*, f. the name *Abdu'l Majīd*.]

1. A Turkish silver coin first minted by the Sultan Abdul-Medjid in 1844, equal to 20 piastres (about 3s. 8d.).

1882 *Macm. Mag.* XLVII. 101 He kindly offered these eggs at a medjidy apiece. 1902 *19th Cent.* Aug. 233 There are as yet no taxes but a poll tax of a medjidieh.

2. *the Medjidie*: a Turkish order or decoration instituted in 1851 by the Sultan Abdul-Medjid.

1856 *Ann. Reg., Chron.* (1857) 291 The Imperial Order of the Medjidie of the First Class. 1888 *Hazell's Ann. Cycl.* 36/1 He [Sir Samuel Baker] has received the Order of the Grand Cordon of the Medjidie.

medjidite ('mɛdʒɪdaɪt). *Min.* [f. name of the Sultan Abdul-Medjid; see -ITE.] A hydrous sulphate of uranium and calcium, first found near Adrianople.

1848 J. L. SMITH in *Amer. Jnl. Sci.* Ser. II. V. 336.

† **medkniche**. *local. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. *med* (? MEED sb., or MEAD²) + KNITCH.] (Explained in the context as the quantity of hay to be given in reward to the hayward, being as much as he could lift with his middle finger as high as his knee.)

1235-52 *Rentalia Glaston.* (Somerset Rec. Soc.) 85 Et die quando levat Langhemede, debet habere medkniche.

medlar ('mɛdlə(r)). Forms: 4-7, 9 medler, 5 meddeler, medeler, 5 medlier, 5-6 meddeler, 6 medlor, 5- medlar. [a. OF. *medler* (Godefr. *Compl.* s.v. *Nesplier*), f. **medle* (var. of *mesle*) medlar (fruit): see MEDLE.]

Although the word primarily denoted the tree, it is in our earliest quot. already applied to the fruit. In present use sense 2 is the more common, the tree being usually called 'medlar-tree'; but Johnson 1755 (who was prob. not influenced by etymological considerations), and later lexicographers give sense 1 the first place.]

1. The fruit-tree *Mespilus germanica*.

The chief varieties in cultivation are the *Dutch*, *Nottingham*, and *stoneless medlar*.

c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* III. 1041 The meddeler to graffe ek toff[d] is how. *Ibid.* iv. 493 Now meddellers in hoot lond gladdest be, So hit be moyst. a 1450 *Fishing with Angle* (1883) 8 Take a feyr schoyt of blake thorne crabtre medeler or geneper. a 1500 in *Arnolde's Chron.* 63/2 The medlar wyl bere welle yf he bee plantyd. 1578 *LYTE Dodoens* VI. xliii. 713 Our common Medlers doo flower in Aprill and May. 1664 *EVELYN Kal. Hort.* Nov. (1729) 222 Graff the Medler on the White-Thorn. 1741 *Compl. Fam.-Piece* II. iii. (ed. 3) 374 There are several other Trees and Shrubs which are now in Flower, as... dwarf Medlar. 1796 C. MARSHALL *Garden.* xvii. (1813) 283 The sorts are, the German, the Italian, and the English or Nottingham Medler. 1881 *Encycl. Brit.* XII. 271/2 The Medlar, *Mespilus germanica*, is a deciduous tree, native of the middle and south of Europe, and found in hedges and woods in England.

b. Applied to other trees, as *Neapolitan* or *Oriental medlar*, the AZAROLE, *Crataegus Azarolus*. *Japan medlar*, the LOQUAT.

1718 R. BRADLEY *New Improv. Plant. & Gard.* III. 18 The L'Azzarole or Neapolitan Medlar is a kind of Service... Of late Years it has been brought into England [from Italy]. 1753 *CHAMBERS Cycl. Supp.* s.v. *Crataegus*, 4. The jagged-leav'd crataegus, called parsley-leav'd medlar. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) V. 513/2 [*Crataegus Azarolus*, variety] the oriental medlar. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 727/2 Japan Medlar, *Eriobotrya japonica*.

2. The fruit of the medlar tree, resembling a small brown-skinned apple, with a large cup-shaped 'eye' between the persistent calyx-lobes. It is eaten when decayed to a soft pulpy state.

a 1366 CHAUCER *Rom. Rose* 1375 And many hoomly trees... That... bere, Medlers, ploumes, peres, chesteynes. c 1483 *CAXTON Dialogues* 13/7 Of fruit... Pesses, medliers [F. *nesples*]. 1533 *ELYOT Cast. Helthe* (1539) 21 Medlars ar cold and dry, and constrictive. 1600 SHAKS. *A. Y. L.* III. ii. 125 You'll be rotten ere you be halfe ripe, and that's the right vertue of the Medler. 1755 *GRAY Let. in Poems* (1775) 232 If there were nothing but medlars and black-berries in the world, I could be very well content to go without any at all. 1858 *GLENNY Gard. Every-day Bk.* 248/2 Medlars should be gathered, and laid by to rot.

fig. 1791 WOLCOT (P. Pindar) *Rights of Kings* xix, The heart should be a medlar, not a crab.

3. *attrib. and Comb.*, as *medlar-jelly*; *medlar-like* adj.: *medlar tree* = 1.

1881 *BLACKMORE Christowell* xxxvi, We will take her some *medlar jelly. 1567 *MAPLET Gr. Forest* 42 The Fig tree is of no high growth... his flower *Medlerlike. 1548 *TURNER Names of Herbes* (E.D.S.) 53 *Mespilus*... is called in englishe a *medler tree. 1592 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* II. i. 34 Now will he sit vnder a Medler tree. 1873 *MISS THACKERAY Wks.* (1891) I. 70 A medlar-tree.

medlay, obs. form of MEDLEY.

† **medle**. *Obs.* Forms: 4-5 medle, meyle, 5 mele, mel, merle, 6 marle. [ME. *medle*, *mele*, *merle*, a. OF. **medle*, *meele*, *merle*, *mesle* (Godefr. *Compl.* s.v. *Nesple*):—L. *mespila*, -us, -um, a. Gr. *μῆσιλη*, *μῆσιλον*.]

A late L. altered form **nespila* is represented by OF. *nesple* (mod.F. *nefle*), Sp. *nespera*, Pg. *nespera*, It. *nespola* (cf. also Sp. *nespero*, It. *nespolo* medlar-tree). The L. word passed into Teut. as OHG. *mespila*, *nespila* (MHG. *mispel*, *mispel*, *nespel*, mod.G. *mispel*), MDu. *mispel* (mod.Du. *mispel*), Sw., Da. *mispel*; the Slavonic and other eastern European langs. have forms chiefly adopted from Ger.]

The fruit of the medlar-tree, a medlar. Also *attrib. in medle-tree*.

13... *Sir Beues* (A.) 1287 A sat and dinede in a wede Vnder a faire medle tre. a 1387 *Simon. Barthol.* (Anecd. Oxon.) 29/2 *Mespyla sunt fructus*, *seyon*. c 1425 *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 646/28 *Hec mesculus*, *mele*. 14... *Nom.* *ibid.* 716/37 *Hec mespulus*, a *mele*. a 1500 *Flower & Leaf* 86, I was ware of the fairest medle-tree That ever yet in al my lyf I sy. a 1500 in *Arnolde's Chron.* 64 b/2 Chese a graf of a good merle tree. 1573 *TUSSER Husb.* (1878) 76 Medlars or marles.

medle, obs. form of MEDDLE; var. MELL *v.*¹

medle(e, medler), obs. ff. MEDLEY, MEDLAR.

medlert, variant of MIDDLE-EARTH.

medles, variant of MEEDLESS *a.* *Obs.*, MILDS.

medley ('mɛdli), *sb.* and *a.* Forms: 4 medlay, 4-5 medlee, 4-5, 7 medle, 5 medele, 5-8 medly, (5 medely, 6 medleye), 6-7 medlie, 7-8 meddly, 5-medley. [a. OF. *medlee*, var. of *meslee* (mod.F. *mêlée*: see MÊLÉE):—vulgar L. type **misculāta*, f. **misculāre* to mix: see MEDDLE *v.* Cf. Sp. *mezclada*, It. *mescolata*. The primary sense is thus 'mixture', but in Eng. the word occurs first in the sense of mingling in combat.]

A. sb.

1. Combat, conflict; fighting, esp. hand-to-hand fighting between two parties of combatants. Now only *arch.* Cf. MELLAY, MÊLÉE.

13... *K. Alis*. 4612 His folk weore sone, in that medláy, Parforce y-dryven al away. *Ibid.* 6532 The olifans, in medlé, And theo lyouns he [the rinocertis] wol sle. 1340 *Ayenb.* 41 Huanne me makeþ medles ine cherche zuo þet þer ys blod yssed. 1470-85 *MALORY Arth.* I. xv. 56 Lucas and Gwynas & bryaunte & Bellays of Flaundrys helde strong medle ayenst vj kynges. 1490 *CAXTON Eneydos* xi. 41 Ne seche nothyng but thysseue for to flee, yf there were ony medlee. 1586 *WARNER Alb. Eng.* I. vi. 21 The medly ended, Hercules did bring the Centaure bound To Prison. 1601 R. JOHNSON *Kingd. & Commw.* (1603) 197 When the warre was made in

these populous countries... every man made one in the medle. 1653 H. COGAN tr. *Pinto's Trav.* vii. (1663) 19 Stepping before him with 2000 men, he cut off his way... in so much that the medly grew to be the same as it was before, and the fight was renewed. 1839 THIRLWALL *Greece* III. 301 Cleon... sent all the men who survived the first medley... prisoners to Athens. 1862 *MERIVALE Rom. Emp.* (1865) V. xliii. 168 Broken by repeated defeats, he was... less conspicuous in the medley.

fig. 1791 *BURKE App. Whigs* Wks. 1808 VI. 26 In the press and medley of such extremities.

2. A combination, mixture.

† a. without disparaging sense. *Obs.*

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 331/1 Medle, or mengynge to-gedur of dyuerse thyngys, *mixture*. a 1529 *SKELTON Agst. Scottes* 87 A medley to make of myrth with sadnes. 1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* I. (1586) 9 b, This kinde of building hath an equall medlie of the winter windes and sommer windes. *Ibid.* 32 b, A medley of sundry sortes of seedes. 1601 *HOLLAND Pliny* I. 501 He that shall set vines there... shall make an excellent medley between the temperature of that aire and the nature of soile together. 1626 *BACON Sylva* §528 The Making of some Medley or Mixture of Earth, with some other Plants Bruised or Shauen. 1650 *FULLER Pisgah* III. xii. 346 Graves and green herbs make a good medly seeing all flesh is grass. 1712 tr. *Pomet's Hist. Drugs* I. 8 The Perfumers keep it... to mix among a variety of other Aromatics, which is what we properly call a Medley.

b. in disparaging sense: A heterogeneous combination or mixture (of things); a mixed company (of persons differing in rank, occupation, etc.).

1652-62 *HEYLIN Cosmogr.* IV. (1682) 5 An hochpot or medly of many nations. 1668-9 *PEPYS Diary* 18 Jan., To the Duke of York's playhouse and there saw 'The Witts', a medley of things. 1683 T. HOY *Agathocles* 5 A wretched Medley betwixt Priest and Layman. 1755 *SMOLLETT Quix.* (1803) IV. 190 Leaving Don John and his companion astonished at the medley of sense and madness they had observed in his discourse. 1859 *REEVE Brittany* 236 A medley of shining brass pans, bellows, and tubs, are exposed for sale. 1865 *GROTE Plato* II. xxiv. 256 Principles which are a medley between philosophy and rhetoric. 1879 *CHURCH Spenser* 38 The Shepherd's Calendar, an early medley of astrology and homely receipts.

3. A cloth woven with wools of different colours or shades; = *medley-cloth* (see B. 4).

1438 *E.E. Wills* (1882) 111, 1 gowne of Russet medley. 1502 *Privy Purse Exp. Eliz. of York* (1830) 70 Item for making of a gowne of tawny medley. 1609 *Stat. Laws Isle of Man* (1821) 79 Every Woolen Weaver shall have... for every Yard of Medlie *id.* Qs. a 1661 *FULLER Worthies, Wilts.* III. (1662) 143, I am informed that as Medleys are most made in other Shires, as good Whites as any are woven in this County. 1778 *Eng. Gazetteer* (ed. 2) s.v. *Frome-Selwood*, The cloths made here for the most part, are medleys of 7 or 8s. a yard. 1851 *Illustr. Catal. Exhib.* I. 98/1, XII. Woollen and Worsted. A. Broad Cloths. 1... Medleys... N.B. The term 'Medleys' includes all Wool-dyed Colours, excepting Blue and Black.

† 4. A 'mixed' colour. *Obs. rare*⁻⁰.

1499 *Promp. Parv.* 331/1 (Pynson), Medle[,] coloure, *mixture*. 1530 *PALSGR.* 244/1 Medley[,] colour, *mellé*. 1556 *WITHERS Dict.* (1568) 34 b/2 Medley, *color mixtus*.

† 5. = MASLIN¹ I. *Obs. rare.* (Cf. B. 2.)

1601 *HOLLAND Pliny* II. 487 The Corinthian medley.

6. A musical composition consisting of parts or subjects of a diversified or incongruous character.

1626 *BACON Sylva* §113 As when Galliard Time, and Measure Time, are in the Medley of one Dance. 1811 *BUSBY Dict. Mus.* (ed. 3), *Medley*... With the moderns, a medley is a humorous hotch-potch assemblage of the detached parts or passages of different well-known songs, so arranged that [etc.]. 1864 in *WEBSTER*; and in later Dicts.

7. As the title of a literary miscellany.

? 1630 M. P. (black-letter sheet), An excellent new Medley. ? 1640 — A new Medley, or Messe of All-together. 1710 (*title*) The Medley. No. 1. Oct. 5. 1728-42 *POPE Dunc.* I. 42 Hence Journals, Medleys, Merc'ries, Magazines. 1826 (*title*) The Entertaining Medley; being a collection of true histories and anecdotes.

B. adj.

† 1. Of a mixed colour; variegated, motley. *Obs.*

c 1386 *CHAUCER Prol.* 328 (Ellesm.) He rood but hoomly in a medlee cote. 14... *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 597/7 *Multicolor*, *medle*. c 1515 *Cocke Lorell's B.* 8 A ryche pal... Made of an old payre of blew medly popley hose. 1595 in *Hist. MSS. Comm.* (1894) XLVIII. 309 A tall man... wearing a medly russet mandilliane of red and blue, with... a pair of medly russet venetians. 1622 *HAKEWILL David's Vow* vii. 252 Hee would not have his family like a motley cloth, or a meddly colour. 1681 W. ROBERTSON *Phrasel. Gen.* (1693) 876 A medley colour; *color mixtus*.

b. *medley cloth*: see quot. 1837.

a 1661 *FULLER Worthies, Wilts.* III. (1662) 158 And such a Medly-Cloth, is the Tale-story of this Clothier. 1712 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5008/2 The Woollen Manufacture of Mixt or Medley Broad Cloath. 1769 *De Foe's Tour Gt. Brit.* II. 25 These fine Spanish Medley Cloths are the mix'd coloured Cloths, which all the Persons of Fashion in England wear. 1837 *YOUATT Sheep* vi. 222 What are now called medley-cloths, different coloured wools being mixed together in the thread... These... were first made in Gloucestershire.

† 2. *medley brass* = MASLIN¹. *Obs.* (Cf. A. 5.)

1600 *Acc. Bk. W. Wray* in *Antiquary* XXXII. 279 One medle brasse potte.

3. Composed of diverse or incongruous parts or elements; mixed, motley.

1594 *NASHE Terrors Night* Wks. (Grosart) III. 229 A Medley kinde of licor called beere. 1597 J. KING *On Jonas* (1599) 99 A garment of divers stufes as of linnen and wollen, shall not come vpon thee... [May] such medly garments sit vpon the backs of our enemies. 1624 *WOTTON Archit.* in *Reliq.* (1672) 58, I could wish such medly and motly Designs

confined only to the Ornament of Freezes. 1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* III. vii. 167 A medly view (such as of water and land at Greenwich) best entertains the eyes. 1708 J. PHILIPS *Cyder* II. 55 This the Peasants blithe Will quaff, and whistle, . . . Pleas'd with the medly Draught. 1745 ELIZA HEYWOOD *Female Spect.* (1748) II. 288 That strange, squeaking, meddly thing of the doubtful gender, Mr. Mollman. 1798 WORDSW. *Peter Bell* I. xxiii, Of courage you saw little there, But, in its stead, a medley air Of cunning and of impudence. 1838 DICKENS *Nich. Nick.* xxiii, Who could do anything, from a medley dance to Lady Macbeth. 1878 STUBBS *Const. Hist.* III. xxi. 557 The medley multitude that held up their hands for or against the nominees of the hustings.

b. in CHANCE-MEDLEY, q. v.

4. *Comb.*, as *medley-coloured* adj.

1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* v. ii. §7. 8 As the Latine Poets describe them [the Britaines] hauing their backs pide or medlycoloured. 1701 *London Gaz.* No. 3758/8 A brownish medly coloured streight Coat.

medley ('medli), *v.* [f. MEDLEY *sb.*] *trans.* To make a medley or mixture of; to intermix. Chiefly in 'medleyed, 'medlied *pa. ppl.* and *ppl. a.*

c 1483 CAXTON *Dialogues* 14/34 Clothes medleyed [F. *draps mesles*], Red cloth or grene [etc.]. 1657 W. MORICE *Coena quasi Kowé* iii. 43 The common fate of men that compound and medly themselves to comply with several Interests. 1679 L. ADDISON *Mahumedism* xvii. 83 The things taught by Mahumed are so mixt and confused. . . . And yet they are not more medly'd in themselves, than disadvantageously represented by Writers. 1710 PHILIPS *Pastorals* iv. 8 Lo! here the King-Cup of a Golden Hue, Medly'd with Daisies white, and Endive blue. 1746 W. HORSLEY *Fool* (1748) II. 78 This Dish. . . was so odly medly'd, with Dutch, French, and Jacobite Materials, as to give universal Distaste. 1855 SINGLETON *Virgil* I. 297 And stones from stones asunder wrenched, and smoke Billowing with medlied dust. 1904 *Blackw. Mag.* July 87/1 Till we came to the medlied establishments of the native chiefs.

medlie, *obs.* form of MEDLEY.

medlier, medlor, *obs.* forms of MEDLAR.

† **medlure**. *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [ad. OF. **medlure*, var. of *meslure*, f. *medler, mesler* to mix: see MEDDLE *v.*] Mixing, mixture.

1413 *Pilgr. Soule* (Caxton 1483) iv. xxxiii. 82 This syluer must ben withouten medlure of ony corrupte metal.

medly, medo, *obs.* forms of MEDLEY, MEADOW.

Medo- ('mīdɔʊ), combining form of MEDE *sb.* (L. *Mēdus*, Gr. *Mḗdos*), used parasynthetically with terms denoting other peoples or countries, esp. *Medo-Persian* adj.

1769 J. BROWN *Dict. Bible* II. 381/2 The three kingdoms . . . conquered by Cyrus and his Medo-Persian troops. 1835 J. B. ROBERTSON tr. *Schlegel's Philos. of Hist.* I. vii. 272 The Assyro-Babylonian empire which preceded the Medo-Persian. 1869 G. RAWLINSON *Man. Anc. Hist.* II. 9 A revolution in the Medo-Persian capital. 1875 *Encycl. Brit.* I. 604/2 The name for God in Medo-Scythic is *Annap*. 1899 *Captain* Apr. 96/2 There are certain Medo-Persian laws pertaining to a successful stamp collection. 1938 *Times Lit. Suppl.* 1 Jan. 14/2 For a long period the technique of American journalism has been almost Medo-Persian in its rigidity.

Médoc, Medoc (meɪ'dɒk, Fr. medɔk). [a. F. *médoc* from *Médoc* a district in S.W. France.] A general name for the red wines produced in Médoc, comprising all the best growths of 'claret'.

[1824 A. HENDERSON *Wines* 180 The fine perfume by which the Medoc wines are distinguished.] 1833 C. REDDING *Mod. Wines* 52 The wines thus embodied are excellent Medoc. 1842 THACKERAY *Miss Löwe* Misc. Ess. (1885) 313 He would send some excellent Médoc at a moderate price. a 1849 POE *Cask of Amontillado* Wks. 1865 I. 348 A draught of this Medoc will defend us from the damps.

medoc, medon, *obs.* ff. MEADOW, MAIDAN.

medou, medow(e), *obs.* ff. MEADOW.

medowort, medow wurt: see MEADOWORT.

medoy, *obs.* form of MEADOW.

† **medreie**. *Sc. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [App. an OF. semi-popular ad. L. *metrēta*, a certain denomination both of liquid and dry measure.] A certain measure used for corn.

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xxvi. (*Nicholas*) 219 þane askit he þame to sel vitale, a hundre medreieis [orig. Latin *modiis*] at þe lest of ilke schipe at his request.

medres(s)e(h), -ressa, *obs.* ff. MADRASAH.

medrick ('mædrɪk). *U.S.* Also *madrick*. A term or sea-swallow (according to U.S. Dicts.).

1869 LOWELL *Pict. fr. Appledore* 65 The medrick that makes you look overhead With short, sharp scream, as he sights his prey.

† **medrinacks**. *Obs.* Forms: 6 methernix, meddernix, me(d)dernex, mederinax, 7 mildernix, medrinack(e)s, medrianack(e)s, midri(a)nack(e)s, medrinacles. [Of obscure origin; presumed to be ultimately identical with next.

There is nothing to show whether the Eng. word was adopted from Sp. or the Sp. word from Eng., or whether

both come from a common source. The 16th c. forms bear some resemblance to the place-names *Metternich* (Westphalia), and *Medernach* (Luxemburg), but no evidence of connexion with those places has been found.] A kind of canvas (see quot.).

1588 in *St. Papers* Dom. CCXV. 75 Imprimis, for 6. methernixes for the Roebuck £7 4s. od. 1588 *Ibid.* CCXVIII. 24 Here is . . . not a cable, nether ropes. . . Speks, naills, but vij bolts meddernexes. 1603-4 *Act 1 Jas. I.* c. 24 Preamble, The Clothes called Mildernix and Powle Davies, where of Saile Clothes. . . ar made, were heretofore altogether brought out of Fraunce and other partes beyond the Seas. 1611 COTGR., *Aulonnes*, Ouldernes, Medrinacks, Poule-dauies, the canuas whereof sayles for ships are made. 1617 MINSHEU *Ductor, Medrinacles*, a course canuas that Tailors stiffen doublets, and collers withall. *Ibid.*, *Poule-dauies*, Ouldernes, Medrinacles, the course canuas which taylors stiffen doublets with, or whereof sayles of ships are made. 1632 SHERWOOD, *Medrianackes*. . . Midrinackes. . . Ouldernesse (or Midrianacks). 1658-1706 PHILLIPS, *Medrinacles*.

|| **medrinaque**. ? *Obs.* Also 8 madrenaque. [Sp. *medrinaque*, 'Philippine stuff for stiffening women's skirts; short skirt' (Cuyás *Appleton's Sp.-Eng. Dict.*, N.Y., 1903); of obscure origin.

The Sp. word occurs in A. de Morga *Sucesos de las Islas Filipinas* (1609) in the forms *medrinaque* (p. 136) and *medrinaque* (p. 138). It appears not to be, as might be supposed, a Tagal word, for in Santos' *Vocab. Tagalo* 1794 it is given as Spanish with various Tagal renderings. (Cf. MEDRINACKS.)

(See quot.).

1704 tr. *Gemelli-Carperi's Voy.* v. in *Churchill's Voy.* IV. 442 [The Philippine islanders make] of the Thread of the Coco-Tree, a sort of Cloth they call *Madrenaque*, with the warp of Cotton. 1851 MACMICKING *Recoll. Manilla* 217 In Luzon . . . the natives make a species of cloth from the plantain-tree, known by the names of *Medrinaque* and *Guirara* cloths. *Ibid.*, The bulk of all the *Medrinaque* exported goes to the United States. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 728 *Medrinaque*, a coarse fibre from the Philippines, obtained from the Sago palm, and used chiefly for stiffening dress linings, &c. [In later Dicts.]

medsin, *obs.* form of MEDICINE *sb.*

medsonable, *obs.* form of MEDICINABLE.

meduart, variant of MEADOWORT *Obs.*

medue, *obs.* form of MEADOW.

medul(l), *obs.* forms of MEDDLE, MIDDLE.

|| **medulla** (mī'dalə). *Biol.* [L. *medulla* pith, marrow, prob. cogn. w. *medius* middle.]

1. *Anat.* The marrow of bones; also, the spinal marrow. Also, †the substance of the brain.

1651 *Raleigh's Ghost* 87 The inward medulla or marrow of the brain. 1668 *Phil. Trans.* III. 889 He affirms, that the whole Substance called the Medulla of the Brain and the After-brain is a Heap of Fibres or Vessels. 1813 J. THOMSON *Lect. Inflam.* 393 The inner surface of the new bone . . . is lined with a membrane containing medulla. 1845 TODD & BOWMAN *Phys. Anat.* I. 103 The cancelli are filled with fat, or medulla, the marrow of bone. 1854 JONES & SIEV. *Pathol. Anat.* (1875) 147 These tumours always arise either from the inner layer of the periosteum or from the medulla of bone. 1873-5 NICHOLSON *Zool. Glossary, Medulla*. Applied to the marrow of bones; or to the spinal cord, with or without the adjective 'spinalis'.

attrib. 1904 *Brit. Med. Jnl.* 17 Sept. 649, I put her on red medulla tabloids.

b. (More fully *medulla oblongata*: lit. 'prolonged marrow'.) The hindmost segment of the brain, or continuation of the spinal cord within the cranium.

1676 GLANVILLE *Ess.* III. 5 Those Nerves, which . . . are found by late Anatomists to proceed from the Medulla Oblongata. 1722 QUINEY *Lex. Physico-Med.* (ed. 2) 51 The third [process] goes backwards on the upper side of the Medulla. 1878 BARTLEY tr. *Topinard's Anthropol.* 103 Section of the spinal cord where it joins the medulla oblongata. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VII. 222 A softening patch on the left side of the medulla.

c. The central parts of certain organs (esp. the kidney) as distinguished from the cortex.

1878 BRISTOWE *Theory & Pract. Med.* 841 The vessels —and more especially those of the medulla, the Malpighian tufts, and the stellate veins on the surface [of the kidney] —become more or less deeply congested.

d. The soft fatty substance (the 'white substance' of Schwann) which forms the sheath of a nerve.

1839-47 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* III. 592/2 The real structure of the primitive nerve fibre appears to be a tube composed of homogeneous membrane, containing a delicate, soft, pulpy, semi-fluid, and transparent medulla. 1873 A. FLINT *Physiol. Man, Nerv. Syst.* I. 19 These [nerve] fibres . . . contain, enclosed in a tubular sheath, a soft substance called the medulla.

e. The nerve cord in certain worms.

1878 BELL tr. *Gegenbaur's Comp. Anat.* 167 A median one [sinus] . . . embraces in Clepsine and Piscicola, the alimentary canal and the ventral medulla.

f. The 'pith' of mammalian hair. Also, the soft fibrous substance which occupies the axis of the capsule of a growing feather.

1826 PRICHARD *Researches Phys. Hist. Man.* (ed. 2) I. 136 The pith or medulla [of hair] appears to be endowed with a species of vitality. 1835-6 OWEN in *Todd's Cycl. Anat.* I. 353/1 When the quill of the feather has acquired due consistence, the internal medulla becomes dried up. 1842 PRICHARD *Nat. Hist. Man.* (ed. 2) 95 Weber declares the

human hair to consist of a homogeneous substance, in which no distinction of cortex and medulla can be perceived.

g. The endosarc of protozoa.

1888 ROLLESTON & JACKSON *Anim. Life* 833 The protoplasm is either similar throughout, or it is divisible into an exoplasm (cortex) and endoplasm (medulla).

2. *Bot.* The pith or soft internal tissue of plants.

1651 *Raleigh's Ghost* 96 In the Medulla or marrow of the Plant there is a genital power or vertue. 1760-72 tr. *Juan & Ulloa's Voy.* (ed. 3) I. 286 The pod [of the guava], opened longitudinally, is found divided into several cells, each containing a certain spongy medulla. 1880 GRAY *Struct. Bot.* iii. §3. 75 The Pith or Medulla, consisting entirely of soft . . . thin-walled cells.

b. = MEDULLIN.

1819 J. G. CHILDREN *Chem. Anal.* 298 Medulla was obtained by Dr. John, from the pith of the sunflower.

† 3. *fig.* The 'pith' or 'marrow' of a subject. Often in mod.L. titles of books (cf. MARROW *sb.*¹ 1d); hence used for: A compendium, abridgement, summary. *Obs.*

1643 MILTON *Divorce* Introd., Wks. 1851 IV. 12 Their youth run ahead into the easy creek of a System or a Medulla, sails there at will. 1660 SOUTH *36 Serms.* (1720) II. 17 Their preaching Tools, their Medulla's Notebooks, their Mellificiums, Concordances, and all. 1704 SWIFT *T. Tub v.* Wks. 1755 I. 97 An infinite Number of Abstracts, Summaries, Compendiums, . . . Medullas . . . and the like. 1769 BUSH *Hibernia Cur.* To Rdr. 12 The abridgers, who . . . engage to furnish you, at a very easy expence, with the *medullam* of your civil history.

medullar (mī'dalə(r)), *a.* ? *Obs.* [ad. late L. *medullār-is*, f. *medulla*: see MEDULLA and -AR.] = MEDULLARY.

1541 R. COPLAND *Guydon's Quest. Chirurg.* Eijb, Woundes of the scalpe . . . be moste peryllous . . . y' toucheth the substance medulare. 1670 *Phil. Trans.* V. 2062 The Medullar Mass of the Brain. 1715 CHEYNE *Philos. Princ. Relig.* I. vi. 340 Nerves in the Medullar Part.

medullary (mī'daləri, 'mædələri), *a.* [ad. late L. *medullāris*: see prec. and -ARY².]

1. *Anat.* Of, pertaining to, of the nature of, or resembling marrow. Also, pertaining to the medulla or central portion (of an organ or structure); occasionally, pertaining to the *medulla oblongata*.

1677 PLOT *Oxfordsh.* 302 His assigning . . . the Medullary [sc. part of the brain], or *Corpus callosum*, for the operations of the Phantasie. 1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* I, *Medullary Oil*, is the finer and more subtile part of the Marrow of the Bones. 1715 CHEYNE *Philos. Princ. Relig.* I. vi. §43 That Medullary Substance, that runs down its Cavity. 1748 HARTLEY *Observ. Man* I. i. 7 The Nerves arise from the medullary, not the cortical Part, every-where, and are themselves of a white Medullary Substance. 1828 FLEMING *Hist. Brit. Anim.* 553 The whole colour [of a mollusc] is pink, with a dark medullary band. 1847-9 TODD's *Cycl. Anat.* IV. 1. 233/1 The kidneys of reptiles . . . have no distinction of cortical and medullary substance. 1871 TYNDALL *Fragm. Sci.* (1879) II. xiv. 352 The human organism is provided with long whitish filaments of medullary matter. 1878 BELL tr. *Gegenbaur's Comp. Anat.* 42 The medullary tube or spinal cord [in *Vermetis*]. *Ibid.* 512 The primitive medullary cavity . . . remains open in the lumbar swelling of Birds. 1878 tr. *H. von Ziemssen's Cycl. Med.* XIII. 863 Diseases which are proper to each occur in the medulla [oblongata]. This gives the medullary pathology a very varied character. 1886 *Buck's Handbk. Med. Sci.* III. 174/1 As the medullary groove deepens, its edges become more sharply defined.

b. Pertaining to the medulla of hair.

1844 CARPENTER *Hum. Phys.* (ed. 2) 550 Most Human hairs consist of two distinct substances; an external, cortical, hard, and fibrous part; and an internal, medullary, granular portion. 1862 H. MACMILLAN in *Macm. Mag.* Oct. 462 The medullary portion, or pith of the hair.

c. *Path.* An alternative epithet for encephaloid or soft cancer or sarcoma.

1804 ABERNETHY *Surg. Observ. Tumours* (1816) 57 The disease is usually of a pulpy consistence; and I have, therefore, been induced to distinguish it by the name of medullary sarcoma. 1852 JAS. MILLER *Pract. Surg.* (ed. 2) vi. 139 The medullary and malignant nasal polypi may be regarded as incurable. 1870 T. HOLMES *Syst. Surg.* (ed. 2) I. 564 Medullary cancer at first spreads chiefly through the loose cellular tissue.

2. † a. Pertaining to the soft internal substance or pulp (of plants). *Obs.* b. *Bot.* Of, relating to, or connected with the pith of plants. *medullary ray*: one of the wedge-shaped cellular processes which divide the vascular bundles and connect the pith with the bark in exogens. *medullary sheath*: see quot. 1849.

1620 VENNER *Via Recta* (1650) 133 The pulp or medullary substance of the Orange is not good to be eaten. 1812 J. SMYTH *Pract. of Customs* (1821) 69 Colocynth, is the dried medullary part of a . . . Gourd. 1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* Introd. 19 Plates of cellular tissue . . . called medullary rays. 1849 BALFOUR *Man. Bot.* §76 The Medullary-Sheath, is the fibro-vascular layer immediately surrounding the pith. 1882 *Encycl. Brit.* XIV. 553/2 The rest of the thallus consists of the medullary system.

† 3. *transf.* Pertaining to the inner part of a mineral formation. *Obs.*

1778 PRYCE *Min. Cornub.* 79 Thus, the medullary or inner part of a Fissure, in which the Ore lies, is all the way environed and bounded by two walls or coats of Stone.

† 4. *fig.* Pertaining to the 'marrow' or inmost nature of something. *Obs.*

1651 BIGGS *New Disp.* ¶198 This indication is peculiar, naturall, medullary, and intirely proper to it.

† **medullate**, *v.* *Obs.*—⁰ [f. MEDULLA + -ATE³. (Late L. had *medullare* to fill with marrow.)] 'To take out the marrow' (Bailey vol. II, 1727).

medullated (mɪ'dʌleɪtɪd), *ppl. a.* [f. late L. *medullāt-us* having a marrow (f. *medulla*: see -ATE³) + -ED¹.] Having a medulla.

1867 J. MARSHALL *Outl. Physiol.* I. 55 These medullated tubular nerve-fibres compose the white part of the brain and spinal cord. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VI. 499 The medullated tracts of the cord.

medulle, *obs. form of MIDDLE.*

medullin (mɪ'dʌlɪn). *Chem.* [Used in German by John (1814); f. L. *medulla*: see MEDULLA and -IN.] A form of lignin derived from the pith of certain plants, esp. the sunflower.

1817 T. THOMSON *Chem.* (ed. 5) IV. 182 Of Medullin. This is the name given by Dr. John to the pith of the sunflower, &c. 1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 200.

† **medulline**, *a. Obs.* [f. MEDULLA + -INE.] = MEDULLARY.

1620 VENNERS *Via Recta* vii. 120 The medulline part of the Grape. 1727 BAILEY vol. II, *Medulline*, of or belonging to marrow.

medullis spinal, *a. Anat.* [f. MEDULLA + SPINAL.] Pertaining to the spinal cord.

1858 H. GRAY *Anat.* 416 The Veins of the Spinal Cord (medullis spinal). 1884 *Holden's Man. Dissect.* (ed. 5) 782 The medullis-spinal or proper veins of the spinal cord lie within the dura mater.

medullitis (mɛdʊ'lɪtɪs). *Path.* [f. MEDULLA + -ITIS.] **a.** Inflammation of the spinal cord; myelitis. (Mayne *Expos. Lex.* 1856.) **b.** Inflammation of the marrow of bone; osteomyelitis. (Treves *Man. Surg.* 1889 II. 114.)

medulloblastoma (mɪ'dʌləʊblæ'stəʊmə). *Path. Pl.* -blastomas, -blastomata. [f. MEDULLA + -O + BLAST(O- + -OMA.)] A malignant tumour of the central nervous system that usually occurs in the cerebellum of children.

1925 BAILEY & CUSHING in *Arch. Neurol. & Psychiatry* (Chicago) XIV. 193 We shall adopt for our cases the term *Medulloblastoma* as appropriate to the particular tumors to which we independently wish to call attention. 1926 — *Classification Tumors of Glioma Group* 118 Medulloblastomas... are rapidly growing, soft, malignant tumors which not infrequently, when they reach the leptomeninges, disseminate themselves through the subarachnoid spaces. 1974 PASSMORE & ROBSON *Compan. Med. Stud.* III. xxxiv. 75/1 Medulloblastomata usually arise from the inferior vermis and involve the flocculus and nodule. Hence the presentation is often difficulty in walking, truncal ataxia and a tendency to sudden falls.

medullose, *a. rare*—⁰. [f. MEDULLA + -OSE.] Having the texture of pith.

1866 in *Treas. Bot.*; and in mod. Dicts.

† **medullous**, *a. Obs.* [f. MEDULLA + -OUS.] Marrowy; pithy; medullary.

1578 BANISTER *Hist. Man* 1. 2 The Vertebres, and other small bones... not beyng much medullous. 1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 947 Platerus saith it containeth a medullous substance. 1684 tr. *Boneti's Merc. Compt.* 1. 18 The medullous substance of the Cerebrum and Cerebellum.

Medusa (mɪ'dju:sə). Also 4 *Meduse*. [a. L. *Medūsa*, a. Gr. *Μέδουσα*.]

1. *Gr. Myth.* One of the three Gorgons whose head, with snakes for hair, turned him who looked upon it into stone; she was slain by Perseus, and her head fixed on the ægis or shield of Athene. Hence used *allusively*.

1390 GOWER *Conf.* I. 56 Cast nocht thin yhe upon Meduse, That thou be torned into Ston. 1594 GREENE & LODGE *Looking Glasse* (1598) G 1, She is faire Lucina to your King, But fierce Medusa to your baser eye. 1598 HAKLUYT *Voy.* I. 222 Being as it were astonished with the snaky visage of Medusa. 1667 MILTON *P.L.* II. 611 Medusa with Gorgonian terror guards The Ford. 1753 RICHARDSON *Grandison* (1811) IV. xxvi. 207 But, after what Emily told me, she appears to me as a Medusa. 1882 M. ARNOLD *Irish Ess.* 179 And the true and simple reason against inequality they avert their eyes from, as if it were a Medusa.

attrib. 1876 GEO. ELIOT *Dan. Der.* VI. xlviij, The Medusa-apparition was made effective beyond Lydia's conception by the shock it gave Gwendolen. 1901 *Harper's Mag.* Apr. 684/1 Medusa-like locks fell in wild profusion over his bare shoulders. 1903 *Edin. Rev.* Apr. 407 The tragic beauty of a Medusa head.

2. *Zool.* (Pl. *medusæ*, -as.) **a.** A jelly-fish or sea-nettle; any one of the soft gelatinous discophorous hydrozoans. **b.** One of the two types of reproductive zooids in hydrozoans: opposed to *hydroid*.

Applied by Linnæus as the L. name of a genus (from the resemblance of certain species to a head with snaky curls). Now disused as a term of classification, but still employed descriptively, esp. as denoting one of the types recurring in the alternation of generations of certain hydrozoa.

1758 BORLASE *Nat. Hist. Cornw.* 256 The *Urtica marina*... is called *Medusa*. *Ibid.* 257 Another variety of the medusa's. 1832 MACGILLIVRAY tr. *Humboldt's Trav.* i. 28 The whole sea was covered with a prodigious quantity of medusæ. 1835 KIRBY *Hab. & Inst. Anim.* I. vii. 222 They [sc. Salpes] are gelatinous like the medusas and beroes. 1848 E. FORBES

(title) A monograph of the British naked-eyed Medusæ. 1888 ROLLESTON & JACKSON *Anim. Life* 752 The ovum is marked, as it always is in Craspedote Medusæ. *Ibid.* 753 In [*Clunina*] *proboscidea* the young sexually mature Medusa differs entirely from its parent.

c. attrib., as *medusa-bud*, -*budding*, *form*, *generation*, -*larva*, -*type*; *medusa-like*, -*shaped*, *adjs.*

1851 *Edinb. New Philos. Jnl.* L. 268 The *Medusa-bud falls off before its full development. 1871 ALLMAN *Gymnobl. Hydroids* 82 The phenomenon of *medusa-budding does not necessarily find its extreme term in the formation of the medusa itself. 1878 BELL tr. *Gegenbaur's Comp. Anat.* 95 Swimming Hydroid colonies, all the persons of which have passed into the *Medusa form. 1855 W. S. DALLAS in *Syst. Nat. Hist.* I. 254 A *Medusa generation may go on producing Medusa generations. 1888 BROOKS in *Stud. Biol. Labor. Johns Hopkins Univ.* IV. 148 The hydranth is essentially a *medusa-larva. 1848 E. FORBES *Naked-eyed Medusæ* 81 Mr. Lister... describes and figures *Medusa-like animals in course of production from *Campanulariæ*. 1846 DANA *Zooph.* iii. (1848) 23 The *medusa-shaped young. 1871 ALLMAN *Gymnobl. Hydroids* 84 A very different *medusa-type.

† **Medusæan**, *a. Obs.* [f. L. *Medūsæus* MEDUSA + -AN.] Of, pertaining to, or resembling Medusa.

1608 TOPSELL *Serpents* (1658) 628 The Adder... hath many epithets; as... hurtful, Medusæan, Cyniphian. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Meducean* [sic].

medusal (mɪ'dju:səl), *a. Zool.* [f. MEDUSA + -AL¹.] Pertaining to, or of the nature of, a medusa.

1847 TULK tr. *Oken's Physiophilos.* 591 Fam. 9. Medusal Worms, *Asteriade*. 1859 ALLMAN in *Ann. Nat. Hist.* Ser. III. IV. 144 The polypal and the medusal terms of this series. 1888 *Nature* 9 Aug. 356/2 Its endoderm has no direct communication with the medusal endoderm.

medusan (mɪ'dju:sən), *a. and sb. Zool.* [f. MEDUSA + -AN.] **a. adj.** Of or pertaining to the medusæ, or to medusoid animals. **b. sb.** A medusan animal. (In recent Dicts.)

1847 DALYELL *Rare & Remark. Anim. Scot.* I. 123 The expanding Medusan lobes. *Ibid.*, Thus the Medusan circle is of larger diameter than the tentacular circle. 1888 ROLLESTON & JACKSON *Anim. Life* 761 The Medusan eye consists of sense-cells with pigmented... supporting cells.

† **medu'sarian**, *a. and sb. Zool. Obs.* [f. mod. L. *Medūsāria* neut. pl. (f. MEDUSA) + -AN.]

a. adj. Of or belonging to the (now disused) family *Medusaria*, consisting of the medusæ or jelly-fishes. **b. sb.** An animal of this family.

1841 *Penny Cycl.* XIX. 119/2 The *Pulmograda*, or *Medusarians*. 1847 DALYELL *Rare & Remark. Anim. Scot.* I. 68 The Medusarian race. *Ibid.* 70 The legions of the Medusarian family.

Medusa's head. Also, when used attrib., **Medusa head**.

1. *Astr.* A cluster of stars including the bright star Algol, in the constellation Perseus.

1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Algol*, or *Medusa's Head*. 1819 J. WILSON *Dict. Astrol.*

2. **a.** An opiharian echinoderm of either of the genera *Astrophyton* and *Euryale*; a basket-fish or sea-basket. **b.** An extant crinoid, *Pentacrinus caput-medusæ*.

1784 *Cook's Voy.* (1790) IV. 1292 Upon the beach were found many pretty Medusa's-heads. 1848 MAUNDER *Treas. Nat. Hist.* 414 *Medusa's Head*, a name sometimes applied to those species of Star-fishes which have the rays very much branched. *Ibid.* 225 [*Euryale*] sometimes known by the name of Medusa's heads. 1863 WOOD *Nat. Hist.* III. 738 *Medusa's Head*—*Pentacrinus Caput Medusæ*.

3. **a.** A kind of spurge, *Euphorbia Caput-Medusæ*. **b.** A species of orchid, *Cirrhopetalum Medusæ*. **c.** A species of agaric, *Hydnum Caput-Medusæ*.

1760 J. LEE *Introd. Bot.* App. 319 *Medusa's Head*, *Euphorbia*. 1822-34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) I. 181 The bulbous agaric, the Medusa's head [etc.]. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 728/1 *Medusa's Head*, *Euphorbia Caput Medusæ*; also *Cirrhopetalum Medusæ*. 1871 COOKE *Handbk. Fungi* 297 *Hydnum caput-medusæ* Bull. *Medusa-head* Hydnum.

medusian (mɪ'dju:sɪən), *a. and sb. Zool.* [f. MEDUSA + -IAN.] = MEDUSAN.

In mod. Dicts.

medusid (mɪ'dju:sɪd), *sb. and a. Zool.* [ad. mod. L. *Medūsida* pl., f. MEDUSA: see -ID.]

a. sb. A jelly-fish of the family *Medusida*. **b. adj.** Belonging to the *Medusida*.

1861 J. R. GREENE *Man. Anim. Kingd., Cælent.* 61 The adult Medusid. *Ibid.* 63 Some true Medusids. *Ibid.* 118 A group of Medusid forms.

medusidan (mɪ'dju:sɪdən), *a. and sb. Zool.* [f. *Medūsida*-æ (see prec.) + -AN.] **a. adj.** Of or belonging to the *Medusida* or jelly-fishes (Cassell's *Encycl. Dict.* 1885). **b. sb.** One of the *Medusida* (Webster, 1847-54).

medu'siferous, *a. Zool.* [f. MEDUSA + -(I)FEROUS.] Bearing or producing a medusa.

1859 ALLMAN in *Ann. Nat. Hist.* Ser. III. IV. 50 A verticil of medu'siferous gonophores.

medusiform (mɪ'dju:sɪfɔ:m), *a. Zool.* [f. MEDUSA + -(I)FORM.] Resembling a medusa; medusoid.

1848 E. FORBES *Naked-eyed Medusæ* 80 An account of the production of medusiform bodies in a Zoophyte of the Adriatic. 1881 *Encycl. Brit.* XII. 554/1 The medusiform persons being early produced did not separate themselves from the colony.

medusite (mɪ'dju:sɪt). [ad. mod. L. *Medūsītēs*: see MEDUSA and -ITE.] A fossil medusa.

In recent Dicts.

medusoid (mɪ'dju:sɔɪd), *a. and sb. Zool.* [f. MEDUSA + -OID.]

a. adj. Resembling a medusa; medusa-like.

1848 E. FORBES *Naked-eyed Medusæ* 83 Zoophytic and Medusoid forms would have regularly alternated. 1870 ROLLESTON *Anim. Life* 162 The 'medusoid-bud' presented to us in the 'gonophore' of the Sea-Fir.

B. sb. 1. The medusa-like generative bud of a fixed hydrozoan.

1848 E. FORBES *Naked-eyed Medusæ* 72 The full-grown medusoid of the *Corympha*. 1870 NICHOLSON *Man. Zool.* I. 87 These being developed into the sexless *Hydrozoön* by which the medusoid was produced.

2. A medusa or medusa-like animal.

1882 *Cassell's Nat. Hist.* VI. 282 One of the prettiest free-swimming Medusoids is more or less bell-shaped. 1890 FOTHERGILL *Zool. Types & Classif.* 12 Free swimming 'Medusoids' or Craspedota with velum.

medusome (mɪ'dju:səʊm). *Zool.* [f. MEDUSA (? + Gr. *σῶμα* body).] A modified medusoid.

1892 J. A. THOMSON *Outl. Zool.* 143 Free-swimming colonies of modified medusoid persons (medusomes).

meduwe, medwe, *obs. forms of MEADOW.*

medwart, -wert, etc.: see MEADWORT.

medwif, -wyfe, *obs. forms of MIDWIFE.*

medyl(e), *obs. forms of MEDDLE, MIDDLE.*

medyng(e), *obs. ff. MEEDING ppl. a., MIDDEN.*

medys, variant of MIDS.

mee (mi:). [ad. Chinese *mien* flour, noodles, dough, prob. via the Hokkien pronunc. (min).] A Chinese dish popular in Malaysia, consisting basically of noodles, with a variety of other ingredients.

1935 A. DIXON *Singapore Patrol* xiii. 107 We were confronted by a large dish piled with a startling mixture of spaghetti, bamboo shoots, sliced prawns, and tiny cubes of pork. The concoction was well seasoned with garlic, chillies, and soya-bean sauce. Its name... was *mee*. *Mee* is a favourite dish of the Chinese, and is on sale at all hours of the day and night. 1955 P. ANDERSON *Snake Wine* II. vi. 163 A Chinese cook tosses a handful of bean-sprouts, a bundle of pale yellow *mee*. 1963 J. KIRKUP *Tropic Temper* viii. 82, I had some nice fried *mee* at a Chinese stall. 1965 C. SHUTTLEWORTH *Malayan Safari* v. 72 They sit... wrestling manfully with knives and forks over English lamb chops, with their stomachs clamouring for Chinese *mee* or *kuay teow*. 1966 D. FORBES *Heart of Malaya* II. 31 One could get a plate... of the noodles called *mee*, for a few cents.

meeble, variant of MOBLE *sb. Obs.*

meece, *obs. plural of MOUSE.*

meech, *v.* Chiefly U.S. Also *meach*. [Dial. var. of MITCH *v.*] *intr.* To retire from view; to slink off; to skulk around.

1833 S. SMITH *Life & Writings J. Downing* 176 The old man hauled in his horns and meeched off looking shamed enough. 1857 'Dow, Jr.' *Dow's Patent Sermons* 1st Ser. 203 When you fall short of the object for which you jump, you go meechin off, like a cat that has missed her mouse. 1902 H. L. WILSON *Spenders* xxxi. 366 I'd hate to have you come meachin' around after that stock has kited.

meech, -er, etc., *var. ff. MITCH, MICHER*, etc.

meeching, *ppl. a.* Also *meaching*, *meachin*, *me(e)chin*. [var. of MITCHING *ppl. a.*; now dial. and the preferred spelling in the U.S.] Skulking, furtive; mean.

1610 BEAUMONT & FLETCHER *Scornf. Lady* (1616) v. i. 9 Sure shee has some Meeching raskall in her house. 1792 *Mass. Spy* 22 Mar. 1/1 There is a kind of meaching souls in the world. a 1800 *Spirit of Farmer's Museum* (1801) 287 We observed, however, that he had lantern jaws and a meaching look. 1836 T. C. HALLBURTON *Clockmaker* 1st Ser. (1837) xv. 140 Father goes up to him, lookin as soft as dough, and as meechin as you please. 1844 'J. SLICK' *High Life* N. Y. II. 219, I gin her hand a leetle meechin shake. 1869 *Harper's Mag.* 193/2 Of old the contrast between the Southerner's proud self-assertion and the Northerner's meeching humility was inexpressibly mortifying to every thoughtful inhabitant of the free States. 1884 W. D. HOWELLS *Rise S. Lapham* (1885) ix. 153 I'm not going to have you do anything that will make you feel meeching afterward. 1944 H. WENTWORTH *Amer. Dial. Dict.* 383/1 *Meech*,... 1926, Maine, 'He was so meechin' that butter wouldn't melt in his mouth.' Common.

meed (mi:d), *sb.* Forms: 1 *méd*, 2-7 (9 *arch.*) *mede*, 3 (? *pl.*) *meda*, 4 *meode*, 4-5 *med*, 4-7 *meede*, 4-8 *Sc. meid*, 7 *meade*, 5- *meed*. [OE. *méd* fem. = OFris. *mède*, *mède*, *meide*, OS. *mēda*, *mēda*, *meoda* (MLG. *mēde*, *meide*, MDu. *miede*),

OHG. *mēta, miata, mieta* (MHG., mod.G. *mieta*):—WGer. *mēda* str. fem., cogn. w. OE. *meord* fem., reward, pay, Goth. *mizdô* wk. fem., reward (—OTEut. **mizdā*, -*ôn-*), Gr. *μισθός*, OSl. *mizda*, Zend *mizda* reward, Skr. *mīdhā* prize, contest:—Indo-germanic type **mizdho-*, -*dha-*.

The exact nature of the relation between the WGer. **mēda* and the OTeut. **mizdā* is disputed. According to some scholars the former represents a Pre-Teut. type **mēzdhā* (ablaut-var. of **mizdhā*), the disappearance of the *z* being due to the long diphthong.]

1. In early use: That which is bestowed in requital of labour or service, or in consideration of (good or ill) desert; wages, hire; recompense, reward. Now only *poet.* or *rhetorical*, in narrower sense: A reward, guerdon, or prize awarded for excellence or achievement; one's merited portion of (praise, honour, etc.).

Beowulf 2134 He me mede ȝeþet. 971 *Blickl. Hom.* 45 bonne onfoh hi from Gode maran mede. c 1200 ORMIN 4381 Sippenn schal þe Laferrd Crist Uss ȝifenn ure mede. c 1205 LAY. 17646 What scall beon mi mede ȝif ic pider ride? c 1275 *Passion our Lord* 61 in O.E. *Misc.* 39 Vor alle þe gode þat he heom dude hi volde him lupre mede. a 1330 *Ouel* 858 Such cas may fallen in sum mede, He mai quiten vs oure mede. c 1350 *Will. Palerne* 5355 No tong mizt telle þe twentipe parte Of þe mede to menstales þat mene talle þe ȝeue. c 1374 CHAUCER *Anel. & Arc.* 305 A scorne shall be my mede. c 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 2392 þov schalt have an hundred pound of gold for þy mede. c 1449 *PRCOCK Repr.* 1. xv. 83 Forto serue God and deserue mede in hevene. 1509 *BARCLAY Shyp of Folyis* (1570) 49 He that lendeth to have rewarde of mede... may of hell payne haue dread. 1563 *BECON Wks.* III. Pref. AAAA iij, In the keyping of them there is great mede. 1570 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xx. 105 That man in deid is worth sum meid, His fault that dois confes. 1590 SPENSER *F.Q.* I. ii. 37 A Rosy girlon de the victors mede. 1613 *HEYWOOD Silver Age* I. i. Wks. 1874 III. 90 As thy guilt's mede, by that monster die. 1637 *MILTON Lycidas* 14 He must not flote upon his watry bear... Without the mede of som melodious tear. 1658 *PHILLIPS, Meed*, (old word) merit, or reward. a 1677 *BARROW Sermon.* Wks. 1716 II. 158 A long and prosperous enjoyment of the Land of Canaan was the mede set before them. 1725 *POPE Odys.* xiv. 177 If so, a cloak and vesture be my mede; Till his return, no title shall I plead. 1769 *SIR W. JONFS Palace Fortune Poems* (1777) 19 Let falling kings beneath my javelin bleed, And bind my temples with a victor's mede. 1814 *SCOTT Ld. of Isles* III. iv, A lordly mede To him that will avenge the deed! 1830 *D'ISRAELI Chas. I.* III. v. 66 The office of Lord High Treasurer, to which... the nobility looked as their mede of honour and power. 1854 *S. DOBELL Balder* xxiii. 125 Rich loves that, as they list, Exchange and take and give Unmeted mede and debts for ever due. 1877 *SPARROW Sermon.* xix. 252 The exacting of God's mede of praise is only postponed for a little while. 1885-94 *R. BRIDGES Eros & Psyche* Apr. viii, To be praised for beauty and denied The mede of beauty.

† b. in collective plural. *Obs.*
a 900 *tr. Bada's Hist.* iv. iii. (Schipper) 358 þa me to þam heofonlican medum cyȝdon & lapidon. c 1205 LAY. 2987 God scall beon þi meda for þira gretinge. a 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 38 Summe þurh muclehe ȝeouen & misliche meden. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 2353 Lang he led him with delay To mare þe medes of his fai. 1382 *WYCLIF Gen.* xxxi. 8 The dyuers colourid shulen be thi medis. a 1400-50 *Alexander* 2428 3it rad for all paire rebelte resayued þai paire medis. 1500-20 *DUNBAR Poems* xvi. 2 Sum gevis for mereit and for meidid. 1590 SPENSER *F.Q.* II. ii. 31 She... winnes an Olive girlond for her medes. 1592 *CONSTABLE Sermon.* xiii, If Love be ledd by hope of future medes. [1613 *HEYWOOD Silver Age* III. i. Wks. 1874 III. 127 Thescus, Perithous, Philoctetes, take Your valours medes. a 1616 *B. JONSON Poetaster, Dial. Hor. & Trebatius*, Then dare to sing vnconquer'd Caesars deeds; Who cheeres such actions, with abundant medes.]

c. to med (in ME also to medes OE. *tō mēdes*): as a reward. *Obs. exc. arch.* Also † to (one's) med.

In the OE. form *mēdes* is an irregular genitive sing., owing its inflexion to the analogy of neuter nouns used in similar adv. phrases; in ME. it was doubtless taken as a plural. c 1000 *ÆLFRIC Saints' Lives* (Skeat) I. 270 God him sylð to medes þæt ece lif. c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 155 þæt we moten... habbe to mede endelese blisse. c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 67 Ure louerd ihesu crist... giueð hem to medes eche lif and blisse. 1297 *R. GLOUC.* (Rolls) 31 50 Wat woste... pulke mon to is mede ȝiue uawe, þat þe king aurely broste some of lifdawe? c 1374 *CHAUCER Troylus* II. 1152 (1201) My-self to medes wole þe lettre sowe. a 1400 *Celestin* 75 in *Anglia* I. 69 To medes I wile bicom þi man at þi somoun. *Ibid.* 611 *ibid.* 82 Wratthe and enuie, haue þis to mede. c 1440 *Cast. Persev.* 603 To medys þou ȝeue me howse and londe. 1870 *MORRIS Earthly Par.* III. iv. 186 Those who pleasure had to med Upon a day when all were glad.

† d. for any med: from any motive. for no (kin) med: on no account, not at all. *Obs.*

13.. *Coer de L.* 5404 Off Kyng Richard myght they nought spede, To take trewes for no mede. a 1330 *Syr Degarre* 614 Lo, what chaunce and wonder strong, Bitideth mani a man with wrong; That... spouseth wif for ani mede. a 1400-50 *Alexander* 3120 Me wondirs, I-wis if he it wete wald, For any mede a-pon mold his menyey to lyuire. c 1407 *LYDC. Reson & Sens.* 6248 For age taryeth for no mede. c 1450 *Bk. Curtasye* 135 in *Babees Bk.*, Ne spit not lorely, for no kyn mede, Before no mon of god for drede. c 1460 *Launfal* 363, I warne the, That thou make no bost of me, For no kennes mede.

† e. A gift. *Obs. rare.*
1607 *SHAKS. Timon* I. i. 288 No mede but he repayes Seuen-fold about it selfe.

† f. Adjudged character or title. *rare.*
1833 *TFNNYSON Ænone* 85 Pallas and Aphrodite, claiming each This mede of fairest. 1868 *MISS YONGE Cameos* (1877) I. xxxiv. 291 Even the world itself could hardly award the mede of unprofitable to the studies of Roger Bacon.

† 2. Reward dishonestly offered or accepted; corrupt gain; bribery. *Obs.*

1362 *LANGL. P. Pl. A.* III. 241 þat laborers and louh folk taken of heore Maystres, Nis no Maner Meede bote Mesurable huire. c 1380 *WYCLIF Wks.* (1880) 247 False curatis þat ȝeuen mede or hire to comen in-to sicche worldly offices. c 1386 *CHAUCER Pars. T.* ¶ 521 Thow shalt nat swere for enuye, ne for faouour ne for meede. ? 1423 *Rolls of Parl.* V. 407/1 For affection, love, mede, doute or drede. 1436 *Libel Eng. Policy in Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 184 That they take mede wythe pryv violence, Carpettis, and thynges of price and pleyssaunce. 1523 *LD. BERNERS Froiss.* I. xviii. 25 He toke mede and money of the Scottis. 1549 *COVERDALE, etc. Erasm. Par. Gal.* 20 He that for corrupte teachyng the gospel receiueth mede of him, whom he so teacheth [etc.]. 1550 *CROWLEY Epigr.* 196 It is a packe of peopth that seke after meede. 1591 *FLORIO 2nd Fruites* 93 Golden meedes doo reach al heights. 1633 *T. STAFFORD Pac. Hib.* I. i. (1821) 33 For any respect of Favoure, Meade, Dreade, Displeasure, or Corruption. 1765 *BLACKSTONE Comm.* I. 230 Without partiality through affection, love, meed, doubt, or dread. 1808 *SCOTT Marm.* II. xxii, Her comrade was a sordid soul, Such as does murder for a meed.

personified. 1362 *LANGL. P. Pl. A.* II. 16 'þat is Meede þe mayden', quod heo, 'þat hath me marred ofte'. c 1381 *CHAUCER Parl. Foules* 228 Fool hardynesse & flaterye & desyr, Messagerye, & mede & oper thre.

† 3. Merit, excellence, worth. *Obs.*
a 1375 *Lay Folks Mass Bk.* App. iv. 20 þat is the Meedes of þe Masse. c 1380 *WYCLIF Wks.* (1880) 476 And sip it is greet meede to do almes for a tyme, it were myche more meede to confounde perpetual almes. 1387 *TREVISA Higden* (Rolls) V. 149 A man of grete meryt and mede. 1493 *Festivall* (W. de W. 1515) 47b, Fayth hath no mede ne meryte Where mannes wytte gyueth experyence. 1509 *BARCLAY Shyp of Folyis* (1570) 42 It is mede, To geue it to such as haue necessitie. 1565 *JEWEL Repl. Harding* 375 They say, It is a mater of special mede; and hable to Confounde Heresies. 1593 *SHAKS. 3 Hen. VI.* iv. viii. 38 My meed hath got me fame. a 1600 *Flodden F.* i. (1664) 2 Thou imp of Mars thy worthy medes, Who can discourse with due honour. 1623 *COCKERAM, Meed*, desert. 1714 *GAY Sheph. Week* Wed. 17 Thou bard of wond'rous meed. (*Note*, Meed, an old word for Fame or Renown.)

† b. to do med: ? to do one's duty. *Obs.*
c 1400 *Melayne* 1017 Sen ilke a man feghtis for his saule I sall for myn do mede.

4. Comb. † medȝeorn a. [see YERN a.; cf. MHG. *metegern*], desirous of bribes.

a 1200 *Moral Ode* 256 Medȝeorne [v.rr. -ierne, -ȝierne, -yorne] domes men.

† meed, v. *Obs.* Forms: 2 meaden, 3-6 mede, 3 medin, 4 med, myde, medi, 4-7 meed(e). [f. MEED sb. Cf. OS. *mēdan* (MLG., MDu. *mieden*), OHG. *miaten* (MHG., mod.G. *mieten*).]

1. trans. To reward, recompense. In bad sense, to bribe.

a 1175 *Cott. Hom.* 243 We scule pien imersed alle [read also] gode compen and imeaded mid heahere mede. a 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 415 He bihet to medin ham mid swiðe heh mede. 1340 *Ayenb.* 146 He [God]. alle ssel deme communliche and alle medi largeliche þo þæt habbeþ y-hyealde his hestes. c 1350 *Will. Palerne* 4646 He... meded hem so moche wif alle maner pinges... So þat þei him bi-hit þa a schort terme, þat þei priueli wold enyospen þe king & his sone. 1387 *TREVISA Higden* (Rolls) III. 421 þanne Alisaunder medede [L. *subornabat*] þe bisshoppes, and warned hem what answere he wolde have. c 1400 *tr. Secreta Secret., Gov. Lordsh.* 107 It fallys þat þou mede his werkys, aftyr his seruyce þat he doos to þe. 1496 *Dives & Paup.* (W. de W.) ix. xiv. 367/2 They shal be thanked & be meded therfore as I sayd fyrste. a 1542 *WYATT in Tottel's Misc.* (Arb.) 223 Mine Anna... My loue that medeth with dsdainde.

2. To deserve, merit. *nonce-use.*
1613 *HEYWOOD Silver Age* I. Wks. 1874 III. 89 Thy body medes a better graue.

meed(e, obs. forms of MEAD.

† meeder. *Obs.* [f. MEED v. + -ER¹.] One who gives bribes.

1556 *J. HEYWOOD Spider & F.* vii. 19 Meede, Judgth the meeder, more, then Justice conteinse.

meedewe, obs. form of MEADOW.

† meedful, a. *Obs.* Also 4-5 med-, 4-6 mede-, meede-. [f. MEED sb. + -FUL.] Deserving of reward, meritorious.

a 1340 *HAMPOLE Psalter*, etc. 499 þe froyte of goed werke & of medful meditacioun. 1465 *Paston Lett.* II. 224 It is merytory, nedefull and medefull to bere witnessse of trought. 1530 *PALSGR.* 318/1 Medefull, meritable. 1573 *TUSSER Husb.* (1878) 177 True pittie is meedful.

Hence † meedfully adv., † meedfulness.

c 1340 *HAMPOLE Prose Tr.* 23 So shalt þou goo from the oone to the othir medefully, and fulfille hem both. c 1440 *Jacob's Well* 276 It techyth how... þou schalt medefully mynstryng... þi temperall godys. 1530 *PALSGR.* 244/1 Medefulnesse, merite.

† meeding, vbl. sb. *Obs.* [f. MEED v. + -ING¹.]

1. The action of the vb. MEED; rewarding.
c 1380 *WYCLIF Sel. Wks.* III. 7 For he [sc. Christ] failiþ no tyme, here in helpinge, ne in hevene of meedyng.

2. In phr. to meeding: as a reward.

a 1300 *Sriz* 271 Have her twenti shilling. This ich ȝeue the to meding, To buggen the sep and swin. 13.. *K. Alis.* 5533 The lettre was onon y-write. Kyng Alisaunder it underfyng, And golde and silver to medyng.

† meeding, ppl. a. *Obs.* [? f. *meede v., ad. L. *mederi* to heal + -ING².] ? Healing.

1599 *T. M[OUFET] Silkwormes* 31 With their friendly hands and meeding art To hasten that which ready was to part.

meedles, obs. form of MILDS.

† meedless, a. *Obs. rare.* [f. MEED sb. + -LESS.] Having no meed; undeserving; unrewarded.

1435 *MISYRN Fire of Love* 67 In kyngis seruis or grete lordis grete gyftis meydles þa haue resauyd. 1783 *J. YOUNG Crit. Gray's Elegy* 70 Yet glows not, meedless quite, the warm desire.

meedth, meef(e, obs. ff. MEAD sb.¹, MOVE v.

meek (mi:k), a. Forms: 3 meoc, muk, 3-4 mec, 3-5 mek, meok(e, muke, 3-6 meke, 4-5 mieke, meyk, myke, (*superl.* mekerst(e), 4-7 meeke, (6 myck), 5-7 Sc. meik(e, 4- meek. [Early ME. *meoc*, a. ON. *miúk-r* soft, pliant, gentle (Sw. *mjuk*, Da. *myg*); related by ablaut to Goth. **mūk-s* in *mūka-mōdei* meekness (Gr. *πραότης*); also to early mod.Du. *muik* soft (—**mūko-*).

According to some scholars the same root is found in ON. *myki* (see MUCK) and, outside Teut., in OIrish *mocht* (—**mukto-*) soft, Welsh *mywytho* to soften.]

1. † a. Gentle, courteous, kind. Of a superior: Merciful, compassionate, indulgent. *Obs.*

c 1200 *ORMIN* 2501 *E33per* [sc. Mary and Joseph] was wipþ oper mek. 1303 *R. BRUNALD Handl. Synne* 12254 Newe þy shryfte euer ylyke, hyt makeþ Iesu cruyt to þe meke [v.r. myke]. c 1350 *Will. Palerne* 412 Haue here þis bold barn & be til him meke. 1362 *LANGL. P. Pl. A.* I. 150 þei ȝe ben miȝty to mote beþ meke of þour werkis. 1375 *BARBOUR Bruce* I. 390 Quhen he was blyth, he was lufy, And meyk and sweyt in company. c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 215 It loyes me, Iason, of þi just werkes, þat so miȝty & meke & manly art holdyn. c 1450 *Cov. Myst.* (Shaks. Soc.) 201 Every man... Be meke and lowe the pore man to. 1530 *PALSGR.* 318/2 Meke pityfull, clement. 1557 *GRIMALD in Tottel's Misc.* (Arb.) 97 Then, for our loue, good hope were not to seek: I mought say with myself, she will be meek. 1567 *Gude & Godlie B.* (S.T.S.) 115 The Lord is meik, and mercyfull is he. 1601 *SHAKS. Jul. C.* III. i. 255, I am meeke and gentle with these Butchers. 1609 *BIBLE* (Douay) *Ps.* lxxxv. Comm., He is meeke to remitte offences.

b. As connoting a Christian virtue (= Vulgate *mansuetus*, Biblical Gr. *πραός*): Free from haughtiness and self-will; piously humble and submissive; patient and unresentful under injury and reproach.

c 1200 *ORMIN* 667 Godess enngell iss full meoc, & milde, & soffite, & blipe. a 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 103 Deos milde meke meiden. c 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 47/1 He [Edward the Martyr] was meoke and milde inouȝ. c 1380 *WYCLIF Wks.* (1880) 460 Crist... was porereste man of lif & mekerste & moost vertuous. 1382 — *Matt.* xxi. 5 Lool! thi kyng cometh to thee, homly [gloss] or meke, sittinge on an asse. a 1400 *Transl. N.T.* (Selwyn MS.) 2 *Tim.* iii. 4 (Paus 119) Incontynent, noȝ[t] muke, with-ouren benygnyte. c 1491 *Chast. Goddes Chyld.* xxii. 60 He that is not meke is proude. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 10b, With a clene herte & meke spiryte. 1535 *COVERDALE I Pet.* iii. 4 A meke & a quete sprete. 1590 *SHAKS. Com. Err.* II. i. 33 Patience vnmo'd, no maruel though she paule, They can be meeke, that haue no other cause. 1637 *MILTON Lycidas* 177 In the blest Kingdoms meek of joy and love. 1667 — *P.L.* III. 266 His words here ended, but his meek aspect Silent yet spake. 1766 *FORDYCE Sermon.* *Yng. Wom.* (1767) II. xiii. 227 A proud Character was never a meek one. 1838 *LYTTON Alice* 31 'God is good to me', said the lady, raising her meek eyes. 1860 *WARTER Sea-board* II. 158 Bold bad men far outnumber the meek ones of the earth.

absol. c 1200 *ORMIN* 9613 Drihtin hateþþ modig mann, & lufeyþ alle meoke. 1382 *WYCLIF Luke* i. 52 He puttide down myȝty men fro seete, and enhaunsid meke. 1535 *COVERDALE Matt.* v. 5 Blessed are the meke: for they shall inheret the erth. 1567 *Gude & Godlie B.* (S.T.S.) 96 Till slay the meik and Innocent. c 1580 *SIDNEY Ps.* xxv. vi, The meeke he doth in judgment leade. 1798 *PORTEUS Lect. Matt.* vi. (1802) 139 These [blessings], I apprehend, are the peculiar portion and recompence of the meek.

c. Submissive, humble (occas. †const. to). In unfavourable sense: Inclined to submit tamely to oppression or injury, easily 'put upon'; now often in a tone of ironical commendation, with allusion to 1 b.

1340-70 *Alisaunder* 953 Hee... made all þe menne meeke too his wyll. 1362 *LANGL. P. Pl. A.* x. 83 Drede is such a Mayster þat he makeþ Men Meoke and Mylde of heore speche. c 1386 *CHAUCER Clerk's T.* 85 Hir meeke preyere and hir pitous cheere. a 1400-50 *Alexander* 1747 Made to be meke meagreue he chikens. c 1450 *Bk. Curtasye* 179 in *Babees Bk.*, Be not to meke, but in mene þe holde, For ellis a fole þou wylle be tolde. 1536 *R. BEERLEY in Four C. Eng. Lett.* (1880) 34 My lowly and myck scribbling. c 1560 *A. SCOTT Poems* (S.T.S.) II. 142 Than every man gaif Will a mokk, And said he was our meik. 1590 *SPENSER F.Q.* I. x. 44 He humbly louted in meeke lowliness. 1741 *RICHARDSON Pamela* (1824) I. 180 When I have asked thee, meek-one, half a dozen questions together, I suppose thou wilt answer them all at once! 1835 *LYTTON Rienzi* I. i. The boy was of a meek and yielding temper. 1868 *BROWNING Ring & Bk.* I. 976 He feels he has a fist, then folds his arms Crosswise and makes his mind up to be meek. 1884 *W. C. SMITH Kildrostan* 92, I hate Your meek and milky girls that dare not kiss A burning passion, clinging to your lips. 1891 *Spectator* 4 July, [They] put up with angry opposition in a way which, if English statesmen did it, would be denounced as 'meek'.

d. Proverbial phr. (in the various senses above) as meek as a lamb, a maid, etc., as Moses.

c 1330 *Spec. Gy de Warewyke* 260 He þat was woned to be Meke as a lomb, ful of pite. c 1386 *CHAUCER Miller's T.* 16 He was... lyk a mayden meke for to see. c 1470 *HENRY Wallace* ix. 1937 In tym off pes, mek as a maid was he. 1860 *GEO. ELIOT Mill on Fl.* I. xii, Mr. Glegg, though a kind man... was not as meek as Moses.

† e. Used as adv. = MEEKLY.

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 167 Ageyn R. he ferd, to fote he fellc fulle meke. a 1425 *Cursor M.* 18982 (Trin.) Bope on mon & wommon eke Of prophecie shul pei speke meke. 1605 SHAKS. *Macb.* i. vii. 17 Besides, this Duncane Hath borne his Faculties so meeke.

2. Of animals: Tame, gentle, not fierce.

c 1200 ORMIN 1312 Forr lamb is soffte & stille deor, & meoc, & milde, & lipe. c 1325 *Metr. Hom.* 158 Douf a ful mec fuel is. c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xxxiii. (George) 278 He folouyt hyre as it had bene þe mekeste quhelpe wes euir sene. c 1450 HOLLAND *Howlat* 240 Thir ar na fowlis of reif. . . Bot mansweit, . . . manerit and meike. 1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* xlvi. 111 The meik pluch ox. 1530 PALSGR. 318/2 Meke nat wyld. *doulx.*

† 3. a. In physical applications: Not violent or strong; mild, gentle. *Obs.* or *arch.*

c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* xii. 192 His translation The pyns fruyt [woll] esy make and meke [L. *fructum pineum translatione mitescere*]. 1525 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* II. ii. 6 It was in the monethe of Maye, when the waters be peaseable and meke. 1564 P. MOORE *Hope Health* II. xii. 49 Then must that superfluous humour be poured out. . . with a meke medicine. 1781 COWPER *Conversat.* 268 Venus. . . with a quiet, which no fumes disturb, Sips meek infusions of a milder herb. 1824 MISS FERRIER *Inher.* xlv, A meek, gray, autumnal day.

† b. *meek mother* (tr. PIA MATER): see MOTHER.

4. *Comb.* chiefly parasynthetic adjs., as *meek-browed*, *-eyed*, *-faced*, *-hearted* (hence *meek-heartedness*), *-mild*, *-spirited*, *-swarded*; also adverbial, as *meek-dropt* adj.

1863 I. WILLIAMS *Baptistry* i. ii. (1874) 22 The *meek-brow'd child of truth, Humility. c 1829 MRS. HEMANS *Child's Last Sleep* 14 Love. . . hath press'd Thy *meek-dropt eyelids and quiet breast. 1629 MILTON *Hymn Nativity* iii, But he her fears to cease, Sent down the *meek-eyed Peace. 1818 BYRON *Ch. Har.* IV. cxvi, The meek-eyed genius of the place. 1871 J. G. WHITTIER *Miriam* 29 That lean, fierce priest. . . *Meek-faced, barefooted. 1933 W. DE LA MARE *Fleeting* 92 Meek-faced, they snuff the air. 1535 COVERDALE *Ps.* cxlix. 4 The Lorde. . . helpeth the *meke-harted. 1849 ROCK *Ch. of Fathers* II. 309 In her *meek-heartedness, the royal Edilthryda desired, and was buried in a wooden coffin. 1951 W. DE LA MARE *Winged Chariot* 23 *Meek-mild as chickweed. 1535 COVERDALE *Ps.* xxxvi. 11 The *meke spreted shal possesse the earth. 1759 STERNE *Tr. Shandy* I. x. (1760) 40 A meek-spirited jade of a broken-winded horse. 1953 C. DAY LEWIS *Italian Visit* I. 24 Immortal landscape of a day. . . *Meek-swarded, comely pastoral.

Hence †mekelac (*meocle33c*, *meokelec*) [see -LAIK], meekness, gentleness, lowliness.

c 1200 ORMIN 2535 Annd sop meocle33c wass opennliz Inn hiet andwersen shawedd. a 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 1240 þæt he þæt ouercom mon, were akast purh mon, wið meokelec & liste, nawt wið luber strenöce. c 1230 *Hali Meid.* 676 (Titus MS.) For mi laured biseh his puftennes mekelac.

† meek, *v.* *Obs.* Forms: 3-4 meoke(n), 3-6 meke, 4-6 meeke, (4 mike, myke, 5 mekyn, 6 *Sc.* meik), 6-7 meek. [f. MEEK *a.*]

1. *trans.* To make meek in spirit, to humble; occas. to appease, mollify.

c 1200 ORMIN 9385 Forr swa to meokenn pe33re lund & te33re modess wille. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 4299 Strenger þen euer sampson was, þat luue ne mai him mike wit might. ? 1370 *Robt. Cicycle* 62 He ete and laye with howndys eke, Though he were prowde, hyt wolde hym meke. 1387 TREVISIA *Higden* (Rolls) VII. 27 By þat word he meked [*MS.* *γ* mykede] so þe kynges herte, þat was to swolle for wrethe, þat [etc.]. c 1400 *Rom. Rose* 3394 To preve if I might meke him so. c 1450 tr. *De Imitatione* I. xiii. 14 Temptacions are ofte tymes rist profitable to man, . . . for in hem a man is mekid, purged & sharply taugt. 1528 TINDALE *Obed. Chr. Man* Pref. 5 b, To humble, to meke and to teach him Gods way. 1680 MRS. ELIZ. NIMMO *Diary* in W. G. Scott-Moncrieff *Narr. J. Nimmo* (1889) Introd. 16 There was much of the Lord's goodness to be seen in supporting her, and in meeking her spirit.

b. To 'bring low', abase, humiliate.

a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* xvii. 30 All that dyes in thaire pride he [god] mekis thaim in til the lawe pitt of hell. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 38/1 By cause she synned in pryde he meked her seyeng Thou shalt be under the power of man. 1554-9 in *Songs & Ball.* (1860) 12 Withe miche soar hongger our bodis that he meikys.

c. *refl.* (also to meek one's heart, soul, mind, etc.): To humble or abase oneself.

c 1200 ORMIN 13950 All forr nohht uss haffde Crist Utlesedd fra þe defell, 3iff þatt we nolldenn mekenn uss To follzhenn Cristess lare. a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 278 O pisse wise makied edmod & meoked our heorte. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 17578 For him to find qua will him seke, þair mode til him þai most meke. 1362 LANGL. *P. Pl. A.* IV. 81 þenne Meede Meokede hire And Merci bi-souhte. 1387 TREVISIA *Higden* (Rolls) V. 423 þe kyng meked hym and zeede barfoot. c 1400 *Rom. Rose* 2244 He that pryde hath, him withinne, Ne may his herte, in no wyse, Meken ne souplen to servyse. c 1450 tr. *De Imitatione* III. lii. 124 þou woldist meke piself unto þe erpe. 1508 FISHER 7 *Penit. Ps.* vi. Wks. (1876) 19 The Lyon . . . wyll not hurte the beest that fallth downe and meketh hymselfe vnto hym. 1509 BARCLAY *Shyp of Folyis* (1570) 186 O men meke your mindes. 1533 MORE *Apol.* xiii. Wks. 873/1, I wisse tyll you meeke your selfe and amende [your conditions], thys anger of your husband will neuer be well appeased. 1563-83 FOXE *A. & M.* 148/1 But the sayde Constantine meked himselfe so lowly to the King, that [etc.].

2. *trans.* To tame (an animal).

c 1450 *Mirour Saluacioun* 5067 Thow meked the felle pantere. 1526 TINDALE *Jas.* iii. 7 All the natures off beastes and off byrdes and off serpentes and thynges of the see ar meked and tamed off the nature off man. 1653 H. WHISTLER *Upshot Inf. Baptisme* 50 The generation of Vipers and other sort of cruel beastes, meeked with Infants at the Ensign of Christ's Kingdom.

3. *intr.* To become meek, to be meek.

a 1300 *E.E. Psalter* xxxiv. 14 Als wepand, and als dreri, Swa meked I witterli. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 12373 þe bestes mekand knaus me. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl. B.* xx. 35 Ac nede is next hym for anon he meketh, And as low as a lombe for lakkyng of þat hym nedeth. c 1400 *Rom. Rose* 3541 His herte is hard, that wole not meke, When men of mekenesse him biseke. c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 1952 He mekyt to þat mighty, and with mowthe said His charge full choisly, chefe how he might.

Hence †'meeked *ppl. a.*, †'meeking *vbl. sb.*

a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* liv. 21 Noght anly that i pray for my heghynge bot als wa that i pray for mekyng of thaim. c 1400 *Prymer* in Maskell *Mon. Rit.* II. 147 Meekid boonys [L. *ossa humiliata*] shulen ioie to the lord. c 1450 tr. *De Imitatione* II. ii. 42 To þe meke man he grauntip gret grace, and after his meking liftip him in glory. *Ibid.* III. lvii. 135 þou hast neuere despised þe contrite & þe meked [L. *humiliatum*] herte.

meeken ('mi:k(ə)n), *v.* Now rare. Also 4-6 meken, 6 mekyn, meaken. [f. MEEK *a.* + -EN⁵. Cf. Norw., Sw. *mjukna.*]

1. *trans.* To make meek; to humble, soften, tame; †to mitigate, assuage; to lessen the violence of (a fire); to 'bring low', abase.

13. . . E. E. *Allit. P. B.* 1328 Ofte hit meked his mynde, his maysterful werkkes. 1502 ATKYNSON tr. *De Imitatione* I. xiii. 161 Therby man is mekende, poured, & infourmed by experience. 1547-64 BAULDWIN *Mor. Philos.* (Palfr.) 11 He meeketh the mighty, & exalteth the lowly. 1587 GOLDING *De Mornay* xii. (1617) 176 Basenesse to humble them, sicknes to meeken them. 1591 R. TURNBULL *Exp. St. James* 160 b, Snakes haue beene so meekened, as that men haue carried them without danger in their bosomes. 1647 TRAPP *Comm. Matt.* v. 46 Thou shalt melt these hardest metals. . . thou shalt meeken their rancour. 1662 J. SPARROW tr. *Behme's Rem. Wks., 1st Apol. B. Tylicken* 33 Its Fire became allayed or Meekened. 1728-46 THOMSON *Spring* 265 This when. . . The glaring lion saw, his horrid heart was meekened. a 1788 WESLEY 'Saviour, on me the want bestow' ii, Meeken my soul, thou heavenly Lamb, That I in the new earth may claim My hundred-fold reward. 1856 MRS. BROWNING *Aur. Leigh* II. 564, I was quelled before her, Meekened to the child she knew.

† b. *refl. Obs.*

c 1440 *Alphabet of Tales* 284, I mekend me befor þe bedels & þe messangers of allmighty God. 1537 MATTHEW 2 *Chron.* xxxiii. 23 Amon. . . mekened not him selfe before the Lord as Manasseh his father had mekened himselfe.

2. *intr.* To become meek or submissive; to submit meekly (to something).

1844 MRS. BROWNING *Brown Rosary* II, And she so mild? . . . As spirits, when They meeken, not to God but men. 18. . . — *Wisdom Unapplied* viii, If I were thou, O gallant steed, . . . I would not meeken to the rein, As thou.

Hence 'meekened *ppl. a.*; 'meekening *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1537 MATTHEW *Ps.* li. 19 *margin.*, The mortfyng of the fleasche and meakenyng of the hert. 1539 TONSTALL *Serm. Palm Sund.* (1823) 93 Thou God wylt not despyse a harte contryte and mekened. 1597 J. PAYNE *Royal Exch.* 46 No less rightlie illumininge, then as trulie. . . humblinge and mekeninge. 1616 W. BROWNE *Brit. Past.* II. i. 22, I. . . climb'd Mountaines. . . Then with soft steps enseald the meekned Valleys In quest of memory. 1698 M. HENRY *Meekness & Quietn. Spirit* (1822) 166 Repentance. . . is very meekening. 1728-46 THOMSON *Spring* 944 Her eyes, Where meekened sense and amiable grace And lively sweetness dwell. 18. . . MRS. BROWNING *Isobel's Child* xxxv, I changed the cruel prayer I made, And bowed my meekened face, and prayed That God would do His will. 1859-60 J. HAMILTON *Moses* v. (1870) 86 The meekening process in the mind of God's destined agent.

†'meekhead. *Obs.* Also 3 mek-, meok-, mukhede. [f. MEEK *a.* + -HEAD.] = MEEKNESS.

1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 8004 Milce nas þer mid him non ne no Manere Mekhede [*v.rr.* meok hede, mukhede]. a 1350 *Birth Jesu* 391 (Egerton MS.) Vor he [God] hap þe mek hede biholden of his hine. 1672 CRESSY in *Stillingfl. Idol. Ch. Rome* (ed. 2) 224 Our being beclosed in. . . his [God's] meek-head.

meekle, *obs.* form of MICKLE.

†'meekless, *a. Obs.* [f. MEEK *v.* + -LESS.] That cannot be appeased or rendered meek.

1587 *Mirr. Mag., Madan* iv, No counsaile could my meeklesse minde asswage.

†'meekly, *a. Obs.* In 4 mekliche. [f. MEEK *a.* + -LY¹.] = MEEK *a.*

a 1350 *Birth Jesu* 400 (Egerton MS.) Mekliche men ihelijed he hap also.

meekly ('mi:kli), *adv.* Forms: see MEEK *a.*; also 4 mekkeli, mikelik, meekliche, mukly. [f. MEEK *a.* + -LY².] In a meek or humble manner.

c 1200 ORMIN 11392 þe birrþ biforr þin Laferrd Godd Cneolenn meoclike & lutenn. a 1225 *St. Marher.* 14 þis beoð þe wepnen. . . eoten meokeliche and druncken meokeliker. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 1304 Quen cherubin þis errand herd Mikelik he him answard. c 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 1945 Loke þat þou þan mukly speke & to hym mercy crye. c 1450 *Mirour Saluacioun* 451 I Jesu of thi seruants weshe thowe the fete mekely. 1547-8 *Order Commun.* 12 Mekely knelyng vpon your knees. 1641 J. JACKSON *True Evang.* T. II. 131 He. . . answered meekely as a Lamb. 1745 W. ROBERTSON in *Transl. & Paraphr. Scot. Ch.* (1786) xxv. ix, Wrong'd and oppress'd how meekly he in patient silence stood. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* IV. I. 503 They had. . . submitted themselves meekly to the royal authority.

meekness ('mi:knis). Forms: see MEEK *a.*; also 4 mikeness, meeknesse, 6 meacknesse, meakenes,

mykenes. [f. MEEK *a.* + -NESS.] The quality of being meek; gentleness of spirit; humility.

c 1200 ORMIN 3612 þatt dide he forr to shæwenn swa Unnes33endli3 meocnesse. a 1240 *Wohunge in Cott. Hom.* 273 Meknesse and mildschipe makes mon eihwer lued. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 9996 Sco serued in vr lauerd dright, In mikenes suet, bath dai and night. 1340 *Ayven.* 65 God þet loueþ Mueknesse and zoþnesse. c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 3941 Eneas was. . . A man full of mekenes & mery of his chere. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 331/2 Mekenesse, and softenesse, mansuetudo, clemencia. 1542-5 BRINKLOW *Lament.* (1874) 108 Yet for all their outwarde meakenes and holynes, they be within rauenyng wolues. 1556 *Aurelio & Isab.* (1608) Nvij, You shall use towardes me suche meacknesse, lyke as God usethe unto all sinnars. 1613 SHAKS. *Hen. VIII.* v. iii. 62 Loue and meeknesse, Lord, Become a Churchman, better then Ambition. 1741 RICHARDSON *Pamela* II. 310 It must be owing to my Meekness, more than his Complaisance. 1860 WARTER *Sea-board* II. 161 Gentle natures in which grace has kindled meekness.

†'meekship. *Obs.* [+ -SHIP.] Meekness.

c 1230 *Hali Meid.* 659 (Bodley MS.) Miltschipe & meokeschipe of heorte.

meel(e, meell, *obs.* forms of MEAL.

meeling, *obs.* variant of MAILING, a farm.

1595 DUNCAN *App. Etymol.* (E.D.S.) 69 *Fundus*, a meeling.

meelte, meen(e, *obs.* ff. MELT *v.*, MEAN, MIEN.

meemies ('mi:miz), *sb. pl. slang.* [Origin obscure.] In full, *screaming meemies.*

1. Hysterics; a hysterical person. (See also quot. 1927.)

1927 *New Republic* 9 Mar. 72 The following is a partial list of words denoting drunkenness now in common use in the United States. . . To have the screaming meemies [etc.]. 1942 *Ibid.* 19 Jan. 78 If the mother gets the screaming meemies every time the siren growls, this deep and damaging fear is reflected and associated with all sirens, and all talk of bombs. 1946 MEZZROW & WOLFE *Really Blues* (1957) xvii. 323 The jangled nerves, the reefer flights, the underworld meemies. 1970 *N.Z. Listener* 12 Oct. 13/3 Thunderclap. Gets the screaming meemies. I couldn't help hearing her shouting, in the next room. 1973 GAGNON & SIMON *Sexual Conduct* (1974) v. 151 We've got a nice circle of friends that aren't a bunch of screaming meemies.

2. Also *sing.* meemie, mimi. (See quotes.)

1944 *Infantry Jnl.* Sept. 23 In Sicily it was the Nebelwerfer mortar, nicknamed the 'woof-woof' or 'screaming mimi'. 1945 *N. Y. Herald Tribune* 4 Feb. 3 The nebelwerfer is a six-barreled projector firing six-inch rockets. . . The rockets, not very accurate, are variously called 'screaming meemies' and 'moaning Minnies', but, like most Army slang terms, these names are also applied to other enemy explosives. 1945 *Sat. Rev. Lit.* 3 Nov. 7 The Screaming Meemie is a German multi-barreled rocket-mortar (so named for the sound it makes going off).

meende, meeng(e: see MIND, MENG.

meer, *var.* MIR *sb.*¹

meer(e: see MARE¹, MAYOR, MERE, MORE.

meercere, -cery, *obs.* ff. MERCER, MERCERY.

meerkat ('mi:kæt). Also 5 mercatte, 9 meercat, 20 mierkat. [a. Du. *meerkat* monkey (= G. *meerkatze*), app. f. *meer* sea + *kat* cat.

Cf., however, Hindi *markat*, Skr. *markata* ape. Can the European word (already found in OHG. as *mericazza*) be an etymologizing perversion of an Oriental name?]

† 1. A monkey. *Obs.*

1481 CAXTON *Reynard* (Arb.) 98, I wende hit had be a mermoyse a baubyen or mercatte for I sawe neuer fowler beest. 1559 W. CUNNINGHAM *Cosmogr. Glasse* 191 There are diuerse straunge beastes bred in Assia, . . . Mercattes.

2. A name given in S. Africa to two small mammals: a. *Cynictis penicillata*, allied to the ichneumon. b. The suricate, *Suricata tetradactyla*, which is tamed as a pet.

1801 J. BARROW *Trav. S. Africa* I. 231 Upon those parched plains are also found a great variety of small quadrupeds that burrow in the ground, and which are known to the colonists under the general name of *meer-cats*. 1826 A. SMITH *Catal. S. Afr. Mus.* 32 Meer Kat of the Dutch. Ryzæna Surikatta of the Naturalists. 1833 OGLIBY in *Trans. Zool. Soc.* (1835) I. 34 The name *Meer-kat*. . . is of very general acceptation in South Africa, being applied indifferently to the present species [*Cynictis*], the Cape Herpestes, Ground Squirrels, and various other burrowing animals. 1890 MRS. A. MARTIN *Home Life Ostrich Farm* 158 There are two kinds of meerkats; one red, with a bushy tail like that of a squirrel, the other grey, with a pointed tail, and it is this latter kind which makes so charming a pet. 1901 O. SCHREINER *Thoughts on S. Afr.* (1923) 19 There was a possibility that the red African mier-kat might ultimately creep back into its hole in the red African earth. 1949 *Cape Argus Mag.* 3 Sept. 1/9 To most people it is just a 'mierkat', but in reality it is a rodent, a squirrel, and quite different from the insect-eating, slender-tailed mierkat that is to be found in the same vicinity.

attrib. 1897 ANNE PAGE *Afternoon Ride* 62 Meerkat skins sewn together, as pouches for tobacco.

meerscham ('mi:ʃɑ:m, -ʃəm). Forms: 8 ?myrsen, 8-9 meerschaum, 9 meerchum, merescham, merschaum, 8- meerscham. [a. G. *meerscham*, lit. 'sea-foam', f. *meer* sea + *schaum*

foam (a literal transl. of the Persian name *kef-i-daryā*), alluding to its frothy appearance.]

1. A popular synonym of sepiolite, a hydrous silicate of magnesium occurring in soft white clay-like masses.

1784 [see KEFFEKILL]. 1794 KIRWAN *Elem. Min.* (ed. 2) I. 145 Keffekill or myrsen, which the Germans corruptly call Meerscham, is said to be when recently dug of a yellow colour. 1812 J. NOTT *Dekker's Gull's Horn-bk.* 176 note. Those tobacco-pipes which they manufacture of a species of earth, of the magnesium genus combined with silex, denominated meerscham. 1891 *Daily News* 26 Oct. 5/6 He bought wholesale little blocks of flawed meerscham, polished them, and made them up into pipes.

attrib. 1823 DE QUINCEY *Mr. Schnackenberger* vi, The great meerscham head of his pipe.

2. (In full *meerscham pipe*.) A tobacco-pipe, the bowl of which is made of meerscham.

1799 COLERIDGE *Let.* 14 Jan., A pipe of a particular kind, that has been smoked for a year or so, will sell here [at Räteburg] for twenty guineas... They are called Meerscham. 1812 J. NOTT *Dekker's Gull's Horn-bk.* 176 note. A meerscham pipe nearly black with smoking is considered a treasure. 1818 *Blackw. Mag.* III. 404 Bobwigs and meerschams, petticoats and sabres. 1858 O. W. HOLMES *Aut. Breakf.-t.* xi, One Stradivarius, I confess, Two Meerschams, I would fain possess. 1884 *Graphic* Christmas No. 5/3 He produced an enormous meerscham. 1887 G. R. SIMS *Mary Jane's Mem.* 145 He sent me back the meerscham-pipe.

mees(e): see MESE, MESS.

† meese. Obs. [a. Du. *mees* = ME. MOSE, whence corruptly *-mouse* in TITMOUSE.] A tomtit.

c 1481 CAXTON *Dialogues* 10/35 Wodecoks, nyghtyngalis, Sparowes, meesen, Ghees [etc.].

meest, obs. f. MOST.

meet (mit), sb. [f. MEET *v.*] 1. a. The meeting of hounds and men in preparation for a hunt. Also, by extension, applied to other kinds of sporting meetings (e.g. of coaches, cyclists).

1831-4 R. S. SURTEES *Jorrocks's Jaunts* (1838) 39 They overtook a gentleman perusing a long bill of the meets for the next week, of at least half a dozen packs. 1854 WARTER *Last of Old Squires* vi. 58 If it so happened that the fox-hounds did not make their usual meets in the neighbourhood. 1893 *Times* 4 May 12/1 The interesting meet of the stage-coaches to be held to-day. 1897 *Outing* (U.S.) XXX. 493/2 For 16 years the club's meet has been one of the most popular cycling events.

b. *slang.* A meeting; an assignation or appointment, esp. a meeting with a supplier of drugs; a meeting-place, esp. one used by thieves.

1879 *Macm. Mag.* Oct. 503/1 At six I was at the meet (trysting-place). 1889 'MARK TWAIN' *Let.* (1917) II. 512 We'll manage a meet yet. 1893 L. W. MOORE *His Own Story* xxxvii. 460 Where he could see the 'meet'. *Ibid.* 461 He made a 'meet' for the following day. 1916 C. J. DENNIS *Songs Sentimental Bloke* 23, I dunno 'ow I 'ad the nerve ter speak, An' make that meet wiv 'er fer Sundee week! 1929 *Chicago Tribune* 11 Oct. 14/3 The [drug-] peddler takes his stock to a point on the street or possibly a pool hall. The place where he meets his customer is called a 'meet' or a 'stand'. 1930 *Amer. Speech* VI. 118 Coast dental meet set for July 8-12. 1938 D. RUNCYON *Take it Easy* xv. 291 He finally arranges a personal meet with the Judy. 1944 [see GROUSE *a.*]. 1955 W. GADDIS *Recognitions* II. v. 490 I'm going to make a meet, he answered...—I'm going out to meet a passer, to hand this stuff over to him. 1962 K. ORVIS *Damned & Destroyed* xxv. 183 Your man made a meet... No drugs changed hands. 1967 J. MORGAN *Involved* 26 I've made the meet with Alfie Stride for twelve-thirty. 1970 G. F. NEWMAN *Sir, You Bastard* vi. 180 Manso was considering trying to make a meet with you.

2. a. *Geom.* A point, line, or surface of intersection.

1893 J. W. RUSSELL *Pure Geom.* 156 The meets of opposite sides of a hexagon... inscribed in a conic are collinear. *Ibid.* 236 Given five points on each of two conics, to construct the conic which passes through the four meets of these conics and also touches a given line. 1958 A. BARTON *Introd. Coordinate Geom.* viii. 147 (*heading*) Meet of two tangents. *Ibid.* x. 213 Find the equation of the lines joining O to the meets of $4x - 3y = 10$ and $x^2 + y^2 + 3x - 6y - 20 = 0$.

b. *Algebra.* The intersection of two or more sets; also, the infimum of two or more elements of a lattice.

1933 G. BIRKHOFF in *Proc. Cambr. Philos. Soc.* XXIX. 441 Let Π be any collection of subalgebras S_k ... By the meet $\Delta(\Pi)$ of Π we mean the set of elements in every S_k of Π . 1933 H. F. BAKER *Princ. Geom.* VI. ii. 70, [h] and [k] have a common space [m], which we may call their meet. 1938 T. G. ROOM *Geom. of Determinantal Loci* i. 6 The join of two spaces is defined as the space of least dimension which contains all the points of each of them, and the meet (or intersection) of the two spaces as the space of least dimension containing all points common to both of them. 1965 D. E. RUTHERFORD *Introd. Lattice Theory* i. 3 We frequently call the l.u.b. of a subset the union of the elements which compose the subset, and correspondingly we call the g.l.b. of the subset the intersection or meet of its elements. 1972 A. G. HOWSON *Handbk. Terms Algebra & Analysis* xv. 76 Every two elements of P have a meet and a join, e.g. $12 \wedge 30 = 6$, $3 \vee 5 = 15$, and so P is a lattice.

meet (mit), a. and adv. Now *arch.* Forms: 1 (*ge*)mæte, mēte, 4 met, 4-6 mete, 5-7 meete, (6 mytt, meat(e), *Sc.* meit, meyt), 6- meet. Also 2-3 1-METE. [ME. *mēte* (with close *e*, riming with *swēte*, etc.); prob. repr. OE. (Anglian) **gemēte*,

WS. *gemēte* (early southern ME. 1-METE) with normal loss of the prefix. The OE. *gemēte*:—O Teut. **gamātjo-* (OHG. *gamāzi* equal, MHG. *gemæze*, mod.G. *gemäsz*), f. **ga-* (y-) prefix synonymous with L. *com-* + **mētā* measure, f. **māt-*, ablaut-var. of **met-* (see METE *v.*). The etymological sense is thus 'commensurate'.

OE. had *mēte* adj. of similar formation without the prefix, but it occurs only in the senses 'small, inferior'. The formally equivalent ON. *māt-r*, 'valuable, excellent, lawful', may possibly be the source of some of the Eng. senses. The alleged OE. *gemet* adj., sometimes assigned as the etymon, appears to be merely a predicative use of *gemet* sb., measure, what is fitting; and if the adj. existed its ME. form would not have had close *e*.]

A. *adj.*

† 1. Having the proper dimensions; made to fit. In later use: Close-fitting, barely large enough. Also Comb. *meet-bodied*. Obs.

[c 961 ÆTHELWOLD *Rule St. Benet* lv. (Schröder 1885) 89 Besceawige se abbot and hate besidian þara reafa gemet, þæt hy ne synd to scorte, ac gemæte þam, þe hyra notiað. a 1300 in *Leg. Holy Rood* (1871) 30 þo wo was it bi a fot to schort... hi ne mihte it make [mete.] a 1300 *Cursor M.* 8809 Son þe tre was heun dun, And squir on-laid and scantliun, þe tre was als mete and quem, Als animan þar-to cuth deme. c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xii. (*Mathias*) 50 þar-for of spechis a cowyne þa mad til hyme met. 1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* xxviii. 13 Sowtaris, with schone weill maid and meit, 3e mend the faltis of ill maid feit. 1513 DOUGLAS *Aeneis* viii. viii. 10 Apon his feyt his meyt schois hoit War bukkit. 16.. *Will Stewart & John* lxi. in *Child Ballads* II. 436 lohn he gott on a clouted cloake, Soe meete and low then by his knee. 1727 *Burgh Rec. Stirling* (1889) 200 They will allow him [the towns pyper] a meet bodied coat with the towns livery thereon. a 1763 *Sweet William's Ghost* xiii. in *Child Ballads* II. 229 There's no room at my side... My coffin's made so meet. 1825-80 JAMIESON, *Meet-coat*, a term used by old people for a coat that is exactly meet for the size of the body, as distinguished from a long coat.

† 2. Equal, on the same level. Const. *to*. Also *absol.* as *sb.*, an equal. Obs.

c 1369 CHAUCER *Dethe Blanche* 484 Of al goodenesse she had none mete. c 1400 *Ywayne & Gaw.* 2114 Thar es na sorow mete to myne. c 1440 *York Myst.* xvii. 281 Hayll! man þat is made to þin men meete [*MS.* mette, *rime* feete].

† b. *to be meet with*: to be even or quits with; to be revenged upon. Obs.

1599 SHAKS. *Much Ado* i. i. 47 You taxe Signior Benedicke too much, but hee'll be meet with you. 1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 187 The foule ill take me if I be not revenged and meet with thee. 1687 *Death's Vis.* Pref. (1713) 12 An Unjust, Terrible Devil... that... will be severely meet with them for all the... Scorn they have cast even on his Being and Power.

3. Suitable, fit, proper (for some purpose or occasion, expressed or implied). Const. *for*, *to*; also *to with inf.*

13.. *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 71 Alle þis mirþe þay madden to þe mete tyme. c 1385 CHAUCER *L.G.W.* 1043 (*Dido*) There nis no woman to him half so mete. c 1386 — *Knt.'s T.* 773 Two harneys... Bothe suffisaunt and mete to darreyne The bataille. c 1460 J. RUSSELL *Bk. Nurture* 832 Mustard is metest with alle maner salt herynge. 1481 CAXTON *Reynard* xv. (Arb.) 32 Hadde we an halter which were mete for his necke and strong ynough. 1530 PALSGR. 574/1 Of all monethes Marche is the metest to set ynonge plantes and to graffe in. 1547-8 *Order of Communion* 10 So shall ye bee mete partakers of these holy misteries. 1552 in *Vicary's Anat.* (1888) App. iii. 151 A gate or dore... for the Apte, commodious, and meate passage of the gouernours. 1557 *Tottel's Misc.* (Arb.) 245 For to deceiue they be most mete That best can play hypocrisy. 1563 SHUTE *Archit.* Bij. Whose names also I thought not altogether the metest to be omitted. 1616 BOYLE in *Lismore Papers* (1886) I. 129, I am to pass back a lease of 40 yeares to Capⁿ Tynt at a meet Rent. a 1661 FULLER *Worthies* (1840) II. 448 He was happy in a meet yoke-fellow. 1692 BENTLEY *Boyle Lect.* iii. 8 The Eye is very proper and meet for seeing. 1820 SCOTT *Monast.* xviii. To transmeu myself into some civil form meeter for this worshipful company. 1852 M. ARNOLD *Empedocles* 68 Not here, O Apollon! Are haunts meet for thee. 1898 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* V. 372 Thrombosis meet to explain the death is not always found.

b. *Predicatively of an action*: Fitting, becoming, proper. Chiefly in *it is meet that...*, as (or *than*) *is meet*.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 3675 Sco... led him, sum it was mete, Wit his broper robe þat smelled suete. c 1485 *Digby Myst.* (1882) iv. 686 O swete child! it was nothings mete... To let Iudas kisse thes lippes so swete. 1548-9 (Mar.) *Bk. Com. Prayer, Communion*, It is mete and right so to do. 1611 BIBLE *Jer.* xxvi. 14 Doe with mee as seemeth good and meet vnto you. 1652 NEEDHAM tr. *Selden's Mare Cl.* 56 Using far less diligence here than was meet. 1752 YOUNG *Brothers* i. i. My cities, which deserted in my wars, I thought it meet to punish. 1833 TENNYSON *Poems* 116 This is lovelier and sweeter, Men of Ithaca, this is meeter, In the hollow rosy vale to tarry. 1846 TRENCH *Mirac.* *Introd.* (1862) 38 It was only meet that this Son should be clothed with mightier powers than theirs.

† 4. Mild, gentle. Obs.

1433 LYDG. *S. Edmund* 1007 in Horstm. *Altengl. Leg.* (1881) 394 Most temperat he was of his deiete, To foryefnesse most mansuet and meete. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* (Rolls) I. 320 Mansweit and meit, and full of gentres. 1598 GRENEWAY *Tacitus Ann.* iii. vii. 73 The Senators... thought Lepidus rather meete [*L. mitem*] than a coward. † B. *adv.* In a meet, fit, or proper manner; meetyly, fitly; sufficiently. Also, exactly (in a certain position). *meet to*: in close contact with.

1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 183 His skyn was schape al meete, And nayled on the same seete. c 1470 HENRY *Wallace* x. 149 That taill full meit thow has tauld be thi sell. 1542 RECORDE

Gr. Artes G vij b, In them the two fyrste figures wer set euer mete one vnder the other. 1589 R. ROBINSON *Gold. Mirr.* (1851) 1 Gasing in the cloudes, these countreys for to view, Meete underieath, the mountaine where I was. a 1600 MONTGOMERIE *Misc. Poems* xxxv. 68 Diana keeps this Margarit, Bot Hymen heghts to match hir meit. 1601 SHAKS. *All's Well* v. iii. 333 All yet seemes well, and if it end so meete, The bitter past, more welcome is the sweet. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* x. 465 The cords being first laid meet to my skin. 1688 SHADWELL *Sqr. Alsatia* III. i, You have given me so many bumpers I am Meet drunk already.

meet (mit), *v.* Inflected met. Forms: 1 métan, *Northumb.* moeta, 3 meten, 3-4 miete(n, 3-6 mete, 4-7 *Sc.* meit(e, 5-7 meete, (4 meyt, met, 5 mett, 6 might, 7 meat), 4- meet. *Pa. t.* 1 mētte, 3-6 mette, 4 meyt, 4-7 mett, 5 *Sc.* meit, 4- met. *Pa. pple.* 4 mett, mete, 4-6 mette, 5 meyt, 4- met; 4-5 ymette, 4-7 ymet, 5 imett(e. [OE. *métan* (*Northumb.* *mēta*), also with prefix *gemétan*, wk. vb., corresponds to OFris. *mēta*, OS. *mōtjan* (MLG. *mōten*, *gemōten*, Du. *moeten*, ON. *mēta* (Sw. *mōta*, Da. *mōde*), Goth. *gamōtjan*:—O Teut. *(*ga*)*mōtjan*, f. **mōto*^m coming together, encounter, meeting. See MOOT *sb.*]

I. Transitive senses.

1. To come or light upon, come across, fall in with, find. Now only *dial.* exc. with person as obj., in which use it is merged in 4; otherwise superseded by *meet with*.

c 888 K. ÆLFRED *Boeth.* xxx. §2 Hwi ofermodige ge þon ofer oðre men for eowrum gebyrdum buton anweorce, nu ge nanne ne magon metan unæpne! 971 *Blickl. Hom.* 217 Ða he eft ham com, þa mette he ðane man forðferedne. ? a 1400 *Arthur* 343 þe first lond þat he gan Meete, Forsope hyt was Barefete. c 1400 MAUNDEV. (1839) xv. 164 Summe of hem worschipe the Sonne, .. summe Serpentes, or the first thing that thei meeten at morwen. 1590 SHAKS. *Com. Err.* III. ii. 188, I see a man heere needs not liue by shifts, When in the streets he meetes such golden gifts. 1676 *Wise Man Surg.* II. iii. 174 Of this Intemperies you will find an Observation in Herpes... And whereever you meet it, you shall find difficulty. 1760-72 H. BROOKE *Pool of Qual.* (1809) III. 61, I had not gone... a mile, when, meeting a dirty road, I turned over a stile. *Mod. Pembrokeshire* (E.D.D.), I met this glove on the road.

2. a. To come face to face with, or into the company of (a person who is arriving at the same point from the opposite or a different direction).

c 1205 LAY. 18127 In are brade strete he igon mete þreo cnihts & heore sweines. c 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 54/7 Ase he cam a day bi þe wei he gan metien bi cas Ane kniþt. 1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. v. 82 Whon I mette him in þe Market þat I most hate, Ich heilede him as hendely as I his frend weore. c 1475 *Rauf Coilþear* 606 He met an Porter swayne Cummand raith him agayne. 1530 PALSGR. 635/1, I mette hym a myle beyonde the towne. 1693 CONGREVE *Old Bach.* IV. v, I would have overtaken, not have met my Game. 1824 HOGG *Conf. Sinner* 130 They perceived the two youths coming, as to meet them, on the same path.

b. To arrive in the presence of (a person, etc., approaching) as the intended result of going in the opposite direction: often in phrases *to come, go, run*, etc. *to meet*. Hence, to go to a place at which (a person) arrives, in order e.g. to welcome, communicate with, accompany, or convey (him). Similarly, *to meet a coach, a train*, etc.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 10555 bi lauerd es comand als suith, Ga to mete him. c 1470 HENRY *Wallace* I. 62 Till Noram kirk he come with outyn mar, The consell than of Scotland meit hym thar. 15.. *Sir A. Barton in Surtees Misc.* (1888) 74 To might my Lord came the kinge and quen. 1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* IV. ii. 96 Ile appoint my men to carry the basket againe, to meete him at the doore with it. 1599 — *Much Ado* I. i. 97 Good Signior Leonato, you are come to meet your trouble: the fashion of the world is to auoid cost, and you encounter it. 1666 DRYDEN *Ann. Mirab.* cx, As in a drought the thirsty creatures cry And gape upon the gathered clouds for rain, And first the martlet meets it in the sky. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* x. 103 Where art thou Adam, wont with joy to meet My coming seen far off? 1710 BERKELEY *Princ. Hum. Knowl.* §97 Bid your servant meet you at such a time. 1808 SCOTT *Marm.* I. xiii, Then stepp'd to meet that noble Lord, Sir Hugh the Heron bold. 1894 DOYLE *S. Holmes* 49 I'll meet the seven o'clock train and take no steps till you arrive. *Mod.* An omnibus from the hotel meets all trains. I was met at the station by my host with a carriage.

c. *Phr. to meet half-way*: chiefly in figurative uses, † to forestall, anticipate (*obs.*); to respond to the friendly advances of; to make concessions to (a person) in response to or in expectation of equal concessions on his part; to come to a compromise with. *to meet trouble half-way*: to distress oneself needlessly with anticipations of what may happen.

1594 NASHE *Unfort. Trav.* B, Presently he remembered himselfe, and had like to fall into his memento againe, but that I met him halfe waies, and askt his Lordship [etc.]. 1625 BACON *Ess., Judicature* ¶3 Let not the Iudge meet the Cause halfe Way; Nor giue Occasion to the Partie to say; His Counsell or Proofoes were not heard. 1638 BAKER tr. *Balzac's Lett.* (vol. III) 112, I like this popular Divinitie, which meets us halfe way, and stoops a little, that we may not strayne our selves too much. 1706 FARQUHAR *Recruit. Officer* III. i, We lov'd two Ladies, they met us half way, and [etc.]. 1799 NELSON in *Nicolas Disp.* (1845) IV. 66 There is not a thing that the Admiral could propose that I would not meet him half-way. 1821 LAMB *Elia* Ser. i. *Valentine's day*, The world meets nobody half-way. 1884 *Times* (weekly ed.) 5 Sept. 12/2 The Polish peasantry... will meet the Czar half way in whatever he does for their good.

d. *transf.* with inanimate things as subj. or obj.: To come into contact, association, or junction with (something or some one moving in a different course). Also, of things that have attributed motion, as a line, road, etc.: To arrive at a point of contact or intersection with (another line, etc.).

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 23161 Oft i was wit malisce mette. 1590 SPENSER *F.Q.* III. iii. 21 Let no whit thee dismay The hard beginne that meetes thee in the dore. 1602 *2nd Pt. Return fr. Parnass.* II. i. (Arb.) 22 Where so ere we run there meetes vs grieffe. 1833 TENNYSON *Lady of Shalott* i. 3 Long fields of barley and of rye, That clothe the wold and meet the sky. 1842 — *Sir Galahad* vi, I yearn to breathe the airs of heaven That often meet me here. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* v. I. 663 The gibbet was set up where King Street meets Cheapside. 1898 *Encycl. Sport* II. 297 (*Rowing*) *Meeting the oar*, bringing the body up to the oar at the close of the stroke in place of bringing the hands strongly up into the chest.

e. Of an object of attention: To present itself before, to come under the observation of. *to meet the eye* (*sight, view*), *the ear*: to be visible, audible. *to meet the eye of*: to happen to be seen by. *more than meets the eye*: greater significance than is at first apparent.

1632 MILTON *Penseroso* 120 Of Forests, and enchantments drear, Where more is meant than meets the ear. 1667 — *P.L.* VI. 18 Chariots and flaming Armes, and fierie Steeds Reflecting blaze on blaze, first met his view. 1781 COWPER *Progr. Err.* 48 Where'er he turns, enjoyment and delight . . . meet his sight. 1853 'P. PAXTON' *Stray Yankee in Texas* 308 There might be more in it than at first met the eye. 1876 TREVELYAN *Macaulay* I. 363 All that met his ear or eye. 1883 GILMOUR *Mongols* xviii. 211 Striking pious attitudes at every object of reverence that meets his eye. a 1906 *Mod. Advt.* If this should meet the eye of A. B., he is requested [etc.]. 1906 GALSWORTHY *Man of Property* III. viii. 368 There's more here, sir, however, . . . than meets the eye. I don't believe in suicide, nor in pure accident, myself. 1911 BEERBOHM *Zuleika* D. xvi. 247 Quick in more than meets the eye, John. Spiritually quick. You saw me putting on my hat; you did not see love taking on the crown of pity. 1923 WODEHOUSE *Inimitable Jeeves* II. 21 'There is more in this than meets the eye,' I said. 'Why should your uncle ask a fellow to lunch whom he's never seen?' 1943 F. W. CROFTS *Affair at Little Wokeham* II. 21 There's more in most things than meets the eye.

f. *to meet a person's eye, gaze, etc.*: to perceive that he is looking at one; also, to submit oneself to his look without turning away.

1670 DRYDEN *Tyr. Love* v. i. 48 So much of guilt in my refusal eyes, That Debtor-like, I dare not meet your eyes. 1847 TENNYSON *Princess* IV. 177, I. . . Not yet endured to meet her opening eyes. 1883 FRANCES M. PEARD *Conrad*. xxxii, As she turned her head . . . she met his eyes.

g. *Naut. to meet (her, the ship)*: see quots. 1776 and 1948.

1776 W. FALCONER *Universal Dict. Marine* (Phr. French Marine), s.v. *Rencontre!* The order to the helmsman, to meet the ship, right the helm, or put it towards the opposite side, in order to check the ship's sheer. 1841 R. H. DANA *Seaman's Manual* 183 If the order is . . . 'Ease her!' 'Meet her!' or the like, the man should answer by repeating . . . the order. 1856 C. NORDHOFF *Merchant Vessel* 233 The obstinate craft takes a mighty, almost resistless sweep to the other side, and 'meet her', is the cry, while poor Jack tugs desperately at the heavy-moving wheel. 1902 B. LUBBOCK *Round the Horn* 187 Occasionally he says sharply, 'Meet her! Meet her!' and sometimes he jumps to the wheel and gives us his powerful aid in grinding it up and down. 1948 R. DE KERCHOVE *Internat. Maritime Dict.* 461/1 *Meet her*, an order given to the helmsman to shift the rudder so as to check the swing of the vessel's head in a turn. 1968 H. F. CHASE *Boatswain's Manual* (ed. 3) xi. 255 If given too much wheel, . . . her head may start to fall off to port. When this is about to happen the helmsman will 'meet her' by putting the wheel to starboard for a few moments.

3. a. To encounter or oppose in battle. Also (after F. *rencontrer*), to fight a duel with.

c 1275 LAY. 16366 Ten pusedn Scottes he sende bi-halues þe heapene to mete [c 1205 to imete]. c 1330 *Amis & Amil.* 1114 Yif Y may mete him ariht, With mi brond that is so bright. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* XII. 226 Meit theme with speris hardely. c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 6527 All þat met hym with malis . . . Auther dyet of his dyntnes, or were ded wondit. 1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leshie's Hist. Scot.* II. 159 At thair cuming baldie and w^t scharpe weiris thay meit theme. 1671 MILTON *Samson* 1123, I only with an Oaken staff will meet thee. 1771 *Junius Lett.* lxiii. (1820) 323 His opponents . . . never meet him fairly upon his own ground. 1847 TENNYSON *Princess* IV. *song*, Like fire he meets the foe. 1855 SMEDLEY H. *Coverdale* lii, I suppose I should be forced to meet him . . . if he were to challenge me.

† b. To be 'meet' or even with; = 11 i. *Obs.* 1613 FLETCHER, etc. *Hon. Man's Fort.* III. iii, I have heard of your tricks, . . . well I may live To meet thee. 1623 FLETCHER *Rule a Wife* v. iii, Some trick upon my credit, I shall meet it.

c. To encounter or face the attacks of (something impersonal); to oppose, cope or grapple with (an objection, difficulty, evil). (Cf. 11 h.)

1745 *De Foë's Eng. Tradesman* (1841) I. vii. 53 Not be afraid of meeting the mischief which he sees follow too fast for him to escape. 1837 J. H. NEWMAN *Par. Serm.* (ed. 2) III. xi. 166 Who does not see, that to bear pain well, is to meet it courageously? 1854 BREWSTER *More Worlds* xv. 221 It is vain to argue against assertions like these which can only be met by an equally positive denial of them. 1855 BAIN *Senses & Int.* II. ii. § 11 The impetus of a push or a squeeze received on the hand is measured by the muscular exertion induced to meet it. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* i. § 4. 40 The threats of Charles were met by Offa with defiance. 1884

Punch 22 Nov. 252/1 Seen my last pamphlet, 'How to Meet the Microbe'?

† d. With simple *refl. pron.* in reciprocal sense: To encounter each other; = sense 9. *Obs.*

1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 1950 Bi side winchestre in a feld to gadere hii hom mette. c 1320 *Sir Tristr.* 3325 þai metten hem in asty Bi o forestes side.

4. a. To come (whether by accident or design) into the company of, or into personal intercourse with; to 'come across' (a person) in the intercourse of society or business. Freq. used in the imperative as part of a formula of introduction.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Compl. Mars* 138 Alas when shal I mete you, herte dere? 1607 SHAKS. *Cor.* II. iii. 149 Remaines, that, in th' Official Marques inuestued, You anon doe meet the Senate. 1676 WISEMAN *Surg.* I. xxi. 114 The next day in the afternoon the two Physicians and some of the Chirurgions met me at the Patient's Chamber. 1676 DRYDEN *State Innoc.* v. i, And not look back to see, When what we love we ne'er must meet again. 1767 *Woman of Fashion* I. 127, I was . . . struck with the Person, but much more with the good Sense, of the young Creature I accidentally met. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* VI. II. 81 It was not strange that the king did not then wish to meet them. 1855 TENNYSON *Maud* II. IV. xiii, I loathe the squares and streets, And the faces that one meets. 1887 BEATTY-KINGSTON (*title*) *Monarchs* I have met. a 1906 *Mod.* His medical colleagues refuse to meet him in consultation. 1920 C. E. MULFORD *Johnny Nelson* vi. 37 'Meet th' Doc, Nelson,' said Dave. Johnny turned. 'Glad to meet you, Doctor.' 1926 A. A. THOMSON (*title*) *Meet Mr. Huckabee.* 1933 'HAY' & 'ARMSTRONG' *Orders are Orders* II. 46 Waggenmeyer (*breezy as ever*) Good morning, boys! Meet Miss Marigold, my secretary and continuity girl. 1961 T. HUGHES (*title*) *Meet my folks!*

b. Phrase, to be well, happily, etc., met. Also *ellipt.*, well met! (as an expression of welcome).

c 1460 *Play Sacram.* 237 A petre powle good daye & wele imett. 1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* II. vii. 83 Now go we hens said balyñ & wel be we met. 1526 SKELTON *Magnyf.* 461 What, wanton, wanton, nowe well ymet! 1590 SHAKS. *Com. Err.* IV. iii. 45 Well met, well met, Master Antipholus. a 1592 GREENE *Jakes IV.* IV. ii, Widow Countess, well ymet. 1596 SHAKS. *Tam. Shr.* IV. iv. 19 You are happilie met. 1834 LYTTON *Pompeii* I. i, Ho, Diomed, well met.

† c. With simple *refl. pron.* (cf. 3 d): To encounter each other; = sense 8. *Obs.*

c 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 354/302 Bi þe watere of pifored pis two schirene hem mette, And contekeden for þis holie bodie. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 10563 Quen þis seli mett þam same, þai grett þam-self wit gastli game.

5. To encounter, experience (a certain fortune or destiny); to receive (reward, punishment, or treatment of a certain kind). Now *rare* or *poet.*, superseded by *meet with* (11 g).

c 1440 *York Myst.* xi. 288 Mo mervaylles mon he mett. 1591 SHAKS. *Two Gent.* I. i. 15 Wish me partaker in thy happiness, When thou do'st meet good hap. a 1631 DONNE *Lett.*, To Sir T. Lucy (1651) 11, I have a little satisfaction in seeing a letter written to you upon my table, though I meet no opportunity of sending it. 1661 BOYLE *Style of Script.* (1675) 243 Those . . . met a destiny not ill resembling that of Zacheus. 1667 MILTON *P.L.* I. 271 As one who loves, and some unkindness meets. a 1677 BARROW *Serm.* xvii. Wks. 1687 I. 243 Whoever hath in him any love of truth . . . shall hardly be able to satisfie himself in the conversations he meeteth; but [etc.]. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* IV. 655 Thy great Misdeeds have met a due Reward. 1726 SWIFT *Gulliver* II. v, In this Exercise I once met an Accident. 1808 MACKINTOSH *Let.* 28 Sept. in *Life* (1836) I. 437 'Meet your approbation' is a slang phrase, not fit for public despatches or letters. 1833 HT. MARTINEAU *Fr. Wines & Pol.* IV. 61 He met only threats and laughter. 1845 M. PATTISON *Ess.* (1889) I. 19 This generous appeal met no response. 1847 TENNYSON *Princess* IV. 309, I fear'd To meet a cold 'We thank you'. 1855 M. ARNOLD *Balder Dead* 24 He has met that doom which long ago The Nornies . . . spun.

6. To come into conformity with (a person's wishes or opinions).

1694 CONGREVE *Double Dealer* v. xiii, By Heav'n he meets my wishes! 1784 COWPER *Task* III. 788 He . . . leaves the accomplished plan just when it . . . meets his hopes. 1842 BISCHOFF *Woollen Manuf.* II. 69 Such duties on the importation of foreign woollen manufactures as would meet their views. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* VI. II. 120 The Estates . . . would go as far as their consciences would allow to meet His Majesty's wishes. 1864 HAWTHORNE *S. Felton* (1883) 273 If her thoughts . . . had settled on that . . . wholesome young man, instead of on himself, who met her on so few points. *Mod. (Comm.)* I will do my best to meet you in the matter.

7. To satisfy (a demand or need); to satisfy the requirements of (a particular case); to be able or sufficient to discharge (a pecuniary obligation). *to meet a bill* (*Comm.*): to pay it at maturity.

1833 MARRYAT *P. Simple* xi, The money . . . was . . . not more than sufficient to meet one of the demands. 1837 SIR F. PALGRAVE *Merch. & Friar* (1844) 187 No body is ever unable to pay his debts; he is only unable to meet his engagements. 1847 MARRYAT *Childr. N. Forest* iv, His widow sold the gun to meet her wants. 1876 MACLEOD *Elem. Banking* 167 Even under the best circumstances, an acceptor may fail to meet his bill. 1884 SIR E. E. KAY in *Law Times Rep.* 10 May 322/2 A remedy which exactly meets the necessities of the case. 1884 *Manch. Exam.* 16 May 5/1 This view of the question gets rid of . . . all mere wrangling, while no other adequately meets the case. 1891 *Law Rep.* Weekly Notes 78/1 The course suggested on the part of the Comptroller was necessary to meet the justice of the case. 1894 BARING-GOULD *Kitty Alone* II. 84 Five hundred pounds will not suffice to meet all claims.

II. Intransitive senses.

8. a. [From the earlier reciprocal use: see 4 c.] Of two or more persons: To come from opposite or different directions into the same place or so

as to be in each other's presence or company, whether by accident or by design; to come face to face. Often with *together*. Sometimes conjugated with *be*.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 22963 þe stede o dome quar all sal mete. c 1374 CHAUCER *Compl. Mars* 72 The grete loye that was betwix hem two When they be met. c 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (*Surtees*) 889 þai met neuer eftir whils þai leued. c 1475 *Rauf Coilgear* 250 Baith the King and the Quene meitis in Paris, For to hold thair zule togidder. 1538 STARKEY *England* I. ii. 27 Saying that we be now here mete . . . accordyng to our promys. 1605 SHAKS. *Macb.* I. i. 1 When shall we three meet againe? In Thunder, Lightning, or in Raine? 1628 J. MEAD in *Crt. & Times Chas. I* (1848) I. 314 One bade him come to the lord mayor; he answered, my lord mayor might come to him: but in fine they agreed to meet half way. 1720 GAY *Sweet William's Farew.* iv, We only part to meet again. 1781 J. LOGAN in *Sc. Paraphr.* LIII. viii, Where death-divided friends at last shall meet, to part no more. c 1830 T. H. BAYLY *Song*, We met—'twas in a crowd—and I thought he would shun me. 1859 THACKERAY *Virgin* II. xix. 158 The two gentlemen, with a few more friends, were met round General Lambert's supper-table. 1870 E. PEACOCK *Ralf Skirl* II. 259 They had not met for years.

b. Of the members of a more or less organized body, a society, or regular assembly: To assemble for purposes of conference, business, worship, or the like. Often with *collect*. noun as subj.

1530 PALSGR. 635/2 When they mete to gyther I wyll put them in mynde of your mater. 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 10 b, These beyng called to an assemble . . . mette at Franckefourt. 1607 SHAKS. *Cor.* II. iii. 152 The People . . . are summon'd To meet anon, vpon your approbation. 1611 *Bible 2 Macc.* xiv. 21 And [they] appointed a day to meet together by themselves. 1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 49 ¶ 4 When this Assembly of Men meet together. 1711 SWIFT *Jrnl. to Stella* I Dec., The Parliament will certainly meet on Friday next. 1791 HAMPSON *Mem. J. Wesley* III. 82 Many of these [classes] are subdivided into smaller companies called bands, which also meet once a week. 1845 M. PATTISON *Ess.* (1889) I. 17 The bishops . . . were summoned to meet in synod, at Paris. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* viii. § 2. 469 The Parliament . . . met in another mood from that of any Parliament which had met for a hundred years.

† c. To come to or be present at a meeting; to keep an appointment. *Obs.*

c 1400 *Rom. Rose* 4571 Expectant ay tille I may mete, To geten mercy of that swete. a 1400-50 *Alexander* 770 Aithire with a firs flote in þe fild metis. 1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* IV. xxvi. 156 Soo he departed to mete at his day afore sette. 1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* II. iii. 5 'Tis past the howre (Sir) that Sir Hugh promis'd to meet. 1603 — *Meas. for M.* IV. i. 18. 1717 ADDISON tr. *Ovid's Met.* IV. *Salmacis* 43 She fain would meet him, but refus'd to meet Before her looks were set with nicest care.

d. To arrive at mutual agreement.

1851 PUSEY *Let. Bp. London* (ed. 3) 127/1 Devout minds, of every school, who meditate on the Passion, meet at least in this.

† 9. To come together in the shock of battle. *to meet on*: to come into conflict with. *Obs.*

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 7815 Bothe þe grekis on þe grene, & þe grym troiens, Mettyn with mayne paire myghtis to kythe. *Ibid.* 8288 He macchit hym to Menelay, & met on þe kyng. 1460 *Lybeaus Disc.* 1638 The stoward . . . Fell of hys stede bakward, So harde they two metten. *Ibid.* 2012 As þey togeder sette, Har bope swerdes mette. [1782 COWPER *Friendship* 137 How fiercely will they meet and charge! No combatants are stiffer.]

10. a. Of inanimate objects: To come into contact; to come together so as to occupy the same place, or follow the same line or course.

to make both ends meet: see END sb. 24.

a 1300 *Siriz* 358 Loke hou hire heien greten, On hire cheken the teres meten. c 1400 MAUNDEV. (1839) xvii. 185 Alle the Lynes meeten at the Centre. 1530 PALSGR. 635/1 Hylles do never mete, but acquayntaunce dothe often. 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 412 Where the Rhine and Moselle mete. 1666 PEPYS *Diary* 4 Nov., My vest being new and thin, and the coat cut not to meet before upon my breast. 1667 MILTON *P.L.* IV. 784 Our circuit meets full West. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* (1840) II. xiv. 286 It was very hard to see where the tiles met. 1771 SMOLLETT *Humph. Cl.* 3 Oct., He . . . discovered that his waistcoat would not meet upon his belly by five good inches at least. 1774 PORTEUS *Serm.* v. (1797) I. 116 How two mathematical lines, indefinitely produced, can be for ever approaching each other, and yet never meet. 1781 COWPER *Hope* 49 The blue rim, where skies and mountains meet. — *Expost.* 22 Her vaults below, where every vintage meets. 1810 SCOTT *Lady of L.* I. xii, Where seemed the cliffs to meet on high. 1833 TENNYSON *May Queen* Concl. 22 There came a sweeter token when the night and morning met. 1871 R. ELLIS tr. *Caullus* lxii. 52 Look as a lone lorn vine . . . Bows, till topmost spray and roots meet feebly together. 1892 KIPLING *Barrack-r. Ball.*, etc. 75 Oh, East is East, and West is West, and never the twin shall meet.

b. Of eyes, glances, etc. (cf. 2 f). 1859 TENNYSON *Elaine* 1303 He raised his head, their eyes met and hers fell.

c. Said of qualities, etc., uniting in the same person, etc.

1581 PETTIE tr. *Guazzo's Civ. Conv.* II. (1586) 114 Al the three beauties meet together, in young men. 1662 STILLINGF. *Orig. Sacr.* II. vi. § 9 The uniformity and perfect harmony of all these several Prophecies . . . all giving light to each other, and exactly meeting at last in the accomplishment. 1697 CHETWOOD *Dryden's Virgil* Life ** 3 It being rarely found that a very fluent Elocution, and depth of judgment meet in the same Person. 1781 COWPER *Charity* 37 In baser souls unnumbered evils meet. 1842 TENNYSON *Morte d'Arthur* 125 Thou, the latest-left of all my knights, In whom should meet the offices of all. 1894 J. T. FOWLER *Adamnan* Introd. 57 The nobility of two races met in the child.

†d. To lie or fit close to. (Cf. MEET a.) *Obs.*
1568 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xviii. 30 It meites lyk stemmyne to 30^r theis.

†e. To agree or tally. *Obs. rare.*

1579 *GOSSON Sch. Abuse* (Arb.) 27 He that compareth our instruments, with those that were vsed in ancient times, shall see them agree like Dogges and Cattes, and meete as iump as German lippes. 1662 *STILLINGFL. Orig. Sacr.* i. vi. §1 It was yet greater difficulty to regulate it by the course of the Sun, and to make the accounts of the Sun and Moon meet. 1823 *LAMB Elia.* Ser. II. *Old China*, It is mighty pleasant at the end of the year to make all meet—and much ado we used to have every Thirty-first Night of December to account for our exceedings.

11. meet with.

a. To come across, light upon; = sense 1, which it has superseded in common use.

c 1275 *LAY.* 1426 Hii mette wid [earlier text Imetten heo faren] Numbert peos kinges sonde of pan erp. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 19604 Saulus soght aiquar and thrett All þe cristen he wit mett. c 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 4327 þai spared nouthir kynna na kyth, Man na woman þat þai mett with. 1596 *SPENSER State Irel.* Wks. (Globe) 640/2 When he cometh to experience of service abroad, he maketh as woorthy a souldiour as any nation he meeteth with. a 1626 *BACON New Atl.* 21 And continually we mett with many things, worthy of Observation, and Relation. 1638 *JUNIUS Paint. Ancients* 14 Others . . . wander up and downe to meet somewhere with a refreshing shade. 1662 *J. DAVIES tr. Olearius' Voy. Ambass.* 158 They make a shift to live upon any thing this can meet withall. 1761 *HUME Hist. Eng.* III. lxi. 318 This was the first public opportunity he had met with. 1782 *JOHNSON Lett. to Mrs. Thrale* 13 June, In the penury of fuel . . . I have yet met with none so frugal as to sit without fire. 1830 *D'ISRAELI Chas. I.* III. vi. 94 We cannot read a history of foreign art without meeting with the name of Charles. 1875 *DAWSON Dawn of Life* iv. 84, I have occasionally met with instances. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VII. 592 Though abscess beneath the tentorium usually occurs in the substance of the hemisphere it may be met with in other situations.

†b. To come into the presence of; = sense 2. *Obs.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 20145 In þe temple wit her he met, Anurd hir and tar hir grette. c 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 3778, & euen to þe pauyillions þay gunne go, & metep with þe Amyrel. c 1477 *CAXTON Jason* 89 When Jason was come to this temple medea cam and mette with him. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 21 b, His grace preuenteth vs, before we mete with it. 1542 *UDALL Erasm. Apoph.* 27 Socrates mette full butte with Xenophon, in a narrowe backe lane, where he could not stert from hym. 1686 *tr. Agiatis or Civ. Wars Lacedemonians* 59 As he returned, he was met with by an Achaian. 1816 *CHALMERS in Life* (1850) II. 78 We fell in with Mr. Cook, who came out to meet with me.

†c. To encounter (an enemy); = sense 3. *Obs.*

1297 *R. GLOUC.* (Rolls) 3205 Vter. . . wende toward seint dauid to mete wip is fon. c 1386 *CHAUCER Pard. T.* 365 Is it swich peril with him for to meete? I shall hym seke by wey and eek by strete. c 1470 *HENRY Wallace* iv. 250 Thus Wallace se can with the capteyn meite. 1596 *SHAKS. I Hen. IV.* iv. iv. 13 At Shrewsbury . . . The King, with mightie and quick-raised Power, Meetes with Lord Harry. 1664 *BUTLER Hud.* II. iii. 993 How in fight you met, At Kingston, with a May-pole idol.

†d. To come into or be in physical contact with. Of a garment: To reach exactly to (a certain point).

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 9915 O thre colurs. . . þe grund neist þar es ful tru, Metand wit þat rochen stan. 13. . . E. E. *Allit. P.* B. 371 When þe water of þe welkyn with þe worlde mette. c 1430 *Syr Gener.* (Roxb.) 4460 Ful litte wanted the soket That with the throte it had y-met. 1480 *Robt. Devyll* 328 in Hazl. *E.P.P.* I. 232 With hys shyelde Robert mette playne. 1574 *tr. Marlorat's Apocalips* 22 A long garment. . . [which] meteth iust with the feete. 1604 *R. CAWDREY Table Alph.* (1613) Aiv, One lands end meets with another. 1745 *P. THOMAS Jrnl. Anson's Voy.* 145 In its Fall, meeting with the Fore-yard broke it in the Slings.

†e. To have carnal knowledge of. *Obs.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 1197 Adam. . . suld wit his wijf yete mete For ur lord had aghteld yete A child to rais of his oxspring.

†f. To agree or accord with. *Obs.*

a 1586 *SIDNEY Apol. Poetrie* (Arb.) 24 Wherein I know not, whether by lucke or wisdome, we Englishmen haue mette with the Greekes, in calling him a maker. 1655 *FULLER Ch. Hist.* ix. ii. §15 Lords of right noble extraction . . . (whose titles met with their estates in the Northern Parts).

g. To experience, undergo (a particular kind of fortune or treatment); = sense 5.

c 1435 *Torr. Portugal* 2109 God that died vpon the Rode, Yff grace that she mete with good! 1593 *SHAKS. Rich. II.* III. iv. 49 He that hath suffer'd this disorder'd Spring, Hath now himselfe met with the Fall of Leafe. 1596 — *Tam. Shr.* IV. iii. 6 Elsewhere they meet with charitie. 1660 *BLOUNT Boscobel* 3 At Warrington Bridge [he] met with the first opposition made by the Rebels. a 1692 *POLLEXFEN Disc. Trade* (1697) 100 These Manufactured Goods from India, met with such a kind reception, that [etc.]. 1693 *CREECH Dryden's Juvenal* xiii. (1697) 326 A little Sum you Mourne, while Most have met With twice the Loss, and by as Vile a Cheat. 1711 *ADDISON Spect.* No. 122 ¶9 In our Return home we met with a very odd Accident. 1718 *Freethinker* No. 75. 137 It has always met with the Approbation of the Wisest Men. 1771 *GOLDSM. Hist. Eng.* II. 176 Sir William Gascoigne . . . met with praises instead of reproaches. 1843 *BORROW Bible in Spain* xxvi, I have . . . never met with ill-usage, except once . . . amongst the Papists. 1873 *BLACK Pr. Thule* xix, Mariners . . . who had met with their death on this rocky coast. 1893 *EARL DUNMORE Pamirs* II. 311 This system of semi-official marauding met with the approval of the Czar.

†h. To oppose, grapple with (an error, objection, malpractice), take precautions against (a danger); to provide for (an emergency). Also, to cope with (a person). *Obs.*

1529 *MORE Dyalogue* IV. Wks. 285/1 And all this good fruite woulde a fewe mischieuous persons. . . vndoutedlye bring into thys realme, if the prince and prelates . . . did not in the beginnyng mete with their malice. 1575-85 *ABP. SANDYS Serm.* xi. 172 Paul, in this treatie of a magistrate, meeteth with both these errors. 1600 in *Liturg. Serv. Q. Eliz.* (Parker Soc.) 694 Meet with the purposes and practices of all ambitious Absalons. 1603 *H. CROSSE Vertues Commu.* (1878) 8 A prudent man . . . meeteth with euerie mischiefe, and is not ouertaken, with non putau, had I wist. 1668 *Rolle's Abridgment* Publ. Pref., The body of Laws . . . consists of infinite particulars, and must meet with various Emergencies. 1692 *SOUTH 12 Serm.* (1698) III. 524 To meet with their doubts, and to answer their Objections. 1712 *ARBUTHNOT John Bull* IV. iv, Let it suffice, at present, that you have been met with.

†i. To be even with; to requite or 'pay out'.

c 1590 *MARLOWE Faust.* x, I'll meet with you anon for interrupting me so. 1601 *DENT Pathw. Heaven* 307 God . . . though he meet with some in this life, yet he lets thousands escape. 1667 *WATERHOUSE Fire Lond.* 129 For which sins God may meet with you also.

j. Sc. To pay (a creditor).

1854 *H. MILLER Sch. & Schm.* (1858) 288 They had been unable, term after term, to meet with the laird, and were now three years in arrears.

12. Sc. to meet in with, to encounter (a person); = sense 4.

1825 *JAMIESON Suppl., To meet in wi'*, to meet with. S.B. 1828 *D. M. MOIR Mansie Wauch* xi. 96, I . . . advised him to take a step in at his leisure to St. Mary's Wynd, where he would meet in with some merchants in scores. 1878 *R. CUDDIE Corstorphine Lyrics* 18, I met my auld frien' Tam. Who had met in wi' some guid chiel' and tasted half a dram. 1889 *R. L. STEVENSON Master of Ballantrae* ix. 247, I was not always as I am today; nor (had I met in with a friend of your description) should I have ever been so.

13. to meet up with: to overtake or fall in with; to meet, encounter; to become acquainted with. *colloq.* (orig. U.S.). Also *absol.*, to meet up.

1837 *A. SHERWOOD Gazetteer Georgia* (ed. 3) (Provincialisms), *Met up with*, for overtook. 1889 *K. MUNROE Golden Days* ix. 96 They'd meet up with you somewhere along Coloma way. 1905 *Dialect Notes* III. 87 He started before I did, but I met up with him before we got to town. 1919 *F. HURST Humoresque* 297 Tell him his little Sid is here with thirty minutes before she meets up with the show on the ten-forty. 1935 [see GET v. 74 c]. 1949 *G. DAVENPORT Family Fortunes* i. 10 I was better than staying at home and they would probably meet up with friends. 1955 *E. HILLARY High Adventure* vi. 104 We . . . there met up with Evans and his two Sherpas. 1959 *N.Z. Listener* 12 June 5/4 It was there that I met up with Lowry again. 1972 *D. HASTON In High Places* xi. 116 Everyone met up on Pokhara airstrip. 1972 *Daily Tel.* 13 May 20/8 The Sun Life is a very competitive office and would seem to meet up with your requirements. 1973 *C. BONINGTON Next Horizon* v. 92, I met up with Mick Burke in the camp site.

14. Comb. *meet-the-people*: phr. used *attrib.* to describe a tour, etc., made by an eminent person to meet members of the general public (in quot. 1943 of a hamburger with 'popular' appeal). orig. U.S.

1943 *Amer. Speech* XVIII. 148 *Meet-the-People burger* (musical comedy 'Meet the People' Los Angeles 1940). 1959 *Economist* 30 May 820/2 Their 'meet-the-people' tours of factories and shipyards. 1959 *Punch* 16 Sept. 160/2 His colleagues mysteriously disappeared during a 'meet the people' tour of the Isle of Wight. 1975 *Times* 2 July 6/2 The Belgian Prime Minister . . . continued his meet-the-people tour in Edinburgh yesterday.

meet(e), *obs.* forms of MET, METE.

meetel(e)s, *var.* forms of METELS *Obs.*, *dream.*

meeten ('mi:tə)n, *v.* [f. MEET a. + -EN^s.] *trans.* To make meet or fit (*for*).

1807 *C. WINTER* in *W. Jay Life* (1843) 173 That you . . . may be richly accommodated with grace till you are meetened for glory. 1879 *A. REED Alice Bridge* 272 These trials will meeten us for whatever the future unfolds.

meeter ('mi:tə(r)). [f. MEET v. + -ER^s.] One who attends or takes part in a meeting; †*spec.* in Quaker phraseology, a member of a particular 'meeting' or congregation.

1646 *Mass. Col. Rec.* (1853) II. 185 Ye maior pt of those first meeters. 1682 *W. ROGERS 7th Pt. Chr., Quaker* 82 G. W. a Member of the Second-days Meeting. . . smooth'd up the Barbadoes Meeters with this Expression. a 1713 *ELLWOOD Autobiog.* (1765) 251 The whole Fines of such and so many of the Meeters as they should account poor. 1887 *E. F. BYRRNE Heir without Heritage* II. xi. 219 These early torchlight-meeters.

meeter, *obs.* form of METER, METRE.

'**meeterly**, *a.* and *adv.* *north. dial.* Also [? 4-5 *materly*], 9 *meterly*. [app. related to MEET a., but the formation is obscure: possibly influenced by *witterly* or some similar word. The *materly* of the first quotation is difficult to connect with the other forms: cf. ON. *mátalega*, *mátulega*, f. *máte* measure, moderation.

A synonym. *meetherly*, *meederly*, *meeverly* occurs in dialects (see E.D.D.), and may possibly be referable to *METHE sb.*]

a. adj. Moderate, middling, fairly good. **b. adv.** 'Tolerably, moderately, fairly; handsomely, modestly, agreeably' (E.D.D.).

[c 1400 *Rule St. Benet* 2306 þus bi ensaumpil sal scho take Matelyr al things to make (= L. *sic omnia temperet*, etc.).] 1674 *RAY N. C. Words, Meeterly, Meetherly, Meederly*: handsomely, modestly; As bow meeterly, from meet, fit. c 1746 *COLLIER* (Tim Bobbin) *View Lanc. Dial.* Wks. (1862)

54 *M. . . Is Seroh o Rutchots so honsome? T. Eigh, hoos meeterly.* 1847 *E. BRONTË Wuthering Heights* I. xiii. 321 They's a pack uh corn i' t' corner, thear, meeterly clane. 1865 *B. BRIERLEY Irkdale* II. 99 I'm meeterly. . . for an 'owd body.

meeth: see MEAD¹ (the drink), METHE (measure).

†**meet-help**. *Obs.* [orig. two words like *help meet* in Gen. ii. 18, 20: subseq. combined as in *sweet heart, good wife*, etc.] A fitting helper; = *HELPMEET*.

[1641] *J. SHUTE Sarah & Hagar* (1649) 18 The end of her Creation; which was, to be a meet help for him. a 1656 *BP. HALL Rem. Wks.* (1660) *Life* 15 Enjoying the comfortable Society of that meet Help for the space of forty nine years.] 1696 *WHISTON Th. Earth* II. (1722) 96 Among all these Creatures there was not a Meet-help, or suitable Companion for him.

So **meet-helper**; also **meet-helping**, the condition of being a helpmeet.

1636 *W. STRODE Floating Isl.* IV. iii, Recreation much consisteth in The yolk of a meet helper. 1869 *BUSHNELL Wom. Suffrage* iv. 74 Woman is created to be the meet-helper of man. *Ibid.* i. 18 The husbanding and meet-helping of the marriage bond itself.

meeting ('mi:tɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. MEET v. + -ING¹. OE. had *gemeting*, glossing L. *conuentio, conuentus, concilium, synagoga*.]

1. a. The action of coming together from opposite or different directions into one place or into the presence of each other, of assembling for the transaction of business, etc. Now somewhat *rare exc.* in gerundial use; formerly in phr. *in meeting, at (next, etc.) meeting, till meeting*.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 5846 His broper aaron he mett, þat drihtin self has meting set. c 1320 *Sir Tristr.* 181 Swiche meting nas neuer made Wip sorwe on ich aside. c 1400 *MAUNDEV.* (1839) xv. 166 There ben also sum Cristene men, that seyn, that summe Bestes han gode meetyng, that is to seye, for to meete with hem first at morwe. c 1440 *LOVELICH Merlin* 4580 The kyng, that aþens Merlyne went in metyng. 1485 in *Jupp Acc. Carpenters' Comp.* (1887) 35 Reseyvyd in the Barge at the metyng of the Kyng on the Water vij^r vij^d. 1559 *BP. SCOT* in *Strype Ann. Ref.* (1709) I. App. vii. 14 At Peter's first metyng with our Saviour Christe. 1639 *Hamilton Papers* (Camden) 95 Muche more of this kynd that past betwixt one of ther number and me this day. . . at meeting. 1771 *SMOLLETT Humph. Cl.* 2 Apr., I desire you will lock up all my drawers, and keep the keys till meeting. 1844 *LD. BROUGHAM Brit. Const.* ix. (1862) 119 The people's right of Meeting in large bodies. 1903 *Edin. Rev.* Apr. 314 These old makers . . . do not dwell on meetings in heaven.

b. To give (a person) (*the* or *a*) *meeting* [after *F. donner rendez-vous*]: to appoint a time and place for meeting with him. ? *Obs.*

1632 *J. HAYWARD tr. Biondi's Eromena* 25 A friend. . . whom they were to procure to come disguised, and give them the meeting. 1638 *MAYNE Lucian* (1664) 161 At length, with much intreaty, he gave her a meeting. a 1648 *LD. HERBERT Hen. VIII* (1683) 35 Promising that he would not only give him meeting, but take pay under him. 1771 *SMOLLETT Humph. Cl.* 30 Sept., That . . . he would come to Bath in the winter, where I promised to give him the meeting. 1833 *MACAULAY Ess., War Succession* (ed. Montague) I. 509 The King resolved to give her the meeting in Catalonia. 1840 *DICKENS Barn. Rudge* xii, You ask me to give you a meeting.

†2. a. An encounter in arms; a fight, battle. *Obs.*

13. . . *K. Alis.* 2696 Com, and geve us on justyng, And thow schalt have hard metyng. c 1330 *R. BRUNNE Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 1011 At þat metyng. . . Taken was sire Antygon. 1596 *DALRYMPLE tr. Leslie's Hist. Scot.* II. 148 Vncertane victorie at bathe the meetings.

b. Used euphemistically for: A duel. (After *F. rencontre*: cf. *RENCOUNTER sb.* I b.)

1812 *Chron.* in *Ann. Reg.* 31 A meeting took place. . . between Mr. O. Joynt and Mr. P. M^cKim. . . when, on the first fire, the latter was struck in the forehead. 1838 *MACAULAY in Trevelyan Life* II. 6, I had. . . no notion that a meeting could be avoided.

3. a. A gathering or assembly of a number of people for purposes of intercourse, entertainment, discussion, legislation, and the like. Now chiefly restricted to gatherings of a public character, and assemblies of some organized society; formerly used to include private gatherings or parties, as in *card-meeting*.

1513 *MORE* in *Grafton Chron.* (1568) II. 766 They assembled by and by together, to common of thys matter at London: At which meeting, the Archbishop of Yorke. . . secretly sent for the great Seale agayne. 1611 *BIBLE Isa.* i. 13 The calling of assemblies I cannot away with; it is iniquitie, euen the solemne meeting. 1693 *Humours Town* 59 To Ogle the Nymphs in the Boxes or Musick-Meetings. 1712 *SWIFT Prop. Correct. Eng. Tongue* 29 Since they [sc. ladies] have been left out of all Meetings, except Parties at Play. 1849 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* vi. II. 95 He was no longer summoned to any meeting of the board. 1886 *STEVENSON Dr. Jekyll* I At friendly meetings, and when the wine was to his taste.

b. An assembly of people for purposes of worship: in England from the 17th c. applied almost exclusively to gatherings of nonconformists, and now *rare exc.* with reference to Quakers. (Sometimes used, after prep., without article, esp. in *to go to meeting*.) Hence, a nonconformist congregation; also, †a nonconformist place of worship, a dissenting chapel or meeting-house (*obs.*).

1593 [see CONVENTICLE 4 b]. 1677 W. HUBBARD *Narrative* II. 51 September the twenty fourth, being Lords day, as he was going home from the Meeting. 1679 *Establ. Test* 23 A. . Jesuit takes a Lodging at a Quakers, . . . goes to the Silent meeting with his Landlord. 1688 PENTON *Guard. Instruct.* (1897) 33, I went to a notorious Meeting, upon the fame of an extraordinary gifted Preacher. 1710 PALMER *Proverbs* 375 The pharisees cry was, The temple! the temple! and the modern hypocrites is, The church! and The meeting! 1750 *Nova Scotia Archives* (1869) 618 A Meeting for Dissenters, a Court House and Prison. 1774 J. ADAMS in *Fam. Lett.* (1876) 10 We went to meeting at Wells. 1781 HUTTON *Hist. B'ham.* 117 Another was erected in the reign of King William, now denominated The Old Meeting. 1815 W. F[IELD] *Warw. & Leamington* 140 Wesleyan Methodist Meeting. This is situated in Gerard Lane, small in extent, and humble in appearance. 1834 *Tracts for Times* No. 29. 3 There is something so fine in the prayers without book, as they are offered at meeting. *Ibid.* 5 [The Church] had been in the country many, many years, whereas all the meetings about are (so to say) of yesterday. 1855 OGILVIE, *Suppl., Meeting.* In England, a conventicle; an assembly of Dissenters.—In the United States, an assembly for public worship generally. 1889 MARY HOWITT *Autobiog.* I. 4. I use here the phraseology of Friends, 'meeting' in this sense being equivalent to church or religious body.

c. = *race-meeting* (RACE sb.¹ I).

1764 *App. to Chron.* in *Ann. Reg.* 128/1 Westminster Races. . . Spring Meeting. 1859 *Ann. Reg.* 73 Magnificent weather and excellent sport made the great people's meeting [the Derby] pass off with great éclat.

4. a. Of inanimate objects: Joining, junction; confluence (of rivers).

1530 PALSGR. 527/1, I drawe nere, as a shypp dothe lande, or any other thyngs when they come to the metyng. 1606 G. W[OODCOCKE] *Hist. Iustine* IV. 21 The meetings of the waters. c 1639 SUCKLING *Brennoralt* III. (1648) 32 Her face is like the milky way i' th' sky, A meeting of gentle lights without name. 1807 MOORE *Irish Melodies*, (title) The Meeting of the Waters.

b. A joint in carpentry or masonry.

1656 H. PHILLIPS *Purch. Patt.* (1676) Bviiij, In the square meeting of the Table. 1663 GERBIER *Counsel* 7 Which will hinder the Rain . . . to pierce . . . through the meeting of the Brickwork and Stone. c 1860 H. STUART *Seaman's Catech.* 70 What are the 'end boards'? They are boards which cover and form the ends of the meetings.

c. *Mining.* The passing of ascending and descending cars; hence, the place at which they pass.

1830 T. WILSON *Pitman's Pay* (1843) 26 We'd pass'd the meetin's aw've ne doubt. 1860 *Eng. & For. Min. Gloss., Newc. Terms, Meetings*, the middle of a pit or inclined plane. 1875 R. F. MARTIN tr. *Havres' Winding Mach.* 36 If these moments be equal at meetings and at the landing of the cage.

† 5. ? An average value. *Obs.*

1711 W. SUTHERLAND *Shipbuild. Assist.* 14 The Method of buying a quantity of Timber is to add the Contents together of the several Pieces; the Quotient thereof is call'd the Meeting of that Timber, and accordingly thereto the Value of the whole Quantity is sold.

6. = MEETING-PLACE. *poet.*

1596 SHAKS. *1 Hen. IV.* III. ii. 174 On Thursday, wee our selues will march. Our meeting is Bridgenorth. 1801 SOUTHEY *Thalaba* III. i, The Domdaniel caverns, . . . Their impious meeting.

7. *attrib., as meeting acquaintance, bonnet, clothes, coat, -day, gown, hat, -point, -room, -stead* (arch.), *-time; meeting-folks, dissenters; meeting seed* (see quot. 1851). Also MEETING-HOUSE, -PLACE.

1792 MME. D'ARBLAY *Diary* V. VII. 299 Mrs. Kennedy . . . with whom I renewed a *meeting acquaintance, but evaded a visiting one. 1867 J. R. LOWELL *Biglow Papers* 2nd Ser. p. lxxix, Her new *meetin'-bunnet Felt somehow thru' its crown a pair O' blue eyes sot upon it. 1775 in O. E. Winslow *Amer. Broadside Verse* (1930) 141/2 He got him on his *meeting clothes. 1867 'T. LACKLAND' *Homespun* I. 63 The 'meetin clothes' of the children are laid away for another week, and the old ones got out again. 1887 M. E. WILKINS *Humble Romance* 139 An thar was Israel in his *meetin coat, an' me in my best gown. 1644 *Early Rec. Portsmouth, Rhode Island* (1901) 32 It is . . . ordered that the business of such *meeting dayes shall be specified. 1686 S. SEWALL *Diary* (1878) I. 146 Mr. Moodye exercises at our House being our meeting-day. 1776 T. PENNANT *Tour in Scotl. & Voy. Hebrides* 1772 II. 364 After three market-days or meeting-days within the town of Halifax. 1835 *Gentl. Mag.* Nov. 491 My father drank to Church and King, And the *Meeting-folks love no such thing. 1856 M. J. HOLMES 'Lena Rivers' 30 Nobody'd think any better of them for being rigged out in their very best *meetin' gowns. 1887 M. E. WILKINS *Humble Romance* 300 Hatty in her meeting-gown of light-brown delaine, and her white *meeting-hat . . . was not pretty. 1818 BUSBY *Gram. Mus.* 152 Those notes of the passage immediately under the *meeting points of the sign [for diminuendo-crescendo]. 1872 LIDDON *Elem. Relig.* II. 75 Miracle is the meeting-point between intellect and the moral sense. 1761 FITZGERALD in *Phil. Trans.* LII. 154, I . . . have placed the instruments for the inspection of the gentlemen of the Royal Society, in their *meeting-room. 1851 *Knickerbocker* XXXVIII. 372 (Th.), Some people call it 'caraway' and 'anised seed', but we call it '*meetin'-seed', 'cause we call'late it keeps us awake in meetin'. 1889 R. T. COOKE *Steadfast* xxxix. 414 Mothers of young families distributed fragrant bunches of dried 'meetin' seed' among their flocks. 1905 E. U. VALENTINE *Hecla Sandwith* 25 [He] sat contentedly munching 'meeting seed' which Molly Tucker . . . had given him. 1940 E. EARLY *New England Sampler* 319 In old New England gardens there grew three plants called *Meetin' Seed*—Fennel, Dill, and Caraway. 1887 W. MORRIS *Odys.* II. 147 Zeus . . . sent him two ernes to fly Adown . . . that *Meeting-stand to find. 1639 *Rec. Colony & Plantation New Haven* (1857) I. 26 On the Lords Day in the *meeting time. 1881 MRS. STOWE *Sam Lawson's Oldtime Fireside Stories* 200 We were in disgrace, we boys; and the reason of it was this: we had laughed out in meeting-time!

'meeting, ppl. a. [f. MEET v. + -ING².]

1. That meets.

1592 SHAKS. *Ven. & Ad.* 820 The wilde waues. . . Whose ridges with the meeting cloudes contend. 1606 — *Tr. & Cr.* I. iii. 7 As knots by the conflux of meeting sap, Infect the sound Pine. 1720 GAY *Fan* II. 156 Where meeting beeches weave a grateful shade. a 1881 ROSSETTI *House of Life* xii, Still glades; and meeting faces scarcely fann'd.

b. In *joinery.* Often hyphenated with the sb.

1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 590 The staff stile, which imitates the meeting-stiles. *Ibid.* 625 The common rafters . . . must be so arranged that a rafter shall lie under every one of the meeting-joints. 1844 STEPHENS *Bk. Farm* II. 538 The three equal wheels . . . are set in the sheers—the first of the three being upon the carriage-axle, which is in halves as before, and the meeting-ends supported on the sheers. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech., Meeting-post*, . . . that stile of a canal-lock gate which meets the corresponding stile of the other gate at the mid-width of the bay.

† 2. Coming forward in response or welcome; responsive. *Obs.*

1548 UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Par.* I *Tim.* i. 15 The thing that they renounce, is with studious endeouore to be embraced (as they saye) with meting armes [L. *obuiis, ut aiunt, ulnis amplectendum*]. 1632 MILTON *L'Allegro* 138 Married to immortal verse Such as the meeting soul may pierce. 1639 SALTMARSH *Pract. Policy* 122 Bee not too meeting, and seeme not too hasty in accepting graces and favours. 1664 SOUTH *Serm.* (1823) I. xiv. 385 He . . . offers himself to the visits of a friend with facility, and all the meeting readiness of appetite and desire.

meetinger ('mi:tɪŋə(r)). [f. MEETING vbl. sb. + -ER¹.] One who 'goes to meeting'; a dissenter.

1810 S. GREEN *Reformist* I. 185, I plainly see, Sir, you are a methodist, or a meetinger, I believe you call it. 1890 JESSOPP *Trials Country Parson* 68 The Meetinger keeps himself posted up with the last clerical escapade.

'meeting-house.

† 1. A (private) house used for a meeting. *Obs.*

1658 WOOD *Life* 14 July (O.H.S.) I. 256 They had entertain'd him with most excellent musick at the meeting house of William Ellis.

2. a. A place of worship: in the general sense, now only U.S. In England from the 17th c. always a nonconformist or dissenting place of worship, a conventicle: now only (exc. with reference to the Quakers) in jocular or disparaging use.

1632 *Rec. Cambridge, Mass.* (1901) 4 Every person . . . shall [be] . . . within [the] meeting-house in the Afternoone. 1634 *Rec. Watertown, Mass.* (1894) I. 1 The charge of the Meeting House shall be gathered by a Rate justly levied. 1636 *Plymouth Col. Rec.* (1855) I. 41 There to build a meeting howse and towne. 1687 *EVELYN Diary* 10 Apr., There was a wonderful concourse of people at the Dissenters' Meeting-house in this parish. 1766 WESLEY *Jrnl.* 10 Apr., It [a deed] everywhere calls the house a Meeting-House, a name which I particularly object to. 1809 KENDALL *Trav.* I. xii. 132 Two meeting-houses, one belonging to quakers, and the other to baptists. 1847 W. E. FORSTER in *Reid Life* (1888) I. vii. 207 Last evening I deluded them into a Methody meeting-house. 1896 MRS. H. WARD *Sir G. Tressady* 140 The brick meeting-houses in which they [the villages] abounded. 1910 *Dialect Notes* III. 445 Meeting house, . . . church. Older generation. 1959 *Amer. Speech* XXXIV. 9 Around the turn of the nineteenth century, Baptists, . . . and others began dropping the term *meetinghouse* and replacing it with *church*.

b. *Polynesia.* A tribal hall (see quot. 1949).

1865 L. ANDREWS *Dict. Hawaiian Lang.* 144/1 *Ha-le-ha-la-wai, s. Hale and halawai*, to meet; assemble. A meeting house; a synagogue; a place of meeting. 1897 A. HAMILTON *Maori Art* (1901) II. 112 *Whare-matoro*, a large meeting house. 1944 D. STEWART in D. M. DAVIN N.Z. *Short Stories* (1953) 267 The young Maori . . . led me over to the meeting-house, a long, low, gusty barn of a building. 1949 P. BUCK *Coming of Maori* (1950) III. iv. 374 The meeting houses formed the social focus of the tribe, hence they were generally named after tribal ancestors. When the people assembled within its walls for tribal discussions, the orators were justified when they said, 'We have gathered together within the bosom of our ancestor.' The carved meeting houses were a source of pride to the people and they gave an atmosphere to the village that nothing else could equal. 1960 N. HILLIARD in C. K. STEAD N.Z. *Short Stories* (1966) 239 There I go walking into the meeting-house with my shoes on. 1974 N.Z. *Listener* 20 July 10/4 They are clustered, the kuia, around the tent in which the body lies alongside the meetinghouse.

3. *attrib., as meeting-house chamber, ground, land, lot, post, rate, yard; † meeting-house man*, a nonconformist or dissenter.

1651 *Official Rec. Springfield, Mass.* (1898-9) I. 200 The above mentioned bargain about the *meeting house chamber. 1689 S. SEWALL *Diary* (1878) I. 286 Paid 40 £. . . for the Releases of *Meetinghouse Ground. 1690 *Ibid.* 334 Mrs. Judith Winthrop's Deed of the *Meeting-house Land in Boston. 1735 *New Hampsh. Probate Rec.* (1914) II. 523, I give to my son . . . a lot of land lying in the *Meeting house lot. 1711 *Country-Man's Let. to Curat* 22 These were not *Meeting-House-Men in whose Favours the Council thus Wrote, . . . but some of 'em Parsons, some Vicars, some Curats, &c. 1647 *Rec. Watertown, Mass.* (1894) I. 11 A wrighting shall be sett upon the *meeting-house-post, to give Warning [etc.]. 1656 *Ibid.* 48, 2ly [that] ye give acmpt of the *meeting howse rate. 1712 *New Hampsh. Probate Rec.* (1907) I. 687 Northerly on the fence by the *meeting house yard. 1808 *Beverly Lighting Act* 27 Any meeting-house, chapel, church yard, and meetinghouse yard.

'meeting-place.

A place in which a meeting occurs or is held; † a meeting-house.

1553 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* I. 149 Nocht half ane Scottis myle fra the said metyng place. 1589 NASHE *Anat. Absurd.*

(1590) Biiij b, They will include it [the name of the Church] onely in their couenticles, and bounde it euen in Barnes, which many times they make their meeting place. 1659-60 PEPYS *Diary* 7 Feb., I saw Monk's soldiers abuse Billing and all the Quakers that were at a meeting-place there. c 1710 CELIA FIENNES *Diary* (1888) 58 The Church is neat and pretty . . . here is also a good large Meeteing place. 1897 *Alburt's Syst. Med.* IV. 338 The organ thus lies at the meeting-place of the hypochondriac, right lumbar, and epigastric regions.

† 'meetly, a. *Obs.* Forms: 4 metli, 4-6 meteli, 4-7 metely, 6 metly, meetelie, -ly, 6-7 meetly. [f. MEET a. + -LY¹. (But the early form metli may represent OE. *gemetlic*, f. *gemet* measure, moderation.)]

1. Moderate; of moderate size or quantity.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 18847 Metli har was on his chin. ? a 1366 CHAUCER *Rom. Rose* 822 With metely mouth and yen greye. c 1500 MEDWALL *Nature* (Brandl) I. 317 Leue thyn hawt conceytys and take a metely way. 1505 in *Mem. Hen. VII* (Rolls) 232 The fingers of the said queen be right fair and small, and of a meetly length and breadth before, according unto her personage very fair handed. 1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. xvi. 18 Wherof they were well served for their horses, and at a metly price. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* x. xii. 359 After he had left at Falerii all his bag and baggage with a meetly garrison [L. *cum modico praesidio*]. 1620 VENNER *Via Recta* iv. 73 Mullet . . . is of pleasant taste, and of meetly nourishment.

2. Fitting, proper, suitable, meet.

1426 AUDELEY *Poems* 4 Fore love together thus cum thai schal be, Fore this makus metely maryage. 1492 *Rolls of Parlt.* VI. 455/1 Here is the place most metely for you, and where ye shall lak nothing. 1579-80 NORTH *Plutarch, Lysander* (1595) 492 It was better, and meetelier for the Spartans they should choose them for their kinges, whom they found the meetest men of all their magistrates. 1633 GERARD *Part. Descr. Somerset* (1900) 182 The most refined and metely English now spoken.

meetly ('mi:tlɪ), *adv.* Forms: 5 metly, 5-6 mete-, 6 meate-, meete-, 6- meetly. [f. MEET a. + -LY². (But perh. partly repr. OE. *gemetlice*, f. *gemet*: see prec.)]

1. Moderately, fairly, tolerably. (Common in the 16th c.)

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 3069 Full metely made of a meane lenth. 1476 *Paston Lett.* III. 157 He is well spokyn in Inglyshe, metly well in Frenshe, and very perfit in Flemyshe. 1551 RECORDE *Pathw. Knowl.* I. Defin., Nowe haue you heard as touchyng circles meetely sufficient instruction. 1609 HOLLAND *Amm. Marcell.* 402 Tall of stature, and faire of complexion, their haire meetly yellow. 1657 HOWELL *Londinop.* 339 A fine and meetly large Church.

2. Fitly, suitably; as is meet.

1502 HEN. VII in *Ellis Orig. Lett. Ser.* I. 55 The King both with men and money metely and conveniently . . . wol yeve assistance. 1656 SANDERSON *Serm.* (1689) 323 Then are we meetly prepared for his service. 1813 SCOTT *Trierm.* I. xx, The monarch meetly thanks express'd. 1857 H. MILLER *Test. Rocks* III. 138 And with this ancient elephant there were meetly associated in Britain . . . many other mammals of corresponding magnitude. 1878 BROWNING *La Samsiaz* 72 How I may . . . fix where change should meetly fall.

meetness ('mi:tɪnɪs). [f. MEET a. + -NESS.] The condition of being meet; fitness, suitability.

c 1449 PECCOCK *Repr.* III. xi. 347 Certis this fadir were not to be blamed, if he wolde ordeyne that these schoon be notabli widdir than the meetenes of hem wolde aske, as for the firste dai in which thei schulden be worne. 1586 W. WEBBE *Eng. Poetrie* (Arb.) 46 Ye meetnesse of our speeche to receiue the best forme of Poetry. c 1600 SHAKS. *Sonn.* cxviii, And, sickle of wel-fare found a kind of meetnesse To be diseas'd ere that there was true needing. 1758 S. HAYWARD *Serm.* xiv. 409 Holiness is a meetness for heaven. 1867 H. MACMILLAN *Bible Teach.* x. (1870) 202 They have no title to heaven and no meetness for it.

meetre, *obs.* form of METRE.

meeve, mefe, meffyng: see MOVE, MOVING.

mefeesh, *var.* MAFEEESH a. and *int.*

|| méfiance (mefjās). [Fr.] Mistrust.

1876 H. JAMES *Let.* 8 Feb. in R. B. PERRY *Th. & Char. W. James* (1935) I. 366 Touches that are too raffiné, words and phrases that are too striking, or too complete, inspire him with an instinctive méfiance. 1921 D. H. LAWRENCE *Sea & Sardinia* vii. 285 Partly it is barbaric méfiance. 1938 E. BOWEN *Death of Hearty* II. vi. 280 'Oh, did you,' said Dickie, with a certain méfiance.

Meg¹ (meg). [var. of MAG sb.²] A pet form of the female name *Margaret*, used *dial.* to indicate a hoyden, coarse woman, etc.; also in the proverbial phrases *Meg's delight* or *diversions*, 'the deuce and all', 'the very mischief' (see E.D.D. and cf. MAG sb.² 1). *Long Meg, Meg of Westminster*, the appellation of a virago whose exploits were famous in the 16th c.; hence proverbially in allusive uses.

c 1538 LYNDESAY *Supplic. Syde Tailis* 67 Ane mureland Meg, that mylkis the sowis. 1572 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xxxii. 37 And we, agane, wald by ane Fraer of Feggis, . . . and sell to landwart Megges. 1582 (title) The life and pranks of Long Meg of Westminster. 1593 NASHE *Strange News* Wks. (Grosart) II. 223 Thou art a puissant Epitapher. Yea? thy Muses foot of the twelves; old long Meg of Westminster? Then, I trowe thou wilt stride ouer Greenes graue and not stumble. 1602 DEKKER *Satiro-mastix* Fijb, Tis thou makst me so, my Long Meg a Westminster, thou breedst a scab, thou —. 1611 MIDDLETON & DEKKER *Roaring Girl* K j b,

Was it your Megge of Westminster's courage that rescued mee? **1700** B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew, Long-meg*, a very tall Woman. **1725** RAMSAY *Gentle Sheph.* i. 1. Then fare ye weel Meg-Dorts. **1813** W. BEATTIE *Yule Feast* (1871) 11 Twa bunching meggs. **1834**, **1849** [see *MAG sb.*² 1]. **1874** S. BEAUCHAMP *Grantley Grange* I. 202 Well, it were Meg's delight, sir; and in the middle on it all... he roars out [etc.].

b. The great 15th c. gun in Edinburgh Castle was called *Mons Meg* (? from having been cast at Mons in Flanders), *Muckle, Great Meg*. Also ROARING MEG.

1650 in Scott *Prov. Antiq. Scot.* (1826) p. xxi note, The great iron murderer called Muckle Megg. **1650** *Art. Rendition Edinb.* Castle 4 Three Iron Guns, besides the Great Mag. **1753** MAITLAND *Hist. Edinb.* 164 A huge Piece of Ordnance, resembling an old-fashioned Mortar... denominated Mounts-Megg.

meg² (meg). *slang and dial.* [Of obscure origin. Cf. *MAG sb.*³ and *MAKE sb.*³]

† 1. A guinea. *Obs.*

1688 SHADWELL *Sqr. Alsatia* i. i, *Sham*. No, no; Meggs are Guineas, Smelts are half-guineas. **1691** *Islington Wells* 12 To see a Town not far from Dover, Butter'd with Megs and Smelts all over. **c.1742** in Hone *Every-day Bk.* II. 527 Tickets to be had, for three Megs a Carcass.

2. A half-penny: = *MAG sb.*³, *MAKE sb.*³

1781 [see *MAG sb.*³]. **1872** in Hartley *Yorks. Ditties* (ed. 2) 90 He wodn't pay a meg.

Meg³: see MEGGER.

mega- ('megə), before a vowel meg-, repr. Gr. *μεγα-*, comb. form of *μέγας* great, used esp. in many scientific terms (often having correlatives f. MICRO-), and sometimes also synonyms f. MACRO-), as *megabacteria pl.* [BACTERIUM]; *'mega-city*, a very large city; *mega'cocci pl.* [Gr. *κόκκος* a berry], names of two stages in the development of Billroth's *Coccobacteria septica*; *mega'colon Path.* [COLON¹], gross dilatation and hypertrophy of the colon; a colon in this condition; *mega'frustule* [FRUSTULE] *Biol.*, a frustule of comparatively large size; *mega'gamete* [GAMETE], one of the larger motile sexual (female) cells of algæ; *mega'karyocyte* (also -caryo-) *Biol.* [KARYO- + -CYTE], any of the giant cells with large multilobar nuclei which are found in small numbers in normal blood marrow and which are believed to give rise to blood platelets by their fragmentation; so *megakaryo'cytic a.*; *megallantoid a.* [ALLANTOID], having a large allantois; *sb.*, an animal so characterized; *'mega-machine*, a social system dominated by technology and functioning without regard for specifically human needs; *mega-millionaire*, a multi-millionaire; *mega'nucleus* [NUCLEUS], the nucleus proper as distinguished from the micronucleus or paranucleus; *me'gaphyllous a.* *Bot.* [Gr. *φύλλον* leaf], having large leaves; *'megaripple Geol.*, an extensive undulation of the surface of a sandy beach or sea bed that is typically tens of metres from crest to crest and tens of centimetres in height, but may be much larger; *'megashear Geol.* [*SHEAR sb.*²], a transcurrent fault in which the displacement is very large (of the order of a hundred kilometres); *'megasporange*, -*spo'rangium* (pl. -ia) *Bot.* [SPORANGIUM], a sporangium containing megaspores; *'megaspore Bot.* [SPORE], the larger of the two kinds of spores in heterosporous cryptogams; later, extended to the homologous structure in seed plants (i.e. the immature embryo sac); *mega'sporophyll Bot.* [SPOROPHYLL], any leaf or modified leaf which bears megasporangia; *mega'technics*, the extensive mechanization of a society with a highly developed technology; *mega'vitamin attrib.*, based upon the administration of large doses of vitamins; *mega'zoosporange Bot.* [ZOOSPORANGIUM], the special sporangium in *Hydrodictyon* which contains a swarm of megazoospores; *mega'zoospore Bot.* [ZOOSPORE], a zoospore of relatively large size. Also MEGABASITE, MEGACEPHALIC, etc. Cf. MEGALO-.

1883 MACALISTER tr. *Ziegler's Path. Anat.* i. §185. 265 According to size we may distinguish them as micrococci, mesococci, and *'megacocci*, and microbacteria, mesobacteria, and *'megabacteria*. **1968** *Harper's Mag.* Feb. 61 The noisy, ugly, chaotic, increasingly dangerous and ever-spreading *'mega-cities*. **1975** *N.Y. Times* 20 Aug. 37/2 Or, as the Mailer-Breslin platform said, 'New York will become the first insane asylum of the megacity.' **1906** DORLAND *Med. Dict.* (ed. 4) 419/2 *'Megacolon*. **1908** *Practitioner* Sept. 459 True congenital idiopathic megacolon, or Hirschsprung's disease. **1949**, etc. *Megacolon* [see HIRSCHSPRUNG]. **1895** *Naturalist* 260 Drawings made with the camera lucida... of the conjugating process showing the *'megafrustules*. **1891** HARTOG in *Nature* 17 Sept. 484 The smaller (micro-)gamete is male, the larger (*'mega-*gamete, female. **1897** PARKER & HASWELL *Text-bk. Zool.* I. 71 Union always taking place between a large cell or megagamete and a small cell or microgamete.

1890 W. H. HOWELL in *Jrnl. Morphol.* IV. 118, I shall speak of them hereafter as *'megakaryocytes*, or large nucleated giant cells. **1938** H. DOWNEY *Handbk. Hematol.* I. vii. 449 (*heading*) Blood platelets and megakaryocytes. **1966** *Lancet* 24 Dec. 1416/1 There was virtual absence of erythroid precursors in the bone-marrow, with normal myeloid series and megakaryocytes. **1938** H. DOWNEY *Handbk. Hematol.* I. vii. 482 Many of the blood platelets of the peripheral blood were rather large *'megakaryocytic* fragments. *Ibid.*, Wuyts produced a marked megakaryocytic reaction in rabbits. **1972** *Nature* 7 Apr. 293/3 Erythroid, granulocytic or megakaryocytic cells. **1877** W. TURNER *Hum. Anat.* II. 869 So large and persistent is the sac of the allantois in the ordinary Ruminantia [etc.], that M. H. Milne-Edwards has grouped them together as *'Megallantoids*. **1967** L. MUMFORD *Myth of Machine* i. 12 Cosmic order was the basis of this new human order. The exactitude in measurement, the abstract mechanical system, the compulsive regularity of this *'megamachine*, as I shall call it, sprang directly from astronomical observations and scientific calculations. **1967** *Harper's Mag.* Oct. 110 The mega-machine was 'invisible' because its tens of thousands of interacting parts were human. **1970** L. MUMFORD in *New Yorker* 31 Oct. 85 What is needed to save mankind from the megamachine—or whatever controls the megamachine—is to displace the mechanical world picture with an organic world picture, in the center of which stands man himself. **1973** *Physics Bull.* Jan. 5/2 The sophisticated industrial megamachines of the present century are also based on system centred technology, and the troubles they have led us into are only too clear. **1968** *Time* 8 Mar. 21 Nelson Aldrich Rockefeller, 59, a *'megamillionaire* via the Rockefellers, a political patrician through the Aldriches. **1973** *Observer* 12 Aug. 11/1 He has managed to reach the near top of the mega-millionaire league table. **1897** PARKER & HASWELL *Text-bk. Zool.* I. 84 The *'meganucleus* in *Paramœcium* is ovoid. **1903** S. J. HICKSON in E. R. Lankester *Zool.* 1. *Protozoa* 372 The Meganucleus (= Macronucleus). **1904** *Science* 21 Oct. 529/1 The pteridophytes... may be disposed according to the prevalent size of their leaves in a series, leading from microphyllous to *'megaphyllous* types. **1909** D. H. SCOTT in A. C. Seward *Darwin & Mod. Sci.* 203 A large proportion of the higher plants are microphyllous in comparison with the highly megaphyllous fern-like forms from which they appear to have been derived. **1953** L. M. J. U. VAN STRAATEN in *Geol. en Mijnbouw* XV. 3/1 Initial stages of transverse *'megaripples* covered with the common small scale current ripples are frequently seen on the large, sandy tidal flats. **1968** *New Scientist* 18 Apr. 113/1 The strange features that have come to be known as *'megaripples*—regularly formed giant undulations, measured by echo sounders, that straddle the ocean floor with distances of three to four miles between crest and crest. **1954** S. W. CAREY in *News Bull. Geol. Soc. Austral.* July 1 The known *'megashears*, where orogens are displaced hundreds of km., were next examined. **1971** *Nature* 2 July 23/1 We regard these two [American] plates as distinct entities separated mainly by the Cayman-Puerto Rico megashear. **1889** BENNETT & MURRAY *Cryptog. Bot.* 11 [i.e. a spore-case] is a *'megasporange* or a *'microsporange*, according as it contains megaspores or microspores. **1886** *Athenæum* 10 Apr. 491/2 Mr. Bennett has made use of the term *'Megasporangia* in describing the heterosporous vascular cryptogams. **1858** CARPENTER *Veg. Phys.* §734 Three or four roundish fleshy bodies (*'megasporangia*). **1889** BENNETT & MURRAY *Cryptog. Bot.* 11 Two different kinds of spore... megaspores and... microspores. **1900** *Jrnl. R. Microsc. Soc.* 605 The division of the megaspore of *Erythronium* is... essentially the same as in *Lilium philadelphicum*. **1965** K. ESAU *Plant Anat.* (ed. 2) xviii. 563 The ovule developing from the placenta of the ovary is the seat of formation of the megaspores (or macrospores). **1902** *Encycl. Brit.* XXV. 432/2 The microsporophylls (stamens) and the *'megasporophylls* (carpels). **1967** L. MUMFORD *Myth of Machine* ix. 189 When all the components, political and economic, military, bureaucratic and royal, must be included, I shall usually refer to the *'megamachine*: in plain words, the Big Machine. And the technical equipment derived from such a megamachine thence becomes *'mega-technics*... At its inception no inferior chief could organize the megamachine and set it in motion. **1967** *Harper's Mag.* Oct. 108 Under the impulsion of unprecedented *'mega-technics*—nuclear energy, supersonic transportation, cybernetic intelligence, and instantaneous distant communication—the far-flung settlement patterns of Megalopolis are resistlessly expanding in many parts of the world, transforming man and the earth. **1970** *New Yorker* 10 Oct. 76/2 The idea of universal mechanization (*'mega-technics*) was established in the megamachine of Egypt. **1970** L. PAULING *Vitamin C & Common Cold* 70 The use of very large amounts of vitamins in the control of disease has been called *'megavitamin* therapy. Megavitamin therapy is one aspect of orthomolecular medicine. It is my opinion that in the course of time it will be found possible to control hundreds of diseases by megavitamin therapy. **1972** *Daily Colonist* (Victoria, B.C.) 20 Feb. 19/2 Dr. Abram Hoffer, a Saskatchewan psychiatrist who pioneered megavitamin therapy for schizophrenia. **1975** *Nature* 14 Aug. 529/3 Efforts of the FDA to regulate megavitamin promotion, however, were set back by a court decision and by the passage last year of a bill in the US Senate that specifically prevents the FDA from classifying high-potency vitamin preparations as drugs. **1889** BENNETT & MURRAY *Cryptog. Bot.* 297 Fig. 260... C. *'megazoosporange*... D. *'megazoospores*.

b. Prefixed to names of units of measurement, force, resistance, etc., *meg(a-* is used to denote 'a million times'; e.g. *megabar* [BAR *sb.*⁶ 1, 2], *megabit* [BIT *sb.*⁴], *megabyte*, *megacurie*, *megadalton* [DALTON²], *megadyne*, *meg(a)erg* (cf. *megalerg* s.v. MEGALO-), *megafarad*, *megahertz*, *meg(a)joule*, *megametre*, *meganewton*, *megaparsec*, *megapone*, *megarad*, *megavolt* (hence *megavoltage*), *megawatt*, *megaweber*, *megohm*; also *'megabuck colloq.* [BUCK *sb.*⁸], a million dollars; *'megacorpse*, a million dead bodies, a term used in estimating the possible effects of nuclear

warfare; *'megadeath*, the death of a million persons, as a unit in estimating the possible effects of nuclear warfare; *megaunit* ('megəju:nit) *Biol. and Med.*, a million international units.

1903 RICHARDS & STULL *New Method determining Compressibility* 43 The pressure of a megadyne per square centimeter would be called a *'megabar*. **1925** J. JOLY *Surface-Hist. Earth* iii. 55 The megabar is one million dynes per sq. cm. It is nearly one atmosphere. **1969** *New Scientist* 9 Jan. 81/3 The pressure needed to produce metallic hydrogen may well be less than a megabar. **1957** *Electronics* 1 Oct. 163 (*heading*) High-speed computer stores 2.5 *'megabits*. **1972** *Sci. Amer.* Sept. 139/2 A broadcast-quality color-television signal in digital code calls for 90 megabits per second. **1946** *Picture Post* 7 Dec. 10/1 Atomic research is so expensive that American scientists have ceased to use the dollar as their unit. They have laughingly coined the term *'megabuck*—one megabuck equals a million dollars. **1952** *Galaxy* June 16/2, I had already pencilled in a tentative campaign in the budget well under a megabuck. **1968** *Amer. Anthropologist* LXX. 608/2 He certainly had no megabuck research grant. **1973** *Nature* 12 Jan. 86/1 The diamond project was not cheap (I think I first heard the word *'megabuck* in connexion with diamond synthesis). **1973** *'Megabyte* [see *kilobyte* s.v. KILO- b]. **1958** *Tuscaloosa* (Alabama) *News* 4 Sept. 4/5 The eeriest new word coined in the space age is *'Mega-corpse*. **1968** *Economist* 13 Apr. 29/2 Dr. Kahn, a controversial figure best known for his calculations on thermo-nuclear war and his invention of the term *'megacorpse*, has begun to broaden the institute's scope. **1947** *Radiology* XLIX. 326/1 The amount of radioactivity from these fission products with moderately long half-lives was in the range of hundreds of *'megacuries*. **1957** *New Scientist* 10 Oct. 28/3 Large amounts of radioactivity can be measured in megacuries: one megacurie is the equivalent of one [metric] ton of radium. **1960** *New Biol.* XXXI. 121 The weight of 1 per cent of the particle [sc. T₂ phase] is 1.2 Md. [Note] Md = *'megadaltons* or 1,000,000 molecular weight units. **1973** *Sci. Amer.* Apr. 22/2 The molecular weight of the *E. coli* chromosome is 2,500 megadaltons. **1953** *Birmingham* (Alabama) *News* 21 June E3/1 He does not deal in numbers of atomic bombs or precise methods of delivery, in kilotons or *'megadeaths*. **1959** *New Statesman* 21 Nov. 693/3 Mr Krushchev's announcement that a single Soviet factory is producing 250 megadeath weapons a year is a timely reminder of the risks of delay. **1962** R. E. LAPP *Kill & Overkill* viii. 100 '55 megadeaths' does not sound as bad as 55 million Americans dead. **1971** *Islander* (Victoria, B.C.) 5 Dec. 15/4 The brain that was good enough to produce the skilled hunter was also good enough to produce huge empires, noble causes to die for, vast armies, and megadeath. **1871** *Brit. Assoc. Rep.* 11. 29 The author [Everett] proposed... that the names *kilodyne*, *'megadyne*, *kilopone*, *'megapone* be employed to denote a thousand and a million dynes and ponies. **1891** L. CLARK *Dict. Metric. Meas.*, *'Meg-erg*, or *Megalerg* = one million ergs... *Meg-joule* = one million joules. **1868** L. CLARK *Electr. Meas.* 44 *'Megafarad*. **1941** *Chem. Abstr.* XXXV. 2159 (*heading*) Molecular changes following irradiation with hertzian waves of a frequency of 1875 *'megahertz*. **1966** *Electronics* 3 Oct. 171 Transatlantic airliners will communicate with the satellite on the 118 to 136 Megahertz band. **1971** D. W. SCIAMO *Mod. Cosmol.* iv. 52 The revised 3C catalogue gives a virtually complete list of the [radio] sources between declinations -5° and +90° that are brighter than 9 flux units at 178 megahertz. **1892** B. SMITH & HUDSON *Arith.* 147 A million joules make a *'megajoule*. **1902** *Encycl. Brit.* XXXIII. 812/1 *'Megametre* (astronomy) ... 1,000,000 metres. **1970** *Sci. Jrl.* June 16/1 It is possible to transform maraging steels with a high content of embrittling components... into fine wire having a tensile strength of about 5200 *'meganewtons* per square metre. **1975** *Physics Bull.* Apr. 165/1 Traditionally, standard forces up to meganewtons are produced on deadweight machines. **1933** *Proc. Nat. Acad. Sci.* XIX. 1001 At the distance of three *'megaparsecs*, the largest galaxies in the Virgo group have linear diameters of approximately six kiloparsecs. **1938**, etc. *Megaparsec* [see HUBBLE]. **1973** *Physics Bull.* Nov. 674/1 There is evidence for an intergalactic [magnetic] field of order 10⁻¹³ T which seems to be uniform over scales of several thousand megaparsecs. **1958** *Times Rev. Industry* July 25/3 For many applications the *'megarad* (one million rads) is more suitable. **1960** A. CHARLESBY *Atomic Radiation & Polymers* iv. 65 A reactor running at 100 megawatts power output could provide 30 megarads to 1 ton of material. **1953** *Economist* 31 Jan. 307/2 During last summer, British production [of penicillin] fell below the 1951 weekly average of 1,216,000 *'mega* units. **1970** *New Scientist* 19 Mar. 543/1, 2.4 megaunits of long acting benzathine penicillin can maintain a treponemical blood and tissue level for three weeks or more. **1868** L. CLARK *Electr. Meas.* 43 *'Megavolt*. **1924** C. R. UNDERHILL *Magnets* i. 11 The volt per microcoulomb or the megavolt per coulomb. **1957** *Technology* July 181/1 A research physicist at work on the 450 megavolt synchro-cyclotron. **1961** *Lancet* 16 Sept. 616/2, 3 patients with a recurrent infiltrating neoplasm after *'megavoltage* therapy were included. **1961** D. W. SMITHERS in Tanner & Smithers *Tumours Oesophagus* xxi. 265 The next step forward came with the introduction of megavoltage [X-ray] apparatus. **1900** WEBSTER, *'Megawatt*. **1955** *Times* 16 July 6/4 The first atomic stations of the Central Electricity Authority will have two nuclear reactors each, together providing a net output of electricity of 100 to 200 megawatts. **1969** P. W. McDANIEL in D. Z. Robinson et al. *Nucl. Energy Today & Tomorrow* (1971) II. iv. 210 In 1962 the largest U.S. power reactor was 180 megawatts. **1868** L. CLARK *Electr. Meas.* 43 One million ohms = 1 *'megohm*. **1902** *Encycl. Brit.* XXVIII. 4/2 Convenient multiples and subdivisions of the ohm are the microhm and the megohm.

megabasite (megə'beisait). *Min.* [a. G. *megabasis* (Breithaupt 1852), f. Gr. *μέγας* great + *βάσις* base: see -ITE.] A synonym of HÜBNERITE.

The name is meant to express the fact that the mineral contains more basic matter than wolframite.

1868 DANA *Syst. Min.* (ed. 5) 604.

megacephalic (megəsi'fælik), *a.* *Anat.* [f. Gr. μέγα-*s* great + κεφαλή head; cf. CEPHALIC.] Large-headed; *spec.* (see quot. 1882).

1879 FLOWER *Catal. Mus. Coll. Surg.* 1. 10 Crania of unusually large size (Megacephalic). 1882 Quain's *Anat.* (ed. 9) I. 80 Those [skulls] exceeding 1450 cubic centimeters in capacity are megacephalic.

So **mega'cephalous** *a.*, large-headed.

1856 in MAYNE *Expos. Lex.* 1890 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

|| **megaceros** (me'gæsərs). *Palæont.* [mod.L., f. Gr. μέγα-*s* great + κέρασ horn, after ρινόκερος RHINOCEROS.] The extinct Irish elk.

1865 PHILLIPS *Addr. Brit. Assoc.* 32 Can our domestic cattle be traced back to contemporaries of the urus, megaceros, and hyæna?

megacerotine (megə'serəutin), *a.* *Zool.* [f. mod.L. *megacerot-*, MEGACEROS + -INE.] Of or pertaining to the megaceros.

1884 FLOWER *Catal. Mus. Coll. Surg.* II. 307 Megacerotine Group.

megacerous (me'gæsərəs), *a.* [Formed as MEGACEROS + -OUS.] 'Having very large horns, as the extinct Irish elk' (*Cent. Dict.*).

1856 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Megacerus* .. megacerous.

megacheilous (megə'kailəs), *a.* *Ent.* [f. Gr. μέγα-*s* great + χείλος lip + -OUS.] Having a large labrum.

1890 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

megacheiropteran (megəka'riptərən), *a.* and *sb.* *Zool.* [f. mod.L. *Megacheiroptera* (see MEGACHIROPTERA) + -AN.] *a. adj.* Pertaining to the group *Megacheiroptera* or fruit-eating bats. So **megachei'ropteros** *a.* with the same sense.

b. sb. A bat of this group.

1890 in *Century Dict.*

megacosm ('megəkɔz(ə)m). [f. Gr. μέγα-*s* great + κόσμος world, COSMOS.] = MACROCOSM.

1617 MIDDLETON & ROWLEY *Fair Quarrel* Ded., If... this Megacosme, this great world, is no more than a Stage. 1624 [T. SCOTT] *Vox Dei* 48 As thus it is, in the microcosme of priate estates, so it is, in the megacosme of publique wealths also. 1711 *Brit. Apollo* No. 137. 2/1 Supposing the Microcosm to be as well the Subject of your Contemplations as the Megacosm. 1851 G. S. FABER *Many Mansions* 157 As Light was let in upon the darkened Megacosm: so [etc.].

megacycle ('megəsaik(ə)l). [f. MEGA-*b* + CYCLE *sb.*] *a.* One million cycles (of an oscillation or other periodic phenomenon). *b. ellipt.* One million cycles per second; = megahertz (MEGA-*b*).

1928 STERLING & KRUSE *Radio Manual* 45 The frequency of 1,000,000 cycles can then be expressed as 1,000 kilocycles or 1 megacycle. 1936 A. HUND *Phenomena High-Frequency Syst.* II. 56 It may be assumed from the theory of the ionized layer that for waves below 10 m in length (above 30 megacycles/sec) the sky wave passing toward this layer will never be returned. 1955 *Radio Times* 22 Apr. 3/1 The BBC decided... to build... short-range V.H.F. stations operating on frequencies around 90 megacycles per second. 1959 [see KILOCYCLE]. 1971 C. BONINGTON *Annapurna South Face* III. 38 Kelvin plunges into details of frequencies, megacycles and all the other gibberish of technical experts.

megaderm ('megədɜ:m). *Zool.* [ad. mod.L. *Megaderma*, f. Gr. μέγα-*s* great + δέρμα-*a* skin.] A horse-shoe bat of the genus *Megaderma*.

1840 *Cuvier's Anim. Kingd.* 72 The Megaderms.

megadont ('megədɔnt). *Ethnology.* [Badly f. Gr. μέγα-*s* great + δδοντ-, δδούς tooth.] Having teeth of large size, esp. as measured by a recognized dental index. (Cf. MACRODONT.)

1884 FLOWER in *Jrnl. Anthropol. Inst.* XIV. 185 The first three species are therefore strongly megadont. *Ibid.*, The Megadont section, being composed exclusively of the black races. *Ibid.* 186 Megadont Races. Melanesians [etc.].

megagametophyte (megəgæ'mi:təʊfai). *Bot.* [f. MEGA- + gametophyte (s.v. GAMETE).] A gametophyte that develops from a megaspore; a female gametophyte.

1933 *Amer. Jrnl. Bot.* XX. 217 (heading) Morphology of the megagametophyte and the embryo sporophyte of *Isoetes lithophila*. 1964 H. J. DITTMER *Phylogeny & Form Plant Kingdom* XXI. 487 A single megagametophyte may contain several archegonia with ripe eggs.

megagnathous (me'gægnaθəs), *a.* *Anat.* [f. Gr. μέγα-*s* great + γνάθος jaw + -OUS.] Having a large jaw (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1890); = MACROGNATHOUS.

|| **megalacria** (megə'lækriə). *Path.* [mod.L., f. Gr. μεγαλο- great + ἄκρα, ἄκρον extremity; see -IA.] A morbid condition in which the hands and feet and the face, esp. the bones of the face, are abnormally enlarged.

1891 CUNNINGHAM in *Trans. R. Irish Acad.* XXIX. 611 Dr. Haughton and Dr. Ingram have furnished me with the much more correct term of 'megalacria'.

megalæsthete (megə'li:sthi:t). *Biol.* [f. Gr. μεγαλο- great + αἰσθητής 'one who perceives' (here used for 'organ of sense').] A supposed

tactile organ occupying the megalopore of chitons.

1884 MOSELEY in *Rep. Brit. Assoc.* (1885) 781 A series of elongate cylindrical organs of touch ('megalæsthetes'). 1885 — in *Q. Jrnl. Micr. Sci.* XXV. 43 To which I shall apply the name megalæsthetes, believing that they are peculiar organs of touch and are at all events peculiar to Chitonidæ.

megaleme ('megəli:m). *Ornith.* [ad. mod.L. *Megalæma* (G. R. Gray 1842 *Megalaima*), f. Gr. μέγα-*s* great + λαίμωσ throat.] A bird of the genus *Megalæma* of scansorial barbets.

1890 in *Century Dict.*

megalith ('megəliθ). *Antiq.* [Back-formation from MEGALITHIC.] A stone of great size used in construction, or for the purpose of a monument.

1853 LUKIS in *Archæologia* XXXV. 233 Celtic Megaliths. 1872 J. FERGUSSON *Rude Stone Monum.* 181 note, Hundreds of our countrymen rush annually to the French megaliths. 1894 *Chamb. Jrnl.* 555 A circle comprising... thirty freestone megaliths.

megalithic (megə'liθik), *a.* *Antiq.* [f. Gr. μέγα-*s* great + λίθος stone + -IC.] 1. Consisting or constructed of great stones. Hence, of a period, a people, etc.: Characterized by the erection of megalithic monuments.

1839 A. HERBERT (*title*) Cyclops Christianus, or an Argument to disprove the supposed Antiquity of Stonehenge and other Megalithic Erections. 1865 LUBBOCK *Preh. Times* 53 This appears to have been the finest megalithic ruin in Europe. 1867 SIR J. Y. SIMPSON *Archaic Sculpt.* 144 A race of Megalithic Builders—if we may so call them. 1875 D. WILSON in *Encycl. Brit.* II. 338/1 The rudiments of architectural skill pertaining to the Megalithic Age.

2. Special collocations, as **megalithic fathom**, a name given to a measure of length equal to 5.44 ft., used in the construction of certain British megalithic monuments; **megalithic yard**, half a megalithic fathom (2.72 ft.).

1961 A. THOM in *Math. Gazette* XLV. 83 The unit of length used was the same from Land's End to John o' Groats... This unit was 5.44 ft... Half of this, 2.72 ft., might be called the Megalithic Yard, but whether this or the Megalithic Fathom (5.44 ft.) was the length of the standard rod carried about the country it is not possible to say. 1962 — in *Jrnl. R. Statistical Soc. A* CXXV. 243 In an earlier paper (Thom, 1955) it was shown that in a statistically significant number of cases the diameters of stone circles were multiples of 5.44 ft. This might be called the megalithic fathom. *Ibid.* 246 About 55 per cent. of all circles have the diameter an even number of fathoms. In setting out a circle it is the radius rather than the diameter which has to be measured out on the ground, so that where the diameter is an odd number of fathoms, that is, in about 45 per cent. of all circles, the constructors used a half fathom. Thus for our present purpose it seems better to take as the unit a length of half a fathom (2.72 ft) and for convenience call it the megalithic yard. 1967 — *Megalithic Sites in Britain* v. 36 We first demonstrate that there is a presumption amounting to a certainty that a definite unit was used in setting out these rings. It is proposed to call this the Megalithic yard (MY). Two of these might be called the Megalithic fathom... It will appear that the Megalithic yard is 2.72 ft and so the Megalithic fathom is 5.44 ft. 1975 *Country Life* 16 Jan. 134/2 The megalithic yard of 2.72 ft that Professor Thom has recently so convincingly shown to have been used by the builders of Stonehenge, Avebury, Carnac.

megalo- ('megələʊ), before a vowel megal-, *a.* Gr. μεγαλο-, combining form of μέγας great (cf. the equivalent MEGA-), used in many scientific terms; **megalence'phalic** *a.* [ENCEPHALIC], pertaining to or affected with hypertrophy of the encephalon or cerebrum; **megalerg** *Physics* = megerg [see MEGA-*b*]; **megaloblast** *Path.* [-BLAST], one of the nucleated red blood-disks found in the blood of anæmic persons (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*); hence **megalo'blastic** *a.*, containing megaloblasts; || **megalo'cardia** *Path.* [Gr. καρδία heart], the condition of having an abnormally large heart (*Dunglison Med. Lex.* 1855); **megalo'carpous** *a.* *Bot.* [Gr. καρπός fruit], having large fruit (Mayne); **megaloc'e'phalic** *a.* = MEGACEPHALIC; so **megalo'cephalous** *a.* (*Cent. Dict.* 1890); **megalo'cephaly**, the condition of being megacephalic; also *Path.*, an enlargement of the head occurring in *Leontiasis ossea* (*Osler Princ. & Pract. Med.*, ed. 4, 1901, p. 1145); **megalo'chirous** *a.* [Gr. χείρ hand], having large hands or large tentacles (Mayne); **megalocyte** *Path.* [Gr. κύτος a hollow], one of the large red blood-corpuscles seen in anæmia (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*); **megalo'dontous** *a.* *Anat.* [Gr. δδούς tooth], large-toothed (*ibid.*); || **megalo'gastria** *Path.* [Gr. γαστ(ε)ρ-, γαστήρ stomach + -IA], the condition of possessing great stomach capacity; **megalogo'nidium** *Bot.*, a gonidium larger than others produced by the same species (*Cent. Dict.*); = **macrogonidium**; **megalopod** *a.* and *sb.* [Gr. πούς foot], (*a*) *adj.* having large feet, megalopodous; (*b*) *sb.* a person with large feet; **mega'lopodous** *a.* [Gr. πούς foot], having a long foot (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*); **megalopore**, one of the larger pores in the

dorsal shell of certain chitons; **megalosphere** [SPHERE], the initial chamber of a megalospheric foraminifer; hence **megalo'spheric** *a.*, applied to certain foraminifera having a large initial chamber and a single large nucleus.

1856 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Megalanthus* .. *megalanthous. 1900 FLETCHER in *Lancet* 2 June 1589/1 *Megalencephalic would be a more suitable name [sc. for cerebral hypertrophy]. 1873 *Brit. Assoc. Rep.* 225 The mechanical equivalent of one gramme-degree (Centigrade) of heat is 41.6 *megalergs, or 41,600,000 ergs. 1899 CAGNEY tr. *Jaksch's Clin. Diagn.* I. (ed. 4) 43 Microcytes, *megaloblasts and nucleated red corpuscles are also not of rare occurrence. 1900 ELDER in *Lancet* 28 Apr. 1199/2 The majority of the cells being of the *megaloblastic type. 1904 *Brit. Med. Jrnl.* 10 Sept. 584 A stage when almost all the red cells are nucleated, and most of them megaloblastic. 1876 DUNGLISON *Med. Lex.*, **Megaloccephalic*, having an unusually large head. 1878 BARTLEY tr. *Topinard's Anthropol.* I. v. 176 Megaloccephalic, skull of very large capacity. *Ibid.* 543 *Index*, *Megaloccephaly. 1889 D. J. HAMILTON *Text-bk. Pathol.* I. 462 Giant blood corpuscles or *megalocytes running up to 14 μ in diameter. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* III. 485 A stomach otherwise normal, may yet be of extraordinary capacity—a condition which has received such names as megastria and *megalogastria. 1909 *Cent. Dict. Suppl.*, *Megalopod, *a.* and *n.* 1951 AUDEN *Nones* (1952) 40 The basalt Tombs of the sorcerers shatter And their guardian megalopods Come after you pitter-patter. 1884 MOSELEY in *Rep. Brit. Assoc.* (1885) 781 A series of pores (*megalopores) by which this surface is covered. 1894 LISTER in *Phil. Trans.* CLXXXVI. 406 The parent shell is *megalospheric, the *megalosphere being pear-shaped.

megalograph ('megələʊgrɑ:f, -æ-). [f. MEGALO- + -GRAPH. In Fr. *mégalographe*.] (See quot. 1876.)

[1876 *Sci. Amer.* XXXV. 345/2 In this exhibit is an admirably designed camera lucida, or, as it is here called, *mégalographe*... It differs from the ordinary camera lucida, inasmuch as it admits of drawing directly from the objects under the microscope. 1884 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech. Suppl.*, *Mégalographe*.] 1890 *Century Dict.*, *Megalograph*.

† **mega'lography.** *Obs.* [f. MEGALO- + -GRAPHY.] 'A drawing of pictures at large' (Bailey 1731).

megalomania (megələʊ'meiniə). *Nosology.* [f. MEGALO- + MANIA.] The insanity of self-exaltation; the passion for 'big things'. Often *transf.*

1890 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1892 *Contemp. Rev.* Feb. 166 Here again megalomania—the desire to 'do the great'—had the upper hand. 1895 *Spectator* 2 Mar. 291 The patient exhibits erotomania or megalomania, or a maulin... liability to emotion. 1897 MARO. SALISBURY in *Daily Chron.* 17 Nov. 8/2 A common intellectual complaint... which I may name (as I see Mr. Gladstone has consecrated the word) megalomania—the passion for big things simply because they are big. 1904 A. GRIFFITHS *Fifty Years Public Service* XIV. 222 Megalomania was strangely prevalent among these criminal lunatics.

Hence **megalo'maniac** *a.* and *sb.*; **megaloma'niacal** *a.*

1890 *Syd. Soc. Lex.* s.v. *Megalomania*, Many megalomaniacs are illegitimate children. 1892 *Contemp. Rev.* Feb. 167 A sort of megalomaniacal aberration. 1899 *Pall Mall Gaz.* 14 Feb. 2/3 A megalomaniac world is always apt to regard a waistcoat-pocket community as a joke. 1899 *Speaker* 29 July 105/1 He [Signor Crispi] was neither himself a megalomaniac nor the framer of the Triple Alliance. 1929 W. J. LOCKE *Ancestor Yorico* 29 They had to attribute the great fortune to the megalomaniac dreams of a dying man. 1974 J. POPE HENNESSY R. L. *Stevenson* XII. 226 A project emanating from Fanny's now megalomaniac brain.

megalomartyr (megələʊ'mɑ:tə(r)). *Eccl. Hist.* [a. late Gr. μεγαλόμαρτυρ; cf. MEGALO- and MARTYR.] (See quot. 1756.)

1756 A. BUTLER *Lives Saints* 7 Feb. (1821) II. 90 Among those holy martyrs whom the Greeks honour with the title of Megalomartyrs (i.e. great martyrs) as St. George, St. Pantaleon, &c. 1840 I. TAYLOR *Anc. Chr.* (1842) II. 186 The 'Megalomartyrs' or Dii Selecti.

megalonyx (megə'lɔniks). *Palæont.* [mod.L., f. Gr. μεγαλο- great (see MEGALO-) + ὄνυξ claw.] A large fossil sloth-like edentate from the post-pliocene strata of North America.

1797 JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1859) IV. 195 The Megalonyx, as we [? sc. the American Philosophical Society] have named him. 1813 BYRON in *Moore Lett. & Jrnl.* (1830) I. 461 The Mammoth and Megalonyx. 1839 *Penny Cycl.* XV. 73/1 The Megalonyx were provided with a tail. *Attrib.* 1887 *Amer. Naturalist* XXI. 459 The Megalonyx Beds.

megalopa (megə'ləʊpə). *Zool.* [mod.L., fem. of *megalōpus, *a.* Gr. μεγαλωπός large-eyed, f. μεγαλο- MEGALO- + ὤπ-, ὄψ eye.] = MEGALOPS I.

1815 W. E. LEACH *Malacostraca Podophth.* *Brit. Plate* XVI, *Megalopa Leach*. 1862 W. B. CARPENTER *Microsc.* §408 (ed. 3) 659 In which stage the [crab-] larva is remarkable for the large size of its eyes, and hence received the name of *Megalopa* when it was supposed to be a distinct type. 1880 HUXLEY *Crayfish* 284 The *Megalopa* stage of the crab.

megalophonic (megə'lɔfnik), *a.* [f. Gr. μεγαλόφων-ος, f. μεγαλο- great + φωνή voice, sound; see -IC.] Having a loud strong voice. 1856 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.* 1890 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

megalophonous (megə'lɒfənəs), *a.* [Formed as prec. + -OUS.] *a.* Of imposing sound. (*Burlesque nonce-wd.*)

1819 *SHELLEY Peter Bell Prol.* 36 *note*, The oldest scholiasts read 'A dodecagamic potter': this is at once more descriptive and more megalophonous.

b. Having a great voice (Crabb 1823).

megalopic (megə'lɒpɪk), *a.* *Zool.* [f. Gr. μεγαλωπ-ός or mod.L. *megalōp-*: see MEGALOPS.] Resembling a megalops.

In mod. Dicts.

megalopine ('megə'lɒpɪn), *a.* (and *sb.*) [ad. mod.L. *megalōpin-us*, f. *megalōp-*, MEGALOPS.]

1. Of or pertaining to the megalops stage of decapod crustaceans (Webster *Suppl.* 1902).

2. Pertaining to, or connected with, the sub-family *Megalopinæ* of fishes. As *sb.*, a fish of this sub-family. (*Cent. Dict.* 1890.)

megalopolis (megə'lɒpəlɪs), [f. Gr. μεγαλο- great + πόλις city; see MEGALO-, -POLIS.] Used (freq. with capital initial) as a designation of a very large city or its way of life; also, the practice of building large cities. Also *attrib.* Cf. †MEGALOPOLIS.

The normal Eng. pl. (after METROPOLIS) would be *megalopolises*, but the irregular formation *megalopoli* occurs occasionally.

1832 WEBSTER, *Megalopolis*. 1869 M. COLLINS *Ivory Gate* II. 211 Paul and his wife are back in the precincts of Megalopolis. 1945 *Archit. Rev.* XCVII. 5/1 Normal impulses, suppressed and frustrated in Megalopolis, return in the form of collective aggressions. 1951 M. McLUHAN *Mech. Bride* (1967) 38/2 Megalopolis is both humanly and economically wasteful. 1959 *Economist* 25 Apr. 330/1 The dream of a massive shift of the American economy to the Great Lakes, and the growth of a vast new megalopolis along their shores. 1964 *Economist* 12 Sept. 1010/2 'Megalopolis'—or excessive urbanisation resulting from modern technology. 1968 C. A. DOXIADIS *Between Dystopia & Utopia* 4 The city turned into a metropolis, which has now grown into a megalopolis. 1969 *Daily Tel.* 29 May 16/3 Los Angeles... is a vast megalopolis of over 10 million, not so much a city as an endless sprawling suburb without a centre... and criss-crossed with multi-lane freeways. 1970 *New Scientist* 5 Feb. 259/1 From the mud hut level of Indian villages and towns to the concrete towered megalopoli of Europe and North America. 1972 *Listener* 9 Mar. 293 Big money is unlikely to be made except perhaps in a very few megalopolis centres.

So **megalopolitan** *sb.* and *a.*, (*a*) *sb.* an inhabitant of a megalopolis; (*b*) *adj.* of or pertaining to a megalopolis or the way of life characteristic of large cities.

[1633 E. GRIMSTONE tr. (*title*) The History of Polybius the Megalopolitan.] 1926 *Brit. Weekly* 29 July 355/3 Follows the winter season, with its dawning of 'megalopolitan civilization', its extinction of spiritual creative force. 1930 E. WAUGH *Labels* i. 15 After the exaggerated cleanliness and sparkle of the preceding country, this exaggerated sombreness and squalor, called up... all the hatred and weariness which the modern megalopolitan sometimes feels towards his own civilisation. 1946 *Theology* XLIX. 94 The report deplors the sprawl of houses but not that of megalopolitan culture. 1957 R. HOGGART *W. H. Auden* 15 Auden's interest is in men in urban societies, in men now living through their perennial moral and metaphysical problems in megalopolitan settings. 1971 *Daily Tel.* 30 Nov. 10/4 The same international, megalopolitan forces, rolling over everything in their path, threaten Welsh and English alike. 1974 *Listener* 10 Jan. 53/2 Megalopolitan life brings with it anonymity and bewilderment.

|| **megalops** ('megə'lɒps). *Zool.* [mod.L. *megalōps*, altered form of MEGALOPA; cf. L. *Cyclōps*, Gr. Κύκλωψ.]

1. Originally, the name of a supposed genus of crustaceans (characterized by eyes of enormous size), now known to represent merely a particular stage in the development of crabs. Now retained as a descriptive term for a crab in this 'large-eyed' stage of development.

1855 W. S. DALLAS in *Syst. Nat. Hist.* I. 312 In this form the young animals have received the name of *Megalops*. 1896 KIRKALDY & POLLARD tr. *Boas' Text Bk.* *Zool.* 226 There is no mysis-stage, but the young one passes through a prawn-stage (the so-called megalops).

2. The typical genus of the sub-family *Megalopinæ* of the family Elopidae of clupeoid fishes.

1840 *Cuvier's Anim. Kingd.* 321. 1880 GÜNTHER *Fishes* 661.

|| **megalopsia** (megə'lɒpsɪə). *Path.* [mod.L., f. Gr. μεγαλο- great (see MEGALO-) + -οψία, in nouns of agency f. combs. of ὀπ- to see: cf. AUTOPSY *sb.*] A pathological condition of the eyes in which objects appear enlarged.

1890 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

megalopsychic, *a.* *nonce-wd.* [f. Gr. μεγαλό-ψυχ-ος 'great-souled' (f. μεγαλο- great + ψυχ-ή soul) + -IC.] Magnanimous.

1896 *Spectator* 7 Mar. 337/1 The megalopsychic monster whose immaculateness is so uninteresting that [etc.].

† **megalopsychy**. *Obs. rare*⁰. [ad. Gr. μεγαλοψυχία, noun of quality f. μεγαλόψυχος: see prec.] 'Magnanimity' (Blount *Glossogr.* 1656).

|| **megalosaurus** (megə'lɒsɔːrəs). *Palæont.* Pl. -i. [mod.L., f. Gr. μεγαλο- great (see MEGALO-) + σαύρος lizard.] An extinct genus of gigantic terrestrial carnivorous lizards, the remains of which have been found in the Oolite; an animal of this genus. Also anglicized 'megalosaur.'

1824 BUCKLAND in *Trans. Geol. Soc. Ser. II.* I. 391, I have ventured, in concurrence with my friend and fellow-labourer, the Rev. W. Conybeare, to assign to it the name of *Megalosaurus*. *Ibid.* 392 The megalosaurus itself was probably an amphibious animal. 1841 OWEN in *Brit. Assoc. Rep.* (1842) 104 The carnivorous *Megalosaurus*. 1844 ANSTED *Geol., Introd.* etc. I. 409 The *Megalosaurus* was a carnivorous reptile, closely allied to some existing lizards. 1864 MISS YONGE *Trial* I. 87 He is physically as strong as a young megalosaur.

Hence **megalosaurian** (*a*) *adj.*, having the character of a megalosaurus; (*b*) *sb.*, a megalosaurus or similar animal. Similarly **megalosaurid** *a.* and *sb.*

1841 OWEN in *Rep. Brit. Assoc.* (1842) 109 Their *Megalosaurian* character. 1844 ANSTED *Geol., Introd.* etc. I. 410 When first the *Megalosaurian* remains were described by Dr. Buckland. 1890 *Century Dict.*, *Megalosaurid a.* and *n.*

† **megaloscope**. *Obs.* Also *erron.* 8 **megaloscope**, 9 **megalscope**. [f. MEGALO- + -SCOPE.]

1. A hand lens for examining small but not microscopic objects.

1790 IMISON *Sch. Art* I. 227 This is an optical instrument that may be properly called a megaloscope for the hand; because it is adapted for viewing all the larger sort of small objects. 1815 J. SMITH *Panorama Sci. & Art* I. 476 The Hand Megaloscope.

2. An endoscope with a magnifying apparatus. 1902 in WEBSTER *Suppl.*

megameter (megə'mɪtə(r)). [a. F. *mégamètre*: see MEGA- and -METER.] *a.* An instrument for measuring large objects. *b.* An instrument for taking astronomical measurements.

1767 *Ann. Reg.* (1772) 96 To make trial of some instruments designed to facilitate the determination of the longitude by sea, and particularly... the megametre or grand measurer of the Sieur de Charmières. 1777 *Phil. Trans.* LXVII. 789 An Account of a new Micrometer and Megameter [was] read June 19. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 1419/1 *Megameter*, an instrument for determining the longitude by observation of the stars.

† **meganology**. *Obs. rare*⁰. [Badly f. μέγα- great + -OLOGY.] (See quot.)

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Meganologie*, a speaking or discourse of magnitude or greatness.

Meganthropus (megə'nθrɒpəs). [mod.L. (G. von Koenigswald, 1942), f. Gr. μέγα- great + ἄνθρωπος man.] A large fossil hominid of the genus so called, esp. *Meganthropus palaeojavanicus*, fragments of whose remains were first discovered by G. von Koenigswald in Java in 1941. Also *attrib.*

1942 G. VON KOENIGSWALD *Let.* 15 Jan. in *Anthropol. Papers Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist.* (1945) XL. 16/1 *Meganthropus* is a newly discovered fossil hominid perhaps related to *Australopithecus*. 1944 *Science* 16 June 480/2 The *Meganthropus* jaw is much too large and massive. 1959 J. D. CLARK *Prehist. S. Afr.* iii. 73 It has been suggested that the *Meganthropus* form living in Java at this time is another early hominid of the Australopithecine group. 1967 M. H. DAY *Guide to Fossil Man* (ed. 2) 238 (*caption*) The *Meganthropus* II mandibular fragment.

megaphone ('megəfəʊn), *sb.* [f. Gr. μέγα- great + φωνή voice, sound.]

1. An instrument for carrying sound a long distance, invented by T. A. Edison.

1878 *Sci. Amer.* XXXIX. 111/3 Now, at last, we have a megaphone, which is to the ear almost what the telescope is to the eye. 1879 PRESCOTT *Sp. Telephone* 561 One of the most interesting experiments made by Mr. Edison... is that of conversing through a distance of one and a half to two miles, with... a few paper funnels. These funnels constitute the megaphone.

2. A large speaking trumpet. Also *attrib.* and *fig.*

1896 *Boston (Mass.) Jrnl.* 5 Nov. 6/4 The Society for the Suppression of Needless Noise should regulate the use of the megaphone. 1898 *Westm. Gaz.* 25 Apr. 7/2 Captain Bob Evans... shouted through the megaphone. 1905 'O. HENRY' *Trimmed Lamp* (1907) 180 The megaphone man roars out at you to observe the house of his uncle. 1909 *Daily Chron.* 7 June 5/1 They felt sure that the British Press were not the paid megaphones of financial buccaneers. 1951 M. McLUHAN *Mech. Bride* (1967) 138/1 Is there any role left for the individual in a world of collective megaphone personalities? 1960 V. NABOKOV *Invitation to Beheading* xvi. 162 The director... examined a piece of paper, and in a megaphone voice addressed Cincinnatus. 1968 *Listener* 20 June 803/1 Tell Joanna she must stop being a megaphone for a negative tendency in a parent-child participating democracy.

Hence **megaphonic** *a.*

1881 MRS. LYNN LINTON *My Love* I. xvi. 290 She had escaped even the microscopic research and the megaphonic talk of a small country place like Highwood.

megaphone ('megəfəʊn), *v.* [f. the *sb.*] *intr.* and *trans.* To speak or utter (as) through a

megaphone. Hence 'megaphoned', 'megaphoning' *ppl. adjs.*

1901 *Daily Colonist* (Victoria, B.C.) 30 Oct. 1/7 The Cufic... megaphoned the lightship asking to be reported. 1901 R. C. LEHMANN *Anni Fugaces* 70 The air grows blue with loud reproaches Hurlled at the crews by megaphoning coaches. 1912 J. H. MOORE *Ethics & Educ.* 97 Long ago she [sc. a dog] and her associates were accustomed to megaphone to each other in this way. 1920 *Glasgow Herald* 21 Apr. 8 The captain megaphoned an invitation to come on to the flag deck. 1927 H. G. WELLS in *Sunday Express* 2 Oct. 12/7 The impressive gatherings... the megaphoned and broadcast speeches. 1963 A. SMITH *Throw out Two Hands* iv. 46 Aldermanic individuals had to be given captive ascents on a long rope while they megaphoned their impressions to the gaping faces down below. 1967 *Punch* 26 July 121/2 The compere's megaphoned voice could be heard from the concert hall.

'**megaphonist**. [f. MEGAPHONE 2.] One who speaks through a megaphone.

1906 'O. HENRY' *Four Million* 203 'What's eatin' you?' demanded the megaphonist. 1949 *Box Office* 5 Nov. 20 Elliot Nugent is the megaphonist and William H. Wright the producer. *Ibid.* 21 As the month began, no megaphonist had been set for 'Jet Pilot'.

megapode ('megəpɒd), **megapod** (-pɒd). *Ornith.* [ad. mod.L. *Megapodius*, f. Gr. μέγα- great + ποδ-, ποός foot.] Any bird of the genus *Megapodius* or of the family *Megapodiidae*, a mound-bird or mound-builder, native of Australia and the Malay Archipelago. Also *attrib.*

1857 *Carpenter's Zool.* I. 484 The family of *Megapodiidae*, or *Megapodes*, is peculiar to Australia and the adjacent islands. 1880 A. R. WALLACE *Isl. Life* i. 4 The strange mound-building megapodes. 1900 *Edin. Rev.* Apr. 500 The remarkable *Megapode* birds.

Hence **megapodan**, (*a*) *adj.* of or belonging to the megapodes; (*b*) *sb.* a megapode (*Cent. Dict.* 1890).

† **megapolis**. *Obs.* [f. Gr. μέγα- + πόλις city.] A chief city.

1638 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (ed. 2) 61 [Amadavad is] at this present the Megapolis of Cambaya. 1855 I. C. PRAY *Mem. J. G. Bennet* 450 Capital alone is wanting to make this city in point of influence... the megapolis of the world.

megar, *obs.* form of MEGRE *a.*

Megarian (megə'reɪən), *a.* and *sb.* Also **Megarean**. [f. L. *Megara*, Gr. *Μέγαρα* (neut. pl.), a city in Greece + -IAN; also f. L. *Megarē-us* + -AN.]

A. adj. *a.* Pertaining to the school of philosophy founded c. 400 B.C. by Euclides of Megara.

1878 *Encycl. Brit.* VIII. 578/1 Four distinct philosophical schools trace their immediate origin to the circle that gathered round Socrates—the Megarian, the Platonic, the Cynic, and the Cyrenaic.

b. Applied to a type of bowl of the Hellenistic period, usu. hemispherical and with relief ornament.

[1874 A. DUMONT *Peintures Céramiques* vi. 50 On leur a donné en Grèce le nom de Mégare, parce qu'elles se rencontrent... sur le territoire de cette ville.] 1905 H. B. WALTERS *Hist. Anc. Pott.* I. xi. 499 A series of vases known as Megarian or Homeric bowls, of hemispherical form, without handles. 1960 R. M. COOK *Greek Painted Pott.* vii. 215 The so-called 'Megarian' bowls, commercially the most successful relief ware of the Greeks, extend through most of the Hellenistic world and age. The shape is roughly hemispherical with or without a low ring foot. 1961 *Oxf. Univ. Gaz.* 10 Mar. 832/2 A 'Megarian' bowl with figures of Pan and (?) Heracles and Auge.

B. sb. A member or adherent of the Megarian school.

1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch Explan. Words, Megarian questions*, that is to say, such as were propounded and debated among the Philosophers Megarenses. 1656 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* iv. *Euclid* ii. 28 Litigious *Euclid*... Who the Megareans mad contention taught. 1838 MORRISON tr. *Ritter's Anc. Philos.* II. 131 This doctrine had been previously attributed to the Megarians by Aristotle. 1848 *Schools Anc. Philos.* 110 The Megareans.

Megaric (megə'gærɪk), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. Gr. Μεγαρικ-ός belonging to Megara.] = prec.

1656 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* iv. *Euclid* i. 27 *Euclid* (instituteur of the Megaric Sect). 1744 BERKELEY *Siris* §312 In consequence of that Megaric doctrine, we can have no sense but while we actually exert it. 1845 LEWES *Hist. Philos., Anc.* II. 7 The Megaric doctrine is therefore the Eleatic doctrine, with an Ethical tendency borrowed from Socrates. 1867 — *Ibid.* (ed. 3) I. 175 The Megarics.

|| **megaron** ('megərən). [Gr. μέγαρον hall.] The great central hall of a type of house characteristic esp. of the Mycenaean period. Also *attrib.*

1877 *Architect* 4 Aug. 54/2 Palace of Ulysses at Ithaca... Within was another portico and a stately doorway, admitting to the megaron; this was a large apartment, unfloored, but lofty, roofed, and used as a dining hall by the men. 1906 *Ann. Brit. Sch. Athens* XII. 253 A fixed central hearth was introduced into the megaron to suit the needs of a more rigid climate than the original Afro-Aegean one. 1907 T. D. SEYMOUR *Life Homeric Age* vi. 188 The great hall or megaron is the centre of the life of the household—not unlike the baronial halls of the old English castles. 1928 C. DAWSON *Age of Gods* iii. 58 They brought with them a new

type of house, with a pillared porch opening into a single large room or hall. This is the so-called Megaron house, which was characteristic of the early Greeks. 1950 H. L. LORIMER *Homer & Monuments* i. 6 A form of the megaron house, rectangular, with a single entrance to the main room and a more or less central hearth standing clear of the walls. 1963 *New Scientist* 9 May 301 Evidence which strongly suggests that the 'megaron' was an Anatolian rather than a Greek invention.

megarrhine ('megəraɪn), *a.* *Zool.* Also megarrhine. [ad. mod.L. *megarrhinus*, f. Gr. μέγα-*s* great + ῥῖν-, ῥῖν, ῥῖς nose.] 'Great-nosed'; the distinctive epithet of an extinct species of rhinoceros.

1865 DAWKINS in *Nat. Hist. Rev.* July 403 All the three species [of Rhinoceros]—the megarrhine, leptorhine, and tichorhine, are found together at Crayford and Ilford. 1895 LYDEKKER *Brit. Mammalia* 304 Both the Leptorhine (*R. leptorhinus*) and Megarrhine (*R. megarrhinus*) Rhinoceroses... differ essentially from the woolly kind.

megascop ('megəskɒp). [f. MEGA- + -SCOPE.] 1. A modification of the camera obscura or magic lantern for throwing a reflected magnified image of an object upon a screen.

1831 BREWSTER *Optics* xl. §192 A modification of the camera obscura called the megascop is intended for taking magnified drawings of small objects placed near the lens. 1879 *Sci. Amer.* XLI. 63 An improved megascop, in which the object to be viewed is firmly fixed upon a sliding screen [etc.]. 1893 *Brit. J. Photogr.* XL. 798 Pictures projected upon the screen by means of the megascop or aperturescope lantern.

2. (See quot.)

1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 1419/1 *Megascop.* 1. A solar microscope in which the objects are opaque and illuminated in front by reflecting mirrors.

megascopic (megə'skɒpɪk), *a.* [Formed as prec. + -IC.]

1. Visible to the naked eye without the aid of a microscope; = MACROSCOPIC.

1879 RUTLEY *Study Rocks* xi. 194 Crystals, both megascopic and microscopic, occur... in some perlitites. 1890 BILLINGS *Nat. Med. Dict.*, *Megascopic*, macroscopic.

2. *a.* Of or pertaining to the megascop or to the projection of images of opaque objects upon a screen. *b.* Enlarged or magnified, *spec.* of photographic pictures, images, etc. (Webster 1902).

Also mega'scopical *a.*; mega'scopically *adv.*
1890 in *Century Dict.* 1894 H. S. WASHINGTON *Volcanoes Kula Basin* 21 Megascopically it is much more frequent and prominent than either the augite or the olivine. 1909 J. P. IDDINGS *Igneous Rocks* I. ii. iii. 445 Coarse-grained rocks... must be measured megascopically on the surface of properly sized specimens. 1938 A. JOHANSEN *Descr. Petrogr. Igneous Rocks* IV. 377 Megascopically, laths of black pyroxene up to 2 cm. in length are seen. 1943 *Amer. Mineralogist* XXVIII. 499 The material under the botryoidal surface is also megascopically crystalline. 1970 K. C. JACKSON *Textbk. Lithology* iv. 214 Epidote... is difficult to recognize megascopically because of small grain size and masking by associated micaceous minerals.

megasea (mɛ'gæsiə). [mod.L. (A. H. Haworth *Saxifragæarum Enumeratio* (1821) 6), f. Gr. μέγας large, in reference to the large leaves of the plants.] A perennial herb of the genus formerly so called; = BERGENIA.

1886 [see BERGENIA]. 1914 G. JEKYL *Colour Schemes for Flower Garden* (ed. 3) 96 The Megaseas persist the whole year round. 1962 R. PAGE *Educ. Gardener* i. iv. 135 The bergenia which we used to call saxifrage or megasea are handsome through the twelve months of the year with their bold leathery leaves.

megaseme ('megəsi:m), *a.* and *sb.* *Anat.* [a. F. *mégasème* (Broca), f. Gr. μέγα-*s* great + σῆμα sign.] *a. adj.* Having a large orbital index; *spec.* having an orbital index over .89. *b. sb.* A skull having a large orbital index.

[1878 BARTLEY tr. *Topinard's Anthrop.* 11. ii. 258 M. Broca has created three general terms... bearing reference to this [orbital] index... namely, mégasème when the index is large [etc.].] 1879 FLOWER *Catal. Mus. Coll. Surg.* i. 256 The females are all mégasème. 1882 Quain's *Anat.* (ed. 9) I. 83 If above .89, it [the orbital index] is mégasème.

megasine, obs. form of MAGAZINE.

1616 BULLOKAR *Eng. Expos.*, *Megasine*, a storehouse for warre.

|| **megass** (mɛ'gæs). Also megasse. [Of unknown origin: cf. BAGASSE.] The fibrous residue after the expression of sugar from the cane. Also *attrib.*

1847 *Simmonds's Colonial Mag.* June 187 The megass is carried to the megass-house, and from there to the fire-place, all by manual labour. 1887 *Encycl. Brit.* XXII. 625/2 In a three-roller [sugar-] mill they consist of a cane, top, and megass roller respectively. 1887 MOLONEY *Forestry W. Afr.* 453 Megasse or Bagasse, the refuse cane after the juice has been extracted.

megasthene ('megəθi:n). [ad. mod.L. *megasthena* neut. pl. (see definition), f. Gr. μέγα-*s* great + θέν-*os* strength.] A member of the *Megasthena* or second order of Mammalia in Dana's classification, comprising the largest and most powerful mammals. Hence megasthenic *a.*, of or pertaining to this order; also used by

Dana in etymological sense, 'having great strength'.

1863 DANA in *Amer. J. Sci.* Ser. II. XXXV. 71 There is a close parallelism with the Mutilates, the lowest of the Megasthenes. *Ibid.* XXXVI. 8 Among Crustaceans, the megasthenic and microsthenic divisions of which... stand widely apart. *Ibid.* 327 The Megasthenic-type.

megastructure ('megəstraktʃʊə(r)), *sb.* [f. MEGA- + STRUCTURE *sb.* 5.] A massively large construction or complex, esp. one consisting of many buildings. Hence mega'structural *a.*

1965 *Life* 24 Dec. 146 Other planners foresee skeletal Megastructures of enormous, light-weight 'space frames'—grid-works towering high in the air. 1967 *Listener* 6 July 12/2 Those temporary heavens of exhibition and transport—the Victorian megastructures—... have acquired a permanence in people's minds out of all proportion to the functions they originally housed. *Ibid.* 20 July 73/3 The megastructural schemes by Corbusier's followers in Japan. 1968 *Daily Tel.* (Colour Suppl.) 13 Dec. 30/1 Rudolph's design... truly qualifies as a 'megastructure', a city-within-a-city. 1973 *Observer* (Colour Suppl.) 2 Dec. 33/3 An early attempt to blend housing, commerce and townscape in one huge building—the lumpy description, 'urban megastructure', has been much used.

megathere ('megəθiə(r)). *Palæont.* Anglicized form of MEGATHERIUM.

1839 OWEN in *Trans. Geol. Soc.* (1842) VI. 93 The external cuneiform bone of the Megathere differs [etc.]. 1887 SIR H. H. HOWORTH *Mammoth & Flood* 346 Great mylodons and thickly-hidden megatheres.

megatherial (megə'θiəriəl), *a.* [f. MEGATHERIUM + -AL¹.] Resembling the megatherium; in quots. *fig.*, ponderous, unwieldy.

1894 *Nature* 26 July 301 The disorderly offspring of a quite megatherial wit. 1898 H. G. WELLS *Cert. Personal Matters* 82 A vast edifice... with which a Megatherial key was identified.

mega'therian, *a.* and *sb.* [f. MEGATHERIUM + -AN.] *a. adj.* Pertaining to the megatherium. *b. sb.* A megatherium or kindred animal.

1842 OWEN *Descr. Skel. Mylodon* 161 The extinct race of Megatherians. *Ibid.*, Generations of the Megatherian race.

megatherioid (megə'θiəriɔɪd), *a.* and *sb.* Also -roid. [f. next + -OID.] *a. adj.* Resembling the megatherium. *b. sb.* A megatherium or any similar edentate animal.

1839 OWEN in *Trans. Geol. Soc.* (1842) VI. 98 The Megatherioid families of Edentata. 1839 *Penny Cycl.* XV. 65/2 *Megatheriidae*, Megatheroids of Owen. *Ibid.* 70/1 *Mylodon*. A genus of Edentate Megatherioids. 1872 NICHOLSON *Palæont.* 416 The gigantic Megatheroids.

megatherium (megə'θiəriəm). *Palæont.* Pl. -ia. [mod.L. (Cuvier), as if Gr. μέγα θηρίον 'great beast': see MEGA-.] An extinct genus of huge herbivorous edentates resembling the sloths, the fossil remains of which are found in the upper tertiary deposits of South America; an animal of this genus.

1826 PRICHARD *Res. Phys. Hist. Man.* (ed. 2) I. 64 They have been termed megalonyx and megatherium. 1832 CLIFT in *Trans. Geol. Soc.* (1835) III. 437 The Remains of the Megatherium described in this paper. 1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits, Stonehenge* Wks. (Bohn) II. 124 Professor Sedgwick's Cambridge Museum of megatheria and mastodons.

b. transf. Something of huge or ungainly proportions.

1850 H. ROGERS *Ess.* (1874) II. iv. 190 Those huge megatheria among particles, 'peradventure', 'notwithstanding', and 'nevertheless'. 1870 DISRAELI *Lothair* xxvi, The wild panting of the loosened megatheria [locomotives] who drag us.

megatherm ('megəθi:m). *Bot.* [f. Gr. μέγα-*s* great + θερμη heat, θερμός hot.] A plant requiring great heat. Cf. MEGISTOTHERM, MEOOTHERM.

1879 STORMONTH *Man. Sci. Terms, Megatherms*, plants requiring a high temperature; also called 'macrotherms'.

megathermic (megə'θi:mɪk), *a.* [f. MEGATHERM + -IC.] Pertaining to, connected with, or consisting of megatherms.

1903 W. R. FISHER tr. *Schimper's Plant Geogr.* 226 The megathermic flora is already perceptibly impoverished.

megaton ('megətən). [f. MEGA- b + TON¹.]

a. A unit of explosive power, equal to that of one million tons of T.N.T. Freq. *attrib.*

1952 *N.Y. Herald-Tribune* 18 June 23/7 The first true super-bomb to be detonated is expected to have a power of two megatons. 1955 *Times* 30 May 7/7 The Pacific tests in 1952 and 1954 showed that a hydrogen bomb equivalent to 10 to 15 million tons of T.N.T. (commonly called 10-15 megatons) dropped on the centre of an ordinary city would cause total destruction within a circle of four to five miles. 1957 *Oxford Mail* 20 Aug. 1/5 Britain, he said, was concentrating on ballistic missiles because aircraft were unable to have 100 per cent success against an enemy equipped with megaton bombs. 1959 *Listener* 2 Apr. 61/3 The force of each detonation is believed to have been in the kiloton rather than the megaton range. 1962 *Newnes Conc. Encycl. Nucl. Energy* 48/1 A Bikini-type megaton bomb would destroy completely most ordinary buildings in an area of 84 square miles. 1965 *New Statesman* 21 May 810/2 Six megatons were used in the whole of the Second World War. 1972 [see MAGNITUDE 2c].

b. fig.

1957 M. SHULMAN *Rally round Flag, Boys!* (1958) vi. 74 A broth of a woman... filled with energy in the megaton range. 1963 *Daily Tel.* 9 July 1 Another British spy scandal of 'megaton proportions' was forecast yesterday. 1969 N. COHN *AWopBopalooBop* (1970) ix. 86 Music splintering and feet shuffling, butts twitching by the megaton.

Hence 'megatonnage', explosive power of nuclear weapons, as expressed in megatons.

1963 *Economist* 23 Nov. 746/2 Nato is probably much closer to equality with the Warsaw alliance, in numbers of footsloggers as well as in nuclear megatonnage, than used to be thought. 1967 *Listener* 9 Feb. 186/2 The Russians have not been very explicit... about doubling the megatonnage of their warheads. 1971 *Guardian* 3 Aug. 11/5 The deliverable megatonnage of nuclear weapons. 1971 *Nature* 24 Dec. 493/2 The Soviet Union has already substantially overtaken the United States in numbers of ICBMs, in megatonnages, and in underground tests of large nuclear devices.

megatype ('megətaɪp). [f. MEGA- + -TYPE.] An enlarged copy of a picture or negative produced by photography (*Cent. Dict.* 1890).

Hence 'megatypy', the process of photographic enlargement of pictures or negatives (Webster 1902).

megazin(e), obs. forms of MAGAZINE.

mege(e), obs. forms of MEAGRE *a.*

† **megethological**, *a.* *Obs.* [f. Gr. μέγεθος magnitude: see -LOGICAL.] Pertaining to the calculation of magnitudes.

1570 DEE *Math. Pref.* aij, The helpe of Megethologicall Contemplations.

meggatapye: see MAGGOT².

Megger ('megə(r)). The proprietary name of apparatus designed esp. for measuring electrical insulation resistance. Also megger. Also Meg³, a type of Megger.

1903 *Trade Marks J. J. J.* 2 Sept. 962 Megger... Electric testing apparatus... and scientific instruments... Evershed and Vignoles, Limited, London... manufacturers. 1920 *Whittaker's Electr. Engineer's Pocket-Bk.* (ed. 4) 282 *Evershed's Megger*. The Megger insulation testing set contains in one case a hand-driven magneto generator and a direct reading moving coil ohmmeter. 1923 *Nature* 13 Jan. 63/2 The 'Meg' insulation tester... a remarkably light and cheap megger running to 10,000 mgo, which should prove a boon to linemen. 1923 [see insulation tester]. 1924 *Trade Marks J. J. J.* 28 May 1189 Megger... All goods included in class 6 [Machinery of all kinds, and parts of machinery, except agricultural and horticultural machines]. Evershed & Vignoles, Limited, London... electrical engineers. 1928 *Naval Electr. Manual* (Admiralty) I. ix. 204 The 'Megger' is a direct-reading ohmmeter for the measurement of high resistances, such as the insulation resistance wiring, etc. 1930 *Engineering* 31 Jan. 129/3 A demonstration model of their megger earth tester. 1936 *Discovery* July 220/2 This instrument [sc. the Timber Humidity Meter]... has the appearance of a Megger. 1942 *Trade Marks J. J. J.* 11 Nov. 468/1 Meg... Electrical apparatus for testing insulation resistance and electrical apparatus for testing earth resistance, each comprising an electric generator and an electric measuring instrument. Evershed & Vignoles Limited, London... electrical and mechanical engineers. 1942 *Tee Emm* (Air Ministry) II. 84 Always remember the importance of megger-testing the insulation. 1950 *Engineering* 14 Apr. 404/1 The same firm were showing a new pattern of Megger insulation tester. 1957 G. CLARK *Archæol. & Society* (ed. 3) ii. 63 By using a 'Megger' Earth Tester, and measuring resistivity at intervals, it is possible to contour degrees of resistivity and so to detect areas of ancient disturbance, in the form of ditches.

Meghelles, obs. form of MICHAELMAS.

Megillah (mɛ'gɪlə). Also †meghillah, megilla(h), megille. Pl. megil(l)oth, megil(l)a(h)s. [Heb. *megillah* roll, scroll.] *a.* Each of five books of the Old Testament, namely S. of S., Ruth, Lam., Eccles., and Esther, appointed to be read by adherents of the Jewish faith on certain feast days; freq. with particular reference to the book of Esther, read at the feast of Purim. Also, a copy of any one, or all, of these books.

1650 E. CHILMEAD tr. *Leon Modena's Hist. Rites of Jews* III. x. 165 They read... the whole book of Esther; which they have... in a long Roll... and this they call... *Meghillah*, that is to say, *Volumen*, a Volume, or Roll. 1652 E. BARGISHAI *Brief Compendium Vain Hopes of Jews Messias* 17 In the same *Talmuth* and book *Megilla*... saith *Chennina*, when the *Messias* shall appear, then shall God... shew great honours to the Jews. 1818 *Jewish Preceptress* 85 After the usual service, the *Megilla*, or book of Esther, is read. 1836 *Nethiboth Olam* (*Old Path*) 26 Feb. 27/1 We request the attention of our readers to the reason given why the reading of the *Megillah* is more important than any of the commandments. 1857 C. D. GINSBURG *Song of Songs* p. vii, The following is an exposition of the first of the five books called *Megilloth*. *Ibid.* 2 This Song is the first of the... five *Megilloth*, or books which are annually read in the Synagogues. 1926 'R. LEARSI' tr. *Ash's Kiddush Ha-Shem* 89 Young men drew artistic designs in colors for... *Megillahs*. 1932 A. Z. IDELSOHN *Jewish Liturgy* 391 *Megilla* chanting. 1957 *Oxf. Dict. Chr. Ch.* 882/1 *Megilloth* (Heb., 'rolls'), the name given to five Books in the OT, all of them in the third and latest section of the OT canon known as the 'Hagiographa', which were read by the Jews on certain feast days. 1968 L. ROSTEN *Jays of Yiddish* 230 *Megillah*... Hebrew: 'scroll'. 1. *Megillah* usually describes the Book of Esther...; also the Book of Ruth. (There are five *megillahs* in all.) 1973 *Synagogue Light* Sept. 12/2 We read in *Megilas Ruth* [etc.].

1974 *Jewish Chron.* 13 Sept. 17/1 A megilla in an engraved casket. was presented to the Brighton and Hove Hebrew Congregation.

b. slang. With allusion to the length of the Megillah: a long, tedious, or complicated story; freq. in phr. *a whole Megillah* (Yiddish *a gantse Megillah*).

1957 L. M. FEINSILVER in *Chicago Jewish Forum* Summer 228/1 *A gantse Megillah* or 'a whole Megillah' has been thrown around by a number of TV personalities. . . presumably with little idea of the origin of the phrase. 1968 L. ROSTEN *Joy's of Yiddish* 230 *Megillah*. . . 2. Anything very long, prolix; a rigmarole. . . 3. In popular parlance: Anything complicated, boring, overly extended, fouled up. 1968 *Punch* 1 May 626/1 Feeding all the *megillah* to the papers about his family of Irish Polacks who came over with the Pilgrim Fathers. 1970 L. M. FEINSILVER *Taste of Yiddish* i. 28 *The Megille*, or scroll, of Esther which is read aloud on Purim, and which takes some time to read, gave rise to the humorous description of a long story as a *gantse megille* (a whole *megille*). 1970 S. SHELDON *Naked Face* (1971) x. 110 'Do you know the most peculiar thing about this whole megillah?' queried Moody thoughtfully.

megilp (mɪ'gɪlp), *sb.* Forms: see quot. 1854; also *majellup*, *macgellup*, *meggellup*, *McGilp*, *megilph*, *meguilp*. [Of obscure origin: the suggestion that it is from a surname is improbable.]

1. A preparation (consisting usually of a mixture of linseed oil with turpentine or mastic varnish) employed as a vehicle for oil colours.

1768 [W. DONALDSON] *Life Sir B. Sapshull* I. x. 116 The magilp was a nostrum known only to the ancients; but our modern artists. . . have labour'd. . . to find out this valuable mystery, and as they say with some degree of success. . . The magilp produces that warmth and serenity which characterizes the peculiar merit of Claude Lorraine. 1803 *Edin. Rev.* II. 458 By the pulp, he meant to express some of the drying oils, or perhaps macgellup. *a* 1821 FARINGTON in Wright *Life R. Wilson* (1824) 20 A magylph or majellup of linseed-oil and mastic varnish. . . was his [Richard Wilson's] usual vehicle. 1854 FAIRHOLT *Dict. Art* s.v. *Gumption*, note. In the different treatises on painting and in the colourmen's catalogues we find it thus variously named. . . Magelp, magelph, magilp, magylp, magylph, megilp, megelp, megylp, megylph, macgelp, macgelph, macgilp, macgilph, macgylph, macgulp, magulp, megulph, mygelp, mygelph, mygilph, mygulp, mygulph.

2. A composition used by grainers (see quot.).

1827 WHITTOCK *Painters' & Glaz. Guide* I. ii. 21 The graining colour. . . is. . . a compound of various ingredients, mixed together to the consistency of thick treacle: this is called megilp.

megilp (mɪ'gɪlp), *v.* [f. prec.] *trans.* To varnish with megilp; to give to (oil colours) the quality which megilp is used to impart.

1873 E. SPON *Workshop Receipts* Ser. I. 420/1 If it [water] is well mixed with the oil colour, it megilps it sufficiently to hold the combing. 1875 E. A. DAVIDSON *House-paint.*, etc. 110 The work. . . must be varnished or 'megilped'.

megir (e), *obs.* forms of MEAGRE *a.*

megistotherm (mɪ'gɪstəθɜ:m). *Bot.* [f. Gr. μέγιστος-, superl. of μέγας great + θερμη heat.] A plant requiring a very high temperature for growth. Cf. MEGATHERM, MEIOTHERM.

1879 STORMONTH *Man. Sci. Terms. Megistotherms*, plants requiring extreme or a very high degree of heat.

megne, *obs.* variant of MEINIE.

megohm: see MEGA- *b.*

megre, *obs.* form of MEAGRE *a.*

megrin¹ (mɪ'grɪn). Forms: *a.* 5 mygrane, -ene, -eyn, 6 -ayne, megryne, 7 migrane. *β.* 4 mygrame, 5 -greyme, migrym, my(e)grym, midgrame, -grym, 6 migramme, -grym(me, mygrin, magryme, maigram, meigrime, megrym(e, 6-7 megrime, migram, meigrin, megrum, 7 megro(o)me, -greme, -grimme, mygram, migrim, migrame, migraim, migrame, 7-9 meagrim, 6-megrin. [a. F. *migraine* (13th c.), semi-popular ad. late L. *hemicrānia*: see HEMICRANE. Cf. Sp. *migraña*, It. *magrana*. The Fr. MIGRAINE is now the most usual synonym of HEMICRANIA; mod.G. has *migräne*, Sw. *migrän*.]

1. Hemicrania; a form of severe headache usually confined to one side of the head; nervous or sick headache; an attack of this ailment.

a. c 1420 *Chron. Vilod.* 4584 A feruent mygreyn was in þe ryzt syde of hurre hedde. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 337/1 Mygreyme, sekensse (S. mygrene), emigranea. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 239/1 þe Mygrane; vbi emigrane. c 1530 *Hickscorner* (Manly) 292, I sayd, that in my heed I had the megryne. 1541 R. COPLAND *Guydon's Form.* Xj. The seconde fourme is of mygrayne. 1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* III. xiii. (1632) 617 The mind is. . . confounded by a migrane.

β. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P.R.* iv. v. (1495) 87 The mygrame and other euyll passyons of the heed. c 1460 *Play Sacram.* 613 For. . . alle maner red eyne blyerd eyne & þe myegrym also [etc.]. c 1566 *Merie Tales of Skelton in Skelton's Wks.* (1893) I. p. lx, Other whyle he would saye hee had the megrym in hys head. 1579 GOSSON *Sch. Abuse* (Arb.) 58 It is not a soft shoe that healeth the Gowte. . . nor a crown of Pearle that cureth the Megrim. 1634 T. JOHNSON *Parey's Chirurg.* xvii. iv. (1678) 376 The Megrim is properly a disease affecting the one side of the head, right or left. 1668 R. L'ESTRANGE *Vis. Quev.* (1708) 268 By how much it is more Honourable to Dye upon a Swords-point. . .

than for a Man to snivel and sneeze himself into another World; or to go away in a Meagrim. 1713 *Phil. Trans.* XXXVIII. 229 For the Megrim, they smook. . . the dried Bark of a Pomegranate Tree. 1871 NAPHEYS *Prev. & Cure Dis.* III. x. 1005 Brow-ague, or megrims, as it is sometimes called. 1899 *Albutt's Syst. Med.* VI. 543 Attacks of megrim are often accompanied by. . . contraction of the temporal artery.

b. = VERTIGO.

1595 DUNCAN *App. Etymol.* (E.D.S.) 75 *Vertigo*, dizziness, the migramme. 1626 BACON *Sylva* §725 In every Megrim, or Vertigo, there is an Obtenebration joyned with a Sembance of Turning Round. 1679 'EPHELIA' *Female Poems* 7 A giddy Megrim wheel'd about my head. 1804 *Med. Jnl.* XII. 109 A gentleman. . . was suddenly attacked with a severe pain in his forehead, accompanied with so much megrim and stomach sickness, as would have caused him to fall, had he not received support.

c. fig.

a 1536 TINDALE *Exp. Matt. v-vii.* (?1550) 50 The weake and feble eyes of the world deceased with the mygrim and accustomed to darcknesse. 1634 W. TIRWHYTT *Balzac's Lett.* (Vol. I.) 228 Send me something to rid me of the Megreme I have taken in reading the sotteries of these times. ? c 1660 R. WILD *Poems* (1670) 27 The meagrim of opinions, new or old, The colic in the conscience, he could cure. 1685 SIR G. MACKENZIE *Relig. Stoic* 42 Finding that Fortunes megrim could not be cured.

2. A whim, fancy, fad.

1593 R. HARVEY *Philad.* 23 Iago. . . died of a frensie, as he liued with a megrim. 1631 BRATHWAIT *Whimzies, Traveller* 91 Hee is troubled with a perpetual migrim; at sea hee wisheth to bee on land, and on land at sea. 1711 E. WARD *Quix.* I. 235 With Fifty Meagrims in his Head. 1716 ADDISON *Drummer* I. i, Whims! freaks! megrims! indeed Mrs. Abigail. 1866 GEO. ELIOT *F. Holt* xi, Can't one work for sober truth as hard as for megrims? 1884 *Harper's Mag.* Aug. 466/2 What confounded megrim has seized you?

3. *pl.* 'Vapours'; 'blue devils'; low spirits.

1633 FORD *Broken H.* III. ii, These are his megrims, firks, and melancholies. 1754 RICHARDSON *Grandison* (1781) VI. xiv. 286 If these megrims are the effect of Love, thank Heaven, I never knew what it was. 1823 in *Spirit Pub. Jnals.* 451 A very fine lady, and subject to the meagrims. 1887 G. R. SIMS *Mary Jane's Mem.* 214 Nurses. . . having as many dislikes as a fashionable lady with the megrims.

4. *pl.* The staggers or vertigo (in animals).

1639 T. DE GRAY *Compl. Horsem.* 69 These paines in the head. . . breed megrims. 1765 *Treat. Dom. Pigeons* 39 The next. . . distemper incident to this kind of birds is the vertigo, or (as generally styled by the fancy) the megrims. 1849 D. J. BROWNE *Amer. Poultry Yd.* (1855) 261 This is evidently the same disorder which Dr. Bechstein terms *epilepsy*, and Mr. Clater, the *megrims* or *giddiness*. 1850 COL. HAWKER *Diary* (1893) II. 321 The poor mare was suddenly seized with megrims, or mad staggers.

Hence †**me'grimal** *a.*, of or belonging to megrim; †**megrin** *a.*, inclined to megrim.

1661 K. W. CONF. *Charac.*, *Detracting Empirick* (1860) 65 This quackroyall is never. . . so happy as when he's. . . telling them [his patients]. . . how many megrimicall and hypocondriacal humors he hath dissipated. 1855 R. REDGRAVE in *Memoir* vi. (1891) 160 The maid was summoned to dress her mistress. She found her languid and megrimish.

megrin² ('mɪ:grɪn). *dial.* Also megrin. The scald-fish, *Arnoglossus laterna*.

1836 YARRELL *Brit. Fishes* II. 254 The Scaldfish, or Megrin, as it is called in Cornwall. 1881 *Cassell's Nat. Hist.* V. 69 The Scald-fish, or Megrin, or Smooth Sole (*Arnoglossus laterna*). 1900 *Dundee Advert.* 5 Jan. 2 When whitches and megrins have arrived in any great quantity, values have speedily dropped. 1901 *Scotsman* 14 Mar. 4/4 Aberdeen. . . prices, . . . megrims, . . . 20s. to 22s. per box.

megrin, *obs.* form of MEGRIM².

meguilp, **megylyp**(h), variant forms of MEGILP.

mehap, *obs.* f. MAYHAP.

mehari (mə'hɑ:ri). Also maharee, mahari, maherry, mehara, meheri, etc. [F. *méhari*, f. Algerian Arab. *mehri*, Class. Arab. *mahri*, of Mahra, a province in South Arabia.] An Arabian, single-humped camel, used for riding.

1738 T. SHAW *Travels or Observations relating to Barbary & Levant* 240 That species of the Camel-kind, which is known to us by the name of the *Dromas* or *Dromedary*, is here called *Maihāry*; though it is much rarer in Barbary than in the Levant. 1821 G. F. LYON *Narr. Trav. N. Afr.* i. 23 A small Kaffé passed us, consisting of ten or twelve camels, and amongst them one or two Maheries. 1826 DENHAM & CLAPPERTON *Narr. Trav. & Discoveries in N. & Cent. Afr.* i. 22 A marauding party was sent out to plunder some maherries. *Ibid.*, Nine camels of the maherhy species were brought in. 1848 J. RICHARDSON *Travels in Great Desert of Sahara* I. iii. 87 The two races, the coast-camel, and the Maharee or desert-camel. . . The most fierce and dominant was the Maharee. 1854 J. R. MORELL *Algeria* 480 The mahari supports fatigue better than the camel, and never betrays an ambuscade. 1857 H. BARTH *Trav. N. & Cent. Afr.* I. viii. 178 Riding my own méhari, I was quite at liberty to go before or fall behind. 1863 J. HUTTON tr. *Daumas's Horses of Sahara* II. 342 Fetoum remounted her mahari and gave the signal for retreat. 1904 R. HICHENS *Garden of Allah* II. viii. 113 'He who smokes the keef is like a Mehari with a swollen tongue,' he rejoined. 1921 M. W. HILTON-SIMPSON *Among Hill-Folk Algeria* 120 In the great desert he rides the 'mehari', or trotting camel. 1923 G. CASSERLY *Algeria To-Day* 235 A Targui's mehara (riding camel) is usually white, is speedy and full of endurance. 1926 *Contemp. Rev.* Oct. 425 Captain Domèvre of the Spahis. . . after being severely wounded in action with his méhari, is transferred to the military intelligence section at Beyrout.

mehche, *obs.* f. MATCH *sb.*¹

†**mehe**, **mezhe**. *Obs.* [OE. *mæge* wk. fem.: related to MAY *sb.*²] A kinswoman.

c 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Luke i. 36 Nu elizabeth þin mæge sunu on hyre ylde ge-cacnode. c 1200 ORMIN 3178 Hire meshe Elysabæþ Wass gladd inoh & blipe Off hire dere child Johan. a 1225 *St. Marher.* 16 Meies ba ant mehen. a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 76 Hire obre wordes weren þoa heo com & grette Elizabeth hire mowe [MS. T. mehe, MS. C. meðse].

||**mehmandar** ('meimənda:(r)). Forms: 7 mehmander, mehemandar, -er, mammandore, -dar, ma(h)mendar, 9 mehmandar, -daur. [Pers. *mihmāndār*, f. *mihmān* stranger, guest.] In Persia and India, an official appointed to act as courier to a traveller of distinction.

1623 *St. Pap. Col., E. Indies* 1622-4 (1878) 161 Our mehmander or presenter. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 51 Our Mammandore or Harbinger, prouiding for vs. 1638 *Ibid.* 132 Our Ambassadour. . . sent his Mammandar to the Governour. . . to demand fresh horses. 1662 J. DAVIES tr. *Olearius' Voy. Ambass.* 369 The Mehemandar, who conducts Ambassadors from one Province to another till they come to Court. 1687 A. LOVELL tr. *Thevenot's Trav.* II. 103 The Mahmendar Bassa, Master of the Ceremonies. 1840 J. B. FRASER *Koordistan* I. vi. 172 A dispute between our mehmandar and the villagers regarding a supply of corn for our horses. 1842 ELPHINSTONE *Caubul* I. 29 The necessity. . . of waiting for a Mehmandaur from his Majesty, to accompany the mission.

||**mehtar** ('meɪtə(r)). Also 7 meheter, mehater, 9 mater, matre, mehter. [a. Urdū *mehtar*, a. Pers. *mihtar* head man, prince, occurring in many titles like *mihtar-i-asp*, master of the horse, *m-i-raxt*, master of the household; comparative of *mih* great.]

1. *a.* In Persia: Originally, the title of certain great officers of the royal household. Now, a groom, a stable-boy.

1662 J. DAVIES tr. *Olearius' Voy. Ambass.* 272 Near the Pages stood the Meheter, or Groom of the Chamber, who hath the ouer-sight of them. *Ibid.* 286 The King. . . would have kill'd him, if a Mehater, or Gentleman belonging to his Chamber had not prevented him. 1828 MORIER *Hajji Baba in Eng.* I. 60 Besides many mehters or stable-boys.

b. In Bengal: A house sweeper and scavenger; the lowest of the menial house-servants.

1810 WILLIAMSON E. *India Vade M.* I. 276 The *Mater*, or sweeper, is considered the lowest menial in every family. 1811 MRS. SHERWOOD *Henry & Bearer* 26, I gave all my last sweetmeats to the matre's boy. 1886 YULE & BURNELL *Anglo-Ind. Gloss.* s.v. *Bungy*, In the Bengal Pry. he is generally called mehtar.

2. A title borne by the ruler of Chitral. Hence 'mehtarship, the office of mehtar.

1892 *Pall Mall G.* 21 Dec. 4/3 Nizam-ul-Mulk, the new Mehtar of Chitral. 1895 *Westm. Gaz.* 22 Mar. 7/1 The Amir ul Mulk, . . . who recently usurped the Mehtarship by killing his brother.

mehte, *obs.* f. MIGHT *sb.* and *might* *pa. t.* of MAY *v.*¹

Mehumitanisme, *obs.* form of MAHOMETANISM.

meibomian (maɪ'bɔʊmɪən), *a.* *Anat.* [f. *Meibomius* (see below) + -AN.] The distinguishing epithet of certain sebaceous glands in the human eyelid, discovered by H. Meibom (Meibomius) of Helmstadt (died 1700).

1813 J. THOMSON *Lect. Inflamm.* 161 When scrophula attacks the eye-lids, it has usually its seat in the Meibomian glands. 1858 H. GRAY *Anat.* 565 The Meibomian glands are situated upon the inner surface of the eyelids.

meiching, variant of MITCHING.

meicoock, variant of MEACOCK *Obs.*

meid(e), *obs.* forms of MEAD *sb.*¹, *sb.*², MEED *sb.*

meidan, variant of MAIDAN *Indian*.

meiden, *obs.* form of MAIDEN.

meidin, variant of MEDINE.

meidle, **meiger**, *obs.* ff. MIDDLE *a.*, MEAGRE *a.*

meighlyn, *obs.* form of MECHLIN.

meigne(e), **meigniall**, *obs.* ff. MEINIE, MENIAL.

meigrin, -*ym*, *obs.* forms of MEGRIM.

Meiji ('meidʒi). [Jap., 'enlightened government'.] The name given to the period of the rule of the Japanese emperor Mutsuhito (1868-1912), which was marked by the modernization and westernization of Japan. *Freq. attrib.*

1873 E. M. SATOW tr. *Kinsé Shiriaku: Hist. Japan* 125 The chronological period was also changed to Meiji (Enlightened Government), and an imperial proclamation was published making it a rule for all time that there should be only one chronological period for each reign. 1894 D. MURRAY *Japan* xv. 378 The year-period, which from January 1865, had borne the name of Keiō, had been changed to Meiji (Enlightened Peace), and was fixed to begin from January, 1868. 1901 C. LOWE tr. *A. von Siebold's Japan's Accession to Comity of Nations* p. vi, The writer. . .

felt particularly called upon to contribute to an appreciation of the magnificent achievements of the statesmen and diplomatists of the Meiji Era. 1931 I. NITOBÉ *Japan* iv. 225 The two great reforms of Japanese history—those of the Taika and Meiji eras. 1936 J. A. B. SCHERER *Three Meiji Leaders* i. Hirobumi Ito... became Japan's first Premier under the new Meiji government. *Ibid.* xiv. 133 The three Meiji leaders differed widely from one another, but each was of a classic grandeur. 1957 *Encycl. Brit.* XII. 967/1 During the first years of the Meiji period, when western ideas were being adopted in the newly re-opened Japan, the European style of painting was more cultivated than any other. 1961 A. M. CRAIG *Chōshū in Meiji Restoration* i. 6 Chōshū and Satsuma, han whose samurai were subsequently to carry out, as the dominant center of the new Meiji government, the revolution of the early Meiji period. 1972 M. KOCHAN tr. *P. Akamatsu's Meiji 1868* II. ii. 258 As far as government accounts in the early years of Meiji can be known, nine and a half million yen are said to have been devoted to military expenditure in the period between November 13, 1871, and December 31, 1872. 1974 G. JENKINS *Bridge of Magpies* xiii. 206 My grandfather... lived at the time of the Meiji Revolution which made Japan into a modern state.

meik(e), obs. Sc. forms of MEEK *a.* and *v.*

meikill, meikle, obs. forms of MICKLE.

meil, obs. form of MEAL *sb.*¹ and *sb.*⁴

meild, meile, var. ff. MELD, MELE, *vbs.* *Obs.*

meiler ('maɪlə(r)). [Ger.; orig. a pile of wood for making charcoal.] A charcoal-kiln.

1839 *URE Dict. Arts* 996 Fig. 873. represents a simple coking meiler or mound. 1854 RONALDS & RICHARDSON *Chem. Technol.* (ed. 2) I. 65 (heading) Preparation of Charcoal in Meiler.

meill, obs. f. MEAL *sb.*¹ and *sb.*⁴; var. MELE *v.*

mein, obs. f. MAIN, MIEN, MINE *pron.*, MING *v.*

† **meindre**, *a.* *Obs. rare*—1. [a. AF. *meindre* (= mod.F. *moindre*)—L. *minor* MINOR *a.*] In phr. *meindre age*, minority.

a 1461 *Rolls of Parl.* V. 394/1 By reason of the meindre age of his seid Heire.

[**meine**, *v.*, a spurious verb inferred from *meind*, pa. t. of MENG *v.*

1736 in AINSWORTH *Eng.-Lat. Dict.* Hence 1755 in JOHNSON; and in later Dicts.]

meine, obs. form of MEAN.

mein Gott (main gɒt), *int.* [G., = my God.] Used as a typically German exclamation corresponding to *My God* (GOD 7).

c 1838 C. J. MATHEWS in M. R. Booth *Eng. Plays of 19th Cent.* (1973) IV. 130 Oh mine Got, mine Got, when I tink of zat bewitching Miss Parker! 1867 TROLLOPE *Claverings* I. xix. 239 'Yes, yes;—mein Gott, yes,' said Schmoft. 1891 KIPLING *Life's Handicap* 261 Mein Gott! I would sooner collect life red devils than liddle monkeys. 1924 'SAPPER' *Third Round* vi. 142 And think—five, ten minutes more and I also to pieces would have been blown. *Mein Gott!* it makes me sweat. 1968 R. SAWKINS *Snow along Border* iv. 33 Oh, mein Gott, I've just remembered something odd.

mein Herr (main hɛr). [G., = my lord.] Used in a jocular or ironic tone in addressing a German man; so as *sb.*, a male German.

1922 JOYCE *Ulysses* 202 The gross virgin who inspired *The Merry Wives of Windsor* let some meinherr from Almany grope his life long for deephid meanings in the depth of the buckbasket. 1967 [see HERR]. 1975 J. BLACKBURN *Mister Brown's Bodies* xxii. 185 Very clever, mein Herr, though the real prize will escape you.

meinie ('meini). *Obs. exc. arch.* Forms: 3 maynee, meingne, menyeie, 3-4 meigne, 3-5 maine, mayne, meine, meynee, 3-6 menye, meyne, menze, 3, 5, 7, 9 menie, 4 meygne, megne, mengze, mengne, meynne, meyne, meyne, meinee, 4-5 meignee, meynne, mene, meneyhe, meynze, menzey, menze, menezze, 4-6 mayny, 4-7 meny, 4-9 meyny, 5 menezee, menne, maygne, menyhe, meneya, meneyay, meyni, 5-6 maynye, 5-9 meynie, *Sc.* menzie, 6 mainy, many(e), meini, meniey, meignye, menyey, 6-7 meinye, 6-8 meiny, 7 menyey, meanie, *Sc.* meinzie, 9 meisny, *Sc.* mengyie, manzy, 6- meinie. [a. OF. *meyné*, *mesnie*, earlier *mesnede* = Pr. *mesnada*, *maisnada*, *mainada* (whence Sp. *mesnada*, *manada*, It. *masnada*)—popular Latin type **mansionāta*, f. L. *mansion-em* (see MANSION), whence F. *maison* house.

In English the word was in some of its applications confused with MANY *sb.*

1. A family, household.

c 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 480/3 Seint ypolyt pe Martyr. . . þat wuste seint laurence in prisone. . . And þoruþ him turnde to cristindom and his maine al-so. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 12271 þan went ioseph and mari bun Wit iesu til a-noiper tun, þat meingne was sa mild and meth. 13. . . E. E. Allit. P. B. 331 þis meyny of a3te I schal saue of monnez saulez. c 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 32 No weddid man owip to leue his wife & children & meyne vngouerned. 1481 CAXTON *Reynard* (Arb.) 98, I sawe neuer a fowler meyne, they [the ape and its young] laye on fowle heye whiche was al be pyssed. 1532 HERVET *Xenophon's Househ.* (1768) 78 For a man that is at great costes. . . in his house, and can not gette as moche. . . as wyll fynde hym and his meyny. 1587 *Durham Depos.* (Surtees) 327, I will command my menyey (which, as this

examine thinketh, he ment his wife and children) that they will be good to the. 1667 COTTON *Scarron*. iv. 105 A Farm lies ready cut and dry'd, Will hold both me, and all my meany.

2. *a.* A body of retainers, attendants, dependents, or followers; a retinue, suite, train.

1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 3484 þat so moche folc to him com of knyghtes þonge & olde þat he nadde no3t wel war wip such menie up to holde. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 20579 þan com ihesus wit his meigne. c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 2388 þey sette hym honourable to be, Wip fourty knyghtes of meygne. c 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) xxx. 135 When he rydes in tyme of peesse with his priuee menzee. c 1400 *Rom. Rose* 7156 Thus Antecrist abyden we, For we ben alle of his meynne. c 1415 *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 124 Ther all the ryall powere of Frensshemen come a3ent owre kyng and his litill meyné. 1423 *Rolls of Parl.* IV. 248/2 For the expens resonable of hir, and of a certain meyne that shuld abyde aboute hir. c 1460 *Godstow Reg.* (E.E.T.S.) 182 Hys meyny of woluerton sholde haue fre & full power to lede her bestys to the welle. 1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* x. xi. 430 Kyngye marke rode froward them with alle his mayneal meyny. c 1500 *Gest Robyn Hode* 335 in Child *Ballads* III. 72 Fonde she there Robyn Hode, And al his fayre mene. 15. . . *Chevy Chase* 6 Then ye perse owt off banborowe cam, w' him A myghtee meany. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* III. i. 25 Furth sail I, . . . With my 3oung son Ascany and our menze. 1605 SHAKS. *Learn* II. iv. 35 They summon'd vp their meiny, straight tooke Horse, Comanded me to follow. c 1640 J. SMYTH *Lives Berkeleys* (1883) I. 214 Wherto eleaven knyghtes were witnesses, then of his meiny or household seruants. 1728 RAMSAY *To D. Forbes* vii, What gars thee look sae big and bluff? Is't an attending menzie? 1904 SAINTSBURY *Hist. Crit.* III. 426 Titania and her meyny.

† *b.* Used as a plural: Servants. *Obs.*

c 1450 *Bk. Curtasye* 604 in *Babes Bk.*, Now let we pes officers be, And telle we wyll of smaller mené. c 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 252 þe lady, þe menze, grete and small.

† *c.* *God's meinie*: applied (*a.*) to the angels; (*b.*) to the poor, as objects of his special care. *Obs.*

a 1300 *Assump. Virg.* (Camb. MS.) 110 He wile senden after þe, Fram heuene adun of his meigne. 1496 *Dives & Paup.* (W. de W.) ix. xiv. 367/1 For why wycked doers & synful poore men ben called the leste of goddes meny.

† 3. A company of persons employed together or having a common object of association; an army, ship's crew, congregation, assembly, or the like. *Obs.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 17288 + 440 3it apou þe same day he schewd to þis menze. c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 97 He gadred grete mayne of alle þat he mot hent. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* xvi. 375 Of archeris a gret menzhe Assemblit. c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 5243 Mony fallyn were fey of þe fell grekes, But mo of the meny, þat mellit hom with. c 1400 *Beryn* 1581 For there nas Shippis meyne for aust that they could hale That myste abuten of the Shipp the thiknes of a skale. 1598 *Nottingham Rec.* IV. 247 To requyre the Burgesses in his Ward to mete a meyny of honest Burgesses.

† 4. The collection of pieces or 'men' used in the game of chess. *Obs.*

[1322 in *Rolls Parl.* III. 363 Escheqirs . . . ove tres peirs meines de cristall, et tables de ivoir, ove la meine d'ivoire et d'eban.] 13. . . *Guy Warw.* (A.) 3195 þe cheker þai oxy & þe meyne. c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 11396 Meyne for þe cheker Wyp draughtes queinte of knight & rok. c 1400 *Beryn* 1733 The ches was al of vyery, the meyne fressh and newe. 14. . . *Voc.* in Wf. Wülcker 609/41 *Scaccus*, the meny of the cheker. c 1450 *Merlin* xxii. 362 The pownes, and all the other meyne were golde and vyory fresshly entailed.

5. *a.* A multitude of persons; chiefly in disparaging use, a 'crew', 'set'. Also, the common herd, the masses.

13. . . E. E. Allit. P. B. 454 He . . . wysed peroute A message fro þat meyny hem moldez to seche. c 1440 *Alphabet of Tales* 121 A grete meneyay of pylgrams. c 1440 *York Myst.* xi. 277 Lord, whills we with þis menyhe meve, Mon never myrthe be vs emange. 1529 RASTELL *Pastyme* (1811) 268 A meynye of rascall and euyl disposed people. 1529 SKELTON *Dethe Erle Northumb.* 46 A mayny of rude villayns made hym for to blede. 1533 *MORE Answ. Poysoned Bk.* Wks. 1119/2 Mayster Walker and al the meyny of them. 1609 *DAY Festivals* (1615) Ep. Ded., If we account them not more Religious, then the Meyny, or Multitude, are. 1640 BRATHWAIT *Two Lanc. Lovers* 99 One, whom the rest of that miserable meniey. . . called Spurcina. a 1670 SPALDING *Troub. Chas. I* (1829) 41 A menzie of miscontented puritans. 1788 SHIRREFS *Poems* (1790) 346 What gart you pit them [critics] in my head? That menzie, Sir, are a' my dread. 1819 W. TENNANT *Papistry Storm'd* (1827) 140 The meikle menzie on ilk side Did break in twa. 1970 J. WAIN *Winter in Hills* iv. 361 A speech was now made by McAlister, the Scotch poet in whose ostensible support this meinie was assembled.

† *b.* (Common) people. *Obs.*

1387-8 T. USK *Test Love* i. vi. (Skeat) l. 145 Notwithstanding that in the contrary helden moche comune meyny.

† 6. Of animals: A herd, drove, flock, etc.; a number, multitude. *Obs.*

1484 CAXTON *Fables of Æsop* vi. ix. (1889) 204 Ones amonge a grete meyny of ghees and cranes [a labourer] took a pylgrage. 1522 SKELTON *Why not Court?* 241 A mayny of marefoles. *Ibid.* 292 They wolde Rynne away and crepe, Lyke a mayny of shepe. 1530 PALSGR. 475/1 They can no more skylly of it than a meyny of oxen. 1556 OLDE *Anti-christ* 12 b, You are muche more worthe than a great meignye of sparowes.

7. Of things: A number, a numerous collection or aggregation. *Obs. exc. Sc.*

c 1440 *Alphabet of Tales* 294 A grete meneya of palmelevis. 1530 PALSGR. 244/2 Meny of plantes, *plantaige*. *Ibid.* 721/1 As though there were a menyey of brokes [F. *vng tas de ruisseaux*] had their springes there. 1896 BARRIE *Marg. Ogilvy* iv. 76 You get no common beef at clubs; there is a manzy of different things all sauced up to be unlike themselfs.

meinie, obs. form of MANY.

meiobenthos (μαιουβενθός). [f. Gr. *μείων* smaller + BENTHOS.] The section of the benthos that includes animals neither small enough to be grouped with the microfauna nor large enough to be grouped with the macrofauna. So **meio'benthic**.

1942 M. F. MARE in *Jrnl. Marine Biol. Assoc.* XXV. 519 A new terminology is needed, and these groups are here designated the macrobenthos, meiobenthos, and microbenthos. The macrobenthos is equivalent to the macrofauna of the bottom. . . The meiobenthos here comprises the fauna of intermediate size, such as small crustacea (copepods, cumaceans, etc.) small polychaetes and lamellibranchs, nematodes and foraminifera. The microbenthos comprises all the small organisms. 1967 *Oceanogr. & Marine Biol.* V. 522 The number of individuals given by Kiseleva has the great merit of taking into account the meiobenthos. 1969 *Nature* 15 Nov. 720/2 Nematodes are among the commonest meiobenthic animals. 1971 *Ibid.* 28 May 260/1 (heading) Deficiency of gravity corers for sampling meiobenthos and sediments. 1973 *Ibid.* 30 Mar. 324/1 Where hydrodynamic conditions and bottom configuration are so subdued that meiobenthic bioturbation becomes a locally prominent sedimentological process.

meiocene: see MIOCENE.

meiofauna ('maioʊfaʊnə). [f. Gr. *μείων* smaller + FAUNA.] = MEOBENTHOS. So **meio'faunal** *a.*

1967 M. L. WASS in Olson & Burgess *Pollution & Marine Ecol.* vi. 272 Benthic animals under stress may be meiofaunal in size. *Ibid.*, An extensive study has been done . . . on a group of protozoan meiofauna. 1973 *Nature* 30 Mar. 323/2 Ostracods and nematodes were the most widely distributed and active members of the meiofaunas. *Ibid.* 324/1 Data confirming . . . the complete disappearance of some meiofaunal groups, in sediments of the deeper seafloor.

meiogyrous (maioʊdʒaɪrəs), *a.* *Bot.* [irreg. f. Gr. *μείων* smaller, less + *γύρος* (see GYRE) + -OUS.] 'Rolled inwards a little' (Jackson *Gloss. Bot. Terms.* 1900).

meiolithic: see MIOLITHIC.

meionite ('maioʊnaɪt). *Min.* Also mionite. [a. F. *meionite* (Haüy), f. Gr. *μείων* smaller: see -ITE.

Meant to indicate that the crystals are smaller than those of vesuvianite.]

A white or colourless silicate of aluminum and calcium found in lava.

1808 *Nicholson's Jrnl.* XXI. 191 Does the mineral mentioned by the name of meionite in the *Tableau méthodique* of Mr. Haüy constitute a distinct species? *Ibid.* 199, I have yet compared the meionite with the feldspar only in respect to form. 1879 RUTLEY *Stud. Rocks* x. 112 The species meionite and marialite are closely related to scapolite.

meiophylly ('maioʊfɪli). *Bot.* Also mio-. [irreg. f. Gr. *μείων* less + *φύλλον* leaf + -Y. Cf. MEOSTEMONOUS.] The suppression of one or more leaves in a whorl.

1869 MASTERS *Veget. Terat.* 396 Meiophylly. A diminished number of leaves in a whorl, occasionally takes place. 1879 in STORMONTH *Man. Sci. Terms.*

|| **meiosis** (maioʊsɪs). Also 7 miosis. Pl. meiosis. [Gr. *μείωσις* lessening, f. *μειόω*, to lessen, f. *μείων* less.]

1. *Rhet.* † *a.* A figure of speech by which the impression is intentionally conveyed that a thing is less in size, importance, etc., than it really is.

1586 A. DAY *Eng. Secretary* II. (1625) 84 *Meiosis*, a manner of disabling, as when we say, Alas Sir, it is not in my power to doe it. 1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* III. xvi[i]. (Arb.) 195 If you diminish and abbase a thing by way of spight . . . such speech is by the figure *Meiosis* or the disabler spoken of hereafter. a 1716 SOUTH *Serm.* (1717) IV. 32 Their whole Discourse being one continued *Meiosis* to diminish, lessen, and debase the great Things of the Gospel.

b. = LITOTES.

1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* II. vii. 73 Some condemne Rhetorick as the mother of lies, speaking more than the truth in Hyperboles, lesse in her *Miosis*. 1655 — *Ch. Hist.* VIII. iii. §32 The foresaid Author . . . termeth Him . . . Pedantick enough, that is too much, to such as understand his *Miosis*. a 1716 SOUTH *Serm.* (1727) IV. x. 434 The Words are a *Meiosis*, and import much more than they express. 1903 *Speaker* 16 May 159/1 Self-assertiveness, Mr. Sheppard observes with a pleasing *meiosis*, is not required.

2. *Path.* The stage of a disease in which the symptoms begin to abate.

1875 DUNGLISON *Med. Lex.* 577. 1890 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

3. *Biol.* (Formerly also *maiosis*.) The division of a diploid cell nucleus into four haploid nuclei, which offsets a doubling of chromosome numbers at a subsequent fertilization and normally comprises a reduction division (meiosis I) followed by an equational division (meiosis II); commonly used to include also the accompanying division of the cytoplasm.

1905 FARMER & MOORE in *Q. Jrnl. Microsc. Sci.* XLVIII. 489 We propose to apply the terms *Maiosis* or *Maiotic* phase to cover the whole series of nuclear changes included in the two divisions that were designated as *Heterotype* and *Homotype* by Flemming. 1907 *Rep. Brit. Assoc. Adv. Sci.* 689 There is reason to believe that a sorting of the chromosomes, analogous to that seen in *meiosis*, takes place

in the third division of the ascus. 1925 E. B. WILSON *Cell* (ed. 3) vi. 576 Meiosis brings about two additional results. . . One is to establish new haploid combinations of the original maternal and paternal chromosomes in the germ-cells. . . Not less important is the reorganization of the chromosomes, individually considered, that takes place during meiosis, by means of 'crossing-over'. 1934 L. W. SHARP *Introd. Cytol.* (ed. 3) xvi. 254 Meiosis involves two nuclear divisions but only one chromosomal division. 1949 DARLINGTON & MATHER *Elem. Genetics* i. 34 Since crossing-over can probably take place between any two chromosomes, it will be rare indeed for two identical haploid nuclei to be produced from different meioses. 1971 *Sci. Amer.* Aug. 56/3 Without mitosis there could be no meiosis, the type of cell division that gives rise to eggs and sperm.

meiostemonous (μαιούστι:μόνος), *a. Bot.* Also *mio-*. [irreg. f. Gr. *μείων* less + *στήμων-*, *στήμων* stamen + *-OUS*.] Having fewer stamens than petals.

1832 LINDLEY *Introd. Bot.* 400 Meiostemonous would be said of a plant the stamens of which are fewer in number than the petals. 1849 BALFOUR *Man. Bot.* §392 Miostemonous.

meiotaxy (μαιοτάξι). *Bot.* Also *mio-*. [irreg. f. Gr. *μείων* less + *τάξις* arrangement. Cf. *prec.* and *MEIOPHYLLY*.] The suppression of an entire whorl of floral organs.

1869 MASTERS *Veget. Terat.* 403 Meiotaxy of the calyx. . . This term is here employed to denote those illustrations in which entire whorls are suppressed. 1879 in STORMONTH *Man. Sci. Terms*.

meiotherm (μαιουθε:ρμ). *Bot.* [irreg. f. Gr. *μείων* less + *θερμη* heat, *θερμός* hot.] A plant of a temperate habitat. (Cf. *MEGATHERM*, *MEGISTOTHERM*.) Also *attrib.*

1875 J. G. BAKER *Bot. Geog.* 48 Meiotherm, characteristic of the cool-temperate zone, and therefore quite hardy in the open air in England. *Ibid.* 95 Meiotherm types. 1884 *Trans. Victoria Inst.* 38 Meiotherms—plants inhabiting cool temperate zones.

meiotic (μαιούτικ), *a.* [f. Gr. *μειωτικ-ός* diminishing (see *MEIOSIS*).] 1. *Rhet.* That represents things as less than they really are; characterized by meiosis or litotes.

1907 *Westm. Gaz.* 17 June 2/2 Is there not . . . a good deal to be said for the meiotic method [of portraying the Caesars] preferred by Sir Lawrence Tadmor? 1915 *Oxf. Mag.* 18 June 38/2 We have occasionally mentioned in mild meiotic terms that the Oxford roads do not wholly satisfy our ideal of perfection.

2. *Biol.* (Formerly also *maiotic*.) That is characterized by meiosis (sense 3); of, pertaining to, or occurring at meiosis.

1905 [see *MEIOSIS* 3]. 1913 W. BATESON *Mendel's Princ. Heredity* (rev. ed.) 270 This differentiation will come about at this reduction, or meiotic division, as it is called. 1952 SABB & OWEN *Gen. Genetics* vii. 119 The period between the two meiotic divisions is designated by the special term interkinesis. It may be rather long, but typically it is very short. 1962 *Lancet* 15 Dec. 1270/1 Three types of meiotic non-disjunction have been recognised. 1973 *Nature* 5 Oct. 261/2 For spermatozoa and meiotic preparations, ripening testes were removed.

Hence *meiotically adv.*

1676 R. MEGGOTT *Sermon preached on St. Paul's Day* 6 This is that which according to the Hebrew way of speaking is here meiotically expressed by *It is not good*. 1959 *Times* 7 Oct. 4/1 To put it meiotically, the match was rather one-sided. 1966 *Times* 28 Mar. (Austral. Suppl.) p. xiv/5 A γ chromosome might . . . be attached to another meiotically driven chromosome. 1968 R. RIEGER *Gloss. Genetics & Cytogenetics* 274 Thus, the zygotic (diploid) chromosome number is meiotically reduced to the gametic (haploid) number. 1973 *Nature* 5 Oct. 259/1 When the brandspore germinates its nucleus divides meiotically to re-establish the haploid sporidial phase.

|| **mei p'ing** (mei piŋ). Also *mei ping* and with capital initials. [Chin., lit. = *prunus vase*.] A Chinese porcelain vase with a narrow neck designed to hold a single spray of flowers.

1915 R. L. HOBSON *Chinese Pott. & Porc.* v. 79 A vase of the form known as *mei p'ing* with green Imperial dragons in a yellow ground and the Wan Li mark. 1953 S. JENYNS *Ming Pott. & Porc.* iv. 39 Other blue and white pieces . . . are the *mei ping* vases decorated with sages. 1968 J. UPDIKE *Couples* ii. 152 An empty but perfect blue vase of *mei ping* form. 1972 *Country Life* 21 Dec. 1715/3 The Mei Ping (a vase designed with an aperture to hold a single flower). 1973 *Ibid.* 2 Aug. 290/1 A Mei-P'ing, literally 'plum blossom vase', a shape which first appeared in the 10th century. . . small mouth, wide shoulders and tapering body. 1974 *Times* 3 Apr. 1/5 She paid £160,000 for an early Ming blue-and-white *mei ping* and cover.

meir, meir(e, obs. ff. MERE, MAYOR.

meir-maid, -swyne, ob. ff. MERMAID, -SWINE.

† **meirre, meire, a. Her. Obs.** [Of obscure origin: cf. F. *moire*, *moiré* watered silk, also OF. *meire* 'sorte de vêtement' (Godef.).] (See *quot.*; Leigh's figure identifies it with *COUNTERPOTENT*.)

1562 LEIGH *Armory* 191 He beareth Meirre Argent, and Azure. Some olde Hereaughtes haue taken this for a dublinge, and yet they wolde call it varry cuppe, & varrey tassa, which is asmusche to saye, as furre of Cuppes, or of gobettes. . . Well let that blazonne goo, and vse this worde Meire, for so is it well blazed, and very auncient and is a Spanishe Cote moste commonly.

meis(e, variant forms of MEASE.

meish(e, obs. forms of MESH.

meisie, meisje ('meisi). *S. Afr.* [Afrikaans *meisie*, f. Du. *meisje*, cogn. w. Eng. *MAIDEN sb.*] Girl; young lady or woman.

1890 *Digger's Doggerel* 27 Romeo Troilus Giddy McSmack Has been granted, secure from all legal attack, The sole right to practise and use osculation On the 'meisjes' and 'vrauw's' of the Transvaalsche Nation. 1895 H. A. BRYDEN in *Blackw. Mag.* July 131/1 A little wizened Hottentot has been . . . making coffee for the *baas* and *meisje*. 1910 *Cape Times* 7 Oct. 10 There is enough to be done before nightfall for an idle meisje to bestir herself without waiting to be called. 1927 W. PLOMER *I speak of Afr.* 47 He was stared at, especially by fat meisjes here and there, flappers with matronly figures. 1934 'N. GILES' *Ridge of White Waters* ii. ii. 207 That child of Isaak Prinsloo's grows into a pretty meisie. 1953 J. COLLIN-SMITH *Locusts & Wild Honey* ii. iv. 146 The lass loves you; which is more than can be said for me of that wilful 'meisje' your sister. 1965 *Economist* 17 Apr. 339 Milling about in front as well as behind the open counters are the attractive *meisies*, known as hostesses.

meiss, obs. form of MEASE v., MESS sb.

Meissen ('maison). The name of a town near Dresden used *attrib.* or *absol.* to designate a hard-paste porcelain made there since 1710; Dresden porcelain (DRESDEN). Also *fig.*

1863 W. CHAFFERS *Marks Pott. & Porc.* 176 Dresden. Meissen. The two swords crossed . . .; used about 1730. 1882 'OUIDA' *Bimbi* 50 A lovely little lady . . . made of the very finest and fairest Meissen china. 1938 *Burlington Mag.* Dec. p. xvii/2 Pieces of Meissen and other porcelains. 1951 'J. TEY' *Daughter of Time* i. 11 People wouldn't send you a lot of fool nonsense when you were flat on your back, and bossy bits of Meissen wouldn't expect you to read them. 1951 [see *CHANTILLY* 1]. 1961 J. WADE *Back to Life* xiv. 195 Her face . . . had the smooth, pleased prettiness of Meissen. 1964 MRS. L. B. JOHNSON *White House Diary* 5 June (1970) 156, I recognize it as Meissen from Germany. 1968 *Michelin Guide N.Y. City* 52 German stoneware, faience and porcelain (Meissen, Nymphenburg and Hochst). 1970 *Canad. Antiques Collector* May 29/1 Meissen was the first true porcelain made in Europe. It was produced in a factory at Meissen, about 10 miles from Dresden, from about 1710 onwards.

Meissner effect ('maissnə(r)). *Physics.* [named after Fritz Walther Meissner (1882–1974), German physicist, who with R. Ochsenfeld published an account of the phenomenon in *Naturwissenschaften* (1933) XXI. 787.] The existence of zero, or very low, magnetic induction in a superconducting material even in the presence of a magnetic field; esp. the (partial or complete) expulsion of magnetic flux when the material becomes superconducting in a magnetic field.

[1935 *Proc. R. Soc. A* CXLIX. 73 Equation (6) says more than (2), so far as it includes Meissner's effect.] 1935 *Ibid.* CLII. 10 The magnetization curve for decreasing fields is in striking contradiction to the classical electro-magnetic description of a Supraconductor, and provides an independent confirmation that $B = 0$ is characteristic of the ideal supraconducting state (Meissner effect). 1953 C. F. SQUIRE *Low Temperature Physics* vii. 116 The complete Meissner effect ($B = 0$) is difficult to obtain experimentally. *Ibid.* 117 (heading) A permanent magnet floats above the superconducting tin dish because of the Meissner effect. 1968 C. G. KUPER *Introd. Theory Superconductivity* iii. 44 It is rather unusual in physics for purely topological properties of a body to be important, but superconductivity provides an example. In a multiply-connected superconducting body, although the Meissner effect ensures that the magnetic flux will be expelled from the material of the body, flux may be trapped in the holes.

meist ('mi:st). *nonce-wd.* [f. *ME* *pron.*: see *-IST*.] An egoist.

1737 *Common Sense* I. 311 His Works hereafter will be more favourably receiv'd . . . by the Meists and Selfists.

meister, var. MASTER, MISTER sb.¹, trade.

Meistersinger ('maistə:ziŋə(r), -siŋ-), sb. pl. and sing. [G.: cf. *MASTER-SINGER*.] German lyric poets and musicians in the 14th to 16th centuries organized in guilds and having an elaborate technique; (*sing.*) a member of such a guild.

1845 LONGFELLOW *Poets & Poetry of Europe* (1847) 373/2 These Chambers [of Rhetoric] were to Holland, in the fifteenth century, what the Guilds of the Meistersingers were to Germany. 1854 A. G. HENDERSON tr. *Cousin's Philos. of Kant* i. 5 The poetry of this period is to be found in the songs of the *Minnesängers* and the *Meistersängers*.] 1954 *Grove's Dict. Mus.* (ed. 5) VII. 912/2 The Meistersinger were either preoccupied with the observance of rules or were rarely visited with inspiration. 1968 *Encycl. Brit.* XV. 118/2 The Meistersinger were not popular figures, as Wagner's opera *Die Meistersinger* suggests; they were largely ignored by professional men.

fig. 1924 R. CAMPBELL *Flaming Terrapin* iv. 56 Across the night with dismal hum The hurricanes, your meistersingers, come.

meit(e, obs. forms of MEAT, MEET, METE.

meith (mi:θ), sb. Sc. Forms: 6 *meithe*, 6–7 *meth*, 8 *myth*, *meeth*, 9 *meethe*, *meath*, 6– *meith*. [app. a. ON. *mið* a mark, a fishing-bank 'indicated by

prominences or landmarks on shore' (Vigf.); but associated with L. *mēta* boundary, goal, *METE sb.*

The OE. *mēþ*, ME. *METHE*, due measure, moderation, seems to be unconnected.]

1. A landmark or sea-mark; a boundary, goal. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* v. iv. 1 With this thai gan towart the meithe approche. *Ibid.* xiv. 16 The donk nycht had rone almaist evin Hir myd cours or methis in the hevin. 1579 *Burgh Rec. Edin.* (1882) IV. 124 To vesy thair meithis and boundis. a 1680 DALLAS *Stiles* (1697) 710 The old Bounds, Marches and Meiths of the same [Lands]. 1701 BRAND *Descr. Orkney*, etc. (1703) 145 The House of Mey formerly mentioned is a Myth, Sign or Mark, much observed by Saillers. 1813 BEATTIE *Poems* (1871) 35 Mark nor meith ye wadna ken. 1824 SCOTT *St. Ronan's* iii. They had been over the neighbour's ground they had leave on up to the march, and they werena just to ken meiths when the moor-fowl got up. 1899 J. SPENCE *Sheil. Folk-lore* 130 A given straight course, indicated by meiths or marks on the land.

2. A measurement.

1726 *Burgh Rec. Stirling* (1889) 189 There shall be two foot more deepness . . . after meiths taken at the beg stone. 1819 W. TENNANT *Papistry Storm'd* (1827) 189 As they look't up ilk lofty wa', Takin' their meiths for its downfa', That they may strike and stroy.

meith (mi:θ), v. Sc. Also 6 *meth*, 7 *meath*, 9 *mith*. [f. *prec.* Cf. ON. *mið* a mark the position of something.] *trans.* To bound or mark out. c 1575 *Balfour's Practicks* (1754) 438 Landis . . . merchit and meithit be trow and leill men of the countrey. 1679 in *Cramond Ann. Banff* (1891) I. 158 That the said common way be meithed and merched on the south syde of the Collehill. 1899 J. SPENCE *Sheil. Folk-lore* 47 A landmark at sea for *meithing* (marking) the Burgascurs.

meizin, obs. form of MUEZZIN.

meizoseismal (maizəu'saisməl), a. and sb. [irreg. f. Gr. *μείζων* greater + *σεισμός* earthquake: see *-AL* and *SEISMIC*.]

a. *adj.* Pertaining to the points of maximum disturbance in an earthquake. b. *sb.* A curve traced through these points.

1859 MALLET in *Admiralty Man. Sci. Eng.* (ed. 3) 351 This may be called the Meizoseismal Circle or Zone.

meizoseismic (maizəu'saismik), a. [f. as *prec.*: see *-IC*.] = *prec. adj.*

1877 RUDLER in *Encycl. Brit.* VII. 610 The line indicating this maximum is termed the *meizoseismic curve*.

mejliss, var. MAJLIS.

mek(e, meken, etc., obs. ff. MEEK, MEEKEN, etc.

mekel(l, obs. forms of MICKLE adv.

Mekhitarist ('mekhi:tərist), sb. and a. Also *mechitarist*. [f. *Mekhitar* (see below) + *-IST*.]

A. *sb.* One of a congregation of Armenian monks of the Roman Catholic church originally founded at Constantinople in 1701 by Mekhitar, an Armenian, and by him in 1717 finally established in the island of San Lazzaro, south of Venice.

1834 *Penny Cycl.* II. 364/1 They . . . call themselves Mekhitaristes. 1882–3 SCHAFF *Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* II. 1457 The Mekhitarists form one of the noblest congregations of the Roman Catholic Church.

B. *adj.* Of or belonging to the Mekhitarists. 1874 *Supernat. Relig.* II. ii. ix. 184 In the Mechitarist library at Venice. 1884 *Catholic Dict.* (1897) 617/1 The books . . . which are printed in the Mechitarist presses of Vienna and Venice are carried far beyond Persia.

Hence *Mechitaristic a.* = *prec.*

1825 A. GOODE (*title*) A brief Account of the Mechitaristic Society.

mekil(e, mekill(e, obs. forms of MICKLE.

† **mekilwort. Sc. Obs.** [app. f. *mekil* MICKLE a. + *WORT*.] The deadly nightshade.

1536 BELLENDEN *Cron. Scot.* (1821) II. 257 The Scottis tuk the jus of mekilwort berries, and mengit it in thair wine [etc.]. 1633 *Orkney Witch Trial* in *Dalyell Darker Superstit. Scot.* (1834) 153 Ane litle pig of oyle, maid of mekillwort.

† **mekin. Obs.** A herb used for salad.

1706 LONDON & WISE *Retir'd Gard.* I. 95 *Sallad Seeds*. . . *Mekin*.

mekle, obs. form of MICKLE.

mekometer (mi:kəmitə(r)). Mil. [f. Gr. *μήκος* length + *-METER*. Cf. *MECOMETER*.] a. An instrument for finding the range for infantry fire.

1894 *Times* 1 Mar. 6/5 The mekometer, the new English infantry range-finder. 1900 *Daily News* 12 Sept. 6/3 The Watkin mekometer.

b. Also *Mekometer*. A device for the accurate measurement of distances in which light elliptically polarized at a microwave frequency is beamed at a reflector at the distance to be measured and the polarization of the reflected light analysed to find the amount by which the distance of the reflector exceeds a whole number of modulation half-wavelengths.

1961 FROOME & BRADSELL in *Jrnl. Sci. Instruments* XXXVIII. 458/1 The paper describes an experimental equipment (known as the 'N.P.L. Microwave Mekometer') using elliptical polarization modulation of a light beam at 9.4

Gc/s (9400 Mc/s) and intended for the accurate measurement of distances of the order of 50 m. 1962 *New Scientist* 26 July 207/2 At the NPL the Mekometer is to be used for the verification of surveyors' precision tapes. 1964 *Trans. Soc. Instrument Technol.* XVI. 31 By September 1960 patents had been filed and in early 1961 the mekometer had become a reality using the Pockels effect at 9.375 Gc/s in a device for the accurate measurement of distance. 1970 *Physics Bull.* Aug. 349/2 Prof R G Mason and his collaborators at Imperial College used a new electromagnetic distance measuring instrument, the mekometer, developed by Dr K D Froome.. and in the course of nearly two years detected movements of a few centimetres.

mekul(l, **mekyl**(l, obs. forms of MICKLE.

mekyn, obs. form of MEEKEN.

mel (mēl). *Acoustics*. [f. MEL(ODY sb.)] A unit of subjective pitch, defined so that the number of mels is proportional to the pitch of a sound, and the pitch of a 1000-hertz note (often, one forty decibels above the listener's threshold of hearing) is 1000 mels.

1937 S. S. STEVENS et al. in *Jrnl. Acoustical Soc. Amer.* VIII. 188/1 The numbers on the pitch scale are related to each other as the subjective magnitudes of the pitches. A pitch of 1000 units (mels) is subjectively twice as high as a pitch of 500 units. . . The name *mel* was chosen as a name for the subjective pitch unit. 1957 J. L. HUNTER *Acoustics* viii. 249 A tone having an apparent pitch twice as high as a pitch of 2,000 mels..regardless of its frequency. 1962 P. LADEFOGED *Elem. Acoustic Phonetics* vi. 79 Frequency data about speech sounds are often converted into mel units before being presented graphically. 1966 R. L. SURI *Acoustics* I. ii. 21 The unit of pitch has been given the name 'mel' such that the pitch at 1000 cycles is 1000 mels.

mel, obs. f. MEAL; variant of MEDLE, MELL.

mela ('mē:lə). [Hindī *mela*:—Skr. *mēlā* assembly, f. root *mil* to meet.] A religious fair and festival amongst the Hindus.

1800 *Misc. Tracts in Asiat. Ann. Reg.* 245/2 This Mela, or fair, is an annual assemblage of Hindus. 1894 *19th Cent.* XXXVI. 284 The great annual meeting, or mela, at the shrine of Janakpur. 1896 N. DAVIS *Three Men & a God* 157 Poor wretches who at the Mela time stand in the court-yard and have the sacred water poured over them.

† **melaconise**. *Min. Obs.* [a. mod.F. *mēlaconise*, f. Gr. μέλας black + κόνις dust.] = next.

1839 *URE Dict. Arts* 336 Oxide of Copper. Black, or Melaconise; a black earthy looking substance found at Chessy and other places.

melaconite (mī'lækənait). *Min.* [Altered from prec.: see -ITE.] An earthy black oxide of copper, found also in crystals. See TENORITE. 1850 *DANA Syst. Min.* (1854) II. 518. 1865 *Rep. Brit. Assoc., Sections* 33 Crystals of oxide of copper (melaconite).

melacotone, obs. form of MELOCOTON.

melada (mē'lēidə). [a. Sp. *melada*, f. *melar* to boil sugar a second time, f. *miel* honey. Cf. Sp. *melaza* MOLASSES.] (See quot.)

1875 *U.S. Statutes* XVIII. III. 340 Melada shall be.. defined as an article made in the process of sugar-making, being the cane-juice boiled down to the sugar point and containing all the sugar and molasses resulting from the boiling process and without any process of purging or clarification.

melæna (mē'lī:nə). *Path.* [a. mod.L. *melæna*, a. Gr. μέλανα, fem. of μέλας black.] In early use, the name of a disease (now no longer recognized), characterized by the evacuation from the bowels and vomiting from the stomach of dark bloody matter. Now used to designate these symptoms occurring in any disease.

1800 *Cullen's Nosol.* 226 Melæna. 1827 *ABERNETHY Surg. Wks.* I. 34 There is great reason for ascribing the discharges in the diseases called melæna to a vitiated secretion from the surface of the alimentary canal. 1834 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) I. 339 *note*, We mean therefore by melæna, the occurrence, as a symptom, in any disease, of very dark-coloured, grumous, pitchy, often highly fetid evacuation by stool.. or we use the word as the name of a disease, in which such evacuations.. constitute the characteristic symptom. 1905 H. D. ROLLESTON *Dis. Liver* 272 Melæna in cirrhosis may depend on hæmorrhages from the mucosa of the intestines.

b. concr. (See quot. 1858.)

1858 *COPLAND Dict. Pract. Med.* II. 827 *Melæna*.. discharges from the bowels, or from the stomach, or both by stool and by the mouth, of a black, or nearly black matter, consequent upon visceral or constitutional disease. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* III. 530 In other cases the blood.. is passed out per rectum as melæna.

melainotype, erron. form of MELANOTYPE.

melaleuca (mē'lēljukə). *Bot.* [mod.L. (Linnæus), f. Gr. μέλας black + λευκός white.] A genus of plants; a plant of this genus.

1822 *Med. Botany* II. 129 Cajeput Tree, or Aromatic Melaleuca. 1825 *Greenhouse Comp.* I. 131 Proteas, acacias, melaleucas, and a few other Cape and Botany Bay plants.

melalgia (mē'lældʒiə). *Path.* [mod.L., f. Gr. μέλος limb + ἄλγος pain.] Pain in the limbs.

1890 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1898 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* V. 222 Beau grouped these [cases] together under the name 'melalgia'.

melam ('mēlæm). *Chem.* [Named in 1834 by Liebig (*Ann. d. Pharmacie* X. 12); he declines to give an etymology, preferring that the word should be regarded as an arbitrary coinage; for the ending -am cf. MELAMINE.] A buff-coloured, insoluble amorphous substance obtained by the distillation of sulphocyanide of ammonium.

1835 *Rec. Gen. Sci.* I. 185. 1838 T. THOMSON *Chem. Org. Bodies* 772. 1889 *MUIR & MORLEY Watts' Dict. Chem.* II. 323 Melam, C₆H₉N₁₁.—Crude melam is obtained by the action of heat on ammonium thiocyanide.

melamed (mī'læ:mɪd). Also melammed. Pl. melamdim. [Heb.] A teacher of elementary Hebrew.

1892 I. ZANGWILL *Childr. Ghetto* II. 16 A Melammed, or Hebrew teacher. 1902 H. HAPGOOD *Spirit of Ghetto* i. 19 He is carried by his father to the school and received there by the 'melamed', or teacher. 1968 L. ROSTEN *Jays of Yiddish* 232 Pitying, even derogatory, tales about melamdim abound among Jews. In all of them, the melamed is not the hero but the goat—hapless, unlucky, unresourceful. 1970 L. M. FEINSILVER *Taste of Yiddish* ii. 233 Where the melamed used the ruler and threatened with his strap, the modern Hebrew teacher takes all he can and then sends the kid to the office. 1972 F. B. MAYNARD *Raisins & Almonds* 163 A world peopled by rabbis, starving melameds (teachers), matchmakers, [etc.].

melamine ('mēlæmīn, -aīn). *Chem.* Also -in. [Named by Liebig in 1834; f. MEL(AM) + AMINE.] 1. A crystalline substance obtained by boiling melam with potassic hydrate, or by heating cyanamide to 302°; called also *cyanuramide*.

1835 *Rec. Gen. Sci.* I. 185 Melamine. 1836-41 *BRANDE Chem.* (ed. 5) 577 Melamin. 1844 *FOWNES Chem.* 468 Melamine.

2. Also Melamine. Melamine resin, or a plastic derived from it.

1940 *Plastics* IV. 162/3 The Westinghouse panels for refrigerators making use of the new plastic were made, initially at least, with a white 'Melamine' coating over phenolic laminated sheet. 1943 *Jrnl. Oil & Colour Chem. Assoc.* XXVI. 187 There has been some tendency to regard melamine and melamine resin as meaning the same thing. 1958 *Spectator* 26 Sept. 406/3 Much of the tough new plastic tableware is made of melamine. 1972 *Daily Tel.* 6 June 13/4 Young couples usually eat in the kitchen, and kitchen/dining tables with white melamine tops are attractive. 1973 'D. HALLIDAY' *Dolly & Starry Bird* ii. 20 Charles.. poured him a noggin.. into a yellow Melamine cup.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*: *melamine-formaldehyde*, *-surfaced* adjs.; *melamine resin*, any of the synthetic resins made by the condensation of melamine with an aldehyde, used in making tableware, as coatings for working surfaces, in adhesives, and for treating cloth and paper.

1941 *Industr. & Engin. Chem.* June 771/2 In order that melamine-formaldehyde resins are to be of use to the paint and varnish industry. 1962 J. T. MARSH *Self-Smoothing Fabrics* vi. 81 Melamine-formaldehyde finishes suffer little loss in strength on chlorination but the fabric becomes yellow. 1967 *Times Rev. Industry* June 74/3 No kitchen interior is acceptable to-day without its melamine-formaldehyde laminated surfaces. 1939 *Brit. Plastics* June 28/2 (*heading*) Creaseless fabrics containing melamine resin. 1943 *Jrnl. Oil & Colour Chem. Assoc.* XXVI. 192 The American paint industry is showing a great interest in melamine resins. 1966 *McGraw-Hill Encycl. Sci. & Technol.* XIV. 216/2 Melamine resins are especially valuable as adhesives for laminates of paper or fabrics. 1960 *Times* 16 Mar. (Canberra Suppl.) p. viii/5 Bulkheads and deckheads.. will be covered in either melamine-surfaced laminated plastic, or the softer material commonly known as P.V.C. 1971 *Woman's Own* 27 Mar. 53/3 Elegant shelves can be made from white melamine-surfaced Contiplas.

† **melampod**. *Obs.* Also 6 melampode, -podi, 9 in Latin form melampodium. [ad. L. *melampodium*, -ion, a. Gr. μελαμπόδιον black hellebore, f. μέλαν-, μέλας black + ποδ-, πούς foot.] Black Hellebore, *Helleborus officinalis*.

1579 *SPENSER Sheph. Cal.* July 85 Here grows Melampode every where. 1592 R. D. *Hypnerotomachia* 32 Heleborus [sic] Niger or Melampodi. 1643 *Parables reflecting on Times* 12 Briony, Wormwood, Wolfbane, Rue, and Melampod (the emblems of Sedition, Malice, Feare, Ambition and Jealousie). 1656 *BLOUNT Glossogr.*, Melampod (*melampodium*), the hearb called Hellebore. 1822-34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) IV. 284 The melampodium or black hellebore was at one time a favourite cathartic in dropsies.

melampyre ('mēlæmpaīə(r)). [f. mod.L. *Melampyrum*, the generic name of cow-wheat: see MELAMPYRIN.] = COW-WHEAT.

1905 E. PHILLIPOTS *Secret Woman* III. v. 244 The melampyre's lemon blossoms and the orange stars of the woody loosestrife mingled close at hand.

melampyrin (mēlæm'paīrīn). *Chem.* [f. mod.L. *Melampyrum* (a. Gr. μελάμυρον 'cow-wheat', f. μέλαν- black + πῦρος wheat), the name of a genus of plants in which the substance is found.] = DULCITE. Also Melampyrite.

1844 *HOBLYN Dict. Med.*, Melampyrin, a substance obtained from the *Melampyrum nemorosum*. 1865 *WATTS tr. Gmelin's Handbk. Chem.* XV. 389 Melampyrin. *Ibid.*, Melampyrite.

† **mela'næma**. *Path. Obs.* [mod.L., a. Gr. μέλαν αἷμα black blood; see next.] A condition of suffocation in which the blood throughout the body assumes a dark or black colour.

1788 *GOODWYN Connex. Life with Respiration* 95 This disease.. might with more propriety be named Melanæma. 1822 *Good Study Med.* III. 551. 1890 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

melanæmia (mēlæ'nī:mīə). *Path.* [mod.L., f. Gr. μέλαν-, μέλας black + αἷμα blood. Cf. G. *melanämie* (Frerichs in *Günsb. Ztschr.* 1855).] A morbid condition, associated with severe forms of malarial fever, in which the blood contains granules and flakes of black or brown pigment.

1860 *N. Syd. Soc. Year Bk. Med.* 254 Cases of Morbus Addisonii, Melanæmia [etc.]. 1898 P. MANSON *Trop. Dis.* i. 2 Those absolutely characteristic features of malarial disease—melanæmia and malarial pigmentation of viscera.

melanæmic (mēlæ'nī:mīk), *a. Path.* [f. prec. + -IC.] Relating to or affected with melanæmia.

1878 *tr. H. von Ziemssen's Cycl. Med.* VIII. 558 At the next febrile attack.. the patient becomes again.. melanæmic. 1899 *CAGNEY tr. Jaksch's Clin. Diagn.* i. (ed. 4) 40 Melanæmic Blood.. from a Case of Malarial Cachexia.

† **melanagogue**. *Med. Obs.* Also erron. 8 melano-. [a. F. *mēlanagogue*, f. Gr. μέλαν-, μέλας black + ἀγωγός leading, drawing.] A medicine supposed to expel 'black bile'. Hence † **melana'gogal a.**, having the property of expelling 'black bile'.

1657 *Phys. Dict.*, *Melanogogon*, purgers of melancholy. 1657 *TOMLINSON Renou's Disp.* 115 Other [pills are called] Melanogall which purge and move Melancholically succe. 1683 *SALMON Doron Med.* I. iii. 34 Sena.. is one of the best Melanagogues in Nature. 1737 *BRACKEN Farriery Impr.* (1757) II. 250 Melanagogues, which are supposed to draw or carry off the black Matter.

melanasphalt (mēlæ'næsfælt). *Min.* [f. Gr. μέλαν-, μέλας black + ἀσφαλτ-ος: see ASPHALT.] = ALBERTITE.

1852 *WETHERILL in Trans. Amer. Philos. Soc.* (1853) X. 353 On a New Variety of Asphalt: (Melan-asphalt).

melanate ('mēlənət). *Chem.* [f. MELAN-IC + -ATE.] A salt of melanic acid (*Cassell's Encycl. Dict.* 1885).

melanchlor(e) ('mēlənklør). *Min.* [Named 1839 by Fuchs (*Melanchlor*), f. Gr. μέλαν-, μέλας black + χλωρός green.] A blackish-green hydrous phosphate of iron.

1854 *DANA Syst. Min.* (ed. 4) II. 428 Melanchlor. 1865 *WATTS Dict. Chem.* III. 866 Melanchlor.

† **melancholeric**, *a. Obs. rare*-1. [f. Gr. μέλαν-, μέλας black + χολέρα cholera + -IC.] = MELANCHOLIC *a.*

1650 *VENNER Tobacco in Bathes of Bathe* 415 Tobacco any way, or any time used, is most pernicious unto dry melancholick bodies.

|| **melancholia** (mēlən'kəulīə). *Nosology*. Pl. -iæ. [late Latin; see MELANCHOLY.] 'A functional mental disease, characterised by gloomy thoughtfulness, ill-grounded fears, and general depression of mind' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1890); a species or a case of this disease.

1693 *tr. Blancard's Phys. Dict.* (ed. 2). 1814 *SYD. SMITH Wks.* (1859) I. 232/2 The number of recoveries, in cases of melancholia, has been very unusual. 1886 *HALL & JASTROW in Mind* Jan. 60 In certain melancholiae and other mental disorders. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 373 Grayness [of the hair] often increases rapidly in melancholia.

melancholiac (mēlən'kəulīæk), *a.* and *sb.* [f. MELANCHOLIA + -AC, after *maniac*.]

a. adj. Affected with melancholia. **b. sb.** One suffering from melancholia.

1863 *READE Hard Cash* III. 100 In short, she gave them the impression that Alfred was a moping melancholiac. *Ibid.* 123 A lunatic of the unhappiest class, the melancholiac. 1897 A. R. URQUHART in *Dict. Nat. Biog.* LII. 320/2 Separating the insane into groups of maniacs, melancholiacs, and so on.

† **melan'cholian**, *a.* and *sb. Obs.* Also 4 malen-, malancolien, melancolien. [f. MELANCHOLY + -AN.] **a. adj.** Having the atrabilious temperament; also, addicted to 'melancholy' or causeless anger. **b. sb.** One suffering from melancholia. Also, one of an atrabilious temperament.

1340 *Ayenb.* 157 þe dyeuel.. asayleþ.. þane sanguinien mid ioliuete and mid luxurie.. þane melancolien mid enuie and mid zorge. 1390 *GOWER Conf.* I. 287 He which Malencolien Of patience hath no lien, Wherof his wrath the he mai restreigne. 1632 *tr. Bruel's Praxis Med.* 102 Melancholians feare much and are sad. 1681 *COLVIL Whigs Supplic.* (1751) 119 Sanguinians did only laff, Choleric Melancholians chaff. a 1695 J. SCOTT *Wks.* (1718) II. 125 You may observe, in the Modern Stories of our Religious Melancholians, that they commonly pass out of one Passion into another.

† **melan'choliant**, *a. Obs.* In 4 malancolient, -lyent. [a. OF. *melancoliant*, pr. pple. of *melancolier* to affect with or suffer from

melancholy, f. *melancolie* sb.] Of blood: Affected with 'melancholy'; atrabilious. *c* 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 84 Or ellis þe splene is to feble to purge þe malancolient [*Add. MS.* malancolyent] blood.

melancholic (mɛlən'kɒlɪk), *a.* and *sb.* Forms: 4-5 malencolik, -colyk, malencolike, malencolyk, -colik, 6 -ic, -yk(e), -cholyke, -chollike, 6-7 -cholik(e), -icke, -ique, 7 -chollique, 7-melancholic. [ad. late L. *melancholicus*, *a.* Gr. *μελαγχολικός*, f. *μελαν-* black + *χολή* bile: see MELANCHOLY and -IC. Cf. F. *mélancolique* (from 14th c.), Pr. *melancolic*, Sp. *melancólico*, Pg. *melancólico*, It. *melancolico*, *malinconico*; also G. *melancholisch*.]

A. adj.
†1. Pertaining to or containing 'melancholy' or 'black bile'; atrabilious. Of food, atmospheric or planetary influences, etc.: Tending to produce 'melancholy' or atrabilious disorder. *Obs.*

c 1386 CHAUCER *Knt's T.* 517 Many Engendred of humour malencolik. 1398 TREVISIA *Barth. De P.R.* vii. lxiiv. (1495) 281 Somtyme lepra comyth of euyll dyete as Melancolyk meete to colde and drye. *c* 1532 DU WES *Introd. Fr.* in *Palsgr.* 1071 All suche byrdes ben of nature malencolyke. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* vi. 61 The..northin vynd ..is cald and dry, of anc melancolic natur. *c* 1550 LLOYD *Treas. Health* l viij. Much melancolyke bloud conteynyd in the lyuer. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* 377 All diseases springing of melancolyke, adust, and salt humours. 1631 WIDDOWES *Nat. Philos.* 10 Hee is a Planet masculine, of cold and dry nature, therefore melancolick.

2. Of persons, their attributes, actions, etc.
†a. Having the atrabiliar temperament or constitution (*obs.*). b. Constitutionally liable to (formerly also, †affected with) melancholy or depression of spirits; gloomy, depressed, melancholy.

†*melancholic gentleman*: see MELANCHOLY *a.* 6 (quot. 1629).

? *c* 1400 LYDG. *Isopus* 61 (Zupitza) By whyche he [the cock] hape.. corage and hardynes, And of hys berde malencolyk felnes. *c* 1430 — *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 197 Malencolik of his complexioun. 1471 CAXTON *Recuyell* (ed. Sommer) 105 He..becam all melancolik with out takyng Ioye ne plaisir in ony thyng that he sawe. 1570-6 LAMBARDE *Peramb. Kent* (1826) 125 King Canutus..departed all wroth and melancolike into Denmark. 1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* vi. § 386 No man had more melancolic apprehensions of the issue of the war. 1693 CONGREVE *Old Bach.* III. x. I am melancolic when thou art absent. 1708 GAY *Wine* 60 In melancolic mood Joyless he wastes in sighs the lazy hours. 1717 PRIOR *Alma* 1. 210 Just as the melancolic eye Sees fleets and armies in the sky. 1876 BANCROFT *Hist. U.S.* I. x. 362 'Religion', said the melancolic Norton, 'admits of no eccentric motions'. 1900 MORLEY *Cromwell* i. 15 Oliver was of the melancolic temperament.

transf. 1612 WEBSTER *White Devil* F 4. And like your melancolike hare Feed after midnight.
absol. 1594 CAREW *Huarde's Exam. Wits* (1616) 148 He.. was not verie prompt of speech, which Aristotle affirmeth to be a propertie of the melancolicke by adustation.

†3. Resulting from, or of the nature of, 'melancholy' or atrabilious disorder. *Obs.*

1652-62 HEYLIN *Cosmogr.* III. (1682) 188 He contracted some melancolick distempers. 1683 SALMON *Doron Med.* I. ix. 61 In melancolick Tumors.

†4. Causing melancholy or depression of spirits; saddening. *Obs.*

1612 WEBSTER *White Devil* H 4. The blacke, and melancolicke Eugh-trec. 1615 G. SANDYS *Trav.* 83 Keeping time with the melancolicke musicke. 1693 DRYDEN *Let.* 30 Aug., Pr. Wks. 1800 I. ii. 28, I was tempted to it, by the melancolick prospect I had of it. 1723 MATHER *Vind. Bible* 360 No public sorrow should be expressed on so melancolick an occasion. 1812 G. CHALMERS *Dom. Econ. Gt. Brit.* 139 Such is the melancolic picture.

†5. Expressive of melancholy or sadness. *Obs.*

1671 MILTON *Samson* *Introd.*, In Physic, things of melancholic hue and quality are us'd against melancholy. 1757 MRS. GRIFFITH *Let. Henry & Frances* (1767) II. 295. I wrote a long, and of course, a melancolic letter to you.

6. In mod. use: Pertaining to, or affected with, melancholia.

1866 W. H. O. SANKEY *Lect. Mental Dis.* iii. 74 The case, commencing by a melancolic stage, .. the melancolic and maniacal symptoms blend in different cases.

B. sb.

1. †a. One who is affected with mental depression or sadness (*obs.*). b. One suffering from melancholia; = MELANCHOLIAC *sb.*

1586 BRIGHT *Melancholy* xxxix. 256 With such like ornament of iewell as agreeth with the habitie and calling of the melancolicke. 1645 RUTHERFORD *Tryal & Tri. Faith* (1845) 394 The Soul..is put to silence before God, and sitteth alone, as melancolics do. 1681 GLANVILL *Sadducismus* (1682) *Ded.*, The discontented Paradox of a melancolick, vext, and of mean condition. 1755 *Man* No. 29. 3 Two famous sects of philosophers, which..still continue to divide the world into melancolics, and men of pleasure. 1870 MAUDSLEY *Body & Mind* 95 Should he do injury to himself or others, as hypochondriacal melancolics sometimes do. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 371 One melancolic swam across a canal to throw himself under a train.

†2. Used by Clarendon for: Depression of spirits, melancholy. *Obs.*

1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* i. § 62 He continued in this melancolic and discomposure of mind many days. *a* 1674

— *Life* II. (1759) 69 My Condition..will very well justify the Melancolick that, I confess to you, possesses me.

Hence †*melancholical a.*, *melancholy*; *melancholically adv.*, in a melancholy manner.

1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 115 Which purge and move melancolickall succe. 1882 B. NICHOLSON in *N. Shaks. Soc. Trans.* 349 He..became melancolically mad immediately on the shock of these revelations. 1889 *Harper's Mag.* Apr. 767/2 Its walls of rammed clay frittering away melancolically in the sun.

†*melancholically adv.* *Obs.* [f. MELANCHOLIC *a.* + -LY².] In a melancholy manner.

1607 WALKINGTON *Opt. Glasse* xii. 130 An aliment vnto the parts which are melancolickly qualified, as the bones, grises, sinewes, &c. 1631 R. BOLTON *Conf. Affl. Consc.* (1640) 202 Men are melancolickly grieved.

|| *melancholico. Obs.* [It. *melancolico*: see MELANCHOLIC.] A hypochondriac.

1676 *Doctrine of Devils* 156 Or of the Monstrous Credulity, some besotted Melancolicoes may be inveigled into.

melancholily ('mɛlən'kɒlɪli), *adv.* [f. MELANCHOLY *a.* + -LY².] In a melancholy manner.

1536 CROMWELL in Merriman *Life & Lett.* (1902) II. 23 Applieng the same if not colerikly I must nedes thinke melancoulily, to your purpose. 1647 COWLEY *Mistress, Maidenhead*, No wonder 'tis..thou shouldst be Such tedious..Company, Who liv'st so Melancolily. 1846 THACKERAY *Laman Blanchard* Wks. 1900 XIII. 470 Laman Blanchard, who passed away so melancolily last year. 1891 *Harper's Mag.* Aug. 434/1 Others big and wavering float melancolily.

†**melancholiness. Obs.** [f. MELANCHOLY *a.* + -NESS.] The condition of being melancholy.

1528 PAYNEL *Salerno's Regim.* B. In this doctrine be comprehended melancolynes and heuines. *a* 1697 AUBREY *Lives, Hobbes* (1898) I. 329 When he was a boy he was playsome enough, but withall he had even then a contemplative melancolinesse. 1715 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* I. Pref. 4 A Vent to Melancolinesse.

melancholious (mɛlən'kɒliʊs), *a.* Now rare. Forms: 4-5 malan-, malencolious, -ius, malen-, malencolious(e), (5 malencoliows, malecolious), 5-6 malincolious, 6 malacoliows, melancolious(e), -colius, melencolous, 7 *Sc.* melancoliows, 4-7 melancolious, 6- melancolious. [a. OF. *melancoliosus*, f. *melancolie* MELANCHOLY: see -OUS.]

1. Constitutionally inclined to melancholy; †atrabiliar in constitution (*obs.*); affected with melancholy, gloomy. Also, of sounds, etc.: Expressive or suggestive of melancholy.

c 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 215 Whanne þei ben out of reson as wrop & malencolious. *c* 1384 CHAUCER *H. Fame* 1. 30 Somme man is to curiose In studye, or melancolious. 1433 LYDG. *St. Edmund* 465 in Horstn. *Altengl. Leg. N.F.* (1884) 405 Malencolius of face, look and cheer. 1471 CAXTON *Recuyell* (ed. Sommer) 24 Sorowfull syghes and melancolious fantasies. 1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. cccxvi. 547 This pope..was a fumisshe man and malncolious. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 816 Whether it were by the inspiration of the holy ghost, or by Melencolous disposition, I had diuers and sundrie imaginations howe [etc.]. 1610 BARROUGH *Meth. Physick* I. xxviii. (1639) 45 They that be melancolious have strange imaginations. 1637-50 Row *Hist. Kirk* (Wodrow Soc.) 368 The King was sad and melancolious. 1783 BURNS *Poor Mailie's Elegy* 8 Come, join the melancolious croon O' Robin's reed! 1848 THACKERAY *Van. Fair* xi, The Rector..added, in a melancolious tone [etc.]. 1897 CROCKETT *Lads' Love* iii. 31 The sufferer..from whom ..most melancolious sounds ..continually proceeded.

†2. Tending to cause, or of the nature of, 'melancholy' or atrabilious disorder. *Obs.*

c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 171 þoruþ þat oon þore he drawip malancolious blood of þe lyuere. *Ibid.* 273 Varicosa schal be curid..wip purgaciows of malancolious blood. 1456 SIR G. HAYE *Law Arms* (S.T.S.) 76 The tane [star or planet] is sangwyne, the tothir is malncolious. 1562 BULLEYN *Bulwark, Bk. Simples* 78 b, It bredeth cholera adust, and melancolious diseases.

Hence **melancholiousness.**

1610 BARROUGH *Meth. Physick* I. xxviii. (1639) 45 There be three diversities of melancoliousness, according to the three kinds of causes.

†**melancholish, a. Obs.** [f. MELANCHOLY + -ISH.] *a.* = MELANCHOLIC *a.* 1. *b.* Inclined to be melancholy or depressed.

1562 TURNER *Herbal* II. 54 b, Mynt..leueth still it that is grosse and melancolishe. 1775 S. J. PRATT *Liberal Opin.* xciv. (1783) III. 198 Miss is a little melancolish.

melancholist ('mɛlən'kɒlɪst). Now rare or *Obs.* [f. MELANCHOLY + -IST.] †One of a 'melancholic' constitution (*obs.*); one affected with melancholia; in the 17th c. often applied contemptuously to religious enthusiasts.

1599 H. BUTTES *Dyets drie Dinner* Liv b, Doth helpe melancolists onely, by moistning their dry constitution. 1676 GLANVILL *Ess.* vi. 29 The proud and fantastick Pretences of many of the conceited Melancolists in this Age. 1749 LAVINGTON *Enthus. Meth. & Papists* 1. (1754) 2 Montanus..drew after him several religious Melancolists. 1806 *Med. Jnrl.* XV. 212 Dr. G...visited the male ideots and melancolists. 1858 BURTON in *Blackw. Mag.* LXXXIII. 276 Our gallant captain, a notable melancolist, sat up till dawn.

melancholize ('mɛlən'kɒlaɪz), *v.* Now rare or *Obs.* [f. MELANCHOLY + -IZE.]

1. *intr.* and *refl.* To be or become melancholy.

1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 52/2 They doe so melancolize themselves therin, that they doe wholly neglect themselves. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* I. ii. iii. vi. 134 They dare not come abroad all their liues after, but melancolize in corners. 1794 COLERIDGE *Let.* 22 July in *Biog. Lit.* (1847) II. 339 From Oxford..have I journeyed, now philosophizing with hacks, now melancolizing by myself. 1801 LAMB *Ess., Cur. Fragm.* [imitating Burton] ii. in *John Woodvil*, etc. (1802) 119 Melancolising in woods where waters are. 1863 K. H. DIGBY *Chapel St. John* (ed. 2) 395 Others were melancolizing in woods, and sighing in gardens.

2. *trans.* To make melancholy.

1642 H. MORE *Song of Soul* I. III. xl, Like faithlesse wife that..Doth inly deep the spright melancolize Of her aggrieved husband. 1668 — *Div. Dial.* II. xiv. (1713) 129 'There's nothing does more contristate and melancolize my Spirit than any reflexions upon such Objects.

Hence **melancholized ppl. a.**, rendered melancholy; **melancholizing vbl. sb.**

1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel. Democr.* to Rdr. 7 They get their knowledge by bookes, I mine by melancolising. 1642 H. MORE *Song of Soul* *Ded.*, Nor can ever that thick cloud ..of melancolized old age..dark the remembrance of your pristin Lustre. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* Contents I. v, Our own Imaginations [are] taken for sensations and realities in sleep, and by melancolized persons when awake.

melancholy ('mɛlən'kɒli), *sb.* Forms: 4 malyncoly, 4-5 malycoly, malencoli(e), -colye, malicoli, 4-6 malancoly, -encoly, melancoly(e), -lie, 5 mali(n)coly, -yncolie, malencolye, malancoli(e), -lye, melancolye, 5-6 mallancoly, 5-7 melancolie, 6 melacholy, melancoli, *Sc.* -kolie, 6-7 melancolly, -olye, 6- melancoly. [a. OF. *melancolie*, *melencolie*, *malencolie*, etc. (mod. F. *mélancolie*), ad. L. *melancholia*, *a.* Gr. *μελαγχολία* lit. 'condition of having black bile', f. *μελαν-*, *μέλας* black + *χολή* bile. Cf. Pr. *melancolia*, Sp. *melancolia*, It. *melancolia*, *malinconia*; also G. *melancholie*, Du. *melancolie*, Da., Sw. *melankoli*.]

Down to the 17th c. the poetical examples commonly indicate stress on the second or fourth syllable.

†1. The condition of having too much 'black bile' (see b); the disease supposed to result from this condition; in early references its prominent symptoms are sullenness and propensity to causeless and violent anger, and in later references mental gloom and sadness. From the 17th c. onwards the word was used without its ætiological implication as the name of the mental disease now called in technical language MELANCHOLIA. *Obs.*

Quot. 1866 is an exceptionally late instance of the sense: cf. quot. 1859 in 3.

1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 3710 þe man wrappþ hym lyghtly, For lytyl as yn malncoly, þat synne ne ys ryght gref þat sone ys wrope, and lyghtly lef. *c* 1374 CHAUCER *Troilus* v. 360 Thy sweuenes ek and [al] swich fantasye Dryf out, and lat hem faren to myschaunce; For þey proceden of pi malncolye. 1471 CAXTON *Recuyell* (ed. Sommer) 21 After many right sorowful syghes engendrid in þe roote of malncolie. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* I. lvii. 84 The disease called cholera or melancoly. 1615 G. SANDYS *Trav.* 99 That windy melancoly arising from the shorter ribs, which so saddeth the mind of the diseased. 1677 J. WEBSTER (*title*) The Displaying of supposed Witchcraft, wherein is affirmed that there are many sorts of Deceivers and Impositors, and Divers persons under a passive Delusion of Melancholy and Fancy. But that [etc.]. 1722 QUINCY *Lex. Phys.-Med.*, Melancholy [is] supposed to proceed from a Redundance of black Bile; but it is better known to arise from too heavy and too viscid a Blood. 1866 W. H. O. SANKEY *Lect. Ment. Dis.* II. 33 There are cases of melancholy which are accompanied by great restlessness.

†b. *concr.* The 'black bile' itself: one of the four chief fluids or 'cardinal humours' of the ancient and mediæval physiologists. *Obs.*

1398 TREVISIA *Barth. De P.R.* IV. xi. (1495) 95 Malncoly is bred of trowbled drast of blode and hath his name of melon that is blak and calor that is humour, so is sayd as it were a blak humour, for the colour therof lynyth toward blackenes. *c* 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 202 þer is engendrid anoper substauce þat is sumwhat stynkyng & is clepid malncoli. 1533 ELYOT *Cast. Helth* (1541) 8 In the body of Man be foure principall humours; Bloude: Fleume: Choler: Melancoly. 1578 BANISTER *Hist. Man* v. 70 A short vessel, whereby the splene belcheth vp malncolye into the ventricle. 1610 BARROUGH *Meth. Physick* III. xxx. (1639) 149 The laundeis is nothing else but a shedding either of yellow cholera, or of melancoly all over the body. 1653 H. MORE *Antid. Ath.* II. vi. (1712) 56 There are receptacles in the Body of Man and Emunctories to drain them of superfluous Cholera, Melancholy, and the like.

†2. Irascibility, ill-temper, anger, sullenness.

c 1350 *Will. Palerne* 4362 Meke þe of pi malncoli for marring of pi-selue. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* xvi. 128 Vith that the kyng come hastily, And in his gret malncoly, .. To schir Colyne sic dusche he gave. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Wife's ProL* 252 And if she be riche, of heigh parage, Thanne seistow it is a tormentrie To soffren hire pride and hire malncolie. *a* 1400-50 *Alexander* 1981 þat I mete þe in my malncoly my meth be to littill. 14.. *Tundale's Vis.* 76 (Wagner) Tundale gruched and wex wrothe..þe man speke to hym curtedly And brought hym out of his malycoly. 1525 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* II. xv. 29 The kynge beyng in his malncoly, assone as he sawe hym he sayd in great yre, certesse vnle of Lancaster, ye shall nat attayne as yet to your entent. 1530

PALSGR. 244/1 Melancholy testysnesse, *melencolie*. 1567 in *Satir. Poems Reform.* vii. 191 For wicket lyfe imprison was Ferquhaird, Quha slew him self of proude melencolie.

personified. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* I. 280 Malencolie . . . which in compaignie An hundred times in an houre Wol as an angri beste loure. c 1400 *Rom. Rose* 4998 Malencoly, that angry sire. 1595 SHAKS. *John* III. iii. 42 If that surly spirit melancholy, Had bak'd thy blood, and made it heauy, thicke.

3. Sadness and depression of spirits; a condition of gloom or dejection, especially when habitual or constitutional.

In the early quots. with mixture of sense 2. In the Elizabethan period and subsequently, the affectation of 'melancholy' was a favourite pose among those who made claim to superior refinement; see, e.g. *Jonson Every Man in his Humour* (passim), and quots. under MELANCHOLY a. 3; cf. also 3 d below.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Troilus* v. 1216 Bycause he wolde soone dye, He ne eet ne dronk, for his malencolye. 14. . . *Sir Beues* 582 (MS. M) Iosyan . . . Toke hym vp and kyssud hym swete, His malincoly there to abate. 1485 CAXTON *Chas. Gt.* 168 Whyche also slewe my cosyng the kyng Claryon, for whome I am in grete malencolye. a 1586 SIDNEY *Arcadia* III. (1598) 386 The Hare [gave] her sleights; the Cat, his malencolye. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. xii. 38 Musicke did apply Her curious skill the warbling notes to play, To drive away the dull Melancholy. 1593 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. VI.* v. i. 34 My minde was troubled with deepe Melancholly. 1593 DRAYTON *Sheph. Garland* (Roxb. Club) 68 And, being rouzde out of melancholly, Flye, whirle-winde thoughts, vnto the heavens, quoth he. 1692 DRYDEN *Cleomenes* I. i. 2 This Melancholly Flatters, but Un-mans you. What is it else, but Penury of Soul; A Lazie Frost, a numness of the Mind? 1716 LADY M. W. MONTAGU *Let. to Lady X*—1 Oct., It gives me too much melancholy to see so agreeable a young creature hurried alive. 1842 BORROW *Bible in Spain* xxxiv, A morbid melancholy seized upon the Irishman. 1859 BUCKNILL *Psychol. Shaks.* 240 Care should be taken . . . to distinguish between melancholy and melancholia. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 372 The melancholy associated with general paralysis is commonly marked by great exaggeration.

personified. 1601 SHAKS. *Jul. C.* v. iii. 67 O hateful Error Melancholies Childe. 1632 MILTON *L'Allegro* 1 Hence loathed Melancholy, Of Cerberus and blackest midnight born. 1750 GRAY *Elegy* Epit., And Melancholy mark'd him for her own. 1819 KEATS *Melancholy* iii, In the very temple of Delight Veiled Melancholy has her sovran shrine.

†b. A cause of sadness, an annoyance or vexation. Chiefly in plural. *Obs.*

1477 EARL RIVERS (Caxton) *Dictes* (c 1490) F vj, The maistre of a grete house hath many malencolyes. 1644 MILTON *Areop.* (Arb.) 57 Which to a diligent writer is the greatest melancholy and vexation that can befall.

c. A state of melancholy. †Also, a melancholy fit or mood (often in plural). *Obs.*

a 1586 SIDNEY *Arcadia* I. (1590) 17b, Two or three strangers, whom inward melancholies hauing made weery of the worldes eyes, haue come to spende their liues among the cuntry people. 1587 FLEMING *Contn. Holinshed* III. 1319/2 Entying by litle and litle out of his present melancholies into his former misfortunes. 1650 JER. TAYLOR *Holy Living* II. § 5 (1727) 107 If we murmur here, we may at the next melancholy be troubled that God did not make us to be Angels or Stars. 1774 BURKE *Corr.* (1844) I. 480 In spite of all my efforts, I fall into a melancholy which is inexpressible. 1798 CHARLOTTE SMITH *Yng. Philos.* I. 64 A deep yet soft melancholy succeeded.

d. In a lighter sense: A tender or pensive sadness.

1614 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Madrigal*, 'When as she smiles', A sweet melancholie my senses keeps. 1632 MILTON *Penseroso* 12 But hail thou Goddess, sage and holy, Hail divinest Melancholy. 1634 — *Comus* 546, I. . . began Wrapt in a pleasing fit of melancholy To meditate my rural minstrelsie. 1796 COLERIDGE *Sonn. to Bowles* [2nd vers.] 8 Their mild and manliest melancholy lent A mingled charm, which oft the pang consigned To slumber. 1844 A. B. WELBY *Poems, Melancholy* 117 Love's delicious melancholy.

†e. A short literary composition (usually poetical) of a sad or mournful character. *Obs.*

1596 LODGE *Marg. Amer. Lib.* Another melancholy of his, for the strangeness thereof, deserueth to be registred. *Ibid.*, Another [sc. poem]. . . hauing the right nature of an Italian melancholie, I haue set down in this place.

4. Comb., as *melancholy-purger*; *melancholy-mad*, -sick adjs.; †*melancholy water*, a decoction recommended as 'good for women if they are faint'.

1660 *Trial Regic.* 171 He was melancholly sick. 1676 J. COOKE *Marrow Chirurg.* 812 Of Melancholy Purgers, Simple and Compound. 1684 HAN. WOOLLEY *Queen-like Closet* (ed. 5) 15 The Melancholly Water. Take of [etc.]. 1853 HICKIE tr. *Aristophanes* (1872) II. 683 He has sent away my master melancholy-mad.

melancholy ('mɛlɒŋkəli), *a.* Forms: 6 malancoly, malincolye, melancholie, 6-7 melancholy, melencholly, 7 melancholly, 6-melancholy. [From the attrib. use of the sb.]

†1. Affected with or constitutionally liable to the disease of melancholy. Also *absol.* *Obs.*

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 233b, The contemplacyon of suche turneth eyther to supersticyousnes . . . or to a melancholy folysshnes. 1542 BOORDE *Dyetary* viii. (1870) 245 Melancholy men may take theyr pleasure. 1612 WOODALL *Surg. Mate* Wks. (1653) 190 It is also effectual to be given to melancholy people, which are void of reason. 1698 M. HENRY *Meekness & Quietn. Spirit* (1822) 80 The quietness of spirit will help . . . to suppress melancholy vapours. 1732 ARBUTHNOT *Rules of Diet in Aliments*, etc. 260 All Spices are bad for melancholy people.

†b. Of or affected by the melancholy 'humour'.

1604 T. WRIGHT *Passions* I. ix. 35 A little melancholly blood may quickly change the temperature, and render it

[the hearte] more apt for a melancholly Passion. 1610 MARKHAM *Masterp.* II. cxii. 404 It proceedeth from melancholy and filthy blood. 1655 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* III. *Socrates* xiv. (init.), As to his person, he was very unhandsome, of a melancholy complexion. 1656 RIDGLEY *Pract. Physick* 306 A crooked melancholy vein under the Tongue. 1667 *Phil. Trans.* II. 493 'Tis vulgarly said that this black part of the blood is Melancholy blood.

†c. Producing the disease of melancholy. *Obs.* 1650 BAXTER *Saints' R.* II. vii. § 3 Sauls Melancholy Devil would be gone, when David played on the Harp.

†2. Irascible, angry; sullen. *Obs.*

1575-6 *Durham Depos.* (Surtees) 290 Sir Richerd is a very earnest malincolye man, and some tyme gyven to be angry. 1579 TOMSON *Calvin's Serm. Tim.* 191/1 When we come to make our prayers to God, wee must not bring thither with vs, our melancholy passions and fretting and fuming. 1604 CHAPMAN *Byron's Conspir.* II. i. (1608) D 2b, Duke Byron Flowers with adust and melancholy choller.

3. Of persons, their actions, attributes, feelings, state, etc.: Depressed in spirits; sad, gloomy, dejected, mournful; *esp.* of a constitutionally gloomy temperament.

1588 SHAKS. *L.L.L.* I. ii. 2 Boy, What signe is it when a man of great spirit grows melancholy? 1592 LYLly *Midas* v. ii. 104 (Bond), Melancholy is the crest of Courtiers armes, and now euerie base companion, beeing in his muble fubles, sayes he is melancholy. 1598 B. JONSON *Ev. Man in Hum.* I. iv, I will be more proud and melancholie, and gentleman-like then I haue beene, I doe ensure you. c 1598 SIR J. DAVIES *Epir.* No. 47 See yonder melancholy Gentleman, Which hood-wink'd with his hat, alone doth sit. 1744 HARRIS *Three Treat. Wks.* (1841) 40 A funeral will much more affect the same man if he see it when melancholy, than if he see it when cheerful. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* s.v. *Mania*, Some are dull and stupid, others very sorrowful and melancholy. 1774 BURKE *Sp. Amer. Tax.* Sel. Wks. I. 136, I remember, Sir, with a melancholy pleasure, the situation [etc.]. 1824 W. IRVING *T. Trav.* I. 293 There is no more melancholy creature in existence than a mountebank off duty. 1884 F. M. CRAWFORD *Rom. Singer* I. i. 17 If I am sad and inclined to melancholy humours. *absol.* 1759 JOHNSON *Rasselas* xvi, For this reason the superstitious are often melancholy, and the melancholy almost always superstitious.

transf. (of animals). 1593 NASHE *Christ's T.* 25b, The melancholy Owle, (Deaths ordinary messenger). 1612 DRAYTON *Poly-ob.* II. 204 The melancholie Hare. 1787 BEST *Angling* (ed. 2) 42 He is a solitary, melancholy, and bold fish, always being by himself.

b. Pensive, thoughtful; sadly meditative.

1632 MILTON *Penseroso* 62 Sweet Bird that shunn'st the noise of folly, Most musical, most melancholy! 1659 WOOD *Life Feb.* (O.H.S.) I. 270 To refresh his mind with a melancholy walke. 1748 THOMSON *Cast. Indol.* I. xl, A certain music, never known before, Here soothed the pensive, melancholy mind. 1792 S. ROGERS *Pleas. Mem.* II. 190 The tender images we love to trace Steal from each year a melancholy grace. 1821 LAMB *Elia* Ser. I. *All Fools' Day*, We will drink no wise, melancholy, politic port on this day.

†c. In proverbial and other similes. *Obs.*

1592 LYLly *Midas* v. ii. 100 (Bond), I am as melancholy as a cat. 1596 SHAKS. *I. Hen. IV.* I. ii. 83-8. 1599 — *Much Ado* II. i. 221, I found him heere as melancholy as a Lodge in a Warren. 1606 *Wily Beguiled* Prol. A 2b, Why, how now, humorous George? What, as melancholy as a mantle tree? 1607 DEKKER *Northw. Hoe* I. Wks. 1873 III. 11 I'me as melancholy now as Fleet-streete in a long vacation. a 1732 GAY *New Song of New Similies*, I, melancholy as a cat Am kept awake to weep.

4. Of visible objects, sounds, places, etc.: Suggestive of sadness, depressing, dismal. Also, of sounds, words, looks, etc.: Expressive of sadness.

†*melancholy hat* (? jocular nonce-use, or slang), app. applied to a mourning hat (but cf. quot. c 1598 in sense 3).

1592 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* v. 86 Melancholy Bells. 1600 — *A. Y. L.* II. vii. 111 Vnder the shade of melancholly boughes. 1614 J. COOKE *Greene's Tu Quoque* B 1b, Go to the next Haberdashers & bid him send me a new melancholy hat. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* I. 43 Padua is the most melancholy City of Europe. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* IV. 747 Melancholy Musick fills the Plains. 1718 LADY M. W. MONTAGU *Let. to C'tess Bristol* 10 Apr., Eight or ten of them make a melancholy concert with their pipes. 1725 SLOANE *Jamaica* II. 307 It loves low melancholly places. 1728-46 THOMSON *Spring* 612 The stock-dove breathes A melancholy murmur thro' the whole. 1833 L. RITCHIE *Wand. by Loire* 197 You glide in a canoe-like boat . . . shut in by melancholy banks. 1835 LYTON *Rienzi* I. i, The thick and melancholy foliage. 1843 BORROW *Bible in Spain* x, With here and there a melancholy village. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. xxvii. 198 The fountain made a melancholy gurgle. 1897 MARY KINGSLEY *W. Africa* 475 Negro children . . . with . . . immense melancholy deer-like eyes.

Comb. 1877 BLACK *Green Past.* v, He was a melancholy-faced man.

†b. In the 17th c.: Favourable to the pensive mood. (Cf. 3b.) *Obs.*

1641 EVELYN *Diary* 8 Oct., So naturally is it [the Parke] furnish'd with whatever may render it agreeable, melancholy and country-like. 1644 *Ibid.* 30 Sept., The house is moderne, and seemes to be the seate of some gentleman, being in a very pleasant though melancholy place.

5. Of a fact, event, state of things: Saddening, lamentable, deplorable.

1710 WODROW *Analecta* (1842) I. 308 It was one of the melancholyest sights to any that have any sense of our antient Nobility, to see them going throu for votes, and making partys. 1763 C. JOHNSTON *Reverie* II. 44 You are affected with this melancholy detail. 1768 STERNE *Sent. Journ.* *Remise Door*, Melancholy! to see such sprightliness the prey of sorrow. 1807 *Med. Jnl.* XVII. 247 The most serious and melancholy effect ensued. 1886 *Q. Jnl. Microsc. Sci.* XXVIII. 291 A melancholy instance of the extent to which Dr. P. acts upon the principle of bending facts to theory.

6. In certain book-names of plants, as **melancholy gentleman**, a kind of rocket, *Hesperis tristis*; **melancholy (plume) thistle**, *Carduus heterophyllus*; **melancholy tree**, the Night Jasmine, *Nyctanthes Arbor-tristis*.

1629 PARKINSON *Parad.* Table, The Melancholy [text p. 260 Melancholick] Gentleman. 1690 RAY *Syn. Stirp. Brit.* 52 The great English soft or gentle Thistle or Melancholy Thistle. 1760 J. LEE *Introd. Bot.* App. 319 Melancholy Thistle, *Carduus*. Melancholy-tree, *Nyctanthes*. 1861 MISS PRATT *Flower. Pl.* III. 237 *Cnicus heterophyllus* (Melancholy Plume Thistle).

Hence 'melancholyish a. nonce-wd.

1837 LYTON in *Fonblanque's Life & Lab.* (1874) 53, I had a melancholyish letter from Lady Blessington.

†*melancholy, v.* *Obs.* [ad. OF. *melancolier*, f. *melancolie* MELANCHOLY sb.] *trans.* To make melancholy.

1491 CAXTON *Vitas Patr.* (W. de W. 1495) II. 290 b/2 The pleasure of god is that; of whiche thou melancholyest thy selfe to be soo doon. 1541 R. COPLAND *Guydon's Quest. Chirurg.* Qiiijb, It brenneth the blode & melancholyeth it. 1567 PAYNEL tr. *Herberay's Treas. Amadis of Gaule* 78 Ye melancholy your selfe. . . for the marriage that I have found out for you. a 1657 R. LOVEDAY *lett.* (1663) 165, I am extremely melancholy'd at your dilated resolutions of seeing London.

Melanchthonian (mɛlɒŋkθəʊniən), *a.* and *sb.* [f. name of Philipp Melanchthon (Gr. transl. of Schwarzerd 'black earth'), a German reformer (1497-1560) + -IAN.] *a. adj.* Of or pertaining to Melanchthon or his opinions. *b. sb.* A follower of Melanchthon.

1755 CARTE *Hist. Eng.* IV. 137 The Melanctonian doctrine of predestination. 1765 MACLAINE tr. *Mosheim's Ecl. Hist.* II. i. § 11 (1833) 480/1 There arose . . . three philosophical sects, the Melanctonian, the Aristotelian, and the Scholastic. 1863 W. C. DOWDING *Life & Corr. Calixtus* III. 20 We have described him as a Melanchthonian both in taste and principle. 1882-3 SCHAFF *Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* I. 474 It [the Anglican Church] is yet Melanchthonian in its assertion of the visibility of the Church.

melanchyme ('mɛlɒŋkaim), *Min.* [G. *melanchym* (Haidinger 1851), f. Gr. *μελαν-*, *μέλας* black + *χυμός* juice (see CHYME).] = ROCHLEDERITE.

1868 DANA *Syst. Min.* (ed. 5) II. 744.

melancoli(e, -ien, -(i)ous, obs. forms of MELANCHOLY, etc.

†**malencounterous**, *a.* *Obs.* [For **malencounterous*, ad. F. *malencontreux*, f. *mal* ill + *encontrer* to ENCOUNTER; see -OUS.] Ill-timed.

a 1610 SIR J. SEMPLE in *Sempill Ballatis* (1872) 244 The never ceassing feide of malencounterous faites Ouer haaitnist this abortiue birth of Importune regrades.

melander, obs. form of MALANDER, MALLENDER.

melanellite (mɛlɒ'nɛlɪt), *Min.* [Obscurely f. Gr. *μελαν-*, *μέλας* black; see -ITE.] A black hydrocarbon forming part of rochlederite.

1868 DANA *Syst. Min.* (ed. 5) II. 750 Melanellite. . . Black and gelatinous.

Melanesian (mɛlɒ'ni:ʃ(i)ən, -'ni:ʃ(i)ən), *a.* and *sb.* [f. *Melanesia* (see below; f. Gr. *μέλα-s* black + *νησος* island) + -AN.]

The name, modelled after *Polynesia*, was intended to mean 'the regions of islands inhabited by blacks'.

a. adj. Of or pertaining to Melanesia (a group of islands in the western Pacific, including Fiji, New Caledonia, etc.), its inhabitants, language, etc. *b. sb.* *a.* A native of Melanesia. *b.* The language of the Melanesians.

1849 SELWYN in Tucker *Mem.* (1879) I. 302 The Melanesian (Anaijom) *aijeama*, we, but not you. *Ibid.*, The Melanesian dialects. 1898 A. LANG *Making Relig.* viii. 167 Cases in which the rod acts like those of the Melanesians, Africans, and other savages. 1904 *Athenæum* 9 Apr. 460/3 Words in this Melanesian language which have cognates in Malay and Malagasy.

Melanesoid (mɛlɒ'ni:ʒɔɪd), *a.* [f. *Melanes(ia)* (see MELANESIAN *a.* and *sb.*) + -OID.] Similar in racial type to the Melanesian; resembling a Melanesian.

1932 *Man* Dec. 283 The term Melanesoid was used to indicate the offspring of tribes from Southern China (Yunnan) and Northern Indo-China (Tonkin). 1939 F. WEIDENREICH in *Peking Nat. Hist. Bull.* XIII. 170 The morphological analysis of the three skulls . . . led to the result that they typify three different racial elements, best to be classified as primitive Mongoloid, Melanesoid and Eskimoid types. 1943 — *Skull of Sinanthropus Pekinensis* 251 Skull of a female. . . The female, B, shows the greatest similarity to the Melanesians of today. For this reason I have designated the type as 'Melanesoid'. 1946 [see ESKIMOID *a.*].

||**mélange** (mɛlɒ̃ʒ) *sb.* Also 7 *meslange*, 7-9 *melange*. [F. *mélange* mixture, f. *mêler* to mix; see MEDDLE *v.*

Often written without accent, but (at least in sense 1) perh. always regarded as a foreign word.]

1. A mixture; usually, a congeries of heterogeneous elements or constituents, a medley.

1653 J. HALL *Paradoxes* 112 The sweetnesses and killing languors of their eyes, the meslange and harmony of their colours. 1697 EVELYN *Numism.* vi. 213 Many exquisitely wrought Vessels . . . of that precious Melange. 1711 LADY M. W. MONTAGU *Let. to Mrs. Hewet*, A bad peace, people I love in disgrace [etc.]. . . I believe nobody ever had such a *mélange* before. 1729 SWIFT *Let. to Bolingbroke* 21 Mar. in *Pope's Wks.* (1741) II. 85, I come from looking over the Melange above-written, and declare it to be a true copy of my present disposition. 1811 SHELLEY *Let.* in *Hogg Life* I. 397 A strange melange of maddened stuff, which I wrote by the midnight moon last night. 1840 B. E. HILL *Pinch—of Snuff* 33 The pleasant melange sold but a few years since as 'The Speaker's', is very different from 'Lord Canterbury's Mixture'. 1859 *Gentl. Mag.* June 606 He professes that the present Part is 'taken from Usher, Ware [etc.]', and a very curious *mélange* he has made of it. 1887 A. M. BROWN *Anim. Alkal.* 36 The melange of ferricyanide and ferrocyanide gives feebly the bluish tint.

2. a. A dress fabric of cotton chain and woollen weft (Knight *Dict. Mech. Suppl.* 1884). b. A kind of woollen yarn of mingled colours. Also *attrib.* and *Comb.*

1881 *Instr. Census Clerks* (1885) 144/2 *Mélange Weaver*—Woollen Cloth Manuf. 1886 *Daily News* 20 Sept. 2/4 An active demand continues in twofold yarns, in mottles, and melanges. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* II. 551 If bales of dry wools and hairs were placed in steamers—as is done in the melange printing process—and submitted [etc.].

3. (See quot. 1935.)

1922 JOYCE *Ulysses* 245 I'll take a *mélange*, Haines said to the waitress. . . He sank two lumps of sugar deftly long-wise through the whipped cream. 1935 H. SIMPSON *Cold Table* 264 Café *Mélange*. Ingredients: Coffee, milk; water; whipped cream; castor sugar. 1971 *Guardian* 27 Feb. 7/4 The famous Viennese coffee houses where you can sip your *mélange* (or a dozen other varieties of coffee).

melange (melāz), *v.* [a. F. *mélanger*, f. *mélange*: see prec.] *trans.* To mix (wool of different colours). Hence *me'lang'er*.

1880 *Times* 28 Dec. 8 A dyer or melanger sued to recover £85 for melanging wool. 1881 *Instr. Census Clerks* (1885) 144/2 *Mélanger*—Woollen Cloth Manuf.

Melanian (mɪ'leɪniən), *a.*¹ and *sb.*¹ *Anthropology*. [ad. F. *mélianien* (Bory de Saint-Vincent). f. Gr. *μελαν-*, *μέλας* black: see -IAN.] Originally = NEGRITO *a.* and *sb.*; later, used as = NEGROID.

1861 HULME tr. *Moquin-Tandon* I. vi. 36. 1868 OWEN *Anat. Vert.* III. 145 We know not the size of brain in the Melanian inventor of the 'throwing-stick'. 1885 W. H. FLOWER in *Jrnl. Anthropol. Inst.* XIV. 381 To begin with the Ethiopian, Negroid or Melanian, or 'black' type.

melanian (mɪ'leɪniən), *a.*² and *sb.*² *Zool.* [f. mod.L. *Melania*, the typical genus of the *Melaniidae* (f. Gr. *μελαν-*, *μέλας* black) + -AN.] *a. adj.* Of or belonging to the *Melaniidae*, a family of fresh-water snails. *b. sb.* A member of this family.

1839 *Penny Cycl.* XV. 76 *Melanians*, Lamarck's name for a family of fluviatile, testaceous, operculated Mollusks.

melanic (mɪ'lænik), *a.* (*sb.*) [f. Gr. *μελαν-*, *μέλας* black + -IC.]

1. *Ethnology*. Having black hair and a black or dark complexion. Cf. MELANOCOMOUS, MELANOUS.

1826 PRICHARD *Res. Phys. Hist. Man.* (ed. 2) I. 139 These three varieties are the melanic, including all individuals or races who have black hair; the xanthous. . .; and the albino. 1829 T. PRICE *Physiogn. & Physiol. Inhabit. Brit.* 109 Whether I should attribute the few melanic countenances, I noticed in the South of Ireland, to a Spanish origin.

2. *a.* Of animals: Affected by melanosis. Esp. in reference to the darker varieties of moths and other animals that have developed in certain industrial areas. Also as *sb.*, an animal characterized by melanism.

1882-4 *Yarrell's Brit. Birds* (ed. 4) III. 665 The melanic varieties occasionally found in our northern Skua. 1894 *Naturalist* 333 A melanic form of the Pipistrelle. 1903 *Daily Chron.* 30 Dec. 3/3 The melanic variety of the common leopard. 1915 R. C. PUNNETT *Mimicry in Butterflies* viii. 101 In some parts of England the common peppered moth, *Amphidasya betularia*, has been almost entirely supplanted by the darker melanic form *doubledayaria*. 1940 H. B. COTT *Adaptive Coloration in Animals* I. i. 17 The distribution of such melanic varieties, coinciding as it often does with industrialism, is very significant. So is the fact that the melanic forms have not . . . become established, even though they are present, in rural districts. 1958 H. B. D. KETTLEWELL in *New Scientist* 3 July 298/2 New theories were evoked to account for the rapid spread of species [of moths] changing from light coloration to black—the 'industrial melanic'. 1970 *Nature* 12 Sept. 1155/1 The murk of nineteenth century Manchester fostered the melanic form *carbonaria* of the peppered moth, *Biston betularia* (L.). 1971 *Ibid.* 29 Oct. 586/3 The value of smoke abatement is demonstrated by the almost immediate decline in the frequency of the melanic where smoke control zones are introduced. 1973 *Ibid.* 21/28 Dec. 535/1 Intensive selective predation by birds on moths, which largely accounts for the presence of melanic in both industrial and some non-polluted rural areas. 1975 *Sci. Amer.* Jan. 90/2 The first [problem] is the question of why there is a difference in the proportion of melanic found among populations of various moth species that share the same

environment. *Ibid.* 95 (*caption*) Frequency of melanic form is different in various species.

b. Used as the distinctive epithet of the black pigment occurring in melanosis, and of the cells containing it.

1847-9 *Todd's Cycl. Anat.* IV. 116/1 Melanic pigment is essentially composed of extremely minute granules. *Ibid.* 116/2 Melanic cells never exhibit any tendency even to cohere—much less to form the basis of a stroma. 1855 DUNGLISON *Med. Lex.* (ed. 12), *Melanic*, of or belonging to Melanosis; as *Melanic deposit*, a black colouring matter deposited from the blood under special circumstances.

3. **melanic acid**. † *a.* Prout's name for indican of urine (see INDICAN *b.*) *Obs.*

1822 *Medico-Chirurg. Trans.* XII. I. 45 *note*, Dr. Prout would propose to distinguish this new substance, on account of its black colour, by the name of Melanic acid.

b. (See quot.)

1844 FOWNES *Chem.* 434 In a humid state they [*sc.* crystals of salicylite of potassium] . . . eventually change to a black, soot-like substance. . . called *melanic acid*.

melaniline (mɛ'lænɪlɪn). *Chem.* [f. Gr. *μελαν-*, *μέλας* black + ANILINE.] A basic substance obtained from chloride of cyanogen and aniline.

1852 FOWNES' *Chem.* (ed. 4) 557 The above salt furnishes melaniline in the form of an oil.

melanin ('mɛlənɪn). *Chem. and Phys.* [f. Gr. *μελαν-*, *μέλας* black + -IN¹.] The black pigment in the retina, choroid, hair, epidermis, etc. of coloured races of man or melanic varieties of animals. Also, the black pigment developed in certain diseases. Also *attrib.* and *Comb.*

1843 OWEN *Lect. Invertebr. Anim.* 355 It [the secretion in the ink-bag of a cephalopod] is affirmed by some chemists to contain a peculiar animal principle, which Vizio has termed 'melanine'. 1855 tr. C. Wedl's *Pathol. Histol.* (Syd. Soc.) II. i. 118 Black pigment (melanin) appears in the form of reddish brown molecules. 1871 WATTS tr. *Gmelin's Handbk. Chem.* XVIII. 417 Melanin. L. Gmelin's Black Pigment of the Eye. 1874 BARKER tr. *Frey's Histol. & Histochem.* 53 We must be on our guard, however, not to confound the ordinary black pigment found in the human lungs with melanin. 1898 P. MANSON *Trop. Dis.* I. 2 Melanæmia and malarial pigmentation are fully accounted for by the melanin-forming property of the plasmodium. *Ibid.* 6 The melanin particles, so characteristic of the malaria germ.

melanism ('mɛlənɪz(ə)m). [f. Gr. *μελαν-*, *μέλας* black + -ISM.]

1. Darkness of colour resulting from an abnormal (but not morbid) development of black pigment in the epidermis or other external appendages (hair, feathers, etc.) of animals; opposed to *albinism*.

1843 PRICHARD *Nat. Hist. Man* (1845) 39 Throughout intertropical America, both melanism and albinism, as he [M. Roulin] terms the black and white varieties, make their appearance very frequently in warm-blooded animals. 1882 TIEMANN in *Field Naturalist* July 32 Melanism occurs in various species of animals, but is far rarer than albinism. **b.** A melanic variety (of some recognized species).

1863 J. R. WISE *New Forest* 309 Mr. Rake informs me that a Sabine's snipe. . . which is now generally regarded as only a melanism of this species was shot at Picket Post, Jan., 1859. 1889 H. SAUNDERS *Man. Brit. Birds* 12 An example of the Siberian Thrush. . . originally supposed to be a melanism of the Redwing.

2. *Bot.* 'A disease producing blackness in plants' (*Cassell's Encycl. Dict.* 1885).

melanistic (mɛ'lə'nɪstɪk), *a.* [f. Gr. *μελαν-*, *μέλας* black + -ISTIC.] Characterized by melanism.

1874 COUES *Birds N.W.* 357, I took no specimens in the melanistic state of plumage. 1888 O. THOMAS *Catal. Marsupialia Brit. Mus.* 266 In the black melanistic variety every part of the body is deep black.

† **melanite**¹. *Obs.* [Perh. some error: cf. med. L. *melonitēs* corrupt form of *malochites* malachite (Schade, *Ald. Wb. Suppl.* s.v. *Melochites*): the description in Maplet is *sb.* evolved from a pseudo-derivation from L. *mel* honey.] (See quot.)

1567 MAPLET *Gr. Forest* 15 The Melanite is a Stone, which distilleth & droppeth that iuice which is verie sweete and honie like; wherefore it may well be called Melanite as you would say Honistone, . . . on the one side it is greene, on the other side yellow.

melanite² ('mɛlənɪt). *Min.* [ad. G. *melanit* (Werner 1799), f. Gr. *μελαν-*, *μέλας* black: see -ITE¹.] A velvet-black variety of andradite.

1807 AIKIN *Dict. Chem. & Min.* II. 68 Melanite. . . Black garnet. 1854 DANA *Syst. Min.* (ed. 4) II. 192.

melanite³ ('mɛlənɪt). *Conch.* [f. mod.L. *Melania* (see MELANIAN) + -ITE¹.] A fossil melanian (*Cent. Dict.*).

melanitic (mɛ'lə'nɪtɪk), *a.* [f. MELANITE² + -IC.] Pertaining to, resembling, or containing melanite.

In recent Dicts.

melanization (mɛ'lənə'zeɪʃən). [f. MELANIZE *v.* + -ATION.] The process or result of becoming melanized.

1945 W. M. KROGMAN in R. Linton *Sci. Man in World Crisis* 47 A possible exception may be found in the

'protective' melanization or skin coloring of tropic-dwelling peoples. 1954 *Sci. News* XXXIV. 94 The pink and brown colour of insectorubin is completely obscured by the melanization of the outer cuticle. 1974 *Nature* 10 May 187/1 The epidermal cells . . . showed progressive granulation and melanisation.

melanize ('mɛlənəɪz), *v.* [f. Gr. *μελαν-*, *μέλας* + -IZE.] *trans.* To produce melanism in.

1885 *Standard* 7 Aug. 5/1 The black Jews in Cochinchina were native converts, not Hebrews who had become melanised under the Indian sun.

melano (mɪ'lænəʊ). [f. Gr. *μελαν-*, *μέλας* black: after ALBINO.] An animal distinguished by an abnormal development of black pigment in the epidermis, hair, feathers, etc.; opposed to ALBINO.

1902 *Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist.* IX. 59 Spotted tiger-cats of the *F. Macrura* group. The small specimen is a melano, but shows indications of the normal spotted condition.

melano- ('mɛlənəʊ), *a.* Gr. *μελανο-*, combining form of *μέλας* black, as in *melanoblast* ('mɛlənəʊ, mɪ'lænəʊblɑ:st) *Zool.* [a. G. *melanoblast* (S. Ehrmann *Das melanotische Pigment* (1896) viii. 20): see -BLAST], a cell that produces melanin; also, a precursor of a melanin-forming cell. **melanocarcinoma** *Path.* = MELANOMA (Mayne *Expos. Lex.* 1856). **melano'cratic** *a.* *Petrol.* [ad. G. *melanokrat* (W. C. Brögger *Eruptivgesteine des Kristianiagebietes* (1898) III. 263), f. Gr. *κρατ-εῖν* to rule, prevail], (of a rock) dark-coloured; rich in dark-coloured minerals. **'melanoderm** (also *Melano-*) *sb.* and *a.* [Gr. *δέρμα*-a skin], (of, pertaining to, or being) a person of a dark-skinned (negroid) race; || **melano'derma**, -'dermia *Path.* [Gr. *δέρμα* skin: see -IA] = MELASMA; hence **melanodermic** *a.*, (a) relating to melanoderma; (*b.*) (naturally) dark-skinned, negroid. **melano'gallic** *a.* *Chem.* [GALLIC] = METAGALLIC. **melano'genesis** *Physiol.* [-GENESIS], the formation of melanin. **melano'glossia** [Gr. *γλῶσσα* tongue + -IA], the condition of having a black tongue. || **melano'pathia** *Path.* [see -PATHY] = MELASMA; also anglicized *melano'opathy*. **melanophore** ('mɛlənəʊ, mɪ'lænəʊfə:(r)) *Zool.* [ad. G. *melanophor* (R. Keller 1895, in *Arch. f. Physiol.* LXI. 141): see -PHORE], a cell containing melanin; esp. such a cell in the lower vertebrates which is contractile and confers the ability to change the depth of colour (see quot. 1953). **melanosar'coma** *Path.*, sarcoma characterized by the presence of black pigment cells. **'melanosome** *Physiol.* [-SOME²], a particle in the cytoplasm of melanocytes in which melanin is thought to be formed from tyrosine (see quot. 1961). **melano'tannic** *a.* *Chem.* (see quot. 1866).

1902 *Encycl. Medica* XI. 182 Ehrmann. . . from his investigations of amphibians and reptiles, concludes that the epithelial colouring matter is elaborated in special connective tissue corpuscles (chromatoblasts or *melanoblasts), from material derived from the red blood corpuscles. 1942 G. H. BOURNE *Cytol. & Cell Physiol.* viii. 329 A spread of melanin formation from the melanoblasts to similar but non-pigmented dendritic cells of the white area of the skin. 1953 *Science* 5 June 640/1 The term melanoblast is used by medical investigators for the mature cell elaborating melanin, whereas in biology the term melanoblast refers to an immature pigment cell during its migration from the neural crest. *Ibid.* 640/2 The term melanoblast for the mature pigment-forming cell as originally suggested by Bloch is objectionable. *Ibid.* (table) Recommended terminology of pigment cells. Immature melanin-forming cell: Melanoblast. 1968 H. HARRIS *Nucleus & Cytoplasm* I. 11 Eucleate fragments of prospective pigment cells (melanoblasts) from the developing neural crest of urodele embryos also survive for long periods *in vitro*. 1909, 1954 *Melanocratic [see *leucocratic* adj. s.v. LEUCO-]. 1963 D. W. & E. E. HUMPHRIES tr. *Termier's Erosion & Sedimentation* 411 *Peridotite*, an ultrabasic (melanocratic) crystalline rock. 1924 A. C. HADDON *Races of Man* (ed. 2) 13 Among the xanthoderms and *melanoderms the irides are almost uniformly dark brown in colour. 1927 H. H. WILDER *Pedigree of Human Race* vi. 345 The Melanoderm Race has developed several moderately high civilizations, especially on the west of the Sahara. 1935 *Jrnl. R. Anthropol. Inst.* LXV. 123 The three main divisions of mankind—Leukoderms (Caucasians), Xanthoderms (Mongolians) and Melanoderms (Western and Eastern Negroes)—did not prove to have a blood-group factor of their own. 1901 OSLER *Princ. & Pract. Med.* (ed. 4) viii. 831 Lastly, with arterio-sclerosis and chronic heart-disease there may be marked *melanoderma. 1886 FAGGE *Princ. & Pract. Med.* II. 755 *note*, A remarkable case of perfectly symmetrical leuco- and *melano-dermia. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 707 So-called syphilitic 'leucodermia' is usually a melano-dermia. 1890 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Melanodermic. 1924 A. C. HADDON *Races of Man* (ed. 2) 144 A tropical jungle may have been a refuge for an indigenous melanodermic folk from fairer intruders into the country. 1852 MORFIT *Tanning & Currying* (1853) 63 *Melanogallic acid. 1928 *Funk's Stand. Dict.*, *Melanogenesis. 1964 *Oceanogr. & Marine Biol.* II. 409 An interesting feature of melanogenesis in the ophiuroids is that in light-coloured individuals which are regenerating arm-tips the regenerate is dark, suggesting that under conditions of wound-healing and repair the normal inhibitor of melanogenesis . . . is overcome or absent. 1898 P. MANSON *Trop. Diseases* iv. 88 *note*, This condition, *melanoglossia, is

racial and not pathological. 1847 E. WILSON *Dis. Skin* (ed. 2) 328 Cases illustrative of *Melanopathia. 1876 DUNGLISON *Med. Lex.*, *Melanopathia*, *Melanopathy, Nigritism... A disease of the skin, which consists in augmentation of black pigment; generally in patches. 1903 *Proc. Amer. Acad. Arts & Sci.* XXXIX. 261 The conspicuous black bodies of Anolis... well buried in the derma and sending branching processes outward toward the epidermis, correspond to the *melanophores described by Keller. 1946 *Nature* 7 Sept. 344/1 The pigmentary hormone of *Dixippus*, the regulator of colour change in this animal, activates the melanophores of frogs... by causing expansion of them. 1953 *Science* 5 June 640/1 Investigators in biology and medicine at the present time are using different terms for the same cell. For example, the term melanophore which has long been used by biologists refers to certain dendritic-shaped cells in the skin of fish, amphibians and reptiles which have 'contractile' properties. The melanin contained in the melanophores may, in response to certain stimuli, disperse into the dendrites or concentrate in the perikaryon, thus accounting for the color change. In human cytology and pathology the term melanophore is a macrophage. *Ibid.* 640/2 (table) Recommended terminology of pigment cells. 'Contractile' cell: Melanophore. 1965 LEE & KNOWLES *Animal Hormones* x. 128 A characteristic feature of hormonally controlled melanophores is that colour change takes hours to occur, whereas this is achieved in minutes if there is nervous control. 1875 H. WALTON *Dis. Eye* (ed. 3) 988 The sarcoma is usually of the pigmented form, *melano-sarcoma. 1900 *Brit. Med. Jnl.*, *Epit. Curr. Med. Lit.* 42 The case was one of melanosarcoma of wide distribution. 1961 M. SEIJI et al. in *Jrnl. Investigative Dermatol.* XXXVI. 251/2 Because the melanin granule has been shown by electronmicroscopy to be structurally distinct from mitochondria, to be unique in its localization within the cytoplasm of mammalian melanocytes, and to contain a specialized metabolic pathway that converts tyrosine to melanin, we would like to suggest that during its enzymically active stages it be called a *melanosome... The term 'melanin granule' could be reserved for the mature, fully melanized particle which has lost its tyrosinase activity and is no longer confined to the cytoplasm of the melanocyte. 1973 *Nature* 26 Oct. 436/3 The melanocyte's contribution [to pigmentation] begins with the synthesis of melanosomes, and the oxidation of tyrosine to melanin. 1852 MORFIT *Tanning & Currying* (1853) 63 *Melanotannic acid. 1866 BRANOE & COX *Dict. Sci.*, etc. II. 489/2 *Melanotannic Acid*, the black substance formed by the action of excess of potassa upon tannic or gallic acid.

melanocerite (melanous'siorait). *Min.* [First in G. *melanocerit* (W. C. Brögger 1887), f. MELANO- + CERITE.] A fluo-silicate of cerium and yttrium found in black tabular crystals (Chester *Dict. Min.* 1896).

† **melanochal'cographer**. *Obs.* [f. MELANO- + CHALCOGRAPHER.] An engraver of copper plates for printing.

1697 EVELYN *Numism.* viii. 283 The late Melanochalographer, N. de Seigen, who first produced the Mezzo-Tinto Graving.

melanochin (mi'lænəʊtʃɪn). *Chem.* [f. MELANO- + mod.L. CHIN-A quinine.] A product of the action of ammonia and chlorine on quinine. 1865 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* III. 867.

melanochlorous (melanous'klɔərəs), *a.* [f. Gr. μελανο-, μέλας black + χλωρός yellow: see -OUS.] Having the body variegated with black and yellow (Mayne *Expos. Lex.* 1856).

|| **melanochroi** (melanous'kroɪ), *sb. pl. Anthropology.* [mod.L.; formed by Huxley, who seems to have meant it as a transliteration of an assumed Gr. μελάνωχροι, f. μελαν-, μέλας black + ὤχρος pale. (On this view the correct mod.L. form would have been *melanōchrī; the irregularity occurs also in the other terms of Huxley's classification, *Xantho-melanoi* and *Melanoi*.) By subsequent writers, and in *Dicts.*, the word has been taken as mod.L. *melanōchroī* (sing. -ous), ad. Gr. μελάνωχρος (= μελάγχρως), f. μελανο- (= μελαν-, μέλας) + χροία skin.] In Huxley's classification of the varieties of mankind: A subdivision of the *Leiotrichi* or smooth-haired class, having dark hair and pale complexion.

1866 HUXLEY *Preh. Rem. Caithn.* 132 The *Leiotrichi* may be best subdivided, according to their complexion, into *Xanthochroi*, *Melanochroi*, *Xanthomelanoi*, and *Melanoi*. 1875 TYLOR in *Encycl. Brit.* II. 113/2 The *Melanochroi* or dark whites. 1878 RAMSAY *Phys. Geog.* xxxiv. 580 Dark-complexioned, black-haired and black-eyed *Melanochroi*. Hence **melano'chroic**, **melanochroid**, **melanochrous** *adjs.*, pertaining to or resembling the *Melanochroi*.

1865 HUXLEY *Crit. & Addr. vii.* (1873) 157 Among Europeans, the melanochrous people are less obnoxious to its [yellow fever's] ravages than the xanthochrous. 1871 *Ibid.* viii. 180 The melanochroic or dark stock of Europe. 1878 BARTLEY tr. *Topinard's Anthropol.* II. i. 202 The melanochroid group: pale-complexioned, dark eyes, hair long and black. Example: Iberians [etc.]. 1899 W. CROOKE in *Jrnl. Anthropol. Inst.* XXVIII. 228 A fusion of Melanochroid Caucasian and Austral-negro blood.

melanochroite (melanous'krɔɪt). *Min.* [First in G. *melanochroit*, f. Gr. μελάνωχρος black-coloured + -ITE.] = PHENICOCHROITE.

1835 R. D. Thomson's *Rec. Gen. Sci.* I. 273. 1836 T. THOMSON *Min., Geol.*, etc. I. 561. 1837 DANA *Syst. Min.* 234.

melanocomous (melanous'kɔməs), *a.* [f. Gr. μελανοκόμης (f. μελανο-, μέλας black + κόμη hair) + -OUS.] Black-haired.

1836 PRICHARD *Res. Phys. Hist. Man* (ed. 3) I. 220 The black-haired or melanocomous or melanous variety [of complexion], characterised by black or very dark hair. 1849-52 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* IV. 936/2 The melano-comous or dark races... are mostly of the melancholic temperament. 1851 H. W. TORREN in *Jrnl. Asiat. Soc. Bengal* 38 The melano-comous character of complexion.

melanocyte ('melənəʊ-, mi'lænəʊsət). *Zool.* [f. MELANO- + -CYTE.] A mature melanin-forming cell; also, a melanophore.

1890 in BILLINGS *Med. Dict.* II. 128/1. 1935 *Chem. Abstr.* XXIX. 8125 Melanocyte reaction of the preparations of pituitary body and the urine of cancer patient. 1953 *Science* 5 June 640/2 (table) Recommended terminology of pigment cells. Mature melanin-forming cell: Melanocyte. 1957 *Times* 4 Oct. 5 There are 500 to 2,000 melanocytes per square millimetre of skin surface, except on the face, forehead and behind the ears, where there are 1,500 to 4,000 per square millimetre. 1971 *New Scientist* 12 Aug. 366/1 It is difficult to understand why MSH is still secreted by the pituitary gland of birds and mammals, when these animals have lost the capacity for varying the colour of their body through the movements of pigment granules in melanocytes.

Hence **melanocyte-stimulating hormone**, a hormone that stimulates melanocytes or melanophores and causes darkening of the skin; abbrev. *MSH*.

1953 LERNER & FITZPATRICK in M. Gordon *Pigment Cell Growth* 329 There are many indications that the pituitary gland produces a melanocyte-stimulating hormone (MSH) Rattner et al. 1954 A. B. LERNER et al. in *Jrnl. Clin. Endocrinol. & Metabolism* XIV. 1465 We have called the pituitary factor which darkens skin the melanocyte-stimulating hormone or MSH, a term first suggested by W. H. Rattner. Names used previously include melanophore hormone, melanophore-dilating principle, intermedin, and others. 1956 *Jrnl. Biol. Chem.* CCXXI. 958 Two distinct melanocyte-stimulating hormones (α- and β-MSH) are present in hog pituitary gland. 1964 [see INTERMEDIN]. 1971 *New Scientist* 12 Aug. 365/2 Melanocyte-stimulating hormone and corticotrophin... are two of the many polypeptide hormones secreted by the pituitary gland.

melanogen (mi'lænədʒən). *Phys.* [f. Gr. μελανο-, μέλας black: see -GEN I.] A substance capable of yielding melanin.

1899 CAGNEY tr. *Jaksch's Clin. Diagn.* vii. (ed. 4) 321 The reaction occurs in presence of melanin or melanogen.

melanogogue, *ergon*. form of MELANAGOGUE.

|| **melanoi**, *sb. pl. Anthropology.* [Intended as mod.L.; formed irregularly by transliteration of Gr. μελάνοι, pl. of μελάνος, var. of μέλας black.] Huxley's name for the black-haired and dark-complexioned division of his class *Leiotrichi* or smooth-haired peoples.

1866 [see MELANOCHROI].

melanoid ('melənɔɪd), *a. Path.* [f. Gr. μελανοειδής, 'black-looking' (L. & Sc.), f. μελανο-, μέλας black + εἶδος form.] Of morbid growths: Characterized by the presence of black pigment.

1854 JONES & SIEV. *Pathol. Anat.* 183 Melanoid cancer is... encephaloid structure, with the addition of black pigment. 1898 P. MANSON *Trop. Diseases* xxxvii. 572 We have the white, or ochroid, the black, or melanoid, and the red forms of mycetoma.

|| **melanoma** (melənəʊmə). *Path.* *Pl. melanomata* (melənəʊmətə). [mod.L., a. Gr. type μελάνωμα (occurring in late Gr. with the sense 'blackness'), f. μελανοῦσθαι: see MELANOSIS, and cf. *carcinoma* and other names for kinds of cancerous or morbid growths.] A melanotic growth; *esp.* a tumour consisting largely of black pigment.

183. CARSWELL *Path. Anat.*, *Melanoma* I, I include under the title of MELANOMA all melanotic formations, black discolourations or products, described by Laennec and other authors. 1847-9 *Todd's Cycl. Anat.* IV. 128/2 Growths, more or less deeply tinged by [melanic cell-pigment], have been distinguished... under the title of Melanotic Tumours or Melanomata. 1875 H. WALTON *Dis. Eye* (ed. 3) 1006 Simple benign pigmented tumour of the iris, melanoma. 1876 tr. *Wagner's Gen. Path.* (ed. 6) 316 Pure pigment tumors or melanomata. 1877 tr. H. von Ziemssen's *Cycl. Med.* XII. 235 Melanoma is a very rare pigmented tumour.

melanophlogite (melənɔflɔdʒaɪt). *Min.* [a. G. *melanophlogit* (Lasaulx 1876), f. Gr. μελανο-, μέλας black + φλογ-, φλόξ flame; indicating that the mineral turns black when heated.] An impure form of silica found in minute cubes on sulphur.

1879 DANA *Man. Min. & Lithol.* (ed. 3) 241.

melanoscope ('melənəʊskəʊp). [ad. G. *melanoskop*: see MELANO- and -SCOPE.] A

combination of coloured glasses, devised by Lommel in 1871 (*Pogg. Ann.* CXLIII. 489) for exhibiting certain optical properties of chlorophyll; by intercepting nearly all except the middle red rays of the spectrum, it causes green plants seen through it to appear almost black.

1876 *Catal. Spec. Collect. Sci. Appar. S. Kens. Mus.* (ed. 3, 1877) 247 Melanoscope. Prof. Dr. Lommel, Erlangen. 1884 in KNIGHT *Dict. Mech. Suppl.* (with incorrect explanation, followed in later *Dicts.*).

melanose ('melənəʊs), *sb.* [ad. F. *mélanose*, the Fr. form of MELANOSIS.] A fungoid growth on grape-vines produced by *Septoria ampelina*. 1890 in *Century Dict.*

melanose ('melənəʊs), *a. Path.* [f. Gr. μελαν-, μέλας black + -OSE; but app. suggested by MELANOSIS.] Containing, or of the nature of, the black pigment occurring in melanosis.

1823 CULLEN & CARSWELL in *Trans. Edin. Med.-Chir. Soc.* (1824) 265 The peritonæum had melanose matter lying upon it in streaks. 1829 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 3) III. 339 The pleura was studded with melanose tubercles. 1834 J. FORBES *Laennec's Dis. Chest* (ed. 4) 361 The melanose affection... tends to produce cachexy and anasarca. 1835-6 *Todd's Cycl. Anat.* I. 641/1 Cases in which the osseous system appears to be stained with the melanose deposit. 1890 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

melanosed (melənəʊst), *pp. a. rare*⁻¹. [f. *melanose vb. (f. MELANOS-IS) + -ED¹.] Permeated with melanotic matter.

1829 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 3) III. 340 The substance of both mammæ and of both ovaries were completely melanosed.

melanosiderite. *Min.* [f. MELANO- + SIDERITE.] An iron hydrate containing silica.

1875 J. P. COOKE in *Proc. Amer. Acad. X.* 451 Melanosiderite, a new mineral species from Mineral Hill, Delaware County, Pennsylvania.

|| **melanosis** (melənəʊsɪs). *Path.* *Pl. -oses* ('əʊsɪz). [mod.L., a. late Gr. μελάνωσις blackening, f. μελανοῦσθαι to become black, f. μελαν-, μέλας black.]

1. Morbid deposit or abnormal development of a black pigment in some tissue; occas. *concr.* a discoloration due to this.

1823 CULLEN & CARSWELL in *Trans. Edin. Med.-Chir. Soc.* (1824) 264 We observed in a horse the disease termed Melanosis, developed to a remarkable degree. 1829 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 3) III. 341 In the cutaneous texture, says Brescher, melanoses are common. 1843 GRAVES *Lect. Clin. Med.* xxx. 382 In some whites this tendency to secrete black matter becomes excessive and gives rise to certain forms of melanosis. 1871 SIR T. WATSON *Lect. Princ. & Pract. Physic* (ed. 5) lii. 251 It [a certain morbid state] has been sometimes called spurious melanosis, sometimes colliers' phtthisis. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 700 Freckles may be considered as actinic melanoses. *Ibid.* 844 Chronic melanosis of the skin is a malady to which hitherto little attention has been drawn.

2. Black cancer.

1834 J. FORBES *Laennec's Dis. Chest* (ed. 4) 355 Melanosis is one of the rarest species of cancer. 1877 ROBERTS *Handbk. Med.* (ed. 3) I. 277 Melanosis and colloid are generally regarded as forms of cancer which [etc.].

melanosity (melənəʊsɪtɪ). [f. MELANOUS *a.*: see -OSITY.] Melanous character.

1885 BEDDOE *Races Brit.* 5, I double the black, in order to give its proper value to the greater tendency to melanosity shown thereby.

melanosperm ('melənəʊspɜ:m). *Bot.* [f. mod.L. *Melanosperm-eæ*, f. Gr. μελανο-, μέλας black + σπέρμα seed.] An alga belonging to the *Melanospermeæ*, a division or sub-order characterized by dark olivaceous spores. Hence **melano'spermous** *a.*

1856 CARPENTER *Microsc.* §205. 367 The group of Melanospermous or olive-green Sea-weeds. 1884 *Public Opinion* 3 Oct. 426/1 The melanosperms... are found chiefly within high- and low-water mark.

melanotekite (melənəʊ'tɪ:kait). *Min.* [ad. Sw. *melanotekit* (G. Lindström 1880, in *Öfversigt af K. Vetenskaps-Akad. Förhandl.* XXXVII. vi. 56), f. Gr. μελανο- MELANO- + τέκ-ειν to melt, dissolve: see -ITE¹.] A black to dark grey silicate of lead and iron (see quot. 1962).

1882 *Jrnl. Chem. Soc.* XLII. 291 Melanotekite, so called from its behaviour before the blowpipe (fusion to a black bead)... is a black to blackish-grey mineral, often with a bluish tinge. 1962 *Arkiv för Mineral. och Geol.* III. 143 Kentrolite and melanotekite are isostructural. They form a series with the end-members $Pb_2Mn_2Si_2O_9$ and $Pb_2Fe_2Si_2O_9$... Kentrolite can be defined as those members of this series which contain more than 50 mol per cent $Pb_2Mn_2Si_2O_9$, and the others are called melanotekite. 1968 *Amer. Mineralogist* LIII. 1278 The synthesis of melanotekite ($Pb_2Fe_2Si_2O_9$), kentrolite ($Pb_2Mn_2Si_2O_9$) and of intermediate members of this complete solid solution series has been reported elsewhere (Ito and Frondel, 1967). Using similar procedures, we have synthesized the Sc, Ga and Cr analogues of these compounds.

melanotic (melə'nɒtɪk), *a.* [Formed after MELANOSIS: see -OTIC.]

1. *Path.* Characterized by melanosis; of the nature of melanosis.

1829 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 3) III. 331 The melanotic deposit takes place in three distinct forms. 1843 GRAVES *Lect. Clin. Med.* xxx. 382 The melanotic patches are, no doubt, often of a different shade. 1873 T. H. GREEN *Intrud. Pathol.* (ed. 2) 116 Osteoid-sarcoma, melanotic-sarcoma, and cystic-sarcoma, have been described as distinct varieties. 1875 H. WALTON *Dis. Eye* (ed. 3) 981 All melanotic growths are sarcomatous.

2. *Zool.* = MELANISTIC.

1874 COUES *Birds N.W.* 304 The same rufescent phase... is apparently analogous to the melanotic condition of many Hawks.

melanotype (mɪ'lænətaɪp). Also incorrectly me'lainotype. [f. MELANO- + -TYPE.] A kind of ferrotype: see FERROTYPE 2.

1864 WEBSTER, *Melanotype*. 1867 SUTTON & DAWSON *Dict. Photogr., Melanotype*. This positive process is of American origin. 1890 *Anthony's Photogr. Bull.* III. 302 These tin or melanotypes were taken everywhere. 1892 WOODBURY *Encycl. Photogr., Melanotype, or Melanotype*.

melanous ('melənəs), *a.* *Anthropology.* [f. Gr. μέλαν-, μέλας black + -OUS.] With reference to hair and complexion: Blackish, dark; *spec.* in Huxley's use, belonging to the variety of mankind called by him MELANOI.

1836 PRICHARD *Res. Phys. Hist. Man* (ed. 3) I. 227 The Greeks were probably, in Homer's time as now, in general of a melanous variety. 1843 — *Nat. Hist. Man* (1845) 78 As we know of no expressions in English precisely correspondent with these names, blonde and brunette, I have adopted those of xanthous and melanous as distinguishing terms. 1859 R. F. BURTON *Centr. Afr. in Jnrl. Geog. Soc.* XXIX. 315 The skin, like the hair, is of the melanous order. 1865 HUXLEY *Crit. & Addr.* vii. (1873) 153 The 'melanous', with black hair and dark-brown or blackish skins.

melanovanadite (melənəv'vænədət). *Min.* [f. MELANO- + VANAD(IUM + -ITE¹.)] A black opaque oxide of calcium and vanadium that occurs as bunches of acicular monoclinic crystals.

1921 W. LINDGREN in *Proc. Nat. Acad. Sci.* VII. 249 In 1920 Mr. W. Spencer Hutchinson, Consulting Engineer for the Vanadium Company of America, brought to my attention three specimens of a mineral collected by him at Mina Ragra, Peru. He suspected that it was a new mineral, and this opinion was proved correct by chemical and optical examination. The formula is $2CaO \cdot 3V_2O_5 \cdot 2V_2O_4$ and I wish to propose for it the name of melano-vanadite, in allusion to it being practically the only vanadium mineral of a deep black color. 1956 *Science* 1 June 990/3 Along fractures in the ore-bearing sandstone there is commonly a thin massive coating of an undescribed vanadium oxide. On this coating tuttonite occurs as crusts and coatings... Associated minerals are melano-vanadite and abundant crystals of hexagonal native selenium. 1968 I. KOSTOV *Mineral.* 11. 470 Simplotite and melanovanadite have perfect {010} cleavage.

melantherite (mɪ'læntərət). *Min.* Also -therite. [ad. F. *mélanthérite* (in Littré), f. Gr. μελανθηρία black metallic dye or ink: see -ITE.] Native copperas.

1839 *Penny Cycl.* XV. 78/2 *Melantherite*. 1843 E. J. CHAPMAN *Pract. Min.* 14 *Melantherite*.

melanth ('melənθ). [Shortened from the mod. Latin name.] Lindley's name for a plant of the N.O. *Melanthaceæ*.

1845 LINDLEY *Sch. Bot.* 138 *Melanthaceæ*.—Melanths.

melanthaceous (melən'theɪʃəs), *a.* *Bot.* [f. mod. L. *Melanthaceæ* + -OUS.] Of or belonging to the N.O. *Melanthaceæ*, which is now included in the N.O. *Liliaceæ*, and contained the meadow saffron or colchicum, white hellebore, etc.

† **melanthy**. *Obs.* [ad. Gr. μελάνθιον.] = GITH. 1595 CHAPMAN *Ovid's Banq. Sence* B2 Where grew Melanthy, great in Bees account.

melanure ('melənʒə(r)). *Zool.* [ad. mod. L. *melanūrus*, *a.* Gr. μελάνουρος, f. μέλαν-, μέλας black + οὐρά tail.] A small fish of the genus *Sparus*, native of the Mediterranean (Webster 1828–32 citing *Dict. Nat. Hist.*).

|| **melanuria** (melə'njuəriə). *Path.* [mod. L., f. Gr. μέλαν-, μέλας black + οὐρον urine: see -IA.] A pathological condition in which the urine assumes a black or dark blue colour.

1890 CAGNEY tr. *Jaksch's Clin. Diagn.* vii. 249 A test for melanuria. 1905 H. D. ROLLESTON *Dis. Liver* 511 Melanuria very seldom or never occurs without secondary growths being found in the liver.

melanuric (melə'njuəri:k), *a.*¹ *Chem.* [Based on G. *melanurensäure*, Liebig's alteration of Henneberg's term (1850) *mellanurensäure*, f. *mellan* mellone + *uren* a supposed base of urea + *säure* acid.] *melanuric acid*, a white chalky powder, obtained by heating urea.

1852 W. GREGORY *Handbk. Org. Chem.* 96 This product... is intermediate between ammeline and cyanuric acid. It is now called mellanuric [ed. 1856 melanuric] acid. 1877

ROSCOE & SCHORLEMMER *Chem.* I. 677 Melanuric Acid... is produced, together with cyanuric acid, when urea is heated.

melanuric (melə'njuəri:k), *a.*² *Path.* [f. MELANURIA + -IC.] Pertaining to or characterized by melanuria. *melanuric fever*, malarial fever with melanuria, black-water fever.

1881 PEABODY *Suppl. H. von Ziemssen's Cycl. Med.* 132 The melanuric or hæmaturic form of the fever produced by the malarial agent. *Ibid.* 137 Malarial hæmaturia, or melanuric fever.

melanurin (melə'njuəri:n). *Chem.* Also -ourine. [f. Gr. μέλαν-, μέλας black + οὐρον urine: see -IN.] Braconnot's term for indican of urine.

1844 G. BIRD *Urin. Deposits* 219 Melanourine and melanic acid. 1845 tr. *Simon's Anim. Chem.* (Syd. Soc.) I. 45 The blue and black pigments that... have received the names of cyanurin and melanurin. 1880 tr. H. von Ziemssen's *Cycl. Med.* IX. 387 A pigment which becomes black by oxidation on exposure of the urine to the air, and on addition of nitric acid (melanin, melanurin).

melaphyre ('meləfaɪə(r)). *Petrology.* [a. F. *mélaphyre* (Brongniart), f. Gr. μέλας black + (por)-phyre PORPHYRY.] A species of black or dark-coloured porphyry.

1841 *Penny Cycl.* XX. 56/2 Melaphyre (Trap porphyry). Black petrosilicious hornblende, with crystals of felspar. 1867 *Murchison's Siluria* xiii. 332 Chocolate-coloured... melaphyres. 1879 RUTLEY *Study Rocks* xiii. 260 Melaphyres possess a vitreous, or a devitrified magma which allies them more to basalt than to diabase.

mela-rosa, mella-rosa (melə'rəʊzə). [It. *melarosa*, f. *mela* apple + *rosa* rose.] A variety of *Citrus Bergamia* or *C. Limetta*.

1837 *Penny Cycl.* VII. 215/2 The Mellarosa of the Italians is a variety [of *Citrus Bergamia*] with ribbed fruit. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 730, 733 *Mela-rosa, Mella-rosa*.

melasma (mɪ'læzmə). *Path.* [mod. L., *a.* Gr. μέλασμα black spot, black dye, related to μελαίνειν to blacken, f. μέλαν-, μέλας black.] A morbid condition in which there is an excess of the black pigment in the human skin; *spec.* a skin disease differing from CHLOASMA in the dark colour of the pigment. Also applied to a dark livid spot which occurs on the tibia of old persons.

1817 *Good Syst. Nosol.* 489 Ecthyma... Melasma, Plenck, Linn. Vog. 1854 JONES & SIEV. *Pathol. Anat.* 164 The local discolorations, termed 'melasma'. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 701 Diffuse forms of pigmentation... which are sometimes described under the name of Melasma.

Hence me'lasmic *a.*, affected by, of the nature of, melasma.

1865 WILSON *Cutan. Med.* 401 A peculiar discoloration of the eyeball, which we termed melanæmic or melasmic eye.

melasses, obs. form of MOLASSES.

melassic (mɪ'læsik), *a.* *Chem.* [ad. F. *mélassique*.] *melassic acid*, an acid produced by heating glucose with caustic alkalis.

1839 *Hooper's Med. Dict.* (ed. 7). 1865 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* III. 868.

|| **melastoma** (mɪ'læstəmə). *Bot.* Pl. -æ, -as. [mod. L., f. Gr. μέλας black + στόμα mouth: in allusion to the fact that the fruit of some species blackens the mouth when eaten.] A tropical genus of shrubs, the type of the N.O. *Melastomaceæ* and sub-order *Melastomæ*; a plant of this genus.

1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* 1832 MACGILLIVRAY tr. *Humboldt's Trav.* xxiii. 324 Forests of oaks, melastomæ and cinchonæ. 1871 KINGSLEY *At Last* xi, Nowhere did I see the Melastomas more luxuriant.

So melasto'maceous *a.*, belonging to the N.O. *Melastomaceæ*. me'lastomad, Lindley's name for any plant of this order.

1836 LOUDON *Encycl. Plants* 300 Melastomaceous plants. 1846 LINDLEY *Veg. Kingd.* 731 Melastomaceous—Melastomads. 1880 C. R. MARKHAM *Peruv. Bark* 384 A melastomaceous tree, with beautiful purple flowers. 1882 *Garden* 1 Apr. 214/1 Most of the cultivated Melastomads are handsome flowers.

melasus, obs. form of MOLASSES.

melatonin (melə'təʊni:n). *Biochem.* [f. Gr. μέλας black + SEROTONIN.] An indole derivative, $CH_3O \cdot C_8H_5N \cdot CH_2 \cdot CH_2 \cdot NH \cdot CO \cdot CH_3$, which is formed in the pineal gland in various mammals (principally from serotonin) and may be concerned with the regulation of certain physiological activities, esp. the reproductive cycle.

1958 A. B. LERNER et al. in *Jnrl. Amer. Chem. Soc.* LXXX. 2587/1 We wish to report isolation from beef pineal glands of the active factor that can lighten skin color and inhibit MSH. It is suggested that this substance be called melatonin. *Ibid.* 2587/2 In preventing darkening of frog skin by MSH, melatonin... was at least... 5,000 times as active as serotonin. 1965 *Sci. Amer.* July 60/3 The ability of melatonin to modify gonadal function suggests, but does not prove, that its secretion may have something to do with the timing of the estrus and menstrual cycles. 1968 PASSMORE & ROBSON *Compan. Med. Stud.* I. xxiv. 36/1 Evidence from experiments in rats has led to the discovery that the pineal

produces a hormone named melatonin, capable of antagonizing the effects of gonadotrophic hormones, slowing the oestrous cycle and reducing the weight of the ovaries. Production of melatonin falls when a rat is in a constantly lit environment... How far these findings relate to man is uncertain; but secreting tumours of the pineal in children lead to delayed sexual development, as if too much melatonin were being released. 1970 *Nature* 30 May 804/1 Melatonin controls diurnal and seasonal adjustments of activity in many species. 1974 *Sci. Amer.* June 62/3 The pineal... makes a hormone called melatonin that inhibits the activity of sex glands.

melatto, obs. form of MULATTO.

Melba ('mɛlbə). The stage name Nellie Melba (adopted from Melbourne, Australia, by Helen Mitchell (1861–1931), an Australian operatic soprano): used to designate certain foods, etc., named in her honour, as peach Melba (also melba, pêche à la Melba, pêche Melba (peʃ 'mɛlbə)), a confection of ice-cream and peaches flavoured with raspberry sauce, etc.; Melba sauce (see quot. 1951); Melba toast (or toast Melba), thinly-sliced bread toasted to crispness.

1905 [see COUPE¹]. 1907 G. A. ESCOFFIER *Guide Mod. Cookery* xx. 778 *Pêches Melba*. Poach the peaches in vanilla-flavoured syrup. Dish them in a timbale upon a layer of vanilla ice-cream, and coat them with a raspberry purée. 1907 *Yesterday's Shopping* (1969) 33/2 *Sauces*. Melba (Escoffier's)—1/6. [1909 A. G. MURPHY *Melba* xxiii. 141 Melba's... tour for 1898–99. By this time innumerable soaps and sauces, ribbons and ruffles, had been named after her.] 1909 W. J. LOCKE *Septimus* iii. 40 The spoonful of peach Melba which she was going to put in her mouth. 1923 *Mrs. Beeton's All about Cookery* 418/1 Peach Melba... Halve and peel the peaches... serve them piled around a mould of vanilla ice cream... pour over a rich raspberry syrup. 1925 I. C. B. ALLEN *Mrs. Allen on Cooking* xii. 222 Patti Bread or Melba Toast. 1926 KIPLING *Debts & Credits* 28 Filet béarnaise, Woodcock and Richebourg '74, Pêches Melba, Crôutes Baron. 1928 D. L. SAYERS *Unpleasantness at Bellona Club* xviii. 214 You're as cold as a pêche Melba. 1938 *Times* 19 Aug. 7/3 Future generations may want more chickens and more peach melbas and less bread and cheese. 1938 M. L. RITZ *César Ritz* xiv. 204 Toast thin slices of bread once, then cut it through again, and again toast it... The result was Escoffier's justly famous toast Melba... During that year [sc. 1897] Melba had returned from America very ill... I had heard Escoffier discuss her régime. Dry toast figured on it... 'Call it toast Melba,' I said. 1951 *Good Housek. Home Encycl.* 552/1 *Melba Sauce*, a bright-red sweet sauce made from fresh raspberries and served with fruit sundaes, peach melba and similar desserts. 1953 E. TAYLOR *Sleeping Beauty* ix. 161 Sundaes, shakes, parfaits, whips, melbas. 1964 A. LAUNAY *Caviare & After* 137 *Melba*, large or small cuts of meat garnished with truffles, mushrooms, [etc.]... and served with a Port-flavoured sauce. Also fruit served with vanilla ice-cream and thick raspberry syrup. 1970 SIMON & HOWE *Dict. Gastron.* 292/2 The peach is historically associated with ice-cream because when Dame Nellie Melba, the great Australian singer, gave a party at the Savoy Hotel in London in 1892, Escoffier, who was then the chef at the Savoy, created the famous *Pêche Melba* in her honour. 1972 S. ATTERBURY *Waste Not—Want Not* 142 The Slow Cooking Method is ideal for Melba toast. 1972 *Vogue* June Special 128/3 *Melba sauce*. Blend 8 oz. fresh raspberries and pass through a sieve. Mix in 4 tablespoons icing sugar and add Kirsch to taste.

melch: see MELSH *a. dial.*

melch(e), obs. forms of MILCH *a.*

Melchite ('mɛlkət). *Eccl.* Also Malkite, Melkite. [ad. L. *Melchita*, repr. Syr. *mal'kayē* pl., 'royalists' (i.e. adherents of the party of the Roman emperor), f. *malkā* king; the Arabic form is *malakīy*.] Originally, the designation applied by the Syrian Monophysites and Nestorians, and after their example by the Mohammedans, to those Eastern Christians who adhered to the orthodox faith as defined by the councils of Ephesus (A.D. 431) and Chalcedon (A.D. 451). In later use, applied to those orthodox Eastern Christians who use an Arabic version of the Greek ritual, and esp. to those of them who have been united to the communion of the Roman church, while retaining their separate organization.

1619 PURCHAS *Microcosmus* lxviii. 686 These Surians, or Melchites. 1635 PAGITT *Christianogr.* i. ii. (1636) 53 The Christians under the Patriarch of Antioch are called Syrians...; And Melchites of the Syrian word מלכית which signifieth a King. 1788 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* xlvi. (1828) VI. 62 Their numbers... bestowed an imperfect claim to the appellation of Catholics: but in the East, they were marked with the less honourable name of Melchites, or Royalists. 1883 I. TAYLOR *Alphabet* I. 294 The alphabet used by the Melchites of Palestine. 1885 *Catholic Dict.* (1897) 619/1 In fact, both from a dogmatic and liturgical point of view, the Melchites are simply Greeks living in Egypt and Syria. 1902 *Encycl. Brit.* XXVII. 237/2 The emperor appointed a new bishop of Alexandria, whose adherents the Copts styled Melkites or Imperialists. 1927 B. J. KIDD *Churches Eastern Christendom* xviii. 460 Originally a 'Melkite' meant a Christian who accepted the Emperor's religion. 1933 *Times Lit. Suppl.* 14 Dec. 890/2 They [sc. Christians] actually tended to welcome the Moslem conquest as releasing them from the persecution of the Melkite Church. 1947 G. EVERY *Byzantine Patriarchate* xii. 158 In Palestine... most Syrian Christians were Melkites. 1961 N. ZERNOV *Eastern Christendom* ii. 68 The official hierarchy... was nicknamed *Melkites* (King's men).

b. attrib. (quasi-adj.) and ellipt.

1883 I. TAYLOR *Alphabet* I. 295 The uncial Melchite [alphabet] goes generally by the name of Syro-Palestinian. *Ibid.*, The later cursive Melchite is wholly unlike the Syro-Palestinian. 1901 HUNTER-BLAIR in *Daily Chron.* 12 Nov. 5/7 The Patriarch of the... influential Melchite Church. 1909 A. S. LEWIS *Codex Climaci Rescriptus* p. xiii. As this version was adopted by the Malkite Church, it cannot be older than the Council of Chalcedon (A.D. 451).

melchoir, = MAILLECHORT.

1892 *Pall Mall G.* 3 Dec. 7/2.

† **meld**, *v.*¹ *Obs.* Also 4 *meild*. [OE. *meldian*, *meldan* = OS. *meldon* (Du. *melden*), OHG. *meldōn*, *meldēn* (MHG., mod.G. *melden*): —WGer. **melþōjan*, -*ējan*, f. **melþā* sb. fem. (OHG. *melda*, OE. *meld*), information, announcement. Cf. OE. *melda* informer, betrayer.] *trans.* To speak of, show forth, make known. Also, to inform (a person) of.

a 1000 *Riddles* xxix. 12 (Gr.) þonne æfter deape deman onginned, meldan mislice. c 1000 *Ags. Ps.* (Th.) cxxxiv. 16 þa muð habbeð, and ne meldiað wiht. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 27830 O couaitise...cums...strenth, þat lauerding agh to meild, þat o pair men tas wrangwis yeild. c 1325 *Old Age* 3 in *E.E.P.* (1862) 148 Eld nul meld no murpes of mai. c 1325 *Metr. Hom.* 42 My consciens gam me meld. *Ibid.* 166 Dede war me leuer to be, Than thou of my dede melded me.

meld (mæld), *v.*² and *sb.* *Cards.* [app. ad. G. *melden*: see prec.] *trans.* In the game of pinocle and other card games, esp. canasta and rummy: Equivalent to DECLARE *v.* in bezique. Also as *v. intr.* Hence *meld sb.*, a group of cards to be melded; 'melding' *vbl. sb.*

1897 *Foster's Compl. Hoyle* 361 The various combinations which are declared during the play of the hand are called melds. *Ibid.* 363 A player has melded and scored four kings, and on winning another trick he melds pinocle. 1952 *Times Rev.* Year 1 Jan. p. v/2 Canasta has begun to influence the language, if slightly. It has spread the use of natural... as a noun, and figurative jobs have been found for meld, a combination of three or more cards of the same rank. 1958 'J. WELCOME' *Run for Cover* iv. 83 He melded several more times—small melds which did not look dangerous from a canasta point of view. 1964 A. WYKES *Gambling* vii. 163 In most card games, players aim either to make specific card combinations (or 'melds') as in rummy, or to take tricks, as in whist. *Ibid.* 164 Games in which 'melding' (making specific combinations of cards) is a basic principle. These are the *rummy* games, which include all forms of *poker*.

meld (mæld), *v.*³ orig. and chiefly *U.S.* [perh. a blend of MELT *v.*¹ and WELD *v.*; but cf. E.D.D. *melder* entanglement, mental confusion; *meldered*, mixed, entangled.] *trans.* and *intr.* To merge, blend; to combine, incorporate. Hence as *sb.* and 'melding' *vbl. sb.*

1939 *New Yorker* 23 Sept. 31 (Advt.), Schenley's exclusive process—melding—which 'marries' the whiskey blend so perfectly that it retains its rich flavor. 1952 *N. Y. Times* 18 Jan. 4/6 (citing W. S. Churchill's *Address to U.S. Congress*) What matters most is not the form of fusion, or melding—a word I learned over here. 1952 *Time* 29 Dec. 37/1 Taylor hopes to remodel the entire museum... He has plans to meld his eleven departments into five. 1959 *M. STEEN Tower* i. iii. 50 Our small... existence couldn't meld with his design for living. 1960 S. PLATH *Colossus* (1967) 14 Then I was seeing A melding of shapes in a hot rain. 1971 *Nat. Geographic* Oct. 569/2 Then clouds and gray sea melded and a steady rain slanted across the dry sides of the island. 1973 *Times Lit. Suppl.* 3 Aug. 911/5 The craft... of melding brisk jollity with real death. 1974 *Spartanburg* (S. Carolina) *Herald* 21 Apr. A6 (Advt.), A lovely cushioned group that offers a compatible meld of Ivy Leaves and light scrollwork. 1975 *New Yorker* 19 May 12/3 Jones' meld of traditional techniques with radical conceptions is in itself a radical conception, and gives the photographs their special, quiet interestingness.

melded ('mældɪd), *ppl. a.* [Blend of MELT *v.*¹ and WELDED *ppl. a.*: cf. prec.] Formed from or using man-made fibres that have an outer sheath which has been melted to bind the fibres together into a fabric.

1969 *Sci. Jnl.* July 77 (caption) New possibilities have now been opened up by side by side or core/sheath bi-component fibres which, when heated enough to melt one component, result in 'melded' (melt welded) fabric. 1970 *Cabinet Maker & Retail Furnisher* 23 Oct. 174/1 The most recent development of durable non-woven fabrics for upholstery is the production of melded fabrics. 1972 *Guardian* 5 Apr. 9 Melded fabrics have arrived from ICI Fibre.

melder ('mældə(r)). *Sc.* Also 5 *meltyre*, 6 *meldir*, 8 *meldar*. [a. ON. *meldr*:—prehistoric **malidro-z*, f. root of *mala* to grind.] A quantity of meal ground at one time.

By Douglas used to render *L. mola (salsa)*, the mixture of meal and salt with which Roman sacrifices were sprinkled. 14... *Nom.* in Wt.-Wülcker 725/9 *Hoc emolumentum*, a *meltyre*. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* ii. ii. 138 Quhen that of me suld be maid sacrifice, With salt melder. 1715 PENNECUIK *Descr. Tweeddale Wks.* (1815) 87 The seeds, from the different makings of meal (melders) through winter, are preserved. 1790 MORISON *Poems* 110 Our simmer melder niest was mil'd. 1820 SCOTT *Monast.* viii. I have often thought the miller's folk at the Monastery-mill were far over careless in sifting our melder. 1882 J. WALKER *Jaunt to Auld Reekie*, etc. 23 Yestreen he cam doon wi' a melder to brie. b. An occasion of taking corn to be ground. 1790 BURNS *Tam O' Shanter* 23 That ilka melder, wi' the miller, Thou sat as lang as thou had siller.

meldew, obs. form of MILDEW *sb.*

meldometer (mæld'ɒmɪtə(r)). [irreg. f. Gr. μέλδ-ειν to melt + -METER.] (See quot.)

1885 JOLY in *Nature* 5 Nov. 15/2 The Meldometer. The apparatus which I propose to call by the above name (μέλδω, to melt) consists of an adjunct to the mineralogical microscope, whereby the melting points of minerals may be compared or approximately determined.

'**meldrop**. *Sc.* and *north. dial.* Also 5 *myl*-, 9 *mildrop*. [a. ON. *mél-dropi* drop or foam from a horse's mouth.]

1. A drop of mucus at the nose; also, the foam which falls from a horse's mouth (see Jamieson).

c 1480 HENRYSON *Test. Cres.* 158 Out of his nois the meldrop [v.r. myldrop] fast can rin. 1829 BROCKETT *N.C. Wds.*, *Mell-drop*, the least offensive species of mucus from the nose.

2. A dew drop.

1802 T. PAINE *Writ.* (Conway) III. 390 Birthday addresses... should not creep along like mildrops down a cabbage leaf, but roll in a torrent of poetical metaphor.

† **mele**, *sb.* *Obs.* [var. of MALE *sb.*¹; but the origin of the form is obscure: cf. It. *melo*, Gr. μῆλον.] An apple; an apple-tree.

c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* iii. 891 The meles round, ycauld orbicular [L. *mala rotunda*], Withowton care a yer may kep be. *Ibid.* iv. 517 In hymysylf graffe hym in fleueryere, In mele also; ek graffe hym in the pere [L. *inseritur... in se et in pyro et in malo*].

† **mele**, *v.* *Obs.* Forms: 1 *mælan*, 3 *Ormin mælenn*, 3-4 *meile*, (4 *meille*, 5 *meill*), 3-5 *mele*, (3 *meale*). [OE. *mælan* = ON. *mæla* (Da. *mæle*):—**mæljān*, f. OE. *mæll*, ON. *māl* speech: see MAIL *sb.*²] *intr.* and *trans.* To speak, tell.

c 1000 *Ags. Ps.* (Th.) lxxxiv. 7 Hwæt me halig God, on minum mod-sefan, mælan wille. c 1200 ORMIN 2919 Off all þatt tatt he wile don & tatt he wile mælenn. a 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 1245 Hwil þis eadi meiden motede & mealde þis & muchele mare. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 27214 And þar him-self wit word he meild bath of his youthed and his eild. c 1350 *Will. Palerne* 621 What man so ich mete wiþ or mele wiþ speche. c 1470 HENRY WALLACE x. 1063 Off king Eduuard 3eit mar furth will I meill.

Hence † **meling** *vbl. sb.*, talking, conversation. c 1350 *Will. Palerne* 760 3if meliors wiþ hire maydenes in meling þere sete.

mele: see MEAL, MEDLE, MELL.

Melean, var. MELIAN *sb.* and *a.*

|| **mêlée** ('meleɪ, 'meɪ-). Also *melée*, *melee*. [Fr.: see MEDLEY, MELLAY.] 1. A mixed or irregular fight between two parties of combatants, a skirmish. Also *transf.*, a lively contention or debate.

a 1648 LD. HERBERT *Autobiog.* in *Life* (1886) 74, I cannot deny but a demivolte with courbettes, so that they be not too high, may be useful in a fight or *mêlée*. 1765 H. WALPOLE *Lett.* (1857) IV. 346, I almost wish for anything that may put an end to my being concerned in the *mêlée*. 1837 W. IRVING *Capt. Bonneville* II. 100 In this *mêlée*, one white man was wounded. 1871 J. LEIGHTON *Paris under Commune* lxviii. 243 Already, yesterday the *mêlée* of a battle could be distinguished from the fort of Vauves.

2. [perh. a different word.] Small diamonds less than about a carat in weight.

1911 L. COHEN *Reminisc. Kimberley* 267 (Pettman), On a certain day I had entrusted him with two or three hundred carats of *mêlée*—small stones—to sell. 1920 *Daily Tel.* 22 June 1/2 Stones of various weights from 1½ carats downwards, and a quantity of *melee*. 1962 R. WEBSTER *Gems* I. ii. 39 Farther down the scale are *mêlée* which are crystals less than 1 carat in weight. 1972 *Daily Tel.* (Colour Suppl.) 30 June 10/2 Stones under one carat, known as *Mêlée*, are divided into fewer categories, but with subdivisions of these main ones according to colour, quality..., and of course size, there are well over 2,000 kinds.

meleguet(t)a, variant forms of MALAGUETTA.

melene ('meli:n). *Chem.* [f. MEL(ISSYL) + -ENE.] An olefine obtained by the distillation of bees-wax. Called also *melissylene*.

1848 BRODIE in *Phil. Trans.* CXXXIX. 101 The hydrocarbon of the wax-alcohol..., to which may be given the name of melen. 1884 ROSCOE & SCHORLEMMER *Chem.* III. ii. 286 *Melissylene* or *Melene*, C₃₀H₆₀.

† **melet**, Some kind of fish.

c 1475 *Pict. Voc.* in Wt.-Wülcker 765/9 *Nomina piscium marinorum, Hic molanus*, a melet. a 1672 WILLUGHBY *Hist. Pisc.* (1686) 210 In litore nostro raro capitur, diciturque Melet.

† **mele'tetics**, *sb. pl.* *Obs. rare.* [ad. Gr. μελετητικά, neut. pl. of μελετητικός pertaining to meditation, f. μελετᾶν to meditate.] Rules or methods of meditation.

1665 BOYLE *Occas. Refl.* i. iii. 8 Nor will the Meletetics (or way, and kind of Meditation) I would perswade, keep Men alone from [etc.]. *Ibid.* iii. v. 46 The usefulness of our Meletetics towards the improvement of Men's parts.

meletre: see MEDLE(-tree).

meleward, var. MILLWARD.

melewell, obs. f. MULVEL.

meleyn, obs. form of MILAN¹.

melezitose (mi'lezitəʊs). *Chem.* [f. F. *mêlèze* larch, after MELITOSE.] A sugar, isomeric with cane-sugar, discovered by Bonastre in larch-manna.

1862 MILLER *Elem. Chem.* (ed.2) III. 96. 1876 tr. *Schutzenberger's Ferment.* 33 Melezitose, melitose, and lactine.

melfoil, obs. form of MILFOIL.

|| **melia** ('mi:lɪə). *Bot.* [mod.L. (*Linnæus*), a. Gr. μέλια ash-tree; the leaves of the azedarac resemble those of the ash.] A genus of trees (typical of the N.O. *Meliaceæ*), of which the best known species is the AZEDARAC; a tree of this genus.

1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.*, *Melia*, in botany, the name by which Linnæus calls the *azedarach*. 1838 *Penny Cycl.* XI. 73/1 *Magnolias*, *melias*, *robinias*.

Hence **meli'aceous** *a.*, pertaining to the *Meliaceæ*; **melial**, a plant of this order (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*); **melial** *a.*, in *melial alliance*, Lindley's name for an alliance embracing this and some other orders.

1836 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* (ed. 2) 92 The highest alliances in regard to structure are the Malval and Melial. 1846 — *Veg. Kingd.* 463 *Meliaceæ*—*Meliads*.

Melian ('mi:lɪən), *sb.* and *a.* Also *Melean*. [f. *Melos* (Gr. Μῆλος), the name of an island in the Ægean Sea + -IAN.] *a. sb.* An inhabitant of Melos. *b. adj.* Of or pertaining to the island of Melos.

1550 T. NICOLLS tr. *Thucydides' History* [*Peloponnesian War*] v. xi. sig. Bb3v The Melians... refused to be under the obsequance of the Athenians. 1629 T. HOBBS tr. *Thucydides' Peloponnesian Warre* v. 341 Dialogue between the Athenians and Melians. 1709 I. LITTLEBURY tr. *Herodotus' Hist.* II. viii. 300 The Hermionians... were ejected by Hercules and the Melians out of that Country which is now call'd Doris. *Ibid.* 302 The Melians... arriv'd in Gallies of fifty Oars. 1832 J. BELL *Syst. Geogr.* II. 513 Marbles of many varieties are abundant in Greece... Another variety was... the Melian. 1887 L. E. UPCOTT *Intro. Greek Sculpture* viii. 110 The statue of Aphrodite in the Louvre, called the 'Melian Venus' (Venus de Milo), found in 1820 in the island of Melos. 1910 W. JAMES *Mem. & Stud.* (1911) 270 The Meleans say that sooner than be slaves they will appeal to the gods. 1936 *Discovery* Oct. 325/1 One of the finest Egyptian masterpieces in the world, a royal portrait, was actually executed in Melian obsidian. 1946 G. MURRAY *Euripides & his Age* v. 128 The Melians... answer as best they can. 1968 *Encycl. Brit.* XV. 132/1 The Melian earth was employed as a pigment by ancient artists. *Ibid.* 132/2 In 416 B.C. the Athenians attacked the island and compelled the Melians to surrender.

|| **melianthus** (meli'ænθəs). *Bot.* [mod.L. (*Tournefort* 1700), f. Gr. μέλι honey + ἄνθος flower.] A genus of flowering plants, the type of the N.O. *Melanthaceæ*; now including only the five South African species known as HONEYFLOWER; formerly much more extensive.

1733 MILLER *Gard. Dict.* (ed. 2), *Melianthus*,... Honey-Flower. 1741 *Compl. Fam.-Piece* II. iii. 401 Myrtles, Meleanthus, and such tender Greens as remain yet abroad. 1751 J. HILL *Gen. Nat. Hist.* II. *Hist. Plants* 517 The pinnated-leaved *Melianthus* with serrated pinnules... It is a native of Virginia. a 1876 M. COLLINS *Th. in Garden* (1880) II. vi. 225 How would it be for fruit-growers to plant thyme, melianthus, and mignonette near their southern walls?

melibiose (melt'biəʊz, -s). *Chem.* [a. G. *melibiose* (Scheibler & Mittelmeier 1889, in *Ber. d. Deut. Chem. Ges.* XXII. 1684), f. G. *meli-tose* MELITOSE: see BI-² and -OSE².] Glucose-6-α-galactoside, C₁₂H₂₂O₁₁, a crystalline sugar obtained from raffinose.

1889 *Jrnl. Chem. Soc.* LVI. 953 This disaccharide is, therefore, not lactobiose (lactose), which it closely resembles, but a new carbohydrate, for which the author proposes the name *melibiose*. 1948 [see DIOSE]. 1970 G. C. WHITING in A. C. Hulme *Biochem. Fruits* I. i. 8 Kliever... detected trace amounts of maltose and galactose in the grape. 1975 *Sci. Amer.* Jan. 82/3 The molecule bears a close resemblance to two common plant galactosides: melibiose, a disaccharide (two-sugar compound), and raffinose, a trisaccharide.

Hence **meli'biase** [a. G. *melibiase* (A. Bau 1895, in *Chemiker-Zeitung* 16 Oct. 1874/1): see -ASE], an enzyme which brings about the hydrolysis of melibiose.

1899 J. R. GREEN *Soluble Ferments* ix. 136 BARR [sic] has extracted the enzyme from low fermentation Froberg yeast but he attributes it only to the final stage in the hydrolysis, the conversion of melibiose into glucose and galactose, and he has named it melibiase in consequence. 1943 H. TAUBER *Enzyme Technol.* i. 28 Ale yeast does not contain melibiase, whereas lager yeast does. 1956 *Nature* 25 Feb. 383/1 (heading) Complementary action of melibiase and galactozymase on raffinose fermentation.

melibœan (melt'bi:ən), *a.*¹ [f. L. *Melibœ-us* the epithet of a purple dye] + -AN.] Pertaining to Melibœa, a Syrian island (colonized from Thessaly), famous for its purple dye.

1667 MILTON *P.L.* xi. 242 Over his lucid Armes A Militarie Vest of purple flowd, Livelier then Melibœan.

meli'bœan, *a.*² [f. *Melibœus*, the name of one of the two interlocutors in the first eclogue of Virgil + -AN.] Used by Carlyle for: AMŒBŒAN.

1837 CARLYLE *Misc.* (1872) V. 224 In vain preached this apostle and that other simultaneously or in Melibœan sequence. — *Fr. Rev.* III. i. viii. In rapid Melibœan stanzas, only a few lines each, they propose motions not a few.

melic ('mɛlɪk), *sb.* Also *melick*. [ad. mod.L. *melica*, of obscure origin.] A genus (*Melica* Linn.) of grasses of the tribe *Festuceæ*; a grass of this genus. Also *melic-grass*.

1787 tr. Linnæus' *Fam. Plants* I. 46 *Melica*. Melic-grass. 1804 CHARLOTTE SMITH *Conversations*, etc. II. 108 In a few short months... Would velvet moss and purple melic rise. 1854 S. THOMSON *Wild Fl.* III. (ed. 4) 193 The mountain or wood melic-grass (*Melica nutans*). a 1863 JEAN INGELOW *High Tide on Linc. Coast*, From the meads where melick groweth.

melic ('mɛlɪk), *a.* [ad. Gr. *μελικός*, f. *μέλος* song.] Of poetry: Intended to be sung; applied *spec.* to the strophic species of Greek lyric verse. Hence applied to poets who compose such verse. Also *absol.* = melic poetry.

1699 BENTLEY *Phal.* xv. 484 Stesichorus a Melic or Lyric Poet. 1850 MURE *Lit. Greece* III. 28 The more delicate varieties of melic rhythm. *Ibid.* 56 Strophic odes... may be classed under two heads, Melic and Choric. 1886 F. B. JEVONS *Greek Lit.* 123 The history of melic begins for us with Terpander. *Ibid.* 160 Theognis was an elegiac and not a melic poet.

melicaris, *obs.* form of MELICERIS.

meliceratous, *a.* *Obs.* [Badly f. MELICERIS.] = MELICERIC.

1755 GUY in *Phil. Trans.* XLIX. 35 A meliceratous fluid.

meliceric (mɛlɪ'sɪərɪk), *a.* [f. MELICER-IS + -IC.] Pertaining to meliceris.

1835-6 *Todd's Cycl. Anat.* I. 788/2 Those subcutaneous tumours... which contain meliceric... matter. 1847-9 *Ibid.* IV. 97/2 The most common seats of atheromatous and meliceric cysts are the scalp and eyelids.

|| **meliceris** (mɛlɪ'sɪərɪs). *Path.* Pl. melicerides (mɛlɪ'sɛrɪdɪz). Also 6 meliciris, meliceris, 8-9 meliceris. [mod.L., *a.* Gr. *μελικηρίς* some eruptive disease, f. *μελικηρον* honeycomb, f. *μέλι* honey + *κηρός* wax.]

1. An encysted tumour containing matter which resembles honey.

1562 TURNER *Herbal* II. 121 b, Melicirides which are apostemes... have an oylsh thng within them lyke vnto honye. 1597 A.M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 18 The viceration Meliceres differeth from the Ateroma. 1762 R. GUY *Pract. Obs. Cancers* 31 Meliciris. 1847-9 *Todd's Cycl. Anat.* IV. 97/2 The chief varieties of these [cysts] are *atheroma*,... *meliceris*,... and *steatoma*.

attrib. 1739 SHARP *Operat. Surg.* 128 The Ganglion of the Tendon is an Encysted Tumour of the Meliciris kind.

2. 'The fluid contents of a distended joint when yellow and honey-like' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1890).

1870 PAGET *Lect. Surg. Pathol.* xxi. (ed. 3) 672 [Synovial cysts.] Their contents possess a gelatinous or even a honey-like consistency which constitutes a form of Meliciris.

† **meliceritous**, *a.* *Obs.* [Badly f. MELICERIS.] = MELICERIC.

1804 ABERNETHY *Surg. Obs.* 88 The contents [of a wen] were of the consistence which is termed meliceritous.

melicerous (mɛlɪ'sɪərəs), *a.* [f. MELICER-IS + -OUS.] = MELICERIC.

1828-32 in WEBSTER (who names *Hosack*). 1846 in *Todd's Cycl. Anat.* IV. 1114/2 Melicerous degeneration of the thyroid. 1890 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Melicerous cyst*.

melicertan (mɛlɪ'sɪ:tən). *Zool.* Also *-ian*. [f. *Melicerta* (from L. *Melicerta*, Gr. *Μελικέρτης*, name of a sea-god) + -AN.] A rotifer of the genus *Melicerta* of family *Melicertidae*.

1856 CARPENTER *Microsc.* §281. 498 The first group... includes two families, the Floscularians and the Melicertians. 1884 C. T. HUDSON in *Q. J. J. Microscop. Sci.* XXIV. 343 In all other Melicertans the row of smaller cilia encloses the row of larger ones.

meliciris, *obs.* form of MELICERIS.

melicoton(ic, -y, var. ff. MELOCOTON *Obs.*

† **melicrate**. *Obs.* Also 6 melicrat, mellicrate. [ad. late L. *melicrātum*, ad. Gr. *μελικράτον* (-κρητον), f. *μέλι* honey + *κρά-*, *κερανύνα* to mix.] A drink made with honey and water.

1563 HULL *Art Garden.* (1593) 80 A spoonfull of melicrate. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* I. xviii. 28 The leaves... dronken with Meade or Melicrat... it healeth the Sciatica. 1884 COGAN *Haven Health* (1636) 198 Eat nothing at all, or else, but a little melicrate. 1775 SIR E. BARRY *Obs. Wines* 389 Its comparative strength with that of melicrate, or water and honey.

Hence † **melicrated a.**, made by mixing water and honey.

1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 100 The rule of confecting Melicrated mulsa.

melik, var. MALIK.

melilite ('mɛlɪlaɪt). *Min.* Also *mellilite*. [a. F. *mélilite* (Delaméthérie 1795), mod.L. *mellilithus*, f. Gr. *μέλι* honey + *λίθος* stone; see -LITE.]

1. A silicate of calcium, aluminium and other bases, found in honey-yellow crystals.

1821 JAMESON *Man. Min.* 325 Mellilite... Strikes fire with steel. 1823 W. PHILLIPS *Introd. Min.* (ed. 3) 208 Mellilite... has only been found at Capo di Bove near Rome, in the fissures of a compact black lava. 1836 T. THOMSON *Min., Geol.*, etc. I. 207 Mellilite. 1879 RUTLEY *Stud. Rocks* xiii. 255 Apatite, .. mellilite and garnet are among the more common accessory minerals [in nepheline basalt].

2. = MELLITE (after Kirwan).

1796 KIRWAN *Elem. Min.* II. 68 Mellilite, Honigstein, of Werner. 1821 JAMESON *Man. Min.* 296 Pyramidal Mellilite, or Honeystone. 1837 DANA *Syst. Min.* 438 Mellilite.. Mellilite. Honey Stone.

† **mellilithic**, *a.* *Chem. Obs.* [f. MELILITH-US + -IC.] **mellilithic acid**, an acid found in mellite.

1803 *Med. J. J. J. IX.* 474 Chemical Analysis of the Honey-stone... 106 parts of it contain 46 mellilithic acid.

|| **mellilithus**. *Min. Obs.* [mod.L.: see MELILITE.] = MELILITE 2, MELLITE.

1800 *Med. J. J. III.* 583 Mr. Klaproth, of Berlin, has enriched chemistry with the discovery of a new acid, which he obtained by the analysis of the honey stone, or mellilithus.

mellilot ('mɛlɪlət). Forms: 5-8 mellilot, 6 mellylot(e, melli-, millelote, 6-9 melilote, 6-mellilot. [a. OF. *mellilot* (mod.F. *mélilot*), ad. late L. *mellilōtos*, a. Gr. *μελλίλωτος*, -ov, a sweet kind of clover, f. *μέλι* honey + *λωτός*; see LOTUS. Cf. Sp., Pg. *melliloto*, It. *mel(l)iloto*.] A plant of the leguminous genus *Melilotus*, esp. *M. officinalis* or Yellow Melilot, the dried flowers of which were formerly much used in making plasters, poultices, etc.

c1410 *Master of Game* (MS. Digby 182) xii, Oyle of camaylle and of mellilot. 1533 ELYOT *Cast. Helthe* (1541) 11 Meates inflatyng or wyndye: Beanes: Lupines:.. Mellylote. 1541 R. COPLAND tr. *Guydon's Quest. Chirurg.* Yiv b, Ye decoction of moleyn, camomille, millelote. 1548 TURNER *Names Herbes* (E.D.S.) 52 *Melfrugum*... It may be called in englishe whyte mellilote. 1587 MASCALL *Govt. Cattle, Horses* (1596) 154 One ounce of the powder of mellilot. 1728 J. GARDINER tr. *Rapin's Of Gardens* 18 Sweet-scented Mellilot. 1778 *Eng. Gazetteer* (ed. 2) s.v. *Horsheath*, This part of the county abounds with mellilot, whose seeds mix so much with the corn... that it gives a taste to their bread, which is very disagreeable to strangers. 1864 SWINBURNE *Atalanta* 1354 Every holier herb, Narcissus, and the low-lying mellilote. 1883 *Encycl. Amer.* I. 480/1 Such plants as white or alsike clover, or mellilot, catnip... etc. fig. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* VII. 330 Will not some serious thoughts mingle with thy mellilot, and tear off the callus of thy mind?

b. *attrib.*, as † **mellilot-emplaster**, -**flower**, -**plaster**; **mellilot trefoil**, **Medicago lupulina**.

1676 WISEMAN *Surg.* v. i. 351 To which purpose Sponges were prest out of *Mellilot Emplaster, and the Wound fill'd with them. 1694 SALMON *Bate's Dispens.* (1713) 205/1 A Mellilot Emplaster or Colewort-leaf may be applied. c1540 in *Vicary's Anat.* (1888) App. ix. 226 The pouldre of *mellilote flowres. 1826 *Sporting Mag.* XIX. 27 Water distilled from the mellilot flowers has been held to improve the flavour of other substances. 1712 SWIFT *J. J. to Stella* 24 Apr., At last I advised the doctor to use it like a blister, so I did with *mellilot plasters, which still run. 1795 BURKE *Corr.* (1844) IV. 276, I would not put my mellilot plaister on the back of the hangman. 1760 J. LEE *Introd. Bot.* App. 319 *Mellilot Trefoil, *Trifolium*.

† **meline**, *a.*¹ *Obs.* *rare*-1. [ad. L. *mēlinus*, a. Gr. *μήλινος*, f. *μήλον* apple, quince.] Quince-yellow.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P.R.* xvii. xcxi. (1495) 730 Of vyolets is three manere of kynde: purple whyte and melyne, that is a manere whyte colour that comyth out of the ylonde Melos.

meline ('mɛlɪn), *a.*² [ad. L. *mēlinus*, f. *mēlēs* 'marten or badger' (L. & Sh.), in mod. zoological Latin the generic name of the badger: see -INE.] Of or pertaining to the genus *Meles*; badger-like.

1891 FLOWER & LYDEKKER *Mammals* 567 Divided... into the Otter-like (Lutrine), Badger-like (Meline), and Weasel-like (Musteline) forms.

meling, var. MELLING; and see under MELE *v.*

melinite¹ ('mɛlɪnaɪt). [Named by E. F. Glocker in 1847, f. Gr. *μήλινοσ* (see MELINE *a.*¹) + -ITE.] A clay resembling yellow ochre. Also **mellinite**.

1868 DANA *Syst. Min.* (ed. 5) II. 477 Melinite. 1896 CHESTER *Dict. Min.*

melinite² ('mɛlɪnaɪt). [a. F. *mélinite*, f. Gr. *μήλινος*; see prec.] A French explosive, said to be composed of picric acid, guncotton, and gum arabic.

1886 *Daily News* 2 Dec. 5/2 France and Germany are lavishing money upon repeating rifles, melanite [sic] shells, and iron-plated forts. 1887 *Chicago Advance* 3 Feb. 78/4 The new French explosive, melenite, .. resembles yellow clay. 1887 *Nature* 17 Mar. 472/2 The new gunpowder melinite has already begun its work of destruction.

melinophane, earlier name of MELIPHANITE.

melioidosis (mɛlɪɔɪ'dəʊsɪs). *Path.* [mod.L., f. Gr. *μηλίς*-a distemper of asses, prob. glanders +

-OID + -OSIS.] An infectious disease similar to glanders which is caused by the bacterium *Pseudomonas pseudomallei*, is endemic in rodents in certain (chiefly tropical) regions, and is occas. transmitted to man (in whom it is usu. fatal) and to other animals.

1921 STANTON & FLETCHER in *Trans. 4th Congr. Far Eastern Assoc. Trop. Med.* 197 The Greek physicians described under the name 'Melis' a variety of conditions resembling glanders. We propose for this disease of such varied form the name 'Melioidosis'. 1925 — in *Lancet* 3 Jan. 10/2 Melioidosis... apart from one case in Singapore, has been recognised nowhere except in the towns of Rangoon and Kuala Lumpur. 1939 *Nature* 11 Nov. 801/1 The great plague of Athens in 430 B.C. may, Scott believes, have been melioidosis. 1952 M. E. FLOREY *Clin. Applic. Antibiotics* I. viii. 237 Five West African soldiers employed in Burma were found to be suffering from melioidosis. 1970 JUBB & KENNEDY *Path. Domestic Animals* (ed. 2) I. iii. 162/2 Outbreaks of melioidosis, as well as isolated cases, occur in sheep, goats, and pigs.

† **melion**. *Obs.* *rare*-1. = MELILOT.

c1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* xi. 358 An vnce of melion [L. *mellilot*].

melior, *obs.* variant of MULIER.

meliorability. *rare*. [f. **meliorable* adj., f. late L. *meliōrāre*: see MELIORATE *v.* and -ABLE] Capacity of being improved. (Only in Bentham.)

1811-31 BENTHAM *Language Wks.* 1843 VIII. 297/2 Meliorability.

meliorant ('mɪ:lɪərənt). [ad. late L. *meliōrantem* pr. pple. of *meliōrāre*: see MELIORATE *v.*] Something that makes better; an improver.

1920 G. SAINTSBURY *Notes on Cellar-Bk.* 102, I am afraid that the 'whets' of our ancestors were rather stimulants to drinking... than meliorants of appreciation.

meliorate ('mɪ:lɪərət), *v.* [f. late L. *meliōrāt-*, ppl. stem of *meliōrāre*, f. L. *meliōr-*, *melior* better.]

1. *trans.* To make better, to improve; = AMELIORATE *v.* Also, †to mitigate (suffering, ill-feeling).

a 1552 LELAND *Itin.* (1768) III. 65 This Joannes Grandisonus chaungid an hold Fundation of an Hospital of S. John's in Excester and melioratid it. 1598 in Row *Hist. Kirk* (Wodrow Soc.) 190 If he hes meliorat or deteriorat his benefice any way to the prejudice of his successor. 1620 VENNER *Via Recta* ii. 41 They are meliorated, by putting to them sugar, nutmeg, and... ginger. 1647 JER. TAYLOR *Lib. Proph.* xix. 248 Religion is to meliorate the condition of a people. 1702 W. J. BRUYN'S *Voy. Levant* xli. 166 A Fatness which so far Meliorates the Lean and Sandy Soil of this Country. 1782 MISS BURNAY *Cecilia* I. vii. She pleased herself with the intention of meliorating her plan in the meantime. 1796 MRS. HOWELL *Anzoletta* Z. I. 125 These sentiments her brother... had meliorated, by proposing that a ball should be given [etc.]. 1802 *Noble Wanderers* II. 6 It would have meliorated his sufferings. 1854 H. MILLER *Sch. & Schm.* i. (1857) 6 The mutiny at the Nore had not yet meliorated the service to the common sailor. 1894 W. J. DAWSON *Making of Manhood* 29 Every movement which seeks to meliorate the common lot.

b. *absol.*; *spec.* in Scots law, to effect 'meliorations' (see MELIORATION 2 b).

a 1701 SEDLEY *Grumbler* I. i. Nothing is more dangerous than chastisement *sine causa*; instead of meliorating, it pejerates. 1769 ROBERTSON *Chas. V.* III. (1796) I. 121 To squeeze and to amass, rather than to meliorate, was their object. 1838 W. BELL *Dict. Law Scot.* 641 An obligation on the tenant to meliorate or repair, if not implemented by himself, falls upon his representatives. 1845 R. HUNTER *Landlord & Tenant* (ed. 2) II. 220 By the contract, stipulations to meliorate and preserve may bind either the lessor or lessee, or both.

2. *intr.* To grow better. = AMELIORATE *v.* 2.

1654 H. L'ESTRANGE *Chas. I.* (1655) 166 The Scot'sh Revoltors in the state I left them, were not like to meliorate nor to goe lesse in animosity. 1681 NEVILLE *Plato Rediv.* 269 That we can never Meliorate, but by some such Principles, as we have been here all this while discoursing of. 1764 GOLDSM. *Hist. Eng. in Lett.* (1772) II. 76 British ferocity [began] to meliorate into social politeness. 1793 J. TURNBULL in *Sparks Corr. Amer. Rev.* (1853) IV. 443, I hope... that circumstances in that distressed city may continue to meliorate. 1849 H. MILLER *Footpr. Creat.* xii. (1874) 219 When the climate had greatly meliorated. 1860 EMERSON *Cond. Life* i. (1861) 13 The face of the planet cools and dries, the races meliorate, and man is born.

Hence 'meliorated *ppl. a.*; 'meliorating *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1649 BLITH *Eng. Improv. Impr.* xx. (1652) 132 All which as to all sorts of Land, they are of an exceeding Meliorating nature. 1665 HOOKE *Microgr.* 246 Promoted by the meliorating of Glasses. 1692 R. L'ESTRANGE *Josephus, Wars of Jews* III. ii. (1733) 663 Great Plenty of Fruits, both wild, and meliorated or domestick. 1766 *Complete Farmer* s.v. *Husbandry*, To return the meliorated earth to the corn. 1783 WASHINGTON *Circular* 18 June, The free cultivation of letters, the unbounded extension of commerce, .. have had a meliorating influence on mankind. 1789 BURNAY *Hist. Mus.* IV. 350 The first movement in the overture is grave and grand, in Lull's meliorated style, by Handel.

melioration (mɪ:lɪərɪ'ʃən). [n. of action f. late L. *meliōrāre* to MELIORATE.]

1. The action of making better, or the condition of being made better; amelioration, improvement.

1626 BACON *Sylva* §855 You must ever resort to the beginning of things for Melioration. a 1682 SIR T. BROWNE *Tracts* (1684) 47 A notable way for melioration of the Plant. 1772 PRIESTLEY in *Phil. Trans.* LXII. 184, I could not . . . effect any melioration of the noxious quality of this kind of air. 1796 BURNEY *Mem. Metastasio* II. 280 Persevere in your melioration, till you are perfectly cured. 1827 STEUART *Planter's G.* (1828) 205 All soils are susceptible of melioration. 1876 BANCROFT *Hist. U.S.* III. i. 7 The generations of men are not like the leaves on the trees, which fall and renew themselves without melioration or change.

2. An instance of meliorating; a change for the better; a thing or an action by which something is made better; an improvement.

1647 LILLY *Chr. Astrol.* xxviii. 183, I concluded, that about two yeers after . . . he should sensibly perceive a melioration in Estate by means of a Wife. 1661 BOYLE *Cert. Phys. Ess.* (1669) 120 By an Insight into Chymistry one may be enabl'd to make some Meliorations (I speak not of Transmutations) of Mineral and Metalline Bodies. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* II. 568 Transplanting, engrafting, and other meliorations [in horticulture]. 1878 EMERSON *Sovereignty of Ethics in North Amer. Rev.* CXXVI. 406 The civil history of man might be traced by the successive meliorations as marked in higher moral generalizations.

b. *Scots Law.* In plural, applied spec. to improvements effected by a tenant upon the land rented by him.

1838 W. BELL *Dict. Law Scot.* 644 A clause binding the landlord to make the necessary meliorations. 1845 R. HUNTER *Landlord & Tenant* (ed. 2) II. 232 A proprietor stipulated in the lease to make certain meliorations, and to pay to the lessee the expense of meliorations made by him.

'meliorative, a. (sb.) [f. late L. *meliorāre* to MELIORATE: see -ATIVE.] a. That meliorates; improving. spec. in *Linguistics*, giving or acquiring a more favourable meaning or connotation (opp. *pejorative*).

1808 G. EDWARDS *Pract. Plan* iii. 30 We . . . become savage in our hatred to the various meliorative processes. 1841 R. OASTLER *Fleet Papers* I. xl. 314 Peel has no meliorative and restorative principle to propose. 1902 *Encycl. Brit.* XXXI. 678/1 The so-called meliorative and pejorative developments in word-meaning. 1916 F. SWINNERTON *Chaste Wife* xvii. §2. 254 Its note had been meliorative rather than optimistic. 1933 G. A. VAN DONGEN *Amelioratives in Eng.* I. 146 A meliorative sense-development can be shown to have taken place in a far greater number of words than is generally supposed. 1954 PEI & GAYNOR *Dict. Ling.* 134 *Meliorative suffix*, a suffix which gives a word a more favorable or flattering connotation. 1967 R. A. WALDRON *Sense & Sense Devel.* vii. 159 *Shrewd* is certainly most often a term of praise nowadays, though it comes from ME *shrewede* 'wicked, vicious' . . . and passes through the 'cunning, crafty' stage before reaching its present mainly meliorative sense. 1971 *Archivum Linguisticum* II. 36 Not only is *silly old* — recognizably an example of a 'meliorative-pejorative' adjectival compound in English but, more generally, the example has . . . been shown to be ambiguous. 1973 *Times Lit. Suppl.* 8 June 647/3 His qualities were British, in the meliorative sense.

b. As sb. A word which has had a meliorative sense-development.

1933 G. A. VAN DONGEN *Amelioratives in Eng.* I. 115 The delimitation of the scope of content displayed by those words . . . may result in the word becoming a meliorative or a pejorative.

meliorator, meliorater ('mi:lɪəreɪtə(r)). *rare.* [agent-n. f. MELIORATE v.: see -OR, -ER¹.] One who or something which meliorates.

1855 in OGHVIE *Suppl.* 1870 EMERSON *Soc. & Solit., Work & Days* Wks. (Bohn) III. 68 The greatest meliorator of the world is selfish, huckstering Trade.

meliorism ('mi:lɪəɪz(ə)m). [f. L. *melior* better + -ISM.]

1. The doctrine, intermediate between optimism and pessimism, which affirms that the world may be made better by rightly-directed human effort.

As used by some writers, the term implies further the belief that society has on the whole a prevailing tendency towards improvement.

[1858: cf. MELIORIST.] 1877 GEO. ELIOT *Let. J. Sully* 1 Jan. in *Cross Life* (1885) III. 301 The doctrine of meliorism. 1877 J. SULLY *Pessimism* 309 Our line of reasoning provides us . . . with a practical conception . . . which, to use a term for which I am indebted to . . . George Eliot, may be appropriately styled Meliorism. By this I would understand the faith which affirms not merely our power of lessening evil—this nobody questions—but also our ability to increase the amount of positive good. 1885 J. H. CLAPPERTON (*title*) *Scientific Meliorism and the Evolution of Happiness*.

2. Used as the designation of a principle of action in dealing with the evils of society (see quot.).

1883 L. F. WARD *Dynam. Sociol.* II. 468 Meliorism . . . may be defined as humanitarianism minus all sentiment . . . It implies the improvement of the social condition through cold calculation, through the adoption of indirect means. It is not content merely to alleviate present suffering, it aims to create conditions under which no suffering can exist.

meliorist ('mi:lɪəɪst). [f. L. *melior* better + -IST.] One who believes in meliorism.

1858 J. BROWN *Horæ Subsec., Locke & Sydenham* Pref. 19, I am not however a pessimist, I am, I trust, a rational optimist, or at least a meliorist. 1877 GEO. ELIOT in *Cross Life* (1885) III. 301, I don't know that I ever heard anybody use the word 'meliorist' except myself. 1890 G. B. SHAW in

Fab. Ess. Socialism 28 The Socialist came forward as a meliorist on these lines.

attrib. 1884 H. SPENCER in *Contemp. Rev.* July 39 The meliorist view— . . . that life . . . is on the way to become such that it will yield more pleasure than pain.

melioristic (mi:lɪə'ɪstɪk), a. [f. MELIORIST + -IC.] Of or pertaining to meliorism.

1888 *Academy* 3 Mar. 148/1 Perhaps too scientifically melioristic for the common herd.

meliority (mi:lɪə'ɪrɪti). [ad. med.L. *melioritās*, f. L. *melior-*, *melior* better: see -ITY.] The quality or condition of being better; superiority.

1578 SIDNEY *Wanstead Play in Arcadia*, etc. (1605) 574 [Pedant loq.] Either according to the penetrance of their singing, or the melioritie of their functions, or lastly the superancy of their merits. 1597 BACON *Coulers Good & Evil* No. 1 So that this couler of melioritie and preheminance is of a signe of eneration and weakenesse. 1640 BP. HALL *Episc.* II. xi. 154 This meliority therefore, or betternesse above the Priests and Deacons, is ascribed to the Bishop. 1715 CHEYNE *Philos. Princ. Relig.* Contents *5 Some more particular Reflections, upon the Meliority of the Frame and Constitution of the Celestial Bodies. 1845 A. DUNCAN *Disc.* 139 They may point out such a meliority of disposal, figure and size, as ever converts its essential properties to the most useful purposes.

† meliorization. *Obs.* [f. MELIORIZE v. + -ATION.] Melioration; improvement.

1599 A. M. tr. *Gabelhouer's Bk. Physicke* 38/1 Till such time as we receive some meliorization, or amendment.

† meliorize, v. *Obs.* [f. L. *melior* better + -IZE.] a. *trans.* To make better; to improve. b. *intr.* To grow better.

1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* *v, I desire that they would vouchsafe to meliorize the same. 1599 — tr. *Gabelhouer's Bk. Physicke* 115/1 Till shee beginne to meliorise, and waxe lesse.

meliphagan (mɛ'lɪfəɡən). *Ornith.* Also *erron.* melli-. [f. mod.L. *Meliphaga* (f. Gr. μέλι honey + -φάγ-ος that eats) + -AN.] A bird belonging to the Australian genus *Meliphaga* or family *Meliphagidae* (see next).

1842 BRANDE *Dict. Sci.* etc., *Melliphagans*, a family of Tenuirosters, comprising the birds which feed on the nectar of flowers. In mod. Diets.

meliphagidan (mɛ'lɪfædʒɪdən), a. and sb. [f. mod.L. *Meliphagidæ* (f. *Meliphaga*: see prec. and -ID) + -AN.] a. *adj.* Belonging to the *Meliphagidæ*, a family of Australian birds which extract honey from plants. b. *sb.* A bird of this family.

In recent Diets.

meliphagine (mɛ'lɪfədʒɪn), a. and sb. *Ornith.* [ad. mod.L. *Meliphagin-us*, f. *Meliphaga*: see MELIPHAGAN and -INE.] a. *adj.* Of or pertaining to the *Meliphaginæ*, a sub-family of the *Meliphagidæ* (see prec.). Also used for MELIPHAGIDAN. b. *sb.* A bird of this sub-family.

1884 *Ibis* July 340 The two genera *Melithreptus* and *Plectrotychus* are obviously Meliphagine. 1890-99 S. B. WILSON & A. H. EVANS *Birds Sandwich Isl.* Introd. 21 It is a very old supposition that some of the Finch-like forms were Meliphagine.

meliphagous (mɛ'lɪfəɡəs), a. *Ornith.* Also *erron.* melli-. [f. mod.L. *Meliphaga* (see MELIPHAGAN) + -OUS.] Belonging to the *Meliphagidæ* or honey-eating birds.

1826 VIGORS & HORSFIELD in *Trans. Linnean Soc.* XV. 311 There are many species, which have been ranked as *Meliphagous* in consequence of the alleged filamentous conformation of their tongue. 1837 SWAINSON *Nat. Hist. Birds* II. 146 The plumage of the meliphagous birds of New Holland is almost universally dull.

meliphanite (mɛ'lɪfənait). *Min.* Also 'meliphane. [f. Gr. μέλι 'honey' + φαν-, φαίνεσθαι to appear + -ITE.]

Named by Dana, in allusion to its colour, after LEUCOPHANE, -PHANITE; the earlier name (Scheerer 1852) was *melinophan*, prob. f. μέλιμος MELINE a.1.]

Fluo-silicate of glucinum, calcium and sodium.

1867 DANA in *Amer. Jnl. Sci.* Ser. II. XLIV. 405 note, Meliphane (melinophane) appears to bear the same relation in form and constitution to phenacite, as Leucophane to Chrysolite. 1868 — *Syst. Min.* (ed. 5) II. 263 Meliphanite.

|| melisma (mɛ'lɪzma). *Mus. Pl.* melismata, melismas. [Gr. μέλισμα song, air, melody.] (See quot. 1880.) Also, in singing, the prolongation of one syllable over a number of notes.

[1611 T. RAVENSCROFT (*title*) *Melismata*; Musical Phansies fitting the Court, Citie, and Countrey Humours.] 1880 W. S. ROCKSTRO in *Grove Dict. Mus.* II. 248/2 *Melisma*. Any kind of Air, or Melody, as opposed to Recitative, or other music of a purely declamatory character. Thus, Mendelssohn employs the term in order to distinguish the Mediation and Ending of a Gregorian Tone from the Dominant, or Reciting Note. Other writers sometimes use it (less correctly) in the sense of *Fioritura*, or even *Cadenza*. 1881 MRS. WODEHOUSE *ibid.* III. 618/2 These melodic melismas also allow the voice great scope in the so-called 'kehrreim' or refrain. 1938 *Oxf. Compan. Mus.* 557/1 The melisma is a feature of eighteenth-century vocal music, often used merely for display purposes but also descriptively and for emotional expression (Handel,

'Rejoice greatly' and 'Thou shalt break them' in *Messiah*; Bach in such words as 'wept' and 'scourged' in his Passions). 1957 *Times* 22 Oct. 3/1 Some of the tunes were of considerable interest, varying from oriental melismata to a modal melody like an English folksong. 1959 *Listener* 8 Jan. 80/2 The opening cantabile theme . . . continuously flows into more ornate melismata. *Ibid.* 15 Jan. 145/2 Little arabesques and melismas. 1962 A. HUXLEY *Island* xiv. 242 Long-drawn, almost bird-like melismata on a single vowel sound. 1963 *Times* 27 Dec. 4/7 The melismas with altered vowels ('I saw her yesterday-ee-ay') which have not quite become mannered. 1965 *Observer* 5 Sept. 24/8, I enjoy the graceful vocal melisma of the improvisations. 1971 *Daily Tel.* 25 June 10/4 The melismata of Boulez' 'Pli selon Pli' are wearing well. 1972 E. T. SITHOLE in T. Kochman *Rappin' & Stylin' Out* 70 The black man . . . appreciates the rhythm of his speech and retains it in his songs by avoiding the melisma (many notes to one syllable of a word), as most of the Negro spirituals illustrate.

Hence melis'matic a., ornate or florid in melody; also melis'matics sb. pl., the art of florid or ornate vocalization. (*Cent. Dict.*.)

1909 C. H. H. PARRY *J. S. Bach* 99 A recitative for soprano with a beautiful melismatic close. 1936 *Jrnl. Theol. Stud.* XXXVII. 165 Does that mean that these sequences were originally intended to be sung as they stand, and that afterwards the melismatic form was combined with the syllabic? 1971 *Daily Tel.* 6 May 14/6 The English performances . . . entirely lacked the minute melismatic ornaments . . . that gave the Greek singers' performances their idiomatic character. 1972 *Times* 29 May 5/4 The sopranos, soaring effortlessly through melismatic phrases like 'music', 'praise' and 'rejoice'.

melissa (mɛ'lɪsə). *Med.* [mod.L. generic name (Tournefort), a. Gr. μέλισσα bee.] The herb balm (*Melissa officinalis*). *melissa oil*, a volatile oil obtained from this plant. *melissa water*, a distillation in water of the leaves of the plant, balm-water.

a 1593 J. HESTER 114 *Exper. Paracelsus* (1596) 4 A girl . . . whom I cured with the Oyle of Camomell, in the water of Melissa and Valerian. 1881 tr. *Trousseau & Pidoux' Treat. Therap.* III. 198 Melissa is proclaimed as one of the best exhilarants. 1887 *Brunton's Text-bk. Pharmacol.* etc. (ed. 3) 1007 U.S.P. Melissa. Balm—The leaves and tops of *Melissa officinalis* . . . used in the form of warm infusion or tea as a diaphoretic in slight febrile conditions.

† melissæan, a. *Obs.* [f. Gr. μελισσαι-ος (f. μέλισσα bee) + -AN.] Pertaining to bees.

1609 C. BUTLER *Fem. Mon.* (1634) 44 The Melissæan year is most fitly measured by the Astronomical months.

melissic (mɛ'lɪsɪk). a. *Chem.* [formed as next + -IC.] *melissic acid*: an acid obtained from melissin. *melissic alcohol*: = MELISSIN.

1848 BRODIE in *Phil. Trans.* CXXXIX. 95 This acid I call *Melissic-Chem.* 1852 *Fownes' Chem.* (ed. 4) 471 Mr. Brodie has prepared two alcohols, cerolytic and melissic, from bees' wax.

melissin (mɛ'lɪsɪn). *Chem.* Also melissine. [f. Gr. μέλισσα bee + -IN.] A substance obtained by boiling a mixture of myricin (myricyl palmitate) and potash; called also *melissic*, *melissyl*, *myricic* or *myricyl alcohol*.

1848 BRODIE in *Phil. Trans.* CXXXIX. 93 This substance I propose to call Melissin. 1880 GARROD & BAXTER *Mat. Med.* 410 An acid, the melissic, which bears the same relation to melissine that acetic acid does to alcohol.

melissyl (mɛ'lɪsɪl). *Chem.* [formed as prec. + -YL.] The hypothetical radical (C₃₀H₆₀) of certain compounds derived from wax; called also *myricyl*. *melissyl alcohol*: = MELISSIN.

1852 *Fownes' Chem.* (ed. 4) 592 Hence myricin is likewise a compound ether, namely palmitate of oxide of melissyl. 1869 ROSCOE *Elem. Chem.* (1871) 325 Melisyl [*sic*] Alcohol, a solid white substance contained in beeswax.

melissylene: see MELENE.

melissylic (mɛ'lɪsɪlɪk), a. *Chem.* [f. prec. + -IC.] *melissylic alcohol*: = MELISSIN.

1862 MILLER *Elem. Chem.* (ed. 2) III. 264 Another wax alcohol, melissylic alcohol, or melissin, is liberated.

melitagrous (mɛ'lɪ'teɪgrəs), a. [f. mod.L. *Melitagra* a synonym of IMPETIGO (f. Gr. μέλιτ- honey + -αγρα after ποδάγρα gout) + -OUS.] A term applied to the honey-like secretion from the skin which occurs in such diseases as favus and is produced by some irritating ointments. (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1890.)

† Melitane, a. *Obs.* [as if ad.L. **Melitānus*, f. *Melita* Malta.] = MALTESE.

1600 THYNNE *Emblems* xxv. 1 The melitane dogge, bredd onlie for delight, whose force is smale, though voice be lowde and shrill.

† melitism. *Obs.* [app. ad. Gr. μελιτισμός, f. μέλιτ- honey; but the Gr. word is known only in the sense 'use of honey in plasters'.] (See quot.) 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, Melitism (*melitismus*), a drink made of honey and wine.

melitose ('mɛlɪtəʊs). *Chem.* [f. Gr. μέλιτ-, μέλι honey + -OSE.] A kind of sugar obtained from the manna of Eucalyptus.

1861 *Fownes' Chem.* (ed. 8) 410 The Australian manna, which is the produce of *Eucalyptus mannifera*, according to

recent researches of Berthelot, contains two different isomeric sugars, called melitose and eucalyne.

† **meliturgy**. *Obs. rare*. In 7 melliturgie. [a. F. *melliturgie* (Cotgr.), ad. Gr. *μελιουργία* honey-making (but the true reading is perh. *μελιουργία* bee-keeping).] (See quot. 1656.)

1620 T. GRANGER *Div. Logike* 180 [Subjects of Virgil's Georgics] Georgie, dendrographie, Ktenotrophie, melliturgie. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Melliturgie* (Fr.), the making of honey, Bees-work.

|| **melituria** (mɛlɪ'tʃʊəriə). *Path.* Also mell-. [mod. L., f. Gr. *μελιτ-*, *μέλι* honey + *ουρ-ον* urine + L. suffix *-ia*.] The presence of sugar in the urine; = *diabetes mellitus* (but see quot. 1877).

1856 in MAYNE *Expos. Lex.* [as L.]. 1863 AITKEN *Sci. & Pract. Med.* (ed. 2) II. 335 Any agents or conditions which cause a suspension of the functions of animal life, while the purely nutritive or organic functions remain intact, may bring about *melituria*. 1877 tr. H. von Ziemssen's *Cycl. Med.* XVI. 858 By the constant excretion of sugar, diabetes mellitus is distinguished from those conditions in which appreciable quantities of sugar appear in the urine at times—conditions which have been specially designated as *melituria* or *glycosuria*.

melk, *obs.* form of MILK *sb.* and *v.*

melkbos ('mɛlkbɒs). *S. Afr.* Also melkbosch. [Afrikaans, f. *melk* milk + *bos* bush.] A deciduous shrub or small tree, *Diplorhynchus condylocarpon*, of the family Apocynaceæ, which has a milky latex; also = *milk-bush* (*d*) s.v. MILK *sb.* 10 b. Also *attrib.*

1862 'A LAOY' *Let.* 23 Apr. in L. G. ROSS *Life at Cape* (1963) ix. 100 Here also you find tufts of reed called the 'melkbosch', which are full of a milky fluid, only grateful to goats, for sheep will not touch it. 1898 in T. R. SIM *Forests & Forest Flora Cape Good Hope* (1907) 316 The local name of the plant [sc. *Euphorbia cervicornis*] is Olifant Melkbosch. 1939 'D. RAME' *Wine of Good Hope* 1. vii. 92 They camped below melk-bosch trees. 1951 L. G. GREEN *Grow Lovely* xxiv. 199 An even more historic landmark... is the gnarled melkbos tree known as 'the old slave tree'. 1957 *Cape Times* 18 Feb. 2/3 Seedlings from the old Melkbos tree at Mossel Bay should be cultivated. *Ibid.* 12 Sept. 2/4 The Board decided to give a melkbosch tree for an afforestation scheme. 1973 PALMER & PITMAN *Trees S. Afr.* III. 1911 One of the features of the tree [sc. *Diplorhynchus condylocarpon*] is its milky latex which when 'dry' is soft, sticky and rubber-like and which gives it the common names of 'rubber tree' or 'melkbos'.

Melkite ('mɛlkait), *var.* MELCHITE.

melktert ('mɛlktɛərt). *S. Afr.* [Afrikaans, f. *melk* milk + *tert* tart, pie.] A kind of pie with a cinnamon-flavoured custard filling.

1944 I. D. DU PLESSIS *Cape Malays* 42 Many old Cape dishes such as *melktert*... are still to be found in the Malay home. 1947 *Cape Argus* 22 Feb. 2 Melktert, which the Queen enjoyed at Paarl this week, is one of those old Cape afternoon tea dishes which are as popular to-day as they were two centuries ago. 1949 L. G. GREEN *In Land of Afternoon* iv. 61 She was able to bake a cake and prepare *melktert* and *poftertjies* for Queen Mary. 1958 *Cape Argus* 1/2 Dr. and Mrs. Verwoerd gave them tea, melktert and sandwiches. 1972 *Good Housek. World Cookery* 406/2 (*heading*) Melktert (Dutch Milk Tart).

mell (mɛl), *sb.*¹ Now only *Sc.* and *dial.* [Northern var. of *mall*, MAUL *sb.*¹]

1. A heavy hammer or beetle of metal or wood (= MAUL *sb.*¹ 2); † a mace or club (*obs.*); also, a chairman's hammer.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 23240 þaa dintes ar ful fers and fell, Herder þan es here irinn mell. 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 7048 þarfor þe devels salle stryk þam þare, With hevvy melles ay. c 1440 *Alphabet of Tales* 353 Swilk a sownd like as þe bed had bene dongen on with mellis. 1563 WINSET *Vincent. Lirin.* Ded., Euery kind of necessar waippin and werklume... as habirione, scheild, suord, bow, speir, spade, mattok, and mell, &c. 1641 *BEST Farm. Bks.* (Surtees) 107 Their manner is for one to stande with a mell and breake the clothes small [etc.]. 1768 ROSS *Helenore* III. 109, I hæe... A... quoy... She's get the mell an' that shall be right now, As well's a quoy allho she were a cow. 1864 A. M'KAY *Hist. Kilmarnock* (1880) 326 The mell used on the occasion was one that had been handled by Burns. 1897 CROCKETT *Lad's Love* v. A mason had gaun hame wi' his square and mell ower his shooder.

b. Phrases. *as dead as a mell*, quite dead. *mell and wedge (work)*: used by miners for work done with those tools as opposed to 'blasting'. *to keep mell in shaft* (*Sc.*): 'to keep things going'; to be able to maintain oneself; also allusively.

1798 D. CRAWFORD *Poems* 54 They'll think you're as dead as a mell, Or my ern-tangs. 1811 PINKERTON *Petral* I. 271 The clay-bed... varies from the softness of tough clay, to the hardness of striking fire with steel; in the language of miners, from mell and wedge to blasting. 1824 MACTAGGART *Gallovid. Encycl.* (1876) 339 When a person's worldly affairs get disordered, it is said the mell cannot be kept in the shaft. 1830 T. WILSON *Pitman's Pay* (1843) 33 A' bein' mell-and-wedge wark then. 1831 MRS. CARLYLE *Let.* 6 Oct. in *New Lett. & Rem.* (1903) I. 38 Carlyle is reading to-day with a view to writing an Article—to keep mall in shaft. 1850 J. STRUTHERS *Life* vii. p. cviii. in *Poet. Wks.*, He had gained something in the way of experience, and had been able still to keep the shaft in the mell.

2. *Sc.* and *north. dial.* (See quot. and E.D.D.) a 1743 J. RALPH *Misc. Poems* (1747) 5 And still still dog'd wi' the damn'd neame o' mell? *Gloss.*, A *mell*, a beetle, signifies here the hindmost, from a custom at Horse-races of giving a mell or beetle to the hindmost. Hence they call the

hindmost the *Mell*. 1837 HOGG *Sheph. Wedd.* Tales II. 161 Now for the mell! now for the mell! Deil tak the hindmost now! *Ibid.*, He... thus escaped the disgrace of winning the mell. 1869 LONSDALE *Gloss.* s.v. *Mell*, To get the mell is to obtain a mallet in prize ploughing, as a prize for the worst ploughing.

3. *Comb.*: **mell-headed** *a. Sc.* and *north. dial.*, having a head like a mell, *i.e.* large, thick, etc.

1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* lx. 60 Mell-heidit lyk ane mortartane. 1878-99 DICKINSON *Cumberld. Gloss.*, *Mell-heedit*.

† **mell** (mɛl), *sb.*² *Obs.* Forms: 6, 9 mel, 6-7 mell. [a. L. *mell-*, *mel*, = Gr. *μελιτ-*, *μέλι*, Goth. *milip*, O. Irish *mil.*] Honey.

a 1575 GASCOIGNE *Dan Bartholomew Posies Flowers* 98 That bitter gall was mell to him in tast. 1584 LOOGE *Truth's Compl.* (Shaks. Soc. 1853) 119 The drones from busie bee no mel could drawe. 1586 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* iv. xx. 86 Her... lookes were... such as neither wanton seeme, nor waiward, mell, nor gall. 1648 HERRICK *Hesper.*, *Pray & prosper*, The spangling Dew dreg'd o're the grasse shall be Turn'd all to Mell, and Manna. 1864 BAMFORD *Rhymes* 181 Adieu to the... lip that is sweet as the mel of the bee.

b. *attrib.* (*mel-dew* = honey-dew.)

1606 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. iv. 1. *Tropheis* 1053 Th' Heav'n... Pours-forth a Torrent of mel-Melodies [Fr. *vn roux torrent de miel*], In David's praise. a 1643 BROWNE *Brit. Past.* III. (Percy Soc.) 27 Some choicer ones, as for the king most meet, Held mel-dewe and the hony-suckles sweet.

† **mell**, *sb.*³ *Obs. rare*—1.

1726 *Dict. Rust.* (ed. 3) s.v. *Colick*, Tying down his [the horse's] Mell or Tail close between his Legs.

mell (mɛl), *sb.*⁴ *Sc.* and *north. dial.* The last sheaf of corn cut by the harvesters. Also *attrib.*, as *mell-day*, *-dell*, *-sheaf*, *-supper*, (see quot.).

1777 BRAND *Pop. Antiq.* xxxi. 303 A plentiful Supper for the Harvest-men...; which is called a Harvest-Supper, and in some places a Mell-Supper. 1832 J. HOOSON *Northumbld.* II. II. 2 note, The mell-doll or corn-baby is an image dressed like a female child, and carried by a woman on a pole, in the midst of a group of reapers. 1846-59 DENHAM *Tracts* (1895) II. 2 The last day of reaping... is known throughout the north by the appellation of 'Mell Day'. 1878 *Cumberld. Gloss.*, *Mell*, the last cut of corn in the harvest field... [It] is commonly platted, enclosing a large apple. 1892 M. C. F. MORRIS *Yorksh. Folk-Talk* 212 The last sheaf gathered in is, in the North and East Ridings, called the 'mell sheaf'.

† **mell**, *v.*¹ *Obs.* Forms: 1 *meðlan*, *mæðlan*, 3-6 *mell*, 4-5 *melle*, 4 *medle*, *medele*. [OE. *mæðlan*, f. *mæðel* discourse; a parallel formation with *mæðelian* MATHELE *v.* Cf. MELE *v.*] *intr.* and *trans.* To speak, tell, say.

a 900 CYNWULF *Crist* 1338 (Gr.) þær he [Christ]... to þam eadgestum ærest mæðleð. a 1000 ANDREAS 1440 (Gr.) Ær awæged sie worda ænis, þe ic þurh minne muð meðlan onginne. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 26657 Dute o brath on hell, þat reus man þe tung to mell. 13... E.E. *Allit. P.* A. 797 þe profete ysaye of hym con melle. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. III. 36 þanne come þere a confessoure... To Mede þe mayde he mellud [MS. O medelede] þis wordes. c 1387 *Ibid.* A. XI. 93 (Vernon MS.) He bi-com so confounded he coupe not medle [other MSS. mele]. c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 109 More of thies Mirmydons mell I not now. c 1460 *Towneley Myst.* xvi. 195, I haue maters to mell with my preuy counsel.

mell (mɛl) *v.*² Now chiefly *arch.* and *dial.* Also 4-6 *mel*. [a. OF. *meller*, var. of *mesler*: see MEDDLE *v.*]

1. *trans.* To mix, mingle, combine, blend. Also with *together*, *up*.

a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* ix. 9 When god melles sorow anguys & trauaile till his fleschy lykynge. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* xvi. 65 Quhen byrdis syngis on the spray, Melland thair notys with syndry sowne. c 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) x. 38 þat es whyt of colour and a tyllid reud melled perwith. a 1500 *Ratis Raving* 675 A man... suld... mell Justice and mercy to gider in Jugment. 1605 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. III. 1. *Vocation* 918 [He] That with his Prowesse Policy can mell. 1633 T. ADAMS *Exp.* 2 *Peter* 1. 5 Both these knowledges must be so melled together, that they be not severed. 1748 THOMSON *Cast. Indol.* I. xliiii, And oft' began... wintry storms to swell, As heaven and earth they would together mell. 1888 *Reports Provinc.* (E.D.D.), Us mell up one bushel o'lime to two o'sand. a 1889 G. M. HOPKINS *Poems* (1967) 185 May Mellis blue and snowwhite through them, a fringe and fray Of greenery. 1959 *Encounter* Aug. 60/2, I published an excerpt from *Road* (melling it with parts of *Visions of Neal*).

† 2. *intr.* for *refl.* To mingle, combine, blend. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 22641 þan sal þe rainbou descend... Wit þe wind þan sal it mell, And driue þam [þe deuels] dun all vntil hell. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* II. 222 Whan venym melleth with the Sucre.

3. *trans.* To mix or mingle (persons). *Const. with, together.* Also *pass.*

c 1300 *St. Brandan* 276 And sette hem ther wel heze I-melled with his owe covent. 1387 TREVISA *Hidgen* (Rolls) II. 155 Normans and Englichemen [ben] i-medled [MS. a i-melled] in alle þe ilond. c 1400 *Song Roland* 647 Let us now our men melle to-gedur. 1570 BUCHANAN *Admonitioun* Wks. (1892) 24 How yai ar mellit wi' godles papistes. 1895 CROCKETT *Men of Moss-Hags* vii, I wonder... if it would be possible to transplant you Gordons... Here ten score King's men melled and married would settle the land.

4. *intr.* for *refl.* To mix, associate, have intercourse *with*, to associate.

c 1350 *Ipomadon* 1663 (Kölbinger) Thy brother schall the know there by, Yf ever god wolle, þat ye melle. c 1515 A. WILLIAMSON *Let.* in Douglas *Wks.* (1874) I. Introd. 24 She may cowfs the tyme that euer she mellit with your blood. c 1557 ABP. PARKER *Ps.* lix. 2 From workers bad O saue my lyfe, with them no tyme to mell. a 1600 MONTGOMERIE *Sonn.* lxviii. 13 Mell not with vs, whose heads weirs [laurel].

1785 *Poems Buchan Dial.* 24 But Diomede mells ay wi' me, An' tells me a' his mind. 1880 WEBB *Goethe's Faust* Prol. in Heaven 23 With the dead in churchyard hidden I never care to mell or mingle. 1896 CROCKETT *Grey Man* vi. 39 None of us... desired to mix or to mell with loose company.

† 5. *intr.* To copulate. *Obs.*

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xxi. (Clement) 406 Of my wyf þis case þane fel, þat cane hyre with hyre serwandis mel. c 1450 *Cov. Myst.* 215 A talle man with her dothe melle. 1508 DUNBAR *Tua Mariit Wemen* 56 God gif matrimony were made to mell for ane zeir! a 1555 RIDLEY in Coverd. *Lett. Martyrs* (1564) 100 And with thys whore doth spiritually mell... all those Kinges and Princes. 1594 WILLOBIE *Avisa* lviii. (1605) 49 b, Their feet to death, their steps to hell Do swiftly slide that thus do mell. 1641 BROME *Joviall Crew* II. (1652) G, If you are... Dospos'd to Doxie, or a Dell, That never yet with man did Mell.

6. To mingle in combat.

c 1320 *Sir Tristr.* 3270 þe cuntre wiþ hem meld. c 1350 *Will. Palerne* 3325 þei... hadden gret ioye, þa so manli a man wold mele in here side. c 1400 *Beryn* 2648 Who makith a fray, or strywith aust, or mel to meng, or prauce. c 1470 *Gol. & Gaw.* 543 Forthi makis furth ane man... That for the maistry dar mell With schaft and with scheild. 1513 DOUGLAS *Aeneis* X. xiv. 116 To mell with me, and to meyt hand for hand. 1594 *Battell of Balrinness in Scot. Poems* 16th C. (1801) II. 353 Lat sie how we can mell w' them Into thair disaray. 1823 SCOTT *Quentin D.* xxxvii, Draw in within the court-yard—they are too many to mell with in the open field. 1838 *Blackw. Mag.* XLIII. 205 Beware... how ye mell among these hosts—their darts are sharp.

7. *refl.* To concern or busy oneself. *Obs. exc. arch.*

c 1350 *Will. Palerne* 1709 And manly sche melled hire þo men forto help. c 1386 CHAUCER *Melib.* ¶ 575 (Harl. MS.) He is coupable þat entremettith him or mellith him with such ping as aperteyneþ not vnto him. c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 3783 Telamon... mellith hym with musike & myrthes also. 1456 SIR G. HAYE *Lav Arms* S.T.S. 161 Thai mell thame nocht tharewith. 1540 JAS. V in *St. Papers Hen. VIII*, V. 173 And quhat falt ony freir... committis... supponand it concerne Our self, We mel Ws nocht. 1600 HAMILTON *Facile Traictise in Cath. Tract.* (S.T.S.) 226 Thair first mother Eua, for melling hir self with maters of religion... procurit... a curs of God to hir and al woman kynd. 1941 E. R. OOOSON *Fish Dinner* (1968) vii. 92, I find close harbours of discontentment... foolish and furious designs. Go, I'll mell me with no flirtations but them as end in bed.

8. *a. intr.* To busy, concern, or occupy oneself; to deal, treat; to interfere, meddle. *Const. in, †of, with.*

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 9577 As þe maner is of men, þat mellyn with loue. 1465 *Paston Lett.* II. 202, I canne not have no knowlych that Haydon mellith in the mater of Drayton. 1516 *Will of Rich. Peke of Wakefield* 4 June, And no ferder to mell nor hurtt hir. 1550 CROWLEY *Epiqr.* 496 When none but pore Colyars dyd with coles mell. 1557 *Tottel's Misc.* (Arb.) 105 And, after, in that cuntry lyue... Where hoonger, thirst, and sory age, and sicknesse may not mell. 1590 SPENSER *F.Q.* I. 1. 30 With holy father sits not with such thinges to mell. 1605 SYLVESTER *Quadrains* lxviii, To some one Art apply thy whole affection; And in the Craft of others seldome mell. 1786 BURNS *Scotch Drink* xvi, It sets you ill, Wi' bitter, dearthfu' wines to mell. 1819 SCOTT *Ivanhoe* xxxii, I will teach thee... to mell with thine own matters. 1851 C. L. SMITH tr. *Tasso* ix. lix, Go; tell them, thou, no more henceforth to mell with war, which warriors only should sustain. 1893 SNOWDEN *Tales Yorksh. Wolds* 122 They tucked them [the bed clothes] well in, so that they would be sure to 'feel her if shoo melled agean'.

b. Phrase. *to mell or make (with)*, *to make or mell (with)*. *dial.* Cf. MEDDLE *v.* 8 c.

1825 J. JENNINGS *Obs. Dial. v. Eng.* 139 Ther war naw need To mell or make wi' thic awld Creed. 1871 W. ALEXANDER *Johnny Gibb* xix. 144 There's some fowk wud never mak' nor mell wi' naething less nor gentry.

mell (mɛl), *v.*³ Now only *dial.* [f. MELL *sb.*¹] *trans.* To beat with a mell; hence, to beat severely.

? a 1400 *Morte Arth.* 2050 Thane sir Gawayne... Metes þe maches of Mees and melles hym thorowe. c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 10994 Pirrus þis prowes pertly behold, How his Mirmydons with might were mellit to ground. 1824 HOGG *Conf. Sinner* 332 To entertain a stranger, an' then bind him in a web wi' his head down, an' mell him to death!

mell, *obs.* form of MEAL *sb.*² and *sb.*⁴

mellacatton, variant of MELOCOTON.

mellaginous (mɛ'lædʒɪnəs), *a.* [f. mod. L. *mellāgin-*, *mellāgo* a preparation resembling honey (f. *mell-*, *mel* honey) + *-OUS*.] Pertaining to or of the nature of honey.

1681 GREW *Musæum* II. 208 The Oil or Mellaginous Succus betwixt the Rind and the Kernel is that which is called *Mel Anacardinum*. 1833 F. v. MUELLER in *Chemist & Druggist* (Melbourne), The mellaginous exudations of the trusses of flowers attract... a number of honey-sucking birds.

mellah ('mɛlə). [Etym. unknown.] The Jewish quarter in a Moroccan or Turkish city; cf. GHETTO.

1874 tr. G. ROHLFS's *Adventures Morocco* vi. 105 There is a Jew's quarter (Mälha) or Ghetto, for there is no town in Morocco, and scarcely an oasis in the desert where Jews are not to be found. 1893 S. BONSAI *Morocco* xvii. 315 In the large towns the Jews are obliged to reside in a separate quarter called the Mellah, the gates of which are closed and placed under guard at night. 1925 P. GUEOALLA *Napoleon & Palestine* v. 41 Old men in Turkish *mellahs* muttered the undying *Esperança de Israel*. 1963 *Guardian* 17 July 8/6 The *mellahs*, as the ghettos of Morocco are called. 1972 *Country Life* 17 Feb. 414/3 The different quarters of the town: the kasba or quarter of government officials and

Europeans; the Medina or Moorish quarter and the Mellah or Jewish town.

mella-rosa: see MELA-ROSA.

mellate ('mɛlɪt). *Chem.* Earlier -at. [a. F. *mellat* (Klaproth), f. *mell(i)tique*: see MELLITIC and -ATE.] A salt of mellic or mellitic acid; = MELLITATE.

1794 G. ADAMS *Nat & Exp. Philos.* I. App. 547 Mellats—neutralized by potass, crystallize in long prisms. 1802 T. THOMSON *Chem.* III. 527 *Aluminous salts*. Mellite—Honeystone—Mellate of Alumina.

† **me'llation**. *Obs. rare*⁰. [ad. L. *mellātiōn-em*, n. of action f. *mellāre* to make or collect honey.] (See quotes.)

1623 COCKERAM, *Mellation*, the driving of Bees to get out the Honie. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Mellation*, the time of taking honey out of the Hives.

mellay ('mɛlɪ), *sb.* and *a.* Forms: 4-6 melle, 5-6 mely, 5-6, (9) melly, (6) mellie, -ye, 9 -ey), 6, 9 mellay. [a. OF. *mellée*, *meslée*: see MÊLÉE.]

A. sb.

† 1. Mixture. *Obs. rare*⁻¹.

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* v. 404 Syne of the tunnys the hedis out-strak, A foull melle thair can he mak.

2. †Contention, fight, quarrel (*obs.*); *spec.*, an engagement in which the two parties or combatants are mixed together in a close hand to hand fight. Cf. MÊLÉE. *arch.*

13.. *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 342, I be-seche now with saze sene, bis melly mot be myne. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* xvii. 120 Thar wes gret melleis twa or thre. c1400 *Ywaine & Gaw.* 504 Woso fites, or turnes ogayne, He bygins al the mellè. 1508 DUNBAR *Lament Makaris* 23 Wictour he is at all melle. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* vii. x. 5 Als some as was this gret melly begunne, The erd littit wyth blude. 1819 SCOTT *Ivanhoe* xxix, The love of battle is the food upon which we live—the dust of the mellay is the breath of our nostrils! 1847 TENNYSON *Princess* v. 491 As here and everywhere He rode the mellay, lord of the ringing lists. 1875 KINGLAKE *Crimea* (1877) v. i. 152 So that Russians, and men of the Scots Greys and men of the 5th Dragoon Guards, were here forced and crowded together in one indiscriminate melley. 1881 GREEN *Hist. Eng.* I. iv. ii. 419 The Welshmen stabbed the French horses in the melly.

† 3. A cloth of a mixture of colours or shades of colour; also a 'mixed' colour. (Cf. MEDLEY.)

1381-4 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 592 In di. panno de Melle. 1420 *Will in Trevelyan Papers* (Camden) 18 Item lego Matild' . . . unam togam de violet, aliam de melly. . . Item lego Johanne. . . unam togam russetam & aliam togam de mely. 1587 *Acc. Bk. W. Wray in Antiquary* XXXII. 118, iij yeardes white mella', xijs. 1593 *Ibid.*, iij yeardes & a q' ter fyne mella', xiijs.

† 4. ? A kind of brass. In quot. *attrib.* (Cf. MASLIN'.) *Obs.*

1545 *Richmond Wills* (Surtees) 56 A mellay pot with a kylp, a chaffer, a brewyng leyvd [etc.].

† **b. adj.** Of a mixed or variegated colour. *Obs.* 1515 *Will of R. West* (Somerset Ho.), My mely tawny gowne. 1551 *Aberdeen Reg.* XXI. (Jam.) The price litting of the stane of mellay hew xxxii sh. *Ibid.* XXIV. (Jam.) Ane mella kirtill. 1558 *Wills & Inv. N. C.* (Surtees) I. 173 It'm I giue to my curate. . . my mellye gowne.

b. Comb.: † **melly parted a.**, parti-coloured. 1418 *E.E. Wills* (1882) 37 A furre of beuer and oter medled; also a Hewk of grene and other melly parted.

Hence † **mellay v. intr.**, to contend. c1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* viii. xv. 19 Dære Willame Walays tuk on hand, Wyth mony gret Lordys of Scotland, To mellay wyth pat Kyng in fycht.

melle, *obs.* form of MEAL *sb.*¹, MELLAY, MILL.

Melle, Melli, *var.* MALI *a.* and *sb.*²

† **mellean**, *a.* *Obs. rare*⁰. [f. L. *melle-us* (f. *mel*: see MELL *sb.*²) + -AN.] 'Of or like honey, sweet, yellow' (Blount *Glossogr.* 1656).

† **melled**, *ppl. a.*¹ *Obs.* Also 5 -yde, -ide, 6 -yd. [f. MELL *v.*¹ + -ED¹.] Mixed.

1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 256 He, which hath his lust assised With melled love and tirannie. 1393 *Will of Organ or Atte Stone* (Somerset Ho.), Gonnam de viridi mellet. c1400 Rowland & O. 1254 A nobill suerde the burde not wolde, Now for thi Mellyde hare. 1449-50 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 632 In iij pannis integris blodei mellide. 1562 *Richmond Wills* (Surtees) 152 Inprimis, iij mellyd russetts xliij^s.

† **melled**, *ppl. a.*² *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. MELL *sb.*² + -ED².] Sweet as honey; honeyed.

1605 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. iii. III. Law 841 Thou.. That has the Ayre for farm, and Heav'n for field (Which, sugred Mel, or melled sugar yeeld).

mellefolly, *obs.* form of MILFOIL.

mellegette, -ghete, *obs.* ff. MALAGUETTA.

melleous ('mɛlɪəs), *a.* [f. L. *melle-us* (see MELLEAN) + -OUS.] Of the nature of or resembling honey; containing honey.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Melleous*, of or like honey, sweet, yellow. 1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* I. iv. xxxix. 317 Apiastum or Melissophyllon, which is a melleous leaf. 1664 BOYLE *Exp. Colours* II. vii. 145, I shall not Examine which of the Slow ways may be best Employ'd, to free Wax from the Yellow Melleous parts. 1760 J. LEE *Introd. Bot.* II. xx. (1765) 116 A melleous Liqueur.

mellet, melley, *var.* ff. MELLIT, MELLAY.

† **melluvious**, *a.*, blundered f. MELLIFLUOUS. 1600 ROWLANDS *Lett. Humours Blood* iv. D8 Melluvious, sweete Rose watred elloquence.

mellic ('mɛlɪk), *a.*¹ *rare*⁰. [f. L. *mell-*, *mel* honey + -IC.] Of or pertaining to honey. In some recent Dicts.

mellic ('mɛlɪk), *a.*² *Chem.* [Shortened from MELLITIC, in the analogy of MELLATE.] **mellic acid**: = MELLITIC acid.

1837 DANA *Min.* 438 Mellite. . . According to Klaproth. . . and Wohler, it contains. . . Mellic Acid.

melliceris, variant of MELICERIS.

mellicoton, variant of MELOCOTON.

mellicrate, *obs.* variant of MELICRATE.

† **'mellie, melly**. *Obs. rare*⁻¹. = MELL *sb.*²

1614 J. DAVIES *Ecolg.* 19 in W. Browne *Sheph. Pipe* G 3 b, For, fro thy Makings milke and mellie [ed. 1620 melly] flowes To feed the Songster-swaines with Arts soot-meats.

mellie, *obs.* form of MELLAY.

melliferous (mɛ'lɪfərəs), *a.* [f. L. *mellifer* (f. *mell(i)-*, *mel* honey + -fer bearing) + -OUS. Cf. F. *mellifère*.] Yielding or producing honey.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Melliferous*, that bringeth or beareth honey. 1701 GREW *Cosm. Sacra* iv. ii. §22. 149 Judæa. . . could not but abound with Melliferous Plants of the best kind. 1816 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* (1818) I. 296 Insects attracted by the melliferous glands of the flower. 1861 HULME tr. *Moquin-Tandon* II. iii. 196 The most perfect melliferous animals are the Bees. 1895 KERNER & OLIVER *Nat. Hist. Plants* II. 128 [These] in the case of melliferous flowers preserve. . . the honey from being spoilt by the wet. fig. 1772 *Birmingham Counterfeit* I. vi. 97 The stings of Cupid's melliferous darts.

† **mellific**, *a.* *Obs. rare*⁰. [ad. L. *mellific-us* f. *mell(i)-*, *mel* honey + -ficus: see -FIC. Cf. F. *mellifique*.] 'That makes honey'.

1706 in PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey). 1856 in MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*

† **mellificate**, *v.* *Obs. rare*⁰. [f. L. *mellificāt-ppl.* stem of *mellificāre*, f. *mellificus*: see prec.] *intr.* To make honey.

1623 in COCKERAM. 1656 in BLOUNT *Glossogr.*

† **mellification**. *Obs.* [ad. L. *mellificātiōn-em*, n. of action f. *mellific-āre*: see MELLIFICATE *v.* and -ATION. Cf. F. *mellification*.] The action or process of making honey. (Said of bees.)

1655 G. S. in Hartlib *Ref. Commw. Bees* 31 Mellification, respects the work and labour of this Insect, not its Physical virtues. 1733 ARBUTHNOT *Ess. Effects Air* ix. 223 In judging of the Constitution of the Air, many things besides the Weather ought to be observ'd: . . . the Silence of Grasshoppers; Want of Mellification in Bees [etc.].

† **'mellified**, *ppl. a.* *rare*⁻¹. [f. MELLIFY + -ED¹.] Sweetened with honey.

1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 49/2 We may vse mellified or Honyed-water.

† **mellifluat**(e), *a.* *Sc. Obs.* Also 6 melle-. [f. L. *melliflu-us* (f. *mell-*, *mel* honey + *fluere* to flow) + -ATE.] Mellifluous.

1508 DUNBAR *Gold. Targe* 265 Your angel mouthis most mellifluat Our rude langage has clere illumynat. 1560 ROLLAND *Crt. Venus* I. 147 He bair ane pleasant flour. . . With Cinamone mixt, and mellifluat.

† **melliflue**, *a.* *Obs. rare*. Also -flwe. [a. OF. *melliflue*, ad. L. *mellifluus*.] Mellifluous.

c1450 *Mirour Saluacioun* 3690 Hire dere sone melliflwe presence. 1456 in *Coventry Corpus Chr. Plays* (E.E.T.S.) 110 The mellyflue mekenes of your person shall put all w away.

mellifluence (mɛ'lɪflu:əns), [f. next: see -ENCE.] The state or quality of being mellifluent.

a 1631 DONNE *Serm.* (1640) 806 In which, (as S. Bernard also expresses it, in his mellifluence) *Mutua* [etc.]. 1779-81 JOHNSON *L. P.*, *Dryden* Wks. II. 418 The English ear has been accustomed to the mellifluence of Pope's numbers. 1841 D' ISRAELI *Amen. Lit.* (1867) 304 The mellifluence and flexibility of the vovelly language were favourable to unrhymed verse.

mellifluent (mɛ'lɪfl(j)u:ənt), *a.* [ad. late L. *mellifluent-em* adj., f. L. *mell(i)-*, *mel* honey + *fluent-em* pr. pple. of *fluere* to flow. Cf. F. *mellifluent* (Godef.)] = MELLIFLUOUS.

1601 WEEVER *Mirr. Mart.* Bj, Descending. Like the mellifluent brooke of Castilie. 1622 AILESBUURY *Serm.* (1623) 16 It was *Opus sine exemplo*. . . saies mellifluent Bernard. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 14 The ground by Floraes mellifluent vertue, was ore-spread with Flowres. 1764 J. G. COOPER *Ep. Friends in Town* iii. *Apol. Aristippus* 175 Gresset's clear pipe. . . Symphoniously combines in one Each former bard's mellifluent tone. 1888 *Harper's Mag.* Apr. 763 A profound, mellifluent, booming horn-tone.

mellifluous (mɛ'lɪflu:əs), *a.* [f. L. *melliflu-us* (f. *mell-*, *mel* honey + *flu-ere* to flow) + -OUS.]

1. Flowing with honey, honey-dropping; sweetened with or as with honey. Now *rare*.

1485 CAXTON *Chas. Gt.* 36 By the sauour of tho mellyfluous flowres alle the cytee was purifyed. 1536 *Primer*

Hen. VIII 146 In the mouth honie so mellifluous. 1658 ROWLAND *Moufet's Theat. Ins.* 919 The increase of Bees is more in regard of. . . the plenty of mellifluous dews. 1667 MILTON *P.L.* v. 429. 1725 POPE *Odys.* IX. 239 Twelve large vessels of unmingled wine, Mellifluous. 1849 THACKERAY *Dr. Birch* 41 And no one lacked, neither of raspberry open-tarts, nor of mellifluous bull's-eyes.

2. *fig.* Sweetly flowing, sweet as honey. Chiefly of eloquence, the voice, etc.

1432-50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) I. 3 Thei [the nowble wyrters of artes] ar to be enhanceand and exaltese. . . as makeinge a commixtion of a thyng profitable with a swetenesse mellifluous. c1485 *Digby Myst.* (1882) III. 1446 O Iesu! pi mellyfluous name Mott be worcheppyd with reverens! 1573 L. LLOYD *Marrow of Hist.* (1653) 59 Such mellifluous words and sugred sentences proceeded out of his mouth that they were amazed. 1601 SHAKS. *Tuel. N.* II. iii. 54 A mellifluous voyce, as I am true knight. 1671 MILTON *P.R.* IV. 277 Wisest of men; from whose mouth issu'd forth Mellifluous streams. 1791 BOSWELL *Johnson* 20 Mar. an. 1776, A work. . . written in a very mellifluous style. 1834 R. MUDIE *Brit. Birds* (1841) I. 243 Its note is not so mellifluous and varied as that of the song thrush. 1838-9 HALLAM *Hist. Lit.* IV. vi. §42 A smoothness of cadence, which though exquisitely mellifluous, is perhaps too uniform. 1874 MOTLEY *Barneveld* I. iv. 167 The not very mellifluous title of Craimegelder.

b. of a speaker, writer or singer.

1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 264 b/1 Saynt Bernard the mellifluous doctor. 1598 F. MERES *Pallad. Tamia* II. 281 b, Mellifluous and hony-tongued Shakespeare. c1700-10 HENLEY in *Swift's Lett.* (1767) I. 17 As that mellifluous ornament of Italy, Franciscus Petrarcha, sweetly has it. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* II v. ii. 283 Most mellifluous yet most impetuous of public speakers. 1873 SYMONDS *Grk. Poets* xi. 373 The most mellifluous of all erotic songsters.

Hence **'mellifluously adv.**, **'mellifluousness**.

1812 R. H. in *Examiner* 30 Nov. 763/2 The versification of Pope is mellifluously flowing. 1820 BYRON *Juan* v. i, In liquid lines mellifluously bland. 1821 *New Monthly Mag.* III. 445/1 A head by Corregio. . . abounding in that feminine loveliness and blending mellifluousness of colour and *chiaro oscuro*, which [etc.]. 1886 RUSKIN *Præterita* I. iv. 136 The little Elise, then just nine, set herself deliberately to chatter to me mellifluously for an hour and a half.

melliform ('mɛlɪfɔ:m), *a.* [as if ad. mod.L. *melliformis*, f. *mell(i)-*, *mel* honey: see -FORM] Resembling honey.

1890 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

† **mellify**, *v.* *Obs. rare*. [ad. L. *mellificāre* to make honey: see -FY.] *a. intr.* To make honey. *b. trans.* To sweeten with honey.

c1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* v. 151 Place apte is ther swete herbes multiplie And bees the welles haunte, & water cleche; Utilite is there to mellifie. 1597 [see MELLIFIED.]

melligenous (mɛ'lɪdʒɪnəs), *a.* *Obs. rare*⁰. [Two formations: (1) f. pseudo-L. *melligin-us* (a false reading in Pliny) + OUS; (2) L. *mell(i)-*, *mel* honey + -GEN- + -OUS.] *a.* 'Of the same kind with honey' (Bailey 1721). *b.* 'Producing honey' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1890).

† **melligineous**, *a.* *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. mod.L. *melligine-us* (f. L. *melligin-*, *melligo* honey-like juice, f. *mell-*, *mel* honey) + -OUS.] Resembling honey.

1684 tr. *Bonet's Merc. Compit.* xvii. 591 Sometimes a Melligineous matter. . . is contained within the Bladder.

mellilet, *obs.* form of MELILOT.

mellilite, less correct form of MELILITE.

† **melliloquent**, *a.* *Obs. rare*⁰. [f. L. *mell(i)-*, *mel* honey + *loquent-em*, pr. pple. of *loqui* to speak.] 'That speaketh sweetly'.

1656 in BLOUNT *Glossogr.* 1658 in PHILLIPS.

† **mellinder**. *Obs.* [a. Sp. *melindre*.] A kind of pastry.

1604 E. G. [RIMSTONE] *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* IV. xvi. 255 A certaine kinde of paste, they doe make of this flower mixt with sugar, which they call biscuits and mellinders.

† **melling** ('mɛlɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* *Obs.* Also 4 meling. [f. MELL *v.*² + -ING¹.] The action of the vb. MELL.

1. Blending, combining; mixture.

c1350 *Will. Palerne* 5257, & to meliors his quene bi messageres nobul, as to here lege lord lelli bi rist, purth meling of pe mariage of meliors pe schene. c1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xxi. (Clement) 399, & of pe planetis sic mellyng In pe tyne of engendryng gerris weman do adultery. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* v. 406 Meill, malt, blude, and vyne Ran all to-gidder in a mellyne.

2. Copulation.

c1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xxxii. (Justin) 339 For gyf sic mellyng suld nocht be. . . al kynd of man. . . suld false. 14.. LYDC. *Life Our Lady* xx. vi. (MS. Ashm. 39. ff. 32), Eke certeyn birdes called vultures Wt outten mellyng [v.r. medelinge] conceyven by nature.

3. The action of mixing in fight or joining in combat. *melling while*, time of combat.

c1350 *Will. Palerne* 3858 Meliadus in pat meling while a sturne strok set William on his stelen helme. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* vii. 481 It is hard till vndirtak Sic melling with 30w for to mak. c1475 *Partenay* 1326 Ther full gret affray was at ther mellyng.

4. Dealing; intercourse; meddling.

c1440 W. Hylton's *Mixed Life* (MS. Thornton) in *Hampole* (ed. Horstman) I. 276 By-cause of mellyng [c1375 MS. *Vern*, medlyng] with swilke besynes. 1564 *Reg. Privy*

Council Scot. I. 279 Nane of oure Sovereane Ladiis liegis have traffique, cumpany, or melling with thame. 1579 Sc. Acts Jas. VI (1814) III. 182/1 Inhibiting the personis now displacet of all further melling and intronmission with the saidis rentis. 1596 SPENSER F. Q. v. xii. 35 That euery matter worse was for her melling. 1603 Philotus (1835) cxlv. Than how could wee twa disagree, That neuer had na melling.

melliot, obs. form of MELILOT.

† melliphill. Obs. rare-1. [app. ad. Gr. μελίφυλλον, name of a plant, ? balm; lit. 'honey-leaf', f. μέλι honey + φύλλον leaf: cf. melisphylla (pl.) Virg. Georg. IV. 63.]

1595 CHAPMAN Ovid's Banq. Sence B 2 b, White and red Iessamines, Merry, Melliphill: Fayre Crown-imperial, Emperor of Flowers [etc.].

mellisonant (mē'lisənənt), a. arch. [f. L. mell(i)-, mel honey + sonant-em, pres. pple. of sonāre to sound.] Sweet-sounding.

1634 RANDOLPH Amyntas v. iv, I'le have't no more a sheep-bell; I am Knight of the Mellisonant Tingtangle. 1893 SWINBURNE Stud. Prose & Poetry (1894) 46 It was doubtless in order to relieve this saccharine and 'mellisonant' monotony that [etc.].

† mellit. Obs. Also 7 mellet. A disease incident to horses (see quot.).

1610 MARKHAM Masterp. II. lix. 333 A Mellet is a dry scabbe that groweth vpon the heele [of a horse]. 1704 Dict. Rust. et Urban., Mellet [ed. 1726 Mellet], a dry Scab that grows upon the Heel of a Horse's Fore-feet.

mellitite ('mēlɪtɪt), Chem. [f. MELLIT(IC) + -ATE.] A salt of mellitic acid; = MELLATE.

1828 Philos. Mag. IV. 229 The mellite (mellitite of alumina). 1894 Athenæum 25 Aug. 260/2 Mellite, or honey-stone, which is aluminium mellitite.

mellite ('mēlɪt), sb. Min. [First in mod.L. mellitēs (Gmelin 1793), f. L. mell-, mel honey: see -ITE.] Native mellitite of aluminium, occurring in honey-yellow octahedral crystals. See also MELILITE 2, HONEY-STONE 2.

First found in brown-coal seams in Thuringia. 1801 Nicholson's Jnrl. IV. 516 Honigstein. has a light yellow colour, which has caused it to obtain the name of mellite, or honey stone. 1823 W. PHILLIPS Introd. Min. (ed. 3) 374. 1878 LAWRENCE tr. Cotta's Rocks Class. 66 Mellite occurs as an accessory ingredient in Brown Coal.

† mellite, a. Obs. rare-1. [ad. L. mellit-us, f. mell-, mel honey.] Honeyed, sweet.

1420 Pallad. on Husb. II. 262 Summe. honge hem [services] vp in place opake and drie; And wyn mellite [L. sapa], as seid is, saue hem shall.

mellitic (mē'lɪttk), a. Chem. [f. MELLITE sb. + -IC, after F. mellitique (Klaproth).] mellitic acid (C12H6O12), the peculiar acid of mellite. (Also called MELLIC.)

1794 G. ADAMS Nat. & Exp. Philos. I. App. 542. 1802 T. THOMSON Chem. III. 527 Klaproth found the mellite composed of alumina and a peculiar acid to which he gave the name of mellitic acid. 1844 FOWNES Chem. 373 Mellitic acid. is soluble in water and alcohol.

mellitimide (mē'lɪttɪmɪd), Chem. [f. MELLIT(IC) + IMIDE.] A compound obtained from mellitate of ammonium.

1865 WATTS Dict. Chem. III. 873 Paramide or Mellitimide.

melliturgie: see MELITURGY.

mellituria, less correct form of MELITURIA.

mellivorous (mē'lɪvərəs), a. [f. mod.L. mellivor-us (f. L. mell-, mel honey + vor-are to devour) + -OUS. Cf. F. mellivore.] Feeding on honey.

1801 LATHAM Gen. Syn. Birds Suppl. II. 166 marg., Mellivorous Creeper. 1822 — Gen. Hist. Birds IV. 161 Mellivorous Honey-eater. 1878 RILEY in Amer. Naturalist XII. 215 A. partly carnivorous, partly mellivorous diet.

mellodion: see MELODEON.

mellon, obs. form of MELON1.

mellone ('mēlən), Chem. Also mel(l)on. [Named by Liebig in 1834; f. mel- (as in MELAM) + -ONE.] A compound of carbon and nitrogen obtained as a yellow powder by the action of heat on certain cyanogen-compounds.

1835 R. D. THOMSON'S Rec. Gen. Sci. I. 185 Liebig terms this citron-coloured powder mellon. 1838 T. THOMSON Chem. Org. Bodies 2 The richest body in azote known is melon, which is composed of C6 A24. Ibid. 768 Mellon.

mellonide ('mēlənɪd), Chem. [f. MELLONE + -IDE.] A compound of mellone with a metal.

1845 W. GREGORY Outl. Chem. II. 311 Mellonide of potassium. 1862 MILLER Elem. Chem. (ed. 2) III. 697.

mellonuret (mē'lɒnjʊrət), Chem. [f. MELLONE + -URET.] = MELLONIDE.

1841 BRANDE Chem. (ed. 5) 575 Mellon. combines directly with potassium; a mellonuret of potassium [is] formed.

mellophone ('mēləʊfəʊn), Chiefly U.S. [f. MELLO(W) a. + -PHONE.] A type of brass

instrument similar to the orchestral horn; an alto or tenor horn.

1927 Melody Maker May 491/1 The Mellophone has a distinct tone of its own; mellow, as its name implies. In colour I can only liken it to a cross between the tone of the French horn and trombone. In looks the instrument. closely resembles a French horn. 1929 Ibid. Apr. 369/3 A mellophone is used and scored for. as part of the brass section. 1946 R. BLESCH Shining Trumpets (1949) vii. 166 The brass section was rounded out by Isidore Barbarin on mellophone (alto horn). 1958 P. GAMMOND Decca Bk. Jazz xix. 229 He was mainly featured on an E-flat tenor horn, which produced a mellophone-like sound. 1966 Crescendo Sept. 35/2 Roy Fox's Whispering (with Nat himself soloing on mellophone).

Hence mellophonist, one who plays a mellophone; mello'phonium, a mellophone.

1962 Melody Maker 7 July 9 The Stan Kenton-Tex Ritter Capitol album soon to be released, has mellophoniums, trombones, and rhythm only, plus the hawaiian guitar. Ibid. 21 July 5 Two odd instruments currently in London. Above, the skoonum. Below, Jimmy Deuchar with his new mellophonium. 1975 New Yorker 5 May 7/1 (Advt.), Mellophonist Don Elliot's quartet is on hand Wednesday and Thursday.

Mellotron ('mēlətrɒn), Mus. [f. mellow + electronic.] (See quot.)

1969 Britannica Bk. of Year (U.S.) 800/2 Mellotron, an electronic musical instrument programmed to imitate the sounds of orchestral instruments. 1970 Times 22 Dec. 11 The cold, windswept string tone of the Mellotron, a keyboard instrument which simulates—but not quite—the sound of an orchestra. 1974 Melody Maker 20 Apr. 46 The Mellotron, which was first introduced in 1963, cannot be slotted into any known category, but is best described as a series of controlled tape machines manipulated by a single keyboard. Each key relates to a tape on which has been pre-recorded a single note of an orchestral instrument. When the key is depressed the tape is played.

mellow ('mēləʊ), a. Forms: 5 melwe, 5-6 melowe, 6 mellowe, 6- mellow. [First appears in the 15th c.; perh. developed from some unrecorded attributive use of OE. melo (stem melw-), ME. melowe, MEAL sb.1 Cf. mod. Flemish meluw soft, mellow (Franck s.v. Mollig).]

In sense the adj. corresponds strikingly with early ME. MEROW, OE. mearu (a Com. Teut. word), which may possibly have influenced its development.]

1. a. Of fruit: Soft, sweet, and juicy with ripeness. Also fig.

c 1440 Promp. Parv. 332/1 Melwe, or rype (P. melowe), maturus. 1526 Pilgr. Perf. (W. de W. 1531) 106 b, Thyneke how god may make of that grene apple a swete fruyte full melowe. 1530 PALSGR. 318/2 Melowe as fruyte is, meur. 1589 NASHE Anat. Absurd. 32 This greene fruite, beeing gathered before it be ripe, is rotten before it be mellow. 1607 SHAKS. Cor. iv. vi. 100 As Hercules did shake downe Mellow Fruite. 1611 COTGR. s.v. Paré, Pomme parée, ripened in straw, &c.; made mellow by art. 1623 COCKERAM, Mellow, ripe. 1681 DRYDEN Span. Friar III. iii. 42 Nature drops him down, without your Sin, Like mellow Fruit, without a Winter Storm. 1719 D'URFEY Pills (1872) I. 266 Women, like some other Fruit, Lose their relish when too mellow. 1756 LADY M. W. MONTAGU 'Good madam', But the fruit that can fall without shaking Indeed is too mellow for me. 1806-7 J. BERESFORD Miseries Hum. Life (1826) VI. xxxiv, One dish of mellow apples. 1814 SCOTT Ld. of Isles III. xxi, Mellow nuts have hardest rind.

b. Of colour, odour, taste: Indicative of ripeness.

1563 Homilies II. Alms-deeds II. 174 b, So doth the crabbe and choke pere, seeme outwardlye to haue sometyme as fayre a redde, and as melowe a colour, as the fruite which is good in deede. 1644 DIGBY Nat. Bodies i. (1645) 3 My eye telleth me it [an apple] is green or red; my nose that it hath a mellow sent.

c. Of landscape, seasons, etc.: Characterized by ripeness.

1819 KEATS To Autumn 1 Season of mists and mellow fruitfulness. a 1845 HOOD Poems (1846) II. 49, Twas in that mellow season of the year When the hot Sun sings the yellow leaves Till they be gold. 1862 B. TAYLOR Poets Jnrl. i, A moment she the mellow landscape scanned.

d. Of wines or their flavour: Well-matured; free from acidity or harshness. Also fig.

a 1700 B. E. Dict. Cant. Crew, Mellow, smooth, soft Drink. 1787 J. CROFT Treat. Wines Portugal 7 The Port Wines. being less racy and mellow than the Alicants from Spain. 1853 C. BRONTE Vilette xix, His spirit was of vintage too mellow and generous to sour.

2. transf. a. Of earth: Soft, rich, loamy.

1531 ELYOT Gov. I. iv, The most mellowe and fertile erth. 1577 B. GOOGE Heresbach's Husb. I. (1586) 25 If the ground be mellowe, after Barley in some places they sowe Millet. 1664 EVELYN Kal. Hort., Mar. (1729) 195 Sow Skirrets in rich, mellow, fresh Earth. 1697 DRYDEN Virg. Georg. II. 356 Hoary Frosts. will rot the Mellow Soil. 1777 A. HUNTER Georg. Ess. 168 note, In the North of England, when the earth turns up with a mellow and crumbly appearance, and smoaks, the farmers say the earth is brimming. 1815 J. SMITH Panorama Sci. & Art II. 632 It delights most in a stiff, mellow, well pulverized soil. 1879 JOAQUIN MILLER Nicaragua in Poems of Places, Brit. Amer. etc. 175 My father old He turns alone the mellow sod.

b. In various applications: Soft; soft and smooth to the touch.

1797 Encycl. Brit. (ed. 3) III. 544/2 This frequent turning it over, cools, dries, and deadens the grain; whereby it becomes mellow. 1844 STEPHENS Bk. Farm III. 836 [Young cattle.] To be a good thriver. the hair should feel mossy, and the touch of the skin mellow. 1875 Encycl. Brit. I. 390/2 Young cattle. are at 18 months old already of great size, with open horns, mellow hide [etc.].

3. fig. (from sense 1). Mature, ripe in age. Now chiefly, softened or sweetened by age or experience; having the gentleness or dignity resulting from maturity.

1592 KYD Sp. Trag. I. iii. 41 My yeeres were mellow, his but young and greene. 1611 MIDDLETON & DEKKER Roaring Girl I. D. s Wks. 1873 III. 145 Maister Greene-wit is not yet So mellow in yeares as he. 1749 SMOLLETT Regicide v. iv, In florid youth, or mellow age, scarce fleets One hour without its care! 1855 M. ARNOLD Sonn. to Friend 13 The mellow glory of the Attic stage. 1893 GOLDW. SMITH United States 63 He [Benjamin Franklin] was an offspring of New England Puritanism grown mellow.

4. Of sound, colour, light, etc.: Rich and soft; full and pure without harshness.

a. of sound, musical instruments, singers.

1668 H. MORE Div. Dial. III. xxxvi. (1713) 284 How sweet and mellow, and yet how Majestic, is the Sound of it! 1700 DRYDEN Ovid's Met. XII. 218 The mellow harp did not their ears employ. 1722 SNAPE in Swift's Lett. (1766) II. 27 His voice, since its breaking, is somewhat harsh, but I believe will grow mellower. 1728-46 THOMSON Spring 604 The mellow bullfinch answers from the grove. 1742 BERKELEY Let. to Gervais 2 Feb., Wks. 1871 IV. 284 A six-stringed bass viol of an old make and mellow tone. 1746 COLLINS Ode Passions 61 Pale Melancholy. Pour'd thro' the mellow Horn her pensive soul. 1821 BYRON Juan IV. lxxxvii, Who swore his voice was very rich and mellow. a 1849 POE The Bells, Hear the mellow wedding bells, Golden bells. 1863 LEVER Barrington xviii, The hardy old squire, whose mellow cheer was known at the fox-cover. 1863 GEO. ELIOT Romola lxi, There was silence when he began to speak in his clear mellow voice.

b. of colour, light, drawing, etc., or coloured objects. Sometimes with additional notion: Softened in colour by age.

1706 Art of Painting (1744) 342 His pencil was light and mellow. 1766 GOLDSM. Vic. W. xx, The colouring of a picture was not mellow enough. 1784 COWPER Task IV. 314 The golden harvest, of a mellow brown. 1815 WORDSW. Excursion I. 958 The sun declining shot A slant and mellow radiance. 1842 TENNYSON Locksley Hall 9 Many a night I saw the Pleiads, rising through the mellow shade. 1859 GEO. ELIOT A. Bede vi, Pleasant jets of light were thrown on mellow oak and bright brass. 1880 MISS BRADDON Just as I am II, Time had toned down every colour inside and outside the good old house to mellowest half tints.

5. a. Good-humoured, genial, jovial.

1711 ADDISON Spect. No. 68 ¶ 3 In all thy Humours, whether grave or mellow. 1824 W. IRVING T. Trav. I. 7 The Baronet was. as merry and mellow an old bachelor as ever followed a hound. 1871 M. COLLINS Mrq. & Merch. II. viii. 234 When. their glasses were filled with. port, Mowbray grew a trifle mellow in mood.

b. U.S. slang. Satisfying, attractive, skilful, pleasant.

1942 Z. N. HURSTON in A. Dundes Mother Wit (1973) 224/2 If they's white, they's right! If they's yellow, they's mellow! If they's brown, they can stick around. 1944 D. BURLEY in Ibid. 207/1 The whole town's copping the mellow jive. 1945 L. SHELLY Jive Talk Dict. 15/1 Mellow (adj.) superlative. Ibid. 29/1 Mellow fellow, a satisfactory person. Mellow mouse, attractive female. 1960 WENTWORTH & FLEXNER Dict. Amer. Slang 336 Mellow, skillful; sincere, heart-felt; said of a jazz performance. 1970 C. MAJOR Dict. Afro-Amer. Slang 81 Mellow, gentle, sincere, satisfying; cool. 1973 To our Returned Prisoners of War (Office of U.S. Secretary of Defense) 7 Mellow, pleasant or satisfied. Just good.

6. a. Affected with liquor, partly intoxicated.

1611 COTGR. s.v. Envyver, S'envyver, to be drunke, or in drinke; to be mellow, tiple, flusht, ouerseene. 1638 BRATHWAIT Barnabees Jnrl. III. (1818) 85 For the world, I would not prize her. Had she in her no good fellow That would drinke till he grew mellow. 1775 SHERIDAN Duenna II. iii, The hateful fellow That's crabbed when he's mellow. 1895 SCULLY Kafir Stories 193 The beer was not in sufficient quantities to cause intoxication, but nevertheless all were somewhat mellow when the sun went down.

b. U.S. slang. (See quot.)

1946 MEZZROW & WOLFE Really Blues (1957) 376 Mellow: feeling good, especially after smoking marihuana.

7. a. Comb., chiefly parasynthetic and advb., as mellow-breathing, -coloured, -deep, -eyed, -lighted, -mouthed, -ripe, -tasted, -tempered, -toned adjs.

a 1777 FAWKES Epithalamic Ode 19 The merry pipe, the *mellow-breathing flute. 1895 CLIVE HOLLAND Jap. Wife 70 Countless numbers of paper lanterns, which throw a *mellow-coloured radiance on the faces of the passers-by. 1832 TENNYSON Eleonore 67 A sweep Of richest pauses, evermore Drawn from each other *mellow-deep. 1866 HOWELLS Venet. Life x. 139 *Mellow-eyed dun oxen. 1892 PATER Wks. (1901) VIII. 209 The melodious, *mellow-lighted space. 1604 T. WRIGHT Passions v. §3. 182 A preacher, knowing his auditors wallowed in sinne, ought not with. *mellow-mouthed words tickle their eares. 1579 SPENSER Sheph. Cal. Dec. 107 Ere they were halfe *mellow ripe. 1730-46 THOMSON Autumn 705 The *mellow-tasted burgundy. 1873 E. BRENNAN Witch of Nemi, etc. 85 *Mellow-toned laughter.

b. mellow yellow (U.S. slang), banana peel used as an intoxicant; also as adj.

1967 Boston Sunday Herald Mag. 30 Apr. 28/3 So I offered him—grass, acid, speed, magic—mushrooms, DMT, hash, and mellow yellow. 1968-70 Current Slang (Univ. S. Dakota) III-IV. 82 Mellow yellow, intoxicated from smoking a banana peel.

mellow ('mēləʊ), v. [f. MELLOW a.]

1. trans. To render mellow; to ripen and render soft and juicy (fruits); to mature (wines or liquors), to free from harshness or acidity. Also fig.

1572 GASCOIGNE *Counc. Withpoll Posies* (1575) *Hearbes* 155 Those sunnes do mellowe men so fast, As most that trauayle come home very ripe. **1590** GREENE *Orl. Fur.* (1599) 47 Me thinks I feele how Cynthia . . . melloweth those desires Which phrensies scares had ripened in my head. **1594** SHAKS. *Rich. III* III. vii. 168 The Royall Tree hath left vs Royall Fruit, Which mellow'd by the stealing howres of time, Will well become the Seat of Maieitie. **1630** DONNE *Let.* (1651) 317 All this mellowes me for heaven. **1697** DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* II. 758 Winter Fruits are mellow'd by the Frost. **1701** ADDISON *Let. to Halifax* 132 On foreign mountains may the Sun refine The Grape's soft juice, and mellow it to wine. **1754** RICHARDSON *Grandison* IV. xxxii. 203 Yours is Love mellowed into Friendship. **1781** COWPER *Conversation* 644 Age . . . As time improves the grape's authentic juice, Mellows and makes the speech more fit for use. **1818** SOUTHEY *Let., to H. H. Southey* II. 115 Generous minds and tempers . . . are mellowed, like wine, as they grow older. **1848** LYTTON *Harold* III. v. The year . . . had mellowed the fruits of the earth.

b. intr. Of fruit, wines, etc.: To become mellow; to ripen, mature. Also *fig.*

1594 SHAKS. *Rich. III* IV. iv. 1 So now prosperity begins to mellow, And drop into the rotten mouth of death. **1631** DONNE *On Himself* 6 Till death us lay To ripe and mellow here we are stubborn Clay. **1638** SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (ed. 2) 297 From a dark-green, [they] mellow into a flaming yellow. **1693** EVELYN *De La Quint. Compl. Gard. Pref.*, Exactly when to gather both those which ripen on the Tree, and those which attain not their full ripeness there, but must be laid up to mellow in the House. **1768-74** TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1834) II. 343 Their juices will mellow by mingling together. **1830** M. DONOVAN *Dom. Econ.* I. 21 These were often hung in the smoke of a chimney, at some distance above the fire, in order to mellow. **1884** W. C. SMITH *Kildrostan* 74 Unripe fruit is bitter off i' the mouth, Yet mellow with the months.

2. trans. To make (soil) soft and loamy.

1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* I. (1586) 23 b, The land it selfe is also called grosse and rawe, that is not well mellowed. **1634** SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 115 A small streame, which . . . meloes most of the Gardens and Groues. **1707** MORTIMER *Husb.* (1721) I. 52 Wind, Sun and Dewes, all which sweeten and mellow the Land very much. **1846** J. BAXTER *Libr. Pract. Agric.* (ed. 4) II. 288 Their surfaces soon become mellowed by the action of the air.

b. intr. Of soil: To become soft and loamy.

1815 J. SMITH *Panorama Sci. & Art* I. 184 The earth . . . should have sufficient time to mellow and ferment. **1895** *Tablet* 9 Nov. 739 Then the soil will have mellowed sufficiently to bear wheat and potatoes.

3. trans. To impart softness and richness (of flavour, colour, tone, etc.) to; to soften, sweeten, free from harshness or crudity. Also (*nonce-use*), to drive (something) out of (a person) by a process of mellowing.

1593 NASHE *Christ's T.* 16 b, As Archeseilus ouer-melodied, and too-much melowed and sugred with sweet tunes, . . . caused his eares to be new relished with harsh sower and vnasury sounds. **1596** — *Saffron Walden* 113 The Page was easily mellowed with his attractive eloquence. **1693** DRYDEN *To Sir G. Kneller* 178 Time shall . . . Mellow your colours. **1742** BLAIR *Grave* 102 The sooty blackbird Mellow'd his pipe, and soften'd every note. **1761** HUME *Hist. Eng.* III. xlvii. 36 In order to mellow these humours. **1786** S. ROGERS *Sailor* 8 Its colours mellow'd, not impair'd, by time. **1810** SCOTT *Lady of L.* II. xvii, At first the sounds, by distance tame, Mellowed along the waters came. **1871** L. STEPHEN *Playgr. Eur.* II. (1894) 49 Lichens mellow the scarred masses of fallen rock. **1887** SAINTSBURY *Ess. Eng. Lit., Jeffrey* (1891) 102 The priggishness which he showed early, and never entirely lost, till fame, prosperity, and the approach of old age mellowed it out of him. **1902** A. THOMSON *Lauder & Lauderdale* x. 102 The King . . . visited him . . . to endeavour by personal interview to mellow his manners.

b. intr. To soften, become toned down or subdued; to become free from harshness.

1737 M. GREEN *Spleen* 711 Unhurt by sickness' blasting rage And slowly mellowing in age. **1777** ROBERTSON *Hist. Amer.* (1778) II. v. 4 The impetuosity of his temper, when he came to act with his equals, insensibly abated . . . and mellowed into a cordial soldierly frankness. **1823** BYRON *Island* II. xv, The broad sun set, but not with lingering sweep, As in the north he mellowes o'er the deep. **1840** DICKENS *Barn. Rudge* xi, The very furniture of the room seemed to mellow . . . in its tone. **1861** J. BROWN *Horæ Subs.* (1863) 64 His character mellowed and toned down in his later years. **1902** A. E. W. MASON *Four Feathers* xvii. 165 The sunlight mellowed and reddened.

4. trans. To bring under the influence of liquor.

1761 CAWTHORN *Poems* (1771) 189 Gods . . . will, like mortals, swear and hector, when mellow'd with a cup of nectar. **1836** W. IRVING *Astoria* II. 13 When he thought him sufficiently mellowed, he proposed to him to quit the service of his new employers. **1855** TENNYSON *Brook* 155 There he mellow'd all his heart with ale.

mellow ('mɛləʊ), *sb.* U.S. slang. [perh. *catachr.* f. MELODY *sb.*] (See *quots.*)

1942 BERREY & VAN DEN BARK *Amer. Thes. Slang* §568 *Mellows*, spirituals or religious songs. **1958** P. GAMMOND *Decca Bk. Jazz* I. 21 There were sustained 'mellows'—hollers in which a single idea or phrase might be repeated with numerous variations until the singer tired of it or thought of another.

mellowed ('mɛləʊd), *ppl. a.* [f. MELLOW *v.* + -ED¹.] In senses of the vb.: Rendered mellow.

1575 GASCOIGNE *Gloze Text 2 Posies Hearbes* 145 My riper mellowed yeares beginne to follow on as fast. **1593** SHAKS. *3 Hen. VI.* III. iii. 104 Call him my King, by whose inurious doome My elder Brother . . . Was done to death? . . . Euen in the downe-fall of his mellow'd yeeres. **1798** BLOOMFIELD *Farmer's Boy, Spring* 63 Wide o'er the fields, in rising moisture strong, Shoots up the simple flower, or creeps along The mellow'd soil. **1830** M. DONOVAN *Dom.*

Econ. I. 155 This water, present in exposed or mellowed malt, tends to lower the resulting temperature. **1853** ROBERTSON *Lect.* (1858) 247 Ripened with the mellowed strength of manly life. **1889** *County vi.* in *Cornh. Mag.* Feb., The fine old room with its mellowed walls and priceless brocades.

mellowing ('mɛləʊɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. MELLOW *v.* + -ING¹.] The action of the vb. MELLOW.

1528 PAYNEL *Salerne's Regim.* Hij, The operations of dulce wyne are digestion, mellowyng, and encressyng of nourishment. **1621** FLETCHER *Pilgrim* II. i, Fling him i' th' hay-mow, let him lie a-mellowing. **1675** GREW *Tastes Plants* IV. §11 Sower apples, by mellowing, and harsh pears, by baking, become sweet. **1845** *Encycl. Metrop.* XXV. 1286/2 The mellowing of wine by time is a process which has baffled hitherto all scientific inquiry. **1897** *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* II. 845 Some amylic alcohol, which tends, however, to disappear in the process of mellowing.

attrib. **1871** GLADSTONE in *Morley Life* (1903) II. vi. viii. 382 In his character the mellowing process has continued to advance.

mellowing ('mɛləʊɪŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. MELLOW *v.* + -ING².] That mellowing (in senses of the vb.).

1637 MILTON *Lycidas* 5, I com to . . . Shatter your leaves before the mellowing year. **1725** POPE *Odys.* III. 504 Late from the mellowing cask restor'd to light. **1807** CRABBE *Par. Reg.* II. 454 And their full autumn felt the mellowing frost. **1894** *Athenæum* 2 June 702/3 [It] became afterwards poetized by the mellowing sun of his genius.

mellowly ('mɛləʊli), *adv.* [f. MELLOW *a.* + -LY².] In a mellow manner.

1806 J. GRAHAME *Birds of Scot.* 90 Mildly the sun, upon the loftiest trees, Shed mellowly a sloping beam. **1833** TENNYSON *Poems* 106 The luscious fruitage clustereth mellowly.

mellowness ('mɛləʊnis), [f. MELLOW *a.* + -NESS.] The quality or state of being mellow, in various senses of the adj.

1530 PALSGR. 244/2 Melownesse, *mevreté*. **1647** TRAPP *Comm. 2 Pet.* III. 18 Grow . . . as an apple doth in mellownesse. **1707** MORTIMER *Husb.* (1721) I. 350 This perfects the Sweetness and Mellowness of the Malt. **1742** ABP. HORT *Instr. Clergy of Tuam* 9 *Suaviloquentia*, that mellowness and sweetness of speaking so much praised in some of the Roman orators, in opposition to the rusticity of noisy declaimers. **1777** SHERIDAN *Sch. Scand.* I. i. (ed. Rae) 148 She wants that delicacy of Tint—and mellowness of sneer—which distinguishes your Ladyship's Scandal. **1787** J. CROFT *Treat. Wines Portugal* 5 Red Wines of a superior mellowness or body. **1805** W. IRVING in *Life & Lett.* (1864) I. 157 In the tender scenes he [Kemble] wanted mellowness. **1882** TRAILL in *Morley Gladstone* (1904) III. VIII. vi. 91 The tang of the wood brings out the mellowness of a rare old wine. **1884** *Harper's Mag.* Feb. 349/1 A mellowness of light and shade unattainable in marble.

mellowy ('mɛləʊi), *a.* [f. MELLOW *a.* + -Y.] = MELLOW *a.*, in various senses.

c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* IV. 523 Ypuld not mellowy but gre. **1612** DRAYTON *Poly-olb.* x. 97 Whose mellowy gleabe doth beare The yellow ripened sheafe that bendeth with the eare. **1816** L. HUNT *Rimini* III. 428 A pavilion, . . . Small, marble, well-proportioned, mellowy white.

mellytyde, variant of MEALTYDE *Obs.*

mellwell, obs. form of MULVEL.

melly, obs. f. MELLAY; var. MELLIE *Obs.*

mellylot(e), obs. forms of MELILOT.

melner, obs. form of MILLER¹.

melo ('mɛləʊ), colloq. abbrev. of MELODRAMA.

1889 E. DOWSON *Let.* 24 Mar. (1967) 54, I could no more go twice than I could to an Adelphi *melo*. *Ibid.* 24 Dec. 121 Even bad melo doesn't cause me to vomit as it did of old. **1920** A. HUXLEY *Let.* 23 Apr. (1969) 183 What one wd call a West End melodrama as opposed to a Lyceum *melo*. **1971** *Radio Times* 26 Aug., True life was *melo* about the first woman to win the George Cross. (As a stump word, 'melo' is short for 'melodrama'.) **1973** *Ibid.* 20 Dec. 18/4 *The Roots of Heaven*. John Huston's *melo* about elephant conservation.

|| **melocactus** ('mɛləʊ'kæktəs), *Bot.* [mod.L. (Tournefort 1700) f. late L. *mēlo* MELON + CACTUS.] A genus of cactaceous plants, natives of Central and South America (popularly called *melon-thistle*); a plant of this genus.

1733 MILLER *Gard. Dict.* (ed. 2), *Melocactus*. *Melon-thistle*. **1853** TH. ROSS tr. *Humboldt's Trav.* III. xxvi. 114 The agaves and melocactuses half-buried in the sand. **1871** KINGSLEY *At Last* I, We saw our first Melocactus, and our first night-blowing Cereus creeping over the rocks.

melochite, obs. form of MALACHITE.

† **melocoton**. *Obs.* Forms: 7 malacaton, -catoon, -katoone, -cotoon, -malecotone, mali-, mallagatoon, melacatoon, -cotone, melicot(t)on, melicotonie, mellacat(t)on, mellicoton, melocotone, -cotone, 7-8 malacoton, malecotoon, melicotoon(e), 8 malacotoune, malocotoon, melacotoon, melicotony, melococoon, -coton, -cotony, -cotoon. [a. Sp. *melocoton*, ad. It. *melocotogno*, ad. med.L. *mēlum cotōneum* (= late L. *mālum cotōneum*), ad. Gr. μήλον κιδώνιον 'Cydonian apple': see COYN, QUINCE. Cf. F.

mirecoton, mirelicoton (Cotgr.)] A peach grafted on a quince. Also *melocoton peach*.

The more original sense of 'quince', which occurs in Sp. and It., does not seem to have existed in Eng.

1611 COTGR., *Mirecoton*, the delicate yellow Peach, called a Melicotoon. **1614** B. JONSON *Barth. Fair* I. ii, A wife here with a Strawberry-breath, Chery-lips, . . . and a soft veluet head, like a Melicotton. **1661** RABISHA *Cookery Dissected* 8 To pickle Mallagatoons. **1688** R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 80/2 Sweetnings, as . . . Oranges and Lemmons and them candied, Mellacattons. **1704** *Collect. Voy.* (Churchill) III. 46/1 Melicotoons, Peaches, Auberges. **1719** LONDON & WISE *Compl. Gard.* p. iii, The Malecotoon Peach, which is not worth any ones planting. **1744** A. DOBBS *Countries Adjacent to Hudson's Bay* 144 A Fruit they called Obi, like to Melacotoons. **1745** P. THOMAS *Jrnl. Anson's Voy.* 95 Peaches, Nectarines, Melococoons, Apricots . . . grow plentifully.

melodeon, melodion (mɪ'ləʊdɪən). [In sense 1, an altered form of MELODIUM, with a quasi-Gr. ending; in sense 2 perh. f. MELODY in imitation of ACCORDION.]

1. A wind instrument, furnished with a keyboard, the bellows being moved by means of pedals worked by the feet of the performer; an earlier form of the 'American organ'.

1847 W. G. HAMMOND *Jrnl.* 30 Sept. in G. F. Whicher *Remembrance Amherst* (1946) 183 Under the lead of Goodale with his melodeon [they] sing 'Sparkling and Bright'. **1850** *Rep. Comm. Patents* 1849 (U.S.) 278 Improvement in Melodeons. **1858** SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade, Melodeon*. **1872** 'MARK TWAIN' *Innoc. Abr.* II. 17 Our parlour organ and our melodeon were to be the best instruments of the kind. **1891** *Scribner's Mag.* Sept. 356/2 A . . . broken-down melodeon. **1964** *Amer. Folk Music Occasional* I. 39 As a youngster he heard his father's fiddle and listened to his mother's singing of the old songs to the strain of a wheezy melodeon.

2. A kind of accordion.

1880 (*title*) The Art of playing the Melodion, or German accordion, without a Master. **1886** *Pop. Self-Instructor for the Melodeon* 4 The Melodeon, or improved German Accordion.

3. A music-hall. U.S.

1840 *Boston Transcript* 1 Jan. 3/1 A grand vocal and instrumental concert will be given by Mr. John Bartlett, at the Melodeon, Washington street, on Saturday evening. **1861** E. COWELL *Diary* (1934) 283 Hattie James . . . was burned to death, lately at the Gayities or Melodeon. **1864** in WEBSTER. **1948-9** *Northwest Ohio Q.* Winter 19 Parker occupied Cleveland's Melodeon again on June 12, 1854, when he delivered 'The Progress of Mankind' to a 'crowded house'.

melodial (mɪ'ləʊdɪəl), *a.* [f. L. *melōdia* MELODY + -AL¹.] Of or relating to melody.

1818 BUSBY *Gram. Mus.* 111 note, So rare . . . is the command of melodial modulation, that the greatest masters cannot always exhibit felicitous examples of its excellence. **1902** *Durham Exam. Papers* 174 (*For the degree of D.Mus.*) Make your work interesting in a melodial sense.

Hence *melodially adv.*

1818 Busby *Gram. Music* 365 Modulation . . . Harmonically and melodially exhibited.

melodic (mɪ'lədɪk), *a.* [ad. F. *mélodique* = Sp. *melódico*, It. *melodico*, ad. late L. *melōdicus* (Cassiodorus), a. Gr. μελωδικός, f. μελωδία: see MELODY and -IC.] Of or pertaining to melody.

melodic minor scale: see MINOR *a.* **1823** *New Monthly Mag.* VIII. 132 We should not . . . hesitate to risk a comparison between the best Greek melodic concert, and the melharmonic strains and combinations of a modern performance. **1864** in WEBSTER. **1868** H. SPENCER *Princ. Psychol.* (1872) II. 641 The melodic element in music. **1893** *Athenæum* 23 Dec. 890/2 Scale is the accepted foundation of all music, melodic or harmonic.

† **me'lo-dical, a.** *Obs.* [f. late L. *melōdic-us* MELODIC + -AL¹.] Melodiously.

1596 FITZ-GEFFRAY *Sir. F. Drake* (1881) 24 Fetch Orpheus harpe with strings harmonically; And musicke from the Sphaeres melodicall. **1601** WEEVER *Mirr. Mart., Sir. J. Oldcastle* B viij, Strayned ditties most melodicall.

melodically (mɪ'lədɪkəlɪ), *adv.* [Formed as prec. + -LY².] In a melodic manner; with regard to melody.

1876 STAINER & BARRETT *Dict. Mus. Terms* (1898) 394 Form of minor mode sometimes used melodically. **1887** E. GURNEY *Tertium Quid* II. 18 The form may be far from melodically inventive.

melodicon (mɪ'lədɪkən). [ad. Gr. μελωδικόν neut. of μελωδικός pertaining to melody, f. μελωδία: see MELODY *sb.*] (See *quot.*) *psalm melodicon*: see PSALM *sb.* 3.

1876 STAINER & BARRETT *Dict. Mus. Terms* 285/2 *Melodicon*, an instrument made of steel bars in different lengths tuned to the diatonic scale, struck with hammers held in the hand. **1938** *Oxf. Compan. Mus.* 789/1 Grenié's invention, the *Orgue Expressif*, became the parent of a progeny including the . . . Melodicon.

melodics (mɪ'lədɪks). [See MELODIC *a.* and -IC².] The branch of musical science that is concerned with melody.

1864 in WEBSTER; and in later Dicts.

melodiograph (mɪ'ləʊdɪəgrɑ:f, -æ-). [f. MELODY + -GRAPH.] A contrivance to record the notes of tunes played upon an instrument. Cf. MELOGRAPH.

1884 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech. Suppl.* 592/2 In the melodiograph of Zigliani, a double flat spring placed under

each key is connected with a battery and with a recording apparatus.

† **me'lodion**¹. *Obs.* [A pseudo-Gr. formation on MELODY.] (See quot.) A musical instrument consisting of a series of metal rods, actuated by being pressed against a rotating cylinder.

1830 *Edinb. Encycl.* XVII. 563 This musical instrument was invented . . . by M. Dietz, a German, and he has given it the name of melodion from the sweetness and harmony by which it is characterized.

melodion²: see MELODEON.

melodious (mɪ'ləʊdiəs), *a.* Forms: 4-6 melodious(e, y melodiose, -dyows, 6 melodi(o)us, -dyous, melodyus. [ad. OF. *melodiosus* (mod.F. *mélodieux*), = Sp., Pg., It. *melodioso*, med.L. *melōdiōsus*, f. L. *melōdia*: see MELODY and -OUS.]

1. Characterized by melody or pleasing succession of sounds; sweet-sounding, tuneful.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Troilus* v. 577 Herde I myn alderleust lady dere, So wommanly wip voys melodious, Syngen so wel. c 1430 LYDG. *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 80 Thus thy songe . . . This melodious ympane. a 1533 LD. BERNERS *Huon* xxii. 66 He . . . blew so melodyous a blast. 1629 MILTON *Hymn Nativ.* xiii. Ring out ye Crystall sphears, . . . And let your silver chime Move in melodious time. c 1700 DRYDEN *Charac. Gd. Parson* 22 A music more melodious than the spheres. 1713 BERKELEY *Guardian* No. 27 ¶ 7 A melodious consort of vocal and instrumental music. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) XI. 375/2 That an air which was never set or intended for words, however melodious, cannot be imitative. 1836 EMERSON *Nature, Discipline* Wks. (Bohn) II. 156 Man . . . forges the subtle . . . air into wise and melodious words. 1865 DICKENS *Mut. Fr.* 1. iv. Melodious sounds were not long in rising from the frying-pan on the fire.

2. Producing melody; singing sweetly.

1588 SHAKS. *Tit. A.* III. i. 85 Where like a sweet melodious bird it sung. 1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* I. iii. (Arb.) 22 By his discrete and wholesome lessons vtryed in harmonie and with melodious instruments. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* IV. 697 The lovely Bride In safety goes, with her Melodious Guide [Orpheus]. 1784 COWPER *Task* IV. 574 The walk . . . unconscious once Of other tenants than melodious birds. 1847 EMERSON *Repr. Men, Swedenborg* Wks. (Bohn) I. 333 Melodious poets shall be hoarse as street ballads, when [etc.].

3. *nonce-use.* Susceptible to melody.

c 1586 C'LESS PEMBROKE *Ps.* XLIX. i. Wordes shall from my mouth proceed, Which I will measure by melodious eare.

4. Having a melody; pertaining to or of the nature of melody.

1727-52 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Melody*, Yet so far as the bass may be made airy, and to sing well, it may be also properly said to be melodious. 1818 BUSBY *Gram. Mus.* 59 The first rudiments of the simplest province of musical composition, and musical performance,—melodious succession.

melodiously (mɪ'ləʊdiəsli), *adv.* [-LY².] In a melodious manner.

c 1430 LYDG. *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 157 The yelwe swan famous and agreeable, Ageyn his dethe melodiously syngyng. 1597 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* v. lxxvii. § 12 Their discourses are heavenly, . . . their tongues melodiously tuned instruments. 1616 SURFL. & MARKH. *Country Farm* 715 Birds which sing melodiously with sweet and pleasant songs. a 1711 KEN *Hymnotheo* Poet. Wks. 1721 I. 253 Ferventio's Song. . . Instructive, and melodiously grave. 1810 SOUTHEY *Kehama* x. vii. Ganges . . . rippled round melodiously. 1903 *Blackw. Mag.* June 743/1 His melodiously delivered sermons . . . were distinctly popular.

melodiousness (mɪ'ləʊdiəsni:s), [-NESS.] The quality of being melodious.

1530 PALSGR. 244/1 Melodiousnesse, *melodie*. 1727 in BAILEY vol. II. 1904 *Edin Rev.* Jan. 116 Herrick owed most to his beloved 'Ben', whose full melodiousness emboldened his follower to rise above conceits.

melodist ('meləʊdist). [f. MELODY + -IST.]

1. A singer.

In the first half of the 19th c. somewhat frequently used in the titles of collections of songs with music.

1789 *Trifler* No. 33. 419 Often I am constrained to listen to the broken notes of ignorant, but presumptuous melodists. 1817 (*title*) The Melodist . . . an excellent collection of . . . songs. Selected and compiled by R. L. I. 1819 KEATS *Ode Grecian Urn* iii, Happy melodist, unwearied, For ever piping songs for ever new. 1840 SIR H. BISHOP in *Grove Dict. Mus.* III. 249, I hail the establishment of the Melodists' Club . . . as essentially calculated to aid the cause of the musical art in this country. 1852 HAWTHORNE *Blithedale Rom.* xxiii. (1885) 226 The choir of Ethiopian melodists. 1892 W. H. HUDSON *Natur. La Plata* 28 The rufous tinamou—sweet and mournful melodist of the eventide.

2. A composer of melodies; one skilled in melody.

1826 M. KELLY *Remin.* I. 225, I compare a good melodist to a fine racer, and counterpointists to hack post horses. 1872 LOWELL *Milton* Prose Wks. 1890 IV. 96 Milton was a harmonist rather than a melodist. 1893 W. GRAHAM in *19th Cent.* Nov. 765 As an absolute melodist—I mean a master of word-music as distinct from other qualities—I consider Swinburne unequalled.

melodium (mɪ'ləʊdiəm). [A quasi-L. formation on MELODY.] = MELODEON 1.

1847 *Illustr. Lond. News* 7 Aug. 95/2 Pianos, melodiums, harmoniums, eolinas, &c., too dear at any price. 1878 GROVE *Dict. Mus.* I. 61 The instruments first made in America were known as 'Melodeons', or 'Melodiums'.

melodize ('meləʊdaɪz), *v.* [f. MELODY + -IZE.]

1. *intr.* To make melody; *occas.* somewhat jocularly, to play (*on* an instrument). Also *poet.* to blend melodiously *with*.

1662 J. SPARROW tr. *Behme's Rem. Wks.*, *Apol. conc. Perfect.* 42 A Harmony of God, upon which the Spirit of God would melodize. 1794 SOUTHEY *Let. to H. Bedford* 24 Jan. in *Life* (1849) I. 203 Lightfoot still melodises on the flute. 1811 SCOTT *Roderick* Introd. ii, Yes! such a strain with all o'er-pouring measure, Might melodize with each tumultuous sound. 1813 SHELLEY *Q. Mab* VIII. 69 To murmur through the heaven-breathing groves And melodize with man's blest nature there. 1886 T. HARDY *Mayor Casterbr.* viii, As the Scotchman again melodised with a dying fall.

2. *trans.* To make melodious.

1759 J. LANGHORNE *Ode to River Eden* 44 Whose murmurs melodize my Song. 1766 H. WALPOLE *Let. to Lady Hervey* 11 Jan., Thy enchanting look Can melodize each note in Nature's book. 1841 D'ISRAELI *Amen. Lit.* II 253 These repeated attempts of the learned English . . . to melodise our orthoepy. 1869 RUSKIN *Q. of Air* (1874) 60 Music in which the words and thought lead, and the lyre measures or melodizes them.

3. To compose a melody for (a song).

1881 DORAN *Drury Lane* II. 191 He penned and melodised hundreds of popular songs.

Hence 'melodized *ppl.* *a.*, made melodious; 'melodizing *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.* Also 'melodizer, one who melodizes.

1811 BUSBY *Dict. Mus.* Introd. 14 This art of *melodizing*, if I may so call it, seems in the present age to have reached its acmé. a 1821 KEATS *Sonn. on reading K. Lear* 3 O golden tongued Romance, with serene lute! . . . Leave melodizing on this wintry day. 1841 HOR. SMITH *Moneyed Man* III. ix. 240 Her bird-like singing is the melodised cheerfulness of her heart. 1890 *Temple Bar* Dec. 588 Romancel . . . O golden melodizer of sweet dreams!

melodram: see MELODRAMA.

melodrama ('meləʊdrɑ:mə, meləʊ'drɑ:mə). [Alteration of MELODRAME, after DRAMA.]

1. In early 19th c. use, a stage-play (usually romantic and sensational in plot and incident) in which songs were interspersed, and in which the action was accompanied by orchestral music appropriate to the situations. In later use the musical element gradually ceased to be an essential feature of the 'melodrama', and the name now denotes a dramatic piece characterized by sensational incident and violent appeals to the emotions, but with a happy ending.

1809 SOUTHEY *Let.* (1856) II. 181 They have made a melo-drama of 'Mary the Maid of the Inn'. 1818 C. E. WALKER *Sigismar the Switzer* Pref., The following trifle was written two years back, during the rage for Melo-dramas. 1836 *Gentl. Mag.* Apr. 423 It [a 'comedietta'] is one of those tissues of domestic calamities . . . which . . . were a few years since denominated melodramas. 1883 D. COOK *Nts. Play* II. 333 Mr. Sims's 'Lights o' London', is a five-act melodrama of the good old Adelphi pattern.

attrib. 1879 STEVENSON *Trav. Cevennes, Cheylard & Luc*, The kitchen . . . was the very model of what a kitchen ought to be; a melodrama kitchen, suitable for bandits or noblemen in disguise.

b. The species of dramatic composition or representation constituted by melodramas; the mode of dramatic treatment characteristic of a melodrama.

1814 *New Brit. Theatre* I. 216 In tragedy and comedy the final event is the effect of the moral operations of the different characters, but in the melo-drama the catastrophe is the physical result of mechanical stratagem. 1838 DICKENS *Nich. Nick.* xxx, This Mr. Crummles did in the highest style of melo-drama. 1889 D. HANNAY *Capt. Marryat* viii. 122 Amine [in *The Phantom Ship*] is a very acceptable heroine of melodrama. 1902 *Daily Chron.* 22 Aug. 8/7 Melodrama thrives solely upon exaggeration.

2. *transf.* A series of incidents, or a story true or fictitious, resembling what is represented in a melodrama; also, in generalized sense, melodramatic behaviour, occurrences, etc.

1814 SIR R. WILSON *Priv. Diary* (1861) II. 306 The world will approve the catastrophe of the melodrama which metes out signal punishment to Joachim the first in the last act of his life. 1816 SCOTT *Antiq.* xii, She beheld . . . the old beggar who had made such a capital figure in the melo-drama of the preceding evening. 1854 EMERSON *Let. & Soc. Aims, Immort.* Wks. (Bohn) III. 285 My idea of heaven is that there is no melodrama in it at all. 1891 J. LECKIE *Life & Relig.* 117 Open your eyes and look round you on the strange melodrama of life.

melodramatic (meləʊdrə'mætɪk), *a.* [f. MELODRAMA, after DRAMATIC.] Of or pertaining to melodrama; having the characteristics of melodrama. Often in depreciative sense: Characterized by sensationalism and spurious pathos.

1816 *Edin. Rev.* XXVII. 79 This siege abounded in melodramatic situations. 1831 TRELAWNY *Adv. Younger Son* III. 218 Her melo-dramatic fury augmented to such a pitch . . . that [etc.]. 1873 J. HANNAY in *Cornh. Mag.* Feb. 189 Sometimes his tragedy degenerates into the melodramatic. 1897 MARY KINGSLEY *W. Africa* 13 Whenever and however it may be seen, soft and dream-like in the sunshine, or melodramatic and bizarre in the moonlight, it is one of the most beautiful things the eye of man may see.

melodramatical (meləʊdrə'mætɪkəl), *a.* *rare.* [f. MELODRAMATIC *a.* + -AL¹.] = MELODRAMATIC.

1890 in *Century Dict.*

melodramatically, *adv.* [Formed as prec. + -LY².] In a melodramatic manner.

1837 DICKENS *Pickw.* xiii, The Honourable Samuel Slumkey . . . melodramatically testified by gestures to the crowd, his ineffaceable obligations to the *Eatanswill Gazette*. 1873 'ANNIE THOMAS' *Two Widows* I vii. 145 Whose manner had struck Gilbert as . . . melodramatically pretentious.

melodramaticism (meləʊdrə'mætɪsɪz(ə)m). [f. MELODRAMATIC *a.* + -ISM.] Preference for what is melodramatic.

1878 T. SINCLAIR *Mount* 152 Their high art is nerve stretching, a kind of spiritual melodramaticism.

melodramatics (meləʊdrə'mætɪks), *sb. pl.* [f. MELODRAMATIC *a.*] Melodramatic behaviour, action, or writing.

1915 *Nation* (N.Y.) 11 Feb. 161/2 We do not know when we have witnessed so disgusting a misuse of Federal authority, heightened as it was by the melodramatics with which Dr. Allen took the stand on his own behalf. 1929 J. C. POWYS *Meaning of Culture* 374 No tricky affectations or morbid self-consciousnesses, no melodramatics with regard to art or with regard to one's own originality. 1959 *Economist* 7 Feb. 493/1 The melodramatics of 'massive resistance'. 1959 *Times* 19 Oct. 6/7 Then it [sc. a film] falls back defeated, although the melodramatics are exciting enough. 1963 *Guardian* 18 Sept. 20/4 No melodramatics had followed Mr. Macmillan's receipt of the Denning report.

melodramatist (meləʊ'dræmætɪst). [f. MELODRAMA, after DRAMATIST.] A writer of melodramas.

1873 W. MATHEWS *Getting on in World* 27 Perils greater than any which the most daring romance writer or melodramatist ever imagined for his hero. 1883 *Contemp. Rev.* June 892 Shakespeare is . . . almost the first, and quite the greatest of English melodramatists.

melodramatize (meləʊ'dræmətəɪz), *v.* [f. MELODRAMA, after DRAMATIZE. Cf. F. *mélodramatiser* (Daudet 1876).] *trans.* To make melodramatic; also, to convert the story of (a novel) into a melodrama. Hence melo-'dramatized *ppl. a.*

1820 *Examiner* No. 613. 25/2 Booth's appearance in a melo-dramatised *Richard the Third*. *Ibid.*, Elliston . . . melo-dramatised both *Richard the Third* and *Macbeth*. 1892 *Sat. Rev.* 29 Oct. 507/1 Webster melodramatizes and almost burlesques his theme by the introduction of physical terrors. 1900 *Academy* 21 July 54/1 His book was melo-dramatised very successfully for Mr. Benson.

melodrame ('meləʊdræm), *sb.* Now *rare* or *Obs.* Also melodram. [a. F. *mélodrame* (1781 in Hatz.-Darm.), f. Gr. μέλο-s song, music + F. *drame* DRAMA. Cf. Sp. *melodrama*, It. *melodramma*, G. *melodram* (from Fr.).]

1. = MELODRAMA 1, 1 b.

1802 *Sk. Paris* II. lxx. 390 Melo drames and pieces connected with pantomime. 1803 in *Spirit Pub. Jfnls.* (1804) VII. 68 The Melo-drame, which was performed . . . upon the re-opening of this [the National] Theatre. 1814 *New Brit. Theat.* III. 255 (*Remarks on 'The Spaniards; an Heroic Drama'*) Had it [this piece] been condensed into three acts, and called a melo-dram, it might have, even in the opinion of the managers, served the interests of their concern [etc.]. 1815 HELEN M. WILLIAMS *Narr. Events France* xii. 254 Strangers seem to arrive in France, as they would go to a melo-drame, prepared for extraordinary events. 1818 LADY MORGAN *Autobiog.* (1859) 212 Shakspeare is supreme in melodrame, and he is its founder; and the melo-drame of Macbeth is finer than any modern exhibition which has followed it. 1825 *Gentl. Mag.* XCV. 1. 362 The scenery, as usual in melo-dramas, was very beautiful. 1835 J. P. KENNEDY *Horse Shoe R.* xxxiii. (1860) 372 It [the bugle] was displayed as ostentatiously as if worn by the hero of a melo-drame. 1841 GEN. P. THOMPSON *Exerc.* (1842) VI. 186 Might not there be hope for the ministry, if it were to . . . send its adherents to make progresses by threes and fours throughout the country, to 'solemn music' as the melodrames have it.

2. *transf.* = MELODRAMA 2.

1817 LADY MORGAN *France* (1818) II. 346 To perform a subordinate part in this splendid melo-drame of the elements. 1822 BYRON *Vis. Judgem.* x, The torches, cloaks, and banners . . . Form'd a sepulchral melodrame. 1842 J. STERLING *Ess.*, etc. (1848) I. 430 The ostentatious emptiness of the charitable melodrame. 1845 *Q. Rev.* LXXV. 234 All this melo-dram of Mullaghmast was but a prelude to a design of unmixed gravity.

† **'melodrame**, *v.* *Obs. rare*—1. [f. the sb.] = MELODRAMATIZE *v.*

1836 *New Monthly Mag.* XLVII. 235 We have seldom read a novel more suited to be melodramed.

† **melodramic**, *a.* *Obs. rare.* [f. MELODRAMA + -IC.] = MELODRAMATIC *a.*

1852 *Blackw. Mag.* LXXI. 374 The public appetite is not to be sated . . . with mere melodramic romance.

melody ('melədi), *sb.* Also 4 melodi, meloudie, 4-6 melodye, 4-8 melodie, 6 mellodie. [a. OF. *melodie* (mod.F. *mélodie*), ad. late L. *melōdia*, a. Gr. μελωδία singing, chanting, also 'a choral song, both words and air' (L. & Sc.), f. μελωδός singing songs, musical, also as sb., lyric poet, f.

μέλος song + ᾠδή- contracted form of αἰδός-, ablaut- var. of αἰείδ-ειν to sing (cf. αἰδός singer, αἰδῶν, ᾠδή song, ODE).

In Eccl. Latin *melodia* was applied to the singing of the sequences, 'proses', or rhythmical hymns, and was also used as a general term for a Gregorian 'mode'. The word also occurs frequently in med.L. with the sense 'sweet sound', 'music' (cf. the frequent glosses, *dulcis cantus*, OHG. *suozsanc*, etc.); it was prob. influenced in meaning by etymologizing associations with *mel*, honey. It is now used in all the Rom. and Teut. langs.: cf. Sp. *melodia*, Pg., It. *melodia*, G. *melodie* (poet. *melodei*), Du. *melodie*, *melodij*, Da., Sw. *melodi*.]

1. a. Sweet music, whether vocal or instrumental; beautiful arrangement of musical sounds; beauty of musical sounds, tunefulness.

c1290 *St. Christopher* 18 in *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 271 þe kyng louede muche Melodie of fiele and of songue. a1300 *Leg. Rood* (1871) 28 Wiþ gret melodie of is harpe. a1300 *Cursor M.* 7431 Gleuand he sang be-for þe king, And gert him wit his melodi Fal on-slepe. c1386 CHAUCER *Knt.'s T.* 2239 Thus with alle blisse and melodye Hath Palamon wydedd Emelye. c1430 *Life St. Kath.* (1884) 17 She herde a merueylous melodye of swetes which passed alle hertes to descriue. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 7 b, They shall . . . se dayly they holy & blessed conuersacion, & here they songe & melody, a1533 LD. BERNERS *Huon* lii. 175 It was grete melody to here it. 1588 SHAKS. *Tit. A.* II. iii. 12 The Birds chaunt melody on eury bush. 1590 — *Mids. N.* II. ii. 13 Philomele with melodie, Sing in your sweet Lullaby. 1597 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* v. xxxviii. §2 Daudid. . . was . . . the author of adding vnto poetrie melodie in publique prayer, melodie both vocall and instrumentall for the raising vp of mens harts. 1604 R. CAWDREY *Table Alph.*, *Melody*, sweete sounding, or sweete musick. 1667 MILTON *P.L.* VIII. 528 The melodie of Birds. 1728-46 THOMSON *Spring* 576 Lend me your song, ye nightingales; oh pour The mazy-running soul of melody Into my varied verse. 1819 SHELLEY *Prometh. Unb.* II. v. 77 Whilst all the winds with melody are ringing. 1870 EMERSON *Soc. & Solit.* *Art Wks.* (Bohn) III. 19 We are like the musician on the lake, whose melody is sweeter than he knows.

b. Phrase. to make melody. Now arch.

a1330 *Otuel* 631 þe king took otuwel a non, & to his paleis made him gon, & makeden murthe & meloudie. c1388 CHAUCER *Prol.* 9 Smales foweles maken melodye. c1440 *York Myst.* xv. 83 Make myrthe and melody. 1525 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* II. lxxxix. [lxxxv.] 264 They were ryght ioyous . . . and made grete chere and melody. 1535 COVERDALE *Eph.* v. 19 Synginge and makynge melody vnto the Lorde in youre hertes. a1548 HALL *Chron.*, *Hen. VI* 108 To tel you. . . what melody was made in Tavernes . . . it were a long woorke. 1778 FLETCHER *Lett. Wks.* 1795 VII 222 Attempting to make such melody as you know is commonly made in these parts.

c. *transf.* 'Musical' quality, beauty of sound in the arrangement of words, esp. in poetical composition.

1780 BELSHAM *Ess.* I. xii. 224 [The] exquisite beauties of which blank verse is susceptible . . . are majesty, melody, and variety. 1871 SWINBURNE *Ess. & Stud.* (1875) 304 In the verse of neither is there that instant and sensible melody which comes only of a secret and sovereign harmony of the whole nature.

† 2. A song or other musical performance. *Obs.*

c1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 16/510 Al folk onourede al-so þe croiz. . . With offringes and with song and with oþer melodies al-so. c1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) xxv. 116 þe mynstralles begynnez to do paire melodies agayn. 1413 *Pilgr. Soule* (Caxton) II. xlvi. (1859) 52 Yellyng with a carful melodye. 1530 PALSGR. 244/1 Melody played in a mornynge, *reueil*.

3. a. A series of single notes arranged in musically expressive succession; a tune: = AIR *sb.* 19.

1609 DOULAND *Ornithop. Microl.* 31 The Melodie of the Verses in the answers off the first Tone. 1752 AVISON *Mus. Express.* 67 By a Diversity of Harmonies, the Chain and Progression of Melodies is also finely supported. 1792 THOMSON *Lett. to Burns* Sept., I have . . . employed many leisure hours in selecting and collating the most favourite of our national melodies for publication. 1806 CALLCOTT *Mus. Gram.* II. i. 85 A particular succession of single sounds forms a melody or Tune. 1819 KEATS *Grecian Urn* II, Heard melodies are sweet, but those unheard Are sweeter. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. iii. 24 My guide kept in advance of me singing a Tyrolese melody.

b. The principal part in a harmonized piece of music; = AIR *sb.* 20.

1880 W. S. ROCKSTRO in *Grove Dict. Mus.* I. 761/2 Arrangements [of metrical psalms] with the melody, as usual, in the Tenor. . . published at Leyden in 1633.

c. *transf.* Applied to poems written to be sung to particular melodies. Also (*nonce-use*), a melodious poem or passage, an instance of verbal melody.

1807 MOORE (*title*) *Irish Melodies.* 1814 BYRON (*title*) *Hebrew Melodies.* 1842 W. CARLETON *Irish Peasantry* (1843) I. Introd. 4 The touching and inimitable Melodies of my countryman Thomas Moore. 1872 LOWELL *Milton Writ.* 1890 IV. 96 There are . . . some exquisite melodies (like the 'Sabrina Fair') among his earlier poems.

d. Applied to pictorial combinations of colour thought to be analogous in mental effect to melodies.

1830 GALT *Lawrie T.* III. v. (1849) 100 The rising sun was beginning to silver the leaves, . . . a visible melody, . . . like the song of early birds. 1843 RUSKIN *Arrows of Chace* (1880) I. 23 [Turner's pictures] are studied melodies of exquisite colour. 1856 McCOSH & DICKIE *Typical Forms* II. iii. 15 Colours are said to be in Melody when two contiguous tints . . . run insensibly into each other.

4. That element of musical form which consists in the arrangement of single notes in

expressive succession; contradistinguished from *harmony*.

1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, Melody is the effect only of one single part, voice, or instrument. 1752 AVISON *Mus. Express. Advt.*, Melody may be defined the Means or Method of ranging single musical Sounds in a regular Progression, either ascending or descending, according to the established Principles. 1782 BURNEY *Hist. Mus.* II. 155 Thus far Melody and Harmony . . . had been cultivated for the use of the church. 1880 C. H. H. PARRY in *Grove Dict. Mus.* II. 250 Melody is the general term which is vaguely used to denote successions of single notes which are musically effective.

† 5. A pretended name for a company of harpers.

1486 *Bk. St. Albans* Fvjb, A melody of Harpers.

6. *Comb.*

1876 STAINER & BARRETT *Dict. Mus. Terms*, *Melody Organ* or *Harmonium*, a harmonium so constructed that the upper note of the chords played is louder than the rest of the sounds. 1879 A. J. HIPKINS in *Grove Dict. Mus.* I. 667 The melody-attachment . . . has the effect of making the melody-note, or air, when in the highest part, predominate. 1934 S. R. NELSON *All about Jazz* i. 27 In his melody section, Whiteman had a complement of violins, 'cellos, saxophones, trumpets and trombones. *Ibid.* ii. 56 The more attractive section in the orchestra, in which we have the melody instruments. 1955 L. FEATHER *Encycl. Jazz* (1956) 64 The slide trombone was at first considered no less a rhythm than a melody instrument in jazz.

Hence 'melodyless *a.*, without melody.

1832 *Examiner* 213/2 Music . . . passionless, melodyless, unrememberable.

melody ('melədi), *v.* rare. [f. the sb. Cf. med.L. *melodiāre*, OF. *melodier*.] *intr.* To make melody; to sing. Hence 'melodying *vbl. sb.*

1596 FITZ-GEFFRAY *Sir F. Drake* (1881) 24 While with teares you sit melodying, Shee shall weepe with you, though she cannot sing. 1895 *Chamb. Jnl.* XII. 748/2 He could hear something athwart the melodying which made him put his pipe away.

|| **meloe** ('meləvɪr). *Ent.* [mod.L. *Meloē* (see quot. 1650), of unknown origin; applied by Linnæus as a generic name.

Paracelsus *Op.* (1603) III. 220 has (in a prescription) a genitive *melloes*, which Mouffet interprets as identical with this word. Cf. MELOLONTHA.]

The typical genus of the family *Meloidæ*; an insect of this genus, an oil-beetle.

[1650] J. F. Chym. *Dict.*, *Meloes* or *Meloes* are Beetles that fly, and are of a golden colour, and being rubbed make a sweet smell; they are commonly found in Meadows in the month of May. 1658 ROWLAND tr. *Moufet's Theat. Ins.* II. xvii. 1080 Of the Gloworm, and the female Melo [orig. (1634) *De Cicindela*, & *Meloe Femina*]. *Ibid.*, The oyl Beetle or Melo [orig. (1634) *Proscarabeum, sive Meloen*]. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) XI. 376 Larvæ, which pass through the state of chrysalids in order to attain to that of meloes. 1826 KIRBY & Sp. *Entomol.* IV. 226 Acrid plants, which the *Meloe* likewise feeds upon.

melograph ('meləʊgrɑf, -æ-). [mod. f. Gr. μέλος song + -GRAPH.] An apparatus for automatically recording music played on the organ or pianoforte.

The name was first given to an invention of Euler in the 18th c. (see *Grove Dict. Mus.* I. 499); subsequently to an electrical contrivance invented by J. Carpentier in 1887.

1888 *Sci. Amer.* 15 Dec. 376/3.

melographic ('meləʊgræfɪk), *a.* [f. Gr. μέλος song + -GRAPHIC.] (See quot.)

1863 *Jrnl. Soc. Arts* 16 Oct. 747/1 Electro-magnetic phonograph. This machine is capable of being attached to . . . keyed musical instruments, by means of which they are rendered melographic, that is, capable of writing down any music that is played upon them.

meloid ('meləɪd), *sb.* and *a.* [ad. mod.L. *Meloidæ*, f. *Meloē*: see MELOE.] *a. sb.* Any member of the family *Meloidæ* of parasitic insects. *b. adj.* Pertaining to the *Meloidæ*.

1878 RILEY in *Amer. Naturalist* XII. 218 A very interesting and anomalous Meloid (*Hornia minutipennis* Riley). *Ibid.* 290 What is known of the Larval Habits of other Meloid genera. 1881 *Cassell's Nat. Hist.* V. 339 Another parasitic Meloid . . . infesting the cells of Mason Bees.

melologue ('meləʊlɒg). [f. Gr. μέλος song + λόγος speech (see -LOGUE). Cf. F. *mélologue* (Berlioz 1832).] A musical composition, in which some of the verses are sung and others recited.

18.. MOORE *A Melologue upon National Music* Advt., It may not be superfluous to say, that by 'Melologue' I mean that mixture of recitation and music, which is frequently adopted in the performance of Collins's Ode on the Passions. 1881 SHEDLOCK in *Academy* 5 Nov. 354/2 Mr. Manns was . . . fully justified in giving the work at a concert as a 'melologue', for in this he only followed the example of Berlioz himself.

|| **melolontha** ('meləʊlɒnθə). *Ent.* [mod.L. *melolontha*, ad. Gr. μολολόνθη cockchafer.] A genus of lamellicorn beetles, typical of the family (or sub-family) *Melolonthidæ*, and including the common cockchafer, *M. vulgaris*. Hence *melolonthian* [+ -IAN], *melolonthidan* [+ -ID + -AN], *melolonthidian* [+ -ID + -IAN] *adjs.*, belonging to the (sub) family

Melolonthidæ; also *sbs.*, a beetle of this (sub) family; *melolonthid a.*, pertaining to the *Melolonthidæ*; *melolonthine a.*, pertaining to the genus *Melolontha*. (In recent Dicts.)

1706 PHILLIPS, *Melolontha*, the Beetle or May-bug; an Insect. 1842 T. W. HARRIS *Insects injur. Veget.* (1862) 30 We have several Melolonthians whose injuries in the perfect and grub state approach to those of the European cockchafer. 1900 *Ibis* Apr. 240 A single melolonthid beetle.

melomane ('meləʊmeɪn). [a. F. *mélomane*, f. Gr. μέλος song + -μανής mad: see -MANE.] = MELOMANIAC.

1890 in *Century Dict.*

melomania ('meləʊmeɪniə). [ad. F. *mélomanie*, f. Gr. μέλος song, music + *μανία* madness: see -MANIA.] A mania for music. Hence *melomaniac*, one who has a craze for music.

1880 VERN. LEE *Stud. Italy* III. ii. 115 The Florentine aristocracy had the fashionable melomania to almost as great an extent as the Milanese. 1880 *Pall Mall Budget* 3 Dec. 10/2 M. Grévy is a melomaniac. 1921 W. J. TURNER *Mus. & Life* 18 It seems characteristic of that bogus science rampant among us to call persons fond of music 'melomaniacs'. 1926 C. GRAY in Gray & Heseltine *Carlo Gesualdo* I. 46 This musical education and culture was by no means confined to the male sex. . . Lucrezia d'Este, afterwards Duchess of Urbino, was a veritable melomaniac. 1973 *Times Lit. Suppl.* 17 Aug. 95/5 A silent musical feast, this one, but a must for all connoisseurs and melomaniacs.

melomaniac ('meləʊmæniək), *a.* rare. [Formed as MELOMANIA + -IC.] Characterized by melomania.

1822 *New Monthly Mag.* VI. 391 Volunteers of promising ability might, in the present melomaniac times, be abundantly procured.

melomany. rare⁰. = MELOMANIA.

1890 in *Century Dict.*

melon¹ ('melən). Forms: 4-6 melone, -oun, 6 millian, milon, myl(l)on, milion, mylyon, 6-7 mellon, millon, 7 millen, 6-8, 9 dial. million, 7 mealon, meloune, milleon, 5- melon. [a. F. *melon* = Sp. *melon*, Pg. *mêlão*, It. *melone*, ad. late L. *mēlōn-em*, *mēlo*, prob. a colloquial formation on the first element of L. *melopepo*: see MELOPEPON.]

1. A name common to several kinds of gourds, esp. the MUSK MELON, *Cucumis Melo*, and the WATER MELON, *Citrullus vulgaris*. (Applied both to the fruit and to the plant producing it.)

a1387 *Sinon. Barthol.* (Anecd. Oxon.) 33/2 *Pepones*, melones. 1388 WYCLIF *Num.* xi. 5 Gourdis, and melouns [Vulg. *pepones*], and lekis, . . . comen in to mynde to vs. c1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 190 Do þerto seed of melonis maad clene. c1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* v. 94 Cucumber now is sowe; Melones, peletur, cappare, and leek. 1530 PALSGR. 245/1 Myllon a frute, melon. 1542 BOORDE *Dyetary* xxi. (1870) 285 Mylons doth ingender euyll humoures. 1563 HYLL *Art Garden.* (1593) 147 Melons, and all kindes of the Pompions, desire. . . the same earth and aire which the Citrones and Cucumbers doe. 1657 W. COLES *Adam in Eden* xcix, Citruls or Turkey Millions are of the same temperature as the Gourd. 1691 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2724/2 A piece of pure Gold in form of a Mellon. 1748 CHESTERF. *Lett.* 13 Dec. Misc. Wks. 1777 II. 347 Could you send me . . . some seed of the right canteloupe melons? 1824 LOUDON *Encycl. Gard.* III. 1. (ed. 2) 4208 *The pumpkin, pumpkin*, or more correctly, *pompion*. . . This is the melon or millon of our early horticulturists, the true melon being formerly distinguished by the name of musk-melon. 1847 TENNYSON *Princess* Conclus. 87 A raiser of huge melons and of pine. 1855 DELAMER *Kitch. Gard.* (1861) 118 A pretty little old-fashioned variety, — Queen Anne's Pocket Melon. . . produces green-fleshed well-flavoured fruit, the size of a large orange.

b. *prickly melon*: the DURIAN.

1640 PARKINSON *Theat. Bot.* 1640 *Duriones*, the prickly fruitfull Melon. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* II. 83/1 The prickly Melon.

c. to cut the melon, to decide a question.

1911 H. QUICK *Yellowstone Nights* xii. 308 The O.M. as usual cuts the melon with a word.

d. Abundant profits to be shared among a number of people. Esp. in phr. to cut the melon. Hence *melon-cutting vbl. sb.*, in Stock Exchange and Betting slang, the dividing up or sharing of profits.

1908 *Daily Report* 24 Aug. 2/4 The theory that any prospective melon-cutting will be postponed until next year. 1909 *N. Y. Even. Post* (Semi-Weekly ed.) 7 Oct. 2 A purse of \$25,000 will be distributed among employees. About 8,000 men will participate in the cutting of the melon. 1911 *Daily Colonist* (Victoria, B.C.) 11 Apr. 14/2 The Suez Canal . . . has been earning a gross revenue of upward of \$20,000,000 a year, forming one of the juiciest melons every year anywhere in the world. 1927 C. A. & M. R. BEARD *Rise Amer. Civilization* II. xx. 203 All went well until The Credit Mobilier in 1868 'cut a melon' in the form of dividends composed of the stocks and bonds of the Union Pacific. 1927 *Sunday Express* 24 July 6/4 As the company distributed some Preference shares only a short while ago we should think it unlikely there will be any further melon-cutting yet. 1928 *Weekly Dispatch* 24 June 6/4 The Union Pacific's portfolio [of outside investments] is one of the biggest potential 'melons' on the American horizon. 1939 *New Statesman* 7 Jan. 7/1 The enemy could practically destroy our commerce and industry. . . Every nation of the world would have an incentive to have a free cut at the melon. 1941 DICE & EITEMAN *Stock Market* (ed. 2) 462 *Cutting a melon*,

the declaration of a large extra dividend. 1942 BERREY & VAN DEN BARK *Amer. Thes. Slang* §734/6 *Melon cutting*, the division of heavy winnings by a group of bettors. *Ibid.* §745/7 *Melon cutting*, the division of heavy winnings by a group of gamblers. 1948 *Aurora* (Illinois) *Beacon News* 7 Nov. (Suppl.) 39/2 This year, a record number of your friends and neighbors will split a record 'melon' in our 1948 savings clubs. 1964 P. WYCKOFF *Dict. Stock Market Terms* 163 *Melon*, slang expression referring to the sum total of extraordinary profits waiting to be divided.

e. = *melon pink* below.

1930 MAERZ & PAUL *Dict. Color* 199/1 *Melon*. . . *Melon Yellow*. 1975 *Harper's & Queen* June 172/3 Striped swimsuit. . . Cassis, citron, melon, . . . chocolate.

2. *Conch*. The shell of a mollusc of the genus *Melo*. Also *melon-shell*, -*volute* (see 4 d).

1840 SWAINSON *Malacology* 67.

3. A hemispherical mass of blubber taken from the top of the head of certain cetaceans.

1887 G. B. GOODE, etc. *Fisheries U.S. Sect. v. II*. 299 About 30 gallons of oil. . . being obtained from each fish, besides about 6 quarts of extra oil from the melon. The melons are taken from the top of the head [etc.].

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.* a. simple attributive, as *melon-bank*, -*bed*, -*flower*, -*frame*, -*garden*, -*ground*, -*harvest*, -*infusion*, -*leaf*, -*merchant*, -*monger*, -*patch*, -*pit*, -*plant*, -*plot*, -*seed*, -*vine*.

b. parasynthetic, as *melon-formed*, -*shaped*

adjs. c. similitative, as *melon-yellow* adj. d.

Special Comb.: *melon-beetle*, a beetle of the genus *Diabrotica*, esp. *D. vittata* and *D. duodecimpunctata*, injurious to melons (Webster

1897 and *Suppl.* 1902); *melon-blubber* =

MELON¹ 3 (*Cent. Dict.*); *melon-cactus* =

MELOCACTUS; *melon-caterpillar*, the larva of an

American moth, *Phacellura (Eudiopsis)*

hyalinata, destructive to melons; † *melon-feast*,

a rustic gathering at which prizes were offered

for the finest melons; *melon-fruit*, the papaw,

Carica Papaya, called also *Tree-Melon*

(Bartlett *Dict. Amer.* 1859); *melon-hood*, a kind

of fungus, *Hygrophorus pratensis*; *melon-oil*, the

oil of the melon of a cetacean; *melon pink*, a

yellowish-pink colour; † *melon-pompion (obs.)*,

melon-pumpkin, *Cucurbita maxima* or *C.*

Melopepo; *melon-seed bodies* *Path.* (see quot.

1890); *melon-shell* = sense 2; *melon-thick* (*W.*

Indian), *melon-thistle* = MELOCACTUS; *melon-*

tree, the papaw (*Cassell's Encycl. Dict.* 1885);

melon-volute, a melon-shell; *melon-ware* (see

quot.); *melon-wood*, a yellow Mexican wood,

which resembles sanders-wood, used for

furniture (*Treas. Bot.* 1866); *melon-worm* =

melon-caterpillar (*Cent. Dict.* 1890).

1707 MORTIMER *Husb.* (1721) II. 174 They thrive best. . .

in such places as they have not grown in before, especially on

the sides of *Melon Banks. 1622 MABBE tr. *Aleman's*

Guzman d' Alf. 1. (1630) 25, I call my selfe his sonne, . . . since

that from that *Melon-bed I was made legitimate by the

holy right of Matrimony. 1794 McPHAIL *Cult. Cucumber* 83

The seeds are sown some time about the middle of April in

a cucumber or melon bed. 1857 A. GRAY *First Less. Bot.*

(1866) 47 In *Melon-Cactuses. . . with their globular or bulb-

like shapes. 1885 *Riverside Nat. Hist.* (1888) II. 444 The

*melon-caterpillar, *Eudiopsis hyalinata*, which occurs

throughout the greater portions of North America and

South America. 1826 MISS MITFORD *Village Ser.* II. 4

Lending his willing aid in waiting and entertaining. . . at

pink-feasts and *melon-feasts. 1845 BROWNING *Home*

Thoughts, The buttercups, the little children's dower—Far

brighter than this gaudy *melon-flower! 1819 *Hermit in*

London III. 170 Her *melon-formed head and double chin.

1793 *Trans. Soc. Arts* XI. 120 Over the whole, [I] placed a

large *melon-frame. ? a 1642 KILLIGREW *Parson's Wedd.* v.

i. (1663) 138 One of the Watermen is gone to the *Melon

Garden. 1733 MILLER *Gard. Dict.* (ed. 2), *Melony* or

**Melonic-ground*. 1774 *Heroic Epist.* to Sir W. Chambers (ed.

13) 9 From his melon-ground the peasant slave Has rudely

rush'd. 1849 M. ARNOLD *Strayed Reveller* 24 Worms I' the

unkind spring have gnaw'd Their *melon-harvest to the

heart. 1887 HAY *Brit. Fungi* 99 *Hygrophorus pratensis*, the

*Melon-hood. 1881 TYNDALL *Ess. Floating Matter Air* 173

The tubes in one of the chambers containing *melon-

infusion had become rapidly turbid. 1868 BROWNING *Ring*

& *Bk.* 1. 98 A broad *melon-leaf. 1727 S. SWITZER *Pract.*

Gard. II. vii. 55 Good glasses, without which the *melon-

merchant can't effect his purpose. 1622 MABBE tr. *Aleman's*

Guzman d' Alf. II. 59, I am like a *Melon-mongers Knife

cutting here a slice and there a slice. 1887 G. B. GOODE, etc.

Fisheries U.S. Sect. v. II. 309 The *melon oil of the black-

fish. 1838 GOSSE in E. Gosse *Life* (1890) 136 At length we

reached the *melon-patch. 1949 *Dict. Colours for Interior*

Decoration (Brit. Colour Council) III. 17/2 **Melon pink*, . . . a

descriptive colour name, from the fruit, used in the textile

trade. 1975 *Country Life* 6 Mar. 561/2 Daylilies . . . provide a

show of yellows, melon pinks and apricots. 1824 LOUDON

Encycl. Gard. III. 1. (ed. 2) §2684 Knight's *melon-pit, . . .

which may also be applied to the culture of cucumbers. 1739

MILLER *Gard. Dict.* II. s.v. *Melo*, The Papers. . . may be used

for covering your *Melon-plants. 1577 B. GOOGE

Heresbach's Husb. (1586) 63 When they grow rounde, they

are *Melon-pompeons. 1840 PAXTON *Bot. Dict.*, **Melon-*

pumpkin see *Cucurbita Melopepo*. c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* IV.

176 Now *melon seed too foote atwene is sette. 1879 *St.*

George's Hosp. Rep. IX. 261 An incision was made into the

. . . tumour, . . . and a quantity of clear fluid containing

numbers of 'melon-seed' bodies pressed out. 1890 *Syd. Soc.*

Lex., *Melon seed bodies*, small, white, or brownish-looking

bodies resembling melon seeds in shape. They are found in

the sheaths of tendons which have been inflamed and in

adventitious. . . bursæ. 1832 LINDLEY *Introd. Bot.* 374

**Melon-shaped*, irregularly spherical, with projecting ribs;

as the stem of *Cactus melocactus*: a bad term. 1840 SWAINSON *Malacology* 100 The pre-eminently typical volutes, or *melon-shells. 1864 GRIEBACH *Flora W. Ind.* 785 **Melon-thick*, *Melocactus communis*. 1731-3 MILLER *Gard. Dict.* (ed. 2), *Melocactus*. . . **Melon-Thistle*. The whole Plant hath a singular Appearance. 1763 MILLS *Syst. Pract. Husb.* IV. 182 The *melon vines will waste themselves by running out in length. 1840 SWAINSON *Malacology* 99 The truncated and wide-mouthed helmet-shells, among the *Muricidæ*, find their prototypes in the *melon volutes. 1883 SOLON *Art O. Eng. Potter* 101 The pieces upon which this fruit was introduced all went by the name of *melon-ware, and so were styled also the generality of pieces mottled green and yellow. 1773 *Phil. Trans.* LXIII. 391 An *Anemone*, whose limbs are of the *melon-yellow colour.

|| **melon²** ('mi:lɒn). *Path.* [= F. *melon*, a Gr. *μήλον* apple, protuberance of the eye (Paulus *Ægineta*.)] A kind of exophthalmus or staphyloma.

1676 J. COOKE *Marrow Chirurg.* 713 If the protuberance be . . . great, 'tis called *Staphyloma*. . . If it thrust out more, that it over-reaches the Eye-lid, 'tis called *Melon*, like an Apple hanging by the Stalk. 1802 TURTON *Med. Gloss.*, *Melon*. . . a protuberance of the ball of the eye from its socket. 1890 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

melon³ ('mɛlən). *Australian*. Short for PADDYMELON. Also *attrib.*, in *melon-hole*.

1847 LEICHHARDT *Jrnl.* iii. 77 The shallow depressions of the surface of the ground, which are significantly termed by the squatters 'melon-holes'. 1898 MORRIS *Austral Eng., Melon*. Besides its botanical use, the word is applied in Australia to a small kangaroo, the *Paddy-melon*. *Melon-hole*, a kind of honey-combing of the surface in the interior plains, dangerous to horsemen, ascribed to the work of the Paddy-melon. . . The name is often given to any similar series of holes, such as are sometimes produced by the growing of certain plants.

melon, variant of MELLONE *Chem.*

melongena (mɛlən'dʒi:nə). Also 8 melinzane, 9

melangeno. [a. mod.L. *melongēna*, It.

melanzana: for the history of the word see

BRINJAL.] The mad-apple or egg-plant,

Solanum Melongena.

1775 R. CHANDLER *Trav. Asia M.* (1825) I. 341 The

garden furnished. . . a species of fruit called melinzane. 1785

MARTYN *Rousseau's Bot.* xvi. (1794) 202 Melongena or

Mad-Apple, is also of this genus. 1819 *Banquet* 91 From

Iceland lichens, and St. Kitt's tomato; From Cuba

melangeno and potato.

melongene ('mɛlɒndʒi:n). [ad. F. *mélongène*

aubergine.] A West Indian name for the

aubergine, *Solanum melongena*, or its fruit; =

MELONGENA.

1939 *Nature* 29 July 178/1 The very general use to which

the [Trinidad Low Temperature Research] Station could be

put was recognized. . . and work was. . . extended to

tomatoes, limes, . . . melongenes, cucurbits of various kinds,

and to the assortment of vegetables that can be grown in the

tropics. 1952 S. SELVON *Brighter Sun* ii. 37 Lettuce taking

good. . . But ochro and melongene would take good. 1969 G.

SIMS *Sand Dollar* iv. 50 We might . . . fry some jacks and

melongene, that's a kind of egg-plant. 1973 *Express*

Trinidad & Tobago) 26 June 3/6 Outside of the same

building melongene is offered at 20 cents a pound.

melon-hole: see MELON³.

|| **meloniere**. *Obs.* [F. *melonnière*, f. *melon*

MELON¹.] A melonry.

1658 EVELYN *Fr. Gard.* (1675) 138 Heaped up together in

some place near your meloniere. 1718 J. LAWRENCE *Fruit-g.*

Kalendar 60 To see what his Servants have been doing in

other Parts of the Kitchen-Garden, Meloniere, &c.

meloniform (mɪ'lɒnɪfɔ:m), a. *Bot.* [ad. mod.L.

type **mēlōniform-is*, f. *mēlōn-*, *mēlo*, MELON¹ +

form-a: see -*FORM*.] Melon-shaped.

1866 *Treas. Bot.*, *Melon-shaped*, *Meloniform*, irregularly

spherical, with projecting ribs.

melonist ('mɛlənɪst). [f. MELON¹ + -*IST*.] One

who cultivates melons.

1669 *Phil. Trans.* IV. 901 Concerning his way of ordering

Melons; now communicated in English for the satisfaction

of several curious Melonists in England. 1727 S. SWITZER

Pract. Gard. II. vi. 49 At their first coming into England,

there were but two kinds that our melonists. . . took notice of.

melonite ('mɛlənɪt). *Min.* [Named by F. A.

Genth in 1868 after the Melonense mine,

Calaveras Co., Cal., its locality.] Nickel

telluride, of a reddish-white colour.

1868 GENTH in *Amer. Jrnl. Sci.* Ser. II. XLV. 313

Melonite, a new mineral, Ni₂Te₃, hexagonal.

melonry ('mɛlənri). [f. MELON¹ + -*RY*.] A place

for the cultivation of melons.

1727 S. SWITZER (*title*) *Practical Kitchen Gardiner*, or

System for Employment in the Melonry, Kitchen Garden,

and Potagery. 1824 LOUDON *Encycl. Gard.* (ed. 2) §2479

The situation of the melonry is generally in the slip.

† **me'lopepon**. *Obs.* [ad. L. *mēlopepon-em*,

-*pepo*, a Gr. *μηλοπέπων*, f. *μήλο-ν* apple + *πέπων* a

kind of gourd (orig. an ellipt. use of *πέπων* ripe).

In the quots. *meloepones* may be the Latin plural.]

A kind of melon.

1555 EDEN *Decades* 81 An other frute. . . in tendernes equal

to meloepones. 1705 BEVERLEY *Hist. Virginia* iv. (1722)

124 Their Macocks are a sort of Meloepones, or lesser sort of Pompion. 1727 BAILEY vol. II, *Meloepon*.

melophone ('mɛləʊfəʊn). [f. Gr. *μέλο-ς* song, music + *φωνή* sound.] a. = *melophonic guitar*. b. A kind of accordion.

1859 WRAXALL tr. *R. Houdin* xii. 169 The melophone, a species of accordion recently invented. 1879 A. J. HIPKINS in *Grove Dict. Mus.* I. 667 The only maker of melophones in 1855. 1883 *Ibid.* III 97 Regondi. . . on the former of these tours [in 1841]. . . played both the guitar and the melophone (whatever that may have been).

melophonic (mɛləʊ'fɒnk), a. [Formed as prec. + -*IC*.] a. In *melophonic guitar* (see quot. 1842). b. Used, app. with the sense 'musical', in the title of a society founded in 1837 (see quot. 1880).

1842 *Mech. Mag.* XXXVII. 160 The Melophonic Guitar, is the very appropriate name of a new instrument which was introduced to the musical public, a few days ago, by the inventor, M. Barelli. 1880 MACKESON in *Grove Dict. Mus.* II. 252 The Melophonic Society, established 1837, 'for the practice of the most classical specimens of choral and other music,' by band and choir.

melophonist ('mɛləʊfəʊnɪst). *rare*⁻¹. [Formed as prec. + -*IST*.] A melodist.

1847 THACKERAY *Dinner in the City* iii. Wks. 1898 VI. 560 Here, as in the case of the Hebrew melophonists, I would insinuate no wrong thought.

melopiano (mɛləʊpɪ'ænəʊ). [f. Gr. *μέλο-ς* song, melody + *PIANO*.] (See quots.)

1876 STAINER & BARRETT *Dict. Mus. Terms, Melopiano*, an invention by which sustained sounds can be produced on a pianoforte. 1880 A. J. HIPKINS in *Grove Dict. Mus.* II. 252 *Melopiano*, a grand piano with a *sostenente* attachment, the invention of Signor Caldera.

meloplast ('mɛləʊplæst). [a. F. *méloplaste*, f. Gr. *μέλο-ς* song, music + *πλαστός* moulder, f. *πλασσειν* to mould.] (See quot.)

1820 *Ann. Reg.* II. 1365 M. Galin. . . has lately introduced a new instrument for teaching music, called the *meloplast*. M. Galin's ingenious method consists in making his pupils sing from a stave, without either clefs or notes, according to the movements of a portable rod.

meloplasty ('mɛləʊplæsti). *Surg.* [f. Gr. *μήλο-ν* apple, in late Gr. used poet. for 'cheek' (perh. through influence of the L. *māla*) + -*πλαστος* moulded + -*Y*.] The operation of restoring a cheek which has been injured or destroyed by grafting new tissue. Hence *melo'plastic*, of or pertaining to meloplasty (*Dunglison Med. Lex.* 1857).

1883 HOLMES & HULKE *Syst. Surg.* (ed. 3) III. 681 Plastic Operations on the Cheek (*Meloplasty*).

|| **melopœia** (mɛləʊ'pɪə). *Antiq.* [a. Gr. *μελοποιία*, f. *μελοποιός* maker of songs, f. *μέλο-ς* song + *ποι-*, *ποιεῖν* to make.] The art of composing melodies; the part of dramatic art concerned with music.

of them where they melotes were; that is to saye theyr habytes made of skynnes that were wont to be clothed withall. **a 1520** SKELTON *Col. Cloute* 866 Some walke aboute in melottes [cf. Vulg. Hebr. xi. 37 *circuierunt in melotis*], In gray russet and heery cotes.

melo-'tragedy. *rare*. [f. Gr. μέλο-s song + TRAGEDY.] A tragedy in which songs occur; an operatic tragedy.

Alfieri called his play of *Abel* a 'tramelogedia', inserting *melo-* in the middle of *tragedia*, to express the intimate mixture of the lyric and dramatic element in the piece.

1818 HOBHOUSE *Hist. Illustr. Ch. Har.* etc. (ed. 2) 402 He [Alfieri] composed a sort of drama, altogether new, which he called a melo-tragedy. **1905** *Westm. Gaz.* 7 Mar. 2/3 Michael Faraday, according to tradition, would leave his investigations at the sound of the pan-pipes and see the melo-tragedy [Punch and Judy] once more.

Hence **melo'tragic a.**

1872 C. KING *Mountain. Sierra Nev.* ix. 193 Nothing more effectually banishes a melotragic state of mind, than the obtrusive ugliness . . . of this plant.

melotrope (méloutrəp). [f. Gr. μέλο-s song, melody + τροπή turning.] A piano fitted with a mechanical device for automatically reproducing a piece of music by means of a melograph stencil.

1888 *Sci. American* 15 Dec. 376/3 The melotrope is merely mechanical in its operation, and is intended, as far as possible, to imitate the motion of the fingers in playing upon the keys of the instrument.

melotto, meloun(e, obs. ff. MULATTO, MELON.

melow(e, **melowe**, obs. ff. MEAL *sb.*¹, MELLOW *a.*

† **mel-pell**, *adv.* *Obs.* [a. OF. *melle pelle*, inversion of *pelle-melle*] = PELL-MELL.

a 1600 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* viii. ix. § 5 Theodosius . . . slew mel-pell both guilty and innocent, to the number of 7000.

† **mel'pomenish**, *a.* *Obs.* [f. *Melpomenē*, the Muse who presided over tragedy + -ISH.] *Tragic.*

1801 SURREY *Splendid Misery* II. 170 Why so melpomonish, Julia?

† **melrose**. *Obs.* [ad. pharmaceut. L. *mel rosæ* honey of the rose.] A preparation composed of powdered rose-leaves with honey and alcohol.

1790 FORDYCE *On Muriatic Acid* 8 What I used was a mixture of mel-rose with sixteen drops of the muriatic acid.

melsh, melch (melf), *a.* Now *dial.* Also 4 **melsch**, 5 **melische**. [Perh. repr. OE. *mēlsc*, *mylsc*, **mīelisc* mellow (in *melsc æppla*, mellow apples), ?cogn. w. Goth. (*ga*)*malwjan* to crush. The OE. word seems to have been confused with *mīlisc* honeyed, cogn. w. Goth. *mīlip* honey. Cf. MULSH.] Mellow, soft, tender. Of weather: Mild and 'soft'.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P.R.* xvii. cxvi. (1495) 679 In grounde that is melch and sondy [*MS. Bodl. E. Mus. melische, L. in terra leni sabulosa*]. **1737** J. BROADHEAD in *N. & Q.* 8th Ser. (1895) VII. 405/1 Very fine melch weather. **1874** E. WAUGH *Chimney Corner* (1879) 113 Nice melch mak o' a mornin'.

Comb. 1647 TRAPP *Comm. Tit.* i. 13 A metaphor from Chyrurgeons, who must not be melch-hearted, saith Celsus, but pare away the dead flesh. **1782** ELIZ. BLOWER *Geo. Bateman* II. 111 'Dad', (said the glassman. . . pulling out his pocket-handkerchief) 'I didn't used to be so melch-hearted.'

Hence † **melshead**, -hood, ripeness.

a 1325 *Prose Psalter* cxviii. [cxix.] 147 Ich com forpe in melshede [*v.r.* melschhode, Vulg. *præveni in maturitate*].

† **melt**, *sb.*¹ *Obs.* [Fr., a. Mexican *metl.*] = MAGUEY.

1598 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. i. 1. *Eden* 606 There mounts the Melt [Fr. *Là se pousse le Melt*] which serves in Mexico For weapon, wood, needle, and thread (to sowe).

† **melt**, *sb.*² *Obs.* (See quot.)

1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* II. 177/1 Melt of Sheep, an abundance of Blood which must be taken from them.

melt (melt), *sb.*³ [f. MELT *v.*¹]

1. *Phr. on the melt*: in the process of melting.

1897 BLACKMORE in *Blackw. Mag.* Sept. 362 The rush of two streams into one another, both being buxom with snow on the melt.

2. Metal or other substance in a melted condition. Also *fig.*

1854 *Pharmac. Jnl.* XIII. 432 The 'melt' obtained in the manufacture of Ferrocyanide of Potassium. **1868** WHITMAN *To Working Men* 6 Iron works. . . men around feeling the melt with huge crowbars. **1886** E. KNECHT tr. *Benedikt's Coal-tar Colours* 216 Melting with caustic acid. . . The melt is then allowed to cool. **1962** SIMPSON & RICHARDS *Physical Princ. Junction Transistors* iii. 39 A small single crystal, known as the seed crystal, is inserted in the melt and withdrawn slowly in the vertical direction. . . A large single crystal having the same orientation as the seed is thus formed. **1966** *New Statesman* 22 Apr. 591/2 Pan American has now chucked a large, expected crystal into the melt by ordering 25 jumbo-jets from Boeing. **1971** *Nature* 8 Jan. 80/3 In the Vale of York, the most densely populated area liable to flooding discussed in the report, the chief culprits are snow melt . . . and violent thunderstorms. **1971** I. G. GASS et al. *Understanding Earth* i. 17/1 The composition of the olivine formed by crystallization from a silicate melt is of course a function of the availability of the two elements.

3. A quantity of metal melted at one operation.

1886 *Rep. Sec. of Treasury* 175 (Cent.) 12,867 melts of ingots were made for coinage during the year. **1890** HIRONS *Mixed Metals* 309 The 75,000 ounces of gold were divided into 14 'melts' of 5,400 ounces each, and each melt separately toughened. **1904** *Internat. Libr. Technol., Specif.* 61 *Melt*, a charge of metal placed in a cupola or pot for melting. The product of such a charge is also called a melt.

4. The quantity melted within a certain period.

1903 *Daily Rec. & Mail* 28 Dec. 2/3 The melt of this class of iron, especially in Scotland, has been exceptionally heavy.

5. **Special Comb.: melt spinning**, the process of extruding a substance (esp. a polymer) which has been softened by heat through a spinneret so as to form a fibre; hence (as back-formations) **melt-spin v. trans.**, **melt-spun ppl. a.**; **melt-water** *Geol.*, water resulting from the melting of ice or snow, esp. that of a glacier.

1950 R. W. MONCRIEFF *Artificial Fibres* xvii. 197 Nylon is *melt spun. **1973** *Materials & Technol.* VI. iv. 325 The molten polymer produced is melt-spun directly. **1939** W. W. TRIGGS *Brit. Pat.* 528,455 27 Apr., In *melt spinning, the spinneret is generally placed so that the filaments fall vertically from the spinneret. **1963** A. J. HALL *Textile Sci.* ii. 75 With the introduction of nylon an entirely new method of fibre-spinning was established—so-called melt-spinning in which the polymer . . . is melted in a novel device above the spinneret so that it can by means of a pump be extruded through the multi-holed spinneret into cold air to ensure the immediate solidification of the issuing fluid streams into filaments. **1973** *Materials & Technol.* VI. iv. 297 Melt spinning is used for the majority of thermoplastic man-made fibre-forming materials. **1948** SCHMIDT & MARLIES *Princ. High-Polymer Theory & Pract.* viii. 340 Nylon, polyvinylidene-vinyl chloride (e.g. saran), and Fiberglas are commercially important examples of *melt-spun fibers. **1962** *Economist* 20 Jan. 241/1 Part of the industry where there was overlapping of effort, namely the melt-spun fibre field. **1934** *Geogr. Jnl.* LXXXIII. 79 The amount of *melt-water is so great that temporary rivers and lakes form. **1970** *Nature* 24 Oct. 352/1 Because most of the volcano is covered by glaciers, a great deal of melt-water has caused floods. **1973** C. BONINGTON *Next Horizon* x. 144 The face of the Pillar was sheer, clean and dry, but the slabby flanks were dotted with snow patches and running with melt water.

melt (melt), *v.*¹ *Pa. t.* melted. *Pa. pple.* melted, molten. Forms: 1 melt-, mielt-, milt-, myltan, 2-3 mealten, melten, 3 i-mulden, *Orm.* meltenn, 3-6 melte, 4 meelte, 4-5 malt(e), 4-6 mylt(e), (5 molte, multe, 6 melt, moult), 4- melt. *Pa. t.* 1 mealte (*pl.* multon), (ge)melte, 3-5 malt(e), 4 meltit, moltid, 5 meltid, 5-6 molte, 6 moulte, molted, 6- melted. *Pa. pple.* 1 gemolten, gemylt, 3 imealt, imelte, imolte, 4 meltid(e), meltyn, moltid, multen, mylt, 4-5 moltyn(e), 4-6 molte, 5 molton, moltynnyd, multyn, 5-7 melt, 6 melten, molted, *arch.* ymolt, 5-7 molt, moult, 7 moulten, 8 *arch.* ymolten, 4- molten, 6- melted. [Originally two distinct vbs.: (1) the intransitive strong vb. OE. *meltan* (*pa. t.* *mealt*, *pl.* *multon*, *pa. ppl.* *gemolten*); (2) the weak vb. (causative of the former) OE. *mieltan*, *myltan* (:—prehistoric **mealijan*, **maltjan*) corresponding to ON. *melta* to digest, to malt (grain), Goth. **maltjan* to dissolve, whence *gamalteins* vbl. sb., dissolution (transl. of ἀνάλυσις 2 Tim. iv. 6). In OE. the strong vb. was always intransitive; the weak vb. was normally transitive, but sometimes intransitive. In ME. the strong and weak inflexions were used indiscriminately, the former becoming gradually less frequent. In the 16th c. the strong *pa. t.* (in the form *molte*, from the analogy of the *pa. pple.*) was used *poet.* by a few writers, but was not generally current. The strong *pa. pple.* is now only *poet.* and rhetorical exc. as *adj.* (see *MOLTEN ppl. a.*), and even in that use is merely literary.

The root OTeut. **melt-* (: *malt-*; *mult-*), whence also *MALT sb.*¹, represents an Indogerm. **meld-* (: *mold-*; *mld-*), whence Gr. μέλειν to melt, Skr. *mṛdu* soft, L. *mollis*. It is prob. a variant of OTeut. *smelt-* (: Indogerm. **smeld-*): see *SMELT v.*

I. Intransitive senses.

1. a. To become liquefied by heat. *to melt away*: be destroyed or wasted by being melted.

Beowulf 3011 Ne scel anes hwæt meltan mid pam modigan. **a 900** O.E. *Martyrol.* 9 Mar. 38 þa on niht com leoht of heofonum swa hat swa sunne bið on sumera, ond þæt is gemelte, ond þæt wæter wearð wearm. **c 1000** *Ag. Ps.* (Th.) lvii. 7 Swa weax melteð . . . **a 1225** *Juliana* 20 His mod feng to heaten ant his meari to melten [*Bodl. MS.* mealten]. **c 1290** *St. Christopher* 200 in *S. Eng. Leg.* 1. 277 þo he was i-leid þar-on, As wex þæt greðile malt awei. **1382** *Wyclif Exod.* xvi. 21 Whanne the sunne bigan to heet, it moltid [**1530** TINDALE, it moulted]. **1387** TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) VII. 355 Whanne þæt frost gan to þawe and to melte [*v.r.* multe, molte, mylte]. **c 1450** *Two Cookery-bks.* 86 Take faire grece. . . and sette ouer þe fyre til hit mylte. **c 1460** *Launfal* 740 Hyt malt as snow ayens the sunne. **1575** GASCOIGNE *Fruits of Warre*, xlviij, *Flowers* 123 Whose greace hath molt all caffed as it was. **1617** MORYSON *Itin.* i. 206 When the snow melts from the Mountaines. **1753** CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* s.v. *Metals*, When the copper and arsenic are mixed, the tin is to be put in; this soon melts. **1860** TYNDALL *Glac.* 11. iii. 241 Ice before it melts attains a temperature of 30° Fahr.

b. In jocular hyperbole: To perspire excessively, to suffer extreme heat.

1787 COLMAN *Inkle & Yarico* III. i. A . . . black boar . . . came down the hill in a jog trot! My master melted as fast as a pot of pomatum. **1820** KEATS *Let.*, to Miss F. Brawne Mar. (1895) 476, I have no need of an enchanted wax figure to duplicate me, for I am melting in my proper person before the fire.

2. a. To become disintegrated, liquefied, or softened, e.g. by the agency of moisture; to be dissolved. *to melt in the mouth*: said of articles of food that are extremely tender. † In OE. of food: To be digested.

a 1000 *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 235/33 *Fatiscit*, . . . *dissoluitur*, . . . *mylt*. **c 1000** *Sax. Leechd.* II. 196 Late mylt hryperes flæsc. **1523** FITZHERB. *Husb.* § 16 The clottes kepe the wheate warme all wynter, and at Marche they will melte and breake, and fal in manye small peeces. **1693** EVELYN *De La Quint. Compl. Gard.*, *Melons* 1 [Melons] which be . . . dry, yet melting in the Mouth. **1852** MRS. STOWE *Uncle Tom's C.* iv. 19 Can she make your real flecky paste, as melts in your mouth and lies all up like a puff?

† b. Of the body: To undergo corruption, to waste away. *Obs.*

c 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 76/198 A slouȝ feure . . . made is bodi to melte a-wei. **1398** TREVISA *Barth. De P.R.* vii. lxxvi. (1495) 283 He that is byten of a Cokratryce meltyth and swellyth and castyth venym and deyeth sodayny.

c. Of clouds, vapour: To dissolve, be evaporated or dispersed; to break or dissolve into rain.

13.. *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 2080 Mist maged on þe mor, malt on þe mountez. **1604** E. G[RIMSTONE] *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* II. vii. 98 A great abundance of vapours from the Earth and Ocean . . . melt into water. **1814** BYRON *Lara* II. i, The vapours round the mountains curl'd Melt into morn, and Light awakes the world. **1860** TYNDALL *Glac.* i. xiv. 96 The dense clouds which had crammed the gorge . . . melted away. **1873** BLACK PR. *Thule* xxiv, The clouds had melted into a small and chilling rain.

d. To vanish, disappear. Also const. *away*.

1611 SHAKS. *Wint. T.* III. iii. 37 With shrieks She melted into Ayre. **1611** — *Cymb.* I. iii. 20, I would haue . . . followed him, till he had melted from The smallnesse of a Gnat, to ayre. **1852** MRS. STOWE *Uncle Tom's C.* xiv. 123 When caught, she melted from them again like a summer cloud. **1934** A. THIRKELL *Wild Strawberries* vi. 118 David . . . melted from the room. **1957** C. MACINNES *City of Spades* i. viii. 58, I could see no sign of Hamilton, and hoped he'd melted. **1959** M. DOLINSKY *There is no Silence* iv. 61 What friends? . . . They melted with the first headline. **1970** 'D. HALLIDAY' *Dolly & Cookie Bird* vii. 72 People had started to melt, walking fast round the side of the house. **1975** P. SOMERVILLE-LARGE *Couch of Earth* iii. 48 Otway came bursting out. . . The girl melted away immediately.

3. Of a person, his 'soul' or 'heart', feelings, etc.

† a. To be overwhelmed with dismay or grief. The idiom is app. native, though the examples in the versions of the Bible are literal translations from the Hebrew.

c 1000 *Ag. Ps.* (Th.) lxx. 8 þonne me mægen and mod mylte on hreðre, ne forlæt þu me, lifiende God. **c 1350** *Will. Palerne* 434, & seppe sike i & sing samen to-gedere, & melt neizh for mourning & moche ioie make. ? **a 1366** CHAUCER *Rom. Rose* 276 She is in so greet turment . . . when folk doth good, That nigh she melteth for pure wood. **c 1375** *Sc. Leg. Saints* xxxviii. (*Adrian*) 470 þat his hart for dred suld melt. **1546** J. HEYWOOD *Prov.* (1867) 75 My herte for wo molte. **1560** BIBLE (Genev.) *Ps.* cxix. 28 My soule melteth [**1535** COVERDALE, melteth away] for heauines. **1611** BIBLE *Josh.* II. 11 Our hearts did melt.

b. To become softened by compassion, or love; to yield to entreaty; to 'dissolve' in or into tears.

c 1200 *Vices & Virtues* 145 þat hie mihte nexxin and mealten and ut-sanden sume tear. **a 1225** *Ancr. R.* 110 þet on was his moderes wop, & þe oðres Mariæ, þæt fleoweden & melten al of teares. **13..** *Cristene-mon & Jew* 97 (Vern. MS.) þe cristen mon mildely gon malt. **c 1374** CHAUCER *Troilus* IV. 339 (367) Troilus, þat felte His frend Pandare y-comen hym to se Gan as þe snow a-yen þe sonne melte. **1509** HAWES *Past. Pleas.* xvi. (Percy Soc.) 71 Harde is the heart that no love hath felt Nor for to love wyl than encline and melt. **1563** SACKVILLE *Induct.* lxxviii. in *Mirr. Mag.* Riv b, My hart so molte to see his grieße so great. **1590** SPENSER *F.Q.* I. ii. 22 Melting in teares, then gan shee thus lament. **1595** SHAKS. *John v.* II. 47 My heart hath melted at a Ladies teares. **1637** MILTON *Lycidas* 163 Look homeward Angell now, and melt with ruth. **1647** SPRIGGE *Anglia Rediv.* II. ii. (1854) 80 And the governor so far melted as to send forth Tom Elliot in haste. **1709** STEELE *Tatler* No. 104 ¶ 7 She melted into a Flood of Tears. **1857** READE *Course True Love* 178 His resolve melted at this. **1862** CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* xiv. viii. (1872) V. 249 Each had his own causes of regret, and each melted into tears. **1888** BURGON *Lives 12 Gd. Men* I. III. 341 At sight of the dusty . . . urchins, his heart evidently melted.

c. *to melt away*: To be 'dissolved' in ecstasy.

1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 159 ¶ 2 (*Vis. Mirza*), My Heart melted away in secret Raptures. **1746** COLLINS *Ode to Pity* vii, There let me oft, retir'd by day In dreams of passion melt away. **a 1761** CAWTHORN *Poems* (1771) 58 How weak fair faith and virtue prove When Eloisa melts away in love!

d. a. To waste away, become gradually smaller; to dwindle. Now chiefly with *away*. † Occas. of a swelling, *to melt down*.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 268 Herdeliche ileueð þet al þe deofles strenceð melteð þurh þe grace of þe holi sacrament. **a 1225** *St. Marher.* 6 þi mihte schal unmuchelin ant melten to riht noht. **a 1250** *Prov. Alfred* 385 in *O.E. Misc.* 126 And viches cunnes madmes to mixe schulen i-Mulden. **a 1400** *St. Erkenwolde* 158 in *Horstm. Atlengl. Leg.* (1881) 260 He has not layne here so longe, to loke hit by kynde, To malte so out of memorie. **c 1586** C.TESS PEMBROKE *Ps.* cvii. ix, Their might doth melt, their courage dies. **1606** SHAKS. *Ant. & Cl.* III. xiii. 90 Authority melts from me of late. **1629** MILTON *Hymn Nativ.* 138 Leprous sin will melt from earthly mould, And Hell it self will pass away. **1665** SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (1677) 166 His huge Army melted away, and quickly became

less numerous. 1762 R. GUY *Pract. Obs. Cancers* 156 By Degrees the hard Tumour entirely melted down. 1794 BURKE *Corr.* (1844) IV. 213 The body of his party is melting away very fast. 1818 BYRON *Ch. Har.* iv. xii, Nations melt From power's high pinnacle, when they have felt The sunshine for a while. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xiii. III. 377 The host which had been the terror of Scotland melted fast away. 1860 READE *Cloister & H.* lxxviii. (1896) 223 While her heart was troubled, her money was melting. 1891 *Leeds Mercury* 27 Apr. 5/2 There was a surplus of fifty-seven million dollars when President Harrison took office, and it has all melted away. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* II. 279 Tumours in muscle, which will wholly melt away under the influence of iodide of potassium, are sometimes [etc.].

b. slang. Of money: To be spent on drink. (Cf. 13.)

1765 FOOTE *Commissary* i. i, Give him the sixpence; there, there, lay it out as you will. *Coachm.* It will be to your health, mistress; it shall melt at the Meuse, before I go home.

5. To filter in, become absorbed into. Also fig.

13. *E.E. Allit. P. B.* 1566, & make pe mater to malt my mynde wyth-inne. 1590 SPENSER *F.Q.* i. ix. 31 His subtle tong like dropping honny mealt'h Into the heart, and searcheth every vaine. 1776 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* ii. I. 40 It was by such institutions that the nations of the empire insensibly melted away into the Roman name and people. 1821 SHELLEY *Epipsych.* 110 Like fiery dew that melt Into the bosom of a frozen bud.

6. Of sound: To be soft and liquid.

1626, etc. [see MELTING *ppl.* a. 1c]. 1713 *Young Force Relig.* i, She clasps her lord, brave, beautiful, and young, While tender accents melt upon her tongue. 1792 S. ROGERS *Pleas. Mem.* II. 38 With rapt ear drink the enchanting serenade, And as it melts along the moonlight-glade [etc.].

7. To pass by imperceptible degrees into something else.

1781 COWPER *Retirement* 424 Downs. That melt and fade into the distant sky. 1820 W. IRVING *Sketch Bk., Rip Van Winkle* ¶ 2 Where the blue tints of the upland melt away into the fresh green of the nearer landscape. 1865 J. THOMSON *Sunday up River* III. ii, The vague vast grey Melts into azure dim on high.

II. Transitive senses.

8. a. To reduce to a liquid condition by heat.

a 1000 *Elene* 1311 (Gr.) Gold..purh ofnes fyr call zecleansod amered & zemyldet. c 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* I. 366 Nim leon gelynde & heortes mearg mylt & gemeng tosomne. c 1200 *ORMIN* 17415, & badd he sholde meltenn brass & geten himm a neddre. a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 284 be caliz was imelt ioe fure & stronclie iwelled. c 1374 CHAUCER *Troilus* v. 10 The goldressed Phebus heighe on lofte Troyus hadde al with his bemes clere The snowes molte. c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xx. (*Blasius*) 237 be presydent with fellone will gert melt leyd in fusione. c 1384 CHAUCER *H. Fame* II. 414 Nys ykarus, That fleegh so high that the hete Hys wynges malte. c 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* iv. xxi. 1895 All the metall moltyngn than In tyll a qwerne togydder ran. 1444 *Rolls of Parl.* V. 109/1 That no white money..be broke nor molte for the cause above said. 1474 CAXTON *Recuyell* (ed. Sommer) 18 Saturne..malte & fyned gold and metalles. a 1562 G. CAVENTISH *Wolsey* (1893) 267 Rather than I wold ..embesell or deceyve hyme of a myght, I wold it ware molt and put in my mouthe. 1565 COOPER *Thesaurus, Aurum*.. fusile, that may be molte. 1590 SPENSER *F.Q.* III. xi. 25 As a thonder-bolt..doth displace The soring clouds into sad showres ymolt. 1593 B. BARNES *Parthenophil* (Arg.) Sonn. xlv, Whose might all metalls' mass asunder moults! 1614 *Sc. Venus* (1876) 35 Or had the bed bene burnt with wilde fire all, And thereby moulte the heaueus golden frame. 1647 H. MORE *Poems Notes* 362 note, Ice..once melt by the warmth of the Sunne it becomes one with the rest of the Sea. 1667 MILTON *P.L.* XI. 562 One who..two massie clods of Iron and Brass Had melted. 1681 HICKERINGILL *Black Non-Conf.* Postscr., Wks. 1716 II. 171 Go, then, you subtle Persecutors! fret, and be molt in your own fat. a 1756 MRS. HAYWOOD *New Present* (1771) 43 Till the butter is all melted. 1871 TYNDALL *Fragm. Sci.* (1879) I. i. 5 A sun or planet once molten, would continue for ever molten. 1874 TAIT *Rec. Adv. Phys. Sci.* (1876) 45 Davy showed..that the mere rubbing together by proper mechanical force of two pieces of ice was sufficient to melt the surface of each.

absol. 1535 COVERDALE *Jer.* vi. 29 The melter [1611 founder] melteth in vayne. 1683 PETTUS *Fleta Min.* IV. ix. 304, I conclude it better to melt with Coals, than with Moll.

†b. To melt and refashion into; also, to form (an image, etc.) out of molten material. *Obs.*

c 1440 *Alphabet of Tales* 273 He prayed pat all his tresurs, pat war of grete valow, mott be molten in-to a grete mace. 1560 BIBLE (Genev.) *Isa.* xl. 19 The workman melteth an image. 1573 CARTWRIGHT *Reply to Whitgift* 28 The Jewes when they molte a golden calfe..did neuer thinke that to be God. 1577-87 HOLINSHED *Chron.* I. 113/1 A brasen image by maruelous art melted and cast. 1582 G. MARTIN *Manif. Corrupt. Script.* iii. 56 Behold Eunomius, how he molte and cast a false image, and bowed down to that which he had molten. 1611 BIBLE *Isa.* xl. 19.

c. With advs. to melt away: to remove, destroy, or waste by melting. to melt down: to melt (coin, plate, or other manufactured articles) in order that the metal may be used as raw material. Hence (jocularly), to convert (property) into cash. Also, less frequently, to melt up. to melt in: to melt (a substance) so that it becomes an ingredient of a mixture.

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xxxii. (*Justin*) 394 He sonnere but delay meltit pane wax in fyre away. c 1384 CHAUCER *H. Fame* III. 59 Thoo gan I in myn herte cast, That they were molte away with hete, And not away with stormes bete. 1633 T. STAFFORD *Pac. Hib.* II. iv. (1821) 267 Meet to be moulten downe and brought into her majesties mint. a 1704 T. BROWN *Sat. Fr. King* Wks. 1730 I. 60 Old Ierom's volumes next I made a rape on, And melted down that father for a capon. 1721 BERKELEY *Prev. Ruin* *Gi. Brit.* Wks. 1871 III. 202 A private family in difficult circumstances,..ought to melt down their plate. 1868 JOYNSON *Metals* 115 The solder is then..melted in, either with a blow-pipe or by being placed in a charcoal fire. 1874 MICKLETHWAITE *Mod. Par.*

Churches 226 How many bronzes have been melted down to make guns. 1888 J. A. SPARVEL-BAYLY in *Antiquary* Dec. 238 Church bells shared the general fate of other church-furniture, and hundreds were sold and melted up.

d. in jocular hyperbole.

1677 W. HUBBARD *Narrative* 40 While Capt. Mosely took a little breath, who was almost melted with labouring, commanding, and leading his men.

9. a. To dissolve, make a solution of. †Also, in OE., to digest.

c 897 K. ÆLFRED *Gregory's Past.* C. xxxvi. 259 Sua sua suo wamb zemielt done mete. c 1420 *Liber Cocorum* (1862) 6 Malt hit [sc. salt] in bryne. 1610 BARROUGH *Meth. Physick* VII. v. (1639) 388 A Syrupe is of medicines a juyce with Sugar or Hony molten therin. 1707 *Curtos in Husb. & Gard.* 136 Nitre melted in Water..mixes itself with the Water. 1805 R. W. DICKSON *Pract. Agric.* II. 1012 This re-union, or in the dairy phrase, melting the cream, is probably the best method practised.

†b. To disintegrate, loosen (soil). *Obs.*

1615 W. LAWSON *Country Housew. Gard.* (1626) 3 The soil is made better by deluing, and other meanes, being well melted. 1708 J. C. COMPL. *Collier* (1845) 21 If the Feeders be of any considerable Quantity, it will melt, or dissolve the Earth.

10. To disperse, cause to disappear. Also with *away*.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 24470 bi saul es molten [Gött. multen] al to ded. 1602 MARSTON *Antonio's Rev.* I. v, Comfort's a parasite, a flattering Jack: And melts resolv'd despaire. 1820 SHELLEY *Sensitive Plant* III. 73 [77] At night they [the vapours] were darkness no star could melt. 1865 PARKMAN *Huguenots* i. (1875) 8 Cold, disease, famine, thirst, and the fury of the waves, melted them away.

11. a. To soften or make tender; to 'touch' the feelings of (a person). † to melt down: to subdue by softening.

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. XVII. 226 þanne flaumbeth he as fyre on fader & on filius, And melteth her myzte in-to mercy. a 1400 *Octouian* 249 With that anon hys herte was mylt. 1434 MISYNN *Mending Life* xii. 129 Many truly ar multyn in teris & afterward was turnyd to yll. 1608 SHAKS. *Per.* IV. i. 7 Nor let pittie..melt thee, but be a souldier to thy purpose. 1668 R. STEELE *Husbandman's Calling* x. (1672) 251 You would be melted into submission, not forced: do you the like to them, melt them rather than force them. a 1716 SOUTH *Serm.* (1744) VII. vii. 153 Nothing could have been spoke more gently, and yet more forcibly, to melt him down into a penitential sorrow for, and an abhorrence of those two foul deviations from the law of God. 1738 WESLEY *Hymns, Infinite Power, Eternal Lord* vii, Melt down my Will, and let it flow, And take the Mould divine. 1748 THOMSON *Cast. Indol.* I. viii, Till clustering round th' enchanter fancy hung hung, Ymolten with his syren melody. 1847 TENNYSON *Princess* VI. 103 Her noble heart was molten in her breast. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* IV. I. 434 His solemn and pathetic exhortation awed and melted the bystanders to such a degree that [etc.]. 1891 HAN. LYNCH *G. Meredith* 88 Rhoda, melted to him, calls her sister down to happiness.

absol. 1818 BUSBY *Gram. Mus.* 483 A manly, yet tender quality of tone,..which melts and cheers at the same moment.

b. to melt away: to 'dissolve into ecstasies'.

c 1320 R. BRUNNE *Medit.* 1001 Now certes my soule ys melted away. 1713 ADDISON *Cato* I. iv. 11 Alas, thy Story melts away my Soul.

†12. To weaken, enervate. Also, to melt down.

1599 SHAKS. *Much Ado* IV. i. 321 Manhood is melted into cursies, valour into complement. 1607 — *Timon* IV. iii. 256 Thou would'st haue..melted downe thy youth In different beds of Lust. 1632 LE GRYS tr. *Velleius Paterc.* 15 Pharnaces the Mede, deprived Sardanapalus, melted with careful delicacies [L. molitius fluentem]..both of his Empire and life. a 1704 T. BROWN *Persius' Sat.* I. Prol., Nor Virgils great majestic lines Melted into enervate Rhimes.

13. a. To spend, squander (money). Chiefly *slang* (*spec.*), with notion of sense 9, to spend on (drink); also † to melt away. b. *slang.* To cash (a cheque or bank-note).

a 1700 B.E. *Dict. Cant. Crew* s.v., Will you Melt a Bord? Will you spend your Shilling? 1705 PENN in *Pa. Hist. Soc. Mem.* X. 71 The vast sum of money I have melted away here in London to hinder much mischief against us. 1756 TOLDERVY *Hist. 2 Orphans* IV. 45 They had the ambition..to melt it [a crown] at Ashley's punch-house upon Ludgate-Hill. 1807 E. S. BARRETT *Rising Sun* I. 134 If Moses [money-lender] does not come soon, all the money will be melted before he brings it. 1868 READE & BOUCICAULT *Foul Play* lii, I had him arrested before he had time to melt the notes. 1897 *Daily News* 5 Oct. 3/5 Another of the 100l. notes was, according to the prisoner's expression, 'melted' (i.e. cashed).

14. To blend into one mass of colour, etc.

1778 SIR J. REYNOLDS *Disc.* viii. (1876) 456 This effect is produced by melting and losing the shadows in a ground still darker. 1823 F. CLISSOLD *Ascent Mt. Blanc* 23 The glassy pinnacles of the..Alps,..melting their outlines in the softer tints of evening. 1860 HAWTHORNE *Marb. Faun* (1879) II. iv. 49 The words..being softened and molten..into the..richness of the voice that sung them. 1872 BLACK *Adv. Phaeton* xvii, A grey mist..melted whole mountains into a soft dull grey. 1900 JULIA WEDGWOOD in *Contemp. Rev.* Mar. 336 In him there was a strong revolutionary element, and it is difficult in looking back not to melt it in with the other revolutionary manifestations of the time.

15. [= ON. *melta*.] To make (malt); to prepare (barley) for fermentation. *Obs. exc. dial.* (Yorks.); see E.D.D.

1615 MARKHAM *Eng. Housew.* II. vii. (1668) 169 The Art of making, or (as some term it) melting of Malt.

melt, v.² Sc. ? Obs. trans. 'To knock down; properly by a stroke in the side, where the melt or spleen lies' (Jam.).

a 1585 POLWART *Flying v. Montgomerie* 762 Skade scald, onerbald! soone fald, or I melt thee. 1785 FORBES *Ulysses' Answ.* in *Poems Buchan Dial.* 36 But I can..melt them ere they wit; An' syne fan they're dung out o' breath They hae na maughts to hit.

melt, obs. and dial. variant of MILT sb.

meltable ('meltəb(ə)l), a. [f. MELT *v.*¹ + -ABLE.] Capable of being melted, in senses of the vb.

1610 W. FOLKINGHAM *Art of Survey* I. ii. 3 These are either Liqueable or Not-Meltable. a 1661 FULLER *Worthies* (1840) III. 52 It is the most impure of metals, hardly meltable. 1852 R. S. SURTEES *Sponge's Sp. Tour* xxix. 176 Money's like snow,..a very meltable article.

Hence *meltable* rare, capacity of being melted.

1865 DICKENS *Mut. Fr.* IV. vii, The brittleness and meltability of wax.

meltaith, Sc. variant of MEALTIDE.

melt-down ('meltðaʊn), [f. vbl. phr. to melt down (MELT *v.*¹ 8c).] a. The process of melting.

1937 *Ice Cream Trade Jnl.* Mar. 36/1 The Sod. Alg. ice cream melts down cleanly in the mouth... Due to the clean melt-down...a cooler sensation results in the mouth than with gelatin ice cream. 1965 *New Scientist* 15 Apr. 161/3 Overheated fuel may result in 'melt-down' and general contamination of the reactor system. 1975 *New Yorker* 12 May 98/2 He was worried about loss-of-coolant accidents, core melt-downs, and breaches of containment walls.

b. A melted mass.

1973 *Sci. Amer.* Aug. 114/2 They recycle..bottles into gemlike necklaces, the melt-down fanned by the bowl bellows of ancient Egypt.

melte, obs. form of MILT sb.

melted ('meltɪd), *ppl. a.* [f. MELT *v.*¹ + -ED¹.] In senses of the verb.

1. That has been liquefied by heat. (Cf. MOLTEN.) *melted butter*: see BUTTER I. 1 d.

1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V.* III. v. 50 Rush on his Hoast, as doth the melted Snow Vpon the Valleys. 1660 F. BROOKE tr. *Le Blanc's Trav.* 366 The chaldron full of rich melted ttrle. 1683 TRYON *Way to Health* 302 All kind of melted Butter and fried Foods..are hurtful to the Health of all People. 1797 tr. C. De Massoul's *Treat. Art Paint.* 44 This melted glass in Enamel, produces the same effect, that oils, gums or glues produce in the other processes of Painting. 1815 J. SMITH *Panorama Sci. & Art* I. 5 Upon the surface of melted lead. 1861 FAIRBAIRN *Iron* 159 The silicium thus formed alloying the steel, gives that quietness and freedom from boiling known in the trade as 'dead melted'. 1870 J. H. FRISWELL *Mod. Men of Lett.* III. 65 A spectacle to gods and men in these melted-butter days.

†2. Of corn: That has sprouted in harvesting.

1799 *Hull Advertiser* 26 Oct. 3/2 Every bushel of melted wheat.

†3. 'Dissolved' in emotion. *Obs.*

1628 *Brittain's Ida* vi. 9 Bathing in liquid ioyes his melted sprite.

Hence 'meltedness. rare.

1852 J. D. MACLAREN in *Mem.* (1861) 78 There would be only more meltedness of heart.

melteithe, variant of MEALTIDE.

meltemi (mel'temi). Also *meltem*. [a. mod. Gr. μελτέμι, Turk. *meltem*.] A wind experienced in the north-eastern Mediterranean; etesian wind.

1921 *Handbk. Macedonia* (Admiralty, Naval Intelligence Div.) II. 50 At the coast of the Aegean Sea, and at Constantinople, the northerly and north-easterly winds (the 'Etesian' winds of the Greeks and the 'Meltemi' of the Turks) become more definitely the prevailing wind. 1942 *Turkey* (Admiralty, Naval Intelligence Div.) I. v. 196 The west coast also has north-west (etesian or meltemi) winds in summer. 1957 L. DURRELL *Bitter Lemons* 73, I will take you to a special place of mine to taste the meltemi wind. 1958 *Times* 20 Sept. 9/6 In Aegina the meltemi will be blowing, a fresh salty breeze which tempers the noonday heat. 1959 *Chambers's Encycl.* VII. 775/2 The prevailing wind [in Istanbul]..in summer..is the meltem, a refreshing breeze. 1967 J. RATHBONE *Diamonds Bid* xx. 171 The gusty dry wind, which the Turks call 'meltemi', sending clouds of dust down the boulevards.

melter ('meltə(r)). [f. MELT *v.*¹ + -ER¹.]

1. One who or that which melts, in various senses of the vb.

1581 *Act 23 Eliz.* c. 8 § 1 The said Melter, Myngler or Corrupter,..shall forfeyte [etc.]. c 1586 C'TESS PEMBROKE *Ps.* CXLVII. vi, Abroad the southern wind, his melter goes. c 1620 FLETCHER & MASS. *False One* II. iii, Thou melter of strong mindes, dar'st thou presume To smother all his triumphes with thy vanities? 1695 LOCKE *Short Observ. Pr. Paper* 19 The melter of our mill'd money. a 1764 LLOYD *On Rhyme* Poet. Wks. 1774 II. 123 The..charming melter of his purse. 1824-9 LANDOR *Imag. Conv.* Wks. 1846 I. 204, I keep both out of the crucible and out of the aqua regia, another great melter and transmuter. 1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* I. xvii. 201 One of our deck-watch, who had been cutting ice for the melter.

2. *spec.* One whose trade or office it is to melt metals or other substances; esp. a workman so employed in a factory or in the Mint; also, formerly, †the designation of an officer of the Exchequer.

1535 COVERDALE *Jer.* vi. 29 The leade is consumed, the melter melteth in vayne. 1567 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* I. 556 All Meltaris, Forgearis, and Prentaris within the said

cunehous. 1670 PETTUS *Fodinæ Reg.* 41 Then the Melters, that melt the Bullion before it come to the Coining. 1697 LUTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) IV. 101 Then they heard the accusation against major Barton, the chief melter of York mint. 1708 MADOX tr. *Dial. de Scacc.* i. iii. 4b, The under exchequer . . . has . . . two officers, . . . one who presides over the examinations, and the melter. . . The melter also examines the silver. 1883 P. L. SIMMONDS *Usef. Anim., Melter*, a tallow chandler. 1884 C. G. W. LOCK *Workshop Rec. Ser.* III. 254/1 The foreman may have various reasons for wanting his melter to make all these changes.

3. A small furnace or melting-pot.

1883 HALDANE *Workshop Rec. Ser.* II. 103 An improved form of melter . . . consists of a small furnace [etc.].

4. A variety of the peach in which the flesh parts freely from the stone when ripe; = FREE-STONE².

1766 *Complete Farmer* s.v. *Peach-tree*, The nivette; this is a melter, and ripens in September. 1840 *Penny Cycl.* XVII. 347. 1866 [see CLINGSTONE].

melter, obs. form of MILTER.

meltet(h, meltid, Sc. variants of MEALTIDE.

melting ('mɛltɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. MELT *v.*¹ + -ING¹.]

1. The action of the vb. MELT; an instance of this.

1390-1 *Earl Derby's Exp.* (Camden) 86 Et pro melting de sepo et iiii lb. pinguinum, vj s. pr. 1444 *Rolls of Parlt. V.* 109/1 The maistr' of his mynt . . . to have and take for his labour of double melting, blaunchyng, wast and other costs vii d in nombre. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 234/1 A Meltyng, deliquium, liquamen, liquefactio. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 150 There foloweth the moost blessed effecte, that is a liquefaction or a meltyng of the soule. 1722 BP. E. GIBSON tr. *Camden's Brit.* (ed. 2) I. p. clxxxiii, *Ley, lee, lay*, are all from the Saxon *Leag*, a field or pasture; by the usual melting of the letter *z*. 1740 W. SEWARO *Jrnl.* 13 There was much melting under both SEWARO. 1775 S. J. PRATT *Liberal Opin.* lxxx. (1783) III. 94, I shall be with you and your good man again, in the melting of a lump of sugar. 1797 tr. C. De Massoul's *Treat. Art Paint.* 57 If, after every melting, you perceive that any air-bubbles have arisen, or [etc.]. 1822-34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) II. 20 Even in abscesses, where there is a loss of substance, it is not the melting down of the solids that gives rise to the pus. 1868 JOYNSON *Metals* 68 The strength is increased up to a certain number of meltings. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* IV. 477 The injections [of thyroid gland extract] . . . were found to bring about a rapid melting away of the swelling.

†b. *Surveyor of the Meltings*: the former designation of a certain officer of the mint. Hence *the Meltings*: the office of the Surveyor of the Meltings.

1684 E. CHAMBERLAYNE *Pres. St. Eng.* II. 224 The Surveyor of the Melting. 1766 ENTICK *London IV.* 341 Surveyor of the meltings, clerk of the irons. 1807-8 SYO. SMITH *Plymley's Lett.* III. Wks. (1850) 497 Suppose the person to whom he [sc. the Chancellor of the Exchequer] applied for the Meltings had withstood every plea of wife and fourteen children, no business, and good character, and refused him this paltry little office [etc.]. *Ibid.*, But do not refuse me the Irons and the Meltings now.

2. *concr. pl.* That which has been melted; a substance produced by melting. ? *Obs.*

1558 WAROE (*title*) The Secretes of the reverende Maister Alexis of Piemovnt. Containyng excellent remedies against diuers diseases, . . . with the manner to make distillations, . . . fusions and meltynge. 1712 J. JAMES tr. *Le Blond's Gardening* 188 Such Waters . . . are no more than a Collection of Rain-Water, and the Meltings of Snow.

3. *attrib. and Comb.* a. Simple attributive, as *melting chamber, furnace, -oven, -pan, -place, -shop*. b. Special comb.: *melting-book*, an account-book kept to record quantities of metal melted; *melting-cone* (see quot.); *melting-heat*, the degree of heat which is necessary to melt a given substance; *melting-house*, a building in which the process of melting is carried on, *esp.* at the Mint; *melting-point* (see quot. 1842); *melting-pot*, a vessel in which metals or other substances are melted (phrases, *to put or cast into the melting pot*; often *fig.* with reference to thorough remodelling of institutions, etc.).

1622 MALYNES *Anc. Law-Merch.* 283 As for your *Melting booke where the assay is entred, if you will charge the Mint-master thereby, let it be done distinctly for silver, and copper, or [etc.]. 1890 W. J. GORDON *Foundry* 14 Into these red-hot chambers the fresh gas and air are turned and heated before they enter the *melting-chamber. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.*, *Melting Cone, in assaying, is a small vessel made of copper or brass, of a conic figure, and of a nicely polished surface within. 1758 REIO tr. *Macquer's Chym.* I. 187 The *melting furnace is designed for applying the greatest force of heat to the most fixed bodies, such as metals and earths. 1868 JOYNSON *Metals* 102 The *melting heat is 442° Fahr. 1431 *Test. Ebor.* (Surtees) II. 16 Lego . . . Johanni Beverlay omnia instrumenta et necessaria shopæ mæ ad le *meltinghouse. 1647 HAWARO *Crown Rev.* 23 Surveyor of the melting-house. 1778 J. MILLER in *Grose Antiq. Repert.* (1807) I. 241, I should refer the three Roman numerals as a melting-house mark . . . to the number of Pigs melted. 1854 *Hull Improv. Act* 33 Any candle-house, melting-house, melting-place or soap-house. 1683 PETTUS *Fleta Min.* III. x. 247 The *melting Oven to try the Copper Oars from the copper-stone. 1884 *Imp. & Mach. Rev.* I Dec. 671/1 The sugar . . . passes . . . into the 'blow-ups' or *melting pans. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 234/1 A *Meltyng place, *constatorium*. 1842 FRANCIS *Dict. Arts etc.*, s.v., That point of the thermometer which indicates the heat at which any particular solid becomes fluid, is termed the *melting point of that solid. 1898 *Rev. Brit. Pharm.* 51 Solubilities and melting-points are given in much fuller detail than in the last

edition. 1545 *Rates Custom-ho.* b viij, *Meltyng pottes for goldsmethes. 1679 DRYDEN *Pref. to Tr. & Cr. Ess.* (ed. Ker) I. 227 If his embroideries were burnt down, there would still be silver at the bottom of the melting-pot. 1855 MILMAN *Lat. Chr.* XIV. IX. 311 The avarice which cast all these wonderful statues into the melting pot to turn them into money. 1861 FAIRBAIRN *Iron* 181 These are melted in steel melting-pots. 1887 J. MORLEY in *Pall Mall G.* 10 Feb. 11/2, I think it will be best for the Constitution of this country not to send it to the melting-pot. 1555 EOEN *Decades Pref.* (Arb.) 54 In the two *meltynge shoppes of the gold mines of the Ilande of Hispaniola is molten yearly three hundredth thousande pounce weyght. 1892 *Labour Commission Gloss., Melting Shop and Plant*, the furnaces used in the melting and converting of iron into steel and the producers for the making of gas for such furnaces.

melting ('mɛltɪŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. MELT *v.*¹ + -ING².] That melts, in senses of the vb.

1. In intransitive senses: a. That is in process of liquefaction; †capable of liquefaction, fusible (*obs.*). Also, †decaying.

1398 TREVISIA *Barth. De P.R.* XVI. vii. (1495) 556 The element and mater of welche all meltyng metall is made [L. *omnium liquidabilium metallorum*]. 1577 HANMER *Anc. Eccl. Hist.* (1650) 161 His whole body larded and distilled much like unto . . . melting wax. 1605 *1st Pt. Ieronimo* III. ii. 163 Honord Funerall for thy melting corse. 1799 G. SMITH *Laboratory I.* 76 The whole is to be kept in a melting state for some minutes.

b. Yielding to tender emotion; feeling or expressing tenderness or pity; tearful. Often in *phr. the melting mood*, after SHAKS.

1593 SHAKS. *Lucr.* 1227 Each flower moistned like a melting eye. 1597 — 2 *Hen. IV.* IV. iv. 32 A Hand Open (as Day) for melting Charitie. 1601 — *Jul. C.* II. i. 122 To steele with valour The melting spirits of women. 1604 — *Oth. v.* ii. 349 Albeit vn-used to the melting moode. 1658 *Whole Duty Man* xv. §3 Our compassions are to be most melting towards them of all others. 1712-14 POPE *Rape Lock* I. 71 What guards the purity of Melting maids In courtly balls, and midnight masquerades? 1879 FROUDE *Cæsar* viii. 72 He was a high-spirited ornamental youth, with soft melting eyes.

c. Of sound: Liquid and soft, delicately modulated. Also of form, colour, etc.

1626 BACON *Sylva* §223 No Instrument hath the Sound so Melting and prolonged as the Irish Harp. 1632 MILTON *L'Allegro* 142 The melting voice through mazes running. 1713 GAY *Fan* II. 14 And thus in melting sounds her speech began. a 1761 CAWTHORN *Poems* (1771) 37 That step, whose motion seems to swim, That melting harmony of limb. 1849 RUSKIN *Sev. Lamps* iv. §39. 129 The most exquisite harmonies . . . soft and full, of flushed and melting spaces of colour. 1885 G. ALLEN *Babylon* v, Her pretty, melting native dialect.

d. That 'melts in the mouth', tender. Said *esp.* of varieties of pear; also of those varieties of peach that part easily from the stone: cf. MELTER.

1605 B. JONSON *Volpone* I. i. (1607) Bb, You shall ha' some will swallow A melting heire, as glibly, as your Dutch Will pills of butter. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* s.v. *Nectarine*, This is a very well flavoured nectarine, of a soft, melting juice, and parts from the stone. 1766 *Complete Farmer* s.v. *Stock*, Summer peaches (commonly distinguished by the appellation of melting peaches). 1859 DARWIN *Orig. Spec.* i. (1872) 27 No one would expect to raise a first-rate melting pear from the seed of the wild pear.

2. In transitive senses: a. That liquifies or dissolves (*rare*). b. That softens the heart; deeply touching or affecting.

1611 BIBLE *Isa.* lxiv. 2 As when the melting fire burneth, the fire causeth the waters to boyle. 1656 J. OWEN *Motif Sin Wks.* 1851 VI. 77 God's peace is humbling, melting peace. 1695 J. EDWARDS *Perfect. Script.* 439 The charms of a most melting and affectionate rhetorick. 1715-20 POPE *Iliad* XXI. 83 While thus these melting words attempt his heart. 1739 *Joe Miller's Jest* No. 118 A melting Sermon being preach'd in a Country Church. 1826 E. IRVING *Babylon* II. 409 When Jeremy the prophet poured over them his melting lamentations in vain.

3. *Comb.*: *melting-hearted* adj., -heartedness. 1593 NASHE *Christ's T.* 31 Exclaimyng, for some melting-hearted man, to come and rydde them out of theyr lingring-lying death. 1647 TRAPP *Comm. I Cor.* xi. 11 There must be all mutuall respects and melting-heartednesse betwixt married couples.

meltingly ('mɛltɪŋli), *adv.* [f. MELTING *ppl. a.* + -LY².] In a melting manner.

a 1586 SIDNEY *Arcadia* II. (1590) 176 Lying . . . with her face so bent ouer Ladon, that (her teares falling into the water) one might haue thought, that she began meltingly to be metamorphosed to the vnder-running riuer. 1680 *Revenge* I. i. 7 Kiss him as you do me, as soft and meltingly. 1827 SCOTT *Jrnl.* 30 July, Ballantyne marched on too, somewhat meltingly, but without complaint. 1888 R. DOWLING *Miracle Gold* II. xix. 107 That wonderful, irresistible, meltingly affectionate voice.

meltingness ('mɛltɪŋnis). [f. MELTING *ppl. a.* + -NESS.] The quality or state of being melting.

1622 MABBE tr. *Aleman's Guzman d'Alf.* II. 38 With the . . . meltingness of their language, they moue many to pity. 1879 G. MEREDITH *Egoist* III. x. 204 She ran through her brain for a suggestion to win a sign of meltingness if not esteem from her father.

meltit(h, Sc. variants of MEALTIDE.

Melton ('mɛltən). The name of a town in Leicestershire (more fully Melton Mowbray), a famous hunting centre. Used *attrib.* in *Melton jacket*, a kind of jacket formerly worn by hunters; *Melton pad*, a hernia truss specially

suiting to be worn on horseback. Also in *Melton cloth* (see quot. 1882) and *ellipt.* as *sb.*

1823 BYRON *Juan* XIII. lxxviii, Even Nimrod's self might leave the plains of Dura, And wear the Melton jacket for a space. 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade, Melton*, a kind of broadcloth. 1882 CAULFEILO & SAWARO *Dict. Needlework, Melton cloth*, a stout make of cloth suitable for men's wear, which is 'pared', but neither pressed nor 'finished'. 1891 *Times* 7 Oct. 4/4 The output of printed meltons at present is a good deal above the average of a year ago.

Meltonian (mɛl'tɒniən), *a. and sb.* [f. *Melton* (see prec.) + -IAN.] *a. adj.* Pertaining to Melton Mowbray. *Meltonian cream*, the name of a polish for boot-tops. *b. sb.* One who hunts at Melton Mowbray, an adept at hunting.

1825 H. ALKEN (*title*) A Few Ideas, being Hints to all Would-be Meltonians. All is not gold that glitters; Neither does Keeping Horses at Melton, and mounting the scarlet, Make The Real Meltonian. 1840 BLAINE *Encycl. Rural Sports* §1637 All riders are not Meltonians. 1901 *Edin. Rev.* Jan. 100 The red evening coat in which fox-hunters dine may be traced to the Meltonian dandies.

meltre: see MEDLE-tree.

meltyd, meltyre, var. ff. MEALTIDE, MELDER.

melub, variant of MAHALEB.

melusine (mɛl(j)u:'sɪn). Also *Melusine*. [a. Fr. *mélusine*, a kind of felt. Connection w. *Mélusine*, the name of a fairy in French folk-lore, is likely.] A silky, long-haired felt, used for making hats. Also *attrib.*

1908 *Westm. Gaz.* 24 Oct. 19/2 The Parisienne's latest love in millinery is the hat of silky beaver felt that she calls melusine. 1952 C. W. CUNNINGTON *Eng. Women's Clothing* II. 62 Toques in Melusine beaver. 1959 *Housewife* June 98 My white melusine hat is now a little soiled. 1962 A. SOUTHERN *Millinery* II. 29 Melusine is a high-grade fur felt which is made in a range of beautiful colours.

†'melvie, *v. Sc. Obs.* [f. *Sc. melvie* adj. mealy (Jam.), for **melwie*, f. *melw-*, OE. and ME. stem of MEAL *sb.*] *trans.* To cover with meal.

1785 BURNS *Holy Fair* xxv, Sma' need has he to say a grace, Or melvie his brow claiting!

melwe, melwell, obs. ff. MELLOW a., MULVEL.

melwyng, obs. form of MEALING vbl. sb.¹

mely, melyone, obs. ff. MELLAY, MILLION.

melzie, melzie, obs. Sc. form of MAIL sb.⁴

1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* (1858) I. 68 [*rime assailzie*]. 1568 in *Satir. Poems Reform.* xlvi. 83 [*rime telzie = failzie, FAIL v.*].

mem., sb. Abbreviation of MEMORANDUM, placed in front of a note of something to be remembered.

Colloq. and in humorous verse often treated as a word, pronounced (mem). Cf. MEMO.

1818 MOORE *Fudge Fam. Paris* ix. 234 Mem. too—when Sid. an army raises, It must not be 'incog.' likes Bayes's. 1827 WAOO (*title*) *Mems. Maxims, and Memoirs*. 1861 CALVERLEY *Dover to Munich* 19 Tickets to Königswinter (mem. The seats objectionably dirty). 1892 J. PAIN *Mod. Whittington* II. 63 Mr. Robert made a mem. in his mind that an ample provision should now be made.

mem, v. [f. the sb.] *trans.* To note or write down as a memorandum.

1915 W. J. LOCKE *Jaffery* v. 61 Once having 'mem-ed' an unpleasant thing in my diary, the matter is over.

mem, vulgar variant of MA'AM.

mem: see MEM-SAHIB.

member ('mɛmbə(r)), *sb.* [ME. *membre*, a. F. *membre* (11th c. in Littré) (= Sp. *miembro*, Pg., It. *membro*);—L. *membrum* limb, part of the body, constituent part of anything.]

By many philologists considered to represent a prehistoric **mems-ro-*, cogn. with Goth. *mimz* flesh.]

1. a. Part or organ of the body; chiefly, a limb or other separable portion (as opposed to the trunk). *arch.*

privy member or *members*, †*carnal member*: the secret part or parts. *the unruly member* (after James iii. 5-8): the tongue. *virile member*: see VIRILE *a.* and *sb.* 3.

1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 11731 þat is priue membres hii ne corue of iwis. c 1325 *Song of Merc* 152 in *E.E.P.* (1862) 123 His hert al-so And alle þe Membres þat we con mynge. 1382 WYCLIF *Jas.* iii. 5 The tunge sotheli is a lital membre. 1393 LANGL. *P. Pl. C.* XI. 156 Man is hym most lyk of membres and of face. c 1430 *Life St. Kath.* (1884) 55 þat . . . she scholde by meuyng of þe wheles be rent membre from membre. c 1430 LYOG. *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 44 If ye mowe chastise your carnal membre. 1495 *Act. 11 Hen. VII.* c. 3 §3 Any other offence wherfor any persone shall lose life or member. 1548-9 (Mar.) *Bk. Com. Prayer, Collect Circumcision*, That our Hertes, and al our membres . . . may . . . obey thy blessed wil. 1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* IV. xxv. 145 Exceeding all others in bignesse of body and force of members. 1611 BIBLE *Deut.* xxiii. 1 Hee that . . . hath his priue member cutt off. 1660 F. BROOKE tr. *Le Blanc's Trav.* 61 They tye a cloth only to hide their priue members. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* III. 424 Their Masters mangl'd Members they devour. 1715-20 POPE *Iliad* XXII. 575 All her members shake with sudden fear. 1756 NUGENT *Gr. Tour, Italy* III. 316 Artificial noses, lips, ears, and other members. 1823 J. F. COOPER *Pioneers* v. (1860) 24/2 There was something noble in the rounded outlines of his head and brow. The very air and manner with which the member haughtily maintained itself [etc.].

b. *spec.* (after L.): = 'privy member'.

c 1290 *S. Eng. Leg. I.* 306/249 Heore membres to-swellze sone. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 10524 3e þæt vil it is to telle, some hii lete honge Bi hor membres an hey. c 1330 *Arth. & Merl.* 3472 (Kölbng) Vlin him 3aue a dety of wurch out þe membre & sadel also. c 1386 CHAUCER *Pars. T.* ¶ 256 They sowed of fige leues a maner of breches to hidden hire membres. 1582 N. LICHEFIELD tr. *Castanbeda's Conq. E. Ind. I.* ii. 6 They trusse up and hide theyr members in certaine Cases made of woode. 1966 L. COHEN *Beautiful Losers* (1970) i. 24 This member of mine rigid as a goal post.

c. *Biol.* In extended use: Any part of a plant or animal viewed with regard to its form and position.

1875 BENNETT & DYER tr. *Sach's Bot.* 130 It is obviously best to speak in this sense not of Organs, but of Members. The term Member is used when we speak of a part of a whole in reference to its form or position and not to any special purpose it may serve. In the same manner, from a morphological point of view, stems, leaves, hairs, roots, thallus-branches, are simply members of the plant-form. 1890 *Syd. Soc. Lex., Member.* . . . A part of a plant or animal, such as a root, stem, leaf, or hair in a plant, or an arm or leg in an animal; a segment which can be studied in a purely morphological point of view, apart from its physiological function.

2. *fig.* with reference to a metaphorical 'body'; chiefly in *member of Christ, of Satan.* (Cf. LIMB sb.¹ 3 a, b.)

13. *E.E. Allit. P. A.* 458 Al arn we membrez of Ihesu kryst. c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xvii. (*Magdalena*) 301 þe mebyre of sathane. 1382 WYCLIF *Eph. v.* 30 We be membrs of his body, of his fleisch and of his boones. 1483 CAXTON *Cato Gijb*, To do therwith almesses to the poure members of Yhesu cryst. 1548-9 (Mar.) *Bk. Com. Prayer, Catechism*, Wherein I was made a member of Christe. 1582 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* III. 493 Enemye to Chryst and to all his faithful members. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 21 ¶ 3 The Body of the Law is no less encumbered with superfluous Members.

3. *transf.* a. Each of the constituent portions of a complex structure.

c 1391 CHAUCER *Astrol. Prol.* 3 The figures & the membres of thin Astrolabie. 1669 STURMY *Mariner's Mag.* v. xii. 48 plate, Y^e names of y^e members of a pece of Ordnance. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 321/2 In it [the Vice] there are several parts and Members. 1855 BAIN *Senses & Int.* i. ii. § 11 Each couple [of nerves] contains a right and a left member. 1890 W. J. GORDON *Foundry* 45 There is not a perpendicular line in any of the cantilevers. . . The rising members, the members that withstand the compressing, are . . . all tubes. 1901 *Black's Illustr. Carp. Man., Scaffolding* 64 The horizontal members of the brackets extend out 5ft. at right angles to the uprights.

b. *Arch.* 'Any part of an edifice, or any moulding in a collection of mouldings, as those in a cornice, capital, base, &c.' (Gwilt).

1679 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* ix. 154 Architecture considers the best forming of all Members in a Building. 1849 RUSKIN *Sev. Lamps* ii. § 8. 35 In later Gothic the pinnacle became gradually a decorative member. 1862 MERIVALE *Rom. Emp.* (1865) v. xli. 72 The whole space was . . . decorated with all the forms and members of Roman architecture.

† c. Of a range of mountains, buildings, etc.: An outlying portion. *Obs.*

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny I.* 125 As for the hills Imaus, Emodisus, Paropamisus, as parts all and members of Caucasus. 1628 VENNERS *Baths of Bathe* (1650) 347 The Queens Bath is a member of the Kings Bath.

4. a. Each of the individuals belonging to or forming a society or assembly. Also formerly, †an inhabitant or native (of a country or city).

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 130, I þe forbede to challenge any clerke In lay courte. . . Bot tille þat courte com to, of whilk he is membre calde. 1521 WARHAM in *Ellis Orig. Lett. Ser.* III. i. 240 Seyng your Grace is the moost honorable membeyr that ever was of that Universitie. 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 314 b, And with his protection to defend the members of the church. 1588 SHAKS. *L.L.L.* IV. i. 41 Here comes a member of the common-wealth. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Past.* IX. 44 Yet have the Muses made Me free, a Member of the tuneful trade. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 34 ¶ 1 The Club of which I am a Member. 1802 M. EDGEWORTH *Moral T., Forester* viii. (1806) I. 63, I should be happy, if I were a useful member of society. 1842 ALISON *Hist. Europe* lxxviii. X. 983 The state becomes poor, and its members rich. 1891 *Law Times* XCII. 123/2 The Lord Chancellor need not be a member of the House of Lords of which he is the Speaker.

b. Used *absol.* for: A 'member of the community', a person. Now *slang* and *dial.*

1525 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* II. ccxxxv. [ccxxxi.] 729 Where as therle and his chylidren shulde be great membres in Englande. 1603 SHAKS. *Meas. for M.* v. i. 237 These poore informall women, are no more But instruments of some more mightier member That sets them on. c 1613 BEAUM. & FL. *Coxcomb* I. v, You'll keep no whores, rogue, no good members. 1888 J. RUNCIMAN *Chequers* 187 You're a red-hot member! 1891 *Sporting Life* 28 Mar. 3/5 But, warm a member as our hero was, standing in front of a blazing furnace for hours. . . was too hot even for Jem's sanguinary temperament. 1922 JOYCE *Ulysses* 298 Gob, he's a prudent member and no mistake. *Ibid.* 228 Hot members they were all of them, the Geraldines.

† c. One who takes part in an action, participates in a benefit, etc. *Obs.*

1554-9 in *Songs & Ball. Philip & Mary* (1860) 3 To be members of mersye he hath us up lyfft. 1569 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* II. 66 The authoris and members of the said commotioun. 1597 SHAKS. *2 Hen. IV.* IV. i. 171 All members of our Cause, both here, and hence. 1604 — *Oth.* III. iv. 112 That . . . I may againe Exist, and be a member of his loue.

d. *Usu. attrib.*, applied to a country, nation, state, etc., belonging to an international organization.

1931 *Times Lit. Suppl.* 28 May 429/4 Common action by a society of States against a member-State. 1959 *Ibid.* 13 Feb. 79/2 The member-nations' extra-European commitments. 1959 A. H. ROBERTSON *European Institutions* iv. 93 The Member States would consult together. 1962 *B.S.I. News* June 11/2 Copies of the national standards. . . would go to each member-country. 1971 W. LAQUEUR *Dict. Politics* 361 Departmental ministers of member countries. *Ibid.* 362 Representatives of the member states' Chiefs of Staff. *Ibid.* 525 All member nations have one voice and one vote.

e. *U.S. slang.* A Negro.

1964 L. HAIRSTON in J. H. Clarke *Harlem* 290 Three more, one of 'em a member, . . . sailed over. 1970 H. E. ROBERTS *Third Ear* 10/1 Member, a fellow black person.

5. One who has been formally elected to take part in the proceedings of a parliament: in full *Member of Parliament* (abbreviated M.P.), in *U.S. Member of Congress* (M.C.).

1454 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 240/1 Any persone that is a membre of this high Court of Parlement. 1477 *Ibid.* VI. 191/2 All the membres usually called to the forseid Parlements. 1603 *Jrnl. Ho. Comm.* I. 141/1 The Intrusion of sundry Gentlemen, his Majesty's Servants, and others (no Members of Parliament) into the Higher House. 1648 *Eikon Bas.* iii. 12 My going to the Hous of Commons to demand Justice upon the five Members, was an act, which My enemies loaded with all the obloquies and exasperations they could. 1711 SWIFT *Jrnl. to Stella* 8 Dec., I dined with Dr. Cockburn, and after, a Scotch member came in, and told us that the clause was carried against the Court in the house of lords. 1774 WASHINGTON *Writ.* (1889) II. 438 Dined at the State House, at an entertainment given by the city [of Philadelphia] to the members of the Congress. 1822 LD. J. RUSSELL in *Select. Sp. & Desp.* (1870) I. 205 My hon. Friend the member for Winchelsea. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* II. I. 175 The Commons began by resolving that every member should [etc.].

6. A component part, branch, of a political body.

1386 *Rolls of Parlt.* III. 225/1 The folk of the Mercerye of London, as a member of the same Citee. 1414 *Ibid.* IV. 22/2 The comune of youre lond, the whiche that is, and ever hath be, a membre of youre parlement. 1673 RAY *Journ. Low C., Venice* 192 The Council of Ten, though it be a member of great importance, yet is it rather accessory . . . than principal. 1818 HALLAM *Mid. Ages* (1878) III. 106/1 note, By estates of the realm they meant members, or necessary parts, of the parliament. 1871 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (1876) IV. xviii. 208 A member, doubtless the foremost member of the Danish Civic Confederation, it still kept a Danish patriciate of twelve hereditary Lawmen.

† 7. A branch, department (of a trade, art, profession); a branch, species, subdivision of a class.

1463-4 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 502/2 That . . . it may please unto your seid Highnes, to ordeyn . . . that every . . . Clothmaker . . . pay to the Carders, Spynners, and all other the Laborers of eny membr' therof, lawfull money for all their lefull wages . . . upon peyne of forfeiture to the same Laborer, of the treble of his seid wages. . . as ofte as the seid Clothmaker refuseth to pay . . . to eny such Laborer by hym put to occupacion in eny of the seid membres of makyng of Cloth. 1540 *Act 32 Hen. VIII.* c. 40 § 3 The science of phisike doth . . . include . . . the knowledge of surgery as a special membre and parte of the same. a 1614 DONNE *Banquet* (1644) 132 The next Member and species of Homicide, which is, Assistance.

8. a. A section or district, esp. an outlying part, of an estate, manor, parish, or the like.

1450 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 187/2 Havynge estate in the seid Castell, Lordship, Maner, and Membres. 1485 *Ibid.* VI. 357/2 Oure Honour of Walingford, with the members, in the Countie of Berks. a 1645 HABBINGTON *Surv. Worcs.* in *Worcs. Hist. Soc. Proc.* III. 405 Werneleg a member of Oldw Swinford. 1730 *Magna Brit.* I. 755/2 Crimscoote. . . Peter de Montfort held it with Whitchurch, of which it was originally a Member. 1778 *Eng. Gazetteer* (ed. 2) s.v. *Halton*, Halton, or Haulton. . . is a member of the duchy of Lancaster. 1891 E. PEACOCK *N. Brendon I.* 339 Thurlford was a small hamlet, a member of a very large parish.

b. of a port.

1485 *Rolls of Parlt.* VI. 341/1 Men of the v Portes, or of any their members. 1676 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1084/1 If any of the said Ships shall be in any Port of this Kingdom, or in any Member or Creek thereof. 1769 *De Foe's Tour Gt. Brit.* (ed. 7) II. 364 Swanzy. . . is a Member of the Port of Caerdiff. 1789 *Public Papers in Ann. Reg.* 132 The member is distinguished by a subordination to, and dependence upon the head-port. 1813 *Beaues's Lex. Mercat.* (ed. 6) I. 246 (Wharton) *Members*, places where anciently a custom house was kept, with officers or deputies in attendance. They were lawful places of exportation or importation.

9. *Math.* a. A group of figures or symbols forming part of a numerical expression or formula.

1608 R. NORTON *Stevin's Disme Aijj*, Every three Characters of a Number is called a Member. . . as in the number 357,876,297, the 297 is called the first Member. 1685 WALLIS *Algebra* xxiii. 102 And here for every Figure or Member of the Root, we are to seek not only the several Members of the Cube, but of the Square also. 1875 *Chem. News* 9 Apr. 154 Its symbol will be {h k l, e f g}, where the second member of the symbol represents the poles equidistant with the poles {h k l} [etc.].

b. *Algebra.* Either of the sides of an equation.

1702 J. RALPHSON *Math. Dict., Equation*, (in Algebra) is a Comparison between two Quantities (or Members of the Equation), to make them equal. 1903 WALKER *Introd. Physical Chem.* (ed. 3) xxvi. 307 Eliminating what is common to both members of the equation.

10. a. A division or clause of a sentence; a 'head' of a discourse; a branch of a disjunctive proposition.

1534 MORE *Comf. agst. Trib.* I. Wks. 1148/1 We shall therefore to gye it lyght wythal touch euery member

somewhat more at large. 1641 J. JACKSON *True Evang. T.* I. 8, I have . . . cast the Text according to the number of the verses, into three plain and conspicuous members. 1654 Z. COKE *Logick* 215 Under-titles also of Controversies must be disposed according the members of the Probleme to be handled. 1659 PEARSON *Creed* (1839) 7 As, for the other member of the division, we may now plainly perceive that it is thus to be defined. 1741 WATTS *Improv. Mind.* i. xiii. § 12 The opponent must directly prove his own proposition in that sense, and according to that member of the distinction in which the respondent denied it. 1762 LOWTH *Eng. Gram.* (1763) 170 The Colon, or Member, is a chief constructive part, or greater division, of a Sentence. 1824 L. MURRAY *Eng. Gram.* (ed. 5) I. 270 The simple members of compound sentences. 1891 DRIVER *Introd. Lit. O.T.* (1892) 429 The verse itself may consist of one or more members; but each member . . . is divided by a *cæsura* into two unequal parts.

† b. in *Music.*

1782 BURNBY *Hist. Mus.* II. 171 Music. . . is now become a rich, expressive, and picturesque language in itself; having its forms, proportions, contrasts, punctuations, members, phrases, and periods. 1811 BUSBY *Dict. Mus.* (ed. 3) s.v. *Passage*, Every member of a strain or movement is a passage.

11. a. Each of the items forming a series.

1851 LYELL *Elem. Geol.* (ed. 3) 354 The *Orthoceras Ludense* . . . is peculiar to this member of the series. 1873 RALFE *Phys. Chem. Introd.* 17 Series of this kind are termed homologous series, and the members are said to be homologues of one another. 1884 BOWER & SCOTT *De Bary's Phaner.* 165 The division walls between the members of the series.

† b. *member by member*: seriatim. (The first quot. prob. belongs to sense 1.)

[1483 *Cath. Angl.* 234 Membyr be membyr, *membratim.*] 1726 LEONI *Alberti's Archit.* I. 43 We shall treat . . . of all Public Works Member by Member.

12. *Comb.*: *member bank U.S.*, a bank which holds shares in, and has representation on the board of directors of, a Federal Reserve Bank (see also quot. 1930); † *member-like a.*, befitting a member; *member-mug slang* and *dial.* (see *E.D.D.*) [f. sense 1 b + MUG sb.¹], a chamber-pot; † *member-port* = 8 b.

1914 *Federal Reserve Act* § 1 The term 'member bank' shall be held to mean any national bank, state bank, or bank or trust company which has become a member of one of the reserve banks created by this Act. 1923 E. A. SALIERS *Accountants' Handbk.* 865 Member banks may rediscount short-time commercial notes with federal reserve banks. 1930 J. M. KEYNES *Treat. Money* I. 9 The typical modern Banking System consists of a Sun, namely the Central Bank, and Planets, which, following American usage, it is convenient to call the Member Banks. 1948 G. CROWTHER *Outl. Money* (ed. 2) ii. 43 The banks other than the Central Bank are usually called 'joint-stock banks' in Great Britain and 'member banks' in the United States (i.e. members of the Federal Reserve System). 1649 N. *Eng. Hist. & Gen. Reg.* (1879) XXXIII. 167 The Ch[urch]. . . ordered, that he be cast out of the body, till . . . he be brought into a more *member-like frame. 1649 J. ELLISTONE tr. *Behmen's Epist.* i. 1 From a member-like obligation (as one branch on the Tree is bound to doe to the other) . . . I wish unto you [etc.]. 1699 B. E. *New Dict. Canting Crew, *Member-mug*, a Chamber-pot. 1785 GROSE *Dict. Vulgar T., Member Mug*, a chamber pot. 1932 AUDEN *Orators* III. 104 The war-memorials decorate with member-mugs. a 1623 CAMDEN in *Hearne Collect.* (O.H.S.) II. 279 Sandwich & the *Member-Portes in Kent. 1656 TUCKER *Rep. in Misc. Sc. Burgh Rec. Soc.* 24 A checque, and three wayters, some of which are still sent into the member ports.

† *member, v. Obs.* [a. OF. *membre*:—L. *memorare*: see MEMORATE.] 1. *trans.* To mention; to remember. Hence *membered ppl. a.*

1382 WYCLIF *Tobit* iv. 22 The above membrid [Vulg. *ante memoratum*] weizte of siluer. — *Wisd.* xi. 14 They membridren the Lord. 1589 WARNER *Alb. Eng. v.* xxiv. 108 They Carles garre syke a dinne, That more we member of their iapes [ed. 1602 they member vs of iapes] than mende vs of our sinne. *Ibid.* vi. xxx. 131, I member scarce thy argyng.

2. Aphetic form of REMEMBER *v.* Freq. written as 'member.

1899 KIPLING *Stalky & Co.* 254 'Member the snow all white on his eyebrows, Tertius? 1936 M. MITCHELL *Gone with Wind* lxi. 1009, I gave him to you, once before—'member?—before he was born. 1945 'O. MALET' *My Bird Songs* II. x. 167 'I remember Papa!' shouted out Amaryllys. . . 'So do I 'member Papa!' said Acanthus. 1971 *Black World* June 72/2 You member the day I left, Carrie Jean? 1973 *Amer. Speech* 1970 XLV. 76 'Member the day I saw you on Broad Street?

memberal, obs. form of MEMBRAL.

membered ('membəd), *a.* [f. MEMBER sb. + -ED¹.] Having members (chiefly in parasynthetic combinations, = having members of a specified kind or number); divided into members; †consisting of links or segments.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 420 Ring, ne broche nabbe 3e ne gurdel imbred [MSS. T., C. i-membret], ne glouen. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P.R.* v. v. (Tollem. MS.), To pe ye so despid and perfily membrid [L. *perfecte organizatum*]. c 1477 CAXTON *Jason* 21, I am not grete ne membered as a geant. 1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* III. xxiii. (Arb.) 268 If . . . the shape of a memberd body [be] without his due measures and simmetry. 1630 R. JOHNSON'S *Kingd. & Commw.* 58 Strong-membered, and blacke haired. 1832 *Fraser's Mag.* VI. 335 It is only assumed that a quantity may be divided into members *ad infinitum*—it does not follow that it is really membered to infinity. 1854 PEREIRA'S *Pol. Light* 195 The four-membered or two- and one-axed. . . system. 1878-9 J. CAIRD *Philos. Relig.* (1880) 108 Instead of

the parts being used up for the production of the end, we have a membered totality in the production and maintenance of which the parts have their own natural fulfilment or realisation.

b. spec. in Her. Said of a bird, when the legs are of a different tincture from the body. †Also (see quot. 1610).

1572 BOSSEWELL *Armorie* II. 114 b, He beareth Argent, a fesse Gules, betwene three Eaglettes Sable, membered and beaked of the second. 1610 GUILLIM *Heraldry* III. xvii. (1611) 155 All those that either are whole-footed or have their feet diuided and yet have no Talants should be termed membred. 1718 NISBET *Ess. Armories, Terms Her., Membred*, is said of the Legs of Birds, when they are of a different Tincture from the Body. 1763 *Brit. Mag.* IV. 238 An eagle with two heads displayed, sable, armed and membered, or. 1864 BOUTELL *Her. Hist. & Pop.* xvii. (ed. 3) 280 Two storks arg., beaked and membered gu.

memberess ('membəris). Also *membress*. [f. MEMBER *sb.* + -ESS.] A female member; *spec.* a female member of Parliament. (Not in freq. use.)

1867 J. MACGREGOR *Rob Roy on Baltic* x. 126 It would.. be worth while being an M.P. . . to see the Chancellor of the Exchequer badgered. . . by Dr. Emma Blew, Memberess for Honiton. 1876 C. M. YONGE *Three Brides* I. xix. 338 You proved yourself the fittest memberess for the future parliament. 1933 H. BELLOC in *G. K.'s Weekly* 7 Dec. 212/1 Your member, or membress, of Parliament is all for what he or she will call temperance.

†**'membering**. *Her. Obs.* [f. MEMBER *sb.* + -ING]: cf. MEMBERED *a.*] The manner in which a heraldic bird is 'membered'; the tincture of the legs.

1610 GUILLIM *Heraldry* III. xx. (1611) 156 You shall not need to mention either the metall of these necks being argent or yet their membring, being gules, because they bee both naturall to the Swanne.

memberless ('membəlis), *a.* [-LESS.] Having no member or members.

1611 COTGR., *Tronçonner* . . . to make headlesse, branchlesse, memberlesse. 1638 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (ed. 2) 158 A troop of leane fact, beardlesse, memberlesse Eunuchs. 1863 DANA in *Amer. Jnl. Sci.* Ser. II. XXXVI. 337 Thus the Crab has a very small memberless abdomen. 1866 *Sat. Rev.* 28 Apr. 494/2 Three months of a new session are not yet over; yet already not a few boroughs have been pronounced memberless.

membership ('membəʃɪp). [f. MEMBER *sb.* + -SHIP.]

1. The condition or status of a member of a society or (organized) body. (Cf. CHURCHMEMBERSHIP.)

1647 WARD *Simp. Cobler* (1843) 43, I should wish him a Membership in a strict Reformed Church. 1648 J. BEAUMONT *Psyche* x. cclxxviii. (1702) 155 Men, whose mystick obligation Of mutual Membership doth them invite To careful tenderness, and free compassion. 1861 E. GARBETT *Boyle Lect.* 16 The creeds did not add anything to Scripture that was not in it before, but were tests of membership. 1903 *Edin. Rev.* Apr. 454 The oath of membership required fidelity . . . to the Church as well as the State.

2. The number of members in a particular body.

1850 'BAT' *Crick. Man.* 87 The . . . club . . . compris[es] in its membership several promising young players. 1884 *Harper's Mag.* June 148/1 A large membership is necessary. 1884 *Manch. Exam.* 4 Dec. 5/4 The necessity of adding to the membership of the House.

|| **membra disiecta, disjecta**, varr. DISJECTA MEMBRA *Lat. phr.*

1957 N. R. KER *Catal. Manuscripts containing Anglo-Saxon* p. liv, One volume of 29 belonged to Cotton, as well as *membra disiecta* of 22, 83 [etc.]. *Ibid.* p. lxii, The *membra disiecta* have come into existence for various reasons and especially because one part of a manuscript seemed more important than another part or had a different sort of interest. 1963 A. E. ELSÉN *Rodin* 175 Vitrines filled with the sculptor's arsenal of *membra disiecta*. 1970 *Times Lit. Suppl.* 23 July 787/1 As they fed wanly on their ration of *membra disiecta*, they had scant hope of introduction to the more invigorating study of the specifically human phenomenon of language as a whole.

membral ('membərəl), *a.* Also 7 *memberal*. [f. L. *membr-um* MEMBER + -AL¹.] Pertaining to or characteristic of a member or members (in various senses). Now *rare exc.* *Anat.* and *Zool.* = *appendicular*.

1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* III. xii. (1632) 596 An unnatural ill-favourdesse, and membrall deformity. 1650 HUBBERT *Pill Formality* 63 [Judah] was a member of the Church, and not cast out, and so had a memberal right unto it. 1804 LARWOOD *No Gun Boats* 27 The limb, though amputated, has its membral portion of parental blood still flowing through its arteries. 1827 G. S. FABER *Sacr. Cal. Prophecy* (1844) II. 25 He seems . . . to have enjoyed full membral liberty, not being subjected to any other confinement than that of an inclosed park. 1882 WILDER & GAGE *Anat. Techn.* 87 A membral ('appendicular') portion, including the bones of the arms and legs.

Hence †**'membrally adv.**, in respect of a member.

1643 R. O. *Man's Mort.* iii. 14 If Nature be deprived more or lesse in her worke of conception of her due, . . . her Effect is accordingly: If membrally impeded, a membrall impediment. *Ibid.* 16.

membranaceo- (membrə'neɪʃiəʊ), taken as combining form of MEMBRANACEOUS.

1854 BUSK *Catal. Mar. Polyzoa Brit. Mus.* II. 55 Polyzoary membranaceo-calcareous or calcareous. 1871 W. A. LEIGHTON *Lichen-flora* 3 Thallus membranaceo-lobate.

membranaceous (membrə'neɪʃəs), *a.* [f. late L. *membrānāceus*, f. *membrāna* MEMBRANE: see -ACEOUS.]

1. *Nat. Hist.* Resembling or of the nature of a membrane; membranous. In *Bot.* (see quot. 1832).

1684 tr. *Boneti's Merc. Compit.* VII. 253 Men observe the membranaceous Stalk . . . where the Ganglium rises. 1713 DERHAM *Phys.-Theol.* IV. xi. 199 Where teeth are wanting . . . the Defect is abundantly supplied by one thin membranaceous Ventricle. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* s.v. *Leaf*, Membranaceous Leaf, one merely composed of membranes with no pulp between. 1832 LINDLEY *Introd. Bot.* 397 Membranaceous . . . thin and semitransparent, like a fine membrane; as the leaves of Mosses. 1871 HARTWIG *Subterr. W.* II. 11 The soft membranaceous swimming feet. 1874 H. C. WOOD *Fresh-w. Algæ N. Amer.* 14 Thallus membranaceous.

2. Printed on vellum. *nonce-use*.

1824 DIBDIN *Libr. Comp.* 621 note, The unique copy . . . on vellum, in the matchless membranaceous Alduses of Spencer House.

membra'naceously, adv. [f. MEMBRANACEOUS *a.*] With membranaceous material.

1821 W. P. C. BARTON *Flora N. Amer.* I. 14 Stem erect, . . . four-sided, membranaceously winged on the angles, smooth, nearly naked.

membranate ('membɾənət), *a. rare.* [ad. mod.L. *membrānātus*, f. *membrāna* MEMBRANE.] (See quotes.)

1777 ROBSON *Brit. Flora* iii. 7 Of stems . . . Surface . . . *Membranate*, covered with thin membranes. 1895 *Funk's Stand. Dict.*, *Membranate*, having the characters of a membrane.

membranated, a. [f. mod.L. *membrānāt-us* (f. *membrāna* MEMBRANE) + -ED.] (See quot.)

1776 J. LEE *Introd. Bot. Explan.* Terms 380 *Membranatus*, membranated, flat like a thin pellucid Leaf.

†**membranatic, a.** *Obs.* -⁰ [ad. mod.L. *membrānātīc-us*, f. *membrāna*.] (See quot.)

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Membranatick* (*membranaticus*), of or pertaining to a membrane.

†**'membrance. Obs.** [a. OF. *membrance*, f. *membr-er* MEMBER *v.*] = REMEMBRANCE.

14 . . . *Customs of Malton in Surtees Misc.* (1890) 63 The *qwyche tyme* is w' owtyn man's *membrance* or mynde. 1650 GENTILIS *Considerations* 6 The *renoune* which remained of Alcibiades, the *membrance* of his Country, Parents, Nurse and Tutors.

membrane ('membrein). Also 6 -*aan*, 7 -*an*. [ad. L. *membrāna* membrane, parchment (whence late Gr. *μεμβράνα*, *μέμβρανον*, F. *membrane*, Sp., Pg., It. *membrana*), f. *membrum* MEMBER *sb.*]

The etymological sense appears to be 'that which covers the members of the body'.]

1. A thin pliable sheet-like tissue (usually fibrous), serving to connect other structures or to line a part or organ. Also *collect. sing.* = membranous structure.

a. in an animal body.

1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 77 A Membrane ingirting the whole cavity of the lower belly. 1679 M. RUSDEN *Further Discov. Bees* 5 A Horny membrane or tunicle. 1788 J. C. SMYTH in *Med. Commun.* II. 210 The membrane of the nose, commonly known by the name of Schneiders membrane. 1831 BREWSTER *Nat. Magic* II. (1833) 10 Behind the vitreous humour, there is spread out on the inside of the eye-ball a fine delicate membrane, called the retina. 1859 J. R. GREENE *Protozoa* 34 The 'dermal membrane' of the Sponge. 1896 KIRKALDY & POLLARD tr. *Boas' Text-bk. Zool.* 336 Just below the portion of skin covered by the eyelids there is usually a thin and soft membrane, which is termed the *conjunctiva bulbi*.

fig. 1626 B. JONSON *Staple of News* III. ii, Vertue and honesty; hang 'hem; poore thinne membranes Of honour; who respects them?

b. in a vegetable body.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Membrane*, . . . the pill or pilling between the bark and the tree. 1681 GREW *Musæum* II. 213 A short Fibrous Lobe. . . Lined within with a most smooth and thin Membrane. 1835 LINDLEY *Introd. Bot.* (1848) I. 9 Membrane, as true cellulose, may be regarded as being in the beginning, a gelatinous precipitate from the organic mucus of vegetation. 1846-50 A. WOOD *Class-bk. Bot.* 21 The organic basis [of vegetable tissues] is simple membrane and fibre. 1852 HENSLAW *Dict. Bot. Terms, Membrane*. . . A delicate pellicle of homogeneous tissue. Also a very thin layer composed of cellular tissue. 1890 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Membrane*, . . . the thin testa of a seed.

c. Ent. The terminal part of a hemielytrum. 1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* III. 618 The Apical Area is usually most distinguished by nerves . . . ; the object of this is doubtless to strengthen the membrane.

d. Path. A morbid formation in certain diseases.

Also false membrane, pseudo-membrane, etc.

1765 F. HOME *Croup* 16 The . . . surface of the Trachea was covered with a white soft thick preternatural coat or membrane. 1797 UNDERWOOD *Disorders of Childh.* I. 346 That tough membrane found in those who have died of the inflammatory croup. 1834 *Cycl. Pract. Med.* III. 488/2 Membranes expelled in dysmenorrhæa. 1835 *Ibid.* IV.

176/1 A more severe form of pharyngeal inflammation is that which is accompanied by the formation of a false membrane. 1905 H. D. ROLLESTON *Dis. Liver* 603 Cases of gall-stone colic accompanied by membranes in the stools.

2. †Parchment (*obs.*); in modern palæography, a 'skin' of parchment forming part of a roll.

1519 HORMAN *Vulg.* 80 b, That stouffe that we wyrtte vpon: and is made of beestis skynnes: is somtyme called parchement, somtyme velem, somtyme abortyue, somtyme membraan. 1601 in Nichols *Progr. Q. Eliz.* (1823) III. 552 Her rolls, bundells, membranes, and parcells that be reposed in her Majestie's Tower at London. 1651 BOATE in *Ussher's Lett.* (1686) 564 The bare transcription of the Obelisks and Asterisks out of the Membranes. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Membrane*, . . . a skin of parchment. 1870 MISS TOULMIN SMITH in *Eng. Gilds* *Introd.* 44 'Miscellaneous Rolls, Tower Records'; they consist of three bundles, containing in all 549 skins or membranes. 1890 GROSS *Gild Merch.* II. 137 The third membrane of this Roll.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *membrane-like* adj., *membrane plaster*, *membrane-bone* *Ichthyol.*, a bone originating in membranous tissue; *membrane filter*, any of various filters made of cellulosic material and capable of retaining objects as small as bacteria; so *membrane filtration*.

1880 GUNTHER *Fishes* 91 The principal *membrane-bone of the mandible is the dentary. 1951 *Jrnl. Amer. Water Works Assoc.* XLIII. 975/1 It appears reasonably certain that *membrane filters have approached a degree of refinement that suggests their extended application. 1969 *Methods in Microbiol.* I. vii. 207 Membrane filters, as manufactured by the Millipore Corporation. 1951 *Jrnl. Amer. Water Works Assoc.* XLIII. 945/2 Recent German development in the field of *membrane filtration. 1957 G. E. HUTCHINSON *Treat. Limnol.* I. ix. 646 The probability . . . that ceston collected by membrane filtration or centrifugation is very largely detritus. 1765 F. HOME *Croup* 54 After a severe fit of coughing a *membrane-like substance . . . had been thrown out. 1822-34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) I. 460 In the disease before us we have neither inflammation nor membrane-like secretion. 1862 *Catal. Exhib.* II. xvii. 128 Liston's *membrane plaster.

Hence **'membraned a.**, having or consisting of a membrane; **'membraneless a.**, devoid of a membrane.

1872 BROWNING *Fifine Prol.* iv, The membraned wings So wonderful, so wide. 1876 tr. *Wagner's Gen. Pathol.* (ed. 6) 295 Membraneless, nuclear heaps of fine fat-globules.

|| **membranella** (membrə'nelə). *Zool.* [mod. L., dim. of *membrāna* MEMBRANE.] The long flattened modification of cilia in some infusorians.

1880 SAVILLE-KENT *Infusoria* I. 65 These modified cilia are much flattened or compressed, and appropriately receive from him [Sterki] the distinctive title of 'membranellæ'. 1896 KIRKALDY & POLLARD tr. *Boas' Text-bk. Zool.* 92 note, In some Infusoria there are the so-called membranellæ, vibrating, laminating structures, each of which is regarded as a short row of fused cilia.

membraneous (mem'bɾeɪniəs), *a.* [f. late L. *membrāneus*, f. *membrāna* MEMBRANE: see -EOUS.] = MEMBRANOUS.

1633 P. FLETCHER *Purple Isl.* iii. Notes, Choledochus, or the gall, is of a membraneous substance. 1688 BOYLE *Final Causes Nat. Things* iv. 195 The want of feathers in the wings is supplied by a broad membraneous expansion. 1763 EHRET in *Phil. Trans.* LIII. 130 Leaves, having membraneous ciliated footstalks. 1836-9 *Todd's Cycl. Anat.* II. 536/2 The membraneous labyrinth (*labyrinthus membranaceus*). *Ibid.* 537/1 The membraneous ampullæ.

membraniferous (membrə'nɪfərəs), *a. rare* -⁰. [f. MEMBRANE + -(I)FEROUS.] 'Having or producing membranes' (Ogilvie *Suppl.* 1855).

membraniform (mem'bɾeɪnɪfɔ:m), *a.* [f. MEMBRANE + -(I)FORM. Cf. F. *membraniforme*.] Having the character or structure of a membrane.

1828-32 WEBSTER, *Membraniform*, having the form of a membrane or of parchment. 1830 R. KNOX *Béclard's Anat.* 249 The Membraniform Cartilages. 1859 SEMPLE *Diphtheria* 37 Other membraniform fragments . . . are also expectorated.

mem'brano-, taken as combining form of MEMBRANE, with the sense 'consisting of membrane and' (something else denoted by the adj. with which it is joined), as *membrano-calcareous*, *-cartilaginous*, *-coriaceous*, *-corneous*, *-nervous*. Also *membrano'genic a.*, producing membrane.

1835-6 *Todd's Cycl. Anat.* I. 744/2 A membrano-cartilaginous lamina. 1836-9 *Ibid.* II. 537/1 An extremely delicate . . . membrano-nervous apparatus. 1838 G. JOHNSTON *Brit. Zooph.* 289 *Fulstra tuberculata*, membrano-calcareous. 1850 ALLMAN in *Brit. Assoc. Rep.* (1851) 328 Cœnœcium composed of membrano-corneous branched tubes. 1885 GOODALE *Physiol. Bot.* (1892) 227 note, Substances which by their mutual contact give rise to such precipitation-membranes are termed membranogenic. 1890 *Century Dict.*, *Membrano-coriaceous*, of a thick, tough, membraneous texture or consistency, as a polyzoan.

membranoid ('membɾənoɪd), *a.* [f. MEMBRANE + -OID.] Resembling membrane.

1856 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.* 1897 *Allbut's Syst. Med.* III. 482 The behaviour of the bowels is often irregular . . . membranoid shreds, if present, must not be overlooked.

membranology (mɛmbrə'nɒlədʒi). *rare*⁻⁰. [See -**LOGY**.] The science of the membranes.

1775 MOTHERBY *New Med. Dict.*, *Membranologia*, membranology. It treats of the common integuments, and of particular membranes.

membranophone (mɛm'brɛnəfəʊn). [f. MEMBRANO- + -PHONE.] A musical instrument which employs a stretched membrane to produce the sound.

1937 *Times Lit. Suppl.* 17 Apr. 288/2 Those [instruments] which employ a stretched membrane (membranophones), such as drums. 1958 *Oxf. Univ. Gaz.* 10 Mar. 772/1 Membranophones, instruments with taut membranes made to vibrate by percussion, friction, or sympathetically. 1960 *Times* 18 Mar. 4/6 But aerophones, idiophones, membranophones... are universal and they are the concern of organology. 1971 *Sci. Amer.* Dec. 90/3 A drum is a membranophone.

membranous ('mɛmbrənəs), *a.* [ad. F. *membraneux* (16th c.), f. *membrane* MEMBRANE.] Consisting of, resembling, or of the nature of membrane; membranaceous. In *Bot.*, thin and more or less translucent.

1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 48/1 Certaine membranouse pellicles intermixed with the excrementes. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* III. xx. 155 Two black filaments or membranous strings which extend into the long and shorter cornicle upon protrusion. 1756 BURKE *Subl.* § B. IV. xi, The ear drum and the other membranous parts. 1765 F. HOME *Croup* 28 The mucus... was formed into a membranous crust. 1811 LETTSOM in *Pettigrew Mem. Life & Writ.* (1817) III. 5 This [croupy] exudation consists of a membranous substance. 1832 LINDLEY *Introd. Bot.* 86 These [modifications] arise either from the addition of parenchyma, when leaves become succulent, or from the non-development of it, when they become membranous. 1867 J. MARSHALL *Outl. Physiol.* I. 505 The essential parts of the organ of hearing, viz., the membranous labyrinth and the cochlea. 1875 BUCKLAND *Log-bk.* 149 The stomach of the bittern is a membranous bag.

b. Of diseases: Pertaining to or involving the formation of a membrane (see MEMBRANE 1 d). 1875 tr. von *Ziemssen's Cycl. Med.* X. 334 Membranous dysmenorrhœa. 1876 BRISTOWE *Theory & Pract. Med.* (1878) 209 Although membranous croup occurs in adults, it is mainly children who suffer. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* III. 943 Dyspeptic membranous colitis.

Hence **membranously** *adv.*, like membranes. 1750 G. HUGHES *Barbadoes* 293 The leaves... somewhat resemble those of a small curled lettuce, but are far more membranously thin.

membranula (mɛm'brɛnjʊlə). Also anglicized membranule. [L. *membrānula*, dim. of *membrāna* MEMBRANE.] A little membrane. a. *Anat.* In the eye (see quot. 1840). b. *Bot.* In ferns and mosses (see quot. 1821). c. *Ent.* 'A small triangular flap or incurved portion on the posterior part of the base of the wings, seen in certain dragon-flies' (*Cent. Dict.*).

1821 S. F. GRAY *Nat. Arr. Brit. Pl.* I. 221 Involucrum, Indusium, Membranula, Glandulæ squamosæ [in ferns]. A membrane that covers the sori, when young. *Ibid.* 222 Membranula [in mosses]. The fine membrane that supports the teeth of the peristome. 1840 G. V. ELLIS *Anat.* 112 The folds and striæ of pigment that compose the corona ciliaris being part of a distinct structure,—the 'membranula', applied on the hyaloid membrane. 1856 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Membranula*, *Membranulum*,... a little membrane,... a membranule. 1861 HAGEN *Syn. Neuropt. N. Amer.* 133 *Macromia taeniolata*... membranule cinereous.

Hence **membranulet**, in the same sense (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1890); **membranulous** *a.*, membranous.

1704 TYSON in *Phil. Trans.* XXV. 1752 The one having Membranulous Scales, the other Bony.

† **membratly**, *adv.* [? Modelled on L. *membrātim*.] Limb from limb.

c 1450 *Mirour Saluacioun* 4362 Some with sawes did he kitte, some with knyves membratly.

† **membrature**. *Obs.*⁻⁰ [ad. late L. *membrātūra*, f. *membrāre* to furnish with limbs, f. L. *membrum* MEMBER *sb.*] 'A setting or ordering of members or parts' (Blount *Glossogr.* 1656).

† **membrifi'cation**. *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [as if ad. L. **membrificātiō-em*, f. *membrum*: see MEMBER *sb.* and -FI-CATION.] Formation of members.

1670 MAYNWARING *Vita Sana* xv. (ed. 2) 136 Membrification or Assimilation is now changed for a Cachectick... habit. 1731 BAILEY vol. II, *Membrification*, a making or producing members or limbs.

membrillo (mɛm'brɪlə). [Sp. *membrillo* quince.] A preserve of quinces.

1920 A. E. W. MASON *Summons* viii. 75, I... made money... by selling dulces and membrilla and almond rock. 1935 M. HUXLEY *Let.* 4 May in A. Huxley *Let.* (1969) 393 Cherries... have been preserved in all ways possible. Bottled, made into jams, made into queso, like membrillo, under alcohol. 1947 M. LOWRY *Under Volcano* vii. 239 There were big green barrels of jerez, habanero, catalán, parras, zarzamora, malaga, durazno, membrillo, raw alcohol at a peso a litre. 1966 P. V. PRICE *France: Food & Wine Guide* 263 A thick quince jelly, like the Spanish *membrillo*. 1970 *Guardian* 20 Nov. 11/1 *Membrillo*... is the famous Spanish quince cheese.

† **membrose**, *a. Obs.*⁻⁰ [ad. late L. *membrōsus*, f. *membrum*: see MEMBER *sb.* and -OSE.] Having large members (Bailey vol. II, 1727). Also † **membroosity** [ad. med. L. *membrōsitas*], 'the largeness or hugeness of members' (Bailey 1721).

† **membrous**, *a. Obs.* [ad. late L. *membrōsus*: see prec. and -OUS.] Having a large 'member.' 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 570 Their membrous monster Priapus.

memento (mɪ'mentəʊ). Pl. mementoes, mementos (7-8 memento's). [Imperative of *meminisse* to remember, a reduplicated formation on the root **men-*: see MIND *sb.*]

1. *Eccl.* Either of the two prayers (beginning with *Memento*) in the Canon of the Mass, in which the living and the departed are respectively commemorated.

1401 *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 103 Thanne was the memento put fallly in the masse. 1433 LYOG. *St. Giles* 227 in Horstm. *Alieng. Leg.* (1881) 374 Beyng at thy masse... [thou] praidest for the kyng In thy Memento. 1549 LATIMER *3rd Serm. bef. Edw. VI* (Arb.) 86 When I shuld saye masse, I haue put in water twyse or thyrse for faylynge, in so muche when I haue bene at my Memento, I haue had a grudge in my conscyence, fearynge that I hadde not putte in Watter ynoughe. 1593 Rites & Mon. *Ch. Durh.* (Surtees) 82 He that sunge masse hadde alwaies in his Memento all those that had given any thinge to that Church. 1883 *Cath. Dict.* (1897) 287 After the consecration, in the fifth prayer of the Canon, the priest makes a memento of the dead. Both mementos in some MS. Missals retain the title 'oratio super' or 'supra diptycha'.

2. a. A reminder, warning, or hint as to conduct or with regard to future events. ? *Obs.*

1582 STANYHURST *Aeneis* I. (Arb.) 22 Bee sure, this practise wil I nick in a freendlye memento. 1603 SIR C. HEYDON *Jud. Astrol.* xx. 412, I must needes giue him another memento and tell him, that he [etc.]. 1658 SIR T. BROWNE *Hydriot.* 45 Since the brother of death daily haunts us with dying mementos. a 1711 KEN *Let.* Wks. (1838) 82 God... enable us to improve all the mementoes he is pleased to give us of eternity. 1769 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* IV. 85 This is a great security to the public... and leaves a weighty memento to judges to be careful. 1791 BOSWELL *Johnson* an. 1779 (end), That this memento... must be in every letter that I should write to him, till I had obtained my object. 1814 *Edin. Rev.* XXIV. 243 That what we have to say may... be recorded... as a memento against future errors.

b. *concr.* An object serving to remind or warn in this way.

1580 G. HARVEY *Three Proper Lett.* 34 Maruell not, what I meane to send these Verses at Euensong: On Newyeeres Euen, and Oldyeeres End, as a Memento. a 1623 FLETCHER *Wife for Month* I. ii. Rings, deaths heads, and such mementoes. 1658 SIR T. BROWNE *Hydriot.* Ep. Ded., Artificial Mementos, or Coffins by our Bed-side, to mind us of our Graves. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* I. 229, I have been, in all my Circumstances, a Memento to those who are touch'd with the general Plague of Mankind. 1839 MURCHISON *Silur. Syst.* I. v. 73 Our only present memento of the existence of volcanic action beneath us, consisting in very slight shocks of earthquake. 1885 RIGER HAGGARO *K. Solomon's Mines* (1889) 100 There he sat, a sad memento of the fate that so often overtakes those who would penetrate into the unknown.

3. a. Something to remind one of a past event or condition, of an absent person, of something that once existed; now chiefly, an object kept as a memorial of some person or event.

1768 C. SHAW *Monody* viii. 76 Where'er I turn my eyes, Some sad memento of my loss appears. 1791 COWPER *Let.* Wks. 1837 XV. 226, I cannot even see Olney spire... and still less the vicarage, without experiencing the force of those mementos, and recollecting a multitude of passages, to which you and yours were parties. 1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* III. xxx. 211 It will not suffer this memento of its former state [a cast-off skin] to remain near it. 1862 SALA *Seven Sons* II. x. 263 She came upon some boyish memento of him who was gone.

† b. A memory or remembrance. *Obs. rare*⁻¹. 1796 BURNEY *Mem. Metastasio* I. 179 It has awakened in my mind a croud of delightful mementos of laughable adventures.

¶ 4. Humorously misused for: a. A reverie, 'brown study'; hence, a doze; b. (One's) memory.

1587 GREENE *Tritam.* II. H₃, Panthia... seeing that Artino his choller was not yet digested, willing with some discourse to bring him out of his memento... saide [etc.]. 1593 NASHE *Christ's T.* (1613) 164 Dormative potions... that when [she] lies by him... she may steale from him, whiles he is in his deepe memento. 1594 — *Unfort. Trav.* 7 Presently he remembered himselfe, and had like to haue fallen into his memento againe. 1619 CHAPMAN *Two Wise Men* IV. i. 43, I heare it well Sir, and haue lock'd it vp safely in my memento.

¶ 5. **memento mori** ('mɔərəɪ, 'mɔ:ri). [L. = 'remember that you have to die'] a. A warning of death. b. *concr.* A reminder of death, such as a skull or other symbolical object.

[1592 NASHE *Summers Last Will* Wks. VIII. 48 Whatever you do, memento mori, remember to rise early in the morning.] 1596 SHAKS. *1 Hen. IV.* III. iii. 34, I make as good vse of it, as many a man doth of a Deaths-Head, or a Memento Mori. 1597 *Pilgr. Parnass.* II. 214 (Macray), If I doe not... Ile give my heade to anie good fellowe to make a memento mori of! 1641 in W. W. Wilkins *Pol. Ballads* (1860) I. 3 Memento Mori, I'll tell you a strange story. a 1680 ROCHESTER *Let. fr. Artemiza in Town*, Now scorn'd by all, forsaken, and opprest, She's a Memento mori to the rest. 1738 G. LILLO *Marina* I. ii, Thy face is a memento mori for

thy own sex. 1850 THACKERAY *Pendennis* II. xxiii. 229 A great man must keep his heir at his feast like a living memento mori.

attrib. 1877 W. JONES *Finger-ring* 372 In the same collection is a 'memento mori' ring, of bronze.

6. || **memento vivere** [L. = 'remember (that you have) to live' (used in conscious opposition to *memento mori*): a reminder of life; a reminder of the pleasure of living.

1928 BLUNDEN *Undertones of War* II. 17 Sitting in the headquarters dugout with 'La Vie Parisienne' as a memento vivere. 1931 A. HUXLEY *Cicadas* 8 Rosy among the funeral black (*Memento Vivere*) a naked girl. 1966 *Punch* 19 Oct. 603/2 A memento vivere from an asylum sought, found, but ultimately rejected.

memer(e), variants of MAMMER *Obs.*, to stammer.

† **memerill**. *Obs. rare*⁻¹. Also meimerill, memerel. [represents *memerylo* in the Italian original.] An arbutus.

1592 R. D. *Hypnerotomachia* 34 b, The leafy Memerill or Arbut. *Ibid.*, Betwixt the comare Meimerill or Arbut, and the Satire, were two little Satires. *Ibid.* 93 Fruitefull memerels.

meminiscent, *a.* Blunder (after L. *meminisse*: see MEMENTO) for REMINISCENT.

1812 L. HUNT in *Examiner* 7 Dec. 770/1 A voice meminiscent of mouthful and burly with luxury. 1847 — *Jar Honey* I. (1848) 2 The word 'Sicilian'—a very musical and meminiscent word.

Memlo(o)k, obs. forms of MAMELUKE.

Memnonian (mɛm'nɒniən), *a.* [f. L. *Memnoni-us* (a. Gr. *Μεμνόνειος*, f. *Μεμνον-*, *Μέμνων* Memnon) + -AN.] a. Pertaining to the demigod Memnon, traditionally said to have erected the citadel or palace at Susa; hence used as an epithet of Susa or Persia generally. b. Having the property of the statue at Thebes in Egypt, believed by the Greeks to represent Memnon, and said to give forth a musical sound when touched by the dawn.

1614 SIR A. GORGES tr. *Lucan* III. 96 So huge a masse of Martiall bands Came not from the Memnonian lands, When Cyrus [etc.]. 1667 MILTON *P.L.* x. 308 Xerxes... From Susa his Memnonian Palace... Came to the Sea. 1843 LD. HOUGHTON *Poems Many Years* (1844) 251 When my Memnonian lyre Welcomed every rising sun.

Memnonist, -ite: see MENNONIST, -ITE.

memo ('mɛməʊ). Abbreviation of MEMORANDUM; *colloq.* treated as a word. Cf. MEM.

1889 SIR P. WALLIS in *Brighton Life* (1892) 217 You have not received a memo. card which I posted you last week. 1903 *Blackw. Mag.* Feb. 162/2 This person annotates reports, writes memos.

memoir ('mɛmwɑ:(r), -wɑ:(r), 'mɛmɔ:(r)). Also 6 *memoyr*, *memor*, 7-9 *memoire*, (7 *memoyre*, *mesmoire*). [a. F. *mémoire* masc., a specialized use, with alteration of gender, of *mémoire* fem., MEMORY. The change of gender is commonly accounted for by the supposition that the word in this use is elliptical for *écrit pour mémoire*; Sp., Pg., and It. have *memoria* fem. in all senses.

The quasi-Fr. pronunciation, which is still most frequently heard, is somewhat anomalous, as the word is fully naturalized in use, and has been anglicized in spelling; its continued currency is prob. due to the fact that -*oir* is unfamiliar as an ending of English words.]

† 1. A note, memorandum; record; *pl.* records, documents. *Obs.*

1567 in *6th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* 643/2 Memoyr off the silver veschell delyverit be me to the lard of Drumblanryk. 1580 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* III. 335 Quhairoff ordanis the said maser to deliver the said Johnne sum memor in write, quhilke gif he find different from his awin speking that then he pen and put in write the same his speking. 1659 WOOD *Life* 16 Sept. (O.H.S.) I. 283 Georg Wharton... did take notice of this matter in his almanack anno 1661... but puts the memoire under the XI of Sept. which is false. 1727 ARBUTHNOT *Tables Anc. Coins*, etc. 188 There is not in any Author a Computation of the Revenues of the Roman Empire, and hardly any Memoirs from whence it might be collected. 1755 MAGENS *Insurances* II. 261 That the Master be provided with a Memoir of Signals from the Commander of the Convoy.

2. In diplomatic and official use: = MEMORANDUM. *rare*. † Also in *pl.* official reports of business done.

1696 PHILLIPS, *Memoirs*... are papers deliver'd by Embassadors to the Princes or States to whom they are sent, upon occasions of Business. 1700 ASTRY tr. *Saavedra-Faxardo* I. 222 Examine diligently all the Qualities of your Subjects, and after having given them any Place, look now and then into their Actions, and not be presently taken with, and deluded by the Draught of their Memoirs. 1829 B'NESS BUNSEN in *Hare Life* (1879) I. ix. 323 Charles, at his request, wrote a memoir on the subject of the negotiations of Protestant Powers with the Court of Rome.

3. *collect. pl.* a. A record of events, not purporting to be a complete history, but treating of such matters as come within the personal knowledge of the writer, or are obtained from certain particular sources of information.

1659 PEARSON *Creed* (1839) 282 note, Pontius Pilate kept the memoirs of the Jewish affairs, which were therefore called *Acta Pilati*. a **1661** FULLER *Worthies*, *Devon*. i. (1662) 260 But abler Pens, will improve these Short Memoirs into a large History. **1746** A. COLLINS (*title*) Letters and Memorials of State... Also Memoirs of the Lives and Actions of the Sydneys. **1762** STERNE *Tr. Shandy* vi. xxxvi, The following memoirs of my Uncle Toby's courtship. **1769** N. NICHOLLS in *Gray's Corr.* (1843) 97 Why then a writer of memoirs is a better thing than an historian. **1790** PALEY *Horæ Paul.* i. i To deliver the history, or rather memoirs of the history, of this same person. **1860** WESTCOTT *Introd. Study Gosp.* vii. (ed. 5) 347 Their whole structure... serves to prove that they [the Synoptic Gospels] are memoirs and not histories.

b. A person's written account of incidents in his own life, of the persons whom he has known, and the transactions or movements in which he has been concerned; an autobiographical record.

1673 EVELYN *Diary* 18 Aug., Nor could I forbear to note this extraordinary passage in these memoirs. **1676** WYCHERLEY *Pl. Dealer* Ded., Your virtues deserve... a volume entire to give the world your memoirs, or life at large. **1700** PRIOR *Carmen Seculare* 426 To write his own memoirs, and leave his heirs High schemes of government, and plans of wars. **1710** (*title*) Memoirs of an Unfortunate Young Lady. **1818** SYD. SMITH *Wks.* (1867) I. 237 Any one who provides good dinners for clever people, and remembers what they say, cannot fail to write entertaining memoirs. **1841** ELPHINSTONE *Hist. Ind.* II. 117 His Memoirs are almost singular in their own nature.

4. A biography, or biographical notice.

1826 *Life Dr. Franklin* i. 6 (Stanf.) The subject of our memoir was born at Boston in New England. **1839** G. TAYLOR (*title*) Memoir of Robert Surtees Esq. **1866** CATES *Mauder's Biog. Treas.* Pref., The space thus gained is more usefully occupied, partly by re-written and fuller notices of names more generally interesting, and partly by entirely new memoirs.

5. An essay or dissertation on a learned subject on which the writer has made particular observations. Hence *pl.* the record of the proceedings or transactions of a learned society.

a **1680** BUTLER *Rem.* (1759) I. 14 Whilst the chiefs were drawing up This strange Memoir o' th' Telescope. **1687** A. LOVELL tr. *Thevenot's Trav.* i. 103, I shall here... relate what I have learned of some Isles of the Archipelago, where I have not been, as well by what has been told me, as by a memoir that hath come to my hands. **1731** BAILEY vol. II, *Memoirs*,... a journal of the acts and proceedings of a society, as those of the royal society, &c. **1787** JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1859) II. 247 A memoir on a petrification mixed with shells. **1845** G. BUSK *Steenstrup's Altern. Gener.* 102 Miescher's interesting memoir on the forms which the genus *Tetrarhynchus* passes through. **1865** (*title*) Memoirs read before the Anthropological Society of London. 1863-4.

† 6. A memento, memorial. *Obs.* rare⁻¹.

a **1711** KEN *Christophil* Poet. *Wks.* 1721 I. 518 Of Friends whom Death lays fast asleep, They Memoirs keep.

7. *Comb.*, as memoir-writer, -writing.

1711 SHAFESB. *Charac.* (1737) I. 224 The raw memoir-writings and unform'd pieces of modern statesmen, full of their interested and private views. **1762** *Ann. Reg.* II. 32 Count Zinzendorf is celebrated for his profound ministerial abilities by all the memoir writers of the present age. **1860** W. G. CLARK *Vac. Tour* 44 When two memoir-writers had told the same tale, they [Suetonius and Tacitus] accept it and endorse it, without a suspicion that both may be lying.

memoir(e), obs. forms of MEMORY.

memoirist ('mēmɔərɪst, -wɔ:r-). [f. MEMOIR + -IST.] A writer of memoirs, or of a memoir.

1769 R. GRIFFITH *Gordian Knot* I. 154 (F. H.). **1839** TAYLOR *Mem. Surtees in Surtees' Durham* 95 note, Memoranda... which the Memoirist was allowed to read. **1889** G. W. CABLE *Strange True Stories Louisiana* ii. 48 Carlo was beginning to swear 'fit to raise the dead', writes the memoirist, at the tardiness of the Norman pair. **1907** *Daily Chron.* 11 Jan. 3/2 In almost every section of the volume he advances, as a memoirist, a moralist, or a translator... someone whose name deserves to be rewritten over a faded tomb. **1914** *N.Y. Times* 31 May, These memoirists are as frankly revealing as any that described the daily life of the Grand Monarch's Court. **1970** *Daily Tel.* (Colour Suppl.) 13 Nov. 54/4 Hack memoirists often describe [Greta] Garbo as 'lonely' or 'loveless'.

So 'memoirism, the practice of writing memoirs.

1833 CARLYLE *Misc. Ess.*, *Diderot* (1872) V. 63 Towards reducing that same Memoirism of the Eighteenth Century into History.

memomotion ('mēmɔ:məʊʃən). [f. *memo* (?repr. L. *memor* mindful, and derived words) after MICROMOTION.] A term used (usu. *attrib.*) in place of MICROMOTION when time-lapse photography is used in place of ordinary cinematography.

1950 M. E. MUNDEL *Motion & Time Study* xiii. 253 Memomotion study is the name given to the special form of micromotion study in which the pictures are taken at unusually slow speeds, one frame per second being the most common. **1961** *Engineering* 6 Oct. 449 Both memo-motion and micromotion filming have developed into very useful study aids. **1967** G. WILLS in Wills & Yearsley *Handbk. Managem. Technol.* x. 183 With techniques from work study using memo-motion cameras and a variety of other photographic techniques, an accurate picture of behaviour can be deduced. **1970** R. HAMMILL in D. Baker et al. *Physical Design Electronic Syst.* I. xi. 507 A highly precise form of activity sampling, called memomotion study, employs a motion picture camera.

memor, obs. form of MEMORY.

|| memorabilia (mēmərə'bɪliə). [neut. pl. of L. *memorabilis* MEMORABLE.] Memorable or noteworthy things. Also (rare) *sing.* || memorabile (mēmərə'rbɪli), something memorable.

The currency of the word in Eng. may be due to its use as the Latin title of Xenophon's 'Recollections' (*Ἀπομνημονεύματα*) of Socrates.

1806-7 J. BERESFORD *Miseries Hum. Life* (1826) ii. *Introd.*, Let us at once produce our memorabilia and proceed to exchange their contents. **1826** SCOTT *Diary* 14 Sept. in *Lockhart*, I should not have forgotten, among the *memorabilia* of yesterday, that two young Frenchmen made their way to our sublime presence. **1830-2** Memorable [see MEMORABLE B. quot. 1823]. **1878** SPURGEON *Treas. Dav.* Ps. cxi. 4 The coming out of Egypt, the sojourn in the wilderness, and other memorabilia of Israel's history.

memorability (mēmərə'bɪlɪtɪ). [f. next: see -ITY.] The quality of being memorable. Also, a person or thing worth remembering.

a **1661** FULLER *Worthies*, *Kent* ii. (1662) 85 And how abundantly intitled [she was] to Memorability, the ensuing Epitaph... will sufficiently discover. **1834** SOUTHEY *Doctor* xlvi. (1848) 111 The first years of Daniel's abode in Doncaster were distinguished by many events of local memorability. **1855** CARLYLE *Prinzenraub* Misc. 1857 IV. 351 There is one memorability of his last sad moments. **1866** — *E. Irving* 145 Frank was a notable kind of man, and one of the memorabilities, to Irving as well as me. **1903** MYERS *Hum. Personality* I. 36 The memorability of an act is, in fact, a better proof of consciousness than its complexity.

memorable ('mēmərəb(ə)l), a. and sb. [ad. L. *memorabilis*, f. *memorare*: see MEMORATE v. and -ABLE. Cf. F. *mémorable*, Sp. *memorable*, Pg. *memorable*, It. *memorable*.] A. *adj.*

1. Worthy of remembrance or note; worth remembering; not to be forgotten.

1483 *Rolls of Parlt.* VI. 241/1 The memorable and laudable Acts in diverse Batalls. **1585** T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* i. xv. 16b, A succinct description of the yland, and memorable things thereof. **1650** MARVELL *Horatian Ode* 58 He nothing common did or mean, Upon that memorable scene. **1709** STEELE *Tatler* No. 86 ¶3 It is memorable of the mighty Caesar, that when he was murdered in the Capitol... he gathered his Robe about him, that he might fall in a decent Posture. **1820** HAZLITT *Lect. Dram. Lit.* 40 It hardly contains a memorable line or passage. **1858** CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* III. v. (1872) I. 163 That is his one feat memorable to me at present. **1895** *Law Times* C. 3/1 An interesting record of a most memorable and successful innovation in our legal system.

2. Easy to be remembered. *rare*.

1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V.* II. iv. 53 Witnesse our too much memorable shame. **1658** PHILLIPS, *Memorable*, easie to be remembered. **1881** RUSKIN *Love's Meime* I. iii. 99 The easily memorable root 'dab', short for dabble. **1882** S. COX *Miracles* (1884) 14 Hence it [the Mosaic account of the Creation] must of necessity be concise, simple, memorable.

3. Awakening memories of. *rare*.

1872 HOWELLS *Wedd. Journ.* 248 The marshy meadows beyond, memorable of Recollets and Jesuits.

B. *sb. pl.* = MEMORABILIA. Also (rare) *sing.*

1611 CORYAT *Crudities* 470 These memorables of Germany. **1613** JACKSON *Creed* I. xxviii. §1 Recorded... as one of the chief memorables in his raigne. **1702** C. MATHER *Magn. Chr.* III. i. (1852) 251 If no speedy care be taken to preserve the memorables of our first settlement. **1813** SCOTT *Fam. Lett.* 13 July, I spent part of Sunday in showing them the Abbey and other memorables. **1823** — *St. Ronan's Well* xxvi. (near end), The other memorable [1830-2 memorable] is of a more delicate nature, respecting the conduct of a certain fair lady. **1856** HAWTHORNE *Eng. Note-Bks.* (1879) II. 237 These were all the memorables of our visit.

Hence 'memorableness, memorability; 'memorably *adv.*, in a memorable manner; so as to be remembered.

1727 BAILEY vol. II, *Memorableness*. **1755** JOHNSON, *Memorably*, in a manner worthy of memory. **1832** CARLYLE in *Fraser's Mag.* V. 259 It is well worth the Artist's while to examine for himself what it is that gives such pitiful incidents their memorableness. **1832** — *J. Carlyle* 34, I never saw him but once, and then rather memorably. **1885** *Manch. Exam.* 12 Aug. 3/1 The power of so conceiving characters as to impress us strongly and memorably with their varied individualities.

† 'memoral, a. *Obs.* [ad. med.L. *memorālis* (OF. *memoral*), f. L. *memor* mindful: see -AL.] ? Remembering, monumental. Hence 'memorally *adv.*, by way of reminder.

1513 BRADSHAW *St. Werburge* i. 207 As Chester, Stafford, Lytcheffelde, Coeunte memoral [rime withall]. c **1530** *Pol. Rel. & L. Poems* (1903) 72/23 Bothe Ioye and sorowe in woo memoral [rime fantastical]. a **1645** HABBINGTON *Surv. Worc.* III. 550 On the south side of the Chancell are these memorally of our mortality. *O esca vernium* [etc.].

† memorance. *Obs.* [as if ad. L. type **memorantia*, f. *memorare*: see MEMORATE v. and -ANCE.] Memory.

c **1320** [see next B. I. **1480** *Charters* etc. *Peebles* (1872) 187 The quhyllis sall remain in memorans of the samyn. **1662** FORBES *Aberdeen Cantus* in *Herd's Songs* (1904) 95 So that your soverance... Mark in your memorance, mercie and ruth.

† memorand, a. and sb. *Obs.* [ad. L. *memorandus*, -um: see MEMORANDUM.]

A. *adj.* Serving as a memorial.

c **1320** R. BRUNNE *Medit.* 32 A soper he made to his deciples... A memorand pyng to haue yn mynde.

B. *sb.*

1. A memorial.

c **1320** R. BRUNNE *Medit.* 195 Yn a memorand [v.r. In memorance] of hym with outyn ende.

2. = MEMORANDUM.

1686 GOAD *Celest. Bodies* I. xv. 99 God hath imprinted on the Universe... some Memorands or Signatures of his Creation. *Ibid.* III. ii. 406 Though I was no Eye-Witness of these Hail-Storms so many years ago, yet I am sure their Memorand is True. **1711** MADOX *Hist. Exchequer* xxii. 619 The Records or Bundles made up by the two Remembrancers of the Exchequer have been usually called Memoranda, the Memorands or Remembrances.

memo'randist. *rare*⁻¹. [f. MEMORAND-UM + -IST.] One who writes memoranda.

1866 R. CHAMBERS *Ess.* Ser. I. 210 Johnson was also a great inemorandist.

memorandize (mēmərə'rændəɪz), v. [f. MEMORAND(UM) *sb.* + -IZE.] *trans.* and *intr.* To make memoranda (of).

1881 W. WHITMAN *Specimen Days* (1882-3) 178 Now he is sitting on the limb of an old tree... — seems to be looking at me while I memorandize. **1912** G. MALLORY *Boswell* ix. 246 Miss Burney has left us an admirable account of Boswell's department when in the act of 'memorandising' Dr. Johnson's conversation.

memorandum (mēmərə'rændəm), *sb.* (Also 7-dome.) Pl. memoranda (-'ændə), memorandums (-'ændəmz). [L., neut. sing. of *memorandus*, gerundive of *memorare* (see MEMORATE v.).]

1. ('It is) to be remembered': placed (like 'Nota bene') at the head of a note of something that is to be remembered or a record (for future reference) of something that has been done. Now only *legal*.

1433 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 423/1 Memorand', yat ye xxiiii day of Novembr', ye Communys [etc.]. **1465** *Paston Lett.* II. 175 Memorandum to Thomas More that because ye myzt foryete myne erand to Maister Bernay, I pray you rede hym my bille. **1506** *Guyllforde's Pilgr.* (Camden) 15 Memorandum, that vpon Tewysday... we come to Jaffe. **1567** in *6th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* 643/2 Memorandum deliuerit to the lard of Drumlenrik thir pieces off siluer work efter following. **1655** in Z. *Boyd's Zion's Flowers* (1855) App. 29/2 Memorandum, that the whol is to repay to the Colledge, the half of the above mentioned 66 lib. 03 sh. 4d. **1763** STERNE *Let.* 12 June, Memorandum! I am not to forget how honest a man I have for a banker at Paris. **1820** GIFFORD *Compl. Eng. Lawyer* (ed. 5) 664 An Agreement for letting a First and Second Floor, Garret, and Kitchen, unfurnished. Memorandum, That it is hereby declared and agreed by and between [etc.].

2. a. 'A note to help the memory' (J.); by extension, a record of events, or of observations made on a particular subject, esp. when intended for the writer's future consideration or use.

1542-3 *Act 34 & 35 Hen. VIII.* c. 16 §1 Diuers summes... as in the rolles, & Memorandum of the... Eschequer more plainly it may appere. **1596** SHAKS. *I Hen. IV.* III. iii. 179 If there were any thing in thy Pocket but Tauerne Recknings, Memorandums of Bawdie-houses. **1622** BACON *Hen. VII* 212 And ouer against this Memorandum (of the Kings owne hand) *Otherwise satisfied*. **1726** SWIFT *Gulliver* II. vi, Taking Notes of what I spoke, and Memorandums of what Questions he intended to ask me. **1813** *Aubrey's Lett.* I. Advt., The Lives... were originally designed as memoranda for the use of Anthony a Wood, when composing his *Athenæ Oxonienses*. **1854** J. MARTINEAU *Ess.* (1869) II. 307 The few lines and points that are jotted down may serve, perhaps, as indicative memoranda to those who know the ground. **1903** *19th Cent.* June 961 He awoke and made a memorandum of the day and the hour and the smell.

b. *spec.* A record of a pecuniary transaction.

1607 *Lingua* III. i, Memorandum that I owe; that he owes.] **1607** MIDDLETON *Michaelm. Term* v. i, Ile heartilye set my hand to a Memorandum. **1664** PEPYS *Diary* 30 Sept., I had not fulfilled all my memorandums and paid all my petty debts. **1711** M. HENRY *Forgiveness of Sin* Wks. 1853 II. 326/1 The memorandum of a debt is blotted out when it is paid. **1865** DICKENS *Mut. Fr.* I. iv, I suppose a memorandum between us of two or three lines, and a payment down, will bind the bargain.

c. *Law.* The writing or document in which the terms of a transaction or contract are embodied. In *Marine Insurance*, a clause in a policy enumerating the articles in respect of which underwriters have no liability.

memorandum of agreement, the heading of certain forms of agreement. *memorandum of association*, a document required, under the Companies Acts, for the registration of a joint stock company, containing the name of the company, its object, capital, etc. *memorandum in error*, 'a document alleging error in fact, accompanied by an affidavit of such matter of fact' (Wharton); abolished 1875.

1591 GREENE *Art Conny Catch.* II. (1592) 23 A Memorandum drawn in some legal forme. **1677** *Act 29 Chas. II* c. 3 §4 Unless the Agreement... or some Memorandum or Note thereof shall be in Writing. **1771** BURROW *K. B. Rep.* III. 1551 This Clause, or Memorandum was introduced, He said, to deliver the Insurers from small Averages. **1802** S. MARSHALL *Insur.* I. 139 In the common policies, used in London by private underwriters, the memorandum runs thus: N B. Corn, fish, salt, fruit, flour and seed, are warranted free from average, unless general, or the ship be stranded [etc.]. **1820** GIFFORD *Compl. Eng. Lawyer* (ed. 5) 661 Agreement to grant a Lease of a House. Memorandum made this day of 1819, between A.B. of of the one part, and C.D. of of the other part, as follows. **1836** R. THOMSON *Bills of Exch.* (ed. 2) 12 Conditions of payment... contained in a separate memorandum on the bill or note. **1852** *Act 15 & 16 Vict.* c. 76 §158 Either Party alleging Error in Fact may deliver to One of the Masters of the Court a Memorandum in Writing,

in the Form [etc.]. 1862 Act 25 & 26 Vict. c. 89 §6 Subscribing their Names to a Memorandum of Association.

d. 'In diplomacy, a summary of the state of a question, or a justification of a decision adopted' (Ogilvie 1882).

1658 *Mercurius Polit.* 7-14 Oct. 908 To whom cause and Reason was shewed about the non-satisfactory proffer made lately by the Portugal Ambassador, who intends to put in another Memorandum. 1853 MALMESBURY *Mem. Ex-Minister* (1884) I. 402 Sir Robert Peel... the Duke of Wellington, and Lord Aberdeen... drew up and signed a memorandum, the spirit and scope of which was to support Russia in her legitimate protectorship of the Greek religion and the Holy Shrines. 1885 LOWE *Bismarck* II. 77 Their deliberations... resulted in the preparation of the so-called Berlin Memorandum.

†3. An injunction to remember something. *Obs.*

1586 B. YOUNG *Guazzo's Civ. Conv.* IV. 191 A certaine memorandum, that he gaue mee, which was, That... I should have an especial care, not to incurre at anie time the danger of water. 1610 *DAY Festivals* III. (1615) 70 Remember saith the Apostle St. Paul among his many Memorandums unto Timothy [etc.]. 1643 SIR T. BROWNE *Relig. Med.* §45. I have therefore enlarged that common *Memento mori*, into a more Christian memorandum, *Memento quatuor Novissima*.

†4. a. A reminder; also, a memento, souvenir. *Obs.*

a 1591 H. SMITH *Serm.* (1624) 18 Some sentence which you haue heard, shall gnaw you at the heart with a memorandum of hell. a 1618 W. BRADSHAW *Medit. Mans Mort.* (1621) 34 [Every day] bringing with it some judgement and Memorandum or other of Gods anger for sin. 1659 STOKES *Explic. Min. Proph.* 577 They shall walk about like living carcasses, ugly, noisome spectacles of misery, and memorandums of divine vengeance. 1679 *Exec. Bury* 4 He was found Guilty of Manslaughter, and carries a Memorandum in his Hand, to make him and others more wary for the future. 1760-72 H. BROOKE *Fool of Qual.* (1809) IV. 91 Ye precious relics, ye delicious memorandums. 1808 PIKE *Sources Mississ.* I. App. 3 Some other trifling things, as a memorandum of my good will. 1847 DE QUINCEY *Sp. Mil. Nun* §8 That pocket-handkerchief which he had left at St. Sebastian's fifteen years ago, ... and which... was the one sole memorandum of papa ever heard of at St. Sebastian's.

†b. A mark or sign serving to identify. *Obs.* 1760-72 H. BROOKE *Fool of Qual.* (1792) II. 129 Had you any particular memorandum or mark whereby you would know him to be your child?

5. *Comm.* An informal epistolary communication, without signature or formulæ of address or subscription, usually written on paper with a printed heading bearing the word 'Memorandum' and the name and address of the sender.

6. *attrib.*, as *memorandum book, paper, ring, tablet*; also *memoranda rolls*; *memorandum articles*, the articles enumerated in a marine insurance memorandum (*Cent. Dict.*); *memorandum check*, 'a brief informal note of a debt of the nature of a due bill' (Ogilvie 1882); *memorandum head*, †(a) a head clever at making mental memoranda (? *nonce-use*); (b) *Comm.* the printed heading of a 'memorandum' (see 5).

1748 S. RICHARDSON *Clarissa* V. xlii. 301 On which she observes in her *memorandum-book as follows. 1753 *Scots Mag.* XV. 36/2 She was... entering some particulars in her memorandum-book. 1843 MRS. CARLYLE *Lett.* I. 223 Having bethought me of a pretty memorandum-book in my reticule. 1830-57 PAIGE *Rep.* II. 612 (Bartlett) *Memorandum check. 1732 LADY B. GERMAIN *Lett.* 23 Feb. *Swift's Wks.* (1841) II. 667. I wish I had my dame Wadgar's, or Mr. Ferris's *memorandum head, that I might know whether it was 'at the time of gooseberries'. 1710 SWIFT *Jrnl. to Stella* 3 Nov., I have put MD's commissions in a *memorandum paper. 1794-6 E. DARWIN *Zoon.* (1801) I. 179 As we talk of *memorandum-rings, and tie a knot on our handkerchiefs to bring something into our minds. 1886 *Encycl. Brit.* XX. 312/2 [An] important class of documents belonging to the Court of Exchequer... is the *memorandum rolls. *Ibid.*, The 'brevia regia' endorsed on the memoranda rolls. 1774 *Westm. Mag.* II. 560, I dropt my ivory *Memorandum-tablet in the Bedford Coffee-house.

Hence *memo'randum v. trans.*, to make a memorandum of; *memo'randumer nonce-wd.*, one who makes memoranda.

1787 MME. D'ARBLAY *Diary* 26 Feb., I feel sorry to be named, by that biographical, anecdotal memorandummer [Mr. Boswell]. 1805 T. HOLCROFT *Bryan Perdue* III. 94 The moneybills... were addressed to me, that I might memorandum their amount. 1816 SCOTT *Antiq.* xli, Which business will in future be carried on under the firm of Greenhorn and Grinderson, (which I memorandum for the sake of accuracy in addressing your future letters). 1817 FOSBROOKE *Brit. Monarchy* 348 The Scribes also memorandummed their interlineations.

†*memorate, v. Obs.* [f. L. *memorāt-*, ppl. stem of *memorāre*, f. *memor* mindful: see MEMORY.] *trans.* To bring to mind; to mention, recount, relate. Hence **memorated ppl. a.*

1623 COCKERAM, *Memorate*, to make mention of a thing. 1631 HEYLIN *St. George* 17 In his so memorated Storie of St. George and of the Dragon. 1647 TRAPP *Marrow Gd. Authors in Comm. Ep.* 649 That so memorated jest of Tully. 1686 GOAD *Celest. Bodies* II. ii. 176 An. 1501, where the Ebb overflow'd, memorated by Lye.

†*memo'ration. Obs.* [ad. late L. *memorātiōnem*, n. of action f. *memorāre* (see prec.).]

1. Mention; commemoration.

1553 BECON *Reliques of Rome* (1563) 132 This constitution concerning y^e memoratation and prayer for y^e dead. 1627 SPEED *England* xxxviii. §9, I will forbear to be prolix... in the particular memoratation of places in a Prouince so spatious.

2. The process of remembering.

1573 W. FULWOD tr. *Gratarolus' Castel of Memorie* vi. Evjb, Aristotle thought good, to assigne two actes of Memoratation: to wit, Memorie and Remembrance.

memorative ('memərətɪv), *a.* and *sb.* ? *Obs.* [ad. med.L. **memorātīvus* (perh. through F. *mémoratif*, 13-14th c.), f. *memorāre*: see MEMORATE *v.* and -ATIVE.] *A. adj.*

1. Reminding one of something; preserving or reviving the memory of some person or thing; commemorative.

1448-9 J. METHAM *Amoryus & Cleopes Divb* (MS.), Y^e memoratyf dart had wounded hym so sore Off Cleopes bryght chere. c 1557 ABP. PARKER *Ps.* lxix. 191 No where in booke memorative wyth just men have they place. a 1603 T. CARTWRIGHT *Confut. Rhem. N.T.* (1618) 402 Melchisedec, which figured out this memoratiue sacrifice, brought forth bread and wine. 1777 NICOLSON & BURN *Westm. & Cumb.* II. 193 A memoratiue epitaph for the worthy and loving Colonel Thomas Barwise. 1835 CARLYLE in Froude *Life in Lond.* (1884) I. i. 20 Vernal weather of all kinds, ... to me most *memorative*.

2. Of or pertaining to the memory, esp. in *memorative faculty, power, virtue*.

1481 BOTONER *Tulle on Old Age* (Caxton) C 4, The vertue memoratyf callyd remembrance. a 1586 SIDNEY *Arcadia* v. (1598) 445 Voide of sensible memory, or memoratiue passion. a 1677 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* 8 How the Species, Order, and Circumstances of things are preserved in the Memoratiue Faculty or Organ. 1706 PHILLIPS, *Memorative*, belonging to the Memory; as *The memoratiue Power*.

b. In *art memoratiue* (= med.L. **ars memorativa*, Gr. τέχνημα μνημονικόν).

1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 303 margin, This Simonides was the first inuenter of the Art memoratiue. 1597 J. KING *On Jonas* (1618) 383 Many haue... made a memoratiue art, appointing places and their furniture, for the helpe of such as are vnexperienced. a 1628 SIR J. DODERIDGE *Eng. Lawyer* (1631) 23 The precepts of Art Memoratiue.

3. Having a good memory; retentive.

1481 CAXTON *Myrr.* III. xxiii. 186 Though he had... a thousand hertes within his body the most subtile and the most memoratyf that myght be taken. 1610 HEALEY *St. Aug. Cite of God* VII. vii. (1620) 252 A respectiue memory and a memoratiue prouidence must of force goe together. 1695 tr. *Martial* I. xxvii. 38 A memoratiue drunkard all men hate [orig. Μισῶ μνήμονα συμπόταν].

B. *sb.* Something to put one in mind of a thing; a memorial.

1597 J. KING *On Jonas* (1618) 396 Short sentences and memoratiues, as *Know thy selfe, Vse moderation, Beware of surtishippe*, and the like. 1631 J. BURGESS *Answ. Rejoined* 137 As Rites, as helps, as memoratiues of such duties. 1690 E. GEE *Jesuit's Mem.* Pref. I The Notes and Observations of this Memoratiue following were gathered and laid together in time of Persecution.

†*memore, a. Obs. rare*-1. [a. L. *memor* mindful.] Mindful of.

1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* lxxxv. 53 Memore of sore, stern in Aurore, Lovit with angellis stevne.

memore, *obs.* form of MEMORY.

†*memorable, a. Obs. rare*-1. [a. OF. *memorable*, f. *memorie* MEMORY: see -ABLE.] = MEMORABLE.

1436 *Libel Eng. Policy in Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 194 [King Edgar was not] lasse memorable Than Cirus was to Perse by puissaunce.

memorial (m'ɪmərɪəl), *a.* and *sb.* [a. OF. *memorial* (mod.F. *mémorial*) = Sp., Pg. *memorial*, It. *memoriale*, ad. L. *memoriālis* adj. (neut. *memoriāle*, used in late Latin as *sb.*), f. *memoria* MEMORY.] *A. adj.*

1. Preserving the memory of a person or thing; often applied to an object set up, a festival (or the like) instituted, to commemorate an event or a person.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Anel. & Arc.* 18 Thow Polymeia... that... Syngest with vois memorial in pe shade. 1426 LYDG. *De Guil. Pilgr.* 16923 Thylke Memorial wrytyng off thy Secretys, which thyn owne Secretarye, Seynt Bernard, wroot. 1535 COVERDALE *Mal.* iii. 16 It is before him a memorial boke written for such as feare the Lorde. 1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* v. ii. 80 Thy Maister... takes my Gloue, And giues memoriall daintie kisses to it. 1725 POPE *Odys.* XIII. 180 A memorial stone. 1866 ROGERS *Agric. & Prices* I. xix. 476 The memorial windows set up to some of Edward the Third's children and relations. 1877 W. JONES *Fingering* 375 A... memorial ring in connection with the death of Nelson. 1885 *Times* 29 July 10/3 A memorial service for General Grant will be held in Westminster Abbey... simultaneously with the funeral service at Mount Macgregor in America.

†*const. of.* 1725 POPE *Odys.* 1. 412 Gifts, memorial of our friendship. 1726 BROOME *Pope's Odys.* XXIV. Notes V. 286 May I... at the conclusion of a work, which is a kind of monument of his partiality to me, ... place the following lines, as an Inscription memorial of it?

†2. Of which the memory is preserved; remembered; also, worthy to be remembered, memorable.

1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 383 Wherof his name schal be blesid, For evere and be memorial. 1503 HAWES *Examp. Virt.* VII. xlvi, They made theyr dedes to be memoryall. c 1566 J. ALDAY tr. *Boaystuaui's Theat.* World L viij, In the

knowledge of Histories or memoriall things done in our time. 1631 FOSBROKE *Solomons Charitie* (1633) 1 The memorial and infallible necessity of death.

3. a. Of or pertaining to memory. †b. Intended to assist the memory, mnemonic. †c. Done from memory.

c 1400 Lanfranc's *Cirurg.* 120 Not oonly animal vertues... ben I-chaungid, also naturel vertues... also memorial. a 1734 NORTH *Exam. Pref.* (1740) 1 To apply his rational as well as memorial Faculties in Opposition to those false and unjust Reflections upon the aforesaid Reign. 1735 B. MARTIN (*title*) *The Young Student's Memorial Book* or Patent Library. 1745 J. MASON *Self-Knowl.* I. xv. (1853) 117 Your Minutes or memorial Aids. 1774 M. MACKENZIE *Maritime Surv.* p. xiv, A Memorial Sketch is, a Delineation of a Harbour, or any Part of a Coast, from the Memory only. 1821 R. TURNER *Arts & Sci.* (ed. 18) 299 The Memorial lines stand thus. 1830 H. N. COLERIDGE *Grk. Poets* (1834) 43 One of the best instances of the memorial power in composition that I have found. 1847 GROTE *Greece* II. xxxviii. (1862) III. 339 We hear of his memorial discipline. 1891 S. W. MITCHELL in *Century Mag.* Dec. 287/2 The man thus imprisoned within himself recovers by effort a vast amount of memorial property presumed to have been lost. 1920 *Times Lit. Suppl.* 20 May 320/2 A link of material transmission... which... puts the theory of simple memorial piracy definitely out of court. 1959 F. BOWERS *Textual & Lit. Crit.* iii. 71 A memorial lapse, but not a misreading, must be posited. 1963 *Medium Ævum* XXXII. 23 It is often impossible to be sure whether scribal or memorial transmission has produced a given cluster of variants.

†4. Mindful. *Const. inf. rare*-1.

1494 FAYAN *Chron.* VII. 590 His soule to endowe, he was memoryall.

B. *sb.*

†1. = MEMORY. a. The bearing of something in mind; remembrance, recollection. *Phr. in (the) memorial of:* in memory or remembrance of.

1382 WYCLIF *Ps.* ci. 13 Lord, in to withoute ende abidist stille; and thi memorial [Vulg. *memoriale*] in to ineracioun and in to ineracioun. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* II. 70 An old Cronique... The which into memorial Is wite. c 1480 HENRYSON *Test. Cress.* 519 For knichtly pity and memoriall Of fair Cresseid, ane giridill can he tak. 1532 MORE *Confut. Tindale* Wks. 471/2 A bare simple signe, and sette but onely to signify the memoriall of Christes passion. 1605 Play *Stucley* in Simpson *Sch. Shaks.* (1878) I. 265 In memorial of this victory. 1696 TATE & BRADY *Ps.* cxii. 6 The sweet Memorial of the Just Shall flourish when he sleeps in dust. 1701 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3770/2 Thy Memorial will be renowned to Posterity. a 1716 SOUTH *Serm.* (1744) IX. i. 19 That man who has tears to spend at the memorial of a lost friend, but none to shed at the thoughts of a lost innocence, ... has but too much cause to suspect the truth of his sorrow. 1774 J. BRYANT *Mythol.* II. 277 The term... was a proper name bestowed in memorial of a person.

†b. The faculty of remembering; (a person's) memory or power of recollection. *Obs.*

1390 GOWER *Conf.* II. 19 On... Which lost hath his memorial, So that he can no wit withholde. 1412-20 LYDG. *Chron. Troy* I. i. (1555), Bothe minde and memoriall Fordulled wer. 1538 BALE *God's Promises* in Dodsley *O.P.* (1780) I. 39 The matters are such as... ought not to slide from your memoryall. 1567 *Gude & Godlie Ball.* 32 Quaher na myndis memoriall Can think, nor tung can tell the tryne.

2. A memorial act; an act of commemoration; *spec. Eccl.* = COMMEMORATION 2b.

1468 *Paston Lett.* II. 312 Wyth moch lesse cost he myght make som othyr memoriale also yn Cambyryge. 1492 *Rolls of Parlt.* VI. 444/2 Dedes of Charite and memorialls to be doon for him. 1548-9 (Mar.) *Bk. Com. Prayer, Communion*, We... make here before thy diuine Maiestie, with these thy holy giftes, the memoryall whyche thy sonne hath wylled us to make. 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 313b, The memorial, invocation and intercession of saintes. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 623 To meete, and make memoriall of their deceased friends with remembrance of their vertues. 1866 *Direct. Angl.* (ed. 3) 355 When two holidays fall together, the service of the superior one is used, and the collect of the inferior day is said after that of the Office of the Feast as its memorial.

3. Something by which the memory of a person, thing, or event is preserved, as a monumental erection, a custom or an observance. *Phr. for a memorial* (cf. 1a).

1382 WYCLIF *Exod.* iii. 15 This is name to me withouten ende, and this my memoriale in generacioun and into generacioun. c 1430 LYDG. *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 61 These iiij. figures, combynd into one, Sette on thy mynde for a memorial. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 332/1 Memorial on a grawe... in remembrance of a dede body. c 1449 PECOCK *Repr. Prol.* 4 The memorialis or the mynde placis of Seints. 1530 TINDALE *Prol. Lev.* Wks. (1573) 14/1 Baptisme is our common badge, and sure earnest, and perpetual memoriall that we pertaine vnto Christ. 1611 BIBLE *Mark* xiv. 9 This also that she hath done, shall be spoken of for a memoriall of her. 1648 *Bury Wills* (Camden) 202 To buy him a ring for a memoriall of me. 1726 SWIFT *Gulliver* IV. xii, They set up a rotten Plank or a Stone for a Memorial. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* v. I. 613 The plough and the spade have not seldom turned up ghastly memorialis of the slaughter. 1853 J. H. NEWMAN *Hist. Sk.* (1873) II. 168 The memorialis of the rule of the Pharaohs are still engraved on the rocks of Libya. 1857 RUSKIN *Arrows of Chace* (1880) I. 44 Every day renders the destruction of historical memorialis more complete in Europe.

†4. a. A note or memorandum. *Obs.*

1577 [DEE] (*title*) *General and Rare Memorials* pertaining to the Perfect Arte of Navigation. 1622 BACON *Hen. VII* 243 Full of Notes and Memorialls of his owne Hand, especially touching Persons. 1726 SWIFT *Gulliver* III. x, These Struldbrugs and I would mutually communicate our Observations, and Memorialis through the Course of Time. 1732 — *Beasts' Confess.* Wks. 1755 IV. i. 271 His promises he ne'er forgot, But took memorialis on the spot. 1817 *Parl.*

Deb. 1879 That Mr. Harmer drew his petitions from memorials by T.E.

† **b.** A book of memoranda; a day book. *Obs.* 1588 J. MELLIS *Briefe Instr.* Bivb, The Memorial is a booke where-in a marchaunt discriueth and writeth all his daily businesse.

c. Law. An abstract of the particulars of a deed, etc., serving for registration.

1813 *Act 53 Geo. III.*, c. 141 § 2 A Memorial of the Date of every such Deed... shall be enrolled in the High Court of Chancery. 1818 *CRUISE Digest* (ed. 2) II. 61 Before the registering of the memorial of the deed.

d. Scots Law. A statement of facts drawn up to be submitted for counsel's opinion. Also, an advocate's brief.

1752 *Acts of Sederunt* (1760) 462 The Lords, having taken into consideration the bad practice of giving in long memorials before advising prepared states, They from this day forward discharge the giving in any such memorials, and that short cases... be made by each party, and put into the Lords boxes. 1815 *SCOTT Guy. M.* xxxvi, 'Give me the memorial, and come to me on Monday at ten', replied the learned counsel. a 1822 in *Kay's Portraits* (1838) II. 278 It's no in your memorial (brief).

5. A record, chronicle, or memoir; now chiefly *pl.*, a record, often containing personal reminiscences, of the history of a person, place, or event.

1513 *BRADSHAW St. Werburge 200 An other Balade* I O frutefull histore o digne memoriall. c 1515 (*title*) The Auchinleck Chronicle: ane Schort Memoriale of the Scottis Corniklis for Addicoun [1436-1461], printed from the Asloan MS. 1667 *MILTON P.L.* I. 362 Though of their Names in heav'nly Records now Be no memorial. a 1671 *LD. FAIRFAX Mem.* (1699) I A short Memorial of the northern actions in which I was engaged. 1748 *H. WALPOLE Lett.* (1846) II. 228, I am a little pleased to have finished a slight memorial of it [*sc. Houghton*]. 1843 *SIR T. D. LAUDER (title)* Memorial of the Royal Progress in Scotland in 1842. 1872 *HARE (title)* Memorials of a Quiet Life.

6. In diplomatic use: A general designation for various classes of informal state papers, either presented by an ambassador to the representative of the Power to which he is accredited, and embodying statements of facts, claims, or propositions made on behalf of his government, or sent by the ministry of foreign affairs to one of its own agents abroad, containing instructions relative to some matter of negotiation.

1536 in *Strype Eccl. Mem.* I. App. lxxvi. 182 *heading*, A memorial of such articles as were... treated of between the kings highnes counsailers &... the French ambassadors. 1561 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* I. 194 To gif in befor the Quenis Grace... ane formal and sufficient roll and memorial. 1680 (*title*) The two memorials delivered by Mr. Sidney his majesty of Great Britains Envoy extraordinary to induce the States-general not to enter into a league defensive with the French king. 1696 *PHILLIPS, Memorial...* a Writing delivered in by a Publick Minister about some part of his Negotiation. 1758 *Ann. Reg.* 187 A memorial presented... to the dyet of the empire, by Baron Gimmengen, electoral minister of Brunswick Lunenbourg. 1833 *ALISON Hist. Europe* (1848) I. iii. § 19. 230 The king... unable to make up his mind on the subject, had it repeatedly debated, both orally in the council, and in written memorials of no common ability.

7. A statement of facts forming the basis of or expressed in the form of a petition or remonstrance to a person in authority, a government, etc.

1713 *STEELE Guardian* No. 128 ¶ 2 A most humble address, or memorial, presented to her majesty. 1769 *ROBERTSON Chas. V.* IV. Wks. 1813 V. 393 They drew up and published a memorial, containing all their demands. 1832 *Ht. MARTINEAU Demerara* ii. 15 They met from time to time to... draw up memorials to Government.

8. attrib.: memorial day, a day on which a memorial is made; *U.S.* (with initial capitals) the day (in the Northern States 30 May; in the Southern States at various dates) set apart for honouring the memory of those who fell in the civil war of 1861-65.

1836 *KEBLE Sermon*. xi. (1848) 276 There seems a propriety in reading on his memorial-day in particular the account of their common calling and adherence to Christ. 1897 *KIPLING Captains Courageous* 245 And Monday's Memorial Day.

memorial (mɪ'mɔəriəl), *v.* [f. *MEMORIAL sb.*]

1. trans. a. To address a memorial to (a person); to memorialize.

1768 *SIR W. JOHNSON* in *F. Chase Hist. Dartmouth Coll.* (1891) I. 80 They had even the face... to memorial me, praying that the Indians might not be allowed to give up far to the north or west. 1778 *Phil. Surv. S. Irel.* 352 Birmingham, Sheffield and other inland towns memorial government not to execute a scheme so big with ruin. 1831 *DOYLE* in *W. J. Fitz-Patrick Life* (1880) II. 440 Would not the proper mode of proceeding, in the case of the soldier, be to memorial the commander-in-chief? 1894 *W. O'BRIEN* in *Daily News* 25 Dec. 6/5 The tenants... meekly memorial his lordship for some consideration.

b. To denounce in a memorial.

1731 *N. Hampshire Prov. Papers* (1870) IV. 614 In order to memorial the Governour to the Right Honourable the Lords of Trade & Plantations, as a Person not a friend to the Province.

2. intr. To draw up a memorial; to petition for. 1764 *P. SKENE* in *N. York Col. Doc.* (1856) VII. 615 The Hon^{ble} Board of Trade directed that the above lands memorialled for, should not be granted. 1821 *COL. HAWKER*

Diary (1893) I. 242 My brother officers... expressed a wish (and even wanted to memorial) for my promotion.

3. Law. To enter in a memorandum.

1824 *Ann. Reg.* 64 All transfers should be null and void until so memorialled and enrolled.

memorialist (mɪ'mɔəriəlɪst), [f. *MEMORIAL sb.* + *-IST*.]

1. One who addresses or presents a memorial.

1713 *STEELE Guardian* No. 128 ¶ 2 The nauseous memorialist, with the most fulsome flattery tells the queen of her thunder. 1741 in *G. Sheldon Hist. Deerfield, Mass.* (1895) I. 491 Your Memorialist Humbly prays that a consideration of the sd affair may be had. 1858 *GREENER Gunner* 345 And memorialist, as in duty bound, will ever pray.

2. A writer of biographical or historical memorials.

1766 *Ann. Reg.* II. 29 The pains... the celebrated memorialist takes to gloss over her actions. 1832 *Blackw. Mag.* XXXII. 559 We purpose to collect from these obscure, but most interesting memorialists, a few sketches and biographical portraits of these great princes. 1903 *MORLEY Gladstone* I. i. 1 In one sense a statesman's contemporaries... must be the best if not the only true memorialists and recorders.

† **3.** One who has a good memory. *Obs.*

1719 *Freethinker* III. 40 Others... look on a mere Memorialist as an ill-digested Commonplace Book.

memorialize (mɪ'mɔəriəlaɪz), *v.* [f. *MEMORIAL v.* + *-IZE*.]

1. trans. To preserve the memory of; to be or supply a memorial of; to commemorate.

1798 *T. GREEN Diary Lover of Lit.* (1810) 82 A stone, memorialising the spot of a 'barbarous murder'. 1822-56 *DE QUINCEY Confess.* Wks. 1890 III. 255 Those 'grammatici' whom he [Suetonius] memorialises as an order of men flocking to Rome in the days of the Flavian family. 1892 *Blackw. Mag.* CLI. 58/1 Five arches, probably meant to memorialise the five arches of the Pool of Bethesda.

2. To address a memorial to. Also *absol.*

1798 *Hull Advertiser* 14 Apr. 2/4 The Deputies... continue to memorialize the French Plenipotentiaries. 1855 *Mrs. GORE Mammon* II. 154 Last year, I memorialised the bishop. 1880 *DISRAELI Endym.* III. xxxi. 310 The counties met, the municipalities memorialised.

Hence *me'morialized*, *me'morializing ppl.* *adjs.*; *me'morialization*, the action of *MEMORIALIZE v.*; *me'morializer*, one who memorializes.

1803 *Man in Moon* (1804) 113 Memorialized. 1807 *BENTHAM Mem. & Corr.* Wks. 1843 X. 424 An arrangement which... J. B. has the satisfaction of seeing proposed by the memorializing Judges. 1837 *T. HOOK Jack Brag* (L.), The memorializers had taken the precaution to put their memorial in the form of a round-robin. 1874 *PIAZZI SMYTH Our Inheritance* II. x. 193 Those... Egyptians... delighted in... architectural memorialization of bulls and goats and... every bestial thing.

memorially (mɪ'mɔəriəli), *adv.* *rare.* [f. *MEMORIAL a.* + *-LY*.]

1. By heart; = *MEMORITER*.

1660 *J. LLOYD Prim. Episc.* 33 A premeditated and memorially delivered prayer. 1866 *Public School Latin Primer* Pref., A concise manual of facts and codes of rules in Latin, to be memorially learnt.

2. As a memorial; so as to preserve a memory. 1876 *LOWELL Among my Bks.* Ser. II. 314 Not so much living in his poems as memorially recording his life in them.

|| memoria technica (mɪ'mɔəriə 'teknikə), [L. = 'technical memory'.] A method by which the memory is assisted by artificial contrivances; a system of mnemonics; a mnemonic contrivance.

1730 [R. GREY] (*title*) *Memoria Technica*; or, a new method of Artificial Memory. 1843 *R. J. GRAVES Syst. Clin. Med.* Introd. Lect. 32 Must an artificial method of forgetting become even more necessary than a memoria technica? 1864 *PUSEY Lect. Daniel* vi. 295 Such were the 22 Books intended by Josephus, so numbered by a sort of memoria technica, in conformity to the 22 Hebrew letters.

memoried ('meməriəd), *a.* [f. *MEMORY + -ED*.]

1. Having a memory (of a specified kind), as *long-, short-memoried*.

1573 *L. LLOYD Pilgr. Princes* 138b, The well memoried man. 1610 *HEALEY St. Aug. Cite of God* (1620) 249 Plato in his Theætetus saith that the cholerick person is the best memoried. 1877 *Long-memoried* [see *LONG a.* 16].

2. Full of or fraught with memories. *rare.*

1851 *C. T. d'EYNCOURT Eustace* (ed. 2) 18 It is such house-hold scenes as these which form The memoried World of Youth. 1898 *W. K. JOHNSON Terra Tenebr.* 141 And be the memoried tomb with rose-leaves spread. 1951 *N. M. GUNN Well at World's End* i. 9 She had a rosy wrinkled face like some memoried moony fruit.

memorious, a. *Obs.* or *arch. rare.* [ad. med.L. *memoriōsus* (OF. *memorieux*), f. *memoria* *MEMORY*: see *-OUS*.]

1. Having a good memory; mindful of.

1599 *R. LINCHE Fount. Anc. Fict.* Lijjb, If by the Tyrannie of fore-passed times, the memorious notes of such industrious fathers were not blotted out. c 1600 *Timon* II. i. (Shaks. Soc.) 26 *Pseud.* Dos't thou remember? *Gelas.* I am memorious. 1603 *FLORIO Montaigne* III. viii. 563 Learned, wise and memorious [orig. *memorieux*]. 1621 *G. SANDYS Ovid's Met.* XIV. (1626) 296 Memorious [orig. *memores*] of the Trojan woes. 1656 *BLOUNT Glossogr.*, *Memorious*, that hath a good memory.

2. Memorabile.

1883 *BURTON & CAMERON Gold Coast* I. 19 Shaggy Cintra... with its memorious convent and its Moorish castle.

memorist ('memərɪst), *rare.* [f. *MEMORY* or *MEMORIZE v.*: see *-IST*.]

† **1.** One who prompts the memory. *Obs.*

1682 *SIR T. BROWNE Chr. Mor.* I. § 21 Conscience the punctual Memorist within us.

2. One who memorizes or commits to memory; one who has a retentive memory. *Orig. U.S.*

1872 *New Cycl. Illustr. Anecd.* 9/2 Fame has given me the report of being a memorist. 1920 *H. G. WELLS Outl. Hist* 11 5/2 Here we have... the medicine-man, the shrine-keeper, and the memorist, developed, with the development of the community.

|| memoriter (mɪ'mɔəriṭə(r)), *adv.* [L., f. *memor* *mindful, remembering*.] From memory, by heart.

1612 *BRINSLEY Lud. Lit.* xiii. (1627) 178 All the Theames of this Author being then written of and pronounced by them memoriter. 1766 *T. CLAP Hist. Yale Coll.* 82 Twice a Week five or six deliver a Declaration memoriter from the oratorical Rostrum. 1890 *J. PULSFORD Loyalty to Christ* I. 330 Any man of the world with ordinary intelligence might learn it, and express it memoriter.

b. as *adj.* Spoken or speaking 'memoriter'.

1802-12 *BENTHAM Ration. Judic. Evid.* (1827) III. 461 In the case of memoriter evidence of this description. 1896 *Daily News* 11 Jan. 6/4 The mere memoriter preacher.

memorize ('meməraɪz), *v.* [f. *MEMORY + -IZE*.]

1. trans. To keep alive the memory or recollection of; to cause to be remembered, make memorable. Now *rare* or *Obs.*

1594 *J. DICKENSON Arisbas* (1878) 58 His fortune or rather misfortune... is memorized by vs in a prouerbial byword. 1605 *SHAKS. Macb.* I. ii. 40 Except they meane to... memorize another Golgotha. a 1639 *SPOTTISWOOD Hist. Ch. Scot.* II. (1677) 28 To memorize this victory, the King did found an Episcopall See. 1657 *R. VINES Lord's Supper* (1677) 162 Memorizing him in a piece of bread and cup of wine. 1846 *LANDOR Hellenics* Wks. II. 484 Muses... Who from your sacred mountain... hear and memorise The crimes of men and counsels of the Gods.

b. Said of impersonal subjects. Also *intr.* To be a memorial or memento.

1593 *NASHE Christ's T.* 36 Eate of my sonne one morsel yet, that it may memorize against you, ye are accessory to his dismembering. 1622 *DRAYTON Poly-olb.* xxi. 160 Nothing... Except poore widdowes cries to memorize your theft. 1654-66 *EARL ORRERY Parthen.* (1676) 621 The Hellespont, memorized by the famous death of Hero and Leander. 1822 *Blackw. Mag.* XII. 412 A Cenotaph to memorise our grave.

2. To perpetuate the memory of in writing; to put on record; to relate, record, mention. Now *rare.*

1591 *SPENSER Ruines of Time* 364 Because they living cared not to cherishe No gentle wits... Which might their names for ever memorize. 1632 *LITHGOW Trav.* I. 11, I arriued at Rome, of the which I will memorize, some rarest things. 1652-62 *HEYLIN Cosmogr.* I. (1682) 88 Here flourished the exact Martial discipline, so memorized by ancient Historiographers. 1701 *J. PRINCE (title)* *Danmonii Orientales Illustres*... A Work wherein the Lives and Fortunes of the Most famous Divines... Natives of that most noble Province... are memoriz'd. 1831 *LAMB Let. to Moxon in Final Mem.* viii. The R.A. here memorised, was George Daw. 1866 *BROWNING Ring & Bk.* ix. 1345 Like the strange favour, Maro memorized As granted Aristæus.

with *clause*. 1619 *WITHER Vox Pacif.* II. 45 You have not forgotten... How God... against your Enemies hath fought.

3. To commit to memory. Chiefly *U.S.*

1856 *OLMSTED Slave States* 552 His power of memorizing and improvising music. 1878 *W. H. DANIELS That Boy* ix. 140 He had even taken the pains to memorize a number of hymns and sonnets. 1894 *MASKELYNE Sharps & Flats* vi. 150 The sharp... should be able to memorise instantly as many cards as possible.

Hence *'memorized ppl. a.*, *'memorizing vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*; *'memorizable a.*, that may be memorized or committed to memory; *memorization*, the action of the verb *MEMORIZE*; *memorizer*, one who memorizes.

1600 *TOURNEUR Transf. Metam.* Wks. 1878 II. 211 Who vow'd his name should be aternized... In memorizing lines. 1634 *SIR T. HERBERT Trav.* 135 A place scarce worth the memorizing. 1839 *J. ROGERS Antipopopr.* iii. § 2. 145 Jerome had more learning, Augustine had more logic; the former being the greater memorizer. 1884 *American VIII.* 396 Any good memorizable series. 1886-7 *T. GRADY Proc. Amer. Instruct. Deaf* 261 A vast process of memorization. 1889 *Anthony's Photogr. Bull.* II. 297 An easily memorized series of shop sizes. 1890 *J. G. FITCH Notes Amer. Schools & Training Coll.* 50 What is oddly called 'memorizing'... is often confined to the reproduction of scraps of information or short passages from text-books.

† **'memorous, a.** *Obs.* [ad. med.L. *memorōsus* (OF. *memoreux*), f. L. *memor* *mindful*: see *-OUS*.] Memorable.

1513 *BRADSHAW St. Werburge* I. 159 Whiche realme by processe and power vycctorious Subdued all other to hym, full memorous. *Ibid.* 283 Whiche ladyes were buried full memorous At Peturborowe abbay.

memory ('meməri), *sb.* Forms: *a.* (chiefly *Sc.* and *north.*) 4-6 memoire, memoire, memour, 5-6 -oyre, 6 memor, memoir. *β.* 4-6 memoyre, 4-7 memorie, (6 memoree, -i), 4- memory. [*a.* OF. *memorie, memoire, memore* (mod.F. *mémoire*) = Sp., Pg., It. *memoria*, ad. L. *memoria*, noun of quality or condition f. *memor* *mindful, remembering*, a reduplicated formation on the

root *mer-, Indogermanic *smer- (Skr. smar-) to remember.
 There is no etymological connexion between L. *memor* and the vb. *memini* I remember.]

1. a. The faculty by which things are remembered; the capacity for retaining, perpetuating, or reviving the thought of things past. *to commit* or *to commend to memory*: see the vbs. In *Psychol.* freq. sub-categorized according to its manifestation or the bodily process with which it is believed to be connected.

1340 *Ayenb.* 107 Ac y-yeue is pe herthe parfitliche and yconfermed, uor pe memorie is zuo cleuiynde ine him pet ne of no ping penche bote ine him. c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* vi. (Thomas) 395 For in til a man visdome Is, & of pat ane pare procedis vndirstandynge, memore, & wite. 1413 *Pilgr. Sowle* (Caxton 1483) iv. xxv. 71 God made man ryght as a Trynnye, he yaf him memorie, vnderstandyng and wylle. 1513 *DOUGLAS Æneis* x. Prol. 70 Rayson decernis, memor kepis the consait. 1530 *PALSGR.* 666/2, I commende it to memorie. c 1540 *BOORDE The boke for to Lerne* Ciiij b, It doth acuat, quycken, and refreshe, the memorie. 1690 *LOCKE Hum. Und.* i. iv. (1695) 35 By the memory it [an idea] can be made an actual perception again. 1718 *LADY M. W. MONTAGU Let. to Lady Rich* 16 Mar., The memory can retain but a certain number of images. 1828 *SCOTT F.M. Perth* xxiv, Our memory is, of all our powers of mind, that which is peculiarly liable to be suspended. 1855 *H. SPENCER Princ. Psychol.* (1872) i. iv. viii. 483 The subject-matter of memory is retrospective. 1883 *F. GALTON Inquiries into Human Faculty* 106 One favourite expedient was to associate the sight memory with the muscular memory. 1897 *tr. T. Ribot's Psychol. of Emotions* 153 Others... recall the circumstances plus the revived condition of feeling. It is these who have the true 'affective memory'. 1899 *Amer. Jnl. Psychol.* XI. 7 He found that recollection could be mediated... (1) through visual images, (a) successive in time or space, or (b) grouped... plus motor memory. 1906 *C. S. SHERRINGTON Integrative Action Nervous Syst.* ix. 330 The relative haste with which an animal when hungry approaches food... suggests that conation attaches to the visual reaction by association through memory with affective tone. 1921 *B. RUSSELL Analysis of Mind* ix. 157, I shall attempt the analysis of memory-knowledge... because memory, in some form, is presupposed in almost all other knowledge. 1955 *H. E. GARRETT Gen. Psychol.* x. 381 The phenomena of memory may be classified under the four headings fixation or acquisition, retention, recall, and recognition... Each of these four processes is a necessary part of memory. 1961 *F. H. GEORGE Brain as Computer* viii. 280 The hippocampus and hippocampal gyrus are therefore important features in recent memory. 1967 *M. B. ARNOLD in Appley & Trumbull Psychological Stress* 139 How intensely we experience stress may depend on the strength of this affective memory. 1969 *T. FREEMAN Psychopathol. of Psychoses* viii. 134 Sometimes the patient appears to have no capacity for short-term recall and yet at other times this function is quite intact. Similar inconsistencies of performance affect long-term and immediate memory. *personified.* 1618 *BP. HALL Righteous Mammon* 95 Memory, the Great keeper or Master of the rolles of the soule. 1831 *WORDSW. Bothwell Castle*, Memory, like sleep, hath powers which dreams obey...; How little that she cherishes is lost!

b. *art of memory, artificial memory*: mnemonics; a system of mnemonic devices.

[1491 *PETRUS RAVENNAS (title) Foenix*; seu artificiosa memoria.] 154. *R. COPLAND (title) The Art of Memory*, that otherwise is called the Phenix. 1573 *W. FULWOD tr. Gratarolus' Castel of Memorie* vii. Fv b, Artificial Memorie is a disposing or placing of sensible things in the mynde by imagination, whereunto the naturall Memorie hauing respect, is by them admonished. 1594 *NASHE Unfort. Trav.* 70 It is not possible for anie man to learne the Art of Memorie, except he haue a naturall memorie before. 1647 *COWLEY Mistress, Soul* iii, So that thy Parts become to me A kind of Art of Memory. 1653 *R. SANDERS (title) Physiognomie*... Whereunto is added the Art of Memorie. 1747 *HOYLE (title) A Short Treatise On the Game of Whist*... To which is added, An Artificial Memory: Or, An easy Method of assisting the Memory of those that play at the Game.

c. The capacity of a body or substance for manifesting effects of its previous state, behaviour, or treatment; the effects themselves.

1887, etc. [see *magnetic memory* (MAGNETIC a. and sb. A. 5)]. 1935 *Proc. R. Soc. A. CXLIX.* 72 The [magnetic] field... is to be regarded as 'frozen in' and represents a permanent memory of the field which existed when the metal was last cooled below the transition temperature. 1949 *Proc. Internat. Congr. Rheology 1948* i. 5 In the usual form of the theory of viscosity it is assumed that the rate of deformation is so slow compared with the relaxation process, that only slight deviations from the equilibrium state will be found... When the relaxation-time is large and the rate of deformation high... the deviation from the equilibrium state will then show traces of a more distant past. Here we see manifested a kind of 'memory' on the part of the flowing medium. 1950 *Physical Rev.* LXXVIII. 341/2 (*heading*) Memory in simple ferromagnetic domain crystal. 1964 *J. M. BLATT Theory Superconductivity* ix. 332 Since the supercurrent acts in such a direction as to make the total flux approach more closely to an integral number of flux quanta, this initial value of m_0 remains unchanged... and preserves a 'memory' for the initial, external flux. 1971 *Nature* 5 Mar. 28/1 The palaeomagnetic memory of most igneous rocks resides in grains of magnetite and titanomagnetite which are chemically unstable. *Ibid.* 30/2 Titanomagnetite retains a memory of its original magnetization after oxidation.

d. The capacity of a body or substance for returning to a previous state when the cause of the transition from that state is removed.

1956 *Chem. Abstr.* L. 4577 The conversion of a naturally occurring twinned quartz crystal to single crystals by torsion often results in the formation of an unstable state, and the crystal reverts to its original twinned state. Natural crystals

exhibiting 'memory' usually contain large amounts of impurities. 1961 *Chem. & Industry* 12 Aug. 1261/2 [This] could have accounted for that part of the diameter increases observed when the polymer solution flowed out of a capillary, which could not be attributed to memory of the convergent flow at the entrance to the capillary. (This memory could not account for all the diameter increase because as the length of the capillary was increased, the diameter increase decreased, but did not tend to zero.) 1964 *A. S. LODGE Elastic Liquids* x. 236 'Bouncing putty'... may be said to have a 'memory' of a few seconds in the sense that if a sample is first rapidly elongated and then held at constant length for a few seconds, no recovery occurs on release; whereas, on immediate release following the initial elongation, appreciable recovery (i.e. decrease in length...) occurs.

2. a. This faculty considered as residing in a particular individual; often with epithet denoting the extent to which the faculty is developed or the department in which it is most active.

c 1374 *CHAUCER Anel. & Arc.* 14 This old story... That eeld, which pat all can frete and bite, ... hath negh deuoured oute of my memory. 1484 *CAXTON Fables of Æsop* ii. ix, Good children ought... to put in theyr hert & memory the doctryne... of theyr parentes. 1597 *MORLEY Introd. Mus.* 5, I should haue a verie good wit, for I haue but a bad memorie. 1624 *HEYWOOD Gunaik.* iii. 125 For this appear'd the blazing Star Yet fresh in our memory. 1692 *R. L'ESTRANGE Fables cœlii.* 323 Wherefore Parasites and Lyers had need of Good Memories. 1705 *ADDISON Italy* Pref., I took care to refresh my Memory among the Classic Authors. 1826 *DISRAELI Viv. Grey* vi. iii, A good memory is often as ready a friend as a sharp wit. 1852 *MRS. STOWE Uncle Tom's C.* xx. 213 Topsy had an uncommon verbal memory.

b. In the language of wills, etc., of *good, sane, safe, sound, whole memory*.

1402 *E.E. Wills* (1882) 10, I, Iohn Girdeler of Harfeld, in god mynde and saf memorie, make my testement. 1483 *Act i Rich. III.* c. 7 §3 Persons... within Age... or not of whole Memory at the Time of such Fine levied. 1642 *tr. Perkins' Prof. Bk.* i. §22. 10 If a man being of good memorie make a Charter of Feofment. 1820 *GIFFORD Compl. Eng. Lawyer* (ed. 5) 672, I, John Mills, linen-draper, being of sound and disposing mind, memory, and understanding. 1826 *W. ROBERTS Wills & Codicils* (ed. 3) l. 32 No person who is not of a reasonable mind and sane memory can make any disposition by will.

† c. *to come to one's memory*: to recover from unconsciousness. [Cf. *OF. revenir en sa mémoire.*]

1754 *RICHARDSON Grandison* V. xxviii. 174, I have endeavoured to account for the noble behaviour of your sister; and am the less surprised at it, now she is come to her memory.

d. A device (usu. part of a computer) in which data or program instructions may be stored and from which they may be retrieved when required. *Freq. attrib.* (see 12).

1946 *N. Y. Times* 15 Feb. 16/4 Numerical values covering a wide range of scientific 'constants' are interjected as and when they are needed. There are four kinds of 'memory' in the Eniac to accomplish this. 1946 *Nature* 20 Apr. 527/2 The units in which addition is carried out provide a 'memory' with a capacity of about twenty numbers. 1948 *Math. Tables & Other Aids to Computation* III. 123 The instructions governing the routine operations that the machine is to perform can be stored in the memory in exactly the same manner in which the numbers on which the machine is to operate are stored. 1959 *Listener* 25 June 1109/1 In a typical ferrite-core memory several thousand tiny ferrite rings... are threaded on to thin copper wires. 1959 *Times* 13 Oct. 11/7 Data are stored in an electronic 'memory' or 'information bank', using digital techniques. 1962 *F. I. ORDWAY et al. Basic Astronautics* iv. 137 When a particle traverses the two scintillators... the pulse height from one of the counters is processed by a channel analyzer. Data are accumulated in the analyzer's magnetic core memory and then read out serially. 1970 *O. DOPPING Computers & Data Processing* x. 134 A secondary memory... cannot exchange data directly with any unit other than primary memory... In an external memory... the information contents can be changed not only by programmed operations, but also by manual operations... However, many people use the word external memory for what has been called secondary memory in this book.

3. a. Recollection, remembrance. Chiefly in phrases, as *from memory; to come to* (a person's) *memory; to bear, have, keep in memory.* † *to draw or take into or to memory*: to recollect, remember. † *to have memory (of)*: to recollect (trans. and intr.). † *out of memory*: forgotten.

c 1369 *CHAUCER Bk. Duchesse* 945 Hir throte, as I haue now memoyre, Semed a round tour of vyoivre. c 1386 — *Miller's Prol.* 4 It was a noble storie And worthy for to drawn to memorie. 1390 *GOWER Conf.* l. 37 Who so drawth into memoire What hath befall of old and newe. *Ibid.* II. 22 Bot al was clene out of memoire. *Ibid.* III. 166 Tak into memoire, For al this pompe and al this pride Let no justice gon aside. c 1400 *Rom. Rose* 5752 Sich as... toward god haue no memorie. 1500–20 *DUNBAR Poems* lxxii. 5 Having his passiou in memorie. 1550 *CROWLEY Last Trumpet* 1021 Se thou cal to memori! The ende wherfore al men are made. 1553 *EDEN Treat. Neue Ind.* (Arb.) 15 This beaste... doth wonderfulli beare in memorie benefytes shewed vnto him. 1570–6 *LAMBARDE Peramb. Kent* (1826) 156 Whilest each man was guiltie of the fault, and had fresh memorie thereof. 1590 *SIR J. SMYTH Disc. Weapons* 2 The most of the which that shall fall into my memorie. 1606 *SHAKS. Ant. & Cl.* iv. ix. 7 When men reuoluted shall vpon Record Beare hatefull memory. 1611 *BIBLE I Cor.* xv. 2 If yee keepe in memorie what I preached vnto you. a 1626 *BACON New Atl.* (1900) 21 Wee haue memory not of one Shipp that euer returned. 1638 *SIR T. HERBERT Trav.* (ed. 2) 25 Suffer me (whiles in memory) to tell you of a fish or 2 which in these seas were obviuous. 1802 *WORDSW. Sonn.*, When I haue borne in memory what has tamed Great Nations. 1856 *GROTE Greece*

ii. xcvi. XII. 647 A considerable portion of the Greeks of Olbia could repeat the Iliad from memory. *Mod.* The portrait was painted from memory.

b. An act or instance of remembrance; a representation in the memory, a recollection.

1817 *SHELLEY Rev. Islam* vii. iii, She told me a strange tale... Like broken memories of many a heart Woven into one. 1833 *TENNYSON Lady Clara* iv, You put strange memories in my head. 1854 *MRS. STOWE (title) Sunny Memories of Foreign Lands.*

c. A person or thing held in remembrance. 1842 *TENNYSON Gardener's Daughter* (end), The darling of my manhood, and, alas! Now the most blessed memory of my age. 1886 *A. BIRRELL in Contemp. Rev.* L. 28 The first great fact to remember is, that the Edmund Burke we are all agreed in regarding as one of the proudest memories of the House of Commons was an Irishman.

4. a. The fact or condition of being remembered; 'exemption from oblivion' (J.). ? *Obs.* exc. as in b.

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xl. (*Ninian*) 1086 þis sa schort tyme gane ves þat 3et it is in memor fresch. 1375 *BARBOUR Bruce* l. 14 To put in wryt a sutfast story, That it lest ay furth in memory. 1523 *LD. BERNERS Froiss.* I. i. 1 To thentent that the... featis of armes... shulde... be... put in perpetuall memory. 1579–80 *NORTH Plutarch, Theseus* (1595) 15 And this is that which is worthy memorie... touching the wars of these Amazones. 1591 *SHAKS. I Hen. VI.* iv. iii. 51 That euer-liuing man of Memorie, Henrie the fit. 1644 *MILTON Educ. Wks.* (1847) 98/1 To say or do aught worthy memory. 1656 *STANLEY Hist. Philos.* vi. (1701) 243/2 Mortal Nature... obtaineth Eternal Memory by the greatness of such works.

b. *in memory of, to the memory of*: so as to keep alive the remembrance of; as a record of. Also † *in memory*, for a memorial.

a 1340 *HAMPOLE Psalter* xxvi. 9 In memore of his passion. ? 1370 *Robt. Cicyle* 63 Thys stoyre ys, withowten lye, At Rome wretyn in memorie. c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xiv. (*Lucas*) 31 In lufe & memore of þare name. a 1400–50 *Alexander* 1118 In mynde & in memory of him to make a cite. 1509 *HAWES Past. Pleas.* xlv. (*Percy Soc.*) 220 Making great bokes to be in memory. 1640 *BP. HALL Chr. Moder.* i. xii. 127 A yearely fast called Arzibur, in the sad memory of the dog of Sergius. 1653 *NISSANA* 154 A Livery which they wore to the memory of the deceased King. 1769 *GOLDSM. Hist. Rome* II. 490 He removed, for change of air, to Helenopolis, a city which he had built to the memory of his mother. 1781 *J. MORISON in Sc. Paraphrases* xxxv. vi, Through latest ages let it pour In mem'ry of my dying hour.

5. a. The recollection (of something) perpetuated amongst men; what is remembered of a person, object, or event; (good or bad) posthumous repute.

c 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 495 þe whilk place, for þe childes memour, Es halden 3it in grete honour. 1490 *CAXTON Eneydos* xxvii. 102 Memore shalbe therof as longe as heuyn & erthe shall last. 1597 *SHAKS. 2 Hen. IV.* iv. iv. 75 Their memorie Shall as a Paterne, or a Measure, liue. 1611 *BIBLE Prov.* x. 7 The memorie of the iust is blessed. 1625 *BACON Ess., Great Place* (Arb.) 293 Vse the Memory of thy Predecessor fairly, and tenderly. 1662 *J. DAVIES tr. Olearius' Voy. Ambass.* 125 Cyril of Alexandria, whose memory the Greeks celebrate on the 9. of June. 1711 *SWIFT Jnl. to Stella* 28 May, I... promised to do what I could to help him to a service, which I did for Harry Tenison's memory. 1781 *GIBBON Decl. & F.* xvii. II. 44 The memory of Constantine has been deservedly censured for another innovation which corrupted military discipline. 1838 *ARNOLD Hist. Rome* (1846) I. vi. 213 His father's memory... was regarded with respect and affection. 1868 *FREEMAN Norm. Conq.* (1877) II. vii. 45 He has left a dark and sad memory behind.

b. *of blessed, happy, famous* (etc.) *memory*: a formula used after the names of sovereigns, princes, or other notable persons who have been distinguished for their actions or virtues.

[1432–50 *tr. Higden* (Rolls) V. 149 Seynte Gregory... callethe Constantyne a man of goode memory.] 1485 *Rolls of Parl.* VI. 288/2 The most famous Prince of blessed memorie King Herrie the VIth. 1509 *FISHER Funeral Serm. C'tess Richmond* Wks. (1876) 289 A comynycacyon betwyxt the woman of blessed memory called Marthia and our sauour Ihesu. 1605 *CAMDEN Rem.* 3 Our late Sovereigne, of most deare sacred and ever-glorious memorie Queene Elizabeth. 1660 *LD. BRUDNELL in Buccleuch MSS.* (Hist. MS. Comm.) I. 313 When his late Majesty of glorious memory was intended to go against the Scots. 1738 *SWIFT Pol. Conversat.* Introd. 4 His late Majesty King William the Third, of ever glorious and immortal Memory. 1762 *BP. FORBES Jnl.* (1886) 176 The widow of Sutherland of Bogsie, of facetious memory.

6. a. The length of time over which the recollection of a person or a number of persons extends; chiefly in phr. *beyond, past, out of, within the memory (of man).* † *through all memory*: for all time.

1530 *TINDALE Pract. Prelates* Dvij, And in his lawe he [the pope] thrust in fayned gyftes of old emperours that were out of memorie, sayenge that [etc.]. 1542 *Aberdeen Reg.* (1844) l. 439 Vsit and perseruit all tymes bigane, past memor of man. 1555 *EDEN Decades* i. iv. 21 b, The same yeare, the sea... rose higher than euer it dyd before by the memory of man [orig. *more maiorum*]. 1570–6 *LAMBARDE Peramb. Kent* (1576) 9 Within memorie almost the one halfe of the first sorte be disparked. 1643 *MILTON Divorce* II. xi, Why then is Pilat branded through all memory? 1667 — *P.L.* vii. 637 How first this World and face of things began, And what before thy memorie was don from the beginning. a 1676 *HALE De Jure Maris* i. vi. in *Hargrave's Law Tracts* (1787) l. 35 That the river of the Severn usque filum aquæ was time out of memory parcell of that manor. 1711 *ADDISON Spect.* No. 13 ¶4 He... has drawn together greater Audiences than have been known in the Memory of Man. 1849 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* i. init., I purpose to write the history of England from the accession of king James the

Second down to a time which is within the memory of men still living. 1870 TOULMIN SMITH *Eng. Gilds* 213 margin. The gild was begun at a time beyond the memory of man.

b. Law. time of (legal) memory: see quotes.

Cf. the corresponding phrase 'Time Immemorial, or Time whereof the Memory of Man runneth not to the contrary', *Act 2 & 3 Will. IV*, c. 71 § 1.

1642 tr. Perkins *Prof. Bk. ii*, § 120. 54 If a Deed bear date before time of memory it is not pleadable. 1766 BLACKSTONE *Comm. I*, 31 Time of memory hath been long ago ascertained by the law to commence from the reign of Richard the first.

7. *Eccl.* A commemoration, esp. of the departed. *Obs. exc. Hist.*

1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 7957 þe pryde [part of the Host] he offreþ to haue memory For soules þat are yn purgatory. 1362 LANGL. *P. Pl. A*, vii. 88 He is holden . . . to munge me in his memorie Among alle cristene. 1463 *Bury Wills* (Camden) 18 And after the seid messe to sey a memorie of requiem for vs. 1558 in *Strype Ann. Ref. I*, App. iv. 6 If there be some other devout sort of prayers or memory said. 1591 SPENSER *M. Hubberd* 454 Their memories, their singings, and their gifts. 1853 *Rock Ch. of Fathers IV*, xii. 125 After the collect for the day . . . came the 'memories', or, as we now call them, 'commemorations'. 1885 R. W. DIXON *Hist. Ch. Eng.* xviii. III. 283 (tr. *Bucer*). And I am told that there are women of title who boldly demand memories to be celebrated when there are no communicants.

† 8. *to make memory of:* to preserve a record or memorial of; to record, mention. *Obs.*

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xxv. (*Julian*) 31 Of whyre Iulyanis sere mencione I sal mak þou here, & als sume memor sal I ma of Iulyane apostata. c 1420 LYDG. *Assembly of Gods* 1515 For on the walles was made memory Singlerly of euery creature That there had byn. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* iii. ii. 1 To whom no share in armes and cheualree They doe impart, ne maken memoree Of their brave gestes. a 1643 LD. FALKLAND, etc. *Infalibility* (1646) 85 There is no memory made how the sentence was received.

† 9. A memorial writing; a historical account; a record of a person or an event; a history. *Obs.*

1432-50 tr. Higden (*Rolls*) II. 269 Cambises, . . . vnder whom the memory [L. *historia*] of that woman Iudith happede. c 1470 HARDING *Chron.* cv. iii. The kyng came home with honour and victorye, As Flores saith right in his memorie. a 1540 BARNES *Wks.* (1573) 183 Wee doe not read in any memories, that our fathers haue left vs, that [etc.]. 1572 R. H. tr. *Lauaterus' Ghostes* (1596) 69 Immediately after this Historie, he putteth na other more worthe memorie than the foremost. 1604 E. G. [RIMSTONE] *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* v. xii. 359 There are certayne memories and discourses which say, that in this Temple the Diuill did speake visibly. 1673 RAY *Journ. Low C.* 6 There is no memory that these places were part of the Continent. 1730 A. GORDON *Maffei's Amphith.* 57 There is no Memory of any other [Amphitheatre] to be found on Medals.

† 10. An object or act serving as a memorial; a memento. *Obs.*

c 1470 HARDING *Chron.* cxxi. iii. The Abbay of Batayle . . . He called it so then for a memorie Of his batayle. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 231/1 They fond hys ryng and one gloue whiche they brought agayn and that other the Sextayn retheyned for a wytnes and memorie. 1547 *Injunc. Edu.* VI, xxviii. c. ij b. That they shall take awaie . . . all shrines [etc.], . . . so that there remain no memory of the same, in walles, glasses, windowes, or els where. 1548-9 (Mar.) *Bk. Com. Prayer, Communion*, And did institute, and in his holy Gospell commaund us, to celebrate a perpetual memory of that his precious death. 1575 in W. H. Turner *Select. Rec. Oxford* (1880) 367 To remaine as a perpetual memory and record of such orders. 1605 SHAKS. *Lear* iv. vii. 7 These weedes are memories of those worsor hours. 1624 BEDELL *Let.* xi. 150 It is a memorie and representation of the true Sacrifice . . . made on the Altar of the Crosse.

† 11. A memorial tomb, shrine, chapel, or the like; a monument. *Obs.*

c 1400 *Apol. Loll.* 49 Men bigging þe memories of martres. 1579 FULKE *Refut. Rastel* 797 Miracles worked at their chappelles or memorie. 1641 MEDE *Apost. Latter T.* 120 Those who approached the shrines of Martyrs, and prayed at their memories, and sepulchers. 1656 EVELYN *Diary* 8 July, King Coilus . . . of whom I find no memory save at the pinnacle of one of their wool-staple houses, where is a statue. 1691 WOOD *Ath. Oxon.* I. 541 Jackson . . . was buried in the Inner Chappel . . . but hath no memory at all over his grave.

12. *attrib. and Comb.*, as (sense 1) *memory-bowed*, *-haunted*, *-haunting*, *-lit*, *-masking*, *-moving*, *-sweet* adjs.; *memory-cell*, *hole*, *-idea*, *-image*, *-judgement*, *-knowledge*, *lane*, *-mirror*, *-picture*, *-process*, *sketch*, *-stone*, *-trace*, *work*; (sense 2 d) *memory device*, *disc*, *element*, *store*, *unit*, *memory bank*, the memory device of a computer; also *fig.* of the human memory; *memory-belief*, the faith, probably unverifiable, that a person has in the truth of his memories; *memory book* *U.S.*, a blank book in which cuttings from newspapers and the like are pasted for preservation; a scrap-book; *memory cycle Computers*, (the time taken by) the process of replacing one unit of data in a memory by another; *memory drug*, a drug supposed to improve the memory; *memory drum*, (a) *Psychol.*, a revolving device on which material to be learnt appears; also *transf.*; (b) a drum-shaped memory device in a computer; *memory effect*, an effect arising from 'memory' (senses 1 c, d); *memory-man*, a professor of mnemonics; † *memory-mountebank*, a quack exponent of mnemonics; *memory span Psychol.*, the amount of material learnt under controlled conditions which is capable of being

recalled; so *memory-span test*; *memory trace Psychol.*, a trace hypothetically left in the nervous system by the act of memorizing.

1955 *Astounding Sci. Fiction* Jan. 56 The 'memory banks of the computers would still contain all data pertaining to the course set for the EDS. 1970 E. TIDYMAN *Shaft* (1971) i. 16 Every face that passed him on the street became a deposit of his memory bank. 1971 J. H. SMITH *Digital Logic* vi. 119 A shift register is a memory bank in which the numbers may be moved. 1972 J. D. BUCHANAN *Professional* v. 63 He ran the last two or three assignments through his memory bank to see whether or not they bore a residual potential for violence. 1921 B. RUSSELL *Analysis of Mind* ix. 159 Everything constituting a 'memory-belief is happening now. *Ibid.*, It is not logically necessary to the existence of a memory-belief that the event remembered should have occurred. 1925 C. D. BROAD *Mind & its Place* v. 233 Memory-beliefs . . . are not reached by inference. 1948 *Mind* LVII. 17 According to this theory a memory-belief has an 'intrinsic' probability; it carries its evidence, as it were, on its face. 1931 *Publishers' Weekly* 14 Feb. 843/1 Another demand . . . is that for inexpensive 'memory books used by grammar school children. 1925 BLUNDEN *Eng. Poems* 28 And to my spirit 'memory-bowed The world with all its wars and walls Seems turning slow. 1892 VAN LIEW & BEYER tr. *Ziehen's Introd. Physiol. Psychol.* 156 These numerous sensory cells transmit their excitation further to one other ganglion-cell, a 'memory-cell. 1964 *Ann. N.Y. Acad. Sci.* CXV. 655 Most of the LINC's instructions require from one to four 'memory-cycle times of eight microseconds each for execution. 1970 O. DOPPING *Computers & Data Processing* x. 136 In a memory cycle, the computer can either erase the contents of a cell and write new information into it, or read the content of a cell and re-write it. 1959 *Times* 9 Oct. 7/4 On a 'memory device within the machine are stored details of the votes going to each candidate in each constituency in 1955. 1969 J. J. SPARKES *Transistor Switching* v. 118 The commonest memory device nowadays is the ferrite magnetic core. 1961 *Flight* LXXXIX. 464/1 The equipment contains 10,000 diodes, 1,500 transistors, 3,500 resistors, 670 capacitors and a 'memory disc. 1965 M. SPARK *Mandelbaum Gate* v. 129 Are these the 'memory drugs? 1966 *New Scientist* 4 Aug. 249/3 The new memory drug . . . is said to increase brain RNA production by 30 to 40 per cent. 1951 E. R. HILGARD in S. S. Stevens *Handbk. Exper. Psychol.* 547 (caption) 'Memory drum. . . The material to be memorized appears in the small aperture as the drum revolves. 1953 C. E. OSGOOD *Method & Theory Exper. Psychol.* III. xii. 502 Lists of 12 nonsense syllables . . . are learned in constant order on a memory drum. 1962 [see fish-finder (FISH sb. 1) 7]. 1964 C. DENT *Quantity Surveying by Computer* iii. 22 The memory drum of a Pegasus computer. 1971 *Jrnl. Gen. Psychol.* LXXXV. 137 Whether the results would be similar to those found with the use of the more . . . traditional memory drum. 1957 *Jrnl. Chem. Physics* XXVII. 93/2 'Memory' effects . . . can occur particularly in nucleation processes involving condensed phases. 1971 *Physica* LXII. 393 (heading) Memory effects and dynamical correlations in liquid argon and sodium. 1972 *Sci. Amer.* Nov. 40/2 Hysteresis arises because of memory effects in the magnetic materials surrounding the coil. 1958 *Electronic Engin.* XXX. 1/1 Although considerable research on switching and 'memory elements is still proceeding the basic design of the digital and analogue computer is fairly well established. 1848 DICKENS *Dombey* lix, 'Memory-haunted twilight. 1882 'OUIDA' *Maremma* I. 151 The wondrous, mysterious, memory-haunted land. 1899 E. J. CHAPMAN *Drama Two Lives* 14 Many a 'memory-haunting face. 1949 'G. ORWELL' *Nineteen Eighty-Four* I. 40 When one knew that any document was due for destruction, or even when one saw a scrap of waste paper lying about, it was an automatic action to lift the flap of the nearest 'memory hole and drop it in, whereupon it would be whirled away on a current of warm air to the enormous furnaces which were hidden somewhere in the recesses of the building. 1894 CREIGHTON & TITCHENER tr. *Wundt's Lect. Human & Animal Psychol.* xix. 282 'Memory-ideas are aroused by sense-perceptions, and again interrupted by new impressions. 1890 W. JAMES *Princ. Psychol.* I. xv. 620 He thinks it is almost entirely the amount to which the 'memory-image of the first impression has faded when the second one overtakes it, which makes us feel how wide they are apart. 1895 R. P. HALLECK *Psychol. & Psychic Culture* 106 Memory images are those which most nearly represent existing things. 1904 G. S. FULLERTON *Syst. Metaphysics* iii. 37 He may easily introduce into the memory-image elements . . . not present . . . in the original. 1921 B. RUSSELL *Analysis of Mind* 207 A memory-image of a particular occurrence. 1964 M. CRITCHLEY *Developmental Dyslexia* viii. 52 Orton believed that during the normal processes of early visual education, storage of memory-images of letters and words takes place in both hemispheres. 1896 L. T. HOBHOUSE *Theory of Knowl.* I. i. 35, I substitute for the 'memory-judgment proper . . . the apprehension of the content of the memory judgment as an idea. 1937 *Mind* XLVI. 211 The only natural interpretation is to take it as questioning not the accuracy of memory-judgments but the worth of clear and distinct perception itself. 1931 *N. & Q.* 5 Sept. 180/1 The position is illustrated and supported by comparison of our knowledge of the physical world with our 'memory-knowledge. 1943 *Mind* LII. 192 We do possess both knowledge of the past generally and memory knowledge in particular, even though we may be mistaken in particular cases. 1954 DANNETT & RACHEL (*title*) 'Down memory lane. 1958 *Times* 5 June 16/6 *Liberty Hall*, an unhappily managed trip down memory lane. 1967 A. WILSON *No Laughing Matter* iv. 422 You were all down Memory Lane, no doubt, judging by the laughter. 1970 R. HILL *Clubbable Woman* vii. 203, I don't live down memory lane. What this photograph says to me is not that happiness is gone for ever, but that it's repeatable. 1973 *Ottawa Jrnl.* 5 Feb. 11/3 It was a journey down memory lane, full of anecdotes of the good old days. 1933 W. DE LA MARE *Fleeting* 72 Those eyes that, 'memory-lit, Now ponder on my own. 1815 MOORE *Epil. to 'Ina* 35 Nothing can surpass the plan Of that Professor— (trying to recollect) pshal—that 'Memory-man. 1923 BLUNDEN *To Nature* 37 I'm not rejected then, my mind's delight Was not a play of 'memory-masking fancy. 1938 R. GRAVES *Coll. Poems* 163 Where port in Limerick glasses Glows twice as red reflected In the 'memory-mirror of the waxed table. 1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* III. x. 174 The artificial rules which . . . are

delivered by 'Memory-mountebanks. 1908 HARDY *Dynasts* III. v. v. 212 Amid no 'memory-moving urgencies. 1887 F. FRANCIS *Saddle & Mocassin* 267 One of those 'memory pictures that form the pleasantest relics of travel. 1897 C. H. JUDD tr. *Wundt's Outl. Psychol.* 241 The process that arises under such circumstances is a 'memory-process. 1906 *Daily Chron.* 16 Apr. 3/5 Some clever memory sketches of the Franco-British Exhibition. 1925 R. FRY *Let.* 7 Sept. (1972) II. 581, I managed to do one picture. . . This is a memory sketch of the composition. 1917 H. J. HUMPHSTONE (*title*) Some aspects of the 'memory span test. 1930 R. S. WOODWORTH *Psychol.* (ed. 8) iii. 76 If the list of numbers to be memorized exceeds the memory span, several readings are necessary before it can be recited. 1951 E. R. HILGARD in S. S. Stevens *Handbk. Exper. Psychol.* 547/2 Related to what has sometimes been called the span of attention or the span of apprehension is the immediate memory span—the number of items that can be learned in one trial when they are presented serially at a controlled rate. 1955 H. E. GARRETT *Gen. Psychol.* x. 386 One of the simplest ways of determining the efficiency of immediate memory (fixation) is to test the memory span. 1969 C. N. COFFER in Talland & Waugh *Path. of Memory* 219, I would anticipate that the first locus of pathology would lie in the memory span, that is, the size of the core of actually retained list members. a 1847 ELIZA COOK *To Mem. Burns* ii, None that deck thy 'memory-stone. 1964 C. DENT *Quantity Surveying by Computer* iii. 19 For the computer's main 'memory store, magnetic core storage is now frequently used. 1938 W. DE LA MARE *Memory* 3 Still 'memory-sweet its old decoy. 1924 J. RIVIÈRE et al. tr. *Freud's Coll. Papers* I. 63 Both the 'memory-trace and the affect attached to the idea are there once and for all. 1951 C. T. MORGAN in S. S. Stevens *Handbk. Exper. Psychol.* 781/1 Learning problems in which memory traces had to last some time in order for the animal to make the correct choice. 1953 C. E. OSGOOD *Method & Theory Exper. Psychol.* III. xiii. 588 The gestalt theory . . . must make two predictions: (1) The modifications within the memory trace for visual forms must be in the direction of reducing the stresses present in the original perception. 1967 HILGARD & ATKINSON *Introd. Psychol.* (ed. 4) xii. 321/2 This particular hypothetical construct means that the memory trace does exist and that we may some day discover its nature. . . Hyden has proposed the theory that ribonucleic acid (RNA) might well be the complex molecule that serves as a chemical mediator for memory. 1959 *Science* 16 Oct. 957/1 Although tables of probabilities . . . containing over 300 items were used in the present study, they did not exhaust the capacity of the computer's 'memory unit. 1966 C. R. TOTTLE *Sci. Engin. Materials* vi. 141 Application of ferroelectrics includes memory units in computers and in capacitors. 1939 F. J. BROWN *Social. Childhood* 456 It has . . . encouraged or even compelled him to do 'memory work'.

'memoryless, a. [-LESS.] Having no memory. 1857 LOWELL in *Atlantic Monthly* Dec. (1892) 755/1, I am glad you do not forget me, though I seem so memoryless and ungrateful.

memour, -oyre, obs. forms of MEMORY.

Memphian ('memfian), a. and sb. [f. *Memphis* + -AN.] a. *adj.* Pertaining to Memphis, a city of ancient Egypt; often used vaguely for 'Egyptian'. *Memphian stone*: Pliny's *lapis Memphites* (cf. MEFPHIS). b. *sb.* An inhabitant or native of Memphis; an Egyptian.

1591 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* I. i. 783 One, . . . a fearful slaughter made Of all the First-born that the Memphians had. 1605 *Ibid.* II. iii. 111. *Law* 805 They long For Memphian hotch-potch, Leeks, and Garlick strong. 1635 RUTTER *Shepherds Holy day* v. ii. F 5 b, A Memphian stone, that has the power To bring a deadly sleepe on all the senses. 1667 MILTON *P.L.* I. 307 Busiris and his Memphian Chivalrie. 1752 FOOTE *Taste* II. Wks. 1799 I. 19 Indisputable antiques, and of the Memphian marble. 1821 BYRON *Juan* III. lxxv, Like skulls at Memphian banquets 1827 POLLOCK *Course T.* VII, The Memphian mummy now shook off its rags.

Memphitic ('memf'itik), a. [ad. Gr. *Μεμφιτικός*, f. *Μεμφίτης* inhabitant of Memphis: see -ITE and -IC.] Pertaining to Memphis, or to the dialect of Coptic spoken there. Also † *Memphitical* a.

1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 492 b, You builde not the consciences of men, but highe steepe Memphitical Steeples (as I may tearme them) . . . of lofty speeches. 1861 *Chamber's Encycl.* II. 78/1 The duplex Egyptian [version] . . . the one being in the language of Lower Egypt, and termed the Coptic or Memphitic [etc.]. 1875 LIGHTFOOT *Comm. Col.* (ed. 2) 312 note, The readings of the Memphitic Version.

mempris, -yse, obs. forms of MAINPRIZE.

Mem-sahib ('memsahib). *Anglo-Indian*. Also *memsahib* and abbrev. *mem*. [See quot. 1886 and SAHIB.] A European married lady; also, one who behaves like a European woman.

1857 *Househ. Words* 19 Dec. 16/1 An Afghan . . . inquired if the Sahib or Mem-sahib was in want of any of these commodities. 1886 YULE & BURNELL *Hobson-Jobson, Mem-Sahib*. This singular example of a hybrid term is the usual respectful designation of a European married lady in the Bengal Presidency; the first portion representing *ma'am*. *Madam Sahib* is used at Bombay. 1873 C. M. YONGE *Pillars of House* III. xxxiii. 205 She . . . heard that 'it was but a few steps, and the Mem Sahib was waiting'. 1884 KIPLING *Plain Tales from Hills* (1888) 236 The half-caste woman that we call the *Mem Sahib*. . . The *Mem Sahib* looks very old now. 1939 'N. BLAKE' *Smiler with Knife* i. 19 Snug little billet, this. How does the Mem like country life? 1971 N. BARBER *War of Running Dogs* xi. 124 The mems met at tea-parties to roll bandages. 1971 R. DENTRY *Encounter at Kharmel* iii. 45 'Memsahib!' he exclaimed incredulously. 'Correct,' said Pepper. 'One memsahib, two memsahibs.' She held up two fingers. *Ibid.* 47 Respectfully, mem, you are tired. You come to the rest-house. 1971 R. RUSSELL tr. *Ahmad's Shore & Wave* ii. 23 These nawabs are turning their daughters into

mem-sahibs. 1971 *Femino* (Bombay) 30 Apr. 23/1 The shopkeeper is all smiles at having produced something exactly that the mem-sohib wanted. 1972 A. CHRISTIE *Elephants can Remember* x. 151 You are speaking of what you might call the memsahib days... when there were Service communities in Malaya. 1972 'J. Ross' *Here lies Nancy Froil* ix. 114 The room was a monument to a long-dead British Raj... She had the demeanour of a mem sahib in the making.

† **men**, *indef. pron.* *Obs.* See also *ME indef. pron.* [Weakened form of *MAN indef. pron.*; cf. *Du. men.*] = ONE 21.

c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 33 þis beot þa twa sunne þe men foliēð alra swiðest. a 1225 *Leg. Koth.* (Abbotsf.) 1372 As men [v.r. me] droh ham to hare deað. c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 1293 And morie, men seið, was ðat hil. c 1385 CHAUCER *L.G.W.* Prol. 205, I bad men sholde me my covche make. 1398 *REVERISA Borth. De P.R.* II. vii. (1495) 33 Of the other two Ierarchyes men shall speke innermore in theyr owne place. 1483 CAXTON *G. de lo Tour* fvb, Men ought not to susteyne his lord in his wrahte and yre. 1484 — *Fables of Æsop* v. vii, Men muste putte hym self at the vpper syde of hym.

men, plural of *MAN sb.*

men, obs. f. *MEAN*.

† **menable**, *a.* *Obs.* [a. OF. *menable*, f. *mener* to lead: see *-ABLE*.] a. Having the quality of leading; fit to lead or guide. b. Capable of being, or liable to be, led; amenable.

1390 *GOWER Conf.* I. 197 And tho began to blowe A wynd menable for the lond. *Ibid.* 292 Thogh a man be resonable, Yit after kinde he is menable To love.

† **menacane**. *Min. Obs.* [a. G. *menacan* (Werner), f. the place-name *Menachan*.] = *MENACHANITE*. Hence (by back-formation) † **menac**, as a name for a genus including 'menacane'.

1803 G. MITCHEL in *Trans. R. Irish Acad.* X. 11 Of the genus *Menac* we are already acquainted with five species or ores. *Ibid.* 23 *Menacane*.

menaccanite: see *MENACHANITE*.

menace ('mɛnəs), *sb.* Now *literary*. Forms: a. 4 *manasce*, -aase, 4-5 *manas*(se), 4-6 *manace*, 5 *menys*, 5, 7 *manesse*, 6 *manance*, -ashe, *meanus*, *manasse*, *manasshe*, 5- *menace*. β. *north.* and *Sc.* 4 *manaunce*, -anss, 4-5 *man(n)ance*, 5 *manans*. [a. OF. *manace*, *menace* (mod. F. *menace*), a Com. Rom. word, = Pr. *menassa*, Sp. (*a*)*menaza*, Pg. (*a*)*meaça*, It. *minaccia*:—L. *minācia*, f. *mināc-*, *minax* adj. threatening, f. *mināri* to threaten.

The β forms prob. arose from association with words in *-ance*. Editors have commonly printed *manouce*, etc., but the *-once* is in several instances authenticated by rimes.] a. A declaration or indication of hostile intention, or of a probable evil or catastrophe; a threat.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 1834 For quilz þat godd þam raght his grace, Littel roght þam of his manance [other MSS. manace]. 1390 *GOWER Conf.* I. 340 He bad hem trete, And stinte of the manaces grete. c 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 502 He had mare drede of his trespas þan of þe Erlis manas. 1484 CAXTON *Fables of Æsop* II. xvi. (1889) 54 Somme maken grete menaces whiche haue no myghte. 1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. ccxxvii. 207b, Suche wordes and manasses abashed greatly y^e cardynals. 1584 R. SCOT *Discov. Witchcr.* IX. vii. (1886) 142 They stand in more awe of the manacies of a witch than of all the threatnings.. pronounced by God. 1664 H. MORE *Myst. of Iniq.* 281 Those powerful and affrightful words of Excommunication, that Menace of committing men to Hell-fire. 1682 N. O. *Boileau's Lutrin* III. 134 And scorn their proudest braves, their stern Menaces! [rime faces]. 1768 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* III. 120 A menace alone, without a consequent inconvenience, makes not the injury. 1820 BYRON *Mar. Fol.* IV. i. What means this menace? 1867 FROUDE *Short Stud.* (1883) IV. i. ix. 106 The fierce menace was delivered amidst frowning groups of... nobles.

b. In generalized use: The action of threatening.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 27439 He dredis manas or tresum. c 1380 *WYCLIF Wks.* (1880) 63 A pore man þei constraynen to synne bi manas. c 1430 *LYDG. Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 5 A sturdy champion... His swerd uperyd, prouly gave manace. c 1447 in *Jarrow & Weormouth* (Surtees) 243 Wt' mony other wurdis of menys. 1470 *Gaw. & Gol.* 446 Withoutin manace [rimes legiance, plesance]. 1508 DUNBAR *Flying w. Kennedie* 4 Had thay maid of manance ony mynting. 1781 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* xli. (1869) II. 511 The voice of menace and complaint was silent. 1797 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Italian* III, The Marchese persisted in accusation and menace. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* VIII. §2. 477 The English fleet... was cruising by way of menace off the Spanish coast.

† c. Phr. to make (much, great, no) menace. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 28517 In gang, in chere, in contenance, þat i to men ha mad manace. 1375 *BARBOUR Bruce* XVII. 664 Thai... gret manans till him mais. ?o 1400 *Morte Arth.* 3383 All hir mode chaungeð, And mad myche manace with mervayllous worde. c 1470 *Gol. & Gaw.* 355 And mak him na manace, bot al mesoure. 1634 MILTON *Comus* 654 Though he and his curst crew Feirce signe of battail make, and menace high.

d. Attributed to impersonal agents.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* I. met. iv. 7 (Camb. MS.) The Rage ne the manesses of þe see commocouynge or chasinge vpward herte. 1697 *DRYDEN Æneid* IX. 38 The dark Menace of the distant War. 1824 BYRON *Def. Transf.* I. ii. 195 Wilt thou Turn back from shadowy menaces of shadows? 1841

JAMES Brigand i, If yonder frowning cloud fulfil one half its menaces. 1871 PALGRAVE *Lyr. Poems* 19 The sudden war and menace of the skies.

e. Said of a state of things, etc., which threatens danger or catastrophe.

1857 GALLENGA *Italy* 373 It was an insult to the republicans... it was a menace to the aristocracy of Turin. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* VII. §3. 362 The old social discontent... remained a perpetual menace to public order.

f. *colloq.* Applied to a person.

1936 D. CARNEGIE *How to win Friends and influence People* 63 A few doors down the street lived a 'menace', as they say out in Hollywood—a bigger boy who would pull the little boy off his tricycle and ride it himself. 1942 BERREY & VAN DEN BARK *Amer. Thes. Slang* §583/16 *Villain*... menace. *Ibid.* §636/23 *Formidable opponent*... menace. 1944 J. H. FULLARTON *Troop Target* III. xiii. 95 That B.S.M.'s a bloody menace.

menace ('mɛnəs), *v.* Forms: a. 4 *manysche*, *Sc.* *maynyse*, 4-5 *manaas*(se), *manesse*, 4-6 *manas*(se), *manasse*, 4-7 *manace*, 4-5 *manasce*, -ashe, *meanashe*, 5 *manece*, 5-6 *manasshe*, -yshe, 6 *Sc.* *manes*(se), -is(s)e, -ische, -yse, -yssyche, *mannese*, -esche, *minisse*, *mynace*, 6-7 chiefly *Sc.* *manasse*, *minace*, -ase, *myn-*, *minasse*, 5- *menace*. β. *north.* and *Sc.* 4 *man(n)ance*, *mananse*, -aunce, -aunse, -aunze. [a. F. *menacer* (11th c.), also *manecier*, -echier, AF. *manasser* (Wadington) = Pr. *menassar*, Sp. (*a*)*menazar*, Pg. (*a*)*meaçar*, It. *minacciare*:—popular L. **mināciare*, f. *minācia* MENACE sb.]

1. *trans.* To utter or hold out menaces against; to threaten.

1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 3681 3yf þou any man manasse þurgh force or power þat þou hasse. o 1340 *HAMPOLE Psalter* xxvii. 10 God manausid þaim with hell. 1375 *BARBOUR Bruce* XI. 150 Thai... Mannausit [read Mannansit] the Scottis men halely With gret vordis. 1472-3 *Rolls of Parli.* VI. 54/1 The said Thomas Tretheny and Elizabeth his wyfe... have thretted and manassed the Tenautes. 1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. xxvii. 40 These infidels sore dyd manyshe Christendome. 1545 *Burgh Rec. Stirling* (1887) 41 Contrair the will of the wache, manisand and boistand thaim. 1632 *HEYWOOD 1st Pt. Iron Age* III. i. Wks. 1874 III. 304 The boldest Greeke That euer manac'd Troy. 1739 *CIBBER Apol.* (1756) I. 262 When he is compell'd or menac'd into any opinion that he does not readily conceive. 1828 MACAULAY *Ess.*, *Hallam* (1851) I. 54 Her subjects were incited to rebellion; her life was menaced. 1840 DICKENS *Born. Rudge* xvii, 'Hear me', he replied, menacing her with his hand.

b. Said of impersonal agents.

1377 *LANGL. P. Pl. B.* XIII. 6 How þat elde manaced me. 1483 CAXTON *Cato* 4 How the four elements menace alle men that [etc.]. 1594 SHAKS. *Rich. III.* I. iv. 175 Your eyes do menace me: why looke you pale? o 1649 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Poems* Wks. (1711) 4 High woods, whose mounting tops menace the spheres. 1790 BURKE *Fr. Rev.* 306 These evils are great... Sooner or later they may menace the nation itself. 1840 MACAULAY *Ess.*, *Clive* (1851) II. 523 A new and formidable danger menaced the western frontier.

† c. *Const. inf.* *Obs.*

c 1325 *Song of Yesterday* 158 in *E.E.P.* (1862) 137 Wel þou wost... þat dep hap manast þe to die. 1429 *Rolls of Parli.* IV. 345/2 [They] hem maneshud to bee dede if they made any resistance. a 1450 *Knt. de lo Tour* (1868) 118 Thei toke hym and menaced hym to stone hym vnto dethe.

2. *intr.* To utter menaces; to be threatening.

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 8853 So longe he manased & þret, Atte laste to-gydere þey met. c 1430 *LYDG. Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 159 O man is meeke, anothr doth manace. 1513 *DOUGLAS Æneis* II. iv. 74 Furth drawin haldis this subtell hors of tree, And manysand strydis throw the myd cietie. 1601 SHAKS. *Jul. C.* I. iii. 44 Who euer knew the Heauens menace so? a 1700 *DRYDEN Fables, Pythag. Philos.* 36 'Twas Death to go away, And the God menac'd if he dar'd to stay. 1774 BURKE *Sp. Amer. Tax.* Sel. Wks. I. 135 Earth below shook; heaven above menaced. 1858 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* III. xii. 1 It was idle to menace while he was unable to strike.

3. *trans.* To hold out as a punishment, penalty, or danger; to threaten to inflict.

o 1340 *HAMPOLE Psalter* Prol. 3 Now manassand hell til wyckyd. c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xxiii. (*VII Slepervis*) 51 þame manesand dem in þat place. 1529 *MORE Dyologe* IV. Wks. 265/2 God, y^t manasseth vnto them y^e paines of hel. 1621 G. SANDYS *Ovid's Met.* v. (1626) 89 Such as menace warre. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* I. 219 Their eyes... and their brandishing forked tongues... menaces [sic] a horrid death. 1822-34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) IV. 134 The chief symptoms, menacing abortion, are transitory pains in the back... or [etc.]. 1854 MILMAN *Lat. Chr.* VII. iii. (1864) IV. 137 No threatened excommunication is now menaced.

b. with *inf.* or *clause* as object.

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Soints* xli. (*Agnes*) 123 He... manesit hire to bet & bynd. c 1412 *HOCCLIVE Reg. Princes* 5292 This self manaseth pi self for to dye. 1565 COOPER *Thesaurus* s.v. *Denuntio*, To manase that he will bring him before a iudge. 1620 *QUARLES Jonah* C I b, Great Ashur minaces with whip in hand, To entertaine thee (welcome) to his land. 1632 *LITHGOW Trav.* I. 12 The Riuer Tyber... often Manaseth to drowne the whole Mansions. 1883 J. MARTINE *Reminisc. Old Hoddington* 73 The solitary dissentient was menacing to leave the meeting-house.

† 4. To use threateningly. *Obs. rare*—1.

1649 MILTON *Eikon*. 23 Swords and Pistols cockt and menac'd in the hands of about three hundred... Ruffians. Hence 'menaceable a., capable of being put down by threats; 'menaceful a., threatening; 'menacement, menacing, threatening; 'menacer, one who menaces or threatens.

1613 WOTTON in *Reliq.* (1672) 416 Which feminine menacement did no doubt incite him to do it. 1642 W. BIRD

Mag. Hon. 46 The Menacer... standeth in the face of his enemy. 1746 TURNBULL *Justin* xxviii. iii. 222 Antigonus... being besieged in his palace by a menaceful mob of the Macedonians. 1802-12 BENTHAM *Ration. Judic. Evid.* (1827) III. 70 A threat, an act of menacement. 1864 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* xvii. vii. (1872) VI. 203 The malpractice seems to have proved menaceable in that manner. 1891 *Gd. Words* Aug. 556/1 Did it acquire its menaceful character because it had been placed on the head of Medusa?

menaced ('mɛnəst), *ppl. a.* [f. *MENACE v.* + *-ED*.] a. Assailed by menaces or threats. b. Held out or indicated as an intended or probable evil or catastrophe.

c 1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 324/1 Manassyd, or thret, *minatus*. 1567 *GOLDING Ovid's Met.* VIII. (1593) 205 The manast oke did quake and sigh. 1644 VICARS *God in Mount* 204 Our menaced Arke was borne up above the... waves. 1738 GLOVER *Leonidas* I. 10 How best their menac'd liberties to guard. 1803 *Times* 3 Oct., The accounts from France relative to the menaced invasion. 1860 *MILL Repr. Govt.* (1865) 60/2 Injured or menaced interests.

menachanite (mənəkənait). *Min.* Also 8 *menack-*, *man-*, 8-9 *menaccanite*. [f. *Menachan*, in Cornwall + *-ITE*.] A variety of *ILMENITE*. Hence *menachanitic a.*, containing *menachanite*.

1795 *E.S. Let.* in *Polwhele Trad. & Recoll.* (1826) II. 427 The *Menaccanite*, a mineral or semi-metal resembling gunpowder. 1796 KIRWAN *Elem. Min.* (ed. 2) II. 326 *Menachanite. Ibid.* 327 The *Menachanitic* Calx. 1845 NEWBOLD in *Jrnl. Asiat. Soc. Bengal* XIV. 291 Gold-dust is found associated with... *menaccanite*.

menacing ('mɛnəsɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* Now *rare*. [f. *MENACE v.* + *-ING*.] The action of the verb *MENACE*; threatening; menace.

1352 *MINOT Poems* I. 49 Ma manasings 3it haue thai maked. 1451 in *10th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 330 For the meanashing done in the Maire [h]is presence, that he wolde kyl and take certain men. 1533 BELLENDE *Livy* II. xvii. (S.T.S.) I. 197 Howbeit þow was full of mynassing [v.r. minissing]. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* xi. 24 The thretnyng and menassing of Gode contrar obstinat, vicus pepil. 1656 *Artif. Handsom.* 66 These... fall to cavillings and menacings. 1866 CARLYLE *Inaug. Addr.* 199 Tell them... to disregard... the temporary noises, menacings, and deliriums.

menacing ('mɛnəsɪŋ), *ppl. a.* [-ING².] That menaces or threatens; threatening.

1549 COVERDALE, etc. *Erasm. Par. Heb.* 19 To heare these manassing wordes of the prophecie. 1570-6 LAMBARDE *Peramb. Kent* (1826) 149 He mooveth the King by minacing letters to admit Stephan. 1774 BURKE *Sp. Amer. Tax.* Sel. Wks. I. 134 There were in both Houses new and menacing appearances. 1867 LADY HERBERT *Cradle* L. viii. 212 The population... gathered in menacing attitude.

menacingly ('mɛnəsɪŋli), *adv.* [f. *prec.* + *-LY*.] In a menacing manner; threateningly.

1581 SAVILE *Tacitus' Hist.* (1612) 78 Setting vpon Verginius menacingly they besought him [etc.]. 1738 H. BROOKE *Tasso* II. 45 With awful Grace superior Godfrey smiled, And thus rejoind' more menacingly mild. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* IV. §3. 179 The English fortress of Edinburgh looked menacingly across the Forth.

menaciously, -acy: see *MINACIOUSLY*, *MINACY*.

menad, menadic, var. *MÆNAD*, *MÆNADIC*.

1831 CARLYLE *Sart. Res.* III. x, The rites... supposed to be of the *Menadic* sort. 1863 GEO. ELIOT *Romola* I. xviii. I. 309 Dances of satyrs and menads.

menadione (mɛnə'daɪəʊn). *Pharm. orig. U.S.* [f. *ME*(THYL) + *NA*(PHTHALENE) + *-DIONE*.] 2-Methyl-1, 4-naphthoquinone, C₁₁H₈O₂, a yellow crystalline powder which is a synthetic analogue of vitamin K and is used, often in the form of its sodium bisulphite compound, in treating hæmorrhage due to hypoprothrombinæmia. In the *British Pharmacopœia* called *MENAPHTHONE*.

1941 *Jrnl. Amer. Med. Assoc.* 15 Mar. 1054/1 The Council has adopted the term 'menadione'... and has authorized its use as a nonproprietary name to describe the substance 2-methyl-1, 4-naphthoquinone. 1942 T. SOLLMANN *Man. Pharmacol.* (ed. 6) 496 Various other naphthoquinone derivatives have the same action, for instance... 'menadione', N.N.R. (menaquinone)... which is three or four times more potent than the K vitamin. 1955 J. G. DAVIS *Dict. Dairying* (ed. 2) 566 It has been claimed that feeding menadione... to lactating cows will increase the keeping quality of the milk. 1968 J. H. BURN *Lect. Notes Pharmacol.* (ed. 9) 83 Menaphthone (menadione or methyl-naphthoquinone) is a substance which... increases the production of prothrombin in those deficient. It is commonly given to mothers a day or two before the baby is born.

† **menadry**. *Obs.* (See quotes.)

1570 *DEE Moth. Pref.* Dj, Menadrie, is an Arte Mathematicall, which demonstrateth, how, about Natures vertue and power simple: Vertue and force may be multiplied; and so, to direct, to lift, to pull to, and to put or cast fro, any multiplied or simple, determined Vertue, Waight or Force: naturally not so directible or mouable. 1620-55 I. JONES *Stone-Heng* (1725) 23 *Menadry*, or Art of ordering Engines for raising Weights. 1665 J. WEBB *Stone-Heng* (1725) 218 It is a Maxim as well in *Menadry* as War, ... a true and equal Draught... raiseth up mighty Weights.

ménage, menage (mei'nɑ:ʒ). Now only as Fr. Also 4 *maynngage*, *manage*, 5 *maynngage*,

manage, **meynage**, **menaige**. [a. OF. *manaige*, *menage* (mod.F. *ménage*):—popular L. **mansionāticum*, f. L. *mansion-em* dwelling (see MANSION), whence F. *maison* house. Cf. MESNAGE.]

†1. The members of a household; a man's household or 'meinie'. *Obs.*

1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 3799 Al pe bachelerie pat 3yt was in pe lond he nom in is compaynye & of is maynynage [v. rr. maynage, manyage]. 13.. K. *Alis*. 2087 Darye. With his children, and with his wyve, And with his suster, and his menage. 1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* vi. 29 Jubyter.. wyth his wyf and meynage, wente anone wyth them.

2. a. The management of a household, housekeeping; hence, a domestic establishment (often *concr.* or *semi-concr.*).

1698 W. KING tr. *Sorbière's Journ. Lond.* 3 In Paris, there are from Four to Five, and to Ten menages or distinct Families in many Houses. 1790 SIR S. ROMILLY in *Life* (1842) I. 297, I long to.. see you in your *ménage*, which I cannot express in English, because we have no word for it. 1808 HAN. MORE *Cælebs* (1809) I. iii. 32 Nothing tended to make ladies so.. inefficient in the menage as the study of the dead languages. 1842 DE QUINCEY *Mod. Greece* Wks. 1863 XIII. 460 No single Greek nuisance can be placed on the same scale with the dogs attached to every *menage*, whether household or pastoral. 1848 THACKERAY *Van. Fair* lxiv, She tried keeping house with a female friend; then the double *ménage* began to quarrel and get into debt. 1887 DOWDEN *Shelley* II. iv. 115 An annual sufficiency to support a little *ménage* would be desirable.

†b. *transf.* Applied to the staff or company of a theatre. ? *nonce-use*.

1746 H. WALPOLE *Lett. to Mann* 12 Aug., Lord Middlesex took the opportunity of a rivalryship between his own mistress, the Nardi, and the Violette, .. to involve the whole *ménage* of the Opera in the quarrel, and has paid nobody.

3. *Sc.* and *northern*. a. 'A friendly society, of which every member pays in a fixed sum weekly, to be continued for a given term' (Jamieson 1825). b. (See quot. 1829.) Hence *Comb. menage-man*, an itinerant vendor of goods which are to be paid for by instalments. (See also *Eng. Dial. Dict.*)

1829 BROCKETT *Gloss. N.C. Words* (ed. 2), *Manadge*, a box or club instituted by inferior shop-keepers—generally linen-drappers—for supplying goods to poor or improvident people, who agree to pay for them by instalments. 1866 MITCHELL *Hist. Montrose* ix. 85 They would have got their clothing by joining a menage to which they paid 1/- in the week. 1893 *Newcastle Even. Chron.* 11 Dec. 2/4 He gave his wife to understand that she had to contract no debts with the menage-man. 1904 A. GRIFFITHS *50 Years Public Service* xix. 283 *note*, The number of debtors was always large at York on account of the widespread practices of the 'menage men' as they were called.

4. || *ménage à trois* [Fr., lit. 'household of three'], an arrangement or relationship in which three people live together, usually consisting of a husband, his wife, and the lover of one of these. Also *transf.* and *fig.* Cf. À TROIS. Hence || *ménage à deux*, an arrangement of two people living together.

1891 G. B. SHAW *Quintessence of Ibsenism* 116 An elderly gallant who quite understands how little she cares for her husband, and proposes a *ménage à trois* to her. 1911 — *Getting Married* 114 Nelson.. formed a *ménage à trois* with Sir William and Lady Hamilton. 1929 D. H. LAWRENCE *Lovely Lady* (1932) 106 The scheme of a *ménage à deux* with her mother had not succeeded. 1933 *Times Lit. Suppl.* 19 Oct. 713/3 He meets, and marries.. a highly sexed waitress, who inevitably tires of.. the mother's dominance of the *ménage à trois*. 1944 H. G. WELLS *'42 to '44* 102 They [*sc.* a Roman Catholic husband and wife].. submit to a domestic *ménage à trois*, with the priest as controlling intervener. 1958 P. KEMP *No Colours or Crest* xii. 249 That curious *ménage à trois*, the Anglo-American honeymoon with Russia. 1959 N. MAILER *Advts. for Myself* (1961) 285 A *ménage-à-trois* was completed—the bohemian and the juvenile delinquent came face-to-face with the Negro, and the hipster was a fact in American life. 1959 *Times* 28 Dec. 3/6 This happy *ménage-à-trois*—the errant wife, the lover and the unsuspecting husband. 1960 *Times* 30 Apr. 9/2 Primarily it [*sc.* a song] is a marriage of voice and verse, but since an instrument is soon added it turns the relationship into a *ménage à trois*. 1973 *Country Life* 14 June 1768/3 Pauline Viardot.. the opera singer who with her husband and Turgenev formed a *ménage à trois*.

menage, etc.: see MANAGE; etc.

menagerie (mə'nædʒəri). Also 8-9 -ery, (8 *managerie*, *menegerie*). [a. F. *ménagerie* domestic administration, management of cattle, building of a cattle-farm, now chiefly in sense 1 below; f. *ménage*: see MÉNAGE and -ERY. Cf. MANAGERY.]

1. A collection of wild animals in cages or enclosures, esp. one kept for exhibition, as in zoological gardens or a travelling show. Also, the place or building in which they are kept.

1712 J. JAMES tr. *Le Blond's Gardening* 23 Menagerie is a Place where they keep Animals of several Kinds for Curiosity. 1762-71 H. WALPOLE *Vertue's Anecd. Paint.* (1786) IV. 8 Laquerre's father.. became master of the menagerie at Versailles. 1820 LANDOR *Imag. Conv., Albani & Pict.-Dealers* Wks. 1853 II. 12/2 As to the lion, he has been in the menagerie from his birth. 1886 J. G. WOOD in *Leis. Hour* 445 From early childhood I have been in the habit of frequenting menageries.

b. *transf.* and *allusively*.

1784 COWPER *Tiroc*. 293 What causes move us, knowing as we must That these Menageries all fail their trust, To send our sons to scout and scamper there? 1850 CARLYLE *Letter-d. Pamph.* vii. (1872) 241 Our menagerie of live Peers in Parliament. 1854 MACAULAY *Biog., Johnson* (1860) 121 An old quack doctor named Levett.. completed this strange menagerie.

†2. An aviary. *Obs.*

1749 LADY LUXBOROUGH *Lett. to Shenstone* 29 Aug., I have reared but one single Guinea-chick this year.—If I had such a command of corn and of water as you have, I should be apt to fall into the expense of a *Ménagerie*. 1757 MRS. DELANY in *Life & Corr.* 461 The menagerie is not stored with great variety, but great quantities of Indian pheasants. 1830 'B. MOUBRAY' *Dom. Poultry* (ed. 6) 129 The Noblemen and Gentlemen who have private menageries for pheasants.

Hence *me'nagerist*, a keeper of a menagerie. 1850 in *Cansick Epitaphs Middlesex* (1872) II. 130 To the Memory of George Wombwell (Menagerist), .. died.. 1850.

menagerie, -ery, variant forms of MANAGERY.

'**menagogue**. *rare*⁻⁰. [= F. *ménagogue* (Littré), f. Gr. μήν month + ἀγωγός leading, bringing in.] = EMMENAGOGUE.

1755 in JOHNSON; and in mod. Dicts.

menagry, menal: see MENAGERIE, MENIAL.

menald ('menəld), *a.* Forms: 7 *menel(e)d*, *menelled*, *menild*, 9 *mennal*, *menald*. [? f. MEANEL + -ED.] Of animals: Spotted, speckled. Of a deer: Of a dappled chestnut colour. Also as *sb.*, a deer of that colour.

1611 COTGR., *Grivelé*, peckled, speckled; *meneld*, mayled, (blacke, and white). *Ibid.*, *Perdrix maillée*, a Menild, or spotted Partridge. 1693 RAY *Syn. Quadrup.* 86 Sunt.. albis maculis pariter variegatæ.. ut à D. Robinson habeo, *Menald* Deer vocant. 1902 *Field Aug.* 285/3 In 1863 the following colours and shades were to be seen in Garendon Park, .. viz:—.. black, fallow, dappled fallow, .. mennal (Col. B.'s dappled chestnut), strawberry mennal (dappled roan) [etc.]. *Ibid.*, All the light colours.. were not so hardy as the blacks, dark duns, fallows and mennals.

† **menalty**. *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. *mene*, MEAN *a.*² + -AL¹ + -TY. Cf. MESNALTY.] The middle class.

a 1548 HALL *Chron. Hen. IV* 10b, The euill parliament for the nobilitee, the worse for the menaltie, but worste of all for the commonalte.

menalty: see MENIALTY, MESNALTY.

Menangkabau, var. MINANGKABAU *a.* and *sb.*

menaphthone (mə'næfθəʊn). *Pharm.* [f. ME(THYL + NAPHTH(ALENE + -DI)ONE.] The name of MENADIONE in the *British Pharmacopœia*.

1943 *Brit. Pharmacopœia* 1932 Add. vi. 19 Menaphthone should be kept in a well-closed container, protected from light. 1954 *Thorpe's Dict. Appl. Chem.* (ed. 4) XI. 369 Menaphthone, B.P.,.. has outstanding activity, being several times as active as the natural vitamin-K. 1962 J. H. BURN *Drugs, Med. & Man* v. 60 It is fortunately possible to restore the prothrombin in the blood by giving vitamin K, or, as an alternative, a synthetic substance menaphthone, which is allied to vitamin K in composition. 1968 [see MENADIONE].

menar, menaret, menas(s), menatair, menavelings, menawe: see MANURE, MINARET, MENACE, MINOTAUR, MANAVILINS, MINNOW.

menarche (mə'nɑ:kɪ). [a. G. *menarche* (E. H. Kisch 1895, in *Berl. klin. Wochenschr.* 30 Sept. 848/1), f. Gr. μήν month + ἀρχή beginning.] The first appearance of menstruation.

1900 in DORLAND *Med. Dict.* 1905 *Index-Catal. Library Surg.-General's Office* X. 670/1 (*heading*) Menarche. See Menstruation (Commencement of). 1910 M. E. PAUL tr. *Kisch's Sexual Life of Woman* i. 83 The diseases of the female genital organs at the time of the menarche are very various. 1949 E. B. HURLOCK *Adolescent Development* ii. 41 It may be only a few days or it may be nearly a year after the menarche before the pubescent girl menstruates again. 1949 M. MEAD *Male & Female* III. viii. 178 In Samoa, there is no social stress on menarche. 1966 *Lancet* 31 Dec. 1453/2 No significant association was found between cervical cancer and abstinence from intercourse during or shortly after the menses; median age at menarche; regularity of the menstrual cycle, [etc.].

menazon ('menəzən). [f. ME(THYL + *n* (in AMINO-) + AZ(O- + thi)on(ate) (s.v. THIO-I).] An organophosphorus compound, (CH₃O)₂PS·S·CH₂·C₃N₃(NH₂)₂, which is used as an insecticide for aphides (see quot. 1961).

1961 A. CALDERBANK et al. in *Chem. & Industry* 13 May 630/1 A new class of heterocyclic thiophosphate ester has been prepared which combines outstanding aphidicidal properties with low toxicity to other insect species and to mammals.. One of the most active members is S-(4, 6-diamino-1, 3, 5-triazin-2-ylmethyl)O, O-dimethyl phosphorothiothionate.., which has been given the common name 'menazon'. 1964 *Which?* Apr. 114/1 The organophosphorus compounds, such as dimethoate, malathion, menazon, are mainly poisonous to sucking insects, such as greenfly. 1972 *Bull. Entomol. Res.* LXII. 177 In order to ensure protection from secondary spread of rosette virus on the sprayed plots, menazon was applied five times at weekly intervals.

mence, menchen, -on (etc.), **mencion, -ioun** (etc.): see MENSE, MINCE, MINCHEN, MANSION, MENTION.

mench: see MENSCH.

mend (mænd), *sb.* Also 4-6 *mende*; 6-9 *Sc. pl.* as *sing.* *mense*, (6 *mens*). [Partly aphetic for *amend* (see AMENDS); partly f. MEND *v.*]

†1. Recompense, reparation; also, something given as compensation. *Obs.*

a. *pl.* in form; usually construed as *sing.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 23152 Vnnethes sal man find an in lede þat wel will scriue þam o pis sake, ne for na consail mendes mak. 1399 LANGL. *Rich. Redeles* 292 Men mytten as welle have huntyd an hare with a tabre, as aske one mendis flor that thei mysdede. c 1450 HOLLAND *Howlat* 72 Bot quha sall mak me ane mendis of hir worth a myte? a 1578 LINDESAY (Pittscottie) *Chron. Scot.* (S.T.S.) II. 19 He.. promissit that he suld haue ane sufficient mense of the quene. *Ibid.* 147. 1590 SPENSER *F.Q.* II. i. 20 All wrongs haue mendes. 1592 KYD *Sol. & Pers.* II. i. 46 Why then the mends is made, and we still friends. 1670 LASSELLS *Voy. Italy* II. 268 This country made us a full mends for all the ill way we had had before. a 1733 *Shetland Acts in Proc. Soc. Ant. Scot.* (1892) XXVI. 200 That no mends be made for corn eaten within cornyards. 1779 D. GRAHAM *Writ.* (1883) II. 21 That's better mense for a fault, than a' your mortifying o' your members. 1816 SCOTT *Bl. Dwarf* x, Westburnflat hasna the means.. to make up our loss; there's nae mends to be got out o' him, but what ye take out o' his banes.

b. *sing. for*, to (a person's) *mend*: for his reparation or restoration (from sin). *to mend*: as a recompense.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 6723 (Cott.) If he sla animans thain, Thritti schiling o siluer again Sal man giue þe lord to mend [a 1300-1400 *Gott.* to menses]. c 1315 SHOREHAM *Poems* ii. 128 And ase he poled þane dep, Leuedy, for our mende. *Ibid.* vii. 831 To mannes mende. c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 302 To mak mende & mak alle stable. 1646 *Deposit. York Castle* (Surtees) 9 *note*, And pray to God for mend.

†2. *pl.* Means of obtaining restoration or reparation; remedy. *Obs.*

c 1450 HOLLAND *Howlat* 29 Mendis and medycyne for mennis all neidis. 1530 PALSGR. 666/1 If I pricke you with my daggar you have your mends in your hande. 1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* i. i. 68. 1655 GURNALL *Chr. in Arm.* i. 53 If any mischief befalls him, the mends is in his own hands.

†3. *pl.* Improvement in health. *Obs.*

1624 *Witch Trial in Abotsford Club Misc.* I. 137 The said Margaret Corstoun haueing contractit seiknes, dwned by the space of four monethis, and could get no mendis.

†4. *to the mends*: 'to boot'. *Sc. Obs.*

1636 RUTHERFORD *Lett.* (1862) I. lxxi. 185, I will verily give my Lord Jesus a free discharge of all that I.. laid to His charge, and beg Him pardon, to the mends.

5. *Phr. on the mend*: (of a person, his health, etc.) recovering from sickness; (of affairs, trade, etc.), improving in condition.

1802 COLERIDGE in Mrs. Sandford T. Poole & Friends (1802) II. 77 [My] health has been on the mend ever since Poole left town. 1897 *Daily News* 27 July 11/4 Home trade in finished linens is perhaps on the mend.

6. An act of mending, a repair; a repaired hole, etc., in a fabric.

1888 *Housewife* III. 436/1 If the mend is dampened and pressed with a hot iron it is almost unnoticeable. 1900 *Daily News* 28 Nov. 10/2 Mrs. A. is reluctant to let her clothes be seen by Mrs. B., for fear that lady should notice the rents and mends. 1903 *Blackw. Mag.* Dec. 803/2 A mend in the sole [of a stocking].

†7. *Comb.*: mends-making, reparation, atonement. *Obs.*

c 1400 *Cursor M.* 28617 (Cott. Galba) Schrift aw to be thrinfalde, with rewth in hert, and schewing to preste, and mendes making. 1530 TINDALE *Answ. More* iv. ii. Wks. (1573) 320/1 And as for mends making with worldly things, that do to thy brother whom thou hast offended.

mend (mænd), *v.* [aphetic f. AMEND *v.*]

The aphetic form, however, occurs in our quotes. earlier than the original form. Cf. AF. *mender* in one MS. (St. John's, Camb.) of Wadington's *Manuel des Pechiez* l. 10.]

1. *To remove or atone for defects.*

1. a. *trans.* To free (a person, his character or habits) from sin or fault; to improve morally; to reform; *occas.* to cure of (a fault). Now *arch.* or *dial.* exc. in *phr.* *to mend one's manners, ways.*

c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 217 On þe helde l3ze het ure drihten þat me ne sholde none man bitechen, bute he were teid to menden chirche. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 22436 þar es nam[an].. þat he ne his liif agh to mend. *Ibid.* 26507 *Quen pou art mendid o þi sin.* c 1430 *ABC of Aristotle in Babees Bk.*, It schal neuere greue a good man pouþ þe gilti be meendid. 1562 J. HEYWOOD *Epigr.* i. R, If euery man mende one, all shall be mended. 1679 PENN *Addr. Prot.* i. ix. Wks. 1825 III. 39 A descreet and cool hand may direct the blow right.. when men of fury rather ease their passion, than mend their youth. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 112 ¶7 If he does not mend his Manners. 1766 GOLDSM. *Vic. W.* xxvii, Though the instruction I communicate may not mend them [prisoners], yet it will assuredly mend myself. 1868 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (1877) II. viii. 211 That turbulent prelate had mended his ways. 1891 BARING-GOULD *Urith* xxxix, Have you seen how a little dog is mended of lamb worrying?

†b. *refl.* To reform oneself. *Obs.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 25548 þou send vs, lauerd! wijt and will to mend us of vr dedis ill. 14.. *Tundale's Vis.* 2326 (Wagner) He warned alle.. To mende hem here, before her dede. 1596 HARRINGTON *Metam. Ajax* (1814) 134 Let both the writer and the readers endeavour to mend ourselves. 1601 SHAKS. *Twel. N.* i. v. 50 Bid the dishonest man mend himself.

c. *intr.* for *refl.* Now *rare* exc. in the proverb *it is never too late to mend.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 23264 For þai mai haf na might to mend. ? 1404-8 26 *Pol. Poems* v. 22 [He] þat nyl not mende, but ay

don ylle. **1550** CROWLEY *Last Trump*. 1436 Their conscience . . . saieih they were Told of their fault, & woulde not mende. **1605** SHAKS. *Lear* II. iv. 232 Let shame come when it will, I do not call it. . . Mend when thou can'st, be better at thy leisure. **c 1645** HOWELL *Let.* (1655) IV. xxxviii. 92 It is never over-late to mend. **1785-6** BURNS *Addr. to Deil* xxi, O wad ye tak a thought an' men! **1842** S. LOVER *Handy Andy* xxi, 'She's very young, Sir'. 'She'll mend of that, ma'am. We were young once ourselves'. **1873** BLACK *Pr. Thule* ix, I am afraid that you are a very foolish boy . . . but I hope to see you mend when you marry.

2. a. To remove the defects of (a thing); to correct (what is faulty); to improve by correction or alteration. Now only *occas.* as a transf. use of sense 5.

† to mend (one's) mood: to become more cheerful. **a 1300** *Cursor M.* 10434 Luenedi, sco said, for drighin dere, pou mend pi mode and turn pi chere. **c 1330** R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 69, I salle pe make . . . my chefe Justise, pe lawes to mend & right. **c 1420** *Pallad. on Husb.* xii. 530 For brousty oil, whit wax is to resolve In fynest oil [etc.]. So wol hit mende odour and taast also. **1461** *Cal. Anc. Rec. Dublin* (1889) I. 309 The sayd lawe was mendyt by auctorite of a semble. **1577** B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* I. (1586) 19 Heathy, Brushy, & Grauelly ground; may these be made fruitful, and mended [L. *corrigi* & *fœcundari*] by arte. **1631-2** *High Commission Cases* (Camden) 237, I wish that you . . . that are soe ready to fynd faultes were sett to mend the booke of common prayer. **1697** DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* II. 324 Salt Earth and bitter are not fit to sow, Nor will be tam'd and mended by the Plough. **1707** MORTIMER *Husb.* 74 So where Marle is not laid too thick . . . it will often mend Clays. **1724** A. COLLINS *Gr. Chr. Relig.* 20 Divines; who seem to pay little deference to the Books of the New Testament, whose text they are perpetually mending in their sermons, commentaries, and writings, to serve purposes. **1820** COBBETT *Gram. Eng. Lang.* xiv. (1847) 89 Never think of mending what you write. Let it go. No patching; no after pointing. **1872** SKEAT *Chaucer's Astrolabe* (E.E.T.S.) 87, I have mended the text as well as I could by words, &c., inserted between squarc brackets. **1901** T. R. GLOVER *Life & Lett.* 4th C. 90 The last three books [of Q. Smyrnaeus] . . . are beyond revision. To be mended they must be re-written.

b. intr. To become less faulty. Of conditions: To become less unfavourable, improve.

a 1300-1400 *Cursor M.* 24490 (Gött.) All mi licam bigan to light, And mi mode to mend. **1546** J. HEYWOOD *Prov.* (1867) 75 As sowre ale mendth in summer. **c 1645** HOWELL *Let.* (1655) II. xlix. 58, I hope the times will mend. **1708** PRIOR *Turtle & Sparrow* 416 Matters at worst are sure to mend. **1736** BERKELEY *Querist* II. §5 Wks. 1871 III. 519 Whether . . . our State will mend, so long as property is insecure among us? **1826** PENN in *Pa. Hist. Soc. Mem.* I. 418 Our condition here . . . mends upon us. **1876** TREVELYAN *Life & Lett.* Macaulay II. 2 Things did not mend as time went on.

3. a. trans. To rectify, remedy, remove (an evil); to correct, put right (a fault, anything amiss).

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 644 Here [sc. the garden of Eden] lastes lijf wit-oten end, Her es nathing for to mend. *Ibid.* 5417 Bath he [Joseph] did his lauerd byvate, And mended nede in pair state. **c 1374** CHAUCER *Troilus* v. 1425 She wolde come, and mende al that was mis. **c 1400** 26 *Pol. Poems* iv. 137 Thou3 holy chirche shulde fautes mend, Summe put hem of for mede. **1500-20** DUNBAR *Poems* xxviii. 14 Sowtaris, with schone weil maid and meit, 3e mend the faltis of ill maid feit. **1590** SHAKS. *Com. Err.* III. ii. 107 She sweats. . . That's a fault that water will mend. **1677** MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 20 You must examine where the fault is, and taking the Pin out, mend the fault in the Joyn. **1710** STEELE *Tatler* No. 168 ¶4 There is no Way of mending such false Modesty. **1816** SCOTT *Bl. Dwarf* x, But how ye are to put yoursells up, I canna see! And what's waur, I canna mend it. **1819** SHELLEY *Cenci* III. i. 302 Poverty, the which I sought to mend By holding a poor office in the state.

† **b.** To correct (a mistake, something erroneous). *Obs.*

1563-7 BUCHANAN *Reform. St. Andros* Wks. (1892) 9 Na man sal mend otheris faltis [sc. mistakes in a lesson] vntil they cum to the regent. **1711** SWIFT *Jrnl. to Stella* 17 Dec., I have mistaken the day of the month, and been forced to mend it thrice.

c. intr. Of a fault: To undergo rectification. **1712** POPE *Spect.* No. 408 ¶7 The Fire of Youth will of course abate, and is a Fault, . . . that mends every Day.

4. trans. To make amends or reparation for, atone for (a misdeed, an injury); also *absol.* to make reparation. *Occas. const. dat.* of person. *Obs. exc.* in the proverb, *least said soonest mended.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 20251 If I haf anything mis-wrought, . . . I wil it mend. *Ibid.* 26223 And he þat bath [church & man] pair bleih has blend, A-gains bath be-hous him mend. **c 1330** R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 303 To while pape Boniface duellid opon þis, To gyue dome þorgh grace, to mende bope per mys. **1426** AUBELAY *Poems* 12 3if that wyl mend that thai do mys, to have remyssyon. **1546** J. HEYWOOD *Prov.* (1867) 29 Ye maie syr [quoth he] mend three naies with one yee. **1607** SHAKS. *Cor.* III. ii. 26 Come, come, you haue bin too rough, . . . you must returne, and mend it. **1670** RAY *Prov.* 285 Little said, soon mendit. [Cf. 1659 HOWELL *Prov.* 9/1 Little said soon amended.] **1733** in *Swift's Lett.* (1766) II. 185 One soon learns to stop when it is wished, or to mend what is said amiss. **1841** LYTTON *Nt. & Morn.* iv. viii, At present, 'least said soonest mended'.

5. a. To restore to a complete or sound condition (something broken, decayed, worn, etc.); to repair or make good (the defective part). Also to mend up. *Phr. to mend one's fences:* see FENCE sb. 5 c.

Now the prevailing sense: the others, so far as they survive, being more or less coloured by this. The vb. is now ordinarily used only with such objects as are commonly said to be 'worn', 'broken', or 'torn' (e.g. articles of clothing or

furniture, tools, fences); e.g. we do not speak of 'mending' a house. *To mend a road,* however, is still current.

1362 LANGL. *P. Pl. A.* III. 53 þer nis noupur Wyndou ne Auter, þat I ne schulde maken oþur mende. **c 1375** *Sc. Leg. Saints* xiii. (Marcus) 81 þe bochoure was mendand þe scho. **1487** in T. Gardner *Hist. Dunwich* (1754) 153 Payd the Glaswryzte for mending Seynt Krysteferys Wyndown. **1535** COVERDALE *Mark* i. 19 As they were in the shyppe mendynge their nettes. **1617** MORYSON *Itin.* I. 186 As if I had been so good a husband, as to mend my own clothes. **1639** in *Coll. Conn. Hist. Soc.* (1897) VI. 5 All the fences. . . shall be mended vp. **1747** in *Amer. Speech* (1940) XV. 228/2, I went to mamacock & Crossman Lot & mended vp fence. **1756-7** tr. *Keysler's Trav.* (1760) I. 229 The rough and stony roads have been mended. **1833** S. SMITH *Life & Writings* J. Downing lvi. 192 They've got their clothes pretty much mended up, and they look quite tidy. **1854** M. L. CHARLESWORTH *Ministering Children* II. 19 Mamma is going to give me all Edward's old warm stockings, if I mend them up quite neat! **1878** JEVONS *Prim. Pol. Econ.* 29 Hedges and ditches are mended when there is nothing else to do. **1888** *Housewife* III. 436/2 After mending the holes, the thin places . . . should be run thickly backwards and forwards.

trans. and fig. (cf. 2). **1500-20** DUNBAR *Poems* xxviii. 22 And 3e tailjouris, with wellmaid clais Can mend the werst maid man that gais. **1597** SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV.* III. ii. 176.

b. To repair the garments of (a person). *colloq.* **1876** W. S. GILBERT *Sorcerer* II. (1886) 24 She will tend him, nurse him, mend him, Air his linen [etc.]. **1881** *Gd. Words* 844/2 She 'washed and mended' him to the envy of the neighbours.

c. To adjust, set right. *Obs. exc. Naut.* **c 1515** *Cocke Lorell's B.* 12 Some ye longe bote dyde launce, some mende ye corse. **1601** SHAKS. *All's Well* III. ii. 7 Why he will looke vpon his boote, and sing: mend the Ruffe and sing. **1606** — *Ant. & Cl. v.* ii. 322. **1682** DRYDEN & LEE *Duke of Guise* II. ii. (1683) 16 Yes, I wou'd make every Glance a Murder. Mend me this Curle. **1832** MARRYAT *N. Forster* xxvi, He therefore turned the hands up, 'mend sails', and took his station amidst the booms, to see that this the most delinquent sail, was properly furled. **1867** SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *To mend sails*, to loose and skin them afresh on the yards.

d. † to mend the lights: to trim the lamps, or snuff the candles (*obs.*). to mend a fire: to add fuel to it (cf. the earlier BEET v.). to mend a pen: to cut a worn quill pen so as to make it fit for its purpose.

c 1480 HENRYSON *Test. Cress.* 36, I mend the fyre and beikit me about. **1625** B. JONSON *Staple of News* Induct., *Book-holder.* Mend your lights, Gentlemen, Master Prologue, beginne. *margin.* The Tirenem enter to mend the lights. **1720** PETRIE *Rules Departm.* III. Wks. (1877) 21 Do not spit in the Fire, nor offer to mend it. **1820** KEATS *Lett.* (1958) II. 262, I have been writing with a vile old pen the whole week. . . The fault is in the Quill: I have mended it. **1834** Ht. MARTINEAU *Farrers* i. 15 Jane shook her head as she carefully mended the fire. **1863** A. BLOMFIELD *Mem. Bp. Blomfield* I. viii. 223 We all sit and mend our pens and talk about the weather.

6. a. trans. To restore to health, cure, heal. *arch.*

13. . . *St. Nicholas* 349 in Horstm. *Altengl. Leg.* (1881) 15 þai praid all to saint Nicholas þat [dede] man pore forto rays & mend. **13.** . . *St. Lucy* 8 *ibid.* 17 Scho. . . fand no medeyn hir might mend. **1523** FITZHERB. *Husb.* §46 There be dyuers waters, & other medecyns, that wolde mende hym. **1697** DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* III. 113 Yearly thy Herds in Vigour will impair, Recruit and mend 'em with thy Yearly Care. **1736** in *Swift's Lett.* (1766) II. 235, I daily see such numbers of people mended by them [these waters], that [etc.]. **1883** R. W. DIXON *Mano* I. v. 14 And slowly some we mended of their ill, And pitied all.

trans. and fig. **1831** LAMB *Elia* Ser. II. *Ellistoniana*, Sir A—C— . . . who mends a lame narrative almost as well as he sets a fracture. **1870** MORRIS *Earthly Par.*, *Son of Croesus* (1903) 153/2 And August came the fainting year to mend With fruit and grain.

b. intr. To regain health; to recover from sickness. † *Const. of.* Also to mend up.

1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* xxii. 59 May nane remeid my melody Sa weil as þe . . . And gif I mend nocht hestely. **1523** FITZHERB. *Husb.* §46 There be some shepe that will be bynd a season, and yet mende agayn. **1663** CHAS. II in Julia Cartwright *Henrietta of Orleans* (1894) 149 She mends very slowly. **1712-13** SWIFT *Jrnl. to Stella* 22 Feb., The Queen is slowly mending of her gout. **1810** SHELLEY *Zastrozzi* xi, The health of Verezzi, meanwhile, slowly mended. **1840** DICKENS *Barn. Rudge* v, The fever has left him, and the doctor says he will soon mend. **1877** A. SEWELL *Black Beauty* (c 1878, ed. 5) xlv. 217 The farrier said he [sc. a horse] might mend up enough to sell for a few pounds. **1897** HUGHES *Medit. Fever* v. 194 One day of injudicious dietary . . . in a case that is mending, may cause a serious relapse.

c. Of a wound, etc.: To heal. Of a malady: To abate. Now *dial.*

1607 SHAKS. *Timon* v. i. 190 My long sickness Of Health, and Liuing, now begins to mend. **1804** ABERNETHY *Surg. Obs.* 140 An ulcer mends in one part though it may spread in another. **1869** A. C. GIBSON *Folk-Sp. Cumblad.* 163 His hand mendit weel—(He hed gud healin flesh, . . . hed Joe).

II. Without distinct reference to defect: To make better, ameliorate, improve.

7. a. trans. To improve the condition or fortune of. Now *rare* or *Obs. exc. refl.*, to better oneself, make an advantageous change in one's condition.

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 244 Wardeyns gode he sette, to stabile þe lond & mende [orig. *Etablye ses lays*, *Wif l'estat mellior*]. **c 1330** — *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 6552 Wif warayon he schold þem [marriageable maidens] mende. **1558** *Richmond Wills* (Surtees) 122, I wyl y' the pore folk of the church rawe be mended with bygge. **1625** BACON *Ess.*, *Innov.* (Arb.) 527 Whatsoeuer is New is vnlooked for; And euer it mends Some, and paires Other. **1632** LITHGOW *Trav.* III. 84 He could not mend himselfe, in regard of my shelter. **1678** BUNYAN *Pilgr.* I. (1862) 58 Your service was hard. . .

therefore . . . I did as other considerate persons do, look out, if perhaps I might mend myself. **1719** DE FOE *Crusoe* (Globe) 390 Whether it was by Negligence in guarding them, or that they thought the Fellows could not mend themselves, I know not, but one of them run away. **1790** BURKE *Fr. Rev.* (ed. 2) 40 How either he or we should be mended by it, I cannot imagine. **1876** J. RICHARDSON *Cummerl. Talk* Ser. II. 183 If . . . he duddent know what way to gang to mend his-sel, he hed to grub away fra leet to dark for a canny laal.

† **b. Sc.** To profit, advantage (a person); *absol.* to avail. (In negative and interrogative contexts.)

c 1470 *Gol. & Gaw.* 1069 It may nocht mend the ane myte to mak it so teugh. **c 1475** *Rauf Coilgear* 653 He saw thair was na meiknes nor mesure micht mend. **c 1560** A. SCOTT *Poems* (S.T.S.) xx. 22 Off all thy wo and cair It mends the no' to mene. **1572** *Satir. Poems Reform.* xxx. 126 Quhat will it mend to murne thy senses out?

† **8.** To improve (a person) physically. Also *intr.* (of a child) to thrive (cf. 10 b). *Obs.*

a 1400-50 *Alexander* 464 Outhire mete has mendid þe full mekill. . . Or ane has stollen in my stede. **c 1500** *Melusine* 103 Melusyne . . . had so grete care for her children that they mended & grewe so wel that eury one that saw them meruaylled. **1810** HOGG *Birniebrouzle* 8 I'll hunt the otter an' the brock, . . . An' pu' the limpet aff the rock, To batten an' to mend ye.

† **9. a.** To improve by additions (e.g. wages, prices).

c 1440 *Pol. Rel. & L. Poems* 272 Fals iudas, to mendyn hys purs, To ded hath hym sold. **c 1470** HARDING *Chron.* (1812) 366 The market he so mended manyfolde. **1510** *Extracts Aberd. Reg.* (1844) I. 81 Thai sall caus him be pait yerlie of tene pundis. . . quhill thai be of puyshance to mend him his fee. **1583** STUBBS *Anat. Abus.* II. (1882) 88 If his liuing be too little, then ought the church to mend it. **1600** SHAKS. *A. Y. L.* II. iv. 94 And we will mend thy wages. **1697** DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* IV. 196 Sometimes white Lillies did their Leaves afford, With wholsom Poppy-flow'rs to mend his homely Board.

b. intr. To improve in amount or price.

1602 2nd *Pt. Return fr. Parnass.* H 2, Then let vs leau this baser fiddling trade, For though our purse should mend, our credit fades. **1812** *Examiner* 7 Sept. 563/2 Wool mending in price.

† **c. trans.** To supplement, make up the deficiency of. (See also 12 a.) *Obs.*

1590 SHAKS. *Com. Err.* IV. iii. 60 Wee'll mend our dinner here. **1638** in Birch *Life Milton* M.'s Wks. 1738 I. 16, I would have been bold, in our vulgar phrase, to mend my draught, for you left me with an extreme Thirst. **1711** SWIFT *Jrnl. to Stella* 9 Oct., I was forced to lie down at twelve today, and mend my night's sleep.

10. a. To improve in quality; to render more excellent; to ameliorate (conditions, etc.). Now *rare*.

1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* II. Epist., So neyther is one vertue fit for all, nor all fit for one vertue: nor is that one so excellent, but by more it might be mended. **1605** BACON *Adv. Learn.* II. xxii. §5 Tacitus obserueth how rarely raising of the fortune mendeth the disposition. **1615** W. LAWSON *Country Housew. Gard.* (1626) 19 Trees . . . as they grow in yeeres, bignesse, and strength; so they mend their fruit. **1672** GREW *Anat. Plants* §43 Some Vegetables lose their Smell, . . . others, keep it, . . . others, mend it. **1700** DRYDEN *Fables* Pref. *D, Chaucer . . . has mended the Stories which he has borrow'd, in his way of telling. **1712** ADDISON *Spect.* No. 383 ¶4 The fifty new Churches will very much mend the Prospect. **1781** W. BLANE *Ess. Hunting* (1788) 21 Directions for mending and improving the Breed [of dogs]. **1781** COWPER *Hope* 451 The Sacred Book . . . speaks, with plainness art could never mend. **1796** MORSE *Amer. Geog.* II. 47 Cattle are small. . . And they would be more so, were not the breed mended by a mixture with those of other countries. **1847** L. HUNT *Men, Women, & B.* II. x. 208 The Fieldings, till Henry came up to mend the reputation, were not thought very clever. **1854** TENNYSON *To F. D. Maurice* x, How best to help the slender store, How mend the dwellings, of the poor.

† **b. intr.** To grow better in quality, improve. *Obs.*

1546 J. HEYWOOD *Prov.* (1867) 75 Than wolde ye mend . . . as sowre ale mendth in summer. **1601** SHAKS. *Twel. N.* I. v. 80 What thinke you of this foole Maluolio, doth he not mend? **1705** ADDISON *Italy (Rome to Naples)* 174 St. Peters seldom answers Expectation at first entering it, but . . . mends upon the Eye every Moment. **1712** — *Spect.* No. 543 ¶1 Though it [the human body] appears formed with the nicest Wisdom, upon the most superficial Survey of it, it still mends upon the Search.

c. To recover from, get better of, grow out of. **1881** J. FOTHERGILL *Kith & Kin* III. ii. 43 He had always trusted that the boy would mend of such outlandish indifference.

11. trans. To improve upon, surpass, better. In early use with personal obj. Now only *colloq.* to produce something better than.

c 1320 *Sir Tristr.* 555 Bot y þe mendi may, Wrong þan wite y þe. **1588** SHAKS. *L.L.L.* v. ii. 329 In Vshering Mend him who can. *Mod.* A very good story: I don't think I can mend it.

III. Phrases and Combinations.

12. Phrases. **a.** to mend (a person's) cheer: † (a) to cheer, comfort (cf. CHEER sb.¹ 3); (b) to improve the fare of (cf. CHEER sb.¹ 6).

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 4232 His oþer suns com ilkan sere For to mend pair fader chere. **c 1350** *Will. Palerne* 647 þanne þis maiden melior gan menden here chere. **1727** BOYER *Dict. Royal* s.v. *Mend*, I'll try if I can mend your Cheer, *Yessayerai. . . de vous mieux regaler.* **1814** SCOTT *Ld. of Isles* III. xii, A bow full deftly can he bend, And if we meet a herd, may send A shaft shall mend our cheer.

† **b.** In asseverative phrases, esp. so *God mend me.* Also in pious wishes, as *God mend all.* *Obs.*

c 1400 *Laud Troy Bk.* 433 Lordynges, so god me mende, Lamedon me to 3ow sende. 1568 *Jacob & Esau* i. iii. Bjb, The most gentle young man aliu, as God me mende. 1592 *SHAKS. Rom. & Jul.* i. v. 81 Youle not endure him, God shall mend my soule. 1600 — *A.Y.L.* iv. i. 193. 1611 — *Cymb.* v. v. 68 Heauen mend all. 1789 *WOLCOT* (P. Pindar) *Subj. for Painters Wks.* 1812 II. 136 Where'er they go, poor imps God mend 'em!

c. to mend or end: either to improve or (if that be impossible) to put an end to; in early use chiefly = 'to kill or cure'; also, †to correct or finish (a work). †Formerly also *intr.*, either to die or recover.

1578 *T. WILCOCKS Serm. Pawles* 74 Plague: what hath it done? it hath mended as manye as it hath ended. 1603 *FLORIO Montaigne* 11 *Epist.*, That perfect-vnperfect Arcadia, which... your all praise-exceeding father... lived not to mend or end-it. 1613 *PURCHAS Pilgrimage* 805 When the King of Mexico sickened, they used to put a Visor on the face... of some... Idol, which was not taken away till he mended or ended. 1648 *Eikon Bas.* xv. 123, I had the Charitie to interpret, that most part of My Subjects fought against My supposed Errors, not My Person; and intended to mend Mee, not to end Mee. c 1680 *HICKERINGILL Hist. Whiggism Wks.* 1716 I. 1. 21, I had rather we should mend than end. 1884 *J. MORLEY in Times* 31 July 11/4 The... question of mending or ending the House of Lords.

d. to mend the matter, to mend matters: to improve the state of affairs concerning a person or thing. Often used *ironically*.

1690 *LOCKE Hum. Und.* ii. xvii. § 16, I suppose they will thereby very little mend the matter, or help us to a more clear and positive idea. 1719 *DE FOE Crusoe* (Globe) 295 To mend the Matter, ... it continued snowing. 1869 *FREEMAN Norm. Conq.* (1875) III. xii. 253 No one will argue that he would have mended matters had he fulfilled his promise.

e. to mend (one's) pace: to travel faster.

1602 *SHAKS. Ham.* v. i. 64 Your dull Ass will not mend his pace with beating. 1667 *MILTON P.L.* x. 859 Justice Divine Mends not her slowest pace for prayers or cries. 1781 *COWPER Expost.* 151 Judgment, however tardy, mends her pace When Obstancy once has conquered Grace. 1851 *D. JERROLD St. Giles* vii. 66 He mended his pace, and... jerked the pony into a trot.

†f. to mend one's hand: to improve one's work or conduct. *Obs.*

1685 *DRYDEN Alb. & Alban. Pref.*, *Ess.* (ed. Ker) I. 280 If it finds encouragement, I dare promise myself to mend my hand, by making a more pleasing fable. 1781 *C. JOHNSTON Hist. J. Juniper* I. 65 His nurse... being threatened to be turned off, if she did not mend her hand.

g. to make or mend (*absol.*): see MAKE v. 1 i c.

†13. *Comb.* with sbs. (often as quasi-proper names) with the sense 'one who mends...', as *mend-all*, *mendbreech*, *mend-fault*, *mend-market*.

c 1470 *HARDING Chron.* CCVIII. *Argt.* (1812) 366 Howe syr Robert Vmgreuile brent Pebles on there market daye... and after the Scottes called hym Robyne Mendmarket. 1573 *TUSSER Husb.* (1878) 179 Feare flea smocke and mendbreech, for burning their bed. 1643 *BAKER Chron.* (1674) 190 Jack Cade... styling himself Captain Mend-all, marched... to Blackheath. 1654 *WHITLOCK Zootomia* 174 The Commonwealth might better spare many famous for feats of Armes, than these Learned Mend-faults (in men, or States).

mend, *obs.* form of MIND.

mendable ('mendəb(ə)l), *a.* [f. MEND v. + -ABLE.] That can be mended; capable of improvement.

1533 *MORE Apol.* xlvi. *Wks.* 925/2 And those extreme vices... diligently reformed & amende in such as are mendable. 1638 in *Bucleuch MSS.* (Hist. MSS. Comm.) I. 282 The locks... are not mendable when out of tune. 1890 *Graphic* 11 Oct. 405/3 If I thought there was aught mendable in thee that could be shaped by the hands of a good wife.

†mendaciloquent, *a.* *Obs. rare*—⁰. [f. L. *mendāciloqu-us* (f. *mendāci-*, -*mendax* mendacious + *loqu-i* to speak) + -ENT: cf. *grandiloquent*.] Speaking lies. So †mendaciloquence, lying.

1656 *BLOUNT Glossogr.*, *Mendaciloquent*, that tels lies... false speaking. c 1710 *Hist. London Clubs* I. 2 A witty and famous Gentleman in the Art of Mendatiloquence [sic].

mendacious (mən'deɪʃəs), *a.* [f. L. *mendāc-em*, *mendax* (:—**mentnax*, f. root of *mentiri* to lie) + -IOUS.] Lying; untruthful; false.

1616 *R. SHELDON Miracles Antichr.* 63 A mendacious Legend of Ignatius his miracles. 1654 *COKAINE Diane* iv. 266 Fame, that mixing Truth with Falsehood, renders the one and the other equally mendacious. 1840 *CARLYLE Heroes* (1858) 189 [The Pagan ages] were not mendacious and distracted, but in their own poor way true and sane! 1885 *Truth* 28 May 838/1 The... mendacious garbage that is being published in the *Nouvelle Revue*.

Hence *men'daciously adv.*, in a mendacious or lying manner; *men'daciousness*, mendacity.

1802-12 *BENTHAM Ration. Judic. Evid.* (1827) I. 544 The supposed mendaciously-disposed witness. 1873 *Brit. Q. Rev.* LVII. 222 Throughout it is one long record of ambitious rapacity, mendaciousness, and crime.

mendacity (mən'dæsɪti). [ad. late L. *mendacitās*, f. *mendāc-em*: see MENDACIOUS *a.* and -ITY.] The quality of being mendacious; the tendency or disposition to lie or deceive; habitual lying or deceiving.

1646 *SIR T. BROWNE Pseud. Ep.* i. vi. 22 If wee call to minde the mendacity of Greece. 1660 *State Trials, John*

Cook (1730) II. 344/2 In that Sense it must have the Operation of Mendacity;... there must be a Lie told in it. 1877 *A. B. EDWARDS Up Nile* ix. 245 Notwithstanding his mendacity—(and it must be owned that he is the most brilliant liar under heaven). 1895 *Bookman* Oct. 26/2 The fathers, whose rhetorical exaggeration amounts to innocent mendacity.

b. An instance of this; a lie or falsehood.

1646 *SIR T. BROWNE Pseud. Ep.* i. i. 2 There were no lesse then two mistakes, or rather additional mendacities [sic]. 1868 *FARRAR Seekers* III. i. (1875) 270 The age of spiritual impotencies and mendacities.

c. *attrib.* and *Comb.*

1802-12 *BENTHAM Ration. Judic. Evid.* (1827) I. 191 A motive... may be termed a mendacity-prompting... motive. a 1845 *SYD. SMITH Ballot Wks.* 1859 II. 316/2 The period for lying arrives, and the mendacity machine is exhibited to the view of the Wigginses.

Mendæan, -aite: see MANDÆAN, MANDAITE.

mendang (mən'dæŋ). Also *mendong*, *mendung*. [Tibetan.] A sacred wall composed of flat stones carved with Buddhas or religious texts. Also *attrib.*

1925 *J. A. HAMMERTON Countries of World* VI. 3946/2 The mendangs—long walls in the middle of the road composed for the most part of inscribed stones. 1939 *M. PALLIS Peaks & Lamas* vi. 65 Each entrance to a village is marked by a *mendong* or *Mani* wall, a low cemented breast-work upon which innumerable flat stones carved with sacred texts in low relief have been laid, the accumulated offerings of local piety. 1952 *H. W. TILMAN Nepal Himalaya* i. iv. 39 These walls or 'mendongs', which are seven or eight feet high, must be passed on the left. 1960 'S. HARVESTER' *Chinese Hammer* x. 94 A *mendang* wall in the town, the sacred wall. 1972 *J. & R. GODDEN Shiva's Pigeons* II. 88 Mendungs—low stone walls—carved... are built beside mountain tracks and along the trade routes of the north-eastern passes. *Ibid.*, It is reverent to pass a mendung on the right-hand side.

†men'dation. *Obs. rare*—¹. [app. for MANDATION (not found in this sense, but cf. MANDATORY, MANDATE 2b).] The granting of papal mandates.

1561 *Godly Q. Hester* (1873) 24 And what by mendation, and dyspensation, they gat the nomyntion, of euery good benefyce.

Mende ('mɛndiː), *sb.* and *a.* Also *Mendi*.

A. sb. a. A group of Negro peoples inhabiting Sierra Leone and Liberia; a member of this group. *b.* The language of the Mende. *B. adj.* Of or pertaining to the Mende or their language.

1887 *Encycl. Brit.* XXII. 44/2 The following are the more important races [of Sierra Leone] that can be distinctly classified... Mendis, 3088. 1908 *T. G. TUCKER Introd. Nat. Hist. Lang.* 147 *Mende*, of Upper Guinea, including dialects of Mandingo, Bambara, etc. 1911 *Encycl. Brit.* XVI. 542/1 Some of the Krumen are coarse and ugly, and this is the case with the Mende people. 1936 *G. GREENE Journey without Maps* i. iii. 62 He could speak Mende; he was picking up Buzie. 1948 — *Heart of Matter* i. i. i. 7 His Mende sergeant clicked his heels. 1957 *C. MACINNES City of Spades* 216 Mr. Karl Marx Bo... planned to send... a tendentious report on the trial to the Mendi newspaper of which he was part-time correspondent. 1970 *P. OLIVER Savannah Syncopators* 112 *Mende*, Sierra Leone tribe situated near the coast. 1971 *E. JONES in J. Spencer Eng. Lang. W. Afr.* 68 The official news bulletin put out daily over the Sierra Leone Broadcasting Service by the Ministry of Information, as well as other important government statements, are broadcast in Krio as well as English, Mende and Temne. 1972 *J. L. DILLARD Black English* iii. 130 There will probably never be any reliable evidence as to whether the slaves themselves differentiated between the Vai-Hausa forms and the Mende form in pronunciation. 1974 *Times* 4 May (Suppl.) p. i/6 Typically a [Sierra Leonean] minister will be a Mende or a Temne with a Creole permanent-secretary.

mende, *obs.* form of MIND.

mended ('mɛndɪd), *ppl. a.* [f. MEND v. + -ED¹.] Repaired; improved.

1595 *SHAKS. John* v. vii. 75 Shew now your mended faiths. 1859 *TENNYSON Enid* 718 So clothe yourself in this, that better fits Our mended fortunes and a Prince's bride. 1861 *THACKERAY Four Georges* i. 67 Mended morals and mended manners. 1895 *Daily News* 17 Dec. 6/4 Whether the voice of a mended bell is ever equal to that of one unmended.

||mendee ('mɛndiː). Also *mindy*, *mhendee*, *mendi*, -y. [Hindī *mendhī*.] An Indian name for a variety of henna, *Lawsonia alba*. Also *attrib.* as *mendee-hedge*.

c 1813 *MRS. SHERWOOD Ayah & Lady* x. 63 She... caused her to stain the palms of her hands and feet with the juice of mindy. — *Stories Ch. Catech.* x. 71 His garden... was well fenced round with a ditch and mindy hedge. 1839 *Penny Cycl.* XIII. 367/2 The natives of North India distinguished the unarmed species by the name *phoolke*, or flowering *mhendee*... The thorny species is called *mhendee*. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 734/2 *Mendee*. 1886 *YULE & BURNELL Hobson-Jobson, Mendi*.

mendelevium (mɛndə'liːvɪəm, -'eɪvɪəm). *Chem.* [f. the name of Dmitri Ivanovich Mendeleev (1834-1907), Russian chemist + -IUM.] An artificially produced transuranic element, the longest-lived isotope of which has a half-life of two months. Atomic number 101; symbol Md (formerly Mv).

1955 *A. GHIORSO et al. in Physical Rev.* XCVIII. 1519/2 We would like to suggest the name mendelevium, symbol

Mv, for the new element in recognition of the pioneering role of the great Russian chemist, Dmitri Mendeleev. 1967 *New Scientist* 21 Sept. 598/2 The new mendelevium isotope, with 101 protons and 157 neutrons, falls into the odd-odd class... The long half-life will enable quite large quantities of mendelevium to be made. 1971 *C. KELLER Chem. Transuranium Elements* II. ix. 596 Six isotopes of mendelevium are known with mass numbers 252 and 254-258... They can be produced by the bombardment either of uranium or plutonium with heavy ions, or of einsteinium with a particles. *Ibid.* 597 Since ²⁵⁸Md can only be obtained by nuclear reactions with accelerated ions, it is impossible to produce weighable quantities. Consequently, the chemical investigation of mendelevium is restricted to tracer work.

Mendelian (mən'diːliən), *a.* and *sb.* *Biol.* [f. the name of Gregor Johann Mendel (1822-84) + -IAN.] *Adj.* Of or pertaining to Mendel, or following his law or theory of heredity.

1901 *BATESON, etc. Rep. to Evol. Comm. Roy. Soc.* (1902) 15 Cases which follow Mendelian principles. 1902 *BATESON Mendel's Princ. Heredity* 114 The Mendelian principle of heredity asserts a proposition at variance with all the laws of ancestral heredity, however formulated. 1902 *Nature* 9 Oct. 573/1 The Mendelian theory.

B. sb. One who adheres to or supports Mendel's principles of heredity.

1903 *K. PEARSON in Phil. Trans. R. Soc. A.* CCIII. 57 If we were 'pure Mendelians' we should for the purpose of character classification make $v = w$. 1907 *Nature* 23 May 73/1 It would be regarded as a demonstration of the falsity of the doctrine of gametic purity by everyone who was not a Mendelian. 1925 *A. HUXLEY Let.* 25 Feb. (1969) 242 You Mendelians have made all that... philosophy look... dubious. 1941 *J. S. HUXLEY Uniqueness of Man* ii. 82 Twenty-five years ago... the field of heredity was still a battle-field. The Mendelians and the Biometricians were disputing for its possession. 1972 *Science* 12 May 623/3 The Mendelians, with their insistence upon large mutations as the agent of evolutionary change, undercut the Darwinian assumption of insensibly graded variation.

Mendelianism (mən'diːliənɪz(ə)m). *Biol.* [f. MENDELIAN *a.* + -ISM.] = MENDELISM.

1903 *K. PEARSON in Biometrika* II. 251 Mendelianism fails also for skin-colour in crosses between the black and white races of man. 1906 *Mem. & Proc. Manch. Lit. & Philos. Soc.* L. xi. 11 What is the essential feature of that which is called Mendelism by those who believe in it, and Mendelianism by those who do not? 1947 *JACOBS & STERN Outl. Anthropol.* 309 *Mendelianism*, the theory regarding the process of inheritance of characters, first published by Gregor Mendel in the 1860's and rediscovered about 1900. 1965 *J. D. WATSON Molecular Biol. of Gene* i. 27 All four wrote major works, each showing... how Mendelianism and Darwinism were indeed compatible.

Mendelism ('mɛndəlɪz(ə)m). *Biol.* (now chiefly hist.). [f. the name Mendel (see MENDELIAN *a.*) + -ISM.] The theory that discrete bodies (now called genes) control the inheritance of any particular character and that these are inherited in accordance with certain simple laws first propounded by Mendel; the body of knowledge (forming the basis of the modern science of genetics) founded on the experiments performed and laws propounded by Mendel.

1903 *Science* 20 Mar. 451/2 The breeder wants to preserve the desirable characters or traits and eliminate the undesirable ones, but under the strict interpretation of Mendelism this is difficult. 1905 *R. C. PUNNETT (title) Mendelism*. 1906 *L. H. BAILEY Plant Breeding* (ed. 4) 168 Already so many adjustments have been made of the Mendelian principles that it is becoming difficult to determine what Mendelism is. 1920 *Edin. Rev.* July 135 Mendelism promises to furnish the stock-breeder with better and more certain means of increasing the economic value of his stock. 1927 *HALDANE & HUXLEY Animal Biol.* ii. 62 The comparatively new science called Mendelism. 1942 [see BIOMETRY 2]. 1966 *E. A. CARLSON Gene* ii. 11 If Weldon had stopped here he might have won the battle and delayed the inevitable victory of Mendelism for more years than it took.

Mendelist ('mɛndəlɪst). *rare.* [f. as prec. + -IST.] = MENDELIAN *sb.*

1910 *H. WALKER Lit. Victorian Era* i. iii. 230 There are Mendelists and Mutationists as well as Darwinians. 1951 *Biol. Abstr.* XXV. 657/1 The author opposes what he describes as the 'theories of the Mendelists and the Morganists' that the origin of life on earth is an extraordinarily rare occurrence.

Mendelize ('mɛndəlɪz), *v.* Also *mendelize*. [f. as prec.: see -IZE.] *intr.* To behave or be transmitted in accordance with Mendel's laws of inheritance.

1906 *L. H. BAILEY Plant Breeding* (ed. 4) 171 We do not know what plants will Mendelize until we try. 1913 *M. HARTOG Probl. Life & Reproduction* vii. 190 He found the characters thus acquired behaved as unit ('allelomorph') hereditary characters to the normal ones, and Mendelised just as do the unit characters 'which have arisen spontaneously, or have been transmitted for generations. 1924 *E. W. MACBRIDE Introd. Study Heredity* viii. 212 'Sports'... which breed true when crossed with their like, but which 'mendelize' when crossed with the type. 1973 *Sci. Amer.* Apr. 8/2 Mendel repeated Nägeli's work with seeds supplied by him and to his disappointment found that they did not Mendelize.

Hence *'Mendelizing ppl. a.*
1918 *BABCOCK & CLAUSEN Genetics Rel. Agric.* 286 Those changes in specific factors which result in the appearance of new Mendelizing characters. 1952 *Amer. Scientist* XL. 89 The differences between subspecies are hereditary and they are based upon mendelizing differences. 1969 *Nature* 14

June 1101/2 Their results...constitute the first thorough genetic analysis of a maternally determined Mendelizing character.

Mendelssohnian (mɛndəl'səʊnɪən), *a.* [f. the name of the German composer Felix Mendelssohn-Bartholdy (1809-47) + -IAN.] Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of Mendelssohn, or his musical productions.

1887 G. B. SHAW *How to become Mus. Critic* (1960) 132 The modern Mendelssohnian 'culture', with all its refinement, its elegance, its reticence, and its 'chastity'. 1900 *Musical Standard* LIX. 283/1 The second movement was rendered with a Mendelssohnian elegance. 1909 H. G. WELLS *Ann Veronica* iii. 60 The organ...was, in its Mendelssohnian way, as glad as ever it could be. 1928 *Observer* 29 Jan. 14/4 A clearly conceived and agreeable piece of music with Mendelssohnian orchestration. 1974 *Daily Tel.* 28 Oct. 11/1 Helen Donath's singing of the consolatory, very Mendelssohnian soprano solo gained in security after a nervous opening.

Also **Mendel'ssohnic** *a.*

1889 G. B. SHAW *London Music 1888-89* (1937) 164 Her Mendelssohnic sense of form in composition. 1890 *Ibid.* 300 This Mendelssohnic curse of speed for speed's sake. 1928 *Observer* 4 Mar. 14/5 Ask yourself what are the real Beethoven touches in the Mendelssohnic finale.

mender ('mɛndə(r)). [f. MEND *v.* + -ER¹.] One who mends; a repairer or improver.

1380 *Minor Poems* fr. *Vernon MS.* xxviii. 52 Heil mender of euen nonnes mynde. 1552 [see PATCHER]. 1601 SHAKS. *Jul. C. i. i.* 15. 1774 *GOLDSM. Retaliation* 62 The Terence of England, the mender of hearts. 1836 E. HOWARD *R. Reefer* xxvi, The mender of pens groaned. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 295 A mender of old shoes, or a patcher up of clothes. 1894 ROSEBERY in *Times* 25 May 8/3, I have always been rather a mender than an ender.

†**mendiant**, *sb.* and *a.* *Obs. rare.* In 5 mendiaunte, 6 -yante. [a. F. *mendiant*, pr. pple. of *mendier* to beg (:—L. *mendicare*: see MENDICANT).] = MENDICANT.

1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 124 b/1 They ben they that ye calle poure & mendiauntes. 1535 *Act 27 Hen. VIII.* c. 25 Fryers mendyantes, haue littell or nothynge to liue vpon.

'mendicable, *a.* *rare*—⁰. [ad. L. type **mendicabilis*, f. *mendicare*: see MENDICANT and -ABLE.] 'That may be begged' (Bailey vol. II, 1727).

mendicancy ('mɛndɪkənsɪ). [f. next: see -ANCY.] The state or condition of being a mendicant or beggar; the habit or practice of begging.

1790 BURKE *Fr. Rev.* 197 Nothing...can exceed the shocking and disgusting spectacle of mendicancy displayed in that capital. 1893 STEVENSON *Catrina* xxv, I began to pull on my hose, recalling the man's impudent mendicancy at Prestongrange's.

mendicant ('mɛndɪkənt), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. L. *mendicant-em*, f. *mendicare* to beg, f. *mendicus* beggar. Cf. MENDIANT, MENDINANT.]

A. adj. Begging; given to or characterized by begging. Also, characteristic of a beggar.

1613 R. CAWDREY *Table Alph.*, *Mendicant*, begging. 1631 B. JONSON *Underw.* lxxxix. (heading), To the Right Honourable, the Lord high Treasurer of England. An Epistle Mendicant. 1655 FULLER *Hist. Cambr.* (1840) 81 Begging Scholars...must be vicious, or else cannot be necessitous to a mendicant condition. 1753 RICHARDSON *Grandison* IV. viii. 71 And with that dejected air and mendicant voice. 1862 *Guardian* 1 Jan. 20/3 Keziah Kadge, the lady who...intended to follow the mendicant profession till she could secure an annuity of £50 a year. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 234 Mendicant prophets go to rich men's doors.

b. spec. Applied to those religious orders which lived entirely on alms.

The members of these orders were known as *Friars*. The most important (often referred to as the 'Four Orders') were the Franciscans, Dominicans, Carmelites, and Augustinian Hermits.

1547 BOORDE *Brev. Health* 4 They dyd I go amones the fryers mendicantes. 1626 L. OWEN *Spec. Jesuit.* (1629) 27 This proud vpartist society was declared by Pope Pius Quintus to bee of the number of the Mendicant or Begging Friars. 1868 J. H. BLUNT *Ref. Ch. Eng.* I. 395 A mendicant friar of St. Mary Spital.

B. sb. A beggar; one who lives by begging.

1474 CAXTON *Chesse* III. vii. 124 Haue no despyte vnto the poure mendycants. 1597-8 BP. HALL *Sat.* v. 1, And but for that, whatever he may vaunt, Who now's a monk, had been a mendicant. 1643 SIR T. BROWNE *Relig. Med.* II. §2 There is surely a Physiognomy, which those...Master Mendicants observe, whereby they instantly discover a merciful aspect. 1791 COWPER *Odys.* xvii. 264 This morsel hunting mendicant. 1863 GEO. ELIOT *Romola* xxii, They...looked like vulgar, sturdy mendicants.

fig. 1742 YOUNG *Nt. Th.* vi. 288 What is Station high? 'Tis a proud Mendicant; it boasts, and begs.

b. A begging friar.

1530 PALSGR. 244/2 Mendycant an order of freres, mendicant. 1561 T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst.* IV. v. (1634) 535 Of the Mendicants some doe preach, all the other Monks either sing or mumble up Masses in their dennes. 1606 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* XIV. lxxxix. 361 A youthfull Gentleman, enamoured on her [sc. a nun]...thus did his Sute preferre Faining himself a Mendicant (Nunnes might with Friars conferre). 1846 HOOK *Ch. Dict.* (ed. 5) 611 Mendicants or Begging Friars.

c. Applied to Brahmin, Buddhist, etc. priests who beg for food.

1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 454 Next...are certaine Mendicants, which liue of Rice and Barley, which any man at the first asking giueth them. 1841 ELPHINSTONE *Hist. Ind.* II. xi. ii. 479 He...put on the dress of a Hindū religious mendicant. 1848 H. H. WILSON *Brit. India* III. iii. viii. 447 A sect of religious mendicants or Jogis.

mendicating, *a.* [f. prec. + -ING².] Begging.

1630 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *World runs on Wheelles* Wks. II. 239/1 The foolish women...gaue all their mony to the mendicating Canters.

mendicate ('mɛndɪkət), *v.* *rare.* [f. L. *mendicāt-*, ppl. stem of *mendicare*: see MENDICANT.]

1. *trans.* To beg for, ask for like a beggar.

1618 *Barnevelt's Apol.* Dj, I...maruaile, why you should so carefully search, and as it were mendicate these things. 1826 SCOTT *Jrnl.* I. 288, I have seen...papers distributed in the boxes to mendicate a round of applause. 1865 *Pall Mall G.* 23 Sept. 1/1 A loan must be had on any terms, and is now being almost mendicated.

2. *intr.* To beg. *rare*—⁰.

1623 COCKERAM, *Mendicate*, to beg. 1721, etc. in BAILEY. 1755 in JOHNSON. Hence in mod. Dicts.

b. quasi-trans. with out of.

1768 W. LIVINGSTON *Let. Bp. Llandaff* 19 People...may be mendicated or sermonized out of their money.

Hence **'mendicated** *ppl. a.*

1641 J. SHUTE *Sarah & Hagar* (1649) 142 To be beholden to this borrowed, yea mendicated and begged dignity. 1819 *Blackw. Mag.* V. 571 The...squalid establishments for mendicated instruction had become loathsome in his eyes.

mendication (mɛndɪ'keɪʃən). [ad. late L. *mendicatio-n-em*, f. *mendicare* to beg.] Begging.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* VII. xvii. 375 Cedrenus and Zonaras...omit the history of his [sc. Belisarius'] mendication. 1849 I. TAYLOR *Loyola & Jes.* 69 The perpetual labour of providing, by mendication, not merely for his own wants, but for those of his companions.

†**mendicatory**, *a.* *Obs. rare*—¹. [f. L. *mendicāt-* (see MENDICATE) + -ORY.] Begging.

1627-77 FELTHAM *Resolves* II. liv. 271 Mendicatory or fishing Gifts...the generous have ever disdained.

†**mendiciary**, *a.* *Obs. rare*—¹. [f. L. *mendicus* begging + -(I)ARY.] Appropriate to beggars.

1652 URQUHART *Jewel Wks.* (1834) 279 Like so many varlets, in mendiciary and gausapiral garments.

mendicity (mɛn'dɪsɪtɪ). [a. F. *mendicité* (from 13th c.), ad. L. *mendicitās*, f. *mendicus*: see MENDICANT and -ITY. Cf. Sp. *mendicidad*, Pg. *mendicidade*, It. *mendicità*.]

1. The state or condition of a mendicant or beggar, beggary. Also, now usually, the existence or numbers of the mendicant class.

c 1400 *Rom. Rose* 6525 For richesse and mendicitees Ben clepid, II. extremytees. *Ibid.* 6534 God thou me kepe for thi pouste Fro Richesse and mendicite. 1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* xviii. 68 Pigmalion, my cruelle brother...shalle comme take my cyte, and put alle to destructyon, and brynge me to mendycyte. 1611 COGR., *Mendicité*, mendicitee, beggarie, beggarlinesse. 1812 G. CHALMERS *Dom. Econ. Gt. Brit.* 401 He [Arthur Dobbs] complained, that there were 34,425 strolling beggars, in that kingdom. He explained this striking instance of mendicity [etc.]. 1815 (title) Report from Committee on the State of Mendicity in the Metropolis. [Parl. Paper.] 1864 H. AINSWORTH *John Law* VI. i. (1881) 293 During the reign of Louis XIV, mendicity had existed to a frightful extent.

2. The practice or habit of begging.

1801 13th Rep. *Soc. for Poor 22 note*, Some workhouses are rather seminaries of mendicity, than preservatives against it. 1884 *American VIII.* 105 With a view to the regular exercise of mendicity, pillage and murder.

3. *attrib.*

1819 1st Rep. *Soc. Suppress. Mendicity* 27 The Mendicity Societies at Bath, Edinburgh, Oxford, and Dublin. 1824 T. HOOK *Say. & Do.* Ser. I. III. 329 Mr. Harding was a subscriber to the Mendicity Society, an institution which proposes to check beggary by the novel method of giving nothing to the poor. 1884 *Century Mag.* XXIX. 163 To set up a library, a 'mendicity institution', or a bank.

†**mendience**. *Obs. rare.* [a. OF. *mendience*, -ance, f. *mendiant*: see MENDIANT and -ANCE.] Mendicity.

c 1400 *Rom. Rose* 6657 (*Glasgow MS.*) He wolde not therfore that he lyue To seruen hym in mendience. *Ibid.* 6707 And for ther hath ben gret discorde...Vpon the estate of mendiciens [sic; Thynne 1532 mendience].

mendifaunte, variant of MENDIVAUNT *Obs.*

mendil, *obs.* form of MANDIL.

†**'mendinant**, *sb.* and *a.* *Obs.* Also *mendyna(unt)*, -ynante, -enaunt, -inaunt, *meyndenaunt*. [a. OF. *mendinant*, pr. pple. of *mendiner*, *mendienner* to beg, f. *mendien* (fem. -enne), an altered form, due to confusion of suffix, of *mendiant* (see MENDIANT). Cf. MENDIVAUNT: in 14th c. texts the two words cannot with certainty be distinguished.] = MENDICANT.

1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. xi. 198 For mendynauntz at mischief þe men were dewid. c 1386 CHAUCER *Sompn. T.* 198 We mendynantz, we sely freres, Been wedded to pouerte and continence. c 1400 MAUNOE. (1839) xv. 167 There ben manye religious men, and namely of Mendynantes.

'mending, *vbl. sb.* [f. MEND *v.* + -ING¹.]

1. The action of the vb. MEND in various senses. *a.* Amendment, correction, improvement.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 26867 [þou agh to] here his scrift and giue him rede þat to sum mendyng him mai lede. 13... *E.E. Allit. P. A.* 452 Bot vchon...wolde her corounez wern worpe þe fyue, If possyble wer her mendyng. 1599 SHAKS. *Much Ado* II. iii. 239 Happy are they that hear their detractions, and can put them to mending. 1631 *Star Chamb. Cases* (Camden) 55 If a man soe enter his children's names into the Church booke it is noe offence, and it is not like the mending of a sealed Indenture or a Record. 1896 A. E. HOUSMAN *Shropshire Lad* xlv, Yours was not an ill for mending, 'Twas best to take it to the grave.

b. †The action of healing (*obs.*); the action or process of advancing towards recovery. Also *attrib.*, esp. in phrase †*on (upon, in, of) the mending hand* (see HAND *sb.* 4 b). So also †*at a mending hand* (*obs.*), *in a mending way*.

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints xli.* (*Agnes*) 10 Al sekmen of his tweching of veray heile xltis mending. 1534 *MORE Comf. agst. Trib.* II. ii. (1847) 90, I look every day to depart, my mending days coming very seld. 1658 A. FOX tr. *Wurtz' Surg.* III. xxiii. 291 Go on...till you see and perceive that the member is at a mending hand. 1710-11 SWIFT *Jrnl. to Stella* 10 Mar., He has no fever, and the hopes of his mending increase. 1753 N. TORRIANO *Gangr. Sore Throat* 23 She was repurged with Success, whence they judged her in a mending Way.

c. The action or process of repairing (something decayed, worn, etc.); an instance of this. Also *techn.* (see quot. 1891) and *attrib.*

1395 *E.E. Wills* (1882) 11 Y bequeth to þe Mendyng of þe heye way...xls. 1429-30 *Rec. St. Mary at Hill* (1904) 72 Also for mendyng of þe sepulcre xvj d. 1596 SHAKS. *Merch. V. v. i.* 263 Why this is like the mending of high waies In Sommer. 1869 PHILLIPS *Vesuv.* II. 33 The pavement except by occasional mendings may be readily believed to have been laid by Pelasgian hands. 1891 *Labour Commission Gloss.*, *Mending*, replacing (in woven worsted-coating pieces) threads of warp or of weft dropped by the weaver.

attrib. 1856 C. M. YONGE *Daisy Chain* I. vii. 63 Ethel had to fetch her mending-basket. 1863 'G. HAMILTON' *Gala-Days* 41, I find myself in a mending-basket. 1867 A. D. WHITNEY *Summer in L. Goldthwaite's Life* viii. 165 What should we do without our mending-day? 1882 CAULFEILO & SAWARO *Dict. Needlework* s.v., Mending Cottons...may be had both white and unbleached. 1885 *Army & Navy Co-op. Soc.* Price List 1385 Silks... Spun Mending, Black and Colours. 1899 A. NICHOLAS *Idyl of Wabash* 18 Taking his hose from the mending basket and darning them. 1966 *Olney Amsden & Sons Ltd. Price List* 28 Mending cotton, white only. 1974 J. STUBBS *Painted Face* vii. 107 Bessie...opened her mending basket.

2. *concr. a. pl.* Articles to be repaired. *rare.* (Also in *sing.*)

1863 W. B. JERROLD *Signals Distress* 98 Workmen were busy over 'boys' strong boots and mendings. 1891 *Harper's Mag.* Sept. 579/1 Mrs. Dorset was on the bench in the porch, the basket of mending by her.

b. pl. Short for *mending yarns*.

1882 CAULFEILO & SAWARO *Dict. Needlework, Mendings*, these yarns are composed of a mixture of cotton and wool, and designed for the darning of Merino stockings.

c. A repaired place; a 'mend'. *rare.*

1886 *Housewife* I. 109/2 [Darning.] Grafting can only be done when the new piece matches the old...and the mending is to be of large size.

†3. = MENDMENT 2. *dial.*

1707 MORTIMER *Husb.* 13 Which [sc. overflowing of rivers] brings the Soil of the Up-lands upon them, so that they need no other mending. 1855 MORTON *Cycl. Agric.* II. 724 *Mending*, (Lanc.), manuring.

4. *mending up*: see quot. 1892. Also *attrib.*

1885 [HORNER] *Pattern Making* 225 Mending up with sweeps becomes necessary... We then have an unbroken lower edge by which to guide the mending up sweep. 1892 — *Princ. Pattern Making* 156 *Mending up*, the necessary repairs done to a mould after it has become damaged by the rapping and the withdrawal of the pattern. *Mending up piece*, any strip, sweep, or block, which is used as a guide to obtain or to restore the damaged contour of a section of a sand mould.

mendipite ('mɛndɪpɪt). *Min.* [ad. G. *mendipit* (Glockner, 1839), f. the name of the Mendip Hills (Somerset) where it was found: see -ITE.] Oxchloride of lead, found in white masses.

1851 WATTS tr. *Gmelin's Handbk. Chem.* V. 147 Mendip Lead-ore or Mendipite... This mineral is likewise found, and in a state of greater purity, at Brilow near Stadtbergen.

†**mendivaunt**. *Obs.* Also *mendyaunte*, -vaunt. [f. OF. (chiefly AF.) *mendif*, altered form of *mendi*:—L. *mendicus* (see MENDICANT).]

As *mendyaunt* and *mendynaunt* would usually be indistinguishable in the MSS., it is possible that some or all of the examples under MENDINANT may belong to this word. In those given below the MSS. have *f* or *v*, not *u*.]

= MENDICANT *sb.*

c 1400 MAUNOE. (1839) xix. 210 There duellen many religious men, as it were of the ordre of Freres: for thei ben Mendyauntes. 1426 LYDG. *De Guil. Pilgr.* 541 Other ordrys vertuous. Mendyauntyus ful nedy. c 1430 *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* I. lix. (1869) 35, j make him yue and departe that he hath to the needy and to mendivauns.

mendment ('mɛndmənt). [Aphetic f. AMENDMENT. Cf. OF. *mendement* (once in Godef., written *mandement*).]

1. = AMENDMENT; improvement, reparation, correction, reformation.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 23744 bis lijf he [crist] has vs lent . . . To hald ai wel his comament, If we do mis, do mendement. ? a 1400 *Morte Arth.* 989, I am comyne fra the conquerour . . . for mendement of the pople. 1559 *Mirr. Mag., Edw. Dk. Somerset* xxv. (1563) 167 He . . . would have all thing mended, But by that mendment nothyng els he ment, But to be kyng. 1612 *DEKKER If it be not good* Wks. 1873 III. 298 *Bar. Well*, well, the world will mend. *Bra.* The pox of mendment I see.

2. Improvement of the soil; *concr.* manure; = AMENDMENT 6. Now *dial.*

1644 G. PLATTES in *Hartlib's Legacy* (1655) 289 If the mendment of their own lands were the cheapest purchase to the owner [etc.]. 1798 J. MIDDLETON *View Agric. Mdsx.* 305 Manure is undoubtedly the great cause of fertility. (The Middlesex farmer says 'there is nothing to be done without "mendment"'.) ? 1842 *LANCE Cottage Farmer* 13 Potash and saltpetre would invigorate corn crops more than any other artificial mendment. 1883 *Hampshire Gloss.*

† **'mendnis.** *Obs.* [f. MEND *v.* + *-nis*, *-NESS*.] Amendment.

c 1400 *Rule St. Benet* 4 A stresce will I make in mendnis of 3oure sinne.

mendole ('mændəul). [a. It. (Venetian) *mendole*. Cf. F. *mendol(e)* = CACKEREL 1.]

1854 *BADHAM Halieut.* 276 The bream is as worthless a fish as the mendole. 1862 *COUCH Brit. Fishes* I. 206 In its native waters the Mendole is an exceedingly prolific fish.

mendong, var. MENDANG.

mendopo, var. PENDOPO.

† **mendose**, *a. Anat. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [ad. L. *mendōsus* faulty (f. *mendum* fault), in med.L. anatomy used to render Gr. *vōthos* spurious, as applied to the 'false' ribs, 'false' sutures, etc.]

c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 110 [þo boonys þat vndir setten ben clepid ossa mendosa]. *Ibid.*, ij. boonys þat ben clepid mendose. *Ibid.* 111 Wiþ ij. semes mendose. [1855 *OGILVIE Suppl., Mendose*, false, spurious.]

† **men'doza.** *Obs.* [? The (Spanish) surname of the inventor.] In full *mendoza wheel*, one of the wheels of a spinning-mule.

1803 *Specif. Wood's Patent* No. 2711. 2 The wheel G acts in the mendoza, called the drawing-out wheel. 1818 *Specif. of Eaton's Patent* No. 4272. 4 When the carriage [of the spinning mule] is quite out the mendoza wheel O is disengaged from the pinion. 1836 *URE Cotton Manuf.* II. 158 The large horizontal bevel-wheel 12, called the mendoza.

mendozite (mæn'dəuzait). *Min.* [Named by Dana from *Mendoza*, Argentine Republic, where it is found; see *-ITE*².] A hydrous sulphate of alumina, occurring in white fibrous masses; = ALUNOGEN.

1868 *DANA Syst. Min.* (ed. 5) II. 653.

mendung, var. MENDANG.

mendy, variant of MENDEE.

† **mene.** *Obs.* [repr. OE. *gemæne*, subst. use of *gemæne* adj.; see *I-MENE a.*] Intercourse, fellowship.

c 1200 *ORMIN* 1948 þatt nan ne sholde filedd ben þurh hæpenn macchess mæne. c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 501 For alied god self him toch for mannes mene in to ðat stede ðat adam forles for iuel dede.

mene: see MAN, MEAN, MEINIE.

menealtie, obs. form of MESNALTU.

meneer, var. MYNHEER.

meneghinite (mæn'gi:nait). *Min.* [f. name of Prof. J. *Meneghini*, of Pisa + *-ITE*.] A sulphantimonide of lead, occurring in prismatic crystals and in fibrous masses.

1852 *Amer. Jnl. Sci.* Ser. II. XIV. 60 The Meneghinite is a new species, established by M. Bechi. It occurs in compact fibrous forms, very lustrous [etc.].

meneisoun, **menekin**, **menel(e)d**, **meneliche**: see MENISON, MINIKIN, MENALD, MEANLY.

meneress, **menese**, **menesinge**, **meneson**, **menester**, **menestral**, **meneuer**: see MINORESS, MENISE, MINISHING, MENISON, MINISTER, MINSTREL, MINIVER.

meneurance, obs. form of MANURANCE.

1473-5 in *Cal. Proc. Chanc. Q. Eliz.* II. (1830) Pref. 57 To have the meneurance and occupacion . . . of the said mese lond mede and wode.

Menevian (mæn'ni:vian), *a.* and *sb.* *Geol.* Also *Min.*, *Mæn-*. [f. *Menevia*, med.L. name of St. David's + *-AN*.] *a. adj.* Of or pertaining to a very ancient group of rocks found near St. David's in South Wales, and also near Dolgelly and Maentwrog in North Wales, containing a large number of different species of fossils. *b. sb.* The Menevian formation.

1865 *SALTER & HICKS in Rep. Brit. Assoc.* (Hardwicke) 147 The authors propose the term 'Minevian' for the lowest division of the 'Lingula flag'. 1865 *Hicks in Q. Jnl. Geol. Soc.* XXI. 477 note, The new term 'Mænevian Group'. 1867 *SALTER & HICKS Ibid.* XXIII. 339 The Menevian group.

1882 A. GEIKIE *Text-bk. Geol.* 654 The Menevian beds. 1894 *Geol. Mag.* Oct. 442 At this time the upper portion only of the Menevian (then called Lower Lingula Flags) had yielded any fossils.

menew, **menew(e)s**: see MINNOW, MENISE.

'**men-folk**(s. [See MAN *sb.* 1])

1. The male sex; also *dial.* (see quot. 1886).

1802 R. ANDERSON *Cumbl'd. Ball.* 38 I've wonder'd sin I kent mysel, What keeps the men-fwok aw frae me. 1824 *SCOTT. St. Ronan's* xxxviii, 'Mr. Tyrrel', she said, 'this is nae sight for men folk—ye maun rise and gang to another room'. 1886 *ELWORTHY W. Somerset Word-bk., Men folks*, usually the male labourers on a farm. Males in general, as distinct from 'women folks'. 1896 *BLACK Briseis* xx, Some of us Gordons about Dee-side—I mean the men-folk of us—are said to be rather quick in the temper.

2. Human beings. *rare.*

1870 *MORRIS Earthly Par., Golden Apples* (1890) 328/2 Slipping through the seas Ye never think, ye men-folk, how ye seem From down below through the green waters' gleam.

meng, *v.* *Obs. exc. dial.* Forms: *Inf.* 1 *men(c)gan*, *mængan*, 3 *mengen*, *mengge*, (*3rd pres. sing. meinþ*), 3-7, 9 *menge*, 5 (*mengyn*), *meenge*, *meynge*, 3-*meng*; 3-5 *myng*, 3-*ming*, (5 *mynge*, 6, 9 *minge*). *Pa. t. Ind. a.* 1-4 *mengde*, 3 *mengte*, *meng(u)d*, 3-5 *menged*, 4 *menhed*, *mengede*, *Sc. mengzeit*, 4-5 *mengid*, -*it*, 5 *mengyd*, 6 *menkit*; 4 *mynged(e, -ide)*, 5 *mynget, -it*. *β.* 4 *meynt*, 6 *ment*. *Pa. pple. a.* 2-5 *imengd*, 3 *imænged*, *imenget*, *imeingt*, *mengt*, 3-8 *menged*, 4 *ymengd*, *imengde*, *mengyt, -ede*, 4-5 *ymenged*, *mengid*, *meyng(i)d*, 4-6 *mengyd*, 5 *ymengyd, -id*, *mengit*, *menkyd*, 6 *menket*, *menkte*; 5 *mynged, -et, -it, -yd*, *mingit*, 6 *minged*, *mingde*. *β.* 2-4 *meind*, 3 *imeind(e, meynde, ime(y)nd*, 3-4 *ymeynd*, 3-5 *meynd*, 4 *mynd*, *yment*, 4-5 *ymeynt*, 5-6 *meynt*, 6-7 *ment*, *meint*, 7 *ymeint, imeint*. *γ.* 3 *imeng(e, ymeng*. [OE. *mengan* = OFris. *mengia, menzia*, OS. *mengian* (Du. *mengen*), OHG. (MHG., mod.G.) *mengen*, ON. *menga* (Sw. *mänga*, Da. *mænge*):—O Teut. **mangjan*, f. the root of OE. *ge-mang*: see AMONG.]

The normal form in mod. standard English would be *minge* (mind3): cf. *singe*. Forms with *i* occur both in literature (down to the 17th c.) and in mod. dialects: but the form *meng* has been adopted here as that occurring in the best-known instances.]

1. *trans.* To mix, mingle, blend: a. one thing with (†*Sc. into*) another.

c 725 *Voc. in Wr.-Wülcker* 15/15 *Confundit*, menget. c 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Luke xiii. 1 þare blod pilatus mengde [*Lindisf. gemengde*] mid hyra offrungum. a 1200 *Moral Ode* 142 in *Cott. Hom.* 169 Betere is wori water drunch þen atter meind [*later versions meynd, imengd, imenge*] mid wine. c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xxvii. (*Machor*) 584 Poysone . . . myngyt into drink. *Ibid.* xxxiii. (*George*) 505 þane with wyne mengzeit he poyson. 1390 *GOWER Conf.* II. 262 Warm melk sche putte also therto With hony meynd. c 1460 *Towneley Myst.* xxvi. 270 In stede of drynk thay gaf me gall, Asell thay menged it withall. 1562 *TURNER Baths* 1, I founde . . . marquestes and stones menged with copper. 1579 *SPENSER Sheph. Cal.* July 84 Till with his elder brother Themis His brackish waves be meynt. 1633 P. FLETCHER *Purple Isl.* III. xx. The third had water . . . with good liquors ment. 1677 *NICOLSON Cumb. & Westm. Gloss.* in *Trans. R. Soc. Lit.* (1870) IX. 315 *Meng*, to mix.

b. two or more things (*together*).

a 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 1674 Deorewurde stanes, of misliche heowes, imenget togederes. c 1410 *Master of Game* (MS. Digby 182) xii, And put alle pise þinges togidres and mengede hem vpoun þe fyre and stene hem wele. 1567 *TURBERV. Ovid's Epist.* Lijb, Incense I yeeld with intermedled teares, Which mingde doe surge as wine ycast in flame. 1596 *SPENSER F.Q.* v. v. 12 Bath'd in blood and sweat together ment. 1622 *DRAYTON Poly-obl.* xxvi. 35 Till both within one bank, they on my North are meint.

c. With immaterial objects and fig.

a 1225 *Aner. R.* 332 Auh hope & dred schulen euer beon imeind togederes. a 1250 *Owl & Night.* 870 Al my song is of longinge And ymeynd [*MS. Cott. imend*] sundel myd wonginge. 1375 *BARBOUR Bruce* vi. 360 This nobill kyng . . . Mengit all tyme with vit manheid. 1426 *LYDC. De Guil. Pilgr.* 19596 The pley ther-off ys meynt with wo. 1555 *W.* WATREMAN *Fardle Facions* 1. ii. 30 Heate meint with moisture is apt to engendre. 1589 *WARNER Alb. Eng.* v. xxv. 111 Then taking Scottish othes, which they did breake, and he [Edw. I] reuenge, With those Exploites he French attempts as gloriously did mengede. 1608 *SYLVESTER Du Bartas* II. iv. iv. *Decay* 253 Their Country-gods with the true God they ming. 1642 H. MORE *Song of Soul* II. ii. i. viii, When that those rayes . . . be closely meint With other beams of plain diversity.

2. To make a mixture of; to produce by mixing.

1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* ii. (*Paulus*) 700 A fellone poysone, myngit and mad be tresone. a 1547 *SURREY Descr. Spring* 11 in *Tottel's Misc.* (Arb.) 4 The busy bee her honye now she minges. c 1570 *Pride & Loul.* (1841) 59 Their good drinke as I sayd to ming and blenne. 1730 (Som.) *Churchw. Acc.* (E.D.D.), To minging lime, and to tile pins. 1807 *STAGG Poems* 140 An' meng us up thar glasses. 1825 *JAMIESON s.v.*, 'To meng tar', to mix it up into a proper state for smearing sheep, greasing carts, &c.

3. To stir up; after OE. only in fig. applications: To disturb, trouble, confound. Also *intr.* for *pass.*

Beowulf 1449 Se þe meregrundas mengan scolde. a 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 606 Nes pis meiden nawiht herfore imenget in hire mod inwið. a 1250 *Owl & Night.* 945 (MS. Cott.) For wrappe meinþ [*MS. Jesus meynþ*] þe horte blod. a 1300

Cursor M. 27770 And sua he mengges him wit ire, þat brennes mans mede als fire. c 1460 *Towneley Myst.* xxiii. 437 Now thay meng my moode for grace thou can me hete. 1560 *ROLLAND Crt. Venus* iv. 370 Allace, now mingis my mane and mude.

b. *to meng with mirths*: to cheer.

a 1400 *Sir Perc.* 1327 The maydene mengede his mode With myrthes at the mete. c 1460 *Towneley Myst.* xvi. 1 Moste myghty mahowne meng you with myrth!

4. a. *trans.* To bring (living creatures) together; to join (the male with the female).

13. . . *E.E. Allit. P. B.* 337, & ay pou meng with þe malez þe mete ho-bestez. c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 6546 There mynget þai þere men, machit hom to-gedur; Mony dedly dint delt hom amonge!

b. *refl., pass., and intr.* Of persons: To be mingled together in intercourse, or with, among others; to be joined in battle; to have sexual intercourse; to be united by marriage.

refl. a 900 tr. *Bæda's Hist.* i. xxvii. §11 Swelce is eac bewered þæt mon hine mengde wið his brodorwiife. c 1000 *Ags. Ps.* (Th.) cv. 26 Hi . . . hi wið manfullum mengdan [*sic*] peode. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 26253 O man þat menges him wit best For his flexs lust to ful-fill.

pass. c 1205 *LAY.* 15249 þa weoren Brattes imenged wið þan Saxes. 1382 *WYCLIF 1 Cor.* v. 9 That 3e be not meynd [*v.r. meynd*], or comunen not, with leechours. c 1400 *Apol. Loll.* 109 Lok þat 3e be not menkyd wiþ him. c 1420 *LYDC. Assembly of Gods* 361 And ones in the moneth with Phebus was she meynt. 1590 *SPENSER F.Q.* III. xi. 36 When she with Mars was meynt in joyfulness.

intr. c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 544 He chosen hem wiwes of caym, And mengten wið waried kin. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 19271 Fra þan durst na man wit þam meng. c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 298 With þe Scottis gan he mengede, and stify stode in stoure. 1435 *MISYNG Fire of Love* II. iii. 73, I lufyd not with þame to mengede.

5. *intr.* Of things: To be or become mixed.

a 1000 *Cædmon's Satan* 132 Hwet her hat and ceald hwilum mengcþ. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 9952 þe leme o light . . . þat menges with þa colours hew. c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 12495 Sodonly the softe winde vnsoberly blew; A myste & a merkenes myngit to-gedur. 1614 *SIR A. GORGES tr. Lucan* vi. 233 And from his springs A vertue takes, which neuer mings With other streame. 1825 *JAMIESON, To meng*, to become mixed. 'The corn's beginnin to meng', the standing corn begins to . . . assume a yellow tinge; Berwicks.

meng(e), variants of MING *v.* *Obs.*, to remember.

† **menged**, *ppl. a.* *Obs.* Forms: see MING *v.* [f. MING *v.* + *-ED*.] Mixed; disturbed, confused.

a 1250 *Owl & Night.* 823 þenne is þes hundes smel fordo: He not þurh þe meyne smak Hweper he schal vorþ þe abak. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 7420 He es ai vte o wite als wode, Hu sal we meke his menged mode? 1428 in *Surtrees Misc.* (1888) 1, xxxiii gyrdels of menged metail. 1494 *FABYAN Chron.* VII. 665 A woman . . . was . . . punysshed for sellyng of false myngyd butter.

mengel, -ill, obs. forms of MINGLE *v.*

† **menging**, *vbl. sb.* *Obs.* [OE. *menging*, f. *mengan*: see MING *v.* and *-ING*¹.] Mingling, mixture; confusion or disturbance (of mind).

a 1000 *Aldhelm Glosses in Zeitschr. f. deutsches Alterthum* IX. 450 *Confectio*, . . . menging. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 2098 Conan . . . Among hom nolde of þulke lond abbe non menging. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 27739 Menging o mode þat coms o gall. c 1380 *WYCLIF Wks.* (1880) 475 þe mynging of þes þingis is unholson to man to take. a 1485 *Promp. Parv.* 332/2 (MS. S.) Mengyng, *mixture, commixtio*. 1562 *TURNER Baths* 9 With some menginge with mixture of brimstone. 1818 *HOGG Brownie of Bodsbeck* I. 288 The minging of repentance.

|| **mengkuang** (mæn'kwæŋ). [Malay.] A tree belonging to one of the larger species of *Pandanus*, providing leaves that can be woven into matting, etc. Also *attrib.*

1900 H. N. RIDLEY in *Jrnl. Straits Branch Roy. Asiatic Soc.* XXXIII. 170 *Pandanus atroparcus* Griff. 'Mengkuang'. The biggest species here, often 40 feet high with very long leaves. 1908 L. WRAY in A. Wright *20th Cent. Impressions Brit. Malaya* 235/3 Of late years a fairly large industry has sprung up in Negri Sembilan in the manufacture of mat hats. . . The finer are of *Pandan* leaves, and the coarser of *Mengkuang* leaves. 1935 I. H. BURKILL *Dict. Econ. Products Malay Peninsula* II. 1644 Such species [of *Pandanus*] as are used for matting are called by the Malays 'mengkuang'. 1947 R. O. WINSTEDT *Malays* 175 Dish covers are sometimes made of this mad plait, or they are made of strips of the white inner sheath of bamboo . . . stuck over a conical *mengkuang* lining shaped like Chinese hats. 1954 R. E. HOLTUM *Plant Life Malaya* II. 23 The big swamp *Pandan* called *Mengkuang*, with trunks sixty feet or more high and leaves twenty feet long, rivals most palms in bulk. 1965 C. SHUTTLEWORTH *Malayan Safari* II. 29 A patch of earth near the cooking fires was swept clean and laid with broad *mengkuang* leaves. 1972 M. SHEPPARD *Taman Indera* 158 Coarser matting for everyday household use and sacking are made of *mengkuang*. *Pandan* is frequently dyed and woven into elaborate patterns. *Mengkuang* is more often used in its natural form.

mengkulang ('mænku:læn). [Malay.] A timber tree belonging to the Malaysian genus *Tarrietia*, esp. *T. simplicifolia*, or its wood.

1940 E. J. H. CORNER *Wayside Trees Malaya* I. 622 The species of *Tarrietia* are mostly timber-trees known to Malays as *Mengkulang*. 1956 *Handbk. Hardwoods* (Forest Prod. Res. Lab.) 150 Locally, *mengkulang* is used for interior construction, flooring and furniture. 1972 *Timber Trades Jrnl.* 13 May 39/2 *Mengkulang* is not easy [to obtain], presumably because of the competition from the plywood mills.

mengle, obs. form of MINGLE *sb.* and *v.*

mengue, mengyd, obs. ff. MANGO, MANCHET.

menhaden (mən'heidən). Also **manhad(d)en**. [Corrupted or cognate form of Narragansett Indian *munnawhatteaüg*, 'a fish somewhat like a herring' (R. Williams *Key Lang. America*, 1643).

The fish was used by the Indians for manure, and the name seems to be connected with the vb. *munnohquohteau*, (Eliot's Indian Bible) 'he enriches the land, fertilizes'.

A fish of the herring family, *Brevoortia tyrannus*, common on the east coasts of the United States; it is much used for manure and produces a valuable oil.

1792 *Descr. Kentucky* 42 In 1787 were exported Barrels of manhadden 236. 1792 *HOMMEDIU* in *Proc. Amer. Assoc.* (1880) XXVIII. 436 *note*, The fish called menhaden or mosbankers. 1880 *GOODE* (title) in *Rep. 28th Meeting Amer. Assoc. Adv. Sci.* 425 A Short Biography of the Menhaden.

b. attrib. as *menhaden fishery, oil*.

1883 C. A. MOLONEY *W. Afr. Fisheries* 64 (Fish. Exhib. Publ.) The American menhaden fisheries. 1883 *Fisheries Exhib. Catal.* 202 Menhaden oil, used in currying leather.

Hence **men'hadener**, a steamer engaged in fishing for menhaden.

1905 E. MARSHALL *Middle Wall* 447.

menheir, obs. variant of MYNHEER.

menhir ('menhi:r). *Archæol.* Also *erron*, *menzhir*. [a. Breton *men hir* 'long stone' (*men*, *mean* stone, *hir* long; = Welsh *maen hir*, Cornish *medn hir*.)] A tall upright monumental stone, of varying antiquity, found in various parts of Europe, and also in Africa and Asia.

1840 T. A. TROLLOPE *Summer in Brittany* II. 300 The menhir of Plouarzel. 1851 [see PEULVAN]. 1870 LUBBOCK *Orig. Civiliz.* vi. (1875) 302 Circular marks closely resembling those on some of our European menhirs. 1904 WINDLE *Rem. Preh. Age* viii. 192 The Dartmoor row begins with a circle and ends with a menhir.

meni, obs. form of MANY.

menial ('mi:nɪəl), *a.* and *sb.* Forms: *a.* 4 *meynal* (1, -el, 5 *meynall*, *menal* (1. 4-5 *meyneal*, *meynyal*, 5 *menyal*, *mayneal*, *meyneyall*, 6 *maneall*, *meneal*, *meigniall*, 7 *mæniiall*, *meniall*, 7-*menial*.] [a. AF. *meignal*, *menial*, f. *meiniee* MEINIE.] *A. adj.*

†1. Pertaining to the household, domestic. Also *transf. Obs.*

1387 *TREVISA Higden* (Rolls) II. 215 A mannes owne menyal wittes [L. *domestici sensus ejus*] beep his owne enemys. 1388 *WYCLIF Rom.* xvi. 5 Grete 3e wel her meynal [v.r. *meynyal*, Vulg. *domesticam*] chireche. c1400 *Plowman's T.* 322 The tything of *Turpe lucrum* With these maisters is meynal. 1709 *MRS. MANLEY Secret Mem.* (1720) III. 17 He had exchang'd his own Property, his very menial Necessaries for Bread to support them.

2. Of a servant: Forming one of the household; domestic. Now only in contemptuous use: see B.

1427 *Will of Sir E. Braybroke in Bedford. N. & Q.* (1889) II. 224, I wol that after my deces my meyne meynall be kepte to-geder in houshold. 1444 *Close Roll*, 23 *Hen. VI.* The said Geoffrey was a meniall man of the worshipful household of our Sovereign Lord the King. 1450 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 179/2 The wages and fees of youre menyal servauntez. c1475 *Partenay* 900 To gret and smal menal persones. 1516 *Will R. Peke of Wakefeld* 4 June, Every one of my maneeal servantes. 1642 *CHAS. I* in *Clarendon Hist. Reb. v.* §396 And all this, whilst his Majesty had no other attendance than his own Menial Servants. 1675 *Essex Papers* (Camden) I. 294 That none shall here Masse either at the Queen's or any Ambass^r Chappell but their owne meniall Servants. 1765 *BLACKSTONE Comm.* I. xiv. 413 The first sort of servants therefore, acknowledged by the laws of England, are menial servants; so called from being *intra moenia*, or domestics. 1776 *ADAM SMITH W.N.* II. iii. (1869) I. 332 The labour of a menial servant . . . adds to the value of nothing. 1791 *MRS. INCHBALD Simple Story* I. iv. 32 She felt herself but as a menial servant.

3. Of service or employment: Proper to or performed by a menial or domestic servant. Now only with disparaging implication: Of the nature of drudgery; servile, degrading.

1673 *TEMPLE United Prov.* ii. 113 His [De Wit's] Train . . . was only one man, who performed all the Menial service of his House at home. 1726 *SWIFT Gulliver* II. iii, A maid to dress her and two other servants for menial offices. c1829 *VISCT. PALMERSTON* in *Lytton Life* (1870) I. vi. 317 *note*, The wives are forced to wash and perform all menial offices. 1836 *W. IRVING Astoria* II. 39 As to the Indian, he is a game animal, not to be degraded by useful or menial toil. 1840 *DICKENS Barn. Rudge* xxiv, The menial offices . . . the numerous degrading duties . . . that I've had to do for him. 1899 *T. NICOL Recent Archæol. & Bible* iv. 153 The menial character of the labour [sc. brickmaking].

4. Of temper, spirit, occupations: Servile, sordid.

1837 [see MENIALISM]. 1839 *BAILEY Festus* xiii. (1852) 151 Nor cold insurgent heart, nor menial mind Can compass this. 1875 *JOWETT Plato, Gorgias* (ed. 2) II. 399 All other arts which have to do with the body are servile and menial and illiberal. 1891 *Edin. Rev.* CLXXIII. 400 Devoted only to the menial care of building a fortune.

B. *sb.* A 'menial' servant (see A. 2). Now only contemptuous, applied chiefly to liveried men-servants kept for ostentation rather than use;

often suggesting an imputation of pomposity or arrogance.

1388 *WYCLIF 2 Sam.* xvi. 2 The assis ben to the meynals of the kyng [Vulg. *domesticis regis*]. 1650 *Bp. HALL Balm Gilead* xii. §4 Surely the great Housekeeper of the World . . . will never leave any of his menials without the bread of sufficiency. 1755 *JOHNSON, Menial*, one of the train of servants. 1768 *T. MOSS The Beggar* 15 A pamper'd menial forc'd me from the door, To seek a shelter in an humbler shed. 1805 *SCOTT Last Minstr.* Introd. 39 The Duchess . . . bade her page the menials tell That they should tend the old man well. 1820 *BYRON Mar. Fal.* iv. 1, Dismiss This menial hence; I would be private with you. 1850 *PRESCOTT Peru* II. 76 The most common soldier was attended by a retinue of menials that would have better suited the establishment of a noble. 1854 *THACKERAY Newcomes* I. vii. 68 A hot menial in a red waistcoat came and opened the door. 1901 *J. WATSON Life Master* xviii. 170 The servants . . . allowed Him to pass with a menial's disdain for the poor.

Hence 'menialism, the condition of a menial; a menial act; meniality, menial character; pl. menial conditions; 'menially *adv.*, like a menial.

1837 *New Monthly Mag.* L. 132 Menial in soul, he may as well have the hire of menialism. 1846 *MRS. GORE Eng. Char.* (1852) 105 And is such a man to be abased to the menialities of the servants' hall? 1848 *Blackw. Mag.* LXIV. 344 Lady Suffolk . . . had been bedchamber woman, and of course had performed this menialism! 1882 *STEVENSON New Arab. Nts.* (1884) 169 The Prince . . . handed his hat to Mr. V., his cane to Mr. R., and, leaving them . . . thus menially employed upon his service, spoke.

†'menialty. *Obs.* Also 6 *menaltie*. [f. MENIAL + -TY.] The condition of being a menial. Also, collect. persons of menial rank.

1581 *MULCASTER Positions* xxxviii. (1887) 176 From the lowest in menaltie, to the highest in mistriship. 1593 *NASHE Christ's T.* 91 The vulgar menialty conclude, therefore it [sc. the Plague] is like to encrease.

menie, obs. form of MANY, MEINIE.

Ménière (||menjɛ:r). *Path.* The name of Prosper Ménière (1799-1862), French physician, used in the possessive to designate a disease of the membranous labyrinth of the ear associated with dizziness, tinnitus, etc., and causing progressive deafness in the ear affected (described by Ménière in 1861).

Accentuation of the name varies. The forms *Ménière*, used by the physician himself, and *Ménière*, used by many writers about him and now by his descendants, are both common. The unaccented form *Meniere* is used in some modern English works.

1876 *Edin. Med. Jnl.* XXI. 716 (heading) Case of Ménière's disease. 1885 *Encycl. Brit.* XIX. 39/1 A diminution of the power of co-ordinated action, as in Ménière's disease. 1907 *Brit. Med. Jnl.* 11 May 1107/2 Ménière's disease . . . is a rare disease, while cases exhibiting Ménière's symptoms are not by any means uncommon. 1938 *Proc. R. Soc. Med.* XXXI. 1317 (heading) Observations on the pathology of Ménière's syndrome. 1955 *W. GADDIS Recognitions* III. i. 732 If it is Ménière's syndrome, we'll have you up staggering around in no time. 1968 *HARRISON & NAFTALIN* (title) Ménière's disease. 1968 *J. L. PULEC* (title) Meniere's disease. 1971 *Daily Tel.* 30 Jan. 3/2 Grounded by Ménière's syndrome, a malady of the inner ear which was causing increasing deafness, he secretly went into hospital.

menild, variant of MENALD.

menilite ('menilɪt). *Min.* [a. F. *ménilite* (H. B. de Saussure, 1795), from *Ménil(montant)*, a quarter of Paris where it is found: see -ITE.] A variety of opal of a dull greyish or brownish colour, occurring in kidney-shaped masses.

[1801 *Encycl. Brit.* Suppl. II. 205/2 *Pitchstone. Menilites*. . . A specimen of Pitchstone from Mesnil-montant near Paris. . . 261 (Index to Mineralogy) Menalites.] 1811 *PINKERTON Petral.* I. 550 As common flint becomes menilite, from the unctuous and magnesian marl in which it is deposited.

attrib. 1829 *URE Geol.* 324 The menilite silex.

menilla, menille, obs. ff. MANILLA¹, MANILLE.

1781 *Gentl. Mag.* LI. 616 *Menille* seems to be a corruption of the Spanish *malilla*, a wicked woman capable of any kind of mischief.

menin, variant of MENNON *dial.*, minnow.

meningeal (mɪ'nɪndʒəl), *a. Anat. and Path.* [f. mod.L. *mēninge-us* (f. *mēning-*, MENINX: cf. F. *méningé*, It. *meningeo*) + -AL¹.] Of or pertaining to the meninges. **meningeal artery**: one of the arteries supplying the dura mater of the brain.

1829 *C. BELL Anat. & Phys.* (ed. 7) I. 119 Groove of the meningeal artery. 1877 *tr. von Ziemssen's Cycl. Med.* XII. 171 Meningeal hæmorrhages.

meninges, pl. of MENINX.

meningic (mɪ'nɪndʒɪk), *a. rare. Path.* [f. mod.L. *mēning-* MENINX + -IC.] = MENINGEAL *a.*

1822 *GOOD Study Med.* III. 599 He [M. Serres] proposes to call the first *meningic* and the second *cerebral* apoplexy. *Ibid.* 600 Meningic or brain fever.

meningioma (mɛnɪndʒɔ'mə). *Path.* Pl. -omas, -omata. [mod.L., f. by shortening *mening(otheli)oma*, f. MENINGO- + ENDO)THELIOMA.] A tumour, usu. benign,

arising from the meninges (esp. those of the brain).

1922 *H. CUSHING* in *Brain* XLV. 282 (heading) The meningiomas (dual endotheliomas): their source, and favoured seats of origin. *Ibid.* 285 The term *meningothelioma* was first proposed, but it has, on further consideration, been shortened to *meningioma*. This word, consequently, will be used to indicate the entire group of tumours which appear to arise from the pachymeninx. 1961 *Lancet* 16 Sept. 656/2 Of particular interest was the activity of the cells comprising the whorls of a meningioma. 1974 *PASSMORE & ROBSON Compan. Med. Stud.* III. xxxiv. 110/2 About 18 per cent of intracranial tumours are meningiomata.

meningism (mɪ'nɪndʒɪz(ə)m). *Path.* [Formed as MENINGIC *a.* + -ISM.] Tendency to meningitis.

1901 *Brit. Med. Jnl.* 5 Jan. *Epit. Curr. Med. Lit.* 1 Galli has collected observations of a number of cases of meningitis and meningism.

meningitic (mɛnɪn'dʒɪtɪk), *a. Path.* [f. MENINGIT-IS + -IC.] Pertaining to meningitis. 1890 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VII. 546 The meningitic exudation.

|| **meningitis** (mɛnɪn'dʒaɪtɪs). *Path.* [mod. L., f. *mēning-* MENINX + -ITIS.] Inflammation of the membranes of the brain or spinal cord.

1828 *ABERCROMBIE Dis. Brain* 51 To prevent circumlocution, I shall employ the term *Meningitis* to express the disease, meaning thereby the inflammation of the arachnoid, or pia mater, or both, as distinct from inflammation of the dura mater. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VII. 546 In most cases not due to injury meningitis . . . is caused by an invasion of micro-organisms.

Hence **menin'gitiform a.** [-FORM], **menin-'gitophobia** [-PHOBIA], see *quots.*

1890 *BILLINGS Nat. Med. Dict.* II. 133 *Meningitophobia*, . . . symptoms of cerebro-spinal meningitis produced from fear of the disease. c1893 *F. P. FOSTER Illustr. Med. Dict.* III. 2276 *Meningitiform*, . . . resembling meningitis.

meningo- (mɪ'nɪŋgəʊ), combining form of Gr. *μῆνινγξ* MENINX in a number of pathological and other terms, of which the following are the most important: **me'ningocele** (-si:l) [cf. *CELE sb.*], hernia of the meninges of the brain or spinal cord; **me,ningo-cere'britis** = *meningo-encephalitis*; **me,ningo'coccal**, '-coccic *adjs.*, of, pertaining to, involving, or caused by a meningococcus; **meningo-coccus**, a coccus supposed to be the cause of cerebro-spinal fever; **me,ningo-encepha'litis**, inflammation of the membranes of the brain and the adjoining cerebral tissue; **me,ningo-en'cephalocoele** [ENCEPHALOCOELE], the protrusion of brain substance and meninges through a hole in the skull; the mass so protruded; **me,ningo-en,cephalomye'litis** [*encephalomyelitis* s.v. ENCEPHALO-], inflammation of the meninges, brain, and spinal cord; † **meningo-'gastric fever** *Obs.* = *gastric fever*; **me,ningo-ma'lacia**, 'softening of the membranes of the brain' (*Mayne Expos. Lex.* 1856); **me,ningo-mye'litis**, inflammation of the spinal cord and its membranes; hence **me,ningo-mye'litic a.**; **me,ningo-'myelocoele**, a hernial tumour of the spinal cord (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1890); = MYELOMENINGOCOELE; **me,ningo-ra'chidian a.** [RACHIS], pertaining to the meninges and the spine; **meningo'rrhagia**, hæmorrhage of the meninges of the brain. (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

1867 *Bienn. Retrosp. Med.*, etc. (*Syd. Soc.*) 423 A case of *meningocoele in the occipital region. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VI. 499 The chronic *meningo-cerebritis of general paralysis. 1907 *Edin. Med. Jnl.* LXIV. 227 One case . . . associated with tubercular meningitis . . . clearly falls . . . into line with *meningococcal arthritis. 1949 *H. W. FLOREY* in *H. W. Florey et al. Antibiotics* I. 1. 23 Meningococcal carriers were successfully cleared of micro-organisms. 1966 *Jrnl. Amer. Med. Assoc.* 2 May 391 (heading) Meningococcal disease, 1965. 1907 *Jrnl. Med. Res.* XVII. 229 Seven different antionococcal serums and a *meningococcal serum. 1950 *Amer. Jnl. Med.* VIII. 468 (heading) Cause of death in meningococcal infection. 1893 *DUNGLISON Med. Dict.* (ed. 21), **Meningo-coccus*. 1897 *Trans. Amer. Pediatric Soc.* IX. 189 An organism resembling the meningococcus was found. 1872 *COHEN Dis. Throat* 206 Consecutive *meningo-encephalitis. 1891 *F. P. FOSTER Med. Dict.* III. 2277/1 **Meningo-encephalocoele*, a tumour of the head analogous to hydro-myelocoele. 1901 *Brit. Med. Jnl.* 22 June 1542/1 (heading) Case of meningo-encephalocoele treated by excision of the mass. 1964 *S. DUKE-ELDER Parson's Dis. Eye* (ed. 14) xxxiii. 529 Clinically they [sc. dermoid cysts of the orbit] may be mistaken for meningo-encephalocoeles, protrusions of the cerebral contents, which usually occur at the upper and inner angle where there are most sutures between bones. 1900 *DORLAND Med. Dict.* 381/1 **Meningo-encephalomyelitis*. 1966 *WRIGHT & SYMMERS Systemic Path.* II. xxxiv. 1199 Myalgic Meningoencephalomyelitis. An extensive epidemic of a benign myalgic encephalomyelitis occurred among the staff of the Royal Free Hospital in London, in 1955. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VI. 887 Any chronic *meningo-myelitic process. 1897 *Ibid.* III. 68 A case in which *meningo-myelitis was found at the autopsy. 1885 *Trans. Clin. Soc.* XVIII. 340 Protrusion of the membranes together with the spinal cord and its appertaining nerves, *meningo-myelocoele. 1966 *WRIGHT & SYMMERS Systemic Path.* II. viii. 1234/2 In its least serious form, spina bifida occulta, there is

incomplete closure of one or more of the vertebral arches... In a more serious and commoner variety, meningocoele, the spinal cord is involved, and portions of its posterior columns may be stretched out in the wall of the subcutaneous cystic swelling. 1842 E. WILSON *Anat. Vade M.* (ed. 2) 351 The *Meningo-rachidian veins are situated between the theca vertebralis and the vertebrae.

|| **meninguria**, (mɛnɪŋ'gʊəriə). *Path.* [mod.L., f. Gr. μῆνιγγ- MENINX + οὐρον urine: see -IA.] The passing of urine containing membranous shreds. Hence **menin'guric a.**
1856 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*

|| **meninx** ('mi:nɪŋks). Chiefly pl. meninges (mɪ'nɪndʒi:z); also 7 meninges. [mod.L., a. Gr. μῆνιγγ- membrane, esp. of the brain. (Late L. had *mēninga*; cf. F. *méninge*.)] Any of the three membranes enveloping the brain and spinal cord (*viz.* the dura mater, arachnoid, and pia mater).

1616 BULLOKAR *Eng. Expos.*, *Meninges*, thinnē skins in which the braine is contained. 1638 A. READ *Chirurg.* xvii. 124 In the suture there is a ligament, by which the meninges are tyed to the pericranium. 1666 *Phil. Trans.* I. 397 He... inquires, whether the Nerve proceed from the Medulla itself, or its Meninx. 1747 tr. *Astruc's Fevers* 202 As to the phrenzy, it is an inflammation of the meninges, or dura and pia mater. 1839-47 *Todd's Cycl. Anat.* III. 627/2 The cerebral and spinal meninges. 1884 M. MACKENZIE *Dis. Throat & Nose* II. 370 Congestion of the meninges was found at the base of the brain.

|| **b.** The drum of the ear. [So in Gr.] *nonce-use.*

1630 RANDOLPH *Aristippus* 28 The Meninx of his eare is like a cut Drum, and the hammers lost.

menis, obs. gen. pl. MAN; obs. f. MINISH *v.*

meniscal (mɪ'nɪskəl), *a.* *rare*⁻⁰. [f. MENISCUS + -AL¹.] Of the form of a meniscus.
1860 WORCESTER (cites *Enfield*).

meniscate (mɪ'nɪskət), *a.* *Bot.* [f. MENISCUS + -ATE².] Resembling a meniscus in form.

1866 *Treas. Bot.* 735/1 *Meniscate*, a cylinder bent into half a circle.

menisch(e), obs. forms of MINISH *v.*

meniscoid (mɪ'nɪskɔɪd), *a.* *Bot.* [f. MENISCUS + -OID.] Resembling a meniscus in form; of the form of a watch-glass.

1821 tr. *Decandolle & Sprengel's Philos. Plants* 28 The higher degree of the shield-shaped passes into the meniscoid (*meniscoideus*). 1832 LINDLEY *Introd. Bot.* 380 *Meniscoid*;... resembling a watch-glass. 1863 BERKELEY *Brit. Mosses* iii. 22 In *Sphagnum* the spore-sac... consists of... a meniscoid cyst at the top.

So **meniscoidal a.** = MENISCOID.

1881-2 SAVILLE-KENT *Infusoria* II. 870.

|| **meniscus** (mɪ'nɪskəs). Pl. **menisci** (mɪ'nɪsai); also 8 **meniscusses**. [mod.L., a. Gr. μῆνίσκος crescent, dim. of μῆνη moon.] A crescent-shaped body.

1. A crescent moon. *rare.*
1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Meniscus*, a little Moon. 1881 MISS A. D. KINGSTON tr. *J. Verne's Tigers & Traitors v.* 89 Thus the meniscus... shed a few faint beams after midnight.

2. A lens convex on one side and concave on the other; *properly*, the convexo-concave form (i.e. the one which is thickest in the middle, and thus has a crescent-shaped section), but often applied also to the concavo-convex, the two being sometimes distinguished as *converging* and *diverging meniscus* respectively.
1693 E. HALLEY in *Phil. Trans.* XVII. 969 In a Meniscus the Concave side towards the Object increases the focal length, but the Convex towards the Object diminishes it. 1794 G. ADAMS *Nat. & Exp. Philos.* II. xiv. 85 Infinitely thin meniscusses do not sensibly change the course of the rays of light. 1879 HARLAN *Eyesight* vii. 99 The periscopic glass is what opticians call a meniscus. One surface is convex and the other concave, according as one or the other of these surfaces has the sharper curvature.

3. The convex or concave upper surface of a liquid column, caused by capillarity.

1812-16 PLAYFAIR *Nat. Phil.* (1819) I. 189 The little meniscus of water... which terminates the column. 1883 W. H. RICHARDS *Text Bk. Milit. Topogr.* 218 The 'meniscus' should be decidedly rounded; if it appears flat the barometer should be tapped [etc.].

4. *Math.* A figure of the form of a crescent.

1885 WATSON & BURBURY *Math. Theory Electr. & Magn.* I. 117 Instead of the figure formed by the two external segments, we may take... the meniscus formed by one internal and one external segment.

5. *Anat.* A disk-like interarticular fibrocartilage situated in the interior of some joints to adapt the articular surfaces to each other, as in the wrist- and knee-joints.

1830 R. KNOX *Beclard's Anat.* 239 The menisci, or interarticular ligaments. 1877 BURNETT *Ear* 74 The articulation between the malleus and incus is a true joint, in which is found a meniscus.

6. An organ of doubtful function in *Echinorhyncus*, a genus of acanthocephalous entozoa.

1877 HUXLEY *Anat. Invert. Anim.* 647.

7. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as **meniscus form, glass, lens; meniscus-shaped adj.**

1787 tr. *Linnæus' Fam. Plants* I. 70 Seeds... *meniscus-form. 1878 ABNEY *Photogr.* (1881) 203 All single lenses... have the MENISCUS form given to them. 1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* I, *Meniscus Glasses are those which are Convex on one side, and Concave on the other. 1833 N. ARNOTT *Physics* (ed. 5) II. 203 A lens may be convex on one side and concave on the other... called a *meniscus lens. 1851-6 WOODWARD *Mollusca* 74 Specimens frequently occur in the lias, with the *meniscus-shaped casts of the air-chambers loose, like a pile of watch-glasses.

† **menise**. *Obs.* Forms: 5 **menuse**, -ce, **menese**, **menys(e)**, 6 **menew(e)s**, **menues**, 7 **men(u)ise**. [a. OF. *menuse*, *menuse* (mod.F. *menuisse*):—L. *minütia*: see MINUTIA.] Small fry.

c 1430 *Two Cookery-bks.* 104 Menese or loche boiled. Take Menyse or loche, and pike hem faire. c 1460 J. RUSSELL *Bk. Nurture* 819 Floundurs, gogcons, muskels, menuce in sewe. 1508-13 *Bk. Keruyng* in *Babeys Bk.* (1867) 280 Menewes in sewe of porpasor of samon. 1585 HIGINS *Jurnis' Nomencl.* 62 *Pisciculi minuti*... *Poissons menus, menuse*. Small fishes called menues. 1613 J. D[ENNYS] *Secr. Angling* II. xi. C 4 b, The little Roach, the Menise biting fast. 1616 SURFL. & MARKH. *Country Farm* 507 The small fish, which is called white, are the... Loach, Menuse, and the Trout.

† **menison**. *Obs.* Forms: 3 **menison(e)**, 3-4 **meneisoun**, 4-5 **menysoun**, 5 **menyson**, -isoun, -eson, **menisone**, **mensoun**, 6 **mensyn**, **menison**. [a. OF. *menison*, *menison*, *menison*:—late L. *mānātiōnem* flowing, n. of action f. *mānāre* to flow.] Dysentery.

c 1290 *Beket* 2367 in *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 174 Toward þe deþe he drouȝ And fur-pinede in þe menisone þat is lif him pouȝte long. c 1305 *St. Lucy* 6 in *E.E.P.* (1862) 101 For four ȝer heo hadde... þe menisoun stronge. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. xvi. 110 Bothe meseles and mute and in þe menysoun bloody, Ofte he heled suche. c 1465 *Eng. Chron.* (Camden) 35 Meny men deide on the bloody mensoun. 1556 WITHALS *Dict.* (1562) 76 The bloody mensoun, *discenteria*.

menisperm ('menɪspɜ:m). *Bot.* [ad. mod.L. *Mēnispermum* (Tournefort), f. Gr. μῆνη moon + σπέρμα seed: cf. the Eng. name *moonseed*, referring to the crescent-shaped seeds.] A plant of the N.O. *Menispermaceæ*, of which *Menispermum* is the typical genus; the most widely known species are the *Cocculus indicus*, *Anamirta* (formerly *Menispermum*) *Cocculus*, and the *Calumba*. Also **menisper'maceous a.**, belonging to the N.O. *Menispermaceæ*; **menispermad**, Lindley's term for a plant of this order; **menispermal a.**, in *menispermal alliance*, Lindley's term for an 'alliance' or group of orders including the *Menispermaceæ*. 1837 *Penny Cycl.* VII. 305/2 *Cocculus*, a genus of Menispermaceous plants. 1846 LINDLEY *Veg. Kingd.* 297 *Menispermales*—The Menispermal Alliance. *Ibid.*, The Order of Menispermads. 1880 GARROD & BAXTER *Mat. Med.* 187 The root of the *Frasera Walteri*, and of a Menisperm from Ceylon, have been substituted for true calumba.

menispermine (mɛnɪ'spɜ:mɪn). *Chem.* Also -ina, -in. [f. mod.L. *Mēnisperm-um* (see MENISPERM + -INE⁵).] An alkaloid obtained from the shells of the fruit of the *Cocculus indicus*, *Anamirta* (formerly *Menispermum*) *Cocculus*. Also † **menispermia**.

1837 *Penny Cycl.* VII. 306/2 The kernel [of the fruit of *Cocculus indicus*] contains about one part in the hundred of picrotoxia, or menispermia, as some term it. 1838 T. THOMSON *Chem. Org. Bodies* 224 *Menispermia*... is white and opaque, and has very much the external appearance of cyanodide of mercury. 1852 J. BELL in *Lect. Gl. Exhib.* 141 *Menispermia*. 1880 GARROD & BAXTER *Mat. Med.* 188 An alkaloid, *Menispermine*.

Menitto, meniver(e, meniye): see MANITOU, MINIVER, MANYIE.

menked, -et: see MENG *v.*

men-kind. Now *rare*. Also 5 **men kyn**. [See MAN *sb.*¹ 22.] The male sex; men-folk.

1387 *TREVISIA Hiden* (Rolls) II. 145 He schulde raper chese hem a kyng... of þe women kyn raper þan of þe men kyn. 1559 in *Neal Hist. Purit.* (1732) I. 153 When the name of Jesus shall... be pronounced in the church, due reverence shall be made... with... uncovering the heads of the Menkind. 1674 GOOKIN in *Coll. Mass. Hist. Soc.* (1806) I. 183 The menkind sitting by themselves and the womenkind by themselves. 1697 in C. Mather *Magn. Chr.* vi. 12, I had breakfasted with the Family, and the Men-kind were gone abroad. 1898 *Month* June 637 Where the family meals take place, and where the Basque menkind are served first.

menkit, menkte, menkyd: see MENG *v.*

menly, mennage, mennal, mennam: see MEANLY *adv.*¹, MANAGE, MENALD, MENNOM.

mennard ('mɛnəd). *dial.* Also 8 **mennot**, 9 **menner**, **mennad**, **menot**. [Formation obscure: perh. connected with MINNOW.] = MINNOW.
1796 MARSHALL *Rur. Econ. Yorks.* II. 333 *Mennot*,... the minnow. 1869 *Lonsdale Gloss.*, *Menner*, *Mennard*, a minnow. 1904 *menot* [see MENNOM].

menne, obs. pl. of MAN; obs. form of MEINIE.

Menney ('mɛnəsi), *a.* Also **Menecy**. [Name of a town in France, near Paris.] The designation of a soft-paste porcelain made at Menney. Also *absol.*

1863 W. CHAFFERS *Marks Pott. & Porc.* 203 Menecy, marked in blue on a soft paste egg cup, of very early manufacture. 1869 C. SCHREIBER *Jrnl.* Aug. (1911) I. 32 Menney china box. 1870 *Ibid.* 71 We found a... Menney basket and cover with coloured flowers in relief. 1874 *Ibid.* 255 A small piece of Menney at Van Houtum's. 1957 *Encycl. Brit.* XVIII. 351/2 At its best, Menney porcelain is of unsurpassed quality, mellow in tone and texture and of a warm white colour. 1960 R. G. HAGGAR *Conc. Encycl. Cont. Pott. & Porc.* 314/1 The Menney porcelain manufacture originated in the rue de Charonne, Paris... in 1734. 1960 H. HAYWARD *Antique Coll.* 181/2 Menney porcelain, soft-paste porcelain... made at Menney, Ile-de-France, between 1735 and 1785. 1972 *Country Life* 8 June (Suppl.) 58/1 An ormolu birdcage with Menney flowers.

mennelled, mennesc: see MENALD, MANNISH.

† **mennesse**. *Obs. rare.* [Aphetic for I-MENNESSE: cf. MEAN *a.*¹ I.] Communion, fellowship.

1340 *Ayenb.* 14 Ich y-leue holy chereh generalliche and þe mennesse of halȝen. *Ibid.* 268.

mennesse, variant of MANNESH *Obs.*

mennisc, mennly: see MANNISH, MEANLY.

Mennist ('mɛnist). *U.S.* [irreg. f. *Menno* (see MENNONITE) + -IST.] = MENNONIST, MENNONITE. Also *attrib.*

1771 G. TAYLOR *Voy. N. Amer.* 170 In the City of Philadelphia you see Churchmen, Quakers, Lutherans, Calvinists, Moravians, Catholics, Menists, [etc.]. 1869 *Atlantic Monthly* Oct. 474/1 The Mennists in many outward circumstances very much resemble the Society of Friends. *Ibid.*, In the interior of the Mennist meeting, a Quaker-like plainness prevails.

mennom ('mɛnəm). *dial.* Forms: 7-8 **minum**, 7-9 **minim**, 8 **menin**, 8-9 **mennin**, 9 **mennom**, -on, -im, -um, -am, etc. (see E.D.D.) [? A corruption of MINNOW, due to association with MINIM.] = MINNOW.

1654 FULLER *Ephemeris* Pref. 7 Minums will get through the holes thereof [sc. a drag-net]. 1674 RAY *Collect. Words, Fresh-water Fish* 111 The Minow, Minim or Pink. 1794-6 E. DARWIN *Zoon.* (1801) I. 251 A great number of little fish called minums or pinks. 1806 in *Archæologia* XV. 352 note, The minnow still called... 'mennom' in the north of England. a 1810 TANNAHILL *Poems* (1846) 76 Up frae the mennon to the whale. 1838 HALIBURTON *Clockm.* Ser. II. xix. 294 Little ponds never hold big fish; there is nothing but pollywogs, tadpoles, and minims in them. 1893 *Northumbld. Gloss.*, *Mennim*, *Mennam*, *Menowm*, *Mennem*. 1904 *Spectator* 28 May 847/2 Minnow, pink,... meaker, menot, minim, peer,... and minnin are all synonymous.

attrib. 1725 RAMSAY *Gentle Sheph.* III. iii, The saughtree shades the menin pool.

Mennonist ('mɛnənɪst). Also 7-9 **Menonist**. [Formed as MENNONITE + -IST.] = MENNONITE

1645 PAGITT *Heresiogr.* (1646) 30 Menonists, so called of Menon, a Frisian, by whose name the Anabaptists were generally called. 1776 J. ADAMS *Wks.* (1854) IX. 403 At present some colonies have... bodies of Quakers, and Mennonists, and Moravians, who are principled against war. 1866 H. PHILLIPS *Amer. Paper Curr.* II. 72 The Menonists refuse to sell their produce unless for hard cash. So **Mennonism**, the doctrines of the Mennonites.

1684 *Answ. Remarks More's Expos.* Pref. a 4 b, All which is done in favour of his beloved Mennonism, that Christ may not be held to begin his reign where there is any visible Monarch or Civil Magistrate that rules.

Mennonite ('mɛnənɪt). *Eccl.* Also 6 **erron**. **Memnonite**, 8 **Menonite**. [f. *Menno* + -ITE.] A member of a sect of Christians which was founded in Friesland by Menno Simons (1492-1559). They are opposed to infant baptism, the taking of oaths, military service, and the holding of civic offices.

1565 T. STAPLETON *Fortr. Faith* 9 b, Memnonites and Zuenckfeldians have ben stirring. 1684 *Answ. Remarks More's Expos.* Pref. a 2 b, Which is the opinion of Daniel Brenius a Mennonite. 1876 BARCLAY *Inner Life Relig. Soc. Commw.* 73 The doctrines... of the Mennonites.

attrib. 1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl. s.v.*, M. Herman Schin, a Mennonite minister. 1864 EVANS *E. Eng. Baptists* 21 The Mennonite Church in Holland. 1876 BARCLAY *Inner Life Relig. Soc. Commw.* 77 Many of them... held to the Mennonite faith and practice.

mennot, mennow, mennum, mennly: see MENNARD, MINNOW, MENNOM, MANY.

mennys, obs. gen. pl. of MAN.

meno ('mɛnəʊ), *adv. Mus.* [It.] Less; used in musical directions, as *meno mosso*, rather slower, less animated (lit. 'less moved').

1876 STAINER & BARRETT *Dict. Mus. Terms* 286/2 *Menno*... Less; as *meno forte*, not so loud. 1880 GROVE *Dict. Mus.* II. 311/2 *Meno mosso*, a direction, which, like *Più lento*, generally occurs in the middle of a movement. *Ibid.* 312/1 Beethoven uses 'Meno mosso e moderato' in the Fugue for strings in B \flat , op. 133, and 'Assai meno presto'—'very much less quick'—in the Trio of Symphony No. 7.

|| **menobranchnus** (mənəu'bræŋkəs). [mod.L.; irregularly f. Gr. μέν-ειν to remain + βράγχος gills.] a. A genus of tailed amphibians (also called *Necturus*), having permanent external gills. b. An animal of this genus; in this sense also in anglicized form **menobranchn** ('mənəubræŋk).

1845 J. F. SOUTH *Zool. in Encycl. Metrop.* VII. 305/1 The Menobranchn, Axolotl and Menopome. 1854 OWEN *Skel. & Teeth in Orr's Circ. Sci. I. Org. Nat.* 188 The menobranchnus has four fingers and four toes. 1878 BELL tr. *Gegenbaur's Comp. Anat.* 432 The notochord... is alternately constricted and widened out in Menobranchnus, Siredon, and Menopoma.

|| **menolipsis** (mənəu'lipis). *Path.* [mod.L., f. Gr. μηνο-, μήν month + λείψω failure, omission, f. λείπειν to leave, fail.] The failure, retention, or cessation of the menses.

1856 in MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, and in recent Dicts.

† **menologe**. *Obs.* Also menologue. [ad. Eccl. L. *mēnologium*: see **MENOLOGY**.] = **MENOLOGY**.

1626 T. H[AWKINS] tr. *Cassin's Holy Cr.* 538 In the Menologe of the Grecians, and the Roman Martyrologe. 1653 LD. VAUX tr. *Godeau's St. Paul* 316 The Greek Menologe saies, he was Bishop of Golophones. 1661 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* (ed. 2) s.v., The Greek Menologe (a book so called) is their Martyrologe, or a Collection of the Saints days of every moneth in their Church.

menologist (mɪ'nɒlədʒɪst). [f. **MENOLOGY**: see -IST.] A compiler of a menologium.

1895 F. TUPPER in *PMLA* X. 224 The Menologist (*Cælandwide*, 56) ushers in Easter thus: 'Aprēlis monað on þam ofstut cymbð [etc.]'. 1948 K. MALONE *Middle Ages* 1. 35 For sources the menologist presumably used church calendars and the like... In any case the menologist was no mere clerk, learned in Church Latin only. He was steeped in classical Old English poetry, as his style and choice of words reveal.

menology (mɪ'nɒlədʒɪ). Also in Gr. and Lat. forms menologion, menologium. [ad. mod.L. *mēnologium*, ad. late Gr. *μηνολόγιον*, f. μηνο-, μήν month + λόγος account: see **LOGOS**. Cf. *martyrology*.] A calendar of the months.

1. *spec.* a. The distinctive title of the calendar of the Greek church, containing biographies of the saints in the order of the dates on which they are commemorated.

1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* 1. 68 They report... upon the authority... of the Greeks Menology, that St. Peter came hither. 1740 A. CLARKE *Hist. Bible* II. 321 The Greek Menologies intimate that he was shot. 1881 WESTCOTT & HORT *Grk. N. T.* App. 84 The Menologium or system of saints' days.

b. *transf.*; applied esp. to the OE. metrical church calendar first printed by Hicckes in 1705. Now usu. in form *menologium*.

1709 E. ELSTOB tr. *Ælfric's Homily on St. Gregory* App. 26 The Original MS. of the Menologium is in the Cottonian Library. 1735 M. SHELTON tr. *Wotton's Short View G. Hicckes's Anc. Northern-Lang.* 20 The first of these is a Poetical Calendar, translated into Latin, wherein it is observable, that this Menology, wrote at the Command of some Anglo-Saxon Bishop, or King, who reigned after the Dissolution of the Heptarchy, makes mention of no Saints except Pope Gregory, and Austin the Monk. 1807 S. TURNER *Hist. Anglo-Saxons* (ed. 2) II. 280 The elegant Menology in the Cotton Library. 1830 B. THORPE tr. *Rask's Gram. Anglo-Saxon Tongue* 138 Another remarkable instance of this [lack of trophic or stanzaic divisions] is the conclusion of the *Menologium Saxonum*. 1844 LINGARD *Anglo-Sax. Ch.* (1858) II. x. 83 To search in the Anglo-Saxon menology for the most distinguished patrons of the monastic profession. 1887 STANTON (*title*) A menology of England and Wales; or, brief memorials of the ancient British and English saints, arranged according to the calendar. 1888 (*title*) A menology or record of departed friends [compiled by M. E. Barrow]. 1892 C. PLUMMER *Sax. Chron. Expl. Gloss.* 297 The Menologium or Metrical Calendar contained in Appendix A. 1905 E. D. HANSCOM in *Jrnl. Eng. & Germ. Philol.* V. 441 The Menologium preserves the popular names of October and November, *Winterfylleð* (184) and *Blotmonað* (195). 1932 CHADWICK & KERSHAW *Growth of Lit.* 1. 380 The Menologium or metrical calendar at the beginning of MS. C of the *Saxon Chronicle*.

2. *gen.* An almanac. ? *Obs. rare*—0.

1727 BAILEY vol. II, *Menologion*, an Account of the Course of the moon, an Almanack.

¶ 3. The department of knowledge that relates to the months.

[Properly another word, repr. an assumed Gr. type in -λογία: see -LOGY.]

1807 S. TURNER *Anglo-Sax.* VII. iv. (ed. 2) II. 24 On the Menology and Literature of the Pagan Saxons.

Menominee (mɪ'nɒmiːni). U.S. Also Menomini, -onee. [ad. Ojibwa *manōmini*, lit. 'wild-rice people'.] 1. The name of a tribe of Algonquian Indians first discovered near the mouth of the Menominee River in Michigan and Wisconsin; also *attrib.*; also applied to the language spoken by this people.

1762 T. HUTCHINS *Jrnl.* 26 June in *Mich. Hist. Mag.* (1926) X. 369, I delivered the same Message to the Meynomenes that I had done to the Sax and Reynard Nations. 1830 [see *HALF-BLOOD* 4]. 1835 C. F. HOFFMAN *Winter in West* II. 3 The Mē-nō-mē-nē, or wild-rice-eaters, is a broken band that served with effect against the Sauks and Foxes in the Indian difficulties of 1832. 1920 L. BLOOMFIELD in C. F. Hockett *Leonard Bloomfield Anthol.*

(1970) 90 Have been writing down Menominee words and stories. They are a delightful people, of good culture: it must have been an elaborate and beautiful culture 200 years ago. 1922 — in *Ibid.* 99 These stems are a living (freely formed) derivation in Menomini. 1953 A. HUXLEY *Let.* 17 Aug. (1969) 683 The Menomini are Indians in a reservation in Wisconsin. 1964 E. BACH *Introd. Transformational Gram.* i. 2 To learn Greek or Menomini... it is not enough to read through a compact presentation of paradigms or rules. 1975 *Times* 8 Jan. 6 Troops of the Wisconsin National Guard were called out today to deal with a group of Menominee Indians occupying a large estate... The Menominees have a reservation near by.

2. In full, **Menominee whitefish**. The round whitefish, *Prosopium cylindraceum*, found in lakes of northern North America.

1884 G. B. GOODE *Fisheries U.S.: Nat. Hist. Aquatic Animals* 541 *Coregonus quadrilateralis*. The only name which I have heard applied to this fish is that of 'Menominee White-fish'. 1902 *Rep. U.S. Comm. Fisheries* 1901 653 Table showing, by States, the products of the fisheries of the Great Lakes in 1899... White-fish (Menominee) fresh... White-fish (Menominee) salted. 1944 G. L. NUTE *Lake Superior* 186 Menominees, a kind of whitefish, are listed at 14,940 pounds, all caught in American waters.

Menonist, -ite, obs. forms of **MENNONIST, -ITE**.

menopausal (mənə'pɔ:zəl), *a.* [f. **MENOPAUSE** + -AL.] Of, pertaining to, or connected with the menopause. Also *fig.*

1910 *Practitioner* June 787 Permanent cessation of the menses, so long as the ovaries have been conserved, is not associated with so-called 'menopausal' symptoms. 1964 L. MARTIN *Clin. Endocrinol.* (ed. 4) vii. 233 If human menopausal gonadotrophin units (HMG) are used, the average normal result is 30 units and values above this may be found in cases of malignant testicular tumours. 1969 D. WIDGERY in Cockburn & Blackburn *Student Power* 126 It was inevitable that students would eventually come to revolt against the menopausal leadership of NUS and its flaccid policies. 1974 M. SPARK *Abbess of Crewe* iii. 83 She is behaving in a most menopausal way, and she claims there is a plot against her to prevent her being elected Abbess.

menopause ('mənəpɔ:z). *Phys.* [ad. mod.L. *mēnopaŋsis*, f. Gr. μηνο-, μήν month + παύσις cessation, PAUSE. Cf. F. *ménopause*.] The final cessation of the menses. Also *fig.*

1872 PEASLEE *Ovar. Tumors* 2 The 30 or 35 years of menstrual life, i.e. from puberty to the menopause. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 3c2. 1954 W. FAULKNER *Fable* 69 It was winter again now, the long unbroken line from Alps to sea lying almost quiescent in mud's foul menopause. 1962 J. H. BURN *Drugs, Med. & Man* xv. 152 Stilboestrol is also used at the menopause when menstruation ends. 1970 JENNER & SEGAL *Men & Marriage* 144 In the nineteenth century a spate of 'popular medicine' articles flooded the press bearing the news that men, too, suffered from the Change of Life and middle-aged men found themselves swamped with sympathy over their newly recognised menopause. 1972 F. WARNER *Lying Figures* iii. 19 Having your mental menopause?

Hence **meno'pausic a.**, having symptoms of the menopause.

1889 H. CAMPBELL *Causation Disease* viii. 55 Those menopausal patients who seek medical relief.

|| **menophania** (mənəu'feɪniə). *Phys.* [med.L., f. Gr. μηνο-, μήν month + -φάνια appearance, φαίνω to appear.] The first appearance of the menses.

1857 DUNGLISON *Med. Lex.* 583.

|| **menoplaia** (mənəu'pleɪniə). *Path.* [mod.L., from Gr. μηνο-, μήν month + -πλάνια, πλάνη wandering.] A discharge of blood, at the catamenial period, from some other part of the body than the uterus.

1845 S. PALMER *Pentaglot Dict.* In some recent Dicts.

|| **menopoma** (mənəu'pəʊmə). Also anglicized menopome ('mənəpəʊm). [mod.L., irreg. f. Gr. μένειν to remain + πῶμα lid.] A genus of amphibians characterized by the persistence of the branchial apertures; an amphibian of this genus, a hellbender.

1835-6 *Todd's Cycl. Anat.* I. 91/1 The amphiuma and menopoma have not as yet been observed to possess branchiæ. 1842 *Penny Cycl.* XX. 342/1 *Salamandrops*, Wagler's name for the Menopome. 1863 WOOD *Nat. Hist.* III. 185 The Menopome inhabits the Ohio and Alleghany rivers.

menor, obs. form of **MINOR**.

menorah (mənə'ɒrə, -'ɔ:ɒrə). [Heb. *mēnōrāh* sabbath or festival candelabrum.] A holy candelabrum having seven branches used in the ancient temple in Jerusalem; also a candelabrum having any number of branches used in modern synagogues.

1888 (*title*) Menorah monthly. 1936 *Jews in Palestine Campaign* (Menorah Club) 41 A Club under the name of Menorah (seven branched candlestick)... was established. 1958 B. MALAMUD *Magic Barrel* (1960) 128 Don't those peaks... look like a Menorah?... Like a seven-branched candelabrum...? 1966 L. DAVIDSON *Long Way to Shiloh* ii. 31 The great seven-branched lamp, the Menorah, has been the symbol of Judaism for some thousands of years; of... Israel, for the past fifteen or so... Titus took the lamp when he destroyed the Temple in August of 70. 1970 L. M. FEINSILVER *Taste of Yiddish* 247 The Sabbath menorah has seven holders, to accommodate a candle for each day of the week. The Chanuka menorah has nine holders. 1973 *Jewish*

Chron. 2 Feb. 16/5 The Mayor of Hackney... was presented with an Israeli-made menorah. 1973 *Country Life* 20 Sept. 784/2 The symbol of the Menorah, the seven-branched candelabrum, was originally placed in the tabernacle in the Sinai Desert and in the First Temple in Jerusalem, and was carried away by Titus. Today the Menorah, framed by two olive branches, is the emblem of the modern state of Israel.

menorhynchous (mənə'rɪŋkəs), *a. Ent.* [f. mod.L. *Menorhyncha* (irreg. f. Gr. μένειν to remain + ῥύγχος snout, proboscis) + -OUS.] Belonging to or having the character of the *Menorhyncha* (in Brauer's classification of insects, those taking food by suction in the larval and imaginal state).

1899 D. SHARP *Insects* II. (Camb. Nat. Hist.) 542 According to Brauer's generalisations they [Hemiptera] are Menorhynchous, Oligonephrous Pteryogena.

|| **menorrhagia** (mənə'reɪdʒɪə). *Path.* Also anglicized **menorrhagy** ('mənəreɪdʒɪ). [mod.L., f. Gr. μηνο-, μήν month + -ραγία, f. ῥαγ-, ῥήγνυναι to break, burst forth.] Excessive or long-continued menstruation.

1776-84 CULLEN *First Lines Pract. Physic* (1808) II. 4, I treat of menorrhagia here as an active hæmorrhagy, because I consider menstruation, in its natural state, to be always of that kind. 1856 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Menorrhagia Abortus*, term for menorrhagy attendant on abortion. 1872 T. G. THOMAS *Dis. Women* (ed. 3) 261 Menorrhagia may occur without pain.

Hence **menorrhagic** (mənə'rædʒɪk) *a.*, pertaining to or suffering from menorrhagia.

1844 ASHWELL *Dis. Women* 147 She has been menorrhagic for several years. 1873 E. H. CLARKE *Sex in Educ.* 62 Menorrhagic, dysmenorrhoeic girls and women. c 1893 F. P. FOSTER *Med. Dict.* III. 1576 Menorrhagic fever.

|| **menorrhœa** (mənə'ri:ə). *Path.* [mod.L., f. Gr. μηνο-, μήν month + ῥοία flow, flux] a. The ordinary flow of the menses. b. Long-continued, though moderate, flow of the menses. c. A too frequent return of the menses. (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*)

1856 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.* 1889 J. M. DUNCAN *Lect. Dis. Women* xv. (ed. 4) 107 There is not amenorrhœa, but menorrhœa into the passages, not farther.

Hence **meno'rrehœic a.**, pertaining to or characterized by menorrhœa.

1856 in MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*

|| **menostasis** (mɪ'nɒstəsis). *Path.* [mod.L., f. Gr. μηνο-, μήν month + στάσις standing.] a. The suppression or retention of the menses. b. The acute pain preceding the menses in some women (Dunglison 1855). Hence **meno'static a.**, pertaining to menostasis.

1839 Hooper's *Med. Dict.* (ed. 7). 1856 in MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*; and in mod. Dicts.

menostation (mənə'steɪʃən). *Path.* [ad. mod.L. *mēnostatiōn-em*, f. Gr. μηνο-, μήν month + L. *statiōn-em* a standing.] = **MENOSTASIS**.

1822 Good *Study Med.* IV. 46 Yet menostation may take place from a suppression of the menses after they have become habitual. 1844 HOBLYN *Dict. Med.*, *Menostation*, a suppression or retention of the catamenial discharge.

menot: see **MENNARD dial.**, a minnow.

menour, -ess, obs. forms of **MINOR, -ESS**.

menow(e), obs. forms of **MINNOW**.

† **menow weed**. *West Indian. Obs.* [Cf. *manyroot* (MANY 6c), applied to the same plant; Browne's *menow weed* may be a mistake for this, or possibly both names may be distortions of some foreign word.] The plant *Ruellia tuberosa*. 1756 P. BROWNE *Jamaica* 268 Menow weed... is very common in most parts of Jamaica.

menprise, variant of **MAINPRIZE v. Obs.**

men's: see **MAN sb.** 1 23.

|| **mensa** ('mensə). [L. *mensa* table.]

1. *Eccl.* The upper surface, esp. the top slab, of an altar: an altar-table.

1848 B. WEBB *Continental Ecclesiol.* 45 An original altar of solid masonry with moulded mensa and plinth. 1904 *Athenæum* 20 Aug. 250/1 In the chancel of Car-Colston... rests the uprooted headstone of Dr. Thoroton... it was originally the mensa of the high altar.

2. The grinding surface of a molar tooth.

1693 tr. *Blancard's Phys. Dict.* (ed. 2), *Mensa*, the broader part of the Teeth called Grinders, which Chaws and Minces the Meat. 1856 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*

3. (With capital initial.) Adopted as the name of an organization of people with above-average intelligence quotients. Also *attrib.*

Members qualify by passing a test equivalent to an I.Q. of 148 or more on the Cattell scale.

1962 *Mensa Register* p. ii, The Mensa Register is published to satisfy members' curiosity as to who the other members are, and to allow such individual contact to be made as is desired. 1968 *Brit. Mensa* Dec. 6/2 Mensa is essentially a social organisation, designed to bring mutually congenial people together. *Ibid.*, Examination of the Bulletin will show thriving Mensa groups in every geographic region. 1971 *Sear* (Manch. Branch *Brit. Mensa*) Nov., Mensa is a social club with the entry requirement that

members have an IQ higher than 98% of the general population. 1972 *Times* 2 Nov. 9/4 All participants have mensa minds that have read Wittgenstein. 1972 W. GARNER *Ditto, Brother Rat!* vi. 46 Mensa is a sort of high IQ élite. Anyone can try their tests. Very few pass.

mensal ('mensəl), *a.*¹ and *sb.*¹ Also 8 mensale. [ad. late L. *mensālis*, *f.* mensa table: see -AL¹.] *A. adj.*

1. Pertaining to or used at the table; table-.
c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 333/1 Mensal knyfe, or borde knyfe. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* 1748 RICHARSON *Clarissa* (J.), Conversation either mental or mensal. 1778 DR. WARNER *Let. in Jesse Selwyn's Corr.* (1844) III. 335 The common things, mental or mensal, which I grubbed on with contentedly.

b. mensal bed: a couch used (as by the ancient Romans) for reclining at meals.

1675 BROOKS *Gold. Key Wks.* 1867 V. 543 It is an allusion to their conjugal and mensal beds, on which the guests are so bestowed, that the first laid his left hand under the head of him that was next.

2. *a.* In Irish (and early Scottish) history, mensal land: land set apart for the supply of food for the table of the king or prince.

1607 DAVIES *1st Let. to Earl Salisbury Hist. Tracts* (1787) 245 The Mensal land of M'Guire. 1689 R. COX *Hist. Irel.* 1. Expl. Index, *Logh tee*, Demeasn or Mensal Lands, for House-keeping. 1880 W. F. SKENE *Celtic Scot.* III. 148 The office or mensal land set apart for the maintenance of the Ri or Toisech.

b. In Scotland and Ireland before the Reformation, applied to a church, benefice, etc., appropriated to the service of the bishop for the maintenance of his table. Also similarly used in the modern Roman Catholic church in Ireland.

1605 T. RYVES *Vicar's Plea* (1620) 114 All manner of Benefices as well mensal as other. 1663 *Jrnl. Irish Ho. Lords* (1779) I. 375 That Bishops that are well settled do build a Mensal-House. 1775 L. SHAW *Moray* (1827) 360 The churches of St. Andrews, Ugston, and Laggan were Mensal. 1813 CARLISLE *Topog. Dict. Scot.* II, *Hoddum*, in the Shire of Dumfries: formerly a Mensal Church to the See of Glasgow. 1861 FITZPATRICK *Dr. Doyle* (1880) I. 379 As this was a mensal parish, Dr. Doyle often visited it officially.

3. Palmistry. mensal line, the 'line of fortune', the table-line. [Cf. OF. *mensale sb.*]

1602 *Narcissus* (1893) 230 Thy mensal line is too direct and cragged. 1675 SALMON *Polygraph.* v. xxxix. 489.

B. sb.

1. *Hist.* A mensal church or benefice.

1710 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* II, *Mensalia, Mensals*, were such Personages or Livings as were united formerly to the Tables of Religious Houses. 1847 W. REEVES *Eccles. Antiq. Down & Connor* (1867) 115 note, This parish was, of old, a mensal of the Bishop of Dromore.

† 2. *Irish Antiq.* The provision of the royal table (see A. 2 a). *Obs.*

1782 *Vallancey's Collect. De Rebus Hibern.* III. x. 94 Lands assigned for the mensal of the chief.

mensal ('mensəl), *a.*² and *sb.*² [f. L. *mēns-is* month + -AL¹. Cf. *mensual.*] *A. adj.* Monthly.

1860 WORCESTER (citing *Month. Rev.*) 1888 J. NELSON in *Amer. Jnl. Psychol.* I. 390 In the male as in the female, the maturation of the reproductive elements is a continuous process, though we may hardly say that it is not influenced by the mensal periodicity.

† *B. sb.* A monthly account. *Obs.*

a 1483 *Liber Niger in Househ. Ord.* (1790) 60 The cofferer hathe... one under clerke... to make the mensal and many othyr wrytings for the Thesaurere his accompt. 1526 *Ibid.* 220 Within three dayes of the expirement of every moneth to bring in his mensal.

mensalize ('mensəlaɪz), *v.* [f. MENSAL¹ + -IZE.] *trans.* To convert into a 'mensal' parish, etc.

1893 FAHEY *Hist. Diocese Kilmacduagh* 406 The parish was mensalized on the appointment of Dr. Archdeacon.

mensanger, obs. form of MESSENGER.

|| **mensh** (mɛnʃ). Also mensh. [Yiddish, *a. G. mensch* person.] A person of integrity or rectitude; one who is morally just, honest, or honourable.

1953 S. BELLOW *Adventures A. March* 43, I want you to be a mensh. 1959 H. PINTER *Birthday Party* III. 55 You'll be a mensh... You'll be a success. 1968 L. ROSTEN *Joy's of Yiddish* 234 The key to being 'a real mensh' is nothing less than—character: rectitude, dignity, a sense of what is right, responsible, decorous. Many a poor man, many an ignorant man, is a mensh. 1970 *New Statesman* 30 Oct. 556/1 Mr Nixon is seen as an essentially decent man... but not as a mensch on the scale of Roosevelt, Eisenhower, Kennedy. 1972 *New Yorker* 24 June 26 What is a menschi?... It means you're a substantial human being.

mense (mɛns), *sb.* *Obs. exc. Sc. and north. dial.* [Sc. pronunciation of MENSCK: cf. *buss* = *busk* bush, *ass* = *ask* ashes, etc.] Propriety, decorum; neatness, tidiness.

c 1500 *Priests of Peblis* (Laing) 313 Thair manheid, and thair mense, this gait they murle; For marriage thus unyfte of ane churle. 1567 *Satir. Poems Reform.* viii. 10 War 3our richt rekint to be croun It mycht be laid with littil mense. 1737 RAMSAY *Scot. Prov.* (1797) 46, I ha'e baith my meat and my mense. [Used by one who has given an invitation that has not been accepted.] 1783 BURNS *Poor Mailie's Elegy* iv, I wat she was a sheep o' mense, An' could behave hersel wi' mense. 1788 W. MARSHALL *Yorks.* II. 342 *Mense*, manners, creditableness. 1818 SCOTT *Rob Roy* vi, But we ha'e mense and discretion, and are moderate of our mouths.

mense (mɛns), *v.* *Obs. exc. dial.* Also mence. [Sc. var. of MENSCK *v.*] *trans.* To grace; to adorn or decorate; to be a credit or to do honour to.

1535 LYNDESAY *Satyre* 4088 Cum heir, Falset, & mense the gallows. 1606 BIRNIE *Kirk-Buriall* (1833) 35 Lyke Hophnees with elcrookes to minche and not Samueles to mense the offerings of God. 1780 J. MAYNE *Siller Gun* III, Convenner Tamson mensed the board, Where sat ilk deacon like a lord. 1818 HOGG *Brownie of Bodsbeck*, etc. II. 164 They'll...leave the good...ait-meal bannocks to...be pouched by them that draff an' bran wad better ha'e mensed! 1863 in Robson *Bards Tyne* 135 O bonny church! ye've studden lang, To mence our canny toon.

mense, obs. Sc. form of mends: see MEND *sb.*

mensful ('mensfʊl), *a.* *Sc. and north. dial.* [f. MENSE *sb.* + -FUL.] Proper, decorous; neat, tidy; discreet.

1674 RAY *N.C. Words* 32 *Mensful*: comely, graceful, crediting a man, *York-sh.* 1720 RAMSAY *Wealth* 119 Thus with attentive look mensou they sit. 1816 SCOTT *Old Mort.* vi, Put on your Raploch grey; it's a mair mensfu' and thrifty dress. 1822 — *Pirate* xxiii, Mensful maiden ne'er should rise, Till the first beam tinge the skies. 1891 A. J. MUNBY *Vulgar Verses* 191 'Bud, Gaffer', said the mensful maid—.

menseless ('menslis), *a.* *Obs. exc. Sc.* [f. MENSE *sb.* + -LESS.] Destitute of propriety, decorum or seamliness.

15.. *Colkelbie Sow in Bannatyne MS.* (Hunter. Club) 1026 This cursit company And mensles mangery. 1593 B. BARNES *Parthenophil* Sonn. xv, O, but I fear mine hopes be void, or menceless! 1787 BURNS *Death Poor Mailie* 50 An warn him...no to rin an' wear his cloots Like ither menseless, graceless, brutes. 1858 M. PORTEOUS *Souter Johnny* 32 The menseless fry Gie out its for your fame they pry, To mak it strunt, an' sten' mair high.

|| **menses** ('mensɪz), *sb. pl.* *Path.* [L. *mēnsēs*, pl. of *mēnsis* month.] = CATAMENIA.

1597 GERAROE *Herbal* 1. li. 72 The seede of Darnell...prouoketh the flowers or menses. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 431 A Musk-cat...is very profitable...for the bringing forth of those Womens menses or fluxes which are stopped. 1718 QUINCY *Compl. Disp.* 92 Myrrh provokes the Menses, and forwards Delivery. 1896 ALLBUTT & PLAYFAIR *Syst. Gynaecology* 345 The suppression of the menses that occurs in young obese women is to be accounted for in the same way.

mensh (mɛnʃ). Also mensh. Colloq. abbrev. of MENTION *sb.* and *v.*; freq. in phr. *don't mensh*, = *don't mention it* (see MENTION *v.* 1 c).

1937 in PARTRIDGE *Dict. Slang* 517/1. 1955 'G. CARR' *Corpe at Camp Two* iii. 40 'Pray forgive my tactlessness...' 'Don't mensh, sir.' 1961 J. DAWSON *Ha-Ha* ii. 31 'I'm sorry to hear it.' 'Thank you, not at all, don't mensh.' 1968 C. WATSON *Flaxborough Crab* iii. 35 'Thank you very much.' 'Don't mensh.' 1973 *Times* 27 Apr. 4/3 One little boy asked if we could 'have a mensh [mention] for Aunty Dora who fell down the stairs and broke her leg'. 1974 F. NOLAN *Oshawa Project* iii. 24 'Thanks, Lucky.' 'Don't mensh, don't mensh,' Luciano said.

Menshevik ('mɛnʃɪvɪk), *a.* and *sb.* [a. Russ. *men'shevik*, *f.* *mén'she*, compar. of *mályi* little. The Russ. pl. *men'shevikí* has been used by some English writers.] *A. adj.* Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of, the Mensheviks or Menshevism.

1907 [see BOLSHEVIK *B. adj.*] 1919 J. REEO *Ten Days that shook World* iii. 47 Said the Menshevik *Dien*, 'The Government ought to defend itself and defend us.' *Ibid.* iv. 91 Raising his voice to a shout he [sc. Khintchuk] read the Menshevik declaration. *Ibid.* viii. 204 The familiar faces of the Menshevik and Socialist Revolutionary intellectuals. 1920 *Glasgow Herald* 14 Oct. 9 Martov (Zedarbaum), who headed the Menshevik opposition when Lenin broke up the Russian Social Democratic Party in 1903. 1923 E. A. ROSS *Russ. Soviet Republic* 323 The imprisonment of the Menshevik members of the Moscow printers' union. 1971 D. SMITH *Russia of Tsars* viii. 128 The Petrograd Soviet was equally hesitant... Alexander Kerensky, its Menshevik vice-president... used his influence. 1975 *Times Lit. Suppl.* 4 July 740/5 When accused...of holding menshevik positions, he replies...that revolutionary virginity is not worth preserving at the price of inaction.

B. sb. A member of the political group or party forming the smaller part of the Russian Social-Democratic Party after the split with the Bolsheviks in 1903 and denounced as counter-revolutionaries after the 'October' Revolution of 1917. Cf. BOLSHEVIK *sb.* Also *transf.* and *fig.*

1917 [see BOLSHEVIK *sb.*] [1919 J. REEO *Ten Days that shook World* p. xiv, *Russian Social Democratic Labour Party*. Originally Marxian Socialists. At a party congress held in 1903, the party split, on the question of tactics, into two factions—the Majority (Bolshevists) and the Minority (Menshinstvo). From this sprang the names 'Bolshevikí' and 'Menshevikí'—'members of the majority' and 'members of the minority'.] 1923 E. A. ROSS *Russ. Soviet Republic* 322 The Mensheviks can get no paper, which is a government monopoly, for pamphlets or leaflets at election time. 1926 *Contemp. Rev.* Sept. 274 He was an outsider—a 'menshevik' (the 'minority' man). 1935 N. MITCHISON *We have been Warned* 1. 67 Idlers, parasites, mensheviks, defeatists. 1973 *Listener* 1 Feb. 135/3 The Provisionals... by playing the Bolsheviks to the Officials' Mensheviks—though not in ideology of course—have indeed become the party of the majority.

Menshevism ('mɛnʃɪvɪz(ə)m). [a. Russ. *men'shevizm*: see MENSHEVIK *a.* and *sb.*] The doctrines and practices of the Mensheviks.

1920 *Glasgow Herald* 14 May 9 Communism as it is offered to Trans-Caucasia has assumed the form of Menshevism. 1926 *Contemp. Rev.* Sept. 275 Marx would prove it: but that would be 'Menshevism'. 1928 *Observer* 1 July 9/2 Comrade Trotsky's theory of permanent revolution is a variety of Menshevism.

Menshevist ('mɛnʃɪvɪst). [a. Russ. *men'shevíst* (now disused) MENSHEVIK *a.* and *sb.*] A Menshevik; a supporter of Menshevism. Also *attrib.* or as *adj.*

1919 *Times Lit. Suppl.* 14 Aug. 432/3 A pleasing description of the Menshevists. 1926 *Contemp. Rev.* Sept. 274 He was known to return in all intricate cases to his menshevist fallacies. 1931 *Times* 7 Mar. 12/2 The Menshevists had always been opposed to the violent overthrow of the Bolsheviks. *Ibid.*, Documentary evidence of the alleged Menshevist propaganda all, strangely enough, got destroyed.

† **'mension**. *Obs.*—⁰ [ad. L. *mēnsiōn-em*, n. of action to *mētiri* (ppl. stem *mēns-*) to measure.] The action of measuring.

1623 COCKERAM, *Mension*, a measuring. 1658 PHILLIPS, *Mensuration*, the same as *Mension*, or measuring.

mension, obs. form of MENTION.

† **mensk**, *sb.* *Obs.* Forms: 3 mensca, mensece, menke, 3–6 mensk, menske, 5 menseke. (See also MENSE *sb.*) [a. ON. *mennska* humanity (Sw. *menniska*, Da. *menneske*), corresponding (exc. for declension) to OE. *menniscu* = OS., OHG. *menniskī*:—O'Veut. type **manniskīn*- wk. fem., f. **mannisko*-: see MANNISH *a.*]

1. Humanity, kindness; graciousness, courtesy.

a 1240 *Wohunge in Cott. Hom.* 269 Menske and mildeschepe and debonairete of herte and dede. c 1350 *Will. Palerne* 313 Moch is pi mercy & pi mist, pi menske, & pi grace! 13.. *E.E. Allit. P. A.* 163 A mayden of menske, ful debonere. a 1440 *Sir Degrev.* 83 He lovede welle almosede, Powr men to cloth and fiede, Wyth menske and manhede.

2. Honour, dignity, reverence; *pl.* honours, dignities.

c 1205 LAY. 2535 Ah fourti wintre heore fader mid mensca heold his riche. *Ibid.* 2681. a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 102 Mid more menke, not ich non ancre þet hadde al þet hire need is þene 3e þreo habbeð. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 4245 Putifer...held ioseph in mensk and are. c 1320 *Sir Tristr.* 2118 More menske were it to þe Better for to do. 13.. *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 2410 Sele you bytde, & he zelde hit yow 3are, þat 3arkkez al menskes! 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* xvi. 621 Men sall se Quha lufis the kyngis mensk to-day! a 1400 *Sir Perc.* 1423 If...we foure kemmys agayne one knyght, Littille menske wold to us lighte, If he were sone slayne. c 1460 *Towneley Myst.* xx. 175 Mensk be to this menyef! 1508 DUNBAR *Tua Mariit Wemen* 352, I maid that wif carll to werk all wemenis werkis, And laid all manly materis and mensk in this eird. 1509 *Test. Ebor.* (Surtees) V. 3 3e shall have moch menske thereof.

b. An honour, credit, ornament.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 276 þe meste menkes [C. menske] of þine nebbe, þet is, þet feirest del bitweonen smech muðes & neoses smel. a 1240 *Wohunge in Cott. Hom.* 281 þu pat menske art of al mon kin, of alle bales bote, mon for to menske swuch schome þoledes.

† **mensk**, *a.* *Obs.* [a. ON. *mennisk-r* = OE. *mennisc*: see MANNISH *a.*] Worshipful, honourable.

13.. *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 964 A mensk lady on molde.

† **mensk**, *v.* *Obs.* [f. MENSCK *sb.*]

1. *trans.* To reverence or honour; to dignify, grace, favour.

a 1225 *Juliana* 7 He hire walde menskin wið al þat he mahte. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 2432 þe king...commounded thoru-out al his land Men suld him mensk and hald in hand. 1362 LANGL. *P. Pl. A.* III. 177 For 3it I may as I mihte menske þe wip 3iftes And Meyntene þi Monhede more þen þou knowest. c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 1855 Send hom pat scmlþ I saw I sefore, That he may menske hur with marriage. c 1460 *Towneley Myst.* ix. 140 Mahowne the menske, my lord kyng. c 1470 *Gol. & Gaw.* 446 Hym to mensk on mold withoutin manance.

2. To adorn; to render graceful.

13.. *E.E. Allit. P. B.* 141 þe abytt þat þou has vpon, no halyday hit menskez. 13.. *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 153 A mere mantle abof, mensked with-inne, With pelure pured apert þe pane ful clene. c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 12460 To menske hit [a cloak] þer hit was wane. c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xxviii. (*Margaret*) 525 One þe morne, quhen sown was brycht, þat menskis al þe world of lycht [etc.].

† **'menskful**, *a.* *Obs.* [f. MENSCK *sb.* + -FUL. Cf. MENSEFUL.] Worshipful, honourable; gracious. Of a building; Stately.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 358 Iðe menske of þe dome þet heo schulen demen is heihschipe menskful ouer al understonden, aþean scheome. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 9878 A castel...a worthy sted menskful to hald. a 1310 in Wright *Lyric P.* 51 Menskful maiden of myht. c 1350 *Will. Palerne* 508 His maners were so menskful a-mende hem mist none. c 1460 *Towneley Myst.* xxix. 389 Was neuer madyn so menskfull here apon molde As thou art. c 1470 *Gol. & Gaw.* 408 Maneris full menskfull, with mony deip dike. *absol.* 13.. *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 555 Syr Boos, & sir Byduer, big men bope, & mony oþer menskful.

b. Used as *adv.* = MENSCKFULLY.

a 1310 in Wright *Lyric P.* 52 Middel heo hath menskful smal; Hire loveliche chere as cristal.

†**menskfully**, *adv.* *Obs.* [f. prec. + -LY².] Honourably; manfully; with grace or propriety. *c1350 Will. Palerne* 1143 Ful menskfully to þe messangeres þemperour þan seide, he wold be boune blepeli þe bold batayle to hold. *13.. S. Erkenwolde* 50 in Horstm. *Altengl. Leg.* (1881) 267 Metely made of þe marbre & menskfully planede. *?a1400 Morte Arth.* 4076 Sir Ewayne, and sir Errake, .. Demenys the medilwarde menskfully thare-aftyre. *1483 Cath. Angl.* 234/2 Menskfully, *honeste*.

†**mens-kind, -kins**: see *MAN sb.*¹ 23.

†**mensking**, *vbl. sb.* *Obs.* [f. *MENSK v.* + -ING¹.] Honour, worship; courtesy. *a1300 Cursor M.* 5304 Knele i sal be for þe king, And thank þim of his grett mensking. *Ibid.* 15048 þou tak to thanc þat we þe mak Sli mensking als we mai.

†**menskless**, *a.* *Obs. rare.* In 6 -les. [f. *MENSK sb.* + -LESS. Cf. *MENSELESS*.] Ungracious.

1513 Douglas Æneis IV. v. 41 This menskles goddes in eury mannis mouth Skalis thir newis est, west, north, and south.

†**menskly**, *adv.* *Obs.* [f. *MENSK sb.* + -LY².] Courteously; reverently; honourably, with dignity.

a1225 Ancr. R. 316 3if þu hatest þine sunne, hwui spekes tu menskeliche bi hire? *a1240 Wohunge in Cott. Hom.* 269 þat leuer is menskli to ziuen þen cwedli to wiðhalde. *13.. Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 1312 þenne he meued to his mete, þat menskly hym keped. *1340-70 Alisaunder* 173 The Marques of Molosor menskeliche hee aught. *1375 Barbour Bruce* XIX. 86 He broucht him menskli till erding. *c1450 Bk. Curtasye* 291 in *Babees Bk.*, Drynk menskely and gyf agayne.

menslauzt, variant of *MANSLAUGHT Obs.*

1387 Trevisa Higden (Rolls) V. 309 In þat stryf were meny menslauztes in þe citee.

mensless, variant of *MENSELESS*.

Men's Lib.: see *MAN sb.*¹ 23.

†**mensoigne, mensonge.** *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [a. OF. *mençoigne, mensonge*:—popular L. **mentitiōnica*, f. *mentiri* to lie.] Falsehood.

c1430 Pilgr. Lyf Manhode III. xxix. (1869) 151 My tunge, whiche is mesel, is cleped perurement, and my mouthe j clepe mensoigne [*Sic: corrected in the MS. from mensonge*].

menson(e, -soun, variants of *MENISON Obs.*

||**mens rea** (menz 'ri:ə). *Law.* [mod.L., lit. 'guilty mind'.] The criminal state of mind accompanying an act which condemns the perpetrator of the act to criminal punishment; criminal intent.

1861 Leigh & Cave Crown Cases Reserved (1866) 53 The *mens rea* is an essential ingredient in every offence. *1914 D. A. Stroud Mens Rea* i. 14 There is no real contradiction in describing a mere absence of mind as a *mens rea* or guilty mind. *1955 Times* 15 July 1/16 If the customer used it to apply to some other dress she would be guilty of fraud. One is not anxious to multiply criminal offences in which there is no *mens rea*. *1959 Chambers's Encycl.* IV. 241/1 Drunkenness may render the accused incapable of forming the specific intent necessary to commit the crime—when *mens rea* will not be present and the accused must be acquitted. *1965 Listener* 16 Dec. 1006/2 The compulsory death penalty for murder, which led to a special interpretation of *mens rea*, has been abolished. *1972 Police Rev.* 10 Nov. 1446/3 The prosecution has failed to adduce sufficient evidence of the presence of *mens rea* (or guilty knowledge).

men's room: see *MAN sb.*¹ 23.

||**mens sana in corpore sano.** *Lat. phr.* (occurring in Juvenal *Satires* x. 356): a sound mind in a sound body, esp. regarded as the ideal of education. Also *ellipt.*, as *mens sana*.

c1605 J. Harington of S. Daniel *Prayse of Private Life* in *J. Harington Lett. & Epigrams* (1930) iii. 329 Desyringe of God noe more than the Satericke Poet wished, *Mens Sana, in Corpore Sano.* *1629 in Camden Misc.* (1854) III. 10 To beare *mens sana in corpore sano*, a valient heart in such a bodie. . . wch hath never bene debilitated. *1749 Chesterfield Let.* 2 Oct. (1932) IV. 1415 *Mens sana in corpore sano*, is the first and greatest blessing. *1824 J. Wight Mornings at Bow Street* 55 The General angrily declared he was altogether *mens sana in corpore sano*. *1851 Geo. Eliot Let.* 11 Sept. (1954) I. 359, I am really strong and healthy and hope to bring a *mens sana in corpore sano* to London. *1966 'K. Nicholson' Hook, Line & Sinker* xiii. 159 Cold bath first thing: *mens sana*, and all that. *1967 S. Johnson Gold Drain* ii. 22 [They] accused him of suffering from the effects of a public-school education, from the *mens sana* approach. *1973 Listener* 23 Aug. 260/1 One lady, supporting *mens sana in corpore sano* against Jo Grimond, wrote that Christ must have kept himself fit.

menstracie, -asy, etc., obs. ff. *MINSTRELSY*.

menstrail, -al(e, -alle, obs. ff. *MINSTREL*.

menstre, -strell, obs. ff. *MINSTER, MINSTREL*.

menstrew, variant of *MENSTRUE Obs.*

menstrua, pl. of *MENSTRUUM*.

menstrual ('menstruəl), *a.* and *sb.* [a. F. *menstruel*, ad. L. *mēnstruāl-is*, f. *mēnstru-us*, *mēnstru-um*: see *MENSTRUUM* and -AL¹.] *A. adj.*

1. Monthly; happening once in a month, varying in monthly periods. Now only *Astr.*, esp. in *menstrual parallax*, the difference produced by the moon in the apparent position of the sun and the primary planets.

1594 R. Ashley tr. Loys le Roy 2 The causes both of these cotidian, menstruell, annual, and other the rarest mutations . . . are attributed to the celestiall motions. *1664 Evelyn Kal. Hort.* (1729) 187 Any Thing we have here alledg'd concerning these Menstrual Periods. *1665 Wallis in Phil. Trans.* I. 286 There is no other connexion between the Moon's motion and the Tydes Menstrual period, than a casual Synchronism. *1768 Smeaton Ibid.* LVIII. 157 The difference thus produced in the apparent place of the Sun. . . may . . . be . . . called the menstrual parallax. *1780 Herschel Ibid.* LXXI. 116 We have . . . no cause to suspect any very material periodical irregularity, either diurnal, menstrual, or annual. *1823 J. Mitchell Dict. Math. & Phys. Sci.* 343 Menstrual Parallax of the Sun is [etc.]. *1833 Herschel Treat. Astron.* §451 (1839) 289 An apparent monthly displacement of the sun. . . which is called the menstrual equation. *1872 O. Shipley Gloss. Ecl. Terms* s.v. Epact, It [an Epact] is therefore both annual and menstrual.

b. Lasting or extending over a month; esp. *Bot.* of a plant, remaining in bloom or foliage for a month (*Treas. Bot.* 1866).

2. Of or pertaining to the catamenia.

1398 Trevisa Barth. De P. R. vi. vii. (1495) 194 The moders wombe is fedde wyth blode menstruell. *1561 T. Norton Calvin's Inst.* II. 152 Some . . . do to lewdly ask, whether we will say that Christ was engendred of the menstruell sede of the Virgin. *1607 Topsell Hist. Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 308 Aristotle and others do not let to write, that menstrual blood doth naturally void from the Mare. *1718 Quincy Compl. Disp.* 92 A Provoker of the menstrual Discharges. *1876 Bristowe Theory & Pract. Med.* (1878) 885 Inflammation. . . is most apt to occur during the menstrual period. *1896 Allbutt & Playfair Gynaecology* 367 It may continue during the menstrual life of the patient.

†b. Suffering from ailments connected with menstruation. *Obs.*

1669 W. Simpson Hydrol. Chym. 73 An hysterical (or I rather think menstrual) woman.

†3. Of parts of the body: Produced from the menstrual blood of the mother; opposed to *spermatical. Obs.*

1626 Bacon Sylva §58 Some Entrails. . . are hard to repaire: though that Diuision of Spermatical, and Menstruall Parts, be but a Conceit.

†4. Pertaining to, or of the nature of, a menstruum. *Obs.*

1471 Ripley Comp. Alch. Pref., in Ashm. (1652) 126 Understood thy Water menstruell.

B. sb.

†1. *pl.* = *CATAMENIA. Obs.*

1597 A. M. tr. Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg. 12 b/1 We apply the boxes to suscite the menstruelles of women. *1599 — tr. Gabelhouer's Bk. Physicke* 135/1 It helpeth woemen when their menstruelles flowe to superfluously.

†2. *Alch.* The 'menstrual' element (see *A. 4.*, and cf. *A. 3.*, and note s.v. *MENSTRUUM*) supposed to be added to metal in the process of its conversion into gold. *Obs.*

1471 Ripley Comp. Alch. Pref., in Ashm. (1652) 125 For invisible ys truly thys Menstruall. *1477 Norton Ordin. Alch.* v. *Ibid.* 90 The seminall seed Masculine, Hath wrought and won the Victory, Upon the menstrualls worthily.

†**menstruant, a.** *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [ad. L. *mēnstruant-em*, pr. pple. of *mēnstruāre* to menstruate.] Subject to the catamenia.

1646 Sir T. Browne Pseud. Ep. IV. xii. 210 Women are menstruant and men pubescent at the year of twice seven. *1656 in Blount Glossogr.*

†**menstruate, a.** *Obs.* [ad. late L. (Vulg.) *mēnstruātus*, f. *mēnstru-um*: see *MENSTRUUM*.] Menstruous.

1382 Wyclif Ezek. xxii. 10 Thei meekeden in thee the vclennes of the menstruate womman. *c1425 Found. St. Barthol.* 18 That welle of pyte, that was and is opyne to the menstruat womane and synful man.

menstruate ('menstru:ɛit), *v.* [f. L. *mēnstruāt-*, ppl. stem of *mēnstruāre*, f. *mēnstrua* monthly courses: see *MENSTRUUM* and -ATE³.]

1. *intr.* To discharge the catamenia.

1800 Med. Jnrl. IV. 529 Has never menstruated. *1866 Tanner Pregnancy* i. 8 Some few girls, however, menstruate as early as the 11th, 12th, or 13th year.

2. *trans.* To pollute as with menstrual blood. *16.. Cleveland On O.P. sick* 8 Wks. (1687), The reeking Steam of thy fresh Villanies Would spot the Stars, and menstruate the Skies.

Hence 'menstruating ppl. a.

1872 F. G. Thomas Dis. Women (ed. 3) 60 Evil often results to a menstruating woman thus constantly exposed. *1901 Brit. Med. Jnrl.* No. 2097. 593 The changes in the menstruating uterus.

menstruated ('menstru:ɛitɪd), *ppl. a.* [f. *MENSTRUATE a.* + -ED¹.] Applied to women in whom the menstrual flow is established (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1890).

menstruation (,menstru:'eɪʃən). [ad. L. type **mēnstruatiōnem*, f. *mēnstruāre*: see *MENSTRUATE*

v. and -ATION. Cf. F. *menstruation*, Sp. *menstruacion*, It. *menstruazione*.] The act or process of discharging the catamenia.

1776-84 [see *MENORRHAGIA*]. *1799 Med. Jnrl.* I. 294 Women during menstruation, were [etc.]. *1896 Allbutt & Playfair Gynaecology* 339 Menstruation usually begins in the fifteenth year.

†**menstrue.** *Obs.* Also 5 *menstrew*, 6 *menstrew*. [a. F. *menstrue*, ad. L. *mēnstruum*: see *MENSTRUUM*.]

1. The catamenia; = *MENSTRUUM* 1.

c1400 Lanfranc's Cirurg. 55 A womman in tyme of menstrue [v.r. *menstrew*]. *c1440 Wyclif's Isa.* lxiv. 6 Menstrue, or unclene blood. *1550 Bale Apol.* 57 b, Our vniuersall ryghteousneses are afore God as clothes stayned with menstrue. *1674-7 Molins Anat. Obs.* (1896) 11 A Servant Maid with a suppression of the Menstrue.

attrib. c1400 Lanfranc's Cirurg. 21 þe fleisch & þe fatnes is mad of menstrue blood.

b. *pl.* In the same sense.

1579 Langham Gard. Ileath (1633) 22 Anoint the breast to purge vpward, and the nauill to purge downward, and three fingers lower to prouoke menstrews. *1590 P. Barrough Meth. Physick* liii. 185 Of stopping of menstrews. *1684 tr. Bonet's Merc. Compit.* I. 2 These symptoms had happened. . . at the time when she us'd to have her Menstrews.

2. = *MENSTRUUM* 2.

1471 Ripley Comp. Alch. Pref., in Ashm. (1652) 124 Raymond his Menstrews doth them call. *1605 Timme Quersit.* I. xiii. 61 The heauenly menstrewes to dispoyle mettals of their colours and sulphures naturall is this [etc.]. *1610 B. Jonson Alch.* II. iii. Are you sure, you loos'd 'hem I' their owne menstrue? *1664 Evelyn Sylva* (1679) 6 They flatter their hopes. . . with fructifying liquors, Chymical Menstrews and such vast conceptions.

†**menstru'osity.** *Obs.* [ad. L. type **mēnstruōsītās*, f. **mēnstruōsus*: see *MENSTRUOUS*.] The condition of being menstruous; *concr.* the menstrual discharge. *white menstrososity*, leucorrhœa.

1597 A. M. tr. Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg. 32 b/2 When as there [women's] menstrositye too superfluously floweth from them. *1599 — tr. Gabelhouer's Bk. Physicke* 220/1 For the whyte menstrosityes of a Woman. Take whyte horehownde [etc.]. *1634 H. R. Salernes Regim.* 195 When the menstrositye keepeth due course. . . letting of blood should not be done. *1653 Sclater Funeral Serm.* 25 Sept. (1654) 16 It is but as a defiled, nasty, and polluted menstrositye.

menstruous, a. [ad. OF. *menstrueus*, ad. L. type **mēnstruōsus*, f. *mēnstruum*: see *MENSTRUUM* and -OUS.]

1. Of a female: Having the catamenia.

1535 Coverdale 2 Esdras v. 8 Menstruous women shal beare monsters. *1615 Crooke Body of Man* 667 A menstruous woman doth infect a looking glasse as it were with some materiall corruption. *1638 G. Sandys Par. Lam.* i. 70 Jerusalem, O thou of late belov'd, Now like a Menstruous Woman art remov'd. *1752 T. Dale tr. Freind's Emmenol.* viii. (ed. 2) 55 The same is also testified by Anatomists who have dissected menstruous Women.

2. Pertaining to the catamenia.

1599 T. M[oufer] Silkwormes 67 From menstruous blasts and breathing keep them freed. *1613 Purchas Pilgrimage* (1614) 599 Their troublesome menstruous purgation. *1646 Sir T. Browne Pseud. Ep.* III. xvii. 147 At the first point of their menstruous eruptions. *1752 T. Dale tr. Freind's Emmenol.* i. (ed. 2) 1 The menstruous Purgation. *1834 Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) IV. 35 note, This blood has been taken for the menstruous fluid.

†b. Produced from menstrual blood. (Cf. *MENSTRUAL a. 2 c.*) Also, secreting menstrual blood. *Obs.*

1626 Bacon Sylva §900 Therefore all Sperme, all Menstruous Substance, [etc.] haue euermore a Closenesse, Lentour, and Sequacity. *1782 A. Monro Compar. Anat.* (ed. 3) 60 The only organs of generation. . . are two menstruous bags.

†3. Defiled with, or as with, menstrual blood (in the Old Testament referred to as the type of horrible pollution). Hence, in the 17th c. often: Horribly filthy or polluted. *Obs.*

1560 Bible (Genev.) *Isa.* xxx. 22 Ye shal. . . cast them away as a menstruous cloth. *Ibid.*, *Isa.* lxiv. 6 *margin.*, Our righteousnes and best vertues are before thee as vile cloutes, or, (as some read) like the menstruous clothes of a woman. *a1626 Sclater Serm. Exper.* (1638) 103 Shall man compared with God be righteous? Mans righteousnesse is more then menstruous in that comparison. *a1631 Donne Serm.* lxxvi. 768, I must carry into his presence a menstruous conscience and an ugly face. *1685 Bunyan Pharisee & Publ.* 53 All our Righteousneses are as menstruous Rags.

†4. Lasting for a month; = *MENSTRUAL a. 1 b.* *Obs. rare.*

1657 W. Blois Mod. Policies (ed. 7) E8, Conscience, which the Politician hath so much abused by an inveterate neglect, that it is become Menstruous, Ephemeral. *1866 in Treas. Bot.*

Hence †**menstruousness**, menstruous condition.

1597 A. M. tr. Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg. 30/1 Ther monthlie sicknes, or menstruousnes. *1642 J. Eaton Honey-c. Free Justif.* 374 The filthy menstruousnesse of our sanctification. *1682 tr. Erastus' Treat. Excomm.* 10 Women in their menstruousness, or men having a Gonorrhœa. *1727 in Bailey* vol. II.

||**menstruum** ('menstru:əm). *Pl.* *menstrua* ('menstru:ə). Also 7 *erron. menstrum*. [L., neut.

of *mēnstruus* adj., monthly, f. *mēns-*, *mēnsis* month. Cf. *F. menstrue* sing., menstruum, solvent, *menstrues* pl., monthly courses (also OF. *menstre*), Pr. *mestruas* pl., Sp., It. *menstruo*.

In classical Latin the sb. occurs only in the pl. *menstrua* (= sense 1). The development (in med. Latin) of sense 2 is to be explained by the fact that in alchemy the base metal undergoing transmutation into gold was compared to the seed within the womb, undergoing development by the agency of the menstrual blood. The medical writers spoke of the human foetus as consisting of a 'spermatic' and a 'menstrual' part, derived from the two parents respectively; the alchemists employed this language in a transferred sense, the 'menstruum' with them being the solvent liquid. Cf. quot. 1477 s.v. *menstrual* B. 2, and the 14th c. quot. given by Littré under *Menstrue*.]

†1. The secretion produced in the womb and discharged at the monthly periods. Also pl. menses, catamenia. *Obs.*

1398 *TREVISIA Barth. De P.R. v. xlix.* (1495) 166 That superfluyte hythe menstruum for it flowyth in the cours in the mone lyght. 1527 *ANDREW Brunswyke's Distyll. Waters Aiii*, An ounce therof dronke at nyght causeth women to have her flowres named menstruum. 1650 *BULWER Anthropolomet.* 222 The Maids are not to be married, till their Menstrua or natural purgation testifie their abilitie for Conception. 1726 *LEONI Alberti's Archit.* II. 127 A Tree touched with the Menstrua will lose its leaves.

†b. Menstrual blood as the nourishment of the foetus; also *transf. Obs.*

1669 *WORLIDGE Syst. Agr.* (1681) 586 The Discovery and Application of what may be this proper Menstruum wherein each Seed most rejoyceth in. a 1677 *HALE Prim. Orig. Man.* III. iii. 264 The Semina . . . of the greater Animals required a . . . more effectual preparation of the Matter, or a Menstruum for their production out of those Semina.

2. A solvent; any liquid agent by which a solid substance may be dissolved.

[1610 *B. JONSON Alch.* II. iii. Take your *lutum sapientis*, Your *menstrum simplex*.] 1612 *WOODALL Surg. Mate Wks.* (1639) 183 If the vehicle or menstruum you give it [medicine] in be also good. a 1626 *BACON Art. Enq. Metals in Sylva* (1661) 226 We are to enquire what is the proper Menstruum to dissolve any Metall, . . . and what severall Menstrua will dissolve any Metall. 1646 *SIR T. BROWNE Pseud. Ep.* II. i. 53 Powerful menstruums are made for its emolition [sc. of crystal]. 1713 *CHESELDEN Anat.* III. iv. (1726) 165 Our digestion is performed by a Menstruum which is chiefly saliva. 1763 *W. LEWIS Commerc. Phil.-Techn.* 95 The most effectual menstruum of gold is a mixture . . . called *aqua regia*. 1800 *VINCE Hydrost.* v. (1806) 52 Solids are supposed to be dissolved in menstruums. 1881 *B. W. RICHARDSON in Med. Temp. Jnrl.* 72, I have given up the employment of alcohol as a menstruum for amyl nitrite in angina. 1898 *Rev. Brit. Pharm.* 33 Moistened the drug with the prescribed quantity of the menstruum.

b. *fig.*
1654 *WHITLOCK Zootomia* 406 Death is a preparing Deliquium, or melting us down into a Menstruum, fit for the Chymistry of the Resurrection to work on. 1691-8 *NORRIS Pract. Disc.* (1711) III. 138 This Union will not last always, Death, that Universal Menstruum, will dissolve it. 1863 *HOLLAND Lett. to Joneses* xxi. 304 In overflowing animal spirits is to be found . . . the menstruum of all social materials. 1890 *Illustr. Lond. News* 26 Apr. 535/3 Paradoxes . . . are menstruums of friendship, they disintegrate regard.

mensual ('mensju:əl, 'menʃ(j)u:əl), *a.* [a. F. *mensuel*, a. late L. *mēnsūāl-is*, irreg. f. *mēns-*is month, on the analogy of *annuālis* annual.] Of or relating to a month; occurring or recurring monthly; monthly.

1794 *DK. PORTLAND in Earl Malmesbury's Diaries & Corr.* III. 124 Most averse . . . from withholding the mensual payments. 1893 *F. ADAMS New Egypt* 86 These seasons must . . . have dominated the life of this people, and prescribed its mensual, annual, and almost diurnal process.

mensuer, -ir, obs. forms of *MANSWEAR v.*

|| **mensur** ('mensu:r). [G.] In Germany, a fencing duel between students fought with partially blunted weapons.

1911 *L. KNOWLES Day with Korps-Students in Germany* (ed. 2) 6 My visit was not to admire Heidelberg, but to see my Korps-student friends, . . . for on the morrow there was to be a *Mensur*, or fighting-bout. *Ibid.* 4 Even to Germans, these *Mensuren*, or lighter student-duels, . . . have their humorous side. 1960 *Times* 17 Sept. 9/7 The *Mensur* or duel . . . is, however, frowned upon by officialdom. 1967 *A. ARENT Gravedigger's Funeral* xiii. 221 That final accolade of Teutonic narcissism, the face scars or *Mensur* marks of the military caste. 1970 *'M. HEBDEN' Mask of Violence* (1971) xxv. 219 Anarchical young men of . . . the older universities, with the *Schmisse*—the duelling scars—on their cheeks, were already shouting the old *Mensur* wish before the commencement of a fight: 'Waffenschein!' 1972 *House & Garden* May 142/4 Over the river, Hirschgasse where the 'mensur' [sic] duel is still fought.

mensurability (mensjuərə'bɪlɪtɪ, menʃ(j)uərə-). *rare.* [f. *MENSURABLE* + *-ITY*.] The state or quality of being measurable.

1678 *CUDWORTH Intell. Syst.* 66 Whatsoever is, is Extended or hath Geometrical Quantity and Mensurability in it. 1814 *D. STEWART Philos. Hum. Mind* Note (G) II. 511 The common quality which characterizes all of them is their mensurability.

mensurable ('mensjuərəb(ə)l, menʃ(j)uərə-), *a.* [a. F. *mensurable*, ad. late L. *mēnsūrābil-is*, f. *mēnsūrāre* to measure, f. *mēnsūra* MEASURE sb.: see *-ABLE*.]

1. Capable of being measured; hence, having assigned limits.

1604 *T. WRIGHT Clymact. Years* 5 Loe thou hast put my dayes mensurable. 1694 *HOLDER Disc. Time* 19 The Solar Month . . . [is] not easily Mensurable. 1794 *G. ADAMS Nat. & Exper. Philos.* III. xxiv. 20 Every atom . . . has extension, which we may suppose to have mensurable proportions. 1829 *SOUTHEY Sir T. More* II. 32 It is only our mortal duration that we measure by visible and mensurable objects. 1881 *FAIRBAIRN Stud. Life Christ* 146 It was altogether a most manifest and mensurable thing.

†2. Just, fair; cf. *MEASURABLE a. 1. Obs.*

1633 *J. DONE Hist. Septuagint* 150 It [hospitality] is to shewe ones selfe not to be ingrattfull but mensurable and equitable to all the world.

3. *Mus.* Having 'measure' and fixed rhythm, with notes and rests indicating a definite duration: used to denote the style (*cantus* or *musica mensurabilis*, 'descant') which succeeded the period of simple plain-song, and in which a combination of independent voice-parts was first employed.

Cf. *MEASURED* 3c, *MEASURABLE* 5b, *MENSURAL* 2. 1782 *BURNEY Hist. Mus.* II. 179 Ravenscroft . . . tells us boldly that he [sc. Franco] was the inventor of the four first simple notes of Mensurable Music. 1893 *SHEDLOCK tr. Riemann's Dict. Mus., Mensural Music.* 1901 *WOOLDRIDGE Oxf. Hist. Mus.* I. 169 Mensurable melody.

Hence 'mensurableness, mensurable quality. 1727 in *BAILEY* vol. II.

† **mensurage**. *Obs.* [f. L. *mēnsūra* measure + *-AGE*.] = *MEASURAGE*.

a 1676 *HALE Narr. Customes* vi. in *S. A. Moore Foreshore* (1888) 357 Other duties paid there, vizt. chalkinge, mensurage, wharfage, 1^d a diem.

mensural ('mensjuərəl, 'menʃ(j)uərəl), *a.* [a. med. L. *mēnsūrāl-is*, f. L. *mēnsūra* MEASURE sb.: see *-AL*.]

1. Pertaining to measure.

1651 *WITTIE tr. Primrose's Pop. Err.* IV. xxv. 301 There were among the Ancients as well pounds in measure, as in weight, for their vessels were drawn about with lines. . . and whatsoever they measured after this manner, they called Mensural: As for example, a mensural pound of oyle or wine. 1861 *L. L. NOBLE Icebergs* 245 Do not these fifty bergs . . . speak more a living language to the creative, than to the mensural faculty?

2. *Mus.* = *MENSURABLE* 2. 1609 *DOULAND Ornith. Microl.* 39 Mensural Musicke is a knowledge of making Songs by figures. 1893 *SHEDLOCK tr. Riemann's Dict. Mus., Mensural Note*, the note of definite duration . . . invented about the commencement of the 12th century. 1901 *WOOLDRIDGE Oxf. Hist. Mus.* I. 114 The mensural system. *Ibid.* 174 The kind of part-writing which is characteristic of the early mensural period.

mensuralist ('mensjuərəlist, 'menʃ(j)uərə-). [a. F. *mensuraliste*: cf. *MENSURAL a. 2* and *-IST*.]

1. A composer of measurable music. 1901 *WOOLDRIDGE Oxf. Hist. Mus.* I. 132 The figures adopted by the earlier mensuralists.

2. An advocate of a style of plainsong in which the rhythm depends on using notes of fixed length. Also *attrib.*

1905 *Grammar of Plainsong* 1. i. 3 The 14th century brought a further falling off in the chant. At that time . . . the harmonists and mensuralists were making their mark even on the Church's song, and destroying its rhythm. 1911 *Catholic Encycl.* XII. 147/1 The mensuralists . . . with Decheurens as their principal representative, hold that the notes of plain chant are subject to strict measurement. 1929 *Musiq. Q.* XV. 18 Even the mensuralist . . . expressed the opinion that the Gregorian composers probably were not clearly conscious of writing metric arrangements. 1954 *Grove's Dict. Mus.* (ed. 5) VI. 820/1 The Mensuralists, in so far as they agree among themselves, hold that the notes in early medieval manuscripts are not . . . of approximately equal duration, but that they represent longs and shorts, the longs always being twice the duration of the shorts. 1959 *Times Lit. Suppl.* 13 Feb. 83/4 For more than fifty years many books and articles have been published expounding the 'mensuralist' view with great ingenuity. 1964 *E. CARDINE Is Gregorian Chant Measured Mus.?* 10 The *a priori* mensuralist appears perfectly clearly from the Introduction [of Vollaerts' book] onwards.

mensurate ('mensjuəreit, 'menʃ(j)uəreit), *v.* *rare.* [ad. L. *mēnsūrāt-us*, pa. pple. of *mēnsūrāre* to measure, f. *mēnsūra* MEASURE sb.: see *-ATE*.] *trans.* To measure; to ascertain the size, extent or quantity of.

1653 *R. SANDERS Physiogn.* 274 Those 9 dimensions by which the longitude of the whole body is mensurated. 1829 *LANDOR Imag. Conv., Epicur., Leont. & Tern.* V. 223 We . . . mensurate the fitness and adaptation of one part to another. 1897 *Daily News* 28 Jan. 7/2 Dr. Bertillon, the discoverer of the system of mensurating criminals.

mensuration (mensjuərə'reɪʃən, menʃ(j)uərə'reɪʃən). [a. late L. *mēnsūrātiōn-em*, f. L. *mēnsūrāre*: see *MENSURATE v.* Cf. *F. mensuration*, Pr. *mensuratio*, Sp. *mensuración*.]

1. The action, or an act, of measuring (anything).

1571 *DIGGES Pantom.* 1. xxi. Fivb, If there happen any error in the situation thereof, great inconuenience maye followe in your mensurations. 1635 *SWAN Spec. M.* (1670) 174 In these mensurations we must not think to come so near the truth as in those things which are subject to sense. 1704 *HEARNE Duct. Hist.* (1714) I. 400 The Waters . . . destroying all their Land Marks, new Mensurations were necessary every recess of the River. 1751 *JOHNSON Rambler* No. 103 ¶5. 204 Who can believe that they who first watched the course of the stars, foresaw the use of their

discoveries to the facilitation of commerce, or the mensuration of time? 1777 *M. CUTLER in Life*, etc. (1888) I. 64 A map the Doctor had procured from actual mensuration.

b. *Med.* A system of comparative measurement of each side of the chest by which the thoracic cavities of the body may be explored.

1821-34 *FORBES Laennec's Dis. Chest* 409 The . . . signs afforded by ægophony, percussion, and mensuration. 1877 *ROBERTS Handbk. Med.* (ed. 3) II. 7 Mensuration merely gives more accurate information with regard to form and size.

†c. The result of measurement; size as measured. *Obs.*

1675 *COCKER MORALS* 50 Then take thy Shadows length; see how much more Its Mensuration exceeds that before.

2. *Math.* That branch of mathematics which gives the rules for ascertaining the lengths of lines, the areas of surfaces, and the volumes of solids.

1704 *J. HARRIS Lex. Techn.* I, *Mensuration*, or Measuring, is to find the Superficial Area, or Solid Content, of all Surfaces and Bodies. 1855 *BREWSTER Life Newton* II. xiv. 5 He studied the mensuration of round solids.

attrib. 1859 *GEO. ELIOT A. Bede* iv, With a little blue bundle over his shoulder, and his 'mensuration book' in his pocket.

Hence *mensurational a.*, concerned with measuring.

1880 *PIAZZI SMYTH in Nature* 1 July 193/2 Three years' experimenting in mensurational spectroscopy.

mensurative ('mensjuərətɪv, 'menʃ(j)uərə-), *a.* [f. *MENSURATE v.* + *-IVE*.] Capable of measuring; adapted for taking measurements.

1831 *CARLYLE Sart. Res.* III. iii, Our Logical, Mensurative faculty. 1860 *J. MARTINEAU Ess.* (1891) III. 151 Let the mensurative and deductive calculus work out its results.

mensurator ('mensjuərəɪtər, 'menʃ(j)uərə-). *rare.* [a. L. *mēnsūrātor*, agent-n. f. *mēnsūrāre*: see *MENSURATE v.*] An apparatus for measuring (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1890).

1711 *E. WARD Vulgus Brit.* v. 61 So in they heav'd Time's Mensurator Who never mov'd one Moment a'ter.

† **mensurnal, a.** *Obs.* [irreg. f. L. *mēnsis* month, on the analogy of *diurnal*.] Monthly; from month to month.

1603 *SIR C. HEYDON Jud. Astrol.* xx. 417 We find the effects to answer, annual, mensurnal, diurnal, and horarie profections. 1659 *H. L'ESTRANGE Alliance Div. Off.* 316 Our Church commands no such mensurnal forbearance.

men's wear, menswear: see *MAN sb.* 1 23.

mensweare, -eir, obs. forms of *MANSWEAR v.*

mensyn, variant of *MENISON Obs.*

mensyngere, obs. form of *MESSENGER*.

ment: see *MEAN v.* 1, *MENG v.*, and *MINT*.

-ment (mənt), *suffix*, forming sbs. Originally occurring in adopted Fr. words in *-ment*, either representing Latin sbs. in *-mentum*, or formed in Fr. on the analogy of these by the addition of the suffix to verb-stems. The Latin *-mentum* was added to verb-stems, and the resulting sbs. sometimes expressed the result or product of the action of the verb, as in *fragmentum* fragment, and sometimes the means or instrument of the action, as in *alimentum* aliment, *ornāmentum* ornament. In late popular Latin, and hence in French, the suffix, while retaining its original functions, came (through sense-development in some of the older words) to be also a formative of nouns of action. In AF. the suffix was still more frequently employed than in continental OF. Of the many words in *-ment* adopted into English from French, some have concrete senses, as *garment*, *habilliment*; the majority are nouns of action, as *abridgement*, *accomplishment*, *commencement*. In most of the instances the Fr. verb has been adopted into English as well as the sb. derived from it. Hence the suffix came to be treated as an English formative. Early examples of its use as appended to native English verb-stems are *onement* (Wyclif's rendering of L. *unio*), and *hangment* (in the *Promptorium c* 1440 given as the equivalent of L. *suspendium*, *suspensio*). In the 16th c. the suffix was very freely added to English verb-stems, not only to those of Romanic etymology (as in *banishment*, *enhancement*, *excitement*), but also to those of native origin; examples of the hybrid formations of this period still surviving in use are *acknowledgement*, *amazement*, *atonement*, *betterment*, *merriment*, *wonderment*. Since the 16th c. many new derivatives in *-ment* have been formed from verbs of obvious French origin. Among verbs of native English etymology, those with the Romanic prefix *en-* (*em-*), and

those with the native prefix *be-*, seem to have given rise to derivatives of this form with especial frequency: examples are *embankment, embodiment, enlightenment, entanglement; bedazzlement, bedevilment, bedrizzlement, bereavement, beseechment, besetment, bewilderment*. Of formations in *-ment* from other native verbs there are few instances since Shakspeare's time. It is rarely that the suffix has been appended to any other part of speech than a verb, as in *dreariment, funniment, oddment*.

The letter *y* (after a consonant) ending a verb is changed into *i* when the suffix is appended, as in *accompaniment*.

|| **mentagra** (mɛn'tægrə). *Path.* [L. (Pliny) *mentagra*, f. *ment-um* chin, after *podagra* gout.] An eruption about the chin, caused by inflammation of the hair follicles of the beard; sycosis.

1802 TURTON *Med. Gloss.*, *Mentagra*, the tetter or ring-worm under the chin. 1829 T. BATEMAN *Pract. Synops. Cutan. Dis.* (ed. 7) 404 Sycosis menti. *Mentagra* (Plenck). 1842 BURGESS *Man. Dis. Skin* 160 *Mentagra* is an essentially pustular affection.

mental ('mɛntəl), *a.* and *sb.* [a. F. *mental*, ad. late L. *mentālis*, f. *ment-*, *mens* mind; see -AL¹. Cf. Sp., Pg. *mental*, It. *mentale*.] *A. adj.*

1. a. Of or pertaining to the mind.

mental aberration, alienation: see the sbs.

c 1245 HOCCLEVE *Min. Poems* i. 203 But now *y* see with myn *yen* mental Thestat of al an-othir world than this. 1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* ii. iii. 184 'Twixt his mental and his active parts Kingdom'd Achilles in commotion rages. 1667 MILTON *P.L.* xi. 418 The inmost seat of mental sight. 1782 V. KNOX *Ess.* xv. (1819) l. 87 Mental food is also found... to... delight the longest, when it is not lusciously sweet. 1802 *Med. Jnl.* VIII. 356 Avoid excess in eating, drinking, and in mental exertion. a 1820 T. BROWN *Lect. Philos. Human Mind* I. 240 We shall now proceed to observe... the mental phenomena. 1843 MILL *Logic* II. vi. iv. 506 These differences of mental susceptibility... may be consequences of the previous mental history of those individuals. 1874 J. SULLY *Sensation & Intuition* i. 7 To understand fully all the facts of a single mental history. 1879 LINDSAY *Mind Lower Anim.* I. 56 The intelligence, cunning, and other mental qualities of spiders are well known. 1879 W. JAMES *Coll. Ess. & Rev.* (1920) 139 Ever some vital factor of our mental life will rebel and refuse to be dragged the same way with the rest. 1883 F. H. BRADLEY *Princ. Logic* 182 If we say, 'I wish S-P were a fact',... the judgment... is concerned with nothing but my mental attitude. 1890 W. JAMES *Princ. Psychol.* I. ii. 48 A most interesting effect of cortical disorder is *mental blindness*. This consists not so much in insensibility to optical impressions, as in *inability to understand them*. *Ibid.* II. xx. 205 Sounds certainly play a far more prominent part in the mental life of the blind than in our own. 1892 ANSTAY *Voces Populi* Ser. II. 98 Too severe a mental strain to be frequently cultivated. 1897 C. H. JUDD *tr. Wundt's Outl. Psychol.* 326 The law of mental growth is as little applicable to all contents of psychological experience as any other psychological law of development. 1900 *Daily News* 1 Aug. 5/7 His mental state was inherited from long-past generations. 1919 L. M. TERMAN *Measurement of Intelligence* i. 6 The large majority of these belong to the moron grade; that is, their mental development will stop somewhere... between 9 and 12. 1921 B. RUSSELL *Analysis of Mind* i. 25, I should say that images belong only to the mental world. *Ibid.* iii. 68 Since Kant it has been customary to recognize three great divisions of mental phenomena, which are typified by knowledge, desire and feeling. *Ibid.* vi. 109 When you realize that you are glad to meet him, you acquire knowledge of a mental fact. *Ibid.* viii. 141 The sensation, as a mental event, will consist of awareness of the colour. 1932 *Mind* XLI. 137 A man whose whole life had been devoted to thought, and whose intense mental energy came out all the more clearly as his bodily powers declined. 1936 *Discovery* Jan. 22/2 Only in this way is it possible to render intelligible the mental attitude of the Chinese to other peoples. 1949 G. RYLE *Concept of Mind* i. 16, I shall probably be taken to be denying well-known facts about the mental life of human beings. *Ibid.* vi. 163 The argument, then, that mental events are authentic... must be rejected. 1949 R. G. SIMPSON *Fund. Educ. Psychol.* ii. 22 Growth of mental functions is not as easily traced as that of physical abilities, primarily because mental growth is composed of many characteristics. 1958 K. LOVELL *Educ. Psychol. & Children* x. 127 The effects of training would be transferred from one mental function to another of the same type. 1966 *Guardian* 16 May 3/7 The students at Lancaster confess to a mental block about using nuclear weapons in any circumstances. 1968 J. A. SHAFFER *Philos. of Mind* i. 5 The only evidence we have for the existence of these faculties is the existence of the very mental phenomena they were intended to explain. 1969 C. HODDER-WILLIAMS *98.4* iv. 41 Having a mental block about one's past is all right... Security work makes a virtue out of forgetting things. 1970 K. CAMPBELL *Body & Mind* vi. 113 The new view allows, indeed requires, that mental states be causes. *Ibid.* 125 Mental objects such as images and dreams... resist being brought within the fold of Materialism. 1973 A. KENNY *Wittgenstein* viii. 142 When we hear a sentence in a language we know, there are mental events—feelings, images, etc.

b. (a) *mental breakdown, deficiency, derangement, disease, disorder, handicap, illness, incapacity, retardation, subnormality*, etc.: general terms indicating temporary or permanent impairments of the mind, due to heredity, birth injury, environment, or accident, which usually need special care; *mental health*, health of mind as distinct from physical health; *mental hygiene*, mental health;

measures directed towards the preservation or improvement of mental health;

(b) *mental case, defective, incapable, patient*, etc.: persons suffering from some kind of mental impairment; persons under medical care for mental illness;

(c) *mental home, hospital, institution, ward*, etc.: places where those with mental disorders are confined or treated;

(d) *mental nurse, specialist*, etc.: persons specializing in the treatment or care of those with mental disorders.

(a) 1794 H. L. PIOZZI *Brit. Synonymy* II. 6 Phrenzy, madness and distraction are the poetical expressions of what we call mental derangement, or disordered spirits, in elegant conversation. 1833 MILL *Lett.* (1910) I. 38, I... am so far from being in better mental health than yourself, that I need sympathy quite as much. 1839 POE *Fall House of Usher* in *Burton's Gentleman's Mag.* Sept. 150 And now, some days of bitter grief having elapsed, an observable change came over the features of the mental disorder of my friend. 1848 GEO. ELIOT *Lett.* c 14 May (1954) I. 261 Study *mental hygiene*—take long doses of 'dolce far niente'. 1856 *Educ. of Imbecile* (Home for Invalid & Imbecile Children, Edinburgh) 11 His appearance and bearing gave evidence of great mental deficiency. 1869 GEO. ELIOT *Lett.* 21 Sept. (1956) V. 56, I have such a horror of a mental breakdown. 1902 B. RUSSELL *Lett.* in A. Wood B. Russell (1957) viii. 79 Since I finished my book, I have devoted myself to what you [sc. Beatrice Webb] would call mental hygiene, with good results so far. Beyond reading a mathematical MS. of Whitehead's, I have done no work for the last fortnight, but have spent my whole days out of doors basking in the return of summer. 1904 *Lancet* 27 Aug. 598/2 Scientific views regarding mental disease have... been undergoing great changes. *Ibid.* 17 Sept. 838/1 Those cases of mental incapacity arising from incipient or onecoming insanity. 1907 [see BREAK-DOWN 1 c]. 1908 *Lancet* 12 Sept. 812/2 It was difficult... to secure effective treatment for early undeveloped cases of mental disorder. 1913 *Act 3 & 4 Geo. V. c. 28* (title) Mental Deficiency Act. 1914 W. B. DRUMMOND *tr. Binet & Simon's Mentally Defective Children* ii. 16 Some heads of schools... have fixed to almost a year the mental retardation of the child as compared with normal children of the same age. 1921 C. BURT *Mental & Scholastic Tests* ii. 163 The central problem of this memorandum—the line of demarcation for mental deficiency. 1946 C. P. BLACKER (title) Neurosis and the mental health services. 1946 *Amer. Jnl. Psychiatry* CIII. 323/1 At the present time it cannot be said that we *cure* any of the more important and more fixed mental diseases. 1957 S. H. KRANINS *Mental Depressions* xv. 422 The goal of such mental hygiene is to remove and correct those unhealthy attitudes which add to the physically based tension. 1960 *Guardian* 16 Mar. 4/6 The most important change in terminology made by the new Act [sc. Mental Health Act, 1959] is that the expressions 'mental deficiency' and 'mental defectives' should be abolished... 'Mental disorder' is introduced as a new term covering all forms of mental ill health. 1962 E. CLEAVER in A. Dundes *Mother Wit* (1973) 10/2 The continued application of these judgments is the cause of an untold amount of mental illness and frustration. 1964 J. TIZARD *Community Services for Mentally Handicapped* i. ii. 18 There is a statutory obligation placed upon the local authorities in Britain to ascertain cases of mental subnormality... and to make provision for them. 1970 'T. COE' *Wax Apple* (1973) vi. 50, I automatically had felt superior. After all, I'd never had a mental breakdown. 1970 L. J. KARMEI *Measurement & Evaluation in School* iii. vii. 182 Some states will use 75 or even 80 as the cut-off point for mental retardation. 1971 *Rand Daily Mail* 4 Sept. 2/1 Nothing he had heard in court suggested that Muller has ever had a mental disorder. 1971 *Guardian* 18 Oct. 10/3 Mental illness is an illness needing therapeutic treatment... Mental handicap... is an innate condition for which there is no cure. 1972 R. QUILTY *Tenth Session* 58 A lifetime in mental-health nursing. 1973 *Black World* May 7/1 A crucial matter here is the role The Black Church can play in our mental hygiene and group advancement. 1974 *Guardian* 28 Jan. 6/7 The patient is no longer suffering from mental illness and... [should] be discharged.

(b) 1899 *Pop. Sci. Monthly* Apr. 747 (title) Mental defectives and social welfare. 1904 *Lancet* 17 Sept. 838/1 The Home Secretary... has at last been impressed with the total inadequacy of the provision made for... mental incapables. 1908 *Ibid.* 12 Sept. 813/2 Dr. W. C. S. Clapham... had many suspected mental cases sent to his out-patient department. 1913 E. MEYNELL *Life F. Thompson* 279 Many a time I've asked him to have his bit of lunch with me and the other 'mental'—O yes, she's a mental case, as I may have told you. 1922 W. R. INGE in *Edin. Rev.* July 34 The Eugenics Education Society... actively supported the Act for the compulsory segregation of mental defectives. 1938 *Brit. Jnl. Psychol.* July 37 The implications of Wiersma's results obtained from mental patients have therefore been shown to hold for normal subjects. 1944 H. G. WELLS '42 to '44 182 The highly bred dogs are mostly physical and mental defectives. 1970 'T. COE' *Wax Apple* (1973) iv. 33 The majority of mental patients who have been hospitalized once will be hospitalized several times more. 1973 'D. SHANNON' *No Holiday for Crime* (1974) iv. 61 If you're going to say a mental patient, I don't think it was that kind of hospital.

(c) 1898 H. MORTEN *Compl. Syst. Nursing* 249 A year's training in a general hospital, and two years' training in a mental hospital, would be the proper scheme to turn out the best mental nurse. 1908 *Lancet* 26 Dec. 1943/1 (heading) Mental observation wards in Glasgow Parish Hospital. 1928 *Daily Mail* 25 July 8/3 One in ten of the people who reach the age of 40 in the State of New York will already have passed some time in a mental home or institution. 1932 KIPLING *Limits & Renewals* 151 They pushed him into a Mental Home, And that is like the grave. 1958 'N. SHUTE' *Rainbow & Rose* v. 182 He had three young children and disliked the thought of bringing them up in the surroundings of a mental home. 1964 *Penguin Bk. Austral. Ballads* 18 The discharged mental-hospital patient... with a certificate to prove that he was sane. 1970 'T. COE' *Wax Apple* (1973) ii. 17 The Midway was a haven for people recently out of mental institutions. 1972 R. BLOCH *Night-World* (1974) viii. 49 The mental wards were like a prison,

only worse. 1974 N. FREELING *Dressing of Diamond* 74 We're looking at every affair... linked to mental homes, prison releases... psychopathic anything. 1974 *Guardian* 24 Jan. 15/8 The 'oriental girl'... had been led down from her ledge and taken off to mental hospital.

(d) 1898 [see sense 1 b (c) above]. 1922 *Lancet* 5 Aug. 290/1 The two duties of mental nurses. 1932 *Daily Tel.* 25 Apr. 9/3 Dr. Caton, the eminent mental specialist... has completed his findings of the state of Lt. Massie's mind at the time.

c. *colloq.* Mentally disordered or defective. Also in phr. *to go mental*, to become mentally disordered.

1927 D. L. SAYERS *Unnatural Death* iv. 41, I gather she was a little queer towards the end—a bit mental, I think you people [sc. nurses] call it? 1930 J. B. PRIESTLEY *Angel Pavement* ii. 68, I don't care if Mr. Dersingham goes mental, we're going to be lucky. 1958 'N. SHUTE' *Rainbow & Rose* iv. 151 Everybody goes a bit mental in a war. 1959 S. GIBBONS *Pink Front Door* iv. 48 They had the same round eyes, only his hadn't got that almost mental look. 1973 'J. PATRICK' *Glasgow Gang Observed* iii. 34 They must be mental... Shit-bags the lot o' them. 1974 N. FREELING *Dressing of Diamond* 65 There's somebody mental floating about.

2. Carried on or performed by the mind; taking place in the mind. *mental arithmetic*: the art of performing arithmetical operations within the mind, without the use of written figures or other visible symbols. *mental reservation*: see RESERVATION.

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 159b, To... use ye manner of prayer, whether it be mental or vocal in ye whiche he fyndeth moost swetnes. 1651 HOBBS *Leviath.* i. iii. 8 By Consequence... I understand that succession of one Thought to another, which is called Mental Discourse. 1676 LOCKE *Jnl.* 26 Aug. in *Ess. Law Nature* (1954) 278 The thing to be believed was a proper object of faith and not of sense, a mental proposition, viz. that the God of the three children was the true God. 1809-10 COLERIDGE *Friend* (1865) 12 A lazy half-attention amounts to a mental yawn. 1839 J. P. FROST (title) A course of mental arithmetic, in three parts. 1843 MILL *Logic* I. i. iii. 66 His mental image... of the sun, and his idea of God, are thoughts. 1850 McCOSH *Div. Gov.* III. i. (1874) 287 The mental process... by which the distinction between vice and virtue is observed. 1854 DICKENS *Hard T.* i. ix, She would burst into tears on being required (by the mental process) immediately to name the cost of two hundred and forty-seven muslin caps at fourteenpence halfpenny. 1865 — *Exam. Hamilton's Philos.* vi. 72 The belief is without understanding, for we form no mental picture of what we believe. c 1873 W. JAMES in R. B. PERRY *Th. & Char. W. James* (1935) I. 499 Under each and all of these formulations lurks the same mental act, that of insisting that things do not exist, so to speak, only once, but are in a manner duplicated. 1880 — *Coll. Ess. & Rev.* (1920) 161 This complex aggregate of afferent feelings... renders absolutely precise and distinctive our mental image of the exact strength of movement to be made. 1882 L. STEPHEN *Sci. of Ethics* vi. 231 And thus the same words may call up the mental images which would be generated in the most and in the least sympathetic witness. 1889 *Mental arithmetic* [see GUESSING *vbl. sb.*]. 1921 B. RUSSELL *Analysis of Mind* i. 19 The whole question of the relation of mental occurrences to objects grows very complicated. *Ibid.* vi. 109 'Introspection' is supposed to furnish data for knowledge of our mental processes. 1925 J. RIVIERE et al. *tr. Freud's Coll. Papers* IV. 14 In the psychology which is founded on psycho-analysis we have accustomed ourselves to take as our starting-point the unconscious mental processes. 1932 *Mind* XLI. 37 There are four corresponding 'mental experiences' (*παθήματα ἐν τῇ ψυχῇ*, 511 D). 1935 C. BURT *Subnormal Mind* i. 41 The reading test and the mental arithmetic test... will yield a fair estimate of the child's educational level. 1944 J. S. HUXLEY *On Living in Revolution* iv. 56 The deliberate 'mental operation' of psycho-analysis or other form of psychotherapy. 1949 G. RYLE *Concept of Mind* 8 The logical categories in terms of which the concepts of mental... operations have been co-ordinated have been wrongly selected. *Ibid.* vii. 200 Stomach-aches... have physiological attachments which threaten to sully the purity of the brook of mental experiences. *Ibid.* viii. 254 In short, there are no such objects as mental pictures. 1963 R. CARNAP in P. A. SCHILPP *Philos. R. Carnap* 8 All mental processes are intimately connected with the brain. 1971 P. A. CHILTON *tr. Piaget & Inhelder's Mental Imagery in Child* p. xiii, Having attempted to analyse some of the characteristics of perceptual development, it was necessary to go on to tackle the question of the evolution of mental images. 1972 W. C. COE *Challenges Personal Adjustment* iv. 76 Mental telepathy is the transfer of thought from one person to another without overt communication.

3. Relating to the mind as an object of study; concerned with the phenomena of mind.

a 1820 T. BROWN *Lect. Philos. Human Mind* I. 8 There is, in short, a science that may be termed *mental physiology*. 1828 G. PAYNE (title) Elements of Mental and Moral Science. 1831 T. C. UPHAM (title) Elements of Mental Philosophy. 1860 J. MARTINEAU *Ess.* (1866) I. 248 Mental Science is Self-knowledge.

¶ 4. Characterized by the possession of mind, intellectual. *rare*.

1840 B. E. HILL *Pinch-of Snuff* 96 Platonically enamoured of the beauteous, mental, and excellent wife to a very jealous moralist.

5. Special collocations: *mental age*, the degree of mental development of a person, expressed as the age at which a similar level is attained by an average person; *mental chemistry* *Psychol.*, J. S. Mill's term for the psychological processes by which complex ideas, sensations, etc., are formed from an aggregate of simple ones; *mental cruelty*, conduct which inflicts suffering on the mind of another person, esp. U.S. as constituting grounds for legal separation or divorce; *mental healing*, healing effected solely

by the mind of the healer; so *mental healer*; *mental ratio* = *intelligence quotient* (s.v. INTELLIGENCE sb. 8); *mental set*, the set (SET sb.¹ 12) or predisposition of the mind which governs reactions to stimuli; *mental test* = *intelligence test*; so *mental tester*, *testing*; *mental year*, the average mental attainment of each year of growth, used as a unit of measurement of mental development.

1912 *Pedagogical Seminary* XIX. 189 Table I. *Mental Ages. showing the chronological and mental age distribution of the two thousand public school children graded by the Binet tests. 1919 L. M. TERMAN *Measurement of Intelligence* iii. 40 A mentally defective child of 9 years may have a 'mental age' of only 4 years, or a young genius of 9 years may have a mental age of 12 or 13 years. 1937 'M. INNES' *Hamlet, Revenge!* III. iii. 259 His mental age's about eight. 1972 J. AIKEN *Died on Rainy Sunday* 88 Really Ellie is a child, she thought; in some ways her mental age can't be more than twelve or thirteen. 1843 MILL *Logic* II. VI. iv. 503 These therefore are cases of *mental chemistry: in which it is proper to say that the simple ideas generate, rather than that they compose, the complex ones. 1890 W. JAMES *Princ. Psychol.* II. xx. 202 Discrimination, association, [etc.]... are quite capable of giving us all the space-perceptions we have so far studied, without the aid of any mysterious 'mental chemistry'. 1929 W. MCDUGALL *Mod. Materialism* v. 119 J. S. Mill's use of the expression 'mental chemistry' had suggested some analogy between such mental and such physical syntheses. 1948 R. S. WOODWORTH *Contemp. Schools Psychol.* (ed. 2) iii. 44 This idea of a 'mental chemistry' reappeared from time to time in later psychological theories. 1928 *Harper's Mag.* July 159/1 The Nevada laws... necessitate a minimum of fraud... The judges demand very slight evidence to prove *mental cruelty. A woman may obtain her freedom on the ground that her husband has... told her to go to hell once too often. 1936 M. ALLINGHAM *Flowers for Judge* vii. 125 Not a care in the world except Mr. Brande's neglect and mental cruelty to her. 1967 R. S. MASTER *Elem. Psychiatry* xx. 398 The petitioner has to prove... that the spouse can differentiate between right and wrong and understand the nature of the mental cruelty. 1968 *Globe & Mail* (Toronto) 17 Feb. 29/1 The third wife of wealthy playboy John Jacob Astor III was granted a divorce yesterday on grounds of mental cruelty. 1920 in WEBSTER, *Mental healer. 1957 O. NASH *You can't get there from Here* 67 The characters in many of our popular songs are fair game for the nearest mental healer. 1970 T. S. SZASZ *Ideology & Insanity* (1973) xiii. 240 The precise activities of the various 'mental healers' are rarely defined by their practitioners. 1888 L. E. WHIPPLE (title) *Mental healing. 1902 W. JAMES *Varieties Relig. Experience* iv. 121 Their savage and primitive philosophy of mental healing. 1924 GALSWORDY *White Monkey* I. xii. 100 No need of any of these vitamins, false teeth, mental healing. 1921 C. BURT *Mental & Scholastic Tests* ii. 151 If a child's mental age be divided by his chronological age, the quotient will state what fraction of ability the child actually possesses... This fraction may be termed... the child's 'intelligence quotient' or, more euphoniously... his '*mental ratio'. 1927 A. HUXLEY *Proper Stud.* 67 A mental ratio is obtained by dividing the child's mental by his chronological age. 1934 *Brit. Jnl. Psychol.* Jan. 312 Not all candidates with high mental ratios succeed. 1913 E. L. THORNDIKE *Educ. Psychol.* II. xii. 356 In the case of alternative systems of bonds there is then often an inhibition for a time, reducing to zero as the two systems of bonds get organized in connection with two systems of *mental sets. 1922 R. S. WOODWORTH *Psychol.* iv. 72 Much used also are 'adjustment' and 'mental set', the idea here being to liken the individual to an adjustable machine which can be set for one or another set of work. 1934 H. C. WARREN *Dict. Psychol.* 164/2 *Mental set*,... the attitude or determination of an individual before receiving an expected stimulus or with reference to a problem or general situation. 1953 *Jnl. Exper. Psychol.* XLVI. 50 The aspect of directed thinking commonly called 'mental set'. 1963 J. LYONS *Structural Semantics* ii. 35 He [sc. the hearer] must be thought of as being in a certain state of 'expectancy' (or 'mental set'), in which he is disposed to hear certain units rather than others. 1890 J. M. CATTELL in *Mind* XV. 373 Psychology cannot attain the certainty and exactness of the physical sciences, unless it rests on a foundation of experiment and measurement. A step in this direction could be made by applying a series of *mental tests and measurements to a large number of individuals. 1934 H. C. WARREN *Dict. Psychol.* 165/1 Mental test. 1958 M. ARGYLE *Relig. Behaviour* vi. 58 A child's mental age is the average chronological age of children showing the same degree of intelligence, as measured by mental tests. 1972 L. S. HEARNshaw in Cox & Dyson *20th-Cent. Mind* I. vii. 234 Francis Galton... attempted... to devise techniques for measuring intelligence. These techniques were christened 'mental tests' by the American psychologist, J. M. Cattell, in 1890. 1952 *Brit. Jnl. Psychol.* Feb. 23 When the subjects are in full sympathy... but the *mental tester rarely has such a favourable situation. 1959 *Chambers's Encycl.* XII. 655/1 *Mental testing began with the testing of intelligence (i.e. of general intellectual capacity). 1921 C. BURT *Mental & Scholastic Tests* ii. 147 The estimate for the intelligence of every child has been converted into terms of *mental years. 1942 F. J. SCHONELL *Backwardness in Basic Subjects* iv. 74 Rene C. was, in arithmetic, almost two mental years ahead of her achievements in reading.

B. sb. † a. pl. *nonce-use*. Intellectual faculties. Obs. † b. pl. *nonce-use*. Mental reservations. Obs.

1676 *Phil. Trans.* XI. 554 The intrinsick mentals or intellectuals of Mankind. 1712 ARBUTHNOT *John Bull* iv. iv, Hast thou laid aside all thy equivocals and mentals in this case?

c. *collog.* A mentally-deranged person; a mental patient.

1913 [see 1 b (b) above]. 1937 PARTRIDGE *Dict. Slang* 517/1 *Mental*, a person mentally deranged, mad. 1942 BERREY & VAN DEN BARK *Amer. Thes. Slang* §529/16 *Mental*, nut, psycho, psychot, a psychopathic case. 1973 F. DE FELITTA

Oktoberfest (1974) xiv. 162 'What's to prevent him from going?' 'He is a mental.'

mental ('mentəl), a.² [a. F. *mental*, f. L. *mentum* chin: see -AL¹.] Pertaining to the chin.

1727 BAILEY vol. II. *Mental*, belonging to the Chin. 1829 BELL *Anat. & Physiol.* I. 159 The second hole in the lower jaw... is named the mental hole. 1836-9 *Todd's Cycl. Anat.* II. 213/2 This line terminates below in a triangular eminence (the mental process). 1866 HUXLEY in *Preh. Rem. Caithn.* 91 The lower jaw has a well developed mental prominence.

b. *Zool.* Pertaining to or situated on the mentum.

1853 BAIRD & GIRARD *Catal. N. Amer. Reptiles* Introd. 7 The inframaxillary or mental scutellæ or shields. 1855 GOSSE in *Phil. Trans.* CXLVI. 424, I shall call... the anterior termination of the venter, the mental edge. 1890 COUES *Field & Gen. Ornithol.* II. 144 Mental or gular lines.

mentalism ('mentəlɪz(ə)m). *rare*. [f. MENTAL a.¹ + -ISM.]

1. A process of the nature of mental action.

1874 MAUDSLEY *Mental Dis.* vii. 243 Deranged nervous function—a deranged mentalism, if I may be permitted to coin such a word—of an epileptic or allied nature. 1885 McCook *Tenants of an Old Farm* 134 An order of mentalism which seems to differ from human thinking more in degree than in kind.

2. (See quot. a 1900.) Esp. the theory that physical and physiological phenomena are ultimately only explicable in terms of a creative and interpretative mind.

a 1900 SIDGWICK in *Mind* (1901) Jan. 20 It may be held broadly that 'matter in ultimate analysis is a mode of mind or consciousness', without raising the question of a conscious self or subject... Such view I think is often called Idealism. I propose to label it 'Mentalism' in broad antithesis to 'Materialism'. If, again, the 'Mentalist's' ontology expressly excludes the notion of self or subject... then perhaps we may designate him as an atomistic Mentalist. 1917 A. S. PRINGLE-PATTISON *Idea of God* xx. 392 The position is open... to the general objections which have been brought against Monadism and Mentalism. 1932 *Times Lit. Suppl.* 28 Apr. 314/4 Scientists who repudiate mechanism only to involve themselves in thoroughpaced mentalism. 1954 *Essays in Crit.* IV. 235 But MacNeice has tried mentalism and so raged against it... that he nearly knocked his brains out with rhyme. Therefore we must settle for monadism. 1964 *Language* XL. 124 Linguists who conceive of their science as a discipline... often pride themselves on their freedom from mentalism. But freedom from mentalism is an inherent feature of the taxonomic conception of linguistics. 1972 *Ibid.* XLVIII. 418 Writing grammars... was motivated for Boas by a theoretical concern, a 'mentalism' derived partly from the German tradition of Herder, Humboldt, [etc.]. 1973 *Word* 1970 XXVI. 93 We can arrive at a knowledge of the *signifié* independently of the particular *signifiant* under study, yet still avoid mentalism.

mentalist ('mentəlɪst). [f. MENTAL a.¹ + -IST.]

1. *rare*. In *nonce*-uses: a. One whose tastes are for mental rather than for material pleasures. b. One whose artistic aim is the expression of thought.

1790 CATH. GRAHAM *Lett. Educ.* 75 The mentalist, whose enjoyments depend more on those delights, which are adapted to soothe his imagination... will find [etc.]. 1840 *Blackw. Mag.* XLVIII. 278 A purpose which is distinct both from that of the mentalists and the materialists of the [sc. painting] art.

2. One who maintains the doctrine of 'mentalism'. Also *attrib.* or *as adj.*

a 1900 [see MENTALISM 2]. 1927 B. RUSSELL *Outl. Philos.* xxvii. 303 Idealists in the technical sense, or mentalists, as Dr. Broad more appropriately calls them. 1933 L. BLOOMFIELD *Lang.* ix. 142 For the mentalist, language is the expression of ideas, feelings, or volition. 1966 *Philos.* XLI. 141 We must give a sense to this mentalist and substance vocabulary. 1972 *Language* XLVIII. 418 A mentalist tradition more recent than the 'Cartesian'.

mentalistic (mentəlɪstɪk), a. [f. MENTALIST + -IC.] 1. Of or pertaining to the processes of the mind or to processes of a similar nature. *rare*.

1962 *Listener* 29 Mar. 568/3 Other practitioners may turn it [sc. treatment of insanity] into a purely mentalistic and verbal technique, letting slip all the gains which psychoanalysis has achieved by its attention to physical processes.

2. Of or pertaining to mentalism (sense 2). Hence *menta'listically adv.*

1917 A. S. PRINGLE-PATTISON *Idea of God* x. 191, I feel it to be important... to free the position I am defending from any supposed dependence on the Mentalistic doctrines which have often been used to support it. 1925 C. D. BROAD *Mind & its Place* xiv. 611, I class these two alternatives together under the name of 'Mentalistic Neutralism'. 1927 *Mod. Philology* Nov. 225 This theory... makes the hitherto otiose mentalistic factors play an actual part in linguistic change. 1950 D. JONES *Phoneme* vii. 23 This is evidence in favour of a mentalistic view of the phoneme. 1965 N. CHOMSKY *Aspects of Theory of Syntax* i. 4 Hence, in the technical sense, linguistic theory is mentalistic, since it is concerned with discovering a mental reality underlying actual behavior. 1967 [see *identity theorist* (IDENTITY 10 b)]. 1971 D. CRYSTAL *Ling.* 95 Very little of language... can be tested in the same way as material objects... as mentalistically-inclined linguists have been quick to point out. 1973 *Word* 1970 XXVI. 150 The chapter on Syntax gives a traditional mentalistic statement of the function of the cases and moods.

mentality (men'tælɪti). [f. MENTAL a.¹ + -ITY.] 1. That which is of the nature of mind or of mental action.

1691 BAXTER *Rep. Beverley* 15 But tell us whether it be only a Spiritual Mentality, superangelical, or the Soul and Body of a Man at his Incarnation. 1890 A. R. WALLACE in *Nature* 24 July 291 An insect's very limited mentality. 1899 GRIFFITH-JONES *Ascent thro. Christ* III. iii. 385 There is a vast store of mentality even in the higher animals which has not yet been brought to perfection.

2. Intellectual quality, intellectuality.

1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits* xiv. *Lit. Wks.* (Bohn) II. 104 Hudibras has the same hard mentality. 1900 G. SANTAYANA *Poetry & Relig.* 258 Pope... is too intellectual and has an excess of mentality.

3. Mental character or disposition; outlook; kind or degree of intelligence.

1895 *Funk's Stand. Dict.*, *Mentality*. cast or habit of mind. 1911 BEERBOHM *Zuleika D.* viii. 132 Your words show up your good heart... Your mentality, too, is bully, as we all predicate. 1922 JOYCE *Ulysses* 132, I speak the tongue of a race the acme of whose mentality is the maxim: time is money. 1926 FOWLER *Mod. Eng. Usage* 348/1 'The mentality of the politician is a constant source of amazement to the engineer.' Twenty years ago, no-one would have written that. 1931 L. WATT *Future of Capitalism* ii. 23 It is useless to pretend that there will be anything but hostility between the partners in industry so long as this mentality persists. 1958 R. F. C. HULL tr. *Jung's Coll. Works* XI. vii. 480 Something of the kind happens as soon as we are confronted with the Eastern mentality.

mentalization (,mentələ'zeɪʃən). [Formed as next + -ATION.] Mental action or process.

1883 E. C. MANN *Psychol. Med.* 101 (Cent.) Previous to the establishment of complete delirium or delusions there may be traced deviations from healthy mentalization.

mentalize ('mentəlaɪz), v. [f. MENTAL a.¹ + -IZE.] a. *trans.* To develop or cultivate mentally.

b. To stimulate the mind. *nonce-use*. c. To realize mentally or invest with mental qualities. *nonce-use*. So 'mentalized ppl. a.', 'mentalizing vbl. sb.'

1807 T. CAMPBELL *Lett.* 6 July in W. Beattie *Life & Lett. T. Campbell* (1849) II. iv. 110, I sometimes call on the satirical Gifford... who *mentalises* me for a few moments, but the impression lasts too short. 1837 H. SMITH *Lett.* 2 Oct. in A. Mathews *Mem. Charles Mathews* (1839) IV. xviii. 447 While others satisfied themselves with endeavouring to embody their originals, he made it his study to *mentalize* them. I am obliged to coin a word, but my meaning is, that while he surpassed all competitors in the mere mimicry of externals, he was *unique* in the subtlety, acuteness, and truth with which he could copy the *mind* of his prototype. 1885 G. S. HALL in *N. Amer. Rev.* Feb. 145 The only thing that can ever undermine our school system in popular support is a suspicion that it does not moralize as well as *mentalize* children. 1927 D. H. LAWRENCE *Lett.* 28 May (1962) II. 981 One emerges with a body all right—but a different one, perhaps, not so *mentalised*. 1935 W. DE LA MARE *Early One Morning* 11. 404 Seeming stupidity may be due to a highly individualised way of *mentalizing* things. 1936 *Downside Rev.* LIV. 551 The body continues to produce its own characteristic actions, but along with these it produces a new action—thought. Body becomes mind, or rather *mentalised*. 1936 J. R. KANTOR *Objective Psychol. Gram.* v. 66 We react to printed words... as though they were words heard in conversation... It is precisely the *mentalizing* procedure that produces the confusion of responses to language activity. 1973 D. RAMSAY *Deadly Discretion* 76 Want to try *mentalizing*?... First empty your mind... Then wait for me to send you the message.

mentally ('mentəli), *adv.* [f. MENTAL a.¹ + -LY.] a. In the mind, by a mental operation; often with reference to unuttered thoughts, resolves, judgements, etc. b. As regards the mind.

1661 BOYLE *Physiol. Ess.* (1679) 208 There is no assignable portion of matter so minute that it may not at least, Mentally, (to borrow a School term) be further divided. 1688—*Final Causes Nat. Things* iv. 129 If they be so [i.e. useful to us] in any Measure (as for example Mentally) they are So, for what we know, as much as He design'd they should be. 1838 LYTTON *Alice* II. ii, Such, mentally, morally, and physically, was the Reverend Charles Merton. 1848 RIMBAULT *Pianoforte* 31 When a passage is acquired... it should then be counted mentally, that is, silently. 1879 LINDSAY *Mind Lower Anim.* I. 40 Such animals must be considered mentally and morally the superiors of the human infant and child. 1885 *Law Times* LXXXVIII. 296/1 He is not mentally competent to form and express a wish for an inquiry before a jury. 1892 ANSTEY *Voces Populi* Ser. 11. 7 John... wonders mentally if he can get away in time. 1894 *Psychol. Rev.* I. 425 It is... the mission of the mentally defective to give us... object lessons in psychology. 1934 H. S. SULLIVAN in H. S. PERRY *Fusion of Psychiatry & Social Sci.* (1964) 9 Disorder of the emotional life of the mentally deranged is too striking to be ignored. 1964 J. TIZARD (title) Community services for the mentally handicapped. 1970 L. J. KARMELE *Measurement & Evaluation in School* III. vii. 182 The lowest 2 per cent of the population... could be justifiably described as mentally defective.

mentation (men'teɪʃən). [f. L. *ment-*, *mens* mind + -ATION.] Mental action, esp. as attributed to the agency of the brain or other nervous organ; also, a product of 'mentation', a state of mind.

1850 KINGSLEY *Alton Locke* iv, The cerebration of each in the prophetic sacrament of the yet undeveloped possibilities of his mentation. 1876 MAUDSLEY *Physiol. of Mind* ii. 133 That substratum of mentality, which is beneath mentation, or conscious mental function. 1900 *Contemp. Rev.* Oct. 537 Successive mental images, successive 'mentations' if I may be allowed to introduce a most useful word, made in America. 1903 *Dublin Rev.* Oct. 269 *note*, Subliminal mentation is oftenest exhibited in literary composition.

mente: see MEAN v.¹ (pa. t. and pple.) and MINT.

mentel, obs. form of MANTLE.

†**'mentery**. *Obs.* Also 5 -erye, -iry. [a. F. *menterie*, f. OF. *mentere*, *menteur* liar, f. *mentir*:—L. *mentiri* to lie: see -ERY.] Lying.

c 1430 *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* III. xxix. (1869) 151 Bi menterye [Fr. orig. *menterie*] is also perjurement born and engendred. *Ibid.* xxx. 152 Menterye. 1592 G. HARVEY *Four Lett.* Sonn. xix, Lowd Mentery small confutation needs.

|| **mentha** ('mɛnθə). *Bot.* [L., ad. Gr. *μίνθη*: see MINT sb.] A genus of fragrant herbaceous plants of the family *Labiatae*; a plant of this genus. (The popular name of the genus is MINT.)

1846 *Penny Cycl. Suppl.* II. 272/1 The odour of the leaves, somewhat resembling a mentha.

b. *mentha camphor* = MENTHOL (Webster 1902).

menthene ('mɛnθi:n). *Chem.* [a. G. *menthen*, f. *menthene*, f. L. *mentha* mint: see -ENE.] A liquid hydro-carbon obtained from peppermint oil.

1838 *Brit. Ann.* (ed. R. D. Thomson) 359 Menthene.—Walter obtained this substance by distilling crystals of essence of mint over chloride of calcium. 1849 KANE *Elem. Chem.* (ed. 2) 866 Menthen.

menthol ('mɛnθəl). *Chem.* [a. G. *menthol* (Oppenheim 1861, in *Ann. der Chem. u. Pharm.* CXX. 352), f. L. *mentha* mint: see -OL.] A crystalline camphor-like substance obtained by cooling various mint-oils, esp. oil of peppermint. *menthol cigarette*: a cigarette flavoured with menthol. *menthol cone* or *pencil*: an appliance for the relief of facial neuralgia, consisting of a conical piece of mixed menthol and spermaceti, which is rubbed on the part affected.

1876 HARLEY *Mat. Med.* 473 Oil of Peppermint deposits hexagonal crystals of menthol or peppermint camphor. 1888 *Pall Mall G.* 30 June 5/1 Menthol cones. 1889 *Ibid.* 5 July 2/1 Menthol and pyrene are sometimes useful for headaches. 1891 F. P. FOSTER *Med. Dict.* III. 2281 Menthol Pencil. 1897 *Albutt's Syst. Med.* IV. 860 Locally a menthol spray may be used. 1952 M. TRIPP *Faith is Windsock* i. 10 He threw a packet of American menthol cigarettes across the hut. 1962 L. DEIGHTON *Ipress File* xx. 131 She offered me one of those menthol cigarettes that taste like paint remover. 1969 O. HESKY *Sequin Syndicate* xi. 114 She... might have been an advertisement for some brand of menthol cigarette.

mentholated ('mɛnθəleɪtɪd), *pppl.* a. [f. MENTHOL + -ATE³ + -ED¹.] Treated or impregnated with menthol; containing menthol.

1933 *Tobacco World* 1 May 13 (Advt.), And now say 'hello' to KOOL, B & W's mild mentholated new cigarette. 1962 P. MOYES *Death on Agenda* ix. 149 He was lighting up yet another mentholated cigarette. 1970 G. GREER *Female Eunuch* 259 One vaginal deodorant is... flavoured with peppermint... Others are mentholated.

menthone ('mɛnθəʊn). *Chem.* [f. L. *mentha* mint + -ONE.]

3-Methyl-6-isopropylcyclohexanone, C₁₀H₁₈O, an optically active cyclic ketone whose laevorotatory form is a liquid with an odour of peppermint and occurs in American peppermint, geranium, and other oils.

1889 ROSCOE & SCHORLEMMER *Treat. Chem.* III. v. 470 Menthone, C₁₀H₁₈O, is formed by heating menthol with sulphuric acid and potassium bichromate. 1929 *Org. Syntheses* IX. 53, l-Menthone can be prepared by the oxidation of rhodinol with a chromic-sulphuric acid mixture. 1969 W. TEMPLETON *Introd. Chem. Terpenoids & Steroids* iii. 53 Menthone... is found in oils of peppermint, geranium and pennyroyal, mainly in its (-)-form. 1970 [see *isovaleraldehyde* (ISO- b)].

menticide ('mɛntɪsaɪd). [f. L. *mentis*, *mens* mind + -CIDE 2.] A word coined by J. A. M. Meerloo to designate the undermining or destruction of a person's mind or will by 'psychological intervention and judicial perversion'; also in extended use. Cf. BRAINWASHING.

1951 J. A. M. MEERLOO in *Amer. Jnl. Psychiatry* Feb. 595/1 Such an organized system of psychological intervention and judicial perversion, in which a powerful tyrant synthetically injects his own thoughts and words into the minds and mouths of the victims he plans to destroy by mock trial, may well be called menticide. 1957 — *Mental Seduction & Menticide* Pref., The modern words 'brainwashing', 'thought-control', and 'menticide' serve to provide some indication of the... methods by which man's integrity can be violated. 1973 *Black Panther* 20 Oct. 17/1 No treatise on prisons in 1973 can possibly be complete and up-to-date without dealing with the scientifically modernized versions of these conditions and practices as they are manifested in the forms of menticide and genocide.

menticultural (ˌmɛntɪˈkʌltʃʊərəl), a. rare. [f. next + -AL¹.] Relating to the cultivation of the mind.

1830 MAUNDER *Treas. Knowl.* 1, *Menticultural*, cultivating the mind. 1842 PUNSHON in *Life* (1887) 34, I have... established a Menticultural Society in Sunderland. 1893 G. HUNTINGTON in *Advance* (Chicago) 19 Oct., A sort of menticultural prize-animal.

menticulture ('mɛntɪkʌltʃʊə(r)). [f. L. *mentis*, *mens* mind + *cultura* CULTURE, after *agriculture*.] The cultivation of the mind.

1830 MAUNOER *Treas. Knowl.* 1, *Menticulture*, improvement of the mind. 1895 HOR. FLETCHER (title) *Menticulture* or the A-B-C of true living.

men'tiferous, a. [Formed as prec. + -FEROUS.] Proposed as the epithet of an imagined 'ether' in which 'thought-waves' are propagated.

1884 GURNEY & MYERS in *Proc. Soc. Psych. Research* I. vi. 135 The transformation [by Dr. Maudsley] of 'brain-wave' into the more ambitious 'mentiferous ether'.

†**'mentiform**, a. *Obs.* [f. L. *mentis*, *mens* mind + -FORM.] Resembling the mind.

1721 BELLAMY *Th. Trinity* 31 The Spirit is mentiform, or like the Son i.e. the Understanding from which he proceeded.

mentigerous (mɛn'tɪdʒərəs), a. *Ent.* [f. L. *ment-um* (see MENTUM) + -GEROUS.] Bearing the mentum. (*Cent. Dict.* 1890.)

|| **mentigo**. *Path. Obs.* [L. *mentigo* (Columella), f. *ment-um* chin.] a. A pustular eruption on the mouth and lips of sheep. b. = MENTAGRA (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1890).

1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Mentigo*, a Scab among Sheep, about their Mouths and Lips, call'd *The Pocks*. 1890 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

mentil(e), obs. forms of MANTLE.

†**mentimu'tation**. *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. L. *mentis*, *mens* mind + MUTATION.] A change of mind.

1650 B. *Discolliminius* 45, I... shall be allowed the full benefit of all the... illaqueations, extrications,... mentimutations, rementimutations, ... that I... can devise.

mention ('mɛnʃən), *sb.* Forms: 4 *mencyun*, 4-5 -cioun(e, 4-6 -cione, -sion(e, 4-7 -cion, 5 -syon, -sioun, -cyoun(e, 5-6 -cyon, 6 -tyon, -tioun, -tione, 6- mention. [a. F. *mention* (= Sp. *mencion*, Pg. *menção*, It. *menzione*), ad. L. *mentio*-em, *mentio*, f. the root *men-* of *mentis*, *mens* mind, *meminisse* to remember.]

†1. Bearing in mind, consideration. *Obs.*
c 1300 *Gregorleg.* (Vernon MS.) 749 in *Archiv. Stud. neu. Spr.* LV. 438 Alle þat herden þis storie rede wiþ herte and deuocioun, And in herte taken heede wiþ good Mencioun, þe pope hæp granted hem to mede and [v.rr. ane, an] hundred dawes to pardoun.

2. a. In early use, the action of commemorating or calling to mind by speech or writing. Now in more restricted sense, the action, or an act, of incidentally referring to, remarking upon, or introducing the name of (a person or thing) in spoken or written discourse. Orig. in phrase to *make mention of* (= Fr. *faire mention de*), which is now slightly *arch.* or *literary*, exc. in negative contexts.
1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 10496 Yn þat messe, þey hem affye, . . . For hyt makeþ mencyun of þe passyyn As Iesu cryst to dep was doun. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. x. 448 Dauyd maketh mencion he spake amonges kynges. c 1420 LYDG. *Assembly of Gods* 2054 Wherfore I toke pen and ynke And paper to make therof mencion In wrytyng. 1459 SIR JOHN FASTOLF *Will in Paston Lett.* I. 454 With a scripture aboute the stoon makynge mencion the day and yeer of hise obite. c 1470 HENRY WALLACE vii. 757 Mencione off Bruce is oft in Wallace buk. 1542 UDALL *Erasim. Apoph.* 76 He... maketh mencion and rehearsal of diuerse the wandreynges of Ulysses. 1559 BP. SCOT in *Strype Ann. Ref.* I. App. vii. 15 Without any mencyon of their conversation and livinge. 1603 OWEN *Pembrokeshire* (1892) 7 Doctor Powell... maketh mencion of an Ancient Author. c 1665 MRS. HUTCHINSON *Mem. Col. Hutchinson* 9, I have heard very honourable mencion of him. a 1716 SOUTH *Serm.* (1727) V. i. 22 So that their Blood may rise, and their Heart may swell at the very mencion of it. 1738 SWIFT *Pol. Conversat.* Introd. 8, I shall make honourable Mencion of their Names in a short Preface. 1758 JOHNSON *Idler* No. 47 ¶ 11 He grows peevish at any mencion of business. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* iv. I. 482 The mencion of their names excites the disgust and horror of all sects and parties. 1868 MISS YONGE *Cameos* 1. 268 He never heard from him one careless mencion of the name of God. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 338 These two passages are the only ones in which Plato makes mencion of himself. 1877 MAJOR *Disc. Prince Henry* xii. 190 The Camaldolese geographer makes no mencion of the sources from which he derived his information. 1891 LOUNSBURY *Stud. Chaucer* II. v. 236 It will explain the two mencions of Lollius in 'Troilus and Cressida'.

b. *Comb.* in †*mention making*, mentioning.
1534 MORE *Treat. Passion* Wks. 1292/1 These wordes... be the wordes of... three of the... euangelistes, which by the mencion makynge of the Pascha... geue vs here... occasyon to speake of the poynte whiche I before towched. 1583 STOCKER *Civ. Warres Lowe C.* 1. 21 Without any mencion making of our mutual assurance. 1679 KID in *Hickes Spir. Popery* (1680) 5, I bless him, ... that ever such a poor and obscure person as I am, should be thus privileged by him for mentionmaking of his grace.

†c. *in the mencion of*: 'apropos of'. *Obs.*
1638 JUNIUS *Paint. Ancients* 149 There is in the mencion of Picture a pretie tale divulged of Lepidus, who [etc.].

†d. *of no mencion*: not worthy of mencion, undistinguished.
1622 FLETCHER & MASSINGER *Prophetess* v. iii, 'Tis true, I have been a Rascal, as you are, a fellow of no mencion, nor no mark.

e. *honourable mencion* (rarely, after Fr. use, simply *mencion*): a distinction accorded to exhibited works of art, etc., or to candidates at an examination that are considered to possess exceptional merit, but are not entitled to a prize.

1892 MRS. H. WARD *David Grieve* II. 248 'If I don't get my "mencion"', she would say passionately, 'I tell you again it will be intrigue'.

f. *Mil.* A commendatory reference made to a person in an official military dispatch (abbrev. of *mentcion in dispatches*).

1915 A. N. LYONS *Kitchener Chaps* 81 No, sir, there's no particular cop about these 'mencions'; only something for your pals to read. 1921 S. C. JOHNSON *Medal Collector* viii. 180 No more than one leaf, however, may be fixed to the ribbon even though the wearer may have been the subject of several mencions. 1958 M. DICKENS *Man Overboard* iii. 35 Other people came out of the war with Mencions and worthwhile gongs. 1964 T. WHITE tr. *Leulliette's St. Michael* 221 I've got the Médaille Militaire, the Croix de Guerre and seven mencions.

†3. In occasional uses: A statement, narrative; a record, memorial; a memorial inscription. *Obs.*

c 1470 HAROING *Chron.* xcvi. iii, Of whiche came then... batayles greate and fell disencions, As Bede wryteth amonge his mencyons. 1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* II. xii. 90 Kyng Arthur lete berye thys knyght ryche and made a mencyon on his tombe. *Ibid.* XI. i. 571 Whan this hermyte had made this mencyon he departed from the courte of kyng Arthur.

†4. Indication, evidence; a vestige, trace, remnant. *Obs.*

1567 in Bateson's *Hist. Northumbld.* (1893) I. 352 Westwarde by an old mencon of a dyke. *Ibid.*, Ye mencyon of an olde dike. ? a 1600 *Hodgson MS.* in *Northumbld. Gloss.* 475 The march... between England and Scotland... goeth by an old mencion of a dycke called the Marche dyke. 1600 J. PORY tr. *Leo's Africa* 1. 31 The verie trees are so drowned and ouerwhelmed therein [in snow], that it is not possible to finde any mencion of them. 1601 HOLLANO *Pliny* I. 110 The rest that Homer so much speaks of... there is no mencion or token remaining of them. 1601 YARINGTON *Two Lament. Trag.* E 2 b, Harke Rachel: I will... fling this middle mencion of a man, Into some ditch... *Rach.* Where have you laide the legs and battered head? 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 532 It [the earthquake] brought vp the Sea a great way vpon the maine Land, which is carried backe with it into the Sea, not leauing mencion that there had bene Land. *Ibid.* 814 Scarce any mencion of the houses remained. 1633 BP. HALL *Hard Texts* O. T. 161 Where he moves in the sea he causeth a mencion of his way in the waters.

mention ('mɛnʃən), *v.* Also 6 *mencyon*, -cion, -sion, -sin. [a. F. *mentionner* (= Sp. *mencionar*, It. *menzionare*, med.L. *mentio*nāre), f. *mencion*: see prec. sb.]

1. a. *trans.* To make mencion of; to refer to or remark upon incidentally; to specify by name or otherwise.

The parenthetical infinitive phrase *not to mencion (so-and-so)* is used as a rhetorical suggestion that the speaker is refraining from presenting the full strength of his case; †*not to mencion it*: used parenthetically for 'not in any degree worth mencion'; to be *mentcioned in dispatches*: to receive a 'mencion' (see MENTION sb. 2 f); also *transf.*

1530 PALSGR. 634/2, I mencyon, I make rehersall or remembraunce of a thyng paste or a person absent, *je mencionne*. 1535 JOYE *Apol. Tindale* (Arb.) 32 Wherof Frith wrote thys warnyng to Tin[dale] whyche he here mencyoneth. 1552-3 *Inv. Ch. Goods, Staffs.* in *Ann. Lichfield* IV. 55 Md. that ij ameses mencioned in the old inventory be stolne. *Ibid.* 67 Md. that parcells followynge ar mencined in the olde inventore. 1611 BIBLE I *Chron.* iv. 38 These mencioned by their names were Princes in their families. 1692 WOOD *Life* (O.H.S.) III. 405 It rain'd and drisled most of the morning, having not rain'd, not to mencion it, for a month. 1702 ADDISON *Dial. Medals* Misc. Wks. 1736 III. 15 Not to mencion several others, Carracio is said to have assisted Aretine. 1705 — *Italy* Pref., I think I have mencion'd but few Things... that are not set in a new Light. 1729 BUTLER *Serm.* Wks. 1850 II. Pref. 5 Not to mencion the multitudes who read merely for the sake of talking [etc.]. 1751 LABELYE *Westm. Br.* 25 By Means too well known to require my mentioning them. 1839 BLACKIE in *For. Q. Rev.* XXIII. 279 How the finest lines in Milton (not to mencion Southey, Wordsworth, and Coleridge) have been smothered and mangled by this curious race of syllable counters, no student of English poetry requires to be told. 1849 JAMES *Woodman* v, Let us mencion no names. 1858 CONINGTON *Pope* Misc. Writ. I. 18 It would be a great mistake to suppose that Pope's 'Pastorals' are worthy of being mencioned in the same day with any genuine work of Virgil's. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) V. 130 The science of dialectic is nowhere mencioned by name in the Laws. 1915 A. HUXLEY *Let. June* (1969) 73 Poor Bob Gibson is killed. He was as good a soldier as he was a don. He was mencioned in dispatches. 1922 JOYCE *Ulysses* 449, I fought with the colours... and was disabled at Spion Kop and Bloemfontein, was mencioned in dispatches. 1961 PARTRIDGE *Dict. Slang* Suppl. 1182/2 *Mencioned in despatches*. To have one's name appear in a newspaper, a parish magazine, or even on a notice board: jocular. 1975 *Times* 27 Aug. 20/3 In proud and loving memory of Captain Jocelyn Fulke Dalrymple Radice, The Queen's Bays, mencioned in British and French Army dispatches... who died of wounds on August 27, 1944.

b. *With clause as obj.*: To state incidentally.
1617 MORYSON *Itin.* 1. 60 Give me leave to mencion that there lies a City not farre distant. 1714 LAOY M. W. *MONTAGU Lett.* II. lxxxviii. 143, I am surprisid you do not mencion where you mean to stand. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) V. 594 This case is also reported by Style, who mencions that Lord Ch. J. Roll said [etc.]. 1863 G. MACDONALD *D. Elginbrod* III. III. ix. 158 He mencioned to Miss Talbot that he had been his guest that night. a 1906 *Mod.* It ought here to be mencioned that I had never met the man before. 1929 C. K. S. MONCRIEFF tr. *Proust's Cities of Plain* I. II. ii. 268,

I mentioned to him that I had thought I heard him come upstairs.

c. don't mention it: a colloquial phrase used in deprecating offered thanks or apology.

1841 LYTTON *Night & Morning* II. ii. 264 'I am going to leave your house, ma'am; and I wish to settle any little arrears of rent, &c.' 'Oh! sir! don't mention it,' said the landlady. **1854** W. COLLINS *Hide & Seek* III. iv. 84 'I was just going to swab up that part of the carpet when you came in', said Zack, apologetically... 'Oh don't mention it', answered Valentine, laughing. 'It was all my awkwardness'. **1873** HOWELLS *Chance Acquaintance* iv, Oh, don't mention that! I was the only one to blame.

† **2. intr.** To speak or make mention of. Also in *indirect passive*. *Obs.*

1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 102 In their letters they mentioned of the obedience unto Magistrates. *Ibid.* 176 b, In the last boke before this, I mentioned of this duke's invectives against the Duke of Saxon. **1599** HAKLUYT *Voy.* II. i. 199 A Pyramide mentioned of in Histories. **1609** B. JONSON *Masque of Queens* B4 b, Their little Masters or Martinets, of whom I have mention'd before. **1667** MILTON *P.L.* x. 1041 No more be mention'd then of violence Against our selves. **1792** *Elvina* I. 32, I mentioned in my last of the kind attention that Mr. Falkland had shewn.

mentionable ('menʃənəb(ə)l), *a.* [f. MENTION *v.* + -ABLE.] That can or may be mentioned; worthy of mention.

1833 *Fraser's Mag.* VII. 116 All sorts of accidents, mentionable and unmentionable. **1858** CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* IX. ix. (1872) III. 148 In Germany the mentionable events are still fewer. **1871** L. STEPHEN *Playgr. Eur.* viii. (1894) 178 Our only mentionable adventure was the inevitable quarrel with the porter.

† **'mentionate, pa. pple.** *Obs.* [ad. med.L. *mentiōnātus*, pa. pple. of *mentiōnāre*: see MENTION *v.*] Mentioned, recorded.

c 1525 WARHAM in *Ellis Orig. Lett. Ser.* III. II. 11, I thank your Grace for your singular goodenes afor mentionate. **1561** *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* I. 189 For reformyng of the irrelevance of the summondiss mentionat in the second exceptioun. **1678** *Contract in Proc. Soc. Ant. Scot.* (1896) XXX. 20 During the tyme above mentionat.

† **'mentionate, v.** *Obs.* [f. prec.: see -ATE³.] *trans.* To mention, speak of. Also *intr.* (const. *of*).

1550 HOOPER *Jonas* vi. 152 It is not wythoute a synguler counsell of the holye goste that thys kynge is mencionated of so copiously. **c 1600** *Short Cath. Confess.* in *Cath. Tractates* (S.T.S.) 256/9 The fruites..of thir tokens aboute mencionated.

mentioned ('menʃənd), *ppl. a.* [f. MENTION *v.* + -ED¹.] Of which mention has been made. Now *rare* exc. in Combs. *before-mentioned, under-mentioned, etc.*

1592 CHETTLE *Kind-harts Dr.* C4 Mopo and his mentioned companions. **1611** COTGR., *Mentionné*, mentioned; nominated, named. **1667** DUCHESS NEWCASTLE *Life of Duke* I. (1886) 53 The mentioned town of Gainsborough. **1706** S. SEWALL *Diary* 24 Dec. (1879) II. 175 He is to send me 15 Fountains, which are paid for in the mention'd Sum. **1733** TULL *Horse-Hoeing Husb.* xxi. 306 Which makes the mention'd Angle more acute. **1865** J. H. STIRLING *Sir W. Hamilton* 73 In reference to the mentioned doctrines of Kant.

mentioneer ('menʃənə(r)), [f. MENTION *v.* + -ER¹.] One who mentions.

1607 *Scholast. Disc. agst. Antichrist* I. ii. 111 The highest mentioneer of it is Vincentius. **1611** SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* VI. xix. 104 We will adde somewhat to wash off those false aspersions, both from the Record and from the mentioners thereof. **1660** HEXHAM, *Een melder*, a Mentioneer, a Rehearser, a Recounter, or a Teller.

mentioning ('menʃənɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. MENTION *v.* + -ING¹.] The action of the verb MENTION.

1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turkes* (1638) 48 The men..both dismayd at the very mentioning of the matter,.. said [etc.]. **1654** tr. *Scudery's Curia Pol.* 104 The very mentioning and remembrance thereof, may amaze with horreur. **1749** FIELDING *Tom Jones* VIII. x, You have made my blood run cold with the very mentioning the top of that mountain. **1817** BYRON *Beppo* lxxxvi, Nauseous words past mentioning or bearing. **1868** G. STEPHENS *Runic Mon.* I. p. viii, Many such mentionings occur in Anglo-Scandic skinbooks. **1901** N. & Q. 9th Ser. VII. 470/1, I find many mentionings of Haydons in the parish registers of Hinton Blewitt.

mentionless ('menʃənɪs), *a. rare*⁻¹. [f. MENTION *sb.* + -LESS.] Not calling for mention. **1611** SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* VII. vii. (1623) 225 Famous in his issue, though mentionlesse for action in himselfe.

mentism ('mentɪz(ə)m). *Path.* [a. F. *mentisme*, f. L. *ment-em*, *mens* mind: see -ISM.] Disturbance of mental action produced by passion or an excited imagination (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1890).

† **mentition.** *Obs. rare*⁻⁰. [ad. L. *mentitiōn-em*, f. *mentiri* to lie.] The action of lying.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Mentition*, a lying, forging or telling untruths.

mento- ('mentəʊ), used as combining form of L. *mentum* chin, in anatomical terms, as *mento-bregmatic, -condylial, -gonial, -labial, etc.* (see *Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1890); *mento-hyoid, (a) adj.* pertaining to the chin and the hyoid bone; (*b) sb.* an occasional muscle in man passing from the

body of the hyoid bone to the chin; so *mento-hyoidan a.; mento-Meckelian a.*, in *mento-Meckelian bone or element*, a small bone formed by the ossification of portions of Meckel's cartilage and the lower labial cartilage; also as *sb.*, a small bone formed by the ossified end of Meckel's cartilage.

1856 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Mentolabialis*..mentolabial. **1857** DUNGLISON *Med. Lex.* 585 Mento-Labial Furrow. **1866** MACALISTER in *Proc. R. Irish Acad.* IX. 451 A small muscular mento-hyoidan band..existed single in one subject. *Ibid.* 468 Mento-hyoid muscle. **1867** — *Ibid.* X. 163 The platysma myoides, the mento-hyoid, Lucas' fibres in the axilla [etc.]. **1877** HUXLEY & MARTIN *Elem. Biol.* 172 The mento-Meckelian element of the mandible. **1883** HUXLEY *Pract. Biol.* 220 At the..symphysial end it [Meckel's cartilage] is ossified to form the mento-Meckelian bone. **1892** J. A. THOMSON *Outl. Zool.* 449 The mento-meckelians seem to arise from two lower labial cartilages. **1925** J. S. KINGSLEY *Vertebr. Skeleton* 71 The other cartilage bone is a mentomeckelian, best known in Anura, at the symphysis of the lower jaw.

menton ('mentən). *Anat.* [a. F. *menton* chin:—L. *mentum*.] = GNATHION.

1937 *Amer. J. Phys. Anthropol.* XXII. 483 Menton... By all authors, this is designated as the lowest point on the lower border of the mandible in the median plane. **1954** T. C. WHITE et al. *Orthodontics* ix. 165 The Mandibular Plane passes from the menton (lowest point on the cross-section of the mandibular symphysis)..to the lowest point on the angle of the mandible. **1968** [see GNATHION]. **1974** *Nature* 8 Mar. 165/1 Six bilateral and four single roentgenographic landmarks were delineated. The single landmarks were: sella; anterior nasal spine; incisal point; menton.

mentonniere (men'tɒniə(r)). *Antiq.* [a. F. *mentonnière* (16th c. *mentoniere*), f. *menton* chin.] A piece of armour covering the chin or lower part of the face and neck, attached either to the helmet or to the upper part of the body-armour.

1824 MEYRICK *Anc. Arm.* II. 247 On this is a protuberance and two rings to hold a shield, made also with a mentoniere. *Ibid.*, They have grand guards with mentonieres and coursing-hats. **1884** *St. James's Gaz.* 20 June 11/2 A Mentonniere, engraved with the royal arms of Spain.

mentor ('mentɔ:(r)). [a. F. *mentor*, appellative use of the proper name *Mentor*, Gr. *Μέντωρ*. The name admits of the etymological rendering 'adviser', having the form of an agent-n. from the root **men-* (: *mon-*) to remember, think, counsel, etc. (cf. L. *monitor*); possibly it may have been invented or chosen by the poet as appropriately significant.]

1. a. With initial capital: The name of the Ithacan noble whose disguise the goddess Athene assumed in order to act as the guide and adviser of the young Telemachus; *allusively*, one who fulfils the office which the supposed Mentor fulfilled towards Telemachus. **b.** Hence, as common noun: An experienced and trusted counsellor.

The currency of the word in Fr. and Eng. is derived less from the Odyssey than from Fénelon's romance of *Télémaque*, in which the part played by Mentor as a counsellor is made more prominent.

1750 LD. CHESTERF. *Lett. to Son* 8 Mar., The friendly care and assistance of your Mentor. **1784** COWPER *Task* II. 595 The friend Sticks close, a Mentor worthy of his charge. **1814** SIR R. WILSON *Priv. Diary* II. 329 The same Mentor, who really is a most sincere friend, begged me to [etc.]. **1873** DIXON *Two Queens* III. XIII. vi. 36 'Too much learning is not needed in a prince', replied his mentor. **1890** GUNTER *Miss Nobody* II. (1891) 28 Phil.. is helped in the selection by the experience of his mentor.

† **c.** Applied to a thing (more or less personified).

Littre quotes from Rousseau an example of the similar use of *F. mentor* applied to a book.

1823 BYRON *Island* II. viii, The deep.. The only Mentor of his youth. **1869** SPURGEON *Treas. David* (Ps. xix. 11) I. 309 The Bible should be our Mentor. **1879** *Expositor* IX. 462 The *δαίμων* which Socrates spoke of as his mentor.

2. attrib. and Comb.

1778 ABIGAIL ADAMS in *Fam. Lett.* (1876) 338 Your venerable colleague, whose Mentor-like appearance, age [etc.]. **1811** W. SPENCER *Poems* 214 To smooth Reflection's mentor-frown. **1837** MISS SEDGWICK *Live & let Live* 76 This made it easy for her to adopt the Mentor style.

Hence *mentorial a.*, 'containing advice' (*Smart Dict.* 1836); *mentorism*, guidance by a mentor; *mentorship*, the office or function of a mentor.

1882 SIR W. HARCOURT in *Daily News* 23 Jan. 2/5, I wholly reject the mentorship of the noble lord. **1889** *Jrnl. Educ.* 1 Dec. 620/2 What a tragedy of mentorism is that of 'Robert Elsmere'! **1905** *Blackw. Mag.* Jan. 71/2 His occasional boredom and irrepressibly assertive mentorship.

|| **mentri** ('mentri). Also 9- *mantri*. [Mal. *mentri*, ad. Skr. *mantri* MANTRI.] A title used in the Malay states for a minister. Also *mentri besar*, a title for the chief minister of a Malay state.

Mentri was used *spec.* of a Perak territorial chief in the 19th century.

1839 T. J. NEWBOLD *Pol. & Statistical Acct. Straits of Malacca* I. v. 239 The Mantris were the privy councillors to the Panghulu, two in number. **1880** F. A. SWETTENHAM

Some Acct. Independent Native States Malay Peninsula i. 7 He had..got the Mēntri to assist him in farming the revenues of Krian, a Province claimed by the Mēntri. **1900** W. E. MAXWELL in W. W. SKEAT *Malay Magic* iii. 65 The grave was discovered..by workmen employed by the Mēntri of Perak. **1907** F. A. SWETTENHAM *Brit. Malaya* vi. 118 The Malay chief of the Larut district was styled the Mantri, and he was one of the four high officers of state. **1955** *Times* 1 Aug. 6/6 They would be the symbol of loyalty of all classes and of all races loyal to Malaya. 'I only hope that in a short time their highnesses will see fit to appoint as their mentris besar (chief ministers) elected members of state councils.' **1958** J. SLIMMING *Temiar Jungle* ii. 27 *Mentri* is a Malay title superimposed on the Temiar system of leadership. **1972** *Straits Times* (Malaysian ed.) 4 May 6/4 Malaysia and Indonesia will be closer, and grow better in education when a common spelling system is used by both governments, Mentri Besar Inche Ja'afar bin Hassan said yesterday.

mentulate ('mentjələit), *a.* [ad. L. *mentulāt-us*, f. *mentula* penis: see -ATE.] Having a very large penis (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1890). Also *'mentulated a.* in the same sense (Bailey vol. II, 1727).

|| **mentum** ('mentəm). [L. *mentum* chin.]

1. Anat. The anterior and inferior margins of the mandible or lower jaw; the chin.

[1693 tr. *Blancard's Phys. Dict.* (ed. 2), *Mentum*, the Chin.] **1855** DUNGLISON *Med. Lex.* 1866 in BRANDE & COX *Dict. Sci.*, etc. In mod. Dicts.

2. Ent. A term variously applied to different parts of the labium; by recent entomologists commonly used for the median portion. Also *attrib.*

1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* III. 355 *Mentum*, the lower part of the *labium*, where it is jointed; in other cases its base. *Ibid.* 356 note, Our [i.e. the authors'] *Mentum* may generally be known by its situation between the hinges and base of the *Maxillæ*. **1828** STARK *Elem. Nat. Hist.* II. 281 *Mentum* large; maxillary palpi long. **1839** WESTWOOD *Classif. Insects* I. 1 *Mentum*-tooth triangular. *Ibid.* 4 *Mentum*-lobe entire. **1888** ROLLESTON & JACKSON *Anim. Life* 141 A palpiger borne on the external angle of the *mentum*.

3. Bot. 'A projection in front of the flowers of some orchids, caused by the extension of the foot of the column' (*Treas. Bot.* 1866).

menu ('menju:, ||məny). [F. *menu* adj., small (:—L. *minutus* MINUTE *a.*), used as sb. with the sense of detail, details collectively, detailed list.]

† **1.** Short for F. *menu peuple*: the common people. *Obs. rare*⁻¹.

1658 OSBORN *Adv. Son* (1673) 2 The Sons of the Menu lying so long under this lazie course. *Ibid.* 190 Which..may better become the Gentry, than the Sons of the Menu.

2. A detailed list of the dishes to be served at a banquet or meal; a bill of fare. Also, the viands so served. *menu card*, the card upon which a menu is written.

1837 C'TESS BLESSINGTON in *Heath's Bk. Beauty* 198 Did you not examine the *menu*? **1849** THACKERAY *Pendennis* xxii, It was a grand sight to behold him in his dressing-gown composing a *menu*. **1881** C. C. HARRISON *Woman's Handiwork* II. 124 A menu card, with gilded edge and lettering. **1883** F. M. CRAWFORD *Dr. Claudius* (1892) 38 He was thinking out a *menu* for dinner. **1896** W. BLACK in *Harper's Mag.* Apr. 746/2 The long tables..with..their glossy menu-cards, and their floral decorations.

transf. **1889** *Pall Mall G.* 4 Nov. 3/1 To gain this they must qualify in Latin, Greek, Mathematics, Natural Philosophy, Logic..[etc.]—a pretty good menu. **1922** JOYCE *Ulysses* 161 Maul her a bit. Then the next thing on the menu. **1940** H. G. WELLS *Babes in Darkling Wood* II. iii. 206 All the intelligent ones feel baffled at the menu of these degree courses. **1974** *Some Technical Terms & Slang* (Granada Television), *Menu*, a list of items read out at the start of a magazine programme.

3. Computing. A computer-generated list of options, usu. displayed on a screen, any of which can be conveniently selected and entered into the computer; *spec.* such a list of available commands or facilities.

1967 *Proc. IEEE* LV. 1551/2 Software function buttons, displayed on the CRT as a 'menu' of commands available to the user. **1971** *Computers & Humanities* VI. 104 The musical symbols at the top of the workspace are the 'menu'. **1977** *Sci. Amer.* Aug. 50/1 A simple menu helps you enter your data parameters on the keyboard, after which a single keystroke plots the data instantly. **1982** *Which Computer?* June 48/1 The operator can re-configure the operating parameters. This is done by a yes/no key located on the enclosure and a menu printed out on paper. **1984** J. HILTON *Choosing & using your Home Computer* 125/2 The button is pressed once to select an 'icon' (or symbol) from a screen menu, and twice to open out that particular application. **1986** *Keyboard Player* Apr. 3/3 The sophisticated edit facilities allow complicated musical forms to be created..with the aid of on-screen menus.

4. Special Comb.: menu-driven a. (of a program or computer) used by making selections from menus.

1979 *Proc. 12th Hawaii Internat. Conf. System Sciences* I. 158 A particular menu driven user interface is presented as an example of a successful interface. **1984** *Austral. Micro Computerworld* Feb. 13/2 The PCjr is menu-driven, using icons to identify the programs available.

menuce, variant of MENISE *Obs.*

† **menudes.** *Obs.* [app. ad. Sp. *menudos*, pl. of *menudo*, absol. use of *menudo* small (:—L. *minūtus* MINUTE *a.*)] ? Mince-meat.

1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* i. xi. 13 b, Meat dressed according to their fashion, which was a kinde of Menudes made in paste with onions.

menues, menuise, var. ff. MENISE *Obs.*

menuet: see MINUET *sb.*

|| **menura** (mɪ'n(j)ʊərə). *Ornith.* [mod.L. (Davies 1800, in *Trans. Linn. Soc.* VI), f. Gr. *μήνη* crescent moon + *οὐρά* tail, so called from the 'crescent-shaped spots' (*loc. cit.*) on the tail.] An Australian genus of birds, popularly called Lyre-birds; any bird of this genus, esp. *Menura superba*.

1839 *Penny Cycl.* XIV. 274/2 (tr. Lesson), The Mænura [*sic*] has then been arranged sometimes among the gallinaceous birds under the name of Lyre-Pheasant or Pheasant of the Woods. 1874 *Wood Nat. Hist.* (1885) 337 The Menura seldom, if ever, attempts to escape by flight. 1884 *Whympfer in Girl's Own Paper* 28 June 614/2 The superb menura, or lyre-bird.

menurance, obs. form of MANURANCE.

menure, obs. form of MAINOUR.

1436 *Domesday Ipswich in Blk. Bk. Admir.* (Rolls) II. 21 Theves taken with litell menure or with gret menure.

menure, obs. form of MANURE *v.*

menuse, variant of MENISE *Obs.*, MINISH.

|| **menus plaisirs** (məny plɛzɪr), *sb. pl.* [Fr., lit. 'small pleasures'; pocket-money.] Simple pleasures; small personal expenses or gratifications; fanciful or trifling objects bought with one's pocket-money. Also *attrib.*

1697 *Vanbrugh Relapse* i. ii. 8, I shall see you stand in damnable need of some Auxiliary Guineas, for you[r] *Menu Plaisirs*. 1779 H. WALPOLE *Let.* 14 Jan. (1904) X. 363 My *menus plaisirs*, a few sprinkled visits of charity from a few friends that remained in town. 1814 JANE AUSTEN *Mansf. Park* II. v. 114 He will have a very pretty income . . . and as . . . he will still live at home, it will be all for his *menus plaisirs*. 1883 M. E. BRADDON *Golden Calf* II. xi. 293 Whatever honorarium he received for his work was expended upon his *menus plaisirs*. 1915 F. M. HUEFFER *Good Soldier* III. v. 193 He may have had five hundred pounds a year English, for his *menus plaisirs*. 1966 'M. INNES' *Change of Heir* v. 40 'It's in her letter. The bit about . . . *menus frais*.' 'What's that?' 'The same as *menus plaisirs*. Pocket-money on the scale appropriate to an English gentleman.'

menuver, obs. form of MINIVER.

menuze, menwu, obs. ff. MINISH, MINNOW.

meny, menyal(l), obs. ff. MANY, MENIAL *a.*

meny(e), obs. forms of MEINIE.

menyanthin (mɛn'ænθɪn). *Chem.* Also *-ine*. [f. mod.L. *Menyanthes* (Tournefort 1700), the name of a genus of plants + *-in*].

The etymology of the mod.L. generic name is obscure; it has been variously conjectured to be a mistake for **Minyanthēs* (*a.* Gr. *μινυανθής* *adj.*, blooming a short time), and to be an irregular formation on Gr. *μήνη* month + *άνθος* flower.]

A bitter principle contained in the buckbean, *Menyanthes trifoliata*.

1842 *Francis Dict. Arts, Menyanthin*, the peculiar principle of *menyanthes trifoliata*, or bog bean. 1850 OGIIVIE *s.v.* *Menyanthes*, It contains an extractive called *menyanthine*. 1897 *Naturalist* 45 The most palpable ingredient of the plant is a bitter principle *menyanthin*.

menyie, variant of MANYIE *sb. Sc. Obs.*

menykinge, obs. form of MINIKIN.

menyng(e), obs. ff. MEANING, MINNING.

menys, obs. gen. pl. of MAN, obs. f. MENACE.

menyso(u)n, variants of MENISON *Obs.*

menyuer, -yver(e), obs. forms of MINIVER.

menzie, variant of MANYIE *v.*

menzil, variant of MANZIL.

1687 A. LOVELL tr. *Thevenot's Trav.* II. 148 Commonly they make it a Menzil or days Journey from Chadgegh to Destberm. 1869 *Tozer Highl. Turkey* I. 195 We were now travelling by the Menzil or Turkish post. . . The charge for menzil horses is three piastres and a half. . . an hour. 1888 DOUGHTY *Trav. Arabia Deserta* II. 179 The drone of mill-stones may be heard before the daylight in the nomad menzils.

Meo (mɪ:əʊ). Also *g* *Mewoh*. [Native name.] An Indian people of Rajasthan and the Punjab, whose religion is a blend of Hinduism and Islam; a member of this people. Also as *adj.* Cf. *MEWATI* *sb.* and *a.*

1832 J. TOD *Ann. Rajast'han* II. 393 At this period . . . the mountainous region, called Mēwat, was inhabited by a daring and ferocious banditti, called Mewohs, who pillaged in gangs. 1855 H. H. WILSON *Gloss. Judicial & Revenue Terms* 339/2 *Meo*, (?) H. A class of cultivators in the province of Dehli. 1873 E. BALFOUR *Cycl. India* (ed. 2) III.

s.v., Meo, cultivators in the Delhi province, are a tribe of people inhabiting the low hills about Gurgaon. 1880 P. W. POWLETT in *Rajputana Gazetteer* III. 201 Meos do not marry into their own pāl, or clan, but are lax about forming connections with women of other castes, whose children they receive into the Meo community. 1885 G. C. WHITWORTH *Anglo-Indian Dict.* 204/2 *Mewāti*, the name of a branch of the Jādon Rājputs; . . . they rule in Alwar, and are connected with the Meo tribe of the same country. 1896 W. CROOKE *Tribes & Castes N.-W. Provinces & Oudh* III. 487 Whatever their connection with the Minas may be, the Meos themselves pretend to be of Rājput descent. 1916 R. V. RUSSELL *Tribes & Castes Cent. Provinces India* IV. 235 Abu Fazl writes that the Meos were in his time famous runners, and one thousand of them were employed by Akbar as carriers of post. 1970 D. G. MANDELBAUM *Society in India* II. xxix. 558 This intensified Islamization is shown by the Meos, the dominant jati in some two thousand villages on the borderlands of Rajasthan and Punjab. *Ibid.* 559 The Meos have adopted more of Muslim practices in the last 17 years than they had in the previous 450 years.

Meo, var. MIAO *sb.* and *a.*

meoble, variant of MOBLE *sb. Obs.*

meoc, obs. form of MEEK *a.*

meode, obs. form of MEAD *sb.*¹, MEED *sb.*

meok(e), obs. forms of MEEK *a.* and *v.*

† **meon.** *Obs.* See also MEUM. [a. late Gr. *μήρον*.] The herb Spignel, *Meum athamanticum*.

1562 *Turner Herb.* II. 56 Meon or Mew . . . is lyke vnto dill in y^e stalk and lefe. 1617 *Minsheu Ductor, Mewe* or meon.

meorknesse, obs. form of MURKNESSE.

meovable, -ve, obs. forms of MOVABLE, MOVE.

meow, var. MIAOW *int.* and *sb.*

mepacrine ('mɛpəkrɪn, -i:n). *Pharm.* [perh. f. ME(THYL + PA(LUDISM + A)CR(ID)INE.)] A tricyclic base, C₂₃H₃₀N₃OCl, derived from acridine and usually administered in the form of its dihydrochloride dihydrate salt, which is a yellow crystalline compound formerly widely used in the treatment of malaria and now used mainly as an anthelmintic. Cf. ATEBRIN, QUINACRINE.

1943 *Lancet* 29 May 699/1 The only synthetic anti-malarial compound of any real value so far in general use is mepacrine. 1956 W. SLIM *Defeat into Victory* xvi. 352 The jaundice yellow of all our complexions as a result of the daily dose of mepacrine. 1962 *Lancet* 29 Dec. 1387/2 A related drug, chloroquine, has proved superior to mepacrine in the suppressive treatment of malaria, rheumatoid arthritis, lupus erythematosus, and light eruptions. 1971 B. W. ALDISS *Soldier Erect* 74 The site where hundreds of BORs had pretended to swallow the morning mepacrine tablet and instead had ground it underfoot, happily risking malaria in the exercise of their own free will.

mepерidine (mɛ'pɛrɪdɪ:n). *Pharm.* Chiefly U.S. [f. ME(THYL + PI)PERIDINE.] = PETHIDINE.

1947 *Jrnl. Amer. Med. Assoc.* 25 Jan. 243/2 In this country only i case of spontaneous addiction to mepерidine hydrochloride is reported. 1962 J. H. BURN *Drugs, Med. & Man* x. 104 The disadvantage can however be countered by choosing one of the substitutes for morphine which have been made in the laboratory in the last twenty years. The first of these was mepерidine (in Britain called pethidine). 1971 J. J. BURNS in B. N. La Du et al. *Fund. Drug Metabolism* xvii. 343 The rhesus monkey and the dog metabolize . . . mepерidine and antipyrine much more rapidly than does man.

mephenesin (mɛ'fɛnəsɪn). *Pharm.* [f. ME(THYL + PHEN(YL + CR)ES(OL + -IN¹.)] A colourless crystalline compound, CH₃C₆H₄O·CH₂CH(OH)CH₂OH, which is used as a muscle-relaxant in the treatment of spastic, hypertonic, and hyperkinetic conditions, and as a tranquilizer.

1952 *Brit. Pharmaceut. Codex 1949 Suppl.* 40 Mephenesin consists of 3-(2-methylphenoxy)propane-1,2-diol. 1955 *Sci. News Let.* 16 July 40/3 In the great majority of 109 cases [of cerebral palsy] treated before dental surgery with mephenesin, . . . the drug produced feelings of well-being and relaxation, and nervousness diminished or disappeared. 1962 J. H. BURN *Drugs, Med. & Man* xii. 127 Another study was made by other workers to test the claim that the drug mephenesin exerts a specific effect on subjective anxiety and feeling of tension, and also on objective manifestations of this state. 1972 *Neuro-pharmacology* XI. 733 Amino-oxyacetic acid did not protect rats against the audiogenic seizures that constitute the barbiturate abstinence syndrome whereas mephenesin . . . did provide protection.

† **mephis.** *Obs.* [Blundered form of L. *memphitēs* (Pliny), Gr. *μειφιτης* (Dioscorides).] A stone said to have anæsthetic properties. Cf. MEMPHIAN.

1584 R. SCOT *Discov. Witcher.* XIII. vi. (1886) 240 Mephis, being broken into powder, and droonke with water, maketh insensibility of torture.

Mephistopheles (mɛfɪ'stɒfɪlɪz). Also 6-7 *Mephas-*, *Mephis-*, *Mephostophilis*, *Mephas-*, *Mephes-*, *Mephostophilus*, 7 *Mephistophilus*, *Mephostophiles*; 9 in shortened form *Mephisto*. [Appears first in the Ger. *Faustbuch* 1587 as

Mephostophiles; of unknown origin. The now current form *Mephistopheles*, and the abbreviation *Mephisto*, come from Goethe's *Faust*.] The name of the evil spirit to whom Faust (in the German legend) was represented to have sold his soul. Hence applied allusively to persons (in the 17th c. with reference to the character presented in Marlowe's *Doctor Faustus*, in recent use to that presented by Goethe).

[c 1590 MARLOWE *Faustus* (1604) B 1 b, How pliant is this Mephostophilis? *Ibid.*, Enter Mephostophilis. *Ibid.* B 4 Mephostophilus.] 1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* I. i. 132 *Pist.* How now, Mephostophilus. 1598-9 B. JONSON *Case is Alter'd* II. iv, Thou art not lunatike, art thou? and thou bee'st auoide Mephostophiles. 1620 MELTON *Astrol.* 8 There came running down the stayres. . . (the little Mephistophiles) his Boy demanding with whom I would speake. 1624 FLETCHER *Wife for a Month* v. ii, A Mephostophilus, such as thou art. 1629 MASSINGER *Picture* v. iii, You know How to resolute your selfe what my intents are, By the help of Mephostophiles [*i.e.* Baptistal]. 1818 LADY MORGAN *Autobiog.* (1859) 201 That Mephistopheles of diplomacy, Talleyrand. 1903 *Westm. Gaz.* 22 Aug. 2/1 It changes them mostly into Machiavels and Mephistopheles.

Hence **Mephistophelean, Mephisto'phelian, Mephisto'phelic, Mephistophe'listic** (*rare*), *adjs.*, pertaining to or resembling Mephistopheles or his actions.

1837 *Fraser's Mag.* XVI. 92 We have heard some ascribe a Mephistophilic spirit to Mr. Carlyle. 1851 H. MELVILLE *Whale* xxxi. 154 He carries an everlasting Mephistophelean grin on his face. 1853 GEO. ELIOT in *Cross Life* (1885) I. 307, I am very hard and Mephistophilic just now. 1873 LELAND *Egypt. Sketch-bk.* 102 The Mephistophilic who quiz all that they cannot compass. 1887 F. FRANCIS Jun. *Saddle & Moccasin* 209 These Apaches . . . were handsome, too, in a Mephistophelean style. 1888 J. MARTINEAU *Study Relig.* I. l. iv. 135 The very same Mephistophelean [*sic*] agility.

mephites, erron. form of MEPHITIS.

mephitic (mɪ'fɪtɪk), *a.* [ad. late L. *mephiticus* (whence F. *méphitique*, Sp. *mefítico*, Pg. *mephitico*, It. *mefitico*), f. L. *mephitis*: see MEPHITIS and *-ic*.] Pertaining to mephitis; offensive to the smell; (of a vapour or exhalation) pestilential, noxious, poisonous. † *mephitic air, acid, gas*; carbonic acid.

1623 COCKERAM, *Mephiticke*, stinking. 1656 in BLOUNT *Glossogr.* 1773 T. PERCIVAL *Ess.* II. 57 This celebrated spring abounds with a mineral spirit, or mephitic air, in which its stimulus, and indeed its efficacy resides. 1773 BRYDONE *Sicily* ii. (1809) 125 So mephitic a vapour that birds were suffocated in flying over it. 1775 BEWLY in *Priestley Exper. and Observ.* *Air* II. 339 The Mephitic Acid, as I shall already venture to call it. 1793 BEDDOES *Calculus* 250 The affinity which this mephitic gaz has for oxygene. 1832 *Veg. Subst. Food of Man* 212 This mephitic gas. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 393 Hallucinations of smell are also offensive. Patients complain of mephitic fumes, . . . chloroform and other volatile poisons.

absol. 1828 H. BEST *Italy* 399 Other spiracles of mephitic might probably be found here.

fig. 1887 HUXLEY in *19th Cent.* Feb. 195 The schools kept the thinking faculty alive and active, when . . . the mephitic atmosphere engendered by the dominant ecclesiasticism . . . might well have stifled it.

b. mephitic weasel: the skunk, *Mephitis mephitica*.

1837 DONOVAN *Dom. Econ.* II. 85 The Skunk, or mephitic weasel of North America.

Hence **mephitical** *a.* in the same sense.

1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* I, *Mephitical Exhalations* are poisonous or noxious ones, issuing out of the Earth. 1741 BROWNIGG in *Phil. Trans.* LV. 238 The mephitical air of oak, which extinguishes flame. 1842 SIR A. DE VERE *Song of Faith* 206 Our very chambers clogged with steams mephitical. 1930 D. L. SAYERS *Strong Poison* viii. 95 In one corner an anthracite stove, glowing red and mephitical, vied with a roaring gas-oven in another corner. 1933 *Punch* 6 Dec. 641/3 In the sphere of things political An atmosphere malign, mephitical, Infects the universe.

|| **mephitis** (mɪ'fɪttɪs). [L. *mephitis* noxious vapour; also personified, as the name of a goddess who averts pestilential exhalations.]

1. A noxious or pestilential emanation, esp. from the earth; a noisome, or poisonous stench.

1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Mephitis*, a Damp, or strong Sulphureous Smell, . . . a Stench, Stink, or ill Savour. 1750 *Phil. Trans.* XLVII. 53 *note*, Mephitis, a deadly or very dangerous exhalation. 1781 PENNANT *Tour Wales* II. 190 A mephitic [*sic*], or pestilential vapour. 1793 BEDDOES *Calculus* 250 The mephitic, which exhales from putrefied animal substances. 1817 COLERIDGE *Satyr. Lett.* i. in *Biog. Lit.* II. 197 My nostrils, the most placable of all the senses, reconciled to or indeed insensible of the mephitic. 1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits, Voy. to Eng.* Wks. (Bohn) II. 12 Nobody likes to be . . . suffocated with bilge, mephitic, and stinking oil.

2. *Zool.* A genus of skunks, typical of the family *Mephitinæ*.

1848 in CRAIG. In mod. Dicts.

Hence **mephitism** *sb.*, mephitic poisoning of the air; † **mephitized** *ppl. a.*, charged with mephitic; **mephitized nitrous acid** = next.

1794 G. ADAMS *Nat. & Exp. Philos.* I. xii. 497 Mephitized inflammable gas. 1796 KIRWAN *Elem. Min.* (ed. 2) II. 521 Mephitized Nitrous Acid. 1801 *Repert. Arts & Manuf.* XV. 425 To destroy the mephitism of the walls in the asylums of industry, indigence, and misfortune. 1813 FORSYTH *Excurs.*

Italy 269 note, The *campus martius* is sheltered... from the winds which bring mephitism. 1890 Syd. Soc. Lex., *Mephitism*.

† **mephitic-nitrous**, *a.* *Chem. Obs. rare*⁻¹. In *mephitic-nitrous acid*, ? = NITROGEN.

1796 KIRWAN *Elem. Min.* (ed. 2) II. 211 Neither the pure nor Mephitic-Nitrous Acid, hot or cold, has any action on it.

† **mephrize**, *v.* *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [? ad. F. *mépriser*: see MISPRIZE *v.*] *trans.* ? To despise.

1633 J. DONE *Hist. Septuagint* 133 What is that he ought to do to mephrize his Enemies? [= Gr. *πῶς ἂν καταφρονῶν τῶν ἐχθρῶν*.]

meprobamate (mɛˈprɒbəmeɪt). *Pharm.* [f. ME(THYL + PRO(PYL + *car*)bamate (s.v. CARBAMIDE).] A colourless crystalline compound, CH₃CH₂CH₂C(CH₂O-CO-NH₂)₂CH₃, which is a mild tranquillizer used in the treatment of motion sickness, neuroses, and insomnia.

1955 *Dispensatory U.S.A.* (ed. 25) 1861/1 Meprobamate. Equanil (Wyeth). Miltown (Wallace).—This is 2-methyl-2-*n*-propyl-1,3-propanediol dicarbamate. 1962 A. HUXLEY *Island* xiii. 201 Mass opiates in the form of television, meprobamate, positive thinking and cigarettes. 1965 J. POLLITT *Depression & its Treatment* iv. 48 When tension is more prominent than depression, chloridiazepoxide, meprobamate or even amylobarbitone in average doses will help tide the patient over difficult phases. 1965 *Evening Standard* 13 Sept. 10/3 He had an envelope full of pep pills—amphetamine—in his left coat pocket and an envelope full of Equanils—meprobamate—in his right pocket. 1967 *Martindale's Extra Pharmacopoeia* (ed. 25) 391/2 Suicide attempts with meprobamate are not infrequent... There is a serious addiction risk. 1969 *Punch* 5 Mar. 340/3 The classic example was the test of the tranquilliser meprobamate, sold here under the brand names Miltown and Equanil. It had been one of the most profitable drugs ever marketed—but in the trials, the placebo proved just as effective.

mepyramine (mɛˈpɪrəmi:n). *Pharm.* [f. ME(THYL + PYR(IDINE + AMINE).] A crystalline substituted amine, C₁₇H₂₃N₃O, or its maleate, which is an antihistamine drug used in treating allergic conditions.

1949 *Lancet* 9 July 47/2 The histamine antagonist, N(2-dimethylaminoethyl)N(p-methoxybenzyl)2-amino-pyridine maleate... later known on the continent as 'Neoantergan' and in this country as 'Anthisan' or mepyramine maleate... was soon recognised as the most powerful and specific of the histamine antagonists. 1964 W. G. SMITH *Allergy & Tissue Metabolism* v. 61 One of these was histamine whose actions could be blocked by mepyramine. 1972 *Nature* 21 Apr. 369/1 Certain responses... are not antagonized by the classical antihistaminic drugs, such as mepyramine.

mer (mɜ:(r)). *Chem.* [f. POLYMER.] The repeating unit of a polymeric molecule.

1936 W. O. CAROTHERS in *Trans. Faraday Soc.* XXXII. 49 Assume that the weight of the mer or unit is 100. 1947 R. L. WAKEMAN *Chem. Commercial Plastics* xx. 554 The word 'mer'... has... been used by Carothers to designate the individual unit of repetition in both addition and condensation polymers (as distinguished from the monomeric substances themselves from which the polymer is produced). 1952 *Jrnl. Polymer Sci.* VIII. 258 The slight variability in composition and chemical structure permitted... for high polymers results from the presence of end groups, occasional branches, variation in orientation of the mers (monomeric units), irregularity in the sequence of different types of mers (in copolymers), and sometimes other irregularities. 1967 MARGERISON & EAST *Introd. Polymer Chem.* i. 3 As soon as more than one mer is involved, a wide diversity of polymer structure and type becomes possible.

mer, obs. form of MAR, MARE, MAYOR, MERE.

mer-, used in various combinations (chiefly nonce-wds.) formed after MERMAID, denoting imaginary beings of the mermaid kind, as *mer-baby*, *-child*, *-dog*, *-folk*, *-lady*, *-monster*, *-people*, *-wife*. Cf. MERMAN, MERWOMAN.

1894 J. GEDDIE *Fringes of Fife* 150 The radiant young rogue... fearless as a *Mer-Baby, grins at us... from his rocking craft. 1881 *Proc. Soc. Antiquaries* 19 May, Seal... Subject, a mermaid holding her *merchild to her breast. 1895 'Q.' *Wandering Heath* 97 Change, O change him [sc. a drowned dog] to a *mer-dog! 1863 BARING-GOULD *Iceland* xx. 349 With regard to the appearance of the *merfolk in other countries, I may state [etc.]. 1822 HIBBERT *Descr. Shetl. Isl.* 570 The *merlady, perceiving that she must become an inhabitant of the earth, found [etc.]. 1620 *Hic Mulier* A4b, These Meare-maids or rather *Meare-Monsters. 1882 *Spectator* 16 Dec. 1618 The idea of the 'child of earth...' carried away to consort with *Mer-people is as old as Hylas. 1822 HIBBERT *Descr. Shetl. Isl.* 570 The Shetlander's love for his *merwife was unbounded.

-mer (mɜ:(r)), terminal element repr. Gr. *μέρος* part, occurring in various chemical terms: orig. in *polymer* and *isomer*, and usu. in words denoting particular kinds of polymer (as *dimer*, *elastomer*) or isomer (as *epimer*).

merabolan, obs. form of MYROBALAN.

† **me'racious**, *a.* *Obs. rare*⁻¹. Also (in Dicts.) *-aceous*. [f. L. *merac-us* (f. *merus*: see MERE *a.*) +

-IOUS.] Pure, unmixed. So † *me'racity*, purity, unmixed condition (*Obs.*⁻⁰).

1657 REEVE *God's Plea* 130 We must drink of the sweet, and it is well, if any thing be dulcy, and meracious enough for us. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Meracity*, clearness, or pureness, without mixture. 1727 BAILEY vol. II, *Meraceous*, *Meracity*.

meracle, **merakil**(l), obs. forms of MIRACLE.

meraltie, **-alty**, obs. forms of MAYORALTY.

meranti (mɛˈrænti). [Malay.] A hardwood timber produced by trees of the genus *Shorea*, belonging to the family Dipterocarpaceae, and native to Malaya, Sarawak, and Indonesia; also, a tree yielding this wood.

1783 W. MARSDEN *Hist. Sumatra* 130 *Meranti maracooly* and *murbow*, are in much estimation for building. 1839 T. J. NEWBOLD *Pol. & Statistical Acct. Straits of Malacca* I. vii. 442 The trees chiefly in use for purposes of house and ship are the Chingei, ... the red and white Meranti for planks, etc. 1900 W. W. SKEAT *Malay Magic* 109 The *mèranti* is a fine hard-wood forest tree. 1935 I. H. BURKILL *Dict. Econ. Products Malay Peninsula* II. 2002 Red *Mèranti* is the commonest Malayan timber. 1955 *Nomencl. Commercial Timbers (B.S.I.)* 74 For the light to medium-weight timbers it should be noted that *meranti* is the group name for species of *Shorea* in Malaya, Sarawak, Brunei and Indonesia. 1956 *Archit. Rev.* CXX. 117 All windows and doors are framed in red meranti hardwood. 1956 *Handbk. Hardwoods* (Forest Prod. Res. Lab.) 150 In Malaya this timber is commonly classified for export mainly on the basis of colour and weight as light red meranti (the most important), dark red meranti, yellow meranti and white meranti. 1966 D. FORBES *Heart of Malaya* x. 113 Their box-like wooden houses... are dull and plain in contrast with the charming thatched cottages of red meranti wood, in which the Malays live. 1971 *Timber Trades Jrnl.* 14 Aug. 42/2 Malaysian and Singapore plywoods, of which meranti and mengkulang are the most important, accounted for 11.9% of deliveries of 102 500m³.

merbau (ˈmɜ:bəʊ). Also *marbow*, *merabau*, *murbow*. [Malay.] A hardwood timber obtained from *Intsia bijuga* or *I. palembanica*, of the family Leguminosae, trees native to Malaysia and Indonesia; also, the tree itself.

1783 [see MERANTI]. 1836 J. LOW *Diss. Soil & Agric. Penang* v. 202 *Marbow*—this is a high tree, affording large planks. 1911 *Encycl. Brit.* XVII. 472/2 Good hard-wood timber is found in plenty, the best being the *merabau*, *penak*, *rasok* and *chengal*. 1935 I. H. BURKILL *Dict. Econ. Products Malay Peninsula* II. 1243 *Mèrbaui* is used for all kinds of high-grade construction on land, for furniture, and for sleepers. 1940 E. J. H. CORNER *Wayside Trees Malaya* I. 396 This small genus [sc. *Intsia*] includes the well-known timber-tree *Merbau*. 1958 J. SLIMMING *Temiar Jungle* iv. 60 The children play with spinning tops, made of *Merbau* wood. 1965 C. SHUTTLEWORTH *Malayan Safari* i. 16 There are heavy hardwoods such as *merbau*, *balau* and *chengal*. 1972 *Timber Trades Jrnl.* 13 May 39/2 Of the lesser species *merbau* and *kapur* are readily available.

merbel, **-ul**, **-yl**, obs. forms of MARBLE.

† **me'rcable**, *a.* *Obs.*⁻⁰ [ad. L. *mercabil-is*, f. *mercārī* to buy: see MERCHANT.] That may be bought.

1656 in BLOUNT *Glossogr.*

|| **mercadore**, *rare*⁻¹. [Sp. *mercader*.] A merchant, tradesman.

1595 *Maroccos Ext.* (Percy Soc.) 9 A mercadore, ... that for one or two tearmes arrate, a shall for his lives tearme... become begeries bondmen and usuries vassall.

|| **mercal**¹ (ˈmɜ:kəl). *Indian*. Also *mercall*, *maral*. [Eng. pronunciation of Tamil *marakkāl*.] A measure for grain used in Madras.

1776 T. BROOKS *Coins E. Indies*, etc. 7, 8 Measures are equal to 1 Mercial, 400 Marcals... 1803 WELLINGTON in *Gurw. Desp.* (1837) II. 85 The small bags... filled up each to the full amount of three Mercalls or seventy two pounds. 1864 W. A. BROWNE *Money, Weights & Meas.* 51, 8 Puddies = 1 Mercial, 5 Marcals = 1 Parah.

mercal² (ˈmɜ:kəl). *Sc.* Also 9 markal. In Orkney and Shetland: The piece of timber carrying the plough-share, which was fastened into the lower end of the beam of a wooden plough.

1793 *Statist. Acc. Scot.* VII. 585 A square hole is cut through the lower end of the beam, and the mercial, a piece of oak about 22 inches long, introduced. 1822 SCOTT *Pirate* xviii, What manners are to be expected in a country where folk call a plough-sock a markal?

Mercalli (mɜ:kæli). *Seismology*. The name of Giuseppe Mercalli (1850-1914), Italian geologist, used *attrib.* to designate an arbitrary 12-point scale he devised (in 1897) to express the intensity of an earthquake at any place.

1921 C. DAVISON *Man. Seismol.* iii. 45 The Mercalli scale... is suitable for strong earthquakes and is adopted in Italy. 1927 — *Founders Seismol.* vi. 106 Mercalli found that the higher degrees of the Rossi-Forel scale were insufficient... His modification of that scale contains the germs of the Mercalli scale now so widely used. 1972 *Times* 28 Nov. 5/2 The tremor (eight on the 12-point Mercalli scale) damaged many buildings in the old part of the city. 1973 *Daily Colonist* (Victoria, B.C.) 8 Apr. 10/5 An earthquake can have only one magnitude but it can have several intensities and these are registered on what is known as the modified Mercalli intensity scale.

mercantant: see MARCANTANT *Obs.*

mercantile (ˈmɜ:kəntaɪl, -tɪl), *a.* (and *sb.*) Also 7 *merchantile*, *mercantil*, 8 *-iel*. [a. F. *mercantile*, ad. It. *mercantil*, f. *mercante*: see MERCHANT. Cf. Sp. and Pg. *mercantil*.]

1. Of or belonging to merchants or their trade; concerned with the exchange of merchandise; of or pertaining to trade or commerce; commercial.

1642 HOWELL *Instr. For. Trav.* (Arb.) 61 Navigation and Mercantile Negotiation, are the two Poles whereon that State [sc. Holland] doth move. c1645 — *Lett.* I. xxix. (1655) I. 43 The only procede (that I may use the mercantil term) you can expect, is thanks. 1727 ARBUTHNOT *Coins* 224 The Expedition of the Argonauts... was partly mercantile, partly military. 1759 *Book of Fairs* 54 Black cattle, sheep, horses, and mercantile goods. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* vi. II. 51 Bonrepaux... was esteemed an adept in the mystery of mercantile politics. 1856 E. A. BOND *Russia* (Hakl. Soc.) *Introd.* 130 By joining in his mercantile ventures in Russia. 1897 WEBSTER (citing McElrath), *Mercantile paper*, the notes or acceptances given by merchants for goods bought, or received on consignment; drafts on merchants for goods sold or consigned.

b. mercantile system (also *m. doctrine*, *theory*): a term used by Adam Smith and later Political Economists for the system of economic doctrine and legislative policy based on the principle that money alone constituted wealth. Hence *mercantile school*: those who upheld this system.

1776 ADAM SMITH *W.N.* IV. i. (*heading*) Of the Principle of the commercial, or mercantile System. 1848 MILL *Pol. Econ.* I. 2 The set of doctrines designated, since the time of Adam Smith, by the appellation of the Mercantile System. *Ibid.* 7 The Mercantile Theory could not fail to be seen in its true character. 1881 *Contemp. Rev.* Nov. XL. 806 The 'mercantile' school was right in maintaining that an influx of precious metal stimulates commerce and industry. 1885 J. K. INGRAM in *Encycl. Brit.* XIX. 354/2 The mercantile doctrine, stated in its most extreme form, makes wealth and money identical.

c. That deals with, investigates or controls commercial affairs.

1841 W. SPALDING *Italy & It. Isl.* III. 332 There are three courts... a civil, a criminal, and a mercantile. 1848 MILL *Pol. Econ.* III. xvii. §4 Leaders of opinion on mercantile questions. 1858 HOMANS *Cycl. Comm.* s.v., The Mercantile Agency is a name applied to various houses in the leading cities of the United States, and in Montreal and London. The principal object of the Agency is to supply, to annual subscribers, information respecting the character, capacity and pecuniary condition of persons asking credit... The Agency was first established in 1841 in the city of New York. 1861 GOSCHEN *For. Exch.* 113 Putting aside... the... subject of the currency altogether, and confining ourselves to the more mercantile part of the question.

2. Engaged in trade or commerce. mercantile marine, the shipping collectively employed in commerce (see MARINE *sb.* 2).

c1645 HOWELL *Lett.* II. xv. (1655) I. 94 Amsterdam... is one of the greatest mercantile Towns in Europ. 1662 J. DAVIES tr. *Mandelslo's Trav.* II. 140 The scituation of this town is upon a fair River, with a good harbour that renders it very Merchantile. a1734 NORTH *Exam.* III. viii. §29 (1740) 604 His [Fairclough's] son was then mercantile servant to Mr. North. 1838 DICKENS *Nich. Nick.* i, Ralph Nickleby... had been some time placed in a mercantile house in London. 1841 ELPHINSTONE *Hist. India* I. 213 The Jains... are generally an opulent and mercantile class. 1889 *Act 52 & 53 Vict.* c. 45 §1 The expression 'mercantile agent' shall mean a mercantile agent having... authority either to sell goods, or [etc.].

3. Having payment or gain as the motive; mercenary; also, simply, disposed for bargaining.

1756 WARTON *Ess. Pope* I. 260 The mercantile bard [Dryden]. 1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits*, *Lit. Wks.* (Bohn) II. 103 He [the Englishman] loves the axe, the spade, the oar, the gun, the steampipe... He is materialist, economical, mercantile. 1860 RUSKIN *Unto this Last* ii. (1862) 41 The two economies, to which the terms 'Political' and 'Mercantile' might not unadvisedly be attached... Mercantile economy, the economy of 'merces' or of 'pay', signifies the accumulation, in the hands of individuals, of legal or moral claim upon, or power over, the labour of others.

4. Of or proper to a merchant.

1819 CRABBE *T. of Hall* VII, A bill That was not drawn with true mercantile skill. 1839 ALISON *Hist. Europe* xlix. §9 (1849-50) VIII. 9 A nation in which the chivalrous and mercantile qualities are strangely blended.

† **5. quasi-sb. A merchant. Obs. rare⁻¹.**

1813 JANE AUSTEN *Lett.* (1884) II. 178 A great rich mercantile, Sir Robert Wigram.

Hence *'mercantilely adv.*, from a mercantile point of view; with regard to business transactions.

1827 *Examiner* 433/1 It is, mercantilely speaking, not obvious how a present expense can be met by merely possible funds. 1838 *Fraser's Mag.* XVII. 185 Before the arrest he might have been deemed mercantilely solvent.

mercantilism (ˈmɜ:kəntaɪlɪz(ə)m). [f. MERCANTILE + -ISM. Cf. F. *mercantilisme*.]

1. The mercantile spirit; devotion to trade or commerce; the principles or practice characteristic of merchants; commercialism.

1873 P. FITZGERALD *Dumas* II. 105 note, The picture of 'literary mercantilism', described by this great writer [Balzac], shows that Dumas had only borrowed his system from journalism and social life. 1885 *Century Mag.* XXXI. 311/1 Mercantilism is drawing into its vortex the intellectual strength of the nation. The energies of its most promising

young men are enlisted in the pursuit of wealth. **1888** *Harper's Mag.* Jan. 272 The mercantilism which succeeded... feudalism.

2. Pol. Econ. The principles of the 'mercantile system'.

1881 *Contemp. Rev.* Nov. XL. 792 Is it possible that merchants, bankers, [etc.]... should all be led astray by the sophism of 'mercantilism'? **1885** *Encycl. Brit.* XIX. 364/2 It has been justly observed that there are in him [Hume] several traces of a refined mercantilism.

mercantilist (mɜːkəntəlɪst), *sb.* and *a.* [Formed as prec. + -IST.]

A. sb. An advocate of the 'mercantile system'.

1854 MICHELSEN *England* 253 The physiocrats occupy a far superior position to the mercantilists. **1891** CUNNINGHAM in *Economic Rev.* 16 The mercantilists held that the direction in which capital was used should be controlled so that the power of the state might be maintained.

B. adj. Of or pertaining to mercantilism or the 'mercantile system'.

1881 *Contemp. Rev.* Nov. XL. 806 But from these true observations... the 'mercantilist' reasoners have deduced erroneous conclusions. **1896** CUNNINGHAM *Growth Eng. Indust.* 562 The Doctor takes the mercantilist position as distinguished from the bullionist.

Hence **mercantilistic** *a.* = prec. *adj.*

1881-4 *Lalor's Cycl. Pol. Sci.* II. 197 (Cent.) From the seventeenth century mercantilist views began to exercise a more and more marked influence upon financial literature.

mercantility (mɜːkəntəlɪtɪ). [Formed as prec. + -ITY.] The quality of being mercantile; devotion to mercantile pursuits.

1860 READE *Cloister & H.* (1861) IV. 76 'Let us make a bargain;... what say you to that?' And his eyes sparkled, and he was all on fire with mercantility.

mercaptopal (mɜːkəptəl). *Chem.* [f. MERCAPT-AN + AL-DEHYDE.] A compound of a mercaptan with an aldehyde.

1892 MORLEY & MUIR *Watt's Dict. Chem., Mercaptals...* They may be viewed as thioacetals or as the sulphur-compounds corresponding to the alkyl derivatives of orthoaldehydes.

mercaptopan (mɜːkəptən). *Chem.* [f. L. *mercurium captans* 'catching mercury' (see quot. 1834).] A sulphur alcohol; any one of a series of compounds resembling the alcohols, but containing sulphur in place of oxygen.

[**1834** ZEISE in *Ann. Phys. & Chem.* XXXI. 378 Nenne ich den vom Quecksilber aufgenommenen Stoff Mercaptum (von: Corpus mercurio aptum) und den andern Hydro-Mercaptum, oder besser... Mercaptan (d.h. Corpus mercurium captans).] **1835** R. D. THOMSON'S *Rec. Gen. Sci.* I. 110 Mercaptan when obtained pure from the mercaptide of mercury, is colourless, with a smell of assafetida. **1865** WATTS *Dict. Chem., Mercaptans*, sulphhydrates of the alcohol-radicals.

mercaptide (mɜːkəptɪd). *Chem.* [f. prec. + -IDE.] A compound formed by the substitution of a metal for hydrogen in a mercaptan.

1835 [see prec.]. **1836** BRANDE *Chem.* 1109 When mercaptan is acted on by potassium, hydrogen is evolved, and a mercapturet or mercaptide of potassium is formed.

mercapto(-) (mɜːkəptəʊ). *Chem.* [f. MERCAPT(AN + -O).] *a.* As an inseparable formative element in chem. names indicating the presence of the radical -SH, as **mercaptoacetic** *adj.*, **mercaptoethanol**; **mercapto'purine** *Pharm.*, any of the monomercapto derivatives of purine, *spec.* 6-mercaptapurine, C₅H₄N₄S, which is a yellow crystalline powder and is a cytotoxic agent used chiefly in treating leukaemia in children.

1971 *Nomencl. Org. Chem.* (I.U.P.A.C.) (ed. 2) C. 211 When -SH is not the principal group, the prefix 'mercapto-' is placed before the name of the parent compound to denote an unsubstituted -SH group.

1884 ROSCOE & SCHORLEMMER *Treat. Chem.* III. II. 88 Thioglycolic acid, or mercapto-acetic acid, CH₂(SH)CO₂H, is obtained by the addition of chloroacetic acid to an aqueous solution of potassium hydrosulphide.

1947 *Biochem. J.* XLI. 49/2 BAL is also effective in detoxicating this arsenical, whereas a concentration of 2-mercaptoethanol equivalent to twice that of BAL is almost completely inactive. **1965** PEACOCKE & DRYSDALE *Molecular Basis Heredity* vii. 73 By inhibiting nuclear division in sea urchin eggs with mercaptoethanol, Mazia provided evidence that the prophase chromosome contains at least four strands. **1954** *Amer. J. Med. Sci.* CCXXXVIII. 376/2 We have in mercaptapurine a new type of agent which has demonstrated activity against experimental tumors and leukemias in the mouse and against leukemia in man. **1961** *Lancet* 7 Oct. 821/1 Methotrexate... and mercaptapurine... are folic-acid antagonists, which... interfere with nucleic-acid synthesis by inhibiting folic-acid reductase. **1965** Mercaptapurine [see *immunosuppressant* s.v. IMMUNO-]. **1973** *Arthritis & Rheumatism* XVI. 139 Thirteen patients with psoriasis and arthritis were treated with 6-mercaptapurine in dosages ranging from 20 to 150 mg/day.

b. As an independent word, usu. *attrib.* and sometimes joined by a hyphen to the second element: the radical -SH, present in mercaptans; sulphydryl.

1896 *J. Chem. Soc. LXXX.* 1. 412 Unsymmetrical homologues of thiodiglycolic acid... are prepared by the interaction of the neutral sodium salts of mercapto-acids and those of haloid fatty acids. **1930** *Chem. Rev.* VII. 511

Mercapto acids may be made in the same way as hydroxy acids. **1957** R. H. BARRY in E. Sagarin *Cosmetics* xx. 468 These inventors obtained coverage also in Great Britain for other organic mercapto compounds which function in alkaline-reacting media as depilatories.

mercapturic (mɜːkæp'tʃʊərɪk), *a.* *Chem.* [ad. G. *bromphenylmercaptur*(säure bromophenylmercapturic acid) (Baumann & Preusse 1879, in *Ber. d. Deut. Chem. Ges.* XII. 807), f. *mercapt*(an MERCAPTAN + *ur*(in URINE *sb.*); see -IC.) **mercapturic acid**: any of the acids of the formula RSCH₂CH(NH·CO·CH₃)COOH (where R is an aryl radical), some of which are excreted in the urine, probably as detoxication products of aromatic compounds.

1879 *J. Chem. Soc.* XXXVI. 803 An examination of the urine of a dog, to which 3 to 4 grams of bromobenzene had been daily administered for six months, showed... The urine contains bromophenylmercapturic acid. **1884** *Ibid.* XLVI. 1395 A body strongly lavoratory, which on treatment with acids yields mercapturic acid. **1934** *Times Lit. Suppl.* 9 Aug. 555/2 Naphthalene is detoxicated in the rabbit partly by conjugation with cysteine and subsequent excretion as the mercapturic acid. **1971** H. G. MANDEL in B. N. La Du et al. *Fund. Drug Metabolism* x. 168 Acetylation takes place in the liver... and the resulting mercapturic acid is then excreted in the urine.

mercat(e), obs. forms of MARKET.

mercatante: see MARCANTANT *Obs.*

† **mer'cation**. *Obs.* -⁰ [a. L. *mercātōn-em*, n. of action f. *mercārī* to trade.] (See quot.)

1623 COCKERAM, *Mercation*, a buying.

† **mercative**, *a.* *Obs.* -⁰ [As if ad. L. **mercātīv-us*, f. *mercārī* to trade: see -ATIVE.]

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr., Mercative*, belonging to Chapmanry.

Mercator (mɜː'keɪtə(r)). Also mercator. [L., = 'merchant'] *a.* The name of Gerhard Mercator (= L. equivalent of Gerhard Kremer) (1512-94), Flemish cartographer, used *attrib.* and in the possessive with reference to the orthomorphic cylindrical map projection first used by him in 1568, in which meridians are represented by equidistant straight lines at right angles to the equator and any course that follows a constant compass bearing is represented by a straight line.

1669 Mercator's projection [see PROJECTION *sb.* 7b]. **1877** KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* II. 1419/2 *Mercator-chart*, a mode of projection invented by Gerald Mercator, in which the meridians and parallels are straight and parallel lines. **1883** *Encycl. Brit.* XV. 520/2 By 1601 Mercator's projection was in use for all sea charts. **1908** G. R. PUTNAM *Naut. Charts* 9 The Arcano del Mare, 1646, was the first marine atlas in which all the maps were drawn on the mercator projection. **1912** A. R. HINKS *Map Projections* iii. 29 The great distortion in the north and south makes Mercator's projection altogether unsuitable for a land map. **1938** L. M. MILNE-THOMSON *Theoret. Hydrodynamics* v. 138 An illustration of conformal mapping is afforded by an ordinary map on Mercator's projection. **1960** C. ECKART *Hydrodynamics of Oceans & Atmospheres* 280 The vertical co-ordinate, μ , on a Mercator chart of the Sphere is defined by $d\phi = \cos\phi d\mu$.

b. absol. (A map drawn on) Mercator's projection.

1879 *Encycl. Brit.* X. 208/2 The meridian Mercator drawn as described in the last paragraph... may be made to serve the important purpose of enabling one to trace on the ordinary Mercator's chart the track of a great circle joining any two places. **1953** A. H. ROBINSON *Elem. Cartogr.* iii. 43/1 The poles cannot be represented for they are 'at' infinity on the conventional Mercator.

mercatorial (mɜːkə'tɔəriəl), *a.*¹ Now rare. [f. L. *mercātōri-us* (f. *mercārī* merchant, agent-n. f. *mercārī*: see MERCHANT) + -AL¹.] Of or pertaining to merchants or merchandise; mercantile.

mercatorial guild (Antiq.): transl. of med.L. *gilda mercatoria*, more commonly rendered 'guild merchant'.

? **c 1700** J. BENNET (*title*) *The National Merchant*,... being an Essay for Regulating and Improving the Trade and Plantations of Great Britain, by Uniting the National and Mercatorial Interests. **1796** BAGE *Hermesprong* lii. 231 Whose father... had sent this son upon a mercatorial tour to Europe. **1817-23** J. H. HANSHALL *Hist. Co. Chester* 490-1 in *Gross Gild Merch.* (1890) II. 174 There was established here [sc. Nantwich] soon after the Conquest a Mercatorial Guild. **1823** *Blackw. Mag.* XIV. 541 A country whose mercatorial advantages he so highly extols.

Mercatorial (mɜːkə'tɔəriəl), *a.*² Also mercatorial. [f. prec. + -IAL.] Of, pertaining to, or derived from Mercator or Mercator's projection or chart.

a 1888 P. F. SHORLAND *Naut. Surveying* (1890) 144 Their Mercatorial meridians will be inclined to each of them respectively about 1'2. *Ibid.* 346 To reduce a plane sheet to a Mercatorial projection proceed as follows. **1942** *J. R. Aeronaut. Soc.* XLVI. 21 It is... possible to include these scales in certain navigational devices, so that rhumb lines and mercatorial bearings may be projected if required without the aid of an actual graticule.

† **mercatory**, *a.* *Obs. rare* -¹. [ad. L. *mercātōri-us*; see -ORY.] = prec.

1654 FULLER *Two Serms.* 49 Mercatorie transactions betwixt Buyer and Seller. **1656, 1862** [see GUILD 4].

† **mercatour**. *Sc. Obs.* [a. L. *mercātor*: see MERCATORIAL. Cf. OF. *mercatour*.] A merchant, shopkeeper.

1508 *Extracts Aberd. Reg.* (1844) I. 79 Andro Gordoun, mercatour.

mercatte, obs. form of MEERKAT.

† **mercature**. *Obs.* [ad. L. *mercātūra*, f. *mercārī* to trade.] Trading, commerce.

a 1620 J. DYKE *Purch. & Poss. Truth* Serms. (1640) 367 That commendable in worldly mercature: To be sure so men deale here. **1639** HEYWOOD *London's Peaceable Est.* Wks. 1874 V. 357. **1647** LILLY *Chr. Astrol.* clxxxv. 803 Our Native may expect good increase... in that way of Mercature or course of life he shall then lead. **1755** JOHNSON, *Mercature*, the practice of buying and selling.

† **merce**, *v.* *Obs.* Also 6 merse. Aphetic form of AMERCE.

1483 *Plumpton Corr.* (Camden) 43 Ye clame suyt, service & feute, of ther maner of Colthorpe, & for the same merce him in your court at Plumpton. **1530** TINDALE *Exod.* xxi. 22 Then shall he be merced, accordyng as the womans husbonde will laye to his charge. **1563-87** FOXE *A. & M.* (1596) 253/2 Walter treasurer of the kings house, was... merced at an hundred pounds. **1607** G. WILKINS *Miseries of Inforst Marr.* B.4, Then hath he power To Merce your purse. **a 1661** FULLER *Worthies, Norfolk* II. (1662) 249 Ralph was merced in seven thousand marks, for bribery.

merce, obs. form of MERCY.

mercement, variant of MERCIAMENT.

|| **merced** (mɜː'θeð). Also 7 mercede. [Sp. *merced* honour, honorarium:—L. *mercēd-em* reward: see MERCY.] A gift.

[**1589** PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* (Arb.) 302 In Spaine it is thought very vndecent for a Courtier to eraue... therefore the king of ordinarie calleth euery second, third or fourth yere for his Checker roll, and bestoweth his *mercedes* of his owne meere motion, and by discretion.] **1622** MABBE tr. *Aleman's Guzman d'Alf.* I. 1. 99 Daraxa... did sollicit the life of her espoused husband, begging it by the way of merced and grace. *Ibid.* I. II. 356 That I might procure some mercede or favour from him. **1855** MOTLEY *Dutch Rep.* vi. I. III. 393 On promise... of a 'merced' large enough to satisfy his most avaricious dreams. **1881** RAYMOND *Mining Gloss., Merced*,... a gift. This term is applied to a grant which is made without any valuable consideration.

† **mercedary**, *a.* *Obs.* -⁰ [ad. L. *mercēdāri-us*, f. *mercēd-*, *mercēs* hire, pay: see -ARY.] (See quot.)

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr., Mercedary* is used both of him that gives wages for labor, or for him that receives it.

† **mercede**. *Obs. rare* -¹. [ad. L. *mercēd-em* (nom. *mercēs*) wages.] Pay, reward, wage.

1393 LANGL. *P. Pl. C.* I. v. 292 Ac per ys mede [and] mercede and bope men demen A desert for som doynge derne oþer elles. *Ibid.* 306 And þat ys no mede bote a mercede, A maner dewe dette for þe doynge.

† **mercement**. *Obs.* Also 4 mersy-, 4-5 merci-, merse-, 4-6 mercy-, 6 marserment. [Aphetic f. AMERCEMENT. Cf. MERCIAMENT.]

1. = AMERCEMENT. Also, in wider sense, doom, adjudged punishment.

1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 5496 þy mercyment shal be þe pyne of helle. **1387** TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) I. 95 Blodwyte, mersement for schedynge of blood. **c 1449** PECCOCK *Repr.* III. xiv. 367 Forfetis, eschetis, and mercimentis, and fynys. **c 1557** ABP. PARKER *Ps.* cxxx. 383 Because with God is ruefulness, He oft redeemth his mercyment. **a 1572** KNOX *Hist. Ref.* Wks. (1846) I. 361 Thay... committedt the hole to the mercement of fyre. **1598** GRENEWAY *Tacitus, Ann.* XIII. vi. (1622) 187 That the Quastors of the treasury should not enter into record before four months were past, the mercements adjudged by them.

2. *Sc. to stand to the merciment of*: to abide the judgement of.

1560 ROLLAND *Crt. Venus* Prol. 316, I may weill thole, . . . That this small Wark stand to the mercyment Of Gentilmen, and byde at thair subiectioun.

mercenarian (mɜːsɪ'nɛəriən), *a.*¹ and *sb.*¹ rare. [f. L. *mercēnāri-us* (see MERCENARY) + -AN.]

† *a. sb.* A mercenary, hired soldier (*obs.*). *b. adj.* Of or belonging to mercenary soldiers.

1598 MARSTON *Pygmal.*, *In prayse of prec. Poem.* And then ensues my stanzaes, like odd bands Of voluntaries, and mercenarians. **1886** SHELDON tr. *Flaubert's Salammbô* iv. 72 A mercenarian camp.

mercenarian (mɜːsɪ'nɛəriən), *a.*² and *sb.*² [f. med.L. *Mercēnārius* + -AN.] *a. adj.* Pertaining to the Spanish religious order called in Sp. *la Orden de la Merced*. *b. sb.* A friar of this order.

1648 GAGE *West Ind.* 10 There are Dominicans, Franciscans, . . . Mercenarians [etc.]. *Ibid.* 15 Mercenarian Fryers. **1740** PINEDA *Span. Dict., Merced*, the religious Order of the Mercenarians first instituted in Aragon by King Jayme for Redemption of Captives.

mercenarily ('mɜːsɪ'nɛəriɪli), *adv.* [f. MERCENARY + -LY².] In a mercenary manner.

1612 T. TAYLOR *Comm. Titus* II. 13 But doe the godly worke mercenarily? **1711** STEELE *Spect.* No. 145 ¶ 6 We are . . . obliged by the mercenary Humour of the Men to be as Mercenarily inclined as they are.

mercenary ('mɜːsɪnəri). [f. MERCENARY + -NESS.] The quality of being mercenary.

a 1624 BP. M. SMYTH *Serm.* (1632) 94 Who can impeach or blemish Gods bounty and liberality, with the least note of mercenarynesse. 1752 H. WALPOLE *Lett. H. Mann* (1834) III. ccxxxix. 14 To have one's favourite author convicted of mere mortal mercenaryness. 1808 LAMB *Lett.* (1888) I. 243 Mary is very thankful...; and with the less suspicion of mercenaryness, as the silk... has not yet appeared. 1883 STEPNIAK in *Contemp. Rev.* Sept. 323 The mercenaryness of the officials is the only guarantee against oppression.

† **mercenaryly**, *adv.* *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. L. *mercēnari-us* (see next) + -OUS + -LY².] Mercenaryly.

1659 *Invisible John made Visible* 1 The old Roman Law... was not more mercenaryly devoted to serve the will and lust of Cæsar.

mercenary ('mɜːsɪnəri), *a. and sb.* Also 4-7 **mercenary**, (5 -ye), 6 **mercenary**, **mercenary**, 6-7 **mercenary**, (7 -ie). [ad. L. *mercēnarius*, earlier *mercēnarius*, f. *mercēd-*, *mercēs* reward, wages: see MERCY. Cf. F. *mercenaire* (OF. also *mercénier*), Sp., Pg., It. *mercenario*.

The sb. occurs in Eng. earlier than the adj.: the oldest uses refer to the 'hireling' (Vulg. *mercenarius*) of John x. 12.] *A. adj.*

1. Of persons: Working merely for the sake of monetary or other reward; actuated by considerations of self-interest. Hence of motives, dispositions, etc.

1532 MORE *Confut. Tindale* Wks. 507/2 A mercenary preacher and an hired, which seketh his own temporal aduantage & commoditie. 1596 SHAKS. *Merch.* V. iv. i. 418 And I deliuering you, am satisfied, And therein doe account my self well paid, My mind was neuer yet more mercenary. 1616 SIR R. DUDLEY in *Fortesc. Papers* (Camden) 17 And that, whether you move this suite or noe, for I am not mercenary. 1662 STILLINGFL. *Orig. Sacr.* III. iii. §1 Without any such mercenary eye (as those who serue God for their own ends). 1762 GOLDSM. *Cit. W.* xiii. Such wretches are kept in pay by some mercenary bookseller. 1865 DICKENS *Mut. Fr.* III. iv. Haven't I told you what a mercenary little wretch I am?

b. Of conduct, a course of action, etc.: That has the love of lucre for its motive.

1532 MORE *Confut. Tindale* Wks. 362/2 They holde that it is not lawfull to loue... God... for obtaining of reward, calling this maner of loue... seruite bonde and mercenary. 1680-90 TEMPLE *Ess. Learning* i. Wks. 1731 I. 168 Learning has been so little advanced since it grew to be mercenary. 1711 SHAFESBURY *Charac.* II. iii. (1737) I. 97 They have made Virtue so mercenary a thing, and have talk'd so much of its Rewards. 1837 HT. MARTINEAU *Soc. Amer.* III. 128 The disgusting spectacle of mercenary marriages. 1861 DICKENS *Lett.* 6 Nov., They are all old servants... and... are under the strongest injunction to avoid any approach to mercenary dealing.

2. Hired; serving for wages or hire. Now only of soldiers. (Cf. B. 2.)

1589 GREENE *Tullies Love* (1616) G 4, A simple shepheard, who was a mercenary man. 1590 SIR J. SMYTH *Disc. Weap.* 49b, They... began... to go ouer to serue as mercenary soldiers in the Low Countries. 1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V.* iv. vii. 79 Many of our Princes... Lye drown'd and soak'd in mercenary blood. 1611 CORYAT *Crudities* (1776) I. 214 Of these Gondolas... sixe thousand are priuate... and foure thousand for mercenary men, which get their liuing by the trade of rowing. 1640 WALTON *Life Donne, 80 Serm.* A 6 He continued that employment... being daily usefull (and not mercenary) to his friends. 1871 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (1876) IV. xviii. 232 William at this time dismissed the mercenary part of his army.

† b. Of services, an office, etc.: Salaried, stipendiary. Of a profession, etc.: Carried on for the sake of gain. *Obs.*

1656 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* vi. Aristotle xv. 27 He shut up his poor shop, and gave ouer his mercenary profession. 1664 EVELYN *Diary* 5 Feb., I saw 'The Indian Queene' acted, a tragedie... so beautified with rich scenes as the like had never been seene... on a mercenary theater. 1726 AYLIFFE *Parergon* 319 Such Things... the Judge may despatch by his mercenary Office. 1782 PENNANT *Journey* 96 These livings at that time were good rectories; now poor vicarages, or mercenary curacies, annexed to the bishoprick.

B. sb.
1. One who labours merely for hire; a hireling, a mercenary person. ? *Obs.*

c 1386 CHAUCER *Prolog.* 514 He [the parson] was a shepheard and nocht a Mercenary [cf. John x. 12]. ? c 1430 LYDG. *St. Giles* 183 in Horstman. *Altengl. Leg.* (1881) 373 Pastor callid, nat a mercenary. 1643 SIR T. BROWNE *Relig. Med.* i. §52 Mercenaries that crouch unto him in feare of Hell... are indeed but slaves of the Almighty. 1805 TOOKE *Purley* II. 3 Punish the wickedness of those mercenaries who utter such atrocities. 1844 LINGARD *Anglo-Sax. Ch.* (1858) II. xii. 238 The monastic institute was looked upon with scorn, as calculated only for mercenaries and slaves.

2. One who receives payment for his services; chiefly, and now exclusively, a professional soldier serving a foreign power.

1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. ccv. 242 The Almayngnes, and mercenaryes of strange countreys. 1583 STUBBES *Anat. Abus.* II. (1882) 74 The reading ministers, after they be hired of the parishes (for they are mercenaries). 1638 G. SANDYS *Paraphr.*, Job vii. 10 He a poore mercenary serues for bread. 1687 DRYDEN *Hind & P.* II. 290 Like mercenaries, hired for home defence, They will not fight against their native prince. 1776 JEFFERSON *Wks.* (1859) I. 23 He is at this time transporting large armies of foreign mercenaries. 1840 BROWNING *Sordello* IV. 51 Lean silent gangs of mercenaries ceased Working to watch the strangers. 1849 GROTE *Greece*

II. lx. (1862) 279 Greeks continental and insular... volunteers and mercenaries... were all here to be found. fig. 1861 J. PYCROFT *Ways & Words* 285 Literary mercenaries, ready to serve under friend or foe.

mercier ('mɜːsɪəri). Also 4 **mercere**, 5 **meercere**, 5-6 **merser**, 6 **marsar**. [a. F. *mercier* (from 13th c.) = Pr. *mercier*, *mercier*, Sp. *mercero*, Pg. *mercieiro*, It. *merciajo*:—popular L. **mercīarius*, f. L. *merci-*, *merx* merchandise.] One who deals in textile fabrics, esp. a dealer in silks, velvets, and other costly materials (in full *silk-mercier*). Also, *occas.* (as in Fr.) a small-ware dealer. (For an obsolete use, see quot. 1696.)

[c 1123 in *Eng. Hist. Rev.* (1899) July 429 Stephanus mercier.] a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 66 þe wreche peoddare more noise he makeð to zeien his sope, þen a riche mercer al his deorewurðe ware. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. vii. 255, I haue... ymade many a knyste bothe mercere and drapere. 1464 *Mann. & Househ. Exp.* (Roxb. Cl.) 248 Payd for x. 3erdyss sarsynet to Thomas Rowson merser in Chepesyde, xx. s. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 152 Neyther marchaunt ne mercer, groser, draper, ne yett any other crafte. 1554 MACHYN *Diary* (Camden) 71 The compene of the Clarkes, and of the Marsars. 1603 SHAKS. *Meas. for M.* iv. iii. 11 Then is there heere one M^r Caper, at the suite of Master Three-Pile the Mercer, for some foure suites of Peach-colour'd Satten. 1696 PHILLIPS (ed. 5), *Mercer*, in the City one that deals only in Silks and Stuffs; In Country Towns, one that Trades in all sorts of Linen, Woollen, Silk, and Grocery Wares. 1778 MISS BURNEY *Evelina* x. (1791) 20 The shops are really very entertaining, especially the mercers. 1851 MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* (1864) II. 539 A row of pins, arranged as neatly as in the papers sold at the mercers'. 1872 GEO. ELIOT *Middlem.* II. iv. 196 This second cousin was a Middlemarch mercer.

† b. *the mercer's book*: proverbial in the Elizabethan period with reference to the debts of a gallant.

1591 NASHE *Prognost.* D 1 b, Diuers young Gentlemen shall creepe further into the Mercers Booke in a Moneth, then they can get out in a yere. 1591 GREENE *Farewe. Follie To Gent.* Stud. (1617), Such Wagges as... haue marched in the Mercers booke to please their Mistris eye with their brauery. 1592 — *Quip Upst. Courtier* D, A clownes sonne must be clapt in a veluet pantophle, and a veluet breech, though the presumptuous asse be drown'd in the Mercers booke. 1601 B. JONSON *Poetaster* III. i, How many yards of veluet dost thou thinke they containe? *Hora...* Faith, sir, your mercers booke Will tell you with more patience, then I can.

merceress ('mɜːsɪrɪs). *rare.* [f. MERCER + -ESS.] A female mercer.

1840 *Tait's Mag.* VII. 264 Madame Ramsden, milliner and merceress. 1872 CUTTS *Scenes Middle Ages* 509 This is a mercer's and the merceress describes her wares.

mercerize ('mɜːsɪraɪz), *v.* [f. the proper name Mercer (see below) + -IZE.] *trans.* To prepare (cotton goods) for dyeing by treating with a solution of caustic potash or soda, or certain other chemicals. Hence 'mercerized ppl. a., 'mercerizing *vbl. sb.* (also *attrib.*). Also 'mercerization, the process of mercerizing.

John Mercer, an Accrington dyer, is said to have discovered the process in 1844. He patented it in 1850, but the process was not made use of in the trade until c 1895. 1859 *Abridg. Specif. Patents, Bleaching* etc. Index 748 Mercerizing: Various modes of. 1862 O'NEILL *Dict. Calico Print.* etc., *Mercerized cloth*.—The process called mercerizing. 1886 E. A. PARNELL *Life J. Mercer* Contents 11 Chapter x... Process of mercerizing with soda—Increased strength of mercerized cloth... Mercerizing by sulphuric acid, and by chloride of zinc. *Ibid.* 317 The mercerising process. 1899 *Warehouseman & Draper* 3 June 789 Mercerised yarn. 1902 *Westm. Gaz.* 6 Jan. 2/1 Cellulose treated with cold concentrated soda lye, or mercerisation, as the process is called.

† **mercership**. *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. MERCER + -SHIP.] The trade of a mercer.

c 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* (1650) II. lxiv. 101 He confesseth himself to be an egregious fool to leave his Mercership, and go to be a Musqueteer.

mercery ('mɜːsɪəri). Forms: 3-6 **mercerie**, 4-5 **mercerye**, (4 **marcerye**, 5 **merceyre**, **meercery**, 5-6 **mers(s)ery**), 5- **mercery**. [a. F. *mercerie* (from 13th c.), f. *mercier* MERCER. Cf. Sp. *merceria*, Pg., It. *merceria*.]

1. *collect. sing.* (rarely *pl.*) The wares sold by a mercer.

c 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 356/20 He founde Marchauns at rome with Mercerie wel hiende. 13... *Met. Hom.* (Vernon MS.) in *Archiv. Stud. neu. Spr.* LVII. 313 He... bad him take ten pound and buye Marchandise and Mercerye. 1382 *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) I. 264 Thai... dele with dyvers marcerye, right as thai pedlers were. 1436 *Libel Eng. Policy in Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 179 Wee bene ageyne charged wyth mercerye, Haburdasshere ware, and wyth grocerye. 1468 *Burgh Recs. Edinb.* (1869) I. 23 Item of all mersery or merchandize... to custome it be the crowne [ij d.]. 1542 *Galway Arch.* in *10th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 410 The said merchants... ys bounde to bringe the same merssery and packes to the custome housse. 1594 BLUNDEVIL *Exerc.* v. ii. (1597) 256 b, Bombazine, Fustian, Suile, Armour, all sorts of workes made of Iron, or brasse, and other merceries. 1766 ENTICK *London* IV. 309 Tradesmen... in cloth, mercery, and linnen. 1839-41 S. WARREN *Ten Thous. a Year* viii. I. 242 She had once accompanied her sister-in-law... to purchase some small matter of mercery.

† 2. *the Mercery*: the Mercers' Company. Also, the trade in mercery-ware; the part of a city where this is carried on. *Obs.*

1386 *Rolls of Parl.* III. 225/1 The folk of the Mercerye of London. 1425 in *Entick London* (1766) IV. 354 Maisters... of the Mercery. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 333/1 Meercery, place or strete where mercerys sylen here ware. 1494 FAYAN *Chron.* vii. 630 This was done by thassent of the masters and houtholders of the mercerye. 1518 COLET in *Lupton Life Colet* (1887) 281 A Cofer of Iren gevyn of me to the mercery standing in theyr hall. 1651 *Life Father Sarpi* (1676) 34 At the Sign of the Cock, in the Mercery. 1662 J. GRAUNT *Observ. Bills of Mortality* ix. §12. 56 Canning-street, and Watlin-street have lost their Trade of Woollen-Drapery to Paul's Church-Yard...; the Mercery is gone from out of Lombard-street... into Pater-Noster-Row.

3. A mercer's shop.
1879 SALA in *Daily Tel.* 21 July, I stand before the mighty mercery of Shoobred.

4. *attrib.*, as *mercery-ware*.
1429 *Rolls of Parl.* IV. 352/1 Mercery ware. 1542 *Galway Arch.* in *10th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 410 If any... merchantes bringith with them merssery wares and packes. 1671 CHARENTE *Let. Customs* 43 Merchants trade thither... with... Mercery-ware. 1712 ARBUTHNOT *John Bull* I. ii, Next day he would be dealing in mercery-ware.

merch, *obs.* form of MARCH, MARROW *sb.*¹

merchall, *obs.* form of MARSHAL.

merchand, *obs.* form of MERCHANT.

merchandable, -dice, -die, -dies, *obs.* ff. MERCHANTABLE, MERCHANTY, -DISE.

† **merchandisable**, *a.* *Obs. rare.* [f. MERCHANTISE *v.* + -ABLE.] Of a saleable quality or condition; merchantable.

1482 *Rolls of Parl.* VI. 221/2 Broken belyed Samon, which is not merchaundizable. *Ibid.*, Good and merchaundizable Heryng. 1499 in G. Schanz *Engl. Handelspolitik* (1881) II. 425 The saide cloathes were... neyther their merchandize nor merchaundizable till suche time as they were shorne.

merchandise ('mɜːrtʃəndaɪz), *sb.* Forms: a. 3-7 **merchandise**, 3-6 -dis, **merchaundise**, 4 **merchauntyse**, *Sc.* -andiss, 4-6 -aundyse, 4-7 -andize, 5 -tyse, -endise, -anddyssye, 5-6 -andyse, -aundys, 5-7 -andies, 6 -aundies, -dize, -aundyse, 6-7 -andice, -ize. β. 3 **mercandise**, 5 **merchauntyse**, -antdyse, -andyse, -aundys, 5-6 -dyse, 6 **merchandise**, -dys, 6- **merchandise**, 3- **merchandise**. [a. F. *merchandise* (from 12th c.), f. *merchand* MERCHANT.]

† 1. The action or business of buying and selling goods or commodities for profit; the exchange of commodities for other commodities or for money. *to be of good merchandise*, to be easily marketable. *to go a merchandise*, to go trading. *Obs. exc. arch.*

1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 219 3e þeþ men bet itejt to... hamer & to nelde & to mercandise al so þan wip suerd oper hauberc eny bataile to do. c 1320 *Sir Tristrem* 1383 A schip... Wip alle þing... þat pend to marchandis. 1382 WYCLIF *John* II. 16 Nyle þe make the hous of my fadir an hous of marchandise [L. *negotiationis*]. 1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. IV. 110 What manere mester oper merchaundise he vsede. 1428 in *Surtess Misc.* (1888) 10 To... by and sell after treu course of merchaundysse. 1452 in *Gross Guild Merch.* II. 67 He that have bene aprentyse with a marchaunt at marchanddyssis. 1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. cccviii. 710 Ther was made a commandement y^t non shuld go a marchandise into Flaunders. 1534 in W. H. Turner *Select. Rec. Oxford* 121 No person... shall use eny maner of marchautdyse or marchautdysyng. 1553 EDEN *Treat. New Ind.* (Arb.) 21 There is little trafficque or marchandise in this region. 1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* II. xiii. 49 To exercise... their handicrafts and merchandises. 1652-62 HEYLIN *Cosmogr.* I. (1682) 100 He fell from Merchandise, which was his first Profession, unto the study of Religion. 1685 BAXTER *Paraphr. N.T., Mark* II. 17 These use Merchandize here. 1725 DE FOE *Voy. round World* (1840) 85, I produced three bales of English cloth, and said they would be of good merchandise at Gombaroon. 1731 (*title*) An Essay on the Merchandise of Slaves and Souls of Men. 1817 JAS. MILL *Brit. India* I. II. ii. 116 Their duties are to tend cattle, to carry on merchandize, and to cultivate the ground.

† b. *transf.* and *fig.*
a 1300 *Cursor M.* 16471 Quen þat he sagh his maister sua be-casten al to care... þan him reud his marchandis. c 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 63 þes synnes of robberie & sathanas marchandise. c 1400 *Apol. Loll.* IO O maruelous marchandise! þe Maker of man kynd takyng a souild body of þe virgyn. 1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. cclxxxviii. 431 Or we make y^t marchandise, we shall sell ourselfe so derely that it shall be spoken of a hundred yeres after our dethes. 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 56b, They establish the marchandise of massing, and other abominations. 1577 NORTHBROOKE *Dicing* (1843) 119 These are the fruits, and reuenues, of that wicked merchandise of dice playing. 1656 EARL MONM. tr. *Boccalini's Advts. fr. Parnass.* II. xiv. (1674) 156 [They] have turned the administration of sacred Justice into an execrable Merchandize. 1822 LAMB *Elia* Ser. I. *Distant Corresp.*, This sort of merchandise [sc. puns] above all requires a quick return.

c. *Phr. to make (a or one's) merchandise*, †to carry on or conclude a bargain (*obs.*); also (*arch.*) *const. of* = to traffic in (usually in bad sense).

c 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 53/3 His Marchandise he maude a-day in þe cite of Asise. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 16490 'All for nocht', coth þai, 'udas þu marchandis es made'. c 1300 *Harrowing of Hell* 98 Hou mihtest þou on any wise OF oper

mannes ping make marchandise? c 1400 *Laud Troy Bk.* 9673 They made a schrewed marchandise: Eche slo other. c 1440 *York Myst.* xxvi. 215 But I wolde make a marchandaunde. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 235/1 To make Merchandise, *mercari, mercandizari, & cetera.* 1531 TINDALE *Expos.* i John 28 They made marchandise of open penaunce. 1565 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* I. 332 Nane of thame sall brek bouk, nor mak marchandise quhill the tyme that thair gudis be housit. 1611 *BIBLE Deut.* xxi. 14 Thou shalt not make marchandise of her. 1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof. State* v. xiv. 413 [They] will rather suffer their daughter to make marchandise of her chastity, than marry the richest merchant. 1774 FRANKLIN *Ess.* Wks. 1840 II. 394 Coin may be liable, in the fluctuation of trade, to be made a marchandise of. 1814 CARY *Dante, Par.* xvii. 50 There [at Rome] Where gainful marchandise is made of Christ. 1863 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* VIII. 182 She said she would make no marchandise of her conscience.

2. The commodities of commerce; movables which are or may be bought and sold.

petty marchandise (16th c. *pitimarchandis*): small wares. c 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 53/3 In almesdede he spendede an on pouere Men muchedel is Marchandise. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 14723 He mani chapmen fand Serekin marchandis chepand. c 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 4348 be somers schullep by-forn ous gon, Wyp grete pakkes euerchon, As it were marchandaunde. 1432-50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) I. 145 Gothia is a region of Scythia... copious of alle kyndes of marchandise. 1522 in *10th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 327 Other habordasher [?] = haberdash ware] and pitimarchandis broght by marchant estrangrs comyng to this cite. 1523 *Act 14 & 15 Hen. VIII.* c. 1 Any vitail, or other marchandise. 1624 CAPT. SMITH *Virginia* II. 29 Ships of warre or marchandize. 1635 R. N. *Camden's Hist. Eliz.* I. 57 Wool and other English Marchandies. 1651 HOBBS *Leviath.* II. xxii. 119 Where but one sellette, the Merchandise is the dearer. 1734 SALE *Koran Prelim. Disc.* § 1. 4 A great fair or mart for all kinds of marchandize. 1825 BENTHAM *Ration. Reward* 238 When an article of the produce of land or labour... is offered in exchange, it then becomes an article of commerce: it is marchandise. 1852 Mrs. STOWE *Uncle Tom's C.* xii. A black woman... threw her arms round that unfortunate piece of marchandise before enumerated, 'John, aged thirty'. 1903 *Edin. Rev.* Apr. 490 Small quantities of marchandise.

† b. With plural construction. *Obs.*

1588 KYD *Househ. Philos.* Wks. (1901) 276 Heereof speaketh Tully, that Merchandize, if they were small, were base and but of vile account; if great, not much to be dislyked. 1606 SHAKS. *Ant. & Cl.* II. v. 104 The Marchandize which thou hast broght from Rome Are all too deere for me. c 1610 BACON *Impos. Merchandises* Wks. 1778 II. 223 You shall find, a few marchandise only excepted, the poundage equal upon alien and subject. 1633 MASSINGER *Guardian Epil.*, I am left to enquire... at what rate His marchandise are valued.

† c. A kind of marchandise; a saleable commodity, an article of commerce. *Obs.*

c 1400 MAUNDEV. (1839) xxvii. 270 The Marchauntes come not thidre so comounly, for to bye Marchandises. 1439 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 24/1 Chese and Buttur is a Marchandaunde that may not wele be kept. 1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* I. (1586) 20b, Marle... whiche caried vpon the sea in vessels is sold as a great marchandize. 1643 EVELYN *Diary* 14 Nov., They brought us choice of guns and pistols, ... being here a marchandise of greate account. 1704 ADDISON *Italy* (1733) 58 The Duties are great that are laid on Merchandises. 1758 *Descr. Thames* 211 Cavear or Kavia is a considerable Merchandize among the Turks. 1853 WHEWELL tr. *Grotius* III. 372 Nor ought there to be urged... the cases of merchandises which... are carried past the place where dues are to be paid.

d. *attrib. in marchandise exports, imports, mark, traffic.*

1887 *Act 50 & 51 Vict.* c. 28 § 1 This Act may be cited as the Merchandise Marks Act, 1887. 1892 *Daily News* 22 July 2/4 Till 1st January, 1893, on which date the new classification of marchandise traffic... will come into force on all the railways. 1898 *Ibid.* 1 Feb. 5/2 The figures show an increase of 14,700,000... in marchandise imports and an increase of 17,700,000... in marchandise exports.

merchandise ('mɜ:tʃəndaɪz), *v.* [f. prec.]

1. *intr.* To trade, traffic; †also, to make marchandise of. *arch.*

1382 WYCLIF *Luke* xix. 13 And he seide to hem, Marchandaunde 3e [Vulg. *negotiamini*] til I come. *Ibid.* 2 *Pet.* II. 3 Thei schulen marchandaunde of 3ou [Vulg. *de vobis negotiabitur*]. 1433 *Rolls of Parlt.* IV. 475/1 He sende... his Servant, Factour and Attournay, to marchandise ther with Wollen Cloth. 1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. cccviii. 711 They of Tournay durst nat marchandaunde with them of Flaunders. 1633 T. STAFFORD *Pac. Hib.* I. xii. 77 Such further mischiefs, as might arise by his Subjects merchandizing with the Rebels. 1673 *Ess. to Revive Educ. Gentlew.* 35 She could not Merchandize, without knowledge in Arithmetick. 1679 PENN *Addr. Prot.* II. (1692) 179 Who hath merchandized in Souls of Men. 1706 VANBRUGH *Mistake* II. 283 He that merchandises thus must be undone at last. 1737 [S. BERINGTON] *G. di Lucca's Mem.* 215 This they are doing perpetually... rather visiting than merchandizing. 1862 SALA *Ship Chandler* iv. 65 For how many years had they not merchandised together? 1890 GROSS *Gild Merch.* I. 37 Anyone who is not of that Gild may not merchandise with them.

2. *trans.* To buy and sell; to barter; to traffic in. *arch.*

1538 ELYOT *Dict.*, Add., *Aginor*, to marchandise vyle thinges, of small value. 1592 *Conspir. Pretended Reform.* 21 Thus... they merchandized the hasard of their friends life. c 1600 SHAKS. *Sonn.* cii. That loue is marchandiz'd, whose ritche esteeming, The owners tongue doth publish euery where. 1629 MAXWELL *Herodian* (1635) 115 The Romans call upon me... not [to] permit so... glorious an Empire to be basely merchandized. 1631 MASSINGER *Emperor East* III. ii. Must I... like A prostituted creature, merchandize Our mutuall delight for hire? 1684 W. PENN in *Academy* 11 Jan. (1896) 36/1 If it be below great men to be kind for recompence, and merchandize their Powr, it is [etc.]. 1715 ROWE *Lady J. Grey* v. ii, Think'st thou that

princes merchandize their grace, As Roman priests their pardons?

3. a. To put on the market; to promote the sale of (goods, etc.).

1926 *Publishers' Weekly* 22 May 1687/2 When an author suddenly springs into prominence with a best seller... I would make that best seller work retroactively and I would merchandise all of his preceding books. 1959 I. ROSS *Image Merchants* (1960) xv. 270 A new breakfast food or a new form of aspirin can easily be merchandised. 1970 R. LOWELL *Notebk.* 43 This typing paper... only merchandised in Maine. 1971 *Daily Tel.* 9 June 5/3 Books can be merchandised like other products.

b. *transf.* To advertise (an idea or person); to publicize; to 'put over'.

1973 J. RYDER *Trevayne* (1974) xxxix. 309 Andrew Trevayne could be merchandised with extraordinary effect. He has all the qualifications. 1974 *Radio Times* 20 Jan. 9/3, I was never merchandised in my career as any kind of symbol. 1974 *Saturday* (Charleston, S. Carolina) 20 Apr. 1-A/3 Paul said the effect of trouble will depend on how the 'unfortunate situation' is merchandised.

† **merchandised**, *a. Obs.* [f. MERCHANDISE *sb.* + -ED².] Abounding in commercial activity.

1619 MILLES tr. *Mexia's* etc. *Treas. Anc. & Mod. T.* II. 364/2 A goodly... country... greatly merchandized, in regard of the sea.

merchandise ('mɜ:tʃəndaɪzə(r)). [f. MERCHANDISE *v.* + ER¹.] A dealer in commodities; one who traffics. Also *fig.*

1597 J. KING *Jonas* (1618) 6 The commission... is most requisite to be weighed, that we may discern the... faithful dispensers from merchandisers of the word of God. 1616 R. CARPENTER *Past. Charge* 36 Christian loue... whippeth anger... out of the heart, as Christ did the prophane Marchandizers out of the Temple. 1678 BUNYAN *Pilgr.* I. (1900) 84 That which did not a little amuse the Merchandizers, was, that these Pilgrims set very light by all their Wares. 1887 N. D. DAVIS *Cavaliers & Roundheads* 59 A luckless merchandizer who had sold goods for cotton. 1965 F. SARGESON *Mem. Peon* iv. 68 A merchandiser of building material. 1971 *Daily Tel.* 10 June 25 (Advt.), We are seeking to appoint Merchandisers who will be responsible within a Sales Team for maximising the Company's sales in cash and carries and supermarkets. 1973 *Ibid.* 3 Jan. 19 (Advt.), A vacancy exists for a Merchandiser to develop fashion ranges of men's shirts.

merchandising ('mɜ:tʃəndaɪzɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. MERCHANDISE *v.* + -ING¹.] The transaction of mercantile business; trafficking. Also, the promotion of sales (of goods, etc.) by advertising and publicity; the process of selling goods (see MERCHANDISE *v.* 3).

1382 WYCLIF *Ezek.* xxvii. 15 Manye ilis [weren] the marchandaunsyng of thin hood. c 1449 PECOCK *Repr.* II. iv. 158 The vsing of profitable craftis and marchandaunsing. 1561 T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst.* IV. 88 [They] with caryng about the reliques of martyrs dyd vse filthy merchandisinges. 1625 BACON *Ess., Usury* (Arb.) 546 Certaine Principall Cities and Townes of Merchandizing. 1656 SIR E. NICHOLAS in *N. Papers* (Camden) III. 265 The recompense will be deservedly the more advantageous to him if it shall be effected without any merchandising. 1769 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* IV. 63 The laws of king Athelstan forbad all merchandizing on the lord's day. 1840 CARLYLE *Heroes* (1858) 221 There were yearly fairs, and there, when the merchandising was done, Poets sang for prizes. 1904 *Athenæum* 18 June 788 Commerce comprises goods, transportation, exchange or merchandizing, money, and advertising. 1922 S. LEWIS *Babbitt* iv. 39, I guess that'll show Chan Mott... something about modern merchandizing! 1940 *Economist* 11 May 860/1 The distinctive feature of the chain stores' success is the wedding of efficient merchandising with the control of production from the retail end. 1958 *Ibid.* 18 Oct. 200 (Advt.), Merchandising... means following up your advertising. It means getting retailers on your side, and giving them all they need to help you sell. 1968 *Globe & Mail* (Toronto) 17 Feb. B6 (Advt.), Must be experienced in all areas of supermarket operations and merchandising. 1971 *Daily Tel.* 10 June 25 (Advt.), Candidates should be in their twenties with good education and preferably have experience in selling or merchandising in the Grocery field. 1973 *Times* 10 Mar. 14/6 In the past two decades the merchandizing of Disney's cartoon creations in a plethora of T-shirts, key-rings and assorted trivia may have obscured their creator's rightful claim to be regarded as one of the most original film producers in cinema history.

attrib. 1665 E. TERRY *Voy. E. India* 368 But further, for the merchandizing Commodities the Mogul's Provinces afford, there is Musk... to be had in good quantity. 1759 *Book of Fairs* 44 Messingham, Lincolnshire, Trinity Mond. for merchandizing goods. 1926 *Publishers' Weekly* 16 Jan. 171/1 His frank criticism of 'price-cutting for bait' indicates that he has found other merchandising practices of more value in business building. 1930 *Daily Express* 9 Sept. 2/6 A wide assortment of issues rose from 1 to 3 points, with utilities, merchandising stocks, coppers, and specialties prominent.

merchandising ('mɜ:tʃəndaɪzɪŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. MERCHANDISE *v.* + -ING².] Engaged in trade.

1624 CAPT. SMITH *Virginia* VI. 218 Citizens (whose merchandizing thoughts were onely to get wealth). 1757 DYER *Fleece* (1807) 110 Thro' Tyne, and Tees... and merchandizing Hull. 1868 BROWNING *Ring & Bk.* I. 903 The motley merchandizing multitude.

† **merchandise**. *Sc. Obs.* Also 6 marchantdreis, marchandreise, merschandise, merchandrice, -ryce. [app. from the pl. of *marchandrie* MERCHANTRY, the ending -ies

having been associated with the suffix -ISE 2.] Trade; merchandise, goods.

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xlv. (Lucy) 98 Lucy in merchandise had fundine a thing for to by. ? 1495 *Ld. Treas. Acc. Scotl.* (1877) I. 219 The Charge of it that was tane fra Jhonne Williamsoun, at the Kingis command, in woll and merchandreis. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* II. 491 Rycht mony Dene that in the toune wes than In merschandrice, tha slew thame euerie man. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* VII. 69, I beheld... al sortis of cornis... grene treis, schips, marchantdreis [etc.]. 1561 *Aberdeen Reg.* (1844) I. 330 The wairis and merchandices of quhatsumeuer schip. *Ibid.* 334 The wairis and merchandises thairof. 1562 WINNET *Cert. Tract.* Wks. I. 5 Zour merchandrice... quhay speikis not of it?

merchandry ('mɜ:tʃəndrɪ). *Obs. exc. arch.* Forms: 5 marchandrye, 6 marchandrie, -drye, marchandrie, 7, 9 merchandry. [prob. a. AF. **marchandrie*, f. *marchand* MERCHANT *sb.*; see -ERY, -RY. Cf. the later MERCHANTRY.] Trade, commerce; the business of a merchant.

1436 *Libel Eng. Policy in Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 174 And alle this is colowred by marchandrye. 1550 LEVER *Serm.* (Arb.) 29 A myscheuouse marte of merchandrie is this. a 1663 SANDERSON *Cases of Consc.* (1678) 44 He may follow Husbandry, and Merchandry, upon his own choice. 1889 J. PAYNE *Alaeddin* 69 The Maugrabin talked with Alaeddin upon matters of merchandry and the like. *attrib.* 1561 C. HINDILL in *Child-Marr.* (1897) 72 Stock-fishe, red heringes and such marchandrie wares.

† **merchandy**. *Obs.* Forms: 4 marchandye, -die, -chandie, 5 merchaundy, 6 merchandie. [a. OF. *marchandie*, f. *marchand* MERCHANT. Cf. MERCHANTY.]

1. Trade, traffic, commerce.

1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 5792 Y rede pou bye A man to do þy marchandye. 1390 GOWER *Conf. I.* 179 The greteste of Barbarie, Ofhem whiche usen marchandie, Sche hath converted. 1599 MARSTON *Scot. Villanie* I. ii. 61 Heroes heires Are made much of: how much from merchandie? b. *to make merchandy of*: to traffic in. 1388 WYCLIF *2 Pet.* II. 3 Thei schulen make marchandie of 3ou.

2. Mercantile commodities.

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 14878 Marchauntz come mo childre to bye, Rather þan oper marchandie. 1388 WYCLIF *Ezek.* xxvii. 15 Many ilis [weren] the marchandie of thin hond. 1439 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 6/1 I every Ton of Wyne... comyng by way of Merchandy into youre seide Roialme. *Ibid.*, In the which the same Merchaundy was shipped.

merchant ('mɜ:tʃənt), *sb.* and *a.* Forms: a. 3-6 marchaud, 3-7 marchand, 5 merchaund, 5-7 marchand. β. 3-6 marchaut(e), 3-8 marchand, 4 marchont, machaunt, 5 marzhaunt, 5-6 merchaunt, 4- merchant. [a. OF. *marchand*, earlier *marchēant* (mod.F. *marchand*) = Pr. *mercadan-s*, It. *mercante*:—popular L. **mercātant-em*, pr. pple. of **mercātāre*, freq. of *mercāri* to trade, f. *merc-*, *merx* marchandise.

It is possible that two popular Latin forms have coalesced in OF., viz. **mercātantem* and *mercantem* (whence It. *mercante* merchant), pr. pple. of *mercāri* (see above).]

A. *sb.*

1. a. One whose occupation is the purchase and sale of marketable commodities for profit; originally applied *gen.* to any trader in goods not manufactured or produced by himself; but from an early period restricted (exc. *Sc.* and *dial.*: see d) to wholesale traders, and *esp.* to those having dealings with foreign countries.

Often with defining word, indicating the class of goods dealt in, as in *coal-, corn-, spirit-, wine-merchant*, etc. (some of which combinations are frequently applied to retail traders), or the countries traded with, as *East India, Turkey merchant*.

c 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 53/2 Seint Fraunceys, ... Marchaunt he was in his zonghede. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 28031 þe fole marchand is eth to duell. c 1320 *Sir Tristrem* 1543 Marchaunt icham, y wis, Mi schip liþ here bi side. c 1400 MAUNDEV. (1839) xi. 122 Thidre comethe Marchauntes with Marchandise be See. c 1460 J. RUSSELL *Bk. Nurture* 1071 in *Babees Bk.*, Marchaundes & Franklonz... may be set semely at a squyers table. 1474 CAXTON *Chesse* 42 b, The marchans of cloth lynnyn and wollen. 1513 MORE in *Grafton Chron.* (1568) II. 776 A wise Marchant neuer aduentureth all his goodes in one ship. 1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scotl.* IX. 252 In the meine tyme our Marchantes quha feiret na Ill, ... sayled (in haist) to France. 1631 WEEVER *Anc. Funeral Mon.* 341 He is properly called a Marchant, *qui mare tragicit*, who passeth ouer the Seas, *et merces inde avehit*, and from thence transports marchandise. 1644 EVELYN *Diary* 17 Oct., The marchands being very rich, have... no extent of ground to employ their estates in. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 21 ¶ 7 The Cockle-shell-Merchants and Spider-catchers. 1847 A. & H. MAYHEW *Greatest Plague of Life* xii. 183 If three barges and one wagon make a coalheaver, I should like to know what makes a merchant. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 242 The importers and exporters, who are called merchants. 1881 R. G. WHITE *Eng. Without & Within* xvi. 387 He was not a merchant. He had never been engaged in foreign trade.

¶ As a mistranslation of L. *mercenarius* 'hiringling'.

1382 WYCLIF *John* x. 12, 13.

b. *transf.* and *fig.*

c 1532 LATIMER *Let. to Baynton* in *Foxe A. & M.* (1583) 1751 Maruphus, ... an Italian, and in times past a marchant of dispensations. 1538 STARKEY *England* II. i. 164 We may by al thyng of God, who ys the only marchant of al thyng that ys gud. a 1626 BACON *New Atl.* (1900) 44 These wee call

Merchants of Light. 1818 *SHELLEY Marengi* i. 4 Until the exchange Ruins the merchants of such thriftless trade. 1893 *Westm. Gaz.* 15 May 3/2 The gagging low comedian, ('low comedy merchant' is the crushing American phrase).

† c. Phrases. to *play the merchant with*: to cheat, get the better of (a person). to *have or put on merchant's ears*: to affect not to hear. *Obs.*

1593 *NASHE Christ's T.* 83 Is it not a common prouerbe... when any man hath cosend... vs, to say, Hee hath playde the Merchant with vs? 1593 G. HARVEY *Pierce's Super.* 166 The wisest Oeconomy maketh especiall account of three singular members, a marchants care; a pigges mouth; and an Asses backe. 1595 *LYLY Woman in Moore* i. i. 169, I see that seruants must haue Marchants ears. 1622 *MABBE tr. Aleman's Guzman d'Alf.* II. 7, I put on Merchants Eares, not vouchsafing to give them the hearing. 1632 *ROWLEY Woman Never Vext* IV. i. 51, I doubt Sir, he will play the merchant with us.

d. A shopkeeper. Now only *Sc., north. dial., and U.S.*

1362 *LANGL. P. Pl. A.* II. 188 Bote Marchaundes Metten with him and maaden him to abyden, Bi-souzten him in heore schoppes to sullen heore ware. 1609 in *North Riding Records* (1884) I. 15 Will. Foreste of Middleham [presented] for usinge the trade of a marchant, not having served, &c. 1704 S. KNIGHT *Jrnl.* (1825) 56 [The Indians] give the title of merchant to every trader. c 1730 *BURT Lett. N. Scotl.* (1818) I. 66 A peddling shopkeeper that sells a pennyworth of thread, is a merchant. 1784 J. F. D. SMYTH *Tour U.S.A.* I. 99 Linen-drappers, grocers, stationers, &c. are not known here; they are all comprehended in the single name and occupation of merchant, or store-keeper. 1798 *Monthly Mag.* VI. 437 In Scotland every little retail shop-keeper is dignified with the title of merchant. 1809 'D. KNICKERBOCKER' *Hist. N.Y.* II. VII. x. 251 If peradventure some straggling merchant of the east, should stop at his door, with his cart load of tin ware or wooden bowls, [etc.]. 1818 in *Trans. Illinois State Hist. Soc.* 1910 162 Dry goods are getting very cheap, the country is full of them; we have more merchants than any thing else. 1837 *LOCKHART Scott* (1839) III. 117 A merchant (that is to say a dealer in everything from fine broadcloth to children's tops). 1845 *DE QUINCEY Autobiog.* Wks. 1889 I. 30 My father was a merchant; not in the sense of Scotland, where it means a retail dealer, ... but in the English sense. 1853 *Harper's Mag.* Aug. 425/1 The subject, we take it, is the 'merchant' of a country-store; quite a different variety from the big bugs of the trade in the Great Metropolis. 1859 *BARTLETT Dict. Amer., Merchant*, a term often applied in the United States to any dealer in merchandise, whether at wholesale or retail; and hence sometimes equivalent to 'shopkeeper'. 1871 W. ALEXANDER *Johnny Gibb* xxxiii. 233 A lounge about the merchant's shop door... is inexpressibly grateful. 1871 R. SOMERS *Southern States since War* 129 Few are able at the end of the year to square accounts with 'the merchant'. 1897 J. L. ALLEN *Choir Invisible* i. 5 A heavy roll of home-spun linen, which she was taking to town to her aunt's merchant as barter for queen's-ware pitchers. 1924 *Scots Mag.* Aug. 342 The merchant's in an awfu' ill teen the day, swearin' like a' that. 1961 *Buchan Observer* 6 June 5 (Advt.). For Sale, by Private Bargain, this well-sited General Merchant's Business, at the junction of the main Fraserburgh and Peterhead Roads. 1975 'E. LATHEN' *By Hook or by Crook* xiii. 129 An ancient panama... part of the summer uniform demanded of city merchants.

e. *Sc.* A buyer, purchaser; a customer. Also *fig. Phrase*, to *have one's eye one's merchant*: to be one's own appraiser (of goods to be bought).

1673 *FOUNTAINHALL* in M. P. Brown *Suppl. Dict. Decis.* (1826) III. 34 *Esto* the horse had been insufficient, *sibi imputet*, his eye being his merchant. 1835 *MONTEATH Dunblane* (1887) 71 (E.D.D.) His aid and assistance in procuring merchants for the goods. 1884 D. GRANT *Lays & Leg. North* 83 There wis na want o' merchan's Eager for her hert an' han'.

f. merchant of death, one who makes a profession of war; *spec.*, a dealer in armaments; a mercenary soldier.

1934 *ENGELBRECHT & HANIGHEN Merchants of Death* xviii. 261 The business of the arms industry is steadily increasing... and governments are everywhere drawing closer the ties which bind them in a virtual partnership with the merchants of death. 1956 C. W. MILLS *Power Elite* viii. 189 Top generals... lived through the general anti-militarist peace of the 'twenties and 'thirties, begging for appropriations, denying the merchants-of-death charges. 1959 E. AMBLER *Passage of Arms* ix. 233 Nowadays... we don't hear the phrase 'merchants of death' very much. 1963 *Guardian* 11 Jan. 8/1 A mist of superstition and loathing of the trade in arms, of the 'Merchants of Death'. 1974 D. SEAMAN *Bomb that could Lip-Read* xi. 98 Inflation would hit merchant of death as much as any working man.

† 2. A supercargo. *Obs.*

1614 *RALEIGH Hist. World* i. IV. ii. §18. 204 Hee... pretending the death of his Marchant, besought the French... that they might burie their Marchant in hallowed ground. 1681 R. KNOX *Hist. Relat. Ceylon* IV. i. 118 My Father the Captain ordered me with Mr. John Loveland, Merchant of the Ship, to go on shore.

3. A fellow, 'chap'. Now usu. with a qualifying word, as *speed merchant*, denoting one who has an interest in or partiality for the thing specified. *slang.*

1549 *COVERDALE, etc., Erasm. Par. 2 Cor.* 60 Beare this muche with my foolyshnesse, that synce these marchauntes... so much crake of themselves, that I may also somewhat glorie of my selfe. 1567 *DRANT Horace Ep.* i. viii. D.vj. A giddie marchaunte I. 1573 G. HARVEY *Letter-bk.* (Camden) 52 Marchant and marchant were too quiet and soft words for them. 1573 *New Custom* i. i. A iij, I woulde so haue scourged my marchant that his breeche should ake. 1576 *FLEMING Panopl. Epist.* 155 You had flatterers and mealemouthed merchants in high estimation. 1606 *CHAPMAN Gent. Usher Plays* 1873 I. 281 Nay good unkle now, sblood, what captious marchants you be. 1610 *CARLETON Jurisd.* vii. 172 The King to hold fast this slippery Merchant, required all the Bishops to set to their... scales to those Lawes. 1886 *Referee* 17 Oct. 2/3 The success of

'Indiana' mainly depends upon the extravagant humours of the chief low-comedy merchant. 1909 J. R. WARE *Passing Eng.* 175/2 The theatre coming to be called the 'shop', actors dubbed themselves 'merchants', qualified by their line. 1914 *Automotor Jrnl.* 246/2 It may be that when the new road has been built the speed merchant and the road-hog... may pay their money and betake themselves to their favourite seaside haunt at any speed they like. 1919 J. BUCHAN *Mr. Standfast* ix. 176 Some movie-merchant had got a graft with the Government, and troops had been turned out to make a war film. 1923 *Daily Mail* 15 Feb. 6 The chauffeur of a motor-car has a rain-blurred wind-screen, and the goggled 'speed-merchant' cannot see so well as usual. 1929 A. CONAN DOYLE *Maracot Deep* 244 Storr, the googlie merchant, had a better showing with four for ninety-six. 1933 D. L. SAYERS *Murder must Advertise* xviii. 316 He was now faced by the merchant with the off-break. The first two balls he treated carefully. 1957 *Railway Mag.* Nov. 752/2 One wonders how many drivers, other than the confirmed speed merchants, will even attempt to run the 8.20 a.m. from Kings Cross from Hitchin to Huntingdon in 24 min. 1963 *Pix* 28 Sept. 63 Being a good weather 'merchant' is one of the finest refinements in surfing. 1970 D. FRANCIS *Rat Race* vi. 83 Here is this bloody bomb merchant running around loose with no one knowing what he'll do next. 1971 *Guardian* 24 Sept. 13 Anthony Tucker on America's leading doom merchant Mister Catastrophe. 1971 G. SIMS *Deadhand* II. iii. 97 Sorry to be such a gloom merchant. But... we're broke, you see.

4. A trading vessel, merchantman.

1585 T. WASHINGTON *tr. Nicholay's Voy.* i. iv. [The pirates] lie in wayte thereabouts to entrap... marchauntes comming thither too lade salte. 1586 *MARLOWE Tamburl.* I. ii, And Christian merchants that with Russian stems Plough up huge furrows in the Caspian sea. 1610 *SHAKS. Temp.* II. i. 5 Some Saylor's wife, The Masters of some Merchant, and the Merchant Haue iust our Theame of woe. 1709 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4533/2 The Enemy took 9 of the Merchants. 1740 *JOHNSON Blake Wks.* 1787 IV. 371 A fleet of merchants under his convoy. 1899 *KIPLING Five Nations* (1903) 8 The pot-bellied merchant foreboding no wrong With headlight and side-light he lieth along. 1905 J. MASEFIELD *Mainsail Haul* 65 There's a fat merchant on the coast... We're going out for her.

† 5. A kind of plum. *Obs.*

1602 *DEKKER Satirom.* F 4 b, I am... to desire you to fill your little pelles at a dinner of plums behinde noone; there be Suckets, and Marmilads, and Marchants, and other long white plummets.

6. *attrib. and Comb.* a. Obvious combinations, chiefly appositive, as *merchant* † *appraiser*, *buyer*, *-charterer*, *-duke*, *-factor*, *-jeweller*, *-king*, † *leech*, † *mercier*, *preacher*, *shipper*, *-sovereign*, *-wine-tunner*, *woman*; also *merchant-marring* *adj.*

1663 in *Picton L. pool Munic. Rec.* (1883) I. 240 Assessed by the *merchant apprizers. 1670 *PETTUS Fodinae Reg.* 93 No *Merchant buyer of Oar shall touch the King's Dish. 1841 *Penny Cycl.* XXI. 403/1 The *merchant-charterer is thereby discharged. 1818 *BYRON sea. Har.* IV. ix. All hues Of gem and marble, to encrust the bones Of *merchant-dukes. 1585 *PARSONS Chr. Exerc.* II. iii. 13 Consider attentuilly, as a good *marchantfactor is wont to do, when he is arriued in a strange country. 1853 *LYNCH Self-Improv.* 25 Barks as it were manned and laden of God's merchant-factors, the saints and sages. 1800 *Asiatic Ann. Reg. Misc. Tracts* 41/2 His profession of *merchant-jeweller. c 1820 S. ROGERS *Italy* (1839) 55 Of old the residence of *merchant kings. 1402 *Rolls of Partt.* III. 519/2 Wolmongers... *Marchant Leche... Tailloours [etc.]. 1596 *SHAKS. Merch.* V. III. ii. 274 And not one vessell scape the dreadful touch Of *Merchant-marring rocks? 1591 *SYLVESTER Du Bartas* I. iii. 522 You *Marchant Mercers and Monopolites, Gain-greedy Chapmen [etc.]. 1531 *ELYOT Governor* I. xxi. (1557) 69 As fastidieuse or fulsome to the readers as suche *marchante preachers be nowe to their customers. 1912 *Pitman's Commercial Encycl. & Dict. Business* II. 822/1 We will take as an example an indent for cotton goods, such as a large firm of *merchant shippers would receive. 1919 *Brit. Manufacturer* Nov. 16/2 Orders may... be distributed by the merchant shipper of this country. 1826 *POUNDEN France & Italy* 82 These *merchant-sovereigns... importing in their galeons the precious relics of ancient literature. 1766 *ENTICK London* IV. 350 The vintners... were known by the name of *Merchant-wine-tunners of Gascoyne. 1560 *DAUS tr. Sleidane's Comm.* 120 This which I have spoken here of marchantmen, concerneth also *marchaunt women called nunnes.

b. Special combinations: *merchant-bar*, a bar of 'merchant' iron; † *merchant-booth* *Sc.*, a trader's stall; *merchant* (formerly † *merchant's*) iron, iron in finished bars, ready for the market; *merchant's mark* († *merchant mark*), a rebus, emblem, or other distinctive figure or device adopted by a merchant to be placed on the goods sold by him; in the Middle Ages often used (e.g. on seals or monuments) as a quasi-heraldic cognizance (cf. 'merkes of marchauntes' quot. c 1394 under *MARK sb.* 11 a); *merchant prince* (? suggested by Isaiah xxiii. 8), a merchant of princely wealth and munificence; hence *merchant-princely a.*; *merchant rolls* = next; *merchant-train* (see quot. 1881).

1861 *FAIRBAIRN Iron* vi. 109 The bars produced by this second process [of rolling] are called *merchant-bars. 1884 W. H. GREENWOOD *Steel & Iron* §379 The commercial classification of malleable iron into No. 1, No. 2, best or No. 3 best-best... No. 2 or merchant bars, which is the lowest quality of bar iron available for the general smith's use. 1618 in *Scott. Hist. Rev.* July (1905) 358 Wrangous... away takyng... fra Alexander Duff Johnstone... furth of his *merchant bulth in Inverness... off... the guides geir and merchandise. 1645-52 *BOATE Irel. Nat. Hist.* (1860) 111 They had one tun of good Iron, such as is called *Merchants-Iron. 1795 *Repert. Arts, etc.* III. 366 All sorts of merchant iron. 1884 W. H. GREENWOOD *Steel & Iron* §559 The mill rolls... for

rolling merchant iron. 1887 *Pall Mall G.* 5 Sept. 11/2 A contract for a considerable tonnage of what is called 'merchant iron'. 1540 *Test. Ebor.* (Surtees) VI. 97 Whiche mortar haith my *marchaunte marke sett upon it. 1557 *Bury Wills* (Camden) 146 My litle silver pott w' the cover havinge a *marchauntes marke. 1586 *FERNE Blaz. Gentry* 1. 238 What do you then say to the coate of Armes of Godfrey of Bulloigne... was that but a Merchants marke in your estimation? 1888 *Antiquary* XVII. 73 Great respect was paid to merchant's marks in the fourteenth, fifteenth and sixteenth centuries. 1843 L. M. CHILD *Lett. from N.Y.* viii. 53, I sometimes ask whether the age of Commerce is better than the age of War? Whether our '*merchant princes' are a great advance upon feudal chieftains? 1847 L. HUNT *Jar Honey* Pref. 13 A noble-hearted merchant prince. 1888 *BURTON Lives 12 Gd. Men* II. x. 252 Magdalen Hall... is now (through the munificence of a merchant-Prince) Hertford College. 1961 *NEW ENG. BIBLE Rev.* xviii. 23 Your traders were once the merchant princes of the world. 1967 *N.Y. Times* (Internat. ed.) 11-12 Feb. 4/1 Prince Philip, describing himself as a merchant prince working to increase British exports, told 500 businessmen yesterday that no matter where he traveled he was questioned about Britain's financial woes. 1874 *TROLLOPE Way we live Now* (1875) I. x. 59 He... had twice dined... amidst all the magnificence of *merchant-princely hospitality in Grosvenor Square. 1928 *Daily Express* 20 Dec. 6 Even the final figure, the three million dollar trade, is nothing breath-bereaving nor merchant-princely. 1875 *KNIGHT Dict. Mech., *Merchant-rolls.* 1888 *Lockwood's Dict. Mech. Engin., Mill Rolls, or Merchant Rolls, or Mill Train*, the merchant rolls of a rolling mill. 1861 *FAIRBAIRN Iron* vi. 110 Rollers for the puddling, boiler-plate, and *merchant train. 1881 *RAYMOND Mining Gloss., Merchant-train*, a train of rolls for reducing iron piles or steel ingots, blooms, or billets to bars of any of the various... shapes, known as merchant iron or steel.

B. *adj.*

In *law merchant, statute merchant, guild merchant*, the position of the *adj.* is due to the imitation of *med.L.* or *AF.*

1. a. Having relation to merchandise; relating to trade or commerce, *esp. in law-, statute-merchant.* *Phr.* † *in* (or *a*) *merchant fare*: on a trading journey.

c 1400 *Beryn* 3624 When wee out of Rome in marchant fare went to purchase buttirflies was our most entent. 1425 *Rolls of Partt.* IV. 276 His merchant lettre, ... wytnessyng the value of the saide merchandise. a 1436 in *Blk. Bk. Admir.* (Rolls) II. 27 That he begynne his pleynt... or to the comoune lawe, or to the lawe marchaund, or to the lawe mayrn. 1506 in *10th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 325 That no foraine... passe not over the see from hensforward a marchant fare except fishers and seefaring men. 1592 *West 1st Pt. Symbol.* §41 A franktenement by Statute is either by vertue of a statute Staple, or of a statute Marchant. 1641 *ROBINSON Trades Encrease* 4 All marchant and marchant-like Causes and differences. 1663 [see *LAW-MERCHANT*]. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) XI. 399/2 All nations... show a particular regard to the law-merchant. 1855 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* xii. III. 211 How much money had proprietors borrowed on mortgage, on statute merchant, on statute staple?

† b. *merchant good(s)* (*Sc.*): marketable commodities (cf. *merchant iron* in A. 6b). *merchant weight*: the weight in use among merchants. *Obs.*

1544 *Extracts Aberdeen Reg.* (1844) I. 200 Sufficient merchant guid. 1550 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* I. 85 To sell certane merchant gudis within the burgh. 1704 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4014/4 Three Pounds Sixteen Shillings per Hundred, Merchant Weight.

2. Of a ship: Serving for the transport of merchandise. Hence, of or pertaining to the mercantile marine, as in *merchant service, seaman.* (Often written with hyphen.)

1375 *BARBOUR Bruce* XIX. 193 Marchand-schippis that saland war Fra Scotland to Flandriss. 1598 *SYLVESTER Du Bartas* II. i. iv. *Handy-Crafts* 23 Lo, how our Merchant-vessels to and fro Freely about our tradefull waters go. 1709 *STEELE Tatler* No. 4 ¶ 7 A Fleet of Merchant Ships coming from Scotland. 1769 *FALCONER Dict. Marine* (1780) s.v. *Mate*, A frigate of 20 guns, and a small merchant-ship, have only one mate in each. 1851 H. MELVILLE *Whale* xvi, I'll take that leg away from thy stem, if ever thou talkest of the merchant service to me again. 1872 *YEATS Growth Comm.* 279 As soon as England was able to protect her merchant-shippping. 1874 *THEARLE Nav. Arch.* 94 A merchant ship is little other than a shell of iron plates stiffened by transverse ribs. 1899 F. T. BULLEN *Way Navy* 64 A humble merchant seaman.

3. Of a town: Occupied in commerce, commercial. Also, consisting of merchants, as in *guild-merchant, merchant-guild.*

1467 *Yeld* marchaunt [see *GUILD* 4]. 1596 *DALRYMPLE tr. Leslie's Hist. Scot.* I. 45 A famous marchand town, quahis name is Elgin. 1611 *BIBLE Isa.* xxiii. 11 The Lord hath giuen a commandement against the merchant cite to destroy the strong holdes thereof. 1764 *BURN Poor Laws* 9 All workmen shall bring... to the marchant towns their instruments. 1856 R. A. VAUGHAN *Mystics* (1860) I. 176 The merchant-league of the Rhineland. 1870 *BRENTANO* in *Toulmin Smith Eng. Guilds* p. xciii, The formerly-mentioned Guilds of Dover, of the Thanes at Canterbury, as well as perhaps the Gild-Merchant at London. *Ibid.* xciv, Such also were the Gild-Merchant of York [etc.]. 1874 *STUBBS Const. Hist.* I. xi. 417 The merchant-guild contained all the traders.

merchant ('mɜːtʃənt), *v.* Now rare. Also 4-5 *marchaund(e)*, 5 *marchaunte*, 6 *marchant*, 7 *merchand*. [a. OF. *marcheander*, now *marchander*, f. *marchand* *MERCHANT sb.*]

1. *intr.* To trade as a merchant. Also, †to negotiate; in bad sense, to bargain, haggle.

1377 *LANGL. P. Pl. B.* XIII. 394 And if I sent ouer see my seruauntz to Bruges... To marchaunden with monye and maken her eschaunges [etc.]. c 1430 *Pilgr. Lyf Man.* III.

xxvi. (1869) 150 To begile pilke þat ben symple, . . . or þat ben nyce to marchaunde. 1481 CAXTON *Godoffroy* 115 The turke . . . wold not suffre them of nothyng, sauf, . . . for to marchaunte to bye and selle. 1525 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* II. cxxix. [cxxx.] 366 The duke of Lancastr and the duches his wyfe had rather marchant with you and with your sonne than with the duke of Berrey. 1614 CORNWALLIS in *Gutch Coll. Cur.* I. 162, I held it not fit, we should merchant with our Sovereign. 1622 BACON *Hen. VII* 99 Besides that, Ferdinando . . . merchanted at this time with France for the restoring of the Counties of Russignon and Perpignian. 1679 L. ADDISON *1st St. Mahumedism* 80 He died in the 63 year of his age, after he had Merchanted 38, been two years in the Cave [etc.]. 1866 CARLYLE *Remin., Irving* (1881) I. 170 Graham never merchanted more.

2. trans. To trade or deal in; to buy and sell. 1511 *Act 3 Hen. VIII*, c. 8 §1 No Minister in City or Borough, which . . . ought to keep Assises of Wines and Victuals . . . should merchant Wines and Victuals. 1541 *Act 33 Hen. VIII*, c. 2 The said fishermen . . . do marchant and bie the said french fishe. 1893 W. D. SPELMAN in *Voice* (N.Y.) 5 Oct., The rare, rich cutlery which he merchanted.

merchantability (mɜːtʃəntə'bɪlɪtɪ). [f. MERCHANTABLE *a.*; see -ITY.] The condition or state of being fit or prepared for market; the ability to be bought or sold.

1939 *Credit Manual of Commercial Laws* (Nat. Assoc. Credit Men) 31 *Merchantability*. Where goods are bought by description from a dealer in goods of that kind . . . there is an implied warranty that they shall be of a merchantable quality. 1961 *Listener* 21 Sept. 4171 This condition, unlike the condition of merchantability, may be expressly excluded. 1972 *N. Y. Law Jnl.* 31 Oct. 17/6 The findings on such issues . . . constitute a breach of the implied warranty of merchantability. 1973 *Ibid.* 1 Aug. 4/6 The issue is whether the pacemaker was fit for the ordinary purpose for which pacemakers were used (merchantability).

merchantable (mɜːtʃəntəb(ə)l), *a.* Also 5 merchand-, 6 mer-, marchaut-, 6-7 marchand-, 7-8 merchandable. [f. MERCHANT *v.* + -ABLE.]

1. Fit or prepared for market; that may or can be bought or sold; saleable; marketable.

c 1480 *Cokwolds Daunce* 109 in *Hazl. E.P.P.* I. 43 Ther wyves hath ben merchandabull, And of ther ware compenabull. a 1502 ARNOLDE *Chron.* 128 J. D. . . affermid . . . that the sayd peper was as good as any in the worlde and marchauntable. 1587 HERIOT in *Hakluyt's Voy.* (1600) III. 267 Which commodities, for distinction sake, I call Merchantable. 1611 COTGR. s.v. *Emploicte*, Ware that sells well . . . marchandable ware. 1656 HEYLN *Surv. France* 181 About the time of Clement the fifth . . . they [indulgences] began to be merchantable. 1713 *Grand Rebell.* II. 336 Came . . . to relieve their wants By mustering up a Merchandable store. 1769 *De Foe's Tour Gt. Brit.* (ed. 7) IV. 80 They [White Fish] were very well cured, merchantable, and fit for Exportation. 1776 ADAM SMITH *W.N.* IV. v. (1869) II. 96 A barrel of good merchantable herrings. 1875 MAINE *Hist. Inst.* iii. 88 Land has become a merchantable commodity. 1894 *Jnl. R. Agric. Soc.* June 322 Feeding stuffs guaranteed of the usual good and merchantable quality.

b. spec. The designation of the highest of the three grades of Newfoundland cod-fish.

1883 JONCAS *Fisheries Canada* 19 (Fish. Exhib. Publ.). **c. trans. and fig.**

1701 *Argt. for War* 25 The Project may pass on the other side the water, but will never be Merchantable, I hope, in England. a 1734 NORTH *Exam.* 1. ii. §57 (1740) 60 Who . . . will make ample Returns in good and merchandable Party-Work. 1864 G. A. SALA in *Daily Tel.* 5 May, The lawyers and inferior judges . . . are . . . mere merchantable creatures, incurably venal.

†2. Of or pertaining to trade; commercial. **Obs.**

a 1603 T. CARTWRIGHT *Confut. Rhem. N.T.* (1618) 176 Satisfaction from us to God, and remission from God to vs, can no more stand together, than marchandable payment with bankrupt. *Ibid.* 469 The most trafficqueable and Marchandable Citie of all Asia. a 1670 BP. HACKET *Abp. Williams* I. (1692) 90 Let every man coin what money he will and observe if ever we can make a marchandable payment.

Hence 'merchantableness'. 1737 BAILEY vol. II. (ed. 3). 1885 *Law Times* LXXIX. 132/2 In a sale by sample there is an implied warranty of merchantableness.

'merchant-adventurer. *Obs. exc. Hist.* (See also MERCHANT-VENTURER.) A merchant engaged in the organization and dispatch of trading expeditions over sea, and the establishment of factories and trading stations in foreign countries. Hence, a member of an association of such merchants incorporated by royal charter or other lawful authority.

1496-7 *Act 12 Hen. VII*, c. 6 The Marchauntes Adventurers inhabite and dwelling in divers parties of this Realme. 1540 ELYOT *Image Gov.* (1556) 59 b, He wolde not suffre any citsen to bee a Merchaut adventurer. 1575 LANEHAM *Let.* (1871) 62 Mercer, Merchantadventurer, and Clark of the Councel-chamber door. 1608 in *Gross Gild Merch.* I. 148 The Lawes, Customes (&c.) of the Fellowshipe of Merchantes Adventurers. 1622 BACON *Hen. VII* 163 There passed a Law, at the Suit of the Merchant-Adventurers of England, against the Merchant-Adventurers of London, for Monopolizing and exacting vpon the Trade. 1766 ENTICK *London* IV. 130 Mr. Robert Rogers, leather-seller and merchant-adventurer. 1890 *Spectator* 19 Apr., The merchant-adventurers who, in Africa now, as formerly in India, represent the European peoples.

fig. 1711 SHAFTESB. *Charac.* (1737) I. 304 Certain merchant-adventurers in the letter-trade, who in correspondence with their factor-bookseller, are enter'd into a notable commerce with the world.

merchant bank (mɜːtʃənt bæŋk). [MERCHANT *a.* I + BANK *sb.* 3 7.] A bank whose main business is the providing of long-term credit and the support and financing of trading enterprises. So **merchant banker**, a member of such a bank (also *pl.*, the bank as a firm); **merchant banking** *vbl. sb.*, the activity undertaken by a merchant bank.

1904 H. T. EASTON *Hist. Banks* xxi. 215 The chairman of the London and Westminster Bank stated some time ago that 'acceptances drawn by mercantile firms abroad is [sic] part of the business that ought to be carried on by a merchant or merchant-banker'. 1924 L. LE M. MINTY *Eng. Banking Methods* ii. 51 The Merchant Bankers . . . are a class of large importing and exporting firms that, in addition to their regular business in trade, carry on an accepting business. . . Many firms referred to as 'merchant bankers' are merchants no longer. 1926 W. LEAF *Banking* vii. 184 Several of the great merchant banking houses of the Continent found it worth their while to transfer their international offices to London. 1928 *Daily Mail* 25 July 18/1 Dr. David Jocheleman. . . Merchant Banker. 1930 S. E. THOMAS *Princ. Banking* ii. 18 In a sixth class [of banks] are the various concerns in the City which are known as 'merchant bankers' or 'merchant banks'. Most of these function mainly as 'accepting houses'. 1933 B. ELLINGER *This Money Business* ii. 16 Merchant Bankers or Accepting Houses, whose business it is to accept bills for other people and earn a commission by doing so. 1940 T. S. ELIOT *East Coker* iii. 10 They all go into the dark. . . The captains, merchant bankers, eminent men of letters. 1959 *Chambers's Encycl.* II. 100/2 Mention may also be made of the London merchant bankers. Their traditional function has been to facilitate the finance of international trade by 'accepting' (guaranteeing) bills of exchange. 1961 M. SPARK *Prime of Miss Jean Brodie* vi. 161 A successful business man who varied in his line of business from canned goods to merchant banking. 1965 J. L. HANSON *Dict. Econ.* 276/1 Many foreign merchant bankers found it convenient to transfer their headquarters to London—hence the number of merchant banks in England with foreign names. 1965 PERRY & RYDER *Thomson's Dict. Banking* (ed. 11) 375/1 Merchant bank. The great merchant banking houses of today have evolved from the merchants who, coming to this country in the early or middle years of the eighteenth century, built up their business by lending their names to bills financing particular transactions and by accepting such bills made their first-class bills freely discountable. 1966 *Times Rev. Industry* Oct. 99/1 When I became chairman of Lazards last year I was able to put down my occupation as 'merchant banker' instead of the less reputable 'company director'. . . I certainly was not a 'merchant' and not really a 'banker'. 1972 *Accountant* 19 Oct. 500/2 The work of an accountant in the field of merchant banking or taxation are [sic] worlds apart from the work in manufacturing industry or in practice.

merchanter, -teer (mɜːtʃəntə(r), mɜːtʃəntə(r)). *U.S.* [f. MERCHANT *sb.* + -ER¹, -EER¹ (after *privateer*).] = MERCHANTMAN 2.

1829 MARRYAT *F. Mildmay* xiv, I'll fit out a privateer, and take some o' your merehanter. 1890 *Public Opinion* (Washington) 30 Aug., A departure from the merchanter type [of ship] was the immediate result.

'merchanthood. [f. MERCHANT *sb.* + -HOOD.] The quality or condition of being a merchant.

1866 CARLYLE *Remin., Irving* (1881) I. 171 Finding merchanthood in Glasgow ruinous to weak health. 1873 *Argosy* XV. 308 He had plodded diligently through clerkhood to merchanthood.

†**merchanthical, a. Obs.** In 7 mar-. [f. MERCHANT *sb.* + -IC + -AL¹.] ? Mercenary.

a 1618 RALEIGH *Royal Navy* 7 The . . . true building of a Ship is not to be left barely to the fidelity of a Marchanthical Artificer.

mercantile, obs. form of MERCANTILE.

merchanting (mɜːtʃəntɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. MERCHANT *v.* + -ING¹.] The action or practice of trading as a merchant. Also *attrib.*

1894 SIR E. CLARKE in *Times* 19 Feb. 3/2 Did you know they had any 'merchanting' transactions? *Ibid.*, Supposing you knew they had made a loss on 'merchanting' every successive year? 1899 *Daily News* 27 Mar. 3/5 These firms are chiefly engaged in the manufacturing and merchanting of belts and strapping for the textile trades. 1957 *Listener* 28 Nov. 876/1 There is London as a merchanting centre. . . I have in mind the work done by the commodity markets and the large merchanting houses in buying and selling throughout the world. 1963 *Times* 16 Feb. 6/1 The merchanting trade has a considerable processing element, about a third of the gm. tons of compound feed produced in the United Kingdom being manufactured by country compounders. 1967 *Economist* 28 Oct. 420/2 Lord Cromer, when still Governor of the Bank of England, put a figure of £200 million on the overseas earnings from all of Britain's insurance, merchanting, brokerage and banking services in 1965. 1971 *Timber Trades Jnl.* 21 Aug. 13/1 The merchanting and retail side of the timber trade. 1973 *Daily Tel.* 31 July 17 (Advnt.), More depots have been acquired in the merchanting and retailing section where we now have 87 outlets.

merchanting (mɜːtʃəntɪŋ), *pphl. a.* [f. MERCHANT *v.* + -ING².] Engaged in trade as merchants.

1930 *Observer* 9 Feb. 18/1 The merchanting body itself is in no greatly better case. 1957 *Times* 23 Dec. 11/2 Two main divisions—the producing subsidiary companies with their mills and the merchanting subsidiaries in Manchester and London.

'merchantish, a. nonce-wd. [f. MERCHANT *sb.* + -ISH¹.] After the manner of a merchant.

1848 CLOUGH *Poems*, etc. (1869) I. 120 It [the Assembly] is extremely shopkeeperish and merchantish in its feelings.

'merchantlike, a. and adv. [f. MERCHANT *sb.* + -LIKE.] *a. adj.* Resembling or befitting a merchant; also, †pertaining to merchants or commerce, mercantile (*obs.*). *b. adv.* After the manner of a merchant.

1422-61 in *Cal. Proc. Chanc. Eliz.* I. (1827) Introd. 20 Johan Goldsmyth receyved the verry vaule marchantlick in wolles of the same Johan Kymburleys. 1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* I. viii. 7 b, This citie is very merchantlike, for that she is situated vpon the Sea. 1593 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. VI*, IV. i. 41 When Merchant-like I sell reuenge, Broke be my sword. 1641 H. ROBINSON *Trades Encrease* 4 All marchant and merchantlike Causes and differences. 1656 EARL MONM. tr. *Boccalini's Advts. fr. Parnass.* I. xlvi. (1674) 63 Shepherds Arithmetick . . . differs . . . from the Merchant-like Arithmetick used in other affairs. 1736 AINSWORTH *Lat. Dict.* I, Merchantly, or Merchant like, *mercatorius*. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xxi. IV. 552 This transaction seemed merchantlike and fair.

†**'merchantly, a. Obs.** [f. MERCHANT *sb.* + -LY¹.] *a.* Of or pertaining to a merchant. *b.* In disparaging sense: Huckstering, pettifogging.

1599 NASHE *Lenten Stufe* 21 An eniuersal [sic] marchantly formality, in habitte, speach, gestures. 1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* v. §324 Tho' it might have some influence upon Merchantly Men, yet it stirred up most Generous minds to an Indignation on the King's behalf. 1660 GAUDEN *Brownrig* 142 His Parents [were] of Merchantly condition, of worthy reputation, and of very Christian conversation. a 1674 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* x. §179 Their absurd and merchantly trafficking with him for the price of returning to their Allegiance. 1736 [see MERCHANTLIKE].

'merchantman. [f. MERCHANT *a.* + MAN.]

1. = MERCHANT *sb.* 1. *arch.*

1449 *Aberdeen Reg.* (1844) I. 402 That na merchand man of this burgh opin his both dorr to do any merchandise . . . apou the Sondai. 1530 FALSGR. 737/1 He hath the best stordy house of good housholde stuffe of any marchant man that I knowe. 1550 COVERDALE *Spir. Perle* xxix. (1560) 289 A marchant man maketh far voiaiges and great iourneis, and ventuereth body and goods. 1638 FORD *Fancies* v. iii, All men of severall conditions; Soldier, Gentry, foole, scholler, Merchant man, and Clowne. 1719 D'URFEY *Pills* III. 126 'Mongst Merchant-men, there's not one in ten, But what is a cunning Angler. 1882 OUIDA *Naremma* iii, The port dues and shipping taxes have . . . nearly destroyed all the commerce of the minor merchantmen of Italy. 1898 K. TYNAN in *Westm. Gaz.* 12 Oct. 1/3 Battering at Dublin gait till the comfortable merchantmen within were fairly distracted.

2. A vessel of the mercantile marine.

1627 CAPT. SMITH *Seaman's Gram.* xii. 56 Not manned like a Merchant-man. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 21 ¶9 Fleets of Merchantmen are so many Squadrons of floating Shops. 1818 MRS. SHELLEY *Frankenst.* iii. (1865) 19 This letter will reach England by a merchantman now on its homeward voyage. 1856 OLMSTED *Slave States* 148 Merchantmen were paying twenty-five dollars for common able seamen.

merchant mill. U.S. ? Obs. [f. MERCHANT *a.* 1.] A mill engaged in the grinding of grain for the purpose of trade.

1774 P. V. FITHIAN *Jnl.* (1900) 111 Mr. Carter's Merchant Mill begins to run to-day—She is calculated to manufacture 25,000 Bushels of Wheat a Year. 1816 U. BROWN *Jnl.* in *Maryland Hist. Mag.* (1915) X. 273 He has a Merchant Mill, a Saw Mill, . . . all on the Waters of Bath. 1837 W. JENKINS *Ohio Gazetteer* 68 The village contains . . . 1 large merchant mill, . . . with four run of stones. 1851 C. CIST *Sk. Cincinnati in 1851* 194 It proposes to perform in a small compass . . . the work of a merchant mill. 1877 W. A. JOHNSON *Hist. Anderson County, Kansas* 252 In the spring of 1874 Chris. Bouch . . . commenced the construction of a first-class merchant mill.

merchant navy (mɜːtʃənt 'neɪvɪ). [MERCHANT *a.* 2 + NAVY¹.] A fleet or number of ships used in trade and not for purposes of war.

In 19th-cent. official sources called 'merchant shipping', 'merchant service', 'mercantile marine', 'mercantile navy', but not 'merchant navy'.

1875 T. FARRER in A. Hurd *Merchant Navy* (1921) I. 80 The actual increase of our Merchant Navy is a most remarkable fact. 1921 A. HURD *Merchant Navy* I. 2 Within a few months of the opening of hostilities, the King, in a message of appreciation of the services of the merchant seamen, referred to 'his Merchant Navy', . . . and the Prime Minister . . . described the Merchant Navy as 'the jocular vein of the nation'. 1928 *Times* 14 Feb. 14/6 The King has appointed the Prince of Wales Master of the Merchant Navy and Fishing Fleets. The announcement will appear in the *London Gazette* to-night. 1929 *Ann. Reg.* 1928 I. 10 On February 13 the King paid a graceful compliment to the British seafaring population outside the ranks of the Royal Navy by creating the Prince of Wales 'Master of the Merchant Navy and the Fishing Fleets'—a new title for which there was no exact precedent in British history or usage. 1937 *Discovery* June 165/1 Seamen, whether of the Royal Navy, the Merchant Navy, or the Fishing Fleet. 1965 S. J. HARLAND (*title*) The dustless road: a career in the Merchant Navy.

merchantry (mɜːtʃəntɪ). [f. MERCHANT *sb.* + -RY. Cf. MERCHANTRY.]

1. The business of a merchant; trade, commercial dealings.

1789 H. WALPOLE *Let to Miss H. More* Sept., I wish human wit, which is really very considerable in mechanics and merchantry, could [etc.]. a 1800 S. PEGGE *Anecd. Eng. Lang.* 267 Most of the streets . . . have their titles from their

Merchantry. 1864 MAYHEW *German Life* I. 165 In England, . . . where merchantry is something beyond that of mere pedlar's work.

2. The body of merchants collectively.

1862 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gl.* XIII. vi. (1872) V. 73 Our Town-Council, and whole Merchantry and Citizenry, safe under this Prussian Sceptre.

'**merchantship**. *rare*. [f. MERCHANT *sb.* + -SHIP.] The office or function of a merchant. Used with *possess. adj.* as a title for a merchant.

1622 FLETCHER *Beggar's Bush* v. ii, Your Merchantship May breake, for this was one of your best bottoms, I thinke.

'**merchant-stranger**. *Obs. exc. Hist.* [f. MERCHANT *sb.* + STRANGER.] A merchant who comes from another country by sea; a foreign or alien trader.

1553 EDEN *Treat. New Ind.* (Arb.) 21 Therefore the marchaund straungers lodge not out of their shippes. 1557 MACHYN *Diary* (Camden) 140 The xxiiij day of June was goodly serves kept at the Frere Austens by the marchandes strangers as has bene sene. 1606 G. WOODCOCKE *Hist. Justine* xxxvi. 114 The elder brothers . . . secretly laid for him, and . . . sold him to a Marchant-stranger. 1641 EARL OF CORK *Diary in Lismore Papers* Ser. 1. (1886) V. 200 Mr. Michaeall casteel of London, merchant stranger. 1654 GODDARD *Introd. Burton's Diary* (1828) I. 125 Resolved, that the merchants, commonly calling themselves merchants of the intercourse, . . . shall pay . . . all such sum and sums of money as shall be assessed . . . upon them . . . as any merchant-strangers. 1766 BARRINGTON *Observ. Stat.* (ed. 2) 21 By an ancient law of the Wisigoths, merchant strangers are not only to be well treated, but tried by their own laws.

'**merchant-tailor**. Also with archaic spelling in the names of the 'Company of Merchant Taylors' and the 'Merchant Taylors' School'. [f. MERCHANT *sb.* + TAILOR.] a. A tailor who supplies the materials of which his goods are made. Hence, a member of the company of *Merchant-Taylors*.

1504 WRIOTHESLEY *Chron* (Camden) I. 5 This yeare the Taylors sued to the Kinge to be called Marchant taylors. 1533 CROMWELL in *Merriman Life & Lett.* I. 356 Nicholas Glossop, an olde Auncient of youre Felishipp of merchantaillours. 1556 *Chron. Gr. Friars* (Camden) 87 John Harres a merchant-taylor in Watlyngse stret. 1653 *Rec. Early Hist. Boston* (1886) X. 1, I Robert Keayne, Cittizen and Merchant Taylor of London by freedome, . . . now dwelling at Boston. 1687 [see LINEN-ARMOURER]. 1707 E. CHAMBERLAYNE *Pres. St. Eng.* III. xi. 386 That eminent School [Merchant-Taylors'] near Cannon-street, built by Sir Tho. White, Alderman, and Merchant-Taylor of London. 1818 H. B. FEARON *Sk. Amer.* 33 Taylors are numerous: they are denominated, (in conformity with the accustomed vanity of the country), 'Merchant Taylors'. 1839 *Penny Cycl.* XIV. 118/2 The first twelve are called the Twelve Great Companies. . . 7. Merchant Tailors. 1889 *Kansas City* (Missouri) *Times & Star* 13 Nov., Call on Ed. Howe, the artistic merchant tailor. 1922 JOYCE *Ulysses* 717 The establishment of George Mesias, merchant tailor and outfitter. 1975 *Times* 5 July 14/7 The following were elected officers of the Merchant Taylors' Company for the year beginning July 14.

b. One educated at Merchant-Taylors' School.

1877 *N. & Q.* 3rd Ser. VII. 347 Sir Henry Ellis (himself a Merchant Taylor). *Ibid.*, Old Merchant Taylors . . . who take an interest in their school.

'**merchant-venturer**. *Obs. exc. Hist.* = MERCHANT-ADVENTURER. Also *fig.*

1550 LEVER *Serm.* (Arb.) 131 The marchaunt venturer, which . . . caryeth furth suche thynges, as maye well be spared, and bryngeth home suche wares as muste needes be occupied in thys realm. 1556 MACHYN *Diary* (Camd.) 116 Gresse . . . marchand of the [staple] of Callys and marchand ventener. 1592 G. HARVEY *Pierce's Super.* Wks. (Grosart) II. 45 This brave Columbus of tearmes, and this onely merchant venturer of quarrels. 1642 ROGERS *Naaman* 188 The cause of God losing exceedingly by such Merchant venturers. 1769 *De Foe's Tour Gr. Brit.* (ed. 7) II. 125 The Merchant-Venturers of the City of Bristol. 1890 *Gross Guild Merch.* I. 152 Edward VI incorporated the 'merchant venturers' inhabiting the town of Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

†**merchanty**. *Obs.* In 5-6 *marchautie*. [Altered form of MERCHANTY, after MERCHANT *sb.*] a. Merchandise, goods. b. The whole body of merchants.

c 1480 *Childe of Bristowe* 64 in *Hazl. E.P.P.* (1864) I. 113 That good getyn by marchantye . . . therwith wille y melle. a 1502 ARNOLDE *Chron.* (1811) 101 The marchauntie of Amyas of Neele and of Corby purchased a letter ensealed w^t y^e common seal of y^e cite.

merchasy, -aulcy, *obs. ff.* MARSHALSEA.

merchaundise, *obs.* form of MERCHANTISE.

merchaunt(t, -tyse), *obs. ff.* MERCHANT, -DISE.

Merche, *obs.* form of MARCH, MARROW *sb.*¹

merchet ('m3:tʃt). *Obs. exc. Hist.* Also 6-8 *marchet*. [Anglo-Fr. *merchet* (whence med.L. *mercheta*) = ONF. *market* MARKET *sb.*] A fine paid by a tenant or bondsman to his overlord for liberty to give his daughter in marriage.

1228 in *Mem. Ripon* (Surtees) I. 52 Merchet. 1492 *Acta Dom. Conc.* (1839) 291/2 For þe wrangwis . . . awaytakin & withaldin fra þaim of certane herejeldis, bludwetis & merchetis. 1552 LYNDESAY *Monarchie* 5711 3e Lordis and Baronis, . . . That þour pure Tennantis dois oppres . . . With merchetis of thare marriage. 1577 HOLINSELD *Hist. Scot.*

258 Halfe a marke of siluer to bee payde to the Lorde of the soyle, in redemption of the womans chastitie, which . . . is called the marchets of women. 1609 SKENE *Reg. Maj.* 73 And she be the dochter of ane frie man, . . . her marchet sall be ane kow, or sax schillings. *Ibid.*, The marchet of the dochter of ane Earle perteines to the Queene, and is twelue kye. 1628 COKE *On Litt.* 140 Euerie tenant . . . shall pay to the Lord, for the marriage of his daughter without licence, a Fine; and it is called Marchet. 1900 CHEYNEY in *Eng. Hist. Rev.* XV. 31 Merchet is a more steady test [of a man's villainage], but even this is not always trustworthy.

merchy, *obs.* Sc. form of MARROWY.

merci, *obs.* form of MERCY.

†**merciabile**, *a. Obs.* Also 4 *mercyabil*, 4-5 *merciabul*, 4-6 *mercyable*, -*byl*, *merciabil(l)*, 5 *merciabile*. [OF. *merciabile*, f. *merci*: see MERCY.] *Merciabile*, compassionate.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 30 *Merciabile Louerd*. a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* lxxvii. 42 He sall be made mercyabil till þaire synnys. 1382 WYCLIF *Hebr.* ix. 5 (MS. Trin. Dubl.) The propiciatorie [gloss] or merciabile place. 1421-2 HOCLEVE *Dialog.* 368 Thankid be our lord Ihesu merciabile. 1513 BRADSHAW *St. Werburge* 1. 2751 Who-so wyll haue mercy Must be merciabile. 1579 SPENSER *Sheph. Cal.* Sept. 174 He is so meeke, wise, merciabile, And with his word his worke is conuenable.

absol. 1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 3793 Blessyd be al mercyable! þey shul se God. c 1395 *Plowman's T.* 96 Christ so gan us teche, And meke and merciabile gan bless.

†**merciably**, *adv. Obs.* [f. MERCIABLE + -LY².] *Merciably*.

1387-8 T. USK *Test. Love* III. ix. (Skeat) l. 73 So that goddes hand, whiche that merciably me hath scorged, herafter . . . merciably me kepe and defende. 1535 JOYE *Apol. Tindale* (Arb.) 25 Yea he is redye, yf I fall, merciably to lifte me vp agayn.

mercial(l), *obs.* forms of MARTIAL.

†**merciamment**. *Obs. rare.* Also 5 *merceament*, 6 *mercyament*. [Aphetic form of AMERCIAMENT.] *Amercement*.

1432-50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) II. 95 Blodewitte, a merciamment for effusion of bloode. 1494 FAYAN *Chron.* (1811) 344 Baylyes . . . were conyuecte . . . for takyng of merceamentys otherwyse then the lawe them commaundyd. 1521 *Maldon* (Essex) *Liber B.* 57 Truly affur and sett al maner of mercyaments made highe no man for no malice, lowe no man for no love.

Mercian ('m3:si3n, 'm3:(i)3n), *a. and sb.* Also 6 *Mercyen*, -*tian*. [f. *Mercia* (Latinized from OE. *Merce*, *Mierce*, pl., lit. 'people of the march, marchers, borderers', f. *mearc* MARK *sb.*¹) + -AN.]

A. adj. Of or belonging to the Old English kingdom of Mercia or its language.

Although the political limits of Mercia were different at different periods, it may broadly be said to have occupied the middle of South Britain, between Deira on the north and Wessex on the south, and between Wales on the west and Lindsey and East Anglia on the east. The Mercian dialect of Old English belongs to the Anglian (as opposed to the Saxon) division, and is the dialect from which modern standard English mainly descends.

1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* II. 89 Wolphere, the Mercian King. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) XI. 400/2 The extent of the Mercian territories was so ample as to admit . . . the constituting subordinate rulers. 1842 WRIGHT *Lyric P.* Pref. 6 We have another Mercian legend in Latin, *De Martyrio Sancti Wistani*. 1887 SKEAT *Holy Gosp. in A.S.* Pref. 7 The Old Mercian dialect. *Ibid.*, The Old Mercian glosses in the Rushworth MS. are of peculiar interest.

B. sb.

1. A native or inhabitant of Mercia.

1513 BRADSHAW *St. Werburge* 1. 121 Her fathers kyngedome the realme of Mercyens. 1590 SPENSER *F.Q.* III. iii. 30 It shall make The warlike Mertians for feare to quake. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* s.v. *Merchenlage*, The third [division of England] was possessed and governed by the Mercians. 1876 LUMBY *Introd. to Higden* (Rolls) VI. p. xxxv, Victory declared for the Mercians.

2. The dialect of Old English spoken in Mercia.

1887 SKEAT *Holy Gosp. in A.S.* Pref. 7 A man whose ordinary dialect was Mercian. 1889 *Ibid.* *Introd.*, The present edition of the Four Gospels (in Latin, Anglo-Saxon, Northumbrian and Old Mercian) brings together [etc.].

†**merciere**. *Obs.* [a. OF. *merciere* *adj.*, *merci*ful, f. *merci* MERCY.] One who pities.

a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* lxxxv. 14 þou lord merciere and merci:ulf: suffrand and of mykil mercy and sothfast. *Ibid.*, *Merciere*, doand dede of mercy.

merciful ('m3:sifʊl), *a.* [f. MERCY *sb.* + -FUL.] Of persons, their actions, attributes, etc.: Having or exercising mercy; characterized by mercy.

a 1300 *E.E. Psalter* cxliv. 8 *Mercifulle* and milde herted in lande Lauerd, and mikel milde-herted and tholand. 1382 WYCLIF *Matt.* v. 7 Blessed be mercyful men, for thei shuln gete mercye. a 1425 *Cursor M.* (Trin.) 18359 Lord . . . þi wille is merciful wipynne So þou dost away oure synne. 1509 FISHER *Funeral Serm. C'tess Richmond* Wks. (1876) 291 *Mercyfull* also & pyteous she was vnto suche as was greuyd & wrongfully troubled. 1531 TINDALE *Expos. 1 John* (1537) 2 Understandyng them [ye promises of mercy] . . . after the mercifullest fashion. 1552 ABP. HAMILTON *Catech.* (1884) 25 How gratuitous and mercifull he is to al twer penitent persones. 1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* v. i. 178 Though the Seas threaten they are mercifull, I haue curs'd them without cause. 1662 STILLINGFL. *Orig. Sacr.* II. vi. § 11 The mercifull

nature of God. 1715 DE FOE *Fam. Instruct.* I. i. (1841) I. 19 But God is merciful too, child. 1851 DIXON *W. Penn* xxvii. (1872) 247 She had obeyed the merciful promptings of her heart in sheltering a fellow-creature. 1886 CONST. F. WOOLSON *East Angels* xxxvii. 577 Merciful Heaven! . . . do you care for him?—is that it?

absol. 138. WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* III. 328 Blissed be þe mercyful. c 1460 *Wisdom* 1136 in *Macro Plays* 72 þe ouer parte of your reasun, Be wyche ye haue lyknes of Gode mest, Ande of þat mercyful very congyncion.

b. In sarcastic use.

1805 *Med. Jnrl.* XIV. 566 It was merciful not to add a thousand [facts] whilst he was about it.

mercifully ('m3:sifʊl), *adv.* [f. *prec.* + -LY².] In a merciful manner. Also *occas.* through God's mercy.

a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* cxvi. 2 þe redempcioun of man mercyfully hight is confermyd on vs. c 1450 *Godstow Register* 4/13 Late us be neuer to hym vnkynde Mercyfully þat made vs to be men. 1548-9 (Mar.) *Bk. Com. Prayer, Litany*, Mercifully forgoe the synnes of thy people. 1779 J. DUCHÉ *Disc.* (1790) I. i. 20 This mortified, penitent, afflicted state is mercifully intended to bring us to a proper sense of our helplessness. 1836 LADY WILLUGHBY DE ERESBY in C. K. SHARPE *Corr.* (1888) II. 495 Mrs. Villiers, in galloping to cover . . . was pitched off, . . . but mercifully escaped with life and limb. 1903 A. B. DAVIDSON *Old Test. Prophecy* xv. 251 The house of God was at last overthrown though its overthrow was mercifully postponed.

mercifulness ('m3:sifʊlnɪs), [f. MERCIFUL + -NESS.] The quality of being merciful.

1526 TINDALE *Rom.* xii. 1, I beseech you therfore brethren by the mercifulnes of God, that ye make youre bodies a quicke sacrifice. 1650 JER. TAYLOR *Holy Living* (1727) 258 The next enemy to mercifulness . . . is anger. a 1708 BEVERIDGE *Theol. Theol.* (1710) I. 193 The names given in Scripture to it [forgiveness] . . . Mercifulness to our sins. 1852 ROBERTSON *Lect.* ii. (1858) 198 A school of warfare where the razzias of Africa have not taught either scrupulosity or mercifulness.

†**mercify**, *v. Obs. rare.* [f. MERCY + -(i)FY.] *trans.* To pity, compassionate; to extend mercy to.

1596 SPENSER *F.Q.* VI. vii. 32 Many did deride, Whilest she did weepe of no man mercifide. 1733 CRAWFORD *Infidelity* (1836) 210 We must not only be mercifid but justified.

merciless ('m3:silɪs), *a.* [f. MERCY + -LESS.]

1. Of persons, their actions, attributes, etc.: Devoid of mercy; showing no mercy; pitiless, unrelenting.

13. . . *E.E. Allit.* P. B. 250 þer was malys mercyles & mawgre much scheued. c 1420 LYDG. *Siege Thebes* 2206 So mercyles in his cruelte Thilke day he was vpon hem founde. 1550 CROWLEY *Epigr.* 1236 Iudgemente shall be geuen, . . . Wythoute all mercye to suche as be merciles. 1631 GOUGE *God's Arrous* iii. §94. 360 They . . . plotted the matchlesse, mercilesse, deuillish, and damnable gun-powder-treason. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* I. (Globe) 249, I had rather . . . be deuour'd alive, than fall into the mercilesse Claws of the Priests. 1843 PRESCOTT *Mexico* (1850) I. 291 A stern prince, merciless in his exactions. 1900 MORLEY *Cromwell* vi. 94 The merciless suppression of the rising of the Ulster chieftains.

absol. 1592 DANIEL *Delia* Sonn. xi, I pray in vaine, a merciles to moue.

b. *transf.* of inanimate things.

1582 STANYHURST *Æneis* I. (Arb.) 21 The southwynd merciles eager Three gallant vessels on rocks gnawne craggye reposed. 1596 SPENSER *F.Q.* IV. viii. 51 All dismayd through mercilesse despair. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 185 The Mercilesse fury of the Sea. 1714 POPE *Lett. to Teresa Blount*, Whatever ravages a mercilesse distemper may commit, . . . she shall have one man as much her admirer as ever. 1880 L. STEPHEN *Pope* iv. 103 A doggrel epitaph . . . turned his fine phrases into mercilesse ridicule.

†c. As *sb.* Mercilessness. *Obs. rare.*

1584 C. ROBINSON *Handf. Delites* (Arb.) 25 The tormentis . . . Which he . . . had suffered long Al through this Ladies mercilesse.

†d. As *adv. Obs.*

1556 LAUDER *Tractate* 470 O Lord . . . help the pure that ar in stres Opprest and herit mercyles.

†2. Obtaining no mercy. *Obs.*

c 1560 A. SCOTT *Poems* (S.T.S.) xvii. 11 All vertew in hir visage dois remane, Bot merciles I go from þeir to þeir. 1567 *Gude & Godlie Ball.* (S.T.S.) 119 God hes left us mercyles.

mercilessly ('m3:silɪslɪ), *adv.* [f. *prec.* + -LY².] In a merciless manner.

1609 BP. HALL *Song of Songs Paraphr.* iv. 8 Cruell and bloody persecutors, who like Lions and Leopards haue tyrannized over thee, and mercilessly torne thee in peeces. 1660 C. ELLIS *Gentile Sinner* 197 Whilest she has beene mercilessly torne in peeces, by the cruel teeth of those rauenous beasts. 1755 in JOHNSON. 1833 H. COLERIDGE *Biog. Bor.*, *Marvell* 26 So mercilessly had the Church of Scotland been stripped . . . that she could not afford an episcopal establishment. 1883 STEVENSON *Treas. Isl.* III. xiv, The sun still shining mercilessly on the steaming marsh.

mercilessness ('m3:silɪsnɪs), [f. MERCILESS *a.* + -NESS.] The quality or condition of being merciless.

1591 TURNBULL *St. James* 103 With crueltie to seeke the vtermost of them; is mercilesnes and crueltie. 1607 HIERON *Wks.* I. 270 Mercilesnesse, cruelty, . . . these and the like . . . bee our sinnes to this day. 1876 GEO. ELIOT *Dan. Der.* vi, She turned her eyes on him with calm mercilessness.

merciment, *obs.* variant of MERCEMENT.

†**mercimony**. *Obs.* In 4-5 *mercymony*. [ad. L. *mercimōni-um* merchandise, f. *merci-*, *merx*

merchandise; in med.L. also reward, from association with *mercēdem* (F. *merci*.)

1. Reward.

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl. B. XIV. 126* Ac god is of a wonder-wille by pat kynde witte sheweth, To jine many men his mercymonye ar he it haue deserued.

2. Merchandise.

1412 LYDG. *Two Merchants* 31 What mercymony that men list devise, Is ther ful reedy and ful copious. 1494 FABYAN *Chron. VII. 339* They came with theyr mercymonyes vnto the fayre of Waltham. a1550 *Image Ipcr. ii. 257* in *Skelton's Wks.* (1843) II. 426 Making parsemonyes Of Peters patrimonyes But great mercymonyes Of his seremonyes.

mercurate (mɜːkjʊəreɪt), *v.* *Chem.* [f. MERCURY *sb.* + -ATE³.] *trans.* To convert into a mercury derivative, esp. by replacing a hydrogen atom in an aromatic ring by a group containing mercury

1923 *Org. Syntheses* III. 14 Phenol has been mercurated in water solution. 1942 FUSON & SNYDER *Org. Chem.* xxxi. 430 Hydrocarbons are mercurated by treatment at 90–160° for one or more hours. 1967 I. L. FINAR *Org. Chem.* (ed. 5) I. xx. 583 Aromatic compounds containing almost all the common functional groups have been mercurated.

So 'mercurated' *ppl. a.*; *mercuriation*, the process of mercurating or of becoming mercurated.

1921 *Jrnl. Amer. Chem. Soc.* XLIII. 621 The 3 mercurated phenols were boiled with aqueous potassium iodide. 1923 *Org. Syntheses* III. 100 p-Tolylmercuric chloride has been prepared... by the direct mercuration of toluene with mercuric acetate. 1965 PHILLIPS & WILLIAMS *Inorg. Chem.* I. xi. 420 Mercuration of aromatic systems occurs very rapidly, presumably through a similar intermediate. 1967 I. L. FINAR *Org. Chem.* (ed. 5) I. xx. 584 The position of the acetoxymercuri-group can be found by treating the mercurated compound with halogen.

Mercure, obs. form of MERCURY.

Mercurean (mɜːkjʊəriən). [f. MERCURY + -EAN.] An inhabitant of the planet MERCURY.

1855 J. NICHOL in *Mem.* (1896) II. 113, I wonder what view of creation the inhabitants of Jupiter, or the sunny Mercureans now illustrate and expound.

Mercurey (||mɜːkyre, 'mɜːkjʊəri). Also *mercury*. [Fr., name of a vineyard of the Côte Chalonnaise.] A Burgundy wine produced in the Chalonnais district of France.

1907 A. BENNETT *Grim Smile of Five Towns* iii. 225 It was a bottle of mercurey, a wine which has given me many dreadful dawns, but which I have never known how to refuse. 1928 P. M. SHAND *Bk. French Wine* iv. 173 Mercurey is the only real 'name' of the Côte Chalonnaise. *Ibid.*, Mercurey owes its classical name to a former temple of Mercury. 1958 A. L. SIMON *Dict. Wines* 110/1 Most of the Mercurey wines are red, and they are also of better quality than the few white wines of that district. 1972 D. MCLACHLAN *No Case for Crown* xiii. 165 The wine was his favourite Mercurey, which he ordered himself from France.

mercurial (mɜːkjʊəriəl), *a.* and *sb.* [a. F. *mercuriel* and (as *sb.*, in the sense B 1) *mercurial*, ad. L. *mercuriālis*, f. *Mercuri-us* MERCURY: see -AL¹.] *A. adj.*

1. *a.* Of or pertaining to the god Mercury; resembling what pertains to Mercury. Now *rare*.

† *mercurial statue, stone*: cf. MERCURY 2.

1599 B. JONSON *Cynthia's Rev.*, 1st Masque, A Petasus or Mercurial hat. 1611 SHAKS. *Cymb.* iv. ii. 310, I know the shape of 's Legge: this is his Hand, His Foote Mercuriall: his martiall Thigh, The brawns of Hercules. 1637 EARL STIRLING *Paranesis to the Prince* lxxv. O! how this (deare Prince) the people charmes, ... To see thee yong, yet manage so thine Armes, Have a Mercuriall minde and Martiall hands. 1638 CHILLINGW. *Relig. Prot.* i. iii. §34. 146 As the Wisemen were led by the Starre, or as a traveller is directed by a Mercuriall statue. 1716 HEARNE *Collect.* (O.H.S.) V. 282, I take them to be old mile Stones, or Mercuriall Stones. 1874 SYMONDS *Sk. Italy & Greece* (1898) I. xiii. 285 A mercurial poise upon the ankle.

b. nonce-use. Applied to the 'profession' of thieving.

1744 WHITEHEAD *Gymnasiad* 1. 37 *note*, Tricking, lying, evasion, ... are a sort of properties pertaining to the practice of the law, as well as to the mercurial profession.

2. Pertaining to the planet Mercury. † Also in *Astrology*, influenced by Mercury, proceeding from the influence of Mercury. *mercurial finger*: the little finger. *Obs.*

1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 130 The sexte... Canis minor is; The which sterre is Mercurial Be wie of kinde. 1610 B. JONSON *Alchemist* I. iii. *Svb.*... I knew't, by certaine spots too, in his teeth, And on the naille of his mercurial finger. *Fac.* Which finger's that? *Svb.* His little finger. 1625 HART *Anat. Ur.* 11. x. 120 Wilt thou... maintaine, that all Mercuriall diseases are seated in the head only? a 1668 SIR W. WALLER *Div. Medit.* (1839) 40 Generally men are like that mercurial planet, good or bad according to their conjunction with others. 1690 LEYBURN *Curs. Math.* 451 b, I shall forbear to add those distinctions which some have given them [sc. Comets] in reference to the Planets, they making some Solar, others Lunar, Mercurial... and Saturnine. 1862 G. WILSON *Relig. Chem.* 59 The mercurial day being, like our own, twenty-four hours long. 1881 PROCTOR *Poetry Astron.* vii. 252 The Mercurial climate.

3. Of persons: Born under the planet Mercury; having the qualities supposed to proceed from

such a nativity, as eloquence, ingenuity, aptitude for commerce.

These qualities are identical with those assigned by the ancients to the god Mercury, or supposed to be due to his inspiration. Hence in some of the following quotes, the allusion may be rather mythological than astrological, or perh. a mixture of the two.

1593 G. HARVEY *Pierces Super. Wks.* (Grosart) II. 63 You that intende to be fine companionable gentlemen, ... enure your Mercuriall fingers to frame semblable workes of Supererogation. 1647 LILLY *Chr. Astrol.* lxxix. 438 Mercuriall men, viz. Schollars, or Divines would be his enemies. 1652 URQUHART *Jewel Wks.* (1834) 240 He speaks too well to be valiant; he is certainly more Mercuriall than military. 1691 WOOD *Ath. Oxon.* I. 287 His mind being more Martiall than Mercuriall, he [W. Monson] applied himself to Sea-service.

4. Volatile, sprightly, and ready-witted. Originally a specific use of sense 3; now commonly apprehended as alluding to the properties of the metal mercury.

1647 TRAPP *Comm. Jas.* i. 1 The most nimble and Mercuriall wits in the world, but light. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* v. i. §40 He none of the most Mercuriall amongst the Conclave of Cardinals, but a good heavy man. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 30 ¶3 One of them was a mercuriall gay-humour'd Man. 1827 DISRAELI *Viv. Grey* v. ix, The gay, gallant, mercuriall Frenchman. 1873 DIXON *Two Queens* I. ii. iii. 84 The people were a quick, mercurial, and artistic race. 1903 *Contemp. Rev.* Sept. 327 That curious, monkeyish, mercurial person M. Guyot de Montpeyroux.

5. Of or pertaining to mercury or quicksilver; consisting of or containing mercury. Also, of certain diseases or symptoms (e.g. *mercurial eczema, glossitis, rash*): Produced by the exhibition of mercury. Hence, *occas.*, of an organ, etc.: Showing 'mercurial' symptoms.

mercurial ointment: the 'blue ointment' composed of metallic mercury triturated with lard. *mercurial (pneumatic) trough*: a pneumatic trough filled with mercury.

1657 G. STARKEY *Helmont's Vind.* Epist. Rdr., I have... rejected all Mercurial and Antimonial Medicaments, either Vomitive, Purgative, or Salivative. 1660 BOYLE *New Exp. Phys. Mech.* xvii. 108 The height of the Mercurial Cylinder. 1693 HALLEY in *Phil. Trans.* XVII. 652 The precise nicety of the Mercuriall Barometers. 1744 BERKELEY *Siris* §100 A mercurial salivation is looked on by many as the only cure. 1786 J. HUNTER *Venerae Dis.* (1810) vi. iii. 503 The gums, inside of the cheeks, and the breath, were truly mercurial. 1789 CULLEN *Mat. Med.* II. 306 Our common mercurial ointment. 1807 *Med. Jrnl.* XVII. 379 What the author calls the mercurial rash, or, as it is called by some others, the Lepra mercurialis. a 1823 M. BAILLIE *Wks.* (1825) I. 13 Mercurial frictions were also employed. 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 525 This [Graham's] pendulum, which is called the mercurial pendulum. 1836-41 BRANDE *Chem.* (ed. 5) 401 It may often be... collected in dry phials, without a mercurial trough. 1843 R. J. GRAVES *Syst. Clin. Med.* xxviii. 362 An eruption, to which the name mercurial eczema has been given. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.* 477 *Mercurial Gauge*, a curved tube partly filled with mercury, to show the pressure of steam in an engine. 1873 W. F. CLARKE *Dis. Tongue* 105 But happily 'mercurial glossitis' is now seldom seen. 1878 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* 78 He obtained it from the red mercurial powder. 1884 F. J. BRITTON *Watch & Clockm.* 189 In the mercurial pendulum the jar of mercury does not answer so quickly to a change of temperature as the steel rod.

† 6. *Old Chem.* Pertaining to, or consisting of, 'mercury' as one of the five 'principles' of bodies (see MERCURY 8). *Obs.*

1605 TIMME *Quersit.* I. v. 20 Sal amoniac doth participate of the mercurial beginning. 1633 HART *Diet of Diseased* 11. xvii. 206 The mercuriall or waterish part [of milk] called serum.

B. *sb.*

† 1. The plant mercury. *Obs.* [= L. (*herba*) *mercurialis*, OF. *mercuriel*, mod.F. *mercuriale*.]

1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 536 Take as much Mercurial soddan, as one's hand can hold, ... and drink the same. 1626 BACON *Sylva* §41 Medicines Emollient; Such as are Milk, Honey, Malloves, Lettuce, Mercuriall [etc.].

† 2. A person born under the influence of the planet Mercury, or having the qualities characteristic of such a nativity; a lively or sprightly person; also, one addicted to cheating and thieving. *Obs.*

1598 SYLVESTER *Du Barias* II. i. ii. *Imposture* 443 Who, for sustaining of unequal Scale, Dreads not the Doom of a Mercuriall. 1614 TOMKIS *Albumazar* i. i. (1615) B, Come braue Mercurials sublim'd in cheating, ... fellow-souldiers I'th' watchfull exercise of Theevery. 1622 BACON *Hen. VII* 113 This Youth... was such a Mercuriall, as the like hath seldome bene knowne. 1650 GENTILIS *Considerat.* 156 The Mercurials with their swiftnesse run over all things. 1696 PHILLIPS, *Mercurial*, or *Mercurialist*, one born under the Planet Mercury.

3. A preparation of mercury used as a drug in the cure of certain diseases; also more widely, any compound that contains mercury.

1676 WISEMAN *Surg.* VII. iv. 40 By Mercurials we do more certainly resolve them [nodes] and in a less time. 1716 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* II. 352 The great Pox, which can scarce ever be cur'd without Viperals or Mercurials. 1735 BRACKEN in *Burdon's Pocket-Farrier* 71 *note*, The Cure is perform'd by Mercurials outwardly and inwardly. 1829-32 CHRISTISON *Treat. Poisons* xiii. (ed. 2) 380 The blue ointment, which is made of running mercury, will act as a mercurial when rubbed upon the skin. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VI. 151 The judicious employment of mercurials might prove highly beneficial. 1971 *Sci. Amer.* May 18/3 Among other inorganic mercurials, some of the oxides, such as the red oxide used in antifouling paint for ship bottoms may be potentially hazardous. 1971 *Nature* 23 July 222/1 The build-up of alkyl mercurials in the environment and

their toxicological properties was the subject of many of the contributions.

mercurialism (mɜː'kjʊəriəlɪz(ə)m). *Path.* [f. MERCURIAL *a.* + -ISM.] The pathological condition induced by the absorption of mercury into the body.

1829-32 CHRISTISON *Treat. Poisons* xiii. (ed. 2) 372 [He] had... all the symptoms of mercurialism eight years after he had ceased to take mercury. 1862 *New Syd. Soc. Year-bk. Med. & Surg.* 319 An investigation of Constitutional Mercurialism. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* IV. 596 It [i.e. Mercurial inunction] must be used with caution so as to avoid any symptoms of mercurialism.

Mercurialist (mɜː'kjʊəriəlɪst). [f. MERCURIAL + -IST.]

† 1. One under the influence of the planet Mercury. *Obs.*

1569 J. SANFORD tr. *Agrippa's Van. Artes* 50b, She pronounceth... another a Venerae, Mercurialist or Lunist. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* i. iii. 1. iii. (1628) 181 Mercurialists are solitary, much in contemplation, subtle, Poets, Philosophers. 1651 CULPEPPER *Astrol. Judgem. Dis.* (1658) 96 That's the reason Mercurialists (if Mercury be strong) are so swift in motions, so fluent of speech.

† 2. One having the qualities attributed to persons born under Mercury; an eloquent or ingenious person; a trader; *occas.* in bad sense, a sharper, thief. *Obs.*

1566 DRANT *Horace, Sat.* II. iii. F v j b, My witte so deepe soe sore to deale, such lucke, to win or saue, That me a Mercurialiste to surname then they gaue. 1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* ¶ v, I may rather shew my selfe a Mercurialist, then a Martialist. 1589 WARNER *Alb. Eng. Pr. Add.* 152 Æneas, for personage the Iouillist, for well-spoken the Mercurialist. 1591 GREENE *Farew. Follie* (1617) C2, Hee that... with a deepe insight marketh the nature of our Mercurialistes shall find as fitte a harbour for Pride vnder a Schollers Cappe as vnder a Souldiers Helinet. 1608 J. KING *Serm.* 5 Nov. 26 Where the great Mercurialists of the world for wit & deuises... haue a finger in the menaging of all Christian states. 1644 BULWER *Chiron.* 134 For such Mercurialists who address themselves to filch. 1655 H. L'ESTRANGE *Chas. I* 169 A foul blemish it would have been to the Mercurialists, to the Society of Jesus, should they have sate out in a work so proper to their employment (the incitation of Kingdomes and States to turbulent commotions) as these Scot'sh broyls.

† 2. A guide, director. (Cf. MERCURY 2.) *Obs.*

1635 GELLIBRAND *Variation Magn. Needle* 5 By the Prosthaphaeretical application thereof, the true point of the compasse (which is his principall Mercurialist) may be rectified.

3. A medical man who makes free use of preparations of mercury in the treatment of certain diseases.

During the first half of the 19th c. the authorities on the treatment of syphilis were divided into 'mercurialists' and 'non-mercurialists'.

1835 *Mem. Sir J. Y. Simpson* iii. 48 He appears to be a great mercurialist and promoter of the business of the apothecary. 1843 R. J. GRAVES *Syst. Clin. Med.* xxix. 367 The rational practitioner is neither a mercurialist nor a non-mercurialist.

mercuriality (mɜːkjʊəriəlɪti). [f. MERCURIAL + -ITY.]

1. The condition of being mercurial; sprightliness; also, an instance of this.

1653 R. SANDERS *Physiogn.* 68 A curious mind, given to travel... his subtily... all relates to his Mercuriality. 1838 DE QUINCEY *Lamb Wks.* 1858 IX. 154 The mercurialities of Lamb were infinite. 1898 *Spectator* 23 Apr. 580 The mercuriality of the Celtic temperament.

† 2. The mercurial part (of something). *Obs.*

1471 RIPLEY *Comp. Alch.* in Ashm. (1652) 192 A naturall Mercurialyte which cost ryght nought, Out of hys myner by Arte yt must be brought. 1657 G. STARKEY *Helmont's Vind.* 316 The Sulphur of any metall or minerall (that may be separated from the Mercuriality...) may be made into the form of an essential Salt.

mercurialization (mɜː'kjʊəriələ'zeɪʃən). [f. next + -ATION.]

1. *Med.* The action of subjecting to mercurial treatment; the condition of being affected by mercury.

1843 R. J. GRAVES *Syst. Clin. Med.* vi. 78 By judicious mercurialization of the patient, the destructive progress of the disease is arrested. 1883 *Holmes & Hulke's Syst. Surg.* (ed. 3) II. 557 Other more marked proximate causes have been mercurialisation... and erysipelas. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* IV. 812 General mercurialisation is avoided.

2. A mercurial process employed in the development of photographs.

1853 R. HUNT *Man. Photogr.* 93 After the daguerreotype processes in the camera, and of mercurialization, have been completed, a very perfect picture is found.

mercurialize (mɜː'kjʊəriələɪz), *v.* [f. MERCURIAL + -IZE.]

† 1. *intr.* To play the part of a 'mercurial' person; also to mercurialize it. *Obs.*

1611 COTGR., *Mercurializer*, to mercurialize it; to be humorous, fantastical, new-fangled. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Mercurialize*, to be humorous or phantastical, to be light footed; to prattle or babble; Also to be eloquent. 2. *trans.* To render mercurial in temper.

1862 *Temple Bar* VI. 195 A variety of amusements which... mercurialise the race that delights in them.

3. *Med.* To subject to the action of mercury. 1843 R. J. GRAVES *Syst. Clin. Med.* viii. 96 You may have fully mercurialized your patient. 1880 M. MACKENZIE *Dis.*

Throat & Nose I. 35 Those who have been mercurialised are very subject to the affection [of pharyngeal catarrh].

4. *Photography*. To treat with mercury; to expose to the vapour of mercury.

1843 [W. H. T.] *Photogr. Manip.* 27 Mercurializing the Plate. 1856 MILLER *Elem. Chem., Inorg.* 1144.

Hence mer'curialized *ppl. a.*, mer'curializing *vbl. sb.*

1841 *Amer. Jnl. Sci.* XL. 138 A...mercurializing apparatus. 1845 *Photogr. made easy* 29 The mercurializing process. *Ibid.*, The mercurializing box. 1855 GROVE *Corr. Phys. Forces* (ed. 3) 91 The mercurialised portions of a daguerreotype. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* II. 933 Men are said to have become mercurialised by volatilisation of the metal.

mercurially (mɜː'kjʊəriəli), *adv.* [f. MERCURIAL *a.* + -LY².]

1. In a mercurial or lively manner. *rare.*

1652 URQUHART *Jewel Wks.* (1834) 229 He [Crichton] would keep in that miscelany discourse of his such a climacterical and mercurially digested method, that [etc.].

2. By a mercurial process.

1881 ABNEY *Photogr.* 36 The metal plate is by contrast dark when compared with the mercurially-developed image. 1893 *Westm. Gaz.* 23 June 4/2 Fitted into holders of solid silver, mercurially gilt.

mer'curialness. *rare.* [-NESS.] Liveliness, sprightliness.

1817 W. IRVING *Life & Lett.* (1864) I. 390 They will serve to...give a dash of spirit and mercurialness to his character.

Mercurian (mɜː'kjʊəriən), *a.* and *sb.* [f. MERCURY + -AN.]

A. adj.

†1. = MERCURIAL *a.* 3; sometimes interpreted as alluding to the qualities of the god Mercury.

1596 NASH *Saffron-Walden Wks.* (Grosart) III. 142 The Mercurian heauenly charme of hys Rhetorique. 1616 BULLOKAR *Eng. Expos., Mercurian*, eloquent as Mercury was. 1620 MELTON *Astrolog.* 6 Some Mercurian and nimble-finger'd Pick-pocket. 1677 W. HUBBARD *Narrative Pref.*, Where Poetry, in Prose, made I did see By a Mercurian Brain, which sure was Thee.

2. Of or belonging to the god Mercury.

1838 *Brit. Cycl. Biog.* II. 206/2 [Linus] is said to have added the string lichanos to the Mercurian lyre.

3. *Astr.* Of or belonging to the planet Mercury.

1885 AGNES CLERKE *Pop. Hist. Astron.* 121 The Mercurian mass is now estimated at about 1 ÷ 4,360,000 that of the Sun.

B. sb.

1. One born under the influence of the planet Mercury.

1640 SOMNER *Antiq. Canterb.* 267 A commendation of Archery; not my owne, nor yet any meere Mercurians. 1677 W. HUBBARD *Narrative* II. 87 If Mars and Minerva go hand in hand, they will effect more good in an hour than those Verbal Mercurians in their lives. 1892 *Pall Mall G.* 4 Oct. 7/1 The long finger of Mercury is very noticeable in his case...and proves Mr. Grossmith a true Mercurian.

2. An inhabitant of the planet Mercury.

1868 W. WHITE *Swedenborg* xviii. (ed. 2) 290 When the Mercurians met Swedenborg, they instantly explored his memory in search of all he knew.

†mer'curiate. *Chem. Obs.* [f. MERCURY + -ATE¹.] A salt of the supposed mercuric acid.

1801 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) Suppl. I. 388/2 Mercuriat of lime... Mercuriat of ammonia. 1802 T. THOMSON *Chem. I.* 433 This compound may be called mercuriat [ed. 3, 1807, mercuriate] of lime.

mercuric (mɜː'kjʊəriɪk), *a. Chem.* [f. MERCURY + -IC.] †*a. mercuric acid*: see quot. 1828-32. *b.* The distinctive designation of salts in which mercury exists in its higher degree of valency, as *mercuric chloride* = CORROSIVE SUBLIMATE; *mercuric sulphide* = VERMILION.

1828-32 WEBSTER, *Mercuric acid*, a saturated combination of mercury and oxygen. 1865 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* III. 900 Normal mercuric salts...are colourless. 1874 GARROD & BAXTER *Mat. Med.* (1880) 103 Mercuric chloride and sulphate of soda are produced.

mercurico- (mɜː'kjʊəriəkəʊ), combining form of MERCURIC in the names of numerous compounds of mercury with various salts, as *mercurico-barytic*, -*calcic*, -*cupric*, -*potassic*, etc. (See *Mayne Expos. Lex.* 1856, and *Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1890.)

mercurification (,mɜː'kjʊəriɪf'keɪʃən). [f. MERCURIFY: see -FICATION.]

1. †*a. Alch.* The action or process of obtaining the 'mercury' of a metal (*obs.*). *b.* The conversion of the ore of mercury into the pure metal.

1680 BOYLE *Produc. Chem. Princ.* IV. 148 Wary men may be excus'd, if they do not think fit to beleeeve other processes of mercurification. 1757 tr. *Henckel's Pyritologia* 100 In the mercurification and regulation of cinnabar. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) XI. 401/2 Mercurification...the obtaining the mercury from metallic minerals in its fluid state.

2. The act of mixing with mercury or quicksilver (Worcester 1860).

†mer'curify, *v. Obs.* [f. MERCURY + -FY.]

1. *trans. a. Alch.* To change (a portion of a metallic mass) into the form of mercury. *b.* To extract liquid mercury from (metallic ore).

1680 BOYLE *Produc. Chem. Princ.* IV. 188 A part only of the metall is Mercurified. 1797 [see below].

2. To combine, treat or mingle with mercury; to mercurialize (Worcester 1846).

Hence †mer'curified *ppl. a.*

1680 BOYLE *Produc. Chem. Princ.* IV. 186 The Mercurifi'd portion. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) XI. 401/2 But these mercurified metals...are a kind of philosophical mercury.

mer'curio-syphilis. *Path. rare.* [f. *mercurio-* taken as combining form of MERCURY.] A diseased condition supposed to be caused in part by syphilis and in part by the mercury employed for its cure. Hence mer'curio-syphi'litic *a.*, affected by mercurio-syphilis.

1829 SIR R. CHRISTISON *Treat. Poisons* (1832) 369 An ulcerated sore-throat of the mercurio-syphilitic kind. 1882 — in *Life* I. vi. 141 Mercurio-syphilis and mercurial cachexy had no place in his nosology.

†mercurious (mɜː'kjʊəriəs), *a. Obs. rare.* [f. MERCURY + -OUS.] Of a mercurial temperament.

1591 SPARRY tr. *Cattan's Geomancie* 233 People Saturnious and Mercurious.

Hence †mer'curiousness, the condition of being like Mercury (in celerity).

1661 FULLER *Worthies, Kent* (1662) II. 85 He had given him for the Crest of his Arms, a Chapeau with Wings, to denote the Mercuriousnesse of this Messenger.

†mercurism. *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. MERCURY + -ISM.] A Mercurial message.

1672 SIR T. BROWNE *Let. to Friend* ¶2 Tracts (1822) 112 Your affection may cease to wonder that you had not some secret sense or intimation thereof [sc. of his death] by dreams, thoughtful whisperings, mercurisms [etc.].

†mercurist. *Obs.* [f. MERCURY + -IST.]

1. = MERCURIALIST I.

1602 R. T. *Five Godlie Serm.* 139 As being a Martialist, affecting armes, rather then a Mercurist giuen to the Artes. 1656 HEYLIN *Extran. Vapulans* 166 Keep yourself to plain Grammar learning, and leave my Lady Philology to more learned Mercurists.

2. A writer of 'Mercuries' or news-letters.

1693 *Humours Town* 78 Dedicators and Preface-makers...Jurnalists, Mercurists.

mercurochrome (mɜː'kjʊəriəkroʊm). *Pharm.* Chiefly U.S. [f. MERCUR(Y) *sb.* + -O + Gr. χρωμα-*a* colour.]

A mercury derivative, C₂₀H₈O₆Br₂HgNa₂, of fluorescein which forms greenish iridescent scales, dissolves in water to give a red solution, and is used as a weak antiseptic. (Orig. given a wider meaning: see quot. 1919.)

1919 H. H. YOUNG et al. in *Jnl. Amer. Med. Assoc.* 15 Nov. 1484/1 To the substance obtained by substituting one atom of mercury in the molecule of dibromofluorescein we have given the name 'mercurochrome-220'. [Note] The name 'mercurochrome' will be applied generally to all the mercury-bearing dyes that we are investigating, the individual being distinguished by the laboratory number following the name. 1942 W. SIMPSON *One of our Pilots is Safe* iii. 63 They left my face uncovered, painted with scarlet mercurochrome. 1951 R. BRADBURY *Illustr. Man* (1952) 178 He smelled the cutting odours of iodine, raw adhesive, and pink mercurochrome. 1960 O. NASH *Boy is Boy* (1961), It's easy to spot a boy... He smells of licorice, he smells of mice, Of Mercurochrome, and vanilla ice. 1960 E. GURR *Encycl. Microsc. Stains* 1. 262 Mercurochrome is an excellent substitute for eosin, as unlike the latter it is extremely fast to light and preparations stained with it do not fade even when exposed to strong sunlight for a very considerable time. 1961 J. HELLER *Catch-22* (1962) xiv. 100 Give me a minute or two to put some mercurochrome on these cuts.

mercurous (mɜː'kjʊəriəs), *a. Chem.* [f. MERCURY + -OUS.] The distinctive designation of compounds in which mercury occurs in its lower degree of valency, as *mercurous oxide*, *sulphide*, etc.

1865 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* III. 903 Mercurous fluoride is partly dissolved by water, partly decomposed into mercurous oxide and hydrofluoric acid. 1866 ROSCOE *Chem.* 220 The black or mercurous oxide. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* II. 926 A solution of mercurous and mercuric nitrate.

Mercury ('mɜː'kjʊəri), *sb.* Forms: 4-5 *marcure*, 4-7 *mercurie*, 5 *mercurye*, 5-7 *mercure*, 6 *marcury*, 7 *dial. marcary*, *markry*, 5- *mercury*. [ad. (partly through OF. *Mercurie*, *Marcure*) L. *Mercuri-us*, prob. f. *merc-*, *merx* merchandise.]

The Roman deity was prob. originally the god of commerce only; but in Latin literature he appears as completely identified with the Greek Hermes.

The transferred application to the planet is found in classical Latin; like the other planetary names, *Mercurius* became in med. Latin the name of a metal. The astronomical and chemical uses are common to the mod. European langs.; the use as a plant-name is Eng. only, suggested by L. *mercurialis* (see MERCURIAL B.)

1. The god (and derived senses).

1. A Roman divinity, identified from an early period with the Greek Hermes (son of Jupiter and Maia), the god of eloquence and feats of

skill, the protector of traders and thieves, the presider over roads, the conductor of departed souls to the Lower World, and the messenger of the gods; represented in art as a young man with winged sandals and a winged hat, and bearing the caduceus.

1340-70 *Alex. & Dind.* 667 For mercurie miche spak to mentaine iangle, 3e holden him...god of pe tounge. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* II. 158 An other god...Mercurie hihte...The god of Marchantz and of thieves. 1509 HAWES *Joyf. Med.* 20 Thou Mercury the god of eloquence. 1564 *Brief Exam.* B iijj b, Wyne was consecrated vnto Bacchus... Letters vnto Mercury. 1595 LYLly *Woman in Moone* IV. i, I will make her false and full of slights, Theeuish, lying, suttile, eloquent; For these alone belong to Mercury. 1601 SHAKS. *Twel. N.* 1. v. 105 Now Mercury indue thee with leasing. 1602 — *Ham.* III. iv. 58. 1781 COWPER *Conversat.* 838 May Mercury once more embellish man.

2. A statue or image of Mercury; *spec.* = HERMA; hence, †*a* sign-post.

1644 EVELYN *Diary* 8 Nov., A noble fountaine govern'd by a Mercury of brasse. 1667 DRYDEN & DK. NEWCASTLE *Sir M. Mar-all* IV, I stand here, methinks, just like a wooden Mercury, to point her out the way to matrimony. 1693 G. STEPHEN in *Dryden's Juvenal* viii. (1697) 194 Those rough Statues on the Road (Which we call Mercuries). 1697 AUBREY *Surrey* (1719) II. 92 Here was formerly a Mercury, or Directory-Post for travellers, with Hands pointing to each Road. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 89 ¶ 11 You may be sure this addition disfigured the statues much more than time had. I remember...a Mercury with a pair of legs that seemed very much swelled with a dropsy. 1760-72 H. BROOKE *Fool of Qual.* (1809) II. 42 Have you any more blocks, madam, for the hewing out of our mercuries?

3. Applied transf. to persons: *a.* A messenger or news-bearer.

1594 SHAKS. *Rich. III.* II. i. 88 But he (poore man) by your first order dyed, And that a winged Mercurie did beare. 1678 BALLER in *Rigaud Corr. Sci. Men* (1841) II. 31 Mr. Gibbons (the mercury of the times) waits on horseback at the door. 1678 ABP. SANCROFT *Occas. Serm.* (1694) 131 We give the Winds Wings, and the Angels too; as being the swift Messengers of God, the nimble Mercuries of Heaven. 1864 *Athenæum* 7 May 637 These chicken-hearted Mercuries [post-boys] always pulled up in Hammersmith, and drank their pint before they faced the common.

b. One who passes to and fro with messages between parties, esp. in amorous affairs; a go-between.

1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* II. ii. 82 But what saies shee to mee? be briefe my good shee-Mercurie. 1638 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (ed. 2) 268 Elgaz-zuli a nimble mercurie undertakes it, and by miraculous conceits agrees them, and fills up the late made breach. 1749 SMOLLETT *Gil Blas* (1797) III. 138, I am on the eve of becoming MERCURY to the heir of the Kingdom. 1803 *Censor* 1 Aug. 93 He should sound her maid, who...will prove herself a very Mercury in delivering the letters that may be entrusted to her on either side. 1817 BYRON *Beppo* xvi, A letter, Which flies on wings of light-heel'd Mercuries.

c. A guide or conductor upon the road.

1592 MORYSON *Let. in Itin.* 1. 25 The Mercury you gave to guide me, brought me meate plentifully. 1617 *Ibid.* III. 11. 11 God for his only begotten Sonnes sake (the true Mercury of Travellers) bring us that are here strangers safely into our true Countrey. 1641 J. W[ADSWORTH] (*title*) The European Mercury. Describing the Highways and Stages from place to place, through the most remarkable parts of Christendome. 1642 MILTON *Apol. Smect.* Wks. 1851 III. 284 Others, as the Stoicks, to account reason, which they call the Hegemonicon, to be the common Mercury conducting without error those that give themselves obediently to be led accordingly.

†*d.* A nimble person; also, a dexterous thief.

1599 B. JONSON *Ev. Man out of Hum.* I. ii, I would ha' those Mercuries follow me (I trow) should remember they had not their fingers for nothing. 1609 *Ev. Woman in Hum.* I. i. in Bullen O. Pl. IV, There again my little Mercuries, froath them up to the brimme, and fill as tis needful.

†*e.* One who hawks pamphlets or news-books.

1648 *Commons' Jnl.* V. 436 That thirty thousand of these petitions were to come forth in print this day, and delivered to the Mercuries that cry about books. 1655 FULLER *Hist. Camb.* 24 Circumforanean Pedlers (ancestors to our modern Mercuries and Hawkers) which secretly vend prohibited Pamphlets. 1721 *Let. fr. Mist's Jnl.* (1722) II. 256 The Croud of Coffee-Men, Mercuries, Pamphlet-Shop-Keepers, and Hawkers.

4. A title for a newspaper or journal.

†Formerly also used *gen.* = newspaper.

[1626 B. JONSON *Staple of News* I. v, But what sayes *Mercurius Britannicus* to this?] 1643 (*title*) The Scotch Mercury, communicating the affairs of Scotland and the Northern Parts. No. 1, Oct. 5. 1644 NICHOLAS in *Carte Ormond* (1735) III. 279 Whereof your Excellence will find exact relation in the mercuries adjoined. 1664 BUTLER *Hud.* II. i. 56 With letters hung like Eastern Pidgeons, And Mercuries of furthest Regions. 1691 (*title*) The Athenian Mercury. Numb. 2. 1725 *Stamp-Office Notice* 3 Apr. in *Lond. Gaz.* No. 6362/1 No Journal, Mercury or Newspaper. 1791 D'ISRAELI *Curios. Lit., Orig. Newspapers* §14 A Mercury was the prevailing title of these 'News-Books'. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* XXI. IV. 542 No allusion to it [the bill of 1695 for the regulation of the press] is to be found in the Monthly Mercuries. 1906 (*title*) The Leeds Mercury.

II. The planet.

5. *Astr.* The planet nearest to the sun, and the smallest of the major planets.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Wife's Prol.* 703 And thus, god woot! Mercurie is desolat In Pisces, wher Venus is exaltat. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 110 Of the Planetes the seconde Above the Mone hath take his bounde, Mercurie. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 333/2 Mercurye, sterre, mercurius. 1509 HAWES *Path. Pleas.* xvi. (Percy Soc.) 74 Fayre golden Mercury, wyth hys beemes bryght. 1611 SHAKS. *Wint.* T. IV. iii. 25 My Father...who being (as I am) lytter'd vnder Mercury, was likewise a

snapper-vp of vnconsidered trifles. 1642 HOWELL *For. Trav.* v. (Arb.) 33 Mercury swayeth ore the one [a Frenchman], and Saturne ore the other [a Spaniard]. 1832 MACGILLIVRAY *Humboldt's Trav.* xxiii. 336 At.. Callao, Humboldt had the satisfaction of observing the transit of Mercury. 1880 BALL *Elem. Astron.* 101 The time in which Mercury revolves round the sun is 87 days.

6. *Her.* The name for the tincture purple in blazoning by the names of the heavenly bodies.

1562 LEIGH *Armorie* 18, I will speake of the Planet appropriated therto [sc. to the tincture purple] and that hyght Mercurye. 1572 BOSSEWELL *Armorie* 11. 57 The field is Mercury, an Equeicerve, of the Moone. 1725 J. COATS *Dict. Heraldry* (1739). 1828-40 BERRY *Encycl. Herald.* I.

III. (With lower-case initial.) The metal (and derived senses).

7. A well-known metal (otherwise called QUICKSILVER), of a silver-white colour and brilliant metallic lustre. It is liquid at ordinary temperatures, solidifying at about -40° . It has the peculiar property of absorbing other metals, forming amalgams. It is found native, but is more commonly obtained by sublimation from cinnabar, its most important ore. Chemical symbol Hg (*hydrargyrum*). By the alchemists it was represented by the same sign as the planet Mercury (☿).

c 1386 CHAUCER *Can. Yeom. Prol.* & T. 219, 221 And in amalgaming and calcening Of quik-silver, y-clept Mercurie crude... Our orpiment and sublymed Mercurie. c 1485 *Digby Myst.* (1882) iii. 318 Gold pertheynyng to þe sonne... þe fegetyff mercury, on-to mercurys. 1555 EDEN *Decades* (Arb.) 363 They... amalgame it... with Mercurie or quicksyluer. 1604 E. G. [RIMSTONE] *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* iv. x. 235 The fume of Mercurie is mortall. 1612 WOODALL *Surg. Mate Wks.* (1653) 226 Sublimed Mercury is called onely by the name of Mercury, and by the vulgar speech, some call it white Marcury and Markry. 1614 W. BARCLAY *Nepenthes* A 6 b, There is no vegetall in the world, hath such affinitie with any minerall, as hath Tabacco with Mercurie, or quicke-siluer. 1758 [see JUPITER 2 b]. 1863 *Fovnes' Chem.* (ed. 9) 392 Alloys of mercury with other metals are termed amalgams.

b. A preparation of the metal or of one of its compounds (esp. the protochloride or calomel, and the bichloride or corrosive sublimate), used in medicine.

1789 W. BUCHAN *Dom. Med.* (1790) 659 Bolus of Rhubarb and Mercury. Take of the best rhubarb... half a drachm; of calomel, from four to six grains. 1801 *Med. Jnl.* V. 73 He took no mercury nor any other medicine. 1903 SLOAN *Carlyle Country* xv. 125 Dr. Bell gave him mercury and solemnly commanded him to abstain from tobacco.

c. The column of mercury in a barometer or thermometer. Also *fig.*

1704 *Phil. Trans.* XXIV. 1629 An Experiment, to show the cause of the descent of the Mercury in the Barometer in a Storm. 1729 CLARKE tr. *Rohault's Nat. Philos.* 72, I filled a Tube three Foot and a half long, with Quicksilver, ... I observed exactly the Height of the Mercury. 1756 C. LUCAS *Ess. Waters* I. 44 The mercury falls below 33 degrees of Fahrenheit's thermometer. 1883 MRS. BISHOP in *Leis. Hour* 195/1 The mercury has not been above 83°. 1897 *Westm. Gaz.* 4 June 2/1 People would like to stand in front of the mercury of war and see it rise or fall.

d. *vegetable mercury*: (a) a name for the Brazilian plant *Franciscea uniflora* (*Treas. Bot.* 1866); (b) see quot. 1887.

1887 *Standard* 16 Sept. 5/2 The tree tomato... on the Spanish Mainland is known as... the 'vegetable mercury', from its supposed beneficial effect on the liver.

8. *Old Chem.* a. One of the five elementary 'principles' of which all material substances were supposed to be compounded; also called *spirit*. b. *mercury of metals*: see quot. 1727-52.

1471 RIPLEY *Comp. Alch.* iv. vi. in Ashm. (1652) 145 Mercury and Sulphure vive. 14... *Pater Sapientiae* ibid. 197 Some say that of Sulphur and Mercury all Bodies minerall are made. 1592-3 G. HARVEY *New Lett. Wks.* (Grosart) I. 294 Three drops of the Mercury of Buglosse will strengthen the brain. 1605 TIMME *Quersit. Ded.*, The spirit of the world... moueth... in all creatures, giving them existence in three, to wit—salt, sulphure, and mercury. 1712 tr. *Pomet's Hist. Drugs* I. 177 The Mercury of the Manna being brought to the fluid Nature of a Spirit, becomes a Solutive for Minerals. 1727-52 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Mercury of metals*, or of the philosophers, is a pure fluid substance in form of common running mercury, said to be found in all metals, and capable of being extracted from the same. 1729 CLARKE tr. *Rohault's Nat. Philos.* xx. 109 Hence they conclude, that these five Substances, viz. Mercury, Phlegm, Sulphur, Salt and Caput mortuum... are the only and the true Elements of all... Mixed Bodies. 1731 P. SHAW *Three Ess. Artif. Philos.* 36 Attempts for procuring the Mercuries of the several Metals, to profit.

†9. *fig.* as an emblem of sprightliness, liveliness, volatility of temperament, inconstancy, wittiness, etc. Often in phr. *to fix the mercury (of)*. *Obs.*

1682 DRYDEN *Medal* 263 Religion thou hast none: thy mercury Has passed through every sect, or theirs through thee. 1693 CONGREVE *Old Bach.* i. iv. As able as yourself and as nimble too, though I mayn't have so much mercury in my limbs. a 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew, Mercury*, Wit. 1704 SWIFT *Tale of a Tub* Pref. ¶4 The moderns have artfully fixed this mercury [sc. Wit] and reduced it to circumstances of time, place, and person. 1709 FELTON *Classics* (1718) 9 'Tis difficult to fix the Mercury, and settle a brisk, lively Temper in a laborious plodding Track of Learning. 1710 PALMER *Proverbs* 200 They are all mercury; and a piece of wit, a bottle, or a jest, is a comfort, and supports 'em. a 1715 BURNET *Own Time* (1724) I. 265 He [Buckingham] was so full of mercury that he could not fix long in any friendship

or to any design. 1732 POPE *Ess. Man* II. 177 'Tis thus the Mercury of Man is fix'd. a 1797 WALPOLE *George II* (1847) II. vii. 218 He had too much mercury and too little ill-nature to continue a periodical war.

IV. As a plant-name. [After L. (*herba*) *mercurialis*, MERCURIAL B I; cf. L. *Hermūpoa* (Pliny) a. Gr. *Ἑρμού ποα.]

10. a. The pot-herb ALLGOOD, *Chenopodium Bonus-Henricus*. Also *English, false mercury*. a 1400-50 *Stockh. Med. MS.* p. 203 Mercurie or papwourtz or þe more smerewourt: *mercurialis*. c 1450 *ME. Med. Bk.* (Heinrich) 74 Take malues, & mercurye, & sepe hem wyþ a messe of porke. 1548 [see 10b]. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* v. xi. 561 In English, Good Henry and Algood: of some it is taken for Mercurie. 1584 COGAN *Haven of Health* xxix. 45 It is a common prouerbe among the people, Be thou sicke or whole, put Mercurie in thy coole. 1597 GERARDE *Herbal* II. xlv. 259 English Mercurie, or good Henrie. 1620 VENNOR *Via Recta* vii. 144 Mercurie is much vsed among other pot-herbes. 1731 *Gentl. Mag.* I. 314 Take Marsh Mallow Leaves the Herb Mercury, Saxifrage and Pellitory of the Wall of each... three handfulls. 1785 MARTYN *Rousseau's Bot.* xvii. (1794) 221 The English Mercury or Allgood. 1865 W. WHITE *East. Eng.* II. 12 One of the dishes contained Mercury, a vegetable which I had never seen before.

b. The euphorbiaceous poisonous plant *Mercurialis perennis*. Also *dog's, wild mercury*.

1548 TURNER *Names Herbes* (E.D.S.) 53 Mercurialis is called... in english Mercurie... The herbe whiche is communely called in english mercurie hath nothing to do wyth mercurialis. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* I. lii. 77 In English wilde Mercury, and Dogges Call. 1597 GERARDE *Herbal* II. xlviii. 263 Of wilde Mercurie... Dogs Mercurie. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 390 If you take white Hellebor, and the rindes of wilde Mercury... and lay them in the Mole-hole... it will kill them. 1762 B. STILLINGFL. in *Misc. Tracts* 216 Dogs mercury has been given internally, for want of knowing the natural classes. 1853 JOHNSTON *Bot. E. Bord.* 175 *Mercurialis perennis*. Mercury. 1887 *Pall Mall G.* 27 June 5/2 The dog's mercury raises its fresh yellow suckers for the spring shoots. 1893 E. H. BARKER *Wand. South. Waters* 57, I stood amidst the poisonous dog-mercury.

c. The euphorbiaceous plant *Mercurialis annua*. Also *baron's, boy's, French, garden, girl's, maiden mercury*.

According to Britten and Holland, the *baron's* or *boy's* is the female and the *girl's* the male mercury.

1578 LYTE *Dodoens* I. lii. 75 The male garden Mercury, or the French Mercury. *Ibid.* 78 Phyllon... The male is called ἀρρογόνονον, whiche may be Englished Barons Mercury or Phyllon, or Boyes Mercury or Phyllon. And the female is called in Greeke θηλυγόνονον: and this kinde may be called in English Gyrls Phyllon or Mercury, Daughters Phyllon, or Mayden Mercury. 1601 R. CHESTER *Love's Mart.*, etc. (N. Shaks. Soc.) 82 Sweete Sugar Canes, Sinkefoile, and boies Mercurie.

d. *Scotch mercury*, the snapdragon, *Digitalis purpurea*. *three-seeded mercury*, the euphorbiaceous genus *Acalypha*.

1846-50 A. WOOD *Class-bk. Bot.* 488 *Acalypha Virginica*. Three-seeded Mercury. 1853 JOHNSTON *Bot. E. Bord.* 157 *Digitalis purpurea*... Fox-glove... Scotch Mercury. Wild Mercury.—Common.

V. 11. *attrib. and Comb.*, as (sense 7) *mercury cup, pump; mercury arc lamp* (also *ellipt.* as *mercury arc*) = *mercury vapour lamp; mercury arc rectifier*, a rectifier consisting of one or more graphite or iron anodes and a mercury pool cathode enclosed in an envelope from which the air has been pumped out; *mercury fulminate*, fulminate of mercury; *mercury gilding* (see quot. 1960); *mercury goosefoot* = 10 a, above; *mercury lamp* = *mercury vapour lamp; mercury pool*, a mass of liquid mercury, esp. one used as an electrode; † *Mercury rod*, the caduceus; *mercury rust*, a fungus, *Uredo confluens*, on the leaves of Dog's Mercury; † *Mercury's finger*, (a) = HERMODACTYL I; (b) a finger-post; † *mercury sublimate*, corrosive sublimate; *mercury vapour lamp*, a lamp in which light (rich in the ultra-violet) is produced by an electric discharge through mercury vapour, the envelope being often coated with a fluorescent substance so as to produce more visible light (cf. *fluorescent lamp*); *mercury vapour pump*, a pump for producing high vacua which works by entraining molecules of the gas to be evacuated in a jet of mercury vapour; *mercury vapour rectifier* = *mercury arc rectifier*; † *Mercury's violets*, Canterbury Bells, *Campanula Medium*; † *mercury-water*, (a) a preparation of aqua regia and corrosive sublimate (see *aqua mercurialis* in Chambers Suppl. 1753); also (see quot. 1799); (b) a wash for the skin prepared from mercury; † *mercury woman* (see quot. and cf. MERCURY 3 e).

1906 *Trans. Amer. Inst. Electr. Engin.* XXIV. 372 The constant current *mercury arc rectifier system, as used for operating... mercury arc lamps... is sketched diagrammatically. 1916 F. B. PIDDUCK *Treat. Electr.* ix. 363 The absence of strong lines in the red unfits the mercury arc for certain purposes. 1936 TEAGO & GILL *Mercury Arcs* II. 13 Steel containers are used for demountable mercury arcs of large output. 1971 *New Scientist* 3 June 564/1 The conventional sources of infrared radiation are hot bodies (the globar or mercury arc lamp). 1906 *Mercury arc rectifier [see *mercury arc lamp* above]. 1930 *Engineering* 24

Jan. 109/3 A 650-volt direct-current supply from mercury arc rectifiers. 1966 G. F. ALLEN *Brit. Rail after Beeching* v. 133 In the Eastern Region's multiple-units... the resultant distortions in the electrical circuitry were aggravated by serious failures of the mercury-arc rectifiers. 1849 NOAD *Electricity* 403 Used to connect the *mercury cups of a small battery. 1904 *Kynoch Jnl.* Oct.-Dec. 199 The flame from the *mercury fulminate... ignites the charge of explosive contained in... the case. 1973 L. RUSSELL *Everyday Life Colonial Canada* xii. 150 The hammer [of a gun] was reduced to a simple head, designed to strike the top of the copper [percussion] cap. Under this top was a pinch of mercury fulminate, a compound so unstable that a moderate impact causes it to explode. [1910 R. L. HOBSON *Worcester Porc.* xii. 100 A radical change came over the ware about 1780, when the cheaper process of mercurial gilding came into use... This later gilding has a more metallic and brassy appearance.] 1957 MANKOWITZ & HAGGAR *Conc. Encycl. Eng. Pot. & Porc.* 95/2 *Mercury gilding was introduced about 1785. 1960 R. G. HAGGAR *Conc. Encycl. Cont. Pot. & Porc.* 207/1 s.v. *Gilding*, Mercury-gilding came in about 1780, and consisted of a mixture of gold with mercury which could be painted onto the ware, the mercury being driven off as a vapour during the firing process. 1971 *Country Life* 10 June 1419/2 This mercury gilding was harder, longer wearing and more brilliantly lustrous than honey gilding, but tended to display a brassy tint. 185. MISS PRATT *Flower. Pl.* IV. 276 *Mercury Goosefoot, or Good King Henry. 1904 *Trans. Amer. Inst. Electr. Engin.* XXII. 73 Hewitt's investigations... are... pioneer work in the field of the *mercury lamps. 1966 HEWITT & VAUSE *Lamps & Lighting* xviii. 276 Mercury lamps are used for street lighting and to a limited extent in industrial installations. 1907 FRANKLIN & ESTY *Elem. Electr. Engin.* II. ix. 172 The mercury-arc rectifier consists essentially of a highly exhausted glass bulb... with two iron or graphite electrodes... and the *mercury-pool electrode. 1956 *Nature* 11 Feb. 267/2 Industrially, the polarograph is finding an ever-increasing application as a continuous service indicator. For such purposes, the mercury-pool anode is unsatisfactory. 1970 J. SHEPHERD et al. *Higher Electr. Engin.* (ed. 2) xxv. 799 The connexions apply equally to 3- and 6-anode mercury-arc rectifiers in which case all the 'cathodes' are common and are in fact the mercury pool. 1873 ATKINSON *Ganot's Physics* (ed. 6) 147 Morren's *mercury pump... a mercurial air pump. 1625 BACON *Ess.*, *Unity in Relig.* (end), Therefore it is most necessary, that... all Learnings... as by their *Mercury Rod, doe damne and send to Hell, for euer, those Facts and Opinions. 1864 COOKE in *Pop. Sci. Rev.* III. 336 *Mercury Rust (*Uredo confluens*) on leaf of *Mercurialis perennis*. 1589 RIDER *Bibl. Scholast.* 1748 An hearb called *Mercuries finger, *Hermodyctylus*. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 431 The herb called Mercuries-fingers or Dogs bane. 1640 BP. REYNOLDS *Passions* xxiv. (1647) 245 Precedents having the same precedence to Reason in vulgar judgements, which a living and accompanying guide hast to a Mercuries finger in a Travellers conceit. 1707 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) VI. 186 A French party... took some medicaments from them, among which was *mercury sublimate. 1799 G. SMITH *Laboratory* I. 86 Mercury sublimate or corrosive sublimate. 1904 *Brit. Pat.* 3657 2 The light given out is similar to that which is given out by an ordinary *mercury vapour lamp. 1909 *Westm. Gaz.* 6 Mar. 3/2 A 'new' process of sterilising milk by exposing it to the ultra-violet rays of a mercury-vapour lamp. 1943 J. B. PRIESTLEY *Daylight on Saturday* i. 2 The factory inside is... lit with innumerable mercury-vapour lamps that produce a queer greenish-white mistiness of light. 1955 E. B. FORO *Moths* i. 15 Owing to the high power and surface-brightness of a mercury-vapour lamp, such a source may provide a more efficient means of collecting than an ordinary light. 1972 *New Yorker* 26 Aug. 20/3 In the glare of mercury-vapor street lamps, the Bronx presents a silent, bland, greenish face. 1926 J. H. SMITH tr. *Dunoyer's Vacuum Practice* i. 42 In *mercury vapour pumps the size of the orifice through which the vapour is driven is... of secondary importance. 1966 ADAM & EDWARDS tr. *Diels & Jaechel's Leybold Vacuum Handbk.* I. vi. 90 Special forms of cold traps with maximum practicable conductivity have been designed for large mercury vapour pumps. 1908 M. SOLOMON *Electr. Lamps* xi. 283 This property of the mercury-vapour arc has led to the invention and development of *mercury-vapour rectifiers. 1966 R. G. KLOEFFLER *Electron Tubes* ix. 194 The mercury-vapor rectifier diode uses a hot cathode and mercury vapor under a low pressure. 1597 GERARDE *Herbal* II. cix. 363 Couentrie bels are called... *Mercuries violets. 1634 SANDERSON *Serm.* II. 291 There is a secret poyson in it, which in time will... seize upon every part; and, like *mercury-water or aqua fortis, eat out all. 1676 SHADWELL *Virtuoso* iii. 55 All manner of Washes, Almond-water, and Mercury-water for the Complexion. 1799 G. SMITH *Laboratory* I. 131 note, Mercury-water, so called by the workmen, is thus prepared. Take plate-tin of Cornwall, calcine it, [etc.]. 1661 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* s.v. *Hawkers*, Those people which go up and down the streets crying News-books, and selling them by retail, are also called Hawkens. And those women that sell them by whole-sale from the Press, are called *Mercury Women.

† *mercury, v. Obs.* [f. prec. sb.] *trans.* To wash with mercury-water.

1599 B. JONSON *Cynthia's Rev.* i. i, Your palmes... are as tender as... a ladies face new mercuried, the'ile touch nothing.

mercy ('mɜːsi), *sb.* Forms: 2-5 merci, 4-6 mersy, mercye, 4-7 mercie, 5 merce, 6 mersye, *Sc. marcie*, 3- mercy. [a. F. *merci*, earlier *mercit* = Pr. *merce-s*, Sp. *merced*, Pg. *mercê*, It. *mercede*:—L. *mercēdem* (nom. *mercēs*) reward, fee, in Christian Latin from the 6th c. often used in the sense of *miseriordia* (= 1 below) and in that of thanks.]

The post-classical uses of *mercēs* are developed from the specific application of the word to the reward in heaven which is earned by kindness to those who have no claim, and from whom no requital can be expected. The Eng. uses explained below represent OF. senses that for the most part have not survived in Fr., where the word has been in great part superseded by *miseriorde*. The chief uses of *merci* in

mod.Fr. are in the sense 'thanks' (cf. GRAMERCY), and in phrases corresponding to those in 5 below.

1. a. Forbearance and compassion shown by one person to another who is in his power and who has no claim to receive kindness; kind and compassionate treatment in a case where severity is merited or expected. Phr. *to have mercy on, upon*, † *of*; also † *to do mercy to, take mercy on, show mercy*, etc. *in mercy (to)*, in the exercise of mercy. † *of or for mercy*, from consideration of mercy.

a 1225 *Juliana* 49 Milce haue ant merci, wummon, of mi wrecchedom. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 1338 Of þe king þat is min vnclē he is al at þin wille. Haue merci of him ich þe bidde. 1390 *Gower Conf.* I. 353 Who that lawe hath upon honde, And spareth forto do justice For merci, doth noght his office. c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 8498 If ye no mercy haue on me, . . . Haue pite on youre pure sonnes. 1470-85 *MALORY Arthur* iv. viii. 128 She byddeth yow . . . doo batail to the vttermost without ony mercy. 1500-20 *DUNBAR Poems* xxii. 52 Thairfoir of mercy, and nocht of richt, I ask þow, schir, . . . Sum medecyne gife that 3e micht. 1523 *Lo. BERNERS Froiss.* I. clxvii. 176, I humbly requyre you . . . yf ye wull take mercy of these sixe burgesses. a 1533 — *Huon* xlix. 165 He wyll slee you without mercy. 1769 *Junius Lett.* v. (1820) 27 In mercy to him, let us drop the subject. 1781 *GIBBON Decl.* & F. xxvii. III. 49 The emperor confessed, that, if the exercise of justice is the most important duty, the indulgence of mercy is the most exquisite pleasure, of a sovereign. 1792 *BURKE Corr.* (1844) IV. 17 Their enemies will fall upon them . . . and show them no mercy. 1796 H. HUNTER tr. *St.-Pierre's Stud. Nat.* (1799) I. 429 He massacres without mercy every thing that breathes. 1841 *LANE Arab. Nts.* I. 110 Take my body, then, in mercy, to the place where you are laid.

b. *spec.* God's pitiful forbearance towards His creatures and forgiveness of their offences.

c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 43 Lauerd haue merci of us forðon þa pinen of helle we ham ne masen idolien. a 1225 *St. Marher.* 22 Drihtin, do me merci of þis dede. a 1250 *Owl & Night.* 1092 Ihesus his soule do mercy. c 1380 *WYCLIF Sel. Wks.* III. 29 Trustyng to Goddis mercy. 1481 *CAXTON Reynard* (Arb.) 74 God receyueh alle them that desyre hys mercy. 1548-9 (Mar.) *Bk. Com. Prayer, Morn. Prayer*, Lorde haue merci upon us. 1591 *SHAKS. 1 Hen. VI.* iv. iii. 34 Then God take mercy on braue Thabots soule. 1607 *HIERON Wks.* I. 121 What can it be but mercie, that we shall bee admitted to an inheritance immortal and vndefiled? 1641 *HINDE J. Bruen* xxiv. 107 Betwixt the Bridge and the Brook, the Knife and the Throat, the mercy of God may appeare. 1667 *MILTON P.L.* III. 401 Father of Mercie and Grace.

† c. *to have mercy* (cf. 1): to receive pardon (of an offence). *Obs.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 9594, I sal nocht fine merci to cri Betuixand he haue þi merci. c 1340 *HAMPOLE Prose Tr.* 43 Aske merci and hafe it. 1426 *LYOG. De Guil. Pilgr.* 4098 But thou graunte, off thy pyte, That I may al outterly Off my Gyltes ha mercy. 1513 *BRADSHAW St. Werburge* i. 2752 Who-so wyll haue mercy Must be mercycable . . . Who is without mercy of mercy shall mys.

2. a. Disposition to forgive or show compassion; compassionateness, mercifulness. Phr. *of (or ffor) one's mercy*.

a 1225 *Juliana* 48 Nis na merci wið þe, for þi ne ahestu nan habben. a 1225 *Ansr. R.* 30 þet God þurh his milce & for his merci hiþe ham ut of pine. a 1325 *Prose Psalter* l. 1 Ha mercy on me, God, efter þy mychel mercy. 1500-20 *DUNBAR Poems* lxii. 21 The mercy of that sweit meik Rois, Suld soft þow, Thirsill, I suppouis. 1523 in *Ellis Orig. Lett.* Ser. I. 1. 222 God of his mercie sende his grace of suche facion that it maye bee all for the beste. 1531 *ELYOT Gov.* II. vii. In whome mercye lacketh . . . in hym all other vertues be drowned. 1588 *PARKE tr. Mendoza's Hist. China* 410 God for his infinite mercy conuert them. 1599 *SHAKS. Hen. V.* II. ii. 179 The taste whereof, God of his mercy giue You patience to indure. 1872 *MORLEY Voltaire* (1886) 2 The infinite mercy and loving-kindness of a supreme creator.

b. *Personified.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 9561 Quen merci sagh him suagat be Of him sco can haf pite. 1362 *LANGL. P. Pl. A.* vi. 123 Mercie is a Mayden þer . . . Heo is sib to alle synful men. c 1430 *LYOG. Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 12 A lady Mercy satt on his righte side. 1621 *HAKESWILL David's Vow* 28 These bee . . . the severall notes . . . of Mercie's Song. 1814 *BYRON Lara* II. x. None sued, for Mercy knew her cry was vain.

† 3. *to cry (one) mercy*: to beg for pardon or forgiveness. Hence in weakened sense = 'to beg (one's) pardon'; often *collog.* with ellipsis of 'I'.

The personal object is expressed by simple dative, or (occas.) *to, on, upon*. In ME. also *to ask, bid, beseech, crave, seek mercy*: see numerous examples in *Mätzner*.

a 1225, a 1240, a 1300 [see *CRY* v. 1 b, c]. c 1315 *SHOREHAM* I. 1181-2 To oure lorde Mercy he cryþ, and biddeþ hym Mercy and misericorde. 1393 (*bis*), 1483, a 1533 [see *CRY* v. 1 b, c]. 1578 *WHETSTONE 2nd Pt. Promos & Cass.* III. ii. I iijb, O I ken you nowe syr, chy crie you mercie. 1591 *SHAKS. Two Gent.* v. iv. 94 Oh, cry you mercy, sir, I haue mistooke. 1594 *LYLY Moth. Bomb.* iv. ii. 28, I crie you mercy, I tooke you for a ioynd stoole. 1672 [see *CRY* v. 1 b]. 1681 *DRYDEN Span. Friar* iv. i, I cry thee mercy with all my Heart, for suspecting a Fryar of the least good-nature. 1692 — *Cleomenes Epil.* 24, I give my judgment, craving all your mercies, To those that leaue good plays, for damned dull farces. 1795 [see *CRY* v. 1 c].

4. In elliptical and interjectional uses. *mercy* = 'may God have mercy!'; hence as a mere expression of surprise, fear, or the like. Also *mercy on us!* † *for mercy!* † *for mercy's sake!* † *lord-a-mercy!* (and in corrupt forms of the two last: cf. *LORD sb.* 6b).

a 1240 *Lofsong in Cott. Hom.* 211 Louerd, þi merci. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 841 Mercie, lauerd! strang wickedhed Broght adam to sulik a ded. 1362 *LANGL. P. Pl. A.* I. 11 Ich was a-ferd of hire Face . . . And seide 'Mercie, Ma dame, What is þis to mene?' 1595 *SHAKS. John* iv. i. 12 'Mercie on me. 1601

— *All's Well* I. iii. 155 God's mercie, maiden. 1610 — *Temp.* I. ii. 436 Alacke, for mercy. 1611 — *Wint. T.* III. iii. 70 Mercy on's, a Barne? *Ibid.* 105 Name of mercy, when was this, boy? 1634 *MILTON Comus* 695 Mercy guard me! 1671 — *Samson* 1509 Mercy of Heav'n what hideous noise was that! 1800 *MRS. HERVEY Mourtray Fam.* I. 90 A black seal! oh, mercy! it certainly is some bad news about Henry. 1840 *MARRYAT Poor Jack* xxiii, Mercy on us! what was that? 1849 *JAMES Woodman* iii, But, mercy have us, What is here? 1855 *W. BROOKE Eastford* vi. 60 Massy sakes alive John! where have you been all the morning . . .? What! a lady drowned! . . . Lord-a-massy! 1858 *THACKERAY Virgin.* I. xxxii. 250 'And whom a mercy's name have we here?' breaks in Mrs. Lambert. 1860 *EMILY EOEN Semi-attached Couple* II. 127 Are you hurt? tell me, Helen, for mercy's sake. 1878 *MRS. STOWE Pogamuc P.* iii. 23 Lordy massy, deacon, says I, don't you worry.

5. a. The clemency or forbearance of a conqueror or absolute lord, which it is in his power to extend or withhold as he thinks fit. Chiefly in phrases, as † *to come to (one's) mercy*, to submit to his authority; also, to come (to God) for forgiveness; also † *to do or put oneself in or to (another's) mercy*. † *to take to (or into) mercy*: to extend pardon to (one who yields at discretion); to give quarter to, receive the submission of. † *(to yield) to or upon mercy*, (to surrender) at discretion.

In early use *to take to mercy* implied the commutation of the death sentence for a fine: cf. sense 8.

1303 *R. BRUNNE Handl. Synne* 11788, 11790 þus seyy þe clerk, seynt Austyn, þe prestes mercy þou do þe ynne; þe prest ys crystys vycarye; Do þe alle yn hys mercy. c 1330 — *Chron.* (1810) 168 þe mene folk . . . Com to his mercy, doand him seruisse. a 1400-50 *Alexander* 816 Lordis & othire Come to þat conqueror & on knese fallis, And in [v. r. on] his mercy & mekly þaim put. 1420 in *E. E. Wills* (1882) 47, I bequeethe my soule into the mercy off mythful Ihesu. 1480 *CAXTON Chron. Eng.* lxiv, Otta a lytel while ageynst hym stode but afterward he put hym to his mercy. 1481 — *Reynard* (Arb.) 74 Though one falle ofte and at laste aryseth vp and cometh to mercy, he is not therof dampned. 1523 *Lo. BERNERS Froiss.* I. cccxcvii. 730 The kyng was counsayled to take them to mercy, so that . . . they shulde gyue to the kyng lx. thousand frankes. 1550 *J. COKE Eng. & Fr. Herald's* § 63 (1877) 77 Kyng Edwarde the .iiij. and his sone prynced Edwarde . . . favoring the nacion of Brytayne . . . toke hym to their mercy. 1577-87 *HOLINSHEDE Chron.* III. 271/1 Vpon their submission, the king tooke them to mercie, vpon their fine, which was seized at twentie thousand marks. 1585 *T. WASHINGTON tr. Nicholay's Voy.* iv. xv. 130 [Pompey] hauing . . . taken them [the pirates] into mercy, sent them into certayne townes . . . farre from the Sea. 1593 *SHAKS. 3 Hen. VI.* i. iv. 30 Yeeld to our mercy, proud Plantagenet. 1600 *HOLLAND Livy* ix. xxiv. 331 Those they tooke to mercie upon their submission. 1617 *MORYSON Itin.* I. 269 The Pyrates . . . did cast into the Sea many Marriners yeelding to mercy. a 1671 *LD. FAIRFAX Mem.* (1699) 122 Which [sc. surrender] after 4 months close siege they were compelled to, and that upon mercy; . . . delivering upon mercy, is to be understood that some are to suffer, the rest to go free. 1760-72 *H. BROOKE Fool of Qual.* (1809) IV. 98 Since it is so . . . I think I must take you to mercy. 1849 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* v. I. 643 Mercy was offered to some prisoners on condition that they would bear evidence against Prideaux.

† b. *at mercy*: (that has surrendered) at discretion; absolutely in the power of a victor or superior, at his disposal; liable to punishment or hurt at the hands of another; on sufferance, liable to interference. Also, *(to hold) in mercy*. *Obs.*

1605 *SHAKS. Lear* I. iv. 350 That . . . He may . . . hold our liues in mercy. 1607 — *Cor.* I. x. 7 What good Condition can a Treatie finde I' th' part that is at mercy? a 1671 *LD. FAIRFAX Mem.* (1699) 121 Lord Capel, Sir George Lucas, and Sir George Lisle, who were prisoners at mercy upon the rendering of Colchester. 1690 *LOCKE Govt.* II. xvi. § 183 My Life, 'tis true, as forfeit, is at Mercy, but not my Wife's and Children's. a 1715 *BURNET Own Time* (1724) I. 347 A conivance, such as that the Jews lived under, by which they were still at mercy. 1727 *SWIFT State Irel. Wks.* 1755 V. II. 166 The linen of the North, a trade casual, corrupted, and at mercy. 1768-74 *TUCKER Lt. Nat.* (1834) I. 265 The inhabitants of a town exert all their efforts in defending the ramparts . . . because when those are taken the town lies at mercy.

c. *at the mercy of (a person)*: wholly in his power, at his discretion or disposal; liable to any treatment he may choose to employ; liable to danger or harm from him. Similarly † *in the mercy of*; † *to leave or trust to the mercy of*. Also *transf.* and *fig.* (with things as subj. or obj.).

c 1350 *Will. Palerne* 4411 To þis bestes mercy i bowe me at alle, to worche with me is wille as him-self likes. 1481 *CAXTON Reynard* (Arb.) 106 Thy lyf is now in my mercy. 1588 *SHAKS. L.L.L.* v. ii. 856 Floutes, Which you on all estates will execute, That lie within the mercie of your wit. 1593 — *Lucr.* 364 Shee . . . Lies at the mercie of his mortal sting. 1593 — 2 *Hen. VI.* I. iii. 137 Thy Crueltie . . . hath exceeded Law, And left thee to the mercy of the Law. 1665 *BOYLE Occas. Refl.* II. xiii. 141 The Syrians . . . found themselves at the mercy of their enemies. 1698 *FRYER Acc. E. India & P.* 10 We lay wholly at the mercy of the two unruly Elements, Fire and Water. 1715 *DE FOE Pam. Instruct.* I. iv. (1841) I. 84 Your character is at every body's mercy. 1819 *BYRON Juan* II. xlii, A wreck complete she roll'd, At mercy of the waves. 1888 *BRYCE Amer. Commw.* II. li. 292 Leaving the civil service at the mercy of a partisan chief. 1893 *EARL DUNMORE Pamirs* II. 50 Too precious to trust to the tender mercies of a baggage pony. 1902 *Field* 25 Jan. 134/1 Shortly afterwards Smith had the goal at his mercy, but kicked over.

6. In particularized sense: An act of mercy; esp. one vouchsafed by God to His creatures; an

event or circumstance calling for special thankfulness; a gift of God, a blessing. *one's mercies*, the good things which one has received from God.

a 1300 *E. E. Psalter* lxxxviii. I (Egerton MS.) Mercis of lauerd ouer al In euer-mare singe I sal. 1535 *COVEROALE Ps.* xxiv. 6 Call to remembrance, O Lorde, thy tender mercyes & thy louinge kyndnesses. 1603 *SHAKS. Meas. for M.* v. i. 489 Thou'rt condemn'd, But for those earthly faults, I quit them all, And pray thee take this mercie to prouide For better times to come. 1651 [see *CROWNING ppl.* a. 2]. 1662 *GURNALL Chr. in Arm.* III. 518 Thou must not onely praise God for some extraordinary mercy, which once in a year betides thee, . . . but also for ordinary, every-day mercies. a 1716 *SOUTH Serm.* (1727) VI. vii. 227 Deliverance out of Temptation is undoubtedly one of the greatest Mercies that God vouchsafes his People. 1824 *SCOTT Redgauntlet* Let. I, I know your good father would term this *sinning my mercies*. 1829 — *Jrnl.* 16 July, May Heaven continue this great mercy, which I have so much reason to be thankful for! 1851 *LONGF. Gold. Leg.* vi, Death never takes one alone . . . Perhaps it is a mercy of God, Lest the dead there under the sod . . . should be lonely! 1852 *MRS. STOWE Uncle Tom's C.* xii, There was even room to doubt whether Tom appreciated his mercies. *Mod.* It is a mercy that you were able to come when you did.

7. *works of mercy* (also † *deeds*, † *duties of mercy* and simply † *mercies*): acts of compassion towards suffering fellow-creatures.

Mediaeval theology enumerated seven spiritual and seven corporal works of mercy (*opera misericordiae*: cf. Luke x. 37 *Vulg. qui fecit misericordiam in illum*). *Sisters of Mercy*, title of a R.C. sisterhood founded at Dublin in 1827 (*Catholic Dict.*); popularly often applied to the members of any nursing sisterhood. *House of Mercy*, a name for a penitentiary or house of refuge.

1340 *HAMPOLE Pr. Cons.* 5764 Werkes of mercy and of almus. c 1340 — in *Prose Tr.* Pref. 11 In fulfillingge . . . of the seven dedis of mercy bodili and gostly to a manys enen cristen. c 1380 *Lay Folks Catech.* (Lamb.) 1158 As þe sowle is better þan þe body So þese gostly mercyes be better þan þe bodyly mercyes. 1390 *GOWER Conf.* III. 198 Here goode name may nocht deie For Pite, which the wolde obeie, To do the dedes of mercy. c 1412 *HOCCLVE De Reg. Princ.* 919 God wille þat þe nedy be releued; It is on of þe werkes of mercy. 1533 *GAU Richt Vay* (1888) 15 That that dois notht the dedis of marcie to thair nichtburs. 1647 *Conf. Faith Assemb. Div. Westm.* xxi. (1650) 46 In the duties of necessity, and mercy. 1647 *Larger Catechism* (1650) 112 Making it our whole delight to spend the whole time (except so much of it as is to be taken up in works of necessity and mercy) in the publick and private exercises of Gods worship. 1824 *SCOTT Redgauntlet* ch. xiii. [Trumbull log.], A work of necessity and mercy. 1868 *Nat. Gazetteer* I. 595 *Clewer*, . . . There is . . . a penitentiary, called the House of Mercy, founded in 1849.

† 8. = AMERCEMENT. *to do or put in the mercy*, to amerce; *to be in mercy* (= med.L. *in misericordia*), to be liable to a fine. *Obs.* exc. *arch.* or *Hist.*

(See the note under sense 5.)

[1292 *BRITTON* I. v. § 9 [Soint] trestouz es autres en la merci pur la fole suffraunce.] 1297 *R. GLOUC. (Rolls)* 11155 Hii clupede sir Ion giffard, þat siwte ssolde þer to, To come oþer he ssolde in þe merci be ido. 1303 [see *MERCY* v. 1]. c 1350 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 349 3if hii be pennes, by-powte ryftful enchesoun, euerych by hym-selue be in mercy of one besaunt. *Ibid.* 356 He is in þe kynges mercy vpon þe quantyte of þat mysdede. a 1500 in *Arnolde Chron.* (1811) 217 Non of y^e forsaid mercyes shalbe put but be othe of sad and honest men. ? 15 . . . *Rules Court York* in *Drake Eboracum* (1736) I. vi. 191 If the defendant put him in the mercie, the sheriffs shall have americiaments of the defendant. 1768 *BLACKSTONE Comm.* III. App. i. 5 That the same William and his pledges of prosecuting, to wit, John Doe and Richard Roe, be in mercy for his false complaint. 1890 *W. P. BAILLOUN Sel. Civil Pleas* I. 44 Let them have their seisin thereof, and James is in mercy for the unjust detention. 1895 *POLLOCK & MATILANO Hist. Eng. Law* II. II. iv. 512 At first the declaration that a man is in the king's or the lord's mercy implies that the king or lord may, if he pleases, take all his goods. 1914 *G. F. DEISER Year Bks. of Richard II: 12 Richard II* 161 The judgment was that the plaintiffs take nothing by their writ, but be in the mercy for their false plaint.

† 9. *Thanks. Obs. rare.* (Cf. GRAMERCY.)

1362 *LANGL. P. Pl. A.* I. 41 'A Madame, Mercil' quap I, 'me likeþ wel þi wordes'. 1377 — *B. XIX.* 72 Kynges . . . offred mirre & moche golde, with-outen mercy askyng, Or any kynnes catel. c 1500 *Melusine* 129 Right grete thankes & thousand mercys to the damoysele tha so moche honour sheweth to me.

10. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *mercy-angel*, † *-doing*, † *-gate*, † *-shewer*; *mercy-greatening*, † *-guided*, † *-lacking*, † *-tempered*, † *-wanting*, † *-winged* adjs.; also passing into *adj.* (orig. U.S.): administered or performed out of mercy or pity in order to terminate or relieve pain or distress (cf. *mercy-stroke*), as *mercy flight*, *mercy killing* (so *mercy killer*; *mercy-kill* v. nonce-wd.), *mission*, *murder*, etc. † *mercy-stock*, † *-stool*, † *-table* = *MERCY-SEAT* (*fig.*); † *mercy-stroke*, a *coup de grâce*.

1849 *ROCK Ch. of Fathers* II. 468 To watch, as it were by the grave, and like a *mercy-angel, cry aloud on all Christians. 1927 *Daily Express* 24 Mar. 3/6 The *mercy bullet . . . contains a chemical which is released on striking the animal. The fluid in the blood will cause temporary unconsciousness. 1969 *Listener* 23 Jan. 111/3, I had representatives in touch with both sides to get the *mercy corridor working, to try and get flights in by day as well as by night. 1382 *WYCLIF Ps.* I. 3 After the multitude of thi grete *mercy doingus [Vulg. *miserationum*]. 1933 *Meccano Mag.* Mar. 195/2 Never a month passes without a *mercy flight' being carried out. 1944 *Beaver* Dec. 40/2 The aeroplane . . . is proving of the greatest value as a means of

conveying medical assistance... Such 'mercy flights' are increasing annually. 1973 *Guardian* 14 Feb. 4/4 Two American prisoners of war freed by the Communists were making mercy flights home tonight to be with their families. a 1600 in Farr S. P. *Eliz.* (1845) II. 473 Lamenting sore his sinful life Before thy *mercy-gate. 1675 Brooks *Gold. Key* Wks. 1867 V. 559 It is a *mercy-gateening mercy. 1833 Rock *Hierurg.* (1892) I. 322 That God... whose sway Is *mercy-guided. 1957 *Observer* 8 Dec. 14/3 This [melodrama], with its brilliant young scientist strangling his wife and volunteering for deep freeze and being *mercy-killed by his boss. 1935 *Amer. Speech* X. 120/2 On the trail of the... *mercy killer... the public follows day by day. 1951 J. D. SALINGER *Catcher in Rye* xxi. 194 He feels sorry for it [a child]... sticks this blanket over her face... and makes her suffocate... He was a mercy killer. 1935 A. A. BRILL in *Vital Speeches* 16 Dec. 165 (title) Is 'mercy killing' justified? 1952 J. CARY *Castle Corner* Pref. 6 Think of Oates' suicide in the Antarctic, or thousands of 'mercy killings', which are technically murder. 1974 *Times* 6 Feb. 6/1 A Long Island doctor who was accused of a 'mercy killing' of a dying cancer patient, was acquitted. 1595 SHAKS. *John* IV. 1. 121 Fierce fire and Iron... Creatures of note for *mercy-lacking [Fo. mercy, lacking] vses. 1972 *Reader's Digest* Mar. 76/1 (heading) Their *mercy missions reach new heights of skill and ingenuity. 1974 *Times* 23 Apr. 4/6 An Army convoy of 20 four-ton lorries left Lyneham... yesterday on the start of a 3,000-mile mercy mission to Niger. 1930 *Commonweal* (N.Y.) 16 July 203 *Mercy murders once more; euthanasia. 1943 S. M. EMERY *Commander of Clouds* 7 He turned the nose of his own kite toward the *mercy ship and thrust on more power. a 1565 R. TURNAR in *Marbeck Bk. of Notes* 332 In the power of God & *mercie shewer. 1550 BECON *Gov. Virtue* Wks. 1564 I. 244 And he is a *mercy stocke for our sinnes [1 John II. 2]. 1550 HUTCHINSON *Image of God* Ep. Ded., Our sauour & mercie stock saieih y' this knowledge is eternal lyfe. a 1536 TINDALE *Pathw. Script.* Wks. (1573) 379 Christ... is called in Scripture Gods *mercy stole. 1549 COVERDALE, etc. *Erasm. Par. Rev.* 17 The euerlasting word of God, which is and euer hath bene y^e Mercie-stoole of all the worlde. 1702 C. MATHER *Magn. Chr.* VII. 70 His Hatchet in his hand, ready to bestow a *Mercy-stroak of Death upon her. 1549 COVERDALE, etc. *Erasm. Par. Rom.* 7 Nowe hath God declared Christ to be vnto all people the very propiciator, *mercie table, and sacrifice. 1822 WORDSW. *Eccles. Sonn.* I. xxvi, With *mercy-tempered frown. 1944 F. CLUNE *Red Heart* 8 On an average, Doctor John Grieve Woods travels over 17,000 miles annually by air on *mercy-trips. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* III. 111 Transported here and there, Led with the *mercy-wanting winds. 1819 SHELLEY *Cenci* III. ii. 4 If so, the shaft Of *mercy-winged lightning would not fall On stones and trees.

† **mercy**, *v.* *Obs.* [ad. OF. *merci-er* to thank, *amerce*, etc., *f. merci* MERCY *sb.*]

1. *trans.* To amerce.
- 1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 5490 3yf pou haue be so coueytous To mercs [*v.r.* *mercy*] men ouer outtraious, And pore men, specyaly, þat ferde þe wers for þat mercy. c 1330 — *Chron.* (1810) 112 Who þat was gilty porgh þe foresters sawe, Mercied was fulle hi. 1426 AUDELEY *Poems* 39 Thai mercyn hem with mone and med prevely.
2. To thank. *Const. of (= for).*
- 1362 LANGL. *P. Pl. A.* III. 21 Mildelicche penne Meede Merciede hem alle Of heore grete goodness. 1483 CAXTON *G. de la Tour* cxliii, Al the people... thanked & mercyed God... of the delyuerance of Cathonet. c 1500 *Melusine* 71 Therof I mercy & thanke you. *Ibid.* 90 Raymondin... humbly mercyed the king of his good justice that he had doon to hym.
3. To clothe with mercy. *nonce-use.*
- 1645 RUTHERFORD *Tryal & Tri. Faith.* (1845) 104 If all that a saint hath be blessed, and every thing (to speak so), mercied and christianed, .. his inheritance must be blessed. Hence † *mercying vbl. sb.*, pitying, having mercy; used by Hampole to render *L. miseratio*.
- a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* xxiv. 6 Vmthynke ye of þi mercyngis lord. *Ibid.* cii. 4 The whilke corouns þe in mercy and in mercyngis.

mercyabil, **-ble**, **-bull**, *obs.* ff. **MERCIALBLE**.

mercyall, *obs.* form of **MARTIAL**.

'**Mercy-seat**. The golden covering placed upon the Ark of the Covenant and regarded as the resting-place of God. Hence applied to the throne of God in Heaven, and to Christ as 'the propitiation for our sins'.

Heb. *kappôreth*, LXX. *ἱλαστήριον*, *Vulg. propitiatorium*, *Wyclif 'propitiatorie'*. Tindale's first rendering (1526) was 'the seate off grace' (*Hebr.* ix. 5); in both this and his later rendering he followed Luther's *Gnadenstuhle*. Cf. also *mercy-stock*, *stool*, *table*, in **MERCY** *sb.* 10.

1530 TINDALE *Ex.* xxv. 17, 18 And thou shalt make a merciseate of pure golde... and make .ii. cherubyns off thicke golde on the .ii. endes of the mercyseate. 1581 MARBECK *Bk. of Notes* 18 Brethren, we haue Iesus Christ the righteous and aduocate with the Father, he is the mercie seate of our sinnes. 1667 MILTON *P.L.* xi. 2 From the Mercie-seat above Preventient Grace descending. 1710 ADDISON *Tatler* No. 267 ¶ 6 We find him prostrating himself before the great Mercy-seat. 1779 COWPER *Hymn*, Iesus! where'er thy people meet, There they behold thy mercy-seat. 1875 MANNING *Mission H. Ghost* i. 9 The infinite merits of the Redeemer of the world are before the Mercy-seat of our Heavenly Father. *transf.* 1592 DAVIES *Immort. Soul* i. xix. (1714) 24 The Man whom Princes do advance, Upon their gracious Mercy-seat to sit.

merd (mɜːd), || **merde** (mɜːd). *Forms:* 5-7, 20 **merd**, 5, 20 **merde**, 6-7 **mard**, 7 **mird**. [*a. F. merde*:—*L. merda* dung. Now usu. treated as unnaturalized (*merde*).]

a. *Dung*, excrement; a piece of excrement, a *turd*. Also as *adj.*

1477 NORTON *Ordin. Alch.* iii. in Ashm. (1652) 39 In Haire, in Eggs, in Merds, and Urine. 1486 *Bk. St. Albans*

bviii, For this sekennese take merde of a dove. 1577 KENDALL *Flowers of Epigr.* 82 If after thou of Garlike strong, the sauour wilt expell: A Mard is sure the onely meane, to put away the smell. 1610 B. JONSON *Alch.* II. iii, Haire o' the head, burnt clouts, chalke, merds, and clay. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* II. iii. 391 To dispute of gentry without wealth, is... to discusse the original of a Mard. 1669 COKAINE *Ovid* 63 Oymntens Made of the spawn of Snakes, Spittle of Jews, And Mird of Infants. [a 1733 NORTH *Exam.* III. viii. (1740) 644 He... deals forth his Merda by the Hirelings of the Times.] 1920 T. S. ELIOT *Ara Vos Prec* 11 The goat coughs at night in the field overhead; Rocks, moss, stoncrop, iron, merds. a 1930 D. H. LAWRENCE *Phoenix* (1936) 13 Don't you see, in his [sc. a rabbit's] very immobility, how the whole world is merde to him? 1960 'A. BURGESS' *Doctor is Sick* xv. 111 Lurching from one delightful street-smell to another—merds, garlic, mutton-fat, urine, food-tins. 1962 *Listener* 26 July 141/1 It's still evasion to ignore the new tragedy of what might be called the merde world. 1968 J. UPDIKE *Couples* II. 167 'Janet, you disgust me,' Harold said. 'How can you unload this merde on three people who adore you?' 1970 *New Yorker* 7 Mar. 36 We cannot have that kind of pornographic merde in this majestic and high-minded sentence.

b. *As int. coarse slang.*

1920 E. E. CUMMINGS *Let.* 14 Oct. (1969) 74, I am not self-sufficient do I hear you say? Merdel 1924 D. H. LAWRENCE *Let.* 9 Aug. (1932) 606 A great merdel to all latter-day Joan-of-Arcism. 1933 'G. ORWELL' *Down & Out* III. 25 'Merdel!' he used to shout, 'you here again?' 1961 I. JEFFERIES *It wasn't Me!* x. 132 'Oh, well, Merdel!' He stuck out his hand and I shook it. 'Merde to you.' 1974 N. FREELING *Dressing of Diamond* 78 He never lost his temper or said merde.

† **merdaille**. *Obs. Sc.* Also 4 **merdale**. [*Fr., f. merde* (see prec.) with collective suffix, lit. 'heap of dung'.] A dirty crew, rabble, 'scum'.

c 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* IX. 249 Behynd thame set thai thar merdale. c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xl. (*Ninian*) 921 Quheine eschapat, but merdale, þat for to tak ves nan awaile. 1687 CLEVELAND *Rust. Rampant* 467 This Merdaille, these Stinkards, throng before the Gates.

|| **merdeka** (mɜː'deɪkə). [*Malay.*] Freedom, independence; *spec.* independence for Indonesia or Malaya.

1954 N. EPTON *Islands of Sunbird* III. 58 South-west of the capital to the distant cocoonant palms and freedom, 'Merdeka', at last! Merdeka... An Indonesian official once told me that Merdeka is still a rousing rallying cry for many Indonesians. 1955 *Times* 16 Aug. 6/7 A banner bearing the word merdeka ('liberty'). 1961 P. KEMP *Alms for Oblivion* II. 85 The nationalists did not spare their prisoners, whom they usually put to death by hewing in pieces to the greater glory of Merdeka. 1969 *Guardian* 2 Sept. 10/3 Tunku Abdul Rahman's Alliance Party... the old guard who had 'won' Merdeka. 1972 'G. BLACK' *Bitter Tea* III. 36 Merdeka... is how the Malays label their national sovereignty. The word means freedom.

† **mer'diferous**, *a.* *Obs.*—0 [f. *L. merde-a* MERD + -(i)FEROUS.] (See quot.)

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Merdiferous* (*merdifer*), that farmeth dung, a Gold-finder.

merdivorvous (mɜː'divərəs), *a.* *rare*—0. [f. *mod.L. merdivor-us* (*f. merda* MERD + *-vorus* eating) + *-OUS*.] Feeding on dung (said of insects).

1856 in MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*; and in *mod. Dicts.*

† **merdous**, *a.* *Obs.*—0 [f. MERD + *-OUS*.] 'Full of dung or ordure' (Bailey 1721). Also † *merdose* in same sense, whence † *merdosity* (both in Bailey vol. II, 1727).

† **mer'durinous**, *a.* *Obs. rare.* [f. *L. merda* MERD + *ūrīna* URINE *sb.* + *-OUS*.] Composed of dung and urine. Also *fig.*

a 1616 B. JONSON *Epigr.*, On famous Voy. 65 Who shall discharge first his merd-vrinous load. 1630 J. TAYLOR (Water-P.) *Wks.* II. 99/2 If shee thrue and grow fat, it is with the merdurinous draffe of our imperfections.

mere (mɜːr), *sb.*¹ *Forms:* 1 *meri*, 2-3 *mære*, 4 *marre*, 5 *mer*, 5-7 *meere*, 6-8 *meare*, 7 *mayre*, 7-9 *meer*, 9 *dial. mare*, *mar*, *marr*, 1- *mere*. [OE. *mere* str. masc., corresp. to OS. *meri* fem., sea (MDu., MLG. *mere* fem., neut., Du. *meer* neut., sea, pool), OHG. *meri*, *marī* (MHG., mod.G. *meer*) neut., sea, ON. *mar-r* masc., sea (MSw. *mär*, MDa. *mær* are from MLG.), Goth. *mari-* (nom. **mar*) in *mari-saiws* sea (also the derivative *marei*:—OTeut. type **marīn-* wk. fem.):—OTeut. **mari*:— Wāryan **mori-* or **māri-*, represented in OSl. and Russ. *more*, OIrish *muir*, Welsh *mor*, L. *mare* neut. (It. *mare*, Pr., Sp., Pg. *mar*, F. *mer* fem.).

The word is often referred to the Indogermanic root **mer-* (: *mor-*, *mr-*) to die, and supposed to have originally designated the sea as 'lifeless' in contrast with the land as abounding in vegetable life; but this is very doubtful; Brugmann suggests that the *r* may belong to the suffix.

The form *mar(r)* (14th c. *marre*), occurring in senses 2 and 4, is abnormal. Cf. ON. *marr* (which, however, is known only in the sense 'sea'), and F. *mare* pond (from 12th c.)]

† 1. The sea. *Obs.*

Mere Mediterane in quot. c 1425 is prob. from French. a 1000 Andreas 283, & pu wilast nu ofer widne mere? c 1205 LAY. 21773 þer walleð of þan mæren a moniare siden. [c 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* IX. xii. 1332 The Lord wes of the Oryent, Of all Jude, and to Jordane And swa to the Mere Mediterane.] 1447 BOKENHAM *Seyntys* (Roxb.) 74 O lord... Wych... pharoo... drynklyddyst in the salt mere.

2. A sheet of standing water; a lake, pond. Now chiefly *poet.* and *dial.*

Freq. used of Grendel's abode in the Old English poem *Beowulf*.

Beowulf 1362 Nis þæt feor heonon milgearnce, þæt se mere standeð. a 700 *Epinal Gloss.* 962 *Stagnum*, staeg vel meri. c 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* John ix. 7 Ga & þweah þe on syloes mere. c 1205 LAY. 21739 þæt is a seolcuð mere iset a middelærde mid fenne & mid ræode. 13... *E.E. Allit.* P. A. 158, I seþ by-3onde þæt myrde mere. A crystal clyffe ful relusaunt. a 1400-50 *Alexander* 4093 Sone was he dreuyn with his dukis in-to a dryi meere. 1548 UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Par. Matt.* xvi. 85b, He came vnto a meere which is called the sea of Galile. 1581 MULCASTER *Positions* xxiii. (1887) 95 Swimming in lakes and standing meres. 1651-7 T. BARKER *Art of Angling* (1820) 23 Either in mayre, or pond. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) VI. 40 The meres of Shropshire and Cheshire. 1823 SCOTT *Peveril* i, As a tempest influences the sluggish waters of the deadead meere. 1842 TENNYSON *Sir Gal.* iv, Sometimes on lonely mountain-meres I find a magic bark. 1849 A. D. WACKERBARTH tr. *Beowulf* 53 It is not far, — a Mile from here, Where stands the Monster's sluggish Meere. 1855 B. THORPE tr. *Beowulf* 107/2 Departed home thence the gold-friend of men, ... and on the mere they gaz'd. 1888 ANNIE S. SWAN *Doris Cheyne* III. 53 She loved to... watch the lovely shadows in the silent depths of the placid mere. 1896 BLASHILL *Sutton-in-Holderness* 4 Dotted over with sedge marris, of which Hornsea Marr, a veritable lake, is practically the last survivor. 1898 G. SAINTSBURY *Short Hist. Eng. Lit.* I. 1. 5 *Beowulf*... soon hears from the King that his adventure is not done, and determines to finish it in the mere itself. 1912 PMLA XXVII. 208 (title) The haunted mere in *Beowulf*. 1951 *Speculum* XXVI. 33 Grendel's mere has other attributes... The hart pursued by hounds chooses rather to give up its life than to hide its head in the grove surrounding the pool. 1957 *Rev. Eng. Stud.* VIII. 6 All this radiance is eclipsed when under cover of darkness Grendel's mother carries off Æschere to her retreat below the mere.

† 3. An arm of the sea. *Obs.*

1573-80 BARET *Alv.* M 271 A Mere, or water whereunto an arme of the sea floweth. 1622 CALLIS *Stat. Sewers* (1824) 70, I take it that a Bay and a Creek be all one, and that a Mere and a Fleet be also of that nature. a 1676 HALE *De Jure Maris* I. v. in *Hargrave's Tracts* (1787) I. 21 The abbot... had... the fishing, yea and the soil of an arm or creek of the sea called a meere or fletee.

4. A marsh, a fen. Now *dial.*

13... *Childh. Jesus* 598 in *Archiv. Stud. neu. Spr.* LXXIV. 335, I salle the gyffe bothe... Marre and mosse, bothe felde and fene. 1609 HOLLAND *Amm. Marcell.* XXII. viii. 201 The seventh [mouth of the Danube] is a mightie great one, and in manner of a meere, blacke. 1629 MAXWELL tr. *Herodian* (1635) 360 Being come to a mighty great Meere or Marish, whither the Germanes had fled. 1670 EVELYN *Diary* 22 July, We rod out to see the greete meere or leuell of recover'd fen lande. 1706 PHILLIPS, *Meer* or *Mear*,... a low marshy Ground. 1876 *Mid-Yorksh. Gloss.*, *Mere*, heard, at times, applied to ground permanently under water.

5. *attrib.*, as † *mere-rush*.

1555 W. WATREMAN *Fardle Facions* I. v. 72 They feede them [children] with the rootes of mererushes.

mere, **mear** (mɜːr), *sb.*² *arch.* and *dial.* *Forms:* 1 *gemære*, *mære*, 2 *mære*, 3 *mær*, *mare*, 3-4 *mer*, 4-9 *meer*(e), 5 *merre*, 5-6 *meyre*, 6-9 *meare*, 3- *mere*, 5- *mear*. [OE. *gemære*, *mære* str. neut. = MDu. (Flemish) *meer*, *meer*, ON. (*landa*)-*mæri* (Sw. *landamære*):—OTeut. *(*ga*)-*mairjo*^m, cogn. w. L. *murus* (:—**moiros*) wall.]

1. a. A boundary; also, an object indicating a boundary, a landmark.

c 825 *Vesp. Psalter* II. 8, & mæhte ðine gemæru eorðan [et possessionem tuam terminos terrae]. c 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Mark vi. 56 In londum uel in mærum [c 975 *gimæru*, *Vulg.* in *uicos uel in uillas*]. c 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Mark v. 17 Hi bædon þæt he of hyra gemærum [c 1160 *Hatton* of hire mæren] fore. c 1205 LAY. 2133 Locrines mære [c 1275 *mer*] eode suð & east forð. 1387 TREvisa *Higden* (Rolls) I. 137 þilke men destingep nougt noþer to sette her feldes by boundes, noþer by meres. a 1400-50 *Alexander* 211 With-in þe merris of Messedoyng þar na man him knewe. 1488 *Cal. Anc. Rec. Dublin* (1889) I. 493 They ridde over a meare westward till they came to Our Lady well, and so straight over the said mer. 1546 LANGLEY *Pol. Verg. De Invent.* I. xv. 28 The meeres and butrelles with which they desseuered theyr porcions of lande. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* 1403 The god of Meeres and Bounds *Terminus*. 1672 PETTY *Pol. Anat.* (1691) 310 Planting 3 millions of timber-trees upon the bounds and meares of every denomination of land. 1787 in *N. W. Linc. Gloss.* s.v., Where a person knows his own land by meres or boundaries. 1849 JAMES *Woodman* xviii, Such things as have been done this night shall not happen within our meres and go unpunished.

fig. 1590 SPENSER *F.O.* III. ix. 46 So huge a mind could not in lesser rest, Ne in small meares containe his glory great.

b. *spec.* A green 'balk', or a road, serving as a boundary.

1607 MARKHAM *Caval.* IV. (1617) 13 Either some faire Hie-way, or else some plaine green Meare. 1893 J. T. FOWLER *Let. to Editor*, To road dividing Winterton and Winterringham is commonly called 'The Mere' or 'Winterringham Mere'. 1956 G. E. EVANS *Ask Fellows who cut Hay* xxv. 227 Robert Savage recently used it [sc. the word *mere*] to indicate the division between the yards on the Common. 'They called them *meres*: they were usually made wide enough so that each man could have a load o' muck taken to his yard.' 1972 *Parl. Debates Commons: Rep. Standing Comm. D: Local Govt. Bill, 18th Sitting* 27 Jan. 1043 A 'mere' is, in fact, a boundary.

2. *Derbysh. Lead-mining.* A measure of land containing lead ore.

1653 MANLOVE *Lead Mines* 123 Such as orders, to observe refuse; Or work their meers beyond their length and Stake. 1670 PETTUS *Fodinæ* Reg. 92 If any Miners... find any new Rake or Vein, the first Ringer shall have two Meers. 1829

Glover's Hist. Derby 1. 67 Marking out in a pipe, or rake-work, two meeres of ground, each containing twenty-nine yards. **1851** *Act 14 & 15 Vict.* c. 94 Sched. i. §18 Every Meer of Ground shall contain Thirty-two Yards in Length.

3. attrib., as in *mere-balk*, †-*bound*, -*furrow*, †-*mark*, †-*staff*, †-*stake*, †-*thorn*, -*tree*. Cf. MERESMAN, MERESTONE.

1630 in *N.W. Linc. Gloss. s.v.*, Of Richard Welborne for plowing vp the kings *meere balk. **1667** *Providence (R. I.) Rec.* (1892) I. 37 Bounded with a Meere bauke betwene the land of Henry Browne & his running to Moss-hossick river. **1840** *SPURDENS Suppl. Forby's Voc. E. Anglia, Mear-balk, Meare-balk*, a ridge left unploughed in a field, as a division of lands. **1600** *DYMMOK Ireland* (1843) 22 North Clanneboy is divided into two partes; the ryver of Kellis being the *meere bounde. **1896** *BLASHILL Sutton-in-Holderness* 17 These strips were called at a later time *meere-furrows, or 'balks'. **1611** *SPEED Hist. Gt. Brit.* ix. ii. §32 Some ruines of which *Meere-marke are yet appearing. **1631** *WEEVER Anc. Funeral Mon.* 866 The meere-markes, limits, or bondaries. **1552** *HULOET, Bowne, buttell, or *merestafe, or stone.* **1629** *Brasenose Coll. Muniments* 27. 104 Removed the *meere-stakes and boundaries. a **1000** in *Kemble Cod. Dipl.* III. 168 Of ðæm pytte on ðone dic, ðæt on *mærdorne. **1241** in *Newminster Cartul.* (1878) 202 Usque ad Merethorne. **1585** *HIGINS Junius' Nomenclator* 139 A *meere tree: a tree which is for some bound or limit of land.

† **mere**, *sb.*³ *Obs. rare*—1. [Shortened from *mereman* MERMAN.] A merman or mermaid.

c **1220** *Bestiary* 584 He hauen herd told of ðis mere. . half man and half fis.

† **mere**, *sb.*⁴ *Obs.* [a. OF. *mere*:—L. *mātrēm* MOTHER.] A mother.

a **1250** *Five Joys Virg. in Rel. Ant.* I. 48 Seinte Marie, maydan ant mere. ?c **1400** *Minor's Poems* (1897) App. ii. 104/80 þan sal þe land duel in were, Als a stepchild withouten þe mere. c **1460-70** *Pol. Rel. & L. Poems* 232/763 To-fore þi fadir, [&] mere marce, þou schewist þi woundis rent on roode.

† **mere**, *sb.*⁵ *Obs.* [subst. use of MERE a.²] (See quot. 1607.)

1544 tr. *Nat. Brevium* 2 loynynge the mysen vpon the mere. [Cf. MERE a.² 3, quot. 1628.] **1607** *COWEL Interpr.*, Meere, though an adiectiue, yet is vsed for a substantive, signifieng meere right, *Owld nat. br.* fol. 2.

mere ('mɛrɪ), *sb.*⁶ Also *marree*, *meri*. [Maori.] A Maori war-club, from 12 to 18 inches long, made of hard wood, whalebone, or greenstone. Also, a miniature greenstone version.

1829 J. F. ATKINS in R. McNab *Hist. Rec. N.Z.* (1908) I. 692 The chief . . . shot him through the head, and with his *marree* (a short stone club, with a sharp edge) he split his skull. **1830** J. D. LANG *Poems* (1873) 116 Beneath his shaggy flaxen mat The dreadful marree hangs concealed. **1833** in R. McNab *Old Whaling Days* (1913) 48 An instrument made of a beautiful blue or green marble stone, which they call a *Mary*. **1851** MRS. WILSON *New Zealand*, etc. 48 The old man has broken my head with his meri. **1859** [see GREENSTONE 2 *attrib.*]. **1874** A. BATHGATE *Colonial Experiences* xviii. 258 The Maories used them [sc. stone implements] to kill the Moriories rather than . . . degrade their own meres. **1883** *RENWICK Betrayed* 36 Full half-revealed a greenstone mere swung Upon his hip. **1905** W. B. *Where White Man Treads* 134 He yearned to take the taiha and mere from his hand, and substitute the axe and spade. **1921** *Outward Bound* June 46/2 The valuable greenstone from which the Maoris fashion all their meres, their tikis, canoe-chisels, brooches and other articles. **1938** R. FINLAYSON *Brown Man's Burden* 10 In the clear space by the flagpole old Tamarua is delivering a speech of welcome, mere in hand. **1942** N. MARSH *Death & Dancing Footman* ix. 158 It hung on the wall there. . . It came from New Zealand. . . It's called a mere. **1956** M. DUGGAN *Immanuel's Land* 15 The chipped greenstone mere. **1957** *N.Z. Listener* 22 Nov. 4/2 We know what a 'mere' . . . or a 'hangi' is, but they remain essentially Maori in idea. **1975** D. BAGLEY *Snow Tiger* iv. 53 The greenstone mere—the Maori war axe.

† **mere**, *a.*¹ *Obs.* Also *mære*, *mère*, 2-3 *mære*, 2-4 *mere*, 3 (*Lay.*) *mare*, *meare*. [OE. *mære* = OS. *māri*, OHG. *māri*, *māre* (MHG. *mære*), ON. *mærr* (:—older *māri-r*, in Runic inscriptions), Goth. *m-ærs* (in *wailamers* εὐφημος):—OTeut. **mærjo-*.] Renowned, famous, illustrious; beautiful, noble. (Said of persons and things.)

Beowulf 103 Wæs se grimma gæst Grendel haten, mære mearcstapa, se þe moras heold. **a 700** *Epinal Gloss.* 737 *Percrebut*, mere ueard. c **1000** ÆLFRIC *Saints Lives* II. 334 Crist gæswutelap mannum þurh his mæran halgan þæt he is ælmihtig god. **a 1175** *Cott. Hom.* 221 Forði ðe god hi gæworhte to meren anglen. c **1200** *ORMIN* 806 þatt child. . . Shall ben biforenn Drihtin Godd Full mahhtiz mann & mære. c **1205** *LAY.* 27877 He . . . lette makien beren riche and swiðe maren [c **1275** *meare*]. c **1330** R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls 7045) Constant was eldest & mere. **13** . . . *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 878 þenne a mere mantyle was on þat mon cast.

mere (mɛə(r)), *a.*² and *adv.* Forms: 6 *meare*, *mer*, *Sc.* *meir*, 6-8 *meer*(e), (7 *mear*, *myere*). [ad. L. *merus* undiluted, unmixed, pure. Cf. OF. *mer*, *mier* (AF. *meer*, which is the source of the Eng. word in legal uses), It., Sp., Pg. *mero*.

In the OE. *mære penezas* (see B.-T.), app. = med.L. *meri denarii* (see Du Cange, the adj. may be viewed as an adaptation of L. *merus*, or better as a use of MERE a.¹ suggested by the similarity in sound to the Latin word.) *A. adj.*

† **1. a.** Of wine: Not mixed with water. *Obs.* **1545** *RAYNOLD Byrth Mankynde* 133 Let not the nourse vse any watered wyne, or myxed but mere and in his owne kynde. **1601** *HOLLAND Pliny* II. 275 Three cyaths of meere wine full of the grape. **1660** *JER. TAYLOR Worthy Commun.* 1. 33

i. 35 Our wine is here mingled with water and with myrrhe, there it is mere and unmixed.

† **b.** Of a people or their language: Pure, unmixed. Chiefly in *mere Irish* (see IRISH *sb.* 1 a), now often misunderstood as a term of disparagement, the adj. being apprehended as in sense 5.

1561 T. HOBY tr. *Castiglione's Courtyer* 1. (1577) E.vj. Though it were not the meere ancient Tuscane tong, yet should it be the Italian tongue. **1568** *GRAFTON Chron.* II. 286. I will repeople the towne againe wyth mere Englishe men. **1577-87** *STANYHURST Descr. Irel.* viii. 44/2 in *Holinshed*, The disposition and maners of the meere Irish, commonlie called the wild Irish. **1605** *VERSTEGAN Dec. Intell.* (1628) Pref. Ep. [They] doe rather seeme to understand them for a kind of forraigne people, then as their owne true and meere Ancestors. **1623** *LISLE Ælfric on O. & N. Test.* To Rdr. 17 The meere Saxon monuments of . . . Sir H. Spelman. **1648** *GAGE West Ind.* 55 There may not be above two thousand Inhabitants of meere Indians. **1711** J. GREENWOOD *Eng. Gram.* 10 Cardinal Wolsey, in his Embassy into France, commanded all his servants to use no French, but meere English. **1732-33** *WOGAN in Swift's Wks.* (1824) XVII. 456 Scarce any people are taken for mere Irish, either in England, or on the continent, but the vulgar of the country, and the few unfortunate exiles. **1836** H. G. *WARD Sp. Ho. Comm.* 28 Mar., No man who is 'a mere Irishman' can exist without feeling deep gratitude to the Honourable and Learned Member for Dublin.

† **c.** Of other things material and immaterial: Pure, unmixed. *Obs.*

c **1400** *MAUNDEV.* (Roxb.) xxv. 116 Bringand cowpez of gold full of meere mylk. **1535** *HEN.* VIII in *Strype Eccl. Mem.* (1721) I. App. liv. 140 The true, mere, and sincere word of God. **1613** *PURCHAS Pilgrimage* (1614) 84 Earthly happinesse . . . is neuer meere and vnmixed, but hath some sowre sauce to rellish it. **1665** *NEEDHAM Med. Medicinæ* 388 The vitious humor . . . not sincere or mere [at non sincerum], but mingled with the . . . profitable humor. **1703** *Art & Myst. Vintners* 43 Take about 8 or 10 ounces of mere Chalk.

† **d.** quasi-adv. in comb. *mere-pure* adj. *Obs.* **1650** W. BROUGH *Sacr. Princ.* (1659) 17 Mere-pure-papists holding and doing all things in opposition to us. *Ibid.* 207 A meer-pure-sin, without motive.

2. Done, performed, or exercised by a person or persons specified without the help of any one else; sole. Chiefly *Law*, in phrases *mere motion*, etc.

1444 *Rolls of Parl.* V. 87/1 Of his especial grace, mere motion, and singular devotion. **1449** *Ibid.* 161/1 This devout Collage is of his mere foundation. **1527** *Rec. St. Mary at Hill* 342 But leue theym to the mer disposition of the said parson & parisheners. **1558** in *10th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 388 Of our own meere gife and voluntary willis. **1650** *EARL MONM. tr. Senault's Man bec. Guilty* 55 His nature being the meer work of God had no defaults. a **1718** *PENN Tracts* Wks. 1726 I. 681 It is said to be out of his meer and free Will, as if it were his meer Favour. **1881** *JOWETT Thucyd.* I. 211 We were wrong if of our mere motion we . . . fought with you, and ravaged your land.

3. Law. mere right [AF. *meer dreit*, law-Latin *jus merum*]: right as distinguished from possession.

[**1292** *BRITTON* IV. v. §4 Qe cesti pleintif, qi est dreit heir celi qi drein presenta, ad meer dreit par le title de successioun.] **1559-60** *Act 2 Eliz.* in *Bolton Stat. Irel.* (1621) 284 That your Majesty . . . is, and in verie deed, and of most meere right ought to bee . . . our most rightful . . . soveraigne. **1628** *COKE On Litt.* iii. viii. 279 If . . . hee ioyne the mise vpon the meere right. **1766** *BLACKSTONE Comm.* II. 197 This is frequently spoken of in our books under the name of the mere right, *jus merum*; and the estate of the owner is in such cases said to be totally divested, and put to a right.

† **4.** That is what it is in the full sense of the term; nothing short of (what is expressed by the *sb.*); absolute, entire, sheer, perfect, downright. *Obs.*

Collocations such as 'mere lying', 'mere folly', are still possible, but the adj. no longer means 'nothing less than', but 'nothing more than' (sense 5).

1536 *HEN.* VIII in *Ellis Orig. Lett.* Ser. ii. II. 86 We . . . will se yf . . . he wyll of hys awne mynde confesse the mere trawthe. **1551** *ROBINSON* tr. *More's Utopia* II. (1895) 244 Whyche thynghe they doo of meere pytye and compassion. **1577** *F. de Lisle's Legendarie* Bviii, A kinde of importunatenes not farre different from meere violence. **1594** *HOOKER Eccl. Pol.* i. ii. §2 Our God is One, or rather very Oneness, and meere Unity. **1600** *HOLLAND Livy* xxii. xliiii. 459 Complaining first of the death of victuals, and in the end, of meere hunger and famine. **1600** in *10th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 458 Thobstinacie, willfull disobedience, myere lienge and disceite of the countrie gentlemen. **1604** *SHAKS. Oth.* II. iii. 3. **1607** *HEYWOOD Wom. Killed w. Kindn.* Wks. 1874 II. 115 Pride is grown to vs A meere meere stranger. **1625** *BACON Ess., Friendship* (Arb.) 165 That it is a meere, and miserable Solitude, to want true Friends. **1634** *SIR T. HERBERT Trav.* 214 [The rivulet] descends so violently, that it makes meere Cattaracts by its motion. **1668** M. CASAUBON *Credulity* (1670) 31 The Greek Grammarians . . . (meer strangers to the Hebrew). **1719** *D'URFEE Pills* (1872) III. 306 It blows a mere Storm. **1719** *DE FOE Crusoe* (1840) I. 146, I . . . became, in a little time, a mere pastry-cook, into the bargain. **1746** *CHESTERF. Lett.* (1792) I. cviii. 295 You are a mere Oedipus, and I do not believe a Sphynx could puzzle you. **1749** *SMOLLETT Gil Blas* (1797) III. 45 He was . . . fair as Love himself, a mere pattern in shape. **1775** *WESLEY Wks.* (1872) IV. 50 He seems to think himself a mere Phenix.

5. a. Having no greater extent, range, value, power, or importance than the designation implies; that is barely or only what it is said to be.

1581 *PETTIE* tr. *Guazzo's Civ. Conv.* II. (1586) 49b, If I speake rather lyke a meere Citizen, than a Philosopher. **1586** *HOOKER Disc. Justif.* §32 (1612) 54 Nestorius . . . held,

that the Virgin . . . did not bring forth the sonne of God, but a sole and a mere man. **1594** T. B. *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* II. 345 The throat . . . being only a meere way and place of passage, through which meates and drinks passe to and fro. **1610** A. COOKE *Pope Joan* 104 A meere layman. **1650** *BAXTER Saints' R.* II. vii. §7 To the meere English Reader I commend especially these [books]. **1671** *MILTON P.R.* IV. 535 To the utmost of meer man both wise and good, Not more. **1720** *OZELL Vertot's Rom. Rep.* I. 1. 9 This military Function became a meere Title of Honour. **1750** *GRAY Long Story* 137 Decorum's turn'd to mere civility. **1758** S. HAYWARD *Serm.* p. xiv, Our public performances are . . . looked upon as a meer form. **1820** W. IRVING *Sketch Bk.* I. 3 Even when a mere child I began my travels. **1827** *HARE Guesses* (1859) 339 Mere art perverts taste; just as mere theology depraves religion. **1849** *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* v. I. 532 Those who had pecuniary transactions with him soon found him to be a mere swindler. **1874** *GREEN Short Hist.* vi. §4. 300 Immersed as Archbishop Warham was in the business of the State, he was no mere politician. **1892** *Law Rep., Weekly Notes* 188 1 The defendant had been maliciously making noises for the mere purpose of . . . annoying the plaintiffs.

b. Used in the superlative and comparative.

1642 *MILTON Apol. Smect.* Wks. 1851 III. 305, I rather deeme it the meerest, the falsest, the most unfortunate guift of fortune. **1841** *MISS SEDGWICK Lett. Abr.* I. 269*, I have never seen people that seemed merer animals. **1868** *FARRAR Seekers* II. i. (1875) 201, I shall live despised and the merest nobody.

c. Esp. in *predic. use*: insignificant, ordinary; foolish, inept.

1732 *SWIFT Let.* 19 Feb. in *Corr.* (1965) IV. 4, I . . . am as meer a Monk as any in Spain. **1893** *BEERBOHM Lett. to R. Turner* (1964) 64 She is still very mere but not quite so mere — in the strict sense of the word — as she was four weeks ago. **1919** D. ASHFORD *Young Visitors* v. 46 People who have got something funny in their family and who want to be less mere if you can comprehend. **1942** M. DICKENS *One Pair of Feet* ix. 191 Sissons, who didn't count, because she was the Junior and mere. **1955** T. H. PEAR *Eng. Social Differences* viii. 182 In such situations American and Dominion soldiers have always felt less 'mere' than the English.

† **B. adv.** = *MEREPLY adv.*² *Obs.*

1534 in W. H. Turner *Select. Rec. Oxford* (1880) 126 Lawes . . . repugnant and meere contrarie to ye Kings statuts. **1577** *HANMER Anc. Eccl. Hist.* (1619) 259 All such crimes as Athanasius was charged with, were meere false. **1601** *SHAKS. All's Well* III. v. 58 *Dia.* . . . Thinke you it is so? *Hel.* I surely meere the truth. **1618** *WITHER Motto, Nec Curo*, I hate to have a thought o're-serious spent In things meere triviall, or indifferent. **1635** *PAGITT Christianogr.* I. ii. (1636) 51 Authority over the Clergie and matters meere ecclesiasticall.

† **mere**, *v.*¹ *Obs.* [OE. *merian*; cf. the more frequent *á-merian*, of the same meaning.] *trans.* To purify. Hence † *mered ppl.* a.

a 1000 *Sal. & Sat.* 55 (Gr.) To begonganne ðam ðe his gast wile meltan wið morðre, mergan [MS. B. *merian*] of sorge. a **1272** *Luue Ron* 115 in *O. E. Misc.* 96 Hwat spekestu of eny bolde þæt wrouþe þe wise salomon Of isape, of saphir, of merede golde. **1340** *Ayeb.* 94 Huanne he [God] nhessep þe herte and makeþ zuete and tretable ase wex ymered.

mere, *mear* (mɛə(r)), *v.*² Also 6 *mere*, *meyre*, 6-7 *meare*, 6-9 *meer*. [f. MERE, MEAR *sb.*² (ONorthumbrian had *gimæra*.)]

1. trans. To mark out (land) by means of 'meres' or boundaries. Also, to record the position of (a boundary) by specifying its relation to a visible feature on the ground.

a 950 *Rituale Eccles. Dunelm.* (Surtees) 164 *Diterminans* [glossed] *gimærende*. **1507** in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) II. 190 A certeyn parcell of Grounde . . . meryd and staked by the maisters of both the said Collegges. **1577-87** *HOLINSHED Chron.* II. 22/1 The paroch was meared from the Crane castell, to the fish shambles. **1598** *Manchester Crt. Leet Rec.* (1885) II. 136 Wee . . . haue sett downe certen stakes wch meyre out ye saide landes. **1621** *EARL OF CORK in Lismore Papers* (1888) Ser. II. III. 18 This purchase will . . . meare and bounde his owne [property]. **1725** in S. O. *Addy Hall of Waltheof* (1893) 155 A place there comonly called Campo Lane being the overend of the said croft, as the same is now meared and staked out. **1863** in Curwen *Kirbie-Kendall* (1900) 84 The Scotch Burial Ground . . . never had any trustees for itself alone, being only meered or walled off and excluded from the title made in 1804. **1925** A. S. *GREEN Hist. Irish State to 1014* xiii. 241 On all sides fertile soil was reclaimed for tillage, partitioned, mered, and fenced. **1932** *Instructions to Field Revisers* (Ordnance Survey) App. A. 47 Revision of Boundaries. . . It often happens that detail is placed on the actual boundary and the original fence entirely obliterated. Before mereing the new detail it is usual to consult the owner or tenant, and not mere on the supposed custom of the district. *Ibid.* 48 Fences to woods . . . are, as a rule, maintained by the owner or occupier of the wood . . . and are, therefore, mered accordingly on Ordnance maps. **1971** *House of Commons Bill 1971-2, No. 2: Local Govt. Sched.* 1. III. 192 The boundaries of the new local government areas shall be mered by Ordnance Survey. *Ibid.* 193 Any such boundary defined on the map annexed to any order under . . . the Local Government Act 1958 by reference to proposed works shall . . . be mered as if the boundary had not been so defined. **1975** J. B. HARLEY *O.S. Maps* i. 12 The surveyor who completes the map detail also . . . perambulates and meres administrative boundaries. *Ibid.* iii. 39 Because boundaries are invisible . . . their precise location in relation to visible ground features is recorded by perambulating the boundary line and 'mereing' it to those features.

† **2. intr.** To abut upon; to be bounded by. *Obs.* **1577** *STANYHURST Descr. Irel.* in *Holinshed* (1808) VI. 2 Ireland is divided into foure regions. . . and into a sift plot, defalked from everie fourth part, and yet mearing on each part. **1610** *HOLLAND Camden's Brit.* II. 99 The County of Galloway meereeth South upon Clare—West upon the Ocean. **1713** *Conn. Col Rec.* (1870) V. 396 From the said ford of Cowissick River meering with the said Cowissick River, to

a great oak tree markt, . . . and thence meering on the east or easterly by and with the said Quinebaug River.

mere: see MAR, MARE, MAYOR, MERRY, MYRRH.

|| **mère** (mɛr, mɛə(r)). [Fr., mother.] An identifying word appended to a name (usu. a surname) to distinguish her from others of the name.

1862 Q. VICTORIA *Let.* 12 Nov. in R. Fulford *Dearest Mama* (1968) 130 All you say about poor Marie Leiningen Mère interests me. 1881 TROLLOPE *Ayala's Angel* I. xviii. 222, I am told by Tringle mère that I am less acceptable than old Traffick. 1947 M. LOWRY *Under Volcano* i. 23 Taskerson mère had taken a fancy to the French boy. 1967 J. FLEMING *No Bones about It* 98, I have never known Borgan père and mère attend a point-to-point. 1968 J. HAYTHORNE *None of us cared for Kate* 15 Prentice mère has been bombarding the Secretary of State with letters. 1973 *Listener* 1 Nov. 607/3 The execution of Hugo mère's lover.

-**mere** (mɪə(r)), terminal element repr. Gr. μέρος part, occurring with the sense 'part', 'segment' in various biological terms, as *centromere*, *genomere*, *hyalomere*, *metamere*.

† **mered**, *ppl. a. Obs. rare*—1. In 7 meered. Formation and sense doubtful; possibly a corrupt reading. By some referred to MERE v.²; by others regarded as f. MERE a.² + -ED¹, and explained as 'sole, entire' (Schmidt).

1606 SHAKS. *Ant. & Cl.* III. xiii. 10 The itch of his Affection should not then Hauē nickt his Captain-ship, at such a point, When halfe to halfe the world oppos'd, he being The meered question?

Meredithian (mɛrɪ'diθiən), *a. and sb.* Also -ean. [f. the proper name *Meredith* + -IAN.]

A. adj. Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of George Meredith (1828–1909), English novelist and poet, or his works. *B. sb.* An admirer of Meredith.

1889 E. DOWSON *Let.* 7 July (1967) 89 Excuse me for straining after the Meredithian but I have been reading 'Diana' until I am pink and my brain quavers. 1891 *Lit. World* 29 May 510/3 Even the girl-actress catches the infection, and swathes her thought in Meredithian phrase. 1892 *Review of Reviews* Jan. 95/2 Meredithians owe a debt of gratitude to the publishers. 1909 *Daily Chron.* 22 Jan. 3/4 The bookseller, an enthusiastic Meredithian. 1910 *Westm. Gaz.* 9 Apr. 13/2 Your crazy Meredithian will tell you that this is because it is the least worthy of the master's works. 1928 *Daily Tel.* 5 June 12/7, I was never initiated into the inner Meredithian cult, though I have always been a great admirer of his poetry. 1935 J. AGATE *More First Nights* (1937) 123 One or two of my colleagues have dismissed this piece as 'Meredithian', as though that were a term of disparagement. 1936 CHESTERTON *As I was Saying* xvi. 100 In a score of ways, the modern world has followed the Meredithian model for the world. 1968 *Listener* 18 July 91/3 Inevitably, little of the Meredithian style remains.

† **meregoutte**. *Obs.* Also -gout. [a. F. *mèregoutte*, ad. med.L. *mera gutta* 'pure drop'.] The first running of juice from grapes or oil from olives, before pressure is applied.

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 331 A little vnpressed wine of the first running, called Mere-goutte. *Ibid.* 381 The Mere-gout of the grape that runneth out first without pressing.

mereid, *obs. form of MARRIED.*

c 1485 in *Cal. Proc. Chanc. Q. Eliz.* (1830) II. Pref. 74 The which Alis is mereid and covertbaren.

merit, *obs. Sc. form of MERIT.*

merel ('mɛrəl). *Forms: sing. 4 merel, 9 marl; pl. 5 meres, merellis, -ys, 5-7 merelles, 7 merills, 7-8 merils, 9 merrels, merril(l)s, merls, 5- merels.* Also *corruptly* 7 miracle, moral; and see MORRIS. [a. OF. *merel*, *marel* (mod.F. *méreau*) masc., *merelle*, *marelle* (mod.F. *mérelle*, *marelle*) fem.; the word in OF. meant a token coin, metal ticket, or counter.

Cf. Sicilian *marrella*, in 1617 used for the game of draughts (Carrera *Il Giuoco degli Scacchi*.)

1. One of the counters or pieces used in the game of 'merels' (see 2). Also *fig.*

1390 GOWER *Conf. I.* 18 So that under the clerkes lawe Men sen the Merel al mysdrawe. *Ibid.* III. 201 Wherof ensamples ben ynowhe Of hem that thilke merel drowhe. 1611 [see 2].

2. Chiefly *pl. a.* A game played on a board between two players, each with an equal number of pebbles, disks of wood or metal, pegs, or 'pins'. Called also *fivepenny morris*, and *ninepenny* or *nine men's morris*, according to the number of pins or men used. Also *attrib.* † **b.** The game of FOX AND GESE. *Obs.*

On the continent the name was applied also to a game nearly identical with draughts, and to 'hop-scotch'.

a. c 1400 *Beryn* 1250 Leve now al thy foly, and thy rebawdy As Tablis, & merellis & p̄ hazardry. c 1449 PEACOCK *Repr.* I. xx. 120 Where is it also grondid in Holi Scripture that men . . . schuldren pleie . . . bi sitting at the merels? 1611 COTGR., *Merelles. Le Ieu des merelles.* The boyish game called Merills, or fuee-pennie Morris; played here most commonly with stones, but in France with pawnes, or men made of purpose, and termed Merelles. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* (1905) II. 68/1 A 9 Hole Board . . . some terme this a miracle board and the game Miracles. 1694 HYDE *Hist. Nerdiludii* Wks. (1767) 359 Alia habet nomina secundum numerum frustulorum quibus luditur. . . sicut est marlin:

alias three men's Morals, & nine men's Morals, & nine penny miracle, . . . alias three penny moris, aut five penny moris, aut nine penny moris [etc.] . . . Pro his autem omnibus verius & rectius dicendum est three pin merells, aut nine pin merells. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Merils*, . . . otherwise call'd Fivepenny Morris. 1826 in *Hone's Every-day Bk.* II. 983 There is an ancient game, played by the 'shepherds of Salisbury Plain', and 'village rustics' in that part of the country, called 'Ninepenny Marl'. 1867 B. BRIERLEY *Marlocks* 95 One [chair] in particular had supplied the material for a 'merril' board. 1877 *Holderness Gloss.*, *Merrils*, a game played on a square board with 18 pegs, nine on each side. Called in many parts nine men's morris. 1889 *Folk-Lore Jnrl.* VII. 233 The boys of a cottage near Dorchester had . . . carved a 'marrel' pound on a block of stone by the house.

b. 1902 REDSTONE in *Trans. R. Hist. Soc.* XVI. 195 The Royal household [under Edw. IV] found delight in games of chess and 'merelles'. For the latter game '2 foxis and 46 hounds of silver overgilt' were purchased to form 2 sets.

† **merely**, *adv.*¹ *Obs.* [f. MERE a.¹ + -LY².] Wonderfully, beautifully.

c 1205 LAY. 2677 þe king . . . ane neowe burh makede . . . mærlīche feier. c 1400 *Sc. Trojan War* I. 337 Ascendande up þe greces gray Rith merely maide of marble-stane.

merely ('mɪəli), *adv.*² [f. MERE a.² + -LY².]

† 1. Without admixture or qualification; purely.

1548 CRANMER in *Strype Eccl. Mem.* II. App. AA. 98 Soch other moral lernyns as are merely deryved out of scripture. 1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* II. i. §4 These Narrations . . . not to be mingled with the Narrations which are meerely and sincerely naturall. 1637 GILLESPIE *Eng.-Pop. Cerem.* III. iv. 63 Such things as are not merely, but mixedly Divine. 1645 PAGITT *Heresiogr.* (1662) 125 The witness of the spirit is merely immediate.

† **b.** Without the help of others. *Obs.*

1608 D. T[UVIL] *Ess. Pol. & Mor.* 2 To deliuer it vnto them, as if it had proceeded merely from himselfe.

† 2. Absolutely, entirely; quite, altogether. *Obs.*

1546 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 197 What goodes, catalles, . . . or other stuff, do merely belong . . . to all the sayd promocions. 1597 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* v. lxii. §18 That therefore baptisme by heretiques is meerely voyde. 1601 R. JOHNSON *Kingd. & Commu.* (1603) 48 The government is meerely tyrannicall: for the great Turke is so absolute a lord [etc.]. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* I. ii. 137. 1613 FLETCHER, etc. *Honest Man's Fort* v. iii. 1. I . . . am as happy In my friends good, as it were meerly mine. a 1619 FOTHERBY *Atheom.* II. iii. §2 (1622) 214 It is meerly impossible, that any thing should be the cause of it selfe. 1633 BP. HALL *Hard Texts* 29, I have not meerly lied in saying, she is my sister . . . but onely dissembled. 1728 MORGAN *Algiers* I. Pref. 2, I wisbed, nay merely languished for their Destruction. 1788 WESLEY *Wks.* (1872) VI. 283 Those countries that are merely Popish; as Italy, Spain, Portugal.

† **b.** As a matter of fact, actually. *Obs.*

c 1596 HARRINGTON in *Metam. Ajax* (1813) *Intro.* 13 As I say merely in the booke, the 118 page. 1601 LD. MOUNTJOY in *Moryson Itin.* (1617) II. 204 Not onely have [I] taken all occasions by the death of Captaines to extinguish their entertainment, but also have meerly discharged above five thousand.

3. Without any other quality, reason, purpose, view, etc.; only (what is referred to) and nothing more. Often preceded by *not*.

c 1580 SIDNEY *P̄s* xxxix. iii. The greatest state we see, At best, is meerly vanity. 1597 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* v. liv. §4 The incarnation of the Sonne of God consisteth meerly in the vnion of natures. 1603 SHAKS. *Meas. for M.* v. i. 459 Thoughts are no subiects Intents, but meerly thoughts. 1622 PEACOCK *Compl. Gent.* x. 94 Diuers of his workes, are but meerly translations out of Latine and French. 1690 LOCKE *Govt.* I. ix. §88 Men are not Proprietors of what they have meerly for themselves. 1729 BUTLER *Serm. Wks.* 1874 II. Pref. 5 The multitudes who read merely for the sake of talking. 1841 MISS MITFORD in *L'Esrange Life* (1870) III. viii. 117 The hero must be young and interesting—must have to do, and not merely to suffer. 1856 SIR B. BRODIE *Psychol. Inq.* I. iv. 131 It is not very common for any one to die merely of old age. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 99 Perhaps Nicias is serious, and not merely talking for the sake of talking. 1888 F. HUME *Mme. Midas* I. iv. To many people Cowper is merely a name.

merely, *obs. form of MERRILY.*

meremaid, etc., *obs. forms of MERMAID*, etc.

|| **merenchyma** (mɛ'rɛŋkɪmə). *Bot.* Also anglicized *merenchym*. [mod.L., f. Gr. μέρος part + -enchyma in PARENCHYMA.] Tissue consisting of ellipsoidal and spheroidal cells. Also *attrib.*

1839 LINDLEY *Intro. Bot.* I. i. (ed. 3) 7 *note*, Professor Morren has proposed the following nomenclature of tissue, which has some advantages over that now more commonly in use. 1. *Parenchyma*; 1. *merenchyma*, or *sphærenchyma*, spherical; 2. *conenchyma*, conical [etc.]. *Ibid.* 15 Meyen has *Merenchyma* [ed. 1848 *Merenchym*] for ellipsoidal and spheroidal cells. 1849 BALFOUR *Man. Bot.* §5. 1900 JACKSON *Gloss. Bot. Terms. Merenchyma cells*, unpitted cells in the pith of trees, with intercellular spaces, and much elongated radially.

Hence *merenchymatous a.*, of the character of merenchyma.

1840 *Ann. Nat. Hist.* IV. 392 A cuticle with merenchymatous cells, swollen up, like bladders.

|| **me'renda**. [Sp. *merienda* (cf. *merendar* vb., to eat one's 'merenda'):—L. *merenda*.] A light

meal or collation. Also *merendar* [from the verb].

1622 MABEE tr. *Aleman's Guzman d'Alf.* II. (1630) 282 Now they were beginning to fall to their merendar or inter-mealry repast. 1740 C'TESS HARTFORD *Corr.* (1805) II. 81 At every one of these visits there is a merenda provided for the ladies that attend the princess.

'**mereness**. [f. MERE a.²] † 1. Purity. *Obs.*—^o 1648-60 HEXHAM *Dutch Dict.*, *Loutherheyat*, Purity, Meerenesse, or Cleanenesse.

2. The state or quality of being merely something or of being small or insignificant.

1960 *Times Lit. Suppl.* 25 Mar. 193/3 Your reviewer . . . and others have made something of the fact that Bevin used to refer to Lord Attlee as the Little Man. Lloyd George's colleagues used exactly the same phrase about him: both Prime Ministers lacked inches. Is it wise to see a value judgment in this statement of physical mereness? 1966 W. V. QUINE in *Jnrl. Philos.* LXIII. 658 The word 'concept', which Russell applied to these nonexistent, connotes mereness.

merengue (mɛ'rɛŋgeɪ). Also *meringue* (mɛ'rɛŋg). [f. Haitian Creole *méringue* and Amer. Sp. *merengue* (Webster).] A dance popular in Dominica and Haiti. Also *attrib.*

1936 L. A. HUDSON tr. *Possendorf's Damballa Calls* iv. 48 Dancing a second Meringue with Diane. 1956 M. STEARNS *Story of Jazz* iii. 25 'The Haitian meringues sometimes sound a little like our ragtime without the force and drive. 1957 *New Yorker* 26 Oct. 166/2 In the cafés and restaurants one hears everything from Vivaldi to Afro-Cuban merengues. 1964 W. G. RAFFÉ *Dict. Dance* 318/2 The Merengue folk dance is very popular in the Dominican Republic as a favourite example of Caribbean rhythm. 1965 *Evening Standard* 17 Sept. 8/6 The kid who danced was doing the merengue . . . The solo merengue kid was derushing around. 1972 *New Yorker* 21 Oct. 34/2 They danced tangos, merengues . . . to the strains of the Nagy Hungarian band. 1973 *Sunday Advocate-News* (Barbados) 18 Mar. 14/4 [Haiti] Now cruise ships are calling once more and holiday-makers from the United States, Canada and Europe come by the planeloads to a festive welcome by meringue bands at the airport.

mereology (mɛrɪ'blɒdʒɪ). *Logic.* [ad. F. *meréologie*, irreg. f. Gr. μέρος part + -OLOGY.] (See *quots.* 1946, 1962.)

[1937 A. TARSKI in J. H. WOODGER *Axiomatic Method in Biol.* App. E. 161 The general theory of the concept 'part' of has been developed by S. Leśniewski under the name of *Meréologie*.] 1946 *Mind* LV. 368 The attempt to provide a foundation for mathematics in logic led Lesniewski to formulate a system consisting of 'Protothetic' . . . 'Ontology' . . . and 'Mereology' (which is formally similar to the Boolean algebra except for the exclusion of the null class). 1956 J. H. WOODGER tr. *Tarski's Logic, Semantics, Metamath.* II. 25 The geometry of solids is based upon mereology, in the sense that the relation between part and whole is included in the system of primitive notions of the geometry of solids. 1962 W. & M. KNEALE *Devel. of Logic* vi. 426 An extended system of Boolean algebra in which there are two operations of a non-finitary character, namely that of taking the logical sum or union of all the elements of some specified set . . . and that of taking the logical product or intersection of all the elements of some specified set . . . This extended system is closely related to . . . 'mereology'. In fact the difference is simply that Leśniewski's system excludes the possibility of a null element included in every other element. 1967 H. SKOLIMOWSKI *Polish Analytical Philos.* iv. 106 In mereology the word 'part' is given the meaning it has in every-day usage, i.e. by a 'part' is understood a section of a given object, and such a section as is not identical with the object itself.

† **meresauce**. *Obs.* Also 5 mersaus(e), mire sauce. [? repr. AF. **muiresauce*:—L. *muria salsa* salt pickle. Cf. the synonymous OF. *salmuire*, mod.F. *saumure*.] Brine used for pickling.

? c 1400 in *Househ. Ord.* (1790) 435 Take felittes of braune and let hom lye in mersaus an houre. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 240/2 Mire sauce, *muria*. 1494 Fabyan *Chron.* VI. ccxiv. 230 He . . . slewe the sayde seruantes of his brother, and hacked theym in small pecys, and cast them after in mere-sawce or salte. 1530 PALSGR. 244/2 Mere sauce for fleshe, *saumvre*. 1681 W. ROBERTSON *Phrasol. Gen.* (1693) 877 Meer sauce, or brine.

mereschaum, variant of MEERSCHAUM.

merese (mɛ'ri:z). [Etym. unknown.] A rib, flange, or collar, on the stem of a glass vessel. Also *attrib.*

1923 H. J. POWELL *Glass-Making in Eng.* III. 44 *Merese*, a sharp-edged button between bowl and leg of wine glass, or connecting sections of stem or in place of step. 1935 *Burlington Mag.* Oct. 150/1 The two mereses and the foot-stem cast are of kinds which occur repeatedly. 1949 W. A. THORPE *Eng. Glass* (ed. 2) vi. 170 Meantime . . . the foot merese is moving up the stem, regardless of its use as camouflage and boundary mark. 1960 H. HAYWARD *Antique Coll.* 182/1 *Merese knob*, a knob or protuberance in the stem of a drinking glass or other glass vessel of sharp-edged, flattened form. 1968 O. N. WILKINSON *Old Glass* vi. 100 'Merese's' (flat discs) and knopping appear, more commonly at the top and bottom of stems to disguise welding than as a decorative feature.

meresman ('mɪəzmən). [f. *merese's*, genit. of MERE sb.² + MAN.] A man appointed to find out the exact boundaries of a parish, etc.

1828 R. GRIFFITH *Let.* 26 Sept. in C. Close *Early Yrs. Ordnance Survey* (1969) 112 Any casualty among the meresmen or expense incurred by calling back the boundary surveyors from distant parts . . . must be charged to the Ordnance. 1867 HT. PARR *Stone Edge* vii. in *Cornh. Mag.* XV. 737, I were a fool to promise thretty shillin' a year for't,

—the Meresmen said as how it werna much above three acre. 1875 PARISH *Sussex Gloss.*, *Meresman*, a parish officer who attends to the roads, bridges and water-courses. 1884 *Times* 29 May 8/4 The boundaries laid down... were pointed out to the Ordnance Surveyors by Meresmen, or persons appointed by Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace. 1895 *Edin. Rev.* July 55 Great trouble was taken to secure the most trustworthy meresmen in each barony. 1935 *Rep. Progress Ordnance Survey* 1. 6 In 1841... the Survey Act of that year authorized the appointment, by Justices of the Peace in England... and by Sheriffs in Scotland, of 'meresmen' to aid the surveyors in identifying and locating the parish boundaries. *Ibid.*, The legally appointed meresmen often disagreed. 1972 *House of Commons Rep. Standing Comm. D: Local Govt. Bill* 27 Jan. 1043 A 'meresman' is someone whose job it is to ascertain... boundaries.

merestead: see MESESTEAD.

merestone ('mɛəstəʊn). *arch.* and *dial.* [f. MERE *sb.*² + STONE.] A stone set up as a landmark.

956 in *Birch Cartul. Sax.* III. 154 Dis synton ða landgemæro... On mæstan, of mæstane on ðone caldan garan. ?1360 *Durham Halm. Rolls* (Surtees) 26 Amovit unum merstane. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 232/2 A Meyre stane, bifinium. 1577 tr. *Bullinger's Decades* (1592) 395 Thou shalt not remove thy neighbours merestone. 1679 *Coll. Conn. Hist. Soc.* (1897) VI. 190 The meere stones of the lot. 1872 *MS. Indenture Estate at Babworth, co. Nottingham.*, Closes... lying East of the meeresstones or boundaries set up by Robert Rogers. 1839 *STONEHOUSE Axholme* 384 A Mere Stone called God's Cross. 1879 *JEFFERIES Amateur Poacher* iii. By the pond stood a low three-sided merestone or landmark. 1970 H. BRAUN *Parish Churches* xx. 235 Let it [sc. the church] rise from the land untroubled by fencing. Its yard can be kept from the plough by mere-stones. 1972 *Parl. Debates Commons: Rep. Standing Comm. D: Local Govt. Bill, 18th Sitting* 27 Jan. 1044 A 'merestone' is a boundary stone.

fig. 1617 *BACON Sp. to Hutton Resusc.* (1657) 1. 94 That you contain the Jurisdiction of the Court within the ancient Meere-stones, without Removing the Mark. 1877 *TRENCH Lect. Med. Ch. Hist.* 15 The merestone to mark where one era terminated and another began.

† **mereswine.** *Obs.* Forms: see MERE *sb.*¹ and SWINE; also 6 marswyn, *Sc. meir-*, meyrswyne, 8-9 meer swine. [OE. *mereswīn*, lit. 'sea-swine', f. *mere* MERE *sb.*¹ + *swīn* SWINE. Cf. the equivalent OHG. *meriswīn* (MHG. *mereswīn*, mod.G. *meerschwein*), whence *F. marsouin*. Cf. MARSOUIN.] A dolphin or porpoise.

c 725 *Corpus Gloss.* (Hessels) B. 166 *Bacarius*, meresuīn. c 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* II. 334 Nim mere-swines fel. c 1325 *Metr. Hom.* 25 The thrīde dai mersuine and qualle, And other gret fishes alle Sal yel. 1419 *Liber Albus* (Rolls) I. 343 Item, de merswyn, quantum dabit. 1541 *BELLENDEN Descr. Alb. ix.* in *Cron. Scot.* B.vj.b, This Frith [of Forth] is rycht plentuous of coclis... pellok, merswyne, and quhalis. 1710 *SIBBALD Hist. Fife & Kinross* 49 The bigger [sort] beareth the Name of Dolphin; and our Fishers call them Meer-swines. 1822 *CARLYLE Early Lett.* (1886) II. 70 Waugh fixed his eye on an enormous meerswine.

merete, meretorius, *obs.* ff. MERIT, MERITORIOUS.

† **meretric, a.** *Obs. rare*⁻¹. = MERETRICIOUS. 1545 *JOYE Exp. Dan.* xii. 215 b, Thei thinke it impossible to be any knauerye or errors in so holy fathers with their meretrik mother.

† **meretricate, v.** *Obs.*⁻⁰ [f. late L. *meretricāt(-trīcārī)*, f. *meretrīc-em* harlot.] 1623 *COCKERAM, Meretricate*, to play the whore.

† **meretricial, a.** *Obs.* [f. L. *meretrīcī-us* (see MERETRICIOUS) + -AL¹.] = MERETRICIOUS 1.

1751 *LAVINGTON Enthus. Meth. & Papists* III. 335 He saw them... standing before a public Stew, in meretricial Habits.

† **meretrician, a.** and *sb.* *Obs.* [Formed as prec. + -AN.] *a. adj.* = MERETRICIOUS 1. *b. sb.* A harlot.

1630 *BRAHWAIT Eng. Gentlem.* (1641) 403, A mercenarie meretrician. a 1704 T. BROWN *Declam. in Def. Gaming* Wks. 1709 III. 142 Take from human Commerce Meretrician Amours, you will find a horrid Confusion of all things, and incestuous Lusts disturb every Family.

meretricious (mɛrɪ'trɪʃəs), *a.* [f. L. *meretrīcī-us* (f. *meretrīc-*, *meretrīx* harlot, fem. agent-n. f. *merērī* to earn money, serve for hire: see MERIT *sb.*) + -OUS.]

1. Of, pertaining to, characteristic of, or befitting a harlot; having the character of a harlot.

a 1626 *BACON New Atl.* 27 The Delight in Meretricious Embracements (wher sinne is turned into Art) maketh Marriage a dull thing. 1664 H. MORE *Exp. 7 Epist.* (1669) 101 Jezebel... for all her paintings and fine meretricious pranking her self up... was to be thrown out at the window. 1765 *BLACKSTONE Comm. I.* 436 It is a meretricious, and not a matrimonial, union. 1809 *MALKIN Gil Blas* VII. vii. A young stagefinch who had evidently suffered himself to be caught in the birdlime of her professional or meretricious talents. 1814 *SHELLEY Prose Wks.* (1888) II. 394 The lying and meretricious prude.

2. Alluring by false show of beauty or richness; showily attractive. Now often applied to the style of a painter or a writer.

1633 P. FLETCHER *Purple Isl.* VIII. ix, Strip thou their meretricious seemliness. 1662 S. P. *Acc. Latitude-men in Phenix* II. 503 The meretricious Gaudiness of the Church of Rome, and the squallid Sluttury of Fanatick Conventicles.

1709-10 *ADDISON Tatler* No. 120 ¶ 5 The Front of it was raised on Corinthian Pillars, with all the meretricious Ornaments that accompany that Order. 1790 *BURKE Fr. Rev.* 59 A lust of meretricious glory. 1843 *PRESCOTT Mexico* I. vi. (1864) 55 The meretricious ornaments... with which the minstrelsy of the East is usually attended. 1846 *WRIGHT Ess. Mid. Ages* I. v. 185 The style he aims at is gaudy and meretricious. 1879 *SEGUN Black For.* vi. 85 The meretricious excitement of the gambling-room.

absol. 1838 *LYTTON Alice* 55 No critic ever more readily detected the meretricious and the false.

Hence *meretriciously adv.*, *meretriciousness*.

1727 *BAILEY vol. II, Meretriciousness.* 179. *BURKE Tracts on Popery Laws* Wks. 1812 V. 258 And meretriciously to hunt abroad after foreign affections. 1850 L. HUNT *Autobiog.* xxi. (1860) 343 The face [of the Venus de Medici] has the very worst look of meretriciousness, which is want of feeling. 1859 *GULLICK & TIMBS Paint.* 118 Its generally dauby meretriciousness. 1892 *LOUNSBURY Stud. Chaucer* III. vii. 181 The outspokenness of the original has been generally... omitted. For it, however, there has been substituted a veiled coarseness and meretriciousness.

† **meretriculate, v. nonce-wd.** [f. L. *meretrīc-*, parodying *matriculate*.] *trans.* To deceive as a harlot does.

1611 *CHAPMAN May Day* 32, I haue not beene matriculated in the Vniuersity, to be meretriculated by him.

|| **meretrix** ('mɛrɪtrɪks). Pl. *meretrices* (mɛrɪ'traɪsɪz). [L.] A prostitute, harlot.

1564 *MARTIAL Treat. Cross* 139 Yff she were blacke, browne, barren, or common to mo, as *Meretrix* is a common name to them all. 1605 B. JONSON *Volpone* 1. i. From Pithagore, she went into a beautiful peece Hight Aspasia, the *Meretrix*.

mereuh, -ewe: see MARROW, MEROW.

merewi: see MARROWY.

merganser (mɜː'gænsə(r)). [mod.L. (Gesner 1555), f. *merg-us* diver (water-fowl) + *anser* goose. The name is given by Willughby (1676) and Albin (1731) as Latin, with the Eng. equivalent 'goosander.'] Any bird of the genus *Mergus* or subfamily *Merginæ*, fish-eating ducks of great diving powers, with long narrow serrated bill hooked at the tip, inhabiting the northern parts of the Old World and N. America; esp. *Mergus merganser*, the common merganser or GOOSANDER. *M. serrator* is the Red-breasted Merganser, *M. cucullatus* the Hooded Merganser of N. America, *M. albellus* the White Merganser or SMEW.

1752 J. HILL *Hist. Anim.* 437 *Mergus crista dependente*, capite nigro-cærulescente collari albo. The Merganser. 1759 B. STILLINGFL. tr. *Biberg's Econ. Nat. in Misc. Tracts* (1762) 103 In the autumn, when the fishes hide themselves in deep places, the merganser... supplies the gull with food. 1768 *PENNANT Zool.* (1776) II. 471 Red Breasted Merganser. 1840 *Cuvier's Anim. Kingd.* 266 The Bay-breasted M[erganser] (*M. serrator*). *Ibid.* 267 The Hooded M[erganser]. 1852 *MACGILLIVRAY Brit. Birds* V. 199 The Mergansers, although few in number, seem yet to form a very distinct family. 1856 F. O. MORRIS *Brit. Birds* V. 270 Smew... White Nun. White Merganser. 1879 C. NAPIER *Lakes & Rivers* iv. 117 The Red-breasted Merganser (*Mergus serrator*) is one of the most beautiful of our ducks.

merge (mɜːdʒ), *sb. rare.* [f. the vb.] An act or instance of merging.

1805 *FOSTER Ess.* I. vii. (1806) 101 In him it was no debility of reason, it was at the utmost but a merge of it. 1905 *Pall Mall G.* 24 Apr. 3/2 The first barony of Pelham... merged in the Dukedom of Newcastle... The 'merges' of the 1611 baronetcy, Pelham of Laughton, have been many.

merge (mɜːdʒ), *v.* [ad. L. *mergere* to dip, plunge. The surviving uses (senses 2 and 3) come through Law Fr. *merger*, earlier translated 'drown' (see DROWN *v.* 6 b).]

† 1. *a. trans.* To plunge or sink in a (specified) activity, way of living, environment, etc.; to immerse. (In quotes. *refl.* and *pass.*) *Obs.*

1636 *PRYNNE Unbish. Timothy* 134 [They] merge themselves in pleasures, idleness, or secular affaires. 1637 — *Brev. Prelates* 64 Thomas Woolse... wholly merged himself in secular offices and state affairs. 1751 *HARRIS Hermes* III. iv. (1765) 350 The Vulgar merged in Sense from their earliest Infancy... imagine nothing to be real, but what may be tasted or touched.

† *b. rarely lit.*: To plunge or dip in a liquid. 1866 J. M. NEALE *Hymns Paradise* (ed. 2) 30 All his spite the Tempter urges: Casts in fire, in water merges [L. *aquis mergit*]. 1866 J. B. ROSE tr. *Ovid's Fasti* v. 754 So Tiber said, And in his grotto merged his dripping head.

2. In Law: To sink or extinguish (a lesser estate, title, etc.) in one which is greater or superior. Hence *gen.*, to cause (something) to be absorbed into something else, so as to lose its own character or identity; to sink or make to disappear.

a. Const. in, occas. into.

1728 [see MERGER¹ 1]. 1729 *JACOB Law Dict.* s. v. *Merger*, An Estate-tail cannot be merged in an Estate in Fee. 1766 *BLACKSTONE Comm.* II. 177 Whenever a greater estate and a less coincide and meet in one and the same person, without any intermediate estate, the less is immediately annihilated; or, in the law phrase, is said to be merged, that is, sunk or drowned, in the greater. 1791 *BURKE Let. Memb. Nat. Assemb.* Wks. 1792 III. 346 Their object is to merge all

natural and all social sentiment in inordinate vanity. 1842 H. ROGERS *Ess.* (1874) I. i. 36 He is content to merge his historic character in that of a retailer of amusing oddities. 1856 *KANE Arct. Expl.* II. vii. 81 These shelves, though sometimes merged into each other, presented distinct and recognisable embankments. 1863 *GEO. ELIOT Romola* xix, That... his library... should not be merged in another collection. 1866 *CRUMP Banking* i. 7 This business he merged into a banking-house. 1868 *STANLEY Westm. Abb.* vi. (ed. 2) 447 The diocese, after ten years, was merged in the See of London. 1874 *GREEN Shart Hist.* ii. § 3. 68 The same forces which merged the Dane in the Englishman.

b. Without const.

1729 *JACOB Law Dict.* s. v. *Merger*, Where a Man hath a Term in his own Right, and the Inheritance descends to his Wife, so as he hath a Freehold in her Right; the Term is not merged or drowned. 1809 *PINKNEY Trav. France* 202 The ornaments may... lose their own effect by being attached to a building which, by exciting stronger emotions, necessarily merges the less. 1818 *CRUISE Digest* (ed. 2) I. 380 The estate of the copyholder being only at will, becomes merged by the accession of any greater estate. 1832 *COLERIDGE Table-T.* 19 Aug., That is the most excellent state of society in which the patriotism of the citizen nobles, but does not merge, the individual energy of the man. 1835 I. TAYLOR *Spir. Despot.* iii. 98 None would pretend that... individual fitness for the office... should be so merged as is implied in adapting the hereditary principle to the clerical order. 1845 *STEPHEN Comm. Laws Eng.* (1874) II. 58 The contract by speciality merges or extinguishes that by parol.

3. *a. intr.* In Law: To be extinguished by absorption in a greater title, estate, etc. Hence *gen.*, to sink and disappear, to be swallowed up and lost to view, lose character or identity by absorption into something else. *Const. in, into.*

1726 *VERNON Chanc. Cases* I. 22 If a Copyholder pays a Rent to the Lord, and the Lord grants or releases this Rent to his Tenant, this shall Merge in the Copyhold. 1766 *BLACKSTONE Comm.* II. xii. 186 If an estate is originally limited to two for life, and after to the heirs of one of them, the freehold shall remain in jointure, without merging in the inheritance. 1802 *SIR WM. SCOTT Sp. April* 27 He is to take care... that the ecclesiastic shall not merge in the farmer, but shall continue the presiding and predominating character. 1814 *CHALMERS Evid. Chr. Revel.* v. 128 The Jews... merge into the name and distinction of Christians. 1841 J. R. YOUNG *Math. Dissert.* ii. 37 These roots can never merge into one and coincide. 1856 *FROUDE Hist. Eng.* (1858) I. i. 13 Serfdom had merged or was rapidly merging into free servitude. 1858 *LD. ST. LEONARDS Handy-Bk. Prop. Law* ix. 62 The tax has merged, and does not remain as a charge of which you can avail yourself. 1859 *MILL Liberty* ii. (1865) 31 But this, though an important consideration, merges in a more fundamental objection. 1894 *Times* 16 Apr. 3/3 That was... an indication that the cause of action had not merged.

b. Of firms or trading companies: to combine or amalgamate; to combine with another.

1926 *Office Appliances* Feb. 49/1 With regard to merger reports... two propositions had been received—one to sell out; the other to merge with another company. 1930 J. B. PRIESTLEY *Angel Pavement* ii. 54 That's the way things are going all the time now... big combinations—merging away till you don't know where you are. 1965 *NEWMAN & LOGAN Business Policies & Cent. Managem.* (ed. 5) xiv. 353 Poor health or old age makes them [sc. large stockholders] willing to merge at an attractive price. 1965 J. F. BRADLEY *Administrative Financial Managem.* xxviii. 577 If Company A and Company B are to merge, Company A might take over Company B.

Hence merged *ppl. a.*; merging *vbl. sb.*

1839 *YEOWELL Anc. Brit. Ch.* viii. (1847) 77 It was the merging the individual in the corporate character. 1880 J. CAIRD *Philas. Relig.* 278 This absolute merging of the individual in the universal life. 1965 *NEWMAN & LOGAN Business Policies & Cent. Managem.* (ed. 5) xiv. 356 The character and the operating policy of the merged firms may differ... sharply.

mergee (mɜː'dʒiː). [f. MERGE *v.* + -EE¹.] One who takes part in a merger.

1964 *Punch* 30 Dec. 980/2 Mergees are going to need twice the stuff. 1967 *Time* 24 Nov. 60 Royal Little, retired founder of Textron, Inc., counsels... students on the pitfalls of getting together [in mergers]. These include such dangers as whether the mergee's inventory is all he says it is. 1971 *Atlantic Monthly* Oct. 85 Elsewhere in the motel—we learn later—the rival corporation, Penta, has chosen a more ingenious method: they tell their mergees that it seems important only that the change be comfortable for everyone.

mergence ('mɜːdʒəns). [f. MERGE *v.* + -ENCE.] The action of merging or condition of being merged.

1865 *Intell. Observ.* No. 42. 411 The mergence of twilight into night. 1874 *GEO. ELIOT Call. Breakf. P.* 573 Say, the small arc of Being we call man Is near its mergence, what seems growing life Nought but a hurrying change towards lower types. 1893 H. WALKER *Three Cent. Scatt. Lit.* II. 81 The mergence of self in the character of another.

mergent(e), *obs.* forms of MARGENT.

merger¹ ('mɜːdʒə(r)). [Law Fr. *merger*: see MERGE *v.* and -ER⁴.]

1. *Law.* *a.* Extinguishment of a right, estate, contract, action, etc., by absorption in another.

1728 *VERNON Chanc. Cases* II. 90 The Plaintiff... insisted that the Term was merged in the Daughter, as being also Heir at Law. The Court upon the Hearing relieved against the Merger. 1729 *JACOB Law Dict.*, If a Lessor, who hath the Fee, marries with the Lessee for Years; this is no Merger, because [etc.] 1818 *COLEBROOKE Obligations* 216 Where there is a confusion of rights, where debtor and creditor become one... an immediate merger takes place. 1839 *Penny Cycl.* XV. 109/1 Estates tail are not subject to merger. 1861 *MAY Const. Hist.* (1863) I. v. 240 This increase is exhibited by the existing peerage alone—notwithstanding the extinction or merger of numerous titles in the interval. 1894

Times 16 Apr. 3/3 That depended upon whether the judgment did operate as a merger of the action on the guarantee.

b. orig. U.S. The combination or consolidation of one firm or trading company with another. Also *transf.*

1889 *Boston (Mass.) Jnl.* 17 Apr. 4/3 Ample powers of consolidation and merger, transfer and absorption of stock and kindred franchises are given. 1902 *Westm. Gaz.* 7 May 5/1 The Attorney-General is watching the steamship merger closely. 1904 *Daily News* 7 Apr. 6 A week or two ago a merger between two railways was forcibly dissolved by the judges of the Supreme Court. 1915 E. WALLACE *Man who bought London* vi. 54 The Shearman Anti-Trust Law which . . . drove what is known on the other side of the Atlantic as the 'mergers' out of business. 1928 *Manch. Guardian Weekly* 10 Aug. 104/2 Washington . . . is shown by the dispatches to suspect something like an Anglo-French alliance or merger or pooling behind the text of the naval compromise. 1930 J. B. PRIESTLEY *Angel Pavement* ii. 55 Along comes a big merger—a bit of syndicate and trust work—and up they go. 1931 CHESTERTON in *London Mercury* Feb. 342 The great moral institutions of modern times, the Straddle, the Wheat Corner, the Merger, and the rest. 1949 I. DEUTSCHER *Stalin* iii. 79 A merger between Mensheviks and Bolsheviks was the main item. 1949 WODEHOUSE *Uncle Dynamite* ii. 24, I have always hoped that you and Sally would eventually form a merger. 1961 *Listener* 16 Nov. 834/3 Theology seems to have made a 'merger' with philosophy for three centuries. 1970 T. LUPTON *Managem. & Social Sci.* (ed. 2) iv. 103 If an organization is being created *de novo*, as the result, say, of a merger. 1971 *Farmer & Stockbreeder* 23 Feb. 18/3 The crunch comes when we look at the most important reason for industrial mergers—marketing. 1974 WODEHOUSE *Aunts aren't Gentlemen* ii. 10, I had once asked her to marry me. . . In due season I suggested a merger. But apparently I was not the type, and no business resulted.

2. gen. An act of merging; the fact of being merged.

1881 *Athenæum* No. 2791. 556 A very little additional lapse of time witnessed the merger of the diocesan in the statesman. 1883 M. D. CHALMERS *Local Govt.* iv. 55 This . . . would be a practical merger of the smaller in the larger parish. 1886 POSNETT *Compar. Lit.* 90 This progressive merger underlies the development of institutions and language. 1898 RENTON *Encycl. Laws Eng.* X. 622 The two latter [officers] have ceased to exist, the former of the two upon merger of the duties with those of the Queen's Remembrancer.

3. attrib. and Comb.

1914 W. H. LOUGH *Corporation Finance* (rev. ed.) xiv. 231 The average merger bond should prove a safe investment. 1926 *Office Appliances* Feb. 49/1 With regard to merger reports . . . two propositions had been received. 1928 *Daily Mail* 3 Aug. 18/2 There is no compulsion on the Preference shareholders to accept an offer from the merger company. *Ibid.* 18/3 The merger shares in . . . shareholders may bring a bigger income than the . . . Preference shares. 1964 G. G. FISCH *Organization for Profit* x. 140 The merger-acquisition specialist is the official corporate professional 'wheeler-dealer'. 1967 H. B. MAYNARD *Handbk. Business Administration* ix. xi. 125 The SEC's financial statement requirements in 'merger proxies' are . . . similar to those of Form S-1. *Ibid.*, In the merger situation, the acquired company will attempt to obtain SEC approval to terminate its reporting requirements.

merger² ('mɜːdʒə(r)). *rare*⁻⁰. [f. MERGE *v.* + -ER¹.] One who or something which merges.

1846 in WORCESTER; and in later Dicts.

mergery-prater, variant of MARGERYP-RATER.

mergh(e), obs. forms of MARROW.

mergin, obs. f. MARGIN; var. MURGEON *sb.*¹

mergrave, obs. form of MARGRAVE.

† **meri**. *Anat. Obs.* Also 5 *mary*, 5-6 *mery*. [a. med.L. *meri*, OF. *meri*, a. Arab. *marī*.] The gullet or oesophagus.

c 1400 *lanfranc's Cirurg.* 148 Bitwene þe necke & gula wipinnefory þere is ordeyned mary [v. r. mery], þat is to seie þe wesant. 1541 R. COPLAND *Guydon's Quest. Chirurg.* Fij b, The Meri otherwyse called Ysophagus. 1547 BOORDE *Brev. Health* ccclxxx. 121 b, In Englyshe it is named Isofagon or the mery.

meri, **merialtie**, obs. ff. MERRY, MAYORALTY.

meribauk, variant of MERRIBOWK *Obs.*

mericarp ('mɛrɪkɑːp). *Bot.* [a. F. *méricarpe*, irreg. f. Gr. *μέρος* part + *καρπός* fruit.] A portion of a fruit which splits away as a perfect fruit; *esp.* each of the two one-seeded carpels which together constitute the fruit (or cremocarp) in umbelliferous plants.

1832 LINDLEY *Introd. Bot.* 179 M. De Candolle calls the half of the fruit of Umbelliferæ *mericarp*. 1864 OLIVER *Elem. Bot.* ii. 176 The *mericarps* are popularly called 'seeds', as Caraway-seeds, &c. 1875 BENNETT & DYER *Sachs' Bot.* 841 The fruit of *Erodium gruinum* and other Geraniaceæ splits up into five *mericarps*. 1887 GARNSEY & BALFOUR tr. *Goebel's Classif. & Morphol. Plants* 427 Two or more parts each containing a seed, and appearing to be a separate fruit; each of these may be called a *mericarp* or partial fruit, and the whole is a schizocarp.

meridarch ('mɛrɪdɑːk). *Hist.* [ad. Gr. *μεριδάρχης*, f. *μεριδ-*, *μερίς* part + *-αρχης* ruler.] (See quot.) 1866 G. F. MACLEAR *N. T. Hist.* i. iii. iv. (1877) 46 Jonathan . . . was . . . raised to the rank of *meridarch*, or ruler of a part of the empire [1 Macc. x. 65; in *Bible* 1611 partaker of his dominion; *margin*, *gouverneur* of a province].

meridean, obs. form of MERIDIAN.

merides, pl. of MERIS.

† **meridial**, *a. Obs.* In 6 *merydial* (l. [ad. L. *meridiāl-is*, f. *meridiēs* mid-day.] a. South (wind). b. Belonging to mid-day.

c 1540 BOORDE *The boke for to Lerne* Bij b, The merydial wynde of all wyndes is the most worst. *Ibid.* Civ b, Whole men . . . shuld . . . eschew merydial slepe.

meridian (mə'riːdiən), *sb.* Also 4-5 *meridien*, 5 *merydien*. [From various elliptical uses of MERIDIAN *a.*, chiefly adopted from OF. or med.L.]

Cf. L. *meridiānum* (sc. *tempus*), noon; *meridiānum*, the south; med.L. *meridiāna* (OF. *mériđiane*, earlier *meriene*; mod.F. *mériđienne*), noon, midday rest, siesta; F. *mériđien* = sense 4 below; *mériđienne* (= *ligne m.*), a meridian line.]

† 1. Mid-day, noon. *Obs. exc.* in humorously pedantic use.

a 1380 *St. Augustine* 1673 in Horstm. *Altengl. Leg.* (1878) 90 Vpon a day aftur þe meridian Austin apereod to him þen. c 1391 CHAUCER *Astrol.* ii. §44 Adde hit [to-geder], and þat is thy mene mote, for the laste meridian of the december, for the same ȝere wyche þat þou [hast] purposid. 1637 HEYWOOD *Lond. Mirrou* Wks. 1874 IV. 311 The very day that doth afford him light, Is Morning, the Meridian, Evening, Night. 1871 G. MEREDITH *H. Richmond* xlii, If any thing fresh occurred between meridian and six o'clock, he should be glad, he said, to have word of it by messenger.

b. night's meridian: 'the noon of night', midnight. *nonce-use.*

1826 CARRINGTON *Dartmoor* 62 A fearful gloom, deep'ning and deep'ning, till 'Twas dark as night's meridian.

c. Hist. A mid-day rest or siesta. [tr. med.L. *meridiana*; cf. F. *mériđienne*, OF. *merien(n)e*.]

1798-1801 J. MILNER *Hist. Winchester* II. 101 There was now a vacant space of an hour or an hour and an half, during part of which those [monks] who were fatigued were at liberty to take their repose, . . . which was called from the time of day when it was taken, The Meridian. 1820 SCOTT *Monast.* xix [Abbot *loq.*], As we have . . . in the course of this our toilsome journey, lost our meridian, indulgence shall be given [etc.].

d. Sc. A mid-day dram. (See also E.D.D.)

1818 SCOTT *Hrt. Midl.* iv, Plumdamas joined the other two gentlemen in drinking their *meridian* (a bumper-dram of brandy). 1825 CHAMBERS *Trad. Edinb.* II. 243 It was then [18th c.] the custom of all the shop-keepers in Edinburgh to drink what they called their *meridian*. This was a very moderate debauch,—consisting only in a glass of usquebaugh and a draught of small ale.

2. The point at which the sun or a star attains its highest altitude.

c 1450 LYDG. *Secrees* 347 Phebus . . . In merydien fervent as the glede. 1647 CRASHAW *Poems* 130 Sharp-sighted as the eagle's eye, that can Outstare the broad-beam'd day's meridian. a 1667 COWLEY *Ess., Greatness*, There is in truth no Rising or Meridian of the Sun, but only in respect to several places. 1728 POPE *Dunc.* iii. 195 *note*, The device, A Star rising to the Meridian, with this Motto, Ad Summa. 1843 JAMES *Forest Days* viii, The sun had declined about two hours and a half from the meridian.

b. fig. The point or period of highest development or perfection, after which decline sets in; culmination, full splendour.

1613 SHAKS. *Hen. VIII.* iii. ii. 224 And from that full Meridian of my Glory, I haste now to my Setting. 1638 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (ed. 2) 93 Yet in the meridian of his hopes [he] is dejected by valiant Rustang. c 1645 HOWELL *Let.* (1655) III. ix. 17 Naturall human knowledg is not yet mounted to its Meridian, and highest point of elevation. 1673 TEMPLE *United Prov.* Wks. 1731 I. 67, I am of Opinion, That Trade has, for some Years ago, pass'd its Meridian, and begun sensibly to decay among them. 1700 DRYDEN *Fables* Pref. *Bb, Ovid liv'd when the Roman Tongue was in its Meridian; Chaucer, in the Dawning of our Language. a 1761 CAWTHORN *Poems* (1771) 61 My merit in its full meridian shone. a 1859 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xxiii. (1861) V. 67 This was the moment at which the fortunes of Montague reached the meridian. The decline was close at hand. 1893 GEORGIANA HILL *Hist. Eng. Dress* II, 268 Dress was in its meridian of ugliness.

c. The middle period of a man's life, when his powers are at the full.

c 1645 HOWELL *Let.* i. vi. lx. (1655) 307 You seem to marvel I do not marry all this while, considering that I am past the Meridian of my age. 1703 E. WARD *Lond. Spy* xvii. (1706) 406 As for her Age, I believe she was near upon the Meridian. 1795 MASON *Ch. Mus.* ii. 133 When Purcell was in the meridian of his short life. 1864 H. AINSWORTH *John Law* ProL. iii. (1881) 19 Though long past his meridian, and derided as an antiquated beau by the fops of the day. 1873 HAMERTON *Intell. Life* iv. ii. (1875) 143 Any person who has passed the meridian of life.

† 3. The south. *Obs.* [So L. *meridianum*.]

1430-40 LYDG. *Bochas* vi. i. (1494) t ij b, Nowe in the west, nowe in the oryent, To sech stories north and meredien OF worthy princes that here to fore haue ben. 1432-50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) I. 47 Asia . . . whiche goenge from the meridian or southw by the este vn to the northe, is compassede on euery syde with the ocean. *Ibid.* VI. 41 Machomete made an ydole . . . havynge the face of hit towarde the meridian. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 34 With vs the stars about the North Pole neuer go downe, and those contrariwise about the Meridian neuer rise. *Ibid.* 48 From the Meridian or South-point to the North.

4. [Ellipt. for meridian circle or line.] a. Astr. (More explicitly *celestial m.*) The great circle (of the celestial sphere) which passes through the celestial poles and the zenith of any place on the earth's surface. **b.** (More explicitly *terrestrial m.*) The great circle (of the earth)

which lies in the plane of the celestial meridian of a place, and which passes through the place and the poles; also often applied to that half of this circle that extends from pole to pole through the place.

So named because the sun crosses it at noon. A terrestrial globe, or a map of the earth or part of it, has usually a number of meridians drawn upon it at convenient distances, marked with figures indicating their respective longitude or angular distance on a parallel from the *first meridian*, i.e. the meridian (in British maps that of Greenwich) conventionally determined to be of longitude 0°.

c 1391 CHAUCER *Astrol.* ii. §39 And [yf] so be þat two townes haue illike Meridian, or on Meridian, than is the distance of hem bothe ylike fer for the Est. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* vi. 51 Quhen the sune rysis at our est orizon, than it ascendis quhil it cum til our meridian. 1555 EDEN *Decades* 243 And commaunded a line or meridian to bee drawn Northe and south. 1594 BLUNDEVIL *Exerc.* iv. xviii. (1636) 461 Whereas the Terrestrial Globe is traced with 12 Meridians, . . . The Celestiall Globe is only traced with 6 Meridians. 1669 STURMY *Mariner's Mag.* ii. 93 You must wait . . . till the Sun is upon the Meridian. 1678 HOBBS *Decam.* viii. 101 It will turn it self till it lye in a Meridian, that is to say, with one and the same Line still North and South. 1698 KEILL *Exam. Th. Earth* (1734) 231 All those who live under the same Meridian have twelve of the Clock at the same time. 1715 tr. *Gregory's Astron.* I. 211 Any such Secondary Circle drawn thro' any Place upon the Earth, is called the Meridian of that Place. *Ibid.* 212 They feigned therefore a first Meridian passing thro' the most Western Place of the Earth, that was then known. 1839 *Penny Cycl.* XV. 110/1 The terrestrial meridian is the section of the earth made by the plane of the celestial meridian. 1841 ELPHINSTONE *Hist. Ind.* II. 177 These two rájas soon reduced the Mussulman frontier to the Kishna on the south, and the meridian of Heiderábád on the east.

c. transf. (a) Geom. Occasionally applied to any great circle of a sphere that passes through the poles, or to a line, on a surface of revolution, that is in a plane with its axis. **(b) magnetic meridian**: the great circle of the earth that passes through any point on its surface and the magnetic poles.

1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* I, *Meridian Magnetical*, is a Great Circle passing thro' or by the Magnetical Poles. a 1721 KEILL *Maupeituis' Diss.* (1734) 47 The Meridians of the Spheroids are continually Algebraic Curves. 1832 *Nat. Philos.* II. *Magnet.* iii. 23 (Usef. Knowl. Soc.), The magnetic meridian. 1837 BREWSTER *Magnet.* 11 He . . . made numerous experiments with bars of iron and steel placed in the magnetic meridian.

d. meridian of a globe or brass meridian: a graduated ring (sometimes a semicircle only) of brass in which an artificial globe is suspended and revolves concentrically.

1633 G. HERBERT *Temple, Size* viii, An earthly globe, On whose meridian was engraven, These seas are tears, and heav'n the haven. 1727-51 CHAMBERS *Cycl. s.v. Globe*, The globe itself thus finished, they hang it in a brass meridian.

e. attrib. in meridian circle (see also MERIDIAN *a.* 3), an astronomical instrument consisting of a telescope carrying a large graduated circle, by which the right ascension and declination of a star may be determined; a transit-circle; **meridian-mark**, a mark fixed at some distance due north or south of an astronomical instrument, by pointing at which the instrument is set in the meridian.

1849 HERSCHEL *Ouil. Astron.* §190. 114 Thus also a meridian line may be drawn and a meridian mark erected.

5. transf. and fig. A locality or situation, considered as separate and distinct from others, and as having its own particular character; the special character or circumstances by which one place, person, set of persons, etc. is distinguished from others. Chiefly in figurative uses of astronomical phrases such as *calculated to or for the meridian of* = 'suited to the tastes, habits, capacities, etc., of'.

1589 R. HARVEY *Pl. Perc.* Ded. 4. I will present you at the law day for a ryot, though I be neither side man for this Meridian, nor Warden. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* ii. ii. i. (1651) 231 Which howsoever I treat of, as proper to the Meridian of Melancholy. 1625 B. JONSON *Staple of N., ProL.* Court, A Worke . . . fitted for your Maiesties distorte, And writ to the Meridian of your Court. 1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* vii. §73 He was, at his suit, brought to the House of Commons' bar; where . . . with such flattery as was most exactly calculated to that meridian [etc.]. a 1677 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* i. i. 7 All other knowledge meerly or principally serves the concerns of this Life, and is fitted to the meridian thereof. 1712 ARBUTHNOT *John Bull* III. Publisher's Pref., Though they had been calculated by him only for the meridian of Grub-street, yet they were taken notice of by the better sort. a 1718 PENN *Tracts* Wks. 1726 I. 471 His words of the Trinity are modest, neither highly Athanasian, nor yet Socinian, . . . but calculated to both Meridians. 1748 SMOLLETT *Rod Rand.* xxviii. (1804) 186 This suggestion . . . had the desired effect upon the captain, being exactly calculated for the meridian of his intellects. 1751 EARL ORRERY *Remarks Swift* (1752) 141 As this pamphlet was written for the meridian of Ireland. 1816 *Sporting Mag.* XLVIII. 34 This . . . could not fail in exciting ludicrous ideas, in the minds of the illiterate vulgar, for whose meridian it was calculated. 1835 W. IRVING *Newstead Abbey* Crayon Misc. (1863) 306 A course of anecdotes . . . such as suited the meridian of the . . . servants' hall.

meridian (mə'riːdiən), *a.* [a. OF. *meridien* (mod.F. *mériđien*), or ad. L. *meridiānus*, f. *meridiēs* mid-day, noon, dissimilated form of

older *medīdiēs* (Varro), f. *medii-*, *medius* middle + *diēs* day.]

1. Of or pertaining to mid-day or noon. Now *rare* (humorously pedantic) exc. as in 2.

1432-50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) V. 373 The kyng Albinus beyng in slepe in his meridian tyme. c 1450 LYDG. & BURGH *Secrees* 160r Moche sleep wyl kepe the in his Estat, . . . Merydien Reste, mylk whight and Argentyne. 1602 2nd Pt. *Return fr. Parnass.* 111. iii. Hang me if he hath any more mathematikes then wil. . . tell the meridian howre by rumbling of his panch. 1620 VENNOR *Via Recta* viii. 191 The morning and evening cold, and meridian heate, is cheifely to be auoyded. 1678 R. L'ESTRANGE *Seneca's Mor.* (1702) 349 The Romans had their Morning, and their Meridian Spectacles. 1788 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* xlviii. (1869) III. 27 At the meridian hour he withdrew to his chamber. 1806-7 J. BERSFORD *Miseries Hum. Life* (1826) IV. xliii. The meridian midnight of a thick London fog. 1862 MERIVALE *Rom. Emp.* xli. (1871) V. 80 Every citizen . . . plunged into the dark recess of his sleeping chamber for the enjoyment of his meridian slumber. 1881 TROLLOPE *Dr. Wortle's School* v. ii. The writer has perhaps learned to regard two glasses of meridian wine as but a moderate amount of sustentation.

† b. *meridian devil*: transl. of Vulg. *dæmonium meridianum* Ps. xc[i], for which the Eng. Bible has 'the destruction that wasteth at noonday'.

a 1550 *Image Ipc.* 11 in *Shelton's Wks.* (1843) II. 429 Thou arte a wicked sprite, . . . A beestly bogorian, And devyll meridian. 1550 BALE *Eng. Votaries* II. 118 O devyll merydyane, as the Prophet doth call you.

c. *meridian ring*, a ring so marked within the hoop as to serve the purpose of a sun-dial.

1867 N. & Q. 3rd Ser. XI. 381 Some years since I became possessed of a brass ring, about an inch and a half in diameter, which I was told was a meridian ring, and that at some period they were used as a means of ascertaining the time. 1877 W. JONES *Finger-ring* 451 Among the singular uses to which rings have been applied, I may mention what were called 'meridian'.

2. *esp.* Pertaining to the station, aspect, or power of the sun at mid-day.

c 1391 CHAUCER *Astrol.* II. §39 Whan that the sonne . . . cometh to his verrey meridian place, than is hit verrey Midday. 1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* lxxxv. 70 Aue Maria, gratia plena! Haile, sterne meridiane! 1635 QUARLES *Embl.* II. x. (1718) 101 Thou may'st as well expect meridian light From shades of black-mouth'd night. 1664 H. MORE *Myst. Iniq.* xvii. 61 Do naturally vanish in this Meridian and Vertical Sun-shine of the Gospel. 1762-9 FALCONER *Shipwr.* II. 141 The sun his high meridian throne Had left. 1781 CRABBE *Library* 9 Care veils in clouds the sun's meridian beam. 1840 BARHAM *Ingol. Leg., Leech of Folkestone*, The sun rode high in the heavens, and its meridian blaze was powerfully felt. 1898 R. BRIDGES *Growth of Love* Sonn. xxii. Strutting on hot meridian banks.

b. *fig.* Pertaining to or characteristic of the period of greatest elevation or splendour (of a person, state, institution, etc.).

1672 (title) A Prophecie lately transcribed . . . of Doctor Barnaby Googe, . . . predicting the rising, meridian, and falling condition of the States of the United Provinces. 1751 EARL ORRERY *Remarks Swift* (1752) 69 The poem itself is dated in the year 1713, when Swift was in his meridian altitude. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* II. 275 It [Dantzic] seems to be somewhat past its meridian glory. 1818 HAZLITT *Eng. Poets* iii. (1870) 59 Those arts, which depend on individual genius, . . . have always leaped at once . . . from the first rude dawn of invention to their meridian height and dazzling lustre. 1903 MORLEY *Gladstone* I. 25, 'I was bred', said Mr. Gladstone when risen to meridian splendour, 'under the shadow of the great name of Canning'.

† c. Of supreme excellence, consummate; also in bad sense. *Obs.*

1662 GLANVILL *Lux Orient.* Pref. (1682) 3 They lay stress on few matters of opinion, but such as are . . . very meridian truths. 1728 YOUNG *Love Fame* vi. 47 But with a modern fair, meridian merit is a fierce thing, they call a nymph of spirit. a 1734 NORTH *Exam.* (1740) 186 Was it not strange Usage of a Queen Consort, when such an Effrontery, out of the Mouth of a Meridian Villain, in Public . . . should be let pass without so much as a Reprehension.

3. Pertaining to a meridian. Chiefly in collocations orig. referable to sense 2. *meridian circle* = MERIDIAN sb. 4. *meridian line*: in early use = MERIDIAN sb. 4; now usually, a line (on a map, etc.) representing a meridian; also, a line traced on the earth's surface, indicating the course of a portion of a meridian as ascertained by astronomical observations. *meridian altitude*: the angular distance between the horizon and the sun at noon, or (in later use) any heavenly body when crossing the meridian.

[*Meridian circle* represents L. *circulus meridianus*, transl. of Gr. *κύκλος μεσημβρινός* (f. *μεσημβρία* mid-day).]

c 1391 CHAUCER *Astrol.* Prol., Tables . . . for to fynde the altitude Meridian. *Ibid.* II. §39 The arch meridian pat is contiened or intercept by-twice the cenyth and the equinoxial. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* vi. 47 It sal declair the eleuation of the polis, and the lynis parallels, and the meridian circulis. 1559 W. CUNNINGHAM *Cosmogr. Glasse* 138 If there be no Angle of sighte, it hath the same Longitude and meridian Line, and is plaine North or South from you. 1668 MOXON *Mech. Dyall.* 11 If the Sun shine just at Noon, hold up a Plumb-line so as the shadow of it may fall upon your Plane, and that shadow shall be a Meridian Line. 1669 STURMY *Mariner's Mag.* IV. vii. 168 The true Meridian-distance between Lundy and Barbadoes. *Ibid.* VI. iii. 128 The Meridian-Altitude of an unknown Star. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* II. (Globe) 487, I shall not pester my Account . . . with . . . Latitudes, Meridian-Distances, . . . and the like. 1833 HERSCHEL *Treat. Astron.* (1839) 56 The plane of the meridian is the plane of this circle, and its intersection with the sensible horizon of the spectator is called a meridian line. 1882 FLOYER *Unexpl. Baluchistan* 216 After getting a meridian altitude at noon, we left . . . for . . . Jangdā.

b. Passing along a meridian. *nonce-use.*

1658 SIR T. BROWNE *Hydriot.* 1st Epist. Ded., These may seem to have wandered farre, who in a direct and Meridian Travell, have but a few miles of known Earth between your selfe and the Pole.

4. Southern, meridional. *rare.*

1432-50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) II. 253 Therefore peple descendege from Sem. . . had in possession the londe meridiem [L. *terram meridianam*]. 1819 BYRON *Stanzas to the Po.* A stranger . . . Born far beyond the mountains, but his blood is all meridian, as if never fann'd By the black wind that chills the polar flood.

5. *Geol.* [fig. use of sense 1: cf. the second quot.] Applied by Professor Rogers to the middle stage of the American palæozoic period, and to the formations representing that stage.

1858 H. D. ROGERS *Geol. Pennsylv.* I. 351 Meridian Strata in Perry County. . . The Meridian sandstone . . . is never more than 20 feet thick. *Ibid.* II. 11. 749 These periods, applicable only to the American Palæozoic day, are the Primal, Aural, . . . Pre-Meridian, Meridian, Post-Meridian, Cadent, Vergent [etc.].

meridional, var. MERIDIONAL a.

† **meridiation**. *Obs.*—⁰ [ad. L. *meridiātiōn-em* f. *meridi-ēs* noon.] A mid-day rest, siesta.

1623 COCKERAM, *Meritation*, a sleeping at noone tide. 1658 in PHILLIPS.

† **meridie**. *Obs.* [ad. L. *meridiēs*.] Noon.

c 1391 CHAUCER *Astrol.* II. §44 Consider thy rote furst . . . & entered hit in-to thy slate for the laste merydye of December. *Ibid.*, The residue pat lewyth is thy mene mote fro the laste mer[y]die of December.

meridien, obs. form of MERIDIAN.

|| **meridies** (mə'ridi:z). *rare*—¹. [L. *meridiēs* noon, middle point.] In quot. humorously bombastic for: The middle point (of night).

a 1667 COWLEY *Ess., Country Mouse*, About the Hour that Cynthia's Silver Light Had touch'd the pale Meridies of the Night.

meridional (mə'ridiənəl), a. and sb. Also **meridional**. [a. F. *meridional*, ad. late L. *meridiōnāl-is*, irreg. f. *meridiēs* mid-day, south; see MERIDIAN a.]

A. *adj.*

1. Of or belonging to the south; situated in the south: southern, southerly.

c 1400 MAUNDEV. (1839) xiv. 156 The Est partie & the Meridionale partie. c 1520 BARCLAY *Jugurth* (1557) 49b. The meridional parte of the countrey. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* vi. 48 The pole antarctic austral or meridional. 1653 R. SANDERS *Physiogn.* 169 The Meridional people are, for the most part, black and curled. 1703 T. N. *City & C. Purchaser* 36 Kitchens . . . ought to be placed in the Meridional part of the Building. 1830 *Fraser's Mag.* I. 594 We must not forget that Adosinda and Roderick are meridional Europeans. 1880 HAUGHTON *Phys. Geog.* v. 208 The Meridional Chain . . . extends along the Western Coast. *absol.* 1604 E. G. [RIMSTONE] *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* III. ii. 120 The meridional (which they of the Ocean call South, and those of the Mediterranean sea, *Mezo giorno*) commonly is rainy and boisterous.

b. Pertaining to or characteristic of the inhabitants of the south (of Europe).

1847 *Blackw. Mag.* LXII. 418 His voice . . . retained . . . 'a slight meridional accent'. 1860 MOTLEY *Netherl.* v. I. 138 A dark, meridional physiognomy . . . such was the Prince of Parma. 1905 *Q. Rev.* July 11 That there is such a thing as Latin rhetoric, which corresponds now, as in every preceding age, to the temperament best summed up in the word 'meridional'.

† 2. Pertaining to the noontide position of the sun. *meridional line* = MERIDIAN sb. 4. *Obs.*

c 1386 CHAUCER *Sqr.'s T.* 255 Phebus hath left the Angle meridional. c 1391 — *Astrol.* II. §3 Whan pat pe sonne is ney the Meridional lynce. 1432-50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) VII. 75 The sonne beyng in the centre meridionalle. 1608 WILLET *Hexapla Exod.* 245 The sun ascendeth vnto the meridional [sic] point. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* I. 590 Mr. Ellicott drew a true meridional line by celestial observation. 1834 *Nat. Philos.* III. *Astron.* i. 15 (Usef. Knowl. Soc.). They are called meridians, or meridional lines, and the equator bisects all the meridians.

3. Pertaining to or characteristic of noonday; chiefly *fig.* Now *rare* or *Obs.*

1624 DONNE *Serm.* xix. (1640) 192 Meridional brightness, the glorious noon, and height, is to be a Christian. 1673 *Lady's Call.* I. v. §39 Are God's safeguards to be only meridional, to shine out only with the noon-day sun? 1762 tr. *Busching's Syst. Geog.* III. 273 So large were the demesnes of this abbey, when in its meridian glory. 1839 *Fraser's Mag.* XIX. 469 All my troubles, cares, anxieties, perplexities—matutinal, meridional, and vespertinal.

4. Of or pertaining to, aligned with, a meridian.

1555 EDEN *Decades* 247 We . . . sayled from thense . . . xxx. degrees in lengthe meridionale. 1669 STURMY *Mariner's Mag.* IV. vii. 166 This Table of Latitudes, or Meridional Parts. 1709 BERKELEY *Th. Vision* §74 When the moon is viewed . . . in the meridional position. 1812 WOODHOUSE *Astron.* vii. 47 The meridional altitudes of heavenly bodies. 1882 PROCTOR in *Knowledge* No. 19. 399/2 Stars whose places were already determined by the use of their great meridional instrument. 1900 *Geogr. Jnl.* XV. 540 The great meridional systems, e.g. the Urals and the Rocky mountains. 1936 *Discovery* Mar. 69/2 The endeavour of the continents themselves to rotate is generally in a different direction from that of the poles of the earth, so setting up meridional directed forces acting westward.

b. Applied to designate markings on a roundish body that lie in a plane with its axis. Cf. MERIDIAN sb. 4 c.

1658 SIR T. BROWNE *Gard. Cyrus* iv. *Hydriot.* etc. 62 In the circinations and spherical rounds of Onyons, . . . the circles of the Orbes are ofttimes larger, and the meridional lines stand wider upon one side then the other. 1881 CARPENTER *Microsc. & Rev.* §427 (ed. 6) 507 Along one side of this body is a meridional groove, resembling that of a peach. 1893 TUCKEY *Amphioxus* 46 This [furrow] is likewise a meridional one, and is at right angles to the first. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VI. 209 Those [anastomoses] between the anterior and the posterior interventricular branch near the apex of the heart, forming a vertical or meridional circle.

B. sb. An inhabitant of the south; now *spec.* an inhabitant of the south of France.

1591 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* I. iii. 209 The Sea . . . flows again; and then again it falls When she doth light th' other Meridionals. 1621 MOLLE *Camerar. Liv. Libr.* III. xiii. 189 The Meridionalls or Southern inhabitants. 1675 G. R. tr. *Le Grand's Man without Passion* 165 The Meridionals who banish formal courts and reveling from their assemblies, despise not gay cloathing. 1898 BODLEY *France* III. ii. 126 The hero of the trial was . . . a characteristic Meridional. 1899 MISS V. M. CRAWFORD *Stud. For. Lit.* 50 Daudet was able to paint a real sober picture of the Meridional in *Numa Roumestan*.

meridionality (mə'ridiənəliti). [f. prec. + -ITY.] The state of being meridional or on the meridian; aspect towards the south; the state of having an alignment or direction along a meridian (i.e. north or south).

1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* III. 166 So that in process of time it is very probable it [the magnetical needle] will come to an exact Meridionality. 1721 BAILEY, *Meridionality*, it's Situation in Respect to the Meridian, or the Scituation of its meridian. 1755 JOHNSON, *Meridionality*, position in the South; aspect towards the South. 1973 *Nature* 30 Mar. 295/1 During the present period of meridional global circulation the specific tendency over the European Arctic and sub-Arctic seas has been towards northerly meridionality and climatic deterioration. . . The increased northerly airflow has been held responsible. . . for the extension of sea ice to the north Icelandic coast.

meridionally (mə'ridiənəli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY².] In the direction of the meridian; north and south. Also, in the direction of the poles (of a magnet).

1613 M. RIDLEY *Magn. Bodies* 33 Cut a part from a Magnet stone meridionally. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* II. ii. 58 In this manner pendulous, they [wires] will conforme themselves Meridionally; directing one extreme unto the North, another to the South. 1705 DERHAM in *Phil. Trans.* XXV. 2140 They would exert the same effects that Magnets are said to do, when sawn in two Meridionally. 1886 A. WINCHELL *Walks Geol. Field* 267 Here this broad ocean was interrupted by the meridionally disposed Colorado, Medicine-Bow, and Park Ranges.

merie, merierum, obs. ff. MERRY, MARJORAM.

merigal variant of MERRYGALL.

merihedral, -hedric, -hedrism: incorrect forms (in recent Dicts.) of MEROHEDRAL, -IC, -ISM.

merillon, obs. f. MERLIN.

meril(1)s: see MEREL.

merily, obs. form of MERRILY.

mering, mearing ('mæriŋ), *vbl. sb.* Also **mereing**. [f. MERE v.² + -ING¹.]

† 1. The action of the verb MERE; fixing of boundaries. *Obs.*

1574 in *10th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 335 Foure Aldermen shalbe elected surveighours yearly . . . to determyne all mischaunces and vauiances of mearing betwixt thinhabitaunts. 1579-80 NORTH *Plutarch, Numa* (1595) 78 For bounding & mearing, to him that will keepe it iustly: is a bond that brideleth power & desire. c 1600 in Renaud *Prestbury* (Chetham Soc.) 44 The meering and devydyng of the Churchyarde.

2. *concr.* = MERE sb.² 1. (See also quot. 1975.) Also *fig.*

1616 BOYLE *Diary* (1886) I. 132, I had a mearing between Kynaltalloon and Condons Lands held by Mr Thomas fitz John. 1756 C. LUCAS *Ess. Waters* II. 123 These are within the districts of Franchmont, Malmendy and Stavelot, or thereabouts. I can not pretend to distinguish meerings. 1843 BLACKER in *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* IV. II. 445 The necessity for drainage . . .; the advantage of straight meerings. 1873 O'CURRY *Manners Anc. Irish* III. 4 The same name [Dun] . . . would apply to any boundary or mearing formed of a wet trench between two raised banks or walls of earth. 1900 *Century Mag.* Feb. 605 Billy starts up an' lifts the tether to lead the goat to the mearin' of the parishes. 1920 E. POUND *Umbrā* 113 At midnight mirk, In secrecies I nurse My served make In heart; nor try My melodies At other's door nor mearing. 1925 W. B. YEATS *Early Poems & Stories* 449 Some world out of sight and misty, that has for its mearing the colours that are beyond all other colours. 1932 *Instructions to Field Revisers* (Ordnance Survey) App. A. 46 When boundaries have been surveyed, the initials of mereings are shown in ink along the surveyed features. *Ibid.* 48 Mereings on O.S. maps show to which field or inclosure the boundary fence . . . belongs, whether or not the land on both sides is owned or occupied by one and the same person. 1975 J. B. HARLEY *O.S. Maps* iii. 39 The term mereing has also been extended to apply to the written statement indicating the precise relationship of a boundary to the adjacent detail (for example, 4 ft RH = 4 ft from root of hedge) . . . Where space permits, mereings in this sense are

placed parallel to the boundary, and when the type of mereing changes (as from the edge of a curb to the face of a wall) a special symbol . indicates the point of change.

3. *attrib.* as in *mering-balk*, *-drain*, *-fence*, *-hedge*, *-stone*, *-wall*.

1769 FRENCH in A. Young *Tour Irel.* (1780) I. 370 He also made a deep mereing drain. 1846 T. KEIGHTLEY *Notes Bucolics & Georgics of Virgil* 9 On this side is the mereing or boundary-hedge of fallows between you and your next neighbour. 1865 W. WHITE *E. Eng.* II. 194 A strip of land a rod in width, called a . mereing balk. 1911 J. CAMPBELL (*title*) Mearing stones: leaves from my note-book on tramp in Donegal. 1928 R. A. S. MACALISTER *Archæol. of Ireland* i. 26 A mearing-wall (as boundary-walls are called in Ireland). 1933 *Irish Press* 10 Nov. 1/4 A huge earth bank which serves as a mearing fence between the lands.

meringue¹ (mər'æŋ, || mər'æg). Also 9 *erron*. **marang**. [a. F. *meringue* (1739 in Hatz.-Darm.), of obscure origin. Cf. Sp. *merengue*, G. *meringe*, *meringel*.] a. A delicate confectioned the chief ingredients of which are powdered sugar and whites of eggs. It is made up in small cakes, or spread as an 'icing' over fruit, tarts, etc. Also, a small cake made of this. Hence || **meringué** (mər'æg), a dish composed of fruit with meringue; **meringued ppl. a.**, iced with meringue (= F. *meringué*).

1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Meringues* (Fr. in *Cookery*), a sort of Confection made of the Whites of Eggs whipt; fine Sugar, and grated Lemmon-peel, of the bigness of a Walnut; being proper for the garnishing of several Dishes. 1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* II. s.v., Meringue; a small sugary work of great use. 1845 ELIZA ACTON *Mod. Cookery* 456 Meringué of Pears. . . Put the meringue immediately into a moderate oven, and bake it half an hour. 1859 *Eng. Cookery Bk.* 299 Meringued Apples. Pare and core some large pippin apples, . . . cover them all over with a meringue put on in tablespoonfuls. 1860 O. W. HOLMES *Elsie V.* (1887) 90 There were also *marangs*, and likewise custards. 1892 *Encycl. Cookery* I. 933 Meringue consists essentially of whites of eggs beaten with caster sugar to a froth, and then set in a quick oven. 1896 MRS. CAFFYN *Quaker Grandmother* 8 He . . . insisted on her partaking of a large glass of iced lemonade, and three meringues.

b. *meringue (à la) Chantilly*: a meringue filled with Chantilly cream; also fig.

1901 C. H. SENN *New Cent. Cookery Bk.* xxvii. 561 *Meringues à la Chantilly*. . . Fill the shells with whipped cream sweetened with vanilla sugar. 1949 *New Statesman* 15 Oct. 422/2 The food in the cafeteria is excellent, but it is in the dining-room that you get the Meringues Chantilly. 1959 *Listener* 2 July 39/1 For the meringues Chantilly take 3 egg whites. 1962 K. O'HARA *Double Cross Purposes* i. 5 An incredible figure wearing fly-leg heels, a meringue-chantilly hat and a pint of perfume. 1970 SIMON & HOWE *Dict. Gastron.* 264/1 (*heading*) Meringue Chantilly.

meringue², var. MERENGUE.

merino (mər'i:nəʊ). [a. Sp. *merino* adj., the distinctive epithet of 'a breed of sheep which is pastured in winter in Estremadura and in summer in *la montaña*' (Sp. Acad.); also applied to the wool of these sheep. Hence F. *mérinos* adj. and sb.]

Sp. *merino* adj. represents L. *mājōrinus* (f. *mājor* greater), prob. in its early sense 'of a larger kind' (Pliny). Etymologists, however, have supposed it to be derived from *merino* sb., overseer of cattle pastures (also the title of certain judicial officers), which represents certain substantial uses of *mājōrinus* in med. Latin.]

1. a. In full **merino sheep**: A variety of sheep prized for the fineness of its wool, introduced from Spain to England at the close of the 18th c. and extensively used for the improvement by crossing of the fleece-bearing sheep of Britain and the Colonies. Also *attrib.* as *merino breed*, *fleece*, *flock*, *stock*, *wool*.

1781 DILLON *Trav. Spain* 48 The Merino sheep, of which it is computed there are between four and five million in the kingdom. *Ibid.* 53 These Merino flocks. 1810 WELLINGTON in Gurw. *Desp.* (1838) VI. 558 Neither Americans nor English will ever derive any general advantage from the Merinos. 1812 E. SHEPPARD in *Nicholson's Jnl.* (1813) XXXIV. 122 Having had the experience of more than ten years, both in the growth and manufacture of British Merino wools. 1813 JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1898) IX. 442 The Merino sheep are spreading over the continent and thrive well. 1837 YOUATT *Sheep* v. 146 The Merino flocks and the Merino wool have improved under the more careful management of other countries. *Ibid.* 154 The Merino fleece is in Spain sorted into four parcels. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 260/1 Sheep sprung from the Merino stock.

b. *fig. pure merino Austral. slang*, an early immigrant to Australia with no convict origins; a member of a leading family in Australian society; a person of fine breeding or good character. Hence as *attrib. phr.*, first-class; well-bred; excellent.

1827 P. CUNNINGHAM *Two Yrs. New South Wales* II. xxiv. 116 The *legitimates* . . . such as have legal reasons for visiting the colony; and the *illegitimates*, or such as are free from that stigma. The *pure Merinos* are a variety of the latter species, who pride themselves on being of the *purest blood* in the colony. 1827 *Monitor* 13 Jan. 2 It operates greatly to the credit of the Pure Merino Bank. 1936 M. FRANKLIN *All that Swagger* vii. 69 It was too early to regard Delacy as a deserter, . . . he was a pure merino who would not abscond from a fine young wife. 1941 BAKER *Dict. Austral. Slang* 46 *Merino, pure*, originally, a free settler. Later, members of the alleged 'leading families'. Also (adj.) first-class, superlative in quality. 1954 T. RONAN *Vision Splendid* 113

'Old Mentmore,' he explained, 'is one of your pure merino sportsmen: member of all the big racing clubs down south.' 1966 G. W. TURNER *Eng. Lang. Austral. & N.Z.* i. 9 These sterling characters were also known as *pure merinos* when the sheep industry began to be based on imported merino sheep.

2. a. A soft woollen material resembling, but finer than, French cashmere, originally manufactured of merino wool, and later of a fine wool mixed with cotton. Also *attrib.*

1818 M. EDGEWORTH *Let.* 29 Oct. (1971) 130 Tell me which you prefer the Merino or the Queens cloth. . . The Merino looks much the best in the piece. 1820 G. KEATS *Let.* in Keats *Let.* (1958) II. 357 We will send Miss Brawn an india Crape dress or merino shawl or something scarce with you, but cheap with us. 1823 *Repos. Arts*, etc. Ser. III. I. 120 Gowns for home-dress . . . are of velvet, Merino, and *gros de Naples*. 1831 *Lincoln Herald* 9 Sept. 3/6 Trowsers, a pale lavender Merino. 1842 BISCHOFF *Woollen Manuf.* II. 415 They . . . imitated the article of cotton jeans, in worsted, . . . to which they gave the name of plainbacks out of which has sprung that . . . valuable branch of merinos. 1869 E. A. PARKES *Pract. Hygiene* (ed. 3) 495 In merino and other fabrics it [cotton] is used with wool. 1898 G. B. SHAW *Plays* II. *Candida* 82 A black merino skirt.

b. A dress made of this. Also, a merino shawl.

1845 M. M. NOAH *Gleanings* 16 This kid shoes and gloves [are worn by the lady of fashion]; a fine merino over her arm. 1848 MRS. GASSELL *Mary Barton* I. iv. 44 She put on her pretty new blue merino, made tight to her throat. 1849 C. BRONTË *Shirley* II. ii. 46 These fine sunny days began to make me ashamed of my winter merino; so I have furnished up a lighter garment. 1873 'SUSAN COOLIDGE' *What Katy Did at Sch.* ix. 148 She shook her head over the simple, untrimmed merinos and thick cloth cloaks.

3. A fine woollen yarn used in the manufacture of hosiery. Also *attrib.*

1886 *Housewife* I. 109/1 Garments made of merino, stockingette [etc.]. *Ibid.*, Merino underclothing. *Ibid.*, The material used for darning is . . . merino. 1888 MAUDE BRADSHAW *Indian Outfits* 23 Gauze-flannel and gauze-merino vests are principally worn. 1903 *Longm. Mag.* June 130 A pair of ordinary merino socks.

4. A variety of potato.

1849 E. EMMONS *Agric. N. Y.* II. 41 Merino Potato. . . Not highly esteemed for the table. 1853 *Trans. Mich. Agric. Soc.* V. 208 A great many varieties of the potato are cultivated in Europe and America. Some of the more approved kinds are . . . the Merino [etc.]. 1887 A. W. TOURGEE *Button's Inn* 178 He picked up the potatoes, . . . delicate white 'Kidneys', . . . and coarse red 'Merinos'.

meriolyn, obs. Sc. form of MARJORAM.

† **merion**. Obs. [a. OF. *meriane*, *meriene*:—L. *meridiāna*; see MERIDIAN sb.] Mid-day.

a 1400 *Pistill of Susan* 51 Wip two Maidenens al on, Semelyche Suson, On dayes in þe merion, Of Murþes wol here.

|| **meris** ('meris). *Biol.* Pl. *merides* ('meridiz). [mod.L., a. Gr. *meris* part (stem *μεριδ-*); after F. *méride* (Perrier).] A permanent colony of cells which may either remain isolated or multiply by germination to form demes.

[1883 P. GEDDES in *Encycl. Brit.* XVI. 842/2 Starting from the cell or plastid, he [Perrier] terms a permanent colony a *méride*. *Ibid.* 843/1 Tissues and organs result from division of labour in the anatomical elements of the *mérides*, and so have only a secondary individuality.]

merise (mər'i:z). See also MERRY sb.² [a. F. *merise* (from 13th c.), of unknown origin.] A kind of small black cherry.

1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Merise*, a kind of small bitter Cherry. 1836 *Penny Cycl.* VI. 431/1 The Merise or Merisier, Morello, Kentish and All Saint or everflowering cherry. 1849 *Knife & Fork* 23 About sixty years ago, a fragrant and delightful brandy was distilled from a small tart cherry called *merises*, a fruit peculiar in the Black Forest.

merish, obs. form of MARISH.

merisis ('merisis). *Biol.* [mod.L., f. Gr. *meris* part (cf. MERIS) + *-sis*, Gr. suff. of action.] (See quot. 1962.)

1940 [see AUKESIS 2]. 1962 R. RUGH *Exper. Embryol.* (ed. 3) 486/2 *Merisis*, growth by cell multiplication (in plants).

merism ('meriz(ə)m). *Biol.* [f. Gr. *μέρ-ος* part, member + *-ISM*. Cf. Gr. *μερισμός* division.] (See quot.)

1894 BATESON *Materials Study Variation* 20 This phenomenon of Repetition of Parts . . . comes near to being a universal character of the bodies of living things. It will . . . be . . . convenient to employ a single term to denote this phenomenon. . . For this purpose the term Merism will be used.

merismatic (mər'izmətik), a. *Biol.* [f. mod.L. *merisma*, a. Gr. *μέρισμα* separated part, f. *μερίζω* to divide into parts: see *-ATIC*. In Fr. *mérismatique*.] Of cells, tissues, etc.: Having the property of dividing into portions by the formation of internal partitions. Of processes: Involving this kind of division.

1849 *Rep. & Pap. Botany* (Ray Soc.) 283 On merismatic Formation of Cells in the Development of Pollen. 1861 H. MACMILLAN *Footn. Page Nat.* 185 Diatoms, which carry on the process of merismatic division. 1876 DUNGLISON *Med. Lex.* s.v., 'Merismatic multiplication or reproduction'; that which occurs by the splitting or division of cells or of whole beings.

merismoid (mər'izməid), a. *Bot.* [f. mod.L. *merisma* (see prec.) + *-OID*.] Of sporophores,

esp. agarics: Having the cap branched or laciniate.

1857 BERKELEY *Cryptog. Bot.* §393 *Odontia* makes way rapidly for *Hydnum* in all its varied forms, resupinate, apodous, lateral, merismoid, and mesopod. 1886 STEVENSON *Hymenomyces Brit.* II. 325 Merismoid, . . . resembling a *Merisma*—i.e. having a branched or laciniate pileus.

merispore ('merispor(ə)). *Biol.* [irreg. f. Gr. *μέρος* part + *σπόρος*, *σπορά* sowing, seed.] One of the secondary cells of a pluricellular spore.

1875 BENNETT & DYER tr. *Sachs' Bot.* 241 Each separate secondary cell of a spore of this description is usually capable of germination, and may be termed a Merispore. 1887 GARNSEY & BALFOUR *De Bary's Fungi* 98 The number of members (merisporae) in a compound spore is different in different cases.

|| **merissa** (mər'isə). A fermented beverage made from maize by the natives of the Soudan.

1884 J. COLBORNE *Hicks Pasha* 72 Merissa, the 'national' beverage of the Soudan. 1899 *19th Cent.* Aug. 277 The boy forgot his work over a pot of merissa beer.

merist ('merist). *rare*⁻¹. [ad. Gr. *μεριστής*, f. *μερίζω* to divide.] A divider.

1872 RUSKIN *Munera* P. 117 note, The administrators of the three great divisions of law are severally Archons, Merists, and Dicasts.

meristele (mər'isti:l, '-stili:l). *Bot.* [f. Gr. *μερίς* part + *STELE*.] A strand of vascular tissue made up of xylem surrounded by phloem. Hence *meristelic a.*

1894 S. H. VINES *Student's Text-bk. Bot.* I. 153 When the stem is monostelic, each leaf receives a portion, termed a meristele, of the stele of the stem. 1902 A. G. TANSLEY in *Encycl. Brit.* XXV. 413/1 Such a leaf-bundle contains parts of all the tissues of the stele, and is hence called a meristele. *Ibid.* 414/2 (*caption*) Meristelic arc of collateral bundles, united by conjunctive. 1911 [see DICTYOSTELE]. 1956 *Nature* 4 Feb. 218/1 There is a reduction in the number of meristemes in the axis and in the leaves [of *Dryopteris aristata* under conditions of starvation]. 1964 A. J. BROOK *Living Plant* xxxv. 441 Each vascular strand or meristele, consists of a central core of xylem surrounded by a ring of phloem.

meristem ('meristem). *Bot.* [irreg. f. Gr. *μεριστός* divided, divisible, f. *μερίζω* to divide, f. *μέρος* part; with ending after *PHLOEM*, *XYLEM*.] The unformed growing cellular tissue of the younger parts of plants; merismatic tissue. Also *attrib.*

1874 *Q. J. J. Microsc. Sci.* XIV. 304 The three systems of meristem in the stem. 1882 VINES *Sachs' Bot.* 129 In *Calodracon* (*Cordylone*) *Jacquin*, the meristem-ring is derived immediately, according to Nägeli, from the primary meristem of the apex of the stem. 1908 W. R. FISHER *Schlich's Man. Forestry* (ed. 2) V. 1. i. 9 The widening of the cells of the meristem, or primary growing tissue of the yearling shoot, is caused by the water taken from the plasmic contents of the nascent organs. 1954 *Biol. Rev.* XXIX. 62 If the development is delayed, the bud appears as a 'detached meristem' in the sense that it is separated from other meristematic tissues by enlarging vacuolating cells. 1961 F. A. L. CLOWES *Apical Meristems* xi. 110 The primary meristem mantle . . . is prominent in some monocotyledons. 1967 *Times* 15 Mar. 7/1 The revolutionary method of propagating orchids by 'meristem' cuttings aroused great interest yesterday. . . This new method consists of cutting a tiny piece from the centre of the stem of an orchid. . . and placing it in a tube of culture solution. In two months this meristem cutting proliferates, producing as many as 20 tiny plants. 1974 *Nature* 2 Aug. 382/2 All divisions within the apical meristems of the shoots give rise to daughter cells with different fates: some remain meristematic.

Hence *meristematic a.*, of or of the nature of meristem; *meristematically adv.*, after the manner of meristem (*Cent. Dict.* 1890).

1882 VINES *Sachs' Bot.* 18 The meristematic cells of Phanerogams. 1894 OLIVER tr. *Kerner's Nat. Hist. Plants* I. 582 The groups of constructive, dividing, and enlarging cells, the so-called meristematic tissue. 1954, 1974 [see above].

meristic (mər'istik), a. *Biol.* [f. MERISM: see *-ISTIC*. Cf. Gr. *μεριστικός* pertaining to division.] Pertaining to the phenomena of merism. Hence *meristically adv.*, in a meristic manner.

1894 BATESON *Materials Study Variation* 22 These numerical and geometrical, or, as I propose to call them, meristic changes. *Ibid.* 24 The tarsus of a Cockroach . . . may, through meristic variation, be divided into only four joints. *Ibid.* 26 The Similar Variation of Parts which are repeated Meristically in Series.

meristogenetic, a. *Bot.* [f. Gr. *μεριστός* (see MERISTEM) + *-GENETIC*.] Produced by a meristem.

1887 GARNSEY & BALFOUR *De Bary's Fungi* 497.

merit ('merit), sb. Forms: 3-7 *merite*, 4 *merizt*, 4-5 *meryt*, 4-6 *meryte*, 5 *merote*, -et, -yde, -ytte, *merrette*, 6 *merete*, *merrit*, Sc. *mereit*, 6-7 *meritt(e)*, 3- *merit*. [a. OF. *merite* (mod.F. *mérite*), ad. L. *merit-um*, neut. pa. pple. of *merēre*, *merēri* to obtain for one's share, earn as pay, deserve; perh. cogn. w. Gr. *μείρεσθαι* to receive a share, *μέρος* share, part.]

† 1. That which is deserved or has been earned, whether good or evil; due reward or punishment.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 12890 Ion!.. Hu pat a costes pou was clene, Thoru pi merite si tene [i.e. through his being allowed to baptize Jesus], 13.. E. E. *Allit. P. B.* 613 3yf euer py mon ypon molde merit disserued. c1386 CHAUCER *Doctor's T* 277 Heere men may see how synne hath his merite! a1400-50 *Alexander* 5226 With me pas to my prayssid modire pat pou may merote haue & menske & mede for pi werkis. 1484 CAXTON *Curial I*, Thou... repustem them the more worthy for to haue rewardes and merites. 1593 SHAKS. *Rich. II*, 1. iii. 156 A deerer merit, not so deepe a maime, .. Haue I deserued at your Highnesse hands. a 1598 ROLLOCK *Lect. Passion* xvii. (1616) 156 Lord, saue us from the merite of sinne. 1602 MARSTON *Antonio's Rev.* v. v, Now murder shall receive his ample merite. 1643 SIR T. BROWNE *Relig. Med.* 1. §7 It is but the merits of our unworthy Natures, if wee sleep in darkness until the last Alarum. 1706 PRIOR *Ode to Queen* 85 Those laurel groves (the merits of thy youth), Which thou from Mahomet didst greatly gain.

2. a. The condition or fact of deserving; 'character with respect to desert of either good or evil' (T.). Also *pl.* in the same sense. Now *rare*.

c1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* iv Pr. vi. 109 (Camb. MS.) Alle men wenen pat they han wel deseruyd it [i.e. sorrowful things], and pat they ben of wykkede meryte. a 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* (1868) 89 So had she rewarde of her merite in the ende. 1513 BRADSHAW *St. Werburge* Prol. 69 After our meryte we shalbe sure To be rewarded. 1548-9 (Mar.) *Bk. Com. Prayer, Communion*, Not waynyng our merites, but pardonyng our offences, through Christe our Lorde. 1580 SIDNEY *Ps. xli. v.* Raise me up, that I may once have might, Ther meritts to requite. 1594 T. BEDINGFIELD *Tr. Machiavelli's Florentine Hist.* (1595) 222 Either of them with others guiltie of the treason, were rewarded with the paines of their merite. 1605 SHAKS. *Lear* v. iii. 44, I do require them of you so to vse them, As we shall find their merites, and our safety May equally determine. 1635 PAGITT *Christianogr.* 111. (1636) sig. I 7, I set the Death of our Lord Jesus Christ betwixt me and my bad merit. 1687 A. LOVELL *tr. Thevenot's Trav.* 253 They must be presented according to the merit of the business, whether good or bad. 1722 WOLLASTON *Relig. Nat.* ix. 214 In the future state men shall be placed and treated according to their merit.

b. the merits or, rarely, † the merit (of a case, question, etc.): chiefly in *Law*, the intrinsic 'rights and wrongs' of the matter, in contradistinction to extraneous points such as the competence of the tribunal or the like. Hence, to discuss, judge (a proposal, etc.) on its merits, i.e. without regard to anything but its intrinsic excellences or defects. to have the merits (Law): of a party to a suit, to be in the right as to the question in dispute (said esp. when for technical reasons a favourable decision cannot be given).

1569 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* I. 687 The saidis Provest.. and Counsaile.. quha best knew the meritis of the saidis actionis. 1621 ELSING *Debates Ho. Lords* (Camden) 115 He humbly desyred a favourable hearing of the meritis of his cause. 1713 SWIFT *Cadenus & V.* 134 Which, if it sped, Wou'd shew the Merits of the Cause Far better, than consulting Laws. 1760 FOOTE *Minor* I. Wks. 1799 I. 235 It is always the rule, to administer a retaining fee before you enter upon the merits. 1813 TAUNTON *Comm. Pleas Cases* III. 170 Inasmuch as the merits were with the Plaintiff.. he [the judge] refused to nonsuit him. 1885 *Law Times* LXXX. 133/1 It did not appear from the affidavits that the defendant had the merits. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 10 July 5/4 It is not easy to ascertain the exact merits of the dispute. 1887 *Times* (weekly ed.) 17 June 3/2 Men are everywhere examining his policy on its merits. 1898 A. LANG *Making Relig.* iv. 74 The 'merits' of stories of second sight need discussion.

3. a. The quality of deserving well, or of being entitled to reward or gratitude.

1362 LANGL. *P. Pl. A.* I. 157 3e nauie no more merit In Masse ne In houres ben Malkyn of hire Maydenhod, pat no Mon desyreþ. c1400 *Rom. Rose* 5909 Selling axeth no guerdonyng; Here lyth no thank, ne no meryte. 1432-50 *tr. Higden* (Rolls) IV. 471 This man was utterly unprofitable, .. reioyngence the name of dignite withoute merytte. 1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* xc. 69 Small merit is of synnes for to irke Quhen thow art aid. 1596 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* ii. ix. 39 For who shall goe about To cosen Fortune, and be honourable Without the stampe of merit, let none presume To weare an vnderued dignitie. 1612 BACON *Ess., Marriage*, The best works, and of greatest merit for the publike, haue proceeded from the unmarried or childlesse men. 1781 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* xxxvii. (1869) II. 311 His merit was rewarded by the favour of the prince. 1850 TENNYSON *In Mem.* Prol. 35 For merit lives from man to man, And not from man, O Lord, to thee. 1881 *Contemp. Rev.* XL. 646 The principle of promotion by merit.

b. *spec.* in *Theology*, the quality, in actions or persons, of being entitled to reward from God.

Merit of CONDIGNITY, of CONGRUITY: see those words. a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 160 He biþet peos þreo biþeaten— þriuelege of prechur, merit of martirdom, & meidenes mede. c1315 SHOREHAM I. 756 Take hys deap in þy meende: Naut lyzt[e] þe more þou þenkst so on hys deap, þe more hys þy meryte. c1386 CHAUCER *Sec. Nun's T.* 33 Do me endite Thy maydens deeth, that wan thurgh hire merite The eternele lyf. c1420 *Chron. Vilod.* 4380 bis meracle þus y-do þorow þe meryde of þis blesud virgyn seynt Ede. c1449 PECOCK *Repr.* I. xx. 119 Bi no deede a man hath merite, saue bi a deede which is the seruice and the lawe of God. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 4b, Feyth hath no meryte, where naturall reason of it selfe may discerne.. y^e thyng. 1602 BP. PATRICK *Answ. Touchstone* 138 It is frivolous to alledg the word Merit, so often used by the Fathers; for they mean no more thereby, but obtaining that which they are said to merit. a 1716 SOUTH *Serm.* (1727) V. x. 387 Merit is an unpardonable Piece of Popery. 1825 CANNING *Sp.* 21 Apr. *Sp.* (1828) V. 394 The next objection.. is, that the Roman Catholics ascribe an overweening merit and efficacy to human actions. 1898 A. G. MORTIMER *Cath. Faith & Practice* II. xi. 311 Merit.. implies a proportion between the work done and the reward given.

c. Claim to gratitude as the cause of some favourable state of things; the honour or credit of bringing about (something).

1711 SWIFT *Jrnl. to Stella* 15 Aug., And if there be no breach, I ought to have the merit of it. 1844 LD. BROUGHAM *Brit. Const.* xii. (1862) 177 The whole merit of the great change.. belongs to the Barons.

4. a. Claim or title to commendation or esteem, excellence, worth.

c1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* iv. 808 But thingis iiii in hem [stalons] is to biholde: fourme and colour, merite and beaute. *Ibid.* 831 And next hem in merit is dyuers hues: Black bay, & permixt gray, mousdon also, The fomy, spotty hu, and many mo. 1606 G. WOODCOCKE *Hist. Iustine* xxv. 93 There was so much of merit in him, That whereas he had continual warres with Lysimachus [etc.], .. yet was never overcome by any of them. 1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* II. ii. 24 What merit's in that reason which denies The yielding of her vp? 1709 POPE *Ess. Crit.* 728 To him [Roscommon] the wit of Greece and Rome was known, And ev'ry author's merit but his own. 1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 178 ¶4 A Woman of Merit. 1713 SWIFT *Cadenus & V.* 342 Merit should be chiefly plac'd In Judgment, Knowledge, Wit, and Taste. 1797 GODWIN *Enquirer* I. vi. 41 The dramatic merit.. of Livy. 1889 D. HANNAY *Capt. Marryat* 147 It is a child's story of merit—nothing more.

† b. The condition of being valued or honoured; esteem. *Obs.*

1752 FOOTE *Taste* Pref., Wks. 1799 I. 4 A man, who had ever great merit with his friends.

5. a. Something that entitles to reward or gratitude. Chiefly *pl.*; *spec.* in *Theology*, good works viewed as entitling to reward from God; also, the righteousness and sacrifice (of Christ) as the ground on which God grants forgiveness to sinners.

In the 17th c. sometimes const. *towards* (the person obliged); cf. *L. merita erga aliquem*.

c1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* III. 423 Bot merytes of men ben dedis or lyves, þat God of his grace acceptis to mede. c1491 *Chast. Goddess Chyld.* 9 Some for uncynnyng of receuyng of.. al suche gostly confortis mene that they receyue hem by her owne merites. ? a 1500 *Chester Pl.* (Shaks. Soc.) II. 73 To bringe the people to Saulvacion By mirrette of thy bitter passion. 1542-5 BRINKLOW *Lament.* (1874) 86 Manifestly ye cast Christes meretes asyde. *Ibid.* 87 For who soeuer will seke.. to be made righteous by the lawe, he is gone quite from Christ, and hys merites profyte hym not. 1662 *Bk. Comm. Prayer*, Collect 13th Sund. Trin., That we fail not finally to attain thy heavenly promises, through the merits of Jesus Christ our Lord. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* III. 290 Thy merit Imputed shall absolve them who renounce Their own both righteous and unrighteous deeds. 1675 *tr. Camden's Hist. Eliz.* iv. (1688) 586 The large Extent of the Spanish Empire, his Powerfulness, .. his great merits towards the Church of Rome, and his taking Place.. before the French King [etc.]. 1807 CRABBE *Par. Reg.* III. 57 His merits thus and not his sins confab, He speaks his hopes and leaves to Heav'n the rest. 1885 *Cath. Dict.* (ed. 3) 495/2 Protestants hold.. that a man really has been justified by faith, or, in other words, that the merits of Christ have been imputed to him. 1897 A. G. MORTIMER *Cath. Faith & Practice* I. v. 83 His superabundant merits, which are laid up as a rich treasure for His Church.

b. In Buddhism (and Jainism), the good actions in one of a person's successive states of existence which help determine his fate in the next; esp. in phr. to acquire merit.

1832 C. COLEMAN *Mythol. Hindus* xiii. 220 Like the Buddhas, they [sc. the Jains] believe that there is a plurality of heavens and hells; that our rewards and punishments in them depend upon our merit or demerit. 1834 *Jrnl. Asiatic Soc. Bengal* III. 383 These attributes appertain to persons subject to mortal births and deaths, of which the series is as little limited as is that scale of cumulative merits to which it expressly refers. 1853 R. S. HARDY *Man. Buddhism* ix. 450 Let him who has the opportunity of acquiring merit, by being born when the precepts of Budha are taught, be careful not to let his privileges pass away without improvement. 1863 E. SCHLAGINTWEIT *Buddhism in Tibet* iv. 25 Emancipation takes place either instantaneously, on account of the merit accumulated in previous existences, or by assiduous attention to the various exercises prescribed. 1876 *Encycl. Brit.* IV. 433/1 This seed of existence Buddhism finds in 'Karma', the sum of merit and demerit. 1901 KIPLING *Kim* xiv. 380 'She has acquired merit beyond all others,' said the lama. 'For to set a man upon the way to Freedom is half as great as though she had herself found it.' 'Umm,' said Kim thoughtfully, considering the past. 'It may be that I have acquired merit also... At least she did not treat me like a child.' 1909 W. J. LOCKE *Septimus* xv. 225 'I've done little enough in the world...! Give me this chance of—the Buddhists call it, 'acquiring merit'. 1920—*House of Baltazar* iv. 43 'A strong man keeps temptation at his elbow in order to defy it.' 'In that way, honourable master, is merit acquired.' 1935 *Chambers's Encycl.* II. 527/2 According to Buddhist belief, when a man dies he is immediately born again, or appears in a new shape; and that shape may, according to his merit or demerit, be any of the innumerable orders of being composing the Buddhist universe—from a clod to a divinity. 1967 D. T. KAUFFMAN *Dict. Relig. Terms* 309/2 Buddhism sees merit as the result of selfless love. 1972 'E. PETERS' *Death to Landlords!* xi. 162 The easiest way to peace of mind is to give. It is a fairly cheap way to acquire merit. 1974 *Encycl. Brit. Micropædia* VIII. 303/2 Merit making involves *dāna* (giving, such as offering food and robes to monks or donating a temple or monastery); *sīla* (the keeping of the moral precepts); and *bhāvanā* (the practice of meditation).

6. A commendable quality, an excellence.

1700 DRYDEN *Fables* Pref. *Ab, I soon resolv'd to put their Merits to the Trial, by turning some of the Canterbury Tales into our Language. 1774 GOLDSM. *Retal.* 49 Would you ask for his merits? Alas! he had none. 1874 MICKLETHWAITE *Mod. Par. Churches* 185 The other method has the merit of economy. 1897 R. LE GALLIENNE in *Westm.*

Gaz. 19 May 2/1 Faults first, merits afterwards! Such is our uncomfortable critical habit.

7. Phr. to make a merit of: to account or represent (some action of one's own) as meritorious. † to make merit with: to establish a claim to the gratitude of (a person).

1682 DRYDEN & LEE *Duke of Guise* iv. iii. (1683) 47 Stay here, and make a merit of your Love. 1691 DRYDEN *K. Arthur* II. 20 You might have made a Merit of your Theft. 1741 RICHARDSON *Pamela* (1824) I. 220 It made her a great merit with me, that she kept it [the secret]. 1759 FRANKLIN *Ess.* Wks. 1840 III. 271 He makes a merit of having gone farther in his condescensions. 1780 BURKE *Sp. at Bristol* Wks. 1842 I. 261, I might not only secure my acquittal, but make merit with the opposers of the bill. 1832 HR. MARTINEAU *Homes Abr.* vii. 104 He had made a merit of remaining at his work. 1860 READE *Cloister & H.* lxxx, He.. made a merit of it to himself.

8. Short for merit card (see 9, quot. 1879).

9. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, chiefly in recent terms denoting rewards for proficiency in school work, or prizes for skill in some athletic pursuit, as merit certificate, cup, grant, medal; also merit-conscious, -like adjs.; merit-card, in English elementary schools (see quot.); merit increase, an increase in pay resulting from merit rating; † merit-merchant = MERIT-MONGER; merit money, the money awarded in a merit increase; also *attrib.*; merit rating, the assessment of an employee's ability to do his job; a measurement of this ability; also *attrib.*; hence merit rate; merit system, the system of giving promotion in the civil service according to the deserts of the candidates (in U.S. opposed to 'spoils system'); † merit-works, 'good works' done for the sake of acquiring merit; so † merit-worker = MERIT-MONGER.

1879 RICE-WIGGIN & GRAVES *Elem. Sch. Manager* 105 The 'merit-card' system. Under this system, a cheap coloured ticket.. is given.. to every scholar who has made the total number of attendances possible in the previous week. When a scholar has gained twelve of these 'merits' he receives a prize in exchange for them. 1901 *Westm. Gaz.* 13 Feb. 10/1 They refuse to give a 'merit-certificate to any child known to be addicted to cigarette-smoking. 1757 MR. & MRS. GREVILLE *Maxims, Charac. & Refl.* 130 A determined *merit-conscious air. 1902 *Westm. Gaz.* 29 Oct. 12/2 The 42nd.. won the *merit cup in open competition in shooting. 1882 *New Educ. Code* (ed. J. Russell) 28 No *merit grant is made unless [etc.]. 1952 *Federal Register* (U.S.) 15 Feb. 1466/1 The type of increase (such as 'ten percent increase', '*merit or length of service increase', 'inter-plant inequity'). 1959 J. H. TAYLOR *Personnel Administration* vii. 146 The descending line of authority should have a systematic basis for consideration of merit increases. 1961 R. LIKERT *New Patterns Management* ii. 15 Motivational forces.. are involved in reactions to rating systems linked to merit increases. 1967 H. B. MAYNARD *Handbk. Business Administration* xi. x. 109 Generally, merit increases are granted for improved performance. 1973 *Daily Tel.* 10 Mar. 2/5 The inquiry found considerable support for general changes in salary levels to be clearly distinguished from individual 'merit' increases. 1645 RUTHERFORD *Tryal & Tri. Faith* (1845) 175 This would seem pharisaical, and *merit-like, if holiness did not relate to the free promise of the covenant of grace. 1902 *Daily Chron.* 27 Oct. 9/6 Mr. Robert Maxwell, who won the *merit medal last year, .. proved successful. 1647 TRAPP *Comm.* 1 Cor. ix. 17 God will cast all such *merit-merchants out of his Temple. 1947 O. DE R. FOENANDER *Industr. Regulation Austral.* ix. 84 *Merit money', whether purely voluntary, or under pressure from the Court in profitable industries, had, too, expanded. 1963 *Times* 11 Feb. 7/2 On the question of 'merit money' a spokesman said the title was misleading, and though theoretically such payments were at the discretion of supervisory staff they were not always based on merit and were sometimes virtually automatic. 1964 *Daily Tel.* 16 Jan. 23/1 (heading) Teachers' merit money urged by Bow Group. 1967 *Economist* 15 Apr. 278/2 The company's previous merit-money system has proved both unfair and inflationary. 1946 F. H. JOHNSON et al. *Job Evaluation* xiii. 264 Experience has shown that *merit rating's principal effect is to control the flow of newer workers as they go up the ladder. 1947 GILBRETH & COOK *Foreman in Manpower Management* xiv. 183 Requests for detailed discussion of the foreman's merit-rating sheet with executives will furnish a series of points of view.. which should be invaluable. 1954 *Merit Rating* (Brit. Inst. Management.) ii. 6 An employee's merit rating history is invaluable for promotion purposes. 1959 *Gloss. Terms Work Study* (B.S.I.) 26 Merit rating, the systematic assessment of the behaviour and/or ability of workers in their work.. Merit rate, the wage increment for a worker's merit. 1967 COULTHARD & SMITH in Wills & Yearsley *Handbk. Management. Technol.* 206 Regrettably, the merit-rating forms usually place the emphasis on personality traits rather than performance... A more limited group have taken the merit-rating report to the next logical stage and set up a system of annual feedback meetings at which the manager and the subordinate carry out a post-mortem on the past year's work. 1880 D. B. EATON *Civ. Service Gt. Brit.* 161 The *merit system of appointments and promotions. 1899 *Nation* (N.Y.) 1 June 414/3 Some of the characteristics of the merit system as exemplified in the consular and diplomatic service of Great Britain. 1635 PAGITT *Christianogr.* I. iii. (1636) 109 Workes of Supererogation and *Merit workes. 1577 *tr. Bullinger's Decades* III. ix. 467 The name of Merits is.. not used in the Scriptures. For in that signification wherein our *Merite workes vse it, to wit, for meritorious workes, [etc.].

merit (merit), *v.* [a. F. *mérité-r*, f. *mérité* MERIT sb. Latin had *meritare* (frequentative of *merēri*) to earn (money), to serve as a soldier.]

† 1. *trans.* To reward, recompense. *Obs. rare.*

1484 CAXTON *Fables of Æsop* II. xix, An almese that is done for vayne glorye is not merited but dismerited. **c 1500** *Melusine* xxxvi 264, I thank you of this lyberall offre to goo with me & I shall meryte you, therefore, yf it playse god. **c 1611** CHAPMAN *Iliad* IX. 258 Which if thou wilt surcease, The king will merite it with gifts.

2. To be or become entitled to or worthy of (reward, punishment, good or evil fortune or estimation, etc.); = DESERVE *v.* 1 and 2.

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 11 b, Who may meryte or deserue Grace beyng in synne? **1596** SHAKS. *Tam. Shr.* IV. iii. 41, I am sure sweet Kate, this kinnesse merites thanks. **1601** ? MARSTON *Pasquil & Kath.* II. 313 Any that meriteth the name of man. **1671** MILTON *P. R.* II. 456 Extol not Riches then, . . . more apt To slacken Virtue, . . . Then prompt her to do aught may merit praise. **1718** *Free-thinker* No. 8. 54 This presumptuous Wretch highly merited the Sentence pronounced upon him by Law. **1746** W. HORSLEY *Fool* (1748) I. 203 To what End, but to merit being robbed again? **1775** HARRIS *Philos. Arrangem.* Wks. (1841) 357 Others that less merit, or at least that we esteem less to merit our regard and attention. **1805** tr. *Lafontaine's Hermann & Emilia* III. 249 God knows how I have merited, . . . that my last days should pass with so much satisfaction. **1813** SHELLEY *Q. Mab* III. 85 She only knows How justly to proportion to the fault The punishment it merits. **1842** TENNYSON *St. Simeon* 132 Good people, you do ill to kneel to me. What is it I can have done to merit this? **1884** *Manch. Exam.* 14 May 5/2 They would richly merit the severest censure.

b. with *inf.* as *obj.* (In early use occas.: †To obtain as one's deserts.)

a 1533 LD. BERNERS *Gold. Bk. M. Aurel.* (1546) H viij b, He merited to lese his life with . . . xxiii. strokes of penknyues. **1621** LADY M. WROTH *Urania* 488 Shee was farre from being contemptible, though not meriting to be admired. **1709** MRS. MANLEY *Secret Mem.* (1736) I. 114 You merit to be beloved. **1719** DE FOE *Crusoe* (1840) II. vi. 123 He merited, . . . to be trusted. **1805** tr. *Lafontaine's Hermann & Emilia* III. 123 His wife, . . . who merited to be the intimate friend of Emilia. **a 1814** *Theodora* I. i. in *New Brit. Theatre* I. 280 Have I not merited to be unhappy?

c. Said of things.

1601 SHAKS. *All's Well* II. iii. 291 France is a dog-hole, and it no more merits The tread of a mans foot. **1626** C. POTTER tr. *Sarp's Hist. Quarrels* 182 His counsels merited to be followed. **1656** EARL MONM. *Boccalini's Advts. fr. Parnass.* I. xxxi. 55 It merits memory, that . . . Virgil . . . caused Servius to be bastinadoed by his servant Daret. **1768-74** TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1834) II. 170 Should he add that the combatants had the dress and appearance of gentlemen, I should think, to use the newspaper phrase, the thing merited confirmation. **1769** E. BANCROFT *Guiana* 350 My knowledge, . . . being too imperfect to merit a communication. **1792** *Gentl. Mag.* 9/2 The subject . . . merits the attention of . . . discerning minds.

3. absol. or intr. To be deserving of good or evil. Chiefly in phrase to *merit well* (of a person), and in clauses with *as* or *than*, where there is ellipsis of an infinitive.

1599 SHAKS. *Much Ado* III. i. 19 When I doe name him, let it be thy part, To praise him more then euer man did merit. **1626** C. POTTER tr. *Sarp's Hist. Quarrels* 147 It seemed vnto the Spaniards that they had well merited of the Holy See. **1647** CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* II. § 51 The Earl of Essex who had merited very well throughout the whole Affair, . . . was discharged . . . without ordinary Ceremony. **1719** *Freethinker* III. 183 The late Mr. Savery . . . merited largely from Posterity by the Invention of an Engine. **1767** S. PATERSON *Another Trav.* I. 120 Those men have merited so well of the republic of letters. **1887** BOWEN *Virg. Æneid* IV. 549 Die! as thy frailties merit; let steel thy sufferings close.

4. trans. To earn by meritorious action; *spec. in Theology*, to become entitled to (reward) at the hands of God; also, of Christ, to obtain by his merits (spiritual blessings) for mankind.

1543 JOYE *Confut. Winchester's Articles* I Winchester would proue that workes muste iustifie, that is to saye, with our workes we muste merite the remission of our synnes. **1586** HOOKER *Disc. Justif.* § 21 (1612) 27 Did they think that men doe merit rewards in heaven by the workes they performe on earth? **1588** A. KING tr. *Canisius' Catech.* 153 Christ is . . . that Lamb of God . . . quha onelic culd merit vnto wns remission of sinnes. **1654** FULLER *Two Serms.* 53 For whom Christ merited Faith, Repentance, and Perseverance. **1674** HICKMAN *Quinquart. Hist.* (ed. 2) 107 Christ by his death did merit some supernatural things for the wicked. **1697** DRYDEN *Æneid* v. 465 What Prize may Nisus from your Bounty claim, Who merited the first Rewards? **1748** BUTLER *Serm.* Wks. 1874 II. 304 By fervent charity he may even merit forgiveness of men. **1898** A. G. MORTIMER *Cath. Faith & Practice* II. xi. 316 No man . . . can merit the first grace, or justification, nor, if he fall into mortal sin, can he merit a recovery from that state. Nor can he merit final perseverance.

5. intr. To acquire merit; to become entitled to reward, gratitude, or commendation. *Obs. exc. Theol.*

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 160 b, I meryte not in so sayenge my duty. **1530** PALSGR. 635/1 Some man maye meryte as moche to drinke small wyne as some do when they drinke water. **1577** FULKE *Confut. Purg.* 451 Euery man must merite for him selfe. **1648** H. GRESBY tr. *Balzac's Prince* 260 The Mahometans think they merit when they kill strangers. **a 1715** BURNET *Own Time* II. (1724) I. 147 Scotland, that had merited eminently at the King's hands ever since the year 1648. **a 1718** W. PENN *Tracts* Wks. 1726 I. 481 No Man can merit for another. **1724** SWIFT *Draper's Humble Addr.* Wks. 1751 IX. 80, I . . . am resolved that none shall merit at my Expence. **1897** A. G. MORTIMER *Cath. Faith & Practice* I. xi. 166 While we are in a state of mortal sin we cannot merit.

meritable ('meritəb(ə)l), *a.* [f. MERIT *sb.* + -ABLE.] = MERITORIOUS.

1415 in *Viset. Tarbat Vindic. Rob. III* (1695) 37 That is meritable thing to bere Witness to the suthfastness. **1420** in

Tytler *Hist. Scot.* (1864) II. 380 It is needeful and meritabil to ber bele witness to suthfastness to your Universitie. **1513** DOUGLAS *Æneis* XI. Prol. 162 Hail thy meryt thou had tofor thi fall, That is to say, thy warkis meritable, Restorit ar agane. **1598-9** B. JONSON *Case is Altered* II. iv, The people generally are very acceptiue, and apt to applaud any meritable worke. **1708** CIBBER *Lady's Last Stake* v. 62 O! there is a meritable Goodness in those Fears that cannot fall to Conquer. **1791-1823** D'ISRAELI *Cur. Lit.* (1851) 158 Several pious persons have considered it as highly meritable to abstain from the reading of poetry. **1927** *Observer* 20 Feb. 13/1, I should still have some meritable pieces left over in case the visitor wished to go to a few matinées. **1928** *Ibid* 15 Apr. 8 What an odd yet meritable set of people.

merited ('meritd), *ppl. a.* [f. MERIT *v.* + -ED¹.] Deserved; well-earned.

1603 SHAKS. *Meas. for M.* III i. 206, I doe make my selfe beleuee that you may most vprighteously do a poor wronged Lady a merited benefite. **1787** MME. D'ARBLAY *Diary* 19 Aug., Seeing me the only person punished by her merited resentment. **1800** *Proc. E. Ind. Ho. in Asiat. Ann. Reg.* 149/2 A well merited compliment to the abilities and integrity of Sir Thomas Strange. **1835** URE *Philos. Manuf.* 412 To secure to New Lanark mills a merited celebrity. **1887** *Athenæum* 19 Feb. 251/2 Mr. Hall has acquired a merited reputation.

Hence 'meritedly *adv.*, deservedly.

1665 MANLEY *Grotius' Low C. Wars* 95 Meritedly therefore, they desire an equal share of Liberty. **1857** HOOPER *Chapman's Iliad* Introd. 8 Many of these were of mushroom growth, and have meritedly sunk into oblivion.

† **'meriter.** *Obs.* Also 7 meritour. [f. MERIT *v.* + -ER¹.] One who or something which merits.

1607 HIERON *Wks.* I. 423 God the Sonne reneweth, as being the mediator and meriter of this changed estate. **1617** [see MERITRESS]. **a 1626** BACON *Confess. Faith Resusc.* (1657) II. 120 A Meriter of Glory and the Kingdom. **1651** BAXTER *Inf. Bapt.* 143 We smart by that sin for which we smart, so that it is the means as well as the meriter of our misery.

† **'meritful, a.** *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. MERIT *sb.* + -FUL.] Full of merit, meritorious.

1660 WATERHOUSE *Arms & Arm.* 91 Meritful instances of Vertue.

merithal ('meriθæl), *Bot.* Also in mod.L. form merithallus (pl. -thalli). [f. Gr. μέρο-ς part + θάλλος a young shoot, frond.] A name originally given by Du Petit-Thouars (1756-1831) to an internode, but later applied with qualifying word to each of the three parts of the plant leaf, and by Gaudichaud to each of the three parts of a compound plant, the *radicular, cauline* and *foliar merithal*.

1849 *Rep. & Pap. Botany* (Ray Soc.) 255 On Gaudichaud's Theory of the Merithals. **1849** BALFOUR *Man. Bot.* § 139, § 169, § 639.

meriting ('meritɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* [-ING¹.] The action of the verb MERIT in various senses.

1549 COVERDALE, etc. *Eras. Par. Ephes.* Prol., Sticking to olde heathenyshe idolatrous worshippings, . . . masse meritinges, . . . popyshe customes [etc.]. **1671** WOODHEAD *St. Teresa* II. iii. 20 They must help each other both in suffering, and meriting. **1851** C. L. SMITH tr. *Tasso* v. xvi, The other was proud of his own meritinges.

meriting ('meritɪŋ), *ppl. a.* Now *rare*. [f. MERIT *v.* + -ING².] That merits (something indicated in the context); also in 17th c. often *gen.*, deserving, meritorious.

1603 B. JONSON *Sejanus* v. x, If I could loose All my humanity now, 'twere well to torture So meriting a Traytor. **1605** BACON *Adv. Learn.* I. i. § 3 It hath rather a sounding and vnworthie glorie, than a meriting and substantiall vertue. **1633** ROGERS *Treat. Sacram.* I. 86 The Holy Ghost expresses the meriting causes diversly. **1656** S. HOLLAND *Zara* (1719) 87 The most meriting Madam in the world. **1732** SWIFT *Advantages repealing Sacram. Test.* Wks. 1761 III. 292 There may be another Seminary in View, more numerous and more needy, as well as more meriting. **1742** J. GLAS *Treat. Lord's Supper* III. v. 137 The infinite, atoning, meriting Virtue of the Sacrifice. **1747** RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) I. 243 Punishments are of service to offenders; rewards should be only to the meriting.

† **'meritist.** *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. MERIT *v.* + -IST.] A believer in the merit of good works.

1612 R. SHELDON *Serm. St. Martin's* 58 Let Leo an Ancient Pope confront against these latter Pontificians all of them being meritists (*de condigno* or *de congruo*) out of condignitie or congruities *Ibid.* 59 All yee Pontifician Meritists out of congruities and *de congruo*.

meritless ('meritlɪs), *a.* [f. MERIT *sb.* + -LESS.] **1.** Without merit; undeserving; worthless.

1596 DRAYTON *Leg.* i. 769 Esteeming Titles meritlesse and nought. **1630** J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Wks.* I. 40, I am altogether meritlesse of any good. **1786** Francis the *Philanthropist* I. 217 Titles, too often right honourable only in the herald's book and the meritless patent of creation. **1891** *Athenæum* 1 Aug. 154/3 The volume is, in fact, as meritless as such volumes often are.

† **2.** Unmerited, undeserved. *Obs. rare.*

1603 *Cont. Adv. Don Sebast.* in *Harl. Misc.* (1810) V. 468, I have been grieved for your meritless afflictions. **1621** BRATHWAIT *Nat. Embassie*, etc. 251 Will . . . your flatt'ring humour nere haue end, Of all other meritlesse?

'merit-monger. *contemptuous.* One who trades in merits; one who seeks to merit

salvation or eternal reward by good works. (Very common in 16-17th c.)

1552 LATIMER *Serm.* (1562) 92 b, These merites mongers [marg. Merite mongers] haue so many good workes, that they be able to sell them for money. **1626** PRYNNE *Perpet. Regen. Man's Est.* 258 Such a one which is justified, meere by his owne righteouesnesse, as your Popish merit mongers seeke to be. **1696** LORIMER *Goodwin's Disc.* vii. 85 Augustin, the great Defender of the Freeness of God's Grace, . . . against all Merit-Mongers. **1846** HARE *Mission Conf.* (1850) 243 When merit-mongers teach, they add one thirst to another, and spin one law out of another.

Hence **merit-mongering** *vbl. sb.*; **merit-mongery**, a dealing in merits; **merit-monging** *ppl. a.*

1611 W. SCLATER *Key* (1629) 28 Let all . . . merit-monging-Preachers, iudge how well they carie themselves in their ministerie, that by magnifying the power of nature, crosse the verie end of their ministerie. **1845** H. ROGERS *Ess.* (1874) I. iii. 139 Luther . . . asserted against that whole system of spiritual barter and merit-mongering . . . his counter principle of the perfect gratuitousness of salvation. **1856** SPURGEON *Serm. New Park Street Pulpit* II. 95 Even among Protestants meritmongery is not gone by.

meritocracy (meri'tokrəsi), [f. MERIT *sb.* + -OCRACY.] Government by persons selected on the basis of merit in a competitive educational system; a society so governed; a ruling or influential class of educated people. Hence **'meritocrat** *sb.* and *a.*; **merito'cratic** *a.*

1958 M. YOUNG *Rise of Meritocracy* iv. 71 Before the meritocracy was fully established, age-stratification as a substitute for the hereditary order may have been necessary for the sake of social stability. **1958** *Economist* 1 Nov. 407/1 Mr Young's meritocratic Britain, though described with ostensible enthusiasm, is an odious place. **1960** *Guardian* 28 Apr. 10/4 If it [sc. Oxbridge] adopts purely intellectual criteria it . . . is accused . . . of creating an isolated meritocracy. **1960** *20th Cent.* Apr. 358 They teach their future rulers, oligarchic or meritocrat, how to acquire and wield power. **1961** *Harper's Bazaar* Feb. 56/1 The grammar schools . . . have given birth to a new class, the meritocracy. **1961** D. JENKINS *Equality & Excellence* vi. 110 One of [Michael] Young's most unlikely prognostications is that the best public schools will be taken over by the meritocrats. **1964** M. ARGYLE *Psychol. & Social Probl.* xi. 146 Selection in Britain is not only producing a meritocracy, but is perpetuating a class system. **1966** *Guardian* 9 July 4/3 The lobby which says the independent schools produce 'insensitive meritocrats'. **1967** *New Scientist* 10 Aug. 308/1 Public subsidy of the future meritocrat elite is efficient, but inequitable. **1969** *Sci. Jnl.* June 9 Pronouncements on the issue by scientists alone might appear to be the jabberings of a meritocracy. **1973** *Guardian* 21 Apr. 13/8 The monarchy . . . is, perhaps, our last stronghold, against the relentless advance of the meritocracy. **1973** *New Statesman* 28 Sept. 410/3 On the surface his background was impeccable for a rising Labour politician in the meritocratic Forties and Fifties. **1975** *Times Lit. Suppl.* 2 May 471/2 Keynes . . . was a meritocrat—not a democrat.

meritoir(e), variants of MERITORY.

meritor, variant of MERITER, MERITORY.

† **meri'torian.** *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. L. *meritōri-us* (see MERITORIOUS) + -AN.] One who believes or teaches the saving efficacy of good works.

1689 T. PLUNKET *Char. Gd. Commander* 53 What Paul or Peter, what Boanerges can Reach Meritorians to the Son of Man?

† **meritorily, adv.** *Obs.* [f. MERITORY *a.* + -LY².] Meritoriously. Also, deservedly.

c 1400 *Apol. Loll.* 15 No creature mai do iustli, wele, meritorili, . . . ne perseueranti ani ping, not by it God wolk pat ping bi him, & in him. **c 1449** PECOCC *Repr.* I. xx. 120 Ech of these dedis mowe be doon . . . vertuoseli and merytorili. **1502** ARNOLDE *Chron.* (1811) 177 Worthi and merytorily they fallen in this sentence of corsyng.

meritorious (meri'tɔriəs), *a.* [f. L. *meritōri-us* pertaining to the earning of money, earning or serving to earn money (f. *merēre*, -ēri to earn, deserve: see MERIT *sb.* and -ORY²) + -OUS.]

1. Of actions: Serving to earn reward; esp. in *Theology*, said of good works, penance, etc., as entitling to reward from God; productive of merit (†const. to the agent).

1432-50 tr. *Higen* (Rolls) IV. 405 The pilgrimage made to thapostles was more meritorius to the sawle than the faste of ij. yere. *Ibid.* VII. 169 Noble men of the realme purchasde of the pope that iourney to be prohibite, and to be chaungede into oþer meritorius dedes. **a 1539** in *Archæologia* XLVII. 56 Charyte . . . without whiche . . . noo vertue can . . . be acceptable to almighty god, nor merytorious to the doer. **1665** SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (1677) 84 'Twixt Baroch and Amadavad is intombd Polly-Medina a Mahometan Saint, highly reputed by the people; who in a way of meretorius Pilgrimage repair thither. **1681-6** J. SCOTT *Chr. Life* (1747) III. 176 In the precious Blood of this our meritorious and accepted Sacrifice we openly behold the Mercy of God. **1851** PUSEY *Let. Bp. London* 130/1 That our due sufferings might be sanctified by His, the Atoning and Meritorious Sufferings. **1856** P. E. DOVE *Logic Chr. Faith* vi. § 5. 363 Man could not observe the law in any sense of meritorious observance.

† **2.** Of an action or agent: That earns or deserves some specified good or evil. *Const. of. Obs.*

1561 T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst.* I. Pref., Workes meritorious of eternall saluation. **1567** FENTON *Trag. Disc.* 1 b, If he . . . seeme justly meritorious of reproche, we maye worthly imparte treble prayse to a barbarous Turke. **1641** H. L'ESTRANGE *God's Sabbath* 136 Which abuse . . . is I think

condignly meritorious of severe punishment. 1641 J. SHUTE *Sarah & Hagar* (1649) 140 Shall we think the doing of our duty to be meritorious of that which God hath promised? 1679 PULLER *Moder. Ch. Eng.* xi. 318 The Penances in the Church of Rome, which... are counted Deletory of Sin, and Meritorious of Pardon, our Church doth account no otherwise than Superstitious. 1682 *2nd Plea Nonconf.* 63 He must really be persuaded... that all ways of Worship... different... from the Church of England, is meritorious of personal Ruine. 1709 MRS. MANLEY *Secret Mem.* (1736) III. 181 Cataline... would do something meritorious of his Promotion. a 1716 SOUTH *Serm.* (1717) V. 130 These Practices were satisfactory for Sin, and meritorious of Heaven. a 1758 EDWARDS *Hist. Redemption* III. ii. (1793) 322 [He] made it meritorious of salvation to fight for Him.

b. *meritorious cause*: an action or agent that causes by meriting (some good or evil result).

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 136 b, God is the werker of ye sykness & payne, ... though man of hymselfe or woman be the cause merytoryous. 1688 BUNYAN *Jerus. Sinners Saved* (1700) 138 His Blood... is the meritorious cause of mans redemption. a 1703 BURKITT *On N. T. Luke* v. 26 Sin is the meritorious cause of sickness. 1828 A. JOLLY *Observ. Sund. Serv.* (1848) 178 The death which He endured was the meritorious cause of our life.

3. Deserving of reward or gratitude. Also (now usually) in vaguer use: Well-deserving; meriting commendation; having merit.

In recent literary criticism the word tends to be a term of limited praise, applied, e.g., to work that is recognized as painstaking and useful, but does not call forth any special warmth of commendation.

1494 FABYAN *Chron.* vii. 482 Good and merytoryous dedys shulde be holden in memorye. 1596 SPENSER *State Irel.* (Globe) 612/2 Insteede of so great and meritorious a service as they best they performed to the King, ... they did great hurt unto his title. 1625 B. JONSON *Staple of N. II.* iv. My meritorious Captaine... Merit will keepe no house nor pay no house rent. 1651 HOBBS *Leviathan* II. xxvii. 153 What Marius makes a Crime, Sylla shall make meritorious. 1773 *Parl. Deb.* 21 May, Mr. Solicitor General then moved, That Robert Lord Clive did, at the same time, render great and meritorious services to this country. 1781 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* xxxviii. (1869) II. 399 Revenge was always honourable, and often meritorious. 1817 BROUGHAM in *Parl. Deb.* 1799 The more this transaction was sifted, the more blameless... would the conduct of that meritorious individual appear. 1832 HT. MARTINEAU *Ella of Gar.* vi. 67 His patience had been most meritorious. 1905 *Athenæum* 24 June 774/2 In regard to historical accuracy... the volume is on the whole meritorious.

absol. 1682 DRYDEN & LEE *Duke of Guise* II. ii. (1683) 18, I will have strict Examination made Betwixt the Meritorious and the Base. a 1704 T. BROWN *Praise of Wealth* Wks. 1730 I. 84 None but the meritorious shall be fortunate.

Comb. 1821 LAMB *Elia* Ser. I. *All Fools' Day*, A pair of so goodly-propertied and meritorious-equal damsels.

†4. Bestowed in accordance with merit; merited.

1597 MIDDLETON *Wisdom. Solomon* i. 9 God's heavy wrath and meritorious blame. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* x. 456 The Heavens have deducted me to this meritorious reward, and truly deserved.

†5. In the sense of L. *meritorius*: That earns money (by prostitution). *Obs. rare*—1.

1636 B. JONSON *Discov.*, *Mali Choragi fuere*, Some love any Strumpet (be shee never so shop-like or meritorious) in good clothes.

meritoriously, adv. [f. prec. + -LY²]

1. In a meritorious manner; †so as to acquire merit (*obs.*); †as a 'meritorious cause' (*obs.*); so as to deserve commendation.

1502 *Ord. Crysten Men* (W. de W. 1506) II. i. 87 That man may shewe synne & them kepe enterly & merytoryously. 1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 24 What is there... whereof either you, or shee might meritoriously powre out your complaintes against... Fortune? 1609 DOWNAM *Chr. Liberty* 22 Christ... hath meritoriously wrought our freedome. a 1639 WOTTON *Reliq.* (1651) 182 Nani had carried himself meritoriously in forraign Employments. 1695 HUMFREY *Mediocria* 34 Christs righteousness is the meritorious, indeed the only meritorious, or meritoriously procuring efficient... cause of mans justification. a 1716 SOUTH *Serm.* (1727) IV. iii. 122 They also faced down the World, that they did well and meritoriously in those very Things, in which their Hypocrisy... did consist. 1816 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* (1818) I. 47 Would not the humblest contributor to such an end be deemed most meritoriously engaged? 1856 W. COLLINS *Rogue's Life* II. [She] was, at that very moment, meritoriously and heartily engaged in eating her breakfast.

†2. Deservedly; in accordance with its deserts.

1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 138 They are to their masters... a singular safeguard;... for which consideration they are meritoriously termed... Canes Defensores. a 1647 BOYLE in *Birch Life* B.'s Wks. (1772) I. p. xxvi. Nizza, a place... meritoriously famous for that strength, which nature and art have emulously given it. 1665 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (1677) 13 That great Cape which meritoriously is now call'd of good Hope.

meritoriousness. [f. MERITORIOUS *a.* + -NESS.] The state or quality of being meritorious.

1639 FULLER *Holy War* III. x. (1640) 125 These murderers being instantly put to death, gloried in the meritoriousnesse of their suffering. a 1708 BP. BEVERIDGE *Theol. Theol.* (1711) III. 244 The reality and meritoriousness of Christ's death and Passion. 1884 A. R. PENNINGTON *Wiclif* VIII. 271 The study of the works of that holy man... led him... to oppose the meritoriousness of good works.

† *meritory, a.* *Obs.* Forms: 4-5 *meritoire*, -orie, -orye, 4-6 *meritory*, 6 *meritori*, *meretory*, *merytory(e)*, -torie 6 *meritor*, *meretorie*. [a. OF.

meritoire, ad. L. *meritōrius*: see MERITORIOUS.] = MERITORIOUS.

1. Of actions: Serving to earn reward; productive of merit to the agent. Also, possessing merit, deserving, praiseworthy.

13... *S. Erkenwolde* 270 in Horstm. *Altengl. Leg.* (1881) 272 More he menskes mene for mynnyng of rygtes pen for al pe meritorie medes pat men one molde vsene. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* I. 19 How meritoire is thilke dede Of charite. c 1400 *Apol. Loll.* 50 It semip good, spedi, & meritori, pat pe kirk be honorid. c 1412 HOCLEVE *De Reg. Princ.* 351 Oure feip not were vnto vs meritorie If pat we myghten by reson it preue. 1485 CAXTON *Chas. Gt.* 24 So many other labours merytoryes adioyned in the seruyce of god. 15... *Aberdeen Reg.* (Jam.), Sene meritor, is to beir leill & suchfast witnessng. [Cf. QUOTS. 1415, 1420 S.V. MERITABLE.]

2. Earned, merited; = MERITORIOUS 4.

1523 SKELTON *Garl. Laurel* 429 So am I preuentid of my brethern tweyne In rendrynge to you thankkis meritory.

† *meritot.* A supposed variant of MERRYTOTTER, occurring as a corrupt reading in Chaucer, and hence in Blount and later Dictionaries.

14... *Chaucer's Miller's T.* (MS. Camb.) 584 Sum gay gerl god it wot Hath brougt þow þus vp on the merytot [other texts viritoot, vyritoot, veritote, vyrytot]. Hence 1602 *Speght's Chaucer's Works* (ed. 2) *ibid.* Merytote. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Meritot*, a sport used by children by swinging themselves in Bel-ropes, or such like, till they be giddy... *Chauc.*

meritour, variant of MERITER.

† *'meritress.* *Obs. nonce-wd.* [f. MERITER + -ESS.] A female meriter.

1617 COLLINS *Def. Bp. Ely* I. v. 206 Which is first very insolent, ... that faith should be a meritour at Gods hands, or a meritress, if you will haue it so.

meritt(e, merk(e): see MERIT, MARK, MIRK.

merkat(e, obs. forms of MARKET.

merket(e, -kett, obs. forms of MARKET.

merkin ('mɜ:kɪn). Also 7 *mirkin*. [app. a variant of MALKIN; but it is doubtful whether the various applications belong to the same word.]

† 1. a. The female pudendum. *Obs.*

[1535 LYNDESAY *Satyre* 1920 Mawkin.] 1656 FLETCHER *Martial* 95 Why dost thou reach thy Merkin now hath dust? Why dost provoke the ashes of thy lust? 1671 SKINNER *Etymol. Ling. Angl.*, Merkin, *Pubes mulieris*. 1714 A. SMITH *Lives Highwaymen* II. 151 This put a strange Whim in his Head; which was, to get the hairy circle of her Merkin... This he dry'd well, and comb'd out, and then return'd to the Cardinal, telling him, he had brought St. Peter's Beard.

b. (See quot. 1796.) Also, an artificial vagina.

1617 J. TAYLOR (Water-P.) *Trav. Bohemia* Wks. 1630 III. 94/2 A thousand hogsheds then would haunt his firkin, And Mistris Minks recouer her lost mirkin. 1660 *Mercurius Fumig.* No. 7. 56 The last week was lost a Merkin in the Coven-Garden. a 1680 ROCHESTER *To Author Play 'Sodom'* 35 Or wear some stinking MERKIN for a Beard. 1796 *Grose's Dict. Vulg. Tongue* (ed. 3), *Merkin*, counterfeit hair for women's privy parts. 1886 R. F. BURTON tr. *Arabian Nights' Entertainments* X. 239 For the use of men they have the 'merkin', a heart-shaped article of thin skin stuffed with cotton and slit with an artificial vagina. 1962 E. WILSON *Night Thoughts* 203 Said Philip Sydney, buttoning his jerkin 'Allow me, darling; you have dropped your merkin.' 1967 G. LEGMAN *False Revolt* 31 A sort of ice-cold dildo-and-merkin combination. 1972 *Variant* I. vi. 54 *Variant* reporters interviewed a French public wig maker, the head of one of the world's most important firms making merkens and other 'intimate wigs'.

2. = MALKIN 3 b.

1802 JAMES *Milit. Dict.*, *Merkin*, a mop to clean cannon. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*

merkit, obs. form of MARKET.

merkland, variant of MARKLAND.

merkyte, obs. form of MARKET.

merle (mɜ:l), *sb.* Also 6 *mirle*, *meryll*, 7-8 *mearl(e)*. [a. F. *merle* masc. (OF. also fem.):—L. *merulus*, *merula* blackbird or ousel (also, the sea-carp). Cf. Pr., Sp. *merla*, Pg. *merlo*, *melro*, It. *merla*, *merlo*; also (from Fr.) MDu., MLG., early mod.G. *merle*, Du. *meerle*.]

1. The blackbird, *Turdus merula arch.*

Perhaps never in popular use, but constantly occurring in Scottish poetry from the 15th c. Drayton adopted from some Scottish poet the traditional association of 'mavis and merle', which he frequently repeats, and which in the 19th c. often appears in English and American poetry from imitation of Scott or Burns. As used by Caxton and perh. by Philemon Holland, the word is an independent adoption from French.

For quots. 1450, 1549, 1604, 1725, 1810, see MAVIS. 1483 CAXTON *Gold Leg.* 146 b/2 A blacke byrde that is called a merle came on atyme to saynt benet. c 1524 *Thomas of Erceled.* (Lansd. MS.) 29, I harde the Meryll and the lay. 1593 DRAYTON *Eclogues* I. 11 The jocund Mirle perch'd on the highest spray. 1612 — *Poly-olb.* xiii. 62 Upon his dulcet pype the Merle doth only play. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 382 The Thrush or Mauis... is soueraigne for the dysenterie: so is the Merle or black-bird. 1617 SIR W. MURE *Misc. Poems* xxi. 100 Her Mearle and Mavis sing melodious layes. 1684 E. CHAMBERLAYNE *Pres. St. Eng.* I. (ed. 15) 6 What abundance of... merles, fieldfares, ousles. 1736 AINSWORTH *Lat. Dict.* II, *Merula*,... a mearle, a blackbird. 1791 BURNS *Lam. Mary* II, The merle, in his noontide bow'r,

Makes woodland echoes ring. 1863 LONGF. *Wayside Inn* I. *Birds of Killingw.* 2 It was the season, when through all the land The merle and mavis... building sing Those lovely lyrics. 1884 W. C. SMITH *Kildrostan* 64 My old heart Goes pit-a-pat to hear it; like the merle That sees a gled o'erhead.

† 2. Used to render L. *merula*, the sea-carp.

1745 tr. *Columella's Husb.* VIII. xvi, A rocky sea nourishes fishes of its own name, ... as the merle, the sea-thrush, and the sea-bream.

† 3. Used for: The merlin, *Falco æsalon*.

1838 LONGF. *Drift-Wood* Prose Wks. 1886 I. 382 He can no longer fly his hawks and merles in the open country.

merle (mɜ:l), *a.* [f. dial. *mirlet*, *mirly* speckled.] Of a dog, especially a collie: having blue-grey fur speckled or streaked with black. Also as *sb.*, a dog coloured in this way. Cf. MARLED *ppl. a.*², MIRELD *ppl. a.*

1905 C. H. WHEELER in J. Watson *Dog Bk.* v. 351 The remainder of the litter [of collies] were blue merles. 1936 A. W. MEYER *Dogs* 262 Merle—Bluish-gray with some black, as seen in certain collies. 1948 C. L. B. HUBBARD *Dogs in Brit.* xviii. 193 The eyes [of collies] are medium in size, almond in shape, and coloured brown except in merle dogs when they are 'wall' (a blue-and-white or china shade). *Ibid.* 463 Merle.—The term applied to a blue-grey mixture flecked or streaked with black, uncommon except in working sheepdogs. 1968 J. F. GORDON *Beagle Guide* 240 Merle, bluish-grey color marbled with black, seen in working sheepdogs. 1971 F. HAMILTON *World Encycl. Dogs* 67 (*caption*) Blue merles provide an extra challenge for Collie breeders, because of the difficulty of producing correct markings and a good color. Silva Gale from Shiel was not only a lovely merle but certainly lost no points in head.

merle, obs. f. MARL; var. MEDLE *Obs.*, medlar.

merligo, variant of MIRLIGO.

*merlin*¹ ('mɜ:lɪn). Forms: 4 *merlioun*, 4-5 *merlion*, -youn, 4-6 *merlyon*, 5 *merlyn*, -yone, -lone, *Sc.* *merlzeon*, 5-6 *marlyon*, 6 *merline*, *meryllon*, *marleon*, -ian, -yne, *murleon*, *Sc.* *marlzeon*, 6-7 *marlion*, 6-8 *marlin*, 7 *merling*, *marlyn*, 6- *merlin*. [a. AF. *merilun* (Stengel *Descr. MS. Digby* 86, p. 10), apthetic from OF. *esmerillon* (mod.F. *émerillon*) = Pr. *esmerilho*, Sp. *esmerejon*, Pg. *esmerilhão*, It. *smeriglione*; an augmentative f. Com. Rom. **smerillo*, whence med.L. *smerillus*, OF. *esmeril* merlin, Sp., Pg. *esmeril* a kind of cannon (for the sense cf. 'falconet'); the Pr. *esmirle*, It. *smerlo* merlin, are cognate, but do not correspond formally. The word appears also in Teut. as OHG., MHG., *smirl* (mod.G. *schmerl*), ON. *smyrill* (13th c.); also MHG. *smerlin* (mod.G. *schmerlin*), Du. *smerlijn*. It is disputed whether the word was adopted from Rom. into Teut., or vice versa; Kluge regards it as originally Teut. The view of Diez, that it represents L. *merula* (see MERLE *sb.*) with prefixed *s*, is unlikely both on account of form and sense.

A few examples of forms without initial *s* occur outside Eng., e.g. med.L. *merillus* (Germany, 15th c.), G. *merle*, *mirle* (Nemnich), early mod.Flemish *merlijn*, *marlijn* (Kilian); their relation to the longer forms is obscure.]

A European species of falcon, *Falco æsalon* or *lithofalco*, one of the smallest, but one of the boldest, of European birds of prey; the male bird (distinguished as *jack-merlin*: see JACK *sb.*¹ 27, 38) is remarkable for the beauty of its plumage. In recent use sometimes in a wider sense, corresponding to the mod.L. *Æsalon*, as applied by some ornithologists to a subdivision of the genus *Falco* including the merlin proper and some closely allied species.

In the 17th c. some writers regarded the name as properly belonging to the female bird.

c 1325 *Song of Mercy* 9 in E. E. P. (1862) 119 A merlyon a brid hedde hent. *Ibid.* 172 For Merlions feet been colde. c 1381 CHAUCER *Parl. Foules* 611 3e have the glouton fild I now his panche, Thanne are we well sayde thanne a Merlioun. 1382 WYCLIF *Lev.* xi. 13 An egle and a griffyn and a merlyoun. 14... *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 563/25 *Ametus*, a merlyn. c 1450 HOLLAND *Howlat* 638 Than reit thir Merlzeonis that mountis so hie. c 1475 *Pict. Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 761/8 *Hic aluctor*, a merlone. 1517 *Acc. Ld. High Treas. Scot.* (1903) V. 128 My lord governouris halkis and marlzeonis. 1530 PALSGR. 910 Meryllons, *esmerillons*. 1557 *Tottel's Misc.* (Arb.) 132 Lyke as the lark within the marlians foote With piteous tunes doth chirp her zelden lay. 1567 R. EDWARDS *Damon & Pithias* (1571) Fj b, Masse, cham well be set: heres a trimme caste of Murleons. a 1586 SIDNEY *Arcadia* II. (1590) 114 A cast of Merlins there was besides. ? a 1600 in *Lylly's Wks.* (1902) III. 491 The Marlyne cannot ever sore on high. 1613 FLETCHER, etc. *Honest Man's Fort.* v. i, Keep a four-nobles nag and a black [mod. edd. Jack-] Merling. 1613 BOYLE in *Lismore Papers* (1886) I. 29, I sent... to my lo^d Carew a caste of marlyns and a goshawk. 1616 SURFL. & MARKH. *Country Farm* 712 Of all sorts of Merlins, the Irish Merlin is the best, ... you shall know her by her pale greene legs, and the contrarie Merlin by her bright yellow legs. *Ibid.* [see JACK *sb.*¹ 38]. 1668 WILKINS *Real Char.* II. v. §4. 146 Being the least of all Hawks called F. Merlin, M. Jack-Merlin. 1710 *Acc. Last Distemper Tom Whigg* I. 3 A jolly marlin that sate pruning... himself. 1893 NEWTON *Dict. Birds* 235 The majority of the Falcons... may be separated into five very distinct groups: (1) the Falcons pure and simple (*Falco* proper); (2) the Merlins (*Æsalon*, Kaup); and (3) the Hobbies (*Hypotriorchis*, Boie). 1904 Longm.

Mag. Apr. 533 The hen harrier and the little merlin are equally mischievous.

attrib. 1851 MAYNE REID *Scalp Hunt*. xii. 88 Noble dames watching the flight of the merlin hawks.

† **Merlin**². *Obs.* The name of the soothsayer of the Arthurian legend; used as the title of various prophetic almanacs and the like.

1644 LILLY (*title*) England's prophetic Merline, fortelling... the actions depending upon the influence of the conjunction of Saturn and Jupiter 1643. 1653 (*title*) The Madmerry Merlin, or the Black Almanack [for 1654]. 1654 (*title*) The Royal Merlin, or Great Britians Royal Observator. 1656-1838 (*title*) Rider's Brit[ish] Merlin.

merlin³ ('mɜːlɪn). [Perh. from the name of *Merlin*, a celebrated racehorse, from which the Welsh breed of ponies is said to be descended (Youatt *The Horse* 58).] A small Welsh pony.

1883 *Encycl. Brit.* XVI. 780/1 [Montgomery] was long famous for its hardy breed of small horses called *merlins*.

merlin, obs. form of MARLINE.

Merlin-chair. An invalid wheel-chair (so called after its inventor J. J. Merlin 1735-1803).

1835 SMEDLEY *Let.* 4 May in *Poems* (1837) 429 A Merlin chair with many appendages and fashions of transformation. 1876 ALBEMARLE *Fifty Years of My Life* I. 242 He [C. J. Fox] used to wheel himself about in what was called a 'Merlin chair'. 1884 *Health Exhib. Catal.* 102/2 Self-propelling Merlin Chair.

† **'merling**. *Obs.* Also 4-5 *marlynge*, 4-6 *merlinge*, 5 *marlyng*, 5-6 *merlyng(e)*, 8 *merlin*. [ad. OF. *merlanke*, *merlanc*, *merlenc* (mod.F. *merlan*), f. *merle*:—L. *merula* some kind of fish (app. a transferred use of *merula* blackbird, MERLE *sb.*); the suffix is believed to be of Germanic origin, = -ING³.] The whiting, *Gadus merlangus*.

1307-8 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 3 *Merlinges*. c 1460 J. RUSSELL *Bk. Nurture* 834 'Mustard is metest with... makerelle, & also with merlynge. 1513 *Bk. Keruyng* in *Babes Bk.* 167 *Marlynge*, *makkrell*, and *hake*, with *butter*. 1525 in *Excerpta e libris domicilii Jacobi Quinti* (Bann. Cl.) 7, lxxxiiij *merlingis*,... *perches*,... *fundolis*. 1611 COTGR., *Merlan*, a whiting, a *Merling*. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Merlin* or *Merling*, a kind of Fish. 1736 AINSWORTH *Lat. Dict.* II, *Merula*... a fish called a *merling*, a whiting.

Merlin's grass. The aquatic plant *Isoetes lacustris* or QUILL-WORT.

[17.. S. Brewer's *Bot. Journ. Wales in 1726* (MS.) in Britten & Holland *Plant-n.*, The fish are larger there [at Llyn Ogwen, Carnarvonshire] than in any of the other lakes, which they attribute to the eating of [this plant], which they call *Gwair Merlyns*; *gwair* is hay, and *Merlyn* was a Welsh prophet.] 1837 G. W. FRANCIS *Analysis Brit. Ferns* 56 *Isoetes lacustris*. European Quillwort. Merlin's Grass.

merlion, marlion ('mɜː-, 'mɑːlɪən). *Her.* [Perh. orig. a use of *merlion*, *marlion*, variants of MERLIN¹, but in the extant heraldic instances misapplied owing to association with F. *merlette*: see MARTLET, MARLET.] A heraldic bird, figured either as identical with the heraldic MARTLET 2, or with the *merlette* of French heraldry, which is depicted as having neither feet nor beak.

It is doubtful whether *merlyons* in the first quot. refers to embroidered figures of heraldic 'merlions' or of merlins, or whether it is not a wholly distinct word; in the latter case cf. med.L. *merlinus*, a hood worn by canons (Du Cange).

1553 *Inv. Ch. Surrey* (1860) 155 A sute of vestementes with *merlyons* solde for xx^s. *Ibid.*, A cope of velvit with *marlyons* solde for xx^s. 1610 GUILLIM *Heraldry* III. xvii. 159 He beareth Gules five *Marlions* wings in Saltire Argent. 1828-40 BERRY *Encycl. Herald.* I, *Merlette* or *Merlion*, an heraldic term used by French heralds for the martlet, but which they represent without beak, thighs, or legs. 1874 *Papworth's Ord. Brit. Armorial* 42/1 Sa. three *marlions* sinister wings displ. arg. 1889 ELVIN *Dict. Heraldry* s.v. *Marlions*, Two *Marlions* wings conjoined and expanded. *Merlet*, *Merlette* or *Merlion*, a *Martlet*.

merlio(u)n, variants of MERLIN¹.

merlon ('mɜːlən). *Fortification*. [F. *merlon* (= Sp. *merlon*, Pg. *merlão*), ad. It. *merlone*, augm. of *merlo*, *merla* battlement, perhaps a contraction of the synonymous *mergolo* (Florio), *mergola*, app. a dim. f. L. *mergæ* (pl.) pitchfork.] The part of an embattled parapet between two embrasures; † a similar structure on a battleship.

1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* I, *Merlon*, in *Fortification*, is that Part of the Parapet which lies between two Embrasures. 1757 W. SMITH *Hist. New York* 188 This Battery is built of Stone, and the Merlons consist of Cedar Joists, filled in with Earth. 1790 BEATSON *Nav. & Mil. Mem.* I. 101 Having her merlons filled with earth or sand, she [the Galicia] drew full as much water as some of our eighty gun ships. 1833 STRAITH *Fortif.* 5 The solid portion of the parapet between two embrasures is called the merlon. 1894 R. S. FERGUSON *Hist. Westworld.* 285 One of the merlons in the parapets is pierced for a small cannon.

Comb. a 1849 J. C. MANGAN *Poems* (1859) 238 He trained a horse to pace round narrow stones laid merlon-wise.

merlone, obs. form of MERLIN¹.

merls: see MEREL.

merlyng(e), obs. forms of MARLINE, MERLING.

merlyo(u)n, obs. forms of MERLIN *sb.*¹

mermaid ('mɜːmeɪd). Forms: 4-9 *mer-*, 5 *meer-*, 5-6 *mar-*, 5-7 *mere-*, 6 *meyr(e)-*, *mayr-*, 6-7 *mear(e)-*, 6-8 *mare-*, *mair-*, 7 *meir-* (see forms of MAID *sb.*); also 8 *mermade*. [f. MERE *sb.*¹ + MAID; cf. OE. *merewif* and MERMIN; also G. *meerjungfrau*, *meerfräulein*.]

1. a. An imaginary species of beings, more or less human in character, supposed to inhabit the sea, and to have the head and trunk of a woman, the lower limbs being replaced by the tail of a fish or cetacean. † In early use often identified with the SIREN of classical mythology.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Nun's Pr.* T. 450 Chauntecleer so free Soong murier than the Mermayde in the see. 1406 HOCLEVE *La Male Regle* 236 It spekith of meermaidens in the See. 1432-50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) II. 369 Poetes feyne iij meremaydes [orig. *sirenes*] to be in parte virgines and in parte byddes. a 1533 LD. BERNERS *Huon* lvi. 190 So swete a sownde that it semed to be the mermaydes of the see. 1592 DAVIES *Immort.* *Soul* II. vi. Did sense perswade Ulysses not to hear The Mermaids songs. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 236 As for the Mermaids called Nereides, it is no fabulous tale that goes of them... onely their bodie is rough & skaled all ouer. a 1661 HOLYDAY *Juvenal* 265 Sea-monsters, such as mear- maids, and young tritons, half men, half fish. 1681 DRYDEN *Sp. Friar* IV. ii. 60 This Mermaid's melody Into an unseen whirl-pool draws you fast. 1762 GOLDSM. *Cit. W.* lxxxii, They have laid their hoops aside, and are become as slim as mermaids. 1814 SCOTT *Ld. of Isles* III. xxviii, Mermaid's alabaster grot, Who bathes her limbs in sunless well. 1819 KEATS *Eve St. Agnes* xxvi, Half-hidden, like a mermaid in sea-weed. 1867 ROBY *Mermaid of Martin Meer* in *Trad. Lanc.* (ed. 4) II. 174 'Tis said a mermaid haunts you water.

† b. Sometimes applied to the manatee or similar animals, whose form reminded observers of the mermaid of tradition. *Obs.*

1622 R. HAWKINS *Voy. S. Sea* xxxii. 78 These... are part terrestryall, and part aquatile, as the Mare-maide, Seahorse, and other of that kind. 1756 NUGENT *Gr. Tour, Netherl.* I. 102 Among other things there is... the hand of a mermade... and several other curiosities.

2. a. A representation of this being, esp. *Her.* Usually if not invariably depicted heraldically with long flowing golden locks, and holding in the right-hand a comb and in the left a mirror or hand-glass.

1464 *Will of Kent* (Somerset Ho.), Vnum meremayde de argento. 1533 *Visit. Lancs.* (Chetham Soc. No. 98) 55 A meyre mayd haire come & glasse or. 1631 HEYWOOD *London's Lus Hon.* Wks. 1874 IV. 276 Upon the top of the one stands a Sea Lyon vpon the other a Meare-maide or Sea-Nimph. 1761 *Ann. Reg.* 238 The fishmongers pageants consisted of... two mairmaids [etc.]. 1874 *Papworth's Ord. Brit. Armorial* 983/1 Vert a mermaid arg. crined or holding a comb and glass of the third.

b. A favourite sign for a shop, inn, or tavern. 1428 in *E.E. Wills* (1882) 78 My mancion that is cleped the Mermaid in Bredstreet. 1493 *Mann. & Househ. Exp.* (Roxb.) 151 The dynnere at the Mermayde... xiiij.s. vj.d. 1527 RASTALL *Abridg. Statutes* (Colophon), Enprynted in the chepe syde at the sygne of the mere mayde next to poulys gate. a 1616 BEAUMONT *Let. to B. Jonson* 44 What things have we seen Done at the Mermaid? 1639 MAYNE *City Match* III. iii. 30, I had made an Ordinary... at the Mermaid. 1678 DRYDEN *Kind Keeper* II. i. (1680) 13 How sits my *Chedreux*? *Ger.* O very finely! with the Locks comb'd down, like a Maremaids, on a Sign-post.

3. *transf.* † a. = SIREN; in 16-17th c. applied to a prostitute. *Obs.* b. *jocularly*. A woman who is at home in the water.

1590 SHAKS. *Com. Err.* III. ii. 45 Oh traîne me not sweet Mermaide with thy note... Sing Siren for thy selfe, and I will do. 1595 MARKHAM *Sir R. Grinville* lxxii, Honietongd Tullie, Mermaid of our cares. 16.. MASSINGER, etc. *Old Law* IV. i, *Gnotho*. I have Siren here already. *Agatha*. What? a mermaid? *Gnotho*. No, but a maid, horse-face! 1602 DEKKER *Satirom*. Wks. 1873 I. 234 A Gentleman... shall not... sneake into a Tauerne with his Mermaid, but [etc.]. 1880 'OUIDA' *Moths* I. 3 She had floated... semi-nude, with all the other mermaids à la mode.

4. The name of a country dance.

1701 *Newest Acad. Compliments* (N.), The Mermaid.— The leaders-up change sides, then turn each the other's partner [etc.]. 1716 *Playford's Dancing-Master* (ed. 16) I. 105 *Maremaid* [music and directions].

5. a. *false mermaid*, a plant of the North American genus *Flærkea*, esp. *F. proserpinacoides*.

1845-50 MRS. LINCOLN *Lect. Bot.* App. v. 103/2 *Flærkia palustris* (false mermaid). 1846-50 A. WOOD *Class-bk. Bot.* 200 *Flærkea proserpinacoides*... False Mermaid. 1860 in A. GRAY *Man. Bot. North. U.S.* 74.

b. A vigorous climbing rose with single yellow flowers, produced by crossing *Rosa bracteata* (*Macartney rose*) with a yellow tea rose and introduced in 1918 by William Paul & Son.

1918 *Rose Annual* 148 The most sensational Rose among Climbers of the year was undoubtedly that fine Hybrid, Mermaid. The huge golden lemon single flowers charmed everyone who saw it. 1922 T. G. W. HENSLOW *Rose Encycl.* xix. 409/2 Mermaid... Wm Paul & Son 1918:—Flower sulphury yellow... of great size, single, produced continuously from early summer till late in autumn. 1965 G. S. THOMAS *Climbing Roses* iv. 62 A few old roses... and some newer varieties like 'Mermaid' and 'New Dawn', show that grace and recurrence of bloom can be combined. 1974 *Times* 26 Oct. 12/4 Plant a fast-growing rose like Mermaid or Albertine to cover the pergola.

6. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *mermaid-bride*; *mermaid-like* adv.: *mermaid-fish*, the monk-fish or angel-fish, *Rhina squatina*; *mermaid-pie*, a sucking pig baked whole in a crust; *mermaid-*

weed U.S., a name for aquatic plants of the genus *Proserpinaca*, having leaves toothed like a comb.

1823 BYRON *Island* IV. ix, Proud and exulting in his *mermaid bride. 1758 BORLASE *Nat. Hist. Cornwall*. 265 The monk or angel-fish (otherwise termed the *Mermaid-fish, as Artedi says). 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* IV. vii. 177 Her cloathes spread wide, And *Mermaid-like, a while they bore her vp. 1661 RABISHA *Cookery Dissected* 175 To bake a Pigg to be eaten cold, called a *Maremaid Pie. 1846-50 A. WOOD *Class-bk. Bot.* 267 *Proserpinaca palustris*. Spear-leaved *Mermaid-weed... *P. pectinacea*... Cat-leaved Mermaid-weed.

b. With possessive, as *mermaid's egg* = *mermaid's purse* (*Cent. Dict.* 1890); *mermaid's fishlines*, a common cord-like seaweed, *Chorda filum* (*ibid.*); *mermaid's glove*, (a) a British sponge, *Halichondria palmata*, somewhat resembling a glove; (b) *pl.* = DEAD-MAN'S FINGERS 2, *Alcyonium digitatum*; *mermaid's hair*, a dark green filamentous seaweed, *Lyngbya majuscula* (*Cent. Dict.*); *mermaid's head*, one of the small rounded sea-urchins, as *Spatangus cordatus*; *mermaid's lace*, (a) an alleged name for a kind of coralline; (b) applied to a kind of Venetian point lace whose pattern is said to have been imitated from this; *mermaid's purse*, the horny egg-case of a skate, ray, or shark (= SEA-PURSE); *mermaid's trumpet*, the shell of one of the Turbinacean gasteropods (? *Nerita*).

1808 FORSYTH *Beauties Scotl.* V. 138 The sponge called *mermaid's glove. 1865 GOSSE *Year at Shore* 74 The animal is sometimes, however, called cow's paps, and sometimes mermaid's gloves. 1863 WOOD *Nat. Hist.* III. 769 The Mermaid's Glove... is certainly the largest of the British Sponges. 1662 RAY *Three Itin.* III. 169 A pretty shell covered with prickles or bristles, which the Welch call *mermaid's heads. 1865 MRS. BURY PALLISER *Hist. Lace* 46 In the islands of the Lagune there still lingers a tale of the first origin of this most charming production. A sailor youth... brought home to his betrothed a bunch of that pretty coralline known... as the *mermaid's lace. The girl... imitated it with her needle, and... produced that delicate guipure which before long became the taste of all Europe. 1882 CAULFIELD & SAWARD *Dict. Needlework, Mermaids Lace*, a name sometimes given to fine Venetian Points, from the legend of a lace maker having copied the seaweed known as Mermaid—making of it one of the patterns in Venetian Point. 1836 YARRELL *Brit. Fishes* II. 368 These cases... are called *Mermaid's purses. 1668 CHARLETON *Onomasticon* 182 *Nerites*... the *Mere-maids Trumpet.

mermaiden ('mɜːmeɪd(ə)n). Now rare. Forms: see *prec.* and MAIDEN. [f. MERE *sb.*¹ + MAIDEN; cf. *prec.*] = MERMAID 1, 2.

? a 1366 CHAUCER *Rom. Rose* 680 But it was wondir lyk to be Song of meremaydens of the see. c 1440 *Jacob's Well* 150 A mermayden of pe see... hath a body as a woman, & a tayl as a fysz, & clawys as an cryn. 1538 *Acc. Ld. High Treas.* Scot. in *Pitcairn Crim. Trials* I. *293 Ane Target of Gold, with ane Marmadyne in it of dyamontis. 1584 COGAN *Haven Health* (1636) 170 A Syren or Mermayden, that is, halfe fish and halfe flesh. 1848 E. FORBES *Naked-eyed Medusæ* 70 Sufficiently graceful to be the nightcap of the tiniest and pretest of mermaidens. 1849 M. ARNOLD *Forsaken Merman* vi, The cold strange eyes of a little Mermaid.

mermalade, obs. form of MARMALADE *sb.*

merman ('mɜːmən). Also 7 *mere-*, *mare-*, *mairman*. [f. MERE *sb.*¹ + MAN *sb.*, after MERMAID; cf. G. *meermann*, Du. *meerman*.]

1. The male of the mermaid; an imaginary marine creature with a man's head and trunk, and a fish's or cetacean's tail instead of the lower limbs.

In *Heraldry*, the merman (also called *triton* or *Neptune*) is depicted as holding in the right hand a trident, and in the left a conch-shell trumpet.

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 236 Knights of Rome... who testifie, that... they haue seen a Mere-man, in euery respect resembling a man. 1611 MUNDAY *Chryso-thriambos*, A Mare-man and a Mare-maid... do figure the long continued love and amity, which... hath been betwene the Goldsmiths and Fishmongers. 1678 *London Gaz.* No. 1344/1 He and his Company, upon their crossing the Severne, saw a Mair-man appear a pretty while above water. 1711-12 SWIFT *Jrnl. to Stella* 12 Mar., Mermen are he-mermaids; Tritons, natives of the sea. 1823 BYRON *Island* IV. v, Did they with ocean's hidden sovereigns dwell, And sound with mermen the fantastic shell? 1893 CUSSANS *Handbk. Her.* (ed. 4) 101 A Triton is sometimes called a Merman or Neptune.

Comb. a 1845 HOOD *Sub-marine* II, But (merman-like) he look'd marine All downward from the waist.

2. *merman's shaving brushes*, 'a name given in North America to different species of *Chamaedoris* and *Penicillus*' (*Treas. Bot.* 1866).

mermayd, -en, obs. forms of MERMAID, -EN.

mermelade, obs. form of MARMALADE *sb.*

mermiden, -on, obs. forms of MYRMIDON.

† **mermin**. *Obs.* Forms: 1 *meremenin*, -en (gen. pl. *meremenna*, -*mennena*), 1, 3 *meremen*, 3 *mereman*, *mer(e)minne*, *mermyn(n)*. [OE. *meremenen*, app. f. *mere* sea, MERE *sb.*¹ + *mēnen* neut., female slave:—prehistoric **manīno*^m; cf. ON. *man* neut., slave (male or female), girl.

Corresponding or cognate forms in other Teut. langs. are OHG. *meremanni*, *merimenni*, *mer(i)-min* neut., *meriminna* fem. (MHG. *mereminne*, *merminne* fem.), Du. *meermin* fem., mermaid or siren, ON. *marmennill*, *-mendill* masc., merman, triton (mod.Icel. corruptly *marbendill*; also ON. *margmelli*, mod.Norw. *marmæle*, prob. an etymologizing perversion, as if 'one who speaks much').

The 13th c. form *mereman* prob. belongs here rather than to *MERMAN*, which does not otherwise occur before 17th c.] A mermaid or siren.

c 725 *Corpus Gloss.* (Hessels) S 349 *Sirina*, meremenn. c 1000 *Ag. Gloss.* in Wr.-Wülcker 506/5 *Sirenarum*, meremennena. c 1050 *Ag. Voc.* ibid. 277/28 *Sirina*, meremen. c 1205 LAY. 1321 þer heo funden þe merminnen [Wace *seraines*] þ beoð deor of muchele ginnen. c 1220 *Bestiary* 557 De mereman is a meiden ilike on brest and on bodi. a 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 1500 Ah ich drede þæt tis dream me dreie toward deaðe, as deð merminnes. 1382 WYCLIF *Josh.* Prol., The deth berynge songis of mermynns [Jerome *mortiferos Sirenarum cantus*]. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) V. 397 þe oost of Rome siȝ mermyns in liknes of men and of wommen [Higden. *sirenæ in specie viri et mulieris*].

mermole, obs. variant of MORMAL.

mermoset, obs. form of MARMOSET.

† **mermoysse**. Obs. rare⁻¹. [a. MDu. *mermoeyse*, *marmoyse*, believed to be a shortening of F. *marmouset*: cf. MARMOSE.] = MARMOSET 1.

1481 CAXTON *Reynard* xxxiv. (Arb.) 98, I wende hit had be a mermoysse a baubyn or a mercatte for I sawe neuer fowler beest.

mermydon, obs. form of MYRMIDON.

|| **mero** ('mæəʊ). [Sp.] A name applied to the sea-perch (*Serranus*) and various other serranoid fishes, now esp. the genera *Epinephelus* and *Promicrops*, otherwise known as jew-fishes.

1763 W. ROBERTS *Nat. Hist. Florida* 18 There is very good fishery, where is plenty of meros and pardos. 1772-84 *Cook's Voy.* (1790) IV. 1225 Fishes are found in great quantities, particularly dolphins, sharks, meros, lobsters, mussels. 1883 *Fisheries Exhib. Catal.* 351 Two Tins of. Mero in oil; two of Mero, pickled; one of Mero, with tomato sauce. 1884 *Health Exhib. Catal.* 159/2 Mero (*Terranus* [read *Serranus*]), Prepared Mero.

mero⁻¹ ('mæəʊ), before a vowel mer-, combining form of Gr. μέρος 'part, fraction', occurring in various scientific and technical terms; sometimes opposed to HOLO-. In terms of *Crystallography* (MEROHEDRAL, MEROSYMMETRY, etc.), it denotes that a crystal or crystalline form is deficient in the number of faces requisite to build up the geometrically complete form belonging to its system. 'merocrine (-kran) a. *Physiol.* [ad. F. *merocrine* (L. Ranvier 1887, in *Jrnl. de Micrographie* XI. 9), f. Gr. κρῖν-εῖν to separate], of, pertaining to, or designating a gland in which secretion is unaccompanied by any substantial change in the secreting cells; **mero'cyanine** *Chem.* [so called from having part of the structure of cyanine dyes], any of a class of neutral dyes (many of which are used as sensitizers for photographic emulsions) in which a nitrogen atom (usu. part of a basic heterocycle) is linked to a carbonyl group (usu. part of an acidic heterocycle) by a conjugated chain of carbon atoms; freq. attrib. in *merocyanine dye*; **merocyte** *Biol.* [Gr. κύτος hollow; see -CYTE], the segmenting nucleus of a meroblastic ovum (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1890); **mero'gastrula** *Biol.*, the gastrula of a meroblastic egg (*Cent. Dict.* 1890); **mero'genesis** *Biol.*, segmentation; hence **merog'netic a.**, pertaining to or characterized by merogenesis (*Cent. Dict.*); **meroistic (-istk) a. Biol. [Gr. ὄν egg], producing imperfect as well as fully developed ova; **mero'mictic a.** [ad. G. *meromiktisch* (I. Findenegg 1935, in *Internat. Rev. d. ges. Hydrobiol.* XXXII. 377), f. Gr. μικτός mixed], applied to a lake in which, when overturn occurs, water below a certain depth does not take part in it owing to its high density (usu. the result of a high salt concentration); so **mero'mixis** [Gr. μίξις mixing], the state of being meromictic; **meromorph, mero'morphic** *adjs.* *Math.* [Gr. μορφή form], similar in nature to a rational fraction (*Cent. Dict.*); **mero'myosin** *Biochem.*, either of the two fractions obtained from myosin by the action of enzymes, of which the lighter fraction consists of long rod-shaped molecules from the 'tail' of the myosin molecule and the heavier one consists of molecules having a short rod-shaped portion attached to a globular 'head'; **meropa'ronymy** [PARONYMY], incomplete paronymy; **mero'plankton** *Biol.***

[back-formation from the adj.], a collective term for aquatic organisms that are meroplanktonic; **meroplank'tonic a.** [ad. G. *meroplanktonisch* (E. Haeckel *Plankton-Studien* (1890) iii. 25)], passing only part of the life-cycle drifting or swimming weakly in water; **merosome** *Zool.* [Gr. σῶμα body], a segment of the body of a segmented animal (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*); hence **mero'somal a.**, pertaining to or of the nature of a merosome; **mero'zoite** *Zool.* [ad. F. *mérozoïte* (P. L. Simond 1897, in *Ann. de l'Institut Pasteur* XI. 551); see -ZOITE], (in many sporozoa, esp. in the orders Coccidia and Hæmosporida) any of the cells produced by multiple fission (schizogony) of a schizont.

1905 GOULD *New Med. Terms* 358/1 *Merocrine. 1928 E. V. COWDRY *Special Cytol.* I. ii. 36 The sweat, or sudoriferous glands, are of distinctly different nature... Ranvier speaks of these glands as 'merocrine'. 1958 *Gray's Anat.* (ed. 32) 1302 Most of the sweat glands are merocrine in nature, i.e. produce their thin watery secretion without demonstrable changes in the gland epithelium. 1965 LEE & KNOWLES *Animal Hormones* v. 91 [In the thyroid gland] the colloid is secreted from the surface of the epithelium into the lumen of the acinus (merocrine secretion). 1937 L. G. S. BOOKER *U.S. Pat.* 2,078,233 27 Apr. 6/1 It has recently been proposed to call the dyes of this new and very large class, *merocyanine dyes. 1955 D. GRAHAM in H. A. Lubs *Chem. Synthetic Dyes & Pigments* xii. 676 The λ max. of a strongly polar merocyanine dye shifts to a shorter wavelength with an increase in polarity of the solvent. The λ max. of a weakly polar merocyanine shifts to longer wavelengths. 1956 K. M. HORNSBY *Basic Photogr. Chem.* iii. 34 While these merocyanines are useful sensitizers, those containing a > C = S grouping... can be converted to more complex dyes. 1973 *Nature* 21-28 Dec. 508/1 This was achieved in a giant axon using a merocyanine dye; in a stained axon a single action potential gave rise to a fluorescence increase which was detectable by a signal-to-noise ratio greater than 10:1. 1881 LANKESTER in *Encycl. Brit.* XII. 555/1 The *merogenesis (segmentation or bud-formation) can only show itself by... compelling... the organs or regions of the body of the primary unit to assume the form of new units. 1877 HUXLEY *Anat. Inv. Anim.* vii. 443 Dr. A. Brandt has proposed the term panoistic for ovaries of the first mode, and *meroistic for those of the second and third modes of development of the ova here described. 1888 [see PANOISTIC]. 1937 *Trans. Connecticut Acad. Arts & Sci.* XXXIII. 74 The lake is in fact *meromictic, to use Findenegg's (1935) useful term. 1970 *Limnol. & Oceanogr.* XV. 363 (heading) Physicochemical limnology and geology of a meromictic pond on the Red Sea shore. 1955 *Mem. Ist. Ital. Idrobiol. de Marchi* VIII. Suppl. 141 (heading) Långsee: a history of *meromixis. 1970 *Limnol. & Oceanogr.* XV. 363 The meromixis is described of a small (140 × 50 m) coastal pond on the Sinai shore of the Red Sea. 1952 A. G. SZENT-GYÖRGYI in *Federation Proc.* XI. 297/1 The fraction with the lower sedimentation constant (*meromyosin-L), has the peculiar solubility of myosin... The fraction with the higher S₂₀ (meromyosin-H), is soluble at any KCl concentration at pH 7 and precipitates at pH 5.1. 1966 *McGraw-Hill Yearbk. Sci. & Technol.* 258/2 These experiments have shown that the myosin molecules aggregate in an antiparallel, overlapping fashion, the straight L-meromyosin forming the backbone of the filament and the H-meromyosin constituting the cross bridges. 1889 *Buck's Handbk. Med. Sci.* VIII. 519/2 The host of cases (easily found in any large English dictionary) in which two or more possible forms are wanting, may be accepted as illustrations of partial paronymy or *meroparonymy. 1909 GROOM & BALFOUR tr. *Warming's Oecol. Plants* xxxviii. 161 These terms 'neritic' and 'pelagic' or 'oceanic' plankton approximately correspond to Haeckel's '*meroplankton' [printed 'neroplankton'] and 'holoplankton'. 1942 H. U. SVERDRUP et al. *Oceans* xvii. 814 This temporary element, or meroplankton as it is sometimes called, is especially abundant in the neritic waters. 1967 *Oceanogr. & Marine Biol.* V. 241 The results are summarized and brought together in a voluminous thesis on the larvae of Crustacea Decapoda of the meroplankton of the Gulf of Marseilles. 1973 *Nature* 16 Feb. 475/2 There are few comparable estimates of growth efficiencies for meroplankton species. 1893 G. W. FIELD tr. *Haeckel's Planktonic Stud.* in *Rep. U.S. Comm. Fisheries* 1889-91 583 The *meroplanktonic organisms... are found swimming in the sea only for a part of their lives, passing the other part vagrant or sessile in the benthos. 1903 *Amer. Naturalist* XXXVII. 516 The meroplanktonic stage... was apparently suppressed even in the earliest species of Fulgur. 1963 J. E. G. RAYMONT *Plankton & Productivity in Oceans* xiv. 371 Even with coastal or neritic plankton it is not the meroplanktonic species which cause the main seasonal fluctuations. 1900 *Jrnl. R. Microsc. Soc.* 336 In the author's nomenclature this process of asexual multiplication is known as schizogony, the mother-cells are schizonts, and the daughter-cells *merozoites. 1940 L. H. HYMAN *Invertebrates* I. iii. 144 The growing vegetative parasite is called a trophozoite. When this... undergoes multiple fission directly into agametes, it is called a schizont or agamont, and the multiple fission is termed schizogony or agamogony, and the agametes are known as merozoites. 1967 J. H. WILMOTH *Biol. Invertebr.* ii. 40/2 Among the Coccidia, multiple division occurs during both asexual and sexual phases. *Eimeria schubergi* parasitizes the intestinal cells of the centipede, *Lithobius*. Infective sporozoites invade epithelial cells of the host. Schizogony produces many merozoites which are freed to invade new cells.

mero⁻² ('mæəʊ-, mæ'ɔ-), combining form of Gr. μηρός 'thigh', occurring in certain mod. scientific terms. **merocele** *Path.*, femoral hernia; hence **mero'celic a.**, of or belonging to meroccele (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1890). **merocerite** (-'bɔərɪt) *Zool.* [Gr. κέρας horn], one of the joints in the antennæ in crustaceans, which rests upon the ischiocerite; hence **meroceritic**

(-sə'ɪtɪk) a., of the nature of or pertaining to a merocerite. **merognathite** *Zool.* [Gr. γνάθος jaw; see -ITE], the fourth joint of a crustacean gnathite. **meropodite** (-'bɔpədaɪt) *Zool.* [Gr. πούς-, ποὺς foot], that joint of an endopodite which is borne on the ischiopodite; **meropo'ditic a.**, pertaining to or of the nature of a meropodite (*Cassell's Encycl. Dict.* 1902).

1802 TURTON *Med. Gloss.*, *Meroccele. 1835-6 Todd's *Cycl. Anat.* I. 396/1 Hernia of the bladder... is developed at the same point as a meroccele. 1877 HUXLEY *Anat. Inv. Anim.* vi. 314 To its inner portion an ischiocerite is connected, bearing a *merocerite and carpocerite. 1859 SALTER in *Brit. Org. Rem.*, 1st *Monograph* 43 *Merognathite. 1870 ROLLESTON *Anim. Life* 94 The fourth, the longest of all the segments... is known as the *meropodite.

† **merobibe**. Obs.⁻⁰ [ad. L. *merobib-us* (Plautus), f. *mero-*, *merum* unmixed wine + *bib-ère* to drink.] 'One who drinks pure Wine without a mixture of Water' (Bailey 1727 vol. II).

meroblast ('mæəʊblæst). *Biol.* [f. MERO⁻¹ + Gr. βλαστός germ, -BLAST.] An ovum which is only partly germinal. Hence **mero'blastic a.**, having only a partial power of germination. (Opposed to *holoblast*, -ic.)

1870 NICHOLSON *Man. Zool.* 193 The ovum is 'meroblastic', a portion only of the vitellus undergoing segmentation. 1884 CALDWELL in *Australasian Suppl.* 8 Nov. 3/3 Monotremes oviparous, meroblast ovum. 1888 ROLLESTON & JACKSON *Anim. Life* 371 *Monotremata*... The ova are large and meroblastic.

me'rocracy. *nonce-wd.* [f. Gr. μέρο-ς part; see -CRACY.] Government by a part.

1679 FILMER *Free-holder* XII. 173 Why must an Assembly of part be called an Aristocratie, and not a Merocratie?

merogony (mæ'ɔgəni). *Biol.* [f. MERO⁻¹ + Gr. -γόνια begetting.] The production of an embryo from a portion of an egg not containing a nucleus. Hence **mero'gonic a.**, pertaining to or effected by merogony.

1899 *Nature* 2 Nov. 24/1 On merogonic impregnation and its results, by M. Yves Delage. *Ibid.*, Since it [the fertilization of non-nucleated ovular cytoplasm] is a process which may be generalised, the author [M. Yves Delage] proposes to give it the name of merogony.

merohedral (mæəʊ'hɪdrəl), a. *Cryst.* [f. MERO⁻¹ + Gr. ἔδρα seat, base + -AL⁻¹.] Of a crystal: Having less than the full number of faces admitted by the type of symmetry to which it belongs. So **mero'hedric a.** in the same sense (*Webster Suppl.* 1902); **mero'hedrism**, the property of being merohedral.

1888 TEALL *Brit. Petrogr.* 438 *Merohedrism*, a crystallographic term embracing both *hemihedrism* and *tetartohedrism*. 1895 STORY-MASKELYNE *Crystallogr.* §137 The term merohedral will be reserved for certain cases in which a defalcation is met with in the faces of a crystal out of accord with any fixed law of symmetry; though sometimes such a merohedral crystal simulates the mode of grouping of a crystal belonging to a different type of symmetry from its own. 1899 W. J. LEWIS *Crystallogr.* 149 The forms of certain classes were regarded as merohedral divisions of a more symmetrical form. *Ibid.* 259 The views underlying the ideas of merohedrism lead to inconsistencies.

Meroitic (mæəʊ'ɪtɪk), a. and sb. [f. *Mero-ē*, the name of the capital of an ancient Nubian kingdom in north-east Africa, + -ITIC.]

A. *adj.* Of, belonging to, or pertaining to an ancient Nubian kingdom (see above), its language, or its inhabitants. B. *sb.* The language of this kingdom.

1852 tr. C. R. Lepsius's *Discoveries in Egypt* xx. 227 Three royal personages... had built the principal temples in Naga, Ben Naga and in Wadi Teméd, and belonged... to the most shining period of the Meroitic Empire. 1902 E. A. W. BUDGE *Hist. Egypt* VIII. 169 The Meroitic inscriptions have not as yet been deciphered. 1911 F. L. GRIFFITH *Karanög* vii. 83 It may be that, while Meroitic was the official language for writing, Nubian was the mother-tongue of Lower Nubia. 1911 A. H. SAYCE in J. Garstang et al. *Meroë* ix. 50 Whether *w* was actually the word for 'land' in Meroitic is... uncertain. *Ibid.* 51 The destruction is more complete even than that of the Meroitic temples at Kerma and Kawa. 1934 A. TOYNBEE *Study of Hist.* II. 117 This Meroitic Power lived on, as a politically independent embodiment of the Egyptian Society, until the third century of the Christian Era. 1955 A. J. ARKELL *Hist. Sudan* vii. 160 The Meroitic hieroglyphic... script seems to have been invented on the basis partly of the Meroitic cursive script, and partly of Egyptian hieroglyphs. 1967 P. L. SHINNIE *Meroë* v. 133 There is also just a hint that Meroitic may be related to the little-known group of languages known as Koman, now spoken in a limited area up the Blue Nile and around Jebel Gule. *Ibid.* vii. 156 The numerous finds of glass vessels imported as containers for oils and unguents as well as the mirrors show that Meroitic ladies, at least of the richer classes, took considerable trouble over their appearance.

merology (mæ'ɔlədʒɪ). *Biol.* [f. Gr. μέρο-ς part, member + -LOGY.] That branch of anatomy which deals with the elementary tissues and fluids of the body (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1890).

1857 DUNGLISON *Med. Lex.*

meroola, var. MARULA.

meroon, obs. form of MAROON.

merop ('mɛrɒp), *a. nonce-wd.* [a Gr. *μεροπ*, *μέροψ* speaking articulately.] Gifted with the power of speech. So *me'ropic a.* (in same sense).

1854 BADHAM *Haliout*. 224 Mute creatures [seem] as capable of jealousy and resentment as loud-tongued meropic man! 1864 BLACKMORE *Clara Vaughan* (1889) 172 He has no tongue, no merop tongue, I mean.

|| **meropia** (mɛ'rɒpiə). *Path.* [mod.L., f. MERO-¹ + Gr. *-ωπία*, f. *ωπ*-, *ὤψ* eye: cf. *myopia*, *amblyopia*.] Dullness or obscuration of sight (Mayne *Expos. Lex.* 1856).

meropidan (mɛ'rɒpɪdən), *a. and sb. Ornith.* [f. mod.L. *Meropid-æ* + -AN.] *a. adj.* Of or pertaining to the picarian family *Meropidae* (*Cassell's Encycl. Dict.* 1885). *b. sb.* A bird of the family *Meropidae*.

1842 BRANDE *Dict. Sci. etc.*, *Meropidans*, *Meropidae*, the family of Insectorial birds of which the bee-eater (*Merops*) is the type.

† **meropic**. *Her. Obs.* [a. L. *merops*, a. Gr. *μέροψ* bee-eater.] = MEROPS.

1572 BOSSEWELL *Armorie* III. 26b, On a torce d'Argente and Azure, a Meropie volante, Sable, membred Gules.

|| **merops** ('mɛrɒps). [L., a. Gr. *μέροψ*.] The bee-eater, *Merops apiaster*. (*Obs. exc. Ornith.* as the name of the genus.)

[1678 RAY *Willughby's Ornith.* 148 Bellonius . . writes thus concerning the Merops.] 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* II. 262/1 The Merops, or Bee-eater, is like the Kings-Fisher in shape. 1706 in PHILLIPS (ed Kersey).

merouquin, meror, obs. ff. MAROQUIN, MIRROR.

me'rganize, *v. rare.* [f. MERO-¹ + ORGANIZE *v.*] *trans.* To bring into a partially organized state. Hence *merorganized, merorganizing, ppl. adjs.* Also *merorgan'ization* (see quot. 1855).

1827 PROUT in *Phil. Trans.* CXVII. 375, I have provisionally adopted the term *merorganized*, . . meaning to imply by it that bodies on passing into this state, become partly, or to a certain extent, organized. Thus starch I consider as *merorganized* sugar. *Ibid.*, note, Any substance may be supposed capable of performing the part of a merorganizing body. 1855 OGILVIE *Suppl.*, *Merorganization*, organization in part, or partial organization.

|| **meros** ('mɪəɒs). In *Dicts.* also *merus*. [mod.L., a. Gr. *μηρός* thigh.]

1. *Arch.* (See quotes.)

1823 P. NICHOLSON *Pract. Build.* 588 Meros; the middle part of a triglyph. 1842-59 GWILT *Archit.* 1004 Meros, the plane face between the channels in the triglyphs of the Doric order.

2. *Anat.* The thigh.

1802 TURTON *Med. Gloss.* 1890 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

3. One of the joints of a maxilliped.

1855 BATE in *Rep. Brit. Assoc.* 33 The third leaf-like plate consists of two joints, the fourth and the fifth, the meros and the carpus. 1857 — in *Phil. Trans.* CXLVIII. 604 Fig 10 to 14. *Pereiopoda*:—a, Coxa; b, Basos; c, Ischium; d, Meros.

merostome ('mɛrɒstəʊm). *Zool.* [ad. mod.L. *Merostomata* neut. pl., f. MERO-¹ + Gr. *στόμα*, *στόματ*- mouth; so called as having the mouth divided into separate parts.] Any arthropod of the order *Merostomata*. So *mero'stomatous, me'rostomous adjs.*, of or belonging to the *Merostomata*.

1881 GILL in *Smithson. Rep.* 431 The Merostomes, i.e. the Horseshoe Crabs of the present epoch.

merosymmetry (mɛ'rɒsɪ'mɪtrɪ). *Cryst.* [f. MERO-¹ + SYMMETRY.] The condition or quality of being merohedral. So *merosymmetrical a.* = MEROHEDRAL.

1875 *Chem. News* 19 Mar. 121 Such partially developed forms Mr. Maskelyne designated as *mero-symmetrical* forms. *Ibid.*, The varieties of *mero-symmetry* that a crystal may present. 1878 GURNEY *Crystallogr.* 55. 1895 STORY-MASKELYNE *Crystallogr.* § 137 *Mero-symmetrical* forms may be *hemi-symmetrical*.

merosystematic (mɛ'rɒsɪstɪ'mætɪk), *a. Cryst.* [f. MERO-¹ + SYSTEMATIC.] Having less than the number of normals by the law of symmetry.

1878 GURNEY *Crystallogr.* 39 Such forms are called *merosystematic* or *merosymmetrical*, or partially *symmetrical* forms. 1895 STORY-MASKELYNE *Crystallogr.* § 139 *Holo- and mero-systematic* forms.

merour(e), obs. forms of MIRROR.

† **meroure**. *Obs. rare*—¹. [a. L. *mæror*, f. *mæxērē* to mourn.] Lamentation, sorrowing.

c 1450 *Mirour Saluacioun* 3770 In whas absence . . eure sho contynuyd in weping and in meroure.

-**merous**, the ending of the adjs. *dimerous, trimerous, tetramerous, pentamerous*, etc., used *Bot.* in the sense of 'having (a specified number of) parts'. The numeral part of these words is often expressed in writing by an arabic figure,

which is sometimes replaced by the English numeral word, as in *2-merous, five-merous*.

1870 HOOKER *Stud. Flora* p. x, Papaveraceæ. Flowers regular 2-merous. 1888 *Athenæum* 18 Aug. 228/2 A corolla of four petals could not have been provided with the same amount of nutritive material as a five-merous one.

Merovingian (mɛ'rɒvɪndʒɪən), *a. and sb.* [a. F. *Merovingien*, f. med. L. *Merovingi* pl., the designation of Clovis and his descendants, repr. a Germanic word formed with patronymic suffix -ING³ from the name (in L. form *Meroveus*) of the reputed ancestor of the family.] *A. adj.* Pertaining to the line of Frankish kings founded by Clovis (Chlodovech, in OHG. Hludwig), and to the kingdoms reigned over by them in Gaul and Germany from about A.D. 500 to A.D. 751-2, when their rule was succeeded by that of the Carolingian dynasty. In *Palæogr.*, applied to the style of handwriting peculiar to the Merovingian period in the Frankish empire. *B. sb.* A king or other member of this royal line. In *Palæogr.* = Merovingian script.

1694 *Hist., Geogr. & Poet. Dict.*, *Meroveans*, or *Merovingians*, a Name given to the Kings of France of the First Race. 1781 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* xxxv. III. 400 The Franks . . had wisely established the right of hereditary succession in the noble family of the Merovingians. *Ibid.* xxxviii. III. 592 The wealth of the Merovingian princes consisted in their extensive domain. *Ibid.* 594 The . . silent decay of the Merovingian line. 1867 J. B. DAVIS *Thesaur. Craniorum* 74 Merovingian Frank. *Ibid.*, Nos. 208 to 210 are from the Merovingian Cemetery at Envermeu, near Dieppe. *Ibid.* 75 Average Measurements of . . Merovingian Skulls. 1892 E. M. THOMPSON *Gr. & Lat. Palæogr.* xvii. 226 Merovingian Writing. *Ibid.* 231 The extravagances of the cursive Merovingian. 1900 EARL ROSEBURY *Napoleon* xii. 152 The ladies of his party . . had to be conveyed in a Merovingian equipage drawn by several yoke of oxen.

merow, -owe, -ow3, obs. ff. MARROW *sb.*¹

meroxene (mɛ'rɒksɪn). *Min.* [ad. G. *meroxen* (W. Haidinger 1845), after A. Breithaupt's *Astrites meroxenus* (1841), 'probably from *μηρός* a part, and *ξένος* strange, because it is a part of what had been called uniaxial mica' (A. H. Chester).] A variety of biotite.

1854 DANA *Syst. Min.* (ed. 4) II. 226 The Vesuvian biotite occurs in brilliant crystals (Meroxene).

merpeople: see MER-.

† **merpyss**. *Obs. rare*—¹. = PISMIRE.

1527 ANDREW *Brunswyke's Distyll. Waters* F iv, Than the merpysses shall . . leve theyr egges behynde them.

merquisate, obs. form of MARCASITE.

merre, obs. form of MERE *sb.*², MYRRH.

merrels: see MEREL.

† **merribowk**. *Obs.* Also *meribauk, merry bauks*. [f. MERRY *a.* + BOWK. Cf. *sillibouk*.] A sillibub or posset.

1611 COTGR., *Laict aigre*, whay; also, a sillibub, or merribowke. 1613 BEAUM. & FL. *Coxcomb* III. iii. (1647) 108/2 And can you milke a Cow? and make a merrybush [? *read-buck* or -bouk]? 1664 O. HEYWOOD *Diaries*, etc. (1883) III. 86 She had drunk six meribauk pots full of ale. 1674 RAY *N. C. Words, Merry bauks*: a cold Posset, *Derb.*

† **'merrify**, *v. Obs. nonce-wd.* [f. MERRY *sb.*¹ + -FY.] *trans.* To cause to be merry.

1780 MME. D'ARBLAY *Diary* (1904) I. 347 It merrified us all.

merril(l)s: see MEREL.

merrily ('mɛrɪlɪ), *adv.* Forms: see MERRY *a.* and -LY²; also 4-6 merely, 4-7 merily, 5 merelly, 6 merrellie, -ely, merelie, -ye, 6- merrily. [f. MERRY *a.* + -LY².]

1. In early use: Pleasantly, agreeably, cheerfully, happily. In modern use: With exuberant gaiety, joyously, mirthfully, hilariously.

13. . . *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 2295 þen muryly efte con he mele, þe mon in þe grene. c 1386 CHAUCER *Manciple's T.* 34 No nyghtyngale Ne koude . . Syngen so wonder myrily and weel. a 1400-50 *Alexander* 3862 þe mone our þe montayns meryly it schynes. c 1440 *Gesta Rom.* xvi. 58 (Harl. MS.) The brid, þat sang so murely in the top of the tre, is þi conscience. 1552 in *Liturg. Serv. Q. Eliz.* (1847) 247 That I may . . even in the very pangs of death, cry boldly and merrily unto thee. 1553 BRENDE *Q. Curtius* x. 208 b, When he had spoken those wordes, he went merylye [orig. *alacriter*] into the fire. 1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* v. x. 42 Full merrily the humble Bee doth sing. 1656 EARL MONM. *tr. Boccalini's Advt. fr. Parnass.* 126, I see the fire of Heresie . . breaks most forth there, where they drink merriliest. 17. . . in Scott *Redgauntlet* ch. iv, Merrily danced the Quaker's wife, And merrily danced the Quaker. 1799 WORDSW. *Fountain* 22 No check, no stay, this Streamlet fears; How merrily it goes! 1848 DICKENS *Dombey* iv, 'Oh, very well, Uncle', said the boy, merrily. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 462, [I] would not go out of life less merrily than the swans.

† 2. Jocularly, facetiously, wittily, in jest. *Obs.* c 1386 CHAUCER *Wife's T.* 336 Iuuenal seith of pouerte myrily The poure man [etc.]. a 1548 HALL *Chron.*, *Edw. V.* 21 This man merely . . said to his awne sonne that he would

make him inheritor of y^e croune meaning his awne house. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 16 Philip the French king beyng meryly disposed, sayde that william lay in Childebed, and norrisshed his fat belly. a 1626 BACON *New Atl.* 14 We knew he spake it but merrily. 1704 HEARNE *Duct. Hist.* (1714) I. 431 Treves . . is . . of no great Beauty of it self . . and the Air generally so clouded . . that it is by some called merrily *Cloaca Planetarum*.

Comb. 1767 S. PATERSON *Another Trav.* I. 129 The fleers of some of my merrily-disposed readers.

3. With alacrity; hence, with reference to inanimate things, briskly.

1530 PALSGR. 547/1 These beestes fede meryly towards nyght. 1720 DE FOE *Capt. Singleton* v. (1840) 80 We went merrily up the river with the flood. 1899 *Times* 25 Oct. 5/3 The Mauer bullets rattled merrily, but impotently, on the armour [of a train]. 1912 G. B. SHAW *John Bull's Other Island* Pref. p. vi/2 He chalks up No Surrender merrily, and puts up one of the famous fights of history. 1926 W. R. INGE *Lay Thoughts* III. i. 185 The process [sc. increase of population] went on merrily at first because the new countries produced far more food than they needed for themselves. 1939 JOYCE *Finnegans Wake* III. 615 On the top of the longcar, as merrily we rolled along, we think of him looking at us yet. 1966 *Listener* 17 Feb. 247/1 Frontier wars . . continue as merrily in our own nuclear age as ever they did before 1914. 1972 R. ADAMS *Watership Down* xxxiii. 261 Why not a water-rabbit? I shall float merrily along—. 1974 *Observer* 3 Mar. 34/3 McKenzie merrily complained that the Battleground machine wasn't telling him anything.

merriment ('mɛrɪmənt). [f. MERRY *v.* + -MENT.]

† 1. Something that contributes to mirth; a jest; 'a piece of fooling'; *spec.* a brief comic dramatic entertainment. *Obs.*

1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 151 Your talke replenished with pleasant merriments. 1589 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* VI. xxx. (1612) 146 When they, indeed of merriments in Loue did theare conspire. c 1590 MARLOWE *Faustus* (1604) E3, Beleeue me maister Doctor, this merriment hath much pleased me. 1592 NASHE *P. Penlesse* (ed. 2) 27 They shal not be brought vpon the Stage for any goodnes, but in a merriment of the Usurer and the Diuel. 1597 SHAKS. *2 Hen. IV.* II. iv. 324 Hee will . . turne all to a merrymnt, if you take not the heat. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* VI. 292, I kept . . the Germanes from langour, cherishing them with iouiall merriments.

† b. A humorous or scurrilous publication. *Obs.*

1697 BENTLEY *Diss. Epist.* etc., *Æsop* §9. 148 Not a bit better than our Penny-Merriments, printed at London-Bridge. 1824 DIBDIN *Libr. Comp.* 598 The rapid increase of cheap pamphlets (under the title of *Merriments*).

2. The action (or fan act) of merry-making, or of 'making merry' over something; hilarious enjoyment or jocularly; mirth, fun; †a festivity.

1588 SHAKS. *L.L.L.* v. ii. 139 They doe it but in mocking merriment. 1596 — *Merch. V.* II. ii. 212 We haue friends That purpose merriment. 1602 — *Ham.* v. i. 210 Your flashes of Merriment that were wont to set the Table on a Rore? 1663 BUTLER *Hud.* I. i. 674 [People] to crack'd Fiddle and hoarse Tabor, In Merriment did drudge and labour. 1674 PLAYFORD *Skill Mus.* I. 61 Feasts and other Merriments. 1699 BENTLEY *Phal.* 199 The Merriments in the Attic Villages. 1796 CRAUFURD in *Ld. Auckland's Corr.* (1862) III. 337 Beaulieu and his exploits were subjects of merriment in the army. 1869 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* III. xii. 162 And, mingled with all this, there is a certain element of grim merriment. 1903 *Edin. Rev.* Apr. 498 The old harvest or 'horkey' suppers with their feasting and merriment . . have too often been allowed to die out.

b. Used for: A subject for mirth.

1810 SCOTT *Lady of L.* I. xvi, A summer night, in greenwood spent, Were but to-morrow's merriment.

† c. Entertainment, amusement. *Obs.*

1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N.* III. ii. 146, I see you are all bent To set against me, for your merriment.

merriner, obs. form of MARINER.

merriness ('mɛrɪnɪs). Now *rare*. [f. MERRY *a.* + -NESS.] The quality or condition of being merry (in various senses of the adj.).

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 20510 Sittes stell now mar and lesse, And hers now þis mirines. c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* III. Pr. ii. 52 (Camb. MS.) Wyf and chyldren þat men desyren for cause of delit and of merynesse. 1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* xxiii. 31 Tak thow example and spend with mirriness. 1567 *Gude & Godlie Ball.* (S.T.S.) 76 The Angellis sang with merynes. 1599 JAS. I. *Basill. Δωρον* (1603) 115 Tempering it with grauitie, and quicknesse, or merrinesse, according to the subject, and occasion of the time. 1638 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (ed. 2) 2 We vomited out a like echo of thunder, plowing up the liquid seas in merrinesse. 1848 *Tait's Mag.* XV. 114 Joy and merriness are not for me. 1886 *Maneh. Exam.* 16 Nov. 5/5 The merriness which is supposed to be characteristic of the music of a peal of bells.

merring, variant of MARRING *vbl. sb.*

merro(u)r(e), obs. forms of MIRROR.

merrow ('mɛrəʊ). *Anglo-Irish.* [a. Irish *muirrighach*.] A mermaid.

1828 T. C. CROKER *Fairy Leg.* II. 17 The Irish word Merrow . . answers exactly to the English mermaid. 1889 FROUDE *Two Chiefs Dunboy* xxv, You slip through their hands like a merrow.

merrowre, obs. form of MIRROR.

merry ('mɛrɪ), *sb.* [altered form of MERISE, probably due to interpretation of the s as a plural ending.] A kind of black cherry. Also *attrib.* 1595 CHAPMAN *Ovid's Banq. Sence* B 2b, White and red Iessamines, Merry, Melliphill. 1707 MORTIMER *Husb.*

(1721) II. 265 They [cherries] do best grafted on the Black-Cherry-stock, or the Merry-stock. 1757 COOPER *Distiller* III. lii. (1760) 221 The black cherry, the Merry or Honey Cherry. 1825 COBBETT *Rur. Rides* 86 There are not many of the merries, as they call them in Kent and Hampshire. 1899 *Longm. Mag.* Dec. 179 The wild cherry tree, or merry-tree, also known . . . as the 'Gean'.

merry (mɛrɪ), *a.* and *adv.* Forms: 1 myrȝe, murȝe, myrȝe, mirȝe, merȝe, 1-3 meriȝe, 3 murȝe (comparative murgre, murgore, superl. murgost, -gust), 3-4 murȝe, muri, 3-5 murie, 4 murȝe (compar. murer), 4-5 mury; 3-4 miri(e), 4-5 myry, miry, 4-6 myrie, 4-5 myri, (5 compar. mirgurre), 5-6 *Sc.* mirrie, mirry, myrrie, 6 myrry, *Sc.* mirre; 3-6 meri, 4-5 merey, 4-6 merie, -y(e), 5 merrȝe, 5-6 mere, 6 *Sc.* mearȝe, 6-7 merrie, 6-merry. [OE. *myr(i)ȝe* (:—OTeut, type **murgjo-*), whence *myrȝō* MIRTH; outside English the only cognate corresponding in sense is MDu. **merch*, whence *merchte* = MIRTH, *merchtocht* rejoicing, *mergelijc* joyful, *mergen* = MERRY *v.* It is, however, probable that the word is identical with the OTeut. **murgjo-* short, represented by OHG. *murg-fāri* lasting a short time, and by the Gothic derivative *ga-maurġjan* to shorten, and presumably descending, with Gr. βραχύς, from an Indogermanic *m̥rghu-*.

The transition from the assumed original sense 'short' to the OE. sense 'pleasant' is somewhat difficult, but may have been brought about through the intervention of a derived factitive verb, meaning 'to shorten', and hence 'to shorten time', 'to cheer'; cf. ON. *skemta* to amuse, *f. skamt*, neut. of *skammr*—short.]

A. adj.

1. Of things: Pleasing, agreeable.

†**a.** Of occupations, events, or conditions: Causing pleasure or happiness; pleasing, delightful. *Obs.*

a merry meal: see MEAL sb.² 2f.

†**b.** Of a place or country: Pleasant, delightful in aspect or conditions (*obs.*). So originally in the designation *Merry England*, in which the adj. was subsequently apprehended as in sense 3. Also *Merrie England*, freq. in ironic or satirical usage; so *Merrie Englander*.

†**c.** Of sound or music: Pleasant, sweet. Hence of animals, esp. birds: Having a pleasant voice. *Obs.* (Cf. sense 3.)

†**d.** Of weather, climate, atmospheric conditions, etc.: Pleasant, fine. Of a wind: Favourable.

†**e.** Of dress: Handsome, gay. *Obs.*

†**f.** Of herbs, drugs, etc.: Pleasant to the taste or smell. *Obs.*

†**g.** *a merry mean*: a happy medium.

†**h.** Of a saying, jest, etc.: Amusing, diverting, funny. *Obs.* or *arch.*, with mixture of sense 3.

†**i.** Of looks or appearance: †Pleasant, agreeable, bright (*obs.*); hence, expressive of cheerfulness, mirthful, hilarious (in modern use merged in sense 3).

†**j.** Of persons and their attributes: Full of animated enjoyment (in early use chiefly with reference to feasting or sport); joyous, mirthful, hilarious. Also of permanent temper or disposition: Given to joyousness or mirth.

†**k.** *the Merry Monarch*: a frequent designation for Charles II. †*merry-meinie* (*obs.*), *merry-men* (see MERRY MAN 1): applied in ballad poetry to the followers of Robin Hood; hence sometimes used *allusively*.

†**l.** *Sir Tristr.* 1198 A miriman were he 3if he o liue ware. c 1350 *Will. Palerne* 4926 As þei muriest at þe mete pat time seten, þer come menskful messageres. c 1375 *M. 4812* (Fairf.) Quen þai saghe þer come plente Murer [earlier texts gladder, bliper] men miȝt neuer be. a 1380 *Min. Poems fr. Vernon MS.* 680 Whon men beop murȝest at heor Mele: I rede 3e þenke on 3usterday. c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 4787 Merry was the menyȝe & maden gret loye. c 1461 *E.E. Misc.* (Warton Cl.) 48 The boy was mery y-nowe. 1500-20 *DUNBAR Poems* xxv. 27 Bring 3ow sone to Edinburgh ioy, For to be mirry amang ws. c 1510 *Lytell Geste Robyn Hood* iv. in *Neuengl. Leseb.* (1895) I. 180/14 And he founde there Robyn hode And all hys mery meyne. *Ibid.* v. 180/115 Buske you my mery yonge men. 1513 *MORE* in *Grafton Chron.* (1568) II. 784 King Edward woulde say that he had three concubines, . . . one, the meriest, one the wyliest, the thirde the holyst harlot in the realme. . . . But the meriest was Shores wife. 1606 *SHAKS. Tr. & Cr.* 1. ii. 27 He is

melancholy without cause, and merry against the haire. 1632 *LITHGOW Trav.* III. 90, I was exceeding merry with my old friends. ? c 1665 *ROCHESTER Sat. on King* 19 Restless he rolls about from Whore to Whore A merry Monarch, scandalous, and poor. 1712 *STEELE Spect.* No. 462 ¶ 5 This very Mayor afterwards erected a statue of his merry Monarch in Stocks-Market. 1794 *MRS. RADCLIFFE Myst. Udolpho* xxv, Poor Ludovico would be as merry as the best of them, if he was well. 1832 *W. IRVING Alhambra* II. 262 His memory was always cherished as that of a merry companion. 1849 *JAMES Woodman* ii, She was the merriest little abbess in the world.

†**m.** *Happy. Obs.*

a 1380 *S. Ambrosius* 426 in *Horstm. Altengl. Leg.* (1878) 15/1 He . . . wepte for holymen and murie þat passed weren vp to glorie. 1388 *WYCLIF Job* xxi. 23 This yuel man dieth . . . riche and bleful, that is, myrie. 1513 *MORE* in *Grafton Chron.* (1568) II. 781 The true Lorde Hastings . . . was neuer merier, nor thought his life in more suretie in all his dayes. 1529 *MORE* in *Four C. Eng. Lett.* (1880) 12, I pray you be with my . . . household mery in God.

†**n.** *transf.* 1634 *SIR T. HERBERT Trav.* 184 [Silkworms] will be no where merry nor vsefull, but where are store of Mulberry Trees.

†**o.** *Pleasantly amused; hence, facetious, 'pleasant'. Const. with, on, upon* (a person). *Obs.* or *arch.* (Cf. *make merry*, 3 e below.)

1607 *SHAKS. Timon* III. ii. 42, I know his Lordship is but merry with me. 1703 *ROWE Fair Penit. Ded.*, There is hardly such a thing as being merry, but at another's Expence. 1694 *ATTERBURY On Prov.* xiv. 6, Serm. 1726 I. 195 They were Men who . . . took their Fill of all the Good Things of this World; and . . . were very merry, and very bitter upon those that did not. 1709 *SWIFT Merlin's Proph.* Wks. 1755 II. 1. 179 Astrology . . . is by no means an art to be despised, whatever Mr. Bickerstaff, or other merry gentlemen are pleased to think. 1714 *Spectator* No. 573 (init.), You are pleased to be very merry, as you imagine, with us Widows. 1772 *FOOTE Nabob* 1. 17 You are merry, Sir. 1831 *LYTTON Godolphin* 9 You are merry on me, I see.

†**p.** *Hilarious from drink; slightly tipsy.* (Cf. *market merry*.)

1575-6 *Durham Depos.* (Surtees) 287 The said Sr Richerd, being merry with drinke, maid a quarrell to this examinate. *Ibid.* 288 The said Sr Richerd will be merry with drinke ther, but not dronken. 1681 *LUTTRELL Brief Rel.* (1857) I. 134 Mr. Verdon . . . returning home pretty merry, took occasion to murder a man on the road. 1719 *D'URFEE Pills* III. 7 Drunk, which the vulgar call merry. 1838 *JAMES Robber* vi, Doveton, who was beginning to get merry, and eke good-humoured in his cups.

†**q.** *Phrases. to make merry* (refl. and intr.): to be festive or jovial; to indulge in feasting and jollity. *to make merry* (over, †with): to make fun (of), to ridicule. *merry hell*: see HELL sb. 10 q.

c 1320 *Sir Tristr* 3085 Bope seize he Wip too houndes mirie made. c 1350 *Will Palerne* 1880 Make we vs merie for mete haue we at wille. c 1440 *Cast. Persev.* 2709 Make us mery, & lete hym gone! he was a good felawe. 1500-20 *DUNBAR Poems* xiii. 32 Sum makis him mirry at the wynis. 1530 *PALSGR.* 625/2 Make mery, syrs, we shall go hence to morowe. 1628 *EARLE Microcosm., Tavern* (Arb.) 33 Men come heere to make merry. 1761 *HUME Hist. Eng.* II. xxviii. 135 The people made merry with the Cardinal's ostentation. 1771 *GOLDSM. Hist. Eng.* II. 403 The people made merry with this absurd and brutal statute. 1791 *Gentl. Mag.* 19/1 My horse took fright at some hay-makers who were carousing and making merry. 1832 *TENNYSON Pal. of Ari* 3 Oh, soul, make merry and carouse. 1890 *Sat. Rev.* 25 Oct. 481/2 He makes merry over their deficiencies.

†**r.** *In proverbs and proverbial comparisons. the more the merrier.* (See also CRICKET sb.¹ 1 d, GRIG sb.¹ 5.)

13 . . . *E.E. Allit. P. A.* 850 Bot vchon enle we wolde were fyf, þe mo þe myrȝer. 13 . . . *K. Alis.* 1163 Swithe mury hit is in halle, When the burdes wawen alle. 1546 *J. HEYWOOD Prov.* (1867) 65 It is mery in halle, when berds wag all. 1562 — *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 433 Tis good to be mery and wyse: How shall foolos folow that aduys? 1564 *PILKINGTON Let. Wks.* (Parker Soc.) Pref. 7 The bishop of Man liveth here at ease, and as merry as Pope Joan. 1595 *SHAKS JOHN IV.* i. 18, I should be as merry as the day is long. 1614 *JOHNSON Barth. Fair* (1631) I. vi. 83, I, and Salomon too, Win, (the more the merrier) Win, we'll leaue Rabby busy in a Booth. a 1643 *W. CARTWRIGHT Ordinary* III. iv, I'll be As merry as a Pismire. a 1745 *SWIFT Direct. Servants, Footman*, Live a short life and a merry one. 1768-74 *TUCKER Lt. Nat.* (1834) II. 337 He knew how to be merry and wise. 1792 *BURNS 'Here's a health to them that's awa'*, It's gude to be merry and wise, It's gude to be honest and true. 1811 *JANE AUSTEN Sense & Sens.* II. iii. 38 The more the merrier say I, and I thought it would be more comfortable for them to be together. 1873 *HAMILTON Intell. Life* 1. v. (1876) 29 Merry as a lark. 1874 *TROLLOPE Way we live Now* (1875) I. xxxiii. 208 The more the merrier. Ruby'll have enough for the two o' you, I'll go bail. 1922 *E. O'NEILL Hairy Ape* (1923) v. 47 De more de merrier when I gits started. 1928 *A. HUXLEY Point Counter Point* xi. 168 The more the merrier was her principle; or if 'merrier' were too strong a word, at least the noisier, the more tumultuously distracting. 1952 'M. COST' *Hour Awaits* 28 The more the merrier, . . . for with her cousins also crowding the Hotel, additional 'cover' would be afforded. 1974 'D. FLETCHER' *Lovable Man* II. 120, I moved over to features. More the merrier. I'm free-lance now.

†**s.** *Of times or seasons: Characterized by festivity or rejoicing.*

1567 [see 1]. 1596 *SHAKS. 2 Hen. IV.* v. iii. 38 Welcome merry Shrouetide. 1617 *MORYSON Itin.* II. 87 To keepe a merry Christmas. 1667 *LD. SANDWICH Let. in Sir W. Temple's Wks.* (1720) II. 136, I wish you a very merry Christmas. 1710 *SWIFT Jnl.* to *Stella* 21 Dec., But first I will wish you a merry Christmas and a happy New Year. 1710-11 *Ibid.* 25 Mar., 25. Morning. I wish you a merry new year: this is the first day of the year, you know, with us. 1843 *DICKENS Christmas Carol* iii. They wished each other Merry Christmas in their can of grog.

†**t.** *Special collocations: †merry-bout, slang, an act of sexual intercourse; †merry main* (see

MAIN *sb.*³ 1), a game at dice; † **merry Monday**, the Monday before Shrove Tuesday; **merry night**, *north. dial.*, a night given up to festivities and sport. For **merry dancers**, *Greek, grig, pin*, see DANCER 5, GREEK *sb.* 5, GRIG *sb.*¹ 5, PIN *sb.* 11. See also MERRY-ANDREW, MERRY-MAN, etc.

1780 *Newgate Cal.* V. 314 Being asked . . . if she thought it proper for a woman of decency to ask another 'how she did after this *merry-bout', and 'whether she thought a rape was a merry-bout'. **1665** *Merry main [see MAIN *sb.*³ 1]. **1667** DRYDEN *Secr. Love* iv. i. Come, gentlemen, let's lose no time: While they are talking, let's have one merry main before we die, for mortality sake. **1729** GAY *Polly* III. (1772) 198 Does not this drum-head here, . . . tempt you to fling a merry main or two? **1565** in Picton *L'pool Munic. Rec.* (1883) I. 35 Monday next before Fasten's eve or Shrovetide called *Merry Monday. **1803** R. ANDERSON *Cumbl'd. Ball.* 65 Aa, lad! sec a *murry-neet we've hed at Bleckell. **1819** WORDSW. *Waggoner* II. 30 'Tis the village Merry-Night! **1837** *Penny Cycl.* VIII. 223/2 Cumbrian peasantry have various festive meetings, called the *kirn*, or harvest-home, sheep-shearing, merry nights, and upshots.

6. Comb. a. parasynthetic, as **merry-conceited**, **-eyed**, **-faced**, **-hearted**, **-lipped**, **-minded**, **-witted** adjs.

1547-64 BAULDWIN *Mor. Philos.* (Palfr.) 6 Aristippus . . . was a merry-witted fellow. **1548** SIR P. HOBY in Strype *Eccle. Mem.* (1721) II. App. Y. 79, I hear say he is a man somewhat aged and merry-conceited when he list. **1611** BIBLE *Isa.* xxiv. 7 All the merrie hearted doe sigh. **1625** K. LONG tr. *Barclay's Argenis* iv. xii. 277 He was . . . merry-conceited in words. **1648-60** HEXHAM, *Klucht-sinnigh*, Merrie-minded. **1684** OTWAY *Atheist* III. i. You Plump-cheek'd merry-ey'd Rogue. **1816** L. HUNT *To J. H.* 20 It [sc. a mouth] breaks into such sweetness, With merry-lipped completeness. **1838** DICKENS *Nich. Nick.* vi. The merry-faced gentleman sent round the punch. **1851** RUSKIN *Stones Ven.* (1874) I. xx. 220 Clear, crisp, ringing, merry-minded waves.

b. quasi-adv. with another adj.
a **1618** SYLVESTER *Auto-machia* 125 Sailing all my Life On merry-sorry Seas. **1865** KINGSLEY *Herew.* x. They are laughing and roaring now, merry-mad every one of them.

B. adv. a. = MERRILY.
c **1220** *Bestiary* 570 Mirie 3e singed dis mere. **c** **1320** *Seuyn Sag.* (W.) 556 Foules songe therinne murie. **c** **1381** CHAUCER *Parl. Foules* 592 Daunsith he murye that is myrtheles? **14..** *Sir Beues* 107 (MS. E.) Bellys he herde merye ryng. **14..** *Arth. & Merl.* 2485 (Kölbing) He was grauen & layd full merye In the towne of Glasenburye. **1546** *Supplic. Poore Commons* (E.E.T.S.) 87 They wedde and bury, and synge ful mery, but all for money. **1567** *Gude & Godlie Ball.* (S.T.S.) 68 We suld . . . Without any dissemillance Be blyith, and myrrie sing.

b. Comb., as **merry-running**, **-singing**, **-turned**; **merry-begot**, **-begotten** *dial.*, illegitimate; also *sb.*, a bastard.

1549 CHALONER *Erasm. on Folly* Lj b, With suche taunts and meritousned answers they provoke men to laughter. **1593** NASHE *Christis T.* Wks. (Grosart) V. 109 The younger men in their merry-running Madrigals. **1606** SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. iv. II. *Magnif.* 1133 A willing Troup of merry-singing Swains. **1785** GROSE *Dict. Vulg. Tongue, Merry begotten*, a bastard. **1890** HALL CAINE *Bondman* I. vi, Maybe you think it nice to bring up your daughter with the merry-begot of any ragabash that comes prowling along.

† **merry**, *v.* *Obs.* [OE. *myrgan* (:—**murgjan*), related to *myrge* MERRY *a.*]

1. intr. To be merry.
c **1000** *Ags. Ps.* (Th.) xlvii. 1 Fægriað and myrðað Gode mid wunsmere stemme. **a** **1310** in Wright *Lyric P.* xiv. 45 In May hit murgeth when hit dawes. **c** **1460** Towneley *Myst.* xiii. 714 Lo, he merys; lo, he laghys, my swetyng.
2. trans. To make (a person, etc.) merry.
a **1310** in Wright *Lyric P.* xiii. 44 Woves this wilde drakes, Miles murgeth huere makes. **c** **1400** *Pride of Life* (Brandl, 1898) 296 A ha, solas, now þou seist so þou mriest me in my mode. **1627-77** FELTHAM *Resolves* I. xxv. 44 Though pleasure merries the Senses for a while: yet horror after vulturs the unconsuming heart.

merry-andrew, **merry-Andrew** (*mæri* 'ændru:). [app. f. MERRY *a.* + Andrew proper name (cf. ANDREW 2).

Hearne's statement, in the preface to his edition of Benedictus Abbas (1735) that 'Merry Andrew' was originally applied to Dr. Andrew Borde (died 1549) has neither evidence nor intrinsic probability, though Borde had a reputation for buffoonery, as is shown by the traditional attribution to him of various collections of jests. In 1668 (29 Aug.) Pepys says that he saw at Bartholomew Fair a ridiculous play called 'Marry Andrew', but that this title has any connexion with *merry-andrew* is very doubtful.]

1. One who entertains people by means of antics and buffoonery; a clown; properly (in early use), a mountebank's assistant.
1673 DRYDEN *Epil. to Univ. Oxford* 11 Th' Italian Merry-Andrews took their place, And quite Debauch'd the Stage with lewd Grimace. **1677** W. SHERLOCK *Answ. T. Danson* 69 As ridiculous . . . as it would be very gravely to confute Tom Thumb, or merry Andree, of a Town Lampon. **1697** DRYDEN *Æneid* Ded., This is like Merry Andrew on the low roper, copying lubberly the same tricks which his master is so dexterously performing on the high. **1749** FIELDING *Tom Jones* XII. viii. He found the master of the puppet-show belabouring the back and ribs of his poor Merry-Andrew. **1851** BORROW *Lavengro* lii. (1893) 202 Listening to the jokes of the merry-andrews from the platforms in front of the temporary theatres.

b. fig.
1694 WOOD *Life* (O.H.S.) III. 458 *note*, To make your self the merry andrew of the company [you] did venter upon a person freely to expose him to scorn. **1772** NUGENT tr. *Hist. Fr. Gerund* I. 488 Those who are not sought out as the Merry-Andrews of the pulpit. **1827** CARLYLE *Misc., Richter*

(1857) I. 11 Richter is a man of mirth, but he seldom or never condescends to be a merryandrew.

c. attrib. or as *adj.*
1689 *Answ. Lords & Commoners Sp.* 25 A Reverend Prelate . . . whom he stiles, in a sort of a Merry-Andrew-vein, Church of England Apostle and Captain of her Life-Guard. **1798** *Lit. Mem. Living Authors* I. 119 The jokes and merriment of this merry-andrew philosopher. **1816** *Sporting Mag.* XLVII. 177 Scroggins made some merry-andrew tricks to save his wind. **1847** ALB. SMITH *Chr. Tadpole* xlix. (1879) 422 A poor fellow who went about the country in the merry-Andrew line.

d. Comb., as **merry-andrew-like** *adv.*
1787 WOLCOT (P. Pindar) *Lousiad* II. Wks. I. 238 Turn it [thy wig] inside out, And wear it, Merry-Andrew like, about.

2. pl. Playing cards of the lowest quality.
1866 [see HARRY *sb.*² 3]. **1867** FRY *Playing-Card Terms* in *Philol. Soc. Trans.* 55 *Andrews, Merry Andrews*, Playing-cards of the fourth or lowest class or quality.

Hence **merry-'andrew**, **merry-'andrewize** *vbs. intr.*, to play the merry-andrew; **merry-'andrewism**, buffoonery, clownishness.
1836 *Fraser's Mag.* XIII. 37 Nothing is more distasteful . . . than the indiscriminating Merryandrewism of an ingrained vulgarian. **1861** T. L. PEACOCK *Gryll Gr.* viii. Arch-quacks have taken to merry-andrewizing in a new arena. **1891** G. MEREDITH *One of our Cong.* III. iii. 40 He can, if imps are in him, merryandrew as much as he pleases.

merry-bauks, **-bush**: see MERRIBOWK.

† **merry-gall**. *Obs.* Also 6 merrygald, 7 merigal. [See GALL *sb.*²: the first element might so far as form is concerned be *mery* MARROW¹, but the sense of the combination is not obvious.] A sore produced by chafing.

1575 TURBERV. *Venerie* 139 (May be) he seekes to haue my Sewet for himselfe, Whiche sooner heales a merrygald then Pothecaries pelfe. **1597** GERARDE *Herbal* III. l. 1202 If such as iourney or trauell do carry with them a branch or rod of *Agnus castus* in their hand, it will keepe them from mery gals, and wearines. **1601** HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 101 It healeth all mery-gals and raw places where the flesh is rubbed off or chafed: it helpeth the rank rammish smel vnder the armoles [L. *intertriginum et alarum vitii perfrictionibusque . . . non dubie mederi*]. *Ibid.* 319 It is good to anoint merigals therewith, namely, when one part of the body is fretted & chafed against another [L. *prodest et confricatis membris*].

merryghe, *obs.* form of MARROW *sb.*¹

† **'merry-go-down**. *slang. Obs.* Strong ale.

a **1500** *Songs & Carols* (Percy Soc.) 92 Where is the best wyne? tell yow me. . . I know a draught off mery-go-downe. The best it is in all this towne. **1577** HARRISON *England* II. xi. 86 A pot of hufcappe or mery go downe. **1599** NASHE *Lenten Stufe* Ded. A 3 b, You . . . can do no lesse then present mee with the best mornings draught of merry-go-downe in your quarters.

merry-go-round.

1. A revolving machine carrying wooden horses or cars, on or in which persons ride round and round for amusement; a roundabout.

1729 *Daily Post* 23 Aug., Here's the merry-go-rounds: Come, who rides? **1806-7** J. BERESFORD *Miseries Hum. Life* (1826) xx. 252 May she fall to the ground From a merry-go-round. **1858** HAWTHORNE *Fr. & It. Note-Bks.* (1883) 26 There were merry-go-rounds, wooden horses, and other provision for children's amusements. **1896** E. A. KING *Ital. Highways* 76 It [sc. a steam organ] belonged to a travelling merry-go-round.

2. fig. A 'whirl'. Also merry-go-rounder, a cause of astonishment.

1838 DICKENS *O. Twist* II. xxv. 81 Oh, my eye! here's a merry-go-rounder!—Tommy Chitling's in love! **1856** R. W. PROCTER *Barber's Shop* xiii. (1883) 98 This elysium of a business, this merry-go-round of trade. **1890** H. G. DAKYNS *Xenophon* I. p. cxx, What a merry-go-round of soldierly adventure!

3. Used attrib. or as *adj.* of a railway system, whereby a train of coal hoppers runs perpetually on a circular route between consignor and consignee.

1963 *Mod. Railways* Jan. 23 Some of the desirable characteristics of the 'Merry-go-round' railway . . . are found in the Tyne Dock-Consent iron ore traffic of the N.E.R. **1966** G. F. ALLEN *Brit. Rail after Beeching* viii. 255 Inauguration of 'merry-go-round' coal supply by rail, one of the outstanding concepts of the Beeching era. **1970** *Railway Mag.* Oct. 552/1 Wagons, each capable of carrying up to 32 tons, are permanently coupled into 'Merry-go-round' trains, making 'non-stop' journeys between collieries and generating stations. *Ibid.*, The fully-automated 'Merry-go-round' system works efficiently. *Ibid.* 584/2 Merry-go-round workings in the Knottingley area have seen a variety of motive power recently. **1972** P. LEVY *Spotlight on Trains* 32 British Rail came up with the idea of the 'merry-go-round' train . . . a long train of coal hoppers running in a circular route between the coal mine and the power station. **1973** *North Berks Herald* 13 Dec. 1/2 Sixteen merry-go-round coal trains have been arriving at Didcot power station each week.

† **merry-go-sorry**. *Obs.* A mixture of joy and sorrow.

1599 BRETON *Mis. Mavillia* (Grosart) 49/2 Joying to see the kinde heart of this other olde gentleman, sorie to be an occasion of such anger to himselfe, and trouble to his house, betwixt a merrie, goe sorie, I fell to such weeping, as quite spilde mine eyes. **1600** — *Fort. two Princes* 52. **1606** [? BRETON] *Choice, Chance*, etc. (1881) 76 Thou hast told me of such a Merry goesory, as I haue not often heard of: I am sorry for thy ill fortune, but am glad to see thee aliue.

† **merry land** = *Maryland*, the name of a district in N. America (now one of the United States), applied to a kind of tobacco. Cf. F. *maryland*.

1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. xxii. (Roxb.) 274/1 Sorts of Tobacco. . Merry land, leafe Tobacco.

merrymaid, *dial.* variant of MERMAID.

1865 R. HUNT *Pop. Rom. W. Eng.* (1881) 149 The 'merrymaids' of the Cornish fishermen and sailors possess the well-recognised features of the mermaid.

merry-make (*mæri*meik), *sb. arch.* [app. f. *vbl.* *phr. make merry*, with inversion as in the later MERRY-MAKING.] = MERRY-MAKING.

1579 SPENSER *Sheph. Cal.* Nov. 9 Now nis the time of merimake. **a** **1586** *Satir. Poems Reform.* xxxvii. 51 Gif 3e lyk musik, mirthe, or myrrie mak. **1633** P. FLETCHER *Purple Isl.* I. xxviii. With fearless merry-make and piping. **1638-48** G. DANIEL *Eclog* iii. 29 The Simple Merrie-make of older Swains Was Innocent. **1822** W. TENNANT *Thane of Fife* VI. xviii. The din of merry-make and boast! **1833** LONGF. *Outre-Mer* Prose Wks. 1886 I. 52 The rural sports and merrimakes of the village. **1844** MRS. BROWNING *Drama of Exile* Poems 1850 I. 5 We'll have feasts And funerals also, merrymakes and wars. **1893** KATH. L. BATES *Eng. Relig. Drama* 23 England was wonted to take her merry-makes as a gift from the hand of Religion.

'**merry-make**, *v. rare*. [Formed as prec.] *intr.* To make merry; to be festive.

1714 GAY *Sheph. Week* Tues. 50 Whilom with thee 'twas Marian's dear delight To moil all day and merry-make at night. **1853-8** HAWTHORNE *Eng. Note-Bks.* (1879) I. 240 Dancing and otherwise merrymaking. **1859** FITZGERALD tr. *Omar* xxxv. I think the Vessel, that with fugitive Articulation answer'd, once did live, And merry-make. **1894** DU MAURIER *Trilby* I. 220 Ye young who pawn each other's watches, and merrymake together on the proceeds.

merry-maker (*mæri*meikə(r)). [f. MERRY *a.* + MAKER, after next.] One who makes merry or takes part in festivities.

1827 G. GRIFFIN *Holland-Tide* iii. 236 Music . . . was constantly in high request . . . among the merry-makers. **1843** *Zoologist* I. 35 A party of merry-makers, who resorted to this unwanted saloon to sip their wine. **1884** *Illustr. Lond. News* 13 Sept. 243/3 The merrymakers did not break up until a late hour.

'**merry-making**, *vbl. sb.* [f. MERRY *a.* + MAKING *vbl. sb.*] The action of making merry; conviviality; also, an occasion of festivity, a convivial entertainment.

1714 MANDEVILLE *Fab. Bees* (1725) I. 186 If a woman at a merry-making dresses in man's cloathes. **1779** MME. D'ARBLAY *Diary* 13 June, Her . . . gay, laughing face inspires an almost immediate wish of conversing and merry-making with her. **1819** *Sporting Mag.* IV. 209 A merry-making, on the death of a relation. **1830** TENNYSON *Poems* 93 See! our friends are all forsaking The wine and the merry-making. **1833** HT. MARTINEAU *Briery Creek* v. 107 The Irish betake themselves to rebellion when stopped in their merry-makings. **1876** GREEN *Stray Stud.* 55 The tedious length of an English merry-making would be unintelligible to him [sc. an Italian].

attrib. **1870** MORRIS *Earthly Par.* (1890) 310/1 We Twain Not oft again. . . Unto this merry-making place shall ride.

So '**merry-making ppl. a.**
1838 DICKENS *Nich. Nick.* vi, Such jolly, roystering, rollicking, merry-making blades. **1873** SYMONDS *Grk. Poets* iii. 94 First must merry-making men address the gods with holy songs.

merry man, '**merryman**.

1. pl. merry men: the companions in arms or followers of a knight, an outlaw chief, etc. Also *colloq.* (somewhat jocular): followers, subordinates.

c **1386** CHAUCER *Sir Thopas* 128 His murie men comanded he To make hym bothe game and glee. **c** **1400** *Gamelyn* 774 Yong Gamelyn. . . fond his mery men under woode-bough. **c** **1510** *Lytell Geste of Robyn Hood* iv. in Child *Ballads* III. 66 And Robyn and his mery men Went to wode anone. **c** **1550** *Hunting of Cheviot* 37 *Ibid.* III. 309 Fyghte ye, my myrrie men, whyllys ye may. **1600** SHAKS. *A. Y. L.* I. i. 121 They say he is already in the Forrest of Arden, and a many merry men with him. **1810** SCOTT *Lady of L.* v. xviii. Still at the gallop prick'd the Knight, His merry-men follow'd as they might. **1873** TROLLOPE *Phineas Redux* (1874) I. i. 2 Moderate Liberals had been glad to give Mr. Daubeny and his merry men a chance. **1921** *Daily Colonist* (Victoria, B.C.) 8 Apr. 4/3 The result of their round robin was equally effective; . . . it took the place of the robber's mask so that no one could tell the leaders from their merry-men. **1932** D. L. SAYERS *Have his Carcase* xvi. 205 It's Umpelty and his merry men. Pass me the field-glasses, Bunter. **1939** JOYCE *Finnegans Wake* 1. 48 *Hurleyquinn* the zitherer of the past with his merry-men all. **1960** N. MITFORD *Don't tell Alfred* ii. 24 He will keep Bouche-Bontemps and his merry men in a state of chronic perplexity. **1970** *Punch* 17 June 890/1 The Tories, according to Harold Wilson and his merry men, are dishonest, heartless, reckless and dangerous. **1973** *Times* 24 Nov. 11/4 Tomorrow night Miss Laine, Mr Dankworth and his three merry men will be in concert in Glasgow. **1973** R. PERRY *Ticket to Ride* iv. 61 Abbott and his merry men still weren't on my trail.

2. (As one word.) A jester or buffoon. ? Obs.
1785 GROSE *Dict. Vulgar Tongue, Merry Andrew*, or *Mr. Merryman*, the jack pudding, jester, or zany of a mountebank, usually dressed in a party coloured coat. **1838** THOMS in *Bentley's Misc.* III. 623 The equestrian clown at Astley's, as the Mister Merryman who attends the horsemanship at that theatre is professionally designated. **1858** DORAN *Ct. Fools* 58 In the fifteenth century, when the fashion of wearing bells was abandoned to the professional merry-men.

||3. The surname Merriman has sometimes been used allusively.

1596 HARINGTON *Metam. Ajax* 84 *Hæc tria mens læta, requies, moderata diæta*, Doctor Diet, Doctor Quiet, and Doctor Meryman.

merry-meeting. A festive or convivial gathering.

a 1653 JER. TAYLOR *Serm. Gold. Grove, Winter* xv. 191 This... struck their fancy luckily, and maintained the merry meeting. 1699 SOUTH *Serm.* (1842) III. 51 He can... in those higher speculations forget all his merry-meetings and companions. 1723 DK. WHARTON *True Briton* No. 58. II. 505 If he has not that Zeal without Knowledge to improve a Merry-meeting into a Riot. 1847 L. HUNT *Men, Women, & B.* II. xi. 268 He had carried his merry-meetings to an unusual extent. 1890 'R. BOLDFEWOOD' *Col. Reformer* (1891) 293 He was... made free of all their small gatherings and merry-meetings.

merrymment, -nes, obs. ff. MERRIMENT, -NESS.

merry-sole, var. *Mary-sole*: see MARY I c.

1880-4 F. DAY *Brit. Fishes* II. 22 *Arnoglossus megastoma*. Names.—Whiff, merry sole, a term applied due to its active movements when in the water.

merrythought ('mɛrɪθɔ:t). [f. MERRY a. + THOUGHT sb.: see below.] The FURCULA or forked bone between the neck and breast of a bird; also, the portion of a bird when carved that includes this bone. Also *attrib.*

The name, like the synonym *wish-bone*, alludes to the playful custom of two persons pulling the furcula of a fowl until it breaks; according to the popular notion, the one who gets the longer (in some districts, the shorter) piece will either be married sooner than the other, or will gain the fulfilment of any wish he may form at the moment. 1607 DEKKER *Northw. Hoe* III. Wks. 1873 III. 42, I longed for the merry thought of a pheasant. 1611 COTGR., *Lunette*, the merrie-thought; the forked craw-bone of a bird, which we use, in sport, to put on our noses. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 7 ¶ 2, I... have seen a Man in Love grow pale and lose his Appetite, upon the plucking of a Merry-thought. 1716 R. WALLER in *Phil. Trans.* XXIX. 513 Under the Clavicula or Merry-thought-bone. a 1756 MRS. HAYWOOD *New Present* 269 Then cut up the merry-thought. 1843 LEVER *J. Hinton* ii, Simpering old maids cracked merry thoughts with gay bachelors. 1890 COUES *Field & Gen. Ornithol.* II. 136 The lower belly of the curve, convex forward, fitting in between the forks of the merrythought (Lat. *furculum*).

'merry-totter. *dial.* Also 8-9 -trotter. [f. MERRY a. + TOTTER sb.] A see-saw; a swing.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 338/2 Myrry tottyr [v.r. miritoty], chylderys game, . . . oscillum. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 235/2 A Merytyoty, oscillum, petaurus. 1659 C. HOOLE tr. *Comenius' Orbis Sensualium* (1672) 277 Boyes... tossing and swinging themselves upon a Merry-totter [L. *super Petaurum*]. 1790 GROSE *Provinc. Gloss.*, Merry-totter, a see-saw. 1862 'TOM TREDDLEHOYLE' *Bairnsia Foaks Ann.* 4 (E.D.D.) Merry-trotter.

Merry Widow. a. The English name of Franz Lehár's operetta *Die Lustige Witwe* (first produced (in German) in Vienna, 1905, and (in English) in London, 1907) used allusively, freq. *joc.*, of an amorous or designing widow.

1907 *Times* 10 June 4/3 The fame of *Die Lustige Witwe* must have preceded the coming of the opera, for the appearance of the composer was greeted with thunders of applause... *The Merry Widow*... is a genuine light opera... Perhaps, in the original, Sonia... is a 'merry' widow. 1922 JOYCE *Ulysses* 209 Woos and wins her, a whoreson merry widow. 1942 H. C. BAILEY *Dead Man's Shoes* xxvii. 105 Randolph also found the marriage in the paper that morning... He burst out laughing... 'Queen Caroline! The merry widow!' 1961 *Studies in Eng. Lit.* (Houston, Texas) I. iv. 23 (*heading*) *Lady Susan*: Jane Austen's character of the Merry Widow. 1965 J. M. CAIN *Magician's Wife* (1966) iv. 31 She'll be a Merry Widow, that we know for sure, but not with your help.

b. Used *attrib.* and *absol.* to designate a type of ornate, wide-brimmed hat.

1908 *Daily Chron.* 9 July 1/4 The women in the galleries took off their 'Merry Widow' hats, and waved them frantically. 1909 *Ibid.* 21 Jan. 7/3 A huge Merry Widow of the approved Occidental pattern from China. 1922 JOYCE *Ulysses* 554 Under the umbrella appears Mrs. Cunningham in Merry Widow hat and kimono gown. 1956 C. H. B. KITCHIN *Secret River* i. 61 Mrs. Ashworth in a Merry Widow hat, in which she thought she had looked ravishing. 1966 *Times* 15 June 15/5 When *The Merry Widow* music echoed across Europe, Lily Elsie wore the hat every night at Daly's. It caught on. From the opening night, June 8, 1907, everybody wore the Merry Widow hat.

'merry-wing. [f. MERRY a. + WING sb.; app. with reference to the rapid beating of the wings.]

†1. A kind of gnat or mosquito found in the West Indies, esp. Jamaica and Barbados. *Obs.* 1671 OGILBY *Amer.* 340 In some parts of the Country [in Jamaica] there are also a sort of stinging Flies, call'd Muschilli and Merrywings. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Merry-wings*, a sort of Fly, very troublesome in the Night, in the Island of Barbadoes. 1750 G. HUGHES *Barbados* 87 The Merry-Wing... is a very minute Fly... They seem to be exactly of the same Species with the Gnat in England.

2. U.S. The golden-eye, *Clangula glaucion*. 1888 G. TRUMBULL *Names of Birds* 78.

†**mers.** *Sc. Obs.* Also 6 merse. [a. MDu. *merse* (mod.Du. *mars*) 'top' of a mast, literally 'basket'.] A round-top surrounding the lower masthead. Also *attrib.* in *mers clothes*,

streamers and hangings suspended from the 'mers'.

1494 *Acc. Ld. High Treas. Scot.* (1877) I. 253 Item for ane gret mast, ane ra, ane swken, a pygy mast; and thir rais and the takling with ane mers, . . . and for ane pomp and other small graith, x li. 1504-6 *Ibid.* (1901) III. 89 Item xxvj elne carsay blew, rede, quhit and yallow to be ij mers clathis to the schip. 1505-6 *Ibid.* 183 Item... to the man that maid the mers of the schip, in drinksilver xiiij. 1506 *Ibid.* 189 Item... to Alexander Chamir, payntour, quhilk payntit the mers of the Kingis schip x Franch cronis. 1508 DUNBAR *Gold. Targe* 52 A saill, als quhite as blossom vpon spray, Wyth merse of gold, brycht as the stern of day.

mersalyl ('mɜ:səlɪl). *Pharm.* [f. MER(CURY) sb. + SAL(IC)YL.]

The sodium salt, C₁₃H₁₆NO₆HgNa, of o-[(3-hydroxymercuri-2-methoxypropyl)-carbonyl]phenoxyacetic acid, which is a powerful diuretic formerly used in the treatment of œdema.

1936 *Brit. Pharmacopœia* 1932 Add. 1. 46 (*heading*) Mersalyl. 1940 *Jrnl. Amer. Med. Assoc.* 23 Nov. 1786/1 (*heading*) The effect of mersalyl (Salyrgan) on plasma volume. 1958 *Times* 23 Apr. 15/4 He had referred to ammonium chloride as a diuretic normally used in conjunction with mersalyl. 1972 *Nature* 7 Apr. 301/2 Mersalyl, a potent inhibitor of myofibrillar ATPase, was without effect on the contraction induced by calcium.

mersatorial (mɜ:sə'tɔəriəl), a. *Ornith.* [f. mod.L. *mersator* diver: see -IAL.] Belonging to Macgillivray's order *Mersatores*.

1852 MACGILLIVRAY *Brit. Birds* V. 424 They [sc. the Procellariinæ] are mersatorial birds.

mersaus(e), mersch, merschale: see MERESAUCE, MARCH sb.³, MARSH¹, MARSHAL.

merschaundrice, merschion: see MERCHANDISE, MARCHION.

merse (mers), sb. *Sc.* [Sc. repr. OE. *mersc*, MARSH¹.] Low flat land, usually beside a river or the sea; marsh. Also *attrib.*

The *Merse* is used as the proper name of the district of Berwickshire between the Lammermoors and the Tweed.

a 1810 in Cromeck Rem. *Nithsdale Song* 234 There's a maid has sat o' the green merse side Thae ten lang years and mair. 1856 AIRD *Poet. Wks.* 188 Go the rooks Down to the sea... on the flat merse To tear up tufts of grass for grubs below. a 1856 in G. Henderson *Pop. Rhymes Berwick* 105 A Merse mist along the Tweed In a harvest mornin's gude indeed. 1869 LANDRETH *Life Adam Thomson* I. 5 A bloody skirmish between Merse-men and Northumbrians. 1875 W. McILWRAITH *Guide Wigtonshire* 78 A little bit of merse-land, detached by the windings of the River Luce, is called St. Helen's Island.

merse, mersement: see MERCE, MERCEMENT.

Mersenne (mɜ:-, ||mɛr'sɛn). *Math.* The name of Marin Mersenne (1588-1648), French mathematician and musician, used *attrib.* and in the possessive to designate numbers of the form 2^p-1 (where p is a prime number).

1892 *Messenger of Math.* XXI. 40 The riddle as to how Mersenne's numbers were discovered remains unsolved. 1911 *Encycl. Brit.* XIX. 863/1 Similar difficulties are encountered when we examine Mersenne's numbers, which are those of the form 2^p-1, with p a prime; the known cases for which a Mersenne number is prime correspond to p = 2, 3, 5, 7, 13, 17, 19, 31, 61. 1939 USPENSKY & HEASLET *Elem. Number Theory* iv. 82 Numbers of the form 2^p-1 are called Mersenne's numbers because of a statement made concerning them in the preface to his 'Cogitata physico-mathematica', published in 1644. 1966 OGILVY & ANDERSON *Excursions in Number Theory* II. 22 The Mersenne number 2¹¹-1 is composite (it equals 23 × 89). 1974 *Nature* 16 Aug. 610/3 The largest known Mersenne prime, by 1971, is 2^p-1 where p = 19937.

merser: see MERCER.

Mersey ('mɜ:zi). The name of the river *Mersey*, on which stands the city of Liverpool, applied *attrib.* in *Mersey beat*, *Mersey sound*, to the kind of popular music associated with 'The Beatles' [BEATLE].

1963 *Meet the Beatles* 12/2 The Beatles, undoubted monarchs of the Mersey Beat scene. 1965 S. JEPSON *Third Possibility* v. 36 The Mersey sound banged and twanged into the night. a 1966 M. ALLINGHAM *Cargo of Eagles* (1968) iv. 60 The adenoidal moan of the Mersey beat: 'I wanna be your rave...' 1969 C. BOOKER *Neophilias* viii. 203 The 'Liverpool phenomenon' and the 'Mersey Sound' were now [sc. in 1963] arousing interest far beyond circles normally interested in pop music.

Merseysider ('mɜ:zi:saɪdɪ(r)). [f. *Mersey side* (SIDE sb.¹ 7 a) + -ER¹.] A dweller on a bank of the river Mersey in England, *spec.* within the area of Liverpool. Cf. CLYDESIDER.

1943 *Bombers over Merseyside* (Liverpool Daily Post) 25 (*caption*) It was spectacles of destruction, such as this, that steeled the Merseysiders' resolution to defeat the Luftwaffe's brazen challenge. 1963 *Times* 17 Apr. 3/6 Everton took root in Birmingham territory, yet... the Birmingham defensive covering was such that there were serious doubts about the Merseysiders' ability to create the vital link. 1966 'L. LANE' *ABZ of Scouse* Foreword, A Scouser is a Merseysider who conducts his ordinary, everyday conversations in Scouse. 1971 N. FISHER *Rise at Dawn* vi. 95 This was driven by Lance-Corporal Simmonds... a taciturn Merseysider. 1973 *Guardian* 4 June 16/4 The

peculiar inspirational quality of the city... laughs at the rest of the world who has never known the magic of being... a Merseysider.

mersh, mershal(l): see MARCH v.², MARSHALL.

mersion ('mɜ:ʃən). ? *Obs.* [a. F. *mersion*, ad.L. *mersiōn-em*, n. of action f. *mers-*, *mergere* to dip: see MERGE v.] The action, or act, of dipping; *spec.* with reference to baptism.

1659 H. L'ESTRANGE *Alliance Div. Off.* 365 Mersion or dipping is not of the necessity of the Sacrament, sprinkling being in every way as operative. 1669 BARROW *Sacraments in Creed* etc. (1697) 444 The mersion also in Water, and the emersion thence, doth figure our death to the former, and receiving to a new life. 1691 W. NICHOLLS *Answ. Naked Gospel* 32 The custom of the trine mersion seems to be very ancient in the Church, if not Apostolical.

merss(h, merssery): see MARSH¹, MERCERY.

mersshall: see MARSHAL.

mersy(e, mersyment, merte, mertelage, mertenet(te): see MERCY, MERCEMENT, MART sb.², MARTILOGE, MARTINET.

merth(e): see MART sb.¹, MIRTH.

Merthiolate (mɜ:'θaɪəleɪt). *Pharm.* Also merthiolate. [f. *mercurithiosalicylate*, f. MERCURI(CO- + THIO- + SALICYLATE) sb.] A proprietary name (in the U.S.) for thiomersal, sodium ethyl mercurithiosalicylate.

1928 *Official Gaz.* (U.S. Patent Office) 6 Nov. 14/2 Eli Lilly and Company... Merthiolate for medicine or pharmaceutical preparation—viz., sodium mercurithiosalicylate or organic mercury compound solution useful in antiseptis. 1931 *Amer. Jrnl. Hygiene* XIII. 310 Merthiolate is found to have certain unusual properties... which makes it well adapted to tissue antiseptis. 1957 F. & R. LOCKRIDGE *Tangled Card* (1959) xii. 150 Hilda Graham... had found merthiolate in a medicine cabinet in the bathroom and poured it on Ferris's foot. 1973 *Nature* 21/28 Dec. 521/2 The supernatant was decanted, a sample removed for protein estimation by the method of Lowry, and stored at 4°C with the addition of 1/10,000 merthiolate as preservative.

mertilloge, mertinet, mertle, mertlete: see MARTILOGE, MARTINET, MYRTLE, MARTLET.

Mertonian (mɜ:'tɔ:niən), sb. and a. [f. the name of Merton College (founded by Walter de Merton in 1264) + -IAN.] A sb. A member of Merton College, Oxford.

1883 *Fortn. Rev.* XXXIX. 34 Another Mertonian, John Tatham, was elected Rector of Lincoln College. 1899 B. W. HENDERSON *Merton College* 172 Not a few Mertonians have been appointed to University Chairs. 1954 *Postmaster* (Merton College, Oxf.) Sept. 13 The only other Mertonian to appear in New London was Louis MacNeice. 1961 D. KNOWLES *Eng. Mystical Trad.* iii. 41 In mathematics and kindred sciences the series of great Mertonians at Oxford, Thomas Bradwardine, Richard Swineshead, William Heytesbury and Ralph Strood were the masters of the academic world of their day. 1971 E. GRANT *Physical Sci. in Middle Ages* iv. 25 The Mertonians arrived at a precise definition of uniform acceleration.

B. *adj.* Of or pertaining to Merton College or its members; used *spec.* with reference to a school of mathematics and astronomy that existed there in the 14th century.

1899 B. W. HENDERSON *Merton College* 278 The society... entertained a large Mertonian company at a dinner in Hall. 1947 G. SARTON *Intro. Hist. Sci.* III. i. 116 Our knowledge of the early Mertonian scientists is very insufficient, because a good part of the Merton library and archives was sold as waste paper about the middle of the sixteenth century. 1959 A. C. CROMBIE in M. Clagett *Critical Probl. Hist. Sci.* 91 In finding expressions for rates of change, they [sc. Oxford mathematicians] formulated sophisticated concepts like those of acceleration and instantaneous velocity... and reached important results like the Mertonian Mean Speed Law. 1974 A. J. POMERANS tr. *Clavelin's Nat. Philos. Galileo* ii. 80 This proof... remained indirect, as did all the Mertonian attempts to prove the mean-speed theorem.

mertri(c)k: see MATRIX.

†**mertun.** *Obs. rare*-1. [? From the name of Merton Abbey (Surrey).] A kind of church bell.

1536 *Nottingham Rec.* III. 198 Compositura sive factura cujusdam campanae mediocri Anglice 'a mertun'.

mertymas, -mes, obs. forms of MARTINMAS.

Meru ('meru:), sb. and a. Also Mweru. [f. the name of a town and district in central Kenya.]

A. sb. a. A Bantu tribe inhabiting the Meru region of Kenya; also, a member of this tribe. b. The language of this people. B. *adj.* Of or pertaining to the Meru people or their language.

[1883 R. N. CUST *Sk. Mod. Lang. Afr.* II. xii. 342 A little to the north of the Ma-Konde dwell the Wa-Mwera, not a large tribe, but... they have a separate language.] 1909 J. H. PATTERSON *In Grip of Nyika* xxviii. 350 They approached, decked out in all the finery of the Meru belles, and each with a broad smile... selected a favourite warrior. 1910 C. W. HOBLEY *Ethnol. of A-Kamba* vi. 156 Mweru is the name of a very large tribe living on the North and N.E. slopes of Kenya and on the Jombeni range. 1919 H. H. JOHNSTON *Compar. Study Bantu & Semi-Bantu Lang.* iii. 112 The Meru dialect... is said to be markedly distinct. It is spoken in the north-east portion of the Kikuyu area. 1942 *Man* XLII. 58/1 To the north of the Mwimbi and Tharaka, near

neighbours also of both the Kikuyu and Kamba peoples, are to be found the Meru-speaking peoples, numbering roughly some 150,000. *Ibid.* 59/1 The most significant feature of the Meru tribal organization is the intricate system of age grades which cuts across family and clan loyalties. 1944 W. H. LAUGHTON *Meru* 8 The Meru live in families in small groups of huts built on the numerous hillsides. 1953 J. MIDDLETON in *Ethnogr. Survey Afr.: E. Cent. Afr.* (Internat. Afr. Inst.) v. 40 The Meru have a system of age-sets based on circumcision. 1963 *Times* 25 May 8/7 Fighting broke out when... Somalis surrounded the polling station... intent on preventing Turkana and Meru tribes people from voting.

† **merul**. *Obs.* rare⁻¹. [ad. L. *merula*.] = MERLE *sb.*

1694 MOTTEUX *Rabelais* v. (1737) 230 The gay Merul and warbling Philomel.

merula, var. MARULA.

meruline ('merjulin), *a.* *Zool.* [ad. mod.L. *merulinus*, f. L. *merula* MERLE *sb.*] Of or pertaining to the genus *Merula* or to the subfamily *Merulinae* (*Cent. Dict.* 1890). So **merulinous** *a.* *Zool.* in the same sense (Mayne *Expos. Lex.* 1856).

† **merumsuratum** = *Marum Syriacum*: see MARUM.

c 1710 CELIA FIENNES *Diary* (1888) 190 With... filleroy finely Cut, and firrs and merumsuratum w^{ch} makes the fine snuff.

merur(e), obs. forms of MIRROR.

† **meruw**, *a.* *Obs.* Forms: 1 *mearu*, *Mercian* *meru*, 3 *meruw*, *mereuh*, 4 *meru3*. [OE. *mearu* (stem *mearu-*) = OHG. *marawi* (MHG. *mar*, *marw-*), ablaut var. of OHG. *mur(u)wi* (MHG. *mürwe*, *mür*, mod.G. *mürbe*) of the same meaning.] Soft, tender.

c 975 *Rushw. Gosp.* Matt. xxiv. 32 þonne telgra his merwe biþ... ge witan þæt neh is sumer. c 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* I. 216 yf þonne se lichoma mearu [v. *mearu*] sy seoþ on hunige lege to þam sare. a 1225 *Anct. R.* 378 3unge impen me bigurt mid þornes, leste bestes ureten ham þeo hwule þet heo beoþ meruwe. c 1275 *Luue Ron* 44 in *O.E. Misc.* 94 Hwenne hit schal to-glide hit is fals and mereuh and frouh. c 1320 *Sir Beues* (A.) 2525 Ich was so lite & so meru3, Eueri man me clepede dweru3.

merv (mɜ:v). [Short for F. (*sat*) *merveilleux*.] A silk material for ladies' dresses and dress-trimmings.

1887 *Daily News* 11 May 5/7 A skirt of black Merv, covered with tulle. 1890 *Ibid.* 10 June 7/5 Rich satin Mervs. All silk.

mervail(e, -veil(l)e, etc., obs. ff. MARVEL.

|| **merveilleux, -euse** (mɛrvɛjœ, -œz). [Fr.: see MARVELLOUS.] Contemporary names for the extravagantly dressed French fops and 'fine ladies' of the period of the Directory, who affected a revival of the classical costume of ancient Greece.

[1819: cf. MARVELLOUS B.] 1892 *Daily News* 19 Oct. 5/1 The 'merveilleuse' of the Directory in France. The 'merveilleuse', or 'ultra-fashionable', as the writer... rather inadequately translates her title, 'walked... half naked in the Champs Elysees'. 1898 LADY MARY LOYD tr. *O. Uzanne's Fashion in Paris* i. 8 The Ecrouelleux, the Inconceables, the Merveilleux, with their chins sunk in their huge cravats. *Ibid.* 19 The Merveilleuses survived the Incroyables by a couple of years.

merviade: see MARAVEDI.

merwaal, -waill(e, etc., obs. ff. MARVEL.

merwe, merwe(i)ll: see MARROW *sb.*¹, MARVEL.

merwoman ('mɜ:wumən). [See MER- and cf. G. *meerfrau*, *meerweib*.] A name for a MERMAID when older or wedded.

1809 *Chron.* in *Ann. Reg.* 394/2 In a History of the Netherlands it is stated that in the year 1403, the dikes were broken near Campear by an inundation; and when the inundation had returned, a Merwoman was left in the Dermet Mere. 1884 F. J. CHILD *Eng. & Sc. Pop. Ball.* I. 366/1 The merman asks her the reason, and she answers, They all say that you are the merwoman's son.

transf. 1846 M. J. HIGGINS *Ess.* (1875) Mem. 26 It was really admirable to watch the good-humour, dexterity, and patience of the old merwoman.

mery, obs. form of MARROW *sb.*¹, MERRY.

merycism ('mɛrɪsɪz(ə)m). *Path.* [ad. mod.L. *merycismus*, ad. Gr. *μηρυκισμός* rumination, f. *μηρυκίζεω* to ruminate, f. *μηρυκ-*, *μηρυξ* occurring as the name of a ruminating fish.] A rare disease of the stomach, in which the food, after having been swallowed some time, is returned into the mouth and remasticated.

1856 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.* s.v. *Merycismus*. 1860 *New Syd. Soc. Year-Bk. Med. & Surg.* 235 Abdominal Merycism (regurgitation of chyme) appearing as the symptom of a masked ague.

meryhed, meryly, merynes, meryt(e, etc.: see MARROWED, MERRILY, MERRINESS, MERIT, etc.

† **mes**. *Obs.* Also 4-5 *messe*, 5 *measse*. [a. AF. *mes* (see Skeat *Chaucer's Wks.* I. 429 and Du Cange *Glossarium Gallicum* s.v.), app.:—L. *missum*, neut. pa. pple. of *mittere* to send, put forth.] Proper distance or range for shooting, to *mark* (a person) *at* or *with a mes*: to strike.

The use in the first quot. is obscure; the word may have been used in a strained sense for 'a blow', 'the force of a blow'. But the reading of the passage seems doubtful.

13.. *E.E. Allit.* P. B. 215 Dryztyñ with his dere dom hym drof to þe abyne, In þe mesure of his mode, his mes neuer þe lasse Bot þer he tynt þe type dool of his tour ryche. ? a 1366 CHAUCER *Rom. Rose* 1453 To shete, at good mes, to the dere. a 1380 *Pistill Susan* 320 (Phillips MS.) An aungil... hay braundisshid his broñd... To marke þi myddil at a messe in more pan in þre. c 1440 *York Myst.* xi. 162 Bot þe Jewes þat wonnes in Jessen Sall no3t be merked with þat messe. [c 1460 *Towneley Myst* viii. 175 *measse*].

mes, obs. form of MASS *sb.*¹, MEASE, MESS.

mesa ('meisə). [Sp. *mesa*, lit. 'table':—L. *mēnsa*.]

1. A high table-land. Also *attrib.*

1775 ROMANS *Florida* App. 57 This Table Land is called Mesa Maria. 1859 MARCY *Prairie Trav.* 314 The road... ascends to a low mesa. 18.. *Reports on Pacific Railroad* I. 84 (Bartlett) The mesa, or table-land character, is exhibited only along the line of river-valleys. 1882 *Rep. to Ho. Repr. Prec. Met.* U.S. 636 The top sometimes several miles wide, mesa-like and comparatively level. 1948 C. A. COTTON *Landscape* (ed. 2) x. 139 (*caption*) The Schlern mesa, of dolomite, South Tyrol. 1951 WODEHOUSE *Old Reliable* v. 68 There he was... under the dressing-table, with his fanny sticking up like a mesa in the Mojave desert. 1963 A. LUBBOCK *Austral. Roundabout* 73 The descent on the northern side of the plateau winds down, between table-top mesas and rugged bluffs. 1970 R. J. SMALL *Study of Landforms* iii. 72 To the east of Lyme Regis... very broad valleys are separated in interfluvies occasionally surmounted by butte-like hills... and mesa-like plateaus developed in the near horizontal Upper Liassic sandstones. 1974 H. MACINNES *Climb to Lost World* x. 163 Only the proud tops of the neighbouring mesas stood out above the swirling clouds. *Ibid.* xii. 217 We saw a magnificent panorama of mesas: a weird contorted skyline of grotesque sandstone figures towards the Venezuelan part of the summit.

fig. 1963 V. NABOKOV *Gift* iii. 150 Out of the total of five hundred copies printed, four hundred and twenty-nine still lay, dusty and uncut, forming a neat mesa in the distributor's warehouse.

2. *Electronic.* In some transistors and semiconductor diodes, a raised, flat-topped portion of *n-* or *p-*type semiconductor surrounded by an area from which the upper layer has been etched away to expose the underlying *p-* or *n-*type material (respectively). *Usu. attrib.*, as *mesa diode, transistor*.

1958 C. H. KNOWLES in *Electronic Industries* (Philadelphia) Aug. 55 Recent developments at several locations have resulted in a new line of VHF-UHF Transistors... We will refer to this new line of transistors as Mesa Transistors. *Ibid.*, The Mesa Transistor gets its name from its physical configuration... A basic part of its structure is the 'Mesa', (Spanish name for 'table'), which is the active region of the transistor. 1962 SIMPSON & RICHARDS *Physical Princ. Junction Transistors* viii. 169 Following construction of the device the germanium surrounding the electrodes was etched away to form the table-like area or 'mesa'. 1966 *McGraw-Hill Encycl. Sci. & Technol.* VII. 316/1 Silicon mesa diodes are also used for high-speed, low-power applications. 1972 BOYLESTAD & NASHELSKY *Electronic Devices & Circuit Theory* iii. 137 The diffusion technique is employed in the production of mesa and planar transistors, each of which can be of the diffused or epitaxial type. 1973 *Nature* 12 Jan. 92/3 Improved cut-off frequency... and noise performance result in useful performance up to 4 GHz with promise of extending this to at least 8 GHz by reverting to an improved version of the old 'mesa' design.

mesaconic (mesə'kɒnik), *a.* *Chem.* [f. Gr. *μεσ-ός* middle + (IT)ACONIC; intended to denote the intermediate position of this acid between the itaconic and citraconic acids.] **mesaconic acid**: an acid, isomeric with itaconic acid, obtained by boiling a weak solution of citraconic acid with nitric acid. **mesaconic ether**: see quot. 1865. Hence **mesaconate**, a salt of mesaconic acid.

1854 THOMSON *Cycl. Chem.*, *Mesaconic Acid*. 1856 WATTS tr. *Gmelin's Handbk. Chem.* X. 428 Mesaconate of Ammonia. 1865 WATTS *Dict. Chem.*, *Mesaconic Ether*, C₉H₄O₄... Obtained by distilling a mixture of mesaconic acid, sulphuric acid, and alcohol.

mesad ('mesæd), *adv.* [F. Gr. *μέσ-ος* middle + *-ad* as in DEXTRAD.] = MESIAD.

1882 WILDER & GAGE *Anat. Technol.* 27 Substituting *mesal* for *mesial*,... we have *mesad*. *Ibid.* 212 Lift the border near its middle, and trace it *mesad*. 1894 GOULD *Illustr. Med. Dic.*, *Mesad*, toward the mesial or mesal line or plane; towards the meson.

mesager, obs. form of MESSENGER.

mesail. *Antiq.* Also *mursail*, *mezail*. [a. F. *mésail*, *mézail*, *mursail*, app. repr. OF. *muçaille* concealment, f. *mucier* to hide.] (See quot.)

1869 BOUTELL *Arms & Arm.* viii. (1874) 127 This piece, called the *mesail*, or *mursail*,... but more generally known in England as the *ventail*, or *vizor*, was pierced for both sight and breathing. 1870 C. C. BLACK tr. *Demmin's Weapons of War* 278 The armet is the most perfect form of helmet. It is composed of the crown with crest, the vizor, nose-piece and

ventoyle (these latter three forming altogether the *mezail*), and the gorget.

mesairack, obs. form of MESARAIC.

mesais, variant of MISEASE.

mesal ('mesəl), *a.* [f. Gr. *μέσ-ος* middle + *-AL*¹.] = MESIAL. Hence **mesally** *adv.* = MESIALLY. 1882 [see MESAD *adv.*]. In recent Dicts.

mesallantoid (mesə'læntɔɪd), *a.* *rare.* [f. Gr. *μέσ-ος* middle + ALLANTOID.] Having an allantois of intermediate size. (Cf. MEGALLANTOID, MICRALLANTOID.)

1877 W. TURNER *Hum. Anat.* II. 860 M. H. Milne-Edwards... has placed the Carnivora and Pinnipedia... in a Mesallantoid legion of mammals.

|| **mésalliance** (mezal'jās, mɪ'sælɪəns). [Fr., f. *més-* MIS- + *alliance* ALLIANCE. Cf. MISALLIANCE.] A marriage with a person of inferior social position.

1782 H. WALPOLE *Let. to Mason* 25 June, We are well off when from that mésalliance there spring some bastards called Episodes. 1827 CANNING *Sp. Ho. Com.* 12 June in *Hansard* (1828) XVII. 1255 An account of a union, or rather of what the French called a *mésalliance* between a man of colour and a white woman. 1840 THACKERAY *Paris Sk.-bk.* (1860) 39 In England... a grocer's daughter would think she made a mésalliance by marrying a painter. 1885 MABEL COLLINS *Prettiest Woman* x. It seems hardly likely that another prince will make a mésalliance for the sake of a Milovitch.

mesamœboid (mesə'mi:bɔɪd), *a.* and *sb.* *Biol.* [f. Gr. *μέσ-ος* middle + AMŒBOID.] *a. adj.* In **mesamœboid cell** = *b. sb.* One of the amœba-like cells which are developed in the mesoderm.

1890 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Mesamœboid cells*. *Mesamœboids*. 1905 *Brit. Med. Jnl.* 25 Feb. 441 A special ingrowth of micronuclear cells derived from the pigmented group gave rise to the mesamœboid (mesoblastic) cells.

mesanger, obs. form of MESSENGER.

|| **mesaræum** (mesə'ri:əm). *Anat.* ? *Obs.* Also 7 *mezereum*. Also after the Gr. form, 6 *mesareon*, 9 *mesaraion*. [med.L., a. Gr. *μεσάριον*, f. *μέσον* middle + *ἀραιό* flank, belly.] = MESENTERY I.

1594 T. B. LA PRIMAUD *Fr. Acad.* II. 353 The mesentery... is also called by some mesareon... Others take mesareon to be the highest part of the mesentery. 1661 LOVELL *Hist. Anim. & Min.* 517 The humour... which is in the ventricle, intestines, and mezereum. 1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Mesaræum*, is also used in a more restrained sense for a part, or division of the mesentery; being that fastened to the small guts. 1890 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Mesaraion*.

mesaraic (mesə'reɪk), *a.* and *sb.* *Anat.* Forms: 5 *miserack*, *-ayke*, *-ak*, 6 *-aike*, *mes(s)erayke*, 7 *mesairack*, *meserai(c)k*, *-aique*, *-iacke*, *miserack*, 7-8 *mesaraick(e)*, 7-9 *meseraic*, (9 *erron*, *mesaræic*), 8- *mesaraic*. [ad. med.L. *mesaraicus*, a. Gr. *μεσαραϊκός*, f. *μεσάριον* MESARÆUM.]

A. adj. Of or pertaining to the mesentery; = MESENTERIC.

c 1400 *Lanfranc's Chirurg.* 27 Veynis miserak ben smale veynes þat comen out of þe veyne þat is clepid porta. 1541 R. COPLAND *Guydon's Quest. Chirurg.* H ij b, To bryngre the Chilus to the luyer by means of the veynes meseraykes [sic]. 1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 104 Duodenum, Iejunum, and Ileon, ... are easily distinguished by their scituation, length, and by their Meserack veins. 1651 BIGGS *New Disp.* ¶ 117 Scammony... and vitriol do equally liquate the mesaraick blood. 1831 R. KNOX *Cloquet's Anat.* 786 Its veins [sc. of the pancreas] pour their contents... into the small mesaraic and splenic veins. 1869 HUXLEY *Introd. Classif. Anim.* 139 *Meseraic* = mesenteric. The omphalo-meseraic vessels pass from the intestine to the umbilical vesicle in the embryo.

B. sb. One of the mesaraic veins.

1528 PAYNEL *Salerno's Regim.* D ij b, Whiche departeth to the luyer by þe veins called miseraiques. 1615 TOMKIS *Albumazar* I. i. B 1 b, And what they [sc. the guts] spare, The meseraiques filch, and lay't i'th liver. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* II. v. § 3. 85 At the mouthes of the miseraiques. 1836-9 *Todd's Cycl. Anat.* II. 43/1 The venous sinus gives out... the mesaraics to the under surface of the cœca.

† **mesaraical**, *a.* *Obs.* [f. MESARAIC + *-AL*¹.] = MESARAIC *a.*

1569 R. ANDROSE tr. *Alexis' Secr.* IV. III. 37 To heale... the obstruction of the Mesaraicall veynes. 1623 HART *Arraignm. Ur.* II. 5 The naturall voluntary expulsion of that superfluous humour into the guts by the miseraicall veynes.

mesarch ('mezɑ:k), *a.* [f. MES(O- + Gr. *ἀρχή* beginning.) 1. *Bot.* [a. G. (H. zu Solms-Laubach *Einleitung in die Paläophytologie* (1887) xi. 263).] Of the development of the primary xylem, spreading in two or more directions from the earliest parts formed.

1891 [see EXARCH *a.*]. 1902 A. G. TANSLEY in *Encycl. Brit.* XXV. 414/2 (*caption*) Typical siphonostele (represented as mesarch) with internal phloem. 1954 *Biol. Rev.* XXIX. 63 Such studies resulted in the recognition of the now well-known centripetal and centrifugal patterns of differentiation, the exarch, endarch, and mesarch types of xylem. 1965 K. ESAU *Plant Anat.* (ed. 2) xv. 378 In the third [type of xylem] the differentiation progresses in two or more directions from the first mature xylem elements. The resulting primary xylem is called mesarch.

2. *Ecology.* (See quot. 1923.)

1923 G. E. NICHOLS in *Ecology* IV. 171 A third type [of succession] is here suggested, viz., mesarch... Mesarch series are those which originate in mesophytic habitats such as are afforded by moist, rich soils, and in which the vegetation likewise becomes progressively more and more advanced. 1960 [see HYDRARCH a.].

mesarteritis (mēsɑ:tə'raɪtɪs). *Path.* [mod.L., f. Gr. μέσος middle + ἀρτηρία artery + -ITIS.] Inflammation of the middle coat of an artery.

1875 JONES & SIEV. *Pathol. Anat.* 374 The outer and middle coats are chiefly or solely affected, and it is called by some periarteritis and mesarteritis.

Hence **mesarteritic** (mēsɑ:tə'raɪtɪk) a., relating to mesarteritis.

1890 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Mesarteritic induration*, a form of granulation, or cicatricial, tissue found in the coats of an artery affected with chronic endarteritis.

mesaticephalic ('mēsətɪsɪ'fælk) a. [f. Gr. μέσος middle (superl. of μέσος middle) + κεφαλή head + -IC (after cephalic).] = MESOCEPHALIC.

1879 FLOWER *Catal. Mus. Coll. Surg.* 1. 251 The indices of breadth... are:—Dolichocephalic... below 750. Mesaticephalic... 750 to 800. Brachycephalic... above 800.

So **mesaticephalism**, the condition of being mesaticephalic; **mesaticephalous** a. = MESATICEPHALIC; || **mesaticephalus**, (a) a skull to which is applied the term mesaticephalic; (b) a person with a mesaticephalic skull; **mesaticephaly** = MESATICEPHALISM.

1863 THURNAM in *Mem. Anthropol. Soc.* (1865) I. 150 An intermediate ovoid form (mesati- or ortho-cephalism). 1880 A. H. KEANE in *Nature* XXI. 281 [Afghan] Type, long, oval face, arched nose, head mesaticephalous. 1896 *Nat. Science* Sept. 154 The mesaticephaly... may be due to a crossing between brachycephalous Negrillos and Negros.

mesatipellic ('mēsətɪ'pɛlk), a. *Anthropol.* [f. Gr. μέσος middle (superl. of μέσος middle) + -I- + πέλλω a wooden bowl (taken in sense PELVIS) + -IC.] Characterized by an index of the pelvic brim between 90 and 95.

1886 W. TURNER *Rep. Crania in Rep. Sci. Results Voy. H.M.S. Challenger* XVI. 40 In the males the same index was at or about 91, so that they were mesatipellic. 1924 *Proc. Soc. Antiquaries Scotl.* LVIII. 34 An index of 93.22 is mesatipellic, and considerably higher than that of the average European male. 1966 B. J. ANSON *Morris's Human Anat.* (ed. 12) iv. 282/2 Pelvis with an index below 90 are platypellic; from 90 to 95, mesatipellic; and above 95, dolichopellic.

mesauteur, -ure, obs. ff. MISADVENTURE.

mesaxon (mēs'æksɒn). *Anat.* [f. MES(ENTERY) (see quot. 1955) + AXON.] In a nerve fibre, a structure composed of a pair of parallel membranes contiguous with the plasma membrane of the Schwann cell, forming in an unmyelinated fibre a channel leading from the outside of the cell to the axon it surrounds and in a myelinated fibre a spiral round the axon that constitutes the myelin sheath.

1955 H. S. GASSER in *Jrnl. Gen. Physiol.* XXXVIII. 713 The membrane sharply visible on the outside of the Schwann tubes may be taken as the starting point. To this membrane... the axons are in continuous attachment. On account of the analogy with the mesentery the attachments have been designated mesaxons. 1961 *Lancet* 16 Sept. 656/1 H. F. de Webster... in a study on the demyelination which occurs in experimental diphtheritic neuritis found that the earliest changes amount to focal fragmentation of the mesaxons. 1970 J. PICK *Autonomic Nervous System* v. 127/1 According to Gasser... an unmyelinated nerve fiber usually consists of several axons which are placed in the infoldings of their Schwann cell. The plasma membrane of this sheath cell doubles up and together with the intervening channel forms the mesaxon. Upon reaching the axon, the membranes of the mesaxon separate and surround the axolemma.

mesbyleue, obs. form of MISBELIEVE.

|| **mescal** (mēs'kæl). Also 8 mescalc, 8-9 mezcac, 9 mascac, mexcal, mexical, mixcal, muscal(e). [Sp. *mezcal*, a Mexican *mexcalli*.]

1. A strong intoxicating spirit distilled from the fermented juice of the American aloe.

1828 SIR H. G. WARD *Mexico* I. 59 A strong kind of brandy called mexical, or Aguardiente de Maguey. 1833 B. LUNDY *Jrnl.* 16 Oct. in *Life B. Lundy* (1847) x. 61 They have a kind of whiskey here, called muscal, which is distilled from a plant called Maguey. 1850 W. R. RYAN *Personal Adventures Upper & Lower Calif.* I. 193 The usual beverages, besides water, are wine, mascac, and aguardiente. 1854 BARTLETT *Explor. Texas*, etc. I. 290 Mezcac, or aguardiente. 1854 in *Southwestern Hist. Q.* (1931-2) XXXV. 235 About one dozen men came over, bringing... muscal liquor... This liquor has a taste between whiskey and brandy, and considerable intoxicating power. 1887 F. FRANCIS *Saddle & Moccasin* iv. 68 The Mexican... reduced himself to a state of complete intoxication with mascac. 1888 FANNY C. GOUGH *Face to face w. Mexicans* 562 Mescal is made from a liquor obtained by pressing the leaves of the maguey in a mill. 1926 D. H. LAWRENCE *Plumed Serp.* iv. 80 The fiery white brandy distilled from the maguey: mescal, tequila. 1947 M. LOWRY *Under Volcano* x. 319 There had been until recently several drinks of mescal (why not?—the word did not intimidate him, eh?) waiting for him outside in a lemonade bottle. 1974 *Encycl. Brit. Macropædia* X. 972/2 The alcoholic liquor mescal is distilled from pulque.

2. a. Any of several plants of the genus *Agave* found in Mexico and the southwestern United States that are used as sources of fermented liquor, food, or fibre, esp. the American aloe or maguey, *A. americana*, a stemless plant having long spiny leaves.

1743 J. LOCKMAN tr. *Trav. Jesuits* I. 399 On the Mountains grew Mescales, a fruit peculiar to the Country, and is gathered all the year round. 1759 [see 2 b]. 1808 W. SHALER *Jrnl. Voy. between China & Amer.* (1935) 53 They also have a plant called the mixcal. 1848 W. H. EMORY *Notes Mil. Recon.* 59 This afternoon I found the famous mezcac, (an agave,) about three feet in diameter, broad leaves, armed with teeth like a shark. 1851 MAYNE REID *Scalp Hunt.* i. 14 The agave, the far-famed mezcac-plant of Mexico. 1886 *Ann. Rep. Smithsonian Inst.* (1889) II. 652 Mescal fiber, Arizona. 1891 *Century Mag.* Mar. 653 Along deserts bristling with spines of the cactus, spanish bayonet, mescal and palo verde. 1914 C. F. SAUNDERS *With Flowers & Trees in Calif.* 139 The mescal buds are capable of making by distillation one of the fieriest intoxicants known. 1951 KEARNEY & PEEBLES *Arizona Flora* II. 192 The names century-plant and mescal are applied to the large, paniculate species, and some of the small species are known as lechuguilla and amole.

b. The cooked root of the mescal as an article of food.

1759 tr. *Venegas's Nat. & Civil Hist. Calif.* I. 44 The mountains and forests yield the mezcac, .. the root of which boiled is a principal ingredient of the mexcalli. 1831 J. O. PATTIE *Personal Narr.* 63, I afterwards ascertained that it was a vegetable called by the Spanish mescal (probably maguey). 1844 J. GREGG *Commerce Prairies* I. 290 Those [Apaches] that are found east of the Rio del Norte are generally known as Mezcaleros, on account of an article of food in use among them, called mezcac. *Ibid.*, Mezcac is the baked root of the maguey. 1881 *Amer. Naturalist* XV. 875 The 'mescal' of the Arizona Apaches, that is, the baked head of the *Agave palmeri* and *Agave parryi*. 1951 KEARNEY & PEEBLES *Arizona Flora* II. 192 The name 'mescal' is applied also to the food obtained by roasting the caudex and emerging flower stalk. *Ibid.* 193 Even at the present time a small quantity of mescal is made by the Papagos.

3. a. A small desert cactus, *Lophophora williamsii* (formerly *Anhalonium lewinii*, etc.), found in northern Mexico and southern Texas and having a soft, segmented body a few inches high in the form of a flattened globe. Cf. PEYOTE.

1885 [see mescal head in 4]. 1895 *Therapeutic Gaz.* XI. 579/2 In connection with the physiological action of the mescal, its use by the Indians is of great interest. 1896 *Ibid.* XII. 8/1 The exercises open with a prayer by the leader, who then hands each man four mescals, which he takes and eats. 1911 *Encycl. Relig. & Ethics* IV. 736/1 The Nahuatl *peyotl*... under the incorrect title of mescal... is well known to the whites. 1920 *Sci. Amer.* 14 Feb. 157 The peyote, often popularly miscalled 'mescal' through confusion with the maguey cactus from which a fiery intoxicant is prepared, is a species of small cactus widely used for both medicinal and ceremonial purposes by the Indian tribes of the southwestern U.S. 1937 J. BORG *Cacti* 209 *Lophophora williamsii* (Lem.) Coulter... This is the famous mescal or peyotl of the ancient Mexicans.

b. A preparation of the cactus for ingestion.

1896 *Brit. Med. Jrnl.* 5 Dec. 1625/2 The history of the use of mescal by the Indians of New Mexico is very well known in the United States. 1899 *Jrnl. Physiol.* XXX. 83 'Mescal' never gives rise to merriment, but rather to a condition of ideal content, and produces wakefulness. 1937 J. BORG *Cacti* 209 The dried tops of the plant made into bunches or wreaths used to be sold as mescal.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *mescal-eater*, *intoxication*; *mescal-inspired* adj.; *mescal button*, a dried disc-like top of the cactus *Lophophora williamsii*, eaten or drunk as a decoction for its intoxicating and hallucinogenic effects (cf. MESCALINE); also, the plant itself, = sense 3 a; *mescal head* = *mescal button*.

1888 *Therapeutic Gaz.* IV. 232/1, I undertook to experiment with a drug... which they had received from Mexico. In its own country the drug is said to be called 'Muscale Buttons', and is used as a narcotic, food, or relish. *Ibid.*, *Anhalonium Lewinii*, nov. spec., Mexico. Local name, 'Muscale Buttons'. 1896 *Brit. Med. Jrnl.* 5 Dec. 1625/2, I took fully 1½ drachm of an extract of which each drachm represented one mescal button. 1913 *Jrnl. Nervous & Mental Dis.* XL. 427 We endeavoured further to extend knowledge of pathological mental states by producing mental conditions nearly allied to generally recognized types of insanity... For this purpose we used the Mexican drug [printed drag] pelotte—the mescal button. 1959 O. & M. LEESE *Desert Plants* iv. 41 There are too the *Lophophoras* or *Anhaloniums*, known as the Mescal Button or Peyote, which are devoid of spines and look somewhat like a denizen of the sea. 1934 R. HAMER in R. Skelton *Poetry of Thirties* (1964) 88 The mescal-eater's almost heard Omnipotent transcendental word. 1885 *Outing* Oct. 24/2 The old and young squaws... had brought down from the hillside donkey-loads of mescal-heads. 1933 L. SPIER *Yuman Tribes* 55 The mescal heads were baked in a pit. 1946 in M. Lowry *Let. 2 Jan.* (1967) 61 The mescal-inspired phantasmagoria, or heebie-jeebies, to which Geoffrey has succumbed. 1897 *Lancet* 5 June 1541/2 It cannot be said (from my experience) that the pleasure of mescal intoxication lies in any resultant passive emotional state such as is produced by tea or alcohol, but strictly in enjoyment of the colour visions produced.

mescaline ('mēs'kəlɪn, -ɪn). Also mescalín, †mezcacine. [ad. G. *mezcalin* (now *mescalín*) (A. Heffter 1896, in *Ber. d. Deut. Chem. Ges.* XXIX. 222), f. Sp. *mezcal* MESCAL: see -IN¹, -INE⁵.]

a. The alkaloid 3,4,5-trimethoxyphenethylamine, (CH₃O)₃C₆H₂CH₂CH₂NH₂, which is the chief active principle of mescal

buttons, producing effects similar to those of LSD but much less strongly.

1896 *Jrnl. Chem. Soc.* LXX. 1. 267 Alkaloids of *Anhalonium Lewinii*, Hennings (*Lophophora Lewinii*, Rusby).—The dried 'discs' (Scheiben) of this cactus are used by the Indians of N. Mexico for the preparation of an intoxicant, and are brought into commerce under the name of 'Muscale buttons'... They were extracted with 70 per cent. alcohol, and the residue obtained by evaporating this extract was extracted with ether and then with chloroform. The chloroform dissolved an alkaloid which was named mezcacine. 1899 *Jrnl. Physiol.* XXV. 82 Mezcacine, whilst agreeing precisely with the other alkaloids as regards cardiac and respiratory action, etc., appeared more effective in the production of colour visions. 1900 DORLAND *Med. Dict.* 384/1 Mescalín. 1936 *Mind* XLV. 68 My first experience of a similar kind was during an experiment with mescaline. 1956 A. HUXLEY *Heaven & Hell* i. 11 The soul is transported to its far-off destination by the aid of... mescalín. 1958 M. ARGYLE *Relig. Behaviour* ix. 112 A number of drugs produce quasi-mystical experiences, the best-known being mescaline. 1962 *Q. Rev.* XVI. 136 The outstanding result of mescaline ingestion is visual hallucination, but depersonalisation and time distortion frequently occur. 1966 T. PYNCHON *Crying of Lot 49* i. 17 The experiment he was helping the community hospital run on effects of LSD-25, mescaline, psilocybin, and related drugs on a large sample of suburban housewives. 1974 *Sci. Amer.* June 66/1 Other hallucinogenic agents such as mescaline and amphetamine, on the other hand, are related in structure to noradrenaline.

b. *attrib.*, as *mescaline hallucination*, *psychosis*.

1913 *Jrnl. Nervous & Mental Dis.* XL. 432 A mescalín hallucination is felt to be much more objective than a mere idea such as a visual image. 1941 *Arch. Neurol. & Psychiatry* (Chicago) XLV. 130 (heading) Mescaline hallucinations in artists. 1940 *Jrnl. Mental Sci.* LXXXVI. 36 The feeling of unreality, both as regards the self and the external world, so often found in schizophrenics, is one of the typical features of the mescaline psychosis. 1958 M. ARGYLE *Relig. Behaviour* ix. 114 It is acute schizophrenia which most resembles 'mescaline psychosis', and Andis has described a number of psychotic patients whose reported experiences resembled mescaline psychosis more than the classical type of psychosis.

mescalism ('mēs'kəlɪz(ə)m). [f. MESCAL + -ISM.] a. The practice of taking mescal buttons.

b. The state of intoxication produced by them. 1902 *Amer. Anthropologist* Oct.-Dec. 789/1 Through mescalism one seems almost to 'attain an objective knowledge of one's own personality'. 1936 *Mind* XLV. 70 Like the stary and jewelled scenes observed in mescalism, spots of light or their relatives seen in hypnagogic images have also a retro-retinal origin.

mescel(l)in(e), obs. forms of MASLIN².

meschance, obs. form of MISCHANCE.

† **meschancie**. *Obs. rare*—1. In quot. mis- [f. MESCHANT: see -ANCY.] Wickedness.

1609 *Pitcairn's Crim. Trials* III. 5 For forder manifestation of your extreme and maist vnnatural mischancie.

† **meschant**, a. and sb. *Obs.* Forms: 5 meschaunt(e), mysch(e)aunt(e), 5, 7 mischaunt, 6 mischand, -eant, mechient, meschante, mysch(e)ant, mechant, 6-7 mischant, mishant, meschant. [a. OF. *mescheant* unlucky, wicked (mod.F. *méchant* wicked), orig. pr. pple. of *mescheoir* to be unlucky + mes- MIS- + *cheoir* to fall:—popular L. **cadere* for class. L. *cadere*. Frequent in Caxton; in the 16th c. mainly Sc.] A. *adj.*

1. Wicked, bad, base.

a 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* 126 It is a myschaunt thinge for any gentille woman, other to strue or to chide in any manere. c 1570 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xx. 146 All thay yat dois... With mischant mynde maling Aganis the treuth. 1629 *Reg. Priory Council Scot.* Ser. II. III. 4 The... purging of the land frome suche a mischaunt persoun. 1649 BP. GUTHRIE *Mem.* (1702) 6 This Meschant Business... gave the Ministers Affairs such a Blow, that... they were never able to make it up again.

2. Miserable, wretched.

1471 CAXTON *Recuyell* (Sommer) 48 Than he returned poure and myschant vnto his fader Tytan. 1530 PALSGR. 318/2 Meschante myserable, meschant.

B. sb. A wretch, a villain.

c 1489 CAXTON *Sonnes of Aymon* iv. 125 Thenne he sayd to his children 'Myschaunt, your ledernes and slouth hath overcomen you'. 1570 in Spottiswood *Hist. Ch. Scot.* v. (1677) 238 They... had unworthily cutt off his Uncle and Regent, by suborning a mischant to kill him treacherously. a 1585 POLWART *Flying w. Montgomerie* 131 Mischievous mishant. 1664 PEPYS *Diary* 6 Sept., Cromwell, notwithstanding the meschants in his time, which were the Cavaliers, did [etc.].

Hence † **meschantly adv.**, † **meschantness**.

1491 CAXTON *Vitæ Patr.* (W. de W. 1495) II. 256/2 The tyme that he had lost & wasted in luyring myschauntly. 1573 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xl. 205 Upright men ar murtherit mischantlie. 1623 in *Pitcairn Crim. Trials* III. 549 How mischantlie and barbaruslie the innocent Gentilman was murdreist. 1644 D. HUME *Hist. Doug.* 153 Which I confesse is so profound and deep a folly, and mischantness, that I can by no means sound it. 1661 R. BAILLIE *Lett. & Jrnls.* (1842) III. 468 Mr. Blair, Mr. Dickson, and Mr. Hutcheson, were, without all cause, mischantly abused by his pen.

† **meschantery**. *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. MESCHANT + -ERY.] A wicked deed.

1665 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (1677) 337 The good man by that delusive spell is rendered a ridiculous spectator, and seemingly an assessor to their meschanteries.

meschaunce, -cheaunce, obs. ff. MISCHANCE.

meschef, -chief etc., obs. ff. MISCHIEF.

meschit(e, -ito): see MESQUITA *Obs.*, mosque.

† **meschyne**. *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [? a. OF. *meschine*, fem. of *meschin*, *mesquin*: see MESQUIN. (But cf. MDu. *meskiyn* girl, wench.)] A bad woman.

1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* xv. 58 This meschyne . . . that Ioyeth her to recyte . . . more lesyng than trouthe.

mescita, variant of MESQUITA *Obs.*

mesclin, obs. form of MASLIN².

mescontent, -creance, etc.: see MIS-

mescroynce. *quasi-arch. rare*⁻¹. [a. OF. *mescroynce*, f. *mescroyant*: see next.] Misbelief. 1876 RUSKIN *Fors Clav.* lxxii. 383 The elements of Croynce and Mescroynce are always chemically separable.

† **mescroyant**. *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [a. OF. *mescroyant*, var. of *mescreiant*, *mescreant*: see MISCREANT.] A misbeliever.

1711 HICKES *Two Treat. Chr. Priesth.* (1847) II. 365 The Church and clergy . . . are every day . . . insulted by every vile mescroyant, and every blaspheming tongue.

mesquite, variant of MESQUITA, MESQUIT *Obs.*

|| **mesdames** (medam). [Fr., pl. of MADAME.]

1. The plural of MADAME.

c 1573 GASCOIGNE *Posies, Flowers* 43 And wherefore maruaile you Mez Dames, I praye you tell mee then. 1774 GIBBON *Let.* 24 May in *Life & Lett.* (1869) 233 The Mesdames, by attending their father, have both got the smallpox.

2. Used to supply the want of an Engl. pl. of 'Mrs.'

1792 WOLCOT (P. Pindar) *Ode to Margate Hoy* 37 My good friend Johnson—Mesdames Windsor, Kelly. 1879 *Illustr. Lond. News* 15 Mar. 258/2 Mesdames Down and Jamieson.

|| **mesdemoiselles**, pl. of MADEMOISELLE.

1792 W. ROBERTS *Looker-on* No. 52 (1795) III. 27 The practice among fashionable mothers of committing their children to the care of French Mesdemoiselles.

mesdo, obs. form of MISDO.

mese (miz), *sb.*¹ *Obs. exc. s.w. dial.* Also 7-9 meese, 9 meesh, mews, etc. [OE. *mēos* = Flem. *mies* (cited Kilian as obsolete), OHG, *mios* (MHG., mod.G. dial. *mies*), ON. *mýr-r* (see MIRE *sb.*):—O Teut. types **mūsō-z*, **meu'zō-z*, related by ablaut to **moson-*, ON. *mose* MOSS *sb.*] Moss.

a 900 tr. *Bæda's Hist.* III. ii. §2 þa brohte him sumne dæl ealdes meoses, þe on þam halgan treo aweaxen wæs. 13.. *Sir Orfeo* 246 (Zielke 1880) 98 þis king mote make his bed in mese. 14.. *Treat. Gardening in Archæologia LIV.* I. 161 Upon the clay thu schalt mese layne. c 1639 *Berkeley MS.* in *Glouc. Gloss.* (E.D.S.), Meese, meesy, i.e. mosse, mossy. 1886 ELWORTHY *W. Somerset Word-bk.*, *Mews* (mūe-z), moss. 1886 *Dorset Gloss.*, *Meesh*, moss. 1893 *Wiltsh. Gloss.*, *Mesh* (e long), moss or lichen on an old apple-tree.

† **mese**, *sb.*² *Obs.* Forms: 4-7 mees, 5-6 mes, 5-7 messe, mese, 5-8 mease, meese, 6 meas, meis(s)e, mise, 7-8 mise. [a OF. *mes* masc., *mese* fem.:—late L. *mansom* (-us), *mansa*: see MANSE.] = MESSAGE.

[1321-2 *Rolls of Parlt.* I. 405/1 Un mees de iiij^{xx} acres de terre.] 1402 HOCLEVE *Let. Cupid* 334 Ne men bereve hir landes ne hir Mees. 1467 *Godstow Reg.* 347 A dwellyng place (or a mese) with a plough-lond. 1527 in *Visit. Southwell* (Camden) 132 My capitall meas in Ragenhill. 1546 *Yorks. Chantry Surv.* (Surtees) I. 150, j myse buylded lying in Woodhouse. a 1604 HANMER *Chron. Irel.* (1633) 194 The eldest can demand no more than her sisters; but the chiefe mese by reason of her auncienty. 1720 STRYPE *Stow's Surv.* (1754) II. vi. iii. 634/1 In the Palace yard were anciently pales within which were two Messes, the one called Paradise and the other called the Constabulary. 1729 *MS. Indenture estate at Crich, co. Derby*, A message . . . closes thereto belonging, called the mese, furlongs [etc.].

fig. 1591 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* I. iv. 239 Thou [Aries] . . . Doest hold the First house of Heav'n's spacious Meese [Fr. *possédant du Ciel la première maison*].

|| **mese** ('mēsī:), *sb.*³ [Gr. *μέση* (sc. χορδή string), fem. of *μέσος* middle.] In ancient Greek music, the middle string of the seven-stringed lyre, and its note; subsequently, the key-note of any of the scales in use.

1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 796 The three termes or bounds which make the intervals in an octave or eight, of musicke harmonical, to wit, *Nete*, *Mese*, and *Hypate*, that is to say, the Treble, the Meane, and the Base. *Ibid.* 1252 Thus may a man soone perceive . . . who plaith upon a pipe after the old maner: For by his good will, the Hemitone in the Mese, will be incompounded. 1760 *Phil. Trans.* LI. 700 The antients agree in their accounts of the relative pitch of the meses. 1905 *Athenæum* 22 July 122/3 The direct descendant of the *mese* in the old Greek music.

mese (miz), *v. Sc. and north. dial.* Forms: 4-5 mes, 4-9 mease, 5 meese, 5, 9 mees, (6 maiss, meiss, meys, miess, mise), 6-7 meis(e, 4- mese. [Aphetic f. AMESE *v.*]

1. *trans.* To mitigate, assuage, appease, calm (a person's anger, sorrow, etc.); to settle (disputes).

13.. *E. E. Allit. P. B.* 764 Wylt þou mese þy mode & menddyng abyde? c 1440 *York Myst.* xliii. 238 Nowe might þer Jewes þare malise meese. c 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 1051 þe childe with mylde wordes he meesyð. 1456 SIR G. HAYE *Law Arms* (S.T.S.) 21 To mes all thir debatis, it was ordanyt that Rome suld be . . . soverane kirk. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* II. 104 The nobillis . . . With fair wordis misit the multitude. c 1560 A. SCOTT *Poems* (S.T.S.) iv. 60 Sum luvis dance vp and down, To meiss thair malancoly. 1629 SIR W. MURE *True Crucifixe* 596 Yet did not mese the causeless spight. 1721 KELLY *Scot. Prov.* 138 He should be sindle angry, that has few to mese him. 1862 HISLOP *Prov. Scot.* 107 If you be angry, sit laigh and mese you.

2. To calm (wind, tempest, etc.), quench (fire). c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* iii. (*St. Andreas*) 62 Swyth þe gret fyre can he mes. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* III. ii. 2 The blastis mesit, and the fluidis stabill. 1533 BELLENDEN *Livy* II. xxiii. (S.T.S.) 227 þe noyes . . . was sum parte mesit.

mese: see MASS *sb.*¹, MEASE, MESS.

mese, var. MEZE.

mesease, obs. form of MISEASE.

meseems (mi'si:mz), *impers. v. arch.* Also meseemeth. *Pat.* meseemed. [Orig. two words, *me* (dative: see ME *pron.*¹ 2 a) and *seems* 3rd pers. sing. of SEEM *v.* Cf. METHINKS.] It seems to me. (Used with dependent clause or parenthetically.)

c 1400 MAUNDEV. (1839) v. 61, I seyde . . . that thei didnen synne, to hide Goddis Myracle, as meseemed. 1487 CAXTON *Bk. Gd. Manners* IV. v. (c 1515) I vj, And me semeth y^t the partye that forfayteth his maryage dooth agaynst the lawe of nature. 1564 HAWARD *Eutropius* To Rdr. 1 For which causes (me semes) I have taken upon mee . . . a hard enterprize. 1586 A. DAY *Eng. Secretary* II. (1625) 68 It were a comfort vnto vs all to see you, hauing bene as me seemeth very long absent. 1627 W. SCLATER *Exp. 2 Thess.* (1629) 71 Mee seemes hee makes it something more excellent then Faith it selfe. 1850 CARLYLE *Latter-d. Pamph.* ii. (1872) 47 Meseems I could discover fitter objects of piety! 1859 TENNYSON *Elaine* 672 For they talk'd, Meseem'd, of what they knew not. 1876 MORRIS *Sigurd* (1877) 307 Meseemeth this is the hour when men array the dead.

meseise, obs. form of MISEASE.

† **mesel**, *a.* and *sb.* *Obs.* Forms: 3-6 mesel, -el(l)e, (4 meosel, mesale, meseile, mezal, myssel(e, -ale, musel, mysale), 4, 7 messel(l, 4-6 mesell, mesyl(l, mysel, (6 messille, mesall, 7 mesill, mezill, meazel, 8 meazle). [a. OF. *mesel* leprous, leper:—L. *misellus* wretched, wretch, dim. of *miser* wretched.] *A. adj.* Leprous.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 14446 And o ten men þat war mesell, . . . he gaf til ilkan þair leue. 1340 *Ayeb.* 202 Naaman þet wæs mezal. c 1450 *Mirour Saluacioun* 4628 Ane horrible seke mesel man. a 1550 *Image Ipoer.* IV. in *Skelton's Wks.* (1843) II. 444 Oh mesell Mendicantes, And mangy Obseruautes. 1607 R. C[AREW] tr. *Estienne's World of Wonders* 357 Thou measell wretch.

b. Of fish. (So in OF.)

a 1400 *Chalm. Ayr* xx. in *Sc. Acts* (1814) I. 335 Quhen þai opyn fische þai luke nocht quheder þai be mesale fische or wane. 1536 BELLENDEN *Cron. Scot.* (1821) I. p. xliii, Utheris . . . brekis thaimself be thair fall, and growis mesall.

c. Of swine: see MEASLE *a.*

B. *sb.*

1. A leper.

1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 8963 [She] wess þe meseles [v.rr, mysseles, myseles] vet echone. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 8169 Thoru þe . . . sal þis mesele, Be sauf and sund of al vnhele. 1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. III. 128 As Comuyn as þe Cart-wei . . . To Preostes, to Minstrals to Mesels in hegges. c 1422 HOCLEVE *Min. Poems* xxiv. 469 He eet ther-of. . . But he ther-thurgh becam a foul mesel. c 1550 BALE *K. Johan* (Camden) 82 Both crypple, halte, and blynde, Mad men and mesels.

b. *fig.* A foul person. (Used in 17th and 18th c. as a term of abuse.)

c 1422 HOCLEVE *Jereslaus's Wife* 797 Woost thou nat weel thou art a foul mesel? Telle out, let see shryue thee cleene and wel. c 1520 *Wyse chylde & Emp. Adrian* (W. de W.) (1860) 14 Those that sellen them [sc. benefices] shall be mesellys in the soule as Jesse [i.e. Giezi, Gehazi]. 1605 *Lond. Prodigal* C 2 b. Chil be abaffed vp and downe for a mesell and a scoundrel. 1606 *Choice, Chance*, etc. (1881) 6 An old mezell will haue a misers trick. 1746 *Exmoor Scolding* (E.D.S.) 30 What's me-an by that, ya long-hanjed Meazle?

2. Leprosy. Also *transf.*, an affliction.

c 1375 *Cursor M.* 11827 (Fairf.) Ouer alle he was with mesel playne [earlier texts was he mesel plain]. c 1400 *Prymer* in *Maskell Mon. Rit.* (1847) II. 104 That thou fouche suaf to . . . releuee the meselis [L. *miserias*] of pore men and thrallis. 1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* XVII. xl. 705 Whanne she had layne a grete whyle she felle vnto a mesel. 1530 PALSGR. 244/2 Mesyll the sicknesse, *mesellerie*.

3. *attrib.*, as *mesel-cote, house*.

1402 *Will of Neve* (Somerset Ho.), Les meselcotes in Kent-strete. c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 136 To meselle houses of þat same lond, þre pouсанд mark vnto þer spense he fond.

mesel, mesalade: see MEASLE, MALASADE.

† **meseled**, *ppl. a.* *Obs.* Also 7 measel'd, meselled, mezal'd. [f. MESEL + -ED.] Leprous. Cf. MEASELED *a.*

1607 CHAPMAN *Bussy D'Ambois* Plays 1873 II. 126 Not a pezzants entrailes you shall finde More foule and mezal'd. 1611 COTGR., *Meseau*, a meselled, scuruie, leporous, Lazarous person. a 1616 BEAUM. & FL. *Scornf. Lady* II. iii, Steward, you are an Asse, a measel'd mungrell.

Hence † **meseledness**.

1611 COTGR. *Meseldnesse*, leprosie, scurvinesse.

meself, *Obs.*: see MYSELF.

† **meseling**, *a.* *Obs.* [f. MESEL *a.* + -ING².] Leprous; full of disease.

c 1425 *Macro Plays* (E.E.T.S.) 144 In meselynge glotonye . . . I norche my syster Lecherye.

meselle, -elled, obs. ff. MEASLE, MEASELED.

† **meselness**. *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. MESEL *a.* + -NESS.] Leprosy.

c 1520 M. NISBET *New Test. in Scots* Luke v. 12 (S.T.S.) I. 207 A man full of meselnes [WYCLIF lepre].

† **meselry**. *Obs.* Forms: see MESEL. [a. OF. *mesel(l)erie*, f. *mesel* MESEL: see -RY.] Leprosy.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 29185 þar was a woman hight mari, þat sumtime wat [? read smetyng was; *Cotton Galba* has was smetyng] wit meselri. c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 140 For foule meselrie he comond with no man. 14.. *Nom.* in *Wr.*-Wülcker 707/24 *Hec lepra*, a meselrye. 1496 *Dives & Paup.* (W. de W.) IX. iv. 350 Giezi was smyten with foule myselrye. c 1500 *Roullis Cursing* 45 in *Laing Anc. Poet. Scotl.*, Maigram, madness or missilry. c 1520 M. NISBET *New Test. in Scots* Luke v. 13 And anon the meselrie passit away fra him. 1623 tr. *Favine's Theat. Hon.* III. x. 447 Infected with Leaprosie, Meazelrie, and the like.

b. Measly condition (of swine).

1587 MASCALL *Govt. Cattle, Hogges* (1627) 265 The cause of measelry in a hog.

† **mesely**, *a.* *Obs.* In 6 misly, 7 meezlie, mezely. [f. MESEL + -Y.] Leprous; in quot. a term of contempt; cf. MEASLY.

a 1585 MONTGOMERIE *Flyting v. Polwart* 754 Misly kyt! and thou flyt, Ile dryt in thy gob. a 1693 *Urquhart's Rabelais* III. xlviii. 386 There is no scurvy, mezely, leprous or pocky Ruffian [etc.].

absol. a 1640 DAY *Peregr. Schol.* Wks. 1881 I. 44 For Lerneing che could not abid un, the fowle meezlie wod Imake a game playe on un & send [etc.].

|| **mesembryanthemum** (mēsembri'æn θiməm). *Bot.* [mod.L., miswritten for **mesēmbrianthemum*, ad. assumed Gr. type **μεισημβριάνθεμον*, f. *μεισημβρία* noon + *ἄνθεμον* flower.

The name, rendered in Eng. as *Midday-flower* and in Ger. as *Mittagsblume*, refers to the fact that several species open their flowers only for a short time at mid-day.]

The typical genus of the N.O. *Mesembryaceæ*; a plant of this genus, a fig-marigold.

[1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* s.v., *Mesembryanthemum*, in botany, the name by which Dillenius, Linnæus, and others, have called the plants usually named *Ficoides*.] 1825 *Greenhouse Comp.* I. 105 *Mesembryanthemum* require it [sc. water] chiefly when they are in flower. 1884 MRS. C. PRAED *Zéro* XXI, Grey walls were ablaze with mesembryanthemum.

mesen, obs. form of MIZEN.

mesencephal(e) (mēsən'sefəl). *Anat.* [a. F. *mésencéphale*.] = MESENCEPHALON.

1839-47 *Todd's Cycl. Anat.* III. 684/2 The mesocephale or mesencephale. The name was suggested by Chaussier. 1889 *Buck's Handbk. Med. Sci.* VIII. 128/2 In early embryonic stages the mesencephal is the most conspicuous region of the entire brain.

mesencephalic (mēsənsi'fælik), *a.* *Anat.* [f. MESENCEPHALON + -IC. Cf. *cephalic*.] Pertaining to or connected with the mesencephalon.

1854 OWEN *Skel. & Teeth in Circ. Sci. I. Org. Nat.* 193 The mesencephalic vertebra. 1880 GUNTHER *Fishes* 86 Mesencephalic arch.

|| **mesencephalon** (mēsən'sefələn). *Anat.* [mod.L., f. Gr. *μέσος* middle + *ἐγκέφαλον* ENCEPHALON.] The mid-brain.

1846 OWEN *Vertebr. Anim.* II. 177 The next succeeding primary division of the brain, is called the 'mesencephalon'. 1875 HUXLEY in *Encycl. Brit.* I. 767/1 The mesencephalon is divided above . . . into two optic lobes.

|| **mesenchyma** (mēs'əŋkɪmə). *Biol.* Also anglicized *mesenchyme* ('mēsəŋkɪm). [mod.L. *mesenchyma*, f. Gr. *μέσος* middle + *ἐγγύμα* infusion.] The cellular tissue which, arising from the hypoblast or the epiblast, constitutes, in some of the lower forms of animal life, the mesoblast. Also *attrib.* in *mesenchyme cell* = MESAMOEBOID.

1888 ROLLESTON & JACKSON *Anim. Life Gen.* Introd. 28 The cells arise as immigrants (mesenchyme cells) from the walls of the blastosphere. 1890 *Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1904 *Brit. Med. Jnrl.* 10 Sept. 584 The primary leucocytes, or wandering mesenchyme cells.

Hence **me'senchymal, mesenchymatous** *adjs.*, pertaining to the mesenchyma.

1886 *Buck's Handbk. Med. Sci.* III. 194/1 The ordinary mesenchymal cells. 1886 *Jnrl. Roy. Microsc. Soc.* Feb. 54

The body-cavity [of the Polyzoa] contains 'mesenchymatous' (Hertwig) elements.

mesenterial (mēsən'tɪəriəl), *a.* [f. med.L. *mesenterium* MESENTERY + -AL¹.] = MESENTERIC.

1605 TIMME *Quersit*. Ded. 2 The anatomizing of every mesenterial veine. 1880 GÜNTHER *Fishes* 128 The commencement and end of the intestinal tract are fixed by mesenterial folds. 1890 *Nature* 20 Mar. 457 The mesenterial filaments of the Alcyonarians.

mesenteric (mēsən'terik), *a.* [ad. mod.L. *mesentericus*, f. *mesenterium* MESENTERY: see -IC.] Pertaining to, connected with, or affecting the mesentery.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* s.v. *Artery*, Mesenterique Arteries, are two, an upper, which distributes it self among the small guts, and an under one, which goes to the lower part of the Mesentery. 1710 T. FULLER *Pharm. Extemp.* 129 The Bark . . . being the cause of . . . Mesenteric Obstructions. 1836 J. M. GULLY *Magendie's Formul.* (ed. 2) 105 M. Brera is not the only one who has given iodine in mesenteric disease.

So † **mesen'terical** *a.* Hence **mesen'terically** *adv.*, like the mesentery.

1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* III. 191 The Mesenterical and Thoracal Lactæae. 1829 J. L. KNAPP *Jrnl. Nat.* 130 Bolton and Micheli represent the pileus as cellular, like a honeycomb. All that I have seen are mesenterically puckered.

mesen'teriform, *a. rare.* [f. MESENTERY + -(I)FORM.] Resembling the mesentery.

1846 DANA *Zooph.* (1848) 708 Mesenteriform, consisting of suberect plicately aggregated laminae.

|| **mesenteritis** (mēsəntə'raitis). [mod.L., f. *mesenterium* MESENTERY: see -ITIS.] Inflammation of the mesentery.

1802 TURTON *Med. Gloss.* 1844 HOBLYN *Dict. Med.*

|| **mesenteron** (mēsəntərən). [mod.L., f. Gr. μέσ-ος middle + έντερον gut, bowel.] 'The digestive portion of the primitive alimentary canal or archenteron' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*). Hence **mesente'ronic** *a.* (in recent Dicts.).

1877 RAY LANKESTER in *Q. Jrnl. Microsc. Sci.* 431 As archenteron divides into parentera and metenteron, so metenteron divides into *hepatentera* or hepatic caeca and *mesenteron*. 1893 A. E. SHIPLEY *Zool. Invert.* 312 Two long white tubes—the Malpighian tubules—open into the posterior end of the mesenteron.

mesentery ('mēsəntəri). Also 6 mis-. [ad. med.L. *mesenterium*, a Gr. μεσεντέριον, f. μέσ-ος middle + έντερον intestine. Cf. F. *mésentère*.]

1. *Anat.* *a.* A fold of peritonæum which attaches some part of the intestinal canal (in restricted use, the jejunum and ileum only) to the posterior wall of the abdomen.

1547 BOORDE *Brev. Health* II. xlv. 14 The misentery whiche is a pellycle or a skyn the whiche doth tye the guttes together. 1663 BOYLE *Usef. Exp. Nat. Philos.* II. i. 10 The discoveries of the milky Vessels in the Mesentery by Asellius. 1718 J. CHAMBERLAYNE *Relig. Philos.* (1730) I. iv. § 11 Notwithstanding all its Turnings, [sc. the Bowels] is fastened in such a Manner to the Mesentery, that it is not possible for the Food to mistake its Way. 1872 MIVART *Elem. Anat.* ix. (1873) 403 Those folds of membrane, the mesenteries which suspend the viscera from the backbone.

||β. In Latin and Greek forms *mesenterium*, *mesenterion*, († *mezenterion*).

1541 R. COPLAND *Guydon's Quest. Chirurg.* Hiv b, Howe may the Mezenterion be known by Anatomy? 1594 T. B. *La Primand. Fr. Acad.* II. 350 The manifold knitting of it [sc. the ileum] to the mesenterium. 1631 WIDDOWES *Nat. Philos.* 63 The lesse principall parts of concoction, are the gutts and mesenterion. 1857 L. AGASSIZ *Contrib. Nat. Hist. U.S.A.* II. 601 To form a pendent double curtain, or support of the intestine, the mesenterium.

2. *Zool.* (*pl.*) The vertical plates which divide the body cavity in actinozoa.

1861 J. R. GREENE *Man. Anim. Kingd., Calent.* 172 In *Cerianthus* two of the mesenteries descend . . . almost to the orifice at the base of the general cavity. 1875 HUXLEY in *Encycl. Brit.* I. 129/2 Thin membranous lamellæ, the so-called mesenteries, which radiate from the oral disk and the lateral walls of the body to the parietes of the visceral tube.

3. *attrib. and Comb.*

1626 BACON *Sylva* § 44 The Mesentery Veines. 1846 DANA *Zooph.* iv. (1848) 35 A thin and extensile membrane, which has a mesentery-like appearance.

† **mesé-place**. *Obs.* Also 5 mesplace, 7 *corruptly* meest place, 7-8 mise-place. [f. MESE *sb.*¹ + PLACE *sb.*] = MESE *sb.*¹

14. . . *Voc.* in *Wr.-Wülcker* 596/6 *Messuagium*, a mesplace. 1441 in *W. P. Baildon Sel. Cases Chanc.* (1896) 131 To bye of hym a mees-place. 1523 FITZHERB. *Surv.* xx. (1539) 41 I. B. holdeth a mese place frely of the lord by charter. 1607 NORDEN *Surv. Dial.* II. 55 The parcell of the Land lately belonging to this heriotable meest place. 1672 *Cowell's Interpr., Mease*, . . . in some places called corruptly a *Mise* or *Miseplace*.

meseraic, -ai(c)k, etc., *obs.* ff. MESARAIC.

mesereon, *obs.* form of MEZEREON.

mesestead. Forms: *a.* 6 meastead, mestede, 6-7 meestead, 7-8 meastead, mested. β. 7 misted. γ. 7 meadstead, 7-9 midstead. δ. 7 meerstead, γ. 7 merstead. [f. MESE *sb.*² + STEAD *sb.* The γ and δ forms are etymologizing perversions, due to

association with MEAD *sb.* and MERE *sb.*² respectively.] A message.

a. 1546 *Yorks. Chantry Surv.* (Surtees) I. 179 One meste in Exthorpe. 1590 *Crt. Rolls Manor of Dewsbury* in *N. & Q.* 9th Ser. V. 349/2 A message or tenement called meestead or the New Wallis. 1622 *MS. Indenture Sir R. Swifte's Estate at Doncaster*, All those several meesteads as they now lie unbuilte upon and walled in from the street. c 1700 DE LA PRYME *Diary* (Surtees) 316 A larg map of y^e whole parish, having every field, ing, close, mested, croft, cavel, intack, &c. . . in it. 1714 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5204/8 A Message or Meastead, where a House or Barn formerly stood.

β. 1633 *Plymouth Col. Rec.* (1855) I. 16 Richard Higgins hath bought of Thomas Little his now dwelling house and misted. *Ibid.* 18, 24, 45.

γ. 1637 *Plymouth Col. Rec.* (1855) I. 57 A 'midstead is graunted to George Russell in the towne of Plymouth. 1640 *Ibid.* 145 Willm Sherman is graunted a meastead about the Stoney Brooke, in Duxborough. 1896 S. O. ADDY in *N. & Q.* 8th Ser. X. 349 In the township of Royston, near Barnsley, there are eighteen freeholders . . . known as 'midstead owners'. *Ibid.*, For more than two centuries the 'midstead owners' have kept a book in which their rules and ordinances . . . have been recorded. *Ibid.* 470 A certain number of houses were known as 'midstead houses'.

δ. c 1620 *Plymouth Col. Rec.* XII. 3 The meersteads and garden plots of [those] which came first. 1858 LONGF. *M. Standish* viii. 4 Busy with hewing and building, with garden-plot and with mere-stead. [1883 *New Eng. Hist. & Gen. Reg.* XXXVII. 277 Peter Brown, whose first house and 'meerstead' was on the south side of Leyden Street.]

|| **meseta** (mēs'eta). [Sp., dim. of *mesa* MESA, f. L. *mēnsa* a table.] A plateau; *spec.* the high plateau of central Spain. Also *attrib.*

1904 T. H. HOLDICH *Countries of King's Award* xiii. 366 The moraines streak the surface of the 'mesetas', which here represent the beds of ancient lakes and are disposed more or less in the form of terraces. 1905 *Spectator* 28 Jan. 112/2 The region of the Patagonian Andes . . . presents a jumble of mountains, rivers, 'mesetas', 'pampas', forests, and glaciers. 1958 FISHER & BOWEN-JONES *Spain* I. ii. 20 By far the largest proportion of Spain is occupied by the Meseta, which, however, is far from being a uniform mass. It is best regarded as comprising two enormous table-lands, or upland basins, which are separated by a diagonally-running fold mountain series. 1962 R. WAY *Geogr. Spain & Portugal* xiii. 257 The peasants . . . have long journeys to make by mule or ox before they begin their day's work, and then have to endure the vagaries of the meseta climate, particularly strong winds. 1963 *Guardian* 13 July 6/4 The regions of the high meseta—the Castiles, Aragon, Leon, and Estremadura. 1969 J. MANDER *Static Society* II. 81 The landscape resembles . . . the meseta of Spain.

mesethmoid (mēs'εθmɔɪd). *Anat.* [f. Gr. μέσ-ος middle + ΕΘΜΟΙΔ.] The middle ethmoid bone. Also *attrib.* in **mesethmoid cartilage**.

1875 C. C. BLAKE *Zool.* 46 The ossified portion of the mesethmoid. 1875 HUXLEY & MARTIN *Elem. Biol.* (1877) 193 The Olfactory organs are two wide sacs which occupy all the space between the mesethmoid cartilage, the antorbital processes, and the premaxillæ and maxillæ.

So **meseth'moidal**

(in recent Dicts.).

meseyn, meseyse: see MIZEN, MISEASE.

mesfeat, variant of MISFAIT *Obs.*

mesh (mɛʃ), *sb.* Forms: 6-7 meishe, meash, 6-8 (9 *dial.*) mash, (8 marsh), 6- mesh. [Known only from the 16th c.; cogn. w. OE. *max* (? **mæsc.*) neut., net and ON. *mōskve* (see MASK *sb.*¹); but the precise nature of the relation is undetermined.

The Teut. langs. have words with this meaning representing two ablaut-types: (1) OTeut. **mask-* (OE. *max*, ? **mæsc* ? neut.; OHG. *masca*, MHG., mod.G. *masche* fem.; M.Du. *masche* fem.; ON. *mōskve*, Norw. *moske* wk. masc.; Sw. *masha*, Da. *maske* fem. are from LG.); (2) OTeut. **māsk-* (OHG. *māscā*, MHG. ? *māsche*; MDu. *maesche*). The Eng. form *mesh* would regularly represent an OE. **māsc*, but the OE. word occurs only once in the metathetic form *max*, and in that instance means 'a net'. The 16th c. forms *meishe*, *meash*, indicate a pronunciation with long vowel, (mɛ:ʃ); for the shortening to *mesh* cf. *flesh*. On the whole, on account of the absence of the word in ME., its form-history in the 16th c., and the frequency with which fishing terms were adopted from Du., it seems not improbable that *meash* (shortened to *mesh*) and *mesh* represent adoptions respectively of the MDu. forms *maesche* and *masche*. The resemblance between the Eng. form *marsh* (18th c.) and the Flemish *maersche* (Stallaert) is prob. accidental.

The Teut. **māsk-* (: **mask-*) is cognate with the Lithuanian *mezgū* I knit, *mazga-s* knot.]

1. *a.* One of the open spaces or interstices of a net, the size of which is determined by the distance of adjacent knots from one another. Also, the similar space in any network, as a sieve.

1558-9 *Act 1 Eliz.* c. 17 § 3 Onely withe Nett or Tramell, wherof every Meshe or Maske shalbee two ynches and a half broade. 1586 FERNE *Blaz. Gentry* II. 33 A Mascle in Armory, is a representation of the mash of a net. 1615 E. S. *Britain's Buss* in *Arb. Garner* III. 629 Netting (of sixty masks or meshes or holes deep). 1727 DE FOE *Hist. Appar.* iv. (1840) 44 They are like those foolish fish that are caught in large nets, that might get out at every square of the mesh. 1747 *Gentl. Mag.* 311 The meshes of the iron wire sieve were . . . small. 1749 *Wealth Gt. Brit.* 49 The marshes of the nets . . . are to be one inch square. 1839 URE *Dict. Arts* 577 The masses are . . . sifted through sieves having 20 meshes in the square inch. 1873 *Act 36 & 37 Vict.* c. 71 § 39 (4), Such mesh shall not be less than one and a half inch from knot to knot.

1879 *Plain Knitting*, etc. 46 Pass the twine round the mesh-stick from above to form the mesh.

b. pl. The threads or cords which bound the interstices of a net; hence (also *collect. sing.*) network, netting.

1602 CAREW *Cornwall* 32 Square nets . . . thorow which the schoell of Pilchard passing, leau many behind intangled in the meashes. 1685 DRYDEN *Horace* Epode II. 52 To betray The Larkes that in the Meshes light. 1734 *Phil. Trans.* XXXVIII. 235 The Meshes, or Filaments of the Net are not very perceptible. 1860 PUSEY *Min. Proph.* 47 The net, with its thin light meshes. 1879 HARLAN *Eyesight* III. 41 If we hold a veil between our eyes and a book, we can either read through it, or see its meshes distinctly, but we cannot do both at the same time.

c. Electr. A closed loop of windings or other impedances connected in series.

1881 J. C. MAXWELL *Treat. Electr. & Magnetism* (ed. 2) I. II. vi. 374 If the conducting wires form a simple network and if we suppose that a current circulates round each mesh, then the actual current in the wire which forms a thread of each of two neighbouring meshes will be the difference between the two currents circulating in the two meshes. 1892 S. P. THOMPSON *Dynamo-Electr. Machinery* (ed. 4) xxiv. 709 The three coils may be joined . . . in a closed mesh joined with the three lines at its corners. 1970 J. SHEPHERD et al. *Higher Electr. Engin.* (ed. 2) II. 47 Circuits involving multiple meshes may be solved by considering either the meshes (mesh analysis) or the junctions (node analysis).

d. With prefixed numeral, e.g. 50 mesh, designating a screen with that number of square openings per unit length (e.g. per inch), and applied to materials which will pass through such a screen (but, usually, not through the next finest screen).

1930 *Engineering* 22 Aug. 223/2 The dust cloud which it would encounter would consist . . . of particles ranging from 60 mesh to beyond 200 mesh. 1932 RILEY & JOHANNSEN *Med. Entomol.* xvii. 264 A 16-mesh screen is ordinarily employed. 1933 W. T. READ *Industr. Chem.* vii. 65 This relationship has been established by the United States Bureau of Standards for 200-mesh screens so that the wire has a diameter of 2.1 × 10⁻³ in. and each opening a width of 2.9 × 10⁻³ in., thus giving 200 openings per linear inch. 1948 PIERCE & HAENISCH *Quantitative Analysis* (ed. 3) v. 63 The usual sample for analysis should pass a screen of 80-100 mesh or smaller. 1971 *Nature* 25 June 524/2 Samples of powder were first ground to 400 mesh and then briquetted.

2. *fig.* chiefly with reference to entanglement in a snare.

1540-1 ELYOT *Image Gov.* 20 It shall be almost impossible for hym to escape, but that in one meishe or other he shall be tangled. 1596 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* III. ii. 122 Here in her haire The Painter plaies the Spider, and hath wouen A golden mesh t' intrap the hearts of men. 1613 FLETCHER, etc. *Captain* III. iv. I doubt mainly, I shall be i' the mesh too. 1648 HERRICK *Hesper.*, *On Julia's Haire*. 'Tis I am wild, and more then haire Deserves these meshes and these snares. 1754 FIELDING *Jrnl. Voy. Lisbon* (1755) 204 While a fisherman can break through the strongest meshes of an act of parliament, we [etc.]. 1823 SCOTT *Peveril* xlvii, The strongest meshes that the laws of civil society ever wove to limit the natural dignity of man. 1897 GLADSTONE *E. Crisis* 15 Greece has extricated it from the meshes of diplomacy.

3. *transf.* Network, interlaced structure: *a.* in animal and vegetable bodies.

1712 BLACKMORE *Creation* VI. 380 The greatest Portion of th' Arterial Blood, By the close Structure of the Parts withstood, Whose narrow Meshes stop the grosser Flood By apt Canals [etc.]. 1834 MCMURTRIE *Cuvier's Anim. Kingd.* 259 The branchiæ usually consist of large lamellæ covered with vascular meshes. 1884 BOWER & SCOTT *De Bary's Phaner.* 285 Very elongated meshes are found in the runner-like branches of the rhizome of *Struthiopteris*.

b. in other things.

1818 KEATS *Endymion* II. 312 The ivy mesh, Shading its Ethiop berries. 1858 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gl.* x. i. (1872) III. 198 The loitering waters straggle, all over that region, into meshes of lakes. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* II. v. 250 Air which was originally entangled in the meshes of the fallen snow.

c. Building. A steel network used as reinforcement in concrete.

1904 C. F. MARSH *Reinforced Concrete* II. 44 The ribs on the Cottancin system are considered as N-girders, of which the joints are absolutely fixed, the mesh forming the tension bracing and the concrete the compression bars. 1936 E. PROBST *Princ. Plain & Reinforced Concrete Construction* II. 97 Ready-made reinforcements are often used for slabs and also for beams and columns. An example of this is the triangular mesh, made from interwoven round steel bars. 1948 L. J. MURDOCK *Concrete Materials & Pract.* xvii. 251 Expanded-metal (steel) reinforcement . . . is made by cutting slits in blank steel plate and sheets and then expanding them into diamond-shaped meshes. 1971 B. P. HUGHES *Limit State Theory for Reinforced Concrete* 397 The fabric in sections is indicated by heavy dashed lines—for oblong mesh, long or short dashes according to whether the section is parallel or at right angles to the main wires.

4. *Machinery.* [f. MESH *v.*] *a.* See *quat.*

1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech., Mesh*. 1. (*Gearing*.) Or *mash*. The engagement of the teeth of wheels with each other or with an adjacent object, as the rack, in a rack and pinion movement.

b. in, or out of, mesh. Of gearwheels or their teeth: engaged, or not engaged, with each other. So *into mesh*.

1904 A. B. F. YOUNG *Compl. Motorist* 78 When the top gear is engaged, none of the other gears are in mesh, although they rotate. 1905 R. T. SLOSS *Bk. Automobile* 207 The gears must be thrown into mesh sharply or not at all. 1921 [see COASTING *vbl. sb.* 4 c]. 1948 *Motor Manual* (ed. 3) vii. 126 If one wheel has 20 teeth and another has 40, the two being in mesh, then the larger one will turn exactly half as fast as the smaller one. *Ibid.* 129 At one time it was common to slide one gear along splines on its shaft . . . so that its teeth came into mesh with those of its mate. 1972 'J. & E. BONETT'

No Time to Kill xi. 143 The gears of his brain, he reflected, were not in mesh. A walk before breakfast might re-engage them.

5. Short for *mesh-stick*.

1882 CAULFIELD & SAWARD *Dict. Needlework*, s.v., Implements made of ivory, bone, or boxwood, and employed in Embroidery and Netting, are known as Meshes.

6. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *mesh-bag*, *-like adj.*, *net*, *-pin*, *screen*; (sense 1 c) *mesh-connected adj.*, *-connection*; *mesh-stick*, 'a flat slat with rounded ends, used to form the mesh of nets, the loops being made over it and knotted on its edge' (Knight *Dict. Mech.* 1875).

1911 *Daily Colonist* (Victoria, B.C.) 25 Apr. 6/4 (Advt.), Solid Gold *Mesh Bags, nothing more intrinsically beautiful in the category of Hand Bags. 1920 *Edin. Rev.* Oct. 349 The mesh-bag in which the Mexican hunters carried their arrow heads. 1960 L. HELLMAN *Toys in Attic* 1. 27 Gives Anna a large gold mesh bag. 1896 D. C. & J. P. JACKSON *Alternating Currents* viii. 395 In a three-phase machine, if the armature is *mesh-connected, the pressure between any two collector rings is equal to the pressure developed in one coil. 1954 E. HUGHES *Fund. Electr. Engin.* vi. 221 (caption) Conventional representation of a mesh-connected winding. 1896 D. C. & J. P. JACKSON *Alternating Currents* xiii. 552 The arrangements are either of the star or *mesh connection. 1971 *Gloss. Electrotechnical, Power Terms (B.S.I.)* II. i. 7 *Mesh connection*, in a polyphase device or system of devices. The arrangement in which the end of each phase is connected to the beginning of the next in sequence so as to form a ring, each point of connection being connected to a terminal. 1845 J. F. SOUTH *Zool. in Encycl. Metrop.* VII. 262/2 The *mesh-like spaces of the cavernous bodies. 1883 SIR A. SHEA *Newfoundland Fisheries* 12 (Fish. Exhib. Publ.), Herrings are taken in *mesh nets and in seines. 1795 in *Abridgm. Specif. Patents, Needles*, etc. (1871) 2 [Bell, William.—Manufacturing] all sorts of needles, ... netting needles, *mesh pins, and sail needles. 1877 RAYMOND *Statist. Mines & Mining* 426 Dry ore, sized between 10 and 20 *mesh screens (to the linear inch). 1879 *Mesh-stick [see sense 1].

mesh (meʃ), *v.* Also 6 *meash*, *masshe*, 7 *meishe*, 6-9 *mash*. [f. MESH *sb.*, but found somewhat earlier in our quotes.]

1. *trans.* To catch in the meshes of a net.

a 1547 SURREY in *Tottel's Misc.* (Arb.) 7, I know... How smal a net may take and meash a hart of gentle kinde. 1843 LYTTON *Last Bar* III. iii. And shew him how even the lion may be meshed. 1888 *Whitby Gaz.* 23 Nov. 3/1 The large ones cannot get meshed in the small meshes.

2. *transf.* and *fig.* or in figurative context: To entangle, involve inextricably.

1532 MORE *Confut. Tindale* Wks. 491/1 Luther was hymselfe also so meshed in thys matter, ... that [etc.]. 1583 STOCKER *Civ. Warres Lowe* C. II. 67 And so bee masht in the net, by fayre speeches. 1627 DRAYTON *Quest Cinthia* 121 The Flyes by chance mesht in her hayre. 1789 E. DARWIN *Bot. Gard.* II. (1791) 111 Fine hapless swains... The harlot meshes in her deathful toils. 1836 LYTTON *Athens* (1837) II. 562 Headlong from the car Caught and all meshed within the reins he fell. 1848 KINGSLEY *Saint's Trav.* IV. iii. 141 Poor soul whose lot is fixed here Meshed down by custom.

3. *a. refl.* and *intr.* (for *refl.* or *pass.*). To become enmeshed or entangled.

1589 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* VI. xxix. (1602) 144 She pitched Tewe, he meshed. 1594 PLAT *Jewell-ho.* III. 54 [The fish] will run forwarde and mash themselues in the tramell. 1604 PARSONS *3rd Pt. Three Convers. Eng., Relation of Trial* 215 As a hare in the nett [he] mesheth hymselfe more and more by struggling. 1801 PENNANT *Journ. Lond. to Isle of Wight* 72 After which they [mackarel] will not mesh, but are caught with hooks. 1827 in J. G. CUMMING *I. of Man* (1848) 312 In the summer fishery the herrings always mesh with their heads to the north. 1864 J. BRUCE in *Glasgow Daily Herald* 24 Sept., When the herring are very large they swim lazily, and do not mesh well.

b. intr. (*machinery.*) Of the teeth of a wheel, etc.: To be engaged with another piece of machinery. Also *trans.*, to cause (gears, esp. those of a motor vehicle) to become engaged; to put into mesh.

1850 *Rep. Comm. Patents 1849* (U.S.) 155 What I claim as new... is the shaft H, with the pinions i, meshing into racks II. 1860 BARTLETT *Dict. Amer.* (ed. 3) 265 In machinery, one wheel is said to *mesh* into or with another, i.e. to 'engage' with it. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 1833/2 *Mangle-rack*, a rack having teeth on opposite sides, engaged by a pinion which meshes with the opposite sides alternately. 1890 *Cent. Dict.*, *Mesh*, to engage (the teeth of wheels or the teeth of a rack and pinion) with each other. 1895 *Outing* (U.S.) XXVII. 55/1 Wooden cogs, which meshed into a horizontal wheel. 1907 C. WHEELER *Bicycles in Making* 78 Small pinion wheels... also mesh with what is called a fulcrum pinion. 1913 R. KENNEDY *Bk. Motor Car* II. 194 Then... gear wheels which are revolving have to mesh with gear wheels which are stationary. 1926 J. A. MOYER *Gasoline Automobiles* (ed. 2) vii. 237 The rod A... meshes the gear wheel B with the flywheel C. 1935 M. M. ATWATER *Murder in Midsummer* xx. 192 He meshed the gears and the old car moved slowly away. 1957 *Laboratory Investigations* VI. 562 Racks are mounted on the sides of the blades to mesh with the idling gear in each plate. 1961 L. GRIBBLE *Wantons die Hard* i. 15 He meshed the gears and the car headed out of... Tyler Place. 1972 H. BUCKMASTER *Walking Trip* 58 Norman... meshed the gears noisily as he watched for an entrance into the traffic.

† *c. intr.* To thread one's way through. *Obs.*

1665 HOOKE *Microgr.* 214, I... have seen it [a Mite] very nimibly meshing through the thickest of mould.

d. intr. (occas. *trans.*). To fit in; combine. Also const. *with*. (Cf. sense 3 b.)

1944 H. G. WELLS '42 to '44 65 Such perplexities and failures to mesh are by no means confined to Anglo-Russian relationships. 1951 *Good Housek. Home Encycl.* 291/2 The

units are generally designed to 'mesh' together. 1963 *New Society* 7 Nov. 19/1 Many young people are bewildered by school and unable to mesh with it. 1964 I. L. HOROWITZ *New Sociol.* 15 The general theory of action is really a general theory of how the parts mesh to form a whole. 1967 *Listener* 9 Nov. 609/3 What has always meshed best in his verse is precisely the neat machinery of ideas which he shared with half a dozen contemporaries, such as Mr Alvarez and Miss Jennings. 1968 *Economist* 17 Feb. 54/4 The difficulties of meshing management and staff at Holland's Amro bank, four years after that merger. 1971 *Nature* 12 Nov. 61/1 The TXE-4... cannot mesh with the pulse code modulation digital transmission systems which the Post Office is installing.

4. *trans.* † *a.* To make meshes in. *Obs.*

1666 *Third Adv. Painter* 20 Our stiffe Sayls, Masht and Nettet into Lace.

b. To construct the meshes of (a net). *rare*⁻¹.

[1615; see MESHING *vbl. sb.*] 1882 *Harper's Mag.* LXV. 5 Mending old nets and meshing new ones.

mesh: see MASH, MEASE, MEUSE.

meshed (meʃt), *a.* [f. MESH *sb.* + -ED².] Having the form or appearance of mesh-work; tangled, intricate. Also, intricately marked *with*.

1664 *POWER Exp. Philos.* I. 11 Her eyes are most neatly latticed or meshed like a net. 1776-96 WITHERING *Brit. Plants* (ed. 3) IV. 57 Wrinkled or meshed, with hollows on each side. 1878 H. M. STANLEY *Dark Cont.* I. x. 221 The tangle of meshed undergrowth. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* IV. 119 It commonly shows several little pits on its surface, which give it a meshed appearance.

meshese, *obs.* form of MISEASE.

meshing ('meʃɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. MESH *v.* + -ING¹.]

a. The making of meshes in a net; a meshed structure; mesh-work.

1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 904 Their conjunction is like the Meshing of a net or Plashing of a hedge. 1884 PATON in *Encycl. Brit.* XVII. 359/1 A little practice in meshing is sufficient to develop wonderful dexterity of movement. 1907 *Daily Chron.* 25 Sept. 8/4 Splash! go the dredges, small scoops of steel meshing. 1926 *Brit. Weekly* 26 Aug. 430/2, I had a copper frame constructed with a panel of copper meshing to which the letters were fixed. 1968 J. ARNOLD *Shell Bk. Country Crafts* 300 While the Honiton makers worked the pattern first and then 'grounded' it with meshing, ... in the East Midlands pattern and ground were made in a single process.

b. attrib.: **meshing-knot**, a knot used in making meshes; **meshing-net** (also **meshing-**), a net in which fish are caught in the meshes by their gills.

1795 HUTTON *Math. Dict.* s.v. *Knot*, Fig. 10, a Meshing knot, for nets; and is to be drawn close. 1883 E. P. RAMSAY *Food-Fishes N.S. Wales* 5 (Fish. Exhib. Publ.), The ordinary drawing-seines and meshing-nets.

meshing, *ppl. a.* [-ING².] Entangling.

1586 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* II. xi. 47 By any pleasant tale, Or dazeling toyer of meshing lode.

meshuga, **meshugga** (mɪ'ʃʊgə), *a. slang.* Also **mash**, **meshuggah**, **meshuger**, **mishugge**, etc. [ad. Yiddish *meshuge*, f. Heb. *mēshuggā* 'part of shāgah, to go astray, wander; cf. G. *meschugge* 'crazy.' Mad, crazy; stupid. The adj. has the form **meshugener**, **meshugenah**, etc., when it precedes its noun. This form is also used as *sb.*

1892 I. ZANGWILL *Childr. Ghetto* I. 156 She's *meshuggah*—quite mad! 1900 *Atlantic Monthly* LXXXVI. 108/2 'Meschugener,' leered the banker. 1922 JOYCE *Ulysses* 157 Meshuggah. Off his chump. 1930 *Amer. Mercury* Dec. 455/1 Me broad gets caught in a snow-storm [= becomes dugged with cocaine] an' goes meshuga. 1952 V. GOLLANCZ *My Dear Timothy* xii. 110 My father probably murmured to my mother... 'The boy's *meshuggah* (which means cracked).' 1959 B. KOPS *Hamlet of Stepney Green* II. ii. 44, I don't like saying this, Bessie, but your boy is meshuger. 1961 B. VAWTER *Conscience of Israel* i. 22 The 'son of nabi' sent by Elisha to anoint Jehu is called by Jehu's companions 'this madman'—*meshugga*. 1962 J. BALDWIN *Another Country* (1963) III. i. 377 We finally got that *meshugena* of a broken-down movie star in town. 1968 L. ROSTEN *Jays of Yiddish* 237 A crazy man is a *meshugener*. A crazy woman is a *meshuggeneh*. That *meshugener!* Has he gone yet? 1971 *Sunday Times* (Johannesburg) 28 Mar. 4/3 Going steady!... What kind of a *meshugena* idea is this? 1972 *Listener* 24 Aug. 243/3 My favourite speaker was known to us all as Meshuggener Moische. *Ibid.* 244/1 That Moische, bless him, is he a *meshugener!* 1973 *Jewish Chron.* 19 Jan. 24/1 The kids at school call me *meshugga*. That means crazy.

meshugaas (mɪ'ʃʊgɑːs), *slang.* Also **mishugas**. [ad. Yiddish *meshugaas* f. Heb. *mēshuggā* (see prec.)] Madness, craziness; nonsense, foolishness.

1907 I. ZANGWILL *Ghetto Comedies* 59 'Hannah, will you explain to me what this *meshuggas* (madness) is?' cried S. Cohn, lapsing into a non-Anglicism. 1970 L. M. FEINSILVER *Taste of Yiddish* i. 59 Everyone has his own wackiness—often heard as 'We all have our own *mishugas*'. 1971 *Sunday Times* (Johannesburg) 28 Mar. 4/2 He is so well-acquainted and up-to-date with genes and other anthropological *meshugaas*.

meshumad, **meshummad** (mɪ'ʃʊmɑːd). Pl. -im. [Yiddish, f. Heb. *mēshummād*, lit. one who is destroyed.] An apostate from Judaism.

1892 I. ZANGWILL *Childr. Ghetto* I. 14 The new-fangled Jewish minister... rigged out like the Christian clergyman, has been mistaken for... a *Meshumad*, and pelted with gratuitous vegetables. 1903 R. T. HERFORD *Christianity in*

Talmud & Midrash II. ii. 336 'Meshummadim' are those who willfully transgress some part of the ceremonial law, and thereby proclaim their apostasy. 1938 *Valentine's Jewish Encycl.* 45 The Heb. words for apostate are *min*,... *mumar*,... *meshumad* (one who has renounced his religion or, perhaps, one who has become baptized), and *apikoros*... The terms *mumar* and *meshumad* are often used indiscriminately... The *Meshumadim*, from early Middle Ages, developed a super-zeal for their new religion. 1962 *Stand. Jewish Encycl.* 1308 *Meshummad* (Heb.): a convert to Christianity; an apostate (used opprobriously). 1968 L. ROSTEN *Jays of Yiddish* 238 Jews distinguish forced converts, or *anusim*, from those who joined another faith of their own volition, *meshumadim*.

'mesh-work. Meshes collectively; structure consisting of meshes; network. *lit.* and *fig.*

1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 263 A meshwork of cellular tissue. 1844 STEPHENS *Bk. Farm* II. 280 A riddle consists of open mesh-work forming its bottom.

attrib. 1854 J. SCOFFERN in *Orr's Circ. Sci., Chem.* 222 A mesh-work cage of wire gauze. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VII. 171 A porous meshwork structure.

meshy ('meʃɪ), *a.* [f. MESH *sb.* + -Y.] Consisting of meshes.

1602 CAREW *Cornwall, 'Lines on Sammon'* 29b, Some build his house but his thence issue barre. Some make his meshie bed, but reau his rest. 1726 POPE *Odys.* XXII. 427 And scarce the meshy toils the copious draught contain. 1869 TOZER *Highl. Turkey* II. 156 The net's meshy folds.

mesial ('miːziəl, 'mesiəl), *adv.* [f. MESI-AL + -AD; see DEXTRAD *adv.* Cf. MESAD.] Towards the median line of a body.

1803 J. BARCLAY *New Anat. Nomencl.* 166 In the head and trunk, Mesial will signify towards the mesial aspect. 1857 GOODSIR in *Edinb. New Philos. Jnrl.* V. 150 Situated mesial of any part of this bone.

mesial ('miːziəl, 'mesiəl), *a.* [irreg. f. Gr. μέσ-ος middle + -IAL.] Pertaining to, situated in, or directed towards the middle line of a body; = MEDIAN *a.*¹ 2. Also, situated mesially with respect to.

1803 J. BARCLAY *New Anat. Nomencl.* 144 Supposing the falx a mesial plane. 1808 — *Muscular Motions* 374 Where clavicles are present, the heads of the scapulae are removed farther from the mesial line. 1880 GÜNTHER *Fishes* 69 The hyoid consists generally of a pair of long and strong lateral pieces, and a single mesial piece. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VI. 786 Bechterew places the sensory fibres of the cranial nerves mesial to the fillet in the pons Varolii.

mesially ('miːziəl, 'mesiəl), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY².] In a mesial position or direction.

1849-52 *Todd's Cycl. Anat.* IV. 939/2 The chin is thrust forward mesially when both joints are affected. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VII. 274 The most mesially situated fibres of the crus.

mesian ('miːziən, 'mesiən), *a.* [irreg. f. Gr. μέσ-ος middle + -IAN.] = MESIAL.

1837 W. STOKES *Diagn. & Treatm. Dis. Chest* I. ii. (N. Syd. Soc.) 164 The morbid signs extend across the mesian line. 1862 H. W. FULLER *Dis. Lungs* 7.

mesic ('mesi:k, 'miːsɪ:k), *a.*¹ *Ecology.* [f. Gr. μέσ-ος middle + -IC.] Having, or characterized by, a moderate amount of moisture.

1926 [see HYDRIC *a.*]. 1967 M. E. HALE *Biol. Lichens* vii. 91 The curves of frequency show the relative abundance of lichens in oak-dominated woods and their rarity... in mesic climax forests. 1974 *Environmental Conservation* I. 60/1 A small tracked vehicle... was employed to establish a series of repetitive passes in a level mesic 'meadow'.

mesic ('miːzɪk, 'mezɪk), *a.*² *Nuclear Physics.* [f. MES(ON³ + -IC.)] Of, pertaining to, or being a meson; applied *spec.* to a system analogous to an atom in which a meson takes the place of either an orbital electron or the nucleus.

1939 *Physica* VI. 877 'Mesic' charges. 1952 R. E. MARSHAK *Meson Physics* iv. 153 There are also selection rules for radiative and mesic absorption. 1956 S. TOLANSKY *Introd. Atomic Physics* (ed. 4) xix. 328 Since mesons only exist virtually within unexcited nuclei and are only made free to exist alone by collision processes, there are no mesic atoms in normal unexcited materials. 1969 *Sci. Jnrl.* July 44/1 The pion can be used to prepare mesic atoms in which a π⁻ replaces an electron in the atom. 1972 *Physics Bull.* Mar. 148/2 The meson then cascades down first by Auger transitions and, as it reaches lower orbits, increasingly by radiative transitions, emitting mesic x rays.

mesidine ('mesiːdɪn). *Chem.* [f. MESI(TYL) + -idine as in *cumidine* (G. Maule 1849; see NITRO-MESIDINE).] An oily liquid obtained by boiling nitro-mesitylene with tin and hydrochloric acid.

1866 ODLING *Anim. Chem.* 60 Certain highly complex bodies procurable from vinegar, such as mesidine C₉H₁₃N₃, and nitro-mesidine C₉H₁₂N₂O₂.

'mesio-, used as combining form of MESIAL.

1803 J. BARCLAY *New Anat. Nomencl.* 174 The position of the heart in the thorax will be expressed by the two compounds *mesio-sinistral* and *atlanto-sacral*. 1872 HUMPHRY *Observ. Myology* 107 Especially is this the case... in the 'mesio-dorsal' part of the lateral muscle.

mesion ('miːziən, 'mesiən). *Anat.* [irreg. f. Gr. μέσ-ος middle.] = MESON¹.

1803 J. BARCLAY *Anat. Nomencl.* 121 Suppose a plane, to pass along the middle of the neck, the mediastinum, and linea alba, and to dividing [sic] the neck and the trunk into similar halves... and let this plane be denominated Mesion.

mesistem ('mesistem). *Bot.* Shortened form of MESOMERISTEM.

1884 [see PERIMERISTEM].

mesite ('mɪsɪt). *Chem.* Also mesit. [ad. mod.L. *mesīta*, *mesītēs*, a. Gr. *μεσίτης* go-between, f. *μέσος* middle. Cf. F. *mésite*.]

† 1. A name given to acetic ether, 'because it holds a middle place between alcohol and ether' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*). *Obs.*

1838 T. THOMSON *Chem. Org. Bodies* 366 Reichenbach considers mesite as identical with acetone.

2. (See quot. 1865.)

1842 T. GRAHAM *Elem. Chem.* 836 Mesite. 1849 KANE *Elem. Chem.* (ed. 2) 826 Mesit. 1865 WATTS *Dict. Chem.*, *Mesite*, an oxygenated oil... said to be obtained by distilling lignone with sulphuric acid. (Wiedemann and Schweizer.)

mesitene ('mesitɪn). *Chem.* [f. MESITE + -ENE. Cf. F. *mésitène*.] A volatile oil resembling mesite (sense 2).

1842 T. GRAHAM *Elem. Chem.* 836 Mesitene. 1855 WATTS tr. *Gmelin's Handbk. Chem.* IX. 52 Mesitene. Produced by distilling lignone, mesite, or xylitic naphtha with oil of vitriol. a 1864 GESNER *Coal, Petrol.*, etc. (1865) 89 Mesitene. 1865 WATTS *Dict. Chem.*

mesitic (mɪ'sɪtɪk), *a. Chem.* [f. MESITYL + -IC. Cf. F. *mésitique*.] Derived from mesityl: see quots.

1838 R. D. THOMSON *New Chem. Subst. in Brit. Ann.* 344 Mesitic ether. 1855 WATTS tr. *Gmelin's Handbk. Chem.* IX. 6, 27, etc. 1865 — *Dict. Chem.*, *Mesitic Alcohol*. A name given to acetone, on the supposition that it is an alcohol containing the radicle mesityl, C³H⁵, isomeric with allyl... *Mesitic Ether*. Syn. with Oxide of Mesityl.

mesitine ('mesɪtɪn). *Min.* [ad. G. *mesitin* (*mesitinspath*, A. Breithaupt 1827), f. Gr. *μεσίτης* go-between, 'because its rhombohedron is intermediate in angle between magnesite and siderite' (A. H. Chester).] Carbonate of magnesium and iron, called also *mesitine-spar*. Also *mesitite*.

1828 *Edinb. Jnl. Sci.* VIII. 181 Mesitine-spar. 1865 WATTS *Dict. Chem.*, *Mesitin-spar*... Breunnerite, Pistomesite. This mineral occurs in rhombohedral crystals isomorphous with spathic iron ore and magnesite. 1868 DANA *Syst. Min.* (ed. 5) II. 687 Mesitite.

mesityl ('mesɪtl). *Chem.* Also mesitule. [Formed as MESITE + -YL.] The hypothetical radical of acetone. Hence *mesitylene* (mɪ'sɪtlɪn), 'a hydrocarbon, isomeric with cumene, produced by the action of sulphuric acid upon acetone' (Watts); *mesitylenic a.*, derived from mesitylene; *mesitylic a.*, derived from or containing mesityl; *mesitylol* (mɛ'sɪtlɒl) = MESITYLENE.

1838 R. D. THOMSON *New Chem. Subst. in Brit. Ann.* 332 Mesitylene. 1855 WATTS tr. *Gmelin's Handbk. Chem.* IX. 17 *Mesitylene* or *Mesitylol* C⁶H⁴. *Ibid.* 27 Chloride of Mesityl. 1859 FOWNES' *Chem.* 397 It has received the name *mesitilole*. *Ibid.*, An organic salt-basyle, containing C⁶H⁵, to which the name of mesityl has been given. 1873 WILLIAMSON *Chem.* §289 The so-called mesitylic oxide (C⁶H¹⁰O), which has been considered as the ether of acetone. 1885 REMSEN *Org. Chem.* (1888) 246 Mesitylene... when boiled with dilute nitric acid, ... yields mesitylenic acid, C⁹H¹⁰O₂.

meskal, variant of MISKAL.

mesked, **-keeto**, **-kite**, etc., var. ff. MESQUITA.

meskin(s), **meslade**: see MASKINS, MALASADE.

† **mesle**. *Her. Obs.* [Subst. use of OF. *meslé* pa. pple., see next.] A partition by an indented or irregular line.

1562 LEIGH *Armorie* 134 b, Nowe I will shewe you of nyne sondry mesles whiche are so called, because they enter meddell the one within the other, contrary to plaine partition. 1586 FERNE *Blaz. Gentry* 204.

|| **meslé(e, a. Her. Obs. [OF. *meslé* pa. pple. of *mesler* (mod.F. *mêler*) to mix.] (See quots.)**

1632 GUILLIM *Heraldry* VI. vi. (ed. 2) betw. 420-1 The Marquesse his Coronet is Meslé, that is, part flowered and part pyramidal pearled. 1894 Parker's *Gloss. Her.*, *Meslé*: mingled. Used by a few old writers in describing a field of metal and colour in equal proportions, as gyronny, paly.

mesledine, **meslen**, etc.: see MASLIN².

mesme'ree, 'the person on whom a mesmerist operates' (Ogilvie 1882).

mesmerian ('mɛzmərɪən), *a.* and *sb.* *rare*. [f. *Mesmer* (see MESMERISM) + -IAN. Cf. F. *mesmérien*.] *a. adj.* Mesmeric. *b. sb.* A follower of Mesmer, a believer in mesmerism.

1802 ACERBI *Trav.* I. 271 The mesmerians... have their minds so heated by the extraordinary... aspect of those phenomena [etc.]. 1840 Fraser's *Mag.* XXI. 533 The knight did not try the Mesmerian process on himself.

mesmeric ('mɛzmərɪk), *a.* [f. *Mesmer* (see MESMERISM) + -IC.] Pertaining to, characteristic of, producing, or produced by mesmerism. *mesmeric passes*: see PASS *sb.*² 11.

1829 R. CHENEVIX in *Lond. Med. & Phys. Jnl.* VI. 222 This day, after mesmerising her for nine minutes, she fell

into mesmeric sleep. *Ibid.* VII. 117 Ireland having been thus put to sleep by my mesmeric action. 1847 DICKENS *Haunted M.* (C. D. ed.) 219 This example had a powerful, and apparently, mesmeric influence on him of the boots. 1876 C. M. DAVIES *Unorth. Lond.* (ed. 2) 55 She was making mesmeric passes.

So **mesmerical a.** (*rare*) in the same sense; **mesmerically adv.**, by means of mesmerism.

1840 C. H. TOWNSHEND *Facts in Mesmerism* II. ii. 115 A cousin of mine could not be influenced by me mesmerically. *Ibid.* iii. 204 While he was sleeping mesmerically. 1852 HAWTHORNE *Blithedale Rom.* I. vi. 102 Zenobia's sphere... transformed me, during this period of my weakness, into something like a mesmeric clairvoyant. 1862 LYTTON *Str. Story* I. 90 Armed with a lock of Lilian's hair and a glove she had worn, as the media of mesmeric rapport.

mesmerism ('mɛzmərɪz(ə)m). [f. name of F.A. Mesmer, an Austrian physician (1734-1815) + -ISM. Cf. F. *mesmérisme*.] The doctrine or system, popularized by Mesmer, according to which a hypnotic state, usually accompanied by insensibility to pain and muscular rigidity, can be induced by an influence (at first known as 'animal magnetism') exercised by an operator over the will and nervous system of the patient. *b.* The process or practice of inducing such hypnotic state; the state so induced. *c.* The influence supposed to operate. Cf. *animal magnetism* (ANIMAL C. 1), MAGNETISM 3.

1802 ACERBI *Trav.* I. 89 One subject on which the Duke... has been charged with weakness, namely, mesmerism, or animal magnetism. 1829 R. CHENEVIX in *Lond. Med. & Phys. Jnl.* VI. 223 The touch of my finger... roused her from her state of mesmerism. 1844 E. FITZGERALD *Lett.* (1880) I. 142 And Miss Martineau has been cured of an illness of five years by Mesmerism! 1883 'OUIDA' *Wanda* I. 300 You believe in mesmerism and disbelieve in God.

mesmerist ('mɛzmərɪst). [f. *Mesmer* (see prec.) + -IST.] One who practises mesmerism. Also *occas.* a believer in mesmerism.

1840 C. H. TOWNSHEND *Facts in Mesmerism* 1. 16 Perhaps the error has originated with the Mesmerists themselves. 1852 SMEDLEY *L. Arundel* i. 16, 'I made use of one of the secrets of the mesmerist', replied Lewis; 'I managed her by the power of a strong will over a weak one'. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 427 According to the mesmerists, offences against the person might be committed in hypnosis.

mesmerite ('mɛzmərɪt). *rare*⁻¹. [f. *Mesmer* (see MESMERISM) + -ITE.] A believer in mesmerism.

1842 MISS MITFORD in *L'Estrange Life* (1870) III. ix. 156 He told me... that Mrs. Trollope is a thorough-going mesmerite, constantly at Dr. Elliotson's.

mesmerizable ('mɛzmərɪzəb(ə)l), *a.* Also -ible. [f. MESMERIZE *v.* + -ABLE.] Capable of being mesmerized. Hence *mesmerizability*.

1840 J. ELLIOTSON *Hum. Physiol.* 1180 A thing not directly mesmerisable, but mesmerisable by contact with a directly mesmerisable metal. 1840 C. H. TOWNSHEND *Facts in Mesmerism* II. iii. 134 An experiment... as to the mesmerisibility [*sic*] of mankind in general.

mesmerization ('mɛzmərɪzɪz(ə)n). [f. MESMERIZE *v.* + -ATION.] The action of mesmerizing.

1829 R. CHENEVIX in *Lond. Med. & Phys. Jnl.* VII. 117 In two minutes' mesmerization, Ireland's eyes began to water. 1845 *Blackw. Mag.* LVII. 223 The mesmerisation of water.

mesmerize ('mɛzmərɪz), *v.* [f. *Mesmer* (see MESMERISM) + -IZE.] *trans. a.* To subject (a person) to the influence of mesmerism. Also *transf.* and *fig.*, to fascinate, spellbind.

1829 R. CHENEVIX in *Lond. Med. & Phys. Jnl.* VI. 222, I mesmerised the patient through the door. 1863 MRS. A. E. CHALLICE *Heroes*, etc. *Time Louis XVI*, II. 77 Dr. Mesmer found it impossible to mesmerize Dr. Franklin.

transf. 1862 H. AÏDÉ *Carr of Carrl.* I. 137 Carr would almost have forgotten her existence, had it not been for those eyes which mesmerised him every now and then, in spite of himself. 1886-94 H. SPENCER *Autobiog.* II. xlvii. 188 The judicial faculty has been mesmerised by the confused halo of piety which surrounds them. 1936 G. B. SHAW *Simpleton* 1. 50 *Vashti*... Would you not die for me? *Iddy*. (*mesmerized by her eyes*) Oh DEAR!!! Yes: your eyes make my heart melt.

1940 W. FAULKNER *Hamlet* II. i. 113 She seemed to be momentarily mesmerised by a complete inert soft surprise. 1955 *Economist* 26 Mar. 1068/1 Members seemed to be mesmerised by an uncouth demagogue sitting with his acolytes in the public gallery. 1975 *Times* 24 July 4/7 Sir G. Howe said... Labour ministers... had been mesmerized by their own verbal fantasies.

b. with inanimate object.

1840 C. H. TOWNSHEND *Facts in Mesmerism* II. iii. 224, I have... mesmerised, as it is called, a glass of water, half an hour before it was presented to the sleep-waker.

c. absol. or *intr.*

1829 R. CHENEVIX in *Lond. Med. & Phys. Jnl.* VI. 227 Every one can mesmerise, though not all with equal effect. 1865 TENNYSON in *Ld. Tennyson Memoir* (1897) II. 21, I can't mesmerize, I never mesmerized anyone in my life. Hence *'mesmerized ppl. a.*, *'mesmerizing vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1829 R. CHENEVIX in *Lond. Med. & Phys. Jnl.* VI. 222 The use of mesmerised water... had entirely assuaged the thirst. *Ibid.* 223 The spasmodic contractions were entirely removed after the twelfth day of mesmerising. 1840 C. H. TOWNSHEND *Facts in Mesmerism* II. i. 80 Having heard it said that mesmerised persons could feel any injury that was

inflicted on the mesmeriser. 1886 *Athenæum* 6 Mar. 323/3 Verena Tarrant, daughter of a vulgar mesmerizing quack.

mesmerizee ('mɛzmərɪzɪ:). [f. MESMERIZE *v.* + -EE.] One who is mesmerized.

1829 R. CHENEVIX in *Lond. Med. & Phys. Jnl.* VI. 226 Here neither the mesmeriser nor the mesmerisee had the slightest conviction upon the subject.

mesmerizer ('mɛzmərɪzə(r)). [Formed as prec. + -ER¹.] One who mesmerizes.

1829 [See MESMERIZEE]. 1855 BROWNING *Lovers Quarrel* xi, When the mesmerizer Snow With his hand's first sweep Put the earth to sleep. 1859 DICKENS *Lett.* (1880) II. 100 The alleged mesmeriser.

mesmero- ('mɛzmərəʊ), taken as the combining form of MESMERISM, as in *mesmerophrenology*, the application of mesmerism to the phrenological 'organs', in order to evoke or control their specific activities (cf. *phrenomesmerism*); hence *mesmero-phrenological adj.* Also *mesmero-mania*, a mania for mesmerism.

1842 *Medico-Chirurg. Rev.* XXXVII. 593 Mesmero-Phrenology. *Ibid.*, Various mesmero-phrenological experiments. 1843 *Ibid.* XXXVIII. 577 The Mesmeromania has nearly dwindled, in the metropolis, into anile fatuity.

mesmoire, *rare obs.* variant of MEMOIR.

† **mesnage**, *sb. Obs.* [a. obs. F. *mesnage*, var. *ménage* (cf. MANAGE *sb.* and MÉNAGE).] Careful or economical management.

1664 JER. TAYLOR *Dissuas. Popery* II. Introd., Some [reasons] rely upon the state of exterior affairs, and introduced æconomics, or accidental mesnage of things.

† **mesnage**, *v. Obs.* [a. obs. F. *mesnager*, var. *ménager* (cf. MANAGE *v.*, etym. note).] *trans.*

a. To take advantage of, 'husband'. *b.* To control, manage.

1654 BRAMHALL *Just Vind.* iv. (1661) 56 With what a depth of prudence the Roman court hath mesnaged all occasions... to the advantage... of that Sec. 1695 LD. PRESTON *Boeth.* IV. 202 Whilst the World's Creator... ruling mesnageth the Reins of things.

† **mesnagery**. *Obs.* [a. obs. F. *mesnagerie*: cf. MENAGERIE.] Management; economy.

1652-3 BRAMHALL *Lett.* 27 (17) Feb., Wks. 1842 I. p. xciii, The most ill mesnagery of those who were trusted by the other adventurers. a 1693 *Urquhart's Rabelais* III. ii, Many speak of... that Vertue of mesnagery that know not what belong to it.

† **mesnagier**. *Obs.* [a. obs. F. *mesnag(i)er*, f. *ménager* to control.] A manager.

a 1693 *Urquhart's Rabelais* III. ii, If he should... not become a better mesnagier it would prove... impossible for him... to make him rich.

mesnality (mɪ'nælɪtɪ). *Law.* [Altered form of next: cf. COMMONALITY.] = next.

1643 PRYNNE *Sov. Power Parl.* 1. (ed. 2) 100 As all Mesnalities... by the deaths of their Tenants without heire, returne... to those Lords... by whom they were originally created. 1848 in WHARTON *Law Lex.*

mesnalty ('mɪ:nəlɪtɪ). *Law.* Also 6 *menalte*, -tie, 6-7 -ty, 7 *menaltie*. [a. Law F. *menalte*, *mesnalte*, f. OF. *mene*, *mesne* MESNE *a.*, after AF. *comunalte* COMMONALTY.] The estate of a mesne lord; the condition of being a mesne lord.

1542-3 *Act 34 & 35 Hen. VIII*, c. 5 §15 If any person... shall... make by fraude... any estates, condicions, menalties, tenures, or conueiaunces. 1577-87 HOLINSHED *Chron.* (1807-8) III. 27 A subsidie... of everie knights fee twentie shillings, whether the same were holden of him by menaltie, or otherwise. 1628 COKE *On Litt.* 152 b, If the lord confirm the tenant to hold of him... the mesnalty is extinct. 1642 tr. *Perkins' Prof. Bk.* v. §322. 142 If there be Lord, Mesne and Tenant... and the Mesne taketh a wife... and dyeth the wife shall be endowed of the menaltie. 1768 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* III. 234 If he [the mesne lord] makes default therein... he shall be forejudged of his mesnalty, and the tenant shall hold immediately of the lord paramount himself.

mesne (mɪ:n), *a.*, *sb.*, and *adv.* Also 5 *meosne*, 5-7 *measne*, 6 *mesn*, 7-8 *measn*. [a. Law F. *mesne*, altered spelling of AF. *meen* MEAN *a.*]

A. adj.

1. *Feudalism. a. mesne lord*: a lord who holds an estate of a superior lord.

1614 SELDEN *Titles Hon.* II. v. §4 [The vavasour] either held of a mesne lord, and not immediately of the king, or at least of the king as of an honour or manor, and not in chief. 1754 HUME *Hist. Eng.* I. App. ii. 251 Men... whose duty was immediately paid to the mesne lord that was interposed between them and the throne. 1869 W. S. ELLIS *Antiq. Her.* x. 236 The mesne lord did not, as a customary practice... imitate the insignia of his feudal chief.

|| *b. mesne tenant*: inaccurately used to denote one who holds of a mesne lord.

1853 PARKER *Dom. Archit.* II. Introd. 24 The mesne tenants of the great barons. 1869 W. S. ELLIS *Antiq. Her.* x. 232 The theory of derivative coats having been adopted by mesne tenants from their feudal superiors.

† *c. mesne land*: = MESNALTY. *Obs.*

a 1575 GASCOIGNE *Posies, Flowers* 41 He racketh vp our rentes and keeps the best in hand, He makes a wondrous deale of good out of his own measne land.

2. Occurring or performed at a time intermediate between two dates.

mesne encumbrance: an encumbrance the right of priority of which is intermediate between the dates of two other encumbrances. **mesne profits:** the profits of an estate received by a tenant in wrongful possession between two dates.

1548 STAUNFORD *King's Prerog.* (1567) 84b, Where the king is to be answered of the mesne issues and profits perceived and taken of any landes which [etc.]. 1648 MILTON *Observ. Art. Peace Wks.* 1738 I. 327 That no Man shall be question'd by reason hereof, for Measne Rates or Wastes, saving wilful Wastes. 1709 J. JOHNSON *Clergym. Vade M.* 11. 137 That [where a bishop has died] the Mesne profits of the widow church be secured by the *Oeconomus*. 1883 SIR R. BAGGALLAY in *Law Times Rep.* L. 193/2 A mortgagee was prohibited from tacking so as to gain priority against a mesne registered incumbrance.

b. mesne process: that part of the proceedings in a suit which intervenes between the primary and the final process.

a 1625 SIR H. FINCH *Law* (1636) 436 Mesne processe which is for any necessaric act to be done, not onely for the plaintife against the defendand, but for ether of them against any other. 1721 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5953/1 He had been committed by Mesne Process. 1861 MAY *Const. Hist.* (1863) II. xi. 280 In the reign of George I arrests on mesne process, issuing out of superior courts, were limited to sums exceeding £10.

3. Intermediate, intervening: applied to persons.

1810 J. MARSHALL *Const. Opin.* (1839) 129 Neither James Greenleaf nor Peck nor any of the mesne vendors between Greenleaf and Peck, had any notice [etc.]. 1884 *Q. Rev.* Jan. 161 One or more of the middlemen or mesne lessees.

† **B. sb. Obs.**

1. = MEAN sb.² I and IO.

1447 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 130/1 Execute by such processe and meosnes, as it shall seme hym resonable. 1472-3 *Ibid.* VI. 39/1 To aredyd youre self by all measnes to you possible. 1822 C. BUTLER *Remin.* (ed. 3) 240 These are extreme cases, — the application of them to the mesne is not very difficult.

2. = mesne lord (see A. 1).

1531 *Dial. on Laws Eng.* 1. xxx. G v b, Assyse may lye for the lorde . . . agaynst the mesne onely. 1641 *Termes de la Ley* 202 s.v., He of whom the Mesne holdeth, is called chiefe Lord. 1642 [see b]. 1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* I, Mesn, or Measn, . . . signifying him that is Lord of a Manor.

b. writ of mesne: 'an ancient and abolished writ, which lay when the lord paramount distrained on the tenant paravail; the latter had a writ of mesne against the mesne lord' (Wharton *Law Lex.*).

1602 FULBECKE *1st Pt. Parall.* 48 The writ of mesne, because it is in the realty, ought alwaies to suppose the husband and wife to be mesnes. 1642 tr. *Perkins' Prof. Bk.* v. §432 (1657) 161 If there be Lord, Mesne, and tenant, . . . & the tenant bringeth a Writ of Mesne against the Mesne. 1818 *CRUISE Digest* (ed. 2) V. 75 A fine may be levied on every writ by which lands may be demanded, . . . such as a writ of mesne.

C. adv. At a time intermediate (between two other times).

1439 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 17/2 Mesne bitwene ye date of ye seide writte, and ye dai of ye retourne yereof. 1642 tr. *Perkins' Prof. Bk.* xi. §806 (1657) 311 As if the day of payment of the annuity bee incurred Mesne after his admission and his induction.

meso- ('mēsəʊ, 'mɪsəʊ, 'mɪzəʊ), before a vowel sometimes mes-, combining form of Gr. μέσος middle, used in scientific terms of mod. formation, many of which have correlates with PRO-, or PROTO-, and META-¹. The words of this formation that are specially important, or require detailed explanation, are treated in their alphabetical place. Of the others, which are almost innumerable, the following are examples:—**mesoartitis** (also mesoartitis) *Med.*, inflammation of the middle layer of the aorta. **mesaxonic a. Zool.** [Gr. ἄξων, ἄξων- axis], of the feet of certain ungulate mammals: having the axis in the central toe. **mesectoderm Embryol.** [ad. G. mesektoderm (J. B. Platt 1894, in *Archiv f. mikrosk. Anat.* XLIII. 913)], (a) that part of the mesenchyme which is derived from ectoderm rather than from mesoderm; (b) (see quot. 1956). **mesendoderm, mesentoderm Embryol.** [ad. and a. G. mesentoderm (J. B. Platt 1894, in *Archiv f. mikrosk. Anat.* XLIII. 913)], (a) that part of the mesenchyme which is derived from endoderm rather than from mesoderm; (b) (see quot. 1957). **Meso-A'merica, Mesoamerica** [f. Sp. *Mesoamérica* (P. Kirchhoff in *Acta Americana* (1943) I. 92)], the central region of America, from northern Mexico to Nicaragua, which was civilized in pre-Spanish times. **Meso-A'merican a.**, of or pertaining to Meso-America; also *sb.*, an inhabitant of Meso-America. **mesoartitis**, var. *mesaortitis* above. **meso-a'ppendix Anat.**, the fold of peritonæum attached to the vermiform appendix. **mesoarium** (-'ɛəriəm) *Anat.* [Gr. ᾠάριον taken as = OVARIIUM], the fold of peritonæum which suspends the ovary; hence **mesoarial** (-'ɛəriəl) *a.* **meso'branchial a. Zool.**, applied to that lobe of

the carapace of a crab which overlies the middle part of the branchial chambers. **mesocal'caneal a.:** see quot. and CALCANEAL. **meso'cambrian a. and sb.**, = Middle Cambrian (H. S. Williams *Journ. Geol.* 1894). **mesocam'phoric a. Chem.**, the name of a dibasic acid formed by heating a mixture of dextrocamphoric acid and hydrochloric acid (Watts *Dict. Chem.* 2nd Suppl. 1875, 235). **mesochil** ('mēsɔkɪl), **mesochilium** (-'kɪlɪəm) *Bot.* [Gr. χείλος lip: see -IUM], the middle portion of the labellum of an orchid. **mesocœle** ('mēsəʊsi:l), **-cœlia** (-'si:lə) *Anat.* [Gr. κοιλία cavity, ventricle], the ventricle of the mesencephalon of invertebrates; hence **mesocœlian** (-'si:lɪən) *a.*, pertaining to this. **mesoconch** (-kɔŋk), **mesoconchic** (-'kɔŋkɪk), **-conchous** (-'kɔŋkəs) *adjs. Anthropol.* [Gr. κόγχος eye-socket], having orbits of moderate height in relation to their width, as expressed by the orbital index (see quots.); so **mesoconchy** (-'kɔŋki), the property of being mesoconchic. **meso'coracoid Ichthyol.** [see CORACOID], in some teleostean fishes, a bone situated between and bridging the HYPERCORACOID and HYPOCORACOID. **mesocuneiform Anat.** [see CUNEIFORM], the middle cuneiform bone of the tarsus; also **meso'cuniform** (in recent Dicts.). **mesocyst** ('mēsəʊsɪst) *Anat.* [see CYST], 'the double layer of peritonæum attaching the gall-bladder to the liver when the former is completely surrounded by serous membrane' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1890). **mesodesm** ('mēsəʊdez(ə)m) *Bot.* [Gr. δεσμός band]: see quot. **meso-de'vonian a. and sb.**, = Middle Devonian (H. S. Williams *Journ. Geol.* 1894). **meso-dia'stolic a.**, occurring in the middle of the diastole. **mesodont a.** [Gr. ὀδοντ-, ὀδούς tooth], (a) *Anthropology*, having the teeth of medium size; (b) *Ent.* of Coleoptera, having the mandibles of medium size. **meso'dorsal a. Zool.**, situated on the middle of the back. **mesodu'odenum Anat.**, the fold of peritonæum that supports the duodenum (*Cent. Dict.* 1890); hence **mesodu'odenal a.** **mesoform Physical Chem.** = mesophase below. **mesogenous** (mēs'ɔdʒɪnəs) *a.* [see -GEN and -OUS], increasing by growth at or from the middle, as the spores of certain fungi (*Cent. Dict.*). **mesoglaea** (-'gli:ə) *Zool.* [Gr. γλοία glue], the mesodermal layer in sponges and other *Cœlenterata*; hence **meso'glæal a.** **mesoglu'tæus**, the middle gluteal muscle, *glutæus medius* (*Cent. Dict.*); hence **mesoglu'tæal** (-glu:'ti:əl) *a.* **mesognathic** (-'gnæθɪk), **mesognathous** (mēs'sɔgnəθəs) *adjs. Anthropology* [Gr. γνάθος jaw], applied to those skulls the gnathic index of which ranges between 98 and 103. Hence **me'sognathism** (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*), **me'sognathy** (*Cent. Dict.*), the condition of being mesognathous. **meso'hepar** [see HEPAR], 'a fold of peritonæum attached to the free edge of the right lobe of the liver in many animals' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*). **mesohepaticon** [Gr. ἥπατικός HEPATIC] = prec. **mesohippus** (-'hɪpəs) *Palæont.* [Gr. ἵππος horse], one of the ancestral forms of the horse, the remains of which are found in the Lower Miocene. **meso'kurtic a. Statistics** [Gr. κύρτ-ος bulging], applied to (a graph of) a frequency distribution having the same kurtosis as the normal distribution; hence **mesokur'tosis** [KURTOSIS], the property of being mesokurtic. **mesolobe** ('mēsəʊləʊb) *Anat.* [LOBE], the corpus callosum of the brain; hence **mesolobar** (mēsəʊ'ləʊbə(r)) *a.* **mesomere** ('mēsəʊmɪə(r)) *Zool.* [Gr. μέρος part], (a) a protovertebra (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*); (b) a blastomere of medium size (Webster *Suppl.* 1902). **mesomeristem** (-'merɪstəm) *Bot.* [see MERISTEM], the innermost layer of the exomeristem. **meso'metatarse Anat.** [see METATARSUS], the middle metatarsal bone. **mesometritis** (-mɪ'traɪtɪs) *Path.* [see -ITIS], inflammation of the **mesometrium** (-'mɛtrɪəm) or **mesometry** (mēs'sɔmɪtri) *Anat.* [Gr. μήτρα womb], the fold of peritonæum supporting the uterus or (in birds) the oviduct. **meso'nasal a. Anat.** [see NASAL], belonging or relating to the middle of the nose. **mesonemertine** (-nɪ'mɜ:rtain) *a.* [generic name *Nemertes*], belonging to the *Mesonemertini*, a division of the *Vermes* intermediate between the *Protonemertini* and *Metanemertini*. **mesonotum** (-'nəʊtəm) *Ent.* [Gr. νῶτον back], the dorsal portion of the mesothorax; hence **mesonotal** (-'nəʊtəl) *a.* **meso'paraffin Chem.**, one of

a class of paraffins intermediate between the isoparaffins and the neoparaffins. **mesopa'rapteron Ent.** [see PARAPTERUM], the parapteron of the mesothorax; hence **mesopa'rapteral a.** (*Cent. Dict.*). **'mesopause**, the boundary between the mesosphere and the thermosphere, at an altitude of about 80 km. (50 miles), where the temperature stops decreasing with height and starts to increase. **mesophase Physical Chem.** [a. G. mesophase (Zocher & Birstein 1929, in *Zeitschr. f. physikal. Chem.* A. CXLII. 415)], a mesomorphic phase. **meso'philic a. Biol.** [-PHILIC], (of an organism, esp. a bacterium) flourishing at moderate temperatures; so **mesophile**, a mesophilic organism. **mesophle'bitis Path.** [Gr. φλέψ, φλεβ- vein], inflammation of the middle coat of a vein. **mesopic** (mēs'sɔpɪk) *a. Anthropology* [Gr. ὤψ, ὠπ- face], see quot. **meso'plankton Biol.**, the PLANKTON living between about a hundred fathoms from the bottom and a hundred from the surface; hence **mesoplank'tonic a.** **mesoplast** ('mēsəʊplæst) *Biol.* [Gr. πλαστ-ός moulded], the nuclear matter of a cell (Ogilvie 1882); hence **meso'plastic a.**, relating to the mesoplast (*Cent. Dict.*). **mesoplastron** (-'plæstrɔn) *Zool.* [see PLASTRON], an inclusive name for two parts of the plastron that are developed in certain tortoises; hence **meso'plastral a.** **mesopleuron** (-'plɜ:ʊrɔn), pl. **-pleura Ent.** [Gr. πλευρόν rib], one of the pleura of the mesothorax; hence **meso'pleural a.** **mesorchium** (-'ɔ:kɪəm) *Anat.* [Gr. ὄρχις testicle], the fold of peritonæum which supports the genital gland in some animals; hence **me'sorchial a.** **meso'rectum Anat.**, the fold of peritonæum which supports the RECTUM; hence **meso'rectal a.** (in recent Dicts.). **meso'retina Anat.**, the mosaic layer of the RETINA. **mesorostral** (-'rɔstrəl) *a. Zool.* [ROSTRUM], in the cetaceous genus *Mesoplodon* or *Ziphius*: see quot. **meso'salpinx Anat.** [SALPINX 2], an upper fold of each of the broad ligaments of the uterus which contains and supports the Fallopian tube. **meso'saprobe, mesosa'probic adjs.** [ad. G. mesosaprobe (Kolkwitz & Marsson 1908, in *Ber. Deutsch. Bot. Ges.* XXVI. 507): see SAPROBE], of running water: partially polluted. **mesoscaph(e)** [ad. F. *mésoscaphé* (J. Piccard): cf. BATHYSCAPH(E)], a submersible vessel designed for exploration of the sea at moderate depths. **mesoscapula** (-'skæpjələ) *Anat.*, the spine of the scapula; hence **meso'scapular a.** **meso'scopic a. Geol.** [after *micro-*, *macroscopic*], large enough for examination with the naked eye but small enough for examination as a single entity. **mesoscu'tellum Ent.** [SCUTELLUM], the smaller and posterior part of the notum of an insect; hence **mesoscu'tellar a.** **meso'scutum Ent.** [SCUTUM], the larger and anterior part of the notum of an insect. **mesoseismal** (-'saɪzməl) *a.* [Gr. σεισμός earthquake], pertaining to the centre of intensity of an earthquake. **'mesosphere**, the layer of the earth's atmosphere between the stratopause below and the mesopause above; hence **meso'spheric a.** **mesostaphyline** (-'stæfɪlɪn) *a.* [Gr. σταφυλή uvula], having a palatal index of from 80 to 85 (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*). **mesostasis** (mēs'sɔstəsɪs) *Min.* [Gr. στάσις placing], the interstitial substance of rocks that are partly amorphous and partly crystalline. **mesostate** ('mēsəʊstet): see quot. **mesostethium** (-'sti:θɪəm) *Ent.* [Gr. στήθιον, στήθος breast]: see quot. **mesostome** ('mēsəʊstəʊm) *Zool.* [Gr. στόμα mouth], a planarian of the genus *Mesotoma*. **mesostylous** (-'stailəs) *a. Bot.* [STYLE], applied to flowers that have styles intermediate in length between the macrostylous and the microstylous. **mesosuchian** (-'sju:kɪən) *a. Zool.* [Gr. σούχος crocodile], belonging to the extinct suborder *Mesosuchia* of crocodiles; *sb.* a crocodile of this suborder; also **meso'suchious a.** (in recent Dicts.). **mesosy'stolic a. Path.**, occurring in the middle of the systole. **mesotarsus Ent.**, the tarsus of the middle leg of an insect; cf. *protarsus, metatarsus*: hence **meso'tarsal a.** (in recent Dicts.). **mesotar'taric a. Chem.**, inactive tartaric acid. **mesotheca** (-'θi:kə), **-theque** (-θi:k) *Zool.* [Gr.θήκη case], the middle one of the three laminae of the perigonium in Hydrozoa. **mesothecium Bot.** [THECIUM], (a) the intermediate layer of cells in an unripe anther (*Cassell's Encycl. Dict.*); (b) the thecium of lichens (Jackson *Gloss. Bot. Terms* 1900).

|| **Mesotherium** (-'θiəriəm) *Palæont.* [Gr. θηρίον wild beast], a genus of fossil rodents of South America; a rodent of this genus. **mesothermal** *a. Petrol.*, of, pertaining to, or designating mineral and ore deposits formed by hydrothermal action at intermediate temperature and pressure. **mesotympanic** *Ichthyol.* [TYMPANIC] = SYMPLECTIC. **meso-uterine** *a. Anat.*, the epithet of the fold of peritonæum supporting the uterus. || **mesovarium** (mesō'veəriəm) *Anat.* [L. *ovarium* OVARY] = MESOARIUM. || **mesoven'triculum** *Anat.*, 'the gastro-hepatic omentum' (*Syd. Soc. Lett.*).

1909 *Cent. Dict. Suppl.*, *Mesaortitis. 1910 *Practitioner* Apr. 422 A large proportion of all cases of aneurysms in young and middle-aged men are due to a syphilitic mesaortitis. 1962 *Lancet* 28 Apr. 889/2 The response to the mesaortitis of syphilis is primarily an endarteritis. 1898 A. S. WOODWARD *Outl. Vertebr. Palæont.* 319 They [sc. Perissodactyla] are all digitigrade quadrupeds, with the axis of both feet passing through the digit No. iii (hence *mesaxonic). 1933 A. S. ROMER *Vertebr. Palæont.* xvi. 300 In the majority of ungulates, the third toe was the longest, and the axis of symmetry of the foot lies through this digit (mesaxonic). 1974 *Nature* 8 Mar. 174/2 In the development of a mesaxonic foot perissodactyls have reduced the astragalo-cuboid contact. 1894 *Jrnl. R. Microsc. Soc.* 544 Miss J. B. Platt has studied the ontogenetic differentiation of the ectoderm in *Necturus*. The 'mesoderm' in the head is differentiated by the yolk spherules which it contains into two sharply separable layers—mesectoderm and mesendoderm. 1921 *Jrnl. Compar. Neurol.* XXXIII. 4 In 1894 Miss Platt elaborated the idea, introducing the terms mesectoderm and mesendoderm for mesenchyme derived from the ectoderm and endoderm, respectively. 1938 *Nature* 23 Apr. 754/1 The mesectoderm normally migrates ventrally over the mesentoderm. 1956 C. H. WADDINGTON *Princ. Embryol.* xii. 256 'Mesectoderm' is also used for the epiblast of a blastoderm before the mesoderm has invaginated and thus become separated from the ectoderm. 1965 L. B. AREY *Developmental Anat.* (ed. 7) ii. 22 Mesenchyme is predominantly derived from the mesoderm, but some of it comes from the ectoderm and this contribution is often called mesectoderm. 1804 *Mesendoderm [see mesectoderm above]. 1964 H. W. MANNER *Elem. Compar. Vertebr. Embryol.* v. 50 The morphological result of this invagination [of the blastula] is a cup-like structure, composed of two layers of cells, an outer ectoderm and an inner mesendoderm, so called because it contains the presumptive material for both the mesoderm and endoderm. 1921, 1938 *Mesentoderm [see mesectoderm above]. 1957 *Dorland's Med. Dict.* (ed. 23) 818/2 *Mesentoderm*, the inner layer of an amphibian gastrula not yet separated into mesoderm and endoderm. 1948 A. L. KRÖBER *Anthropol.* (rev. ed.) xviii. 793 We have seen that native *Meso-America consisted of most of what now is Mexico and of Guatemala and that it constituted the North American half of prehistoric Nuclear America. 1952 tr. P. Kirchhoff's *Mesoamerica* in S. Tax *Heritage of Conquest* 23 We include these tribes in Mesoamerica, because of the very considerable number of Mesoamerican cultural traits. 1967 L. DEUEL *Conquistadors without Swords* xv. 189 The close parallels between the formative cultures of Mesoamerica and the Central Andes became evident. 1974 *Encycl. Brit. Macropædia* XI. 935/2 About half of Mexico; all of Guatemala, British Honduras, and El Salvador; and parts of Honduras and Costa Rica are included in Meso-America. 1948 A. L. KRÖBER *Anthropol.* (rev. ed.) xviii. 786 The term 'South Mexican-Central American' would be more accurate, but it is cumbersome; and *Meso-American has been suggested and employed as a convenient coinage that runs no risk of being confused. 1956 R. REDFIELD *Peasant Society & Culture* 74 Those Meso-American peoples. 1965 *Canad. Jrnl. Ling.* Spring 101 Jicaque, a Mesoamerican language. 1967 L. DEUEL *Conquistadors without Swords* xv. 189 Its importance as a prototype of Mesoamerican architecture may well be compared to the step pyramid of Zoser in early dynastic Egypt. 1969 J. MANDER *Static Society* ii. 83 What is true of the Aztecs is true of the Meso-American and Andean civilisations. 1974 *Encycl. Brit. Macropædia* XI. 935/1 The only linguistic groups that played any great part in Meso-American civilization were the Mixtec and Zapotec. *Ibid.*, The Meso-Americans reached stages of development unknown away from those areas. 1807 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* III. 880 The *meso-appendix. 1875 HUXLEY in *Encycl. Brit.* I. 768/2 The *mesoarial and mesorhinal folds of the peritoneum. 1846 OWEN *Vertebr. Anim.* I. Fishes 288 In the young Lamprey the ovarium is a membranous plate, suspended by a fold of the peritoneum (*mesoarium). 1877 HUXLEY *Anat. Inv. Anim.* vi. 343 The branchial region is sub-divided into epibranchial, mesobranchial, and metabranchial lobes. 1854 OWEN *Skel. & Teeth in Circ. Sci. I. Org. Nat.* 225 There are three calcaneal processes; one, called the 'entocalcaneal', a second, called the '*mesocalcaneal'. 1866 *Treas. Bot.*, *Mesochil, Mesochilium. 1849 BALFOUR *Man. Bot.* §1058 This labellum [in *Orchidaceæ*] is sometimes divided by contraction, so as to exhibit three distinct portions, the lowest being the hypochilium, the middle, mesochilium, and the upper, epichilium. 1884 T. J. PARKER *Zootomy* 23 They contain a cavity, the aqueduct of Sylvius, or mesocœle. 1887 WILDER in *Amer. Nat.* XXI. 914 Mammalia—Mesocœle tubular; mesocœlian roof quadrilobate. 1909 *Cent. Dict. Suppl.*, *Mesococonch. 1920 H. H. WILDER *Lab. Man. Anthropometry* i. 67 Chamaeconch below 76. Mesococonch. 76-85. 1960 M. F. A. MONTAGU *Introd. Physical Anthropol.* (ed. 3) 606 Mesococonch. [Orbital index of] 76-0-84-9. 1909 *Cent. Dict. Suppl.*, *Mesoconchic. 1960 J. COMAS *Man. Physical Anthropol.* vii. 409 Mesoconchic. [an orbital index of] 83-0 to 88-9. 1885 *Jrnl. R. Anthropol. Inst.* XIV. 71 *Mesokonchous. [orbital index of] 80-1 to 85-0. 1904 *Biometrika* III. 214 (table) *Mesoconchy. 1868 W. K. PARKER *Shoulder-girdle Vertebr.* 8 The middle bar, which underdrops the middle glenoid facet, is the '*meso-coracoid'. *Ibid.* 152 A short curved meso-coracoid process. 1854 OWEN *Skel. & Teeth in Circ. Sci. I. Org. Nat.* 244 The small bone, called 'splint-

bone', articulated to the '*mesocuneiform'. 1898 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* V. 1018 Mid-diastolic or *meso-diastolic murmur. 1884 FLOWER in *Jrnl. Anthropol. Inst.* XIV. 186 *Mesodont Races. Chinese, American Indians [etc.]. 1890 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Mesodont*, a term applied to those skulls in which the product of the division of the length of the crowns of the molar and bicuspid teeth multiplied by 100, by the basin[as] length, lies between 42 and 44. 1899 D. SHARP *Insects* II. (Camb. Nat. Hist.) 193 Mesodont. 1871 PHILLIPS *Geol. Oxford* 178 These are usually *mesodontal spines. 1933 *Trans. Faraday Soc.* XXIX. 1008 For a mesoform to appear, it is necessary for these [binding] forces to persist in either one or two dimensions after loosening of the third. 1946 *Thorpe's Dict. Appl. Chem.* (ed. 4) VII. 350/2 Some substances show only one of these mesophases; some show both, in which case the smectic is always the lower-temperature form. The matter is somewhat complicated, however, by the existence of substances which show three, four, and even five mesoforms. 1886 *Proc. Zool. Soc.* 574 Silicea with soft *mesoglaea or mesodermal ground substance. 1889 GEDDES & THOMSON *Evol. Sex* 90 The ova [of sponges] are highly nourished *mesoglaial cells. 1801 CUNNINGHAM in *Trans. R. Irish. Acad.* XXIX. 581 The *mesognathic class. 1878 FLOWER in *Proc. Roy. Inst.* VIII. 615 When the latter dimension [sc. basi-alveolar length] exceeds the former [sc. basi-nasal length], the face is said to be prognathous; when the reverse is the case, it is orthognathous; when the two dimensions are equal or thereabouts, it is *mesognathous. 1884 T. J. PARKER *Zootomy* 391 *Mesohepar. 1905 ROLLESTON *Dis. Liver* 24 The connective tissue uniting the right lobe of the liver to the diaphragm (the *mesohepation). 1877 LE CONTE *Elem. Geol.* II. (1879) 509 Next came [after Eohippus and Orohippus] in the Lower Miocene the *Mesohippus. 1905 *Mesokurtic [see LEPTOKURTIC a.]. 1972 R. B. CAIN *Elem. Statistical Concepts* xix. 159 Any curve which has the same degree of kurtosis as the standard normal curve is said to be mesokurtic. 1905 K. PEARSON in *Biometrika* IV. 173 The *mesokurtosis of the Gaussian curve is not a universal characteristic of frequency distributions. 1943 M. G. KENDALL *Adv. Theory Statistics* I. v. 129 [For the normal distribution] we also have $\beta_2 = 3, \gamma_2 = 0$, which accounts for the standard adopted for mesokurtosis. 1855 DUNGLISON *Med. Lex.*, *Mesolobar, belonging to the *Mesolobe* or *Corpus callosum*. *Mesolobar Arteries*, are the arteries of the corpus callosum. *Mesolobe, corpus callosum. 1884 *Mesomeristem [see PERIMERISTEM]. 1890 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Mesometritis. 1835-6 Todd's *Cycl. Anat.* I. 357/2 The oviduct is attached to and supported by a duplicature of peritoneum called the *mesometrium. *Ibid.*, The *mesometry differs most from the mesentery when the female organs are in full sexual action. 1868 W. K. PARKER *Shoulder-girdle Vertebr.* 24 On the head may be seen the quasi-ethmoid or *meso-nasal; two nasals [etc.]. 1890 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Mesonasal cavity*, a blind membranous pouch, situated in the diverging angle of the posterior forks of the internal cartilage in the developing salmon. 1902 A. E. SHIPLEY in *Encycl. Brit.* XXXI. 120/2 The *Mesonemertine and one or two aberrant species. 1836 SHUCKARD tr. *Burmeister's Man. Entom.* 78 The *mesonotum. 1876 ODLING in *Lond. etc. Phil. Mag.* Mar. 206 *Mesoparaffins. 1950 S. CHAPMAN in *Jrnl. Atmospheric & Terrestrial Physics* I. 121 The upper boundary would be the stratopause, and the mesosphere would extend from this level to the *mesopause. 1963 *New Scientist* 25 July 169/2 At a height of some fifty miles there is a sudden drop in the temperature of the atmosphere from freezing point to about -80°C. It is here, in the 'mesopause', that the so-called 'noctilucent' clouds occur. 1972 *Nature* 28 Jan. 215/1 A sounding rocket was launched chiefly to study the ion composition around the cold summer mesopause. 1929 *Brit. Chem. Abstr.* A. 870/1 *Mesophases occupy an intermediate position between crystals and purely amorphous substances. 1937 O. B. DARBISHIRE tr. A. von Buzágh's *Colloid Syst.* vii. 135 Mesophases only show a symmetrical arrangement in certain given directions, and not in all three directions of space. 1972 *Physics Bull.* May 279/1 The characteristic anisotropy of the mesophase is now known to result from the strong tendency of the constituent molecules to lie with their long axes parallel. 1928 P. H. FOSTER in C. M. Hilliard *Textbk. Bacteriol.* viii. 95 *Mesophiles may be further subdivided to distinguish organisms which have as their optimum temperature 37°C. and those growing best below this, usually between 20° and 30°C. 1969 *New Scientist* 27 Nov. 450/2 Mesophiles (organisms with a maximum temperature for growth of 37°C and a minimum less than 20°C) multiply rapidly. 1897 LEHMANN & NEUMANN *Atlas & Essent. Bacteriol.* 98 *Mesophilic bacteria: minimum at 10°-15°, best at 37°, maximum at about 45°. 1964 *New Scientist* 12 Nov. 445/2 The method of the Microalgae Research Institute is to separate its algal strains into high-temperature or 'thermophilic', normal temperature or 'mesophilic', and low-temperature or 'psychrophilic' varieties. 1875 JONES & SIEV. *Pathol. Anat.* 400 The *mesophlebitis and periphlebitis of Virchow. 1885 O. THOMAS in *Jrnl. Anthropol. Inst.* XIV. 334 Individual skulls or races having indices above 107.5 might be called platyopic or flat-faced; from 107.5 to 110.0, *mesopic. 1898 G. H. FOWLER in *Proc. Zool. Soc.* 575 Prof. Agassiz refuses to accept the alleged existence of a *mesoplankton. *Ibid.* 1029 The supposition that *Globigerina pachyderma* is a *mesoplanktonic form. 1889 *Nature* 2 May 7/1 In the Pleurodira the first two families are distinguished from one another by the presence or absence of a *mesoplastral bone. 1848 MAUNDER *Treas. Nat. Hist.* 794 *Mesopleura, the lateral surfaces of the mesothorax. 1875 *Mesorhinal [see Mesarial above]. 1855 DUNGLISON *Med. Lex.*, *Mesorchium. 1875 HUXLEY & MARTIN *Elem. Biol.* (1877) 183 A sort of testicular mesentery or mesorchium. 1835-6 Todd's *Cycl. Anat.* I. 506/1 Along the posterior wall we find the rectum with its *mesorectum. 1889 J. LEIDY *Anat.* (ed. 2) 877 The processes of the pigment-cells of the ectoretina extend between the rods of the *meso-retina. 1872 SIR W. TURNER in *Trans. Roy. Soc. Edinb.* XXVI. 768, I have named the dense solid bar in the middle of the beak the '*meso-rostral bone. 1890 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Mesosalpinx, the fine fold of peritonæum which continues the mesovarium to the Fallopian tube in the foetus. 1901 Gray's *Anat.* (ed. 15) 1013 The Fallopian tube is contained in a special fold of the broad ligament, which is attached to the part of the ligament near the ovary, and is known by the name of the mesosalpinx. 1970 L. J. A. DI DIO *Synopsis Anat.* 297/2 The position of the ovarian ligaments divides each broad

ligament into an upper mesosalpinx and a lower mesometrium. 1927 *Glasgow Herald* 11 June 4/2 Investigators distinguish a *meso-saprobe zone which carp, tench, sticklebacks, and the like can endure. 1925 *Bull. Illinois Nat. Hist. Survey* XV. 441 The polluted or *mesosaprobic zone represents the next step towards purification of the waters. A variety of higher water-plants may exist, and there may be considerable amounts of dissolved oxygen present. 1970 tr. J. Schwoerbel's *Methods Hydrobiol.* 8 This self cleansing of running water leads from the poly-saprobic zone through the meso-saprobic zone to the oligo-saprobic zone with only small residues of pollution. 1955 *Britannica Bk. of Year 490/1* *Mesoscaphe, an underwater helicopter designed by Auguste Piccard. 1963 *Observer* 13 Jan. 14/4 The mesoscaphe, a cylindrical steel shell sealed at each end, will be lighter than water even when fully loaded with passengers. 1969 *New Scientist* 19 June 626/1 The submersible is a direct descendant of the Auguste Piccard—the 'mesoscaphe' that, carrying 40 passengers at a time, gave thousands of visitors a glimpse of the depths of Lake Geneva. 1973 *Times Lit. Suppl.* 13 July 815/4 Twenty years ago Auguste Piccard conceived the idea of a mesoscaphe or exploratory vessel that could operate at intermediate depths. In 1964 his son Jacques launched the first mesoscaphe. 1868 W. K. PARKER *Shoulder-girdle Vertebr.* 11 The præ-scapula and *meso-scapula in one half-cleft ray. *Ibid.* 27 A scapular, a *meso-scapular, and a præ-scapular bar. 1957 WEISS & MCINTYRE in *Jrnl. Geol.* LXV. 577/2 The different kinds of *mesoscopic structures found in the area. [Note] The use of the terms 'microscopic', 'mesoscopic', and 'macroscopic' in this paper accords with the definitions suggested elsewhere by one of the writers (Weiss, 1957 [= 'at press': published 1958]), as follows: 2. *Mesoscopic*: This covers fields ranging in size from a single hand specimen to a single continuous exposure (generally, but not always, of small size) in which data can be measured with sufficient accuracy and continuity to allow determination of its over-all structural geometry. 1965 G. J. WILLIAMS *Econ. Geol. N.Z.* vi. 66/1 Grindley (1963) noted that post-metamorphic folding in southern Westland was accompanied by axial-plane cleavage on mesoscopic shear folds. 1969 *Nature* 22 Nov. 827/1 Attention is to be confined to structures on what is called the mesoscopic scale, that is, visible in anything between hand specimen and outcrop. 1899 D. SHARP *Insects* II. (Camb. Nat. Hist.) 312 In some of the higher forms this *meso-scutellar lobe is prominent. 1833 *Entomologist's Mag.* I. 28 The *meso-scutellum has a yellow margin, interrupted toward the base. 1883 JOHNSTON-LAVIS in *Nature* 6 Sept. 438/2 Most people not in the *mesoseismal area felt first the 'susultatorio' or vertical movement. 1950 S. CHAPMAN in *Jrnl. Atmospheric & Terrestrial Physics* I. 121, I propose the name *mesosphere for the layer between the top of the stratosphere and the major minimum of temperature existing somewhere below 100 km. 1961 *New Scientist* 30 Nov. 568/3 Winds at heights of 80 to 100 km in the Earth's atmosphere—in the so-called mesosphere. 1973 *Physics Bull.* Dec. 727/1 The fifth experiment aboard Concorde concerned emission from the stratosphere and mesosphere arising from the electronic transition between the metastable Δ_g and the ground $^3\Sigma_g^-$ states of molecular oxygen. 1960 *Meteorol. & Geostrophical Abstr.* XI. 1535 *Mesospheric temperatures. 1972 *Nature* 28 Jan. 194/1 It is, perhaps, of interest to enquire whether the low mesospheric temperatures existing at the time of the flight render the weakly-bound cluster ions more stable. 1888 *Nature* 15 Mar. 459/2 The presence of a hypocrySTALLINE interstitial substance (*mesostasis) wedged in between the feldspars. 1885 M. FOSTER in *Encycl. Brit.* XIX. 19/1 The specific material of a secretion, such as the trypsin of pancreatic juice, comes from the protoplasm of the cell, through a number of intermediate substances, or *mesostates as they are called. 1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* III. xxxiii. 382 *Mesostethium. A central piece between the intermediate and posterior legs, and bounded laterally in *Coleoptera* by the *Parapleuræ*—along the middle of which, where it exists, the *Metasternum* runs. 1876 *Beneden's Anim. Parasites* 161 In the autumn of 1871, nearly all the *mesostomes perished through the presence of those parasitical organisms. 1887 WARD tr. *Sachs' Physiol. Plants* 790 In addition to those with macrostylum and those with microstylum flowers, there is found also one with *mesostylous flowers. 1886 GÜNTHER in *Encycl. Brit.* XX. 466/1 The surviving *Mesosuchian Crocodiles of the Jurassic period. 1898 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* V. 976 It [a cardiac murmur] is manifested only of the ventricular contraction, and is *meso-systolic. 1897 PARKER & HASWELL *Textbk. Zool.* II. 366 The ankle-joint of the bird is a *meso-tarsal joint. 1865 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* III, *Mesotartaric Acid. 1859 ALLMAN in *Ann. Nat. Hist. Ser.* III. IV. 140 They [sc. tentacles] surround an orifice in the *mesothèque. 1871 — *Gymnobl. Hydroids* *Introd.* 15 *Mesotheca*. 1876 ALSTON in *Proc. Zool. Soc.* 98 Fossil genus:— *Mesotherium. 1883 FLOWER in *Encycl. Brit.* XV. 372/2 The extinct South American *Mesotherium*, half rodent and half Ungulate. 1922, 1969 *Mesothermal [see *hypothermal* adj. c. s. v. HYPO-II]. 1846 OWEN *Vertebr. Anim.* I. Fishes v. 110 The stylo-hyoid being attached near the junction of the epi-tympanic with the *meso-tympanic. 1876 tr. *Wagner's Gen. Pathol.* 339 The *meso-uterine folds of the peritoneum. 1890 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Mesovarium.

2. *Chem.* (Often italic.) a. [app. first used in *mesotartaric*.] As an inseparable formative element in chem. names denoting the meso isomer (see below), as *meso-erythritol*, *-inositol*, *mesotartaric* adj. (see above).

1936 *Chem. Abstr.* XXX. 7625 While *meso-inositol* can serve as a part of the bios complex, it has never been isolated from yeast. 1937 F. C. WHITMORE *Org. Chem.* 385 Since the liquid 1,4-dibromide gives *meso-erythritol* it must be the *cis* form of configuration (A). 1968 I. L. FINAR *Org. Chem.* (ed. 4) II. vii. 231 On oxidation, D-erythrose gives *meso-tartaric*, and on reduction gives *meso-erythritol*. 1971 *Biochim. & Biophys. Acta* CCXXI. 204 Pea chloroplasts are also impermeable to the six-carbon cyclic polyhydroxy alcohol, *meso-inositol*.

b. Used as quasi-adj. (either as a separate word, usu. *attrib.*, or joined by a hyphen to a following sb.) to denote an isomer which has one or more pairs of enantiomorphical structural units

so arranged that the molecule as a whole is optically inactive; as *meso form, isomer*.

1896 *Jrnl. Chem. Soc. LXX*, 1, 412 It is impossible to say which is the racemic acid and which the meso-form. 1907 J. B. COHEN *Org. Chem. Adv. Students* I, ii, 94 Ordinary inositol from beans and flesh is a meso compound. 1937 F. C. WHITMORE *Org. Chem.* 53 These are stereo-isomers of the same type as the tartaric acids, one being meso and the other racemic. *Ibid.* 371 Usually the meso-form can be separated from the *dl*-form by patient application of fractionation. 1956 *Nature* 11 Feb. 281/1 When it [sc. the filtrate] was acidified, the meso-isomer precipitated. 1968 R. O. C. NORMAN *Princ. Org. Synthesis* v, 154 As with other examples of diastereoisomers, the properties of meso forms are different from those of the isomeric mirror-image pairs.

mesoblast ('mesəʊblæst). *Biol.* [f. MESO- + -BLAST.] The middle layer of the BLASTODERM, between the EPIBLAST and the HYPOBLAST. Also *attrib.* Hence 'mesoblashed *a.*, having a mesoblast.

1857 AGASSIZ *Contrib. Nat. Hist. U.S.A.* II, 467 The mesoblast of the yolk cell. *Ibid.* II, 617 Some of the mesoblast cells are united to those without mesoblasts. 1873 F. M. BALFOUR in *Q. Jrnl. Microsc. Sci.* XIII, 269 The mesoblast-cells.

mesoblastic (mesəʊ'blæstɪk), *a.* [f. MESOBLAST + -IC.] Of or pertaining to the mesoblast.

1874 F. M. BALFOUR in *Q. Jrnl. Microsc. Sci.* XIV, 342 Primitively a true hypoblastic structure which has only by adaptation become an apparently mesoblastic one. 1896 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* I, 201 Histologically all new growths may be classed in two series, viz. those of mesoblastic and those of epithelial origin.

mesobranchial: see MESO-.

|| **mesocæcum** (mesəʊ'si:kəm). *Anat.* A fold of peritonæum which sometimes supports the cæcum. Hence *meso'cæcal a.*, pertaining to the mesocæcum (in recent Dicts.).

1835-6 *Todd's Cycl. Anat.* 1, 14/2 On the right side... it [the peritonæum] sometimes forms a fold termed *mesocæcum*. 1858 H. GRAY *Anat.* 602 The Meso-Cæcum... serves to connect the back part of the cæcum with the right iliac fossa.

mesocalcaneal, -camphoric: see MESO-.

mesocarp ('mesəʊkɑ:p). *Bot.* [ad. mod.L. *Mesocarpium*, -*carpum*, -*carpus*, f. Gr. μέσο-*s* MESO- + καρπός fruit.] The middle layer of a PERICARP.

1849 BALFOUR *Man. Bot.* §524 The pericarp consists usually of three layers: the external, or epicarp...; the middle, or mesocarp...; and the internal, or endocarp. 1861 BENTLEY *Man. Bot.* 300.

mesocephal (mesəʊ'sefəl, mizəʊ-). [f. MESOCEPHALI *sb. pl.*] One who has a mesocephalic skull.

1900 [see DOLICHOCEPHAL]. 1901 [see BRACHYCEPHAL]. 1935 HUXLEY & HADDON *We Europeans* vi, 185 In South Arabia... they [sc. the Jews] are preponderantly dolicocephals, and in North Africa dolicocephals or low mesocephals. 1957 C. G. SELIGMAN *Races Afr.* (ed. 3) iv, 78 They are essentially mesocephals, perhaps reaching the lower grades of brachycephaly.

† **mesocephale, mesocephalon**, = MESENCEPHAL(E), MESENCEPHALON.

1839-47 *Todd's Cycl. Anat.* III, 684/2 The mesocephale or mesencephale. 1853 CARPENTER *Hum. Phys.* (ed. 4) 734 The part of the encephalon known as the Tuber Annulare to which the name of Mesocephale has been given. 1890 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Mesocephalon*, the *Mesencephalon*.

mesocephalic (mesəʊ'si:fælik), *a.* [f. Gr. μέσο-*s* MESO- + κεφαλή head + -IC: cf. CEPHALIC.]

1. *Craniometry*. Applied to skulls intermediate between *dolichocephalic* and *brachycephalic*; also to skulls having a capacity of from 1350 to 1450 cubic centimetres.

1866 MEIGS *Observ. Cran. Forms Amer. Aborigines* 13 Such deviations fall naturally into an intermediate or mesocephalic group. 1887 *Academy* 17 Sept. 188/1 The Tchuds are either mesocephalic or dolichocephalic.

2. *Anat. mesocephalic flexure*: 'the angular bend of the floor of the craniospinal cavity'.

1858 HUXLEY in *Proc. Roy. Soc.* IX, 421.

So || **mesocephali** (-'sefəli) *sb. pl.* [mod.L.], persons having mesocephalic skulls; **mesocephalism, mesocephaly**, the condition or quality of being mesocephalic.

1866 MEIGS *Observ. Cran. Forms Amer. Aborigines* 24 The Huron crania belong partly to the Brachycephali, and partly to the Mesocephali. 1885 *Athenæum* 27 June 827/1 In the former locality there exists a taller, darker, and more brachycephalic race, whilst in the latter mesocephaly prevails. 1888 CLEVENGER in *Amer. Nat.* XXII, 614 Departures from a width of eight and length of ten (mesocephalism)... determine whether the skull shall be considered long [etc.].

mesocephalon: see MESOCEPHALE.

mesochil, -cæle, -cælian: see MESO-.

|| **mesocolon** (mesəʊ'kəʊlɒn). *Anat.* [mod.L., *a.* Gr. μεσώκωλον, f. μέσο- MESO- + κώλον COLON.]

The fold of peritonæum which supports the colon.

1693 tr. *Blancard's Phys. Dict.* (ed. 2), *Mesocolon*, that part of the Mesentery which is continued to the great Guts. 1835-6 *Todd's Cycl. Anat.* 1, 14/1 The folds respectively termed right and left *mesocolon*. 1858 H. GRAY *Anat.* 602 The ascending Meso-Colon.

Hence **mesocolic** (-'kɒlik) *a.*, relating to the mesocolon.

1831 R. KNOX *Cloquet's Anat.* 761 Mesocolic Ganglia. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* III, 806 Mesocolic or mesenteric hernia.

mesocoracoid: see MESO-.

mesocracy (me'sɒkrəsi). *rare*-⁰. [f. Gr. μέσο-*s* middle + -κρατία: see -CRACY.] Government by the middle classes.

1895 *Funk's Stand. Dict.*, *Mesocracy*.

mesocratic (mesəʊ'krætɪk), *a.* [f. as prec. + -IC.] 1. Pertaining to the middle classes.

1857 *Q. Rev.* Oct. 331 Rugby, a local foundation of mere mesocratic origin.

2. *Petrol.* [after *leuco-*, *melanocratic.*] Of a rock: intermediate between a leucocratic and a melanocratic rock.

1904 *Amer. Geologist* XXXIV, 134 The main body of the boss is made up of a coarsely crystalline, mesocratic, hornblende gabbro. 1954 [see *leucocratic* adj. s.v. LEUCO-].

mesocuneiform to mesocyst: see MESO-.

mesode ('mesəʊd). *Gr. Prosody.* [ad. Gr. μεσῶδός, f. μέσο- MESO- + ᾠδή ODE.] A portion of a choral ode, coming between the strophe and antistrophe, without anything to correspond with it.

1850 *Mure Lit. Greece* III, 58. 1888 J. GOW *Comp. to Classics* 285 We are told that mesodes and epodes were sung by the chorus standing.

mesoderm ('mesəʊdɜ:m). [f. Gr. μέσο-*s* middle + δέρμα skin.]

1. *Bot. a.* 'The middle layer of tissue in the shell of the spore-case of an urn-moss' (*Treas. Bot.* 1866). *b.* 'The middle layer of the bark' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1890).

1874 *Q. Jrnl. Microsc. Sci.* XIV, 159 As soon as the two primary germ-lamellæ begin to differentiate and to develop between them a middle cell-layer (mesoderm).

2. *Biol.* = MESOBLAST.

1873 W. S. DALLAS (tr. Haeckel) in *Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. Ser. iv.* XI, 257 The origin of the Mesoderm. 1877 RAY LANKESTER in *Q. Jrnl. Microsc. Sci.* XVII, 416 The contractile fibrous appendices of the ectoderm... formed a... primitive mesoderm or mesoblast.

attrib. 1874 *Q. Jrnl. Microsc. Sci.* XIV, 159 The mesoderm-layer. 1884 *Ibid.* XXIV, 90 To determine the part played by wandering mesoderm cells immediately below the thin ectoderm.

Hence **mesodermal, mesodermic** *adjs.*, of, relating to, or derived from the mesoderm.

1877 HUXLEY *Anat. Inv. Anim.* iii, 143 The mesodermal layer. 1884 *Q. Jrnl. Microsc. Sci.* XXIV, 107 Mesodermal Plasmodia, are... found even in the higher animals, not excepting Man himself. 1884 W. PATTEN *ibid.* 590 The fusion of the edges of the mesodermic folds.

mesodesm, -diastolic: see MESO-.

mesodic (me'sɒdɪk), *a.* *Gr. Prosody.* [ad. Gr. μεσῶδικός, f. μεσῶδός MESODE.] Relating to, or having the character of, a mesode.

1879 J. W. WHITE tr. *Schmid's Rhythmic & Metric* 127 A mesodic period arises from the inverted arrangement of the sentences about an interlude. 1883 JEBB *Sophocles, Œdipus Tyr.* p. lxxxi, A mesodic stichic period.

mesodont, -duodenum: see MESO-.

|| **mesogaster** (mesəʊ'gæstə(r)). *Anat.* [mod.L., f. Gr. μέσο-*s* middle + γαστήρ stomach.] A membrane, part of the mesentery, which attaches the stomach to the dorsal wall of the abdomen. Hence **meso'gastral a.**, pertaining to the mesogaster (in recent Dicts.).

1807 HOME in *Phil. Trans.* XCVII, 161 The pyloric [portion] is bent upwards and retained in that situation by the mesogaster. 1884 T. J. PARKER *Zootomy* 297 The mesogaster, or sheet of peritonæum connecting the stomach with the dorsal wall of the abdominal cavity.

mesogastric (mesəʊ'gæstrɪk), *a.* [f. mod.L. MESOGASTRIUM + -IC.]

1. *Anat.* Pertaining to the mesogastrium.

1843 OWEN *Invertebr. Anim. Gloss.*, *Mesogastric*. The membrane which forms the medium of attachment of the stomach to the walls of the abdomen. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* III, 806 Meso-gastric hernia.

2. *Zool.* In Crustacea, the middle lobe of the gastro-hepatic area of the carapace.

1877 HUXLEY *Anat. Inv. Anim.* vi, 343 A median mesogastric lobe.

|| **mesogastrium** (mesəʊ'gæstriəm). *Anat.* Also (anglicized) **mesogastry** (-gæstri). [mod.L., f. Gr. μέσο-*s* middle + γαστήρ, γαστήρ stomach.]

1. The umbilical region of the abdomen, between the EPIGASTRIUM and the HYPOGASTRIUM.

1855 in OGILVIE.

2. = MESOGASTER.

1846 OWEN *Vertebr. Anim.* 1. *Fishes* ix, 241 There are two parallel mesogastries in the Eel. 1878 BELL tr. *Gegenbaur's Comp. Anat.* 565 The changes of the mesogastrium.

mesogenous to mesognathy: see MESO-.

† **'mesograph.** *Obs.* [ad. Gr. μεσόγραφον mean proportional, neut. of μεσόγραφος, f. μέσο-*s* middle + -γραφος written.] In quot. taken = MESOLABE.

1579-80 NORTH *Plutarch, Marcellus* (1595) 335 Certain instruments, called Mesolabes or Mesographes, which serve to find these mean lines proportional.

mesohepar to mesohippus: see MESO-.

mesolabe ('mesəʊleɪb). [ad. L. *mesolabium* (Vitr.), f. Gr. μεσόλαβος (or -ον), f. μέσο-*s* middle, mean + λαβ-, λαμβάνειν to take.] An instrument used for finding mean proportional lines.

1579-80 [see MESOGRAPH]. 1675 COLLINS in *Rigaud Corr. Sci. Men* (1841) I, 219 The spiral line, with M. Tschirnhaus's angular instrument, makes the mesolabe. 1789 BURNEY *Hist. Mus.* III, ii, 164 The Mesolabe... is said to have been invented either by Archytas of Tarentum or Eratosthenes for the purpose of halving an interval.

mesole ('mesəʊl). *Min.* [Named by Berzelius 1822 to indicate its close relation to *mesolite*.] A variety of THOMSONITE.

1822 BERZELIUS in *Edin. Philos. Jrnl.* VII, 6 These two minerals have a great relation with the Mesolite; and in order to distinguish them, I shall call the upper stratum Mesole, and the lower grained Mesoline. 1843 PORTLOCK *Geol.* 210 Augite occurs... in the cavities of the augitic rock at Portrush, coated by, and associated with, Mesole.

mesolect ('mesəʊlekt). *Linguistics.* [f. MESO- + -LECT.] In a post-creole community, a social dialect that has features in common with both the standard language and the creole; an intermediate form between the acrolect and the basilect. Also, an intermediate variety in any speech continuum.

1971 [see -LECT]. 1977 [see ACROLECT]. 1978 *Archivum Linguisticum* IX, 35 It is perhaps noteworthy that the mesolect is not a homogeneous variety. 1983 *English World-Wide* IV, 80 With respect to the continuum, sentence (3) is represented in the mesolect as well as in the polar nodes of the continuum. 1985 *Amer. Speech* LX, 34 The varieties he calls 'North Am. NE' correspond to the spectrum of mesolects in the black English of the southeastern United States.

Hence **meso'lectal a.**, of, pertaining to, or characteristic of a mesolect.

1977 *Language* LIII, 336 Casual speech is formed by switching to a basilectal variety, while careful speech is simply more mesolectal or acrolectal. 1982 [see BASILECTAL *a.*]. 1984 *English World-Wide* V, 230 Unlike true mesolectal varieties, the interlanguage pidgin is not the product of aspirations toward NSE usage from a Pidgin-proper point of departure.

mesoline ('mesəʊlaɪn). *Min.* [Named by Berzelius 1822: cf. MESOLE] A white granular mineral found in the Faroe Islands, 'now classed with levynite' (*Chester Names Min.* 1896).

1822 [see MESOLE].

mesolite ('mesəʊlaɪt). *Min.* [ad. G. *mesolith* (1816), f. Gr. μέσο-*s* middle: see -LITE.] A hydrated silicate of aluminium, calcium, and sodium: so named because it is chemically intermediate between natrolite and scolecite.

1822 BERZELIUS in *Edin. Philos. Jrnl.* VII, 8 Mesolite or Needlestone from Faroe. 1883 M. F. HEDDLE in *Encycl. Brit.* XVI, 423/2 *Fargite*, consisting of two equivalents of natrolite and one of scolecite, and *Mesolite*, consisting of one of the former, and two of the latter.

mesolithic (mesəʊ'liθɪk), *a.* [f. Gr. μέσο-*s* middle + λίθος stone + -IC.]

1. *Geol.* Used for MESOZOIC. *rare*.

1876 RAY LANKESTER tr. *Haeckel's Hist. Creat.* II, xv, 12 The mesolithic or mesozoic epoch.

2. *Archæol.* Belonging to a part of the prehistoric 'stone age' intermediate between the PALÆOLITHIC and the NEOLITHIC.

1866 *Jrnl. Anthropol. Soc.* IV, p. clxxxiv, The author [sc. H. M. Westropp] described in some detail the characteristic forms of the gravel drift, flint implements of Ireland, and polished stone implements. The following terms were proposed by the author to distinguish them—Palæolithic, Mesolithic, Kainolithic. 1888 *Pall Mall G.* 2 Apr. 10/1 Penka's attempt, in his 'Herkunft der Arier', to make out a mesolithic age. 1892 J. A. BROWN in *Jrnl. Anthropol. Inst.* XXII, 94, I venture to suggest the following four divisions... 1. Eolithic... 2. Palæolithic... 3. Mesolithic... 4. Neolithic. 1932 *Jrnl. R. Anthropol. Inst.* LXII, 257 Until recently the true Mesolithic was unknown in Palestine, although it was the custom among local archaeologists to describe as such the industry containing small unpolished axes or adzes which is found so abundantly on the surface all over the country. 1936, 1970 [see EPIPALÆOLITHIC *a.*]. 1975 *Guardian* 21 Jan. 6/3 The Mesolithic or Middle Stone Age. *Ibid.* 6/7 Mesolithic man achieved partial domestication of the red deer.

mesolobar, -lobe: see MESO-.

mesology (mɛ'sɒlədʒi). [f. Gr. μέσο-ν (neut. of μέσος middle, taken as = 'medium') + -LOGY.]

1. The science of mediums (of attaining happiness). Only in Bentham.

1811-31 BENTHAM *Logic* App., Wks. 1843 VIII. 283/2 Then so it is that with that portion of the field of eudæmonics which is occupied by mesology, the whole field of ontology... is coincident.

2. The science of the relations between organisms and their environment.

1883 QUAIN *Dict. Med.* 973 *Mesology*... This term, recently introduced by Bertillon, conveniently expresses the investigation of the mutual relationship existing between living beings and their surroundings.

Hence **meso'logical** *a.*, pertaining to mesology; **me'sologist**, a student of mesology (*Funk's Stand. Dict.* 1895).

1886 *Buck's Handbk. Med. Sci.* III. 382/1 Grapes contain the mineral salts in variable quantity, the proportion depending on the variety of grape and on mesological conditions.

mesomere: see MESO-.

mesomerism (mɛ'sɒməriz(ə)m). *Chem.* [(in sense *a*) ad. F. *mésomérie* (A. Cornillot 1927, in *Ann. de Chim.* VIII. 267), f. *meso-* MESO- after *tautomérie* TAUTOMERISM.] †*a.* A kind of tautomerism (see quot.). *Obs.*

1928 *Chem. Abstr.* XXII. 2155 The term *mesomerism* is proposed to designate affinitive tautomerism and distinguish it from structural tautomerism (or desmotropism) and activation tautomerism (or tautomerism proper).

b. The property exhibited by certain molecules of having a structure which cannot adequately be represented by a single structural formula but can only be said to be intermediate between two or more graphical structures which differ in the distribution of electrons; resonance.

1934 *Nature* 23 June 947/1 Mesomerism and tautomerism are different concepts. 1951 I. L. FINAR *Org. Chem.* I. ii. 15 Heisenberg (1926), from quantum mechanics, supplied a theoretical background for mesomerism; he called it resonance, and this is the name which is widely used. 1973 B. J. HAZZARD tr. *Organicum* III. iv. 147 The capacity of a substituent for entering into mesomerism with a neighbouring double bond is defined as the mesomeric effect, and its sign is determined... by the polarization of the substituent accompanying the mesomerism.

So **meso'meric** *a.*, exhibiting or arising from mesomerism (sense *b*).

1933 C. K. INGOLD in *Jrnl. Chem. Soc.* 1124 The permanent polarisation associated with the tautomeric effect was originally distinguished by the name 'electronic strain', but this term has not proved convenient and, on account of considerations indicated later, the designation *mesomeric* effect is now substituted. 1956 E. DE B. BARNETT *Mechanism Org. Chem. Reactions* i. 5 Neither the double-bonded formula nor the dipolar formula is a true representation of the molecule, which must be regarded as a mesomeric hybrid to which both structures contribute. 1973 B. J. HAZZARD tr. *Organicum* III. iv. 146 A mesomeric system may involve not only double and triple bonds between the various bond partners but also free electron pairs conjugated with them.

mesomeristem to mesometry: see MESO-.

mesomorph ('mɛsəʊmɔ:f, 'mi:zəʊ-). [f. MESO- + Gr. μορφ-ή form.] 1. *Anthropometry*. A person with a powerful, compact body-build in which the physical structures developed from the mesodermal layer of the embryo, i.e. the bones, muscles, and connective tissues, predominate: one of W. H. Sheldon's three constitutional types (cf. ECTOMORPH, ENDOMORPH 2).

1940 W. H. SHELDON *Varieties Human Physique* iii. 35 Bones, muscles, connective tissue... predominate overwhelmingly in the variants of type 2. We therefore call these variants mesomorphs. 1944 A. HUXLEY *Let.* 19 July (1969) 508 The football team entirely composed of big-boned, large-faced mesomorphs. 1951 AUDEN *Notes* (1952) 56 Behold the manly mesomorph Showing his splendid biceps off. 1971 J. Z. YOUNG *Introd. Study Man* xxxix. 573 In mesomorphs muscle and bone predominate, and they are adventurous, aggressive, extroverted, and dominating.

Hence **'mesomorphy**, the mesomorph body-build; the quality of being mesomorphic.

1940 W. H. SHELDON *Varieties Human Physique* i. 5 Mesomorphy means relative predominance of muscle, bone, and connective tissue. 1944 [see ENDOMORPHY]. 1962 [see ECTOMORPH]. 1969 DOWNS & BLEIBTREU *Human Variation* vii. 248 A football player, for example, would be high in mesomorphy.

2. *Physical Chem.* = *mesophase* (s.v. MESO-). *rare*.

1969 [see MESOMORPHISM].

mesomorphic (mɛsəʊ'mɔ:fɪk, 'mi:zəʊ-), *a.* [f. MESO- + Gr. μορφ-ή form + -IC.] 1. *Physical Chem.* [ad. F. *mésomorphe* (G. Friedel 1922, in *Ann. de Physique* XVIII. 273).] Existing in, pertaining to, or designating the state of a liquid crystal, intermediate between the ordered state of matter in crystals and the disordered state in ordinary liquids.

1923 *Chem. Abstr.* XVII. 3267 (heading) The mesomorphic states of matter. 1938 [see *liquid crystal* s.v. LIQUID *a.* 7]. 1940 GLASSTONE *Text-bk. Physical Chem.* vii.

506 Mesomorphic behavior is restricted to substances having long chains. 1962 [see *liquid crystal* s.v. LIQUID *a.* 7].

2. Characteristic of or resembling a mesomorph; of or pertaining to mesomorphy.

1940 W. H. SHELDON *Varieties Human Physique* i. 5 The mesomorphic physique is normally heavy, hard, and rectangular in outline. 1944 A. HUXLEY *Let.* 19 July (1969) 508 The ectomorph and his endomorphic wife in the museum, looking at the mesomorphic ideal of Greek sculpture. 1959 *Chambers's Encycl.* XI. 335/2 Correlation coefficients as high as 0.8 have been obtained... between the somatonic component and extreme mesomorphic physique. 1963 *Punch* 25 Dec. 935/3 Mesomorphic McCarthies.

mesomorphism (mɛsəʊ'mɔ:fɪz(ə)m, 'mi:zəʊ-). *Physical Chem.* [f. MESOMORPH(IC *a.* + -ISM.)] The state of being mesomorphic.

1933 [see LYOTROPIC *a.* 2]. 1969 J. S. DAVE et al. in G. H. BROWN et al. *Liquid Crystals* 2 II. 229 The authors have investigated mixed mesomorphism in the binary mixtures wherein one of the components is a pure smectic mesomorph and the other a non-liquid crystalline Schiff's base.

mesomorphous (mɛsəʊ'mɔ:fəs, 'mi:zəʊ-), *a.* *Physical Chem.* [f. as prec. + -OUS.] = MESOMORPHIC *a.* 1.

1930 *Engineering* 7 Nov. 575/3 The so-called liquid crystals of Lehmann, which he regards as mesomorphous crystals. 1972 P. A. WINSOR in BROWN & LABES *Liquid Crystals* 3 I. 66 An idealized phase diagram showing the relationships between the amorphous solution phase and the succession of fused mesomorphous solution phases found in binary amphiphile/water system[s] is shown.

mesomur, obs. form of MIDSUMMER.

mesomyodian (mɛsəʊ'maɪ'əʊdiən), *a.* *Ornith.* [f. mod.L. *Mesomyōdi* pl. (see below) + -AN.]

The mod.L. name was introduced by Garrod in 1876, and was f. MESO- + -myōdi after *Polymyōdi*, a name introduced by Joh. Müller 1847 for one of the three groups in his classification of Passerine birds; this name was intended to express 'having many song-muscles', being (irreg.) f. πολυ- (see POLY-) + μῦ-ς muscle + ᾠδή song.]

Belonging to the *Mesomyodi*, a division of birds in which the intrinsic muscles of the syrinx are inserted at the middle of the upper bronchial half-ring.

1876 GARROD in *Proc. Zool. Soc.* 518 A large collection of Mesomyodian birds. 1884 COUES *Key N. Amer. Birds* (ed. 2) 239 The mesomyodian or clamatorial type of syrinx.

So **mesomyodic**, **mesomyodous** *adjs.*

1890 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Mesomyodic*, having lateral muscles only, as the syrinx of the Suborder *Clamatores*, Order *Coracomorphæ*. 1890 *Century Dict.*, *Mesomyodous*.

|| **meson**¹ ('mɛsɒn). *Anat.*, etc. [mod.L., *a.* Gr. μέσον, neut. of μέσος middle.] The median plane, which divides a body into two symmetrical halves.

1883 WILDER & GAGE *Anat. Techn.* 33 The Meson... is a plane passing lengthwise of the body and dividing the whole into approximately equal and similar right and left halves.

1889 *Buck's Handbk. Med. Sci.* VIII. 536/1 The meson, mesal, or medial plane.

|| **meson**² (mɛ'sɒn). [*a.* Sp. *mesón* an inn.] A type of inn in Mexico (see quot. 1861).

1824 J. R. POINSETT *Notes on Mexico* iv. 32 We entered the town... and drove through it to the meson. 1847 G. A. F. RUXTON *Adventures Mexico & Rocky Mts.* viii. 52 The meson was better than usual, being the stopping place of the diligencia to Fresnillo. 1861 E. B. TYLOR *Anahuac* 209 The meson of Mexico is a lineal descendant of the Eastern Caravanserai... It consists of two courtyards, one surrounded by stabling and the other by miserable rooms for the travellers, who must cook their food themselves, or go elsewhere for it. 1910 A. SANTLEBEN *Texas Pioneer* 164 Meson means an inn or hostelry. 1955 *Amer. Speech* XXX. 258 Meson, an inn.

meson³ ('mi:zɒn, 'mɛzɒn). *Nuclear Physics.* [Alteration of the earlier name MESOTRON: see -ON¹.] *a.* Any of a group of unstable subatomic particles (first found in cosmic rays) that are intermediate in mass between an electron and a proton; the name is now commonly restricted to particles that are strongly interacting and have zero or integral spin (cf. MUON), certain of which occur in atomic nuclei as transmitters of the binding force between the nucleons.

1939 H. J. BHABHA in *Nature* 18 Feb. 276/z The name 'mesotron' has been suggested by Anderson and Neddermeyer... for the new particle found in cosmic radiation with a mass intermediate between that of the electron and proton. It is felt that the 'tr' in this word is redundant, since it does not belong to the Greek root 'meso' for middle; the 'tr' in neutron and electron belong, of course, to the roots 'neutr' and 'electra'... It would therefore be more logical and also shorter to call the new particle a meson instead of a mesotron. 1942 POLLARD & DAVIDSON *Appl. Nucl. Physics* ii. 13 The positive and negative mesotrons or mesons should be mentioned here. 1947 *Sci. News* IV. 125 Mesons are the most penetrating component of cosmic rays. 1948 *Times* 10 Mar. 4/7 Other scientists spoke of mesons as the 'cosmic cement' which is believed to hold together the nucleus of the atom. 1963 S. TOLANSKY *Introd. Atomic Physics* (ed. 5) xxiii. 391 They [sc. muons] were once called mu-mesons but it was recognised that they were not in fact mesons since they had different spins. They are fermions, not bosons, and now the name meson is reserved for bosons only. 1971 *Sci. Amer.* Oct. 42/3 Such high-energy cosmic ray collisions produce a shower of secondary particles,

principally kaons (*K* mesons) and pions (*pi* mesons), which in turn decay spontaneously into muons. *Ibid.*, The detector, a 2,000-ton array of concrete water tanks, light-collecting tubes and gas-filled cylinders, was designed to record the arrival of muons, or mu mesons.

b. **Special Comb.**: **meson factory colloq.**, an establishment having a high-energy accelerator for producing an intense beam of mesons and the equipment for making experimental use of such a beam.

1966 *Physics Today* Dec. 21/1 Meson factories, which will produce beams of nucleons and mesons thousands of times more intense than those presently available, can be expected to take us to our next level of understanding of nuclear structure... By meson factory I mean a complete nuclear-structure installation based on an accelerator of 500-1000 MeV, which is capable of providing at least 100 microamperes of high quality external beam. All ancillary facilities for performing high precision experiments with the primary and secondary beams are included: targeting, beam transport, data-handling equipment and beam dumps for the residual beams. 1972 *Physics Bull.* Mar. 148/3 With the completion of high intensity proton accelerators, meson factories, around the world... it will soon be possible to produce muonic atoms and molecules copiously.

meson, obs. form of MASON, MIZEN.

mesonasal: see MESO-.

† **mesonaut**. *Obs.* -⁰ [ad. L. *mesonauta*, one in the middle bench of rowers, f. Gr. μέσο-ς middle + ναύτης sailor.]

1623 COCKERAM, *Messonant* [sic], a gally-slaue.

mesondewe, -*dieu*, etc., obs. ff. MEASONDUE.

mesonemertine: see MESO-.

|| **mesonephron**, -*nephros* (mɛsəʊ'nefrɒn, -'nefrɒs). *Zool.* [mod.L., f. Gr. μέσο-ς middle + νεφρός kidney.] The Wolffian body. Hence **mesonephric** *a.*, pertaining to the mesonephron.

1877 RAY LANKESTER in *Q. Jrnl. Microsc. Sci.* XVII. 429 The archinephric duct splits into two—one, the 'pronephric duct'...; the other, 'mesonephric duct', in connection with the posterior nephridia, forming the 'mesonephron'. 1887 *Amer. Nat.* XXI. 590 It is possible... that... an anterior section (pronephros) came to be developed earlier than the posterior portion (mesonephros). 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* IV. 340 A mesonephric fold of peritoneum.

mesonic (mi:-, mɛ'zɒnik), *a.* *Nuclear Physics.* [f. MESON³ + -IC.] = MESIC *a.* 2

1939 *Nature* 8 July 78/1 The most important problem is the construction of a classical model of the heavy mass by means of a mesonic field in the same manner as the electronic mass is built up from an electromagnetic field. 1953 *Physical Rev.* XCII. 801/2 The use of the μ^- meson as a nuclear probe is possible because the mesonic orbits are much closer to the nucleus than the corresponding electron orbits. 1954 *Ibid.* XCVI. 1145 The effects of vacuum polarization on the energy levels of π and μ mesonic atoms are computed. 1959 *Chambers's Encycl.* XIII. 241/2 The measurement of mesonic mass is very difficult. 1968 M. S. LIVINGSTON *Particle Physics* vi. 122 The first estimate of the mass of the muon came from studies of the ionization density of the tracks of mesonic particles in cloud chamber photographs of cosmic rays.

mesonomic (mɛsəʊ'nɒmɪk, 'mi:zəʊ-), *a.* *Law.* [f. MESO- + Gr. νόμο-ος law + -IC.] In the terminology of A. Kocourek: 'a jural relation which does not directly affect the natural physical freedom of a human being with the support of the law but yet has legal consequences in its evolution'. Opp. ZYGNOMIC *a.*

1927 A. KOCOUREK *Jural Relations* v. 69 Compared with zygomic relations, mesonomic relations are inferior in legal potency. A zygomic relation directly constrains the servus of the relation with the support of the law, but a mesonomic relation either does not constrain the servus directly or lacks the support of the law. 1930 — *Introd. Sci. of Law* iv. 294 Put broadly, the function of mesonomic relations is to initiate or destroy zygomic relations. *Ibid.*, Mesonomic relations have many different forms and functions... The power to commit a tort is mesonomic. The duty to pay damages for the tort is zygomic. The power to pay damages for the tort is zygomic. The power to violate a contract is mesonomic. The duty to pay damages is zygomic... A duty owed by a subject to the sovereign not to commit a crime is mesonomic. The power of a prosecutor to prosecute a criminal offender is zygomic. 1964 J. STONE *Legal Syst. & Lawyers' Reasonings* iv. 148 Kocourek's mesonomic-zygomic distinction is no doubt a valuable one, even if we shrink back at the neologisms. *Ibid.* 149 For citizens' counsellors, as well as for citizens... it is predominantly in the range of alternative courses left open by privileges and powers, the mesonomic relations, that attention and concern mainly moves.

mesonotal to mesopause: see MESO-.

mesopelagic (mɛsəʊ'pɛlædʒɪk, 'mi:zəʊ-), *a.* *Biol.* [f. MESO- + ΠΕΛΑΓΙΑ *a.*] Of, pertaining to, or designating the intermediate depths of the sea, *spec.* those between 200 and a thousand metres down.

1951 ALLEE & SCHMIDT *Hesse's Ecol. Animal Geogr.* (ed. 2) xiv. 312 The eyes of many mesopelagic animals are especially large. 1957 *Mem. Geol. Soc. Amer.* LXVII. 1. 643 Among the typical animals of the mesopelagic zone... are such well-known fishes as *Idiacanthus*, *Chauliades*, *Stamias*, and the lantern fishes. 1964 *Oceanogr. & Marine Biol.* II.

367 The photophores of most mesopelagic animals shine downwards (if the creature swims with its ventral surface downwards), and the colour of the light they emit is approximately that of . . . transmitted sun- and sky-light. 1970 [see *dysphotic* adj. s.v. DYS-]. 1975 *Nature* 5 June 452/2 The mesopelagic migrants, spending the daytime at depths down to perhaps 1,000 m and rising to within 200 m or so of the surface at night, show an increased respiratory rate not only with increased temperature but also with increased pressure.

mesophase to mesophlebitis: see MESO-.

|| **mesophlœum** (mēsəu'flœ:m). *Bot.* [mod.L., f. Gr. μέσο-s middle + φλοιός bark.] The middle layer of the bark in exogens.

1839 LINDLEY *Introd. Bot.* i. ii. (ed. 3) 89 The Mesophlœum of Link, or cellular integument of others, composed of cells, usually green.

mesophragm (mēsəfræ:m). *Zool.* Also in Latin form. [ad. mod.L. *mesophragma*, f. Gr. μέσο-s middle + φράγμα partition.] a. *Ent.* The partition that separates the mesothorax from the metathorax. b. In Crustacea (see quot. 1880).

1826 KIRBY & Sp. *Entomol.* III. 379 *Mesophragma* (the Mesophragm). 1880 HUXLEY *Crayfish* iv. 158 The inner prolongation of the capital [of an endosternite] is called the mesophragm. 1899 D. SHARP *Insects* II. (Camb. Nat. Hist.) 312 The great mesophragm.

Hence **mesophragmal** (mēsəu'frægməl) a., pertaining to the mesophragm.

1877 HUXLEY *Anat. Inv. Anim.* vi. 310 The mesophragmal [apophysis].

mesophyll (mēsəu'fil). *Bot.* Also in Latin form. [ad. mod.L. *mesophyllum*, f. Gr. μέσο-s middle + φύλλον leaf.]

1. The parenchyma of a leaf; the soft inner tissue of a leaf lying between the upper and lower layers of epidermis. (Cf. DIACHYMA, DIPLOE.)

1839 LINDLEY *Introd. Bot.* (ed. 3) 122 The cellular tissue of which the rest of the leaf is composed is parenchyma, which Link then calls *diachyma*, or that immediately beneath the two surfaces *cortex*, and the intermediate substance *diploe*. De Candolle calls these two, taken together, the *mesophyllum*. 1848 — *Introd. Bot.* (ed. 4) I. 253 The cellular tissue of the bark, mesophyll or cortical integument.

attrib. 1881 DARWIN *Veg. Mould* 41 Some of the mesophyll cells contained nothing but broken down granular matter.

2. The line of demarcation between a leaf and the leaf-stalk. ? Obs.

1839 LINDLEY *Introd. Bot.* II. v. (ed. 3) 319 The line of demarcation between the internode and petiole is called the *mesophyllum*; that between the lamina and petiole the *mesophyllum*.

mesophyllic (mēsəu'filik), a. *Bot.* [f. Gr. μέσο-s + φύλλ-ov leaf + -IC.] Belonging to or situated in the middle of a leaf.

1882-4 COOKE *Brit. Freshw. Algæ* I. 202 A tube . . . which . . . proceeds as far as the mesophyllic parenchyma.

mesophyte (mēsəu'fait). *Bot.* [f. Gr. μέσο-s middle + φυτόν plant.]

1. A plant belonging to a class intermediate between hydrophytes and xerophytes, i.e. avoiding extremes of moisture and dryness.

1899 HALSTED in *Pop. Sci. Monthly* Nov. 110. 1902 J. M. COULTER *Plant Studies* 175 There is a great middle region of medium water supply, and plants which occupy it are known as mesophytes, the plants of medium conditions. 2. (See quot.)

1830 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Mesophyte*, applied by Clarion to that which is commonly called the vital knot in plants, that is to say, the line of demarcation between the ascending and descending parts of the vegetable.

Hence **meso'phytic** a., pertaining to or characterized by the class of plants called mesophytes.

1899 *Nat. Science* July 10 The mesophytic woods.

|| **mesophytum** (mēsəu'fɪtəm). *Bot.* [mod.L. form of MESOPHYTE.] a. The line of demarcation between the internode and the petiole. b. = MESOPHYTE 2.

1839 [see MESOPHYLL 2]. In mod. Dicts.

mesopic to mesopleuron: see MESO-.

mesopod, -pode (mēsəpəd, -pəud), sb. *Zool.* Anglicized form of MESOPODIUM.

1877 RAY LANKESTER in *Q. Jnl. Microsc. Sci.* XVII. 431 Development of a mesopod (molluscan foot). 1890 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Mesopode*.

mesopod (mēsəpəd), a. *Bot.* [ad. mod.L. *mesopod-us*, f. Gr. μέσο-s (see MESO-) + ποδ-, ποός foot.] Having a short stalk centrally placed.

1857 BERKELEY *Cryptog. Bot.* §393 Hydnum in all its varied forms, resupinate, apodous, lateral, merismoid, and mesopod.

|| **mesopodium** (mēsəu'pəudɪəm). [mod.L., f. Gr. μέσο-s middle + ποδ-, ποός foot: see -IUM.] 1. *Zool.* The median region of the foot in mollusca.

1853 HUXLEY in *Phil. Trans.* CXLIII. I. 36 The posterior edge of the propodium carries a cup-shaped disk. . . This is

commonly called the sucker. . . It may be called the mesopodium. 1883 RAY LANKESTER in *Encycl. Brit.* XVI. 653/1 The foot of the Azygobranchia. . . often divided into . . . a fore, middle, and hind lobe, pro-, meso-, and metapodium.

2. *Bot.* The intermediate portion of the phyllopodium.

1895 VINES *Bot.* II. 45.

Hence **mesopodial** a., relating to the mesopodium.

In recent Dicts.

Mesopotamia (mēsəpə'teɪmɪə). [a. Gr. μεσοποταμία (sc. χωρά) country between two rivers (applied spec. as below), f. μέσο-s middle + ποταμός river.] 1. a. A proper name for the tract between the Tigris and the Euphrates. Sometimes used *allusively* in etymological sense for: A tract between two rivers.

1854 R. G. LATHAM *Native Races Russian Emp.* 177 The Doab, Entre Rios, or Mesopotamia, bounded by the rivers Obi and Irtysh. 1886 *Pall Mall Gaz.* 23 June 13/2 Every Oxford man has known and loved the beauties of the walk called Mesopotamia. 1944 G. B. CRESSEY *Asia's Lands & Peoples* xxvii. 401/2 The land between the rivers, that is, the true 'Mesopotamia', is thus capable of easy irrigation from either side. 1963 A. R. WOOLLEY *Clarendon Guide Oxf.* 130 A path continues between the river and a mill-race and this is known as Mesopotamia.

b. = BELGRAVIA.

1864 E. YATES *Broken to Harness* (ed. 3) xv. 271 A house in Great Adullam Street, Macpelah Square, in that district of London whilom known as 'Mesopotamia'.

2. As the type of a word which is long, pleasant-sounding, and incomprehensible; used *allusively* for something which gives irrational or inexplicable comfort or satisfaction to the hearer (see quots.).

1827 SCOTT *Chron. Canongate* 1st Ser. I. v. 109 She resembled exactly in her criticism the devotee who pitched on the 'sweet word Mesopotamia', as the most edifying note which she could bring away from a sermon. 1870 *Brewer's Dict. Phr. & Fable* 572/1 The true 'Mesopotamia' ring. . . i.e., something high-sounding and pleasing, but wholly past comprehension. The allusion is to the story of an old woman who told her pastor that she 'found great support in that comfortable word Mesopotamia'. 1886 'M. GRAY' *Silence of Dean Maitland* III. III. iv. 94 It was said of the Bishop of Belminster that he could pronounce the mystic word 'Mesopotamia' in such a manner as to affect his auditors to tears; but of the dean it might be averred that his pronunciation of 'Mesopotamia' caused the listeners' hearts to vibrate with every sorrow and every joy they had ever known, all in the brief space of time occupied by the utterance of that affecting word. 1906 F. M. PARSONS *Garrick & his Circle* 245 Whitefield possessed the inborn gift of preaching to the nerves, and there is an edifying, though probably fallacious, report of Garrick's having remarked that he could pronounce 'Mesopotamia' in such a way as to move any audience to tears. 1908 G. B. SHAW *Platform & Pulpit* (1962) 47 There are people who will swallow as inspired revelation any sort of stuff that, so to speak, has the word Mesopotamia in it. 1924 L. PARKS *What is Modernism?* p. xviii. The reaction to words is a curious psychological—I suspect pathological—phenomenon. The oft-told tale of the good woman who found 'Mesopotamia' a soothing word is one example.

Mesopotamian (mēsəpə'teɪmɪən), a. and sb. [f. prec. + -AN.] a. *adj.* Pertaining to Mesopotamia. b. *sb.* A native or inhabitant of Mesopotamia (the larger part of which is now Iraq).

1616 T. CORYAT *Traveller for English Wits* 42 Your generosities most obliged Countryman, . . . the Hierosolymitan - Syrian - Mesopotamian - Armenian - Median . . . Thomas Coryate. 1673 A. WOODHEAD *Guide to Controversies Relig.* (ed. 2) III. viii. 283 The Assyrians, Persians, and Mesopotamians, are ranged also under a new Patriarch. 1880 R. S. POOLE in *Encycl. Brit.* XI. 808/2 Mesopotamian cuneiform. 1935 HUXLEY & HADDON *We Europeans* vi. 175 A North Syrian group which received accretions from Mesopotamian, Egyptian, Hittite, Amorite, and perhaps other sources. 1952 GERTH & MARTINDALE tr. *Weber's Anc. Judaism* I. i. 6 The rise to political prominence of Babylonian power at the end of the third millennium and the continuous ascendancy of Babylon. . . constituted later aspects of Mesopotamian influence. 1954 H. FRANKFORT *Art & Archit. Anc. Orient* p. xxv. The Mesopotamians congregated in cities. *Ibid.* 6 The Mesopotamian deeply felt the enormity of the presumption that man should offer residence to a deity. 1974 *Encycl. Brit. Micropædia* VI. 820/1 Because religion provided the only total view of existence in ancient Mesopotamian civilization, religious themes, attitudes, and presuppositions were frequently included in quasi-secular writings.

mesopotamic (mēsəpə'tæmɪk), a. *rare*. [Formed as prec. + -IC.] Of the nature of a 'Mesopotamia' or district between two rivers.

1895 *Archæol. Æliana* XVII. II. 283 French antiquaries assign the mesopotamic part of Belgium as the birth-place of Carausius.

|| **mesopterygium** (mēsəu'ptɛrɪdʒɪəm). *Ichthyol.* [mod.L., f. Gr. μέσο-s middle + πτερύγιον fin, dim. of πτερυξ wing.] The central flat cartilaginous portion of the fin in certain fishes.

1878 MIVART in *Nature* 18 July 309/2 Three basal cartilages. . . called respectively the *Propterygium*, the *Mesopterygium*, and the *Metapterygium*.

Hence **mesopterygial** a., pertaining to the mesopterygium.

In recent Dicts.

mesopterygoid (mēsəu'ptɛrɪgɔɪd). *Zool.* [f. MESO- + PTERYGOID.]

1. In full *mesopterygoid process*: In birds, the part of the pterygoid which articulates with the palatine bone or the basipterygoid process of the splenoid, or with both.

1875 W. K. PARKER in *Encycl. Brit.* III. 706/2 'Mesopterygoid process'. *Ibid.* 711/1 All the *Schizognathæ*, except the Fowl tribe, have 'meso-ptyergoids'.

b. *mesopterygoid fossa*: see quot.

1881 MIVART *Cat* III. 70 The very considerable space included between the two pterygoid plates is called the meso-ptyergoid fossa, and that is single and median.

2. In teleostean fishes, a thin bony lamina in the skull, which fits against the upper edge of the pterygoid.

1890 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

mesorchium to mesorostral: see MESO-.

mesorrhine, mesorhine (mēsəu'raɪn), a. and sb. *Anthropology*. [f. Gr. μέσο-s middle + ῥῖν-, ῥῖν nose.]

a. *adj.* Applied by Broca to noses, skulls, or persons having a nasal index from 48 to 53 (intermediate between *leptorrhine* and *platyrrhine*).

1878 FLOWER in *Proc. Roy. Inst.* VIII. 616. 1896 A. H. KEANE *Ethmol.* 284 Narrower nose, often mesorrhine and prominent.

b. *sb.* A person or skull having a nasal index intermediate between *leptorrhine* and *platyrrhine*. Hence **'mesorrhiny**, the state or quality of being mesorrhine.

1904 *Biometrika* Mar.-July 214 Nasal Index. Mesorrhiny. 1953 BEALS & HOIJER *Introd. Anthropol.* iv. 98 Mesorrhines, like the Polynesians, who live in tropical regions.

mesorrhinian, mesorhinian (mēsəu'raɪnɪən, mēsəu'raɪnɪən), a. and sb. *Anthropology*. [f. prec. + -IAN.] a. *adj.* = MESORRHINE. b. *sb.* A person having a mesorrhine skull.

1878 BARTLEY tr. *Topinard's Anthropol.* II. II. 257 The mesorrhinians, with the nasal skeleton moderate. 1887 *Nature* 10 Feb. 357/1 Including under the platyrrhinian section all the black races, under the mesorhinian the yellow races.

|| **mesorrhinium, -inum** (mēsəu'raɪnɪəm, -aɪnəm). *Ornith.* [mod.L., f. Gr. μέσο-s middle + ῥῖν-, ῥῖν nose.] (See quots.)

1856 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Mesorhinium*. . . Term used by Illiger for the part of the beak which is comprised between the two nostrils. 1892 MIVART *Elem. Ornithol.* 147 The part of the bill between the nostrils is called the *mesorrhinium*.

mesoscale (mēsəuskeɪl, 'mɪ:zəu-). *Meteorol.* Also *meso-scale*. [f. MESO- + SCALE sb.³] An intermediate scale, between that of high- and low-pressure systems on the one hand and that of microclimates on the other, on which such phenomena as storms occur. *Freq. attrib.*

1956 T. FUJITA *Mesoanalysis of the Illinois Tornado of Apr. 9, 1953* (Univ. of Chicago Dept. Meteorol. Technical Rep. to U.S. Weather Bureau, Contract No. Cwb 8613) 2 A method of analyzing mesoscale charts. 1959 *Modernizing the Aviation Weather Service* (U.S. Weather Bureau) 39 The meso-scale is considered a necessary link between the present synoptic scale and local weather events. 1969 *Britannica Bk. of Year* (U.S.) 518 Basic research continued into cyclonic storms and other aspects of the meso-scale or so-called secondary circulation of the atmosphere, including tropical cyclones (hurricanes and typhoons), mid- and high-titude lows, and tornadoes. 1970 *Nature* 15 Aug. 646/2 Is there any sense in seeking to understand the effects of, say, major afforestation schemes on climate in the surrounding region without knowing much more about the behaviour of the atmosphere on the mesoscale? 1971 *Sci. News Let.* 30 Jan. 81 Dr. H. A. Panofsky. . . pointed to weaknesses in the knowledge of mesoscale meteorology, the meteorology of areas 10 to 20 miles in diameter. 1974 *Times Lit. Suppl.* 13 Sept. 982/3 Given the 3 to 5 kilometre photographic resolution, satellite data are most usefully applied to macroscale phenomena such as the major global wind patterns, or to mesoscale phenomena ranging in scale from 10 to 100 kilometres.

mesoscapula to mesoseismal: see MESO-.

mesoseme (mēsəusi:m). [a. F. *mésosème* (Broca), f. Gr. μέσο-s middle + σῆμα sign, 'index'.] Of skulls: Having an orbital index from 84 to 89.

1878 FLOWER in *Proc. Roy. Inst.* VIII. 617 It is convenient to group them [orbital indices] into three—the high (*megaseme*), intermediate (*mesoseme*), and low (*microseme*). 1886 MACALISTER in *Jnl. Anthropol. Inst.* XVI. 151 The average Fijian being platyrrhine and mesoseme. 1896 *Nat. Science* Sept. 154 The skull is mesoseme (87-8).

mesosiderite (mēsəu'sɪdəraɪt, -saɪ'dɔraɪt, mɪ:zəu-). *Geol.* [ad. G. *mesosiderit* (G. Rose 1865, in *Amtlicher Bericht* 39. *Versammlung deutscher Naturforscher und Ärzte, Giessen 1864* II); see MESO- and SIDERITE¹.] Any of the stony-iron meteorites in which the silicates are principally present as pyroxene and plagioclase.

1868 *Geol. Mag.* V. 76 Meteorites have long since been arranged under two great divisions, the irons and the stones. . . In examining a certain number of these masses it has been

thought convenient by some to establish a third, or intermediate division, to which the names of *Mesosiderites*, *Lithosiderites*, or of *Siderolites*, have been given. *Ibid.* 78 For these meteorites M. Rose has proposed a special name, that of *mesosiderites*. 1918 G. T. PRIOR in *Mineral. Mag.* XVIII. 151 In the Rose-Tschermak-Brezina classification of meteorites the intermediate class of stony-irons, in which iron and stony matter occur in approximately equal amounts and to which Maskelyne gave the name siderolites, is divided into (1) siderolites proper... and (2) lithosiderites, comprising the groups of the mesosiderites, grahamites, and lodranites. Mesosiderites are defined as consisting of iron and crystalline olivine and bronzite... As seen in the following pages, chemical and microscopic examination of typical members of these two groups fails to reveal any real distinction between them based on the amount of feldspar they contain. For the combined group, all the members of which contain abundant feldspar, it is proposed to retain the earlier name of mesosiderite. 1962 B. MASON *Meteorites* viii. 120 The stony-irons are a minor group of meteorites... They are divided into two major groups according to the nature of the silicate minerals, the pallasites (olivine stony-irons) and mesosiderites (pyroxene-plagioclase stony-irons).

mesosome (mēsō'sōumə). Also mesosoma. [f. mod.L. *mesosoma*, f. Gr. μέσο- middle + σῶμα body.] 1. *Zool.* a. In lamellibranchiate molluscs, the middle region of the body which gives rise to the foot. b. In Arachnids, the middle portion of the animal, between 'head' and 'tail'. c. The central part of the body of certain other invertebrates.

1877 HUXLEY *Anat. Inv. Anim.* viii. 475 From the sides of the mesosoma... the branchiae project into the pallial cavity. 1932 BORRADAILE & POTTS *Invertebrata* xv. 450 The lung books are found on segments 3-6 of the mesosoma. 1962 D. NICHOLS *Echinoderms* xiv. 174 The lophophore itself is borne by the mesosome, and there is a strong partition between this division of the body and the metasome.

2. *Bacteriology.* A cytoplasmic structure in many bacteria which is principally composed of membranes, probably being formed by invagination of the cell membrane, and may be a site of active respiratory activity and the place of attachment of the bacterial genome.

1960 P. C. FITZ-JAMES in *Jrnl. Biophysical & Biochem. Cytol.* VIII. 508/2 This [sc. 'dense body'] is probably an unsuitable name. Certainly they are not always electron dense... Since they appear to be attached to the surface membranes of the cell, one should adopt the suggestion of Robertson... for such membrane-attached cytoplasmic structures and use the term 'mesosomes'. Henceforth in this paper this term will be used. 1968 H. HARRIS *Nucleus & Cytoplasm* vi. 123 The loss of the ability to form the cell wall appears to be associated with the disappearance from the cytoplasm of the cell of specific membranous structures, known as 'mesosomes', which appear to be essential for the formation of the wall. 1974 *Nature* 1 Feb. 303/1 These properties together with the possession of fimbriae and the absence of mesosomes are commonly shared by Gram-negative, but generally absent in Gram-positive bacteria.

Hence mesosomatic *a.*, pertaining to the mesosoma.

1893 SHIPLEY *Zool. Invertebr.* xx. 391 The seventh appendage, or the first mesosomatic, consists of a semi-circular plate-like structure hinged on to the body.

mesosperm ('mēsōspɜ:m). *Bot.* [ad. mod.L. *mesospermum*, f. Gr. μέσο- middle + σπέρμα seed.] The middle coat or covering of a seed.

1849 BALFOUR *Man. Bot.* §578 Sometimes the secundine remains distinct in the seed, forming what has been called a *mesosperm*. 1852 HENSLOW *Dict. Bot. Terms, Mesospermum*. Synonym for Sarcodermis.

mesospore ('mēsōspɔ:(r)). *Bot.* Also in Latin form mesosporium. [ad. mod.L. *mesosporium*, f. Gr. μέσο- middle + σπόρος seed.] The middle layer of a spore. Hence meso'sporic *a.*, pertaining to a mesospore (in recent Dicts.).

1882-4 COOKE *Brit. Fresh-w. Algæ* I. 109 The cell-contents surround themselves with a new layer of cellulose (mesosporium) within the original one (exosporium). *Ibid.* 311 Mesosporium, Mesospore.

mesostaphyline, -stasis: see MESO-.

mesosternal (mēsō'stɜ:nəl), *a.* and *sb.* [f. MESOSTERNUM + -AL.]

A. adj. Pertaining to the mesosternum. 1816 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* vi. (1843) I. 162 note 1, Those tribes of *Melolontha* F., that have mesosternal prominence. 1868 W. K. PARKER *Shoulder-girdle Vertebr.* 119 The two additional meso-sternal segments of the Cyclodonts.

B. sb. A mesosternal part or element. 1854 OWEN *Skel. & Teeth in Circ. Sci. I. Org. Nat.* 216 In some extinct chelonians the number of these lateral elements of the plastron is increased by an intercalated pair, which I have called, 'mesosternals'. 1868 W. K. PARKER *Shoulder-girdle Vertebr.* 223 In *Cercocebus* there are five well-made meso-sternals.

|| **mesosternebra** (mēsō'stɜ:nibrə). *Anat.* Also anglicized -sterneber. [mod.L., f. Gr. μέσο- middle + *sternebra*: see STERNEBRA.] Any of the sternebrae which intervene between the manubrium of the sternum and the ensiform appendage. Hence meso'sternebral *a.*
In recent Dicts.

mesosternite (mēsō'stɜ:nait). *Zool.* [f. MESO- + STERNITE.] A mesosternal sternite.

1888 ROLLESTON & JACKSON *Anim. Life* 303 [In the Geometrical Spider.] Mesosternite, surrounded by the basal joints of the four ambulatory limbs.

|| **mesosternum** (mēsō'stɜ:nəm). [mod.L., f. MESO- + STERNUM.]

1. *Ent.* † *a.* In Kirby's use (see quot. 1826). *b.* By later writers applied to the middle 'sternum'.

1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* III. 566 The central part of the *medipectus*, or that which passes between the mid-legs when elevated, protruded, or otherwise remarkable, is called the *mesosternum* or mid-breast-bone. 1836 SHUCKARD tr. *Burmeister's Man. Entom.* 82 The *mesosternum* (*peristethium* of Kirby and Spence), is, as well as the scapulae, divided into two parts.

2. *Anat.* That part of the breast-bone lying between the præsternum and the xiphisternum.

1868 W. K. PARKER *Shoulder-girdle Vertebr.* 71 The three great divisions into manubrium (præ-sternum), body (mesosternum), and xiphoid process (xiphisternum) are marked out. 1872 NICHOLSON *Palæont.* 399 All the other ribs are connected with the mesosternum.

mesostethium to mesothecium: see MESO-.

mesothelioma (mēsōθi:l'əumə). *Path.* Pl. -omas, -omata. [f. next + -OMA.] A tumour of mesothelium; formerly, † a tumour composed of cells derived from the embryonic mesothelium.

1909 J. G. ADAMI *Princ. Path.* I. 647 Of mesothelial origin: Tumors (mesotheliomas) whose characteristic constituents are cells derived in direct descent from the persistent mesothelium of the embryo. (a) Typical.—Adenoma of kidney, testicle, 'mesothelioma' of pleurae, peritoneum, etc. *Ibid.* 746 If a convenient term is required for all this order of tumors, the transitional adenocarcinomas of adrenal, kidney, ovary, and testis, we have, from embryogenetic considerations, suggested the term mesothelioma. 1921 *Lancet* 23 July 173/2 The true nature of these tumours has been the subject of much controversy as is seen by the variety of names given to them—e.g. endothelial cancer, mesothelioma, and so on. 1966 WRIGHT & SYMMERS *Systemic Path.* I. i. 6/1 Primary tumours of the pericardium... are very rare: most of those that have been described appear to have arisen from mesothelial cells, and may in consequence be termed 'mesotheliomas'. 1971 *Brit. Med. Bull.* XXVII. 71/2 Wagner... discovered the first of a large group of pleural and peritoneal tumours—mesotheliomata—apparently related to exposure to crocidolite. 1973 *Nature* 8 June 352/2 Mesotheliomas of the pleura and peritoneum have been linked with the inhalation of asbestos fibres.

mesothelium (mēsō-, mizəu'θi:ləm). *Embryol. and Histology.* Pl. -thelia. [f. MESO- + EPI]THELIUM.] In a vertebrate embryo, epithelium that forms the surface layer of the mesoderm and lines the body-cavity; in a post-natal organism, the tissue derived from this that forms the lining of the pleurae, peritoneum, and pericardium (by some writers, esp. pathologists, not regarded as epithelium).

1886 C. S. MINOT in *Buck's Handbk. Med. Sci.* III. 176/1 The whole of the mesoderm... does not go through this metamorphosis, but... a part remains closely compacted; but ultimately it is only the single layer of cells immediately bounding the coelom, and the cells constituting the myotomes... which remain thus close together. These cells, therefore, have all the characteristics of an epithelium, so that the coelom is limited by an epithelium of cuboidal cells, for which I have proposed the name *mesothelium*. *Ibid.* 176/2 Derivatives of the mesothelium (epithelial mesoderm). 1945 W. J. HAMILTON et al. *Human Embryol.* vi. 80 The mesoderm bounding the coelom [of the embryo] will persist throughout life as an epithelium (so-called mesothelium) which forms the visceral and parietal linings of the peritoneal, pleural and pericardial cavities. Parts of the peritoneal mesothelium become specialized to form the germinal epithelium, the paramesonephric ducts... and the cortex of the suprarenal gland. 1950 A. W. HAM *Histol.* xi. 140/1 Endothelium and mesothelium, structurally, are both typically epithelial... Nevertheless, pathologists usually prefer to consider endothelium and mesothelium as apart from ordinary epithelium because endothelial and mesothelial cells behave differently from ordinary epithelial cells. 1960 F. D. ALLAN *Essent. Human Embryol.* xvii. 165 The cells of the cortical primordium are derived from the coelomic mesothelium. 1968 PASSMORE & ROBSON *Compan. Med. Stud.* I. xvii. 3/2 Endothelium and mesothelia arise only from mesoderm.

Hence meso'thelial *a.*

1892 C. S. MINOT *Human Embryol.* (1897) vii. 159 Although the pancreas, ovary, and spinal cord all contain connective tissue, we do not call them mesenchymal, but respectively entodermal, mesothelial, and ectodermal. 1946 B. M. PATTEN *Human Embryol.* xv. 469 In the case of a part of the gut tract which lies within the body cavity, the corresponding connective-tissue layer will be supplemented by an epithelial layer derived from the mesoderm which lines the coelomic cavities... This mesothelial layer provides a smooth, moist surface which permits the viscera within the body cavity to change shape and position with a minimum amount of friction. 1950 [see above]. 1968 PASSMORE & ROBSON *Compan. Med. Stud.* I. xvi. 5/2 (*heading*) Mesothelial or serosal sac membranes.

mesotherium: see MESO-.

mesotherm ('mēsōθɜ:m). *Bot.* [f. Gr. μέσο- middle + θερμός hot. Cf. MEIOTHERM.] A plant requiring a moderately warm temperature. Hence meso'thermic *a.*

1875 J. G. BAKER *Bot. Geog.* 48 Mesotherm, characteristic of the subtropical or warm-temperature zone, and therefore

needing to be entirely protected from frost. *Ibid.* 51 Mesotherm types. *Ibid.* 102 Geographical Range of the Mesotherms. 1903 W. R. FISHER tr. *Schimper's Plant-Geogr.* 236 The most important family of the north temperate zone among the *Polycarpicæ*, that of the Ranunculaceæ, is mesothermic and microthermic. 1960 N. POLUNIN *Introd. Plant Geogr.* x. 201 Examples [of climatic relics] are the mesothermic plants to be found in some boreal areas that have cooled at least since the 'postglacial optimum' when such plants presumably migrated to these areas. *Ibid.* 285 The great world vegetational zones... depend primarily on temperature, and we find it convenient to distinguish between megatherms (plants favouring warm habitats), microtherms (plants favouring cold habitats), and the intermediate mesotherms.

mesothesis (mēs'θθisis). *rare.* [f. Gr. μέσο- middle + θέσις action of putting; see THESIS.] Something interposed, serving to connect or reconcile antagonistic agencies or principles.

1812-29 COLERIDGE in *Lit. Rem.* (1838) III. 93 Both alike have quenched the Holy Spirit, in the mesothesis of the two. 1849 FROUDE *Nemesis of Faith* 157 The final mesothesis for the reconciling the two great rivals, Science and Revelation.

mesothet ('mēsōθet). *rare*-1. [f. Gr. μέσο- middle + θέσις neut. of θετός placed.] = prec. (In quot. humorously pedantic.)

1850 KINGSLEY *Alt. Locke* xxi. A curious pair of 'poles' the two made; the mesothet whereof, by no means a *punctum indifferens*, but a true connecting spiritual idea, stood on the table—in the whisky-bottle.

So mesothetic (mēsō'θetik), meso'thetical *adjs.*, occupying a middle position.

1837 *Fraser's Mag.* XVI. 97 Mr. Carlyle avoids the synthetical, as well as the analytical, and looks down upon both from the mesothetical. 1848 KINGSLEY *Yeast* xv. An honest development of the true idea of Protestantism, which is paving the way to the mesothetic art of the future. 1871 — in *Devon. Assoc. Trans.* IV. 384 While the true philosopher sought for the mesothetic or middle truth.

|| **mesothorax** (mēsō'θɔ:ræks). *Ent.* [mod.L., f. MESO- + THORAX.] The middle ring or segment of the thorax of insects.

1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* xxxiii. III. 371. 1833 G. R. GRAY *Entom. Australia* I. 18 The mesothorax [of *Trigonoderus Childreni*] is somewhat triangular in form, and keeled down the centre. 1870 ROLLESTON *Anim. Life* 77 The dorsal part of the mesothorax.

Hence mesothoracic (-θɔ'ræsik) *a.*, pertaining to the mesothorax.

1839 WESTWOOD *Mod. Classif. Insects* I. 17 The mesothoracic and metathoracic segments. 1878 RILEY in *Amer. Nat.* XII. 215 The first pair of spiracles are distinctly mesothoracic and dorsal in the triangulin.

mesothorium (mēsō'θɔ:tɔ:m, mizəu-). *Chem.* [mod.L. (O. Hahn 1907, in *Ber. d. Deut. Chem. Ges.* XL. 1469): see MESO- and THORIUM.] Either of two radioactive nuclides in the thorium decay series: *mesothorium I* (symbol MsThI), the isotope of radium with mass number 228, produced by the alpha decay of thorium 232, or *mesothorium II* (symbol MsThII), the isotope of actinium with mass number 228, produced by the beta decay of mesothorium I.

1907 *Jrnl. Chem. Soc.* XCII. II. 359 The suggestion is made that thorium is not directly transformed into radiothorium, but into an intermediate product, 'Mesothorium', which then yields radiothorium. 1935 *Jrnl. R. Aeronaut. Soc.* XXXIX. 857 The mesothorium preparation produces a point source of gamma radiation suitable for the inspection of thick metal objects for which X-ray investigation becomes very expensive. 1937 *Nature* 21 Aug. 318/1 *Lemna* [duckweed] accumulates mesothorium I and concentrates it a hundredfold as compared with its content in the water. 1969 R. F. LANG tr. *Henglein's Chem. Technol.* 546 Mesothorium is present in monazite to the extent of 1 mg per t, and serves as a substitute for radium.

mesotonic (mēsō'tɔ:nik), *a.* *Mus.* [f. Gr. μέσο- middle + τόνος TONE + -IC.] = MEAN TONE *adj.*

1864 A. J. ELLIS in *Proc. Roy. Soc.* XIII. 408 This is known as the System of Mean Tones, or the *Mesotonic System*, as it will be here termed. 1896 A. J. HIPKINS *Pianoforte* 103 To extend Mesotonic or Mean tone tuning to the keys of E flat and A flat major.

|| **mesotrocha** (mēs'θɔ:tɜ:kə), *sb. pl.* Also -æ. [mod.L., f. Gr. μέσο- middle + τροχός wheel, rim.] Ciliated larvæ of polychætous annelids in which one or more rows of cilia encircle the middle of the body. Hence me'sotrochal *a.*, also me'sotrochous *a.* (in recent Dicts.), having a ciliated ring round the middle.

1877 HUXLEY *Anat. Inv. Anim.* v. 243 Mesotrocha. *Ibid.* 248 A mesotrochal Annelidan larva. 1888 ROLLESTON & JACKSON *Anim. Life* 606 Mesotrochæ.

mesotron ('mi:-, 'mezəutɔ:n, 'mesəutɔ:n). *Nuclear Physics.* Now *rare* or *Obs.* [f. MESO- + -TRON.] The name orig. given to the meson (MESON³).

1938 ANDERSON & NEDDERMEYER in *Nature* 12 Nov. 878/2 The existence of particles intermediate in mass between protons and electrons has been shown in experiments on the cosmic radiation... We should like to suggest... the word 'mesotron' (intermediate particle) as a name for the new particles. It appears quite likely that the appropriateness of this name will not be lost, whatever new facts concerning these particles may be learned in the future. 1939 *Ibid.* 13

May 796/2 The meson or mesotron was first introduced by Yukawa to serve as the connecting link between β -ray disintegration and the forces responsible for nuclear binding. 1942 *Endeavour* Jan. 22/2 Skobeltzyn... has argued against the theory of Heisenberg and Euler that the spontaneous disintegration of mesotrons is the mechanism responsible for the formation of the electronic component observed in the lower layers of the atmosphere. 1949 KOESTLER *Insight & Outlook* x. 136 The so-called 'elementary particles'—electrons, photons, neutrons, mesotrons, and so forth.

mesotympanic: see MESO-.

†**mesotype.** *Min. Obs.* [a. F. *mésotype* (Haüy 1801), f. Gr. μέσο- middle + τύπος TYPE.] A name including the minerals now called natrolite, scolecite, mesolite, and thomsonite.

(The form of the crystal is intermediate between those of analcite and stilbite; hence the name.)

1804 *Edin. Rev.* III. 311 The mesotype corresponds to the fibrous and acicular zeolites. 1815 MACCULLOCH in *Trans. Geol. Soc.* III. 86 Mesotype... is found in three states, a compact, a mealy, and a crystallized form. 1852 TH. ROSS *Humboldt's Trav.* II. xvii. 79 Crystals of pyroxene and mesotype.

meso-uterine to -ventriculum: see MESO-.

mesoxalic (mēsɔk'sælik), *a. Chem.* [f. MESO- + OXALIC *a.*] **mesoxalic acid:** a dibasic acid obtained from alloxan. Hence **mesoxalate** (mēsɔksælɪt), a salt of mesoxalic acid. Also **mesoxalyl** (mēsɔksælɪl), the radical of alloxan (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1890); *attrib.* in **mesoxalyl-urea**, a synonym of alloxan (*ibid.*).

1838 R. D. THOMSON in *British Ann. for* 1839, 381 Mesoxalic acid... mesoxalate of barytes. 1878 KINGZETT *Anim. Chem.* 203 Alloxan is resolved into urea and mesoxalic acid by the action of boiling baryta water. 1894 *Nature* 26 July 31 1/2 Bismuth mesoxalate. 1895 THOMSON & BLOXAM *Bloxam's Chem.* 749 Alloxan... or mesoxalyl-urea.

mesozeugma: see MESO-.

||**Mesozoa** (mēsɔzɔʊə), *pl. Zool.* [mod.L., f. Gr. μέσο- middle + ζῷα *pl.* of ζῷον animal.] Van Beneden's name for forms intermediate in structure between the Protozoa and the Metazoa. (The Orthonectids and Dicyemids, which he placed in this division, are now recognized as Metazoa, but it is believed that true Mesozoa exist.) Also *sing.* meso'zoon, one of the mesozoa.

1877 *Q. J. J. Microsc. Sci.* XVII. 144 The 'Mesozoa'... may be characterized as multicellular organisms, composed of two kinds of cells, one layer of which... is a true ectoderm; whilst the second layer... constitutes the endoderm. 1877 HUXLEY *Anat. Inv. Anim.* 676 The representatives of a distinct division, the Mesozoa, intermediate between the Protozoa and the Metazoa. 1892 *Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist.* Ser. vi. IX. 79 The Mesozoon *Salinella*.

Mesozoic (mēsɔzɔɪk), *a. Geol.* [f. Gr. μέσο- middle + ζῷον animal + -IC.] The name given by Phillips to the secondary period, intermediate between the PALÆOZOIC and the CAINOZOIC.

1840 J. PHILLIPS in *Penny Cycl.* XVII. 154/1 Corresponding terms (as Palæozoic, Mesozoic, Kainozoic, &c.) may be made, nor will these necessarily require change upon every new discovery. 1861 J. R. GREENE *Man. Anim. Kingd., Celent.* 239 Mesozoic, Cainozoic, and Recent Corals, which occur in more than one Geological Period. 1880 HAUGHTON *Phys. Geog.* vi. 269 The Marsupials of the Mesozoic strata.

†**mespile.** *Obs.* Also 6 mespy(l)le, mysphyll. [ad. L. *mespilus*, -um, -a, a. Gr. μέσπιλον, μεσπίλη, whence (ultimately) MEDLAR.] A medlar.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P.R.* xvii. cxxxvi. (E. Mus. MS.), *pe saour perof* [the fruit of the rose] is bitinge and somele soure as *pe saour* [of] mespiles. 1500 BOLLARD tr. *Godfredi on Pallad.*, Of mespyles v. medlers. 1545 RAYNOLD *Byrth Mankynde* 81 Wyld peres, medlers or mysphylls.

||**mespilus** ('mēsɪlɔs). *Gardening.* [L.; see prec.] Applied to certain ornamental trees formerly included in the genus *Mespilus*, but now placed in the genus *Crataegus*.

1767 ABERCROMBIE *Ev. Man his own Gard.* (1803) 606 Hardy kinds of flowering shrubs and trees... such as... mezereons, mespiluses. 1885 LADY BRASSEY *The Trades* 397 Planted... with oranges, lemons, hibiscus, and mespilus.

||**mesplier.** *Obs.* [a. OF. *mesplier* (= *nesplier*, mod.F. *neflier*), f. *mesple* (= *nesple*, mod.F. *nefle*):—L. *mespilus*; see MESPILE.] A medlar-tree.

1480 CAXTON *Ovid's Met.* x. iv. (Roxb. Club), To this assemblment came... Lawrers, Mespliers [etc.].

Mespot ('mēsɔpt). Also Mess-pot. Slang abbrev. of MESOPOTAMIA.

1917 *To-Day* 6 Jan. 246/3 *Mesopotamia*.—So you call it the 'Mess-pot', do you? 1920 *Sat. Rev.* 3 July 4/1 The 'Messpot' madness. 1933 J. BUCHAN *Prince of Captivity* i. iii. 107 What front were you on—the Western, Palestine, Mespot? 1943 C. S. FORESTER *Ship* viii. 48 Mr. Whipple... had gone off and joined the army and had done his bit in Mespot.

mespresion, mesprise, etc., obs. ff. MISPRISION, MISPRIZE.

||**mesquin** (meskæ), *a.* [Fr.] Mean, sordid, shabby.

1706 EVELYN *Acc. Architects & Archit.* (ed. 2) 10 They [sc. the Moors] set up those Slender and Misquine [sic] Pillars... and other incongruous Props. 1828 MARQ. NORMANBY *Engl. in France* II. 102 It heightens the beauty of the picturesque, and slurs over the mesquin and the mean. 1871 KINGSLEY *At Last* ii. The mesquin and scrofulous visages, which crowd our alleys.

†**mesquita, mesquit**¹. *Obs.* Forms: *a.* 6 meschita, -quito, moskyta, -quita, 6-7 mes-, mezquita, 7 mescita, -keeto, -keito, -kita, moschetto, -quito. *β.* 6 muscot, 6-7 meskit, 7 machit, meschit(e), -cuite, mesked, mes-, mosquit(e), 7-8 meskite. [a. Sp. *mezquita* and It. *meschita*, ad. African Arab. *masgid*, dial. pronunciation of MASJID. Some of the β forms may come directly from Arab.] = MOSQUE.

a. 1576 EDEN *Trav. W. & E. Indies* (1577) 365 b, A Temple or Meschita. 1598 W. PHILLIP *Linschoten* i. xliii. 79 The Moores like wise haue their Mesquitos. 1599 HAKLUYT *Voy.* II. i. 208 This famous and sumptuous Mosquita hath 99. gates, and 5. steeples. 1627 R. ASHLEY *Almansor* 9 The Friday... hee... went in solemnly to the great Mesquita. 1657 HOWELL *Londonop.* 384 The Gran Cairo in Egypt, a City... having five and thirty thousand Meskeetos. 1661 COWLEY *Cromwell Verses & Ess.* (1669) 73 They said he [sc. Cromwell]... would have sold... St. Peters (even at his own Westminster) to the Turks for a Mosquito.

β. 1477 CAXTON *Dities* 58 b, Somme men saye that legmon is buried in a toun called karaualle bitwene the mesquite & the marche. c 1564 A. JENKINSON in *Hakluyt's Voy.* (1598) I. 347 Prince Ismael lieth buried in a faire Meskit. 1590 WEBBE *Trav.* (Arab.) 21 In the said Cittie [sc. Cairo], there is 12 thousand Churches, which they tearme Muscots. 1612 BRERWOOD *Lang. & Relig.* xxvii. 227 The publick service of the Jews and of the Mahumetans, in their synagogues and meskeds. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 229 There is also a Meschit there for the Arabians and Turkes. *Ibid.* v. xvii. 538 They neuer goe to their Watches before they haue prayed in the Mesquit. 1658 PHILLIPS, *Meskite*, a Church, or Synagogue among the Turks and Moors. 1665 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (1677) 308 They... lodge the Carcass not in the Machits or Churches but Church-yards.

mesquite, mesquit² ('mēsɪkɪt, mēs'skɪt). Also mezquit(e), mezkeet, mesketis, muskeet, masketo, moscheto, musqueto, mus-, mesquito; musquet, -quit, -kit; muskeete. [a. Mexican Sp. *mezquite*.]

1. *a.* Either of two leguminous trees growing in S.W. North America, *Prosopis juliflora* (honey mesquite), and *P. pubescens* (screw-pod mesquite).

1759 tr. *Venegas's Nat. & Civil Hist. Calif.* I. 100 Their most usual device was to hold up in their hands some little tablets of wood made with great labour, for want of iron tools of mesquite. 1806 M. LEWIS in *Deb. Congress U.S.* (1852) 9th Congress 2 Sess., App. 1083 A bean that grows in great plenty on a small tree resembling a willow called masketo. 1838 'TEXIAN' *Mexico v. Texas* 70 Even where a tree appears it is sure to be a mesquite (*Mimosa nilotica*). 1838 C. NEWELL *Hist. Revolution Texas* 147 Live oak, black walnut, cypress, and musquit prevail. 1851 MAYNE REID *Scalp Hunt* i. 14 Here and there are trees of acacia and mezquite, the denizens of the desert land. 1854 BARTLETT *Mex. Boundary* I. iv. 75 The mezquit... belongs to the same natural family as our locust. 1872 SCHELE DE VERE *Americanisms* 121 The Mesquite or Muskeet (Algarobia glandulosa), a bastard-locust. 1909 'O. HENRY' *Roads of Destiny* viii. 129 Near the store, scattered among the mesquite and elms, stood the saddled horses of the customers. 1948 *Reader's Digest* Jan. 70/1 Anywhere in America has its particular hearth perfume... mesquite floating out of desert chimneys in the Southwest. 1969 T. H. EVERETT *Living Trees of World* 201/1 The mesquite... [is] a native of the southwestern United States, Mexico, Central America and the West Indies.

b. A thicket of mesquite trees.

1834 A. PIKE *Prose Sk. & Poems* 63 We emerged from the broken hills into the mesquito. 1910 W. M. RAINE *Bucky O'Connor* 224 The Irishman... kept his party in the mesquit till the headlight of an approaching train was visible. 1945 *New Yorker* 25 Aug. 26 A railroad bull came walking along the tops of the cars and kicked me into the mesquite. 1974 *Sci. Amer.* Apr. 104/1 The particular dung beetles concerned would colonize only pads dropped in open pastures, however, and not those dropped in the dense growth of mesquite, where the cattle sought shelter from the heat of the day.

2. In full **mesquite-grass**: A general name for grasses growing in the neighbourhood of the mesquite tree, esp. the genera *Bouteloua* and *Buchloe*.

1823 W. B. DEWEES *Lett. from Early Settler Texas* (1852) 35 The musquit grass grows very thick and about three feet high, and looks very much like a blue grass pasture. 1831 M. HOLLEY *Texas* (1833) vi. 69 The pasturage here... called Muskit grass, (pronounced Muskeet) bears a strong resemblance to the blue grass. 1851 MAYNE REID *Scalp Hunt* xxvi. 187 A desert country, covered with wild sage and mezquite. 1857 OLMSTED *Journ. Texas* 135 A great change occurred here in the prairie grass—we had reached the mesquit grass. 1904 *Blackw. Mag.* Nov. 649/2 A shimmering prairie of mesquite.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as **mesquite bush, flour, leaf, tree, wood; mesquite bean**, the pod of the mesquite tree; **mesquite grass** (see 2).

1869 in *Daily News* Sept. (1892) 6/7 He ate a few green pods and leaves of a mezquit bush... A few *mezquit beans. 1806 M. LEWIS in *Deb. Congress U.S.* (1852) 9th Congress 2 Sess., App. 1103 Some small cultivated fields, fenced round

with small cedar and *moscheto brush. 1834 A. PIKE *Prose Sk. & Poems* 56 The valley was... full of small hills interspersed with *mezquito bushes. 1887 F. FRANCIS Jun. *Saddle & Moccasin* 73 Wave after wave of rolling country sparsely covered with *mesketis*-bush. 1854 BARTLETT *Explor. Texas*, etc. II. 217 The *mezquit flour, which is ground very fine, has a sickish sweetness. 1867 A. D. RICHARDSON *Beyond Mississippi* xix. 226 Another waiting coach was soon rolling us forward among *mesquite groves. 1859 MARCY *Prairie Trav.* 291 There is but little grass here, but in the season the *mesquite leaves are a good substitute. 1905 A. ADAMS *Outlet* 16 The horses had run idle during the winter in a large *mesquit pasture. 1957 J. KEROUAC *On Road* (1958) 166 Tucson is situated in beautiful *mesquite riverbed country. 1831 J. O. PATTIE *Personal Narr.* 59 We found the river skirted with very wide bottoms, thick set with the *musquito trees. 1860 *Merc. Marine Mag.* VII. 212 A few... mesquit trees are now and then met with. 1831 J. O. PATTIE *Personal Narr.* 83 There is here little timber, beside *musqueto wood, which stands thick. 1846 J. A. QUITMAN *Diary* 13 Aug. in J. F. H. Claiborne *Life & Corr. J. A. Quitman* (1860) I. 239 The steamer purchases muskeet-wood at \$2.50 per cord for dry, \$2.25 green. 1891 C. ROBERTS *Adrift Amer.* 149, I used to hitch up a team and go out on the prairie and pick up mesquite wood.

†**me'squitical, a. Obs.** In 7 meschitical. [f. MESQUITA + -ICAL.] Pertaining to a mosque.

1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 315 The multitudes of other Churches, as silly captiued Damels, attending and following thee into this Meschitical slauerie.

mesquito, variant of MESQUITA *Obs.*

mess (mēs), *sb.* Forms: 3-6 mes, (3 meisse), 4-5 mees, 4-7 messe, 5-6 mese, *Sc.* mais, (6 *Sc.* meis, 7 *Sc.* meiss), 5-7 measse, 6 mease, meace (meesse, meece), 5- mess. [a. OF. *mes* = sense 1 below (mod.F. *mets* viand, dish) = It. *mess* course of a repast:—late L. *missum*, neut. pa. pple. of L. *mittere* to send (in Rom. use, to put).]

1. Portion of food (and transferred uses).

1. *a.* A serving of food; a course of dishes; a prepared dish (of a specified kind of food). Now only *arch.* exc. as in 2.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 12559 Noper durst pai... brek pair brede, ne tast pair mes Til he... wit beniscun þaim badd. c 1330 *King of Tars* 86 The Soudan sat at his des, lserved of his furste mes. c 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) xxxiv. 154 þai bring him mete and euermare fyfe meessez togdyer. c 1425 *Voc.* in W. Wülcker 658/8 *Hoc frustrum*, mese, gobyt. 1577 HOLINSHED *Chron.* III. 920/1 The which [servants] together kept also a continual messe in the hall. 1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* iv. i. 211, I will chop her into Messes: Cuckold me? 1631 HEYWOOD *Eng. Eliz.* (1641) 175 Before the second messe came in, he fell sick at the table. 1751 HUME *A Dialogue in Enq. Princ. Morals* 228 My friend Alcheic form'd once a Party for my Entertainment, and each of us brought his Mess along with him. 1819 BYRON *Juan* II. xli. For want of water, and their solid mess Was scant enough. 1841 JAMES BRIGAND *xix*, Here comes the old woman with my mess of food. 1888 STEVENSON *Black Arrow* 144 Three or four men sat drinking ale and eating a hasty mess of eggs.

fig. 1563 FOXE *A. & M.* (1583) II. 1845/2 What an euill messe of handling this Whittle had, and how he was... all to beaten... manifestly may appear. 1603 DEKKER *Wonderfull Yeare* Cjb, Most blissfull Monarch... Seru'd with a messe of kingdoms. a 1764 LLOYD *Poet* Poet. Wks. 1774 II. 17 As colleges, who duly bring Their mess of verse to every king. 1770 N. NICHOLLS in *Corr. w. Gray* (1843) 117 In hopes of learning a little profane history to mix with my divine, which is really a bad mess by itself.

†*b.* **worms' mess**, food for worms. *Obs.*

a 1300 *Sarmun* vi. in E.E.P. (1862) 2 þi fleisse nis nazte bot worme-is meisse. c 1460 *Towneley Myst.* xxxi. 118 Ne flesh he was wote to fede, It shall be Wormes messe.

c. A quantity (of meat, fruit, etc.) sufficient to make a dish. (Now *dial.* and *U.S.*) Also, the quantity of milk given by a cow at one milking.

1513 MORE *Rich.* III (1883) 46 You haue very good strawberries at your gardayne in Holberne, I require you let vs haue a messe of them. a 1533 FRITH *Agst. Rastell* 242 A shrewd cow, which, when she hath given a large mess of milk, turneth it down with her heel. 1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV*, II. i. 103 Goodwife Keech... coming in to borrow a messe of Vinegar. 1621 in *Black Bk. Taymouth* (Bannatyne Cl.) 313 Off new salt beiff i quarter iiiii meiss. 1697 S. SEWALL *Diary* (1878) I. 455 Betty gets her Mother a Mess of English Beans. 1775 B. ROMANS *Florida* 12 (Th.), He told me that his mother had an inclination to eat fish, and he was to come to get her a mess. 1842 *Knickerbocker* XIX. 557 Sally couldn't hardly bring in the pail, she gave such a mess. 1861 O. W. NORTON *Army Lett.* (1903) 26 H. and I got enough [potatoes] for a mess, and some parsnips. 1870 LOWELL *Study Wind* 8 His is the earliest mess of green peas. 1872 *Rep. Vermont Board Agric.* I. 197, I tested their milk by weighing every mess for a month. 1877 *Ibid.* IV. 54 We took off what cream arose on the night's mess, and churned it. 1883 J. C. HARRIS *Nights with Uncle Remus* iii. 30 Brer Rabbit, he hop in, he did, en got 'im a mess er greens, en hop out ag'in.

d. *U.S.* A take or haul of fish.

1854 THOREAU *Walden, Spring* (1884) 338, I got a rare mess of golden and silver and bright cupreous fishes. 1901 R. D. EVANS *Sailor's Log* vi. 59 The captain... sent me a mess of the finest mackerel I ever saw.

e. *N. Amer.* A quantity or number of something. See also quot. 1970.

1830 *Mass. Spy* 23 June (Th.), We saw yesterday a large mess of early potatoes. 1834 C. A. DAVIS *Lett. J. Downing* 40 With that, he out with his wallet, and unrolled a mess on 'em. 1854 *Knickerbocker* XLI. 502 There was wolves in the Holler—an unaccountable mess of 'em. 1872 *Rep. Vermont Board Agric.* I. 634 They will dress a mess of ore to any required per cent. 1939 L. M. MONTGOMERY *Anne of Ingleside* xxxviii. 300 Tell Susan Baker I'm much obliged for that mess of turnip greens she sent me. 1956 B. HOLIDAY

Lady sings Blues (1973) xix. 154 Just before I was set to go on for the second set a big mess of gardenias arrived backstage. 1966 W. T. E. KIRKEBY *Ain't Misbehavin'* v. 51 This is Fats Waller, the baby who plays that mess of organ over at the Lincoln. 1970 C. MAJOR *Dict. Afro-Amer. Slang* 81 *Mess*, large quantity; . . . someone . . . [who] is remarkable or puzzling.

2. a. Applied (in early use only contextually, in later use *spec.*) to a 'made dish', or to a portion or a kind of liquid, partly liquid, or pulpy food, such as milk, broth, porridge, boiled vegetables, etc.

The expression *a mess of pottage*, proverbially current in allusions to the story of Esau's sale of his birthright (Gen. xxv. 29-34), does not occur in the Bible of 1611, though found in this connexion as early as 1526 (see quot. below). It appears in the heading of ch. xxv. in the Bibles of 1537 and 1539, and in the Geneva Bible of 1560. Coverdale (1535) does not use it either in the text or heading of this chapter (his words being 'meace of meate', 'meace of ryse'), but he has it in 1 Chron. xvi. 3 and Prov. xv. 7.

14. . . *Sir Beues* 83 (MS. C.). But onys yn a weke a symple messe Of sodyn barley was hart lees. c1456 *How wise man taught his son* 99 in *Hazl. E.P.P.* I. 173 Bettyr it is. . . A mes of potage. . . Then for to have a M. mes, with great dyse and angry sore. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) l. xi. 30 Som for a messe of potage, with Esau, careth nat to sell the euerlasting inheritance of heuen. a1592 LODGE & GREENE *Looking Gl. Lond. & Eng.* (1881) 20, I want my meace of milke when I goe to my worke. 1595 DUNCAN *App. Etymol.* (E.D.S.) 70 *Isculum*, a meace of brue. 1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* III. i. 63, I had as lief you would tell me of a messe of porridge. 1632 MILTON *L'Allegro* 85 Hearbs, and other Country Messes. 1633 HEYWOOD & ROWLEY *Fortune by Land* III. i. Give. . . a word to the dayry maid for a mess of cream. 1669 WORLIDGE *Syst. Agric.* (1681) 41 The Meal makes. . . good Pottage, and several other Messes. 1711 SWIFT *Jrnl. to Stella* 23 Dec., I have. . . eaten only a mess of broth and a roll. 1772-84 COOK *Voy.* (1790) V. 1771 Having observed several messes of porpoise broth preparing. 1884 *Fortn. Rev.* Mar. 379 They are fond of farinaceous messes.

b. A quantity of liquid or mixed food for an animal; a kind of such food.

1738 POPE *Epil. to Sat.* II. 176 If one [*sc. hog*]. . . Has what the frugal, dirty soil affords, From him the next receives it, thick or thin, As pure a mess almost as it came in. 1810 *Sporting Mag.* XXXVI. 251 The infernal mess alluded to. . . being ordered for race-horses. 1841 BROWNING *Pippa Passes* II. 'Tis only a page. . . Crumbling your hounds their messes! 1860 MISS YONGE *C'iss Kate* i. [He was] mixing a mess of warm milk for the young calves.

c. In contemptuous or disgusted use: A concoction, jumble, medley.

1828-32 WEBSTER, *Mess*, 2. A medley; a mixed mass. 1836 *Backwoods of Canada* 124 Rice, sugar, currants, pepper and mustard all jumbled into one mess. 1854 MISS BAKER *Northampton. Gloss.*, *Mess*, a hodge-podge, or dirty, disagreeable mixture. Any culinary preparation that is unpalatable would be called 'a nasty mess'.

3. a. A state of confusion or muddle; a condition of embarrassment or trouble; esp. in phr. to get into a mess. to make a mess of: to bungle (an undertaking).

1834 MARRYAT *P. Simple* xxxiii, Here's a pretty mess! if I put on my great coat I shall be dead with sweating; if I put on no jacket I shall be roasted brown. 1862 DARWIN in *Life & Lett.* (1887) II. 392, I am rejoiced that I passed over the whole subject in the 'Origin', for I should have made a precious mess of it. 1875 RUSKIN *Fors Clav.* lv. 199 Their affair gets into a mess. 1891 S. C. SCRIVENER *Our Fields & Cities* 173 But never mind, Charlie boy, keep out of messes.

b. A dirty or untidy condition of things.

1851 MAYHEW *Land. Labour* (1864) II. 193/1 They make it a rule when they receive neither beer nor money from a house to make as great a mess as possible the next time they come. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Mess*, . . . the state of a ship in a sudden squall, when everything is let go and flying.

c. (See quot.)

1844 STEPHENS *Bk. Farm* II. 165 The London butcher. . . will. . . reject such cattle or sheep as are what is termed in a mess; that is, depressed, after excitation by being overlaid or overdriven.

d. *colloq.* Excrement, esp. of an animal; usu. in phr. to make a mess.

1903 in *Eng. Dial. Dict.* s.v. *Mess*, sb.² 4. 1928 KIPLING *Limits & Renewals* (1932) 50 It [*sc. a dog's*] made a mess in the corner. 1937 V. WOOLF *Years* 245 The pigeons were a nuisance, he thought, making a mess on the steps. 1939 A. HUXLEY *After Many a Summer* i. x. 138 A lovely stinking little baby who still made messes in its bed. 1940 N. MITFORD *Pigeon Pie* ix. 144 Perhaps, she thought, the bird wants to go out. . . It made a mess on her skirt. 1960 *Woman's Own* 6 Aug. 49/2 It's the dog. It made a mess on the carpet. 1972 *New Yorker* 30 Sept. 44/2 Happy. . . had helped them unpack by. . . pulling one of Mrs. Webster's dresses from a hanger and then making a mess on it.

e. *slang.* An objectionable, ineffectual, or stupid person.

1936 M. MITCHELL *Gone with Wind* I. vi. 122 'Oh,' thought Scarlett. . . 'To have that mealy-mouthed little mess take up for me!' 1938 E. BOWEN *Death of Heart* I. ii. 40 From what you say, her mother was quite a mess. 1965 M. SPARK *Mandelbaum Gate* iv. 104 These were lapsed Jews, lapsed Arabs, lapsed citizens, runaway Englishmen, dancing prostitutes, international messes.

II. Company of persons eating together.

4. a. Originally, each of the small groups, normally of four persons (sitting together and helped from the same dishes), into which the company at a banquet was commonly divided. Now only in the Inns of Court, a party of four benchers or four students dining together. Hence, a company of persons (members of some official or professional body) who regularly take

their meals together; e.g., the company of judge and barristers who dine together when on circuit (see also b).

c1420 LYDG. *Assembly of Gods* 257 So he her set furst at hys owne messe. c1460 J. RUSSELL *Bk. Nurture* 1050 in *Babees Bk.* 72 Bisshoppes, Merqupes, vicount, Erle goodly, May sytt at .ij. messe. *Ibid.* 1057 Of alle oþer estates to a messe .ij. or .iiij. *Ibid.* 1065 Of alle oþur estates to a messe ye may sette foure & foure. 1591 *Wills & Inv. N.C.* (Surtees) II. 199 For the charges of xij mease, that dynd at his owne house, 2 l. 8 d. 1607 BEAUMONT *Woman Hater* I. ii, Nor should there stand any. . . pyes, at the nether end, fill'd with moss and stones, partly to make a shew with, and partly to keepe the lower messe from eating. 1654 GATAKER *Disc. Apol.* 40 His fellow-Benchers that were in the same Messe with him. 1671 H. M. tr. *Erasm. Colloq.* 395 To every mess of guests set three dishes. 1681 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) I. 99 An addressee. . . was moved by some in the hall [in Grayes Inn] that day at dinner, and being (as is usuall) sent to the barr messe to be by them recommended to the bench. 1821 in *N. Eng. Hist. & Gen. Reg.* (1876) XXX. 191 Here a number of members [of Congress], vulgarly called a 'Mess', put up, and have a separate table. 1866 MANSFIELD *School Life* (1870) 219 [Winchester], The Præfects' tables in Hall were called 'Tub, Middle, and Junior Mess' respectively. 1882 SERJ. BALLANTINE *Experiences* I. v. 65 *page heading*, Circuit mess. [Account of its usages, c1834.] 1899 ATLAY *Famous Trials* 388 Dr. Kenealy's fellow-barristers on the Oxford Circuit called upon him to show cause before the mess on the allegation of having [etc.]. . . He declined to appear, and was duly expelled from the mess.

b. In the Army and Navy: Each of the several parties into which a regiment or ship's company is systematically divided, the members of each party taking their meals together. Phr. to lose the number of one's mess: to die, be killed. Also, the place where food is served (see quot. 1886).

1536 *Ld. Treas. Acc. Scotl.* (1905) VI. 450 The expensis of xxxij meis of marineris, gunnaris, and utheris in the New Havin. 1599 E. WRIGHT *Voy. Azores* 17 They willingly agreed that every mease should be allowed at one meale but halfe so much drinke as they were accustomed. 1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1780), *Mess*, a particular company of the officers or crew of a ship, who eat, drink, and associate together. 1807 in A. Paget *Paget Papers* (1896) II. 314 If we are going against Copenhagen many of us will lose the number of our mess. 1822 *Gen. Regul. & Orders Army* 123 Commanding Officers are enjoined, when practicable, to form a Serjeants' Mess, as the means of supporting their consequence and respectability in the Corps. 1834 MARRYAT *P. Simple* xxxiii, I have an idea that some of us will lose the number of our mess. 1840 ALISON *Hist. Europe* (1849-50) VIII. liii. §26. 421 The situation of private who had risen to the officers' mess was not so comfortable. 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade, Mess*. . . a number of men who take their meals together; thus in vessels of war there are ward-room and gun-room messes, comprising commissioned and subordinate officers. The seamen and marines' messes consist of a dozen or more under the superintendence of a non-commissioned or petty officer. 1886 BARING-GOULD *Court Royal* iv, When one of H.M. vessels was put in commission, the mess was furnished with new linen, plate, china, glass. 1890 G. STABLES *For England*, etc. xvi. 234 The mess to which this man belonged is little more than a hot-bed of mutiny. 1911 C. E. W. BEAN *'Dreadnought' of Darling* xxx. 260 That meant a ride out to the blacks' camp and some of them losing the number of their mess. It did not matter who was shot. 1934 G. B. SHAW *Too True to be Good* II. 76 The conversation in the officers' mess doesnt suit me. *Ibid.* III. 81 *Sweetie*. Well, of course. You're in the sergeants' mess. 1969 D. HAY *Man in Hot Seat* vi. 60 At the Aldershot end of the airfield. . . stood the long blue-carpeted Mess of the Empire Test Pilots' School.

c. Without article: The taking of such a meal.

1778 *Camp Guide* 7 I'm summ'on'd to mess. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 294 They will go to mess and live together like soldiers in a camp. 1876 BESANT & RICE *Gold. Butterfly* xiii, One evening after mess he told Colquhoun that [etc.].

d. *gen.* = 'Table' (in the senses 'company at an entertainment'; 'provision of food').

1861 G. F. BERKELEY *Sportsm. W. Prairies* xiv. 239 He never brought anything from his kitchen to the general mess. 1840 ARNOLD *Hist. Rome* II. 551 The members of the aristocracy [of Athens] had their clubs, where they habitually met at a common mess or public table. 1878 BOSW. SMITH *Carthage* 26 There were public messes, as they were called, but these were not. . . analogous to the Spartan Syssitia.

†5. *transf.* A company or group of four persons or things. *Obs.*

1526 SKELTON *Magnyf.* 1009 Let me se. . . Yf I can fynde out So selyly a snowte Amonge this prese: Euen a holt mese. 1588 SHAKS. *L.L.L.* IV. iii. 207 You three fooles, lact me foole, to make vp the messe. 1593 — *3 Hen. VI.* I. iv. 73 Where are your Messe of Sonnes, to back you now. a1625 FLETCHER, etc. *Fair Maid Inn* III. i, The messe and halfe of suiters. a1661 FULLER *Worthies* I. (1662) 13, I meet with a mess of English Natives advanced to that Honour. . . Yea, I assure you, four Popes was a very fair proportion for England.

punningly. 1617 (*title*) Ianva Lingvarvm Qvadrilingvis, or a Messe of Tongves: Latine, English, French, and Spanish. Neatly serued vp together, for a wholesome repast.

6. *U.S.* Short for *mess-beef* (see 7).

1859 *New York Herald* Market Report (Hoppe), Prime mess and beef ham. 1884 *Harper's Mag.* July 299/1 [Chicago.] The average weight of the class of animals used for 'mess' and 'canning' is 950 pounds. . . The division [of the carcasses] is made into. . . pieces. . . viz. loins, ribs, mess, plates, chucks, rolls, rumps, [etc.]. . . 'Extra mess' is composed of chucks, plates, rumps, and flanks.

III. 7. *attrib. and Comb.* (sense 3) *mess-maker*; (sense 4), as *mess-article*, *-bag*, *-basket*, *-beef*, *-berth*, *-bill*, *-bread*, *-cabin*, *-chest*, *-cloth*, *-deck*, *-dinner*, *-fire*, *fund*, *-gear*, *-hall*, *-kid* (see KID

sb.), *-list*, *-making*, *-man*, *-meat*, *-money*, *-pan*, *-pork*, *-pot*, *-room* (also *attrib.*), *-sergeant*, *-table*, *-tent*, *-tin*, *-traps*, *-writer*; *mess-boy* *Naut.*, one who waits at table in a mess-room; *mess-jacket*, a short tailed jacket reaching just below the waist-line; *mess-kit*, (a) utensils for cooking or handling food; (b) (military) uniform designed to be worn at meals. Also MESSMATE.

1828 P. CUNNINGHAM *N.S. Wales* (ed. 3) II. 215 All the mess-berths and *mess articles numbered according to their corresponding messes. 1885 *Outing* VII. 55/1 From some dark corner of the *messbags, or petacos, he unearthed a handful of dried apples. 1839 *Knickerbocker* XIII. 211 Tell Margaret to prepare the *mess-basket. 1766 W. GORDON *Gen. Counting-ho.* 319, 45 barrels full bound *mess-beef. 1883 P. L. SIMMONDS *Useful Anim.*, *Mess Beef*. This is usually put up in pieces of 8 lbs., and sold in tierces of 304 lbs. 1828 *Mess berth [see *mess article* above]. 1916 F. M. FORD *Let.* 29 Nov. (1965) 78 Also I have found a considerable portion of my *Mess Bill out of Auction. 1917 W. OWEN *Let.* 24 May (1967) 464 There have been a number of Mess Bills, & other cheques drawn lately. 1934 E. BOWEN *Cat Jumps* 67 If mess-bills ran up. . . was John to blame? 1963 *Times* 24 May 14/7 Chits were signed, which sooner or later found their way to the Mess and appeared on one's mess-bill. 1818 'A. BURTON' *Adventures J. Newcome* II. 74 The *Mess-boy to the Coppers dragged it [*sc. a pudding*]. 1955 C. S. FORESTER *Good Shepherd* 116 A big pot of coffee. And a sandwich. Tell the mess-boy I want one of my specials. 1964 O. E. MIDDLETON in C. K. Stead *N.Z. Short Stories* (1966) 210 The messboy's discreet ropesoles pad patiently to and fro. 1970 *Islander* (Victoria, B.C.) 22 Feb. 5/1 The American trading schooner Nanook arrived. Its messboy had hanged himself for some unknown reason. 1615 E. S. Britain's *Buss* in Arb. *Garner* III. 628 Baskets for *mess-bread. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Ward-room*, the commissioned officers' *mess cabin. 1830 J. F. COOPER *Water Witch* III. ix. 258 The smaller booms with the *mess-chest and shot-boxes were all that lay between the group. . . and the depths of the ocean. 1858 T. VIELÉ *Following Drum* 15 A camp-kettle, mess chest, bundle of canvas, and set of tent poles. 1888 *Century Mag.* 851/1 We have a stout four-horse wagon. . . ; in its rear a mess-chest is rigged to hold the knives, forks, cans, etc. 1839 C. F. BRIGGS *Adventures H. Franco* I. xxiii. 250 Throwing down my knife. . . I leaped on to the *messcloth, and gave him a blow in the eye. 1855 OGILVIE *Suppl.*, **Mess-deck*, the deck on which a ship's crew mess. 1803 SCOTT *Let.* 10 July (1932) I. 195, I can proceed no further being alarmed by the Bugle Call not indeed to summon to battle but to the less hazardous task of a *Mess Dinner where our Society tho' somewhat noisy is very good humoured. 1825 H. WILSON *Mem.* II. 116 The mess-dinner at Lewes. . . must resemble a. . . private party than a mess-room, as they seldom mustered more than seven or eight persons together at table. 1885 A. EDWARDS *Girton Girl* I. xiv. 283 The usual guest-night at mess. Curious how precisely alike all mess dinners are. 1837 W. IRVING *Capt. Bonneville* (1895) I. 24 The various *mess-fires were surrounded by picturesque groups. 1850 L. H. GARRARD *Wah-to-Yah* xii. 180 He. . . walked to a messfire. 1850 J. J. HORT *Horse Guards* 70 He cannot act otherwise than by occasionally adding to the *mess and the band funds. 1876 VOYLE & STEVENSON *Mil. Dict.* (ed. 5) 254/1 Married men pay one half if they do not regularly attend the mess, but they pay all contributions to the mess fund. 1970 V. CANNING *Great Affair* xii. 216 Ex-pilot officer Robinson, cashiered for fiddling the mess funds. 1890 *Cent. Dict.*, **Mess-gear*. 1918 L. E. RUGGLES *Navy Explained* 98 *Mess gear*, the tableware, plates, cups, saucers, food containers and implements used by mess cooks. 1862 G. C. STRONG *Cadet Life at West Point* 66 We were as unfortunate in the *mess-hall as out of it. 1958 *Listener* 6 Nov. 717/1 Food eaten at the communal mess-hall [in China]. 1891 E. KINGLAKE *Australian at H.* 91 The *mess-jackets of one or two officers. . . may be seen, and some naval uniforms. 1905 A. M. BINSTAD *Mop Fair* i. 10 A tall blonde in a heeling-tipping skirt and mess-jacket of blue herring-bone. 1851 *Catal. Gl. Exhib.* 786 Ships' . . . mess kid, brass hooped. a1877 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* II. 1421/2 **Mess-kit*, that portion of camp equipage consisting of cooking utensils. 1953 J. MASTERS *Latus & Wind* vii. 89 His mess-kit was grey and black with silver fastings. 1954 W. FAULKNER *Table* (1955) 343 Bottles, old messkits. 1828 P. CUNNINGHAM *N.S. Wales* (ed. 3) II. 215 On the *mess-list being arranged upon deck, they are. . . placed. . . in their respective messes. 1929 D. H. LAWRENCE *Pansies* 89 It is hard. . . to put up with the clever *mess-makers. a1734 NORTH *Life Ld. Guilford* (1742) 35 This Friendship began by *Mess-making in the Temple-Hall. 1850 *Punch* 20 July 33/1 **Messman* wanted for a Cavalry Regiment. 1920 *Chambers's Jrnl.* May 285/2 Understanding the messman to have come off from the Colon with plenty of oysters. 1903 *Daily Chron.* 29 Dec. 5/3 Russia has given. . . an urgent order for 1,000,000lb. of *mess meat. 1833 MARRYAT *P. Simple* vi, The three guineas which you received as *mess-money. 1813 *Niles's Reg.* III. 295/2 [List of Military Supplies] **Mess pans*. 1846 R. B. SAGE *Scenes Racky Mts.* xxvii. 227 A large tin mess-pan, and a tin-cup and plate for each of its number. 1861 O. W. NORTON *Army Lett.* (1903) 35 New knapsacks, canteens. . . mess pans and a complete outfit. 1832 Louisville (Kentucky) *Public Advertiser* 10 Mar., **Mess and Prime Pork* in barrels and half barrels, for sale. 1848 *Rep. Camm. Patents* 1848 (U.S.) 527 The finest and fattest [hogs] making clear and mess pork. 1874 C. GEIKIE *Life in Woods* i. 10 A piece or two of sailor's mess-pork. 1857 R. GLISAN *Jrnl. Army Life* (1874) viii. 86, I shall be able to say good by to the *messpots of Uncle Sam. 1811 *Sporting Mag.* XXXVII. 152 No Officer was permitted to carry the newspapers out of the *messroom. 1855 THACKERAY *Newcomes* II. 298 Not disturbed by the mess-room rallery of the Campaigner. 1859 LANG *Wand. India* 361, I will introduce to you all the servants—the *mess-sergeant especially. 1819 J. A. QUITMAN *Diary* 15 Nov. in J. F. H. Claiborne *Life & Corr. J. A. Quitman* (1860) l. 42 Mrs. and Miss Griffith, charmed with our *mess-table, became our boarders. 1830 M. DONOVAN *Dam. Econ.* I. 45 An officer. . . after getting intoxicated at the mess-table [etc.]. 1895 M. A. JACKSON *Mem. Stanewall Jackson* xi. 191, I took my meals with him and the staff at their mess-table. 1774 LD. HARRIS in *Life & Services* (1845) 34 She. . . passed close by our *mess-tent.

1916 in 'Contact' *Airman's Outings* (1917) 266 A great wind whines past the *mess-tent. **1879** *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 215 Our men carry a *mess-tin, and a water bottle. **1867** SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Mess-traps, the kids, crockery, bowls, spoons, and other articles of mess service. **1893** FORBES-MITCHELL *Remin. Gt. Mutiny* 175 For many years [he] had filled the post of *mess-writer, keeping all the accounts of the mess.

mess (MES), *v.* [f. MESS *sb.*; the senses represent independent formations.]

1. a. trans. To serve up (food); to divide (food) into messes or portions. *Obs. exc. dial.*

? **c1390** *Form of Cury* lxii. (1780) 35 Take alkenet. . . and droppe above with a feper, and messe it forth. **c1430** *Two Cookery-bks.* 30 Florche it a-bouyn with Pome-garned, & messe it; serue it forth. **1530** PALSGR. 635/1, I messe meate, I sorte it or order it in to messes, as cookes do when they serue it. **1886** *Cheshire Gloss.*, Come an' tay th' cheilt, while aw mess th' dinner for th' men.

b. intr. To prepare messes for animals. *rare.* **1840** *Cottager's Man.* 36 in *Libr. Usef. Knowl.*, *Husb.* III, There will be no necessity for messing every time the pigs wants a meal.

† **2.** To divide (a ship's company) into messes. *Obs.*

1627 CAPT. SMITH *Seaman's Gram.* ix. 39 To messe them foure to a messe. **1690** STRUTTON *Relat. Cruelties of French* 10 We Mest our selves seven and seven together.

3. a. intr. To take one's meals, esp. as a member of a mess; also rarely to feed upon (a specified kind of food).

1701 FARQUHAR *Sir H. Wildair* III. ii, I shall find better mutton comons by messing with you, brother. **1743** BULKELEY & CUMMINS *Voy. S. Seas* 196 We never us'd to mess together. **1786** tr. *Beckford's Vathek* (1868) 82 It was his horrible look that sent us hither to listen to sermons and mess upon rice. **1833** MARRYAT *P. Simple* iv, Now that we are in harbour, I mess here. **1876** DAVIS *Polaris Exp.* vii. 176 The officers who had messed with him, . . . knew that the life of the expedition was gone.

b. trans. To supply with meals.

1811 WELLINGTON in *Gurw. Desp.* (1838) VIII. 295 The soldiers . . . were not at all times messed in the manner pointed out by your order. **1882** FLOYER *Unexpl. Baluchistan* 79 The Khan . . . was most hospitable, even to the extent of messing me at his own 'table'.

4. intr. a. To make a mess, put things into a disorderly or untidy state; to dabble in water, mud, etc. Also, to 'potter', busy oneself in an untidy way, or with no definite purpose or result (const. *about* or with advs. *about*, *around*, *away*). *Phr. to mess about in boats.*

1853 MRS. LYNN LINTON in *Life* vii. 83, I mess about my flowers and read snatches of French. **1886** *Tip Cat* xix. 263 Messing about with sulphur and lime and all the rest of it. **1886** G. ALLEN *Maimie's Sake* xxi, Sydney was . . . messing away . . . at his nasty chemicals. **1894** K. GRAHAME *Pagan P.* 129 What boy has ever passed a bit of water without messing in it? **1908** K. GRAHAME *Wind in Willows* i. 7 There is nothing—absolutely nothing—half so much worth doing as simply messing about in boats. **1932** *Amer. Speech* VII. 334 Mess around, to 'kill time'; to interfere; to meddle. **1957** D. ROBINS *Noble One* iv. 41, I can't see the attraction of messing around with a lot of sick animals. **1962** J. CANNAN *All is Discovered* iv. 87 What he enjoyed was messing about in boats and sitting in the sun. **1964** *Evening Post* (Wellington, N.Z.) 4 Jan., A few audible reminders to himself to 'stop messing around' failed to help matters. **1970** H. E. ROBERTS *Third Ear* 10/1 Mess around, to engage in a great deal of purposeless activity. **1973** *Times* 18 Apr. 3/2 (Adv.), And if you ask the Chancellor of the Exchequer what a company like ours is doing 'messing about in boats' he'll tell you we're the world's largest manufacturer of quality inflatable leisure craft.

b. to mess with: to interfere or get involved with; to make a mess of; to trouble or annoy. *U.S. colloq. or dial.* Cf. sense 7.

1903 *Dialect Notes* II. 299 *Mess with*, to meddle with; also, to make a mess of. 'Don't mess with your food.' **1913** *Ibid.* IV. 5 *Mess with*, to associate with. 'We don't mess with those people.' **1955** S. WHITMORE *Solo* 27 And what little lady is going to mess with you. **1955** SHAPIRO & HENTOFF *Hear me talkin' to Ya* 374 The really good musicians are too smart to mess with it. **1956** B. HOLIDAY *Lady sings Blues* (1973) iv. 46 This talk about a big tone messed with Lester for months. **1968** E. GAINES in A. Chapman *New Black Voices* (1972) 101, I never messed with a woman I didn't love. **1971** *Black World* Apr. 66 You hit her with a chair leg. You didn't have no right to mess with that poor girl.

c. to mess up: to make a mess or muddle of a situation; to get into trouble; to become mixed up or involved. *U.S. colloq.*

1933 *Amer. Speech* VIII. III. 29/2 Boy, I ain't a-goin' t' mess up no more from now on. **1938** M. K. RAWLINGS *Yearling* xxiii. 290 If she's nothin' but one o' them leetle o' chipperdales, why do he mess up with her? **1956** B. HOLIOAY *Lady sings Blues* (1973) iii. 33 When the time came to take those bills off the table, I was always messing up. **1969** H. KOHL in T. Kochman *Rappin' & Stylin' Out* (1972) 110 He wanted to learn badly, they told me, and was messing up by memorizing the signs in the neighborhood and thinking that's all there was to reading.

5. trans. To make a mess of; to disorder, make dirty, soil (a thing); to muddle (a business); to spoil, ruin. Also with *up*.

1854 W. COLLINS *Hide & Seek* III. iv. 108 That's the first pair of trousers I ever ventured to cut out for you . . . and the long and short of it is, I've messed 'em. **1859** C. READE *Love me Little* i. It messes one's things so to pick them to pieces. **1862** H. MARRYAT *Year in Sweden* I. 165 The authorities, . . . convinced of the folly of messing matters, have caused a plan to be drawn out on a grand . . . scale. **1883** FREEMAN in W. R. W. Stephens *Life & Lett.* (1895) II. 275 The friars' churches at Gloucester . . . are utterly messed and made up

into houses. **1901** *Scribner's Mag.* (U.S.) XXIX. 404/1 Lank told him that he had messed the whole business. **1909** *Dialect Notes* III. 349 The house is all messed up. **1919** G. B. SHAW *Heartbreak House* II. 85, I get my whole life messed up with people falling in love with me. **1959** I. FLEMING *Goldfinger* xiv. 194 Bond only prayed that she hadn't got some private plot involving him or Goldfinger that was going to mess up his own operation. **1966** *Word Study* Dec. 3/2 There's no real point in worrying anyhow. It just messes you up.

6. to mess about: to handle roughly or too familiarly; to inconvenience or annoy. Also with *around. dial. or colloq.*

1874 *Slang Dict.*, *Mess*, to interfere unduly. Costermongers refer to police supervision as 'messing'. **1901** *Essex Weekly News* 8 Mar. 3/3 Defendant was 77 years old, and had never been messed about by policemen before. **1934** A. P. HERBERT *Holy Deadlock* 276 Why should our private lives be spied upon—and messed about in a Court like this? **1955** *Times* 20 May 14/6 If industry is once again going to be messed about by Government interference—more nationalization, more controls. **1957** M. SPARK *Comforters* v. 110 Her great desire to travel by train was dispersed by the obvious necessities of going to Mass, and of not messing Laurence around any further. **1973** *Time Out* 2-8 Mar. 14/1 My impression is that when the surge of violence was on—at its height, two years ago—quite a few teachers got messed about. It was somewhere beyond extreme rudeness, but short of your actual NAS physical assault.

7. Sc. To mix, associate *with*; only in *phr. to mess or (and) mell*.

1821 GALT *Ann. Parish* xxiv. (1895) 159 She . . . would not let me . . . mess or mell wi' the lathron lasses of the clachan. **1822** — *Steam-boat* iv. 88 This is an observe that I have made . . . since I began . . . to mess and mell more with the generality of mankind. **1887** J. SERVICE *Dr. Duguid* (ed. 3) 281 He would neither mess nor mell wi' any o' the new reformers.

mess, obs. form of MASS *sb.*¹

|| **messa di voce** ('messa di 'votʃe). Pl. messe di voce. [It., lit. 'placing of the voice'.] In singing, a gradual crescendo and diminuendo on a long-held note.

1801 in BUSBY *Dict. Mus.* **1876** STAINER & BARRETT *Dict. Mus. Terms* 286/2 *Messa di Voce* (It.), the swelling and diminishing of the sound of the voice upon a holding note. **1938** *Oxf. Compan. Mus.* 567/2 [In the eighteenth century] every long note (irrespective of the sense of the words) was expected to bear a *messa di voce*. **1958** *Listener* 14 Aug. 250/3 The tenor's wonderful *messa di voce* at the cadence leading to the reprise. **1964** *Conc. Oxf. Dict. Opera* 259/1 *Messa di voce* . . . the art of swelling and diminishing tone on a single note.

message ('mesɪdʒ), *sb.*¹ Forms: 4-7 *massage*, 5 *masage*, (4 *messag*, *missage*, 5 *massache*, 6 *message*, *messege*, 6, 8 *messagee*, 7 *meswage*), 3-*message*. [a. F. *message* = Pr. *messatge*, Sp. *mensaje*, Pg. *mensagem*, It. *messaggio*:—popular L. **missaticum* (a med.L. word of this form occurs in the 12th c.), f. L. *miss-*, *mittere* to send.]

1. a. A communication transmitted through a messenger or other agency; an oral or written communication sent from one person to another; also, †intelligence, tidings, news. *Obs.*

1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 3645 To be king com message bat pe scottes. . . dude him gret outrage. **c1330** R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 40 bis was his message, his Danes wild he venge Ageyn him in bataille. **1382** WYCLIF 2 *Kings* vii. 9 This is forsothe a day of good message. **1462** MARG. PASTON in P. Lett. II. 99, I have spoken with my modre and seide to here as ye desired me to doo, and sche seide sche knewe the yassache weele inowe before. **1503-4** *Act 19 Hen. VII.* c. 34 *Preamble*, Dyvers messages and writings to hym sent. **1596** SHAKS. *Merch. V.* i. 1. 164 Sometimes from her eyes I did receive faire speechlesse messages. **1667** MILTON *P.L.* XI. 299 Gently hast thou toldt Thy message. **1722** DE FOE *Relig. Courtsh.* i. i. (1840) 22 You cannot desire me to carry such a message. **1840** MISS MITTFORD in *L'Estrange Life* (1870) III. vii. 107, I had a kind message from Captain Marrayat once, when somebody whom he knew was coming here. **1902** T. M. LINDSAY *Church in Early Cent.* viii. 355 They [acolytes] were the servants of the Christian priests . . . carrying their messages or letters.

|| Often applied to a communication sent by telegraph; hence *transf.*

1847 TENNYSON *Princess* Prol. 78 Thro' twenty posts of telegraph They flash'd a saucy message to and fro Between the mimic stations. **1884** J. TAIT *Mind in Matter* (1892) 71 Messages can pass through the brain and the nerves every moment.

b. In religious language: A divinely inspired communication by a prophet; tidings sent by God. *Freq. transf.*; esp., the broad meaning (of something); a view expressed in a piece of writing, etc., esp. one communicating a criticism of a social or political matter.

1546 BALE *Eng. Votaries* i. (1560) Ep. Ded., A ioyfull message declaring full remission to be given frely in Christe. **1781** J. LOGAN in *Sc. Paraphr.* xxxiv. iv, His oracles of truth proclaim the message brought to man. **1892** WESTCOTT *Gospel of Life* p. xviii, If we are to deliver our message as Christians we must face the riddles of life. **1902** A. B. DAVISON *Called of God* vii. 201 Isaiah's message is twofold; first ruin and then redemption.

transf. **1828** CARLYLE *Misc.* (1857) I. 238 Byron and Burns . . . had a message to deliver. **1895** ELLACOMBE *Glouc. Garden* xxv. 279 Every plant has its own separate message and lesson. **1936** *Time* 17 Feb. 46/2 In *Modern Times*, the 'message' has been underlined rather than, as in the old days, subconsciously implied. **1940** 'G. ORWELL' *Inside*

Whale 156 It will be seen that once again I am speaking of these people as though they were not artists, as though they were merely propagandists putting a 'message' across. **1949** H. NICOLSON *Diary* 7 Sept. (1968) 174 T. S. Eliot . . . is off to lecture in Germany. He asked me whether they would expect a 'message'. I said the only thing to do was to treat them as ordinary members of cultured society. **1955** *Times* 12 May 13/4 Mr. Kauffmann resembles other talented American novelists in that his real gifts for story-telling and satirical observation are somewhat obscured by too heavy an insistence on the 'message' implicit in the plot. **1969** J. ARGENTI *Managem. Techniques* ix. 54 If the chairman of the company shows an informed interest in techniques just occasionally, this should be enough for the message to get through to all levels. **1970** *Guardian* 17 Aug. 6/2 David Halliwell is . . . the black sheep of the student militants. . . 'Do you approve?' asked a nicely-dressed teenager, identifying the shock with the message. **1975** *Broadcast* 23 June 17/1 The medium may not be the message, but undeniably the characteristics of the medium shape the message.

c. An official communication from the Sovereign to Parliament; also, a communication from Parliament to members of the royal family, or between the two houses of Parliament themselves; *U.S.* a communication from a chief executive officer to a legislative body conveying instructions or information on matters of policy; *esp.* the Presidential address transmitted to Congress at the opening of the Session.

1566 *House of Commons Jnl.* 30 Sept. (1742-62) I. 73/1 At which Thirtieth Day of September, 1566, . . . Mr. Comptroller . . . with a convenient Number, went up to the Lords with that Message. **1621** *Ibid.* 13 Feb. (1742-62) I. 520/1 Having faithfully discharged themselves in their Message to the King. **1625** WHITELOCK *Mem.* (1853) 3 The commons . . . voted to give the king two subsidies, for which the king thanks them by a message. **1701** *House of Commons Jnl.* 20 June (1742-62) XIII. 638/1 A Message was sent to the House of Commons, by Mr. Baron Tracy and Mr. Baron Berry. **1711-12** SWIFT *Jnl. to Stella* 17 Jan., The Queen's message was only to give them notice of the peace she is treating. **1758** *Mem. Last War* 35 The Governor thereupon moved the Assembly in two other Messages to resume the Consideration of this Enterprize. **1801** HAMILTON *Wks.* (1886) VII. 200 Instead of delivering a speech to the Houses of Congress, . . . the President has thought fit to transmit a Message. **1818** *House of Commons Jnl.* 6 June LXXIII. 424/1 Resolved, *Nemine Contradicente*, That a Message be sent from this House to congratulate their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Cambridge, on their happy nuptials. **1820** *House of Lords Jnl.* 15 Aug. LIII. 367/2 Ordered, *Nemine Dissentiente*, That a Message of Condolence be sent from this House to His Royal Highness The Duke of York . . . and that The Duke of Wellington and The Earl Graham do attend His Royal Highness with the said Message. **1844** ERSKINE *May Law of Parl.* xvi. 249 A message is the most simple and frequent mode of communication; it is daily resorted to for sending bills from one house to another [etc.]. *Ibid.* xvii. 268 Messages are frequently sent by both houses to members of the royal family, to congratulate them upon their nuptials. . . or other auspicious events. . . or to condole with them on family bereavements. **a1859** MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xxiv. (1861) V. 177 William . . . sent down to the Commons a message, . . . written throughout with his own hand. **1862** J. M. LULOW *Hist. U.S.* 169 The President, in his message of the year . . . referred in terms of sympathy with Texas to its struggle with Mexico. **1950** *Times* 21 Oct. 3/5 Before 1855 . . . messages were always carried to the Lords by members of the Commons themselves, and from the Lords to the Commons by Masters in Chancery or judges.

2. a. The business entrusted to a messenger; the carrying of a communication; a mission, an errand.

c1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 24/26 Heo weoren Messagers: and from an heiz mon heo come To don to him a Message. **c1380** WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* III. 272 þat an angel of God schal not do Goddis massagis to save Cristene soulis. **1390** GOWER *Conf.* III. 300 His doghter. . . He bad to gon on his message. **c1440** *Alphabet of Tales* 72 Such men sulde be no bailiays, nor go no messagies. **1470** *Gol. & Gaw.* 401 Our souerane Arthour . . . Has maid was thre as mediator, His message to schaw. **1526** *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 32 b, Yf man shall have sufficient faculty to do the message of God. **1591** SHAKS. *I Hen. VI.* iv. vii. 53 On what submissiue message art thou sent? **1667** MILTON *P.L.* v. 289 All the Bands Of Angels . . . to his message high in honour rise; For on som message high they guesst him bound. **1720** PETRIE *Rules Deportm.* II. Wks. (1877) 6 A Gentleman ought not to run or walk too fast in the Streets, lest he be suspected to be going a Message. **1840** MARRYAT *Poor Jack* iv. I. . . ran messages. **1849** THACKERAY *Pendennis* xvii, She bethought her . . . how he had gone on messages for her.

† **b.** Phrase. (To go, send, etc.) *in* (also *of*, *on*) *message:* on the business of carrying a communication or of doing an errand. *Obs.*

1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 7405 A monke he sende him in message. **1382** WYCLIF 2 *Cor.* v. 20 Therefore we ben sett in legacie, or message, for Crist. **1443** *Acts Privy Council* (1835) V. 238 To paie to Coler pursivant pe welche goethe now in pe Kynges message beyonde pe see xl.s. **1456** SIR G. HAYE *Law Arms* (S.T.S.) v. 116 Quen ony is send in message to the inmyes. **1548** HALL *Chron.*, *Hen. VII* 12 b, He sent on message Christopher Urswicke to Charles. **1557** F. SEAGER *Schoole of Vertue* 726 in *Babes Bk.*, How to order thy selfe being sente of message. **1593** SHAKS. 2 *Hen. VI.* iv. i. 113, I go of Message from the Queene to France. **1622** BACON *Hen. VII* 142 The King . . . sent Sir Richard Gvilford into Kent in message.

c. *Phr. to get the message:* to understand a position stated or implied.

1964 'C. E. MAINE' *Never let Up* xv. 149 'Let's go in and have a drink anyway.' 'Now you're getting the message,' he commented. 'Lead the way.' **1967** O. WYNO *Walk Softly, Men Praying* viii. 134 They didn't ask me in for a drink. . . Richard . . . realized it would only be postponing the inevitable. He had got the message at last. **1972** D. LEES *Zodiac* 90 They don't seem able to make up their minds

whether to warn me off or knock me off but I do get the message loud and clear and . . . I'm going. 1974 *Times* 9 Jan. 14/8 (heading) Will Nato get the message?

†3. A person or body of persons conveying a communication; one or more messengers or envoys, an embassy. [So in OF.] *Obs.*

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 78 A message tille him nam vnto Normundie, Teld William eueridele of Malcolme robberie. c 1386 CHAUCER *Man of Law's T.* 235 The hooly lawes of oure Alkaron, Yeuen by goddes message Makomete. a 1450 *Le Morte Arth.* 2256 Then was A bischope at Rome, Off Rowchester, . . . Tylle ynlande he, the message, Come. c 1470 HENRY Wallace VIII. 541 Wallace has herd the message say thair will. c 1475 *Rauf Coilzear* 905 Fra the Chane of Tartarie, At him this message wald I be, To tell him [etc.].

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *message bag*; *message-carrying*; *message-boy* *Sc.*, an errand-boy; *message card*, a card on which a message may be written; in the 18th c. *spec.* a card of invitation to a reception or entertainment; *message-form*, a printed form for a telegraphic message; *message-lad* = *message-boy*; *message rate* *Hist.*, in the British Post Office, a fixed rate of payment per message sent by telephone (opposed to a subscription entitling to 'unlimited service'); *message-stick*, a stick or small block of wood carved with significant marks, used as a means of communication in Norway and among the Australian aborigines.

1917 'CONTACT' *Airman's Outings* vii. 184 The contact patrol buses . . . by means of *message bags dropped over brigade headquarters report progress to the staff. 1948 'N. SHUTE' *No Highway* xi. 289 Stubbs came back with the message bag. 1896 CROCKETT *Cleg Kelly* (ed. 2) 56, I came . . . to ask about the situation of a *message-boy. 1755 W. WHITEHEAD in Dodsley *Poems* II. 264 (title) On a *Message-Card in Verse, Sent by a Lady. 1804 *European Mag.* XLV. 418/2 His visits were admitted without the punctilios of message-cards. 1851 *Illustr. Catal. Exhib.* 102/2 Paper and Stationery. . . Message Cards, plain and ornamental. 1829 BENTHAM *Justice & Cod. Petit.* 179 The business of *message-carrying. 1900 *Post Office Guide* Jan. 518 Postage stamps are used for the payment of telegrams, and the public are required to affix them to the *message-forms. 1836 DICKENS *Sk. Boz* (1837) 2nd Ser. 101 The mother had got the boy a *message-lad's place in some office. 1901 *Daily Chron.* 30 Nov. 7/7 [Post Office Telephones.] Most of these [agreements] are at what is known as the *message rate. 1860 *Leisure Hour* 3 May 287/1 To this day the people in Norway are called together for the despatch of public business, in a somewhat similar manner. A bud-stick, or *message-stick . . . is painted and stamped with the royal arms. 1881 *Academy* 24 Sept. 243 Three message-sticks from Australia which prove that even degraded savages may invent real written characters. 1898 in MORRIS *Austral Eng.*

†'message, sb.² *Obs.* rare⁻¹. [? f. *mess* MASS sb.¹ + -AGE.] ? The action of saying mass.

c 1440 *Alphabet of Tales* 58 He sente purgh all his bisshopptryke, & garte do message & oders prayers & suffrage of halie kurk for hym.

message ('mesɪdʒ), *v.* [f. MESSAGE sb.¹]

1. *trans.* To send as a message; to send by messenger; *spec.* to transmit (a sketch, plan, etc.) by means of signalling, telegraphing, etc.

1583 STANYHURST *Æneis* iv. (Arb.) 107 Hee did, in expressed commaund, to me message his erraund. 1636 W. DENNY in *Ann. Dubrensis* (1877) 14 Then by and by swift racing Naggs contend Who first, shall message Conquest to the end, Of their appointed course. 1886 *Longm. Mag.* VII. 416 The result obtained . . . is easier to message. 1887 *Pall Mall G.* 24 Mar. 11/1 A series of rules by which any drawing may be 'messaged' and signalled. 1896 *Columbus (Ohio) Dispatch* 18 Mar. 7/1 The bill was messaged over from the house last evening.

2. *intr.* To carry a message. *nonce-use.*

1840 DICKENS *Barn. Rudge* xxiv. Our people go backwards and forwards . . . lettering and messaging, and fetching and carrying.

Hence 'messaging *vbl.* sb.

1865 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* xv. iii. V. 289 We can get no free messaging from part to part of our own Army even. *Ibid.* XIX. ii. (1873) VIII. 127 Montalembert's watching, messaging about.

messenger, -er(e), *obs.* ff. of MESSENGER.

messageless ('mesɪdʒləs), *a.* [f. MESSAGE sb.¹ + -LESS.] Without a message; having no message to communicate.

1925 *Brit. Weekly* 18 June 268/2 He lost his faith in the Bible . . . and (to use his own significant words) 'I became a messageless man'. a 1930 D. H. LAWRENCE *Last Poems* (1932) 283 The dark and gleaming beauty of the messageless gods.

|| **messengerie** (mɛsəʒri). [Fr.: see MESSAGERY.] *Usu. pl.* The transportation or delivery of goods, messages, or people; a conveyance for these. Also *attrib.* So *messengeries* maritimes, the transport of goods, etc., by sea; the name of a shipping-line.

1792 A. YOUNG *Trav. France* 1. 11 In ten miles we met not one stage or diligence; only two messengeries, and very few chaises. 1878 LADY C. SCHREIBER *Jrnl.* 29 June (1952) 150 We took our passage in the French Messengeries boat. 1907 G. B. SHAW *John Bull's Other Island* p. x, Many Englishmen like Frenchmen better than Englishmen, and never go on board a Peninsular and Oriental steamer when one of the ships of the Messengeries Maritimes is available. 1931 E.

WAUGH *Remote People* 12 French colonial officials, their wives and disorderly children . . . make up the bulk of a normal Messengeries Maritimes passenger list. 1934 A. CHRISTIE *Murder on Orient Express* II. xiv. 169 He saw me on board a French Messengerie boat for Smyrna. 1974 S. COULTER *Chateau* II. vi. 286 She had come down by the Messengeries coach.

messengerie ('mesɪdʒəri). *Obs.* or *arch.* Also 4 **messengerie, -gry.** [a. F. *messengerie*, f. *messenger*: see MESSENGER and -ERY.]

1. The office or function of a messenger; the performance of a message or errand. *Obs.* exc. *arch.*

c 1381 CHAUCER *Parl. Foules* xxxiii, I saw . . . Fool hardynesse & flatterye, & desyr, Messagerye & meede & oper thre. 1658 PHILLIPS, *Messagy*, (old word) diligence in doing a message. 18 . . . CARLYLE *Hist. Sk.* (1898) 80 There are the country carriers [on a market day], packing, unpacking; swift diligence, thousandfold messengerie looking through their eyes.

2. A body of messengers. *Obs.* rare⁻¹.

c 1500 *Melusine* 69 In this messengerie or embassy were sent two wyse knyghtes.

messagier, -gre, -gy(e)r, *obs.* ff. MESSENGER.

messal, -ale, *obs.* ff. MISSAL sb.

Messalian (mɛ'seɪliən), **Massalian** (mæ'seɪliən), *sb.* and *a.* *Ecccl. Hist.* Also 6-9 **Massilian**, 8 **Messallian**. [ad. late Gr. *Μεσσαλιανός* (Theodoret), *Μεσσαλιανός* (Epiphanius), ad. Syr. *m'cālyānā* given to prayer; the Greek writers render it by *εὐχίτης* (see EUCHITE) and *εὐχόμενος* one who prays. Some of the forms of the word are due to association with the place-name *Massalia*, *Massilia*, *Marseilles*.]

A. *sb.* A member of an ancient heretical sect, variously identified by early writers with the Euchites and with the Hesychasts.

a 1591 H. SMITH *Serm.* (1637) 380 If your lippes be not always going, which was the heresie of the Messalians. 1708-22 BINGHAM *Orig. Ecccl.* xx. iii. §5 The Massalians, or Euchites [kept Sunday as a fast]. 1833 MOORE *Trav. Irish Gentl. in Search Relig.* I. 262 The Messalians . . . imagined that the whole atmosphere was brimful of devils. 1880 *Encycl. Brit.* XI. 782/2 Hesychasts (. . . sometimes referred to as Euchites, Massalians, or Palamites), a quietistic sect.

B. *adj.* Of or pertaining to the Messalians.

1597 HOOKER *Ecccl. Pol.* v. lxxv. §1 We . . . should be like those Massilian heretics which doe nothing else but pray. 1654 H. L'ESTRANGE *Chas. I* (1655) 127 He was . . . disrelished by them who inclined to the Massilian and Arminian Tenets. 1882-3 SCHAFF *Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* III. 2152 The Massilian Monks are described as holding, that by faith and baptism any one can be saved, if he only will.

Messalina (mɛsə'li:nə). The name of Valeria *Messalina*, third wife of the Roman emperor Claudius, used allusively for a licentious and scheming woman.

1887 *Athenæum* 8 Oct. 467/1 His heroine is a New York Messalina who fastens herself upon a villain of the worst type. 1925 W. J. LOCKE *Great Pandolfo* xx. 257 I'm not either a Messalina, or one of the *grandes amoureuuses*. 1931 G. J. RENIER *The English* iv. 85 Messalinas are exceptions. A woman needs only one partner. 1946 KOESTLER *Thieves in Night* 146 Particularly Gaby, our red-haired Viennese Messalina who, having a year ago left Max for Mendl, has now left Mendl too. 1975 J. LYMINGTON 'Spider in Bath' ii. 39 'Unfaithful bitch!' he cried. 'Messalina! Medusa! Gorgon!'

messaline ('mesəli:n). [Fr., = *Messalina* (see prec.).] A soft, lightweight, and lustrous twilled-silk fabric. Also *attrib.*

1909 *Public Ledger* (Philadelphia) 26 June 7/7 Sale of Pongee & Messaline Dresses (title). *Ibid.*, Beautifully made of extra fine natural pongee silk and messaline. 1920 T. EATON & Co. *Catal.* Spring & Summer 1/2 This delightful Frock of Messaline Silk. 1921 *Daily Colonist* (Victoria, B.C.) 11 Oct. 5/3 (Adv't.), Black Messaline Silk, a beautiful heavy quality for making skirts and dresses. *Ibid.* 23 Oct. 16/4, 36-Inch Black Messaline, in an exceptionally good dye. A well woven silk in which you will realize the best wear. 1968 J. IRONSIDE *Fashion Alphabet* 241 *Messaline*, named after the wife of the Emperor Claudius (*Messalina*) this is a lustrous . . . satin-weave silk fabric.

messian ('mesən). *Sc.* Forms: 6-8 **messen**, 8 **messon**, 9 **messin**, 5- **messian**. [? a. Gael. *measan* = Irish *measán*, M. Irish *mesán* (Macbain).] A lap-dog; also applied to a person as a term of abuse. Also *attrib.* as *messian-dog, -cur, -tyke*.

a 1500 *Bernard. de cura rei fam.* (E.E.T.S.) 13 Little doggis and messanys with parbellis. 1508 KENNEDIE *Flyting w. Dunbar* 495 A crabbit, scabbit, euill facit messan tyke. 1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scotl.* I. 22 The varietie of Messen dogs, w^t quihikes gentle women vses to recreate thame selves. 1719 HAMILTON *Ep.* i. iii. in *Ramsay Poems* (1877) II. 232 To petty poets, or sic messens. 1786 BURNS *Two Dogs* 18 Na pride had he, But wad hae spent an hour caressan, Ev'n w^t a Tinkler-gipseys messan. 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* xv, I met him . . . with a common minstrel wench, with her messan and her viol on his . . . arm. 1853 CARLYLE in *Atlantic Monthly* LXXXII. (1898) 685 The white mat on Jane's lap is her wretched little messin-dog.

messangier, -yer, -yre, *obs.* ff. MESSENGER.

Messapian (mɛ'seɪpiən), *sb.* and *a.* Also **Me'ssapic**. [f. L. *Messāpi-us* + -AN.]

A. *sb.* a. A native or inhabitant of the ancient district of Messapia (now Apulia and Calabria) in southern Italy. b. The language of the Messapians. B. *adj.* Of or pertaining to the Messapians or their language.

1773 [see IAPYGIAN *a.* and *sb.*]. 1876 *Encycl. Brit.* IV. 650/2 The inhabitants [of Calabria] were Sallentines and Calabrians or Messapians, both probably of Pre-Hellenic or Pelasgic race. 1880, 1882 [see IAPYGIAN *a.* and *sb.*]. 1932 W. L. GRAFF *Lang.* 375 Venetic of Northeastern Italy and the South Italian Messapic. 1932 *Times Lit. Suppl.* 21 July 530/4 The three groups of Apulian vases, Messapian, Peucetian and Daunian. 1948 D. DIRINGER *Alphabet* II. viii. 471 The Messapic or Messapian was the earliest European offshoot of the Greek language. 1949 *Oxf. Class. Dict.* 560/2 The Apulian Peucetii . . . and Daunii . . . also spoke Messapic. 1966 M. S. BEELER in Birnbaum & Puhvel *Indo-European Dial.* 52 The undoubtedly Illyrian Messapic of the southeastern end of the peninsula.

messaye, *obs.* form of MISSAY *v.*

messchance, *obs.* form of MISCHANCE.

messe: see MASS *sb.*¹, *v.*¹, MEASE, MESSIAH.

messeger, *obs.* form of MESSENGER.

messeigneurs, *pl.* of MONSEIGNEUR.

messeline, -ling, *obs.* forms of MASLIN².

messelinge, -yne, -yng, *obs.* ff. MASLIN¹.

messell(e), variants of MEASLE *a.* *Obs.*

† **messellawny**. *Obs.* Also 7 **messelane**, **misselane**. Some textile fabric.

1612 *Sc. Bk. Customs in Halyburton's Ledger* (1867) 322 *Missellanes* the peice contening xxx elnis xxxvi li. a 1625 *Rates Merchandizes*, *Missellanes* the peice, containing thirtie yards. 1642 *Ibid.*, *Messellanes*. 1640 in *Entick London* II. 178 *Messellawny*, the peice.

messelyng, *obs.* form of MASLIN¹.

messenger ('mesɪndʒə(r)). Forms: *a.* 3-6 **messenger**, 3-5 -ere, (4 **messenger**, **messenger**, -gre), 3-4 **messenger**, **messeger**, (4 **messenger**, **masager**), 5 **massageer** (**messageer**), 4 **mas(s)eger**, 5 -gere, 5-6 **messagier**, (5 **massagier**, 6 **messurger**). *β.* 4-6 **messenger**, 4-5 -ere, -ir, 5-6 -aunger, (4 **messenger**, 5 **messenger**, **myssanger**), 4-7 **messenger**, 5 -ere, 4-5 **messenger**(e), (4 **messenger**, -syngere, **massingere**, 5 **massynger**, 6 **mesynger**), 4-5 **messenger**, 5 **massanger**(e), **messengere**, (**masenger**, -yr, **messengyr**), 5 **messangier**, -yer, -yre, 6 **messengier**, 4-**messenger**. [ME. *messenger*, -ier, a. F. *messenger* (OF. also *messenger*), f. *message*: see MESSAGE sb. Cf. Pr. *messatgier*, Sp. *mensajero*, Pg. *mensageiro*, It. *messaggiere*, -ere. For the insertion of *n* in the *β* forms, cf. PASSENGER, etc.]

1. a. One who carries a message or goes on an errand; †an envoy, ambassador (*obs.*). *corbie messenger*: see CORBIE 2.

(God's messenger: (a) used for ANGEL *sb.*, as representing the etymological sense of that word, and as expressing the function assigned to angels in Scripture; (b) applied to a prophet, or to a clergyman, as charged with a message from God to mankind.

a. a 1225 *Anr. R.* 190 Heie monnes messenger, me schal heiliche underuongen. 1362 *LANGL. P.Pl.* A. iv. 115 Bote hit beo Marchaund. or Messager with letters. 1481 CAXTON *Godeffroy* i. 18 Machomet . . . welche was messenger of the deuil. 1521-2 DOUGLAS in *Ellis Orig. Lett.* Ser. III. I. 295 For baith by messurges and write I declarit him playnlye I wald pass thro' this Realme. 1558 KNOX *First Blast* (Arb.) 6 The especiall dutie of Goddes messagers is to preache repentance. 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 389 The next day . . . came messagers and letters that Aspurge was taken.

β. 13 . . . K. *Alis*. 7609 Ac, by special messenger, Y wol sende hire love-drewery. c 1450 HOLLAND *Howlat* 231 The Dow, Noyis messenger. 1460 *Lybeaus Disc.* 1747 (Kaluza) A maide, pat is her messengere . . . broust me her. 1535 COVERDALE I *Sam.* xix. 20 Saul sent his messengers to Dauids house, that they shulde . . . kyll him. 1588 in *Harl. Misc.* (1800) II. 87 If he should to revenge against any other nation, he would plead the cause by messengers. 1624 S. WARD in *Ussher's Lett.* (1686) 321 This Messenger bringeth the Book, and things from Mr. Crane. 1667 MILTON *P.L.* VII. 572 God . . . Thither will send his messengers On errands of supernal Grace. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* (1840) II. xiv. 295 Messengers were sent express. 1859 W. COLLINS *Q. of Hearts* (1875) 14 [He] sent off a mounted messenger with the letter.

b. The bearer of (a specified message).

a. 1577 *DEE Relat. Spir.* i. (1659) 63 Those that are the Messengers and Angles of the Dignified and Triumphant Glory. 1583 GOLDING *Calvin on Deut.* cix. 672 Yet doth God appoint vs to be . . . messagers of his vnfallible truth. *β.* a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* ciii. 5 When pou wol pou makis pain [gostis] messengers of pi will. 1595 SHAKS. *John* II. i. 260 Messengers of Warre. a 1625 FLETCHER, etc. *Fair Maid Inn* III. ii. At next visit, Madam, I'll be a messenger of comfort. 1703 DE FOE in *15th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. iv. 76 You must not refuse to be the messenger of my acknowledgments.

†c. In New England (17th c.), the representative of a Congregational church at a synod. *Obs.*

The title may have been suggested by ἄγγελος 'angel' (of a church) in Rev. i-iv.

1646 in *Rec. Massachusetts* (1853) II. 155 To assemble the churches, or their messengers, upon occasion of counsell. *Ibid.*, A public assembly of the elders and other messengers of the severall churches. **1665** J. ELIOT *Commun. of Churches* 4 The Intrinsicall and proper Efficient of a Council, are the Churches, who elect and send Messengers to that end. *Ibid.*, The Members Constituent of a Council, are Church-Messengers.

d. fig.

c 1400 *Rom. Rose* 2919 The eye is a good messengere, Which can to the herte. Tidyngis sende. **1490** CAXTON *Eneydos* xix. 71 [Mount Caucasus] sendeth down her colde messagers as snowe, froste, heyle, & tempeste. **1591** SHAKS. *Two Gent.* II. ii. 77 His teares, pure messengers, sent from his heart. **1615** CROOKE *Body of Man* 535 The Sences. are the messengers and interpreters of the Soule. **1812** *Chron.* in *Ann. Reg.* 83 Casting these leaden messengers of death [sc. bullets]. **1832** W. IRVING *Alhambra* II. 39 Day after day we watched for the return of the messenger of love [sc. a bird]. **1860** RUSKIN *Mod. Paint* V. vi. 43 It [the trunk] is rather a messenger to the roots.

e. Used as the name of a newspaper, periodical, etc.

1834 (title) Southern literary messenger. **1886** *Encycl. Brit.* XXI. 109/2 Many excellent literary journals and magazines. among these. the time-honoured *Viestnik Yevropi* ('Messenger of Europe'). **1922** JOYCE *Ulysses* 460 *Messenger of the Sacred Heart* and *Evening Telegraph* with Saint Patrick's Day Supplement. **1975** (title) Kent Messenger.

f. *Biol.* A molecule or substance that carries genetic information. Freq. attrib. (cf. *messenger RNA* in 7).

1961 BRENNER, JACOB & MESELSON in *Nature* 13 May 576 The paradox. can be resolved by the hypothesis, put forward by Jacob and Monod [in *J. Mol. Biol.* (in the press)], that. ribosomes are non-specialized structures which receive genetic information from the gene in the form of an unstable intermediate or 'messenger'. **1962** *Listener* 8 Mar. 413/2 'Messenger' molecules of RNA. **1969** A. M. CAMPBELL *Episodes* ix. 116 The genes of one operon are all transcribed onto the same messenger molecule. *Ibid.* 117 The rate of messenger synthesis. **1971** *Nature* 2 July 12/1 Where there are no operons messengers are evidently monocistronic.

† 2. *esp.* a. A servant sent forward to prepare the way; a forerunner, precursor, harbinger. *Obs.*

c 1325 *Metr. Hom.* (1862) 44 He [St. John] was ryt Cristes messenger. **1340** *Ayenb.* 195 Huanne a riche man ssel come to ane toune. he zent his messagerys be-uore uor to nime guod in. **1382** WYCLIF *Luke* ix. 52 And he sente messangeris bifore his sijt. **1596** SHAKS. *Merch. V. v. i.* 117 There is come a Messenger before To signifie their comming. [1884 BIBLE (R.V.) *Mat.* iii. 1 (as in earlier versions).]

b. fig.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 190 Ich am pe scheadewe, seið pis messenger, pet is, worldes pine. **c 1374** CHAUCER *Troylus* III. 1368 [1417] And lucifer, pe dayes messenger, Gan for to ryse, and out here bemys prow. **c 1386** — *Knt.'s T.* 633 The busy larke, messenger of day. — *Man of Law's Prolog.* 6 Of April, that is messenger to May. **1545** *Primer, Lauds Cijijb.* The birde, of day messenger, Croweth and sheweth, that light is nere. **1601** SHAKS. *Jul. C. ii. i.* 104 Yon grey Lines, That fret the Clouds, are Messengers of Day.

c. *cuckoo's messenger*: (see quot.).

1885 SWAINSON *Prov. Names Birds* 103 Wryneck. . . From its arrival the same time as, or a little before, the cuckoo, it has the names of. Cuckoo's messenger [etc.].

d. *pl.* Small clouds detached from the main mass.

1787 *Best Angling* (ed. 2) 145 When. there are small black fragments of clouds like smoke, flying underneath, which some call messengers, . . . rain is not far off. **1880** JEFFERIES *Gr. Ferne F.* 133.

3. a. A government official employed to carry dispatches, and, formerly, to apprehend state prisoners; esp. one employed by the Secretaries of State. *Messenger of the Exchequer* (see quot. 1706). *King's or Queen's Messenger*, one who conveys dispatches to or from the Sovereign.

1535 *Act 27 Hen. VIII.* c. 27 §3 There shalbe. . . one other person, which shalbe called Messenger of the same Courte. **1694** *Wood Life* 2 Aug. (O.H.S.) III. Most of the messengers are gone into the country to fetch up persons seised upon account of the plot. **1696** PHILLIPS, *Messenger*, one that attends upon the King and his Council to carry Dispatches, and waits upon the Sergeant at Arms to Apprehend Prisoners of State. **1706** — (ed. Kersey), *Messengers of the Exchequer*, certain Officers in that Court, four in Number, who as Pursuivants, attend the Lord Treasurer, to carry his Letters and Orders. **1713** SWIFT *Jrnl. to Stella* 31 Mar., Mr. Noble. . . was. . . seized again by the Sheriff, and is now in a messenger's hands at the Black Swan in Holborn. **1732** BERKELEY *Alciph.* I. §9 A man had better a thousand times be hunted by bailiffs or messengers. **1866** *Guide to Employ. in Civ. Serv.* 71 War Department. . . Messengers, Queen's Messengers, and Letter-carriers. **1874** *Act 37 & 38 Vict.* c. 81 §4 The office of messenger or pursuivant of the Great Seal shall as a separate office be abolished. **1879** C. MARVIN *Public Offices* 201 A Queen's Messenger who is about to set off in five minutes' time for Cairo.

b. *Sc.* messenger(-at-arms): see quot. 1838.

1482 in *Rymer Foedera* (1711) 166/1 We. . . Constitute. . . the same Garter and Northumberland, our Ambassadors, Oratours, Procuratours, Factours, and Masseagers. **1587** *Sc. Acts. Jas. VI* (1814) III. 449/2 Of late zeiris pair is enter in the office of armes syndy extraordinary maseris. . . and a verie greit nowmer of messingeris. **1753** R. THOMSON (title) *A Treatise of the Office of Messenger.* *Ibid.* 2 There ought only to be in all Scotland 200 Messengers, or Officers of Arms (including Heralds, Macers and Pursuivants, 17 in Number). **1812** TENNANT *Auster F.* II. xxxiii, Sheriffs learn'd. . . and messengers-at-arms, with brows of brass.

1838 BELL *Dict. Law Scot.*, *Messenger-at-arms*; an officer appointed by, and under the control of the Lyon King-at-Arms. . . They are employed in executing all summonses and letters of diligence, both in civil and criminal matters. Our signet letters. . . were constantly directed to messengers-at-arms, as sheriffs in that part. **1872** MICHIE *Deedside Tales* 17 (E.D.D.) A messenger-at-arms. . . the terror of evil doers far and wide.

† c. *messenger of the press*, an officer appointed to search for unlicensed publications and presses.

1682 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) I. 226 The Stationers company. . . have called one Robert Stephens (a common messenger of the presse) on the livery. **1694** *Wood Life* 16 Oct. (O.H.S.) III, Tomson the printer was seized on by Stephens the messenger of the press, in the act of printing a pamphlet reflecting on the Government. **1706** in PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey).

d. *Bankruptcy law.* (See quot. 1894.)

1732 *Act 5 Geo. II.* c. 30 §4 That every such Bankrupt. . . shall be. . . required. . . to deliver up. . . all his. . . Books of Accounts. . . not seized by the Messenger of the said Commission. **1883** *Act 46 & 47 Vict.* c. 52 §153 The official solicitors and messengers in bankruptcy. . . shall be transferred to and become officers of the Board of Trade. **1894** G. Y. ROBSON *Law Bankruptcy* (ed. 7) 77 The messenger was a sort of sheriff's officer employed to execute the orders and warrants of the court. Originally. . . a messenger was attached to the court of each commissioner. . . In the Bankruptcy Act, 1883, the messenger and his staff are transferred to. . . the Board of Trade, and are to perform analogous duties to those previously discharged by them.

e. (See quot.)

1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Messengers*, boys appointed to carry orders from the quarter-deck.

4. An endless rope or chain passing from the capstan to the cable to haul it in. Also, a similar contrivance for hauling-in a dredge. Also, 'any line sent ahead by which a larger line is run to a dock, buoy or similar use' (G. Bradford *Gloss. Sea Terms* 1927).

1633 T. JAMES *Voy.* 80 We. . . put our Cables ouer-boord, with Messengers vnto them. **1784** J. KING *Cook's Voy. Pacific* III. 475 Having, in our endeavours to heave the anchor out of the ground, twice broken the old messenger and afterward a new one. **1882** NARES *Seamanship* (ed. 6) 159 The messenger is an endless chain passing round the capstan and two rollers in the manger.

5. a. (See quot.)

1746 CHESTERF. *Lett.* (1845) I. 53 My long and frequent letters. . . put me in mind of certain papers, which you have very lately, and I formerly, sent up to kites, along the string, which we called messengers; some of them the wind used to blow away, . . . and but few of them got up and stuck to the kite. **1864** *Every Little Boy's Bk.* 99 Some boys amuse themselves by sending messengers up to their kites when they have let out all their string. A messenger is formed of a piece of paper three or four inches square.

b. A device which may be sent down a line in order to trip some mechanism attached to it.

1929 *Jrnl. du Conseil* IV. 193 When a messenger is sent down the line it first hits the arm holding the stop. By the blow the stop is forced away, the messenger below is set free. **1959** H. BARNES *Oceanogr. & Marine Biol.* iii. 113 When the required depth has been reached, the bottle is allowed to remain there for 3 to 5 minutes, so that the thermometer may reach equilibrium and a 'messenger' is then sent down the wire. The hook is released and the springs contract closing the bottle. **1963** H. F. P. HERDMAN in M. N. Hill *Sea* II. vi. 124 When the messenger hits this catch, the lids are immediately closed and the bottle falls away through 180°.

6. The secretary-bird.

1793 *Buffon's Birds* VII. 316.

7. attrib. and Comb., as *messenger-authority*, *-bird*, *-boy*, *-wind*; *messenger-like* adv.;

messenger cable, a cable used to support a power cable or other conductor of electricity; a suspension cable or wire; *messenger RNA Biol.*, RNA which, after being synthesized in a cell nucleus in accordance with the genetic information carried by a gene ('transcription'), passes out of the nucleus and carries this information to a ribosome, where it determines which particular protein is synthesized there ('translation'); abbrev. *mRNA* (M 5); *messenger sword*, a sword-like implement, constituting a credential of the royal messengers of Ashantee (*Cent. Dict.* 1890); *messenger wire* = *messenger cable*.

1711 SHAPTESB. *Charac.* (1737) III. 337 There are further miracles remaining for 'em to perform, e'er they can in modesty plead the apostolick or messenger-authority. **1869** TOZER *Highl. Turkey* II. 327 A messenger-bird is described as issuing from the gloomy dungeon. **1876** J. S. INGRAM *Centenn. Exposition* 713 The messenger boys were seen everywhere conspicuous in their neat uniforms. **1886** *Pall Mall Gaz.* 26 Aug. 11/1 A Wall-street banker. . . sent a note by a district messenger boy to the office of his broker. **1922** JOYCE *Ulysses* 84 Messenger boys stealing to put on sixpence. **1959** N. MAILER *Advis. for Myself* (1961) 208, I was amateur agent for it, messenger boy, editorial consultant. . . and I made a hundred mistakes. **1916** *Stand. Rules Amer. Inst. Electr. Engin.* §778 A messenger wire or cable is a wire or cable running along with and supporting other wires, cables or contact conductors. **1948** *Building, Estimating & Contracting* (Amer. Techn. Soc.) IX. 48 A stranded steel messenger cable is strung over the chord of the trusses. **1594** G. ELLIS in *Buccluch MSS.* (Hist. MSS. Comm.) 25 He is upon a journey, messenger like, . . . to apprehend. . . her Majesty's loving subjects. **1961** BRENNER, JACOB & MESELSON in *Nature* 13 May 577/1 Model III implies that a special type of RNA molecule, or 'messenger RNA', exists which brings genetic information from genes

to non-specialized ribosomes. **1961** JACOB & MONOD in *Jrnl. Molecular Biol.* III. 350 A small fraction of RNA, first observed by Volkin & Astrachan (1957) in phage infected *E. coli* and recently found to exist also in normal yeasts. . . and coli. . . does seem to meet all the qualifications listed above. This fraction (which we shall designate 'messenger RNA' or M-RNA) amounts to only about 3% of the total RNA. **1970** AMBROSE & EASTY *Cell Biol.* iii. 113 Three types of RNA are involved in protein synthesis in the cytoplasm—messenger, transfer, and ribosomal RNA. **1973** *Sci. Amer.* Aug. 21/1 Some of the RNA (messenger RNA) determines the structure of the proteins (primarily enzymes) that constitute or manufacture all the tissues of the organism. **1898** *Blackw. Mag.* Mar. 427 The messenger-wind that drives before the dawn. **1898** E. J. HOUSTON *Dict. Electr. Words* (ed. 4) 849/2 Messenger wire of aerial cable. **1916** Messenger wire [see *messenger cable* above]. **1948** *Man. Uniform Traffic Control Devices* (U.S. Pub. Roads Admin.) III. 117 All overhead cable shall be supported by a suitable aerial messenger wire whenever there is a span of more than 30 feet.

messengership ('mɛsɪndʒɪp). [f. MESSENGER + -SHIP.] The office or function of a messenger.

1611 COTGR. s.v. *Messagerie*, A messengership; the estate, office, or function of a messenger. **1880** FAWCETT *Sp. in Ho. Comm.* 20 Aug., Candidates for messengerships—by which I presume is meant rural letter carrierships.

messengery. *Sc. ? Obs.* Also 6 messingerie. [f. MESSENGER + -ERY. Cf. MESSAGERY.] The office of messenger-at-arms.

1587 *Sc. Acts Jas. III* (1814) III. 449/2 He. . . commandis lioung king of armes That he onnawys ressaue any maner of personis to the office of messingerie in tyme cuming except it be [etc.]. **1753** R. THOMSON *Office of Messenger* 17 That the said M. Messenger within the Sherifffdom of — shall leilly, truly and honestly use and exerce the Office of Messengery.

Messenian (mɛ'si:ni:ən), *sb.* and *a.* [f. L. *Messenius*, Gr. *Μεσσηνός* Messenian + -AN.]

A. sb. a. A native or inhabitant of Messenia, a region in the south-west Peloponnese bordered on the east by Laconia. *b.* The dialect of this region. *B. adj.* Of or belonging to Messenia.

1579 NORTH tr. *Plutarch's Lives* 674 The Lacedaemonians brake of from this general peace, and. . . made warre, in hope to recouer the Messenians contrie. **1600** HOLLAND tr. *Livy's Romane Hist.* xxxvi. 936 But the Messenians. . . sent the ambassadors away. **1794** T. TAYLOR tr. *Pausanias' Descr. Greece* I. iv. iv. 346 A disagreement, for the first time, took place between the Messenians and Lacedaemonians. **1826** *Kaleidoscope* 14 Feb. 261/2 Ephemerus, the Messenian, advanced this paradoxical opinion. **1830** W. M. LEAKE *Trav. Morea* I. 366 Andhrussa. . . is advantageously situated, overlooking the rich Messenian plain. **1910** C. D. BUCK *Introd. Study Gk. Dial.* 10 The Doric Group. . . 2. *Messenian*. There is scarcely any material until a late period, when the dialect is no longer pure. **1911** *Encycl. Brit.* XXV. 610/1 Under Alcarnenes and Theopompus a war broke out between the Spartans and the Messenians, their neighbours on the west. **1958** R. LIDDELL *Morea* II. 95 Currants from the rich Messenian vineyards lay everywhere. **1960** A. R. BURN *Lyric Age Greece* ix. 182 A Messenian hero, Aristomenes. . . gained fame in song. **1968** V. EHRENBERG *From Solon to Socrates* ii. 33 The kings Polydorus and Theopompus, the contemporaries of the First Messenian War. *Ibid.* vii. 275 The place was held by Messenians from Naupactus. **1969** A. TOYNBEE *Some Probl. Greek Hist.* III. ii. 164 It is probable that the Laconians and Messenians. . . were of mixed origin. **1972** A. BARTONEK *Classification West Gk. Dial.* 91 In principle. . . Messenian produces the impression of representing an archaic form of Laconian. **1974** *Encycl. Brit. Micropædia* VI. 822/3 Many modern historians believe that there were only two early Messenian wars; the first (c. 735-c. 715) was the Spartan conquest of Messenia; but a Messenian revolt precipitated a second war, in which the Spartans were ultimately successful.

messer¹ ('mɛsə(r)). ? *Obs.* [? f. MESS v. + -ER¹.] ? A purveyor of meat for ships.

1644-5 *Will W. Cruse* (Somerset Ho.), W. Cruse of co. Somerset, Messer. **1746** in W. THOMPSON R. N. *Advoc.* (1757) 24 Though strongly opposed by Messers and Salters, they were obliged to. . . salt them [sc. the hogs].

messer² ('mɛsə(r)). *colloq.* [f. MESS v. + -ER¹.] One who makes a mess; a muddler, bungler (see also quot. 1951).

1937 E. POUND *Let.* July (1971) 296 The respectable and the middle generation, illustrious punks and messers, fakes like Shaw, stew like Wells, nickle cash-register Bennett. **1949** F. SARGESON *I Saw in my Dream* xiii. 131 Though of course he's an old messer. **1951** PARTRIDGE *Dict. Slang* (ed. 4) 1108/2 *Messer*, . . . a 'near' prostitute; an amateur not above taking money or a present. . . A man, or a woman, that does not keep to one lover. **1966** 'J. HACKSTON' *Father clears Out* 69 Where money and accounts were concerned she was the greatest messer living.

messer, obs. form of MACER¹.

messerayke, obs. form of MESARACI.

Messerschmitt ('mɛsəʃmɪt). Also (erron.) Messerschmidt. [f. the name of Willy Messerschmitt (b. 1898), German aircraft designer.] Any of several types (esp. fighters) of German military aircraft used in the 1939-45 war. Also as *adj.*

1940 I. HALSTEAD *Wings of Victory* I. ii. 52 The Messerschmitts attacked us from the rear. **1948** A. M. TAYLOR *Lang. World War II* (rev. ed.) 130 *Messerschmitt*, twin-engined German fighter monoplane, especially adapted to bomber escort work. **1955** E. M. HULL in G. Conklin *Sci.-Fiction Adventures in Dimension* 12 If a flight of Messerschmitts attack us in the next forty minutes, our machine-guns won't be much good. **1957** L. G. S. PAYNE

Air Dates 276 Munich, where Messerschmitt 262 jet fighters were being built. 1969 *Listener* 1 May 595/3 A wartime Spitfire chasing about after Messerschmidts over Kent. 1971 L. DEIGHTON *Declarations of War* 155 Above them the Messerschmitts and Spitfires were now only a mile apart.

messet ('mɛsɪt). *dial.* Also 7 misset. [? Altered from Sc. MESSAN, after dim. ending -ET¹.] A lapdog. Also *attrib.* (Cf. MESSAN.)

1631 BRATHWAITE *Whimzies, Pedler* 139 Would you have a true survey of his family...? You shall finde them subsist of three heads: himselfe, his truck, and her misset. 1640 — *Lanc. Lovers* iv. c. 3, Hee would... carry her Misset, open her pue [etc.]. 1646 J. HALL *Poems* 10 Suppose dame Julia's Messet thinks it meet To droop or hold up one of 'ts hinder feet. a 1694 M. ROBINSON *Autobiog.* (1856) 51 A breed of messet spaniels, very little, beautiful, and of rare conceit. 1822 BEWICK *Mem.* 27 She kept a messet dog.

†**Me'ssiacal**, *a. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. MESSIAH + -ACAL.] = MESSIANIC.

1614 JACKSON *Creed* III. xviii. §3 Nor Prophetically, nor Apostolically, nor Messiacally, much lesse could Papall authority make them believe.

Messiah (mɪ'saɪə). Forms: *a.* 4 Messie, 4-5 Messye, 5 Messy, Messe, Myssye; *β.* 3 Messyas, 4-8 Messias; *γ.* 7 Messiah. [The *a* forms are *a. F. Messie*, *ad. L. (Vulg.) Messias*, *a. Gr. Μεσσίας*, *ad. Aramaic m'shīhā*, *Heb. māshīhā* anointed (in the LXX rendered *Χριστός*, CHRIST), *f. māshah* to anoint. These forms do not occur in any Eng. transl. of the Bible, though common in other literature down to the 15th c. The form *Messias* was used in John i. 41 and iv. 25 (the only passages in which the word is found in the Gr. or Latin N.T.) by Wyclif after the Vulgate, and by later translators from 1526 to 1611 directly after the Greek. The form *Messiah*, invented by the translators of the Geneva Bible of 1560, is an alteration of the traditional *Messias*, intended to give it a more Hebraic aspect (the translators having on principle eliminated the Græcized forms of proper names from the O.T., though retaining them in the N.T.). In the Bible of 1611 it was adopted in Dan. ix. 25, 26, and although it occurs in no other passage of the 'Authorized Version', it eventually became the only current form. The Revisers of 1880-84 have substituted it for *Messias* in the two N.T. passages, but on the other hand have removed it from its original place in Dan. ix, where they read 'the anointed'.] The Hebrew title (= 'anointed') applied in the O.T. prophetic writings to a promised deliverer of the Jewish nation, and hence applied to Jesus of Nazareth as the fulfilment of that promise. (Chiefly preceded by *the* or defining word, exc. in the three Bible passages and sometimes in poetry, where it is treated as a proper name.) Hence *transf.*, an expected liberator or saviour of an oppressed people or country. (Written with capital M.)

a. 13. *Proph. Sanct.* (Vernon MS.) in *Archiv Stud. neu. Spr.* LXXXI. 87/152 Andrew penne to Symound tolde: 'Messye we ha founde'. ? a 1400 *Morte Arth.* 3998 Here I make myn avowe... To Messie, and to Marie. 1430-40 *LYDG. Bochas* ix. i. 20b, Sayd openly that he was Messy. c 1500 *Cov. Corpus Chr. Plays* i. 425 Ytys seyde... That of the lyne of Jude Schuld spryng a right Messe.

β. [c 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* John i. 41 We zemetton messiam pæt is gereht crist.] c 1275 *Woman of Samaria* 55 in *O.E. Misc.* 85 Louerd heo seyde nv quiddeþ men þat cumen in Messyas. 1382 WYCLIF *John* i. 41 We han founde Messias, that is interpretid Crist. [So all later versions down to 1611.] 1595 B. BARNES *Spir. Sonn.* x, Heavenly Messias! sweete anointed King! 1644 HOWELL *Eng. Teares* (1645) 181 To beat Religion into brains with a Pole axe, is to make Moloch of the Messias. 1681-6 J. SCOTT *Chr. Life* (1747) III. 531 Therefore do the modern Jews say, that the Messias is not yet come.

γ. 1560 BIBLE (Genev.) *Dan.* ix. 25 From the going forthe of the commandment... to builde Jerusalem, vnto Messiah the prince... 26 And after thire score & two wekes, shal Messiah be slayne. [So 1611.] 1653 MILTON *Ps.* ii. 6 Against the Lord and his Messiah dear. 1666 DRYDEN *Ann. Mirab.* cxiv, The wily Dutch, who, like fallen angels, feared This new Messiah's coming. a 1716 *SOUTH Sermon* (ed. 6) III. 299 All pretended false Messias vanish'd upon the Appearance of Christ the true one. 1776 J. ADAMS in *Fam. Lett.* (1876) 158 We are waiting, it is said, for Commissioners; a messiah that will never come. 1821 SHELLEY *Hellas* notes 57 The Greeks expect a Saviour from the West. It is reported that this Messiah had arrived... in an American brig.

attrib. 1850 CARLYLE *Letter-d. Pamph.* iv. 5 A People whose bayonets were sacred, a kind of Messiah People, saving a blind world in its own despite.

Messiahship (mɪ'saɪəʃɪp). [f. MESSIAH + -SHIP.] The character or office of the Messiah or of a Messiah.

1627 S. WARD *Happin. Practice* 23 By this, Christ demonstrated... his Messiasship. a 1716 *SOUTH Sermon* (ed. 6) III. 299 The Messiasship was pretended to by several Impostors. 1856 R. A. VAUGHAN *Mystics* (1860) II. 289 Hegel condescends to throw to Behmen some words of patronising praise, as a distant harbinger of his own philosophical Messiasship.

Messianic (mɛsɪ'ænik), *a.* [ad. mod.L. *Messianicus*, *f. Messias*: see MESSIAH and -IC. Cf. *F. messianique*, *G. messianisch*.] Of, pertaining to, or relating to the Messiah.

a 1834 COLERIDGE *Lit. Rem.* (1838) III. 15 It [Ps. lxxxvii] seems clearly Messianic. *Ibid.* 179 Doubts of his [Christ's] Messianic character and divinity. 1883 FARRAR *St. Paul* (1883) 107 In all ages the Messianic hope had been prominent in the minds of the most enlightened Jews.

Hence *Messianically adv.*, as referring to the Messiah.

1896 *Academy* 18 July 52/1 This expression... was very soon after understood Messianically.

So **Me'ssianism**, belief in a coming Messiah; **Me'ssianize v.** (nonce-wd.) *trans.*, to imbue with a Messianic character.

1876 Bp. ALEXANDER *Witness of Ps.* (1877) 23 It will be observed that any one Psalm, definitively Messianised, is pregnant with the Messianic principle. *Ibid.*, Messianism becomes at once the central scheme. 1904 *Contemp. Rev.* Aug. 198 Jesus Christ gets behind the formal Messianism of his time.

Messias, variant of MESSIAH.

||**Messidor** (mesidɔr). [Fr.; *f. L. messi-s* harvest + *Gr. δῶρον* gift.] The tenth month of the French revolutionary calendar.

1838 NICOLAS *Chronol. Hist.* 182 Messidor (Harvest Month) June 19-July 18.

Messie, obs. form of MESSIAH.

†**Me'ssiess**. *Obs. nonce-wd.* [f. MESSIAH + -ESS.] A female Messiah.

1685 LOVELL *Gen. Hist. Relig.* 50 That the Messiah came into the world only for Men, and that the Lady Iean was to be the Messieess of the Women.

messieurs ('mɛsjʊəz, || mɛsjə), *sb. pl.* [a. Fr., pl. of MONSIEUR.]

1. *a.* The plural of MONSIEUR, in its various uses. (When used as a prefixed title, now commonly represented, as in Fr., by the abbreviation *MM.*)

1624 MASSINGER *Parl. Love* i. v, My lord of Orleans... assisted By the messieurs Philamour and Lafort. 1696 VANBRUGH *Relapse* i. iii, Hey, messieurs, entrez. 1731 FIELDING *Tom Thumb* i. iii, Let Rome her Cæsar's and her Scipio's show, Her Messieurs France, let Holland boast Mynheers. 1770 J. Z. HOLWELL *Orig. Princ. Anc. Bramins* viii. §102 (1779) 119 However Mess. Yvon and Bouillet refute the Cartesian hypothesis, by [etc.]. 1827 SCOTT *Napoleon* VIII. 83 The two Messrs. de Polignac were deeply engaged. 1841 EMERSON *Method Nat. Wks.* (1881) II. 225 Why should not then these messieurs of Versailles strut and plot for tabourets and ribbons?

b. nonce-use. Imitating the Fr. use of the title before a personal designation in the plural.

1809 BYRON *Bards & Rev.* ix. note, Messieurs the Spirits of Flood and Fell. 1854 THACKERAY *Newcomes* I. i. 8, I warrant Messieurs the landlords their interests would be better consulted by keeping their singers within bounds.

c. nonce-use. *the Messieurs* = the French.

1889 DOYLE *Micah Clarke* 162 Two campaigns with the Messieurs in the Palatinate.

2. *a.* Used to supply the want of an English plural of MR. (Commonly in the abbreviated form Messrs.)

1779 MME. D'ARBLAY *Diary* (1842) I. 211 Lord Mordaunt, Messieurs Murphy, Fisher, and Fitzgerald. 1793 SMEATON *Edystone L.* §131, I returned with Messrs. Jessop and Richardson to Plymouth. 1849 THACKERAY *Pendennis* I. xviii. 164 Lady Agnes... voted the two Messieurs Pendennis most agreeable men. 1888 MAPLESON *Mem.* (ed. 2) I. 215 Messrs. Steinway now... undertook to supply each leading member of the Company with pianos.

b. nonce-use. As a title of address (without reference to foreigners); = 'Gentlemen'; 'Sirs'.

1789 WOLCOT (P. Pindar) *Tithe Rencounter* Wks. 1792 III. 27 Messieurs! I've search'd our ancient *Modus* ovcr.

messilling, obs. form of MASLIN¹.

messin, obs. form of MESSAN.

†**'messing**, *sb. Obs.* [? *a. Du. messing* (see MASLIN¹).] = MASLIN¹.

1371 *Fabric Rolls York Minster* (Surtees) 10, xxj lb, de messyng emptis de Ricardo Kyng 3s. 6d. 1379 *Mem. Ripon* (Surtees) III. 99 In ij petr. ij lb. de messyng emp. 4s. 2d.

'messing ('mɛsɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. MESS *v.* + -ING¹.] The action of the verb MESS¹.

†1. Feasting, banqueting. *Obs. rare*⁻¹.

1340 *Ayenb.* 71 Gerlonde, robes, playenges, messenges, and alle guodes byep ous yfayled. [Orig. (ed. 1495) has: Chapeaux, deduis, et tous biens nous sont failis.]

2. Participation in a mess or common meal.

1822 *Regul. & Ord. Army* 123 The Regularity of the Men's Messing is an object of primary Importance. 1864 *Athenæum* 5 Nov. 598/1 The introduction of the system of messing in our jails. 1898 *Folk-Lore* June 118 A right of free messing at the table of the Homeric king.

3. The providing of food to a (soldier's) mess; also *concr.* the food served out to a man; *rarely* payment for such food.

1811 WELLINGTON in *Gurf. Desp.* (1838) VIII. 295 By what you had seen of the messing of both regiments... it does appear that the soldiers... were not at all times messed in the manner pointed out by your order. 1884 SIR F. S. ROBERTS in *19th Cent.* June 1069 Rations should include what is now known as 'extra messing'. 1884 *Pall Mall G.* 9 Sept. 6/1 Out

of the private's pay, after deducting 'messing'.... he has to [etc.]. 1895 R. BLATCHFORD *Merrie England* vi. 48 His duty is to expend the messing money and superintend the messing.

4. *attrib.*, as *messing allowance, money*.

1892 *Pall Mall G.* 25 Feb. 6/2 The soldier... should receive a messing allowance of 3d. a day. 1889 *Daily News* 2 Jan. 2/4 Nor has the soldier been called on to pay a farthing more than the 3d. a day messing money he has always paid.

messinger(e), obs. forms of MESSENGER.

||**messire** (mɛsɪr). Now only *Hist.* [Fr.; repr. the nom. (L. *meus senior*), while *monsieur* represents the accusative (L. *meum seniorem*.)] A title of honour (= Sir) prefixed to the name of a French noble of high rank, and later to the names of persons of quality, and members of the learned professions; also used as a form of address.

1477 EARL RIVERS (Caxton) *Dictes* 2 A worschipful man callid messire Jehan de Teonuille. a 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VIII* 206 Messire Pomoray the Frenche Ambassador. 1865 BARING-GOULD *Werewolves* xii. 215 Do you think then, messire, that your servants will accuse you?

Mess-John: see MAS *sb.*¹ 2.

messlyng, obs. form of MASLIN¹.

messmate ('mɛsmɛɪt). [f. MESS *sb.* + MATE *sb.*] 1. A companion at meals; one of a mess, esp. of a ship's mess.

1746 *Brit. Mag.* 346, I... had him for a Mess-mate. 1771 SMOLLETT *Humph. Cl.* 10 June, At two in the afternoon, I found myself one of ten messmates seated at table. 1835 MARRYAT *Jac. Faithf.* x, He was... a good, quiet, honest messmate, as ever slung a hammock.

Proverbial. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk* s.v., Messmate before a shipmate, shipmate before a stranger [etc.].

2. *Biol.* = COMMENSAL B. 2.

1876 *Beneden's Anim. Parasites* i. 1 Animal messmates. *Ibid.* 3 There are some free messmates which never renounce their independence... The others, the fixed messmates, instal themselves with a neighbour, and live at their ease. *Ibid.* 48 We only know one Ophiurus which lives as a messmate on a comatula. 1879 [see COMMENSAL B. 2].

3. *Austral.* A name given to some species of Eucalyptus; esp. *E. amygdalina* and *E. obliqua*. 1889 J. H. MAIDEN *Usef. Plants* 429 Because it is allied to, or associated with, 'Stringybark', it [*Eucalyptus amygdalina*] is also known by the name of 'Messmate'. 1890 *Melbourne Argus* 7 June 13/4 Dead messmates and white gums rise like gaunt skeletons from... the underwood.

Hence **'messmatism Biol.** = COMMENSALISM.

1886 *Lond. Q. Rev.* July 246 Marine Messmatism. One of the most interesting features of life in the waters in that which has been called 'Commensalism', or, if we may adopt a newly coined word, 'Messmatism'.

messon, messongere, obs. ff. MESSAN, MESSENGER.

||**'messor**. [a. L. *messor*.]

1. 'A reaper or mower' (Blount *Glossogr.* 1656). *Obs.*⁻⁰ Hence †**me'ssorious a.**, belonging to reaping (*ibid.*).

2. *Ent.* [mod.L. (A. Forel 1890, in *Ann. Soc. Ent. Belg. Bull.* p. lxxviii).] A member of the genus of harvesting ants so called. Also *attrib.* 1924 J. A. THOMSON *Sci. Old & New* xii. 68 In the case of the Messor ants of the Sahara there are deep and spacious underground galleries, in which food is accumulated for the dry season.

messo-tinto, obs. form of MEZZOTINTO.

messour, obs. form of MACER¹.

1625 *Burgh Rec. Glasgow* (1876) I. 345. Ane presentiouene to be maid in favouris of Williame Fischer, sone to Matho Fischer, messour, of the first vacant place of ane brussour within the colledge of Glasgw.

messrs.: see MESSIEURS 2 a.

messuage ('mɛswɛɪdʒ). Also 5-7 mesuage. [a. AF. *messuage, mesuage*, prob. orig. a graphic corruption of *mesnage*; see MENAGE.]

The main difficulty in the way of this etymology is the existence of a continental OF. *masuage, masuige, masowaige*, denoting a tenement of some kind, and a related *masuier, masuwier, masoier, mazowier*, tenant of a 'masuage' (cf. Frankish Latin *mansuarius, mansoarius*). OF. had also *masurage* denoting a tenement, and *masurier* the corresponding term for the tenant, *f. masure*:—late L. type **mansūra* dwelling, *f. manère* to dwell.]

Originally, the portion of land intended to be occupied, or actually occupied, as a site for a dwelling-house and its appurtenances. In modern legal language, a dwelling-house with its outbuildings and curtilage and the adjacent land assigned to its use. *capital messuage*: see CAPITAL A. 6 b.

[1290 *Rolls of Parl.* I. 53/2 De uno Messuagio cum pertin' *ibidem.*] c 1386 CHAUCER *Reeve's T.* 59 The person of the toun... In purpos was to maken hir his heir Bothe of his catel and his messuage. 1463 *Will J. Baret* in *Bury Wills* (Camden) 24, I beqewethe to William Baret, myn hefd place, othir wyse callyd a mesuage, wiche I dwellyd in. 1577 in *Misc. Gen. & Her.* Ser. III. I. 83 The said William was also seised... of one messuage non edificat. 1588 FRAUNCE *Lawiers Log.* i. vi. 31 b, A messuage is made of two partes, del terre et structure. 1609 SKENE *Reg. Maj.* 33 Reservand alwaies the chiefe messuage, to the eldest sonne. 1639 *MS.*

Indenture, estate at Knedlington, co. York, A sellion, being the fourth part of one messuage lying on the marsh. 1797 *Trans. Soc. Arts* XV. 120 John Sutton certifieth, that he is the occupier of a messuage and a farm. 1820 MISS MITFORD in *L'Estrange Life* (1870) II. v. 91 Our residence is a cottage . . . — a messuage or tenement, such as a little farmer . . . might retire to. 1837 LOCKHART *Scott* III. 69 The magnificent Castle of Drumlanrig in Nithsdale, the principal messuage of the dukedom of Queensberry. 1842 TENNYSON *Edwin Morris* 126 They wedded her to sixty thousand pounds, To lands in Kent and messuages in York.

b. *Comb.*: † **messuage-stead**.

1564 *Yorks. Chantry Surv.* (Surtees) 277, ij messuage steids, with one kilnehouse. *Ibid.* 334 One mesuage stede, not buylded upon.

messuage, obs. form of MESSAGE.

† **messuager**. *Obs. rare*. [f. MESSAGE + -ER¹.] One who holds or possesses a messuage.

1666–7 *N. Riding Rec.* VI. 108 The cottagers, the husbandmen, and the messuagers of Melmerby. 1739 *Bewholm Inclos. Act* 6 Proprietors, messuagers, cottagers.

mess-up. *colloq.* [f. *to mess up* (MESS v. 5).] = MESS sb. 3.

1902 C. J. C. HYNNE *Mr. Horrocks, Purser* III. I should say he feels this mess-up more than any of us. 1920 W. J. LOCKE *House of Baltazar* xxii. 274 It is ruin to your career and a mess up of your whole life. 1929 *Star* 21 Aug. 12/3, I am afraid there has been a bit of a mess-up.

messurger, rare obs. form of MESSENGER.

messy ('mesi), *a.* [f. MESS sb.² + -Y¹.] *a.* Of the nature of a mess; attended with 'messes' or disorder; untidy.

1843 MRS. CARLYLE *Lett.* I. 235, I have had your letter, for consolation in my messy job [glazing and painting]. 1890 *Spectator* 15 Feb., The boy who holds the mirror . . . is, for Velazquez, somewhat messy in execution. 1899 F. T. BULLEN *Log Sea-waif* 210 How we did hate the messy, fiddling abomination.

b. *colloq.* Immoral; unethical.

1924 LAWRENCE & SKINNER *Boy in Bush* xxi. 299, I can't bear to think of Monica messy with Easu. 1928 D. H. LAWRENCE *Woman who rode Away* 198 He was a perfectly decent boy, and there would never have been anything messy to fear from him. 1960 WENTWORTH & FLEXNER *Dict. Amer. Slang* 337/1 *Messy*, . . . immoral; unethical.

Hence **messiness**.

1893 *Brit. Jnl. Photogr.* 15 Dec. 793 Although there is no difficulty in making it, yet is there a certain amount of messiness.

mest(e), obs. ff. MOST.

mestang, var. MUSTANG.

mestee: see MUSTEE.

mestelyn, obs. form of MASLIN².

mestique. ? *Obs.* Also **mastique**, **mestica**, **mestique**. [Of obscure origin.]

Réaumur *Hist. des Insectes* (1738) IV. 90 says: 'Elle [la cochenille fine] est appelée cochenille Mestique, parce qu'on en fait des recoltés a Metequa [sic] dans la province de Honduras'. No such place-name is known to have existed in Honduras; perh. what is meant is *Mixteca*, the name of the ancient Mexican province corresponding to the present Oaxaca. It is doubtful whether the word ever had any English currency: there is some ground for the suspicion that Réaumur is the source of all the later references to it.]

The finest kind of cochineal.

[1600 *Hakluyt's Voy.* III. 455 [Voy. R. Tomson in N. Hisp. 1555.] There is a place called the Misteca, fiftie leagues to the Northwest [of Mexico], which doth yeeld great store of . . . Cochinilla.] 1667 PETTY *Dyeing in Sprat Hist. R. Soc.* (1722) 298 Cochineal is of several sorts, viz. Silvester and Mestiqua. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* s.v. *Progall-insect*, There are two kinds of cochineal, the finer called *mestique*, the other termed wild cochineal. 1780 *Ann. Reg.* II. 104 [citing Réaumur] A much finer cochineal, known by the name of *mestica*. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) V. 109/2 In trade, four sorts [of cochineal] are distinguished, *Mastique*, *Campechane*, *Tetrashale*, and *Sylvester*. 1839 *URE Dict. Arts* 303 Two sorts of cochineal are gathered—the wild . . . and the cultivated, or the *grana fina*, termed also *mestique*, from the name of a Mexican province.

mester, variant of MISTER *Obs.*

† **mestful**, *a.* *Obs. rare*. [f. L. *mæst-us* sad + -FUL.] = MESTIVE.

1577 T. KENDALL *Flowers of Epigrammes* Fv, Emong all other birds, moste mestfull birde am I. 1598 TORTE *Alba* (1880) 17 Vnto whom shall I (now) dedicate This mestfull verse, this mournful Elegie?

mesti, variant form of MUSTEE.

mestica, variant form of MESTEQUE.

mesticall, variant form of MISKAL.

mestick, **mestico**, variant forms of MESTIZO.

mestier, variant form of MISTER *Obs.*, trade.

† **me'stificial**, *a.* *Obs.*—⁰ [f. L. *mæstific-us* (f. *mæstus* sad + -ficus making) + -AL¹.]

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Mestifical*, that maketh heavy or sad.

mestigo, **mestilione**: see MESTIZO, MASLIN².

[**mestino**, a spurious form of MESTIZO in Brande *Dict. Sci.* etc. (1842), and in later Dicts.]

(Webster *Suppl.* 1902 confounds it with the Sp. *mesteño* MUSTANG.)]

mestique, var. MESTEQUE, kind of cochineal.

mestisa, -ise, -iso, -ito, obs. ff. MESTIZO.

† **'mestive**, *a.* *Obs.* Also 7 *mæstive*. [as if ad. L. type **mæstivus*, f. *mæs-*, *mærère* to mourn: see -IVE.] Mournful.

1578 T. PROCTOR *Gorg. Gallery* Mijb, A carking care, a mount of mestive mone. 1609 J. DAVIES *Holy Roode* (Grosart) 6/2 This kinde Pellican in mæstive moode.

|| **mestiza** (m'esti:zə). Also 7 *mestisa*, *mus-*, *mostesa*. [Sp., fem. of *mestizo*.] A woman of the mestizo race. Also *attrib.*

c 1582 M. PHILIPS in *Hakluyt's Voy.* (1600) III. 482 Paul Horsewell is married to a Mestisa, as they name those whose fathers were Spaniards, and their mothers Indians. 1697 DAMPIER *Voy.* (1729) I. 388 Mr. Fitz-Gerald had in this time gotten a Spanish Mestisa Woman to Wife. 1760–72 tr. *Juan & Ulloa's Voy.* (ed. 3) I. 121 The Mestiza, or Negro women, or the coloured women as they are called here [Panama]. 1851 MACMICKING *Recoll. Manilla* 61 The Mestiza girls being frequently good-looking. 1890 *Pall Mall G.* 5 Aug. 2/1 The olive-skinned mestizas.

|| **mestizo** (m'esti:zəʊ). Forms: 6 *mastizo*, 6–7 *mestico*, 7 *mastiso*, *mestiso*, -tisa, *mostesa*, *musteese*, -tezo, *mestick*, 7–8 *mestise*, *mostese*, 7–9 *mestize*, 8 *mestigo*, *mestito*, *mustice*, -tizo, 6–*mestizo*. [Sp. *mestizo*, Pg. *mestiço*, = Pr. *mestis*, F. *métis*:—popular L. type *mixticius*, f. L. *mixtus*, p. pple. of *miscere* to mix.] *a.* A Spanish or Portuguese half-caste; now chiefly, the offspring of a Spaniard and an American Indian. Also applied to other persons of mixed blood, or to a Central or South American Indian who has adopted European culture.

In the occasional application to a Portuguese half-caste, it should now have the Pg. spelling *mestiço*.

c 1588 PRETTY in *Hakluyt's Voy.* (1600) III. 814 A Mestizo is one which hath a Spaniard in his father and an Indian to his mother. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 486 The Portugalls many of them are married with Indian women, and their posterity are called Mesticos. a 1616 HAKLUYT *Divers Voy.* App. (1850) 167 Worsted stockings knit which are worn of the mastizoes. 1678 in *Notes & Extracts Rec. Fort St. George* I. (1871) 88 (Y.) Europeans, Musteesees, and Topasees. 1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India* & P. 57 Beyond the Outworks live a few Portugals Mustezos or Misteradoes. 1704 *Collect. Voy. & Trav.* III. 76/1 The Mestizo's or Mongrel Breed of a Spanish Man and Indian Woman. 1782 H. WALPOLE *To Mason* 8 July *Lett.* (1858) VIII. 251 Even demigods have intermarried till their race are become downright *mestises*. 1842 PRICHARD *Nat. Hist. Man* v. (1845) 21 What gives these Mestizos a peculiarly striking appearance is the excessively long hair of the head. 1875 JAGOR *Trav. Philippines* 290 Creoles and mestizes are for the most part too idle even to keep sheep. 1878 C. HALLOCK *Amer. Club List & Sportman's Gloss.* p. vii/2 *Mestizo* (Sp.), a cross between an Indian and a negro. 1909 WEBSTER *Mestizo*. . . In Spanish America and the Philippines, a person of mixed blood; esp., the offspring of a European or person of European stock and an (East) Indian, Negro, Malay, or other person of dark, non-European stock; often specif., *Phil. I.*, a person of Chinese and native blood. 1930 R. MACAULAY *Staying with Relations* vi. § 1. 75 They [sc. the Spaniards] go mestizo sooner or later, and are the better for it; a little Indian blood gingers them up. 1941 R. HUMPHREYS *Latin Amer.* 6 In Brazil . . . half the population is white, but Indians predominate in the interior, mestizos in the north, and the negro element is strong in Bahia. 1959 [see CHOLO, CHOLO]. 1962 N. MAXWELL *Witch-Doctor's Apprentice* v. 52 Cholo means mestizo, half-breed. Seems it's more polite to call a man half-breed than an Indian. 1967 WEBSTER, *Mestizo*. . . 2: a completely acculturated Central or So. American Indian. 1969 *Time* 14 July 14/2 *Mestizo*, person of mixed Spanish and Indian blood, as are most Mexican Americans. 1973 *Nat. Geographic* May 642/1 Juan himself is a mestizo, part Indian, part Spanish. 1974 *Encycl. Brit. Micropædia* VI. 824/3 In some countries—i.e., Ecuador—the word has acquired social and cultural connotations; a pure-blooded Indian who has adopted European dress and customs is called a mestizo (or cholo).

b. *attrib.*, as *mestizo labourer*, -lad, town, etc.; *mestizo-wool*, South American wool from mixed breeds of sheep (*Funk's Stand. Dict.*).

1617 COCKS in *Lett. E. Ind. Comp.* (1901) V. 15 There came a Mestisa Indian to me. 1880 C. R. MARKHAM *Peruv. Bark* 136 Pablo Sevallos the mestizo lad. 1970 L. GREBLER et al. *Mexican-Amer. People* xiv. 322 A leisured 'Spanish' *hidalgia* and a mass of *mestizo* and Indian laborers. 1727 A. HAMILTON *New Acc. E. Ind.* II. xxxiii. 10 A poor Seaman had got a pretty Mustice Wife. 1887 L. OLIPHANT *Episodes* (ed. 4) vi. 118 There was absolutely nothing to see in the sleepy little *mestizo* town.

mestlen, -lin(g), -lyon, obs. ff. MASLIN¹, ².

|| **mesto** ('mesto), *a.* *Mus.* [It., f. L. *mæstus* sad.] As a direction in music: sad, mournful.

1811 in BUSBY *Dict. Mus.* (ed. 3). 1880 GROVE *Dict. Mus.* II. 315/2 *Mesto*, 'sadly'; a term used three times by Beethoven, in the pianoforte sonatas, op. 10, no. 3, and op. 59, and in the slow movement of Quartet op. 18, no. 7. The slow movement of the first of these is called Largo e mesto, and of the second and third Adagio molto e mesto. It is also used by Chopin in the Mazurkas, op. 33, nos. 1 and 4. 1938 *Oxf. Compan. Mus.* 568/1 *Mesto* (It.), 'mournful', sad. 1959 *Collins Mus. Encycl.* 424/1 *Mesto* . . . sad.

mestome ('mestəʊm). *Bot.* [ad. Gr. *μέστωμα* (taken in the sense 'filling up'), f. *μεστῶν* to fill

up, f. *μεστός* full.] Schwendener's term for those parts of a fibro-vascular bundle which do not conduce to its strength.

1885 GOODALE *Physiol. Bot.* 191.

mestor, **mestral**: see MISTER, MISTRAL.

mestranol ('mestrənl). *Pharm.* [f. ME(THYL + Æ)STRA(DIOL + -n- + -OL.)] The 3-methyl ether, C₂₁H₂₆O₂, of ethinylœstradiol which has actions similar to, but more potent than, those of œstradiol and is used in treating disorders of menstruation, fertility, and pregnancy, and (together with a progestational agent) as a contraceptive.

1962 *Approved Names* (Brit. Pharmacopœia Comm.) 15 Mestranol. 1963 *Federation Proc.* XXII. 481 A 2-year . . . test was conducted . . . to determine the safety of Ortho-Novum, an oral contraceptive preparation containing norethindrone . . . and mestranol . . . in a ratio of 1,000 to 6. 1968 *Times* 21 Dec. 13/8 Most of the young quail fed on mestranol became sterile. 1971 *Brit. Med. Bull.* XXVII. 26/1 No difference could be detected between the risks associated with two different types of oestrogen (mestranol and ethinylœstradiol [sic]) when used in the same dose.

mestres(se, **mestyer**(e, **mestyf**, **mestylyon**, **mesuage**, **mesure**: see MISTRESS, MISTER, MASTIFF, MASLIN², MESSAGE, MEASURE.

Mesvinian (m'es'vinjən), *a.* and *sb.* *Archæol.* [ad. F. *mesvinien*, f. *Mesvin* in Belgium: see -IAN.] *A. adj.* Belonging to the middle palæolithic period or culture of Belgium. *B. sb.* The Mesvinian period.

1911 W. J. SOLLAS *Anc. Hunters* 109 The Mesvinian, now accepted as the oldest of the Palæolithic horizons. *Ibid.* 111 The Mesvinian implements are ruder than the Chellean, and the characteristic boucher is lacking. 1922 *Proc. Prehist. Soc. E. Anglia* III. 602 The Mesvinian Industry . . . might well be the precursor of the Mousterian Industry. 1948 [see EOLITHIC a.].

meswage, **mesyl**(le, **mesyng**, **mesyng**: see MESSAGE, MEASLE, MASSING *vbl. sb.*¹, MESSENGER.

met (met), *sb.*¹ *Obs. exc. dial.* Forms: [1 *gemet*(t), 3- *met*, *mett*. Also 3, 5-6 *mete*, (7 *meat*). Also 1-MET. [OE. *gemet* neut. = OS. *gimet* (Du. *gemet* acre), OHG. *gamez*, ON. *mét* neut. pl., weight of a balance:—O'Leut. **ga-meto*^m, f. root **met-* to measure: see METE v.]

The form 1-MET survived only to the beginning of the 13th c. in the south; in other dialects the prefix was lost still earlier, according to the general rule with regard to sbs.] = MEASURE *sb.* in various senses.

† 1. Size, dimension or quantity as determinable by measurement; = MEASURE *sb.* 2, b, c. Sometimes = distance. *Obs.*

[c 888 K. ÆLFRED *Boeth.* xviii. § 1 [Ptolemy's] se towrat ealles pises middanzeardes gemet on anre bec. c 1050 *Laws Northumbr. Priests* lvi. (Liebermann), Betweonan Eferwic & six mila gemete.] 13. . . *Cursor M.* 8123 (Gött.) And all pair schapp was turned new, Of man-kind had þai þe mett. c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 14978 þe lengþe of þe lde of Tenet, Sex myle þen ys þe met. c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* III. 199 A xl foote of mette vche elm away from other most be born. a 1529 SKELTON *E. Rummyng* 333 She . . . bad Elynour . . . fyll in good met.

2. The action of measuring. *by* or *with met*: as determined by measuring.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 8814 þai lete it [þe tre] don wit-vten lett, And fand it merc inogh wit mett [a 1425 (Trin.) bi met]. c 1386 CHAUCER *Parson's T.* 725 To take þy neighebour catel agayns his wille . . . be it by mette or by mesure. c 1400 *Laud Troy Bk.* 9480 Two hundred fet was it be met.

† 3. A method or system of measuring; = MEASURE *sb.* 6. *Obs.*

c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 439 Met of corn, and wize of se, And merke of felde, first fond he. 1580 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* III. 300, xxxii bollis wattir mett. 1627 *Rep. Parishes Scot.* (Bann.) 2 Four bollis, otis rining mett.

4. A unit of measurement, esp. of capacity. Now *dial.* = a bushel or (in some parts) two bushels.

[c 1000 ÆLFRED *Deut.* xxv. 15 Hæbbe ælc man . . . rihte gemetu on ælcum þingum.] c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 3333 A met ðor was, it het Gomor. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 28437 Again þe lagh in land is sett, Haf i wysed fals weght and mette. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* VIII. *Prol.* 40 The myllar mythis the multur wyth a met scant. 1624 A. HUNTER (*title*) *Treatise of Weights, Mets and Measures of Scotland*; with their quantities, and true foundation. 1660 HEXHAM, *Een Gemeet Landes*, a Meat or Measure of Land. 1691 RAY *N.C. Words* 48 A *Met*: a Strike or four Pecks, . . . in York-sh. two Strike. 1793 *Statist. Acc. Scot.* VII. 589 Herrings . . . sell for 1d. per score, or 3s. per mett, nearly a barrel of fresh ungutted herrings. 1876 *Whitby Gloss.*, *Met*, two bushels.

5. An instrument for measuring = MEASURE *sb.* 4. *Obs. exc. dial.* (see E.D.D.).

[c 1030 *Laws of Cnut* II. ix. (Liebermann), gemeta & gewihta rihte man georne.] a 1300 *Cursor M.* 12398 þe knaue pat pis timber fett Heild nocht graithli his mett, Bot our scort he broght a tre. c 1440 *Alphabet of Tales* 330 Sho . . . tuke hur mettis & hur messurs at sho fillid ale with. a 1733 *Shetland Acts* 16 in *Proc. Soc. Ant. Scot.* (1892) XXVI. 199 The trying and adjusting of bismers with the stoups, cans, and other mets and measures.

6. *a.* A quantity measured out; *esp.* a quantity of anything as measured out according to a

certain unit of measurement, as a *met* of coals. Now only *dial*.

[c1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Matt. xiii. 33 On þrim gemetum melwes.] c1200 *ORMIN* 14034, & twafald operr þrefald met þa fetless alle tokenn. 13. *E.E. Allit. P. B.* 625 þre mettez of mele menge & ma kakez. 1522 *Test. Ebor.* (Surtees) V. 145 To every of them oon mette of corne, scilicet, half of whete, and the other halfe malte. 1636 *Farington Papers* (Chetham Soc.) 12, 23 Metts Banberie Malte. 1765 *Lond. Chron.* 3 Jan. 16 The prisoners in Ouse-Bridge gaol received. . . 10 metz of coals from his Grace the Archbishop. 1891 A. MATTHEWS *Poems & Songs* 19 A wab o' claiht, a pinn wheel A met o' coals, a cheese, a neep.

fig. c1230 *Hali Meid.* 273 [He] earneð him . . . met of heouenliche mede. 1572 *Satir. P. Reform.* xxxiii. 343 Quhilks for to out with dowbill met and mesure, The vther tway 3e ludget at thair pleasure.

b. In *Matt.* vii. 2 and echoes.

[c975, c1175; see I-MET.] a1300 *Cursor M.* 25318 Wit sli mett als yee bi and sell, Wit pat ilk sal you be mett. c1330 *Spec. Gy de Warewyke* 549 Alwiche met as þu metest me, Alswich i wole mette to þe.

c. *by* or *with large met*: in abundance.

c1290 *St. Nicholas* 150 in *S. Eng. Leg.* 244 And hou heo haddn bi large met wel more corn i-brouzt. c1450 *Hymns Virg.* 118 Hytt [the rayne] schalle ouergo wyth large mett Alle that ys in erth I-sett.

†7. Extent not to be exceeded; limit, bounds; = MEASURE *sb.* 12. *withute met(e)*: beyond bounds. *with met*: 'by measure'. *Obs.*

[c888 K. ÆLFRED *Boeth.* xl. §1 þylæs hi cwepan þ wit sprecau ofer monnes gemet. c1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Matt. xxiii. 32, & gefylle ze þ gemet eowra fædera.] c1200 *ORMIN* 17086 Forr Godd ne zefepþ nohht wipp mett Hiss Gastess Hallþz Frofre. a1240 *Sawles Warde* in *Cott. Hom.* 251 Helle is wid wið ute met ant deop wið ute grunde. *Ibid.* 263 Ha luuið god wið ute met.

†8. Moderation, temperance; = MEASURE *sb.* 13. Also, modesty. *Obs.*

[a1000; see I-MET.] c1200 *ORMIN* 6116 Wipp mett & mæp i mete & drinnch, & ec inn zure clæpess. a1240 *Sawles Warde* in *Cott. Hom.* 255 For ne mei na wunne ne na flesches licunge. . . bringe me ouer þe mide of mesure and of mete. c1357 *Lay Folks Catech.* 445 Methe is mesur and met [*Lamb. MS.* mede] of all that we do.

9. *Comb.*, as *met-loom*, instrument for measuring; *met-poke*, a bag serving as a measure. (See also *met-line*, *-rod*, *-stick*, *-wand*, *-yard* *s.vv.* METELINE, METEROD, etc.)

1528 *Burgh Rec. Stirling* (1887) 33 The baillies sall caus all metloumis pyntis, qhartis and chopynnys, to cum to the tolbout. 1641 *BEST Farm. Bks.* (Surtees) 100 When wee sende wheate [etc.] . . . to markette. . . wee putte it into mette-pokes.

met., met, sb.², colloq. abbrev. of METROPOLITAN *a.* (as in *Metropolitan Railway*, *Metropolitan Opera House*, *Metropolitan Police*, etc.). In *pl.*: stocks or shares in the London Metropolitan Railway.

1886 H. BAUMANN *Londinismen* 107/2 *Mets*, Aktien der unterirdischen (Metropolitan) Eisenbahn. 1896 FARMER & HENLEY *Slang* IV. 305/2 *Met.* 1. A member of the Metropolitan (or New York) Base-Ball Club. 2. in *pl.* (Stock Exchange), Metropolitan Railway Shares. 3. *The Met* (London), the Metropolitan music-hall. 1908 *Daily Report* 7 Feb. 1/4 Both 'Mets.' and 'Districts' have moved in contrast with the Railway market generally. 1926 [see METROLAND]. 1937 'C. McCABE' *Face on Cutting-Room Floor* iii. 18 Then I was suddenly in the crowd of clerks and typists rushing towards King's Cross Met station. 1944 'D. HUME' *Toast to Corpse* ix. 91 You haven't had thirty years in the Mets for nothing, and you've been about a bit. 1946 L. BAKER *Out on Limb* viii. 85 She walked like a queen, . . . sang like head bird at the Met, and had a brilliant career. 1953 *Manch. Guardian Weekly* 1 Oct. 2/4 There is very little Wagner at the Met this year. 1968 'M. UNDERWOOD' *Man who killed too Soon* xiv. 120 Inspector Drew's colleagues in other forces, especially those in the Met. 1971 [see FIRM *sb.* 1 2 c]. 1972 P. MARKS *Collector's Choice* i. 15 The crowds came to ogle the Van Goghs and the multi-million-dollar Rembrandts—the Met had thirty-seven. 1973 *Radio Times* 26 Feb. 7 It is no longer cheap to travel to and from London on the Met. 1973 'S. HARVESTER' *Corner of Playground* iii. iv. 202 An operatic mezzo-soprano, who had sung at the Met, La Scala, Covent Garden. 1974 S. GULLIVER *Vulcan's Bulletins* 112 Something or other might be found to interest the Mets or the Home Office. . . Your trading days would be over. 1974 D. RAMSAY *No Cause to Kill* ii. 147 The television set blared baseball. The New York Mets were playing the Los Angeles Dodgers.

met., met, sb.³, colloq. abbrev. of METEOROLOGICAL *a.* or of Meteorological Office(r). Freq. with capital initial.

1940 *War Illustr.* 26 Jan. 19/2 One of the 'Met. men' studying the big thermometer attached to one of the inter-plane struts of his 'Gladiator'. 1942 T. RATTIGAN *Flare Path* 1. 113 What's the met. report like? 1943 L. CHESHIRE *Bomber Pilot* iii. 45 The latest 'met' forecast came in. . . Navigation should be easy. 1943 HUNT & PRINGLE *Service Slang* 45 *Met.* or *Mets.*, the Meteorological Officer. [R.A.F.] 1943 R.A.F. *Jrnl.* Aug. 32 The Met. Officer has sent his obs. through each hour. 1958 *New Scientist* 15 May 9/2 The met. observations become meaningful only when compared with the observations made by the other parties all over the continent. 1964 *Punch* 7 Oct. 527/1 Metmen ask each other. 1970 *New Scientist* 24 Dec. 569/1 It is almost inevitable. . . that the Met Office will come in for derision over their latest idea. 1972 K. CAMPBELL *Thunder on Sunday* 9 He picked up the blue weather folder that the Met Officer at Keflavik had given him. 1973 W. M. DUNCAN *Big Timer* i. 14 The met men promise a hard winter. 1974 L. LAMB *Man in Mist* viii. 50 The Superintendent turned. . . to ask what the met. report had been.

† **met, ppl. a.** *Obs.* [See METE *v.* 1] Measured.

c1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints xl.* (Ninian) 1406 Twa hundre myle of met way. a1400 *Sir Perc.* 1708 The stede. . . Leppe up over an hille fyve stryde mett. c1460 *Towneley Myst.* xii. 484 This botell. . . It holdys a mett potell.

met: see METE.

|| **meta** ('mitə), *sb.*¹ *Rom. Antiq. Pl.* *metæ* ('miti:). [L. *mēta*.] One of the conical columns set in the ground at each end of the Circus, to mark the turning-place in a race. Hence *transf.* A boundary.

1577 HARRISON *Descr. Brit.* i. 2 in *Holinshed*, So that the aforesaid line shall henceforth be their *Meta* and partition from such as be ascribed to America. 1662 RAY *Three Itin.* 111. 183 In Somersetshire they have a way of setting their mows of corn on a frame. . . standing upon four stones cut with a shank, and upon that an head like a meta. 1845 *Athenæum* 1 Feb. 126 We have the cross erected between two 'metæ'.

'**meta, Meta, sb.**² Abbrevs. of METALDEHYDE. *Spec.* a block of metaldehyde used (a) as fuel for cooking and heating, (b) for killing slugs. Also *attrib.*

Registered as a proprietary term by Lonza Elektrizitätswerke, Switzerland, in 1924 *Trade Marks Jrnl.* 26 Mar. 717 (as a fuel) and in 1938 *Ibid.* 18 May 603 (slug-killer).

1925 E. F. NORTON *Fight for Everest* 1924 v. 102 Our loads . . . comprise one 10-lb. tent, two sleeping bags, food and 'meta' (solid spirit). *Ibid.* 706 The meta cooker doing its indifferent best to produce half a pot of warm water. 1938 *Times* 26 Nov. 15/6 Tablets of Meta crushed and used by itself or mixed with bran, may be put about among plants before dark and the victims collected in the morning. 1947 F. SMYTHE *Again Switzerland* vi. 120 He carries with him a packet of 'meta' fuel. 1952 E. R. JAMES *Flower Garden* 119 Metaldehyde (Meta) is a very fine slug killer. . . Under some conditions in the dead of winter it is hardly possible to apply Meta. 1955 P. BAUER *Kanchenjunga Challenge* iv. iv. 196 We went on travelling light with perhaps the Zdarsky sack and a small meta-tablet cooker.

meta ('mætə), *a.* *Chem.* Now usu. italicized. [f. META- *prefix*.] Characterized by or relating to (substitution at) two carbon atoms separated by one other in a benzene ring; at a position next but one to some (specified) substituent in a benzene ring. Also *adv.*

1876 *Jrnl. Chem. Soc.* XXIX. 237 The author places the sulpho-acids obtained by the action of sulphuric acid on . . . iodobenzene in the meta (1:3) series. 1924 E. J. HOLMYARD *Outlines Org. Chem.* xix. 367 The *para* isomer C₆H₄X₂ can yield only one trisubstitution product C₆H₃X₃, while the *ortho* can give two and the *meta* can give three. 1938 L. F. FISHER in H. Gilman *Org. Chem.* I. ii. 146 There is . . . no such enormous difference in reaction rate. . . as there is between the *ortho-para* directing amines and the *meta* orienting ammonium salts. 1949 [see ORIENT *v.* 4 a]. 1968 R. O. C. NORMAN *Princ. Org. Synth.* xi. 357 Position *a*, which is *ortho* to acetamido and *meta* to methyl, is more reactive than position *b*, which is *meta* to acetamido and *ortho* to methyl.

meta- ('mætə), *prefix*, before a vowel normally *met-* (also before *h*, the resulting *meth-* being pronounced (mɛθ)), repr. Gr. *μετα-*, *μετ-* (μɛθ-), which occurs separately as the prep. *μετά* with, after; etymologically corresponding to MID *prep.* In Gr. the prefix is joined chiefly to verbs and verbal derivatives; the principal notions which it expresses are: sharing, action in common; pursuit or quest; and, especially, change (of place, order, condition, or nature), corresponding to L. *trans-*. In some few formations *μετα-* represents the prep. *μετά* in syntactical combination, with the sense after or behind, as in *μετάφρενον* METAPHRENON.

The words derived from Gr. words containing the prefix, or from assumed Greek types normally constructed, are given in their alphabetical place. The words enumerated in this article are modern formations, in which the prefix is employed in ways not strictly in accordance with Greek analogies. The prefix is often hyphenated, and the *a* remains unaltered before a vowel or *h*.

1. *a.* The supposed analogy of METAPHYSICS (misapprehended as meaning 'the science of that which transcends the physical') has been followed in the practice of prefixing *meta-* to the name of a science, to form a designation for a higher science (actual or hypothetical) of the same nature but dealing with ulterior and more fundamental problems. **meta'chemistry** ? *nonce-wd.*, the chemistry of the supersensible. **meta-'ethics**, a name applied to the study of the foundations of ethics, esp. of the nature of ethical statements; hence **meta-'ethical a.** **meta-'history**, inquiry into the principles governing historical events; so **meta-historic(al) adjs.**, transcending history, controlling the course of history. **metaphi'losophy**, inquiry into the problems ulterior to philosophy or philosophical theories; so **metaphilo'sophical a.** **metaphysi'ology**, a name invented by G. H. Lewes for a doctrine of life and vital phenomena which should base itself on principles outside of and higher

than those of physiology and the material organism; hence **metaphysi'ological a.**, **metaphysi'ologist.** **metasoci'ology** (see quot. 1970); so **metasocio'logical**, **meta-sociolo'gistic adjs.** **meta-the'ology**, (*a*) *nonce-wd.*, a profounder theology than that recognized by divines; (*b*) the philosophical study of the nature of religious language or statements; hence **meta-theo'logian**, **meta-theo'logical a.** Similarly in **meta-'element**, **meta'gnostic a.**, [cf. Gnostic a.], **metaorganism** (see quot.); **metaphe'nomenal a.**, existing behind phenomena. See also METAGEOMETRY, METEMPIRIC.

1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits, Lit. Wks.* (Bohn) II. 106 It seems an affair of race, or of *metachemistry. 1888 W. CROOKES in *Jrnl. Chem. Soc.* LIII. 487 The possible existence of bodies which, though neither compounds nor mixtures, are not elements in the strictest sense of the word; —bodies which I venture to call '*meta-elements'. 1949 A. J. AYER *Philos. Ess.* (1954) x. 246 All moral theories . . . are neutral as regards actual conduct. To speak technically, they belong to the field of *meta-ethics, not ethics proper. *Ibid.*, Expounding my meta-ethical theory. 1957 D. M. MACKINNON *Study in Ethical Theory* i. 10 The moral philosopher is . . . preoccupied with . . . problems of meta-ethics, with the question of where ethical language belongs on the language-map. *Ibid.* 11 This problem of the relation of duty and good is in some sense meta-ethical. 1966 G. C. KERNER *Revolution in Ethical Theory* 1 The problems of ethical theory are thus . . . problems . . . of moral language; . . . they are 'meta-ethical'. *Ibid.* ii. 70 Meta-ethics is conceived to be a purely theoretical and ethically neutral enterprise. 1973 *Nature* 26 Jan. 249/2 With someone who prefers an incoherent picture of nature, I have no idea how to proceed —just as in meta-ethics, one is powerless to proceed with someone who regards a universe without sentience as possessing greater intrinsic value than one with sentience. 1886 H. MAUDSLEY *Nat. Causes & Supern. Seemings* 122 Regions . . . that are beyond knowledge, not beyond nature; *metagnostic, not metaphysical. 1929 R. HUGHES tr. *Deissmann's New Testament in Light of Mod. Res.* vi. 172 The holy is pre-historic and *metahistoric. 1945 G. DIX *Shape of Liturgy* ix. 264 These *meta-historical facts of the resurrection and ascension. 1949 *Mind* LVIII. 411 The value of morals as 'meta-historical reason' controlling history and determining the future. 1969 P. A. ROBINSON *Freudian Left* 148 The typical practicing psychoanalyst carefully distinguished the discrete precepts and techniques of his therapeutic science from the ambitious meta-historical adventures in which Freud had indulged. 1957 *Times Lit. Suppl.* 27 Dec. 782/2 *Metahistory (which stands in much the same relation to history as metaphysics does to physics). 1964 C. S. LEWIS *Discarded Image* viii. 175 What Virgil puts forward in a mythical form is precisely meta-history. 1866 MYERS *Phantasms of Living* II. 278 That this body of ours . . . is interpenetrated with a '*meta-organism' of identical shape and structure, and capable sometimes of detaching itself from the solid flesh. 1844 TAPPAN *Elem. Logic* 12 Those objects which, by supposition, lie beyond immediate consciousness, are *metaphenomenal. 1882 G. S. MORRIS *Kant's Critique* vi. (1886) 189 No distinction of phenomena from the metaphenomenal, as objects of knowledge. 1942 *Mind* LI. 284 'Why are no philosophical disputes ever settled?' It is with this '*metaphysical' problem . . . that Professor Ducasse's book . . . is concerned. 1964 *Philos. Rev.* LXXIII. 554 Blakeley . . . proposes an original and provocative metaphysical thesis. 1970 M. LAZEROWITZ in *Metaphilosophy* I. 91 *Metaphilosophy is the investigation of the nature of philosophy, with the central aim of arriving at a satisfactory explanation of the absence of uncontested philosophical claims and arguments. 1876 LEWES in *Fortn. Rev.* Apr. 479-86 *Metaphysiology. *Metaphysiological. *Metaphysicologists. 1959 R. BIERSTEDT in L. Gross *Symposium Sociol. Theory* 137 The distinction between methodological (or *metasociological) theory on the one hand and substantive (or sociological) theory on the other. 1964 P. MEADOWS in I. L. HOROWITZ *New Sociol.* 448 Formulations which phrase a *metasociological model, that is, the theme that beyond the teeming and changing varieties of social life and differentiated functions there are social patterns generating and guiding the social work life. 1958 W. STARK *Sociol. of Knowl.* i. iv. 197 A *metasociology which would be . . . a study of man as he appears in all societies, of man as such. 1970 G. A. & A. G. THEODORSON *Mod. Dict. Sociol.* 254 *Metasociology*, the branch of sociological theory that is concerned with the methods and logic of sociological inquiry, rather than with propositions, principles, and generalizations about social life. 1967 *Philosophy* XLII. 197 The *meta-theologian . . . claimed that Christian discourse, as it stands, is incoherent. 1969 R. S. HEIMBECK *Theol. & Meaning* i. 20 Since 1955, the quantity of *metatheological literature has multiplied many times over. a1615 DONNE *Ess.* (1651) 129 A *Meta-theology and a Superdivinity above that which serves our particular consciences. 1957 I. M. CROMBIE in B. Mitchell *Faith & Logic* ii. 77 It is from reading theology, not meta-theology, that one can come to understand how theological statements work. 1959 P. MUNZ *Probl. Relig. Knowl.* 12 The meta-theology which I have put forward neither stands nor falls with any one particular theological opinion which I have expressed or implied. 1967 *Philosophy* XLII. 195 One piece of meta-theology which has won wide acceptance. . . is that 'God' is not a substance-word.

b. Prefixed to various classificatory words to designate concern with the ulterior or underlying principles peculiar to that classification, as *metacriterion*, *metacriticism*, (hence *metacritical* *adj.*, *-ally* *adv.*), *metasystem*, *metatheorem*, *metatheory* (so *metatheoretic*, *-ical* *adjs.*).

1953 C. E. BAZELL *Ling. Form* v. 63 Universality of application is only one *meta-criterion for the choice of criteria. 1954 C. F. HOCKETT in *Word* X. 233 Neither any existing version of IA nor any existing version of IP meets

all the metacriteria. 1963 *Listener* 3 Jan. 21/1 They [sc. the techniques of modern criticism] could make exciting sense (if not in strictly critical terms, then in *metacritical ones) of works which would have seemed absurd if taken literally. 1970 A. RODWAY *Truths of Fiction* i. 9 Concentrate, metacritically, on what the text refers to... Study of form is purely critical, of content either critical or metacritical; of what the work leads to, whether in the way of causes or effects or general topics, purely metacritical. 1966 *Philosophy* XLI. 320 The aesthetician... is concerned (among other things) with *metacriticism. 1970 A. RODWAY *Truths of Fiction* i. 6 The logical primacy of intrinsic criticism suggests that extrinsic criticism might also be called *metacriticism*. 1956 J. H. WOODGER tr. *Tarski's Logic, Semantics, Metamath.* 116 It is possible to construct a particular science, namely the '*metasystem', in which the given system is subjected to investigation. 1964 P. MEADOWS in I. L. HOROWITZ *New Sociol.* 452 Metasystem or general systems theory. 1969 *New Scientist* 4 Sept. 461/1 What Professor Beer is asking for is that we approach the problem at a higher level—the level of the 'metasystem'. 1940 W. V. QUINE *Math. Logic* ii. 89 We establish theorems wholesale, by arguments which show that the appropriate sequences could be found for each particular case. Such principles, describing general circumstances under which statements are theorems, will be called *metatheorems. 1943 *Mind* LII. 267 Closely connected with the distinction between use and mention is that between a theorem and a metatheorem, the latter being, as the name suggests, a theorem about theorems, wherein symbols are mentioned and names of symbols used. 1971 G. HUNTER *Metalogic* p. xii, Complete proofs for metatheorems (theorems about a system) are... more laborious for natural deduction systems than for axiomatic ones. *Ibid.* i. 11 A theorem about a theorem (also called a metatheorem) is a true statement about the system expressed in the metalanguage. 1965 B. MATES *Elem. Logic* viii. 128 We are now in a position to... give informal proofs of a number of *metatheoretic generalizations about the theorems of logic. 1953 *Mind* LXII. 557 The *meta-theoretical problems of logical calculi, such as independence of axioms, completeness, and decision methods. 1956 E. H. HUTTEN *Lang. Mod. Physics* iii. 81 When we want to explain how scientific theories are constructed... we must speak about them; and this requires a suitable terminology. This *meta-theory, or methodology, is as necessary to science as grammar is to ordinary language. 1963 *Language* XXXIX. 208 A metatheory for semantics must also exhibit the relations between semantics and other areas of linguistics. 1974 *Sci. Amer.* May 122/3 He outlines a metatheory in which the universe at every microinstant branches into countless parallel worlds.

2. *Path.* Used to form adjs. applicable to diseases or symptoms, with the sense 'arising subsequently to' (that which is indicated in the body of the word). *meta-ar'thritis*, following or consequent on gout. *metapneu'monic*, following or consequent on pneumonia. *meta,splenome'galic* [Gr. σπλήν spleen, μέγας-, μέγας great], preceded by enlargement of the spleen.

1898 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* V. 862 The *meta-arthritis endocarditis. *Ibid.* 164 *Metapneumonic pleurisy. 1905 H. D. ROLLESTON *Dis. Liver* 308 *Metasplenomegalic hypertrophic biliary cirrhosis.

3. *Anat. and Zool.* Used to express the notion of 'behind' (cf. METAPHRENON); also often that of 'hinder', 'hindmost', 'situated at the back'; sometimes correlated with PRO- and MESO-. *meta'branchial a.* [Gr. βράγχια gills], applied to a division of the carapace of a crab situated behind and to one side of the mesobranchial lobe. *meta'facial a.*, applied to the angle which the pterygoid processes make with the base of the cranium. || *metapa'rapteron Ent.*, the parapteron of the metathoracic segment; hence *metapa'rapteral a.* (*Cent. Dict.*). *metapneustic* (-'pnju:stik) *a. Ent.* [Gr. πνευστικ-ός relating to breathing], having a single pair of spiracles situated at the posterior end of the abdomen. *metapore* ('metapə'r(r)) [PORE], an orifice in the pia mater covering the fourth ventricle of the brain; the foramen of Magendie. || *metascu'tellum*, || *meta'scutum*, the scutellum and scutum (respectively) of the metathorax of an insect; hence *metascu'tellar*, *meta'scutal adjs.* (in recent Dicts). *metasthenic* (-'sθenik) *a. Ent.* [Gr. σθένος strength], having most strength in the hinder part of the body; *sb. pl.*, a division of insects characterized in this way.

1877 *Metabranchial [see *mesobranchial* s.v. MESO-]. 1878 BARTLEY tr. *Topinard's Anthropol.* ii. iii. 291 The *meta-facial angle of Serres, which the pterygoid processes form with the base of the skull. 1891 BERNARD tr. *Lang's Comp. Anat.* i. 482 The tracheal system is then called *meta-pneustic. 1899 D. SHARP *Insects* ii. 450 (Camb. Nat. Hist.) Some begin life in the metapneustic state, and afterwards become amphipneustic. 1889 *Buck's Handbk. Med. Sci.* VIII. 123/2 The orifice here called *metapore. 1899 D. SHARP *Insects* ii. 313 (Camb. Nat. Hist.) The hind margin of the *metascutellum. 1863 DANA in *Amer. J. Sci.* Ser. 11. XXXVI. 323 The condition may be described as... *Metasthenic... if a posterior pair [of locomotive organs] is the more important and the anterior are weak or obsolete. *Ibid.* 335 The two highest divisions, Prosthénics and Metasthenics.

4. *Bot. and Zool.* Used with the sense 'later', 'subsequent', 'more developed'; sometimes indicating the latest of three stages, correlated with PROTO- and MESO-. *'metacneme* [Gr. κνήμη tibia; cf. CNEMIAL *a.*], a secondary mesentery which develops in some Zoantherians; so

metac'nemic a. *metane'phridium* [a. G. *metanephridium* (B. Hatschek *Lehrbuch der Zoologie* (1889) II. 162): see NEPHRIDIUM], in certain invertebrates, a nephridium with a ciliated opening into the coelom; so *metane'phridial a.* *'metaphase*, [a. G. *metaphase* (E. Strasburger 1884, in *Arch. f. mikrosk. Anat.* XXIII. 260)], the stage in mitotic or meiotic nuclear division which follows prophase and precedes anaphase, during which the chromosomes become arranged with their centromeres on the equatorial plate; a dividing nucleus at this stage. *meta'phloem*, a constituent of primary phloem which is formed after the earliest development of the shoot. *'metaphyte*, || *me'taphyton*, a multicellular plant; hence *meta'phytic a.* (Jackson *Gloss. Bot. Terms* 1900). *meta'tracheal a. arch.*, usu. in phrase *metatracheal parenchyma*, describing the structure of wood in which concentric bands of parenchyma independent of the vessels are formed. *meta'xylem*, a constituent of the primary xylem which is formed after the earliest development of the shoot.

1900 J. E. DUERDEN in *Johns Hopkins Univ. Circular* XIX. 47/2 The first six pairs of mesenteries are found to differ so essentially in their mode of origin and significance from the mesenteries appearing later that I find it convenient to have some word which will include them either as a whole or individually. I therefore propose for them the term 'Protocnemes', and shall refer to the mesenteries subsequently developed as '*Metacnemes'. 1902 *Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist.* IX. 397 The different fundamental types of metacnemic sequence now known within the Actiniaria and Madreporaria. *Ibid.*, The metacnemes arise as unilateral pairs at one, three, seven, etc. regions within all the six primary exocoelae. 1940 L. H. HYMAN *Invertebrates* I. vii. 589 In most forms [of sea anemone] additional septa called metacnemes arise in pairs. 1940 L. H. HYMAN *Invertebrates* I. ii. 37 The nephridial system of the coelomate invertebrates is of the *metanephridial type, i.e., the nephridial tubules begin as coelomic openings. 1963 R. P. DALES *Annelids* v. 98 The metanephridial funnels or postnephridial solenocytes lie in the coelomic fluid. 1930 W. R. COE in *Biol. Bull.* LVIII. 208 This type of excretory organ may be designated a *metanephridium in order to distinguish it from the more usual type, protonephridium, found in nemerteans. 1967 E. J. W. BARRINGTON *Invertebr. Struct. & Function* xii. 236 The nephridium occurs in two main forms, the protonephridium and the metanephridium. 1890 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, **Metaphase*,... the stage of the nuclear spindle in karyokinesis. 1887 tr. *Strasburger's Bot.* 363 Now begin the phases of separation and rearrangement of the daughter-segments, the *metaphases of division. 1924 E. W. MACBRIDE *Study of Heredity* ii. 42 The formation of the equatorial plate and of the spindle is known as the metaphase. 1961 *Lancet* 26 Aug. 489/1 Metaphases in freshly aspirated sternal and iliac crest marrow were analysed. 1962 *Ibid.* 26 May 1098/2 Rich crops of cells in metaphase were obtained twice. 1969 *Times* 20 June 7/3 Shortly before ovulation the oocyte goes through the process of cell division and then starts to divide a second time, a stage known as metaphase 2. 1973 *Nature* 1 June 290/2 Well-spread metaphases were photographed with a 95 x fluoride objective. 1902 *Encycl. Brit.* XXV. 413/1 In many cases external protophloem... can be distinguished from *metaphloem. 1965 K. ESAU *Plant Anat.* (ed. 2) xii. 292 The sieve elements of the metaphloem are commonly longer and wider than those of the protophloem. 1893 SHIPLEY *Zool. Invert.* 3 The *Metaphyta and Metazoa, or the multicellular plants and animals. 1897 HARTOG in *Nat. Science* Oct. 234 The higher animals and plants we term Metazoa and *Metaphytes respectively. 1908 BOODLE & FRITSCH tr. *Solereder's Systematic Anat. Dicotyledons* II. 1143 The wood parenchyma generally forms tangential bands (known as the '*metatracheal' parenchyma in contrast to the 'paratracheal' parenchyma, aggregated round about the vessels). 1933 *Tropical Woods* XXXVI. 9 *Metatracheal parenchyma*, aggregated wood parenchyma forming concentric laminae, mostly independent of the vessels and vascular tracheids. 1970 WILSON & WHITE *Jane's Struct. Wood* (ed. 2) vi. 116 Apotracheal parenchyma may occur as... tangentially arranged sheets of cells... or in more extensive tangential bands... The two latter types are sometimes referred to as metatracheal parenchyma but this term is better avoided. 1902 *Encycl. Brit.* XXV. 415/1 Sometimes... the centre of a bulky root stele has strands of *metaxylem... scattered through it. 1965 K. ESAU *Plant Anat.* (ed. 2) xi. 243 The metaxylem, which appears after the protoxylem, is in the process of differentiation while the shoot is elongating.

5. *Geol. a.* In imitation of METAMORPHISM, the prefix has been used irregularly to form words referring to certain specific varieties of metamorphic processes, as *meta'chemic a.*, *meta'pepsis* (hence *meta'peptic a.*), *meta'taxis* (hence *meta'taxic a.*), *me'tatropy*: see quotes.

1893 GEIKIE *Text-bk. Geol.* iv. viii. 596 note, *Metosomatosis, metasomatic...* and **metachemic* applied to chemical metamorphism or alteration of constitution or substance. 1878 KINAHAN *Geol. Irel.* 175 One kind of Metamorphism is Regional, or extends over large areas. The rocks affected by it seem to have been under the influence of intensely heated water or steam, which, as it were, stewed them, from which the action may be called **metapepsis*. *Ibid.* 177 **Metapeptic rocks*. *Ibid.*, *Metapeptic action*. 1889 A. IRVING *Metamorph. Rocks* 65 **Metataxic work* done by Solar and Lunar Tides. *Ibid.* 5 Slaty cleavage and its concomitant phenomena... will be considered under the term **Metataxis*. *Footn.* This term is preferred to the cognate term *Metastasis* (Bonney). *Ibid.*, **Metatropy*, or changes in the physical characters of rock-masses.

b. Prefixed to the names of rocks or of classes of rock to indicate that they have undergone metamorphism, as *metadiorite*, *metadolerite*, *metagranite*, *metasediment* (hence *metasedimentary adj.*), *metasyenite*, *metavolcanic*; also *metaigneous adj.*

1876 J. D. DANA in *Amer. J. Sci. & Arts* XI. 121 The rocks are... *Metamorphic dolerite, metamorphic diabase, and metamorphic melaphyre...* To distinguish these metamorphic rocks from the igneous of the same composition, they are named, on my suggestion, *metadolerite, metodiabase, and metamelaphyre*. The examples are part of a long series of rock species which have representatives both among igneous (or intrusive) and metamorphic rocks. Other kinds are *dioryte* and *metadioryte, syenyte* and *metosyenyte, felsyte* and *metafelsyte*, etc. 1920 A. HOLMES *Nomencl. Petrol.* 154 *Meta-*, a prefix used before the names of igneous rocks to signify that the mineral and chemical composition of the latter have been modified by alteration. 1942 M. P. BILLINGS *Struct. Geol.* xii. 215 Metasediments, metavolcanics, and meta-igneous rocks are metamorphic rocks derived, respectively, from sedimentary, volcanic, and igneous rocks. 1961 J. CHALLINOR *Dict. Geol.* 126/1 *Meta-(rock)*. A metamorphosed rock which was originally of the kind or type included in the name. Thus 'metasediment' or 'metasedimentary rock', 'meta-igneous rock', 'metadolerite', &c. 1973 *Nature* 21 Sept. 120/1 The metasediments occur in a (refolded) syncline among granitic gneisses. *Ibid.* 139/2 The lithology of some of these enclaves strongly suggests that they were originally supracrustal rocks similar to those that occur at Isua, including metasedimentary ironstones.

6. In *Chemistry. a.* *Meta-* is used to designate compounds derived from, metameric with, or resembling in composition those to the names of which it is prefixed, as *metachloral*, METALDEHYDE, etc. More systematically, it is used to distinguish one class of acids and their corresponding salts from another class (the ORTHO-acids) consisting of the same elements in different proportions, the *meta-* acids containing one, two, or three molecules of water less than the *ortho-* acids; the salts of these acids have names formed by replacing *-ic* by *-ate*. (A few of these compounds will be found in their alphabetical place; the most important of those remaining are placed below.)

The use of the prefix in chemistry was first introduced by Graham in 1833 (*Phil. Trans.* 253); see METAPHOSPHATE, METAPHOSPHORIC. The more definite use (correlated with *ortho-*) was introduced by Odling in 1859.

1861 ODLING *Man. Chem.* i. xiii. *Contents*, Phosphorus and Oxygen... *Meta-compounds*. 1892 MORLEY & MUIR *Watts' Dict. Chem.*, *Meta-acids and meta-salts*.

meta'boric acid, a white powder, obtained by heating ordinary boric acid or orthoboric acid to 100° C. (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1890). *meta'cellulose*, the substance of which the cell-walls of fungi consist, differing from ordinary cellulose. *meta'chloral*, a white amorphous solid formed by the action of sulphuric acid on chloral. *meta'cresol*, one of the three modifications of cresol (*ortho-*, *meta-* and *paracresol*). *meta'gelatin*, a form of gelatin that remains fluid, used in photography, made by boiling and cooling a solution of gelatin several times. *meta'gummic* = METARABIC. *meta'lumina*, a name given to the soluble dihydrate of aluminium obtained by the action of heat on a solution of the acetate. *meta'morphia*, *meta'morphine*: see quotes. *me'tamylene*, 'a compound polymeric with amylenes, contained in the higher portion of the distillate produced by heating amylic alcohol with sulphuric acid' (Watts). *meta-o'leic* (also *meto'leic*) acid, an acid resulting from the action of sulphuric acid on oleic acid. *metaoxyben'zoic acid*, 'an isomeride of salicylic acid' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*). *meta'pectic acid*, the final product of chemical action upon pectin. *meta'pectin*, an isomeric form of pectin produced by boiling with dilute acids. *meta'protein*, an intermediate product in the hydrolysis of a protein which is soluble in acids and alkalis but insoluble in water. *me'tarabic acid*, 'a substance, also called *Cerasin*, obtained by heating gum arabic to 100° C.' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*). *me'tarsenic acid*: see quot. *metasi'licic acid*, a transparent vitreous substance obtained by drying silicic acid over anhydrous sulphuric acid. *metatar'taric acid*, a modification of tartaric acid obtained by melting it. *metati'tanic acid*: see quot. *meta'toluic acid*: see quot. *meta'tungstic acid*, a yellow solid used as a test for alkaloids.

1863 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* I. 639 Nearly all borates may be arranged in two classes, orthoborates and **metaborates* (so called from their analogy with the ortho- and metaphosphates and silicates). 1885 GOODALE *Physiol. Bot.* (1892) 35 note, Cellulose dissolves at once in cuprammonia; paracellulose, only after the action of acids; **metacellulose*, not even then. 1876 *Encycl. Brit.* V. 676/2 When kept for some days... chloral undergoes spontaneous change into the polymeric **metachloral*,... a white porcelaneous body. 1881 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* VIII. 1286 **Metacresol*. 1858

SUTTON *Dict. Photogr.*, *Metagelatine. 1879 *Encycl. Brit.* X. 131/2 Gelatin so treated [with hot solutions of oxalic acid] has been called metagelatin. 1862 WATTS tr. *Gmelin's Handbk. Chem.* XV. 205 *Metagummic Acid. *Ibid.* 206 *Metagumate of lime. 1862 GRAHAM in *Jrnl. Chem. Soc.* XV. 247 Two soluble modifications of alumina appear to exist, alumina and *metalumina. 1890 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Metamorphia, one of the alkaloids separated from laudanum. 1865 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* III. 976 *Metamorphine, an opium-base, the hydrochlorate of which is obtained, as a residue, in the preparation of opium-tincture by means of lime and sal-ammoniac. 1838 T. THOMSON *Chem. Org. Bodies* 124 M. Fremy was unable to obtain any of the *meta-oleates in a crystallized state. *Ibid.* 123 *Meta-oleic acid differs from it [*sc.* oleic acid] by containing two additional atoms of water. 1873 RALFE *Phys. Chem.* 132 The parapeptone being removed by filtration, the neutralized filtrate is again acidified when another precipitate, *metapeptone, is thrown down. 1909 *Cent. Dict. Suppl.*, *Metaprotein. 1911 *Encycl. Brit.* XIX. 922/1 The first result of the action of this secretion on protein matter is to render it soluble—a metaprotein or acid albumin (syntonin) being formed. 1949 G. B. BACHMAN *Org. Chem.* xviii. 220 Primary derivatives: proteins, metaproteins, and coagulated proteins. 1861 ODLING *Man. Chem.* i. 338 *Metarsenates and pararsenates are converted respectively into monometallic and dimetallic common arsenates by the action of water. *Ibid.*, *Metarsenic acid HAsO₃, is formed by gradually heating common arsenic acid to a temperature of 200°–205°. 1859 *Meta-silicates [see ORTHO- 2]. 1872 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* VI. 825 *Metasilicic Acid. 1848 BRANDE *Chem.* (ed. 6) 1315 Saccharic Acid... Erdmann, who repeated Guérin Varry's experiments in 1837, regarded this acid as isomeric with tartaric acid, and called it *metatartric acid. 1856 WATTS tr. *Gmelin's Handbk. Chem.* X. 328 *Metatartrate. 1854 R. D. THOMSON *Cycl. Chem.*, *Metatitanic Acid, Ti₃O₆. Small shining plates, separating when anhydrous bichloride of titanium is saturated with carbonate of barytes, adding water and boiling rapidly. 1873 *Jrnl. Chem. Soc.* XI. 276 Uvic acid prepared by Finckh's process from pyrotartaric acid decomposes into *metatoluic acid when heated with lime. 1854 R. D. THOMSON *Cycl. Chem.*, *Metatungstic Acid.

b. In the names of isomeric benzene derivatives, *meta-* denotes those compounds in which the two radicals that replace hydrogen in the benzene-ring are regarded as attached to alternate carbon atoms. (The use was introduced by Körner in 1867; cf. ORTHO- 2b, PARA- 2b.) So also *metacoumaric acid*, *metacoumarate*.

As the number of these is unlimited, no list is given; a few examples are appended in the quots. below.

1873 *Jrnl. Chem. Soc.* XI. 1147 The metadiamidobenzene of Griess. 1875 *Ibid.* XIII. 156 When metachlorophenol is fused with potash, it is readily converted into pyrocatechin; the relation between metanitrophenol, metachlorophenol, and pyrocatechin being thus proved. *Ibid.*, Metanitrometachlorophenol appears to be converted into metanitrodichlorophenol by the action of chlorine. 1876 H. E. ARMSTRONG *ibid.* I. 212 The three isomeric Dibromobenzenes... Paranitrobromobenzene, .. Metanitro-bromobenzene, .. Orthonitrobromobenzene. 1879 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* VIII. 210, a- or metapherylene-diamine. 1899 CAGNEY *Jaksch's Clin. Diagn.* vii. (ed. 4) 381 Metadiamido-benzol is coloured a deep yellow by nitrites. 1905 *Brit. Med. Jnl.* 27 May 1144 They [i.e. benzenoid ortho- and para- compounds] both differ markedly from their isomerides of the meta-series... In the meta-compound these groups [i.e. ortho-coumaric and para-coumaric acids] are in apothetic positions with respect to each other so that the meta-acid might be expected to exhibit the dual properties of a phenol and a cinnamic acid. *Ibid.*, Sodium meta-coumarate... The meta-coumaric acid required for this preparation was produced synthetically from meta-nitrobenzaldehyde.

7. *Min.* Used to designate a mineral that is found along with another or is closely related to it, *spec.* denoting (partial) dehydration; as *metabrushite* (a calcium phosphate allied to brushite), *metachlorite*, *metacinnabarite*, *metagadolinite*, *metalonchidite*, *metanocerite*, *metasericite*, *metastibnite*, *metavoltine* (see A. H. Chester *Dict. Min.* 1896).

1854 DANA *Syst. Min.* (ed. 4) II. 297. 1865 JULIEN in *Amer. Jnl. Sci.* Ser. II. XL. 371 Metabrushite. This new mineral has been observed to occur only with the guano as a matrix.

meta-acids, meta-arthritis: see META- 6, 2.

|| **metabasis** (mɛ'tæbæsis). [mod.L., a. Gr. *μετάβασις*, related to *μεταβαίνω* to change one's place, f. *μετα-* META- + *βαίνω* to go. (Cf. BASIS.)] A transition, *spec.* in *Rhetoric*, from one subject or point to another, in *Medicine*, from one remedy, etc. to another (= METABOLA).

1657 J. SMITH *Myst. Rhet.* 137 Metabasis... A figure whereby the parts of an oration or speech are knit together; and is, When we are briefly put in mind of what hath been said, and what remains further to be spoken. 1693 tr. *Blancard's Phys. Dict.* (ed. 2), *Metabasis*, the passing from one Indication to another, from one Remedy to another. 1882 *Sat. Rev.* LIV. 347 A somewhat dangerous metabasis which he strives to make from the genus of natural science into that of social philosophy.

metabatic (mɛ'tɒbætɪk), a. [ad. Gr. *μεταβατικὸς*, f. *μεταβαίνω*: see prec. and -IC.]

1. *Rhet.* Pertaining to metabasis.

1900 *Expositor* Nov. 391 Even if the *δέ* be genuine... it is not adversative but metabatic.

2. *Thermodynamics.* In *metabatic function* (see quot.).

1855 RANKINE *Misc. Sci. Papers* (1881) 225 The function... whose identity for the two substances expresses the condition of equilibrium of the actual energy between them, may be called the *metabatic* function for that kind of energy. In the science of thermodynamics the metabatic function is *absolute temperature*.

metabiology. Also meta-biology. [f. META- 1 + BIOLOGY.] A hypothetical or postulated science dealing with phenomena of living organisms beyond the scope of conventional biology, or treating them in a more fundamental way. Chiefly in non-scientific use, freq. with allusion to Shaw.

1921 G. B. SHAW *Back to Methuselah* Pref. p. lxxxv, As the conception of Creative Evolution developed I saw that we were at last within reach of a faith which complied with the first condition of all the religions that have ever taken hold of humanity; namely, that it must be, first and fundamentally, a science of metabiology. 1936 *Scrutiny* Mar. 377 And Keats's genius... is not really illuminated by the procedure of *Keats and Shakespeare* or, except as another of Metabiology's cloudy trophies, exalted. 1945 K. R. POPPER *Open Society* I. v. 72 Plato's idealist historicism ultimately rests... upon a kind of meta-biology of the race of men. 1962 A. HUXLEY *Let.* 1 Mar. (1969) 929 He would radiate a kind of religious enthusiasm—about Dostoevsky and his ideas, about 'metabiology', about Lawrence as 'The Son of Man', the 20th-century Messiah. 1968 *New Scientist* 21 Nov. 415/2 They will be searching for a new integral approach to biology, in which organisms will be described as a whole, rather than simply in the terms of the molecules from which the organisms are constructed... Monod offered to these members of a future biological avant-garde the term 'meta-biology'.

So **metabiological** a.

1921 G. B. SHAW (*title*) *Back to Methuselah*: a metabiological pentateuch. 1935 *Theology* XXX. 89 The metabiological reality which Mr. Murry would substitute for Deity. 1960 C. S. LEWIS *Four Loves* v. 125 A theory [of the love of lovers] more likely to be accepted in our own day is what we may call Shavian—Shaw himself might have said 'romantobiological'—Romanticism. According to Shavian Romanticism the voice of Eros is the voice of the *élan vital* or Life Force. 1967 *Listener* 3 Aug. 141/2 Belonging to this period was the spirited exchange of letters between Bernard Shaw, Julian Huxley and others which lasted from the beginning of November 1942 to well into March 1943—referred to in the office as the metabiological marathon.

metabiosis (mɛ'tæbaɪəʊsɪs). *Biol.* [f. META- + Gr. *βίωσις* mode of life, but formed as back-formation from the adj.] A type of symbiosis in which one of the organisms modifies the environment before the second is able to live in it. So **metabiotic** a. [ad. G. *metabiotisch* (C. Garré 1887, in *Correspondenz-Blatt für Schweizer Aerzte* 1 July 390).]

1899 *Knowledge* July 151/2 It [*sc.* the yeast organism] is dependent upon its predecessor for its particular action—that is to say, we have here a condition of metabiosis. *Ibid.* 152/1 This implies nothing more or less than metabiotic relationships between the different kinds of the bacteria concerned. 1966 F. H. MEYER in S. M. Henry *Symbiosis* I. iv. 172 The nitrite bacteria are dependent on ammonia-producing organisms, while the nitrate bacteria are again dependent on the activity of the nitrite bacteria. For such direct living 'one after another', Garré gave [*sic*] the name metabiosis.

meta'bletic, a. [ad. Gr. *μεταβλητικός*, f. *μεταβάλλειν* to exchange.] Of the nature of barter.

1754 FIELDING *Voy. Lisbon* (1755) 180 Merchants... changed the Meta'bletic, the only kind of traffic allowed by Aristotle in his Politics, into the Chrematistic.

|| **Metabola** (mɛ'tæbɔlə), *sb. pl. Ent.* Formerly **Metabolia**. [mod.L. neut. pl., f. Gr. *μεταβόλος* changeable.] A division of insects comprising those which undergo complete metamorphosis.

1817 LEACH *Zool. Misc.* III. 58 *Subclassis* 11, *Metabolia*. 1855 DALLAS *Nat. Hist.* I. 342 The suctorial *Metabola*. 1888 ROLLESTON & JACKSON *Anim. Life* 508 In the *Metabola*, three well marked stages are distinguishable.

|| **metabole** (mɛ'tæbɔliː). *Med.* Also -bola. [late L., a. Gr. *μεταβολή*, related to *μεταβάλλειν* to change.] (See quots.)

1693 tr. *Blancard's Phys. Dict.* (ed. 2), *Metabole*, a change of Time, Air, or Diseases. 1722 QUINCY *Lex. Physico-Med.* (ed. 2), *Metabasis*, and *Metabole*, signifies any Change from one thing to another, either in the curative Indications, or the Symptoms of a Distemper. 1755 JOHNSON, *Metabola*.

metabolian (mɛ'tɒbɔliən). *Ent.* [f. mod.L. *metabolia* (see METABOLA) + -AN.] An insect of the division *Metabola*.

1835 KIRBY *Hab. & Inst. Anim.* 11. 18 Dr. Leach... subdivides... Insects into *Ametabolians* and *Metabolians*.

metabolic (mɛ'tɒbɔlɪk), a. [ad. Gr. *μεταβολικὸς* changeable, or f. METABOLE + -IC.]

1. Pertaining to or involving transition.

(In quot. humorously pedantic.)

1743 FIELDING *Phil. Trans.* Wks. 1775 IX. 231 We are forced to proceed... by the metabolic or mutative [method], not by the schystic or divisive.

2. *Biol.* and *Chem.* Pertaining to, involving, characterized or produced by, metabolism.

[An adaptation of G. *metabolisch*, first used in 1839 by Schwann (*Mikroskopische Untersuchungen* 229).]

1845 G. E. DAY tr. *Simon's Anim. Chem.* I. 140 A dialytic, catalytic, or, as Schwann terms it, a metabolic change on the plasma of the blood. 1902 D. N. PATON in *Encycl. Brit.* XXXI. 560/1 When such functional disturbances affect the

general nutrition of the body they have been termed *Metabolic Diseases* (*Stoffwechselkrankheiten*).

3. *Ent.* = METABOLOUS.

1882 in OGILVIE.

4. *Zool.* (See quot.)

1882 SAVILLE-KENT *Infusoria* II. 870 *Metabolic*, changeable in form; applied by Cohn to the Infusoria in the same sense as polymorphic.

5. *Biol.* Of unicellular organisms, exhibiting metaboly.

1906 M. HARTOG in *Cambr. Nat. Hist.* I. v. 125 Such movements, permissible by the perfectly flexible but firm pellicle, are termed 'metabolic' or 'euglenoid'. 1926 G. N. CALKINS *Biol. Protozoa* vi. 254 In all cases of amoeboid and metabolic forms the cell symmetry is variable. 1955 *New Biol.* XIX. 116 Change in shape in unicellular organisms is referred to by the somewhat confusing term 'metaboly' and organisms which exhibit it are termed 'metabolic'.

So **meta'bolical** a., pertaining to METABOLISM

2. Hence **meta'bolically** *adv.*, in, or as regards, metabolism.

1880 *Brit. Q. Rev.* Oct. 309 The next stage... in the history of our doctrine was the... elaboration of the *metabolic* theory. 1913 *Jrnl. Amer. Med. Assoc.* 18 Oct. 1465/1 The total metabolically active tissues of the body. 1928 *Biochem. Jnl.* XXII. 1049 Patients, suffering from various complaints, though presumed to be metabolically sound. 1964 *Oceanogr. & Marine Biol.* II. 178 This classification is important metabologically. 1967 [see GUANASE].

metabolism (mɛ'tæbɔlɪz(ə)m). [f. Gr. *μεταβολή* change + -ISM.]

1. *Biol.* and *Chem.* The process, in an organism or a single cell, by which nutritive material is built up into living matter (*constructive metabolism*, *anabolism*), or by which protoplasm is broken down into simpler substances to perform special functions (*destructive metabolism*, *catabolism*); the rate at which the body functions over all; the sum of the chemical changes undergone in the body by any particular substance.

1878 FOSTER *Phys. Introd.* 2 The protoplasm is continually undergoing chemical change (metabolism). 1896 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* I. 154 In the accession of fever increased metabolism precedes rise of temperature. 1951 A. GROLLMAN *Pharmacol. & Therapeutics* iii. 77 Metabolism of alcohol... proceeded at about the same rate irrespective of whether the subjective was at rest or engaged in muscular activity. 1962 A. PIRIE (*title*) *Lens metabolism* in relation to cataract. 1966 WRIGHT & SYMMERS *Systemic Path.* II. xxxi. 1098/1 Thyroid hormone stimulates metabolism, increases oxygen consumption, and causes a rise in heat production. 1968 PASSMORE & ROBSON *Compan. Med. Studies* I. xxxi. 1/1 The liver holds a key place in the metabolism of the body. 1969 J. H. GREEN *Basic Clin. Physiol.* xvii. 96/1 If the thyroid gland is underactive (hypothyroidism)... there will be a reduction in the body's metabolism. 1971 B. N. LA DU et al. (*title*) *Fundamentals of drug metabolism* and drug disposition. 1972 *Internat. Jnl. Biochem.* III. 294 (*heading*) An anti-anabolic role of adenosine 3', 5'-cyclic monophosphate in the control of liver metabolism.

2. *Theol.* A term proposed to describe the views of some early fathers upon the Eucharist (see quot.).

1880 McCLINTOCK & STRONG *Cycl. Bibl. Lit.*, *Metabolism* is a term coined by... Rückert to describe the doctrinal views of... Ignatius, Justin, and Irenæus on the Lord's Supper. They stand midway between strict transubstantiation and the merely symbolical view.

metabolite (mɛ'tæbɔlaɪt). [f. prec. + -ITE.]

a. Any substance formed from another by metabolism. b. A substance necessary to metabolism or to a particular metabolic process.

1884 *Pop. Sci. Monthly* XXIV. 770 Urea being a nitrogenous metabolite. 1899 CAGNEY *Jaksch's Clin. Diagn.* vi. (ed. 4) 248 Certain colourless metabolites or chromogens of bilirubin. 1923 *Jrnl. Physiol.* LVII. 248 The increased combustion of sugar is immediately followed by the physiological oxidation of the accumulated fatty acid metabolites. 1946 P. H. MITCHELL *Textbk. Biochem.* xii. 322 The modern view of typical cases of biological oxidation is that enzymes catalyze the transfer of H₂ from a fuel food (the metabolite) to another substance. 1951 M. ABERCROMBIE et al. *Dict. Biol.* 159 Most metabolites are made by the organism in the course of metabolism; others must be taken in from the environment... Autotrophic organisms need to take in only inorganic metabolites, e.g. water, carbon dioxide, nitrates... Heterotrophic organisms need... a wide range of organic metabolites from the environment. 1965 LEE & KNOWLES *Animal Hormones* iv. 76 Progesterone appears to be an intermediary metabolite in the formation of adrenal cortical hormones. 1967 [see FUSIDIC a.]. 1967 M. E. HALE *Biol. Lichens* iv. 58 Nitrogen is an essential metabolite for synthesizing proteins in both the alga and fungus. 1970 G. R. TAYLOR *Doomsday Bk.* vi. 130 In the body... DDT tends to convert into similar substances known as DDE and DDD, the three being known... as 'DDT and its metabolites'.

metabolizable (mɛ'tæbɔlaɪzəb(ə)l), a. [f. METABOLIZ(E) v. + -ABLE.] Capable of being metabolized: applied to (a) substances that can be utilized by the body, and (b) energy that can be made available or produced by metabolic processes.

1905 *Bull. Bureau Animal Industry, U.S. Dept. Agr.* No. 74. 7 The metabolizable, available and utilizable energy of the hay. 1957 G. E. HUTCHINSON *Treat. Limnol.* I. ix. 617 Metabolizable material derived from the mud. 1961 *Ann. Rev. Physiol.* XXIII. 17 The metabolizable energy supplied by a feed. 1968 *New Scientist* 28 Nov. 496/1 They have

investigated the possibility of obtaining metabolizable sugars from sawdust on a commercial basis.

Hence **me'tabolizability**, capability of being metabolized.

1929 MITCHELL & HAMILTON *Biochem. Amino Acids* vii. 360 The experiments demonstrate the ready metabolizability of histidine, as compared with imidazole lactic acid. **1949** *Jrnl. Agric. Res.* LXXVIII. 487 The digestibility and metabolizability of two rations by sheep are reported.

metabolize (mɛ'tæbəlaɪz), *v.* *Biol.* [f. Gr. μεταβολή change + -IZE.]

1. trans. To affect by metabolism. Hence **metabolized** *ppl. a.*

1887 *Science* 18 Mar. 264/1 We doubt the value to a man of a mass of indefinite ill-digested text-book information. Occasionally an omnivore can take in everything, and digest and so metabolize it as to organize it into healthy mental tissue. **1900** *Lancet* 28 July 248/1 The removal of the incompletely metabolised end products. **1905** *Brit. Med. Jnl.* 25 Feb. 444 His plain rational diet is digested—metabolized and assimilated.

2. intr. To perform metabolism.

1934 in WEBSTER. **1943** *Bacteriol. Rev.* VII. 139 The animal tissue cell is formed and metabolizes in an environment which is stabilized within narrow limits compared with the wide range of conditions to which bacteria are subjected. **1971** *Sci. Amer.* Dec. 36/3 The anoxybiotic species does not stop metabolizing as soon as it encounters anaerobic conditions; it continues to metabolize for as long as six days, even though the new metabolic end product is unusual and potentially harmful.

† **metabolon** (mɛ'tæbəlɒn). *Physics. Obs.* [ad. Gr. μεταβόλον, neut. of μεταβόλος changeable, f. μεταβάλλω to change.] A radioactive atom produced in the process of radioactive disintegration.

1903 RUTHERFORD & SODDY in *Phil Mag.* V. 586 At each stage [of disintegration] one or more a 'rays' are projected, until the last stages are reached, when the β 'ray' or electron is expelled. It seems advisable to possess a special name for these now numerous atom-fragments, or new atoms, which result from the original atom after the ray has been expelled, and which remain in existence only a limited time... We would suggest the term *metabolon* for this purpose. **1904** E. RUTHERFORD *Radio-Activity* x. 324 The various metabolons from the radio-elements are distinguished from ordinary matter by their great instability and consequently rapid rate of change.

metabolous (mɛ'tæbələs), *a. Ent.* [f. Gr. μεταβόλος changeable + -OUS.] Undergoing complete metamorphosis; belonging to the division METABOLA of insects.

1861 J. HOGG *Microsc.* (1867) 601 Some metabolous insects.

metaboly (mɛ'tæbəlɪ). *Biol.* [ad. G. *metabolie* (M. Perty *Zur Kenntnis kleinster Lebensformen* (1852) 127), f. Gr. μεταβολή change.] The changes of shape characteristic of certain unicellular organisms; euglenoid movement.

1890 in *Century Dict.* **1926** G. N. CALKINS *Biol. Protozoa* vi. 254 Metaboly may still be observed. **1969** F. E. ROUND *Introd. Lower Plants* ii. 13 A characteristic of *Euglena* is the spirally striate pellicle which is pliable and allows the cell to assume a variety of shapes—metaboly—an unfortunate term.

metaboric, metabranchial, metabrushite: see META- 6a, 3, 7a.

metacarp ('mɛtəkɑ:p). *Anat.* Now rare or *Obs.* [ad. mod.L. METACARP-US. Cf. F. *métacarpe*.] = METACARPUS.

1683 A. SNAPE *Anat. Horse* iv. xix. (1686) 182 The Metacarp, or back of the hand in men. **1808** BARCLAY *Muscular Motions* 409 The two first, with the abductor indicis manus, which should have been added to this number, being inserted into the metacarp.

metacarpal (mɛtəkɑ:pəl), *a. and sb.* [f. METACARP-US + -AL¹.]

A. adj. Of or belonging to the metacarpus.

1739 S. SHARP *Surg.* 223 When you cut the finger from the Metacarpal Bone. **1851** D. WILSON *Preh. Ann.* (1863) I. iv. 123 The metacarpal bone of a wolf.

B. sb. A metacarpal bone.

1854 OWEN *Skel. & Teeth in Circ. Sci.* I. Org. Nat. 212 The four normal metatarsals are much longer than the corresponding metacarpals. **1890** COUES *Field & Gen. Ornith.* II. 159 No bird now has free metacarpals in adult life.

b. attrib.

1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 1421/2 *Metacarpal saw*, a narrow-bladed saw, used for dividing the bones of the fingers or middle hand or of the foot in amputation. **1895** *Arnold's Catal. Surg. Instr.* 26.

|| **metacarpion, -ium.** *Anat.* ? *Obs.* [Gr. μετακάρπιον, mod.L. *metacarpium*, f. μετά META- + καρπός wrist.] = METACARPUS.

1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 29 b/2 The first [hand vein] descendeth alongest the *Metacarpion* of the hande. **1693** tr. *Blanchard's Phys. Dict.* (ed. 2), *Metacarpus* and *Metacarpium*, the back of the Hand, made of Four Oblong little Bones. **1704** J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* I. **1890** *Syd. Soc. Lex., Metacarpion*.

meta'carpo-, used as comb. form of next in *metacarpō-carpal, -metacarpal, -phalangeal* adjs.; *metacarpō-phalanges* sb. pl.

1840 E. WILSON *Anat. Vade M.* (1842) 92 The... metacarpō-phalangeal and phalangeal joints. **1846** OWEN *Vertebr. Anim.* I. 160 Metacarpō-phalanges. **1890** *Syd. Soc. Lex., Metacarpō-metacarpal articulations*, the four inner metacarpal bones are connected to each other at their carpal extremities by their arthrodiar articulations, each provided with dorsal, palmar, and interosseous ligaments. **1899** *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VII. 209 Flexion of the metacarpō-carpal joint cannot be performed by the long flexor alone.

|| **metacarpus** (mɛtəkɑ:pəs). *Anat.* [mod.L., altered from Gr. μετακάρπιον METACARPION.] That part of the hand which is situated between the wrist and the fingers: in vertebrates generally, that part of the manus which is situated between the carpus and the phalanges.

1676 WISEMAN *Chirurg. Treat.* VII. ii. 479 Where the Conjunction is called Synarthrosis; as in the joining of the Carpus to the Metacarpus. **1881** MIVART *Cat* 89 The middle solid part of the paw, called the metacarpus. **1896** NEWTON *Dict. Birds* 859 The *Metacarpus* is composed of three bones, the first, second, and third metacarpals, while trace of a fourth has been observed in embryos.

metacellulose: see META- 6a.

metacentral (mɛtəsɛntrəl), *a. rare.* [f. next + -AL¹.] = METACENTRIC.

1887 *Westm. Rev.* June 368 Signor Poli... believes it necessary in the case of armoured ships to take the areas of the several compartments into consideration in constructing the metacentral diagram.

metacentre ('mɛtəsɛntə(r)). [ad. F. *métacentre* (Bouguer 1746), f. *méta-* META- + *centre* CENTRE.]

1. Hydrostatics (and *Shipbuilding*). The limiting position of the point of intersection between the vertical line passing through the centre of gravity of a floating body when in equilibrium and the vertical line drawn through the centre of buoyancy when the body is slightly displaced; the *shifting centre*. To ensure stable equilibrium this point must be above the centre of gravity.

1794 *Rigging & Seamanship* II. 283 The metacenter... has been likewise called the *shifting center*. **1873** J. PEAKE *Nav. Archit.* (ed. 3) 47 The Height of the Metacentre above the Centre of Gravity of displacement.

2. Biol. (See quot.)

1902 MITCHELL in *Encycl. Brit.* XXVIII. 343/2 A new centre of modification... a metacentre.

metacentric (mɛtəsɛntrɪk), *a.* [ad. F. *métacentrique*, f. *métacentre*: see prec. and -IC.]

1. Of or pertaining to a metacentre.

1798 *Phil. Trans.* LXXXVIII. 242 The curve... is termed the metacentric curve, being the line traced by the successive metacentres. **1881** *Times* 6 Jan. 11/2 The result of the inclination at Pembroke is shown in a metacentric diagram.

2. Cytology. [-CENTRIC 2.] Of a chromosome: having the centromere in or near the centre.

1939 C. D. DARLINGTON in *Jrnl. Genetics* XXXVII. 357 Two sister chromatids would become the concurrent arms of a new metacentric chromosome. **1945, 1946** [see ACROCENTRIC a.]. **1962** *Lancet* 2 June 1158/1 The 46 chromosomes... in the cultured cells of the blood of their patient included an unpaired metacentric chromosome. **1970** *Nature* 5 Dec. 938/2 Somatic mouse cells have forty acrocentric and telocentric and no metacentric chromosomes.

Hence as *sb.*, a metacentric chromosome.

1945 M. J. D. WHITE *Animal Cytol. & Evolution* iv. 56 Whether such a metacentric could pass through an indefinite number of mitoses without being frequently disrupted is open to doubt. **1961** *Lancet* 26 Aug. 463/2 The usual human Y... is normally about the same length as the smallest metacentric... or very slightly longer. **1971** *Nature* 15 Oct. 481/2 The karyotype presented as typical by Kao and Puck was interpreted by them as having three hamster telocentrics replaced by two human metacentrics.

metacetic (mɛtəsɪ:tɪk), *a. Chem.* [f. META- 2 + ACETIC.] = PROPIONIC.

1854 R. D. THOMSON *Cycl. Chem., Metacetic Acid. Metacetic acid.* A synonyme of Propionic acid.

metacetone (mɛ'tæsɪtəʊn). *Chem.* [a. F. *métacétone* (Fremy): see META- 2 and ACETONE.] A colourless oil obtained by the distillation of sugar or starch with quicklime.

1838 T. THOMSON *Chem. Org. Bodies* 364 M. Fremy discovered that when 1 part of sugar is intimately mixed with 8 parts of unslacked lime, and distilled, the product consists of two liquids, one of which is acetone, and to the other he has given the name of metacetone. **1844** FOWNES *Chem.* 409.

Hence **metacetic** (-æsɪ'tɒnɪk) *a.* = METACETIC; **metacetone**, a salt of metacetic acid.

1848 BRANDE *Chem.* (ed. 6) 1733 Metacetic Acid. Metacetic Acid. *Ibid.*, Metacetone of soda. **1862** [see METACETIC].

metacetyl (mɛ'tæsɪtl). *Chem.* [f. META- 2 + ACETYL.] = PROPIONYL. Hence **metacetyllic** = METACETONIC.

1848 BRANDE *Chem.* (ed. 6) 1732 Metacetone. Oxide of Metacetyl. *Ibid.* 1733 Metacetyllic Acid. **1890** *Syd. Soc. Lex., Metacetyl*.

metachemic, metachemistry, metachloral, metachlorite: see META- 5, 1, 6a, 7a.

metachromasia (mɛtəkɹəʊ'meɪzɪə). *Biol.* Also in anglicized form **metachromasy** ('-krəʊməsɪ). [mod.L., f. META- + Gr. χρώμα, χρωματ- colour: see -IA¹.] The property exhibited by certain biological materials and structures of staining a different colour from that of the stain used; also, the corresponding property of certain stains of changing colour in the presence of certain biological materials and structures.

1903 *Lancet* 18 July 177/1 The cells which contain granules contain also a store of ferment (zymogen), whilst the cells that are destitute of granules exhibit the reaction of mucin (metachromasy). **1956** *Nature* 3 Mar. 428/1 Anaphylactic shock brought out... degranulation and decrease of the metachromasia of the remaining granules in most of the cells. **1960** L. PICKEN *Organization of Cells* x. 481 The amoebae... are found to become metachromatic... in increasing numbers as aggregation approaches... The appearance of metachromasy seems, however, to precede sensitivity to acrasin. **1964** W. G. SMITH *Allergy & Tissue Metabolism* iii. 33 Both tissue and blood mast cells are characterised by a coarse granular cytoplasm possessing a strong affinity for basic dyes, some of which change colour (exhibit metachromasia) as staining occurs. **1967** *New Scientist* 2 Feb. 275/2 These fragments are then encapsulated by a high polymer (producing the green metachromasia) and enter some kind of 'spore' stage. **1971** E. GURR *Synthetic Dyes* I. ii. 63 The significance of the dimer spectra in terms of theories of metachromasy is discussed.

metachromatic (,mɛtəkɹəʊ'mætɪk), *a.* [f. META- + Gr. χρώμα, χρωματ- colour + -IC.]

1. Pertaining to metachromism.

1876 *Chem. News* 11 Feb. 60/2 From a study of the two classes [of metachromes] the following metachromatic scale was arrived at:—White, colourless, violet, indigo, blue [etc.].

2. Biol. Exhibiting or involving metachromasia.

1897 MUIR & RITCHIE *Man. Bacteriol.* i. 11 It is... very probable that the occurrence of metachromatic granules in a bacterium indicates the onset of degenerative changes. **1902** *Jrnl. R. Microsc. Soc.* 89 (*heading*) Metachromatic granules in sporiferous bacteria. **1925** C. H. BROWNING *Bacteriol.* ii. 29 Sometimes with methylene-blue these beads stain of a different tint from the rest of the bacillus (metachromatic staining). **1957** *New Biol.* XXIV. 52 Structures which change the colour of the stain in this way are said to be metachromatic. **1964** W. G. SMITH *Allergy & Tissue Metabolism* iii. 36 Metachromatic staining of the faded granules began.

Hence **metachromatically** *adv.*

1908 *Anatomical Rec.* II. 106 Sections from such material stained in toluidene blue show the mucous secretion metachromatically stained, but no metachromatism is visible in the demilune cells. **1957** *New Biol.* XXIV. 54 Polysaccharides of high molecular weight other than heparin stain metachromatically. **1971** *Nature* 24 Sept. 264/2 The lipid mass was stained metachromatically pale orange-brown with cresyl violet... and thionin.

metachromatism (mɛtəkɹəʊmətɪz(ə)m). [Formed as prec. + -ISM.] *a.* Change or variation of colour (see quotes).

1876 ACKROYD in *Chem. News* 25 Aug. 75/1 We venture, therefore, to propose for the phenomenon the name of Metachromatism. **1890** *Syd. Soc. Lex., Metachromatism*,... a change or alteration of colour, as in the hair or feathers, from advance of age.

b. Biol. = METACHROMASIA.

1893 *Jrnl. R. Microsc. Soc.* 563 (*heading*) Metachromatism of parasitic sporozoa and carcinoma cells. **1904** *Brit. Med. Jnl.* 3 Dec. 1507 Under certain conditions of staining, different parts of the cell protoplasm possess different chemical affinities to the dye... (metachromatism). **1908** [see METACHROMATICALLY *adv.*]. **1917** C. E. MARSHALL *Microbiol.* (ed. 2) ii. 43 These bodies... are stained violet-red by most of the basic dyes, aniline blue or violet... By reason of this property of metachromatism, they have been called metachromatic granules.

metachrome ('mɛtəkɹəʊm), *sb. and a.* [f. META-¹ + Gr. χρώμα colour.]

A. sb. A body that changes colour.

1876 *Chem. News* 11 Feb. 60/2 The author... passed on to the classification of metachromes, which he [Ackroyd] arranges in two groups.

B. adj. Dye Chem. Designating mordant dyes and their mordants that may be applied simultaneously in the same bath, and the method of dyeing by this process.

1901 *Jrnl. Soc. Dyers & Colourists* XVII. 66/1 Metachrome Brown B Paste: This colour is the first of a new series of (metachrome) dyes which have the property of dyeing in the single bath with metallic salts. *Ibid.*, With less than 3 per cent. dyestuff, 3 per cent. metachrome mordant must be used, but with larger amounts of dyestuff an equal amount. **1927** HORSFALL & LAWRIE *Dyeing Textile Fibres* iv. 263 The meta-chrome process as originally introduced... was confined to a comparatively small number of dyestuffs derived from picramic acid. **1963** A. J. HALL *Textile Sci.* iv. 184 The third (metachrome) method enables both dye and bichromate to be applied at the same time and it depends on the fact that no appreciable combination occurs between the

bichromate and the wool or the dye under alkaline conditions, but this holds only for a limited number of dyes. 1971 R. L. M. ALLEN *Colour Chem.* iv. 45 In 1900 the Berlin Aniline Company devised the metachrome method whereby selected dyes can be applied simultaneously with a chroming agent.

metachromism (mɛtə'krəʊmɪz(ə)m). [Formed as prec. + -ISM.] Colour-change.

1876 *Chem. News* 11 Feb. 60/2 Metachromism, as he [Ackroyd] terms the changes of colour which various substances undergo when heated.

metachronism (mɛtə'krɒnɪz(ə)m). [ad. med.L. *metachronism-us*, a. late Gr. type *μεταχρονισμός, f. μετα- META- + χρόνος time. Cf. F. *métachronisme*.]

Normally the word should mean 'transposition of dates' (cf. quot. 1656 below); but it has been associated with Gr. μετάχρονος, μεταχρόνιος happening later, f. μετά after + χρόνος time; hence the sense explained below, which seems to be that of all the available instances.]

1. An error in chronology consisting in placing an event later than its real date. (Cf. PARACHRONISM.)

1617 HALES *Serm.* 36 There are in Scripture.. anachronismes, metachronismes, and the like, which bring infinite obscuritie to the text. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Metachronism*, an error in the connexion of things or times, by reckoning or accounting short or beyond the truth. 1677 R. CARY *Chronology* 11. i. xx. 157 Our Authour.. is.. guilty of a foul Metachronysm, in accomodating the 5th of Cambyses to his 4986 of the World.

2. *Biol.* The co-ordination of the movement of parts, esp. cilia, into a progressive wave.

1905 *Jrnl. Exper. Zool.* II. 408 It is the principal object of this paper to discuss the cause of metachronism in ciliary action. 1928 J. GRAY *Ciliary Movement* vii. 117 Any particular cilium is slightly in advance of the cilium behind it in the series and slightly behind the one just in front of it. This regular sequence is known as metachronism. 1972 M. S. GARDINER *Biol. Invertebr.* iv. xi. 189/1 In Metazoa, the cilia on adjacent cells may exhibit a similar coordination in metachronism.

So **meta'chronal a.**, exhibiting or characteristic of metachronism (sense 2); **meta'chronally adv.**

1905 *Jrnl. Exper. Zool.* II. 407 The cause of metachronal action is.. to be sought.. in the mechanical effect of one cilium on another. *Ibid.*, These swimming plates are arranged in rows and the members of each row, like ordinary cilia, beat metachronally, not synchronally. 1928 J. GRAY *Ciliary Movement* vii. 118 Although the direction of the metachronal wave.. differs in different tissues, it is remarkably constant in each particular case. 1940 G. S. CARTER *Gen. Zool. Invertebr.* viii. 359 Metachronal rhythm is not confined to metazoan cilia; it can be well seen in such ciliate protists as *Opalina*. 1962 D. NICHOLS *Echinoderms* viii. 99 In at least one urchin, *Diadema*, the spines show metachronal rhythm during locomotion, and they move the animal across the ocean floor with considerable speed. 1971 *Nature* 12 Feb. 491/1 The cilia of these last two cell types beat metachronally.

|| **metachrosis** (mɛtə'krəʊsɪs). [mod.L., f. Gr. μετα- META- + χρώσις colouring.] Colour-change.

1887 E. D. COPE *Orig. Fittest* 211 The power of metachrosis, or of changing the color at will, by the expansion under nerve-influence of special pigment cells.

metacinnabar(ite): see META- 7 a.

meta'cinnamain. *Chem.* Also -ine. [a. F. *métacinnaméine* (Fremy): see META- 6.] A substance isomeric with cinnamain, obtained by keeping cinnamain under water.

1848 FOWNES *Chem.* (ed. 2) 451. 1874 GARROD & BAXTER *Mat. Med.* 236 Metacinnamain.

meta'cinnamene. *Chem.* [See META- 6 a.] (See quot. 1886.)

1857 MILLER *Elem. Chem.* III. vii. §1 (1862) 560 Metacinnamene, or styracin. 1886 *Athenæum* 30 Jan. 172/3 Metacinnamene, a highly refracting glass-like solid, obtained by the action of light or heat upon cinnamene.

metacism ('mɛtəsɪz(ə)m). [ad. late L. *metacism-us*, corruptly ad. late Gr. μετακισμός 'fondness for the letter μ' (L. & Sc.), f. μῦ the name of the letter. Cf. ITACISM.] The placing of a word with final *m* before a word beginning with a vowel; regarded as a fault in Latin prose composition.

This is the sense in the original of quot. 1844; but the grammarians explain *metacismus* or *myotacismus* as the fault of pronouncing a final *m* which ought to be elided before a following vowel.

[1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Metacism*, a fault in pronouncing.] 1844 tr. St. Gregory's *Morals on Job* I. Epist. 11, I do not escape the collisions of metacism.

metacœle ('mɛtəsi:l). *Biol.* [f. Gr. μετα- META- + κοίλος hollow.] That type of cœlom which is of secondary development.

1884 BOURNE in *Q. Jrnl. Microsc. Sci.* XXIV. 477 An archaic enterocœle thus gradually undergoes diacœlosis, being replaced by a metacœle.

|| **metacœlia** (mɛtə'si:lɪə). [mod.L., f. Gr. μετα- META- + κοιλία ventricle.] The posterior part of the fourth ventricle of the brain.

1882 WILDER & GAGE *Anat. Techn.* 482 Metacœlia... Syn. Ventriculus quartus, caudal portion.

metacœlome (mɛtə'si:ləʊm). *Biol.* Also -om. [f. META- + CŒLOME.] (See quot.)

1888 ROLLESTON & JACKSON *Anim. Life* 223 Nephridial funnels appear to be present in all Leeches... They are perforate in Nephelis and Trochaeta, and in these genera they open into special spaces developed in the botryoidal tissue, termed by Gibbs Bourne 'metacœlome'.

So || **metacœlosis** (-si:ləʊsɪs): see quot.

1884 BOURNE in *Q. Jrnl. Microsc. Sci.* XXIV. 477 This development of new cœlomic space (botryoidal tissue) may be termed metacœlosis.

metacommuni'cation. [META- 1.] Communication that takes place with, or underlies, a more obvious form of communication; principles or theories about communication derived from the study of communication. Hence **metacommuni'cational, metaco'mmunicative adjs.**

1951 RUESCH & BATESON *Communication* vi. 152 He is, also.. making implicit metacommunicative statements about his own position and stock of information. *Ibid.* vii. 203 (*heading*) Communication between two persons and metacommunication. 1963 T. A. SEBEEK in J. A. Fishman *Readings Sociol. of Lang.* (1968) 28 The metacommunicative messages used by rhesus monkeys, enabling them to distinguish between play and nonplay, have received particularly careful attention. 1967 J. A. MEERLOO in L. Thayer *Communication* 54 We cannot, of course, recover man's contemplations about himself from fossil remains, and data from living nonliterate men are lamentably deficient in metacommunicative material. 1967 P. WATZLAWICK et al. *Pragmatics Human Communication* i. 40 When we no longer use communication to communicate but to communicate about communication, as we inevitably must in communication research, then we use conceptualizations that are not part of but about communication. In analogy to metamathematics this is called metacommunication. 1974 *Publishers Weekly* 29 Apr. 47/3 The author is one of the students of 'metacommunications' or body language—Gregory Bateson and Raymond Birdwhistell are the two best-known names in this field, though their work derives from anthropologists such as Lorenz.

meta-compounds: see META- 6.

|| **metacondylus** (mɛtə'kɒndɪləs). *Anat.* Also anglicized **meta'condyle**. [mod.L.: see META- and CONDYLE.] That phalanx of a finger that bears the nail.

1693 tr. *Blancard's Phys. Dict.* (ed. 2), *Metacondyle*, the utmost bones of the fingers. 1848 CRAIG, *Metacondyle*.

metacone ('mɛtəkəʊn). *Zool.* [f. META- + CONE sb. 1.] An external cusp on the outer back corner of a mammalian upper molar tooth. Hence **meta'conal a.**

1888 H. F. OSBORN in *Amer. Naturalist* XXII. 1072 Proposed terms... Metacone. 1896 *Proc. Zool. Soc.* 570 The dental germ presenting the appearance of a high cone with a large posterior heel (metaconal region) and a slight internal extension. *Ibid.*, The posterior extension representing the metacone. 1933 A. S. ROMER *Vertebr. Paleont.* xii. 248 Inside the metacone [there is often] a smaller one [sc. cusp], the metacone. 1971 P. HERSHKOVITZ in A. A. Dahlberg *Dental Morphol. & Evolution* viii. 103 In the first molar of *Potamogale*, the first indication of the metacone is a wedgelike indentation. *Ibid.* 129 In cercopithecoids, crista V is transverse and meets the buccal and metaconal portion of the plagiocrista.

metacomid (mɛtə'kəʊmɪd). *Zool.* [f. METACON(E) + -ID⁵.] A cusp on a mammalian lower molar tooth corresponding to the metacone on an upper molar.

1888 H. F. OSBORN in *Amer. Naturalist* XXII. 1073 Only the paracone and metacoids and hypoconids [of *Amphitherium*] have been observed heretofore. 1904 *Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist.* XIII. 409 The antero-internal cusp not or scarcely divided into its constituent paraconid and metacomid. 1919 [see HYPOCONID]. 1933 A. S. ROMER *Vertebr. Paleont.* xii. 248 The lower teeth tend also to square up.. so that the four definitive cusps are the protoconid, metacomid, entoconid, and hypoconid. 1968 R. ZANGERL tr. *Peyer's Compar. Odontol.* 186 In the lower jaw.. paraconid and metacomid are lingual. 1975 *Nature* 31 July 402/2 Paraconid and metacomid were clearly separated at their bases on the medial face of the tooth.

metaccontrast (mɛtə'kɒntrə:st, -æ-). *Psychol.* [ad. G. *metakonstrast* (R. Stigler 1910, in *Arch. f. ges. Physiol.* CXXXIV. 386), f. Gr. μετα- META- + kontrast CONTRAST sb.] A change, esp. a diminution, in the after-effect of a visual stimulus as a result of a second stimulus following shortly afterwards.

1950 *Jrnl. Optical Soc. Amer.* XL. 796/1 An investigation of the effect of variation of the luminance, exposure asynchrony, and spatial separation of the stimuli on the magnitude of metaccontrast. 1971 *Jrnl. Gen. Psychol.* LXXXIV. 86 Masking and metaccontrast studies do, however, demonstrate that a second stimulus may impair the perception of the first stimulus. 1972 *Science* 13 Oct. 179/3 They suggest that temporally backward and spatially lateral inhibition (metaccontrast) occurs when the duration of the flash is long enough.

metaconule (mɛtə'kəʊnjʊl). *Zool.* [f. METACON(E) + -ule.] An intermediate cusp between the hypocone and the metacone of a mammalian upper molar tooth.

1888 H. F. OSBORN in *Amer. Naturalist* XXII. 1074 The Bunodont series are universally characterized by the initial or advanced development of the proto- and metaconules in

the upper molars. 1905 *Amer. Geologist* XXXV. 244 The intermediate cusps (protoconule and metaconule) are both well-defined. 1968 R. ZANGERL tr. *Peyer's Compar. Odontol.* 187 Intermediate cusps occurred.., a metaconule between protocone and metacone. 1971 W. D. TURNBULL in A. A. Dahlberg *Dental Morphol. & Evolution* ix. 163 (*caption*) Specimen consists of the protocone and metaconules.

metacoumarate, -coumaric: see META- 6 b.

|| **metacrisis** (mɛtə'kreɪsɪs). [f. META- + CRISIS.]

1. *Bot.* 'Kinetic metabolism, transmutation of energy' (Jackson *Gloss. Bot. Terms* 1900).

1884 BOWER & SCOTT *De Bary's Phaner.* 509 The process of metacrisis which produces the duramen.

2. *Geol.* (See quot.)

1886 BONNEY in *Proc. Geol. Soc.* 59 *Metacrisis* (recombination), denoting changes like the conversion of a mud into a mass of quartz with mica and other silicates. 1893 GEIKIE *Text-bk. Geol.* iv. viii. 596 note, *Metacrisis*, denoting such transformations as the conversion of mud into a mass of mica, quartz, and other silicates.

metacresol: see META- 6 a.

|| **metacromion** (mɛtə'krəʊmɪən). *Zool.* [f. META- + ACROMION.] In some mammals, a process of the spine of the scapula behind the acromion. Hence **meta'cromial a.**

1868 W. K. PARKER *Shoulder-girdle Vertebr.* 204 At its root this large acromion sends backwards a rudimentary 'metacromion'. *Ibid.* 207 The metacromial process.

metacryst ('mɛtəkɪst). *Petrol.* [f. META- + -cryst after PHENOCRYST.] A large crystal formed in a metamorphic rock by recrystallization.

1913 W. LINDGREN *Mineral Deposits* xi. 158 An individual in another may be briefly called a metasome; if the metasome develops strongly with crystal outlines it may be called a metacryst. 1932 F. F. GROUT *Petrogr. & Petrol.* 365 Metacrysts commonly have abundant inclusions.. and in some the inclusions are oriented so as to show that the metacrysts grew by replacement. 1963 D. W. & E. E. HUMPHRIES tr. *Terrier's Erosion & Sedimentation* xvii. 339 Dolomite is present in limestones as rhombic 'metacrysts' which can cut across original structures (for example, oolites) and fossils.

metacyclic (mɛtə'sɪklɪk), *a. Math.* [f. META- + CYCLE sb. + -IC.] Pertaining to the permutation of a set of elements in a cycle. (*Cent. Dict.* 1890.)

metadiorite, -dolerite: see META- 5 b.

metadore, obs. form of MATADOR.

metadyne ('mɛtədaɪn). *Electr.* [ad. F. *métadyne* (J. M. Pestarini 1930, in *Rev. gén. de l'Électr.* XXVII. 355/1), f. META- + Gr. δύναμις power.] A rotary direct-current generator in which the output voltage can be varied by a small signal applied to a control field perpendicular to the main field and which is used in position- or speed-control systems.

1930 *Sci. Abstr.* B. XXXIII. 376 The 'Métadyne' is a direct-current machine having more than two brush axes per pole-pair. 1945 [see AMPLIDYNE]. 1951 F. J. TEAGO in P. Kemp *Electr. Engin.* III. 89/1 One of the chief reasons for using metadyne control is that the alternating current may be kept constant. 1970 J. SHEPHERD et al. *Higher Electr. Engin.* (ed. 2) xiv. 496 Metadyne generators are uncompensated or undercompensated cross-field generators.

meta-element: see META- 1.

metafacial: see META- 3.

metafor, obs. form of METAPHOR.

metagadolinite: see META- 7 a.

metagalaxy (mɛtə'gæləksɪ). *Astr.* [f. META- 1 + GALAXY sb.] The entire system of galaxies (see quot. 1930); also, a cluster or group of galaxies. So **metaga'lactic a.**

1930 H. SHAPLEY *Flights from Chaos* xiii. 141 Corresponding to individual stars, multiples, and star clusters we have galaxies, multiple galaxies, and clusters of galaxies... To designate the system including all of these I propose to use Lundmark's term, the Metagalactic system—or, more briefly, the Metagalaxy. 1951 *Astron. Jrnl.* Apr. 47/2 (*heading*) Differential rotation of the inner metagalaxy. 1957 H. SHAPLEY *Inner Metagalaxy* p.v. The terms 'Metagalaxy' and 'metagalactic' refer to the total recognized assemblage of galaxies. The Metagalaxy includes also whatever there may be in the way of gas, particles, planets, stars, and star clusters in the spaces between the galaxies. It is essentially the measurable material universe. 1965 *Rev. Mod. Physics* XXXVII. 654/1 In principle there may be several condensations of the initial plasma so that there may be other metagalactic systems in the universe. *Ibid.* 663/2 According to Klein there may be other metagalaxies in the universe. 1965 J. D. NORTH *Measure of Universe* ii. 20 His prediction of a high collision rate between the nebulae of a single metagalaxy. *Ibid.* App. 408 The galaxies assigned to the Local Group increased in number and the 'local metagalaxy' took its place with the other known clusters. 1970 *Nature* 12 Dec. 1069/1 According to this scheme, an initial contraction of the metagalaxy (containing equal amounts of matter and antimatter) resulting from its self-gravitation was turned into an expansion by the pressure of radiation produced by annihilation reactions. *Ibid.*, Although the gravitational and radiation fields in this case are metagalactic, the scale of the matter-antimatter

separation is determined by the magnetic field and is likely to be much more local.

metagallic (mɛtə'gælik), *a.* *Chem.* [f. META- + GALLIC *a.*] **metagallic acid**: an acid obtained by heating gallic acid. Hence **meta'gallate**, a salt of metagallic acid.

1835 *Amer. Jnl. Sci.* XXVIII. 126 Metagallic acid. 1836 *BRANDE Chem.* (ed. 4) 933. *Ibid.*, Metagallate of potassa. 1865 *WATTS tr. Gmelin's Handbk. Chem.* XV. 458 Metagallic acid (Mulder's melangallic, Gerhardt's gallulmic acid).

|| **metagaster** (mɛtə'gæstə(r)). *Biol.* [mod.L.: see META- and GASTER.] Haeckel's phylogenetic term for the later, more highly differentiated stomach of the Craniota, as distinguished from the primitive intestine or protogaster. Hence **meta'gastral a.** (in recent Dicts.).

1879 *tr. Haeckel's Evol. Man* II 321 The differentiated or secondary intestine ('after intestine or metagaster').

metagastric (mɛtə'gæstri:k), *a.* *Zool.* [f. META- + Gr. γαστήρ belly + -IC.] Applied to portions of the carapace in brachyurous crustaceans situated towards the hinder part of the gastro-hepatic area.

1877 *HUXLEY Anat. Inv. Anim.* vi. 343 The latter [gastric lobe area] is again subdivided into two epigastric lobes, two protogastric lobes, a median mesogastric lobe, two metagastric lobes, and two urogastric lobes.

|| **metagastrula** (mɛtə'gæstri:lə). *Biol.* [mod.L.: see META- and GASTRULA.] Haeckel's term for a secondary modified gastrula (see quot.).

1879 *tr. Haeckel's Evol. Man* I. 199 The more or less varying Gastrula-form, which results from this kenogenetic egg-cleavage, may be called, generally, the secondary, modified Gastrula, or Metagastrula.

metage ('mɪtɪdʒ). Also 6 *Sc.* **mettage**, **mettege**, **7 metage**. [f. METE *v.* + -AGE.]

1. The action of measuring officially the content or weight of a load of grain, coal, etc.

15.. *Aberd. Reg.* XXIV. (Jam.), The mettege of colis, salt, lym, corne, fruit, and sic mensturable [sic] gudis. 1576 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* II. 578 To pay three pennes for the mettege of every laid [of malt] quihilk sal happin to be presentit. 1636 *Maldon, Essex, Borough Deeds* (Bundle 110) I For the mettege of 10 quarter of barley, 5d. 1753 *De Foe's Tour Gt. Brit.* (ed. 5) II. 137 Acts have very lately passed in relation to the Admeasurement or Metage of Coals for the City of Westminster. 1872 *Daily News* 15 Apr. 5/2 The arrangements with respect to the metage of grain in the port of London.

2. The duty paid for such measuring. (Cf. MEASURAGE.)

1527 *Burgh Rec. Edin.* (1869) I. 232 Togidder with the mettege, viz. viijd. for ilk chaldier. 1854 *Fraser's Mag.* XLIX. 564 The right of the Corporation to the metage of corn, fruit, and other articles, is recognised and confirmed in the first charter of James I. 1887 *Times* 27 Aug. 11/4 The ordinary fruit metage produced £654.

3. attrib.

1546-7 *Burgh Rec. Stirling* (1887) 46 Thai sall pay tharfor iijid. of the chaldier of mettege silveir. 1746 *Act 19 Geo. II.* c. 35 §10 The Amount of the Metage Charge [of Coals]. 1800 *COLQUHOUN Comm. Thames* xv. 456 On payment of the Metage Duty. 1865 *Daily Tel.* 16 Nov. 8/1 Merchants .. interested in the question of the metage dues.

metagelatin: see META- 6a.

metagenesis (mɛtə'dʒɛnɪsɪs). *Biol.* [mod.L.: see META- and GENESIS.]

† 1. Used by Owen (*parthenogenesis*, 1849) for: Alternation of generations (see ALTERNATION 1 b).

Owen, however, included under this designation certain metamorphoses not now recognized as instances of alternation of generations.

2. Now used in more restricted sense (see quot.).

1889 *GEDDES & THOMSON Evol. Sex* xv. 207 Simple alternation between sexual and asexual reproduction .. is called .. metagenesis.

metage'netic, *a.* [f. META- + GENETIC.]

1. *Zool.* Pertaining to, characterized by, or involving metagenesis.

1849 *OWEN Parthenogenesis* 17 The successive generations, which .. complete the metagenetic cycle. 1877 *BALFOUR in Encycl. Brit.* VII. 629/1 The peculiar metagenetic mode of development.

2. *Cryst.* Applied to certain twin crystals (see quot.).

1883 *HEDDLE in Encycl. Brit.* XVI. 367/1 In metagenetic twins the crystal was at first simple, but afterwards, through some change in the material furnished for its increase or possibly induced in itself, it received new layers, or an extension in a reversed position.

Hence **metage'netically adv.**, by metagenesis. 1868 *DARWIN Anim. & Pl.* II. 367 If, instead of a single individual, several were to be thus developed metagenetically within a pre-existing form.

metage'ometry. [See META-.] The geometry of non-Euclidean space. So **metage'ometer**, one who studies metageometry. **metageo'metrical a.**, pertaining to metageometry. **metageome'trician** = METAGEOMETER.

1882 *STALLO Concepts Mod. Physics* 258 'Space in general' (as distinguished from 'flat space', in the metageometrical

sense). 1897 *B. A. W. RUSSELL Found. Geom.* Cont. p. vii, Metageometry began by rejecting the axiom of parallels. *Ibid.* 56 To urge, with the Metageometers, that non-Euclidean systems are logically self-consistent. 1898 *CAYLEY Coll. Math. Papers* (Suppl. Vol.) Index, Metageometry. 1903 *Science* 16 Jan. 106/2 Our metageometricians tried to derive the basic geometrical principles from pure reason but failed.

metagnathous (mɛtə'gæθəʊs), *a.* [f. Gr. μετά META- + γνάθος jaw + -OUS.] Having the tips of the mandibles crossed. Hence **me'tagnathism**, the condition of being metagnathous.

1872 *COUES Key N. Amer. Birds* 24 The metagnathous [class], in which the points of the mandibles cross each other. 1890 — *Field & Gen. Ornithol.* II. 150 Each mandible may be oppositely falcate, as in the crossbill, constituting metagnathism.

metagnomy (mɛtə'gægnəmi). *Psychics.* [ad. F. *métagnomie* (Boirac, 1917), f. META- + Gr. γνώμη thought.] The acquisition of information by supernormal means; divination. So 'metagnome, one who has the power of metagnomy; a medium; **metag'nostic a.**, of or pertaining to metagnomy.

1919 *W. DE KERLOR tr. Boirac's Psychol. of Future* xi. 232 Clairvoyance, or 'metagnomy'. *Ibid.* 256 It is especially in the somnambulistic state, natural or provoked, that metagnomic manifestations occur. *Ibid.* 257 The mesmerist or hypnotist .. evokes the metagnomic faculty. 1933 *T. BESTERMAN tr. Driesch's Psychical Res.* I. i. 2 The subject of the investigation, the sensitive, the medium, the metagnome, or whatever one likes to call him. 1960 *New Scientist* 28 July 306/2 Prosopopesis, metagnomy, telergy and teleplasty: if these are accepted, what remains of the 'laws' of physics, chemistry, biology and psychology? 1965 *Listener* 29 Apr. 639/3 With the existence of such phenomena as telepathy, metagnomy, precognition, etc., now well established, .. there is surely a possibility that some astrologers may be psychically gifted individuals.

metagon ('mɛtəgɒn). *Biol.* [f. META- + Gr. γόνος offspring.] (See quot. 1968.)

1962 *GIBSON & BEALE in Genetical Res.* III. 25 As a provisional hypothesis .. we proposed that the cytoplasm of mate-killer paramecia contained, in addition to the visible mu particles, certain other factors, here denoted 'metagons', which are assumed to be formed only in the presence of one or other of the genes *M*₁ and *M*₂. 1964 *New Scientist* 6 Aug. 322/2 Particles of RNA called 'metagons'. 1968 *R. RIEGER Gloss. Genetics & Cytogenetics* 285 *Metagon*, presumably, a primary, gene-initiated product in *Paramecium* which is RNA (complementary to the DNA of a specific gene) in nature, conditionally stable, infectious (capable of transmission from one *Paramecium* to another through the cytoplasm and the external medium), and capable of replication under certain conditions.

metagram ('mɛtəgræm). [f. Gr. μετα- META- + γράμμα letter, after *anagram*.] A kind of puzzle turning on the alteration of a word by removing some of its letters and substituting others.

1867 *London Society* XII. 307 We therefore welcome a new sort of 'gram. .. Its name, metagram, is derived from two Greek words, signifying a 'change of letters'. It is on this change that the whole thing turns. 1882 *GROSART in Spenser's Wks.* III. p. lxxxii, An anagram or metagram.

† **meta'grammatism**. *Obs.* [ad. Gr. μεταγραμματισμός (Galen), f. μετα- META- + γραμματ-, γράμμα letter: see -ISM.] The transposition of letters in a word or phrase; anagrammatism. So **meta'grammatize v.** [Gr. μεταγραμματίζω ('Tzetzēs)], 'to alter the letters' (L. & Sc.).

1605 *CAMDEN Rem., Anagr.* 150 Anagrammatisme, or Metagrammatisme. 1702 *C. MATHER Magn. Chr.* III. i. iii. (1852) 319 Mr. Ward, .. observing the great hospitality of Mr. Wilson, in conjunction with his metagrammatizing temper, said, 'That the anagram of John Wilson was, I pray, come in: you are heartily welcome'.

metagranite: see META- 5 b.

metagraphy (mɛtə'græfɪ). [f. Gr. μετα- META- + -γραφία writing, -GRAPHY.] Transliteration. Hence **meta'graphic a.**

1872 *LATHAM Dict., Transliteration*, translation or rendering of the letter of one alphabet by its equivalent in another; metagraphy: (this latter word giving *metagraphic* as its adjective, a more convenient one than *translitative* or *transliteration*). 1888 *T. WATTS in Athenæum* 17 Mar. 340/2 It was his [Latham's] belief in the system of metagraphy as applied to non-European alphabets that made him a very early advocate of phonetic spelling.

metagrobolize (mɛtə'grɒbɔlaɪz), *v.* *humorous*. Also 7-8 -grobolise, -ize. [ad. obs. F. *metagroboulizer* (Rabelais) 'to dunce vpon, to puzzle, or (too much) beate the braines about' (Cotgr.)] *trans.* a. To puzzle, mystify. b. To puzzle out. So **meta'grobolism**, mystification.

1653 *URQUHART Rabelais* i. xix, I have been these eighteen dayes in metagrobolizing this brave speech. a 1693 *Ibid.* III. xxii, The Automatick Metagrobolism of the Romish Church. *Ibid.* xxvi. 212, I find my Brains .. metagrobolized and confounded. 1788 *H. CLARKE Sch. Candidates* (1877) 10 My prolegomena to a public speech which I had been a whole synodical month in metagrobolizing [sic]. 1899 *KIPLING Stalky* 119 Come to think of it, we have metagrobolised 'em.

metagummic: see META- 6 a.

|| **métairie** (mɛtəri). [Fr., f. *métayer*.] A farm held on the MÉTAYER system.

1817 *C. CLAIRMONT in Dowden Shelley* (1887) II. 115, I should choose .. to cultivate a little *métairie* among the mountains. 1848 *MILL Pol. Econ.* II. viii. §3 (1876) 190 In the other parts of Tuscany, where the *métairies* are larger.

metake ('metake). [Japanese.] A tall slender Japanese bamboo, *Pseudosasa* (or *Arundinaria*) *japonica*.

1896 *A. B. FREEMAN-MITFORD Bamboo Garden* 69 *Arundinaria japonica* or *Métaké*. .. The word *Métaké*, or, more correctly, *Médaké*, means in Japanese 'female Bamboo', but there is no scientific reason for using the word 'female' in connection with this species. *Ibid.* 72 The Japanese gardeners consider *Ya-daké* and *Mé-také* to be two different plants. 1966 *F. A. MCCLURE Bamboos* 293 *Pseudosasa japonica* (*Arundinaria japonica*; *Sasa japonica*). *Metake*; *Yadake*; arrow bamboo. 1971 *Country Life* 18 Nov. 1371/1 The common *Metake*, *Arundinaria* or *Pseudosasa japonica* .. [is] a particularly fine species [of bamboo] with slender canes quite 10 ft. high and glossy green leaves that are glaucous beneath.

metakinesis (mɛtəka'i'nɪsɪs). Now *rare*. Pl. -kineses. [mod.L., f. META- + Gr. κίνησις motion.] 1. *Cytology*. [coined (in Ger.) by W. Flemming in *Zellsubstanz, Kern und Zelltheilung* (1882) xx. 268.] *a.* (See quot. 1968.)

1888 [see *homœotypical* adj. (HOMŒO-)]. 1899 *Jnl. R. Microsc. Soc.* Apr. 168 Karyokinesis in the Root-tips of *Allium*. .. Anaphase. (5) After the longitudinal segmentation of the chromosomes, which, as a general rule, does not begin until the chromosomes are in the equatorial plane, the daughter chromosomes are gradually pulled apart. .. This stage is known as metakinesis. 1903 *Bot. Gaz.* XXXV. 251 Heuser ('84) seems to have been the first to call attention to the double character of the daughter chromosomes in the diaster stage of *Tradescantia virginica*, but he interpreted the separation of the daughter segments during metakinesis of the first mitosis as a transverse division. 1968 *R. RIEGER Gloss. Genetics & Cytogenetics* 286 *Metakinesis*, the separation of the two chromatids of each chromosome and their movement to opposite spindle poles during anaphase of mitosis.

b. [given this sense by F. Wassermann 1926, in *Zeitschr. f. Anat. u. Entwicklungsges.* LXXX. 399.] (See quot. 1968.)

1948 *W. ANDREW tr. E.D.P. de Robertis's Gen. Cytol.* viii. 182 The prometaphase generally begins with the disintegration of the nuclear membrane. .. When the nuclear membrane has disintegrated, a more fluid zone is noted in the center of the cell in which the chromosomes .. begin to be displaced in apparent disorder toward the equator. This mechanism of equatorial arrangement was called metakinesis (Wassermann). 1968 *R. RIEGER Gloss. Genetics & Cytogenetics* 286 *Metakinesis*, .. chromosome congression to the spindle equator.

2. A manifestation of consciousness or mental phenomena.

1890 *C. L. MORGAN Animal Life* xii. 467 We call manifestations of energy 'kinetic' manifestations, and we use the term 'kinesis' for physical manifestations of this order. Similarly, we may call concomitant manifestations of the mental or conscious order 'metakinetic', and may use the term 'metakinesis' for all manifestations belonging to this phenomenal order. *Ibid.* 488 When, in man, the metakineses associated with these neural kineses assume the form of hypotheses, theories, interpretations of nature, moral ideals, and religious conceptions, these are .. no longer subject to the law of natural selection. 1892 *K. PEARSON Gram. Sci.* ix. 401 This metakinesis does not appear to be more than a metaphysical name for non-conscious life, for there is no sense-impression that we have of such life that we can describe as metakinetic. 1903 *L. F. WARD Pure Sociol.* 156 Morgan's metakinetic energy is therefore the same as my conative energy or form of causation, and the difference between kinesis and metakinesis is the difference between motion produced by physical or ordinary efficient causes and motion produced by psychic or conative causes.

Hence **metaki'netic a.**

1890, etc. [see 2 above]. 1925 *Glasgow Herald* 11 July 4 Who can be sure that there is not a psychical or metakinetic side to the mountain and the precious stone, the waterfall and the great sea?

metal ('mɛt(ə)l), *sb.* (and *a.*) Forms: 4 *matalle*, *matel*, *metail*(le, -tayl, 4-6 *metel*(l, 4-7 *metall*(e, 4-8 *mettal*, 5 *metelle*, *mettail*, 6 *meatal*(e, *metale*, *metle*, *mettel*(l, 6-9 *mettle*, 7 *mettell*, 3- *metal*. [a. OF. *metal*, *metail* (mod.F. *métal*), ad. L. *metallum* mine, quarry, substance obtained by mining, metal, ad. Gr. μέταλλον mine; app. related in some way to *μεταλλάω* to seek after, explore. The word has passed (directly or indirectly) from Latin into all the Rom. and Teut. langs.: cf. Pr. *metalh*, Sp., Pg. *metal*, It. *metallo*; G. *metall*, Du. *metaal*, Sw. *metall*, Da. *metal*.]

1. *a.* Any member of the class of substances represented by gold, silver, copper, iron, lead, and tin. Originally this class was regarded as including only these bodies together with certain alloys (as brass and bronze), and hence as definable by their common properties, viz. high specific gravity and density, fusibility, malleability, opacity, and a peculiar lustre (known specifically as 'metallic'). In process of time other substances were discovered to have most but not all of these properties; the class was thus gradually extended, the properties viewed

as essential to its definition becoming fewer. From the point of view of modern Chemistry, the 'metals' are a division (including by far the greater number) of the 'elements' or simple substances. Among them are all the original (simple) 'metals'; of the later additions to the list some possess all the properties formerly viewed as characteristic of a metal, while others possess hardly any of them; the 'metallic lustre' is perhaps the most constant. By some chemists the radical ammonium (NH₄) and derivatives thereof have been designated as 'metals', on account of the analogy of their compounds with those of the metals potassium and sodium.

In popular language the term is not applied to a metallic element when in such a state of combination that its identity is disguised. (Cf. METALLIC a. 2.)

† *noble* or *perfect metals*: gold and silver, as being the only metals that were known to be capable of enduring any ordinary fire without being 'destroyed'; opposed to *base* or *imperfect metals*.

a 1300-1400 *Cursor M.* 2208 (Gött.) þai made ymagis of meteles sere. 1340 *Ayenh.* 167 Be þise uirtue is strang þe man ase þet ysen þet alle metals a-daunteþ. 1474 *Caxton Chesse* III. ii. Vnto the goldsmithes behoueth golde and siluer and alle other metallis, yren and steel to other. 1588 *SHAKS. L.L.L.* III. i. 60 Is not Lead a metall heaue, dull, and slow? 1661 *J. CHILDREY Brit. Bacon.* 112, I should think Lead were the easiest of all metals to melt. 1751 *J. HILL Mat. Med.* 4 The Class of the Metals... includes only six Bodies, which are, 1. Gold. 2. Silver. 3. Copper. 4. Tin. 5. Iron. And 6. Lead... The Chemists have divided the Metals into two Classes, the perfect and the imperfect. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) XI. 443/2 To free the noble metals from the stony matter which surrounds them, and to reduce the baser ones from their calciform to a metallic state. 1874 *Roscoe Elem. Chem.* xiv. 142 The metals of the alkalies and alkaline earths. *Ibid.* xvii. 186 [Hydrogenium] has... been shown to conduct heat and electricity, and to be magnetic, in these respects acting as a metal.

b. The constituent matter of a metal or of metals collectively; metallic substance.

1297 *R. GLOUC.* (Rolls) 144 Ire at gloucester, Metal, as led and tyn, in þe contree of eccestre. 13... *K. Alis.* 6242 Pilers of matel strong. 13... *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 169 Alle þe metail anamayld was þenne. c 1440 *Jacob's Well* 10 He made hym drynke reed brennyng metal molty. 1551 *ROBINSON tr. More's Utop.* i. (1895) 64 Them they condemned into ston quarris, and in to myenes to dygge mettalle. 1649 *SP. REYNOLDS Serm. Hosea* i. 12 The hammer breaks metall, and the fire melts it. a 1725 *WHITWORTH Acc. Russia* (1758) 108 Every battalion having two long three pounders of mettale. 1820 *COMBE Dr. Syntax, Consol.* iv. 361 If they had nought but polished mettale, Or the direct cover of a kettle. 1880 *Expositor* XI. 291 Like a mirror of polished metal.

c. As the material of arms and armour.

c 1400 *Destr. Troy.* 9520 Mallyng þurgh metall maynly with hondes, . . . knocking þurgh helmys. c 1470 *HENRY WALLACE v.* 190 His suerd he drew of nobill metall keyne. 1595 *SHAKS. K. John* v. ii. 16 That I must draw this mettale from my side To be a widow-maker. 1663 *BUTLER Hud.* i. ii. 83 Both kinds of metal he prepar'd, Either to give blows or to ward. c 1672 *Sir H. of Grime* xxiii. in *Child Ballads* IV. 11/2 My sword, That is made of the mettale so fine.

d. *pregnantly* for: Precious metal, gold.

1590 *SHAKS. Com. Err.* iv. i. 82 But sirrah, you shall buy this sport as deere, As all the mettall in your shop will answer. 1594 — *Rich. III.* iv. iv. 382. 1596 — *Merch. V.* i. iii. 135. 1601 — *Twel. N.* ii. v. 17 Heere comes the little villaine: How now my Mettelle of India?

e. *spec.* = CAST-IRON. (More fully *cast-metal*: see *CAST ppl. a. 8.*)

Other specific uses (besides those referred to under 5) are current in particular trades: e.g. as applied to the fittings of pocket knives *metal* denotes brass as opposed to German silver.

1794 [see *CAST ppl. a. 8.*] 1862 *Catal. Internat. Exhib.* No. 6057 Kitchener... the back and sides fitted with metal covings or plates. 1875 *KNIGHT Dict. Mech.* 1423/1 *Metal*, the workman's term for cast-iron.

f. *fig.* (In 16-17th c. often = the 'stuff' of which a man is made, with reference to character: cf. *METTLE.*)

1552 *LATIMER Serm. Lord's Prayer* v. (1562) 34 b, What? (say they) they be made of such mettall as we be made of. 1588 *SHAKS. Tit. A.* iv. iii. 47 Marcus, we are... No big-bon'd men... But Metall, Marcus, steele to the very backe. 1589 *PUTTENHAM Eng. Poesie* III. v. (Arb.) 161 Men doo chuse their subjects according to the mettall of their minds. 1642 *ROGERS Naaman* To Rdr. II. iii, Then she shewes the mettall she is made of. 1681 *DRYDEN Abs. & Achit.* 310 Too full of Angels Metal in his Frame. 1687 *T. BROWN Saints in Uproar* Wks. 1730 I. 73 A notable fellow of his inches, and metal to the back. 1887 *Athenæum* 8 Oct. 461/3 Defoe wrought no base metal into the fine gold of his mother-tongue. 1895 *Harper's Weekly* Feb. 340/2 It seems to me that there was lighter metal in the crews.

2. *Her.* Either of the tinctures or and argent.

c 1450 *HOLLAND Howlat* 420 Signess... Off metallis and colouris in tentfull atyr. 1562 *LEIGH Armory* 1 There are nine soundry felde, of the whiche, seuen of them be termed Colours, & two, Metallales... The two metallales, are Goulde and siluer. 1610 *GUILMIM Heraldry* II. ii. 41 In Blazoning of any Armes, you must first express the Metall, Colour or Furre of the Field. 1625 *MARKHAM Souldiers Accid.* 31 Metall may not be carried on metall. a 1659 *CLEVELAND On Sir T. Martin* 24 Metal on Metal is false Heraldry. 1881 *A. MACGEORGE Flags* 109 The Dutch and Russian ensigns have the same tincture as those of the present French flag... The latter has the metal, the white, uppermost, and the two colours, the blue and the red... placed together below.

3. = ORE (after Spanish).

1604 *E. G. [RIMSTONE] D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* IV. vi. 223 They say... that the metall lay above the ground the height of a launce, like unto rockes. 1881 *RAYMOND Mining Gloss., Metal*, Sp. 1. This term is applied both to the ore and to the metal extracted from it.

† 4. A mine; in phr. *to condemn to metals* [*L. condemnare ad metallala*]. *Obs. rare*—1.

1660 *JER. TAYLOR Duct. Dubit.* i. Ep. Ded., As Slaves live, that is, such who are civilly dead, and persons condemn'd to metals.

5. With qualification (see below): A specific alloy of two or more metals used in an art or trade. Also used, without qualification, as short for any of these (see quots.).

Bath, Britannia, composition, Dutch, fusible, organ, pipe, plate, prince's, queen's, red, refined, type, white, yellow metal: see these words. Also *BELL-METAL, GUN-METAL*. A certain number of alloys are named after their inventors, as *Aich's, Gedge's, Kier's, Muntz's, Newton's, Rose's, White's metal*.

1729 *Extracts Burgh Rec. Stirling* (1889) 205 One McLaren, who was... incarcerated in the tolbooth... for offering to sell hard mettale instead of silver to some people in this burgh. 1825 *J. NICHOLSON Operat. Mechanic* App. 711 Metal for Flute-key Valves 4 oz. lead and 2 oz. antimony. 1845 *Encycl. Metrop.* VIII. 655/2 The tin is first converted into what is called hard metal or alloy, 75 parts copper and 25 parts tin. 1868 *JOYNSON Metals* 97 The metal [is] run into pigs, in the state known technically as coarse metal, or more generally 'regulus'. 1876 *HILES Catech. Organ* iv. (1878) 22 Metal is a technical name applied by Organ builders to a mixture of tin and lead, and generally should mean half tin, and half lead.

6. An object made of metal.

† a. A medal or coin. (Cf. *METALLIC a. 6.*) *Obs.* 1574 *HELLOWES Gueuara's Fam. Ep.* (1577) 21 Hence it proceedeth, that the true and moste ancient metallis be not of golde but of iron.

† b. A speculum or reflector of a telescope. *Obs.*

1693 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2909/4 Concave Metals, Concave Burning, and Reading Glasses, of all sizes. 1777 *MUDGE in Phil. Trans.* LXVII. 324 A very distinct and perfect two-foot metal.

c. *pl.* The rails of a railway, tramway, etc.

1841 *Ann. Reg.* 119 He found the deceased lying on the road, between the 'metals'. 1894 *Times* 12 Jan. 11/6 The trunk of a tree over 50ft. long fell upon the metals, and the express... cut right through it.

d. *Electr.*

1881 *SIR W. THOMSON in Nature* No. 619. 435 Imagine a domestic servant going to dust an electric lamp with 80,000 volts on one of its metals.

7. *Gunnery.* a. The metal composing the barrel of a gun. Also (= *line of metal*, quot. 1859) in phr. *over metal*, etc. (see quots. 1688, 1704).

1644 *NYE Gunnery* (1670) 40 If the Piece lie point-blank, or under metall. 1669 *STURMY Mariner's Mag.* v. xi. 46 A Gunner ought... to proportion his Charge according to the thinnest side of the Metal. *Ibid.* xii. 68 The difference of Shooting by the Metal, and by a Dispert. 1688 *R. HOLME Armoury* III. xviii. (Roxb.) 140/2 She lies ouer mettale, when the mouth is higher then the breech. She lies right with her mettale, that is she lies point blank, or streight. 1704 *J. HARRIS Lex. Techn., Metal*, a word frequently used about a Piece of Ordnance, or Great Gun: The Outside or Surface of her is called, the Superficies of her Metals: When the Mouth of a Great Gun lies lower than her Breech, they say, She lies under Metall. 1859 *F. A. GRIFFITHS Artil. Man.* (1862) 52 *The Line of metal* is an imaginary line drawn along the surface of the metal between the two sights.

b. The aggregate number, whole mass or effective power of the guns on a ship of war. *heavy metal*: see *HEAVY a. 1. 6.*

1757 *CHESTERF. Lett.* cccxx. (1792) IV. 91 They had eighteen [ships] and a greater weight of metal, according to the new sea phrase. 1762 *FALCONER Shipwr.* II. 495 From the torn ship her metal must be thrown.

fig. 1871 *R. W. B. VAUGHAN Life St. T. Aquin* I. 773 He possessed all the qualities necessary for success—weight of metal, as well as precision of aim.

8. Material, matter, substance, esp. earthy matter.

c 1570 *Durham Depos.* (Surtees) 197 Two skepfull of sande; no other mettell, stone, clay, or rubbish. 1593 *Rites of Durham* (Surtees 1903) 3 Cressetts of Earthen metall. 1599 *MINSHEU Sp. Dial.* 12/2 With glasse, or China mettall, or earth. 1684 *T. BURNET Theory Earth* II. 46 Clayey soils, and such like, may by the strength of fire be converted into brick, or stone, or earthen metal. 1689 *SHADWELL Bury F.* II. 19 There's a pair of Gloves of the same mettale.

9. The material used for making glass, in a molten state.

1589 *Pappe w. Hatchet* Div, A settled raigne is not like glasse mettale, to be blowne in... fashion of euerie mans breath. 1660 *BOYLE New Exp. Phys.-Mech.* ix. 71 The Vessels... being made of much purer and clearer metall, as the Glass-men speak. 1845 *G. DODD Brit. Manuf.* IV. 49 The pots are full of 'metal' looking like liquid fire. 1890 *W. J. GORDON Foundry* 132 One of the men rolls up on its end just enough 'metal' to make the bottle.

10. a. Hardened clay, shale.

1708 *J. C. Compl. Collier* (1845) 15 To keep the Earth, or some times soft Mettle, or Minerals... from falling into the Pit. 1799 *J. ROBERTSON Agric. Perth* 34 The azure [slates] are the best metal. 1808 *H. HOLLAND Surv. Cheshire* 28 The workmen distinguish the clay by the appellation of *metal*, giving it the name of red, brown, or blue metal, according to its colour. 1883 *GRESLEY Coal-mining Gloss., Metals*, marl beds more or less indurated.

b. *Sc.* 'All the rocks met with in mining ore' (*Raymond Mining Gloss.* 1881).

1807 *HEADRICK Arran* 78 This must be a trouble in the metals, not a vein.

11. Broken stone used in macadamizing roads or as ballast for a railway. Also *road metal*.

1782 in *Sc. Nat. Dict.* (1965) VI. 259/3 The mettale for the road is not to be got but at the south end of the road. 1815 *T. TELFORD Life T. Telford* (1838) 483 The metal to be of the best blue or red whin. 1838 *Civ. Eng. & Arch. Jnl.* I. 275/1 The quantity of the metal deposited would have formed, on ordinary ground, an embankment twenty-four or twenty-five feet high. 1845 *ATKINSON in Proc. Berw. Nat. Cl.* II. No. 13. 132 The roads of Hutton... with their wayside heaps of greenstone 'metal'. 1879 *LUBBOCK Addr. Pol. & Educ.* ix. 155 The Sarsen stone is unsurpassed for road metal. c 1906 *P. C. COWAN Making & Maintenance Roads* 17 The old macadam surface was first carefully levelled up and solidly rolled with any necessary amount of new metal. 1970 *N.Z. Listener* 21 Sept. 14/3 The lush pastures gave way to upland scrub country; the road metal became pumice and then clay merely.

† 12. (See quot.) *Obs.*

1611 *FLORIO Souatta*, a strap or leather of a whip, our boyes call it mettall.

13. *attrib.* and *Comb.* a. simple attrib., as † *metal-matter*, † *-ore*, † *-yield*. This passes into an adj. = 'consisting or made of metal'.

c 1380 *WYCLIF Sel. Wks.* III. 67 It is a known ping pat hillis holden stoones and metal-oor. 1612 *STURTEVANT (title)* *Metallica*,... comprehending the doctrine of diverse new Metallical Inventions, but especially how to... work all kinde of mettale-ores. *Ibid.* 107 Mettalle matter [see *METALLAR*]. 1636 *JAMES Ier Lanc.* (Chetham Soc.) 236 This faire cleere springe which courses through y^e hills Conveys summe mettall tincture in hir rills. 1724 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 6260/3 A... Coat, with... white Mettall Buttons. 1845 *P. BARLOW in Encycl. Metrop.* VIII. 489/1 Enamels, as before stated, are usually laid upon a metal ground. 1858 *SIMMONDS Dict. Trade, Pegged boots*, boots with wooden pegs in the soles, instead of metal nails or brads. 1877 *RAYMOND Statist. Mines & Mining* 284 The total metal-yield for that year amounted to \$5,362,383. 1879 *M^cCARTHY Own Times* II. xxvii. 317 The intensity of the cold was so great that no one might dare to touch any metal substance in the open air.

b. objective and obj. gen., as *metal-broker*, *-detector*, *-grinder*, *-melter*, *-mining*, *†-monger*, *†-monging*, *-roller*, *-turner*, *-worker*, *-working*; *metal-bearing*, *-clattering*, *-cutting*, *-using* adjs. c. parasynthetic and instrumental, as *metal-bound*, *-bushed*, *-clad*, *-clashed*, *-faced*, *-lined*, *-lustred*, *-rimmed*, *-sheathed*, *-studded* adjs. d. similitive, as *metal-blue*, *-cold* adjs.

1882 *Rep. to Ho. Repr. Prec. Met. U.S.* 12 Where there has been no *metal-bearing ore to defray expenses, assessments have been levied. 1930 *BLUNDEEN Poems* 309 The *metal-blue cucumber slices. 1869 *TOZER Highl. Turkey* I. 200 The long *metal-bound guns without one of which an Albanian rarely moves. 1858 *SIMMONDS Dict. Trade, *Metal-broker*, a dealer in metals or minerals. 1883 *Man. Seamanship for Boys' Training Ships R. Navy* (Admiralty) (1886) 14 *Spindle*... passes through a *metal bushed hole in the partners, up through the centre of the barrel. 1926 *Gloss. Terms Electr. Engin.* (B.S.I.) 87 **Metal-clad*, a qualifying term applied to apparatus to denote that the conducting parts are entirely enclosed in a metal casing. 1931 *Flight* 22 May 461/1 So gradually... the general theory of the metalclad airship was mathematically and experimentally proved. 1956 *Proc. Inst. Electr. Engin.* CIII. A. 82/1 When closing a metalclad switch I have observed... sparks jumping from one metal part to another. 1899 *KIPLING, Stalky* 203 A red-bound *metal-clasped book. 1932 *D. GASCOYNE Roman Balcony* 12 A *metal-clattering cavalcade Advanced Across the beach. 1918 *D. H. LAWRENCE New Poems* 47 Is it all nought? Cold, *metal-cold? 1934 *WEBSTER, *Metal-cutting* adj. 1961 *Times* 29 Dec. 12/4 Metalcutting machines. 1971 *B. ST. J. WILKES Nautical Archaeol.* vi. 120 *Metal detectors are sold quite extensively in the US and Canada to amateur 'prospectors' to aid their hunt for gold. 1975 *Guardian* 1 Oct. 2/1 Chicago police will be using hand-held metal detectors on all crowds who come near President Ford. 1934 *Archit. Rev.* LXXV. 34/1 There are various *metal-faced papers on the market. 1967 *Jane's Surface Skimmer Systems* 1967-68 60/2 The float table's conveying surface is of metal-faced plywood construction. 1898 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* V. 253 The pulmonary fibrosis of *metal-grinders, of stone-workers, of potters. 1876 *VOYLE & STEVENSON Milit. Dict.* 254 *Metal-lined cases are used as portable magazines. 1862 *G. M. HOPKINS Vision of Mermaids* (1929), Others small braids enclostered Of glassy-clear Aeolis, *metal-lusted With growths of myriad feelers. 1626 *JACKSON Creed* VIII. xxvii. §2 Cast them into the furnace, or to the *metal-melter. 1855 *J. R. LEIFCHILD Cornwall Mines* 284 The great advantage... of *metal-mining over coal-mining is [etc.]. 1576 *FLEMING Panopl. Epist.* 283 They dig the ground like greedie *metal mongers. 1631 *J. DONE Polydoron* 85 A *Metall-monging Alchemist is but a hors-keeper to a Coyner however he carries his tromperie. 1932 *C. ISHERWOOD Memorial* I. iii. 36 Eric's tall bony figure, with his *metal-rimmed glasses and the odd pauses in his speech. 1900 *B'ham Weekly Post* 4 Aug. 16/3 *Metal-rollers not only worked themselves, but had men under them. 1909 *Q. Rev.* Jan. 148 Motor-cars, having armoured or *metal-studded tires damage the surface. 1858 *SIMMONDS Dict. Trade, *Metal-turner*. 1898 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* V. 24 Knife-grinders, metal-turners, and needle-pointers. 1928 *C. DAWSON Age of Gods* III. 50 What we term the neolithic age in Europe was really the first stage in the diffusion of the higher *metal-using culture of the Near East. 1964 *T. L. KINSEY Audio-Typing & Electr. Typewriters* vii. 77 A large proportion of the remainder are at work in the engineering and other metal-using industries. 1860 *PIESSE Lab. Chem. Wonders* 69 *Metal-workers find it of great service. 1882 *Rep. to Ho. Repr. Prec. Met. U.S.* 598 *Metal-working tools, that is, tools for cold processes, such as turning, planing [etc.].

14. Special comb.: metal age *Archaeol.*, the period or stage of development in the human race in which copper and bronze were used for making weapons and tools; metal arc welding, arc welding in which the melting of a metal electrode provides the joining material; metal

bath, a bath (of mercury, lead, fusible alloys, etc.) used in chemical operations requiring a higher temperature than can be produced by means of a water bath; **metal bed**, the bed of 'metal' or broken stone laid down in the process of macadamizing a road; **metal carrier** (see quot.); **metal drift**, 'a heading driven in stone' (Gresley *Coal-mining Gloss.* 1883); **metal-edge Coal-mining** (see quot.); **metal fatigue**, fatigue (sense 1 b.) of metal; **metal gauge**, a gauge for determining the thickness of sheet-metal (Knight *Dict. Mech.* 1875); † **metal zeter**, one who casts metal, a founder; **metal leaf**, a name commonly applied to the Dutch leaf to distinguish it from gold-leaf (*Ure's Dict. Arts* 1875); **metal maw**, a stomach strong enough to digest anything; **metal Mike** (*Naut. colloq.* (see quot. 1961); **metal paper** (see quot.); † **metal pit**, a mine containing metal; **metal polish**, a polish used for brightening metals; **metal proof**, ? bullet-proof; **metal rectifier** *Electr.*, a rectifier in which rectification takes place at the junction of a metal and another solid substance (such as copper oxide or selenium); **metal ridge**, *rig Coal-mining* (see quots.); † **metal smith**, one who forges metal, a metal-worker; **metal stone**, † (a) the ore of a metal; (b) (see quot. 1851); **metal thread**, yarn = *metallic thread*, yarn (METALLIC a. 1 f); **metal-to-metal a.**, used of a contact or connection; **metal value**, value (of coin) considered merely as metal; **metal-visaged a.**, having a hard immobile countenance; **metal-work**, work, esp. artistic work, in metal; **metal-works**, a factory where metal is produced.

1927 PEAKE & FLEURE *Hunters & Artists* vii. 112 The dawn of the *Metal Age. 1951 *Proc. Prehist. Soc.* XVII. 1 The beginnings of a Metal Age in the Middle East are known to go back before the earliest written documents. 1963 H. N. SAVORY in Foster & Alcock *Culture & Environment* iii. 33 We can no longer think of a Secondary Neolithic element in south Wales as something introduced only a short while before the dawn of the Metal Age. 1926 *Jrnl. Iron & Steel Inst.* CXIV. 611 *Metal arc welding can also be used for this purpose. 1952 FUCHS & BRADLEY *Welding Pract.* II. v. 107 One of the characteristic features of metal arc welding... is the highly localised intensity of heat input. 1968 J. GIACHINO et al. *Welding Technol.* iv. 70 Gas metal-arc welding was considered a high current density, small diameter filler wire process. 1861 SMILES *Engineers* II. 429 He specified that the *metal bed was to be formed in two layers. 1892 *Labour Commission Gloss.*, *Metal Carriers, those who take the pig-iron out of the troughs of sand into which it has been placed to cool, and stack it on the trucks used in conveying it away for sale. 1845 *Encycl. Metrop.* VIII. 215/1 In the third stage, the crack is completed, and the edges assume a sharp distinct form called *metal edges. 1954 *This Week's Listening* 30 Dec. 18 No Highway is about *metal fatigue, which one of the characters describes as 'a disease of the metal'. 1958 *Economist* 11 Oct. 169/2 The Comet should, by rights, have been in service on the North Atlantic four years ago: the lapse of time is a measure of the work needed to stiffen its skin against metal fatigue that sent two of the original Comets in quick succession to the bottom of the Mediterranean. 1973 P. DICKINSON *Green Gene* ix. 180 It's like metal fatigue. You stand the stresses OK for years, so you think you'll stand them for ever. Then you snap, under no load at all. 13.. K. *Alis*. 6735 A queynte mon, a *metal geater, That couthe caste in alle thyng. 1613 *PURCHAS Pilgrimage* (1614) 92 It is not to be doubted but the *metall-mawes of those Ostriges could also digest the other. 1929 *Yachting* June 41/2 While in the act of setting 'Metal Mike' on the new course, we sighted a small ship's boat a point on the starboard bow. 1961 F. H. BURGESS *Dict. Sailing* 145 *Metal Mike*, the 'automatic helmsman'. 1901 *J. Black's Carp. & Build., Home Handicr.* 39 If the paste is not to be used for gilt papers (sometimes called '*metal' or 'gold' papers), add .2 oz. of powdered alum. a1603 T. CARTWRIGHT *Confut. Rhem. N.T.* (1618) 656 He is verily worthy to be condemned to dig in the *metall pits. 1927 *Wireless World* 30 Nov. 733/1 (*heading*) Battery charging rectifier incorporating the new dry '*metal' rectifier. 1971 B. SCHARF *Engin. & its Lang.* xx. 276 Three important types of rectifier are diode rectifiers, mercury arc rectifiers and metal rectifiers. 1851 GREENWELL *Coaltrade Terms, Northumbld. & Durham* 36 *Metal Ridge. 1883 GRESLEY *Coal-mining Gloss.*, *Metal ridges*, pillars forming themselves into supports to the roof, formed by the creep in the boards. 1860 *Eng. & For. Min. Gloss., Newc. Terms*, *Metal rig, the strata forced up by a creep. 1382 WYCLIF *Isa.* xli. 7 The *metal smyth [1388 A smyth of metal; L. *faber ærarius*] smytende hym with an hamer. 1612 S. STURTEVANT *Metallica* 35 Prepared or roasted oares, Mine-stones, or *Mettle-stones being the fitt matter of Metallique liquours. 1851 GREENWELL *Coal-trade Terms, Northumbld. & Durh.* 36 *Metal stone*, a mixture of shale with sandstone. 1959 *Times* 28 Apr. 20/6 A Chinese silk and *metal-thread carpet. 1967 E. SHORT *Embroidery & Fabric Collage* ii. 49 Gold and silver threads couched by hand, or synthetic metal threads (Lurex) used on the machine. 1906 *Metal-to-metal [see *leather-faced* adj. s.v. LEATHER sb. 5 c]. 1910 *Daily Chron.* 2 Feb. 5/1 The surface where the wheel had been on the axle showing a bright metal-to-metal contact. 1922 *Encycl. Brit.* XXX. 36/2 The head of steel being secured to the liner with a plain metal-to-metal joint by bolts from the head to the crank-case. 1971 *Flying Apr.* 5/1 Aluminium honeycomb panel construction and metal-to-metal bonding. 1901 *Munsey's Mag.* (U.S.) XXIV. 772/1 A deposit of coins was found on Richmond's Island, near Portland, Maine, which, though of the *metal value of only a hundred dollars, was of great interest because [etc.]. 1837 DICKENS *Pickw.* xlviii,

Even the *metal-visaged Mr. Martin descended to smile. 1850 *Parker's Gloss. Archit.* (ed. 5) I. 302 *Metal-work. 1872 YEATS *Growth Comm.* 52 [Corinth] being especially celebrated for metal-work and porcelain. 1908 *Westm. Gaz.* 3 Oct. 10/1 On the hours of work in foundries and *metal-works generally the Committee felt itself still imperfectly informed. 1913 J. M. MATTHEWS *Textile Fibres* (ed. 3) i. 12 Bayko *metal yarn is a textile product recently introduced.

metal, v. [f. METAL sb.]

1. *trans.* To furnish or fit with metal.

1617 CAPT. PEPWELL in *Lett. E. Ind. Comp.* (1901) V. 155 The muskets are generally naught, being not well metalled. 1876 PREECE & SIVEWRIGHT *Telegraphy* 230 Where the pipes run side by side with gas-pipes, it is desirable to metal the joints.

† 2. To provide the 'metal' or material of. *Obs.*

1610 HEYWOOD *Gold. Age* III. i. Wks. 1874 III. 38 Oh you crownes, Why are you made, and mettald out of cares?

3. To make or mend (a road) with 'metal'.

1806 FORSYTH *Beauties Scotl.* IV. 269 [The stone] is soft, and... has been found totally unfit for metalling roads. 1890 *Spectator* 6 Sept., Roads... so well metalled with granite that they are hardly ever dusty.

metalinguage (metə'læŋgwɪdʒ, 'mɛtə-). [See META- 1, 1 b.] A language which supplies terms for the analysis of an 'object' language; a system of propositions about other propositions.

[1935 A. TARSKI in *Studia Philosophica* I. 282 Die Namen der Ausdrücke der ersten Sprache und der zwischen ihnen bestehenden Relationen gehören schon zu der zweiten Sprache, der sog. Metasprache (welche übrigens die Grundsprache als Fragment enthalten kann).] 1936 *Mind* XLV. 486 The concepts *analytic* and *contradictory* in the language L, for instance, cannot be defined in L, as Carnap has shown. In order to escape from these restrictions one must build up a new language (a so-called *meta-language*) disposing of more means of expressing thoughts than the former. 1947 H. REICHENBACH *Elem. Symbolic Logic* i. 9 We say that signs of signs constitute a language of a higher level, which we call *metalinguage*. 1948 L. HJELMSLEV in *Studia Linguistica* I. 75 This would mean, in logistic terms, that linguistics is a metalinguage of the first degree, whereas phonetics and semantics are metalinguages of the second degree. 1954 A. J. AYER *Philos. Ess.* 12 Particulars, considered as occasions, would be referred to only at the level of the meta-language; when it was a question not of using the language, but of talking about its use. 1959 *Listener* 1 Oct. 520/1 We can then avoid the clumsy term 'meta-language'—the name for the language in which we talk about the terms of any formalized language. 1960 E. DELAVENAY *Introd. Machine Transl.* vii. 110 Between metalinguage and pure poetry, from the clear and distinct expression of a scientific representation to the synthetic expression of the vibrations of the poet's ego at the centre of his individual universe, there exists a whole vast range of untranslatable. 1962 *Times Lit. Suppl.* 13 Apr. 252/5 Machine translation research may be of value... in that, because one of its basic techniques is the establishment of a meta-language or intermediate language of ideas, it is in principle capable of constructing automatically an abstract. 1964 C. CHERRY in *Endeavour* Jan. 13/2 A meta-language is a formal language-system for describing language or a linguistic source. Strictly, a book of grammar is written in a meta-language—it defines a syntax but is itself not literature. 1973 *Computers & Humanities* VII. 223 Each segment is analyzed as to content and translated into a 'meta-language', which allows unambiguous comparisons among the variant readings.

Hence 'meta-'metalinguage, a language used in the description of another language which is itself a meta-language; the universal linguistic or symbolic system from which a particular metalinguage derives.

1954 I. M. COPPI *Symbolic Logic* App. B. 341 The first of these is the meta-metalinguage's synonym for the name relation in the metalinguage. 1957 N. CHOMSKY *Syntactic Struct.* vi. 54 Linguistic theory will thus be formulated in a metalinguage to the language in which grammars are written—a metametalinguage to any language for which a grammar is constructed. 1963 H. B. CURRY *Found. Math. Logic* ii. 31 In that case we use a third language, L₃, customarily called the metametalinguage. 1967 *Encycl. Philos.* VII. 352/2 A proof of adequacy... requires an inductive argument of the meta-metalinguage.

metalation (metə'leɪʃən). *Chem.* [f. METAL sb. + -ATION.] The introduction into an organic compound of an atom of a metal in place of one of hydrogen (usu. one attached to an aromatic ring).

1934 GILMAN & YOUNG in *Jrnl. Amer. Chem. Soc.* LVI. 1415/1 The term metalation is proposed for reactions involving replacement of hydrogen by a metal to give a true organometallic compound. *Ibid.*, Metalations were effected by metals, organometallic compounds and salts. 1937 F. C. WHITMORE *Org. Chem.* 724 The aniline sulfate solution contains the strongly positive group -NH₃ and consequently gives m-substitution. The 'metalation' of benzene apparently offers an exception to this generalization. 1957 E. G. ROCHOW et al. *Chem. Organometallic Compounds* iii. 54 Metalation reactions occur only with the derivatives of the strongly electropositive alkali and alkaline earth metals and, rarely, magnesium. 1968 R. O. C. NORMAN *Princ. Org. Synthesis* xi. 392 Electrophilic metalations by metal salts should not be confused with the metalation of aromatic compounds with metal.

Hence (as a back-formation) 'metalate' v. *trans.*, to bring about metalation in; 'metalated', 'metalating' *ppl. adjs.*

1939 *Jrnl. Amer. Chem. Soc.* LXI. 109/2 Phenyl ether was not metalated by triphenylmethylsodium. 1954 *Organic Reactions* VIII. vi. 260, n-Butyllithium metalates thiophene in the 2 position. *Ibid.* 261 The usual metalating agents...

yield volatile acids which are easily separated from the acids of higher molecular weight obtained from the metalated products themselves. 1966 *McGraw-Hill Encycl. Sci. & Technol.* IX. 402/2 The most commonly used 'metalating agent'... is n-butyllithium in ether solution.

metalew ('metə'leɪ). [f. META- 1 + LAW sb.¹] A hypothetical legal code based on the principles underlying existing legal codes and designed to provide a framework of agreement between diverse legal systems (orig. conceived as between terrestrial and possible extra-terrestrial beings); so *metalew a.*, of questions, etc.: pertaining to the basic principles underlying legal systems or upon which laws are formulated.

1956 *N. Y. Times* 20 Sept. 12/3 Andrew G. Haley... sought to codify some general principles of space law or 'metalew' as he called it, by analogy to metaphysics. 1956 A. G. HALEY (*title*) The present day developments in space law and the beginnings of metalew. 1957 *Observer* 20 Oct. 14/4 Still more tricky are the laws which should govern our relations with any extra-terrestrial intelligent beings we may meet. Here, something which Mr. Haley [an American lawyer] calls 'Metalew' must prevail. 1959 BENN & PETERS *Social Princ. & Democratic State* iii. 58 What criteria must a rule satisfy to be a valid law?... How are legal rules related to particular decisions...? These questions... involve analysis of the formal structure of a legal system, and of the relation between norms of different levels of generality; they might be termed metalegal questions. 1969 *New Scientist* 2 Jan. 36/3 The legal aspects of space—what is now called 'metalew'—a subject that has an interest of its own. 1971 G. SCHWARZENBERGER *Internat. Law & Order* iv. 29 Alleged rules of international *ius cogens* which are based on no other evidence than postulates of natural law or other metalegal norms must be ignored on the level of *lex lata*.

metal'bumin. *Chem.* [f. META- + ALBUMIN.] A form of albumin found in dropsical fluids, etc. Also *metal'bumen* [see ALBUMEN].

1854 R. D. THOMSON *Cycl. Chem.* 1875 tr. von Ziemssen's *Cycl. Med.* X. 369 Paralbumen and metalbumen are, however, not fixed bodies. 1878 KINGZETT *Anim. Chem.* 381 Metalbumin is met with in dropsical fluids. 1885 [see *paralbumin*, PARA-¹ 2 a]. 1899 CAGNEY *Jaksch's Clin. Diagn.* viii. (ed. 4) 422 Metalbumin.

metal'd, *obs.* form of METTLED.

me'taldehyde. *Chem.* [f. META- 2 a + ALDEHYDE.] A solid isomeric with aldehyde. Cf. META sb.²

1841 BRANDE *Chem.* 1330 By long keeping, aldehyd spontaneously changes into two isomeric compounds, *metalddehyd*, and *elalddehyd*; the former solid, the latter liquid. 1885 REMSEN *Org. Chem.* (1888) 49 Metaldehyde. 1949 *New Biol.* VI. 29 The most usual and one of the most successful methods of killing large numbers is to put out heaps of bran mixed with metaldehyde—the bran attracts the slugs which feed on the mixture, while the metaldehyde causes them to slime so profusely that they remain on the surface of the soil in close proximity to the bait. Here they die partly as the result of the metaldehyde acting as a stomach poison and partly owing to desiccation. 1963 *Which?* Mar. 88/2 A comparatively 'safe' poison is metaldehyde, now the most generally used for killing slugs. 1974 *Country Life* 24 Oct. 1228/1 Work at the Terrington EHF has compared metaldehyde and methiocarb [slug] pellet baits.

|| **metalepsis** (metə'leɪpsɪs). *Rhet.* [a. L. *metalepsis*, Gr. *μετάληψις*, n. of action to *μεταλαμβάνειν* to substitute, to change the sense of (words), f. *μετα-* META- + *λαμβάνειν* to take.] A rhetorical figure mentioned by Quintilian, consisting in the metonymical substitution of one word for another which is itself figurative. (In many English examples the use appears to be vague or incorrect.)

1586 A. DAY *Eng. Secretary* II. (1625) 79 *Metalepsis*, or *Transumptio*, when by a certain number of degrees we goe beyond that we intend in troth, and haue meaning to speake of, as to say Accursed soyle that bred my cause of woe. 1657 J. SMITH *Myst. Rhet.* 3 *Metalepsis*, which is when divers Tropes are shut up in one word; as, 2 King. 2. 9. I pray thee let me have a double portion of thy spirit. 1783 BLAIR *Rhet.* xiv. (1812) I. 339 When the Trope is founded on the relation between an antecedent and a consequent, or what goes before, and immediately follows, it is then called a *Metalepsis*.

metalepsy ('metəleɪpsɪ). *Chem.* [ad. F. *métalepsie*, f. Gr. *μετάληψις*; see prec.] Dumas' term for the substitution theory in Chemistry. 1852 WATTS *Gmelin's Hand-bk. Chem.* VII. 71.

metaleptic (metə'leɪptɪk), *a.* [ad. mod.L. *metalepticus*, a. Gr. *μεταληπτικός*, f. *μεταλαμβάνειν*; see METALEPSIS.] a. Participating or acting with: *spec.* applied to muscles. b. Pertaining to metalepsis or to metalepsy.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Metaleptick*... that hath the power of participating, or pertains to the figure *Metalepsis*. 1693 tr. *Blancard's Phys. Dict.* (ed. 2), *Metalepticus*, a *Metaleptick Motion* of the Muscles. 1890 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

So *metaleptical a.*

1850 in OGILVIE.

meta'leptically, *adv.* ? *Obs.* [f. METALEPTIC a. + -AL¹ + -LY².] By metalepsis.

1655 tr. *Sanderson's Promiss. Oaths* i. §9. 19 The name of Promises may Metaleptically be extended to Comminations. 1672 W. PENN *Spir. Truth Vind.* 46 The Holy Spirit is properly given unto men, and not Metonymically nor

Metalepsically [*sic*]. 1674 OWEN *Holy Spirit* Wks. 1852 III. 85 One or other of these things is or may be metaphorically or metaleptically ascribed unto this or that thing which are not persons when [etc.].

|| **metalik** (mæ'tælik). Also **metallic**, **metalick**. [Turkish, prob. f. mod. Gr. μέταλλον METAL + -lik suffix as in *beshtik* five-piastre piece.] A former Turkish coin worth 10 paras or about a halfpenny.

1895 CALLAN *From Clyde to Jordan* xx. 222 Each cup costs a *metallic* (value $\frac{1}{2}$), and there are usually four *metallics* in a piastre. 1897 MRS. W. M. RAMSAY *Every Day Life in Turkey* ii. 60 On the babies I generally bestowed a *metalik* (value a halfpenny) 'for luck'.

metalimnion (mætə'limniən). Pl. -limnia. [f. META- + Gr. λιμνίον, dim. of λίμνη lake.] The layer of water in a stratified lake which lies beneath the epilimnion and above the hypolimnion and in which the temperature decreases rapidly with depth. So **metalimnetic** *a.* [cf. Gr. λιμνήτης living in marshes], of or within the metalimnion.

1935 P. S. WELCH *Limnol.* II. iv. 54 The term *thermocline* was first used by Birge in 1897. Since then, the terms *transition zone*, *mesolimnion*, and *metalimnion* have been proposed. 1957 G. E. HUTCHINSON *Treat. Limnol.* I. vii. 428 It is convenient to define the widely used term *metalimnion* to designate the whole of the region in which the temperature gradient is steep. *Ibid.* 464 In general, the smaller lakes . . . showed very striking metalimnia at depths of between 3 and 10 m. 1957 *Metalimnetic* [see EPILIMNION]. 1960 *Limnology & Oceanogr.* V. 216 (heading) The cause of a metalimnetic minimum of dissolved oxygen. 1974 *Nature* 8 Feb. 393/2 During the summer, in the metalimnion of Lake Kinneret, the photosynthetic, green sulphur bacterium, *Chlorobium phaeobacteroides* can reach concentrations as high as 10^7 cells ml⁻¹.

metaline ('mætəli:n). [f. METAL *sb.* + -INE⁴.]

1. (See quot. 1875.)

1870 S. GWYNNE *Patent* No. 190 Metaline. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 1220/2 *Metaline* is a material formed of metals, oxides of metals, and organic matter, reduced to powder, compounded with wax, gum, or fatty matters, and subjected to heavy pressure, so as to form solids of proper shape to form boxes and bearings for shafts or axles. 1883 *Fisheries Exhib. Catal.* (ed. 4) 80.

2. A kind of thread for sewing leather, made of twisted strands of linen and brass, copper, or steel wire. (*Cent. Dict.* 1890.)

Hence **'metalined** *a.*, lined with metaline (see 1).

1878 *Eng. Mechanic* 23 Aug. 254 Metalined Bearings.

metalingual (mætə'liŋgwəl), *a.* [f. META- + LINGUAL *a.*] = METALINGUISTIC *a.*

1950 *Mind* LIX. 490 Due . . . to the common confusion of words and things its metalingual character has been overlooked. 1961 *Word* XVII. ii. 128 To these R. Jakobson has recently added three more functions—the poetic, phatic and metalingual. 1964 E. A. NJIDA *Toward Sci. Transl.* iii. 45 In this volume the words *metalingual* and *metalingual* refer to that part of language which is used in speaking about language itself, namely, the terms designating all the various features of language and the way these are used in describing and talking about languages.

metalinguistic (mætəliŋ'gwɪstɪk), *a.* and *sb.* [f. META- + LINGUISTIC *a.* (cf. METALANGUAGE).]

A. adj. Of or pertaining to a metalanguage, or to metalinguistics (see B). *B. sb. pl.* Trager's term for that branch of linguistics which is concerned with the relation of language to the other elements of a culture (see also quot. 1974). Hence **meta'linguist** *sb.*, **metalin'guistically** *adv.*

1944 *Mind* LIII. 26 It cannot occur at the zero-level (it is a metalinguistic statement). 1944 H. REICHENBACH in P. A. Schilpp *Philos. B. Russell* 53 The use of a metalinguistic vocabulary is not a sufficient criterion for a more advanced state of logical analysis. 1949 G. L. TRAGER in *Studies in Ling.: Occasional Papers* 1. 7 The full statement of the . . . relations between the language and any of the other cultural systems will contain all the 'meanings' of the linguistic forms, and will constitute the metalinguistics of that culture. 1951 TRAGER & SMITH *Outl. Eng. Struct.* 83 The metalinguist can turn it [sc. a datum] into a conclusion by clearly identifying out the microlinguistic characteristics of the speech. 1951 *Language* XXVII. iii. 212 The discussion of linguistic research techniques is not a linguistics as we have known it, but rather a metalinguistics. 1952 R. M. HARE *Lang. Morals* 1. iii. 38 A metalinguistic analysis is tempting. *Ibid.*, Some hypothetical imperatives might be analysed metalinguistically. 1953 C. E. BAZELL *Ling. Form* viii. 98 The study of micro-criteria, whether phonetic or semantic, belongs to metalinguistics. 1966 J. J. KATZ *Philos. of Lang.* v. 222 S is metalinguistically true if, and only if, the semantically interpreted underlying phrase marker for its constituent sentence satisfies the condition in the reading for its metalinguistic predicate. 1967 C. L. WRENN *Word & Symbol* 4 The rather programmatic 'science' of metalinguistics recognises the need to study language and culture in intimate relationship. 1972 G. H. FISHER *Public Diplomacy* v. 119 This aspect of comparative linguistics is in its infancy. Anthropologists and linguistic scientists . . . call it 'metalinguistics'. 1974 *Encycl. Brit. Micropædia* VI. 827/3 Some linguists use the term metalinguistics in reference to the study of metalanguages, languages or codes used to discuss or describe other languages.

† **'metallar**, *a.* and *sb.* *Obs. rare*⁻¹. In quot. **mettellar**. [f. METAL *sb.* + -AR.] *a. adj.* Metallic. *b. sb.* A metallic substance.

1612 STURTEVANT *Metallica* 107 The mettelle-matter is that Mettellar substance which is put into the Furnace to be baked, boyled, or nealed, which in one word may be called Mettellar. . . There are three sorts of Mettellers.

† **'metallary**. *Obs.* [ad. L. *metallarius* miner, f. *metallum* METAL *sb.*: see -ARY. Cf. OF. *metallaire*.]

a. A miner or worker in metals. *b.* One skilled in the nature and kinds of metals.

1641 J. TRAPPE *Theol. Theol.* iii. 135 Do herein as the Wise Merchant or Metallary, who . . . digs deeper and deeper till he be owner of the whole treasure. 1657 TRAPP *Comm. Ps.* xvii. 611 Thou hast tried mee, as Metallaries do their gold and silver. 1686 HORNECK *Crucif. Jesus* 793 Metallaries, and Lapidists, . . . that make a very strict examination, whether the precious stone be truly oriental or no.

metall'd, *obs.* form of METTLED.

metalled ('mæt(ə)ld), *ppl. a.* [f. METAL *sb.* or *v.* + -ED.]

1. † *a.* Consisting of or made of metal; containing metal. Also in comb., as *pure metalled*. *Obs.*

1591 JAS. I *Poet. Exerc.*, *Lepanto*, Sonet, The metall'd minds [= mines]. 1609 DAVIES *Holy Rood* F 3 b, Looke on this Crosse . . . It cures forth-with, like Moises mett'd Snake. a 1638 MEDE *Wks.* III. (1672) 587 The four metalled parts thereof [sc. The Monarchical Image in Daniel] were Types of four . . . Kingdoms. 1655 GURNALL *Chr. In Arm.* verse xv. § 1 (1669) 358/2 That is the pure metall'd Sword or Knife, which bends this way, and that way, but returns to its straightness again.

† *b. transf.* Composed of material (of a certain kind). *Obs.*

1575 LANEHAM *Let.* (Ballad Soc.) 20, I cannot tell what too make of him, saue that I may gesse hiz bak be metalled like a Lamprey.

c. Having a covering or fittings of metal.

1821 W. C. WELLS *Ess. on Dew* (1866) 36 These differences were caused by the metalled case obstructing the transmission of the temperature of the air to the enclosed instrument. 1876 DIXON *White Cong.* I. xvi. 155 A stream of sunshine lies on painted wall and metalled roof. 1885 *Pall Mall G.* 14 Feb. 7/2 The expediency of replacing the heavily metalled lamps at the Guards' Memorial with globes of modern construction.

2. Of roads: Made with 'metal'.

1825 J. C. LOUDON *Encycl. Agric.* 511 In a road from a highway to a farmery, it may often be advisable to place the metalled road in the middle. 1839 *Penny Cycl.* XX. 31/1 The formation of metalled roads. 1878 *N. Amer. Rev.* CXXVII. 154 Railways and good metaled roads. 1955 *Times* 25 June 7/6 They live in this far-away valley at the end of a good metalled road that accompanied by power and telephone lines winds over the pass from Malakand. 1969 *Jane's Freight Containers* 1968-69 139/2 It has its own drinking water system, sewage, drains, metalled roads and mains.

† 3. In *well-metalled*: well paid, remunerative.

a 1734 NORTH *Lives* (1826) I. 249 The traverses of these indictments, tried at the assizes, . . . are . . . beyond what are had in most of the circuit beside, and well-metalled causes.

metalleity (mætə'li:ti), [ad. F. *métalléité*, as if ad. L. **metalleitās*, f. *metalleus* of the nature of metal, f. *metallum* METAL *sb.*] The quality of being metallic; metallic qualities in the aggregate.

1754 HUXHAM in *Phil. Trans.* XLVIII. 859 The most perfect metallic bodies, which loose their metalleity, as Becher calls it, as malleability, and other metallic properties. a 1834 COLERIDGE *Hints Theory of Life* (1848) 69 The metalleity, as the universal base of the planet.

† **'metaller**. *Obs.* In 7 *mateller*. [f. METAL *sb.* + -ER¹.] One who works in metal.

1658 *Rec. Elgin* (New Spald. Club) I. 305 Matellers of all sortes, such as pewterers [etc.].

metallescent (mætə'lesənt), *a. rare*⁻⁰. [ad. F. *métallescent*, f. L. *metallum* METAL *sb.*: see -ESCENT.] 'Applied to a body of which the surface exhibits metallic colours' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1890).

metallic (mɪ'tælik), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. L. *metallicus* (or the derived F. *métallique*), a. Gr. μεταλλικός, f. μέταλλον METAL *sb.*] *A. adj.*

1. *a.* Of or pertaining to, consisting of or containing, a metal or metals; of the nature of or resembling a metal.

metallic beds, 'beds consisting of iron ore' (Ogilvie 1850).

metallic glasses (see quot. 1807).

1567 MAPLET *Gr. Forest* Avijb, Ye Mettalls Roote is eyther Mettal, or some thing Metallick. 1654 WHITLOCK *Zootomia* 566 Metallick Transmutation. 1667 MILTON *P.L.* 1. 673 Metallick Ore. 1670 PETTUS *Fodinae Reg.* Introd., The true Electrum, or Metallick Amber, or seventh Metal. 1756 C. LUCAS *Ess. Waters* III. 237 Many metallic minerals are likewise found. 1800 tr. *Lagrange's Chem.* I. 102 The phosphoric acid unites itself to metallic oxides, and forms salts. 1806 *Med. Jnl.* XV. 564, I did not imagine, that, on the former supposition, any of the metallic medicines could be of material service. 1807 AIKIN *Dict. Chem. & Min.* II. 97/2 At a high heat they [metals] become more or less transparent, assume the vitreous texture, and are called metallic glasses. 1874 ROSCOE *Elem. Chem.* xvii. 185 The chemical composition of the alloys is not so definite. . . as that of the other metallic compounds. 1890 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Metallic sulphide*, a combination of a metal with sulphur.

b. Involving coin as distinguished from paper money. **metallic currency**: the gold, silver, and copper in use as money; opposed to *paper currency*.

1790 BURKE *Fr. Rev.* Wks. 1808 V. 426 They made a sort of swaggering declaration, . . . that there is no difference in value between metallic money and their assignats. 1833 HT. MARTINEAU *Charmed Sea* vii. 109 Day by day, did he look with jealous eyes on the heaps of silver which he must not touch, and long for the security of metallic currency. 1895 *Daily News* 2 Jan. 5/7 No transactions except on a metallic basis were possible.

c. Made of metal. *rare*.

1711 W. KING *Rufinus, or Favourite* 195 A palace . . . With Parian pillars and metallic beams.

d. metallic pencil: a pencil with a tip made of lead or alloy, for writing indelibly on paper with a prepared surface, used for note-books. (? Hence) **metallic book**, **paper**.

1855 OGILVIE *Suppl.*, *Metallic paper*, paper, the surface of which is washed over with a solution of whiting, lime, and size. Writing done with a pewter pencil upon paper prepared in this manner is almost indelible. 1862 *Catal. Internat. Exhib.* No. 5150 Metallic betting books. 1866 LIVINGSTONE *Last Jnl.* (1873) I. Introd. 4 The doctor always had metallic note books in use. 1874 [see METALLICIAN 1].

e. metallic circuit ('Telegr.), a circuit composed entirely of metal conductors, as opposed to one in which the return path of the current is through the earth; similarly **metallic return**.

1854 W. F. COOKE *Electr. Telegr.* 25 If, from the copper at one end, a piece of wire, or metallic circuit is carried . . . round to the zinc . . . a current of electricity immediately passes through the wire. 1928 A. WILLIAMS *Telegr. & Telephony* ix. 131 The first telephone companies had a hard fight to interest the public in their services, and to keep down costs—which would have been nearly doubled by a metallic return—only one wire was used for each subscriber. *Ibid.*, The result was that lines with earth-return lines had to be converted into metallic circuits.

f. metallic thread, yarn: thread made from metal, or a synthetic material resembling metal.

1904 J. M. MATTHEWS *Textile Fibres* i. 4 Metallic threads are largely imitated by coating linen yarns with a thin film of gold or silver. 1963 A. J. HALL *Textile Sci.* ii. 105 Metallic yarns are made by various methods which include bonding metal. 1968 J. IRONSIDE *Fashion Alphabet* 211 Today, aluminium or plastic has been substituted for the rather heavy metals and 'metallic' yarns are now light, soft and non-tarnishing.

g. metallic soap: any of a class of soaps that are salts of carboxylic acids with an alkaline-earth metal or a heavy metal (instead of with an alkali metal as in ordinary soap) and are soluble in organic solvents but not in water, some of which are used in waterproofing materials, finishing textiles, and making anti-oxidants, lubricants, and fungicides.

1918 H. SEYMOUR *Reproduction of Sound* ii. 44 The metallic soaps so long in use [for the moulding and shaping of disc record blanks] have been superseded on the score of efficiency . . . but the [new] substance is more difficult to handle than the metallic soaps. 1940 A. WOOD *Acoustics* xviii. 504 The recording wax is a circular slab . . . which is composed of a metallic soap and has a highly polished plane surface. 1952 R. A. PINGREE in H. C. Speel *Textile Chem. & Auxiliaries* xx. 404 Air permeable water-resistant treatments were first obtained by depositing a metallic soap in and upon the fibers of the fabric. 1971 *Materials & Technol.* IV. ii. 70 Metallic soaps of long chain fatty acids will gell lubricating oil fractions and the properties of the grease will be governed mainly by the metallic radical.

h. metallic arc welding = *metal arc welding* *S.V.* METAL *sb.* 14.

1927 *Jnl. Iron & Steel Inst.* CXV. 909 The welding processes considered by the author are thermit welding, resistance welding . . . and metallic arc welding. 1948 F. KOENIGSBERGER in H. W. Baker *Mod. Workshop Technol.* I. ix. 181 Metallic-arc welding is the arc-welding process most frequently used in general engineering.

2. Having the form or outward characters of a metal; *esp.* said of a metal when occurring uncombined with other substances.

1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) XI. 433/2 The platina is found native like the gold, and in its metallic state. 1831 [see METALLICITY]. 1874 ROSCOE *Elem. Chem.* xx. 222 Metallic aluminium is obtained by passing the vapour of aluminium chloride over metallic sodium. 1877 RAYMOND *Statist. Mines & Mining* 240 The ore is . . . free from base metals, and carries metallic silver.

3. Of a quality: Such as is characteristic of metals. *a.* Of colour or appearance, *esp.* in **metallic lustre**, the peculiar sheen characteristic of metals. Hence, of things, having a lustre of this kind.

1794 KIRWIN *Elem. Min.* (ed. 2) I. 333 The external lustre is casual, but the internal is strong and inclining to the metallic. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) XI. 450/2 A shining metallic colour. 1822 LATHAM *Gen. Hist. Birds* III. 274 Metallic Cuckow. . . Inhabits Sierra Leone. 1854 MEALL *Moubray's Dom. Poultry* 64 *Metallic*—the indescribable rainbow hues and tints seen on live fish, on some minerals and ores, and on bright steel when placed in the fire. 187. *Cassell's Nat. Hist.* IV. 31 Some peculiar metallic-plumaged birds, known as the Metallic Cuckoo Shrikes (*Campophaga*). 1882 *Garden* 17 June 433/1 The sepals are a sort of metallic green. 1890 'R. BOLDEWOOD' *Col. Reformer* (1891) 214 The long lagoon lay darkly metallic. 1893 NEWTON *Dict. Birds* 97 Subjective structural, prismatic, or metallic colours. . . The metallic portions of the radii are composed of [etc.]. 1936 *Discovery* Dec. 367/2 The marvellous, metallic blue

Morphos are eminently characteristic of Tropical America. 1968 *Motor* 21 Dec. 66/3 (Adv.), Lotus Elan... metallic blue with matching interior. 1975 G. V. HIGGINS *City on Hill* xi. 233 A metallic blue Opel.

b. Of sound: Resembling that produced by metal when struck; often applied to a voice or tone of a harsh unmusical timbre.

Used in Pathology to describe auscultatory sounds, as *metallic breathing*, *echo*, *heart-sounds*, *jingling*, *resonance*, *ring*, *tremor* (Syd. Soc. Lex.).

1834 J. FORBES *Laennec's Dis. Chest* (ed. 4) 313 The cavernous respiration and metallic tinkling. 1839-40 W. IRVING *Wolfert's R.* (1855) 253 Their deep metallic voices. 1872 J. C. JEAFFRESON *Brides & Bridals* I. x. 151 It is strange that... a singularly hard and harsh voice should be stigmatized as 'metallic'. 1883 E. INGERSOLL in *Harper's Mag.* Jan. 204/2 A finch... chirping in a metallic manner.

c. Of taste: 'Coppery'. Also, of the taste of tea made in a metal tea-pot.

1803 *Med. Jnl.* X. 39 Metallic taste, fetid breath [etc.]. 1909 *Chambers's Jnl.* Nov. 693/1 The objection to metal is simply that there is a danger of giving the tea what is known as a 'metallic' taste.

d. *fig.*
1828 CARLYLE *Misc.* (1857) I. 161 Among clear metallic heroes, and white, high stainless beauties. 1848 CLOUGH *Amours de Voy.* I. 110 With metallic beliefs and regimental devotions. 1875 KINGLAKE *Crimea* (1877) V. I. 364 A courage so rigid, that almost one might call it metallic. 1882 *Society* 14 Oct. 18/2 Your style is somewhat metallic and unsympathetic.

4. Yielding or producing metal; metalliferous.
1689 PACKE tr. *Glauber's Wks.* (title-p.), Choice secrets in Medicine and Alchemy, working of Metallic Mines. 1758 JOHNSON *Idler* No. 55 ¶4 The black inhabitants of metallic caverns. 1796 KIRWAN *Elem. Min.* (ed. 2) I. 421 Metallic veins are never found in beds of lava. 1870 YEATS *Nat. Hist. Comm.* 112 In the small islands of volcanic origin, metallic lodes, or ores are rare.

†5. Connected with mining or metallurgy. *Obs.*

1670 PETTUS *Fodinæ Reg. Introd.*, A Dictionary of such words as concern the Metallick and Chemic Arts. 1762 tr. *Busching's Syst. Geol.* III. 580 All metallic attempts there, a few iron mines excepted, have turned out to the disadvantage of the undertakers. 1834 W. GODWIN *Lives Necromancers* 359 He visited the mines of Bohemia, Sweden and the East to perfect himself in metallic knowledge.

†6. *metallic history* [F. *histoire métallique*]: history as shown by coins struck during the period dealt with. Cf. MEDALLIC *a.* ¹ *Obs.*

1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl. s.v. Metallic*, F. Romani has published a metallic history of the popes.

7. *Comb.*, as *metallic-coloured*, *-looking* adjs.
1839 WESTWOOD *Classif. Insects* I. 12 Body subquadrate, metallic coloured. 1874 GARROD & BAXTER *Mat. Med.* 56 It occurs in crystalline metallic-looking powder of a steel-grey colour.

B. *sb. pl. a.* Articles or substances made of or containing metal.

1612 STURTEVANT *Metallica* 35 Metallica is an Ignick invention, for the cheaper making of all kinds of mettles or Metalique concoctures, whereupon the materials and things made by this Arte, are called Metaliques. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* II. 425 Bituminous particles, mixed with... minerals, metallics, and vitrified sandy substances. 1880 J. PERCY *Metallurgy, Silver & Gold* I. 248 The 'metallics' or unpulverizable metallic residue may be assayed by cupellation direct, or by [etc.].

b. *U.S. (Mech.)* Powdered metal for lining the bearings of machine shafts.

1894 *U.S. Tariff* §180 in *Times* 16 Aug. 6/4 Bronze powder, metallics or fitters, bronze or Dutch metal, or aluminium, in leaf.

metallical (mɪ'tælɪkəl), *a.* ? *Obs.* [f. METALLIC *a.* + -AL¹.] = METALLIC.

1577 HARRISON *Descr. Brit.* III. xi. 238 in *Holinshed*, Whose mixture would induce a metallically toughnesse vnto it, whereby it should abide the hammer. 1650 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* vi. xii. (ed. 2) 285 Whether black tinctures from metallically bodies be not from vitriolous parts contained in their sulphur.

metallically (mɪ'tælɪkəlɪ), *adv.* [f. METALLICAL *a.* + -LY².]

1. By means of a metal or metals.

1839 NOAD *Lect. Electricity* 190 One [of the plates] was insulated, and the other metallically fixed by its extremity to a plate of platinum. 1909 *Physical Rev.* XXVIII. 159 The clamp K containing the molybdenite is metallically connected with the binding post H. 1913 V. B. LEWES *Oil Fuel* vi. 173 A second platinum rod also passes through the cover, being metallically connected with it.

2. With regard to (the constituent) metal.

1889 *Pop. Sci. Monthly* Jan. 299 A metallically pure cylinder of wrought or cast iron.

3. With a metallic voice.

1872 HOWELLS *Wedd. Journ.* (1884) 129 The tram-boy came back, and metallically, like a part of the machinery, demanded 'Ten Cents!'

4. In the manner of a metal or metals.

1944 *Physical Rev.* LXVI. 326/1 There are some substances such as the aniline dyes and KMnO₄ which reflect metallically in narrow wave-length regions.

metallician (mɛtə'liʃən). [f. METALLIC: see -ICIAN.]

1. *Racing slang.* A bookmaker (see quot. 1874). 1874 *Hotten's Slang Dict.*, *Metallician*, a racing bookmaker. Bookmakers use metallic books and pencils. 1887 *Daily Tel.* 12 Mar. 5/2 In Australia the bookmaker has to pay dearly... As for the long-suffering Australian public, they are mulcted... as heavily as the much-taxed metallician.

2. A stone-breaker. ? *nonce-use.*

1890 'R. BOLDRWOOD' *Col. Reformer* (1891) 55 'This entertainment, which is given by me', continued the metallician.

metallicity (mɛtə'lisɪtɪ), *rare.* [f. METALLIC *a.* + -ITY.] The quality of being metallic.

1831 *Amer. Jnl. Sci.* XIX. 188 The... method which Dr. Wollaston employed to discover metallic titanium in the scoria of iron, and to prove the metallicity of the small crystals of titanium. 1883 *Encycl. Brit.* XVI. 32/1 The alchemists... held that mercury... enters into the composition of all metals, and is the very cause of their metallicity.

metallicly (mɪ'tælɪkli), *adv.* [f. METALLIC *a.* + -LY².] = METALLICALLY.

1897 in WEBSTER. 1901 WATERHOUSE *Conduit Wiring* 14 The galvanizing practically closing and metallicly uniting the edges of the Conduit.

†**meta'licolous**, *a.* [f. L. *metallum* METAL + *col-ēre* to worship + -OUS.] Worshipping metals.

1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 400* Which the metallicolous alchymists say, is produced by their sulphur.

metallifacure (mɪ'tælɪfækʃʊə(r)), *rare*⁻¹. [f. L. *metallum* METAL *sb.* + *factūra* making, FACTURE.] The manufacture of metal articles.

1847 R. PARK *Pantology* (ed. 4) 478 Under the head of Metallifacures, we include the manufacture of hardware, brassware and jewelry.

metalliferous (mɛtə'lifərəs), *a.* [f. L. *metallifer* (f. *metallum* METAL *sb.* + *-fer* bearing): see -FEROUS.] Bearing or producing metal.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Metalliferous*, that brings forth metals. 1796 KIRWAN *Elem. Min.* (ed. 2) I. 455 The metalliferous stone of Born. 1869 E. A. PARKES *Pract. Hygiene* (ed. 3) 95 In the metalliferous mines the air... is poor in oxygen.

†**metallifi'cation**. *Obs.* [f. L. *metallum* METAL *sb.* + -FICATION.] The process of becoming a metal.

1669 W. SIMPSON *Hydrol. Chym.* 221 Each Metal possesseth the predominancy of... one of the Planetary Orders... by the cooperation of the septenary properties at Metallification.

metalliform (mɪ'tælɪfɔ:m), *a.* [f. L. *metallum* METAL *sb.* + -(I)FORM.] Having the form of a metal, resembling metal.

1796 KIRWAN *Elem. Min.* (ed. 2) I. 167 Metalliform asbestoid.

metallify (mɪ'tælɪfaɪ), *v.* [Formed as prec.: see -IFY.] *trans.* To extract the metal from (ore).

1887 *Encycl. Brit.* XXII. 70/1 The Augustin process of silver extraction is only a peculiar mode of metallifying and collecting the silver of an ore after it has been by some preliminary operation converted into chloride or sulphate.

metalline ('mɛtəlɪn), *a.* Also 6 mettalline, mettalyne, metallyen, 6-7 metalline, 6-8 metaline, 7 metallin. [ad. F. *métallin*, f. *métal* METAL *sb.*: see -INE¹.]

1. = METALLIC I.

1471 RIPLEY *Comp. Alch. Ep.* iii. in *Ashm. Theat. Chem. Brit.* (1652) 111 Bodies... Mineral and Metalline. 1555 EDEN *Decades* 334 This metalline body that we caule golde. 1563 T. GALE *Antidot.* II. 7b, Emplasters be medicynes whyche take into their composition, dyuers kyndes of symples, but chieflye metallyen bodies and these are... to be boyled together. 1592 CHETTLE *Kinde-harts Dr.* (1841) 25, I muse not a little what wonderful mettaline preparatiue it is ye boast on. 1622 MALYNES *Anc. Law-Merch.* 272 Mines, Metalline and Minerall. 1634 T. JOHNSON *Parey's Chirurg.* XII. ix. (1678) 298 Adding to the former Ointments Metalline Powders. 1781 HORNBLLOWER in J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* (1825) 182, I condense the steam, by causing it to pass in contact with metalline surfaces. 1804 *Edin. Rev.* IV. 139 The metalline salts. 1822-34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) I. 132 Various metalline emetics. 1855 BREWSTER *Newton I.* iii. 49 Without separating the sulphureous from the metalline part of that mixture.

b. Impregnated with metallic substances. Also, of vapours, arising from or produced by metals.

1626 BACON *Sylva* §84 Smiths water or other Metalline water. *Ibid.* §918 Those that deale much in Refining... have their Braines Hurt and Stupefied by the Metalline Vapours.

1633 T. ADAMS *Exp. 2 Peter* ii. 3. (1865) 270 Physicians... send them to the mineral or metalline baths. 1719 HAUKBEE *Phys.-Mech. Exp.* (ed. 2) Supp. 285 Damps, or Steems... impregnated with Metalline Effluvia. 1890 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Metalline waters* = mineral waters.

c. Made of metal.

1575 BANISTER *Chyrgurg.* II. (1585) 275 By mettalline instrumentes, and manuall operation. 1665 G. HAVERS *P. della Valle's Trav. E. India* I. 11 A combustible liquor, which the man... carries... in a metalline bottle. 1731 P. SHAW *Three Ess. Artif. Philos.* 41 The Art of Printing on Paper, with Metalline Types. 1778 BP. LOWTH *Isaiah* Notes 68 A metalline mirror.

2. Resembling metal in appearance, lustre, etc. 1596 RALEIGH *Discov. Guiana* 58 The rocks of a blew mettaline colour, like vnto the best Steele ore. 1664 EVELYN *Sylva* (1679) 25 [A kind of oak] seeming to partake of a ferruginous, and metallin shining nature. 1822 LATHAM *Gen. Hist. Birds* III. 301 Metalline Cuckow... Inhabits Africa. [Cf. METALLIC *a.* 3.] 1831 BREWSTER *Optics* xx. 179 A plate of a highly refractive metalline glass.

3. Yielding or producing metals, metalliferous. Cf. METALLIC *a.* 4.

1620 VENNOR *Via Recta* 8 [Springs] which rise from sulphurous, bituminous, or metalline places. 1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl. s.v. Gold*, They first break the metalline stone with iron mallets.

metalling ('mɛtəlɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. METAL *v.* (or *sb.*) + -ING¹.]

1. The process of making or mending roads with 'metal'. Also *concr.* = METAL *sb.* 11.

1819 TELFORD in McAdam *Rem. Road Making* (1823) 193 We... make use of metalling, or broken stones, on the middle part of the road. 1885 SIR N. LINDLEY in *Law Rep.* 15 Q.B.D. 4 The metalling of the roads is better and more quickly consolidated by steam rollers.

2. Metal-work. *rare*⁻¹.

1878 C. T. NEWTON in *Academy* 19 Jan. 59/1 The bowl seems like a local imitation of Phoenician metalling.

†**metallish**, *a. Obs.* [f. METAL *sb.* + -ISH.] Resembling or of the nature of metal, metallic.

1530 PALSGR. 318/2 Metallysse belongynge to metall. *metallique.* 1581 MULCASTER *Positions* xxxvii. (1887) 158 If any metall be to massie... or if any metallish meane, where money will scale, do enter that fort. 1683 PETTUS *Fleta Min.* II. xlvi. 218 Both these species are Metallish and go in the Gold.

metallist ('mɛtəlɪst). Also metallist. [f. METAL *sb.* + -IST.]

1. One who is skilled in or works in metals. *Now rare.*

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* vi. xii. 336 Iron (as Metallists expresse it) consisting of impure Mercury and combust sulphur, becomes of a darke and sad complexion. 1703 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 243 Metallists use a kind of Tarrace in their vessels for fining of Mettals. 1834 *Oxf. Univ. Mag.* I. 411 A cautious metallist from Cornwall demanded fiercely what a stratum was.

2. An advocate of the use of a particular metal as currency. (Cf. BIMETALLIST, MONO-METALLIST.)

1886 *Science* 23 July 75/1 He has recently reaped a golden harvest by carrying out the principles of the silver metallists.

metallity (mɪ'tælɪtɪ), *rare*⁻¹. [f. METAL *sb.* + -ITY. Cf. METALLEITY.] The quality or condition of being a metal.

1884 tr. *Lotze's Logic* 37 Only metallity explains their degree of specific gravity.

metallization (mɛtə'lə'zeɪʃən). [f. next + -ATION.] The process of metallizing or condition of being metallized; conversion into a metallic state; the process of coating or covering with metal. Also, the result of such a process.

1669 W. SIMPSON *Hydrol. Chym.* 57 Middle minerals, which are in the road to metallization. 1796 KIRWAN *Elem. Min.* (ed. 2) II. 90 Susceptible of metallization. 1808 DAVY in *Phil. Trans.* XCVIII. 362, I have heated the amalgam of potassium, in contact with both hydrogen and nitrogen, but without attaining their metallization. 1811 PINKERTON *Petril.* II. 556 Some substances collected in tolerably large heaps, boiled up having the appearance of a brilliant metallisation. 1819 BRANDE *Chem.* 307 note, When mercury is negatively electrized in a solution of ammonia... the metal... becomes of the consistency of butter, an appearance which has sometimes been called the *metallization of ammonia*. 1876 *Chem. News* 7 July 9/2 (heading) Metallisation of organic bodies to render them fit to receive galvanic deposits. 1934 *Archit. Rev.* LXXV. 33/3 Metal surfaces may now be obtained by a new process called metallization, which enables any dry non-greasy surface to be sprayed with metal. 1952 J. DELMONTE *Plastics Molding* xiv. 430 In vacuum metallization, the art has been successfully developed for coating molded plastic parts. 1967 *Electronics* 6 Mar. 25 Litton engineers haven't decided whether to use a single or two-layer metallization to interconnect the circuits within the wafers.

metallize ('mɛtəlaɪz), *v.* Also metalize. [f. METAL *sb.* + -IZE.]

1. *a. trans.* To render metallic; to impart a metallic form or appearance to.

1594 PLAT *Jewell-Ho.* I. 22 By wood that is both metalized and petrified in clay groundes. 1782 KIRWAN in *Phil. Trans.* LXXXII. 200 Inflammable air is then the principle that metallizes metallic earth. 1800 HENRY *Epit. Chem.* (1808) 213 The lead is again metallized. 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 769 The surface of the iron thus becomes perfectly metallized. 1912 G. B. BARHAM *Devel. Incandescent Electr. Lamp* iv. 37 When the untreated carbon filament, used as a base, is metallized, its weight is reduced by about 8 per cent.

fig. 1849 CLOUGH *Poems*, etc. (1869) I. 298 Better far that this precious imponderable lie crystallised or metallized within us, than be... let free to escape.

b. To coat or cover with metal.

1911 *Engin. & Mining Jnl.* XCI. 532/1 It [sc. the process] mainly consists of throwing finely distributed liquid metal... against the surface to be metallized. 1929 *Daily News* 16 Jan., Doors, window sashes, wainscotings, panel boards and panelling can be artistically metalized with one metal or another. 1952 J. DELMONTE *Plastics Molding* xiv. 431 Another technique of metallizing plastic parts... is the chemical deposition of a silver film upon a carefully cleaned plastic surface. 1973 M. I. KOHAN *Nylon Plastics* xvii. 585 Small nylon parts can often be vacuum metallized without pre-drying.

2. To treat with sulphur and heat, as india-rubber; to vulcanize. (*Funk's Stand. Dict.* 1895.)

Hence 'metallized', 'metallizing' *ppl. adjs.* 'metallizer', (*a*) a machine or plant for

metallizing; (b) a person or organization involved in metallizing; 'metallizing' *vbl. sb.*

1754 HUXHAM in *Phil. Trans.* XLVIII. 839 It appears then, that some internal metallizing sulphur... is absolutely necessary to combine the metallic earth together. 1882 E. O'DONOVAN *Merv Oasis* II. xiv. 246 Had I not been told of the origin of the metallized appearance, I should have decidedly said that it was some lacquered surface, developed in the process of baking the brick itself. 1905 J. C. HOWELL in *Electrician* 28 July 590/1 On account of the positive-resistance curve and physical characteristics of these filaments, they have been given the name 'metallised filaments'. 1911 *Engin. & Mining Jnl.* XCI. 532/1 The metallizing process invented by M. U. Schoop, of Zurich, is... different from any process so far known. 1912 G. B. BARHAM *Devel. Incandescent Electr. Lamp* iv. 37 It is said that the intense temperature of the metallizing process changes the composition of the carbon filament by removal of the ash residue and by the volatilization of the hydrocarbon contained in the filament. 1952 J. DELMONTE *Plastics Molding* xiv. 429 The metallizing of plastics parts has become a popular procedure for some molded parts. 1955 *Sci. News Let.* 21 May 336/3 Game includes five metallized, full-color replicas of regulation traffic signs. 1969 W. R. R. PARK *Plastics Film Technol.* viii. 195 As the applications for metallized film continued to grow, more sophisticated continuous metallizers have been evolved. 1969 R. F. LANG tr. *Henglein's Chem. Technol.* 807 Metallizing of fabrics increases their value. 1973 M. I. KOHAN *Nylon Plastics* xvii. 585 The composition of these lacquers is proprietary with metallizers. 1974 *Sci. Amer.* Mar. 112/2 A simple measurement of the focal length can be made by standing the mirror on edge, directing a flashlight toward the metallized surface [etc.].

metallo-, before a vowel **metall-**, comb. form of Gr. *μέταλλον* METAL *sb.*, used in a number of technical terms, as **metallochrome** ('*metələokrəom*) [Gr. *χρῶμα* colour], a prismatic tinting imparted to polished steel plates by depositing on them a film of lead oxide. **metallochromy**, the art or process of colouring metals (1860 in Worcester citing Nobili). **metalloenzyme** *Biochem.*, an enzyme which is a metalloprotein. **metallo-genetic a.**, of or pertaining to metallurgy; hence **metallo-genetically adv.** **metallo-genic a.**, (a) (of an element) occurring in ores or as the native metal, rather than in rocks; (b) = **metallo-genetic adj.** **metallo-geny** *Geol.* [ad. F. *métallogénie* (L. de Launay *Sci. Géol.* (1905) ix. 263): see -GENY], (the study of) the origin of mineral deposits, esp. as related to petrographic and tectonic features. †**metallo-genomy** [after PHYSIOGNOMY], the art of discovering hidden metals. **metallo-or-ganic a. Chem.** = **organometallic adj.** s.v. ORGANO-; also (*rare*) **metal(l)or-ganic a.** **metallophone** [Gr. *φωνή* sound], (a) a keyed instrument with outside resemblance to a piano, but having metallic bars instead of strings (Knight *Dict. Mech.* IV. 1884); (b) see quot. 1887. **metallo-plastic a.**, pertaining to the arts of depositing metals or obtaining metal casts by either electric or chemical methods (*Cent. Dict.* 1890). **metalloprotein** *Biochem.* (see quot. 1964). **metalloscopy** (*metələlskəpi*) [-SCOPY]: see quot.; hence **metallo-scopic a.** †**metallostatics sb. pl.**, the art of discovering the composition of metals and minerals. **metallo-techny** (-*tekni*) [Gr. *τέχνη* art], the art of working in metals. **metallo-therapy** [Gr. *θεραπεία* healing], the use of metals in healing or preventing diseases. So **metallotherapeutic a.**

1841 BRANDE *Chem.* (ed. 5) 836 *Metallochromes.—... Those beautiful prismatic tints which Nobili originally described under the above name. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* 237 The colours of tempered metals and the beautiful metallochromes of Nobili are... due to a similar cause. 1884 W. H. WAHL *Galvanoplasty Manip.* 407 (Cent.) *Metallochromy is used to produce decorative effects upon objects of copper, tombac, and brass, previously treated to a thin electro-gilding. 1955 *Adv. Protein Chem.* X. 321 The *metalloenzyme can be isolated from its matrix, retaining all of its metal complement in the 'natural' state. 1971 WISEMAN & GOULD *Enzymes* iii. 43 It is mainly this involvement in metalloenzymes and metal-activated enzymes which is responsible for the requirement for these metal ions... in the food of animals. 1972 *Nature* 15 Dec. 417/1 Nitrogenase is a metalloenzyme containing iron and molybdenum both of which are essential for catalytic activity. 1909 *Cent. Dict. Suppl.*, *Metallogenetic province. 1910 *Q. Jnl. Geol. Soc.* LXVI. 281 His [sc. de Launay's] object is to delineate the various regional types of ores... the regional types being termed 'metallo-genetic provinces'. 1965 G. J. WILLIAMS *Econ. Geol.* N.Z. vi. 61/2 The interplay of opinion reflecting metallogenetic fashions current from time to time. 1926 *Mineral. Abstr.* III. 133 Igneous activity was subordinate in Palaeozoic times, but very extensive and of much significance *metallo-genetically during the late Mesozoic in both Japan and Korea. 1920 H. S. WASHINGTON in *Jnl. Franklin Inst.* CXC. 782 It may be as well to suggest here, and to use henceforward, two terms... We may call the 'rock elements' petrogenic and the 'ore elements' *metallo-genic. 1959 *Nature* 28 Nov. 1693/1 During the past few decades the problem of construction of metallogenetic maps of various countries... has been discussed. 1974 *Encycl. Brit. Micropædia* VI. 828/2 Among the excellent examples of metallogenetic provinces in North America are the gold province on the Canadian Shield [etc.]. 1905 *Nature* 13 Apr. 576/1 On the possible rôle of slipping in *metallo-geny. 1908 O. C. WILLIAMS tr. *L. de Launay's*

World's Gold p. xiv, Those who... are interested in the manner of the concentration of metals in the earth or in what I call their 'Metallogeny'. 1959 *Nature* 28 Nov. 1693/1 Valuable contributions to the metallogeny of various ores were recently made by N. S. Shatsky. 1971 *Mineralium Deposita* VI. 404/1 This note is only intended to link some past ideas of the authors with what may emerge in the future as a key model of metallogeny. 1665 *Phil. Trans.* I. 112 Of *Metallogeny or the signs of latent Metals, and by what art they may be discovered. 1886 E. F. SMITH tr. *V. von Richter's Chem. Carbon Compounds* 141 Most of the *metallo-organic compounds can be prepared by the direct action of the metals or their sodium amalgams upon the bromides and iodides of the alkyls. 1946 *Nature* 30 Nov. 791/1 This suggests that some of the polyvalent metal in soil exists as an insoluble metallo-organic complex with some of the organic matter. 1974 *Sci. Amer.* Oct. 75 (caption) Metallo-organic complexes, such as titanium diisopropoxide [Ti(OR)₂], also fix nitrogen under ambient conditions. 1887 *Sci. Amer.* 19 Feb. 120/2 The *metallophone is similar in form to the xylophone, but as its name suggests, the vibrating bars are made of metal—hardened steel. 1961 K. P. WACHSMANN in A. Baines *Mus. Instruments* i. 31 Whereas the metallophones can be dated—the saron to not much before A.D. 900 and the gender to not later than A.D. 1157—the ancestry of the xylophone is quite obscure. 1961 P. KEMP *Alms for Oblivion* vi. 102 A gamelan of musicians invited by Le Mayeur to play us Balinese music... There were metallophones with polished bronze keys of different pitch. 1969 *Listener* 10 July 58/1 One has read a lot about the exotic Balinese gamelan orchestra with its myriad metallophones. 1972 *Where* Sept. 252/2, I was...unprepared, and unfortunately quite inequipped, for the spate of song books now also coping for xylophones, chime bars, guitars, tuned percussion, autoharps, Indian bells, metallophones, wood blocks, glockenspiels and maracas. 1940 *Biochem. Jnl.* XXXIV. 1163 The *metallo-protein compounds present in the red blood corpuscles. 1964 *Ann. Rev. Biochem.* XXXIII. 331 The term metalloprotein is used to designate those types of metal-protein complexes in which the strength of the binding is so great that a metal atom can be considered an integral part of the structure of the protein. 1971 *Nature* 10 Sept. 136/2 The ferredoxins are members of a class of metalloproteins known as iron-sulphur proteins. 1890 WEBSTER, **Metalorganic*... Written also *metallorganic*. 1905 *Polymer Rev.* VIII. p. v, The Editors invited Professor Andrianov to write a monograph on his pioneering work on metalorganic polymers—or 'elemento-organic polymers', as they are called in the Soviet Union. 1974 *Nature* 27 Sept. 307/1 The surfaces were covered with a monolayer of metalloorganic soap. 1888 *Amer. Jnl. Psychol.* I. 503 *Metaloscopic phenomena are most analogous to those here described. 1887 *Buch's Handbk. Med. Sci.* IV. 749 *Metalloscopy... is the art of determining by external application what metals or metallic substances act most easily and favorably upon a given person. 1890 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Metalloscopy*, a term applied to the phenomena observed in cases of hysterical anaesthesia after the application of a metallic plate or plates to the skin of the affected part which recovers its sensibility, while the corresponding point of the other and unaffected limb loses its sensibility. 1665 *Phil. Trans.* I. 113 Fifthly, of *Metallostatics, whereby the mixture of Metals and Minerals may be certainly known. 1881 T. E. BRIDGETT *Hist. Holy Eucharist* I. 8 It will be sufficient for my purpose to touch on architecture, *metallotechny, embroidery, just so far as they served devotion. 1877 *Eng. Mechanic* 8 June 299/1 *Metallotherapy.

metallo-graph (*mi'tələgrə:f*, -æ-). [Back-formation from METALLOGRAPHY: see -GRAPH.] A print produced by the process of metallography.

In recent Dicts.

metallo-grapher (*metələgrəfə(r)*). [f. METALLOGRAPH-Y + -ER.] A student of metallography.

1902 *Jnl. Iron & Steel Inst.* LX. 242 Samples cut from... test bars have already been... microscopically examined by an eminent metallographer. 1904 [see METALLOGRAPHY 2]. 1961 *Evening Standard* 17 July 14/5 Metallographer required... for examination of ferrous and non-ferrous materials. 1966 D. G. BRANDON *Mod. Techniques Metall.* 3 The successful metallographer combines an understanding of the effects of specimen preparation with a knowledge of the optics of image formation.

metallo-graphic (*mi'tələgrəfɪk*), *a.* [f. METALLOGRAPHY + -IC. Cf. F. *métallographique*.]

1. Relating to the description of coins.

1838 B. CORNEY *Ideas on Controversy* xix. 19 You have been censured for some metallographic absurdity.

2. Relating to metallography (sense 2).

1904 J. E. STEAD *Osmond's Microsc. Anal. Metals* Pref. 5 The accuracy of Mons. Osmond's metallographic work has received universal recognition, as is amply proved by the writings of metallographers in Europe and America.

3. Pertaining to or produced by metallography.

1888 *Times* 3 Oct. 5/3 If Kaiser Friedrich really confided metallographic copies of his diary to... such persons as Dr. Geffken.

metallo-graphical (*metələgrəfɪkəl*), *a.* [f. METALLOGRAPHIC *a.* + -AL¹.]

= METALLOGRAPHIC *a.*

1902 *Jnl. Iron & Steel Inst.* LX. 242 No regard has been paid to the chemical or purely metallographic alterations... connected with the process of heating or annealing any iron material with subsequent slow or sudden cooling. 1950 *Engineering* 10 Nov. 341/2 However carefully determined the mechanical and metallographic factors might be [etc.]. Hence **metallo-graphically adv.**, by metallographic methods.

1936 L. R. VAN WERT *Introd. Physical Metallurgy* ii. 23 Crystallographers distinguish six distinct crystal types. Only three of these are of any interest metallographically. 1967 A. H. COTTRELL *Introd. Metall.* xx. 373 Determining the extent of the isothermal transformation metallographically. 1969 J. A. SCOTT in A. F. Madayag *Metal Fatigue* iii. 92 Microscopic examination of a metallographically prepared sample is the usual method of inspection for inclusions.

metallo-graphist (*metələgrəfɪst*). *rare*⁻⁰. [f. METALLOGRAPHY + -IST.] 'A writer concerning metals' (Bailey, folio, 1736).

metallo-graphy (*metələgrəfi*). [ad. mod.L. *metallographia*, a. Gr. *μεταλλογραφία*, f. *μέταλλον* METAL *sb.* + *-γραφία* -GRAPHY. Cf. F. *métallographie*.]

1. 'A treatise or description of metals' (Bailey 1721). *rare*⁻⁰.

2. The descriptive science relating to the internal structure of metals.

1871 T. A. BLYTH (*title*) *Metallography as a separate Science, or the Student's Handbook of Metals, etc.*, etc. 1901 *Engineering Mag.* XIX. 751/1 We have long been accustomed to ascribe all mechanical changes in metals directly to molecular displacements, but metallography has thrown a new light on this subject.

3. A printing-process akin to lithography, in which metal plates are used instead of stones.

1875 in KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*

†**met-allogy**. *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [Badly f. METAL *sb.* + -LOGY.] The science of metals.

1811 PINKERTON *Petal.* *Introd.* 4, I would propose... that the mineral kingdom be considered as divided into three provinces: 1. Petalogy... 2. Lithology... 3. Metallogy, or the knowledge of metals.

metallo-id ('*metələid*), *a.* and *sb.* [f. METAL *sb.* + -OID. Cf. F. *métalloïde*.]

A. adj. Having the form or appearance of a metal. Also, of or pertaining to metalloids.

1836 BUCKLAND *Geol. & Min.* (1837) I. 41 The metalloïd bases of the earths and alkalies. 1855 in OGILVIE *Suppl.*

B. sb. Chem. †*a.* The metallic base of a fixed alkali or alkaline earth. *Obs.*

1832 in WEBSTER. 1837 PHILLIPS *Geol.* 27 The remaining substances are metallic or metalloïd. Seven of them are earthy metals or metalloïds.

b. Formerly, a non-metallic element. Now usu., an element intermediate in its properties between a typical metal and a typical non-metal.

1832 *Amer. Jnl. Sci.* XXII. 250 note, [Berzelius remarks] Hence the division into *metallic* and *non-metallic* bodies; the latter class I call by the name of *metalloïds*. 1836 W. T. BRANDE *Man. Chem.* (ed. 4) v. 318 And then, advertising particularly to the unmetallic substances, he [sc. Berzelius] subdivides them into three classes, namely,—1. Permanently elastic or gaseous bodies (Gazolyta)... 2ndly. Metalloïds: sulphur, phosphorus, carbon, boron, and silicon. 3rdly. Salifying substances (Halogenia). 1869 ROSCOE *Elem. Chem.* 185 In the compounds with the metalloïds the physical properties of the metals as a rule disappear. 1876 *Encycl. Brit.* V. 476/1 The non-metallic elements are also sometimes termed metalloïds, but this appellation... strictly belongs to certain elements which do not possess the properties of the true elements although they more closely resemble them than the non-metals in many respects. 1894 G. S. NEWTH *Text-bk. Inorg. Chem.* i. ii. 8 The element arsenic possesses many of the physical properties of a metal, but in its chemical relations it is more allied to the non-metals; such elements as these are often distinguished by the name *metalloïds*. 1959 *Nomencl. Inorg. Chem.* (I.U.P.A.C.) 10 The word metalloïd should not be used to denote non-metals. 1959 B. CHALMERS *Physical Metall.* ii. 72 In these structures, the anion is a 'metalloïd', such as sulfur, selenium, tellurium, tin, or antimony, and the cation is a transitional metal, such as chromium, nickel, iron, etc. 1964 E. G. ROCHOW *Organometallic Chem.* (1965) ii. 10 There also are some elements which look like metals but are brittle and have the electrical properties of semiconductors; these are commonly called the metalloïds.

metalloïdal (*metələldəl*), *a.* [f. METALLOID *sb.* + -AL¹.] = METALLOID *a.* **metalloïdal diallage**, an obsolete synonym of hypersthene (Chester *Dict. Names Min.*).

1837 [see METALLOID]. a 1864 GESNER *Treat. Oils* (1865) 118 The metalloïdal elements. 1880 PROCTOR *Rough Ways made Smooth* 86 The matter forming the solid centre of the earth consists probably of metallic and metalloïdal compounds.

metallo-urgic (*metələlɜ:dʒɪk*), *a.* [f. METALLURGY + -IC. Cf. F. *métallurgique*.] = next.

1778 J. C. LETTSOM *Hist. Orig. Med.* vi. 98 Metallurgic chemistry was one of the most remote inventions. a 1797 H. WALPOLE *Mem. Geo. II* (1847) II. iv. 130 The metallurgic artist loses gold; the State artist gets it. 1860 R. H. LAMBORN *Metall. Copper* 105 The metallurgic processes of copper smelting. 1871 CARLYLE in *Mrs. Carlyle's Lett.* II. 362 Partner in some prosperous metallurgic or engineering business.

metallo-urgical (*metələlɜ:dʒɪkəl*), *a.* [Formed as prec. + -AL¹.] Pertaining to the working of metals; of, pertaining to, or connected with metallurgy.

1812 SIR H. DAVY *Chem. Philos.* 20 A metallurgic school had before this time been founded in Germany. 1827 FARADAY *Chem. Manip.* i. 11 Metallurgic processes. 1868 GLADSTONE *Juv. Mundi* xv. §4 (1869) 530, I have high metallurgic authority for stating, that the sheathing of

Chalcos on walls... must... have been some material other than bronze.

metallurgically (mɛtə'ɹɔ:ʒɪkəlɪ), *adv.* [f. METALLURGIC, -ICAL *adjs.*: see -ICALLY.] From a metallurgical point of view; as regards metallurgy.

1890 in *Cent. Dict.* 1911 F. W. HARBORD in Harbord & Hall *Metall. Steel* (ed. 4) I. viii. 199 What is to all intents and purposes metallurgically the Bertrand-Thiel process is at work in the Hoesch Works in Germany. 1968 *Physics Bull.* Dec. 411/2 A metallurgically good type II superconductor shows electrical resistance in the vortex state.

metallurgist ('mɛtəɹɔ:ʒɪst, mɪ'tæɹɔ:ʒɪst). [f. METALLURGY + -IST. Cf. F. *métallurgiste*.] One who is skilled in metallurgy; a worker in metal.

1670 W. SIMPSON *Hydrol. Ess.* 22 If you be a good metallurgist and skilful mechanick. 1796 KIRWAN *Elem. Min.* (ed. 2) II. 245 That eminent Metallurgist Dr. Swab. 1871 *Athenæum* 3 June 690 The miners and metallurgists of the United States are trying to form an organization on the model of our Iron and Steel Institute.

metallurgy ('mɛtəɹɔ:ʒɪ, mɪ'tæɹɔ:ʒɪ). [ad. mod.L. *metallurgia*, a. Gr. **μεταλλουργία*, f. *μεταλλουργός*, f. *μέταλλον* METAL *sb.* + *-εργος* working, worker. Cf. F. *métallurgie* (1741 in Hatz.-Darm.)] The art of working metals, comprising the separation of them from other matters in the ore, smelting, and refining; often, in a narrower sense, the process of extracting metals from their ores. Now understood as including the scientific study of the structure, properties, and behaviour of metals.

1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* I. *Metallurgy*, is the Working or Operation upon Metals, in order to render them most fine, hard, bright, beautiful, serviceable or useful to Mankind. 1785 WARTON *Milton's Poems* 188 note, Drayton personifies the Peak in Derbyshire, which he makes a witch skilful in metallurgy. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) XI. 422/1 With others, therefore, we have chosen to restrain *Metallurgy* to those operations required to separate metals from their ores for the uses of life. 1868 H. BAUERMAN (*title*) A treatise on the metallurgy of iron. 1914 W. ROSENHAIN *Introd. Study Physical Metall.* i. 1 The scope of Physical Metallurgy... brings it well over the border-land of several sister-sciences—such as chemistry... physics... and that branch of knowledge generally known as 'strength of materials'. 1948 R. H. HARRINGTON *Mod. Metall. Alloys* p. ix, The House of Metallurgy has, today, many rooms filled with stacks of measured data concerning heat treatments, physical properties, micro-structures, and crystal lattice measurements. 1950 *Sci. News* XV. 138 Modern metallurgy borders also on physics and chemistry, mining and mineral dressing, applied mechanics and physical chemistry. 1967 A. H. COTTRELL *Introd. Metall.* i. 1 Metallurgy is now a disciplined applied science based on a clear understanding of the structures and properties of metals and alloys.

metally ('mɛtəlɪ), *a.* [f. METAL *sb.* + -Y¹.]

1. Metallic, metalline. *Obs. exc. poet.*

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* VI. xxi. (1495) 210 Metally water [L. *aqua metallina*] folowyth the doynge of & kinde of metall. 1559 MORVYNG *Evonym.* 61 Certaine metallye thynges as require to be distilled with a greate and continuall fyre. 1898 G. MEREDITH *Empty Purse in Poems* II. 202, I can hear a faint crow Of the cock... As down the new shafting of mines, A cry of the metally gnome.

2. *dial.* Mixed with shale (see E.D.D.).

'**metally, adv.** *Obs. rare.* [f. METAL *sb.* + -LY².] With a metallic sound or ring.

1661 *Sir A. Haslerig's Last Will & Test.* 3 A Fift-Monarchy-Man I was cordially, whose Spirits now when I am dying sound in mine ears metally stirring.

metal-man.

1. A worker or dealer in metal; also, a miner.

1566 *Eng. Ch. Furniture* (Peacock) 71 Sensors ij crewetes and ij handbells—Robt Warren... being then churchwarden had who sold them to a metle man. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* I. ii. III. x. (1651) 111 A Smith, or a Metalman, the pot's never from's nose. 1658 BROMHALL *Treat. Specters* I. 30 Drowsy dotards; habited like the metall-men.

2. A man made of metal.

1591 SYLVESTER *Ivry* 344 Whence coms this iron spawn? These metal-men?

3. 'One who repairs underground roads' (*Gresley Gloss. Terms Coal-mining* 1883).

metalogic (mɛtə'ɹɔ:ʒɪk). [f. META- + LOGIC.] The part of metaphysics which relates to the foundations of logic. See also *quots.* 1936, 1937.

1842 THOMSON *Outl. Laws Th.* *Introd.* 23 Only according to our view it is not Logic. Let it be called by an old name, *Metalogic*, or what its constructors will. 1878 S. H. HODGSON *Philos. Refl.* I. 358 The logical branch of metaphysic... which we may fitly call *Metalogic*. 1902 R. R. MARETT in H. STURT *Personal Idealism* v. 232 The no-man's-land of dogmatic 'Metalogic'. 1936 *Mind* XLV. 482 If a contradiction appears at the end of a chain of inferences one at least of two cases must be realised according to a very evident theorem of *metalogic*: (1) either there is a fallacy in the chain... or (2) the premises are contradictory. *Ibid.* 485 Lukasiewicz, the great Polish logician, has generalised that idea by introducing what he calls *metalogic*, which has to ordinary logic the same relation as *metamathematics* to *mathematics*. 1937 A. SMEATON tr. *Carnap's Logical Syntax of Lang.* 9 The Warsaw logicians... have spoken of... *metalogic*... The word 'metalogic' is a suitable designation for the sub-domain of syntax which deals with logical sentences in the narrower sense. 1955 A. N. PRIOR *Formal Logic* 64 The consideration of these deductions from outside may be called 'metalogic', and that is in fact the name now commonly applied to it. 1963 R. CARNAP in P. A.

Schilpp *Philos. R. Carnap* 54 At that time I defined the term 'metalogic' as the theory of the forms of the expressions of a language. Later I used the term 'syntax' instead.

metalogical (mɛtə'ɹɔ:ʒɪkəl), *a.* [f. META- + LOGICAL.] Belonging to *metalogic*. Also, beyond or outside the province of logic. Cf. *prec.*

1865 S. H. HODGSON *Time & Space* 345 Chapter vii, *Metalogical*, empirical and transcendental truths. a 1881 A. BARRATT *Phys. Metempiric* (1883) 193 From the nature of the other *metalogical* assumptions. 1951 J. LUKASIEWICZ *Aristotle's Syllogistic* 103 The... *metalogical* principle of traditional logic: 'utraque si praemissa neget, nil inde sequetur'. 1955 A. N. PRIOR *Formal Logic* 65 'Metalogical' demonstrations ought... to be themselves 'logical' in the sense of being cogent.

Hence **metalogically adv.**

1946 C. I. LEWIS *Analysis of Knowledge* v. 129 Analytic statements in non-logical terminology, like 'All birds are bipeds', will not be *metalogically* derivable from its postulates. 1955 A. N. PRIOR *Formal Logic* 132 This rule is *metalogically* derivable.

metalogician. [f. METALOGIC: see -ICIAN.] One who is versed in *metalogic*.

1902 R. R. MARETT in H. STURT *Personal Idealism* v. 237 A condition of existence which even the 'metalogician' finds it difficult to conceive. 1964 *Amer. Philos. Q.* I. 236/2 As used by grammarians, *metalogicians*, etc., they mention a type.

metalogue ('mɛtəlɔ:g). *rare*⁻¹. [f. META-, on model of *prologue* and *epilogue*.] A speech delivered between the acts or scenes of a play.

1956 AUDEN & KALLMAN *Magic Flute* [at end of Act I] 57 *Metalogue* (To be spoken by the singer taking the role of *Sarastro*.)

metalonchidite: see META- 7 a.

metals, variant of METELS *Obs.*, a dream.

metalumina: see META- 6 a.

metamathematical (mɛtə'mæθɪ'mætɪkəl), *a.* [f. as next, after *mathematics*, *mathematical*.]

a. Beyond the scope of *mathematics*. *rare.*

1833 SIR W. R. HAMILTON in R. P. GRAVES *Life* II. 68 In the application of the *mathematics* themselves there must (if I may venture on the word) be something *metamathematical*.

b. Of or pertaining to *metamathematics*.

1926 F. P. RAMSEY in *Mathematical Gaz.* XIII. 188 It is contended that the principles used in the *metamathematical* proof that the axioms of *mathematics* do not lead to contradiction, are so obviously true that not even the sceptics can doubt them. 1933 M. BLACK *Nature of Math.* 150 It is extremely probable that a *metamathematical* proof of the consistency of the whole of pure *mathematics* is impossible. 1952 S. C. KLEENE *Introd. Metamath.* vi. 140 In either case, the rules of inference must have the character of schemata, i.e. they must employ *metamathematical* variables, since infinitely many applications have to be provided for. 1971 *Nature* 8 Jan. 104/2 Hilbert's programme for demonstrating the consistency of arithmetic by *metamathematical* methods resulted in a new outburst of activity which culminated... with Gödel's incompleteness theorem.

Hence **metamathematically adv.**, by means of, or from the point of view of, *metamathematics*.

1937 *Philos. of Sci.* IV. 329 Gödel has proved *metamathematically* that there are surely theorems and problems about the natural numbers which cannot be proved or solved by elementary means. 1956 J. H. WOODGER tr. *Tarski's Logic, Semantics, Metamath.* 116 Let us now consider the situation *metamathematically*. 1967 S. C. KLEENE *Math. Logic* §39. 214 Ackermann in 1924-5 thought he had proved *metamathematically* the consistency of N.

metamathematician (mɛtə'mæθɪ'mætɪʃən). [f. next, after *mathematics*, *mathematician*.] An expert in *metamathematics*.

1935 *Mind* XLIV. 394 The *metamathematician* may use *mathematical* induction for the recursive definition of simple functions. 1952 S. C. KLEENE *Introd. Metamath.* iii. 64 The interpretation motivates the *metamathematician* in his choice of the particular formal system which he introduces by his definitions.

metamathematics (mɛtə'mæθɪ'mætɪks), *sb. pl.* (*const. as sing.*). [f. META- + MATHEMATICS *sb. pl.*, after G. *metamathematik* (D. Hilbert 1923, in *Math. Ann.* LXXXVIII. 153).] The field of study concerned with the structure and formal properties of *mathematics* and similar formal systems.

1890 in *Cent. Dict.* 1926 *Encycl. Brit.* II. 831/1 The science on which Hilbert is now (1926) engaged, which takes for its subject matter the meaningless formulae of *mathematics*, he calls *metamathematics*, and believes it to be capable of establishing many important results relating to the multiplicative axiom or axiom of selections, and to the continuum problem. 1940 *Mind* XLIX. 242 The investigation of *calculus*, in this light, independently of all regard for the 'meaning' of the component complex marks, was christened *metamathematics*. 1952 S. C. KLEENE *Introd. Metamath.* iii. 63 The formal systems which are studied in *metamathematics* are (usually) so chosen that they serve as models for parts of informal *mathematics* and logic with which we are already more or less familiar, and from which they arose by formalization. 1956 E. H. HUTTEN *Lang. Mod. Physics* ii. 35 That we require a *metamathematics* in order to prove the consistency and completeness of *mathematics*... does not mean that we are confronted with the final break-down of logic and *mathematics*. 1963 G. T. KNEEBONE *Math. Logic* 381

Metamathematics began as a study of particular formal systems, and it was initially concerned with questions of consistency and completeness of given sets of axioms. But it now embraces investigations of altogether wider scope, designed to yield fundamental information about entire classes of formal systems of some particular kind. 1966 J. J. KATZ *Philos. of Lang.* iii. 27 *Metamathematics*, as the general theory of the formal structure of the language of *mathematics*, was closely parallel to Carnap's idea of logical syntax, as the general theory of the formal structure of scientific and factual discourse. No wonder, then, that *metamathematics* appealed to Carnap as a model for his theory of logical syntax.

metame'conic, a. *Chem.* [META- 2 a.] = COMENIC. Hence **metameconate**, a salt of *metameconic acid*.

1836 BRANDE *Chem.* (ed. 4) 1021 [If the crystals of *meconic acid* are] boiled in water, *carbonic acid* is evolved, the solution becomes brown, and *metameconic acid* is formed. *Ibid.* 1022 The neutral *metameconates* of ammonia and potassa.

metamer ('mɛtəmɜ:(r)). *Chem.* Also -mere. [Back-formation from METAMERIC.] A compound which exhibits the phenomena of *metamerism*; a compound which is *metameric* with something else.

1882 *Nature* 11 May 43 Ammonium sulphocyanite, and its metamer theocarbamide.

metameral (mɛ'tæmərəl), *a.* [f. next + -AL¹.] = METAMERIC.

1890 in *Century Dict.*

metamere ('mɛtəmɜ:(r)). *Zool.* Also **me'tameron**, pl. -mera. [f. Gr. *μετα-* META- + *μέρος* part.] One of the several similar segments of which certain bodies consist.

Thus, in the crayfish a metamere consists of a central part termed the *somite*, with two appendages; each segment of the body can be reduced to this common type; the whole structure being capable of resolution into the skeletons of twenty separate *metameres*' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

1877 HUXLEY *Anat. Inv. Anim.* i. 53 The middle line of each of the ambulacral *metameres*. 1879 tr. *Haeckel's Evol. Man* I. ix. 268 In *Man* the number of these like segments or *metameres* is about forty.

metameric (mɛtə'mɜ:(r)), *a.* [f. Gr. *μετα-* META- + *μέρος* part + -IC.]

1. *Chem.* Characterized by *metamerism*.

1847 *Turner's Elem. Chem.* (ed. 8) 1. 176. 1885 REMSEN *Org. Chem.* 31 Bodies may have the same per centage composition and the same molecular weights. Such bodies are said to be *metameric*.

2. *Zool.* Of or pertaining to *metameres*.

1875 tr. *Schmidt's Desc. & Darw.* 54 The *metameric* formation, as it is termed by *Haeckel*,—is totally foreign to the Molluscs. 1877 RAY LANKESTER in *Q. Jnl. Microsc. Sci.* XVII. 427 This transient *metameric* segmentation of the *Holothurian*.

Hence **metamerically adv.**, with *metameric* segmentation.

1878 BELL tr. *Gegenbaur's Comp. Anat.* 602 A dilatation of these *metamerically* arranged canals. 1888 BEDDARD in *Q. Jnl. Microsc. Sci.* XXIX. 278 *Metamerically* disposed tufts of tubules.

metameride (mɛ'tæmərəɪd). *Chem.* [f. METAMERIC + -IDE.] = METAMER.

1857 MILLER *Elem. Chem., Org.* i. *Introd.* 5 The formation of *isomerides*, *metamerides*, and *polymerides*, as bodies which possess the same percentage composition may be termed.

metamerism (mɛ'tæmɜ:(r)ɪz(ə)m). [Formed as METAMERIC: see -ISM.]

1. *Chem.* The condition of those isomeric compounds, which, although they have the same composition and molecular weight, have different chemical properties.

1848 WATTS tr. *Gmelin's Handbk. Chem.* I. 110 *Metamerism*. This term is applied by *Berzelius* to the case in which the compound atoms of two chemical compounds containing the same elementary atoms, and for the most part in the same proportions, are nevertheless made up of different proximate elements. 1885 REMSEN *Org. Chem.* *Index*.

2. *Zool.* The condition of consisting of *metameric* sections; *metameric* segmentation; also, an instance of this.

1877 RAY LANKESTER in *Q. Jnl. Microsc. Sci.* XVII. 427 This latter... breaks up into four circlets by development of cross-pieces in correspondence with a *metamerism*.

metamerized (mɛ'tæmərəɪzd), *a.* [Formed as *prec.*: see -IZE.] Divided into *metameric* segments. Similarly **metamerization**, the condition of being *metamerized*.

1878 BELL tr. *Gegenbaur's Comp. Anat.* 602 Although the vertebrate body is a *metameric* one, this archephric duct is not a *metamerised* organ. 1880 *Q. Jnl. Microsc. Sci.* XX. 232 The *metamerisation* is less distinct than in *Rhopalura*.

metamorous (mɛ'tæmərəs), *a.* *Zool.* [See METAMERIC and -OUS.] = METAMERIC 2. Hence **metamery** = METAMERISM.

1887 HUBRECHT in *Q. Jnl. Microsc. Sci.* XXVII. 610 All those cases of *metamery* in the animal kingdom which do not fall under the head of *strobilation*... *Incipient metamery*... may further differentiate in the most diverse directions. *Ibid.* 613 A regular, rigorously *metamorous* arrangement of this multiple material. *Ibid.* 618 The *metamorous* gill-slits.

meta-metalanguage: see METALANGUAGE.

metamict (ˈmɛtəmiːkt), *a.* *Min.* [ad. Da. *metamikt* (W. C. Brøgger 1893, in *Salmonsens Konversationsleksikon* I. 743/2), f. Gr. *μετα-* META- + *μικτ-ός* mixed, blended.] Of a mineral: converted into an amorphous state as a result of the radioactive decay of atoms contained in it. Also applied to the state itself.

1927 *Phil. Mag.* IV. 525 Metamict substances like xenotime and thorite have probably been formed under very high pressure. 1950 *Science* 24 Mar. 312/2 For materials which are completely metamict, it would be possible to determine only a minimum age. 1965 G. J. WILLIAMS *Econ. Geol. N.Z.* xiii. 203/2 He suggested the red colouration occurs only in pegmatites sufficiently old for the transformation of the radioactive mineral to the metamict state. 1970 *Nature* 11 Apr. 147/2 Quartz is thus a 'metamict' mineral, like zircon.

Hence **metamicti'zation**, the process of becoming, or state of being, metamict; **'metamictness**, metamict character.

1952 *Amer. Mineralogist* XXXVII. 142 There has been some speculation as to the reasons for variations in degree of metamictness of different samples of the same mineral. *Ibid.* 154 More powerful sources of radiation... might prove useful in the study of metamictization. 1966 *McGraw-Hill Encycl. Sci. & Technol.* VIII. 296a/1 X-ray methods do not permit a close estimate of the degree of metamictness. 1970 *Science* 30 Jan. 617/1 The U and Th contents of baddeleyite are quite low, which explains the high transparency and the lack of metamictization.

metamorphia: see META- 6 a.

metamorphic (mɛtə'mɔ:ɸɪk), *a.* [irreg. f. Gr. *μετα-* META- + *μορφή* form + *-IC*: suggested by *metamorphosis*. Cf. F. *métamorphique*.]

1. *a.* Characterized by or exhibiting metamorphosis or change of form.

1816 G. S. FABER *Orig. Pagan Idol* III. 114 The more complex metamorphic transmigration, by which the same human soul was thought to pass successively through the bodies of animals. 1870 LOWELL *Among my Bks.* Ser. 1. (1873) 195 How futile is any attempt at a cast-iron definition of those perpetually metamorphic impressions of the beautiful.

b. in scientific uses (cf. METAMORPHOSIS 3).

1850 *Fraser's Mag.* XLI. 656 The first sight of it suggests the presence of a salamander in a metamorphic stage. 1876 tr. *H. von Ziemssen's Cycl. Med.* V. 542 When the cavities have become larger, ... we not infrequently hear also, what has been described by Seitz as metamorphic respiration. 1882 SAVILLE-KENT *Infusoria* II. 870 *Metamorphic*, changeable in form.

2. *Geol.* Pertaining to, characterized by or formed by metamorphism. Of a rock or rock-formation: That has undergone transformation by means of heat, pressure, or natural agencies. Also as *sb.* (usu. *pl.*), a metamorphic rock.

1833 LYELL *Princ. Geol.* III. 375 For these last [*sc.* altered stratified rocks] the term 'metamorphic' (from *μετα*, *trans*, and *μορφή*, *form*) may be used. 1862 WHEWELL in *Life* (1881) 528, I was not much in the Geological Section [of the Brit. Assoc.], and do not know if they had there any discussion of metamorphic doctrines. 1865 PAGE *Geol. Terms* s.v., It is usual to restrict the term 'Metamorphic System' to those crystalline schists—Gneiss, Quartz-rock, Mica-schist, and Clay-slate—which underlie all the fossiliferous strata. 1881 KING & ROWNEY *Old Chapter Geol. Rec.* 49 The rocks of the locality are well-bedded metamorphics. 1923 *Univ. of Toronto Studies, Geol. Ser.* xvi. 7 A few blocks of the same granite were observed along with metamorphics like those seen in the till. 1970 *N.Z. Jnl. Geol. & Geophysics* XIII. 72 Pirouet... regarded all the metamorphics as pre-Cambrian rocks.

transf. 1845 DARWIN *Voy. Nat.* xv. (1873) 325 In frozen snow the columnar structure must be owing to a 'metamorphic' action, not to a process during deposition. 1861 MAX MÜLLER *Sci. Lang.* 42 In Sanskrit... what remains is a kind of metamorphic agglomerate which cannot be understood without a most minute microscopic analysis.

3. That causes metamorphism or metamorphosis.

1853 CARPENTER *Hum. Physiol.* (ed. 4) 48 This metamorphic action of the liver would seem to be influenced by conditions of the nervous system. 1882 GEIKIE *Text-bk. Geol.* iv. viii. 571 Rocks... altered by the action of percolating water or other daily acting metamorphic agent. 1892 LD. LYTTON *King Poppy* Epil. 132 Nor all your metamorphic philtres.

metamorphine: see META- 6 a.

metamorphism (mɛtə'mɔ:ɸɪz(ə)m). [Formed as METAMORPHIC + *-ISM*.]

1. *Geol.* The process of change of form or structure produced in a rock by various natural agencies; the quality of being metamorphic.

1845 *Encycl. Metrop.* VI. 564/1 By the metamorphism of the chalk into the characters of primary limestone. 1854 WOODWARD *Mollusca* II. 223 Shell impunctate: Prof. King attributes this to metamorphism. 1865 PAGE *Geol. Terms* s.v., This change, or metamorphism, whether produced by heat, pressure, or chemical agency, has conferred upon them [*sc.* the crystalline schists] the term of Metamorphic rocks.

2. The process of metamorphosis (of an insect).

1866 TATE *Brit. Mollusks* iv. 153 An insect in its second stage of metamorphism.

metamorphist (mɛtə'mɔ:ɸɪst). [f. METAMORPHOSIS + *-IST*.]

† 1. (See quot.) *Obs.*

1694 *Hist., Geogr. & Poet. Dict., Metamorphists*, or Transformers, a Name given in the xviith Century to those Sacramentarians, who affirmed, That the Body of Jesus Christ ascended into Heaven, is wholly Deified. 1752 in CHAMBERS *Cycl.*

2. One who holds the theory of metamorphism.

1889 A. IRVING *Metamorph. Rocks* 65 A general *laissez-faire* sort of acceptance of the views of the more advanced metamorphists.

metamorphize, *v.* Also *-ise*. [f. Gr. *μετα-* META- + *μορφή* form + *-IZE*; after *metamorphosis*.] = METAMORPHOSE *v.*

1591 SHAKS. *Two Gent.* II. i. 32 And now you are Metamorphis'd with a Mistris, that when I looke on you, I can hardly thinke you my Master. 1596 HARINGTON *Metam. Ajax* 45 Masselyna... was worthie... to have bin Metamorphized into Ajax. 1656 S. HOLLAND *Zara* (1719) 52 Metamorphize Men into Beasts, and Beasts into Men. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* III. viii. 383 The greatest part of them were strangely metamorphis'd by the heat of the hold. 1943 W. STEVENS *Let.* 29 Mar. (1967) 444 It would not help to change them to something else, any more than it would help to metamorphize this, that or the other (clouds into foam, living blossoms to blossoms without life, heat to a form of heat).

Hence **meta'morphized** *ppl. a.*, **meta'morphizing** *vbl. sb.*

1613 F. ROBERTS *Revenue of Gosp.* 96 They are not men of reason... but metamorphis'd wolues, dogs, and tygres. 1609 J. RAWLINSON *Fishermen*, etc. 8 The metamorphising of men into fishes.

metamorphology (mɛtə'mɔ:'fɒlədʒɪ). [f. METAMORPHO-SIS + *-LOGY*.] The scientific study of the post-embryonic metamorphosis of animals.

1879 tr. *Haeckel's Evol. Man.* II. 460 Later [*i.e.* post-embryonic] changes form the subject of the science of Metamorphoses, or Metamorphology.

|| **metamorphopsia** (mɛtə'mɔ:'fɒpsɪə). [mod. L., irreg. f. *metamorph-ōsis* + Gr. *-οψία* kind of sight, f. root *ōp-* to see (in *ὄψομαι fut. of ὄψαν*).] An affection of the sight characterized by distortion of things seen.

1823 in CRABB *Technol. Dict.* 1855 in MAYNE *Expos. Lex.* 1894 G. MACKAY *Blinding of Retina* 36 He [the patient] had noticed some metamorphopsia, for in walking along a street the area railings at a certain distance appeared to have an upward bend.

metamorphosable (mɛtə'mɔ:'fɒsəbl), *a. rare*⁻¹. [f. METAMORPHOSE *v.* + *-ABLE*.] Capable of change of form.

1887 M. ARNOLD *Ess. Crit.* Ser. II. (1895) 310 Amiel tells us of his 'protean nature essentially metamorphosable, polarisable, and virtual'.

metamorphoscope (mɛtə'mɔ:'fɒskəʊp). [f. METAMORPHOSIS + *-SCOPE*.] (See quot.)

1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 1426/2 *Metamorphoscope*, a toy having an opening at which the pictures on several belts are presented, the respective belts having head, body, and leg portions of figures. The belts are of different lengths, so as to mismatch the sections as they are revolved.

metamorphose (mɛtə'mɔ:'fɒʊs, -fəs), *sb.* Also 7 *-os*. [Anglicized form of METAMORPHOSIS. Cf. F. *métamorphose*.]

1. = METAMORPHOSIS. Now *rare*.

1608 MIDDLETON *Fam. Love* IV. ii, My Metamorphos is not held vnfit. a 1649 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Poems* Wks. (1711) 1 What metamorphose strange is this I prove? My self now scarce I find my self to be. 1732 SIR C. WOGAN in *Swift's Wks.* (1841) II. 671 This wonderful metamorphose of mere animals into smart and dexterous fellows, by the change of air. 1810 *Splendid Follies* II. 116 The evident improvement, and elegant metamorphose the room had undergone. 1865 MOZLEY *Mirac.* II. 47 But thus transmuted, the inductive principle issues out of this metamorphose, a fiction not a truth. 1870 *Eng. Mech.* 28 Jan. 484/1 The same metamorphose takes place in animals.

2. A kind of fireworks.

1818 in *Pall Mall G.* (1885) 5 Nov. 4/2 Superior Fireworks... A metamorphose, with alternate change.

metamorphose (mɛtə'mɔ:'fɒʊz, -fəs), *v.* Also 6-7 *-oze*. [a. F. *métamorphoser* (1553 in Hatz-Darm.), f. *métamorphose* *sb.*: see METAMORPHOSIS.]

1. *a. trans.* To change in form; to turn *to* or *into* something else by enchantment or other supernatural means.

1576 GASCOIGNE *Del. Diet for Drunkards* (1792) 15 They feigned that Medea, Circe, and such other coulede Metamorphose & transforme men into Beastes, Byrdes, Plantes, and Flowres. 1589 GREENE *Menaphon* (Arb.) 40 This... draue Menaphon into such an extasie for ioy, that he stood as a man metamorphozed. 1642 W. PRICE *Serm.* 14 Remember Lots wife: she was metamorphoz'd to a pillar of salt. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 21 ¶ 9 Many of the said Men were by the Force of that Herb metamorphos'd into Swine. 1859 GEO. ELIOT *A. Bede* xii, Perhaps they metamorphose themselves into a tawny squirrel. 1874 LADY HERBERT tr. *Hübner's Ramble* (1878) II. iii. 530 A god metamorphos'd into a dragon.

b. intr. with into.

1927 HALDANE & HUXLEY *Animal Biol.* ix. 180 When the tadpole metamorphoses into the frog, some of its tissues start to dedifferentiate.

2. (Chiefly *transf.* and *fig.* of 1; also *gen.*) *trans.* To change the form or character of; to alter the

nature or disposition of; to transform. Const. *to, into.*

1576 GASCOIGNE *Del. Diet for Drunkards* (1792) 12 For was not Noah... through this beastly vice, so Metamorphos'd, that he lay in his Tent uncovered. 1598 BARRET *Theor. Warres* I. i. 2 Long peace, and neglect of Martiall discipline hath metamorphos'd manly mindes. 1621 LADY M. WROTH *Urania* 12, I was at that instant metamorphos'd into miserie it selfe. 1741 W. OLDYS *Eng. Stage* vi. 93 They formed a Select Company, and Metamorphosing the Tennis-Court... opened their new Theatre. 1777 BURKE *Corr.* (1844) II. 152 Never were a people so metamorphos'd. The plain farmer and even the plain quaker is become a soldier. 1820 W. IRVING *Sketch Bk.* I. 80 He recognised on the sign, the ruby face of King George... but even this was singularly metamorphos'd. 1866 LIDDON *Bampt. Lect.* vi. (1875) 344 The regenerate man has been metamorphos'd, his moral being is reconstructed. 1876 GEO. ELIOT *Dan. Der.* I. viii, This patient... from being the brightest... spirit in the household was metamorphos'd into an irresponsive dull-eyed creature.

3. In scientific applications: To subject to METAMORPHOSIS or METAMORPHISM.

1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* I. 27 When she was metamorphos'd into a Locust, I could discern no Mouth in the Microscope. 1665 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (1677) 184 The Worm is metamorphos'd into a Butter-Fly. 1839-47 CARPENTER in *Todd's Cycl. Anat.* III. 742/2 The wonderful processes of chemical and vital transformation, which take place during the period of incubation [of an egg], the albumen which it contained at first is metamorphos'd into bone, cartilage, nerve... feathers, &c., &c. 1851 OWEN in *Edin. New Philos. Jnl.* Apr. 271 Before the individual has finally metamorphos'd itself into the winged male or winged oviparous female. *Ibid.* 273 They... become circular flattened pupae; and are finally metamorphos'd into monostomes. 1858 GEIKIE *Hist. Boulder* xii. 246 A portion of the shale... has become in consequence highly metamorphos'd. 1882 — *Text-bk. Geol.* iv. viii. §1. 571 Nearly all rocks... have been metamorphos'd.

metamorphosed (mɛtə'mɔ:'fɒʊzd, -fəst), *ppl. a.* [f. METAMORPHOSE *v.* + *-ED*¹.] In senses of the verb.

1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1621) 1117 Yet... would not these metamorphos'd monsters yeeld the towne vnto the Turkes. 1656 S. HOLLAND *Zara* (1719) 76 A number of Metamorphos'd Men turned into Beasts by the Incantments of this wicked Sorceress. 1703 MAUNDRELL *Journ. Jerus.* (1732) 85 The Monument of Lot's Metamorphos'd Wife. 1729 FIELDING *Temple Beau* (1775) I. 102 These cloaths! these looks! these airs! give me reason to wonder how I recollected my metamorphos'd friend. 1859 DARWIN *Orig. Spec.* xiii. (1903) 175 Naturalists frequently speak of the skull as formed of metamorphos'd vertebræ; the jaws of crabs as metamorphos'd legs; the stamens and pistils of flowers as metamorphos'd leaves. 1878 A. H. GREEN *Coal* II. 43 The rocks... are highly metamorphos'd Lower Silurian beds. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VI. 160 These old, metamorphos'd thrombi.

metamorphoser (mɛtə'mɔ:'fɒʊzə(r), -fəsə(r)). [f. METAMORPHOSE *v.* + *-ER*¹.] One who or that which metamorphoses.

1576 GASCOIGNE *Del. Diet for Drunkards* (1792) 14 What shall I name this man, but a beastly Metamorphoser, both of himself & of others? 1769 B. ALEXANDER in *Monthly Rev.* XLII. 102 The impositions of a crafty metamorphoser. 1839 LADY LYTTON *Cheveley* (ed. 2) III. i. 23 He was as good a metamorphoser of bipeds as the Yorkshire ostler was of quadrupeds.

metamorphosic (mɛtə'mɔ:'fɒsɪk), *a.* [f. METAMORPHOS-IS + *-IC*. Cf. F. *métamorphosique*.]

Of or pertaining to metamorphosis.

1782 POWNALL *Treat. Antiq.* 69 All the metamorphosic fables of the Ancients, turning policied and commercial people into horrid and savage monsters, will... evaporate before the light of truth. 1890 *Syd. Soc. Lex., Metamorphosic breathing*, Gerhard's term for a respiratory sound, which begins as a puerile breathing, but during the course of the inspirations assumes another character...; he believes it to be a reliable sign of a pulmonary cavity.

metamorphosical (mɛtə'mɔ:'fɒʊzɪkəl), *a. nonce-wd.* [Formed as prec. + *-AL*¹.] Changeable.

1811 *Sporting Mag.* XXXVIII. 28 It was me lot to be in a metamorphosical humour.

metamorphosing (mɛtə'mɔ:'fɒʊzɪŋ, -fəsɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. METAMORPHOSE *v.* + *-ING*¹.] The action of the verb METAMORPHOSE.

1608 TOPSELL *Serpents* (1658) 596 From this changing of rods into Serpents, came the several metamorphosing of sundry other things into Serpents also. 1878 T. SINCLAIR *Mount* 253 None has been nearer to seeing the Shakespearean metamorphosing here than Macdonald. *attrib.* ? 1730 *Royal Remarks* 21 We were soon hurried away to a Metamorphosing House in the Hay-Market.

meta'morphosing, *ppl. a.* [f. METAMORPHOSE *v.* + *-ING*².] That metamorphoses or causes metamorphosis.

1620 T. GRANGER *Div. Logike* 32 All things are become new, spirituall, faithfull, ... by the metamorphosing Spirit. 1878 BELL tr. *Gegenbaur's Comp. Anat.* 8 [It] in effect operates as a modifying and even metamorphosing agent. 1888 *Pall Mall G.* 15 June 13/2 That... current of civilization from whose metamorphosing waves a woman inevitably emerges either a Vera or a Princess Napraxine.

b. That undergoes metamorphosis. 1822-34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) IV. 507 The flea undergoes all the changes of the metamorphosing tribes of insects. 1898 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* V. 205 The 'metamorphosing' breathing of Seitz consists of an

inspiratory sound harsh or rough at its commencement, becoming hollow or tubular towards the end of the act of inspiration.

metamorphosis (metə'mɔːfəʊsɪs). Pl. **metamorphoses** (-sɪz). [a. L. *metamorphōsis*, a. Gr. μεταμόρφωσις, n. of action f. μεταμορφῶν to transform, f. μετα- META- + μορφή form. Cf. METAMORPHOSE sb.]

1. The action or process of changing in form, shape or substance; esp. transformation by magic or witchcraft.

1533 MORE *Debell. Salem* Wks. 929/1 Salem & Bizans sometime two great townes . . . were . . . with a meruailouse metamorphosis, enchanted and turned into two englishe men. 1618 BOLTON *Florus* (1636) 77 As if by a kind of metamorphosis, the gods had . . . changed trees to Vessels. 1674 *Govt. Tongue* xii. 204 One would think we were fallen into an Age of Metamorphosis, and that the Brutes did (not only Poetically and in fiction) but really speak. For the talk of many is so bestial, that [etc.]. 1794 SULLIVAN *View Nat.* IV. 179 From the metempsychosis, however, arose the doctrine of the metamorphosis. 1856 RUSKIN *Mod. Paint.* III. iv. xvii. §6 A fourth . . . will begin to change them in his fancy into dragons and monsters, and lose his grasp of the scene in fantastic metamorphosis. 1869 TOZER *Highl. Turkey* II. 264 The points . . . on which the stories turn are transformations and metamorphoses of various kinds.

b. A metamorphosed form.

1589 GREENE *Menaphon* (Arb.) 73 Samela . . . stode amazed like Medusae Metamorphosis. 1638 RANDOLPH *Hey for Honesty* II. i. But come you pig-hogs, let us leave jesting. I restore you to your old metamorphosis, as you may see in the first leaf of Virgil's *Bucolics*. 1859 GEO. ELIOT *A. Bede* vi. An amount of fat on the nape of her neck, which made her look like the metamorphosis of a white sucking-pig.

2. *transf.* A complete change in the appearance, circumstances, condition, character of a person, of affairs, etc.

a 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VI* 161 Ihon Cade . . . departed secretly in habite disguised, into Sussex: but all his metamorphosis or transfiguracion litle prevailed. 1598 BARCKLEY *Felic. Man* (1631) 195 The Hermit . . . asked him how it chanced that he was fallen into such a metamorphosis? 1656 EARL MONM. tr. *Boccalini's Advts. fr. Parnass.* I. xxix. (1674) 32 The Metamorphosis is too great, when from being a private man, one becomes a Prince. 1691 WOOD *Ath. Oxon.* I. 825 News was brought him of a metamorphosis in the State at home. 1791 BOSWELL *Johnson* an. 1753 (1816) I. 233 Whatever agreement a Chief might make with any of his clan, the Heralds-Office could not admit of the metamorphosis. 1820 W. SCORESBY *Acc. Arctic Reg.* I. 386 The mountains along the whole coast, assumed the most fantastic forms. . . These varied and sometimes beautiful metamorphoses . . . suggested the reality of fairy descriptions. 1853 C. BRONTE *Villette* xxvii. His visage changed as from a mask to a face: . . . I know not that I have ever seen in any other human face an equal metamorphosis. 1857 BUCKLE *Civiliz.* viii. 519 By a singular metamorphosis, the secular principle was now represented by the Catholics, and the theological principle by the Protestants. 1867 LYDIA M. CHILD *Rom. Repub.* v. 64 The disguises were quickly assumed, and the metamorphosis made Rosa both blush and smile.

3. In scientific uses.

a. *Physiology.* Change of form in animals and plants, or their parts, during life; esp. in *Ent.*, a change or one of a series of changes which a metabolous insect undergoes, resulting in complete alteration of form and habit. *coarctate metamorphosis* (*Ent.*): see COARCTATE b.

1665 *Phil. Trans.* I. 88 Their [silkworms] metamorphoses are four. 1722 QUINCY *Phys. Dict.* (ed. 2), *Metamorphosis*, is applied by Harvey to the Changes an Animal undergoes both in its Formation and Growth; and by several to the various Shapes some Insects in particular pass through, as the Silk Worm and the like. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) XIV. 712/1 A new form or change of appearance is always implied in metamorphosis or transformation . . . ; as when the lobes of a seed are converted into seminal leaves. 1828 STARK *Elem. Nat. Hist.* II. 232 The transformations or metamorphoses of insects embrace three states. 1835-6 *Todd's Cycl. Anat.* I. 106/1 We find that the whole of its [sc. the terrestrial salamander's] metamorphosis takes place whilst in the oviduct. 1881 F. M. BALFOUR *Comp. Embryol.* II. 113 The change undergone by the Tadpole in its passage into the Frog is so considerable as to deserve the name of a metamorphosis. 1888 ROLLESTON & JACKSON *Anim. Life* 161 A perfect metamorphosis, such as that of Sphinx, with three well-marked stages, larva, pupa, and imago. 1897 PARKER & HASWELL *Zool.* II. XIII. 32 It [the Ascidian] . . . soon begins to undergo the retrogressive metamorphosis by which it attains the adult condition.

b. *Morphology.* The modification of organs or structures in form or function (including teratology).

1839 *Penny Cycl.* XV. 131/2 Metamorphosis of organs, in the Vegetable Kingdom, consists in an adaptation of one and the same organ to several different purposes. 1849 BALFOUR *Man. Bot.* §641. 307 The different parts of the flower may be changed into each other, or into true leaves. . . These changes may take place from without inwards, by an ascending or direct metamorphosis, as in the case of petals becoming stamens; or from within outwards, by descending or retrograde metamorphosis, as when stamens become petals.

c. *Evolution.* Secular change of form.

1847-9 *Todd's Cycl. Anat.* IV. 623/2 A unity which has undergone such an infinitely graduated metamorphosis of its parts as to yield these unequal skeletal forms. 1876 RAY LANKESTER tr. *Haechel's Hist. Creat.* I. 90 His [Goethe's] idea of metamorphosis is almost synonymous with the theory of development. 1903 tr. *Strasburger's Bot.* (ed. 2) I. 10 The various modifications which the primitive form has passed through constitute its metamorphosis.

d. *Histol.* The change of form which goes on in the elements of living organic structures; e.g. in blood-corpules, animal or vegetable tissue, etc. *Path.* 'The morbid change of the elements of tissues into another form of structure' (*Funk's Stand. Dict.*).

1839-47 CARPENTER in *Todd's Cycl. Anat.* III. 750/1 The production of the simple structureless membranes . . . must be attributed, we think, to the consolidation of a thin layer of blastema, rather than to any metamorphosis of cells. 1845-6 G. E. DAY tr. *Simon's Anim. Chem.* I. 133 The metamorphosis [of blood-corpules] occurs in the peripheral system. 1857 G. *Bird's Urin. Deposits* (ed. 5) 440 Every animal develops . . . during the process of metamorphosis of tissue, a series of nitrogenized substances. 1869 E. A. PARKES *Pract. Hygiene* (ed. 3) 184 There is a much more rapid metamorphosis of tissue in carnivorous animals. 1882 VINES *Sachs' Bot.* 708 These reserve-materials [in dormant seeds, bulbs, tubers] must undergo repeated Metamorphosis while they are being conveyed to the growing organs.

e. *Chem.* The change of a compound to a new form; esp. 'the chemical change occurring in a compound substance under the influence of some other body which itself does not change' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1890).

1853 CARPENTER *Hum. Physiol.* (ed. 4) 47 When there is a deficiency of fatty matters in the food, these may be formed by a metamorphosis of its saccharine constituents. *Ibid.* 52 The chemical metamorphoses which take place in the economy. *Ibid.* 90 The lactic acid, chiefly generated in the substance of the muscles (probably by the metamorphosis of a saccharine compound). 1862 MILLER *Elem. Chem.* III. 58, 61 Production of Chemical Metamorphoses. . . 1. Oxidation. . . 2. Metamorphoses by Reduction. . . 3. Metamorphoses by Substitution. 1843 R. J. GRAVES *Syst. Clin. Med.* Intro. Lect. 34 Professor Liebig applied the name of metamorphosis to those chemical actions in which a given compound by the presence of a peculiar substance, is made to resolve itself into two or more compounds.

meta'morphosist. rare⁰. [f. METAMORPHOSIS + -IST.] = METAMORPHIST.

1848 in CRAIG.

metamorphosize (metə'mɔːfəʊsaɪz), *v.* [f. METAMORPHOSIS + -IZE.] *trans.* and *intr.* = METAMORPHOSE *v.* Hence **meta'morphosized ppl.** a.

1908 *Dict. Nat. Biogr.* V. 1312/1 Dowsing's acquaintance with 'Lating' . . . led him to metamorphosize Dr. Billingford into a maid recommending her daughter's soul to the Virgin Mary. 1928 *Observer* 29 Jan. 9/3 It may well be found that Unwin and his biographer between them have metamorphosized the study of economic history in this country. 1969 *Daily Tel.* 4. Aug. 15/1 It [sc. Shaw's *As Far as Thought Can Reach*] envisages the world in A.D. 30,000, when children of 17 are hatched from eggs to spend a few years on adolescent pursuits—love, mating, music, the dance—before metamorphosing into Ancients. 1972 *Ibid.* 17 May 12/6 The parable of metamorphosised man is beautifully photographed by Walter Lassally.

† **metamorphostical**, *a.* *Obs. rare.* [irreg. f. METAMORPHOSIS. Cf. *metamorphostical.*] Of or pertaining to metamorphosis.

1722 ARBUTHNOT, etc. *Ann. Mirab.* in *Miscell.* 1732 III. 86 The *Annus Mirabilis*, or the Metamorphostical Conjunction; a Word which denotes the mutual Transformation of Sexes. 1895 WOOD MARTIN *Pagan Ireland* 84 The soul of a man might pass into a deer, a boar . . . &c. . . a continuous metamorphostical existence.

† **meta'morphosy.** *Obs.* Anglicized form of METAMORPHOSIS.

c 1530 L. COX *Rhet.* (1899) 71 And so dothe Ulysses conclude his oracyon in the . . . boke of Ouide Metamorphosy. 1606 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* XIV. lxxxix. (1612) 363 Like tales and Metamorphosies passe many in this Chat. a 1698 TEMPLE *Poems* 46 If ever any reasonable Soul Harbor'd in shape of either brute or fowl, This was the Mansion: Metamorphosie Gain'd here the Credit lost in Poetrie.

metamorphotic (metə'mɔːfəʊtɪk), *a.* [f. METAMORPHOSIS: see -OTIC.] Pertaining to or based on metamorphosis; causing metamorphosis.

1816 BENTHAM *Chrestomathia* Wks. 1843 VIII. 145 *Metamorphotic*, is the appellation by which these several branches of the Psychico-physical division of the aggregate system of sources of motion may be designated. 1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* IV. 420 The Era of Swammerdam and Ray, or of the Metamorphotic System. 1827 CARLYLE *Germ. Rom., Quintus Fixlein* III. 282 To his eyes, this birth-day, in the metamorphotic mirror of his superstitious imagination . . . would burn forth like a red death-warrant.

metamorph (metə'mɔːfɪ). [Formed as METAMORPHIC: see -Y.] = METAMORPHOSIS.

1869 MASTERS *Veget. Terat.* 241 In the present work the term metamorph is employed to distinguish cases where the ordinary course of development has been perverted or changed. 1879 STORMONTH *Man. Sci. Terms, Metamorphosis* . . . bot. . . sometimes called *metamorph*.

metamylene: see META- 6 a.

metanalysis (metə'nælsɪs). *Philol.* [f. MET(A- + ANALYSIS.)] Reinterpretation of the division between words or syntactic units: as *adder* < OE. *nædre* by analysis in ME. of a *naddre* as an *addre*. Hence **me'tanalyse** *v. trans.*

1914 O. JESPERSEN *Mod. Eng. Gram.* II. v. 141, I have ventured to coin the word 'metanalysis' for the phenomenon

frequent in all languages that words or word-groups are by a new generation analyzed differently from the analysis of a former age. 1940 — *Ibid.* V. xix. 308 A good many sentences of this type are double-barrelled and present the possibility of a 'metanalysis', by which 'It is good for a man/not to touch a woman' may come to be apprehended 'It is good/for a man not to touch a woman'. 1957 G. V. SMITHERS *Kyng Alisaunder* II. 138 *jker* < OE. *nicor* by a process of metanalysis in which an initial consonant is treated as the final consonant of the preceding word, or a final consonant is attracted into the beginning of the next word. 1962 R. QUIRK *Use of English* viii. 127 When the French word *crevice* . . . was introduced into Middle English, its connexion with 'sea food' caused people to *metanalyse* the final syllable as *-fish* ('crayfish'). 1970 B. M. H. STRANG *Hist. English* iv. 250 Assimilations account for the /m/ (earlier /n/) in such words as *comfort*, *noumpire* (later metanalysed as *umpire*). *Ibid.* 268 *For then ones* metanalysed as *for the nonce*. 1972 J. L. DILLARD *Black English* iv. 162 *Metanalysis* describes the analysis of words or groups of words into new elements. . . a *napron* was metanalyzed to an *apron*.

|| **metanephron**, **-nephros** (metə'nɛfrən, -nɛfrɒs). *Zool.* [mod.L., f. Gr. μετα- META- + νεφρός kidney.] The hinder division of the typical segmental organ in vertebrates, from which are developed the kidney and the ureter. Hence **meta'nephric** *a.*

1877 RAY LANKESTER in *Q. J. J. Microsc. Sci.* XVII. 430 A metanephron with metanephric duct distinct from the Wolffian or mesonephric duct. 1884 A. SEDGWICK *ibid.* XXIV. 79 The metanephros persists as the functional kidney.

metanocerite: see META- 7 a.

metanoia (metə'nɔɪə). [Gr. μετάνοια, f. μετανοεῖν to change one's mind, to repent.] Penitence, repentance; reorientation of one's way of life, spiritual conversion.

1873 M. ARNOLD *Lit. & Dogma* vii. 196 Of 'metanoia', as Jesus used the word, the lamenting one's sins was a small part; the main part was something more active and fruitful, the setting up an immense new inward movement for obtaining the rule of life. And 'metanoia', accordingly, is: a change of the inner man. 1881 *Amer. Church Rev.* July 167 What a Metanoia was there, to both Jesus and John! . . . And what a Metanoia had come also upon the disciples of John and upon Israel! 1918 *Encycl. Relig. & Ethics* X. 733/2 'Repentance' has an emotional tone; μετάνοια is ethical and intellectual; the former is negative—a turning away from sin; the latter is positive—an enthusiasm for righteousness. 1939 V. A. DEMANT *Relig. Prospect* ix. 237 If we understand St. Paul's use of the word 'spiritual', not in our misleading sense of 'non-material' but as the nature of a creature turned to God, we see how this *metanoia*, this turning about, brings a restored understanding of the order of human powers and faculties. 1945 A. HUXLEY *Let.* 10 Apr. (1969) 520 Virgil's *metanoia* was in the nature of a death-bed repentance. 1969 F. DE GRAEVE in J. Kerckhofs *Mod. Mission Dialogue* p. xvi. It must reveal the Church . . . as the community in which the religious intentionality of all people can blossom into that newness of life that is the real metanoia. 1973 E. POWELL *No Easy Answers* xii. 123 To entertain this idea and to be penetrated with it is the change of mind, repentance, *metanoia*, of which the baptist was not the announcer but the forerunner.

|| **metanotum** (metə'nɔʊtəm). *Ent.* [mod.L., f. Gr. μετα- META- + νότον back.] The dorsal part of the metathorax in insects. Hence **meta'notal** *a.* (in recent Dicts.).

1860 J. DUNCAN *Intro. Entom.* I. 109 The dorsal portion [of the metathorax] is the *metanotum*, commonly quadrangular. 1877 HUXLEY *Anat. Inv. Anim.* vii. 400 The metanotum, or tergal portion of the metathorax.

metantimonic (metəntɪ'mɒnɪk), *a.* *Chem.* [ad. F. *métantimonique* (Freymy): see META- and ANTIMONIC.] **metantimonic acid:** the hydrate produced when pentachloride of antimony is treated with water.

1854 R. D. THOMSON *Cycl. Chem.* 1869 ROSCOE *Elem. Chem.* 256.

Hence **metanti'mon(i)ate**, a salt of metantimonic acid.

1863 *Fownes' Chem.* (ed. 9) 368 Metantimonate of potassa. 1863 BRANDE & TAYLOR *Chem. Index*, Metantimonates.

meta-oleic to metaphenomenal: see META-.

metaphery (mə'tæfəri). *Bot.* [f. Gr. μετα- META- + -φέρεια (cf. PERIPHERY), φέρειν to carry.] 'The displacement of organs, as when alternate become opposite' (Jackson *Gloss. Bot. Terms*).

1869 M. T. MASTERS *Veget. Terat.* 91 Morren . . . speaks of this transposition as metaphery. 1879 in STORMONTH *Man. Sci. Terms*.

metaphone ('metəfəʊn). *Phonetics.* [f. META- + PHONE sb.¹] (See quotes.)

1930 H. E. PALMER *Princ. Romanization* II. 52 Contrasted with *monophones* we have *metaphones*, which we may define as two or more phones which serve jointly as units of meaning within the limits of a given linguistic community. 1934 YUEN-REN CHAO in M. Joos *Readings in Linguistics* (1958) 38/2 A dynamophone is a metaphone which contains two or more phones differing . . . in quality. 1966 M. PEI *Gloss. Ling. Terminol.* 161 *Metaphone*, a free allophonic variant chosen in preference to another because regarded as more suitable to the type of speech used (*tomahto*, *eyether*), used in a given situation instead of the more customary pronunciations of *tomato*, *either*). 1972 HARTMANN & STORK *Dict. Lang. & Ling.* 140 *Metaphone*, a free variant of a phoneme, e.g. [-ai] or [i:] in *neither*.

metaphony (mɛ'tæfɒni). *Philol.* [a. F. *métaphonie*, f. Gr. *μετα-* META- + *φωνή* sound.] A term proposed to take the place of UMLAUT. Hence *metaphonic a.*; *metaphonical a.*, *metaphonized ppl. a.*

1894 V. HENRY *Comp. Gram. Eng. & Germ.* II. i. §4. 1950 *Trans. Philol. Soc.* 1949 23 The name *apophony* may be retained for the quantitative alternations, and... the qualitative alternations may be distinguished as *metaphony*. 1953 K. JACKSON *Lang. & Hist. Early Brit.* 371, -*ai*- > *eu* appears to be due to metaphony rather than to palatalisation. 1957 *Archivum Linguisticum* IX. 107 Metaphonic Spanish and Portuguese verbs. 1970 *Ibid.* I. 22 Moreover, in Lena all adjectives of the type *blanco* have three forms; one ending in -*u* which undergoes metaphony and is used in agreement with masc. nouns. 1973 A. H. SOMMERSTEIN *Sound Pattern Anc. Greek* II. 76 There are three main ablaut rules—Vrddhi, Vowel Weakening and *e/o* ablaut or metaphony.

metaphor ('mɛtəfɒ(r)). *Forms:* *a.* 6-7 *metaphore*, (6 *metafor*), 6- *metaphor*. *β.* 6-7 *metaphora*. [a. F. *métaphore*, ad. L. *metaphora*, a. Gr. *μεταφορά*, f. *μεταφέρειν* to transfer, f. *μετα-* META- + *φέρειν* (root *φερ-*: *φορ-*) to bear, carry.] The figure of speech in which a name or descriptive term is transferred to some object different from, but analogous to, that to which it is properly applicable; an instance of this, a metaphorical expression. *mixed metaphor*: see quot. 1824.

a. 1533 HEN. VIII in Wotton *Lett.* (1654) Suppl. 8 And rather than men would note a lye when they know what is meant, they will sooner by allegory or metaphor draw the word to the truth. 1553 T. WILSON *Rhet.* 91 b, A metaphor is an alteration of a woerde from the proper and naturall meanynge, to that whiche is not proper, and yet agreeth therunto, by some lyknes that appeareth to be in it. 1555 BONNER *Homilies* 71 * Chryste always in hys speakeynge dyd vse figures, metaphores and tropes. 1563 *Mirr. for Mag., Collingbourne* xxxvii, These metaphors I vse with other more. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* v. ix. 247 An horn is the hieroglyphick of authority, power, & dignity, and in this Metaphor is often used in Scripture. 1712 ABBISON *Spect.* No 289 ¶ 8 Those beautiful Metaphors in Scripture, where Life is termed a Pilgrimage. 1821 LAMB *Elia* Ser. 1. *Imperf. Sympathies*, He stops a metaphor like a suspected person in an enemy's country. 'A healthy book!'... 'Did I catch rightly what you said?' 1824 L. MURRAY *Eng. Gram.* (ed. 5) I. 493 We should avoid making two inconsistent metaphors meet on one object. This is what is called mixed metaphor. 1841 TRENCH *Parables* i. (1877) 9 The allegory stands to the metaphor, ... in the same relation that the parable does to the ... simile. 1876 MOZLEY *Univ. Ser.* xvi. (1877) 265 The metaphor of the poet is perfectly true in fact, for life is a stage.

β. 1586 A. DAY *Eng. Secretary* II. (1625) 77 *Metaphora*, which is, when a word from the proper or right signification is transferred to another neere vnto the meaning. 1598 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. ii. 11. *Babylon* 369 Better then Greek with her... Fit Epithets, and fine Metaphora's. 1650 EARL MONM. tr. *Senault's Man bec. Guilty* 175 The Metaphora, which is so frequent with them, ... is it not an imposture?

b. *Comb.*, as *metaphor-making*, *-monger*. 1670 EACHARD *Cont. Clergy* 46 These indiscreet and horrid metaphor-mongers. 1889 MIVART *Orig. Hum. Reason* 273 This power of metaphor-making.

† **metaphorally**, *adv.* *Obs. rare*—1. [f. METAPHOR + -AL¹ + -LY².] Metaphorically.

1548-50 THOMAS *Ital. Dict.*, *Chimera*, a proper name, but *metaphorollie* [sic], it is many times taken for an harde or subtilt imaginacion.

metaphoric (mɛtə'fɒrɪk), *a.* [f. METAPHOR + -IC.] = METAPHORICAL.

1597 in FARR *S. P. Eliz.* (1845) II. 447 Restraine your haughtie metaphoricke lines. 1669 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* I. i. ii. 11 Traditions; which he wraps up in... metaphoric, and Allegoric notions. 1726 SWIFT *To a Lady in Heroic Style* 119 Metaphoric Meat and Drink Is to understand and think. 1875 M. & FR. COLLINS *Sweet & Twenty* I. xvi, Sarah... did not understand Miss Litton's metaphoric language.

metaphorical (mɛtə'fɒrɪkəl), *a.* [f. METAPHOR + -IC + -AL¹.] Of or characterized by the use of metaphor; of the nature of metaphor; used metaphorically; not literal; figurative.

a. 1555 LATIMER in Foxe *A. & M.* (1563) 1312/2 They thinke not that it is a corporall worme, but a spiritual & a Metaphorical worme. 1665 BUNYAN *Holy Citie* (1669) 251 For both the word Water, and that of Life, they are but metaphorical Sayings. 1741 RICHARDSON *Pamela* (1824) I. cii. 490 [She] delights... in... metaphorical flourishes. 1825 COLERIDGE *Aids Refl.* 2 A man without reflection is but a metaphorical phrase for the instinct of a beast. 1883 H. DRUMMOND *Nat. Law in Spir.* W. vii. (1884) 235 To impose a metaphorical meaning on the commonest word of the New Testament is to violate every canon of interpretation.

Hence *metaphoricalness*. 1882 in OGILVIE.

metaphorically (mɛtə'fɒrɪkəlɪ), *adv.* [f. METAPHORICAL + -LY².] In a metaphorical sense; by the use of metaphor.

1571 GOLDING *Calvin on Ps.* ii. 3 By terming his government metaphorically by the name of 'Bondes and yoke'. 1660 T. GOUGE *Chr. Directions* ix. (1831) 56 Which words, 'If thy right hand offend thee, cut it off' &c., are not literally to be taken, but metaphorically. 1756 BURKE *Subl.* & B. III. xxvi, We metaphorically apply the idea of sweetness to sights and sounds. 1844 STANLEY *Arnold* (1858) I. vi. 244 Literally as well as metaphorically blind. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 2 May 6/2 Mr. Broadhurst metaphorically fell upon Mr. Bentinck's neck.

metaphorist ('mɛtəfɒrɪst), *rare*. [f. METAPHOR + -IST.] One who deals in metaphors.

1727 POPE, etc. *Art of Sinking* 115 A poet or orator would have no more to do but to send to the particular traders in each kind, to the metaphorist for his allegories, to the simile-maker for his comparisons. 1891 HANNAH LYNCH *G. Meredith* 33 The marvellous performance of a juggling metaphorist.

metaphorize ('mɛtəfɒraɪz), *v.* [f. METAPHOR + -IZE. Cf. F. *métaphoriser*.] *trans.* *a.* To change metaphorically into. *b.* To ply with metaphor.

1731 J. CONSTABLE *Reflections Accuracy of Style* 100, I wish too, that... the vanity of metaphorizing did not put several upon a greater stretch of thoughts than their wit will bear. 1789 T. TWINING *Aristotle's Treat. Poetry* (1812) II. 292 Every reader will recollect Milton's beautiful application of this metaphor... to the dew-drops, metaphorized into pearls. 1801 SOUTHEY *Let.* 25 July in *Life* (1850) II. 153 Every character [in the play] reasoning, and metaphorizing, and metaphysicking the reader most nauseously. 1909 *N.Y. Even. Post* 27 Nov. 5 However agitated or depressed they may be, they must go on metaphorizing. 1949 WELLES & WARREN *Theory of Lit.* xv. 202 We metaphorize also what we love, what we want to linger over, and contemplate.

† **metaphorous**, *a.* *Obs. rare*—1. [f. METAPHOR + -OUS.] Full of or characterized by metaphor.

1658 BROMHALL *Treat. Specters* VII. 362 Metaphorous speeches.

metaphosphate (mɛtə'fɒsfət), *Chem.* [META- 2 a.] A salt of metaphosphoric acid.

1833 [see next]. 1869 ROSCOE *Elem. Chem.* 160 Sodium metaphosphate.

metaphosphoric (mɛtə'fɒsfɒrɪk), *a.* *Chem.* [META- 2 a.] *metaphosphoric acid* (HPO₃): an acid containing a molecule of water less than orthophosphoric acid.

1833 T. GRAHAM in *Phil. Trans.* 277, I shall take the liberty to designate provisionally the acid of the fused biphosphate of soda, the Metaphosphoric acid...; and the fused salt itself, the Metaphosphate of soda. 1899 tr. R. von Jaksch's *Clin. Diagn.* vii (ed. 4) 299 If to urine which contains albumin a little solid metaphosphoric acid be added, a precipitate or turbidity forms.

metaphragm ('mɛtəfræm), *Ent.* Also in Latin form. [ad. mod.L. *metaphragma*, f. Gr. *μετα-* META- + *φράγμα* partition.] The wall that separates the abdomen from the thorax in insects.

1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* III. 382 Metaphragma (the Metaphragm). *Ibid.* IV. 591 The cavity of the chest... between the mesophragm and metaphragm.

metaphrase ('mɛtəfreɪz), *sb.* [ad. mod.L. *metaphrasis*, ad. Gr. *μετάφρασις*, n. of action from *μεταφράζειν* to translate, paraphrase: see META- and PHRASE *sb.* Cf. F. *métaphrase*.]

† 1. A metrical translation. *Obs.*

1627 BP. HALL *Davids Ps. Metaphr.* Ded., Apollinarius... wrote... all the Hebrew scriptures in Heroicks;... his metaphrase of the Psalmes is still in our hands. 1631 in *Bannatyne Club Misc.* I. 245 The receiving of this new metaphrase, and rejecting of the old, shall geve occasion to foraners to call us light headed Scots. 1767 HARTE *Amaranth* Pref., A paraphrase (or metaphrase rather) of the xxviiiith chapter of Deuteronomy; which, I believe, hath never yet been turned into English verse.

2. A rendering into other words; a translation; in later use, a word-for-word translation in contradistinction to a paraphrase.

1640 SHIRLEY *Hum. Courtier* IV. i. G 1 b, *Orseolo*. What does she thinke? *Lau*. Yare insufficient. *Or*. How? a metaphrase [sic] upon that word. a 1646 J. GREGORY *Posthuma* (1650) 224 Where the English Metaphrase readeth, Thou shalt accept [etc.]... The Hebrew saith, Thou shalt consume, &c. 1680 DRYDEN tr. *Ovid's Ep.* Pref., Ess. (ed. Ker) I. 237 Metaphrase, or turning an author word by word, and line by line, from one language into another. 1697 — tr. *Virg. Æneid* Ded. (e) 4 b, The way I have taken is not so streight as Metaphrase, nor so loose as Paraphrase. 1823 DE QUINCEY *Lett. to Yng. Man* Wks. XIV. 84 note, It is too much of a mere metaphrase of Kant. 1903 W. R. ROBERTS in *Class. Rev.* XVII. 131/2 Metaphrase can hardly be made to do duty for paraphrase.

fig. 1822 LAMB *Elia* Ser. 1. *Some Old Actors*, Such playful selections and specious combinations rather than strict metaphrases of nature.

metaphrase ('mɛtəfreɪz), *v.* [f. prec. *sb.*: but cf. Gr. *μεταφράζειν*.]

† 1. *trans.* To translate, esp. in verse. *Obs.*

1608 BP. HALL in *Sylvesters Du Bartas* To Author, To Mr Iosuah Sylvester, of his Bartas Metaphrased. 1633 FLETCHER *Poet. Misc.* 86 Certain of the royal Prophets Psalmes metaphrased. 1649 T. W[EAVER] (*title*) *Plantagenets Tragical Story; or the Death of King Edward the Fourth*... Metaphrased by T. W. gent.

2. To alter the phrasing or language of; to render into other words.

1868 *Contemp. Rev.* IX. 294 He [Simeon Metaphrastes] did not in all cases assemble materials in their original shape, but often 'metaphrased' or manipulated them in such a way as to deprive the mass of all value. 1883 SCRIVENER *Introd. Crit. N.T.* 508 He too [Clement of Alexandria] complains of those who tamper with (or metaphrase) the Gospels for their own sinister ends.

Hence *metaphrasing vbl. sb.* 1631 in *Bannatyne Club Misc.* I. 237, I have not as zit... considered what libertie they have taken in the metaphrasing to add, insert, or degresse.

|| **metaphrasis** (mɛ'tæfræsis). *Obs.* [mod.L.: see prec.] = METAPHRASE.

a 1568 ASCHAM *Scholem.* II. (Arb.) 104 *Metaphrasis*... is all one with *Paraphrasis*, saue it is out of verse, either into prose, or into some other kinde of metre: or els, out of prose into verse. 1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 984 Some rhetoricall figures, catachreses and metaphrases. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Metaphrasis*, a bare Translation out of one Language into another.

metaphrast ('mɛtəfræst), [ad. Gr. *μεταφράστης*, f. *μεταφράζειν* to translate, f. *μετα-* META- + *φράζειν* to speak.] One who renders a composition into a different literary form, e.g. by turning prose into verse, or one metre into another; also, † a translator.

1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* I. 68 Simeon that great Metaphrast. 1642 CUOWORTH *Lord's Supper* 13 For so both the Syriack Metaphrast expounds it... and the Arabick. a 1695 WOOD *Fasti Oxon.* (1815) 516 George Sandys, esq.; the famous traveller and excellent poetical metaphrast. 1778 WARTON *Hist. Eng. Poetry* II. 190 He [Symeon] obtained the distinguishing appellation of the Metaphrast, because... he modernised the more ancient narratives of the miracles and martyrdoms... for the use of the Greek Church. 1896 J. W. MACKAIL *Lat. Lit.* (ed. 2) 128 The later metaphrasts, who occupied themselves with turning heroic into elegiac poems by inserting a pentameter between each two lines.

metaphrastic (mɛtə'fræstɪk), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. Gr. *μεταφραστικός*, f. *μεταφράστης*: see prec.]

A. adj.

1. Of the nature of metaphrase. 1778 WARTON *Hist. Eng. Poetry* II. 169 Maximus Planudes... has the merit of having familiarised to his countrymen many Latin classics... by metaphrastic versions.

2. *Gram.* (See quot.) *rare*—1. 1861 MAX MÜLLER *Sci. Lang. Ser.* I. viii. (1864) 338 The formation of such phrases as the French *j'aimerai*, for *j'ai à aimer*... may be called analytical or metaphrastic.

B. sb. pl. The art of translation or interpretation.

1895 *Q. Rev.* Oct. 328 There is no lost work on Hermeneutics or Metaphrastics to be recovered from an Egyptian grave.

So *metaphrastical a.* = METAPHRASTIC. 1860 in WORCESTER.

metaphrastically, *adv.* [Formed as prec. + -LY².] By way of metaphrase.

1577 HANMER *Anc. Eccl. Hist.* (1663) 73 Some report that he presumed metaphrastically to alter the words of the Apostle, correcting as it were the order of the phrase. 1652 T. MANLEY *Afflict. Saints* title-p., The whole Booke of Job, composed into English Heroical Verse, metaphrastically. 1894 R. FENTON in W. W. LLOYD *E. Fenton* 121 Which we may metaphrastically translate:—Milton, now, a disappointed, blind, distressed old man.

|| **metaphrenon**, **-phrenum** (mɛ'tæfrɪnɒn, -frɪnəm), Also 7 *anglicized* metaphren(e). [Late L., a. Gr. *μετάφρενον*, f. *μετά* after + *φρήν* midriff.] The part of the back that is behind the diaphragm.

1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* I. v. III. i. (1651) 401 The metaphrene, or part of the back which is over against the heart. 1661 LOVELL *Hist. Anim. & Min.* 90 Brest strong, metaphren broad. 1693 tr. *Blancard's Phys. Dict.* (ed. 2), *Metaphrenum*. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Metaphrenum*, that part of the Back which comes after the Diaphragm, or Midriff. 1856 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Metaphrenon*, *Metaphrenum*.

metaphyseal, **metaphysial**: see METAPHYSIS.

metaphysic (mɛtə'fɪzɪk), *sb.*¹ In 4 methaphesik, 5 methaphesyk, methephisike, 6 methaphisick, 6-7 metaphysi(c)k(e), -physi(c)ke, (7 -phisque), 7-8 -physick, (9 -physique). [ad. scholastic L. *metaphysica* fem. sing., substituted (on the analogy of other names of sciences: cf. *physic*) for the older *metaphysica* neut. pl.; see METAPHYSICS. Cf. F. *métaphysique*, G. *metaphisik*.

The sing. form alone appears in Eng. before the 16th c. In the 17th and 18th c. it was almost superseded by METAPHYSICS; in the 19th c., owing to German influences it began to be preferred by many philosophical writers.]

1. *a.* = METAPHYSICS 1 a.

1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) III. 365 He [Aristotle] made... problemys of perspective and of methaphisik [1432-50 problemes perspective and metaphisicalle, orig. *et perspectiva problemata et metaphisicam*]. c 1450 *Cov. Myst.*, *Doctors in Temple* 189 Ageyn oure argement is no recystence In metaphesyk ne astronomye. 1527 TINOALE *Par. Wicked Mammon* Wks. (1573) 88/1 How shoulde he vnderstand the scripture, seing he is no Philosopher, neyther hath sene his methaphisike? 1586 T. B[EARO] *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* I. 72 Physike, which is the studie of naturall things: Metaphysike, which is of supernaturall things. 1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* II. vii. §3 The one part which is Phisicke enquireth and handleth the Materiall & Efficient Causes, & the other which is Metaphisicke handleth the Formal and Final Causes. 1742 POPE *Dunc.* IV. 645 Physic of Metaphysic begs defence, And Metaphysic calls for aid on Sense. 1775 HORSLEY in *Phil. Trans.* LXV. 182 The uncertain conclusions of an ill-conducted analogy, and a false metaphysic, were mixed with the few simple precepts derived from observation. 1817 COLERIDGE *Biog. Lit.* ix. (1882) 71 [Fichte] supplied the idea of a system truly metaphysical, and of a metaphysique truly systematic. 1873 M. ARNOLO *Lit. & Dogma* (1876) 399 The mis-attribution

to the Bible. . . of a science and an abstruse metaphysic which is not there. 1883 E. CAIRD in *Encycl. Brit.* XVI. 79 For Aristotle, metaphysic is the science which has to do with Being as such, Being in general. 1918 B. RUSSELL in *Monist* XXVIII. 496 In the present lectures, I shall try to set forth . . . a kind of logical doctrine which seems to . . . result from the philosophy of mathematics. . . : a certain kind of logical doctrine, and on the basis of this a certain kind of metaphysic. 1968 J. M. ZIMAN *Public Knowl.* iii. 38 One further condition may be necessary for consensable knowledge—a common metaphysic. Those who participate in the consensus must already share many beliefs. 1969 *N. Y. Rev. Bks.* 16 Jan. 15/1 The United States, whose metaphysic, according to Lionel Trilling, is always material and practical, has much more closely fulfilled the nineteenth-century Comtean vision of the future. 1972 D. BELL in Cox & Dyson *20th-Cent. Mind* I, vi, 211 On this central point Bosanquet's metaphysic remains impenetrably obscure, sustained by a combination of piety and metaphor.

b. = METAPHYSICS 1 b.

1865 J. H. STIRLING *Sir W. Hamilton* 41 The true metaphysic of the subject nowhere finds itself represented in the preceding discussion. 1874 LEWIS *Probl. Life & Mind* Ser. 1. I. Intro. i. iv. 67 Every science has its metaphysic.

¶ 2. Something visionary.

1606 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* xiv. lxxxii. (1612) 341 Or for a Metaphysick hold the Project of her prayse.

metaphysic (metə'fizik), *a.* and *sb.*² [ad. scholastic *L. metaphysicus* adj., developed from *metaphysica* sb. pl.: see METAPHYSICS. Cf. *F. metaphysique*, Sp. *metafisico*, It. *metafisico*.]

A. adj. = METAPHYSICAL. Now rare.

1528 TINDALE *Obed. Chr. Man To Rdr.* 18 Alleging vnto them textes of logycke, of naturall philautia, of metaphysick and morall philosophy. 1569 J. SANFORD tr. *Agrippa's Van. Artes* liii. 70 The whiche because they be not in the nature of things, but are supposed to be above nature, therefore they call them transnatural or Metaphysicke. a1631 DONNE *Paradoxes* (1652) 25 And that poore knowledg. . . we call Metaphysicke, supernaturall. 1663 BUTLER *Hud.* i. i. 150 He knew what's what, and that's as high As metaphysic wit can fly. 1683 E. HOOKER *Pref. Pordage's Mystic Div.* 102 Even the most Metaphysic subtilissimos after that they haue fatigated. . . themselves with their Divisions and Subdivisions. 1750 WALPOLE *Let. to Mann* 2 Aug., The Bishop of Durham [Chandler]. . . is succeeded by Butler of Bristol, a metaphysic author. 1779 JOHNSON *L.P., Cowley* Wks. II. 26 Milton tried the metaphysic style only in his lines upon Hobson the Carrier. 1790 BURKE *Fr. Rev.* 8 The metaphysic knight of the sorrowful countenance. 1793 W. F. MAJOR *Chr. Politics* 18 A metaphysic liberty and equality intoxicated the mad multitude. 1873 BROWNING *Red Cott. Nt.-cap* 1178 What foe would dare approach? Historic Doubt? . . . Acumen metaphysic?

† *B. sb.*² A metaphysician. *Obs.*

a1586 SIDNEY *Apol. Poetrie* (Arb.) 25 And the Metaphysick, though it be in the seconde and abstract notions, and therefore be counted supernaturall: yet doth hee indeede builde vpon the depth of Nature. 1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* i. iv. (Arb.) 25 They [poets] were the first Astronomers and Philosophists and Metaphysicks. 1623 COCKERAM, *Metaphysicks*, one skild in these Artes. *Metaphysicke*.

meta'physic, *v.* rare. [f. prec. sb. Cf. *F. metaphysiquer*.] *trans.*

a. To treat metaphysically. b. To ply with metaphysics.

1782 H. WALPOLE *Let. to G. Hardinge* Priv. Corr. (1820) IV. 306 A piece of genuine French, not metaphysicked by La Harpe, by Thomas, &c. 1801 [see METAPHORIZE *v.*].

metaphysical (metə'fizikəl), *a.* [f. METAPHYSIC + -AL¹.]

1. a. Of or belonging to, or of the nature of, metaphysics; such as is recognized by metaphysics.

1432-50 [see METAPHYSIC sb.¹ i.]. 1532 MORF *Confut. Tindale* Wks. 386/1 Argumentes grounded vpon philosophy & metaphysicall reasons. 1550 NICOLLS *Thucyd.* vb. The sciences that he calleth speculative, be the metaphysicalls. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* vii. iii. 345 A popular expression, which will not stand a Metaphysicall and strict examination. 1660 JER. TAYLOR *Duct. Dubit.* i. v. Rule i. §6 Negative doubt is either Metaphysicall or Moral. 1690 LOCKE *Hum. Und.* iv. vi. (1695) 333. 1. Moral Truth. . . 2. Metaphysicall Truth, which is nothing but the real Existence of Things, conformable to the Ideas to which we have annexed their Names. 1792 D. STEWART *Philos. Hum. Mind* I. 72 The word *cause* expresses something which is supposed to be necessarily connected with the change; and without which it could not have happened. This may be called the *metaphysical* meaning of the word; and such causes may be called *metaphysical* or *efficient* causes. 1867 BP. FORBES *Explanation 39 Articles* i. (1881) 14 The triple distinction of God's attributes into metaphysical, intellectual, and moral. 1884 tr. *Lotze's Metaph.* ii. v. 301 Instead of a metaphysical theory, what he gives is scarcely more than a logical classification.

b. Applied with more or less of reproach to reasoning, ideas, etc. which are considered over-subtle, or too abstract.

1646 BP. MAXWELL *Burd. Issachar* 31, I confesse, this Divinitie is so transcendent and Metaphysicall, that it exceeds my capacite. 1720 SWIFT *To Yng. Clergyman* Wks. 1751 V. 24 Some Gentlemen. . . are apt to fill their Sermons with Philosophical Terms and Notions of the metaphysicall or abstracted Kind. 1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v., The word is also used to denote something subtle, abstract, and refined. In which sense we say, such a reasoning, such a proof, is too metaphysicall, &c.

quasi-sb. 1935 E. R. EDDISON *Mistress of Mistresses* x. 192 You may have a nose for metaphysicalls. . . but here you cry out upon no trail. I know nothing. Only, I am.

c. Applied to concepts or propositions which, by relying on abstract principles, are not

considered verifiable in terms acceptable to some logical positivist or linguistic philosophers. Cf. METAPHYSICS sb. pl. 1 c.

1865 MILL in *Westm. Rev.* XXVII. 344 The mode of thought which M. Comte terms Metaphysical, accounts for phenomena by ascribing them, not to volitions either sublunary or celestial, but to realized abstractions. 1922 tr. *Wittgenstein's Tractatus* 151 Where in the world is a metaphysical subject to be noted? 1936 A. J. AYER *Lang., Truth & Logic* i. 31 We may accordingly define a metaphysical sentence as a sentence which purports to express a genuine proposition, but does, in fact, express neither a tautology nor an empirical hypothesis. 1950 R. CARNAP *Logical Found. Probability* ii. 38, I hope that nobody will misinterpret my statement of the objectivity of logical relations as a metaphysical statement of the 'subsistence' of these relations in a Platonic heaven. 1953 G. E. M. ANSCOMBE tr. *Wittgenstein's Philos. Investigations* §116 What we do is to bring words back from their metaphysical to their everyday use.

2. Based on abstract general reasoning; determined on theoretic or *a priori* principles.

1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* v. §361 When they saw. . . that, from metaphysical considerations what might be done in case of necessity, the militia of the kingdom was actually seized on. 1773 JOHNSON in *Boswell* 8 May, There seems (said he), to be in our hands a stronger right of property than that by occupancy; a metaphysical right, a right, as it were, of creation, which should from its nature be perpetual. 1826 SCOTT *Woodst.* vi. In many a case, where wars have been waged for points of metaphysical right, they have been at last gladly terminated, upon the mere hope of obtaining general tranquillity.

3. [Partly in a pseudo-etymological sense = 'beyond what is physical'.] a. Applied, esp. in explicit contrast to *physical*, to what is immaterial, incorporeal, and supersensible.

1577 G. HARVEY *Letter-bk.* (Camden) 56 And all that glorious company Of parsonages herocall To greete with salutations Divine and metaphysicall. 1608 TOPSELL *Serpents* (1658) 591 The blessed Trinity. . . framed both the beneficial and hurtful Creatures, either for a Physical or Metaphysical end. 1668 H. MORE *Div. Dial.* i. xxviii. (1713) 58 *Hyl.* . . There is also a Substance distinct from Matter, which therefore must be immaterial, and consequently Metaphysical. 1775 HARRIS *Philos. Arrangem.* (1841) 377 Thus, having before considered physical motion, have we now considered what may be called metaphysical, or . . . causative motion. 1864 LOWELL *Fireside Trav.* 316 Beautiful as fire is in itself, I suspect that part of the pleasure is metaphysical, and that the sense of playing with an element which can be so terrible adds to the zest of the spectacle. 1877 S. COX *Salv. Mundi* iv. 56 That. . . the wicked will be turned into a place of. . . torment physical or metaphysical.

b. That is above or goes beyond the laws of nature; belonging to an operation or agency which is more than physical or natural; supernatural.

1590 MARLOWE *2nd Pt. Tamberl.* iv. ii, The essentiall fourme of Marble stone, Tempered by science metaphysicall, And Spels of magicke from the mouthes of spirits. 1605 SHAKS. *Macb.* i. v. 30 The Golden Round, Which Fate and Metaphysicall ayde doth seeme To have thee crown'd withall. 1628 WITHER *Brit. Rememb.* ii. 1059 The Pestilence. . . partly metaphysicall appears, And partly naturall. 17. . . WARBURTON *Note on Rape of Lock* i. 20 As the subject of the epic consists of two parts, the metaphysical and the civil. 1822 SCOTT *Pirate* xxxviii, In these plain words there is no metaphysical delusion. 1847 EMERSON *Repr. Men, Goethe* Wks. (Bohn) I. 392 The lurking demons sat to him, . . . and the metaphysical elements took form.

† c. Surpassing what is natural or ordinary; extraordinary, transcendent. *Obs.*

1589 GREENE *Menaphon* (Arb.) 75 The excellence of such a Metaphysicall vertue, I meane (shepherds) the fame of your faire Samela, houering in the eares of euerie man as a miracle of nature.

d. *Christian Science*. Applied to that which transcends matter or the physical; *metaphysical healer*, one who heals physical ills through metaphysics; so *metaphysical healing*.

1876 A. B. ALCOTT *Jrnl.* (1938) 466 A wider acquaintance with idealism in its various phases will be serviceable to these 'Metaphysical Healers' and 'Christian Scientists' as they call their school. 1884 M. B. EDDY in *Christian Sci. Jrl.* 2 Feb. 2 Metaphysical healing, or Christian Science, is a demand of the times. 1907 'MARK TWAIN' *Christian Sci.* i. 70 Mrs. Eddy is president of the Trust's Metaphysical College in Boston, where the student of C.S. healing learns the game by a three weeks' course. 1939 M. GREGORY *Psychotherapy* iv. 178 Students, intoxicated with her doctrines, came there for instruction in metaphysical 'obstetrics' and moral science. 1958 T. L. LEISHMAN *Why I am Christian Scientist* viii. 116 Now, as then, signs and wonders are wrought in the metaphysical healing of physical disease. 1972 *Pioneers in Christian Sci.* (Mary Baker Eddy Mus., Longyear Hist. Soc.), Asa Gilbert Eddy. . . studied with her and began the practice of metaphysical healing.

4. Of persons, their minds, etc.: Addicted to or fitted for the study of metaphysics.

a1628 F. GREVILLE *Sidney* (1652) 175 Many Metaphysicall Phormio's before me, who had lost themselves in teaching Kings, and Princes, how to govern their People. a1652 J. SMITH *Sel. Disc.* i. 24 The fourth is ἀβρωτος θεωρητικος, the true metaphysical and contemplative man. 1683 PETRUS *Fleta Min.* ii. 3 Majerus and Spagnetus. . . being a sort of Metaphysical Chymists, who do make it a chief Principle of that Science to be strict in their Devotion towards God. 1853 KINGSLEY *Hypatia* I. Pref. 12 In the more metaphysical and contemplative East. 1856 MRS. STOWE *Dred* I. xv. 203 His metaphysical talent.

Comb. 1654 GAYTON *Pleas. Notes* 117 A Metaphysicall pated Disputant.

5. Adopted by Johnson as the designation of certain 17th cent. poets (chief of whom were

Donne and Cowley) addicted to 'witty conceits' and far-fetched imagery. In more recent use, of poetry which expresses emotion within an intellectual context; also *ellipt.* as *sb.*, a metaphysical poet. Hence metaphysic'ality, the quality of being metaphysical.

[1693 DRYDEN *Orig. & Progr. Satire* Ess. (ed. Ker) II. 19 He [Donne] affects the metaphysics, not only in his satires, but in his amorous verses, where nature only should reign; and perplexes the minds of the fair sex with nice speculations of philosophy, when he should engage their hearts. . . In this. . . Mr. Cowley has copied him to a fault.] a1744 POPE in J. Spence *Anecd.* (1820) 173 Cowley. . . as well as Davenant borrowed his metaphysicall style from Donne. 1779 JOHNSON *L.P., Cowley* Wks. II. 22 About the beginning of the seventeenth century appeared a race of writers that may be termed the metaphysical poets. . . The metaphysical poets were men of learning, and to shew their learning was their whole endeavour. 1785 T. WARTON *Milton's Poems* Pref. 15 But what are these conceptions [of Cowley's]? Metaphysical conceits, all the unnatural extravagancies of his English poetry. 1814 SOUTHEY in *Q. Rev.* XII. 82 The metaphysical school, which marred a good poet in Cowley, and found its proper direction in Butler, expired in Norris of Bemerton. 1898 G. SAINTSBURY *Short Hist. Eng. Lit.* vii. ii. 412 Crashaw is perhaps the chief metaphysical, the type of the whole class. 1906 H. J. C. GRIERSON *First Half 17th Cent.* ix. 374 In Donne's love-poetry there is a real metaphysical strain, while the range of erudition from which he draws his imagery was something altogether new. 1921 G. SAINTSBURY in *Times Lit. Suppl.* 27 Oct. 698/2 [Dryden] might. . . so use 'metaphysics' as equivalent to 'second thoughts', things that come after the natural first; and, once more, this definition would, I think, fit all the poetry commonly called 'metaphysical'. *Ibid.*, I only hope that in a second edition he will add a few more 'specimens' of the lighter metaphysicality. 1936 *Essays & Stud.* XXI. 137, I use 'metaphysical' not in the Johnsonian sense of 'conceited', but as implying a certain refinement and complexity of thought—a kind of ecstasy of intellectual partition as we find it in Shakespeare and Donne. 1947 C. DAY LEWIS *Colloq. Element Eng. Poetry* 21 The poets of the Romantic Movement gave an outlet to new ideas. . . beneath the crust of their age, just as the Metaphysicalls had done for the new ideas of their time. 1955 R. GRAVES *Crowning Privilege* ii. 27 Dryden's conversion from metaphysicality was not to the poetic faith of his English predecessors, but to current French theory. 1960 D. DAICHES *Crit. Hist. Eng. Lit.* II. xiv. 1114 The insistence that intellect and emotion should work together in poetry and that one should seek to recover the 'unified sensibility' of the metaphysical poets. *Ibid.* 1116 But the poets who began to write in the late 1920's and 1930's saw both Hopkins and Eliot as their masters, as well as the metaphysicalls. . . and the popular singers of the English music hall.

6. Used for: Fanciful, fantastic, imaginary.

1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v., A metaphysical case, is an imaginary or chimerical case, which can scarce ever happen, or not without much difficulty; and which ought not to be laid down as a rule for common occasions. 1809 J. LAWRENCE *Hist. Horse* 125 The colours of horses, notwithstanding the metaphysical notions of former days, are of very little consequence in relation to their goodness. 1827 SCOTT *Chron. Canongate* Intro. i, Those metaphysical persons whom the law of the neighbouring country terms John Doe and Richard Roe.

7. In appos. use, as *metaphysical-aesthetical*, *metaphysical-epistemic* adjs.

1963 *Times Lit. Suppl.* 4 Jan. 4/4 Dr. Kramrisch does not disdain any of the resources of jargon, metaphysical-aesthetical, aesthetical-theosophical. 1971 *Hist. of Sci.* X. 111 A consistent and effective metaphysical-epistemic understanding of science!

metaphysically (metə'fizikəl), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY².] In a metaphysical manner or sense; according to the principles of metaphysics; from a metaphysical point of view.

1579 J. JONES *Preserv. Bodie & Soule* i. lx. 90 Whether they be Mathematically measured, or Metaphysically pondered. 1616 CHAMPNEY *Voc. Bps.* 13 To have true authoritie or calling; and to have true and sufficient prooffe of the same, are not heere nicely or metaphysically distinguished. 1748 HARTLEY *Observ. Man* i. iv. §3 The same Conclusion follows, tho' we should suppose the Punishments of a future State not to be absolutely and metaphysically infinite. 1790 BURKE *Fr. Rev.* Wks. 1808 V. 126 The pretended rights of these theorists are all extremes; and in proportion as they are metaphysically true, they are morally and politically false. 1897 B. A. W. RUSSELL *Found. Geom.* 68 Metaphysically, space has no elements.

† b. Supernaturally; preternaturally. *Obs.*

1580 G. HARVEY *Three Proper Lett.* 20 The Eclipse of the Sunne that darkened all the Earth. . . at Christes Passion, happening altogether prodigiously and Metaphysically in *Plenilunio*. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 384 The proverb. . . may as well be applied metaphysically to the Beast Linx, as Poetically to the man Lynceus.

metaphysician (metə'fizɪʃən). [a. *F. métaphysicien* (14th c.), f. METAPHYSIC: see -ICIAN.]

1. One who is versed in metaphysics.

1597 G. HARVEY *Trimm. Nashe* Wks. (Grosart) III. 22 Though (as I am a Chirurgion) I could picke your teeth, for the other stinking breath, yet this I durst not meddle with, this hath neede of a metaphisition. 1654 WHITLOCK *Zootomia* 160 The very essence of them, or immatietè consequens Essentiam (as the Metaphysitians word it), that which is but one degree from their Essence. 1677 HORNECK *Gl. Law Consid.* iv. (1704) 239 The Metaphysician, that speculates things above sense and nature. 1796 BURKE *Let. Noble Ld.* Wks. 1808 VIII. 57 Nothing can be conceived more hard than the heart of a thoroughbred metaphysician. 1818 BYRON *Yuan* i. xci, He. . . turn'd, without perceiving his condition, Like Coleridge, into a metaphysician. 1877 E. R. CONDER *Bas. Faith* iv. 145 Metaphysicians, it seems, have always been trying to get at the back of knowledge. 1936 A.

J. AYER *Lang., Truth & Logic* i. 33 The metaphysician fails to see this [sc. 'substance' fallacy] because he is misled by a superficial grammatical feature of his language. 1956 J. O. URMSON *Philos. Analysis* vii. 110 But let us now suppose that the technical statements we are brought up against are the technical statements of metaphysicians. 1958 G. J. WARNOCK *Eng. Philos. since 1900* ix. 121 Even if, the conclusion could really be drawn that the metaphysician's employment of language was without significance.

2. One who practises metaphysical healing.

Cf. METAPHYSICAL a. 3 d.

1881 M. B. EDDY *Sci. & Health* (ed. 3) iii. 151 Metaphysicians can heal the sick, absent from them: space is no obstacle to mind.

Hence metaphysicianism *nonce-wd.*, metaphysical philosophizing.

a 1849 POE *Imp of Perverse Wks.* 1865 I. 353 Phrenology, and in great measure, metaphysicianism have been concocted *à priori*. — E. B. BROWNING *ibid.* III. 423 The preposterously anomalous metaphysicianism of Coleridge.

metaphysicize (metə'fizisəz), *v.* [f. METAPHYSIC + -IZE.]

1. *intr.* To indulge in metaphysical speculation; to think, talk or write metaphysically. Also quasi-*trans.* with *away*: To get rid of by such studies. Hence *metaphysicizing vbl. sb.*

1793 SOUTHEY *Let. to G. C. Bedford* 26 Oct. in *Life* (1849) I. 185, I have been reading the history of philosophy . . . till I have metaphysicized away all my senses. ? 1796 COLERIDGE *Unpubl. Lett. to J. P. Estlin* (1884) 18, I would write Odes and Sonnets morning and evening, and metaphysicize at noon. 1823 DE QUINCEY *Walking Stewart Wks.* 1858 VIII. 3 He was everlastingly metaphysicising against metaphysics. 1889 J. M. ROBERTSON *Ess. Crit. Method* 164 We are either witnessing a confusion of thought or a very subtle piece of metaphysicizing.

2. *trans.* To treat or expound metaphysically.

1830 WILSON in *Blackw. Mag.* XXVII. 943 Boscovich has metaphysicized matter, and shewn that there need be none. . . Others have metaphysicized vision.

metaphysico- (metə'fizikəʊ), used as combining form of METAPHYSIC a., in the sense 'partly metaphysical, partly . . .'

1757 WARBURTON in W. & Hurd *Let.* (1809) 229 Pray ask our friend . . . whether my metaphysico-ethical philosophy be right. 1848 D. G. ROSSETTI *Let.* 20 Aug. (1965) I. 40 Hunt's stanzas . . . partook of the metaphysico-mysterioso-obscurer. 1850 H. L. MANSEL *Let., Lect. & Rev.* (1873) 12 Another metaphysico-grammatical theory. 1904 Q. *Rev.* July 266 The absence of the metaphysico-religious element in his constitution. 1904 *Brit. Med. J.* 15 Oct. 961 'Responsibility' was not a medical conception: it was a metaphysico-legal conception. 1905 *Spectator* Suppl. 28 Jan. 119/1 One of those extremely clever and almost painfully 'up-to-date' metaphysico-theological books which America produces in such abundance. 1930 D. B. W. LEWIS *Stuffed Owl* p. xx, Verse which . . . crystallises the metaphysico-theologo-cosmologo-nigology to which the best modern thought . . . inclines. 1936 L. S. STEBBING in Day Lewis & Stebbing *Imagination & Thinking* 15 The truth of this statement is logically independent of any metaphysico-psychologist's *-ism*. 1955 H. B. ACTON *Illusion of Epoch* 3 The criticisms that apply no more to it than they do to other metaphysico-ethical systems.

† **metaphysicous, a.** *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. METAPHYSIC + -OUS.] Versed in metaphysics, metaphysical.

1683 E. HOOKER *Pref. Pordage's Mystic Div.* 95 Let men boast of . . . their elaborate Demonstrations, made out by the most Metaphysicous Divines, in Religion.

metaphysics (metə'fiziks), *sb. pl.* [pl. of METAPHYSIC sb., repr. med.L. *metaphysica* (neut. pl.), med.Gr. (τά) μεταφυσικά (neut. pl.), an alteration of the older τὰ μετὰ τὰ φυσικά, 'the (works) after the Physics' (cf. META- and PHYSICS), the title applied, at least from the 1st century A.D., to the 13 books of Aristotle dealing with questions of 'first philosophy' or ontology.

This title doubtless originally referred (as some of the early commentators state) to the position which the books so designated occupied in the received arrangement of Aristotle's writings (τὰ φυσικά being used to signify, not the particular treatise so called, but the whole collection of treatises relating to matters of natural science). It was, however, from an early period used as a name for the branch of study treated in these books, and hence came to be misinterpreted as meaning 'the science of things transcending what is physical or natural'. This misinterpretation is found, though rarely, in Greek writers, notwithstanding the fact that μετὰ does not admit of any such sense as 'beyond' or 'transcending'. In scholastic Latin writers the error was general (being helped, perhaps, by the known equivalence of the prefixes *meta-* and *trans-* in various compounds); and in English its influence is seen in the custom, frequent down to the 17th c., of explaining *metaphysical* by words like 'supernatural', 'transnatural', etc.]

1. *a.* That branch of speculative inquiry which treats of the first principles of things, including such concepts as being, substance, essence, time, space, cause, identity, etc.; theoretical philosophy as the ultimate science of Being and Knowing.

Formerly often preceded by *the* (cf. 'the mathematics'). Now usually construed as singular.

1569 J. SANFORD tr. *Agrippa's Van. Artes* liiii. 70 Of the Metaphisickes, that is, thingses supernaturall and the Science of them. 1596 SHAKS. *Tam. Shr.* I. i. 37 The Mathematickes, and the Metaphisickes, Fall to them as you

finde your stomacke serues you. a 1619 FOTHERBY *Atheom.* II. xiv. §2 (1622) 356 The Metaphisickes, considering the pure essence of things. 1651 HOBBS *Leviath.* IV. xlvi. 376 If such Metaphisiques . . . be not Vain Philosophy, there was never any. 1677 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* II. IV. 211 May we not take it for granted that nothing properly belongs to Metaphysics but what is Supernatural, as the name importes. 1697 J. SERGEANT *Solid Philos.* 459 Hence is demonstrated, that Metaphisicks is absolutely the Highest Science. 1718 J. CHAMBERLAYNE *Relig. Philos. Pref.* (1730) 1, I have not made use of the Metaphisicks. 1775 HARRIS *Philos. Arrangem.* (1841) 368 Metaphysics are properly conversant about primary and internal causes. 1845 MAURICE *Mor. & Met. Philos. in Encycl. Metrop.* II. 545/1 It is impossible to follow the track of any great moral question without entering into the region of pure Metaphysics. 1847 TENNYSON *Princess* III. 283 'How', she cried, 'you love The metaphysics!' a 1862 BUCKLE *Misc. Wks.* (1872) I. 506 Metaphysics, as it must be the end of all Knowledge, so it was the beginning of all Knowledge. 1951 G. J. WARNOCK in Edwards & Pap *Mod. Introd. Philos.* (1973) 781, I do not know . . . how the term 'metaphysics' really ought to be defined. I suspect . . . that it is useless to try to divide philosophy into compartments. 1959 P. F. STRAWSON *Individuals* viii. 247 If metaphysics is the finding of reasons, good, bad or indifferent, for what we believe on instinct, then this has been metaphysics. 1960 C. C. GILLISPIE *Edge of Objectivity* xi. 496 Comte had to . . . repudiate not only metaphysics but also ontology. Thus would he deprive science of any and every claim to deal with objective reality or with any truth deeper than consistency or efficacy. 1967 J. W. YOLTON *Metaphysical Analysis* (1968) xi. 189 The typical double level of metaphysics: the level of exposition, which is always external to the system being developed, and the level of participation in the system. fig. a 1658 CLEVELAND *Gen. Poems* (1677) 13 Call her the Metaphisicks of her Sex, And say she tortures Wits, as Quartans vex Physicians.

b. With *of*: The theoretical principles or higher philosophical *rationale* of some particular branch of knowledge. Occas. construed as *sing.*

1845 CRAIK *Hist. Lit. Eng.* V. 200 Burke was our first . . . writer on the philosophy of practical politics. The mere metaphysics of that science . . . he held . . . in . . . contempt. 1859 MILL in *Fraser's Mag.* LXIX. 489/2 His [sc. Austin's] book on the *Province of Jurisprudence* stepped at once into the very highest authority on what may be termed the metaphysics of law. 1872 O. W. HOLMES *Poet Breakf.-t.* iv. 125 The metaphysics of attention have hardly been sounded to their depths. 1958 W. STARK *Sociol. of Knowl.* I. iv. 197 A metasociology which would be, not a metaphysics, in so far as metaphysics is divorced from the empirical, but a study of man as he appears in all societies. 1964 A. W. GOULDNER in I. L. Horowitz *New Sociol.* 209 This . . . is a metaphysics of the underworld, in which conventional society is seen from the standpoint of a group outside of its own respectable structures.

c. In various inaccurate or extended uses (partly based on the erroneous etymology mentioned above): see *quots.* Used by some followers of positivist, linguistic, or logical philosophy: concepts of an abstract or speculative nature which are not verifiable by logical or linguistic methods.

1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v., Some define metaphysics, that part of science which considers spirits, and immaterial beings. 1776 ADAM SMITH *W. N. v. i.* (1869) II. 355 What are called metaphysics or pneumatics were set in opposition to physics 1836-7 SIR W. HAMILTON *Metaph.* vii. (1859) I. 121 The Philosophy of Mind, — Psychology or Metaphysics, in the widest signification of the terms, — is three-fold. 1857 BUCKLE *Civiliz.* iii. 149, I mean by metaphysics, that vast body of literature which is constructed on the supposition that the laws of the human mind can be generalized solely from the facts of individual consciousness. 1865 MILL in *Westm. Rev.* XXVII. 347 In repudiating metaphysics, M. Comte did not interdict himself from analysing or criticising any of the abstract conceptions of the mind. 1936 A. J. AYER *Lang., Truth & Logic* 30 Philosophy, as a genuine branch of knowledge, must be distinguished from metaphysics. 1937 A. SMEATON tr. *Carnap's Logical Syntax of Lang.* 8 The sentences of metaphysics are pseudo-sentences which on logical analysis are proved to be either empty phrases or phrases which violate the rules of syntax. 1956 J. O. URMSON *Philos. Analysis* vii. 106 The view of Wittgenstein that metaphysics was not merely outdated as the old positivism had it, but was a logically impossible enterprise, being excluded by the essential nature of language. 1957 S. KÖRNER in C. A. Mace *Brit. Philos. in Mid-Cent.* 126 This principle [of verification] . . . has dominated European thought for at least three centuries. . . and its acceptance does not mean, therefore, the end of metaphysics as had been believed by some logical positivists. 1966 R. STERNFELD *Frege's Logical Theory* II. iii. 55 Thus, the general problem of existence is simply replaced by arithmetical attribution, plus Frege's philosophic superstructure. And this portion of metaphysics is replaced by arithmetic.

† 2. Used by Marlowe for: Occult or magical lore. (Cf. METAPHYSICAL a. 3 b.) *Obs.*

c 1590 MARLOWE *Faust.* i. (1604) A3 These Metaphisickes of Magicians, And Negromantike bookes are heavenly.

metaphysiology, etc.: see META- I.

metaphysis (me'tæfisis). [mod.L., ad. assumed Gr. *μετάφυσος, f. μεταφύεσθαι to become by change, f. μετα- META- + φύ- to grow.]

1. Transformation; metamorphosis. *rare*⁻⁰. 1755 in JOHNSON (citing *Dict.*).

2. *Anat.* [after DIAPHYSIS, EPIPHYSIS.] The region either at one or at both ends of a growing long bone which lies between the diaphysis and the epiphysal cartilage and which is the site of advancing ossification.

1913 DORLAND *Med. Dict.* (ed. 7) 560/2 *Metaphysis*, the end of the diaphysis of a long bone where it joins the epiphysis. 1926 *Biochem. J.* XX. 380 The upper end of the tibia was isolated and slices . . . containing the epiphysal cartilage, the metaphysis and a little of the shaft were made. 1947 *Radiology* XLIX. 347/1 In the rat the isotopes that seek bone come down not only in old bone but predominantly in the zone of new bone growth in the metaphysis. 1966 *Lancet* 31 Dec. 1430/1 The proximal metaphysis contained less bone than the distal metaphysis in both control and treated animals.

Hence **metaphyseal, -physial** *adjs.* (metə'fizjəl, -fɪ'si:əl), of or pertaining to a metaphysis.

1913 DORLAND *Med. Dict.* (ed. 7) 560/2 *Metaphyseal*, pertaining to a metaphysis. 1931 D. M. GREIG *Clin. Observations Surg. Path. Bone* vii. 190 This slim exostosis has doubtless been one of the earliest manifestations of the metaphysial growth disturbance. 1961 *Lancet* 30 Sept. 744/2 Vertebral osteomyelitis commences in the metaphysial region of the vertebral body. 1966 *Ibid.* 31 Dec. 1430/1 This appearance resembled the metaphysial sclerosis sometimes seen in vertebræ of patients with secondary hyperparathyroidism.

metaphyte, -phytic, -phyton: see META- 4.

|| **metaplasia** (metə'pleizjə). *Phys.* and *Path.* [mod.L., as if a. Gr. *μεταπλασία, f. μεταπλάσσειν to mould into a new form, f. μετα- META- + πλάσσειν to mould.] Transformation of one kind of adult tissue into another.

1890 *Syd. Soc. Lex.* s.v., Cartilage is transformed into mucoid or areolar tissue, or into bone, by undergoing metaplasia. 1896 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* I. 202 Among normal tissues a transformation of one variety into another . . . has received from Virchow the distinctive name of metaplasia.

|| **metaplasis** (me'tæpləsis). *Biol.* [mod.L., after G. *metaplasie* (Haeckel 1866), a. Gr. μετάπλασις, n. of action f. μεταπλάσσειν: see *prec.*] Haeckel's term for the middle or adult period of ontogenetic development: correlated with *anaplasis* and *cataplasis*.

1888 HYATT in *Proc. Boston Soc. Nat. Hist.* XXIII. 405.

metaplasmi¹ (me'tæpləz(ə)m). [ad. L. *metaplasmius* (app. used by Quintilian in the sense of rhetorical figure), Gr. μεταπλασμ-ός (explained by L. & Sc. as the formation of cases or tenses from a stem different from that of the nom. or pres.), f. μεταπλάσσειν: see *prec.*] *a. Rhet.* The transposition of words from their usual or natural order. *b. Gram.* The alteration of a word by addition, removal or transposition of letters or syllables. Also, the formation of oblique cases from a stem other than that of the nominative.

[1432-50 tr. *Hidden* (Rolls) VI. 183 Of the rewles of feete metricalle, of metaplasmius, of dialog metricalle.] 1617 COLLINS *Def. Bp. Ely* II. x. 475 So fares it in this Metaplasme of names many times: *Dignos et indignos non iam discernit dignitas, sed confundit.* 1758 NUGENT tr. *Port Royal's Method Lat. Tongue* I. 327 This Metaplasmi or transformation is made by adding, taking away, or changing, either a letter, or a syllable. 1889 HANSEN in *Amer. J. Philol.* X. 39 *Intercalarius* (but it is possible that this latter is simply a metaplasmi for *intercalaris*).

metaplasmi² (me'tæpləz(ə)m). *Biol.* [f. META- + -plasm as in *protoplasm*.] That part of protoplasm which contains the formative material.

1875 BENNETT & DYER tr. *Sachs' Bot.* 41 note, J. Hanstein gives to the substances mingled with the true protoplasm and which undergo many transformations, the collective name of 'Metaplasmi'. 1877 RAY LANKESTER in *Q. J. J. Microsc. Sci.* XVII. 403 Granular matter, which as metaplasmi is distinguished from the hyaline protoplasm in which such granules float.

metaplast (me'tæpləst). *Gram.* [as if ad. Gr. *μεταπλαστόν neut. vbl. adj., f. μεταπλάσσειν: cf. METAPLASM¹.] A noun of which the cases are formed from different stems.

1864 in WEBSTER. 1877 MARCH *Comp. Ags. Gram.* §100. 52 Irregular Nouns. Such are without case-endings (Indeclinable), . . . or they vary . . . in stem (Metaplasts), [etc.].

metaplastic (metə'plæstɪk), *a.* [ad. assumed Gr. *μεταπλαστικός, f. μεταπλάσσειν: see METAPLASIA.]

1. *Gram.* Characterized by METAPLASM (I b). 1877 MARCH *Comp. Ags. Gram.* §100. 52 Many conforming regulars, and heteroclitics, are metaplastic.

2. *Biol.* Relating to metaplasia.

1888 HYATT in *Proc. Boston Soc. Nat. Hist.* XXIII. 405 Metaplastic relations.

3. *Phys.* Relating to metaplasia.

1890 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

metaplastology (metəplæ'stɒlədʒi). *Biol.* [f. METAPLAST-IC + -(O)LOGY.] Haeckel's term for the relationship of the phenomena of metaplasia to those of the acme in phylogeny.

1888 HYATT [see METAPLASTIC 2].

|| **metapleuron** (me'tæplʊərdn). *Pl.* metapleura (-'plʊərə). Also in anglicized forms *metapleur* (e. [mod.L., f. Gr. μετα- META- + πλευρά rib.] See *quot.* 1875. *a. Ent.* (see *quot.* 1848). *b. Zool.* In

the Amphioxus (see quot.). Hence *meta'pleural a.*, relating to the metapleura.

1848 MAUNDER *Treas. Nat. Hist.* 794 *Metapleura*, the lateral surfaces of the metathorax. 1875 RAY LANKESTER in *Q. J. J. Microsc. Sci.* XV. 267 *Metapleura*, the upstanding hollow ridges or latero-ventral folds which, in Amphioxus, form the lateral margins of the ventral surface. *Ibid.* 262 The latero-ventral (metapleural) lymph space. *Ibid.* 263 The lumen of the metapleura of Amphioxus. 1888 ROLLESTON & JACKSON *Anim. Life* 439 The epiplures form two prominent longitudinal folds—the metapleures.

metapneumonic, -pneustic: see META- 2, 3.

metapodial (metə'pəʊdiəl), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. mod.L. *metapodiālis* (neut. pl. *metapodiālia*: see B), *f.* *metapodium*: see next and -AL'.]

A. adj. (In recent Dicts.)

1. Pertaining to the metapodium of molluscs.

2. Pertaining to the metapodialia (see B).

B. sb. One of the || *metapodi'alia sb. pl.*, the bones of the metacarpus and metatarsus taken together.

1882 WILDER & GAGE *Anat. Techn.* 42 The metapodials are comparatively simple elements. 1896 MARSH in *16th Rep. U.S. Geol. Survey* i. 185 The metapodials are much more slender and the phalanges are less robust than in the other members of the order.

|| **metapodium** (metə'pəʊdiəm). [mod.L., *f.* Gr. *μετα-* META- + *ποδ-, πούς* foot.]

1. *Anat.* = METATARSUS.

1856 in MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*

2. The posterior lobe of the foot in molluscs.

Also anglicized **metapode** ('metəpəʊd).

1853 HUXLEY in *Phil. Trans.* CXLIII. 1. 36 The tail or metapodium is subcylindrical at its base. 1875 NICHOLSON *Man. Zool.* xlviii. (ed. 4) 342 In the *Heteropoda*... and in the *Wingshells* (*Strombidæ*), the foot exhibits a division into three portions—an anterior, the 'propodium'; a middle, the 'mesopodium'; and a posterior lobe, or 'metapodium'.

metapolitical (metəpə'lɪtɪkəl), *a.* [See META- 1. Cf. G. *metapolitisch* (Stein, 1817).]

1. Lying outside the sphere of politics.

1647 M. HUDSON *Div. Right Govt.* II. x. 156 The limitation of the Kings power, in order to Evangelical duties, which are *extra-regalia*, and Metapolitical matters. 1937 J. M. MURRY *Necessity of Pacifism* ii. 38 The deep-seated social urge towards life becomes necessarily antipolitical in its manifestation. Perhaps meta-political would be a better word. It points and thrusts *beyond* politics.

2. Relating to metapolitics; given to the study of metapolitics.

1809-10 COLERIDGE *Friend* (1818) II. 82 The metaphysical (or as I have proposed to call them, *metapolitical*) reasonings hitherto discussed, belong to Government in the abstract. 1878 SEELEY *Stein* III. 391 Fries, as Professor, taught a new political creed founded on the philosophy of Kant. Stein was assuredly not wrong in calling the new school *metapolitical*. 1889 CAMPION in *Lux Mundi* xi. 461 If man is 'metaphysical *volens volens*', it is equally true that he is metapolitical, to use Martensen's happy word, *volens volens*.

metapolitician (metəpə'lɪtɪʃən). [*f.* next, after *politician*.] One who holds or advocates metapolitical theories.

1809-10 [see METAPOLITICS]. 1816 SOUTHEY *Ess.* (1832) I. 390 The meta-politicians, as they have aptly been called, who bewilder themselves with abstractions. 1878 SEELEY *Stein* I. 30 Lest... the management of affairs should... pass into the hands of those whom he calls, with strong contempt, *metapoliticians*.

metapolitics (metə'pɒlɪtɪks), *sb. pl.* Also *occas.* sing. *metapolitic*. [See META- 1.] Abstract political science; the investigation of the speculative basis of political doctrines; *contemptuously*, unpractical political theorizing.

1784 DE LOLME *Eng. Const.* II. xvii. (ed. 4) 419 *note*, It may, if the reader pleases, belong to the Science of *Metapolitics*, in the same sense as we say *Metaphysics*. 1809-10 COLERIDGE *Friend* (1818) I. 399 *note*, As 'Metaphysics' are the science which determines what can, and what cannot, be known of Being... so might the philosophy of Rousseau and his followers not inaptly be entitled, *Metapolitics*, and the Doctors of this School, *Metapoliticians*. 1889 CAMPION in *Lux Mundi* xi. 461 Every statesman... has consciously or unconsciously such a metapolitic.

|| **metapophysis** (metə'pɒfɪsɪs). *Anat.* Pl. -ses. [mod.L., *f.* META- + APOPHYSIS.] A small vertebral prominence.

1866 in BRANDE & COX *Dict. Sci.*, etc. 1897 PARKER & HASWELL *Zool.* II. xxii. 420 *Metapophyses* and *anapophyses*.

metapsychic (metə'saɪkɪk), *a.* [ad. F. *métapsychique*; cf. METAPSYCHICS *sb. pl.*] = next.

1905 *Westm. Gaz.* 25 Feb. 10/3 The new President [sc. M. Richet]... suggested the term 'metapsychic sciences' as a substitute for 'modern miracle'. 1923 S. DE BRATH tr. *Richet's 30 Yrs. Psychological Res.* 4 The terms 'supernatural' and 'supernormal' must therefore be rejected along with 'the occult'... I proposed the term *Metapsychic*.

metapsychical (metə'saɪkɪkəl), *a.* [*f.* META- + PSYCHICAL *a.*, after METAPHYSICAL *a.*] That is beyond the sphere of ordinary psychology; pertaining to METAPSYCHICS.

1905 L. I. FINCH tr. J. Maxwell (*title*) *Metapsychical phenomena*. 1914 A. L. TEIXEIRA DE MATTOS tr.

Maeterlinck's Unknown Guest 50 Nevertheless it may be said that these regions quite lately annexed by metapsychical science are as yet hardly explored. 1927 *Glasgow Herald* 19 Apr. 12 The author of this book was the director of the Metapsychical Institute of Paris.

metapsychics (metə'saɪkɪks), *sb. pl.* [ad. F. *métapsychique* (C. Richet 1905, in *Proc. Soc. Psychical Research* XIX. 2), *f.* Pol. *metapsychika* (W. Lutosławski 1902, in *Wykłady Jagiellońskie* II), after METAPHYSICS *sb. pl.*] A name applied to a science or study of certain phenomena which are 'beyond the scheme of orthodox psychology'. Cf. PARAPSYCHOLOGY.

1905 O. LODGE in L. I. Finch tr. *Maxwell's Metapsychical Phenomena* p. xi, To emphasise the fact that these occurrences are at present beyond the scheme of orthodox psychology... Professor Richet has suggested that they be styled 'meta-psychical phenomena', and that the nascent branch of science... be called for the present 'Metapsychics'. 1922 B. MIALLE tr. *Maeterlinck's Gt. Secret* xi. 249 The recent researches of Dr. W. Crawford which have made a sensation in the world of metapsychics. 1957 *Encycl. Brit.* XXI. 245/1 A group of investigators... are not prepared to accept the explanation in terms of human survival and... therefore dislike the term spiritualism, preferring to employ some noncommittal term such as metapsychics or parapsychology.

Hence **meta'psychism**; **meta'psychist**, a student of metapsychics.

1922 *Glasgow Herald* 27 Oct. 4 Modern spiritualism, under the term Metapsychism, is favourably viewed. 1922 B. MIALLE tr. *Maeterlinck's Gt. Secret* xi. 216 Our occultists, who are now assuming the name of metapsychists. 1927 *Brit. J. Psychol.* I. vii. 207 It was said that the English spiritualists did not understand the French metapsychists. 1928 *Daily Express* 27 June 6/4 What a palpitating problem for the psychologists and the metapsychists!

metapsychological (metəsaɪkəʊ'lɒdʒɪkəl), *a.* [*f.* next.] Of or pertaining to metapsychology.

1922 J. STRACHEY tr. *Freud's Group Psychol.* 63 It is much more difficult to give a clear metapsychological representation of the distinction. 1924 W. B. SELBIE *Psychol. Relig.* 295 These questions... cannot be settled on psychological or even on metapsychological grounds. 1944 *Scrutiny* XII. 137 The metapsychological stage for the poet is... an attempt... to achieve some sort of compromise between a desire for ultimate belief... and the many confused modern influences which have moulded his sensibility. 1952 E. WEISS in Alexander & Ross *Dynamic Psychiatry* 61 The history of metapsychological concepts, as they developed in the study of psychoanalysis. 1972 M. SCHUR *Freud: Living & Dying* III. xiv. 375 All these metapsychological explanations can be applied to neurotic anxiety.

metapsychology (metəsaɪkə'lɒdʒɪ). [*f.* META- 1 + PSYCHOLOGY.] A name given to speculative inquiry regarding the ultimate nature of the mind and its functions which cannot be studied experimentally.

1909 in *Cent. Dict. Suppl.* 1914 A. A. BRILL tr. *Freud's Psychopathol. Everyday Life* 309 We venture to explain in this way the myths of paradise and the fall of man, of God, of good and evil, of immortality and the like—that is, to transform *metaphysics* into *meta-psychology*. 1946 J. H. MASSERMAN *Princ. Dynamic Psychiatry* 285/1 *Metapsychology*, a psychological theory that cannot be verified or disproved by observation or reasoning. 1970 *J. Gen. Psychol.* LXXXIII. 71 Those who like to conceptualize their data from the point of view of psychoanalytic metapsychology. 1970 H. F. ELLENBERGER *Discovery of Unconscious* x. 754 He [sc. L. Daudet] also wrote fiction about daydreams and human personality, notably on the ego and the Self, and he called his own psychological system a metapsychology.

metapsychosis (metəsaɪkəʊsɪs), *rare.* Pl. -oses. [*f.* META- + PSYCHOSIS 2.] The supposed psychic action of one mind upon another.

1885 *Proc. Soc. Psychical Res.* III. 422 It would be a grave retardation of science were it assumed that this strange metapsychosis was a medical curiosity alone. 1902 J. M. BALDWIN *Dict. Philos. & Psychol.* II. 668/2 The term metapsychosis has been suggested to designate mental states especially of the percipient under telepathic conditions. 1945 C. WILLIAMS *All Hallows' Eve* vii. 112 The terrible metapsychosis gnawed at him.

|| **metapterygium** (metəptə'rɪdʒɪəm). *Ichth.* [See META-.] The hindmost section of the pterygium in certain fishes.

1878 BELL tr. *Gegenbaur's Comp. Anat.* 478 The metapterygium represents the stem of the archipterygium and the rays on it. 1880 GÜNTHER *Fishes* iv. 80 The pectoral fin is supported by three bones, pro-, meso-, and metapterygium.

Hence **metapterygial a.** (in recent Dicts.), **metapte'rygial a.** (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*), belonging or relating to the metapterygium.

metapterygoid (metəptə'rɪdʒɔɪd). *Ichth.* [*f.* META- + PTERYGOID.] In full **metapterygoid bone**: A bone in the skull of a teleostean fish, which fits against the anterior border of the hyomandibular and symplectic bones.

1872 MIVART *Elem. Anat.* 395 In osseous Fishes a yet further segmentation occurs, as we find in addition a third bone, called the meta-ptyergoid.

|| **metaptosis** (metəptəʊsɪs). [mod.L., *a.* Gr. *μετάπτωσις*, *n.* of action of *μεταπίπτειν* to undergo a change, *f.* *μετα-* META- + *πίπτειν* (πτω-) to fall.]

1. *Med.* Change in the nature or the seat of a disease. ? *Obs.*

1693 tr. *Blancard's Phys. Dict.* (ed. 2), *Metaptosis*, the degenerating of one Disease into another, as of a Quartane Ague into a Tertian; and on the contrary, of an Apoplexy into a Palsie.

2. *Logic.* 'The change of a proposition from being false to being true, or the reverse' (*Cent. Dict.* 1890).

metar, obs. form of METER *sb.*¹

metarabic: see META- 6 a.

metargon (mɛ'tɑ:ɡɒn). *Chem.* [*f.* META- + *argon*.] The name given by Sir W. Ramsay to an elementary substance obtained by him from the volatilization of the white solid which remained after the evaporation of liquid argon.

1898 *Westm. Gaz.* 17 June 7/2 Professor Ramsay, F.R.S., in continuation of his recent research on a new gas in atmospheric air, has this week gone still further... Argon, it now seems, has companion gases, their names, using the professor's nomenclature, being 'neon' (new) and 'metargon'.

metarhodopsin (mɛ'tɑ:ʊ'dɒpsɪn). *Biochem.* Also **meta-rhodopsin**. [*f.* META- + RHODOPSIN.] Either of two interconvertible intermediates (the orange metarhodopsin I and the yellow metarhodopsin II) that are formed when rhodopsin is bleached by light, being produced from lumirhodopsin and undergoing spontaneous hydrolysis to retinal and opsin.

1950 G. WALD et al. in *Science* 17 Feb. 180/1 If the solution of lumi-rhodopsin is warmed to about -20°C, a further change occurs in darkness. The absorption band shifts another 7-9 mμ toward the blue, with little further change in height or shape... We shall call this second product meta-rhodopsin. 1970 G. S. BRINDLEY *Physiol. Retina* (ed. 2) i. 11 Figure 1.4 shows the effect of pH on the absorption spectrum of metarhodopsin at 3.2°C. Increase of temperature favours the acid form ('metarhodopsin II'). *Ibid.*, It seems that when rhodopsin is bleached by light the alkaline form ('metarhodopsin I') is always formed first, and this passes quickly into the equilibrium mixture appropriate to the pH and temperature. 1975 [see LUMIRHODOPSIN].

metarsenic, meta-salts: see META- 6 a.

metarule ('metəru:l). [*f.* META- 1 + RULE *sb.*] A convention or universal rule in a symbolic system, esp. a linguistic system.

1957 *Encycl. Brit.* XIV. 319/1 The inference schemas which make up the calculus are never confused with the meta-rules for their reduction to one another. 1966 J. R. ROSS in Reibel & Schane *Mod. Stud. in English: Readings in Transformational Gram.* (1969) 289, I propose that the following metarule, or convention, be added to the theory of grammar. 1970 *Language* XLVI. 28 Then objective guidelines are needed, meta-rules, to decide on the priority of application. 1972 W. LABOV in Stockwell & Macaulay *Ling. Change & Generative Theory* 160 We can then argue for an alpha-switching meta-rule which reverses the direction of the nasality constraint.

metaschematism (mɛ'tɑ:skɪ:mətɪz(ə)m). [ad. mod.L. *metaschematismus*, *a.* Gr. *μετασχηματισμός*, *vbl. sb.* of *μετασχηματίζω* to change the form of, *f.* *μετα-* META- + *σχηματ-, σχήμα-* form: see -ISM.]

1. *Path.* 'A change of the form of a disease, as when hæmoptysis follows suppression of the menses' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*, s.v. *Metaschematismus*).

1847 tr. *Von Feuchtersleben's Med. Psychol.* (*Syd. Soc.*) 266 *note*, Perhaps every metastasis is only a metaschematism. 1876 tr. *Wagner's Gen. Pathol.* 320 At other times they [sc. calculi] are transformed into other substances: Metaschematism.

2. *gen.* A fresh arrangement.

1888 *Athenæum* 18 Aug. 214/2 A new arrangement or metaschematism of atoms.

metascience ('mɛtəsaɪəns). [*f.* META- 1 + SCIENCE.] (See quot. 1938.) So **metascien'tific a.**, of or pertaining to metascience; **metascien'tifically adv.**

1938 C. W. MORRIS in *Internat. Encycl. Unified Sci.* I. 1. 69 We may introduce the term 'metascience' as a synonym for 'the science of science'. 1953 *Brit. J. Psychol.* XLIV. 52 [Scientific] problems are periodically discarded... because they are intrusions from 'meta-science' and depend, therefore, upon emotional bias for working solution. 1954 J. G. KEMENY in P. A. Schilpp *Philos. R. Carnap* (1963) 712 Degree of confirmation... is used meta-scientifically, it is applied to theories. 1965 P. CAWS *Philos. of Sci.* iv. 28 The clarification and refinement of concepts... is a metascientific activity. 1971 J. WIATR in R. Klibansky *Contemp. Philos.* IV. 308 Historical materialism, defined as philosophical meta-scientific reflection of the greatest importance for all the social sciences.

metascutellum, -scutum: see META- 3.

metasequoia (mɛtə'si:kwoɪə, -sɪ'kwɔɪə). [mod. L. (S. Miki 1941, in *Jap. J. Bot.* XI. 261), *f.* META- + SEQUOIA.] A deciduous, coniferous tree of the genus so called, belonging to the family

Pinaceae and known only from fossil remains until the single living species, *Metasequoia glyptostroboides*, was discovered in the Szechuan province of China in 1941; also called dawn redwood or water fir. Also *attrib.*

1948 *Science* 6 Feb. 140/2 This living *Metasequoia* is a large tree. . . It is deciduous, the trees being leafless in the winter months. 1948 *Jrnl. N.Y. Bot. Garden* XLIX. 204 (caption) The landlord of the property where the second lot of *Metasequoia* trees was discovered. 1950 *Ecology* XXXI. 262/2 The general region within which lies the home of *Metasequoia* is a mountainous tableland cut by deep valleys, southeast of the Yangtze River. 1960 *Times* 19 Sept. 5/3 The 'living fossil' tree, *Metasequoia*. 1971 *Country Life* 2 Sept. 553/3 This border has a backing of large shrubs that include bamboos. . . and is dominated by the *metasequoia*.

metasericite, metasilicic: see META- 7 a, 6 a.

metasoma (metə'səʊmə). *Zool.* Also anglicized *metasome* ('metəsəʊm). [mod.L., f. Gr. *meta-* META- + *σῶμα* body.]

1. In Cephalopods, the posterior portion of the body, enveloped in the mantle.

1872 NICHOLSON *Palæont.* 272 A posterior portion, enveloped in the mantle, and containing the viscera (*metasoma*). 1882 OGILVIE, *Metasome, Metasoma*.

2. In Lamellibranchs, the part of the body which lies behind the foot.

1877 HUXLEY *Anat. Inv. Anim.* 475 The part which . . . contains the posterior adductor may be termed the *metasoma*.

3. In Arthropods and Arachnids, the hinder portion of the animal, into which the abdomen is continued; the hinder part of the abdomen.

1893 SHIPLEY *Zool. Invert.* 398 The heart . . . is continued backward in the scorpion as a posterior aorta which traverses the *metasoma*.

metasomatic (,metəsəʊ'mætɪk), *a.* [f. prec. or next: see -IC.]

1. *Zool.* Pertaining to the *metasoma*.

1890 in *Century Dict.* 1893 SHIPLEY *Zool. Invert.* 398 Extends into the narrow metasomatic segments.

2. *Geol.* Pertaining to or of the nature of METASOMATISM.

1886 T. S. HUNT *Min. Physiol. & Physiogr.* 84 A metasomatic hypothesis of the origin of crystalline rocks. 1896 VAN HISE in *16th Rep. U.S. Geol. Surv.* 1. 690 Minerals . . . produced from other minerals by metasomatic processes.

Hence *metasomatically adv.*

1921 *Geol. Mag.* LVIII. 553 The great eastern mass of rauhautite is metasomatically derived from sövite. 1965 *Amer. Mineralogist* L. 1485 Hibschie or hydrogrossular . . . has long been known from . . . metasomatically altered anorthosites and pyroxenites.

metasomatism (metə'səʊmətɪz(ə)m). *Geol.* [f. META- + Gr. *σωματ-*, *σῶμα* body + -ISM.] = METASOMATOSIS.

1886 T. S. HUNT *Min. Physiol. & Physiogr.* 83 Constituting what has been appropriately designated metasomatism. 1896 VAN HISE in *16th Rep. U.S. Geol. Surv.* 1. 689 Metasomatism may be defined as the process of metamorphism by which original minerals are partly or wholly altered into other minerals, or are replaced by other minerals, or are recrystallized without chemical changes.

Hence *meta'somatist*, one who holds the geological theory of metasomatosis (*Funk's Stand. Dict.* 1895).

metasomatize (metə'səʊmətaɪz), *v.* *Geol.* [f. METASOMAT(ISM) + -IZE.] *trans.* To change as a result of metasomatism. So *meta'somatized ppl. a.*

1942 *Mineral. Abstr.* VIII. 242 Xenoliths of siltstone or sandstone country-rock are metasomatized to granophyre. 1955 *Mineral. Mag.* XXX. 681 The carbonate contains abundant fragments of fine-grained phlogopite-rock, which can be shown to represent metasomatized fragments of brecciated gneiss. 1963 *Metasomatized* [see JOHANNSENITE].

metasomatome (metə'səʊmətəʊm). *Anat.* [f. META- (app. used unjustifiably in the sense 'between') + SOMATOME.] (See quot.) Hence *metasoma'tomic a.*

1857 GOODSIR in *Edin. New Philos. Jrnl.* V. 122 As the mouth is only one of a number of openings situated between somatomes, I find such openings conveniently distinguished as metasomatotic. 1858 HUXLEY in *Proc. Roy. Soc.* (1859) IX. 426 Professor Goodsir's terms of *Somatomes* for the segments and *Metasomatomes* for their interspaces. *Ibid.* 427 The intervals between every pair of *metasomatomes*.

metasomatosis (,metəsəʊmə'təʊsɪs). *Geol.* [mod.L., f. META- + Gr. *σωματ-*, *σῶμα* body + -OSIS.] The transformation of one rock into another of an entirely different kind.

1886 T. S. HUNT *Min. Physiol. & Physiogr.* 105 Although the crystalline rocks . . . have been supposed to be . . . the subject of wide-spread metasomatosis. 1888 TEALL *Brit. Petrogr.* 438 *Metasomatosis*, the change of material due to chemical agencies, undergone by rocks subsequent to their formation.

metasome: see METASOMA.

metasperm ('metəspɜ:m). *Bot.* [f. META- + Gr. *σπέρμα* seed.] = ANGIOSPERM.

1878 MACNAB *Bot.* ix. (1883) 160 Phanerogamia. A. Archisperms or Gymnosperms. . . B. Metasperms or Angiosperms. 1890 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

metasplenomegalic: see META-¹ 2.

metastability (metəstə'bɪlɪtɪ). [f. next, after *stable, stability*.] The property or state of being metastable.

1901 *Jrnl. Physical Chem.* V. 270 (heading) The metastability of the Weston cadmium cell. 1914 W. ROSENHAIN *Introd. Study Physical Metall.* xiv. 328 The metallic state, in the conditions which prevail at the surface of the earth, is for the majority of metals a state of chemical meta-stability. 1924 *Nature* 13 Dec. 859/2 Atomic theory would suggest that these lines were connected with a faint metastability of certain possible quantum states of the atoms. 1950 *Engineering* 3 Feb. 137/3 This type of under-cooling is made possible only by the metastability of iron carbide. 1968 C. G. KUPER *Introd. Theory Superconductivity* i. 4 The latter is a small and very simple device which exploits the metastability of superconducting persistent currents.

metastable (metə'steɪb(ə)l), *a.* [Irreg. f. META- + STABLE *a.*, as tr. of G. *metastabil* (coined in sense 1 by W. Ostwald, in *Lehrb. d. allgemeinen Chem.* (1893) II. i. 517).] 1. Of a physical system: persisting (in its existing state) when undisturbed or subject to disturbances smaller than some small or infinitesimal amount, but passing to a more stable state when subject to greater disturbances.

1897 *Jrnl. Chem. Soc. LXXII.* II. 309 The author gives to the above form of instability, where the change to solid can only be caused by the presence of the solid itself, the name of 'metastabile' [sic]. *Ibid.* 777/1 (Index), Equilibrium, metastable and labile. 1899 J. WALKER *Introd. Physical Chem.* xi. 101 A supercooled liquid may be kept for a very long time without any solid appearing, but as soon as the smallest particle of the substance in the more stable solid phase is introduced, the less stable, or, as it has been called, the metastable phase is transformed into it. 1940 GLASSTONE *Text-bk. Physical Chem.* vi. 459 The term metastable is used to describe a definite equilibrium, which is nevertheless not the most stable equilibrium at the given temperature; a metastable system undergoes spontaneous change on the addition of the stable phase. 1941 J. H. KEENAN *Thermodynamics* xxiii. 404 A system is in a state of metastable equilibrium if for all infinitesimal possible variations $\Delta S)_E < 0$, that is, $\Delta E)_S > 0$, while for some finite possible variations $\Delta S)_E > 0$, that is, $\Delta E)_S < 0$. A marble at rest at the bottom of the higher of two depressions in a continuous surface is an example of metastable equilibrium. 1954 *Electronic Engin.* XXVI. 60/1 The 11 points *a, c, e, . . . t, u* are the stable positions corresponding to the digits 0, 1, 2, . . . 9 and the reset point [of the counting tube], whereas the 10 points *b, d, f, . . .* are metastable. Suppose the anode current is at the point corresponding to *b* and a small disturbance shifts the beam to the left. . . The beam will then move farther away . . . and soon reach the point corresponding to *c* at which it will remain despite any small disturbances. 1968 C. G. KUPER *Introd. Theory Superconductivity* i. 11 Long-lived metastable states cannot be rejected *a priori* as impossible. Diamond at room temperature shows no tendency to graphitize, nor glass to crystallize. But in all cases like these the excess entropy is frozen in by the immobility of the atoms at low temperatures.

2. *Physics.* Of an excited state of an atom, nucleus, or other quantum-mechanical system: having an exceptionally long lifetime because the transitions to states of lower energy are forbidden transitions. [Introduced in this sense (in Ger.) by Franck & Knipping 1919, in *Physik Zeitschr.* XX. 485/2.]

1922 A. D. UDDEN tr. *Bohr's Theory of Spectra* III. 86 These experiments showed that the impact of electrons could bring helium into a 'metastable' state from which the atom cannot return to its normal state by means of a simple transition. 1942 J. D. STRANATHAN 'Particles' of *Mod. Physics* xi. 455 It seems that certain nuclei can exist for considerable time in an excited state, known as a metastable state. 1961 POWELL & CRASEMANN *Quantum Mech.* xii. 458 The ground state of the orthohelium system . . . is therefore stable with respect to optical transitions of the usual kind, and has a correspondingly long lifetime. For this reason, it is frequently referred to as a metastable state. 1973 *Sci. Amer.* Feb. 93/2 The singlet and triplet metastable states have long lifetimes because they have no means of radiating their energy.

metastably (metə'steɪblɪ), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY².] In a metastable state.

1938 A. JOHANNSEN *Descr. Petrogr. Ign. Rocks* IV. 401 Clinopyroxenes . . . may form metastably at lower temperatures. 1963 W. A. DEER et al. *Rock-Forming Min.* IV. 181 The higher temperature forms . . . can exist metastably below their inversion temperatures. 1973 A. D. EDGAR *Exper. Petrol.* iii. 61 For some compositions it may be necessary to avoid certain very reactive components, e.g. *a-cristobalite*, which is known to persist metastably well below its equilibrium stability field.

Metastasian (metə'steɪsɪən, -zɪən), *a.* [f. the name of Pietro *Metastasio* (1698-1782), Italian poet and librettist + -AN.] Of or pertaining to P. *Metastasio* or characteristic of his works.

1947 A. EINSTEIN *Mus. Romantic Era* ix. 89 Canzonets on Metastasian texts. 1961 *Times* 16 Feb. 16/7 The Metastasian masterpiece, *Il Zio*. 1963 *Listener* 14 Feb. 313/2 Dissatisfied with the Metastasian libretto, he looked to Paris for an alternative. 1964 *Conc. Oxf. Dict. Opera* 259/2 It was against the abuses to which Metastasian opera lent itself—above all the halting dramatic progress, with the plot continually arrested to make way for demonstrations of vocal skill—that Gluck rebelled.

metastasis (me'tæstəsɪs). *Pl.* *metastases* (me'tæstəsɪz). [late L., *a.* Gr. *μετάστασις*

removal, change, n. of action of *μεθιστάναι* to remove, change: see META- and STASIS.]

1. *Rhet.* A rapid transition from one point to another.

1586 A. DAY *Eng. Secretary* II. (1625) 96 *Metastasis* or *Transitio*, when in brief words we pass from one thing to another. 1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* III. xix. (Arb.) 240 *margin, Metastasis*, or the fitting figure, or the Remoue. 1696 PHILLIPS (ed. 5).

2. In various scientific uses.

a. Phys. and Path. The transference of a bodily function, of a pain or a disease, of morbid matter, etc. from one part or organ to another.

1663 BOYLE *Usef. Exp. Nat. Philos.* II. xx. 294 What not unfrequently happens in distempered Bodies by the *Metastasis* of the Morbifique matter. 1747 tr. *Astruc's Fevers* 354 The milk . . . is very often thrown on other parts, where it creates *metastases* the most incorrigible and obstinate. 1842 *Medico-Chirurg. Rev.* XXXVII. 557 Hysteria; Catalepsy; Metastasis of Hearing, &c. 1898 P. MANSON *Trop. Diseases* ix. 175 The metastasis of the pains. 1903 MYERS *Hum. Personality* I. Gloss. 19 *Metastasis*, change of the seat of a bodily function from one place . . . to another.

b. Biol. The transformation of chemical compounds into other compounds in the process of assimilation by an organism.

By some writers restricted to signify the change of non-living into other non-living matter; by others treated as synonymous with METABOLISM.

1875 BENNETT & DYER tr. *Sachs' Bot.* 626 Assimilation and Metastasis (Stoffwechsel). 1878 BELL tr. *Gegenbaur's Comp. Anat.* 13 Metastasis, or change in the arrangement of chemical elements. The body nourishes itself by replacing the material used up in metastasis by fresh matter, which is received from without.

c. Geol. (See quot.)

1886 BONNEY in *Proc. Geol. Soc.* 59 Metastasis (change of order), denoting changes rather of a paramorphic character, such, for example, as the crystallization of a limestone, the devitrification of a glassy rock.

3. *gen.* Transformation; change from one condition to another. *rare.*

1831 SIR W. HAMILTON *Discuss.* (1852) 21 *note*, The Infinite and Absolute are only the names of . . . two subjective negations, converted into objective affirmations. . . Some, more reasonably, call the thing unfinishable—infinite; others, less rationally, call it finished—absolute. But in both cases, the metastasis is in itself irrational. 1887 STEVENSON *Mem. & Portraits* vii. 116 The lamp and oil man, just then beginning, by a not unnatural metastasis, to bloom into a lighthouse-engineer.

metastasize (me'tæstəsəɪz), *v.* *Path.* [f. METASTAS(IS) + -IZE.] *intr.* Of a disease, esp. a tumour: to pass from one part or organ to another; to undergo metastasis (sense 2 a).

1907 *Jrnl. Med. Res.* XVII. 187 As might be expected the tendency to metastasize is much greater in certain tumours than in others. 1947 *Nature* 4 Jan. 15/1 Many prostatic cancers which have metastasized stand still or disappear after the removal of the patients' testicles. 1974 PASSMORE & ROBSON *Compan. Med. Stud.* III. xix. 14/2 This tumour invades neighbouring structures, advances along nerves and often recurs after local removal. It may eventually metastasize to distant organs.

metastatic (metə'stætɪk), *a.* [f. METASTASIS: cf. STATIC and rare Gr. *μεταστατικός*.]

1. *Min.* (See quot.)

1816 R. JAMESON *Char. Min.* (ed. 2) 218 A crystal is named . . . *Metastatic* (*metastatique*), that is to say, transferred, when its plane angles and solid angles are the same as those of the nucleus, and are thus transported to the secondary form. Example, *Metastatic calcareous-spar*.

2. Pertaining to, characterized or produced by metastasis.

a. Path. 1822-34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) IV. 316 As sometimes happens in metastatic dropsy from repelled gout. 1841 *Medico-Chirurg. Rev.* XXXV. 563 *Metastatic Abscess*. 1892 *Tuke's Dict. Psychol. Med.* II. 697 *Metastatic Insanity*, any form of insanity which appears and disappears with the disappearance or appearance of certain physical affections, e.g. asthma, gout, erysipelas, &c.

b. Biol. 1880 BESSEY *Bot.* 186 Those metastatic changes which take place in the ordinary growth of plants.

So *meta'statical a.* = METASTATIC 1. *meta'statically adv.*, by metastasis (in recent Dicts.).

1817 R. JAMESON *Char. Min.* (ed. 3) 224 The metastatical variety of calcareous spar.

metasternum (metə'stɜ:nəm). [mod.L., f. META- + STERNUM.]

1. *Ent.* The median ventral piece of the metathorax in insects.

1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* III. xxxv. 579 The central part of the *mesostethium* when elevated or prorected, or otherwise remarkable, is called the *metasternum*. 1838 WESTWOOD *Entom. Text-bk.* 272 The under surface of . . . the *metasternum* is generally a horny covering.

2. *Anat.* The xiphisternum or ensiform appendage.

1868 W. K. PARKER *Shoulder-girdle Vertebr.* 123 A supplementary sternal plate ('*metasternum*'). 1884 DISTANT in *Proc. Zool. Soc.* 460 Disks of meso- and *metasternum* pithy. 1890 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Hence *meta'sternal a.*, pertaining to the *metasternum*; *sb.* a *metasternal plate*.

1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* III. xxxv. 579 The *Tettigonia* F. have usually a distinct metasternal point between their hind-legs. 1868 W. K. PARKER *Shoulder-girdle Vertebr.* 121

These plates are rudimentary 'meta-sternals'. 1873 LE CONTE *Classif. Lepidoptera N. Amer.* II. 312 Metasternal pores distinct.

metasthenic, metastibnite: see META- 3, 7a.

|| **metastoma** (mɛ'tæstəmə). *Zool.* Also anglicized **metastome** ('metæstəʊm). [mod.L., f. Gr. μετα- META- + στόμα mouth.]

1. The LABIUM or lower lip of crustaceans.

1859 HUXLEY in *Brit. Org. Rem., 1st Monograph* 16 The *Metastoma* [in *Pterygotus*]... is an oval plate with margins much thinner than the centre. 1876 PAGE *Adv. Text-bk. Geol.* xii. 210 A broad heart-shaped *metastome* or *mouthpiece*.

2. Haeckel's term (1872) for the secondary (*i.e.* permanent) mouth in the vertebrata.

1879 tr. *Haeckel's Evol. Man* II. 469.

|| **metastomium** (mɛ'tæstəʊmɪəm). *Zool.* [Formed as prec.] Lankester's term for the whole hinder (*i.e.* the mouthed) portion of a simple metazoan soma. Hence **meta'stomial a.** 1877 RAY LANKESTER in *Q. J. J. Microsc. Sci.* XVII. 427.

metastrophe (mɛ'tæstrəfi:). [a. Gr. μεταστροφή change from one thing to another; related to μεταστρέφειν to turn round, f. μετα-, META- + στρέφειν to turn.]

† 1. ? *nonce-use.* (See quot.)

1654 H. L'ESTRANGE *Chas. I* (1655) 93 The Town suffering a *metastrophe*, change of name as well as nature, was ordered to be called... Borgo Maria.

2. *Cryst.* (See quot.) Hence **meta'strophic a.**

1895 STORY-MASKELYNE *Crystallogr.* 99 A solid figure is symmetrical to an axis when every *radius vector* moving in a plane perpendicular to the axis and meeting a point of the figure would also meet corresponding points at the same distances from the axis at each revolution through an arc-angle of $2\pi/n$. The aspect of such a solid figure will not therefore be changed by a revolution of the solid round this axis through the angle $2\pi/n$, and any portion of its surface so revolving will move into a position in which it will be congruent with another portion of the surface entirely corresponding to it. DEF.—Congruence of this kind will be termed *metastrophe*, and such corresponding parts will be said to be *metastrophic* to each other. 1899 W. J. LEWIS *Crystallogr.* 18 We shall generally express the relation by saying that the like faces, edges and coigns disposed about an axis of symmetry are interchangeable or *metastrophic*.

metasyenite: see META- 5 b.

|| **metasyncrisis** (mɛ'tæ'sɪŋkɪsɪs). *Path.* [mod.L., a. Gr. μετασύγκρισις, f. μετασυγκρίνειν to use diaphoretic; see META- and SYNCRISIS.]

a. The evacuation of morbid matter, esp. through the pores of the skin. b. (See quot. 1706.)

1541 R. COPLAND *Galyen's Therap.* 2 Ejb, *Metasyncrisis*, which may syngnyfy as moche as *Metaporopoesis* in Greke. That is to say, mutacyon of the state of pores & smal conduytes. 1693 tr. *Blancard's Phys. Dict.* (ed. 2), *Metasyncrisis*, the Operation of a Medicine externally applied, which fetches out the Humours from their closest Recesses. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Metasyncrisis*, a restoring of the Parts or Passages of the Body to their natural State. 1847 tr. *Feuchtersleben's Med. Psychol.* (Syd. Soc.) 38 The Methodist, Thessalus... the inventor of *Metasyncrisis* (*μετασύγκρισις*) (*recorporatio*), a method which still forms our principal... corporeal means in the treatment of insanity.

metasyncritic, -ical (mɛ'tæ'sɪŋkɪtɪk, -ɪkəl). [f. Gr. μετασυγκριτικός-ός, f. μετασύγκρισις; see prec.] Of the nature of, pertaining to, or producing *metasyncrisis*.

metasyncritic(al) circle, cycle: 'the methodical use of *metasyncritic* remedies' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1890).

1651 WITTIE tr. *Primrose's Pop. Err.* IV. xxxii. 329 A very strong *metasyncritical* plaster. 1725 FREIND *Hist. Physick* I. 124 The *Resumptive* or *Metasyncritical Circle*. 1847 tr. *Feuchtersleben's Med. Psychol.* (Syd. Soc.) 332 The *metasyncritic* method. *Ibid.* 338 To excite, through the nervous system, a salutary (*metasyncritical*) action.

metatarsal (mɛ'tætɑ:səl), *a.* and *sb.* *Anat.* [f. METATARSUS + -AL¹.]

A. adj. Of or belonging to the metatarsus.

1739 S. SHARP *Surg.* 223 It may happen that the Bones of the Toes, and part only of the Metatarsal Bones are carious. 1899 A. H. EVANS *Birds* 10 A fusion of the second, third, and fourth metatarsal bones.

B. sb. Any bone of the metatarsus.

1854 OWEN *Skel. & Teeth in Circ. Sci. I. Org. Nat.* 212 The second metatarsal supports three phalanges. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VI. 666 Tight or badly fitting shoes exerting pressure on the head of the metatarsal.

|| **metatarsalgia** (mɛ'tætɑ:'sældʒɪə). *Path.* [f. METATARSUS + Gr. -αλγία pain.] Pain in the metatarsus.

1889 *Lancet* 6 Apr. 707/1.

'**metatarsare.** Anglicized in METATARSUS.

1890 in *Century Dict.* 1894 NEWTON *Dict. Birds* 616 Their tendons unite about the middle of the metatarsus.

metatarso- (mɛ'tætɑ:səʊ), *comb. form* of next used to denote 'belonging to the metatarsus and...'; in **metatarso-phalangeal a.**, belonging to the metatarsus and the phalanges; *sb.* a

metatarso-phalangeal joint; also **metatarso-digital** in the same sense.

1831 R. KNOX *Cloquet's Anat.* 390 The last four metatarso-phalangeal articulations. 1876 *Quain's Anat.* (ed. 8) I. 181 In the first metatarso-digital articulation. 1879 *St. George's Hosp. Rep.* IX. 331 The ankle, elbow, and first metatarso-phalangeal. 1887 *Brit. Med. J. n.* 2 Apr. 728/1 The Metatarso-Phalangeal Joint of the Great Toe.

|| **metatarsus** (mɛ'tætɑ:səs). *Anat.* Pl. **metatarsi** (-ai). [mod.L.: see META- and TARSUS.] The group of five long bones of the foot lying between the tarsus and the toes. In birds, the bone which corresponds to tarsus and metatarsus together.

1676 WISEMAN *Surg.* VII. ii. 479 The joyning of... the Tarsus to the Metatarsus. 1682 in *Phil. Collect.* No. 5. 147 Sixty three large Scales, reaching up all along his [sc. the Oestridge's] Foot before, or before those Bones which answer to the Metatarsus. 1879 WRIGHT *Anim. Life* 7 In the Jerboa, among the rodents, the three middle metatarsi form but a single bone. 1899 A. H. EVANS *Birds* 10 The covering of the metatarsus is usually 'scutellated'.

b. *Ent.* (a) The proximal joint of the tarsus, esp. when much developed. (b) The entire tarsus of the hind foot.

1816 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* xv. (ed. 2) I. 494 [The bee] next seizes one of the laminæ of wax with a pincer formed by the posterior metatarsus and tibia.

metatartaric: see META- 6 a.

metataxis, meta-theology: see META- 5, 1.

|| **metate** (mɛ'tætɛɪ). [Aztec *metatl*.] A flat or somewhat hollowed oblong stone, upon which grain, cocoa, etc. is ground by means of a smaller stone. Also **metate-stone** (Funk's *Stand. Dict.*).

1834 in *Southwestern Hist. Q.* (1942) XLV. 330 Mrs. Roark had a Mexican utensil for grinding corn, called a *metate*. It was a large rock which had a place scooped out of the center that would hold a peck of corn. 1847 W. S. HENRY *Campaign Sk. War with Mexico* 134 The eldest was on her knees at the *metate* stone, grinding corn. 1854 BARTLETT *Explor. Texas*, etc. II. 245 Several broken *metates*, or corn-grinders, lie about the pile. *Ibid.* 276. 1932 E. WILSON *Devil take Hindmost* xviii. 199 In the caves there are only the *metates* left—the big stones on which they [sc. the Indians] ground their meal. 1972 *Sci. Amer.* May 89/3 The *manos*, or stone rollers, and *metates*, or shallow stone troughs, that are used together to grind maize. 1975 *Ibid.*, Jan. 100/3 Other fragments showed evidence of splitting, indicating that the grain had been prepared not by pounding but by being rolled back and forth on a stone *metate*.

|| **Metatheria** (mɛ'tætə'riə), *sb. pl.* *Zool.* [mod.L., f. Gr. μετα- META- + θηρίον animal.] Huxley's term (correlative with *Prototheria* and *Eutheria*) for the Marsupials. Hence **meta'therian a.**, belonging to the *Metatheria*; *sb.*, an animal of this division.

1880 HUXLEY in *Proc. Zool. Soc.* 654 An intermediate type between that of the *Prototheria* and that of the higher mammals, which may be termed that of the *Metatheria*. *Ibid.* 657 There is no known... Marsupial which has not far more widely departed from the *Metatherian* type. 1894-5 *Roy. Nat. Hist.* (ed. Lydekker) III. 283 Mammals are divided into three primary groups or subclasses, viz.: 1. *Eutherians*, or *Placentals*... 2. *Metatherians*, or *Implacentals*, including the *Pouched Mammals*. 3. *Prototherians*, represented only by the *Egg-laying Mammals*.

metathesis (mɛ'tætə'θɪsɪs). Pl. **metatheses** (mɛ'tætə'θɪsɪ:z). [a. late L. *metathesis* (in sense 1), a. Gr. μεταθεσις, n. of action of μεταθέβαιν to transpose, change; see META- and THESIS. Cf. F. *métathèse*.]

1. † a. *Rhet.* The transposition of words (*obs.*). b. *Gram.* The interchange of position between sounds or letters in a word; the result of such a transposition. Also, **quantitative metathesis**, **metathesis of quantity**, a change of sequence *long vowel + short vowel to short vowel + long vowel*.

1608 HIERON *2nd Pt. Def. Ministers' Reasons for Refusal Subscript.* 114 By a *metathesis* or transposition [he] hath misplaced some of their words. 1660 JER. TAYLOR *Duct. Dubit.* IV. i. rule 2 §36 *Tahur*, which is the *Metathesis* of *Hurta*, a thief. 1796 PEGGE *Anonym.* (1809) 347 It is necessary sometimes to attend to the *metathesis*, or transposition of letters. I make no doubt but Sir John Falstaff is formed from Sir John Fastolph. 1862 RAWLINSON *Anc. Mon., Chald.* I. viii. 196 The Assyrian Nipru, which is Nipru, with a mere *metathesis* of the two final letters. 1890 *Athenæum* 15 Feb. 208/2 The suggested *metathesis kiriyika to kirikya* does not recommend itself strongly. 1891 D. B. MONRO *Gram. Homeric Dial.* (ed. 2) 15 *Metathesis*. This term has been employed to explain a number of forms in which a short vowel is lost before a liquid, and the corresponding long vowel follows the two consonants thus brought together: as ξυμ-βλή-την *met.*, Mid. βλή-το was struck (βάλ-, βέλ-ος). *Ibid.* 51 G. Curtius... made the counter-supposition that... the successive steps might be δρῶντες, δρῶοντες (by *metathesis* of quantity) δρῶοντες.

1901 H. OERTEL *Lect. (Study Lang.* 227 What goes under the name of 'quantitative *metathesis*' in Greek hardly belongs here. The 'metathesis' is confined to adjacent vowels, and the quantitative increase of the second vowel is probably compensative in its nature, going parallel with a quantitative reduction of the first. 1931 B. F. C. ATKINSON *Gr. Lang.* 206 Another curious phenomenon of the metre is the *metathesis* of quantities or shortening of a long vowel or diphthong

before hiatus. 1933 C. D. BUCK *Compar. Gram. Gr. & Lat.* 93 Long vowels are shortened before other vowels in various dialects... When the second vowel is short it may be lengthened, resulting in what is known as 'quantitative *metathesis*'. 1959 A. CAMPBELL *Old Eng. Gram.* 184 By full *metathesis* a consonant moves from immediately before a vowel to immediately after it, or the reverse. *Ibid.* 185 More usual than full *metathesis* is reversal of order in consonant groups, so that e.g. *sk > ks, sp > ps*. 1973 A. H. SOMMERSTEIN *Sound Pattern Anc. Gr.* 70 Another non-occurring vowel sequence is [ε̄ε̄]. Quantitative *Metathesis* can be extended without difficulty to modify this sequence by shortening the first vowel (there is no need to lengthen the second, it being already long).

erroneous use. 1751-2 FIELDING *Covent Gard. J. n.* 9 Nov., The first syllable is Bob, change o into a, which is only a *metathesis* of one vowel for another, and you have Bab.

† 2. *Path.* a. = METASTASIS. b. The transposition of a solid morbid substance (that cannot be evacuated) from one part to another where it will be less injurious.

1696 PHILLIPS (ed. 5), *Metathesis*... In *Physick* it is when a Disease goes from one part to another. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Suppl., Metathesis*,... a change of place in such humours, or other diseased parts, as cannot be absolutely removed or sent off. Thus a *Metathesis* of a cataract is a depression thereof, so that it no longer shuts out the light. 1832 WEBSTER (citing *Coxe*), *Metathesis* in medicine, a change or removal of a morbid cause, without expulsion.

3. *gen.* Change or reversal of condition.

1705 GREENHILL *Art Embalm.* 105 What a *Metathesis* is this! that he who perhaps was born of Royal Blood... shall now cry out with Job 17. 14, To Corruption, thou art my Father. 1873 H. ROGERS *Orig. Bible v.* (1878) 153 note, The slow processes, the abrupt transitions, the sudden *metatheses*, which history so often reveals.

4. *Chem.* (See quots.)

1872 J. P. COOKE *New Chem.* (1874) 245 *Metathesis* consists in the interchange of atoms or groups of atoms between two molecules, and implies that the structure of these molecules is not otherwise altered. 1887 REMSEN *Elem. Chem.* 11 Double decomposition or *metathesis*... In double decomposition two or more substances act upon one another and give rise to the formation of two or more new ones. Thus when hydrochloric acid acts upon marble two substances, calcium chloride and carbonic acid, are formed.

metathesize (mɛ'tætə'θɪsaɪz), *v.* [f. METATHESIS 1 b + -IZE.]

a. *intr.* To undergo *metathesis*. b. *trans.* To transpose (sounds, etc.) by *metathesis*; to subject (a word, etc.) to *metathesis* of some of its constituent sounds. Hence **me'tathesized ppl. adj.**

1920 H. C. WYLD *Hist. Mod. Colloq. Eng.* 300 In Received Standard we use many *metathesized* forms, such as *wright O.E. wyrhta*. 1946 E. A. NIDA *Morphol.* ix. 180 A preconsonantal *y* *metathesizes* with the following consonant. 1951 *Traditio* VII. 411 About the second theme, -ferth, there can be little room for disagreement. It is obviously a *metathesized* form of *frith* (peace) which occurs in many Germanic names. 1959 M. SCHLAUCH *Eng. Lang. in Mod. Times* vi. 161 There are instances [in Northern dialects] of *metathesized r*, as in *gert* for *great*. 1968 F. G. LOUNSBURY in J. A. Fishman *Readings Sociol. of Lang.* (1968) 52 Cayuga has many *metathesized* pairs [of syllables] in similar alternation, where the *metatheses* affect the relative order of vowels and the glottal stop. 1971 *Canad. J. n. Ling.* Fall 5 The only way to save the hypothesis of *syllabic dissimilation* would be to posit some rule *metathesizing /z/ and /s/*, and there appears to be no real evidence for voicing *metathesis* in modern Greek dialects. 1973 A. H. SOMMERSTEIN *Sound Pattern Anc. Greek* ii. 30 Send them first to /dz/; then we will need to *metathesize* this to [zd].

metathetic (mɛ'tætə'tɪk), *a.* [ad. Gr. μεταθετικός, f. μεταθέβαιν (see METATHESIS).] Characterized by or involving *metathesis*. So **meta'thetical a.**

1855 both in OGILVIE *Suppl.* 1872 J. P. COOKE *New Chem.* (1874) Index 324 *Metathetical* reactions.

metathoracic (mɛ'tætə'ræ'sɪk), *a.* [f. next: cf. THORACIC.] Of or belonging to the metathorax.

1836-9 *Todd's Cycl. Anat.* II. 972/2 The *metathoracic* segment. 1877 HUXLEY *Anat. Inv. Anim.* vii. 425 The *metathoracic* wings.

|| **metathorax** (mɛ'tætə'ræks). *Ent.* [mod.L.; see META- and THORAX.] The hindmost segment of the thorax in insects.

1816 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* xxiii. (1818) II. 318 The... abdomen and *metathorax*. 1877 HUXLEY *Anat. Inv. Anim.* vii. 400 The... tergal portion of the *metathorax*.

† **me'tation.** *Obs.*—⁰ [ad. L. *mētatiōn-em*, n. of action f. *mētārī* to mark or lay out (a camp).] (See quot.) Also **me'tator** [agent-n.].

1623 COCKERAM, *Metation*, a setting in order. *Ibid.*, *Metator*, hee which setteth in order. 1661 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* (ed. 2), *Metator* (Lat.), a planter or setter in order, a measurer out of the place for a Camp to pitch in, a measurer of Land.

metatitanic, metatoluic: see META- 6 a.

metatome (mɛ'tætəʊm). *Arch.* [f. Gr. μετα- META- + -τομή cutting (τέμνειν to cut).] The space or interval between two dentels.

1842 GWILT *Archit.*

metatony (mɛ'tætəni). *Linguistics.* Also **metatonie**. [ad. F. *métatonie* (F. de Saussure 1894, in *Mémoires de la Société de Linguistique de Paris* VIII. 429), f. META- + TONE *sb.* + -Y³.] In

Baltic and Slavonic languages, one of certain kinds of substitution of one distinctive intonation for another in a given syllable; these substitutions collectively. Hence **metatonic** *a.*

1936 *Trans. Philol. Soc.* 17 The long monophthongs, which have now a rising intonation, are abnormal. Except in loan words, they are due to various obscure causes, known collectively as *metatonie*. *Ibid.* 29 But *metatonie* in the Slavonic period (i.e. *nowocyrkumfleksowa*) may be present in some of these cases. 1949 ENTWISTLE & MORISON *Russian & Slavonic Languages* iv. 74 The process by which acutes change to circumflexes and *vice versa* is known as *metatony*. 1957 C. S. STANG *Slavonic Accentuation* 21 Thus neo-acute does not arise as a result of *metatony*, if by this term is implied a change of intonation within one and the same stressed syllable. *Ibid.* 23 An assumption based on the behaviour of *metatonic* circumflex. 1960 W. K. MATTHEWS *Russ. Hist. Gram.* ii. 42 The Russian form *voróna*... illustrates a shift of stress forward in the word, which is known as progressive *metatony* and is the outcome here of the greater energy of the acute accent as compared with that of the circumflex. *Ibid.* vi. 99 The modern instances of *metatony* or shift of stress... have parallels in the fourteenth century. 1965 G. Y. SHEVELOV *Prehist. of Slavic* xxxiii. 532 He [sc. Rozwadowski] called [the] whole phenomenon of their rise and all the changes associated with it *metatony*... The original idea of *metatony* as a pitch mutation resulting in the appearance of the two new intonations was a typical product of the Neogrammarian approach. *Ibid.* 533 *Metatonic* changes are most marked in those Slavic languages or dialects which preserve distinctive (phonemic) pitch. 1973 T. MATHIASSEN in A. Ziedonis et al. *Baltic Lit. & Linguistics* 165, I am inclined to assume for such cases... only the working of *metatony*, which involves merely a shift of intonation from circumflex to acute.

Metatron (mə'tætrən). [Etym. uncertain.] In Jewish theology, a supreme angelic being, usually identified with either Michael or Enoch.

1865 C. D. GINSBURG *Kabbalah* 27 The Kabbalistic description of *Metatron* is taken from the Jewish angelology of a much older date than this theosophy... *Metatron*... is the Presence Angel... the visible manifestation of the deity. 1904 *Jewish Encycl.* VIII. 519 *Metatron*,... name of an angel found only in Jewish literature... *Metatron* combines various traits derived from different systems of thought. 1914 *Encycl. Relig. & Ethics* VII. 625/1 This mediator is usually known as *Metatron*... *Metatron* appears in a praiseworthy capacity in his relations with Moses... Michael and *Metatron* are sometimes interchanged. 1941 G. G. SCHOLEM *Major Trends Jewish Mysticism* ii. 66 The *Metatron* mysticism which revolves round the person of Enoch... was raised... to the rank of first of the angels. 1959 D. D. RUNES *Conc. Dict. Judaism* 168/2 *Metatron*, the highest angel, identified with the archangel Michael, or with Enoch who was transformed into a heavenly being; a mystic figure. 1967 D. T. KAUFMAN *Dict. Relig. Terms* 310 *Metatron*, in Jewish belief, a supreme angelic being.

metatrophic (mə'trɒfɪk), *a. Biol.* [ad. G. *metatroph* (A. Fischer *Vorlesungen über Bakterien* (1897) v. 47), f. META-: see TROPHIC *a.*] Needing the presence of organic substances for nutrition.

1900 A. C. JONES tr. *Fischer's Struct. & Functions Bacteria* v. 48 The *metatrophic* bacteria... cannot live unless they have organic substances at their disposal. 1902 *Encycl. Brit.* XXV. 439/1 Some Angiosperms are persistently heterotrophic, either as saprophytes (*metatrophic*) or as parasites (*paratrophic*), and this manner of life involves some kind of symbiosis. 1930 S. THOMAS *Bacteriol.* (ed. 2) v. 75 *Metatrophic* bacteria... include the bacteria causing fermentation, decay, and the decomposition of fatty substances.

metatropy, metatungstic: see META- 5, 6a.

metatype ('metətaɪp). [f. META- + TYPE *sb.*]

†1. = ANTITYPE 1. *Obs.*
1658 T. WALL *Charac. Enemies Ch.* 37 Amaleck is a true Metatype of the divel.
2. *Zool.* (See quot.)

1893 O. THOMAS in *Proc. Zool. Soc.* 242 A metatype is a specimen received from the original locality after the description has been published, but determined as belonging to his own species by the original describer himself.

metavoltine: see META- 7a.

Metawileh (mə'ta:wileh). Also *Metawaleh*, *Metawaleh*, *Metawala*, etc. [ad. Arab. *matāwila*, pl. of *mutawālī* one who professes to love 'Alī.] Name of a sect of the followers of 'Alī who live in Lebanon and Syria.

1799 W. G. BROWNE *Travels* 406 Some precaution was necessary against the *Metaweli*, Mohammedans of the sect of Alī, who once formed a powerful and ferocious tribe. 1845 *Encycl. Metrop.* XXV. 395/1 'Alī, whose followers, here called *Motewālīs*, or *Mutewellīs*, are persecuted by the Sunnis. *Ibid.*, This word... has been variously spelt *Metwālī*, *Motwālī*, &c. 1860 D. URQUHART *Lebanon* I. xi. 94 The *Metuālī* race... In religion... are Shiites, in race Arabs. *Ibid.* 96 The *Metuālī*... do not exceed 60,000. 1875 *Encycl. Brit.* III. 177/1 In 1400 it [sc. Baalbec] was pillaged by Timur... and afterwards it fell into the hands of the *Metaweli*, a barbarous predatory tribe. 1888 *Ibid.* XXIII. 711/1 The present town [of Tyre] has arisen since the *Metāwila* occupied the district in 1766. 1900 G. BELL *Let.* 8 June (1927) 1. 119 The *Metawaleh* (he belonged to that peculiar Muhammadan sect—please note that in the plural the accent is on the second syllable—*Metāwaleh*). 1909 T. E. LAWRENCE *Let.* 2 Aug. (1938) 68 Nabatiyeh, the *Metawileh* (Xtian) Headquarters in the hills. 1917—*Let.* 10 July (1938) 231 The *Metowala* [sic] of the Jebel Amr. 1926—*Seven Pillars* (1935) v. lviii. 331 On the higher slopes of the hills clustered settlements of *Metawala*, Shia Mohammedans from Persia generations ago. 1969 H. Z.

HIRSCHBERG in A. J. Arberry *Relig. Middle East* II. xviii. 340 A harsh judgement awaits the *Mutāwila* (the adherents of 'Alī).

Metaxa (mə'tæksə). Also *metaxa*, *-as*. In full, **Metaxa brandy**. A proprietary name for a dark Greek brandy; a drink or glass of this brandy.

1940 H. J. GROSSMAN *Guide to Wines, Spirits & Beers* xviii. 184 A great deal of brandy is distilled in Greece... A sweet, dark, resinous brandy, which is quite popular and sells in fair quantities, is *Metaxa*. 1948 S. ELLIN *Dreadful Summit* (1958) ix. 91 Dr. Cooper said to the bartender, '... Make it two *Metaxas*.' 1962 K. ROYCE *Night Seekers* v. 69 Spurling ordered Turkish coffee... and a bottle of *Metaxa*. 1966 'A. HALL' 9th *Directive* xxiii. 213, I went into the bar and drank a Greek *Metaxa* brandy. 1967 E. AMBLER *Dirty Story* i. iii. 25, I sipped *Metaxa*. 1974 C. SPENCER *How Greeks kidnapped Mrs Nixon* x. 68 Kalvos gave them a bottle of *Metaxas* brandy. 1975 *Times* 6 Sept. 5/4 *Metaxas* is the big name in Greek brandy.

metaxenia (mə'tæzi:nə). *Bot.* [f. META- + XENIA.] (See QUOTE.)

1928 W. T. SWINGLE in *Jrnl. Heredity* XIX. 263/1 In order to be able to refer to this newly discovered action of pollen on the ovarian tissues of the mother plant... I proposed at Phoenix, Arizona, in February, 1926, the term *metaxenia* to designate the action of the male parent on tissues of the mother plant outside of the embryo and endosperm. The term *metaxenia* is formed... by analogy with the term *xenia* which denotes the influence exerted by the male parent on the endosperm of the seed. 1949 DARLINGTON & MATHER *Elem. Genetics* 426 *Xenia*, the effect of more distantly related, as contrasted with more closely related, pollen on the maternal tissue of a fruit... *Metaxenia* has been used for true *xenia*. 1973 PROCTOR & YEO *Pollination of Flowers* xi. 351 The pollinations which produce larger seeds yield dates with more flesh (i.e. maternal tissue), the pollen having influenced the flesh indirectly ('*metaxenia*') through its direct genetic effect (*xenia*) on the seed.

metaxin (mə'tæksɪn). [f. Gr. *μεταξύ* between + -IN.] A proteid forming the material of the fibrils of plastids.

1890 in *Century Dict.* 1900 in Jackson *Gloss. Bot. Terms*.

metaxite (mə'tæksaɪt). *Min.* [Named (*metaxit*) by A. Breithaupt in 1832, f. Gr. *μέταξα* silk, in allusion to its lustre.] A name for some fibrous varieties of serpentine.

1836 T. THOMSON *Min. Geol.*, etc. I. 171 The *metaxite* of Breithaupt is also a variety of serpentine. 1866 *Reader* 10 Feb. 156/1 Tufts of *Metaxite*.

|| **métayage** (mɛtɛjɑːʒ). [Fr., irreg. f. *métayer*: see next.] A system of land tenure in Western Europe and also in the United States, in which the farmer pays a certain proportion (generally half) of the produce to the owner (as rent), the owner generally furnishing the stock and seed or a part thereof. Also *attrib.* in *métayage system*.

1877 D. M. WALLACE *Russia* xxi. 336 They... farmed part of their land on the *métayage* system. *Ibid.* xxxi. 519 The third solution was the system commonly known as *métayage*. 1898 *Nat. Rev.* Aug. 907 The system of '*métayage*' is not used in Southern Italy.

|| **métayer** (mɛtɛjɛ). Also 9 *metayar*. [F. *métayer*:—med.L. *medietarius*, f. *medietās* half: see MEDIETY, MOIETY.] A farmer who holds land on the *métayage* system. Also *attrib.* as in *métayer system, tenancy*.

1776 ADAM SMITH *W. N.* III. ii. I. 473 A species of farmers known at present in France by the name of *Metayers*. 1804 *Edin. Rev.* IV. 321 The system of rural economy in Hindustan, closely resembles... the *metayer* system. 1856 CRAUFORD in *Encycl. Brit.* XII. 691/1 Rural labourers [in Japan] were occupants or at best *metayers*. 1875 MAINE *Hist. Inst.* vi. 163 *Metayer* tenancy. 1886 A. WEIR *Hist. Basis Mod. Europe* (1889) 110 Dauphiny, where the worst kinds of *metayer* farming obtained.

† **me'taying**. *Obs. rare.* [irreg. f. MÉTAYER: see -ING¹.] Farming on the *métayage* system. Also *attrib.*

1792 A. YOUNG *Trav. France* 399 The *metaying* system. *Ibid.* 401 The evils of *metaying*.

metayl, metayn, obs. ff. METAL, MITTEN *sb.*

|| **Metazoa** (mə'tæzəʊə), *sb. pl.* [f. Gr. *μετα-* META- 4 + *ζῷα* pl. of *ζῷον* animal. (E. Haeckel 1874, in *Jenaische Zeitschr. Naturw.* VIII. 10.) Haeckel's term for one of the two great divisions (the other being PROTOZOA) of the animal kingdom, comprising those animals whose bodies consist of many cells. Also sing. **metazoon**, one of the *Metazoa*.

1874 HUXLEY in *Jrnl. Linn. Soc.*, *Zool.* XII. 202 The *Metazoa* of Haeckel. *Ibid.* 205 The next stage in the development of the embryo of a *Metazoon* consists [etc.]. 1878 BELL tr. *Gegenbaur's Comp. Anat.* 89 This division is the first of the *Metazoa*, or organisms which are undoubtedly animals. 1940 L. H. HYMAN *Invertebrates* I. v. 249 Even the simplest *Metazoa* are two-layered or diploblastic. 1963 A. REMANE in E. C. Dougherty et al. *Lower Metazoa* ii. 26 No biologist regards *Protohydra* as the most primitive *metazoon*.

metazoon (mə'tæzəʊən), *a.* and *sb.* [f. prec. + -AN.] *a. adj.* Belonging to or characteristic of the *Metazoa*. *b. sb.* One of the *Metazoa*.

1884 HYATT in *Proc. Boston Soc. Nat. Hist.* XXIII. 140 The adult ascon, the lowest *Metazoon*. 1886 GEDDES in *Encycl. Brit.* XX. 419/1 The *Metazoon* segmentation of the ovum. 1904 *Brit. Med. Jrnl.* 15 Oct. 971 For every character presented by a *Metazoon* individual, a man for example, there is always a second character latent or dormant in his germ-cells. 1940 L. H. HYMAN *Invertebrates* I. v. 250 The ancestral *metazoon* would not have required a digestive sac or mouth. *Ibid.* 252 The three lowest *metazoon* phyla, the Porifera, the Cnidaria, and the Ctenophora, are commonly stated to have remained at the gastrular level of construction. 1965 B. E. FREEMAN tr. *Vandel's Biospeleol.* vii. 64 Those *Metazoon* groups which are almost exclusively marine are represented underground by very few species. 1971 *Nature* 28 May 260/1 Gravity corers are widely used for the collection of the smallest marine *metazoans* (meiofauna) from subtidal grounds.

So **metazoaic** *a.* = METAZOAN *a.*

1877 HUXLEY *Anat. Inv. Anim.* i. 47 What distinguishes the *metazoaic* aggregate is that [etc.].

metbord, -buid, metch(e, metcorn: see MEAT-BOARD, MATCH, METECORN.

mete (mi:t), *sb.*¹ Also 5 *mette*, 6 *met*, 6-7 *mett*, 7 *meate*, 7-8 *meet*. [a. OF. *mete*, *mette*, ad. L. *mēta* goal, boundary.]

†1. A goal. *Obs.*

1402 *Repl. Friar Daw Topias* in *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 86 Thou concludist this silf, and bryngest thee to the mete there I wolde have thee. 1480 CAXTON *Ovid's Met.* x. viii, He passed her and cam to the mette to fore her.

2. A boundary or limit (material or immaterial); a boundary stone or mark; *esp.* in phrase *metes and bounds* [= AF. *metes et boundes* (1325 in *Rolls Parlt.* I. 434/2)], common in legal use; also *fig.*

1471 CAXTON *Recuyell* (Sommer) 363 And fynably they were brought to so strayte *metes* and *boundes* that [etc.]. 1525 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* II. cci. [cxvii.] 615 The kynge hadde clerely gyuen to hym... the hole duchy of Acquytayne, so as it extendeth in *metes* and *lymytacions*. 1563 J. DOLMAN in *Mirr. Mag.*, *Ld. Hastings* xcii, Untimely neuer comes the liues last *mett*. 1607 NORDEN *Surv. Dial.* 1. 19 If the ditches, which are the ordinary *meeres*, *meates* and *boundes* betwene seueral mens lands, be confounded. 1768 *Conn. Col. Rec.* (1885) XIII. 52 To ascertain by *meets* and *boundes* the width of said cart-road thro' said meadow. 1818 *Cruise Digest* (ed. 2) I. 197 Dower was assigned by *metes* and *boundes*, because it was a tenancy of the heir. 1878 LANIER *Marshes of Glynn* 39 As a belt of the dawn, For a *mete* and a mark To the forest-dark. 1894 *Q. Rev.* Jan. 30 The introspective genius knows his *metes* and *boundes*.

† **mete**, *sb.*², anglicized form of MEATUS.

1460-70 *Bk. Quintessence* 16 *pe* palesye vniuersel comeþ of haboundaunce of viscosus humouris cloyngye *pe* metis of vertu animale, sensityue, and motyue.

mete (mi:t), *sb.*³ [f. METE *v.*¹; cf. MET *sb.*¹] Measure.

1768 J. ROSS *Ode loss Friend* Wks. 224 (MS.) The pow'r Of solemn Young or softer Thomson's *mete*! 1834 HOGG *Mora Campbell* 30 Noted for heroes tall and fair Of manly *mete* and noble mien. a 1871 MISS CARY *Nobility* ii. (Funk), We get back our *mete* as we measure.

mete (mi:t), *v.*¹ Inflected *meted*, *meting*. Forms: *Inf.* 1 *metan*, (*meotan*), 3, 6 *mette*, 4-6 *meet*(e), 6-7 *meat*(e), *mett*, 8 *met*, 3- *mete*. *Pa. t.* 1 *mæt*, 4-6 *mett*(e), 4-7 *met*, (4 *mat*(te), *maat*, *mete*, *me*(e)tid, 4-5 *metede*, 6 *mott*), 7- *meted*. *Pa. ppl.* 1-2 *gemeten*, 1-6 *meten*, 2-3 *imeten*, 3-6 *mett*(e), (4 *ymeten*, *metun*, 5 *metyn*, 6 *metten*, -on, *mottun*, *meated*, 7 *mete*, *dial.* 9 *metit*), 4-6 *moten*, *metid*, 4-8 (9 *dial.*) *met*, 7- *meted*. [A Com. Teut. originally str. vb.: OE. *metan* (*mæt*, *mæton*, *gemeten*) corresponds to OFris. *meta*, OS. *metan* (Du. *meten*), OHG. *mezzan* (MHG. *mezzen*, mod.G. *messen*), ON. *meta* to value (Sw. *mäta* to measure), Goth. *mitan*:—O'Veut. **met-* (:mat-: *mæt-*):—pre-Teut. **med-* (:mod-: *mēd-*) cogn. w. Gr. *μέδωμος* MEDIMN, L. *modius* bushel; other cognates are L. *meditārī* and the words cited s.v. MEDITATE.

The Teut. **met-* has no direct connexion with the synonymous L. *mētiri*; but many scholars regard the W. Indogermanic **mēd-* and *mēt-* as parallel extensions of *mē-*.

The verb was frequently conjugated weak as early as the 14th c.; the original strong inflexions did not entirely disappear until late in the 16th c.]

1. *trans.* To ascertain or determine the dimensions or quantity of; = MEASURE *v.* 2. Also with dimensions as obj. Now only *poet.* and *dial.*, exc. in allusions to Matt. vii. 2.

c 975 *Rushw. Gosp.* Matt. vii. 2 In ðæm gemete þe ge metay bið eow meten. c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gram.* xiii. (Z.) 84 Ælc þæra ðinga, þe man wiðð on wægan oððe met on fate. c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 213 Gif hit chepinge be þe me shule meten oðer weien þe [etc.]. c 1290 S. Eng. Leg. I. 244/142 þe schipmen... token þe bischope wel i-metene Ane hundred quarteres 3wete. 1382 WYCLIF *Ezek.* xl. 5 He metid [1388 *mat*] the breede of the beeldyng with oo 3erd. 1388 — *Ruth* iii. 15 He mete [1535 COVERDALE *meet*] sixe buyschels of barley. c 1420 *Chron. Vilod.* 4620 And w^t hurre fote he metede þe lengthe of þat space. c 1483 CAXTON *Dialogues* 44 Paulyn... Hath so moche moten Of corne... That he may no more for age. 1556 J. HEYWOOD *Spider & F.* xcii. 49 Our mesurs mette to other, shal to vs be mottun. 1607 *Tourneur Rev.*

Trag. II. i. Lands that were mete by the Rod. 1781 CRABBE Library 302 She... Metes the thin air and weighs the flying sound. 1805 in Chambers Pop. Poems Scot. (1862) 152 Says Tam, 'We'll hae them met; They measured just eight score o' pecks. 1865 SWINBURNE Lament. 23 No hand has meted his path.

with clause. a 1225 Ancr. R. 232 He þet meteð hu heih is pe heouene & hu deope is þe eorðe. c 1391 CHAUCER Astrol. II. §42 a, Mete how many foot ben be-tween þe too prikkis.

fig. a 1556 LD. VAUX in Parad. Dainty Dev. (1578) 7b, When I...mete in mind eache steppe youth strayed a wry. 1876 BLACKIE Songs Relig. & Life 48 All men Who...mete with kingly ken The starry-peopled sky.

b. To be the 'measure' of. poet. rare.

1844 MRS. BROWNING Drama of Exile Poems 1850 I. 52 Cast out, cast down—What word metes absolute loss?

†c. To complete the full 'measure' or amount of. Also with forth, out. Obs.

1600 FAIRFAX Tasso xv. xxxix. 274 Nor yet the time hath Titans gliding fire Met forth. 1698 FRYER Acc. E. India & P. 12 Their Wings...mete out twice their length. Ibid. 240 To Bury metes out Twelve Miles more. 1791 BURNS To Mr. Maxwell of Terraughty on his Birthday ii, This day thou metes threescore eleven.

†2. absol. or intr. To take measurements; = MEASURE v. 1 h. Obs.

1388 WYCLIF Exod. xvi. 18 Thei metiden [1382 mesurden] at the mesure gomor. c 1483 CAXTON Dialogues 16 Dame, mete well. 1530 PALSGR. 635/2, I wyll nat mete by your busshe. 1649 R. HOOGES Plain Direct. 13 A yard to mete withal.

†b. To measure distances for shooting at a mark; hence, to aim at. Obs.

1534 MORE Conf. agst. Trib. 1. Wks. 1157/2 We shal nowe meate for the shoote and consider...how farre of your arrowes are from the prik. 1588 SHAKS. L.L.L. IV. i. 134 Let the mark have a pricke in 't to meate at.

†3. trans. To mark (out) the boundary or course of; = MEASURE v. 3. Obs.

In late use prob. regarded as a derivative of METE sb.¹

c 825 Vesp. Psalter lix. 9, & gemære getelda ic meotu [Vulg. metibor]. a 1000 Cædmon's Exod. 92 (Gr.) Wicsteal metan. 1382 WYCLIF Deut. xxi. 2 The spacis of alle the cytees bi enuyroun shal be meetid from the place of the careyn. c 1440 Promp. Parv. 336/1 Meete londe, or set bowndys, meto. 1513 [see MEASURE v. 3]. 1535 COVERDALE Ps. lix. [lx.] 6, I wil deuyde Sichem, & mete out the valley of Suchoth. 1567 DRANT Horace, Ep. I. xvij. Evij, Hebrus that meteth Thracia. 1568 GRAFTON Chron. I. 96 He met out a large and great circuit of ground. 1609 SKENE Reg. Maj. 29 Command shall be giuen to the Schireif, to cause mett, and measure the samine [sc. a dowry]. 1632 HEYWOOD 1st Pt. Iron Age I. i. Wks. 1874 III. 267 Of all your flourishing line...Not one shal liue to meate your Sepulchre. a 1637 B. JONSON Sad Shepherd I. ii, And a fair dail to mete out the day. 1819 W. TENNANT Papistry Storm'd (1827) 137 The heralds had the rink-room mett, The barriers set, and lists completit.

4. To estimate the greatness or value of; to appraise; = MEASURE v. 6. arch.

In OE. also = to compare (const. wið, be).

c 888 K. ÆLFREO Boeth. xiii. §1 Ne sint hi no wið eow to metanne. 971 Blickl. Hom. 133 Se sweg was þæs Halgan Gastes be winde meten. 1382 WYCLIF 2 Cor. x. 12 We metinge, or mesuringe, vs in vs silf, and comparisownyng vs silf to vs. 1398 TREVISA Barth. De P. R. II. iv. (1495) 31 They [angels] deuyde mete and waye all mennes werkes good and euyl. c 1440 York Myst. xxiii. 116 þat goddis sone is þis, Euyng with hym mette and all myghty. 1595 SPENSER Col. Clout 365 For not by measure of her owne great mynd, And wondrous worth, she mott my simple song. 1597 SHAKS. 2 Hen. IV. iv. 77 A Patterne, or a Measure...By which his Grace must mete the liues of others. 1702 JEFFERSON Writ. (1830) III. 489 A simple measure by which every one could mete their merit. 1866 J. H. NEWMAN Gerontius §3 Spirits and men by different standards mete The less and greater in the flow of time.

†5. To traverse (a distance); = MEASURE v. 11. Also absol. or intr. (and refl.). To go, proceed. Obs.

Beowulf 1633 Ferdon forð...foldweð mæton. 1340 HAMPOLE Pr. Consc. 7695 Himself fra erth, upward met þat way, When he stey tyll heven. a 1400-50 Alexander 455 þan metis he him to Messadone. Ibid. 4803 þan metis he doun of þe mounte in-to a mirk vale. 1621 QUARLES Feast for Worms viii. G 3, A City...whose ample wall, Who vnder-takes to mete with paces, shall [etc.]. 1607 CREECH tr. Manilius III. 107 Take all that space the Sun Meets out, when every daily Round is Run.

impers. pass. a 1400-50 Alexander 374 Qwen it was metyn to þe merke þat men ware to ryst. Ibid. 564 Fra þe none tyme Till it to mydday was meten on þe morne efter.

6. (Often with out.) To apportion by measure; to assign in portions; to portion or deal out; esp. to allot (punishment, praise, reward, etc.).

Uncommon till the 19th c.; now the chief current sense, but only in literary use.

a 1300 Cursor M. 26529 [Christ] þat metes ilk man his mede. a 1600 MONTGOMERIE Misc. Poems ii. 23 Thou...mett thame moonshyn ay for meill. 1676 TOWERSON Decalogue 463 Our recreations should be meted by smaller portions. 1721 RAMSAY Tartana 263 When beauty's to be judg'd without a veil, And not its powers met out as by retail, But wholesale. 1798 MALTHEUS Popul. (1817) I. 278 The food of the country would be meted out...in the smallest shares that could support life. 1842 TENNYSON Ulysses 3, I mete and dole Unequal laws unto a savage race. 1858 CARLYLE Fredk. Gt. iv. viii. (1872) II. 17 His very sleep was stingily meted out to him. 1878 H. M. STANLEY Dark Cont. II. xiii. 382 What punishment shall I mete to this thief?

†mete, v.² Obs. Forms: Inf. 1 mætan, 3-6 mete, 4 meete(n), 6 meit. Pa. t. 1 mætte, 1-5 mete, 3 matte, 3-5 mette, 3-6 mett, 3-7 met. Pa. pple. 3

immet, 3-4 met, 4 mete, 4-5 ymet. [OE. mætan wk. vb.; not found outside English.]

1. impers. me mette: it occurred to me in a dream; I dreamt. Also with sb., as me mette sveuen, I dreamt a dream.

The analogy of ON, draum dreyndi mik (see OREAM v.² 3) suggests taking sveuen (or equivalent sb.) as accus. and the vb. as impers.; on the other hand, the sb. may be the nom. and the vb. may have the meaning 'to occur to (a person) in a dream'.

c 1000 ÆLFRIC Gen. xxxvii. 5 Witodlice hit gelamp þæt hine mætte. c 1000 — Deut. xiii. 1 Gif ænið witega...sege þæt him mætte swefen. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 4140 At tyme of midnigt of þe niht him mette a greuous cas. ? a 1366 CHAUCER Rom. Rose 26 Me mette swiche a swevening, That lykede me wonders wel. c 1385 — L.G.W. Prol. 210 Me mette how I lay in the medewe thoo. 1393 LANGL. P. Pl. C. vi. 109 Thenne mette [v.r. mete] me moche more þan ich byfore tolde Of þe mater þat ich mette fyrst on maluerne hullen. a 1400-50 Alexander 422 Quen he wro3t had his will þen wretly him metis, þat he bowes to hire belechiste. a 1643 W. CARTWRIGHT Ordinary II. ii. (1651) 26 All night me met eke that I was at Kirke. [The speaker is 'Robert Moth, an Antiquary'.]

2. trans. To dream (a dream, that something happened, etc.).

c 1000 Sax. Leechd. III. 176 Gyf man mete þæt he fela gosa hæbbe. c 1290 S. Eng. Leg. I. 281/104 Seint Domenic matte...þæt seint petur him bi-tok Ane staf. 13... Seuyng Sag. (W.) 2063 Ich mot mete a sweuen to-night. c 1381 CHAUCER Parl. Foules 104 The louere met he hath his lady wonne. c 1430 Hymns Virg. 81 Al þat we hæue lyued heere, It is but as a dream y-met. 1513 DOUGLAS Æneis II. v. 36 The first quiet Of nature sleip...Stelis on fordovertit mortale creaturis, And in thair swewynnis metis quent figuris. c 1570 Pride & Lowl. (1841) 65, I...mused of these matters that I mett.

3. intr. To dream (of).

a 1300 K. Horn 1522 (Camb. MS.) þæt niht horn gan swete, And heuie for to mete Of Rymenhild his make. 1393 LANGL. P. Pl. C. xii. 167 In a wynkyng ich worth and wonderliche ich mette. c 1430 Syr Gener. (Roxb.) 6567 Al niht I hæue of him met.

Hence i-met ppl. a.

a 1225 Juliana 74 Ant as imet sweuen aswindeð hire murhðen.

†mete, v.³ Obs. [OE. mætan; not found outside Eng.] trans. and intr. To paint, design.

c 1000 ÆLFRIC Gram. xxviii. (Z.) 174 Pingo ic mete. c 1200 ORMIN 1047 þe33 hæffenn liceness metted Off Cherubyn. c 1250 Gen. & Ex. 2701 He carf...Two likenesses, so grauen & meten [etc.].

mete: see MATE a., MEAT, MEET, MET.

†metecorn. Obs. Also 4 mette-, 5 met-. [OE., f. mete MEAT sb. + CORN¹.] An allowance (properly, of corn) made to servants, to inmates of a hospital, etc.

1050 in Thorpe Charters (1865) 580 Ilk hadde his...metecu & his metecorn. 1320 Rolls of Parl. I. 367/1 Stipendia & metecorn, ac cetera debita seruentium in monasterio predicto. 1385-6 Durham Acc. Rolls (Surtees) 391 Tribus seruentibus apud le Hough pro le metecorn. 1402-3 Ibid. 218 Pro frumento et pecunia datis pro metkorn hominibus de hospitalibus de Witton et de Maudelens. c 1440 Promp. Parv. 335/2 Mete corne, panicum. 1522-3 Durham Acc. Rolls (Surtees) 255 Pro le metecorn sowlsilver et aliis necessariis. [1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey).]

†mete-custi, a. Obs. Also -cousti. [f. MEAT sb. + CUSTI a., liberal.] Liberal with food, hospitable.

c 1205 LAY. 19932 He wes mete-custi [c 1275 mete-cousti]. Ibid. 23257.

meted ('mi:tɪd), ppl. a. [f. METE v.¹ + -ED¹.] Measured; apportioned.

1775 ASH, Meted, measured, reduced to a measure. 1887 MORRIS Odys. xi. 185 In peace Telemachus dwelleth, and metted feasts doth he share.

meteer, obs. form of METRE.

†metefetill. Obs. [OE. metefætels: see MEAT sb. and FETLES.] A cupboard for food.

c 1000 ÆLFRIC Gloss. in Wr.-Wülcker 107/5 Sitarchia, metefætels, uel scaetcod. c 1440 Promp. Parv. 335/2 Metefetyl [printed metesytel], to keep in mete [Pynson mete fetyll or almetry], cibulum.

†metegift, a. Obs. [f. mete MEAT sb. + ? GIFT. (The formation of the second element is obscure.) Cf. MEAT-GIVER.] Hospitable.

a 1400 R. Brunne's Chron. Wace (Rolls) 4076 (Petyt MS.), & metegift man viandoure [Lamb. MS. & lyberal man, & vyaundour].

†metekin. Obs. Also 3 mætecun. [f. mete MEAT sb. + KIN sb.¹.] Kind of food; provision.

c 1200 ORMIN 8645 þin Laferrd Godd Allmahhtiz wat...þatt nafe icc nohht off metekin Till me. c 1205 LAY. 941 þat...he us zeue...al his beste mæte cun.

metel ('mi:təl). Also 6 methel. [a. mod.L. methel, a. Arab. jauz māpil (where jauz means 'nut'). Cf. F. noix met(h)elle 'thorn-apple' (Cotgr.), métel = sense b (Littré).] †a. methel nut, nut methel: a narcotic fruit or seed described by Avicenna as resembling a nut covered with small spines, and also as similar to nux vomica; probably the Thorn-apple, Datura Stramonium. Obs. b. In the form metel, applied

by Linnæus as the specific name of the Hairy Thorn-apple, Datura Metel, and hence sometimes used as the Eng. name of that plant.

1528 PAYNEL Salerne's Regim. (1541) 63 The nutte methel which, as Auicen saythe, is venomous, wherfore hit sleeth. 1568 TURNER Herbal III. 49 Of the nutte called the vomiting nutt, and of the nut of Methel. The vomiting nut and the Methel are not in al poyntes vnylke... Matthiolus writeth that the flat nuttes like litle cheses which haue ben solde hytherto: for vomiting nuttes are nuttes methel, and they that haue bene hytherto vsed for methel nuttes are the righte nuxes vomicae. 1597 GERARDE Herbal II. lvii. 278 The first of these Thorne apples may be called in Latin Stramonia, and Pomum or Malum spinosum... of Serapio and others it is thought to be Nux methel: Serapio in his 375. chapter saith, that Nux methel is like vnto Nux vomica. 1753 CHAMBERS Cycl. Supp., Metel, the name of a sort of nux vomica, of the same shape with the common kind, but somewhat larger. 1887 MOLONEY Forestry W. Afr. 395 Metel or Hairy Thorn Apple.

meteles: see METELS and MEATLESS.

†meteline. Obs. [f. METE v.¹ + LINE sb.¹. Cf. Du. meetlijn.] A measuring line.

1535 COVERDALE 2 Chron. iv. 2 A metelyne of thirtie cubites. 1583 GOLOING Calvin on Deut. xi. 63 Hee...hath stretched out his meeteline to appoint euyer people their country to dwell in.

†metels. Obs. Also meteles, -is, -us, meetel(e)s, metals. [f. METE v.² + -ELS.] A dream.

1340 Ayenb. 165 Ydelnesse be bysyhede. Vor pise bysyhedes byep ase meteles. 1362 LANGL. P. Pl. A. VIII. 131 Musyng on þis Meeteles [v.r. metelis, 1393 C. x. 297 meteles] A myle wei Ich zeode. 1382 WYCLIF Acts ii. 17 3oure eldris schulen dreme meetels.

metely, obs. form of MEETLY a. and adv.

metembryo (mɛ'tɛmbriə). [f. META- + EMBRYO.] The gastrula stage of a metazoon.

1887 HYATT in Proc. Boston Soc. Nat. Hist. 397 The proper name for these stages would...be Metembryo, in allusion to the fact that the ovum at this stage is probably essentially a Metazoon.

Hence metembryonic a., 'of or pertaining to a metembryo' (Cent. Dict. 1890).

metempiric (mɛtɛm'pɪrɪk). [f. META- + EMPIRIC.]

Introduced, together with the related words, by G. H. Lewes in 1874.]

1. (Also metempirics with sing. construction: cf. metaphysic, metaphysics.) The philosophy of things that lie outside the sphere of knowledge derived from experience.

The writers quoted differ greatly in their application of the term, but the question between them is what is meant by 'experience'; the definition given above would be accepted on both sides.

1874 LEWES Probl. Life & Mind Ser. 1. I. 18 Metempirics sweeps out of this region in search of the otherness of things. a 1881 A. BARRATT Phys. Metempiric xi. (1883) 130 Any metempiric which does more than numerically multiply, or vary in degree, existence such as we have it in experience, or which postulates beings whose qualities bear no resemblance to those of experience, must be at once rejected.

2. One who believes in or supports metempirical philosophy; a metempiricist.

a 1881 A. BARRATT Phys. Metempiric iii. (1883) 19 Every man who believes in the consciousness of his fellows—every man who uses the word 'we'—is a Metempiric. 1882 in OGILVIE, and in later Dicts.

metempirical (mɛtɛm'pɪrɪkəl), a. [f. META- + EMPIRICAL.] Pertaining to matters outside the range of knowledge derived from experience. Also, of opinions and their advocates: Maintaining the validity of concepts and beliefs based otherwise than on experience.

1874 LEWES Probl. Life & Mind Ser. 1. I. 17 If then the Empirical designates the province we include within the range of Science, the province we exclude may fitly be styled the Metempirical. a 1881 A. BARRATT Phys. Metempiric ii. (1883) 17 The simplest Metempirical assumption, and one made by every man, is that there is a Metempirical existence, that he and his own experience are not all that has ever existed. 1888 Athenæum 11 Feb. 184 It appropriated for empiricism doctrines hitherto the special property of metempirical schools.

Hence metem'pirically adv., in a metempirical sense or manner.

1884 Spectator 2 Feb. 161 Every atom...is... 'metempirically', as he [sc. Barratt] calls it—a centre of consciousness.

metempiricism (mɛtɛm'pɪrɪsɪz(ə)m). [f. METEMPIRIC + -ISM.] Metempirical philosophy. 1882 in OGILVIE.

metempiricist (mɛtɛm'pɪrɪsɪst). [Formed as prec. + -IST.] = METEMPIRIC sb. 2.

1874 LEWES Probl. Life & Mind Ser. 1. I. 28 note, The distinction between the empiricist and metempiricist. 1874 — in Contemp. Rev. XXIV. 689 This is the empirical standpoint. It is of course disputed by metempiricists.

metem'psychic, a. rare. [f. METEMPSYCHOSIS after psychic.] Pertaining to metempsychosis.

1886 LAOY BURTON Arab. Nts. (Abr. ed.) I. Foreword 7 A reminiscence of some by-gone metempsychic life in the distant Past.

† **metempsychize**, *v.* *Obs.* [f. METEMPSYCHOSIS + -IZE.] = METEMPSYCHOSE *v.*

1618 *Barnevelt's Apol. Ded. Aiv, Lest I also..* be commanded.. to metempsychize and turne my selfe into a Swaine.

metempsychosial, *a.* [f. METEMPSYCHOS-IS + -AL.] Of the nature of metempsychosis.

1848 *Tait's Mag. XV. 704* Composed, or metempsychosial immortality, is one of the pivots of the system of harmony.

† **metempsychose**, *sb.* *Obs.* [a. F. *métempsychose* (Charron, 16th c.), ad. late L. *metempsychōsis*.] = METEMPSYCHOSIS.

1630 LENNARD tr. *Charron's Wisd.* (1658) 32 The Metempsychose and transanation of Pythagoras. 1786 HAN. MORE *Bas Bleu* 161 And he, who wilder studies chose [might] Find here a new metempsychose.

metempsychose (mɛtɛmp'sɪkəʊs), *v.* Also 7 **metempseuc(h)ose**, -psuchose. [f. METEMPSYCHOS-IS.] *trans.* To transfer or translate (a soul) from one body to another. Also *transf.* and *fig.* Hence **metempsychosed** *ppl. a.*

1594 W. PERCY *Coelia* (1877) 15 To other bodies of like sympathie, Thou art the last of these Metemp'schosed. a 1634 RANDOLPH *To Mr. Feltham* 10 When minds change oftner then the Greek could dream, That made the Metempseucos'd soule his theame. 1651 BIGGS *New Disp. Pref.* 5 It is great pity she [sc. England] should.. thereby have her metempseucos'd Genius transmigrate into another People. a 1678 MARVELL *Loyal Scot* 167 Wks. (Grosart) I. 222 Lest in time he were Metemp'schosed to some Scotch Presbyter. 1843 *Fraser's Mag.* XXVIII. 277 Their passion.. having, in the meantime, metempsychosed itself into a platonisation.

† **metempsychosial**, *a.* *Obs.* [Formed as prec. + -ICAL.] Relating to metempsychosis.

1622 'JACK DAWE' *Vox Graculi* 38 All Metempsychosial coniectures. 1905 W. J. LOCKE *Morals M. Ordeyne* xviii. 217, I have bemused myself with gnostic and metempsychosial speculations.

metempsychosis (mɛtɛmp'sɪkəʊsɪs). *Pl.* -oses (-əʊsɪz). Also 6 **metempsychosis**, 7 **metempsychosis**, **metempsychosis**, **metempsychosis**, 7-8 **metempsychosis**. [Late L. *metempsychōsis*, a. Gr. *μετεψύχωσις*, formed on the analogy of other nouns of action from *μετα-* META- + *ἐν* in + *ψυχή* soul. Cf. F. *métempsychose*. Formerly often stressed *metem'psychosis*: cf. *metamorphosis*.]

Transmigration of the soul; passage of the soul from one body to another; chiefly, the transmigration of the soul of a human being or animal at or after death into a new body (whether of the same or a different species), a tenet of the Pythagoreans and certain Eastern religions, esp. Buddhism.

c 1590 MARLOWE *Faust.* (1604) F 2b, Ah Pythagoras *metem su cossis* [sic] were that true, This soule should flie from me, and I be change Vnto some brutish beast. 1591 JAS. I *Furies* 1059, *Poet. Exerc.* E 3b, The Fond Metempsychosis strange. 1606 DEKKER *News from Hell Non-Dram. Wks.* (Grosart) II. 103 Into whose soule (if euer there were a Pithagorean Metempsychosis). 1659 T. PECKE *Parnassi Puerp.* 2 Suppose Pythagoras the white did kiss, When he talkt of a Metempsychosis. 1661 A. BROME *To Mr. J. B. Poems* 111 How great a joy 'twould be, how great a bliss, If we could have a *Metempsychosis*! 1682 SIR T. BROWNE *Chr. Mor.* III. § 23 Dream not of any kind of Metempsychosis or transanation, but into thine own body, and that after a long time, and then also unto wail or bliss, according to thy first and fundamental Life. 1757 J. H. GROSE *Voy. E. Indies* 297 Their belief of the Metempsychosis makes them [Gentooes] extend it to every animated creature. a 1862 BUCKLE *Misc. Wks.* (1872) I. 330 In the oldest Hindoo book we find the metempsychosis into animals.

b. transf. and fig.

1619 PURCHAS *Microcosmus* lix. 593 If.. it [Athens] be there sunke into the ground, and be by some Metempsychosis reuiued in England. a 1834 COLERIDGE *Shaks. Notes* (1849) 25 Follow the wandering spirit of poetry through its various metempsychoses, and consequent metamorphoses. 1864 LOWELL *Fireside Trav.* 298 Departed empire has a metempsychosis, if nothing else has.

metempsychosist (mɛtɛmp'sɪkəʊsɪst). [f. METEMPSYCHOS-IS + -IST. Cf. F. *métempsychosiste*.] One who believes in metempsychosis.

1834 J. WHITE *Let. in Mrs. Gordon 'Chr. North'* xiv. (1879) 390 Have you ever thought of making Hogg a metempsychosist? what a famous description he would give of his feelings when he was a whale.. or a tiger [etc.]. 1885 MRS. LYNN LINTON C. *Kirkland* I. vii. 198 She was.. in a sense a metempsychosist, and believed that we had all known each other in another life—all of us who loved in this.

metempsychosize (mɛtɛmp'sɪkəʊsɪz), *v.* [f. as prec. + -IZE.] *trans.* = METEMPSYCHOSE *v.*

a 1843 SOUTHEY *Doctor* ccxii. (1847) VII. 135 If Rhadamanthus and his colleagues.. had.. sewed him [Izaak Walton] metempsychosized into a frog, to the arming iron, with a fine needle and silk, with only one stitch.

|| **metemptosis** (mɛtɛmp'təʊsɪs). [mod.L., f. Gr. *μετά* after + *ἐμπτῶσις*, n. of action of *ἐμπτῶν* to fall in or upon. In F. *métemptose*.] The solar equation necessary to prevent the calendar new

moon from happening a day too late. (The opposite of *proemptosis*.)

1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl. s.v.*, By the metemptosis, a bissextile is suppressed each one hundred thirty four years, that is, three times in four hundred years.

† **meten**, *ppl. a.* Also **meetēn**. [Strong pa. pple. of *METE v.* 1] Measured.

c 1375 *Cursor M.* 7332 (Fairf.) He [Saul] was heyer þen any man large bi a meten span. 16.. *Will Stewart & John xvii.* in *Child Ballads* II. 434/1 And as they did come home againe—I-wis itt was a meetēn mile.

metencephalon (mɛtɛn'sɛfəlɒn). *Anat.* Also **metencephal**. [mod.L., f. Gr. *μετά* after + *ἐγκεφαλ-ος* brain, f. *ἐν* in + *κεφαλή* head.] *a.* In Huxley's use: The cerebellum with the pons Varolii. *b.* 'The posterior division of the third, or posterior primary, cerebral vesicle. It corresponds with the medulla oblongata, the fourth ventricle, and the auditory nerve' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1890).

1871 HUXLEY *Anat. Vert.* 57. 1876 *Quain's Anat.* (ed. 8) II. 755 Metencephalon. Medulla Oblongata, Fourth Ventricle, Auditory nerve.. afterbrain. 1882 WILDER & GAGE *Anat. Techn.* 419 Note the lateral expansion of the myelon to form the metencephalon (medulla). 1889 *Buck's Handbk. Med. Sci.* VIII. 123/2 Metencephal.

Hence **metencephalic** *a.*, of or pertaining to the metencephalon.

1890 *Century Dict.* 1899 *Proc. Zool. Soc.* 1024 The metencephalic fossa of the Pygopodes.

|| **metensarcosis** (mɛtɛnsɑ:kəʊsɪs). [f. Gr. *μετα-* (denoting change) + *ἐνσάρκωσις* (f. *ἐν* in + *σάρξ* flesh), after *metensomatosis*: see -OSIS.] The transference of the flesh of one body to another.

1875 A. W. WARD *Hist. Dram. Lit.* II. 589 note, Almeria's offer to clothe the rotten bones of her (supposedly) dead lover with her own flesh—a species of metensarcosis altogether original.

|| **metensomatosis** (mɛtɛnsəʊmə'təʊsɪs). Also 7 **metensomatosis**. [mod.L., a. Gr. *μετεσσωμάτωσις* (Clement of Alexandria), f. *μετα-* (denoting change) + *ἐνσωμάτωσις* (f. *ἐν* in + *σῶμα*-τ-, *σῶμα* body): see -OSIS.]

a. Re-embodiment (of the soul). *b.* 'The transference of the elements of one body into another body and their conversion into its substance, as by decomposition and assimilation' (Ogilvie 1882).

1630 LORD *Banians* 51 Plato and Pythagoras that have name for defending this Metempsychosis or Metensomatosis. 1865 FARRAR *Chap. Lang.* iv. 50 Man's body.. is composed of the very same materials.. which constitute the inorganic world.. and which may serve in endless metensomatosis for we know not what organisms yet to come. 1890 *Contemp. Rev.* LVII. 262 The leading doctrine of Buddhism is the theory of metensomatosis.

|| **metenteron** (mɛ'tɛntərən). *Biol.* [mod.L., f. Gr. *μετά* after + ENTERON.] The enteron (or alimentary canal) in any modification of its primitive form. Hence **metenteronic** *a.* (in recent Dicts.).

1877 RAY LANKESTER in *Q. J. J. Microsc. Sci.* XVII. 419 Digestive Sac or Metenteron. *Ibid.* 428 When once the cælom is accomplished as a cavity definitely shut off from the 'metenteron'—the name we now give to what remains of the archenteron.

meteor ('mi:tɪə(r)). Also 6 **metior**, 6-7 **meteore**, 7 **meator**, **meatu(a)re**, **meteour**. [ad. mod.L. *meteōrum*, a. Gr. *μετέωρον* in pl. = atmospheric phenomena, subst. use of *μετέωρος* raised, lofty, 'sublimis', f. *μετα-* META- + *ἔωρ-* ablaut-var. of the root of *ἀεῖρω* to lift up. Cf. F. *météore* (13-14th c.), It. *meteora*, Sp., Pg. *meteoro*.]

1. Any atmospheric phenomenon. Now chiefly confined to technical use.

Atmospheric phenomena were formerly often classed as *aerial* or *airy* meteors (winds), *aqueous* or *watery* meteors (rain, snow, hail, dew, etc.), *luminous* meteors (the aurora, rainbow, halo, etc.), and *igneous* or *fiery* meteors (lightning, shooting stars, etc.).

1471 RIPLEY *Comp. Alch. Ep.* iii. in Ashm. *Theat. Chem. Brit.* (1652) 111 In the boke of Meteors. 1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 352 Hoare frostes.. and such like colde meteors. 1602 ROWLANDS *Tis Merrie when Gossips meete* 13 A vicious man is like a fyre Meature, Which shewes farre off a terror to the eye. 1604 JAS. I *Counterbl.* (Arb.) 104 Vapours.. are.. turned into raine and such other watery Meteors. 1659 STANLEY *Hist. Philos., Epicurus* (1687) 902/1 These are the aerial Meteors.. We shall begin with the Clouds. 1857 S. P. HALL in *Merc. Marine Mag.* (1858) V. 10 The centre of the meteor [a cyclone] passing to the southward of the island. 1866 WHITTIER *Snow-Bound* 46 In starry flake, and pellicle, All day the hoary meteor fell. 1905 *Edin. Rev.* Jan. 220 It is therefore incumbent on him to study the nature of these meteors [typhoons].

2. *spec. a.* A luminous body seen temporarily in the sky, and supposed to belong to a lower region than that of the heavenly bodies; a fireball or shooting star (in the 17th c. also † a comet).

In its modern restricted use, the term may be scientifically defined to mean: A small mass of matter from celestial space, rendered luminous by the heat engendered by collision with the earth's atmosphere.

1593 SHAKS. *Rich. II.* II. iv. 9 And Meteors fright the fixed Starrs of Heauen. 1608 D. T[UVIL] *Ess. Pol. & Mor.* 90

The difference betweene a starre, and a Meteor. 1609 ARMIN *Maid of More-Cl.* (1880) 96 Pine let me in them, if the Sonne of hope Shine as a troubled meatuare in the sky. a 1625 FLETCHER *Hum. Lieut.* iv. viii, I am above your hate, as far above it, .. As the pure Stars are from the muddy meators. 1667 MILTON *P.L.* I. 537 Th' Imperial Ensign.. Shon like a Meteor streaming to the Wind. 1680 EVELYN *Diary* 12 Dec., I saw a meteor of an obscure bright colour, very much in shape like the blade of a sword. 1695 PRIOR *Eng. Ballad on Taking Namur* xii, If thou hadst dubb'd thy star a meteor, That did but blaze, and rove, and die. 1750 *Phil. Trans.* XLVII. 3 A meteor was seen at Norwich by thousands of people. 1819 S. ROGERS *Hum. Life* 35 And such is Human Life; .. It glimmers like a meteor and is gone. 1878 NEWCOMB *Pop. Astron.* III. v. 388 The varied phenomena of aërolites, meteors, shooting-stars.

b. Applied to other luminous appearances, as the aurora borealis, the ignis fatuus, etc.

1592 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* III. v. 13 Yond light is not daylight, .. It is some Meteor that the Sun exhales. 1783 HEY in *Phil. Trans.* LXXX. 39 A species of that kind of meteor called aurora borealis. 1786 tr. *Beckford's Vathek* 176 Those phosphoric meteors that glimmer by night in places of interment. 1847 LYTTON *Lucretia* II. Epil. III. 295 You may enlighten the clod, but the meteor still must feed on the marsh. 1868 FARRAR *Silence & V.* II. (1875) 4 That he may plunge after the delusive meteor which flickers hither and thither over the marsh of death.

† *c. next the meteors*: high up. *Obs. rare*—1.

1638 BAKER tr. *Balzac's Lett.* (vol. III.) 49, I always find you in the chamber next to the Meteors; which high region I conceive you have chosen, that you may be the nearer to take the inspirations of heaven.

d. loosely. A meteoroid.

1884 *Leisure Hour* Nov. 681/1 To the meteors which thus move in streams the appropriate designation meteoroids has recently been given. 1903 A. R. WALLACE *Man's Place in Universe* vi. 119 Collisions of meteors within each swarm or cloud would produce luminous nebulosity.

3. *transf. and fig.* (from sense 2 a).

1590 SHAKS. *Com. Err.* IV. ii. 6 His hearts Meteors tilting in his face. 1643 SIR T. BROWNE *Relig. Med.* I. § 13 The Devils do know Thee, but those damned meteors Build not Thy Glory, but confound Thy Creatures. 1752 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 208 ¶ 3, I have seen the Meteors of fashion rise and fall. 1769 G. WHITE *Selborne* (1789) 70 Th' impatient damsel hung her lamp on high: True to the signal, by love's meteor led, Leander hasten'd to his Hero's bed.

† *4. pl.* A study of or a treatise on meteors. *Obs.*

1594 PLAT *Jewell-ho.* II. 40 Neither out of Aristotles physics.. nor Garceus meteors, nor out of any of the olde philosophicall Fathers, &c. 1604 E. G[RIMSTONE] *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* III. xiv. 162 This second opinion is true.. not so much for the reasons which the Philosophers give in their Meteors, as [etc.]. 1656 EARL MONM. tr. *Boccalini's Advts. fr. Parnass.* 257 Apollo some months ago.. made Ptolemy, that prince of cosmographers, the chairman.. to whom he gave Aristotle for his companion in Meteors, Euclid in the Mathematicks [etc.].

5. A name for a confection (see quot.).

1827 G. A. JARRIN *Ital. Confectioner* (ed. 3) 105 Meteors. Three whites of Eggs, 1lb. Sugar, made into Syrup, and any Essence you please.

6. *attrib. and Comb.* *a.* Simple attrib., as *meteor-field*, *-fire*, *-light*, *-shower*; *meteor-like* adj. and adv. *b.* obj., as *meteor-breathing*, *-eclipsing* adjs. *c.* instrumental, as *meteor-blazoned*, *-lighted* adjs. *d.* Special combs.: **meteor bumper** *Astronautics*, a structure on the outside of a spacecraft that serves to protect it from the impacts of meteoroids; **meteor-cloud**, 'a cloud-like train left by a meteor in the upper air' (*Cent. Dict.* 1890), also 'an expanse of space thickly studded with meteors or meteoric particles' (*Cassell's Encycl. Dict.* 1885); **meteor-current**, 'the current or stream of meteors moving together in the same orbit' (*Ibid.*); **meteor-dust**, matter in a state of fine division, supposed to be diffused through interstellar space; **meteor-powder**, a powdered-up alloy which is mixed with steel to form *meteor-steel*; **meteor-spectroscopy**, the spectroscopic observation of meteors; **meteor-spectrum**, the spectrum produced by the light from a meteor; **meteor-steel**, an alloyed steel with a wavy appearance, resembling Damascus steel; **meteor-stone** = *meteoric stone* (see METEORIC 3); also *fig.*; **meteor-streak**, a streak of light left behind by a meteor after it has disappeared; **meteor-stream** = *meteor-current*; **meteor-swarm**, -system, an aggregation of meteoroids pursuing the same orbit; **meteor trail**, a bright streak of ionized gas formed by a meteor passing through the upper atmosphere, which can provide a reflector for radio communication.

1813 SCOTT *Trierm.* III. xiv, No misty phantom of the air, No *meteor-blazon'd show was there. 1819 SHELLEY *Prometh. Unb.* II. iii. 3 The mighty portal, Like a volcano's *meteor-breathing chasm. 1951 *J. Brit. Interplanetary Soc.* X. 275 For space station lifetimes of more than one year, it is concluded that either a heavily-armoured hull or a *meteor bumper will be required. 1960 *Aeroplane* XCVIII. 680/2 Dorsey described the space-laboratory as a double shell, three compartment, cylinder with convex end domes. The outer shell, made of beryllium, would serve as a 'meteor bumper' and thermal shield. 1962 F. I. ORDWAY et al. *Basic Astronautics* xi. 450 A double-wall meteor bumper in which the outer wall serves to break up the impacting meteor. 1870 *Rep. Brit. Assoc.* 76 The *meteor-currents.. will shortly be supplemented [etc.]. 1869 HUXLEY *Lay Sermon* xi. (1870) 273 Sir W. Thomson.. shows

that *meteor-dust.. would account for the remainder of retardation. 1819 SHELLY *Prometh. Unb.* iv. 5 For the sun .. Hastes, in *meteor-eclipsing array. 1718 BLACKMORE *Alfred* x. (1723) 343 Their peaks survey the *Meteor-Fields below. 1753 MASON *Elegy to Yng. Noblem.* 23 The Muse full oft pursues a *meteor fire. 1804 CHARLOTTE SMITH *Conversations*, etc. I. 178 False *meteor-lights their steps entice. 1795 SOUTHEY *Joan of Arc* II. 149 Upon the topmost height the Maiden saw A *meteor-lighted dome. a 1631 DONNE *Calme* 22 We can nor lost friends, nor sought foes recover, But *meteorlike, save that wee move not, hover. 1646 CRASHAW *Musick's Duel* 137 The lute .. Whose flourish (meteor-like) doth curl the aire With flash of high-borne fancies. 1813 BYRON *Giaour* vii, As meteor-like thou glidest by. 1827 *Repert. Patent Invent.* III. 206 The mixture .. we call *meteor powder. 1877 G. F. CHAMBERS *Astron.* ix. iii. (ed. 3) 798 Another *meteor shower of great importance occurs annually on August 10. 1881 HERSCHEL in *Nature* XXIV. 507 Some *meteor-spectrum observations, which .. unfold some of the most important results arrived at in *meteor-spectroscopy since its commencement in the year 1866. 1827 *Repert. Patent Invent.* III. 205 This said alloyed steel we [the patentees] call *meteor steel. 1822 MOORE *Mem.* (1853) IV. 153 One of those *meteor-stones which generate themselves so unaccountably in the high atmosphere of his fancy. 1869 *Rep. Brit. Assoc.* 216 Certain persistent *meteor-streaks determined by Professor Newton in the United States, on the 14th of November last. 1877 G. F. CHAMBERS *Astron.* x. ii. (ed. 3) 835 The incalculable number of *meteor-streams that must exist in the solar system. *Ibid.*, The only *meteor-systems whose orbits have been determined travel on the same orbits with well-known comets. 1930 R. H. BAKER *Astron.* vi. 246 (caption) *Meteor trail. 1935 — *Introd. Astron.* ix. 195 It is estimated that a single observer can see an average of ten meteor trails in the course of an hour on clear, moonless nights. 1958 *Jrnl. Atmospheric & Terrestrial Physics* XII. 329 At an early stage it became apparent that reflections from meteor trails play an important part in v.h.f. ionospheric forward scattering. 1968 *Radio Communication Handbk.* (ed. 4) xii. 17/2 There are times when the more orthodox modes of propagation fail to provide a satisfactory means of communication and one or other of the various forms of propagation by scatter may then offer a useful alternative: these include tropospheric scatter, ionospheric scatter .. and meteor-trail scatter.

7. Passing into *adj.* = a. Blazing or flashing like a meteor.

a 1711 KEN *Hymns Evang.* Poet. Wks. 1721 I. 88 A Crown of meteor-stars adorn'd his Head, All calculated for exciting Dread. 1765 BEATTIE *Judgm. Paris* xlix, Fate scatters lightning from thy meteor-shield. 1786 BURNS *Vision* II. xviii, Misled by Fancy's meteor-ray. 1799 CAMPBELL *Pleas. Hope* I. 59 With meteor-standard to the winds unfurl'd. 1801 — *Ye Mariners* iv, The meteor flag of England Shall yet terrific burn. 1810 *Associate Minstrels* 88 For thee his glowing torch did Genius fire:— Who now its meteor-brightness shall recal? 1864 BROWNING *Abt Vogler* iv, Meteor-moons, balls of blaze.

b. Of short duration, passing rapidly, transient.

1803 BEDDOES *Hygëia* x. 49 With the help of this scaffolding, his castles run up into the air with meteor rapidity. 1811 W. R. SPENCER *Poems* 49 Can bid the meteor-forms of mem'ry last. 1813 SHELLY *Q. Mab* IV. 101 The meteor-happiness, that shuns his grasp. 1902 A. LANG *Hist. Scot.* II. xiii. 394 Bothwell's meteor course was run.

meteorette (mi:tə'ret). [f. METEOR + -ETTE.] A small meteor.

1876 *Gentl. Mag.* XVI. 552 Specks flitting like meteoresses over the crests of the billows.

meteoric (mi:t'brɪk), *a.* [Partly ad. med.L. *meteōric-us* ('elevatus, attentus', Du Cange), f. Gr. *μετέωρος* (see METEOR); partly f. METEOR + -IC. Cf. F. *météorique*.]

† 1. a. Pertaining to the region of mid-air. b. *nonce-use.* Elevated, lofty. *Obs.*

a 1631 DONNE *Lett.* (1651) 46 Our nature is Meteorique, we respect (because we partake so) both earth and heaven. 1832 S. TURNER *Sacr. Hist.* I. i. 14 note (tr. Diodorus Siculus), The fiery particles ascended to the most meteoric or highest regions [Gr. *πρὸς τοὺς μετεωροτάτους τόμους*].

2. a. Of or pertaining to the atmosphere or its phenomena; meteorological, atmospheric.

1830 HERSCHEL *Stud. Nat. Phil.* III. iii. (1851) 286 The action of meteoric agents, rain, wind, frost, &c. 1834 MRS. SOMERVILLE *Connex. Phys. Sci.* xxvi. (1849) 299 Wind, rain, snow, fog, and the other meteoric phenomena. 1856-64 THOMAS *Med. Dict.*, *Meteor.* .. Applied .. to waters which accrue from condensation of the vapours suspended in the atmosphere. 1965 G. J. WILLIAMS *Econ. Geol. N.Z.* viii. 94/2 Morgan (1924) had difficulty in visualizing how meteoric solutions could descend to the depth at which veins have been found. 1969 C. OLLIER *Volcanoes* II. 17 The water emitted by hot springs is usually of meteoric origin, that is derived from rain, and only a very minor part is likely to be derived from magma.

b. *Bot.* Dependent upon atmospheric conditions (see *quots.*).

1789 E. DARWIN *Bot. Gard.* II. 62 note, Linneus .. divides them first into meteoric flowers, which .. are expanded sooner or later, according to the cloudiness, moisture, or pressure of the atmosphere. 2d, *Tropical* flowers .. 3d, *Equinoctial* flowers. 1849 J. H. BALFOUR *Man. Bot.* § 484 Many flowers, or heads of flowers, do not open during cloudy or rainy weather, and have been called meteoric. 1857 BERKELEY *Cryptog. Bot.* § 226 That a large portion of them [sc. fungi] are dependent entirely on matters contained in the air, and in consequence that many are essentially meteoric.

3. a. Of, pertaining to, or derived from meteors; consisting of meteors. *meteoric stone* = METEORITE.

1812 SIR H. DAVY *Chem. Philos.* 424 In all the meteoric stones that have been examined it is remarkable that the iron is alloyed by from 1.5 to 17 per cent. of nickel. 1822 FARADAY *Exp. Res.* xvi. (1859) 70 Specimens of meteoric

iron. 1835 OLMSTED in *Jrnl. Franklin Instit.* XVI. 374 On the morning of the 13th of November, there was a slight repetition of the *Meteor Shower*, which presented so remarkable a spectacle on the corresponding morning of 1833. 1842 DICKENS *Amer. Notes* viii, Like something meteoric that has fallen down from the moon. 1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* I. xxxi. 428 The annual meteoric shower. 1869 *Rep. Brit. Assoc.* 217 These meteoric epochs of the 10th, 20th, and 30th of April. 1870 *Ibid.* 78 Each of these meteoric dates in the coming year. 1897 W. F. DENNING in *Observatory* Mar. 123 Meteoric observers .. are extremely fortunate as regards their prospects in the immediate future.

b. *meteoric paper* = natural flannel (FLANNEL sb. 4). *meteoric steel* = meteor steel (METEOR 6). 1831 J. HOLLAND *Manuf. Metal* I. 249 Meteoric steel. 1856 GRIFFITH & HENFREY *Microgr. Dict.* 424 Meteoric Paper.

4. *fig.* Transiently or irregularly brilliant, flashing or dazzling like a meteor; also rapid, swift.

1836 H. F. CHORLEY *Mrs. Hemans* (1837) I. 76 To his [Kean's] splendid meteoric talent she did full justice. 1861 CRAIK *Hist. Eng. Lit.* II. 235 The first Earl [of Shaftesbury], the famous meteoric politician of the reign of Charles II. 1895 *Daily Chron.* 16 Jan. 5/7 We had occasion to undertake a somewhat meteoric flight from Balmoral.

† **mete'orical, a.** *Obs. rare.* [Formed as prec.: see -ICAL.] = METEORIC a.

1651 BP. HALL *Soliloq.* xii. 42 The meteoricall light which appears in Moorish places. 1662 J. CHANDLER *Van Helmont's Oriat.* 119 Thus far the Church admitteth of Meteorical Predictions, the barrennesses of years, and their fruitfulnesses, .. Plagues, inundations [etc.].

meteorically (mi:t'brɪkəlɪ), *adv.* [f. METEORIC: see -ICALLY.] a. In accordance with atmospheric conditions.

1882 VINES tr. *Sachs' Bot.* 875 A rise of temperature at 3 a. m. distinctly accelerated the assumption of the diurnal position by the leaves of *Impatiens*, but it seemed to have little or no effect upon other meteorically sensitive leaves.

b. With the suddenness and speed of a meteor.

1916 A. S. NEILL *Dominie's Log* xiv. 154 She dons the bridal white, and at once she rises meteorically in the social scale. 1955 *Sci. Amer.* Apr. 38/3 Meanwhile they also spread through the Straits of Mackinac into Lake Michigan and increased meteorically there. 1973 *Current Hist.* May 204/1 Born in 1926, he had joined the Communist party in 1943, fought with the Partisans, and risen meteorically in the Croatian Communist party.

meteorism (mi:t'brɪz(ə)m), *Path.* [ad. medical L. *meteōrism-us*, a. Gr. *μετεωρισμ-ός* elevation, f. *μετεωρίζω* (see METEORIZE). Cf. F. *météorisme* (16th c., Paré).] Flatulent distention of the abdomen with gas in the alimentary canal.

1843 R. J. GRAVES *Syst. Clin. Med.* x. 109 Tenderness of the belly, meteorism and exhausting diarrhoea. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 576 Diarrhoea .. with meteorism.

|| **meteorismus** (mi:t'brɪzməs), [See prec.]

1. *Path.* = METEORISM.
1879 *St. George's Hosp. Rep.* IX. 735 Meteorismus is an early symptom in intussusception. *Ibid.*, Meteorismus is restrained somewhat by the external application of ice.

2. = SUBLIMATION.
1890 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

meteorist (mi:t'brɪst), [f. METEOR + -IST.] One versed in the study of meteors.

1898 *Westm. Gaz.* 19 Jan. 8/1 Our Leading Meteorist.

meteoristic (mi:t'brɪstɪk), *a.* *Path.* [f. METEORISM: see -ISTIC.] Pertaining to or affected by meteorism.

1877 tr. *von Ziemssen's Cycl. Med.* VII. 609 These overloaded and meteoristic loops [of intestine]. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* III. 872 The abdomen soon becomes retracted in cholera, but meteoristic in acute strangulation.

meteorite ('mi:t'brɪt), [f. METEOR + -ITE¹.]

A fallen meteor; a mass of stone or iron, that has fallen from the sky upon the earth; a meteoric stone. Also (*loosely*), a meteor or meteoroid.

1824 *Phil. Mag.* LXIV. 113, I shall .. pass in review .. the principal new facts .. respecting igneous meteors and meteorites, which have been made known .. during the year 1823. 1834 OLMSTED in *Amer. Jrnl. Sci.* XXVI. 132 Although bodies of this class, or *Meteorites*, may occasionally present the same appearance as a 'shooting star', yet [etc.]. 1853 PHILLIPS *Rivers Yorks.* iii. 106 A great meteorite or mass of iron 56 lbs. in weight fell from the sky. 1874 TAIT *Rec. Adv. Phys. Sci.* x. (1876) 254 Meteorites, the so-called falling stars, .. follow a perfectly definite track in space.

attrib. 1880 AGNES GIBERNE *Sun, Moon & Stars* 216 Among the many different Meteorite-rings which are known, two of the most important are the so-called August and November systems. *Ibid.*, A certain number of meteorite-systems are now pretty well known to astronomers.

Hence *mete'orical, mete'oric, mete'orical* *adjs.*, of, pertaining to, or relating to meteorites; *mete'orically adv.*

1867-77 G. F. CHAMBERS *Astron.* 781 The produce of a meteoric shower may be divided into meteoric iron and meteoric stone. 1889 A. WINCHELL in J. C. IRONS *J. Croll* (1896) 466 The theory of meteoric aggregation. 1919 BEERBOHM *Seven Men* 5 At the end of Term he settled in — or rather, meteorically into — London. 1939 *Pop. Astron.* XLVII. 328 The Editor ventures the following suggestions relative to three .. meteoric terms. 1946 *Ibid.* LIV. 430 These amendments went into effect at the adjournment of

the meeting on September 10; whereupon the name of the Society was officially changed from 'The Society for Research on Meteorites' .. to 'The Meteoritical Society'. (It is hardly necessary to add that *meteorical* is merely the adjective of *meteoritics*, defined as 'the science of meteorites and meteors'.) 1950 *New Mexico Q.* Autumn 270 The Institute of Meteoritics, the first scientific organization, at least in the English-speaking world, devoted to meteoritical research. 1974 *Geotimes* Mar. 8, Aug. 7-9 Meteoritical Society, ann. mtg, Los Angeles.

meteoritics (mi:t'brɪtɪks), *sb. pl.* (const. as sing.). [f. METEORIT(E) + -ICS, as ad. Russ. *meteoritika* (Yu. I. Simashko 1889, in *Niva* XX. 82/2).] The scientific study of meteors and meteorites.

1934 in WEBSTER. 1946, 1950 [see METEORITICAL a.]. 1952 *Jrnl. Brit. Interplanetary Soc.* XI. 243 The astronomer in particular is interested in the composition of meteorites as chemical samples of the universe .. The techniques of investigation are, however, not astrophysical but rather mineralogical and metallurgical, and it is hoped that the coining of the new term 'meteoritics' for the subject .. may signify an increased co-operation between astronomers and the laboratory investigators. 1960 I. VIDZUNAS tr. *Krinov's Princ. Meteoritics* i. 29 One of the most important areas of meteoritics is the study of the motion of meteoric bodies in the Earth's atmosphere and the observation of bolides. 1963 *Nature* 5 Jan. 38/1 Meteoritics is a young science. Only since around 1945 has extensive research been undertaken. 1975 *Sci. Amer.* Jan. 29/1 In recent years the discipline of meteoritics has moved beyond the taxonomic stage, and sound geochemical and physical reasoning has been applied in interpreting the masses of data.

Hence *mete'o'riticist*, an expert in meteoritics.

1952 *Jrnl. Brit. Interplanetary Soc.* XI. 243 The first problems that meteoriticists (!) must tackle are the location and classification of falls, and a statistical analysis of the information so obtained. 1971 *New Scientist* 3 June 556/1 From studies of the amount of xenon present in various meteorites, meteoriticists had speculated that Pu-244 once existed in achondritic meteorites. 1975 *Sci. Amer.* Jan. 29/2 Some meteoriticists boldly construct multistage scenarios of condensation, agglomeration, accretion, heating, metamorphism and differentiation to explain the accumulated facts.

meteorization (mi:t'brɪz'eɪʃən), *Path.* [f. next + -ATION.] 'The state or process of generating gas in the abdomen' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1890).

1856 in MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*

† **meteorize, v.** *Obs. or arch.* [ad. Gr. *μετεωρίζω* to elevate (*μετεωρίζομαι* suffering from flatulency), f. *μετέωρο-ς* raised, lofty: see METEOR and -IZE. Cf. F. *météoriser*.]

1. *trans.* To vaporize, convert into vapour. Also *intr.* to become vaporized, pass into the air in vapour. Only in Evelyn, who uses it frequently.

1657-83 EVELYN *Hist. Relig.* (1850) I. 27 The grosser exhalations are meteorized, circulated, and condensed into clouds. 1664 — *Sylva* (1679) 29 The dew that impalls the leaves [of oaks] in May, insolated, meteorizes and sends up a liquor, which is of admirable effect in ruptures. 1675 — *Terra* (1676) 173 Of all Waters, that which descends from Heaven, we find to be the richest .., as having been already meteoriz'd, and circulated in that great digestory.

2. *intr.* To resemble a meteor; to flash, sparkle.

1828 *Blackw. Mag.* XXIV. 268 It was imperative upon them to scintillate—to coruscate—to meteorize—to make the natives .. believe that 'a new sun had risen on mid-day'.

3. *trans.* To affect with meteorism.
1826 [see next].

'**meteorized, ppl. a.** *Path.* [f. prec. + -ED¹.] Characterized by meteorism.

1826 H. BEST *Four Yrs. France* 347 This proceeded from a meteorized state of the bowels.

meteorogram ('mi:t'brɪgrəm). [f. METEORO-(GRAPH + -GRAM.)] A record furnished by a meteorograph.

1904 U.S. Dept. Agric. *Monthly Weather Rev.* XXXII. 121/2, (1) instrumental errors, (2) errors in exposure of instruments when comparing with standards, (3) errors in reading from meteorograms. 1923 N. SHAW *Forecasting Weather* (ed. 2) v. 144 The trace given by a barometer is called a 'barogram', that by a thermometer a 'thermogram', while a trace of either the direction or force of wind is called an 'anemogram'. When two or more of these traces are all combined in one picture .. the whole is called a 'meteorogram'. 1955 W. J. SAUCIER *Princ. Meteorol. Analysis* xii. 386 (heading) 'Meteorograms' of surface weather elements for 27 February through 3 March 1950.

meteorograph ('mi:t'brɪgrəf, -æ-). [a. F. *météorographe*, f. Gr. *μετέωρο-* METEOR + *-γράφος* -GRAPH.] An apparatus for automatically recording several different kinds of meteorological phenomena at the same time.

1780 *Monthly Rev.* LXIII. 499 A piece of mechanism, which he [Magellan] calls a *perpetual meteorograph*. 1879 *Smithsonian Rep.* (1880) 519 A universal meteorograph, designed for detached observatories. 1900 *Standard* 21 July 3/1 A Richard meteorograph .. by which traces of the barometric pressure, temperature, and humidity are continuously and automatically recorded on rotating papered cylinders.

meteorography (mi:t'brɪgrəfi). [f. Gr. *μετέωρο-* METEOR + *-γραφία* -GRAPHY.] The

descriptive science of meteors, or of meteorological phenomena.

1736 BAILEY (folio) Pref., *Meteorography*. . a Treatise or Description of Meteors. 1776 B. MARTIN *Bibl. Technol.* (ed. 4) 330 Meteorography is a description of the meteors of the air; as vapours, clouds, rain, thunder, &c.

Hence **meteorographic**, -**graphical adjs.**, of or pertaining to meteorography.

1867 *Every Saturday* IV. 472 (Poole's Index), Meteorographical Apparatus. 1882 OGLIVIE, *Meteorographic*; and in recent Dicts.

meteoroid ('mi:tə'ɔɪd), *a.* and *sb.* [f. METEOR + -OID.] *a. sb.* A body moving through space, of the same nature as those which when passing through the atmosphere become visible as meteors. *b. adj.* Of the nature of a meteoroid.

1865 H. A. NEWTON in *Amer. Jnl. Sci.* Ser. II. XXXIX. 198 The term *meteoroid* will be used to designate such a body before it enters the earth's atmosphere. 1867 PHIPSON *Meteors*, etc. xvi. 176 The perturbations of meteoroid masses circulating in space . . . must be considerable. *Ibid.* 178 The satellite and planetary theories of meteoroids. 1871 *Rep. Brit. Assoc.* 45 A very small nebular mass of meteoroids or of cometoids having been deflected [etc.].

Hence **meteoroidal a.**, of or pertaining to meteoroids.

1881 *Smithsonian Rep.* 29 This remarkable group of planetoidal or meteoroidal bodies forms a tolerably wide zone or ring between the orbits of Mars and Jupiter. 1883 *American* VII. 152 The meteoroidal or cosmical dust of the realms of space.

meteorolite ('mi:tə'ɔɪlɪt). Also **meteorolithe**.

[ad. F. *météorolithe*, f. Gr. *μετεωρο-* METEOR + *λίθος* stone: see -LITE.] = METEORITE.

1812 SOUTHEY *Omniana* II. 204 [heading of paragraph] Meteorolithes. 1821 URE *Dict. Chem., Meteorolites, or Meteoric Stones*. 1822 P. CLEAVELAND *Min. & Geol.* (ed. 2) II. 772 Meteorolite. a 1835 McCULLOCH *Attributes* (1837) II. 412 If the meteorolites should ever be proved to be fragments of the presumed planet. 1866 HERSCHEL *Fam. Lect. Sci.* II. 73 Meteorolites which . . . have come to the earth from very remote regions of the Planetary spaces.

Hence **meteorolitic a.**

1824 MACCULLOCH *Highl. Scot.* IV. 159 It is more ingenious to imagine the fashion derived from some similar respect paid to a meteorolitic Palladium in former days.

† **meteo'rologer**. *Obs.* [f. Gr. *μετεωρολόγος*: see METEOR and -LOGER.] = METEOROLOGIST.

1683 J. GADBURY in *Wharton's Wks.* Pref. 15 The watchful and industrious Meteorologer, who makes it his Work to attend the Motions of Winds, Rains, Thunders. 1686 GOAD *Celest. Bodies* II. i. 147 The Trajectories and shooting of the Stars . . . of which Meteorologers write.

† **meteo'rologian**. *Obs.* [Formed as prec.: see -LOGIAN.] = METEOROLOGIST.

1614 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (ed. 2) 537 The Athenians persecuted Naturall Philosophers, and Meteorologians [sic], as aduersaries to Diuinitie. 1635 PERSON *Varieties* I. 18 These our meteorologians call *Ignes fatui*, . . . wildfires. *Ibid.* II. 55.

meteorologic ('mi:tə'ɔɪlə'dʒɪk), *a.* [Formed as next: see -LOGIC.] = next.

1760 WINTHROP in *Phil. Trans.* LII. 7 But no such thing occurs at present; unless you should be of opinion, that the two following accounts, in the meteorologic way, are so in some degree. 1857 H. SPENCER in *Westm. Rev.* Apr. 447 Not only has every extensive region its own meteorologic conditions, but [etc.]. 1873 *Nature* II Dec. 103/2 Meteorologic sections of the atmosphere.

meteorological ('mi:tə'ɔɪlə'dʒɪkəl), *a.* (*sb.*) [f. Gr. *μετεωρολογικ-ός*, f. *μετεωρο-* METEOR: see -LOGIC and cf. F. *météorologique*.] *a.* Pertaining to or connected with the science of meteorology. Also, pertaining to atmospheric phenomena.

1570 DEE *Math. Pref.* bijb, His [Aristotle's] Meteorological bookes, are full of . . . demonstrations of the . . . power of the heavenly bodies. 1572 R. T. *Discourse* Ep., The generation and causes of Raine, Winde, Snowe, and such Meteorological things. 1674 BOYLE *Excell. Theol.* I. iii. 93 His Meteorological Epistle to Pythochus. 1791 BOSWELL *Johnson* (1831) I. 307 A very curious meteorological instrument. 1803 *Med. Jnl.* X. 313 As I kept no meteorological diary, the facts relative to the weather are deduced from my memory. 1840 *Abstr. Papers in Phil. Trans.* (1843) IV. 200 Meteorological Register kept at Port Arthur, Van Diemen's Land, during the year 1838.

b. Meteorological Office, officer.

1930 *Daily Express* 6 Oct. 2/4 Mr. M. A. Giblett, M.Sc., meteorological officer, R 101 . . . organised the necessary meteorological services for airship flights to Canada. 1937 *Discovery* Jan. 5/1 For this a Bennndorf self-registering electrometer was kindly lent by the Meteorological Office. 1967 *Ships' Code & Decode Bk.* (Meteorol. Office) (ed. 7) 66 Meteorological Officers. 1968 *Measurement Upper Winds by Pilot Balloons* (Meteorol. Office) (ed. 4) 37 The Meteorological Office has produced electric torches for use with pilot balloons. 1975 *Times* 12 Aug. 3/4 The Meteorological Office held a competition . . . for the best ideas for a new television presentation of weather.

meteorologically ('mi:tə'ɔɪlə'dʒɪkəl), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY².] According to or by means of the science of meteorology; with regard to meteorological facts.

a 1673 JOS. CARYL in *Spurgeon Treas. Dav. Ps.* xxix. 2 David answereth meteorologically as well as theologically. 1794 SULLIVAN *View Nat.* I. 336 This vapour . . . or as it is meteorologically explained, this thin vesicle of water, or other humid matter. 1894 *Naturalist* 13 The season . . . will

long be remembered meteorologically on account of the marvellous weather experienced.

† **meteorolo'gian**. *Obs. rare.* [f. Gr. *μετεωρολόγος*: see METEOROLOGER and -ICIAN.] = METEOROLOGIST.

1580 G. HARVEY in *Three Proper Lett.* 21 Aristotle, Plinie, and other Meteorologicians. 1588 J. HARVEY *Disc. Probl.* 91 A cunning Astronomer, and expert Meteorologician.

† **meteorologics**, *sb. pl.* *Obs.* [repr. Gr. τὰ μετεωρολογικά, neut. pl. of *μετεωρολογικός* METEOROLOGIC: see -ICS.] = METEOROLOGY.

(In quot. representing the title of Aristotle's treatise.) 1700 S. PARKER *Six Philos. Ess.* 45 Aristotle . . . in his Second Book of Meteorologicks. 1837 WHEWELL *Hist. Induct. Sci.* I. 41 The 'Meteorologics' [of Aristotle] . . . does not exhibit the doctrines . . . of the school in so general a form.

meteorologist ('mi:tə'ɔɪlə'dʒɪst). [f. Gr. *μετεωρολόγος* (see METEOROLOGER): see -LOGIST and cf. F. *météorologiste*.] One who is skilled in meteorology.

1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* I. ii. i. ii. (1651) 46 Whirlwindes . . . and . . . stormes; which . . . our Meteorologists generally refer to natural causes. 1685 BOYLE *Effects of Mot.* II. 14 The wonderful effects Lightning has produced: of which effects . . . the Writings of Meteorologists afford good store. 1820 SCORESBY *Acc. Arctic Reg.* I. 348 Professor Leslie . . . in his invention of a correct hygrometer . . . has presented the meteorologist with a gift which [etc.]. 1878 JEVONS *Prim. Pol. Econ.* III. 32 Meteorologists have now prepared maps of the oceans showing the sea-captain where he will find winds and currents most favourable to a rapid voyage.

meteorology ('mi:tə'ɔɪlə'dʒɪ). [ad. Gr. *μετεωρολογία*, f. *μετεωρο-* METEOR + *-λογία* -LOGY. Cf. F. *météorologie*.]

1. The study of, or the science that treats of, the motions and phenomena of the atmosphere, *esp.* with a view to forecasting the weather.

1620 T. GRANGER *Div. Logike* 301 In the first Booke hee prosecutedh more common, and general things; as, Astrologie, Meteorology. 1650 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* III. x. (1658) 161 In sundry Animals we deny not a kind of natural Meteorology, or innate presentation both of wind and weather. 1768-74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1834) II. 466 Zoology [is] the knowledge of animals; . . . meteorology and mineralogy, that of vapours and fossils. 1816 T. L. PEACOCK *Headlong Hall* I, The various knotty points of meteorology, which usually form the exordium of an English conversation. 1862 SIR H. HOLLAND *Ess.*, *Atlantic Ocean* 208 Meteorology cannot yet take its place among the exact sciences.

2. The character, as regards weather, atmospheric changes, etc., of a particular region.

1684 T. BURNET *Th. Earth* II. v. 224, I easily discover'd, that . . . the Meteorology of that World was of another sort from that of the present. a 1850 J. A. MASON (*title*) A Treatise on the Climate and Meteorology of Madeira. 1879 A. R. WALLACE *Australasia* II. 31 The hot winds, which are another remarkable feature of the meteorology of Australia, occur in [etc.].

meteoromancy ('mi:tə'ɔɪlə'mænsɪ). [fr. Gr. *μετεωρο-* METEOR + *μαντεία* divination, -MANCY. Cf. F. *météoromancie*.] Divination by the observation of meteors.

1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) XI. 622/1. 1845 SMEDLEY in *Encycl. Metrop.* XVIII. 174/2 In Etruria, the frequency of sacrifice and the temperament of the air, gave popularity to Extispicy and Meteoromancy.

meteorometer ('mi:tə'ɔɪlə'mɪtə(r)). [f. Gr. *μετεωρο-* METEOR + -METER.] An apparatus for receiving and transmitting records of atmospheric conditions and changes.

1862 in KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* (1875) s.v.

meteoroscope ('mi:tə'ɔɪlə'skəʊp). [In sense 1, ad. Gr. *μετεωροσκοπίον*; in sense 2, f. *μετεωρο-* METEOR + -SCOPE.]

† 1. An instrument for taking observations of heavenly bodies. *Obs.*

1614 TOMKIS *Albumazar* II. v. (1615) E 1 b, With Astralobe [sic] and Meteoroscope II'e find the Cuspe [etc.].

2. 'An instrument for measuring the apparent path of a meteor' (*Funk's Stand. Dict.* 1895).

† **meteoroscopies**, *sb. pl.* *Obs. rare.* [ad. Gr. *μετεωροσκοπικ-ά* neut. pl.: see METEOR, -SCOPIC, and -ICS.] The science of observing the stars.

1788 T. TAYLOR *Proclus* I. 79 The other is meteoroscopies [sic], which finds out the differences of elevations, and the distances of the stars [etc.].

meteoroscopy ('mi:tə'ɔɪlə'skəʊpi). *rare.* [f. Gr. *μετεωρο-* METEOR + -σκοπία -SCOPY. Cf. F. *météoroscopie*.] Observation of the stars.

1658 PHILLIPS, *Meteoroscopy*, that part of Astrology, which handleth the difference of Sublimities, and distance of Stars. 1686 GOAD *Celest. Bodies* III. iii. 455 A Gentleman given to Meteoroscopy [sic], looking on the two Stars in δ saw three. 1829 T. L. PEACOCK *Misfort. Elphin* XIII. 180 The topographers . . . had not the advantage of this piece of meteoroscopy.

Hence **meteoroscopist rare⁰**, an observer of the stars.

1727 in BAILEY vol. II.

meteoroso'phistical, *a. rare¹*. [f. Gr. *μετεωροσοφιστ-ής* 'astrological sophist' + -ICAL.]

1814 T. L. PEACOCK *Wks.* (1875) III. 121 A delectable treat to the observer of phenomena, who may be desirous of contemplating a meteorosopistical spider completely entangled in his own cobweb.

meteorous ('mi:tə'ɔɪəs, also *poet.* *mi:tə'ɔɪəs*), *a.* [f. Gr. *μετέωρος* raised on high, *μετέωρα* neut. pl. METEOR + -OUS.] = METEORIC.

1667 MILTON *P.L.* XII. 629 Gliding meteorous, as Ev'ning Mist . . . o're the marsh glides. 1720 POPE *Iliad* XXIV. 101 Iris . . . Meteorous the face of ocean sweeps. 1750 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 68 ¶ 3 Meteorous pleasures which dance before us and are dissipated. 1807 WRANGHAM *Serm. Transl. Script.* I The wavering and meteorous glare of the Eighth Henry. 1841 D'ISRAELI *Amen. Lit.* (1859) II. 343 We must conclude that there are meteorous beings, whose eccentric orbits we know not how to describe. 1882 SUTTON in *Society* 7 Oct. 16/1 Thy wavering, meteorous, quixotic indulgence [said of a comet].

† **meteory**. *Obs. rare¹*. [f. METEOR + -Y.] Condition of atmosphere.

1600 TOURNEUR *Transf. Metam.* xlii. Plays & P. 1878 II. 204 And chaoiz'd Ideas of conceit Doth make his gesture seem a troubled skie: And fills his count'nance with sad meteorie.

metepencephalon (mɛ'tɛpɛnsə'fɛlən). *Anat.* Also anglicized **metepencephal** (-'sɛfəl). Pl.

metepencephala. [mod.L., f. META- + EPENCEPHALON.] In Wilder's nomenclature, the metencephalon and epencephalon taken together and considered as one segment.

1885 WILDER in *N.Y. Med. Jnl.* 21 Mar. 326 It is elsewhere suggested that those who admit only one segment between the mesencephalon and the myelon may apply thereto the comprehensive name *metepencephalon*, and to its cavity *metepicæle*. 1889 — in *Buck's Handbk. Med. Sci.* VIII. 130/2 The compacted motor and sensory conductors between the prosodiencephal and metepencephal.

Hence **metepencephalic a.**, of, pertaining to, or connected with the metepencephalon.

1890 in *Century Dict.*; and in later Dicts.

metepicæle (mɛ'tɛpɪ'si:l). *Anat.* [f. META- + EPICÆLE.] The fourth ventricle of the brain.

1885 [see METEPENCEPHALON]. 1889 WILDER in *Buck's Handbk. Med. Sci.* VIII. 130/1 There is no evidence of the lines of division of the endyma in exposing the metepicæle ('fourth ventricle').

† **metepole**. *Obs.* [f. METE *v.*¹ + POLE.] A measuring rod.

1571 GOLDING *Calvin on Ps.* lxxiv. 2 They wer wont to butte out grounds with metepoles as with lynes.

meter ('mi:tə(r)), *sb.*¹ Also 5 *metere*, *metar*, 6 *meater*, 6-7 *metter*, 8 *meeter*. [f. METE *v.*¹ + -ER¹.] One who measures; a measurer; *esp.* one whose duty or office is to see that commodities are of the proper measure, as *coal-meter*, *land-meter*: see these words.

1382 WYCLIF *Zech.* II. 1 In his hond a litil covrde of meters [1388 *metaris*, Vulg. *Juniculus mensurum*]. 1468 Maldon, *Essex Liber B.* lf. 15 (MS.) And the metere shall stryke the bussshell & make the hepe trefwely betwix party and party. And the comounn meter shall mete trefwely the corne to be delyuered atte hythe. c 1483 CAXTON *Dialogues* 44 Paulyn the metar of corne. 1519 *Burgh Rec. Edin.* (1869) I. 190 And at na metter mett the said meill bot the bringare thairto for the merkat vnder the payne of banesing. 1542-3 *Act 34 & 35 Hen. VIII.* c. 9 § 5 The said common meater to hae for the measuring of euery way of corne . . . d. 1577 HARRISON *England* II. v. (1877) I. 127 A verie sharpe imprecation . . . promisth like measure to the meter, as he dooth mete to others. 1666 *Act 18 & 19 Chas. II.* c. 8 § 34 Before they shall breake Bulke or have a Meter assigned for the measuring or weighing of any Coales . . . to be delivered from on board any such Shipp. 1681 MS. *Indenture Finkill Street, Hull*, William Haward metter. 1796 BURKE *Let. Noble Ld. Wks.* VIII. 38 But the aulnager, the weigher, the meter of grants, will not suffer us to acquiesce in the judgement of the prince reigning at the time when they were made. 1800 COLQUHOUN *Comm. Thames* xi. 331 To appoint sworn Meters, for measuring Coals in the Port of London. 1861 MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* III. 260 After the ship is sold she is admitted from the Section into the Pool, and a meter is appointed to her from the coalmeter's office. 1881 *Times* 11 Apr. 4/5 When a barge with the plaintiff's corn in it arrived in the creek . . . the creek men were to hand over the meter's ticket of the corn to the plaintiff's foreman.

fig. 1825 HAZLITT *Spirit of Age* 44 Reason is the meter and alnager in civil intercourse, by which each person's . . . pretensions are weighed.

† **meter**, *sb.*² *Obs. rare¹*. [f. METE *v.*² + -ER¹.] A dreamer.

1340 *Ayenb.* 32 þe meteres þet habbeþ drede of hare metinges.

meter ('mi:tə(r)), *sb.*³ Also 9 (*rarely*) *metre*. [First used in *gas-meter*; probably an application of METER¹, suggested by the earlier GASOMETER or by the other words with the ending -METER.]

1. *a.* (In full *gas-meter*.) An apparatus for automatically measuring and recording the volume of gas supplied for lighting or other purposes.

In the ordinary forms, the gas is made to pass through receptacles of known capacity, each filling and discharge of one of these being registered by the movement of an index on a dial. *dry meter*: a meter in which no water is used; the

earlier and still commonly used form being called for distinction *wet meter*.

1815 [see GAS sb.¹ 7]. 1830 in *Fifesh. Advert.* 21 Sept. (1888) 4/3 To limit the price of gas by meter to 12s. nett per 1000 cubic feet. 1874 MICKLETHWAITE *Mod. Par. Churches* 195 After turning all off at the meter.

b. In extended sense: Any apparatus for automatically measuring and recording the quantity of a fluid or the like flowing through it. Used with prefixed word, as *water-meter*, *electric light meter*, etc., exc. where the purpose is sufficiently indicated by the context.

Also, with prefixed attributive word, in the names of instruments for measuring electrical quantities of various kinds, as *ampere-meter*, *coulomb-meter*, *farad-meter*, *ohm-meter*, *voltmeter*, *watt-meter*, which see under their respective first elements. See the remarks on these under -METER.

1832 BABBAGE *Econ. Manuf.* viii. (ed. 3) 57 The sale of water by the different companies in London, might also, with advantage, be regulated by a meter. 1858 GREENER *Gunnery* 52 This machine I termed an explosion metre;... In each of these experiments the greatest accuracy was observed, in preparing the metre as well as in weighing the charge.

c. fig. A 'gauge', self-acting measure of the fluctuations of something.

1860 EMERSON *Cond. Life, Wealth Wks.* (Bohn) II. 351 The coin is a delicate meter of civil, social, and moral changes. 1870 — *Soc. & Solit., Eloq.* ibid. III. 26 The audience is a constant meter of the orator.

d. = *exposure meter*.

1920 *Sat. Westm. Gaz.* 22 May 16/2 The golden rule is to expose by meter on the holiday, and leave all else to the return home.

e. U.S. slang. (See quot.)

1940 *Music Makers* May 37/2 *Meter*, quarter, twenty-five cents. 1960 WENTWORTH & FLEXNER *Dict. Amer. Slang* 337/2 *Meter*, a quarter... From the coin which often is needed to operate a gas meter. Orig. Negro use. Never common. 1970 C. MAJOR *Dict. Afro-Amer. Slang* 81 *Meter*, twenty-five cent coin.

f. = *parking meter*.

1960 *Daily Tel.* 31 Mar. 15/1 What promises to be the most important experiment in traffic control starts next Monday, when car parking over the whole of Mayfair becomes subject to meters. 1973 *Weekly News* (Glasgow) 11 Aug. 2/2 After a search, I found a parking place in Glasgow on a Saturday afternoon. I was standing next to the meter... when a man who'd been standing on the opposite pavement came over. 1974 *Times* 21 Jan. 12/8 Since many meters in the Whitehall area have been suspended because of bomb threats, the wardens had a field day.

2. a. attrib., as *meter box*, *chamber*, *house*, *inspector*, *rent*, *-wheel*.

1882 *Worcester Exhib. Catal.* iii. 16 Mr. Palmer's Patent *Meter Boxes. 1889 *Pall Mall Gaz.* 1 July 6/3 The pumps discharge into a *meter chamber, where the sewage is measured. 1897 *Daily News* 1 June 3/3 Land for *meter houses and other works. 1895 *Ibid.* 10 Oct. 6/4 The *meter inspectors. 1895 *Westm. Gaz.* 17 Apr. 3/3 It is fairer to charge a *meter rent than to charge a higher price for the gas. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, **Meter-wheel*, one used in connection with gas and liquid meters and air-carbureting machines.

b. Special Combs.: *meter-feeder*, a motorist who illicitly extends his parking time by putting more money in the meter instead of moving away; so *meter-feeding* *vbl. sb.*; *meter maid* orig. U.S. (see quot. 1958); *meter-park v. trans.*, to park a vehicle at a parking meter; *meter-parking*, the use of parking meters; a place at a parking meter; *meter-reader*, a person responsible for reading gas or electricity meters; *meter-reading*, the reading of a meter or meters; *meter zone*, a limited area where the parking of vehicles is controlled by meters.

1965 *Guardian* 5 Apr. 8/2 The would-be meter feeder is tipped off if a hostile scout appears. 1972 *Ibid.* 8 May 9/6 Scotland Yard... was setting up a special vigilante squad whose job was to keep tabs on meter feeders in Central London. 1966 *Punch* 5 Jan. 15/1 Driving dangerously, you may think, is obviously much more criminal than meter-feeding. But meter-feeding is a deliberately calculated breach of the law, whereas dangerous driving may be accidental. 1969 *Guardian* 28 Mar. 22/4 We realize councils must do something to stop meter feeding. 1957 in *Amer. Speech* (1961) XXXVI. 282 Surveys conducted in cities using 'meter maids' have found that their meter revenue increased. 1958 *Britannica Bk. of Year* 519/2 *Meter maid*,... a woman police official with the task of patrolling metered parking-sites and reporting parking offences. 1968 *Harper's Mag.* Feb. 41 A Meter Maid was soon watching me censoriously. 1970 S. ELLIN *Man from Nowhere* xxx. 150 Some meter maid found him when she looked in the car where it was parked uptown. 1970 *Sunday Times* 3 May 28/7 Why do meter maids... never look glamorous at all? 1971 H. C. RAE *Marksman* III. iii. 212 The Mark 10 was meter-parked close to the side entrance. 1959 *Daily Tel.* 15 Dec. 1/7 In the past month, 81 motorists were convicted of contravening the existing meter parking scheme. 1963 D. B. HUGHES *Expendable Man* (1964) iv. 109 There were no meter parkings open near the courthouse. 1963 *Times* 8 Jan. 9/3 In an ideal world, everyone in uniform, from guardsmen to meter readers, would be immaculately turned out and dressed in strict conformity with the rules of their service. 1971 A. PRICE *Alamut Ambush* x. 123 A duty caller like the meter reader and the postman. 1974 *Times* 18 Apr. 14 Where the occupiers are out when he calls, the meter-reader leaves a card, inviting them to be at home next day. 1957 V. J. KEHOE *Technique Film & Television Make-Up* viii. 96 The middle of the ratio scale on a meter reading. 1959 *Daily Tel.* 15 Dec. 1/7 Larger meter zone by April. 1963 *Sunday Express* 3 Mar. 4/4, I had paid out over £220 in parking fines in the past 21 months because I lived in a 'meter zone'.

meter ('mitə(r)), *sb.*⁴ ? U.S. Either of two strengthening lines of a seine or gill net.

1884 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech. Suppl.* [In later Dicts.]

† **meter**, *sb.*⁵ *Obs. rare*—1. [? a. F. *métier*: see MESTIER.] ? Office.

c 1510 BARCLAY *Mirr. Gd. Manners* (1570) Fij, O Priest... Howe muche more thou passest in great auctoritie, In meter or order, in office or prebende, So muche loke in vertue and maners to ascende. [Orig. *Aspice quam differs alijs in veste sacerdos, Tantum differre moribus ipse velis.*]

'**meter**, *v.* [METER *sb.*³]

1. a. To measure by means of a meter. Also, to supply through a meter.

1884 *Science* III. 497 The real proportions of air and gas were not determinable, except by metering both. 1894 *Times* 14 Aug. 11/4 The oil, waste, water, and general engine-room stores work out to '0657 penny per unit metered. 1968 *Brit. Med. Bull.* 192/2 It is meaningful to envisage computer power being metered to separate offices.

b. *trans.* To regulate the flow of; to deliver (fluid) in regulated amounts to.

1932 *Compression Ignition Engines* xi. 132 Injection Pump.—A mechanical device which meters the liquid fuel in controllable quantities and delivers it at a set pressure to the working cylinders. 1963 *Adv. Space Sci. & Technol. Suppl.* I. 173 In addition to atomizing and mixing the liquids, it meters the flow to the combustion chamber. 1972 *Sci. Amer.* Aug. 21/2 Oil could also be metered to the critical contact region.

2. To measure (the parking-time) of motorists, etc., by means of parking meters; to provide with parking meters.

1957, etc. [implied in METERED *ppl. a.* below]. 1962 *Times* 16 Apr. 11/3 Brighton has proposed to meter the sea-front motorists' parking-time. 1963 'W. HAGGARD' *High Wire* iii. 24 The comfortable little street... had recently been metered.

So 'metered *ppl. a.*

1928 M. RITTENBERG *Mail-Order made Easy* xiv. 177 'Metered' mail—where a printed impression is put on the envelope instead of an adhesive stamp. 1957 *New Yorker* 26 Oct. 36/1 You can park scooters almost anywhere without getting a ticket. In a metered area, the usual thing is to park them sidewise, between two parked cars. 1960 *Guardian* 13 Jan. 6/7 When all Mayfair becomes metered... the position of the motorists will be worse than ever. 1961 *Ibid.* 27 June 5/6 A motorist... may only park his car in a metered parking place. 1963 'W. HAGGARD' *High Wire* iii. 24 This was a metered parking ground. 1968 *Listener* 27 June 851/1 The trouble is that in this country taxi-drivers who work for garages and not for themselves are commonly paid no set wages, but instead a proportion of the metered fare—say, 40 per cent.

meter: see METRE *sb.*¹ and ².

-**meter**, in actual use commonly -*ometer*, and in some later formations -*imeter*, a terminal element in words denoting scientific instruments for automatically measuring something. Many words with this ending, as *barometer*, *hydrometer*, *hygrometer*, *thermometer*, were formed in the 17th c., and represent mod.L. forms in -*metrum* (F. -*mètre*, It. -*metro*). In these early examples the ending is always appended to Gr. noun-stems, or combining forms in -*o*, and the mod.L. form shows that it was intended to represent the Gr. μέτρον measure (see METRE *sb.*¹); the formation is irregular, as the Gr. word does not occur in combination with *sbs.*, and would not correctly express the required notion of 'instrument that measures'. In the 18th and 19th c. many additional words were formed with this ending on Greek bases, as *actinometer*, *anemometer*, *chronometer*, *eudiometer*, etc. Near the end of the 18th c. hybrid formations began to be introduced (many of them first occurring in Fr.). In some of these the form of Greek compounds is imitated, as in *gasometer*, *galvanometer*, *alcoholometer*, *lactometer*, *pedometer*; in others the combining-vowel *i* of the Latin first element is retained, as in *calorimeter*, *gravimeter*, *densimeter*, *velocimeter*. In some late formations -*meter* is appended to modern words without any attempt to assimilate the form of the first element to that of a Gr. or Latin combining form, as in *voltmeter*, *ammeter*. Cf. also the names of electrical measuring instruments mentioned under METER *sb.*³ 1 b, which might perhaps be more correctly viewed as examples of the suffixed -*meter* than as examples of the *sb.* with defining word.

Jocular nonce-words in -*ometer* have been frequently formed; chiefly in imitation of Sydney Smith's FOOLOMETER, with the sense 'a means of measuring or ascertaining the opinion or prevalent character of some class of people'; also occasionally in names of imaginary instruments for measuring the amount or degree of something, as in *obscenometer*. Similar hybrid formations have sometimes been adopted as trade names for certain instruments,

e.g. *comptometer* [F. *compte* account], a kind of calculating machine, *distance-ometer*.

1828 *Athenæum* 16 Jan. 44/1 We shall be obliged by an account, for our Scientific Report, of the obscenometer by which the 'Stock Board' of the Company are enabled so curiously to apportion the measures of indecency. 1859 *Sat. Rev.* VII. 141/2 The member for Birmingham has supplied Parliament with an admirable democratometer, without which it might have been hurried into violent and uncalled-for changes, through a total misapprehension of the real state of public feeling. 1864 *Daily Tel.* 29 Oct., Archdeacon Denison... may be... taken as a kind of clericometer for what is most violent and least sensible in the ecclesiastical world. 1883 *Eng. Mech.* 6 Apr. p. vii, The New Distanceometer. 1894 *Times* 19 Mar. 13/5 The comptometer... is a machine specially adapted for subtraction, multiplication and division.

meterage ('mitəridʒ). [f. METER *sb.*¹ + -AGE.]

a. 'The act of measuring' (Ogilvie 1882). b. 'The measurement itself'. c. 'The price paid for measurement' (Cassell's *Encycl. Dict.* 1885).

metereza: see METREZA.

metering ('mitəriŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. METER *v.* + -ING¹.] Measuring; freq. attrib. as *metering-point*, *pump*, *station*, etc. Also in other senses of METER *v.*

1913 *Wireless World* May 93/2 We must take a point just behind the metering-point... as the beginning of the plant essential to the particular system under consideration. 1935 *Geogr. Jnl.* LXXXV. 538 At each metering station a sufficient number of discharge measurements is taken. 1935 *Economist* 7 Dec. 1143/1 The development of the hand-operated metering pump affixed to an underground tank at garages... revolutionised the service of distribution. 1959 *Daily Tel.* 24 Dec. 6/2 To improve off-street parking by general metering of the kerbs. 1962 *Rep. Comm. Broadcasting* 1960 264 in *Parl. Papers 1961-2* (Cmd. 1753) IX. 259 Metering and access-barring apparatus. 1963 *Lancet* 5 Jan. 17/1 In order to do this, a multi-channel metering pump was made which consists of laminae massaging silicone-rubber or plastic tubes. 1973 *Country Life* 20 Sept. 826/1 Full aperture metering gives you a bright clear image of the subject... The FD range consists of fully automatic metering lenses.

† **meterod**. *Obs.* Also *metro*d. [f. METE *v.*¹ or MET *sb.*¹ + ROD *sb.* Cf. MDu. *meteroede*, Du. *metroede*.] A measuring rod. Also fig.

1535 COVERDALE *Ezek.* xl. 5 The meterodde that he had in his honde, was six cubites longe and a spanne. 1556 WITHALS *Dict.* (1568) 14/1 A metrod, to measure the land with. 1579 J. JONES *Preserv. Bodie & Soule* I. xli. 92 Measured by the meterod of affection.

† **metership**. *Obs.* [f. METER *sb.*¹ + -SHIP.] The office of meter or measurer.

1536 HENRY VIII in *Ellis Orig. Lett.* Ser. II. II. 90 The office of metershippe of lynyn clothe and canvas within our Cytie of London. 1541 WRIOTHESLEY *Chron.* (Camden) I. 129 The metershippe of cloth of gould, velvett, silkes, and lynnyn cloath.

† **metesel**. *Obs.* [f. *mete* MEAT *sb.* + *sel* SEEL, fitting time.] Meal-time.

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 334 It neghed nere metesel.

† **meteship**. *Obs.* Forms: 1 *metscopye*, 3 *metisupe*, 4 *metscip*, 4-5 *met(s)hip*, *meteship*(e), *-shep*, *meetship*. [OE. *metscopye*, f. *mete* MEAT *sb.*: see -SHIP.] The action of taking food; a repast.

a 1000 *Laus Athelstan* vi. c. 8 §1 (Schmid) Habban þa xii menn heora metscopye togædere. c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 11 At ferme and at feste and masthaw at ilche læðeð metisupe. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 7453 Of his metscip was mesur nan, He wald ete seuen scep him an. a 1300-1400 *Ibid.* 12565 (Gött.) Queen he suld to metscip ga. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P.R.* VI. xxiii. (Tollem. MS.), Mete and drynke han ordinance and respecte to meteshap and to festis.

† **metesome**, *a. Obs. rare*—1. [f. METE *v.*¹ + -SOME.] Measurable.

1674 N. FAIRFAX *Bulk & Selv.* 107 It [the atom] may be metesom by Mathematical measures of the minds making.

† **metessing**. *Obs.* Dung (of a hawk).

1486 *Bk. St. Albans* ciii b, Hir metessing will defowle hir foundement.

'**metestick**, **metstick**. [f. METE *v.*¹ or MET *sb.*¹ + STICK *sb.*] A stick or staff for measuring.

a. *Naut.* (See quot. 1815.) b. *Sc.* 'A wooden instrument or bit of wood used for taking the measure of the foot' (Jam.).

1815 *Falconer's Dict. Marine* (ed. Burney), *Mete-stick*, a staff of a certain length, fixed on a broad board at right angles, in order to... determine the necessary height of a hold, and to level the ballast. 1821 *Blackw. Mag.* VIII. 432 'The 'met-stick' pair'd away to suit the size.

metestrus, -*um*, *vart.* METESTRUS.

metetherial (meti:'θiəriəl), *a.* Also *metetherial*. [f. META- + ETHEREAL.] (See quot. 1903.)

1903 F. W. H. MYERS *Hum. Personality* I. Gloss. 19 *Metetherial*, that which appears to lie after or beyond the ether; the metetherial environment denotes the spiritual or transcendental world in which the soul exists. 1911 T. FLOURNOY *Spiritism & Psychol.* ii. 57 We participate... in a higher order of phenomena—of a metetherial world, as Myers called it. 1924 T. H. Y. TROTTER *Mus. & Mind* i. ii. 28 A metetherial world... transcendental and spiritual.

1963 *Listener* 24 Jan. 175/3 Esoteric volumes on astral projection, crammed with words like 'metethereal'.

metewand ('mitwɒnd). Also 6-7 meat-, 5-7, 9 dial. met-, 7 meet-. [f. METE v.¹ or MET sb.¹ + WAND sb.] A measuring rod. Now dial.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 336/1 Metwande, idem quod yerde. 1549 ALLEN *Jude's Par. Rev.* 36 The golden reed is as it were a golden met wonde. 1624 F. WHITE *Repl. Fisher* 318 A measure containing the length of a man, which was the meat-wand, or measure which the Angell held. 1668 CULPEPPER & COLE *Barthol. Anat. Man.* IV. XX. 355 The Drapers Metwand termed an Ell. 1876 *Whitby Gloss., Metwand, Met-wood, or Met-yard, a measuring-rod. A draper's yard-stick.*

b. fig. A standard of measurement or estimation. literary.

a 1568 ASCHAM *Scholem.* II. (Arb.) 101 A true tochtstone, a sure metwand lieth before both their eyes. a 1656 Bp. HALL *Rem. Wks.* (1660) 205 Time is the common measure of all things, the universal met-wand of the Almighty. 1700 C. NESS *Antid. agst. Armin.* (1827) 8 Measuring supernatural mysteries with the crooked metewand of degenerate reason. 1809-10 COLERIDGE *Friend* xiii. (1887) 53 The degree of his moral guilt is not the mete-wand of his condemnation. 1866 LOWELL *Lessing Prose Wks.* 1890 II. 223 He continually trips and falls flat over his metewand of classical propriety.

meteyard ('mitjɑ:d). Also 6 mette-, 6-7 meat(e-, 5, 9 dial. met-. [f. METE v.¹ or MET sb.¹ + YARD sb.] = METEWAND. Now dial.

c 1430 *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* III. xxvi. (1869) 150 With þe grete met yerde she wole mesure pat þat she biggeth. 1535 COVERDALE *Lev.* xix. 33 Ye shal not deale wrongeously in iudgment, with meteyarde, with weight, with measure. 1553 T. WILSON *Rhet.* 83 b, The tailor hath his mette yarde and his measure. 1611 BIBLE *Transl. Pref.* ¶9 Neither is it the plaine dealing Merchant that is vnwilling to haue the waights, or the meteyard brought in place, but he that vseth deceit. 1876 [see METEWAND].

b. fig. (Cf. METEWAND b.)

a 1533 FRITH *Disput. Purgat.* Pref. Aijj b, The verve word of god... whiche is the sure meteyarde and perfyete touchstone that iudgeth and examineth all thynges. 1658 ROWLAND *Moufet's Theat. Ins. Pref.*, It shall suffice us to haue measured the causes by humane capacity and meteyard. 1898 R. F. HORTON *Commandm. Jesus* xii. 201 It is what this regenerate Ego desires that becomes the mete-yard of what we should do to others.

meteyne, meth, obs. ff. MITTEN sb., MEAD¹.

meth (mæθ), colloq. abbrev. METHEDRINE; also, a Methedrine tablet.

1967 *N. Y. Times* 16 Oct. 53 She was a good kid, if she hadn't been so freaked out on meth. 1968 *Guardian* 21 Nov. 20/3 The pushers passing out bombers, meths, dexes, and blues. 1972 M. J. BOSSE *Incident at Naha* i. 38 She snorted Methedrine... The Feeler offered me a snort of Meth, but I never use Speed. 1972 J. WAMBAUGH *Blue Knight* (1973) v. 74 She's a meth head and an ex-con.

meth, var. METHS.

meth- (mæθ), used as comb. form of METHYL before a vowel in a few chemical names, as 'methacrylic acid, 1-methylacrylic acid, CH₂:C(CH₃)COOH, a colourless compound melting at 15°C, which polymerizes when distilled and which is used in the manufacture of methacrylate resins; so me'thacrylate, (a) a salt of methacrylic acid; (b) any of the esters of methacrylic acid, some of which are used in making resins by polymerization (see methyl methacrylate s.v. METHYL c); me'thoxide, (a salt of) the anion CH₃O⁻, derived from methanol.

1865 *Jrnl. Chem. Soc.* XVIII. 142 Ethylic methacrylate is readily decomposed by boiling alcoholic potash. *Ibid.*, Silver methacrylate is best obtained pure by precipitating ammonium methacrylate with nitrate of silver. 1936 *Industr. & Engin. Chem.* Mar. 269/1 The monomeric methacrylates cannot be stored or transported with safety. 1962 *Economist* 6 Oct. 74/3 An air-drying paint (based on methacrylates) has been used... for several years. 1964 G. H. HAGGIS et al. *Introd. Molecular Biol.* iv. 91 (caption) A thin section preparation showing T₂ bacteriophage infection of *E. coli* bacteria (osmium tetroxide fixation and methacrylate embedding technique...). 1865 *Jrnl. Chem. Soc.* XVIII. 142 Methacrylic acid is a colourless oil, which... possesses a faint odour, like pyrogallol acid. 1889 G. M'GOWAN tr. *Bernthsen's Text-bk. Org. Chem.* 166 Meth-acrylic acid... is found in small quantity in Roman camomile oil, and smells like decaying mushrooms. 1972 *Materials & Technol.* IV. xii. 428 Technical production of methacrylic acid employs the oxidation of isobutene by a mixture of nitric acid and nitrogen dioxide to hydroxyisobutyric acid, which is then dehydrated. 1885 *Jrnl. Chem. Soc.* XLVIII. 1031 Anhydrous sodium methoxide, NaOMe, was prepared by heating the solution [of sodium in methyl alcohol] at 180-200° in a current of dry hydrogen. 1934 *Ibid.* 1204 The agreement between the values for the mobility of the methoxide ion is fair. 1965 *New Scientist* 26 Aug. 513/3 Ordinary methyl alcohol is sufficiently acidic to form salts with alkali metals like sodium and potassium, the 'methoxides', whose general formula is CH₃O⁻M⁺ (where M⁺ is any metal ion).

metha: see METHO¹.

methadone ('mæθəðəʊn). *Pharm. orig. U.S.* Also -on (-ɒn). [f. METH(YL) + A(MINO- + D(1-2) + -ONE in 6-dimethylamino-4, 4-diphenyl-3-heptanone, the systematic chemical name.) A powerful synthetic analgesic, (CH₃)₂N·CH(CH₃)·CH₂·C(C₆H₅)₂·CO·CH₂·CH₃,

which is similar to morphine in its effects but less sedative and is used (usu. as the hydrochloride) as a substitute drug in the treatment of addiction to morphine or heroin.

1947 *Jrnl. Amer. Med. Assoc.* 23 Aug. 1483 The Council voted to recognise the word Methadon as the generic designation for 6-dimethylamino-4,4-diphenyl-3-heptanone. 1948 *Ann. N. Y. Acad. Sci.* LI. 17 It is not certain whether the Germans succeeded in the complete resolution of dl-methadone. 1952 W. T. SALTER *Textbk. Pharmacol.* vi. 81/1 The danger of addiction of racemic methadon and levo-methadon is about equal to that of morphine. 1962 K. ORVIS *Damned & Destroyed* xxiii. 174 A new drug, methadon, is being used successfully as a reduction treatment... The patient starts regaining strength—moral and physical strength—almost at once. 1967 *Martindale's Extra Pharmacopoeia* (ed. 25) 783/1 Symptoms of morphine withdrawal in addicts may also be mitigated by methadone substitution; addiction to methadone is easier to treat than addiction to morphine. *Ibid.* 800/2 Methadone hydrochloride may be used for the relief of severe pain of all types. 1970 *Sunday Times* 8 Mar. 1/2 She was taking big doses of heroin three times a day, together with the morphine-antagonist, methadone, every four hours. 1971 *Guardian* 4 June 3/3 The aim of the methadone programme is to switch the mainliner's addiction from heroin to methadone, an addictive drug... which allows its addicts to lead a normal life... The methadone programme was begun in New York in 1965 by the Beth Israel Medical Centre. 1972 *Science* 26 May 882/2 Methadone not only reduces the hunger for heroin, it affects respiration, digestion, and sexual behavior; it also, as does any opiate, affects social and psychological behavior.

methæmoglobin (mæθi:məʊ'gləʊbɪn). *Chem.* [See META- and HÆMOGLOBIN.] A derivative of hæmoglobin obtained by the exposure of an aqueous solution of oxyhæmoglobin to the air; called also methæmo'globulin. Hence methæmoglobi'nemia *Path.* [Gr. αἷμα blood], presence of methæmoglobin in the blood. methæmoglobi'nuria *Path.* [Gr. οὐρον urine], presence of methæmoglobin in the urine.

1870 SORBY in *Q. Jrnl. Microsc. Sci.* X. 400 Hoppe-Seyler's and Preyer's 'methæmoglobin'. 1888 *Med. News* LIII. 240 The author, in two cases, observed cyanosis, depending upon methæmoglobinemia. 1890 BILLINGS *Nat. Med. Dict., Methæmoglobinuria, Methæmoglobulin.* 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* IV. 288 The latter [i.e. hæmoglobinuria] is frequently a mixture of hæmoglobin with various derivatives such as methæmoglobinuria. 1899 CAGNEY tr. *Jaksch's Clin. Diagn.* i. (ed. 4) 73 The methæmoglobin acid solution.

methamatic, obs. form of MATHEMATIC.

methamphetamine (mæθæm'fætəmi:n, -ɪn). *Pharm.* [f. METH- + AMPHETAMINE.] A methyl derivative, C₆H₅·CH₂·CH(CH₃)·NH(CH₃), of amphetamine, used in the form of the hydrochloride, a white crystalline compound, as a stimulant of the central nervous system; its effects resemble those of amphetamine but are more rapid in onset and longer lasting.

1949 *Jrnl. Amer. Med. Assoc.* 22 Jan. 228 New and non-official remedies. Methamphetamine hydrochloride... d-Desoxyephedrine hydrochloride. 1951 A. GROLLMAN *Pharmacol. & Therapeutics* xi. 212 Methamphetamine hydrochloride... may be considered as the methyl derivative of amphetamine. It is a potent analeptic and, like amphetamine, has been used in the treatment of narcolepsy, postencephalitic parkinsonism, alcoholism, and in certain depressive states... and in the treatment of obesity. 1960 J. J. LEWIS *Introd. Pharmacol.* viii. 287 Amphetamine, dexamphetamine and methamphetamine have qualitatively similar properties but vary in potency. Methamphetamine is more potent than dexamphetamine which is in turn more potent than its racemate amphetamine. 1970 C. M. B. PARE in C. W. H. HARVARD *Current Med. Treatm.* (ed. 3) xv. 479 Following injection of the methamphetamine the doctor directs the interview towards topics which he thinks may be particularly stressful.

methanation (mæθə'neɪʃən). [f. METHAN(E) + -ATION.] Conversion (esp. of carbon monoxide and hydrogen) into methane.

1956 M. GREYSON in P. H. EMMETT *Catalysis* IV. vi. 506 The development of commercial methanation procedures is normally undertaken on the assumption that means exist, or will exist, for the conversion of coal to mixtures of hydrogen and carbon monoxide. 1969 R. F. LANG tr. *Henglein's Chem. Technol.* 425 This reaction is used for the production of especially high-grade fuel gases from water gas (CO + 3H₂ - 48.87 kcal = CH₄ + H₂O) (methanation) (CO₂ + 4H₂ - 39.1 kcal = CH₄ + 2H₂O). 1973 *Nature* 7 Dec. 326/2 It is the catalytic enrichment (a methanation) which is the key to the production of SNG [sc. substitute natural gas] and the Gas Board is loath to reveal the full details of its operation.

Hence (as a back-formation) 'methanate v. trans., to convert into methane, to subject to methanation.

1963 DIRKSEN & LINDEN *Pipeline Gas from Coal by Methanation of Synthesis Gas* (U.S. Inst. Gas Technol. Res. Bull. No. 31) p. iii, This program established that a variety of nickel catalysts were capable of methanating synthesis gas to 900 Btu/SCF pipeline gas. 1974 *Sci. Amer.* Apr. 9/3 Methanating animal wastes from feed-lots in the Middle West is probably the best application of this idea.

methane ('mæθeɪn, 'mi:θeɪn, 'mi:-). *Chem.* Also -an. [f. METH(YL) + -ANE.] Light carburetted hydrogen, methyl hydride or marsh-gas (CH₄), a colourless odourless gas emanating from stagnant pools, volcanoes, petroleum wells, and

esp. from coal-seams, in which, mixed with seven or eight parts of air, it forms a violent explosive (cf. FIRE-DAMP).

1868 *Fownes' Chem.* (ed. 10) 178 Methane or Marsh Gas; .. Fire-damp.—This gas is but too often found to be abundantly disengaged in coal-mines. 1893 *Brit. Jrnl. Photogr.* XL. 812 The mean temperatures of explosions with methane, ethane and propane were 667°, 616°, and 547° respectively. 1899 CAGNEY tr. *Jaksch's Clin. Diagn.* vii. (ed. 4) 383 The urine held hydrogen, nitrogen... and probably methane.

methaniline (mæ'θænɪlɪn). *Chem.* [f. METH(YL) + ANILINE.] = methylaniline: see METHYL.

1857 WATTS tr. *Gmelin's Handbk. Chem.* XI. 300. 1881 *Athenæum* 17 Dec. 819/2 The chlorhydrates of methaniline and other aniline products.

methanol ('mæθəʊnəl). *Chem.* [f. METHAN(E) + -OL.] Methyl alcohol. CH₃OH, a colourless, volatile, poisonous liquid with a pungent odour which is produced mainly by the high-pressure reduction of carbon monoxide or dioxide with hydrogen and is used as an intermediate in the synthesis of formaldehyde, as a solvent, and as a denaturant for ethyl alcohol.

The adoption of methanol as the systematic name of methyl alcohol was a consequence of Resolution 15 (on alcohols and phenols) of the report of 1892 of the International Conference on Chemical Nomenclature (see *Nature* (1892) 19 May 58-9).

1894 G. M'GOWAN tr. *Bernthsen's Text-bk. Org. Chem.* (ed. 2) 87 Methyl alcohol. [Note] '[Official] N[ame]' Methanol. 1932 *Discovery* May 165/2 Besides its important use as a methylating agent, methanol is the raw material for formaldehyde. 1958 *Times Rev. Industry* Dec. 57/2 Refueller... designed for replenishing aircraft with... methanol. 1973 *Daily Tel.* 27 July 2/7 Hawkshaw... knew that methanol was an anti-freeze substance used on buses and for stripping paint and cleaning paintbrushes.

Hence metha'nolic a., in or of methanol.

1953 *Jrnl. Polymer Sci.* X. 375 The results of viscosity and molecular weight determination obtained in methanolic solution are presented in Figure 2. 1975 *Nature* 3 Jan. 8/1 Solvolysis of [(C₅H₅)₂Ti]₂N₂ with methanolic HCl yields mainly nitrogen.

methanometer (mæθə'ndmɪtə(r)). *Mining.* [f. METHANE + -(O)METER.] An instrument invented by Monnier (see quot.).

1881 *Nature* XXIV. 94 Automatic methanometer, or automatic analyser of fire-damp. [Also, in recent Dicts.]

methaphesik, -physick, obs. ff. METAPHYSIC.

methaqualone (mæ'θækwəʊlən). *Pharm.* [f. 2-methyl-3-o-tolyl-4(3H)-quinazolinone, the systematic chemical name, taken in inserted a), f. METHYL + TOLYL + quinazolin(e) (f. QUIN(OLINE + azol(e) (f. AZ(O- + -OLE) + -INE⁵) + -ONE.) A hypnotic and sedative drug used generally in the form of its hydrochloride, C₁₆H₁₄N₂O·HCl, a white crystalline powder with a bitter taste.

1961 *Brit. Med. Jrnl.* 21 Jan. 173/1 Methaqualone in a single dose of 150 mg. is a reliable hypnotic. 1969 *Daily Tel.* 17 Dec. 13/1 Methaqualone, a drug used by thousands of people in sleeping tablets and slimming capsules, is to be referred to the Committee on Safety of Drugs. 1973 *N. Y. Times* 10 June 1. 59/1 Nonmedical use quickly spread when users found that methaqualone can produce a tingly, relaxed, uncoordinated drunken euphoria. It also developed a reputation—some say unfounded—as a powerful aphrodisiac. 1973 *Daily Tel.* 11 July 2/8 Mandrax is the trade name for a sleeping tablet otherwise known as methaqualone and has been controlled as a potentially dangerous drug since 1971 following cases of abuse by drug addicts.

† **methe, sb.** *Obs.* Forms: 1 mæþ, 3 maþe, mæþ, meap, 3-5 meþ, 4-5 methe, 5 meep. [OE. *mæþ* fem.:—OTeut. type *mæþi-z (not found outside Eng.) = Gr. μῆτις counsel, Skr. *māti* measure:—Indogermanic *mēti-s whence L. *mētiri* to measure; f. root *mē- (Teut. *mæ-) to measure, whence OTeut. *mælo^m MEAL sb.²]

1. Measure, proportion, fixed quantity.

c 1000 ÆLFRED *Exod.* xxii. 17 gif se fæder hig him syllan nelle, gilde be þære giftan mæðe. c 1205 LAY. 977 3if we sceoted to heora mæðe [c 1275 meþe] þat bið ure imone deað. a 1300 *E.E. Psalter* lxxix. 6 þou salt... gif vs drink in teres in meth [Vulg. in mensura].

2. Moderation, temperance.

c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 29 Cune sume meðe þenne þu almesse makest. a 1240 *Sawles Warde in Cott. Hom.* 257 Mi þridde suster meað spekeð of þe middel sti bituhhe riht. c 1357 *Lay Folks Catech.* (MS.T.) 440 The seuent vertu and the laste is methe or methefulnesse,—*Temperancia*.

3. Respect, consideration; kindness.

c 1000 *Inst. Polity* c. 25 in Thorpe *Latus II.* 338 Ælc cristen man ah mycele pearfe þæt he on þam griðe mycle mæpe wite. c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 2498 Alle he fellen him ðor to fot, To beðen meðe and beðden oc. a 1310 in Wright *Lyrical P.* 103 3ef ich the buere to mucche meth, Thou wolt me bringe to helle deth. c 1320 *Cast. Love* 318 Heu him duden in prisun of dep, And pynede him sore wiþ-ouren meþ. 13... *Propr. Sanct.* (Vernon MS.) in *Archiv Stud. neu. Spr.* LXXXI. 102/315 But þer as God, ful of meþ, fleiþ to Egipete from his dep [etc.]. a 1400-50 *Alexander* 816 All... on knese fallis, And in his mercy & meth mekely þaim put.

4. Modesty, gentleness.

c 1325 *Know Thyself* 35 in *E.E.P.* (1862) 131 With þi maistrie medel þi meþ For vche mon oust hym self to knowe. c 1325 *Metr. Hom.* 107 And Mari ledd hir lif with methe, In a toun that hiht Nazarethe. 13.. *Metr. Hom.* (Vernon MS.) in *Archiv Stud. neu. Spr.* LVII. 269 But heo hedde Meth, as worschipful wyf, ffor heo nas not to hastyf. c 1375 *Cursor M.* 7858 (Fairf.) Of him come lesse meke of meth. c 1450 *Cov. Myst.* (Shaks. Soc.) 157 Amos spak with mylde methe.

† **methe**, *a. Obs.* Cf. MYTH *a.* [? From the attrib. use of prec.] Gentle, courteous.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 10152 Elizabeth, An hali leuedi mild and meth, þat spused was to zachari. a 1440 *St. John Evang.* (Thornton MS.) 57 Thou was methe and meke as maydene for mylde.

† **methe**, *v. Obs.* [OE. *mæðian*, f. METHE *sb.*]

1. *trans.* To spare, have mercy upon. (In OE. with dative.)

c 1000 *WULFSTAN Hom.* 59/17 He sylð arleasnyse þæt he ne arige ne eac ne mæðige his underþeoddum ne his ðeolium. c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 1046 Quad god, 'find ic ðor ten or mo, Ic sal meþen ðe stede for ðo'.

2. To moderate, regulate, temper.

c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 13 Ðet foremeste is riht medeme mel þe man þe hit meðeð riht þe suned aleð gestninge [etc.]. *Ibid.* 139 He.. meðede þo his lifode swo þæt he was bicumelic to swiche wike. c 1330 *R. BRUNNE Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 13615 3yf þey hem self coupe hawe meþed & als þer strokes coupe hawe leþed.. Gret þrowesse of þem had ben told.

methe, variant of MATHE, MEAD *sb.*¹

Methedrine ('mæθədrɪn, -i:n). *Pharm.* [f. METH(YL + BENZ)EDRINE.] A proprietary name for methamphetamine.

1939 *Trade Marks Jnl.* 11 Jan. 46/2 Methedrine... Pharmaceutical and veterinary preparations. The Wellcome Foundation Ltd., London, manufacturing chemists. 1943 *Brit. Med. Jnl.* 20 Mar. 348/2 Methedrine has been found to be an effective blood-pressure-raising drug. 1965 *J. POLLITT Depression & its Treatment* iv. 47 Methedrine produces euphoria, mental alertness and pressure of talk. 1967 *Economist* 11 Nov. 628/2 Their deaths were just one instance of the violent crime that is being associated with the increasing use of an amphetamine with the trade name of Methedrine and the nick-name of 'speed'. 1975 *Harpers & Queen* May 126/2 Out come.. a half-dozen bottles of Methedrine.

† **metheful**, *a.*¹ *Obs.* [OE. *mæþfull*: see METHE *sb.* and -FUL.] Moderate; gentle.

c 1000 *ÆLFRIC Gram.* xxxviii. (Z.) 236 *Humanus* mæðfull oððe mennisclic. a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 430 Inouh meðful ich am, þet bidde so lutel. a 1240 *Sawles Warde* in *Cott. Hom.* 257 Meaðful in alles cunnes estes. a 1310 in *Wright Lyric P.* 32 A mihti methful mai, that ous hath cast from cares colde. 13.. *Minor Poems fr. Vernon MS.* l. 557 Drink þat pou beo meþful, And lye in hele good. c 1425 *Eng. Cong. Irel.* 112 He was a man methefull, sutell, & stalwarth.

Hence † **methefully** *a.* and *adv.*, moderate(ly); † **methefulness**, moderation.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 414 Non ancre ne ouh forto nimen bute gnedeliche [M.S. C. meþfulliche] þet hire to neodeð. a 1300 *E.E. Psalter* xxxviii. 7 Loke, methfullike [mensurabilis] mi daies set pou. 1357 *Methefulnesse* [see METHE *sb.* 2].

† **metheful**, *a.*² *Obs.* In 3 methful. [f. OE. *mēðe* weary + -FUL.] Weary.

a 1300 *E.E. Psalter* iii. 5, I am methful, for i slepe.

metheglin (mɪ'θeglin). *Obs. exc. Hist. and dial.* Forms: 6 methglen, -eghelen, -line, -lem, 6-7 metheglen, -lyn, 7 methaglin, metheglings, (methæglen); 6- metheglin. [a. Welsh *meddyglyn*, f. *meddyg* healing, medicinal (ad. L. *medicus*) + *llyn* liquor.] A spiced or medicated variety of mead, originally peculiar to Wales.

1533 *ELYOT Cast. Helthe* (1541) 36 Metheglyn, whiche is moste used in Wales, by reason of hotte herbes boyled with hony, is hotter than meade. 1550 *J. COKE Eng. & Fr. Heraldry* §207 (1877) 117 We have good-ale, bere, metheghelen, sydre, and pirry. 1568-70 in H. Hall *Soc. Eliz.* *Age* (1887) 245 A Cupp of methglen. 1620 *VENNER Via Recta* ii. 41 If Rosemary, Hyssop, Time, Orgaine, and Sage, be first well boyled in the water, wherof you make the Metheglin, it will be the better. 1623 *C. BUTLER Fem. Mon.* x. Xij, Methæglen is the more generous or stronger Hydromel, being vnto Mede as Vinum to Lora. 1633 *ROWLEY Match at Midnight* ii. i. Some metheglins, the wine of Wales. 1666 *PEPYS Diary* 25 July, I drinking no wine, had metheglin for the King's own drinking. 1731 *P. SHAW Three Ess. Artif. Philos.* 49 The Method of Brewing with Honey, for Mead, Metheglin [etc.]. 1789 *J. MORSE Amer. Geogr.* 197 The perry... is an agreeable liquor, having something of the harshness of claret wine, joined with the sweetness of metheglin. 1839 *J. K. TOWNSEND Narr. Rocky Mts.* v. 203 Among the rest, was some metheglen or diluted alcohol sweetened with honey. 1855 *T. C. HALIBURTON Nat. & Hum. Nat.* II. ix. 267 All the friends of the new married couple... did nothing for a whole month, but smoke, drink metheglin, [etc.]. 1971 *J. DOXAT Drinks & Drinking* 152 *Metheglin*, old name for mead, but probably, from its derivation, from an ancient Welsh word for 'spicey potion'. *attrib.* 1887 *G. MEREDITH Ballads & P.* 105 Cambria's old metheglin demon Breathed against our rushing tide.

Hence **metheglinist** *nonce-wd.*, a brewer of metheglin.

1655 *SIR J. MENNIS Musarum Del.* 29 While there's a Cider-Man Or a Metheglinist, .. I do forsware to sup Of wicked Sack.

methel: see METEL.

† **metheless**, *a. Obs.* [OE. *mæþleas*: see METHE *sb.* and -LESS.] Immoderate.

c 1000 *ÆLFRIC Hom.* (Th.) II. 516 Ða het Martinus ða mæðleasan fugelas ðæs fixnoðes gerswican. a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 96 3if he is meðleas, ileueð him þe werse. 13.. *E.E. Allit. P. B.* 273 þose wern men mepelez & maþty on vrpe.

† **methely**, *a. Obs.* [OE. *mæþlic*: see METHE *sb.* and -LY¹.] Moderate, proper, suitable.

958 *Will* in *Thorpe Charters* 509 gif hwilec forwyrht man hiowan zesæce, bio se pingad swa hit medic sio be þæs geltes meðe. a 1035 *Cnut's Secular Laws* c. 71 (Lieberm.) Beon þa heregeata.. swa hit mæðlic si. c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 63 Meðeliche eting and drinking aþen to temien þe lichames orguil.

b. Of medium stature. (Cf. MEETLY *a.*)

c 1425 *Eng. Cong. Irel.* 98 Meyler was a man.. of body, somdel more than methlych, ful stalwarth, wel I-brested.

† **methely**, *adv. Obs.* [OE. *mæþlice*, f. prec.: see -LY².] Moderately, temperately; meekly.

c 1000 *ÆLFRIC Gram.* xxxviii. (Z.) 236 *Humane* and *humaniter* mæðlice oððe mennisclic. c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 1758 Ðus meðelike spac ðis em. c 1425 *Eng. Cong. Irel.* 76 His maner was euer-more to hold hym methelyche.

methenamine (mæ'θi:n-, mæ'θenæmi:n). *Pharm.* [f. METHEN(E + AMINE).] The name given to **hexamethylenetetramine** (s.v. HEXA-) in the *Pharmacopeia of the U.S.A.*

1926 *Pharmacopeia U.S.* 238 Methenamine. 1926 *Dispensatory U.S.A.* (ed. 21) 695/2 Not only are there a large number of compounds of methenamine upon the market, but the official drug is sold under an almost innumerable number of trade names. 1948 *E. POUND Pisan Cantos* (1949) lxxiv. 17 Methenamine eases the urine. 1951 *A. Grollman Pharmacol. & Therapeutics* xxv. 526 Hexamethylenetetramine ((CH₂)₆N₄), official as methenamine (U.S.P.) and hexamine (B.P.).. is of interest from its liberating formaldehyde in the course of its excretion in the urine. 1969 *J. H. THOMPSON* in *J. A. Bevan Essent. Pharmacol.* xlix. 511 Methenamine mandelate is a mixture of methenamine and mandelic acid... two old urinary antiseptic agents which today are rarely given separately.

methene ('mæθi:n). *Chem.* [f. METH-YL + -ENE.] = METHYLENE.

1885 in *Cassell's Encycl. Dict.*

methenyl ('mæθinil). *Chem.* [f. METHENE + -YL.] The hypothetical hydrocarbon radical CH; usually *attrib.*

1868 *Fownes' Chem.* (ed. 10) 557 Methenyl chloride (chloroform).

methephisike, *obs. form* of METAPHYSIC.

mether, variant of MADDER *sb.*², *Anglo-Irish.*

1841 *S. C. HALL Ireland* III. 297 The mether was square, and not round.. and to drink out of it was no easy task.

metherinx, variant of MEDRINACKS *Obs.*

methicillin (mæθi'silin). *Pharm.* [f. METH- + PEN)ICILLIN.] A penicillin, C₁₇H₁₉N₂O₆NaS·H₂O, which is especially useful for its activity against staphylococci which produce penicillinase. Also called **methicillin sodium** or **sodium methicillin**.

1961 *Brit. Med. Jnl.* 25 Mar. 865/1 During a period of 12 weeks one ward was sprayed at regular intervals daily with 4g. of methicillin. 1963 *Brit. Pharmacopæia* 486 Methicillin Sodium is the monohydrate of sodium 6-(2,6-dimethoxybenzamido)penicillinate. 1968 *New Scientist* 18 Jan. 118/3 There were signs of bacterial infection in the lungs, and the doctors prescribed methicillin. 1970 *Daily Tel.* 23 Oct. 13/3 The second [semi-synthetic penicillin], methicillin, was active against the resistant staphylococci and was soon accepted as a major life-saving antibiotic.

methide ('mæθaid). *Chem.* [f. METH-YL + -IDE.] A combination of methyl with a metal.

1868 *Fownes' Chem.* (ed. 10) 596 Zinc methide. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* II. 933 Mercuric methide.

methinks (mi:'θɪŋks), *impers. v.* Now *arch.* and *poet.* Pa. t. methought (mi:'θɔ:t). Forms: see below and cf. THINK *v.*¹ [OE. *mē þyncþ* (pa. t. *mē þūhte*), where *mē* is dative, and *þyncþ* the 3 pers. sing. of *þynccean* to seem: see THINK *v.*¹

As THINK *v.*¹ did not, exc. in this phrase, survive beyond the 14th c., and had no very wide currency after 1250, the syntax of *methinks* became obscure. Hence it underwent various alterations of form. The verb being supposed to be THINK *v.*², it followed that it ought to be in the first person; hence the form *me think*, in which probably the pronoun was still correctly apprehended as a dative. In the 16-17th c. there occur the forms *my think*, *my thought(s)*, which are attempts to obtain a normal syntax by taking *think*, *thought*, as sbs. The curious form *methoughts*, used in the 17th and the first half of the 18th c., prob. owes its s to the analogy of the present tense *methinks*.]

It seems to me. (Used with dependent clause or parenthetically.)

1. *Present tense.* † *a. methinketh.*

c 888 *K. ÆLFRED Boeth.* xxiv. §3 Me þincð þæt hit hæbbe geboht sume swide leaslice mærdæ. a 1200 *Moral Ode* 5 Vnoht lif ich hæbe ileed, and 3et me þingþ ilede. 1390 *GOWER Conf. II.* 95 With such gladnesse I daunce and skippe, Me thenkth I touche noght the flor. 1447 *BOKENHAM Seyntys* (Roxb.) 2 And yet methinkyth it were þete That my werk were hatyd for me. 1577 *B. GOOGE Heresbach's Husb.* i. (1586) 10 There is a Hopper (mee thinketh) ouer the topp

of the Oast. 1607 *HIERON Wks.* I. 439 Me thinketh this motiue should not be without effect.

¶ *Substantive use.* 1594 *HOOKER Eccl. Pol.* iv. iv. §2 When they opposed their *Me thinketh* vnto the orders of the Church of England.

β. **methinks**.

1560 *WHITEHORNE Arte Warre* (1573) 103b, Nor me thinkes that there resteth other to tell you then certaine general rules. 1599 *SHAKS. Much Ado* III. ii. 16 Methinkes you are sadder. 1661 *MARVELL Corr. Wks.* (Grosart) II. 76 'Tis methinks an unpleasant business. 1711 *STEELE Spect.* No. 6 ¶5 Respect to all kind of Superiours is founded methinks upon Instinct. 1762-71 *H. WALPOLE Vertue's Anecd. Paint.* (1786) IV. 281 Methinks a strait canal is as rational at least as a mæandring bridge. 1863 *HAWTHORNE Our Old Home* (1879) 119 Methinks a person of delicate individuality.. could never endure to lie buried near Shakespeare. 1871 *R. ELLIS tr. Catullus* xciii. 1 Lightly methinks I reck if Caesar smile not upon me.

† γ. **methink**.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 16332 (Cott.) Me thinc it es noght sua. 13.. *Guy Warw.* (A.) 616, & he wald me so loue 3erne, Me þenke y no my3t it him nou3t werne. c 1470 *HENRY Wallace* i. 385 It war resone, me think, yhe suld haif part. 1564-78 *BULLEYN Dial. agst. Pest.* (1888) 19 Me thinke I see twoo men in long gounes with short bearded at the gates. 1659 *Gentl. Calling* v. x, So dismal a consequent, as, methink, should like Lot's wife, remain a perpetual monument to deter others.

† δ. **my think(s)**.

1530 *CROME* in *Strype Eccl. Mem.* III. App. x. 20 And my think that this manner of praying dooth not dysanull.. purgatorye. a 1619 *FLETCHER Mad Lover* II. iii, My thinks a gentleman should keepe his word.

2. *Past tense. a. methought.*

c 1200 *Vices & Virtues* 13 And 3if ic nadde, me ðuhte þæt hit nas naht wel between, ðar ic hit idon hadde. a 1300-1400 *Cursor M.* 8171 (Gött.) Me thought [Cotton me thought] to night on þis-kyn wise, þat we war bath in paradise. c 1420 *LYDG. Assembly of Gods* 343 Me thought he was gayly dysgysyd at that fest. 1535 *COVERDALE Judg.* vii. 13 Me thoughte a baken barlye lofe came rollinge downe to y^e hoost of y^e Madianites. 1651 *H. MORE Enthus. Tri.*, etc. (1656) 309, I dream'd thus. Methought I was at a friends house in the rode betwixt London and Scotland. 1711 *POPE Temp. Fame* 498 While thus I stood.. One came, methought, and whisper'd in my ear. 1832 *TENNYSON Dream Fair Wom.* xiv, At last methought that I had wander'd far In an old wood. 1878 *H. PHILLIPS Poems fr. Spanish & Germ.* 48 Methought my days were ended.

† β. **methoughts**.

1594 *SHAKS. Rich. III.* I. iv. 9 Me thoughts that I had broken from the Tower. 1620 *WOTTON Let. to Bacon* in *Reliq.* (1651) 413 The draught of a Landskip on a piece of paper, me thoughts masterly done. 1711 *ADDISON Spect.* No. 63 ¶3 Methoughts I was transported into a Country that was filled with Prodigies. 1751 *Female Foundling* I. 30 The inward Satisfaction which I felt, had spread in my Eyes I know not what of melting and passionate, which methoughts I had never before observed.

† γ. **my thought**.

a 1300 [see a]. 1503 *HAWES Examp. Virt.* iv. 3 My thought it was an heuenly syght. 1621 *LADY M. WROTH Urania* 435 Then my thought I saw he had commission.

methionic (mæθi'ðnik), *a. Chem.* [f. ME(THYL) + Gr. *θειον* sulphur: see -IC.] **methionic acid**, a disulpho-acid obtained from aniline. Hence **methionate** (mæ'θaiəneit), a salt of methionic acid.

1842 *T. GRAHAM Elem. Chem.* 779 Two other acids of this class have been obtained, methionic acid.. and althionic acid. 1853 *WATTS tr. Gmelin's Handbk. Chem.* VIII. 435 Evaporating the filtrate till it begins to deposit needles of methionate of baryta. 1862 *MILLER Elem. Chem., Org. v.* §2 (ed. 2) 310 The first compound upon this list [disulphometholic acid] is identical with Liebig's methionic acid.

methionine (mæ'θaiəni:n). *Chem.* [Blend of METH- + THION-: see -INE⁵.] A sulphur-containing amino-acid, CH₃·S·CH₂·CH₂·CH(NH₂)·COOH, which is probably a constituent of all proteins.

1928 *BARGER & COYNE* in *Biochem. Jnl.* XXII. 1418 Since the amino-acid has a good title to be regarded as a constituent of protein, a shorter name than γ-methylthiol-α-aminobutyric acid seems desirable, and.. we suggest for it the name *methionine*, in allusion to the characteristic grouping. 1956 *Nature* 11 Feb. 280/1 The amino-acid requirement of this organism [sc. a trypanosomid flagellate] could be satisfied by methionine alone. 1962 [see ISOLEUCINE]. 1971 *J. Z. YOUNG Introd. Study Man* xxiii. 315 Old people are said to require more methionine than young. 1972 *McGraw-Hill Yearbk. Sci. & Technol.* 123/1 Since methionine is the only metabolic precursor of homocysteine in the human diet, deliberate reduction in the amount of dietary animal protein, which contains more methionine than plant protein, may prove to be effective in preventing arteriosclerosis.

methisazone (mæ'θisæzəʊn). *Pharm.* [f. METH(YL + IS(ATIN + THIOSEMICARB)AZONE (cf. the chemical name given in def.))] A fine orange-yellow powder that has prophylactic activity against smallpox; *N*-methylisatin β-thiosemicarbazone, C₁₀H₁₀N₄OS.

1964 *Brit. Med. Jnl.* 5 Sept. 621/1 Methisazone breaks new ground in the rational therapy of virus infections. 1966 *New Scientist* 17 Nov. 336/3 Dr D. J. Bauer and Dr K. Apostolov.. had shown methisazone ('Marboran') to be active against certain adenoviruses growing in tissue culture. 1970 *PASSMORE & ROBSON Compan. Med. Stud.* II. xx. 36/1 In man, methisazone has been shown to be effective in preventing disease in contacts of patients suffering from smallpox.. Methisazone has not been shown to be effective in treating established infections.

† **methium**. *Obs.* Some kind of drug.
1610 [see KERMES 1].

metho¹ ('mεθου). *Austral.* and *N.Z. colloq.* Also *metha* (*rare*). [f. *meth(ylated spirit + -o.)*]

1. Methylated spirit. Also *attrib.*

1933 *Bulletin* (Sydney) 18 Oct. 10/2 A metho. drinker—a regular visitor—came into the pharmacy the other day. *Ibid.* 1 Nov. 11/1 Charged in a Melbourne court with having drunk metho., an elderly gent. at first declared [etc.]. 1935 K. TENNANT *Tiburon* ii. 23 The two metho-drinkers were escorted out firmly. 1938 'R. HYDE' *Nor Years Condemn* x. 190 They drink a lot of metha, don't they? Great names they've got for it—Phar Lap, and Johnny Gee, and White Light. 1944 W. E. HARNEY *Taboo* (ed. 3) 33 She is a 'metho' addict and, as a result, is blind and half paralysed. 1945 O. E. BURTON *In Prison* 116 A half-crazed sponge for absorbing 'metho'. 1953 A. UPFIELD *Murder must Wait* xvii. 153 The straight-out metho drinkers and city crooks. 1973 *Sunday Mail* (Brisbane) 18 Mar. 25/5 The oldtimer who'd tried to smuggle it through, by carrying it nonchalantly in his hand, surrendered it sadly. When it comes to metho spotting, Envoy Smith has the nose of a connoisseur.

2. A person who is addicted to drinking methylated spirit. See also **METHS**.

1933 *Bulletin* (Sydney) 11 Nov. 11/1 A John Hop who has helped to deal with many 'methos,' tells me not a few prefer petrol. 1945 BAKER *Austral. Lang.* 166 Addicts of these noxious drinks are known as *meths*, *methos*, [and] *metho artists*. 1966 G. W. TURNER *Eng. Lang. Austral. & N.Z.* vi. 118 Words in -o are more specifically Australian, though... *metho* (a drinker of methylated spirits) and *smoko* (with the sense 'morning or afternoon tea'...) are current in New Zealand. 1973 *Brisbane City Mission* Sept. 17/2 The methos... When a man takes to drinking methylated spirits, you know... that he has no thought for betterment of his lot.

Metho² ('mεθου). *Austral. Colloq.* abbrev. of **METHODIST** 4.

1941 in BAKER *Dict. Austral. Slang* 46. 1961 P. WHITE *Riders in Chariot* viii. 232 Only the civil servants are Roman Catholics here... Arch and me are Methoes, except we don't go; life is too short.

method ('mεθəd), *sb.* [a. F. *méthode* (Rabelais) or ad. L. *method-us*, a. Gr. *μέθοδος* pursuit of knowledge, mode of investigation, also as a term in Medicine (see below); f. *μετα-* META- + *ὁδός* way.]

The word is now common to all Rom. and Teut. langs. (It. *metodo*, Sp. *método*, G. *methode*, etc.) with approximately the same senses as in Eng. The sense of 'systematic arrangement' (branch II below) is foreign to Greek: it was developed through the special application of L. *methodus* by some logicians of the 16th c. (see sense 4.)

I. Procedure for attaining an object.

† 1. *Med.* a. The regular, systematic treatment proper for the cure of a specific disease. *Obs.* (Now merged in sense 3, where see quotes. 1725, 1800, 1887.)

1541 R. COPLAND *Galen's Therap.* 2 A iij, Euery kynde of dysease hath his owne Methode. 1563 T. GALE *Inst. Chirurg.* 21 b, The Methode of curyng compounde tumors against nature. 1578 BANISTER *Hist. Man* Epist. A iv, Then did I clearly see, how that to write Methodes or means to cure the affected partes of the body... might [etc.]. 1696 PHILLIPS, *Method*,... that part of Physick whereby, remedies are found out by the Indications for the Restoration of Health.

fig. 1597 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* v. i. § 1 To see wherein the harm which they feel consisteth, ... and the method of curing it. a 1716 SOUTH *Serm.* (1744) IX. 38 Let such persons... not quarrel with the great physician of souls for having cured them by easy and gentle methods.

b. *Hist.* The system of medicine practised by the 'methodics' or 'methodists'.

1541 R. COPLAND *Galen's Therap.* 2 Div, That is the maner to heale by Methode... yf it so be that Methode is an vnyersall way. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 344 Thessalus [magr.] He reduced Physicke into a Methode: and from him descended the sect called Methodici. a 1790 W. CULLEN *Lect. Hist. Med.* Wks. 1828 I. 383 This easy plan was, by way of eminence called the Method, and the persons who followed it the Methodics.

2. a. A special form of procedure adopted in any branch of mental activity, whether for the purpose of teaching and exposition, or for that of investigation and inquiry.

1586 SIR E. HOBY *Pol. Disc. Truth* iv. 8 And Plato called a Methode, a fire sent from heauen, which giueth the light that maketh the truth known. 1604 R. CAWDREY *Table Alph.*, *Method*, an order, or readie way to teach, or doo any thing. 1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* II. xvii. § 4 Knowledge... ought to be delivered and intimated, if it were possible, in the same method wherein it was invented. 1644 MILTON *Educ.* 2 The same method is necessarily to be follow'd in all discreet teaching. a 1711 KEN *Hymnotheo* Poet. Wks. 1721 III. 254 He has of Knowledge the true Method shewn, To rise Truths abstruse, from Truths well-known. 1780 BENTHAM *Princ. Legisl.* xviii. § 56 The method of division here pursued. 1852 J. CURWEN (*title*) The Pupil's Manual of the Tonic Sol-Fa Method of teaching to sing. 1869 J. MARTINEAU *Ess.* II. 55 Mental science does not differ from physical in its methods. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) IV. 136 The theses of Parmenides are expressly said to follow the method of Zeno. 1875 MAINE *Hist. Inst.* i. 18 It is a distinct property of the Comparative Method of investigation to abate national prejudices. 1876 L. STEPHEN *Eng. Th.* 18th C. i. § 30 I. 30 Hume... agrees with Descartes... in pursuing the simple introspective method. 1879 LUBBOCK *Sci. Lect.* v. 139 The methods of archaeological investigation are as trustworthy as those of any natural science.

† b. The rules and practice proper to a particular art. *Obs.*

1662 EVELYN *Diary* 22 Aug., The intention being to reduce that art [sc. ship-building] to as certaine a method as any other part of architecture.

c. in the names of certain specific procedures in mathematics and experimental science.

1685 WALLIS *Algebra* lxxiii. 280 The Method of Exhaustions. *Ibid.* lxxxv. 318 Another Method of Approximation, by Mr. Isaac Newton. 1718-19 *Phil. Trans.* XXX. 923 A letter of M. l'Abbé Conti... concerning the dispute about the Invention of the Method of Fluxions, or Differential Method. 1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Method*, *methodus*, is more peculiarly used in mathematics for divers particular processes for solving problems.—In this sense we say *Method of exhaustions*... *Method of fluxions*... *Method of tangents*. 1838 DE MORGAN *Th. Probab.* in *Encycl. Metrop.* (1845) II. 451 The method of correction known by the name of that of *least squares*... was proposed by Legendre in 1806. 1843 MILL *Logic* III. viii, Of the Four Methods of Experimental Inquiry. *Ibid.* III. xi, Of the Deductive Method. 1843 MILL *Logic* I. III. viii. 450 These two methods may be respectively denominated the Method of Agreement, and the Method of Difference. *Ibid.* 462 This method may be called the Indirect Method of Difference, or the Joint Method of Agreement and Difference. *Ibid.* 465 The Method of Residues is one of the most important among our instruments of discovery. *Ibid.* 470 The method by which these results were obtained, may be termed the Method of Concomitant Variations. 1916 H. W. B. JOSEPH *Introd. Logic* (ed. 2) xx. 434 So obvious is the difficulty of finding such instances as these canons require, that Mill, having begun by mentioning four methods (of Agreement, of Difference, of Residues, and of Concomitant Variations), adds a fifth, which he calls the Joint Method of Agreement and Difference. 1929 A. N. WHITEHEAD *Process & Reality* 6 When the method of difference fails, factors which are constantly present may yet be observed under the influence of imaginative thought. 1953 I. M. COPI *Introd. Logic* xii. 365 We may begin with an example or two in which the scrupulous use of the Methods results in a more or less conspicuous failure to discover the cause of a given phenomenon. 1965 S. F. BARKER *Elem. Logic* vii. 237 When we infer from these data that the hamburgers caused the ptomaine, we are employing what Mill called the method of concomitant variation.

d. in the title of treatises of instruction in an art or science.

1686 (*title*) A new and easie Method to learn to sing by book, etc. 1758 NUGENT (*title*) A new Method of learning with Facility the Latin Tongue. 1842 TENNYSON *Amphion* 79 They read Botanic Treatises, And Works on Gardening thro' there, And Methods of transplanting trees To look as if they grew there.

e. *Theatr.* A theory and practice of acting associated with the Russian actor and director Konstantin Stanislavsky (1863-1938), in which the actor seeks the complete illusion of reality by identifying himself as closely as possible with the part he plays. Often *attrib.*, as *method-acting*, *actor*, *school*, etc. Also *method-act* vb., *method-acted* ppl. adj. Hence (not in common use) *methodic*, *methody* adjs.; *methodism*, *methodist* sbs.

1923 O. M. SAYLER *Russian Theatre* 254 'My method, though imperfect,' he [sc. Stanislavsky] says, 'I consider psychologically natural.' 1925 H. CARTER *New Spirit European Theatre* xviii. 225 The third movement also was a form of protest by theatrical reformers, who were sick of M. Stanislavsky's hair-for-hair actualistic method. *Ibid.* 230 Stanislavsky was unable to change his method of production and style, which were suited to a particular species of bourgeoisie play. 1954 F. M. WHITING *Introd. Theatre* vi. 136 The actor, if sufficiently sensitive to the drives and motives of the character he portrays, will 'instinctively' sense what the basic responses should be. To achieve this goal, Stanislavski devised his method. 1956 K. TYNAN in *Harper's Mag.* Mar. 63/2 This is Stanislavsky without Freud, physiological acting without the psychiatric glosses beloved of American 'method' actors. 1957 *Observer* 15 Dec. 10/4 Eli Wallach, the American disciple of the Method... was admirably solid, but not noticeably more absorbed in his role than some of our own best actors look to be in theirs. 1958 E. DUNDY *Dud Avocado* I. vii. 114 The Method... the Stanislavsky Method: working for realism through improvisations and sense memory, and emotional recall. 1958 *Times* 11 Nov. 4/5 It was surely not for nothing that [Jackson] Pollock himself belonged to the country that has promulgated the cult of 'method' acting. 1959 *Times Lit. Suppl.* 27 Mar. 172/1 The whole 'Method' school about which so much pedantic and often absurd controversy has raged are dealt with mordantly. 1959 *Spectator* 29 May 765/1 This was a Method *Don Giovanni*, with real people caught up in a real drama. 1959 *Guardian* 15 Oct. 8/3 What emotional exercises had he done in preparation for Romeo? The real Methodist is not so much different in kind as different in degree. 1960 R. LEWIS *Method—or Madness?* i. 4 One hears that Method actors are 'numblers'. *Ibid.* iv. 75 Another reason that some actors... seem 'Methody', or inexplicably involved, is that their approach is too analytical. 1960 *New Left Rev.* Sept.-Oct. 65/1 The method-acted *Tomorrow With Pictures*. 1961 *20th Cent.* Feb. 134 Other factors include the impact of Method-ism in the theatre. 1962 *New Statesman* 19 Jan. 97/1 This long film forfeits seriousness... by being... too thunderously repetitious, too Methodic, strenuous and symbolic. 1963 *Times* 17 Jan. 4/6 Even the Method groups that were flourishing in London a few years ago have now mainly vanished. 1967 *Spectator* 7 July 22/2 His method acting is not merely an attack on their academic ennui, but a mask for his own profound frustrations. 1970 J. QUARTERMAIN *Man who walked on Diamonds* xvii. 90 Method-act yourself into a super-sleuth. 1971 J. WILLETT in A. Bullock *20th Cent.* 243/1 In America... the Group Theater... applied the realistic Stanislavsky 'method' for social ends. 1972 *Daily Colonist* (Victoria, B.C.) 24 Feb. 44/1 A method actor will use his own memory to simulate an emotion for the cameras. 1973 H. McCLOY *Change of Heart* xii. 146 If she could feel like that, maybe she would look like that. 'Method' acting. Stanislavsky.

3. a. In wider sense: A way of doing anything, esp. according to a defined and regular plan; a mode of procedure in any activity, business, etc.

1590 SHAKS. *Com. Err.* II. ii. 34 If you will test with me, know my aspect, And fashion your demeanor to my looks, Or I will beat this method in your sconce. 1606 — *Ant. & Cl.* I. iii. 7 Madam, me thinks if you did loue him dearly, You do not hold the method, to enforce The like from him. 1602 [? COOKE] *How a man may choose good wife* B 3 b, I will prescribe a methode How thou shalt win hir without al peradventure. 1660 BARROW *Euclid* I. ix. *Coroll.*, The method of cutting angles. 1684 BUNYAN *Pilgr.* II. 42 The Hen did walk in a fourfold Method towards her Chickens. a 1715 BURNET *Own Time* (1724) I. 359 He did very often assure me he was against all violent methods, and all persecution for conscience sake. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* I. 336 The old Man began to ask me, if he should put me in a Method to make my Claim to my Plantation. 1725 N. ROBINSON *Th. Physick* 262 This is the only Method to be continued while the Symptoms are not extremely dangerous. 1761 GRAY *Sketch* 2 Too poor for a bribe, and too proud to importune, He had not the method of making a fortune. 1793 SMEATON *Edystone L.* § 274 In our work, it was performed in the following method. 1800 *Med. Jnl.* IV. 494 Mr. P. was delighted to hear that I thought a cure was not impracticable, and laboured ardently to persuade me to inform him of the method I should use. 1800 tr. *Lagrange's Chem.* I. 365 Scheele has given two methods for obtaining this acid. 1819 BYRON *Juan* I. vii, This is the usual method, but not mine—My way is to begin with the beginning. 1868 LOCKYER *Elem. Astron.* vii. (1879) 256 There are two methods of observing the time of transit over a wire, one called the eye and ear method, the other the galvanic method. 1874 MICKLETHWAITE *Mod. Par. Churches* 200 A perfect method of warming churches has yet to be invented. 1887 *Brit. Med. Jnl.* 26 Feb. 448/2 Benefit from this line of treatment must not be expected immediately, and the method should be persevered with for at least some months.

† b. A scheme, plan of action. *Obs.*

1704 J. TRAPP *Abra-Mulē* I. i. 319 All my Designs and Methods still were cross'd.

† c. A mode (of employment). *Obs.*

1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 294 ¶ 1 Sixteen hundred Children, including Males and Females, put out to Methods of Industry.

d. In generalized use: The methods of procedure in any department, considered as the object of a branch of study; esp. with reference to teaching. Cf. sense 6.

1848 W. ROSS (*title*) The Teacher's Manual of Method; or general principles of teaching and school-keeping. 1879 A. PARK (*title*) A Manual of Method for Pupil-Teachers and Assistant Masters.

e. *Campanology*. (See quot. 1901.)

1668 'CAMPANISTA' *Tintinnologia* 2 Before I Treat of the method and diversity of Peals, I think it not impertinent to speak something of the Properties wherewith a Young Ringer ought to be qualified. 1852 B. THACKRAH *Art Change Ringing* 14 These twenty-four changes may be rung in several other methods. 1879 W. BANISTER *Art & Sci. Change Ringing* (ed. 2) 14 The Plain Bob Method—is applicable to any number of bells, but is properly an even bell method. 1901 H. E. BULWER *Gloss. Technical Terms Bells to Method*, any special way in which continuous 'changes' on five or more bells are produced by the regular and orderly movement of all, without repetition of any one 'change'. 1901, 1928 [see EXTENT sb. 7]. 1962 G. E. EVANS *Ask Fellows who cut Hay* (ed. 2) xviii. 147 The old ringer answered... 'No tunes. We allus rang the method, the same as we did in the steeples.' 1965 W. G. WILSON *Change Ringing* xviii. 149 We showed how variations in a method could be made in the Plain Bob type of method by means of second place.

II. Systematic arrangement, order.

4. A branch of Logic or Rhetoric which teaches how to arrange thoughts and topics for investigation, exposition, or literary composition.

1551 T. WILSON *Logike* Eiv b, The maner of handling a single Question, and the readie waie howe to teache and sette forth any thynge plainlie, and in order, as it should be, in latine Methodus. *Ibid.* K ij, We spake before of a methode, or directe order to be used in all our doings. 1588 FRAUNCE *Lawiers Log.* I. i. 7 Methode hath only to deale with the ordering and setting of many axioms. 1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* II. xvii. § 2 Methode hath bene placed, and that not amisse in Logicke, as a part of Iudgement; For as the Doctrine of Syllogismes comprehendeth the rules of Iudgement vpon that which is inuented. So the Doctrine of Methode containeth the rules of Iudgement vpon that which is to bee deliuered. 1627 HAKEWILL *Apol.* (1630) 261 To this body [the art of Logic] have they not improperly added the doctrine of Methods as a necessary limbe thereof. a 1679 HOBBS *Rhet.* (1681) I We see that all men naturally are able in some sort to accuse and excuse: Some by chance; but some by method. This method may be discovered; and to discover Method is all one with teaching an Art. 1713 STEELE *Englism.* No. 7. 46 Their Children were instructed early in the Rules of Method. 1725 WATTS *Logic* IV. I. In logic... Method is the disposition of a variety of thoughts on any subject, in such order as may best serve to find out unknown truths. 1780 BENTHAM *Princ. Legisl.* xvi. § 1 note, The particular uses of method are various; but the general one is, to enable men to understand the things that are the subjects of it. 1827 HUTTON *Course Math.* I. 3 Method is the art of disposing a train of arguments in a proper order, to investigate either the truth or falsity of a proposition, or to demonstrate it to others when it has been found out. 1849 ABP. THOMSON *Laws Th.* (ed. 2) 95 *Method*, which is usually described as the fourth part of Logic, is rather a complete practical Logic. 1870 JEVONS *Elem. Logic* xxiv. 201 Method is... defined as consisting in such a disposition of the parts of a discourse that the whole may be most easily intelligible.

5. Orderly arrangement of ideas and topics in thinking or writing; orderliness and sequence of thought or expression. *Phr. method in one's*

madness (also *varr.* of this expression, normally with allusion to quot. 1602): reason, orderliness, or sense lying behind one's apparent insanity or stupidity.

1559 W. CUNNINGHAM *Cosmogr. Glasse* 3 They [certain writers] observe no order or Methode in their teaching. 1581 LAMBARD *Eiren.* II. vii. (1588) 223 To me, that am desirous to follow some order, and methode of discourse, the generall must always go before the particular. 1592 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* VII. XXXV. (1612) 171 Though his words lackt methode, yeat they moued. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* II. ii. 208 Though this be madnesse, Yet there is Method in't. 1649 ROBERTS *Clavis Bibl.* Intro. iii. 39 Method and order, as it is the mother of memory, so it is a singular friend to a cleare understanding. 1651 HOBBS *Leviath.* II. xxx. 184 Unlesse we shall think there needs no method in the study of the Politiques. 1709 POPE *Ess. Crit.* 654 Horace still charms with graceful negligence, And without method talks us into sense. 1753 JOHNSON *Adventurer* No. 85 ¶17 Method is the excellence of writing, and unconstraint the grace of conversation. a 1834 COLERIDGE *On Method* in *Encycl. Metrop.* I. Intro. 2 The total absence of Method renders thinking impracticable. 1842 H. ROGERS *Ess.* (1874) I. 1. 33 His very method... consists in a contempt of all method. 1843 POE *Gold-Bug* in *Dollar Newspaper* (Philadelphia) 21 June 1/7 My friend, about whose madnesse I now saw, or fancied that I saw, certain indications of method. 1850 F. E. SMEDLEY *Frank Fairleigh* XXIX. 241 A fear of completely knocking up... induced me to preserve some little method in my madnesse. 1880 W. SANDAY in *Expositor* XI. 362 He sought to give to the allegorical interpretation a greater method. 1894 A. CONAN DOYLE *Mem. Sherlock Holmes* 128, I have usually found that there was method in his madnesse. 1911 BRERETON & ROTHWELL tr. *Bergson's Laughter* i. 2 The comic spirit has a logic of its own, even in its wildest eccentricities. It has a method in its madnesse. 1922 CHESTERTON *Man who knew too Much* 110 He may be mad, but there's method in his madnesse. There nearly always is method in madnesse. It's what drives men mad being methodical. 1953 A. HUXLEY *Let.* 21 July (1969) 680 There is, in the long run (at least I hope so), some kind of method in my madnesse.

6. a. The order and arrangement observed in framing a particular discourse or literary composition; an author's design or plan.

1591 SHAKS. *I Hen. VI.* III. i. 13 *Verbatim* to rehearse the Methode of my Penne. 1594 — *Rich. III.* I. ii. 116 To leave this keene encounter of our wittes, And fall something into a slower method. 1596 SPENSER *State Irel. Wks.* (Globe) 609/2 Tell them then, I pray you, in the same order that you have now rehearsed them; for there can be noe better methode then this which the very matter it self offereth. 1597 MORLEY *Intro. Mus.* Pref., As for the methode of the booke, although it be not such as may in every point satisfie the curiositie of Dichotomistes: yet is it such as I thought most convenient for the capacitee of the learner. 1622 WITHER *Fair Virtue* C 2 b, If my Methode they deride, Let them know, Loue is not tide In his free Discourse, to chuse Such strict rules as Arts-men vse. 1653 H. MORE *Anti. Ath.* III. xii. (1712) 126, I had here ended all my Stories, were I not tempted by that remarkable one in Bodinus to outrun my method. 1706 LONDON & WISE *Retir'd Gard'ner* I. Pref. A j b, The first of these Books was... perus'd by several ingenious Gentlemen, who liking the Method of it, were desirous to have it translated. 1784 COWPER *Task* III. 279 What's that which brings contempt upon a book, And him who writes it, though the style be neat, The method clear, and argument exact?

† b. A regular, systematic arrangement of literary materials; a methodical exposition. *Obs.*

1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* I. ii. (Arb.) 21 If Poesie be now an Art... and yet were none, vntill by studious persons fashioned and reduced into a method of rules and precepts. 1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* II. xvii. §6 The deliuerie of knowledge in Aphorismes, or in Methodes; wherein wee may obserue that it hath bene too much taken into Custome, out of a fewe Axiomes or Obseruations, vpon any Subiecte, to make a solemne, and formall Art; filling it with some Discourses, and illustrating it with Examples; and digesting it into a sensible Methode. But the writinge in Aphorismes hath manye excellent vertues, whereto the writinge in Methode doth not approach. *Ibid.* §7. 1611 BIBLE *Transl. Pref.* ¶3 Cutting off the superfluites of the lawes, and digesting them into some order and method. 1680 (*title*) A brief Method of the Law. Being an exact alphabetical disposition of all the heads necessary for a perfect Commonplace. 1706 LONDON & WISE *Retir'd Gard'ner* I. Pref. A ij, Several gentlemen would often have ask'd us Questions relating to our Profession, but were at a Loss how to form them into a Method, and word them so that we might rightly understand what they meant. 1820 BENTHAM *Justice & Cod. Petit.* Prelim. Expl. p.v, In the disposition made of the matter of the original draft... a method... has been given to it.

† c. The scheme or summary of the contents of a book, set forth in a table. *Obs.*

1601 SHAKS. *Twel. N.* I. v. 244 *Ol.* In his bosome, In what chapter of his bosome? *Vio.* To answer by the method in the first of his hart. a 1613 OVERBURY *A Wife* (1614) B, The Method. First of Marriage, and the effect thereof, children. Then of his contrarie, Lust; then [etc.]. 1652 NEEDHAM tr. *Selden's Mare Cl.* 3 And with these wee shall now begin; for the Method of the second Book is more conveniently put there before it.

7. In wider sense: Orderliness and regularity in doing anything; the habit of acting according to plan and order.

1611 BEAUM. & FL. *King & no K.* v. iv, There is a method in mans wickednesse, It grows vp by degrees. 1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* I. §33 That so putting the Houses into some method and order of their future debate, they would be more easily regulated than if they were in the beginning left to that liberty which they naturally affected. 1714 SWIFT *Pres. St. Affairs* ¶2 After which I know no Talents necessary besides Method and Skill in the common forms of business. 1754 RICHARDSON *Grandison* (1811) V. xiv. (cont.) 125 But early hours, and method, and ease, without hurry, will do every thing. 1843 PENNY *Cycl.*

XXVII. 231/2 No man ever gave himself up more entirely to any object, or prosecuted it... with... more method and skilful management.

† 8. A particular state of orderly arrangement; a disposition of things according to a regular plan or design. *Obs.*

1635 SHIRLEY *Coronat.* I. (1640) C, A small wound Ith' head, may spoyle the method of his haire. 1677 MARVELL *Corr. Wks.* (Grosart) II. 561, I am frequent with Mr. Fisher and our Counsell, having put all things into the best method for an hearing. a 1715 BURNET *Own Time* (1724) I. 207 The king was beginning to put things in great method, in his revenue, in his troops [etc.]. 1716 ADDISON *Drummer* IV. i, I would have all the knives and forks... laid in a method. 1754 RICHARDSON *Grandison* (1811) V. xiv. (cont.) 125 All is in such a method, that it seems impossible for the meanest servants to mistake their duty.

9. *Nat. Hist.* A system; scheme of classification.

Now most naturally interpreted as short for 'method of classification', which would commonly be apprehended as an instance of sense 2 or 3. Of the difference between 'system' and 'method', contradictory accounts were formerly given: see quotes.

1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* IV. 355 *Method and System*... have often been... used indifferently to signify the same thing... But if we consider their real meaning, — a *Method* should signify an *Artificial*, and a *System* a *Natural* arrangement of objects. 1828-32 WEBSTER, *Method*... 3. Classification;... as... the method of Ray; the Linnean method... A distinction is sometimes made between *method* and *system*. *System* is an arrangement founded, throughout all its parts, on some one principle. *Method* is an arrangement less fixed and determinate... Thus we say, the *natural method*, and the *artificial* or *sexual system* of Linnaeus. 1834 MCMURTRIE *Cuvier's Anim. Kingd.* 4 This scaffolding of divisions, the superior of which contain the inferior, is called a *method*.

III. 10. *Comb.*: † *method-monger*, a contemptuous term for one who deals in logical 'method'; in quot. 1647 with a play on Gr. *methodela* (rendered 'wiles' in the Revised Version of 1881); **methods engineer**, a person concerned with method study and methods engineering in a business; **methods engineering**, the organization of business methods through method study; **method(s) study**, the use of time-and-motion study and other systems to determine the most efficient methods to use in business activities.

1617 DONNE *Serm.* Luke xxiii. 40 (1661) III. 5 We steal our Learning if we... deale upon Rhapsoders, and Common placers, and Method-mongers. 1647 TRAPP *Comm. Eph.* iv. 14 The devil and his disciples are notable method-mongers, so as to deceive, if it were possible, the very elect. 1676 R. DIXON *Two Test.* To Rdr. 12 Such are our systematical Method-mongers, blundering in their Dichotomies after the way of Ramus or Keckerman. [1928 R. C. DAVIS *Princ. Factory Organization & Managem.* vi. 72 The methods manager or industrial engineer is concerned primarily with the efficient application of the human forces of the organization.] 1939 MAYNARD & STEGEMERTEN *Operation Analysis* i. 5 Time formulas are useful mathematical devices that the methods engineer employs. 1944 — *Guide to Methods Improvement* ii. 9 A methods engineer secured a position in a textile mill in the South. 1953 J. R. IMMER *Materials Handling* iii. 30 This part of materials movement is... more often the concern of the methods engineer than of the materials-handling engineer. 1960 *News Chron.* 28 July 8/8 (Advt.), Methods Engineer... experience of Time and Methods Study and Ratefixing. 1939 MAYNARD & STEGEMERTEN *Operation Analysis* i. 1 Before discussing the methods-engineering procedure in detail, it will be advisable to formulate a clear statement of what the term covers... Methods engineering is the industrial science which is chiefly concerned with increasing labor effectiveness. 1944 — *Guide to Methods Improvement* i. 5 In order to continue to make improvements in methods, a procedure known as 'method engineering' has been developed. 1953 J. R. IMMER *Materials Handling* iv. 41 The methods-engineering department has the responsibility for 'planning the manual part of the operation'. 1932 A. H. MOGENSEN *Common Sense appl. to Motion & Time Study* i. 11 More attention is being given to this phase of methods study at present. 1939 MAYNARD & STEGEMERTEN *Operation Analysis* i. 2 A methods study always begins with a careful primary analysis of existing conditions. 1955 *Furniture Devel. Council Newsletter*, June 3/2 Efficient method study cannot be put into practice without a sound knowledge of the work in hand. 1959 *Gloss. Terms Work Study (B.S.I.)* 6 *Method study*, the systematic recording and critical examination of existing and proposed ways of doing work, as a means of developing and applying easier and more effective methods and reducing costs. 1969 J. ARGENTI *Managem. Techniques* i. 2 One glance round the factory is enough to reveal to an expert whether the manager there has been using Method Study, for example. *Ibid.* 167 The Method Study Officer... analyses the purpose and function of each step in the process.

† **method**, *v.* *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. METHOD *sb.*] *trans.* To methodize, arrange.

1640 BP. REYNOLDS *Passions* xlii. 547 He [the Devil] is able... so to method and contrive his devices, that [etc.].

Methodee, var. **METHODY**.

|| **Methodenstreit** (me'todənstrait). [G., lit. 'methods struggle'.] Discussion or dispute of opinions concerning the methodology of a field of study.

1958 *Spectator* 7 Feb. 173/2 In history, since the *Methodenstreit* of sixty years ago, the flood of 'scientific' research [etc.]. 1968 *Explorations in Entrepreneurial Hist.* VI. 75, I would like to narrow my comments on this twentieth-century *Methodenstreit* to three questions. 1970

Computers & Humanities V. 2 A literature of criticism is just beginning to emerge, but it has not yet created the type of *Methodenstreit* that has apparently debilitated scholarship in economic history.

† **methodian**. *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. METHOD *sb.* + -IAN.] = METHODIST I.

1612 COTTA *Disc. Dang. Pract. Phys.* I. ii. 10 The Empericke trusting to experience alone without reason, and the methodian unto the abuse of right reason.

methodic (mɪ'thɒdɪk), *a.* and *sb.* *Obs. exc. Hist.* Also 6 -yke. [ad. late L. *methodicus*, a. Gr. *μεθοδικός*, f. *μέθοδος* METHOD: see -IC and cf. F. *méthodique* (16th c.).] *A. adj.*

† 1. The distinctive epithet of one of the three ancient schools of physicians, holding views intermediate between those of the Dogmatic and the Empiric school.

1541 R. COPLAND *Galyen's Terap.* 2 Biv, After the sentence of the Methodyke secte. 1701 GREW *Cosm. Sacra* IV. viii. 266 Thessalus, the Head of the Methodick Sect in the Reign of Nero. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 156 ¶1 Every animal body, according to the methodick physicians, is, by the predominance of some exuberant quality, continually declining towards disease and death.

2. = **METHODICAL** *a.* in various senses: pertaining to method; constructed, performed, or carried on in accordance with method; rarely of persons, observant of method, characterized by regularity of procedure.

1620 K. JAMES *Let. to Bacon* 16 Oct. in *Resuscitatio* (1657) II. 83 You could not have made choice of a Subject more befitting... your universal, and Methodick, Knowledge. 1663 J. SPENSER *Prodigies* (1665) 137 Some native and methodick powers, and springs of motion in things. 1669 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* I. III. x. 104 There is no piece of Pagan Oratorie so methodic and harmonious, as sacred Scriptures. 1729 T. COOKE *Tales*, etc. 120 When was I known basely to court the Schools, Or not to rail at dull Methodic Fools...? 1869 SEELEY *Lect. & Ess.* I. 17 The nation which... by methodic study and science of destruction, had crushed all the surrounding nationalities. 1886 MRS. BURNETT *Little Ld. Fauntleroy* x, It was as unlike the methodic old lawyer to be agitated... as it was to be late.

3. *Theatr.* (See METHOD *sb.* 2 e.) *rare*.

B. sb.

1. *Hist.* A physician of the 'methodic' school; = METHADIST I.

1541 R. COPLAND *Galyen's Terap.* 2 G j, That is to wyt the indycacyon y' is taken of the myghtynes of the dysese, which the Methodykes onely haue nat left... but also dyuers of the racyonalles, & Emperykes. 1659 MACALLO *Can. Physick* i. 1 The Methodick practicing in Physick hath, First, a knowledge of the Disease: next, foretellethe the event of it: and last, goeth about to cure the same. 1771 T. PERCIVAL *Ess.* (1777) I. 25 Themison... founded a new sect called the Methodics. a 1790 W. CULLEN *Hist. Med. Wks.* 1828 I. 383 This easy plan was... called the Method, and the persons who followed it the Methodics. 1864 *Chambers's Encycl.* VI. 385/2 During the greater part of the first two centuries of our era, the Methodics were the preponderating medical sect.

2. *pl. a.* The science of method; methodology. (Ogilvie 1882, and later Dicts.)

Webster 1864 has the sing. in this sense.

b. esp. in the teaching of languages.

1962 P. STREVEN'S *Papers in Lang.* (1965) v. 70 This organizational framework for arranging linguistic terms into a teachable pattern is known in Britain as *Methodics*. 1964 *New Statesman* 6 Mar. 378/1 (Advt.), Applications are invited for a post as Lecturer in the methodics of language teaching. 1964 M. A. K. HALLIDAY et al. *Ling. Sci.* x. 200 Methodics is a framework of organization for practical language teaching, in which pedagogical techniques and linguistic theory cross-fertilize each other.

methodical (mɪ'thɒdɪkəl), *a.* [f. late L. *methodicus*: see prec. and -ICAL.]

1. *Hist.* = **METHODIC** *a.* I.

1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 49 b/1 The Empericke medicaments which the Methodicall Physicians doe so disdayne. 1650 GENTILIS *Considerations* 50 Though a great wise man compared a man that wanted Science, and had Experience, to an Emperyck Physitian, and the learned man to the Methodicall; yet hee was deceived in the comparison. 1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl. s.v. Methodists*, Galen... scrupled not to assert, that the *methodical heresy* ruined every thing that was good in the art [of medicine]. 1837 WHEWELL *Hist. Induct. Sci.* (1857) I. 192 That... medical sect which was termed the empirical, in contradistinction to the rational and methodical sects.

2. Characterized by method or order; constructed, performed, or carried on in accordance with method; arranged or disposed with order or regularity.

1570 DEE *Math. Pref.* b j, There are other (very many) Methodicall Artes. 1645 MILTON *Tetrach.* 23 Yet Moses... condescends in this place to such a methodical and School-like way of defining, and consequing, as in no place of the whole Law more. 1698 FARQUHAR *Love & Bottle* IV. ii, Then they hate to hear a fellow in Church preach methodical Nonsense, with a Firstly, Secondly, and Thirdly. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 3 ¶2, I fell insensibly into a kind of Methodical Dream, which disposed all my Contemplations into a Vision or Allegory. 1862 BURTON *Bk. Hunter* (1863) 99 This is to be a methodical discourse. 1903 *Expositor* May 390 Methodical directions for the management of missions were not bequeathed by the Lord to his disciples.

b. Of material things: Arranged in a neat or orderly manner. *rare*.

1650 FULLER *Pisgah* II. Gad §15. 79 No methodicall monument but this hurdle of stones was fittest for such a causer of confusion [Absalom]. 1904 *Union Mag.* Jan. 5/2

He always wore a tightly buttoned up frock-coat . . . and a methodical black neck-tie.

3. Of persons, their actions, etc.: Acting with or observant of method or order.

1664 PEPPYS *Diary* 29 Feb., I find him a most exact and methodical man. 1706 ADDISON *Rosamond* i. ii, Let me appear, Great sir, I pray Methodical in what I say. 1820 W. IRVING *Sketch Bk.*, *Angler* ¶ 13 The English are methodical even in their recreations. 1865 DICKENS *Mut. Fr.* 11. i, Small, . . . neat, methodical, and buxom was Miss Peecher. 1875 *Lyell's Princ. Geol.* II. 111. xxxvi. 289 Unconscious selection acts more powerfully than methodical selection.

Hence **methodicality**, *rare*, the property of being methodical.

1861 *Temple Bar* II. 549 You can see the methodicality of these folks in every thread of their clothes.

methodically (mɪˈθɒdɪkəlɪ), *adv.* [f. **METHODICAL** *a.* + -LY².] In a methodical manner; in accordance with a prescribed method; with method or regularity.

1570 DEE *Math. Pref.* civ, You may Methodically register the whole. 1668 HALE *Pref. Rolle's Abridgm.* c, A Stock of learning, methodically digested and fitted to his use. 1756 C. LUCAS *Ess. Waters* II. 3 Great pains have been taken to class mineral waters methodically. 1758 J. S. *Le Dran's Observ. Surg.* (1771) 61, I dressed the Patient methodically. 1859 C. BARKER *Assoc. Princ.* i. 26 An apartment . . . fitted up with forms and desks methodically arranged. 1890 BOWEN in *Law Times Rep.* LXIII. 690/1 The Lord Chancellor or some other authority should methodically inquire into these differences.

methodicalness. [f. **METHODICAL** *a.* + -NESS.] The quality of being methodical.

1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* i. 139 A mere fortuitous and temerarious nature, devoid of all order and methodicalness. 1706 tr. *Dupin's Eccl. Hist.* 16th C. II. v. 27 Tapper writes with great Methodicalness and Easiness.

methodism ('mɛθədɪz(ə)m). In senses 1, 3 with capital initial. [f. **METHOD** *sb.* + -ISM, after next.]

1. The system of religious doctrine, practice, and organization characteristic of Methodists.

1739 WESLEY *Wks.* (1872) I. 225 The true old Christianity, which, under the new name of Methodism, is now also everywhere spoken against. 1768 WHITEFIELD *Let. to Dr. Durell* Wks. 1771 IV. 328 If you should desire . . . a definition of Methodism itself . . . you may easily be gratified. It is no more nor less than 'faith working by love'. 'A holy method of living and dying to the glory of God'. 1851 CARLYLE *Sterling* 111. iii. (1872) 190 An honest, ignorant good man, entirely given-up to Methodism.

2. Adherence to fixed methods; excessive regard for methods.

1856 *Chamb. Jnl.* V. 178 The Somerset House gentlemen usually introduce their official methodism at home. 1874 BLACKIE *Self-Cult.* 67 Such a formal methodism of conduct springs from narrowness. 1881 LIDDON in *Chr. World Pulpit* XX. 98/1 When . . . habit is merely the surviving methodism or the skeleton of a life which is no more. 1885 T. P. O'CONNOR *Gladstone's Ho. Comm.* 59 Sir Stafford Northcote's dull . . . methodism of words and thought.

3. The doctrines and practice of the 'methodic' school of physicians.

1896 T. C. ALLBUTT in *Classical Rev.* X. 346/2 A second school was Methodism, which was satisfied to refer all symptoms and all disease to the variations of the 'strictum' and the 'laxum'; that is, to the restriction or laxity of the secretions and other fluids of the body. 1958 D. GUTHRIE *Hist. Med.* (rev. ed.) v. 67 This theory, known as 'Methodism', was elaborated by Themison (123-43 B.C.), the pupil of Asclepiades.

4. *Theatr.* (See **METHOD** *sb.* 2 e.) *rare*.

methodist ('mɛθədɪst). With capital initial in specific uses. [ad. mod.L. *methodista*: see **METHOD** *sb.* and -IST. Cf. F. *méthodiste*.]

1. *Hist.* A physician of the 'methodic' school. (See **METHODIC** *a.* 1.) In the 17th c. sometimes applied to the regular or orthodox medical practitioners of the day, in contradistinction to those who favoured the use of new remedies.

According to Celsus, the members of this school (called in Latin *methodici*, in Gr. *μεθοδικοί*) differed from the Dogmatic school in basing their treatment not on principles deduced from a classification of diseases according to their origin, but on the theory that morbid conditions consisted either in 'looseness', 'tightness', or a mixture between the two (*fluens, strictum, mixtum*), each of the three states having its appropriate set of remedies. The founder of the school was Themison, about A.D. 100.

1598 MARSTON *Sco. Villanie* i. i, As many more, As methodist Musus kild with Hellebore. 1607 WALKINGTON *Opt. Glass* 44 The inexpert physician, I meane Empyricall, as also the methodist or dogmatist. 1733 CHEYNE *Eng. Malady* II. (1734) 227 The true Foundation of the Distinction between . . . the strait and loose of the ancient Methodists. 1845 F. ADAMS tr. *Ægineta* II. xxxix. Comm. I. 293 Soranus, the great master of the Methodists.

fig. 1615 JACKSON *Creed* IV. 111. v. § 2 All of us have some or other tender part of our souls which we cannot endure should be ungently touched; Every man must be his own methodist to find them out.

2. One who is skilled in, or attaches importance to, method; one who follows a (specified) method. Now *rare*.

1593 G. HARVEY *Pierces Super.* 110 The finest Methodists, according to Aristotles golden rule of artificiall Boundes, condemne Geometricall preceptes in Arithmetique, or Arithmeticall preceptes in Geometrie, as irregular, and abusive. 1621 BP. MOUNTAGU *Diatriba* 79 Aristotle . . . was too good a Methodist, and Logician to confound the limits and boundaries of Arts. 1647 FARINDON

Serm. xx. (1672) I. 394 He teacheth us how we shall fear *rectâ methodo*, to be perfect Methodists in Fear, and that we misplace not our fear. 1658 J. SPENCER *Things New & Old* 161 Our . . . plain pack-staffe Methodists, who esteem of all flowers of Rhetoric in Sermons, no better then stinking weeds. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Methodist*, one that treats of a Method, or affects to be methodical. 1802 BEDDOES *Hygëia* I. 87 What are these methodists in meat and drink, whom we are all so justly averse to the idea of resembling? 1824 J. JOHNSON *Typogr.* II. lxx. 95 But some, who are still better methodists . . . divide each side of the paper into two columns. 1886 *Cycl. Tour. Club Gaz.* IV. 121 They . . . despise the cut-and-dried programme of the methodist . . . and prefer to wander of their own free will.

b. *Nat. Hist.* One who classifies or arranges according to a particular method or scheme. Also, in Kirby's use, an advocate of an artificial in preference to a natural method of classification.

1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.*, *Methodists*, . . . persons who have . . . bestowed their labours upon the disposition and arrangement of plants. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1824) I. xxxvi. 291 The methodists in natural history. 1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* IV. 356 Under this view system-makers would be divided into two classes—the Methodists and Systematists. 1893 NEWTON *Dict. Birds* 276 Several systematists referring it [the genus *Hemicurus*] to the *Motacillidæ*, . . . while other methodists . . . placed it next to *Cinclus*.

c. *Theatr.* (See **METHOD** *sb.* 2 e.) *rare*.

3. *Eccl.* †a. One who advocates a particular 'method' or system of theological belief; applied esp. to the Amyraldists or Semi-Arminians. *Obs.*

1692 R. TRAILL *Sel. Writ.* (1845) 167 The new methodists about the grace of God had too great an increase in the French churches. [1702] I. MATHER in C. Mather *Magn. Chr.* (1702) IV. 132 Parum aut nihil asserunt Amyraldistæ, quos Novatores & Methodistas vocant.]

b. The name given in the 17th c. to a class of Roman Catholic apologists.

1686 WAKE *Def. Exposition* 85, I was willing to hope, that . . . such a peaceable Exposition of the Doctrine of the Church of England might . . . have been received with the same civility by them, as that of the Church of Rome was by us; and that our new Methodists had not so wholly studied the palliating part of their Master, as not [etc.]. 1765 MACLAINE tr. *Mosheim's Eccl. Hist.* xvii. ii. l. xv, This new species of polemic doctors were called Methodists, and the most eminent of them arose in France. 1882-3 *Schaff's Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* III. 1863 The Jesuits were the first to give systematic representations of the method of polemics; hence they were called 'Methodists'.

4. a. Originally, a term applied to the members of a religious society (nicknamed 'the Holy Club'), established at Oxford in 1729 by John and Charles Wesley and other members of the University, having for its object the promotion of piety and morality; subsequently applied to those who took part in or sympathized with the evangelistic movement led by the Wesleys and George Whitefield. b. In later use, a member or adherent of any one of a number of religious bodies or denominations which originated directly or indirectly from the labours of the Wesleys and Whitefield, and which came together in 1932 to form the Methodist Church of Gt. Britain and Ireland.

In England, during the nineteenth century, the designation belonged especially to the members and adherents of the Wesleyan-Methodist Society founded by John Wesley, and of the various other bodies that proceeded from it or from each other by succession, as the New Connexion Methodists, the Primitive Methodists, the United Methodist Free Church, and others. All these bodies accepted in the main the Arminian theology of Wesley, and in nearly all of them the ministers (called 'travelling preachers') changed their place of abode after a certain period (usually three years). In the U.S. the most influential body of Methodists is the Methodist Episcopal Church, which is in full communion with the Methodist Church in Great Britain. There are also several other bodies in the U.S. that adopt the name as a part of their official designation. In Wales the name 'Methodists' was formerly used to denote the body more fully known as 'Calvinistic Methodists', which was founded by Welshmen influenced by the teaching of Whitefield.

The origin of the name, as applied to the associates of the Wesleys at Oxford, is somewhat obscure. Cf., however, sense 3 a, and the 17th c. use in examples like quotes. 1647, 1658, in sense 2.

1733 (*title*) The Oxford Methodists, some account of a Society of Young Gentlemen in that City. 1741-3 WESLEY *Extract of Jnl.* (1749) 68, I know no principles of the Methodists (so called) which are contrary to the word of God. 1770 JUNIUS *Let.* xxxvi. *To Dr. Grafton* 14 Feb., You gave us nothing but the . . . whining piety of a Methodist. 1771 SMOLLETT *Humph. Cl.* 10 Aug., Nobody reads sermons but Methodists and Dissenters. 1846 McCULLOCH *Acc. Brit. Empire* (1854) II. 279 The principal classes of dissenters are denominated methodists, independents, baptists, presbyterians, . . . &c. 1858 T. McCOMBIE *Hist. Victoria* xxii. 317 It is but justice to the Wesleyan Methodists to say, that their church seems well adapted for propagating Christianity in new countries. 1864 CHAMBERS'S *Encycl.* VI. 427/1 The Welsh Calvinistic Methodists . . . are not a secession from the followers of Wesley, but originated partly in the preaching of . . . Whitefield, and partly in that of Howel Harris, a Welsh clergyman of the Church of England. 1887 W. S. GILBERT *Ruddigore* I. Plays, Ser. 111. (1895) 222 He combines the manners of a Marquis with the morals of a Methodist.

c. *transf.* Applied contemptuously to a person of strict religious views.

1758 MRS. DELANY in *Life & Corr.* 523 We met with an archdeacon Golden . . . in his appearance a jolly, open, cheerful countenance, . . . he thinks it his duty to uphold any orthodox point; and that, I suppose, has gained him the title of methodist. c. 1813 MRS. SHERWOOD *Stories Ch. Catech.* xxxiii. 353 The women of the regiment soon gave her the name of a methodist. [Footnote] This term, as used in India, . . . is a name of reproach given to those . . . who are more serious than their neighbours. 1834 *Tait's Mag.* I. 387/2 For this hardship his remedy was, that the Methodists, his general term for all dissenters, should be made to contribute double, to relieve churchmen of such burdens.

5. *attrib.* (sense 4), passing into *adj.* with the sense: Pertaining to Methodists or Methodism. Also comb. *Methodist-like*, *-mad* *adjs.*

1751 LAVINGTON *Enthus. Meth. & Papists* III. 317 How horrible the Process was in these Methodist-like Initiations will appear [etc.]. 1766 WESLEY *Jnl.* 5 Sept., A Methodist Preacher. 1768-74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1834) I. 493 Had I run opera-mad . . . or methodist-mad . . . I might have found companions enow. 1771 SMOLLETT *Humph. Cl.* 18 July, He attended Mrs. Tabby to the methodist meeting. 1850 LYELL *2nd Visit U.S.* II. 18 Four neat and substantial wooden churches, . . . the Presbyterian, Baptist, Methodist, and Episcopalian. 1840 B. E. HILL *Pinch-of Snuff* 102 A good woman . . . was driven Methodist-mad. 1859 [see CONNECTION 8]. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* x. (1880) 720 But the Methodists themselves were the least result of the Methodist revival. 1903 COURTHOPE *Hist. Eng. Poetry* xi, heading, The Methodist movement in poetry.

Methodistic (mɛθədɪstɪk), *a.* [f. *prec.* + -IC.]

1. Of or pertaining to the doctrines, beliefs, methods or appearance of the Methodists; characteristic of or pertaining to the Methodists.

1791 HAMPSON *Mem. Wesley* II. 3 His first labours in the methodistic vineyard. 1811 BYRON *Hints fr. Horace* 31 Then spare our stage, ye methodistic men! 1820 POLWHELE in *Lavington's Enthus. Meth. & Papists* Intro. 203 A further specimen of methodistic cant on the subject of inspiration. 1839 PENNY *Cycl.* XV. 142/2 [The candidate for admission as a minister] undergoes an examination as to his personal acquaintance with Christianity, his Methodistic orthodoxy, and attachment to its discipline. 1849 CLOUGH *Dipsychus* 1. iv. 124, I recognise, and kiss the rod—the methodistic 'voice of God'.

Methodistical (mɛθədɪstɪkəl), *a.* [Formed as *prec.*: see -ICAL.] Of or pertaining to the Methodists or Methodism; resembling a Methodist; usually with disparaging implication.

1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* VIII. viii, She is at present . . . free from any methodistical notions. 1820 SOUTHEY *Wesley* II. 462 Meeting a man there one day, he asked him, in a methodistical manner, if he knew Jesus Christ. 1889 D. HANNAY *Capt. Marrayat* 38 What was called in the navy a 'blue light', that is a pious man of a somewhat Methodistical turn.

Hence **Metho'distically** *adv.*, in accordance with the principles of Methodism or the practice of Methodists.

1787 ANNA SEWARD *Let.* (1811) I. 301 And so Mr. — talks methodistically. 1820 POLWHELE in *Lavington's Enthus. Meth. & Papists* Intro. 26 We . . . term those Methodists who (whether Clergymen or Laymen) are Methodistically religious. 1884 *American* VIII. 84 The whole course of the Christian life, as conceived Methodistically, seems to us to labor under this defect.

† **Metho'distico-**, used as combining form of **METHODISTIC**.

1751 LAVINGTON *Enthus. Meth. & Papists* III. 350 Thus endeth this Methodistico-Monkish Story. 1805 T. HARRAL *Scenes of Life* II. 193 Methodistico-jacobincial rant.

'**methodisty**, *a. rare*—1. [f. **METHODIST** + -Y.] Of a Methodist appearance or character.

1837 MARRYAT *Dog Fiend* liv, It would have made you laugh to see his methodisty face.

methodization (mɛθədaɪˈzeɪʃən). [f. next + -ATION.] The action or process of methodizing; the state of being methodized, esp. in *Logic*.

1802-12 BENTHAM *Ration. Judic. Evid.* (1827) II. 231 When, in order to allow the necessary time . . . for research and methodization, depositions in the form of ready-written answers have been allowed. a. 1866 J. GROTE *Exam. Utilit. Philos.* (1870) 104 No greater results have flowed . . . from the theoretical methodization . . . of the object, which utilitarianism teaches.

methodize ('mɛθədaɪz), *v.* Also -ise. [f. **METHOD** *sb.* + -IZE.]

1. a. *trans.* To reduce to method or order; to arrange (thoughts, ideas, expression, etc.) in an orderly manner.

1589 NASHE *Anat. Absurd.* Ep. Ded. 2, I . . . could not but methodize this admiration in this digression. 1671 BAXTER *Holiness Design* Chr. lxiv. 18 They have not the skill to word and methodize their notions rightly. 1700 DRYDEN *Sigism. & Guisc.* 258 The royal spy . . . retired unseen, To . . . methodize revenge. 1713 BERKELEY *Guardian* No. 39 ¶ 8 He should be taught . . . to order and methodeise his ideas. 1881 SHORTHOUSE *J. Inglesant* (1882) II. 371 That art of reasoning . . . which methodizes and facilitates our discourse.

absol. 1707 POPE *Let. to Wycherley* 29 Nov., To methodize in your Case, is full as necessary as to strike out. a. 1834 COLERIDGE *On Method in Encycl. Metrop.* I. Intro. 5 The mind . . . is disposed to generalize and methodize to excess.

b. To render (a person) orderly or methodical. 1814 MME. D'ARBLAY *Let.* 3 Apr., I have given him . . . to soberise and methodize him a little, a private tutor.

c. To convert into Methodists.

1846 A. WILEY in *Indiana Mag. Hist.* (1927) XXIII. 428 Some disciples who are hard cases, will be hard to methodize.

2. *intr.* To talk methodistically.

1771 SMOLLETT *Humph. Cl.* 12 Sept., She was grave and gay by turns. She moralized and Methodized; she laughed, and romped [etc.].

3. *Theatr.* = *method-act* vb. (see METHOD sb. 2 e).

1958 *Spectator* 31 Jan. 136/3 The pouting and posturing and methodising. 1960 *Ibid.* 18 Nov. 782/3 John Dexter's production has been much condemned... Perhaps he should have varied the pace, Methodised the delivery.

Hence 'methodized' *ppl. a.*; 'methodizing' *vb. sb.* Also 'methodizer, one who methodizes.

1586 SIDNEY *Arcadia* III. (1598) 312 All her long methodized oration was inherited onely by such kinde of speeches. 1646 R. BAILLIE *Lett. & Jynls.* (Bannatyne Club) II. 401 Yet, in the review, the alteration of words, and the methodizing, takes up so much time, that we know not when we shall end. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* vi. ii. 294 Their methodizing was merely managed by the will of the Clerk of the Writs. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* i. iv. §13 God was only the Orderer, or the Methodizer and Harmonizer thereof. 1796 BURKE *Regic. Peace* ii. Wks. VIII. 235 The methodized reasonings of the great publicists and jurists. 1841 D'ISRAELI *Amen. Lit.* (1867) 158 This methodiser of commonplaces. 1886 A. WEIR *Hist. Basis Mod. Europe* (1889) 113 The methodised frivolity of their lives.

methodizing ('mɛθədaɪzɪŋ), *ppl. a.* [-ING².]

1. That methodizes.

1832 CARLYLE in *Fraser's Mag.* V. 412 Hume has the wisest, methodising, comprehensive eye. 1902 J. H. ROSE *Napoleon I.* xii. 284 This methodizing genius.

2. Inclined to Methodism.

1820 SOUTHEY *Wesley* II. 396 The greater part of the methodizing clergy adhered to Lady Huntingdon's party in the dispute. 1842 WHATELY *Let. in Life* (1866) II. 6 A Methodising sailor might call it the log-book of a voyage to heaven.

methodless ('mɛθədlɪs), *a.* [f. METHOD sb. + -LESS.] Devoid of method, order or regularity; lacking the habit of order.

1609 A. CRAIG *Poet. Recreat.* To Rdr. 5 Excuse me (good Reader) for the methodlesse placing of these Passions. 1849 ROCK *Ch. of Fathers* II. 373 Hearne, that untiring, but methodless antiquary. 1887 SAINTSBURY *Hist. Eliz. Lit.* x. (1895) 369 The very maddest, most methodless, of the 'Metaphysicals' cannot touch Crashaw in his tasteless use of conceits.

methodology (mɛθə'dɒlədʒɪ). [ad. mod.L. *methodologia* (J. F. Buddeus *Isagoge*, 1727) or F. *methodologie*: see METHOD sb. and -LOGY.] The science of method, 'methodics'; a treatise or dissertation on method; *Nat. Hist.*, systematic classification. Also, the study of the direction and implications of empirical research, or of the suitability of the techniques employed in it; also *attrib.*

In some contexts weakened to mean little more than 'method'.

1800 *Med. Jnl.* III. 579 The first treats... of the methodology of medicine. 1809-10 COLERIDGE *Friend* (1818) III. 181 A very different school of methodology and philosophy than Paris could have afforded. 1835 R. D. THOMSON's *Rec. Gen. Sci.* II. 65 These divisions [sc. De Candolle's divisions of botanical science] are Organography...; Physiology...; Methodology [etc.]. 1837-8 SIR W. HAMILTON *Logic* (1866) III. iii. 56 Such treatises are... only methodologies of the art or science to which they relate. 1902 *Dial* (Chicago) XXXII. 79/1 Bibliographical methodology (i.e. methods of compilation and recording). 1932 W. E. D. ALLEN *Hist. Georgian People* vii. 91 Alparslan and his commanders were tacticians who evolved a new methodology in mediæval Asiatic war. 1937 T. PARSONS *Struct. Social Action* II. v. 178 (heading) The methodology and main analytical scheme. 1944 F. KAUFMANN *Methodology of Social Sci.* p. vii. A reconsideration of the problem how the logical analysis of scientific procedure (methodology) is related to deductive logic. 1949 SHILS & FINCH tr. *Weber's Methodology of Social Sci.* iii. 114 The most significant achievements of specialist methodology use 'ideal-typically' constructed conceptions of the objectives. 1960 *Amer. Speech* XXXV. 212 The authors tell too little about their methodology. 1970 O. DOPPING *Computers & Data Processing* xxii. 343 So far, what we have considered is a straight simulation which does not give rise to any methodology difficulties. 1971 *World Archaeol.* III. 210 The main challenge appears to be in establishing connections that bridge the methodologies of different fields of study. 1972 *Jnl. Social Psychol.* LXXXVII. 127 None of these methodologies have been extended into the realm of applied psychology. 1974 *Nature* 22 Mar. 294/3 The interfacing of the two techniques... is discussed in depth together with the methodology of operating them together.

Hence *methodological a.* [cf. mod.L. *methodologicus* (A. H. Francke, c 1720)], of or pertaining to methodology. *methodologically adv.*, in a methodological manner or respect. **methodologist**, one who treats method as a science.

1849 LANKESTER tr. *Schleiden's Sci. Bot.* Pref., A Methodological Introduction. 1865 *Fraser's Mag.* May 609 The French are miraculous methodologists. 1883 *American VI.* 10 Lord Bacon was the first to call in question the doctrine of final causes. He did so only as a methodologist. 1895 G. F. MOORE *Crit. & Exeget. Comm. Judges* Introd. 26 It is methodologically an unreasonable demand [etc.]. 1897 F. C. S. SCHILLER in *Contemp. Rev.* June 872 As a methodological device this was quite justifiable; every inquiry must begin somewhere, and Darwin chose to begin here. 1914 B. RUSSELL *Our Knowl. External World* viii. 238

It is necessary to practise methodological doubt, like Descartes, in order to loosen the hold of mental habits. 1937 T. PARSONS *Struct. Social Action* i. i. 23 These [assumptions] may lie in a number of different directions. But the ones to which special attention should now be called are the 'methodological'. 1941 J. C. RANSOM *New Crit.* ii. 208 In my mind Dante's beliefs are very bold speculations at which the accusing finger has pointed steadily for a long time now, but substantively are better grounded, and methodologically far more consistent, than Shelley's beliefs. 1942 *Economica* IX. 286 That he [sc. the social scientist] systematically starts from the concepts which guide individuals in their actions, is the characteristic feature of that methodological individualism which is closely connected with the subjectivism of the social sciences. 1949 SHILS & FINCH tr. *Weber's Methodology of Social Sci.* iii. 113 The professional methodologist will take umbrage at many of Meyer's formulations. 1952 K. R. POPPER *Open Society* (ed. 2) I. iii. 31, I use the name methodological essentialism to characterize the view... that it is the task of pure knowledge or 'science' to discover and to describe the true nature of things, i.e. their hidden reality or essence. 1962 F. WILLIAMS tr. *Sartre's Imagination* p. vi, This truism has some far-reaching methodological implications, however. 1964 GOULD & KOLB *Dict. Social Sci.* 425/2 The methodologist examines systematically and logically the aptness of all research tools, varying from basic assumptions to special research techniques, for the scientific purpose. *Ibid.* 471/1 Methodologically the term [sc. non-empirical] is used to describe all methods of acquiring belief other than those of positive science. 1965 B. B. WOLMAN *Scientific Psychol.* 18 One form of this practice is an extreme and radical methodological reductionism. Instead of developing methods and concepts derived from human life, they imitate... physical science. 1969 R. BLACKBURN in Cockburn & Blackburn *Student Power* 203 What is sometimes called 'methodological individualism' (the bourgeois doctrine that all statements about society can be reduced to statements about individuals) is a device for evading such facts as these. 1972 *Computers & Humanities* VII. 86 When one kind of analysis is conveniently included in the package but a more methodologically sound analysis is not, inappropriate analysis may result. 1973 *Amer. Speech* 1970 XLV. 124 Labov has led something of a methodological revolution.

methods-time. [f. pl. of METHOD sb. + TIME sb.] Used *attrib.*, esp. in phr. *methods-time measurement* (also with capital initials): see *quots.* 1948², 1968. Abbrev. *MTM*.

1948 H. B. MAYNARD et al. *Methods-Time Measurement* p. v, The methods-time measurement procedure eliminates the necessity for judging the performance level at which an operator works while being observed. *Ibid.* ii. 12 Methods-time measurement is a procedure which analyzes any manual operation or method into the basic motions required to perform it and assigns to each motion a predetermined time standard which is determined by the nature of the motion and the conditions under which it is made. *Ibid.* iii. 25 The desirability of having accurate methods-time data available has long been recognized by methods engineers. *Ibid.* xv. 129 A question which was uppermost all during the period when the methods-time standards were being developed. 1952 A. G. SHAW *Purpose & Pract. Motion Study* iii. 60 The Methods-Time Measurement technique analyses a movement cycle into elements. 1959 V. H. ROTROFF *Work Measurement* iii. 30 Applying the MTM technique, the analyst summarizes all motions required to perform the job properly. 1968 JOHANNSEN & ROBERTSON *Managem. Gloss.* 87 *Methods Time Measurement*, a predetermined motion time work measurement technique devised by the Methods Engineering Council (USA) which analyses manual operations and methods into basic motions required to perform them... There are nine basic MTM motions.

Methody ('mɛθɒdi). Also 8-9 -*dee*. Vulgar or dialectal perversion of METHODIST. Also *attrib.*

1753 J. WESLEY *Jnl.* 8 Aug. (1913) IV. 78 As soon as we entered the town [sc. Mevagissey] many ran together, crying, 'See, the Methodees are come.' 1794 W. B. STEVENS *Jnl.* 19 Mar. (1965) 140 A mighty good Methody Parson comes every day. 1834 [see BATTLESHIP c]. 1847 W. E. FORSTER in Reid *Life* (1888) I. vii. 207 Last evening I deluded them into a Methody meeting-house. *Ibid.* 208 Said rotten blanket being the Methody garment of the religious idea. 1848 MRS. GASKELL *Mary Barton* vi, A good fellow, though too much of the Methodee. 1907 T. E. KEBBEL *Lord Beaconsfield* xvi. 259 Do I not remember many a sturdy villager who was always ready with a gibe at 'the Methodies', as they were called. 1933 *Bulletin* (Sydney) 25 Oct. 20/1 You should have told him Methodies don't dance. 1962 G. LAWTON *John Wesley's English* ix. 211 Three other nicknames for 'Methodist'—'Culamite', 'Macabee' and 'Methodee' may... be considered here.

methody, a.: see METHOD sb. 2 e.

methol ('mɛθɒl). *Chem.* [ad. F. *méthol*, f. *méthyle* METHYL: see -OL I.] A colourless liquid, produced in the distillation of wood.

1842 T. GRAHAM *Elem. Chem.* 837. a1864 GESNER *Coal, Petr.*, etc. (1865) 89.

methologie, -y, obs. forms of MYTHOLOGY.

methomania (mɛθə'meɪniə). *Path.* [f. Gr. *μέθη* strong drink, drunkenness + -MANIA. Cf. F. *méthomanie*.] Periodic or intermittent drunkenness.

1856 in MAYNE *Expos. Lex.* 1876 FISKE *Unseen World* xiv. 334 We have an increased amount of insanity, methomania, consumption [etc.]. 1887 *Buck's Handbk. Med. Sci.* IV. 120/2 Dipsomania, Methomania, Oinomania.

methonium (mi'thəʊniəm). *Pharm.* [f. METH- + -ONIUM.] Any of various polymethylene bistrimethylammonium cations, [(CH₃)₃N(CH₂)_xN(CH₃)₃]²⁺ (where x is an integer), or

salts of these ions, some of which are used as ganglionic blocking agents in the treatment of hypertension.

[1949: cf. DECAMETHONIUM, *hexamethonium* (s.v. HEXA-).] 1950 *Lancet* 26 Aug. 353/1 (heading) 'Medical sympathectomy' in hypertension. A clinical study of methonium compounds. 1952 *Pharmacol. Rev.* IV. 220 The name of 'methonium' compounds for the members of the polymethylene bistrimethylammonium series has been approved by the British Pharmacopoeia Commission, and it is under this name, preceded by the appropriate numerical prefix, that they are now known. 1969 *Jnl. Neurochem.* XVI. 1173 Some members of the methonium series are... taken up by a saturable mechanism and... the uptakes can be described quantitatively by Michaelis-Menten type kinetics.

methopa, obs. form of METOPE.

methotrexate (mɛθəʊ-, mi'thəʊ'trɛksɛt). *Pharm.* [Origin unknown.] 4-Amino-10-methylfolic acid, C₂₀H₂₂N₈O₅, an orange-brown powder which is a folic acid antagonist and is used in the treatment of tumours, esp. cancer and leukaemia.

1955 *Sci. News Let.* 5 Feb. 88/2 The new drug is an anti-folic acid compound very similar to Aminopterin. It is called Methotrexate by its manufacturers, Lederle Laboratories, Pearl River, N.Y. 1961 [see *mercaptopurine* s.v. MERCAPTO(-)]. 1970 *Times Lit. Suppl.* 26 Mar. 332/4 Burkett's [read Burkitt's] tumour... can be treated easily and successfully by dosing with methotrexate. 1971 *Nature* 22 Oct. 518/3 The Food and Drug Administration has decided to allow the controversial drug methotrexate to be used for severe cases of psoriasis. 1973 *Brit. Pharmacopæia* 300/1 Methotrexate.

methought, pa. t. of METHINKS.

methoxy(-) (mɛ'thɒksi). *Chem.* [f. METHOXY(L (cf. HYDROXY-).] a. As an inseparable formative element in chem. names, indicating the presence of a methoxyl group, as *methoxyacetophenone*, -*benzoic* adj., -*pyridine*, -*succinic* adj.; *methoxychlor*, a crystalline compound, (C₆H₄OCH₃)₂CHCCl₃, of similar chemical structure to DDT, which is used as an insecticide, esp. for veterinary hygiene.

1942 FUSON & SNYDER *Org. Chem.* xxi. 288 A remarkable instance of catalysis has been observed in the formation of *p*-methoxyacetophenone from anisole by treatment with acetic anhydride. 1964 N. G. CLARK *Mod. Org. Chem.* xxiii. 479 Like the aromatic aldehydes, the ketones are frequently employed as synthetic intermediates, and as ingredients in perfumery. Some simple derivatives possess quite delightful odours, for example, *p*-methylacetophenone (hawthorn), *p*-methoxyacetophenone (heliotrope). 1895 PERKIN & KIPPING *Org. Chem.* II. xxvi. 397 The methylcresols... are oxidised by chromic acid, yielding the corresponding methoxybenzoic acids, C₆H₄(OCH₃)COOH. 1949 *Jnl. Econ. Entomol.* XLII. 845/1 Ellenville line flies exhibited resistance to residues of both DDT and methoxychlor. 1959 H. MARTIN *Sci. Princ. Crop Protection* (ed. 4) x. 203 When methoxychlor was used instead [of DDT], Carter et al. were unable to detect the insecticide in the milk. 1969 K. A. HASSALL *World Crop Protection* II. iv. 88 Methoxychlor... shows a lower tendency than DDT to dissolve in animal fats and also possesses a much lower acute oral toxicity to higher animals. It is therefore used on and near livestock. 1973 *Globe & Mail* (Toronto) 8 Sept. 8/3 City golf courses and cemeteries were relatively mosquito-free, having been fogged all along with methoxychlor, a new insecticide that doesn't have the harmful properties of DDT. 1889 G. M'GOWAN tr. *Bernthsen's Text-bk. Org. Chem.* 486 Methoxy-pyridine and methyl-pyridone, which result from these two forms by exchange of H... for CH₃, are known. 1893 *Jnl. Chem. Soc.* LXIII. 229 Inactive methoxy-succinic acid may be resolved into two active acids, of equal and opposite rotatory powers.

b. As an independent word, usu. *attrib.* and sometimes joined by a hyphen to the second element: = METHOXYL.

1900 PERKIN & KIPPING *Org. Chem.* (rev. ed.) xxxiii. 485 By far the greater number of alkaloids contain one or two, sometimes three or more, methoxy-groups... united with a benzene nucleus. 1946 *Jnl. Pharmacol. & Exper. Therap.* LXXXVIII. 413 Substitution of chlorine by a... methoxy, butoxy or amyloxy group yields ineffective compounds. 1969 *Times* 10 Feb. 10/8 Dr. Shulgin... prepared many derivatives of mescaline, differing from the parent compound in their pattern of methoxy substitution on the phenyl ring. 1971 *Nomencl. Org. Chem.* (I.U.P.A.C.) (ed. 2) C. 154 The following contractions for oxygen-containing radical names are recommended... Methoxy CH₃-O-.

methoxyl (mɛ'thɒksɪl). *Chem.* [f. METH(YL) + OX(YGEN) + -YL.] A hypothetical radical, CH₃O, analogous to hydroxyl.

1866 FRANKLAND in *Jnl. Chem. Soc.* XIX. 376 These radicals may be named *hydroxyl*, *methoxyl*, *ethoxyl*, &c.

methrancee, variant form of MATRANEE.

1845 STOCQUELER *Handbk. Brit. India* (1854) 223 A methrancee, or female sweeper.

methredate, -ridat(e), var. ff. of MITHRIDATE.

meths (mɛθs). Also *meth*. Colloq. abbrev. of *methylated spirit(s)*. Also *attrib.*, freq. as *meth(s)-drinker*, one who is addicted to drinking methylated spirits. (See also METH¹.)

1933 M. MARSHALL *Tramp-Royal on Toby* 367/1 *Meth*, methylated spirit. 1935 [see JAKE sb.²]. 1939 'N. SHUTE' *What happened to Corbetts* i. 18 A Primus stove... and paraffin and meths. 1947 [see HOTTIE, HOTTY sb.]. 1959 *Listener* 21 May 893/3 A lovely copper kettle with a meths-

burner underneath. 1961 *Times* 15 Aug. 11/3 The surly greetings of the meth-drinkers. 1966 J. BINGHAM *Double Agent* x. 149 It sounds like a meth-drinkers' camp. 1968 *Daily Tel.* 12 Nov. 16/2 Young people who work at clearing slag heaps, helping meths-drinkers or cleaning canals to make them navigable. 1970 M. TRIPP *Man without Friends* i. 7 I'd seen a meths drinker spewing blood the night before. 1973 D. JORDAN *Nile Green* xxxiv. 167, I shook my head like a meths drinker.

†**Methuen.** *Obs.* A name jocularly applied to Portuguese wines imported under a preferential duty in accordance with the provisions of the commercial treaty of 1703 between England and Portugal, negotiated by Paul Methuen, the English minister at Lisbon.

1753 ARMSTRONG *Taste* 53 The Man to genuine Burgundy bred up Soon starts the dash of Methuen in his Cup. 1754 FIELDING *Voy. Lisbon* (1755) 205 That generous liquor which all humble companions are taught to postpone to the flavour of Methuen, or honest Port.

methule, *obs.* form of METHYL.

Methuselah (mɪˈθʊːzələ). Also 4-5 **Matus(s)ale**, **Musalem**, 6 **Mathusalah**, 7-8 **Methusaleh**, -salem. [Heb. *mēthū'shelah*.]

The corruption *Methusalem* (after *Jerusalem*) still survives in vulgar use. Purvey 1388 has *Musalem* beside *Musale*, perhaps from the accusative form *Musalam* in the Vulgate.]

1. The name of one of the pre-Noachian patriarchs, stated to have lived 969 years (*Gen.* v. 27); hence used as a type of extreme longevity. a 1380 *Minor Poems fr. Vernon MS.* xxxix. 186 3if a Mon may libben heer As longe as dude Matussalle. 1647 COWLEY *Mistr.*, *Love & Life* i. So though my Life be short, yet may I prove The great Methusaleh of Love. 1711 tr. *Werenfelsius' Meteors of Stile* 225 The Heliotrope is the Methusaleh of Flowers. 1756 H. WALPOLE *Let. to Conway* 4 Mar., It is impossible not to laugh at him as if he was a Methusaleh! 1849 H. ROGERS *Ess.* II. vi. 316 A good book is the Methuselah of these latter ages. 1888 J. B. BAILEY (*title*) *Modern Methuselahs*, or Short Biographical Sketches of a few Advanced Nonagenarians, or actual Centenarians.

2. *transf.* A very large wine-bottle (see *quots.*). 1935 A. L. SIMON *Dict. Wine* 172 *Methuselah*, double Jeroboam, holding 8 reputed quarts or 6.40 litres, equal to 225.350 fluid ounces. 1951 *Bohemian Life* (Bohemian Distrib. Co., Los Angeles, U.S.A.) Apr., Out-size bottles include the . . . Methuselah . . . 8 bottles or 213.30 ounces. 1959 *Gloss. Packaging Terms* (B.S.I.) 28 *Methuselah*, a wine bottle—capacity 9 reputed quarts. 1962 [see BALTHAZAR]. 1972 E. MEIGH *Story Glass Bottle* 73 Wine bottlers ransacked the Old Testament for names of kings and captains to name the bottles in which their valuable liquids were confined: thus, in ascending order of magnitude are jeroboams, rebooms, methuselahs.

Hence *Me'thusalemess*, a female '*Methuselah*'.

1790 H. WALPOLE *Let. to Miss A. Berry* 29 Nov., Madame Grifoni . . . would now be a Methusalemess.

||**'methy.** ? *Obs.* In 8 (? *erron.*) *marthy*. [*Cree methai* (in other dialects *menai*, *melai*, *meyai*).] (See *quot.* 1772.)

1772 FORSTER in *Phil. Trans.* LXIII. 152 The second of the Hudson's Bay fish, is called, by the wild natives of that country, *Marthy*, and is nothing else than our common Burbot, *Gadus Lota*, Linn. only vastly superior in size. 1836 J. RICHARDSON *Fauna Bor.-Amer.* III. 248 *Gadus (Lota) maculosus* (Cuvier). The *Methy*.

methyl ('mɛθɪl). *Chem.* Formerly also *methule*, -yle. [a. F. *méthyle*, G. *methyl*, a back-formation from F. *méthylène*, G. *methylen*, METHYLENE.]

The G. *methyl* occurs in papers by Regnault in *Ann. der Pharmacie* XXXIII. 328 and XXXIV. 28 (1840). The back-formation was suggested by the fact that -yl (which Berzelius preferred to spell -ule), from the Gr. *ἄλγῃ* in the sense of 'matter', had already been used in names of organic radicals (*benzoyl*, *Wöhler* & *Liebig* 1832; *ethyl*, *Liebig* 1834). The analysis of *methylene* into *methyl* + *-ene* gave rise to the use of -ENE as a chemical suffix, as in *ethylene*, *benzene*, etc., and the identification of the last syllable of *methyl* with the suffix -yl led to the use of *meth-* as an element in the names of substances connected with or derived from wood spirit.]

a. The hypothetical radical of the monocarbon series (CH₃), the base of pyroxylic or wood spirit or pyroligneous naphtha, of formic acid and of a large series of organic compounds.

1844 HOBLYN *Dict. Med.*, *Methyl*, the newly-discovered radical, or basyle, of wood spirit. 1847 HORSFORD in *Amer. Jnl. Sci.* Ser. II. IV. 333 The same is true of . . . oxyd of methyle and alcohol. 1848 CRAIG, *Methule*, the name given to the hypothetical radical of pyroxylic acid. 1850 DAUBENY *Atom. Theory* vii. (ed. 2) 226 A then hypothetical principle, composed of C₂H₃, which he [sc. *Liebig*] called *methyle*. 1871 TYNDALL *Fragm. Sci.* (1879) I. xvii. 449 The positions of chloroform and iodide of methyl are inverted.

b. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *methyl compound*, *radical*, etc.; esp. in names of salts of methyl, e.g. *methyl bromide*, *chloride*, *hydride*. Also prefixed (often without hyphen) to the name of an organic compound to express the addition of methyl to its composition, or the replacement of hydrogen atoms by equivalents of methyl, as in *methylacetamine*, *methylaniline*, *methylcarbonic (acid)*, *methyl-codeia*, *methyluramine*, etc.

1844 FOWNES *Chem. Index*, *Methyle*-compounds. 1866 *Obldng Anim. Chem.* 45 Leave the urea and methylamine

residues combined with one another in the form of methyluramine or methyl-guanidine. 1866 ROSCOE *Elem. Chem.* 81 *Methyl Hydride* . . . is a colourless, tasteless, inodorous gas. 1868 F. GUTHRIE in *Rep. Brit. Assoc.*, *Sections* 38 *Iodide of methylacetamine*. 1874 GARROD & BAXTER *Mat. Med.* 201 The hypnotic effect of codeia is wholly destroyed by its conversion into methyl-codeia. 1878 *Nature* 25 July 337/1 Use of Methyl Chloride for the Production of Low Temperatures. 1885 REMSEN *Org. Chem.* (1888) 357 *Methyl-sulphonic acid* . . . methyl-carbonic or acetic acid. 1896 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* I. 225 The methyl compound depresses the spinal cord. 1899 *Ibid.* VIII. 577 [*Cacodylic acid*] is a combination of arsenic with methyl radicals.

c. *Special combinations: methyl alcohol*, pyroxylic spirit; = METHANOL; *methylcellulose*, any of a range of white, tasteless compounds which are produced by etherifying cellulose with various proportions of methyl chloride or sulphate and are used as thickening, emulsifying, and stabilizing agents, esp. in the food industry, as laxatives, and in adhesives; *methyl'dopa Pharm.*, a whitish powder, C₁₀H₁₃NO₄, which is used as a hypotensive agent; *methyl ethyl ketone*, a colourless volatile liquid, CH₃COCH₂CH₃, which is widely used as a solvent for organic materials; butanone; *methylgly'oxal*, a yellow liquid aldehyde, CH₃COCHO, with a pungent odour, which readily polymerizes and is an intermediate in carbohydrate metabolism; *methyl green*, a green dye obtained by heating Paris violet with methyl chloride, much used in microscopical preparations; *methyl isobutyl ketone*, a liquid ketone, (CH₃)₂CHCH₂COCH₃, which is manufactured by the hydrogenation of mesityl oxide and widely used as a solvent; hexone; *methyl mercaptan*, methyl hydrosulphide, CH₃HS; *methyl methacrylate*, (a) the methyl ester of methacrylic acid, a volatile colourless liquid that readily polymerizes to resinous glass-like materials that are sold under trade-names such as *Lucite*, *Perspex*, and *Plexiglas*; (b) polymerized methyl methacrylate; *methyl orange*, an orange crystalline compound, (CH₃)₂N·C₆H₄·N:N·C₆H₄·SO₃Na, which is the sodium salt of an azo-dye made by coupling diazotized sulphanic acid with dimethylaniline and is chiefly used (in dilute aqueous solution) as an acid-base indicator in volumetric analysis, giving a pink colour at a pH of 3 and a yellow colour at a pH of 4.4; (6a-) *methylpred'nisolone*, a synthetic compound, C₂₂H₃₀O₅, which functions as a glucocorticoid and is used mainly in treating rheumatoid arthritis and rheumatic fever; *methyl red* [tr. G. *methylrot* (Rupp & Loose 1909, in *Ber. d. Deut. Chem. Ges.* XLI. 3905)], a red crystalline compound, (CH₃)₂N·C₆H₄·N:N·C₆H₄·COOH, that is analogous to methyl orange (anthranilic acid being used in its preparation in place of sulphanic acid) and is used similarly, the colour of an alcoholic solution being red at a pH of 4.4 and yellow at a pH of 6; *methyl rubber*, an early synthetic rubber made by polymerization of dimethylbutadiene; *methyl salicylate*, a colourless or pale-yellow liquid, C₆H₄(OH)CO·OCH₃, which is the chief constituent of oil of wintergreen and sweet birch oil and is used as a flavouring material, in perfumery, and in liniments and ointments; *methyltestosterone Pharm.*, any of the methyl derivatives, C₂₀H₃₀O₂, of testosterone; *spec.* 17-methyltestosterone, a white crystalline powder with similar actions and uses to those of testosterone; *methylthi'ouracil*, any compound which is a methyl and a thio derivative of uracil; *spec.* 6-methyl-2-thiouracil, C₅H₆N₂OS, an antithyroid substance used to control thyrotoxicosis; *methyl violet*, Paris violet, a reddish-blue coal-tar dye obtained from dimethylaniline.

1847 HORSFORD in *Amer. Jnl. Sci.* Ser. II. IV. 333 *Methyl alcohol. 1850 DAUBENY *Atom. Theory* viii. (ed. 2) 240 *Methylaniline, where the second atom is replaced by methyle instead of ethyle. 1899 CAGNEY tr. *Jaksch's Clin. Diagn.* v. (ed. 4) 156 A violet coloured watery solution of *methyl-aniline-violet. 1921 *Jnl. Chem. Soc.* CXIX. 1. 79 A *methyl cellulose of this limiting methoxyl content can be prepared which is representative of the whole of the original cellulose. 1947 WINDING & HASCHKE *Plastics* iii. 119 Water solubility plus the ability to produce viscous solutions has made methyl cellulose useful as a thickening agent in the textile, food, and adhesive industries. Since it is edible, it can be used as a base for salad dressings. 1954 *Jnl. Pharmacy & Pharmacol.* VI. 731 Methylcellulose eye-drops . . . are liable to contamination by moulds. 1966 *Punch* 5 Jan. 11/1 In its survey of strawberry jam it [sc. *Which?*] found two specimens in which the composers had succeeded in soaring far above the sordid world of methyl cellulose and lecithin. 1954 *Arch. Biochem. & Biophysics* LI. 456 Two compounds, *a-methyl-3,4-dopa (a-MD) and a-methyl-3-hydroxyphenylalanine, respectively, added in a low range of concentrations, accelerated, and at higher

concentrations, inhibited, kidney dopa decarboxylase. 1961 *New Zealand Med. Jnl.* LX. 569/2 Methyl dopa, like other potent hypotensive agents, produces side-effects including fatigue. 1972 *Materials & Technol.* V. xxi. 792 Methyl'dopa and pargyline cause the replacement of noradrenaline by a weaker transmitter. 1876 *Jnl. Chem. Soc.* XXIX. 897 By the reduction of *methyl-ethyl ketone, pinacone C₈H₁₈O is obtained. 1938 H. P. STARCK *Princ. Org. Chem.* vii. 186 Methyl ethyl ketone was formerly used as a solvent in the preparation of cordite from gun cotton and nitroglycerine. 1959 *Times Rev. Industry* Aug. 98/1 Methyl ethyl ketone for removing waxy materials. 1898 *Jnl. Chem. Soc.* LXXIV. 1. 224 *Methylglyoxal is formed from dihydroxyacetone . . . when the latter is distilled with dilute sulphuric acid. 1913, 1951 Methylglyoxal [see GLYOXALASE]. 1962 A. PIRIE *Lens Metabolism Rel. Cataract* 431 Experiments were done in the hope of detecting methylglyoxal which Salem and Crooke (1950) stated was formed from hexosediphosphate by liver. 1880 FRISWELL in *Jnl. Soc. Arts* 445 By the action of methyl chloride, the well-known *methyl green was produced. 1888 *Jnl. Chem. Soc.* LIV. 125 Its ketone . . . is therefore identical with *methyl isobutyl ketone. 1960 *Times Rev. Industry* Dec. 16/3 The chloride is dissolved in water, and then treated with an organic solvent called methylisobutyl ketone (MIBK) which extracts the iron. 1973 H. M. STANLEY in E. G. Hancock *Propylene* i. 9 The Shell Oil Company . . . in 1937-8 commenced the manufacture of acetone derivatives, including diacetone alcohol, mesityl oxide and methylisobutyl ketone. 1844 FOWNES *Chem.* 420 *Methyl-mercaptan . . . is a colourless liquid, of powerful alliaceous odour. 1933 *Chem. Abstr.* XXVII. 4363 Thermoplastic products are obtained by polymerizing *methyl methacrylate . . . by exposure to light or heat. 1936 *Industr. & Engin. Chem. Oct.* 1161/2 These properties make methyl methacrylate an outstanding plastic. 1964 N. G. CLARK *Mod. Org. Chem.* x. 194 Acetone cyanohydrin . . . is an important intermediate in the manufacture of methyl methacrylate, the material used for making the polymer 'Perspex'. 1967 *Times Rev. Industry* June 74/3 Methyl methacrylate and/or polyester reinforced glass fibre are used for hand basins, baths, complete bath room heat units, heating ducts, roof lights, &c. 1881 G. LUNGE in *Chem. News* 16 Dec. 288/1 It is in reality a salt of sulpho-benzene-azo-dimethylamin, for which long name I propose the short and sufficiently clear name '*Methyl-orange'. 1930 FIELD & WEILL *Electro-Plating* 56 The ordinary indicators used by the chemist such as litmus, methyl orange and phenolphthalein. 1969 H. A. FLASCHKA et al. *Quantitative Analytical Chem.* II. ix. 110 Methyl orange is therefore unsuited to the titration of a weak acid. 1957 *Ann. Rheumatic Dis.* XVI. 298/2 *6-Methyl-prednisolone was administered under various conditions to 41 patients with active peripheral rheumatoid arthritis. 1960 *Antibiotic Med.* VII. 704 The subcutaneous injection of depot methyl prednisolone has demonstrated significant permanent relief of refractory anal pruritus in 14 patients. 1973 *Jnl. Amer. Med. Assoc.* 19 Feb. 896/1 Large doses of methylprednisolone were used intravenously as the sole steroid agent in 44 transplants in 43 renal allografted patients for the first two to three weeks after operation. 1910 *Jnl. Chem. Soc.* XCVII. 2490 As a means of measuring colorimetrically the concentration of hydrogen ions in a solution, *methyl-red would probably be found valuable when such concentration lies between 10⁻⁵ and 10⁻⁶. 1951 WHITBY & HYNES *Med. Bacteriol.* (ed. 5) xii. 193 When *Bact. coli* is grown for 5 days at 30° C. in the glucose phosphate medium described above an acid reaction is maintained which is sufficient to give a red colouration on the addition of 0.04 per cent aqueous methyl red as indicator. 1969 FISCHER & PETERS *Brief Introd. Quantitative Chem. Analysis* viii. 212 At pH 4.2 (and below) . . . methyl red is present as the red acid form and . . . it exists as the yellow base form if the pH becomes 6.2 (and above). 1919 *India-Rubber Jnl.* 16 Aug. 18/2 The dye works laid themselves out for the manufacture of large quantities of *methyl-rubber hot polymerisation products. 1936 *Trans. Faraday Soc.* XXXII. 91 The sharpness of the fibre pattern depends on the sample of methyl rubber investigated. 1972 *Materials & Technol.* V. xiv. 456 During the first World War the Germans worked out . . . the first factory-scale synthetic rubber plant which produced the so-called methyl rubber. . . The quality of this rubber was poor; it was only useful for the preparation of hard rubber battery boxes for submarines. 1876 *Encycl. Brit.* V. 572/2 Oil of wintergreen . . . contains *methyl salicylate. 1948 *Jnl. Amer. Med. Assoc.* 28 Feb. 651/2 Methyl salicylate is a potent and fairly rapidly acting poison. 1972 *Materials & Technol.* IV. xii. 448 Methyl salicylate, which is a known anti-rheumaticum, is made by the Fischer esterification of salicylic acid. 1936 *Biochem. Jnl.* XXX. 292 Various . . . derivatives methylated at position 17, including *methyltestosterone. 1955 W. GADDIS *Recognitions* II. v. 526 Crossing the Atlantic Ocean to get laid. He can't even get it up without a dose of methyltestosterone. 1959 *Brit. Med. Jnl.* 31 Jan. 259/2 Methyltestosterone was introduced to clinical medicine . . . in 1939, and since that time must have been used for its androgenic and protein anabolic effects in thousands of cases. 1970 PASSMORE & ROBSON *Compan. Med. Stud.* II. xii. 11/2, 17a-Methyltestosterone is active by oral administration. 1974 *Nature* 13 Dec. 585/2 We have induced reversible infertility, with little effect on libido, in five healthy young men by giving them tablets containing methyltestosterone and ethnyloestradiol. 1944 *Q. Jnl. Pharmacy & Pharmacol.* XVII. 318 *Methylthiouracil produces hyperplasia of the thyroid gland of the rat. 1960 *Lancet* 19 Mar. 653/2 Professor Wayne's references . . . to methylthiouracil prompt me to record the long-term follow-up of 100 consecutive cases of thyrotoxicosis. 1968 *Listener* 18 July 70/1, I had recently been diagnosed as hyperthyroidic and had with remarkable benefit embarked on a course of methylthiouracil tablets.

methylal ('mɛθɪlæl). *Chem.* [ad. F. *méthylal*, f. *méthyle* METHYL + *al*(cool) ALCOHOL.] A mobile aromatic liquid obtained by heating methyl alcohol with manganese dioxide and sulphuric acid; occasionally employed as an anaesthetic. 1838 R. D. THOMSON in *British Ann.* for 1839, 363 Methylal . . . is contained in the formomethylal discovered by Dr. Gregory. 1881 B. W. RICHARDSON in *Med. Temp. Jnl.* XLVI. 81 Methylal alcohol, or methylal.

methylamine ('mɛθɪləmɪn). *Chem.* Also -min. [f. METHYL + AMINE.] A compound in which one atom of the hydrogen in ammonia has been replaced by methyl. Also *attrib.*

1850 DAUBENY *Atom. Theory* viii. (ed. 2) 239 Methylamine. 1873 WATTS *Fownes' Chem.* (ed. 11) 569 Methylamine nitrate. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* II. 788 From decomposing fish..methylamine..cadaverine and putrescine were extracted. 1898 *Ibid.* V. 35 Methylamin, ammonia and sulphuretted hydrogen are also found [in the sputum of fetid bronchitis].

methylate ('mɛθɪleɪt), *sb. Chem.* [Formed as METHYLIC: see -ATE¹.] A salt formed by the union of methyl with oxygen and a metallic base.

1835 KANE in *Rep. Brit. Assoc., Sections 42* The sulphomethylate of potash. 1865 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* III. 1002 Methylate of ethylene. 1880 *Athenæum* 27 Nov. 713/1 Aluminic methylate.

methylate ('mɛθɪleɪt), *v. Chem.* [f. METHYL + -ATE.] *trans.* To introduce one or more methyl groups into (a compound or group); usually, to mix (spirit of wine) with such a quantity of pyroxylic spirit or some other substance as will render it unfit for drinking, so as to exempt it from the duties imposed in Great Britain and other countries upon alcohol. Hence 'methylated ppl. a.; methyl'ation, the process of methylating; 'methylator, one who methylates.

methylated spirit, containing about ten per cent. of pyroxylic spirit, is the form in which alcohol is most commonly employed for industrial purposes; also *ellipt.*

1861 *Jrnl. Chem. Soc.* XIII. 324 These crystals were not analysed, but there can be no doubt that they were the methylated phosphorus-urea of the allyl-series. c1865 J. WYLDE in *Circ. Sci.* I. 63/2 Each lens should... be.. washed... with spirits of wine (not methylated spirits, because these contain a resin in solution). 1866 ROSCOE *Elem. Chem.* 334 Each of these methylated benzols yields an important series of derivatives. 1880 *Act 43 & 44 Vict. c. 24* §3 'Methylate' means to mix spirits with some substance in such manner as to render the mixture unfit for use as a beverage. *Ibid.* §83 Spirits warehoused may.. be delivered out, without payment of duty, for methylation. *Ibid.* §126 A retailer.. must not receive methylated spirits except from an authorised methylator. 1880 FRISWELL in *Jrnl. Soc. Arts* 444 This inference, was that the methylated derivatives of roseine could be obtained by the oxidation of the methylated derivatives of aniline. *Ibid.* 445 The violets obtained by the methylation of rosaniline. 1888 *Jrnl. Chem. Soc.* LIII. 778 An attempt was made to methylate acetyl-metantranilide by the action of sodium ethylate and methyl iodide. 1912 D. H. LAWRENCE *Let.* 2 Sept. (1962) I. 142 We take rucksacks... with food and methylated, cook our meals by some stream. 1917 *Jrnl. Chem. Soc.* CXI. 848 Experiments have proved the wide scope of the use of formaldehyde for methylating amino-compounds. 1929 *Jrnl. Amer. Chem. Soc.* LI. 2535 We have found methyl bromide to be a satisfactory methylating agent with both malonic ester and acetoacetic ester. 1938 MRS. BELLOC LOWNDES *Let.* 29 Sept. (1971) 165, I also got... rather more methylated, rice and matches than usual. 1967 I. L. FINAR *Org. Chem.* (ed. 5) I. xxvi. 683 Veratrole... may be prepared by methylating catechol with methyl sulphate in alkaline solution.

methylene ('mɛθɪli:n). *Chem.* [ad. F. *méthylène* (Dumas & Peligot, *Ann de Chimie et de physique* LVIII. 9), irregularly f. Gr. μέθυ wine + ὕλη wood; the inventors of the name explain its etymological meaning as 'vin ou liqueur spiritueuse du bois'.] A hypothetical radical of the hydrocarbons (CH₂); unknown in the free state, but occurring in many compounds, as *methylene hydrate*, etc. *methylene-azure*, an oxidation product of methylene blue; *methylene-blue*, a coal-tar colour used in dyeing, and as a bacterioscopic reagent; *methylene chloride*, dichloromethane, CH₂Cl₂, a volatile liquid used as a solvent, esp. in paint-removers and for extractions in pharmacy, and as a refrigerant; *methylene-violet* = *methyl-violet*.

1835 R. D. THOMSON'S *Rec. Gen. Sci.* II. 375 Dumas has... coined a new name to distinguish this base, viz. Methylene. 1838 T. THOMSON *Chem. Org. Bodies* 180 This is the compound to which Dumas and Peligot have given the name of hydrate of methylene, and which I have considered as methylene. 1874 GARROD & BAXTER *Mat. Med.* 167 Bichloride of Methylene has been recommended by Dr. Richardson as a safer anæsthetic than chloroform. 1880 *Jrnl. Chem. Soc.* XXXVIII. 307 Methylene chloride, CH₂Cl₂, is best obtained by cautiously adding hydrochloric acid to a mixture of alcohol, chloroform, and metallic zinc. 1890 *Syd. Soc. Lex. s.v., Methylene azure, M. blue.* 1898 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* V. 412 Another most useful basic stain is methylene blue. 1904 *Brit. Med. Jrnl.* 10 Sept. 583 Methylene-azure. 1953 O. E. ANDERSON *Refrigeration in Amer.* xii. 193 Other absorption machines were brought out for air-conditioning work. One of these used methylene chloride as the refrigerant. 1957 H. R. SHEPHERD in E. Sagarin *Cosmetics* xxxvi. 803 Ethyl chloride, methylene chloride, and others... among the earliest aerosol propellents, are not presently being used for cosmetic purposes. 1973 *Oxf. Univ. Gaz.* CIII. Suppl. 5. 10 The goddess has now been degreased with lustrations of methylene chloride and acetone.

methylc (mɪ'θɪlk), *a. Chem.* [Orig. f. METHYL(ENE) + -IC; the term METHYL, to which the adj. was afterwards more normally referred,

was introduced somewhat later. Cf. F. *méthylque*.] Of or pertaining to methyl. Chiefly in names of compounds, in which *methyl* is more commonly used attributively.

1835 KANE in *Rep. Brit. Assoc., Sections 43* Methylc ether. 1849 — *Elem. Chem.* (ed. 2) 826 In its action upon other bodies this substance ranges itself completely with wine-alcohol, and it is hence frequently termed methylc alcohol. 1849 R. V. DIXON *Heat* I. 75 Amylic, ethylic, and methylc alcohol follow sensibly the same law of contraction. 1873 WATTS *Fownes' Chem.* (ed. 11) 705 Methylc diethoxalate is easily decomposed by baryta-water.

methylol ('mɛθɪlɒl). *Chem.* [f. METHYL + -OL.] = *hydroxymethyl* s.v. HYDROXY- 3.

1898 *Jrnl. Chem. Soc.* LXXIV. 1. 506 Nitrobutylic alcohol... readily condenses with formaldehyde (1 mol.) to form a glycol (2-methylol-2-nitro-1-butanol). 1937 F. C. WHITMORE *Org. Chem.* 521 Formaldehyde condenses with urea to give methylol ureas, NH₂CONHCH₂OH etc. The methylol groups can combine with more urea to form more and more complex molecules until a resin is formed. 1962 J. T. MARSH *Self-Smoothing Fabrics* i. 3 The fundamental basis of the process remains unchanged and depends on the application of methylol compounds within the fibre of the fabric followed by their further condensation.

methylolysis (mɛθɪ'ləʊsɪs). *Geol.* [f. Gr. μετα-META- + ὕλη matter; see -OSIS.] Change of matter or composition. Hence *methylotic a.*, pertaining to or produced by methylolysis.

1878 KINAHAN *Geol. Irel.* 177 A third class of Metamorphism... is due to the introduction and action of chemical substances from without; it has been called Methylolysis. *Ibid.* 188 Some of the beds have been subjected to methylotic action... Some of which seem to be methylotic rocks. 1893 GEIKIE *Text-bk. Geol.* IV. VIII. 596 *note, Methylolysis, methylotic*,... applied to chemical metamorphism or alteration of constitution or substance.

methysergide (mɛθɪ'sɜ:dʒaɪd). *Pharm.* [f. METH- + LYSERG(IC a. + AM)IDE.] 1-Methyl-D-lysergic acid butanolamide, C₂₁H₂₈N₃O₂, a serotonin antagonist that is administered, usu. in the form of its maleate, in the prophylaxis of recurrent migraine.

1962 *Amer. Jrnl. Med. Sci.* CCXLIII. 152/1 Fifty-seven patients... were treated with antiserotonin agent, methysergide (UML-491). 1962 *Daily Tel.* 30 July 11/6 Methysergide (Deseril), is being tested as a preventive against chronic forms of migraine. 1968 J. H. BURN *Lect. Notes Pharmacol.* (ed. 9) 30 In some patients methysergide causes dizziness and nausea and produces aching in the legs.

methysis ('mɛθɪsɪs). *Path.* [mod.L., a. Gr. μέθυσος drunkenness, f. μεθύειν to be drunk, f. μέθυ strong drink.] The state of being addicted to the excessive use of intoxicants (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1890).

1856 in MAYNE *Expos. Lex.* In mod. Dicts.

methystic (mɪ'θɪstɪk), *a. Med.* [ad. Gr. μεθυστικός, f. μεθύειν: see prec.] Of or belonging to drunkenness; intoxicating.

1856 in MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*

metic ('mɛtɪk). *Gr. Antiq.* [irreg. ad. Gr. μέτοικος (late L. *metæcus, metycus*), f. μετα- (denoting change) + -οικος dwelling, οἰκέω to dwell.] A resident alien in a Greek city, having some of the privileges of citizenship.

1808 W. MITFORD *Hist. Greece* xxi. III. 12 An imposition, in the manner of a poll-tax, on the metics, those numerous free residents in Attica who were not Athenian citizens. 1881 JOWETT *Thucyd.* I. 114 The entire Athenian force, including the metics, invaded the territory of Megara. 1974 *Sci. Amer.* Sept. 95/1 In Athens the free immigrants called *metics*, who were permanent residents rather than passing traders, may have outnumbered the slaves.

transf. 1904 *Speaker* 23 Jan. 401/1 The British Imperialists... have found that the rich metics are their Masters. 1921 *Times Lit. Suppl.* 10 Nov. 731/2 The proportion of the horrific in Poe's poetry... is entirely different; he is a metic in the land of shadows. 1936 *Ibid.* 14 Nov. 918/4 Sir Harry Preston was not Brightonian by birth — but then most of the town's great men have been metics.

attrib. 1850 GROTE *Greece* II. lkv. (1862) V. 592 Exempt from the metic-tax and other special burthens.

metical(le: see MISKAL.

meticulousness. [f. L. *meticulosus* METICULOUS + -ITY. Cf. F. *meticulosité*.] The quality of being meticulous; †timorousness (*obs.*); excessive scrupulousness.

1654 H. L'ESTRANGE *Chas.* I (1655) 60 So that such Leagues may more properly be called Leagues of meticulousity and fear, then of amity. 1656 in BLOUNT *Glossogr.* 1906 *Daily News* 20 Feb. 9/1 Meticulousity of detail. 1972 *Country Life* 16 Mar. 657/2 The meticulousity of manners was necessary inside or outside the novels, in the villainy of a manor house character or at the tea-table.

meticulous (mɪ'tɪkjʊləs), *a.* [ad. L. *meticulosus* (or the derived F. *meticuleux*), f. *metus* fear.]

†1. Fearful, timid. *Obs.*

1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* II. 649 Gif thow be.. Meticulos, and dar nocht se blude drawin. a1550 *Image Hypocr.* IV. 544 in *Skelton's Wks.* (1843) II. 445 Madd and meticulous. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* II. vii. (1686) 78 Melancholy and meticulous heads. 1674 [Z. CAWDREY] *Catholicon* 16 They strive not so much in ingage Meticulous Scrupulous Women and Mechanicks.

2. Over-careful about minute details, over-scrupulous. In present usage: careful, punctilious, scrupulous, precise.

1827 *Blackw. Mag.* XXII. 489 He does many things which we ourselves, and we do not hold ourselves peculiarly meticulous, will not venture upon. 1877 SYMONDS *Renaiss. in Lit., Rev. Learn.* II. vii. 300 The decadence of Italian prose composition into laboured mannerism and meticulous propriety. 1904 MAJ. A. GRIFFITHS *50 Yrs. Public Service* xii. 162 The rule was enforced by a stringent and meticulous discipline. 1952 W. D. JACOBS *William Barnes, Linguist* i. 9 They [sc. Barnes's linguistic studies] present a possible solution to mongrelized English and an alternate program of greater scale and with more meticulous plan than any previous to Barnes. 1964 *New Statesman* 8 May 710/1 Wilson is far too meticulous a constitutionalist not to appreciate the impropriety—not to mention the impossibility—of an opposition's seeking to govern a country in advance. 1973 *Times* 4 May 2/7 Dr Ramsey said in a meticulous English accent: 'Can I just say [etc.]'

meticulously (mɪ'tɪkjʊləslɪ), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY².] In a meticulous manner; †timidly (*obs.*); with excessive care about minute details, over-scrupulously. In present usage: in a careful or punctilious manner. (Cf. METICULOUS a. 2.)

1682 SIR T. BROWNE *Chr. Mor.* I. §33 (1716) 39 Move circumspectly not meticulously, and rather carefully solicitous than anxiously solicitudinous. 1900 *Academy* 31 Mar. 275/1 A dish meticulously concocted upon a recipe. 1961 'J. WYNDHAM' *Consider her Ways* 90 He had... a black felt hat meticulously brushed. 1971 *Nature* 4 June 334/3 It is essentially a reference book, meticulously cross-referenced, with a huge bibliography and a good index. 1974 *Physic Bull.* Mar. 104/2 With the aid of a meticulously detailed account of the formal basis of quantum mechanics, Professor Scheibe has provided a precise characterization of the orthodox interpretation of the theory.

meticulousness. [-NESS.] The quality of being meticulous; meticulousity.

1923 *Sunday at Home* Mar. 382/2 He was measured and cautious in his statements to the point of meticulousness. 1927 *Daily Tel.* 2 Mar. 5/5 Examples... handed down to posterity in paint with a meticulousness that... never fails to charm us. 1928 *Observer* 1 July 15/6 The paragraph of last Sunday did not do justice to the meticulousness of the index to Mr. Shaw's 'Intelligent Woman's Guide to Socialism'. 1937 *Discovery* Jan. 32/2 The pleasing meticulousness of a Chinese drawing.

†'metient, a. *Obs.* -⁰ [ad. L. *mētient-em*, pres. pple. of *mētiri* to measure.]

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Metient*, measuring, esteeming.

métier (metje). [Fr.:—popular L. **misterium*, alteration of L. *ministerium* (see MINISTRY), prob. influenced by *mysterium* MYSTERY.]

A trade or profession: in Eng. use chiefly *transf.*, a person's 'line', that in which one is specially skilled.

1792 CHARLOTTE SMITH *Desmond* I. xiii. 253 They wanted, indeed, to make me a monk; but I had a mortal aversion to that *métier*. 1842 BARHAM *Ingol. Leg. Ser.* II. *Auto-da-fé*, Heretic-burning—in fact, 'tis his *métier*. 1895 ZANGWILL *Master* II. vii. 211 Black-and-white was no more his *métier* than humour. 1950 T. S. ELIOT *Cocktail Party* III. 157 You understand your *metier*, Mr. Quilpe—Which is the most that any of us can ask for. 1958 *Listener* 27 Nov. 874/1 It is fashionable to regard technical and physical craft [in the theatre] as adventitious and to have no sense whatever of what the French call *métier*. 1975 *Times* 18 Sept. 36/2 The parallels started to extend from the man to the *métier*.

metif ('metɪf, 'mɪtɪf, ||metɪf). Also -iff. [F. *métif*, OF. *mestif* mongrel, ? derived from *métis* (see METIS) with substitution of suffix.] The offspring of a white and a quadroon. Also *attrib.*

1808 PIKE *Sources Mississ.* (1895) II. 510 The hospitality and goodness of the Creoles and Metifs began to manifest itself. 1827 J. F. COOPER *Prairie* I. x. 281 The metiffs or half-breeds, who claimed to be ranked in the class of white men. 1864 E. SARGENT *Peculiar* I. 42 A certain metif girl. 1859 BARTLETT *Dict. Amer.*, *Metif*, the offspring of a white person and a... quadroon. 1884 G. P. LATHROP *True* II. 14 She was not of octoroon or metif parentage.

metigat(e, meting, obs. ff. MITIGATE, MITTEN *sb.*

meting ('mi:tɪŋ), *vbl. sb.*¹ Forms: see METE v.¹ [f. METE v.¹ + -ING¹.] The action of METE v.¹; measuring; portioning out; etc.

c1380 WYCLIF *Serm.* Sel. Wks. I. 11 Sicke metyng of corn, of mele, or oþer þing. c1440 *Promp. Parv.* 336/1 Metyng wythe mesurys, mensuracio. 1543 *Act 35 Hen. VIII.* c. 17 §7 The... meting and bounding of the said fourth Part of the said Woods. 1548 PATTEN *Exped. Scot.* Pref. ¶1 Although it bee not always the truest meanes of meting to measure all mens appetites by one mans affection. 1624 A. HUNTER (*title*) *Treatise of Weights, Mets and Measures* of Scotland... Together with the Art of Metting, measuring and compting all sort of Land. 1644 BULWER *Chiron.* 122 The meeting and scanning of verses upon the Fingers. 1829 R. STORY *Mem. Isab. Campbell* vii. (1854) 104 She was in the habit also of acknowledging in every feeling or personal application of the words [of Scripture] the metings out of his sovereign love. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Metings*, the measurement and estimate of timber.

†b. *pl.* Dimensions. *Obs. rare* -¹.

1674 N. FAIRFAX *Bulk & Selv.* 110 The three metings or dimensions of a body.

c. *Comb.*: meting-pole, -rod = METE-POLE, METE-ROD.

1606 HOLLAND *Sueton.* 4 With ten foote perches [*marg.* Or meeting poles] in their hands. 1881 ROSSETTI *Ballads &*

Sonn. (1882) 275 To take the meting-rod In turn, and so approve on God Thy science of Theometry.

† **meting**, *vbl. sb.*² *Obs.* Forms: see *METE v.*²; also 4 *matyng*. [f. *METE v.*² + *-ING*¹.] The action of *METE v.*²; dreaming; a dream.

c 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* III. 156 Seo mætingc. c 1250 *Kent. Serm.* in *O.E. Misc.* 27 þo nicht efter þet apered an ongel of heuene in here slepe ine metinge. 13.. *K. Alis.* 261 By theo planetis, and by the steorres, Y can juggle alle weorres, Alle plaies, in alle matynges, And on alle othir thynges. c 1369 CHAUCER *Dethe Blaunche* 282 Ioseph.. that red so The kynges metyng pharao. c 1430 *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* II. xxxiii. (1869) 87, I wolde weene al were lesinge, or elles that it were meetinge.

metior, **metir(e)**, *obs.* forms of *METEOR*, *METRE*.

metis ('metis). Also fem. *métisse*. [a. F. *métis*:—late L. *misticus*, whence also *MESTIZO*.] The offspring of a white and an American Indian, esp. in Canada. Also applied to other persons of mixed blood and *transf.* to animals and plants.

1816 C. ROBERTSON in *Publ. Hudson's Bay Rec. Soc.* (1939) II. 248 Your European Servants and Metiss are in many places deserting over to the North West Company. 1839 *Penny Cycl.* XV. 158/2 The mixed race [in Mexico] is mostly composed of the descendants of the Europeans and the aboriginal tribes: these are called *Metis* or *Mestizos*. 1883 *Encycl. Brit.* XV. 491/2 Of the latter [Indian half-breeds] one half are of English-speaking parentage.. the remainder are known as *Metis* or *Bois-brûlés*. 1895 in *Funk's Stand. Dict.*, *Métisse*. 1902 *Encycl. Brit.* XXVI. 531/1 Then Manitoba was principally inhabited by English and French half-breeds (or *Metis*). 1949 *Amer. Speech* XXIV. 95 A common term to indicate a crossbreed between Persian lamb and other Asiatic species of lamb is *metis*, derived from the French for 'half-breed'. 1955 G. GREENE *Quiet Amer.* III. i. 196 Across the way a *métisse* with long and lovely legs lay.. reading a glossy woman's paper. 1961 E. BRUTON *King Diamond* vi. 87 'She's not African. Not entirely anyway... She's a *métisse*..' 'I know he wouldn't have gone for an African.' 'He didn't exactly. She's half and half.' 1966 *Kingston (Ontario) Whig-Standard* 29 July 6/3 A settlement of about 1500 Cree Indians and 300 *Metis*. 1972 *Guardian* 4 July 16/2 The estimated 15,000 to 50,000 *metis* children in South Vietnam—children of American soldiers, either half-black or half-white. 1972 D. BLOODWORTH *Any Number can Play* v. 37 He nodded towards a plump Eurasian... 'Bonjour, les gars,' murmured the *metis*. 1974 *Sci. Amer.* June 115/1 In California the work has taken mainly the direction of producing new *metis* (crosses within species) by crossing Europe's temperate-climate and Mediterranean vines with a view to obtaining better grapes for the fertile but desertlike Central Valley. 1975 *Time* 3 Feb. 8/3 The oppression and mistreatment of the Indians and *Metis*.. never become anything more than a rhetorical device.

|| **métissage** (metisaz). [Fr.: cf. *METIS*.] Cross-breeding. Also fig.

1895 in *Funk's Stand. Dict.* 1959 *Times* 13 Aug. 9/7 He is, too, on historical grounds, a firm believer in the value of *métissage*—the cross-fertilization of civilizations. 1972 *Guardian* 8 July 9/1 Léopold Senghor, President of Sénégal, .. is a great believer in the virtues of *métissage*, or racial mixture.

metisupe, **metkorn**: see *METESHIP*, *METECORN*.

metle, *obs.* form of *METAL*, *METTLE*.

† **metleyship**. *Obs.* [f. *MET sb.*¹ + *-ley* (of uncertain origin) + *-SHIP*.] The office of 'meter'.

1587 LD. BURGHLEY in *12th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. VII. (1890) 12 [Concerning the office of the] weyleyship and metleyship [in Penrith].

metly, *obs.* form of *MEETLY a.* and *adv.*

metochy. *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [ad. Eccl. Gr. *μετόχιον*.] A range belonging to a monastery.

1682 *Wheeler Journ. Greece* IV. 325 Near this Harbour the Convent hath a *Metochy*, or Farm.

metœcious (mi'ti:əs), *a. Bot.* [f. Gr. *μετα-* (denoting change) + *οἰκία* house: see *-IOUS*.] = *HETERŒCIOUS*.

1882 *Vines Sachs' Bot.* 332 Such forms as these are said to be heterœcious (*metœcious*), to distinguish them from those above-mentioned which inhabit the same host throughout their whole life (*autœcious*).

Hence **metœcism** (mi'ti:siz(ə)m) = *HETERŒCISM*.

1887 *Garnsey & Balfour De Bary's Fungi* 388 *Metœcism*, that is, enforced change of the living host, is not known outside the group of the *Uredineae*.

metœstrus (m'e:ti:stɹəs). *Biol.* Also *-um*, (*U.S.*) *metestrus* (-'estɹəs, -i:stɹəs) *-um*. [f. *MET(A-* + *ŒSTRUS*, *ŒSTRUM*.] The short period following *œstrus* in many mammals during which sexual activity subsides.

1900 W. HEAPE in *Q. J. J. Microsc. Sci.* XLIV. 8 *Metœstrum* or the *Metœstrous Period*.—If conception does not take place during *œstrus* the activity of the generative organs gradually subsides during a definite period, which I have called the *metœstrum*; and this is followed.. by a long period of rest. 1923 *Amer. J. Anat.* XXXII. 340 Follicular phase [of the sexual cycle]: *a.* proestrus, *b.* œstrus, *c.* metœstrus (in certain species where ovulation is separated from œstrus by an interval). 1966 *McGraw-Hill Encycl. Sci. & Technol.* XI. 476/1 After metestrus a relatively longer period of diestrus occurs before proestrus recurs... All these phases can be demonstrated in the guinea

pig and rat. 1973 *Nature* 12 Jan. 129/2 When the drug was administered on other days of the cycle, metœstrus, dioestrus or pro-œstrus, it failed to increase ovulation rate.

Hence **me'tœstrous a.**

1900 [see above]. 1956 *Nature* 4 Feb. 235/1 These groups were of pro-œstrous, œstrous, metœstrous and diœstrous rats.

metol ('metɒl). *Photogr.* [a. G. *metol*: arbitrarily named by the inventor.] The name of a developer (see quot. 1893). Also *attrib.*

1893 *Photogr. Ann.* 90 *Metol*, according to the statement of the maker (Hauff, of Feuerbach), is the sulphate of methylparamidometacresol. It is a white powder, soluble in water. *Ibid.* 92 *Metol* solutions harden gelatine. 1902 *ABNEY in Encycl. Brit.* XXXI. 687/1 *Metol Developer*.

metoleate, **-oleic**: see *META-* 6a.

Metonic (m'tɒnik), *a.* [ad. mod.L. *Metōnic-us*, f. *Metōn*, Gr. *Μέτων*, the name of the Athenian astronomer by whom the cycle was discovered.]

Metonic cycle, **period**, † **year**: the cycle of 19 Julian years (closely approximating to 235 lunations) in which the moon returns (nearly) to the same apparent position with regard to the sun, so that the new and full moons occur at the same dates in the corresponding year of each cycle.

1696 PHILLIPS, *Metonic-Year*, is the Space of 19 years, in which space of Time, the Lunations return and happen as they were before. 1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* I, *Metonic Year*, or *Period*.. 'tis sometimes called *The Great Metonic Year*, and is the same with the *Cycle of the Moon*. 1839 *Penny Cycl.* XV. 144/1 The first year of the first *Metonic* period commenced with the summer solstice of the year 432 B.C. 1881 ROUTLEDGE *Science* i. 12 The golden number being simply the ordinal position of the year in the *Metonic* cycle of nineteen years.

metonymical, **-my**: see *METONYMICAL*, *-MY*.

† **meto'nomasy**. *Obs.* [ad. Gr. *μετονομασία*, n. of action of *μετονομάζω* to change in name, f. *μετα-* (denoting change) + *ὄνομα* name.] A change (or translation) of name.

1609 BP. W. BARLOW *Answ. Nameless Cath.* 32 Hee is by his *Metamorphosis*, or *Metonomasie* translated into *Mathæus Tortus*.

metonomatosis (m'e,tɒnəm'ətəʊsɪs). *nonce-wd.* [f. Gr. *μετα-* (denoting change) + *ὄνοματ-*, *ὄνομα* name + *-OSIS*.] A change of name.

1827 HARE *Guesses* Ser. I. (1873) 132 The *Jacobinical metonomatosis* of the months, and of the days of the week, might be lookt upon as a parody of the *Quakerian*.

metonym ('metənɪm). [ad. assumed Gr. **μετόνυμον*: see *METONYMY* and cf. *paronym*.]

A word used in a transferred sense.

In quot. 1837-8 misused (? misprinted) for *metonymy*. 1837-8 SIR W. HAMILTON *Logic* xxxiii. (1860) II. 177 The term *testimony*, I may notice, is sometimes, by an abusive metonym employed for *witness*. 1862 *MERIVALE Rom. Emp. liv.* (1865) VI. 434 *Tertullian* and *Lactantius* explain this word as a metonym for *Christ*, signifying just or good.

metonymic (m'e:təʊ'nɪmɪk), *a.* [Formed as next + *-IC*.] = *next*.

1775 in *ASH*; and in later Dicts. 1952 M. MCCARTHY *Groves of Academe* (1953) v. 85 As he had paused in the hall outside *Domnar's* door.. he had not yet.. felt the metonymic urge that would prompt him.. to substitute the effect for the cause. 1969 P. ANDERSON in *Cockburn & Blackburn Student Power* 261 'I' is no longer I in the opaque, metonymic *double-entendre* of Freud's patients.

metonymical (m'e:təʊ'nɪmɪkəl), *a. Rhet.* Also 6-7 *metonimical* (l. [(f. Gr. *μετωνυμικ-ός*, f. *μετωνυμία* *METONYMY*: see *-ICAL*.] Pertaining to or involving metonymy. Of words: Used in a transferred sense.

1579 *FULKE Heskins' Parl.* 210 The whole speache being figurative, both allegorical, and metonymicall. 1610 J. DOVE *Advot. Seminaries* 9 The meaning of *Saint Chrysostome* is metonymicall, and not proper. 1674 OWEN *Holy Spirit* Wks. 1852 III. 115 This expression is metonymical, that being spoken of the cause which is proper to the effect. 1711 *HICKES Two Treat. Chr. Priesth.* (1847) II. 71 Learned men have taken altar here in the metonymical sense for the altar-offering. 1811 A. McLEAN *Comm. Hebr.* vi. (1847) I. 245 The apostle continues the metonymical use of the word *hope*, by which it is put for the object or ground of it.

metonymically (m'e:təʊ'nɪmɪkəlɪ), *adv.* [f. prec. + *-LY*².] By metonymy.

1574 *WHITGIFT Def. Answ.* 152 But be it that they [sc. the words of the text] may be taken there metonymically (whiche is but a coniecture) that can not excuse [etc.]. 1671 *FLAVEL Fount. Life* xxx. 92 Hence sins are metonymically called *Debts*. 1708 *Brit. Apollo* No. 113. 1/1 *Anathema*.. signifies.. *Metonymically*, a Person Devoted, or Accurs'd. 1884 J. PAYNE *Tales fr. Arabic* I. 46 note, The word *bilal* signifies 'moisture' or (metonymically) 'beneficence'.

metonymy (m'i'tɒnɪmi). *Rhet.* Also 6-7 *metonymie*, *-imie*, *-imy*, 9 *metonomy*. Also 6-7 in *Lat. form*. [ad. late L. *metōnyimi-a*, a. Gr. *μετωνυμία*, lit. 'change of name', f. *μετ(a)-* *META-* + *ὄνομα*, *Aeol.* *ὄνομα* name.] A figure of speech which consists in substituting for the name of a

thing the name of an attribute of it or of something closely related.

In quot. 1547 *metonomian* = *μετωνυμιαν* (accus.).

[1547 *HOOPER Answ. Winchester's Bk.* D 1 b, Men sayth that they admyt metonomian, and say under the forme of breade is the trew bodye of Christ.] 1562 *COOPER Answ. Def. Truth* 106 b, The figure is named *Metonymia*: when the name of the thyng is geuen vnto the signe. 1573 *CARTWRIGHT Reply to Whitgift* 14 The Apostle by a metonimic *Subiecti pra adiuncto*, dothe giue to vnderstand from whence y^e assured persuasion doth spring. 1625 *GILL Sacr. Philos.* II. 156 *Shebet* signifies either a staffe, a truncheon, or Scepter,.. and so by a metonymia it may signifie authority. 1657 J. SMITH *Myst. Rhet.* 15 A metonymic of the effect, is when the effect or thing caused, is put for its cause. 1668 H. MORE *Div. Dial., Schol.* 575 Here is a double *Metonymie*, *Christ* is put for the *Doctrine* of *Christ*, and *Hope* for the *Cause* of *Hope*. 1676 W. HUBBARD *Happin. People* 4 By times we are to understand things done in those times, by a metonymy of the adjunct. 1868 *BAIN Ment. & Mor. Sci.* IV. xi. 403 By what is called 'metonymy', the fact intended to be expressed is denoted by one of the adjuncts.

me too (mi: tu:). *Phr.* used alone or in various collocations (see quotes.) of a person who, or a course of action which, adopts or acquiesces in the views, policies, etc., of someone else, often *spec.* those of one's political or other opponents. *Freq.* in a derogatory sense. *orig. U.S.* Also (with hyphen) as *vb.* Hence *me-'tooter*, *me-'tooisism*.

The colloq. ejaculation 'Me too!' signifying either that the speaker shares another person's view or experience or that the speaker wants the same share as another is getting, is the basis of the modern use.

1745 *CHESTERFIELD Let.* 13 Apr. (1932) II. 596 You must mark out Lord Granville by exterminating without quarter all who belong to him... If you take this resolution, I empower you to make what use you please of my name as quitting with you; and I say as *Will Seymour* did, *And me, too, sweet Jesus*. 1851 H. MELVILLE *Moby Dick* I. xxxix. 275 *Me too*; where's your girls? 1873 L. M. ALCOTT *Work* II. xi. 336 'Me too!' cried little Ruth, and spread her chubby hand above the rest. 1921 H. WILLIAMSON *Beautiful Yrs.* 128 'Where are you going?' 'Out.' 'Where to man?' 'Mr. Norman's.' 'Norman's, you said? Right-o. Me, too?' 1922 *Joyce Ulysses* 459 *Mrs. Mervyn Talboys*... He implored me .. to give him a most vicious horsewhipping. *Mrs. Bellingham*. *Me too*. *Mrs. Yelverton Barry*. *Me too*. 1924 A. S. NEILL *Dominie's Five* xii. 245 'I'm going to start to-day to learn to read.' 'Me too,' said Donald. 1940 H. L. ICKES *Diary* (1954) III. 312, I think that *Willkie* overlooked the best chance that he had by being content merely to 'me too' the President on his foreign policies and most of his domestic ones instead of striking out for himself in a bold and positive way. 1949 *Time* 7 Feb. 10/3 We [sc. the Republicans] suffered because we tried to me-too the New Deal. 1949 *Sun* (Baltimore) 14 Dec. 2/1 A recommendation that.. the Republican party.. divest itself of 'me-tooism' and go to the people with a program clearly and unmistakably in opposition to that now offered by our opponents. 1951 *Economist* 10 Nov. 1109/1 He is against any 'Me Too' procedures, by which he means opposition acceptance of Administration policy at home or abroad. 1952 *Manch. Guardian Weekly* 1 May 3 If General Eisenhower gets the Republican nomination he will have to risk the shame of me-tooing the Truman policy. 1958 *Spectator* 1 Aug. 156/3 With the collapse of doctrinaire Socialism, and the adoption instead of a modified me-tooism, the range of controversy is being still further reduced. 1959 *Guardian* 28 Dec. 6/1 *Wendell Willkie*, Governor Dewey, and General Eisenhower were all.. 'me-tooters'—men whose chief appeal was to the vague, uncontroversial idealism of the non-partisan. 1960 *New Left Rev.* Jan./Feb. 1/2 The champions of 'me-too' advance into.. an 'American' future. 1960 J. R. ACKERLEY *We think the World of You* 82 The almost mad stare with which her starting eyes pierced and searched my own for the answer to the only question in the world: 'Me too?' 1962 *Sunday Times* 19 Aug. 18 'I'm a rugged individualist: I think for myself.' 'Me too.' 'Same here.' 1965 *Economist* 14 Aug. 607/2 The unions have few independent ideas to contribute to this design for a better America; they were 'me tooers' in Roosevelt's New Deal, Truman's Fair Deal and Kennedy's New Frontier. 1967 *Spectator* 13 Oct. 419/2 The usefulness of 'me-tooism' in capturing the floating voter should not be underestimated. 1975 G. V. HIGGINS *City on Hill* i. 18 Sam gets round to saying it on the floor a week later, and he's me-tooing.

metope¹ ('metəpi:). *Arch.* Forms: 6 *methopa*, 7-8 *metop*, *metops*, 8-9 *metopa*, 7- *metope*. [ad. L. *metopa* (*Vitruvius*), a. Gr. *μετόπη*, f. *μετά* between + *ὀπαί* holes in a frieze to receive the beam-ends. Cf. F. *métope*, OF. *methope*.] One of the square spaces, either plain or sculptured, between the triglyphs in the Doric frieze. *demi-*, *semi-metope*, the half-space between the corner and the triglyph next the corner.

1563 *SHUTE Archit.* Cijb, *Bitwixte* the .2. *Triglyphos*, you shall set *Methopa*. 1624 *WOTTON Archit. in Reliq.* (1651) 230 A sober garnishment now and then.. of *Triglyphs* and *Metops* always in the *Frize*. 1665 *MOXON tr. Vignola* (1702) 34 The square place of the *Frieze* between the *Triglyphs* is called a *Metops*. 1703 *BOYER tr. Perrault's Vitruvius* 32 Towards the Corners must be placed the *Demi-Metops*. 1727-41 *CHAMBERS Cycl. s.v. Metope*, *Semi-Metope* is a space somewhat less than half a *metope*, in the corner of a Doric frieze. 1776 R. CHANDLER *Trav. Greece* (1825) II. 62 All the *metopes* were decorated with large figures in *alta relieva*. 1876 *HUMPHREYS Cain-call. Man.* vi. 58 A *metope* of the *Parthenon*.

metope² ('mɛtəp). *Zool.* [a. Gr. μέτωπ-ον forehead.] Applied by Huxley to the face of a crab.

1880 HUXLEY *Crayfish* 283 The fore part of the head is modified so as to bring about the formation of the characteristic metope.

metopic (mɛ'tɒpɪk), *a.* [f. Gr. μέτωπ-ον forehead + -IC.] *a.* Of or pertaining to the forehead; frontal. *b.* Of a skull: Having the metopic suture persisting.

1878 BARTLEY tr. *Topinard's Anthropol.* II. ii. 234 Metopic point... a point situate in the median line between the two frontal eminences. 1879 FLOWER *Catal. Mus. Coll. Surg.* I. 14 A metopic cranium of a European. 1889 *Brit. Med. Jnl.* 28 Sept. 736/2 The presence of the metopic suture is considered as an indication of criminality.

Metopirone (mɛtə'pɪrən). *Pharm.* Also **metopirone**. [f. 2-methyl-1,2-di(pyrid-3-yl)propan-1-one, the chemical name (see METYRAPONE), with alteration of *y* to *i* and insertion of *o*.]

A proprietary name for metyrapone.

1960 *Lancet* 17 Dec. 1332/2 Metopirone is an 11 β-hydroxylase inhibitor which presumably prevents the production of aldosterone by the adrenal gland. 1961 *Trade Marks Jnl.* 8 Feb. 172/1 Metopirone... Pharmaceutical preparations and substances for human use and for veterinary use. CIBA Limited... Basle, Switzerland. 1962 *Lancet* 19 May 1041/2 The duration of the action of metopirone was investigated, in order to determine the best dosage schedule in tests of pituitary function. 1973 *Arch. Internat. de Pharmacodynamie et de Thérapie* CCLII. 93 Metopirone was found to provoke in normal, but not in adrenalectomized rats, a three-fold increase in blood sugar and a four-fold increase in plasma adrenaline.

metopism ('mɛtəpɪz(ə)m). [f. Gr. μέτωπον forehead + -ISM.] (See quot.)

1879 FLOWER *Catal. Mus. Coll. Surg.* I. 14 Crania showing Metopism, or persistence of the frontal suture.

†**metopomancy**. *Obs.* [f. Gr. μέτωπο-ν forehead + μαντεία divination: see -MANCY.] Divination by the forehead or face.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* a 1693 *Urquhart's Rabelais* III. xxv, Ye know how by the Arts of Astrology, Chiromancy, Metopomancy, he foretelleth all things to come.

†**meto'poscoper**. *Obs.* [Formed as METOPOSCOPIST + -ER.] = METOPOSCOPIST.

1569 J. SANFORD tr. *Agrippa's Van. Artes* 50b, A certaine man... did so passingly depaunte the likenesses of Images that by them the Metoposcopor hath tolde the yeares of death paste or to come. 1649 BULWER *Pathomyot.* II. iii. 146 Whatsoever inward... affection of the mind is... observed by Metoposcopers and others to appear in the Forehead.

metoposcopic (mɛtəpə'skɒpɪk), *a.* [ad. mod.L. *metoposcopic-us*, f. *metoposcopia* METOPOSCOPY. Cf. F. *métoscopique*.] = next. 1864 in WEBSTER.

metoposcopical (mɛtəpə'skɒpɪkəl), *a.* rare⁻¹. [Formed as prec. + -ICAL.] Pertaining or relating to metoposcopy.

1820 SCOTT *Abbot* xxxii, His learned face stooping until a physiognomist might have practised the metoposcopical science upon it, as seen from behind betwixt his gambadoes.

metoposcopist (mɛtəpə'skɒpɪst). [f. late L. *metoposcopus-us*, a. Gr. μετωσκοπ-ος, f. μέτωπο-ν forehead + -σκοπ-ος observer: see -IST.] One who is versed in metoposcopy.

1570 DEE *Math. Pref.* c. iv, The Anatomistes will restore to you, some part... The Metaposcopistes some. 1652 GAULE *Magastrom.* 188 Which way go the physiognomists, metoposcopists, and chiromantists to work? 1885 MACALISTER in *Encycl. Brit.* XIX. 4/1 Apion speaks of the metoposcopists who judge by the appearance of the face.

metoposcopy (mɛtəpə'skɒpɪ). Also 7 *erron.* **metap-**. [ad. mod.L. *metoposcopia-a*, f. *metoposcopus* (see METOPOSCOPIST).]

1. The art of judging a person's character or of telling his fortune from his forehead or face.

1569 J. SANFORD tr. *Agrippa's Van. Artes* 50b, Metoposcopia... doth auaunte that she can foretel al mens beginninges, proceedinges, and endinges... by the onely beholding of the foreheade. 1610 B. JONSON *Alch.* I. iii. A rule... In metoposcopia, which I doe worke by. 1696 AUBREY *Misc.* 38 There was a Seam in the middle of his Fore head (downwards) which is a very ill sign in Metoposcopia. 1746 PARSONS in *Phil. Trans.* XLIV. 47 The Art of Physiognomy, especially the Metoposcopy, or what relates to the Face. 1893 LELAND *Mem.* II. 248 Interested... as he always was in anything like chiromancy or metoscopy [sic].

2. The physiognomical characters of a man's forehead.

1653 R. SANDERS *Physiogn.* 200 This is the Metoposcopy of an excellent man. a 1693 *Urquhart's Rabelais* III. xxv. 203 Thou hast the Metoposcopy, and Physiognomy of a Cuckold. c 1886 L. HEARN in G. M. Gould *Concerning L. Hearn* (1908) 87 'Are you not a Greek?' I asked, for there was no mistaking the metoposcopy of that head. Yes; he was from Zante.

metops, *obs.* form of METOPE¹.

metoroscopia: see METEOROSCOPY.

||**metosteon** (mɛ'tɒstɪən). *Ornith.* [mod.L., f. Gr. μετά behind + ὀστέον bone.] The centre of

ossification for the posterior lateral processes of the sternum, behind the pleurosternum. Hence **me'tosteal a.**, pertaining to the metosteon.

1868 W. K. PARKER *Shoulder-Girdle Vetebr.* 100 The bony patches... keep very clear of the metosteal 'interclavicle'. *Ibid.* 144 Behind each 'pleurosternum' there is, in the Gallinaceæ, and a few other types, in the Crows, for instance, another bony centre, the 'metosteon'. 1896 NEWTON *Dict. Birds* IV. 910.

||**metovum** (mɛ'təʊvəm). [mod.L., f. μετα-META- + OVUM.] An ovum in its second stage, e.g. a meroblastic ovum after formation of the food-yolk; also called **deutovum** (DEUTO- 2).

1879 tr. *Haeckel's Evol. Man* I. 223 The *protovum* is thus transformed into the *metovum* (after-egg) which is many times larger... but... is only a single... cell.

metoxenous (mɛ'tɒksɪnəs), *a.* [Badly f. META- + Gr. ξένος stranger, guest.] = METECIOUS.

1887 GARNSEY & BALFOUR *De Bary's Fungi* 387 They [these Uredineæ] are accordingly termed *heterococious*, or still better *metococious* or *metoxenous* as changing their place of habitation or host.

||**Metran** ('mɛtræn). [Ethiopic.] The abuna, or head of the Abyssinian Church. Hence **'Metranate**, the office or the province of the metran.

1850 NEALE *East. Ch.* I. Introd. 24 The Catholicate of Ethiopia, under the Metran of Axum, had no Metropolitan. *Ibid.* 111. The Patriarchate of Alexandria, and Metranate of Ethiopia.

Metrazol ('mɛtrəzəl). *Pharm.* Also **metrazol**. [f. *penta*(me)(thylene)trazol, its chemical name, f. PENTA- + METHYLENE + TETRA- + AZO- + -OL.] A proprietary name of LEPTAZOL.

1928 *Official Gaz.* (U.S. Patent Office) 11 Sept. 265/1 E. Billhuber, Inc... *Metrazol* for medicine for the heart and the vascular system. 1932 *Arch. Internat. de Pharmacodynamie et de Thérapie* XLII. 200 Cardiazol (metrazol) is pentamethylenetetrazol. 1950 *Brit. Jnl. Psychol.* Dec. 104 Metrazol was used to induce convulsions in another unsuccessful attempt to apply therapy at a physiological level. 1973 *Physiol. & Behaviour* X. 94/2 Convulsive doses of Metrazol... may not actually prevent memory storage but rather modify the conditions under which these processes take place.

metre ('mɪtə(r)), *sb.*¹ Forms: 1 meter, 4 metur, 4-5 metir(e), 5-6 meetre, metyr, 5-8 meeter, 6 myter, mytre, 6-7 miter, 7 metar, 8 meteer, 6-8 (9 U.S.) meter, 4- metre. [OE. *meter* (? *mēter*) was ad. L. *metrum*, a. Gr. μέτρον, f. Indogermanic root **mē-* to measure; in the 14th c. the word was adopted afresh from OF. *metre* (mod.F. *mètre*); cf. Sp., Pg., It. *metro*, G. *meter*.]

1. Any specific form of poetic rhythm, its kind being determined by the character and number of the feet or groups of syllables of which it consists.

a 900 tr. *Bæda's Hist.* v. Concl., Ymenbec misenlice metre [*v.r.* metre]. Boc epigrammatum eroico metre [*v.r.* metre]. c 1050 *Byrhtferth's Handboc in Anglia* (1885) VIII. 314 þæt þæt riht meter vers seal habban. c 1386 CHAUCER *Man of Law's Prolog.* 48 Chaucer thogh he kan but lewedly On metres and on ryming craftily. 1450-1530 *Myrr. our Ladye* 91 Whyche thre [verses] ar of dyuerse meter from the tother. a 1568 ASCHAM *Scholem.* II. (Arb.) 144 For the meter sake, some wordes in him [Terence], sontyme, be driuen awrie. 1599 THYNNE *Animadv.* 6 Bothe in matter, myter, and meaninge, yt must needes gather corruptione, passinge throughe so manye handes. 1657 SPARROW *Bk. Com. Prayer* (1661) 361 They used all decent and grave variety of rhymes and Meeters in their Hymns and Psalms. 1749 *Power Pros. Numbers* 74 To one or other of which [three Measures] (however various be the Metre) almost all kinds of English Verse may be reduced. 1864 TENNYSON *Hendecasyllabics* 4 All composed in a metre of Catullus. 1874 SYMONDS *Sk. Italy & Greece* (1898) I. xii. 250 Poetry employs words in fixed rhythms, which we call metres.

b. In the names of certain forms of verse used in English hymns, as *common*, *long*, *particular*, *short metre*: see these words. Also, *peculiar metre*, *proper metre* (abbreviated P.M.): a metre used only in a particular hymn, or at least not identical with any of the metres having recognized names.

1798 *Select. Psalms & Hymns*, Hymn vii. Pec. M. *Ibid.*, Hymn x. Prop. M. *Ibid.*, Hymn xxii. Pecul. Metre. *Ibid.*, Hymn xxxvi. P.M.

2. Metrical arrangement or method.

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 196 After þe Inglis kynges he [Langtoft] says þer pris þat all in metir fulle wele lys. c 1386 CHAUCER *Monk's Prolog.* 93 In prose eek been endyt many oon, And eek in metre, in many a sondry wyse. c 1450 HOLLAND *Howlat* 35, I haue mekle matir in metir to gloss Of ane nothir sentence. a 1568 ASCHAM *Scholem.* I. (Arb.) 77, I will recite the very wordes of Homere and also turne them into rude English metre. 1667 MILTON *P.L. Pref.*, Rime being... the Invention of a barbarous Age, to set off wretched matter and lame Meeter. 1779-81 JOHNSON *L.P.*, *Milton Wks.* II. 174 It is... by the musick of metre that poetry has been discriminated in all languages. 1828 WHATELY *Rhet. in Encycl. Metrop.* I. 290 Then arrange this [prose] again into metre. 1858 MARSH *Eng. Lang.* xxv. 544 Metre may be defined to be a succession of poetical feet arranged in regular order, according to certain types recognized as standards, in verses of a determinate length. 1905 W. H. COBB (*title*) A Criticism of Systems of Hebrew Metre.

3. a. Composition 'in metre'; verse. † b. In particularized sense: A piece of metrical composition; a verse or poem; *occas.* a metrical version.

1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 489 þis vers of metre þat we writen here: *Dicentes E. vel A. quot-quot nascuntur ab Eva.* c 1350 *Will. Palerne* 5524 þouþ þe metur be nouzt mad at eche mannes paye. c 1385 CHAUCER *L.G.W. Prolog.* 562 Here byn twenty thousand mo [ladies] sytting... Make the metres of theym as the lest. 1423 JAS. I *Kingis Q.* iv, His metir suete, full of moralitee. 1475 *Bk. Noblesse* (Roxb.) 21 The vijth metre of the .v. booke of Boecius. a 1533 LD. BERNERS *Gold. Bk. M. Aurel.* (1546) I ij, To wryte workes, to make metres, to studie antiquitees. 1556 ROBINSON tr. *More's Utop.* (1895) p. xciv, A meter of iiii verses in the Utopian tongue. 1577 HELLOWES *Gueuara's Chron.* 31 Traiane... persuaded the Oratours to compounde many meetres to his praise. 1584 COGAN *Haven Health* (1636) 195 According to that old meeter, *Distentus venter vellet dormire libenter.* 1631 WEEVER *Anc. Funeral Mon.* 140 A certaine Lollard... composed certaine virulent meeters against this and other of the Religious orders. 1662 PLAYFORD *Skill Mus.* I. i. (1674) 5 There is an old Metre... it contains a true Rule of the Theorick part of Musick... It begins thus, 'To attain the Skill of Musicks Art Learn Gam-Ut up and down by heart.' 1679 PULLER *Moder. Ch. Eng.* (1843) 43 The english metre of the Psalms. 1794 BLAKE *Songs Exper.*, *Clod & Pebble* 8 A pebble of the brook Warbled out these metres meet. a 1800 COWPER *Ode to Apollo* 3 Those luckless brains That... Indite much metre with much pains.

4. A metrical group or 'measure'; *spec.* a dipody in iambic, trochaic, and anapaestic rhythms.

1880 W. S. ROCKSTRO in *Grove Dict. Mus.* II. 317/1 Two feet usually constitute a Metre (or *Dipodia*). But in Dactylic Verse, each foot is regarded as a complete Metre in itself. 1903 W. R. HARDIE *Lect.* 210 Metres... are 'lengths' or 'sections' of rhythm, beginning in a certain way, either with *ápois* or *héois*, and of a fixed length.

5. *Gr. Mus.* = METRIC *sb.* rare⁻⁰.

1811 BUSBY *Mus. Dict.*, *Metre*, that part of the ancient music which consulted the measure of the verses.

6. *attrib.*, as *metre ballad*, *-maker*, *-making* (*sb.* and *adj.*), *-monger*; *metre psalm*, a Bible psalm translated in verse.

1596 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. IV.* III. i. 130, I had rather be a Kitten, and cry mew, Than one of these same *Meeter Ballad-mongers. 1611 COTGR., *Rimoyeur*, a rimer, a *meeter-maker. 1789 T. TWINING *Aristotle's Treat. Poetry* (1812) I. 253 A versifier—a meter-maker. 1841-4 EMERSON *Ess.*, *Poet Wks* (Bohn) I. 157 It is not metres, but a *metre-making argument, that makes a poem. 1880 SWINBURNE *Stud. Shaks.* i. (ed. 2) 9 The guidance which can be given by no *metre-monger or colour-grinder. 1655 SANDERSON *Serm.* (1681) II. Pref. 7 Where your *metre-psalms? 1863 J. L. W. *By-gone Days* 102 Those beautiful Metre Psalms first versified by Francis Rous, an Englishman.

metre ('mɪtə(r)), *sb.*² Also *U.S.* meter, 9 *mètre*. [ad. F. *mètre* (mɛtr), ad. Gr. μέτρον measure.]

a. The fundamental unit of length of the metric system, approximately equal to 39.37 English inches. Now one of the base units of the International System of Units, and redefined in terms of the wavelength of a spectral line (at 605.8 nanometres) of an isotope of krypton (see quot. 1970).

It was intended to represent one ten-millionth of the length of a quadrant of the meridian; the standard metre kept at Paris nearly corresponds to this theoretical value.

1797 *Monthly Mag.* III. 434 The measures of length above the metre are ten times [etc.]... greater than the metre. 1831 *Jnl. Roy. Instit.* I. 599 M. Francœur... has found that the metre is equal to 39.37079 English inches. 1869 ROSCOE *Elem. Chem.* (1871) 24 This metre, like all other standards of length, is an arbitrary length. 1877 RAYMOND *Statist. Mines & Mining* 442 We may assume... that it would fall through 10 meters in .363 seconds. 1885 *Times* (weekly ed.) 2 Oct. 17/7 Houses, costing... only £10 per cubic metre. 1961 *Nature* 21 Jan. 195/1 The Eleventh General Conference of Weights and Measures was held in Paris during October 11-20... One epoch-making scientific decision was taken, namely, to redefine the metre in terms of a natural atomic standard, the wave-length of light, thus depositing the platinum-iridium bar—the International Prototype Metre—from the supremacy it has held in the field of length measurements since 1889. *Ibid.* 196/2 The specification of the conditions of excitation and observation [of the radiation] ensures a reproducibility of the new optical metre to about 1 part in 100 millions. 1970 *Internat. System of Units (B.S.I.)* 5 The metre is the length equal to 1 650 763.73 wavelengths in vacuum of the radiation corresponding to the transition between the levels 2p₁₀ and 5d₅ of the krypton-86 atom. (11th CGPM (1960), Resolution 6). 1971 *Physicis Bull.* July 397/1 The definition of the metre in terms of the wave-length of the orange spectral line of a krypton discharge was internationally accepted in 1960 and brought about a new interest in interferometry for length measurement.

b. *attrib.*, as *metre gauge*; *metre-angle* *Ophthalm.* [tr. G. *meter-winkel* (A. Nagel, in Graefe & Saemisch *Handbuch der gesammten Augenheilkunde* (1880) VI. x. 479)], a unit of convergence equal to the angle between the line of sight of either eye and the median line passing between them when the eyes are fixing a point on that line one metre away; *metre-candle* = LUX *sb.*; *metre-gram*(me), *-ton*, etc., the amount of work required to raise a gramme, a ton, etc. one metre in one second; *metre-kilogram*(me)-second, used *attrib.* to designate a system of units in which the basic units of length, mass, and time are respectively the

metre, the kilogram, and the second, and which was taken as the basis of the International System of Units; commonly abbreviated *M.K.S.*, *m.k.s.*; **metre-seven**, the name recommended by a committee of the British Association for the quantity 10^7 (ten million) metres.

1886 C. M. CULVER tr. *Landolt's Refraction & Accommodation of Eye* ii. 187 We are indebted to Nagel for the ingenious idea of rendering the mensuration of convergence so simple and . . . so practical. He calls this unit-angle the 'Meterwinkel' *metre-angle. 1949 H. C. WESTON *Sight, Light & Efficiency* i. 27 The value of the metre-angle depends on the distance apart of the two eyes, but is commonly equal to about 1.75° . 1964 S. DUKE-ELDER *Parsons' Dis. Eye* (ed. 14) xxviii. 455 With an emmetropic person the amount of convergence, reckoned in metre angles, is the same as the amount of accommodation reckoned in dioptres. 1909 *Cent. Dict. Suppl.*, *Metre-candle. 1915 R. A. HOUSTON *Treat. Light* xx. 362 It is often necessary to measure in foot-candles or metre-candles the degree of illumination of a surface. 1939 A. W. BARTON *Text Bk. Light* ix. 197 A metre-candle is equal to a lumen per square metre, . . . so that there are 10,000 metre-candles in a phot. 1970 M. V. KLEIN *Optics* iv. 126 Lux are also called metre-candles. 1885 *Pall Mall G.* 20 Mar. 6/1 The Government of India has adopted the *metre gauge for all the new branches of the various State railways. 1891 KIPLING *City Dreadf. Nt.* 78 The trucks were unloaded into the waggons of the metre-gauge colliery line in this wise. 1868 L. CLARK *Electr. Meas.* 45 The conventional unit of work *W* ordinarily employed in metrical measure is . . . that which will raise a weight of one gramme one metre in one second, and is called the *metre-gramme unit. 1940 *Chambers's Techn. Dict.* 544/1 *Metre-kilogramme-second (M-K-S) system of units. 1943 LEMON & FERENC *Analytical Exper. Physics* ii. 38/1 Recently adopted by an international congress as the official system of metric units is the meter-kilogram-second (MKS) system. 1963 *Listener* 24 Jan. 156/1 The metre-kilogram-second system has been preferred by the Institute of Electrical Engineers. 1873 *Rep. Brit. Assoc.* 224 The approximate length of a quadrant of one of the earth's meridians is a *metre-seven or a centimetre-nine. 1881 SIR W. THOMSON in *Nature* No. 619. 434 Ideal water-wheels . . . would give just one *metre-ton per square metre of area.

metre ('mi:tə(r)), *v.* Also 5 *meetre*, 6 *metyr*, *mitre*, 7 *meeter*. [f. METRE *sb.*¹]

1. *trans.* To compose in or put into metre. ? *Obs.*

1447 BOKENHAM *Seyntys* (Roxb.) 58 The weddyng dytees metryd coryously. 1563 *Mirr. Magg., Collingbourne* x. They murdered me for metryng things amys. 1577-87 HOLINSHED *Chron. Scot.* 214/1 One Henrie, who was blind from his birth, . . . composed a whole booke in vulgar verse, in which he mixed all those things vulgarly spoken of this Wallace. 1841 CATLIN *N. Amer. Ind.* (1844) I. xviii. 126 Perfectly metred but without rhyme. 1858 RAMSAY *Remin. Ser.* I. (ed. 7) 174 Jean said she thought David hadna taen much pains when he metred the Psalms.

2. *intr.* To compose verses; to versify.

c 1430 *Freemasonry* 569 Rethoryk metryth with oone speche amonge. c 1448 HOCLEVE *Balade Dk. York* 48 If pat I in my wrytynge foleye . . . Meetryng amys, or speke vnfittingly. 1530 PALSGR. 635/2 Many a man can ryme well, but it is harde to metyr well. 1614 W. B. *Philosopher's Banquet* (ed. 2) 117 He . . . thus merrily Meeterd.

Hence † *metring vbl. sb.*, versification.

1644 DIGBY *Nat. Bodies* xxviii. 250 Such of the liberrall artes are employed, which belong to the cultiuating mans voyce; as Rhetorike, meetering, and singing.

metred ('mi:təd), *ppl. a.* [f. METRE *v.* + -ED¹.] Composed in metre; metrical. Also *loosely*, *rhythmical*.

1711 SHAFTESB. *Charac.* (1737) III. Misc. v. i. 264 In their elegant Stile and metred Prose. 1851 TAPPING *Manlove's Lead Mines* Pref., Manlove within the compass of 300 metred lines has produced a perfect and accurate digest of the voluminous mass of intricate mining customs. 1863 COWDEN CLARKE *Shaks. Char.* ix. 228 With what metred decorum the triumvirate would have banded the festal amenities!

† **metrede**. *Obs.* [f. METE *v.*² + -rēde, -RED.] A dream.

1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 68 Nectanabus which causeth al Of this metrede the substauce. *Ibid.* 69.

metreless ('mi:təlis), *a.* [f. METRE *sb.*¹ + -LESS.] Without metre.

1895 *Athenæum* 2 Mar. 273/1 If the name 'metreless poem' can properly be given to any form of imaginative literature. 1904 *Daily Chron.* 17 Sept. 3/2 There is the throb of metreless song in that passage.

† **metrely**, *adv.* [f. METRE *sb.*¹ + -LY².] In metre, metrically.

c 1475 *Partenay* 6566 Ho it metre will . . . He most torn and wend, metrely to close.

† **metrenchyte**. *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [ad. Gr. *μητρειχύτης* (mod.L. *mētrēchyta*, -tes), f. *μήτρα* womb + *ἐγχύνειν* to pour in.] An instrument used for injections into the womb.

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 207 By infusion or injection with the metrenchyte. [1693 tr. *Blancard's Phys. Dict.* (ed. 2), *Metrenchya*. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Suppl.*, *Metrenchytes*.]

† **metrer**. *Obs.* In 4 *metrere*, *metriour*, 7 *meterer*. [f. METRE *sb.* + -ER¹.] One who writes in metre, a versifier.

1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) II. 81 A *metrere* brekep out in pis manere in preisyng of pis citee. *Ibid.* VIII. 169 Another *metriour* seide in pis manere [etc.]. 1627 DRAYTON

Agincourt, etc. 205 Gascoine and Churchyard . . . Accompted were great Meterers many a day.

metrete (mi'tri:t). *Antiq.* Also 7 *mettret*. [ad. L. *metrēta*, ad. Gr. *μετρητής*, f. *μετρέω* to measure, f. *μέτρον*: see METRE *sb.*¹] An ancient Greek liquid measure, equivalent to about 9 gallons.

1388 WYCLIF *John* ii. 6 There weren set sixe stonun cannes, . . . holdynghe ech tweyne ether thre metretis. c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* xi. 443 Of fynest must in oon metrete. 1633 J. DONE *Hist. Septuagint* 56 These cups . . . helde more then two metretis. 1890 *Century Dict.* s.v., The Attic, Macedonian, and Spanish metrete was about 40 liters. . . In Egypt the artaba was sometimes called a metrete.

† **me'treza**. *Obs.* Also *metereza*. [Pseudo-Italian alteration of F. *maîtresse*.] = MISTRESS.

1604 MARSTON & WEBSTER *Malcontent* i. iii, Me thinks I see that Signior pawn his foot-cloth: that Metreza her Plate. a 1627 MIDDLETON *More Dissemblers* v. i. 92 Metereza Celia. *Ibid.* 107 Come, metereza.

metric ('metrik), *a.*¹ and *sb.*¹ [ad. L. *metric-us* (Cf. F. *métrique*.)] *A. adj.*

1. = METRICAL *a.*¹ *rare.*

18 . . . BLACKIE (Ogilvie), Hesiod with his metric fragments of rustic wisdom.

2. = METRICAL *a.*¹ 2. *esp.* relating to, involving, or defining distance; *metric geometry* = *metrical geometry* s.v. METRICAL *a.*¹ 2; *metric space* [tr. Ger. *metrischer raum* (F. Hausdorff *Grundzüge der Mengenlehre* (1914) vii. 211)], a set together with a metric defined for all pairs of elements of the set.

1866 *Q. Jrn. Pure & Appl. Math.* VII. 54 Euclid 1. 47 is an example of . . . metric geometry. 1873 *Proc. Lond. Math. Soc.* IV. 387 This metric geometry is due to Prof. Cayley. 1885 in *Cassell's Encycl. Dict.* 1910 VEBLEN & YOUNG *Projective Geom.* i. 12 The difference between projective and the ordinary Euclidean metric geometry. 1916 *Monthly Notices R. Astron. Soc.* LXXVI. 701 The line-element *ds* must be invariant for all transformations, and it entirely characterises the metric properties of the four-dimensional time-space. 1923 J. RICE *Relativity* xiii. 312 Space-time is a metric four-dimensional manifold. 1927 *Bull. Amer. Math. Soc.* XXXIII. 14 The following illustrations convey some notion of the scope of the concept metric space. If the aggregate *P* denotes the linear continuum of all real numbers and (*p*, *q*) = |*p* - *q*|, the resulting space is metric. Similarly euclidean space is also metric. 1963 R. A. ROSENBAUM *Introd. Projective Geom. & Mod. Algebra* i. 12 Note that all the items of this list of non-projective properties involve magnitudes of lengths and angles. Such 'metric' properties are the concern of traditional elementary geometry. The situation may be loosely described by stating that metric geometry treats of more highly restricted properties than those of projective geometry. 1968 E. T. COPSON *Metric Spaces* i. 3 The study of the properties of sets of 'points' in a 'space' whose only geometrical property is the existence of a 'distance' between each pair of 'points' is called metric space topology. *Ibid.* ii. 21 Different choices of metric on a given set *E* give rise to different metric spaces. 1971 *Nature* 5 Nov. 35/1 It has the properties of a metric function in a space, the elements of which are finite non-empty sets.

B. sb. sing. and pl.

1. The science or art that deals with metre, esp. with the laws of versification in Greek and Latin. (Cf. *G. die metrik*, *F. la métrique*, *Gr. ἡ μετρική, τὰ μετρικά*.)

1760 STILES *Grk. Music in Phil. Trans.* LI. 730 To harmonic, rhythmic and metric, in the theoretic, respectively answered melopœia, rhythmopœia, and poetic, in the practic. 1884 MAHAFFY in *Contemp. Rev.* June 904 Is the study of metric really banished from English classics? 1892 *Mod. Lang. Notes* VII. 100 Metrics and aesthetics go hand in hand. 1898 KEEP in *Amer. Jrn. Philol.* XIX. 123 They were able to lecture on grammar, epigraphy, numismatics, . . . mythology, metrics, art, archaeology. 1905 *Athenæum* 29 July 140/2 The great Orientalist . . . attempted . . . to connect the laws of Hebrew metrics with Oriental poetry in general. 1952 G. SARTON *Hist. Sci.* I. xx. 521 Ancient music included not only music as we understand it but also metrics, poetry. 1970 *Jrn. Eng. & Gmc. Philol.* LXIX. 81 Rules for syntax and metrics in *Beowulf*.

2. *Math. and Physics.* A metric function, i.e. one defining a distance or an abstract quantity analogous to distance (see quot. 1962).

1921 *Proc. R. Soc. A.* XCIX. 104 In the non-Euclidean geometry of Riemann, the metric is defined by certain quantities, $g_{\mu\nu}$, which are identified by Einstein with the potentials of the gravitational field. 1934 C. C. KRIEGER tr. *Sierpiński's Introd. Gen. Topology* vi. 90 In every metric space *M* a metric, which is equivalent to the given one, can be established, . . . such that the new distances between the elements of *M* are all ≤ 1 . 1956 E. H. HUTTEN *Lang. Mod. Physics* iii. 114 Riemann gave a better representation for the multiplicity of geometries by taking space to be a three-dimensional manifold, and it is the metric given by a mathematical expression referring to distance that decides the type of geometry. 1962 B. H. ARNOLD *Intuitive Concepts Elem. Topology* viii. 138 The function of *d* is a metric in *X* if and only if the following conditions are satisfied for all points *x*, *y*, and *z* of *X*: (1) $d(x, y) \geq 0$. (2) $d(x, y) = 0$ iff $x = y$. (3) $d(x, y) = d(y, x)$. (4) $d(x, y) + d(y, z) \geq d(x, z)$. 1965 J. D. NORTH *Measure of Universe* iv. 63 In 1908 Minkowski introduced into the context of the Special Theory of Relativity the metric now known by his name: $d^2 = dt^2 - (1/c^2)(dx^2 + dy^2 + dz^2)$. The null geodesics of Minkowski space-time represent the paths followed by light.

3. = METRE *sb.*¹ *a.*

1933 T. S. ELIOT *Use of Poetry* ii. 38, I do not even believe that the metric of *The Testament of Beauty* is successful. 1941 R. GIRVAN in *Proc. Brit. Acad.* 1940 331 The metric is

astonishing and cannot be paralleled in Anglo-Saxon poetry. 1951 T. S. ELIOT *Poetry & Drama* ii. 20 He [sc. Yeats] wrote plays in verse . . . in a metric which . . . is not really a form of speech quite suitable for anybody except mythical kings and queens.

4. (See quot. 1934.)

1934 H. C. WARREN *Dict. Psychol.* 166/2 *Metric*, a system or standard of measurement in terms of which the conclusions stated hold. 1968 *Language* XLIV. 715 The simplicity metric demands that one choose the unmarked segment as the underlying one, since its choice leads to less complexity in the phonological representation. 1973 A. H. SOMMERSTEIN *Sound Pattern Anc. Greek* iii. 94 This statement does not depend on the acceptance of a feature-counting simplicity metric. P. H. Matthews, in a seminar at Cambridge, has criticized the assumption that such a metric is the appropriate evaluation measure for grammars.

metric ('metrik), *a.*² and *sb.*² [ad. F. *métrique*, f. *mètre* METRE *sb.*²] *A. adj.* a. Pertaining to that system of weights and measures of which the metre is the fundamental unit. *metric ton*, 1000 kilogrammes (2204.6 lb. avoirdupois, or 0.9842 ton); = TONNE.

The system is decimal throughout, and the unit in each of its branches has a definite relation to the metre; for instance, the gramme, the unit of weight, represents the weight of a cubic centimetre of water.

1864 *Act 27 & 28 Vict.* c. 117 An Act to render permissive the Use of the Metric System of Weights and Measures. . . This Act may be cited as the 'Metric Weights and Measures Act, 1864'. 1873 MAXWELL *Electr. & Magn.* (1881) I. 2 In France, and other countries which have adopted the metric system. 1873 I. GREGORY *Brit. Metric Syst.* 47 How many metric pints are there in 20 thousand 'reputed pint' bottles? 1898 *Daily News* 27 May 7/3 That the government be urged to adopt the metric weights and measures. 1924 *Times Trade & Engin. Suppl.* 29 Nov. 238/3 The output of certain important goods has considerably increased: . . . sugar to 318,987 metric tons, against 270,279. 1957 G. E. HUTCHINSON *Treat. Limnol.* I. viii. 546 A quantity of salt of the order of 100,000 metric tons per year is transported. 1973 *Guardian* 25 Jan. 7/5 The Government yesterday took a hard line with newsprint manufacturers by allowing increases of only £2 a metric ton (tonne).

b. Having the metric system as the principal system of weights and measures.

1919 [see NEWTON, 2]. 1960 *Nature* 2 July 30/2 There is no strong feeling in industry or commerce that Britain is being adversely affected . . . in exports to metric countries by the retention of the Imperial system. 1961 *B.S.I. News* Apr. 16/1 The controversial issue of whether this country should 'go metric'. 1971 *Sci. Amer.* Sept. 76/2 A metric America . . . would seem to be desirable in terms of our stake in world trade. 1974 *Times* 22 May 6 Virtually every country in the world is metric.

*B. sb.*² Metric measurement; metric weights and measures collectively.

1969 *Times* 21 July p. vii/5 Metric is so much easier to teach and to learn. 1970 *Daily Tel.* 21 May 10/5 Metric was so simple that a toddler could learn it, he said. And the litre was not strange to car-buyers. 1971 *Nature* 13 Aug. 439/1 The deliberate encouragement of the tendency towards metric could quite quickly create a situation in which the metric system was as widely used as the conventional system in the United States. 1973 *Country Life* 27 Dec. 2186/1 Once we get used to metric, things should be simpler for all of us.

-metric ('metrik), a terminal element of adjs. corresponding to *sbs.* ending in -METER or -METRY.

metrical ('metrikəl), *a.*¹ [f. late L. *metricus* relating (1) to measuring, (2) to metre: see METRIC *a.*¹ and -ICAL. Cf. OF. *metrical*.]

I. 1. Pertaining or relating to metre or versification; consisting of or composed in metre; having the characteristics of metre. *spec.* applied to Old or Middle English verse.

1432-50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) VI. 183 Of . . . the rewles of feete metricalle, . . . of dialog metricalle. 1570-6 LAMBARDE *Peramb. Kent* (1826) 173 She uttered sundry metrical and ryming speeches. 1612 DRAYTON *Poly-ob.* iv. 186 Their Quantities, their Rests, their Ceasures metrical. 1774 WARTON *Hist. Eng. Poetry* v. (1840) I. 181 The old metrical romances. 1802 J. RITSON (*title*) Ancient English metrical romances. 1807 S. TURNER *Hist. Anglo-Saxons* (ed. 2) II. 294 This poem [sc. *Beowulf*] is certainly a metrical romance in the Anglo-Saxon language. 1810 SCOTT *Lady of L.* II. vi. note, Graham (which, for metrical reasons, is here spelt after the Scottish pronunciation). 1815 W. H. IRELAND *Scribbleomania* 73 note, The productions of Lord Thurlow indicate a considerable share of metrical energy. 1830 B. THORPE tr. *Rask's Gram. Anglo-Saxon Tongue* 150 The Anglo-Saxons . . . in many M.S.S., carefully separate the verse by metrical points. 1855 KINGSLEY *Lett.* (1878) I. 456, I have adopted a sort of simple, ballad tone, and tried to make my prose as metrical as possible. 1897 *Mod. Lang. Notes* XII. 79 This regularity of arrangement holds only for the half line, the metrical unit. 1923 G. SAINTSBURY *Hist. Eng. Prosody* (ed. 2) I. 11. i. 90 The metrical romances present by far the largest section . . . of earlier fourteenth-century verse-literature. 1930 FRENCH & HALE *M.E. Metrical Romances* p. v, The metrical romances are the first large body of English fiction. 1946 *Trans. Philol. Soc.* 1943-6 59 What neither Sievers nor any other writers . . . have ever pointed out, is that the 'five types' are language patterns not metrical patterns. 1953 *Speculum* XXVIII. 449 The discovery of . . . the non-existence of metrical formulas in the poetry of lettered authors. 1963 R. QUIRK in Brown & Foote *Early Eng. & Norse Stud.* 159 Metrical units in variation.

II. 2. Relating to, involving, used in, or determined by measurement. *metrical geometry*: see quot. 1897 (opposed to 'descriptive geometry').

1650 J. WYBARD *Tactometria* 6 These kind of metrical lines (or linear numbers). **1690** LEYBOURN *Curs. Math.* 192 All kind of Arithmetical and Metrical Operations. **1830** R. KNOX *Béclard's Anat.* 70 Its metrical extent, or its extent as compared with that of the body or with some of its parts. **1858** CAYLEY in *Math. Pap.* (1889) II. 592 We are then in the region of pure descriptive geometry: we pass out of it into metrical geometry by fixing upon a conic of the figure as a standard of reference and calling it the Absolute. **1878** PETRIE in *Jrnl. Anthropol. Inst.* (1879) VIII. 111 As an illustration of the metrical character of earthworks, we may refer to the East Everley works in Wiltshire. **1885** LEUDESORF *Cremona's Proj. Geom.* ix. 50 Most of the propositions in Euclid's *Elements* are metrical, and it is not easy to find among them an example of a purely descriptive theorem. **1897** B. A. W. RUSSELL *Found. Geom.* 149 Metrical Geometry . . . may be defined as the science which deals with the comparison and relations of spatial magnitudes.

Hence 'metrically *adv.*¹, with regard to metre; (translated) into metre.

1789 *Elegant Extracts, Poetry* Pref. (1816) 7 Explaining every thing grammatically, historically, metrically, and critically. **1819** CAMPBELL *Ess. Eng. Poetry* II. *Specim.* I. 113 The heroic measure of Chaucer will be found in general. . . to be metrically correct. **1855** NEIL *Z. Boyd's Zion's Flowers* Introd. 16 Metrically translated books of the Bible.

metrical ('metrikəl), *a.*² [f. F. *métrique* METRIC *a.*²; see -ICAL.]

1. = METRIC *a.*² (which is now more usual). **1797** *Monthly Mag.* III. 209/1 The ensuing year; when the French republic will have immortalized the first years of its establishment, by the adoption of a Metrical System. **1816** P. KELLY *Metrol.* Introd. 16 It was computed in France, that in three generations, their metrical system would be fully established. **1869** ROSCOE *Elem. Chem.* (1874) 444 Comparison of the Metrical with the Common Measures.

2. 'Having the dimensions of a French meter; as metrical blocks' (Webster 1847-54).

b. Of lenses or their measurement: Pertaining to the system of which the unit is the 'dioptric', i.e. a focal length of one metre.

1879 BRYANT *Pract. Surg.* (ed. 3) I. 301 The trial glasses . . . are arranged according to what is known as the 'metrical system'. *Ibid.*, margin, Metrical lenses.

metricalization. [-IZATION.] A making metrical in character.

1924 *Glasgow Herald* 13 Nov. 10 The question of the metricalisation of our coinage.

metrically, adv.¹: see METRICAL *a.*¹

'**metrically, adv.**² [f. METRICAL *a.*² + -LY².] In or with the metric system.

1969 *Daily Tel.* 5 Sept. 25/2 A builder of iron and steel plants has found his design time reduced by 15 per cent. when working metrically.

metricate ('metrikeit), *v.* [Back-formation from next: see -ATE².] *a. intr.* To change to or adopt the metric system of weights and measures.

1965 [see METRICATION]. **1968** *Guardian* 27 July 3 It may not be practicable to metricate, except possibly over a far longer period than that suggested. **1970** *Daily Tel.* 14 May 18 Current Admiralty Tide Tables, now beginning to metricate in earnest, propose to use decimetres. **1972** *B.S.I. News* June 17/2 Did it not take . . . nearly a century for Britain to decide to metricate?

b. trans. To convert or adapt to the metric system.

1970 *Times* 28 Oct. 7 The cost of metricating road signs . . . would eventually have to be considered. **1972** *Daily Tel.* 13 Oct. 19/3 The Royal Navy . . . started to metricate Admiralty charts in 1970.

Hence 'metricated *ppl. a.*, made or sold in accordance with metric measurements; converted to or using the metric system.

1970 *Daily Tel.* 14 May 18 Your metricated cook cannot have, standing alongside the kitchen scales, a set of SI weights. . . There will be no SI weights. *Ibid.* 1 Dec. 3/2 When clothes are fully metricated, at least two things will still be recognisable in the old shapes, brassieres and shoes. **1971** *Timber Trades Jrnl.* 14 Aug. 54/3 This is the second season of metricated wood and the system is now accepted as normal practice among the merchants. **1972** *Bookseller* 18 Mar. 1642/3 Publishers have already invested hundreds of thousands of pounds in metricated editions of educational works. **1972** *B.S.I. News* June 12/1 The encouragement of the use of 'metricated' products.

metrication (mɛtrɪ'keɪʃən). [f. METRIC *a.*² + -ATION.] The process of converting to the metric system of weights and measures; the adoption of the metric system.

1965 J. V. DUNWORTH (Director, Nat. Physical Lab.) in *Times* 29 Nov. 11/5 Earlier this year the National Physical Laboratory sought the guidance of the editor [sc. E. McIntosh] of the *Concise Oxford Dictionary* on this matter. . . His reply was as follows:—'Consider the following: Carbon(ize); decimal(ize); . . . methyl(ate); oxygen(ate). The modern tendency is to use -ize, -ization in forming new words rather than -ate, -ation. It seems to me that either *metrication* or *metricization* could be used.' In the light of these comments the N.P.L. and the Ministry of Technology chose 'metrication' on the grounds of brevity and euphony. The corresponding verb 'metricate' seems very satisfactory. **1966** *New Scientist* 6 Jan. 32/1 Some British scientists who have worked for years with dynes and oersteds, calories and millimetres of mercury, may think they need not share the worries of their fellow citizens about metrication. **1968** *Observer* 21 Apr. 7/1 The Board of Trade has refused to announce a programme for metrication. **1969** *Guardian* 27 Jan. 3/4 The metrication of large sections of British industry

will soon be an accomplished fact. **1971** *Daily Colonist* (Victoria, B.C.) 25 Nov. 26/2 Creeping metrication is upon us and the CFL [sc. Canadian Football League] has taken official cognizance of the fact.

metrician (mɪ'triʃən). Also 4 -cion, 6 -cien. [f. L. *metricus* METRIC *a.*¹, after *physician*.]

† **1.** One who writes in metre. *Obs.*

1432-50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) II. 19 To the lawde of whom a metricion [L. *metricus*] seithe [etc.]. **1494** *FABYAN Chron.* VII. 322 A metrician made theyse baladis of them. **c.1530** *Crt. Love* v. Ye that ben metriciens me excuse. **a.1548** *HALL Chron., Rich. III* 42 Because the fyrste lye ended in dogge, the metrician coulde not . . . ende the seconde verse in Bore, but called the bore an hogge.

2. One who studies or is learned in metre.

1835-8 S. R. MAITLAND *Dark Ages* (1844) 445 Why . . . are you . . . trifling with the metricians, deceiving with the poets, and deceived with the philosophers? **1864** J. HADLEY *Ess.* (1873) 97 These Latin metricians . . . seem in their scanning of poetry to have beat time in the same way. **1892** W. R. HARDIE in *Class. Rev.* June 249/2 The most advanced metrician probably falls short of being able to . . . reconstruct the exact scheme which Æschylus or Pindar intended.

metricist ('metrɪsɪst). [f. METRIC *a.*¹ + -IST.] One who is skilled in handling metre.

1881 *Athenæum* 7 May 618/2 But even if the poet were a sufficiently skilled metricist to [etc.].

metricize ('metrɪsaɪz), *v.*¹ *rare.* [f. METRIC *a.*¹ + -IZE.] *trans.* To analyse the metre of.

1831 T. L. PEACOCK *Crotchet Castle* vi, She who can construe and metricize a chorus shall . . . pass in by herself.

metricize ('metrɪsaɪz), *v.*² [f. METRIC *a.*² + -IZE.] *trans.* To adapt to the metric system. Hence 'metricized *ppl. a.*

1873 *Brit. Q. Rev.* LVII. 547 A graphic representation of the size of the different metricized measures as compared with the old ones is given in a chart at the end of the volume.

metricks, *occas. var.* MATRIX *Obs.*, marten.

1769 *De Foe's Tour Gi. Brit.* IV. 316 Metricks, a four-footed creature, about the size of a large cat.

metridate, *obs. form* of MITHRIDATE.

† **'metricate, v.** *Obs. rare.*—1 [f. *ppl.* stem of med.L. *metrificāre*, f. *metrum* METRE *sb.*¹: see -FICATE.] *trans.* To write in metre.

1432-50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) V. 321 His wife . . . metricate her owne epitaphy in this wise.

metrication, (mɛtrɪ'keɪʃən). [ad. L. type **metrificatio*, n. of action f. *metrificāre* (see prec.).]

1. The construction of a metrical composition; also, metrical structure.

1861 WRIGHT *Ess. Archæol.* II. xx. 153 As . . . these final rhymes came . . . into use, the old system of metrication was . . . abandoned. **1864** TENNYSON *Hendeasyllabics* 10 Should I flounder awhile without a tumble Thro' this metrication of Catullus. **1875** A. W. WARD *Hist. Eng. Dram. Lit.* (1899) I. 326 The metrication of *Tamburlaine* still shows some signs of uncertainty.

2. = METRICATION.

1965 *Observer* 5 Dec. 40/5 If of old measures we're forsakers. How describe it? There are cries For Metrication, Metricize. **1970** *Times* 17 Apr. 6 Now there was a threat of metrication of weights and measures. **1973** *Daily Tel.* 27 July 16 What angers us is the manner in which the Government has tried to persuade us that VAT . . . was to our benefit, like decimalisation, two-tier postal systems and now metrication. **1974** *Publishers Weekly* 25 Nov. 12/3 [heading 1980: Target Date for Metric Conversion in U.S.] Metrication has been called the non-issue of the century.

metrify ('metrɪfaɪ), *v.* Also 6 *metrefy*. [ad. F. *metrifier* (14th c.), ad. L. *metrificāre*: see METRIFICATE and -FY.]

1. trans. To put into metre, make a metrical version of. Also *intr.*, to make verses.

1523 SKELTON *Garl. Laurel* 1382 Also a deuoute Prayer to Moses hornis, Metrifide merely, medelyd with scornis. *Ibid.* 1464 Wherevpon he metrefyde after his mynde. **1589** PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* II. xi[1]. (Arb.) 109 It [an obelisk] holdeth the altitude of six ordinary triangles, and in metrififying his base can not well be larger than a metrefe of six. **a.1693** *Urquhart's Rabelais* III. xvii. 143 It is metrifified in this Octastick. **1861** IRVING *Hist. Scot. Poetry* 392 Twenty psalms were metrifified by two individuals.

2. intr. = METRICATE *v. a. rare.*

1968 *Sunday Times* 31 Mar. 10 The Confederation of British Industry hopes that 75 per cent. of Britain's industries will have metrifified by 1975.

Hence 'metrifified *ppl. a.*, 'metrififying *vbl. sb.* Also 'metrififier (in quot., one who adopts classic metres in English verse).

1836 SOUTHEY *Life Couper C.'s Wks.* II. 129 The license which the metrififiers took in this respect, infected other poets. **1887** *Sat. Rev.* 16 Apr. 552 The grimly metrifified psalter.

metriour, variant of METRER *Obs.*

metrist ('metrɪst). [ad. med.L. *metrista*, f. *metrum* METRE *sb.*¹: see -IST.] *a.* A metrical writer. **b.** One who is skilled in handling of metre.

1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* III. 223 In Lating touch ane metrost [sic] wes he. **1550** BALE *Image Popsh* Ch. II. h.j.b. Thomas smith . . . wyth such other blind Popish poetes and dirtye metristes. **1819** COLERIDGE in *Lit. Rem.* (1836) II. 378 There are not five metrists in the kingdom to whom I could

. . . have spoken so plainly. **1864** KNIGHT *Passages Work. Life* I. viii. 289 A very singular . . . poet, quite set apart from the troop of every-day metrists. **1875** LOWELL *Spenser Prose* Wks. 1890 IV. 328 Spenser was no mere metrist, but a great composer. **1894** R. C. JEBB in A. W. Ward *Eng. Poets* IV. 763 As a metrist he [Tennyson] is the creator of a new blank verse, different both from the Elizabethan and the Miltonic.

|| **metritis** (mɪ'traɪtɪs). *Path.* [mod.L., f. Gr. *μήτρα* womb: see -ITIS. Cf. F. *métrite*.] Inflammation of the uterus.

1843 R. J. GRAVES *Syst. Clin. Med.* vii. 80, I lately attended a fatal case of metritis after delivery. **1876** tr. *Wagner's Gen. Pathol.* 592 Diffused metritis originates most frequently in lacerations of the vagina.

Hence **metritic** (mɪ'trɪtɪk) *a.*, of or pertaining to metritis.

1856 in MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*

metrizable (mɛ'traɪzəb(ə)l), *a.* *Math.* [f. as next + -ABLE, tr. G. *metrisierbar* (P. Urysohn 1924, in *Math. Ann.* XCII. 275).] Of a topological space: capable of being assigned a metric which makes it a metric space identical to the original space.

1927 *Bull. Amer. Math. Soc.* XXXIII. 25 It is therefore of interest to formulate the conditions that a space be metrizable in terms of continuous functions. **1968** E. T. COPSON *Metric Spaces* ix. 142 General topology is a generalization of the theory of metric spaces since there are topological spaces which are not metrizable.

So **metrizable**, the property of being metrizable.

1927 *Bull. Amer. Math. Soc.* XXXIII. 23 Axiom I is a sufficient condition for metrizable. **1964** W. J. PERVIN *Found. Gen. Topology* x. 158 In the case of separable metric spaces, Urysohn . . . found necessary and sufficient conditions for metrizable.

metrization (mɛtrə'raɪzən). *Math.* [ad. G. *metrisation* (P. Urysohn 1924, in *Math. Ann.* XCII. 275): see prec. and -ATION.] The process of assigning a metric to a metrizable topological space.

1927 *Bull. Amer. Math. Soc.* XXXIII. 14 The Metrization Problem. The problem is to state in terms of the concepts point, and point of accumulation the conditions that a topological space be metric. **1937** *Ibid.* XLIII. 141 This theorem gives conditions for the metrization of neighbourhood spaces and a comparatively simple method of introducing the metric. **1964** W. J. PERVIN *Found. Gen. Topology* x. 158 The metrization theorem.

† **'metrize, v.** *Obs. rare.*—1 [f. METRE *sb.*¹ + -IZE.] *trans.* To put into metre.

1572 BOSSEWELL *Armorie* 12 b, The whiche verses I have thus metrizd in Englishe.

† **metro**¹. *Obs.* [It. or Sp.] = METRE *sb.*¹

1619 H. HUTTON *Follies Anat. Ep. Ded.*, Peruse my writ, And vse these Metroes of true meaning wit. *Ibid.* A 6 b, Nor in a Metro shew my Cupide's fire.

metro² ('metrəʊ). *colloq.* [Fr., abbrev. of (*Chemin de Fer*) *Métropolitain* Metropolitan Railway.] The Metropolitan Underground Railway of Paris (usu. in form *métro*). Hence applied to the underground railway in other countries. (Applied to London trains *metro* ('metrəʊ) is an abbreviation of METROPOLITAN *a.* rather than a use in English of F. *métro*.)

1904 A. BENNETT *Jrnl.* (1932) I. 202 Wandering down through the Palais Royal and then taking the Métro. **1919** MENCKEN *Amer. Lang.* 110 In England . . . a subway is always a tube, or the underground, or the Metro. **1924** S. STORY *Dining in Paris* 12 Business men, clerks, stockbrokers . . . have lit the eternal cigarette . . . before going to a restaurant for dinner or taking omnibus or 'metro' to their distant homes. **1927** W. E. COLLINSON *Contemp. Eng.* 66 Recently attempts have been made to put the short form metro [for the Underground railway in London] before the public. **1953** X. FIELDING *Stronghold* IV. ii. 263, I realized why the ibex . . . smelt so strongly of the Paris *métro*. **1963** *Listener* 7 Mar. 418/1 It was in the way of a roundabout and the new metro [in Rotterdam]. **1966** *Ibid.* 1 Dec. 801/1 The underground system . . . is called the *métro*, but, typical of bilingual Montreal, is more often referred to as the subway. **1973** *Nat. Geographic* May 658/1 The Metro, Mexico's new subway system, is one of the wonders of the city.

Metro³ ('metrəʊ). *Canad.* [Abbrev. of METROPOLITAN *a.* 2.] The Metropolitan area of Toronto and other Canadian cities. Also *attrib.* or as *adj.*

1957 *Maclean's Mag.* 17 Aug. 3/3 Metro chairman . . . said a Bloor Street subway would be a mistake; Metro would study others. **1962** *Time* (Canad. ed.) 26 Jan. 10/2 Canada's second experiment with metropolitan government. . . The Metro [of Winnipeg] did not follow Toronto Metro's example. **1963** J. N. HARRIS *Weird World Wes Beattie* (1964) xi. 138 The threat that the Metro Police would try it if the provincials didn't was sufficient to settle the matter. **1966** *Globe & Mail* (Toronto) 25 June 3/4 [He] faced an indirect challenge during the election campaign from a ginger group of eight Liberal in metro Winnipeg ridings. **1968** *Ibid.* 5 Feb. 1/9 There were 25,000 [drunks] charged in Metro Toronto last year. **1970** *Toronto Daily Star* 24 Sept. 35/2 (Advt.), This outstanding offer is good in Metro Toronto only. *Ibid.* 35/3 Metro-area delegates. **1975** *Globe & Mail* (Toronto) 11 June 3/4 A Toronto criminal lawyer says Metro police have told him some members of the Rastafarian Brethren are walking time bombs as far as violent crime in Metro is concerned.

metrochrome (ˈmɛtrəʊkrəʊm). [f. Gr. μέτρο-ν measure + χρώμα colour.] An instrument for measuring colours.

1817 G. FIELD *Chromatics* (1845) 223 Thus used in conjunction the three gauges constituted a Metrochrome, or general measure and standard of colours.

metrocracy (miːˈtrɒkrəsi). [f. Gr. μητρ-, μήτηρ mother + -(ο)CRACY.] = MATRIARCHY.

1891 E. WESTERMARCK *Hist. Hum. Marriage* (1894) 98 North America which is acknowledged... to have been one of the chief centres of 'mother-right', or metrocracy.

metrod, variant of METEROD *Obs.*

metrograph (ˈmɛtrəʊɡrɑːf, -æ-). [f. Gr. μέτρο-ν measure: see -GRAPH.] An apparatus for indicating the speed of a railway-train, and the hour of arrival and departure at each station.

1858 in SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade.*

metrographer (mɛˈtrɒɡrəfə(r)). [f. Gr. μέτρο-ν METRE sb.¹ + -GRAPHER.] ? A writer on metre.

1821 *Blackw. Mag.* X. 388 Our worthy metrographer has been so unfortunate as to scan him wrong.

metroland (ˈmɛtrəʊlənd). [f. METRO(POLITAN) a. + LAND sb. 3.] The area surrounding a metropolis; *spec.* the district around London served by the (Metropolitan) underground railway. Also, *collect.* the people inhabiting these areas. Hence 'metrolander' sb.

1926 R. MACAULAY *Crewe Train* III. v. 295 That house at Great Missenden... will suit them exactly. In metro-land, and such nice people all about... They must have a car, though; relying entirely on the Met. is too awkward, with so many strikes and so few late trains... After all, it's not London; metro-land can't be London. *Ibid.* vi. 298 Metrolanders have *pieds-à-terre* in London. 1938 J. BETJEMAN *Oxf. Univ. Chest* v. 102 The houses of Metroland and beechy Bucks dot the landscape. 1940 GRAVES & HODGE *Long Week-End* viii. 114 In 1923 the London Underground, wishing to popularize 'Metroland'... published two guide-books. 1951 R. HOGGART *Auden* v. 137 The appropriate isolation for Auden is... isolation in a vast anonymous metroland such as New York. 1963 *Times* 24 May p. iii/3 Under that great general manager Mr. R. H. Selbie, the Metropolitan invented Metroland. 1973 *Radio Times* 26 Feb. 7 The Metro-landers who bought houses took a great pride in their gardens.

Metroliner, metro-liner (ˈmɛtrəʊ,laɪnə(r)). [f. METRO(POLITAN) a. 2 + LINER² 8.] A high-speed inter-city train in the United States.

1969 'O. BLEECK' *Brass Go-Between* xiv. 156 Between Washington and New York they finally got one new high-speed Metroliner running. 1970 *Guardian* 19 Jan. 4/1 The metroliner, a Government-supported experiment in fast inter-city transport... has cut the travelling time from Washington to New York... by nearly ninety minutes. 1972 *Daily Tel.* 23 Nov. 9/2 The official said that the trains at present operating as metro-liners between the three [American] cities were capable of 150 mph. 1973 J. DI MONA *Last Man at Arlington* (1974) 57 The Metro-liner to Washington waited in the station.

metrology (mɛˈtrɒlədʒi). [f. Gr. μέτρο-ν measure + -LOGY. Cf. F. *métrologie*.]

1. a. A system or series of measures. b. The science of weights and measures.

1816 P. KELLY (*title*) *Metrology*; or an exposition of weights and measures. 1821 J. Q. ADAMS *Rep. Weights & Meas.* 84 The principle of decimal divisions can be applied only with many qualifications to any general system of metrology. *Ibid.* 85 The French metrology. 1846 GROTE *Greece* II. iv. II. 425 M. Boeckh's recent publication on Metrology. 1878 *Nature* 23 May 110/2 Mr. W. M. Flinders Petrie read a paper on inductive metrology, the purpose of which... is to deduce the units of measure employed by ancient peoples from the dimensions of existing remains. 1969 *Physics Bull.* Sept. 365/2 A large proportion of conference participants deprecated the term 'measurement science' and the use of the term 'metrology' appeared to have a large measure of support. 1971 *Inside Kenya Today* Mar. 29/2 We might have weights manufactured to International Specifications, i.e. to specification of Legal Metrology.

2. The science of poetic metres. *rare*⁻¹.

1889 A. SIDGWICK in *Jrnl. Educ.* Feb. 116.

Hence **metrological** a., pertaining or relating to metrology; **metrologist**, 'metrologue', a writer on weights and measures.

1843 *Penny Cycl.* XXVII. 206/2 No metrologist has given the Romans credit for seeing that water would do just as well to... adjust standards by, as wine. 1843 GROTE in *Class. Museum* (1844) I. 2 The cardinal principle of his metrological reasonings. *Ibid.* 7 'Great Attic talents', as they are called by Dardanus the ancient Metrologue. 1856 *Sat. Rev.* 8 Nov. 617/1 All sorts of weights and measures, from the cubit of Noah to the metrological standard of John Quincy Adams. 1883 *Jrnl. Hellenic Studies* IV. 340 The metrological analysis of the fathom must consequently entirely exclude the Attic foot. 1889 *Yale Coll. Obit. Record* 491 The American Metrological Society. 1969 *Physics Bull.* Sept. 365/2 A number of speakers considered that would-be metrologists would be better advised to make a broad study in science or engineering at the undergraduate level and specialize in metrology by spending a further year taking a MSc course in this discipline. 1970 *Daily Tel.* 14 May 18 For heaven's sake, exasperated metrologists explain, do try to remember that shop scales do not show the weight of apples; they show the force exercised by the apples in that particular gravitational environment.

metromania (mɛtrəʊˈmeɪniə). [f. Gr. μέτρο-ν METRE sb.¹ + -MANIA; after F. *métromanie*.] A

mania for writing poetry. Hence **metro'maniac**, one affected with metromania; also *attrib.* or as *adj.*; **metroma'nical** a., pertaining to or affected with metromania (Mayne *Expos. Lex.* 1856).

1794 GIFFORD *Baviad* (1811) 46 This pernicious pest, This metromania, creeps thro' every breast. [1818 *Blackw. Mag.* III. 519 Of all the manias of this mad age, the most incurable... seems to be no other than the metromanie.] 1830 W. TAYLOR *Hist. Surv. Germ. Poetry* I. 183 On a sudden [Bodmer] seemed to have acquired the facility of versification, and to display it with almost metromaniac eagerness. 1884 HUNTER & WHYTE *My Ducats & My Dau.* xiii. (1885) 179 No one knows what I have had to endure from the metromaniacs.

metrometer¹ (mɛˈtrɒmɪtə(r)). *rare*⁻⁰. [ad. F. *mètre* (1780 in Hatz.-Darm.), f. Gr. μέτρο-ν METRE sb.¹ + -mètre -METER.] = METRONOME. 1876 in STAINER & BARRETT *Dict. Mus. Terms.*

metrometer² (miːˈtrɒmɪtə(r)). *rare*⁻⁰. [ad. mod.L. *mètrometr-um*, f. Gr. μήτρα- womb: see -METER.] = HYSTEROMETER. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*

metronome (ˈmɛtrənəʊm). [f. Gr. μέτρο-ν METRE sb.¹ + νόμος law, rule. Cf. F. *métronome*.]

a. An instrument used in music for marking the time by means of a graduated inverted pendulum with a sliding weight which can be regulated to make the required number of beats in a minute.

1816 *Repert. Arts, Manuf., etc.* XXVIII. 128 [Patents] John Malzl, of Poland-street, Middlesex, Machinist; for an instrument or instruments... for the improvement of musical performance, which he denominates a Metronome, or musical time-keeper. Dated December 5, 1815. 1845 HOOD *To Kitchener* i, Or boiling eggs—timed to a metronome. 1889 *Infantry Drill* 504, ♪ = 108 Maelzel's Metronome. 1904 *Athenæum* 5 Nov. 626/1 The seconds of exposure [were] counted by a metronome.

attrib. 1857 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 8) XIV. 695/2 It is very desirable that composers should always affix *metronome* numbers to their compositions. 1880 W. S. ROCKSTRO in *Grove Dict. Mus.* II. 319/2 Maelzel... in 1816 set up the first Metronome Manufactory on record.

b. *fig.* (In the first quot. app. used for: A conventional rule for metrical quantity.)

1822 TILLBROOK *Rem. Mod. Hexametrist* 73 Why leave the public without a guide to the accents and divisions of the Georgian hexameter? This should have been done either by—borrowing from the Latin rules,—adopting those of the early prosodians,—or by inventing a new *metronome*. 1858 O. W. HOLMES *Aut. Break-ft.* xi. (1891) 265, I should love to... listen to the great liquid metronome as it beats its solemn measure. 1865 G. MACDONALD *A. Forbes* 11 And listen to the unfailing metronome of the flails.

Also as *v. intr.* (In quotes. *fig.*)

1959 *Listener* 2 Apr. 600/2 They... listened to the stillness of the white moonlight metronomed to the trot, trot, trot of the horse's hooves. 1962 L. DEIGHTON *Ipcress File* II. 21 Pin-tables metronoming away the sunny afternoon.

metronomic (mɛtrəʊˈnɒmɪk), *a.* [f. METRONOME + -IC.] a. Of or pertaining to a metronome.

metronomic mark, the indication, placed at the head of a piece of music, of the pace at which it is to be performed. 1881 *Chicago Advance* 29 Dec. 832 The metronomic mark of most of the tunes is too fast. 1896 *Daily News* 17 Apr. 8/5 Mr. Edwards reprints the facsimile of the metronomic times for each number from a Mendelssohn MS.

b. *fig.* Resembling the action of a metronome.

1959 *Times* 30 May 3/1 The Hungarian... is metronomic as she unwinds the rallies. 1963 *Listener* 3 Jan. 45/2 The metronomic dance music rhythm of our time. 1975 'E. LATHEN' *By Hook or by Crook* xi. 107 Miss Martineau sobbed with metronomic regularity.

So **metro'nomic** a., **metro'nomically** *adv.*, according to the metronome.

1822 *Repository* No. 80. 100 The vague directions as to tempo—'slow', 'very slow', &c. should be avoided... when it is in our power to mark the time metronomically. 1866 *Engel Nat. Mus.* v. 177 The published collections of tunes seldom possess metronomic signs. 1970 R. P. WARREN *Incantations* 49 The disturbance you are so metronomically creating. 1974 *Daily Tel.* 14 Sept. 11/8 Both in the opening of the symphony and in the Adagio Mr Davis adopted and almost metronomically maintained tempi as fast as Beethoven has presumably imagined them.

metronomi'zation. [f. METRONOME + -IZATION.] The determining or indicating of the rate at which music should be played.

1923 A. BETTI in *Music & Lett.* Jan. 3 Can the metronomisation of a piece be absolutely exact?

metronomy (mɛˈtrɒnəmɪ). [f. METRONOME + -Y.] The measuring of time by a metronome. 1850 in OGILVIE.

metronym (ˈmiːtrɒnɪm). [f. Gr. μητρ-, μήτηρ mother + ὄνομα, Doric ὄνομα name.] A metronymic name.

1904 *Nature* 5 May Suppl. p. xiii/2 The acceptance of metronyms in the genealogies as proofs of female kinship, while patronyms are rejected.

metronymic (miːtrɒʊˈnɪmɪk), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. Gr. μητρωνυμικ-ός, f. μητρ-, μήτηρ mother + ὄνομα, ὄνομα name. Cf. the earlier *matronymic(al)*.]

a. *adj.* Derived from the name of a mother or other female ancestor, esp. by addition of a suffix or prefix indicating descent. Also said of such a suffix or prefix. (In recent Dicts.) Also applied to a people or state of society where such a system of naming prevails. b. *sb.* A metronymic name; a name derived from that of a mother or maternal ancestor.

1868 LIGHTFOOT *Comm. Philippians* (1873) 55 In not a few instances a metronymic takes the place of the usual patronymic. 1896 F. H. GIDDINGS *Princ. Sociol.* 158 In a metronymic group all relationships are traced through mothers; paternal relationships are ignored. 1903 L. F. WARD *Pure Sociol.* 339 The metronymic family. 1904 J. A. NAIRN *Herodas* 9 It is noticeable that Gryllus has a metronymic, not a patronymic. 1944 H. P. FAIRCHILD *Dict. Sociol.* 192/2 *Metronymic*, deriving the personal or family name from the mother or other matrilineal relative. 1960 C. WINICK *Dict. Anthropol.* 521/2 *System, metronymic*, tracing kinship exclusively through the mother.

So **metronymy** (miːˈtrɒnɪmi), the practice of using metronymics.

1891 *Sat. Rev.* 31 Jan. 140/1 M. Reclus finds what he calls 'metronymy' in Egypt under the Ptolemies. 'The newly-married man even dropped his own name to take that of his wife'.

metrop (mɪˈtrɒp). Colloq. abbrev. of METROPOLIS 2.

1888 [see KILO²]. 1919 WODEHOUSE *My Man Jeeves* 216, I think we've had about enough of the metrop. for the time being. 1925 — *Carry on, Jeeves!* v. 105 Dear old Rocky made him look like a publicity agent for the old metrop! 1974 'A. GILBERT' *Nice Little Killing* i. 13 'Know the Metrop?' She shook her head. 'You want to be a bit careful.'

metropertinitis (ˌmiːtrɒpɛrɪˈtɪtɪs). *Path.* [mod.L., f. Gr. μήτρα womb + PERITONITIS.] Inflammation of the uterus and the peritoneum.

1845 DAY tr. *Simon's Anim. Chem.* I. 270. 1859 *Todd's Cycl. Anat.* V. 688/1 The pathological conditions of the serous coat are chiefly those of... metropertinitis.

metrophlebitis (ˌmiːtrɒflɪˈbɪtɪs). *Path.* [mod.L., f. Gr. μήτρα womb + PHLEBITIS.] Inflammation of the veins of the uterus.

1845 DAY tr. *Simon's Anim. Chem.* I. 252 *Metrophlebitis puerperalis*. 1859 *Todd's Cycl. Anat.* V. 704/1 The introduction of... venous pus... in metrophlebitis.

metropole (ˈmɛtrəpəʊl). [a. OF. *metropole*, ad. L. *mētropolis*: see METROPOLIS.]

1. A chief town; = METROPOLIS.

13... *S. Erkenwolde* 26 in Horst. *Altengl. Leg.* (1881) 266 Londone... *pe metropol & *pe mayster-tone*. 1586 J. HOOKER *Hist. Irel. in Holinshed* II. 4/1 Bath, which was the metropole of Summersetshire. *Ibid.* 151/2 Dublin... being the metropole and chief cite of the whole land. 1685 STILLINGFL. *Orig. Brit.* iv. 196 Those Cities which had the Title of *Augusta* conferred upon them, were... chief Metropoles of the Provinces.*

1937 A. HUXLEY *Let.* 3 June (1969) 422 Our nearest railway is Santa Fe, 70 miles away, and our metropole is Denver at 350 miles. 1970 *Financial Times* 23 Mar. 19/1 What Algeria lacked could easily come from the metropole. 1973 *Caribbean Contact* Jan. 10/2 The ill-defined... countries of the Caribbean Sea are becoming states in their own right, and are slowly... severing their traditional ties with their respective European metropoles.

2. *Eccl.* The see of a metropolitan; = METROPOLIS 1.

1862 NEALE *Ess. Liturgi.* (1867) 300 That was a remarkable erection of metropolises which occurred just before the outbreak. 1888 *Ch. Times* 27 Apr. 364/3 York was designated as a metropole by St. Gregory, and did exercise some undefined jurisdiction over other sees in the North.

3. A luxury hotel.

1890 W. BOOTH *In Darkest Eng.* II. vi. 209 A superior lodging-house, a sort of poor man's Metropole. 1925 E. SITWELL *Troy Park* 74 That child is the small wicked ghost Of Metropoles and oyster bars.

† **metropolic**, *a.* *Obs.* [f. METROPOL-IS + -IC.] = METROPOLITAN, METROPOLITICAL.

1574 HELLOWES *Guevara's Fam. Ep.* (1577) 326 Paphlagonia, whose Capital or Metropolitike towne is Gernapolis. 1681-6 J. SCOTT *Chr. Life* (1747) III. vii. 445 Rogatianus, a Bishop of his [St. Cyprian's] metropolick Church.

So **metro'polical** a., in the same sense; hence **metropol'icality**.

1550 BALE *Eng. Votaries* II. 50 b, Bryngyng with hym the metropolycall mantell of Anselme. 1637 BASTWICK *Litany* I. 21, I will... so plaunge [sic] the Metropolicality of Yorke and Canterbury... as I will neaur leue them.

† **metropolie**. *Obs.* [? irreg. ad. L. *mētropolis*; some writers may have intended *metropoles* for a Latin plural.] = METROPOLIS.

1633 P. FLETCHER *Purple Isl.* II. xiv. The whole Isle, parted in three regiments, By three Metropoles is jointly sway'd. *Ibid.* II. xxiii. This low regions Metropolie. 1635 PAGITT *Christianogr.* II. v. (1636) 19 The Metropoles and Arch-bishopricks... belonging to the Patriarch of Constantinople. 1665 J. WEBB *Stone-Heng* (1725) 184 The Towns... were Metropoles of Kingdoms, not Country Towns.

metropolis (mɪˈtrɒpəlɪs). Also 6- polus; *pl.*, 7-polisses, 8-polis's, 9-polises. [a. L. *mētropolis*, a.

Gr. *μητρόπολις*, f. *μητρο-*, *μήτηρ* mother + *πόλις* city.]

1. The seat or see of a metropolitan bishop.

1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* II. 425 The bischopis sait . . Fra Abirmethie translait hes he . . To Sanct Androis . . Metropolitane of all Scotland to be. 1542 UDALL *Erasm. Apoph.* 117 And therof is metropolis called the chief citee where the archbishop of any prouince hath his see. 1595 SHAKS. *John* v. ii. 72 The great Metropolis and Sea of Rome. 1612 DRAYTON *Poly-olb.* xviii. 740 Let this Town [Canterbury] . . Of all the British Sees be still Metropolis. 1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v., In Asia, there were metropolis's merely nominal, that is, which had no suffragan, nor any rights of metropolitans. 1760-72 tr. *Juan & Ulloa's Voy.* (ed. 3) II. 145 Plata was erected into a bishopric in 1551, . . and in the year 1608 was raised to a metropolis. 1844 LINGARD *Anglo-Sax. Ch.* (1858) I. App. E. 342 Irenaeus was the bishop of Lyons, the metropolis of Gaul. 1850 NEALE *East. Ch. i.* Intro. 44 Marcianopolis lost its metropolitical rights, though it still continued a See; and Debeltus or Zagara became the Metropolis of the province.

2. The chief town or city of a country (*occas.* of a province or district), esp. the one in which the government of a country is carried on; a capital.

The *metropolis*, often somewhat pompously used for 'London'. Also, in recent use, occasionally applied to London as a whole, in contradistinction to the City.

1590 MARLOWE *2nd Pt. Tamburl.* III. v. 36 That sweet land, whose braue Metropolis Reified the faire Semyramis. 1636 DAVENANT *Wits* IV. i. O, to live here 't' th' fair metropolis Of our great isle. 1666 DRYDEN *Ann. Mirab.* (heading), To the Metropolis of Great Britain, the most renowned. . . City of London. 1695 ECHARD *Gazetteer* Pref., All the metropolises of provinces. 1726 FRANKLIN *Jrnl.* Wks. 1887 I. 104 Newport . . is the metropolis of the island [Isle of Wight]. 1805 W. IRVING in *Life & Lett.* (1864) I. 149, I have not taken a single note since I have been in this metropolis [Paris]. 1807 SOUTHEY *Espriello's Lett.* I. 291 London is now so often visited, that the manners of the metropolis are to be found in every country gentleman's house. 1838 *Athenaeum* 31 Mar. 233/2 Liverpool, New York, and the 'Great Metropolis'. 1862 P. M. IRVING *Life & Lett.* W. Irving (1864) I. i. 17 Kirkwall, the metropolis of the island group [Orkneys]. 1892 *Nation* (N.Y.) 21 July 44/1 She [Trinity College, Dublin] lives in a workaday world, because she lies at the heart of a metropolis.

fig. 1806 *Med. Jrnl.* XV. 195 The stomach is the metropolis, and all the other parts and provinces of the frame are dependent upon the proportion of its vigour or decay. 1863 HAWTHORNE *Our Old Home, Civic Banq.* II. 255 His stomach [appearing] to assume the dignified prominence which justly belongs to that metropolis of his system.

b. A chief centre or seat of some form of activity.

1675 TRAHERNE *Chr. Ethics* 517 Heaven is the metropolis of all perfection. 1743 J. MORRIS *Serm.* vii. 198 Their city was the fountain and metropolis of idolatry. 1783 BURKE *Sp. East-India Bill* Wks. IV. 78 This center and metropolis of abuse [the Carnatic], whence all the rest in India and England diverge, from whence they are fed and methodized. 1816 SCOTT *Tales of My Landl.* Ser. i. Intro., Our metropolis of law, by which I mean Edinburgh, or . . our metropolis and mart of gain, whereby I insinuate Glasgow. 1864 BRYCE *Holy Rom. Emp.* xvi. (1875) 272 To half the Christian nations Rome is the metropolis of religion, to all the metropolis of art.

c. *Nat. Hist.* The district in which a species, group, etc., is most represented.

1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* IV. 489 The metropolis of the group [*Petalocera*] is within the temperate zone. 1859 DARWIN *Orig. Spec.* vi. (1873) 135 Almost every species, even in its metropolis, would increase immensely in numbers, were it not for other competing species.

3. *Greek Hist.* The mother-city or parent-state of a colony. Hence *occas.* applied to the parent-state of a modern colony.

a 1568 ASCHAM *Scholem.* II. (Arb.) 135 Doing the dewtie of a good Colonia to her Metropolis. 1651 HOBBS *Leviath.* II. xxiv. 131 The Common-wealth from which they [sc. the colonists] went, was called their Metropolis, or Mother. 1837 *Penny Cycl.* VII. 359/1 If a colony wished to send out a new colony, this was properly done with the sanction of the metropolis. 1852 J. A. ROEBUCK *Hist. Whig Ministry* II. 197 The best means of making the wants of the colonies known to . . the metropolis which founds them.

metropolitan (metrə'pɒlɪtən), *a.* and *sb.* Also 6-7 metrə-. [ad. late L. *metropolitānus*, f. Gr. *μητροπολίτης* (see METROPOLITE).]

A. adj.

1. *a.* Belonging to an ecclesiastical metropolis; *metropolitan bishop* = B. 1. Also, pertaining to or characteristic of a metropolitan.

a 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VIII* 247 The metropolitan Church of Saint Andrewes. a 1600 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* VII. viii. §12 Archbishop or Metropolitan prerogatives are those mentioned in old Imperial constitutions, to convocate the holy Bishops under them within the compass of their own Provinces. 1647 N. BACON *Disc. Govt. Eng.* I. xii. (1739) 22 London had the Metropolitan See, or was the chiefest in precedence. 1726 AYLIFFE *Parergon* 91 An Archbishop . . was elected by Provincial Bishops meeting together in the Metropolitan Church. 1902 A. M. FAIRBAIRN *Philos. Chr. Relig.* II. ii. iii. 487 The Synagogue was provincial and sectarian, but the Temple was metropolitan and collective. † *b.* *metropolitan toe.* (The allusion is obscure.)

1642 MILTON *Apol. Smect.* 19 A Bishops foot that hath all his Toes . . and a linnen Sock over it, is the aptest emblem of the Prelate himselfe. Who being a pluralist, may under one Surplice which is also linnen, hide four benefices besides the metropolitan toe. 1673 [R. LEIGH] *Transp. Reh.* 127 When Arch-bishop Abbot was suspended we might say his metropolitan toe was cut off.

2. *a.* Of, pertaining to, or constituting a metropolis; *metropolitan city* or *town* = METROPOLIS. Also, belonging to or characteristic of 'the metropolis' (London).

In recent use *occas.* applied to designate institutions, etc. pertaining to London as a whole, in contradistinction to those that pertain to 'the City', as in *metropolitan police*.

1555 EDEN *Decades* 259 The metropolitane cite of Muscouia called Mosca. 1739 CIBBER *Apol.* (1756) II. 17 A great deal of that false flashy wit and forc'd humour which had been the delight of our metropolitan multitude. 1784 COWPER *Task* III. 737 Are not wholesome airs . . To be preferred to smoke, to the eclipse That metropolitan volcanoes make? 1864 *Act 27 & 28 Vict.* c. 116 §8 This Act may be cited . . as the 'Metropolitan Houseless Poor Act, 1864'. 1886 BYNNER *A. Surriage* xv. 173 How fast he was losing metropolitan tone and polish in the wilds of America. 1887 DOWDEN *Shelley* I. vi. 236 Dublin had sunk from a metropolitan to a provincial city. 1930 H. CRANE *Let.* 29 Nov. (1965) 359 In one of the many Doubleday-Doran shops in the metropolitan area. 1936 [see HINTERLAND]. 1958 *Listener* 11 Dec. 981/2 Black cities; white suburbs—that is how the current trend is often summarized. . . The pattern of 'metropolitan segregation' (as it has been called) has opened a new, and a frightening, chapter of the 'American Dilemma'. 1961 E. A. POWDRILL *Vocab. Land Planning* v. 89 The 'metropolitan region' is a giant urban regional system, different less in kind than in size from that of any urban region. 1963 *Times* 7 June 3/7 It contains a detailed breakdown of the rates levied by the 83 county boroughs and 28 metropolitan boroughs. 1969 *Daily Tel.* 12 June 23/2 Three areas—Manchester, Birmingham and Liverpool—will become Metropolitan authorities, with the key functions of planning, transportation and development.

. . These three will have below them metropolitan district authorities running education, the personal social services, health and housing. 1971 *Ibid.* 17 Feb. 9 Six new metropolitan county councils are proposed by the Government in its plans for reorganisation of local government published today. 1972 *Times* 12 Feb. 14/8 His Lordship had not failed to observe the practice in some metropolitan courts. 1973 *Times* 12 May 1/1 The 36 metropolitan district councils in England and 37 district councils in Wales created under the Local Government Act 1972, will take over in 12 months' time the statutory powers of the present bodies which they will replace. 1974 *Daily Tel.* 1 Apr. 6/4 The 45 new counties will contain 332 districts, including 36 metropolitan districts covering towns in the six metropolitan counties.

b. Of or pertaining to an underground railway serving a large city; *spec.* of the London Underground Railway, now extended overground to serve an extensive suburban area. Also *ellipt.*

1867 TROLLOPE *Claverings* II. xix. 233 He was very keen at the present moment about Metropolitan railways. c 1875 'BRENDA' *Froggy's Little Brother* (new ed.) iii. 33 A Metropolitan train was just in, and a crowd of passengers, as usual, came swarming up the steps into the street. 1883 E. W. HAMILTON *Diary* 13 Nov. (1972) II. 505 The proposal of the Metropolitan Railway to run an underground line from the back of the India Office to Knightsbridge, and thence across the Park to the Marble Arch and up the Edgeware Road. 1909 CHESTERTON *Tremendous Trifles* 244 A Metropolitan station, where I took a train home. 1934 H. G. WELLS *Exper. Autobiogr.* II. ix. 817 Moscow also is making an imitative tube system. . . It will be the least stable 'Metropolitan' in the world. *Ibid.* 819 The constructors of the new Metropolitan. 1959 [see DISTRICT sb. 3g]. 1974 M. BIRMINGHAM *You can help Me* II. 38 The Metropolitan train from Euston Square. . [to] Aldgate East.

c. Of a type of early English pottery found in or near London: (see *quots.*).

1891 J. E. & E. HODGKIN *Examples Early Eng. Pott.* 6 Of a less decorative character than most of the slip-decorated pieces is the ware which we have classed . . as *Metropolitan Slip*, the pieces in this group having been mainly found in or near London. *Ibid.* 9 *Metropolitan Slip*. . . A Jar of elegant shape, recently dug up . . near Bishopsgate Street. 1903 R. L. HOBSON *Catal. Eng. Pott. Brit. Mus.* 108 Examples of *Metropolitan Slip* ware, made of red clay, with ornament in white slip and a transparent yellowish lead glaze. 1924 RACKHAM & READ *Eng. Pott.* iii. 28 Another type of ware, showing the same technical methods as the Staffordshire slipwares, has been given the name of 'Metropolitan', because it has usually been found in or near London. *Ibid.*, The earliest date on a piece of Metropolitan ware is on a jug . . , inscribed . . 1638. 1957 MANKOWITZ & HAGGAR *Conc. Encycl. Eng. Pott. & Porc.* 149/1 *Metropolitan slipware*, the name given to a class of red earthenware decorated with white trailed slip. . . Examples dated from 1638 to 1659 are recorded. *Ibid.* Plate 66 (caption) *Metropolitan jug*. 1967 *Times* 14 Mar. 21/7 (Advt.), A Metropolitan ware silver-mounted jug.

3. Belonging to or constituting the mother-country. Freq. with reference to France: of or pertaining to the home country (as distinct from colonial territories).

1806 JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1830) IV. 60 A safe carriage of all her productions, metropolitan or colonial. 1810 BENTHAM *Offic. Apt. Maximized* (1830) Pref. 21 On the question—by the metropolitan country shall this or that distant dependency be kept up, —there are two sides. 1910 *Encycl. Brit.* X. 795/2 The organization of the 'metropolitan troops' [in France] by regiments. 1943 H. NICOLSON *Diary* 4 Feb. (1967) 278 In Metropolitan France de Gaulle is the great symbol. 1958 *Optima* Mar. 22/1 Were peace to be restored, metropolitan France would have, within the following few years, to devote 2½ per cent. of her national revenue to raising the Algerian standard of living. 1959 B. & R. NORTH tr. *Duverger's Pol. Parties* (ed. 2) II. ii. 330 The practice of alliances. . . made it possible for the Centre parties to gain 61% of the seats in metropolitan France with 51.4% of the votes. 1972 *Sci. Amer.* Apr. 19/3 Back in colonial times the metropolitan countries certainly maintained peace in and among their colonies.

† 4. *fig.* (from 1 and 2). Principal, chief. *Obs.*

1626 JACKSON *Creed* VIII. xxi. §1 Of which [feasts] the passover was the principal, or (as Chrysostome with some other of the ancients instile it) Metropolitan. 1632 BROME *Crt. Beggar* II. i. Wks. 1873 I. 201 Some call him the metropolitane wit of Court. 1645 MILTON *Tetrach.* Wks. 1851 IV. 237 To acknowledge Gods ancient people their betters, and that language the Metropolitan language. 1651 BIGGS *New Disp.* ¶ 198 The Ascendant and first house, the metropolitane place in the systeme of indications. 1686 J. DUNTON *Lett. fr. New-Eng.* (1867) 74 Mr. Increase Mather: . . He is deservedly called, The Metropolitan Clergy-Man of the Kingdom.

B. sb.

1. *Eccl.* *a.* [In Gr. *μητροπολίτης*, in L. *metropolitānus*.] A bishop having the oversight of the bishops of a province; in the early church his see was in the metropolis of the province. In the West the term is now approximately co-extensive with *archbishop*; in the Greek church the metropolitan ranks above an archbishop and below a patriarch.

1432-50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) II. 111 And to the metropolitan of London alle the cuntre of Corneweale and alle Englonde was subiecte vn to the floode of Humbre. 1530-1 *Act 22 Hen. VIII*, c. 15 Wyllyam Archebysshoppe of Canturbury metropolitane and primate of all Englande. a 1643 LD. FALKLAND, etc. *Infalibility* (1646) 26 It hath bene agreed on, that all that are under the Metropolitan of Canterbury, should be called the Province of Canterbury. a 1674 MILTON *Hist. Mosc.* i. Wks. 1851 VIII. 480 The Emperor esteemeth the Metropolitan next to God, after our Lady and Saint Nicholas, as being his spiritual Officer. 1710 PRIDEAUX *Orig. Tithes* iii. 149 All the Metropolitans and Bishops of King Gontrans Kingdom. 1814 SOUTHEY *Roderick* xx. 318 If thou wert still The mitred metropolitan. 1833 R. PINKERTON *Russia* 189 The Council of Moscow . . was attended by . . five metropolitans, five archbishops [etc.]. 1897 *Catholic Dict.* (ed. 5) 50/2 At present the terms 'archbishop' and 'metropolitan' have the same meaning, except that the latter implies the existence of suffragans, whereas there may be archbishops without suffragans, as in the case of Glasgow.

transf. 1686 tr. *Chardin's Coronat. Solyman* 59 A New Sadre, or Mahometan Pontiff, or Metropolitan of the whole Empire.

b. fig. (in jocular or sarcastic use).

1630 RANDOLPH *Aristippus* Wks. (1875) 32 The Catholic Bishop of Barbers, the very Metropolitan of Surgeons. 1780 COWPER *Progr. Error* 186 Let Comus rise Archbishop of the land; Let him your rubric and your feasts prescribe, Grand Metropolitan of all the tribe.

2. A chief town or metropolis.

1549 *Compl. Scot.* xiii. 110 The toune of tribie, quihlk is the methropolitane & capital cite of that cuntre. 1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* II. ix. 72b, Mytilene . . metropolitane of al the townes of Eolea. 1628 GAULE *Pract. Theory* (1629) 104 Christ could have chosen Rome . . ; or Athens . . ; or Jerusalem . . ; And yet poore Nazareth, and little Bethlehem . . are . . preferred to those renowned Metropolitans. 1692 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) II. 531 Grenoble, the metropolitane of Dauphigny. 1874 SPURGEON *Treas. Dav. Ps.* lxxxvii. 3 The true 'eternal city', the metropolitane, the mother of us all.

† 3. *fig.* = METROPOLIS 2 *b.* *Obs.*

a 1619 FOTHERBY *Atheom.* II. ix. § 2 (1622) 296 The prime and Metropolitan of the Mathematical Sciences. 1704 N. N. tr. *Boccalini's Advts. fr. Parnass.* II. 204 That Naples should be allow'd the Title of Metropolitan of all Cities whatever for breaking of Colts, and Rome for managing of Men.

4. One who lives in a metropolis; one who has metropolitan ideas or manners.

1795 *Jemima* I. 83 You are a Paisley by nature as well as by birth, and incapable of becoming a worthy metropolitan. 1815 J. JEKYLL in *Bentham's Wks.* (1843) X. 486 To so invenerate a metropolitan as myself this is no grievance. 1882 O'DONOVAN *Merv. Oasis* II. liv. 407 The people at Merv considered themselves altogether as metropolitans.

5. A citizen of the mother-city or parent-state of a colony.

1846 GROTE *Greece* II. ii. II. 311 Both metropolitans and colonists styled themselves Hellenes, and were recognised as such by each other.

metropolitanate (metrə'pɒlɪtənɪt). [*f.* METROPOLITAN + -ATE¹.] The office or see of a metropolitan bishop.

1854 MILMAN *Lat. Chr.* III. 363 That ascending ladder of ecclesiastical honours, the priorate, the abbacy, the bishopric, the metropolitanate. 1895 W. H. HUTTON *Laud* iii. 120 He . . claimed the right to visit the Universities as inherent in the metropolitanate.

metro'polity, *rare*⁻¹. [*f.* METROPOLITAN *a.* + -CY.] The position of metropolis.

1889 WESTGARTH *Austral. Progr.* 45 Melbourne . . the . . rival of . . Sydney for the metrocity of the Australasian section of our Empire.

metropoli'taneously, *adv.* [*f.* METROPOLITAN + -EOUS + -LY².] In metropolitan fashion.

1852 DICKENS *Let.* 19 Oct., Are you never coming to town any more? Never going to drink port again, metropolitaneously, but always with Fielden?

metropolitanism (metrə'pɒlɪtənɪz(ə)m). [*f.* METROPOLITAN + -ISM.] Metropolitan spirit, ideas, or institutions.

1855 R. R. MADDEN *C'tess Blessington* II. 174 In the exuberance of his metropolitanism, he had a sort of reverential feeling even for the stones of London. 1861 J. S. BREWER *Giraldi Cambrensis Op.* (Rolls) I. Pref., The name Giraldus was banded about from mouth to mouth, as the undoubted successor to the see of St. David's. . . The golden era of Metropolitanism had dawned on benighted . .

Cambria. 1883 *Century Mag.* XXVI. 824 The architectural manifestations of metropolitanism.

metropolitanize (mɛtrə'pɒlɪtənɪz), *v.* [f. METROPOLITAN + -IZE.] *trans.* To make metropolitan in position, manners, ideas, etc. 1855 *Fraser's Mag.* LI. 630 Poor little Kirkwall... seemed a mere village to the metropolitanized apprentice. 1897 *Spectator* 25 Dec. 919 He was himself not sufficiently metropolitanized for these efforts.

metropolitanship (mɛtrə'pɒlɪtənʃɪp). [f. METROPOLITAN *sb.* + -SHIP.] The office, position, or see of a metropolitan bishop. In first quot. *fig.*

1638 MEDE *Wks.* (1672) III. 60 The Apocalyptic Babylon is not Babylon in Chaldaea, but a Counter-type thereof, most like for Universal Ambition and Metropolitanship of Spiritual Fornication. 1640 BASTWICK *Lord Bps.* ii. Biiij, What a hot stirre was... heretofore between the Prelates of Canterbury and Yorke for the universall Metropolitanship over all England? 1838 G. S. FABER *Inquiry* 267 Some further divisions produced another metropolitanship in Slavonia. 1878 MOZLEY *Lect.* xvi. (1883) 261 The metropolitanship stood upon the Letters Patent.

metropolitane (mɛ'trɒpələɪn). [ad. late L. *mētopolīta*, a. Gr. *μητροπολίτης*, f. *μητρόπολις* METROPOLIS. Cf. F. *métropolitaine*.]

1. A Metropolitan bishop; = METROPOLITAN B. 1.

1578 *Chr. Prayers Yijb marg.*, Archb. & Metropolitane. 1591 G. FLETCHER *Russe Commw.* xxi. 82 b, The Metropolitane of Mosko. 1679 RYCAUT *Pres. St. Grk. Armen. Ch.* 95 The Patriarch of Constantinople is elected by the Metropolitans, or Bishops. 1882-3 SCHAFF *Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* I. 595 With reservation of the right of the Bishop of Caesarea as metropolitane.

† 2. A metropolis. *Obs.*

1591 G. FLETCHER *Russe Commw.* i. 1 b, Nouograd velica was the Metropolitane or chiefe cittie. 1635 PAGITT *Christianogr.* 34 These sixe Sees, the chiefe of Provinces and Metropolitans.

3. *attrib.* or as *adj.* = METROPOLITAN.

1591 G. FLETCHER *Russe Commw.* iv. 12 b, The whole country of Russia is tearmed by some by the name of Moscouia the Metropolitane citie.

† **metropolitane**, *a.* *Obs.* [ad. med. L. *mētopolīticus*, f. *mētopolīta* (see METROPOLITE)] = next.

1555 RIDLEY in Coverdale *Lett. Martyrs* (1564) 93 Farewell the cathedrall church of Caunterburie, the Metropolitane sea. 1612 SELDEN *Illustr. Drayton's Polyolb.* xviii. 303 Canterbury [was] then honor'd with the Metropolitane See.

metropolitane (mɛtrəpə'lɪtɪkəl), *a.* [Formed as prec. + -AL¹.]

1. *Eccl.* Of, pertaining to, or constituting a metropolitan bishop or see; = METROPOLITAN A. 1.

1541 *Act 33 Hen. VIII.* c. 31 The... diocese... to be of the prouince of the Archebyschoppe of Caunturburie, and vnder the iurisdiction metropolitane of the same. 1621 BP. MOUNTAGU *Diatribæ* 58 The new made Patriarch of Constantinople, sometime but a Suffragane to the Metropolitane Sea of Heraclea. 1765 *Act 5 Geo. III.* c. 26 Preamble, The Bishoprick... [was] united to the Prouince and Metropolitane Iurisdiction of York. 1901 *Standard* 9 Sept. 3/6 Preaching in York minster yesterday, Canon Fleming said:—Speaking to-day in this metropolitane Church [etc.].

fig. 1655 OWEN *Vind. Evang.* Ep. Ded., Affirming, that that Heresy hath fixed its Metropolitane seat here in England.

2. Of, pertaining to, or constituting a metropolis (capital or mother-city); = METROPOLITAN A. 2.

1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* I. (1621) I The metropolitane citie of Riga. 1667 WATERHOUSE *Fire Lond.* 90 The River of Thames... will I trust in God for ever keep her in her Metropolitane station. 1710 STRYPE *Life Grindal* I. vii. 70 They... proceeded as far as the Metropolitane City. 1726 AYLIFFE *Parergon* 91 A Metropolis or Metropolitane City is in respect to a Colony, what a Mother is to a Daughter.

metropolitane (mɛtrəpə'lɪtɪkəlɪ), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY².]

1. As a metropolitan.

1637 BASTWICK *Litany* I. 13 If Father William of Canterbury think that I am affraid of him, he is metropolitane mistaken. 1644 LAUD in Neal *Hist. Purit.* (1736) III. 205 In all churches, and in all other places where you visit metropolitane. 1834 *Edin. Rev.* LVIII. 479 Visiting metropolitane the body of both universities.

† 2. As in a mother-state. *Obs.*

1723 H. ROWLANDS *Mona Antiq. Restaurata* 78 That the Druids resided Originally and Metropolitane in the Isle of Mona.

metropolitane (mɛ'trɒpələɪz), *v.* [f. METROPOLIS + -IZE.]

1. *trans.* (*nonce-use*) ? To concentrate in one place.

1658 CLEVELAND *Obsequies* 79 Wks. (1687) 235 To beg a Neck with Claudius, metropolitane all Worth.

2. *intr.* To visit 'the metropolis'. *nonce-use.*

1815 BYRON in J. Paget *Paradoxes & Puzzles* (1874), We mean to metropolitane to-morrow, and you will address your next to Piccadilly.

metrorrhagia (mɛ'trɒr'ɔɪdʒɪə). *Path.* Also anglicized *metrorrhagy*. [mod. L., f. Gr. *μήτρα* womb + *-ραγία* breaking forth.] Uterine hæmorrhage. Hence *metrorrhagic a.*

[1776-84 CULLEN *First Lines Pract. Physic* (1808) II. 1 Which discharges alone, are those properly comprehended under the present title [sc. menorrhagia]. The title of *Metrorrhagia* or *hæmorrhagia uteri*, might comprehend a great deal more.] 1856 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Metrorrhagicus*... metrorrhagic... *Metrorrhagy*. 1879 *St. George's Hosp. Rept.* IX. 455 Abdominal pain and metrorrhagia. 1889 J. M. DUNCAN *Clin. Lect. Dis. Wom.* x. (ed. 4) 64 For there may be profuse menorrhagia with more irregular and less severe metrorrhagic loss.

metroscope¹ (mɛ'trɒskəʊp). [ad. F. *métroscope*, f. Gr. *μήτρα* womb; see -SCOPE.] a. An instrument for examining the uterus. b. An instrument for listening to the sounds of the heart of the fœtus during gestation.

1855 DUNGLISON *Med. Lex.*, *Metroscop*, an instrument invented by M. Nauche, for listening to the sounds of the heart of the fœtus in utero-gestation, when the sounds... are imperceptible through the parietes of the abdomen.

Hence *metrosco*, examination of the womb (Mayne *Expos. Lex.* 1856).

metroscope² (mɛ'trɒskəʊp). [f. Gr. *μέτρον* measure + -SCOPE.] An instrument for determining dimensions.

Snellen's metroscope, an instrument for ophthalmometric research (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1890).

1845 in C. Cist *Cincinnati Misc.* 270 A very ingenious instrument, called a Metroscope, which has been lately invented for the purpose of taking the measure of the human head so as to furnish an exact fit of hats. 1876 *Catal. Sci. App. S. Kens.* 38 Metroscop. For the determination of dimensions of distant bodies.

|| **metrostaxis** (mɛ'trɒstæksɪs). [mod. L., f. Gr. *μήτρα* womb + *στάξις* dropping, falling in drops; cf. *epistaxis*.] Uterine hæmorrhage.

1889 J. M. DUNCAN *Clin. Lect. Dis. Wom.* xvii. (ed. 4) 134 Metrostaxis or bloody flow from the womb.

metrostyle (mɛ'trɒstajl). [f. Gr. *μέτρον* measure + *στύλη* *sb.*] A device for regulating the speed of a mechanical piano. (Now disused.)

1904 E. NEWLANDSMITH *Temple of Art* 152 A totally wrong rendering of the work... is obviated in the Pianola by an apparatus called the 'metrostyle'. By means of following with the metrostyle pointer a certain line drawn on the paper music-roll [etc.]. 1907 *World* 16 July 140/2 The Model 'K' is a pianola equipped with the Metrostyle. 1909 H. G. WELLS *Tono-Bungay* I. ii. 76 There was a different grand piano with a painted lid and a metrostyle pianola.

Hence *metrostyle v. trans.* and *intr.*, to regulate the speed of (a mechanical piano roll) by a metrostyle; to employ a metrostyle.

1908 G. KOBÉ *Pianolist* II. 31 Grieg—here are a couple of rolls from his 'Peer Gynt' suite metrostyled by himself. 1920 E. NEWMAN *Piano-Player* 147 The roll [of the piano-player] should be metrostyled by some artist who knows the work thoroughly. *Ibid.* 148 Careful metrostyling would no doubt do away with the necessity for most of the time signs.

metrotome (mɛ'trɒtəʊm). [f. Gr. *μήτρα* womb + *-τόμος* cutter, *τέμνειν* to cut.] A cutting instrument used in operating on the womb.

1856 in MAYNE *Expos. Lex.* 1861 *Med. Times* June 573 Front and Profile View of Dr. Coghlan's Probe-pointed Metratome [sic].

-**metry** (repr. Gr. *-μετρία* action or process of measuring, f. *-μέτρης* measurer, *μέτρον* measure), a terminal element of sbs. with the general sense 'action, process, or art of measuring (something specified by the initial element)'. A few of the words with this ending represent actual Greek words, as *geometry*, *stichometry*; many have been formed in modern times on assumed Gr. types, as *aerometry*, *anthropometry*, etc.; in the 19th c. there were many hybrid formations in which the initial element is a Latin or a modern word, as *alkalimetry*, *calorimetry*. Most of the sbs. in -METER have correlative words in -metry, denoting specifically the process of measuring by the instrument called '-meter'.

metrometry (repr. Gr. *-μετρία* action or process of measuring, f. *-μέτρης* measurer, *μέτρον* measure), a terminal element of sbs. with the general sense 'action, process, or art of measuring (something specified by the initial element)'. A few of the words with this ending represent actual Greek words, as *geometry*, *stichometry*; many have been formed in modern times on assumed Gr. types, as *aerometry*, *anthropometry*, etc.; in the 19th c. there were many hybrid formations in which the initial element is a Latin or a modern word, as *alkalimetry*, *calorimetry*. Most of the sbs. in -METER have correlative words in -metry, denoting specifically the process of measuring by the instrument called '-meter'.

metrometry (repr. Gr. *-μετρία* action or process of measuring, f. *-μέτρης* measurer, *μέτρον* measure), a terminal element of sbs. with the general sense 'action, process, or art of measuring (something specified by the initial element)'. A few of the words with this ending represent actual Greek words, as *geometry*, *stichometry*; many have been formed in modern times on assumed Gr. types, as *aerometry*, *anthropometry*, etc.; in the 19th c. there were many hybrid formations in which the initial element is a Latin or a modern word, as *alkalimetry*, *calorimetry*. Most of the sbs. in -METER have correlative words in -metry, denoting specifically the process of measuring by the instrument called '-meter'.

metrometry (repr. Gr. *-μετρία* action or process of measuring, f. *-μέτρης* measurer, *μέτρον* measure), a terminal element of sbs. with the general sense 'action, process, or art of measuring (something specified by the initial element)'. A few of the words with this ending represent actual Greek words, as *geometry*, *stichometry*; many have been formed in modern times on assumed Gr. types, as *aerometry*, *anthropometry*, etc.; in the 19th c. there were many hybrid formations in which the initial element is a Latin or a modern word, as *alkalimetry*, *calorimetry*. Most of the sbs. in -METER have correlative words in -metry, denoting specifically the process of measuring by the instrument called '-meter'.

metrometry (repr. Gr. *-μετρία* action or process of measuring, f. *-μέτρης* measurer, *μέτρον* measure), a terminal element of sbs. with the general sense 'action, process, or art of measuring (something specified by the initial element)'. A few of the words with this ending represent actual Greek words, as *geometry*, *stichometry*; many have been formed in modern times on assumed Gr. types, as *aerometry*, *anthropometry*, etc.; in the 19th c. there were many hybrid formations in which the initial element is a Latin or a modern word, as *alkalimetry*, *calorimetry*. Most of the sbs. in -METER have correlative words in -metry, denoting specifically the process of measuring by the instrument called '-meter'.

metrometry (repr. Gr. *-μετρία* action or process of measuring, f. *-μέτρης* measurer, *μέτρον* measure), a terminal element of sbs. with the general sense 'action, process, or art of measuring (something specified by the initial element)'. A few of the words with this ending represent actual Greek words, as *geometry*, *stichometry*; many have been formed in modern times on assumed Gr. types, as *aerometry*, *anthropometry*, etc.; in the 19th c. there were many hybrid formations in which the initial element is a Latin or a modern word, as *alkalimetry*, *calorimetry*. Most of the sbs. in -METER have correlative words in -metry, denoting specifically the process of measuring by the instrument called '-meter'.

metrometry (repr. Gr. *-μετρία* action or process of measuring, f. *-μέτρης* measurer, *μέτρον* measure), a terminal element of sbs. with the general sense 'action, process, or art of measuring (something specified by the initial element)'. A few of the words with this ending represent actual Greek words, as *geometry*, *stichometry*; many have been formed in modern times on assumed Gr. types, as *aerometry*, *anthropometry*, etc.; in the 19th c. there were many hybrid formations in which the initial element is a Latin or a modern word, as *alkalimetry*, *calorimetry*. Most of the sbs. in -METER have correlative words in -metry, denoting specifically the process of measuring by the instrument called '-meter'.

metrometry (repr. Gr. *-μετρία* action or process of measuring, f. *-μέτρης* measurer, *μέτρον* measure), a terminal element of sbs. with the general sense 'action, process, or art of measuring (something specified by the initial element)'. A few of the words with this ending represent actual Greek words, as *geometry*, *stichometry*; many have been formed in modern times on assumed Gr. types, as *aerometry*, *anthropometry*, etc.; in the 19th c. there were many hybrid formations in which the initial element is a Latin or a modern word, as *alkalimetry*, *calorimetry*. Most of the sbs. in -METER have correlative words in -metry, denoting specifically the process of measuring by the instrument called '-meter'.

metrometry (repr. Gr. *-μετρία* action or process of measuring, f. *-μέτρης* measurer, *μέτρον* measure), a terminal element of sbs. with the general sense 'action, process, or art of measuring (something specified by the initial element)'. A few of the words with this ending represent actual Greek words, as *geometry*, *stichometry*; many have been formed in modern times on assumed Gr. types, as *aerometry*, *anthropometry*, etc.; in the 19th c. there were many hybrid formations in which the initial element is a Latin or a modern word, as *alkalimetry*, *calorimetry*. Most of the sbs. in -METER have correlative words in -metry, denoting specifically the process of measuring by the instrument called '-meter'.

metrometry (repr. Gr. *-μετρία* action or process of measuring, f. *-μέτρης* measurer, *μέτρον* measure), a terminal element of sbs. with the general sense 'action, process, or art of measuring (something specified by the initial element)'. A few of the words with this ending represent actual Greek words, as *geometry*, *stichometry*; many have been formed in modern times on assumed Gr. types, as *aerometry*, *anthropometry*, etc.; in the 19th c. there were many hybrid formations in which the initial element is a Latin or a modern word, as *alkalimetry*, *calorimetry*. Most of the sbs. in -METER have correlative words in -metry, denoting specifically the process of measuring by the instrument called '-meter'.

metrometry (repr. Gr. *-μετρία* action or process of measuring, f. *-μέτρης* measurer, *μέτρον* measure), a terminal element of sbs. with the general sense 'action, process, or art of measuring (something specified by the initial element)'. A few of the words with this ending represent actual Greek words, as *geometry*, *stichometry*; many have been formed in modern times on assumed Gr. types, as *aerometry*, *anthropometry*, etc.; in the 19th c. there were many hybrid formations in which the initial element is a Latin or a modern word, as *alkalimetry*, *calorimetry*. Most of the sbs. in -METER have correlative words in -metry, denoting specifically the process of measuring by the instrument called '-meter'.

metrometry (repr. Gr. *-μετρία* action or process of measuring, f. *-μέτρης* measurer, *μέτρον* measure), a terminal element of sbs. with the general sense 'action, process, or art of measuring (something specified by the initial element)'. A few of the words with this ending represent actual Greek words, as *geometry*, *stichometry*; many have been formed in modern times on assumed Gr. types, as *aerometry*, *anthropometry*, etc.; in the 19th c. there were many hybrid formations in which the initial element is a Latin or a modern word, as *alkalimetry*, *calorimetry*. Most of the sbs. in -METER have correlative words in -metry, denoting specifically the process of measuring by the instrument called '-meter'.

metrometry (repr. Gr. *-μετρία* action or process of measuring, f. *-μέτρης* measurer, *μέτρον* measure), a terminal element of sbs. with the general sense 'action, process, or art of measuring (something specified by the initial element)'. A few of the words with this ending represent actual Greek words, as *geometry*, *stichometry*; many have been formed in modern times on assumed Gr. types, as *aerometry*, *anthropometry*, etc.; in the 19th c. there were many hybrid formations in which the initial element is a Latin or a modern word, as *alkalimetry*, *calorimetry*. Most of the sbs. in -METER have correlative words in -metry, denoting specifically the process of measuring by the instrument called '-meter'.

metrometry (repr. Gr. *-μετρία* action or process of measuring, f. *-μέτρης* measurer, *μέτρον* measure), a terminal element of sbs. with the general sense 'action, process, or art of measuring (something specified by the initial element)'. A few of the words with this ending represent actual Greek words, as *geometry*, *stichometry*; many have been formed in modern times on assumed Gr. types, as *aerometry*, *anthropometry*, etc.; in the 19th c. there were many hybrid formations in which the initial element is a Latin or a modern word, as *alkalimetry*, *calorimetry*. Most of the sbs. in -METER have correlative words in -metry, denoting specifically the process of measuring by the instrument called '-meter'.

metrometry (repr. Gr. *-μετρία* action or process of measuring, f. *-μέτρης* measurer, *μέτρον* measure), a terminal element of sbs. with the general sense 'action, process, or art of measuring (something specified by the initial element)'. A few of the words with this ending represent actual Greek words, as *geometry*, *stichometry*; many have been formed in modern times on assumed Gr. types, as *aerometry*, *anthropometry*, etc.; in the 19th c. there were many hybrid formations in which the initial element is a Latin or a modern word, as *alkalimetry*, *calorimetry*. Most of the sbs. in -METER have correlative words in -metry, denoting specifically the process of measuring by the instrument called '-meter'.

metrometry (repr. Gr. *-μετρία* action or process of measuring, f. *-μέτρης* measurer, *μέτρον* measure), a terminal element of sbs. with the general sense 'action, process, or art of measuring (something specified by the initial element)'. A few of the words with this ending represent actual Greek words, as *geometry*, *stichometry*; many have been formed in modern times on assumed Gr. types, as *aerometry*, *anthropometry*, etc.; in the 19th c. there were many hybrid formations in which the initial element is a Latin or a modern word, as *alkalimetry*, *calorimetry*. Most of the sbs. in -METER have correlative words in -metry, denoting specifically the process of measuring by the instrument called '-meter'.

metrometry (repr. Gr. *-μετρία* action or process of measuring, f. *-μέτρης* measurer, *μέτρον* measure), a terminal element of sbs. with the general sense 'action, process, or art of measuring (something specified by the initial element)'. A few of the words with this ending represent actual Greek words, as *geometry*, *stichometry*; many have been formed in modern times on assumed Gr. types, as *aerometry*, *anthropometry*, etc.; in the 19th c. there were many hybrid formations in which the initial element is a Latin or a modern word, as *alkalimetry*, *calorimetry*. Most of the sbs. in -METER have correlative words in -metry, denoting specifically the process of measuring by the instrument called '-meter'.

metrometry (repr. Gr. *-μετρία* action or process of measuring, f. *-μέτρης* measurer, *μέτρον* measure), a terminal element of sbs. with the general sense 'action, process, or art of measuring (something specified by the initial element)'. A few of the words with this ending represent actual Greek words, as *geometry*, *stichometry*; many have been formed in modern times on assumed Gr. types, as *aerometry*, *anthropometry*, etc.; in the 19th c. there were many hybrid formations in which the initial element is a Latin or a modern word, as *alkalimetry*, *calorimetry*. Most of the sbs. in -METER have correlative words in -metry, denoting specifically the process of measuring by the instrument called '-meter'.

metrometry (repr. Gr. *-μετρία* action or process of measuring, f. *-μέτρης* measurer, *μέτρον* measure), a terminal element of sbs. with the general sense 'action, process, or art of measuring (something specified by the initial element)'. A few of the words with this ending represent actual Greek words, as *geometry*, *stichometry*; many have been formed in modern times on assumed Gr. types, as *aerometry*, *anthropometry*, etc.; in the 19th c. there were many hybrid formations in which the initial element is a Latin or a modern word, as *alkalimetry*, *calorimetry*. Most of the sbs. in -METER have correlative words in -metry, denoting specifically the process of measuring by the instrument called '-meter'.

metrometry (repr. Gr. *-μετρία* action or process of measuring, f. *-μέτρης* measurer, *μέτρον* measure), a terminal element of sbs. with the general sense 'action, process, or art of measuring (something specified by the initial element)'. A few of the words with this ending represent actual Greek words, as *geometry*, *stichometry*; many have been formed in modern times on assumed Gr. types, as *aerometry*, *anthropometry*, etc.; in the 19th c. there were many hybrid formations in which the initial element is a Latin or a modern word, as *alkalimetry*, *calorimetry*. Most of the sbs. in -METER have correlative words in -metry, denoting specifically the process of measuring by the instrument called '-meter'.

metrometry (repr. Gr. *-μετρία* action or process of measuring, f. *-μέτρης* measurer, *μέτρον* measure), a terminal element of sbs. with the general sense 'action, process, or art of measuring (something specified by the initial element)'. A few of the words with this ending represent actual Greek words, as *geometry*, *stichometry*; many have been formed in modern times on assumed Gr. types, as *aerometry*, *anthropometry*, etc.; in the 19th c. there were many hybrid formations in which the initial element is a Latin or a modern word, as *alkalimetry*, *calorimetry*. Most of the sbs. in -METER have correlative words in -metry, denoting specifically the process of measuring by the instrument called '-meter'.

metrometry (repr. Gr. *-μετρία* action or process of measuring, f. *-μέτρης* measurer, *μέτρον* measure), a terminal element of sbs. with the general sense 'action, process, or art of measuring (something specified by the initial element)'. A few of the words with this ending represent actual Greek words, as *geometry*, *stichometry*; many have been formed in modern times on assumed Gr. types, as *aerometry*, *anthropometry*, etc.; in the 19th c. there were many hybrid formations in which the initial element is a Latin or a modern word, as *alkalimetry*, *calorimetry*. Most of the sbs. in -METER have correlative words in -metry, denoting specifically the process of measuring by the instrument called '-meter'.

mette: see MEET, MET, METE.

mettege, mettel(1), obs. ff. METAGE, METAL.

metter, obs. form of METER *sb.*¹

|| **metteur en scène** (mɛtœr ɑ̃ sɛn). [Fr., lit. 'one who puts on the stage'.] A producer of a play; a director of a film.

1911 *Proc. Musical Assoc.* Mar. 94 The producer or 'metteur en scène' of a play draws up a plan of the whole action in every detail. 1921 CONRAD *Let.* 23 Oct. in G. Jean-Aubry *J. Conrad: Life & Lett.* (1927) II. 262 One of our most clever producers (*metteurs en scène*). 1930 *Times Lit. Suppl.* 17 Apr. 333/2 Mr Jacques Arnavaux is a great *metteur-en-scène*. 1963 *Movie* Feb. 36/2 To treat *The Barber of Stamford Hill* as a tentative work is to predict that Wrede could become a notable *metteur en scène*. 1968 *Times Lit. Suppl.* 26 Sept. 1079/1 For Clair's *écriture*, as he readily admits, is primarily a matter of words on paper; from then on he is literally a *metteur en scène*. 1968 L. DURRELL *Tunc* iv. 196 But she is being directed and rehearsed by the *metteur-en-scène*. 1974 *Times* 4 Jan. 8/7 Murnau's greatness as *metteur-en-scène* is unimpaired by time.

mettle (mɛt(ə)l), *sb.* (and *a.*) Also 6-7 *mettal*(1), 6-9 *mettal*. [Originally the same word as METAL *sb.*, of which *mettle* was a variant spelling used indiscriminately in all senses. The senses explained below are in origin figurative uses of METAL *sb.* and developments of these, but they are so remote from the literal sense that the consciousness of the identity of the word has long been lost. The graphical differentiation is recognized in Kersey's *Phillips*, 1706, and in all succeeding Dicts., but was not always observed by writers of the 18th and early 19th c.]

1. Quality of disposition or temperament. (See METAL *sb.* 1 f.)

1584 LYLLY *Campaspe* IV. i. 41 Swearing commeth of a hot mettall. 1601 SHAKS. *Twel. N.* III. iv. 300, I am one, that had rather go with sir Priest, then sir knight: I care not who knowes so much of my mettle. 1642 ROGERS *Naaman* 19 To try the spirit of men, of what mettle they are made of. 1789 WOLCOT (P. Pindar) *Subj. for Painters* Wks. 1792 III. 104 Showing the mettle of an arrant Quean. 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* III. Thou ken'st not the mettle that women are made of. 1897 GEN. H. PORTER in *Cent. Mag.* June 206 It showed the mettle of which he was made.

2. Of a horse, and occas. of other animals: Natural vigour and ardour; spirit.

1596 SHAKS. *1 Hen. IV.* IV. iii. 22 Your Vnckle Worcesters Horse came but to day, And now their pride and mettall is asleepe. 1662 J. DAVIES tr. *Olearius' Voy. Ambass.* 323 The taking away of the excess of Metal, which Stone-Horses are guilty of. 1655 WALTON *Angler* I. (1661) 8 Her [a falcon's] mettle makes her careless of danger. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* III. 209 As for the Females, Take down their Mettle, keep 'em lean and bare. 1709 POPE *Ess. Crit.* 87 The winged courser, like a generous horse, Shows most true mettle when you check his course. 1867 J. MARTINEAU *Ess.* II. 394 They have... horses of best descent and mettle.

3. Of persons: Ardent or spirited temperament; spirit, courage.

1581 PET

5. *attrib.* passing into *adj.* Spirited, mettlesome, 'game'. Now *arch.* and *Sc.*

1592 *Nobody & Someb.* A 4b, *Arch.* Is not this Lasse a pretty Neat browne Wench? *Sicoph.* She is my liege, and mettell I dare warrant. 1651 FULLER *Abel Rediv.* 487 Where mettelle Colts or restie jades are to be broken. 1818 SCOTT *Hrt. Midl.* xxxii, Thou wouldst be a mettelle lass enow, an thou wert snog and snod a bit better. 1886 STEVENSON *Kidnapped* xxiii, He is an honest and a mettelle gentleman. *Ibid.* xxviii, As he went by upon a mettelle horse.

mettle, obs. form of METAL.

† **mettleable**, *a.* *Obs. rare*⁻¹. In 6 mettable. [*f.* METTLE *sb.* + -ABLE.] Mettlesome.

1557-75 *Diurn. Occurr.* (Bannatyne Cl.) 58 The watch of the Ingliss horsemen, brak vpon the said Frenchemen with mettable audacitie.

mettled ('mɛt(ə)ld), *a.* Also 6 mettald, 6-7 metled, 7 metal'd, metteld, 7-8 metall'd. [*f.* METTLE *sb.* + -ED².]

1. Full of mettle; mettlesome. Also in comb. *high-mettled*, etc. *a.* of horses, etc.

1615 LATHAM *Falconry* (1633) 21 Such great metteld and selfe wilde hawks. 1638 JUNIUS *Paint. Ancients* 267 He shall wonder that there is such a mettled fervencie in horses, as [etc.]. a 1764 R. LLOYD *Poetry Prof.* 22 Fine-bred things of mettled blood, Pick'd from Apollo's royal stud. 1870 EDGAR *Runnymede* xiv, Their mettled palfreys.

b. of persons.

1599 SANDYS *Europa Spec.* (1632) 35 What great employment with stirring and mettald spirits. 1668 ETHEREDGE *She wou'd if she cou'd* iii, iii, They are mettled girls, I warrant them, Sir Joslin, let 'em be what they will. 1672 EARL ORRERY *Tryphon* ProL., As metled School-boys set to cuff. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) V. xii. 152 The sex love us mettled fellows at their hearts.

c. of actions.

1633 B. JONSON *Love's Welcome, Welbeck*, Such a light and mettald Dance Saw you never yet in France. 1682 T. FLATMAN *Heraclitus Ridens* No. 74 (1713) II. 206 'Twas a mettled Speech, seasonable and successful. 1701 CIBBER *Love Makes Man* v. iii, I find thou hast done a mettled Thing. 1768 *Woman of Honor* II. 54 Not having a heart for such a mettled enterprise.

† 2. Half-drunk. *Obs. rare*⁻⁰.

1678 LITTLETON *Eng.-Lat. Dict.*, Mettled or fuddled, *madulsa, semiebruius*.

3. With prefixed word: Having a 'mettle' or temperament of a specified kind.

1598 Heaueie metled [see HEAVY a¹ 31]. 1660 H. MORE *Myst. Godl.* II. xii. 55 Where their minds are enraged and heightened by the sound of the Drum and the Trumpet, (which are able to put but an ordinarily-mettald man out of his wits). 1828 SIR J. S. SEBRIGHT *Hawking* 52 The goshawk is so slack mettled, that it requires the most skilful management to make him fly at all.

mettlesome ('mɛt(ə)lsəm), *a.* [*f.* METTLE + -SOME.] Full of mettle; spirited. *a.* of horses, etc.

1662 J. DAVIES tr. *Mandelslo's Trav.* 29 *margin.*, The Indian Oxen as mettlesome as the Horses in Germany. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* IV. xiii, Her horse, whose mettlesome spirit required a better rider. 1852 MRS. STOWE *Uncle Tom's C.* vi. 39 The instant Haley touched the saddle, the mettlesome creature bounded from the earth with a sudden spring.

b. of a person.

1710 PALMER *Proverbs* 229 Imagination . . 'tis . . increas'd by that love men have to themselves, which at once makes 'em blind and mettlesome. 1859 THACKERAY *Virgin*. lxii, A powerful mettlesome young Achilles.

† c. Of an organ of the body: Vigorous. *Obs.* 1668 CULPEPPER & COLE *Barthol. Anat.* II. vi. 104 In the Systole the Heart is vigorated and mettlesome, not in the Diastole.

† d. of actions. *Obs.*

1681 NEVILLE *Plato Rediv.* 267 Some smart mettlesome Debates.

Hence 'mettlesomely' *adv.* (1755 in Johnson), 'mettlesomeness' (1727 in Bailey, vol. II).

|| **mettwurst** ('mɛtvʊrst). [*G.*] A type of smoked German sausage.

1895 *Army & Navy Co-op. Soc. Price List* 104/2 Mettwurst. 1911 [see BLUTWURST]. 1966 W. S. RAMSON *Austral. Eng.* 161 Some unrecorded borrowings from German may be in local use in parts of South Australia. Price noted that . . . mettwurst, . . . 'sausage' . . . had 'penetrated to the English colonists'. 1971 *Sunday Times* (Colour Suppl.) 27 June 50/1 Mettwurst can be found in the form of a small sausage ('ends') or a horseshoe-shaped 'Westphalian' ring. Very heavily smoked; lightly spiced, no garlic. Mettwurst is eaten cold, sliced, but is also very good poached, sliced fairly thickly and served with boiled potatoes and cabbage.

mettzo-tinto, obs. form of MEZZOTINTO.

metuloid ('mɛtju:lɔɪd). *Bot.* [*f.* L. *mētula* a small pyramid (dim. of META *sb.*¹) + -OID.] (See quot.)

1900 JACKSON *Gloss. Bot. Terms, Metuloids*, modified cystidia, encrusted with lime, which project from the hymenium of *Peniophora*, giving it a velvety appearance.

metump (line). *N. Amer.* = TUMP-LINE.

1754 in *Coll. New Hampsh. Hist. Soc.* (1824) I. 279 The deponent sold the said Indians two shirts, . . . and there was next to their skin tied a number of small metump lines, not such as are usually made for tying packs. 1963 W. S. AVIS et al. *Dict. Canad. Eng., Intermediate Dict.* 561/1 Metump, a broad strap or headband that is passed around the forehead and attached to a load carried on the back.

metur, obs. form of METRE.

|| **meturgeman** (mɪ'tɜ:rgɪmən). [*Late Heb. mēthurgēmān*, *f.* Aram. *mēthurgām*, *pa.* pple. of *targēm* to interpret. Cognate with TARGUM, DRAGOMAN.] (See quots.)

1865 DIXON *Holy Land* II. 146 The Meturgeman, an interpreter of the Law, whose duty it was to stand near the reader for the day, and translate the sacred verses, one by one, from the Hebrew into the vulgar tongue. 1881 *Ch. Rev.* Apr. 49 Persons were appointed to translate the Hebrew into Chaldee, and explain the sense as the reader proceeded. This was the office of meturgeman, or interpreter, which . . . came to be recognized in every synagogue.

metus, obs. pl. form of MEAT.

† **Me'tusiast**. *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [*ad.* Eccl. Gr. *μετουσιαστής*, agent-n. *f.* **μετουσιάζειν* to change the substance of, *f.* *μετα-* META- + *οὐσία* substance, essence.] A believer in transubstantiation.

1607 T. ROGERS *39 Art.* xxviii. (1633) 176 The Metusiastes and Papists . . . beleuee the substance of Bread and Wine is so changed into the substance of Christ his Body, as nothing remaineth but the real Body of Christ, besides the accidents of Bread and Wine.

metwand, -yard: see METEWAND, METEYARD.

metyr, obs. form of METRE.

metyrapone (mɛ'tɪ-, mɛ'taɪrəpəʊn). *Pharm.* [*f.* 2-methyl-1,2-di(pyrid-3-yl)propan-1-one, the chemical name (*f.* METHYL + DI-² + PYRIDYL + PROPAN(E) + -ONE), with insertion of *a.*] A whitish crystalline compound, C₅H₄N·CO·C(CH₃)₂·C₅H₄N, which inhibits the synthesis of cortisone and hydrocortisone and is used for testing the function of the anterior pituitary.

1962 *Lancet* 8 Dec. 1199/1 This paper reports the prevention of massive adrenal necrosis due to D.M.B.A. by the concurrent administration of metyrapone. 1970 PASSMORE & ROBSON *Compan. Med. Stud.* II. vi. 14/2 The metyrapone test depends upon the fact that the feedback control mechanism between the adrenal cortex and the hypothalamo-pituitary axis is mediated by the circulating concentration of unbound cortisol. 1973 *Clin. Pharmacol. & Therapeutics* XIV. 455 After 1 year of treatment urinary steroids and their responses to oral metyrapone were unchanged.

metzotin(c)to, obs. forms of MEZZOTINTO.

meu (mju:). Also 6 mewe, 6- mew. [irregularly *ad.* L. *mēum*.] = MEUM².

1548 TURNER *Names Herbes* (1881) 53 Meum . . . is called of the Poticaries Meū. *Ibid.*, It may be called in english mewe or duche Dyl. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* III. xv. 337 Mew growth plentifully in Macedonia and Spayne. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Meu* or *Meum*, (Gr.) Mew, Spiknel, wild Dill, an Herb with a Stalk and Leaves like *Anis*. 1828 J. E. SMITH *Eng. Flora* II. 84 Spignel, Meū, or Bald-money. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 740/2 Mew, *Meum athamanticum*.

|| **meubles** (mæbl), *sb. pl.* [*Fr.*: see MOBLE *sb.*] Household furniture.

1786 COWPER *Let. to Lady Hesketh* 26 Nov., This house, . . . since it has been occupied by us and our *Meubles*, is [etc.]. 1835 H. GREVILLE *Diary* (1883) 78 The apartments of Louis XIV. . . are filled with many of the old *meubles* originally taken from the old palace.

† **meubling**, *vbl. sb.* *Obs.* [*f.* F. *meubler* to furnish, *f.* *meuble* (see MOBLE *sb.*)] Furnishing.

1621 JAS. I in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. I. III. 169 These provisions for her lying in and meubling are lyke to coste tenne thowsande.

meuer, variant of MURE *a.* *Obs.*

meule, obs. form of MULE.

|| **meum**¹ ('mi:əm). [*Latin, neut. of meus mine.*] 'Mine', 'that which is mine', in the phr. **meum and tuum**: 'mine and thine'; what is one's own and what is another's. A popular phrase to express the rights of property. Also **meum, tuum; meum or tuum**.

1594 GREENE & LODGE *Looking-gl.* (1598) Cijj, *Rasni*. What, woee my subjects wife that honoureth me? *Radag.* Tut, Kings this *meum, tuum* should not know. 1612 BACON *Ess., Judicature* (Arb.) 458 For many times the thing deduced to Iudgement, may be *meum et tuum*, when the reason and consequence thereof may trench to point of estate. 1627 ABBOT in Rushw. *Hist. Collect.* (1659) I. 448 You have allowed a strange Book yonder; which if it be true, there is no *Meum* or *Tuum*, no man in England hath any thing of his own. 1681-6 J. SCOTT *Chr. Life* III. (1696) 67 That which is the one's is the other's: their *Meums* and *Tuums* are confounded together. 1772 JOHNSON in *Phil. Trans.* LXIII. 146 They [N. Amer. Indians] are strict observers of *meum* and *tuum*. 1847 RUXTON *Adv. Mexico* 242 Regardless of the laws of *meum* and *tuum*. 1887 MOLONEY *Forestry W. Afr.* 82 The distinction between 'meum' and 'tuum' having been temporarily overlooked.

|| **meum**² ('mi:əm). Also anglicized MEU, and in Gr. form MEON. [*L.*, *a.* Gr. *μηών*.] A genus of umbelliferous plants of the N.O. *Seselineae*,

containing only one species, *Meum athamanticum*, usually called spignel.

1548 TURNER *Names Herbes* (1881) 53 Meum called of the grecians Meon and Meion. 1727 BAILEY vol. II, *Meum*, the Herb Mew, wild Dill or Spikenel. 1854 S. THOMSON *Wild Fl.* III. (ed. 4) 296 The root[s] of the gout-weed . . . of the meum or spignel, . . . have . . . been held in esteem.

|| **meunière** (mønjɛr), *a.* and *adv.* *Cookery.* [*a.* F. (*à la*) *meunière*, lit. 'in the manner of a miller's wife'.] Cooked in or served with hot butter (see quots.).

Usu. following the *sb.* qualified, as *trout (à la) meunière*, etc.

1846 A. SOYER *Gastronomic Regenerator* 102 Brill à la Meunière. 1895 G. A. SALA *Thorough Good Cook* 155 Sole à la Meunière. 1903 C. H. SENN *Pract. Gastron.* 74 (Truite) à la Meunière (Trout, Meunière Style).—Braised trout served with burnt butter, breadcrumbs, and chopped parsley. 1958 J. GROSSINGER *Art Jewish Cooking* (1962) 34 Baked stuffed brook trout meunière. 1959 *Good Food Guide* 145 Good filleted haddock meunière. *Ibid.* 161 Rainbow trout meunière. 1974 *Times* 1 June 13/3 We . . . opted for a well-known Mexican delicacy, *crialladas* . . . Served meunière, they tasted delicious.

meure, -ely: see MURE *a.* *Obs.*, MURELY *adv.* *Obs.*

Meursault (mœrso). [*Name of a commune in the department of Côte d'Or, France.*] A white wine of Burgundy, produced near Beaune.

1833 C. REDDING *Hist. Mod. Wines* v. 99 Between Volnay and Meursault the vineyard of Santenot is situated; it . . . produces a celebrated white wine, called Meursault. 1907 *Yesterday's Shopping* (1969) 97/2 White Burgundy . . . Meursault. 1928 E. WAUGH *Decline & Fall* II. vi. 198 He dined at Basso's . . . off bouillabaisse and Meursault. 1963 *Sunday Times* (Colour Suppl.) 27 Oct. 51/1 Just before serving, poach stuffed trout in fish stock and Meursault. 1967 A. LICHINE *Encycl. Wines* 354/1 Most Meursault is white and the wines are soft, round and feminine in texture, with a bouquet that eludes description, bordering now on the scent of violets, now on the aroma of almonds.

† **meurte**. *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [*a.* OF. *meurté*, *f.* *meür ripe*: see MURE *a.* and -TY.] Maturity, finished excellence.

1474 CAXTON *Chesse* III. v. G vjb, In al thyse maner of people ther oughte to be meurte of good maners [etc.].

|| **meurtrière** (mœrtɪjɛr). [*Fr.*; fem. of *meurtrier* murderer, murderous, *f.* *meurtre* MURDER.] (See quot. 1802.)

1802 C. JAMES *Milit. Dict.*, *Meurtrières*, small loop holes, sufficiently large to admit the barrel of a rifle, gun or musquet, through which soldiers may fire, under cover, against an enemy. They likewise mean the cavities that are made in the walls of a fortified town or place. 1843 THACKERAY *Irish Sk. Bk.* I. xiv. 266 The points of whose weapons may be seen lying upon the ledge of the little narrow *meurtrière* on each side of the gate.

meuse, muse (mju:s, mjuz), *sb.* Now *dial.* Forms: 6- muce, muse, 8 mewe, 8-9 mews, 7-meuse; also 6 mows, meuze, 7 muise, 8 muish, 9 muese, meesh. [*a.* OF. *muce*, *musse*, *mouce*, mod. dial. *muche* hiding-place, hole in a hedge, *f.* *musser*, *muchier* to hide (whence MITCH *v.*). Cf. the synonymous MUSET.]

1. An opening or gap in a fence or hedge through which game, esp. hares, habitually pass, and through which they run, when hunted, for 'relief'.

1523 SKELTON *Garl. Laurel* 1384 He wrate of a muse [*ed.* 1568 mows] throw a mud wall; How a do cam tripping in at the rere warde. 1575 TURBERV. *Venerie* 164 She . . . will all the daye long holde the same wayes . . . and passe through the same muses untill hir death or escape. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* v. xlvi. 612 This herbe is founde in this Countre in the Meuze of Corne feeldes. 1599 HARSNET *Agst. Darell* 140 But the Fox was neare driuen when he took this muce and hee ferretted out of it by verie pregnant depositions. 1623 SCOT *Highw. God* 55 A Hare started before Greyhounds will haue her accustomed way and muse, or die for it. 1754 COWPER *Ep. to R. Lloyd* 52 The virtuoso . . . The gilded butterfly pursues O'er hedge and ditch, through gaps and mews. 1756 *Gentl. Mag.* XXVI. 180 The most effectual method of destroying hares is by laying snares . . . in the muishes of hedges, dykes, and other fences. 1805 R. W. DICKSON *Pract. Agric.* II. 1206 A sort of small trap door, to which they are led by a narrow track or meuse. The rabbits, being thus taken [etc.]. 1821 *Blackw. Mag.* VIII. 531 It is doubted whether the stoutest March hare will have sufficient vivacity to carry him to his muise. 1884 *Upton-on-Severn Gloss.* s.v. *Muse*, Them Welshmen [Welsh sheep] 'd go through a rabbit run or a har' muce. 1886 BARNES *Dorset Gloss.*, *Meesh*, the run or lair of a hare. 1895 *Athenæum* 2 Mar. 285/3 In a stone-wall country you will not find a hare close to the lee side . . . because of the concentrated wind which whistles through every 'meuse'.

b. *transf.* and *fig.* A loophole or means of escape; a device for, or way of, getting out of a difficulty.

a 1529 SKELTON *Replyc.* 212 How . . . ye had . . . deuylllysshely deuysted The people to seduce, And chace them thorow the muse Of your noughty counsell. 1606 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* xvi. cii. (1612) 404 When desprate Ruffins fraught with faults finde readily a Meuse. 1647 N. BACON *Disc. Govt. Eng.* I. lix. (1739) 115 In this Tragedy the Pope observing how the English Bishops had forsaken their Archbishops, espied a muse through which all the game of the Popedom might soon escape. 1655 R. FANSHAWE tr. *Camoens' Lusiad* III. lxxix, Stopt is each Meuse, and guarded in each part. 1858 R. S. SURTEES *Ask Mamma* xxix. 116 The

Major, after trying every meuse, and every twist, and every turn... was at length obliged to whip off.

2. The 'form' of a hare.

[1597: see MEAZE.] 1611 *SPEED Hist. Gt. Brit.* vi. vii. (1623) 69 Like to fearful Hares... who no sooner shall heare the cry of their pursuit, but their Muise or Fortresse will be left. 1890 *Gloucestersh. Gloss.*, *Mews*, a hare's form.

Hence *meuse v. intr.*, to go through a 'meuse'; *meusing (meshing) vbl. sb.* (also *attrib.*).

1666 *Voy. Emp. China in Misc. Cur.* (1708) III. 196 They Locked themselves together so closely, that they left no meshing Place for them to make their Escape by. 1681 *Relig. Clerici* 55 Their [the Romanists'] boldest champions, to avoid the danger of a close pursuit, muce nimby, and skulk in the subterfuges of this thorny wilderness. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Musing*... among Hunters, the passing of a Hare thro' a Hedge. 1827 *Sporting Mag.* XX. 201 note, In counties so close as Yorkshire, hounds must occasionally meuse, when smaller hounds have advantage.

meuse, meute, obs. forms of MEWS, MUTE *sb.*

meuve, obs. form of MOVE.

meuwe, meuze, obs. ff. MEW *sb.*¹, MEUSE.

mevalonic (mɛvə'lɒnɪk), *a. Chem.* [f. ME(THYL) + VAL(ERIC a. + LACT)ON(E + -IC.)] *mevalonic acid*: 3,5-dihydroxy-3-methylvaleric acid, C₆H₁₂O₄, a crystalline compound which is a growth factor for some lactobacilli and is a precursor of cholesterol in animals and of carotenoids in plants.

1957 D. E. WOLF et al. in *Jrnl. Amer. Chem. Soc.* LXXIX. 1486/1 The name 'mevalonic acid' is now being used to designate β,δ-dihydroxy-β-methylvaleric acid. 1962 H. A. KREBS in A. Pirie *Lens Metabolism Rel. Cataract* 351 The reaction sequence is inhibited by cholesterol itself and some of its immediate precursors by stopping an early stage, probably that giving rise to mevalonic acid. 1973 *Plant Physiol.* LI. 110/1 Mevalonic acid-2-¹⁴C was readily incorporated into the free, esterified, and glycosidic sterol fractions of tobacco... seedlings.

Hence *me'valonate*, the anion of mevalonic acid.

1959 A. WHITE et al. in *Princ. Biochem.* (ed. 2) xix. 488 Mevalonic kinase... catalyzes the formation of phosphomevalonic acid and ADP from mevalonate and ATP. 1971 HUNTER & ROSE in *Rose & Harrison Yeasts* II. vi. 243 Brewer's solubles were shown to contain a compound which could replace acetate in sterol biosynthesis, and this compound was shown to be mevalonate.

meve, obs. form of MEW, MOVE.

mev(e)able, obs. forms of MOVABLE.

|| *mevy*. *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [Related in some way to MEW *sb.*¹] A sea-mew.

1613-16 W. BROWNE *Brit. Past.* II. i. 17 About his sides a thousand Seaguls bred, The Meuy, and the Halcyon.

mevyng(e), obs. forms of MOVING *vbl. sb.*

mew (mju:), *sb.*¹ Forms: 1 *mæw* (méau, méu, mēz), 5 *mewe*, 7 *meaw* (e, 6- *mew*. [OE. *mæw* str. masc. corresponds to OS. *mēu* (MDu., MLG. *mēwe* fem., whence mod. Ger. *möwe*; Du. *meeuw* fem.):—O'Teut. type **maiwi-z*; related by consonant-ablaut to the synon. **maihwo-z*, whence OHG. *mêh*, ON. *má-r* (pl. *mávar*, *máfar*); the pre-Teut. forms would be **moiqo-s*, *mo'qi-s*.] A gull, esp. the common gull, *Larus canus*; a sea-mew.

c 725 *Corpus Gloss.* (Hessels) A. 478 *Alcido*, meau. a 900 *Gloss.* in Cockayne *Shrine* 29/2 Larum, meu vel mez. a 1000 *Andreas* 371 (Gr.) Se græga mæw. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 346/1 Mowe, byrd, or semewe, aspergo. a 1490 BOTONER *Itin.* (Nasmith 1778) 147 Aves vocatæ mewys. 1558 PHAER *Æneid* v. Mijb, A pleasant playne of feeld, where often Mewes and birds of seas doth kepe their haunting walke. 1624 CAPT. SMITH *Virginia* vi. 216 Meawes, Gulls, ... and many other sorts [of birds]. 1693 DRYDEN *Persius' Sat.* vi. (1726) 292 And on her shatter'd Masts the Mews in Triumph ride. 1814 SCOTT *Ld. of Isles* III. xxviii, And clamour'd shrill the wakening mew. 1867 JEAN INGELow *Poems, Sea Mews* iv, A rock, Where many mewes made twittering sweet.

mew (mju:), *sb.*² Forms: 4-5 *muwe*, *meuwe*, 5 *mu*, *mwe*, 4-7 *mewe*, 4-8 *mue*, (7 *miew*), 5- *mew*. [a. F. *mue* fem., vbl. sb. f. *muer* MEW *v.*¹ Cf. the equivalent Pr., Sp., It. *muda*.]

1. A cage for hawks, esp. while 'mewing' or moulting.

13.. *Guy Warw.* (Caius) 77 As demure [she was] As girfauk, or fawkon to lure, That oute of muwe were drawe. c 1386 CHAUCER *Sqr.'s T.* 635 And by hire beddes heed she made a Mewe [for a hawk]. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 347/2 Mv, of hawkys, falconarium. 1509 BARCLAY *Shyp of Folyis* (1874) I. 222 They make of the church, for theyre hawkes a mewe. 1623 SIR T. STAFFORD in *Lismore Papers* Ser. II. (1888) III. 79 The falcon your Lordship sent was so brused and ragged... [that I] haue put her into a mieu. 1678 RAY *Willughby's Ornith.* 430 So leave them [sc. sparrow-hawks] in the Mew till they are clean mewed. 1783 BURKE *Sp. East-India Bill* Wks. IV. 67 A notorious robber and villain, ... kept as a hawk in a mew, to fly upon this nation. 1820 SCOTT *Abbot* iv, He chanced... to descend to the mew in which Sir Halbert Glendinning kept his hawkys.

fig. 1628 *Private Mem. Sir K. Digby* (1827) 64, I beseech you give me leave... to please myself awhile with flying abroad before I be put into the mewe. 1635 [GLAPTHORNE] *Lady Mother* iv. i. in *Bullen O. Pl.* II. 175 Were my soule

Drawn from this mew of flesh twould quickly stretch Like a swift Falcon her aspiring wings.

b. *in mew* (rarely *in the mew*): in process of moulting; also *fig.* in process of transformation.

1390 GOWER *Conf.* I. 326 As a bridd which were in Mue Withinne a buissh sche kepte hire clos. 1486 [see MEW *v.*¹ 1a]. 1708 T. WARD *Eng. Ref.* (1716) 1 When Old King Harry youthful grew, As Eagles do, or Hawks in Mew. 1813 JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1830) IV. 202 Our present government was in the mew, passing from Confederation to Union.

2. † a. A coop or cage in which animals, esp. fowls, were confined for fattening. Also without article in phr. *in mew*, cooped up. *Obs.* b. Now *dial.* a breeding-cage.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Prol.* 349 Ful many a fat partrich hadde he in Muwe. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 350/1 Mwe, or cowle (MS. K. mv), *saginarium*. 1556 WITHALS *Dict.* (1568) 38/2 A coupe or mewe for capons or other birdes to be kepte in, *auarium*. 1566 ADLINGTON *Apuleius* ix. xli. 96 She thrust him into a mew made with twiggis [L. *viminea cauea*]. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 297 A Barton and Mue to keepe foule. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* iv. iv, I must take care of my partridge mew. 1861, 1892 [see *Eng. Dial. Dict.*].

† c. Misused to render med.L. *muta* MUTE *sb.* 1766 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. xxviii. 427 The king, according to the record vouched by sir Edward Coke, is entitled to six things; the bishop's best horse, ... his cloak, or gown [etc.]; and, lastly, his *muta canum*, his mew or kennel of hounds.

3. † a. phr. *in mew*: in hiding or confinement, cooped up. *Obs.*

c 1350 *Will. Palerne* 3336 But couwardli as caitifs couren [3e] here in meuwe. c 1374 CHAUCER *Troilus* I. 381 To hidn his desir in muwe From every wight y-born. a 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* (1868) 85 The queene was gretly ashamed, whanne she saye she most be in mue. c 1450 LYDG. & BURGH *Secrees* 2063 Keep tonge in mewe. 1471 J. PASTON in *P. Lett.* III. 12, I wold fayne my gray horse wer kept in mewe for gnattys. c 1530 LD. BERNERS *Arth. Lyt. Bryt.* (1814) 503 The dolphin said: ... it anoyeth me greatly thus long to be closed in mewel! 1594 SPENSER *Amoretti* lxxx, Give leave to me, in pleasant mew To sport my muse and sing my loves sweet praise. 1609 FAIRFAX *Tasso* v. xliii, If my good seruice reape this recompence, To be clapt vp in close and secret mewe.

† b. A place of confinement. *Obs.*

c 1400 *Rom. Rose* 4778 To escape out of his [Love's] mewe. 1526 SKELTON *Magnyf.* 35 Yet Lyberte hath ben lockyd vp and kept in the mew. 1590 SPENSER *F.Q.* II. v. 27 Captiv'd eternally in yron mewes And darksom dens. 1615 BRATHWAIT *Strappado* (1878) 120 Her husband... kept her in a Mew. 1622 J. REYNOLDS *God's Revenge* II. vii. 94 Vnaccustomed to be pent up in so strait and darke a mew.

c. A secret place, a place of concealment or retirement; a den. Sometimes without article in † to mew. Now rare.

c 1430 LYDG. *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 251 Skore that place [sc. the soul] from al goostly felthe... Thyn Hooly Goost close in that litil mwe. 1436 *Libel Eng. Policy in Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 170 Oure enemye... fled to mewe, they durste no more appere. 1601 WEEVER *Mirr. Mart.* F ij, Some watchfull Poets secret mewe. 1625 W. PEMBLE *Justification* (1629) 83 An Anchorites Mue. 1855 BROWNING *Fra Lippo* 47 I've been three weeks shut within my mew, A-painting for the great man, saints and saints. 1898 T. HARDY *Wessex Poems* 109 To shun his view By her hallowed mew I went from the tombs among To the cirque of the Gladiators.

4. *Comb. † mew-house* = sense 1.

c 1470 HARDING *Chron.* CLXXXIX. v, Maister of the Mew-house & his haukes fayre.

*mew, sb.*³: see MEW *int.*

mew (mju:), *v.*¹ Forms: 4 *muwe*, 4-7 *mewe*, 5 *mwe*, 6-7 (9) *mue*, 6- *mew*. [a. F. *muer* to moult, also to shed horns (OF. also in wider sense, to change) = Pr., Sp., Pg. *mudar*, It. *mutare* to moult, change:—L. *mutāre* to change, whence MUTABLE, MUTATION.]

1. a. *trans.* Of a hawk: To moult, shed, or change (its feathers); also of other birds. Also in *passive* with the bird as subject. Often in figurative context. Now only *arch.*

c 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 1738 An. C. of gyrfacouns y asky to y-muwed ouer zere. 1486 *Bk. St. Albans* bj, If an hawk be in mewe y' same sercell feder shall be the last feder that she will cast, and tyll that be cast, she is neuer mewed. 1606 DRAYTON *Odes, To Cupid* 17 He [Cupid]... in the air hovers; Which when it him deweth, His feathers he meweth. a 1613 OVERBURY *A Wife*, etc. (1638) H ivb, Now she has mewed three coats, now shee growes weary [etc.]. *Ibid.*, She mewes her pounces, at all these yeares she flies at foolles and kilis too. 1616 SURFL. & MARKH. *Country Farm* 716 For how much the earlier bird she [sc. a nightingale] is, by so much will she become the more perfect... because that comming... to muer her feathers, if she [etc.]. 1639 T. DE GRAY *Compl. Horsem.* 167 Foules... in the summer season mowting and mewing their feathers. a 1682 SIR T. BROWNE *Tracts* iv. (1683) 106 Considering... his [the Hoopbird's] latitancy, and mewing this handsome outside in the Winter; they [i.e. the old Ægyptians] made it an Emblem [etc.]. 1869 BROWNING *Ring & Bk.* ix. 1233 Proud that his dove which lay among the pots Hath mewed those dingy feathers.

† b. Particularly used by Milton.

The precise sense intended is difficult to determine; perhaps 'to renew by the process of moulting'; some would render 'exchanging her mighty youth for the still mightier strength of full age'.

1644 MILTON *Areop.* 34 Methinks I see in my mind a noble and puissant Nation rousing herself like a strong man after sleep...; Methinks I see her as an Eagle muing her mighty youth, and kindling her undazl'd eyes at the full midday beam.

† c. *transf.* and *fig.* To shed or change (anything comparable to plumage, e.g. hair,

clothes); to change (colour). Also in *passive*. *Obs.*

c 1374 CHAUCER *Troilus* II. 1209 (1258) With pat he gan hire humbly to saluwe With dredful chere and ofte his heweis muwe. 1614 TOMKIS *Albunazar* III. iv. (1615) F 3, Stand forth transform'd Antonio fully mued From browne soare feathers of dull yeomanry To th' glorious bloome of gentry. 1620 QUARLES *Jonah* (1638) 42 Their nakednesse with sackcloth let them hide And mue the vestments of their silken pride. c 1620 FLETCHER & MASS. *Lit. Fr. Lawyer* III. ii, 'Tis true, I was a Lawyer, But I have mewd that coat, I hate a Lawyer. 1633 FORD *Broken H.* II. i, The King has mew'd All his grey beard, in stead of which is budded Another of a pure Carnation colour. a 1658 CLEVELAND *Gen. Poems*, etc. (1677) 58 The Sun hath mew'd his Beams from off his Lamp.

causatively. c 1620 FLETCHER & MASS. *Double Marriage* III. ii, How he has mew'd your head, has rub'd the snow off, And run your beard into a peak of twenty.

d. *absol.* and *intr.* To moult. † Also *transf.* and *fig.* to change or lose one's covering; to assume a new aspect.

c 1532 DU WES *Introd. Fr. in Palsgr.* 950/3 To mue as a hawke, *muer*. 1567 TURBERV. tr. *Spagnuoli's Eclogues* II. Cij, Euerything doth mewe, And shiffes his rustie winter robe. 1613 FLETCHER, etc. *Hon. Man's Fort.* v. i, One only suit to his backe which now is mewing. 1616 SURFL. & MARKH. *Country Farm* 721 Those [finches] which are taken in the neast, doe mue within a moneth that they are put in [the cage]. 1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Mewing*, Those... which mew about the End of July, do it with Success. 1828 SIR J. S. SEBRIGHT *Hawking* 62 Hawkys must be fed very high, and kept very quiet when they mew.

† 2. *trans.* Of a stag: To cast or shed (his horns). Also to mew his head. *Obs.*

c 1410 *Master of Game* (MS. Digby 182) ii, þei [harts] mewe [MS. Douce mew] per hornes. *Ibid.*, þenn þei mewep hir heedes. *Ibid.* (MS. Bodley 546), And whanne þei haue mewed [v.r. mwed] hure heedes. 1577 [see 2 b]. 1674 N. COX *Gentl. Recreat.* (1677) 65 The time of Harts Mewing, or Casting the Head.

fig. 1700 DRYDEN *Cinyras & Myrrha* 320 Nine times the Moon had mew'd her horns.

b. *intr.*

1577 HARRISON *England* III. iv. (1878) II. 26 It is also much to be maruelled at, that whereas they [deer] do yeerlie mew and cast their horns; yet in fighting they neuer breake off where they doo grife or mew. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1824) I. 384 When they [deer] cast their heads, they are said to mew.

† 3. In gen. sense: To change, transmute. *Obs.*

15.. *Helyas* in Thoms *Prose Rom.* III. 76 They found but vi. children, to whom they did nothing but tooke away their chaines that was about their neckes wherby incontinent thei were mued in white swannes.

mew (mju:), *v.*² Forms: 5-7 *mewe*, 5-8 *mue*, 6- *mew*. [f. MEW *sb.*²]

1. *trans.* To put a hawk in a 'mew', or cage, at moulting time; to keep up. *to mew at large, at the stock or stone*: see quot. 1611.

a 1533 LD. BERNERS *Huon* lii. 177, I can mew a sparhawke. 1575 TURBERV. *Falconrie* 173 The place wherin you shoulde mew a hawke at the stocke should be a lowe parler or chamber upon the grounde. 1611 MARKHAM *Country Contentm.* I. viii. (1615) 95-6 Mewing at the stone or stocke... If you mewe at the stocke, you shal haue a broad Table... on which you must place... a free-stone or blocke of two foote hie, to which you shal fasten your hawke... If you mewe your hawke at large you shall put her loose into the mewe. c 1640 J. SMYTH *Lives Berkeleys* (1883) II. 285 Merlins, which sometimes she mewed in her own chamber. 1828 SIR J. S. SEBRIGHT *Hawking* 62 They [hawks] are sometimes kept loose in a room; but it is, in my opinion, much better to mew them on perches or on blocks. *Ibid.* 63 As it is difficult to procure Icelanders and gyrfalcons, these valuable birds are well worth mewing.

† 2. To coop or shut up (poultry, etc.) in a coop for fattening. *Obs. rare.*

c 1430 LYDG. *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 169 Fat Capons up mewed to the fulle. 1522 SKELTON *Why not to Court?* 219 He eateth capons stewed, Fesaunt and partriche mewed. 1639 HORN & ROB. *Gate Lang.* xiv. §147 Poultry shut up [marg. Coop or mued up in a mue].

b. *transf.*

1594 SHAKS. *Rich. III.* I. i. 132 More pittie, that the Eagles should be mew'd, Whiles Kites and Buzards play at liberty.

3. To shut up, confine, enclose; to hide, conceal.

a 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* (1868) 85 Euery woman that disobeyed... her husbonde... shulde be mued alle a year. 1577-87 STANYHURST in Holinshed I. Ded. 8 The little paine I tooke therein was not so secretlie mewed within my closet, but [etc.]. 1590 SPENSER *F.Q.* II. iii. 34 The bush... In which vaine Braggadocchio was mewd. a 1625 FLETCHER *Hum. Lieut.* IV. iv, They keep me mew'd up here as they mew mad folkes. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 109 [He] mewes himselfe, his Wife, two sonnes and ten thousand men in this... Castle. 1693 DRYDEN *Juvenal* I. 186 Close mew'd in their Sedans, for fear of air. 1719 D'URFEE *Pills* (1872) I. 250 I'm mew'd in a smoky house. 1810 SCOTT *Lady of L.* v. vi, The young King mew'd in Stirling tower, Was stranger to respect and power. 1882 'OUIDA' *Maremma* I. 72 There, galley-slaves are mewed in a bitter company.

fig. 1817 SHELLEY *Rev. Islam* II. xxxvi, The servitude In which the half of humankind were mewed Victims of lust.

b. *to mew up*, in the same sense. (Now more usual.)

1581 PETTIE tr. *Guazzo's Civ. Conv.* I. (1586) 8 You cannot goe to visite the sicke... if you remaine alwaies mewed vp. 1617 HALES *Gold. Rem.* I. (1673) 11 Not to suffer your labours to be copst and mued up within the poverty of some pretended method. 1628 PRYNNE *Cens. Cozens* 39 Those Munkes and Nunnes, which... are mued vp in Forraine Cells and Cloisters. 1703 FARQUHAR *Inconstant* II. i, What does the old Fellow mean by mewing me up here with a couple of green girls? 1791-1823 D'ISRAELI *Cur. Lit.* (1858)

I. 8 Heinsius was mewed up in the library of Leyden all the year long. 1821 SCOTT *Kenilw.* xxix, Amy was no longer mewed up in a distant and solitary retreat. 1880 MRS. RIDDELL *Myst. Pal. Gard.* xxvi, I have been kept mewed up, seeing nothing, knowing no one, going nowhere.

refl. 1581 RICHE *Farew.* (Shaks. Soc.) 95 What moves thy mynde to mewe thee up so close. 1605 *Hist. Stukeley* Eijj, We make them proud by mewing vp our selues In walled towns. 1622 MABBE tr. *Aleman's Guzman D'Alf.* (1623) 139 [He] mewes himselfe up in a corner and dares not be seene. 1669 PENN *No Cross* i. v. § 12 If every Body... should mew himself up within Four Walls. 1695 CONGREVE *Love for L.* i. i, 'Slife, Sir, what do you mean, to mew your self up hear with Three or Four musty Books? 1736 AINSWORTH *Lat. Dict.*, To mew up one's self from the world, *ab hominum consortio secedere.*

† 4. ? To restrain (speech, the tongue). *Obs.*
c 1530 *Interl. Beauty & Gd. Prop. Women* Aijb, It is a wonder to se theyre dyssemblyng, . . . Theyre folyshnes, theyre langlyng not mewe. 1594 LYLly *Moth. Bombie* ii. i. 113 Mew thy tongue, or weele cut it out.

mew (mju:), *v.*³ [Echoic: see MEW *int.* Cf. MAW, MIAOUW *vsb.*] *intr.* Of a cat (*occas.* of other animals): To utter the sound represented by 'mew'. Also of sea-birds.

c 1325 [see MEWT *v.*] 14. . . *Voc. in Wr.-Wülcker* 571/23 *Catello*, to mewe. 1562 J. HEYWOOD *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 100, I neuer herd thy catte once mew. 1605 SHAKS. *Macb.* iv. i. 1. 1711 *Acc. Sev. Late Voy.* II. 111 Of the Sea-dogs. . . Their little or young ones mew like Cats. 1747 GRAY *Death Cat* 32 Eight times emerging from the flood She mew'd to ev'ry wat'r God, Some speedy aid to send. 1843 MARRYAT *M. Violet* xiii, The cub [of a bear] . . . hurt itself, and mewed. 1877 L. MORRIS *Epic Hades* II. 102 The sea birds mewed Around me. 1884 PAE *Eustace* 129 The cat mews very little in the Hector. 1902 R. W. CHAMBERS *Maid of Paradise* ix. 167, I heard the white-winged gulls mewing.

b. *transf.* Of a person: To utter this sound derisively. Cf. MEW *int.* 2.

1606 DEKKER *Sev. Deadly Sins To Rdr.* (Arb.) 3 You stand sometimes at a Stationers stal, looking scuriously (like Mules champing vpon Thistles) on the face of a new Booke bee it neuer so worthy: and goe (as il faouredly) mewing away. 1611 MIDDLETON & DEKKER *Roaring Girl* Prolog. 6 Each one comes And brings a play in's head with him; vp he summes What he would of a Roaring Girle haue writ; If that he findes not here, he mewes at it.

c. *trans.* To express by mewing.
1900 AFLALO in *Cornh. Mag.* Nov. 628 The gulls were still mewing their plaintive dirge over the fishy harbour.

mew (mju:), *int.* and *sb.*³ [Echoic: cf. MIAOW.]
1. *int.* Used to represent the cry of a cat. Also *sb.* as a name for this sound.

1596 SHAKS. *1 Hen. IV.* III. i. 129, I had rather be a Kitten, and cry mew, Then [etc.]. 1718 BP. HUTCHINSON *Witchcraft* 37 Whereupon the Cat whin'd and cried Mew. 1791 COWPER *Retired Cat* 88 A long and melancholy mew, . . . Consoled him. 1851 BORROW *Lavengro* xcix, The silent mew of my mother's sandy-red cat.

† 2. Used as a derisive exclamation. *Obs.*
1606 DAY *Ile of Guls* Prolog. (1881) 7 The rest thinking it in dislike of the play, . . . cry 'Mew!' by Jesus, vilde! *Ibid.* iv. iv. 91 Let their desarts be crowned with mewes and hisses. 1607 DEKKER & WEBSTER *Northward Ho* i. ii. Dekker's Plays 1873 III. 11 Pox a your gutts, your kidneys; mew: hang yee, rooke. 1633 FORD *Love's Sacr.* i. ii, And how does my owne Julia, mew vpon this sadnesse? What's the matter you are melancholly?

mew, variant of MAUGH.
c 1598 D. FERGUSON *Sc. Prov.* (1785) 24 Make na twa mewes of ae daughter.

mew: see MEU; obs. f. MOVE *v.*; obs. and dial. pa. t. of MOW *v.*¹; obs. var. MUID.

me-ward(s), orig. *to me ward(s)* = towards me: see -WARD and TOWARD, TOWARDS.

1849 MRS. CARLYLE *Lett.* II. 74 The eyes starting out of them me-ward. 1882 SWINBURNE *Tristr. of Lyonesse*, etc. 87 Alas! to these men only grace, to these, Lord, whom thy love draws Godward, to thy knees—I, can I draw thee me-ward, can I seek, Who love thee not, to love me?

Mewari (mē'wɑ:ri), *sb.* and *a.* [f. *Mewar*, a former native state of India, also known as Udaipur, now part of the state of Rajasthan.]

A. sb. The language spoken in Mewar. *B. adj.* Of or pertaining to Mewar or its inhabitants.

1888 KIPLING *From Sea to Sea* (1899) I. 48 The Thakur . . . spoke shrilly in Mewari. The Englishman replied in English-Urdu. *Ibid.* 51 Mewari [Mewarri, 1888 newspaper publ.] . . . is a heathenish dialect, something like Multani to listen to. 1925 A. HUXLEY *Lett.* 21 Dec. (1969) 262 Bikaner [is] . . . inhabited . . . by a community which counts more millionaires to the thousand than any other population in India, perhaps in the world. These are the Mewari merchants, the Jews of India. 1958 [see MEWATI *sb.* and *a.*].

Mewati (mē'wɑ:ti), *sb.* and *a.* Also Mewatti. [Native name (see def.).]

A. sb. 1. An Indian people native to Mewat, a region south of Delhi and now part of Rajasthan; a member of this people, *spec.* one professing Islam. Cf. MEO. 2. The language of this people, a dialect of Rajasthani. *B. adj.* Of or pertaining to this people or their language.

1788 J. RENNELL *Mem. Map Hindoostan* p. xlix, Of the state of the internal government of Hindoostan, a judgment may be formed, by the punishment inflicted on the Mewatti, or the Banditti tribe, which inhabit the hilly tract, within 25 miles of Delhi. 1824 J. MALCOLM *Mem. Cent. India* (ed. 2) II. xiv. 174 The Mewatties, a well-known Mahomedan tribe in Hindustan, have long resorted to Central India. 1832 J.

TOD Ann. Rajast'han II. 393 Girdhur . . . with a small but select band hunted the Mewatti leader down, and . . . slew him in single combat. 1855 H. H. WILSON *Gloss. Judicial & Revenue Terms* 340/2 *Mewāti*, . . . a tribe of Rajputs inhabiting the province of *Mewat*, now known as *Mucheri*, and formerly notorious for their turbulent and predatory character. 1880 P. W. POWLETT *Rajputana Gazetteer* III. 170 These repeated expeditions against the Mewattis did not render them quiet. *Ibid.* 171 Rewāri is referred to as being in the hands of a Mewāti chief. *Ibid.* 174 Humayun . . . conciliated them . . . by causing his minister Bairām Khan to marry a younger daughter of the same Mewāti. 1896 W. CROOKE *Tribes & Castes N.-W. Provinces & Oudh* III. 493 Common proverbs . . . mean that, in dealing with a Mewāti, you had better kick or abuse him before you do business with him. 1901 [see JAIPUR]. 1908 G. A. GRIERSON *Ling. Survey India* IX. II. 44 Mewāti is, properly speaking, the language of Mewat, the country of the Mēōs, but it covers a larger tract than this. It is the language of the whole of the State of Alwar, of which only a portion is Mewat. *Ibid.* 45, I am not acquainted with any literary work in the Mewāti dialect. 1908 *Imperial Gazetteer India* XVII. 313 The Muhammadan Meos call themselves Mewātis. 1914 H. A. ROSE *Gloss. Tribes & Castes Punjab & N.-W. Frontier Province* III. 80 In the Muhammadan historians the Meos appear to be unknown by that name, but the Mewātis were notorious throughout the Muhammadan period. 1957 [see JAIPUR]. 1958 B. N. PRASAD in V. K. Narasimhan et al. *Lang. India* 90 The New or Modern Indo-Aryan languages. . . Rajasthani (Mārwarī, Mewāri, Mālāwī, Jaipuri and Mewāti). 1974 *Encycl. Brit. Micropædia* VIII. 395/1 Rajasthani's 20 dialects are classified into four main groups: the northeastern Mewati [etc.].

mewe, obs. f. MEW, pa. t. MOW *v.*, obs. var. MUID.

mewed (mjūd), *ppl. a.*¹ [f. MEW *v.*¹ + -ED¹.] Of a bird: That has moulted (once or more).

c 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 1750 Gyrfalcouns y-muwed & white stedes & hertes of gresse ywene. 1486 *Bk. St. Albans* a viij b, And iff she be a mewed hawke. 1621 SIR R. BOYLE in *Lisimore Papers* (1886) II. 20, I . . . am to send my mewed goshawk to thearle of Bath. 1674 N. COX *Gentl. Recreat.* (1677) 233 Mew'd-hawkes, are such which have once or more shifted the Feather. 1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Hawk*.

mewed (mjūd), *ppl. a.*² [f. MEW *v.*² + -ED¹.] In senses of the vb.: Confined in a mew; shut up, concealed. Also with *up*.

1610 W. FOLKINGHAM *Art of Survey* i. x. 29 The dung found in the Bartons of mewed Blacke-birdes. 1638 RAWLEY tr. *Bacon's Life & Death* (1651) 10 Amongst Mewed Hawkes, some have been found to have lived thirty years. And amongst Wild Hawkes forty years.

† **mewer**¹. *Obs. rare.* [f. MEW *v.*¹ + -ER¹.] See quot. 1688.

c 1450 *Bk. Hawking in Rel. Ant.* I. 305 If it [thi hawke] be a mewer put her [in mewe] in the month of January. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* II. 236/2 A Mewer, or Mewed Hawk . . . are so called from December to the middle of May.

† **mewer**². *Obs.* [f. MEW *v.*² + -ER¹.] One who mews, shuts up, or confines (another).

1626 PURCHAS *Pilgrims* II. 1270 They were . . . jealous mewers up of their wives.

† **mewer**³. *Obs.* [f. MEW *v.*³ + -ER¹.] One who mews; a cat. Also, one who catcalls.

1611 COTGR., *Miauleur*, a mewler, or mewe. 1649 W. M. WANDERING *Jew* (1857) 54 Jew, I would have thee know, I am . . . a mewer of Playes, a jeerer of Poets [etc.].

mewet, obs. form of MUTE *a.*

mewing ('mju:ɪŋ), *vbl. sb.*¹ [f. MEW *v.*¹ + -ING¹.] The action of MEW *v.*¹

1611 COTGR., *Mue*, . . . the muing of a Hawke. 1655 WALTON *Angler* i. i. (1661) 14 If I should . . . treat of their several Ayries, their Mewings, . . . and the renovation of their Feathers. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) XI. 633/2 *Mewing*, the falling off or change of hair, feathers, skin, horns, or other parts of animals.

b. *attrib.*, as *mewing time*.

1651 N. BACON *Disc. Govt. Eng.* II. vi. (1739) 35 Thus began the Mewing time of Prelacy, and the principal Feather of their wings to fall away. a 1653 G. DANIEL *Idyll* iv. 27 'Tis but a mewing Time; what matter if Cold Gorges cramp the feet?

mewing ('mju:ɪŋ), *vbl. sb.*² [f. MEW *v.*².] The action of shutting up in a mew.

1575 TURBERY *Falconrie* 177 Martins are also woorth the mewyng if they be hardie. 1611 MARKHAM *Country Contentm.* i. viii. (1615) 95 The mewyng of long winged hawks.

mewing ('mju:ɪŋ), *vbl. sb.*³ [f. MEW *v.*³ + -ING¹.] The act of uttering mews.

1611 COTGR., *Miaulement*, a mewling, or mewing. 1849 JAMES *Woodman* xviii, Pshaw, I am sick of their mewyng. 1881 MIVART *Cat* 226 All forms of mewyng, howling, and other vocal manifestations, are modified expiratory actions.

mewing ('mju:ɪŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. MEW *v.*³ + -ING².] Uttering mews.

1871 G. MEREDITH *H. Richmond* xiii, No mewyng sanctimoniousness. 1898 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* V. 944 A piping or mewyng sound.

mewl (mju:l), *sb.* [f. MEWL *v.*] = MEW *sb.*³
1857 MRS. MARSH *Rose of Ashurst* I. iii. 95 A woman's voice and a baby's mewl were heard.

mewl (mju:l), *v.* Also *g mule*. [Echoic; cf. MIAUL *v.*] *intr. a.* To cry feebly, whimper, like an

infant; to make a whining noise. Also *trans.* with *out*. b. To mew like a cat.

1600 SHAKS. *A. Y. L.* II. vii. 144 The Infant, Mewling, and puking in the Nurses armes. 1611 COTGR., *Miauler*, to mewle, or mew, like a cat. 1818 HAZLITT *Eng. Poets* vi. (1870) 151 Gargantua mewls, and pulles, and slabbers his nurse. 1819 MOORE *Mem.* (1853) III. 91 It [the music] was squalled and mewled out by Madames Branchia and Albert. 1861 *Crt. Life at Naples* II. 204 He would bid her dry her eyes, and not be puling and muling like a baby. 1882 P. FITZGERALD *Recreat. Lit. Man* II. xvii. 95 [A dog] growling, snarling, and even mewling with rage.

Hence 'mewling *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.* Also 'mewler.

1611 COTGR., *Miaulement*, a mewling, or mewing. *Ibid.* *Miauleur*, a mewler, or mewe. 1755 SMOLLETT *Quix.* (1803) IV. 67 The mewling of the cats. 1831 MOORE *Mem.* (1854) VI. 210 His enharmonics like the mewlings of an expiring cat. 1844 DICKENS *Mart. Chuz.* xxviii, You mewling, white-faced cat!

mewle, mewlyter, obs. ff. MULE, MULETEER.

Mewoh, var. MEO.

mewre, obs. form of MURE.

mews (mju:z). Forms: 4 muwes, 4-7 mewes, 6 mewys, mowse, 7 mues, muze, muse, mewe, 8 muse, 7- mewes. [Plural of MEW *sb.*²; now construed as sing. in the senses below.]

1. The royal stables at Charing Cross in London, so called because built on the site where the royal hawks were formerly mewed. Now *Hist.*

c 1394 J. MALVERNE *Contn. Higden's Polychron.* an. 1387 (Rolls) IX. 104 Le Muwes apud Charyngg. 1529 RASTELL *Pastyme* (1811) 280 At the Mewys, at Charynge Crosse. a 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VIII* 225 b, The kynges stable at Charyng crosse otherwise called the Mowse. 1667 *Lon. Gaz.* No. 132/4 A Bay brown Horse . . . taken out of the Muse on Thursday night. 1668 *Ibid.* No. 272/4 There was stoln out of His Majesties Stables at the Mews, a Baye Mare. a 1674 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* xi. § 204 The other Officers, with their Troops [quarter] in Durham House, the Mues, Covent Garden [etc.]. 1691 WOOD *Ath. Oxon.* II. 711 He was hurried away in a Coach from the Mewse . . . to the Exchange in Cornhill. 1720 GAY *Trivia* Poems II. 215 His treble voice resounds along the Meuse, And Whitehall echoes—Clean your Honour's shoes. 1765 *Chron. in Ann. Reg.* 152/2 Eleven fine barb's arrived at the royal mewe, Charing-cross. 1820 GREVILLE *Mem.* 16 June (1874) I. 30 There was some disturbance last night in consequence of the mob assembling round the King's mews.

2. a. A set of stabling grouped round an open space, yard, or alley, and serving for the accommodation of carriage-horses and carriages.

a 1631 DONNE *Sat.* iv. 175 All whom the Mues, Baloune, Tennis, Dyet, or the stewes, Had all the morning held. 1632 CHARLES *Div. Fancies* II. i. (1660) 77 The other Steed did stand In Persia's Mues. 1639 T. DE GRAY *Compl. Horsem.* 26 Others . . . by sometimes frequenting the muze and other places where riders use to menage. 1785 TRUSLER *Mod. Times* II. 20, I . . . made my escape into the Meuse, in which our stables stood. 1852 DICKENS *Bleak Ho.* xiv, We went . . . into Mr. Turveydrop's great room, which was built into a mews at the back. 1894 G. MOORE *Esther Waters* 109 She . . . saw the black dot [sc. a sparrow] pass down a mews and disappear under the eaves.

b. as *plural*.

1848 DICKENS *Dombey* vii, Miss Tox's bedroom (which was at the back) commanded a vista of Mews. 1851 MAYHEW *Lon. Labour* II. 207/2 The mews of London . . . constitute a world of their own. 1872 BLACK *Adv. Phaeton* xviii, The large hotels in Liverpool have no mews attached to them.

c. A mews converted into accommodation for people.

1805 *Med. Jnl.* XIV. 146 Mrs. Cottis, of Great York Mews, Baker Street. 1848 THACKERAY *Vanity Fair* xxxiv. 305 Come down with me to Tom Corduroy's, in Castle Street Mews, and I'll show you such a bull-terrier. 1885 *List of Subscribers, Brighton* (South of Eng. Telephone Co.) 4 Nye, Sons & Silverthorne—Regency-mews. 1954 T. S. ELIOT *Confid. Clerk* i. 9 And the flat in the mews? How soon will that be ready for him?

3. *attrib.*

1707 E. CHAMBERLAYNE *Pres. St. Eng.* III. (ed. 22) 552 Meuse keeper, James Lewis. 1817 W. BRAY *Evelyn's Diary* 23 Feb. an. 1684 note, In Castle-street, near the Mews gate. 1932 *Times Lit. Suppl.* 10 Nov. 841/1 Elizabeth . . . lived in the inevitable mews flat. 1958 *Observer* 18 May 16/4 Those saucy, disreputable mews dwellings. 1964 D. FRANCIS *Nerve* II. 21 The big converted mews garage which served her as sitting-room, bedroom and rehearsal room. 1974 M. BABSON *Stalking Lamb* xvii. 127 He intended to make the mews house his operational headquarters.

mews(e), var. ff. MEUSE; obs. form of MUSE *v.*

mewstead, obs. variant of MOWSTEAD *dial.*

mewt (mju:t), *v.* *Obs. exc. dial.* Forms: 4 meut, 5 mewte, 8- mewt. [Echoic.] = MEW *v.*³

c 1325 *Gloss. W. de Bibbesw.* in Wright *Voc.* 152 *Chat mynowe*, meutet [*MS. Camb. Univ. Gg.* I. i. mewith]. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 238/2 To Mewte as a catte, *catellare*. 1737 RAMSAY *Sc. Prov.* (1797) 86 Wae's them that ha'e the cat's dish, and she ay mewting.

mewys, obs. form of MEWS.

Mex (meks), *a.* and *sb. a.* U.S. Colloq. abbrev. of MEXICAN *a.* and *sb.*

In quot. 1913, 'Mexican money'.

1854 G. D. BREWERTON in *Harper's Mag.* Apr. 584/2, I thought it proper to consult with one of the Quartermaster's agents... which resulted in my receiving the information that the 'United States Hotel' upon the 'Plaza' provided 'chicken fixins and corn doins'—or, if a 'stranger' wanted 'Mex livin', *frijoles* and *tortillas* to boot—in better style than any other establishment in Santa Fé. 1906 *McClure's Mag.* June 121/1 'Where'd you get the coat?' I asked the Mex. 1913 *Ibid.* Mar. 119 Is that gold or Mex, dear? 1929 J. PARKER *Old Army* 246 He was evidently not one of those who looked with pleasure upon 'Mex' officers. 1934 J. M. CAIN *Postman always rings Twice* 97 Ensenada is all Mex. 1970 G. JACKSON *Lett.* 22 Mar. in *Soledad Brother* (1971) 187 An Italian... killed a Mexican in Folsom because the Mex suddenly started telling everyone not to trust someone. 1974 *Times* 21 Feb. 11/6 John Wayne's *The Alamo* ('better Tex than Mex') is a Goldwater Western.

b. U.S. Forces' slang. Foreign currency, esp. that of the Philippine Islands.

1898 *Amer. Soldier* (Manila, Philippine Islands) I. x. 8/1 We will send a set... to any address in America for 25 cents (Mex). 1907 *Army & Navy Life* (U.S.) June 679 M stands for money, which is mostly in 'Mex'. 1926 ANDERSON & STALLINGS *What Price Glory?* in *Three Amer. Plays* 11. 67, I wouldn't take a hundred dollars Mex. for that. 1941 T. CRUSE *Apache Days & After* 287 The rent was \$100 a month 'Mex', which translated as \$50 in gold.

mex, mexen: see MIX sb., MIXEN.

† 'Mexic, a. poet. Obs. = MEXICAN a.

a 1678 MARVELL *Bermudas* 36 Which, thence (perhaps) rebounding, may Echo beyond the Mexique Bay. 1806 FESSENDEN *Orig. Poems* 153 Mexick gulphs of brighter rays.

mexical, variant of MESCAL.

Mexican (ˈmɛksɪkən), a. and sb. Also 7 Mexicaine. [ad. Sp. *Mexicano* (now written *Mejicano*), f. *Mexico*: see -AN.] A. adj. a. Of or pertaining to Mexico, a tract of country (now a republic) in the south-west of North America.

1696 PHILLIPS, *Mexico*, a great and famous City of the Mexican Province of *Nova Hispania*. a 1846 J. H. FRERE tr. *Aristoph.* *Birds* Introd. (1886) 178 War is not immediately declared against the gods, but a sort of Mexican blockade is established by proclamation. 1903 *Blackw. Mag.* Apr. 506/1 The parson lopes by sitting loose in his Mexican saddle.

b. In various names of natural and artificial products, etc.; as *Mexican blanket*, *cotton*, *eagle*, *flycatcher*, *saddle*, *trader*, *wagon*; *Mexican allspice*, the fruit of *Eugenia Pimentata* (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1890); *Mexican banana*, a name sometimes given to a species of *Yucca*; *Mexican bird cherry*, bit, blue-jay (see *quots.*); *Mexican cloth*, 'a silk and wool French goods' (*Knight Dict. Mech. Suppl.* 1884); *Mexican clover* = *next* (*Cent. Dict.* 1890); *Mexican coca*, an American herb, *Richardsonia scabra*, yielding a nutritious fodder (*Webster* 1897); *Mexican embroidery*, a kind of embroidery, the patterns of which resemble the grotesque designs of ancient Mexican carving; *Mexican fruit fly*, a central American insect pest, *Anastrepha ludens*; *Mexican gamboge*, 'a gum-resin like gamboge obtained from *Vismia guttifera* and other species' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*); *Mexican goose*, the snow-goose (G. Trumbull *Names Birds* 1888, p. 9); *Mexican goosefoot*, 'the *Chenopodium ambrosioides*' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*); *Mexican gum*, 'the gum-resin obtained from *Chrysophyllum glycyphloeum*' (*ibid.*); *Mexican hairless* (dog), a small dog of the breed so called, lacking hair except for tufts on the head and tail; *Mexican hog*, the peccary; *Mexican lily*, a plant with scarlet flowers, *Amaryllis reginæ*; *Mexican mulberry* (see *quot.*); *Mexican onyx*, a stalactitic variety of calcite; *Mexican orange* (-blossom, -flower) = *CHOISYA*; *Mexican overdrive* U.S. slang (see *quots.*); *Mexican persimmon* (see *PERSIMMON* 2); *Mexican poppy*, *Argemone mexicana*; *Mexican sarsaparilla* (see *quot.*); *Mexican shilling*, a silver coin of the value of 12½ cents formerly current in some of the United States (*Cent. Dict.* s.v. *Bit* 7); *Mexican snake-root* (see *quot.*); *Mexican tea*, (a) = *M. goosefoot*; (b) = *Jesuit's tea*, see *JESUIT* sb. 4 c; *Mexican thistle*, *Cnicus* (*Erythrolæna*) *conspicuus*; also = *M. poppy*; *Mexican tiger-flower*, *Tigridia pavonia*; *Mexican War*, the war of 1846-8 between the U.S.A. and Mexico in which the allegiance of Texas was the most important issue; *Mexican weasel* = *KINKAJOU* (*Cent. Dict.*).

1884 SARGENT *Forests N. Amer.* (Final Rep. 10th Census IX.) 219 *Yucca baccata* Torrey... Spanish Bayonet. **Mexican Banana*. 1836 *Penny Cycl.* VI. 432/2 *Cerasus Capollim*, **Mexican bird cherry*. 1884 *KNIGHT Dict. Mech. Suppl.*, **Mexican Bit*, a stiff cheek bit, having a high port, to which is attached a large ring, which, when the bit is in the horse's mouth, encircles the jaw. 1834 A. PIKE *Prose Sk. & Poems* 74 We gave him a red and gaudy **Mexican blanket*. 1894 *Harper's Mag.* Jan. 299/1 He had parted with Pedro for forty dollars, a striped Mexican blanket, and a pair of spurs. 187. *Cassell's Nat. Hist.* IV. 16 The two **Mexican Blue Jays* (*Cyanocitta coronata* and *C. diademata*). 1827 *Western*

Monthly Rev. I. 82 The kinds of cotton which are chiefly cultivated are Louisiana, green seed, or Tennessee, and recently **Mexican*. 1834 R. BAIRD *View of Valley of Mississippi* xxiv. 304 Cotton is the chief staple. Three kinds are cultivated,—sea island, Mexican, and green seed. 1835 in *Southwestern Hist. Q.* (1925) XXVIII. 190 The most common birds and fowls found [in Texas] are the **Mexican eagle*, the hawk, [etc.]. 1836 M. HOLLEY *Texas* v. 100 The Mexican eagle, which is among the smallest of the aquiline tribe. 1882 CAULFEILD & SAWARD *Dict. Needlework, *Mexican Embroidery*. 1870 *Amer. Naturalist* III. 473 A solitary **Mexican Fly Catcher*... gave a specimen of the summer group of migrants. 1924 *Monthly Bull. Calif. Dept. Agric.* XIII. 55 The Federal Horticultural Board placed a quarantine against the **Mexican fruit fly* in Mexico. 1947 *Jrnl. Econ. Entomol.* XL. 483/1 Neither four applications of a DDT spray nor three applications of DDT dust gave significant reductions in populations of the Mexican fruit fly, *Anastrepha ludens*. 1972 SWAN & PAPP *Common Insects N. Amer.* 627 The Mexican Fruit Fly, *Anastrepha ludens*, occurs in Central America, Mexico, and southern Texas, attacks citrus and mangoes chiefly; it is conspicuous—considerably larger than a house fly, brightly colored with attractive wing pattern. 1884 *Health Exhib. Catal.* 90/1 **Mexican Grass Hammocks*. 1899 R. B. LEE *Hist. & Descr. Mod. Dogs Gt. Brit. & Ireland (Non-Sporting Division)* (new ed.) xix. 410 A peculiar looking object, and one which requires a great stretch of the imagination to call handsome, is the hairless, or, rather, the crested dog... He is mostly known as the **Mexican hairless dog*. 1948 C. L. B. HUBBARD *Dogs in Brit.* 296 The Mexican Hairless Dog... is recognised by the American Kennel Club and classified as a Toy Dog. 1970 *New Yorker* 28 Feb. 31/1 Larry Wolf... totally bald... plays a Mexican hairless. 1971 F. HAMILTON *World Encycl. Dogs* 537 Although not recognized by the British or the American Kennel Clubs, the Xoloicuintli (pronounced Shollosquintly) or Mexican Hairless Dog, is one of the oldest breeds, now almost extinct. 1821 T. NUTTALL *Jrnl. Trav. Arkansa* ix. 216 The *Sus tajassu* or **Mexican hog* is not uncommon some distance higher up Red river. 1836 M. HOLLEY *Texas* v. 95 The Pecari or Mexican hog is even yet occasionally met with on the frontiers, in considerable gangs. 1760 J. LEE *Introd. Bot. App.* 317 Lily, **Mexican, Amaryllis*. 1884 SARGENT *Forests N. Amer.* (Final Rep. 10th Census IX.) 128 *Morus microphylla* Buckley... **Mexican Mulberry*. 1895 RIDER HAGGARD *Heart of World* xix, Polished blocks of the beautiful stone known as **Mexican Onyx*. 1899 G. JEKYLL *Wood & Garden* vi. 71 On the southern sides of the same gateway are two large bushes of the **Mexican orange-flower* (*Choisya ternata*), loaded with its orange-like blooms. 1951 *Good Housek. Home Encycl.* 115/2 Mexican Orange, a bright-leaved, white-flowering shrub. 1971 H. L. V. FLETCHER *Pop. Flowering Shrubs* viii. 176 *Choisya ternata*, an evergreen, is called the Mexican Orange Blossom. It has white scented flowers all spring and summer. It is easy in some gardens but of doubtful hardiness. 1975 *Times* 5 July 10/5 (*caption*) The Mexican orange... and *Senecio laxifolius*... both respond well to hand trimming. 1961 *Amer. Speech* XXXVI. 272 **Mexican overdrive*... Coasting down hill with gears disengaged. 1971 M. TAK *Truck Talk* 105 *Mexican overdrive*, the 'gear' a trucker uses when, in going downhill, he throws the transmission out of gear and lets the truck coast down in neutral. 1884 SARGENT *Forests N. Amer.* (Final Rep. 10th Census IX.) 105 *Diospyros Texana*, Scheele... Black Persimmon. **Mexican Persimmon*. Chapote. 1848 W. H. EMORY *Notes Mil. Recon.* 13 We find in the bottoms **Mexican poppy*. 1860 GRAY *Man. Bot.* 25 *Argemone Mexicana*, Mexican Prickly Poppy [1874 (ed. 5) M. Poppy]. 1936 F. CLUNE *Roaming round Darling* xxi. 211 We crossed a score of creeks in ten miles, fringed by tobacco-bush with privetlike leaves, and Mexican poppy simulating a Scotch thistle. 1965 *Austral. Encycl.* VII. 188/2 Most widespread and troublesome of introductions among the Papaveraceae is the Mexican poppy (*Argemone mexicana* and its variety *ochroleuca*), which was naturalized about Sydney more than a century ago. 1846 in *Calif. Hist. Soc. Q.* (1942) XXI. 203 Many of them [sc. Indians] had **Mexican saddles*, cartridge boxes, and different parts of the Mexican dress. 1848 *Knickerbocker* XXXI. 328 Their strong, gaunt horses were equipped with rusty Spanish bits, and rude Mexican saddles. 1865 *Atlantic Monthly* Jan. 59/2 A Mexican saddle,—out of which you can scarcely fall. 1910 J. HART *Vigilante Girl* 345 She galloped on in her high-peaked Mexican saddle. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 1066/1 **Mexican Sarsaparilla* is yielded by *Smilax medica*. 1890 BILLINGS *Nat. Med. Dict.*, **Mexican snakeroot*, *Aselepiodora decumbens* Gray; plant used as a specific for snake-bite. 1829 LOUDON *Encycl. Plants* 638 *Psoralea glandulosa*, **Mexican tea*. 1837 J. MACFADYEN *Flora Jamaica* I. 20 *Argemone Mexicana*. **Mexican* or *Gamboge Thistle*. 1906 F. BLERSCH *Handbk. Agric. S. Afr.* 144 Mexican poppy or yellow poppy, usually called Mexican thistle at the cape. 1829 LOUDON *Encycl. Plants* 562 *Tigridia Pavonia*, **Mexican Tiger Flower*. 1826 H. G. ROGERS in H. C. Dale *Ashley-Smith Explor.* (1918) 208 He is what they term here [sc. in the Los Angeles area] a **Mexican trader*. 1862 M. D. COLT *Went to Kansas* 37 So here may be seen the high **Mexican wagon*, stubborn mule, swarthy driver. 1846 *Dollar Newspaper* (Philadelphia) 27 May 3/1 (*heading*) The **Mexican War*. 1881 *Harper's Mag.* Jan. 258/2 The Mexican War... the Abolitionists declared... was waged to obtain new territory for the extension of slavery. 1931 E. O'NEILL *Mourning becomes Electra* (1932) I. 19 He went to the Mexican War and come out a major.

c. Comb., as Mexican-American, of or pertaining to Mexican settlers or their descendants in the U.S.A.; also as sb. 1953 *Jrnl. Social Issues* IX. 1. 26 Another fortunate situation has been the fact that our Mexican-American membership has been the most insistent and aggressive in the fight against the illegal alien from Mexico, popularly called the wetback. 1964 S. M. MILLER in I. L. Horowitz *New Social.* 293 This urban poor is composed of many strands: Puerto Ricans and Mexican-Americans. 1972 *Jrnl. Social Psychol.* LXXXVII. 3 Mexican-Americans comprise one of the largest minority groups in the United States. 1973 D. BARNES *See Woman* (1974) p. i, To the north, Hollywood's own unique night life seeded... In the east, the Mexican-American community slept. 1973 *Black Panther* 21 July 14/1 The Mexican-American workers in the canneries.

B. sb.

1. A native or inhabitant of Mexico.

1604 E. GRIMSTONE *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* v. iv. 337 Heere the Mexicanes Idolatry hath bin more pernicious and hurtfull then that of the Inguas. 1776 MICKLE tr. *Camoens' Lusiad* Introd. 30 note, These authors... have... greatly softened the horrid features of the Mexican. 1837 W. IRVING *Capt. Bonneville* I. 195 The young Mexican saw her struggles and her agony. 1876 BESANT & RICE *Gold. Butterfly* Prol. i, The Mexicans rode in silence.

2. = *Mexican dollar*: see DOLLAR 4.

1827 J. F. COOPER *Prairie* I. v. 149 A foal that is worth thirty of the brightest Mexicans that bear the face of the King of Spain. 1836 *Knickerbocker* VIII. 580 The lad could not change the Mexican which I gave him. 1845 J. J. HOOPER *Some Adventures Simon Suggs* 76 There's an old friend of mine... that's got three or four hamper baskets-full o' Mexicans. c 1890 A. MURDOCH *Yoshiwara Episode* iv. 36 Two thousand seven hundred and thirty-six Mexicans!... Only about £450.

3. A variety of sheep.

1878 I. L. BIRD *Lady's Life Rocky Mts.* (1879) x. 173 The flocks are made up mostly of pure and graded Mexicans. 1887 *Scribner's Mag.* II. 511/1 The season comes for the shearing of Southdowns or rough-fleeced Mexicans.

Hence *Mexicanize v. trans.*, 'to cause to become like the Mexicans or Mexico, especially in respect to frequent revolutions' (*Funk's Stand. Dict.* 1895); to subject to the influence or domination of Mexicans. *intr.* 'to become like Mexico or the Mexicans' (*ibid.*); hence *'Mexicanized ppl. a.* So *Mexicanization*.

1844 J. GREGG *Commerce Prairies* II. 119 To this great ball, however, no Americans were invited, with the exception of a Mexicanized denizen or two. 1872 'MARK TWAIN' *Roughing It* 178, I had never seen such wild, magnificent horsemanship... as those picturesquely clad Mexicans, Californians, and Mexicanized Americans displayed. 1878 *Detroit Free Press* 2 June 4/1 'Mexicanization'—Taking evidence to see whether election protests were forged, and, if so, who forged them, who connived at the forgery, or were aware of it. 1887 C. F. THWING *Serm., Foes Chr. Civ.* 8 The Mexicanized Spaniard is here, too proud to work. *Ibid.* 10. 1890 *Congress. Rec.* 5 June 5655/1 Gentlemen, do you know what a single silver standard means in this country? It means Mexicanization. 1900 *19th Ann. Rep. U.S. Bureau Amer. Ethnol.* 1897-98 p. xvii, These Indians, now practically Mexicanized. 1904 *Baltimore American* 15 June 6 With the prospective passing of President Diaz, of Mexico, all the world will hope that his country will not revert to that condition which once led to the invention of the word Mexicanized. 1910 *N. Y. Even. Post* 13 Oct. 8 Some object to describing the Roosevelt plan as one to Mexicanize our government. But that is precisely what it is. 1938 *Newsweek* 28 Mar. 20/3 Cárdenas' swift action caught the British and American Governments off guard. Following developments in anxious silence, they feared the 'Mexicanization' campaign might next strike their mining interests. 1941 R. HUMPHREYS *Latin Amer.* 23 To Mexicanize the Indian and to make the Mexican master in his own country. 1963 *Times* 6 July 18/5 After many months of negotiation... one of the major obstacles to the company's Mexicanisation proposals has now been cleared. 1973 *Nature* 13 July 66/3 Mexico recently passed two laws, one to regulate transfer of technology into the country in an attempt to make sure that the imported technology is suited to Mexico's needs, and the other to limit foreign investment, with the long-term goal of Mexicanizing industry.

† *Mexiconian, a. Obs.* [irreg. f. MEXICO + -IAN.] = MEXICAN a.

1727 RAMSAY *To Critic* 28 In Mexiconian forests fly Thousands [of creatures] that never wing'd our sky.

mey, obs. f. MAY.

meycock, var. MEACOCK *Obs.*

meyde, -en, obs. ff. MEAD, MAIDEN.

meydine, var. MEDINE.

meydles, var. MEEDLESS a. *Obs.*

meyd vyf, obs. f. MIDWIFE.

meyer, obs. f. MAYOR.

Meyerbeerian (maɪəˈbiəriən), a. [f. the name of the German operatic composer Giacomo Meyerbeer (1791-1864) + -IAN.] Of, resembling, or characteristic of the style or work of Meyerbeer.

1890 G. B. SHAW *London Music 1888-89* (1937) 359 Mr Goossens seemed to me to be imperfectly in sympathy with the electrical Meyerbeerian atmosphere. 1955 E. DENT in H. van Thal *Fanfare for E. Newman* 103 Balthazar is a typically Meyerbeerian character, and his music is more like Meyerbeer than Donizetti.

Hence *Meyerbeerian*, something resembling the style or work of Meyerbeer; *Meyerbeerianism* sb.; *'Meyerbeerish* a.

1947 A. EINSTEIN *Mus. Romantic Era* xvii. 308 Serov... wrote a Biblical drama *Judith* and a grand opera *Rogneda*—both of which might be characterized as merely gaudy Meyerbeerisms. 1955 F. TOYE in H. van Thal *Fanfare for E. Newman* 163 *Don Carlos* is permeated with Meyerbeerianism from beginning to end. 1962 *John o' London's* 8 Mar. 233/3 A certain amount of Meyerbeerish trafficking with 'grand opera'.

meyerhofferite (maɪəˈhɒfərɪt). *Min.* [f. the name of Wilhelm Meyerhoff (1864-1906), German chemist + -ITE.] A colourless to white

hydrated calcium borate that is found chiefly as an alteration product of inyoite.

1914 [see INYOITE]. **1951** C. PALACHE et al. *Dana's Syst. Min.* (ed. 7) II. 357 The meyerhofferite occurs as pseudomorphs after inyoite with a fibrous internal structure, as small transparent colorless crystals on the surface of these pseudomorphs, and as masses of interlaced glassy crystals or fibrous aggregates embedded in clay. **1967** [see INDERBORITE].

meygnall, obs. f. MENIAL.

meygne, **meyheme**, obs. ff. MAIM *v.*

meyk, obs. f. MEEK *a.*

meyle, obs. f. MEAL.

meyme, **-prye**, obs. ff. MAIM *v.*, MAINPRISE *v.*

meyn, obs. f. MAIN, MEAN.

meynal(l), obs. ff. MENIAL.

meynchen(e, **-yn**, var. ff. MINCHEN *Obs.*

meynd(e, obs. pa. pple. of MENG *v.*

meyne, obs. f. MANY, MEAN, MEINIE, MIEN; var. MAYNE *v. Obs.*

meyneal, obs. f. MENIAL.

meynee, obs. f. MEINIE.

meynel, obs. f. MENIAL.

meynete(y)ne, obs. ff. MAINTAIN.

meyney, obs. f. MANY, MEINIE.

meyneyall, obs. f. MENIAL.

meynge, var. MENG *v.*

meyni(e, **meynne**, obs. ff. MEINIE.

meynpernour, **-prise**, **-prize**, obs. ff. MAINPERNOR, MAINPRISE.

meynt, obs. pa. t. of MENG *v.*

meynteine, etc.: see MAINTAIN, etc.

meynyal, **meynye**, obs. ff. MENIAL, MEINIE.

meyr(e, obs. ff. MAYOR.

meyre, obs. f. MEAR, MERE².

meyser, obs. f. MAZER.

meyt(e, obs. ff. MEAT.

mezail, var. MESAIL.

|| **mézair** (mezær). [Fr., f. It. *mezzaria* middle gait.] (See quot. 1960.)

1754 R. BERENGER tr. *Bourgelat's New Syst. Horsemanship* xvii. 115 The Mézair is higher than the Action of *Terre-a-Terre*, and lower than that of *Curvets*; we may therefore conclude, that the *Terre-a-Terre* is the Foundation of the Mézair, as well as of *Curvets*. **1928** *Daily Express* 22 June 11/3 There is the 'piaffe' in which the horses keep time without advancing, and the 'mezzair', that sets them mincing forward, balancing on their hind legs. **1956** L. MINS tr. *Seunig's Horsemanship* (1958) iii. 313 The *mézair* is performed by having the horse fall back on its haunches after a gallopade. **1960** A. PODHAJSKY *Spanish Riding School Vienna* 36 The Mézair is a series of Levades following upon each other at short intervals, after each of which the forelegs always touch the ground for an instant, the hind-legs following in a jump and then the Levade is repeated, so that a small increase of space forward occurs.

mezanine, **-i**, **-o**, obs. ff. and pl. of MEZZANINE.

mezcal, var. MESCAL.

mezcaline, obs. var. MESCALINE.

|| **meze** ('meizei). Also mese, mezzée, mezze, mezzeh. [Turk. *meze* snack, appetizer.] A type of hors-d'œuvre served esp. with an aperitif in Greece and the Near East. Also *attrib.*

1926 *Manch. Guardian Weekly* 19 Feb. 15/2 It is taken as a habit with the dried fish and *mézés* that accompany a summer beer. **1950** E. DAVID *Bk. Mediterranean Food* 146 Tarama is the name given to the dried eggs of grey mullet pressed and sold out of a barrel—a favourite *mézé* in Greece and Turkey. **1955** *Times* 16 July 1/5 It is customary, throughout Greece and the Near East, to serve *Mezedes* with your aperitif. **1957** L. DURRELL *Bitter Lemons* 25 We... shared a stirrup-cup and a *meze*. **1958** R. LIDDELL *Morea* II. ii. 58 The bit of cheese or the meat ball, brought to me with a slice of tomato by way of *mézé*, when I drank my ouzo. **1966** J. ALDRIDGE *Statesman's Game* ix. 67 He drained his martini and said 'Louise! Bring in that mezzé trolley will you?' **1968** J. CLEARY *Season of Doubt* xii. 216 Lucille... passed around a tray of *mezzeh*, the traditional Lebanese hors-d'œuvre. **1974** *Times* 16 Feb. 15/2 *Mezès*—a distinctive form of eating throughout the Middle East, where the concept of hors d'œuvres is Lucullan.

mezeled, obs. f. MEASLED *ppl. a.*

Mezentian (m'zɛnʃən), *a.* [f. *Mezent-ius* + -AN.] Comparable to the cruel action of Mezentius, a mythical Etruscan king, who

caused living men to be bound face to face with corpses, and left to die of starvation (Virg. *Æn.* VIII. 485-8). So † **Mezentism**, action resembling that of Mezentius.

1659 FULLER *App. Inj. Innoc.* III. 81 A piece of Mezentism in his joyning of the Dead and Living together. **1837** SYD. SMITH *Let. to Archd. Singleton* Wks. 1859 II. 259/2 That fatal and Mezentian oath which binds the Irish to the English Church. **1874** STUBBS *Const. Hist.* i. 1. 6 England... spared from the curse of the... Mezentian union with Italy, ... developed its own common law.

mezereon (m'zɛrɪən). Forms: 5 mizerion, 7-8 mezerion, 8 mesereon, 6- mezereon. [a. med.L. *mezereon*, ad. Arab. *māzaryūn* (Avicenna).]

1. The low shrub *Daphne Mezereon* of Europe and Asia, having purplish or rose-coloured flowers and red berries; also called † **Dutch mezereon**.

1477 NORTON *Ord. Alch.* iii. in Ashm. (1652) 39 Celondine and Mizerion. **1578** LYTE *Dodoens* III. xxxvii. 368 Mezereon, as Aucienne, Mesne, and Serapio do write, is of two sortes. **1597** GERARDE *Herbal* III. lix. 1216 Apothecaries of our countrie name it Mezerion, but we had rather call it *Chemelæa Germanica*: in English Dutch Mezereon. **1626** BACON *Sylva* §577 Mezerions. **1664** EVELYN *Kal. Hort.*, Mar. (1679) 13 Dutch Mezereon. **1706** J. GARDINER tr. *Rapin Of Gardens* (1728) 59 Lib'ral of Boughs and Leaves Mezerions bold... defy the sharpest Cold. **1789** MRS. PIOZZI *Journ. France* II. 376 Pots of Mazerion [sic] in flower at the windows. **1862** CHR. G. ROSSETTI *Goblin Market*, etc. 85 My leafless pink mezerions. **1872** OLIVER *Elem. Bot.* II. 126 The berries of Mezerion... are poisonous.

2. **Pharm.** The dried bark of the root of the plant described above, used in liniments.

1789 W. BUCHAN *Dom. Med.* (1790) 513 Those who chuse to use the mezereon by itself, may boil an ounce of the fresh bark [etc.]. **1807** *Med. Jnl.* XVII. 255 Decoctions of elm bark, mesereon, sassafras. **1874** GARROD & BAXTER *Mat. Med.* 346 Mezereon is a powerful local irritant.

3. **attrib.** and **Comb.**, as *mezereon bark*, *berry*, *ointment*, *root*, *tree*.

1837 *Penny Cycl.* VIII. 308/2 A decoction of *mezereon bark. **1874** GARROD & BAXTER *Mat. Med.* 346 Mezereon Bark. The dried bark of *Daphne Mezereum*, or Mezerion; or of *Daphne Laureola*. **1837** *Penny Cycl.* VIII. 307/2 Linnæus speaks of a person having been killed by a dozen *mezereon berries. **1890** *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Mezereon ointment. **1789** W. BUCHAN *Dom. Med.* (1790) 513 The *mezereon-root is... found to be a powerful assistant to the sublimate. **1626** BACON *Sylva* §592 A *Mezerion-Tree. **1851** MRS. MARSH *Ravenscliffe* xiii. A few mezereon-trees were putting forth their blossoms.

|| **mezereum** (m'zɛrɪəm). [mod.L., alteration of MEZEREON.] = prec.

a 1819 G. PEARSON in *Pantologia* VII. s.v., The mezereum has not the power of curing the venereal disease in any one stage. *Ibid.*, No mezereum had been taken. **1846** LINDLEY *Veget. Kingd.* 531 Mezereum bark. **1860** GRAY *Man. Bot.* 380 *Thymeleaceæ*. (Mezereum Family.)

mezle, **mezlings**, obs. ff. MEASLE *v.*, MEASLINGS.

mezquita, **-e**, var. ff. MESQUITA, MESQUITE.

|| **mezuzah** (mə'zuzə). Pl. mezuzoth (mə'zuzəθ). [Heb. *m'zūzāh* door-post (Deut. vi. 9, etc.); in Rabbinic Heb. used as below.] Among the Jews, a piece of parchment inscribed on one side with the texts Deut. vi. 4-9 and xi. 13-21 and on the other with the divine name Shaddai, enclosed in a case which is attached to the door-post of the house, in fulfilment of the injunction in Deut. vi. 9.

The case is a glass tube, or has an opening covered with glass, talc, or horn, through which the name Shaddai is seen. On leaving or entering the house, a pious Jew touches the mezuzah with his finger and puts the finger to his lips, repeating the words of Ps. cxxi. 8.

1650 CHILMEAD tr. *Leo of Modena's Rites, Customs* etc. *Jews* I. ii. 6 As often as they go in and out, they make it a part of their devotion to touch this Parchment, and kisse it: and this they call... *Me-Zuzah*, that is, *The Post*. **1707** OCKLEY tr. *Leo of Modena's Hist. Jews* I. ii. 7 And this they call *Mezuzah*. **1732** D'OVLBY & COLSON tr. *Calmet's Dict. Bible* II. 194 *Mezuzoth*. **1855** SMEDLEY, ed. *Occult Sci.* 342 The mezuzoth or schedules for door-posts. **1892** ZANGWILL *Childr. Ghetto* II. 3 They don't kiss the Mezuzahs often in that house—the impious crew.

mezz (mez). *slang.* [f. the name of *Mezz Mezzrow* (1899-1972), a jazz clarinetist and drug addict.] Marijuana; 'mezzroll, a marijuana cigarette.

1938 *Amer. Speech* XIII. 188/1 *Mezz*, marijuana. **1946** MEZZROW & WOLFE *Really Blues* (1957) 215 New words came into being... *mezzroll*, to describe the kind of fat, well-packed and clean cigarette I need to roll. **1960** *Time* 25 Jan. 87/2 In U.S. slang marijuana is called... *mezz*. **1972** *Sunday Sun* (Brisbane) 2 July 14/2 Detectives from the CIB Drug Squad in Brisbane are becoming quite familiar now with words like... *mezz*, Mary Jane.

|| **mezza** ('mɛdzə), *a.* *Mus.* [Fem. of MEZZO *a.*] In various Italian combinations, as *mezza-bravura*, *-manica*, *orchestra* (see quotes.); also MEZZA VOCE.

1811 BUSBY *Dict. Mus.* (ed. 3), *Mezza Bravura*, an expression used by the Italians to signify an air of moderate passion and execution. **1876** STAINER & BARRETT *Dict. Mus. Terms*, *Mezza manica*, half shift [in violin-playing]. *Mezza orchestra*, with half the orchestra.

|| **mezzadria** (mɛdzə'dri:ə). Also *mezzeria*. [It.] A system of land tenure in Italy whereby the farmer pays a proportion (orig. half) of the produce to the landowner as rent, the landowner usually supplying the stock, seeds, etc. Also *attrib.*, as *mezzadria district*, *system*, etc. So 'mezzadro (pl. -i), the tenant farmer of this system.

1875 *Encycl. Brit.* I. 415/1 A system... in certain provinces of Italy... called *mezzeria*... the halving, that is, of the produce of the soil between landowner and landholder. **1909** KING & OKEY *Italy Today* (new ed.) viii. 171 In the *mezzadria* districts there are comparatively few agricultural labourers and therefore less pauperism. *Ibid.*, Occasionally, ... the rent is proportioned to the crop, and thus the system slides imperceptibly into *mezzadria*. **1928** L. B. REGISTER tr. *Calisse's Hist. Italian Law* III. xx. 727 In the years following... the Germanic invasions land was not as yet capable of returning an adequate compensation for the labor required for cultivation... It was preferable to fix the return as a proportion of the profits, ... sometimes it was a proportion of the harvest, a half for example, as in the 'mezzeria'. **1949** L. OLSCHKI *Genius of Italy* (1950) i. 10 *Mezzadria* imposes hard penalties on the peasant. **1962** *Listener* 30 Aug. 309/2 He has always worked on the share-cropping system known as the *mezzadria*. **1964** *Economist* 4 July 55/2 *The mezzadria* strike, vote communist... or leave for the cities. **1967** C. SETON-WATSON *Italy from Liberalism to Fascism* viii. 303 The *bracciante* resented the *mezzadro's* reliance upon his own family and his reluctance to employ paid labour. **1970** I. ORIGO *Images & Shadows* ix. 212 Our land was worked on the system which had been almost universal in Tuscany for nearly six centuries, the *mezzadria*,... the tenant—called *mezzadro*,... contributed the... labour. **1973** *Daily Tel.* 23 Jan. 17/3 Mrs Doxat has plans for her vineyards, which are run under the *mezzadria* system, whereby the Italian tenant works them and takes 52 per cent. of the profits, while all capital investment is the owner's responsibility.

|| **mezza-majolica** ('mɛdzəmə'jɒlɪkə). [It.: lit. 'half-majolica' (see MEZZO).] Italian decorative pottery of the 15th, 16th, and 17th centuries; less ornamental and elaborate than true majolica.

1868 J. MARRYATT *Pottery & Porcelain* (ed. 3) 25 The outlines of the figures in mezza majolica are traced in black or blue. **1873** FORTNUM *Catal. Majolica* S. Kens. Mus. 212 Circular Dish. 'Bacile'... 'Mezza Majolica.'

mezzani (mɛd'zɑ:nɪ). [It., pl. of *mezzano* middle, medium.] A type of medium-sized macaroni.

1895 'M. RONALD' *Century Cook Bk.* II. vii. 225 The macaroni called 'Mezzani', which is a name designating size, not quality, is the preferable kind for macaroni dishes made with cheese. **1958** *Catal. County Stores, Taunton* June 17 *Naples Macarom.* Long—Mezzani, Tagliatelle, Linguine. **1964** M. WALDO *Art Spaghetti Cookery* (1965) 9 There are larger types [of pasta] such as *mezzani*, so large that merely one, stuffed with a filling, makes a portion.

mezzanine ('mɛzə:nɪn). Also 8 *mezanine*, (9 *mezzonine*); *Italian* 8 *mezanino*, 8-9 *mezzanino*, pl. 8 *mez(z)anini*, *mezaninis*. [a. F. *mezzanine*, ad. It. *mezzanino*, dim. of *mezzano* middle:—L. *mediānus* MEDIAN.]

1. *a.* A low story between two higher ones; *esp.* a low story between the ground floor and the story above, occas. between the ground floor and the basement. Cf. ENTRESOL. Also *attrib.* (quasi-adj.), *esp.* in *mezzanine floor*, *story*.

1711 [see ENTRESOL]. **1715** LEONI *Palladio's Archit.* (1742) I. 46 The Closets... have Mezzanino's or half Stories above them. *Ibid.* 59 On the Closets are Mezanini. **1726** — *Designs* 1/2 The smaller stairs... ascend to the Mezzanines. **1741** *Corr. betw. C'tess Hartford & C'tess Pomfret* (1805) III. 80 The princess di Forano... took us into the mezzanini, where the family live. **1754** POCOCKE *Trav.* (Camden) II. 140 To the saloon and hall there are as mezaninis above the windows. **1837** *Civ. Eng. & Arch. Jnl.* I. 59/2 The domestic offices are admirably arranged in the basement and mezzanine stories. **1870** *2nd Rep. Dep. Kpr. Irel.* 11 The ground-floor and mezzanine story of this part of the building are arched constructions. **1876** B. CHAMPNEYS in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) III. 237 A large cupboard for stowage on a mezzanine. *Ibid.*, The stowage room on the mezzanine floor.

b. A platform or flooring laid over a floor to bring its height up to some required level.

1715 LEONI *Palladio's Archit.* (1742) I. 27 If any little Room or Closet should happen to be lower than the rest, what is wanting must be supplied by a Mezanine, or false Floor-Cieling.

c. *Theatr.* A floor beneath the stage, from which the short scenes and traps are worked. Also *mezzanine floor*.

1859 SALA *Gas-light & D.* II. 31 Work underneath the stage, on the umbrageous mezzonine floor. **1881** P. FITZGERALD *World Behind Scenes* 46 Below the stage on the mezzanine floor. **1886** *Stage Gossip* 69 The 'mezzanine' is the name of the lower stage—the one immediately below the 'boards' proper—and it is from here that all 'rises', 'sinks' and 'traps' are worked.

d. In a theatre or cinema: see quot. 1961. *U.S.*

1927 SEXTON & BETTS *Amer. Theatres of Today* 3/2 If... the site is unusually small, or if, due to its location or to the high cost of land, the maximum number of seats are required, balconies and mezzanines are necessitated. *Ibid.* 4/2 Seats lost by reducing the length of the main balcony are obtained in a mezzanine balcony. **1933** *Radio City News* 1 May 1/3 It is now possible for patrons to reserve seats in the first smoking mezzanine for any performance of the week. **1957** *New Yorker* 29 June 22/1, I was in a movie house, fairly plush, in a sort of mezzanine, or balcony. **1961** BOWMAN &

BALL *Theatre Lang.* 219 *Mezzanine*, a seating area just above the orchestra, or the forward part of such an area; the first balcony.

2. A small window, less in height than breadth, occurring in entresols and attics, etc. Also *mezzanine window*.

1731 BAILEY vol. II, *Mezzanine*, an Entresole, or little window, less in height than breadth, serving to illuminate an Attic, &c. 1837 *Foreign Q. Rev.* XIX. 78 There are mezzanine windows behind the entablature.

|| **mezza voce** ('mɛddzə 'vɔtʃe), *adv.* Mus. [It. *mezza* (see MEZZA) + *voce* VOICE.] With but half the voice; not loud, with a medium fullness of sound. Also more correctly *a mezza voce*. Also as *sb.* and *adj.*

1775 *Ann. Reg.* II. 64/2 Instead of singing her airs as other actresses do, for the most part she only hums them over, a *mezza voce*. 1792 CHARLOTTE SMITH *Desmond* I. v. 60 Interrupting a tune he had been humming, a *mezza voce*. 1811 in BUSBY *Dict. Mus.* (ed. 3), *Mezza Voce*. 1877 G. B. SHAW *How to become Mus. Critic* (1960) 29 The critics will fall into raptures over his exquisite management of the *mezza voce*. 1927 *Sunday Times* 6 Mar. 7/3 Though he can achieve an extraordinary *mezza voce* at times, his voice is really far too big for a small hall. 1954 C. K. SCOTT *Fund. Singing* iii. 163 This is the principle of *mezza voce* which gives perhaps the most appealing sound that can be made. 1955 *Times* 29 June 3/1 He does not suffer from the common fault of Italian tenors of yelling continuously; his *mezza voce* is pleasing. 1958 *Times* 10 Nov. 14/3 She... impressed upon her excellent accompanist... a similar *mezza voce* treatment. 1973 *Guardian* 12 Mar. 8/3 A clear, *mezza voce* climax.

mezze(h), *varr.* MEZE.

mezzeria: see MEZZADRIA.

mezzin, *obs.* form of MUEZZIN.

|| **mezzo** ('mɛdzəʊ), *sb.*¹ Short for MEZZO-SOPRANO, also *attrib.* as *mezzo voice*.

1832 *Westm. Rev.* XVII. 357 The distinct soprano, mezzo, contr'alto, and tenor voices. 1892 GUNTER *Miss Dividends* (1893) 78 This young lady... has a brilliant mezzo voice.

mezzo ('mɛdzəʊ), *sb.*² Short for MEZZOTINT.

1886 *Athenæum* 3 July 18/1 He was offered 240l. for a lot of early mezzos... One of these early mezzotints was worth a thousand pounds.

|| **mezzo** ('mɛddzə, 'mɛdzəʊ), *a.* Mus. [It. *mezzo* middle, half:—L. *medius*: see MEDIUM.] In various Italian combinations, as *mezzo carattere*, *forte* (also as *sb.*), *piano*, *staccato* (see *quarts*); *mezzo tenore* 'a voice of tenor quality and baritone range' (Stainer & Barrett 1876). See also MEZZO-SOPRANO, and the feminine MEZZA.

1811 BUSBY *Dict. Mus.* (ed. 3), *Mezzo Carattere*, an expression applied to airs of a moderate cast in point of execution. *Ibid.* *Introd.* 30 The Mezzo Forte, or rather loud. *Ibid.*, The Mezzo Piano, or rather soft. *Ibid.*, The Mezzo Staccato... or extremely smooth and distinct. 1878 T. HELMORE *Catech. Mus.* xxxiii. 68 Mezzo-staccato marks. 1955 *Times* 30 May 3/5 It seems a pity not to take advantage of it in place of the unblinking mezzo-forte adopted by Mr. Jones. 1967 *Times* 23 Nov. 8/8 She scarcely ever spoke at less than a shout and needs to find the occasional mezzo forte.

mezzo-brow, *sb.* and *a. colloq.* Now rare. [f. It. *mezzo* middle + BROW *sb.*¹] = *middle-brow* (see MIDDLE *a.* 6).

1925 N. PLAYFAIR *Story Lyric Theatre* i. 6, I am not a 'high-brow', but what I believe is now called in America a 'mezzo-brow', an uncompromising Mezzo-brow! And if you imagine that to be a 'mezzo-brow' means that one has no positive opinions... I give you the lie. 1925 *Times Lit. Suppl.* 12 Nov. 751/2 (*heading*) A mezzo-brow manager: the story of the Lyric Theatre, Hammersmith. 1935 *Punch* 19 June 734/2 He deplores... the red rash of rural villadom. But, resolutely mezzo-brow, he has a good word for Blackpool beach and the roadside Lido. 1940 [see BOOK *sb.* 14]. 1945 MENCKEN *Amer. Lang. Suppl.* I. 325 The search for a term to designate persons neither high-brows nor low-brows has led to the suggestion of *mizzen-brow* and *mezzo-brow*... but they have not caught on.

Mezzofanti (mɛdzəʊ'fænti). The name of Giuseppe Mezzofanti (1774-1849), an Italian cardinal who was master of more than fifty languages, used to denote a person of exceptional linguistic ability. Hence *mezzo-fantic* *a.*

1872 G. M. HOPKINS *Let.* 3 Dec. (1956) 238 We have a half-English half-Italian young sucking Mezzofanti among us who could have written in seven languages to my knowledge. 1904 A. VAMBERY *Story my Struggles* I. i. 88 The high-flown announcements of my mezzofantic perfections remained without the slightest result. 1939 JOYCE *Finnegans Wake* II. 260 Long Livius Lane, mid Mezzofanti Mall. 1972 *Times Lit. Suppl.* 30 June 752/5 Misspellings are legion and mezzofantic in scope.

|| **Mezzogiorno** (mɛddzə'dʒɔrno). [It.] The southern part of Italy, including Sicily and Sardinia.

1932 JOYCE *Let.* 13 May (1966) III. 245 You seem to be cruising in the mezzogiorno. 1952 P. H. BONNER *SPQR* (1953) vi. 54 The cities of the mezzogiorno, like Naples and Salerno and Bari. 1960 E. & R. CHEVALLIER *Mezzogiorno* 7 Magic is by no means a thing of the past in the Mezzogiorno. There are still witches in the land, and the people still fear the 'evil eye'. 1963 'W. HAGGARD' *High Wire* viii. 92 He had

... a loving little wife in Naples, but he hadn't seen her for a year. That was a long time to leave a woman in the mezzogiorno. 1972 A. THORNE *Rome & S. Italy* ii. 45 The houses of the Mezzogiorno have far more in common architecturally with those of Byzantium and the islands of the Aegean. 1973 A. B. MOUNTJOY *Mezzogiorno* i. 10 An abundance of children characterized the villages and towns of the Mezzogiorno.

mezzograph ('mɛdzəʊgrɑ:f, -æ-). [f. MEZZO *sb.*² + -GRAPH.] A photographic print imitating the effect of mezzotint.

1890 *Pall Mall G.* 1 Sept. 3/3 Meritorious mezzographs after Messrs. Burgess and Normand.

|| **mezzo-rilievo** (mɛddzə'rɪli'evo). Pl. -os. Also 7 RELIEF, 7-9 -relievo. [It. *mezzo* half + *rilievo* RELIEF *sb.*]

1. Half-relief; relief in which the figures project half their true proportions from the surface on which they are carved.

1598 R. HAYDOCKE tr. *Lomazzo* v. iii. 189 Imbossing halfe rounde called *mezzo rilievo*. 1673 RAY *Journ. Low C.* 330 Having three pair of brass doors artificially cast or engraven with curious figures in *mezo rilievo*. 1703 MAUNDRELL *Journ. Jerus.* (1810) 49 We saw... figures of men, carv'd in the natural rock, in mezzo rilievo. 1820 T. S. HUGHES *Trav. Sicily*, etc. I. vii. 227 A piece of sculpture in mezzo-relievo representing a Jupiter and a Leda. 1860 J. NEWLANDS *Carp. & Joiner's Assist.* Gloss., *Demi-relievo*... It is also called mezzo-rilievo.

2. *concr.* A sculpture or carving in half-relief. 1665-6 EVELYN *Diary* 3 Jan., There are some mezzo-relievos as big as the life. 1821 WHITAKER *Richmondsh.* I. 155 A mezzo rilievo of Westmacott, very finely wrought.

Hence † **mezzo-relievo** *v.*
1644 EVELYN *Diary* 27 Feb., In the Court is a Volary, and the statues of Charles IX, Hen. III, IV, and Lewis XIII, on horseback, mezzo-relievod in plaster.

|| **mezzo-soprano** (mɛdzəʊsə'prɑ:nəʊ, -ts-), *sb.* and *a.* Mus. [It.: see MEZZO *a.* and SOPRANO.]

a. The part intermediate in compass between the soprano and contralto; b. a voice of this pitch or compass; c. a person having such a voice.

1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Suppl.*, *Mezzo Soprano*, in the Italian music, is the high tenor, which has the cleff C on the second line. 1878 T. HELMORE *Catech. Mus.* xliii. 84 The contraltos and mezzo-sopranos may sing the bass an octave higher in the exercises.

d. *attrib.* or *adj.*

1811 BUSBY *Dict. Mus.* (ed. 3), *Mezzo Soprano Cliff*, the name given to the Cliff when placed on the first line of the staff, in order to accommodate the Mezzo Soprano voice. 1885 MISS BRADDON *Wyllard's Weird* I. iii. 94 Hilda had a superb mezzo-soprano voice.

|| **mezzo termine** ('mɛddzə 'termine). Pl. -i. [It.: *mezzo* middle, *termine* term.] A middle term, measure, or period.

1768 H. WALPOLE *Let. to G. Montagu* 13 Aug., He only takes the title of *altesse*, an absurd mezzoterminé, but acts King exceedingly. 1827 SCOTT *Chron. Canong.* *Introd.* i, I have all my life hated those treacherous expedients called *mezzo-termini*. 1841 LADY BLESSINGTON *Idler in France* II. iv. 84 Oh, the misery of the *mezzo termini* in the journey of life, when time robs the eyes of their lustre [etc.].

mezzotint ('mɛdzəʊ-, -ts-, 'mɛzəʊtɪnt), *sb.* [Anglicized form of MEZZOTINTO.]

1. = MEZZOTINTO I. *Obs.* or *arch.*

1738 FRITSCH tr. *Lairesse's Art Paint.* 11 The half Tint which is laid next to the Extremity on the light Side and called Mezzo-tint. 1774 'J. COLLIER' *Mus. Trav.* 28 Her back-ground; her mezzo-tints; and her clare-obscure were charming. 1880 SHORTHOUSE *J. Inglesant* (1882) II. vii. 162 Born in the dull twilight of the north, and having most of his mature years among the green mezzotints of Germany, he was now transplanted into a land of light and colour.

2. (= MEZZOTINTO 2.) A method of engraving copper or steel plates for printing, in which the surface of the plate is first roughened uniformly, the 'nap' thus produced being afterwards completely or partially scraped away in order to produce the lights and half-lights of the picture, while the untouched parts of the plate give the deepest shadows. Also, a print produced by this process.

The invention has often been ascribed to Prince Rupert, who certainly practised the method, and made it known in England; but it is now established that he learned it from a Hessian colonel, Ludwig von Siegen, of whom an example is extant dated 1642.

1800 J. DALLAWAY *Anecd. Arts Eng.* 474 note, There is a mezzotint taken from it by Faber. 1850 W. IRVING *Goldsmith* xxvii. 272 His portrait is to be engraved in mezzotint. 1886 SWINBURNE *Misc.* 86 Aurora Raby is a graceful sketch in sentimental mezzotint.

b. *attrib.*

1753 HOGARTH *Anal. Beauty* xii. 94 Could mezzo-tint prints be wrought as accurately as those with the graver, they would come nearest to nature, as they are done without strokes or lines. 1839 *Penny Cycl.* XV. 169/1 Previous to the mezzotint ground having been laid. 1870 RUSKIN *Lect. Art* v. 129 The arts of etching and mezzotint engraving.

c. *Photogr.* (See *quot.*)

18.. LEA *Photogr.* 194 (Cent.) Others modify the effects and soften their paper prints by interposing a sheet of glass, of gelatin, of mica, or of tissue paper between the negative and the paper; in this way are made the so-called Mezzotint Prints.

'mezzotint, *v.* [f. MEZZOTINT *sb.*] *trans.* To engrave in mezzotint.

1827 *Gentl. Mag.* XCVII. II. 3 Mezzotinting those on the motto. 1829 *Ibid.* XCIX. I. 347 By this discovery the lithographer acquires a very valuable process for mezzotinting. 1881 *Blackw. Mag.* Nov. 601 The picture was... afterwards mezzotinted very indifferently.

b. *transf.* and *fig.* To represent as if in mezzotint.

1854 LOWELL *Jrnl. Italy* Pr. Wks. 1890 I. 168 The... passengers... crawled out again, their vealy faces mezzotinted with soot. 1870 — *Study Wind.* (1871) 42 How many times I had lingered to study the shadows of the leaves mezzotinted upon the turf.

Hence 'mezzotinted *ppl. a.*, 'mezzotinting *vbl. sb.*

1877 'RITA' *Vivienne* vi. ii, The room was furnished with quaint mezzo-tinted cinque-cento furniture. 1884 *Pall Mall G.* 13 Mar. 3/2 For the mezzotinting the authorities have allowed Mr. Seymour Haden to remove the picture.

mezzotinter ('mɛdzəʊ-, -ts-, 'mɛzəʊtɪntə(r)). [f. MEZZOTINT *sb.* + -ER.] One who engraves or is skilled in mezzotint.

1763 H. WALPOLE *Catal. Engravers* (1765) 116 Mr. John Smith 1700. The best mezzotinter that has appeared, who united softness with strength, and finishing with freedom. *Ibid.* 130 John Faber junr... was the next mezzotinter in merit to Smith. 1895 *Daily News* 25 Nov. 3/6 Such an etcher or mezzotinter as Mr. Frank Short. 1902 A. WHITMAN (*title*) *British Mezzotinters*, Valentine Green.

|| **mezzotinto** (mɛddzə'tɪnto), *sb.* and *a.* Also 7 mezza-tincto, mezo tinto, masey tinter, 8 met(t)zotinto, messo-tinto. [It.: *mezzo* half, *tinto* tint.]

† 1. In the Italian sense: A half-tint. *Obs.*

1660 A. Durer *Revised* 18 Take a print done in *Mezzo-Tincto*. 1739 ELIZ. CARTER tr. *Algarotti on Newton's Theory* (1742) II. 25 Neither Correggio, Titian, nor his rival Rosalba, did ever unite and shade their *Mezzo Tintoes* with so much Exactness to form the Oval of a Face. 1787 P. BECKFORD *Let. Italy* (1805) I. 437 The Mosaic of the floor... was improved and finished by Beccafumi in 1500, who made use of yellow marble as a mezzotinto. 1788 BURKE *Sp. agst. W. Hastings* Wks. XVI. 224 You will see, by this letter, that he [Hastings] kept his accounts in all colours, black, white, and mezzotinto; that he kept them in all languages, in Persian, in Bengallee, [etc.].

2. = MEZZOTINTO *sb.* 2.

1661 EVELYN *Diary* 21 Feb., Prince Rupert first shewed me how to grave in Mezzo Tinto. 1665 PEPPYS *Diary* 5 Nov., Mr. Evelyn... showed me... the whole secret of mezzo-tinto. 1669 A. BROWNE *Ars Pictoria* 110 The Manner or Way of Mezzo Tinto. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 156/1 Masey Tinter... is a New and Late Invention of taking from a Plate any form or shape... by smooty shadows. 1715 HEARNE *Collect.* (O.H.S.) V. 104 The picture that is done in Mezzotinto of him. 1727 SWIFT *Let. to Gay* 23 Nov., Get me likewise Polly's Messo-tinto. 1780 *Newgate Cal.* V. 204 The prisoner... was indicted for causing to be engraved and cut in mezzo-tinto, on a plate of copper, a blank promissory note, containing the word *twenty* in white letters, on a black ground. 1883 S. C. HALL *Retrospect* II. 226 Martin "scraped" in mezzo-tinto the major part of the many engraved plates he produced.

b. *attrib.* and *Comb.*

1688 G. PARKER & J. STALKER *Treat. Japanning*, etc. (title-p.), The Method of Guilding... with the Art... of Painting Mezzo-tinto-Prints. 1697 Mezzo-Tinto Graving [see MELANOCHALCOGRAPHER]. 1745 *Daily Advertiser* 1 Oct. 3/3 A Mezzotinto Print of that worthy Prelate Dr. Hough, late Bishop of Worcester. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) XI. 687/2 Edial... became a mezzotinto painter. 1812 R. H. in *Examiner* 28 Dec. 828/1 Mr. Meyer's ability in mezzotinto scraping... ranks with the most eminent. 1825 C. TURNER in *Phil. Mag.* LXV. 427 The deficiencies... in mezzotinto engraving. 1839 *Penny Cycl.* XV. 169/1 The mezzotinto ground being thus laid. 1845 DARWIN *Voy. Nat.* xv. (1873) 329 The sky... appeared like a mezzotinto engraving.

fig. a 1788 N. COTTON *A Fable* 34 Baxter, with apostolic grace, Display'd his metzotinto face; While here and there some luckier saint Attain'd to dignity of paint.

Hence 'mezzotinto *v.* = MEZZOTINT *v.*

a 1846 *Gentl. Mag.* cited in Worcester (1846).

mezzotype ('mɛdzəʊtaɪp). *Photogr.* [f. MEZZO *sb.*² + -TYPE. Cf. *photo-mezzotype*.] A kind of paper for photographic printing.

1894 *Brit. Jnl. Photogr.* XLI. 56 With plain salted papers, or at any rate, with mezzotype, the only chemicals used are the necessary chloride of silver and a little acid. *Ibid.* 57 We believe that mezzotype is as perfect a paper of its class as it is possible to make.

Mganga, *var.* MUGANDA.

|| **mganga** (m'gɑŋgə). Also m'ganga, nganga. Pl. *wangas*, *waganga*. [Swahili *mganga*, pl. *waganga* medicine man.] In Tanzania and other parts of East Africa, the name given to a native doctor or witch-doctor. (In *quots.* 1864, 'an object used in magic rites, a charm'.)

1864 J. A. GRANT *Walk Across Afr.* p. xvi, M'ganga or Onganga; a general term for a charm, or for a man who divines events. *Ibid.* iii. 39 The only superstitious observance we noticed was in a field at the foot of a tree; a grass model of a hut was erected for the rain-god... and called, as usual, a 'M'ganga'. 1895 H. H. JOHNSTON *River Congo* (ed. 4) xvi. 273 Somebody is suspected of having caused the death by supernatural means, and the horrid old *nganga* or 'medicine man' who holds the inquest... is called upon to detect the guilty person. 1930 *Discovery* Aug. 265/1 The *mganga* (as the native calls his medicine-man) is the surgeon, physician, neurological expert, herbalist, toxicologist, and veterinarian. 1947 *E. Afr. Ann.* 1946-7

55/1 The 'mgangas', or general practitioners... prescribe or apply remedies, and in some cases even set fractures and do simple operations. 1965 J. LISTOWEL *Making of Tanganyika* iv. 35 For thousands of years, the relationship between chiefs and witch doctors, in Swahili called *waganga*, had been a close one. 1971 N. Q. KING *Christian & Muslim in Afr.* 67 The *mganga*, wrongly but regularly translated as 'witch-doctor', is a healer and 'putter-together', with knowledge of herbal and spirit powers.

Mgr. R.C. Ch. Abbrev. of MONSIGNOR, -NORE. Also Msgr.

1853 J. R. LOGAN in *Jrnl. Indian Archipelago* VII. 53, I have received valuable assistance... from Mgr. Pallegoix, Mgr. Le Fevre and several other learned missionaries. 1858 N. P. S. WISEMAN *Let. in M. F. Roskell Mem. F. K. Amherst* (1903) v. 217 Mgr Searle joins me in these feelings. 1897 ADDIS & ARNOLD *Cath. Dict.* (ed. 5) 425/1 Mgr. Papp-Szilagy has made a methodical compendium of these documents. 1922 JOYCE *Ulysses* 312 The rt rev. Mgr M'Manus. 1959 E. WAUGH *Life R. Knox* III. ii. 244 'Father Knox', a name prominent in letters since 1912 gave place to the less familiar 'Mgr Knox'. 1965 W. MITCHELL tr. *Huyghe's Relig. Orders Mod. World* p. v. Contents... What do we mean by Religious? Mgr. Gerard Huyghe... The call to holiness in the Church Mgr. Charue.

mhendee, variant of MENDEE.

mho (məʊ). *Electr.* [Proposed by Sir W. Thomson (now Lord Kelvin): reversed spelling of OHM.] The unit of conductivity, being the conductivity of a body whose resistance is one ohm.

1883 SIR W. THOMSON *Pop. Lect.* (1889) I. 130 Such an instrument at once gives conductivity, and you want a name (suppose you adopt *mho*) for the unit of conductivity, and call the instrument a *mhometer*. The number of *mhos*, or of *millimhos* will... measure the number of lamps in circuit. 1892 *Gloss. Electr. Terms* 12 in *Lightning* 3 Mar. Supp. *Mho*. The *mho* is the conductivity of a column of mercury of a constant cross section of one square millimetre, and of a length of 106.3 centimetres at the temperature of melting ice. (Note.—The conductivity of a conductor is the reciprocal of its resistance.)

So **mhometer** (mə'mɒɪtə(r)), an instrument for measuring electrical conductivities.

1883 [see above].

mhorr (mɔ:(r)). Also m'horr, moh(o)r. [Morocco Arabic.] A West African gazelle named by E. T. Bennett *Gazella mhorr*, having horns annulated with ten or twelve prominent rings.

'The animal is much sought after by the Arabs on account of producing the bezoar stones so highly valued in eastern medicine. These stones are commonly called in Morocco, Baid-el-Mhorr, mhorr's eggs' (*Penny Cycl.* 1834 II. 86).

1831 TRELAWNY *Adv. Younger Son* III. 39 Presently a mhor of the elk-kind burst cover. 1833 E. T. BENNETT in *Trans. Zool. Soc.* (1835) I. 1 The M'horr Antelope. 1834 *Penny Cycl.* II. 85/2 The Mhorr... is four feet two inches long from nose to the origin of the tail. 1852 J. E. GRAY *Catal. Mammalia Brit. Mus.* III. 59 *Gazella Sæmmeringii*. The Abyssinian Mhor.

mi (mi:), *sb.* *Mus.* Also 6 my, 7, 9 me. [Orig. the first syllable of *L. mira*: see GAMUT.] The name given by Guido to the third note in his hexachords, and since retained in solmization as the third note of the octave; also used (as in Fr. and It.) as a name for the note E natural, the third note in the scale of C major. (In Tonic Sol-fa often written *me*.)

a 1529 SKELTON *Bowge Courte* 258 *Lerne me to synge*, *Re, my, fa, sol*. 1588 SHAKS. *L.L.L.* IV. ii. 102 *Old Mantuan*. Who vnderstandeth thee not, *vt re sol la mi fa*. c 1645 HOWELL *Let.* (1650) II. 77 The other [a German]... will drink often musically a health to every one of these 6 notes, *Ut, Re, Mi, Fa, Sol, La*. 1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Gommut*. We may begin at *ut* in *c*, and pass into the first series at *mi*. 1811 BUSBY *Dict. Mus.* (ed. 3) s.v. *Scale*. The denomination first given to the arrangement made by Guido, of the six syllables *ut, re, mi, fa, sol, la*.

mi (mai), *a.* Colloq. abbrev. of MINOR *a.* 7.

1791 in *Eton School Lists* 1791-1850 (1863) 2 Mr. Douglas *ma*. Mr. Douglas *mi*. 1867 J. A. SYMONDS *Let. Mar.* (1967) I. 703 Our tutor lists will need to be filled up next term... I claim B mi as my own. 1932 WODEHOUSE *Louder & Funnier* 12 *Faber mi* got hold of the manuscript and refused to give it up, and *Faber ma*... hit him over the head. 1963 *Times* 5 June 14/3 *Frost mi*... was only allowed to shake his head.

mi, obs. form of MY.

miacid ('maɪsɪd). *Palæont.* [f. mod.L. family name *Miacidæ*, f. the generic name *Miacis* (E. D. COPE 1872, in *Proc. Amer. Philos. Soc.* XII. 470): see -ID³.] A small, carnivorous mammal of the family *Miacidæ*, known from North American fossil remains of the Palæocene and Eocene epochs. Also as *adj.*

1966 R. & D. MORRIS *Men & Pandas* viii. 191 About thirty million years ago the ancestors of all the modern carnivores appeared on the scene. These were the miacids and they were small creatures rather like present-day civets. 1972 T. A. VAUGHAN *Mammalogy* xii. 194/2 *Miacids* were small and perhaps mostly arboreal carnivores. 1973 R. F. EWER *Carnivores* v. 225 It is impossible to believe that any carnivore could have evolved a dentition of miacid type without some corresponding behavioural adaptations. 1973 *Nature* 14 Dec. 391/1 The earliest carnivora are the miacids *Proictis* and *Ictidopappus*.

† **'miagite**. *Min. Obs.* [f. *Miage* the name of a glacier near Mont Blanc + -ITE.] (See quot.)

1811 PINKERTON *Petrology* II. 63 *Miagite*. The rock is generally considered as the most beautiful which has yet been discovered... it consists of concentric but irregular circles of white felspar and black siderite, disposed in broad or narrow lines. *Ibid.* 68 It was thought advisable... to term it *Miagite*, from the place where it was discovered by Saussure.

|| **miai** ('mɪai). [Jap., f. *mi* 'seeing' + *ai* 'mutually'.]

The first step in a Japanese arranged marriage whereby the prospective partners meet briefly in company with their families to decide if they are mutually acceptable.

1890 B. H. CHAMBERLAIN *Things Japanese* 221 The middleman arranges for what is termed the *mi-ai*, literally, the 'mutual seeing'—a meeting at which the lovers (if persons unknown to each other may be so styled) are allowed to see, sometimes even to speak to each other. 1902 L. HEARN *Kottō* x. 90 To arrange for the *miai* ('see-meeting') tomorrow. 1966 P. S. BUCK *People of Japan* (1968) v. 62, I have a young friend who was married several months ago, who saw his wife for the first time at the *miai* seven weeks before the wedding.

mia-mia (maɪ'maɪ). Also *miam*, *miami*, *mi-mi*, *mia-mie*. The Western Australian and Victorian native name for: A hut, a rude shelter.

1845 R. HOWITT *Australia* 103 There she stood, in a perfect state of nudity, a little way from the road, by her *miam*. 1852 MRS. PERRY in *Goodman Ch. in Victoria* (1892) 167 One of the *mia mias*... was as large as an ordinary-sized circular summer-house. 1861 T. McCOMBIE *Austral. Sk.* 15 Many diggers resided under branches of trees made into *miamis* or wigwams. 1868 CARLETON *Austral. Nts.* 2 The *mia-mia* that the native dark had formed from sheets of stringy bark. 1870 TUCKER *Mute* 85 He yells the war-cry of his tribe around That makes the warriors from their *mi-mis* bound.

Miana-bug (mɪ'ɑ:nəʊbʌg). [*Miana* the name of a town in Persia + BUG.] A species of tick, *Argas persicus*, whose bite is said to be occasionally fatal.

[1821 PORTER *Trav. Georgia*, etc. I. 265 *Mianna*... is a poor place, being best known by the ill name of its bugs.] 1862 *Chambers's Encycl.* IV. 100/2 The *Miana Bug*, or *Argas persicus*.

Miao (mɪ'əʊ), *sb.* and *a.* Also *Meo*. [Native name.] *A. sb.* a. A member of the Miao, a mountain-dwelling people of China and Indo-China; the Miao people. *b.* The language spoken by the Miao. *B. adj.* Of or pertaining to the Miao people or their language.

1917 S. COULING *Encycl. Sinica* 4/2 There have been frequent revolts of the Miao, the last great one being during the T'ai P'ing rebellion. The Miao women wear wonderfully embroidered clothes and short, white kilted skirts. 1937 E. SNOW *Red Star over China* v. iii. 195 The Reds had a method. They had already safely passed through the tribal districts of the Miao and the Shan peoples, aborigines of Kweichow and Yunnan, and had won their friendship. 1939 L. H. GRAY *Foundations of Lang.* 390 *Miao*, *Yao*, *Khāmüt*, the extinct *Ahom*, etc. 1948 D. DIRINGER *Alphabet* 418 *Miao* spoken on the borders of northern Siam. 1948 R. A. D. FORREST *Chinese Lang.* i. 33 *Miao*... has indeed close relationship with Chinese; but it is a relationship of influence and not of kinship. 1955 *Times* 9 May 8/4 The Meos, or Miaos as they are more commonly known in China, are more recent emigrants from Kweichow and Yunnan provinces. 1963 *Times* 24 Apr. 10/3 According to Prince Souvanna Phouma, the Pathet Lao has also demanded the withdrawal of trained Meo tribesmen, and it is not clear whether the rightist troops mentioned are Meo, or, for that matter, whether the latter have descended from their hills. 1970 *Daily Tel.* 4 Mar. 16/4 The Meo general and his predominantly Meo hill-tribe force... form the Government's only credible shield against the North Vietnamese. 1972 *Nat. Geographic* Feb. 275 Soon Meo harvesters will scrape off the sticky sap, boil it, and sell the crude narcotic for at least \$25 a pound. 1972 *Times* 4 July 16/1 Some of the Meo have succeeded in preserving themselves and their cultural identity by not taking sides in the war. 1974 R. BUTLER *Buffalo Hook* xii. 105 They're an odd bunch, the Hainanese... The island's aboriginal people are called, of all things, Miao.

Miaotse (mɪ'əʊtsɪ:). Also *Miao-chia*, *Meaoutse*, *Miautzs'*, *Miaotse*, etc. = *prec.*, sense *A*.

1836 J. F. DAVIS *Chinese* I. vii. 287 The Chinese law prohibits all marriages between subjects and foreigners, and even forbids any alliances between the unsubdued mountaineers, called *Meaou-tse*, in the interior of the empire, and its own people in the neighbouring plains. 1848 S. W. WILLIAMS *Middle Kingdom* I. iii. 147 The unsubdued *Miautzs'*... occupy the north-east portion of the [Western] province, in the mountain fastnesses between it and Kweichow. 1883 *Encycl. Brit.* XVI. 223/2 In figure the *Miautse*, both men and women, are shorter and darker-complexioned than the Chinese. 1911 *Ibid.* XVIII. 354/2 The emperor K'ien-lung... attacked the *Miaotse*, who suffered a crushing defeat, and were compelled to purchase peace by swearing allegiance to their conquerors. 1917 S. COULING *Encycl. Sinica* 4/2 *Miao-chia*,... or *Miaotzu*... is the name given by Chinese to tribes calling themselves *Mhong*, whose head-quarters are in Kueichow, but who are also found in south Yunnan, Ssüch'uan and Hunan. 1932 W. L. GRAFF *Lang.* 421 The *Miaotse* or *Mautzy* group, probably related to *Tai*.

miaow (mɪ'əʊ), *int.* and *sb.* Forms: 7 *miau*, 7-8 *meaw*, 9- *miaw*, *mieaou*, *meaow*, *miauw*, *miao(u)w*, *miow*, *mi-owe*, *me(e)ow*. [Echoic: the spelling is partly influenced by *F. miaou*. Cf.

MEW int. and *sb.*]³ The cry of a cat. Also, the name of this cry. Often used to imply that the person addressed is a 'cat' (see CAT *sb.*¹ 2 a).

1634 T. JOHNSON *Porey's Chirurg.* 151 They... cried with the *Cats miau, miau*. 1833 *Penny Cycl.* I. 372/2 The word *mew* would be more expressively written *mieaou*. 1840 MARRYAT *Poor Jack* xxiii, '*Miauw!*' was the reply. They had heard the loud *miau*. 1862 H. KINGSLEY in *Maem. Mag.* June 112 '*Pussey, pussey!*' she [Mrs. O'Neil] began, '*kitty, kitty, kitty! Miaow, mioow!*' (Mr. Malone had accumulated property in the cats' meat business.) 1866 MISS BRADDON *Trail Serpent* IV. v, The feeble *miauw* of an invalid member of the feline species. 1873 *Young Englishwoman* May 217/2 '*Meow!*' And an enormous cat came out. 1879 E. GARRETT *Ho. by Works* I. 80 He [a cat] rose with a lazy *mi-owe*. 1937 M. IRWIN *Stranger Prince* 321 'Congratulations, sweetheart! I did not know you had secured him...' '*Miaow!*' 1947 M. LOWRY *Under Volcano* vi. 166 Provocative nocturnal meows. 1948 'E. CRISPIN' *Love lies Bleeding* xii. 134 'I sometimes wonder if she has any deep emotions at all.' '*Miaouuw*,' said Fen gently. Elspeth grinned. 'All right, I am being catty.' 1956 H. G. DE LISSER *Cup & Lip* vii. 81 'What you really mean is that but for the help of the coolie... you couldn't have had Miss Ludford over here.' 'Meow, meow,' laughed Arthur. 1962 E. BRADFORD *Touchstone* xi. 91 'He's always... where the bar is.' She leaned forward. '*Miaouw!*' 1965 L. BRAIN *It's Free Country* xv. 146 'P'raps she just likes men,' said Howard. 'Men with money,' said Susan. '*Miaow!*' 1967 'S. WOODS' *And shame Devil* 89 'He probably has some money of his own. Otherwise, why should she have married him?' '*Miaow*,' said Antony.

Hence **miaow** *v. intr.*, to make or counterfeit the cry of a cat (cf. MAW, MEW *vbs.*); **mi'aoing** *vbl. sb.*, the crying of a cat; **mi'aoing ppl. a.**, calling like a cat. Also **mi'aower**.

1632 SHERWOOD, To meaw, or meawle (as a cat), *miauler*. A meawing, or meawling, *miaulement*... A meawer, or meawler, *miauleur*. Meawing, or meawling, *miauleux*. 1731 BAILEY vol. II, *Meawing*, the crying of a cat. 1825-80 JAMIESON, To *Miow*, to mew as a cat, Buchan. 1894 BARING-GOULD *Kitty Alone* III. 167 A stray cat came... and meowed. 1975 J. SYMONS *Three Pipe Problem* xvii. 174 It miaowed in faint protest, arched its back.

miargyrite (maɪ'ɑ:dʒɪraɪt). *Min.* [ad. G. *miargyrit* (H. ROSE 1829), f. Gr. *μει-ων* less + *ἀργυρ-ος* silver + -ITE.] A black sulph-antimonide of silver, which contains a smaller quantity of silver than red silver ore.

1836 T. THOMSON *Min. Geol.*, etc. I. 650 The constitution of *miargyrite* must be 11 atoms sesquisulphide of antimony, 6 atoms sesquisulphuret of silver. 1845 *Encycl. Metrop.* VI. 514/1 *Miargyrite*... Occurs in attached crystals. 1872 RAYMOND *Statist. Mines & Mining* 52 Our ores are chiefly antimonial sulphides, *miargyrite*, dark red silver ore, and light red silver ore.

miarolitic (mɪ:əʊlɪ'tɪk), *a.* *Petrol.* [ad. Ger. *miarolitisch* (H. ROSENBUSCH *Mikrosk. Physiogr.* (ed. 2, 1887) II. 39), f. It. dial. *miarolo*, name of a kind of granite containing cavities + -IT -LITE: see -IT.] Characterized by irregular cavities into which well-formed crystals project; also applied to the cavities themselves.

1895 A. HARKER *Petrol.* ii. 31 Vacant spaces are apt to occur, into which project the sharp angles of well-formed crystals. This *miarolitic* or *drusy* structure is more or less marked in some granites (e.g. the *Mourne* Mts in Ireland). 1931 A. JOHANNSEN *Descr. Petrogr. Igneous Rocks* I. iii. 36 *Miarolitic* cavities are generally irregular and angular in form, and are seldom more than a few inches in diameter. 1970 *Nature* 28 Nov. 850/2 The *nepheline gabbro*... is a subangular block coated by a thin crust of *MnO₂*... The texture is *ophitic* and *miarolitic*.

|| **mias** ('maɪəs). *sing.* and *pl.* Also 9 *maias*. [Dayak *maias* (Howell & Baily *Sea-Dyak Dict.* 1900).] The orang-utan, *Simia satyrus*.

1840 J. BROOKE *Jrnl.* in *Mundy Narr. in Borneo*, etc. (1848) I. 220 While lazily waiting the report of our Dyaks who were detached in search of the mias, we fell in with a party of Balows. *Ibid.* 221 After our interview with the Balow other mias were discovered. *Ibid.* 226 The mias, both *pappan* and *rembi*... have nests or houses in the trees. 1866 C. BROOKE *Sarawak* I. 63 The *Maia*s, or *Orang-utan*,... is very common in some parts [of Sarawak]. 1869 A. R. WALLACE *Malay Archip.* I. iv. 62 Just a week after my arrival at the mines, I first saw a *Mias*.

miascite ('maɪəskaɪt). *Petrology.* Also *miascyte* and (in *Dicts.*) *miaskite*. [ad. G. *miaszit* (Wuttig 1814), f. *Miask* the name of a town in the Ural Mountains where the mineral was obtained: see -ITE.] (See quot. 1888.)

1854 DANA *Syst. Min.* (ed. 4) II. 246 *Miascite*, a granular slaty rock consisting of orthoclase, mica, and *clæolite*, with sometimes quartz, albite, and hornblende. 1868 *Ibid.* (ed. 5) II. 359 *Miascyte*. 1888 TEALL *Brit. Petrogr.* 359 *Miascite*, term introduced by G. ROSE for a rock occurring in the Ilmen Mountains in Russia, essentially composed of orthoclase, *clæolite*, and dark mica.

miasm ('maɪæz(ə)m). Also 7-8 *miasme*. [a. F. *miasme*: see next.] = MIASMA.

1650 CHARLETON *Poradoxes Proleg.* B.4. Upon every Solution of Continuity there is impressed an exotic *Miasm*, or putrefactive acidity. 1669 W. SIMPSON *Hydrog. Chym.* 71 It carries of... the very seminal miasmes. 1799 UNDERWOOD *Dis. Children* (ed. 4) I. 288 Children born in an air, saturated as it were with the miasm of this disease [*i.e.* smallpox]... have nevertheless escaped the disease. 1822-34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) II. 423 The miasm of *gaol fever*. 1876 BRISTOWE *Theory & Pract. Med.* (1878) 282 The miasm may be carried by the wind and atmospheric currents beyond the limits of the area in which it is produced.

|| **miasma** (ma'æzmə). *Pl.* miasmata (ma'æzmətə), miasmas. [mod.L., a. Gr. *μίασμα* pollution, related to *μᾶίνω* to pollute. Cf. F. *miasme*.] Infectious or noxious exhalations from putrescent organic matter; poisonous particles or germs floating in and polluting the atmosphere; noxious emanations, esp. malaria.

1665 NEEDHAM *Med. Medicinæ* 395 The Miasma or Malign Iniquation of blood and humors. 1720 QUINCY tr. *Hodges' Loimologia* 54 The pestilential Miasmata may be destroyed by the occursion of others. 1827 MACCULLOCH *Malaria* i. 1 It has long been familiar to physicians that there was produced by marshes and swamps, a poisonous and æriform substance, the cause, not only of ordinary fevers, but of intermittents; and to this unknown agent of disease the term marsh miasma has been applied. 1844 H. H. WILSON *Brit. India* II. 20 The deadly miasmata which render the forests on the skirts of the hills utterly impassable. 1862 MERIVALE *Rom. Emp.* xxxiv. (1865) IV. 181 Sardinia... was afflicted by a pestilential miasma. 1882 'OUIDA' *Maremma* I. 35 It was full of miasma and fever in the hot season.

fig. 1836 HOR. SMITH *Tin Trump., Mor. Cholera*, It seems to be the object of these institutions to propagate and disseminate the miasmata of vice instead of preventing their circulation. 1878 SMILES *Robt. Dick* ii. 13 The noxious miasmas that poison the whole human heart.

miasmal (ma'æzməl), *a.* [f. prec. + -AL¹.] Containing miasmatic effluvia or germs.

1853 *Fraser's Mag.* XLVIII. 267 You wittingly expose your innocent wife To this miasmal atmosphere of death. 1856 MRS. BROWNING *Aur. Leigh* VII. 300 We respond with our miasmal fog. 1895 R. F. HORTON *Teaching of Jesus* II. 175 Like a sunbeam on some forlorn and miasmal place, sterilising the germs of evil. 1919 T. S. ELIOT *Hippopotamus in Poems*, The True Church remains below Wrapt in the old miasmal mist.

miasmatic (ma'æzmætɪk), *a.* [f. Gr. *μιασμα-*, *μίασμα* MIASMA + -IC.] Pertaining to or having the nature of miasma; caused by noxious or infectious exhalations; malarial. Also *fig.*

1835 *Cycl. Pract. Med.* IV. 57/1 The softening in intermittents is owing to the miasmatic poison altering the qualities of the blood. 1857 R. TOMES *Amer. in Japan* ix. 194 The entire absence of marshes... must exempt it from all miasmatic disease. 1881 DU CHAILLU *Land of Midnt. Sun* II. 60 The miasmatic equatorial African jungle. 1938 M. BRING *May Flavin* iv. 396 An incomparable California sun pushing the miasmatic mists back into the sea. 1968 'HAN SUYIN' *Birdless Summer* i. vi. 132 Pao and his benevolent brothers bemoaned the miasmatic disorder in which they were involved.

Hence mias'matical *a.*, in the same sense; mias'matically *adv.*, after the manner of miasma.

1855 OGILVIE *Suppl., Miasmatical*. 1876 tr. *Wagner's Gen. Pathol.* 132 The infectious material may... increase also outside of the organism, in the substrata of the surrounding soil, i.e. miasmatically.

miasmaticist (ma'æzmætɪst). [f. *miasmatic-*, MIASMA + -IST.] One versed in the phenomena of miasmatic exhalations; one who makes a special study of malarial diseases.

1890 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

miasmaticize (ma'æzmætəɪz), *v.* [Formed as prec.: see -IZE.] *trans.* To affect by miasma.

1831 T. L. PEACOCK *Crochet Castle* xi. (*init.*), The Captain was neither drowned nor poisoned, neither miasmatised nor anatomised.

miasmatology (ma'æzmætɒlədʒɪ). *Med.* [f. *miasmatic-*, MIASMA + -(O)LOGY.] The study of miasmata; miasmology (Webster 1902).

miasmatus (ma'æzmətəs), *a.* [Formed as prec. + -OUS.] Generating miasma.

1864 *Sat. Rev.* 9 July 67/2 Cambodia... is overspread with miasmatus forests.

miasmatic (ma'æzmɪk), *a.* [f. MIASM + -IC.] = MIASMATIC. Hence mias'matically *adv.*

1822-34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) I. 588 In a pure atmosphere, the miasmatic materials easily become dissolved or decomposed. 1895 G. PARKER *When Valmond came to Pontiac* vi. (1896) 97 Beyond the mountain were unexplored regions, ... lost in a miasmatic haze. 1938 E. WAUGH *Scoop* I. v. 81 Suddenly, miasmatically, in the fiery wilderness, there came an apparition. 1961 B. FERGUSSON *Watery Maze* iii. 80 The Pantellaria project and another miasmatic one were abandoned.

miasmifuge (ma'æzmɪfju:dʒ). [f. MIASMA + -(I)FUGE.] That which destroys or disperses miasmata (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1890).

miasmology (ma'æzmɒlədʒɪ). [f. Gr. *μίασμα*-a miasma + -(O)LOGY.] A treatise on miasma; the science that treats of miasmata (Ogilvie 1882).

miasmous (ma'æzməs), *a.* [f. MIASM + -OUS.] Miasmatic, miasmal.

1884 J. P. MAHAFFY in *Harper's Mag.* May 903/1 A fertile but miasmous desert. [Also in mod. Dicts.]

miau, obs. form of MIAOW.

miaul (mɪ'ɔ:l), *v.* Forms: 7 meawle, miol, 8 meaul, 9 mioul, miaul. [ad. F. *miauler*, of echoic

origin. (The form *meawle* perh. belongs to MEWL.)]

1. *intr.* To call or cry as a cat; to mew.

1632 SHERWOOD, To meaw, or meawle (as a cat), *miauler*. 1771 SMOLLETT *Humph. Cl.* 8 Nov., The poor animal [a cat] ... meawled. 1824 SCOTT *St. Ronan's* xxii, Lady Penelope is miauling like a starved cat. 1859 H. KINGSLEY *G. Hamlyn* II. 71 Domestic cats may mioul in the garden at night. 1886 R. F. BURTON *Arab. Nts.* I. 134 A black tom-cat, which miauled and grinned and spat.

2. *trans.* To sing with a voice like that of a cat.

1862 WRAXALL *Hugo's Misérables* III. xxii. (1877) 11 Her tom-cat, who might have miauled the Allegri Miserere. 1866 G. MEREDITH *Vittoria* xii, The boy... concluded by miauling 'Amalia' in the triumph of contempt.

Hence mi'auling *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.* Also mi'auler, a cat.

1632 Meawler, meawling [see MIAOWER, MIAOWING]. a 1693 *Urquhart's Rabelais* III. xiii. 107 The... mumberling of Rabets, ... humming of Wasps, mioling of Tygers, bruizing of Bears. 1821 SCOTT *Kenilw.* xxxiii, I mind a squalling woman no more than a miauling kitten. 1884 *Graphic* Christmas No. 4/1 He... sang in a shrill miauling treble. 1885 *Ibid.* 3 Jan. 7/1 While Bully is asleep the marauding miaulers come and appropriate his bone. 1885 *Punch* 13 June 280/1 Hark the... miauling of Cats.

miauw, variant form of MIAOW.

mic, mic. (maɪk). Colloq. abbrev. of MICROPHONE. (Cf. MIKE *sb.*)

1961 A. BERKMAN *Singers' Gloss. Show Business* 58 Microphone: (Abbr. mike or mic). 1973 *Sci. Amer.* Apr. 2/1 (Adv.), Eight input controls for complete mic/line mixing. 1974 *Some Technical Terms & Slang* (Granada Television), *Mic.*, microphone.

mica ('maɪkə). *Min.* [a. L. *mīca* grain, crumb.

The mod.L. use in Mineralogy was prob. originally contextual; the development of the specialized meaning may have been due to erroneous association with *micare* to shine.]

†1. A small plate of talc, selenite, or other glistening crystalline substance found in the structure of a rock. In pl. *micæ*. *Obs.*

1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Mica*, ... Glimmer, or Cat-silver; a Metallick Body like Silver, which shines in Marble, and other Stones, but cannot be separated from them. a 1728 WOODWARD *Nat. Hist. Fossils* (1729) I. i. viii. 170 A pale brown Earth, with very small Mica in it. 1748 J. HILL *Hist. Fossils* 556 Dr. Woodward imagin'd the white parts of this as of the other Mica in general to be Spar. 1803 SARRETT *New Pict. Lond.* 114 A great variety of Mica or spangle stones.

2. Any one of a group of similar minerals composed essentially of silicate of aluminium variously combined with the silicates of other bases, such as soda, potash and magnesia, and occurring either in minute glittering plates or scales in granite and other rocks, or in crystals characterized by their perfect basal cleavage and their consequent separability into thin, transparent and usually flexible laminæ. *water mica*, a trade name for clear, colourless mica.

1778 WOUFFE in *Phil. Trans.* LXIX. 29 Mica or Glimmer. This... is composed of very thin flexible flakes, more or less large. 1835 R. D. & T. Thomson's *Rec. Gen. Sci.* II. 445 Pinchbeck mica, iron pyrites, and titanate of iron occur as accidental constituents. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* 3 Mica is a crystal which cleaves very readily in one direction. 1903 *Edin. Rev.* Oct. 390 A film of mica. 1905 *Jrnl. Franklin Inst.* Sept. 200 The clear kind is known to the trade as 'water mica'.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *mica battery*, *goggles*, *insulation*, *plate*; *mica-packed*, *-scaled*, *-topped* adjs.; *mica flap*, the flap of a mica valve; *mica-powder*, a form of dynamite in which the siliceous earth is replaced by mica in fine scales; *mica-schist*, *-slate*, a slaty metamorphic rock composed of quartz and mica; *mica valve*, a device consisting of a flap of mica hinged at the top which is used to allow air to flow in one direction only.

1849 NOAD *Electricity* (ed. 3) 148 The lacquered knob of the *mica battery. 1906 J. W. THOMAS *Ventilation, Heating & Lighting of Dwellings* ii. 27 There are many chimney ventilators on the market, some having *mica flaps... to shut against a down current. 1934 E. L. JOSELYN *Ventilation* iii. 44 Outlets with mica flaps are frequently fitted into chimney breasts near the ceiling. 1964 J. S. SCOTT *Dict. Building* 207 Mica-flap valve. 1905 *Daily Chron.* 10 Aug. 5/6 A polo cap, *mica goggles, ... and the usual... allowance of lard constituted Burgess's costume. 1897 *Daily News* 20 July 6/2 It used the *mica insulation of wires. 1909 *Westm. Gaz.* 9 Mar. 4/3 A new three-point sparking-plug... which has no asbestos or *mica-packed joints. a 1963 S. PLATH *Crossing Water* (1971) 44, I shone, mica-scaled, and unfolded To pour myself out like a fluid. 1837 BREWSTER *Magnet.* 312 The successive thicknesses of the *mica plates. 1881 RAYMOND *Mining Gloss.*, *Mica-powder. 1833 LYELL *Princ. Geol.* III. 237 The sterile *mica-schist is barely covered with vegetation. 1878 LAWRENCE tr. *Cotta's Rocks Class.* 234 A complete series of transitions from... gneiss through mica-schist into clay-slate. 1819 BAKEWELL *Introd. Mineral.* 477 *Mica-slate, or micaceous schistus. 1877 RAYMOND *Statist. Mines & Mining* 229 A large number of fine lodes, all occurring in limestone and mica-slate. 1958 A. WILSON *Middle Age of Mrs Eliot* III. 381 David banged his fist on the *mica-topped table in front of him so that its little contemporary steel-tube legs rattled. 1880 S. S. HILLYER *Plumber & Sanitary Houses* (ed. 2) xxii. 262 When no convenient place can be found for leaving the mouth of the induct-pipe open to the atmosphere, a *mica-valve can be fixed over it. 1909 G. B. SHAW in *Trans. Medico-Legal Soc.*

VI. 217 One day on the Health Committee a question came up with regard to a mica valve not being in order.

micaceo-calcareous, *a.* *Geol.* [f. *micaceo-* taken as comb. form of next + CALCAREOUS.] Containing mica and lime (*Cent. Dict.* 1890).

micaceous (ma'keɪʃəs), *a.* *Min.* [f. MICA + -ACEOUS.] Containing or resembling mica; pertaining to or of the nature of mica, esp. in Combs. forming the descriptive names of various rocks, as *micaceous lava*, *sandstone*, *schist*, *shale*, *slate*.

1774 PENNANT *Tour Scott.* in 1772, 153 A micaceous slate, mixed with quartz. 1813 SIR H. DAVY *Agric. Chem.* (1814) 193 Micaceous schistus, which is composed of quartz and mica arranged in layers. 1849 DANA *Geol.* ix. (1850) 463 Blue micaceous shale. 1882 GEIKIE *Text-bk. Geol.* II. II. iii. As this silvery lustre is... due to the presence of mica, it is commonly called distinctively micaceous.

micaceously (ma'keɪʃəʃli), *adv.* [f. MICACEOUS *a.* + -LY².] Like mica.

1933 H. G. WELLS *Bulphington of Blup* i. 18 It had walls and pinnacles of a creamy sort of rock that glittered micaceously.

micareous (ma'keɪʃəs), *a.* [as if f. L. **micāre-em* (f. *micāre* to shine, sparkle) + -IOUS.] Sparkling.

1836 LOUDON *Encycl. Plants* 42 *Watsonia brevifolia* has its blossoms of a micareous hue, glittering in the sun. a 1843 SOUTHEY *Doctor Interch.* xxii. (1848) 537 There is the Cyclopean stile, of which Johnson is the great example; the sparkling, or micareous, possessed by Hazlitt.

micanite ('maɪkənɪt). *Telegraphy.* [f. MICA, after *vulcanite*.] A prepared form of mica used as an insulator.

1900 *Engineering Mag.* XIX. 709 The micanite used for the commutator sleeve.

†**'micant**, *a.* *Obs.* [ad. L. *micānt-em*, pres. pple. of *micāre* shine.] Shining, glittering.

1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 435 When micant sparks ascend from the metal.

micarelle ('maɪkərəl). *Min.* Also -el. [App. irreg. f. MICA.]

1. A micaceous mineral pseudomorphous after scapolite.

1794 KIRWAN *Elem. Min.* (ed. 2) I. 213 Hence the presence of magnesia is merely casual; therefore it must be regarded as a distinct species from mica, and hence I have given it the name of micarelle. 1811 PINKERTON *Petal.* I. 123 The white mica, which might be called micarel. 1836 T. THOMSON *Min. Geol.*, etc. I. 271 *Meionite*, or *Scapolite*. Paranthine, ... micarelle [etc.]. 1896 CHESTER *Dict. Min.*

2. A name used to designate an unknown mineral from which the pinite of Stolpen was derived.

1836 T. THOMSON *Min. Geol.*, etc. I. 386 *Pinite*. *Micarelle*. 1845 *Encycl. Metrop.* VI. 525/1 *Micarelle*. *Pinite* or *Scapolite*.

So *mica'rellite* in the same senses (*Cassell's Encycl. Dict.* 1885).

Micarta (ma'ka:tə). Also micarta. [perh. f. MICA + It. *carta* paper.] A laminated electrical insulating material, originally consisting of paper, mica, and enamel: now a proprietary term for one composed of layers of paper or fabrics bound by a resin and used esp. in the form of sheets and tubes.

1912 *Sci. Abstr.* B. XV. 230 The coil is wrapped with several layers of a foil termed 'Micarta Folium', consisting of paper, mica, and enamel; the whole coil is then... compressed. 1914 *Official Gaz.* (U.S. Patent Office) 10 Feb. 585/2 Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Co. ... *Micarta*... Electrical insulating sheets and tubes. Claims use since Apr. 4, 1912. 1921 *Raw Material* IV. 449/2 The method of manufacturing *micarta*... consists of impregnating the base material with a solution of the binder, evaporating the solvent and then fusing together laminations of impregnated base material by the action of heat under pressure. 1923 *Trade Marks Jrnl.* 3 Jan. 42 *Micarta*... Electrical insulating sheets and tubes... Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company. 1938 *Jrnl. R. Aeronaut.* Soc. XLII. 9 For those engineers dealing with wooden or micarta aircscrews or metal aircscrews of less usual form. 1966 *Sci. & Technical Aerospace Rep.* IV. 667/1 The ablation rate of contoured Micarta (laminated plastics) specimens immersed in solid propellant exhaust gases was measured under closely controlled conditions.

micasi'zation, **micati'zation**. *Geol.* [irreg. f. MICA + -IZE + -ATION.] (See quot. 1893.)

1893 GEIKIE *Text-bk. Geol.* (ed. 3) 617 Micasization—the production of mica as a secondary mineral from felspars or other original constituents. 1896 VAN HISE in *16th Rep. U.S. Geol. Surv.* i. 691 Some of the more important of these processes are micatization, feldsparization [etc.].

†**'mication**. *Obs.* [ad. L. *micātiōn-em*, n. of action f. *micāre* to move swiftly, *micāre digitūs* to play at mora ('How many fingers do I hold up?')] *a.* The action used in playing at mora. *b.* A beat of the pulse.

c 1645 *Vox Tarturis* 8 Hence Causabonus saith *dīmicare* to duell or fight is derived, which is properly by Lot or mication to put an end to controversie. 1656 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* VIII. (1687) 466/2 By Lot, or Mication with the Fingers (*giuoco della mora*). 1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Pulse*, This Strength is made up with the Multiplicity and

Frequency of less Mications [sc. of the pulse] as in the Heights of Fevers.

Micawber (mɪ'kɔ:bər). The name of Wilkins *Micawber*, a character in Dickens's novel 'David Copperfield', applied *gen.* to a feckless optimist with a habit of 'waiting for something to turn up'. Also *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *Micawber-like a.*; *Micawber v. intr.*, to behave like *Micawber*; *Micawberish* (mɪ'kɔ:bərɪʃ) *a.*, characteristic of a *Micawber*, irresponsible; *Micawberishly adv.*; so *Micawberism*; *Micawberite* = *Micawber*.

1852 GEO. ELIOT *Let.* 2 June (1954) II. 31 No good news yet, but I have a *Micawber-faith* that something will turn up. 1880 J. HOLLINGSHEAD *Plain Eng.* 2 Undeceived by the *Micawberism* of one class, or the dazzling brilliancy of the other. 1882 W. D. HAY *Brighter Britain!* I. vi. 143 A *Micawber-like* roll of his voice. 1920 *Glasgow Herald* 19 June 6 He was in a state of what may be described as 'Micawberish embarrassment'. 1927 *Observer* 22 May 8 Nancy's father, a sort of *Micawberish* Costigan. 1939 *Times Lit. Suppl.* 18 Mar. 162/3 We find a grand collection of literary people who have become household words, like... *Micawber*. 1948 E. GOWERS *Plain Words* 48 The present inclination of the official is in the opposite direction. He is a Johnsonian rather than a *Micawberite*. 1949 I. DEUTSCHER *Stalin* iii. 70 Lenin treated such Socialists contemptuously as the romantic *Micawbers* of revolution. 1950 *Mind* LIX. 84 An opportunistic, capricious, or *Micawberish* policy. 1961 *Times* 5 June 15/3 The British Government can hardly be blamed for being somewhat *Micawber-like* in their approach to this problem. 1963 *Punch* 24 July 126/1 Every author must spend half his life *Micawbering*, waiting for something to turn up. 1969 *Times* 2 May (Suppl.) p. viii/3 History has been on the side of the *Micawbers*. 1971 *Guardian* 16 July 10/2 Mr Wilson's social contract... will... look remarkably like the 1964 or 1966 vintage, with a dash of *Micawberism* added. 1972 *Ibid.* 11 Oct. 12/2 The Green Paper's hope that growth will provide comes dangerously near the *Micawber* tradition. 1972 'J. & E. BONETT' *No time to Kill* x. 138 Idle men who take a job in the sunshine that leads nowhere... today's *Micawbers*, aimlessly awaiting what will never turn up. 1973 *Nation Rev.* (Melbourne) 31 Aug. 146/3 Despite portraying a *Micawberlike* optimism, Plorn died destitute. 1974 *Times* 7 Jan. 5/5 The *Micawberish* disasters that threatened them so long as the father—that sad barrister without briefs—was still alive. 1974 *Times* 4 Mar. 15/3 The Liberal Party... has always *Micawberishly* hoped that some rich sympathizer would turn up.

† **mice-eyed**, *a. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. *mice*, pl. of *MOUSE* + *EYED*.] Having the keen eyes of mice.

1599 NASH *Lenten Stufe* 67 O for a Legion of mice-eyed dicipherers and calculaters vpon characters, now to augurate what I meane by this.

micelium, obs. variant of MYCELIUM.

micelle (mɪ'sel). *Biol.* Also *micella* (pl. *micellæ* (-i)), *micell*. [ad. G. *micell* (C. Nägeli *Mikrophysik* (1877) 424.)] *a.* Each of the minute ordered aggregates of macromolecules from which the microfibrils of many natural and artificial fibrous materials are made up.

1881 *Encycl. Brit.* XII. 12/1 Nägeli concluded that these structures were made up of crystalline doubly refracting particles or micellæ, each consisting of numerous atoms and impermeable by water. 1882 VINES tr. *Sachs' Bot.* 664 note 1. 1885 GOODALE *Physiol. Bot.* (1892) 218 In the adherent film of water around each micella new micellæ of cellulose are supposed to be produced. 1937 O. B. DARBISHIRE tr. *A. von Buzágh's Colloid Syst.* vii. 133 The above structural picture of the cellulose micelle is in agreement with a number of physical and physico-chemical properties of cellulose. Chief among them is the well-known great stability of the cellulose micelle, as shown, for instance, by the insolubility of cellulose in water. 1946 *Nature* 10 Aug. 199/2 The main component of starch... is considered to be a network of primary valency chains, which are linked in crystalline micells in which water is bound in the lattice. 1959 *Chambers's Encycl.* III. 222/1 Later evidence suggests rather that the micelles are areas in which the molecular chains are regularly arranged and crystalline; these merge into amorphous areas with possibly some of the long chains extending from one micelle to another. 1965 *Micella* [see CRYSTALLITE 4].

b. An ultramicroscopic aggregate in a colloid consisting of some tens or hundreds of ions or molecules.

1901 *Jrnl. Chem. Soc.* LXXX. II. 231 A 'micelle' is used to denote the smallest quantity of a colloid which possesses all the physical properties of the colloid and is formed by the association of molecules of large size. 1926 H. S. HATFIELD tr. *Freundlich's Colloid & Capillary Chem.* 371 For the micella of the gold sol we must take into account the fact that foreign substances enter into its structure, which largely determine its chemical properties. 1927 H. S. VAN KLOOSTER tr. *Kruij's Colloids* vi. 102 The micell is the particle plus the entire double layer. 1949 ALEXANDER & JOHNSON *Colloid Sci.* I. ii. 31 It is generally agreed that the physical properties of soap solutions, such as surface activity, conductivity, osmotic coefficients, solubilization of organic compounds, the Krafft phenomenon, etc., are due... to the occurrence of micelles. 1969 *New Scientist* 21 Aug. 379/1 The granules correspond to what are generally referred to as casein micelles, being formed by the denaturation and aggregation of the milk proteins during the manufacture of cheese. 1971 *Nature* 9 July 118/1 The bulk of DDT carried in contaminated water is probably in an organic environment, dissolved in suspended liquid fats, in soap and in detergent micelles.

Hence *micellar a.*, pertaining to or composed of micellæ.

1893 W. N. PARKER tr. *Weismann's Germ-Plasm* 474 (Index) Micellar theory.

micellization (mɪ'selə'zɪʃən). *Chem.* [f. MICEL(L)A + -IZATION.] The formation of micelles.

1966 *Jrnl. Amer. Chem. Soc.* LXXXVIII. 247/1 DPI [sc. dodecylpyridinium iodide] was chosen because a large spectral change accompanies its micellization and thus provides a self-indicator of the micellization process. 1972 *Nature* 3 Mar. 32/2 The results further suggest that at concentrations of ganglioside above 30% the formation of membranous structures would be inhibited by lipid micellization.

mich: see MITCH *v.*, MUCH *a.* and *adv.*

Michael ('maɪkəl). Forms: *a.* 1 Micha(h)el, 3 (*Ormin*) Michaæl, 4 Mychael, 4, 6- Michael. *β.* 3 (*Missel*), 4-5 Michel, 5 Mychel, 6 Mychell. *γ.* 3 Mihael, Mijhel, 4 Mihel, Myzhell, 5 Myghell, Myghele, 7 (in *Comb.*) Mighill-. [repr. Heb. *Mikkhāel*, lit. 'who is like God?' Gr. *Μιχαήλ*, L. *Michael*, whence OF. *Michiel*, F. *Michel*, It. *Michele*, Sp. *Miguel*, Pg. *Miguel*, G. *Michael* (the archangel), *Michel* (in popular uses).

The *γ* forms, implying a pronunciation (mijel), are difficult to account for. They occur only in application to the archangel or his feast; for the baptismal name the *β* forms only were used down to the 17th c.]

1. *a.* The name of one of the archangels. *the feast of St. Michael, St. Michael's day*: *Michaelmas*.

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Hom.* I. 518 Michahel. a 1225 *Ancr.* R. 412 Seinte Mihaeles dei. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 11032 A sein Misseles [v.r. Myhelles] dai. 1340 *Ayenb.* 1 Holy archanle Michael. 1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. VIII. 36, I schal sende ow my-self seint Mihel myn Aungel. 1382 WYCLIF *Dan.* x. 13 Mycheal [1388 Myzhel]. 14.. *Customs of Malton in Surtees Misc.* (1888) 59 Eftyr þe fest of Saynt Myghell. 1667 MILTON *P.L.* II. 294 So much the fear Of Thunder and the Sword of Michael Wrought still within them.

b. *St. Michael's pear* [= F. *poire de St.-Michel*, G. *Michaelisbirne*]: a kind of pear that is ripe at Michaelmas.

1837 HAWTHORNE *Twice-told T.* viii. They strung him up to the branch of a St. Michael's pear-tree.

c. *Order of St. Michael*: an old French military order instituted by Louis XI in 1462. *Order of St. Michael and St. George*: an English civil order of knighthood instituted in 1818, shortly after the acquisition by Great Britain of Malta and the Ionian Islands, for the purpose of affording a special decoration to the natives of those islands; now granted as a reward for distinguished services as a diplomat, etc.

1530, 1591 [see *ORDER sb.* 8]. 1839 *Penny Cycl.* XIII. 246/2 There are also... knights of the Ionian order of Saint Michael and Saint George.

† 2. = MICHAELMAS. Also *attrib.* in *Michael-cry, day, term*; *Michael('s)-tide*, *Michaelmas-tide*.

1406 HOCLEVE *Misrule* 422 For Michel terme pat was last. 1426 in *Catal. Anc. Deeds in P.R.O.* IV. 547 That the said Richard be at Chestir the next Saterdag after Mygheleday in presens of the Chamberlayn. 1573 TUSSEY *Husb.* (1878) 28 Fresh herring plentie, Mihell brings. *Ibid.* 74 No danger at all to geld as they fall. Yet Michel cries please butchers eies. 1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* IX. xv. (1623) 802 From the next Michaels-tide vnto Easter. 1615 W. LAWSON *Country Housew. Gard.* (1626) 12 At Mighill-tide it will be good to sow Wall-flowers. *Ibid.* 51 Generally no keeping fruit [sc. will be ready] before Michael-tide. 1622 S. WARD *Life Faith in Death* (1627) 87 To be haunted with a Quartan from Michael to Ester. 1622 in *Bucleuch MSS.* (Hist. MSS. Comm.) I. 210 By Michael next my Lord... makes accompt to bring her over.

3. As a common Christian name of men. Also in proverbial phrases.

1340 *Ayenb.* 1 þis boc is dan Michelis of Northgate, y-write an englis of his owene hand. 1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* xxii. 71 Twa curis or thre hes vpolandis Michell (*rimes knitchell and nichell* (= L. *nihil*)). a 1625 FLETCHER *Woman's Prize* i. iii, *Petru*. Well there are more Maides then Maudlin, that's my comfort. *Mar.* Yes, and more men then Michael. 1785 GROSE *Dict. Vulg. T.*, *Michael*. Hip, Michael, your head's on fire.

4. = MICKEY FINN. *U.S. slang*.

1942 BERREY & VAN DEN BARK *Amer. Thes. Slang* §509/9 Opiate; 'knockout drops'... *Michael*. 1957 B. BUCKINGHAM *Boiled Alive* xxiv. 178 He only pretended to trust me and just slipped me a Michael in my drink. I passed out in the car a few minutes after leaving the bar.

5. *Slang phr. to take the Michael (out of) = to take the micky (out of)* (see MICKEY¹ 6).

1959 H. PINTER *Birthday Party* i. 9 They won't come. Someone's taking the Michael... It's a false alarm. 1962 *Spectator* 23 Feb. 242/2 Like many satirists Mayakovsky takes the michael out of both sides. 1966 L. DAVIDSON *Long Way to Shiloh* xi. 157 Jesus, did we take the Michael! We used to chat 'em up, these old bats out looking for prospects.

Michaelangelesque, var. MICHELANGELESQUE *a.*

michaelite ('maɪkəlɪt). *Min.* [f. name of *St. Michaels*, in the Azores: see -ITE.] = FIORITE.

1821 WEBSTER in *Amer. Jrnl. Sci.* III. 391 From the island where this variety [sc. of siliceous sinter] occurs (St. Michaels) it might perhaps be distinguished by the term *Michaelite*.

Michaelmas ('mɪkəlməs). Forms: 1 Sanct Michaelmas mæsse, 3 Mijheles-masse; 3 miel-

missel-, 3, 5 mijhel, 3-5 mychel, 4 myel-, mihele-, misschel, 4-5 myhel, 5 myhil, myhell, michel-, mijzele-, mighell-, megel-, mykel-, mykyl, myjhel-, 5-6 myghel(l-, mighel-, 6 myell-, myhyl-, mihel-, michall-, 7 micalh-; 3- masse, etc. (see MASS *sb.*); 4 mykames; 7- Michaelmas. Also 9 dial. Mihil-, Mile-, Mildmas. [f. the name of St. Michael the Archangel: see MASS *sb.*!] The feast of St. Michael, 29 Sept., one of the four quarter-days of the English business year.

[a 1123 O.E. *Chron.* an. 1101 Se corl syððan oð ðet ofer sēe Michaelmas mæsse her on lande wunode.] c 1290 S. *Eng. Leg.* I. 53/229 Op-on Mijhel-masse fourtene-nyht. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 9508 þe kinges poer & is ost... wende vory to oxenford aboute mielmasse. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. XII. 240 Fro mychelmesse to mychelmesse I fynde hem with wafres. 1389 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 35 Be-twixen þe feste of the natuute of oure lady & Misschelmasse. 1435 *Nottingham Rec.* II. 361 At ye Anounciacion of oure Lady and Meghelmes. 1452 in *Berks, Bucks & Oxon Archæol. Jrnl.* Oct. (1903) 78 For ijlb wex candells a ghens myhellmas xij.d. 1469 M. PASTON in *P. Lett.* II. 365 Wednesday or Thursday aftyr Mykylmes. 1475 *Presentm. Juries in Surtees Misc.* (1888) 26 At the gret cowrtes at Mykelmes, þe yer [etc.]. 1530 PALSGR. 804/2 At Mychelmesse, a la saynt Michel or le jour de saint Michel. 1536 *Anc. Cal. Rec. Dublin* (1889) I. 497 The wyche oft trewhyte was grawntyd att myhellmas last past. 1539 in W. A. J. Archbold *Somerset Relig. Ho.* (1892) 117 We intende... to letowe the pastures and demeynes now from mighelmas forthe quarterly. 1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* I. i. 212 Alhallowmas last, a fortnight afore Michaelmas. 1609 SKENE *Reg. Maj., Burrow Lawes* c. 43. 124 The first [sc. head-court] is after the feast of Michalmes. 1661 MARVELL *Corr. Wks.* (Grosart) II. 70 Which sum... shall be collected... at Michal masse and Lady day. 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 424 ¶ 5 By Michaelmas 'tis odds but we come to down-right squabbling. 1819 *Sport. Mag.* 274 He will blow upon his fingers before Mildmas [footnote, Michaelmas]. 1864 TENNYSON *North. Farmer, Old Style* xii. And I'd managed for Squoire coom Michaelmas thuty year.

b. attrib. and Comb., as *Michaelmas goose, onion, rent; Michaelmas blackbird*, the ring ouzel (*Turdus torquatus*); *Michaelmas crocus*, the autumn crocus (*Colchicum autumnale*); *Michaelmas daisy*, a sea-starwort, (*a*) wild aster (*Aster Tripolium*); (*b*) one of several garden asters of a shrubby habit and bearing masses of small purplish flowers; *Michaelmas day* = sense 1; *Michaelmas eve*, the evening before Michaelmas; † *Michaelmas moon* = HARVEST MOON; † *Michaelmas pardon* (see PARDON *sb.* 1 3 b); *Michaelmas spring*, an autumnal spring; also *fig.*; *Michaelmas term*, a term or session (beginning soon after Michaelmas) of the High Court of Justice in England; and also of Oxford, Cambridge, and various other universities; *Michaelmas tide*, the season of Michaelmas.

Old Michaelmas day: the day that would have been called 29 Sept. if the Old Style had been retained without correction: from 1900 onwards this has been 12 Oct.

1822 LATHAM *Hist. Birds* V. 39 note, Ring Ouzel... a British Species, only seen in spring and autumn. By some called the *Michaelmas Blackbird. 1785 MARTYNS *Rousseau's Bot.* xxvi. (1794) 391 Many [Asters] as conformed under the Vulgar title of *Michaelmas Daisies. 1882 *Garden* 24 June 437/2 A brown-centred small Michaelmas Daisy. [c 1290 S. *Eng. Leg.* I. 304/165 Men synnguez a-*Mijheles-masse-day In holie church also of one bataille þat seint Mijhel with a dragon scholde do.] 1359 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 97 And yis gilde schal haue, by jere, foure mornspeches... ye ferthe schal be on mykames day. 1463 *Mann. & Housew. Exp.* (Roxb.) 154 The fryday next aftyr Mychelmesse day my mastyr delyveryd to my sayd lord... vj.s. viij.d. 1864 *Chambers' Bk. Days* II. 387/2 Michaelmas Day, the 29th of September, properly named the day of St. Michael and All Angels. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 8793 So þat a *Missel-masse eue mid hor ost hii come. 1792 *Statist. Acc. Scot.* II. 438 note. The son-in-law binds himself to give him [the father-in-law] the profits of the first *Michaelmas moon. 1763 MILLS *Syst. Pract. Husb.* IV. 34 One of these crops, known by the name of *Michaelmas onions, is sown in August. 1624 CAPT. SMITH *Virginia* IV. (Arb.) 619 Thus they spend *Michaelmas rent in Mid-summer Moore, and would gather their Haruest before they have planted their Corne. 1763 *Museum Rust.* (ed. 2) I. 75 If the markets are low, they fail in the payment of their Michaelmas rent. 1573 TUSSEY *Husb.* (1878) 135 Be mindfull abrode of *Mihelmas spring. 1658 GURNALL *Chr. In Arm.* Verse 16. x. (1669) 210/1 God promised him a Michaelmas spring (I may so say) a son in his old age. 1721 AMHERST *Terræ Fil.* App. (1754) 281 He was, in *michael-mas-term following, admitted commoner in Oriel college. 1765 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* I. ix. 329 The morrow of All Souls... (which day is now altered to the morrow of St. Martin by the last act for abbreviating Michaelmas term). 1903 *Oxf. Univ. Cal.* p. xiii, Oct. 10. Oxford Michaelmas Term begins. 1903 *Longm. Mag.* Oct. 516 At *Michaelmas-tide heavy waggons lumber through the villages.

michaelsonite ('mɪkəlsənɪt). *Min.* [f. the name of A. Michaelson (1868), who first analysed it: see -ITE.] = ERDMANNITE.

1868 DANA *Min.* (ed. 5) II. 289 Michaelsonite *Dana*. An orthite-like mineral occurring near Brevig..., containing, like muromontite, little alumina and some glucina.

michall, variant of MECHAL *Obs.*

Michal(I)mas, -mes, obs. ff. MICHAELMAS.

michare, obs. form of MICHER.

† **miche**, *sb.*¹ *Obs.* [a. OF. *miche*, of obscure origin; it does not regularly represent L. *mica* crumb.]

The same word appears in MDu., MLG. *micke* (mod. Du. *mik*), but it is uncertain whether it was adopted from Du. into Fr. or vice versa.]

A loaf of bread.

c 1290 *St. Brandon* 296 in *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 227 Twelf 3wite Miches [v. r. *suche loues*] men brynguth us. a 1300 *Rel. Ant.* II. 192 He sal sitte in helle fitte with-oute wyn and miche. c 1400 *Rom. Rose* 5585 He that hath miches tweyne, . . . Liveth more at ese, . . . Than [etc.]. 1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. ccclxvi. 598 The lorde of Verby sent hym wyne largely, and threite myches therwith. c 1640 J. SMYTH *Lives Berkeleyes* (1883) I. 40 Fifty loafes called miches.

Hence † **michekin**, a little cake.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 336/2 Mychekyne, *pastilla*.

† **miche**, *sb.*² *Naut. Obs.* Also 6 *meche*, 5-6 *Sc. pl. mykkis*. [Cf. G. *micke* in the senses below; also Du. *mik* forked stick. Cf. Sc. dial. *mitch*, a support for a mast when lowered (E.D.D.).]

a. A forked shaft for a pump. b. A wedge for sighting a cannon.

1495 *Naval Acc. Hen. VII* (1896) 157 Miches with a swivell a bolte & Ryng belonging to the Ingyn to draw water owte of the seid dokke. *Ibid.* 194 Serpentyne of yron. . . yche of them with his miches & forloke of yron. . . Stone gonnes of yron. . . with miches & forlokkes to the same. . . Serpentyne of Brasse with his miche & forloke. *Ibid.* 261 Yron worke for xx of the seid gonnes that is to say xx miches xx boltes & xx forelokkes. 1497 *Ibid.* 209 Michies with a swevell a bolt & a ryng of yron belonging to the Ingynne to draw water at the Dokke. 1496 *Ld. Treas. Acc. Scotl.* (1877) l. 292 For mykkis and bandis to the gunnys. 1513 *Ibid.* (1902) IV. 485. 1514 *Let. & Papers of Hen. VIII*, I. 4968 (MS.) Every chamber having one meche and one forlock.

miche, michel, *obs. ff.* MUCH, MICKLE.

miche: see MITCH v.

Michelangelesque ('maikələndʒə'lesk), *a.* Also **Michaelangelesque**. [f. the name of *Michelangelo Buonarroti* (1475-1564), a famous Italian artist: see -ESQUE.] Pertaining to or after the manner of Michelangelo.

1784 J. BARRY in *Lect. Paint.* iii. (1848) 133 The arm is a little too square and michelangelesque. 1845 R. FORD *Handbk. for Travellers Spain* II. viii. 635/2 Two grand subjects in *chiaro oscuro* on a gilded ground. are quite Michael-Angelesque. 1856 M. D. WYATT in O. JONES *Gram. Ornament* xix. 4 Primaticcio, a master whose style of drawing was founded upon the Michael-Angelesque system of proportion. 1864 LOWELL *Fireside Trav.* 220 The Michael Angelesque olive-trunks. 1874 E. EASTLAKE tr. *Kugler's Handbk. Painting: Italian Schools* (ed. 4) I. IV. i. 251 In addition to his larger Michael-Angelesque peculiarities *Luca* may be known by the squareness of his forms in joints and extremities. 1886 RUSKIN *Præterita* II. 50, I. . . progressed greatly and vitally in Michael-Angelesque directions. 1887 DOWDEN *Shelley* II. v. 239 Visions. . . of Michelangelesque sublimity. 1903 [see CONTRAPPOSTO]. 1932 R. FRY *Let.* 10 Mar. (1972) II. 666 The cubico-Michelangelesque affair may best express the spirit of your house. 1934 R. CAMPBELL *Broken Record* iv. 84 He looked very Mosaic in the Michaelangelesque sense of the word. 1935 *Burlington Mag.* June 278 Some Michaelangelesque drawings by Maurice Delacre. 1956 K. CLARK *Nude* iv. 134 The same Michelangelesque motive is used. 1963 A. E. ELSEN *Rodin* 55 The Michelangelesque motive of the right elbow crossed over to the left thigh. . . pleased the artist. 1970 T. HILTON *Pre-Raphaelites* viii. 196 In such Michelangelesque subjects as *The Wheel of Fortune*, Burne-Jones's relations with the Italian masters were always to be uneasy.

So **Miche'langelism**, the manner or tendencies in art of Michelangelo.

1883 C. C. PERKINS *Ital. Sculpture* III. iv. 350 The greater part of the sculpture. . . shuns the Scylla of nullity and bad taste only to fall into the Charybdis of Michelangelism.

Michelin ('mitʃəlɪn, ||miʃlɛ̃). The name of André *Michelin* (1853-1931) and Édouard *Michelin* (1859-1940), French manufacturers of motor vehicles, used to designate motor-vehicle tyres produced by the company they founded; freq. with allusion to the symbols included in its advertising, or to the gastronomic and touring guides produced by the company.

1902 C. L. FREESTON in A. C. HARMSWORTH et al. *Motors* 226 The tyre which was most favourably known abroad, i.e. the Michelin. *Ibid.*, The Michelin tyre is made in various sizes. 1921 W. J. LOCKE *Mountebank* iv. 45 The avocations that had led him to know the Inns of France with the accuracy of a Michelin guide. 1933 A. G. MACDONELL *England, their England* vii. 99 A blazer of purple-and-yellow stripes. . . surmounted by a purple-and-yellow cap that made him somehow reminiscent of the Michelin twins. 1934 H. MILLER *Tropic of Cancer* 18 A caricature of a man. . . Thyroid eyes, Michelin lips. 1951 G. GREENE *End of Affair* III. vii. 145, I can't stand twenty-four hours of maps and Michelin guides. 1954 *Observer* 18 July 10/3 The Michelin man (whose name is. . . Bibendum) is. . . evocative of such delights as foreign travel, luscious food, the best maps in the world. 1958 E. DUNDY *Dud Avocado* I. i. 11 Baedekers and Michelins and museum catalogues. . . discarded as too boring and corny. 1959 *Motor Manual* (ed. 36) v. 130 The unusual Michelin X, in which three layers of steel cords are built into the cover between the casing and the tread. 1962 L. DEIGHTON *Ipcress File* 221 Joigny a Michelin-starred town a hundred kilometres south of Paris. 1968 A. DIMENT *Gt. Spy Race* viii. 125 The old charlatan has got a Michelin star to his name. 1971 C. BONINGTON *Annapurna South Face* App. B. 244 They [sc. down jackets] had the advantage of being quite close-fitting and did not make one feel like the

Michelin tyre man. 1972 *Guardian* 20 Oct. 13/2 The spirit of the French Michelin man is quietly pacing the British byways. Michelin will bring out their first guide to British hotels and restaurants in March 1974. 1975 R. HILL *Jackdaw* 147 He opened his Michelin. . . and studied the list of hotels.

Michelmasse, *obs. form* of MICHAELMAS.

Michelsberg ('mɪxəlzbɜrk). [Place-name in Baden, Germany.] A Neolithic Belgogermanic culture illustrated by remains (esp. pottery) found at Michelsberg. Also *attrib.* Cf. CORTAILLOD.

1929 PEAKE & FLEURE *Way of Sea* i. 12 The Michelsberg culture occurs at many sites near the Rhine between Lake Constance and Cologne. *Ibid.* ii. 21 The pottery. . . was introduced from France into Switzerland. . . about 2200 B.C., and here this culture developed into that known as Michelsberg, with its tulip-shaped vases, about a century later. 1954 S. PIGGOTT *Neolithic Cultures* ii. 32 A similar mingling of agricultural and hunter-fisher strains is probably perceptible in the Michelsberg culture in Belgium and the Rhineland. 1970 BRAY & TRUMP *Dict. Archaeol.* 146/2 *Michelsberg*, a Neolithic culture of Belgium, north France, the Rhineland and parts of Switzerland. . . There are many regional sub-groups. The Belgian one has leaf-shaped arrows, antler combs, flint mines, and enclosures similar in construction to causewayed camps, and may have links with the Windmill Hill culture.

Michelson ('maɪkəlʃən). *Physics.* The name of A. A. *Michelson* (1852-1931), German-born U.S. physicist, used *attrib.* and in the possessive to designate (a) the Michelson-Morley experiment (see next); (b) the type of interferometer that was used in this experiment (invented earlier by Michelson).

1902 *Encycl. Brit.* XXX. 250/1 Lodge. . . studied the behavior of a beam of light which was divided into two portions by a semi-transparent mirror as in Michelson's interferometer. 1956 E. H. HUTTEN *Lang. Mod. Physics* iii. 99 The theory of special relativity rests mainly on the Michelson experiment. 1966 Michelson interferometer [see MICHELSON-MORLEY]. 1965 M. GARBUNY *Optical Physics* vi. 308 That such a wavetrain moving through space with a finite length has actually a physical significance. . . can be demonstrated by the Michelson experiment. 1972 C. MOLLER *Theory of Relativity* (ed. 2) i. 28 Michelson's experiment was only the first of a long series of attempts to determine the motion of the earth relative to the ether.

Michelson-Morley ('maɪkəlʃən 'mɔɪli). *Physics.* The names of A. A. *Michelson* (see prec.) and E. W. *Morley* (1838-1923), U.S. chemist and physicist, used *attrib.* to designate an experiment first performed by them in 1887 in which a beam of light is divided into two parts which are made to travel over paths at right angles to one another before being reunited, the behaviour of the resulting interference fringes (e.g. when the whole apparatus is rotated through 90 degrees) showing that the speed of light is the same in both directions, in contrast to what would be expected if the earth were in motion through an 'ether'; so *Michelson-Morley apparatus*.

1913 O. LODGE *Continuity* 20 Many forms of statement of the famous Michelson-Morley experiment are misleading. 1925 I. A. RICHARDS *Princ. Lit. Crit.* x. 71 No new facts nor any new hypotheses—no Michelson-Morley experiment, nor any widened purview—led up to the separate value theory of art. 1965 D. BOHM *Special Theory of Relativity* xxii. 107 The Michelson-Morley experiment may be regarded as an excellent confirmation of the Lorentz contraction. 1966 *McGraw-Hill Encycl. Sci. & Technol.* VII. 505/1 The Michelson-Morley apparatus. . . consists of a horizontal Michelson interferometer with its two arms at right angles.

michenerite ('mitʃənəraɪt). *Min.* [f. the name of C. E. *Michener*, 20th-cent. Canadian mineralogist + -ITE¹.] A palladium bismuthide, PdBi₂, or perhaps a telluride and bismuthide of palladium and platinum (see quot. 1963), which is found as greyish-white isometric crystals.

1958 HAWLEY & BERRY in *Canad. Mineralogist* VI. 200 Two palladium bismuthides from nickeliferous ores of the Froid Mine, Sudbury, Ontario, detected and described by C. E. Michener some years ago, are re-described and named michenerite and froodite. 1963 *Mineral. Abstr.* XVI. 283/1 Michenerite associated with the moncheite and kotulskite is shown to have a composition approximating to Pd_{0.75}Pt_{0.25}BiTe rather than PdBi₂. 1972 *Ibid.* XXIII. 316/1 Moncheite and michenerite occur as disseminations between sulphides and rock-forming silicates and as idiomorphic grains.

micher ('mitʃə(r)), *sb.* Now *dial.* Forms: 3 *muchare*, 4-5 *mycher*, 4-6 *michare*, 6 *moicher*, *mychare*, 4, 6 *michir*, 7 *meecher*, *mitcher*, 4-*micher*. [Early ME. *muchare*, app. a. OF. **muchere*, *muchëor*, agent.-n. f. *mucher* MITCH v. (which is not recorded in Eng. till much later).]

1. A secret or petty thief. *Obs.*

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 150 *pis* world. is al biset of helle muchares þet robbed al þe gold-hordes þet heo muwen under-jiten. c 1357 *Lay Folks Catech.* (L.) 825 Who brekys þe seuynt comaundement, Mechers, Robbers and extorcioners. a 1400-50 *Alexander* 3541 To þis michare out of Messe-done þis mandment I write. c 1440 *Gesta Rom.* xxvii. 107 (Harl. MS.) To slepe, when oþere men wakithe,

as dothe thevis and mychers. 1530 PALSGR. 244/1 Mecher a lytell thefe, *laronceav.* c 1555 HARPSFIELD *Divorce Hen. VIII* (Camden) 204 Where is Miser and Micher Micheas? where doth he now miche? 1563-83 FOXE *A. & M.* II. 804/2 Callyng him [sc. Becket] micher and theefe, for that hee wrought by craftes and imaginations. 1669 WORLIDGE *Syst. Agric.* (1681) 102 This [Fence] makes a speedy shelter for a Garden from Winds, Beasts, or such like injuries, rather than from rude Michers. 1787 GROSE *Provinc. Gloss.*, *Michers*, thieves, pilferers. Norf. 1823 SCOTT *Pevenil* xxvii. Thou art turned micher as well as padder—Canst both rob a man and kidnap him!

† 2. One who goes 'sneaking about' for dishonest or improper purposes; esp. in 16-17th c., a pander or go-between. *Obs.*

14. *Nom.* in Wt.-Wülcker 687/1 *Hic circumforarius*, a mycher. c 1530 *Hyekescorner* 378 (Manly) Wanton wenches, and also mychers, With many other of the devylly offycers. 1547-64 BAULDWIN *Mor. Philos.* (Palfr.) 128 Hee detesteth & vtterly abhorreth the whole brood of pruiie michers, secret vnderminers, hypocrites, & double dealers. a 1550 *Image Ipcor.* i. in *Skelton's Wks.* (1843) II. 419 Oh ye kynde of vipers, . . . That haue so many miters! And yett ye be but mychers. a 1619 FLETCHER *Bonduca* I. ii. It may be a whore too; say it be: come, meecher, Thou shalt have both [drink and whore]. 1630 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Agst. Cursing & Swearing* Wks. I. 48/2 He is altogether ashamed, and like a Micher muffles his face in his hat.

† b. One who pretends poverty. *Obs.*

1611 COTGR., *Senaud*. . . a rich micher, a rich man that pretends himselfe to be verie poore. 1696 PHILLIPS, *A Micher*, a covetous Person, a niggardly Pinch-penny.

3. A truant; one who improperly absents himself.

1530 PALSGR. 245/1 Michar, *buissonnier*. 1532 MORE *Confut. Tindale* Wks. 577/1 He like a mycher and a trewant, played at buckle pitte by the way. 1562 COOPER *Answ. Def. Truth* 122 They be self will moichers, they be not diligent scholers, that leauyng their maisters teachyng will folow their owne interpretations. 1594 LYLLY *Moit. Bomb.* I. iii. 191 How like a micher he standes, as though he had trewantend from honestie! 1596 SHAKS. *1 Hen. IV.* II. iv. 450 Shall the blessed Sonne of Heauen proue a Micher, and eate Black-berrys? 1775 ASH, *Micher*, a lazy loitering fellow, one who keeps out of sight to avoid working. 1840 HOOD *Friend in Need* Wks. 1862 V. 275 When a young micher plays truant, it is not for a lounge about the homestead. 1891 S. MOSTYN *Curatica* 67 My schoolmaster. . . who had gained a high reputation for his skill in dealing with the 'micher'.

4. Comb., as *micher-like* adv.

1586 B. YOUNG *Guazzo's Civ. Conv.* IV. 194 Hee hath drone so micherlike [It. *furtivamente*], as though he were none of this companie.

† **micher**, *v.* *Obs. rare*-1. [f. MICHER *sb.*] *intr.* To sneak. Hence † **michering** *ppl. a.*

c 1555 [see MICHER *sb.* 1]. 1615 W. HULL *Mirr. Maestie* 6 One meechering hypocrite crept into the marriage feast, with-out his wedding garment.

† **michery**. *Obs.* Also 4-5 *micherie*, *mecherie*, 5 *mychery* (e. [f. MICHER *sb.* + -Y.] Pilfering, thievishness; cheating.

1390 GOWER *Conf. II.* 346 With Covoitise yit I finde A Servant of the same kinde, Which Stelthe is hote, and Mecherie With him is evere in companie. *Ibid.* 355 For Venus, which was enemie Of thilke loves micherie, Discovereth al the pleine cas To Clymene. c 1440 *Jacob's Well* 196 þou hast get good in rauelyn, theft, & mycherye. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 337/1 Mychery, *capacitas, manticulatus, furtulum*. 1496 *Dives & Pauper* (W. de W.) VII. iv. 279/2 Somtyme a thyng is stolen preuely without wetyng of the lorde or of the keper and ayenst ther wyll, & it is called mycherye. 1565-73 *Durham Depos.* (Surtees) 251 He was suspect of michery and untreweth.

Michigan ('mɪʃɪgən). a. The name of the State on the Great Lakes of North America, used *attrib.* to denote a thing or type found in, peculiar to, or characteristic of Michigan.

1835 C. BRADLEY in *Ohio Archaeol. & Hist. Soc. Publ.* (1966) XV. 257 My conquered enemy was the massassagua, the Michigan rattlesnake. 1838 *State of Indiana Delineated* (J. H. Colton & Co.) 26 A rail road is located from Madison to Indianapolis, and the great Michigan road through the state commences here. 1855 'Q. K. P. DOESTICKS' *Doesticks, what he Says* xii. 97 One was afflicted with the measles, and the other had the Michigan itch. 1857 *Trans. Illinois Agric. Soc.* III. 496 For this purpose [sc. subsailing] the Michigan double or subsoil plow is used. 1884 G. B. GOODE *Fishes U.S.: Nat. Hist. Aquatic Animals* 505 The Michigan Grayling. . . is at present most interesting to the angler. 1900 *Atlantic Monthly* LXXXV. 102/2 Heavy horses or oxen draw a brace of huge wheels for hauling. (This is the Michigan buggy.) 1922 H. TITUS *Timber* 12 Didn't Michigan Pine build th' corn belt? 1932 *Evening Sun* (Baltimore) 9 Dec. 31/5 *Michigan roll*, a bankroll. . . of stage money with a genuine banknote. . . outside. 1955 *Publ. Amer. Dial. Soc.* xxiv. 116 If the *bundle* consists largely of small bills, it is called a *michigan bankroll*, or a *mish*. 1962 E. LUCIA *Klondike Kate* ix. 195 It proved to be a Michigan bank roll, for the only ten[-dollar bill] was on the outside, all the others being ones. 1971 M. TAK *Truck Talk* 105 *Michigan rig*, a double-bottom rig out of Michigan, where such combinations are legal.

b. U.S. A card game similar to Newmarket.

1944 A. H. MOREHEAD *Pocket Bk. Games* 80 Michigan is a simple game, yet rewards careful attention. 1946 'L. FORD' *Honolulu Story* 176 'I want to play hearts. On the floor.' 'Michigan', Mary said. 'Michigan it is.' 1952 E. KEMPSON et al. *Hoyle Up-to-Date* 215 (*heading*) Stops family. Newmarket (Boodle, Newmarket, Chicago, Saratoga, Michigan, Stops). 1972 R. HARBIN *Waddingtons Family Card Games* 110 In the USA, Newmarket is known as Michigan, or Chicago, or Boodle, or Stops; and they play it slightly differently. But I think that our name, and our rules, are better. 1974 W. B. GIBSON *Hoyle's Mod. Encycl. Card Games* 161 *Michigan*, a modern game of the 'stops' type,

played with a standard fifty-two-card pack, with cards running in ascending value. *Ibid.* 164 *New Market*, the English counterpart of *Michigan*..., the only difference being that the extra hand, or 'widow', is never taken up for play but is 'dead' from start to finish.

Michigander (mɪʃɪ'gændə(r)). [f. prec.] A native or inhabitant of the State of Michigan.

1848 A. LINCOLN *Coll. Works* (1953) I. 509, I mean the military tail you Democrats are now engaged in dove-tailing on to the great Michigander. 1865 *Harper's Mag.* May 8/14/1 One of the Michiganders uses the goose-quill to some purpose. 1897 *Outing* XXX. 293/1 (heading) Michi-gander lawmakers. 1952 *Manch. Guardian Weekly* 8 May 4/2 Jackson would like to have been known thereafter as 'The Republican City' and several boosters and patriotic Michiganders did their best to make that name take.

Michiganian (mɪʃɪ'geɪniən). [f. MICHIGAN + -IAN.] = prec.

1813 *Niles' Reg.* V. 185 The Michiganians. 1835 [see WOLVERENE, -INE 3]. 1837 H. MARTINEAU *Society in Amer.* I. 1. 65 The Michiganians were in the singular position of having a state government in full operation, while they were excluded from the Union.

michil, variant of MICKLE.

miching: see MITCHING *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

† **miching malicho**. Occurs only in the Shaks. passage quoted, and echoes of it; of uncertain form, origin, and meaning.

It is probable, though hardly certain, that the first word is MITCHING *ppl. a.* The conjecture that the second word represents Sp. *mallecho* misdeed (whence Malone and subsequent editors print *mallecho*) yields a fairly satisfactory sense; but there is no evidence that the Sp. word was familiar in English, and its pronunciation (mal'etʃo) does not account for the forms in the early editions.

1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* III. ii. 146 Marry this is Miching Malicho [*sic* Fol. 1 (1623): Q 1 (1603) myching Mallico; Q 2 (1604) munching Mallico], that means Mischeefe. 1836 E. HOWARD R. *Reefer* xliii. There was no 'miching malicho', or anything like mischief. 1882 STEVENSON in *Longm. Mag.* I. 71 Other spots again seem to abide their destiny, suggestive and impenetrable, 'miching mallecho'.

Michler ('mɪxlə(r), 'mɪk-). The name of Wilhelm Michler (d. 1889), German chemist, used in the possessive to denote certain compounds first studied by him, as Michler's hydrol, 4,4'-bis(dimethylamino)benzhydrol, [C₆H₄N(CH₃)₂]₂CHOH, a crystalline compound which is made by the condensation of dimethylaniline and formaldehyde or by reduction of Michler's ketone and is an important intermediate for the synthesis of triphenylmethane dyes; Michler's ketone, the ketone [C₆H₄N(CH₃)₂]₂CO corresponding to Michler's hydrol, which is made by treating phosgene or carbon tetrachloride with dimethylaniline.

1910 *Jrnl. Chem. Soc.* XCVIII. 1. 451 Tetramethyldiaminobenzhydriphosphinous acid..., prepared from Michler's hydrol, occurs in colourless crystals. 1971 R. L. M. ALLEN *Colour Chem.* viii. 110 Michler's hydrol...condenses with bases such as dimethylaniline to give triphenylmethanes which by oxidation and treatment with acids yield rosanilines. 1897 *Jrnl. Chem. Soc.* LXXII. 1. 157 The author obtained crystalline leuco-bases of dyes by the condensation of Michler's ketone with various phenols. 1949 P. W. VITTMER tr. *Fierz-David & Blangey's Fund. Processes Dye Chem.* i. 140 Michler's ketone and its homologs are important starting materials for the preparation of valuable triphenylmethane dyes such as Victoria blue B and Victoria pure blue BO.

micht, obs. Sc. form of MIGHT.

Michurinism (mɪtʃʊərɪnɪz(ə)m). Also michurinism. [f. the name Michurin + -ISM.] Belief in or advocacy of the views of the Russian horticulturalist I. V. Michurin (1855-1935): = LYSENKOISM.

1949 J. S. HUXLEY *Soviet Genetics & World Sci.* i. 23 Michurinism is...an essentially non-scientific or pre-scientific doctrine. 1955 *Bull. Atomic Sci.* June 210/1 Genetics seems to be the field of 'natural' science which is most abused with political and other special interests, in their attempts to fabricate theoretical bases for their practices, as in the case of Hitler's racist obsessions and Stalin's Michurinism. 1974 *Encycl. Brit. Micropædia* VI. 862/2 Michurin's theories of hybridization, labelled michurinism, which accepted completely the inheritance of acquired characteristics, were adopted as the official science of genetics by the Soviet regime.

Hence Michurinist, one who believes in or advocates Michurinism; also as *adj.*

1949 *Ann. Reg.* 1948 210 The Michurinists, who regarded environment as the chief determinant of heredity. 1949 C. ZIRKLE *Death of a Science in Russ.* vii. 174 The most advanced, materialistic, biological science is the Michurinist trend in the Soviet agrobiolgy. 1957 C. HUNT *Guide to Communist Jargon* xxviii. 100 In 1948 it was the turn of the biologists, and a number of them were deprived of their posts for supporting Weissmann-Morganist as opposed to Michurinist genetics.

Mick¹ (mɪk). Also mick. Shortened form of proper name Michael, applied jocularly to an

Irishman. Also sometimes applied derogatorily. Also *attrib.* or as *adj.*

1856 *Butte Record* (Oroville, Calif.) 20 Sept. 3/3 One of the 'bucks' jerked something from his belt...and made for a Mick. 1882 'MARK TWAIN' *Innoc. at Home* ii. When the Micks got to throwing stones through the Methodist's Sunday-school windows. 1893 A. FULLER *Lit. Courtship* x. 93 If once she gets hold of that fact, you will wish you had been born a 'mick'. 1894 P. L. FORD *Hon. Peter Stirling* lvii. 369 Fortunately it's a Mick regiment, so we needn't worry over who was killed. 1913 J. LONDON *Valley of Moon* 27 They've been too much drink, an' you know what the Micks are for a rough house. 1932 E. WILSON *Devil take Hindmost* vii. 38 The Communists...have...recruited...a considerable number of seedy unemployed—niggers, micks. 1943 [see GEORDIE 2]. 1961 *Spectator* 12 Aug. 254 Labels such as Wop, Polack and Mick. 1970 M. KENYON *100,000 Welcomes* iv. 32 Where's Ireland, huh? Who needs Micks?

b. A Roman Catholic. Also Mickey. Freq. derogatory. Also *attrib.* or as *adj.*

1924 P. MARKS *Plastic Age* 201, I suppose you refer to...my one mick friend, although he isn't Irish. 1948 P. WHITE *Aunt's Story* 258 He says that Mother is wrong to send a girl to a convent with a lot of micks. 1956 'N. SHUTE' *Beyond Black Stump* ii. 57 Stanley and Phyllis went to Church of England schools...but all the rest of us are Micks. 1960 *Times* 28 Jan. 15/5 Religious rivalries from Salvationists to Plymouth Brethren—united in hatred of the 'Mickies' or Catholics. 1971 *Guardian* 27 May 13/7 Curiously, in the circumstances of the Australian fondness for the 'o' suffix, a Roman Catholic is apparently never a Catho, but remains, in lower-level Proto usage, a Mick. 1973 *Times* 31 July 12/7 On this theory the Council of Ireland can be presented as a second inter-Parliamentary tier—'a place where the Micks and Prods can get together occasionally' as one Assembly member put it—built on a structure that already exists.

c. Examples of various slang (usu. derogatory) extended uses.

1928 F. SCOTT FITZGERALD in *Sat. Even. Post* 28 Apr. 4/2 In sordid poverty, below the bluff two hundred feet away, lived the 'micks'—they had merely inherited the name, for they were now largely of Scandinavian descent. 1937 in Partridge *Dict. Underworld* (1949) 437/2 Mick, a road mechanic. 1941 J. SMILEY *Hash House Lingo* 37 Mick, Englishman. 1958 L. A. G. STRONG *Light above Lake* 94 He's a dismal old mick of a God. 1974 *Amer. Speech* 97 I XLVI. 81 *Mexican*: greaser, spick, wetback, mick, halfbreed.

d. *mad mick*: a pick. slang.

1924 *Truth* (Sydney) 27 Apr. 6 *Mad mick*, a pick. 1935 A. J. POLLOCK *Underworld Speaks* 74/1 *Mad mick*, a pick (prison) 1973 F. HUELIN *Keep Moving* 78 Well, I won't buy drinks f'r any bloody ganger, just f'r a chance to swing a mad mick.

mick² (mɪk). *Austral. slang.* [Origin unknown.] The head, or sometimes the reverse, of a penny (see also quot. 1919).

1919 W. H. DOWNING *Digger Dial.* 33 Mick, (1) the Queen's head on a coin... (2) a queen in a pack of cards. 1938 J. ROBERTSON *With Cameliers in Palestine* xx. 198 'A pair of Micks', which means that the offerings [in the game of two-up] are not accepted. 1941 BAKER *Dict. Austral. Slang* 46 Mick, the 'head' of a penny. 1953 T. A. G. HUNGERFORD *Riverslake* 126 'Ten bob he tails 'em! he intoned,...'I got ten bob to say he tails 'em—ten bob the micks!'

mick³ (mɪk). slang. Also mickey, micky. [var. of MIKE *sb.*³ reinterpreted as a proper name.] to do a mick, etc., to go away, to clear off (see MIKE *sb.*³).

1937 PARTRIDGE *Dict. Slang* 519/1 Mick, do a [equated with do a mick]. 1959 I. & P. OPIE *Lore & Lang. Schoolch.* x. 192 *Sending away*,...do a mickey. 1961 S. CHAPLIN *Day of Sardine* xi. 225, I laid the ring on the notepaper and did a mickey as soon as I heard the front doorbell go.

mick⁴ (mɪk). slang. [Origin unknown.] A seaman's hammock.

1929 *Papers Mich. Acad. Sci., Arts & Lett.* X. 308/1 Mick, an abridgement of 'face like a scrubbed hammock'. 1946 J. IRVING *Royal Navalese* 115 Mick, hammock. 1961 PARTRIDGE *Dict. Slang* Suppl. 1183/1 Mick,...a seaman's hammock.

mick⁵ (mɪk). dial. Also mickey, micky. [Origin unknown.] A pigeon.

1940 N. & O. 3 Aug. 79/1 Mick was the usual word for a pigeon, especially the domesticated kind [in Cheshire]. 1965 *Jrnl. Lancs. Dial. Soc.* Jan. 7 Woodpigeon... Mick, Micky: Southport, Liverpool. 1966 F. SHAW et al. *Lern Yerself Scouse* 23 *De mickeys are lettin on de roof*, the pigeons are alighting on the roof. 1966 'L. LANE' *ABZ of Scouse* 68 *Mickey-snatcher*, a person who steals municipal pigeons.

mickel (l, mickeson, obs. ff. MICKLE, MIXEN).

mickery ('mɪkəri). *Austral.* Also mickerie. [Origin unknown.] a. A type of well (see quot. 1934). b. Marshy ground; = SOAK *sb.* 2 d. Also *attrib.*

1934 *Bulletin* (Sydney) 6 June 20/2 A mickery was a timbered well-shaft sunk into the sandy bed of a creek; it was worked by means of a pole placed across a forked stick, the pole having a bucket attached to one end and a weight to the other. 1935 H. H. FINLAYSON *Red Centre* x. 98 The Wonkonguroos, themselves an offshoot of the Aruntas, occupying until recently what is known as the mickerie country, a desolation to the north-west of the Yalliyandas. 1945 BAKER *Austral. Lang.* iii. 58 *Mickery country*, country which holds moisture after rain or which is of swampy 'soak' type.

Mickey ('mɪki). *U.S. slang.* [f. MICKEY MOUSE.] A type of radar-assisted bombsight. Also *attrib.*

1944 *News* (San Francisco) 28 Nov. 7/3 'Mickey', a sensational radar device which 'sees' through darkness, clouds and artificial smoke. 1944 *Time* 11 Dec. 24 Mickey was a British invention, freely given to the U.S. U.S. scientists later developed an improved model. It was first used by U.S. bombers just over a year ago; today every fleet of heavy bombers over Europe presumably is or will be equipped with it, on day or night raids. 1945 *News* (San Francisco) 15 Aug. 10 (Advt.), Mickey radar sends out super-high frequency radio waves which bounce back from solid targets and are picked up by the radar receiver and transformed into a radar picture on a screen like the one in a home television receiver. 1954 BERREY & VAN DEN BARK *Amer. Thes. Slang* §819 Mickey, the improved American airborne radar. 1955 M. REIFER *Dict. New Words* 131/2 Mickey..., a radar-type bomb-sight that permits air navigation in zero visibility and pinpoint strategic bombing despite overcast or darkness. Named for the cartoon figure, Mickey Mouse, created by Walt Disney.

Mickey, var. MICK¹ b, MICKEY FINN, MICKEY MOUSE.

mickey: see MICK³, MICK⁵, MICKY¹.

Mickey Finn ('mɪki'fɪn). slang (orig. U.S.). Also Mickey Flynn and ellipt. Mickey. [Origin uncertain.] A strong alcoholic drink; a drink adulterated with a narcotic or purgative substance, usu. administered to a person with the deliberate intention of stupefying or greatly discomforting him; the adulterant itself; also *transf.* and *fig.* (Cf. *knock-out drops*.) Hence mickey-finn *v. trans.*, to adulterate with a Mickey Finn; to stupefy with a Mickey Finn; also *ellipt.*

1928 M. C. SHARPE *Chicago* May xii. 99, I got a bottle of brandy... He was lit up...but I shot a few more Mickey Finns (double drinks) into him. 1931 *Amer. Mercury* Mar. 316/1 But he never slipped an obstreperous customer the croton oil Mickey Finn of the modern night club. 1934 *Cosmopolitan* Apr. 131/1 She had been mickey-finned. 1934 J. O'HARA *Appointment in Samarra* (1935) iii. 86 The cheap bastard... I'd like to give him a Mickey Finn. 1935 N. ERSINE *Underworld & Prison Slang* 53 Mickey Finn, a drink spiked with knockout drops. 1936 *Amer. Speech* XI. 124/1 Mickey Flynn or Mickey Finn, a knockout dose (often cigar ashes in a carbonated drink) administered to an addict or a sucker. 1938 A. J. LIEBLING *Back where I came From* 88 Mickies...act so drastically that one may kill a drunk with a weak heart. 1951 WODEHOUSE *Old Reliable* v. 71 She had been about to suggest that the butler might slip into Adela's bedtime Ovaltine what is known as a knockout drop or Mickey Finn. 1957 P. FRANK *Seven Days to Never* iv. 118 This was no ordinary hangover... He had been expertly mickey-finned. 1960 *Guardian* 17 June 7/4 The reader cannot be sure when Mr. Colquhoun is about to slip him a Bible...and when a Mickey Finn. 1962 E. LUCIA *Klondike Kate* iv. 107 However, the dames seldom rolled the miners or slipped them a Mickey. 1966 R. W. TAYLOR *Doomsday Square* (1967) xiii. 144, I Mickey-Finned him with my little pressure syringe. Let him sleep. 1971 'C. FRANKLIN' *Home Secretary* Affair vii. 99 Two men...had mickey-finned his drink. 1972 M. PUGH *Murmur of Mutiny* xix. 144 I'd a couple or so in the sergeants' mess... They mustaf been mickied. 1973 D. BAGLEY *Tightrope Men* xii. 93 Meyrick was probably knocked out by a Mickey Finn in his nightly Ovaltine.

Mickey Mouse ('mɪki maʊs). 1. The name of a mouse-like character in a series of animated cartoons designed by the American cartoonist Walter Elias ('Walt') Disney (1901-66), used with direct or indirect reference to the character in these cartoons. Also *ellipt.* Mickey, a Mickey Mouse cartoon. Also *attrib.* or as *adj.*, characteristic of, resembling, or featuring Mickey Mouse. Frequently (esp. in U.S.) designating something small, insignificant, or worthless.

1934 R. STOUT *Fer-de-Lance* v. 66 Everybody... would be...laughing at us instead of going to a movie to see Micky Mouse. 1935 S. LEWIS *It can't happen Here* ix. 84 Dr. Goebels...is privily known throughout Germany as 'Wotan's Mickey Mouse'. 1936 N. COWARD *To-night at 8.30* II. 49 We'll miss the Mickey. 1936 'G. ORWELL' *Let.* 26 Aug. in *Coll. Ess.* (1968) 1. 228 You have moved too much away from the ordinary world into a sort of Mickey Mouse universe where things and people don't have to obey the rules of space and time. 1937 *Cinema Arts* July 24 The light which the electrician is aiming at Mr. Gable's head is the smallest 'spot' used in the studio, and is therefore known as a Mickey Mouse. 1939 *War Illustr.* 18 Nov. 310/3 Special 'Mickey Mouse' gas-masks in various colours and having separate eye-pieces and a little nose are being made for small children who are repelled by the ordinary ones. 1941 *San Francisco Examiner* 2 Mar. Pict. Rev. 7/1 George Graham, a timid, middle-aged mickey mouse who was afraid of crowds, people, anything. 1942 N. STREATFIELD *I ordered Table for Six* 20 That little bit of the room at the top must have been a nursery once, there's some Mickie Mouses on that wallpaper. 1951 *San Francisco Examiner* 3 Feb. 1/3 (heading) 40th Division. Troops Lack Equipment. Woes of 'Mickey Mouse Army'. 1957 T. GUNN *Sense of Movement* 54 Bent keys, Italian grammars, Mickey Mouse caps. 1958 *Amer. Speech* XXXIII. 226 A 'Mickey Mouse course' means a snap course. 1962 *New Statesman* 19 Jan. 96/2 A Mickey Mouse clock ticks beside the marital bed. 1963 *Amer. Speech* XXXVIII. 176 [Kansas University slang] An assignment which is regarded as foolish and a waste of time is a Mickey Mouse. 1966 MRS. L. B. JOHNSON *White House Diary* 4 June (1970) 387 It [*sic*, the graduation ceremony] is

such a mass production affair—'Mickey Mouse', as she calls it—not quite the sophisticated thing to do anymore. 1968 *Sunday Times* 20 Oct. 8/4 Cunningham referred to 'Mickey Mouse' (unnecessary and childish) operations. 1969 C. DAVIDSON in Cockburn & Blackburn *Student Power* 329 The forms given us for our self-government are of the Mickey Mouse, sand-box variety. 1972 J. MOSEDALE *Football* ii. 25 One reason for the AFL's reputation as a Mickey Mouse league is that it gave new life to NFL rejects. 1973 R. LUDLUM *Matlock Paper* xix. 161 The average purchase of chips was \$200 to \$300. Hardly 'Mickey Mouse'. 1974 *Globe & Mail* (Toronto) 13 Nov. 1/2 The titles kept the press and broadcast media from thinking 'it was such a Mickey Mouse operation'. 1975 *Amer. Speech* 1972 XLVII. 152 You getting flew coy with the gray boys, Mickey Mouse? *Ibid.* 153 *Mickey mouse n.*, white; black who 'puts on a white face'.

2. *Mus.* Inferior dance-band music, similar to that played as a background to a cartoon film; usu. *attrib.*

1938 *Down Beat* Apr. 25/2 A strictly 'micky mouse' band is still box office. 1945 *Ibid.* 1 Sept. 15/1 Strictly micky mouse is what they [sc. night clubs] advocate, and many of the truly good musicians are forced to play the tripe in order to get work. 1954 *San Francisco Chron.* 17 June 17 (heading) Glenn Miller's music was all Mickey Mouse. 1958 *Amer. Speech* XXXIII. 225 A micky or Mickey Mouse band is not merely a 'pop tune' band, ... but the kind of pop band that sounds as if it is playing background for an animated cartoon. 1966 *Crescendo* May 4/2 The jazzman's struggle for self-expression in a world of commercial Mickey Mouse bands. 1970 C. MAJOR *Dict. Afro-Amer. Slang* 81 *Micky Mouse (music)*, popular, commercialized music.

3. *Air Force slang.* A name applied to an electrical device which releases bombs from aircraft.

1941 *N. Y. Times* 6 Apr. 30/5 This war is producing a new batch of army slang. ... Many of the words are peculiar to certain units, and very few are yet in general use. ... An R.A.F. pilot calls his cockpit the 'pulpit'. ... The instrument releasing the bombs, an electrical distributor, is called a 'Mickey Mouse'. 1943 HUNT & PRINGLE *Service Slang* 46 *Mickey Mouse*. The bomb-dropping mechanism on some types of bomber aircraft is so called because it strongly resembles the intricate machinery portrayed in Walt Disney's cartoons. 1943 L. CHESHIRE *Bomber Pilot* i. 8 If I knew how to use 'Mickey Mouse', to open and shut bomb doors, or use a bomb-sight.

Hence *Mickey-mousing* (see quot.).

1957 MANVELL & HUNTLEY *Technique Film Music* ii. 38 'Mickey-Mousing' in film musical terminology ... means the exact, calculated dove-tailing of music and action. 1960 *Times* 1 Dec. 7/3 Odds and ends of Albeniz ... treated to what film composers would call 'micky-mousing', with every detail of the music mirrored with stupefying literalness in the dancing. 1973 *New Society* 2 Aug. 288/1 What is known in the film-music trade as 'Mickey-Mousing'—the action of the film gets a simultaneous musical parody. When Tarzan swings down on his rope, a harp plays a descending glissando.

mickle ('mik(ə)l), **muckle** ('mak(ə)l), *a., sb., and adv.* *Obs. exc. dial. and arch.* Forms: *a.* 1-2 micel, mycel, 3 michil, 3-5 michel, mychel, 4-5 mychell, mechil, mechel, mychil. *β.* 2-3 mucle, 2-5 muchel, 3 mucchel, 3-5 mochil, 4 muchil, mochill, 4-5 mochel, 4-6 mochell, 5 mochyll, 6 (arch.) muchell. *γ.* [1-2 micl-], 3 mikel(l, -ul, mickel, 3-4 mikil, mykil, 3-6 mykel(l(e, mykyll, 4-5 mykill, -yl, 4-6 mykle, 5 mikille, mycul(le, 5-7 micle, mycle, 6 mykkylle, mickell, myckil, 5-mickle. *δ.* 3-5 mekyl, 3-6 mekil(l, 4 *Sc.* meckle, 4-5 meckle, -yl, 4-6 meckle, 5 mekel(l, -ul(l, mecul(le, 6 meckle, 6-7 *Sc.* mekill, 5-8 meckle, 9 *Sc.* meckle, 6- *Sc.* meckle. *ε.* 3 mucle, 4, 6 mokel(l, 8 mukel, 8- muckle. [Com. Teut.: OE. *micel* (also *mycel*) = OS. *mikil* (MLG *michel*), OHG. *mihhil* (MHG. *michel*), ON. *mikell*, also *mykell* (nom. and acc. neut. *miket*, *myket*, acc. masc. *mikenn*, *mykenn*; Sw. *mycken*, neut. *mycket*; Norw. dial. *myken*, neut. *myket*; Da. *meget* neut.), Goth. *mikils*:—O Teut. **mikilo-*, corresponding to Gr. *μεγαλο-*, lengthened stem of *μέγας* great; the shorter form of the adj. is represented in Teut. only by ON. *miok* adv., very, which formally corresponds to Gr. *μέγα* neut. The root **meg-* (represented also in Armenian *mets* great, and perh. in L. *magnus*) appears to be allied to the Aryan root **magh-* of Skr. *mah*, *maha*, *mahan* great.

The OE. form *mycel* (which is not a mere graphic variant of *micel*, but stands for an actual pronunciation) is difficult to explain; it is commonly supposed to be due to association with *lytel* LITTLE *a.* The similar change of *i* into *y* in ON. *mykell*, *mykl-*, is believed to proceed from the influence of the *u* in the inflected forms *miklu*, *miklum*; but this explanation is not applicable to OE.

The phonology of the ME. and modern forms is in many points obscure. Normally, OE. *y* would become in the S.W. *u*, pronounced (*y*), and elsewhere *i*; the abnormal *u* (in ME. also written *o*) of the *β* and *ε* forms has not yet been satisfactorily explained. The forms with *k* are northern and north-midland; the regular southern forms with *ch* are obsolete, having given place to the shortened *mich*, *MUCH*.

In present dialectal use the prevailing form is *muckle*; but *mickle* and *meckle* are often used by modern Scottish writers even when their own colloquial dialect has only *muckle*. The archaic use in non-dialectal poetry is rare, and almost confined to the form *mickle*.]

A. adj.

1. = GREAT *a.*, in various applications.

a. with reference to size, bulk, stature.

a. 825 in Birch *Cartul. Sax.* I. 542 þonon on anne micelne stan. c1000 ÆLFRIC *Gen.* i. 16 And god geworhte twa micelne leoht. c1425 *Cursor M.* 1320 (Trin.) A mychel tre.

γ. a1300 *Cursor M.* 1320 Out-ouer þat well þan lokes he, And sagh þar stand a mikel tre. c1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 12341 By a mykel fir he sat. c1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xxvii. (*Machor*) 874 A man þat mykill vas. 1560 *Burgh Rec. Stirling* (1887) 72 Ane mykle pot, ane les pot, ane tyn pynt [etc.]. a1657 *MURE Wks.* (S.T.S.) II. 254 She bure vnto him. Ard. called mickle Archibald. 1789 BURNS *Toothache* iii, I throw the wee stools o'er the mickle.

δ. c1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* x. (*Mathou*) 43 A citte, þat mekil we & of gret fame. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* xviii. 308 His mekill hude helit haly The armyng that he on hym had. c1440 *Alphabet of Tales* 62 þis Assenech was a mekull large womman as Sarra was. 1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* liv. 5 My ladye with the mekle lippis. 1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* I. 14 Thay mekle gret horse quhilkes. beiris armed men of weir. 1725 RAMSAY *Gentle Sheph.* II. i. Set the meiklest peat-stack in a low. 1863 R. QUINN *Heather Lintie* 249 Glib cantin' Bauldy S— now lies 'Neath this rouch meckle stan.

ε. 13.. *E.E. Allit.* P. B. 366 Was no brymme þat abod vnbrosten bylyue, þe mukel lauande loghe to þe lyfte rered. 15.. *Wyf Auchtermuchty* 113 in *Bannatyne MS.* (Hunter. Club) 345 Vp scho gat ane muckle rung. 1748 THOMSON *Cast. Indol.* II. vii, [HE] grew at last a knight of muckel frame. 1814 SCOTT *Wav.* xlii, Mr. Waverley's wearied wi' majoring yonder afore the muckle pier-glass. 1866 J. B. ROSE tr. *Ovid's Met.* 337 The cormorant short-legged, with muckle throat. 1889 BARRIE *Window in Thrums* xi, He was a terrible invalid, an' for the hinmost years o' his life he sat in a muckle chair nicht an' day.

†**b.** as a distinctive epithet for a place, building, etc. *Obs.*

1379 *Rolls of Parlt.* III. 69/1 Son College appelez Mokel Universite Hall en Oxenford. c1400 *Brut* lvi. 50 Aurilambros & Vter. assemblende a grette hoste forto come into michel Britaigne. 1459 *Paston Lett.* I. 462 Castre faste by Mikel Yermuth, in the shire of Norfolk.

c. said of a numerical aggregate, proportion, etc.

c1200 ORMIN 169, & he shall turmenn mikell flocc Of piss Judisskenn þeode Till Goddes Sune Jesu Crist. c1205 LAY. 1746 þa Corineus of wode com mid michelene ferde. *Ibid.* 31435 Mucchel del heo slojen of þan monweorede. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* xvii. 183 He had A mekill rout of worthy men. a1400-50 *Alexander* 69 Slik was þe multitude of mast so mekil & so thike, þat all him þo3t þat he treis a hare wod it semyd. *Ibid.* 927 þe multitude sa mekill of men.

d. with reference to amount or degree. Now *rare* or *Obs.*; merged in sense 2, from which, when the sb. has no article, it is often hardly to be distinguished.

a. c888 K. ÆLFRED *Boeth.* xxxviii. §2 Swiðe oft se micla anwald ðara yfena gehrist swiðe færlice. a900 *O.E. Chron.* an. 664 (MS. A.), by ilcan gear was micel mancealm. c1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 1208 Michel gestninge made abraham. c1374 CHAUCER *Anel. & Arc.* 99 But natheles ful mychell besynesne Had he or þat he myght his lady wyne. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 381 Mechil grace ther uppun Unto the Citees schulde falle. a1425 *Cursor M.* 18123 (Trin.) þer coom a mechel steuen. c1430 *Syr Gener.* (Roxb.) 8445 Than had the Soudon michel care.

β. a1200 *Moral Ode* 211 Godes wisdom is wel muchel and alswa is his mihte. c1200 *Vices & Virtues* 47 Hit is me to muchel iswinch ðar embe to þenken. c1330 *Assump. Virg.* (B.M. MS.) 747 And ihesu, þorw his mochil my3t, Here feet and handes gan to ry3t. ? a1366 CHAUCER *Rom. Rose* 45 And that is she that hath, y-wis, So mochel prys. c1386 *Knt.'s T.* 1494 Thou shalt be wedded vn to oon of tho That han for thee so muchel care and wo. 1413 *Pilgr. Sowle* (Caxton 1483) v. xiv. 110, I was ful sory that I was so soone departid fro so mochel ioye. c1460 *Launfal* 282 A man of mochell myghte.

γ. c1200 ORMIN 788 Forr þatt was to þatt gode preost Well swiþe mikell blisse. c1220 *Bestiary* 319 He lepeð ðanne wið mikel list, Of swet water he haueð ðrist. a1300 *Cursor M.* 18123 And eft þar come a mikel steuen, Als it a thoner war of heuen. c1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 2 þe Bretons, men of mykelle myght. c1420 *Anturs of Arth.* xliiii. (Ireland MS.), He wulle stond the in stoure, in-toe so mycul styd. 1522 *World & Child* (Roxb.) A iv, Mykyll is his myght. 1590 SPENSER *F.Q.* II. iv. 7 He was a man of mickle might. *Ibid.* III. iv. 20 He..mickle fame Did get through great adventures by him donne. 1591 SHAKS. *I Hen.* VI. iv. vi. 35 To morrow I shall dye with mickle Age. 1627 DRAYTON *Nymphidia* lxxxviii, To the Fayrie Court they went, With mickle ioy and merriment. 1819 KEATS *Eve St. Agnes* xiv, But let me laugh awhile, I've mickle time to grieve. 1850 BLACKIE *Æschylus* II. 269 The riches stored by me with mickle care. 1887 W. S. GILBERT *Ruddigore* II. 44 His gallantries were mickle. 1891 E. FIELD *Western Verse, Death Robin Hood* 24 With mickle woe His heart was like to break.

δ. c1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* i. (*Petrus*) 537 He had þerof rycht mekil wondir. c1400 *Rowland & O.* 484 þe Sarazene cryed with mekill myghte. c1420 *Anturs of Arth.* xxxviii. (Ireland MS.), The kinge commawundet kindeli the Erle of Kente, For his meculle curtesy, to kepe the tother kny3te. c1420 *Sir Amadace* (Camden) xlv, Ther he wanne fulle mecul honoure. 1616 *Barbour's Bruce* (ed. Hart) II. 245* Men of meckle might.

ε. 1205 LAY. 29752 And mid wurðscipe mucle haldeð his wike. 13.. *E.E. Allit.* P. B. 1164, & he hem halzed for his & help at her neid In mukel meschefes mony, þat meruayl is to here.

e. with reference to power or importance. Now somewhat *rare*.

a. a900 *O.E. Martyrol.* 28 Apr. 66 On þone ylcan dæg bið sancte Cristofores þrowung þæs miclan martyres. a1325 *Prose Psalter* xlvi[i]. 1 Our Lord is michel & worþi to be praysed.

β. a1200 *Moral Ode* 92 Hwet scule we seggen oðer don et þe muclehe dome. c1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* IV. Pr. i. 86 (Camb. MS.) The rith ordene hows of so mochel a fader.

γ. a1300 *Cursor M.* 17827 And thoru þair godd adonai, þair mikel godd of israel, þai coniuird þam na soth to hel. 15.. *Peebles to Play* xxiii, The mekill devill gang wi you.

δ. 1572 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xxxviii. 39 Solyman, Tamerlan, nor yit the mekle Deill.. was neuer sa wickit. 1796 BURNS *To Mitchell* 3 Alake! alake! the meikle deil Wi' a' his witches Are at it. 1800 TANNAHILL *Poems* (1900) 120 Yon meikle folk Think siller stands for sense.

ε. 1600 W. WATSON *Decacordon* (1602) 144 Great rich farmers or muckle carles of the cuntry. 1819 W. TENNANT *Papistry Storm* d III. (1827) 97 Our anchor's lost, .. We're peris'h'd a', baith sma' and muckle! 1896 'L. KEITH' *Indian Uncle* i. 4 There's nae gainsaying that oor Adam's the muckle man o' the family noo.

f. *Const. of, at.*

γ. a1300 *Cursor M.* 283 þis lauerd þat is so mikul o might. *Ibid.* 15124 O þis iesu þat es sa wis Sa mikel alsua o lare. *Ibid.* 17969 þat goddes sone so mychel of my3t, Among monkynde schul he list.

δ. c1375 *Sc. Leg.* 17969 (Gött.) þat goddes sun, sua mekil of might. 1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* xxxiv. 11 Than swoir ane courtour mekle of pryð. ? a1550 *Droichis Part of play* 42 in *Dunbar's Poems* (S.T.S.) 315 Bot eftir he grew mekle at fowth.

2. **a.** A great quantity or amount of; = MUCH *a.* (In Sc. now chiefly in negative and interrogative context.)

a. c1000 *Sax. Leechd.* I. 76 gif mon on mycelre rade.. weorðe geteorad [etc.]. 1154 *O.E. Chron.* an. 1137 Micel hadde Henri King gadered gold & syluer.

β. c1205 LAY. 7283 Heo nomen of Romanisce londe muchel seoluer & gold. c1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 92 Prelatis ouere þis robben oure lond of mochil tresour. 1579 SPENSER *Sheph. Cal. Feb.* 109 A goodly Oake sometime had it bene. .. And mochell mast to the husband did yelde.

γ. c1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) i. 4 þe kyng.. haldes grete and mykill land. *Ibid.* iv. 13 Scho had mykill tresoure. c1450 *Mirour Saluacioun* 3417 The Jewes.. gaf thaym mykel monee als. c1450 *M.E. Med. Bk.* (Heinrich) 68 Take as mykel salt, as þow hast pouder. 1526 SKELTON *Magnyf.* 1356 By me is conueyed mykyll praty ware.

δ. c1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* x. (*Mathou*) 464 He gert Inwirone al hyre In with mekil fuel, It to bryne. 1508 DUNBAR *Flying w. Kennedie* 189 Thow purehippit, vgly averill, .. Quhilik brewis mekle barret to thy bryd. 1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* I. 26 He gathiris mekle monee. 1676 W. ROW *Contn. Blair's Autobiog.* xii. (1848) 439 The honest Earl of Crawford feared mickle evil from this Session of Parliament. 1786 *Har'st Rig* xii, Duncan brags how meikle meal She's eaten here. 1823 SCOTT *Quentin D.* xxxi, You have had as meikle good fortune as if you had been born with a lucky-hood on your head.

ε. 1720 RAMSAY *Edinb.'s Salut. to Ld. Carnarvon* iv, I'll no make muckle vaunting. 1816 SCOTT *Old Mort.* xiv, Neither of our sorrows will do muckle gude, that I can see. a1859 in J. WATSON *Living Bards of Border* 8 They were nae folk o' muckle gear. 1872 C. GIBBON *For the King* xxii, Madam, your father has not brought you muckle comfort.

†**b.** Qualifying folk, people: A great number of, many. *Obs.*

β. c1275 *Passion of our Lord* 49 in *O.E. Misc.* 38 Mochel volk hym vulede.

γ. c1200 ORMIN 15748 He full wel wisste þat tær was sammnedd mikell folk þat hez he d33 to frellenn.

δ. c1440 *Alphabet of Tales* 60 Mekle peple þat was in þe kurk war sparrid in with þe watir.

3. **Comb.:** mickle-hammer (see quot.); mickle-mouthed, muckle-mouthed *a.*, applied proverbially to one whose face is rather disfigured by the disproportionate size of the mouth; micklewame, the stomach, esp. that of the ox used for culinary purposes; † mickle-what (cf. LITTLE-WHAT), a great deal, something of many kinds; mickle wheel, the great wheel of a spinning wheel.

1843 HOLTZAPFFEL *Turning* I. 171 The spallers employ heavy axe-formed or *muckle-hammers, for spalling or scaling off smaller flakes [of granite]. 1721 KELLY *Sc. Proverbs* 253 *Mickle mouth'd Folk are happy to their Meat. 1951 J. D. SALINGER *Catcher in Rye* xi. 93 She was sort of muckle-mouthed. ... When she was talking and got excited, .. her mouth sort of went in about fifty directions. 1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* I. 94 They take the hail *meklewame of ane slain ox [etc.]. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* I. 320 As he which cowthe *mochel what. a1400-50 *Alexander* 130 Quadrentis coruen all of quate siluere full quaynte, Mustours & mekil quat mare þen a littill. *Ibid.* 5468. 1821 GALT *Ann. Parish* xii, Both little wheel and *meikle wheel. 1824 SCOTT *St. Ronan's* xvi, She..talked something of matrimony, and the mysteries of the muckle wheel.

B. absol. and sb.

I. The adj. used *absol.*

1. **a.** A great quantity or amount; much. to make mickle of; to make much of, cherish.

a. a1123 *O.E. Chron.* an. 1101 His men mycel to hearne æfre gedydon.

γ. c1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xxx. (*Theodera*) 350 Hyme þat mykil of hyre mad. c1400 *Sowdone Bab.* 1016 Mikille of my peple have thay slayn. a1529 SKELTON *Col. Cloute* 559 The Church hath to mykel, And they haue to lytell. a1701 SEDLEY *Poet. Pieces* Wks. 1722 II. 9 Hold, there's enough; nay, 'tis o'er mickle.

δ. c1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xiii. (*Marcus*) 10 Sanct Ione þe ewangeliste, þat of cristis priwete mekil wyste. a1400-50 *Alexander* 4397 Bot ay mekill wald haue mare as many man spellis. 1508 DUNBAR *Tua Mariit Wemen* 60 Birdis hes ane better law na bernis be mekill.

ε. 1865 G. MACDONALD *A. Forbes* 2 There'll be no muckle o' him to rise again. 1871 C. GIBBON *Lack of Gold* i, How muckle will this be worth, think ye.

†**b.** Most, the greatest part (of something). *Obs.*

a1578 LINDSAY (Pitscottie) *Chron. Scot.* (S.T.S.) I. 324 Quhene George Douglas come to Sanctandros and remanitt thair mekill of ane day in dressing of his busyness.

c. so mickle (in 17th c. Sc. written *samekill*) = so much.

1437 *Rolls of Parlt.* IV. 503/2 Yef so mekill be necessary yerto. c1440 *Generydes* 6451 Ye will doo so mekill as take ye

payn, To come so ferre. 1609 SKENE *Reg. Maj.* i. 39 b, Ilke ane of them sall have samekill, as is within his awin lordship and dominion. *Ibid.*, *Stat. Alex.* II, 15 b, Quhat he hes taken fra anie man, he sall restore samekill to him.

d. In certain adverbial phrases: *for as mickle as*, *forasmuch as*; *in as* (†*sa*) *mickle as*, in so far as, inasmuch as; †*unto so mickle*, so much that; †*as mickle to say as* = 'as much as to say'.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 19596 Sua aght all preistes. In als mikel als in pain es. c 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) Pref. 2 For als mykill as it es lang tyme passed sen pare was any general passage ouer pe see in to pe haly land [etc.]. c 1420 LYDG. *Assembly of Gods* 92 In as mekyll as hit ys now soo That ye hym here haue as your prysonere, I shall you shew my compleynt loo. c 1440 *Alphabet of Tales* 145 Hur moder. . . blamyd hur & reprovit hur perfor, unto so mekle, sho slew hur moder. c 1550 *Exam. W. Thorpe* in Foxe *A. & M.* (1583) I. 534 For as mikle as your asking passeth my understanding, I dare neither deny it nor graunt it. 1563 J. DAVIDSON in *Wodrow Misc.* (1844) I. 102 For that war als mekle to say as God had appointit the Kirk to be judge betuix the thing that is and is not. a 1572 KNOX *Hist. Ref.* Wks. 1846 I. 283 Never twa of thame universallie aggreing in all pointis, in samekle as thei ar of men.

† 2. (the) *mickle*: those who are great. *Obs.*
c 1220 *Bestiary* 548 Do arn de little in leue lase, De mikle ne maiz he to him drazen. a 1400 *Octavian* 1 Lytyll and mykyl, olde and yonge, Lystenynh now to my talkynge. II. sb.

† 3. Size, stature; bigness. *Obs.*
c 1369 CHAUCER *Dethe Blaunche* 454 A wonder wel farynge knyght. . . Of good mochel [v.r. mykil] and right yong therto. 13. . . *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 142 Bot mon most I algate mynn hym to bene, & pat pe myriest in his muckel pat myst ride. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl. B.* xvi. 182 pre leodes in o lith non lenger þan oþer, Of one mochel & myste in mesure and in lengthe. c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 6246 Ector. . . Of whose mykill, & might, & mayn strenght, Dares. . . duly me tellus. c 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) xxi. 96 pe mykill of a mannes thee. *Ibid.* xxii. 103 þai er rist faire and wele porporciound of paire mykill. 1622 DRAVTON *Poly-olb.* xxviii. 335 Stones of a Spherick forme of sundry Mickles fram'd.

4. A large sum or amount. Chiefly in proverb, *many a little (or pickle) makes a mickle*.

1599 MIDDLETON *Micro-Cynicon* Wks. (Bullen) VIII. 126 Some little dirty spot. . . Nothing in many's view, in her's a mickle. 1605 CAMDEN *Rem.*, *Prov.* (1614) 310 Many a little makes a micle. 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 509 ¶ 6 But, I think, a Speculation upon Many a Little makes a Mickle. . . would be very useful to the World. 1905 *Westm. Gaz.* 29 Apr. 3/1 Mony a pickle maks a muckle.

C. *adv.* [OE. has in advb. use several cases of the adj.]: accus. neut. *micel*, genit. *micles* (early ME. *mucheles*), dat. pl. *miclum*, instrumental *micle*.]

1. To a great extent or degree; greatly; by far. Also in relative sense with *as*, *how*, *so* (see the corresponding use of MUCH *adv.*).

In Sc. *so mickle* was in 16-17th c. often written *samekill*. a. c 897 K. ÆLFRED *Gregory's Past.* C. ix. 60 Se læce bið micles to bald. . . pe [etc.]. a 1000 *Cædmon's Gen.* 2713 Ic þegnum þinum dyrdne & sylfum þe swiðost micle. c 1250 *Kent. Serm.* in O.E. *Misc.* 26 Herodes i-herde þet o king was i-bore þet solde bi king of geus, swo was michel anud. a 1325 *Prose Psalter* li[i]. 7 He was michel worþ in his vanite. c 1420 *Chron. Vilod.* 841 Kynge Edgar was so mechel adredde. a 1425 *Cursor M.* 451 (Trin.) To god hym self wolde he be pere Not pere alone but mychel more.

β. a 1200 *Moral Ode* 258 þo pe sungede muchel a drunke and an ete. c 1205 LAY. 3201 He mochl a þa wodeloker wilnede peos meidenes. a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 292 Mochel luuede he us. c 1275 *Wom. Samaria* 74 in O.E. *Misc.* 86 þo byleuede þat folk mucheles þe more. 1340 *Ayenb.* 57 Mochel hi wolden ham wrepi. c 1374 CHAUCER *Troilus* I. 386 And ouer al þis zet muchel more he pouzt what for to speke. c 1400 *Rom. Rose* 3442 Thy request Is not to mochel dis-honest. a 1425 *Cursor M.* 10981 (Trin.) Muchel for ristze shal he swynke.

γ. c 1220 *Bestiary* 235 De mire is ma3ti, mikel 3e swinked In sumer and in softe weder. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 4082 It bitidd mikel in þaa dauus. c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 1697 He triste to mykel on his myght. a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter Prol.*, In pe translacioun i folow þe lettre als mykyl as i may. c 1400 *Rule St. Benet* 11 Mikyl walde he fle pride, þe prophete, als hali writ sais. c 1420 *Sir Amadace* (Camden) xx, On the dede cors. . . Ful myculle his tho3te was on! 1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* x. xiii. 434 Kynge Marke rode after hym praysynge hym mykel. 1526 SKELTON *Magnyf.* 1289 He wyll make it mykyl worse than it is. c 1620 A. HUME *Brit. Tongue* (1865) 13 They usurped y, a vounl not mikle different from i. 1859 T. MOORE *Song. Sol.*, *Durham Dial.* iv. 10 How mickle better's the luv then weynel

δ. a 1300-1400 *Cursor M.* 6565 (Gött.) Mekil haue i trauayled for þou. c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 213 Mekyll comfordes me the crowne of this kyde realme. a 1400-50 *Alexander* 897 þen merualid þam þe messangirs mekill of his speche. 1533 GAU *Richt Vay* (1888) 4, I traistit mekil of siclik orisons. 1573 TYRRE *Refut. Knox* To Rdr. 1 Thair is within his buke . . . sum things nocht meakle appertenand to the caus. 1588 A. KING tr. *Canisius' Catech.* 66 Thay ar mair. . . to be lamentit, yat thay traist samekle in yair ain blinde iudgment. a 1600 MONTGOMERIE *Misc. Poems* iii. 10 Sho is mair mobile mekle nor the mone. 1616 J. MAITLAND *Apol. W. Maitland* in *Scot. Hist. Soc. Misc.* (1904) II. 166 Abot of Londres he never wes, nor zit President of the Session, mekle les of the Privie Councell. 1813 E. PICKEN *Misc. Poems* II. 80 He reek'dna meikle on their trim. 1839 W. M'DOWALL *Poems* 39 (E.D.D.) Meikle wish'd the coming light Might be fu' clear an' sinny.

ε. 1786 BURNS *Brigs of Ayr* 175 Ye've said enough, And muckle mair than ye can mak to through. 1818 SCOTT *Br. Lamm.* viii, I think it may do—I think it might pass, if they winna bring it ower muckle in the light o' the window! 1893 CROCKETT *Stickit Minister*, etc. viii. 104, I would be muckle the better o't.

2. *Comb.*, as †*micklewise* *adj.*, greatly wise. 1650 BULWER *Anthropomet.* viii. 102 All which commodities our micklewise mothers defraud us of.

† *mickle*, *v.* *Obs. rare.* [OE. *micliān*, *myclician*, f. *micel* MICKLE a.] *trans.* To magnify. (In OE. also *intr.* to increase.)

971 *Blickl. Hom.* 13 Lufian we hine nu & his noman myclician. a 1000 *Andreas* 1526 Myclade mereflod. a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 182 Sicnesse. . . halt ine edmodnesse & mucheleð þe mede. a 1300 *E.E. Psalter* lxxi. 17 Alle genge mykel him þai salle.

† *mickledom*, *'muckledom.* *Obs. rare.* [f. MICKLE a. + -DOM.] Size, magnitude, greatness.

1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Lestie's Hist. Scotl.* I. 31 Almaist of that same mekledome. 1665 SIR J. LAUDER *Jrnl.* (Scot. Hist. Soc.) 28 In the wery center. . . of the table is planted about the mekledoom of a truncher a beautiful green smaradyes. 1686 G. STUART *Joco-ser.* Disc. 60 The muckledom of half a crown. 1681 W. ROBERTSON *Phrasol.* Gen. (1693) 684 For the michel-dome or greatness of it.

† *micklehead*, *-hood.* *Obs.* Forms: a. 3 *mikelhode*, *mikelhade*, *mykelhede*, 4 *mikelhed*; β. 4 *moch-*, *mechelhede*. [f. MICKLE + -HEAD, -HOOD.] Greatness; fullness; abundance.

a. a 1300 *E.E. Psalter* viii. 2 For vpehouen es þi mykelhede [v.r. mikelhade, mikelhode; *Ag.* Ps. micelnis; *Vulg.* magnificentia] Ouer heuens þat ere brade. *Ibid.* xxviii. 3 God of masthede [v.r. mosthed, mikelhed] ponnered he Ouer watres fele þat be. c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 13324 Vnder an hil he [Arthur] set þem pere. . . þat when þe Romayns on þem had sight, þe mikelhed schuld make þem aflight.

β. a 1300 *Floriz & Bl.* (Camb. MS.) 51 þu art hire ilich of alle þinge, Bope of semblaunt and of murninge, Of fairnesse and of muchelhede. 1340 *Ayenb.* 93 O god hou is nou grat þe mochelhede of pine zuetnesse. *Ibid.* 204 Vor be þe mochelhede of þe herte þe moup spekþ þet zayþ our lhorð ine his spelle. *Ibid.* 218 Hy. . . makeþ þe greate to mochelhedes and eteþ þe blodi snoden. a 1400 *Prymer* (1891) 26 Prayse 3e hym aftir the mechelhede of his grethede. c 1400 *Lay Folks Mass Bk.* App. iii. 125 For whi lord in helynge of my deedly syknesse schal we be schewyd and commendyd þe michilhed of þi goodness.

micklemote, **micklegemote** ('mik(ə)lməʊt, -giməʊt). OE. *Hist.* (Now *rare* or *Obs.*) [ad. OE. *micel gemót* great meeting; see MICKLE a. and MOOT sb.] The great council or parliamentary assembly under the Anglo-Saxon kings.

[a 1050 OE. *Chron.* an. 977 (MS. C.) Her wæs þæt mycclē gemot æt Kyrtlingtūne.] 1647 N. BACON *Disc. Govt. Eng.* I. xx. (1739) 36 Unto the Kings, Lords, and Clergy, must be added, as I said, the Freemen, to make up the Mickle-mote compleat. 1672-5 COMBER *Comp. Temple* (1702) 560 A Mickle-gemot or Great Council (now called a Parliament). a 1683 SIDNEY *Disc. Govt.* III. xxviii. (1704) 349 Sometimes meeting personally in the Mickle-gemots. 1832 AUSTIN *Jurispr.* (1879) II. xxviii. 536 The Mickle-mote or Witenage-mote of the Anglo-Saxons was both the legislature and a court of justice. 1844 L. D. BROUGHAM *Brit. Const.* x. (1862) 131 Whether a Great Council or a Witenagemote, or a Michelgemote, or a Colloquium, or a Parliament.

mickleness ('mik(ə)lnɪs). *Obs. exc. dial.* Forms: see MICKLE a. [f. MICKLE a. + -NESS.] Greatness, 'bigness' (in any sense); largeness; size.

a. a 1300 *E.E. Psalter* xxviii. 4 Steuen ofe lauerd in mikelnes [v.r. micelnisse, *Vulg.* magnificentia]. *Ibid.* I. 2 And after of þi reuthes þe mikelnes þou do awai mi wickednes. a 1325 *Prose Psalter* v. 7 Ich am, Lord, in þe miclenes of þy mercy. 1382 WYCLIF *Baruch* ii. 18 The soule that is sori vp on the mykilnesse of euel. . . 3yueþ to thee glorie. c 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) xvii. 79 Men fyndez dyaundaundes. . . of þe mykilnes of hesill nuttes. 14. . . MS. *Lincoln A.* i. 17, lf. 28 (Halliiv.) A grete multitude of swyne, that ware alle of a wonderfule mekilnesse. 1868 ATKINSON *Cleved. Gloss.*, *Micklish*, pretty large; of something in which the quality of 'mickleness' exists.

β. c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 135 þe childes michelnesse shende þe engel on fower þingen. a 1325 *Prose Psalter* li[i]. 2 And after þe mychelnes of þy pites do way my wickednes. c 1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* III. 19 In mychilnes of þi glorie þou didist doun alle myn aduersaries. 1388 — *Gen.* xxxii. 12 The grauel of the see, that mai not be noumbrid for mychilnesse. — *Exod.* ix. 24 It was of so greet mychelnes . . . sith that folk was maad.

mickson, *obs.* form of MIXEN.

micky¹ ('miki). [Applications of *Micky*, familiarly used for *Michael*. Cf. MICK¹, MIKE sb.⁴]

1. *Australian slang.* A young wild bull. Also *mick*.

1881 A. C. GRANT *Bush-life in Queensland* xvi. (1882) 165 There are three or four Mickies and wild heifers. 1890 'R. BOLDREWOOD' *Col. Reformer* xviii. II. 98 The wary . . . 'Micky', a two-year-old bull. 1934 *Bulletin* (Sydney) 1 Aug. 46/3, I lifted nearly two hundred Poolpee micks on my way back and took 'em home with me. 1958 *Amer. Speech* XXXIII. 167 *Mickey*, *maverick*, a wild young bull. 1966 BAKER *Austral. Lang.* (ed. 2) iii. 63 *Micky* or *mick*, an unbranded steer, perhaps from the Aboriginal *micky*, quick.

2. *U.S. slang.* An Irishman.

1858 J. D. LOVETT in *Harvard Mag.* July 267 While Micky there stands, A-wringin' his hands, And Biddy is wipin' her eyes on her slave. 1890 BARRÈRE & LELAND *Dict. Slang.* Micky.

3. *Austral.* A honeyeater, *Myzantha melanocephala*.

1911 J. A. LEACH *Austral. Bird Bk.* 173 Noisy Miner, Garrulous Honeyeater, Snake-Bird, Cherry-eater, Soldier, Micky, Squeaker, *Myzantha garrula*. 1931 N. W. CAYLEY *What Bird is That?* 81 Noisy Miner *Myzantha melanocephala*. . . Also called. . . Soldier-bird, Micky, and Squeaker. In small parties, frequenting open forest country and partly cleared lands. 1971 *Courier-Mail* (Brisbane) 24

July 12/8 Miceys, or Soldier Birds, or Noisy Miners, are great little fighters and battle the hawks, crows and goannas quite fearlessly.

4. Chiefly *Canad. colloq.* A flask of liquor.

1914 JACKSON & HELLYER *Vocab. Criminal Slang* 58 *Micky*, current amongst bottle drinkers. A corruption of Michael. . . a flask of liquor. 1926 J. BLACK *You can't Win* vi. 66 A four-bit micky, a fifty-cent bottle of alcohol. 1935 A. J. POLLOCK *Underworld Speaks* 76/1 *Mickey*, half pint of bootleg whiskey. 1950 H. SUTTON *Footloose in Canada* 5 An American pint holds 16 ounces, a Canadian 'micky', 12 ounces of rye, or 13 ounces of Scotch. 1971 *Islander* (Victoria, B.C.) 21 Mar. 16/2 Mark, the public nuisance that he was, bought his liquor in mickeys that he hid in the woodpile around the cannery. 1972 *Regional Lang. Stud.* — *Newfoundland* iv. 11 *Flask* is used in the Atlantic provinces only. In central and western Canada this would be a *micky*.

5. *slang.* The penis. *rare.*

1922 JOYCE *Ulysses* 765 Ill put on my best shift and drawers let him have a good eyeful out of that to make his micky stand for him.

6. *Colloq. phr.* to take the micky (out of) (someone): to act in a satirical, disrespectful, or teasing manner (towards). Cf. MIKE sb.⁶ Hence *micky-take v.* and *sb.*, *micky-taking ppl. a.* and *vbl. sb.*

The more usual spelling of this sense is 'mickey'.

1952 'J. HENRY' *Who lie in Gaol* iv. 66 She's a terror. I expect she'll try and take the mickey out of you all right. Don't you stand for nothin'. 1954 A. HECKSTALL-SMITH *Eighteen Months* xi. 136 For a while everyone tried to take 'the Micky' out of Bobbie, but they soon gave up trying after the first foolish failure. Then their ridicule turned to admiration. 1956 A. WILSON *Anglo-Saxon Att.* II. i. 206 'You're not going to take the mickey out of me, Vin Salad, I'll spatter you,' he cried. 1957 L. P. HARTLEY *Hireling* 134 He had no great regard for Constance, except in so far as she sometimes took the mickey out of Hughie. 1958 *Observer* 28 Dec. 3/1 'Tonight' is not only a tough and irreverent programme, but glib and smart and anxious to take the mickey. 1959 R. STOREY *Touch it Light* in *Plays of Year XVIII.* 419 You don't stop at nothing, do you? As long as you can take the mickey. Mr. Funnyman, that's you. At any price. 1959 *Oxford Mail* 13 June 6/3 This modern dress, mickey-taking version of Aristophanes. 1959 *Vogue* Dec. 101 They'd think you were a nutter and laugh and mickey-take. 1960 E. W. HILDICK *Jim Starling & Colonel* ix. 76 The servers must have thought that no boy would dare to take the mickey in such circumstances. 1962 *Times* 20 July 10/6 The mickey-taking ways of their own brand of insolent wise-cracking. 1965 *Listener* 25 Mar. 451/2 Those 'fruits' don't like people trying to, how do you say, take the mickey. 1967 *Spectator* 3 Nov. 535/2 One looks forward after reading this brilliant exercise in mickey-taking to Miss Tracy's next novel. 1968 J. LOCK *Lady Policeman* ix. 85 He keeps up a barrage of mickey taking. 1968 *Listener* 7 Nov. 622/3 He parried Kenneth Allsop's mickey-take. 1971 B. W. ALDISS *Soldier Erect* 101 Geordie looked anxiously at me, in case I thought he was taking the micky too hard. 1973 'J. PATRICK' *Glasgow Gang Observed* xiv. 127 Big Sheila indulged in the same sort of 'mickey-taking'.

micky² ('miki). N.Z. Also *micky-mick*, *miki-miki*, etc. Representing a dialectal variant (within the Maori language) of MINGIMINGI.

1898 MORRIS *Austral Eng.* 294/2 *Mingi*. . . in south New Zealand. . . is often called Micky. 1907 'G. B. LANCASTER' *Tracks we Tread* Gloss., *Mic-a-mic*, scrub. 1933 *Press* (Christchurch, N.Z.) 25 Nov. 15/7 *Scrub*. . . The best known components in Canterbury are Manuka, Wild Irishman Miki-miki (of which the shepherds make walking sticks), and Mountain pine. 1944 *Mod. Jun. Dict.* (Whitcombe & Tombs) 258 *Micky-mick*, a corrupt form of *mingi-mingi*, the Maori name of a class of shrubs, one of which makes a good walking-stick. 1949 F. SARGESON *I saw in My Dream* xiv. 229 I'll make a garland for her hair. Out of micky-mick. 1963 B. PEARSON *Coal Flat* vii. 122 Willows and the trees they called. . . mickeymick, mockamock, whiteywood, birch.

micky, *var.* MICK³, MICK⁵.

micle, *-nes*, *obs.* forms of MICKLE, -NESS.

Micmac ('mikmæk), *sb.* and *a.* [Native name, lit. 'allies'.] A. *sb.* a. An Indian people of the Maritime Provinces and Newfoundland in Canada; a member of this people. b. The Algonquian language of this people. B. *adj.* Of, pertaining to, or designating the Micmacs or their language.

1830 W. S. MOORSOM *Lett. from Nova Scotia* 110 The tribe to which the Indians of Nova Scotia belong is called the Micmac. *Ibid.* 112, I am not aware that any one Indian claims authority over the whole Micmac tribe. 1877 L. H. MORGAN *Anc. Society* II. vi. 174 They affiliate more closely with the Micmacs than with the New England Indians south of the Kennebeck. 1891 [see INDIAN sb. 2b]. 1911 A. L. PRINGLE *Home of Evangeline* iv. 139 He taught her the Micmac, and proud she was in his absence to be catechist to the Indians. 1933 [see CREE sb. and a.]. 1964 P. K. BOCK in J. A. Fishman *Readings Sociol. of Lang.* (1968) 217 A recurrent situation on the Micmac Indian Reserve studied by the author in 1961 will be used to illustrate how the method of structural description. . . may be applied. 1969 *Canad. J. Ling.* XV. 78 Micmac morphophonemics. 1969 *Observer* (Colour Suppl.) 18 May 25/1 The French. . . offered the Micmac Indians a bounty for every scalp they took from the Beothuk of Newfoundland. 1972 G. V. HIGGINS *Friends of Eddie Coyle* vi. 35, I get five of these Micmacs come in, real Indians, for a change.

|| **mico** ('mi:kəʊ). *Obs.* [Sp. *mico*, a. Tupi *micó*, = Carib *mecou*, applied to various species of

monkey.] A small South American marmoset of the genus *Hapale*.

1760-72 tr. Juan & Ulloa's *Voy.* (ed. 3) I. 55 Among the monkeys of this country [Carthagenal], the most common are the micos, which are also the smallest. 1774 *GOLDSM. Nat. Hist.* (1824) II. 158 The last, least, and most beautiful of all [the sagouins], is the Mico. 1867-8 *Nat. Encycl.* IX. 36 *Mico*, a beautiful species of monkey.

Micoquian (mɪ'kəʊkɪən), *a.* and *sb.* *Archæol.* Also Micoquean. [ad. F. *Micoquien* (O. Hauser *La Micoque* (1916) 55), f. *La Micoque* (see below).] *A. adj.* Of or pertaining to a late Acheulian culture (earlier called *Moustérien supérieur*) of southern France and England, represented by the remains found at La Micoque, near Les Eyzies (Dordogne) in S.W. France. *B. sb.* The Micoquian culture.

1937 GARROD & BATE *Stone Age Mt. Carmel* I. 120 By far the most instructive site for comparison... is La Micoque, type-station of the Tayacian and the Micoquian. *Ibid.*, Well-made Micoquian hand-axes. 1945 *Proc. Prehist. Soc.* XI. 21 The Summertown terrace gravels were deposited contemporaneously with the Upper Acheulian or Micoquian culture stage. 1946 F. E. ZEUNER *Dating Past* vi. 173 From the base of the Younger Loess I, a Micoquian handaxe was recovered. *Ibid.* 195 A new stage of the Acheulian cannot be recognized clearly before the advent of the Micoquian. 1957 *Encycl. Brit.* II. 238/2 The Micoquian, or Final Acheulean, is characterized by elongated hand axes. *Ibid.* 539/2 Some pieces belonging to the Micoquian... industry were excavated in 1937 in the terraces of the stream of Cubuksuyu at Etiyokusu near Ankara.

microustic (maɪkrə'kaʊstɪk), *a.* and *sb.* Also *erron.* 8-9 microustic. [a. F. *microustique*, f. Gr. μικρό-*s* small + ἀκουστικός ACOUSTIC *a.*]

A. adj. Epithet of an instrument which makes weak sounds audible.

1855 DUNGLISON *Med. Lex.*, *Microoustic.* a 1874 J. CHALMERS tr. *Erckmann-Chatrian in Casq. Lit.* V. 304/2 My microustic cornet. 1890 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

† *B. sb.* An instrument contrived to magnify small sounds (Chambers *Cycl. Supp.* 1753). *Obs.*

1683 *Phil. Trans.* XIV. 482 Microphones or Microusticks that is Magnifying ear instruments. 1704 in J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* I.

micræsthete (maɪ'kræθɪtɪ). *Biol.* [f. Gr. μικρό-*s* small + αἰσθητής 'one who perceives' (here used for 'organ of sense').] One of the numerous supposed tactile organs occupying the small pores (micropores) in the dorsal plates of certain chitons.

1884 MOSELEY in *Rep. Brit. Assoc.* (1885) 781 These megalæsthetes and micræsthetes. 1885 — in *Q. J. J. Sci.* XXXV. 45 To the organs contained within the micropores I shall give the name micræsthetes.

micrallantoid (maɪkrə'læntɔɪd), *a.* *rare.* [f. MICR(O)- + ALLANTOID.] Having a small allantoid. (Cf. MEGALLANTOID, MESALLANTOID.)

1877 W. TURNER *Hum. Anat.* II. 869 Milne Edwards has grouped them [the Rodentia, Insectivora, Cheiroptera, Quadrumana, and Man] together in a Micrallantoid legion.

micrander (maɪ'krændə(r)). *Bot.* Also -dre. [f. Gr. μικρό-*s* small + ἀνδρ-, ἀνήρ male.] A dwarf male plant produced by certain confervoid algæ.

1890 in *Century Dict.* 1900 JACKSON *Gloss. Bot.*
Hence *mi'crandrous adj.*, pertaining to or connected with the dwarf males of fresh-water algæ (*Cassell's Encycl. Dict. Suppl.* 1902).

|| **micranthropos.** *nonce-wd.* [Assumed Gr., f. μικρ-*ós* small + ἀνθρωπος man, after MICROCOSM.] That which represents the whole man in little.
1825 COLERIDGE *Aids Refl. Concl.* 389.

micrencephaly (maɪkrɛn'sɛfəli). *Path.* [f. Gr. μικρό-*s* small + ἐγκέφαλος brain.] General smallness of the brain, sometimes, but not necessarily accompanied by microcephaly (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1890). Hence *micrencephalic a.*, of or belonging to micrencephaly (*Ibid.*). *micren'cephalous a.*, small-brained; having a small brain (*Cent. Dict.* 1890).

micrergate (maɪ'krɜːgeɪt). *Zool.* [f. Gr. μικρ-*ós* small + ἐργάτης worker.] A small worker ant.

1907 W. M. WHEELER in *Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist.* XXIII. 56 The micrergate, or dwarf worker, is a worker of unusually small stature. It appears as a normal or constant form in the first brood of all colonies that are founded by isolated females. 1915 H. ST. J. K. DONISTHORPE *Brit. Ants* 41 The micrergate is a worker of unusually small size.

micrify (maɪ'krɪfaɪ), *v.* [Irregularly f. Gr. μικρό-*s* small, after magnify.] *trans.* To make small; to render insignificant.

1836 EMERSON *Nature* 67 This power which he [the poet] exerts... to magnify the small, to micrify the great. 1862 TYNDALE *Mountaineer.* viii. 71, I should look less cheerily into the future did I not hope to micrify, by nobler work, my episodes upon the glaciers.

micristology (maɪkrɪ'stɒlədʒɪ). *Biol.* [Irregularly f. MICRO- + HISTOLOGY.] (See quot.)

1864 THOMAS *Med. Dict.*, *Micristology*, the science which treats of the minutest organic fibres.

micrite ('mɪkraɪt). *Geol.* [f. MICR(OCRYSTALLINE *a.* + -ITE¹.] Microcrystalline calcite present as an interstitial constituent or matrix material in some kinds of limestone; a limestone consisting chiefly of this.

1959 R. L. FOLK in *Bull. Amer. Assoc. Petroleum Geologists* XLIII. 17 Finally, it was decided to use a composite word, the first part of which refers to the allochem composition... Whether the rock is type I or type II is shown by the second part of the name '-sparite' for those with sparry calcite cement and '-micrite' (pronounced 'mick-rite') for those with microcrystalline ooze matrix... Type III limestones, almost entirely ooze, are designated simply as 'micrite' without any allochem prefix. 1970 K. C. JACKSON *Textbk. Lithology* vi. 401 The proportion of micrite in limestone varies from a minor interstitial filling between allochems to the entire rock. 1973 *Nature* 2 Mar. 41/2 The patch reef, 13 m long and over 2 m high, tongues out to the west into 2 m of thinly bedded calcitic micrites of quiet water origin.

Hence *mi'critic a.*, containing a high proportion of micrite.

1962 LEIGHTON & PENDEXTER in *Mem. Amer. Assoc. Petroleum Geologists* I. 37/2 Photographs A and B... illustrate limestones composed of 90 per cent, or more, micrite. Two subtypes of these micritic limestones are recognized. 1973 *Nature* 20 July 145/2 The deep water Alpine Triassic is represented by cherty, micritic, radiolarian limestones with thin-shelled pelecypods.

micro ('maɪkrəʊ). *Ent.* [Subst. use of MICRO-.]

1. Abbrev. of MICROLEPIDOPTERA *sb. pl.*, used to refer to a moth belonging to any of several families whose members are mostly smaller than those of interest to collectors, the Macrolepidoptera.

1869 *Rep. Comm. Agric.* 1868 (U.S. Dept. Agric.) 313 The presence of 'micro's' is indicated by discolored lines... It may be ascertained whether the 'micro' is at home by holding the leaf up to the light. 1890 in *Century Dict.* 1907 R. SOUTH *Moths Brit. Isles* 1st Ser. 6 Possibly, when this new order of things is more generally understood the so-called 'Micro's' will receive their proper share of attention. 1972 L. E. CHADWICK tr. *Linsenmaier's Insects of World* 172/2 As for the 'micro's', they are neither a uniform grouping nor properly to be separated from the rest of the moths.

2. *Fashion.* Short for *micro-skirt* (MICRO- I c). 1968 *N. Y. Times* 22 Jan. 36 Hemlines go to all lengths. In extremes, there are micros, which barely cover the buttocks; minis, maxis and the nineteen-thirties length. 1969 D. CLARK *Death after Eensong* ii. 40 She's some bird... Legs just a bit skinny for a micro, but still a good shape.

3. *Computing.* *a.* Abbrev. of MICROCOMPUTER.

1971 *Proc. Digital Equipment Computer Users Soc.* Fall 99 (heading) Seven 'micro's' equal one mini. 1982 *Observer* 9 May 17/2 Digital, which claims world market leadership in the mini computer sector, will launch a highly competitive range of desk top micros aimed at business users. 1983 *Listener* 10 Feb. 33/2 The primary school kids have the opportunity of working with micros in their normal classroom activities. 1985 *Which Computer?* Apr. 52 (Advvt.), Perfect Link II is a datacommunications program that links your micro to information services and other computers.

b. Abbrev. of *microprocessor* s.v. MICRO- I.

1978 *Times* 9 Nov. 22/6 It is not certain that the use of micros will cause unemployment... Britain cannot control the pace of micro usage. 1980 *Univ. Coll. London Bull.* Dec. 9/2 These micros are among the most widely used chips. 1982 *Nature* 30 Sept. 408/3 Another function of the course is to help researchers interface their own micros to computerized instruments.

4. Abbrev. of 'microwave (oven)' (MICROWAVE 2, 3). *Freq. attrib. orig. and chiefly U.S.*

1973 *Weight Watchers* May 19/1 Sanyo's 'mini micro' (Model EM 8200) is a countertop oven. 1978 *Good Housekeeping* (U.S.) Dec. 286/3 Typical comments: 'My micro is the easiest of all my appliances to clean, and I have many.' 1979 *Cuisine* Sept. 91/1 Two more micro tips: to get more juice from a lemon or orange, microwave the fruit for 30 seconds before squeezing it. 1980 *Christian Science Monitor* 21 Feb. 14 (heading) Micro dishes good for conventional cooking too. *Ibid.* (caption) New pots useable for micro. 1984 *Sears Catal.* 1985 Spring/Summer 852/1 Our micro/convection ovens... let you choose from microwave..., convection..., or micro/convection.

micro- ('maɪkrəʊ, (esp. in *Med.*) 'mɪkrəʊ), before a vowel micr-, repr. Gr. μικρο-, comb. form of μικρός small, used chiefly in scientific terms.

1. *a.* Prefixed to a *sb.* to indicate that the entity denoted by it is of relatively small size or extent, as *microabscess*, *-aneurysm*, *bacillus*, *-bacterium*, *-biota*, *-chromosome*, *-conidium*, *-constituent*, *-crater*, *-earthquake*, *-environment* (hence *-environmental adj.*), *-event*, *-explosion* (hence *-explosive adj.*), *-ferment*, *-fossil*, *-fracture* (so *-fracturing vbl. sb.*), *-fungus*, *-gamete*, *-gonidium*, rarely in anglicized form *-gonid* (hence *-gonidial adj.*), *-graver*, *-instability*, *-lens*, *-metazoan*, *-metazoon*, *-parasite* (hence *-parasitic adj.*), *-particle*, *-phenocryst*, *-plankton* (hence *-planktonic adj.*), *-population*, *-pore* (hence *-porous adj.*, *-porosity*), *-powder*, *-quantity*,

-sporophyll (hence *-phyllary adj.*), *-state* [STATE *sb.* 30], *-system*, *-tektite*, *-vegetation*, *-zone*; *-zoogonidium*. *microatoll*, a circular growth of coral a few metres in diameter and with a central depression, such as is found in intertidal areas in warm seas and on the flats inside a coral reef. *microbeam*, a very narrow beam of radiation. *microblade Archæol.*, a flake chipped from a prepared flint core; *microblast Biol.* = MICROCYTE. *microbody Cytology*, one of the round or egg-shaped microscopic particles occurring in cytoplasm which are surrounded by a membrane and contain oxidases. *microcapsule*, a minute capsule used to contain, and render temporarily inactive, drugs, dyes, etc. *microcirculation Physiol.*, circulation of the blood in the smallest blood vessels. *microcolony Biol.*, a group of animals or plants, esp. bacteria, found in a microhabitat; a very small group of cells in culture. *microcontinent Geol.*, an oceanic, often submarine, plateau that is thought to be an isolated fragment of continental material; so *microcontinental a.* *microcrack*, a microscopic crack; hence *microcracked ppl. a.*, *microcracking vbl. sb.* *microculture Biol.*, (a) culture (of tissue, micro-organisms, etc.) on a small scale. *microelectrode*, an electrode with a very fine tip, such as one suitable for investigating the electrical properties of individual cells. *microfibril Biol.*, a small fibril in living tissue that is visible only under the electron microscope, esp. one of a group that together make up a fibril (such as a cellulose fibril in the wall of a plant cell); hence *microfibrillar a.* *microfilaria Zool.*, the minute larval form of a filaria. *microgametocyte Biol.*, a cell containing microgametes. *microhabitat Ecol.*, a habitat which is of small or limited extent and which differs in character from some surrounding more extensive habitat. *micrologic*, micro-electronic logic (LOGIC *sb.* 4); *freq. attrib.* *micromodule Electronics*, a miniaturized module, consisting of a stack of interconnected micro-elements. *micromutation Biol.*, (an instance of) mutation that has a superficially small or trivial effect on the phenotype. *micro-operation Computers*, a simple operation carried out in response to a microinstruction (see also sense 2a). *micro-order Computers*, a micro-instruction produced by a microprogram. *microplate Geol.*, a relatively small lithospheric plate. *micro-process*, a process that occurs on a minute scale. *microprocessor Computers*, a processor small enough to be accommodated on a single chip, or just a few chips, and capable of serving as the central processing unit of a computer of comparable size. *micropulation*, a small oscillation in the strength of the earth's magnetic field. † *microray* = MICROWAVE *sb.* (*obs.*); *micror(h)abd Zool.*, a name given by Sollas to certain minute flesh-spicules in the form of a 'rhabdus' found in some sponges. *microscelere Zool.*, a minute or flesh spicule of a sponge, which supports only a single cell; hence *microsceleros a.*, having the character of a microscelere (*Cent. Dict.* 1890). *microseptum Zool.*, a small imperfect or sterile septum or mesentery of an actinozoan (*Ibid.*). *microsphere*, || *microsp'hæra Biol.*, (a) epithet applied by Cohn to the micrococci found in vaccine lymph and in small-pox pustules; (b) the small initial chamber of a foraminifer in which there are a number of small nuclei; (c) any minute spherical object; *spec.* one of those obtained by the cooling of a solution of proteinoid; hence *microspheric a.* *microstome* [Gr. στόμα mouth] *Bot.*, a small mouth or orifice, as that belonging to the capsule of certain mosses (*Cent. Dict.*). *microstratification*, a small-scale horizontal stratification of the water of a pond or lake. *microswitch*, a switch which can be operated rapidly by a small movement. *microtrichium Ent.* [Gr. θρίξ, τριχ- hair], usu. in pl. *microtrichia*, minute hair-like structures found on the wings of certain insects, esp. those of the order Diptera. *microtubule Biol.*, any of the small, relatively rigid tubules, typically about 25 nanometres in diameter, that are present in the cytoplasm of many plant and animal cells and are thought to have a structural function and to be involved with cell motility; so *microtubular a.* *microtylete Zool.*, a small

TYLOTE. *microvillus* *Biol.* (pl. -villi), one of a number of minute projections from the surface of some cells; any process similar to a villus but smaller. *microwire*, very fine glass-coated wire. *microworld*, a realm or world (*WORLD sb.* 13) very restricted in its dimensions or variety. *microxea* *Zool.* [Gr. *δξέα*, var. *δξύα* spear], a minute spear-shaped sponge spicule. *microzoogonidium* (pl. -ia) *Bot.*, a zoogonidium of minute size. *microzoospore* *Bot.*, a minute motile spore.

1946 *Nature* 5 Oct. 487/2 Thrombo-angiitis, phlebitis and lymphangitis with *micro-abscess formation can be found on study of sections of these structures. 1962 *Lancet* 1 Dec. 1134 The kidneys showed the changes of acute and chronic pyelonephritis, with microabscesses and gross fibrosis. 1948 PARSONS & DUKE-ELDER *Dis. Eye* (ed. 11) xvii. 371 These droplets... tend to obscure the lumen of the vessel, forming a small *micro-aneurysm. 1962 H. HEATH in A. Pirie *Lens Metabolism Rel. Cataract* 366 The fact that microaneurisms [sic] develop only in some cases of long-standing diabetes would seem to indicate a derangement in some slow metabolic process. 1933 P. H. KUENEN in *Snellius-Expedition V.* 11. iii. 64 Conditions unfavourable to coral growth above low tide level certainly favour the formation of the *micro-atolls. 1963 D. W. & E. E. HUMPHRIES tr. *Termier's Erosion & Sedimentation* xiii. 286 Pools are frequently observed on the surface of the reef-flats... These pools contain micro-atolls which have overhanging margins, indicating a reaction against choking muds. 1967 *Oceanogr. & Marine Biol.* V. 488 Sometimes this calcareous worm produces small reefs fringing the piers, or even micro-atolls. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 904 The *microbacillus of Unna. 1875 tr. von Ziemssen's *Cycl. Med.* I. 588 *Microbacteria (rod-like bacteria); bacterium term. 1890 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, Microblast. 1950 *Engineering* 5 May 498/3 The Cambridge work on *micro-beams was most promising. It was nearing the stage when an investigator could look down a microscope, see a particle which he had etched, and direct X-rays on to that one particle, thus obtaining its diffraction pattern and identify it. 1962 *Times* 17 May 14/4 Investigate the effects of irradiation with a microbeam of ultraviolet light. 1972 *Science* 3 Nov. 461/2 Sea urchin sperm flagella are irradiated near their base with a laser microbeam. 1968 *New Scientist* 1 Aug. 223/1 Professor James B. Lackey... has been looking at... estuarine [sic] habitats, concentrating on the *microbiota, especially the growth and decline of algae and protozoa. 1974 *Nature* 8 Feb. 361/2 Only a selection of the diverse Bungle Bungle microbiota [from Western Australia] is presented here. 1969 *Britannica Bk. of Year* (U.S.) 101 Late in the Upper Paleolithic and during the ensuing Mesolithic, it became the fashion to make smaller and smaller bladelettes. Commonly inserted as 'side blades' into lateral grooves in antler and bone projectile points, such *microblades lacerated the flesh of wounded game animals and thus promoted free bleeding and rapid death. 1972 *Sci. Amer.* Jan. 51/1 Working near Telegraph Creek in northwestern British Columbia in 1969 and 1970, Jason W. Smith and his colleagues from the University of Calgary unearthed several hundred delicate obsidian 'microblades', flakes seldom more than an inch long or a fifth of an inch wide, along with eight of the 'cores' that yield such blades. 1898 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* V. 528 These [corpuscles] according to their sizes have been named normoblasts, megaloblasts, and *microblasts. 1954 J. RHODIN *Correlation Ultrastruct. Organization & Function in Tubule Cells Mouse Kidney* ii. 21 The number, size and shape of the *microbodies varies from cell to cell with a mean of about 10 in each cell. 1973 *Plant Physiol.* LI. 905/2 Electron micrographs frequently show association of microbodies with the rough endoplasmic reticulum. 1961 *New Scientist* 20 Apr. 115/3 The National Cash Register Company first developed *microcapsules of a dye in a colourless form, which were spread on paper. 1967 *Britannica Bk. of Year* (U.S.) 803/2 *Microcapsule*, a tiny capsule containing a liquid or solid substance (as a chemical or medicine) that is released when the capsule is broken, melted, or dissolved. 1969 *New Scientist* 3 Apr. 18 Microcapsules—tiny bags made of synthetic membrane containing enzymes or other active materials—show promise as a means of treating kidney failure. 1972 *Chem. Processing* Apr. 21/2 Wass, Pritchard have developed a dry system for the application of fragrance or flavour microcapsules during the printing process. 1905 E. B. WILSON in *Jrnl. Exper. Zool.* II. 375 Especially large or small chromosomes may be designated as 'macrochromosomes' or '*microchromosomes', irrespective of their behavior. 1958 C. P. SWANSON *Cytol. & Cytogenetics* xiii. 459 Apart from accessory chromosomes, which are generally... smaller than the usual chromosomes, microchromosomes are found throughout the plant and animal kingdom. 1969 BROWN & BERTKE *Textbk. Cytol.* 755/1 *Microchromosome*, very small metaphase chromosome of a karyotype possessing only two sizes of chromosomes, very small ones and quite large ones; the latter are called macrochromosomes. 1959 *Angiology* X. 241/1 Pressure differences in the vessels of the *microcirculation are small. 1969 *Sci. Jrnl.* Apr. 20/2 To increase an impaired microcirculation patients are commonly treated with histamine which is a strong vasodilator and rapidly relaxes the walls of capillaries. 1959 *New Biol.* XXX. 53 The fact that a large number of nests are collected each year may be attributed to birds successfully breeding in the inaccessible parts of the caves. These *micro-colonies form reservoirs from which the caves are restocked annually. 1968 *Brit. Med. Bull.* XXIV. 246/1 It is often found that cells grown in culture after irradiation show a spread of colony size;... there are often micro-colonies notably smaller than those growing from unirradiated controls. 1968 L. E. CASIDA in Gray & Parkinson *Ecol. Soil Bacteria* 100 Many soil bacteria grow as microcolonies within the larger pores of soil aggregates. 1973 R. G. KRUEGER *Introd. Microbiol.* iii. 31/2 Microcolonies are formed by some photosynthetic bacteria that produce buds from the ends of filamentous outgrowths of the cell. 1871 COOKE *Handbk. Brit. Fungi* II. 776 Hypomyces... *Microconidia or Conidia proper very copious. 1901 TAYLOR & WHITE *U.S. Pat.* 668, 269 19 Feb.. When treated with higher heats... the steel of the tools show under the microscope a distinctly larger grained structure in many cases interspersed with austenite, a *micro-

constituent of steel discovered by Osmond. 1930 *Times* 29 Mar. 17/1 The metallurgy of steel castings, and the discovery of about 25 micro-constituents of steel. 1966 D. G. BRANDON *Mod. Techniques Metallurg.* i. 1 Micro-constituents were successfully identified. 1965 HEEZEN & THARP in *Phil. Trans. R. Soc. A.* CCLVIII. 98 We may, of course, in referring to these aseismic ridges as *microcontinents, infer that they are either (1) fragments of former continents, or (2) nuclei of growing continents. 1966 R. W. FAIRBRIDGE *Encycl. Oceanogr.* 373/2 Madagascar is clearly a microcontinent. *Ibid.* 874/1 In the mid-ocean there have been identified... (3) true mid-ocean plateaus, to which Heezen has applied the genetic connotation 'microcontinent'. 1970 *Nature* 13 June 1044/2 We suggest that the East Canaries block is a microcontinent or sialic continental fragment detached from the African margin. 1966 R. W. FAIRBRIDGE *Encycl. Oceanogr.* 964/2 Submarine ridges and rises in other oceans... often have foundations of *microcontinental blocks. 1974 *Nature* 14 Mar. 204/2 This suggests that the Rockall-Faeroe Plateau as a whole may form a single *microcontinental fragment. 1950 *Welding Res. Suppl.* Sept. 473-s/2 The *microcracks have produced... highly localized strain. 1960 W. D. BIGGS *Brittle Fracture of Steel* v. 154 Ingot irons and spectrographically pure irons do contain quantities of iron oxide in the form of inclusions in which micro-cracks may be nucleated. 1972 *Science* 2 June 1015/1 This can be attributed to the absence of water in the lunar rocks combined with the effects of porosity and microcracks. 1970 *Times* 22 May 27 At low thicknesses the deposits of chrome thrown by the new method are *microporous, while thicker coatings are *microcracked. 1956 *Welding Res. Suppl.* Feb. 78-s/3 The pearlite area... showed no evidence of *microcracking. 1972 *Sci. Amer.* Nov. 92/2 Concrete is an inhomogeneous mixture of materials and is subject to local microcracking. 1965 *Jrnl. Appl. Physics* XXXVI. 3701/1 From the crater fields observed at low power density irradiation it can be concluded that the formation of *microcraters is an early stage in the development of laser-induced radiation damage of metal surfaces. 1970 *Daily Tel.* 7 Jan. 3 (caption) A grain of lunar soil highly magnified to reveal a microcrater. 1892 *Phil. Trans. R. Soc. B.* CLXXXIII. 132 (caption) Glass *micro-culture chamber in use with gas generators. 1973 *Nature* 5 Oct. 263/2 We analysed microcultures containing small numbers of cells (10^4 to 10^5) and the antibody response could be followed for up to 40 d. 1967 *N. Y. Times* 23 May 29 Before a volcano erupts it generates *micro-earthquakes, which we are able to detect on our seismographs. 1974 *Nature* 24 May 308/1 [They] used sonobuoys in an attempt... to see if, notwithstanding the lack of large earthquakes, they could detect microearthquake (magnitude less than 4.0) or earthquake swarm activity. 1917 *Amer. Jrnl. Physiol.* XLIV. 521 The electrodes were of copper or platinum, the muscle resting on an indifferent plate and subject above to the light contact of an active needle, microscopically sharpened—the *micro-electrode. 1946 *Nature* 20 July 97/2 As soon as the results of Granit's micro-electrode experiments on the retina of animals were published, it was clear that a method was wanted for obtaining similar information with regard to the colour vision of man. 1955 C. R. N. STROUERS et al. *Analytical Chem.* II. xviii. 576 A microelectrode usually consists of a platinum wire about 0.5 mm. in diameter, sealed into the side of a glass tube. 1966 T. PYNCHON *Crying of Lat* 49 iii. 55 Something tidal began to reach feelers in past eyes and eardrums, perhaps to arouse fractions of brain current your most gossamer microelectrode is yet too gross for finding. 1954 *New Biol.* XVII. 7 Dr. Edney's account of the water relations of woodlice is a study in comparative physiology, within a single order, linked closely to the differences in environments—and indeed *micro-environments—of the species concerned. 1962 F. I. ORDWAY et al. *Basic Astronautics* xiii. 515 The apparent simplicity of the concept of a microenvironment within the spaceship leaves one serious gap. 1973 *Nature* 2 Mar. 20/2 Commitment may not occur until stem cells enter the microenvironment of the thymus or bursa (or bursa equivalent). 1971 *World Archaeol.* III. 128 A village... in a different *micro-environmental zone. 1974 *Nature* 27 Sept. 317/2 Oscillations of microenvironmental pO_2 in the medium overlaying attached cultures of 10^7 cells per 50 mm Petri plate were measured amperometrically with calibrated Pt/Ir micro-oxygen cathodes polarised between 0.6 and 0.8 V. 1949 A. PAP *Elem. Analytic Philos.* vii. 137 The belief in *micro-events involving micro-objects which are the hidden causes of observable events. 1957 C. DAY LEWIS *Pae't's Way of Knowledge* 14 During the last half-century, physical scientists have moved towards the study of the micro-event. 1959 K. R. POPPER *Logic Sci. Discovery* viii. 196 Hypothetical and not directly observable 'micro events'. 1968 *Sci. Jrnl.* Nov. 44/2 The rate of current growth must be increased and the plasma contained in a special non-cylindrical shape—the so-called plasma focus. However, the process itself will be so brief as to resemble a strong explosion. If the dimensions of the system are not too large this can be manifested as a '*micro-explosion' which will be a good source of both fast neutrons and hard x-rays. 1971 *Jrnl. Physics* D IV. 1941 Joule heating immediately underneath an operating site raises the local temperature of the metal above its boiling point... The resulting micro-explosion... gives rise to a crater with a surrounding lip of electrode debris. 1974 *Sci. Amer.* June 24/1 Calculations were undertaken... to try to find out what would happen when tiny deuterium-tritium pellets were imploded to thermonuclear conditions by intense beams of laser light. It was also proposed that the fusion microexplosions could be applied to the generation of power. 1971 *Jrnl. Physics* D IV. 1945 The *micro-explosive disruption of the layer following Joule heating of the underlying metal causes collapse of the high trapped-ion field and the quenching of local emission. 1883 H. I. SLACK in *Knowledge* 1 June 323/1 Former articles upon *micro-ferments afford some information concerning... the bacillus. 1938 *Nature* 19 Nov. 902/1 It may be observed... that the micelles themselves are aggregated into '*micro-fibrils', separated by spaces rather larger than the usual intermicellar spaces. 1962 J. T. MARSH *Self-Smoothing Fabrics* xx. 351 It is also probable that with cotton, there is some binding or entanglement of the microfibrils and even of the growth layers. 1970 T. S. & C. R. LEESON *Histol.* (ed. 2) ii. 37/1 In many cells cytoplasmic micro-fibrils are present, probably consisting of elongated protein molecules. 1971 *Sci. Amer.* June 44/3 Using the electron microscope to inspect the formation of ligament

and tendon during the very first stages, we found no sign of the amorphous component in the embryonic elastic fibers. At this time the fibers appeared to consist only of the 110-angstrom microfibrils. 1956 *Nature* 18 Feb. 319/1 Sikorski and Woods pointed out the difficulty of reconciling the macrofibrillar type of structure observed in the follicle of a wool fibre with the occurrence of extended *microfibrillar sheets in disintegrated fibres. 1972 *Canad. Jrnl. Bot.* L. 479 The microfibrillar material transports sucrose in pulses at about 400 cm h⁻¹. 1878 *Lancet* 23 Mar. 440/2 *Microfilariae in chylous urine. 1946 *Nature* 21 Dec. 913/1 The disease [sc. equine dermal filariasis] is associated with the presence of microfilariae in the skin lesions. 1966 *New Scientist* 1 Sept. 482/3 Adult worms spawn progeny called microfilariae. They are ingested by, and develop in, several varieties of mosquito. 1924 *Bull. Amer. Assoc. Petroleum Geologists* VIII. 539 (heading) The value of *micro-fossils in petroleum exploration. 1961 J. CHALLINOR *Dict. Geol.* 127/2 There is no definite size limit for the category of microfossil, but one recent worker... has taken 2 mm. 1969 *Times* 11 Jan. 15/8 It is... possible that the rocks may have been contaminated by chemical fossils and microfossils after they were laid down. 1939 *Amer. Mineralogist* XXIV. 73 The streaks, patches, and veinlets of coarsely crystalline kaolinite and halloysite are sedimentary in origin and appear to be related to recrystallization along the *micro-fractures in the clay. 1973 *Jrnl. Biomech.* VI. 5/2 Preliminary results from our study of human materials have demonstrated evidence of healing or healed microfractures in the subchondral bone taken at autopsy from patients with early signs of degenerative joint disease. 1969 *Nature* 27 Sept. 1306/1 All the rock samples are characterized by small surface pits lined with glass, areas of spattered glass and whitish markings which are small areas of *microfracturing. 1874 *Hardwicke's Sci.-Gossip* 256 That rare and interesting *Micro-fungus *Xenodochus carbonarius*. 1920 *Microfungus* [see ENCROACH sb.]. 1971 N. E. HICKIN *Wood Preservation* 66 Micro-fungi... An imprecise term of no taxonomic significance, usually used to include those fungi whose classification is in doubt as no sexual process has been observed, the *fungi imperfecti*, and including also the smaller *Ascomycetes* with small sporophores. 1891 HARTOG in *Nature* 17 Sept. 484 *Microgamete. 1905 *Brit. Med. Jrnl.* 25 Feb. 442 After entering the stomach of the gnat, the *microgametocytes... produce microgametes. 1857 BERKELEY *Cryptog. Bot.* §123, The *micro-gonidia, which are supposed to be true antheridia, have... been described. 1884 HYATT in *Prac. Boston Soc. Nat. Hist.* XXIII. 67 Thesezoons... assume characteristics of true males or *microgonids. 1890 *Century Dict.*, *Microgonidial. 1926 *Guide Antiquities Stone Age Dept. Brit. & Mediaeval Antiquities Brit. Mus.* (ed. 3) 90 The early sites with the angle-graver or true graver, and the later with the *micro-graver as the typical implement. 1939 V. G. CHILDE *Dawn European Civilization* (ed. 3) i. 6 Pigmy flints or microliths, ingeniously worked into regular geometrical shapes... or into microgravers. 1933 *Ecol. Monogr.* III. 169 Niche—the *microhabitat or ultimate division of the habitat including recognition of its modifying factors. 1970 *Watsonia* VIII. 93 Like several other British ferns, it shows a partiality for railway platforms, which often supply a very special moist and calcareous microhabitat. 1971 *Sci. Amer.* Sept. 105/3 All habitats—from the expanses of sea ice and open water to the microhabitats of tidal flats, leeward waters and protected valleys—are utilized [by Eskimos]. 1962 W. B. THOMPSON *Intrad. Plasma Physics* viii. 235 Since the wavelength is so small, this instability is almost independent of the macroscopic geometry, and represents one of the '*micro-instabilities'. 1971 *Science Year 1972* 222 Fusion researchers have been trying to find magnetic-bottle configurations that will be able to reduce the microinstabilities to acceptable proportions. 1964 S. DUKE-ELDER *Parsans' Dis. Eye* (ed. 14) vii. 82 *Micro-lenses resting on the cornea are easier to fit and to wear. 1971 *Time* 19 July 48 Walon Green... used microlenses and extreme slow motion to get awesome footage of mayflies living out their brief lives. 1960 *Electronics* 25 Nov. 107/1 (heading) *Micrologic computer. 1965 *New Scientist* 25 Mar. 769/1 Marconi... has a pilot 'micro-logic' circuit manufacturing plant at its laboratories. 1971 J. H. SMITH *Digital Logic* i. 4 The Integrated Circuit. This is often referred to as micro logic. 1972 *Sci. Amer.* Sept. 2/1 (Adv.). This revolutionary small computer lets your people use the languages which best express the problems you need to solve. Its variable micrologic processor operates efficiently with each language by instantly restructuring itself as it shifts from one program or program segment to the next. 1964 *Oceanogr. & Marine Biol.* II. 382 This remarkable interstitial fauna... consisting of protozoans and *micrometazoans... has been eagerly studied since the twenties by Kiel zoologists. 1969 *New Scientist* 3 Apr. 34/2 The dozen or so *micrometazoa with which they are working. 1959 *Times* 19 Mar. 10/5 New miniature military radios, radar controls and other products of a revolutionary programme of *micro-module electronics. 1965 *Listener* 1 July 6/1 I.B.M. already has 80 per cent. of the world computer market. With its micro-modules it looks like keeping it. 1940 R. GOLDSCHMIDT *Material Basis of Evolution* 324 Among these evolutionary steps there are many of a type which preclude an evolution by slow accumulation of *micro-mutations. 1972 *Science* 12 May 623/3 In the 1930's population geneticists recognized micro-mutation as the raw material of evolutionary change. 1953 *Micro-operation [see MICROPROGRAM]. 1970 O. DOPPING *Computers & Data Processing* xii. 197 A program step, i.e. the execution of an instruction in a computer, consists of a number of micro program steps, or micro operations. 1953 *Micro-order [see MICROPROGRAM]. 1972 D. LEWIN *Theory & Design Digital Computers* iv. 71 The main function of the control unit is to decode the order digits of an instruction word, thereby generating the necessary sequence of control waveforms (micro-orders) to allow the instruction to be executed. 1884 *Science* 1 Feb. 130/1 The number of substances which are less injurious to man than to *micro-parasites is very small. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 196 Febrile *micro-parasitic type. 1969 *Encycl. Sci. Suppl. (Grolier)* 78 The search continues for facts about the similarities and differences between 'organized elements', microfossils, and *microparticles formed from amino acid polymers. 1926 G. W. TYRRELL *Princ. Petrol.* v. 86 The terms *microporphyrritic* and **microporphyrityst* may be used when the texture can only be made out with the use of a microscope. 1946 *Jrnl. Geol.* LIV. 27/2 Microphenocrysts of augite are set in a microcrystalline to cryptocrystalline

and hyaline groundmass. 1973 *Nature* 9 Feb. 374/1 It occurs as inclusions in both the other minerals, and forms skeletal microphenocrysts about 0.05 mm across. 1903 *Jrnl. R. Microsc. Soc.* 638 Spinelli publishes a first contribution to the marine flora of Sicily... The *micro-sponck of the Sicilian coast has not been included. 1969 BENNISON & WRIGHT *Geol. Hist. Brit. Isles* xiv. 319 Marine microplankton has also been found [in the Wealden area]. 1971 *Nature* 30 Apr. 562/1 Cita and Blow compared the *microplanktonic succession in these stratotypes with that of the tropical zonation scheme. 1972 *Ibid.* 4 Feb. 253/2 From the point of view of plate tectonics the Mediterranean is a complicated part of the world, being a region of numerous small interacting plates (*microplates) rather than a part of one large one. 1967 *Oceanogr. & Marine Biol.* V. 543 There is a highly detailed zoning of ecological conditions and *micro-populations in the supra- and the mediolittoral zone. 1884 MOSELEY in *Rep. Brit. Assoc.* (1885) 781 A series of smaller pores (*micro-pores). 1885 — in *Q. Jrnl. Microsc. Sci.* XXV. 40, I shall call them megalopores and micropores. 1956 *Nature* 17 Mar. 502/1 The same type of micro-pore structure as occurs in the coking coals. 1967 M. CHANDLER *Ceramics in Mod. World* IV. 133 Translucent alumina ceramics that contain no micropores. 1939 *Chem. Abstr.* XXXIII. 4099 With increasing percentages this reduction continues until with 5% of Cu₂O there is no change in vol. However, this is in part only apparent, since Cu₂O causes *microporosity. 1961 A. TAYLOR *X-ray Metallogr.* iii. 32 For the more subtle flaws and fine detail, such as hairline cracks or microporosity, the much more sensitive photographic method must be employed. 1963 J. OSBORNE *Dental Mech.* (ed. 5) xiv. 325 A shrinkage develops causing a microporosity throughout the entire casting. 1890 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Microporous. 1955 *Sci. News* Let. 29 Jan. 67/1 Oxygen... diffuses through a micro-porous filter disk made of porcelain and having 800,000,000 holes to the square inch. 1970 *Times* 22 May 27 At low thicknesses the deposits of chrome thrown by the new method are microporous. 1953 *Electronic Engin.* XXV. 233/1 *Micropowder magnets can be made—after the powder has been produced—in a great variety of shapes. 1965 *New Scientist* 6 May 368/1 This metal could be either in very finely divided state (micropowder) or else as a sintered iron oxide compound. 1936 *Mind* XLV. 275 Jordan's attempt to account for it in terms of an intensification of acausal *micro-processes is not supported by the facts. 1962 *Times* 13 Apr. 19/7 A higher resolution... is still more attractive on account of the prospects it affords of exploring those structural details and micro-processes upon which the functioning of living matter depends. 1970 *IEEE Trans. Computers* XIX. 710 LX-1 is an integrated circuit prototype of a *microprocessor which is being used as a design vehicle to study the problems associated with the design and implementation of a similar computer constructed with large-scale integrated circuits. 1974 *Computer* July 22/2 There are at least four major classifications of systems that can be designed using microprocessors: calculators, controllers, data processors, and general-purpose computers. Controllers and calculators are the most likely candidates for single-chip CPUs. 1974 *Ibid.* Aug. 34/1 The present system uses a microprocessor and a small number of other custom LSI devices to control the spark ignition timing and EGR valve position based on a number of input engine variables. 1975 *Sci. Amer.* May 34/2 In 1971... the Intel Corporation, which had undertaken to develop a calculator chip, chose to design it as a more versatile programmable, single-chip microprocessor. 1949 *Proc. Japan Acad.* XXV. ix. 24 A remarkable *micropulsation of dH/dt at the sudden commencement [of the magnetic storm] frequently took place [sic] during the summer and equinox, while it is weak during the winter. 1960 *Jrnl. Geophysical Res.* LXV. 1843/1 Micropulsations belong to the family of disturbances that have been related to the arrival of solar terrestrial particles. 1968 *McGraw-Hill Yearbk. Sci. & Technol.* 241/1 The instability also generates geomagnetic micropulsations and... very low frequency radio emissions. (Micropulsations are small quasi-sinusoidal oscillations of the Earth's field having periods ranging from about 1/5 sec to several hundred seconds.) 1946 F. SCHNEIDER *Qualitative Organic Microanalysis* vi. 164 The method can be readily adapted to the use of *microquantities by the use of a reflux tube. 1971 *Nature* 7 May 11/2 The micro-quantities of compounds or isotopes which have now become detectable can serve as tracers to distinguish between, say, older and more recent material on the surface. 1887 SOLLAS in *Encycl. Brit.* XXII. 423/1 The flesh spicules when present are usually *microarabds or spirasters. 1931 *Electrician* 3 Apr. 509/2 The great advance made... has opened up the range of wavelengths between 10 cm. and 1 m. for practical use... These short wave-lengths have been designated *micro-rays. 1934 *Discovery* Sept. 242/2 The micro-rays used have the great advantage of freedom from disturbance by other wireless transmissions. 1937 *Jrnl. R. Aeronaut. Soc.* XLI. 47 The micro-ray equipments used on the commercial Lypne-St. Inglevert and the experimental Escalles-St. Margaret's [radio] links. 1887 SOLLAS in *Encycl. Brit.* XXII. 417/2 It is doubtful whether a distinction between megascles and *microscles can be maintained in the calcareous sponges. 1875 tr. von Ziemssen's *Cycl. Med.* II. 381 In the blood... he has demonstrated the *micro-spheres. 1891 DALLINGER *Carpenter's Microsc.* xiv. 727 The 'microsphere' is followed by a larger number of chambers. 1960 *Science* 22 July 204/2 A tendency to yield microspheres having diameters in a bacterial range is illustrated. *Ibid.*, Another property of the microspheres is the tendency to shrink in sodium chloride solution hypertonic to that in which they are produced. 1965 R. S. YOUNG in S. W. Fox *Orig. Prebiological Syst.* iv. 349 It is difficult to imagine that this phenomenon of microsphere formation, so easily demonstrable in the laboratory, did not occur in nature if there were a suitable accumulation of building blocks. Whether this had anything to do with the origin of the cell is purely speculative at this stage, but it is certainly suggestive. *Ibid.* 354 The microsphere is a remarkably stable structure. 1974 *Nature* 10 May 177/1 About 100,000 microspheres 25 μm in diameter labelled with ⁴⁶Sc were injected into the left ventricle over 30 s. 1894 LISTER in *Phil. Trans.* CLXXXVI. 437 The microspheres in the two *microspheric examples measure 15 × 12.5 μ and 13 × 11 μ. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* I. 83 The microsphere previously referred to as infesting the amœba. 1898 SEDGWICK *Text-bk. Zool.* I. 9 The intervening stages between the zoospore,

produced by the megalospheric form, and the microsphere. 1895 VINES *Textbk. Bot.* I. 432 In... Phanerogams... the *microsporophylls are morphologically simpler. *Ibid.* 78 When... the flower includes only microsporophylls, it is called *microsporophyllary. 1962 *Economist* 20 Jan. 204/1 The *micro-states left behind by France—Niger, Chad, Dahomey, Togo. 1970 *Britannica Bk. of Year (U.S.)* 463 Other events included... proposals that a special UN membership category be created for 'microstates'. 1974 *Austral. Outlook* XXVIII. 1. 24 No clear and universally acceptable definition of a microstate has yet emerged. 1937 *Science* 26 Feb. 224/1 (heading) *Microstratification of the waters of inland lakes in summer. 1956 *Nature* 17 Mar. 520/1 With a small amount of plankton in such a large body of water [as Lake Tanganyika], it is possible that its distribution is uneven due to currents and microstratifications. 1957 G. E. HUTCHINSON *Treat. Limnol.* I. vi. 396 In very many lakes... elaborate microstratification occurred throughout the hypolimnion. 1958 *Jrnl. Exper. Analysis of Behaviour* I. 173 The S read from loose printed pages; every time he stuttered, E pressed a *microswitch which activated an Esterline-Angus recorder. 1961 *New Scientist* 13 Apr. 16/1 Carbon dioxide is used for inflation, its flow being controlled... for patients with very slight residual power, by an electrical system using microswitches. 1967 E. CHAMBERS *Photolitho-Offset* ix. 128 The exposed film enters the processor at the film feeding station, the film activating a microswitch that starts a metering pump. 1940 *Ann. Rev. Biochem.* IX. 609 Since this is exactly the field served by the widely used Warburg manometric apparatus, and since the sensitivity of the diver method is about 1500 times as great as that apparatus, many possibilities of application to the *microsystem exist. 1969 *New Scientist* 27 Feb. 452 One early form of life could have been a thermodynamically open, self-assembled, proteinaceous microsystem, capable of propagating its own kind through the use of preformed poly-amino acids. 1967 *Nature* 22 Apr. 374/1 It is concluded that the glassy objects [in deep-sea sediments] discussed in this report are *microtektites, and that they constitute a portion of the Australasian strewn field which extends from Thailand to Tasmania. 1973 *Ibid.* 16 Feb. 431/2 Microtektites (diameters < 1 mm) are also associated with the two most recent strewn fields. 1934 C. H. CURRAN *Families & Genera N. Amer. Diptera* 488 *Microtrichia—The smaller abundant hairs of the wing. When these are present the wing is said to be villous. 1957 RICHARDS & DAVIES *Imms's Gen. Textbk. Entomol.* (ed. 9) 1. 13 Microtrichia... are minute hair-like structures, found, for example, on the wings of the Mecoptera and certain Diptera. They resemble very small covering hairs. 1963 D. B. SLAUTERBACH in *Jrnl. Cell Biol.* XVIII. 384/2 It may be generally recognized that cells possess a *microtubular system. 1971 *Sci. Amer.* Aug. 52/3 At the base of every eukaryotic flagellum and cilium is a distinct microtubular structure: the basal body. 1963 D. B. SLAUTERBACH in *Jrnl. Cell Biol.* XVIII. 367 Small cytoplasmic tubules are present in the interstitial cells and cnidoblasts of hydra. They are referred to here as *microtubules. 1974 *McGraw-Hill Yearbk. Sci. & Technol.* 124/2 Microtubules are hollow cylinders about 250 Å... in diameter which are present in a wide variety of cellular structures, including the mitotic spindle, cilia and flagella, and neural axons... They probably provide an internal 'cytoskeleton' that produces or maintains asymmetric cell structure, and they appear to be involved in the production of certain types of cell motility. 1887 SOLLAS in *Encycl. Brit.* XXII. 417 (Fig. 17), *Microscles*... , *microtyle. 1956 *Nature* 4 Feb. 221/2 It seems quite plausible... that the stream of nutrient salts and metabolites excreted by the cuticle serves as the nutrient medium of the epiphyllic *micro-vegetation. 1958 *Blumea* IX. 206 Barnacles were collected in order to get an impression of the algal microvegetation... growing on them. 1953 BORYSKO & BANG in *Bull. Johns Hopkins Hosp.* XCII. 259 The cell surface in contact with the allantoic fluid was consistently characterized by the presence of variable numbers of small projections... which we have named *microvilli to distinguish them from other types of surface projections (cilia, pseudopods, brush borders, blebs, etc.). These microvilli appeared as club-shaped projections extending into the allantoic sac. They were approximately 0.1 micron in width, ranging from 0.1 to 1.0 micron in length. 1968 *New Scientist* 28 Nov. 513/1 The skin of many tapeworms possesses a number of very small, finger-like projections. They are known as microvilli, from their resemblance to the larger, but similar, projections called villi found in the small intestine of most types of vertebrate. 1969 *Nature* 11 Oct. 116/2 (caption) This normal baby hamster kidney (BHK) cell is magnified about 3,300 times. The tendril-like processes are microvilli which appear at particular phases of the cell cycle, noticeably when the cell rounds up before division. 1963 *Times* 21 May 20/2 World scientists are taking their turn in a growing queue for Britain's newest export—glass-sheathed copper *microwire 50 times thinner than a human hair. 1970 *New Scientist* 30 Apr. 228/3, 100 grammes of micro-wire, about 100 km long, would cost £1,000. 1955 O. KLEIN in W. Pauli *Niels Bohr* 117 Einstein... may have felt that on the side of the quantum physicists the importance of the general relativity claim in the search for the laws of the *microworld was usually underestimated. 1967 *New Scientist* 18 May 383/2 The pavilion [at London Zoo] is an assemblage of micro-worlds in which the jumpers can jump, the climbers climb, the burrowers burrow and the nocturnal sleepers sleep. 1973 C. BONINGTON *Next Horizon* ii. 46 In the micro-world of an expedition the pettiest details, like an unwashed pan or an irritating mannerism, are blown up out of all proportion. 1887 SOLLAS in *Encycl. Brit.* XXII. 417 (Fig. 17), *Microscles*... n, oxyaster;... q, the same, with two actines (a centrotyle *microxoa). 1957 G. E. HUTCHINSON *Treat. Limnol.* I. ix. 609 By covering lake mud in the laboratory with oxygenated water, he was able to show that a *microzone of oxygen-poor water was rapidly produced above the mud. 1964 *Oceanogr. & Marine Biol.* II. 137 Cores often exhibit a well marked horizontal stratification into the microzones of Perfiljew. 1882 VINES tr. *Sachs' Bot.* 257 Other of the cells... give birth to 16 or 32, *micro-zoogonidia. 1875 *Q. Jrnl. Microsc. Sci.* XV. 396 *Micro-zoospores (which conjugate, but otherwise in most cases appear incapable of germination).

b. Other terms in which *micro-* indicates reduced size or scale, but not of what is denoted by a following sb., as *micro-distribution*;

'microbreccia *Geol.* (see quot. 1972); 'microcamera, a camera used in photomicrography; 'microcosmo'politan, one who regards himself as a citizen of every part of a particular society; a citizen of a defined and limited world; 'micro-evo'lution, evolutionary change within a species or smaller group of plants or animals, taking a relatively short time; hence, 'micro-evo'lutionary a.; 'microglossary, a glossary or dictionary of terms in a particular subject; 'microplasticity, plastic flow which occurs in small areas of a material at stresses below the elastic limit of the bulk material; so 'micro'plastic a.; 'microrelief *Physical Geogr.*, small-scale relief (RELIEF³ 3b); 'micro-stimulation *Physiol.*, stimulation applied to a very small area; 'microtheory, a theory about one particular aspect or part of some subject or phenomenon.

1948 *Jrnl. Geol.* LVI. 149 (in facing Table 3), Siltstone (gritty). a. siltstone proper. b. Micro-conglomerate or micro-breccia. 1951 E. B. KNOPF tr. B. Sander's *Contrib. Study of Depositional Fabric* 28 The fragments in this deformation breccia are calcitized crinkled dolomite and various sedimentary microbreccias. *Ibid.* 29 Some fragments in the microbreccia are themselves fragments of breccia. 1963 D. W. & E. E. HUMPHRIES tr. *Termier's Erosion & Sedimentation* xiii. 294 The true reefs contain several facies: breccias and microbreccias formed of fragments of calcareous organisms; oyster limestones; [etc.]. 1972 *Gloss. Geol.* (Amer. Geol. Inst.) 449/2 *Microbreccia*, (a) A poorly sorted sandstone containing relatively large and sharply angular particles of sand set in a very fine silty or clayey matrix; e.g. a graywacke. It is somewhat less micaceous than a siltstone. (b) A breccia within fragments of a coarser breccia (Sander, 1951, p. 28). 1973 *Nature* 23 Mar. 252/2 A feldspathic microbreccia from the Descartes region of the lunar highlands contains an unusual assemblage of pyroxene fragments. 1928 *Daily Express* 21 June 12 Modern science has at its disposal, 'doctors, chemists, biologists, ultra-violet lamps, micro-cameras, and spectroscopes'. 1958 *Neunes Compl. Amat. Photogr.* xxv. 219 Apart from the micro-camera, a plate camera is perhaps the next best. 1961 A. TAYLOR *X-ray Metallogr.* vi. 163 Equally good resolution may be obtained with quite small cameras provided the focus of the X-ray tube is restricted and the geometry of the camera and the specimen is suitably modified, as, for example, in certain microcameras. 1938 S. BECKETT *Murphy* xi. 240 It was as though the microcosmopolitans had locked him out. 1966 *Punch* 12 Jan. 50/1 Liberal Jewish New Yorkers... are cosmopolitans, but New York is their cosmos. They are really microcosmopolitans. 1964 *Oceanogr. & Marine Biol.* II. 111 The study of... micro-distribution with reference to mixing processes in the sea. 1971 *Nature* 25 June 524/2 So far it has not been possible to study the micro-distribution of lead in materials, except by using electron microprobes or rather crude microchemical techniques which are only really valid if the lead concentration is high. 1940 R. GOLDSCHMIDT *Material Basis of Evolution* 199 Microevolution by means of micromutation leads only to diversification within the species. 1963 DAVIS & HEYWOOD *Princ. Angiosperm Taxon.* ii. 72 They [sc. biosystematists] have gone a long way in elucidating the processes of evolution at and below the species level (micro-evolution). *Ibid.* xii. 405 The significance of ecological modifications in a micro-evolutionary context has probably been underestimated. 1974 T. HEYERDAHL *Fatu-Hiva* ii. 86, I was on constant look-out for animals to save in bottles and tubes for the study of trans-oceanic migration and micro-evolution. 1955 LOCKE & BOOTH *Machine Translation Lang.* 11 The main deficiency at the present time is the absence of adequate field dictionaries for various technical fields and for all relevant languages. Preparation of these *microglossaries*... is important, though tedious work. 1956 *Nature* 7 Jan. 1/1 To solve the problem of word-order, the grammatical structure of the language must be investigated in detail and micro-glossaries—stem-ending dictionaries in the specified subject—must be compiled and coded. 1960 E. DELAVENAY *Introd. Machine Transl.* vi. 91 Research since 1949 has led to the provisional conclusion that in scientific texts non-grammatical poly-semantic nouns and verbs do not present any great difficulty within the limits of the restricted vocabulary of any given science or technical subject. Thus special restricted dictionaries—microglossaries—should be constituted. 1960 *Mech. Engin.* July 71/3 Future investigations should be extended to a variety of materials to investigate further the validity of microplastic-strain hysteresis energy as a criterion for fatigue fracture. 1966 *Jrnl. Strain Analysis* I. 415/2 It is... a fact that plastic flow occurs in some parts of the cross-section even if the material is within the nominal elastic limit. This plastic deformation, which is of the same order of magnitude as the elastic strains, will be termed as [sic] micro-plastic throughout the paper. *Ibid.*, It is believed that micro-plasticity constitutes an important source of failure in the case of metal fatigue. 1972 T. IMURA in G. Thomas *Electron Microsc. & Struct. Materials* 129 The microplasticity can be attributed solely to the motion of edge dislocations. 1932 FULLER & CONARD tr. *Braun-Blanquet's Plant Sociol.* xi. 272 Causes of injury are... direct effect upon soil formation by stirring of the fine earth and changing the microrelief (hummocks and paths). 1938 *Geogr. Jrnl.* XCII. 271 [Articles] deal with glaciation, with melting and formation of micro-relief, and with run-off and thawing of glaciers. 1968 R. W. FAIRBRIDGE *Encycl. Geomorphol.* 795 Relief refers to relative height, while microrelief refers to small-scale differences in relief. Microrelief consists of any minor undulations on the surface of the land, usually of a scale which would not show on a normal topographic map. 1946 *Nature* 28 Dec. 947/1 Two point sources of light of about the same brightness were presented to an observer by means of the micro-stimulation apparatus. 1972 *Jap. Jrnl. Pharmacol.* XXII. 635 (heading) Re-examination of a centrally-induced cough in cats using a micro-stimulation technique. 1956 W. H. WHYTE *Organization Man* (1957) 28 Perhaps an overall theory of behavior is... a will-o'-the-wisp. If so, our efforts may still be rewarded by the salvage of

microtheories about limited areas. 1971 *Jrnl. Gen. Psychol.* LXXXIV. 155 Almost all of them have been extremely cautious about extending their data to explanatory microtheories of the perceptual phenomena.

c. *Fashion*. Denoting extreme shortness of a woman's garment, as in *micromini*, *-shift*, *-skirt* (hence *-skirted* adj.).

1967 *Word Study* Dec. 3/2 *Mini*... has undergone further compounding in the formation *micromini* denoting an exceptionally short miniskirt. 1971 'V. X. SCOTT' *Surrogate Wife* 40 She wore micro-minis to show lots of leg. 1967 *Punch* 1 Mar. 308/2 The latest collection included a transparent micro-shift worn over an emaciated G-string. 1966 *Courier-Mail* (Brisbane) 29 Aug. 11 Mini-skirts, Micro-skirts, Maxi-skirts—the fashion battle rages on in London. 1967 *Punch* 21 June 893/2 Micro-skirts are designed to keep elders in their place, for no woman over forty can wear them without looking idiotic. 1969 *Guardian* 27 May 2/4 Women students of Pretoria University turned up... in ankle-length and calf-length dresses, in a campaign against 'micro-skirts'. 1973 J. DI MONA *Last Man at Arlington* (1974) viii. 73 A young blonde... in a microskirt. 1967 *Times Educ. Suppl.* 13 Oct. 763 (caption) Mortar-boarded candidate... for student office at Boston's Northeastern University and his mortar-boarded micro-skirted assistant.

2. Prefixed to sbs. and derived adjs. to denote 'microscopic' in the sense 'with the microscope', 'revealed by the microscope'.

a. Originally, denoting operations or branches of research carried on by means of microscopic examination; now often implying simply the smallness of scale of the subject, rather than any use of microscopy, and so passing into 6 (cf. MACRO- 1e), as *microanatomy* (hence *-anatomist*), *-cautery*, *-chemistry* (hence *-chemic*, *-chemical*, adjs., *chemically* adv.), *-cinematography* (so *-cinematographic* adj.), *-crystallogeny*, *-crystallography*, *-dissection* (hence *-dissect* vb.), *-ecology*, *-geology* (hence *-geological* adj., *-geologist* sb.), *-injection*, *-metallography* (hence *-metallographer*), *-metallurgy*, *-mineralogy* (hence *-mineralogical* adj.), *-operation* (see also sense 1) (so *-operative* adj.), *-palæontology* (hence *-palæontologic*, *-logical* adjs., *-palæontologist*), *-pathology* (hence *-pathological* adj., *-pathologist* sb.), *-petrology* (hence *-petrologist*), *-physiography*, *-physiology* (hence *-physiologist*), *-sociology* (hence *-sociological* adj.); *-zoology*. *microma'chining*, the process or technique of shaping objects on a very small scale by non-mechanical means; *micropinocytosis* *Biol.*, a submicroscopic form of pinocytosis in which material is taken into a cell as a result of the invagination and pinching off of the cell surface; hence *micropinocytotic* a.

1964 G. H. HAGGIS et al. *Introd. Molecular Biol.* i. 1 The concentration of anatomists and *microanatomists on finer and finer detail may be illustrated by four centuries of work on the structure of the vascular system and the blood. 1935 *Times Lit. Suppl.* 24 Oct. 662 What he has done is to present in a lively—almost exciting—way the more significant facts of human physiology and *micro-anatomy as far as they have yet been discovered. 1946 *Nature* 26 Oct. 578/1 His researches have been mainly in the fields of micro-anatomy, embryology and the more physiological side of zoology. 1962 *Science Survey* III. 252 Her main interests have been in the micro-anatomy of the retina and its relationship to visual function in different animals. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 835 The *micro-cautery has been used also with fair results. 1890 *Syd. Soc. Lex. s.v.*, **Micro-chemic* a., of or pertaining to micro-chemistry. 1856 HIGHLEY in *Q. Jrnl. Microsc. Sci.* IV. 221 An instrument of structural, physical, *micro-chemical, and crystallographic research. 1847-9 *Todd's Cycl. Anat.* IV. 137/2 *Micro-chemically the cells of cancer are insoluble in cold and boiling water. 1940 *Ann. Rev. Biochem.* IX. 610 Little used by biochemists or *microchemists. 1971 *Nature* 7 May 11/1 There is also methane... in the indigenous rocks on the surface of the Moon. Is this... the remnant of the primordial gas from which the Moon was formed? That, no doubt, is a question that will preoccupy lunar micro-chemists for a long time to come. 1890 *Syd. Soc. Lex. s.v.*, **Micro-chemistry*, the chemical examination of minute bodies under the microscope. 1940 *Chem. Abstr.* XXXIV. 289 (heading) Micro-tearing machine for the photomicrographic and *microcinematographic examination of materials. 1962 *Lancet* 1 Dec. 1172/1 The misshapen lymphocytes may reasonably be regarded as dying cells; this view is supported by the microcinematographic studies of human blood-cells by Bessis. 1952 *Chem. Abstr.* XLVI. 13336/3 *Microcinematography. 1971 *Nature* 10 Dec. 352/1 We are continuing to use single smooth muscle cells in dynamic studies of contraction recorded with microcinematography. 1856 HIGHLEY in *Q. Jrnl. Microsc. Sci.* IV. 124 *Micro-Crystallogeny. *Ibid.* 223 *Micro-Crystallography. 1973 *Ibid.* 2 Mar. 52/1 Cytoplasm was *micro-dissected from salivary glands of larvae. 1915 *Science* 19 Feb. 291/1 The cells were isolated and studied by means of *microdissection and vital staining in a hanging drop of the insect body fluid. 1972 *Sci. Amer.* June 95/1 A small bundle of fibers from a single receptor is separated by microdissection from the main trunk of the optic nerve and placed on an electrode. 1963 *New Society* 3 Oct. 26/1 A pioneering work in the *micro-ecology of housing estates. 1969 *Nature* 29 Nov. 846/1 The microecology of the blowfly's gut has not been well explored. 1875 DAWSON *Dawn of Life* v. 104 The *micro-geologist well knows how... mineral matter in solution can penetrate the smallest openings that the microscope can detect. 1857 *Amer. Jrnl. Sci.* Ser. II. XXIV. 434 *Micro-geology of Ehrenberg. 1862 STODDART in *Q. Jrnl. Microsc. Sci.* II. 147 On Micro-Geology. 1921 *Science*

28 Oct. 411/2 The microdissection and *microinjection of marine ova and of animal and plant cells. 1970 *Nature* 22 Aug. 857/2 For micro-injection we used a hydraulic system of mineral oil with the micro-pipette tip filled with tracer solution. 1960 K. R. SHOULDERS in *Proc. Western Joint Computer Conf.* 251/2 The most highly resolved construction process that we have any control over is what we call electron beam activated *micromachining. *Ibid.* 256/1 Electron-beam micromachining is the combination of certain methods of deposition, resist production, and etching. 1970 *New Scientist* 16 Apr. 101/1 Micromachining has received much publicity in the past, and forms the mainstay of Laser Associates' range of systems. 1895 *Nature* 15 Aug. 367/2 It may be that the *micro-metallographer has much to learn from the Japanese. *Ibid.* 367/1 The progress which has been made in *micro-metallography during the past ten years. 1899 *Proc. R. Soc. LXV.* 85 (heading) Experiments in *micro-metallurgy:—Effects of strain. 1958 *Engineering* 11 Apr. 458/1 The accomplishments in micrometallurgy at the laboratory soon led to the determination of some of the properties of the new metal. 1856 HIGHLEY in *Q. Jrnl. Microsc. Sci.* IV. 223 The instruments of *Micro-Mineralogical research. 1887 BONNEY in *Q. Jrnl. Geol. Soc.* XLIV. 44 The result is micromineralogical change only. 1856 HIGHLEY in *Q. Jrnl. Microsc. Sci.* IV. 220 (title) Contributions to *Micro-Mineralogy. 1913 *Jrnl. R. Microsc. Soc.* 207 (heading) Apparatus for *micro-operations. 1968 *Sci. Jrnl.* Nov. 54/1 Micro-operations such as removing parts of the embryo or grafting tissues from one embryo to another. 1922 *Anatomical Rec.* XXIV. 18 Instruments for *micro-operative work. 1941 *Bull. Amer. Assoc. Petroleum Geologists* XXV. 1208 The progressive multiplication of the *micropaleontologic groups studied is considered. *Ibid.* 1219 These micropaleontologic objects he called 'microzoa'. 1972 *Biol. Abstr.* LIII. 3865/2 (heading) Lithologic and micropaleontologic study of the Lias... of Mayorca. 1929 *Jrnl. Paleont.* III. 229 (heading) *Micropaleontological activities. 1973 *Nature* 13 July 74/2 They presented palaeomagnetic and micropaleontological data which seemed to invalidate the timing of what was thought to be one of palaeontology's most reliable datum planes. 1928 *Jrnl. Paleont.* II. 159 This is no reflection upon the *micropaleontologist. 1972 *Daily Tel.* 31 Aug. 21 (Adv.). The palynologist should preferably have experience in the Mesozoic/Tertiary, the micropaleontologist preferably on Mesozoic/Tertiary Foraminifera. 1883 A. H. FOORD (title) Contributions to the *micropaleontology of the Cambro-Silurian rocks of Canada. Part 1. 1928 *Jrnl. Paleont.* II. 158 Micropaleontology should, in no way, radically depart from the general field and fundamental principles of paleontology. It is merely a study of the smaller fossils whose characteristic features are studied by the aid of a microscope. 1957 *New Biol.* XXIV. 11 Micropaleontology, which is mainly the study of fossil foraminifera, has become an important and highly specialized profession and practically the whole of current research on these animals is devoted to this aspect of the matter. 1879 RUTLEY *Stud. Rocks* vii. 47 The special study of *micro-petrology. *Ibid.* xiii. 268 A determination of their precise origin is a difficult exercise for *micro-petrologists. 1974 *Sci. Amer.* May 136/3 Two clever *micro-physiologists have measured the power involved, and they conclude that one gliding algal filament... used about 7,300 molecules of ATP per second to move. 1954 *New Biol.* XVI. 37 We cannot expect to close the evolutionary gap preceding the establishment of cellular organisms until we know far more of intracellular histology and *microphysiology. 1956 *Jrnl. Biophysical & Biochem. Cytol.* II. Suppl. 107 The particles, possibly coated with protein, become attached to the plasma membrane. Minute invaginations of the membrane, with the adherent granules, develop. The invaginated membrane is pinched off, resulting in the formation of an intracellular vacuole. Possibly a type of *micropinocytosis takes place. 1973 *Nature* 2 Mar. 57/1 Electron microscopic studies... suggest that some synaptic vesicles form by a process of micropinocytosis at the presynaptic terminal membrane. *Ibid.* 57/2 A micropinocytotic origin of synaptic vesicles remains uncertain. 1942 *Jrnl. Legal & Pol. Sociol.* I. 55 We will forego here any prolonged analysis of this '*micro-sociological aspect', and will concentrate all our attention on the functional relationship between democracy and types of particular groups and all-inclusive societies. 1944 *Man* XLIV. 21/1 The most valuable contribution of the social anthropologist may well still lie in this micro-sociological field. 1972 P. SHERIFF tr. *Rocher's Gen. Introd. Sociol.* i. 1. 4 The microsociological plane of different types of social links. 1941 *Jrnl. Philos.* XXXVIII. 486 The problems of mass, community, and communion arise in '*microsociology'. 1944 *Man* XLIV. 21/1 Much of the anthropologist's work has lain hitherto in what may be called micro-sociology—the study of small groups or of small units in larger groups. 1959 G. D. MITCHELL *Sociol.* i. 23 These two traditions may be said to be the forerunners of the modern tendency for sociology to bifurcate into what may be called macro- and micro-sociology. 1966 P. A. SOROKIN *Sociol. Theories Today* IV. xiv. 470 Micro-sociology studies the simplest manifestation of social reality—sociability, that is, 'the multifarious ways of being bound by a whole and in a whole'. 1974 *Times Lit. Suppl.* 22 Nov. 1304/1 Micro-sociology, indeed any serious sociology of an analytic kind, has to begin with a study of the most elementary social relations. 1872 *Q. Jrnl. Microsc. Sci.* XII. 409 *Microzoology.

b. Denoting properties revealed by microscopic examination, as *micro-character*, *foliation*, *-texture*.

1890 *Century Dict.*, **Microcharacter*, any zoological character derived from microscopic or other minute examination. 1887 BONNEY in *Q. Jrnl. Geol. Soc.* XLIV. 44 A *microfoliation only is produced, which... appears to be parallel to the original stratification. 1965 G. J. WILLIAMS *Econ. Geol. N.Z.* x. 157/2 The hardness and toughness of greenstone depends partly on its mineral composition, these qualities resulting from a *micro-texture of very closely felted and interwoven minute fibres. 1971 *Good Motoring* Sept. 9/2 A road surface which gives grip at low vehicle speeds must incorporate roadstone of a harsh rather than a polished micro-texture.

c. Denoting objects prepared for microscopic examination, as *micro-section*, *-slide*.

1890 *Century Dict.*, *Microsection*, a slice, as of rock, cut so thin as to be more or less transparent, and mounted on a glass in convenient form to be studied with the aid of the microscope. 1909 in *Cent. Dict. Suppl.* 1951 *Electronic Engin.* XXIII. 8/1 The combination of a television camera with a microscope makes it possible for a large group of students to watch simultaneously the events taking place on a microslide. 1971 *McGraw-Hill Yearbk. Sci. & Technol.* 359/2 A rapid detection method for the major components of cannabis... involves the use of microslides for thin-layer chromatography.

3. *Phys.* and *Path.*, in sbs. of mod.L. form in *-ia*, compounded with Gr. names for different parts or functions of the body, and signifying arrested development of the part or function in question, as *microcephalia* (see MICROCEPHALY), *microglossia*, congenital smallness of the tongue (Mayne *Expos. Lex.* 1856), *microgyria*, abnormal smallness of the gyri of the brain, *micromastia* [Gr. *μαστ-ός* breast], the condition in a post-pubertal woman of having an abnormally small breast. *micromazia* [Gr. *μαζ-ός* breast] = prec. *microphthalmia* (also anglicized 'microphthalmism') [Gr. *ὀφθαλμός* eye], 'a Disease in the Eyes, the having little Eyes' (Bailey, 1731); hence *microphthalmic* a.; also *microphthalmos*, abnormal smallness of the eye. *micropsia* (also 'micropsy') [Gr. *-οψία* kind of vision], term for the state of vision in which objects appear smaller than natural (Mayne).

1840 BILLINGS *Med. Dict.* II. 154/1 *Microgyria. 1905 *Brit. Med. Jrnl.* 28 Oct. 1100/1 In this case of microgyria the right side of the brain was less than two-thirds the size of the left. 1920 *Brain* XLIII. 26 Microgyria, which has hitherto been usually known under the name of hemiatrophy of the brain or arrested development of the nervous system, has been comparatively rarely described, and merits further study. 1961 *Lancet* 2 Sept. 513/2 Microgyria was apparent in the posterior part of both lobes. 1918 DEEVER & MCFARLAND *Breast* iii. 45 These terms are applied to conditions in which there is congenital total absence of one or both of the mammary glands, or in which one or both glands are undeveloped or rudimentary in development. To the latter condition the term '*micromastia' might more correctly be applied. 1953 *New Statesman* 5 Sept. 254/3 About 4,000,000 young American women suffer in some degree from micromastia (immature breasts). 1965 L. B. AREY *Developmental Anat.* (ed. 7) xxiii. 452 Retention of the prepubertal condition (micromastia). 1890 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, **Micromazia*. 1894 W. R. WILLIAMS *Monogr. Dis. Breast* iii. 33 When the defect is less complete than in the above cases, we get a very small imperfectly-developed gland, like the normal male breast, or smaller—micromazia. 1928 F. Z. SNOOP *From Monotremes to Madonnas* 22 The breast may be absent, amazia; or very small, micromazia. 1856 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, **Microphthalmia*, term for a morbid shrinking or wasting of the eye-balls; microphthalmism. [1845 *Dublin Jrnl. Med. Sci.* XXVII. 29 Microphthalmus is the term applied by continental writers to that peculiar condition of the eye, when there appears to be an arrest of development of this organ at some particular period of its growth, without either atrophy or disease.] 1850 *Boston Med. & Surg. Jrnl.* XLII. 421 (heading) *Microphthalmos, complicated with congenital cataract in both eyes. 1934 *Arch. Ophthalm.* XI. 516 It is justifiable to consider the two forms of microphthalmos as one genetic entity with the morphologic distinction between microphthalmos with external, or orbital, cysts and microphthalmos with intraocular cysts. 1971 *Amer. Jrnl. Ophthalm.* LXXI. 1128/1 In colobomatous microphthalmos, the pathogenesis of the small eye is related to faulty closure of the embryonic fissure. 1849 CRAIG, **Microphthalmia*, a preternatural or morbid smallness of the eyes. 1868 DARWIN *Anim. & Pl.* II. 24 Two sons were *microphthalmic. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 107 *Micropsia, or macropsia may be associated with the monocular diplopia. 1890 W. JAMES *Princ. Psychol.* II. xix. 93 In consequence of this so-called *micropsy, Aubert relates that he saw a man apparently no larger than a photograph.

4. Prefixed to an adj. with the sense 'containing or possessed of some object or constituent in minute form, quantity or degree', as *microaerophil(e)* = *microaërophilous*; also as *sb.*, a microaerophile organism.

microaero'philic = *microaërophilous*. *microaërophilous* [Gr. *ἀερ-*, *ἀήρ* air, *φίλος* friend: see -OUS] *Bot.*, needing but little free oxygen (Jackson *Gloss. Bot.* 1900). *micro'carpous* [Gr. *καρπός* fruit] *Bot.*, having small fruit; also applied to mosses, having small urns (Mayne *Expos. Lex.* 1856). *micro'cellular*, containing or characterized by minute cells. *micro'ceratous*, *-cerous* [Gr. *κέρας* horn] *Ent.*, having small antennæ (*Ibid.*). *micro'clastic* [CLASTIC] *Geol.*, minutely clastic. *micro'dactylous* *Path.* [Gr. *δάκτυλος* digit], having small digits (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1890). *'microdont* *Anat.* [Gr. *ὄδοντ-*, *ὀδούς* tooth], having small or short teeth. *micro'dontous* [f. prec.], in the same sense (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*). *micro-e'lectric*, having electric properties in a very small degree (*Cent. Dict.*). *'microform* *Bot.*, epithet of a heterocœious fungus with teleutospores only, which require a period of rest before germinating (Jackson *Gloss. Bot.*). *microgranulitic* *Geol.* (see quot.). *microlepi'dotous* *Zool.* [Gr. *λεπιδωτός* scaly, f.

λεπίδ-, λεπής scale], having very small scales (Mayne). **micro'petalous** Bot. [Gr. πέταλος a petal], having very small petals (Craig 1849). **mi'crophagous** Zool. [-PHAGOUS]; feeding on minute particles. **micro'phyllous** Bot. [Gr. φύλλον leaf], having small leaves (Smart 1840). **micro'porphyritic** Geol., consisting of porphyritic rock in which the felspar or other crystals are of microscopic size. **micropte'rygious** Zool. [Gr. πτέρυξ fin], having small fins (Mayne). **micro'spermous** Bot. [Gr. σπέρμα seed], having very small seeds or grains (Mayne). **microspheru'litic** Geol., characterized by the presence of microscopic spherulites. **'microspined**, furnished with minute spines or spicules. **micro'splenic** Path., not accompanied by enlargement of the spleen. **micro'stomatous**, **mi'crostomous** [Gr. στόματ-, στόμα mouth], having a small mouth (Mayne). **micro'stylar** Arch., having a small style or column, epithet applied to a form of architecture in which there is a separate small order to each floor (Ogilvie, 1882). **micro'vascular**, of or pertaining to the smallest blood-vessels.

1903 *Science* 6 Mar. 371/1 The *microaerophiles will grow luxuriantly under normal conditions under diminished oxygen pressure. 1909 *Cent. Dict. Suppl.*, Micro-aérophile a. 1957 G. E. HUTCHINSON *Treat. Limnol.* I. xiii. 757 It would seem that the limnetic purple bacteria are microaerophil rather than anaerobic. 1970 PASSMORE & ROBSON *Compan. Med. Stud.* II. xviii. 46/2 These microaerophiles often prefer a concentration of CO₂ that is higher than normal, e.g. 5-10 per cent. 1903 *Science* 6 Mar. 371 *Clostridium Pasteurianum*... is an anaerobe, but it also grows in symbiosis with aerobic forms; it is, therefore, *microaerophilic. 1971 *Nature* 9 July 132/2 *Campylobacter*, a genus of microaerophilic bacteria including the organism formerly called *Vibrio fetus*. 1909 WEBSTER, *Microcellular. 1958 *Punch* 8 Oct. 476/3 Bottines have micro-cellular rubber soles and are very neat and light. 1965 *Biol. Abstr.* XLVI. 5347/1 (heading) Complex treatment of the microcellular bronchial carcinoma by means of the nitrogen mustard and X-rays. 1971 D. G. JONES in C. M. Blow *Rubber Technol. & Manuf.* x. 397 Microcellular soling containing minute discrete air cells and having a specific gravity as low as 0.3 is also used extensively. 1888 TEALL *Brit. Petrogr.* 439 *Microclastic, an epithet applied by Naumann to such clastic rocks as are composed of small fragments. 1884 FLOWER in *Jrnl. Anthropol.* XIV. 185 The *Microdont section, containing all the so-called Caucasian or white races. *Ibid.*, Microdont Races. 1885 GEIKIE *Text-bk. Geol.* (ed. 2) 109 Where the minerals are grouped in small isolated grain-like individuals... the structure has been named by French petrographers *granulitic*, or where only discernible by the aid of the microscope, **micro-granulitic*. 1923 J. W. FOLSOM *Entomol.* (ed. 3) xiii. 373 According to the nature of their food, most insects may be classified as follows: **microphagous* [feeding] on micro-organisms, as bacteria, yeasts, etc.). 1950 *Microphagous* [see CHEMOTAXIS]. 1963 R. P. DALES *Annelids* iii. 76 The evolution of the Polychaeta is thus mirrored by the evolution of feeding methods; a transition in one direction towards burrowing, tube building, sedentary life and microphagous feeding; and in the other to a more active scavenging or predatory existence. 1878 LAWRENCE tr. *Cotta's Rocks Class.* 67 *Micro-porphyrict textures or structures of rock. 1879 RUTLEY *Stud. Rocks* xi. 185 Rocks in which very small isolated crystals occur only being spoken of as micro-porphyrict. 1885 GEIKIE *Text-bk. Geol.* (ed. 2) 111 In many cases spherulites are only recognisable with the microscope, when they each present a black cross between crossed Nicol-prisms, and thereby characteristically reveal the *micro-spherulitic structure. 1881 P. M. DUNCAN in *Jrnl. Linn. Soc.* XV. 324 These... have flesh-spacula acetate, fusiform, curved and *microspined. 1905 H. D. ROLLESTON *Dis. Liver* 318 Gilbert... speaks of this as the *microsplenic or aspleno-megalic form of biliary cirrhosis. 1959 *Ann. N. Y. Acad. Sci.* LXXXII. 236 Can anything be learned about the mechanism that damages blood vessels in diabetes mellitus by studying the dynamic morphology of the superficial *microvascular system in man? 1967 *Sci. News Let.* 9 Sept. 262 Precise formations of the *microvascular system and other spaces in organs of dead animals are revealed in detail when this liquid silicone compound is injected.

5. a. *Physics*. Prefixed to the name of a unit to form a name for one-millionth part of that unit, as *micro-ampere*, *bar* [BAR sb.⁶ 1, 2], *-calorie*, *-coulomb*, *-curie*, *-farad*, *-gramme* (Webster 1902), *-henry* [HENRY³], *-inch*, *-litre* (*Cent. Dict.* 1890), *-mho*, *-millimetre* (see also below), *-ohm*, *-poise*, *-rad*, *-second*, *-volt*, *-watt*, *-weber*. **'microdegree**, one millionth of a degree centigrade (kelvin). Also duplicated to denote division by a million million (corresponding to the single prefix PICO-), as in *micromicrocurie*, *-farad*. b. In microscopic botany, *micro-millimetre* has by some been used for one-thousandth of a millimetre.

[1873 *Rep. Brit. Assoc.* 224 For multiplication or division by a million, the prefixes *mega* and *micro* may conveniently be employed.]

1904 *Westm. Gaz.* 16 July 10/3 A *micro-ampere is the millionth part of an ampere. 1918 *Microbar [see BAR sb.⁶ 2]. 1963 JERRARD & MCNEILL *Dict. Sci. Units* 22 Acoustic pressure of the order of one dyne cm⁻² is now described by the microbar. 1971 *Nature* 1 Jan. 15/3 The figures... indicate that a pressure wave moving at 330 m s⁻¹ generates a displacement of the Earth's surface of 10 to 15 nanometres per microbar with periods between 20 and 100 s. 1969 *Sci. Jrnl.* Aug. 42 Heat flow through the ocean crust is on average

1.2 *microcalories/cm²/s except in active regions such as mid-ocean ridges. 1892 *Gloss. Electr. Terms* 12 in *Lightning* 3 Mar. Suppl., *Microcoulomb. 1911 *Sci. Amer.* 29 Apr. 429 The 'optimum' or most favorable dose of radiation, which developed the mold in four days, was found to be ½ *microcurie per cubic centimeter of air. 1958 *Immunology* I. 29 The status of the grafts was assessed at monthly intervals after grafting by administering 5 microcuries of ¹³¹I intraperitoneally. 1970 PASSMORE & ROBSON *Compan. Med. Stud.* II. vi. 8/2 When used for diagnostic purposes, radioiodine is usually given by mouth in a dose of 5-15 microcuries. 1957 *Science Progress* XLV. 415 Another... task would be the study of lattice specific heats at *microdegree temperatures. 1971 *Physics Bull.* Dec. 713/1 Recent work, such as the specific heat measurement by Ahlers (1971) is characterized by temperature resolution as small as a microdegree. 1873 *Rep. Brit. Assoc.* 224 The *microfarad is the millionth part of a farad. 1890 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Micro-gramme. A measure of weight... it is equivalent to the one thousandth of a milligramme. 1868 L. CLARK *Electr. Meas.* 43 One millionth part of an ohm = 1 *microhm. 1909 *Cent. Dict. Suppl.*, *Microhenry. 1911 *Physical Rev.* XXXII. 612 (heading) Inductance in microhenrys. 1964 R. F. FICCHI *Electr. Interference* iv. 39 Experience has shown that as the L exceeds 0.025 microhenries in magnitude, the effectiveness of the bond diminishes rapidly. 1941 OBERG & JONES *Machinery's Handbk.* (ed. 11) 1776 Assume that the quantities a, b, c, etc., equal the various profile measurements in *micro-inches. 1962 *B.S.I. News* June 24/2 Another firm... even specified surface finished [? read finishes] in micro-inches on their drawings. 1970 *Sci. Amer.* Mar. 142/3 The rotor is driven magnetically on a superb ball-bearing axis. (The tolerances are specified to five or 10 microinches.) 1919 *Electric Jrnl.* XVI. 322 *Micromhos per mile of each conductor. 1940 *Bell System Technical Publ. Monograph B-1268* 7 One interesting commercial tube in which one stage of secondary electron multiplication is added to an ordinary tetrode, has a transconductance of 14,000 micromhos. 1962 SIMPSON & RICHARDS *Physical Princ. Junction Transistors* viii. 175 Present values of its mutual conductance are small (~100 micromhos). 1961 *Daily Tel.* 10 Oct. 18/3 In the past 23 days, the average amount of radioactivity in every kilogram of air has been 3.42 *micro-microcuries. 1909 *Cent. Dict. Suppl.*, *Micro-microfarad. 1921 *Physical Rev.* XVIII. 143 This plate had coatings so small that its normal capacity was only about 0.67 micro-microfarads. 1962 CORSON & LORRAIN *Introd. Electromagn. Fields* ii. 60 A sphere one meter in radius has a capacitance of about 100 micro-microfarads. 1884 FLINT *Princ. & Pract. Med.* (ed. 5) 62 Whose size is between two and six *micromillimetres. 1887 tr. Nägeli & Schwendener's *Microscope* 293 Harting's proposal to use the micromillimetre (= .001 mm.) as the standard of unity deserves general acceptance. 1941 *Ann. Reg.* 1940 353 For hydrogen vapour it [sc. the viscosity] is c. 10 *micropoise at 14.5° K. 1963 JERRARD & MCNEILL *Dict. Sci. Units* 107 The viscosity of gases is frequently given in micropoise (μP); (air 181 μP at 20° C). 1969 *Times* 2 Sept. 10/4 On some of the islands of the atoll... the intensity of fall-out radiation range[s] from three to seven *microrads an hour. 1906 A. E. KENNELLY *Wireless Telegr.* ix. 99 If we call the one millionth part of a second one *microsecond for convenience of description, then one complete wave would pass off in 1/2.5 microsecond. 1942 J. D. STRANATHAN *'Particles' of Mod. Physics* xii. 481 These particles are radioactive with a half life of a few microseconds. 1966 T. PYNCHON *Crying of Lot 49* v. 114 'Nearly three weeks it takes him,' marvelled the efficiency expert, 'to decide. You know how long it would've taken the IBM 7094?' Twelve micro-seconds.' 1868 L. CLARK *Electr. Meas.* 43 One millionth of a volt = 1 *microvolt. 1909 *Cent. Dict. Suppl.*, *Micro-watt. 1914 R. STANLEY *Text-bk. Wireless Telegr.* xvii. 261 Duddell carried out experiments to find the minimum power required to produce audible signals in a telephone receiver at different frequencies, and found that, while 430 microwatts were required at 300 frequency, only 7.7 microwatts were required at 900 frequency. 1970 *Physics Bull.* Sept. 403/2 Sound power of the order of a microwatt from a dripping tap. 1896 *Jrnl. Soc. Arts* 10 July 701/1 *Microwebbers × linkages = microcoulombs × ohms.

6. Prefixed to the names of instruments and techniques with the sense 'specially designed for dealing with or measuring small effects or small quantities of material'. (In the names of techniques this use passes into 2a.) **microammeter**, **-balance**, **-burette** (U.S. **-buret**), **-calorimeter** (hence **-calorimetric** adj., **-calorimetry**), **-densitometer** (hence **-densitometric** adj., **-densitometry**), **-determination**, **-electrophoresis** (hence **-electrophoretic** adj., **-electrophoretically** adv.), **-estimation**, **-gasometer** (hence **-gasometric** adj., **-gasometrically** adv., **-gasometry**), **-gravimetric** adj., **-Kjeldahl** (used attrib. or absol.: cf. KJELDAHL), **-manometer** (hence **-manometric** adj., **-manometrically** adv.), **-method**, **-photometer** (hence **-photometric** adj., **-photometry**), **-pipette**, **-respirometer** [ad. G. *zentrospirometer* (T. Thunberg 1904, in *Zentralbl. f. Physiol.* 3 Dec. 553)] (hence **-respirometric** adj., **-respirometry**), **-spectrograph** (hence **-spectrographic** adj., **-spectrography**), **-spectrophotometer** (so **-spectrophotometric** adj., **-spectrophotometrically** adv., **-spectrophotometry**), **-syringe**, **-technique**; **micro-audiphone**, an instrument for reinforcing or augmenting very feeble sounds (*Cent. Dict.* 1890). **micro-barograph**, an instrument designed to magnify the minor fluctuations of atmospheric pressure. **micro-battery**, a very small galvanic battery (*Knight Dict. Mech. Suppl.* 1884). **'microburner**, a small Bunsen burner for giving a single small

flame. **micro-detector**, a sensitive galvanoscope (*Cent. Dict.*). **microdiffusion** Chem., diffusion of the vapour of a substance in an open container into an adjacent container in which there is a second substance, by which the first may be detected; usu. attrib. **'microfilter**, a filter for separating out small quantities of material or very fine particles. **micro-incineration**, a process by which tissue sections are heated to a high temperature so as to remove organic matter and facilitate chemical analysis *in situ* of the inorganic constituents left behind. **'microneedle**, a very fine needle used in micromanipulation. **micropantograph**, an instrument invented by Mr. Peters in 1852 for the production of microscopically small writing (*Knight Dict. Mech.* 1875). **micro-polariscope**, a polariscope for the analysis of microscopic objects. **'microprobe** = MICROANALYSER; also as *v. trans.*, to analyse with a microanalyser. **micro-refractometer**, a refractometer specially constructed for the detection of differences in the minute structure of blood corpuscles. **microrheometer**, an instrument for measuring the rate of flow of liquids through a capillary tube; hence **microrheometrical** a., pertaining to or indicated by a microrheometer (*Cassell's Encycl. Dict.* 1885). **micro-tasimeter**, an instrument invented in 1878 by T. A. Edison for measuring infinitesimal pressure. **micro-telephone**, a telephone constructed to render audible very weak sounds; hence **micro-telephonic** a. (*Cent. Dict.*).

1930 *Telegraph & Telephone Jrnl.* Dec. 47/2 The deflection on the *microammeter is proportional to the speed at which the tongue of the standard relay is oscillating, and a direct speed reading is given on the microammeter scale in terms of words per minute or cycles per second. 1964 R. F. FICCHI *Electr. Interference* vii. 127 A useful indicating device for locating leaks can easily be constructed using a tuned circuit consisting of a coil and variable condenser together with a 0-100 microammeter and crystal diode detector (1N34). 1903 *Jrnl. Chem. Soc.* LXXXIV. 11. 571 A *micro-balance with torsional control is described, having a sensitiveness of 0.0380 mg. per scale division. 1966 *McGraw-Hill Encycl. Sci. & Technol.* II. 74/1 Micro-balances, used to weigh masses of a fraction of a gram, may be of the beam or the torsion type. 1904 *Athenæum* 31 Dec. 911/3 The authors described an apparatus called the *'micro-barograph'. 1878 *Eng. Mechanic* 23 Aug. 602 A *Microphone for the Microphone. 1926 *Chem. Abstr.* XX. 2543 A *microburet for measuring minute drops is described. 1946 *Nature* 19 Oct. 556/2 The apparatus is completed by a microburette mounted on a movable arm. 1964 *Micro buret* [see BURETTE 2]. 1911 *Jrnl. Infectious Dis.* VIII. 351 Natural gas for the *microburner may be improved by causing it to pass through alcohol or benzene. 1938 *Jrnl. Laboratory & Clin. Med.* XXIV. 310 Two cubic centimeter samples of unhemolyzed serum are digested in pyrex test tubes... with 1.5 c.c. of concentrated sulfuric acid. The digestion may be carried out... rapidly by the direct flame of a microburner. 1962 *B.S.I. News* July 28 Specifies the following items of apparatus for use in micro-chemical analysis: (i) Crucible holder... (ii) Micro-burner jet for use with coal gas, giving a non-luminous flame up to about 5 cm in height. 1911 *Jrnl. Physiol.* XLIII. 261 (heading) A new form of differential *micro-calorimeter, for the estimation of heat production in physiological, bacteriological, or ferment actions. 1959 DAWSON & LONG *Chem. of Nucl. Power* i. 9 A microcalorimeter has been developed at Harwell for the rapid estimation of small amounts of polonium. 1924 *Chem. Abstr.* XVIII. 2723 (heading) Utilization in biology of the *micro-calorimetric method. 1971 *Nature* 22 Oct. 560/2 Micro-calorimetric studies of sperm whale ferri-MbCN have demonstrated a change in heat capacity (C_p) in the range 35° ± 18° C. 1924 *Chem. Abstr.* XVIII. 4483 *Microcalorimetry. 1973 *Nature* 16 Feb. 473/1 For research purposes, microcalorimetry provides highly informative data regarding microbial metabolism. 1935 *Discovery* Nov. 324 *Micro-densitometer for analysing sound track. 1966 *Aviation Week & Space Technol.* 5 Dec. 99/3 The CRT system will be used... as a flying spot scanner and will scan through a precision optical chain providing a high-resolution microdensitometer. 1959 *Listener* 12 Mar. 451/2 *Micro-densitometric tracing of the profile of the crater. 1973 H. L. SNYDER in L. M. Bibermann *Perception of Displayed Information* iii. 89 The X-Y luminance patterns of any given object or area of a scene can then be determined by scanning microdensitometric measurements for a film transparency input to the television system. 1957 A. ENGSTRÖM in V. E. Cosslett et al. *X-Ray Microsc. & Microradiogr.* 32 *Microdensitometry of the fine-grained photographic emulsion presents the same type of problems as does direct microspectrography of biological material. 1973 *Nature* 17 Aug. 413/1 More has been achieved from a digitized array of optical densities of the image obtained by microdensitometry. 1925 *Analyst* L. 302 (heading) *Micro-determination of methoxyl. 1947 CHERONIS & ENRIKIN *Semimicro Qualitative Org. Analysis* ii. 72 The Alber specific-gravity pipettes that are commercially available may be used for the microdetermination of densities. 1967 *Oceanogr. & Marine Biol.* V. 173 A colorimetric method has recently been described for micro-determination of lipids. 1939 E. J. CONWAY *Micro-Diffusion Analysis & Volumetric Error* i. 4 (heading) Scale and accuracy of the *micro-diffusion methods described. *Ibid.* ii. 7 (heading) A standard micro-diffusion apparatus or unit. 1956 *Nature* 31 Mar. 623/2 The asparaginase activity of the extract was estimated from the ammonia formed (by the Conway microdiffusion method). 1959 *Times* 14 Oct. 14/5 Ultracentrifuge and *micro-electrophoresis equipment. 1971 *Nature* 22 Oct. 567/1 Cell electrophoresis was performed with a thin walled cylindrical cell in a particle micro-electrophoresis

apparatus. 1961 *Lancet* 16 Sept. 656/2 *Microelectrophoretic analyses of the ribonucleic acid formed in the neurone and in the glia. 1973 *Neuropharmacology* XII. 77 A technique has been described for stereotaxically performing microelectrophoretic studies on single brain cells in awake, non-paralyzed cats. 1963 *Federation Proc.* XXII. 625/2 Responses of neurones to *microelectrophoretically applied Acetylcholine (ACh). have been obtained. 1973 *Jrnl. Pharmacy & Pharmacol.* XXV. 309 Responses of single cortical neurones to microelectrophoretically applied noradrenaline at pH 3.1 and 5.0 and to hydrogen ions were compared in the halothane-anaesthetized cat. 1922 *Analyst* XLVII. 80 (heading) *Micro-estimation of nitrogen and its biological applications. 1972 *Analytical Chem.* XLIV. 1879 (heading) Simultaneous microestimation of choline and acetylcholine by gas chromatography. 1911 *Jrnl. Chem. Soc. C.* 11. 225 (heading) A *micro-filter for the treatment of small quantities of precipitate. 1958 *Ann. Rep. Chief Inspector of Factories on Industr. Health 1957* 23 in *Parl. Papers 1958-9* (Cmd. 558) XIII. 183 He wore a micro-filter respirator. 1972 *Physics Bull.* Aug. 455/1 The difference is due to the use of a microfilter in an aircraft fuelling system. 1951 *Amer. Jrnl. Clin. Path.* XXI. 1153 (heading) A practical *microgasometer for estimation of carbon dioxide. 1972 *Analytical Biochem.* XLV. 112 The magnetic diver microgasometer is operated at a constant pressure so that the enclosed gas bubble can contract or expand freely. 1956 *Nature* 28 Jan. 185/2 In 1937, Linderstrom-Lang introduced a *microgasometric method based on the principle of the Cartesian diver. 1967 *Internat. Jrnl. Neuropharmacol.* VI. 266 The electron microscopic cytochemical technique has been applied directly to unfixed isolated neurones following microgasometric analysis. 1968 *Progress Brain Res.* XXIX. 41 Ultracytochemistry was then applied to individual neurones, which had been analyzed *microgasometrically. 1957 G. E. HUTCHINSON *Treat. Limnol.* I. xvii. 879 A technique involving characteristically ingenious *microgasometry... has been used by Krogh and Lange. 1972 *Analytical Biochem.* XLV. 115 The dimensions of the ampullas most frequently used for magnetic microgasometry. 1931 *Industr. & Engin. Chem. (Analytical Ed.)* III. 345 An apparatus is described for *microgravimetric analyses, such as sulfate, halide, and phosphate determinations. 1966 *McGraw-Hill Encycl. Sci. & Technol.* II. 199/2 Microgravimetric analyses, in which weighings are made to ± 0.002 mg on a Kuhlman beam balance. 1924 *Analyst* XLIX. 52 (heading) *Micro-incineration applicable to histochemical investigation. 1969 BROWN & BERTKE *Textbk. Cytol.* iii. 23/1 Micro-incineration involves the ashing of tissue sections at a temperature of about 600°C. This method can provide information regarding general distribution of certain minerals. 1923 *Jrnl. Amer. Chem. Soc.* XLVI. 2069 A new *micro-Kjeldahl method... has been devised. 1946 *Nature* 30 Nov. 791/1 The extract was then filtered and its nitrogen content determined by micro-Kjeldahl. 1973 *Analytical Biochem.* LIII. 36 We have developed two simple modifications which minimize, if not eliminate, the excessive foaming encountered during micro Kjeldahl digestion of biological materials. 1897 *Jrnl. Physical Chem.* I. 596 The author's *micromanometer (l.c., 1895), giving measurements accurate to 0.0033 mm water or 0.00024 mm mercury was used. 1949 O. G. SUTTON *Sci. of Flight* 201 The most sensitive micromanometer in general use, the Chattock-Fry gauge, is simply a glorified U-tube. 1972 *Physics Bull.* Aug. 491/2 The new vacuum micromanometer has been designed for applications requiring sensitive differential pressure measurements at high vacuum levels. 1937 *Discovery* July 224/2 We have new *micromanometric techniques which can be applied directly to small-celled animals or plants in life. 1956 *Jrnl. Laboratory & Clin. Med.* XLVII. 642 The development of the micromanometric methods described herein was undertaken because of the need for a precise but rapid method for detecting sudden alterations in acid-base balance. 1973 *Jrnl. Neurochem.* XX. 1029 The rate of oxygen consumption has been measured *micromanometrically in fresh mouse neuroblastoma cells. 1920 *Jrnl. Soc. Chem. Industry* 15 Mar. 206A/1 A *micro-method in which 1-2 c.c. of urine and 1.5-3 c.c. of alkali need only be used. 1946 *Nature* 10 Aug. 199/2 We have developed a new micro-method for X-ray diffraction investigation of biological objects. 1967 *Oceanogr. & Marine Biol.* V. 171 A micro-method for determination of protein in extremely small quantities by the quenching of dye fluorescence has also been described. 1974 *Nature* 3 May 37/2 Studies of lymphocyte transformation *in vitro* were carried out by our micro-method. 1921 *Science* 28 Oct. 411/2 The method of making the glass *micro-needles and pipettes. 1940 C. SHERRINGTON *Man on his Nature* iv. 116 The protein coat of the fertilized egg-cell... can be cut by the 'microneedle' without loss of its rigidity. 1971 *Nature* 2 July 28/2 The microneedles are made from 1 mm 'Pyrex' or borosilicate glass rod drawn out to form a thin (~0.3 mm) shaft, ~50 mm long. 1899 J. HARTMANN in *Astrophysical Jrnl.* X. 325 The apparatus... may be designated as a *microphotometer, since it is a combination of microscope and photometer. 1947 *Jrnl. Brit. Interplanetary Soc.* VI. 162 Meteor light-curves, which must be examined photographically, with the help of a recording microphotometer. 1971 *Tsitologiia* XIII. 1530 The scanning and integrating microphotometer permits to define the quantity of substance, area and the linear dimension of micro-objects. 1952 *Chromosoma* V. 341 The *microphotometric evaluation of cytochemical color reactions, such as the Feulgen-reaction on deoxyribose nucleic acid (DNA), has in recent years attained increasing importance. 1960 *Jrnl. Histochem. & Cytochem.* VIII. 4/1 It is of importance in some microphotometric studies of cells and tissues to determine the protein content of a single cell, nucleus, or nucleolus. 1937 *Monthly Notices R. Astr. Soc.* XCVIII. 113 A slit 0.25 mm. wide and <0.4 mm. high was used in all the *microphotometry. 1973 *Acta Cytol.* XVII. 94 It is the objective of this paper to examine the feasibility of using automated scanning microphotometry with computer analysis of the cell images for the purpose of differentiating nonmalignant from malignant cells in pleural fluid. 1918 *Biol. Bull.* XXXIV. 134 The capillary attraction in the lumen of a *micropipette... is quite sufficient for the purpose. 1922 *Anatomical Rec.* XXIV. 2 With a micropipette... one can... inject substances into... a cell. 1955 *Sci. Amer.* Aug. 98/2 Deposit five thousandths of a milliliter of serum on the ruled strip with a calibrated micro-pipette.

1968 *Times* 14 Nov. 8/7 A few of the cells, typically about three, are sucked up into a micropipette and injected through the slit in the first embryo. 1867 J. HOGG *Microsc.* i. ii. 147 The powers of the *micro-polariscope cannot be better displayed than in the exhibition of the foregoing phenomena. 1960 *Oxf. Univ. Gaz.* 19 Feb. 743/2 X-ray Fluorescent *Micro-probe. A study is being made of the possible archaeological applications of this very new technique. 1969 *Awake!* 22 Oct. 19/2 A painting that was supposedly done by a sixteenth-century painter was exposed as a forgery by this laser device, which is called a microprobe. 1973 *Nature* 12 Jan. 87/1 Six olivines (three from Venezuela and three from Ghana) microprobed at the Geophysical Laboratory in Washington showed... an extremely constant Ni content. 1974 *McGraw-Hill Yearbk. Sci. & Technol.* 291/2 The ion microprobe mass spectrometer uses primary ions of argon or oxygen... that are focused to a 1-2- μ m spot before the sample is bombarded. 1886 *Athenæum* 27 Mar. 427/1 Mr. Crisp exhibited... Prof. Exner's new *micro-refractometer. 1905 *Jrnl. Chem. Soc.* LXXXVIII. 11. 44 By means of an apparatus termed the *'micro-respirometer'... the respiratory exchanges in small objects like nerves can actually be measured. 1946 *Nature* 27 July 126/2 A Cartesian diver micro-respirometer. 1965 B. E. FREEMAN tr. *Vandel's Biospeleol.* xx. 342 The measurement of respiration is carried out in respiratory chambers or micro-respirometers. 1905 *Jrnl. Chem. Soc.* LXXXVIII. 11. 44 *Micro-respirometric investigations. 1970 *Acta Soc. Bot. Poloniae* XXXIX. 497 The micro-respirometric technique has been used for many research works on leaves and leaf segments. 1960 E. J. BOELL in Sasser & Jenkins *Nematology* viii. 109 (heading) The Cartesian diver technique in *microrespirometry and enzyme assay. 1973 *Soil Biol. & Biochem.* V. 271 A new method has been developed for microrespirometry utilizing gas chromatography. 1879 *Proc. Roy. Soc.* XXVIII. 280 The author [J. B. Hannay] proposes to use for liquids the term 'Micro-rheosis',... the instrument being called the *micro-rheometer. 1934 *Photogr. Jrnl.* LXXXIV. 518/2 The application of the *microspectrograph to the identification of organic compounds. 1953 *Experientia* IX. 422/2 The transmission curves obtained with the microspectrograph were transformed into extinction curves. 1950 T. CASPERSON *Cell Growth & Cell Function* iii. 61 There are two groups of cell substances that are more easily studied by *microspectrographic procedures than any others. These are the proteins... and the polynucleotides. 1947 *Acta Path. & Microbiol. Scand.* XXIV. 417 (heading) Ultraviolet *microspectrography as an aid in the study of the nucleotide content of bacteria. 1957 *Microspectrography* [see *microdensitometry* above]. 1951 *Rev. Sci. Instruments* XXII. 866/2 The electronic part of the *microspectrophotometer consists of the two photocells, one above the other. 1966 *McGraw-Hill Encycl. Sci. & Technol.* II. 595/1 Such microspectrophotometers, capable of carrying out spectral analyses within the dimensions of a single cell, will play an increasingly powerful role in furthering our knowledge of cell biology. 1950 T. CASPERSON *Cell Growth & Cell Function* ii. 45 This is a further reason for the use of high-aperture lenses in *microspectrophotometric work. 1970 *Nature* 17 Oct. 255/2 Microspectrophotometric analyses of the saline particles in the visible and near ultraviolet show a continuous absorption spectrum increasing towards the ultraviolet. 1951 *Exper. Cell Res.* 11. 301 In order to obtain significant data on the content of a certain absorbing substance of a whole cell the only as yet available way is to work *microspectrophotometrically with photographic procedures. 1971 J. M. PAULUS *Platelet Kinetics* 330 Ploidy measurements of megakaryocytes have usually been obtained by determining microspectrophotometrically the total relative extinction of megakaryocyte nuclei. 1935 *Chem. Abstr.* XXIX. 1117 (heading) Ultraviolet absorption spectrum of sea-urchin eggs. Technic of *microspectrophotometry. 1972 *Amer. Jrnl. Bot.* LIX. 829/1 The two-wavelength method of microspectrophotometry... was employed in the Feulgen-DNA studies. 1958 *Listener* 9 Oct. 563/1 The bacterial virus is really a tiny syringe—a *micro-syringe. 1973 *Internat. Jrnl. Peptide & Protein Res.* V. 208/1 All dilutions and sampling by volume were performed with a micro-syringe... that delivered volumes accurate to $10^{-3} \pm 5 \times 10^{-4}$ ml. 1878 *Jrnl. Franklin Inst.* CVI. 173 Edison's *Micro-tasimeter. 1892 *Jrnl. R. Microsc. Soc.* 555 (heading) Zimmermann's botanical *microtechnique. 1956 *Nature* 28 Jan. 153/1 The general climate of micro-chemistry has changed greatly in the interval. In 1949 the applications of micro-techniques were few and not very widely used, but at the present day they are ubiquitous. 1964 *Oceanogr. & Marine Biol.* II. 111 The micro-techniques described here are primarily those for small or micro-amounts of sea water. 1881 *Athenæum* 12 Feb. 238/2 Father Deuza, the Italian astronomer, has been making some experiments with the *micro-telephone.

7. Prefixed to a sb. (or used *attrib.* without a hyphen) to indicate that the object designated has been reduced in size by the use of microphotography, or is used in connection with such an object, as *micro book, edition, -record, -recording, -reproduction, -text; 'micro-reader, -viewer, an apparatus that produces from microfilm or microprint an image enlarged sufficiently to be readable.*

1970 *New Scientist* 31 Dec. 601/1 The micro book... opens up the prospect of vast reductions in the world's consumption of paper. 1971 *Brit. Printer* Jan. 80/1 An inventor, who has been working for two years to develop a practicable 'micro book', has come up with a solution. *Ibid.*, Microfilming was not the simplest or most economical way of producing a micro book. 1970 *New Scientist* 31 Dec. 601/2 Publishers of technical journals... could put out in micro editions some of the... specialised research material that cannot be included in their normal issues. 1971 *Brit. Printer* Jan. 80/2 PVC paper also has the advantage, for micro editions, of being durable, difficult to tear and waterproof. 1949 M. C. KEELYSIDE in *Summary Proc. 3rd Ann. Conf. Amer. Theol. Library Assoc.* 11 The reading machines are new on the market. I am proud to say that our library has the first microreader that any library in the world ever possessed. 1970 *Publishers' Weekly* 8 June 152/1 Obviously it is not possible for people to read microfilmed material without some magnification device, hence the

microreader which you can see in most libraries. 1948 *Sci. News* VII. 90 The Airgraph scheme... made one advantage of such micro-records obvious to the general public. 1957 J. BURKETT *Microrecording in Libraries* i. 8 Microrecording was first put on a business-like footing in 1928 when Eastman Kodak introduced its Recordak Division. *Ibid.* ii. 13 An opaque microrecord is... a positive print made from a photographic negative. 1971 *Brit. Printer* Jan. 80/1 Davies started on the project mainly as a result of an inquiry from the American Council for Library Resources, which was interested in obtaining a small, cheap and portable method of retrieving micro-records. 1938 G. VAN ITERSON in *Trans. 14th Conf. Fédération Internat. de Documentation* I. 149 (heading) The preparation and reading of micro-reproductions of treatises. 1958 *Engineering* 4 Apr. 443/3 To this [sc. the decrease in library accommodation] there is one reasonable solution and that is micro-reproduction. 1944 F. RIDER *Scholar & Future of Research Library* ii. i. 99 Why might we not combine the micro-texts of our books, and the catalog cards for these same books, in one single entity? *Ibid.* 100 A fair amount of micro-text can be put on the back of a standard-size catalog card. 1958 *Times Rev. Industry* Mar. 61/3 The United States has been a fertile ground for the spread of microtexts. 1973 *Computers & Humanities* VII. 163 Anyone who uses the subject part of an ordinary library catalog, whether in card, book, or microtext form, would benefit from this explanation. 1972 M. J. BOSSE *Incident at Naha* iii. 153, I feel I'm turning into a library. I'll start dreaming I'm a card catalog or a microviewer.

8. *micro* is now freely prefixed to sbs., often resulting in trivial or nonce words; from being used as an independent word without a hyphen it passes into a quasi-*adj.* with the meanings:

a. Microscopic, minute; small-scale, small.

The examples are arranged in chronological order.

1922 *Encycl. Brit.* XXX. 34/2 Micro-investigation of glued joints proved the value of carefully preparing the timber and glue. 1926 R. W. LAWSON tr. *Hevesy & Paneth's Man. Radioactivity* i. 2 Very small quantities of two different gases... gradually accumulate within the tube, and can be detected by the methods of micro-gas analysis. 1931 *Boys' Mag.* XLV. 157/1 Any good crystal detector will do. One with fine or micro adjustment is to be preferred. 1935 *Discovery* Nov. 320/1 Whenever it finds a patch of... dry, dusty ground, there it arrives... Such patches, for the purposes of that *Acrotylus*, are deserts. They are, in fact, micro-deserts. 1946 *Koestler Thieves in Night* 279 Pen-holders of olivewood with a tiny inlaid lens through which one could see a micro-panorama of Jerusalem. 1958 *Spectator* 15 Aug. 236/2 Micro, corneal and contact lenses. 1967 G. WILLS in Wills & Yearsley *Handbk. Managem. Technol.* x. 176 At the macro level, marketing management became concerned with understanding its social environment; at the micro level, the concept of the marketing mix postulated a co-ordinative and integrative activity for product distribution and communication. 1969 *Jane's Freight Containers 1968-69* 552/2 Ten models of these 1-ton micro-fork lift trucks are available for loading and unloading containers. 1970 *Globe & Mail* (Toronto) 26 Sept. 9/5 More attention will be given to the ubiquitous 'micro' problems in non-sugar sectors of the [Cuban] economy. 1973 *Physics Bull.* Oct. 626/1 Finally, going lower than micro, we might mention the HP-45, Hewlett-Packard's new pocket 'scientific' calculator, said to be the most powerful of its size and price. 1974 *Sci. Amer.* July 134/2 A computer patiently runs the long repetitive scans looking for tiny needles in microhaystacks.

b. *Chem.* Of or pertaining to microanalysis.

Cf. *micromethod* in 6, MICRO-SCALE.

1931 J. W. BROWN in C. A. Mitchell *Recent Adv. Analytical Chem.* II. xv. 306 The work of Emich inspired Fritz Pregl... to attempt to carry out organic determinations on a micro scale. 1937 *Ann. Rev. Biochem.* VI. 85 While many important studies have been made on reducing sugars in recent years, most of these have not involved the use of methods which are strictly micro. 1946 BELCHER & WILSON *Qualitative Inorg. Microanalysis* i. 1 Micro methods handle solid samples over the range of 0.1 to 1 mg., and volumes of solution ranging from 0.02 to 0.2 ml. 1955 C. R. N. STROUTS et al. *Analytical Chem.* I. xiv. 314 The economy of time afforded by many micro procedures favours their adoption even when the amount of sample available is sufficient for macroanalysis. 1971 *Nature* 19 Mar. 194/2 Any laboratory where the analysis of metals is practised at macro, micro or trace levels. 1974 *Encycl. Brit. Macropædia* IV. 79/2 Samples... can be classified as macro (10^{-1} g), semi-micro ($10^{-1} - 10^{-3}$ g), micro ($10^{-3} - 10^{-6}$ g), sub-micro ($10^{-6} - 10^{-8}$ g), nanogram (10^{-9} g), or picogram (10^{-12} g).

microabsciss, -aerophil(e, -aerophilic, -ærophilous, -ammeter, -ampere: see MICRO- I, 4, 4, 4, 6, 5.

microanalyser (maikrəʊ'ænəlaɪzə(r)). Also (chiefly U.S.) -*analyzer*. [f. MICRO- 6 + ANALYSER, -ZER.] An instrument in which a beam of radiation (usu. electrons) is focused on to a minute area of a sample and the resulting secondary radiation (usu. X-ray fluorescence) is analysed to yield chemical information about the area.

1944 HILLIER & BAKER in *Jrnl. Appl. Physics* XV. 665/1 Figure 1 is a photograph of the first experimental model of an electron microanalyser. 1959 *Electronic Engin.* XXXI. 680/1 In the Hinxton Hall microanalyser the specimen surface is scanned at slow speed by an electron beam focused to a diameter of less than one micron. 1960 *Archæometry* III. 36 During the past eighteen months the Laboratory has been engaged upon the construction of an X-ray microanalyser for archaeological applications. 1966 D. G. BRANDON *Mod. Techniques Metallurg.* 173 (caption) Secondary-ion emission microanalyser. 1973 *Histochem. Jrnl.* V. 176 EMMA-4 combines the full facilities of a conventional transmission electron microscope and an electron probe X-ray microanalyser.

microanalysis (maikrəʊ'nælɪsɪs). [f. MICRO- 2a + ANALYSIS.] The analysis for chemical

information of very small samples, or very small areas of an object; now *spec.* the quantitative analysis of samples weighing only a few milligrammes (contrasted with semimicroanalysis and ultramicroanalysis). Cf. MICRO- 8b.

1856 HIGLEY in *Q. J. J. Microsc. Sci.* IV. 224 Micro-analysis. 1904 tr. *Osmond's Microsc. Anal. Metals* 65 (heading) Micro-analysis of carbon steels. 1937 *Discovery* Aug. 227/2 The addition... of the delicate weapon of micro-analysis to the analyst's armoury. 1966 D. G. BRANDON *Mod. Techniques Metallogr.* iii. 172 In all the methods of microanalysis discussed so far, a point-by-point determination of the x-ray emission or absorption spectrum is related to the chemical composition in order to find the spatial distribution of the components.

Hence **microanalyst**, one who performs or is skilled in microanalysis; **microanalytical a.**, of or using microanalysis.

1924 E. FYLEMAN tr. *Pregl's Quantitative Org. Microanalysis* i. 4 He has worked out a microanalytical method for the determination of glycerine. *Ibid.* ii. 13 A watch-maker's lens... should always be in the pocket of the microanalyst. 1938 *Ann. Reg.* 1937 354 Paneth and Gluckauf showed, by microanalytical methods, that when neutrons are produced by bombarding beryllium with gamma-rays the beryllium... breaks down into helium. 1964 N. G. CLARK *Mod. Org. Chem.* xxiv. 496 He later returned to Graz, where he established an international reputation as a micro-analyst.

microanatomist, -anatomy, -aneurysm, -atoll, -audiphone, -bacillus, -bacterium: see MICRO- 2a, 2a, 1, 1, 6, 1, 1.

microbal (maɪ'krəʊbəl), *a.* *Biol.* [f. MICROBE + -AL.] = MICROBIAL.

1888 *Med. News* 12 May 506 Careful covering of the wound to guard against microbial invasion.

microbalance, -bar, -barograph: see MICRO- 6, 5a, 6.

microbarom (maɪ'krəʊbærəm). *Meteorol.* [f. MICRO- + BAROM(ETER).] A minute oscillation of atmospheric pressure with a period of the order of 5 seconds.

1939 BENIOFF & GUTENBERG in *Bull. Amer. Meteorol. Soc.* XX. 424/1 The waves... exhibit no relation to microseisms nor to the barometric conditions in this region. No hypothesis as to their origin has yet been suggested. We designate them microbaroms. 1953 *J. Acoustical Soc. Amer.* XXV. 796/1 Microbaroms apparently originate in ocean storms associated with low pressure areas. 1967 *Times* 21 Nov. 3/5 The detection of microbaroms depends very much on the availability of sensitive equipment.

micro-battery: see MICRO- 6.

microbe (maɪ'krəʊb). *Biol.* [a. F. *microbe* (Sédillot 7 March 1878 in *Comptes rendus Acad. Sci.* LXXXVI. 634), f. Gr. μικρός small + βίος life.

The Gr. βίος is here, as in mod. scientific formations generally, used in an incorrect sense: see BIO-. The sense of Gr. *μικροβίος would be 'short lived'.]

An extremely minute living being, whether plant or animal; chiefly applied to the bacteria concerned in causing diseases and fermentation. Also *fig.*

1881 *Times* 1 Feb. 5/6 A small organism, or microbe, which... he finds good reason to regard as the agent of the malady. 1890 in J. R. Ware *Passing Eng.* (1900) 175/2 The abdication by the Radical party of its proper functions has an unfortunate tendency to foster... the microbe of sectionalism. 1893 *Brit. Med. J.* 20 May 1084 lcc... has been found to contain dangerous microbes. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VII. 546 The meningitis may be produced by a growth of microbes.

microbeam: see MICRO- 1.

microbia, pl. of MICROBION.

microbial (maɪ'krəʊbiəl), *a.* *Biol.* [f. MICROBION + -AL.] Of or pertaining to microbes; due to or produced by microbes. Also *mi'crobiially adv.*, by or with microbes.

1887 *19th Cent.* Aug. 244 There is a considerable difference found in the microbial richness of the air in different places. 1898 *Nature* 10 Feb. 355/2 Alcohol in relation to microbial diseases. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 471 Rheumatism is... due to an infection... by an agent of microbial nature. 1971 *Flying* Apr. 88 (Adv.), Microbially induced corrosion of fuel tanks. 1974 *Nature* 27 Sept. 316/2 Plants in the three microbially contaminated pots produced proteid roots.

So **mi'crobian a.**, in the same sense.

1883 *American* XVI. 318 Positively alive with microbial organisms. 1898 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* V. 34 The bronchitis is secondary to the microbial invasion.

microbic (maɪ'krəʊbɪk), *a.* *Biol.* [f. MICROBE + -IC.] = prec.

1881 *Lancet* Apr. 553/1 M. Pasteur did not assert that this was the special microbial organism of rabies. 1905 H. D. ROLLESTON *Dis. Liver* 329 It is... remarkable that... microbic infection does not more often occur.

microbicide (maɪ'krəʊbɪsaɪd), *sb.* and *a.* *Biol.* [f. MICROBE + -(I)CIDE.]

A. sb. Something that kills microbes.

1887 *Brit. Med. J.* 12 Mar. 588 Many microbicides... may therefore be employed subcutaneously.

B. adj. Microbicidal.

1885 *Brit. Med. J.* II. 1097/1 The sulphates of copper and zinc... have an effective microbicide power. 1890 *Fortn. Rev.* XLVIII. 87 note, Essences and spices are to a very high degree microbicide.

Hence **microb'icidal a.**, pertaining to the killing of microbes.

1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* II. 715 The use of... microb'icidal agents. 1904 *Brit. Med. J.* 10 Sept. 561 The microcytase being chiefly concerned with microb'icidal action.

microbiology (maɪ'krəʊbaɪ'ɒlədʒi). *Biol.* [f. MICRO- + BIOLOGY.] The science which treats of micro-organisms; the study of microbes.

1888 *Pop. Sci. Monthly* XXXIII. 341 There was great reason for creating in the Faculty of Sciences the chair of Microbiology. 1891 *Nature* 20 Aug. 366/1 Important as are the researches into microbiology, there are other factors to reckon with. 1898 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* V. 347 Microbiology has thrown great light upon this... idiopathic pleurisy.

Hence **microbio'logic**, **microbio'logical a.**, of or pertaining to microbiology; **microbio'logically adv.**, by microbiological methods; **microbi'ologist**, a student of microbiology.

1885 *Science* V. 73 Ideas which are just now very prominent in the minds of microbiologists. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* II. 990 This... extremely delicate microbiological method. 1909 *Westm. Gaz.* 9 Dec. 2/1 He is... reminded of the doctrine of the etiology of infectious diseases before the advent of the microbiologic epoch. 1942 *Industr. & Engin. Chem. (Analytical Ed.)* 15 Aug. 667/1 The extracted residue of dried skim milk was microbiologically inert, while the residue of alfalfa leaf meal exerted a little stimulatory action. 1956 *Nature* 4 Feb. 221/1 The relation between seven different tree-supports... and two epiphytes was examined microbiologically. 1966 *McGraw-Hill Encycl. Sci. & Technol.* IX. 620/2 Penicillin can also be chemically or microbiologically degraded and then built up to form new penicillins. 1969 WILSON & MIZER *Microbiol. in Nursing Pract.* i. 11/2 Since Leeuwenhoek's first glimpse of bacteria and protozoa, microbiologic investigations have resulted in the accumulation of a vast body of knowledge... that has lightened immeasurably the burden of human disease.

microbion (maɪ'krəʊbiən). *Biol.* Pl. *microbia*. Mod. Latin form of MICROBE.

1883 *Athenæum* 27 Oct. 538/1 The treatment of diseases due to microbia. 1884 *Science* IV. 145/1 These [reports]... by no means demonstrate that the active principle of cholera resides in a microbion.

microbiota: see MICRO- 1.

microbious (maɪ'krəʊbiəs), *a.* [f. MICROBION + -IOUS.] = MICROBIAL (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1890).

microbism ('maɪ'krəʊbɪz(ə)m). *Med.* [f. MICROBE + -ISM.] Infection with microbes.

1904 *Lancet* 18 June 1724/1 The various explanations of 'return' cases were considered, including... the possibility of a relapse of the original disease, of latent microbism, or of missed cases. 1963 *Biol. Abstr.* XLI. 553/2 (heading) Investigations on the role of staphylococci in cutaneous microbism.

microblast: see MICRO- 1.

microbody, -burette: see MICRO- 1, 6.

microburin (maɪ'krəʊ'bʊərɪn) *Archæol.* [f. MICRO- 1 + BURIN.] (See quot. 1970.)

1932 *Antiquity* VI. 364 A feature of the industry is the presence of the burin of upper Palæolithic type... The microburin is not mentioned either as occurring or as absent. 1955 [see IBERO-]. 1957 V. G. CHILDE *Dawn European Civilization* (ed. 6) i. 6 At Parpalló in Eastern Spain even microburins occur from the Solutrian layers upward. 1958 *Man* Apr. 57/2 The ends are then shaped either by twisting off, or by retouching, and even by the microburin technique of notching and then snapping... The microburins, the 'anti-microburins' and the obliquely snapped waste... were all backed as well. 1970 BRAY & TRUMP *Dict. Archaeol.* 147/1 *Microburin*, a by-product of the manufacture of microliths. A blade is notched, and then snapped off... One piece becomes a microlithic tool, while the residue (the 'microburin') still shows traces of the original notch and fracture.

microburner: see MICRO- 6.

microbus ('maɪ'krəʊbʌs). [f. MICRO- 1 + BUS *sb.*²] A small vehicle designed to carry passengers in seats fitted as in a bus.

1959 *Cambr. Rev.* 7 Mar. 428/2 (Adv.), Micro-buses available on continent, fitted camping facilities. Make up your own party. 1960 [see JAMBOREE]. 1962 E. KIMBROUGH *Pleasure by Busload* ii. 17 'This is a Volkswagen Microbus,' Sophy answered... No one had told me it looked as big as a trailer and that the span from ground to floorboard was a span well over three feet. 1968 *New Scientist* 19 Sept. 596/1 Caltech relied on a less streamlined red and white 1958 Volkswagen microbus. 1971 *Telegraph* (Brisbane) 14 Sept. 22/4 Mr. Ralph Nader claimed the famous Beetle was loaded with safety hazards... He claimed the VW microbus was even worse.

microcalorie, -calorimeter (etc.), -camera, -capsule: see MICRO- 5a, 6, 1b, 1.

microcard ('maɪ'krəʊkɑ:d). Also *Microcard*. [f. MICRO- 7 + CARD *sb.*²] An opaque card bearing microphotographs of a number of pages of a

book, periodical, etc. (A proprietary name in the U.S.)

1944 F. RIDER *Scholar & Future of Research Library* 11. i. 99 Why might we not combine the micro-texts of our books, and the catalog cards for these same books, in one single entity?... I called this new concept... a 'micro-card'. 1950 *Official Gaz.* (U.S. Patent Office) 24 Jan. 907/1 The Micro Library Incorporated, La Crosse, Wis... *Microcard* for publications in card form, reproduced by printing, photographing and otherwise. Claims use since November 1947. 1950, 1953 [see MICROFICHE]. 1958 *Engineering* 31 Jan. 155/1 Micro-card can also be used on the reverse side for such purposes as abstracts in normal type and catalogue notations. 1958 *Times Rev. Industry* Mar. 61/1 For recording such material as technical periodicals or newspapers, the microcard system is often the better method. 1964 M. McLuhan *Understanding Media* (1967) iii. 49 Today with microfilm and micro-cards... the printed word assumes again much of the handicraft character of a manuscript. 1973 *Computers & Humanities* VII. 168 Few agencies even assemble material on microfiches or micro-cards.

So **'microcard v.**, to reproduce on micro-cards; **'microcarded ppl. a.**

1944 F. RIDER *Scholar & Future of Research Library* 11. vii. 189 What types of material, and... what titles... ought, therefore, to be micro-carded first. c1960 *Microcards* (Microcard Foundation), Reports coming in from men in the field are collated and the completed reports are Microcarded... Literally shelves of Microcarded books and periodicals can be stored in one file cabinet.

micro-carpous, -cautery, -cellular: see MICRO- 4, 2.

microcephale (maɪ'krəʊ'seɪfəl). *Path.* [a. F. *microcéphale*.] = MICROCEPHALUS 1.

1878 BARTLEY tr. *Topinard's Anthropol.* v. 165 All in whom the brain has not attained a certain degree of development, or the cranial cavity a given capacity at adult age, are termed microcephales. 1893 *Westm. Gaz.* 19 Apr. 2/3 Idiots, especially microcephales, have flattened retreating foreheads.

microcephali, -lia: see MICROCEPHALUS, -LY.

microcephalic (maɪ'krəʊ'seɪfəlɪk), *a.* and *sb.* *Path.* and *Anthropology*. [ad. F. *microcéphalique*, f. mod.L. *microcephalus*; see MICROCEPHALUS and -IC.] *a. adj.* Pertaining to, or characterized by, microcephaly. *b. sb.* A microcephalic person.

1856 in MAYNE *Expos. Lex.* 1864 W. TURNER in *Q. J. J. Sci.* I. 257 Now the Neanderthal skull cannot be regarded as microcephalic. 1873 *Eng. Cycl., Arts & Sci.* Suppl. 1552 *Microcephalics*, persons with small heads. This deformity is associated with mental defect. 1879 MAUDSLEY *Pathol. Mind* v. 176 A microcephalic idiot. 1880 *Nature* 8 Jan. 224/1 The now extinct Tasmanian race was... microcephalic.

microcephalism (maɪ'krəʊ'seɪfəlɪz(ə)m). *Path.* [f. mod.L. *microcephalus* (see MICROCEPHALUS) + -ISM.] = MICROCEPHALY.

1861 *N. Syd. Soc. Year-bk. Med.* 2 Memoir on Microcephalism. 1879 tr. *De Quatrefages' Hum. Spec.* 111 Microcephalism, idiocy, and crétinism constitute so many teratological or pathological states.

microcephalous (maɪ'krəʊ'seɪfələs), *a.* [f. mod.L. *microcephalus* (a. Gr. μικροκέφαλος small headed, f. μικρός small + κεφαλή head) + -OUS.] Small-headed. *a. Path.* and *Anthropology*. Having an abnormally small head; characterized by microcephaly. *b. Bot.* 'Applied to a plant that has flowers disposed in small heads' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

1840 SMART, *Microcephalous*, little-headed, applied to the beryx, [a] fossil fish. 1871 DARWIN *Desc. Man* I. iv. 121 The arrested brain-development of microcephalous idiots. 1872 — *Emotions* viii. 206 The eyes of microcephalous idiots... brighten slightly when they are pleased. 1877 BLACK *Green Past.* iv. (1878) 34 Before I would marry one of those bedizened and microcephalous playthings.

microcephalus (maɪ'krəʊ'seɪfələs). *Path.* Pl. *microcephali* (-'seɪfəlar). [mod.L.: see prec.]

1. A person having an abnormally small skull.

1863 *N. Syd. Soc. Year-bk. Med.* 94 Healthy parents may produce one or several microcephali. 1879 tr. *De Quatrefages' Hum. Spec.* 111 Vogt has compared the brain of microcephali to that of the anthropomorphous apes.

2. [Cf. HYDROCEPHALUS.] A pathological condition in which the smallness of the cranium prevents the proper development of the brain.

1897 L. E. HOLT *Dis. Infancy* 702 The symptoms of microcephalus are those of idiocy and cerebral paralysis.

microcephaly (maɪ'krəʊ'seɪfəli). Also in mod.L. form *microcephalia*. [ad. F. *microcéphalie*, f. mod.L. *microcephalus*; see MICROCEPHALOUS.] The condition of having an abnormally small head, esp. a. in *Anthropology*, having a skull of a capacity less than 1350 cubic centimetres (Flower *Catal. Mus. Surg.* 1879); *b. Path.*, having an abnormally small or atrophied skull.

1863 GORE in *Anthropol. Rev.* I. 168 The valuable essay of Wagner on the subject (*Vorstudien*, Th. 2) of micro-cephaly. 1863 *N. Syd. Soc. Year-bk. Med.* 94 On Microcephalia. 1886 *Brit. Med. J.* 30 Jan. 184/2 The theory which attributes microcephaly to premature cranial syntosis.

microceratous, -cerous, -character, -chemist, -chemistry: see MICRO- 4, 2.

microchip ('maɪkrəʊtʃɪp). [f. MICRO- + CHIP *sb.*'] 1. A very small chip of metal produced in machining. *rare*.

1974 *Jrnl. Engin. Materials & Technol.* July 163/2 A microchip, which forms at the tool clearance face, is the counterpart of the built-up edge which can form at the tool rake face.

2. [CHIP *sb.*'] 2 f.] A chip or integrated circuit, esp. one in which large-scale integration is employed.

1975 *Proc. 8th Connector Symp.* 228/1 A simplified interconnection scheme provides sufficient space for attaching microchip components on the track side of an epoxy printed wiring board. 1979 *Economist* 13 Oct. 52/3 The high-growth industries of telecommunications, computers, microchips and databanks. 1979 *London Rev. Bks.* 25 Oct. 14/2 (Advnt.), The global dissemination of culture and knowledge is inconceivable without the technologies of printing, cinema, television and microchip telecommunication. 1982 *Jrnl. R. Soc. Arts* Nov. 781/1 The microchip has revolutionary implications for our industry, for our economy and for our society. 1984 J. HILTON *Choosing & using your Home Computer* 36/1 The third generation [of computers] used integrated circuits... These integrated circuits were the earliest form of the microchip.

microchromosome, -cinematography (and **-graphic**): see MICRO- 1, 2 a.

microcircuit ('maɪkrəʊsɜːkɪt). *Electronics*. Also **micro-circuit**. [f. MICRO- 1 + CIRCUIT *sb.*] An integrated circuit or other minute circuit.

1959 *Electronics* 4 Sept. 49/3 New circuit fabrication techniques such as are used in microcircuits. 1960 *IRE Trans. Military Electronics* IV. 461/1 (caption) Detailed sketch of a silicon integrated microcircuit. 1965 *Economist* 25 Sept. 1228/1 A micro-circuit is no bigger than a pin-head, replacing transistor circuits as big as a large envelope knitted out of wires. 1970 *Daily Tel.* 8 May 21 Not only do they have the advantage of smaller size: microcircuits are also more reliable and faster—a vital factor for computer use. 1971 *Physics Bull.* Jan. 45/1 The chips measure $\frac{1}{4}$ in² and contain 1434 microcircuit elements each, integrated into 128 memory and 46 support circuits.

So 'microcircuitry, microcircuits collectively; the branch of electronics concerned with microcircuits.

1959 *Electronics* 4 Sept. 44/1 The microcircuitry program is concerned with the development of a circuit fabrication technique based on the combination of elementary materials rather than on the assembly of individual components. 1960 *IRE Trans. Military Electronics* IV. 459/2 Integrated microcircuitry. 1970 *Daily Tel.* 21 Sept. 19 Recent developments in microcircuitry... have made it possible to reduce the circuitry of an amplifier to the size of an ordinary jacket button. 1974 *Country Life* 5 Dec. 1763/1 By... a brilliant piece of microcircuitry, the oscillations are translated into a constant, one second pulse.

microcirculation: see MICRO- 1.

microclase ('maɪkrəʊklæs). *Min.* [ad. G. *mikroklas*, f. Gr. *μικρός*-small + *κλάσις* cleavage.] A potash-soda felspar occurring inter-crystallized with orthoclase, from the St. Gotthard, Switzerland (*Cassell's Encycl. Dict.* 1885).

microclastic: see MICRO- 4.

microclimate ('maɪkrəʊklaɪmət). Chiefly *Ecol.* and *Meteorol.* [f. MICRO- 1 + CLIMATE *sb.*] The climate of a very small or restricted area, or of the immediate surroundings of any individual or object of interest, esp. as it differs from the climate generally.

1925 *Rev. Appl. Mycol.* IV. 471 Temperature, absolute and relative humidity, aeration, insolation, &c., which prevail at various levels... are comprised by him [sc. L. F. Roussakov] under the term 'microclimate'. 1934 [see MICROCLIMATOLOGY]. 1951 R. GEIGER in T. F. MALONE *Compendium Meteorol.* 994/1 We shall first consider microclimate as the special climate prevailing in a layer of air about two meters in height adjacent to the surface of the ground. In this layer friction between the air and the earth's surface plays a decisive role. 1958 *Engineering* 14 Mar. 352/1 A basic item influencing the design of an air-conditioning system is the 'micro-climate'—the climate existing immediately around the structure to be air conditioned. 1967 T. J. CHANDLER *Air around Us* x. 116/1 Climates can differ from one side to the other of a hedge or garden wall, or from the base of a bush to its leafy crown. Such conditions are usually described as microclimates. 1972 *Physics Bull.* June 342/1 Cool air is introduced into the microclimate between the pilot's clothing and his skin. 1973 *Times* 17 Nov. 12 Provided the compost is kept always moist a moist 'microclimate' is created around the plants.

Hence **microclimatic a.**, **-climatically adv.**

1929 *Conf. Empire Meteorologists, Agric. Section* II. 131 The actual, i.e. the microclimatic, conditions often bear only a very remote relation to the general conditions in the habitat. 1952 *Archit. Rev.* CXII. 323 The total site area (shaded) is over 45,000 acres but more than half of this will be devoted to forestry—for microclimatic control, for experimental purposes, and as capital investment. 1972 *Nature* 10 Mar. 64/1 The immigration and establishment of local small stands of trees in microclimatically favourable habitats. 1974 *Ibid.* 15 Mar. 261/3 The alternative explanation... relates the higher soil moisture beneath vegetation to the modified microclimatic conditions in such situations.

microclima'tology. *Meteorol.* [f. MICRO- 2 a + CLIMATOLOGY.] The study of micro-climates.

1934 L. A. RAMDAS in *Current Sci.* II. 445/2 The aims of 'micro-climatology' are (1) to investigate the physical laws underlying the deviations of 'micro-climate' from 'macro-climate'... and (2) to apply the theoretical results to practical ends. 1944 V. CONRAD *Methods in Climatol.* i. 14 The layering of the air is of interest... as one of the most important features from which 'Microclimatology', and especially 'Orographic Microclimatology', makes its start. 1972 *Last Whole Earth Catalog* (Portola Inst.) 83/1 This appears to be the definitive text on microclimatology: the climatic conditions within six feet or so of the earth's surface. 1974 *Daily Colonist* (Victoria, B.C.) 28 Aug. 6/4 Principles of microclimatology and its relationship to plant growth will be discussed.

Hence **microclimato'logical a.**, **-clima'tologist**.

1937 *Geography* XXII. 87 (heading) Reality in climate: the results of recent microclimatological studies, with special references to temperatures. 1951 R. GEIGER in T. F. MALONE *Compendium Meteorol.* 993/2 Location considerations in plant growth are always microclimatological in nature; whether a plant is located in an open field or at the north side of a large boulder... is a decisive factor with respect to the conditions affecting its growth. *Ibid.*, The biology of bees can be understood only if one knows the microclimate of the beehive. It is the problem of the microclimatologist to investigate these small-scale climates.

microcline ('maɪkrəʊklaɪn). *Min.* [ad. G. *mikroclin* (A. Breithaupt 1830), f. Gr. *μικρός*-small + *κλίνας* to incline, as indicating that the angle between its cleavage plane differs a little from 90 degrees.] A green and blue variety of felspar.

1849 WATTS tr. *Gmelin's Handbk. Chem.* III. 442 Microcline [has] precisely the same composition as felspar. 1902 MIERS *Min.* 459 Microcline is the name given to anorthic potash felspar.

attrib. 1888 F. H. HATCH in *Teal Brit. Petrogr.* 439 Microcline structure. The mineral microcline shows... a cross hatching.

micrococcus ('maɪkrəʊkɒkəs). *Biol.* Pl. **micrococci** (-'kɒksai). [mod.L., f. Gr. *μικρός*-small + *κόκκος* berry.] Any one of a genus of minute spherical or slightly oval organisms, generally regarded as fission-fungi, belonging to the biological group of *Sphaerobacteria* or *Schizomycetes*.

1870 T. R. LEWIS *Physiol. & Pathol. Res.* (1888) 4 A 'micrococcus colony'. *Ibid.* 29 Writers who advocate the pre-existence of a germ... to every living thing, this germ... being called its 'micrococcus'. 1875 DARWIN *Insectiv. Pl.* vii. 173 The smallest micrococci which are distinctly discernible under a power of 800 diameters are estimated to be from .0002 to .0005 of a millimetre... in diameter.

attrib. 1898 P. MANSON *Trop. Diseases* xxxvii. 560 The little vesicles [of prickly heat] may pustulate, doubtless from micrococcus infection.

Hence **micrococcal** (-'kɒkəl) *a.*, relating to or caused by micrococci. **micrococo'cologist**, a student of micrococci.

1893 W. R. GOWERS *Man. Dis. Nerv. Syst.* (ed. 2) II. 329 The micrococcal embolism of minute vessels. 1896 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* I. 702 We must distinguish several kinds of that disease [diphtheria] (bacillary, micrococcal, and so forth). 1902 A. LANG in *Longm. Mag.* Apr. 568 An eminent micrococcologist.

Microcoleoptera ('maɪkrəʊkɒlɪ'ɒptərə), *sb. pl.* **Ent.** [f. MICRO- + COLEOPTERA.] The smaller kinds of Coleoptera.

1871 WOOD *Insects at Home* 220.

microcolony: see MICRO- 1.

microcomputer ('maɪkrəʊkəm'pjʊtə(r)). Also **micro computer**, **micro-computer**. [f. MICRO- 1 + COMPUTER.] a. A small computer or computer system, usu. one built around a single microprocessor; a home or personal computer. b. = **microprocessor** *s.v.* MICRO- 1. Cf. MICRO *sb.* 3.

1971 E. F. SCHOETERS in B. de Ferranti *Living with Computer* viii. 70 The mini-computers and the smaller, cheaper, and equally powerful micro-computers. 1971 *New Scientist* 29 July 264/2 Micro computers are small 'dedicated' machines that are never reprogrammed. 1975 *Sci. Amer.* May 33/2 It was clearly just a question of time until the further integration of microscopic components would lead to a microcomputer. 1977 *Time* 5 Sept. 39/1 The age of the home computer (or microcomputer, as it is often called) is at hand. 1979 *Economist* 24 Mar. 119/1 About half of hand-held electric tools are expected to have microcomputers in them by 1987. 1982 *Sci. Amer.* Dec. 90/2 Not all microcomputers... are personal computers. A microcomputer can be dedicated to a single task such as controlling a machine tool. 1984 S. CURRAN *Word Processing for Beginners* iii. 21 Today's microcomputers often incorporate 16-bit chips, with 16-bit wide registers and/or buses.

Also **microcom'puting vbl. sb.**, computing using a microcomputer.

1976 *Digital Design* Aug. 68/2 While advances in paper-tape technology may not be as spectacular as those in, say, microcomputing, they are important. 1978 *Proc. IEEE* LXVI. 117 (heading) Low-cost microcomputing: the personal computer and single-board computer revolutions. 1981 B. K. PANNELL et al. (title) Make a success of micro-computing in your business. 1982 *Internat. J. Infrared & Millimeter Waves* III. 331 A microcomputing system for data acquisition and on-line data processing has been developed for use with Fourier transform spectrometers.

1986 *City Limits* 29 May 8 The transfer of Britain's most sophisticated technologies (especially in laser and micro-computing)... will have 'appalling' effects on the British economy.

microconidium, -constituent, -continent: see MICRO- 1.

microcook ('maɪkrəʊkʊk), *v.* U.S. Also **micro-cook**. [f. MICRO *sb.* 4 + COOK *v.*'] *trans.* and *intr.* = MICROWAVE *v.*

1976 *Better Homes & Gardens* (U.S.) Feb. 85/1 Using defrost cycle, micro-cook 7 to 8 minutes. *Ibid.* May 72/4 Meatballs micro-cook in a traditional Oriental sauce. 1979 *Cuisine* Apr. 54/1 Learn to use the technique of segmented cooking: partially microcooking one item while you prepare another, [etc.]. 1979 *Chicago Tribune* 26 Apr. vii. 18/1 Some special techniques are called for when you microcook muffins.

microcopy ('maɪkrəʊkɒpi), *sb.* [f. MICRO- 7 + COPY *sb.*] A copy of the text of a book, periodical, etc., that has been reduced in size by the use of microphotography; *in microcopy*, in the form of a microcopy or microcopies. Also as *v. trans.*, to make such a copy of; also *absol.*; 'microcopying *vbl. sb.*

1934 WEBSTER, *Microcopy n.* 1936 *Microphotogr. for Libraries* (Amer. Library Assoc.) 3 We microcopy because, by reducing the size of letters, we can reduce tremendously the cost of making copies. *Ibid.* 4 Whenever we contemplate reproducing something in microcopy for a number of users, we should give especial attention to materials cost. *Ibid.* 13 The production of microcopies is relatively easy and inexpensive. 1942 *Punch* 14 Jan. 4/2 By means of photographic 'micro-copying', miniature negatives of all kinds of documents can be taken on continuous lengths of... films. 1944 F. RIDER *Scholar & Future of Research Library* II. ii. 115 All that we have to do is to take two copies of the book that we are proposing to micro-copy. *Ibid.* vi. 170 The library can usually supply a borrower at once with a duplicate micro-copy. 1950 [see *flat film* (FLAT a. 15)]. 1962 *B.S.I. News* Feb. 39 Specifies size ranges for transparent bases for microcopies—roll or strip microfilm, microfiches and unexposed rolls of sensitized film. 1972 *Computers & Humanities* VII. 46 The National Library will acquire most periodicals required in order to back up these services, as well as other references available in microcopy.

microcosm ('maɪkrəʊkɒz(ə)m). In 5 **mycosme**, 5-7 **microcosme**. Also *occas.* in L. and quasi-Gr. forms **microcosmos**, **-cosmos**, 3 **Ormin mycoscosmós**. [ad. F. *microcosme* (14th c.), ad. med.L. *microcosmus*, *microscosmus*, ad. late Gr. *μικρός κόσμος* (*μικρός* small, *κόσμος* world). Cf. MACROCOSM.]

1. The 'little world' of human nature; man viewed as an epitome of the 'great world' or universe.

c 1200 ORMIN 17595 Mycoscosmós, þat nemmedd iss Aftter Englische spæche þe little werelld. 1426 LYDG. *De Guil. Pilgr.* 12370 Merveille nat. That thou be let in thy vyage... Syth 'Myrososse', men the calle; And microcosme ys a word Wych clerks calle 'the lasse world'. 1477 NORTON *Ord. Alch.* v. in Ashm. (1652) 62 Wherefore amonge Creatures theis two alone Be called Microcosmus, Man and our Stone. 1570 DEE *Math. Pref.* ciiij, The description of him, who is the Lesse world: and, from the beginning, called Microcosmus (that is, The Lesse World). 1597 *1st Pt. Return fr. Parnass.* i. i. 281 What an unmanerlie microcosme was this swine-faced clowne. 1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* II. xii. (1632) 301 They have thence had reason to name it [man's Nature] Microcosmos, or little world. 1604 JAMES I *Counterbl.* (Arb.) 102 The diuers parts of our Microcosme or little world within our selues. 1625 HART *Anat. Ur.* i. i. 2 God... at last made man, that microcosme, or little world, as it were an epitome or abridgment of this great vniuersall world. 1663 GERBIER *Counsel* 34 The Dimensions the Creator hath been pleased to give to the Microcosme Man. 1727 DE FOE *Syst. Magic* i. ii. 47 Among these, some studied the Microcosm of human Bodies, and searcht both Distemper and Medicin. 1768 FOOTE *Devil on 2 Sticks* I. Wks. 1799 II. 243 Woman... is a microcosm, and rightly to rule her requires as great talents as to govern a state. 1838-9 HALLAM *Hist. Lit.* III. iii. §19. 14 The doctrine of a constant analogy between universal nature, or the macrocosm, and that of man, or the microcosm. 1893 KROPOTKIN in *19th Cent.* Aug. 252 The molecule thus becomes a particle of the universe on a microscopic scale—a microcosmos which lives the same life.

¶ **b.** Jocularly used for 'body'.

¶ 1680 BUTLER *Rem.* (1759) II. 83 He puts both Ends of his Microcosm in Motion, by making Legs at one End, and combing his Peruke at the other.

¶ **nonce-use.** (See quot.)

1606 B. JONSON *Masques, Hymenæi* B 1 b, Here out of a Microcosme, or Globe (figuring Man)... issued forth the first Masque.

2. In extended sense, applied to a community or other complex unity regarded as presenting an epitome of the world, or as constituting 'a little world' in itself.

1562 EDEN *Let. to Sir W. Cecil in Decades* (Arb.) p. xlv, An experiment, wrought by arte to the similitude of the vniuersall frame of the worlde... and maye therfore in my iudgement more woorthely be cauled Michrococosm, then eyther man or any other creature. 1587 GREENE *Euphues to Philautus* Wks. (Grosart) VI. 235 This city was Microcosmos, a little Worlde, in respect of the Cytities of Greece. 1590 in Tytler *Hist. Scotl.* (1864) IV. 179 This microcosme of Britain, separate from the continent world. 1791 BENTHAM *Panopt.* I. Postscr. 79 That scene of clock-work regularity which it would be so easy to establish in so compact a microcosm. 1814 SCOTT *Wav.* II. The more judicious politicians of this microcosm. 1826 DISRAELI *Viv. Grey* i. ii, The microcosm of a public school. 1845 FORD

Handbk. Spain 1. 338 [Gibraltar] this microcosmos where all creeds and nations meet.

b. Adopted as the name of a travelling mechanical exhibition in the 18th c.

1756 B. LYNDE *Diaries* (1880) 182, P. M. went to see microcosms. a 1817 R. L. EDGEWORTH *Mem.* (1820) I. 110 By accident I was invited [in 1765] to see the Microcosm, a mechanical exhibition, which was then frequented by every body at Chester.

c. A 'miniature' representation of.

1808 ACKERMANN (*title*) The Microcosm of London, or London in Miniature. 1860 *All Year Round* No. 52. 36 He intended his wardrobe-shop to be a satirical microcosm of Petty France. 1872 MORLEY *Voltaire* vii. (ed. 2) 344 A microcosm of the whole battle. 1877 F. HEATH *Fern W.* 105 That microcosm of the Fern World, the case, or pot.

d. In the 17th c. sometimes used (ignorantly) for: A 'world', huge mass.

1611 CORYAT *Crudities* 79 It [a mountain] is covered with a very Microcosme of clowdes. 1641 CAPT. A. MERVIN in *Rushw. Hist. Coll.* III. (1692) I. 216 Let then that Microcosm of Letters Patents . . . rise up in Judgment.

†3. *Alch.* The philosopher's stone. *Obs.*

1477 [see 1].

Hence †micro'cosmal *a.*, pertaining to or of the nature of a microcosm.

a 1644 QUARLES *Sol. Recant.* ch. xii. (1645) 58 Before the Sun, and Moon, and Stars appear Dark in thy Microcosmal Hemispher. 1651 BIGGS *New Disp.* ¶ 55 As if he were the microcosm Council of State's chief Physician.

†micro'cosmetor. *Obs.* Also *erron.* -meter. [mod.L. f. Gr. *μικρό-ς* small + *κοσμήτωρ*, agent-n. f. *κοσμεῖν* to set in order, f. *κόσμος* COSMOS; after MICROCOSM.] Term used by Dolæus for the essence or principle of life. Hence †microcosmetoric *a.* (Mayne *Expos. Lex.* 1856).

1684 *Phil. Trans.* XIV. 704 The *Anima Brutorum* with him is called Microcosmetor. 1725 FREIND *Hist. Physick* I. 265 Calling in to his aid his ancient good ally, Microcosmetor, Governor of the Animal Spirits, he gives battle to the disturbers of his rest.

microcosmic (maikrəu'kɔzmi:k), *a.* [f. MICROCOSM + -IC.]

1. Of or pertaining to a microcosm or 'little world'; of the nature of a microcosm.

1816 G. S. FABER *Orig. Pagan Idol* III. 281 The imitative Caer-Sidee represented the microcosmic Ship resting on the top of the mountain. 1871 B. TAYLOR *Faust* iii. I. 65 Man, that microcosmic fool. 1893 HUXLEY *Evol. & Ethics* 13 The microcosmic atom should have found the illimitable macrocosm guilty.

2. *microcosmic salt* [= L. *sal microcosmicus*, Bergmann *Opusc.* 1773 (ed. 1780) II. 12]: a phosphate of soda and ammonia (HNaNH₄PO₄ + 4H₂O), originally derived from human urine, and much used as a blow-pipe flux. †*microcosmic acid*: phosphoric acid as obtained from this salt.

1783 WITHERING tr. *Bergmann's Outl. Min.* 36 A precipitate of cobalt . . . which makes a blue glass with borax or microcosmic salt. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) XIV. 629-30 *Acid of Phosphorus*. This acid, called also the microcosmic acid, has already been described. 1816 *Encycl. Perth.* V. 566/1 Urine contains the fusible salt of urine, or microcosmic salt. 1902 MIERS *Mineral.* 271 The treatment in the bead of microcosmic salt.

microcosmical (maikrəu'kɔzmi:kəl), *a.* [Formed as prec. + -AL.] = prec. 1.

1570 DEE *Math. Pref.* c.iiij b. Whereby, good profe will be had, of our Harmonious, and Microcosmicall constitution. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* II. iii. 69 This opinion confirmed would much advance the microcosmicall conceits, and commend the Geography of Paracelsus. 1790 SIBLY *Occult Sci.* (1792) I. 67 He [man] hath a microcosmical sun, moon, and stars within himself.

micro'cosmically, *adv.* [f. MICROCOSMIC *a.*: see -LY².] In relation to the microcosm.

1881 MAX MÜLLER tr. *Kant's Critique Pure Reason* I. ii. 363, I might call the two former [ideas], in a narrower sense, cosmical concepts (macrocosmically or microcosmically) and the remaining two transcendent concepts of nature. 1939 [see MACROCOSMICALLY *adv.*]. 1942 *Mind* LI. 235 A microcosmic being exists microcosmically under divine reference in constitutive *communitas* with a complement that is not absolutely other; and under self-reference in indefinitely continuing commerce of cooperation and opposition with an imaginative other.

microcosmography (maikrəu'kɔzmi:grəfi).

?*Obs.* [f. MICROCOSM + -(O)GRAPHY.] The description of the 'microcosm' or man. Also (*nonce-use*), microcosmic representation.

1606 BIRNIE *Kirk-Burial* Ded., Ye can see no singular thing that in some compendious Micro-cosmo-graphy does not shine in your self. 1628 EARLE (*title*) *Microcosmographie*, or, a Peece of the World Discovered; in Essayes and Characters. 1696 in PHILLIPS. 1856 in MAYNE *Expos. Lex.* In mod. Dicts.

microcosmology (maikrəu'kɔzmi:lɔdʒi). *rare.*

[f. MICROCOSM + -(O)LOGY.] A treatise or dissertation on the 'little world' or human body. 1856 in MAYNE *Expos. Lex.* In mod. Dicts.

microcosmopolitan: see MICRO- 1 b.

microcoulomb: see MICRO- 5.

microcoustic, *erron.* form of MICRACOUSTIC.

micro-crack (etc.), -crater: see MICRO- 1.

microcrith ('maikrəu'kriθ). *Physic.* [f. MICRO- + CRITH.] A unit of molecular weight; the half hydrogen-molecule.

1873 J. P. COOKE *New Chem.* (1874) 73, I propose to call the unit of molecular weight we have adopted a *microcrith*, even at the risk of coining a new word.

micro-crystal (maikrəu'kristəl). *Chem.* Also microcrystal. [f. MICRO- + CRYSTAL *sb.*] A crystal visible only by the microscope.

1886 *Jrnl. R. Microsc. Soc.* VI. 725 (*heading*) Preparing microcrystals. 1895 tr. *Fock's Chem. Crystall.* 42 The methods of recognizing . . . micro-crystals became more perfect. 1964 L. MARTIN *Clin. Endocrinol.* (ed. 4) viii. 267 Alternatively, long-acting injections of micro-crystals of œstradiol monobenzoate (Ovocyclin I.M.) may be given in doses of 10 mg.

microcrystalline (maikrəu'kristəlain), *a. Geol. and Min.* [f. MICRO- + CRYSTALLINE.] Formed of microscopic crystals. *microcrystalline wax*, a mixture of hydrocarbons of higher molecular weight than those in paraffin waxes and with a melting point of up to 90°C which is obtained from the residual lubricating fraction of crude oil and is used in making waxed paper, adhesives, and polishes.

1876 A. H. GREEN *Phys. Geol.* 46 The aid of a pocket lens becomes necessary . . . to recognise their crystals, and these [rocks] are known as Micro-crystalline. 1879 RUTLEY *Stud. Rocks* xi. 188 The central portion consists of vitreous, and at times, micro-crystalline matter. 1891 *Athenæum* 24 Jan. 126/1 A heavy, yellow, microcrystalline powder. 1943 *Jrnl. Amer. Pharmaceutical Assoc. (Sci. Ed.)* XXXII. 1111/2 A series of 'Petro-waxes', one of which melts at about 160°F. It is a white microcrystalline wax that is available in quantity. It was thought that due to the microcrystalline structure of this wax, it might make stable ointments containing as much as 50% water. 1944 H. BENNETT *Commercial Waxes* i. 60 The designations of microcrystalline and amorphous waxes are now being used synonymously although the former is a more accurate designation. 1957 VAN DER HAVE & VERVER *Petroleum* xi. 339 As its name implies, 'micro-crystalline wax' has a very fine crystal structure; it is a flexible and often somewhat sticky product; it has a high molecular weight (550-600) and a melting point within the same range as ceresin. 1972 *Oxf. Univ. Gaz.* CII. Suppl. No. 3. 10 They [sc. metal objects] are boiled to remove chlorides and after drying in an infrared cupboard are impregnated with microcrystalline wax.

Hence *microcrystallinity*, the property or state of being microcrystalline.

1946 *Nature* 28 Dec. 930/1 Microcrystallinity and a capacity to yield strong and pliable fibres are properties by no means confined to the linear poly-amides. 1967 *Encycl. Polymer Sci. & Technol.* VII. 207 It is possible to distinguish microcrystallinity, detectable by x-ray examination from macrocrystallinity, visible through a polarizing microscope.

microcrystallitic (maikrəu'kristə'litik), *a. Geol. and Min.* [f. MICRO- + CRYSTALLITE + -IC.] Belonging to microscopic crystallites.

1882 GEIKIE *Text-bk. Geol.* 104 This ground-mass . . . may be . . . still further devitrified, until it becomes an aggregation of such little granules, needles, and hairs between which little or no glass base appears (microcrystallitic).

microcrystallogeny, -crystallography, -culture, -curie: see MICRO- 2, 1, 5 a.

microcyclic (maikrəu'saɪklik), *a. Bot.* [f. MICRO- 1 b + CYCLIC *a.*] Of a plant rust: having a short life cycle.

1926 [see MACROCYCLIC *a.* 1]. 1950 E. A. BESSEY *Morphol. & Taxon. Fungi* xii. 396 These last two are properly speaking microcyclic rusts. 1970 J. WEBSTER *Introd. Fungi* 376 Some rusts have only telia, with or without pycnia, and are said to be microcyclic.

microcyst ('maikrəu'sist). *Bot.* [f. MICRO- + CYST.] An enclosed swarm-cell, an encysted swarm-pore (of Myxomycetes).

1887 tr. *De Bary's Comp. Morph. & Biol. Fungi* 427 The term Microcyst was given by Cienkowski to the resting-state of the swarm-cells [of Myxomycetes]. 1902 tr. *Strasburger's Bot.* 303 They [the swarm-spores] surround themselves with a wall, and as microcysts pass into a state of rest.

microcyte ('maikrəsait, 'mikrə-). *Path.* [f. MICRO- + -CYTE.] A minute red blood-corpusele. Hence microcytic (-'sɪtik) *a.*, typical or characteristic of a microcyte; characterized by microcytes; microcytosis (-saɪ'təʊsɪs) = MICROCYTHÆMIA.

1876 tr. *Wagner's Gen. Pathol.* 518 Microcytes . . . are small elements, not exceeding .003 or .004 mm. in diameter, brightly shining, of the same colour (or even deeper) as the red corpuscles. 1884 A. FLINT *Princ. Med.* (ed. 5) 62 These microcytes are regarded by some as red blood corpuscles in process of formation, by others as atrophied or degenerated red corpuscles. 1890 BILLINGS *Med. Dict.* II. 154/1 *Microcytosis*, production of microcytes. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* IV. 579 Small red corpuscles or microcytes may occur in varying numbers. 1925 *Amer. Jrnl. Med. Sci.* CXXX. 684 Measurements . . . showed the majority of the cells to be microcytic. 1932 [see MACROCYTE]. 1938 H. DOWNEY *Handbk. Hematol.* III. xxxi. 2286 One cannot fail to notice that the average size of the red cells is less than normal; there is a distinct microcytosis. 1962 *Lancet* 12 May 1004/2 Clinical and hematological examinations . . . showed anæmia with anisocytosis, microcytosis, macrocytosis, and

reticulocytosis. 1966 *Ibid.* 24 Dec. 1398/2 Prasad described a syndrome of microcytic anæmia.

||microcythæmia (maikrəu'siθi:mɪə). *Path.* [mod.L. f. prec. + Gr. *αἷμα* blood.] The condition of the blood when it contains many microcytes.

1876 tr. *Wagner's Gen. Pathol.* 518 Microcythæmia is the name given . . . to a disease . . . characterized by the appearance in the blood of . . . microcytes.

microdactylous, -degree, -densitometer (etc.): see MICRO- 4, 5 a, 6.

microdentism (maikrəu'dentɪz(ə)m). [mod. f. Gr. *μικρό-ς* small + L. *dent-*, *dens* tooth + -ISM.] Smallness of the teeth.

1889 *Lancet* June 11 52/2 Microdentism . . . was associated with overgrowth of the molars.

[microdermatous, *a. Path.* A spurious word originating in a misreading of MYCODERMATOUS. 1856 in MAYNE *Expos. Lex.* 1890 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*]

micro-detector, -determination, -diffusion, -dont: see MICRO- 6, 6, 6, 4.

microdiorite (maikrəu'daɪərɪt). *Petrol.* [f. MICRO- + DIORITE.] (See quots. 1920, 1961.)

1920 A. HOLMES *Nomencl. Petrol.* 157 *Micro-*, a prefix commonly added . . . (2) to the names of phanocrystalline rocks to indicate a microcrystalline rock or ground-mass of corresponding mineral composition and texture; e.g., *microgranite*, *microdiorite*, *microsyenite*, etc. 1961 J. CHALLINOR *Dict. Geol.* 127/1 *Microdiorite*, the medium-grained equivalent of a diorite, usually porphyritic (diorite porphyrite, or porphyrite). 1963 D. W. & E. E. HUMPHRIES tr. *Termier's Erosion & Sedimentation* iv. 94 (*caption*) The eroded surface of a microdiorite dike. 1965 G. J. WILLIAMS *Econ. Geol. N.Z.* x. 150/1 Positive nickel reactions are also produced by many of the less basic rocks from the 'mineral belt' such as the gabbros, leucogabbros and quartz microdiorites.

microdissect(ion), -distribution: see MICRO- 2 a, 1 b.

microdot ('maikrəu'dɔt), *sb.* [f. MICRO- (here merely emphasizing the smallness implied by *dot*) + DOT *sb.*] 1. A photograph, esp. of printed or written matter, reduced to about the size of a dot. *Freq. attrib.*

1946 J. E. HOOVER in *Reader's Digest* May 50/2 It was incredibly ingenious and effective, this micro-dot gadget. It perfectly counterfeited a typewritten or printed dot. The young Balkan agent, for example, had four telegraph blanks in his pocket, carrying Lilliputian spy orders that looked like periods; 11 micro-dots on the four papers. 1961 *Daily Mail* 8 Feb. 10/1 There was also a piece of glass with three microdots between the pieces of glass. These little dots are tiny pieces of film . . . By enlarging the dots again you can see what they contain. One microdot can contain a great deal of writing. 1964 M. GOWING *Britain & Atomic Energy* ix. 246 The communication of the message was in the best spy thriller traditions; it was by a micro-dot concealed in the hollow handle of a doorkey. 1965 I. FLEMING *Man with Golden Gun* viii. 108 The minor tools of espionage—codes, microdot developers, cyanide. 1968 *Listener* 1 Aug. 150/1 A house stacked with high-frequency transmitters, microdot readers.

2. A tiny capsule or tablet of lysergic acid diethylamide (LSD).

1971 *Oxford Times* 10 Dec. 1/5 Produced 2½ microdot tablets in foil which were later found to contain LSD. 1972 *Daily Colonist* (Victoria, B.C.) 5 Jan. 1/1 Called a microdot, the deceptively small, purple pill packs super-concentrated doses of the hallucinatory drug LSD. 1973 R. BUSBY *Pattern of Violence* v. 81 Gelatine micro-dots of the hallucinogenic drug LSD.

microdot ('maikrəu'dɔt), *v.* [f. prec. *sb.*] *trans.* To make a microdot or microdots of. So 'microdotting *vbl. sb.*

1957 *Time* 28 Oct. 22 Some messages were recorded on a film which could be softened and rolled into a ball; others were microdotted, i.e., whole pages of printing were reduced on film to pinhead size. 1961 *Daily Tel.* 22 Mar. 23/5 The wireless transmitter and equipment for micro-dotting at the house. 1963 J. JOESTEN *They call it Intelligence* i. vi. 61 Colonel Abel . . . did a brisk business in micro-dotting. 1969 D. LAMBERT *Angels in Snow* xix. 251 He decided to micro-dot the information and despatch it to Washington.

microearthquake, -ecology: see MICRO- 1, 2 a.

micro-eco'nomics, *sb. pl.* (usu. const. as *sing.*). Also microeconomics. [f. MICRO- 2 a + ECONOMIC *sb.* 2 c.] That branch of the science of economics which deals with the individual (firm, product, consumer, etc.) rather than the aggregate.

1948 K. E. BOULDING *Economic Analysis* (rev. ed.) xiii. 259 There are two main branches of modern economic analysis, to which the names 'microeconomics' and 'macroeconomics' may conveniently be given. Microeconomics is the study of particular firms, particular households, individual prices, wages, incomes; individual industries, particular commodities. 1949 L. H. HANEY *Hist. Econ. Thought* (ed. 4) xxxvii. 734 The preceding chapters have mostly dealt with 'micro-economics'—economics concerned with the determination of particular prices or values. Now comes a chapter which deals with 'macro-economics', or national aggregates in the shape of total national income as affected by total spending or not-spending. 1960 A. CAIRNCROSS *Introd. Econ.* (ed. 3) ii. 23

When he is talking about the decisions made in an individual business the economist is in the realm of micro-economics. **1965** *McGraw-Hill Dict. Mod. Econ.* 324 Micro-economics deals with the division of total output among industries, products, and firms and the allocation of resources among competing uses. **1968** *Economist* 11 May 66/2 If the Government can provide the micro-economics that industry wants, then industry will willingly cooperate to help to provide the macro-economics that the Government needs. **1974** *Sci. Amer.* Jan. 27/2 A social decision, one not based entirely on microeconomics must be made on the value of the land to the society as a whole.

So **micro-economic a.**, **micro-economist.**

1949 L. H. HANEY *Hist. Econ. Thought* (ed. 4) xxxiv. 692 The 'over' theories are mostly micro-economic. The 'under' theories all tend toward macro-economics, and are concerned with totals and averages, not margins. **1958** HENDERSON & QUANDT *Microecon. Theory* i. 3 Micro-economic theories are sufficiently flexible to permit many variations in their underlying assumptions. **1965** H. I. ANSOFF *Corporate Strategy* (1968) i. 16 The so-called microeconomic theory of the firm... sheds... little light on decision-making processes in a real-world firm. **1968** *Economist* 13 Jan. 46/1 Mr. Merton Peck... is mainly a micro-economist, interested in marketing questions and industrial problems. **1973** *Spectator* 3 Mar. 281/1 The most distinguished body of micro-economic thinkers, gathered together in one place, in the world. **1974** *Times Lit. Suppl.* 12 Apr. 398/1 Those conventional micro-economists who presume that their rather scholastic abstractions provide adequate criteria for decisions in nationalized industries.

micro-electric, -electrode: see MICRO- 4, 1.

microelectronics (ˈmaɪkrəʊɪːlek'trɒnɪks, -elɛk'trɒnɪks), *sb.* *pl.* (usu. const. as *sing.*). Also **micro-electronics**. [*f.* MICRO- 2a + ELECTRONICS.] *a.* The branch of technology concerned with the design, manufacture, and use of microcircuits. *b.* Microelectronic devices or circuits.

1960 K. AMIS *New Maps of Hell* (1961) i. 19 Even if the problem of fitting all that machinery into a container on the human scale would require the development of a kind of micro-electronics that for the time being, one would imagine, is at a rudimentary stage [etc.]. **1967** *New Scientist* 11 May 342/2 Complete radio and TV sets have been built experimentally with 90 per cent microelectronics. *Ibid.* 342/3 There are... practical difficulties in packaging microelectronics in order to make the best use of their inherently high reliability. **1968** *Brit. Med. Bull.* XXIV. 192/2 Micro-electronics is having a profound effect on the application of computer power. **1970** *Daily Tel.* 8 May 21 Microelectronics, developed for American space and military hardware, is a way of miniaturising large circuits so that up to 100 transistors and associated components take up no more space than a pinhead. **1974** *Nature* 8 Feb. 338/2 Every week seems to bring a new idea for making use of ion implants in microelectronics.

So **microelectronic a.**

1960 *Proc. Western Joint Computer Conf.* 251/1 Microelectronic data processing systems are analyzed. **1967** *New Scientist* 11 May 342/1 Many ground and airborne radar systems, missiles and communications receivers for all three services are being developed in microelectronic form. **1973** *Sci. Amer.* Apr. 65/1 The size of microelectronic circuits has decreased to the point where their surface dimensions are measured in microns... and their thickness in angstroms.

micro-electrophoresis (etc.): see MICRO- 6.

microelement (ˈmaɪkrəʊɛlɪmɛnt). [*f.* MICRO- + ELEMENT *sb.*] 1. *Plant Physiol.* = MICRONUTRIENT.

1936 *Chem. Abstr.* XXX. 1496 Yields of oats... were greatest with the doubled concn. of nutrients with a special addn. of microelements. **1950** CURTIS & CLARK *Introd. Plant Physiol.* xiii. 367 We prefer the terms trace or micro elements. **1966** F. M. IRVINE *tr. Lundegårdh's Plant Physiol.* vi. 251 Manganese takes up an intermediate position between a macro- and a microelement.

2. *Electronics.* A thin, flat, miniaturized circuit made with standardized length and width for assembly into a micromodule.

1959 *Proc. IRE XLVII.* 897 (caption) Micro-module, exploded view, before stacking and interconnecting. As many micro-elements as desired may be assembled to form the module... A 0.01-inch space is allowed between microelements. **1963** S. F. DANKO *et al.* in E. Keonjian *Microelectronics* iii. 142 The 0.016-in.-diameter riser wires are soldered to appropriate metallized notches in the stack of microelements.

microencapsulation (ˈmaɪkrəʊɛnkæpsjuː'leɪʃən). [*f.* MICRO- 2a + ENCAPSULATION.] The process of enclosing substances in microcapsules. Hence **microen'capsulate** *v.* *trans.*, *-en'capsulated ppl. a.*, *-en'capsulating vbl. sb.*

1961 *New Scientist* 20 Apr. 115/2 Pre-packed flavour and aromas, contained in microscopic plastic capsules, might be added to beverages, cokes and the like—this is one of the applications envisaged for the techniques of 'microencapsulation' being developed in the United States. **1967** *Britannica Bk. of Year* (U.S.) 803/2 *Microencapsulate, vb.*, to enclose a small amount of a substance in a microcapsule (*microencapsulated aspirin*); *microencapsulation.* **1969** *New Scientist* 3 Apr. 18/1 These results led us to suggest the possibility of using microencapsulated enzymes for experimental enzyme replacement. **1970** BAKAN & ANDERSON in L. Lachman *et al. Theory & Pract. Industr. Pharmacy* xiii. 402/2 The process is capable of microencapsulating liquids and solids. *Ibid.*, By vertical stacking of the microencapsulating units, production rates of 50 pounds per hour have been achieved. **1970** *Daily Tel.* 2 Oct. 5/1 The different synthetic aromas

are contained in small labels employing the technique of micro-encapsulation. **1971** *New Scientist* 15 July 122/3 The technique has the advantage over other attempts that are being made to microencapsulate enzymes for therapy that liposomes are constructed of 'natural' materials. **1971** *Reader's Digest* (U.S.) Oct. 206/1 (Adv.). Through a special microencapsulation process, hundreds and hundreds of tiny granules of pure aspirin are concentrated in each Bayer Timed-Release tablet.

microenvironment(al), -estimation, -event, -evolution(ary), -explosion, -explosive, -farad: see MICRO- 1, 6, 1, 1 b, 1, 1, 5.

microfauna (ˈmaɪkrəʊfəʊnə). *Biol.* [*f.* MICRO- 1 + FAUNA.] A fauna made up of minute animals, or one found in a microhabitat.

1902 *Geogr. Jnl.* X. 323 The average amount of Plankton (micro-fauna) contained in them [*sc.* mountain lakes] is only the tenth... part of that contained in the standing waters of... lowlands. **1910** H. F. OSBORN *Age of Mammals* iv. 254 Of the microfauna we first observe among the castrids that the genus *Chalicomys* replaces the *Steneofiber* of the Oligocene. **1924** *Bull. Amer. Assoc. Petroleum Geologists* VIII. 549 All of the evidence at hand is studied and weighed in the light of intensive study of the micro-faunas of the Gulf Coast region. **1947** *Antiquity* XXI. 190 Both diggers and sieve-men became very skilful at despoiling even the smallest specimen... The sieve-men would pick out tiny bones of microfauna with amazing verve. **1957** G. E. HUTCHINSON *Treat. Limnol.* I. xv. 817 This rise [*sc.* in soluble copper] may contribute to the disappearance of certain members of the microfauna and microflora from the lake. **1975** *Times* 27 May 14/7 The upper part of those river-borne sediments [at Hoxne] contains a rich microfauna of small mammals, fishes and amphibia.

Hence **micro'faunal a.**

1935 *Bull. Geol. Soc. Amer.* XLVI. 498 The microfaunal evidence in the Wheeler Canyon section is not quite conclusive. **1964** *Oceanogr. & Marine Biol.* II. 385 The species minimum at about 5‰ salinity... has also been found in more recent investigations on... various micro-faunal groups. **1972** *Times* 11 Dec. 1/8 The microfaunal remains have shown that fishes, birds and crabs played almost as important a part in the diet of the population as that of cattle. **1973** *Nature* 7 Dec. 347/1 Experiments introducing modern lichens into the normal preparation of microfaunal samples using hydrogen peroxide failed to mineralise the plant structures.

microfelsite (ˈmaɪkrəʊfɛlsaɪt). *Geol. and Min.* [*f.* MICRO- + FELSITE.] A form of felsite incapable of resolution under the microscope. Hence **microfel'sitic a.**, of, belonging to, or consisting of, microfelsite.

1879 RUTLEY *Stud. Rocks* x. 171 It yet remains to be shown whether micro-felsitic matter is inert upon polarised light. **1888** TEALL *Brit. Petrogr.* 439 *Microfelsite*, a term first introduced by Zirkel... is now generally defined as a microscopic substance, forming the base of some porphyries, which is characterized by the possession of a granular, scaly, and fibrous structure without the power of exerting any definite action on polarized light.

microferment, -fibril(lar): see MICRO- 1.

microfiche (ˈmaɪkrəʊfɪtʃ). *Pl.* microfiche, -fiches. [*f.* MICRO- 7 + F. *fiche* slip of paper, index-card.] A flat piece of film, usually the size of a standard catalogue card, containing microphotographs of the pages of a book, periodical, etc. Also shortened to *fiche*.

1950 *Rev. Documentation* XVII. 216/1 Perhaps the French decision of reserving the word microcard for the opaque microcopy and using microfiche for the transparency may show us the way [to avoid confusion in terminology]. **1953** *Library Sci. Abstr.* 193 The translucent microfiche is considered by some people to be better than the opaque microcard. **1959** *Times* 2 Apr. 11/7 Research work... can be economically published on microfiche... The cost of a *fiche* is very low, about 2s. 6d., and many research reports would not need more than two or three *fiche* to cover them. **1967** J. R. U. PAGE in De Reuck & Knight *Communication in Sci.* 151 Master microfiche are made for NASA and the Space Documentation Service. **1969** *Daily Tel.* 19 Mar. 14/8 The fiches will allow universities and other institutions to have vast reference library resources in small spaces. **1970** *Library Assoc. Rec.* Mar. 97/1 The National Aeronautics and Space Administration... makes available microfiches of the documents. *Ibid.* 97/2 The bibliographic information, together with the document and microfiche copy, is sent to NASA. **1970** *Publishers' Weekly* 8 June 152/1 A typical microfiche has 72 printed pages in an area 4 by 6 inches. **1972** J. POYER *Chinese Agenda* (1973) xiv. 210 He tossed a slim creased manila envelope... to Gillon. It felt empty... 'Microfiche,' Liu explained. **1974** *Bookseller* 8 June 2600/2 Colour printing on microfiche is now being done.

microfilaria: see MICRO- 1.

microfilm (ˈmaɪkrəʊfɪlm), *sb.* Also with hyphen. [*f.* MICRO- 7 + FILM *sb.*]

1. (A length of) photographic film containing microphotographs of the pages of a book, periodical, etc.

1935 *Library Jnl.* LX. 145/1 The only way to find out how well the film, made by M. Dagron, has preserved its original qualities during its sixty-four years, was to consider it like one of our modern micro-films and try to print enlargements from it. **1936** *Science* 1 May 403/1 Bibliofilm Service copied upon 35 mm film material in the library [*sc.* U.S. Department of Agriculture library], substituting microfilm for loan of the books and journals. **1936** *Dialect Notes* VI. 528 Documents in microfilm form... will cost approximately 1 cent a page. **1939** *Nature* 11 Mar. 392/2

The so-called micro-film... offers one means for the photographic reproduction of bulky reports. **1940** A. HUXLEY *Lett.* 14 Oct. (1969) 461 All the big libraries make these micro-films now. **1948** *Times* 17 Feb. 7/4 A brochure describing the micro-film reproduction of *The Times* from its first issue in 1785 to the present day. **1957** *Listener* 24 Oct. 646/2, I should not be able to go to California or Russia. I should just have to go home and work with microfilms. **1961** L. MUMFORD *City in Hist.* xvii. 546 What is visible and real in this world is only what has been transferred to paper or has been even further etherealized on a microfilm or a tape recorder. **1972** *English Studies* LIII. 533 He reads Eckhart in Latin at the public library from microfilm.

2. **Special Comb.: microfilm reader**, a small projector used to produce a readable image from microfilm; **microfilm viewer** (see *quot.*).

1950 *Amer. Documentation* I. 139/2 (caption) Griscombe portable microfilm reader. **1962** A. GÜNTHER *Microphotogr. in Library* (Unesco) 8 A system whereby... positive microfilm strips copied from the negative master are kept near the microfilm reader offers the best advantages. **1936** *Science* 1 May 403/2 Microfilm viewer—a small monocular optical device for reading 35 mm microfilms a line at a time, suitable for inspecting film or for use while travelling.

microfilm (ˈmaɪkrəʊfɪlm), *v.* [*f.* the *sb.*] *trans.* To record on microfilm. Hence **'microfilming** *vbl. sb.*

1940 *N. & Q.* 12 Oct. 253/2 Steps are being taken to have parish registers microfilmed... Micro-filming is a very cheap as well as speedy process. **1955** *Times* 28 July 9/4 It is intended to continue the microfilming... as and when funds permit. **1955** H. VAN THAL *Fanfare for E. Newman* v. 63 The Germans, who have always held Bizet in high respect... micro-filmed the manuscript. **1972** M. J. BOSSE *Incident at Naha* ii. 76 Any microfilming service would do the job at ten cents a page. **1973** F. DE FELITTA *Oktoberfest* (1974) xiv. 164 There are a number of sources of wartime documentation which Yad Vashem has not yet microfilmed.

microfilter: see MICRO- 6.

microflora (ˈmaɪkrəʊflɔːrə). *Biol.* [*f.* MICRO- 1 + FLORA.] A flora made up of minute plants, or one found in a microhabitat.

[**1905** *Ann. Rep. Board of Regents Smithsonian Inst.* 1904 351 Has any competent hand celebrated the mikro-flora of the highest ridges, those tiny, vivid forget-me-nots and gentians.] **1932** FULLER & CONARD *tr. Braun-Blanquet's Plant Sociol.* viii. 235 The microflora of the soil... is composed of countless bacteria, fungi, and algae. **1969** *New Yorker* 12 Apr. 85/1 The exobiologists have insisted that... the astronauts' microflora—bacteria and other organisms—have all been typed and catalogued. **1974** *Nature* 8 Feb. 361/2 This previously unknown micro-flora of blue-green and green or red algal affinities is from... the Bungle Bungle dolomite which outcrops in the Osmond Range of Western Australia.

microfoliation: see MICRO- 2 b.

microform (ˈmaɪkrəʊfɔːm). [*f.* MICRO- 7 + FORM *sb.*] Microphotographic form; a microphotographic reproduction on film or paper of a manuscript, book, etc., requiring magnification to produce a readable image.

1960 *N. & Q.* Jan. 2/1 The genealogical and heraldic material listed as being already in 'microform' includes the Huddersfield Parish Registers, 1606-1812. **1962** A. GÜNTHER *Microphotogr. in Library* (Unesco) 14 The first supplementary note [to a catalogue entry] should indicate the microform. **1969** R. & E. *Coordinator* (Res. & Engin. Council Graphic Arts Industry) Apr. 4/2 Libraries make microform reproductions of everything from rare books to technical publications. **1971** *Amer. N. & Q.* X. 11/2 A selection of the major works from this catalogue is being offered in microform by the Erasmus Press. **1974** *Reprographics* Q. VII. 85/1 The cost/benefit of issuing parts lists and maintenance manuals on microforms.

microfossil, -fracture, -fracturing, -gamete: see MICRO- 1.

microgametophyte (ˈmaɪkrəʊgæːmɪtəʊfaɪt). *Bot.* [*f.* MICRO- + *gametophyte* (s.v. GAMETE).] A gametophyte that develops from a microspore; a male gametophyte.

1907 *Amer. Naturalist* XLI. 360 In our material of *Agathis* the protoplasm is unfortunately very much shrunken... but this fortunately does not interfere with the understanding of the general conditions present in the microgametophyte. **1938** G. M. SMITH *Cryptogamic Bot.* II. v. 132 Microgametophytes of other genera also have but one vegetative cell. **1959** FOSTER & GIFFORD *Compar. Morphol. Vascular Plants* viii. 161 Early stages in formation of the microgametophytes [in *Selaginella*] begin while the microspores are still within the microsporangium.

microgasometer, -metric (etc.): see MICRO- 6.

microgenic (ˈmaɪkrəʊdʒɛnɪk), *a.* Chiefly *Journalists' colloq.* [*f.* MICRO(PHONE + -GENIC *b.*)] Of a voice: that sounds well when transmitted by microphone; well suited to broadcasting.

1931 S. GOLDWYN in *Sat. Rev.* 14 Feb. 220/1 An actor may be 'photogenic'... but that is not enough. He must also be 'microgenic', that is to say, he must have a voice that is suitable to the microphone. **1944** *Evening Standard* 5 Dec. 6/4 It seems strange that words like flak... should escape censure by the austere... while such bitter eloquence is directed against... microgenic (good for broadcasting).

micro-geology (etc.): see MICRO- 2.

micro-germ ('maikrəʊdʒɜ:m). *Path.* [f. MICRO- + GERM.] A microbe. Hence **micro'germal** *a.*
 1887 A. M. BROWN *Anim. Alkal.* 117 The category of affections admittedly micro-germal, parasitic. *Ibid.* 150 It is an absurdity to introduce micro-germs into the question.

microglia (maikrəʊ-, mikrəʊ'glaiə). *Anat.* [f. MICRO- 1 + NEUROGLIA.] Neuroglial cells derived from mesoderm and functioning as macrophages (scavengers) in and about the central nervous system (now regarded as components of the reticulo-endothelial system); a tissue composed of such cells. *Usu. const. as pl.* So **micro'glial** *a.*

1924 *Jrnl. Nervous & Mental Dis.* LIX. 346 In 1918 del Rio-Hortega succeeded in impregnating clearly and specifically a homogeneous group of cells. These cells he called microglia. 1929 *Amer. Jrnl. Path.* V. 452 The microglial reaction around a sterile puncture wound of the cerebrum. 1932 *Times Lit. Suppl.* 10 Nov. 843/3 The rod-cells... are in fact generally held to be a variety of microglia. 1962 *Gray's Anat.* (ed. 33) 56 The astrocytes and oligodendroglia are ectodermal in origin... whilst the microglia is of mesodermal origin. 1966 W. ANDREW *Microfabric of Man* x. 147 (caption) Microglia in gray matter of spinal cord. Cell bodies of these cells are often angular or elongated. *Ibid.* 148/1 The microglia... are capable of remarkable transformations. 1973 PALAY & CHAN-PALAY *Cerebellar Cortex* vi. 178/2 Often microglia laden with such inclusions can be found to have wandered even into the molecular layer. *Ibid.*, The processes of a microglial cell can even invade the confines of the myelin sheath.

microglossary, -glossia, -gonidium, -gramme: see MICRO- 1 b, 3, 1, 5.

microglossia, -gonidium, -gramme: see MICRO- 3, 1, 5.

microgranite (maikrəʊ'grænit). *Geol.* [f. MICRO- + GRANITE.] A granite rock, recognizable as crystalline only under the microscope. Hence **microgranitic** *a.*, of, or pertaining to, microgranite. **micro'granitoid** *a.*, like microgranite.

1885 GEIKIE *Text-bk. Geol.* (ed. 2) 109 Where a similar structure is so fine that it can only be recognised with the microscope, it has been called microgranitic or euristic. 1888 TEALL *Brit. Petrogr.* 307 The former he [Rosenbusch] proposed to call micro-granites. 1893 (see MICRO-SYENITE). 1903 GEIKIE *Text-bk. Geol.* II. II. v. (ed. 4) 151 Where their elements are minute the structure becomes micro-granitoid or euristic. *Ibid.* vii. 209 Granite-porphry (micro-granite) a fine grained granitoid rock.

microgranulitic: see MICRO- 4.

micrograph ('maikrəʊgræf, -æ-). [f. MICRO- + GRAPH.]

1. A picture or photograph of greatly reduced size.

1874 DRAPER *Relig. & Sci.* v. (1875) 134 In her [the Mind's] silent galleries are there hung micrographs of the living and the dead?

2. An instrument constructed for producing extremely minute writing or engraving (Knight *Dict. Mech.* 1875). Cf. MICROPANTOGRAPH.

3. An enlarged image of an object (as seen through a microscope) obtained either by hand drawing or (now more usu.) photographically.

1904 *Electrochem. Ind.* Mar. 88/2 This embodies... the determination of oxygen content, the preparation of micrographs, and... the planimetric measurements of enlarged micrographs, with calculation of the percentage of oxygen. 1916 *Trans. Amer. Inst. Mining & Metall. Engin.* LI. 832 A microscopic examination was made of the threaded end of each of the 108 tensile bars. The micrographs shown at the end of this report reproduce the average structure of the top and bottom tensile bars. *Ibid.* 833 All micrographs are magnified 100 diameters. 1941 R. M. ALLEN *Photomicrogr.* i. 1 The word *micrograph* used alone has had to be broadened in meaning to include pictures of minute objects either drawn by hand or produced through photographic processes. 1953 *Jrnl. Appl. Physics* XXIV. 616/1 The simplest method of obtaining x-ray micrographs is to place the specimen in contact with a photographic film of the maximum resolution type and expose it to the radiation from a normal x-ray tube. All the enlargement is obtained photographically. 1960 D. F. LAWSON *Technique Photomicrogr.* ii. 4 Drawings made from images projected from a microscope are referred to as micrographs. 1968 H. HARRIS *Nucleus & Cytoplasm* iii. 59 Some electron micrographs of isolated 'polysomes' also appeared to show the ribosomes connected by some form of strand.

micrographer (maikrəʊgræfə(r)). [f. MICROGRAPHY: see -GRAPHER.] One who practises micrography; one who describes or delineates microscopic objects. So **micro'graphist** in the same sense (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1890).

1839-47 *Todd's Cycl. Anat.* III. 527/2 The accounts given of it by some of the earlier micrographers. 1849 OWEN *Parthenogenesis* 32 note, The masterly Micrographer [Ehrenberg].

micrographic (maikrəʊ'græfik), *a.* [f. MICROGRAPHY: see -GRAPHIC.]

1. Of or pertaining to the delineation of microscopic objects or to micrography.

1856 GRIFFITH & HENFREY (title) *The Micrographic Dictionary*; a guide to the examination and investigation of

the structure and nature of microscopic objects. 1895 *Nature* 15 Aug. 368/2 The applications of micrographic analysis.

2. Minutely written (as symptomatic of nervous disorder).

1899 [see MACROGRAPHY].

micrographically (maikrəʊ'græfikəli), *adv.* [f. MICROGRAPHIC *a.* + -AL + -LY².] By means of micrography or micrographs.

1898 *Jrnl. Iron & Steel Inst.* LIV. 191 The presence of thin decarbonised outer layers... may be frequently recognized micrographically. 1908 *Analyst* XXXIII. 289 All further changes (hardening) which take place inside the B constituents cannot be followed micrographically, because B appears to be a uniform substance by reflected light. 1971 (title) The compact edition of the Oxford English Dictionary: complete text reproduced micrographically. 1974 *Nature* 30 Aug. 702/2 Grain growth [in metals] has been studied micrographically for many years.

micrography (maikrəʊgræfi). [f. MICRO- + Gr. -γραφία writing. Cf. F. *micrographie*.]

1. a. The description or delineation of objects visible only by the aid of a microscope.

1658 PHILLIPS, *Micrography*, the description of minute bodies by a magnifying glass. 1665 *Phil. Trans.* I. 58 He was much surprised when he saw the Micrography of Mr. Hook. 1670 *Moral State Eng.* 41 By the study of Micrography... they have displayed a new Page of the Book of Nature. 1731-3 TULL *Horse-Hoeing Husb.* xvi. 233 'Tis unreasonable to believe, that Water can have such extraordinary Skill in Botany, or in Micrography [etc.]. 1869 tr. *Pouchet's Universe* (1871) 7 Will any one accuse micrography of giving rise to those vain illusions with which those... are pleased to reproach it?

b. The technique of producing micrographs (sense 3), or of studying objects by means of micrographs.

1908 *Analyst* XXXIII. 289 (heading) The micrography of cement. 1953 *Jrnl. Appl. Physics* XXIV. 623/1 The experiments so far made support the theoretical indications that x-ray shadow micrography is a practicable technique at least up to the resolution of the optical microscope. 1973 *Jrnl. Bacteriol.* CXIV. 413 (heading) Electron micrography of bud formation in *Metschnikowia krissii*.

2. a. The art or practice of writing in microscopic characters. b. *Path.* Abnormally small handwriting, as a symptom of nervous disorder.

1899 [see MACROGRAPHY]. 1905 *Daily News* 3 July 12 The achievements in micrography of Mr. Sofer, who is giving the King a portrait composed of a biography of 44,000 letters.

micrograver, -gravimetric: see MICRO- 1, 6.

microgroove ('maikrəʊgru:v). [f. MICRO- 1 + GROOVE *sb.*] A very narrow groove on a gramophone record; a record having such grooves. *Freq. attrib.*

1948 *Amer. Speech* XXIII. 252 CBS announces a new-type record—microgroove. 1948 *Electronic Engin.* XX. 333/3 The groove size, from which the name 'Microgroove' has been derived, is only 0.0027 in. to 0.003 in. 1949 *Wireless World* Apr. 146/1 What is a 'microgroove' record? It is a name given to the 7-, 10- or 12-in pressings in high-grade vinylite, with a rotational speed of 33 $\frac{1}{3}$ r.p.m. As it was found necessary to reduce the groove width to about one-third the size of normal record grooves, the name 'Microgroove' was coined originally by Columbia Records, Inc., for their 33 $\frac{1}{3}$ r.p.m. records, but it would now appear to be used in America as a generic term for all such fine-pitch records. 1951 SACKVILLE-WEST & SHAW-TAYLOR *Record Guide* 715 They increased the playing time of each side by... a much narrower groove-cut known as 'microgroove'. *Ibid.* 717 Even a 7-inch 33 $\frac{1}{3}$ microgroove would apparently be too long—or too expensive—to meet this case. 1957 *Times* 13 Dec. 18/2 The 78 r.p.m. record began to lose favour. On the other hand, the demand for microgroove records continued strongly and sales of both 45 r.p.m. and 33 $\frac{1}{3}$ r.p.m. records increased. 1958 *Times* 13 Sept. 9/1 This old Weingartner set has now reappeared... skillfully transferred to LP microgroove by Pathé-Marconi's engineers. 1972 *Jazz & Blues* Nov. 35/2 Some microgroove reissues contain edited versions of these titles.

microgyria, -habitat: see MICRO- 3, 1.

microhardness (maikrəʊ'hɑ:dnis). [f. MICRO- 1 b + HARDNESS.] The hardness of a very small area of a sample, as measured by an indenter.

1921 *Trans. Amer. Soc. Mech. Engin.* XLII. 1109 If we let κ be the microhardness. 1934 *Amer. Mineralogist* XIX. 163 We have undertaken to obtain microhardness values for each of the nine minerals from talc to corundum. 1954 A. R. BAILEY *Text-bk. Metall.* xiii. 457 Micro-hardness testers make it possible to obtain comparative hardness figures for the different constituents of alloys... and may aid in the identification of constituents and inclusions. 1966 D. G. BRANDON *Mod. Techniques Metall.* i. 5 In soft materials it is almost impossible to eliminate surface deformation by repeated mechanical polishing and etching... A detectable increase in microhardness can be observed up to 5 μ m below the polished surface.

microhenry, microhm, -inch, -incineration, -injection, -instability: see MICRO- 5 a, 5 a, 5 a, 6, 2 a, 1.

microinstruction ('maikrəʊɪnstrækʃən). *Computers.* [f. MICRO- 1 + INSTRUCTION.] One of a sequence of instructions produced by a computer in response to some more

comprehensive instruction; *spec.* one that corresponds to one of the smallest, most elementary operations that can occur in the computer and is produced in accordance with a microprogram.

1959 E. M. GRABBE et al. *Handbk. Automation, Computation, & Control* II. ii. 254 Many macroinstructions can be constructed from properly sequenced microinstructions. 1964 T. W. MCRÆ *Impact of Computers on Accounting* i. 24 This problem has been solved by programmers devising... autodes so that a single macroinstruction written down by the programmer generates the required set of microinstructions during translation by the computer from the autodes to the absolute machine code. 1969 P. B. JORDAIN *Condensed Computer Encycl.* 318 Each micro-instruction is coded as several bits, one bit for each functional unit or data path in the computer hardware. The one-for-one correspondence between bit positions and functional units allows for very simple interpretation of each microinstruction.

micro-Kjeldahl, -lens: see MICRO- 6, 1.

Micro-lepi'doptera, sb. pl. Ent. [f. MICRO- + LEPIDOPTERA.] A collector's term for certain small moths.

1852 H. T. STANTON (title) *The Entomologist's Companion*; being a Guide to the Collection of Micro-Lepidoptera. 1902 *Westm. Gaz.* 8 Mar. 8/1 The special library formed by Lord Walsingham for the study of micro-lepidoptera. 1972 L. E. CHADWICK tr. *Linsenmaier's Insects of World* 226/1 A number of families have been included under the collective concept of the Microlepidoptera, but today the tendency is to consider them as separate groups.

Hence (in recent Dicts.) **microlepi'dopter**, one of the Micro-lepidoptera. **microlepi'dopteran**, (*a*) *adj.*, microlepidopterous; (*b*) *sb.*, one of the Micro-lepidoptera. **microlepi'dopterist**, one who studies the Micro-lepidoptera. **microlepi'dopterous** *a.*, of or pertaining to the Micro-lepidoptera.

1852 STANTON *Entom. Comp.* 3 Book-muslin... is therefore best adapted for Micro-lepidopterists. 1860 *Rep. Brit. Assoc. Adv. Sci.* II. 122 (heading) On some peculiar forms amongst the Micro-Lepidopterous larvae. 1972 L. E. CHADWICK tr. *Linsenmaier's Insects of World* 226/2 The microlepidopterous families are not isolated in their phylogeny.

microlepidotous: see MICRO- 4.

microlight ('maikrəʊlaɪt), *a.* and *sb.* [f. MICRO- + LIGHT *a.* 1] *A. adj.* Involving, pertaining to, or designating a microlight aircraft. *B. sb.* = ULTRALIGHT *sb.*

1981 *Times* 7 Mar. 2/2 Microlight flying will appeal to the Biggles factor in most adults. *Ibid.* 2/3 The microlight association defines the aircraft as one weighing no more than 150 kilograms with a minimum wing area of 10 square metres. 1982 *Observer* 31 Jan. 2/8 The Noise Abatement Society is being deafened by complaints about those daring young men in their new microlight flying machines. Warmer weather will bring out the roof-skimming microlights—60 m.p.h. planes powered by 30 horsepower engines—in their hundreds. 1982 *Field* 25 Dec. 1256/2 The base weight of microlight aircraft is always more than five kilograms. 1983 [see ULTRALIGHT *a.* and *sb.*]. 1984 *Daily Tel.* 9 Mar. 23/4 (caption) Bob Calvert... yesterday... set a world altitude record in a microlight by soaring 23,500 ft above Blackburn, Lancs. 1984 *Times* 27 Dec. 2/4 She was a passenger on a microlight plane which plunged into the sea.

microline ('maikrəʊlaɪn). *Microscopy.* [f. MICRO- + LINE.] A unit of diameter for objects viewed under the microscope.

1857 *Rep. Brit. Assoc., Trans. Sect.* 115 He (Dr. Lyons) would propose that some definite micrometric integer should be assumed, being a determinate part of unity. He proposed that this measure should be denominated a Microline.

microlinguistics (maikrəʊlɪŋ'gwɪstɪks), *sb. pl.* (const. as *sing.*). [f. MICRO- 2 a + LINGUISTIC *sb.* b.] (See *quots.* 1949, 1972.) So **microlin'guistic** *a.*

1949 G. L. TRAGER in *Studies in Ling.: Occasional Papers* 1. 2 The whole of the field concerned with language... we shall call Macrolinguistics. The three subdivisions we shall call Prelinguistics, Microlinguistics, Metalinguistics. *Ibid.* 4 Microlinguistics... deals with the analysis of language systems. 1953 *Internat. Jrnl. Amer. Ling.* XIX. ii. Suppl. 28 Smith presented the conceptual scheme developed at the Foreign Service Institute which divides linguistics into three main compartments: 'microlinguistics' deals with the analysis of linguistic systems. *Ibid.* 29 He gave an example of the sort of methodological error which Smith's separation of microlinguistic and metalinguistic levels would avoid. 1955 S. & M. T. CHASE *Power of Words* x. 101 Microlinguistics... takes a long time to reach a unit as large as the sentence. 1963 *Amer. Speech* XXXVIII. 138 Since distinctive articulatory features form part of a system of contrastive correlations, any analysis based on this structure is micro-, not extralinguistic. 1967 D. STEIBLE *Conc. Handbk. Ling.* 78 *Microlinguistic meaning.* The term refers to the identity or difference in meaning which results when a part of a larger structure is replaced by a different part. 1972 HARTMANN & STORK *Dict. Lang. & Ling.* 141/2 *Microlinguistics*, those aspects of linguistic studies which are concerned with the direct analysis of linguistic material, e.g. phonology, grammar, lexicology.

microlite ('maikrəʊlaɪt). [f. MICRO- + -LITE.]

1. *Min.* Impure calcium pyrotantalate, Ca₂Ta₂O₇.

First found in very small crystals, whence the name.

1835 C. U. SHEPARD in *Amer. Jnl. Sci.* XXVII. 361
Microlite, a New Mineral Species. 1868 DANA *Min.* (ed. 5)
II. 513.

2. **Petrology.** = MICROLITH 1. Cf. CRYSTALLITE 2.

1878 LAWRENCE tr. *Cotta's Rocks Class.* 69 These bubbles, as well as the above-mentioned microlites. 1888 TEALL *Brit. Petrogr.* 14 Microlites differ from crystallites in possessing the internal structure of true crystals. 1926 [see CRYSTALLITE 2]. 1954 H. WILLIAMS et al. *Petrogr.* ii. 13 Extremely minute incipient crystals... are called microlites, provided they are birefringent; if they are even smaller, spherical, rod- and hair-like isotropic forms, they are called crystallites.

microlith ('maɪkrəʊlɪθ). [f. Gr. *μικρός* small (see MICRO-) + *λίθος* stone.] 1. **Petrology.** A term proposed in 1867 by Vogelsang for the microscopic acicular particles contained in the glassy portions of felspar, hornblende, etc. (Cf. MICROLITE 2.)

1879 RUTLEY *Stud. Rocks* x. 107 Microliths of hornblende are comparatively rare.

2. **Archæol.** A small stone tool with a sharpened edge used with a haft, characteristic of Mesolithic cultures.

1908 H. G. O. KENDALL in *Man* VIII. 103 Palæolithic Microliths... By microliths I mean tiny flakes or other pieces of flint which have been trimmed or used by man at some part of the edge. 1927 PEAKE & FLEURE *Hunters & Artists* vii. 96 This [Capso-Tardenoisian] industry is characterized by the presence of very small flints of geometric shapes, chiefly of trapezoid, rhomboid, and triangular forms; these are commonly known as microliths. 1932 J. G. D. CLARK *Mesolithic Age in Brit.* p. xx, By a 'microlith' we understand a narrow flake blunted on one or both edges by steep secondary chipping, but devoid of secondary work on either face. 1960 *New Scientist* 11 Aug. 418/3 Finds included 52 microliths (tiny points which must have been hafted as arrow-heads and other weapons). 1971 *World Archaeol.* III. 157 Often termed 'microliths' by Old World archaeologists, these tools fall into three formal categories.

microlithic (maɪkrəʊ'lɪθɪk), *a.*¹ **Antiq.** [f. Gr. *μικρός* small + *λίθος* stone: see -IC.] Consisting or constructed of small stones. Hence, of a period, a people, etc. Characterized by the erection of microlithic monuments (opposed to MEGALITHIC).

1872 FERGUSSON *Rude Stone Mon.* ii. 40 The people... affected... what may be called microlithic architecture. *Ibid.* 47 The cognate examples in the microlithic styles afford us very little assistance in determining either the origin or use of this class of monument.

microlithic (maɪkrəʊ'lɪθɪk), *a.*² [f. MICROLITH + -IC.] *a.* Pertaining to microliths; characterized by the presence of microliths.

1877 GEIKIE in *Nature* 4 Oct. 474/2 The abundance of the glassy microlithic base. 1882 — *Text-bk. Geol.* 131 *Microlithic*, characterized by the abundance of microliths.

b. **Archæol.** Of or pertaining to microliths (MICROLITH 2); characterized by the use of microliths.

1923 A. L. KROEBER *Anthropol.* xiv. 407 Terminal Capsian... was a local phase... with the microlithic flint industry especially conspicuous... In Africa... the development of the extreme microlithic forms... has been most clearly traced. 1937 GARROD & BATE *Stone Age Mt. Carmel* I. i. viii. 114 We there found a layer containing an abundant microlithic industry, without pottery, superimposed on an eroded breccia with flints of Levallois-Mousterian type. 1947 J. & C. HAWKES *Prehist. Brit.* (rev. ed.) 19 The reduction of the size of flints to a 'microlithic' scale. 1971 *World Archaeol.* III. 157 Numbers of fragmentary flakes with backed (or 'microlithic') retouch occur in many levels of the site.

microlitic (maɪkrəʊ'lɪtɪk), *a.* [f. MICROLITE + -IC.] = MICROLITHIC *a.*² *a.*

1879 RUTLEY *Stud. Rocks* xi. 185 [The term] microlitic... might... be given to... rocks which contain... microliths. 1903 GEIKIE *Text-bk. Geol.* II. II. §vii. (ed. 4) 228 This microlitic felt is a distinctive character of the Andesites.

microlitre, -logic: see MICRO- 5, 1.

micrological (maɪkrəʊ'lɒdʒɪkəl), *a.* [f. MICROLOGY + -ICAL.]

1. Characterized by minuteness of investigation or discussion.

1879 O. W. HOLMES *Motley* §7. 53 He [sc. Balzac] is... a micrological, misanthropical, sceptical philosopher.

2. Of or pertaining to the study of minute objects; belonging to MICROLOGY 2.

1847 *Todd's Cycl. Anat.* IV. 71 The existing impulse towards micrological study.

Hence **micro'logically adv.**

1872 LOWELL *Milton* Prose Wks. (1890) IV. 88 *note*, If things are to be scanned so micrologically, what weighty inferences might not be drawn from [etc.].

micrologist (maɪkrəʊ'lɒdʒɪst). [f. MICROLOGY + -IST.] One skilled in the examination and description of minute objects. So **micrologue** ('maɪkrəʊlɒg), one who is occupied with microscopical research (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1890).

1841-71 T. R. JONES *Anim. Kingd.* (ed. 4) 13 The distinguished German micrologist Kölliker, whose researches... are calculated to clear up many doubtful points. 1960 [see MICRURGY].

micrology (maɪ'krɒlədʒɪ). [ad. Gr. *μικρολογία*, f. *μικρός* small + *-λογία*: see -LOGY. Cf. F. *micrologie*.]

1. The discussion or investigation of trivial things or petty affairs; 'hair-splitting'.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Micrologie*, curiosity about things of no value; a speaking or treating of petty affairs. 1727 in BAILEY vol. II. 1820 W. TOOKE tr. *Lucian* I. 400 What a parcel of fiddle-faddle and micrology. 1829 I. TAYLOR *Enthus.* ii. (1867) 35 The philanthropist... is not found to spend his nights and days in pursuing any such subtle micrologies. 1882 FARRAR *Early Chr.* I. 525 How could one who had never learnt letters... listen without reverence to that micrology of erudition.

2. (Properly a distinct word formed after MICROSCOPE.) That part of science which depends upon the use of the microscope; a treatise on microscopic animals and plants.

1849 in CRAIG. 1906 M. F. GUYER (*title*) Animal micrology. 1907 *Nature* 18 Apr. 582/1 The term 'micrology' has not received any general acceptance on this side of the Atlantic. 1914 (*title*) Journal of micrology.

microm, mikrom ('maɪkrəm). [f. MICRO- + the initial letter of METRE.] A term suggested by Lord Kelvin in place of MICRON.

1898 LD. KELVIN in *Nature* 17 Nov. 57/1 Langley, fourteen years ago, used... the word 'mikrom' to denote the millionth of a metre. The letter *n* has no place in the metrical system, and I venture to suggest a change of spelling to 'mikrom'.

micromachining: see MICRO- 2 a.

micromania (maɪkrəʊ'meɪniə). *Path.* [f. Gr. *μικρός* small (see MICRO-) + MANIA.] 'A form of mania in which the patient thinks himself, or some part of him, to be reduced in size' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1890). Also, an insane habit of belittling oneself. **micro'maniac**, one affected with micromania.

1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VII. 703 Micromania is a name used in contrast to megalomania and to indicate what Dr. Mickle calls 'belittlement'. *Ibid.*, Micromania is met with... in senile degeneration or mental degeneration of one kind or another. 1902 *Speaker* 8 Nov. 142/2 The cult of humility is a wholly spurious micromania. *Ibid.*, He is the one micromaniac of whom we have any record.

micromanipulation (maɪkrəʊ'mænɪpju: 'leɪʃən). [f. MICRO- 2 a + MANIPULATION.] The performance of extremely delicate operations (such as the isolation of a single yeast cell from a culture) under the microscope, usu. with the aid of a micromanipulator; an operation so performed.

1921 *Science* 28 Oct. 411/2 (*heading*) A simple apparatus for micro-manipulation under the highest magnifications of the microscope. 1931 *Chem. Abstr.* XXV. 1409 (*heading*) Micromanipulations on latex in dark fields. 1949 *New Biol.* VII. 72 Although the chromosomes of most cells are very small objects, ... in a few favourable cases it has been possible to study their physical properties by micromanipulation. 1971 *Nature* 2 July 33/1 The micro-manipulation of chromosomes of living human cells *in vitro* is a potential means of obtaining transplantable genetic material.

So **microma'nipulator**, an instrument which is used in conjunction with an optical microscope to perform micromanipulations and which allows a microneedle, micropipette, etc., to be moved with great control through the field of view.

1921 *Science* 28 Oct. 413/1 There are two models of the micro-manipulator, a simple and a more elaborate form. 1949 A. G. SANDERS in H. W. Florey et al. *Antibiotics* II. xvi. 678 Spores from a conidium can be picked off singly with the point of a needle. Some people can do this with the needle held in the hand, others prefer to use a micro-manipulator. 1968 *Sci. Jnl.* Nov. 18 (*caption*) Integrated circuit chip is shown above being placed in its case with aid of a micromanipulator. 1972 *Nature* 4 Feb. 263 Zeiss micromanipulators were used to position micropipettes.

micromanometer (etc.), **micromastia, -mazia:** see MICRO- 6, 3, 3.

micromelus (maɪ'krɒmɪləs). *Path.* [mod.L., f. Gr. *μικρός* small + *μέλος* limb. (Gr. had *μικρομελής* adj., small-limbed, f. the same elements.)] A human being with all limbs dwarfed.

1890 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1903 J. COATS *Man, Pathol.* 44 Partial dwarfing... may affect all four limbs, micromelus.

micromere ('maɪkrəʊmɪə(r)). *Embryology.* [f. Gr. *μικρός* small + *μέρος* part.] The smaller of the two masses into which the vitellus of the developing ovum of *Lamellibranchiata* divides (cf. MACROMERE). Hence **'micromeral, micro'meric** *adjs.*, of or pertaining to the micromere.

1877 HUXLEY *Anat. Inv. Anim.* viii. 484 Layer of blastomeres, of which those of one hemisphere have proceeded from the micromere, and those of the other from the macromere. *Ibid.* 498 The edges of the micromeral layer. 1886 *Jnl. R. Microsc. Soc.* Ser. II. VI. i. 224 The segmentation resembles that of other molluscs, the 'micromeres' appearing at the formative pole by separation of the 'protoplasmic' portion of the 'macromeres'.

micromeritic (maɪkrəmə'rɪtɪk), *a.* [f. MICRO- + Gr. *μέρος* part + -ITE + -IC.] Of granitoid rocks: Having a structure discernible only with the microscope.

1882 [see MACROMERITIC]. In mod. Dicts.

micromesh ('maɪkrəʊmɛʃ). [f. MICRO- I + MESH *sb.*] Material (esp. nylon) consisting of a very fine mesh. *Freq. attrib.*

1959 *Manch. Guardian* 27 July 4/4 Plaza... have... a cheap... micromesh. 1960 *Harper's Bazaar* Apr. 98 Seam-free in sheer micro-mesh. 1962 *Which?* Apr. 113/2 Two of the leading brands of seamless micromesh stockings. 1963 R. R. A. HIGHAM *Handbk. Papermaking* i. 6 Empty the contents on to a micro-mesh wire circle and carefully wash with distilled water. 1974 *Times* 26 Apr. 7/7 Initially only in micromesh, the tights... are in three sizes.

micro-metallography, -metallurgy, -metazoan, -metazoon: see MICRO- 2, 2 a, I, I.

micrometeor (maɪkrəʊ'mi:tɪər). [f. MICRO- I + METEOR.] = MICROMETEOROID.

1957 *Seattle Times* 10 Nov. 16/5 Density of micro-meteors and meteoric dust, and the like. 1973 *Times* 16 May 1/1 The micrometeor shield was designed to protect the outer skin of the space station from minor damage but also played an important role in controlling Skylab's temperature.

Hence **micrometeo'ric a.**

1958 *Times* 30 Aug. 6/1 It also carried recording instruments to register impacts of micro-meteoritic particles.

micrometeorite (maɪkrəʊ'mi:tɪərɪt). [f. MICRO- I + METEORITE.] A micrometeoroid; *spec.* one that has entered the earth's atmosphere (cf. the distinction between METEORITE and METEOROID *sb.*).

1949 F. L. WHIPPLE in *Science* 28 Oct. 438/1 The term *micrometeorite* is here defined as an extraterrestrial body that is sufficiently small to enter the earth's atmosphere without being damaged by encounter with the atmosphere. 1956 *Spaceflight* I. 27/1 The density of meteorites and micrometeorites (interstellar dust) in space will also be of interest to the designers of manned research vehicles. 1967 *Technology Week* 23 Jan. 47/1 Unlike a terrestrial observatory, it will have to have airtight quarters, well-protected against radical temperature change, hard radiation and micrometeorite bombardment. 1971 I. G. GASS et al. *Understanding Earth* viii. 115/1 Many granules are so small that they do not offer sufficient air resistance to become incandescent; they sink to the ground as micrometeorites. 1973 *McGraw-Hill Yearbk. Sci. & Technol.* 277/2 Bodies less than about 0.1 mm can also be expected to survive, since their size permits them to radiate the tremendous heat energy due to friction with the atmosphere before it can cause vaporization. These smaller bodies are usually called micrometeorites, or while still in space, micrometeoroids.

Hence **micrometeo'ritic a.**

1960 H. E. NEWELL in J. A. Ratcliffe *Physics Upper Atmosphere* iii. 123 Micrometeoritic material may account for a small portion of the E-region ionization. 1974 *Nature* 20/27 Dec. 669/2 Micrometeoritic craters.

micrometeoroid (maɪkrəʊ'mi:tɪərɔɪd). [f. MICRO- I + METEOROID *sb.*] A solid particle in space, or of extraterrestrial origin, which is small enough to survive entry into the earth's atmosphere. Cf. *prec.*

1954 *Mineral. Abstr.* XII. 242 There may be 'micrometeorites' (? micrometeoroids...) too small to suffer ablation and falling as cosmic dust. 1961 *Daily Tel.* 26 Aug. 1/4 Another earth satellite, Explorer 13, was put into orbit to-day. It will measure dust-like particles in space known as micrometeoroids. 1968 *Awake!* 22 Sept. 30/2 The suit will be made to protect the astronaut... from tiny particles known as micrometeoroids. 1973 [see *prec.*]. 1974 *Nature* 6 Sept. 17/1 It sent back more than 300 pictures of Jupiter, as well as measurements of magnetic fields, energetic particles, ... and micrometeoroids.

Hence **micrometeo'roidal a.**

1972 *Science* 2 June 979/2 The scale of hypervelocity impact craters on the moon extends down to submillimeter and submicron micrometeoroidal pits on rock surfaces.

micrometeorology (maɪkrəʊ'mi:tɪərɒlədʒɪ). [f. MICRO- 2 a + METEOROLOGY.] The study of the meteorological characteristics of a small area; the study of small-scale meteorological phenomena.

1930 *Flight* 18 Apr. 442 The progress of European meteorology in the past fifteen years... is due to the introduction of micrometeorology, or detailed observations from an ever-increasing number of weather stations. 1953 O. G. SUTTON (*title*) *Micrometeorology: a study of physical processes in the lowest layers of the earth's atmosphere.* 1968 *New Scientist* 5 Dec. 565/1 By incorporating fluctuations of temperature and humidity, one can arrive at similar expressions for the transport of heat and water vapour. The determination of these three vertical transports is one of the central problems in micrometeorology. 1974 *Physics Bull.* Feb. 66/2 The heat balance of plants and animals and the micrometeorology of crops.

Hence **micrometeo'logical a., -meteo'rologist.**

1942 *Univ. Chicago Inst. Meteorol. Misc. Rep.* No. 3. 1 The study of the exact nature of these more or less localized thunderstorms suggests the use of a micrometeorological network of stations. Such a network exists over the Muskingum Watershed in... Ohio where the United States Soil Conservation Service... has maintained a dense observational network. The stations are no more than 8 miles apart. 1953 O. G. SUTTON *Micrometeorol.* p. vii, I have attempted to meet the needs of meteorologists... who require detailed information about physical processes in the

regions of the atmosphere where life is most abundant. It is my hope that such an account will help to increase the number of micrometeorologists. 1960 *Times* 30 Aug. 2/2 The work will involve physical and micrometeorological problems of measurement. 1968 *New Scientist* 5 Dec. 564/2 While the micrometeorologist's most productive tools are certain statistical concepts of fluid mechanics and aerodynamics, much experimental work needs to be done before these concepts can be applied to the atmosphere.

micrometer (ma'krɒmɪtə(r)). [ad. F. *micromètre* (Azout 1667), f. Gr. *μῆτρος*-s small + *μέτρον* measure; see -METER.] An instrument for measuring minute objects or differences of dimension.

1. An astronomical instrument applied to telescopes for the purpose of measuring very small angular distances.

Of this instrument, which was first invented by W. Gascoigne about 1640, there are several forms, as the *annular* or *circular*, *dioptric* (*catadioptric*) or *double-image*, *double-refraction*, *duplex*, *filari*, *prism*, *ring*, *wire micrometer*.

1670 FLAMSTEED in *Hone Every-day Bk.* I. 1092, I. had Mr. Townly's Micrometer presented to me by Sir Jonas Moor. 1759 *Gentl. Mag.* 72 The method of using Mr. Dollond's new catadioptric Micrometer. 1836 *Penny Cycl.* V. 228/2 The double-refraction micrometer. 1853 *HERSCHEL Pop. Lect. Sci.* v. §17 (1873) 193 What astronomers call a 'ring micrometer'. 1866 *BRANDE & COX Dict. Sci.*, etc. II. 517/2 The prism micrometer... has this important defect [etc.]. 1883 *Encycl. Brit.* XVI. 248/1 Grubb's duplex micrometer. *Ibid.* 249/2 Double-Image Micrometers with Divided Lenses... Ramsden's dioptric micrometer.

2. An instrument applied to the microscope for the purpose of measuring small objects.

1790 *IMISON Sch. Art.* I. 240 The new micrometer is nothing more than a stage (on which the objects are placed) moveable by a fine screw which has a hand... passing over the divisions of a graduated circle. 1855 *tr. Wedd's Rudim. Pathol. Histol.* 1. i. (Syd. Soc.) 10 The glass micrometer... has supplanted the... screw micrometer. 1866 *BRANDE & COX Dict. Sci.*, etc. II. 518/1 The instruments in use among microscopists are Jackson's micrometer and the cobweb micrometer. 1877 *DARWIN Forms of Fl.* i. 16, I measured with the micrometer many specimens, both dry and wet.

3. An instrument used in machine-construction, watchmaking, etc., for obtaining an extreme degree of accuracy in measurement.

1884 F. J. BRITTEN *Watch & Clockm.* 76 The new one [a plug] may be gauged with a Micrometer or Registering Callipers.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *micrometer cell*, *eye-piece*, *measurement*, *pointer*, *scale*, *slide*, *square*, *wheel*, *wire*; *micrometer balance*, a balance for ascertaining minute weights with exactitude, esp. used for weighing coins; *micrometer gauge*, a gauge fitted with a micrometer, used in machine-making; *micrometer-microscope*, an apparatus for reading and subdividing the divisions of large astronomical and geodetical instruments; *micrometer screw*, a screw attached to optical and other instruments for the exact measurement of very small angles.

1875 *KNIGHT Dict. Mech.* 1431/2 Kenshaw's *micrometer-balance, invented about 1842, consists of a beam or steel-yard supported on a knife-edged fulcrum. 1898 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* V. 443 The lines which form the divisions of the *micrometer cell may be made more distinct [etc.]. 1835 *URE Philos. Manuf.* 126 For very nice measurements Troughton's *micrometer eye-piece... may be attached to the instrument. 1902 *MARSHALL Metal Tools* 10 Another very useful type of gauge for making fine measurements is the *micrometer gauge. 1835 *URE Philos. Manuf.* 96 *Micrometer measurements taken from the spectral image... are apt to lead to great fallacies. 1849 R. V. DIXON *Heat* 1. 25 The microscope *E'* was hence called the *micrometer microscope. 1883 *Encycl. Brit.* XVI. 249/2 A dull phosphorescence sufficient to make the *micrometer pointer... faintly visible. 1854 *Pereira's Pol. Light* 45 A very minutely grooved surface... presents an iridescent appearance in white light... *Micrometer scales frequently present the same appearances. 1788 *Trans. Soc. Arts* VI. 190 Moved by the *micrometer screw. 1883 *Encycl. Brit.* XVI. 244/1 The oblong frame, containing the *micrometer slides. 1898 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* V. 441 The corpuscles... are reckoned by means of a series of *micrometer squares ruled over a certain area of the glass floor of the chamber or cell. 1862 *Catal. Internat. Exh. II.* xi. 23 The tangent back sight is elevated by a rack and pinion, the latter having a *micrometer wheel for finer readings. 1806 J. A. HAMILTON in *Trans. Roy. Irish Acad.* 111 In adjusting the telescope and *micrometer wires.

micrometer, var. MICROMETRE.

micromethod: see MICRO- 6.

micrometre ('maikrəʊmɪtə(r)). Also (U.S.) -meter. [f. MICRO- 5 a + METRE *sb.* 2] A millionth of a metre: = MICRON.

The word has only recently become common (cf. quot. 1968), and now forms part of the International System of Units.

1880 *Jrnl. R. Microsc. Soc.* III. 327 The same reasoning... leads us, however, to recommend the adoption of 'micrometre' instead of 'micromillimetre', which would secure the uniformity desired, besides being a more convenient word. 1966 *KAYE & LABY Tables Physical & Chem. Constants* (ed. 13) 2, μ is widely employed as an abbreviation of μm (10^{-6} m or micrometre) and is then called micron. 1968 *Nature* 16 Nov. 651/2 By resolution No. 7 the conference [sc. the thirteenth General Conference of

Weights and Measures] decided to proscribe further use of the name 'micron', with the symbol μ attributed to this name, for the millionth part of the metre. The symbol μ is now the recognized prefix for the decimal sub-multiple 10^{-6} and the appropriate name for the millionth part of the metre is 'micrometre', with symbol μm . 1971 I. G. GASS et al. *Understanding Earth* xiv. 336/1 (*caption*) The amplitude... used for determining the magnitude is half the displacement between the two arrows—in this case 5 micrometres. 1973 *Physics Bull.* Nov. 662/3 They contain solid particles... with dimensions of about a tenth of a micrometre, a mass of 10^{-15} g each. 1974 *Sci. Amer.* July 45 (Advt.), Neutron radiography can resolve a few micrometres.

micrometric (maikrəʊ'mɛtrɪk), *a.* [f. MICROMETER + -IC. Cf. F. *micrométrique*.] = next.

1835 *URE Philos. Manuf.* 126 A microscope, provided with a micrometric glass plate. 1837 *Athenæum* 28 Jan. 64/2 Diameter of Penumbra by micrometric measure = 58". 4. 1883 *Encycl. Brit.* XVI. 243/2 Sir William Herschel's discovery... gave an impulse to micrometric research.

transf. 1880 T. W. WEBB in *Nature* XXI. 213/2 The Italian professor... inconvenienced by colour-blindness, but of micrometric vision... has plotted a sharply-outlined chart.

micrometrical (maikrəʊ'mɛtrɪkəl), *a.* [f. *prec.* + -AL¹.] Pertaining to or of the nature of a micrometer; carried on by or resulting from the use of the micrometer.

1712 *DERHAM in Phil. Trans.* XXVII. 523, *l.u.* The enlightened part of the Moon, being 1025 Micrometrical Parts, or 20'. 1829 *HERSCHELL Ess.* (1857) 537 The micrometrical measurements of double stars. 1837 *GORING & PRITCHARD Microgr.* 48 The divisions of the scale of micrometrical eye-pieces. 1882 *Athenæum* No. 2833. 194 A third catalogue of micrometrical measures of double stars made at... Rugby... is contained in the volume... before us.

Hence *micrometrically adv.*, by means of a micrometer.

1834 *MRS. SOMERVILLE Connex. Phys. Sci.* (1849) 419 Whose motions have been micrometrically measured. 1876 G. F. CHAMBERS *Astron.* 11 This was micrometrically established in a lateral direction by Challis in 1857.

micrometry (maikrəʊ'mɪtrɪ). [f. Gr. *μῆτρος*-s small + *-μετρία* measuring (see -METRY) after MICROMETER.] The measurement of minute objects; the use of the micrometer.

1853 C. JOHNSON in *Bot. & Physiol. Mem.* (Ray Soc. 1854) 416 Mohl has discussed the methods of micrometry in a profound manner. 1862 *Q. Jrnl. Microsc. Sci.* II. 306 Micrometry. A good deal was written some time ago about the best form of micrometer.

micromho, **-microcurie**, **-microfarad**, **-millimetre**, **-mineralogy**, **-mini**: see MICRO- 5 a, 5 a, 5 a, 5 b, 2 a, 1 c.

microminiature (maikrəʊ'mɪnɪtʃə(r)), **-miniature**(r), *a.* [f. MICRO- 1 b + MINIATURE *a.*] Much reduced in size, as a result of microminiaturization; even smaller than a size regarded as miniature.

1958 *Electr. Manufacturing* Aug. 94/1 Intensive efforts at the Diamond Ordnance Fuze Laboratories... in the field of microminiature packaging have recently resulted in extremely small and compact assemblies. 1963 *Listener* 16 May 832/3 Microminiature integrator, for rocket guidance system. The integrator... is 100 times smaller than the conventionally built equipment it replaces. 1967 *Electronics* 6 Mar. 37 (Advt.), These microminiature relays are direct descendants of our military, aero/space designs. 1971 J. H. SMITH *Digital Logic* i. 5 Thin film circuits are often associated with microminiature components.

microminiaturization. Also with hyphen. [f. MICRO- 1 b + MINIATURIZATION.] Extreme miniaturization; *spec.* the development or use of techniques for making electronic components and devices of greatly reduced size (smaller than those produced by 'miniaturization').

1955 *Proc. IRE* XLIII. 1897/2 The most attractive features [of opto-electronic devices] seem to be the possible microminiaturization (which, in the present state of the art, is the ultimate in miniaturization) resulting in small weight and extremely low power consumption, [etc.]. 1959 *Listener* 28 May 930/2 The most startling recent development [in transistors] is the technology of what is called microminiaturization. 1963 *Daily Tel.* 22 May 21 A stage of 'micro-miniaturisation' has been reached which makes many of the marvel-working components almost invisible. 1965 *Times Rev. Industry* Winter 12/1 Microminiaturization is now accepted as starting at a packing density exceeding 50 parts per cubic inch. 1971 *Nature* 10 Dec. 315/3 The new on-board computer and guidance system makes great use of microminiaturization. 1973 *Sci. Amer.* Dec. 24/2 Its nervous system is a miracle of microminiaturization, and some of its independently evolved behavior patterns are not unlike our own.

So *micro-miniaturize v. trans.*, to produce in a very much smaller version; **micro-miniaturized ppl. a.**

1959 J. E. SENSI in *Horsley & Shergalis Proc. Symposium Microminiaturization of Electronic Assemblies* 1. v. 54 To realize fully the military and civilian potential of microminiaturized devices, optimum means of producing these devices in large quantities are necessary. 1959 *Electronics* 11 Dec. 51/2 Much of the knowledge gained in designing electronic circuits can be used directly, with only minor changes, in microminiaturizing circuits. 1963 *Listener* 16 May 832/3 Already... the sort of computer that only yesterday took up a whole room can be 'microminiaturized' so that it will go into a small suitcase.

1967 *N. Y. Times* 20 May 49 The transistorized lock... could be microminiaturized and adapted to any number of combinations. 1972 *Lebende Sprachen* XVII. 133/1 Plessey has evolved a small microminiaturized computer.

micromodule: see MICRO- 1.

micromorph ('maikrəʊmɔːf). *Zool.* [f. Gr. *μῆτρος*-s small + *μορφή* form.] A specimen smaller than is normal in the species.

1888 *HUDLESTON Gasterop.* (Palæont. Soc.) 112 Micromorphs... occur... in many parts of the Inferior Oolite.

micromotion ('maikrəʊmɔʊʃən). Also with hyphen. [f. MICRO- 1 + MOTION *sb.*] A small bodily movement made during the performance of some task, esp. when recorded cinematographically for purposes of work study. *Usu. attrib.*, esp. designating this method of work study.

1913 F. A. TALBOT *Pract. Cinematogr.* xiv. 174 (*heading*) Micro-motion study: How increased workshop efficiency is obtainable with moving pictures. 1913 *Technical World* XIX. 189/1 'This micro-motion study furnishes a means for the transference of skill from man to machine,' the general manager further stated. 1947 J. J. GILLESPIE *Dynamic Motion & Time Study* 3 Motion study... with its motion cameras, theblights, micromotion clocks... has become a complex, unwieldy technique. 1948 *Sci. News* VII. 107 For the so-called 'micro-motion study' of repetition movements a cine-record is not necessary. Instead, small lamps can be attached to the moving parts of the operator's body, their light being recorded over one cycle of the operation by working in a dimly lit room while the camera shutter is left open. 1961 [see MEMOMOTION].

micromutation: see MICRO- 1.

micron ('maikrɒn). Also †*mikron*. [ad. Gr. *μῆτρον*, neut. of *μῆτρος* small.] The one-millionth part of a metre; denoted by the symbol μ .

In the International System of Units the word has been replaced by MICROMETRE.

[1880 *Procès-Verbaux des Séances du Comité Internat. des Poids et Mesures* 1879 41 Le Comité international des Poids et Mesures adopte, pour ses publications et son usage officiel, le système suivant des signes abrégatifs pour les poids et mesures métriques... (*table*) Mesures de longueur. ... Micron... μ .] 1885 *Jrnl. R. Microsc. Soc.* V. 140 Proposal... (2) to use micron in place of micromillimetre. 1892 *BARKER Physics* 15 Divided into... thousandths of a millimetre; i.e. into microns. 1898 *LD, KELVIN in Rep. Brit. Assoc.* 783 Measured wave-lengths as great as 15 mikrons in radiant heat. 1905 *Brit. Med. Jrnl.* 25 Feb. 404 The lymphocytes showed all variations in size, from the smallest to some which were 15 microns in diameter. 1966 *Electronics* 14 Nov. 25 The detector... is believed to be the first photovoltaic detector of infrared radiation in the 8- to 14-micron range. 1968 [see MICROMETRE].

microneedle: see MICRO- 6.

Micronesian (maikrəʊ'nɪːʃ(i)ən), *a.* and *sb.* Also (*rare*) *Mikronesian*. [f. *Micronesia* (see below: f. Gr. *μῆτρος*-s small + *νήσος*-s island) + -AN.]

The name, modelled after *Polynesia*, was intended to mean 'the region of small islands'.

A. adj. Of or pertaining to Micronesia (a group of small islands in the western region of the North Pacific, including the Caroline, Ladrone, Marshall and Gilbert Islands, etc.), its inhabitants, language, etc.

1847 J. C. PRICHARD *Res. Physical Hist. Mankind* (ed. 3) V. 157 Micronesia, or the Micronesian Archipelago. 1877 *Jrnl. Anthropol. Inst.* VI. 392 The language of Yap... is the only Micronesian language in which the numerals are formed in the manner in question. 1884 W. TURNER *Rep. Crania in Rep. Sci. Results Voy. H.M.S. Challenger* X. 82 The islands of the Mikronesian group. 1945 *Language* XXI. 214 In the vocabularies of the Micronesian languages... evidence of earlier use of English has remained in the form of loan-words. 1974 *Times* 21 Jan. 12/6 Some Micronesian families connected by marriage with Japanese see themselves in a strong comprador position.

B. sb. *a.* A native of Micronesia. *b.* The language of the Micronesians.

1847 J. C. PRICHARD *Res. Physical Hist. Mankind* (ed. 3) V. 157 A certain difference has been noted between the Micronesians and the Polynesians in general. 1890 D. G. BRINTON *Races & Peoples* 235 Some ethnographers would make the Polynesians and Micronesians a different race from the Malays. 1896 *CODRINGTON Dict. Mota* Pref. 6 The Micronesian Group [of languages] takes in the Caroline Islands, Pellew, Marshall, and Gilbert Islands. 1899 *CHRISTIAN in Jrnl. Anthropol. Inst.* XXVIII. 288 On Micronesian Weapons, Dress, Implements, etc. 1899 *ELLA Ibid.* XXIX. 159 Melanesian and Micronesian tongues are to some extent inflexional. 1900 *Edin. Rev.* Apr. 490 The Micronesians will be the happier for this transfer. 1974 *Times* 21 Jan. 12/8 The High Commissioner... expects that a Micronesian will succeed him.

micronize ('maikrənaɪz), *v.* [f. MICRON + -IZE, or perh. a back-formation from *Micronizer* (proprietary name in U.S.)] *trans.* To break up into very fine particles. So *'micronized ppl. a.*, *'micronizing vbl. sb.* Also *micronization*.

1940 *Jrnl. Econ. Ent.* XXXIII. 481/1 Good kill obtained with micronized cubé indicates that fine grinding may increase the toxicity. 1941 *Ibid.* XXXIV. 560/2 Micronization (fine grinding) of derris and cubé⁴ increased kill over that obtained by the regular product. [Note] Prepared by the Micronizing Processing Co., Moorstown N.J. 1952 M. E. FLOREY *Chem. Applic. Antibiotics* I. iii. 111 A ball mill for the production of a very finely divided ('micronized') mixture of potassium penicillin and glucose.

1958 *Vogue* July 5 This creamy-smooth makeup contains micronised powder, 2½ times finer than ordinary face powder. **1968** W. A. GRAY *Packing of Solid Particles* vii. 105 If, however, the particles are reduced in size to a few microns (micronized) and suitable pressure is applied, then a strong compact can be formed. **1968** *Materials & Technol.* I. viii. 263 Micronizing is used not only on sulphur but also for insecticides, fungicides, pharmaceutical preparations, grinding and polishing powders, iron oxide, etc. **1972** *Jrnl. Econ. Entomol.* LXV. 1446/1 Colorimetric analysis indicated that some decomposition took place during preparation and micronization of the dust.

micronucleus (maikrəu'nju:kliəs). *Zool.* Pl. -nuclei. [f. MICRO- + NUCLEUS.] The smaller of the two nuclei of a protozoon. Hence **micro-nuclear a.**, of or pertaining to a micronucleus.

1892 [see MACRO-NUCLEUS]. **1901** G. N. CALKINS *Protozoa* 194 The micronuclei play the most important part in conjugation. *Ibid.*, The new macronucleus is formed by the enlargement of a daughter-micronucleus. **1905** *Brit. Med. Jrnl.* 25 Feb. 441 A special ingrowth of micronuclear cells... gave rise to the mesomæroid (mesoblastic) cells.

micronutrient (maikrəu'nju:trənt). *Biol.* [f. MICRO- + NUTRIENT *sb.*] Any of the chemical elements which are required by plants (or, less commonly, animals) in trace amounts for normal growth and development.

1943 *Ann. Rev. Biochem.* XII. 525 List of essential micronutrients.—The essentiality of boron, manganese, and zinc for higher plants is no longer open to dispute. **1953** J. RAMSBOTTOM *Mushrooms & Toadstools* viii. 80 Manganese, zinc, boron, copper, molybdenum, have been proved definitely to be micro-nutrients for certain fungi. **1970** [see MACRONUTRIENT]. **1974** *Nature* 8 Feb. 392/1 Since 1957, selenium has been recognized as an essential micronutrient for animals.

micronymy, *nonce-wd.* [f. Gr. + μικρό-s small + ὄνομα name, ὄνομα, after *synonymy*, etc.] The use of short words in scientific nomenclature. **1889** *Buck's Handbk. Med. Sci.* VIII. 529/1 Astronomers have set an example in micronymy that anatomists might well follow.

micro-opaque (maikrəu'əpəik). [f. MICRO- 7 + OPAQUE *a.* (*sb.*)] A type of microform produced on card or paper instead of film. Also *attrib.* or as *adj.*

1952 *Aslib Proc.* IV. 154 Micro-opaques have made far greater psychological appeal to the user than microfilm. **1956** *Amer. Documentation* VII. 169/1 Writers in several countries have concerned themselves with the general theme of micro-opaques. **1962** A. GÜNTHER *Microphotogr. in Library* (Unesco) 7 Micro-opaque cards have another advantage in that they do not need a protective envelope and may be readily filed. **1963** *Amer. N. & Q.* June 155/1 Original public records are being published in a micro-opaque series of 3 × 5-inch cards issued by the Public Record Office of Great Britain.

micro-operation, -operative, -order: see MICRO- 1, 2 A, 1.

micro-organic (maikrəu:'gænik), *a.* [f. MICRO- + ORGANIC.] Pertaining to or connected with micro-organisms.

1884 J. TAIT *Mind in Matter* (1892) 317 The micro-organic world is found to be silent as the grave on evolution.

micro-organism (maikrəu:'gæni:z(ə)m). *Biol.* [f. MICRO- + ORGANISM.] A microscopic animal or plant; a microbe. Hence **micro-organismal a.**, of or induced by micro-organisms.

1880 MACCORMAC *Antisept. Surg.* 105 The presence of micro-organisms in the atmosphere... is certain. **1898** *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* V. 564 A manifestation of a micro-organismal disease.

micro-oven (maikrəu'əv(ə)n). [f. MICRO(WAVE) + OVEN *sb.*] A microwave oven. Hence **micro-'ovenning vbl. sb.**, cooking in such an oven.

1962 *Punch* 21 Nov. 738/2 A cooked meal that is quick-frozen and then re-heated in a matter of seconds in a micro-oven. **1965** *Economist* 22 May 941/3 Two micro-ovens could do the same work in half the time, using less space. **1971** *Daily Tel.* 26 July 15/2 Thus their formula for the Big Chance: clean up some traditional greasy cafes, manufacture centrally some basic dishes for instant micro-ovenning and bounce into branded home cooking.

micropædia (maikrəu'pi:diə). [f. MICRO- + Gr. παιδεία learning.] A section of the 15th edition of *Encyclopædia Britannica* (published in 1974) in which information is presented in a condensed form. (Cf. MACROPÆDIA, PROPÆDIA.) Hence **micro'pædic a.**

1974 *Daily Tel.* 12 Jan. 3/5 Consisting of 30 volumes, it will consist of what are described as a propædia, a micropædia and a macropædia. **1974** *Times Lit. Suppl.* 11 Oct. 1120/4 About 180 writers are given biographies proper, the rest have to make do with a Micropædic note.

micropalæontology (etc.), **-pantograph, -parasite, -particle, -pathology:** see MICRO- 2 a, 6, 1, 1, 2.

micropegmatite (maikrəu'pɛgmətait). *Min.* [f. MICRO- + PEGMATITE.] (See quot. 1888.) Hence

micropegmatitic a., having the structure of micropegmatite or of graphic granite.

1885 GEIKIE *Text-bk. Geol.* (ed. 2) 110 The structure is... micropegmatitic where the help of a microscope is needed. **1888** TEALL *Brit. Petrogr.* 30 Graphic granite and... its microscopic equivalent, generally termed micro-pegmatite. **1896** *Nat. Sci.* Aug. 86 The garnet often streams out... forming micropegmatitic intergrowths with other materials.

microperthite (maikrəu'pɛθait). *Min.* [f. MICRO- + PERTHITE.] (See quot. 1885.) Hence **microperthitic a.**, pertaining to or resembling microperthite.

1885 GEIKIE *Text-bk. Geol.* (ed. 2) 132 note, F. Becke... described this structure and names it *microperthite*. *Ibid.* 133 The felspar... presents the peculiar fibrous structure referred to in the foregoing description of gneiss (microperthite, microcline). **1888** TEALL *Brit. Petrogr.* 31 The microscopic equivalent of perthite termed microperthite by F. Becke. **1888** *Nature* 15 Mar. 459/2 Judging from the frequent occurrence of striated and microperthitic felspars.

micropetalous, -petrology: see MICRO- 4, 2.

microphage ('maikrəufeidʒ). *Phys.* Also **microphag.** [ad. G. *mikrophag* (Metchnikoff), f. Gr. μικρό-s small + *phag* short for PHAGOCYTE *sb.*] A certain form of the white blood-corpuscles (see quot. 1903). Also *attrib.*

1890 [see MACROPHAGE]. **1893** STARLING *tr. Metchnikoff's Comp. Pathol.* 191 In... acute inflammations it is mainly the microphages, or neutrophile polymuclear leucocytes, that are involved. **1896** *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* I. 953 The microphage cells in the spleen. **1903** COATS *Man. Path.* (ed. 5) 148 Polymorphonuclear leucocytes are called Microphags, and the cells derived from the fixed cells of the tissues, which are larger, and have large oval nuclei, are macrophags.

microphagist (maikrəufədʒist). [f. Gr. μικρό-s small + φαγ-, φαγείν to eat + -IST.] An eater of microscopic organisms.

1853 W. SMITH *Brit. Diatom.* I. p. xxxiii, Several species [of diatoms]... have been supplied in abundance by a careful dissection of the above microphagists.

microphagocyte (maikrəu'fægəsait). *Phys.* [f. MICRO- + PHAGOCYTE *sb.*] = MICROPHAGE.

1896 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* I. 79 Classifications of the varieties of leucocytes... Microphagocyte.

microphagous, -phenocryst: see MICRO- 4, 1.

† **microphily**. *Obs. rare*⁻¹. In 7 -philie. [Badly f. Gr. μικρό-s small + φίλια friendship.] The friendship of a 'small' man with a great.

1608 D. T[UVIL] *Ess. Pol. & Mor.* 95 b, So likewise, where there is a disproportion eyther in meanes, or mindes, there can bee no other friendship, then that Microphilie, which Plato had with Dionysius the Tyrant.

microphone ('maikrəufəʊn). [f. Gr. μικρό-s small + φωνή sound.]

1. An instrument by which small sounds can be intensified.

1683 *Phil. Trans.* XIV. 482 Microphones or Micracousticks that is Magnifying ear instruments. **1727** in BAILEY vol. II. **1827** C. WHEATSTONE in *Q. Jrnl. Sci.* II. 69 An instrument which, from its rendering audible the weakest sounds, may with propriety be called the Microphone. **1842** BRANDE *Dict. Sci.*, etc., *Microphone*, an instrument for increasing the intensity of low sounds.

2. *spec.* An instrument (invented almost simultaneously in 1878 by Prof. Hughes and Dr. Lüdtege) by means of which the telephone is made to reproduce faint sounds with more than their original intensity. Now applied to any instrument designed to convert sound waves impinging upon it into corresponding variations in voltage or current, which may then be amplified or transmitted for reconversion into sound (as in broadcasting and the telephone) or recorded; *esp.* one made as an independent unit (colloq. abbrev. MIKE *sb.*).

This function is that of all telephone 'transmitters'. Hughes's instrument was simply a particularly sensitive one by the standards then current (hence the name: see quot. 1889), and modifications of it were for a time almost universally used as telephone transmitters, so that *microphone* became synonymous with *transmitter* and acquired its present more general meaning.

1878 HUGHES in *Proc. Roy. Soc.* XXVII. 365, I have also devised an instrument suitable for magnifying weak sounds, which I call a *microphone*. The microphone, in its present form, consists simply of a lozenge-shaped piece of gas carbon, one inch long [etc.]. **1889** PREECE & MAIER *Telephone* iv. 37 Hughes' Microphone... The microphone is nothing but a telephonic transmitter, but it owes its name... to its power to convert vibrations of feeble intensity into undulatory currents, which, passing through a receiving telephone, produce sonorous vibrations of much greater intensity than those of the original source. **1891** F. C. ALLSOP *Telephones* ii. 20 Prof. Hughes's microphone... forms the basis on which all the modern carbon transmitters are constructed. **1923** W. S. CHURCHILL *World Crisis* 1915 291 Already the microphone or hydrophone for detecting the beat of a submarine propeller in the distance had been discovered. **1923** E. W. MARCHANT *Radio Telegr.* vi. 76 Suppose... that the emission of waves from the transmitting aerial is controlled by means of a microphone, such as is employed in the ordinary telephone transmitter, the stream of waves given out by the antenna will be varied in accordance with the fluctuations in the current passing

through the microphone. **1929** *Morning Post* 24 May 12/7 The engineer... in film-direction... has the last word as to whether the actor is speaking the line effectively for the microphone. **1935** H. C. BRYSON *Gramophone Record* iii. 59 Three main kinds of microphone are in common use: the carbon microphone, the condenser microphone, and the moving coil microphone. **1962** A. NISBETT *Technique Sound Studio* ii. 42 As an example of the sort of set-up which can be adopted in this type of studio is one where no less than six microphones were used for a quarter-hour playlet. **1970** M. L. GAYFORD in T. L. SQUIRES *Telecommunications Pocket Bk.* iv. 36 The standard modern telephone sets now in production in most countries represent a considerable improvement over earlier sets... Improved designs of microphone and receiver give a generally better frequency response and transient response.

3. **Special Comb.: microphone boom**, a boom (BOOM *sb.* 2 I d) with a microphone at the end.

1931 L. COWAN *Recording Sound for Motion Pict.* 377 *Microphone boom*, crane-like device for supporting and manipulating microphone. **1954** *Time* 12 July 47/3 Joan Diener, instead of being forced to stand near a microphone boom in order to be heard, was able to move at will in a TV studio by means of a tiny concealed microphone transmitter.

microphoned ('maikrəfəʊnd), *a.* [f. MICROPHONE + -ED².] 1. Picked up and transmitted by a microphone.

1927 *Daily Express* 21 Sept. 11/5, I heard in Archie de Bear's room at the Vaudeville... a loud speaker carrying from the stage what was only a microphoned reproduction of a gramophone record made by the Revellers.

2. **Containing or furnished with a microphone.** **1933** *News Chron.* 13 June 1 At one end is a high microphoned platform for the President. **1934** *Punch* 11 Apr. 416/1 Put a commentator in a microphoned observation-car on each long-distance train. **1960** *Guardian* 20 July 5/7, I lived in a room in Moscow University which everyone... said was microphoned.

microphoneme (maikrəu'fəʊni:m). *Linguistics.* [f. MICRO- 1 + PHONEME.] (See quot. 1935.) Hence **microphonic a.**

1935 W. F. TWADDELL in *Lang. Monogr.* XVI. v. 39 A term of an ordered class of minimum phonological differences among forms is a microphoneme. **1936** *Language* XII. 56 If one restricted one's attention to the series *kill: till: pill: hill*, one could arrive at alternative microphonemic classes. **1953** *Trans. Philol. Soc.* 84 All that we have... are... certain microphonemes and greater or lesser sets of microphonemes.

microphonic (maikrəu'fəʊnik), *a.* and *sb.* [f. MICROPHON(E) + -IC.]

A. adj. 1. Pertaining to the microphone.

1878 *Jrnl. Franklin Inst.* CVI. 270 Microphonic Anticipations. **1879** *N. Eng. Hist. & Gen. Reg.* XXXIII. 158 Look at the amazing progress in telegraphic, microscopic, telephonic and microphonic arts! **1881** *Athenæum* 2 July 19/1 Dr. Moser read a paper 'On the Microphonic Action of Selenium Cells'. **1893** PREECE & STUBBS *Man. Telephony* 121 The adoption of the microphonic transmitter in any case necessitates the employment of a battery.

2. **a.** Characterized by or pertaining to the production of variations in electrical potential in response to sound waves or vibrations.

1879 *Telegraphic Jrnl.* VII. 132/1 The communication of the current with the vibrating plate... is effected by means of two small springs which are lightly pressed by the membrane... which act as a weak microphonic contact. **1919** R. STANLEY *Text-bk. Wireless Telegr.* (new ed.) II. vi. 116 With some valve designs there is a microphonic effect in L.F. amplifiers so that the slightest jar given to the apparatus, such as tapping it with the finger or even walking near it, is strongly magnified. **1931** *Jrnl. Physiol.* LXXXI. p. xxix, I conclude that the effect is due to some kind of microphonic action by which vibrations produce changes in the potential between different points in the inner ear. **1940** A. WOOD *Acoustics* xvii. 478 The microphonic response of the cochlea of a cat to a pure tone of 1000 cycles/sec. is amplified and analysed with a wave analyser. **1951** *Electronic Engin.* XXIII. 429/2 An attempt has been made... to determine the absolute microphonic performance of a valve by relating its electrical output to the frequency and intensity of a sound field in which it is situated. **1970** *Nature* 11 July 184/2 The microphonic response of the cochlea.

b. Of an electrical signal: generated in response to sound waves or vibrations.

1929 *Proc. IRE* XVII. 1621 Microphonic output is caused by relative motions between the various elements of the tube. **1930** ZWORYKIN & WILSON *Photoelectrons* ix. 114 Mechanical vibration of the elements produce what are generally called microphonic noises. **1947** *Jrnl. Appl. Phys.* XVIII. 242/2 A simple experiment was set up to check Eq. (7) by mechanically driving a tube and measuring the resulting 'microphonic' output signal.

B. sb. 1. *pl.* The science of magnifying sounds.

rare. **1846** BUCHANAN *Technol. Dict.*, *Microphonics*, the science of magnifying small sounds.

2. **a.** A microphonic signal generated in the cochlea.

1938 STEVENS & DAVIS *Hearing* xii. 319 When the voltage of the cochlear microphonic is plotted against the logarithm of the sound-intensity... the function appears as a sigmoid curve. **1962** *Laryngoscope* LXXII. 432 Is the reduction in amplitude of the cochlear microphonics due to an impairment of sound transmission or to a more direct effect on the organ of Corti? **1974** *Nature* 10 May 162/2 The 'poor' cochlear microphonic obtained from BALB/c mice after priming is indicative of hair cell damage.

b. Electronics. An undesired signal or modulation produced (e.g. in a valve) by mechanical vibration. *Usu. pl.*

1929 *Proc. IRE XVII*, 1622 The simplest test for microphonics consists of an audio-frequency amplifier of fairly high gain, the tube under test being used in the first stage. 1947 *Jrnl. Appl. Physics XVIII*, 245/2 It may well be advantageous to operate the input stage of a high gain automatic volume controlled amplifier with fixed bias to reduce microphonics. 1960 *IRE Trans. Microwave Theory & Techniques VIII*, 372/1 Waveguide under a high acoustical field can definitely contribute to microphonics via the mechanism of phase modulation. 1965 GEWARTOWSKI & WATSON *Princ. Electron Tubes v*, 152 Vibration of grid wires in grid-controlled tubes is a principal source of 'microphonics'.

microphonism (maɪ'krɒfənɪz(ə)m). *Electronics*. [f. MICROPHON(E + -ISM.) = MICROPHONY 2.]

1947 *Jrnl. Appl. Physics XVIII*, 239/1 This suggests a method of design... by which the microphonism of a tube may be reduced since... most of the microphonic difficulties encountered in tubes are caused by the mechanical movement of the grid. 1950 *Proc. IRE XXXVIII*, 529/1 The effects of microphonism are most usually encountered in high-gain amplifiers.

microphonograph (maɪ'krɒfə'nɒgrɑ:f, -æ-). [f. MICRO- + PHONOGRAPH.] An instrument combining the principles of the microphone and the phonograph, designed for rendering sound audible to deaf-mutes.

1897 *Daily News* 26 Mar. 2/2 The microphonograph he [Professor Dussaud] has just issued to the world magnifies the human voice in the same way as a lens magnifies a picture. 1898 *Nature* 13 Jan. 255/2 It is suggested that the micro-phonograph may become an important factor in the education of deaf and dumb subjects.

microphonous (maɪ'krɒfənəs), *a.*¹ *rare*-⁰. [f. MICROPHONE + -OUS.] Having the property of augmenting weak sounds.

1855 DUNGLISON *Med. Lex.*

mi'crophonous, *a.*² *rare*-⁰. [f. Gr. *μικρόφωνος* (see next) + -OUS.] 'Having a slender weak voice' (Mayne *Expos. Lex.* 1856).

microphony (maɪ'krɒfəni). †1. [ad. Gr. *μικροφωνία*, f. *μικρόφωνος* weak-voiced, f. *μικρός* small + *φωνή* voice.] Weakness of voice. *Obs. rare*-⁰.

1849 in CRAIG.

2. *Electronics*. [f. MICROPHON(E + -Y³.)] The generation of microphonics in electrical apparatus.

1934 F. J. CAMM *Everyman's Wireless Bk.* v. 91 (table) Microphony: This may result in ringing, booming, or other sounds. 1946 *Electronic Engin.* XVIII, 336/2 The ruggedness which is required to give long service will normally ensure freedom from microphony. 1951 *Ibid.* 431/2 The design of a valve with low microphony is a long and tedious process. 1963 *Mullard Technical Communications VII*, 227/1 Microphony is occasionally experienced in a tape recorder when high gain a.f. valves are used in the first stages.

microphoto (maɪ'krɒfəʊtəʊ), colloq. abbrev. of MICROPHOTOGRAPH 2.

1949 *Jrnl. Geol.* LVII, 370/1 The phenomenon of corrosion between crystals (Perrin and Roubault, 1939, p. 160, pl. 5, microphotos 7 and 8). 1972 K. MASTERS *Spray Drying* xiv, 518 Each microcapsule contains numerous minute droplets of perfume oil. A microphoto of an encapsulated fragrance is shown in an article by Barreto.

microphotogram (maɪ'krɒfəʊtəgrəm). [f. MICRO- + PHOTOGRAM.] A microphotograph.

1898 P. MANSON *Trop. Diseases* i, 20 Microphotogram shewing the necessary disposition of blood-corpuscles in slides for examination for the plasmodium.

microphotograph (maɪ'krɒfəʊtəgrɑ:f, -æ-). [f. MICRO- + PHOTOGRAPH *sb.*]

1. A photograph reduced to microscopic size; a microscopic photograph.

1858 [see PHOTOMICROGRAPH]. 1867 *Pop. Sci. Rev.* VI, 54 'Microphotograph' is a very long name, recently introduced, to denote a very small object; it refers to the minute photographic reductions of portraits or views so often shown as curiosities under the microscope. 'Photomicrograph', on the contrary, is a name given to the photographic enlargement of a microscopic object. 1878 *Jrnl. R. Microsc. Soc.* I, 300 Microphotograph.—Mr. Langenheim... has photographed the Lord's Prayer on the ten-thousandth of a square inch. 1940 A. HUXLEY *Let.* 14 Oct. (1969) 461, I would like to have... micro-photographs suitable for reading by means of a reading machine (all the big libraries make these micro-films now) of Part III of this book. 1957 *R.A.E. News* Nov. 8/2 The National Coal Board publicity office tried to excuse... an advertisement that described a picture, about four inches by six, as a 'microphotograph'. In the O.E.D. this word certainly denotes both a small photograph of a large-or-small object and a large-or-small photograph of a small object. However, the ambiguity proved such a nuisance that after international discussion between various bodies, the words 'microphotograph' and 'photomicrograph' respectively were agreed on. 1962 A. GÜNTHER *Microphotogr. in Library* (Unesco) 5 Microphotographs are photographs which are reduced to a minute or even microscopic size. 1966 M. R. D. FOOT *SOE in France* viii, 181 A microphotograph in the false bottom of a matchbox. 1969 *Proc. R. Microsc. Soc.* IV, 142 Sixth Report of the Nomenclature Committee. The Committee recommends the following names and definitions:... *Microphotograph*. A very small photograph, intended to be viewed with a microscope.

2. A photograph of a microscopic object on a magnified scale: = PHOTOMICROGRAPH.

1860 *Photogr. News* 13 Jan. 228/1 The production of good micro-photographs appears very much to depend on the employment of a suitable collodion. 1875 tr. *Vogel's Chem. Light* xiv, 208 The beauty of the micro-photograph depends essentially on the beauty of the preparation to be photographed. 1896 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* I, 183 Microphotographs of two pyramidal cells from a case of general paralysis of the insane. 1927 HALDANE & HUXLEY *Animal Biol.* ii, 51 Fig. 18, Micro-photograph (×150) of a section through the ovary of a mammal (cat). 1944 R. SOUTH *Caterpillars Brit. Butterflies* 5 Of the eggs and chrysalids, the former [illustrations] are from microphotographs by A. E. Tonge and drawings by Horace Knight. 1968 *Punch* 21 Aug. 271/3 There are blackboard diagrams, and micro-photographs of sperm and ova. 1974 *Nature* 22 Feb. 511/3 Species of pine and hardwood trees, grasses and cultivated plants, for example, are represented in the atlas of 136 microphotographs.

Hence **microphoto'graphic** *a.*, pertaining to or connected with microphotography. **microphoto'graphically** *adv.*, by means of microphotography.

1858 T. SUTTON *Dict. Photogr.* 296 Micro-photographic operations. 1865 *Brit. Jrnl. Photogr.* 24 Mar. 153/1 Description of the Micro-photographic Apparatus. 1882 R. NORRIS (title) *Physiology and Pathology of the Blood...* With micro-photographic illustrations. 1895 *Daily News* 26 July 3/1 Insect anatomy, illustrated micro-photographically.

microphotography (maɪ'krɒfə'tɒgrəfi). [f. MICRO- + PHOTOGRAPHY.]

1. The art or process of making photographs of very small size.

1858 T. SUTTON *Dict. Photogr., Micro-Photography*. Under this head may be included two different processes. One... consists in copying objects on an exceedingly small scale, the photograph being intended to be viewed through a magnifier... The other... consists in producing enlarged photographs of minute objects—that is, in fixing the images obtained in the microscope. 1867 SUTTON & DAWSON *Dict. Photogr., Micro-Photography*. This term is now used to designate the reduction of negatives to a very minute size, and serves to distinguish it from the process denominated 'Photo-micrography'. 1900 *Westm. Gaz.* 12 Sept. 8/2 A letter printed in microphotography is gummed to his [a bee's] little back, and he is thrown into the air.

2. The art or process of producing by photography an enlarged image of a microscopically minute object: = PHOTOMICROGRAPHY.

1858 [see 1]. 1875 tr. *Vogel's Chem. Light* xiv, 209 Excellent results have been achieved in microphotography by Neyt at Ghent. 1889 *Anthony's Photogr. Bull.* II, 104 Examples may also be given of balloon, stellar, and microphotography.

microphotometer (etc.), **microphthalmia**, **-phthalmos**: see MICRO- 6, 3.

microphylline (maɪ'krɒfɪlɪn), *a.* *Bot.* [Formed as next: see -INE.] Composed of minute leaflets or scales.

1872 E. TUCKERMAN *Gen. Lichenum* 245 The foliaceous *Verrucariaceae*... passing... into microphylline and... into finally almost crustaceous forms.

microphyllous: see MICRO- 4.

microphysics (maɪ'krɒfɪzɪks), *sb. pl.* (const. as *sing.*). Also **micro-physics**. [f. MICRO- 2a + PHYSICS.] The part of physics that is concerned with bodies and phenomena on a microscopic or smaller scale, esp. with molecules, atoms, and sub-atomic particles.

1885 *Athenæum* 11 Apr. 477/2 He had met with a success that gave him pre-eminence in this department of micro-physics, and that was the preparation of the diamond ruling points. 1956 E. H. HUTTEN *Lang. Mod. Physics* v, 175 These rules work well enough when we describe macro-physical phenomena; but their insufficiency is revealed in micro-physics. 1962 N. R. HANSON in *Quanta & Reality* v, 86 Von Neumann advanced a 'proof' that it would be impossible to reinstate a classical determinism in microphysics; it was logically pointless to look for 'hidden variables' underlying quantum processes. 1971 *Nature* 24 Dec. 433/2 Research in Britain concentrates on the fundamental microphysics of fogs.

Hence **micro'physical** *a.*, of or pertaining to microphysics.

1902 [see *macrophysical* s.v. MACRO- 1 e]. 1936 *Discovery* Mar. 96/2 Microphysical inquiries into which chemistry is now being absorbed. 1956 E. H. HUTTEN *Lang. Mod. Physics* v, 179 Two micro-physical events are connected in a different way from two macro-physical events. 1962 S. TOULMIN in *Quanta & Reality* 16 In the macroscopic world, all statistical statements... report the overall aggregates or averages of large numbers of individual events...; but the microphysical statements of quantum mechanics were statistical in a more absolute sense. 1973 *Nature* 14 Dec. 378/3 According to Audretsch the effect of expansion is significant for particle creation when the age of the Universe is comparable to the microphysical time scale—when the Universe is only about 10^{-21} s old!

microphysiography, **-physiologist**, **-physiology**: see MICRO- 2a.

microphyte (maɪ'krɒfəɪt). [mod.f. Gr. *μικρόφυτο* small + *φυτόν* plant. Cf. F. *microphyte*.] A microscopic plant, esp. a bacterium. Hence

micro'phytal, **micro'phytic** *adjs.*, pertaining to microphytes.

1863 SLACK in *Intell. Observ.* Dec. 379 In the fermentation of wheat flour he [Lémaire] observed in the course of fifteen days, *bacterium*, *vibrio*, *spirillum*, *amæba*, *monas*, and *paramecium*, after which came what he calls *microphytes*. 1867 MURCHISON *Siluria* App. O. (ed. 4) 546 The microphytes above mentioned. 1876 PAGE *Adv. Text-bk. Geol.* xx, 440 The innumerable organisms in microphytal and microzoal deposits. 1881 J. SIMON in *Nature* No. 616, 373 The microphytic origin of an important cancerous disease of horned cattle. 1896 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* I, 210 After the rise of modern bacteriology the first attempts made were to cultivate a specific microphyte from such tumours.

micropinocytosis, **-pipette**, **-plankton(ic)**, **-plastic(ity)**, **-plate**: see MICRO- 2 a, 6, 1 a, 1 b, 1 a.

micropod (maɪ'krɒpɒd). *Zool.* [ad. mod.L. *Micropoda*, f. Gr. *μικρό-σ* small + *πόδ-, πούς* foot.] Any one of the *Micropoda*, in some classifications a division of bivalve molluscs including the oyster.

1854 ADAMS, etc. *Man. Nat. Hist.* 158 Micropods (*Micropoda*).

micropodal (maɪ'krɒpɒdəl), *a.* [f. Gr. *μικροπόδ-, μικρόπους* (f. *μικρός* small + *πόδ-, πούς* foot) + -AL¹.] Small-footed; esp. having the foot abnormally small though regularly developed. So **micro'podic**, **mi'cropodous** *adjs.*

1857 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.* (s.v. *Micropodus*) *Micropodous*. 1859 *Chamb. Jrnl.* XI, 323 The micropodic young person. 1902 WEBSTER, *Micropodal*.

micropoise, **-polariscope**, **-population**, **-pore**, **-porosity**, **-porphyritic**, **-powder**: see MICRO- 5 a, 6, 1, 4, 1.

microprint (maɪ'krɒpɪnt). [f. MICRO- 7 + PRINT *sb.*] *a.* A photographic print of text reduced by microphotography. *b.* Printed matter so reduced. Hence **microprinting** *vbl. sb.*, the production of microprint.

1933 *Library Jrnl.* LVIII, 913/1 With these photographic prints on sensitized paper there is no more question of fire hazard and the necessity of projection is likewise eliminated... We have, however, to overcome one difficulty, namely to make the 'micro prints' easily legible. 1951 *Amer. Documentation II*, 151/1 Microprint is delivered in labelled, cloth slip-cases ready for shelving. 1961 T. LANDAU *Encycl. Librarianship* (ed. 2) 121/1 Microfilming and the production of microprint are camera methods. 1962 A. GÜNTHER *Microphotogr. in Library* (Unesco) 5 Micro-writing and micro-printing were known centuries ago. 1970 *Brit. Printer* Jan. 80/1 Trial runs have satisfied him that micro printing to a 10th of normal size... can be done successfully on a standard offset-litho press. 1970 *New Scientist* 31 Dec. 601/2 People of all ages have found that they can read microprint without strain.

microprism (maɪ'krɒpɪzɪz(ə)m), *a.* *Photogr.* [f. MICRO- + PRISM.] Applied to an area of the focusing screen of some reflex cameras which is covered with a grid of tiny prisms and which splits up the image when the subject is not in focus; also applied to such a focusing system.

1966 H. KEPPLER *Asahi Pentax Way* 319 In using the central microprism grid for focusing, you will find that it snaps images in and out of focus with medium focal length lenses more efficiently than with either wide-angle or extremely long lenses. 1968 *Newnes Compl. Amat. Photogr.* (ed. 3) iv, 67 A new alternative [to a rangefinder] is the use of a 'microprism' zone, which gives a dotted effect when the image is out of focus. 1970 *Amat. Photographer* 11 Mar. 4 (Adv.), A very advanced camera offering a 6-1 zoom ratio and microprism focusing. 1973 *Country Life* 20 Sept. 826/1 (Adv.), Microprism focusing means speedy and accurate focusing.

microprobe, **-process**: see MICRO- 6, 1.

microprogram (maɪ'krɒpɹɒgrəm), *sb.* *Computers*. [f. MICRO- 1 b + PROGRAM, PROGRAMME *sb.*] A program that causes any machine instruction to be transformed into a sequence of microinstructions.

1953 WILKES & STRINGER in *Proc. Camb. Philos. Soc.* XLIX, 230 The operation called for by a single machine order can be broken down into a sequence of more elementary operations... These elementary operations will be referred to as micro-operations. Basic machine operations, such as addition, subtraction, multiplication, etc., are thought of as being made up of a micro-programme of micro-operations, each micro-operation being called for by a micro-order. 1962 HUSKEY & KORN *Computer Handbk.* xvi, 32 Once a given set of instructions has been designed into the machine by the wiring of a micro-program plugboard, the machine may be used as a stored-program computer in the normal fashion. 1969 [see MICROPROGRAMMED *ppl. a.*] 1971 *New Scientist* 7 Jan. 27/1 This memory can hold up to 1024 words of microprogram which can be changed easily and inexpensively and tailored exactly to suit individual requirements.

microprogramming (maɪ'krɒpɹɒgræmɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* *Computers*. [f. MICRO- 2 a + PROGRAMMING *vbl. sb.*] The technique of making machine instructions generate sequences of microinstructions in accordance with a microprogram, rather than initiate the desired operations directly, so that by changing

the microprogram the set of possible machine instructions can be varied.

1953 WILKES & STRINGER in *Proc. Camb. Philos. Soc.* XLIX. 230 It is also necessary that provision should be made for conditional micro-orders which play a role in micro-programming similar to that played by conditional orders in ordinary programming. 1962 HUSKEY & KORN *Computer Handbk.* xvi. 32 The concept of microprogramming suggests that the machine be designed and constructed in such a way that the individual basic command steps, such as clear the accumulator or left shift one place, are accessible for alteration. 1967 P. A. STARK *Digital Computer Programming* xix. 360 Microprogramming is a technique for letting the programmer manufacture complex instructions . . . from small portions of instructions. 1971 *New Scientist* 17 June 685/2 ICL is understood to be taking its own steps along the microprogramming path in its next range of computers.

So **micro'programmed** *ppl. a.*, employing microprogramming with a number of different microprograms; (as a back-formation) **micro'program v. trans.**; **micro'programmer**, one who writes microprograms; a specialist in microprogramming.

1956 *Jrnl. Assoc. Computing Machinery* III. 79 One of the basic requirements of a microprogrammed computer is a means of ensuring the microprogrammer ready control of the subcommands with which he is working. It is necessary that the microprogram be physically easy to set up on the machine. 1957 *Ibid.* IV. 161 The arithmetic floating point operations of addition, subtraction and multiplication can be micro-programmed with about 70 microorders. 1969 P. B. JORDAIN *Condensed Computer Encycl.* 319 It is cheaper to establish a microprogram memory which can hold many microprograms and thus allow for a large set of computer instructions which can be interpreted and implemented on simple and inexpensive computer hardware. In such computers, sometimes called microprogrammed computers, each computer instruction operation code defines the beginning of the corresponding microprogram stored in the microprogram memory. 1970 S. S. HUSSON *Microprogramming* i. 13 The user programmer tells the system or device *what to do* by placing instructions in the high-speed main storage. The microprogrammer tells the system or device *how to do it* by controlling which storage and logic elements are used and how they are used for each operation. Thus the machine instruction which the programmer considered to be the lowest level of communication with the system can now be viewed as a closed subroutine broken down into a sequence of more elementary functions called microinstructions. Each microinstruction is designed to specify the control gates that are opened at a particular point during the machine cycle. 1975 *Sci. Amer.* May 36/3 Some multichip machines have the advantage that they can be 'microprogrammed' by the user.

microprojection (ˌmaɪkrəprɒ'dʒɛkʃən). [*f. MICRO- + PROJECTION sb.*] The process of projecting an enlarged image of a microscopic specimen.

1904 *Jrnl. R. Microsc. Soc.* 582 The firm . . . manufacture an optical bench and appliances for . . . micro-projection, and optical lantern projection. 1932 *Ibid.* LII. 134 The microprojection of a subject for reconstruction work is best accomplished by using an apparatus affixed in the vertical position, projecting the image upon a horizontal table for ease in drawing. 1972 *Jap. Jrnl. Pharmacol.* XXII. 636 The reactive points were identified with the aid of microprojection apparatus to make the composite map from the serial sections obtained from individual animals.

Hence **microprojector**, an apparatus for microprojection.

1932 *Jrnl. R. Microsc. Soc.* LII. 136 A method devised whereby a standard microprojector is altered to allow use in the vertical position. 1948 *Times* 15 June 7/5 He introduced into his lectures the latest methods of teaching, first by lantern slides, secondly by microprojector, and later by cine-films. 1957 B. M. ROVINSKY et al. in V. E. COSSLETT et al. *X-Ray Microsc. & Microradiogr.* 277 The high resolution of the microprojector with its great sensitivity in distinguishing densities of microscopic areas makes it possible to use the device for examination of a wide range of objects.

micropsia, micropsy: see MICRO- 3.

† **micropsychy.** *Obs.* [*ad. Gr. μικροψυχία, f. μικρόψυχ-ος pusillanimous, f. μικρο- small + ψυχή soul.*] Pusillanimity.

1651 BIGGS *New Disp.* 149 The powers . . . being . . . exanimated into a dull and faint micropsychie. 1654 GAYTON *Pleas. Notes* IV. xvii. 259 To what purpose didst thou kneel for a Licence, if thou wilt not take the liberty to fight? Though Cyd Hameti Benengeli doth not discover the reason of this Micropsychy [*printed Micropsychy*] of the Don. 1674 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* (ed. 4), *Micropsychy*, feeble courage, faintness of heart.

micropterous (maɪ'krɒptərəs), *a. Zool.* [*f. Gr. μικρόπτερος (f. μικρό- small + πτερ-όν wing) + -OUS.*] Small winged or finned. So **micropterism**, abnormally small wing-development.

1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* IV. xli. 141 Most of the micropterous tribes (*Staphylinus L.*) have a fetid smell. 1895 D. SHARP *Insects* i. 339 (Camb. Nat. Hist.) Some species are always micropterous. *Ibid.*, A curious form of variation occurs in this family [Gryllidae], and is called micropterism by de Saussure.

micropterygious: see MICRO- 4.

microptic, a. nonce-wd. [*f. Gr. μικρό- small + ὀπτικός OPTIC a.*] Microscopic.

1800 HURDIS *Fav. Village* 104 If to the spot invisible we strain Our aching sight, and with microptic tube Bring it at last within our feeble ken.

micropublishing (ˌmaɪkrəˈpʌblɪʃɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* [*f. MICRO- 7 + PUBLISHING vbl. sb.*] The publication of copies of books, periodicals, etc., in microform. Hence (as a back-formation) **'micropublish v. trans.**; also **'micropublished ppl. a.**, **micro'publisher.**

1969 R. & E. *Coordinator* (Res. & Engin. Council Graphic Arts Industry) Apr. 4/1 According to a recent booklet . . . micropublishing sales are running at an estimated \$25 million a year. 1971 *Publishers' Weekly* 23 Aug. 41/1 A new company, Congressional Information Service, which collects, indexes and micro-publishes some 450,000 pages per year of government documents. 1973 *Ibid.* 19 Mar. 52/2 Many micropublished products are compilations of public domain materials. *Ibid.* 52/3 The micropublisher is particularly affected by this unofficial copyright. 1974 *Bookseller* 8 June 2600/1 The *Oxford English Dictionary* in two volumes with a magnifying glass is a significant half way stage to micro publishing.

micropulsation: see MICRO- 1.

micropylar (ˌmaɪkrəˈpɪlə(r)), *a.* [*f. next + -AR.*] Pertaining to or of the nature of a micropyle.

1869 W. S. DALLAS tr. *Müller's Facts for Darwin* 132 The formation of the 'micropylar apparatus' [in the Amphipoda].

micropyle (ˌmaɪkrəˈpɪlə), [*a. F. micropyle, f. Gr. μικρό- small + πύλη gate.*]

1. *Bot.* The foramen or orifice in the integument of an ovule, by which the pollen penetrates to the apex of the nucleus or radicle. Also, the external aperture which represents this foramen in the mature seed.

1821 tr. *Decandolle & Sprengel's Elem. Philos. Plants* 79 In the seeds of many of the Leguminous plants, a small cavity appears under the umbilicus, called *micropyle*, but its use is unknown. 1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 181 The woody shell of the seed of Sapoteae is certainly testa, . . . as is proved by the presence of the micropyle upon it. 1875 BENNETT & DYER tr. *Sachs' Bot.* 429 It [the pollen] then forces itself into the micropyle and advances as far as the embryo-sac.

2. *Zool.* A special opening in a female cell for the entrance of the fertilizing cell.

1859 *Todd's Cycl. Anat.* V. [97]/2 Discoveries . . . as to the existence of the micropyle in fishes. 1875 RAY LANKESTER in *Q. Jrnl. Microsc. Sci.* XV. 38 The egg-shell . . . has a small hole at the narrower pole, which may be called a micropyle. 1893 TUCKEY *Amphioxus* 41 This . . . explains how it is that without the formation of a micropyle the spermatozoon can force its way into the egg.

microquantity, -rad: see MICRO- 1, 5 a.

microradiography (ˌmaɪkrəˈreɪdɪˈɒgrəfi). [*ad. F. microradiographie (P. Goby 1913, in Compt. Rend. CLVI. 686); see MICRO- 2a and RADIOGRAPHY.*] Radiography of the fine structure of an object.

1913 P. GOBY in *Jrnl. R. Microsc. Soc.* 373 The new method of employment of X-rays, which I have the honour of introducing to you under the name of Microradiography, aims at rendering easily visible the internal structure of microscopic objects. 1944 *Jrnl. Appl. Physics* XV. 44/1 The early work on microradiography was confined chiefly to light alloys and made use of low voltage, long wave-length radiation. 1966 D. G. BRANDON *Mod. Techniques Metallogr.* 76 The two major advantages offered by microradiography as opposed to ordinary optical metallography are, firstly, the sensitivity to chemical composition and, secondly, the ability of the technique to integrate over a large volume of material. 1973 *Calcified Tissue Res.* XI. 176 This work investigated the effect of fluoride on the mineralization of rat dentine using tetracycline-labelling and microradiography.

Hence **micro'radiogram**, the original image obtained on a sensitive plate or film in microradiography; **micro'radiograph**, a photographic enlargement of a microradiogram; **microradio'graphic a.**, of or obtained by microradiography.

1913 *Jrnl. R. Microsc. Soc.* 375 Plate XVI is a reproduction of a micro-radiogram, enlarged nineteen times, of the anterior and posterior limbs of the three-toed lizard. 1944 *Jrnl. Appl. Physics* XV. 43 Investigations have been made of the various factors considered to influence the sensitivity of the microradiographic method for the examination of alloys. *Ibid.* 52 (*caption*) Microradiographs of cartridge brass with Co radiation at 20 kv at 75 ×. 1957 A. ENGSTRÖM in V. E. COSSLETT et al. *X-Ray Microsc. & Microradiogr.* 32 In order to take care of the inhomogeneous distribution of the absorbing material, various types of scanning photometry of the microradiogram are now being used. 1966 D. G. BRANDON *Mod. Techniques Metallogr.* 76 The detail seen in a microradiograph is projected from a slab of metal up to 0.1 mm in thickness. 1969 HOBDELL & BOYDE in *Möllenstedt & Gaukler Internat. Symposium X-Ray Optics & Microanalysis* 611 The interpretation of the microradiographic image was found to be in good correlation with the interpretation of the scanning electron microscopic image of bone surfaces.

micro-ray, -reader, -record(ing), -refractometer, -relief, -reproduction, -respirometer (etc.), **micror(h)abd:** see MICRO- 1, 7, 7, 6, 1 b, 7, 6, 1.

micro-scale (ˌmaɪkrəˈskeɪl). Also **micro scale, microscale.** [*f. MICRO- 1 + SCALE sb.*]³ A small or microscopic scale; *spec. in Chem.*, the scale of microanalysis.

Micro is freq. apprehended as an adj. qualifying *scale* (cf. MICRO- 8).

1931 [see MICRO- 8b]. 1946 BELCHER & WILSON *Qualitative Inorg. Microanalysis* i. 3 This does not arise on the micro scale, because of the larger amounts of ethanol used to ensure complete precipitation. 1956 *Nature* 25 Feb. 378/2 Schindler's procedure, which was adapted to microscale working, was followed. 2-5 mgm. of vitamin B₁₂ is dissolved in 500 μl. of 10 per cent aqueous ammonium chloride solution. 1961 *New Scientist* 16 Mar. 670/3 These materials are, however, crude on a microscale—they are porous and they contain impurities. 1964 N. G. CLARK *Mod. Org. Chem.* xxiv. 496 It became imperative to develop techniques demanding smaller samples. This was achieved in 1911 by Pregl, using 1-5 mg of material (micro-scale). 1966 D. G. BRANDON *Mod. Techniques Metallogr.* 103 It is now possible to perform a very large number of metallurgical operations in [*sic*] a microscale inside the electron microscope. 1968 [see MACRO-SCALE].

microslere: see MICRO- 1.

microscope (ˌmaɪkrəˈskəʊp), *sb.* Also **7 myroscopec.** [*ad. mod.L. microscopium, f. Gr. μικρό- small + σκοπ-έν to look, see: see -SCOPE.* Cf. F. *microscope*, Sp. *microscopio*, It. *microscopio*, G. *mikroskop*.]

1. *a.* An optical instrument, consisting of a lens or a combination of suitably adjusted lenses, (or, rarely, also of mirrors) by which objects are so magnified that details indistinct or invisible to the naked eye are clearly revealed.

1656 tr. *Hobbes' Elem. Philos.* i. iv. xxvii. 332 There are now such Microscopes . . . that the things we see with them appear a hundred thousand times bigger, then they would do if we looked upon them with our bare Eyes. 1662 S. P. *New Sect Latitude-men* 21 The several discoveries we are beholden to the new invented microscope for. 1678 *Depos. Cast. York* (Surtees) 233 Polishing glasses for prospectives, and spectacles and myroscopecs. 1706 *Reflex. upon Ridicule* 244 The effects of prejudice . . . are the same with those of microscopes. 1831 BREWSTER *Optics* v. 51 When such a lens is used to magnify the magnified image produced by another lens, the two lenses together constitute a compound microscope.

attrib. 1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* III. xxix. 193 Till . . . they may first enter the range of the microscope-aided eye. 1875 HUXLEY & MARTIN *Elem. Biol.* (1877) 247 Microscope-needle. 1899 CAGNEY tr. *Jaksch's Clin. Diagn.* x. (ed. 4) 431 An Abbe's or other condenser adjusted movably to the microscope-stand.

b. lucernal, solar, oxy-hydrogen microscopes: instruments of the nature of the magic lantern, in which the illumination employed comes from a lamp, the sun, and an oxy-hydrogen lime-light respectively.

1740 H. BAKER in *Phil. Trans.* XLI. 516 The Solar or Camera Obscura Microscope, and the Microscope for opaque objects. 1787 G. ADAMS *Ess. Microscope* 65 This [lucernal] microscope was originally thought of, and in part executed by my father. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) XI. 725 The improved lucernal microscope. 1839 *Penny Cycl.* XV. 188/2 A few achromatic glasses for oxy-hydrogen microscopes have been made. 1845 *Encycl. Metrop.* III. 470/2 The solar microscope differs entirely . . . from those above described.

c. An instrument analogous to an optical microscope in function but employing radiation other than visible light (e.g. electrons or X-rays). (Cf. *electron microscope* s.v. ELECTRON² 2 b.)

1927 G. L. CLARK *Appl. X-Rays* i. 5 The ultraviolet microscope . . . discloses a fine structure which appears perfectly homogeneous under visible light rays. 1939 *Electronics & Television & Short-Wave World* XII. 637/3 The electron source . . . might be made completely independent from the microscope. 1957 DUNCOMB & COSSLETT in V. E. COSSLETT et al. *X-ray Microsc. & Microradiogr.* 374 The purpose of the microscope is to form a picture of a surface by its X-ray emission and to analyze the elements in a selected volume of about one cubic micron in the surface by the characteristic lines emitted. 1964 G. H. HAGGIS et al. *Introd. Molecular Biol.* 346 Higher voltages on the microscope increase resolution, for a given section thickness, but reduce contrast. 1966 *McGraw-Hill Encycl. Sci. & Technol.* VIII. 371/2 In the electron, proton, x-ray, and β-ray microscopes, the image is usually recorded on a fluorescent screen or is photographed.

2. *transf. and fig.*

1671 MILTON P. R. iv. 57 Many a fair Edifice . . . (so well I have dispos'd My Aery Microscope) thou may'st behold Outside and inside both. 1742 POPE *Dunc.* iv. 233 The critic Eye, that microscope of Wit, Sees hairs and pores, examines bit by bit. 1839-52 BAILEY *Festus* xiv. 162 Watching the thoughts of men and angels Through moral microscopes. 1903 *Westm. Gaz.* 21 Feb. 7/1 The Board would work . . . under the microscope of a Committee of Censure.

3. *Astron.* (Also in mod.L. form **micro'scopium.**) A constellation south of Capricorn, introduced by Lacaille in 1752.

microscope (ˌmaɪkrəˈskəʊp), *v. rare.* [*f. MICROSCOPE sb.*] *trans. a.* To magnify. *b.* To scrutinize minutely. So **'microscoping vbl. sb.**, examination by microscope; **'microscoped ppl. a.**, *fig.* microscopically selected.

1868 G. H. LEWES *Jrnl.* 10 Jan. in *Geo. Eliot Lett.* (1956) IV. 416 With him I spent the greater part of the time at Bonn, discussing microscoping etc. 1888 T. DE W. TALMAGE in *Voice* (N.Y.) 6 Sept., He talked against you. He

microscoped your faults. 1889 J. M. ROBERTSON *Ess. Crit. Method* 87 The specialist's literature of microscoped minutiae. 1896 MRS. CAFFYN *Quaker Grandmother* 206 He looked much more likely to spring upon her unawares, and microscope her. 1919 S. PAGET *Sir V. Horsley* II. i. 143 He spoke his mind against that sort of pathology which hardly gets beyond the microscoping and exhibiting of diseased organs.

† **micro'scopial**, *a.* *Obs.* [f. mod.L. *mīcrosco-pium* + -AL¹.] = MICROSCOPICAL.

1738 D. BAYNE *Gout* 102 No secretion or excretion is performed without a mixture . . . of several sorts of particles . . . as appears by microscopical observations. 1740 BAKER in *Phil. Trans.* XL. 453 Being aware how much Imagination has frequently had to do with microscopical Observations, I distrusted my own Eyes.

microscopic (maikrəʊ'skɒpɪk), *a.* [ad. mod.L. *mīcrosco-picus*, f. *mīcrosco-pium*: see MICROSCOPE and -IC. Cf. F. *mīcrosco-pique*, It. *mīcrosco-pico*, Sp. *mīcrosco-pico*.]

1. = MICROSCOPICAL *a.* 1. Now rare exc. *fig.* 1857 G. BIRD'S *Urin. Deposits* (ed. 5) 199 The microscopic examination of a sediment composed of cystine. 1863 RAY LANKESTER in *Q. J. Nat. Microsc. Sci.* III. 83 Nor are they generally known to microscopic observers in this country. 1877 W. THOMSON *Voy. Challenger* I. i. 15 The substances in common use in mounting microscopic preparations.

fig. 1779-81 JOHNSON L. P., *Roué* Wks. III. 38 Few characters can bear the microscopical scrutiny of wit quickened by anger. 1850 ROBERTSON *Serm.* Ser. III. viii. 111 It is not a microscopic self-examination. 1877 STUBBS *Lect. Med. & Mod. Hist.* v. (1886) 103 The tree . . . bears to the microscopic investigator marks of every winter that has passed over it. 1904 *Sat. Rev.* 29 Oct. 551 The microscopic inquiry of the Dictionary of National Biography.

2. Possessing or exercising the functions of a microscope.

1732 POPE *Ess. Man* 1. 193 Why has not Man a microscopic eye? For this plain reason, Man is not a Fly. 1744 THOMSON *Summer* 288 Gradual, from These what numerous Kinds descend, Evading even the microscopic Eye! a 1761 CAWTHORN *Antiquarians* 80 To ev'ry corner of the brass They clapp'd a microscopic glass. 1876 LOWELL *Among my Bks.* Ser. II. 278 Gulliver's microscopic eye.

fig. a 1680 BUTLER *Rem.* (1759) I. 10 His Excellence In . . . magnifying all he writ With curious microscopick Wit. 1863 KINGLAKE *Crimea* (1877) II. vii. 65 His intellect being subtle and microscopic. 1903 MORLEY *Gladstone* I. 4 The microscopic subtlety of a thirteenth century schoolman.

3. Of such minute size or proportions as to be invisible or indeterminate without the use of a microscope.

176. WESLEY *Serm.* lxxiv. 1. § 11 Wks. (1811) IX. 314 Are Microscopic Animals, so called, real Animals or not? 1770 HORSLEY in *Phil. Trans.* LX. 431 The eyes of the smallest microscopic animals. 1802 BOURNON *ibid.* XCII. 300 We may . . . by means of a lens, perceive small microscopic crystals of thallite. 1819 CHILDREN *Chem. Anal.* 271 From the mountainous elephant to the microscopic insect. 1899 ALBUTT'S *Syst. Med.* VI. 891 Some of which vessels . . . presented evidences of microscopic gummata.

fig. 1849 STOVEL *Canne's Necess.* Introd. 78 Every . . . care was taken to find . . . terms the most microscopic to express the littleness of those 'mere ceremonies'. 1887 G. H. DARWIN in *Fortn. Rev.* Feb. 273 They are microscopic . . . earthquakes. 1887 RUSKIN *Praeterita* II. 24 Turner's microscopic touch.

microscopical (maikrəʊ'skɒpɪkəl), *a.* [Formed as prec. + -AL¹.]

1. Pertaining or relating to the microscope or its use; resembling what pertains to a microscope.

1664 *Phil. Trans.* I. 28 The Microscopical view of the Edges of Rasors. 1681 GLANVILL *Sadducismus* I. (1682) 7 The certainty of which I believe the improvement of microscopical Observations will discover. 1690 LOCKE *Hum. Und.* II. xxiii. § 12. 140 And if by the help of such Microscopical Eyes (if I may so call them) a Man could penetrate farther than ordinary into the . . . radical Texture of Bodies. 1796 Bp. WATSON *Apol. Bible* ix. (ed. 2) 94 The microscopical discoveries of modern times. 1879 RUTLEY *Stud. Rocks* x. 104 Unsatisfactory in the present state of microscopical knowledge. 1883 PROCTOR in *Knowledge* 18 May 300/2 Are not microscopical papers in progress?

2. = MICROSCOPIC 3. Now rare.

1769 BARRINGTON in *Phil. Trans.* LIX. 31 Still smaller microscopical insects. 1771 W. JONES *Zool. Eth.* 76 The microscopical feathers upon the wing of a moth. 1871 HARTWIG *Subterr. W.* II. 10 The aggregated remains of microscopical animals. 1880 GÜNTHER *Fishes* 114 It is the *membrana argentea*, and composed of microscopical crystals.

microscopically (maikrəʊ'skɒpɪkəli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY².] By means of a microscope; so minutely as to be visible only with a microscope.

1795 HAUGHTON in *Phil. Trans.* LXXXV. 192 Metals, when microscopically examined, have convoluted fibrous appearances. 1836-9 *Todd's Cycl. Anat.* II. 122/2 One of these worms, when examined microscopically, presented a rupture in the middle of its body. 1876 BRISTOWE *Theory & Pract. Med.* (1878) 57 Microscopically, they are found to be identical in structure with the uterine muscular walls. 1879 tr. *Semper's Anim. Life* 40 The ovum cell being always microscopically small.

b. fig. and hyperbolically.

1824 SCOTT *St. Roman's* v. The company examined even microscopically the response of the stranger. 1874 tr. *Lommel's Light* 18 The rays of light which reach the microscopically small earth. 1885 C. F. WOOLSON in *Harper's Mag.* Apr. 787/2 The little advances she had made had been microscopically small.

microscopico- (maikrəʊ'skɒpɪkəʊ), *mod.* combining form of MICROSCOPICAL.

1839 LINDLEY *Introd. Bot.* I. i. (ed. 3) 7 Some beautiful microscopico-chemical experiments.

microscopist (maikrəʊ'skɒpɪst, U.S. 'maikrəʊskəʊpɪst). [f. MICROSCOPE + -IST.] One skilled in the use of the microscope.

1835-6 *Todd's Cycl. Anat.* I. 405/2 We find marked discrepancies in the conclusions come to by different microscopists. 1867 J. HOGG *Microsc.* I. ii. 33 The simple hand magnifier, so often employed by microscopists in the preliminary examinations of objects. 1879 H. GRUBB in *Trans. Roy. Dublin Soc.* 188 Looked into at a convenient angle somewhat similar to that usually adopted by microscopists.

transf. 1851 WYTHES (*title*) The Microscopist, or a Complete Manual on the use of the Microscope.

microscopize (maikrəʊ'skɒpəɪz), *v.* *nonce-wd.* [f. MICROSCOPE + -IZE.] *trans.* To work with a microscope.

1846 HUXLEY in *Life & Lett.* (1900) I. 27, I may read, draw, or microscopize at pleasure.

microscopy (maikrəʊ'skɒpi). [f. MICROSCOPE + -Y.] The art or practice of using the microscope; the science of the microscopist.

1664-5 PEPYS *Diary* 20 Jan., To my bookseller's, and there took home Hook's book of microscopy. 1867 J. HOGG *Microsc.* I. ii. 70 The many important contributions to microscopy by Owen, Carpenter, Quekett, Ralfs, etc. 1887 *Times* 1 Sept. 6/3 The value of microscopy when brought to bear on pharmacy.

microsecond, -section: see MICRO- 5 a, 2 c.

microsegment ('maikrəʊ'seɡmənt). *Linguistics.* [f. MICRO- I + SEGMENT *sb.*] A unit of sound enclosed between two open junctures.

1958 C. F. HOCKETT *Course in Mod. Ling.* vi. 60 Apart from stresses, a microsegment consists of segmental phonemes—that is, vowels and consonants. 1963 *Amer. Speech* XXXVIII. 55 Miss Sivertsen describes the phonological system within which she operates; phonemes are described in a framework of macro- and microsegments which, in turn, are divided into syllables. 1971 *Language* XLVII. 739 Each section of the description is . . . worked out in detail . . . ; the main headings are phonemes, syllables, micro-segments, meso-segments, macro-segments, and mega-segments.

microseism (maikrəʊ'saɪz(ə)m). [f. Gr. *μικρό-ς* small + *σεισμός* shaking, earthquake.] A minor earthquake; in mod. use, any imperceptible disturbance of the earth's crust which is capable of being registered on a sensitive seismometer but which is not caused by an earthquake (see *quots.*).

1887 G. H. DARWIN in *Fortn. Rev.* Feb. 271 Earth tremors or 'microseisms' are not confined to countries habitually visited by the grosser sort of earthquakes. 1888 *Times* 24 Nov. 15/2 There may have been a succession of microseisms perceptible only to the delicate senses of quadrupeds and other dumb creatures. 1903 [see MACROSEISM]. 1924 *Bull. Seismol. Soc. Amer.* XIV. 28 They [*sc.* earth-tremors] are now generally known as microseisms. 1959 *Observer* 6 Sept. 4/8 Another advance is the linking of 'microseisms'—minute earth tremors which constantly vibrate the recording pens of seismographs—with storms at sea. 1965 A. HOLMES *Princ. Physical Geol.* (rev. ed.) xxv. 916 As a background to the P, S and L waves and their many associates there are small irregular earth tremors and quiverings going on all the time. . . These microseisms . . . set a limit to the degree of magnification that can usefully be employed, since they only confuse the earthquake record if they are made too big. Some of the more conspicuous microseisms are caused by distant traffic, others by the pounding of breakers on rocky coasts, while others have been traced to changes of atmospheric pressure and especially to hurricanes and typhoons. But after all such regional increases of microseismic activity have been accounted for, there still remains a world-wide background of chaotic seismic 'noise'. Don and Florence Leet have suggested that these microseisms are caused by the strained condition of the crust, which 'hums' or 'sings' like a highly strained piece of steel. 1971 *Nature* 12 Feb. 452/3 Microseisms are of practical importance in predicting the onset of a storm in areas where meteorological observations are scarce.

microseismic (maikrəʊ'saɪzɪk), *a.* [f. prec. + -IC.] Pertaining to or of the nature of a faint earth tremor. (See also *quot.* 1972.) So also **micro'seismical** *a.*, in the same sense.

1877 *Eng. Mechanic* 10 Aug. 533/3 More than 20,000 microseismic observations, made from 1870 to 1875. 1886 J. MILNE *Earthquakes* xix. 316 The most satisfactory observations which have been made upon microseismic disturbances are those which have been made during the last ten years in Italy. *Ibid.*, A series of microseismic observations. 1972 *Gloss. Geol.* (Amer. Geol. Inst.) 452/2 *Microseismic data*, earthquake measurement or observation by instrumental means, as opposed to macroseismic observations. The term is not to be confused with the connotation of the term microseism. 1973 *Sci. Amer.* Apr. 31/1 It was a great thrill when we scanned along a seismogram made at Jamestown of an explosion on Novaya Zemlya and there—Eureka!—at the travel time predicted for a wave reflected seven times was an unmistakable tiny pulse nesting in the valley of microseismic background noise.

microseismograph (maikrəʊ'saɪzɪməʊgrə:f, -æ-). [mod. f. Gr. *μικρό-ς* small + *σεισμός-ς* earthquake: see -GRAPH.] An instrument for

recording slight earth tremors, as well as the feeble effects of distant earthquake shocks.

1881 *Friends' Intelligencer* XXXVIII. 556 The Microseismograph . . . with which Professor Palmieri . . . may detect the first faintest quiver which hints the coming earthquake. 1899 *Nature* 30 Mar. 523/1 The Microseismograph devised a few years ago by Prof. Vicentini, of Padua.

microseismology (maikrəʊ'saɪz'mələdʒi). [f. MICROSEISM + -OLOGY.] The study or science of minute earth-tremors.

1884 *Chamb. J. J. J. 762* The study of these slight movements of our great Mother is called microseismology. 1884 *Athenaeum* 1 Nov. 566/2 The new branch of science which is directed to the observation of these minute tremors is to be called micro-seismology.

microseismometry (maikrəʊ'saɪz'məʊmɪtri). [f. MICROSEISM + -(O)METRY.] The art or process of measuring slight earth tremors.

1889 *Nature* 7 Feb. 338/1 The account that is given of the labours of Italian observers in the field of microseismometry is meagre and unsatisfactory.

microseme ('maikrəʊ'si:m), *a.* and *sb.* *Anthropology.* [a. F. *mīcrosème* (Broca), f. Gr. *μικρό-ς* small + *σημα* sign, 'index'.] *a. adj.* Of a skull: Having a small orbital index, i.e. one below 83. *b. sb.* A skull having an orbital index below 83.

1878 [see MESOSEME]. 1880 *Nature* 8 Jan. 224 The now extinct Tasmanian race was . . . prognathous, platyrrhine, microseme. 1886 A. MACALISTER in *J. J. J. Anthropol. Inst.* XVI. 150 The skulls agree with the ordinary Bushman skull in most respects, being microseme, platyrrhine, tapeinocephalic, mesaticephalic. 1897 SHRUBSALL *ibid.* XXVII. 283 A special feature of the Akka skull is the microseme orbit.

microseptum, -shift: see MICRO- I.

microsiphon (maikrəʊ'saɪfən). *Zool.* [f. MICRO- + SIPHON.] The small siphon, or siphuncle, characteristic of the majority of Nautiloids and Ammonoids.

1887 HYATT in *Proc. Boston Soc. Nat. Hist.* 402 None of these forms, however, attained a true microsiphon.

|| **microsiphonula** (maikrəʊ'saɪfənjələ). *Zool.* [mod.L. dim. of prec.: see -ULE.] A larval stage in certain Cephalopods, when the microsiphon begins. Hence **microsiphonular** *a.*, of or pertaining to the microsiphonula stage. **microsiphonulate** *a.*, having a microsiphonula stage. **microsiphonu'lation**, the formation of the microsiphonula stage.

1887 HYATT in *Proc. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist.* XXIII. 401 This was the beginning of the small siphon and can be appropriately termed the Microsiphonula. The Microsiphonula was the typical stage of nearly all the known genera of Nautiloids. *Ibid.* 402 These organs entirely disappeared in the true microsiphonulate forms. *Ibid.*, Sannionites was a genus in which the siphon was smaller than in Endoceras, and probably . . . inherited the tendency to microsiphonulation at the first septum at an earlier age than in Endoceras.

microsiphuncle (maikrəʊ'saɪfənkl(ə)l). *Zool.* [f. MICRO- + SIPHUNCLE.] = MICRO-SIPHON.

1893 HYATT in *Proc. Amer. Phil. Soc.* XXIII. 414 The metanepionic substage must obviously begin with the advent of the characteristics of the tubular microsiphuncle.

micro-skirt(ed): see MICRO- I c.

microsleep ('maikrəʊ'sli:p). [f. MICRO- I + SLEEP *sb.*] A transitory state of sleep, esp. in a person deprived of his normal sleep; a period or occasion of such sleep.

1945 W. T. LIBERSON in *Digest Neurol. & Psychiatry* XIII. 106 Another feature which we described is 'micro-sleep', a paroxysmal sleep of 1-10 seconds. 1959 *J. J. J. Amer. Med. Assoc.* 5 Sept. 14/1 Sleep deprivation brings with it an increasing burden of drowsiness . . . and brief lapses of awareness or 'microsleeps'. 1969 *Sunday Times* (Colour Suppl.) 16 Feb. 44/4 Tiny seizures of sleep known as microsleeps and lasting two or three seconds have occurred in people deprived of sleep. 1970 *Sci. J. J. J.* May 14/3 The subjects developed serious anomalies in brain wave pattern accompanied by 'microsleep'—a compulsive tendency to drop off unless kept constantly active. 1974 *Times* 3 Dec. 3/1 A driver can be asleep for short periods without knowing it and without anyone else being aware of it. . . A neurologist . . . described the state as 'micro-sleep' . . . They were in fact asleep for periods lasting from five to 10 seconds.

microsmatic (maikrəʊ'smætɪk), *a.* *Zool.* [f. MICR(O)- + Gr. *ὀσμη-ή* smell + -ATIC.] Having poorly developed olfactory organs.

1890 W. TURNER in *J. J. J. Anat.* XXV. 106, I propose . . . to arrange the Mammalia in relation to the development of the olfactory apparatus into three groups:—(a) Macrosmatic. . . (b) Microsmatic, where the olfactory apparatus is relatively feeble. . . (c) Anosmatic. 1891 *Proc. Zool. Soc.* 582 The olfactory bulbs and ethmo-turbinals are present, but only moderately well-developed in this animal [*sc.* the platypus]; it therefore belongs to the group named by Sir W. Turner . . . Microsmatic. 1962 *Science Survey* III. 260 In the microsmatic bats and in man only a very small area [of the nasal labyrinth] is olfactory. 1971 *Nature* 6 Aug. 396/2 Olfactory communication is now known to be important in determining the interaction between the sexes in a microsmatic higher primate, namely, the rhesus monkey.

microsocial (maikrəu'səʊʃəl), *a.* [f. MICRO- + SOCIAL *a.* and *sb.*] Of or pertaining to a small society or community.

1909 MRS. C. WEEKES tr. *Goll's Criminal Types in Shakespeare* iii. 134 Crimes committed by her... are looked upon as typical... of micro-social family assertion, arising out of her love for the little group. 1969 A. COCKBURN in Cockburn & Blackburn *Student Power* 10 Within this framework the personnel officer can bring to bear his knowledge of micro-social dynamics.

microsociological, -sociology: see MICRO- 2 *a.*

microsomal (maikrə'səʊmə), *a.* *Biol.* [f. MICROSOM(E) + -AL.] Of or pertaining to microsomes.

1897 *Jrnl. R. Microsc. Soc.* 22 The fibrils around the centrosomes have an exquisite microsomal structure. The microsomes occur in groups on the fibrils at equal distances from the centrosome. 1955 *Federation Proc.* XIV. 262/1 It appears that all the microsomal RNA is in the small particles. 1970 [see MICROSOME b]. 1971 *Nature* 9 July 84/1 Perhaps these ribosomes also make microsomal membrane proteins.

microsome ('maikrəsəʊm). *Biol.* Also quasi-L. **micro'soma**, *pl.* -'somata. [mod.L. *micro'sōma*, f. Gr. *μικρό-ς* small + *σῶμα* body.] *a.* A name given by Hanstein (1880) to certain small granules which abound in vegetating cells of protoplasm.

1885 GOODALE *Physiol. Bot.* 211 Imbedded in the protoplasm... there are generally minute granules which have a high degree of refringency...; these are the microsomes of Hanstein. 1887 WARD tr. *Sachs' Physiol. Plants* 79 This... is thickly set with very numerous small granules (microsomes). 1900 EWART tr. *Pfeffer's Physiol. Plants* (ed. 2) I. ii. 43 Cytoplasm may contain minute bodies... which... may be termed microsomes or microsomes.

b. Any of the particles which constitute the lightest fraction obtained by ultracentrifugation of cell contents under specific conditions and which are believed to be formed from fragmented endoplasmic reticulum and attached ribosomes; also (esp. formerly), a ribosome in an intact cell.

1943 A. CLAUDE in *Science* 21 May 453/2 In order to differentiate the small particles from the other, already identified elements of the cell, it may be convenient in the future to refer to this new component under a descriptive name which would be specific. For this purpose the term *microsome* appears to be the most appropriate. The term *microsome*... was applied originally by Hanstein (1880) to any granules, as seen in living protoplasm. The use of the word was progressively narrowed down, being retained as a general term to designate any small granules of undefined nature. Under these conditions, it seems proper to suggest that the term *microsome*... should be restricted to designate the small particles exclusively. 1955 *Federation Proc.* XIV. 262/1 It was found that the microsomes are morphologically identical with the vesicular and tubular elements of the endoplasmic reticula (ER) of intact cells. 1957 C. P. SWANSON *Cytol. & Cytogenetics* (1958) ii. 32 (caption) The structure of the cytoplasm of rat liver cells as revealed by electron microscopy, showing the endoplasmic reticulum... and the attached particles (microsomes) which are between 100 and 200 Å in diameter. 1960 *New Biol.* XXXI. 30 The microsomes themselves, which are obtained after the cell has been broken down, are vesicles made of two components: a membrane, which is rich in proteins and lipids, and very small granules... These small particles contain as much as 40-50 per cent RNA and... most of the cellular RNA is present in them. 1968 L. L. LANGLEY *Cell Function* (ed. 2) i. 9 The endoplasmic reticulum is seen... to form a series of small canals through the cytoplasm... Closely associated with the membranes which line the canals are tiny granules termed microsomes. Because they contain such a high concentration of RNA, they are often referred to as ribosomes. 1970 AMBROSE & EASTY *Cell Biol.* v. 164 Microsomes are in fact small spherical vesicles formed from disrupted endoplasmic reticulum. The microsomal fraction of homogenized cells may also contain ribosomes.

So **micro'somatous** *a.*, epithet applied to animals of minute size (Mayne *Expos. Lex.* 1856).

microsomite (maikrəu'səʊməit). *Zool.* [f. MICRO- + SOMITE.] A permanent segment formed during the embryonic stage of an insect. Hence **micro'somitic** *a.*, belonging to a microsomite.

1888 *Amer. Naturalist* XXII. 941 The secondary or microsomitic segmentation of the primitive body. *Ibid.* 942 If the macrosomites of the primitive body were to persist, as such, together with their later subdivisions (microsomites).

microsommitte (maikrəu'səʊməit). *Min.* [f. Gr. *μικρό-ς* small, as being in small crystals + *Somma*, name of one of the volcanic peaks of Vesuvius + -ITE. Named by A. Scacchi 1872 (Chester).] An impure silicate of aluminium and other bases, found in the matter discharged from volcanos.

1885 in *Cassell's Encycl. Dict.* 1900 DANA *Min.* (ed. 6) 411 Davyne is in part at least microsommitte.

microspecies ('maikrəu,spi:ʃi:z, -spi:ʃi:z). *Taxonomy.* [f. MICRO- + SPECIES *sb.*] A species differing only in minor characters from others of its group, often one of limited geographical range forming part of an aggregate species.

1916 J. P. LOTSY *Evolution by Means of Hybridization* i. 22 They have subsequently been called: *mikrospecies*, Jordanian species, subspecies, small species or elementary

species indiscriminately. 1922 G. C. DRUCE *Flora Zetlandica* in *Bot. Exchange Club* VI. Suppl. 45 Twenty-two micro species of *Hieracia* are found in the Faroes. 1946 *Nature* 19 Oct. 535/2 The genus *Psalliotia*... consists of 'species' or 'microspecies' extremely difficult to separate one from another. 1953 E. MAYR et al. *Methods & Princ. Syst. Zool.* ii. 39 Although conventionally referred to as races, reproductively isolated chromosomal populations are more logically designated (micro)species. 1963 DAVIS & HEYWOOD *Princ. Angiosperm Taxon.* xiii. 425 In large critical groups of species the difficulty of deciding to which species various subspecies should be subordinated encourages the taxonomist (often against his inclinations) to maintain numerous microspecies.

microspectrograph, -spectrophotometer (etc.): see MICRO- 6.

micro'spectroscope. [f. MICRO- + SPECTROSCOPE.] A combination of the microscope and spectroscope devised by Sorby and Browning for the examination of very minute traces of substances.

1867 J. HOGG *Microsc.* i. ii. 115 Such additions as the microspectroscope can be as easily used with it as in the old form. 1895 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* v. 460 Human hæmoglobin invariably crystallizes in the reduced condition, as may be shown by the micro-spectroscope.

Hence **micro'spectroscopic** *a.*, of or pertaining to the microspectroscope; **micro'spectroscopy**, the art or process of using the microspectroscope (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1890).

1871 tr. *Schellen's Spectr. Anal.* 454 Relating to the microspectroscopic and microspectroscopy investigations.

microspermous, -sphere, -spherulitic, -spined, -splenic: see MICRO- 4, I, 4.

microsporangium (maikrəʊspɔ'rændʒ). Also in mod.L. form -*sporangium*. [f. MICRO- + SPORANGIUM.] A capsule containing microspores.

1881 J. S. GARDNER in *Nature* XXIV. 75 When the microsporangium or seed becomes detached. 1875 [see MACROSPORANGIUM]. 1882 *Gard. Chron.* XVIII. 40 The microspores... occupy the cavity of the microsporangium. 1887 WARD tr. *Sachs' Phys. Plants* xlii. 746 The... microsporangia become expelled. 1900 in JACKSON *Gloss. Bot.*

microspore ('maikrəʊspɔ'rɛr). [f. MICRO- + SPORE.]

1. *Bot. and Path.* A parasitic fungus which has small spores, characteristic of ringworm. = MICROSPORON.

1856 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Microsporium*... term for the cryptogamous plant in *Porrigo decalvans*,... a microspore. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 855 The microspores and trichophytes all belong to the same family.

2. *Bot.* The smaller of the two kinds of spores in heterosporous cryptogams; also, the homologous structure in seed plants (i.e. the immature pollen grain).

1858 CARPENTER *Veg. Phys.* §734 One containing a mass of fine powdery granules (microspores); the other including only three or four roundish fleshy bodies (megaspores). 1875 BENNETT & DYER *Sachs' Bot.* 336 The Marsiliaceæ and Selaginellæ produce their antherozoids within the microspore itself. 1877 LE CONTE *Elem. Geol.* (1879) 355 [There are in *Lepidodendrids*] two kinds of spores—microspores and megaspores—corresponding to stamens and pistils. 1964 E. J. H. CORNER *Life of Plants* x. 177 The male spores [in *Selaginella*, etc.], called microspores because of their small size, are produced in large numbers in microsporangia. 1965 K. ESAU *Plant Anat.* (ed. 2) xviii. 540 A microspore develops into the male gametophyte, the pollen grain.

3. *Zool.* A spore-like form in Protozoa. Also used for MICROGAMETE.

1882 KENT *Man. Infusoria* II. 870 Microspores. The spore-like elements, of exceedingly minute size but very numerous, produced through the encystment and subsequent subdivision of many monads. 1905 McCABE tr. *Haeckel's Evol. Man* I. 140 The smaller microspores have the same shape as the larger megaspores.

Hence **micro'sporic** *a.* *Bot.*, of or pertaining to a microspore; **micro'sporous** *a.* *Bot.*, having small seeds or grains; resembling or derived from a microspore; **micro'sporogenesis**, the development of microspores; **micro'sporogenesis**, the development of microspores; **micro'sporogenesis**, the development of microspores.

1856 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Microsporous*. 1890 *Cent. Dict.*, *Microsporous*. 1897 WEBSTER, *Microsporic*. 1946 *Nature* 12 Oct. 520/1 In the microsporangium of buckwheat autotetraploids during the first metaphase of meiosis only very rarely were exclusively quadrivalents observed. 1961 *Developmental Biol.* III. 241 Microsporangium in the higher plants offers an opportunity for analyzing various stages of differentiation within the essentially closed system afforded by the microspore. 1973 *Nature* 6 July 35/2 The cold treatment slowed down the microsporangium considerably, enabling the microsporangium stages to be clearly recognized.

microsporidian (maikrəʊspɔ'rɪdiən), *sb.* and *a.* *Zool.* [f. mod.L. name of order *Microsporidia* (G. Balbiani 1883, in *Jrnl. de Micrographie* VII. 349), f. MICRO- I + SPORE + Gr. dim. suff. -*ιδιον*.] *A. sb.* A protozoan parasite affecting arthropods or fishes, belonging to the order *Microsporidia*. *B. adj.* Of or pertaining to a parasite of this kind.

1910 *Encycl. Brit.* IX. 386/1 The genus *Myxocystis*... has been shown... to be a true Microsporidian. 1912 E. A.

MINCHIN *Introd. Study Protozoa* xvi. 411 The existence of the polar capsule in the Microsporidian spore was discovered by Thélohan. 1930 R. R. KUPO in Hegner & Andrews *Probl. & Methods of Res. in Protozool.* xxxiii. 327 The spore is perhaps the most important stage of a microsporidian from the taxonomic standpoint. 1964 T. C. CHENG *Biol. Animal Parasites* v. 141/1 The infective form of microsporidians is the spore, which is typically covered by a keratinous membrane. 1972 SWAN & PAPP *Common Insects N. Amer.* 291 Silkworms suffer from fungus, virus, and microsporidian (protozoan) infections.

microsporidiosis (maikrəʊspɔ'rɪdi'əʊsɪs). [f. MICROSPORIDI(AN) *sb.* and *a.* + -OSIS.] = NOSEMA.

1911 FANTHAM & PORTER in *Proc. Zool. Soc.* 626 Microsporidiosis (due to *Nosema apis*) had probably been introduced from the Continent into British aparies. 1937 W. HERROD-HEMPSALL *Bee-keeping* II. 1425 *Nosema* Disease (Microsporidiosis).

|| **microsporon** (maikrəʊspɔ'rɔn). *Bot.* [mod.L., f. Gr. *μικρό-ς* small + *σπόρα* or *σπόρος* seed, SPORE.] = MICROSPORE I. Also *attrib.*

1876 tr. *Wagner's Gen. Pathol.* 217 Klebs describes as septic, or tertiary hæmorrhages those dependent on the penetration of his microsporon into the arteries or veins. 1898 P. MANSON *Trop. Diseases* xxxvii. 581, I believe that those cases of microsporon... dhoobie itch are more easily cured than the trichophyton varieties. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 776 In microsporon ringworm also, there are round bald patches.

microsporophyl(l, -state): see MICRO- I.

microsthene ('maikrəʊθi:n). *Zool.* [mod.L. *Microsthena* pl. (see below), f. Gr. *μικρό-ς* small + *σθένος* strength.] A member of the *Microsthena*, one of the orders in Dana's classification of the Mammalia, comprising the smallest and structurally least powerful mammals. Hence **micro'sthenic** *a.*, of or pertaining to the microsthenes. (Cf. MEGASTHENE).

1862 DANA *Man. Geol.* 345 They are of a small type... such as are styled Microsthenic in the remarks on Mammals. *Ibid.* 421 The Microsthenes... the inferior type. 1863—in *Amer. Jrnl. Sci.* Ser. II. XXXVI. 9 A general structural characteristic may yet be detected corresponding to these megasthenic and microsthenic qualities. 1876 DUNGLISON *Med. Lex.*, *Microsthenes*, a group of the mammalia having a small size. 1890 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Microsthenes*... *Microsthenic*.

micro-stimulation, -stome, -stomatous, -stomous, -stratification: see MICRO- I, 4.

microstrip ('maikrəʊstri:p). *Electr.* [f. MICRO(WAVE) *sb.* + STRIP *sb.*²] A transmission line for microwaves that consists of dielectric material with a metallic film forming a conducting strip along one face and a metallic coating that serves as an earth covering the opposite face; also *collect.* (without *a.*), as a material.

1952 GRIEG & ENGELMANN in *Proc. IRE* XL. 1644 (heading) Microstrip—a new transmission technique for the kilomegacycle range. *Ibid.* 1645/1 Because of the ease of manufacture and the apparent similarity to conventional wiring, the generic name of microstrip has been given to this transmission system. 1957 *Jrnl. Appl. Physics* XXVIII. 299/1 The 'microstrip' is a strip transmission line which consists of a thin metallic strip pasted on a dielectric layer which is in turn a coating on a ground plane. *Ibid.*, Sections of microstrip are useful as microwave filters. 1967 *Electronics* 6 Mar. 251/2 The microstrip is formed on the alumina board by depositing a silver circuit pattern and ground plane. 1971 *New Scientist* 1 July 26/1 A traditional waveguide must have dimensions comparable to the wavelength of the microwave signal it is handling—a few centimetres... No such physical restrictions apply to microstrip, which has the added advantage of a constructional technique compatible with modern microelectronics. *Ibid.* 26/2 The one [earth] plate can form the second conductor for all the microstrips used in the receiver.

'**microstructure.** Also *micro-structure*. [f. MICRO- + STRUCTURE *sb.*] Structure on a microscopic or very small scale; = FINE STRUCTURE 2.

1885 GEIKIE *Text-bk. Geol.* (ed. 2) 136 *Micro-structure*. 1898 *Engineering Mag.* XVI. 155/1 The *Microstructure* of Bearing Metals. 1956 *Nature* 25 Feb. 380/2 The inhomogeneous microstructure of the muscular tissue. 1959 B. WALL tr. *Teilhard de Chardin's Phenomenon of Man* i. 50 We owe our knowledge of the macro-structure and micro-structure of the universe far more to increasingly accurate measurements than to direct observations. 1960 E. H. GOMBRICH *Art & Illusion* viii. 274 The clue of texture... is basically also a clue of regularity and one which proves so reliable because the micro-structure of things is least affected by accidents. 1962 F. I. ORDWAY et al. *Basic Astronautics* iv. 153 Some hope to learn from gravitational research more about the microstructure of the building blocks of nature, the subatomic particle. 1973 *Sci. Amer.* Feb. 65/2 It is now customary to apply the term 'microstructure' to oceanic physical processes on the scale of a few centimeters or less.

Hence **micro'structural** *a.*, of or pertaining to the microstructure; **micro'structurally** *adv.*

1893 A. GEIKIE *Text-bk. Geol.* (ed. 3) 596 *Macro-structural* metamorphism, having the external structure (morphology) changed, as where an amorphous condition becomes schistose; *micro-structural*, having the internal structure (histology) wholly changed, with or without a

macro-structural alteration. 1937 O. B. DARBISHIRE tr. *A. von Buzágh's Colloid Syst.* iv. 45 With increasing crystal size the microstructural composition asymptotically approaches the stoichiometric composition. *Ibid.*, The solution of this paradox is found in a 'microstructurally correct computation'. 1966 C. R. TOTTLER *Sci. Engin. Materials* x. 224 Steels are susceptible to microstructural changes at the temperatures required for stress relief, and for this reason relief is often avoided.

microstylar: see MICRO- 4.

microstylous (maikrəu'staɪləs), *a.* *Bot.* [mod. f. Gr. μικρό-*s* small + στυλό-*s* pillar, STYLE + -OUS.] Having a short style in association with elevated anthers.

1887 WARD tr. *Sachs' Phys. Plants* xlv. 790 When the pollen of the macrostylous flowers is transferred to the microstylous stigma.

microsurgery (maikrəu'sɜ:dʒəri). [f. MICRO- 2 a + SURGERY.] Manipulation (as by injection, dissection, etc.) of individual cells with the aid of microscopy; surgery of such delicacy as to necessitate microscopy.

1927 *Protoplasma* II. 203 Micro-surgery of plant cells shows that the impression of fluidity which one gets from mere microscopic observation is illusory. 1928 E. V. COWDRY *Special Cytol.* i. 7 With the apparatus of Chambers it is feasible to isolate a cell, to take it up with a pipette, to incise part of it and to inoculate into its cytoplasm a small amount of fluid. This microsurgery has been applied to the investigation of many problems. 1941 *Bot. Rev.* VII. 355 Harder (1926), by microsurgery, isolated the penultimate cell of a growing hypha of *Coprinus sterquilinus*. 1960 *McGraw-Hill Encycl. Sci. & Technol.* IV. 571/2 As gastrulation and embryo formation proceed, microsurgery becomes more and more the instrument of choice for analysis. The defect experiment tests the effect of removal of one part or rudiment. 1971 *Nature* 2 July 28/1 The techniques of microsurgery on single cells have been applied to a variety of cell types. 1973 *Daily Colonist* (Victoria, B.C.) 10 June 28/2 Microsurgery has been used in brain operations for the last five years, beginning in Europe.

So **micro'surgical a.**

1963 *Science* 5 July 46/3 (*heading*) Ruby laser as a microsurgical instrument. 1968 H. HARRIS *Nucleus & Cytoplasm* iv. 81 Nuclei which were divested of virtually all their cytoplasm by microsurgical procedures none the less retained their ability to produce specific puffing patterns. 1974 *Nature* 29 Mar. 450/1 Microsurgical removal of the root cap of *Zea* has been shown to prevent the response of the roots to gravity.

microswitch, -syringe, -system, -tasimeter, -technique, -tektite: see MICRO- 1, 6, 1, 6, 1.

microtelephone (maikrəu'tɛlɪfəʊn). *Teleph.* [f. MICRO- + TELEPHONE *sb.*] 1. Any of various modifications of the Bell telephone transmitter which were supposed to render it more sensitive.

1879 J. OCHOVOWICZ in *Nature* 27 Mar. 482/2 The micro-telephone is regulated once for all, and transmits the feeblest word with a truly perfect precision. 1879 T. A. EDISON *U.S. Pat.* 222,390 9 Dec. 311/1 This invention I term the 'micro-telephone' in consequence of the same responding to minute vibrations.

2. [f. MICRO(PHONE.) = HANDSET.]

1895 A. R. BENNETT *Telephone Syst. Europe* xvii. 296 Usually the transmitter and receiver are attached to the same handle, in 'micro-telephone' form. 1930 [see HANDSET].

microtext, -texture, -theory: see MICRO- 7, 2 b, 1 b.

microtherm ('maikrəθɜ:m). *Bot.* [f. Gr. μικρό-*s* small + θερμη heat, θερμός hot.] A plant, native of an arctic or alpine region.

1875 J. G. BAKER *Bot. Geog.* 48 Microtherm, characteristic of the arctic-alpine zone. *Ibid.* 50 The seeds of many of the Microtherms... will germinate at a temperature of little over 32°. 1884 *Trans. Vict. Inst.* 38 Microtherms—plants inhabiting alpine or arctic regions. 1888 *Our Earth & its Story* (ed. Brown) II. 275 *note*, Microtherms, plants of the Arctic-Alpine zone. 1900 JACKSON *Gloss. Bot.*

microtine ('maikrəti:n, -an), *sb.* and *a.* *Zool.* [f. mod. L. subfamily name *Microtinæ* (f. generic name *Microtus* (F. von P. von Schrank *Fauna Boica* (1798) I. 66), f. MICR(O- + Gr. ὠτ-, οὖς ear): see -INA².] *A. sb.* A member of the rodent subfamily Microtinæ, which includes voles and lemmings. *B. adj.* Of or pertaining to this subfamily.

1926 M. A. C. HINTON *Monogr. Voles & Lemmings* I. 16 Some of the most characteristic features of the Microtine skull are shown in longitudinal vertical sections. 1936 *Proc. Prehist. Soc.* II. 53 In the case of the microtine mammals—another rapidly evolving group—detailed work along these lines has been done. 1948 A. L. RAND *Mammals E. Rockies* 165 In some areas at least in Canada the scarcity of microtines seems to cause a scarcity of certain furs. 1956 *Nature* 10 Mar. 445/2 A recognizable description of an Indian mole-vole... of the genus *Ellobius*, a microtine. 1972 T. A. VAUGHAN *Mammalogy* xv. 190 (*caption*) Population densities of several species of Microtines.

microtome ('maikrətəʊm), *sb.* [f. Gr. μικρό-*s* small + -τόμος that cuts, f. τομ-, τέμ-, root of τέμνω to cut.] An instrument for cutting extremely thin sections for microscopic work.

1856 CARPENTER *Microsc. & Rev.* 211 The 'microtome' of M. Strauss-Durckheim. 1864 in WEBSTER. 1875 H. G. BIRD

in *Q. J. J. Microsc. Sci.* XV. 24 If placed dry in a rigid tube, as that of the microtome... the addition of... water will... cause the pith-cells to expand.

Hence **micro'tomic, micro'tomical adjs.**, relating to the use of the microtome. **mi'crotomist**, one expert in the use of the microtome. **mi'crotomy**, the scientific use of the microtome.

1885 LEE (*title*) *The Microtome's Vade-Mecum*. 1887 *Amer. Naturalist* XXI. 1130 The development of microtome technique has made it a comparatively easy matter.

'microtome, v. [f. the *sb.*] *trans.* To cut in sections with a microtome. So **'microtomed ppl. a.**

1893 *Brit. Med. J. Jnl.* 23 Sept. 685/2 The divided roots were microtomed and examined in serial sections. 1898 *Phil. Trans. R. Soc. B. CXC.* 95 The following nerves of muscles were microtomed for detection of some fibres. 1972 *Physics Bull.* Nov. 668/1 Evidence for twisting fibrils has also been obtained from transmission electron micrographs of microtomed specimens.

microtone ('maikrəʊtəʊn). *Mus.* [f. MICRO- 1 + TONE *sb.*] An interval smaller than a semitone.

1920 *Outward Bound* Oct. 77/1 The ancient Greeks also recognised and used these microtones. The Greeks found twenty-four in the octave and the Indians usually recognise twenty-two. 1927 *Observer* 23 Oct. 14 But these microtones (seventy-two in the octave) give quarters of the untempered chromatic semitone. 1946 *Mod. Music* Spring 113 The Oriental sound of Hovhaness' music is realized with occidental instruments not by preparing the instruments, nor by employing microtones, but solely through the character of the melody. 1957 MANVELL & HUNTLEY *Technique Film Music* iii. 170 Volume was controlled by varying the exposure;... portamento by a rapid series of micro-tones. 1970 W. APEL *Harvard Dict. Mus.* (ed. 2) 527/1 Long a structural feature of Asian music, the use of microtones in Western music, although far from new, has been... far less extensive.

Hence **micro'tonal a.**, of or pertaining to a microtone or microtones; employing or producing microtones; **micro'tonality; micro'tonally adv.**

1942 *Scrutiny* XI. 6 The quarter-tone or *scriti* is the microtonal interval between notes of the 'scale'. 1946 R. BLESCH *Shining Trumpets* (1949) v. 106 The microtonally flatted fifth also occurs. *Ibid.* x. 234 The blues scale... gives all the opportunity needed for microtonality. 1946 *Mod. Music* Spring 113 The microtonality of Alois Haba and others presents an Oriental characteristic not found in any of the music discussed above. 1959 *Chambers's Encycl.* IX. 627/2 The microtonality of the Czech Alois Haba (1893-), who cut the scale into 1/4- and 1/2- tones. 1967 *Times* 29 May 6/4 Glissandos on the microtonal harp were pure magic. 1974 *Country Life* 24 Jan. 136/1 Mozart... as an infant... could remember microtonal differences of tuning in instruments heard weeks previously.

microtopography (maikrəʊtə'pɒgrəfi). [f. MICRO- 2 a + TOPOGRAPHY.] The surface features of a material, or of the earth or other body, on a small or microscopic scale.

1956 *Nature* 24 Mar. 564/1 Prof. Tolansky selected as typical subjects for examination some of his own studies on the optical testing of surface finish, of microtopography in general, the examination of micro-hardness and directional hardness [etc.]. 1962 F. I. ORDWAY et al. *Basic Astronautics* iii. 65 Photometric observations... suggest that the microtopography [of the moon] is rough, probably being pitted. 1969 *Ecology* L. 740 Lichen cover and microtopography were positively associated.

Hence **microtopo'graphic, -topo'graphical adjs.**

1958 *New Biol.* XXVI. 40 Even in apparently flat and uniform grassland, the distribution of the buttercup species is usually found to be associated with microtopographical features which determine slight differences in the rate of drainage and the speed with which the soil dries out during drought periods. 1960 S. TOLANSKY *Surface Microtopogr.* vi. 71 Its [sc. diamond's] unique hardness makes it an ideal material for microtopographic studies. 1971 *Nature* 22 Jan. 248/1, I have had occasion recently to re-read Goethe's *Theory of Colours* (1810) and have found that he described the nature of the microtopographical interference pattern given by a crystal surface.

microtrichium: see MICRO- 1.

microtron ('maikrəʊtrɒn). [f. MICRO(WAVE *sb.* + -TRON.)] A variant of the cyclotron for accelerating electrons by passing them repeatedly through a cavity in which they are accelerated by microwaves, the amount of the acceleration on each passage being such as to allow for the increase in their time of revolution that results from their relativistic increase in mass.

1946 *Rev. Sci. Instruments* XVII. 9/1 The microtron, suggested by J. S. Schwinger and by V. Veksler, is an electron cyclotron in which the particles slip one cycle of phase on each circuit through a constant magnetic field. 1958 *Times* 21 June 4/7 It is called the 'microtron' because the electrical pulses used in acceleration are got from a pulsed microwave oscillator. 1974 *Nature* 1 Feb. 250/3 A prototype continuous microtron (a cyclic accelerator in which the electrons are accelerated by microwaves) has been constructed in Obninsk... Until now, it has proved possible to operate microtron accelerators in a pulsed mode only, with a relatively low repetition frequency.

microtubular, -tubule, -tylote: see MICRO- 1.

microunit ('maikrəʊ-, 'mɪkrəʊju:nɪt). [f. MICRO- 5 a + UNIT *sb.*] A millionth part of a unit, esp. of an international unit (as of insulin).

1900 DORLAND *Med. Dict.* 392/1 *Micro-unit*, a unit of small measurements. 1911 STEDMAN *Med. Dict.* 533/1 *Microunit*, the millionth of an ordinary unit, such as a meter, gram, ohm, etc. 1959 *Nature* 21 Nov. 1649/2 Two to three micro-units of human insulin were detectable in the experiment depicted. 1962 *Lancet* 13 Jan. 73/2 This difference is highly significant statistically... whether the figures are considered at the level of net glucose uptake or after conversion into microunits of insulin per millilitre.

microvascular, -vegetation, -viewer, -villus, -volt, -watt: see MICRO- 4, 1, 7, 1, 5 a.

microwavable ('maikrəʊweɪvəb(ə)l), *a.* *orig. U.S.* Also **microwaveable**. [f. MICROWAVE *v.* + -ABLE.] Of food and food containers: suitable for cooking or heating in a microwave oven.

1982 *N.Y. Times* 17 July 1. 12/5 Pressware, a paperboard product... which is celebrated because it is not only 'ovenable' but 'microwavable' as well. 1984 *New Scientist* 3 May 46/1 Over at the supermarket the food was microwavable. 1985 *New Yorker* 29 Apr. 30/3 Frozen food comes on plastic plates... and it's microwavable. 1985 *Listener* 5 Sept. 12/2 He had been offered... 'ovenable' and 'microwavable' frozen dishes. 1986 *Chem. Week* 5 Feb. 12/3 Some of the packages will be microwavable; one can double as a serving dish.

microwave ('maikrəʊweɪv), *sb.* [f. MICRO- 1 + WAVE *sb.*] 1. An electromagnetic wave with a wavelength between about one millimetre and 30 centimetres (corresponding to a frequency between 300 gigahertz and one gigahertz); one whose wavelength is such that it is convenient to use hollow waveguides for its transmission.

The precise figures taken as extremes of wavelength or frequency are arbitrary and vary somewhat with different writers; formerly waves much longer than the present-day maximum were described as microwaves.

1931 *Telegraph & Telephone Jnl.* XVII. 179/1 When... trials... with wavelengths as low as 18 cm. were made known, there was undisguised surprise... that the problem of the micro-wave had been solved so soon. 1935 *Proc. IRE* XXIII. 1503 (*heading*) Diffraction of microwaves over the curve of the Earth. *Ibid.*, Radio waves below ten meters in length, at the present time termed 'microwaves', may be received at moderate distances over the horizon from the transmitter. 1940 *Amat. Radio Handbk.* (ed. 2) xvi. 232/1 Wavelengths below 1 metre are referred to as 'micro-waves' or 'centimetre waves', and demand special treatment. 1942 J. C. SLATER *Microwave Transmission* 1 The range of waves called microwaves: wave lengths perhaps in the range from a half meter to a few centimeters. 1965 *New Scientist* 10 June 724/3 Microwaves, or waves of even shorter wavelength, must be used because it is only when such short wavelengths are employed that a highly directional beam can be produced. 1968 *Maclean's Mag.* Dec. 19/1 Signals from the satellite will be received by ground stations and relayed by microwave or cable to home receivers. 1973 *Sci. Amer.* Sept. 74/2 Electromagnetic radiation at microwave frequencies is now widely used for cooking purposes. It may also be practical to use microwaves to 'cook' agricultural pests in the soil: insects, weeds, fungi and so on.

2. *a.* Short for **microwave oven** below; a microwave cooker. *orig. U.S.*

1974 *New Yorker* 12 Aug. 73/2 (*Advt.*), New, quick-cooking portable microwave. 1976 *Bon Appétit* Apr. 29/2 If you have a family that eats in relays, you'll find the microwave ideal. 1984 *Freetime* (Boots) Autumn 8/1 With a microwave, the food can be defrosted, cooked and ready to serve in a matter of minutes. 1985 *Financial Times* 19 Oct. (Suppl.) p. xiii/2 She cooked an entire dinner party menu in a microwave.

b. Cooking with a microwave oven; microwave cookery.

1977 J. M. WEBB (*title*) *Microwave: the cooking revolution*. 1984 *Sears Catal.* 1985 Spring/Summer 10 Choose from microwave for fast action; convection to surround and brown rolls and cakes; or micro/convection.

3. *a. attrib.*

1933 *Electrician* 6 Jan. 3/1 We decided... to concentrate our efforts on the generation and efficient radiation of what may be termed a medium wavelength on the microwave scale—that is, a wavelength of the order of half-a-metre, i.e., 600 000 k.c. 1946 *Proc. IRE* XXXIV. 775/1 The extent of the microwave spectrum has been variously defined. This paper will concern itself with the range of frequencies between approximately 2000 and 30,000 megacycles per second. 1946 *J. R. Aeronaut. Soc. L.* 956/1 During the war airborne microwave radar was used to provide in the aircraft a map or picture showing the main features, e.g., towns and rivers, of the country below. 1947 *Electronic Engin.* XIX. 17 Ultra-short and microwave radio links. 1952 *Sci. News* XXV. 30 From a study of such rotational spectra of asymmetric molecules in the microwave region the distance between the atoms can be found very accurately. 1957 *B.B.C. Handbk.* 59 The vision signals from remote outside broadcast points are carried back to the main television network by BBC microwave or VHF radio links. 1959 *Daily Tel.* 18 May 12/6 The sky platform would hover in a fixed position. Helicopter type rotary wings would be turned by microwave energy beamed from stations on earth. 1964 *Ann. Reg.* 1963 163 The microwave telecommunications network linking Ankara, Karachi and Teheran. 1967 D. WILSON in Wills & Yearsley *Handbk. Managem. Technol.* iii. 44 Data transmission is concerned with the transmission of data over private or G.P.O. lines or by using microwave techniques. 1971 *Brit. Printer* Jan. 67/2 Microwave dryers are currently at an advanced stage of development. 1972 *Sci. Amer.* Feb. 13/1 Although the microwave region of the electromagnetic spectrum is not precisely defined, we use the term to describe radiation of wavelengths ranging from 30 centimeters to three millimeters.

b. attrib. and Comb. with reference to cooking in a microwave oven, esp. as *microwave cooker, cooking*.

1962 in *Food Technol.* (1969) XXIII. 1579/1 (heading) General Electric microwave cooking center... heats all types of food in seconds. 1966 *Food Technol.* XX. 915/2 Microwave-puffing of foods. 1977 *Amer. Home Nov.* 61/2 Place ribs on microwave rack in shallow glass or other microwave-proof baking dish. 1978 S. BRILL *Teamsters* v. 175 A microwave reheater... prepared various cans and plastic packages of pre-cooked food. 1978 *Morecambe Guardian* 14 Mar. 26/9 (Adv.). Microwave cooker, browning dishes, now available. 1984 S. TOWNSEND *Growing Pains A. Mole* 59 My father... went to the pub and had a microwave mince and onion pie. 1984 *Which?* Dec. 542/1 Food doesn't brown well—one of the main drawbacks of microwave cookery.

c. Special Comb.: microwave oven, an oven in which food is cooked by passing microwaves through it, the resulting generation of heat inside the food making rapid and uniform cooking possible.

1965 *Economist* 22 May 941/2 (heading) Microwave ovens. A meal a minute. 1968 *New Scientist* 24 Oct. 175/1 The microwave oven... is now coming into quite wide use in homes in the United States. 1973 *Daily Tel.* 26 Apr. 11/8 Microwave ovens which are still in the experimental stage, would take eight minutes to produce a standard loaf, instead of 30.

microwave, v. orig. U.S. [f. the sb.]

a. trans. To cook or heat (food) in a microwave oven. **b. intr.** To be suitable for or undergo microwave cooking. Cf. MICROCOOK v.

1976 *National Observer* (U.S.) 3 Apr. 9/4, 1... microwaved them two at a time for one minute. 1979 [see MICRO sb. 4]. 1984 *Listener* 20 Sept. 16/2 Alveston Kitchens, producer of those boil-in-the-bag and microwave-'n-serve gourmet dishes for the catering trade, have the latest technology. 1984 *Tampa* (Florida) *Tribune* 5 Apr. 8E/1 Standing time is important after a meatloaf has finished microwaving. 1986 *Family Circle* May 83/4 Microwaved veg for 4 min on High.

micro-weber: see MICRO- 5.

microweld ('maikrəʊweld), *v.* [f. MICRO- 1 b + WELD v.] **trans.** To join by a very small weld. So 'microwelded ppl. a., 'microwelding *vbl. sb.*

1962 *Flight Internat.* LXXXII. 1027/1 According to Aerojet-General Corporation, a micro-welding device developed by the Corporation's Astrionics Division 'will make a reliable weld in the time it takes you to dot an 'i'... But the dot of your 'i' will be 30 times bigger than the weld.' 1963 E. KEONJIAN *Microelectronics* 380 Micro-welded connections. 1968 *Sci. Jnl.* Nov. 17 (caption) The microwelding machine below is used to bond leads to the circuit. 1970 *New Scientist* 13 Aug. 338/2 An army of girls some 30 000 strong is employed... in micro-welding hair-sized connections from each silicon chip. 1975 *Country Life* 3 Apr. 838/1 The use of microwelding—an engineering skill put to very effective use as in a bracelet that seems to be a web of fine interlaced wires.

microwire, -world: see MICRO- 1.

microzoa: see MICRO- 1.

|| **microzoa** (maikrəʊzəʊə), *sb. pl. Zool.* In *sing.* -zoon (-'zəʊn). [mod. L., f. Gr. μικρό-*s* small + ζῷον animal.] A general name for infusoria, rotifers, etc. Hence microzoal, microzoic *adjs.*, of the nature of, containing, or consisting of microzoa.

1862 STODDART in *Q. Jnl. Microsc. Sci.* II. 150 These small microzoa seem to be the most ubiquitous of any known beings. *Ibid.* 147 Its zoophytes and other microzoic wonders. 1876 PAGE *Adv. Text-bk. Geol.* xx. 440 The innumerable organisms in microphytal and microzoal deposits. 1884 BRADY in *Challenger Rep., Zool.* IX. 136 Microzoa from the Upper Lias of Banbury. *Ibid.* 148 In microzoic strata.

microzoan (maikrəʊzəʊən), *a. and sb. Zool.* [f. MICROZOA: see -AN.] *a. adj.* Pertaining to the Microzoa. *b. sb.* Any member of the Microzoa (*Cassell's Encycl. Dict. Suppl.* 1902).

microzoary. *Zool.* [ad. mod. L. *microzoaria*, pl. of **microzoarion*, f. Gr. μικρό-*s* small + ζῷάριον dim. of ζῷον animal.] = MICROZOON.

1863 SLACK in *Intell. Observ.* Dec. 379 During the fœtid stage he [sc. Lemaire] observed thirty species of microzoaries.

So microzo'arian, *a. and sb.* = MICROZOAN (*Cent. Dict.* 1890).

microzone, -zoogonidium: see MICRO- 1.

microzooid (maikrəʊzəʊɔɪd), *sb. and a.* [f. MICRO- + ZOOID.] *a. sb.* (See quot.) *b. adj.* Pertaining to a microzooid (*Cent. Dict.* 1890).

1882 KENT *Man. Infusoria* II. 870 *Microzooids*, free-swimming zooids of abnormally minute size, which conjugate with, or become buried within the substance of the bodies of the normally sized sedentary animalcules of many Vorticellidæ.

microzoology: see MICRO- 2.

microzoon: *sing.* of MICROZOA.

microzoospore: see MICRO- 1.

microzyme ('maikrəʊzaim). *Phys.* Also **microzoma** (maikrəʊzaimə). [mod. f. Gr. μικρό-*s* small + ζύμη yeast: cf. ZYMIC.] A zymotic microbe; one of a class of minute and lowly organized living beings, to whose presence are attributed epidemic and other zymotic diseases.

1873 HUXLEY *Critiques & Addr.* x. 242 Two of the most destructive of epizootic diseases... are also dependent for their existence... upon extremely small living solid particles, to which the title of microzymes is applied. 1881 *Athenæum* 23 July 118/2 These microzymas and those of chalk and other rocks have the same origin as the microzymas of every living organism. 1885-8 FAGGE & PYE-SMITH *Princ. Med.* (ed. 2) 25 The word 'microzyme' was suggested by Béchamp and adopted by Sanderson. 1902 *Longm. Mag.* July 257 Water which he had obtained from the purest ice contained microzymes.

micrurgy ('maikrɜ:dʒi). [f. MICR(O- + -urgy after METALLURGY.) The performance of delicate manipulations under the microscope, esp. on biological material such as individual cells. So mic'rurgical *a.*

1927 *Protoplasma* II. 189 (heading) The structural organization of plant protoplasm in the light of micrurgy. *Ibid.* 191 The extensive micrurgical researches that have been made on animal cells. 1935 *Industr. & Engin. Chem. (Analytical Ed.)* VII. 218/1 The word 'micrurgy' was coined by Petérfi... to describe biological microdissection and later expanded by Titus and Gray... to include dissection and examination under the microscope of non-biological material. Since the term, by its pure Greek derivation, means 'operations on a small scale or work with minute quantities', it can logically be used as a general term to include microchemistry, microanalysis, and chemical microscopy... It is here so used, and is suggested for general adoption. 1960 *New Scientist* 20 Oct. 1049/1 With the new technique of micrurgy the gap between the living cell and the micrologist had been bridged. 1973 *Nature* 2 Mar. 47/2 For micrurgical manipulation, two- or eight-celled eggs from superovulated BALB/c mice were deposited into a suspension of somatic cells and virus in an 'egg-well'.

† **miction.** *Obs.* [ad. late L. *mictiōn-em* (also *minctiōn-em*), n. of action f. *mingere* to make water. Cf. F. *miction*.] The action of urinating.

1663 H. MORE *Div. Dial.* I. 372 But the Laws of Miction amongst those of the West-Indies is a pitch of Slovenliness beyond all Cynicism, the men and women not sticking to let fly their Urine even while they are conversing with you. 1689 G. HARVEY *Curing Dis. by Expect.* viii. 60 The risque of a troublesome Cure of the Wound, that seldom is performed without... difficulty of miction. 1856 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*

micturate (miktjʊəreit), *v.* [Incorrectly f. L. *micturire*: see MICTURIENT. (The sense is incorrect as well as the form.)] *intr.* To urinate.

1842 *Lancet* 26 Mar. 903/2 Another, in long-winded phrase, tells us that his patient 'desires to micturate'. 1889 J. M. DUNCAN *Clin. Lect. Dis. Wom.* xxvii. (ed. 4) 220 She now complains of pain on micturating. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VII. 19 If the transverse spinal lesion be complete, the desire to micturate will be lost.

† **mic'turient, a.** *Obs.* [ad. L. *micturient-em*, pres. pple. of *micturire*, desiderative vb. f. *mict-*, *minct-*, *mingere* to make water.] Desirous of making water.

1654 GAYTON *Pleas. Notes* iv. xxii. 274 Which... gave Sancho to perceive his condition very micturient, and cacaturient.

micturition (miktjʊə'riʃən). [agent-n. f. L. *micturire*: see MICTURIENT. Cf. F. *micturition*.] The desire to make water; a morbid frequency in the voiding of urine. Often incorrectly used for: The action of making water.

1725 HUXHAM in *Phil. Trans.* XXXIII. 388 In the confluent kind, generally a Micturition and Dysury came on about the 12th, or 13th Day. 1799 *Med. Jnl.* II. 200 Frequent painful micturition. 1818-20 E. THOMPSON *Cullen's Nosol. Method.* (ed. 3) 256 Without swelling of the hypogastrum or micturition. 1860 SIR H. THOMPSON *Dis. Prostate* (1868) 58 The barrier which the swollen prostate offers to micturition. 1889 J. M. DUNCAN *Clin. Lect. Dis. Wom.* xxix. (ed. 4) 236 Micturition very difficult.

mid (mɪd), *a., sb.¹, and adv.* Forms: 1 mid(d)-, 3-6 myd, 4 myde, 4-7 midde, 5 mydde, 6 midd, 3-mid. [Com. Teut. and Indogermanic: OE. *midd* (found only in inflected forms, *midde*, *middes*, *midre*, *midne*, etc.) corresponds to OFris. *midde*, *medde*, OS. *middi*, OHG. *mitti* (MHG. *mitte*), ON. *mīð-r*, Goth. *midjis*:—OTeut. **medjo-*:—Indo-germanic **medhyo-*, whence Skr. *madhya*, Zend *maidya*, Gr. μέσος (:—**methyos*), later μέσος, L. *medius*, O' Celtic *medio-* (in place-names), O' Irish *mid* sb., middle.] *A. adj.*

1. *a.* In partitive concord, expressing adjectivally the sense: (The) middle or midst of. (In mod. Eng. usually hyphenated.)

Originally *mid* in this sense could be used without restriction, but in mod. Eng. its application has been greatly narrowed. It is still extensively used in scientific and technical language; and it is common (though rather literary than colloquial) in advb. phrases formed with in prep., the article being most frequently omitted, as in *mid-career*, in *mid-volley* (see d); but the use of phrases of this type not traditionally current is apt to seem affected. The attributive use of the combinations of *mid-* is also frequent.

c 1160 *Hatton Gosp.* Mark vi. 47 And þa æfen wæs þæt scyp wæs on midre sæ. c 1350 *Will. Palerne* 3605 Ac williams spere was stef wittow for sope, & mette þat oper man in þe midde scheld. 1375 *BARBOUR Bruce* XVIII. 132 Quhen in myd cause war thai [etc.]. a 1400 *Sir Perc.* 2062 The clobe in the erthe stode To the midschafte it wode. 1489 *Paston Lett.* III. 347 It [a whale] is xj. fadam and more of length, and ij. fadam of bygnes. . in the mydde fyssh. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* iv. ii. 53 Begyn scho wald to tell furth hir intent And in the myd word stop, and hald hir still. 1557-75 *Diurn. of Occurr.* (Bannatyne Cl.) 104 Quhair at ane tabill sat the quenis Majestie at mydburd. 1609 T. HEYWOOD *Troia Brit.* ii. 2 Nor did that Nation first on earth begin Under the mid Equator. 1610 HEALEY *St. Aug. Citee of God* XVI. viii. (1620) 548 Some that haue but one eye in their mid-fore-head. 1618 M. BARET *Horsemanship* I. 48 He must observe that the vse of the hand is not to cut and teare the Horses mouth vp to the mid-cheeke, as many heauy hands doe. 1647 J. HALL *Poems* II. 104 Thou who canst stop the Sea In her mid-rage, stop me. a 1667 MILTON in *Birch Life* M. s. Wks. 1738 l. 43 Next some Shepherd or companie of Merchants passing through the Mount in the time that Abram was in the midwork, relate to Sarah what they saw. 1681 DRYDEN *Span. Friar* I. i, I'll plant my Colours down In the Mid-breach. 1727-46 THOMSON *Summer* 9 Hence, let me haste into the mid-wood shade. 1742 *Young Nt. Th.* ix. 954 Now Sons of Riot in Mid-Revel rage. 1753 G. WEST *Odes of Pindar*, etc. I. 228 The sacred Image, that fell down from Heav'n, In the Mid-Gally utter'd thus her Voice. 1810 SIR A. BOSWELL *Edinb. Poet. Wks.* (1871) 48 In mid-street, fit theme for laureate bard, The proper Castle of the City Guard. 1810 SCOTT *Lady of L.* III. xiv. The plough was in mid-furrow stayed. 1818 KEATS *Endym.* I. 18 The mid-forest brake, Rich with a sprinkling of fair musk-rose blooms. 1829 SCOTT *Doom of Devorgoil* III. iv, We counter'd . . . even in mid-chamber. 1833 L. RITCHIE *Wand. by Loire* 59 A column of smoke rising from the mid-surface of a perpendicular rock. 1852 WIGGINS *Embanking* 86 Between the mid-tide level and the low-water level of neaps. *Ibid.*, An hour before mid-ebb, and for the same time after mid-flow. 1853 GROTE *Greece* II. lxxxviii. XI. 513 Though this seems a strange proceeding during mid-war, yet [etc.]. 1853 WHYTE MELVILLE *Digby Grand* I. viii. 206 Every oar above the surface, as though arrested in mid-stroke by a charm. 1859 TENNYSON *Elaine* 53 A Prince In the mid might and flourish of his May. *Ibid.* 874 Yet the great knight in his mid-sickness made Full many a holy vow and pure resolve. 1860 READE *Cloister & H.* xxxvii, He... suddenly rising in mid narrative, said [etc.]. 1862 G. A. LAWRENCE *Barr. Hon.* I. v. 95 Just as a fencer might do touched sharply in mid-chest by his opponent's foil. 1871 FARRAR *Witm. Hist.* ii. 82 A prophet of anarchy and naturalism, in the mid confession of his faith. 1873 RUSKIN *For's Clav.* xxiii. 17 If the spider, or other monster in midweb, ate you. 1879 SIR G. G. SCOTT *Lect. Archit.* I. 278 By placing the glass in... the mid-thickness of the wall. 1898 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* V. 94 Occasionally it [sc. a pain] is felt in the mid-axilla.

b. With article or possessive adj. interposed between the adj. and sb. *Obs.*

Prob. due to association with the construction of *on middan*: see AMID. Cf. the still surviving similar use of HALF a. (1 b).

c 897 K. ÆLFRED *Gregory's Past.* C. xlix. 383 Gað from geate to geate ðurh midde ða ceastre. a 900 tr. *Bæda's Hist.* v. 1. §2 Ða we ða wæron on midre ðære sæ. a 1225 *Anr. R.* 146 Hwui drawest tu ut pine rihte hond of midden pine boseme [tr. L. *de medio sinu*?] c 1420 *Liber Cocorum* (1862) 19 Be sleze and powre in water þenne To myd þo pot.

c. Prefixed to the name of a month or season, or the designation of a period of time. Also in † *mid eld*, middle age.

c 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* III. 162 He leng ne leofað þonn on midre ilde. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 4005 Amidde harvest [MS. 8 at myd harvest] we þe setþey day of þis nexte jere. a 1330 *Roland & V.* 10 Opon his fest in midmay Ther on is front of gret noblay. 14... *Stockh. Med. MS.* II. 332 in *Anglia* XVIII. 315 Betwen mydde march & mydde aprile. c 1485 *E.E. Misc.* (Warton Cl.) 11 At myd-undure-none wonderly I waxe. 1508 DUNBAR *Twa Mariit Wemen* 297 He was a man of myd eld. 1586 EARL OF LEICESTER *Corr.* (Camden) 251, I would haue Antwerp towne and Burges or midd June. 1615 BRATHWAIT *Strappado* (1878) 130 Bout mid-belten twas. 1722 DE FOE *Plague* (Rtldg.) 25 It was now mid-July. 1859 TENNYSON *Geraint* 612 As a leaf in mid-November is To what it was in mid-October. 1893 F. ADAMS *New Egypt* 86 From mid-June to mid-October. 1896 HOWELLS *Impressions & Exp.* 222 The wind rises, and by mid-afternoon, blows half a gale. 1898 G. B. SHAW *Perfect Wagnerite* 34 A... melodic bogey to mid-century ears. 1902 B. GRUNDY *Thames Camp* 123, I have trouble over my mid-morning bathes on account of passing boats. 1906 *Dialect Notes* III. 146 The mid-term examinations will begin the last of January. 1923 D. H. LAWRENCE *Birds, Beasts & Flowers* 103 A disgusting bat At mid-morning. 1928 T. S. ELIOT *For Lancelot Andrewes* 76 Arnold turned from mid-century Radicalism. 1938 *Encycl. Brit. Bk. of Year* 700/1 There are 1,200 firms in Britain now operating such amenities as a ten-minute mid-morning break. 1951 I. SHAW *Troubled Air* xv. 248 The mid-afternoon coffee was put up in containers. 1952 C. P. BLACKER *Eugenics* 259 At about mid-pregnancy, identical twins differ more in size than do fraternal. 1953 *Manch. Guardian Weekly* 1 Oct. 1 The Administration party loses seats at the 'mid-term' elections. 1958 P. SHORE in N. Mackenzie *Conviction* 23 All over Britain a new mid-twentieth-century society is coming vigorously to life. 1959 P. TOWNEND *Died o' Wednesday* xii. 216 Chance customers who dropped in for mid-morning coffee, light lunches and afternoon tea. 1961 *Lancet* 5 Aug. 280/1 The gradual change in uterine activity begins as early in pregnancy as midterm. 1968 A. DIMENT *Gt. Spy Race* iv. 53 The obscure type faces which these mid-century tailors use to advertise their dens. 1972 J. McCURE *Caterpillar* Cop ix. 144 The last lesson before mid-morning break. 1973 *Guardian* 19 Apr. 14/2 The people who fear it [sc. the Watergate scandal] will hurt them are Republican candidates for next year's mid-term elections.

d. In various customary collocations or combinations with sb., as *mid-career*, *-channel*, *-flight*, *-race*, *-river*, *-sentence*, *-stride*, *-thigh*, *-volley*. Also *mid-Atlantic*, (*a*) the middle of

the Atlantic Ocean; (b) something that has both British and American characteristics, or is designed to appeal to both the British and the Americans; also *attrib.* or as *adj.*; **mid-band** *a. Electronics*, of or pertaining to the middle of a band of frequencies; **mid-brain** = MESENCEPHALON; **mid-breast** *Ent.* = MEDIATECTUS; **mid-breast-bone** *Ent.* = MESOSTERNUM; **mid-calf**, (a) the 'pluck' of a calf; (b) *attrib.* or as *adj.*, describing a garment that reaches half-way down the calf of the leg; **mid-chest** *Ent.* = MESOTHORAX; **mid-cycle** *a. and sb. Physiol.*, (occurring at) the middle of the menstrual cycle; **mid-kidney** *Anat.* = MESONEPHRON; **mid-main** *poet.*, mid-ocean; **mid-square** *a. Math.*, describing a method of generating a pseudorandom sequence of digits by squaring an arbitrary large number, taking the middle digits of the result (usu. half the total number of digits, a zero being added at the left if necessary to make the total even), and using these as the first digits of the series and as the number to be squared to provide the next digits, and so on indefinitely; **mid-sun** (*rare*) = midday sun; **mid-totally** *Astr.*, the middle of the duration of the totality of an eclipse; **mid-town**, **midtown** chiefly *U.S.*, the middle of a town; a central area in a town or city; *freq. attrib.*; **mid-wicket**, in *Cricket*, †(a) = MID-OFF (*obs.*); when there was a corresponding fieldsman on the other side of the wicket, the two were distinguished as *mid-wicket on* (or MID-ON) and *mid-wicket off* (or MID-OFF); (b) a fieldsman or position between mid-off and square-leg.

1892 'MARK TWAIN' *Amer. Claimant* 65 Two shipments would meet and part in *mid-Atlantic. **1897** *Proc. Zool. Soc.* 351 *Monachus*, the Seal of the Mid-Atlantic. **1940** G. GREENE *19 Stories* (1947) 184 Central heating gave it the stuffy smell of mid-Atlantic. **1957** M. SWAN *Brit. Guiana* i. 25 He was drowned... when the ship in which he was returning to England from the United States was wrecked in mid-Atlantic. **1958** *Spectator* 7 Feb. 164/1, I crossed swords with the redoubtable Douglas Fairbanks Jr. on whether or not his television films could justly be called 'British'...; my argument was that as they aim at the American—or 'mid-Atlantic'—market, they do not deserve the name. **1962** *Radio Times* 22 Nov. 41/2 A spell in Hollywood where he was sent by the studio to which he was under contract to acquire a 'mid-Atlantic' accent. **1970** *Observer* 8 Feb. 30/6 There's another sameness too, a mid-Atlantic look. **1956** *Nature* 25 Feb. 392/2 At a *mid-band wave-length of 3.2 cm., an input-voltage standing-wave ratio of 0.9 or better can be achieved over a 10 per cent band-width. **1962** SIMPSON & RICHARDS *Physical Princ. Junction Transistors* xiii. 300 The mid-band voltage gain. **1875** HUXLEY & MARTIN *Elem. Biol.* (1877) 185 The encephalon lies in the cranial cavity, which it nearly fills, and is divisible into the hind-brain, the *mid-brain, and the fore-brain. **1826** KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* III. xxxv. 562 We will next say something upon those... that compose the medipectus or *mid-breast. *Ibid.* 566 The central part of the medipectus, or that which passes between the mid-legs when elevated, protended, or otherwise remarkable, is called the *mesosternum* or *mid-breast-bone. **1789** FARLEY *London Art Cookery* i. xi. (ed. 6) 116 A *Midcalf. Stuff a calf's heart... and send it to the oven... When you dish it up, pour the mince-meat in the bottom... Set the heart in the middle, and lay the [fried] liver and bacon over the minced meat. **1805** ELIZ. RAFFAEL *Eng. Housekeeper* (new ed.) 101 A good way to dress a Midcalf. **1816** *Yng. Woman's Comp.* I in a Calif., the head and inwards are called the pluck; in some places they are called the calf's race, and in others, the mid-calf. **1967** *Harper's Bazaar* Sept. 45 The mid-calf hem for day. **1969** *Guardian* 30 July 7/1 Courrèges... does in fact show one or two midcalf dresses for late day. **1974** *Country Life* 24 Jan. 181/1 Slim, mid-calf dresses in tiny stripes. **1730-46** THOMSON *Autumn* 363 How, in his *mid-career, the spaniel, struck stiff by the tainted gale. **1839-40** W. IRVING *Wolfert's R.* (1855) 92 He sees their concussion, man to man, and horse to horse, in mid-career. **1879** FARRAR *St. Paul* i. 207 Souls which have been arrested in mid-career by the heart-searching voice of God. **1762** MORE in *Phil. Trans.* LII. 452 It being a light Levant, and both ships near *mid-channel. **1879** FROUDE *Cæsar* xvi. 267 At sunrise they were in midchannel, ... with the cliffs of Britain plainly visible. **1826** KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* III. xxxiii. 379 A partition... passing down vertically into the *mid-chest. **1951** C. K. WEICHERT *Anat. Chordates* ix. 399 This is the condition at the time of ovulation, and the endometrium is said to be of the *mid-cycle type. **1952** E. S. TAYLOR *Man. Gynecol.* iii. 19 At mid-cycle a ripened ovum is extruded from the ovary. **1965** J. H. BURN *Lect. Notes Pharmacol.* (ed. 8) 93 The function of the progesterone is to prevent 'break-through' bleeding in the mid-cycle. **1974** PASSMORE & ROBSON *Compan. Med. Stud.* III. xxviii. 33/2 These pills relieve dysmenorrhoea, premenstrual tension, midcycle pain or bleeding, and regulate previously irregular periods. **1896** *Brit. Birds* i. 41 It will stop in *midflight and poise itself. **1932** W. FAULKNER *Light in August* v. 98 It did not vanish in midflight. **1948** R. GRAVES *Coll. Poems* 219 That sea-birds of all sorts that flock About the Bass, repeatedly Collide in mid-flight. **1969** *Listener* 6 Feb. 163/1 (caption) The Lunar Excursion Module (centre) after mid-flight reassembly of the spacecraft has taken place, to allow two astronauts to enter the module from the main unit. **1862** G. M. HOPKINS *Vision of Mermaids* (1929), Mermaids... ring the knells Of seamen whelm'd in chasms of the *mid-main. **1959** *Times* 5 Oct. 4/7 It is easy to criticize Eldon for his wasteful short bursts in *mid-race. **1571** GOLDING *Calvin on Ps. lx. i* (Interamnis) which may be termed in English, (*Midriver). **1897** MARY KINGSLEY *W. Africa* 186 We paddled on towards it, hugging

the right-hand bank again to avoid the mid-river rocks. **1901** H. G. WELLS *First Men in Moon* xiii. 104, I looked up, and stopped in *mid-sentence. **1967** *Coast to Coast 1965-66* 30 She paused in mid-sentence. **1951** *Appl. Math. Ser. Nat. Bureau of Standards* (U.S.) XI. 33 (heading) The *mid-square method of generating digits. **1968** P. A. P. MORAN *Introd. Probability Theory* i. 46 The midsquare method has, however, been shown to be unsatisfactory. **1932** W. FAULKNER *Light in August* xix. 436 The one stopped in the act of crouching from the leap, the other in *midstride of running. **1957** T. HUGHES *Hawk in Rain* 51 And his foot hung like Statuary in mid-stride. **1810** SOUTHEY *Kehama* xxiii. x. The Diamond City blazing on its height With more than *mid-sun splendour. **c 1275** *XI Pains of Hell* 97 in *O.E. Misc.* 150 Summe... þat stondeþ vp to heore kneon And summe to heore *myd-peyh. **1506-7** *Acc. Ld. Treas. Scotl.* (1901) III. 252 Item, for ij elne quhit, to be tua pair hos for the King to his myd thee, vijs. **1725** DE FOE *Voy. round World* (1840) 158 The grass... being as high as our mid-thigh. **1872** TENNYSON *Gareth & Lynette* 790 Mid-thigh-deep in bulrushes. **1879** PROCTOR *Rough Ways* (1880) 5 At the time of *mid-totally a bright light shone round the moon. **1934** WEBSTER, *Mid-town (s.v. *mid*). **1952** S. KAUFFMANN *Philanderer* (1953) ix. 157 They went to the roof garden of a midtown hotel. **1959** J. CARY *Captive & Free* 41 The mid-town terraces which can and have so easily become slum tenements. **1963** *Listener* 31 Jan. 202/2 In the very middle of mid-town, just off (and even just on) Broadway, the whole street is sometimes used as an open-air loading bay and temporary warehouse. **1974** *Times* 19 Jan. 10/1 New York is not yet on a three-day week, but... mid-town restaurants are doing badly. **1667** MILTON *P.L.* vi. 854 Yet half his strength he put not forth, but check'd His Thunder in *mid Volie. **1744** J. LOVE *Cricket* 15 He, at *Mid wicket, disappoints the Foe. **1849** *Boy's Own Bk.* 78 Mid-wicket on, long slip, and mid-wicket-off. **1850** 'BAT' *Cricket. Man.* 44 Mid-Wicket divides the ground between the cover point and bowler.

e. Occasionally the combination of *mid* + *sb.* (without prep.) is used adverbially. (Probably *mid* in this use is apprehended as a prep. = *amid*: cf. *amidships*.)

1533 BELLENDEN *Livy* v. xx. (S. T. S.) II. 214 þai sufferit þe Inemyis to ascend myd montane. **1706** MAULE *Hist. Picts* in *Misc. Scot.* I. 59 Inch Keth lyeth mid-firth almost betwixt Leith and Kinghorn. **1808** FORSYTH *Beauties Scotl.* V. 298 About mid-hill there is commonly moss. **1837** SIR F. PALGRAVE *Merch. & Friar* (1844) 80 An open gallery, midheight in the guildhall wall. **1847** TENNYSON *Princess* iv. 170 To drench his dark locks in the gurgling wave Mid-channel. **1871** — *Last Tourn.* 487 The red dream Flew with a shout, and that low lodge return'd, Mid-forest, and the wind among the boughs. **1884** CHILD *Ballads* I. 376/1 She struck him midshoulders, so that he fell to the ground. **1887** G. MEREDITH *Ballads & P.* 86 Light that Caught him mid-gallop, blazed him home.

f. In comb. with adjs. with the general sense, 'belonging to the middle portion of the designated tract or period'; as *mid-agrarian*, *-arctic*, *-clavicular*, *-diastolic*, *-dorsal*, *-facial*, *-frontal*, *-Italian*, *-monthly*, *-sternal*, *-thoracic*, *-ventral*, *-Victorian* (hence as *sb.*); also † *mid-Vic sb.* and *adj.* in the same senses) adjs. Also *mid-Victorianism*.

1855 J. G. BAKER *Flower. Pl.* 9 Climatic zones... 3. *Midagrarian to Midarctic. **1902** H. J. STILES in D. J. CUNNINGHAM *Text-bk. Anat.* 1184 In a well-proportioned subject, the *mid-clavicular line, if prolonged downwards, will be found to be continuous with the vertical Poupart line. **1961** *Lancet* 9 Sept. 573/2 A hyperactive precordium with the maximum apical impulse in the left fifth intercostal space outside the midclavicular line was noted. **1898** *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* v. 944 At the apex was heard a *mid-diastolic murmur. **1879** *St. George's Hosp. Rep.* IX. 242 The fracture was in the *mid-dorsal region. **1890** *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Midfacial height, ... the distance from the naso-frontal suture to the alveolar border of the superior maxillary bone measured on the median line. *Ibid.*, *Midfrontal area, the area of the skull included between two vertical lines drawn upwards from the supra-orbital arch through the frontal eminence to the coronal suture. *Midfrontal process*, the median zygomatic process of the fronto-nasal process in the embryo. **1895** MACKAIL *Lat. Lit.* i. 11 The keen and narrow political instinct, by which the small and straggling *mid-Italian town grew to be arbitress of the world. **1895** *Daily News* 15 Apr. 2/6 The declaration of options for the *mid-monthly settlement gave a little animation to the first part of the day's business. **1902** H. J. STILES in D. J. CUNNINGHAM *Text-bk. Anat.* 1184 The vertical lines are: the *mid-sternal, the lateral sternal, [etc.]. **1963** *Lancet* 12 Jan. 111/1 She had a severe midsternal pain which continued overnight, preventing sleep. **1898** *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* v. 980 It [i.e. the cardiac apex] may overpass the vertical *mid-thoracic line. **1904** *Amer. Naturalist* Feb. 123 The median vein lies along the *mid-ventral line of the swollen abdomen. **1925** J. T. JENKINS *Fishes Brit. Isles* 315 Its colour was almost black dorsally... with an irregular mid-ventral streak. **1933** E. HAMILTON *Halcyon Era* 6 The papers, over which the poor *Midvics yawned in ill-concealed boredom, dealt almost exclusively with Court news. *Ibid.* 32 The studied Midvic pose. *Ibid.* 39 No one was ever allowed to take anything off in Midvic days. **1901** F. H. BURNETT *Making of Marchioness* II. xiv. 280 'She was so respectable?' 'She was even a little *Mid-Victorian, dear Mary.' **1902** *Monthly Rev.* Aug. 150 The domestic style which we in England call the Mid-Victorian. **1927** *Mid-Victorian* [see EDWARDIAN *a.* 3]. **1965** N. ST. JOHN-STEVES in Bagehot *Coll. Works* i. 79 Bagehot was never in the least infected by the vulgar *No Popery* of the mid-Victorians. **1969** H. PERKIN *Key Profession* iii. 81 The mid-Victorian reforms which reduced the power of the 'Heads of Houses'. **1923** *Daily Mail* 12 Feb. 13 The artist... had an eccentric taste for *mid-Victorianism. **1927** W. E. COLLINSON *Contemp. Eng.* 62 The peg-top trousers of mid-Victorianism.

2. a. Occupying a central, medial, or intermediate position. Now *rare* (exc. as in b, c, d, e); superseded in ordinary use by MIDDLE *a.*

c 1440 *Jacob's Well* 187 Feendys comyn & brokyn vp... two cheynes of þat stonyn coffre. þe myd-cheyne was stylye hole. **c 1550** *Exam. W. Thorpe* in Foxe *A. & M.* (1583) I. 534 In the secret of the midde Masse on Christmas day it is written thus: *Idem* [etc.]. **1577-8** *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* II. 665 To remove the occasion be sum mid and indifferent way. **1612** DONNE *Elegy on Death Pr. Henry* 85 Our Soules best baiting, and mid-period, In her long journey, of considering God. **1648** BP. HALL *Sel. Th.* §63 Betwixt both these extremes, if we would have our souls prosper, a mid-disposition must be attained. **1656** STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* v. (1701) 196/1 Betwixt these is a mid-nature. **c 1810** COLERIDGE in *Lit. Rem.* (1838) III. 339 The spirit of life in the mid or balancing state between fixation and reviviscence. **1819** KEATS *Isabella* xxxii, In the mid-days of autumn. **1838** MRS. BROWNING *Seraphim* II. (1892) 75 A woman kneels The mid cross under.

b. *spec.* (a) *Phonetics*. Of a vowel-sound: produced with the tongue or some part of it in a middle position between high and low. *Freq. Comb.*

1876 [see HIGH *a.* 4 b]. **1908** H. SWEET *Sounds of Eng.* 25 If the tongue stops exactly half-way, we obtain the normal 'mid' position, as in the first elements of *ei* and *ou*, which are mid-front and mid-back respectively. **1927** J. J. HOGAN *Eng. Lang. in Ireland* 60 He notices the representation of M.E. *ē* slack by a mid-vowel: 'They pronounce the words tea, sea, please, as if they were written, tay, say, plays; instead of tee, see, please.' **1935** *Harvard Stud. Philol. & Lit.* XVII. 44 A diphthong whose first element was at first a mid-front vowel, and later... low-front-slack, mid-back-tense, or possibly 'neutral'. **1961** R. B. LONG *Sentence & its Parts* xix. 415 For mid-central /3/ the tip of the tongue is characteristically pulled back and elevated slightly. **1965** *Language* XLI. 346 Ngbaka shows only four sequences: high-mid, mid-high, mid-low, and low-mid. **1965** [see DOWN-GLIDE]. **1965** [see *high-tone* (HIGH *a.* 22 a)].

(b) Of a colour: occupying a middle position in a range of shades.

1916 *Daily Colonist* (Victoria, B.C.) 1 July 12/3 (Advt.), The colors include white, cream, ... mid-brown, lemon, [etc.]. *Ibid.* 23 July 6/1 Gowns... in navy, black, mid-blue, [etc.]. **1929** *Radio Times* 8 Nov. 439/2 (Advt.), This stylish coat... In bottle green, burgundy, dk. brown, mid brown, navy and black. **1937** *Discovery* Oct. 325/2 The complementary... of mid-yellow is violet-blue. **1971** *Vogue* 15 Oct. 8 Dress... in violet, fir green and mid grey.

c. In collocations, generally hyphenated, as *mid-current*, *-dish*, *-division*, *-hour*, *-incisor*, *-link*, *-lobe*, *-part*, *-pillar*, *-point*, *-position*, *-region*, *-section*, *-term*, *-toe*, *-vein*, *-walk*, *-zone*.

1870 LOWELL *Among my Bks.* Ser. 1. (1873) 364 The *mid-current of ever-gathering faith in duty. **1764** ELIZ. MOXON *Eng. Housew.* (ed. 9) 84 They [sc. oyster loaves] are proper either for a side-dish or *mid-dish. **1885** *Act 48 & 49 Vict.* c. 23 Sched. vii. 11, County of Lanark... The *Mid Division. **1415** in *York Myst.* Introd. 34 At the *mydhowre betwixt iiiith and vth of the cloke. **1667** MILTON *P.L.* v. 376 These mid-hours, til Eevning rise I have at will. **1703** ROWE *Ulyss.* III. i, The Mid-hour of rowling Night. **1879** *FLOWER Catal. Mus. Coll. Surg.* i. 36 The deciduous *mid-incisors, canines, and molars. **1904** *Athenæum* 25 June 821/2 Prof. W. P. Ker offers important suggestions regarding French *mid-links between the Danish and the Scottish ballads. **1870** HOOKER *Stud. Flora* 263 Lower lip spreading, *mid-lobe smallest. **c 1440** *Promp. Parv.* 337/1 Myddys, or the *myd part of a thyng, *medium*. **1665** SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (1677) 121 Their mid parts circled with a Zone of vari-coloured Plad. **1535** COVERDALE *Judg.* xvi. 29 He toke holde of y^e two *myddylers, that the house stode vpon & was holden by. **c 1369** CHAUCER *Dethe Blanche* 660 Therwith fortune sayd checke here And mate in *mydde poynte of ye checkere. **1856** HAWTHORNE *Eng. Note-bks.* (1879) II. 80 The dreary midpoint of the... plain. **1888** J. ROSE *Mod. Machine-Shop Practice* II. xxxvii. 379/1 As the eccentric is in *mid-position (e being equi-distant from B and C), the valve will be in mid-position. **1896** *Rules governing Printing of Specifications* (U.S. Govt. Printing Office) 53 Mid-position. **1953** L. T. C. ROLT *Railway Adventure* iv. 106 We succeeded after some difficulty in doing this, ... locking the valve in mid-position by screwing up the spindle gland nuts dead tight. **1957** R. W. ZANDVOORT *Handbk. Eng. Gram.* vi. 251 Mid-position of an adverb is apt to entail a brief pause between the adverb and the object. **1971** *Engineering* Apr. 47/1 When the sensed dimension is such that the core B is in its mid-position the primary flux is [etc.]. **1879** *St. George's Hosp. Rep.* IX. 80 In one, the left *mid-region was the part most involved. **1961** WEBSTER *Midsection, a section midway or about midway between the extremes; midriff. **1969** *Publ. Amer. Dial. Soc.* LI. 5 *Midsection*, representation of the kayak's profile if intersected by a plane perpendicular to the keel-line at the mid-point of the craft. **1972** *Sci. Amer.* Sept. 136/3 A four-foot structure with a cathode at one end and a collector at the other and a large electromagnet surrounding the midsection. **1973** *Ibid.* July 24/2 Actually all the horns called conical incorporate a certain amount of cylindrical tubing in their midsection. **1974** *Plain Dealer* (Cleveland, Ohio) 26 Oct. 4D/1 He is not throwing any punches. Instead, he is permitting Williams to pound him in the midsection. **1869** J. MARTINEAU *Ess.* II. 231 [We] refer it to the *mid-term of ordinary life. **1894** *Geol. Mag.* Oct. 454 Projecting at a right angle to the line of the *mid-toe. **1857** T. MOORE *Handbk. Brit. Ferns* (ed. 3) 168 Venation (pinnales) consisting of a flexuous *midvein. **1860** ALLINGHAM in *Athenæum* 10 Mar. 340 By yellow-leaff *midwalk slow foot that aged Sexton. **1886** A. WINCHELL *Walks Geol. Field* 115 A constant temperature would then exist... at the *mid-zone in the crust.

d. *mid-sixties*, *-nineties*, etc.: the middle years of the seventh, tenth, etc., decade of a century.

1898 *Nat. Rev.* Aug. 843 In the mid-sixties, abundant experiment had seemed to show that [etc.]. **1900** *Daily News* 1 June 6/4 The progress which has been made since the mid-nineties in the fostering of Irish not only as a literary, but as a spoken language.

e. Special collocations: *mid-angle*, an angle of 45° (*Cent. Dict.* 1890); *mid-body Cytology* [tr. G. *zwischenkörper* (W. Flemming 1891, in *Arch.*

f. mikrosk. Anat. XXXVII. 690] (see quots.); **mid-brow** *sb.* and *a.* = *middle-brow* (MIDDLE A. 6); **mid-circle**, † (*a.*) the great circle equidistant from the poles of a sphere; (*b.*) the circle passing through the middle points of the sides of a triangle; † **mid cost**, the midrib; **mid couple**, *Sc.* † (*a.*) a link for fastening garments; (*b.*) *pl.* in *Law*, the documents by which an heir, assignee, etc., is connected with a precept of sasine granted to his predecessor or author; **midcrop**, a crop harvested between the main crops; **Midcult**, **midcult** *orig. U.S.*, middle-brow culture; also *attrib.*; † **mid-dinner**, a meal between dinner and supper; **mid-distance** = *middle distance*; **Mid-East**, **mid-East**, **Mideast** = MIDDLE EAST; also *attrib.*; **mid-European** *a.* = *Middle-European* *adj.* (MIDDLE A. 6); also as *sb.*; **mid-fi**, sound-reproduction equipment of a slightly lower quality than HI-FI; also *attrib.* or as *adj.*; **mid-finger** (*obs. exc. dial.*) = *middle-finger*; **mid-gut**, the mesenteron; **mid-impediment**, *Sc. Law* (see quot. 1838); **mid-iron Golf**, an 'iron' with medium degree of 'pitch' or 'loft'; also a stroke made with this; † **mid knowledge**, mediate knowledge; **mid-layer** *Biol.* = MESODERM (*Cent. Dict.*); † **mid-meat**, ? = *mid-dinner*; † **mid-motion**, mean motion; **mid-parent** *Anthropol.* (see quot. 1889); **mid-parentage**, relation to the 'mid-parent'; so **mid-parental** *a.*; † **mid-part** *adv.*, as far as the middle, half-way; † **mid-person** *Sc.*, an intermediary; † **mid-row** *grains Coal Mining* (see quot.); **mid'sagittal** *a. Anat.* = MEDIAN *a.*; **mid-shot** *Cinemat.* and *T.V.* (see quot. 1953); **mid-spoon** *Golf*, a 'spoon' of medium size; † **mid-Sunday**, the Sunday next Midsummer day; **mid superior** *Sc. Law*, one who is superior to those below him, and vassal to those above him (Ogilvie 1882), a mesne lord; hence **mid-superiority**, the position of a mid-superior; **mid-watch**, the middle watch; **mid-west**, **mid-West** = *Middle West* (MIDDLE A. 6); **mid-western**, **mid-Western** *a.* = *Middle Western* (MIDDLE A. 6); **mid-westerner**, **mid-Westerner**, an inhabitant of the Middle West; (also in form *Midwest*, etc.); **mid-wing** *a. Aeronaut.* having the main wings placed approximately halfway between the top and bottom of the fuselage; **mid-workings**, workings with other workings above and below in the same mine or colliery (Gresley *Coal-mining Gloss.* 1883).

1896 E. B. WILSON *Cell* 338 **Mid-body* ('Zwischenkörper'), a body or group of granules, probably comparable with the cell-plate in plants, formed in the equatorial region of the spindle during the anaphases of mitosis. 1969 BROWN & BERTKE *Textbk. Cytol.* xix. 417/1 The portions of the continuous [spindle] fibers where cytokinesis is to occur, become thickened to form the mid-body, 'stem body' of Belar, or 'Flemming body' which has been seen in cytokinesis of other animals, including *Hydra*. 1928 *Sunday Express* 1 July 12/6 Delighting the low-brow, the *mid-brow, and the high-brow with equal facility. 1959 *Manch. Guardian* 10 Aug. 3/2 The dramatic policy is good average mid-brow. 1964 *Punch* 19 Feb. 268/1 When the Midbrows are first showing signs of moving in. 1966 R. A. DOWNIE *tr. O. Del Buono's Bond Affair* 158 It is superficial, banal, *midbrow* wherever psychological analysis is attempted. 1970 WILDBOURN in *Phil. Trans.* LXXX. 529 If the two great circles DOE, CQA, be continued, they will meet in a point of the *midcircle 90° from O. 1883 *Mid-circle* [see INCIRCLE *sb.*]. c 1470 HENRY Wallace v. 824 Baith cannell bayne an schuldri blaid intwa, Throuch the *myd cost. 1583 *Invent. Roy. Wardrobe* (1815) 309 With twa buttonis or *midcuppillets of gold joyntit to the saidis settis. 1832 MORE *Note in Stair Instit.* I. clix, Where an heir [etc.] . . . takes infentment by virtue of a procuratory of resignation or precept of seisin granted in favour of his predecessor or author, it is necessary to set forth, in the instrument, the mid-couples, or writings, whereby he is connected with the said procuratory or precept. 1957 *Times* 28 Dec. 10/1 Only the small West African *midcrops standing in the way of an absolute Brazilian control over international cocoa offerings until the gathering of the new West African main crops in the autumn. 1973 *Times* 13 July 21/8 Henry Stephens & Sons (London) reported that whatever happened, even at best, the 1973-74 crop would be a late one and the light and mid-crops would not be sufficient to meet internal demand for local industries. 1960 D. MACDONALD in *Partisan Rev.* XXVII. 592 This intermediate form—let us call it *Midcult—has the essential qualities of Masscult—the formula, the built-in reaction, the lack of any standard except popularity—but it decently covers them with a cultural fig-leaf. . . Midcult has it both ways: it pretends to respect the standards of High Culture while in fact it waters them down and vulgarizes them. 1962 *Listener* 22 Nov. 863/1 There may seem to be phases in broadcasting history when British broadcasting . . . has favoured what Dwight Macdonald has called 'midcult', something which is neither for the few nor for the many. 1966 *Ibid.* 27 Jan. 142/2 Even Wilson he feels (though he admires him), has had to sacrifice to 'Midcult' values. 14. . . *Nom.* in Wr.-Wülcker 739/18 *Hoc auncinium, hoc inranda, hoc merarium, a *myddyner* undermete. 1842 FRANCIS *Dict. Arts* etc., s.v. *Distance*, The *mid-distance. 1885 *Athenaeum* 23 May 669/1 In the mid-distance is a clump of sober-coloured and softly shadowed elms. c 1944 (*newspaper-title*) *Mid-East Mail. 1969 *Daily Tel.* 5 Feb. 24

(*heading*) Nixon decision on Mid-East 'in few days' 1971 R. THOMAS *Backup Men* xix. 168 A juke-box blared out some Mideast music. 1972 *Newsweek* 31 July 28/1 There seemed to be some hope for a break in the Mideast diplomatic logjam. 1974 *Publishers Weekly* 7 Jan. 25 (Advt.), 3 months ago this was to be a major study of the Middle East Conflict. Today it is the first major study of the Mideast including the October War. 1960 J. STROUD *Shorn Lamb* iv. 41 Mad *Mid-Europeans camping with their chattels in the office porch. 1961 *Guardian* 1 Apr. 4/7 The hall mark of mid-European free dance. 1974 'J. LE CARRÉ' *Tinker, Tailor* xi. 89 Toby Esterhase's faithful mid-European echo. 1970 J. EARL *Tuners & Amplifiers* 7 There is still a margin between what the audiophiles term true hi-fi and general 'domestic quality', and here an entirely new and highly popular range of equipment is emerging. Some call this 'mid-fi' equipment, . . . but it is noteworthy that such equipment is already rising above the basic 'domestic quality' and entering into the hi-fi fringes. 1971 *Hi-Fi Sound* Feb. 64/3 Today's hi-fi will be tomorrow's mid-fi. 1975 *Gramophone* Jan. 1389 (Advt.), Some of those 'mid-fi' stereo systems of a few years back have a good record player and good speakers. 1644 BULWER *Chiron*. 76 The *Mid-finger prest to the Palm. 1875 F. M. BALFOUR in *Q. J. J. Microsc. Sci.* XV. 213 The ventral wall of the *mid-gut. 1880 HUXLEY *Crayfish* ii. 66 The liver may be regarded as a much divided side-pouch of the mid-gut. 1896 KIRKALDY & POLLARD *tr. Boas' Zool.* 23 The mid-gut (mesenteron), which is usually long, and in which digestion and absorption go on. 1838 W. BELL *Dict. Law Scot.* 644 *Mid-impediment; the Roman law *medium impedimentum*; is any thing which intervenes between two events, and prevents, *quoad* the former event, the retrospective operation of the latter. 1856 MENZIES *Convey.* III. iii. 605 There shall be no mid-impediment. 1905 *Westm. Gaz.* 23 Aug. 5/1 Braid, with a magnificent *mid-iron, was dead on the pin. 1640 BP. HALL *Chr. Moder.* II. vi. 36 Betwixt which two some have placed a third, a *mid-knowledge of future conditionate Contingents. c 1435 *Torr. Portugal* 1189 He wold not in passe, Till they at *myd mete was. 1588 A. KING *tr. Canisius' Catech.* i. iv, To seike yerlie hir place in ye zodiack according to hir *midde motion on ye letter day of december at noone. 1885 GALTON in *Rep. Brit. Assoc.* 1212 A mean regression from I in the *mid-parents to $\frac{2}{3}$ in the offspring would indicate [etc.]. 1889 — *Nat. Inher.* 87 The word 'Mid-Parent' . . . expresses an ideal person of composite sex, whose Stature is half way between the Stature of the father and the transmuted Stature of the Mother. 1885 — in *Rep. Brit. Assoc.* 1209 By the use of this word ['deviate'] and that of '*mid-parentage', we can define the law of regression very briefly. *Ibid.*, The offspring of similar mid-parentages. *Ibid.* 1208 The average height of the two parents, or, as I prefer to call it, the '*mid-parental' height. 1583 *Leg. Bp. St. Androis* 1058 Or ever the preaching was *midpartdone. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* II. 505 Betuix Scotland and Ingland for till be Ane *mid persone haifand auctoritie. 1567 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* I. 590 Mark. . . hes gevin and set in fewferme to his spous and bairnis be ane myd persoun, the saidis mylnis. 1609 SKENE *Reg. Maj.*, *Stat. David II* 42 It is lesome to them to cause their captions or ane midde persone to fecht agais the defender. 1712 H. BELLERS in *Phil. Trans.* XXVII. 542 A hard grey Iron Oar, with some white spots in it, called the *Mid-row Grains. 1957 R. T. WOODBURN *Essent. Human Anat.* i. 3/2 The median plane is a vertical plane through the body reaching the surface at the mid-line in front and behind. This plane is also known as the *midsagittal plane of the body. 1967 G. M. WYBURN et al. *Conc. Anat.* viii. 203/2 Cut the eyeball in a midsagittal plane. 1968 CHOMSKY & HALLE *Sound Pattern Eng.* 302 Consonantal sounds are produced with a radical obstruction in the midsagittal region of the vocal tract. 1953 K. REISZ *Technique Film Editing* 280 *Mid-shot, shot taken with the camera nearer to the object than for a long shot but not so near as for a close-up; in relation to the human subject, a shot of the human figure approximately from the waist upwards. 1862 *Rambling Remarks on Golf* 13 In some links, several of these clubs, such as the *mid-spoon, baffing-spoon, driving putter, and niblick may be dispensed with; but in greens such as St. Andrews, Musselburgh, Prestwich, and some others, they all come into requisition more or less. 1906 *Price List Golf Clubs*, Bulger Mid Spoons. 14. . . in *Rel. Ant.* I. 85 The Pame sonday be-fele that yere one *Mydesonday. 1850 G. ROSS *Leading Cases Law Scot.* II. 316 His taking up the *mid-superiority of the lands sold was no obstacle. 1535 COVERDALE *Judg.* vii. 19 Aboute the time when the *myd-watch begynneth. 1901 *Munsey's Mag.* XXV. 344/2 Another kind of deep sea courage is known as 'mid-watch Pluck'. 1926 E. FERBER *Show Boat* v. 80 To the farmers and villagers of the *Midwest. . . the show boat meant music, romance, gaiety. 1948, 1968 *Midwest*, *Mid-West* [see FAR WEST]. 1889 *FARMER Americanism* 365/2 **Mid-Western States*, W. Virginia, Kentucky, Tennessee, Missouri, Kansas, and Arkansas. 1906 (*title*) The Midwestern (Des Moines, Iowa). 1923 *Collier's Mag.* 25 Aug. 24/3 One of the economic causes of Mid-Western discontent is the feeling that the Mid-West is the object of discrimination. 1936 *Mind* XLV. 218 After leaving Harvard, Boodin seemed for many years to be lost in the obscurity of a small mid-western college. 1972 M. J. BOSSE *Incident at Naha* ii. 93 You can never wholly shed a *Midwestern* background. 1927 *Scribner's Mag.* Oct. 480/2 These *midwesterners are alike unto Americans in other rural areas. 1969 I. KEMP *Brit. G.I. in Vietnam* iii. 47 A sun-tanned, crew-cut, athletic looking mid-Westerner from Green Bay, Wisconsin. 1971 *Guardian* 10 July 9/1 Stolid and conservative Mid-westerners. . . are . . . concerned about the plight of the Indians, because the Indians are part of Middle West life. 1934 *Flight* 15 Feb. 156/1 The machine is a *mid-wing cantilever monoplane with the wing in three sections. 1942 *R.A.F. J. J. J.* 16 May 16 A twin-engine mid-wing monoplane of creditable modern design.

B. sb. *Obs. exc. dial.*

1. *a.* The *adj.* used *absol.* = MIDDLE *sb.* in various senses.

a 1300 E.E. *Psalter* cxxxv. 11 *bat led Irael fra mid of pa.* c 1330 *Arth. & Merl.* 9765 (Kölbing) 3ete he tok pe pridde & cleued him to pe midde. c 1400 *Three Kings Cologne* 121 (Camb. MS.) Euerych of pe ij kyngis departed a-sonder and 3af place to her thrid felow, and so resceuyed hym to lye in pe mydde bitwix hem bope. a 1542 WYATT *Ps.* li. The Author 3 Like as the pilgrim. . . In some fresh shade lieth down at mid of day. 1561 HOLLYBUSH *Hom. Apoth.* 21 The

urine is whyte, thick, and pale above and in the midde it is clere. 1566 PAINTER *Pal. Pleas.* I. Ded. 5 Among the mid of my reioyce of those before remembered, I cannot pretermitt the lamentable loss of the best approved Gonner that euer [etc.]. 1634-5 BRERETON *Trav.* (Chetham Soc.) 46 A great number of Dutchwomen, who resolved to keep their seats in the mid of the aisle. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* III. ii. §58 Next his skin he was a Hermite, and wore sack-cloth; in the mid he had the habit of a Monk. 16. . . *Robin Hood newly revived* iii. in *Child Ballads* III. 145/1 It was in the mid of the day. 1700 DRYDEN *Fables, Cinyras & Myrrha* 124 'Twas now the mid of Night. 1851 *Cumbl. Gloss.*, *Mid*, the middle; the centre.

b. Comb.: **mid-deep** *adv.*, as deep as the middle of the body.

1812 J. J. HENRY *Camp. agst. Quebec* 91 Jumping into the water middeep.

2. A lamb of medium class.

1831 *Sutherland Farm Rep.* 80 in *Libr. Usef. Knowl.*, *Husb.* III, The wedder lambs are divided into three sorts, called tups, mids, and paleys.

C. adv. † *a.* In the middle. *Obs.*

13. . . *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 1730 3e he lad hem bi la3, mon, pe lorde & his meyny; On þis maner bi þe mountes, quyle myd, ouer, vnder. 1426 LYDG. *De Guil. Pilgr.* 4680 To clothe the poore, wych nakyd stood Myd off the gate. 1570-6 LAMBARDE *Peramb. Kent* (1826) 197 It ran midde betwene the two Bishopricks.

b. Comb.

1876 G. M. HOPKINS *Wreck of Deutschland* xxxiv, in *Poems* (1967) 62 Mid-numbered he in three of the thunder-throne! 1960 *Farmer & Stockbreeder* 23 Feb. 69/3 The Colman-Fella tedder . . . can be operated in conjunction with a mid-mounted mower. *Ibid.* 8 Mar. 75/2 There is much to be said for mid-mounting of tools that need accurate steerage.

mid (*mid*), *sb.*² Jocular shortening of MIDSHIPMAN. Cf. MIDDY 1.

1797 MRS. A. M. BENNETT *Beggar Girl* (1813) III. 120 He put on the uniform of a mid. 1836 MARRYAT *Midsh. Easy* xv, When a mid is in love, he always goes aloft to think of the object of his affection. 1893 SLOANE-STANLEY *Remin. Midshipm. Life* xxii. 301 On reaching the gun-room they were received by the expectant Mids with a host of questions.

† **mid**, *prep.*¹ (*adv.*) *Obs.* Forms: 1-4 *mid*, *myd*, 1-3 *mið*, 3 *midd*. Also (before dentals and sibilants) 1-3 *mit*, 3 *myzt*. See also MIDE. [Com. Teut.; OE. *mid*, Northumb. *mið*, corresponds to OFris. *mith*, OS. *mid* (Du. *met*), OHG. (MHG., mod.G.) *mit*, ON. *með* (Sw., Da. *med*), Goth. *mip* (in comb. *mid-*), cogn. w. Gr. *μετά* (see META-) and Zend. *mañ* with. The word became obsolete before the end of the 14th c.; superseded by WITH.

It had approximately all the modern senses of *with*, except that of opposition (as in *to fight with*), which was the prominent sense of *wið* in OE. In OE. *mid* and *wið* were sometimes opposed, as in the first quot. below; our 'with the stream' was in OE. *mid stréame*, while *wið stréame* meant 'against the stream'.]

1. Denoting association, connexion, accompaniment, proximity, addition, conjunction, communication, intercourse.

a 900 O.E. *Chron.* an. 837 Æpelhelm ealdorman gefeah wif þa Deniscan on Port mid Dorssetum. c 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Luke xiii. 1 Ðara vel hiora blod [pilatus] gemengde mið asægdnum hiora. c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 77 Hu scal þat bon soppen na Mon mine likame irineð ne mid me flesliche hefde to donne. a 1200 *Moral Ode* 142 Betera is wori water drunch pen atter meind mid wine. a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 248 God Almihti. . . alihte adun to helle uorto sechen feolawes, & delen mid ham þet god þet he hefde. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 5859 Ac let me speke mid my broþer vor me lonþer him to se. a 1300 K. Horn (Camb. MS.) 666 'Kyng', he sede, 'wel þu sitte, And alle þine kniþtes mitte'. c 1315 SHOREHAM v. 214 *Dominus tecum.* (pat þys to seggene 'god es my3tete'). c 1330 *Arth. & Merl.* 1468 (Kölbing), The king was wondred of þis cas & al, that euer mid him was. c 1350 *Will. Palerne* 3133 And þat menskful maide þat þere myd þe lies. 1377 *LANGL. P. Pl. B.* iv. 77 Wisdome and witte . . . toke Mede myd hem mercy to winne. 1393 *Ibid.* c. xvii. 182 And so is man þat haþ hus mynde myd liberum arbitrium.

b. In the same direction as (a stream, a wind). 709 *Grant in Birch Cartul. Sax.* I. 183 Onlong broces midstreame. c 1205 LAY. 13792 þreo scipen gode comen mid þan flode. 1340 *Ayenb.* 180 þeruore hi beye ase þe wedercoc þat is ope þe steple þat him went mid hie wynde.

c. In agreement with, following the action of; analogously to, like.

c 961 ÆTHELWOLD *Rule St. Benet* vii b. (1885) 29 And þus mittan witegan clypize: 'To nahte ic wæs gehworfen, and ic hit nyste'. a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 264 Mid te gode Iosaphat, sendeð beoden uor sondesmon anon efter sukurs to þe Prince of heouene. 1377 *LANGL. P. Pl. B.* v. 75 Drynke but myd [A. v. 58 with] þe doke and dyne but ones.

2. Indicating an accompanying circumstance, condition, action, disposition of mind. With a noun expressing feeling or attitude of mind it often forms a combination equivalent to an adverb.

a 900 *tr. Bada's Hist.* I. vii. (1890) 36 Mid his sylfes willan. c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Josh.* vi. 25 And hig siððan lofodon mid sibbe betwux him. c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 3 Heo urnen on-jein him al þa hebreisce men mid godere heorte and summe mid ufele peonke. c 1205 LAY. 10782 þat þu mid griðe me leten uaren forð toward Rome. a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 32 þeonne ualleð adun mid þeos gretunge. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 2932 Hii come & mette hom baldeliche mid god ernest ynou. a 1300 *Vox & Wolf* 148 in *Hazl. E.P.P.* I. 63 Mid thilke wordes the wolf lou. c 1300 *Beket* 451 The kyng aros mid [earlier version in] wraththe ynou3. c 1315 SHOREHAM v. 331 þanne ich dar sege mid gode ry3te þat [etc.].

b. = Having (an attribute or quality).
 c 1220 *Bestiary* 444 De deuel is tus ðe fox ilik mið iuele
 brides and wið swik. *Ibid.* 736 Panter. . is blac so bro of
 qual, mið wite spotes sapan al. a 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 1430 Ah
 mit se swiðe lufsume leores ha leien [etc.].

3. Indicating (a) the means or instrument; (b)
 the instrumentality or cause.

a 900 tr. *Bæda's Hist.* i. xvi [xxvii] (1890) 74 To ðon pætte
 . . untrume mid pinre trymenisse syn gestrongade, &
 unrehte mid pinre aldrlicnesse seon gerehte. a 1000
Cædmon's Gen. 251 (Gr.) Forþon he heom gewit forþeaf &
 mid his handum gesceop halig drihten. c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.*
 25 He seið mið þa muðe, þæt nis naut in his heorte. *Ibid.* 87
 þæt heo sculden . . merki mid þan blode hore duren. c 1205
 LAY. 23572 And no lete noht þæt wræcche uolk uor-faren al
 mid hungre. c 1220 *Bestiary* 578 And to late waken, ðe sipes
 sinken mitte suk, ne cumen he nummor up. a 1225 *St.*
Marher. 4 Al þæt biset is mit see ant mit sunne, buuen ba ant
 bineoðen. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 835 Cloþeþ him mid þe
 beste cloþ þæt 3e mowe bise. *Ibid.* 11865 He was al so sik mid
 goute & oþer wo. 1340 *Ayenb.* 44 Ase dop pise tavernyers þæt
 uellep þe mesure myd scome.

4. With regard to; in respect of; touching.
 a 1000 *Cædmon's Gen.* 2253 (Gr.) þæs sie ælmihtig drihtna
 drihten dema mid unc twih. c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 47
 Wich þeau uer on þe olde la3e mid wimmen. c 1205 LAY.
 17808 Lauerd hu mid þe? a 1225 *Juliana* 10 To wurchen þi
 wil & al þæt we likoð as mit tin ahne. c 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.*
 I. 190/24 'Louerd', seide Saule þo, '3wat woltþow do mid
 me?' 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 833 Alas quap þe quene þo, is
 it nou mid him so?

5. In the sight, estimation, or opinion of.
 c 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Matt. vi. 1 Mearde nabbas 3e mið
 fader iurre se ðe in heafnas is. c 1000 *ÆLFRIC Saints' Lives* iii.
 408 þæt he him geswutelode hwylic basilus wære on wurð-
 scype mid him. c 1205 LAY. 12638 þæt wes holi man. . &
 mid godde swiðe hæh. 1340 *Ayenb.* 182 Vor him pingþ þæt
 he is a wel guod man and wel mid god.

6. In the possession or power of.
 a 1000 *Ags. Ps.* cxxix. [cxxx.] 4 Ys seo mildheortnes mid
 þe [Vulg. *apud te.*] c 1320 *Cast. Love* 399 þer beþ rihte domes
 mitte [= mid þe], Alle pine werkes beþ ful of witte. 1377
 LANGL. P. Pl. B. xvii. 167 Al þe my3 te myd hym is in
 makyng of þynges.

7. In adverbial phrases. (See also MIDIDONE.)
 a. *mid alle* (in OE. *mid ealle, eallum*):
 altogether; entirely; . . and all; at the same time,
 WITHAL.

a 900 *O.E. Chron.* an. 893 Swa þæt hie asettan him on ane
 sip ofer mid horsum mid ealle. c 1000 *Ags. Leg. St. Andrew*
 & *St. Veronica* (Camb. Antiq. Soc.) 38 Hyne myd scryne
 myd eallum on featum cwearterne beclysdon. c 1000
ÆLFRIC Gram. xxxviii. (Z.) 239 *Stirpitis* grundlunga oððe
 mid stybbe mid ealle. *radicitus* grundlunga oððe mid
 wyrtruman mid ealle. c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 51 He gede-
 derede michel ferde mid alle and sende in to ierusalem. a 1225
Juliana 15 Ich chulle þæt he wite hit ful wel & to eke mid al.
 a 1250 *Owl & Night.* 666 Her to heo moste answer vynde
 Oþer mid alle beon bihinde. c 1305 *St. Christopher* 172 in
 E.E.P. (1862) 64 And tuo faire wymmen mid alle seint
 Cristofre he bro3te.

b. *mid the best, the most*: as good, as great as
 possible. So *mid the first*, as soon as possible.

c 1205 LAY. 9801 Alle dæi þer ilæste fæht mid þan mæste.
Ibid. 9806 þær wes hærm mid þon meste bi-uoren Ex-
 chæstre. a 1300 *K. Horn.* 1073 Apulf, mi gode felaze, God
 kni3t mid [Laud MS. wy] þe beste, And þe treweste. *Ibid.*
 1199 (Laud MS.) Schenk hus Myd þe furste.

c. *mid childe*: with child (see CHILD sb. 17).

? c 750 *Laws of Abp. Egbert* c. 28 (title) in Thorpe *Laws* II.
 130 Wif ðonne heo mid cyðle bip. c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 21
 þe holie gast wile cumen uppen þe, and godes mihte make ðe
 mid childe. *Ibid.*, And þus bicam ure lafdi Sainte Marie mid
 childe. c 1205 LAY. 13869 þa wif fareð mid childe. 1340
Ayenb. 82 þe wyfman grat myd childe.

d. *mid iwisse*: see I-WIS sb.
 c 1275 *Sinners Beware* 32 in *O.E. Misc.* 73 þæt is in
 heouene blysse; Heo cumeþ þer myd iwisse, þæt luuyep
 godes love. c 1325 *Spec. Gy Warw.* 689 He shal haue
 comfort and solaz Off þe holi3t . . þæt wole . . make men
 haue, mid iwisse, Tristi hope to heuene blisse.

8. Placed after the word that it governs.

Beowulf 41 Him on bearme læ3 madma mænigo, þa him
 mid scoldon on flodes æht feor gewitan. c 1205 LAY. 732
 Cnihtes fuseð me mid [c 1275 mid me]. a 1240 *Sawles Warde*
 in *Cott. Hom.* 245 For ðan þe se helende under-feng þa sin-
 fullan and ham mid imone hafede. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 21590
 þe feurth to ber hir-self mid to constantinopol.

9. *absol.* or as *adv.* With the person or thing
 specified; together.

c 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Luke xiv. 15 Sume of ðæm mið vel
 gelic hingendum [L. *quidam de simul discumbentibus*]. c 1000
Sax. Leechd. I. 158 Wið slæpleaste genym þysse ylcan wyrte
 wos, smyre þone man mid. c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 115 Swo
 us longe to him also diden hise apostles and teo hus to him
 also he hem dide and understode mid on his riche. a 1250
Owl & Night. 136 They appel trendli from thon trowe, Thar
 he and other mid growe. c 1400 *Laud Troy Bk.* 15314 Ther
 him hid With twenti armed kny3tes myd That were hardy &
 wondir strong.

mid, 'mid (mid), *prep.*² Poetical aphesis of
 AMID.

1808 *SCOTT Marm.* i. xxiii, Mid thunder dint and flashing
 levin. 1853 M. ARNOLD *Scholar-Gipsy* vii, But 'mid their
 drink and clatter he would fly. 1870 MORRIS *Earthly Par.*,
Man born to be King 23 Mid the faces so well known Of men
 he well might call his own He saw a little wizened man.

mid, dial. pronunciation of *might*, pa. t. of *MAY*.

1789 CHARLOTTE SMITH *Ethelinde* (1814) iii. 70 To have
 a little item of where I mid look for her friends. 1796
Marchmont I. 235, I thought perhaps it middent be too late.
 1891 T. HARDY *Tess* i. iii, You mid last ten years; you mid
 go off in ten months, or ten days.

|| **'mida.** *Ent. Obs.*—° [mod.L., ad. Gr. *μῖδας* 'a
 destructive insect in pulse' (L. & Sc.).] The
 larva of the bean-fly.

1753 in CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* In recent Dicts.

† **mid-age.** *Obs.* [f. MID a. + AGE sb.] = MIDDLE
 AGE.

c 1440 *Jacob's Well* 171 Thynk in pi southe, in pi myd-age,
 & in pin age, . . how þou hast mysspendyd hem in synne &
 in euyll gouernaunce. 1509 BARCLAY *Shyp of Follys* (1874)
 II. 172 Whether thou be olde, yonge, or of myd age Set nat
 thy trust to moche on herytage. 1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* II.
 ii. 104 Virgins, and Boyes, mid-age & wrinkled old. 1757
 MRS. GRIFFITH *Lett. Henry & Frances* (1767) IV. 130 We . .
 return back, from Midage, to Childage, again.

Hence † **mid-aged** = MIDDLE-AGED.
 1556 J. HEYWOOD *Spider & F.* xxxvi. 14 Frosen to death:
 midaged, yonge, and olde. 1821 SIR J. D. PAUL *Rouge et*
Noir 69 Now mark his mid-aged neighbour.

mid air. The middle region of the air; the tract
 between the clouds and the part of the
 atmosphere near the ground. Chiefly in phrase
in mid air. Also rarely used as *adv.* (= in mid-
 air) and *attrib.*

1667 MILTON *P.L.* vi. 536 Zophiel, of Cherubim the
 swiftest wing, Came flying, and in mid Aire aloud thus cri'd.
 1706 POPE *Winter* 54 No more the mounting larks, while
 Daphne sings, Shall list'ning in mid air suspend their wings.
 1776 J. BRYANT *Mythol.* III. 229 Here towering steep The
 rock Aornon rises high in view E'en to the mid-air region.
 1830 LYELL *Princ. Geol.* I. 300 Large quantities of fine sand,
 which, being in mid-air when detached, are carried by the
 winds to great distances. 1865 DICKENS *Mut. Fr.* i. ix, Mr.
 and Mrs. Boffin sat staring at mid-air. 1883 *Contemp. Rev.*
 June 874 A sort of spiritualistic unattached garment,
 floating about in mid-air. 1886 W. J. TUCKER *E. Europe* 409
 All those doors mid-air lead to the lofts above. 1928 R. FRY
Let. 25 May (1972) II. 627 Reports of aeroplanes that catch
 fire and grill the passengers in mid-air. 1958 'P. BRYANT'
Two Hours to Doom 58 Mid-air refuelling. 1970 *Guardian* 21
 Aug. 5/1 If something is not done soon about these near
 misses, there is bound to be a mid-air collision.

midan, variant of MAIDAN.

Midas ('mædæs). [a. L. *Midās*, Gr. *Μιδᾶς*.]

1. a. The name of a fabled king of Phrygia, to
 whom Bacchus granted that all he touched
 should turn to gold (a boon that had to be
 withdrawn to prevent his perishing of hunger),
 and to whom Apollo gave ass's ears as a
 punishment for dullness to the charm of his lyre.
 Hence used *allusively*.

1568 T. HOWELL *Poems* (Grosart) 150 She . . will . . make
 the weare kyng Midas eare. 1575 G. HARVEY *Letter-bk.*
 (Camden) 98 Eied like an Argus, earde like a Midas. 1591
 NASHÉ *Pref. to Sidney's Astr.* & *Stella* A 3 A number of
 Midasses. 1596 SHAKS. *Merch.* V. iii. ii. 102 Thou gaudie
 gold, Hard food for Midas. 1728 POPE *Dunc.* III. 324 Our
 Midas sits Lord Chancellor of Plays! 1861 MUSGRAVE *By-*
roads 211 We are looked upon as men made of money,—as
 so many Midases, making gold with a touch.

b. *attrib.* and *Comb.* Esp. in phr. (the) *Midas*
touch.

1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 439 Ye must understand that
 Princes haue sometye Argus eyes, and Midas eares. 1670
 LASSELS *Voy. Italy* II. 350 Braue Raphæl, whose only touch
 of a finger could, Midas like, turne gally pots into gold. 1784
 COWPER *Task* iv. 507 Ten thousand casks, . . Touched by
 the Midas finger of the State, Bled gold for ministers to
 sport away. [1879 C. M. YONGE *Magnum Bonum* III. xxxix.
 809 He would talk of the touch of Midas.] 1883 *Authors &*
Publishers (G. P. Putnam's Sons) 12 'From the authors he
 seized brains and from the public gold.' Certainly a most
 desirable result, and the picture of our publisher, in the
 guise of a prestidigitateur, exercising an infallible King-
 Midas touch on the material submitted to him, is a very
 fascinating one. 1901 E. J. DILLON in *Contemp. Rev.* Apr.
 474 He is cordially hated by bankers, promoters, speculators
 and most men of the Midas-eared class. 1938 M. KENNEDY
 (title) *The Midas touch.* 1960 *Times* 18 July 3/4 Picasso,
 with his Midas touch, has at first try made the linocut a
 more dignified medium. 1970 *Observer* 29 Nov. 10/5 [Art]
 objects which start out as sincere personal statements are
 turned, by the fatal Midas touch of capitalism, into gold.

2. a. *Midas's ear*: the shell of a gastropod,
Auricula Midæ.

1713 PETIVER *Aquat. Anim. Amboinae* 2 Auris Midæ . .
 Midas Ear. 1835 *Penny Cycl.* III. 109 *Auricula Midæ*
 (Lam.), *voluta auris Midæ* (Linn.), the Midas's ear of
 collectors, is a good example of the genus.

b. *Midas-fly, Mydas fly*, a large fly of the
 family Mydidae.

1895 J. H. COMSTOCK *Man. Study Insects* 461 The Midas-
 flies rival the robber-flies in size, and quite closely resemble
 them in appearance. 1972 SWAN & PAPP *Common Insects N.*
Amer. 609 Mydas flies. . . are elongated, moderate to very
 large in size, resemble wasps and . . robber flies.

miday, obs. form of MIDDAY.

mid-course. [f. MID a. + COURSE.]

1. a. The middle of one's course. Now chiefly
 in phrase *in mid-course*.

1561 T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst.* III. 190 Hope stretcheth
 fayth to the vtermoste bonde, that it faint not in the middle
 course nor in the very beginning. 1667 MILTON *P.L.* XI. 204
 Why in the East Darkness ere Dayes mid-course. 1760-72
 H. BROOKE *Fool of Qual.* (1809) III. 93 Three of them, in
 mid-course, bore off a small ring. . . on the point of his lance.
 1894 H. D. LLOYD *Wealth agst. Commw.* 317 The gas-
 company suspended its operations in mid-course.

b. In contexts of interplanetary flights. Also
attrib.

1959 *IRE Trans. Military Electronics* III. 150/1 It will
 become apparent that no interplanetary mission even with
 the crudest requirements would have a reasonable
 probability of success unless some midcourse or terminal
 guidance is carried out. *Ibid.* 159/1 The midcourse
 corrections may also remove residual parallel components.
 1964 *Times* 1 Aug. 6 The small rocket engine which can
 manoeuvre the space craft slightly in mid-course. 1969
Times 16 July 5/8 MCC, midcourse correction.

2. A middle course or mode of procedure.

In some recent Dicts.

middæn eard, middanerd, var. ff.
 MIDDENERD.

midday ('mudde). Forms: see MID a. and DAY.
 Also 4 *miday*, 6 *myday*. [OE. *middæg* (also as
 syntactical comb.) = OHG. *mittitag* and *mitter*
tag (MHG. *mittetac, mittac*, also syntactically in
 oblique cases *mitten tac* etc.; mod.G. *mittag*),
 MDu., MLG. *middach* (mod.Du. *middag*), ON.
míðdagr and *míðr dagr* (Sw., Da. *middag*).]

1. The middle of the day; the time when the
 sun is at its highest point, noon.

971 *Blickl. Hom.* 47 þriddan siþe on midne dæg. c 1000
Sax. Leechd. III. 218 On þone twelftan dæg byð seo sceadu
 to underne & to none xxv fota & to middæge xxii. c 1200
Vices & Virtues 125 Alswa wæl on buton mid-niht alswa on
 mid-dai3. a 1225 *Anr.* R. 34 Abute mid dei hwose mei, &
 hwose ne mei þeonne, o summe oþer time, þenche o Godes
 rode. a 1300 *Floriz & Bl.* 151 Biþat hit was middai hi3,
 Floriz was þe brige nio . . c 1330 *Arth. & Merl.* 5189
 (Kölbng) Miday passed & none cam. c 1460 *Towneley Myst.*
 xxvii. 522 Sich melody, myd-day ne morne, As was maide
 thore. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 73 b, The lyght of
 the mornynge & the lyght of the myddaye. . . is all of one
 nature. 1594 T. B. La Primaud. *Fr. Acad.* II. 179 They are
 like to men compassed and couered with darkness at Midday.
 a 1631 *DONNE Lett., To M. I. W.* 8 Like infancy or age to
 mans firme stay, Or early or late twilights to mid-day. 1667
 MILTON *P.L.* VIII. 112 Ere mid-day arriv'd In Eden. 1718
 ATTERBURY *Serm.* (1734) I. vii. 184 Had he [Jesus] appeared
 at Mid-day to all the People, yet all the People would not
 have believed in him. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. vi. 42 The sun
 at mid-day shines down the glacier. 1866 G. MACDONALD
Ann. Q. Neighb. xiii, The church was always clean and ready
 for me after about mid-day.

fig. 1837-9 HALLAM *Hist. Lit.* IV. iv. vii. § 10. 297 Her
 letters . . were written in the mid-day of Louis's reign.

† b. *Eccl.* One of the canonical hours; = SEXT.

a 1000 *Colloquy of Ælfric* in Wr.-Wülcker 101/17 Æfter
 þisum we sungan middæg. c 1050 *Suppl. Ælfric's Gloss.* *ibid.*
 175/45 *Sexta*, middæg. c 1290 *St. Brendan* 225 in *S. Eng.*
Leg. I. 225 þe foweles sunge ek here matyns wel ri3t, . . &
 þe sauter seiþe þe uers & sippe also prime, & vnderne sippe,
 & middai. ? a 1400 *Morte Arth.* 1587 He salle haue
 maundement to-morne or myddaye be roungene.

† 2. The South. [Cf. L. *meridies*, F. *midi*.] *Obs.*

1481 CAXTON *Myrr.* II. i, This place Aaron is named the
 ryght mydday as she that is sette in the myddle of the
 worlde. 1526 TINDALE *Acts* viii. 26 Aryse and goo towards
 midde daye. 1604 E. GRIMSTONE *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies*
 III. ii. 121 The Southerne which blows from the Midday or
 South, is hote.

3. *attrib.*, as (in sense 1) *midday-coach*,
-devotions, -dinner, -heat, -light, -meal, -mealtime,
-post, -rest, -slumber, -splendour, -sun, -thermometer,
-time, -train; † (in sense 2) *midday field, forest, side.*
 Also † *midday circle*
 = MERIDIAN circle; † *midday devil, fiend*, transl.
 of Vulg. *dæmonium meridianum* Ps. xc[i], for
 which the Eng. Bible has 'the destruction that
 wasteth at noonday' (cf. *meridian devil*); *midday*
flower, a flower belonging to the genus
Mesembryanthemum, which opens its flowers
 only for a short time at midday; † *midday line* =
 MERIDIAN line; *midday song* = sense 1 b;
 † *midday sphere*, ? the southern heavens;
 † *midday sprite*, ? = *midday devil*.

1559 W. CUNNINGHAM *Cosmogr. Glasse* 21 The meridian
 or 'middaie circle (saith he) is describ'd and drawn by the
 poles of the worlde [etc.]. 1861 DICKENS *Gt. Expect.* xxx, To
 London by the *mid-day coach. a 1340 *HAMPOLE Ps.* xc[i].
 6 Thou sall no3t drede . . of inras and *mydday deuyll.
 1534 *MORE Conf. agst. Trib.* III. ii. (1553) N vij b, In this
 temptation he sheweth himself such as the prophet nameth
 him, *dæmonium meridianum*, the mid day deuyll. 1709 POPE
Jan. & May 48 They style a wife. . . A night-invasion and
 a mid-day-devil. 1694 F. BRAGGE *Disc. Parables* xiii. 435 Our
 *midday devotions, because we are then in the midst of the
 dangers and temptations of the day. 1852 MISS MULOCK
Agatha's Husband xx. (1875) 273 A *mid-day country
 dinner. 1382 WYCLIF *Ezek.* xx. 46 Prophecy thou to the
 wodi place, or wilderness, of the *myddai, or south, feeld
 [Vulg. *agri meridiani*]. 1388 — *Ps.* xc[i]. 6 Of asailing, and
 a *myddai feend. a 1400 HYLTON *Scala Perf.* (W. de W.
 1494) II. xxxviii, They are begyled of the myddaye fende.
 1388 WYCLIF *Ezek.* xx. 47 And thou schalt sei to the
 *myddai forest [Vulg. *saltui meridianu*]. 1592 SHAKS. *Ven.*
 & *Ad.* 177 Titan tired in the *midday heate, With burning
 eye did hotly ouer-looke them. 1614 JACKSON *Creed* III. 315
 As if there were no difference betwixt *mid-day-light and
 mid-night-darkenesse. 1554 *Lydgate's Bochas* I. i. 2 The
 sonne . . more clere dyd shine Than it doth now in his
 *midday lyne. 1878 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* 7 The line indicated
 by the shadow at noon is known as the meridian line or mid-
 day line. 1861 DORA GREENWELL *Poems* 224 Come and share
 My *mid-day meal. 1393 LANGL. P. Pl. C. x. 246 At
 *mydday meel-time ich mete with hem ofte. 1857 MRS.
 CARLYLE *Lett.* II. 314, I may have a letter by the *midday
 post. 1821 BYRON *Cain* III. i, His hour of *mid-day rest is
 nearly over. 1612 *DRAYTON Poly-olb.* i. 172 Let vs (nobler
 Nymphs) vpon the *mid-daie side, Be frolick with the best.
 1837 WHEWELL *Hist. Induct. Sci.* (1857) I. 14 The period of
 the first waking of science, and that of its *mid-day slumber.

1853 *Rock Ch. of Fathers* III. II. 8 In like manner, *midday-song or sext, and none-song, were gone through. 1430-40 *Lydg. Bochas* IV. xi. (1494) o v i j b, Towarde Septemprion [and] vnder the *mydday spere his power raught and his regalye. 1854 J. S. C. ABBOTT *Napoleon* (1855) II. iv. 72 A brilliant moon diffused an almost *midday splendor. a 1529 *SKELTON Sp. Parrot* 507 So myche contiaeraions for elvysh *mydday sprettes. c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* II. 159 The *mydday sonne ek stonde hit with to mete, In placis colde. 1591 *SHAKS. 1 Hen. VI.* I. i. 14 His sparkling Eyes, . . . More dazzled and droue back his Enemies, Then mid-day Sunne, fierce bent against their faces. 1745 *WESLEY Answ. Ch.* 22 The Difference between them is as great as the Difference between the Light of the Morning and that of the Mid-day Sun. 1856 *KANE Arct. Expl.* II. vii. 78 So mild that our *mid-day thermometers gave but 7°. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 22512 þe sun . . . quen it es þe fairest on to loken At *middai time. 1874 *BURNAND My time* xi, He could dispose of me by a *mid-day train.

midde(l), variant forms of MID, MIDDLE.

midden ('mid(ə)n). Now *dial.* (rarely *arch.*). Forms: 4 medynge, myding, 4-5 myd(dy)ng, 5 middynge, myddyn, 5-6 mydding, 5-9 midding, 6 myddin, 6-7 mydinge, 7 miding(e, 7-9 middin, 7-midden. [Of Scandinavian origin: ME. *myddyng* corresponds to Da. *modding*, altered form of *møgdyng*, f. *møg* (see MUCK) + *dyng* heap. (The ON. form would be **myki-dyngja*, but *dyngja* in the sense of 'heap' has not been found.)]

1. A dunghill, manure-heap, refuse-heap. c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xviii. (*Egipciane*) 468 Ay valouand me in þat syne, as sow a medynge dois vithine. *Ibid.* xxx. (*Theodera*) 615 þe mylk of sowis has he tane, þat lay by in þe mydding. c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* I. 750 The mydding, sette it wete as it may rote. c 1470 *HENRYSON Mor. Fab.* I. (*Cock & Jasp.*) iii, Pietie it war, thow suld ly in this midding. 1531 *Nottingham Rec.* III. 367 A garden . . . next to the mydding. 1570 *LEVINS Manip.* 134/9 A Myddin, *fimarium*. 1667 *Vestry Bks.* (Surtees) 225 For takinge away the miding of ashes out of the churchyard is. *ad.* 1718 *RAMSAY Christ's Kirk Gr.* III. xix. The wives and gytlings a' spawnd' out O'er middings and o'er dykes. 1826 E. SWINBURNE in J. RAINE *Mem. J. Hodgson* (1858) II. 74 A midden is well placed on the opposite side of them. 1887 *MORRIS Odys.* x. 412 The herded kine as full-fed of grass withal They come aback to the midden [Gr. ἐξ κόπρου].

b. *Proverbs and allusions.* c 1598 D. FERGUSON *Scot. Prov.* (1785) 4 A cock is crouse on his ain midding. 1588 *CHURCHYARD Challenge* (1593) 78 Much like bold Cocks that lowd on midding crows. 1894 *HALL CAINE Manxman* VI. xiii, Any cock can crow on his own midden.

c. *fig.* 1340 *HAMPOLE Pr. Consc.* 628 A fouler myddyng saw thow never nane. 1588 A. KING tr. *Canisius' Catech.* 27 b, Forgiue me all my sinnes, and raise me poor creatur out of the midding. 1637-50 *Row Hist. Kirk* (Wodrow Soc.) 437 Alace! I see all the middin (or dunghill) of the muck of the corruption of the Kirk of Ingland coming on upon us. 1859 *KINGSLEY Misc.* (1860) II. 30 That everlasting midden which men call the world.

2. Short for KITCHEN MIDDEN. [1851 D. WILSON *Preh. Ann.* (1863) I. i. 37 True shell mounds corresponding to the Danish kitchen middens.] 1866 *LAING Preh. Rem. Caithn.* 3 In the case of the lowest Danish middens we are carried very far back in the scale both of time and civilization. 3. *attrib.*, as *midden-fly*, *-head*, *-heap*, *-hill*, *-tike*. *midden cock* = *dunghill cock*; *midden creel*, a basket for carrying manure; *midden crow*, the carrion crow; *midden fowl* = *dunghill fowl*; *midden hole*, a place excavated to hold a manure-heap; †*midden lair* *Sc.* = MIDDENSTEAD; *midden mavis*, a raggpicker (Jam.); †*midden mount*, a mound made of refuse; *midden pit*, a pit for holding manure; *midden stance* = MIDDENSTEAD; †*midden tulyear*, one who fights over the 'midden', a quarrelsome person.

1818 *SCOTT Hrt. Midl.* xlili, He was as uplifted as a *midden-cock upon pattens. 1865 *KINGSLEY Herew.* xvii, The midden cock sole rival to the eagle! 1792 *BURNS Willie's Wife* iv, Her walle nieves like *midden-creels. 1831 *Montagu's Ornith. Dict.* 113 Black Neb. Corby Crow. . . *Midden Crow. 1728 *RAMSAY Fables* xxii, 2 A paughty Bee Observ'd a humble *midding fie. 1900 H. G. GRAHAM *Soc. Life Scot. in 18th C.* (1901) I. 6 The *midden-fowls feasted and nursed their broods among nettles and docks. 1768 *ROSS Helenore* (1789) 85 Wese no be heard upon the *midden head. 1823 *GALT Gilhaize* II. x. 104 Its roots of rankness are in the midden-head of Arminianism. 1886 *WILLOCK Rosetty Ends* xviii, 129 Rowin' owre an' owre ane anither in the parental *midden-heap. 1564-78 *BULLEIN Dial. agst. Pest.* (1888) 9 Like vnto greate stinkyng mucle *medin hills. 1785 *BURNS Halloween* xxii, She . . . ran thro' *midden-hole and a'. 1692 in *Rec. Convent. Royal Burghs Scot.* (1880) IV. 571 Item, a years [rent] of the *midding lairs at the east and west ports 1800. 1832-53 *Whistle-Binkie* (Scot. Songs) Ser. I. 88 Ik *midden-mavis, we black jaudy, A' dread and fear thee. a 1670 *SPALDING Troub.* (Bannatyne Club) I. 193 The town of Edinburgh . . . raised *midden montis at Heriot's Wark. 1340 *HAMPOLE Pr. Consc.* 8770 þat alle þis world, þare we won yhit War nocht bot als a *myddyng-pytt. 1844 *STEPHENS Bk. Farm II.* 654 This is easily effected by draining the *midden' stance. 1500-20 *DUNBAR Poems* li. 14 He barkis lyk ane *midding tyk. 1535 *STEWART Cron. Scot.* (Rolls) III. 440 Seindill [is] . . . Ane *mydding tulyear in ane battell bydar.

†**middenerd**. *Obs.* Forms: 1 middangeard, -eard, 2 middanerd, middennard, midenarde, 3 middæn eard, middeneard, middenerd, middenherde, myddenerd. [OE. *middangeard*

(later *-eard* by association with *eard* dwelling, ERD), corresp. to OHG. *mittingart*, Goth. *midjungards*. The exact formation is obscure, but the elements are OTeut. **midjo-* MID a. + **gardo-* enclosure, tract, YARD. Cf. ON. *miðgarðr* MIDGARD, OS. *mittilgard*, OHG. *mittigart* and *mittilgart*; also MIDDLE-ERD.

According to Brugmann, the first element is OTeut. **midjumo-*, superlative of **midjo-* MID a.: cf. MIDMOST.] The world; the earth as situated between heaven and hell; also, the inhabitants of the earth.

Beowulf 75 Manigre mæþe geond þisne middangeard. c 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* John iv. 42 We witon þæt he is soþ middan-eardes hælynd. a 1175 *Cott. Hom.* 225 Ic wille senden flod ofer ale middennard. c 1205 *LAY.* 24778 Whar þu þat mod nime a pisse middenerde. c 1275 *Passion our Lord* 478 in O.E. *Misc.* 50 Hit wes welneþ mydday þo þusternesse com In alle Middenherde fort þet hit wes non. *Ibid.* 544 Iesus crist . . . com in-to þis myddenerd sunfulle men to ryhte.

middenstead ('mid(ə)nsted). [f. MIDDEN + STEAD. Cf. MDa. *møddingstede* (Kalkar).] The place where a dunghill is formed; a laystall.

1607 *Burgh Rec. Glasgow* (1876) I. 273 To tak in the stanis of the vttir syd of his midinge sted. 1654 *Manch. Couri Let Rec.* (1887) IV. 131 Mr. Nicholas Mosley of Collyhurst for not repairing the midding stidd in the Toadlane. 1860-1 *FL. NIGHTINGALE Nursing* II. (ed. 2) 2 One of the most common causes of disease in towns is having . . . middensteads close to the houses.

fig. 1889 *SWINBURNE Study B. Jonson* I. 77 A very middenstead of falsehood and of filth.

midder ('midə(r)). *Med. slang.* [f. MID(WIFE sb. or MID(WIFERY + -ER⁶).] Midwifery; a midwifery case, childbirth. Also *attrib.*

1909 A. N. LYONS *Sixpenny Pieces* iii, 23 It was no good waiting breakfast for Fatty . . . because Fatty's 'call' was a 'midder'. 1931 'F. ILES' *Malice Aforethought* iv. 78 Dr. Bickleigh was wishing that a call would reach him . . . a midder-case even. 1937 A. J. CRONIN *Citadel* II. vii. 153 We can't go! I've got a positive conviction I'm having a midder case next Sunday evening! 1948 M. ALLINGHAM *More Work for Undertaker* xxiv. 279 You've got a midder, you say, doctor? 1965 M. POLLARD *Thicker than Water* (1967) iii. 29 Although he . . . did his medicine in Edinburgh, he came here to the Rotunda for his midder.

middes, variant of MIDS.

middest ('midist), *a. superl.* [f. MID a. + -EST.] Most central; in the middle.

1590 *SPENSER F.O.* I. iv. 15 Yet the stout Faery mongst the middest crowd Thought all their glorie vaine in knightly vew. *Ibid.* II. ii. 13 The eldest did against the youngest goe, And both against the middest meant to worken woe. 1593 Q. ELIZ. *Boeth.* IV. pr. vi. 72 As . . . Circle is to the middest poynte: So [etc.]. a 1645 *HABINGTON Surv. Worcs.* in *Worcs. Hist. Soc. Proc.* III. 417 East wyndowe . . . consynging of fyve panes, in the myddest pane are no Armes. 1713 C^{TESS} WINCHILSEA *Misc. Poems* 29 Reputation, Love, and Death, (The last all Bones, the first all Breath, The Midd'st compos'd of restless Fire). 1840 *LYTTON Pilgr. Rhine* II, The moon was . . . at her middest height.

middest(e), *obs.* forms of MIDST.

middil(le), *obs.* forms of MIDDLE.

middin(g, middis(s, var. ff. MIDDEN, MIDS.

middle ('mid(ə)l), *a.* and *sb.* Forms: 1 middel, midel, 3-6 middil, 3-5 midel, 3-6 middel, myddel, 3, 6-7 midle, 4 medel, -il, 4-5 medill(e, myddil(l, -ul, mydil, 4-6 middille, myddelle, myddyll(e, mydel(l, mydle, 5 medil(le, -ull(e, -ylle, middell, midil, -yl, 5-6 myddell, myddle, 6 medyl, myddle, 7 *Sc.* meidle, 6- middle. *Comparative.* 7 midler. *Superlative.* 1 midlest, 3-4 midlest(e, 4 middelest, midel(e)st, midliste, mydleste, 4-5 myddelest(e, 5 medellust, medlyste, myddlest, 6 mydlest. [OE. *middel, midl-* adj., also *sb. masc.* (by ellipsis of *dæl* part) = OFris. *middel* adj., OS. *middil-* in compounds (LG., Du. *middel* adj. and *sb. neut.* and *fem.*), OHG. *mittil* adj. (MHG. *mittel* adj. and *sb. neut.* and *fem.*), mod.G. *mittel* adj. and *sb. neut.*); -WGer. **middil-*, f. **middi-* - OTeut. **midjo-* MID a. The Teut. langs. have also synonymous formations in which the suffix *-lo, -ilo* is attached directly to the root (OTeut. **med-*): OHG. *metal* adj., ON. *meðal* in advb. phrase *á meðal* between (Sw. *medel* sb.); also ON. *miðil*, whence *mill-* for *miðl-* in *á milli, á millom* between (Sw. *mellan, emellan, Da. mellem, imellem* between, among.)]

A. adj. Not in predicative use. In OE. and ME. mainly found in the superlative; the present use of the positive partly descends from compounds, in which *middel-* may be equally well taken as adj. or as sb. The superlative does not appear in our quots. later than the middle of the 16th c., but is given in the *Leeds Glossary*. The comparative, which is the prevailing form in mod.Ger., has never been current in English: for a solitary example, see quot. a 1682 in 2b.

1. *a.* (Originally in *superlative*.) Used to designate that member of a group or sequence, or that part of a whole, which has the same number of members or parts on each side of it:

said with reference to position in space, time, order of succession or enumeration, or the like. Sometimes qualifying a plural sb.

a 900 tr. *Bæda's Hist.* IV. xxiv. [xxiii.] (1890) 334 þa wæron þus hatne & nemde, Bosa, Ætla, Ofthor, Iohannes & Wilfrif. . . Bi þæm midlestan is nu to secgenne [etc.]. c 900 *Laws of K. Ælfred* c. 58 Se midlesta finger. a 1225 *Anr. R.* 370 þe meidenes eoden furðre to þe midleste. c 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 308/313 þe nexte finger hatte 'leche' . . . 'Longueman' hatte þe midleste for he lenguest is. c 1374 *CHAUCER Troylus* III. 615 [666] In þis myddel chaumbre þat ye se Shul youre wommen slepen wel and softe. a 1400 *HYLTON Scala Perf.* (W. de W. 1494) I. lxxxii, I telle the of the myddelest of hym that boughte the oxen. c 1450 *M.E. Med. Bk.* (Heinrich) 77 Do away þe ouerest rynde, and take þe meddellust, & stampe hit. 1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* III. (1586) 145 b, Shutte them vp the four middle houres of the day. 1599 B. JONSON *Ev. Man out of Hum.* III. i, The middle Isle in Paules. 1706 *PHILLIPS* (ed. Kersey), *Base.* . . . In Heraldry, the lowest part of an Escutcheon, consisting of the Dexter, Middle and Sinister Base-points. 1769 *GOLDSM. Hist. Rome* (1786) II. 324 He was at that middle time of life which is happily tempered with the warmth of youth. 1822-34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) I. 515 The three arterial coats are generally called external, middle and internal. 1860 *TYNDALL Glac.* I. xi. 70 The middle portion of the glacier. 1899 *Albutt's Syst. Med.* VII. 284 Occupying the middle third, or rather middle two-fourths of the central convolutions.

b. *middle brother, sister, son*, etc.: the second in age of three brothers, etc. In ME. also in *superlative*.

c 1205 *LAY.* 2116 Cambert hehte þe oðer þat wes þe midleste broðer. c 1275 *Ibid.* 12909 After him was an oþer þat wes þe middel broþer. c 1330 *Arth. & Merl.* 770 (Kölbinger) 3ete wald þe deuel ful of ond þe midel soster a gile fond. a 1400 *Siege of Troy* 430 in *Archiv Stud. neu. Spr.* LXXII. 21 þenne com forþ Alisaunder Parys þe kyngis medlyste sone of prys. c 1447 in F. M. NICHOLS *Lawford Hall* (1891) App. 22 John Baddele wedded Agnes the middell daughter of Thomas Cokefeld. 1531 *Dial. on Laws Eng.* I. vii. 12 If there be thre bretherne & the myddest brother purchase landes [etc.]. 1757 *SIR J. DALRYMPLE Hist. Feudal Property* (1758) 176 A middle brother dying without children, and leaving an elder and younger brother alive. 1818 *CRUISE Digest* (ed. 2) II. 522 She should have a writ of partition at common law, against the middle sister.

c. Of a point or line (†formerly sometimes of a concrete object): Equidistant from the extremities or boundaries; situated at the centre or middle.

c 1400 *MAUNDEV. Prol.* (1839) 2 He wil make it to ben cryed and pronounced in the myddel place of a Town. 1591 *SHAKS. 1 Hen. VI.* II. ii. 6 The middle censure of this cursed Towne. 1667 *MILTON P.L.* IV. 195 Thence up he flew, and on the Tree of Life, The middle Tree and highest there that grew, Sat like a Cormorant. 1821 *CRAIG Lect. Drawing* 351 In the same way you will get the middle line of the mouth.

†*d.* Average, mean. *Obs.*

1699 *BENTLEY Phal.* 84 We examine the Platonic, or Stoic, or Epicurean Successions; and compute by a middle rate. 1788 *PRIESTLEY Lect. Hist.* II. x. 86 The seventeen intervals by the father's side, and the eighteen by the mother's at a middle reckoning amount to about 507 years. 1790 *BURKE Fr. Rev.* 191 The middle term for the rest of France is about 900 inhabitants to the same admeasurement.

e. *Stock Exchange. middle price*: see quot. 1893 *CORDINGLEY Guide Stock Exch.* 42 With most outside brokers the 'cover' runs off 'at middle prices'; that is to say, the middle price between a jobber's buying and selling prices. Thus, if a quotation were 142½-143, the middle price would be 142½.

2. *Intermediate, intervening.*

a. With reference to position in space, time, or order. Also of persons: Intermediate (now *rare*: cf. *middle person* in 6, and MIDDLEMAN).

c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 169 Warð blisfuller his [sc. Job's] ende, þene was his beginninge, and on þe midleste biwist þe he polede þe zimere pine. a 1240 *Sawles Warde* in *Cott. Hom.* 257 Mi þridde suster meað spekeð of þe middel sti bituhhe riht ant luft. 1599 *DAVIES Nosce Teipsum* 59 Wilt, seeking good, finds manie middle ends. 1700 *DRYDEN Pal. & Arc.* III. 586 They . . . speed the race, And spurring see decrease the middle space. 1718 *ROWE tr. Lucan* VI. 569 The middle Space, a Valley low depress'd. 1757 *FOOTE Author* I. Wks. 1799 I. 138, I wonder what makes your poets have such an aversion to middle floors—they are always to be found in the extremities; in garrets, or cellars. 1776 *ADAM SMITH W.N.* v. ii. (1869) II. 496 All the middle buyers, who intervened between either of them and the consumer.

b. Of size, stature, rank, quality: Intermediate between the two extremes, medium. Of a course of action, an opinion: Mediating. Hence rarely of a person: †That takes a middle course, trimming. Of a colour = MID a. 2a (b).

c 1374 *CHAUCER Anel. & Arc.* 79 Yong was this quene, of xxⁱⁱ yere elde, Of myddell stature. c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 3751 A medull size, Betwene the large & the litill. 1442 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 61/1 Beddes of the middel assise. 1525 in *Visit. Southwell* (Camden) 124 A gowne of myddle colour. 1545 *BRINKLOW Compl.* 43 That the pore and myddel sort of the peple may be easyd therby. 1603 *FLORIO Montaigne* II. xvi. (1632) 353, I have, in my daies, seene a thousand middle, mungrell and ambiguous men. . . loose themselves, where I have saved my selfe. a 1682 *SIR T. BROWNE Tracts* 119 The first produceth a Female and large Hawk, the second of a midler sort, and the third a smaller Bird Tercellene. a 1716 *SOUTH Serm.* (1823) IV. 130 And therefore men of a middle condition are indeed doubly happy. 1719 *DE FOE Crusoe* I. (Globe) 3 That the middle Station of Life was calculated for all kind of Virtues and all kind of Enjoyments. 1774 *BURKE Sp. Amer. Tax.* Sel. Wks. I. 136 An Administration, that having no scheme of their own, took a middle line. 1782 *PRIESTLEY Corrupt. Chr.* I. I. 145 A middle opinion has been adopted by some Arians. 1826 *SCOTT Woodst.* I, He was a stout man of middle stature. 1858 T. D. ACLAND *Oxford*

A.A. Exam. 3 The want of better education, accessible to the middle ranks on easy terms. 1869 *Bradshaw's Railway Manual* XXI. 460 (Advnt.), Brunswick Green dark middle, and pale. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) V. 74 The best condition is a middle one. 1884 *Times* (weekly ed.) 5 Sept. 5/5 These societies take a middle ground between agnosticism and theism. 1902 A. E. W. MASON *Four Feathers* xiv. 135 He was a man of the middle size. 1926-7 *Army & Navy Stores Catal.* 299/1 Washable water paint... Colours. Light Stone—Middle Stone—Dark Stone. 1950 J. CANNAN *Murder Included* vii. 158 A wool frock of a dull middle-blue.

c. Middle-sized. *Obs.* in general sense. Of wool: Having the staple of medium length. †Of the voice: Moderately loud.

c 1410 *Master of Game* (MS. Digby 182) xiv. It is goode pat he haue both of pe gret and of pe smale and of the mydel. c 1440 *Alphabet of Tales* 87 pe psalm was begon in a medull voyce. 1642 *Bk. Rates* 2 Balkes, great, the hundred containing 120, 12.00.00, middle. 05.00.00, small. 02.00.00. 1663 in *Kirkcudbr. War-Comm. Min. Bk.* (1855) 187 note. Ane great pot, meidle pot, and ane lytle pot. 1837 *YOUATT Sheep* 304 A kind of middle wool. 1859 *Stationers' Handbk.* 17 Thin post, ranging from 11 to 15 lbs.; Middle post, ranging from 16 to 18 lbs.; Thick post, comprising 19 to 23 lbs.

†d. Of a battle: Indecisive. *Obs.*

1625 *YONGE Diary* (Camden) 84 A middle fight.

3. In partitive concord: = '(The) middle or middle part of; mid'. Now rare.

785 in *Birch Cartul. Sax.* I. 339 Be midelen streame. 1382 *WYCLIF Mark* vi. 47 Whanne euenyng was, the boot was in the myddil see [1388 myddil of the see]. 1568 *GRAFTON Chron.* II. 8 Marcarus. Erle of Northumberland, and Edwyn Erle of middle England, with Edgar Athelyng [etc.]. 1590 *SHAKS. Mids. N. II. i.* 82 Neuer since the middle Summers spring Met we on hil, in dale, Forrest, or mead. 1625 *MILTON Death of Fair Infant* 16 Through middle empire of the freezing aire He wandered long. 1629 — *Hymn Nativ.* 164 When at the worlds last session, The dreadfull judge in middle Air shall spread his throne. a 1631 *DONNE Sat. i.* 15 Thou wilt not leave mee in the middle street. 1632 *LITHGOW Trav.* IX. 402, I stepped downe to my middle thigh in the water. 1663 *BUTLER Hud.* I. ii. 1142 So foul [the Stocks], that whoso is in, Is to the Middle-leg in Prison. 1812 *BYRON Ch. Har.* II. xxix, Calypso's isles, The sister tenants of the middle deep. 1827 *MACCULLOCH Malaria* viii. 352 The two months of middle summer and the four of middle winter are... the freest from original attacks of... Malaria. 1860 *HAWTHORNE Marb. Faun* xxxix. 302 The holy cloud of incense, which had risen into the middle dome.

4. *Philology.*

a. *Gram.* Intermediate between active and passive: primarily (after Gr. μέση διάθεσις, μέσον ῥήμα), the designation of a 'voice' of Gr. verbs which normally expresses reflexive or reciprocal action, action viewed as affecting the subject, or intransitive conditions. Hence applied (a) to the system of conjugation in other Indogermanic langs. morphologically corresponding to the Gr. middle voice; (b) to verbal forms in various langs. serving to express a reflexive or reciprocal sense.

1751 *HARRIS Hermes* (1765) 176 That Species of Verbs, called Verbs Middle. 1844 *Proc. Philol. Soc.* I. 232 The middle verbs in the Icelandic language have been called... reciprocal instead of reflexive. 1871 *EARLE Philol. Eng. Tongue* §299 It gives to the English language a Middle Voice, or a power of verbal expression which is neither active nor passive. 1906 J. H. MOULTON *Gram. N.T. Grk.* I. 161 note, Formal passives with middle meaning.

b. Prefixed (after G. mittel- as used by J. Grimm) to the name of a language, to denote a period in the history of the language intermediate between those called *Old* and *New* or *Modern*, as in *Middle-English* (see *ENGLISH sb.* 1 b), *Middle High-German*, *Middle-Irish*. Similarly *Middle-Latin*, by some used for *Mediæval Latin*.

On the other hand *Middle German* (without the limiting *High* or *Low*) is used only in a local sense, for the dialects of middle Germany (geographically and phonologically intermediate between Low and High German).

†c. *Phonetics.* Of consonant sounds: = *MEDIAL a.* 5. *Obs. rare*—0. (In recent Dicts.)

5. *Geol.* Prefixed to the name or adjectival designation of a formation or period, to denote a subdivision intermediate between two others called 'Upper' and 'Lower'.

1838 *Penny Cycl.* XI. 138 Middle lias shale. 1855 *OGILVIE Suppl., Middle epoch, in geol.*, an epoch characterized by the presence of the new red sandstone. 1859 J. R. GREENE *Man. Protozoa* 25 They are chiefly characteristic of the Middle Eocene.

6. Special collocations: *Middle Academy*, name given to the mainly sceptic school of philosophy developed in the third century B.C. by Arcesilaus (316/15–242/1 B.C.) when he was head of the Academy founded by Plato; *Middle America*, (a) a geographical region comprising central America, Mexico, and the Antilles; (b) the 'silent' majority of Americans, regarded as a homogeneous group; hence *Middle American a.* and *sb.*; *middle article* = *MIDDLE B.* 12; *middle bachelor*, a B.A. of standing between 'senior' and 'junior', i.e. in his second year (now only U.S.); *middle band Naut.*, 'one of the bands of a sail, to give additional strength'

(Adm. Smyth); †*middle bend*, some card-sharpping device (see quot.); *middle-brow*, *middlebrow*, (a) *sb.*, a person of average or moderate cultural interests; (b) *adj.*, claiming to be or regarded as only moderately intellectual; *middle C, Mus.* (see quot. 1876); *middle chest Mil.*, the front chest on the body of an artillery caisson, so-called from its position between the rear chest on the body and the chest on the limber (*Cent. Dict.* 1890); *middle comedy* (see *COMEDY* 2); *middle common room*, a common room for graduate students; also graduate students collectively; *middle cut file*, a file whose teeth have a grade of coarseness between the *rough* and *bastard* (*Knight Dict. Mech.* 1875); *middle deck*, the deck between the upper deck and the lower deck; †*middle dish Cookery*, an entrée; *middle distance*, (a) (see *DISTANCE sb.* 10 c); (b) *Athletics*, a distance for a race longer than a sprint but shorter than a long-distance race, esp. one of 440 yards, 880 yards, or a mile (or corresponding metric distances); also (with hyphen) *attrib.*; *middle distillate*, a petroleum fraction that comes off at intermediate temperatures (about 180° to 340°C) in fractional distillation, from which is obtained paraffin, diesel oil, and heating oil; *middle ear*, the tympanum, sometimes also used for the tympanum together with the mastoid cells and the Eustachian tube (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1890); used *attrib.* in *middle ear disease*, etc.; *middle eight colloq.*, the eight bars in the middle of a conventionally structured popular tune, often of a different character from the other parts of the tune; the B section in a tune of the form A, A, B, A; the 'release'; †*middle eld*, = *MIDDLE AGE* 1; *Middle Empire* = *Middle Kingdom*; *Middle-European a.*, of, pertaining to, or characteristic of central Europe or its people; cf. *MITTEL-EUROPEAN a.* and *sb.*; *middle frame*, in *Organ building* (see quot.); *middle game*, the part of a game of chess between the opening and the end-game; *middle genus*, a genus which is at the same time a species of a higher genus (*Cent. Dict.*); *middle ground*, (a) *Naut.* a shallow place, as a bank or bar; (b) *Painting* = *middle distance*; (c) a place half-way between extremes; an area of moderation or compromise; also *attrib.*; *middle guard* [*GUARD sb.* 3 b] *Cricket*, the position occupied by a batsman so that his bat defends the middle stump; *middle height*, (a) the middle of the height, the distance half-way up a mountain, etc.; (b) medium stature; *middle horn*, one of a breed of cattle having horns that are neither long nor short (cf. *longhorn, shorthorn*); *middle income*, an average income; also (with hyphen) *attrib.*; †*Middle Inn*, ? = *Middle Temple*; *Middle Kingdom*, (a) a name for China; (b) in ancient Egypt, the Eleventh and Twelfth Dynasties, which ruled from the 22nd to the 18th century B.C.; *middle lamella Bot.* (see quot.); *middle landlord*, in Ireland, a landlord who leases a tract of land, and sub-lets it to tenants; *middle latitude* (see quot.); *middle leg slang*, the penis; *middle-length attrib.*, (of a story, etc.) of medium length; *middle life*, (a) the middle of a person's life, middle age; (b) the life of the middle classes; *middle line*, (a) *Naut.* (see quot.); (b) *Croquet*, the line of hoops placed in the middle of the lawn; in quot. *attrib.*; *middle management orig. U.S.* (see quot. 1957); also (with hyphen) *attrib.*; hence *middle manager*; †*middle mast* = *MAINMAST*; †*middle mean*, moderation; *middle-middle*, (a) the middle or centre; (b) a member of the middle-middle-class; *middle-middle-class*, the class of society midway between the 'upper' and the 'lower' class; also *pl.* in the same sense; *middle motion* = *mean motion* (see *MEAN a.* 2 7 a); *middle name orig. U.S.*, (a) a name between one's first Christian name and one's surname; (b) *fig.*, the outstanding characteristic of a person; †*middle-off, -on Cricket* = *MID-OFF, -ON (obs.)*; *middle oll*, that part of the distillate obtained from coal tar which passes over between 170° and 230° Centigrade; distinguished from the *light*, and the *heavy* or *dead oil* (*Webster* 1897); *middle passage*, the middle portion (i.e. the part consisting of sea travel) of the journey of a slave carried from Africa to America; (see also quot. 1949); *middle period*, the middle phase (of a culture, artist's work, etc.); also *attrib.*; *middle piece*, (a) in *Farrery*, the part of a horse's body between the fore and the hind legs;

(b) *transf. in Pugilistic Slang*, the chest; (c) U.S. = *MIDLING* 4; *middle pointed a., Arch.*, a name for the style commonly called Decorated Gothic; *middle post*, in *Carpentry* = *KING-POST* 1; *middle rail*, (a) the rail of a door level with the hand, on which the lock is usually fixed; (b) the 'live' central rail of an electric railway; *middle-range attrib.*, designating a thing or things that occur in the middle of a range of items; *middle-rank*, a body of things or persons of intermediate status or value; also *attrib.* or as *adj.*, of neither high nor low rank or value; hence *middle-ranking adj.* (cf. *HIGH-RANKING a.*); *middle rib*, in beef: one of the ribs between the fore ribs and the chuck ribs; *middle-road attrib.*, = *MIDDLE-OF-THE-ROAD*; *middle school (a)* = *MIDDLE CLASS school*; (b) the middle forms in a grammar or independent school (see quot. 1960); (c) a separate post-primary school within the educational system of a state for children aged between about nine and thirteen years; also *attrib.*; *middle shot wheel*, a breast-wheel which receives the water at about its middle height (*Knight*); *middle space Printing*, a space intermediate in size between 'thick' and 'thin' (see quot.); *middle spear local* (see quot.); *Middle States*, the States which originally formed the middle part of the United States, intermediate between New England and the Southern States, namely New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania and Delaware (*Cent. Dict.*); *middle stead dial.* (see quot.); *Middle Temple* (see *TEMPLE*); *middle term*, †(a) a partial degree; (b) *Logic*, the term which is common to the premises of a syllogism, and disappears in the conclusion; *middle timber*, that timber in the stern which is placed amidships (*Adm. Smyth*); *middle tint Painting*, 'a mixed tint in which bright colours never predominate' (*Fairholt Dict. Art* 1854); *middle-tone* = *HALF-TONE sb.* 2; *middle topsail*, a deep roached sail, set in some schooners and sloops on the heel of their topmasts between the top and the cap (*Adm. Smyth*); *middle tree*, †(a) ? a middle post in a gateway; (b) a pole for a cart drawn by oxen; †*middle vein*, the median vein; *middle Victorian a.*, belonging to the middle of the Victorian era; *middle wall*, a partition wall; *middle watch Naut.*, the watch from midnight to 4 a.m.; also the portion of the crew on deck duty during the middle watch; *middle watcher*, the slight meal snatched by officers of the middle watch about 2.30 a.m. (*Adm. Smyth*); *middle-water attrib.*, applied to fishing, or to ships engaged in fishing, at a medium distance from land; *middle weight*, a man of average weight; *spec.* (in various sports) used to designate an intermediate weight class; esp. in professional boxing, a boxer whose weight is not more than 11 stone 6 lbs.; also *attrib.*; *Middle West*, the north central states of the U.S.A., as distinct from the West or Far West (see quot. 1949); so *Middle Western a.*; *Middle White*, a Yorkshire breed of pig; †*middle wicket* = *mid-wicket* (see *MID a.* 1 d) (*obs.*); †*middle wool*, applied *attrib.* to a kind of yarn; *middle years*, the years in the middle of one's life, middle age.

1659 T. STANLEY tr. *Sextus Empiricus's Pyrr.* Hyp. in *Hist. Philos.* IV. 33 Arcesilaus, Institutor and President of the *middle Academy, seems to me to participate so much of the Pyrrhonian reasons, as that his Institution and ours is almost the same. 1744 W. GUTHRIE *Morals of Cicero* p. xiii. We are now arrived at the middle Academy, the Founder of which was Arcesilas. 1845 G. H. LEWES *Biogr. Hist. Philos.* II. viii. iv. 165 The Middle Academy and the New Academy we thus unite in one; although the ancients drew a distinction between them, it is difficult for moderns to do. 1899 M. M. PATRICK *Sextus Empiricus & Gk. Scepticism* iv. 77 Sextus himself claims a close relation between the Middle Academy and Pyrrhonism. 1970 *Oxf. Class. Dict.* (ed. 2) 95/1 The term 'Middle Academy' may also derive from Antiochus [of Ascalon]. 1898 *Pop. Sci. Monthly* Nov. 1 (title) Was *Middle America peopled from Asia? 1952 S. TAX (title) Heritage of conquest: the ethnology of Middle America. 1957 *Social & Econ. Stud.* (Kingston, Jamaica) VI. III. 380 (title) Haciendas and plantations in Middle America and the Antilles. 1966 WEST & AUGELLI *Middle Amer.* i. 1 Middle America is an arbitrary geographic expression which refers to a mosaic of people, places, and cultures. Mexico, Central America, and the West Indies, the area which the term usually defines, share a general focus on the Gulf of Mexico and the Caribbean Sea and an intermediate location between North and South America. 1968 *Sunday Times* 29 Sept. 8 What is seriously wrong with Mr Nixon's new Middle America is that it is virtually all white. 1971 *Guardian* 5 Apr. 4/1 Mr Agnew has continued to reflect the prejudices and confusions of Middle America. 1972 P. DICKINSON *Lizard in Cup* x. 159 We've got to show that we can build, but... Middle America will like that even less than the bombs. 1973 *Tucson (Arizona) Daily Citizen* 22 Aug. 28/1 The Braunlichs will also tell you that, sad as it is, middle America is leery of things it gets for free. 1926 F. F.

Bloom Tribes & Temples I. i. 4 There are maps of most of the *Middle American countries, and the greater number of them are remarkably inaccurate. 1969 *Collier's Encycl. Year Bk.* 3 Her [sc. Mrs. Richard Nixon's] looks and taste are classic Middle American, even as her husband's are. 1970 *Time* 5 Jan. 9 Who precisely are the Middle Americans? They make up the core of the group that Richard Nixon now invokes as the 'forgotten Americans' or 'the Great Silent Majority'. 1971 *Guardian* 5 Jan. 10/6 If the chips were to come down now, the final word would undoubtedly rest with the middle Americans. 1975 *Atlantic Monthly* Jan. 28/1 The phrase 'Middle American' was first used. . . by Joseph Kraft in the spring of 1968, when he was writing about the municipal workers in New York City. . . He specifically referred to their ethnic character: Irish policemen, Italian sanitation workers, Jewish school-teachers, and so on. a 1894 C. H. PEARSON in W. Stebbing *Charles Henry Pearson* (1900) viii. 90 T. C. Sandars. . . created the so-called *middle article—the essay on social topics. 1966 *Listener* 27 Oct. 621/3 Those 'light' middle articles which used to be a feature of the highbrow weeklies. 1958 *Ann. Reg.* 91 Two *middle bachelors of the University of Cambridge. 1840 J. QUINCY *Hist. Harvard Univ.* II. 540 A Senior Sophister has authority to take a Freshman from a Sophomore, a Middle Bachelor from a Junior Sophister [etc.]. 1626 CAPT. SMITH *Accid. Yng. Seamen* 9 For clamps, *middle bands and sleepers, they be all of 6. inch planke for binding within. 1734 R. SEYMOUR *Compl. Gamester* (ed. 5) II. 6 [Whist.]. The other is vulgarly called Kingston-Bridge, or the *Middle-bend. It is done by bending your own or Adversary's Tricks two different Ways [etc.]. 1925 *Punch* 23 Dec. 673/3 The B.B.C. claim to have discovered a new type, the 'middlebrow'. It consists of people who are hoping that some day they will get used to the stuff they ought to like. 1928 *Observer* 17 June 26 The standard of 'middle-brow' music and plays is always rather low. 1934 C. LAMBERT *Music Ho!* iv. 247 Hindemith is the journalist of modern music, the supreme middlebrow of our times. 1958 *Middle-brow* [see GLOSSY a. a]. 1972 L. ALCOCK *By South Cadbury* i. 22 The onerous and unrewarding task of Secretary was filled by Geoffrey Ashe, writer of distinguished middle-brow books on the problems of the historical Arthur. 1840 *Penny Cycl.* XVI. 493/1 A *middle C stop-diapason pipe. 1876 STAINER & BARRETT *Dict. Mus. Terms, Middle C.* The note standing on the first ledger line above the bass staff, and the first ledger line below the treble staff. 1958 *Times* 28 Oct. 12/5 Lincoln College is to be the first Oxford college to establish a special common room for postgraduate students of the college. It will be known as the *Middle Common Room. 1969 *Rep. Comm. on Relations with Junior Members Univ. Oxf.* 48 One shall be a president of a Middle Common Room elected by the conference of M.C.R. Presidents. 1971 *Guardian* 21 Dec. 1/6 The ability of the junior and middle common rooms to play their essential rôle in a collegiate university. 1758 J. BLAKE *Plan Mar. Syst.* 2 The *middle deck tier on board in their proper places, lashed fore and aft. 1747 MRS. GLASSE *Cookery* ix. 84 Salamangundy for a *Middle Dish at Supper. 1813 *Middle-distance [see DISTANCE sb. 10c]. 1858 HAWTHORNE *Fr. & It. Note-Bks.* (1872) II. 47 Its great Duomo was seen in the middle distance. 1891 *Harper's Young People* 7 Apr. 384/2 Among *middle-distance men, as among sprinters, there are various types of runners. 1901 *Encycl. Sport* I. 56/1 It is fairer to describe a Quarter Mile as one of the middle distances. *Ibid.*, The sprinter must use different tactics to the middle-distance runner. 1929 G. M. BUTLER *Mod. Athletics* v. 74 Speed. . . should be the middle-distance runner's main objective. 1960 *Middle distance* [see FRONT-RUNNER s.v. FRONT sb. 14]. 1956 *Nature* 10 Mar. 460/1 *Prof. Morton's* research work has been concerned with the constitution of petroleum, [and] with methods of separation of hydrocarbons, particularly in the *middle-distillate boiling range. 1973 *People's Jnl.* (Inverness & Northern Counties ed.) 15 Dec. 1/1 The nature of North-Sea crude oil is more suited to what we call 'middle distillates'—diesel oil, oil fuel for heating and sulphur by-products. 1887 *Brit. Med. Jnl.* 19 Feb. 407/1 Mr. Baker confined his remarks to abscess from *middle-ear disease. 1966 *Melody Maker* 16 Apr. 8 Doesn't sound as though there's a *middle eight. It's good, though not as good as some of their previous records. 1968 *Listener* 1 Feb. 157/3 Popular song has long been confined to an appalling eight-bar monotony. An eight-bar section, repeated; a 'middle eight' and the first eight again. a 1400 *Parlt.* 3 *Ages* 280 In his *medill elde. 1668 A. BRAND *Emb. Muscovy to China* 100 China is known under several names. . . the Chinese have retained two. . . Chungehoa, that is, the *Middle Empire, and Chunque, which is Middle Garden. 1939 M. ALLINGHAM *Mr. Campion & Others* 86 She's frightfully susceptible. It's her *Middle-European blood. 1949 E. COXHEAD *Wind in West* iv. 115 That's enough gloom, turn on the Middle-European gaiety. 1972 C. DRUMMOND *Death at Bar* vi. 159 Dee had liked middle-European victuals. 1881 C. A. EDWARDS *Organs* 42 Sixteen ribs are used in the reservoir of bellows. . . divided. . . by a wooden frame called the *middle-frame. 1894 J. MASON *Princ. Chess* 184 No true knowledge of it [sc. the opening] is possible independently of a fair knowledge of. . . the *middle game and end. 1958 *Times Lit. Suppl.* 14 Nov. 664/4 The main portion of the work. . . is concerned with middle-game tactics. 1959 *Listener* 5 Mar. 434/1 Coming to middle game, it is instructive to see how a great player defends himself when he is in trouble. 1801 NELSON in *Duncan Life* (1806) 146 The Channel of the Outer Deep, and the position of the *Middle Ground. 1850 *Weale's Dict. Arch.* etc. s.v., Pictures are divided into three parts: fore-ground, middle-ground, and back-ground. 1875 BEDFORD *Sailor's Pocket Bk.* v. (ed. 2) 136 Where a middle ground exists in a channel, each end of it will be marked by a buoy of the colour in use in that channel. 1961 A. SMITH *East-Enders* vi. 102 The middleground is missing. . . There's no common place inside the East End for everyone as there used to be. 1972 *Language* XLVIII. 278 In the case of terms like *possible* and *impossible*, there is no middle ground; but that is simply the nature of terms which permit no qualification. 1972 *Guardian* 11 Oct. 12/2 The Laureate has to be a middle-ground man, and there are very few of them around. 1973 *Ibid.* 24 Mar. 22/6 Ultimately as the Alliance leaders know, the organisation of middleground politics is of secondary importance. 1871 'THOMSONBY' *Cricketers in Council* 25 Hold your bat up straight, on the popping crease, and ask for *'middle' guard. 1941 *Economist* 12 Apr. 475/1 Direct taxation on what have come to be known as the 'middle incomes'. 1958 B. A. SMITH in N. Mackenzie *Conviction* 59

The major beneficiaries of these changes were the middle-income groups. 1971 M. MCCARTHY *Birds of America* 54 The subspecies they belonged to—white, middle-income intelligentsia. 1812 SIR H. DAVY *Chem. Philos.* 91 The Andes, placed almost under the line, rises in the midst of burning sands; about the *middle height is a pleasant and mild climate. 1843 BORROW *Bible in Spain* xxiv. He was a thin man of about the middle height. 1834 YOUATT *Cattle* ii. 10 For these reasons we consider the *middle horns to be the native breed of Great Britain. 1450 *Paston Lett.* I. 159 Prentise is now in the *Mydle Inne. 1662 J. DAVIES tr. *Mandelslo's Trav.* 215 The Chinese themselves give it the name of Chunghoa, or Chungque, whereof the former signifies the *Middle Kingdom. 1848 S. W. WILLIAMS (title) *The Middle Kingdom: a survey. . . of the Chinese Empire and its inhabitants.* 1890 F. L. GRIFFITH *Antiquities Tell el Yahûdiyeh* 39/1 The earliest dateable antiquities from Tell el Yahûdiyeh are of the middle kingdom. 1906 J. H. BREASTED *Hist. Egypt* III. viii. 156 The stable organization, which enabled her [sc. Egypt] about 2000 B.C. to enter upon her second great period of productive development, the Middle Kingdom. 1928 C. DAWSON *Age of Gods* viii. 173 The Middle Minoan period corresponds to the Middle Kingdom. 1969 V. G. KIERNAN *Lords of Human Kind* v. 150 That China was the Middle Kingdom, the one truly civilized realm, was. . . an axiom to its inhabitants. 1971 J. R. HARRIS *Legacy of Egypt* (ed. 2) 3 Pieces of Middle Kingdom jewellery were reproduced at Byblos in the second millennium B.C. 1925 EAMES & MACDANIELS *Introd. Plant Anat.* ii. 25 When a pronounced secondary wall is present the primary wall is commonly called the *middle lamella. 1947 *Ibid.* (ed. 2) ii. 28 The intercellular layer is the middle layer of this group of three or five layers and the term middle lamella should be restricted to this. 1965 K. ESAU *Plant Anat.* (ed. 2) iii. 34 On the basis of development and structure three parts are commonly recognized in plant cell walls: the intercellular substance or middle lamella, the primary wall, and the secondary wall. 1817 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Ormond* xxiii. The tenants. . . during the time of the late *middle landlord, had been in the habit of making their rents by nefarious practices. 1710 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* II. *Middle Latitude, in Navigation, is half the Summ of any two given Latitudes. 1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl., Middle latitude sailing*, is used for a method of working the several cases in sailing, nearly agreeing with Mercator's way, but without the help of meridional parts. 1922 JOYCE *Ulysses* 443 Are you going far, queer fellow? How's your *middle leg? 1935 DYLAN THOMAS *Let.* Feb. (1966) 151 Men should be two tooled and a poet's middle leg is his pencil. 1928 *Scholartis Press Catal.* July, A volume of five *middle-length (not short) stories by Norah Houlst. 1946 'G. ORWELL' *Shooting Elephant* (1950) 168 The usual middle-length review. c 1330 *Arth. & Merl.* 5391 (Kölbinger) bis were noble knyghts fiue & alle of *midel liue. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* II. init. It might be allowed me to have had Experience of every State of middle Life. 1779-81 JOHNSON *L.P., Otway* Wks. II. 219 It is a domestic tragedy drawn from middle life. 1855 Ht. MARTINEAU *Autobiog.* (1877) II. 115 The scene [of Deerbroke] being laid in middle life. 1895 R. L. DOUGLAS in *Bookman* Oct. 23/1 The king. . . does his best in a toilsome old age to mitigate the disastrous effects of the blunders of his middle life. 1805 *Shipwright's Vade-M.* 117 *Middle line, a line dividing the ship exactly in the middle. In the horizontal. . . plan, it is a right line bisecting the ship from the stem to the stern-post; and, in the. . . body-plan, it is a perpendicular line bisecting the ship from the keel to the height of the top of the side. 1891 *Laws Croquet* I The middle-line hoops. 1957 CLARK & GOTTFRIED *Dict. Business & Finance* 228/2 *Middle management, in general, the group or class of junior executives and senior supervisory personnel in the direct line of authority and communications between the top levels of management and the first line supervisory personnel. 1966 S. PHIPPS *God on Monday* vi. 76 The opposite swing of the same pendulum may be seen in the groups of middle-management-type bungalows that are appearing round the fringes of English villages. 1966 *Punch* 28 Sept. 485/1 The productivity agreement says a good deal for the efficiency of the group, at least at middle-management level. 1975 *Harper's & Queen* May 101 The Saudis need to swell their middle management by 200,000. 1966 *N. Y. Times* 4 Apr. 33/1 The *middle managers have, understandably, resisted any change. 1985 *Economist* 29 June 65/1 In America, . . . business-school ideas are pervasive among middle managers and are beginning to infiltrate boardrooms. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* II. 62 We shot away their *middle mast. 1577 tr. *Bullinger's Decades* II. v. (1592) 161 In both, there must be had a *middlemeane and measure. 1914 E. M. FORSTER *Maurice* (1971) xlii. 202 The clientele of Messrs Hill and Hall was drawn from the *middle-middle classes. 1926 D. H. LAWRENCE *David* iii. 21 And only from the middle-middle of all the worlds, where God stirs amid His waters, can strength come to us. 1934 H. READ *Art & Industry* IV. 126/1 He. . . is a middle-middle-class man with a nice little house in the suburbs. 1936 'G. ORWELL' *Keep Aspidistra Flying* iii. 54 The derelict spinsters of the middle-middle classes. 1955 T. H. PEAR *Eng. Social Differences* iii. 90 When 'middle-middles' become 'upper-middles' they. . . drop middle-class euphemisms. 1973 *Listener* 22 Feb. 249/3 Their milieux range from lower-middle to middle-middle class. 1669 STURMY *Mariner's Mag.* VI. iii. 106 The Table of the *Middle-Motion of the Sun. 1835 *Harvardiana* II. 23 [He] then asks their *middle names. 1919 WODEHOUSE *Damsel in Distress* ii. 31 My dad ran a Bide a Wee Home for flowers, and I used to know them all by their middle names. *Ibid.* xvi. 203 Everyone told me your middle name was Nero. 1920 ADE *Hand-Made Fables* 92, I take it that Mixer is your middle name. 1926 A. CHRISTIE *Murder R. Ackroyd* xi. 144 'Modesty is certainly not his middle name.' 'I wish you wouldn't be so horribly American, James.' 1932 N. & Q. 3 Sept. 177/2 There is also a proverbial saying, 'Money is his middle name', 'Art is her middle name', meaning one's forte. 1972 P. CLEIFE *Slick & Dead* xvii. 134 If I had a dollar for every time I've said that, my middle name would be Rothschild. 1972 J. PORTER *Meddler & her Murder* i. 11 Tact was far from being the Hon. Con's middle name. 1851 W. CLARK in W. Bolland *Cricketer Notes* 137 The *middle off, cover point, long slip, and long stop should all save one run. 1843 'WYKHAMIST' *Pract. Hints Cricket* (caption) Short leg or *middle on. 1887 F. GALE *Game of Cricket* 139 Middle- and middle-off were. . . about equal distance from either wicket, standing back some fifteen yards from the centre between the wickets, opposite each other. 1788 T.

CLARKSON *Essay on Slavery* (ed. 2) III. iii. 98 The captain of a ship, then on the *middle passage, had lost a considerable number of his slaves by death. 1812 *Examiner* 28 Sept. 621/1 Captains of the slave ships, on board whose ships. . . the cruelties of a middle passage had been practised. 1829 MACAULAY *Pitt Misc. Writ.* 1860 II. 346 A humane bill which mitigated the horrors of the middle passage. 1949 C. LLOYD *Navy & Slave Trade* I. i. 5 'The Round Trip. . . was commonly divided into three 'passages'. On the outward passage the cargo consisted of textiles, hardware, alcohol and antiquated firearms. These were traded on the coast for slaves, who were shipped to America and the West Indies on the notorious Middle Passage. The principal cargoes taken on there for the homeward passage were sugar, tobacco and rum. 1969 *Listener* 22 May 713/3 Even the unquenchable stomachs of the 18th century were turned by accounts of the Middle Passage. 1873 C. M. YONGE *Pillars of House* IV. xxxvi. 50 Here's the dining room. . . This is the *middle period, the Stewart style part. 1894 G. B. SHAW *Music in London 1890-94* (1932) III. 157 Those features of the middle period Beethovenism of which we all have to speak so very seriously. 1930 W. S. MAUGHAM *Cakes & Ale* i. 17 The novels of his middle period reflected. . . the strain. 1951 T. S. ELIOT *Poetry & Drama* ii. 20 His [sc. Yeats's] middle-period *Plays for Dancers*. 1817 *Sporting Mag.* L. 54 Randall clod this round by a terrible blow in the *middle-piece. 1843 LD. G. BENTINCK in *Racing Life* ix. (1892) 201 Colonel Anson says he is a very clever horse, and one that must run, but thinks him rather small in the middle-piece. 1891 H. S. CONSTABLE *Horses, Sport & War* 63 A horse with big ends and a small middle-piece is more likely to become a roarer than a horse with a good middle piece and thence a good constitution. 1902 ELIZ. L. BANKS *Newspaper Girl* 161 Your Boston beans done in an earthen pot with the middle-piece pork just rightly browned. 1879 SIR G. G. SCOTT *Lect. Archit.* I. 347 It was to be the earliest phase of the later form of *Middle Pointed. 1823 P. NICHOLSON *Pract. Build.* 588 *Middle-post; in a roof the same as King Post. 1812 — *Mech. Exerc.* 200 *Middle Rail [of a door]. 1842 GWILT *Archit.* §2130 In doors, the upper rails are called top rails; the next in descending, frize rails; the next, which are usually wider than the two first, are called the lock or middle rails. 1905 GOODCHILD & TWENEY *Technol. & Sci. Dict.* 401/2 *Middle rail*, a heavy conductor in the form of a rail carried on insulating supports, which is laid between the running rails of an electric railway to supply current to the motors. 1964 G. F. ARNOLD in D. Abercrombie et al. *Daniel Jones* 17 The middle-range percentages. . . are provided by comparisons of phonemes. 1967 M. ARGYLE *Psychol. Interpersonal Behaviour* ix. 161 In the matter of price, for example, some Ss [sc. salesmen] show the middle-range item first, others show the most expensive. 1961 *Times* 28 Dec. 11/4 That solid *middle-rank of literature. 1969 *Daily Tel.* 10 Oct. 3 Sterling, too, is a middle-rank currency these days—apparently safe from heavy selling pressure but not exactly in demand by speculators. 1972 *Guardian* 13 Nov. 2/3 Middle-rank American and Vietnamese officials in Saigon. 1959 *Encounter* Aug. 18/1 Instructions transmitted. . . from on high through a number of *middle-ranking personages down to floor polishers. 1747, 1844 *Middle rib [see CHUCK sb. 2]. 1963 A. L. SIMON *Guide Good Food & Wines* 406/1 The *Middle Ribs* and *Chuck Ribs*, sometimes called *Wing Ribs*, are both uneconomical and ungainly as joints owing to the larger proportion of bone to meat. 1958 A. WILSON *Middle Age of Mrs Eliot* III. 343 A nice *middle-road historian's position, he thought to himself with comforting irony. 1971 *Guardian* 14 May 1/3 With no obviously dominating candidate to step into Nasser's shoes, they chose the safe middle-road candidate—Sadat. 1838 Bp. WILBERFORCE in *Ashwell Life* I. iv. 117 It is very desirable that ultimately we should get the *middle schools to as much uniformity as possible in the books they use. 1860 A. JESSOPP *Middle-Class Exams.* 15 Middle Schools—schools which occupy that large 'terra incognita' between the National School and the Grammar School. 1914 'I. HAY' *Lighter Side School Life* viii. 224 The occasion of his first attendance at a meeting of the Middle School Debating Society. 1933 *Middle school* [see ARYAN sb. 2]. 1960 *Where?* 111. 15 *Middle school*, usually the third and fourth forms of a school (a grammar school expression). 1962 E. J. KING *World Perspectives in Educ.* III. vii. 142 The new Danish two-year programme established for all twelve-year-olds in 1959. . . was. . . a nationwide formalization of what used to happen in many urban middle schools. 1971 *Guardian* 20 Oct. 1/8 Surrey. . . County Council. . . passed a scheme providing for middle schools followed by 12-18 comprehensives. 1973 *New Society* 10 May 294/1 In 1970, the Department of Education and Science introduced a new category called 'middle schools' into its yearly *Statistics*. . . What is a middle school? The official version is. . . a school which straddles the traditional primary-to-secondary transfer age of eleven. 1871 *Amer. Encycl. Printing* (ed. Ringwalt) s.v. *Spaces*. Five to an em or five thin spaces; four to an em, or four *middle spaces; three to an em, or three thick spaces. 1863 W. BARNES *Dorset Gloss., Harrow of a gate*, the backer upright timber of a gate by which it is hung to its post. The one in the middle, between the harrow and the head, is the *middle spear, which is also the name of the upright beam that takes the two leaves of a barn's door. 1784 G. WASHINGTON *Diary* 4 Oct. (1925) II. 326 The *middle States with the Country immediately back of them. 1848 J. F. COOPER *Oak Openings* I. xiii. 193 Who ever heard of the 'tribe' of New England, or. . . of the 'tribe' of the Middle States? 1912 M. NICHOLSON *Hoosier Chron.* 59 There had been an infusion of population from New England and the Middle States. a 1825 FORBY *Voc. E. Anglia*, *Middlestead, the compartment of a barn which contains the threshing floor; generally in the middle of the building. 1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* I. vii. §1 Which honour [Apotheosis], being so high, had also a degree or *middle tearme. 1725 WATTS *Logic* III. ii. Syllogisms are divided into various kinds, either according to the Question which is proved by them, . . . or according to the middle Term. 1805 *Shipwright's Vade-M.* 117 *Middle timber. 1909 WEBSTER, *Middle tone. 1961 M. LEVY *Studio Dict. Art Terms* 59 *Half-tone*, the tone value in a painting which is halfway between the dark and the light. Sometimes called Middle-Tone. 1395 in *Archæologia* XXIV. 316 De quibus. . . expenduntur in j *mideltree imposito in port[is] Manerii per longitudinem. 1834 *Brit. Husb.* I. 159 A tongue, or middle-tree, or shafts, are alternately fixed to the axle of the fore wheels. 1900 *Westm. Gaz.* 14 Mar. 3/2 His mental crises belong to a *middle-Victorian phase of thought. 1962 *Middle-water [see

distant-water s.v. *DISTANT* a. 8]. 1967 *Times Rev. Industry* May 28/2 The near and middle-water fleet consists of boats between 80 and 140 feet long which sail mainly from Grimsby, Fleetwood, Lowestoft, Aberdeen, Milford Haven and North Shields for fishing grounds around the Faroes, in the North Sea and to the west of the British Isles. a 1400 in *Rel. Ant.* I. 190 The medyl weyn betuen ham two The coral is cleppyt also. 1448 in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) II. 8 All the tymler that shall be occupied on the *Midelwalles and on the steires. 1611 *BIBLE Ephes.* ii. 14 Who hath broken downe the middle wall of partition betweene vs. [1611 *BIBLE Judg.* vii. 19 Gideon . . . came in the beginning of the middle watch.] 1851 H. MELVILLE *Whale* xliii. It was the *middle watch—a fair moonlight. 1889 *Middle weight [see FEATHER-WEIGHT 3]. 1890 ALLANSON-WINN *Boxing* 82 'Middle' weights. 1909 *Westm. Gaz.* 9 Feb. 12/4 Some fine wrestling has been seen, more especially in the middle-weight class. 1947 E. GRUHN *Text Bk. Wrestling* (ed. 4) 84 *Middle-weight*, up to 174 lb. (79 Kilos). 1955 J. MURRAY *Weight Lifting* iii. 56 The body-weight classes used in standard international lifting competition are as follows. . . 165½ pounds—Middleweight. 1972 F. BUTLER *Hist. Boxing in Brit.* xix. 132 The middleweight division was started in England in 1786. . . The middleweights can claim more superb champions than any section outside the heavyweight. 1898 M. H. CATHERWOOD (title) *Heroes of the *Middle West.* 1909 *Middle West* [see DRIPPED ppl. a.]. 1917 *Nation* (N.Y.) 17 May 589/2 The personal tour of the Secretary of the Treasury through the Middle West, to speak at public meetings, is a wise arrangement. 1949 *Oxf. Jun. Encycl.* III. 452/2 The Middle West region is oddly named, because the states of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, and Missouri, which make it up, are really neither middle nor west. 1909 'O. HENRY' *Options* 310 I'm only a little Middle-Western girl. 1916 A. HUXLEY *Let.* 30 June (1969) 103 Merest textbook papers, such as would be set by a Middle Western College out your way. 1967 *Middle-western* [see FRATERNITY 7]. 1893 L. M. DOUGLAS *Man. Pork Trade* p. xiv (caption) Small and *Middle White Yorkshire Pigs. 1912 *Middle White* [see FATSTOCK s.v. FAT a. 14]. 1953 A. JOBSON *Househ. & Country Crafts* vi. 65 Almost every county in England has produced its own breed of pigs, and we have amongst others Large and Middle White. 1786 *Middle wicket [see BAT sb. 3 c]. 1816 W. LAMBERT *Cricketers' Guide* (ed. 6) iii. 42 *Middle Wicket* Off. This man should stand on the off side, not far from the Bowler's wicket, and about 23 yards from the Striker's wicket. *Ibid.* 44 (heading) To cover the Point and Middle Wicket. 1833 NYREN *Yng. Cricketer's Tutor* (1893) 49–50 The middle wicket should stand on the off-side, not more than eleven yards from the bowler's wicket. . . There is no place in the whole field where so many struggles occur to save a run. . . as at the middle wicket. 1866 *Routledge's Ev. Boy's Ann.* 511 Thus, long-leg to one bowler may come to cover-point to the other; middle-wicket-on may be cover-slip, short-leg may be middle-wicket-off. 1547 *Act 1 Edw. VI.* c. 6 §4 Such of the said Worstred Yarn as is called. . . *Middle-wuffe Yarn. 1642 *ROGERS Naaman* 452 Whether in youth or *middle yeares or old age.

7. *Comb.* in parasynthetic adjs., as *middle-coloured, -growned, -horned, statured, †-witted, woolled.*

1849 *Florist* 195 Satisfaction, a very good-shaped *middle-coloured flower [Pelargonium]. 1690 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2607/4 John Boone, aged 17, a straight Youth, *middle growth'd. 1811 W. H. MARSHALL *Rev. Rep. Board Agric.* III. 396 The cattle of Norfolk—evidently a variety of the *middlehorned breed, reduced in size [etc.]. 1846 McCULLOCH *Acc. Brit. Empire* (1854) I. 495 They may . . . be divided. . . into the four classes of middle-horned, long-horned, short-horned, and polled. 1679 *Trials of Wakeman*, etc. 26 He was a *middle-statured man. 1651 WALTON *Life Wotton* d 4 in *Reliq. W.* (1672). Many *middle-witted men (which yet may mean well). 1826 K. DIGBY *Broadst. Hon.* (1848) III. *Morus* 116 There is nothing so easy as to catch the phraseology which middle-witted sophists regard as the stamp of men of judgment. 1837 *YOUATT Sheep* 304 Scarcely a *middle-woolled sheep can now be found in the whole of this country.

B. sb.

1. a. The middle point or part (of a line, area, volume, or anything that has spatial magnitude; also of a number, a period of time, a process, etc.). *to knock* (a person) *into the middle of next week*: see WEEK sb. 6 d.

a 900 *CYNEWULF Elene* 864 He asettan heht on pone middel þære mæran byrig beamas mid bearhtme. c 1050 *Voc. in Wr.*—Wülcker 306/2 *Ex centro*, of middle. c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 85 Here lifes ende was bicumeliche þe middel and þe biginnenge. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 1399 Aboute ierusalem þis noumbringe he bigan as in þe middel of þe world to pombri eche man. c 1300 *Havelok* 2092 Aboute þe middel of þe midd Wok ubbe. 1377 *LANGL. P. Pl.* B. xvii. 189 Were þe myddel of myn honde ymaymed or ypersshed. c 1380 *WYCLIF Serm.* Sel. Wks. I. 367 þis gospel telliþ þe middel of a storie of Seint Joon Baptist. 1420 *E.E. Wills* (1882) 46, 1. bord mausure with a bond of seluer, & ouerguld, wyth a prent in þe myddylle. c 1450 *Merlin* 108 After the myddill of August, after that Arthur was crowned, he held court roiall, grete and meruelouse. 1530 *PALSGR.* 245/1 Myddle of the day, *midy*. 1594 *SHAKS. Rich.* III, III. v. 2 Canst thou. . . Murder thy breath in middle of a word, And then againe begin. 1611 *BIBLE Judg.* ix. 37 See, then come people downe by the middle of the land. 1715 *LEONI* tr. *Palladio's Archit.* (1742) II. 11 The middle of the upmost Wall ought to be perpendicular with the middle of the nethermost. 1749 J. MARTYN tr. *Virg. Bucol.* Life Virgil (1820) p. lxxix. The fourth Georgick, from the middle to the end, was [etc.]. 1772 *PRIESTLEY Inst. Relig.* (1782) I. 413 Pausanias . . . wrote about the middle of the second century. 1863 *Chambers's Encycl.* V. 715/2 In 1395 they [sc. the Jews] were indefinitely banished from the middle of France. 1865 *TYLOR Early Hist. Man* vi. 133 The heads, middles, and roots of plants. 1902 A. B. DAVIDSON *Bibl. & Lit. Ess.* 266 Beginnings or middles or ends of poems.

b. *U.S.* A strip of unplanted ground between rows of cotton, corn, etc. *Usu. pl.*

1829 L. COVINGTON *Diary* 28 May in *Documentary Hist. Amer. Industr. Society* (1910) I. 238 Two Ploughs breaking

middles in Popular tree cut. 1907 T. F. HUNT *Forage & Fiber Crops in Amer.* 352 The field is made up into alternate beds and middles or into 'back' furrows and 'dead' furrows. 1946 *Democrat* 11 Apr. 1/5 Two and three year old kudzu stands that have not covered the middles will be greatly helped if the middles are broken out.

†2. a. The position of being among or surrounded by (a number of people) or within (a town, etc.); = MIDST. Chiefly in phr. *in the middle of* = in the midst of, among. *Obs.*

a 1000 *Ags. Ps.* (Spelman) cxxxv. 11 Se ðe alædde Israhel of middele heora. c 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Mark ix. 36 þa nam he anne cnapan & ðe sette on hyra middele. c 1380 *WYCLIF Sel. Wks.* III. 342 But oonhede on heed of holi Chirche is Jesus Crist here wiþ us, þat is ever in þe myddil of pree þat ben gedrid in his name. 1382 — *Gen.* xviii. 26 If Y shal fynde in Sodom fifti rihtwis in the myddil of the cytee, I shal forzyue to al the place for hem. a 1400 *Transl. N.T.* (Selwyn MS.) 2 Cor. vi. 17 (Paues 69) Wherefore God seyh, Goo ðe a-wey from þe myddel of hem. c 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) Pref. 2 He will ger crie it openly in þe middell of a toun. 1548 UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Par. Acts* xxvii. 18–26 Than Paul standyng in the mydle amonge them, sayed [etc.]. 1760–72 H. BROOKE *Fool of Qual.* (1809) III. 121 [He] is come to rob me in broad day, and in the middle of my own people.

b. *in the middle of*: while (something) is going on; 'in the thick of'. Cf. MIDST.

1609 J. MORE in *Bucleuch MSS.* (Hist. MSS. Comm.) 82 As I was yesterday in the middle of removing to my house in the Old Bayley, I [etc.]. 1760–72 H. BROOKE *Fool of Qual.* (1809) II. 111, I went and went again, in the middle of my wants, and in the middle of my sorrows, to ask. . . for his pay from the Admiralty. 1822 *SHELLEY Faust* II. 373 A red mouse in the middle of her singing Sprung from her mouth. 1875 *JOWETT Plato* (ed. 2) I. 373, I have often been stopped in the middle of a speech.

c. *Slang phr. in the middle*: in a difficult, dangerous, or untenable position; in trouble. *slang* (orig. *U.S.*).

1930 *Amer. Mercury* Dec. 457/1 What's the idea? Trying to put me in the middle with the law? 1943 R. CHANDLER *Lady in Lake* (1944) xxxiv. 179 The other guy could have knocked him out to put him in the middle. 1954 'N. BLAKE' *Whisper in Gloom* II. xvi. 217, I still don't like it. How d'ya know he's not leaving us in the middle? 1972 J. BURMEISTER *Running Scared* x. 131, I am the man in the middle. If your note giving my location should go astray. . . I could quietly starve to death.

3. a. The middle part of the human body; the waist.

971 *Blickl. Hom.* 141 Hie ðegripan on hire middel. c 1205 *LAY.* 28069 þa leo me orn foren to and iueng me bi þan midle. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 8962 Gurde aboute hire middel a uair linne ssete. ? a 1366 *CHAUCER Rom. Rose* 1032 Yong she was, . . . Gente, and in hir middel smalle. ? a 1400 *Morte Arth.* 4168 Schuldurs and scheldys thay schrede to the hawndes, And medilles thourge mayles thay merkene in sondirel c 1470 *HENRY Wallace* VII. 307 The myddyll off ane he mankit ner in twa. 1494 in *Lett. & Papers Rich. III & Hen. VII* (Rolls) I. 400 [Ladies] with great chensys of gold about their middlys, and meryveluse riche bees a bowt their nekkes. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 3 Aboute ye myddle he was the moost amiable stature of a man. 1653 H. COGAN tr. *Pinto's Trav.* xlii. 268 The Water came up to our Middles. 1712 *ADDISON Spect.* No. 407 ¶5 Stroaking the sides of a long Wigg that reaches down to his Middle. 1769 E. BANCROFT *Guiana* 370 A piece of coarse blue, or brown linen, which is applied to the middle in both sexes. 1811 *Sporting Mag.* XXXVIII. 220 They hold each other tight by the middle. 1843 *BORROW Bible in Spain* xxxi, He has got it buckled round his middle beneath his pantaloons.

Comb. 1894 *Field* 1 Dec. 838/1, I sit comfortably, middle-deep under a writing table.

b. The part of a side of bacon which is left when the fore-end and the gammon are removed.

1892 P. L. SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade Products* (rev. ed.) Suppl. 473/2 *Middles*, . . . a name for sides of bacon and pork, there are long and short middles. 1917 G. J. NICHOLLS *Bacon & Hams* 70 These middles are cured in dry salt. 1923 R. E. DAVIES *Pigs & Bacon Curing* 29 The side may be cut into three parts, comprising the fore-end, the middle, and the gammon with corner.

4. A mean, something intermediate between two extremes of quality or degree. *excluded middle* (Logic): see EXCLUDED ppl. a.

a 1240 *Sawles Warde in Cott. Hom.* 247 þat ha leare ham mete þat me mesure hat þe middel of twa ueeles. *Ibid.* 255 For ne mei na wunne ne na flesches licunge. . . bringe me ouer þe midel of mesure ant of mete. 1340 *Ayemb.* 249 Sobreté ne is oþer þing þanne to loki rihte mesure þet alneway halt þane middel ine to moche and to lite. 1626 *BACON Sylva* §616 Bulbous Roots, Fibrous, Roots and Hirsute Roots. . . The Hirsute is a Middle betweene both. 1667 *Decay Chr. Piety* v. 72 There being in this case no middle between devout reverence and horrid blasphemy. 1683 A. D. *Art Converse* 46 These two extremes we must avoid and search a middle. 1745 *De Foo's Eng. Tradesman* (1841) I. xxii. 209 To keep the safe middle between these extremes. 1790 *BURKE Fr. Rev.* 92 The pretended rights of these theorists are all extremes. . . The rights of men are in a sort of middle.

†5. An intermediate cause or agency. *Obs.*

a 1225 *Anchr. R.* 180 þeos cumeð also of God, auh nouht aye doð þe oðre, wiðuten euerich middel. 1678 *CUDWORTH Intell. Syst.* 1. iv. §30. 468 The worshipping (besides one supreme God) of other created Beings, . . . as middles or mediators betwixt Him and Men.

†6. a. An intervening point or part in space, time, or arrangement; something intermediate. *Obs.*

1665 *MANLEY Grotius' Low C. Warres* 397 The little River of Neths, scituate in the middle between Antwerp and Mechlin. 1667 *MILTON P.L.* ix. 605, I. . . with capacious mind Considered all things visible in Heav'n, Or Earth, or Middle, all things fair and good.

b. Something placed in a central position.

1796 *LD. COLCHESTER Diary* (1861) I. 35 The second course had a pig at top, a capon at bottom, and the two centre middles were turkey and a larded Guinea fowl.

†7. = MEDIUM sb. 4. *Obs.*

1570 *DEE Math. Pref.* c]. So that both their mouynges be in ayre, or both in water: or in any one Middle.

8. *ellipt. a. Logic.* = *middle term*. (Cf. MEDIUM sb. 2).

1826 *WHATELY Logic* II. iii. §2. (1827) 92 From negative premises you can infer nothing. For in them the Middle is pronounced to disagree with both extremes.

b. *Gram.* = *middle voice* (see A. 4 a).

1818 *BLOMFIELD* tr. *Matthiæ's Gk. Gram.* II. 712 The proper signification of the middle is most evident in the aorists. 1906 J. H. MOULTON *Gram. N.T. Grk.* I. 155 As a matter of fact, the proportion of strictly reflexive middles is exceedingly small.

9. *Naut.* = '*middle ground*' (see A. 6).

1702 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3844/4 The Sands. . . of the small Middle, in the Narrow off of Winterton near Yarmouth. 1801 *NELSON in Duncan Life* (1806) 136 The Agamemnon . . . could not weather the shoal of the Middle.

10. *Paper-making.* The sheet, or one of the sheets, of inferior paper placed between the two outer sheets in making pasteboard.

1859 *Stationers' Handbk.* 73 *Middles*, a paper used for forming the middle or inner portion of card and pasteboard.

11. *Football.* A return of the ball from one of the wings to mid-field in front of the goal.

1899 G. O. SMITH *Football* vi. (Badm.) 108 A middle should never be made high up in the air unless the forwards of one's side are a heavy lot. 1902 *Field* 1 Mar. 314/1 Evans actually found the mark from a middle by Corbett, but was pronounced offside.

12. (Originally *middle article*.) A newspaper article of a particular class (treating more or less discursively some social, ethical, or literary subject), such as is in certain journals placed between the leading articles and the reviews.

1862 J. F. STEPHEN *Let.* 10 Apr. *Life* (1895) 175 Last night I finished a middle at two. 1893 G. ALLEN *Scallywag* III. 68 Working away with all his might at a clever middle for an evening newspaper. Paul was distinctly successful in what the trade technically knows as middles.

13. *Cricket.* = *middle guard* (see A. 6).

1866 'CAPT. CRAWLEY' *Cricket* 22 The batsman should . . . after asking the umpire for middle, and taking his block at a bat's length from the stumps, stand. . . in the position shewn. 1904 F. C. HOLLAND *Cricket* 1 What guard is to be chosen? Some cricketers take centre, some the leg stump, and many middle and leg. 1960 I. PEEBLES *Bowler's Turn* 187 He had batted on middle and off and shown a readiness to hook.

14. *colloq.* A middle-class person.

1955 T. H. PEAR *Eng. Social Differences* 101 Wealthy 'middles' are now admitted to some formerly exclusive hunts. 1967 *Listener* 21 Dec. 802/1 If a man spoke rather loudly . . . keeping his vowels open, then he was an Upper. If he attempted all this and just failed, then he was a Middle.

middle ('mid(ə)l), *v.* [f. MIDDLE sb. Cf. Du. *middele*, G. *mitteln*, ON. *miðla*.]

†1. *intr.* ? To be at the middle point; ? to intervene. *Obs.*

1382 *WYCLIF John* vii. 14 Forsoþe now the feeste day medlinge [Vulg. *mediante*], or goynge bitwixe, Jhesu wente vp in to the temple.

†2. *intr.* or *absol.* To perform some kind of operation in the making of iron wire (cf. MIDDLEMAN 1). *Obs.*

1435 *Coventry Leet Bk.*, For-alsomyche as Joh. Stafford, Joh. Blakemon, sen., . . . & Wal. Bonde heldon for the most part as well smethyng, brakyng middelyng and cardwire-drawing.

†3. *trans.* To take a middle view of. Also *to middle it* (contemptuously): to adopt a middle course. *Obs.*

1648 *MANTON Spir. Languish.* 16 We content ourselves with a lukewarmnesse and a mambling of profession midling it between Christ and the world. 1748 *RICHARDSON Clarissa* I. 173 To middle the matter between both, it is pity, that [etc.].

4. To find the middle of; to bisect.

1703 *MOXON Mech. Exerc.* 268 Draw the Line ab, bisect, or middle it.

5. *Naut.* To fold or double in the middle.

1841 R. H. DANA *Seaman's Man.* 76 Get up a hawser, middle it, and take a slack clove-hitch at the centre. c 1860 H. STUART *Seaman's Catech.* 27 How do you make a reef point? By taking five foxes and middling them. 1867 *SMYTH Sailor's Word-bk.* 479 *Middling a sail*, arranging it for bending to the yard. 1882 *NARES Seamanship* (ed. 6) 124 The sail is middled and hauled taut out.

6. a. *techn.* To place in the middle.

1883 W. H. RICHARDS *Textbk. Milit. Topogr.* (1888) 110 All the micrometers should be kept nearly 'middled', or half way through their nuts. 1898 *Chamb. Jrnl.* Mar. 188 A grandfather's clock with a bullet-hole nicely middled in its case. 1899 *Daily News* 25 July 6/6 We started to heave in on the starboard cable in order to middle the ship between her anchors.

b. *intr.* To fit into the middle.

1888 *HASLUCK Model Engin. Handybk.* (1900) 67 If these holes do not exactly middle, a small round file can be used to draw the hole over as required.

7. *trans.* in *Football.* To return (the ball) from one of the wings to mid-field in front of goal; to 'centre'. Also *absol.*

1871 *Field* 28 Jan. 61/3 The ball which had been previously middled by A. M. Jones, was driven through the goal. 1902 *Ibid.* 1 Mar. 314/1 Corbett made a run and middled.

8. *slang.* To befool, cheat.

1869 E. FARMER *Scrap Bk.* (ed. 6) 53 For I've been humbugged, middled, got the best on.

9. *Cricket.* To strike (a ball) with the middle of the bat; also with the bowler or the stroke as object.

1954 J. H. FINGLETON *Ashes crown Year xi.* 112 Hutton was in grand form. He middled Lindwall with confidence. 1955 I. PEEBLES *On Ashes iii.* 29 The batsman started by showing every sign of good form... middling his strokes with ominous regularity. 1955 MILLER & WHITTINGTON *Cricket Typhaon x.* 189 May began to middle the ball.

middle, obs. form of MEDDLE.

middle age, sb.

1. The period between youth and old age. Cf. *middle eld*, *middle life*: see MIDDLE *a.* 6.

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl. B. xii.* 7 And of thi wyld wantounesse tho thou songe were, To amende it in thi myddel age. c 1440 *Ipamydon* 1588 He had an eme was stiffe and stronger; Of myddle age. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 13 b, Some in theyr youth: some in theyr myddell age; and some in theyr last dayes. c 1600 SHAKS. *Sonn.* vii, Resembling strong youth in his middle age. a 1631 DONNE in *Select.* (1840) 24 That all thy spring, thy youth, be spent in wantonness, all thy summer, thy middle age, in ambition. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones ii.* viii, His time of life, which was only what is called middle age. 1810 SCOTT *Lady of L. i.* xxi, On his bold visage middle age Had slightly press'd its signet sage. 1884 PAE *Eustace* 37 He was considerably past middle age.

2. *The Middle Age*, now usually the *Middle Ages*: the period intermediate between 'ancient' and 'modern' times; in earlier use commonly taken as extending from c 500 to c 1500; now used without precise definition, but most frequently with reference to the four centuries after A.D. 1000. Cf. mod.L. *medium ævum*, G. *mittelalter*, F. *moyen âge*.

a. sing. 1621 DONNE *Sermon I Tim. i.* 15 (1661) 192 It is a perplex't question in the School, (and truly the Balance in those of the middle age, very even) whether if Adam had not sinned, the son of God had come into the world, and taken our nature and our flesh upon him. 1624 WOTTON *Elem. Archit.* sig. ¶4 After the reuiuing and repolishing of good Literature, (which the combustions and tumults of the middle Age had vnciuillized). 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* s.v. *Age, Middle Age* denotes the space of time commencing from Constantine, and ending at the taking of Constantinople by the Turks, in the fifteenth century. a 1780 HARRIS *Philal. Inquiries i.* (1781) Addr. to E. Hooper, An Essay on the Taste and Literature of the middle Age. 1882 J. C. MORISON *Macaulay* 70 His acquaintance with the Middle Age generally, may without injustice be pronounced slight.

β. pl. 1616 SPELMAN *De non temerandis Ecclesiis* (ed. 2) App. 194 Thus the eldest and newest Expositors are wholly for mee, many also (& of the best of them) of the middle ages. 1699 M. LISTER *Journey to Paris* 108 It would have been some satisfaction to have seen by the Pictures, what the middle Ages, at least, had thought of them [*sc.* animals]. 1722 *Mem. Literature VI.* 296 Mr. Juncker, ... has published in the German Language an Excellent Introduction to the Geography of the middle Ages. 1819 HALLAM *Mid. Ages.* (ed. 2) III. i. ix. 304 The Middle Ages, according to the division I have adopted, comprize about one thousand years, from the invasion of France by Clovis to that of Naples by Charles VIII. 1842 BRANDE *Dict. Sci. etc., Middle ages.* ... The centuries between the ninth or tenth and the end of the fifteenth after Christ are generally comprehended under this loose denomination. 1887 J. C. MORISON *Service of Man* 177 The great hollow which is roughly called the Middle Ages, extending from the fifth to the fifteenth century.

3. *attrib.*, quasi-*adj.* (with hyphen). Belonging to the Middle Ages; mediæval. Also *attrib.* in sense 1, as *middle-age bulge*, *spread* (cf. next, sense b).

1840 GEN. P. THOMPSON *Exerc. V.* 31 With the same precaution that they would have consorted with the evil spirits of middle-age romance. 1853 RUSKIN *Lect. Archit.* iv. 217 That child is working in the middle-age spirit—the other in the modern spirit. 1869 F. W. NEWMAN *Misc.* 46 Perhaps it incapacitated the Arabs and the middle-age Schoolmen for all but formal reasoning. 1937 *John o' Landon's* 29 Jan. 742/1 (Adv.), Join the happy throng who have learnt to control the 'middle-age spread' by wearing the... supporting belt. 1963 *Times* 6 May 9/1 The butcher wants his beef before it has developed a middle-age spread. 1972 J. PORTER *Meddler & her Murder* iii. 46 She was fighting a losing battle against the middle-age bulge.

middle-aged (stress variable), *a.* [f. MIDDLE *a.* + AGE *sb.* + -ED².]

1. *a.* Of middle-age, neither young nor old. Also *transf.* and *fig.*

1608 TOPSELL *Serpents* 73 The elder looke to the family, placing in due order that hony which is gathered and wrought by the middle-aged Bees. 1611 CORYAT *Crudities* 252 He was a middle-aged man, as about forty yeares old. 1676 COLLINS in *Rigaud Corr. Sci. Men* (1841) II. 453 The admirable M. Leibnitz, a German, but a member of the Royal Society, scarce yet middle aged. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 77 ¶2 When I was a middle-aged Man. 1880 G. MEREDITH *Tragic Com.* (1881) 81 A middle-aged, grave and honourable man. 1918 W. OWEN *Let.* 22 July (1967) 566, I have no unused boots with me, but I left a delicate middle-aged pair in the Kitchen Cupboard. 1927 [see ÉCLAIR]. 1940 [see AUTO *sb.* 3]. 1950 T. S. ELIOT *Cocktail Party* i. ii. 57 Only since this morning I have met myself as a middle-aged man. 1960 M. SPARK *Ballad of Peckham Rye* vii. 150 The chief barmaid had a tiny nose and a big chin; she was a middle-aged woman of twenty-five. 1974 *Broadcast* 28 Oct. 20/2 Young men go to bed with young ladies, middle-aged men (presumably) with middle-aged ladies, and old men with very young ladies.

b. Characteristic of middle-aged people. spec. *middle-aged spread*, paunchiness in a middle-aged person; also *transf.* and *fig.* Cf. MIDDLE AGE *sb.* 3.

1886 LOWELL *Latest Lit. Ess., Gray* (1891) 2 Cowper was really mad at intervals, but his poetry, admirable as it is in its own middle-aged way, is in need of anything rather than a strait-waistcoat. 1887 RUSKIN *Præterita* II. 269 His already almost middle-aged aspect of serene sagacity. 1931 H. G. WELLS *Work, Wealth & Happiness of Mankind* (1932) xv. 768 Impermanence is the lot of all encyclopædias, and though the Britannica... shows now these marks of advanced maturity, of 'middle-aged spread', there is no reason for supposing that the spirit of Diderot is dead. 1942 D. POWELL *Time to be Barn* (1943) ii. 43 Erase that middle-aged spread. 1957 J. BRAINE *Room at Tap* i. 7, I hadn't then begun to acquire a middle-aged spread. 1962 *Listener* 20 Sept. 450/1 That impish sense of the ridiculous... which... will always stop 'Tonight' from acquiring the pompous middle-aged spread that so often accompanies success.

†2. Belonging to the Middle Ages; mediæval. *Obs.*

1611 T. JAMES *Treat. Corruption of Scripture* Advt. to Christian Reader, sig. *2 The open or secret wrongs done vnto Fathers, auncient, middle-aged, or moderne writers, by the Papists. 1710 HEARNE *Collect.* (O.H.S.) III. 49 The reading and perusing of middle-ag'd Antiquities. 1804 MITFORD *Inquiry* 318 Of the modern and middle aged Greek. 1845 *Proc. Philol. Sac.* II. 145 The English hunger bears a strong resemblance to the Spanish *hambre*, formed from the middle-aged Latin *famina*. 1846 DICKENS *Pictures from Italy* 5 The first chapter of a Middle Aged novel.

Hence *middle-agedness*.

1881 [see AGEDNESS 2].

middle-ageing, *ppl. a.* Also *middle-aging*. Becoming middle aged.

1882 HOWELLS in *Longm. Mag.* I. 53 Only a score of middle-ageing veterans remained. 1916 E. POUND *Lustra* 104 With middle-ageing care I had laid out just the right books. 1956 D. M. DAVIN *Sullen Bell* ii. iv. 130 The job was getting him. If not the job... his own middle-ageing self. 1969 D. LAMBERT *Angels in Snow* v. 74 A successful middle-ageing woman. 1973 *Publishers' Weekly* 8 Jan. 62/1 They get acquainted with a pair of middle-aging Jewish bachelor doctors.

middle-ageism, *nonce-wd.* [f. MIDDLE AGE + -ISM.] Mediævalism.

1840 THACKERAY *Pict. Rhapsody* Wks. 1900 XIII. 348 May we add a humble wish that this excellent painter will... not busy himself with Gothicism, middleageism?

middle-ager, *orig. U.S.* [f. MIDDLE AGE *sb.* + -ER¹.] A middle-aged person.

1949 *Labor & Natian* Jan.-Feb. 7 Not every youngster or middle-ager... is a double dealer. 1956 *N. Y. Times* Mag. 29 July 5 (*heading*) America's unknown middle-agers. 1962 *Punch* 12 Sept. 392/3 A tough competent middleager.

middle class, *sb. a.* The class of society between the 'upper' and the 'lower' class. Also (now more commonly) *plural* in the same sense.

1766 QUEEN CAROLINE MATILDA OF DENMARK *Let.* 25 Dec. in *Mem. Unfortunate Queen* (1776) 21 There is no such thing here as a middle class of people living in affluence and independence. 1792 A. YOUNG *Trav. France* I. xxii. 549 Knowledge, intelligence, information, learning, and wisdom ought to govern nations; and these are all found to reside most in the middle classes of mankind; weakened by the habits and prejudices of the great, and stifled by the ignorance of the vulgar. 1812 *Examiner* 31 Aug. 556/1 Such of the Middle Class of Society who have fallen upon evil days. 1831 BROUGHAM *Sp.* 7 Oct. (1838) II. 617 By the people... I mean the middle classes, the wealth and intelligence of the country, the glory of the British name. 1843 BORROW *Bible in Spain* iii, Several of these were of the middle class, shopkeepers and professional men. 1891 H. D. TRAILL in *Natural Rev.* Mar. 15 The great body of the upper middle classes.

b. *attrib.*, as in *middle-class education*, *life*, *public*, *society*, etc.; *middle-class examination*, a name sometimes given to the 'local examinations' (see LOCAL *a.* 2 d) in their early years; *middle-class schools*, schools established for the education of the middle classes, intermediate between primary schools and the great public schools.

1848 MILL *Pol. Econ.* i. xi. §4 To get out of one rank of Society into the next above it is the great aim of English middle-class life. 1857 T. D. ACLAND *Oxford A.A. Exam.* (1858) 33 The Exeter Middle Class Examination. *Ibid.* 81 The education given in commercial and middle-class schools. 1858 *Ibid.* p. xx, The consideration of the Middle Class Examinations happened to come before the members of the Senate at a very inconvenient time. *Ibid.* 3 To prepare the way for a practical and truly English Middle-class Education. 1868 M. PATTISON *Academ. Org.* 3 For centuries our middle-class public were slowly travelling. 1890 *Spectator* 18 Oct. 518/1 The tastes of the average middle-class buyer of books.

c. Used as *adj.*, with the sense: Characteristic of the middle classes; having the characteristics of the middle classes. Esp. as *middle-class morality*. (With depreciative implication. Cf. BOURGEOIS *a.* 2.)

1893 SALTUS *Madam Sapphira* 106 Don't talk back, it is middle-class to begin with. 1905 DICEY *Law & Publ. Opin.* vi. 186 Benthamism was fundamentally a middle class creed. 1926 F. M. FORD *Man could Stand Up* i. iii. 49 What should keep them apart?... Middle Class Morality? 1966 *Punch* 13 July 78/2 The tyranny of middle-class morality must be conquered, especially in the field of the homosexuality laws. 1968 A. MACLEOD *Dam* vi. 62 A concession to your middle

class morality. 1975 *Times* 15 Jan. 15/5 It was refreshing to see the virtues of middle class morality applauded.

Hence *middle-classdom*, *-classism*, the middle class as a whole; their characteristics, interests, or position; *middle-classer*, one who belongs to the middle class; *middle-classness*, *middle-class quality*; *middle-classy a.*, suggestive of the middle class.

1886 MORRIS in *Mackail Life* (1899) II. 157, I met some very agreeable middle-classes there, and had much talk. 1887 *Sat. Rev.* 21 May 745 The slovenly middle-classness of Dublin. 1894 MISS BROUGHTON *Beginner* xii, I recognise the middle-classness. 1909 *Waring Men's College Jnl.* Apr. 77 Mr. Lupton... did not think the question before the House was one of aristocracy v. middle-classism. 1923 A. HUXLEY *Antic Hay* ix. 142 The dreadful middle-classness of her Art and Craftiness. 1926 *Glasgow Herald* 21 May 8 Highly respectable, middle-class railway clerks. 1930 *Observer* 14 Sept. 7 The secret of Denmark's somewhat stuffy middle-classdom. 1963 *Times* 2 May 18/2 Incipient middle-classdom; outward conformity. 1970 *Guardian* 2 Mar. 9/1 There is nothing so guaranteed to preserve English middle classness... as being surrounded... by foreign parts.

middle earth. Forms: see MIDDLE and EARTH *sb.*

1. [An etymologizing perversion of MIDDLE-ERD.] The earth, as placed between heaven and hell, or as supposed to occupy the centre of the universe. Now only *arch.*, sometimes applied to the real world in contradistinction to fairyland.

c 1275 LAY. 7205 He pohte to bi-winne mid strengpe and mid ginne al þe middelerþes [c 1205 middel eardes] lond. *Ibid.* 9066 Com a pisse middilherþe [c 1205 middel ærde] hone maidenes sune. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 8003 Bituix þe midel erth and þe lift. 1390 *Gower Conf.* III. 94 Fro the seconde, as bokes sein, The moiste dropes of the reyn Descenden into Middilerthe. c 1440 *York Myst.* ix. 158 Fadir, what may þis meruaylle mene? Wher-to made god medilerth and man? 1522 *World & Child* (Roxb.) A v, All mery medell erthe maketh mencyon of me. 1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* v. v. 84 But stay, I smell a man of middle earth. 1600 W. WATSON *Deaacordan* (1602) 238 O monster of mankind fitter for hell, then middle earth. 1813 SCOTT *Trierm.* i. ix, That maid is born of middle earth, And may of man be won. 1819 CRABBE *T. of Hall* x, A kind of beings who are never found on middle-earth, but grow on fairy-ground. 1860 HAWTHORNE *Transform.* xxxviii, It is difficult to imagine it [*sc.* Catholicism] a contrivance of mere man. Its mighty machinery was forged and put together, not on middle earth, but either above or below.

†2. The middle of the earth. *Obs.*

sea of middle earth, *middle earth sea*, the Mediterranean. *middle earth ocean*, an imaginary ocean in the middle of the earth.

1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) I. 53 þe grete see of myddel erþe bygynnep in þe west at Hercules pilers. 1494 FAYAN *Chron.* v. lxxvii. 56 In the South see of Myddell Erth. 1555 W. WATREMAN *Fardle Facions* i. iii. 34 The floude of Nilus... passeth into the middle earth sea, with seven armes. 1593 NORDEN *Spec. Brit.*, *M'sex.* i. 8 The forme of this land is Triangular, much like Cicilia an Island in the middle-earth sea. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* vii. ii. 663 So would those good men drowne a great part of the African and American World... by their imagined middle-earth Ocean.

Middle East. [f. MIDDLE *a.* + EAST *sb.*] States lying between the Near and Far East, esp. Egypt and Iran and the countries between them. Also *attrib.*

The name *Middle East* has been used with considerable freedom: see esp. quot. 1958. Cf. FAR EAST, NEAR EAST. 1902 A. T. MAHAN *Retrospect & Prospect* 237 The Middle East, if I may adopt a term which I have not seen, will some day need its Malta, as well as its Gibraltar. 1903 V. CHIROL *Middle Eastern Question* i. 5 'The Middle East', that is to say... those regions of Asia which extend to the borders of India or command the approaches to India. 1913 *Q. Rev.* Jan. 297 The interests of Great Britain and Russia in the Middle East... are in reality irreconcilable. 1925 A. TOYNBEE *Survey Internat. Affairs 1920-23* i. 3 The affairs of Turkey and the other countries of the Middle East. 1944 J. S. HUXLEY *On Living in Revolution* i. 8 Organizations like the Middle East Supply Council. 1958 LD. VANSITTART *Mist Procession* vi. 82 We had [in 1909] none of the sloppy modernism which lumps everything from the Mediterranean to Bengal as Middle East... Persia, Baluchistan, Afghanistan, India were the Middle East. 1974 *Encycl. Brit. Micropædia* VI. 871/2 *Middle East*... has come to be applied to the lands around the southern and eastern shores of the Mediterranean Sea, extending from Morocco to the Arabian Peninsula and Iran and sometimes beyond.

So *Middle Eastern a.*, of or pertaining to the Middle East.

1903 V. CHIROL (*title*) The Middle Eastern question; or, some political problems of Indian defence. 1909 A. HAMILTON *Probl. Middle East* p. xi, No study of Middle Eastern politics can avoid encroaching upon those of the Near East and of the Far East. 1925 A. TOYNBEE *Survey Internat. Affairs 1920-23* i. ii. 10 The most important permanent results of this meeting of the Supreme Council in the Near and Middle Eastern field were [etc.]. 1966 *Listener* 27 Oct. 600/1 Their children look at the world from a middle-eastern not a European standpoint. 1973 A. MANN *Tiara* iii. 28 What was the rôle of the dark girl? Her first name was Middle Eastern, not Italian.

middle-erd. *Obs. exc. dial.* Forms: see MIDDLE and ERD; also 4 myddelnerde, 2-3 middelert, 4 midulert, 5 medlert, 8 midlert, 5 middle yorde, myddell yarde. See also MIDDLE EARTH. [Formed by substitution of *middel* MIDDLE *a.* for *middan* in *middaneard*, *-geard*: see MIDDENERD. There may have been an OE. **middel*(3)*yard* corresponding to OS. *mittilgard*, OHG.

mittilgart.] The world; the earth taken as situated between heaven and hell; also, the people dwelling on the earth.

c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 15 þas lazen weren from Moyses a þet drihten com on þis middilert for us to alesnesse of deofles onwalde. c 1200 *ORMIN* 3638 Goddess þeowwess blomenn a33 Inn alle gode þæwess, Her i þiss middellærðess lif. c 1205 *LAY.* 25569 Lauerd drihten crist domes waldende midelarde mund. 1297 *R. GLOUC.* (Rolls) 9052 Me nuste woman so vair non in þe middel erde. c 1315 *SHOREHAM VII.* 580 Wy nedde hy be ine helle y-stopped For euer mo, Ac Nau3t her in þys myddelnerde, For to maky men offerde. 13. . *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 2100 More he is þen any mon vpon myddelerde. a 1400 *Pistill of Susan* 263 (MS. A.) þou maker of myddelert, þat most art of miht. c 1460 *Towneley Myst.* iii. 100 Therfor shall I fordo All this medill-erd. ? a 1500 *Chester Pl.* iv. 267 Father, . . . I hope for all middle-yorde you will not slaye your childe. 1513 *DOUGLAS Æneis* vi. viii. 11 Thair saw he als, with huge greit and murning In mydle erd most merit, thir Troianis. 1768 *Ross Helenore* (1789) 59 This gate she could not long in midlert be.

middle finger. The finger having the position in the middle of the five; the second finger.

Cf. 'middlest finger' in *MIDDLE a.* 1 (quots. c 900, c 1290). c 1000 *ÆLFRIC Gloss.* in *Wt.-Wülcker* 158/35 *Medius, uel impudicus, middelfinger.* 1398 *TREVISIA Barth. De P.R.* v. xxix. (1495) 140 The thyrdre fyngre is the mydle fyngre, and hyht Impudicus also. 1643 *STEER tr. Exp. Chyrurg.* vi. 21 There followed. . . onely two pustels, the one in her thumbe, the other by her middle finger. 1787 *HUNTER Whales in Phil. Trans.* LXXVII. 385 In the fore-finger there are five bones, in the middle and ring-finger seven. 1861 [see *FINGER sb.* 1].

† **middlegood.** *Obs.* [app. f. *MIDDLE a.* + *GOOD sb.*; cf. *G. mittelgut* ore of middle quality.] Some kind of linen fabric.

1582 *Rates Custome Ho. Dii.* Middlegood the c. elles. . . xxvi. s. viii. d. 1612 *Sc. Bk. Customs in Halyburton's Ledger* (1867) 320 Linning cloth called Hinderlandis Middlegood and Heidlak the hundreth elnis xvii. a 1618 *Rates Marchandizes* 13, Linnen cloath vocat. Hinderlands, Middlegood, & Heidlake the hundred ells. . . xxv. s. viii. d.

middlehard, variant of *MIDDLE-ERD.*

† **middlehead.** *Obs.* In 3 middel-hed. [f. *MIDDLE a.* + *-HEAD.*] The middle.

c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 522 Dis middelderes biginning, And middel-hed, and is ending.

middleing, obs. form of *MIDLING a.*

† **middle-land.** *Obs.*

1. = *MIDLAND sb.* Also *attrib.* = *MIDLAND a.*, *MEDITERRANEAN a.*

1297 *R. GLOUC.* (Rolls) 5134 Al walis & al þe march & al middel lond ywis þat is al bituene temese & homber is. 1565 *STAPLETON tr. Bæda's Hist. Ch. Eng.* 125 Edilred kinge of the Marshes or middleland englishmen came into Kent with a terrible and fell hoste. 1650 *FULLER Pisgah* i. i. 3 Not all the water of Kishon, of Jordan, of the Red, of the Dead, of the Middle-land Sea. . . should serve to quench the fire.

2. *Agric.* Land of medium elevation. In quot. *attrib.*

1790 *MARSHALL Midl. Counties* I. 269 The species of grass-land. . . are chiefly, Lowland grass. . . and Middleland grass, or 'Turf'; there being no Upland grass or sheepwalk within it.

Hence † **middle-lander,** an inhabitant of the Midlands.

1644 *FEATLY Roma Ruens* 42, I am sure Bede affirmeth that the Eastern Angli or English were first gained to Christ by Fœlix, . . . and the middle-landers by Finanus.

† **middlely,** *adv.* *Obs. rare.* In 5 middilly. [f. *MIDDLE a.* + *-LY.*] In a medium manner.

c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 320 þou schalt streyne middilly, & not to faste.

middleman ('mid(ə)lmən). [f. *MIDDLE a.* + *MAN sb.*]

† 1. ? A workman employed in some particular operation in the making of iron wire. *Obs.*

1435 *Coventry Leet Bk.*, The Cardwirdrawers and the myddelmen most nedes bye the wire that they shall wirche of the smythiers.

† 2. *Mil.* One of the soldiers in the fifth or sixth rank in a file of 10 deep. *Obs.*

1616 *Orders establ. by Soc. of Armes. Lond.* A v, Item, That no man take the place of Leading or Middle-man. . . without hee be thereunto appointed by the Captaine or Lieutenant. 1625 *MARKHAM Souldiers Accid.* 28 The fifth Ranke from the Front downward towards the Reare, are called *Middlemen* to the reare, and the sixth Rank are called *Middlemen* to the front. 1672 *T. VENN Milit. & Mar. Discip.* v. 11 A File so drawn is distinguished according to their dignity of Place, a Leader, a Follower, two Middlemen, a Follower and a Bringer-up. 1696 *PHILLIPS, Middleman* (a term in the Art-military), he that stands middlemost in a file.

3. *a.* One who takes a middle course.

1741 *WARBURTON Div. Leg.* v. § 6 Wks. 1788 III. 167 Neither Unbelievers nor Believers will allow to these middle men that a new-existing Soul. . . can be identically the same with an annihilated Soul. 1884 *A. BIRRELL Obiter Dicta* 179 Middle men may often seem to be earning for themselves a place in Universal Biography. 1902 *A. B. DAVIDSON Called of God* vi. 168 There were three parties, the true worshippers of Jehovah, the strict idolaters, and the middle-men who were neither.

b. nonce-use. (See quot.)

1845 *DISRAELI Sp.* 11 Apr. in *Hansard Parl. Deb.* Ser. III. LXXIX. 565 We have a great Parliamentary middleman. It is well known what a middleman is: he is a man who bamboozles one party, and plunders the other, till, having

obtained a position to which he is not entitled, he cries out. 'Let us have no party questions, but fixity of tenure'.

4. *a.* (Originally two words.) A person standing in an intermediate relation to two parties concerned in some matter of business: usually in somewhat unfavourable sense, as implying that direct relations between these parties would be more advantageous. Chiefly applied, in discussions on the theory of commerce, to the trader or any of the series of traders through whose hands commodities pass on their way from the maker or producer to the consumer.

1795 *BURKE Th. on Scarcity* Wks. VII. 401 If the object of this scheme should be. . . to destroy the dealer, commonly called the middle man [etc.]. 1805 *EAST Reports* V. 178 The Metcalfes. . . were middlemen between the vendors and the vendees. 1845 *Encycl. Metrop.* VIII. 52 In one Trade at least. . . a class of middle-men, who were formerly interposed between the maker and the merchant, now no longer exists. 1861 *J. G. SHEPPARD Fall Rome* viii. 414 While to the odious middle-man, or bailiff, was left the management of those patrimonial estates. 1866 *C. W. HATFIELD Hist. Notices Doncaster* I. 100 There are middlemen and others who encourage and aid them in disposing of the stolen goods. 1880 *LOMAS Alkali Trade* 245 A considerable part of the demand for low-strength ash and alkali emanates from certain unscrupulous vendors or 'middle-men'. 1887 *Westm. Rev.* June 315 The helpless victims of grasping middlemen and a grinding competition which [etc.].

attrib. 1851 *MAYHEW Lond. Labour* (1864) II. 373 The workmen gradually became transformed from journeymen into 'middlemen', living by the labour of others. . . The middleman system is the one crying evil of the day.

b. In Ireland, one who leases land, and sublets it again at an advanced rate.

1802 *MAR. EDGEWORTH Rosanna* i. Wks. 1832 IV. 297 Mr. Hopkins was what is called in Ireland a middle-man. 1903 *Edin. Rev.* July 209 Absenteeism with its resulting evils of middlemen and rackrents was the worst bane of Ireland.

c. **Mountaineering.** The middle climber of a team. Also *attrib.*, as **middleman(s) loop, noose, etc.**, a knot used by a climber to tie himself on to the middle of a rope.

1892 *C. T. DENT et al. Mountaineering* iv. 102 The 'fisherman's bend', used as a middleman noose for instance, has only 65 per cent of the strength of the rope. 1909 *C. E. BENSON Brit. Mountaineering* ii. 33 The Middleman Loop is the only one that should be used for middlemen. 1951 *E. COXHEAD One Green Bottle* vi. 160 Each child was tied on with a middleman's noose. 1968 *E. FRANKLIN Dict. Knots* 21 *Middleman's knot*, also called the *Englishman's Loop*, (in America) the *Fisherman's* or *Angler's Loop*. . . It is a useful loop knot tied in the bight by one of at least four different methods. Once much used for the middleman on a rope in climbing, but now superseded. 1971 *J. LOVELOCK Climbing* iii. 43 The middle man can tie on to the rope in a number of ways.

5. *U.S. a.* 'In *negro minstrelsy*, the man who sits in the middle of the semicircle of performers during the opening part of the entertainment, and leads the dialogue between songs.' *b.* 'In the fisheries, a planter.' (*Cent. Dict.*)

1870 *O. LOGAN Before Footlights* 248, I give it up, Brudder Bones, as the middle man at the minstrels always does the end man's conundrums. 1880 [see *INTERLOCUTOR* c]. 1930 *C. WITTE Tambo & Bones* iv. 136 Lively repartee between the endmen and the middleman.

c. N. Amer. One who paddles or rows in the middle of a canoe or boat.

1761 *A. HENRY Trav. & Adventures Canada* (1901) ii. 14 They engage. . . the middle-men at one hundred and fifty livres and the end-men at three hundred livres, each. 1801 *A. MACKENZIE Voy. from Montreal* p. xxviii, The canoe men are of two descriptions, foremen and steersmen, and middlemen. 1839 *J. K. TOWNSEND Narr. Rocky Mts.* xv. 355 The middle-men ply their oars; the guides brace themselves against the gunwale of the boat, placing their paddles edgewise down her sides. 1968 [see *BOWSMAN*].

Hence **'middlemanism, middlemanship,** the system of employing middlemen.

1848 *Fraser's Mag.* XXXVII. 383 A sort of middlemanism, somewhat of the nature of the 'butty' system carried on in Staffordshire. 1889 *G. J. HOLYOAKE in Co-operative News* 6 Apr. 330 Middlemanism was becoming in every country a serious question. 1899 *A. WHITE Mod. Jew* 132 Their trading instincts and intuitive taste for middlemanism.

middlemost ('mid(ə)lməʊst), *a.* Now somewhat rare. [f. *MIDDLE a.* + *-MOST.*] That is in the very middle, or nearest the middle. Now only with reference to position; formerly also with reference to age, size, quality, etc. Cf. *MIDMOST* and *middlest* superl. of *MIDDLE a.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 10023 þe baile midelmast o thre, Bitakens wel hir chastite. a 1400 *Isumbras* 184 His medilmast sone 3it lefte he thare. 14. . . in *Rel. Ant.* I. 52 Tak the rote of walwort. . . and do away the overmast rynd, and tak the mydilmaste rynde. 1577-87 *HOLINSHED Chron.* I. 14/2 Cunedag the sonne of Hennius and Ragaie (middlemost daughter of Leir before mentioned). 1638 *JUNIUS Paint. Ancients* 282 Although it require great skill to paint the bodie and middlemost parts of figures, yet [etc.]. 1658 *ROWLAND Moufet's Theat. Ins.* 952 For there are these several sorts of them, the bigger, lesser, middlemost and least. 1671 *H. M. tr. Erasm. Colloq.* 14 My middlemost son hath lately entered into holy Orders. 1721 *MORTIMER Husb.* II. 222 The undermost part of the middlemost joints are to be cutt off half through. 1812 *J. BIGLAND Beauties Eng. & Wales* XVI. 517 Folding gates, the middlemost of which is of iron. 1862 *BORROW Wild Wales* xxiii. (1901) 72/1 Three men—the middlemost was praying in Welsh.

b. absol. The part in the middle.

1382 *WYCLIF Matt. Prol.* 1 In the whiche gospel it is profitable to men desyryng God, so to knowe the first, the mydmeste [*MS. O mydelmest*] other the last. 1673 *PENN Chr. Quaker* vii. (1699) 60 God himself inhabits the Lowest, and Highest, and the Middlemost.

middleness ('mid(ə)lnɪs). *rare.* [f. *MIDDLE a.* + *-NESS.*] The fact or quality of being middle, average, or middle-class.

1929 *D. H. LAWRENCE Pansies* 120 Their middleness is only an unrealty separating two realities. 1963 *Times* 25 May 9/5 Some few fortunates have special attributes in highest degree, the majority have varying degrees of middleness, and the tail is sadly lacking in endowments.

middle night. *Obs. exc. dial.* = *MIDNIGHT.*

Beowulf 2782 Ligegegan wæg hatne for horde, hioroweallende middelnihum. c 1205 *LAY.* 20607 Hit was to pere middel-niht. a 1300 *K. Horn* 1391 þat schup gan ariue, Abute middelnizte. 1893 *STEVENSON Catriona* xxi. 253 When my father and my uncles lay in the hill, and I was to be carrying them their meat in the middle night.

middle-of-the-road. 1. *Phr.*, often used *attrib.* or *quasi-adj.*, pertaining to or designating a person who, or a course of action, etc., which, is moderate or unadventurous, tending to avoid extremes; orig. *spec.* in *U.S.* with reference to the views of the Populist party.

[1777 *P. THICKNESSE Year's Journey* I. vi. 43 It is necessary. . . to keep in the middle of the road, so as not to be too suddenly surprised. 1892 *Rocky Mountain News* (Denver, Colorado) 17 July 1 Side tracks are rough, and they're hard to walk, keep in the middle of the road.] 1894 *Iowa State Register* (Des Moines) 5 Sept. 8/3, I am a middle-of-the-road man, but I don't propose to lie down across it so no one can get over me. Nothing grows in the middle of the road. 1896 *Congress. Rec.* 10 Dec. 80/2 The only honest Populist is the 'middle-of-the-road' Populist. 1927 *Amer. Speech* II. 443/1 The 'middle of the road' is the sacred path followed by compromising politicians who desire to promote their own or their party's fortunes. 1950 *Ann. Reg.* 1949 331 The Japanese press said that. . . efforts to establish a 'middle-of-the-road' democracy had failed. 1951 [see *FUNCTIONALISM* 1]. 1959 *Economist* 10 Jan. 101/1 He has been ultra-conservative, demagogically radical, or firmly middle-of-the-road. 1971 *D. E. WESTLAKE I gave at the Office* (1972) 151, There are no revolutionaries on this island, not left-wing, not right-wing, and most certainly not middle-of-the-road revolutionaries. 1973 'S. HARVESTER' *Corner of Playground* II. i. 80 [They] wanted him, the old middle-of-the-road liberal democrat, to be their first president.

2. Of (usu. popular) music: avoiding extremes of volume, beat, etc., so as to appeal to the widest possible audience; deliberately unadventurous and inoffensive; mediocre. Abbrev. *MOR s.v. M* 6.

[1958 *L. A. G. STRONG Treason in Egg* ii. 35 A steady middle-of-the-road musician whom they felt they could trust to lead them through the morasses of contemporary music.] 1959 *Times* 23 Sept. 13/6 The Polish composer Spisak. . . has. . . been represented. . . by middle-of-the-road music of unpretentious amiability. 1975 *Sat. Rev. Lit.* (U.S.) 29 Nov. 45/3 Pop and so-called MOR (middle-of-the-road) [record] sales are down. 1982 *BARR & YORK Official Sloane Ranger Handbk.* 25/1 William Bartholomew of Juliana's Discotheque knows you like middle-of-the-road songs. 1983 *Washington Post* 3 Mar. D13/3 The new format. . . will be middle of the road 'music, aimed at people 35 to 54 years of age'.

Hence **middle-of-the-roader.**

1896 *N.Y. Tribune* 21 July 2/2 If the Bryan faction predominates, the Middle-of-the-Roaders will bolt and nominate another candidate. 1971 *D. E. WESTLAKE I gave at the Office* (1972) 151 They are neither right-wing nor left-wing but middle-of-the-roaders.

middler ('mid(ə)lə(r)). Also 6 middeler, midler. [f. *MIDDLE a.* + *-ER*]. Cf. *MDu. middelare Du. middelaar, OHG. mittilâri* (MHG. *mitteler*, mod.G. *mittler*.)

† 1. An intermediary, mediator. *Obs.*

1531 *FRITH Judgem. Tracy's Test.* (1535) Ciii, A middeler [1573 Wks. 79/1 mid dealer] betwene God and man. a 1540 *BARNES Wks.* (1573) 350/1 Heare you not playnly how we do sooner obtayne our petytion of God our owne selfe, then by any other midlers? 1551 *MATTHEW* (Hyl) *Isa.* xxviii. Notes, Christ. . . being here mediator or middeler betwene God & men. 1675 *BROOKS Gold. Key* Wks. 1867 V. 177 This word, μεσότης, doth. . . signify a mediator or a middler.

2. The workman who performs the middle one of three operations in the preparation of flax.

1847 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* VIII. ii. 385 It is taken up by the second man or middler, who puts it through the same process.

3. *U.S.* 'A member of the middle class in a seminary which has three classes—senior, middle, and junior—as in theological seminaries' (*Cent. Dict.*).

1882 in *Minutes of Triennial Convention* (U.S.) 43 In reading Hebrew at sight Middlers and Juniors did well.

middle-rate ('mid(ə)ləreit), *a.* [f. *MIDDLE a.* + *RATE sb.*] Mediocre, not first-rate.

1738 *tr. Guazzo's Art Conversation* 196 A middle-rate Beauty is most commendable in a woman. 1791 *BOSWELL Johnson* 10 Apr. an. 1775 Here (I observed) was a very middle-rate poet.

† **middleriff.** *Obs.* [f. *MIDDLE a.* + *RIFF. Cf. MLG., Du. middelrif.*] = *MIDRIFF.*

1599 *A. M. tr. Gabelhouer's Bk. Physicke* 264/1 Take in Maye the Middlereefe of a kiddie.

middlescent (mid(ə)'lesənt), *a.* and *sb.* [f. MIDDLE *a.* + *-escent* after ADOLESCENT *sb.* and *a.*]

A. adj. Of, pertaining to, or taking place in middle age. **B. sb.** A middle-aged person. Hence **mid'lescence**, the period of middle age.

Not current in the U.K.
1965 *N.Y. Times* 5 Dec. iv. 10/3 Middlecence, that awkward age between youth and premature grave in which the parent undergoes alarming physical and emotional change. *Ibid.* 10/5 The middlescent parent is a highly emotional creature of quixotic moods. 1967 *Woman's Day* (Sydney) 12 June 40/4 Although most middlescent romantic folly doesn't get beyond the planning or fantasy stage, there's a lot to be said for being in love, perhaps especially at 40. 1969 *Britannica Bk. of Year* (U.S.) 800/2 *Middlescent*, a middle-aged individual, esp. one who has just turned 40; *middlescence*, *sb.* 1973 *Daily Colonist* (Victoria, B.C.) 7 Nov. 5/1 If the corporation doesn't know how to deal with middlescence... it might find itself 'drained of crucial managerial resources', because the middlescent is a troubled man.

'middle-sized, *a.* [f. MIDDLE *a.* + SIZE *sb.* + *-ED*]. Of medium size, neither large nor small.

1632 *BROME Court Beggar* II. (1653) P 2, I thinke you able to maintaine your selves middle-sis'd Gent. 1667 *BOYLE in Phil. Trans.* II. 582 We put it into a middle-sized Receiver. 1793 *SMEATON Edystone L.* §201 From the bigness of a pea to that of a middle-sized turnip. 1883 F. M. WALLEM *Fish Supply Norway* 30 (Fish. Exhib. Publ.) A middle-sized... stockfish. 1898 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* V. 4 The middle-sized bronchi.

Hence **middle-sizedness**, the condition of being middle-sized; mediocrity.

1903 G. MATHESON *Repr. Men of Bible* 86 What is their mental average? It is not greatness, it is not smallness, it is not even middle-sizedness: it is shortcoming.

middle town. 1. The centre of a town.

1855 S. RODMAN *Diary* (1927) 324/1, I went to the middle town [of Shirley Village, Massachusetts] on two first days and heard good sermons.

2. **Usu. Middletown.** A typical middle-class community. orig. U.S. Hence **Middletowner**, the average middle-class person.

1929 R. S. & H. M. LYNDE (*title*) *Middletown: a study in contemporary American culture.* 1954 *KOESTLER Invis. Writing* v. 65 Another factor... is the uniform dreariness of the average Russian town and its lack of architectural character... This uniformity reminds one of the middle-towns of America. 1974 *Times* 21 Feb. 4/7 'Middletown' is bored nearly to tears by the television coverage of the [election] campaign. *Ibid.*, I have watched the coverage after pounding the streets of 'Middletown', and what I have heard from political leaders has had little to do with what is bothering the many 'Middletowners' I have met. *Ibid.* 28 Feb. 18/7 Middletowners... are not political animals... Three weeks in Middletown suggests to me that no party leader has tried to find out what bothers its people.

Middleveld ('mid(ə)'lɛlt, -vɛlt). *S. Afr.* Also *-veldt*. [Partial tr. Afrikaans *Middelveld*, lit. 'intermediate region'.] A region in East and West Transvaal lower than the Highveld but higher than the Lowveld, between 3,000 and 4,000 feet above sea-level. Also *transf.*

1877 C. WARREN *Diary* 17 July in *On Veldt in Seventies* (1902) 225 We arrived at a settlement station in the Middle Veldt, forty miles from Worcester, 2800 feet above it. 1878 A. AYLWARD *Transvaal To-Day* 25 The nearer and more recently settled district called the 'Middleveld' of the Orange Free State. 1929 [see LOWVELD]. 1931 *Discovery* Aug. 259/2 There are two cotton breeding stations in the Transvaal; one at Rustenberg, where problems connected with the improvement of cottons for middle-veld areas are dealt with. 1939 tr. E. N. MARAIS'S *My Friends the Baboons* v. 55 It was in the middle-veld between the Palala and the Magalakwen. 1955 J. H. WELLINGTON *S. Afr. I.* i. iii. 72 These two regions... have important points of dissimilarity, the chief of which are the greater altitude and humidity of the highveld and the greater areas of pre-Karoo surfaces in the middleveld. 1972 *Farmer's Weekly* (S. Afr.) 21 Apr. 11 Normal dryland conditions in the Rhodesian middleveld.

† **'middleward**. *Obs.* [f. MIDDLE *a.* + *-WARD*; in sense 2 perh. f. *WARD sb.* as in *rearward*, *vanward*. Cf. *MIDWARD*.]

1. The middle part of anything.

c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* VIII. 135 All the rynde is for this nothing fyne, Then onoly take the tender myddelwardes.

2. The middle body of an army.

? a 1400 *Morte Arth.* 1988 The kynge... Demeny's the myddelwarde menskfully hyme selfene. 1577-87 *HOLINSHED Chron.* III. 828/1 The earle himself led the middle-ward. 1665 *MANLEY Grotius' Low C. Warres* 673 Three Battels... of which the Middleward being double fill'd the whole breadth of the Shore.

middle way.

1. A course between two extremes. Cf. *mod. L. via media*.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 336 þe middel weie of mesure is euer guldene. 1390 *GOWER Conf. I.* 2, I wolde go the middel weie And wryte a bok between the tweie. 1704 *NORRIS Ideal World* II. ii. 98 Which absurd consequence... falls upon those of the middle way, who unite matter and thought in Brutes. 1725 *WATTS Logic* II. v. §2 Where two extremes are proposed... and neither of them has certain and convincing evidence, it is generally safest to take the middle way.

2. The middle of the way; one's mid-course.

1633 P. FLETCHER *Purple Isl.* XI. xxii, Aselges... met the virgin in the middle way. 1718 *POPE Iliad* XVI. 952 Apollo dreadfull stops thy middle way. *attrib.* 1648 *GAGE West Ind.* 116 A plain champaign Countrey, which continued till within a league of the middle way lodge.

b. Used adv. Half-way, on the way.

1568 *GRAFTON Chron.* II. 981 The King remoued his campe to a village myddell way betwene Saint Omers and Tyrwine. 1860 *WHITTIER Truce of Piscataqua* 111 One alone, a little maid, Middleway her steps delayed.

† **middle world**. *Obs.* = MIDDLE EARTH.

c 1200 *ORMIN* 17538 Off pise fowwre shafte iss all biss middell werelld timbredd. c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 98 Of waters froren, of yses wal, ðis middell werld it luket al. 1822 *SCOTT Pirate* xxiv, He spoke mair like a man of the middle world, than she had ever heard him since she had [etc.].

middle yorde, variant of MIDDLE ERD.

middling ('midlɪŋ), *sb.* In 6 midlyng, 7 midling. [Prob. orig. f. MID *a.* + *-LING*¹, suggested by the earlier Sc. MIDLING *a.* The surviving senses, however, represent absolute or elliptical uses of the adj.]

The *sb.* (except for the doubtful example quoted in 2 below) occurs first at the beginning of the 17th c., concurrently with the adoption of the Scottish adj. by southern writers.]

1. † **a.** Something intermediate; a mean, middle term. *Obs.*

1614-15 *BOYS Expos. Fest. Ep. & Gosp.* Wks. (1630) 573 John Baptist, the last of the Prophets, and first of Apostles, a midling as it were betweene both. 1620 T. GRANGER *Div. Logike* 89 But the midlings are dispartes both to the extremes, and among themselues.

b. A person who or a thing which is mediocre or second-rate (cf. MIDLING *a.* 3b); freq. in dial. phr. *among the midlings*, of a mediocre class; also, in a moderate condition of health.

1877 *Sunday Mag.* 182 'How are you getting on, Dick?' 'Well, only among the midlings, Sir.' 1885 R. HOLLAND *Gloss. County of Chester* 226, I said to his employer, 'What sort of a man is your team-man?' The answer was, 'Well! he's just about among the midlings;' so I did not engage him. 1931 R. CAMPBELL *Georgiad* iii. 62 They're all members of the self-same school, and drilled... to enforce on all The standards of the middling and the small. 1964 R. CHURCH *Voyage Home* ii. 28 Whenever I asked after his permanently ailing wife, he beamed with benevolence and replied: 'Oh, amongst the midlings, you know, amongst the midlings.'

2. *pl.* Pins of medium size.

The sense in the first quot. is doubtful; Jamieson explains it as above. Possibly the word may be a. MDu. *middelinc*, which appears to denote some kind of nail (= *middelnagel*); cf. *MLG. middelink*, the middle finger.

1543 *Aberdeen Reg.* XVIII. (Jam.), xviii paperis of prenis, the price xxvij sh., ane bout of midlyngs the price vij sh., & tua hankis of wyir the price xxiiij sh. 1824 *MISS MITFORD Village Ser.* 1. 227 Pincushions... capable... of containing... a whole paper of short-whites and another of midlings.

3. *pl.* Used as a trade name for the middle one of three classes into which goods are sorted according to quality. (Cf. MIDLING *a.* 3.)

a. of fuller's teasels.

1766 *Museum Rust.* VI. 2 The next smallest which are sound, and are commonly such as grow as side heads on each branch, are thrown for a second sort, and are called *midlings*. 1797 *BILLINGSLEY View Agric. Somerset* 111 [Teasels] are sorted into... kings, midlings, and scrubs.

b. U.S. of cotton.

1793 *WASHINGTON Lett. Writ.* 1891 XII. 382 The midlings and ship stuff may be sold to answer the money calls which you will have upon you. 1881 *Standard* 14 Sept. 4/7 The class of cotton known as 'midlings'.

c. of flour or meal.

1743 W. ELLIS *Mod. Husbandman* IV. III. 63 Its second, or Middling, or that Meal commonly made Use of by Farmers for spending it in their Families. 1786 G. WASHINGTON *Diary* 13 Sept. (1925) III. 116 My Corn being out, or nearly so, I was obliged to have midlings and ship stuff mixed for bread. 1842 P. PARLEY'S *Ann.* III. 126 One of the nicest, cleanest, fattest pigs that was ever killed... fattened with nothing but peas and midlings. a 1845 *HOOD Lament of Toby* ii, But must I give the classics up, For barley-meal and midlings? 1893 *GUNTER Miss Dividends* 244 Some bread made of midlings. 1960 *FARMER & STOCKBREEDER* 12 Jan. 107/1 A balanced ration for weaner piglets is 40 parts midlings, 25 parts barley meal, [etc.]. 1969 G. E. EVANS *Farm & Village* vi. 72 The miller... used to charge us... for grinding the corn. But we got the offal as well as the flour, and the best midlings we fed to the pigs.

d. of minerals.

1869 *Amer. Jnl. Sci.* XCVII. 9 The amount of heavy lubricating oil was largely increased, and the 'midlings' correspondingly diminished. 1909 *WEBSTER, Middling, . . . pl.* The second quality of ore obtained by washing. 1965 G. J. WILLIAMS *Econ. Geol. N.Z.* ix. 135/2 Low-grade magnetic concentrates and a high proportion of midlings.

4. U.S. (See quot. 1859.) Also in *sing.*

1777 *Calendar Virginia State Papers* (1875) I. 288 Bakin in hams, midlings, shoulders, &c. 1831 J. M. PECK *Guide for Emigrants* 172 To make bacon of hams, shoulders, and midlings or broadsides. 1834 D. CROCKETT *Narr. Life* xi. 79, I got also a large middling of bacon, and killed a fine deer. 1848 *Rep. Comm. Patents* 1847 (U.S.) 527 The hog thus cut up into shoulders, hams and midlings undergoes further trimming. 1857 'PORTE CRAYON' *Virginia Illustr.* i. 31 Fried middling and hot coffee were then served round. 1859 *BARTLETT Dict. Amer., Middlings* 2. A term used in the West for pork, meaning the portion of the animal between the hams and shoulders. Thus the Price Current quotes hams, shoulders, and midlings. 1904 E. GLASGOW *Deliverance* 51 She has had to fry the middling in the kitchen, and mother complains so of the smell.

5. 'That portion of a gun-stock between the grasp and the tail-pipe or ramrod-thimble' (*Knight Dict. Mech.* 1875).

middling ('mid(ə)lɪŋ), *a.* and *adv.* Forms: 5 *mydlyn*, 6 *midling*, 6-8 *midling*, 7 *middleing*, 7-*middling*. [App. of Sc. origin: the earliest examples in Eng. writers belong to the reign of James I.]

Prob. orig. f. MID *a.* + *-ling* in ads. like *eastling*, *westling* (where the suffix seems to represent a blending, in attributive use, of *-LING*¹ and *-LING*²). In English use of the beginning of the 17th c., the adj. appears to have been apprehended as an attributive application of the *sb.*, which came in at the same time; Ben Jonson uses both freely.]

A. adj.

† 1. Intermediate between two things; forming a mean between two extremes. *Obs.*

Quot. 1645 may belong to MIDLING *pl. a.*
1456 *SIR G. HAYE Law Arms* (S.T.S.) 118 Bot than is vertu morale in the mydlyn way. 1614 B. JONSON *Barth. Fair* II. ii, A certaine middling thing, betwene a foole and a madman. 1645 *MILTON Tetrach.* Wks. 1851 IV. 234 As the Physician cures him who hath taken down poysoun, not by the middling temper of nourishment, but by the other extreme of antidote. 1677 *GALE Cr. Gentiles* III. 103 These Demons the Romans called Semi-Gods and Medioxumi or midling Gods. 1684 tr. *Boneti's Merc. Comput.* v. 138 A middling Medicine, between a Plaster and a Cataplasm. 1733 *CHEYNE Eng. Malady* II. i. §2 (1734) 115 If Care be taken to keep up the Juices in this middling condition. 1767 tr. *Voltaire's Ignorant Philosopher* xxxii. 86 The middling state between health and disease.

2. Of medium or moderate size; moderately large. Now (exc. in *middling size*, *middling degree*, etc.) only *colloq.* or *vulgar*, as an application of sense 3 b.

1596 *Aberdeen Reg.* (1848) II. 139 Thrie middling schippis, to pass to the Ilis for subdwying of the hieland men. 1598 in *Black Bk. Taymouth* (Bannatyne Cl.) 330 Off midling plaittis thair, ii do. vi; off greit plaittis thair, xiii. 1671 *MARTEN Voy. into Spitzbergen in Acc. Sev. Late Voy.* II. (1694) 80 He is as big as a midling Duck. 1707 *MORTIMER Husb.* (1721) II. 316 As you gather your Fruit, separate the fairest and biggest from the middling. 1792 tr. *Brisson's Trav.* 249 Quarries of Marble of a middling fineness. 1831 *SIR J. SINCLAIR Corr.* II. 269 Being able to carry a soldier of a middling size in each hand, when his arms were extended. 1853 *KANE Grinnell Exp.* xxx. (1856) 264 When colder, say -40°, with a middling breeze. 1871 *BLACKMORE Maid of Sker* (1881) 77 A middling keg of Hollands, and an anker of old rum. 1898 'R. BOLDFREWOOD' *Rom. Canvass Town* 71 You have a middling cheque, I believe.

b. Comb., as middling-sized (†-size) *adj.*

a 1756 *MRS. HAYWOOD New Present* (1771) 62 Get four or five middling-sized eels. 1776 *Trial of Nundocomar* 42/1 Q. What sort of a man was Mahomed Comaul? A. A middling size man. 1840 *DICKENS Barn. Rudge* iv, A middling-sized dish of beef and ham.

† **c.** Average. *Obs.*

1754 *HUME Hist. Eng.* I. xii. 296 This is near half of the middling price in our time.

3. *Comm.* Used as a designation for the second of three grades of goods.

1550 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* I. 107 The best moutoun for ixs, the midling moutoun for viiis, and the worst moutoun for viis. 1693 *LUTTRELL Brief Lett.* (1857) III. 86 Middling wheat at 56s. a quarter; middling sort of rye at 36s. a quarter. 1859 *Stationers' Handbk.* (ed. 2) 111 Sample of the make termed Blue wove. This is a middling quality, commoner sorts would be lower, . . . better kinds higher in colour. 1864 *DE COIN Cotton & Tobacco* 192 Substantial upland middling cottons of good staple. 1887 *Daily News* 23 Feb. 2/6 Coffee... low middling to middling, 77s to 83s; good middling to fine middling, 83s 6d to 88s. 1889 *Century Dict.* s.v. *Fair a.*, *Fair to middling*, moderately good: a term designating a specific grade of quality in the market.

b. Moderately good, mediocre, second-rate.

1652 *TATHAM Scotch Fig.* IV. i. *Dram. Wks.* (1878) 161 Children, you talk not like men, you are but middling Christians. 1677 *DRYDEN Apol. Her. Poetry*, Longinus... has judiciously prefer'd the sublime Genius that sometimes erres, to the midling or indifferent one which makes few faults but seldome or never rises to any Excellence. 1756 *BURKE Subl. & B. Introd.* Wks. 1842 I. 27 The middling performance of a vulgar artist. 1833 *HOOD Epping Hunt* xxxii, All sorts of vehicles and vans, bad, middling, and the smart. 1882 M. ARNOLD *Irish Ess.* 247 The abundant consumption of middling literature. 1895 H. BEVERIDGE in *Speaker* 14 Sept. 288/1 In the matter of trade disputes, however, he was only a middling success.

† 4. Middle-aged. *Obs.*

1610 *BOYS Exp. Dom. Epist. & Gosp.* Wks. (1622) 228 Young Lawyers, old Physitians, and midling Divines are best; an old Preacher cannot teach so painfully, and the young not so profitably, but the midling may doe both [etc.].

5. Belonging to the middle classes. *middling class* = MIDDLE CLASS.

1692 R. L'ESTRANGE *Fables* CCXXX. 201 There was a Middling sort of a Man that was left well enough to pass by his Father, but could never think he had enough, so long as any Man had more. 1718 *Free-thinker* No. 19. 129 The Middling People of England are generally Good-natured and Stout-hearted. 1789 *ANBUREY Trav.* II. 393 This diversion is a great favourite of the middling and lower classes. 1847 *GROTE Greece* II. xxxvii. (1862) III. 357 He was a citizen of middling station. 1897 *MAITLAND Domesday & Beyond* 65 Now if these things are being done in the middling strata of society [etc.].

absol. 1782 *CREVECOEUR Lett.* 72 The rich stay in Europe, it is only the middling and poor that emigrate.

† 6. Occupying a middle position. *Obs.*

1747 *Gentl. Mag.* XVII. 330 *note*, In many of the midling counties, . . . there is scarce any difference between the whole number of members at that time and this.

† 7. *middling teeth* (see quot.). *Obs.*

1753 *CHAMBERS Cycl. Supp., Middling-Teeth*, . . . are the four teeth of a horse that come out at three years and a half, in the room of other four foal teeth; from which situation they derive the title of Middling.

B. adv. (Now chiefly *colloq.*: common *dial.* and in vulgar use.)

1. Qualifying an adj. or adv.: Moderately, fairly, tolerably.

1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* II. (Globe) 411 He form'd out of one of the Iron Crows a middling good Anvil. 1779 E. BEATTY in *J. L. Hardenbergh's Jnl.* (1879) 63 The road middling hilly. 1848 LOWELL *Biglow P. Ser.* I. ii. 109 Mister Sawin, sir, you're middlin' well now, be ye? 1880 H. JAMES *Portr. Lady* v. She was thin, and light, and middling tall. 1892 STEVENSON *Across the Plains* v. If a light is not rather more than middling good, it will be radically bad.

2. Fairly well; chiefly *predicatively*, fairly well in health; not very well.

1810 W. B. RHODES *Bomb. Fur.* i. (1830) 7 We are but middling—that is, but so so. 1852 DICKENS *Bleak Ho.* xxi, 'How de do?' 'Middling', replies Mr. George. 1877 P'CESS ALICE in *Mem.* 6 Nov. (1884) 367, I am but very middling. 1894 HALL CAINE *Manxman* v. iii. 287 'We'll do middling if we get a market', said Pete.

Hence 'middlingish *adv.*, *dial.* or *vulgar.*

1820 J. A. DOWLING *Coroners Inquest on J. Lees* 18, I believe it was a middlingish good hat before he went to the meeting. 1876 FARJEON *Love's Victory* ii, 'A gentleman, then?' 'Well, yes, sir; middlingish.'

†'middling, *ppl. a.* *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. MIDDLE *v.* + -ING².] Acting as a go-between, intermediary.

1616 B. JOHNSON *Devil an Ass* i. vi. 219 What doe you say unto a middling Gossip To bring you aye together, at her lodging?

middlingly ('midliŋli), *adv.* [f. MIDDLING *a.* + -LY².] In a middling manner; fairly, indifferently, tolerably; also, not very well in health.

1755 JOHNSON, *Indifferently* 3. Not well; tolerably; passably; middlingly. 1814 MOORE *Mem.* (1853) II. 44, I dare say I thought but middlingly of them while they existed. 1819 J. JEBB *Corr.* (1834) II. 373 For the last two days I have felt but middlingly. 1891 H. JOHNSTON *Kilmalie* I. viii. 133 Even then she was but middlingly pleased.

middlingness ('midliŋnis). [f. MIDDLING *a.* + -NESS.] The state of being middling; mediocrity.

1866 GEO. ELIOT *F. Holt* v, 'Tis a poor climax, to my weaker thought, That future middlingness. 1929 D. H. LAWRENCE *Pansies* 120 Nothing that transcends the bourgeois middlingness. 1957 *Essays in Crit.* VII. 216 The umbrella of 'moderation'—the chief of the new slogans—means too frequently that middlingness, lack of real poetic talent and ambition has found yet another cosy corner for itself in our watered-down, democratic culture.

middow, *obs.* form of MEADOW.

middrift, -dryfe, *obs.* forms of MIDRIFT.

mids, middst, *obs.* forms of MIDS, MIDST.

middy¹ ('midi). *colloq.* [f. MID *sb.*² + -Y⁶.]

1. A midshipman.

1818 'A. BURTON' *Adventures J. Newcome* 145 A Middy rudely said, He'd sell them [sc. prisoners] for five pounds a head. 1833 MARRYAT *P. Simple* xxix, Then went two of the middies, just about your age, Mr. Simple. 1894 C. N. ROBINSON *Brit. Fleet* 410 The middies, with naval cadets, are now designated 'subordinate officers'.

2. In full, *middy blouse*. A kind of loose blouse, often extending below the waistline, similar to that worn by midshipmen. Also *attrib.*

1911 *Daily Colonist* (Victoria, B.C.) 13 Apr. 24/3 (Adv.), Child's Middy Dress, in white duck. Square neck and short sleeves. 1913 T. EATON & Co. *Catal.* Spring & Summer 31/2 Plain Galatea 'middy'. Plain Galatea waist, in Norfolk 'middy' style. 1915 E. J. KIMBLE *Commercial, Industr. & Technical Vocab.* 185 Middy blouse. 1917 D. CANFIELD *Understood Betsy* (1922) ii. 37 The neck-tie of her middy blouse fell forward. 1929 WODEHOUSE *Mr. Mulliner Speaking* viii. 259 A sort of middy-b blouse arrangement. 1952 M. MCCARTHY *Groves of Academe* (1953) ix. 172 Mary Margaret, the eldest, in middy and skirt, followed. 1957 *Observer* 24 Nov. 11/1 The middy two-piece comes near the new silhouette, with a hip-length 'blouson' worn over a skirt mounted on its underbody. 1965 Mrs. L. B. JOHNSON *White House Diary* 6 Aug. (1970) 307 Carol Channing in her white velvet bell-bottom trousers trimmed in red and a middy blouse top.

middy² ('midi). *Austral. slang.* [f. MID *sb.*¹ + -Y⁶.] A measure of beer or other liquor (see *quots.*); the glass containing it.

1945 BAKER *Austral. Lang.* ix. 169 The *middy*, a beer glass containing nine ounces, is a measure used only in N.S.W. hotels. 1956 S. HOPE *Diggers' Paradise* 230 A middyglass contains ten liquid ounces. 1957 'N. CULOTTA' *They're a Weird Mob* (1958) ii. 25 Those big glasses are called schooners and those small ones are called middies. 1968 *Southerly XXVIII*. 38 He ordered two more middies. 1970 *Observer* (Colour Suppl.) 15 Feb. 39/2 Getting 'full' on frosty 'middies' of beer is still a serious manly business. 1974 K. COOK *Bloodhouse* 79 'Middy of rum, Mick,' said the youth... Ten ounces of rum sold over the bar cost four dollars.

†**mide**, *prep.* and *adv.* *Obs.* [Related to MID *prep.* and *adv.* It has not been found in OE., but corresponds in form and use to OS. *midi*, OHG. *miti* (MHG. *mite*.)] A synonym of MID *prep.* and *adv.*, employed *a. as adv.* (sometimes =

'wherewith'); **b. as prep.**, usually placed after its regimen or used *ellipt.* at the end of a sentence.

c 1160 *Hatton Gosp.* Mark xv. 41, & manege oðre þe him mide ferden on ierusalem. c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 51 And hwat þa claðes bi-tacneð þe þe rapes weren mide biwunden. c 1205 LAY. 2831 Alle his cnihtes þe mide him weoren. a 1225 *Anr. R.* 372 Nicodemus brouhte smuriles uorte smurien mide ure Louerd. c 1315 SHOREHAM I. 241 In water ich wel þe cristny her. For mide to wesseche nis nopynge þat man comeþ to so lihte. c 1330 *Arth. & Merl.* 3094 (Kölbing), .vi. hundred knijtes he broust him mide.

midear (m'idiə(r)), *var. my dear* (see MY *poss.* *adj.* 2b, DEAR *sb.*²), used as a form of address.

1859 J. BRAINE *Vodi* xiv. 191 Anything you want, midear. 1967 J. AIKEN *Ribs of Death* xxv. 176 Do-ee think it could be true, midear?

mid-earth. **a.** The middle of the earth. **mid-earth sea**, the Mediterranean Sea. (Cf. MIDDLE EARTH 2.) **b. quasi-arch.** = MIDDLE EARTH 1.

1559 W. CUNNINGHAM *Cosmogr. Glasse* 143 Not farre distante from the midde Earthe Seas. 1895 A. NUTT in K. MEYER *Voy. Bran* I. 240 That tract of earth is not Accessible to many o'er mid-earth. 1895 JANE MENZIES *Cyneulf's Elene* 15 Since heaven's Lord in low degree In this mid-earth a man was born.

midegaitt, variant of MIDGAIT.

midel, *obs.* form of MIDDLE *sb.* and *a.*

midenarde, variant of MIDDENERD *Obs.*

miderede, *obs.* form of MIDRED.

mides, midest, *obs.* forms of MIDS, MIDST.

mid-ethmoid. *Anat.* = MESETHMOID.

1884 COUES *Key N. Amer. Birds* (ed. 2) 160 The permanent plate, . . . to which the name *mesethmoid* or *mid-ethmoid* is more strictly applicable.

mid-eval, *a. rare*⁻¹. [f. MID *a.* + EVAL; perhaps after *coeval*.] = MEDIÆVAL.

1840 *Civil Eng. & Arch. Jnl.* III. 365/1 The mid-eval architects.

†**mid-fasten, mid-fast**. *Obs.* [f. MID *a.* + FASTEN *sb.*, FAST *sb.* Cf. ON. *mīdfasta*, MDu., MLG. *midde-*, *midvasten*, MHG. *mitte(n)vaste*, *mitvaste* (mod.G. *mitfasten*.)] = MID-LENT. Also *attrib.*

c 1122 *O.E. Chron.* an. 1047 Her on þisum ðeare wæs mycel ge mot on Lundene to midfestene. c 1205 LAY. 22256 He ferde to Æxchæstræn to þan mid-festen. 1480 *Newcastle Merch. Vent.* (Surtees) I. 2 The . . . persones . . . shall . . . holden wpon Thursday next after Midfast Sunday [etc.].

mid feather.

1. (See *quots.*)

1753 [see FEATHER *sb.* 16 d]. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) XVI. 626/1 The body of the furnace consists of two chambers, divided from each other by a brick partition called the mid-feather. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, *Mid-feather*, a water-bridge in a steam boiler furnace which occupies a middle position in the flue-space, the flame passing both above and below it. 1905 GOODCHILD & TWENEY *Technol. & Sci. Dict.* 402/1 *Midfeather*, (*Paper Manufac.*) a partition fixed in the 'breaker' to promote circulation of the pulp. 1930 *Engineering* 22 Aug. 223/1 Numerous tests showed that, provided the midfeather was inserted at the fan end of the duct, completely uniform distribution of the dust was obtained. 1940 *Chambers's Techn. Dict.* 547/1 *Mid-feather* (*Join.*), a cross-tongue.

2. *Mining*. A support for the centre of a tunnel (Webster 1897).

mid-field. Also *midfield*. [f. MID *a.* + FIELD *sb.*] The middle of the FIELD (in various senses of that word). Now chiefly in *Football*. Also as *quasi-adv.*

a 1400-50 *Alexander* 955 He . . . metes hym in þe myd-feld with a much nowmbre. 1533 BELLENDEN *Livy* II. xiii. (S.T.S.) I. 181 þe dictator. . . come on þe myd feild of sabyonis . . . with his Oist of futemen. 1613 HEYWOOD *Silver Age* II. i. Wks. 1874 III. 101 King Ptelera . . . with a fresh supply Takes vp the mid-field. 1897 *Badminton Mag.* IV. 422 They [sc. rooks] quickly shift their position to safer quarters in mid-field. 1901 *Essex Weekly News* 29 Mar. 8/3 Woodford were the smarter team in mid-field, but they did not equal Chelmsford in front of goal. 1909 *Westm. Gaz.* 24 Nov. 12/2 C. Lyle shot well, but was very slow in midfield. 1956 *Times* 16 Apr. 13/1 Haynes, in spite of the presence of Evans in mid-field, showed himself one of the very few inside forwards in the British Isles with a spark of true genius. 1968 *Listener* 7 Nov. 625/3, I was aware . . . that Gilzean would be playing mid-field: I knew my Spurs. 1973 *Liverpool Echo* (Football ed.) 17 Mar. 18/1 With Hughes pushing them forward with some strong play in mid-field, Liverpool hit back.

attrib. 1896 *Boote Times* 18 Jan. 3/1 Midfield play ensued. 1960 *Times* 30 Nov. 3/6 Certainly they had no penetrative midfield player. 1969 [see LINK *sb.*² 3 h]. 1974 *Times* 23 Feb. 14/8 Even eight, nine and ten-year-olds these days are taught by games masters in terms of . . . 'midfield provider', 'sweeper' and the rest. 1974 *Guardian* 19 Aug. 16/2 The midfield men preferred the easy option of overlapping fullbacks to making their own breach. *Ibid.* 16/3 The painstaking midfield play of Kendall and Campbell.

†**midgait**, *adv.* *Sc. Obs.* Also 6 *midegaitt*. [f. MID *a.* + GAIT *sb.*¹] = MIDWAY.

1557-75 *Diurn. Occurr.* (Bannatyne Cl.) 256 He wes met þe nobilities horsmen midgait. a 1578 LINDESAY (Pitcottie) *Chron. Scot.* (S.T.S.) II. 153 The Earle Marchall, or he come midegaitt, tyrit and gres seek that he might do no thing nor no goode at that tyme. 1596

DALRYMPLE *tr. Leslie's Hist. Scot.* v. 290 Bot or he was midgait, Cadhard. . . slew him at the castel of Meffen.

||**Midgard** ('midgɑ:d). *Myth.* [repr. ON. *Mīðgarð-r*: see MIDDENERD.] The proper name, in Scandinavian mythology, of the world inhabited by living men, in contradistinction to Asgard (*Ásgarðr*), the home of the gods. Also *attrib.*, as *midgard sea*, *snake*.

1882 C. F. KEARY *Outl. Prim. Belief* 73 The mid-earth serpent called Jörmungandr. . . lying at the bottom of the mid-gard sea.

midge (midʒ). *Forms:* 1 *micge*, *mycg*, *mygc*, *mygg*, 4-6 *mydge*, 5 *migge*, 5-6 *myge*, 6 *mige*, *myghe*, 6- *midge*. [OE. *mycg* masc., *mycge* wk. fem., corresponding to OS. *muggia* fem. (Essen glosses), MDu. *mugghe* (Du. *gug*), OHG. *mucca* (MHG. *mucke*, *mücke*, mod.G. *mücke*), Sw. *mygg*, *mygga*, Da. *myg*:—OTeut. types **mugio-z*, **mugiōn-*. It is uncertain whether the synonymous ON. *mý* is related, and the alleged cognates outside Teut. are very doubtful.]

1. **a.** A popular name loosely applied to many small gnat-like insects; by some entomologists restricted to the *Chironomidae*.

c 725 *Corpus Gloss.* (Hessels) C 947 *Culix*, *mygg*. c 1000 *Sax. Leechb.* I. 54 Wið gnætta & micgeas. c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gloss.* in Wr.-Wülcker 122/7 *Culex*, *micge*. a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* civ. 29 He sayð & hundfle come & mydge [L. *cynomia et sciniphes*] in all paire endis. c 1450 *Mirour Saluacioun* 459 Some tymes diseses man a migge or els a flee. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* XII. Prol. 172 To knit hyr nettis and hir wobbys sle, Tharwith to caught the myghe and littill fle. 1520 M. NISBET *N. Test. in Scots* Matt. xxiii. 24 Blind leidars, clegeand a myge, bot suelland a camele. 1551 TURNER *Herbal* I. A v b, The smoke of it [wormwood], dryueth away gnates or mydges. 1625 PURCHAS *Pilgrims* II. 1771 *margin*, They are called Wall-lice, because they breed in Wals; but in true English they are called Midges, and in Latin *Cimices*. 1658 ROWLAND MOUTET *Theat. Ins.* 953 These small Summer Gnats. . . are properly called in English Midges. 1668 CHARLETON *Onomasticon* 43 *Culices*. . . Gnats, & si parvi sunt Midges. a 1732 T. BOSTON *Crook in Lot* (1805) 88 Midges in the summer will fly about those walking abroad in a goodly attire, as well as about those in sordid apparel. 1808 SCOTT *Fam. Lett.* 31 Oct., There is a foundation for the other part of the story, though no larger than a midge's wing. 1850 ROSSETTI *Blessed Damozel* vi, Where this earth Spins like a fretful midge. 1867 F. FRANCIS *Angling* vi. (1880) 236 The Green Midge, a very delicate little insect. 1886 *Times* 18 Aug. 10/6 The wheat midge. . . produces the red maggots which so seriously damage the ripening ears of corn. 1896 KIRKALDY & POLLARD *tr. Boas' Zoöl.* 276 Midges (*Nemocera*) are usually slender with long antennæ, which in the males are often furnished with long hairs.

b. Applied to a diminutive person.

1796 BURNS *Who will buy my troggin?* ix, By a thievish midge They had amast been lost. 1847 C. BRONTE *J. Eyre* xxxvi, A more spirited, bolder, keener gentleman than he was before that midge of a governess crossed him, you never saw, ma'am. 1866 *Reader* 17 Mar. 276 As compared to the men and women about him he is a mere midge.

2. An artificial fly for fishing.

1799 G. SMITH *Laboratory* II. 311 Black-midge, or gnat. Dubbing, of the down of a mole.

3. The fry of various fishes (Funk). Cf. *mackarel-midge*.

1832 COUCH in *Mag. Nat. Hist.* V. 15 *Midge* (*Ciliata glauca*). *Ibid.* 16 It is the mackarel midge of our fishermen. . . For brevity's sake I have retained only the name *Midge*.

4. A kind of small one-horse 'fly' or cab.

1865 C. M. YONGE *Clever Woman* I. ii. 52 One of the midges, or diminutive flies used at Avonmouth, came to the door. 1877 *Rep. Provinc.* 133 (E.D.D.) Small flies licensed to carry two or at most three persons, to be seen on all the cabstands about Torquay, are almost always called Midges about that town. 1896 Mrs. OLIPHANT *Old Mr. Tredgold* ii. (1898) 16 [Refers to Isle of Wight.] A midge is not a graceful nor perhaps a very safe vehicle.

5. *Mining*. (See *quot.*) Cf. MIDGY.

1883 GRESLEY *Coal-mining Gloss.*, *Midges*, lamps (not safety) carried by putters, &c.

6. *attrib.*, as *midge-like* *adj.*, *midge-tail*; *midge cap* (see *quot.*); *midge fly*, a midge; *midge grass*, *Holcus lanatus* (Britten & Holland, 1886).

1814 J. HODGSON in J. RAINE *Mem.* (1857) I. 144 The labourers are under the necessity of wearing a sort of veil before their faces which they call 'midgecaps. 1806 WOLCOT (P. Pindar) *Tristia* Wks. 1812 V. 259 The Bard, to kill a *Midge-fly pours her Thunder. 1785 BURNS *Death & Dr. Hornbook* xxii, Sal-alkali o' *Midge-tail clippings.

†**midgern**. *Obs. exc. dial.* Also 1 *micgern* (e, 5 *medryn*, *mydrun*, *myg*(g)erne, 9 *dial.* *midgen*, *midgerun*, *middeen*, etc. (see E.D.D.)). [OE. *midgern* = OS. *midgarni* OHG. *mittigarni*:—OTeut. type **midjogarnjo*^m, f. **midjo*-MID *a.* + **garnâ* (ON. *gorn* fem.) bowel, gut, cogn. w. **garnom* YARN.] The fat about the entrails of an animal; suet; in mod. *dial.* use the fat about the kidneys of a pig; leaf-lard.

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gloss.* in Wr.-Wülcker 162/28 *Exugium*, *micgern*. 14. . . *Nom. ibid.* 678/22 *Hec omomestra*, a *medryn*. 14. . . *Voc. ibid.* 599/3 *Omentum*, a paunchelout (*vel Myggerne*). c 1420 *Liber Cocorum* (1862) 10 Take . . . þo mydrun and þe kydnere, And hew hom smalle. c 1475 *Pict. Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 747/31 *Hoc omestrum*, a *mygerne*.

|| **b.** App. confused with MIDRIFT.

a 1440 *Promp. Parv.* [Several texts have *midrym*, *middyrym*, instead of *midrif*, rendered *diafragma*.] 1893 *Northumb. Gloss.*, *Middern*, the midriff or diaphragm.

midget ('midʒɪt). [f. MIDGE + -ET¹.]

1. An extremely small person; *spec.* such a person publicly exhibited as a curiosity.

1865 *W. Cornw. Words in Jnl. R. Inst. Cornw.* Apr. 50 *Midget*, very small, a mite. 1869 *MRS. STOWE Old Town Folks* xvi. (1870) 159 Now you know Parson Kendall's a little midget of a man. 1884 *Pall Mall G.* 22 Aug. 10/2 A child... which had been exhibited by a showman... as the smallest 'Midget' in the world. 1892 E. REEVES *Homeward Bound* 7 There are 120 saloon passengers, adults, 40 children, and 2 'midgets' on board. 1903 *Review of Rev.* Apr. 347 The undersized midgets of new recruits.

2. A Canadian name for the Sand-fly.

1848 in *BARTLETT Dict. Amer.*

3. More fully *midget-photograph*. The trade name for a very small size of photographic portrait.

1888 *Lady* 25 Oct. 374/3 A smaller frame, screen shape... to hold six 'midget' photographs.

4. A small vehicle, aircraft, etc.

1930 *Daily Express* 8 Sept. 3/7 The midgets will function as destroyers, and the heavier tanks will discharge the duties of land battleships. 1933 M. ARLEN *Man's Mortality* ii. 32 He climbed into the midget [*sc.* aircraft], and called out to the cadet: 'Altitude?'

5. *attrib.* a. In sense 'weak, puny', as *midget effort*. b. 'small, small-scale, tiny', as *midget submarine*, *warship*, etc.; *midget golf*, a form of miniature golf, usually played indoors; so *midget-golf course*, etc.

1908 *Daily Chron.* 7 Aug. 4/4 The spiritual intelligences... must... laugh at our serious midget efforts to comprehend and explain the circumambient infinite. 1922 *JOYCE Ulysses* 620 Marcella, the midget queen. 1930 *Daily Express* 6 Nov. 3/7 Sydney's midget golf boom. 1930 *Daily Tel.* 1 Dec. 23/6 (*Adv.*), An 18-hole midget golf course complete. 1933 *Pop. Sci. Monthly* Mar. 22/1 (*caption*) Midget submarine ready for its first test. 1934 *Discovery* Nov. 324/2 The combined radio-gramophone and deaf-aid... includes... three midget valves. 1942 *Hutchinson's Pict. Hist. War* 18 Mar.-9 June 26 (*caption*) One of the Royal Navy's midget war ships, a motor gun-boat, on patrol duty round the coasts of Britain. 1945 *Jane's Fighting Ships 1943-44* 316/2 At least two classes of Japanese midget submarines are believed to exist. 1966 T. PYNCHON *Crying of Lot 49* ii. 30 He and the kid follow the old regiment to Gallipoli, where the father somehow builds a midget submarine. 1972 *Mainichi Daily News* (Japan) 7 Nov. 6/3 The National Federation of Midget Automobile Manufacturers' and Dealers' Associations revealed... that a total of 78,055 new midget automobiles were registered in October. *Ibid.*, Demand for midget commercial vehicles would increase.

'midgety, a. [f. MIDGET + -Y.] Very small.

1798 *JANE AUSTEN Lett.* (1884) I. 177 [My] cap... was before too midgetty to please me.

midgy ('midʒɪ), *sb.* *Mining.* [f. MIDGE + -Y.] See *quot.*, and cf. MIDGE 5.

1849 *GREENWELL Coal Trade Gloss.* (E.D.D.), *Midgy*, an oblong box without a front, carried upright, the use of which is to carry a lighted candle or small lamp in a current of air.

midgy ('midʒɪ), *a.* [f. MIDGE + -Y.] Consisting of midgets.

1806 J. GRAHAME *Birds Scot.* II. 65 When dance the midgy clouds in warping maze Confused.

mid-heaven. [MID *a.*]

1. *Astron.* and *Astrol.* The meridian, or middle line of the heavens; the point of the ecliptic on the meridian.

1594 *BLUNDEVIL Exerc.* VI. xxix. (1597) 308b, The Fiducial line of the label crossing the Zodiacque, will shew the degree of mid heaven at that heure. 1610 *HEALEY St. Aug. Cite of God* 203 Mid-heaven, the point between the Horoscope and the west-angle. 1819 J. WILSON *Dict. Astrol.* 272 The 10th [house] is the midheaven, or medium cæli, or south angle.

2. The middle of the sky.

1612 T. TAYLOR *Comm. Titus* ii. 11 The sunne is not only risen and in our midheaven, but the light of it is seauen fold bigger then it was before. 1667 *MILTON P.L.* XII. 263 Or how the Sun shall in mid Heav'n stand still. 1871 *TENNYSON Last Tourn.* 737 The red fruit Grown on a magic oak-tree in mid-heaven.

3. The midst of heaven as the abode of angels. 1667 *MILTON P.L.* IX. 468 But the hot Hell that always in him burnes, Though in mid Heav'n, soon ended his delight.

Midi¹ (midi). [Fr.] The south of France. Also *attrib.*

1883 H. JAMES *Little Tour in France* (1885) xvi. 110, I could not fail to flatter myself, on reaching La Rochelle, that I was already in the Midi. 1936 C. CONNOLLY *Rock Pool* i. 16 The jungle of the Midi bourgeoisie. 1964 E. AMBLER *Kind of Anger* ii. 41 She had a strong Midi accent and sounded like a maid. 1967 A. WILSON *No Laughing Matter* III. ii. 245 M. Garcin in his Midi accent asked... 'Qu'est ce qu'elle dit?' 1973 *Guardian* 22 Feb. 4/4 For electoral purposes the Midi is usually divided into two—the Midi-Pyrénées and the Midi-Méditerranée or Languedoc-Rousillon.

midi²: see MIDI-.

MIDI³ (mi:di). Also *midi*. [Acronym f. the initial letters of Musical Instrument Digital Interface.] An electronic device by means of which electronic musical instruments, synthesizers, and computers can be

interconnected and used simultaneously. *Usu. attrib.*

1983 *Billboard* 19 Feb. 45/3 The Roland Corp. of Los Angeles has introduced a Musical Instrument Digital Interface (MIDI), which it claims establishes a universal standard of interface for synthesizers, electronic musical instruments and computers. 1984 *New Scientist* 23 Feb. 27/1 Instruments equipped with MIDI can transmit digitally encoded information telling any other instruments linked to them when to sound and which notes to play. 1984 *Newsweek* 28 May 89/1 Some professional musicians already use MIDI connections to play several synthesizers at once from a single keyboard. 1985 *Internat. Musician* June 31/1 (*Adv.*), Yamaha continues the fabulous X7 range with an incredibly cheap poly, midi sequencer!

midi-, comb. f. of MID *a.*, MIDDLE *a.*, in imitation of MAXI- and MINI-, denoting garments longer than mini- but shorter than maxi-, normally extending to mid-calf. Hence *midi sb.*², such a garment. So *midi-length*.

1967 *Word Study* Dec. 3/2 In contrast to the miniskirt a skirt whose hemline comes as low as midcalf has been called a *midskirt*. 1968 *Chicago Tribune* 9 July 11. 1/7 A swaggering midi-coat that gives a new proportion to the trouser costume. 1969 *Sun* 13 Mar. 8/2 The newsy midi-hem-length (note *midi*, not *maxi*). 1969 *Internat. Herald Tribune* (Paris) 6 Nov. 6/2 Almost every designer is nervously groping for the right length; it's touch and go whether the average woman will go for the maxis and midis. 1970 *Daily Tel.* 14 Jan. 15/3 Hardy Amies proved yesterday... that the midi length only works if it is waisted or broken by a hip-belt. His spring collection was awash with midis. *Ibid.* 15/4 Midi-dresses with big ballooning sleeves, hip sashes, polo necks. 1971 *Petticoat* 17 July 23 Baggage and General midi bumper boots. £4. 1974 *Country Life* 14 Feb. 334/2 A slim-cut, midi-length trench [coat].

† **mididone**, *adv.* Also 4 *midydone*. [Orig. a syntactical phrase, *mid idone*, where MID *prep.* governs *i-done* *pa. pple.* of DO *v.* The literal sense is thus 'with this being done'.] Forthwith, immediately.

c 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 468/226 He helpez bope king and knyght, þe pouere alle mididone. c 1330 *Arth. & Merl.* 4138 (Kölbing) þe cherl bent his bowe sone & smot a doke mididone.

midil, **midilerth(e)**, **midiling**, *obs.* ff. MIDDLE *a.*, MIDDLE EARTH, MIDDLING *a.*

|| **midinette** (midinet). [Fr. Perh. orig. a portmanteau word f. *midi* mid-day + *dinette* light dinner: cf. 1922 *Larousse* s.v., les *midinettes* sont celles qui se contentent d'une *dinette à midi*.] A milliner's female assistant, esp. in Paris.

1909 *Westm. Gaz.* 7 Aug. 15/1 The Parisian... is tired of the absurd hat. The midinette and those of her kind have made it impossible. 1919 *BEERBOHM Seven Men* II A midinette who... murdered, or was about to murder, a mannequin. 1925 *Brit. Weekly* 19 Feb. 498/2 She was in the same class with the midinettes of Paris, with whom travelling Englishmen spend a passing hour and quickly forget. 1932 *SELLAR & YEATMAN And now All This* vi. 60 In the South, the beautiful *Midi*, one does not perceive the beautiful Race of the *Midinettes* (*hélas*). 1958 J. MACGREGOR *Glamour in Your Lens* 84 She'll... be prepared to transform herself on the spot into... a French midinette. 1961 R. SEARLE *Which Way did he Go?* 38 He firmly believes that the Boulevards abound with Midinettes who are dazzled with admiration for him. 1975 R. COBB *Paris & its Provinces* 3 Some story in which a *midinette* meets a *Duc*.

miding, *obs.* form of MIDDEN.

midis, *obs.* form of MIDS.

'**midlag**. *Antiq.* [Source unknown: Meyrick's explanation 'mid-leg' cannot well be correct.] An alleged name for a kind of tabard: see *quots.*

1824 *MEYRICK Ant. Armour* II. 84 These long tabards were peculiar to the English, being called midlags, because as they were made in imitation of the surcoat, they reached to the middle of the legs. 1830 [E. HAWKINS] *Anglo-French Coinage*, This feeble monarch [Ric. II] is represented in his state tabard or midlag.

Midland ('midlənd), *sb.* and *a.* Also *midland*. [f. MID *a.* + LAND.] *A. sb.* a. The middle part of a country. Also *pl.* esp. applied to the middle counties of England; and, in hunting use, with narrower sense to the champaign country including parts of the counties of Leicester, Northampton, Warwickshire, Nottinghamshire, and Derbyshire.

1555 *EDEN Decades* 320 The three sayde prouinces occupy this mydlande of the worlde. 1612 *DRAYTON Poly-olb.* xiii. 1 Vpon the Mid-lands now th' industrious Muse doth fall. a 1637 B. JONSON *Discov., De orationis dignitate. Metaphora*, As if... a Gentleman of Northampton-shire, Warwickshire, or the Mid-land, should fetch all the Illustrations to his countrey neighbours from shipping. 1684 T. BURNET *Th. Earth* I. ii. 15 If the Sea lie... lower generally than the shore, and much more than the mid-land. 1727 A. HAMILTON *New Acc. E. Ind.* II. 1. 216 The mid Lands seem very mountainous. 1889 C. EDWARDS *Sardinia* 340 The Sarde midlands. 1898 *Story of Midlands* 10 The Midlands are rich in mineral wealth.

b. Used *ellipt.* for the names of companies or organizations, as Midland Bank, Midland Railway.

1869 *Bradshaw's Railway Manual* XXI. 86 The question was... referred to the arbitration of Captain Galton, who

decided that the Midland might work the local line. 1959 *Chambers's Encycl.* XI. 489/2 When the Midland and the Glasgow and South Western decided to throw in their lot together, approval was not given, and the only tangible result... was the adoption by the Scottish company of the Midland lake livery. 1972 C. DRUMMOND *Death at Bar* i. 14 His banking account, with the Midland, is divided into business and private.

c. The central area of the United States (see *quot.* 1896), esp. regarded as a dialectal area of American English.

1896 *Dialect Notes* I. ix. 438 Midland: a belt separating the North from the South and extending from the Atlantic to the Mississippi (including Long Island, New York City and the adjoining counties, New Jersey, Del., all but the northern strip of Penn., the upper prong of West Virginia, southern Ohio, middle Ind., middle Ill., and St. Louis county, Mo.). 1937 *Amer. Speech* XII. 316/1 For many years *Middle West*... has reigned in solitary authority...; but there seems to be a growing tendency towards the use of three other terms... Central West, *Mid-west*, *Midland*. This shorter and more picturesque title is still rare, but growing. As noun & adjective it occurs occasionally. 1963 R. I. McDAVID *Mencken's Amer. Lang.* 405 The... 'General American' area is really made up of two major dialects: one, Inland Northern...; the other, Midland, based on the speech of Pennsylvania and its derivatives. 1972 H. KURATH *Stud. Area Ling.* 44 The transition area between the North and the Midland reflects partly the complicated history of the settlement.

B. adj.

1. Situated in the middle of the land; inland; remote from the sea. *Midland counties* (of England): the counties south of the Humber and Mersey and north of the Thames, with the exception of Norfolk, Suffolk, Essex, Middlesex, Hertfordshire, Gloucestershire, and the counties bordering on Wales. *Midland (and Oxford) circuit* (see *CIRCUIT sb.* 5).

1601 *HOLLAND Pliny* I. 40 In the midland parts far from the sea. 1675 *OGILBY Britannia* (1698) 6 The chief Trade [of Bristol] is manag'd from Wales, and the Midland-Countries. 1785 J. PHILLIPS *Treat. Inland Navig.* p. vi, The inhabitants of the Northern... parts of England, would be little acquainted... with those of the mid-land parts. 1851 *STEPHENS Bk. Farm* I. 157 In use in Forfarshire and the midland districts. 1878 F. S. WILLIAMS *Midl. Railw.* 8 Such was the origin of the Midland Counties Railway.

b. Belonging to the Midlands. Also *pl.*

Midland dialect: (a) with reference to the ME. period, the dialect (divided into *East* and *West* Midland) spoken in the region between those of the 'northern' and 'southern dialects'; in addition to the central parts of England this region included South Lancashire, the Welsh borders, Lincolnshire, and East Anglia; (b) in A. J. ELLIS's classification of modern English dialects, the dialect of an area extending from Wharfedale in Yorkshire to Stratford on Avon, and from Chester to the Lincolnshire coast.

1756 A. BUTLER *Lives Saints* I. 45 St. Cedd... first preached to the Midland English. 1837 *YOUATT Sheep* viii. 341 The Midland Long-wooled Sheep. 1849 D. ROCK *Church of our Fathers* I. i. v. 351 The chasuble, in its graceful, true old form, and appareled albs and amices, were spread throughout the Midland district. 1922 *JOYCE Ulysses* 703 The Link line railway laid... between the cattle park, Liffey junction, and terminus of Midland Great Western Railway... in proximity to the terminal stations or Dublin branches of Great Central Railway, Midland Railway of England [etc.]. 1942 *Short Guide Gt. Brit.* (U.S. War Dept.) 7 The great 'midland' manufacturing cities of Birmingham, Sheffield, and Coventry. 1954 *DARBY & TERRETT (title)* The Domesday geography of Midland England. 1971 M. LEE *Dying for Fun* xlii. 202 Ivor Canning had made his way to Oxford but... still spoke with a well-preserved Midlands accent. 1972 M. WOODHOUSE *Mama Doll* xiii. 180 The few words he did speak emerged in a Midlands accent.

c. Of or pertaining to the Midland of the United States or the regional type of American English spoken there.

1890 *Dialect Notes* I. ii. 57 But the differences in the different sections of the country are not so great that we can properly speak of a New England dialect, a southern dialect, a midland dialect. 1900 B. B. SMYTH *Plants & Flowers Kansas* 43 This is the Midland adder-tongue, as named by Prof. Knerr of Atchison. 1944 H. KURATH in *Language* XX. 151, I hope to be able to show before long, on the basis of the Atlas materials, that we must recognize a large Central or Midland speech area in addition to the Southern, the Northern, and the Northeastern (eastern New England). 1949 — *Word Geogr. Eastern U.S.* p. v, There is an extensive Midland speech area that lies between the traditionally recognized 'Northern' and 'Southern' areas. 1959 E. TUNIS *Indians* vi. 86 Midland Indians were farmers first, but they all... hunted buffalo.

2. = MEDITERRANEAN *a.* 2. *Midland Sea*, the Mediterranean Sea.

1579 *FULKE Heskins' Parl.* 34 From the mid lande sea to both the Oceans. 1683 T. HOY *Agathocles* 3 Fruitful Italy, The Pride, and Envy of the Mid-land Sea. 1818 *BYRON Ch. Har.* IV. clxxv, The midland ocean breaks on him and me. 1853 M. ARNOLD *Scholar-Gipsy* xxv, O'er the blue Midland waters with the gale, Betwixt the Syrtis and soft Sicily.

† b. Of or pertaining to the Mediterranean Sea.

1660 R. COKE *Power & Subj.* 36 In lib. 3. cap. 4 he [Diodorus] makes four kinds of Libyans to inhabit the midland coasts about Cyrene and Cirtes.

Hence 'Midlander, one who lives in the Midlands or in the Midland of the United States; 'Midlandize *v. trans.*, to assimilate to the Midland dialect; 'Midlandward *adv.*, towards the Midlands.

1601 *HOLLAND Pliny* I. 91 Vpon whom ioine the mid-landers, to wit, the Gætulianders. 1865 *KINGSLEY Herew.*

xviii, The young earls went off—one midlandward, one northward. 1879 T. F. SIMMONS in *Lay Folks Mass Bk.* Introd. 58 The Northern form may have been copied mechanically by the scribe, although Midlandized in other cases. 1889 G. B. SHAW *London Music 1888-89* (1937) 243, I was at Leicester, delivering to the midlanders an impassioned appeal. 1912 BELLOC *Green Overcoat* x. 191 'I know you would!' said the big Midlander. 1932 *Times Lit. Suppl.* 14 Jan. 19/2 Himself a Midlander, he is very insistent on the special virtues which Shakespeare inherited from his Midland birth. 1972 H. KURATH *Stud. Area Ling.* 53 The proportion of 'Northerners' and 'Midlanders' in these two states as a whole differs little. 1972 *Country Life* 14 Dec. 1638/1 It is always with mild surprise that you recall that Dr. Johnson was a Midlander . . . that he was born not within the sound of Bow Bells but of the bells of Lichfield Cathedral.

midle, obs. Sc. f. MEDDLE; obs. f. MIDDLE.

mid leg. [MID a.]

1. The middle of the leg.

1590 SIR J. SMYTH *Disc. Weapons* Ded. 10b, Their soldiers in their watches . . . stoode to the mid legges in dyrt and myre. 1748 *Earthquake Peru* iii. 259 A large Handkerchief, which hangs down behind to the Mid-Leg.

b. Used *advb.*: To the middle of the leg.

1829 W. H. MAXWELL *Stories of Waterloo* I. 194 His jockey boots . . . were in the newest style; the top . . . was met midleg by short tights of tea-coloured leather. 1878 H. S. WILSON *Alp. Ascents* ii. 42 We are wading mid-leg through it.

c. *Comb.*, *mid-leg deep*, *mid-leg high*.

1772 WESLEY *Jrnl.* 16 Mar., Snow . . . lay mid-leg deep in . . . the streets. 1788 M. CUTLER in *Life*, etc. (1888) I. 404 We found fine feed in the road, clover mid-leg high. 1837 HAWTHORNE *Twice-told T.* (1851) II. ix. 131 A solitary passenger is seen, now striding mid-leg deep across a drift.

2. *Ent.* One of the intermediate or second pair of legs of an insect. Also *attrib.*

1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* III. xxxiii. 379 *Pedes Intermedii* (the Mid-legs). *Ibid.* III. xxxv. 534 The first or mid-leg segment is not nearly so elevated as that of the hind-legs.

mid-lent. [MID a.] The middle of Lent.

1470 *Paston Lett.* II. 394, I am halffe in purpose to com home with in a monythe her affir, or about Med Lente. 1517 *TORINGTON Pilgr.* (1884) I The fryday a for mydlent. 1667-8 J. BRETUN in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) II. 706 It is possible he may be in London by Midlent.

b. *attrib.*, in *mid-lent Sunday*, the middle or fourth Sunday in Lent.

c 1450 *Godstow Reg.* 194 At two termes in the yere . . . that is to sey, the Sonday of Sexagesyme . . . and on mydlent Sonday. 1517 *TORINGTON Pilgr.* (1884) I Midlente sonnday, the xxij Day of Marche. 1623-4 LAUD *Diary* 7 Mar., Mid-Lent Sunday. I preached at Whitehall. 1837 *Penny Cycl.* VIII. 31/2 Saturday after Midlent Sunday.

† **mid'lenten**. *Obs.* [f. MID a. + LENTEN.] = MID-LENT. Chiefly in *midlenten Sunday*.

1377 LANGL. P. Pl. B. xvi. 172 þanne mette I with a man a mydlenen sondaye. 1513 BRADSHAW *St. Werburge* II. 1600 On sonday in mydlenon the viii houre. 1538 *Aberdeen Reg.* XVI. (Jam.), Betuix this & Sonday mydlenre neixt to cum.

midlenting (mid'lentɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. MID-LENT + -ING¹.] The custom of visiting parents and giving them presents on mid-lent Sunday.

1720 WHEATLY *Bk. Com. Prayer* (ed. 3) 225 The Appointment of these Scriptures upon this Day [Midlent-Sunday], might probably give the first Rise to a Custom still retain'd in many Parts of England, and well known by the name of *Midlenting* or *Mothering*.

midler, obs. comparative of MIDDLE; obs. f. MIDDLE.

midlerd, **midlert**, var. forms of MIDDLE-ERD.

† **'midless**, *a. Obs.* [f. MID sb. + -LESS.] Having no middle.

1591 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* I. i. 343 An un-beginning, midlesse, endless Ball [sc. the World].

midlest(e), obs. superlatives of MIDDLE.

midlife. orig. U.S. Also mid-life. [f. MID a. + LIFE sb.] 1. (mid'life). Middle age; the part of life between youth and old age. Freq. in phr. *in* (also *at*) *midlife*.

1895 in FUNK & WAGNALLS *Stand. Dict.* 1952 DYLAN THOMAS *In Country Sleep* 16 Oh, let me midlife mourn by the shrined And druid herons' vows. 1965 *Genetic Psychol. Monographs* LXXII. 139 (*title*) Ability and social adjustment at midlife of persons judged mentally deficient. 1980 *N. Y. Times* 29 June XXI. 9/2 It is much more common for people to seek fulfillment by changing careers in midlife than it was a generation ago. 1981 *N. Y. Times* Mag. 24 May 31/3 (*heading*) Single at midlife. 1986 J. THOMPSON *Half Way* 11 Three 'Thoughts' I gave on 'The in-between times of life' . . . concerned adolescence, midlife and retirement.

2. *attrib.* ('midlife). *a. gen.*

1976 *Economist* 29 May 87/3 In a mid-life career break, he hit trouble trying to run a college. 1978 *Detroit Free Press* 5 Mar. (Parade Suppl.) 6 (*caption*) Lahr believes a mid-life breakup could affect the structure of the family for generations. 1980 *Christian Science Monitor* 9 June 88/1 A selection of . . . early and midlife correspondence strung together with narrative notes. 1982 *N. Y. Times* 23 Feb. C13/2 Even when the heat of a midlife affair dulls the narrator's usual cynicism, her litany of detail lets us see the lurking bitterness that she herself ignores. 1986 P. D. JAMES *Taste for Death* I. vi. 59 It had been something more profound, less explicable, than disillusionment, mid-life restlessness.

b. **midlife crisis** *Psychol.*, an emotional crisis occurring in midlife, characterized by the feeling that one is growing old or that life is 'passing one by'.

1965 E. JAUQUES in *Internat. J. Psychol. Anal.* XLVI. 502/1 Less familiar perhaps, though nonetheless real, are the crises which occur around the age of 35—which I shall term the *mid-life crisis—and at full maturity around the age of 65. 1972 *N. Y. Times* 31 Dec. iv. 10/3 There is a marked increase in the death rate between the ages of 35 to 40 for employed men, apparently as a result of this 'mid-life crisis'. 1978 J. UPDIKE *Coup* (1979) iv. 131 Those streams and shady gardens old, harried Mohamet conjured up in the after-hours babble of his mid-life crisis. 1986 J. THOMPSON *Half Way* 11, I am now middle-aged, and can begin to look back on what was for me a midlife crisis.

† **'midlike**, *adv. Obs.* [f. MID sb. + -LIKE.] Moderately.

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* III. 71 He set ensample thus mydlike.

mid-line ('midlaɪn). [MID a.] 1. *Zool.* A median line; also, the median plane or plane of bilateral symmetry.

1868 W. K. PARKER *Shoulder-Girdle Vertebr.* 8 There is no stoppage of the ossification at the mid-line. 1927 HALDANE & HUXLEY *Animal Biol.* xii. 285 (*caption*) The lateral nerve-trunks have united in the mid-line. 1957 R. H. SMYTH *Conformation of Dog* 61 Behind the base of the neck in the midline of the back. 1959 SOUTHWOOD & LESTON *Land & Water Bugs Brit. Isles* 31 The males of this genus have a patch of wax-producing glands beneath the abdomen on each side of the mid-line. 1961 *Lancet* 26 Aug. 443/1 (*caption*) Coronal section of brain of patient who survived for 6 weeks. Note that the only abnormal appearances are slight dilatation of the ventricles and a tear (arrow) on the underside of the corpus callosum to the right of the midline. 1974 *Nature* 8 Mar. 165/1 The roentgenographic landmarks were joined to form triangles on both sides of the midline.

2. The middle of a line of poetry.

1882 G. M. HOPKINS *Lett. to R. Bridges* (1955) 164 The word is *more* and is a midline rhyme to *score*.

midlittoral (mid'lɪtərəl), *a. and sb. Ecol.* [f. MID a. + LITTORAL a. and sb.] *A. adj.* Designating that zone on the sea-shore which is both covered and uncovered by the neap tides. *B. sb.* The zone so delimited.

1948 *Austral. J. Sci. Res.* B. I. 196 (*heading*) The mid- and upper-littoral. 1949 T. A. & A. STEPHENSON in *Jrnl. Ecol.* XXXVII. 298 The most difficult zone to rename is the Balanoid. This is the middle zone on the shore . . . On the whole we favour the name *midlittoral zone* as being in keeping with the other terms proposed. *Ibid.*, The word *midlittoral* is less common, though it has been used by Dakin *et al.* (1948) in their recent account of the New South Wales Coast, even if not as an exact equivalent of our Balanoid zone. 1967 *Oceanogr. & Marine Biol.* V. 469 The lowest levels of the midlittoral. 1970 R. C. NEWELL *Biol. Intertidal Animals* I. 2 The second zone recognised by Stephenson and Stephenson (1949) is the midlittoral zone, characterized by barnacles and limpets. 1974 *Encycl. Brit. Macropedia* IV. 804/1 The midlittoral of sand and mud shores is usually inhabited by several types of polychaete worms, the most typical being lug-worms.

† **mid-lying**, *vbl. sb. Obs.* [f. MID *adv.*² + LYING *vbl. sb.*] Adultery.

c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 13 Unrihte luue is hordom and mid-liggunge þe men drigen bi-twenen hem.

† **mid man**. *Obs.* [MID a.]

1. A mediator, umpire.

1646 R. BAILLIE *Anabaptism* (1647) 17 In this accomodation these mid men proceeded so far. 1652-5 *Lett. & Jrnls.* (Bannatyne Club) III. 179, 254, 296.

2. A man-midwife.

1706 BAYNARD in Sir J. Floyer *Hot & Cold Baths* II. (1709) 345 The Mid-men have so far consented to this fatal and pernicious Practice as never to . . . forbid it.

midmast, obs. form of MIDMOST.

† **midmeasure**, *v. Obs.* [f. MID *adv.* + MEASURE *v.*] *trans.* To divide in the middle.

1578 BANISTER *Hist. Man* VII. 90 This reduplication . . . of Pleura, is in this place, called Mediastinum, because it midmeasurith the breast.

midmest(e), obs. forms of MIDMOST.

midmore, **-morewe**, var. ff. MIDMORROW.

mid morn. The middle of the morning; 9 a.m.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 24 Also vrom Prime vort mid morwen hwon þe prestes of ðe worlde singeð hore messen. 13.. *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 1073 Cum to pat merk at mydmorn. 1486 *Bk. St. Albans* Cijj, Yeue the hawke therof eueri day at mydmorne and att Noone. 1876 LANIER *Clover* 5 The midmorn empties you of men.

† **midmorrow**. *Obs.* Also 4 midmor(e)we, mydmorw, 5 mydmor(o)we, mydmore, myde morroo. [f. MID a. + MORROW.] = MIDMORN.

13.. *S. Eng. Leg. in Archiv Stud. neu. Spr.* LXXXII. 308 To mydmorw, vndrin & mydday. 13.. *Seuyn Sag.* (W.) 1626 The stiward made moche sorewe, Til hit were half wai midmorewe. c 1430 *Hymns Virg.* (1867) 83 At mydmore y lerned to go, And plaied as children doon in strete. 1496 *Dives & Paup.* (W. de W.) ix. xi. 363/1 For thou woldest not give me as I badde the, therefore as this daye mydmorowe thou shalt dye.

b. *attrib.*, as *midmorrow day*, *tide*.

c 1330 *Arth. & Merl.* 7982 (Kölbing) þis was in time of May, Ryt aboute midmorwe day. 1362 LANGL. P. Pl. A. II. 42 In middes on a Mountayne at Midmorwe tyde Was piht vp a Pailon.

midmost ('midməʊst), *a. and adv.* Forms: 1 midmest, middemyst, 3 mydmest, 3-4 midmeste, 4 mydemyst, mydmest(e), 5 midmast, 6 midmest, 7-midmost. [OE. *midmest*, formed with suffix -EST on WGer. **midjdumo-* (OHG. *in mittamen* in the middle), OTeut. **midjdumo-* (see MIDDEN-ERD):—Indogermanic **medhyəmo-* (Skr. *madhyama*), superlative of **medhyo-* MID a.]

OE. had also a synonymous *medemest*, formed with suffix -EST on OTeut. **medumo-* (Goth. *miduma*, OHG. *metam-* in compounds; cf. *metami*, OE. *medume*, *medeme*:—**medumjo-*, moderate):—Indogermanic **medhamo-*, a superlative formed directly from the root **medh-*.]

A. adj. 1. a. That is in the very middle, with regard to position, age, etc.

c 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* III. 112 þanne sceal hym man læten blod on þan earne on þan middemyste ædra. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 685 þre doðtren þe king adde þe eldost het gomorille þe midmeste het regan. c 1375 *Cursor M.* 10023 (Fair.) The mydmest bayly of þe thre Bytokenyp wele hir chastite. 1587 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* IV. 205 Thai. . . hes dismemberit him . . . of the haill twa midmest fingaris. 1663 COWLEY *Verses Sev. Occas.*, *Christ's Passion* iii, My greedy eyes fly up the hill, and see Who 'tis hangs there the midmost of the three. 1697 DRYDEN *Æneid* x. 1083 Proud Mezentius . . . rush'd into the Plain, Where tow'ring in the midmost Ranks he stood. 1716 POPE *Iliad* VIII. 270 High on the midmost bark the king appear'd. 1882 FARRAR *Early Chr.* I. 308 He [Philo] compares it [the Word of God] to the midmost branch of the golden candlestick.

b. *absol.* (now chiefly *poet.*) The midmost part, the middle.

1382 WYCLIF *Matt. Prol.* 1 In the whiche gospel it is profitable to men desyringe God, so to knowe the first, the mydmeste, other the last, that [etc.]. 1865 PALGRAVE *Arabia* I. 102 A huge parallelogram, placed almost diagonally across the midmost of Arabia. 1865 SWINBURNE *Dolores* 333 From the midmost of Ida. 1905 *Edin. Rev.* Oct. 367 We are made to feel the young girl's enjoyment . . . even in the midmost of her grief. 1912 E. POUND tr. *Cavalcanti's Sonnets & Ballate* 19 As though I'd won unto his heart's mid-most. 1915 *Cathay* 7 And within, the mistress, in the midmost of her youth. 1955 *Classic Anthol.* II. 142, I have held him in love so long From heart's mid-most but it song Not to be lost.

2. In partitive concord: The middle or midst of.

1807 J. BARLOW *Columb.* VII. 420 Where York and Gloster's rocky towers bestride . . . Virginia's midmost tide. 1885-94 R. BRIDGES *Eros & Psyche* Oct. xvii, She sank Silently weeping on the temple stair, In midmost night. 1887 BOWEN *Virg. Æneid* II. 329 High in the midmost city the horse pours forth from his side Warriors armed.

3. Most intimate.

1846 HAWTHORNE *Mosses* I. i. 19 It comes flowing softly through the midmost privacy.

B. adv. a. In the middle or midst.

1700 DRYDEN *Pal. & Arc.* III. 536 The king goes midmost. 1800 COLERIDGE *Piccolom.* v. iii, Then midmost in the battle was I led In spirit. 1892 'M. FIELD' *Sight & Song* 13 Midmost of the breeze.

b. *prep.* In the middle or midst of.

1870 MORRIS *Earthly Par.* Introd., Midmost the beating of the steely sea. 1892 *Longm. Mag.* Aug. 397 It stands midmost a marsh-country.

midnight ('midnait), *sb.* Forms: *a.* see MID a. and NIGHT; in 1 inflected midder, mid(d)re, middyre niht(e); β. 1 middernæht, 3 midderniht(e). [OE. *midniht* = MDu. *midnacht*, *middenacht*, OHG. *mittinaht* (MHG. *mitnaht*), Sw. *midnatt* (ON. had a derivative form, *miðnætti*:—**midjonahitjo*), f. MID a. + NIGHT. OE. had also the syntactical combination *midde niht*, frequently occurring in the dative as *midde niht*; this inflected form survived into the 13th c.; it corresponds to Du. *middernacht*, G. *mitternacht*, which from the 14th c. have been used in all cases.]

1. The middle of the night; 12 o'clock at night.

a 900 tr. *Bæda's Hist.* iv. x. (1890) 286 þa ongon heo semninga on midde neaht cleopian þæm þe hire pegnodon. c 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Luke xi. 5 Sua hucel iuer hæfæð frionð & gæð to him æd middernæht [etc.]. a 1000 *Phanix* 262 Æt midde nihte. c 1200 *Vices & Virtues* 125 Alsua wel onbuten mid-niht alsua on mid-dai3. c 1205 LAY. 15943 Ælche middernihte heo bigunneð to fihten. a 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 1748 Ha wenden from hire, abuten þe midniht. 1382 WYCLIF *Judg.* vii. 19 Gedeon wente in . . . into a part of the tentis, bigynnynghe the wachis of the mydny3t. 1413 *Pilgr. Sowle* (Caxton) v. xiv. (1859) 81 Sodenly the belle gan sowne the hour of mydnyght. 1535 COVERDALE *Matt.* xxv. 6 At mydnyght there was a crye made. 1603 SHAKS. *Meas. for M.* iv. ii. 67 'Tis now dead midnight. 1667 MILTON *P.L.* ix. 58 By Night he fled, and at Midnight return'd From compassing the Earth. 1726-46 THOMSON *Winter* 202 As yet 'tis midnight deep. 1813 SHELLEY *Q. Mab* v. 146 Specks of tinsel, fixed in heaven To light the midnight of his native town! 1882 PEBODY *Eng. Journalism* xix. 143 There are not many subjects upon which, if he takes up his pen at ten o'clock, he cannot by midnight turn out a chatty and readable column for the next morning.

2. *transf. and fig.* Intense darkness or gloom; a period of intense darkness.

1593 B. BARNES *Parthenophil* Sonns. xxiii. in Arb. *Garner* V. 352 Her forehead's threaful clouds from hope removed me, Till Midnight reared on the mid-noctial line. c 1665 MRS. HUTCHINSON *Mem. Col. Hutchinson* (1885) I. 99 When the dawn of the gospel began to break upon this isle, after the dark midnight of papacy. 1781 COWPER *Charity* 376 Philosophy, . . . while his province is the reasoning part, Has still a veil of midnight on his heart. 1879 FARRAR *St. Paul* (1883) 182 It was the darkest midnight of the world's history.

†3. slang. *mother midnight* (see *quots.*). *Obs.* 1602 F. HERING *Anat.* 11 One while hee playeth the Apothecarie, other whiles serueth in stead of Mother Midnight. a 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew*, *Mother Midnight*, a Midwife (often a Bawd). 1715 MRS. CENTLIVRE *Gotham Elect. Wks.* 1872 III. 180 [To the Midwife] And you too, Mrs. Midnight; kiss me, you old Jade you—.

4. *attrib.* passing into *adj.*
a. Of or pertaining to midnight, occurring at midnight, meeting at midnight. *spec.* as *midnight mass*.

1390 GOWER *Conf.* II. 260 That was ate mydnyht tyde. 1634 MILTON *Comus* 103 Mean while welcom Joy, and Feast, Midnight shout and revelry. 1665-7 J. LAUDER *Jrnl.* in *Publ. Scottish Hist. Soc.* (1900) XXXVI. 118 The rest of our Scotsmen were so curious as to go hear Midnight Masses. 1698 [R. FERGUSON] *View Eccles.* 32 The fittest and best Qualified Candidate to be A Midnight Gold Gatherer or an Emptier of Houses of Office. 1742 YOUNG *Nt. Th.* VII. 1244 Survey this Midnight Scene. 1815 *Chron.* in *Ann. Reg.* 70 About fifty armed men came..and swore all the inhabitants to be faithful to the new system enacted by the midnight legislators of this country [sc. Kilkenny]. 1848 J. H. NEWMAN *Let.* 25 Dec. (1962) XII. 382 The midnight mass was a high one. 1851 LONGF. *Gold. Leg. IV. Refectory*, Are you such asses As to keep up the fashion of midnight masses? 1866 G. M. HOPKINS *Let. to R. Bridges* (1955) 16 It is not much more than an hour to Xmas day: I am sitting up for the midnight mass. 1905 *Westm. Gaz.* 26 Sept. 7/3 The mishap occurred to the midnight train from Liverpool-street to Norwich. 1960 A. CHRISTIE *Adventure of Christmas Pudding* 33 Who's going to brave the snow and go to midnight mass?

b. Dark as midnight.
1601 WEEVER *Mirr. Mart.* D8 Whilst there I lie in midnight-dark immur'd, My friends emblazoned forth mine injurie. 1664 BUTLER *Hud.* II. ii. 770 It is an Antichristian Opera Much us'd in midnight times of Popery. 1755 YOUNG *Centaur* 99 Dungeon them in midnight Dens of Fraud and Destruction. 1855 BROWNING *Bp. Blougram's Apol.* 253 What's midnight doubt before the dayspring's faith? 1860 HAWTHORNE *Marble Faun* xi, In all that labyrinth of midnight paths.

5. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *midnight-shrouded*, *-woven* adjs.; *midnight appointments* U.S. *politics*, appointments made during the last hours of an administration; specifically, those so made by President John Adams (*Cent. Dict.*); † *midnight banquet* = *midnight feast*; *midnight black*, an intense black colour; also *attrib.*; *midnight blue*, a very dark shade of blue; also *attrib.* or as *adj.*; † *midnight cart*, a cart for carrying away night soil; *midnight feast*, a feast at midnight; *spec.* a children's secret feast in a school dormitory or the like; *midnight matinée*, a special theatrical performance presented at midnight; *midnight oil*, used *fig.* in phrase *to burn* (etc.) *the midnight oil*, to sit up or work after midnight; *midnight sun*, the sun as seen in the Arctic regions at midnight; *midnight-tide poet.*, midnight.

1896 C. M. YONGE in C. Coleridge *C. M. Yonge* (1903) iii. 114 She invited the other young ladies to a *midnight banquet..in their night-caps and dressing gowns. 1922 H. CRANE *Let.* 2 Mar. (1965) 80 Pastel tinted flowers on a background of *midnight black. 1925 J. GREGORY *Bab of Backwoods* xvi. 201 Monte made out vaguely the slim form in white, a whitish blur against a midnight-black curtain. 1916 *Daily Colonist* (Victoria, B.C.) 8 July 12/1 (Adv.), The same style [of shoe] in jungle brown, *midnight blue and bronze. 1935 R. HICHENS *Afterglow* 86 A silken collar and a midnight blue tie. 1937 *Times* 10 July 15/4 Dressed in midnight-blue crêpe-de-chine. 1940 R. CHANDLER *Farewell, my Lovely* xxxviii. 289 His dinner clothes were midnight blue. 1972 *Guardian* 5 Dec. 11/2 Toga dress..in ..midnight blue. 1698 J. COLLIER *Immor. Stage* 204 To present Nature under every Appearance would be an odd undertaking. A *Midnight Cart, or a Dunghill would be no Ornamental Scene. 1938 A. CHRISTIE *Appointment with Death* I. vii. 52 This is rather fun... Rather like the *midnight feasts we used to have at school. 1964 C. HODDER-WILLIAMS *Main Experiment* I. vi. 57 'When will you be back from London?' 'Late tonight.' 'We'll have a midnight feast, then.' 1972 *Listener* 2 Nov. 614/1 Midnight feasts, practical jokes and all the fun of the dormitory. 1952 GRANVILLE *Dict. Theatr. Terms* 118 *Midnight matinée. 1963 *Daily Express* 25 Sept. 1/4, I don't honestly see why the Stationery Office have to put on a midnight matinee for the Denning Report, even if it has got a U Certificate. 1635 QUARLES *Embl.* II. ii. 33 Wee spend our mid-day sweat, our *mid-night oyle; Wee tyre the night in thought; the day, in toyle. 1744 SHENSTONE *Elegies* xi, I trimm'd my lamp, consum'd the midnight oil. 1882 SERJT. BALLANTINE *Exper.* iii. 32, I cannot say that I burnt much midnight oil. 1857 DUFFERIN *Let. High Lat.* (ed. 3) 316 The nights were even brighter than the days, and afforded Fitz an opportunity of taking some photographic views by the light of a *midnight sun. 1918 W. DE LA MARE *Mouley* 4 At cold of *midnight-tide. 1810 *Associate Minstrels* 76 Then desolation's *midnight-woven pall Shall in one sable fold envelope all.

† *midnight*, *v.* [f. MIDNIGHT *sb.*] *trans.* To plunge into midnight darkness.

1627-47 FELTHAM *Resolves* I. lxi. 187 Of all objects of sorrow, a distressed king is the most pitifull; because it presents most the frailty of humanity; and cannot but most midnight the soule of him that is false.

† *midnighting*, *vbl. sb.* [Formed as *prec.* + -ING¹.] ? The coming (of a star) to the meridian.
1570 DEE *Math. Pref.* diiijb, By foreseeing the Rising, Settyng, Nonestedyng, or Midnightyng of certaine tempestuous fixed Sterres.

midnightly ('midnaitli), *a.* and *adv.* [f. MIDNIGHT *sb.* + -LY.] *a. adj.* Taking place at midnight, or every midnight. *b. adv.* Every midnight.

1836 *Fraser's Mag.* XIV. 107 'The Highflyer'..rushed midnightly through a village about nine miles distant. 1873 LELAND *Egypt. Sketch Bk.* 194 To this day he may be seen midnightly..counting the graves and waiting his turn.

† *mid-noctial*, *a. nonce-wd.* [hybrid f. MID *a.* + -noctial in EQUINOCTIAL.] Belonging to midnight.

1593 [see MIDNIGHT 2].

midnoon (midnu:n; stress variable). [f. MID *a.* + NOON.] Midday; noon.

1580 LYL Y *Euphues* (Arb.) 442 The Gentlewoemen in Greece and Italy, who begin their morning at midnoone. 1667 MILTON *P.L.* v. 311 Seems another Morn Ris'n on mid-noon. 1725 WATTS *Logic* II. v. §7 They can tell precisely..what Altitude the Dog-star had at Midnight or Midnoon in Rome. 1832 TENNYSON *Enone* 91 It was the deep midnoon. a 1864 HAWTHORNE *Amer. Note-Bks.* (1879) I. 157 Far towards midnoon.

b. *transf.* and *fig.*
1814 WORDSW. *Excurs.* VI. p. 305 The approved Assistant of an arduous course From his mid noon of manhood to old age! 1860 LD. LYTTON *Lucile* II. II. i. 27 A man of your years, At the midnoon of manhood, with plenty to do.

c. *attrib.* passing into *adj.* Of or pertaining to midnoon; occurring at midnoon.

1804 J. GRAHAM *Sabbath* (1808) 64 Here nature in her midnoon whispers speaks. 1805 SOUTHEY *Madoc in W.* VI. From early morning till the midnoon hour.

mid-ocean. [MID *a.*] *a.* The middle of an ocean.

1697 DRYDEN *Aeneid* I. 161 Fierce Eurus..in mid Ocean left them moor'd a-land. 1881 *Athenaeum* 15 Jan. 97/3 Very interesting is the account of the pelagic fishes, or those which inhabit the mid ocean. 1905 *Smart Set* Sept. 116/2 It was as surely and as irrevocably lost as though it had sunk into a thousand fathoms of midocean. 1930 S. SPENDER *20 Poems* 3 Like Icarus mid-ocean-drowned. 1938 *Times Lit. Suppl.* 3 Sept. 572/4 His repairs in mid-ocean to his small auxiliary engine.

b. *attrib.*, esp. in *mid-ocean ridge*, one of the mountainous ridges, several kilometres high and over a thousand wide, that rise abruptly from the abyssal plain in the middle of each ocean basin and form a connected worldwide system, marked along much of its length by a central rift that overlies earthquake foci.

1956 *Geophysical Monogr.* I. 75/1 Mid-ocean islands. 1961 EWING & LANDISMAN in M. Sears *Oceanogr.* 1. 5 The remaining 18% [of the earth's surface]..contains parts of the mid-ocean ridge system. 1963 G. L. PICKARD *Descriptive Physical Oceanogr.* II. 10 The Mid-ocean Ridge is probably the most extensive single feature of the earth's topography. 1968 M. J. KEEN *Introd. Marine Geol.* III. 46 The abyssal plains may be cut..by mid-ocean canyons. 1968 *Times* 8 Oct. 7/7 Present-day oceans are marked by underwater mountain ranges, called mid-ocean ridges, along which molten material is injected upwards from the earth's mantle and spreads out on either side of the ridge. 1971 J. R. HEIRTZLER in A. E. Maxwell *Sea* IV. 1. iii. 99 The Red Sea..is bisected by the mid-ocean ridge which passes south through the Gulf of Aden and the Indian Ocean.

So *mid-oceanic a.*

1961 EWING & LANDISMAN in M. Sears *Oceanogr.* 1. 9 On every crossing the ridge has been found where it was expected, with its median rift accurately following the mid-oceanic earthquake belt. 1966 R. W. FAIRBRIDGE *Encycl. Oceanogr.* 506 The Mid-Atlantic Ridge is that portion of the mid-oceanic ridge system which lies within the limits of the Atlantic Ocean. 1970 L. R. A. CAPURRO *Oceanogr. for Practicing Engineers* VII. 139 The sea bottom can be divided into three major morphologic divisions: continental margin, ocean-basin floor, and midoceanic ridge.

mid-off. *Cricket*. [Short for *mid-wicket off*: see MID *a.* 1 d.] A fieldsman on the off-side, in front of the batsman and near the bowler. Also the place where this player stands.

1865 J. LILLYWHITE *Cricketer's Compan.* 2 Mr. Lyttelton from a fine hit, was cleverly had by Mr. Voules at deep mid off. 1867 J. LAWRENCE *Handbk. Cricket Ireland 1866-67* 106 Harrow drive or Mid off. 1881 *Daily News* 9 July 2 He was badly missed at mid-off from a very easy chance by Cave. 1894 *Times* 23 May 7/3 Davidson..hit the ball into the hands of mid-off. 1955 *Times* 9 May 15/2 He was dropped off him at mid-off when he had got to 29. 1959 [see DEEPISH *a.*].

mid-on. *Cricket*. [Cf. *prec.*] A fieldsman on the on-side, in front of the batsman and near the bowler. Also the place where this player stands.

1870 *Times* 20 July 10/3 At 21 Smith was caught at mid-on. 1873 J. PYCROFT *Cricket Field* (ed. 6) xii. 289 Some bowlers prefer to dispense with long-leg.. In case of his removal it would be well to place him at mid-on. 1881 *Daily News* 9 July 2 Routledge was neatly caught by mid-on running in at 194. 1888 A. G. STEELE *Cricket* (Badm. Libr.) 208 On a true hard wicket we never like to see a captain putting his mid-on or short-leg close to the batsman, to field what is called 'silly' mid-on. 1891 W. G. GRACE *Cricket* 265 Mid-on is one of the easiest places in the field. 1955 *Times* 12 May 4/5 Twenty-five minutes afterwards Watson lost patience with himself and mis-hit Anderson to mid-on and then Lowson, chancing his arm in the same sort of way, was well caught also at mid-on. 1959 [see CHECK *v.* 16 d]. 1974 *Observer* 9 June 24/7 He hit one excellent four..and a single, and then holed out to mid-on.

† *midovernoon*. *Obs.* [f. MID *a.* + OVER *prep.* + NOON.] The middle of the afternoon. (In *quot.* a 1300 app. used by mistake for MIDOVERUNDERN, which is the reading of other MSS.)

1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 7302 Fram anon amorwe uorte mid ouer non, þe bataile ilaste strong. *Ibid.* 7487 Fram pat it was amorwe þe bataile ilaste strong Vorte it was hei midouernon, & þat was somdel long. a 1300 *E.E. Psalter* xxxvi. 6 And he sal lede als light þi rihtwisnes, And als mid over-none [WYCLIF, as mydday] þi dome þat es. c 1400 *Laud Troy Bk.* 10673 He was two hundred mennes ban,—Or it was passed myd-ouer-none.

fig. c 1430 *Hymns Virg.* (1867) 84 At vndren to scole y was sett..At mydday y was dubbid knyzt..At hi3 noon y was crowned king..At mydouernoon y droupid faste, Mi lust & liking wente away.

† *midoverundern*. *Obs.* [f. MID *a.* + OVER *prep.* + UNDERN.] ? Midday.

a 1300 *E.E. Psalter* xxxvi. 6 He sal lede þi rihtwisnes als liht, And þi dome als midoverunder briht. a 1400-50 *Alexander* 3853 þus ra3t he fra þis reuir be many ruzē waies To it was meten to þe mere to myd-ouir-vndorne.

mid place.

† 1. A place in the middle. *Obs.*
a 1300 *Cursor M.* 21539 Vnto þe tun bar þai paa tre, þar war þai don als in mide place. c 1400 MAUNDEV. (1839) xxviii. 280 In mydd place of that vale, vnder a roche, is an hed and the visage of a deuyl bodyliche. 1610 HEALEY *St. Aug. Cite of God* 350 The mid-place is neither the highest nor the lowest. 1658 W. BURTON *Itin. Anton.* 131 In the mid-place between, the River Dee runnes along.

2. *dial.* (See *quot.*)

1871 C. GIBBON *Lack of Gold* xvi, Entering the door there was an apartment on each side, a 'mid-place'—that is, a big cupboard.

mid-range. [RANGE *sb.* 1] 1. *Statistics*. The arithmetic mean of the largest and the smallest values of a group, esp. a sample.

1949 *Ann. Math. Statistics* XX. 257 The significance tests investigated..are based on the quantity [(sample midrange)−(hypothetical mean)]/(sample range). 1951 DIXON & MASSEY *Introd. Statistical Analysis* xvi. 238 It is probably not advisable to use the midrange for samples of more than five observations since its efficiency drops below that of the median beyond this point. 1973 M. H. BELZ *Statistical Methods for Process Industries* II. 22 There are four commonly employed measures of sample location, the sample mean, the sample median, the sample mode and the sample mid-range.

2. *a.* The middle part of the range of audible frequencies. *Freq. attrib.*

1955 E. T. CANBY *Home Mus. Syst.* (ed. 2) x. 160 The newest wrinkles in the speaker department are the tiny super tweeter, for crispness in extremely high tones, and the large mid-range tweeter, to take over the middle 'intelligence' highs. 1960 C. BROWN *Introd. Hi-Fi* iv. 89 A third speaker to handle the mid-range can be introduced if required. 1971 *Hi-Fi Sound* Feb. 68/1 The radiogram has speaker units which are..surprisingly sensitive, particularly in the mid-range. 1975 *Gramophone* Jan. 1425/1 The tweeter maintains the smooth and wide dispersion of energy as it takes over from the bass and mid-range unit.

b. A loudspeaker designed to reproduce mid-range signals with fidelity while being relatively unresponsive to those of low or high frequency.

1955 E. T. CANBY *Home Mus. Syst.* (ed. 2) x. 160 A cheap and effective alternative is an ordinary medium-sized cone speaker used as a mid-range. 1975 *Hi-Fi Answers* Feb. 68/1 It was specifically developed as a good mid-range for the new Leak 2000 series of speakers.

|| *Midrash* ('midræʃ). Also 7 med-, midrasch. *Pl. midrashim* (mi'dræʃim). [Heb. *midrash* 'commentary' (2 Chron. xxiv. 27, Revised Version 1884), f. root *drš* to investigate, search.] An ancient Jewish homiletic commentary on some portion of the Hebrew scriptures, in which free use was made of allegorical interpretation and legendary illustration. Also, the mode of treatment characteristic of this class of commentaries.

1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 192 Mardocheus (saith their Medrasch) sucked the breasts of Hester. 1625 T. GODWIN *Moses & Aaron* (1641) 28 The Disputer. He insisted upon allegories, and searched out mystical interpretations of the Text. Hence himself was teamed Darschan, and his exposition, or homily, Midrasch. 1878 SCHILLER-SZINESSY in *Academy* 28 Dec. 606/1 It [the *Yalqut*] saved a goodly number of the smaller Midrashim..from perishing altogether. 1879 FARRAR *St. Paul* (1883) 501 A happy Rabbinic midrash on the non-muzzling of the ox that treadeth out the corn.

Hence *Mi'drasic a.*, of or pertaining to the Midrashim; of the nature of midrash.

1874 DEUTSCH *Rem.* 403 Midrashic literature.

midred ('midrɪd). *Obs. exc. dial.* Forms: 1 *midhridir*, *-hriðre*, *-hryð(e)re*, 5 *miderede*, *midredyn*, *mydred(e)*, *-rid*, *-ryde*, 6 *midridde*, *Sc. modereid*. Also 9 *dial.* *midred*, *middrif*, etc. (see E.D.D. and *Jam.*). [OE. *midhriðre* (:—O'Veut. type **midjohriþrjom*), f. *midd* MID *a.* + *hreðer* inward part; = OFris. *mithridri*, *midriðere*, *midrith*, *midrede*.] The diaphragm, midriff. Sometimes misused for MIDGERN.

c 725 *Corpus Gloss.* (Hessels) I 44 *Ilia*, mid hridir, nioban weard hype. a 1100 *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 293/5 *Omentum*, midhriðre. c 1325 *Gloss W. de Bibbesw.* in *Rel. Ant.* II. 78 *Miderede*, *ligist rate*. 14.. *Nom.* in Wr.-Wülcker 678/5 *Hec*

diaphragma, a mydrēde. c1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 2388 With half pe mydrif of a swyne. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 239 A Mydrēdyn (*MS. A. mydryde*), . . . omentum. 1535 *Stewart Cron. Scot.* II. 432 Livar and lungis, modereid and melt. 1570 *Levins Manip.* 116/10 Y^e midridde, *diaphragma*.

midrefe, obs. form of MIDRIFF.

midriasis, obs. form of MYDRIASIS.

midrib ('midrɪb). [*f.* MID *a.* + RIB.]

†1. In phrase *mid-rib deep*, up to the middle of the ribs (of a horse). *Obs.*

1696 *Phil. Trans.* XIX. 350 Nets trailed on the Ground by two Horses, one goeth Mid-rib deep into the Sea. 1807 *P. Gass Jnl.* 236 A north branch . . . is 40 yards wide and was mid-rib deep on our horses.

2. *a. Bot.* A principal rib continuous with the petiole extending through the central part of the blade of a leaf.

1776-96 *WITHERING Brit. Plants* (ed. 3) II. 91 Scales spear-shaped, skinny, yellow, with a green midrib. 1794 in *MARTYN Lang. Bot.* 1884 BOWER & SCOTT *De Bary's Phaner.* 445 The petiole and midrib of the leaves. 1901 *Chambers's Jnl.* May 30/12 The leaves are thoroughly dried. In testing their dryness the mid-rib or vein should not be overlooked. 1965 *K. ESAU Plant Anat.* (ed. 2) xvi. 434 In some large grasses the median part of the blade is thickened into a midrib. 1974 *Country Life* 7 Mar. 479/2 *Gracillimus* has narrow leaves with a silver mid-rib.

b. Archæol. A structure similar to the principal rib or vein of a leaf.

1929 *V. G. CHILDE Danube in Prehist.* 126 Kite-shaped daggers with rivet-holes and a rudimentary midrib. 1938 *Proc. Prehist. Soc.* IV. 283 Three flanged axes were found with a tanged spearhead with short blade and pronounced mid-rib.

3. *Bee-keeping* (see quot.).

1884 *PHIN Dict. Apiculture* Intro. 13 The word midrib has been used to denote the septum or partition between the two sheets of cells which are found in every comb.

midribbed ('midrɪbd), *ppl. a Bot.* [*f.* MIDRIB + -ED².] Having a midrib.

1776-96 *WITHERING Brit. Plants* (ed. 3) III. 326.

midridde, obs. form of MIDRED.

midriff ('midrɪf). Forms: 1 midhrif, midrif, 4-6 mydryf, 5 mydref(e), mydrif, myddereffe, 5-6 mydryffe, 6 middryfe, midrefe, myddreffe, mydryfe, 6-7 midrif(fe), 7 middrift, 6- midriff. [*OE. midhrif, f. midd MID a. + hrif belly* (cf. RIFF *sb.*⁴). Cf. *OFris. midref.*]

1. *a. The diaphragm. to shake, tickle the midriff:* said of what causes laughter.

c1000 *Sax. Leechd.* II. 278 Hwílum onginneð of þam midhrife se is betwex þære wambe & þære lifre. c1400 *Lanfranc's Chirurg.* 148 He [sc. the œsophagus] declineth into þe ynnere partie til þat he peerse þoruþ þe mydrif. c1440 *Promp. Parv.* 337/1 Mydryf of a beste, . . . *diaphragma*. 1486 *Bk. St. Albans E viij.* In the mydryf that callid is the rondell also. 1533 *ELYOT Cast. Helthe* (1541) 49 The entrayles, which be underneth the myddreffe. c1550 *LLOYD Treas. Health A viij.* A wounde in the braynes, hert, midrife, . . . or lyuer is deadly. 1596 *SHAKS. I Hen. IV.* III. iii. 175 There's no roome for Faith, Truth, nor Honesty, in this bosome of thine: it is all fill'd vpe with Guttes and Midriffe. 1613 *M. RIDLEY Magn. Bodies* 28 An Aequator, or middle fence, that divideth the whole body in the midst between the two Poles, like a Midriff. 1641 *MILTON Reform.* II. Wks. 1851 III. 67 We would burst our midriffes rather then laugh. 1725 *BRADLEY Fam. Dict. s.v. Oesophagus.* It . . . passes through the Midriff. 1831 *LAMB Elia Ser. II. Newsp.* 35 *Yrs. Ago.* That conceit . . . still tickles our midriff to remember. 1847 *TENNYSON Princess I.* 198 A sight to shake The midriff of despair with laughter.

Comb. 1884 *TENNYSON Becket* III. iii. Many midriff-shaken even to tears.

b. Fashion. (*a.*) The midportion of the torso; (*b.*) that part of a woman's garment which covers the midriff, *esp.* if cut separately from the upper bodice; (*c.*) *U.S.* a woman's garment which leaves the midriff uncovered.

1941 *Fashion Digest* Fall 74 Playsuit with wide-midriff and full-pleated skirt. 1948 *Harper's Bazaar* Jan. 99 Inside the elasticized bodice is a lightly boned midriff, an uplift brassiere. 1953 *P. BINDER Muffs & Morals* i. 31 The midriff mode . . . came in just before the Second World War. . . It shocked nobody. 1964 *McCall's Sewing* 12/1 Wide sashes, contrasting belts, set-in midriffs will give a lift to the waistline. 1966 *L. HALLIDAY Fashion Makers* ii. 41 A modern girl will cheerfully bare her midriff on the beach. 1970 *Daily Tel.* 23 Feb. 13 A real Slim Jane? Then only you, one prays, will dare to wear the new bare-midriff styles. 1972 *E. LARSEN Creative Dressmaker* viii. 73 Cover the midriff with a piece of lace.

†2. *a. transf.* A partition. (Cf. *diaphragm.*) *Obs.*

1660 *BOYLE New Exp. Phys. Mech.* Proem 12 In the midst of which frame, is . . . nail'd a board, . . . which may not improperly be call'd a Midriff. 1766 *Compl. Farmer s.v. Ventilator.* A square box . . . in the middle of which is placed a broad partition, or midriff, made to move up and down.

†*b.* Applied as a term of contempt. *Obs.*

1600 *DEKKER Shoemakers Holiday* Wks. 1873 I. 13 *Wife.* Seven yeares husband? *Eyre.* Peace Midriffe, peace, I know what I do, peace. *Ibid.* 19 [*Eyre.*] What Nan, what Madgemable-crust, come out you fatte Midriffe-sweg-belly whores.

midryde, obs. form of MIDRED.

mids, sb., adv., and prep. Forms: 3-6 myddes, 4 mides, mydis, -ys, 4-6 myddis, 4-7 middes, 5-6

middys, mydds, 5-7 middis, 6 mydes, myds, *Sc.* middiss, 6-7 midds, 7 *Sc.* midis, 6- mids. Also 7-9 *Sc.* (in senses 2 and 3) midse. [*ME. middes*, evolved from the advs. *in-middes, on-middes* (see IN-MIDS and AMIDST) which are altered forms of *OE. in middan, on middan* (where the prep. regularly governs the dative of *midde sb.* or of the wk. neuter adj.: see MID *a.* and *sb.*). The alteration is due to the analogy of *tó middes* in the middle (see TO-MIDS), where *to* governs the genitive as in some other phrases.]

A. sb.

1. The middle, middle part or point; the midst. Chiefly in phrase *in (the) mids (of)*. *Obs. exc. Sc.* (see E.D.D.).

1340 *HAMPOLE Pr. Consc.* 5192 þar-for Crist sal sytte þar þat day, Onence þe myddes of erth þus for to say. c1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xix. (*Cristofore*) 14 Of his lyf al þe begynnynge, & þe mydis, & als þe endynge. 1375 *BARBOUR Bruce* xv. 167 Syne with his baneris hardely [The] myddis of the toune he tais. 1377 *LANGL. P. Pl. B.* II. 184 And thus fals and fauel fareth forth togideres, And Mede in þe myddes and alle þise men after. c1400 *Destr. Troy* 1548 The walle . . . of marbill was most fro þe myddes vp, Of diuers colours. 1449 in *Cal. Proc. Chanc. Q. Eliz.* (1830) II. Pref. 55 The beames shullen be in brede atte myddes xij inches and in thiknes viij inches. c1450 *HOLLAND Howlat* I In the myddis of May. 1530 *PALSGR.* 245/1 Myddes parte of a channell, *le fil dune riuere.* a1533 *LD. BERNERS Gold. Bk. M. Aurel.* (1546) I, A spyder that is in the myddes of her webbe. 1536 *R. BEERLEY in Four C. Eng. Lett.* (1880) 35 Summe cum to mattens begenyngte at the mydes, and sume when yt ys almost done. 1544 in *Willis & Clark Cambridge* (1886) I. 213 In breadythe in the myddis fyfthe and fyve Foote. 1548-9 (Mar.) *Bk. Com. Prayer, Communion.* The Priest standing humbly afore the middes of the Altar. 1564 *HARDING Answ. Jewel* ix. 122 King David thought it very vnfitting . . . that . . . the Arke of God was putte in the myddes of skynnes, that is, of the tabernacle. 1611 *BIBLE Luke* iv. 30 He passing throw the mids of them. *Ibid.* 35 When the deuill had thrown him in the middes. 1621 *AINSWORTH Annot. Pentat., Gen.* xxiv. 22 (1639) 92 A weight called in Hebrew bekagh, which signifieth cleft or cut in the mids. 1641 *HINDE J. Bruen* xli. 129 A man who knew right well . . . what it was that did make a mans face to shine in the mids of his own house and in the Congregation.

†2. *A means. Obs.*

1520 *St. Papers Hen. VIII.* II. 32 We truste . . . of this your hard and goode beginning shall folowe a better myddes. 15 . . . *1st Bk. Discipl. Ch. Scot.* (1621) 74 He useth the ministry of men, as the most necessary middes for this purpose. 1616 *J. MATTLAND Apol. Maitland of Lethington in Scot. Hist. Soc. Misc.* (1904) 200, I hoip that my father his dealings sal appear sincer. . . & his endis & midis laulful & honest. 1646 *R. BAILLIE Lett. & Jnls.* (Bannatyne Club) II. 355 Your debates about the middes mak the end among your hand to be lost. a1658 *DURHAM Exp. Rev.* II. iv. (1680) 129 A sinful midse for attaining an end. 1710 *WODROW Corr.* (1843) I. 144 This is the midse [method] that is fallen upon at present to prevent rents.

3. A mean between two extremes; a middle course, a compromise. *Obs. exc. Sc.*

1553 *KENNEDY Compend. Tract. in Wodrow Soc. Misc.* (1844) 143 Betuix thir twa extremitis geve it plesit God that the myddis sulde cum furth, apperandlie it wer ane gret ease. 1582-8 *Hist. Jas. VI* (1804) 172 Quhair they conferrit lang with the Lordis upoun the xxi day of May for sum articles of peace, bot neuer concludit any midds. 1637-50 *Row Hist. Kirk* (Wodrow Soc.) III The Assemblie laboured to take a mids in the mater. 1709 *W. STEWART Collect. Worship. Ch. Scot.* 244 Temperance is the Golden Mids between Abstinence and Intemperance. 1720 *T. BOSTON Fourfold State* (1797) 238 There is a mids betwix omitting duty and the doing of it as thou dost it. 1875 *W. ALEXANDER Sk. Ain Folk* xii. 67 There's a midse 'i' the sea, ye ken, an' it is not wisse-like to gae sic len'ths.

†4. *attrib. and Comb.: midsfinger*, the middle finger; *midsman*, (*a.*) a mediator; (*b.*) in Ireland = MIDDLEMAN; *mids-world*, = MIDDLE EARTH.

c1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 42 Do bad god wurden stund and stede, Dis middes werð old-inne he dede. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 239/1 þe Middis fynger, *medius digitus* [sic]. a1662 *R. BAILLIE Lett.* (1775) II. 401 Mr. Blair and Mr. Durham appeared as mids-men [ed. *Bannatyne Club* midmen: see MIDMAN]. 1801 *Ann. Reg.* 23 What has been the main cause of the wretchedness of the Irish and the Highlanders of Scotland? The midsmen of the former, and the tacksmen of the latter.

†*B. adv.* In the middle or midst. *Obs.*

c1407 *LYDG. Reson & Sens.* 5197 And myddys of the soote herbage Ther be bestys eke savage. c1430 — *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 12 Middes above, in fulle riche aray, Ther satt a child off beaute precellyng.

†*C. prep.* In the middle of. *Obs.*

a1400-50 *Alexander* 1061 þan metis him myddis þe way was meruale to sene, A hert. c1475 *Partenay* 5779 Thys wonderful and meruelous best ne but on ey hath middes the forehed. c1611 *CHAPMAN Iliad* XVIII. 549 To end which two begun (Mids all) a song.

†*mids, v. Obs.* [*f.* MIDS *sb.*] *trans.* To take a middle view of.

1693 *STAIR Instit.* II. i. §41. 177 *Tribonian* midseth the matter thus.

mid-sea. The middle of the sea, the open sea.

1582 *STANYHURST Æneis* III. (Arb.) 73 Thee Creet Ile in mydseas dooth stand too Uppiter hallowd. 1667 *MILTON P.L.* VII. 403 Shoales Of Fish that with thir Finns & shining Scales Glide under the green Wave, in Sculles that oft Bank the mid Sea. 1853 *GROTE Greece* II. lxxxix. XI. 123 A gentle and steady Etesian breeze carried them across midsea without accident or suffering. 1871 *R. ELLIS tr. Catullus* lxiv. 167 He rides far already, the mid sea's boundary cleaving.

b. attrib. quasi-adj.

1579 *J. STUBBES Gaping Gulf* D vj b, When it was not yet enlarged with hir Italian dominions and midsea Iles. 1897 *KIPLING Captains Courageous* viii. 153 Three boats found their rodings fouled by these reckless mid-sea hunters.

mid-season.

†1. The time in the middle of the day; noon. 1610 *SHAKS. Temp.* I. ii. 239 *Pro.* What is the time o' th' day? *Ar.* Past the mid season.

2. The middle of the season.

1902 *ELIZ. L. BANKS Newspaper Girl* 166, I was wearing my new Paris hat, which, as it was mid-season, I had bought for eighteen shillings and sixpence. 1969 *Burpee Catal.* 123/2 Delicious [straw]berries in midseason.

attrib. 1882 *Garden* 14 Jan. 30/3 A mid-season house containing mixed kinds may now be started in the usual way. 1889 *Daily News* 22 Oct. 6/1 A few really tasteful and appropriate mid-season dresses. 1921 *WODEHOUSE Indiscretions of Archie* xix. 210, I was just putting old Bill through it . . . with a view to getting him into mid-season form. 1946 — *Joy in Morning* v. 35 Though crushed to earth . . . he rises again—not absolutely in midseason form, perhaps, but perkier than you would expect. 1969 *Burpee Catal.* 81/2 Sweet Corn. . . A midseason corn.

midship ('midʃɪp). *Naut.* [*f.* MID *a.* + SHIP.] The middle part of a ship or boat.

1555 *Act 2 & 3 Ph. & Mary* c. 16 §7 Any Wherry . . . which shall not be . . . iv. Foot and a Half broad in the Midship. a1618 *RALEIGH Royal Navy* 33 It is a great weakening to a ship to have so much weight . . . at both the ends, and nothing in the Mid-ship. 1865 *J. H. INGRAHAM Pillar of Fire* (1872) 31 A singer that stood upon the bridge across the mid-ship.

b. The rower who sits in the middle of a boat.

1897 *MARY KINGSLEY W. Africa* 173 Midship backed and flapped like fury.

c. Comb.: midship beam (see quot.); *midship bend*, = *midship frame*; *midship body* (see quot.); *midship frame*, that timber or frame in a ship which has the greatest breadth; *midship port*, a porthole in the middle part of a ship.

1692 *Capt. Smith's Seaman's Gram.* II. xv. 122 The breadth upon the *Midship-beam 20 foot. c1850 *Rudim. Navig.* (Weale) 95 The Midship-Beam is the longest beam of the ship, lodged in the mid ship frame, or between the widest frame of timbers. 1805 *Shipwright's Vade-M.* 117 *Midship-bend or frame, that bend which is called Dead-Flat. 1875 *KNIGHT Dict. Mech.* s.v. *Midship-bend*, When the middle of the ship has a portion of a uniform cross-section, such is called the *midship body. 1769 *FALCONER Dict. Marine* (1780) C 2 b, The most capacious of these represents what is called the *midship-frame. 1836 *MARRYAT Midsh. Easy* xxx, Two of the *midship ports of the antagonist were blown into one.

midshipman ('midʃɪpmən). [*f.* prec. + MAN.]

So called because stationed 'amidships' when on duty.]

1. In the navy, the designation of a rank intermediate in the line of promotion between that of naval cadet and that of the lowest commissioned officer (i.e. in the British navy that of sub-lieutenant, in the U.S. navy that of ensign).

[1626, 1627: see *midships-man* s.v. MIDSHIPS.] 1685 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2054/3 Mr. Littleton, and . . . Mr. Brisbane, both Midshipmen Extraordinary. 1701 *LUTTRELL Brief Rel.* (1857) V. 100 Her lieutenant and 2 midship men killed. 1769 *FALCONER Dict. Marine* (1780), *Midshipman*, a sort of naval cadet, appointed by the captain of a ship of war, to second the orders of the superior officers. 1855 *MRS. GASKELL North & S.* xiv, How well he looked in his midshipman's dress. 1900 *W. BAIRD Gen. Wauchope* ii. 33 Midshipmen's amusements and practical jokes are proverbial.

2. *U.S.* 'A batrachoid fish, *Porichthys margaritatus*: so called from the rows of round luminous bodies along the belly, like the buttons of a naval cadet's coat' (*Cent. Dict.*).

1882 *JORDAN & GILBERT Synop. Fishes N. Amer.* 751 *Porichthys porosissimus*—Midshipman.

3. *Comb.: midshipman's butter*, the Avocado, *Persea gratissima*; *midshipman's half pay* (see quot.); *midshipman's hitch* (see quot. 1886); *midshipman's nuts*, broken pieces of biscuit as dessert (*Smyth Sailor's Word-bk.* 1867); *midshipman's roll* (see quot. 1857).

1866 *Treas. Bot.* 867/1 *Persea gratissima*. . . They contain a large quantity of firm pulp possessing a buttery or marrow-like taste, and are hence frequently called Vegetable Marrow or *Midshipman's Butter. 1871 *KINGSLEY At Last* ii, Avocado, or Alligator pears, alias midshipman's butter. c1851 — *Lett. & Life* (1877) I. 277 *Midshipman's half-pay (nothing a-day and find yourself). 1808 *D. LEVER Young Sea Officer's Sheet Anchor* 9 To make a *Midshipman's Hitch. 1886 *Encycl. Brit.* XXI. 591/2 *Midshipman's Hitch*. —Take two round turns inside the bight, the same as a half-hitch repeated; stop up the end; or let another half-hitch be taken or held by hand. Used for hooking a tackle for a temporary purpose. 1828 *Night Watch* II. viii. 50 'You shall have a fistful of *midshipman's nuts to crack for your supper.' . . . He gave me some broken biscuits. 1846 *H. MELVILLE Typee* vi. 38, I took a double handful of those small, broken, flinty bits of biscuit which generally go by the name of 'midshipman's nuts'. 1826 *W. N. GLASCOCK Naval Sketch-Bk.* (ed. 2) I. 8 Get your hammock slung. . . 'Cause, . . . none o' your *midshipman's rolls', you know! 1857 *H. E. DAVENPORT Rovings on Land & Sea* 280 If any of the hammocks are lashed in a slovenly manner, or merely bundled up in what is called a 'midshipman's roll', the owner is . . . made to secure it in a more ship-shape manner.

Hence 'midshipmanship, the office or position of a midshipman.

1789 *COWPER Lett.* (in *Pearson's 76th Catal.* (1894) 16), I . . . rejoice with thee that thou hast succeeded in procuring a midshipmanship (there's a word for you) for the poor young

man in question. 1857 *Chamb. Jnrl.* VIII. 103 He was undergoing the preliminary ordeal of midshipmanship.

midshipmite ('midʃɪpmɑːt). A sailor's perversion of MIDSHIPMAN. (Adopted by humorous writers as suggesting MITE *sb.*)

1833 MARRYAT *P. Simple* viii. One of them ere midshipmites. 1868 W. S. GILBERT *Bab Ball.*, Nancy Bell, A bo'sun tight, and a midshipmite. 1880 *Theatre* Jan. 39 As for the Midshipmite, he creates a roar whenever he struts across the deck.

midships ('mɪdʃɪps), *sb.* and *adv.* [App. aphetic for AMIDSHIPS, though appearing earlier in our quotes.] A. *sb.* The middle part of a vessel either with regard to her length or breadth.

1626 CAPT. SMITH *Accid. Yng. Seamen* 7 In a fight the Forecastle is his [the Lieutenant's] place, to make good; as the Captain doth the halfe decke; and the quarter Maisters the midships. 1705 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4116/3 Only her Hull from the Taffrail to the Midships remained above Water. 1762-9 FALCONER *Shipwr.* II. 901 Both stay-sail sheets to mid-ships were conveyed.

b. *Comb.*: † midships man = MIDSHIPMAN. 1626 CAPT. SMITH *Accid. Yng. Seamen* 2 His Mates are onely his Seconds, allowed sometimes for the two Midships men. 1627 — *Seaman's Gram.* xiii. 61 Midships men see the tops and yards well manned.

B. *adv.* = AMIDSHIPS. 1838 *Civ. Eng. & Arch. Jnrl.* I. 384/2 Clear beam midships. . . 32 ft. 1852 H. W. PIERSON *Missionary Memorial* 145 On retiring, we stopped midships to sing a hymn of thanksgiving. 1883 *Law Times Rep.* XLIX. 332/2 The *Clan Sinclair* with her stem took the port side of the *Margaret* abaft midships.

mid-side. [MID *a.*] The middle of the side.

c 1220 *Bestiary* 622 In water 3e sal stonden, In water to mid side. a 1300 *Body & Soul in Map's Poems* (Camden) 338 Forth was brought there, with a bridel, A corsed devel als a cote. . . With a sadel to the mid side. c 1470 HENRY *Wallace* VII. 991 Wallace self, at mydsid off the toune, With men of armys thai was to bargane bown. 1581 BURNE *Disput.* 107 Sua that sence thay are al enter in the scheinfauld of Christ, nocht be the dur bot be the mysyd of the house, it is [etc.]. 1651-7 T. BARKER *Art of Angling* (1820) 17 The fish may lie up to the mid-sides in the liquor.

Comb. 1794 WEDGE *Agric. Chester* 55 The cheese. . . is then taken and placed midside deep in brine.

mid-sky. [MID *a.*] The middle of the sky.

1634 MILTON *Comus* 957 Com let us haste, the Stars grow high, But night sits onyarch yet in the mid sky. 1667 — *P.L.* VI. 314 Two Planets rushing from aspect maligne Of fiercest opposition in mid Skie. 1860 HAWTHORNE *Marble Faun* (1879) II. iii. 37 Out of the mid-sky.

attrib. 1807 J. BARLOW *Columb.* I, Thro all the midsky zones, to yon blue pole, Their green hills lengthen.

midst (mɪdst), *sb.*, *adv.*, and *prep.* Forms: 5 medeste, 5-7 myddest, 5-8 (9 *arch.* rare) middest, 6 middeste, mydst, 7 middst, midd'st, midest, 8 mid'st, 6- midst. [First appears in the 15th c. as *middest*. Prob. two different formations have been confused: (1) an extended form of *midde*, MIDS, with the excrement (euphonic or analogical) *t* as in *amongst*, *against*, *whilst*, and the dialectal *onst* for *once*, *nice't* (naist) for *nice*; (2) an absolute use of the superlative MIDDEST *a.*] A. *sb.*

1. The middle point or part; the centre, middle. *Obs.* or *arch.*

a 1400-50 *Alexander* 5396 He saze a dym cloude Full of starand sternes and stjiltid in pe myddest A grete gryselly god. c 1440 *Alphabet of Tales* 455 He was at pe myddest of pe brygg. c 1489 CAXTON *Blanchardyn* liv. 208 Subbion in the middest, and Blanchardine the hindmost. 1517 *Acc. Bk. W. Wray in Antiquary* XXXII. 214 King James. . . about the middest of march took he his p'gresse towards Scotland. 1570-6 LAMBARDE *Peramb. Kent* (1826) 197 Hee died before he had brought the worke to the midst. 1588 KYD *Househ. Phil.* Wks. (1901) 250 Jerusalem. . . is in the midst of our Hemisphere. 1592 TIMME *Ten Eng. Lepers* Fj, I will but touch three parts: to wit, the beginning, the middest, and the end. 1654 EARL MONM. tr. *Bentivoglio's Wars Flanders* 210 About the midst of January. a 1661 FULLER *Worthies, Shropsh.* (1662) III. 1 This Shire being almost in the middest of England. 1671 H. M. *Erasm. Colloq.* 319 If thou open the black stone Cyamea, thou shalt find a bean in the midst. 1695 DRYDEN *Dufresnoy's Art Painting* Pref. 44 One Play. . . where there is nothing in the First Act, but what might have been said or done in the Fifth; nor any thing in the Midst, which might not have been plac'd as well in the Beginning or the End. a 1894 STEVENSON *Tales and Fantasies*, J. *Nicholson* (1905) 76 He was not past the midst of the first field.

2. The position of being in the interior of, involved or enveloped in, or surrounded by (something, or a number of things or persons, specified or implied). Now almost exclusively in the phrase *in the midst of* (formerly also † *among the midst of*), chiefly in the senses: Among, amid, surrounded by (a number of things or persons); while fully engaged with, 'in the thick of' (occupations, troubles, etc.); during the continuance of (an action or condition).

? a 1500 *Chester Pl., Salut. & Nativ.* (Shaks. Soc. 1843) 113 And one his breste written also The landes naimes and goodes bouth too, And sette also in the medeste [E.E.T.S. ed. p. 127, myddes] of thoe, God of Rome righte as a kinge. 1535 COVERDALE *Luke* iv. 35 And the deuell threw him in the myddest [1611 mides] amonge them. 1548-9 (Mar.) *Bk. Com. Prayer, Burial of Dead*, In the myddest of lyfe we be in death. 1558 KNOX *First Blast* (Arb.) 12 A woman sitteth

crowned in parliament amongst the middest of men. a 1586 SIDNEY *Arcadia* I. (1590) 58 While you were in the middest of your sport. 1606 G. WOODCOCKE *Hist. Iustine* XXXII. 109 In the middest of the battell. 1611 BIBLE *Deut.* iv. 12 And the Lord spake vnto you out of the midst of the fire. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* VI. 270 In the middest of all this hurley burley. 1632 SANDERSON *Serm.* 315 To plucke thee out of the middest of a froward and crooked generation. a 1658 CLEVELAND *Rustick Rampant* Wks. (1687) 445 Made his Way with his Sword alone. . . into the middest of their Troops. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 153 ¶ 6 In the midst of an adventure. 1818 SHELLEY *Rosal. & Helen* 860 In the midst of a city vast and wide. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* III. I. 289 Armies. . . were kept up in the midst of peace. 1863 GEO. ELIOT *Romola* II. i. From the midst of those smiling heavens he had seen a sword hanging. 1887 BOWEN *Virg. Aeneid* III. 104 Crete, in the midst of the waters lies. *Mod.* In the midst of his enormous labours, he has found time to [etc.].

† b. *to leave in the midst* [= L. *in medio relinquere*]: to leave undecided, abstain from giving an opinion on.

1625 GILL *Sacr. Philos.* I. 107, I leave it in the middest, till further prooffe of the truth be made.

c. With a possessive, usually of plural pronoun, (*in*) *our*, *your*, *their midst*.

This use is scarcely found before the 19th century; the solitary example from the 16th c. does not prove that it was current. Cf. 'in her middes' (= in their midst) *Apol. Loll.* (c 1400) 12.

c 1586 C'TESS PEMBROKE *Ps.* CXXXV. iv, Not so his dreadfull shoues he ceas'd, But did them still in Ægipts mid'st renew. 1794 C. JOHN in *Southey Life A. Bell* (1844) I. 205 If we then could have had our dear Dr. Bell in our midst, our pleasures and improvements would have been greatly heightened. 1825 J. MONTGOMERY in *Chr. Psalmist* (1828) 414 Lo, in their midst his form was seen, The form in which He died. 1864 BRYCE *Holy Rom. Emp.* xi. (1866) 200 When . . . his shield [should] be hung aloft again as of old in the camp's midst, a sign of help to the poor and the oppressed. 1867 W. L. NEWMAN in *Quest. Reformed Parl.* 119 Her vast and available coalfields, her iron mines, the energy of her people, founded cities in her midst. 1869 J. MARTINEAU *Ess.* II. 133 The enduring light that broke out in their midst.

d. With omission of article, *in midst (of)*. Now only *poet.* (*rare*).

1590 SPENSER *F.Q.* I. vii. 5 In middest of the race. *Ibid.* I. ix. 10, I ever . . . ioyde to stirre up strife, In middest of their mournfull Tragedy. a 1617 BAYNE *On Eph.* (1643) 114 To reckon him in middest of his dearest favorites. 1617 *Janua Ling. Advt.*, That should haue brought thee in midst a faire orchard. 1861 LYTTON & FANE *Tannhäuser* 112 In midst, His worn cheek channell'd with unwonted tears, The Landgrave. 1880 WATSON *Prince's Quest* 63 There towered In middest of that silent realm deflowered A palace.

¶ *poet.* with transposition of possessive adj.

1671 MILTON *Samson* 1339 And in my midst of sorrow and heart-grief To shew them feats.

† 3. A medium, middle course or term, mean. *Sc. Obs.* Cf. MIDS.

c 1610 SIR J. MELVIL *Mem.* (1735) 19 Rather following the Extremity than the right Midst. a 1649 DRUMM. of HAWTH. *Hist. Jas. II.* Wks. (1711) 30 The majesty of a prince hardly falleth from a height to a midst, but easily is precipitated from any midst to the lowest degree and station. 1678 R. BARCLAY *Apol. Quakers* vii. § 2. 202 They have laboured after a Midst betwixt these two extreems. 1786 A. GIB *Sacr. Contempl.* I. vii. ii. 158 There can be no proper midst in a Soul, betwixt moral good and evil.

B. *adv.*

1. In the middle place. Only in Milton's phrase.

[Prob. to be regarded as a contracted form of MIDDEST *a.* used *advb.*]

1667 MILTON *P.L.* v. 165 On Earth joyn all yee Creatures to extoll Him first, him last, him midst, and without end. 1773 BURKE *Corr.* (1844) I. 426 May God grant you every blessing. Remember Him first, last, and midst. 1854 DE QUINCEY *War Wks.* 1862 IV. 271 Every nation's duty first, midst, and last, is to itself.

2. = 'In the midst'. *Const. of. poet. rare.*

1675 N. LEE *Nero* IV. i, If I gaze long, I shall my nature lose: Mid'st of my full career, I stop and muse. 1883 R. W. DIXON *Mano* I. vi. 16 And midst there was a goodly chantry seen. 1885-94 R. BRIDGES *Eros & Psyche* June v, The grassy plat 'Midst of her garden, where she had her seat.

C. *prep.* In the midst of; † between. Commonly written 'midst, as if aphetic for AMIDST.

1591 SHAKS. *I Hen. VI.* I. ii. 24, I would ne're haue fled, But that they left me 'midst my Enemies. 1593 — *Lucr.* 566 And midst the sentence so her accent breakes, That twice she doth begin ere once she speaks. 1667 MILTON *P.L.* VI. 28 From whence a voice From midst a Golden Cloud thus milde was heard. 1682 CREECH *Lucretius* (1683) 77 The peaceful Ox contains most parts of Air, Not subject unto too much Rage, nor Fear, A temper, 'midst the Lion, and the Deer. 1704 POPE *Windsor For.* 26 And 'midst the desert fruitful fields arise. 1821 SHELLEY *Adonais* xxxi, Midst others of less note, came one frail Form, A phantom among men.

midstream (,mɪd'stri:m). [f. MID *a.* + STREAM.] 1. a. The middle of the stream. Also *fig.*

c 1315 *Greenwich Hosp. MS. Documents* (P.R.O. Box 20, bundle O, No. 12), En primis a commensere de mydstreame de Derwent. 1669 DRYDEN *Tyrannic Love* II. i, The mid-stream's his; I, creeping by the side, Am shoulder'd off by his impetuous Tide. 1735 SOMERVILLE *Chase* III. 546 Down the Mid-stream he wafts Along. 1827 E. MACKENZIE *Hist. Newcastle* II. 742 note, The midstream of the river, taken at low water, is considered the boundary between the coal-mines. 1849 E. B. EASTWICK *Dry Leaves* 99 He was obliged to have the boat kept in mid-stream. 1899 T. NICOL *Recent Archaeol. & Bible* II. 94 We are brought into the midstream of Biblical History.

attrib. 1894 *Outing* (U.S.) XXIV. 452/2 On the mid-stream side of the rocky islet. . . the bank was eight or ten feet high. 1905 *Daily Chron.* 13 Mar. 4/4 The ford would land us on a mid-stream island.

b. *Used advb.*

1872 TENNYSON *Gareth & L.* 1015 Whom Gareth met mid-stream.

2. *Med.* Used, usu. *attrib.*, to designate any portion of urine passed by an individual other than that first passed or last passed in an act of urination.

1958 *New Engl. Jnrl. Med.* CCLIX. 764 (heading) A comparison of bacterial counts of the urine obtained by needle aspiration of the bladder, catheterization and midstream-voided methods. 1962 *Lancet* 15 Dec. 1246/1 The urine was examined microscopically for pus cells. . . In men and children midstream specimens were used. 1972 *Ibid.* 2 Sept. 452/2 Specimens of midstream urine were collected in sterile universal bottles.

midsummer ('mɪdsʌmə(r)). Forms: see MID *a.* and SUMMER *sb.*; also, 3-5 *missomer*, 4 *mesomer*, *misomere*, *myssomer(e)*, *mysomer*. [OE. *midsumor*; see MID *a.* and SUMMER; cf. ON. *mīðsumar* (Sw. *midssomar*, Da. *midssommer*), MDu. *midsumer*, *midesommer*, *middensommer* (Du. *midzomer*), mod.G. *mittsommer*. In OE. also as two words, with inflexion of the adj.]

1. a. The middle of summer; the period of the summer solstice, about June 21st.

a 900 tr. *Bæda's Hist.* v. xii. (1890) 425 Swa sunnan uppong bið æt middum sumere. c 1055 *Byrhtferth's Handboc in Anglia* (1885) VIII. 311 þæt ys on lyden solstitium & on englisc midsumor. a 1123 O.E. *Chron.* an. 1101 þa to midde sumeran ferde se cyng ut to Pefenesæ. c 1290 *Beket* 1693 in *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 155 A-3ein Midsummer it bi-ful. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 10546 Suppe he nom iwis Winchestre aboute missomer. 1389 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 313 Every person. . . shall pay, euery yere, ffor hys ffeste, at Myssomere, xijd. 1412 *Catterick Ch. Contract* (Raine 1834) 11 Be mysomer next. 1473 WARKW. *Chron.* (Camden) 6 At myssomere, the Duke of Clarence passede the see to Caleis. 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 153 His wyfe. . . after aboute Midsomer, ended her life there. 1596 SHAKS. *I Hen. IV.* IV. i. 102 Gorgeous as the Sunne at Mid-summer. 1625 N. CARPENTER *Geog. Del.* I. x. (1635) 223 Their longest day at Midsummer is 24 hours. 1714 GAY *Sheph. Week* IV. 27 At Eve last Midsummer no Sleep I sought. 1840 J. BUEL *Farmer's Comp.* 44 The crops may then mature before they are injured by the intense heats of our mid-summers.

fig. c 1450 *Godstow Reg.* 18 Bryng us mydsomer of heuenly blys, I pray 3ow, martyrs both, Paule and Iohn.

† b. *Phr.* to have but a mile to midsummer: to be somewhat mad. (Cf. *midsummer madness*.)

c 1465 *Eng. Chron.* (Camden 1856) 92 Tho bestys that thys wrougte to mydsomer haue but a myle.

2. = *Midsummer Day*, June 24th.

1530 PALSGR. 245/1 Mydsomer, la saint Jehan. 16. . . *Robin Hood & Pr. Arragon* xix. in *Child Ballads* III. 148/2 'On Midsummer next', the damsel said, 'Which is June the twenty-four'.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *midsummer-beauty*, *fair*, *-night*, *-pomp*, *-quarter*, *-rose*, *-sunbeam*, *term*, † *-tide*, *-time*; † *midsummer ale*, a festive gathering held at midsummer; *midsummer chafer* U.S., a beetle, *Rhizotrogus solstitialis* (Cent. Dict. 1890); *midsummer daisy*, *Chrysanthemum Leucanthemum* (Prior *Plant-n.* 1879); *Midsummer Day*, the 24th of June, one of the recognized 'quarterdays' in England; *midsummer eve*, † *even*, the evening before *Midsummer Day*; *midsummer games*, festivities held at midsummer; *midsummer growth*, a second start into growth after ceasing (Jackson *Bot. Terms* 1900); *midsummer madness*, the height of madness (cf. *midsummer moon*); *midsummer men*, *Sedum Telephium*, a plant used by girls on midsummer eve to divine whether their lovers are true; † *midsummer moon*, ? the lunar month in which *Midsummer Day* comes; sometimes alluded to as a time when lunacy is supposed to be prevalent; † *midsummer sights*, rural dramatic performances at midsummer; *midsummer silver*, the silver-weed, *Potentilla anserina*.

1633 MARMION *Antiquary* IV. (1641) I 3, And now next *Midsummer ale, I may serve for a fool. 1867 'QUIDA' C. *Castlemaine* (1879) 5 The country was in its glad green *midsummer beauty. c 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* I. 90 Wið lifre sar genim on *mide sumeres dæg þa ylcan wyrt. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 10266 Alle þe bissopes. . . þat ar missomer day in to this lond come. 1359 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 97 On mesomur day. c 1425 *St. Mary of Oignies* II. x. in *Anglia* VIII. 177/45 Fro þe annuncyacyone of oure lady vnto myssomer-daye. 1556 *Chron. Gr. Friars* (Camden) 29 The mydsomer day followynge was his sonne crownyd Henry the vijth at Westmyster. 1710 ADDISON *Tatler* No. 221 ¶ 2 Upon Midsummer-Day last, as he was walking with me in the Fields. 1426-7 *Rec. St. Mary at Hill* 66 On *mydsomer eve a dawber and his man. . . xiiij d. 1820 W. IRVING *Sketch Bk.* II. 128 On Midsummer eve, when it is well known all kinds of ghosts, goblins, and fairies, become visible and walk abroad. 1904 *Edin. Rev.* Jan. 53 The elderbush is cut on Midsummer Eve. 1352 *Wynnere & Wastoure* 166 in *Parl. Three Ages* (Roxb. Club) 95 One *Missomer euen. 1556 *Chron. Gr. Friars* (Camden) 16 On mydsomer euen [1433] the duke with hys wyffe came to London. c 1566 *Scogin's Jests* (Hazl.) 145 On a time about *Midsummer faire, he. . . went to Barnwell. 1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* I. 6 b, The Fathers. . . busied them selues rather with Pageantes and *Midsummer games, then with the Vineyard. 1601 SHAKS.

Twel. N. III. iv. 61 Why this is verie *Midsommer madnesse. **1914** C. MACKENZIE *Simister St. II. III. v. 594* The freshmen . . . celebrated the beauty of the season with a good deal of midsummer madness. **1921** GALSWORDY *To Let II. ix. 200* Come, be reasonable, Fleur! It's midsummer madness! **1922** JOYCE *Ulysses 482* This is midsummer madness, some ghastly joke again. **1970** M. PETERS in *Midsummer Variations 203* Midsummer madness they all said That summer day when we were wed. **1755** *Connoisseur No. 56* ¶5, I likewise stuck up two *Midsummer Men, one for myself, and one for him. Now if his had died away, we should never have come together. **1877** W. JONES *Fingering 169* It was an olden superstition that the bending of the leaves to the right or to the left of the orpine plants, or Midsummer men, as they were called . . . would never fail to tell whether a lover was true or false. **1523** FITZHERB. *Husb. §124* Wede them clene in *myd-somer mone. **1589** *Marprel. Epit. (1843) 14* Whether it be midsummer Moone with him or no. **1690** DRYDEN *Amphitryon IV. 1*, What's this? midsummer-moon! Is all the world gone a-madding? **a 1350** *Birth Jesus 641* in Horstm. *Altengl. Leg. (1875) 93* þe schorteste nigt þat was þo, was *missomernigt. **1600** SHAKS. *A. Y. L. IV. i. 102* If it had not been for a hot Midsomer-night. **1866** M. ARNOLD *Thyrsis VII*, Soon will the high *Midsummer pomps come on. **1553-4** in Swayne *Sarum Churchw. Acc. (1896) 99* Wyllyam lobbe for keypyng of the clocke for *mysdomer quarter xx d. **c 1430** LYDG. *Min. Poems (Percy Soc.) 22* All start in change like a *mysdomer rose. **1577** B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb. 1. 16* The husbantes . . . spent their time rather in Maygames and *Mid-sommer sightes, then with tylling the ground, or planting of Vines. **a 1697** AUBREY *Nat. Hist. Surrey (1718) III. 62* In this place [Lingfield, Surrey] the Inhabitants are very fond of Ghirlands, or Garlands, made of *Midsummer Silver, a little Herb, which continues all the Year of a bright Ash Colour, and have crowded the Church and their own Houses with them. **1809** MANNING & BRAY *Hist. Surrey II. 340* No such custom now prevails (1808), nor do old people remember it. The Midsummer Silver is common here. **1859** GEO. ELIOT *A. Bede XII*, Warned by the *midsummer sunbeams. **1538** *Ld. Treas. Acc. Scotl. (1905) VI. 430* Item, Charles Geddes, in complet payment of xl merkis for his fe of the *mysdomer terme last bipast. **c 1330** R. BRUNNE *Chron. (1810) 224* Fro *Midsomertide to þe Apostle S. Thomas. **1375** BARBOUR *Bruce x. 823* Gif at *Mydsummer tyme ane zeir To cum, it war nocht with bata[i]ll Reskewit, than [etc.]. **1601** HOLLAND *Pliny I. 45* The riuier Nouanus at eury midsummertime swelles and runs ouer the bankes.

midsummerish ('midsaməʃɪ), *a.* [-ISH.] Having the characteristics of midsummer.

1836 MRS. GORE *Mrs. Armytage I. 302* The days, long and Midsummerish as they were, passed away.

midsummery ('midsaməri), *a.* [f. MIDSUMMER + -Y.] Of or pertaining to midsummer.

1866 MOTLEY *Corr. (1889) II. 217* The weather has been mid-summery. **1883** *Century Mag. XXVII. 108* A species of golden-rod with a midsummery smell.

† **Mid-te'rreanean, a. Obs.** = MEDITERRANEAN.

1598 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas II. ii. III. Colonies 86* Northward with narrow Mid-terreanean Sea, Which from rich Europe parts poor Africa.

† **midtholing. Obs.** [f. MID *prep.* + THOLE *v.* + -ING¹.] Compassion.

1340 *Ayenb. 157* Ich ssel hadde pité and mid þolyinge.

midtime ('midtaim). [f. MID *a.* + TIME.] The time in the middle (of the day, etc.).

1571 GOLDING *Calvin on Ps. 17* The midtyme was appointed for their Sacrifices. **1619** DRAYTON *Bar. Wars VI. lxxxii*, It being then the mid time of the Night. **1650** *Sc. Metr. Ps. cii. 24* O take me not away In mid-time of my dayes.

midulert, variant of MIDDLE ERD *Obs.*

midwald, -wall, var. ff. (in Dicts.) of MODWALL.

midwall ('midwɔ:l). *Arch.* [f. MID *a.* + WALL.] Used *attrib.* in *midwall shaft*, a shaft or baluster, placed in the middle of the thickness of the wall, in an early type of English belfry windows.

1880 FREEMAN in *Macm. Mag. No. 246. 453*, I doubt whether a midwall shaft is to be found between the Avon and Exmoor. **1893** C. HODGES in *Reliquary Jan. 17* The midwall shafts, which are slightly barrel-shaped, are ten inches in diameter.

'midward, a., sb., adv. and prep. Forms: 1 *middeward* (as sb. -ward), -wærd, -ward, -weard, 2 *middewarðe*, 4 *mydwarde*, *pl. myddwardis*, 4-5 *Sc. mydwart*, 4-6 *midwarde*, 5 *pl. midwardis*, 5-6 *mydward*, 4- *midward*. [OE. *middeward*: see MID *a.* + -WARD. Cf. MDu. *middewaert*. (The 12th c. form *middewarðe* may be a misreading for *middewardre* dat. fem.)]

A. adj.

† 1. In partitive concord: The middle of. *Obs.* After OE. only preceded by *in*; the definite article, when used, was placed between the adj. and sb. In *midward* as thus used has the appearance of being a prepositional phrase governing the sb.: cf. AMIDWARD, EMIDWARD.

c 893 K. ÆLFRED *Oros. II. vi. §1* Æfter þæm Eufrate þa ea, seo is mæst eallra fersera wætera, & is irnende purh middewarde Babylonia burg. **c 1175** *Lamb. Hom. 43* Seoðpan he him seawaede and stude inne midde-warðe helle. **a 1300** *Cursor M. 655* Bot yhon tre cum þou nawight to, þat standes in midward paradís. ? **c 1325** *K. Horn 590* (Laud MS.), Ich sal do pruesce, For þe lef wyt schelde, In mid-ward þe felde. **1340** HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc. 6319* 'Als a lital spark of fire', says he, 'In mydward þe mykel se, Right swa alle a mans wykkesnes Un-to þe mercy of God es'.

2. Occupying the middle. *Obs. exc. arch.*

a 1300 *Cursor M. 9921* (Cott.) þe midward heu es þat i mene. **c 1375** *Ibid. 764* (Fairf.) Of al þe trees [we etc] bot of ane, þe midwarde tree ys vs out-tane. **1876** MORRIS *Sigurd (1877) 2* The midward time and the fading, and the last of the latter days.

† **B. sb.** The middle, the middle part. *Obs.*

c 1000 *Ags. Ps. xxi. 15* (Lamb.) On middewardan innopes mines in medio ventris mei. **1303** R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne 9664* God ys shapper of alle þyng, He wote þe mydwarde, and þe endyng. **1375** BARBOUR *Bruce III. 682* Ane ile . . . may weill in mydward be Betwux Kyntyr and Irland. **c 1400** *Beryn 2759* In mydward of this gardyn stant a feire tre. **c 1450** LOVELICH *Grail xl. 550* But as In the Midwardis, vndirstonde þou here, that whanne he Cam to his Middyl Age, he wax A man bothe sad and Sage. **c 1470** HENRY WALLACE *VI. 503* Als mony syne in the mydward put he. **1505** in *Mem. Hen. VII (Rolls) 231* The fashion of her nose is a little rising in the midward. **c 1550** R. BRESTON *Bayte Fortune Bjþ*, Yf thou were in Tems in midwarde of the sande.

† **C. adv.** In the middle. *Obs.*

c 1470 HENRY WALLACE *v. 920* Off kyn he was, and Wallace modyr ner, Off Craufurd syd that mydward had to ster.

D. prep. In the middle of. *Obs. exc. arch.*

a 1300 *Cursor M. 1032* Midward þat land a wel springes. **1817** SCOTT *Harold v. ii*, Midward their path, a rock of granite grey From the adjoining cliff had made descent.

mid-water. [f. MID *a.* + WATER *sb.*] The middle portion of the water vertically, near neither to the bottom nor the surface.

1653 WALTON *Angler XII. 183* Letting him [a minnow] swim up and down about mid-water, or a little lower. **1816** KIRBY & SP. *Entomol. xxii. (1818) II. 295* Some move in midwater, either by the same motion of the legs as they use in walking, or by strokes, as in swimming. **1905** HOLMAN *Hunt Pre-Raph. I. 69* Red-spotted trout poised in mid-water.

attrib. **1868** *Daily Tel. 5 June 5/1* It is the same with herrings, cod, ling, and all the mid-water fish.

† **mid waters, adv. Obs.** [f. MID *a.* + WATER, with *advb. s.*] In the middle of the waters.

a 1800 *Coble o' Cargill vi. in Child Ballads IV. 359* Before that he was mid-waters, The weary coble began to fill.

midway ('midwei, mid'wei), *sb., a., adv. and prep.* [f. MID *a.* + WAY. Cf. MDu. *middewech*; also Da. *midvei*.] **A. sb.**

† 1. The middle of the way or distance. *Obs.*

c 897 K. ÆLFRED *Gregory's Past C. li. 399* Donne bið ðæt swa swa Segor stod on midwege betwex ðæm muntum & ðæm merscum ðe Sodoma on wæs. ? **a 1400** *Morte Arth. 2682* Sir Wychere, Sir Walchere, theis wise mene of armes, . . . Mett him in the mydwaye. **c 1400** MAUNDEV. (1839) *iv. 31* Fro Calabre or fro Ceyle to Akoun, be See, is 1300 Myles of Lombardy. And the Ile of Crete is right in the myd weye. **1586** T. B. *La Primaud. Fr. Acad. I. 68* The studie of letters is . . . so long and uneasy a journey, that they which thinke to finish it, oftentimes staie in the midwaie. **1677** W. HUBBARD *Narrative (1865) I. 36* Newhaven. . . seated near the Midway betwixt Hudsons River and that of Connecticut. **1770** KING in *Phil. Trans. LXI. 256* She mentioned a very steep shelf, or descent, in the midway.

† 2. A medium; a middle course. Now *rare*.

1599 SHAKS. *Much Ado II. i. 8* Hee were an excellent man that were made iust in the mid-way betweene him and Benedicke. **1606** — *Ant. & Cl. III. iv. 19* No midway 'Twiixt these extremes at all. **a 1656** BP. HALL *Rem. Wks. (1660) 168* Our sorrow must walk in a mid-way betwixt neglect and excess. **1677** *Gout. Venice 56* The Senat having chosen the midway, which in great dangers, and doubtful, is always the worst. **1847** EMERSON *Poems (1857) 39* Nor mount, nor dive; all good things keep The midway of the eternal deep.

3. *U.S.* Freq. with capital initial. At an exhibition, fair, or the like: a central avenue along which the chief exhibits or amusements are placed; hence, any cheap place of amusement; *slang*, a hall. Also *attrib.*

The use originated in the inclusion of the 'Midway Plaisance' of Chicago in the grounds of the exposition held there in 1893.

1893 *Outing Dec. 208/1* The waiters were the hardest set on the Midway. **1901** *World's Work Aug. 1097/2* Nowadays we frankly admit that the Midway is the strongest magnet of a big fair. **1901** *Everybody's Mag. Oct. 424* Can I arrange with you for placing a first-class Midway on your grounds? *Ibid. 427/1* A mile and a half of kerwhango and clash—That is the Midway show. **1927** K. NICHOLSON *Barker 149* *Midway Confab*, news column in the *Billboard*, the weekly trade paper for outdoor show-folk. **1932** *Evening Sun (Baltimore) 9 Dec. 31/5* *Midway*, a hall. **1949** *Sat. Even. Post 17 Sept. 25/1*, I have worked in . . . big-time railroad shows whose midways had the glitter of a handful of diamonds. **1956** H. GOLD *Man who was not with It (1965) i. 3* There he is on the midway, Grack the Frenchie, talking for his Countstore.

B. adj.

1. Situated in the middle of the way, occupying the middle. *rare exc. poet.*

1605 SHAKS. *Lear IV. vi. 6* The Crowes and Choughes, that wing the midway ayre Shew scarce so grosse as Beetles. **1742** YOUNG *Nt. Th. IX. 1218* In Mid-way Flight Imagination tires. **1879** GEO. ELIOT *Theo. Such 221* The midway parting of his crisp hair. **1898** G. MEREDITH *Odes Fr. Hist. 29* No more at midway heaven.

2. † *a. Medium, moderate. Obs.*

1573 TYRRE *Refut. Knox To Rdr.*, Als conuenient to begyle the simple reader, as to impesche and trauel men of gude ingyne and midway knowlage, to cruel to the vnderstanding of the veritie. **1596** DALRYMPLE *tr. Leslie's Hist. Scot. VII. 43* He was of midway stature. **1675** G. R. *tr. Le Grand's Man without Passion 59*, I confess that I understand not that competent or midway knowledge by him found out.

b. Of an opinion: Mediating. *rare.*

1905 JAS. ORR *Problem Old Test. ix. 327* The midway theory advocated by Nöldeke.

C. adv.

1. In the middle of the way or distance; halfway. Also *U.S. const. of.*

a 1225 *Ancr. R. 412* A sunedei midwei bitweonen þet and ester. **1577-87** HOLINSHED *Chron. III. 1116/1* Lithquo, midwaie betwixt Sterling and Edenburgh. **1608** SHAKS. *Per. v. i. 48* She . . . would . . . make a battrie through his defend parts, which now are midway stopt. **1692** R. L'ESTRANGE *Fables cxxxiii. 123* The Hare lay'd himself down about Mid-way. **1794** MRS. RADCLIFFE *Myst. Udolpho IV*, The vapours floated mid-way down the mountains. **1812** J. J. HENRY *Accurate Acct. Heroes Campaign against Quebec 192* About midway of the horn [of the moose], . . . there is a broad flat part. **1868** MISS YONGE *Cameos (1879) I. xxvii. 225* Midway in the strait he met the French fleet. **1896** HOWELLS *Impressions & Exp. 197* The band . . . playing in the afternoon midway of the long veranda. **1903** *Nation (N.Y.) 17 Sept. 234* He died midway of his 70th year. **1927** *Sat. Even. Post 24 Dec. 44/3* She stopped midway of her sentence.

2. † *a.* In a medium manner, tolerably. *Obs.*

1596 DALRYMPLE *tr. Leslie's Hist. Scot. I. 117* Nathir sulde ony mervel heirof, quhen na man, quha leibes bot midway temperat, in the tounes of Scotland, is nocht sune rich.

D. prep. In the middle of. *rare.*

185. MAURY in *Olmost Journ. Cotton Kingd. (1861) I. 143* Norfolk [Virginia] is . . . midway the coast. **1868** SWINBURNE *Ess. & Stud. (1875) 374* A boat is moored, and women . . . are about to enter it: one is already midway the steps of the pier.

mid-week. [f. MID *a.* + WEEK. Cf. MDu. *middeweke*, MHG. *mittwoche* (mod.G. *Mittwoch*), ON. *miðvika*, Wednesday.] The middle of the week. In Quaker language, a synonym for Fourth-day or Wednesday.

1707 S. SEWALL *Diary 23 July*, Midweek, visited Madam Leverett. **1898** *Daily News 10 Jan. 8/7* By mid-week there was a good attendance on 'Change again.

b. attrib.

1706 S. SEWALL *Diary 27 Apr.*, He had a Tooth pull'd out . . . on Mid-week night. **1883** J. PARKER *Apost. Life II. 35* Herein is a justification for mid-week meetings. **1898** *Cycling 88* Two or more severe races on the Saturday, with perhaps a mid week meeting in between.

midwife ('midwif), *sb.* Forms: 4 *medewife*, -wyve, meedwif, midewyve, midwiif, mydwif, -wyffe, 4-5 *midwyf*, 4-6 *medwyf(e)*, *mydwyfe*, -wyf(e), 5 *medwif(e)*, *myddewyffe*, *mydewyf*, *mydwif*, -wyff, 5-6 *midwyfe*, 6 *mede wif*, *meyd vyf*, 4- *midwife*. [f. either MID *a.* or MID *prep.* (*adv.*) + WIFE (in the older sense of 'woman'). On the former view the primary sense would be 'a woman by whose means the delivery is effected'; on the latter view, 'a woman who is with the mother at the birth'. The latter seems the more likely, though analogies are wanting for this mode of formation. The Sp. *comadre*, which is sometimes quoted, is not to the point, as the sense 'midwife' is merely developed from that of 'gossip', originally 'fellow-(god)mother'. The mod.G. *beifrau*, midwife's assistant, has also been compared.

The early (but not earliest) form *medewife* seems to be due to etymologizing association with *MEED sb.*, as *mede-* does not otherwise occur as a ME. variant of *mid-*. The colloquial pronunciation ('midf) is now seldom heard.]

1. A woman who assists other women in childbirth, a female accoucheur.

1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne 9633* þe prest askede þe mydwyffe, 3yfe hyt were cristenede whan hyt hade lyffe. **a 1400** *Maria Magd. 78* in *Archiv Stud. neu. Spr. XCI. 219* In alle my grete sorowe of my trauail of childe thou were to me a mydwyfe. **c 1400** *Arth. & Merl. 1001* (Kölbing), Ful glad was þo þe medwif And tok þeo child al so blyue. **1486** *Materials Hist. Hen. VII (Rolls) II. 65* Alice Massy . . . medwif to our derest wif the quene. **1502** *Ld. Treas. Acc. Scotl. (1900) II. 47* Item . . . to the mede wif, xlijs. **1549** *Compl. Scot. xv. 129* His mother vas ane meyd vyf. **1592** SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul. I. iv. 54*, I see Quene Mab hath bene with you: She is the Fairies Midwife. **1615** CROOKE *Body of Man 269* Adde hereto the skilfull hand of the heads-woman or Midwife as we cal them. **1774** GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist. (1776) II. 104* Women, in these circumstances, are said, by the midwives, to be all mouth and eyes. **1839** FR. A. KEMBLE *Resid. in Georgia (1863) 28* A ludicrous visit this morning from the midwife of the estate.

† 2. = MAN-MIDWIFE. *Obs.*

1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb. III. (1586) 139* It behooueth the shephearde to be skilfull in medecning of his cattell, and so cunning a midwife withal, as if neede require he may helpe his Ewe. **1711** SWIFT *Jrnl. to Stella 29 Apr.*, The Admiral is your Walker's brother the midwife. **1770** *Phil. Trans. LX. 451* Mr. John Latham, Surgeon and Midwife.

3. *fig.* One who or that which helps to produce or bring anything to birth.

1593 SHAKS. *Rich. II. II. ii. 62* So Greene, thou art the midwife of my woe, And Bullinbrooke my sorrows dismall heyre. **1658** OSBORN *Adv. Son (1896) p. xxvii*, There is another piece of mine ready to peep abroad, but that Mr. Wood, my Midwife, is so taken up with raising an estate in Ireland, as he cannot attend the press. **1700** DRYDEN *Pal. & Arc. II. 562* And Midwife Time the ripen'd Plot to Murder brought. **1771** SMOLLETT *Humph. Cl. 10 June, Let. i*, This midwife of the Muses used exercise on horseback. **1883** J. T. MORSE *Jefferson III. (1885) 39* Jefferson . . . had acted as undertaker for the royal colonies and as midwife for the United States of America.

† 4. An effeminate man. *Obs.*

1596 DRAYTON *Mortimeriados* T, No Apish fan-bearing Hermophradite, Coch-carried midwyfe, weake, effeminate.

5. **midwife toad**, a European toad, *Alytes obstetricans*, the male of which cares for the eggs until they hatch.

1901 H. GADOW in *Cambr. Nat. Hist.* VIII. vi. 158 *Alytes obstetricans*, the 'Midwife-toad', has the general appearance of a smooth toad. . . The pairing and the peculiar mode of taking care of the eggs by the male. . . has given it the specific name *obstetricans*, the midwife. 1934 *Times Lit. Suppl.* 16 June p. iv/2 A number of interesting toads have been received lately at the London Zoo, including a collection from Germany of 20 midwife toads with their eggs. 1954 G. DURRELL *Three Singles to Adventure* viii. 180 The midwife toad of Europe, instead of leaving its eggs in the nearest water to hatch unattended, hands them over to the male, who winds them round his hind legs and carries them about until they hatch. 1971 KOESTLER *Case of Midwife Toad* i. 14 Kammerer's undoing was a grotesque amphibian creature: the midwife toad, *Alytes obstetricans*.

midwife ('midwaif), *v.* Now rare exc. in 2b. Also midwife. [f. MIDWIFE *sb.*]

1. *trans.* To act as midwife to.

1674 BREVINT *Saul at Endor* iv. 86 Whil' st she is elsewhere . . . in a rich Abby Mid-wiving an Abbess, whom her Steward had unfortunately gotten with Child.

2. *a.* To help in bringing (a child) to the birth by acting the part of a midwife. Also with *out*.

1638 BP. H. KING in Sandys *Div. Poems* To Author 34 This Child of yours, borne without spurious blot, And Fairly Midwid, as it was begot. 1653 in *Verney Mem.* (1804) III. 203 Madcapp saith though she sould you the mare, yett she did not sell you the colt, therefore she laies her commands on you, to midwife it out, and to tittle it upp. 1708 T. WARD *Eng. Ref.* (1710) 2 So Jove himself. . . Bred in his Head his Daughter Pallas, Whom Vulcan Midwid'd [etc.]. 1736 AINSWORTH *Lat. Dict.* IV. s.v. *Pallas*, The daughter of Jupiter's own brain, . . . and midwived by Vulcan.

b. fig. To help in bringing to light or into being. (This sense not rare.)

1647 WARD *Simp. Cobler* (1843) 6 That he might watch a time to midwife out some ungracious Toleration for his own turne. 1725 BAILEY *Erasm. Colloq.* 124, I have something runs in my Mind, and I'm with Child to have it out. . . If it be a Dream, you shall be the Interpreters, or midwife it into the World. 1829 LAMB *Let. to H. C. Robinson* 27 Feb., Expectation was alert on the receipt of your strange-shaped present, while yet undisclosed from its fusc envelope. . . When midwived into daylight, the gossips were at a loss to pronounce upon its species. 1959 *Times Lit. Suppl.* 4 Dec. 709/3 It also midwived the late editor of *Commentary* himself, Elliot E. Cohen. 1971 B. MALAMUD *Tenants* 83 Lesser, dreaming of new light in his book, beheld in his dark thoughts Bill Spear, potential executioner, requesting him to midwife his bloody fable. 1972 *Sunday Tel.* 30 Apr. 7/7 As befitted the man who midwived 'That Was The Week That Was', Sir Hugh also got the best laugh at the Colonels' expense.

Hence 'midwifing *vbl. sb.*

1382 WYCLIF *Exod.* i. 19 The forsothe han the kunnyng of mydwyueng [Vulg. *ipsa enim obstetricandi habent scientiam*]. 1750 WARBURTON in *W. & Hurd's Lett.* (1809) 47 Where was the Genius loci of the school when this disaster happened! perhaps in the office of Diana when her Temple was a burning, gone a midwifing to some Minerva of the brain.

'**midwifely**, *a.* [f. MIDWIFE *sb.* + -LY¹.] Of or pertaining to a midwife; also, characteristic of a midwife.

1607 MARKHAM *Caval.* i. (1617) 25 With other such like midwifely precepts, which I wish euery good breeder rather to hazard then proue the experiment. 1936 'R. WEST' *Thinking Reed* i. 15 'When a woman is very tired,' he said, with a return of midwifely sententiousness, 'she does not know what is the matter with her.'

† **midwifer**. (See quot.)

1825 D. D. DAVIS *Elem. Midwifery* 3 Julian Clement. . . was soon after appointed to the new and lucrative office of Midwifer to the Princesses of France. 1828 M. RYAN *Man. Midwifery* p. vi, Professor Davis, of the London University, has proposed the term midwifer, for the word accoucheur.

midwifery ('midwaifri, 'midwifri, 'midifri). Also 5 medwifery, 6 midwifery, -rie, 6-8 midwifry. [f. MIDWIFE *sb.* + -ERY.] The art or practice of assisting women in childbirth; the department of medical knowledge relating to this; obstetrics.

1483 *Cath. Angl.* 232/2 To be Medwyfe (MS. A. to do Medwifery), *obstetricare*. 1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 105/10 Midwifery, *obstetricum*. a1673 CARYL in Spurgeon *Treas. Dav.* Ps. xxix. 9 He . . . shows his midwifery in helping these savage beasts when their pains come upon them. 1799 *Med. Jnrl.* II. 191 Dr. Osborn and Dr. Clarke propose to begin their lectures on the principles and practice of midwifery. 1845 McCULLOCH *Acc. Brit. Empire* (1854) II. 361 The professors of Pathology, . . . Midwifery, and Clinical Medicine, receive no fixed salaries. 1900 H. G. GRAHAM *Soc. Life Scotl. in 18th C.* XIII. ii. (1901) 481 *note*, Midwifery was practised entirely by women.

fig. 1597 *Pilgr. Parnass.* i. 35 What wisdom manie winters hath begott Tyme's midwifery at length shall bringe to light. a1707 STEPNEY *To Earl of Carlisle* 61 So hasty fruits, and too ambitious flowers, Scorning the midwifery of ripening showers, . . . spring from th' unwilling earth.

b. attrib.

1791 J. JONES in Beddoes *Calculus* (1793) 30 Upon the principle of Smellie's midwifry forceps. 1799 *Med. Jnrl.* I. 81 The midwifry-wards in the house. 1829 GOOCH *Acc. Some Dis. Women* 75 A general practitioner, in large midwifery practice. 1884 M. MACKENZIE *Dis. Throat & Nose* II. 282 The ordinary midwifery forceps.

† **midwifish**, *a.* Obs. [f. MIDWIFE *sb.* + -ISH.] (See quot.)

1755 JOHNSON, *Obstetrick*, midwifish, befitting a midwife; doing the midwife's office.

midwinter (mid'wintə(r)). [f. MID *a.* + WINTER. In OE. found both as compound and as two words with inflexion of the adj. Cf. OFris. *midwinter*, MDu., MLG. *mid-*, *middewinter*, MHG. *mittewinter* (mod.G. *mittwinter*), ON. *miðr vetr*, Sw. *midwinter*.] The middle of winter; spec. the winter solstice, Dec. 21st, or the period about that time. Also formerly applied to Christmas.

a 900 O.E. *Chron.* an. 827 Her mona apistode on middes wintres mæsse niht. c 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* III. 164 gif seo midwinter bið on wodesdæg þonne bið heard winter. c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 55 We auen forgult ure saules wille siðe mid winter com hiderwardes and ouercumen it. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 7160 He sende after is barony at midwinter mid him to be. ? a 1400 *Morte Arth.* 77 Whas neuer syche noblay, in no manys tyme, Mad in mydwynter in tha weste marchys! 1590 GREENWOOD *Answ. Def. Read Prayers* 25 You compel men to pray against thunder and lightning at midd winter. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* I. 319 Nor cease your sowing till Mid-winter ends. 1882 A. W. WARD *Dickens* iii. 49 A journey across the Atlantic in midwinter is no child's-play even at the present day.

b. attrib. and Comb., as *midwinter month*, *morning*, *snow*, etc.; † *midwinter*(s) *day*, Christmas Day; † *midwinter*(s) *eve*, *even*, *night*, Christmas eve; † *midwinter*(s) *tide*, Christmas time.

1154 O.E. *Chron.* an. 1135, & halechede him to kinge on **mid-wintre-daei*. c 1205 LAY. 22905 A midwintres dæi. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) V. 19 Me schulde synge þre masses wip Gloria in excelsis a mydwynter day [orig. *in festo Natalis Domini*]. 1867 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (1877) I. iii. 71 On Midwinter-day, eight hundred years back. 1300-1400 R. Gloucester's *Chron.* (Rolls) App. XX. 141 In þe þridde þere of his crowning A **midwintres eue* to beforde he com. c 1420 *Chron. Vilod.* 4081 Gerleyne was þat monnus nam y-wys þe whiche in **midwintur*-þevyn to þat chirche dude gone. 1814 WORDSW. *Excurs.* v. 804 Three dark **midwinter* months. 1896 *Atlantic Monthly* Feb. 203 How well the rapture of that frosty **midwinter* morning is remembered. c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 7 Swo abiden ure helendes tocome þat neihlacheð nuðe fram dai to daie and beð on **mid-wintres niht*. a 1450 MYRC *Festial* 51 þys geanology þat ys red yn mydwyntyr-nyght. 1877 BRYANT *Sella* 63 Two slippers, white as the **midwinter* snow. c 1030 *Ecl. Laus of Cnut* Prol., On ðære halþan **midwintres tide*. c 1330 *Amis & Amil* 1887 It was mid winter tide.

c. quasi-adj. (*fig.*), cold as midwinter.

1870 MORRIS *Earthly Par.* III. iv. 29 Because youth and maid Midwinter words of hope that day had said Before the altars. 1884 TENNYSON *Becket* I. ii, 'Tis known you are midwinter to all women.

mid-winterly, *a.* [f. MIDWINTER + -LY¹.] = MID-WINTRY.

1892 *Pall Mall G.* 16 Apr. 4/3 The thoughts of Londoners . . . will naturally turn . . . to amusements more in accordance with the mid-winterly temperature.

mid-winty, *a.* [f. MIDWINTER + -Y.] Of or pertaining to midwinter.

1852 MUNDY *Our Antipodes* (1857) 4 At 3 P.M. of an Australian mid-winty but splendid day the anchor was dropped in that snug little haven. 1900 *Westm. Gaz.* 27 Aug. 8/1 The stars last night were of a mid-winty brightness.

midwise ('midwaiz), *adv.* [f. MID *a.* + WISE *sb.*] In a medium or moderate manner.

1889 J. PAYNE *Aladdin* 110 They ceased not to live at their sufficiency, midwise [betwixt rich and poor], without excessive spending or squandering.

† **midwoman**. Obs. A midwife.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 5543 Bremli command he and badd Midwimmen be o þe self land.

mid world. † *a.* = MIDDLE EARTH (*obs.*). *b.* An intermediate 'world' (in various applications of the word).

c 1530 tr. *Erasmus' Serm. Child Jesus* (1901) 8 Who is of wider imperye than he, whiche they in heuen magnifie, they in helle tremble at, this mydde worlde humbly worshyppeth . . . ? 1853 LYNCH *Self-Improv.* iii. 61 Poetry is seen in him; and the mid world of feudalty and chivalry shines around in a light soft and lustrous. 1898 *Westm. Gaz.* 3 Dec. 3/2 The sombre desolation of the mid-world between the snows and the pastures.

mid-year. [f. MID *a.* + YEAR¹.]

† 1. *Midsummer*. Obs.

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xxv. (*Julian*) 446 þe chyld semyt þan fere mare clere þane is þe sowne in myd-þere.

2. *U.S.* Used *attrib.* in *Mid-year examinations* (also *Mid-years*), the Harvard university examinations held in the middle of the academic year (in January).

1897 HOWELLS *Landl. Lion's Head* 216 He had reckoned upon . . . a dance after the Mid-Years. *Ibid.* 236 A large party was given on the eve of the Harvard Mid-Year Examinations.

3. The middle of the year. Also *attrib.*

1901 *U.S. Dept. Agric. Yearbk.* 154 To teachers the series of meetings is a series of mid-year institutes. 1909 *Cent. Diet. Suppl.* s.v., Rents due at the midyear. 1932 *Irish Press* 10 Mar. 5/3 This corresponded to an annual rate of 14.6 per thousand of the estimated mid-year population for the year 1931. 1973 E. TAYLOR *Serpent under It* (1974) v. 82 This

may set us back months. Instead of getting our degrees at midyears, we'll probably have to wait now until next June.

midyl, obs. form of MIDDLE *sb.*

Miehle ('mi:lə). The name of Robert Miehle, 19th-century American printer, used *attrib.* or *absol.* to designate a flat-bed, cylinder printing press invented by him in 1884, or later developments of this machine.

1887 *Inland Printer* Oct. 35/1 (*heading*) The Miehle two-revolution press. 1894 *Amer. Dict. Printing & Bookmaking* 378/1 *Miehle Press*, a new press, lately devised by Robert Miehle, a pressman of Chicago. The bed is carried in harmony with the movement of the cylinder while printing, then it is gradually slowed up, carried smoothly over the centre, and returned for the back movement. . . Great speed is claimed for this press. 1915 *Southward's Mod. Printing* (ed. 3) II. viii. 101 As a standard machine of the very highest class, the Miehle is widely in use. *Ibid.* 102 (*caption*) Miehle Two-Revolution Press. *Ibid.* 104 Miehle presses are also used in tandem, coupling up two or more machines for the production of colour work. 1963 *Printing & Mind of Man: Catal. Display of Printing Mechanisms & Printed Materials Brit. Mus. & Earls Court* (Earls Court Section) 80/2 The Miehle machine, in several models, continues to be marketed and sold all over the world. The cylinder revolves continuously, is raised after the impression in order to clear the forme during its second revolution, and is then brought down on impression again by the action of a cam and eccentrics. 1966 BERRY & POOLE *Ann. Printing* 258/2 Cassell's were the first printers in this country to import Miehles. . . For many years the Miehle was in a class by itself for the new three-colour letterpress. 1973 J. MORAN *Printing Presses* xi. 159 The Miehle, which had great impressionary strength, accurate register and durability. . . kept its lead for some eighty years.

mieck, **mieckesse**, obs. ff. MEEK, -NESS.

mielch, **mielde**, obs. forms of MILCH, MILDS.

mieldew, obs. form of MILDEW.

miele, variant of MEAL *sb.*³ Obs.

mielie ('mi:lɪ). *S. Afr.* [Afrikaans.] = MEALIE. Also *attrib.* and *Comb.* as *mielie cob*, *land*; *mieliepap*, mealie meal porridge (cf. quots. s.v. MEALIE).

1804 J. T. VAN DER KEMP in *Trans.* [London] *Missionary Soc.* (ed. 2) I. 438 There is another kind of corn, which they call *bona*, and is known in the Colony by the name of *meelies*. 1818 G. BARKER *Diary* 7 Dec. (MS.), Began to clear the beans & mielies in the garden. 1835 A. SMITH *Diary* 28 Nov. (1940) II. 285 The Hottentots . . . had no pumpkins, melons, mielies nor calabases. 1926 O. SCHREINER *From Man to Man* i. 78 Near the mielie lands. *Ibid.* iii. 117 The maids were lighting the evening fires with mielie cobs. 1952 *Cape Times* 11 Jan. 3/4 The nearby Vergelegen Estate with its acres of corn and mielies. 1953 P. ABRAHAMS *Return to Goli* vi. 200 It was the kind of food I had not eaten for fourteen years: a thick *mielie pap*. 1959 *Cape Times* 26 Oct. 9/4 The mieliepap . . . is the staple food of millions in Africa. 1971 *Cape Herald* (Bonus) 15 May 5/1 (Adv.), With mieliepap you need never fear that some of the goodness has been lost in making. 1974 *Eastern Province Herald* 23 July 13 He is wise to discard his bowler hat when crossing a field of mielies.

Mielmesse, obs. form of MICHAELMAS.

miemite ('maimart). *Min.* [Named by M. H. Klaproth (*Miemit*) in 1802, from *Miemo* in Tuscan, its locality: see -ITE.] A greenish variety of Dolomite.

1819 BRANDE *Chem.* 225 Magnesium. A variety found at Miemo, in Tuscany, has been called Miemite. 1843 PORTLOCK *Geol.* 214 Miemite of a rich yellowish-green, or oil yellow colour.

mien (min), *sb.*¹ Only *literary*. Forms: 6 men(e, 6-7 meane, 6-8 mine, 7 meine, 7-8 meen, mein, 7-mien. [Prob. orig. an aphetic form of DEMAENE *sb.*; afterwards partly assimilated in sense and form to F. *mine*, expression or aspect of countenance, hence *gen.* look, appearance, whence G. *miene* in the same sense.

The origin of F. *mine* is uncertain; connexion with Rom. *minare* (F. *mener*) to lead, is impossible. A Celtic origin has been suggested: cf. Breton *min* muzzle, beak, Welsh *min* lip, Cornish *mein*, *men* lip, mouth, Irish *men* mouth.]

The air, bearing, carriage or manner of a person, as expressive of character or mood.

1513 DOUGLAS *Aeneis* VIII. xi. 20 Lyk as he had dyspyt and bostand men. *Ibid.* XII. Prol. 210 To hant bawdry and onlesum mene. 1593 J. ELIOT *Fruits* 167 He is an Alchymist by his mine [F. *mine*]. 1596 SPENSER *F.Q.* VI. ix. 11 Her rare demeanure, which him seemed So farre the meane of shepheards to excell, As that [etc.]. 1632 J. HAYWARD tr. *Biondi's Eromena* 158 The Princesse, who had now converted her widdowly meane into fresh teares of conjugall affection. 1713 STEELE *Englishman* No. 1. 2 It is a Jest. . . to talk of amending the Mein and Air of a Cripple. 1784 COWPER *Tiroc.* 829 Sec. . . Fops at all corners, lady-like in mien. 1865 TROLLOPE *Belton Est.* v. He could assume a look and mien that were almost noble. 1887 RUSKIN *Præterita* II. 174 Gordon's downcast mien did not change.

† *b. transf.* Appearance (of a thing). Obs.

a 1641 SUCKLING *Lett. Wks.* (1646) 60 Nothing, Madam, has worse Mine than counterfeit sorrow. 1684 BURNET *Th. Earth* I. i. iii. 31 Then what can have more the figure and meen of a ruine, than Crags and Rocks, and Cliffs. 1695 WOODWARD *Nat. Hist. Earth* i. 18 Some. . . had. . . Metallick or Mineral Matter. . . insinuated into their substance. . . so as to disguise them very much, and give them a face and mien extremely unlike to that of those Minerals [etc.].

¶ c. Expression (of the face). *Obs. rare.* [After *F. mine du visage.*]

1680 H. MORE *Apocal. Apoc.* 196 The mien of his face conjoined with the posture of his body betrayed such a pitch of veneration and worship, as [etc.]. 1697 BENTLEY *Phal.* xiii. 51 The same word is inverted to a new sense and notion; which in tract of time makes as observable a change in the air and features of a language, as Age makes in the lines and mien of a Face. 1699 *Ibid.* Pref. 96 Another happy phrase, which he [Boyle] says, I have newly minted, is the Meen of a Face; which as he takes it, is much the same thing with the Behaviour of a Look or the Carriage of a Smile... Meen does not signify behaviour, even when it's spoken of the whole Person, but the Air and Look that results from it.

d. Phrases (chiefly Gallicisms). †with full mien, undisguised (*obs.*). †to make good mien upon, to put a good face upon (*obs.*). to make (a) mien to do or of doing (something), to pretend to do or make a show of doing (something).

1649 G. DANIEL *Trinarch.*, *Hen. IV.* xlix, That Masque put off, she comes in with full Meine. 1683 TEMPLE *Mem. Wks.* 1731 I. 457 The Court there were surpriz'd, ... but made good Mien upon it, took it gently. 1711 BLACKADER *Diary* 25 July, The French made a mien to oppose us. 1851 GALLENZA *Italy* 253 The Austrians made mien of holding out to the last.

mien (mi:n), *sb.*² [Chinese, lit. = wheat flour.] Wheat flour noodles. (Cf. CHOW MEIN.)

1934 in WEBSTER. 1936 P. FLEMING *News from Tartary* v. ix. 235 At noon they woke me for a meal of mien and boiled vegetables. 1950 R. ALLEY *Leaves from Sandan Notebk.* 46 They gave him a meal of mien. 1956 B. Y. CHAO *How to cook & eat in Chinese* xix. 218 Wheat is eaten more than rice as the staple food... When it is eaten wet, it is in the form of mien, or unraised noodles. 1971 N. FROUD *Far Eastern Cooking for Pleasure* 82 Mien, Chinese noodle or wun tun paste. This dough is used for Chinese noodles, wun tun and various other patties and dumplings.

† **mien**, *v.* *Obs. rare*—1. [f. MIEN *sb.*'] *refl.* To comport oneself (in a specified way). Cf. DEMEAN *v.*¹ 6.

† 1680 BEVERIDGE *Serm.* (1729) I. 354 Methinks I see him looking upon them, and miening himself as angry with them.

miene, *obs.* form of MINE *sb.*

mier: see MIRE, MYOUR.

mierie, **-ness**, *obs.* forms of MIRY, **-NESS**.

mierkat, *var.* MEERKAT.

miersite ('ma:zait). *Min.* [f. the name of Sir Henry Alexander Miers (1858–1942), English mineralogist + -ITE¹.] An iodide of silver and copper, (Ag, Cu)I (with the ratio of silver to copper approximately 4:1), which is found as yellow isometric crystals at Broken Hill, New South Wales, Australia.

1898 L. J. SPENCER in *Nature* 14 Apr. 574/2 The new mineral has been named in honour of Mr. H. A. Miers, F.R.S., Professor of Mineralogy at Oxford, who first correctly determined the crystalline form of marshite, a mineral so closely resembling miersite in appearance that the two species are only distinguished by chemical tests. 1901 [see ISOMORPHOUSLY *adv.*]. 1922 *Mineral. Abstr.* I. 305 Silver iodide and copper iodide when fused together show... specks of birefringent iodyrite in a base of isotropic miersite. 1951 C. PALACHE *et al.* *Dana's Syst. Min.* (ed. 7) II. 20 Both miersite and iodyrite are obtained by metathetical [read metathetical] reaction in water solution at ordinary temperature.

Miesian ('mi:zi:n), *a.* and *sb.* [Name of the German-American architect, L. Mies van der Rohe (1886–1969) + -IAN.] *A. adj.* Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of the style of architecture of Mies van der Rohe. *B. sb.* A devotee or follower of Mies's style.

1956 *Archit. Rev.* CXX. 238/2 The job has some obviously Miesian passages. 1958 H. R. HITCHCOCK *Archit. 19th & 20th Cent.* III. xxiii. 390 The 'Miesian' is today almost a sub-school of the new architecture. 1960 A. DREXLER *Ludwig Mies van der Rohe* 32 The measure of Mies's authority is this: it no longer seems possible to rebel against the Miesian discipline except in Miesian terms. 1963 tr. G. Hatje's *Encycl. Mod. Archit.* 194/2 Inside the enclosure there was the usual Miesian spatial continuity. 1965 M. BRADBURY *Stepping Westward* 10 The new crematorium... was designed by a devout Miesian. 1969 *Archit. Rev.* CXLVI. 313 A long, low, not quite Miesian exercise in structural and not so structural steel and glass. 1973 *Current Affairs Bull.* (Sydney) Aug. 8/2 The shell-shapes... are of Miesian derivation.

|| **mietjie** ('mi:tʃi:, 'mici). Also *meitjie*, *michi*. [Afrikaans.] = *Klaas's cuckoo* (KLAAS).

1853 *Edin. New Philos. Jnrl.* LV. 82 The pretty notes of the *michi* and *diedrick* further enliven the growing day. 1936 E. L. GILL *First Guide S. Afr. Birds* 108 The usual call of Klaas's Cuckoo is quite well represented by its Afrikaans name 'mietjie'. 1939 [see DIEDERIK, DIEDRIK]. 1970 McLACHLAN & LIVERSIDGE *Roberts's Birds S. Afr.* (ed. 3) 242 The Afrikaans name [of Klaas's cuckoo] is onomatopoeic, 'Meitjie' and gives the call pretty closely.

mieu, **mieve**, *obs.* forms of MEW, MOVE.

miff (mif), *sb.* *colloq.* and *dial.* [Perh. imitative of an instinctive expression of disgust; cf. early mod.G. *muff* int. (also *miff-muff*), whence *muff sb.*, a manifestation of disgust (see M. Heyne in

Grimm s.v.)] A fit of peevish ill-humour; a petty quarrel; a huff, tiff: esp. in phr. *to get, have, take a miff*, † *to take miff*, *to be in a miff*.

1623 C. BUTLER *Fem. Mon. v.* (ed. 2) Liv, This is not to be done...lest some of the Bees take a miffe and goe home again. 1726 ARBUTHNOT *Let. to Swift* 8 Nov., I gave your service to Lady Harvey. She is in a little sort of a miff about a ballad, that was wrote on her. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* III. vi, When a little quarrel, or miff, as it is vulgarly called, arose between them. 1821 MRS. NATHAN *Langreath* I. 136, I should take miff every time I come into your house. 1825 J. NEAL *Bro. Jonathan* I. 374 If she should get another miff, we'd never be able to appease her. 1844 WILLIS *Lady Jane* II. 716 Like ladies in a miff who won't explain! 1854 DE QUINCEY *War Wks.* 1890 VIII. 378 We have a French anecdote... which ascribes one bloody war to the accident of a little 'miff' arising between the king and his minister upon some such trifle as [etc.]. 1894 T. HARDY *Life's Little Ironies* (ed. 3) 232 'Twill cause 'em to kick up a bit of a miff, for certain.

miff (mif), *a.* *rare.* [f. MIFF *sb.*] Out of humour, offended (*with*).

The first quot. may belong to MIFF *v.*
1797 COLERIDGE *Sonn.*, *To Simplicity*, But should a friend and I grow cool and miff, O! I am very sad! 1802 W. TAYLOR *Let. to Southey* 6 Feb. in *Robberds Mem.* I. 447 You are right about Burnett, but being miff with him myself, I would not plead against him in the least particular.

miff (mif), *v.* [f. MIFF *sb.*]

1. *intr.* To take offence *with* or *at*. Also *transf.* of a plant, *to miff off*, to go off, fade.

1797 LADY A. BARNARD *Let.* (1901) 73 We wish to have no quarrels and no miffs. They had wished to miff with us, but we are so civil...they cannot make it out. 1879 MISS JACKSON *Shropsh. Word-bk.*, *Miff*, to take offence hastily. 'E miffed at it directly.' 1883 *N. & Q.* 6 Oct. 267/2 A curious word came under my notice of late with regard to a flower losing its strength and beauty. I was speaking to a Surrey gardener about some fading plants, and he remarked that they were 'miffing off'. 1895 ELLACOMBE *Glouc. Garden* xviii, Another alpine which is very apt to 'miff off' if grown in the open border. 1907 R. FARRER *My Rock-garden* v. 71 Here it flowers once, then it miffs off without any apparent reason. 1960 F. C. STERN *Chalk Garden* vii. 73 We have sometimes been successful with it [sc. a peony], but it miffs off for no apparent reason.

2. *trans.* To put out of humour. Chiefly in *pa. pple.*

1811 C. MATHEWS *Let. Dec.* in A. Mathews *Mem. Charles Mathews* (1838) II. 177 You give me much gratification by your explanation of the word that miffed me. 1824 SCOTT *Redgauntlet* let. xii, 'What needs she another...?' answered my Thetis, a little miffed perhaps—to use the women's phrase—that I turned the conversation upon my former partner. 1851 MAYNE REID *Scalp Hunt.* xxx. 230 'No-o', slowly drawled Rube, apparently 'miffed' at being thus interrupted. 1889 *Kansas City* (Missouri) *Times & Star* 27 Nov., Dr. G. W. Fitzpatrick... is badly miffed because he wasn't appointed surveyor of the port. 1904 E. ROBINS *Magnetic North* I. 252 Don't get miffed, Colonel. 1907 *N. Y. Even. Post* (Semi-Weekly ed.) 2 Sept. 4 He is a little miffed to find that there are other lawyers in the Cabinet whose advice the President prefers to his own. 1957 *New Yorker* 26 Oct. 82/2 The feminine contingent... was more than a little miffed, to learn that London... had got married. 1972 *Times Lit. Suppl.* 18 Feb. 173/3 Understandably, he is more than a little miffed by all this. 1973 *Daily Tel.* (Colour Suppl.) 23 Feb. 54/2 He told us a slightly improper story. The girls were not shocked but were rather miffed at his thinking they would not be.

miffish ('mifiʃ), *a.* [f. MIFF *sb.* + -ISH¹.] = MIFFY *a.* So 'miffishly *adv.*

1957 *New Statesman* 2 Nov. 572/2 For all his shyness and laconicism, he had a green heart—miffish and virginal perhaps, but seldom sentimental. 1968 E. HYAMS *Gardener's Bedside Bk.* 35 Failure with this lily was more common than success for so many years that gardeners still have the impression that it is very difficult and miffish. 1968 'B. MATHER' *Springers* i. 5 He went on miffishly: 'Did I ask for the job?' 1973 — *Snowline* xv. 180 There was a lot of banter... directed at the earnest ones, who received it in silent and miffish dignity.

miffy ('mifi), *a.* *colloq.* and *dial.* Also 8 **mifty**. [f. MIFF *sb.* + -Y.] Liable to 'take a miff'; easily offended. Also *transf.* of a plant.

a 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew, Mifty*, apt to take Pet, or be out of Humour. 1725 in *New Cant. Dict.* 1739 CIBBER *Apol.* (1756) I. 221 She mutter'd out her words in a sort of mifty manner at my low opinion of her. 1810 BERESFORD *Bibliosophia*, etc. 119 And very lucky it was, by the way (considering how very mifty those Ladies are said to have been). 1835–40 HALIBURTON *Clockm.* (1862) 126 Well, says I, I'll tell you if you won't be miffy with me. 1850 GLENNY *Hand-bk. Fl. Gard.* 220 This [*Lotus Jacobæus*] is rather a delicate, or what is called a 'miffy' plant, being liable to damp off in winter. 1871 S. HIBBERD *Amateur's Flower Garden* 146 [*Myosotis dissitiflora*]... is a most valuable species for early flowers, but 'miffy', and therefore needing perpetual renewal. 1879 MISS JACKSON *Shropsh. Word-bk.*, *Miffy*, apt to take offence; touchy. 1894 BLACKMORE *Perlycross* 301 The slightest change of human weather is inevitably fatal to our very miffy plant [sc. gratitude]. 1907 R. FARRER *My Rock-garden* i. 19 A sound perennial in one place, soil and climate, but a miffy delicate untrustworthy creature half a mile away. 1934 *Gardeners' Chronicle* 19 May 330/3 A few plants invariably become 'miffy', from no apparent reason, and die out.

Hence 'miffily *adv.*, in a miffy manner; 'miffiness, the condition of being miffy.

1845 FORD *Handbk. Spain* I. 84 We must never compare the sensitiveness of the punctilious hidalgo with the vulgar miffyness of the newly-enriched upstart. 1958 'A. BRIDGE' *Portuguese Escape* 104 'All right, all right,' Melplash said, rather miffily. 'There's no rush.'

mig (mig). *Obs. exc. dial.* Forms: 1 micge, migga, migge, 3 migge, 5- mig. [OE. *micge* wk. fem., *migga* wk. masc.:—prehistoric **migjôn-*, -on, f. **mig-* wk.-grade of OTeut. **mig-* (OE. *migan*, ON. *miga*) to make water, cogn. w. L. *mingere*.] Urine; or the drainings from manure. Also *fig.*

c 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* I. 354 Drince eft buccan micgan. *Ibid.* III. 132, & his [sc. the man's] migga byþ hwit. a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 402 And tet [sc. Greek fire] ne mei noþing bute migge, and sond, and eisel, ase me seið, acwenchen. c 1400 *Apol. Loll.* 58 þe swyn of vnclennes drowniþ himself in þe mig of lecherie. 1868 ATKINSON *Cleveland Gloss.*, *Mig*, liquid manure; the fluid which runs away from the midden, or from the stall drains of a cow-house, &c.

† **migale**. *Obs. rare*—1. [ad. L. *mygalē*, ad. Gr. *μυγάλη*, f. *μῦς* mouse + *γαλή* weasel.] A shrew-mouse or field-mouse.

1382–8 WYCLIF *Lev.* xi. 30 Thes forsothe among polutid thinges shulen be holde... a mygal. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P.R.* xviii. lxxv. (1495) 829 A fyrette hyghte Migale. 1609 BIBLE (Douay) *Lev.* xi. 30 The migale, and the camelean.

mige, **migge**, *obs.* forms of MIDGE.

Mighel(l)mas, **Mighill**: see MICHAELMAS, MICHAEL.

might (ma:it), *sb.* Forms: 1 meahht, maht, mæht, meht, mieht, miht, 2–3 maht(e, meht(e, 3 mæht(e, Ormin mahht(e, (3 mayht), 2–4 miht(e, 3 Ormin miht, 3–4 mizt(e, myht(e, 3–5 myzt(e, (3 mizhte, 4 mit), 3–6 *Sc.* micht, 4–6 myght(e, *Sc.* mycht, (4–5 mygth(e, 5 myth, 6 miht, mighte), 3– might. See also MAUGHT, to which some of the early forms above may belong. [OE. *miht*, Anglian and Kentish *mæht*, fem. = OS. *maht* (Du. *macht*), OHG., MHG. *maht* (mod.G. *macht*), Goth. *mahts*:—OTeut. **mahti-z* f. root **mag-* to be able or powerful: see MAY *v.*¹ ON. had **mätt-r*:—**mahtu-z* from the same root, whence MAUGHT; the late OIcel. *makt* fem., MSw. *makt* (mod.Sw. *makt*, *magt*) fem., Da. *magt* are from German.

Outside Teut. a corresponding formation exists in OSI. *mošti* (:—pre-Slav. **mokti-s*.)

1. a. The quality of being able (to do what is desired); operative power (whether great or small). *Const. inf.* *Obs. exc. poet.*

971 *Blickl. Hom.* 31 Forðon... he [sc. the Devil] nænige mehte wið us nafap. c 1200 ORMIN 2956 Drihtin me 3ifep witt & miht To forþenn wel min wille. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 485 þanne vyzteþ hii asen vs, as moche as is hor mizte. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 26271 þar-til has simple preist na might... wit-vten biscop ordinance. c 1384 CHAUCER *H. Fame* I. 41 Yf that spiritus hane the myght To make folke to dreme a-nyght. ? 1464 *Paston Lett.* II. 171 Ze hane no myght, neyther power to absteyne and rewle yourself. 1500–20 DUNBAR *Poems* xxxvii. 13 The knychtis... Fell down as deid, afferit of his licht, Quhome to behald thay had no grace nor mycht. 1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* III. ii. 164 For to be wise and loue, Exceedes mans might, that dwells with gods aboue. 1850 TENNYSON *In Mem. cviii*, What profit lies in barren faith... tho' with might To scale the heaven's highest height. 1869 M. ARNOLD *Urania*, But our ignoble souls lack might.

b. In various phrases; esp. *over might*, beyond one's powers; † *to lay might*, to do one's utmost. *Obs. exc.* in the phrase *with all one's might*, with all one's powers; to the utmost of one's ability.

c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 39 þu scalt sahtnien þa þe beoð unisahte mid alle þine mahte. c 1200 ORMIN 945 Follshenn itt [hiss lare] A33 afferr sure mihtte. c 1275 *Passion our Lord* 111 in O.E. *Misc.* 40 þu [ludas] hit seyst... and dest al pine mihte. c 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 30/35 [They] duden him harm bi al heore mizhte. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 19625 It es to þe vte ouer might A-gain þe stranger for to fight. *Ibid.* 26294 If... þou haf oft-sith laid might [c 1375 *Fairf.* done þi miht] his wrangwis liuelad for to right. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 156 Cinichus... A Somme which was over myht Preide of his king Antigonus. c 1460 *Towneley Myst.* xv. 28 Tyll egyptt shall thou fare with all the myght thou may. 1500–20 DUNBAR *Poems* x. 36 Be myrthfull now, at all þour mycht. 1611 BIBLE *Ecl.* ix. 10 Whatsoeuer thy hand findeth to doe, doe it with thy might. 1667 MILTON *P.L.* IV. 346 Th' unwieldy Elephant To make them mirth us'd all his might. 1782 COWPER *J. Gilpin* 92 He grasped the mane with both his hands, And eke with all his might.

c. As an attribute of impersonal agents: Power, efficacy, virtue. *Obs. exc. poet.* † Also in particularized sense, a specific virtue or active property.

c 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* I. 126 genim þas ylan wyrt heo of sumre wundurlicre mihte helpeð. c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 47 For heo [sunne dei] hafð mid hire þreo wurdliche mihte. c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 119 Fire hæuð on him þre mihtes. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 8454 Lerd he, Bath o tres, and gress fele, Quil war þair mightes soth and lele. c 1386 CHAUCER *Sqr.'s T.* 125 This mirroure... Hath swich a myght þat men may in it see Whan ther shal fallen any Aduersitee. c 1402 LYDG. *Compl. Bl. Knt.* 87 The water was so wholesome and vertuous, Thurgh myghte of herbes growyng there beside. 1590 SPENCER *F.Q.* I. vii. 30 One pretious stone Of wondrous worth, and eke of wondrous mights. 1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V.* II. i. 70 An oath of mickle might. 1600 — *A. Y. L.* III. v. 82 Dead Sheppard, now I find thy saw of might. c 1600 — *Sonn.* lvi, Appetite, Which but to-day by feeding is allay'd, Tomorrow sharpen'd in his former might. 1820 SHELLEY *Witch of Atlas* 177 Liquors... whose healthful might Could medicine the sick soul to happy sleep. — *Hymn Merc.* lxxv,

I swear by these most gloriously-wrought portals (It is, you will allow, an oath of might). 1832 TENNYSON *Eleanore* vii. In thee all passion becomes passionless, . . . Losing his fire and active might.

† *d. pl.* Active powers (of the heart, soul, brain, etc.). *the fivefold mights*: the five senses. *Obs.*

c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 75 þe alde deouel blou on adam and on eue. . . swa þet heore fif-falde mihte hom wes al binumen. c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 35 And þurh þes fifalde gultes forleas þe fifald mihten þe god him 3ef. c 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* xii. 6 When all þe myghtis of my hert ere raised in till þe soun of heuen. c 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 3 Sippe þei mysten . . . ocupie al þe myztis bope of soule & body þe þat clene religioun. *Ibid.* 217 Bi þis glotonye . . . þei . . . lesen . . . myztis of þe soule, as vnderstondynge, mynde & reson. a 1400 HYLTON *Scala Perf.* (W. de W. 1494) ii. iv. Thenne shall the soule receyue the hole and the full felynge of god in all myghtes of it. 14. *Stockh. Med. MS.* ii. 64 in *Anglia* XVIII. 309 It comforyth þe stomak & mythys degestyf. 1450-1530 *Myrr. our Ladye* 191 Adam loued god with all the myghtes of hys harte. 1460-70 *Bk. Quintessence* 17 If it . . . a-sende vp to þe heid, it troublip alle þe myztis of þe brayn.

† 2. Bodily strength (great or small). *Obs.*

c 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* II. 254 3if hæto oppe meht ne wyrne læt him blod. a 1250 *Owl & Night.* 1670, & wiltu, wreche, wip me vyhte? Na, nay, nauestu none Mihte. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 7090 He [Samson] had tuenti mens might. 1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* vi. xiii. 203 Now by my feythe. . . I wyll preue sir kayes myghte. 1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* li. 17 He is ane mastyf, mekle of mycht. 1587 MASCALL *Govt. Cattle, Horses* (1627) 102 Whereas a horse is weak in couering, so much weaker shall the colt be in growing & might. 1601 SHAKS. *Jul. C.* II. iv. 8, I haue a mans minde, but a womans might. 1611 *Bible Jer.* li. 30 Their might hath failed, they became as women.

3. Great or transcendent power or strength; mightiness. Now somewhat rhetorical.

a. As an attribute of God.

971 *Blickl. Hom.* 31 Forþon his miht bið a ece, his rice ne bið gewemmed. c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 59 In eorðe in heuene in his mahte. 1567 *Satir. Poems Reform.* iv. 23 And þur anis did pryse thair Maker of mycht. 1650 *Scotch Psalms* xciii. iv. The Lord that is on high is more of might by far Than noise of many waters is. 1781 COWPER *Conversat.* 473 Fruits of his love and wonders of his might.

b. Of persons or living beings, nations, etc., with reference to bodily or mental power, commanding influence, military resources, extent of dominion, etc.

a 900 tr. *Beda's Hist.* II. viii. [ix.] (1890) 120 geweoƿ meahƿ eorðlices rices [of Eadwine]. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 547 þes were as þre kinges & men of muchel miht. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 4 Ther mai nothing his [love's] miht withstonde. a 1400 *Pol. Rel. & L. Poems* (1903) 262 Loue, þou art of mikel miht. c 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) xxvii. 126 He es a grete lord of myzt and of landes. c 1460 FORTESCUE *Abs. & Lim. Mon.* ix. (1885) 129 We haue sene a subgett off the french kynges in such myght, þat he hath gyuen bataill to the same kyng, and putt hym to flight. c 1475 *Rauf Coilgear* 182 The gentill King, Charlis of micht. 1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* lxxxviii. 7 Of merchauntis full of substaunce and myght. 1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV.* iv. v. 130 England, shall giue him Office, Honor, Might. 1667 MILTON *P.L.* IV. 986 On th' other side Satan allarm'd Collecting all his might dilated stood. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* III. 363 When he [sc. a bull] stands collected in his might. 1818 SHELLEY *Eugan. Hills* 196 As divinest Shakespear's might Fills Avon and the world with light. 1857 GLADSTONE *Sp.* 3 Mar., That metamorphosed consul is forsooth to be at liberty to direct the whole might of England. 1891 T. ROOSEVELT *Hist. Towns, New York* i. 2 (Funk), Spain . . . was a power whose might was waning.

† *c. pl.* in the same sense. Also, acts of power; mighty works. *Obs.*

a 1000 *Cædmon's Hymn* 2 (Gr.) Nu scylun herzan hefaenricas eard, metudæs maecti end his modgidanc. c 1300 *St. Margarete* 169 Also yneloue hit no3t þt his mihtes were so stronge Eni so holi creature in his wombe afoenge. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* III. 366 God help him, that all mychtis may! c 1460 *Towneley Myst.* xii. 485 He that all myghtys may the makere of heuen. a 1550 *Christis Kirke Gr. x.* For he eschapid, throw michts of Mary.

d. Of things or impersonal agencies. (Cf. 1 c.) c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 584 Fowerti dais and fowerti niht, So wex water mið ma3ti miht. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 22679 Quen alle þe stanes. . . Sal smitt togedir wit liht ma3t Als thoner dos. 1728 POPE *Dum.* II. 318 Whirlpools and storms. . . With all the might of gravitation blest. 1819 SHELLEY *Peter Bell* IV. xix. He proudly thought that his gold's might Had set those spirits burning. 1831 WORDSW. *Depart. Sir W. Scott* 8 The might Of the whole world's good wishes with him goes. 1833 TENNYSON *Fatima* i. O Love, Love, Love! O withering might!

4. Superiority of strength or power as used to enforce one's will. Chiefly in contrast with *right*. Also † by *might*: by wrongful force or violence.

a 1327 *Pol. Songs* (Camden) 254 For miht is right, the lond is laweles. 1381 in *Knighon Chron.* (Rolls) II. 139 Lat myzt helpe ry3t, and skyl go before wille and ryt before myzt, than goþe our mylne aryght. 1559 *Mirr. Mag., Dk. York* iv. To goþe by murder that they get by might. 1573 G. HARVEY *Letter-bk.* (Camden) 3 Miht had alreddi overcumd riht. 1596 SPENSER *F.Q.* IV. ix. 6 He her unwares attacht, and captive held by might. 1657 L.D. SAY & SEALE in *Eng. Hist. Rev.* (1895) X. 107 With them [your lawers] thearfore whear thear is might thear is right, it is dominion if it succeed, but rebellion if it miscarry. 1881 JOWETT *Thucyd.* I. 192 They went to war, preferring might to right.

5. In senses 1-3 formerly often strengthened by being coupled with the synonymous *main*. Now rare exc. in phr. *with (all one's) might and main*, which is now only a more emphatic substitute for 'with all one's might' (see 1 b). Also as advb. phrase, *might and main*; strenuously, vigorously.

c 950 *Lindsf. Gosp.* Luke iv. 36 þæt is ðis word þætte in mæhte & mægne [in potestate et uirtute] gehæted gastum unclænum & geongas. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 218 þes were in pi3se bataile of mest miht & mayn. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 17028 For sin þat suet iesus had sua miht might and main. c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 56 Toward Wircestre he com with myght & mayn. c 1400 *Melayne* 282 Fyfty Lordis af gret Empryce, . . . Hase loste bothe Mayne & myghte. 1522 *World & Child* 195 (Manly) To serue hym truely. . . With mayne and all my myght. *Ibid.* 243, I haue myght and mayne ouer countrees fare. 1577 VAUTROUILIER *Luther on Ep. Gal.* 80 The Deuill set vpon him with all might and maine. 1650 HOWELL *Giraffi's Rev. Naples* i. (1664) 48 The Card. Archb. of Naples with all his might and main. . . did not spare pains. 1787 MME. D'ARBLAY *Diary* 4 June, The hair-dresser. . . went to work first, and I second, with all our might and main. 1804 NELSON *Lett.* (1814) II. 7 They call out, might and main, for our protection. 1860 EMERSON *Cond. Life* iii. (1861) 56 The manly part is to do with might and main what you can do. 1873 BLACK *Pr. Thule* xiv. Two or three idlers . . . were staring with might and main in at the door of the shop. 1888 BRYCE *Amer. Commw.* III. lxxxiv. 121 Men. . . who did not regard even the gods, but trusted to their own might and main.

† 6. As rendering of L. *virtus*. a. A virtue. *Obs.*

c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 105 Nu beoð .viii. heafod mihtan þe ma3en ouercumen alle þas sunnan. c 1200 *Vices & Virtues* 25 An hali mihte is icleped *fides recta*. c 1230 *Hali Meid.* 14 [Meidhad is] mihte ouer alle mihtes.

† *b. pl.* The fifth of the nine orders of angels of the celestial hierarchy according to the arrangement of Dionysius the Areopagite. Cf. *VIRTUE*. Also *gen.* heavenly powers, angels. *Obs.* c 1000 ÆLFRED *Hom.* I. 342 Uirtutes [sind gecwedene] mihta, ðurh ða wyrcoð God fela wundra. c 1440 *York Myst.* i. 33 Of all þe mihtes I haue made moste nexte after me, I make þe [Lucifer] als master and merour of my mighte. 1535 COVERDALE *Eph.* i. 21 And set him . . . aboute all rule, power, and mighte, and dominacion. 1652 Bp. HALL *Invis. World* i. vii. (1847) 88 The presumption of those men, who . . . have taken upon them to marshal these Angelical spirits. . . In the second [Hierarchy] of universal regency; finding. . . Might, to be the Generals of the heavenly Militia. . . In the third of special government, placing. . . Powers, forty times more than Principalities: Might, fifty more than Powers.

7. *dial.* A considerable quantity or amount.

1834 W. A. CARUTHERS *Kentuckian* in *N. Y. I.* 28 I'm 'bliged to do a might of business in Baltimore afore I can go on. 1878 J. H. BEADLE *Western Wilds* ii. 29 It took a might of time. *Ibid.* 43 It was a might o' comfort, though, to see 'em 'fore they died. 1903 in *Eng. Dial. Dict.* (Yks., Suffolk). 1955 J. MASTERS *Coromandel* i. 20 A sleeveless leather jerkin that . . . hid a might of queer things.

8. A possibility as distinct from a certainty.

1901 M. FRANKLIN *My Brilliant Career* xvi. 133 'We might have both been drowned,' he said sternly. 'Mights don't fly,' I returned. 1922 JOYCE *Ulysses* 344 There was just a might that he might be out. 1961 C. H. D. TODD *Pop. Whippet* 57 You don't want any might about it—you need to know.

† *might, a. Obs. rare.* Forms: 3 *miht*, 5 *myght*. [? *f. MIGHT sb.*: cf. *ALMIGHT a.* (OE. had *meahƿ* adj.:—prehistoric **mahto-*, a ppl. formation from the same root.)] = *MIGHTY*.

[a 1000 *Phœnix* 377 (Gr.) Gorgeaf him se meahƿa moncynnes fruma.] c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 3038 And known sal ben In eueric lond min mi3te name. c 1460 *Play Sacram.* 85 For of a merchaunte most myght therof my tale ys told. *Ibid.* 182 Mace, mastyk that myght ys.

might, pa. t. of *MAY v.*¹

† *'mightand, a. Obs.* [f. *MIGHTY sb.* with pr. pple. ending.] *Mighty*. Also *absol.*, a *mighty man*.

a 1300 *E.E. Psalter* xxiii. 8 Laverd strang And mightand in fight. *Ibid.* lxxxviii. 20, I sete helpe unto mightand. *Ibid.* lxxxix. 10 And if in mightandes [v.r. weldinges] four-skore yhere And mare, of pam swinke and sorw here.

'*might-be, sb. and a.* [Cf. *MAY-BE, MIGHT-HAVE-BEEN.*] *A. sb.* What might be; an unlikely possibility.

1633 AMES *Agst. Cerem.* II. 306 [He] bringeth meer conceits and might bees for proving Arguments. 1872 GEO. ELIOT *Middlem.* xii. Better than any fancied 'might-be' such as she was in the habit of opposing to the actual. 1891 LECKY *Poems* 99 He sought not far The 'might-be' in the things that are.

B. adj. That might be; (remotely) possible.

1934 R. CAMPBELL *Broken Record* iv. 102 This was during the Douanier rage, when every painting-railway-porter was a might-be genius. 1941 L. MACNEICE *Plant & Phantom* 26 A curfew . . . imposed Upon their might-be-wanderings; their might-be-applications For resurrection. 1956 AUDEN *Old Man's Road*, With might-be maps of might-have-been campaigns.

† *'mighted, a. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. *MIGHT sb.* + -ED².] Having might. (In comb. *cleanest-mighted*.)

1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* x. lviii. 512 He was the clenest myzt man and the best wynded of his age, that was on lyue.

mightyful ('maifful), *a. arch.* [f. *MIGHT sb.* + -FUL; cf. *G. machtvoll.*]

1. *Mighty, powerful*; †*efficacious*.

c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 100 He ðe it made is mi3tful and wis. 1340 *Ayenb.* 237 þe sacrement þet is y-mad. . . be þe hand of þe kuaede ministre ne is na3t. . . lesse mi3tuol uor to hal3y ham. 1420 *E.E. Wills* (1882) 47, I bequeth my soule into the mercy off mythfull Ihesu. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* II. 396 The mihtfulf maker of the sone and mone. 1586 FERNE *Blaz. Gentry* i. 55 Musicke. . . is so mihtfulf, that it preuayleth in the taming of beastes. 1588 SHAKS. *Tit. A.* IV.

iv. 5 The mihtfulf Gods. 1859 TENNYSON *Geraint & Enid* 95 Far liefer had I. . . watch his mihtfulf hand striking great blows At caiffits. 1876 BLACKIE *Songs Relig. & Life* 58 Not with blasts of mihtful preaching. 1891 *Blackw. Mag.* CL. 837 Mihtfulf arms and thoughtful brains.

† *b. absol.* Also *sb.*, a 'mihtful' man. *Obs. rare.*

c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 3755 And two mihtful he haue taken, . . . On dathan an ober Abiron. a 1400 *Relig. Pieces* fr. Thornton MS. (1889) 53 We rede in a buke of Danyele þat a myghtfull was þat [etc.].

2. Of actions: Proceeding from arbitrary power.

1895 *Tablet* 25 May 804 These mihtful assaults by the State on the Church.

Hence '*mightfully adv.*, '*mightfulness*.

c 1325 *Metr. Hom.* 14 He herid hel als miht thain, And broht thaim al that war his, Mihtfullik in till his blis. 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 754 If in myghtfulness four scor yhere falle, Mare es þair swynk and sorow with-alle. c 1440 *Gesta Rom.* lxi. 256 (Harl. MS.) As he Iustid with a sone of the kny3tes, he caste him downe of his horse my3tfully. 1567 *Gude & Godlie Ball.* (S.T.S.) 108 He sall saif the mychtfullie.

might-have-been. [Cf. *MAY-BE, MIGHT-BE.*] That which might have been; something which might have happened; a person who might have been greater or more eminent. Also *attrib.*

1848 CLOUGH *Bothie* III. 158 He to the great might-have-been upsoaring, sublime and ideal. 1886 KRIPLING *Departm. Ditties* (1888) 19 Boanerges Blitzen, servant of the Queen, Is a dismal failure—is a 'Might-have-been'. 1931 R. CAMPBELL *Georgiad* iii. 63 That moonlit people of the might-have-been. 1955 A. L. ROWSE *Expansion Eliz.* Eng. 90 The might-have-beens of history are not a very profitable subject. 1956 [see *MIGHT-BE a.*] 1970 *Guardian* 11 Aug. 11/8 One of history's might-have-been mysteries. 1974 R. THOMAS *Porkchoppers* xxvi. 230 The name that symbolized the might-have-been world of Donald Cubbin. 1974 A. GODDARD *Vienna Pursuit* III. 174 Overwhelmed with horror for the might-have-been, she paused.

† *'mighthed. Obs.* [f. *MIGHT sb.* + -hed, -HEAD; but cf. *MIGHTSOME v.*] *Mightiness*.

a 1300 *E.E. Psalter* cxlv. 7 Minde of mightnes of þi softnesse [Vulg. *Memoriam abundantie suauitatis tue*].

† *'mightyful, a. Obs.* [f. *MIGHTY* + -FUL.] = *MIGHTFUL*.

a 1300-1400 *Cursor M.* 15161 (Gött.) þat suete mihtfulf king was comen. 1421 SIR H. LUTTRELL in *Ellis Orig. Lett.* Ser. II. I. 84 Wel excellent, and myghtyfull Prince. 1548 UDALL *Erasm. Par. Luke* vii. 14 Onlesse Iesus vouchesalue with his mihtfulf hande to touche the biere.

† *'mighthead. Obs. rare*⁻¹. In 4 myztihed. [f. *MIGHTY a.* + -HEAD.] *Power*.

1382 WYCLIF *Ecclus.* x. 11 Of eche myztihed [Vulg. *potentatus*; 1388 power] short liif.

mightily ('maith), *adv.* Forms: see *MIGHTY a.* and -LY²; also 4 *mythlyke*, 5 *mythyle*, 7 *mitily*. [f. *MIGHTY a.* + -LY².]

1. In a mighty manner, with great power or strength; with powerful effect; †also, with great effort, vigorously, vehemently.

c 888 K. ÆLFRED *Boeth.* xxxv. §4 þæt hehste god, ðæt hit eall swa mihtiglice macað. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 23551 Sua mihtili þair [sc. the saints'] might to fill. 13. . . *Gau. & Gr. Knt.* 2290 He myntez at hym ma3tly. c 1374 CHAUCER *Troilus* v. 262 Another tyme he sholde mihtly Conforte him-self, and seyn it was folye. 14. . . *Stockh. Med. MS.* II. 46 in *Anglia* XVIII. 308 þat purgyth þe neris mythlyke. c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* xi. 471 Moue it [the wyne] myghtily [L. *vehementer*] With reed al grene. 1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* xviii. 95 Eneas made the mariners to rowe myghtily. 1596 SHAKS. *Tam. Shr.* i. ii. 279 Do as aduersaries do in law, Striue mihtily, but eate and drinke as friends. 1597 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* v. xxii. §4 The power of the word of God . . . worketh mihtily. . . to their conversion. 1611 *Bible Jonah* iii. 8 Let man and beast. . . cry mihtily vnto God. 1680 SIR C. LYTELTON in *Hatton Corr.* (Camden) I. 237 My L^d Essex mitly opposes this. 1746-7 HERVEY *Medit. & Contempl.* (1818) 67 Ye. . . cry mihtily to the Father of your spirits for faith in his dear Son.

† 2. So as to be strong or powerful. *Obs.*

1414 BRAMPTON *Penit. Ps.* (Percy Soc.) 29 My bonys were stronge, and myghtyly made. c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* i. 399 But se that hit be tymbred myghtly. 1464 *Paston Lett.* II. 160 Arme yowr selve as myghtly as ye kan ageyn yowr enmyes.

3. In a great degree, to a great extent; greatly, very much. Now somewhat rare; very common in 17-18th c.

1593 SHAKS. 3 *Hen. VI.* III. ii. 74 Therein thou wrong'st thy Children mihtily. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* II. 74 [Athens] was after mihtily enlarged by Theseus. 1667 PEPYS *Diary* 6 Feb., I sat mihtily behind, and could see but little. 1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 145 ¶2 A Gentleman. who deals mihtily in Antique Scandal. 1756-82 J. WARTON *Ess. Pope* (ed. 4) II. xii. 278, I should be mihtily obliged to you if you could get me a copy of his verses. 1760 GRAY *Corr.* (1843) 204 A carpet mihtily finished. 1838 DICKENS *Lett.* (1880) I. 13 It amused us mihtily. 1886 RUSKIN *Præterita* I. 421, I wonder mihtily now what sort of a creature I should have turned out.

mightiness ('maithnis). [f. *MIGHTY* + -NESS.] The state or condition of being mighty.

13. . . *S. Augustin* 1273 in Horstm. *Altengl. Leg.* (1878) 83 þi mihtnesse you worschupep, lord, Bope in dede and in word. c 1511 *1st Eng. Bk. Amer.* (Arb.) Intro. 30/2 Pope Iohn whose myghtynes & rychedome amounteth aboute all prynces of the world. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 274b, Yf he so do, the myghtynesse of the newe wyne wyll breke the vessell. 1534 MORE *Conf. agst. Trib.* III. xxvii. (1553) V viij, To shewe y^e mightines of theyr malice. a 1586

SIDNEY *Arcadia* III. (1590) 318b, A cunning mastiffe, who knows the strength of the Bul, fights low. . . answering mightines with nimblenes. 1613 SHAKS. *Hen. VIII*, Prol. 30 Thinke you see them Great. . . Then, in a moment, see How soone this Mightinesse meets Misery. 1725 POPE *Postser. to Odys.* (1840) 390 Language, which. . . rattles like some mightines of meaning in the most indifferent subjects. 1760-72 H. BROOKE *Fool of Qual.* (1809) III. 37 The weak would have the mightines of the law for their support. 1802 WORDSW. *Sonn.*, 'Inland, within a hollow vale, I stood', What power is there! What mightiness for evil and for good! 1838-42 ARNOLD *Hist. Rome* III. xlv. 146 The mightines of her energy.

†b. As a title of dignity *your mightiness*.

1588 SHAKS. *Tit. A.* II. iii. 126 This Minion. . . braues your Mightinesse. c1590 GREENE *Fr. Bacon* xvi, In royalizing Henry's Albion With presence of your princely mightiness. 1622 FLETCHER & MASS. *Prophetess* III. i, Does your Mightinesse. . . yet understand our faces?

c. *High Mightiness* (also †*High and Mightiness*): a title of dignity; esp. in pl. = Du. *hoogmogendheden*, the title of the members of the States-General of the United Provinces of the Netherlands. Now only *Hist.* Also as an ironical title.

1668 TEMPLE *Let. to De Witt* Wks. 1731 II. 88 His Majesty and their High and Mightinesses have begun. . . this glorious. . . Design of a general Peace. 1700 T. BROWN *Amusem. Ser. & Com.* iv. (1709) 43 Now for that Majestical Man and Woman there, stand off, there is no coming within a Hundred Yards of their High Mightinesses, they have revolted like the Dutch. 1707 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4389/2 Monsieur Lintelo, Envoy Extraordinary of the States General, delivered the King a Letter from their High Mightinesses. 1733 BUDGELL *Bee* I. 71 A Letter directed to the States General, in which their High and Mightinesses are reproached. 1792 M. CUTLER in *Life*, etc. (1888) I. 486 However important their High Mightinesses of Congress may appear abroad. 1825 R. P. WARD *Tremaine* II. vii. 68 To lay my whip across his high mightiness's shoulders. 1883 BLACK *Shandon Bells* xxx, Being particular about good dinners. . . is beneath their high mightinesses' notice.

†*mighting*. *Obs. rare*. Power.

a1300 *E.E. Psalter* lxiv. 7 Gird with mightinge [Vulg. *accinctus potentia*]. *Ibid.* cv. 2 Wha sal speke of lauerd mightinges [Vulg. *potentias domini*].

†*mightious*, *a. Obs. rare*⁻¹. In 5 myghtyus. [f. MIGHTY *a.* + *-OUS*.] Full of might or power.

c1460 *Towneley Myst.* xvii. 220 Of bedlem a gracyus lord shall spray, That of Iury myghtyus kyng shalbe ay.

mightless ('*martlis*'), *a. Now arch.* [f. MIGHT *sb.* + *-LESS*.] Without might; impotent; powerless.

c1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 111 He. . . bið swa mihtles on his modes streche pet [etc.]. c1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 280 Priue pride in pes es nettile in herberre, þe rose is myghtles, þe nettile spredis ouer fer. c1450 *MYRC Festial* 55 þys vnycorn. . . layth hys hed yn hur barme, myghtles without strengthe: and soo ys taken. 1553 BECON *Reliques of Rome* (1563) 172 b, Olde people y^t bene myghtlesse, weake, and impotent. a1584 MONTGOMERIE *Cherrie & Slae* 305 Baith sightles, and mihtles, I grew almaid at ainis. 1887 MORRIS *Odys.* x. 521 Utter thou thy praying to the mightless heads of the dead. 1888 *Ibid.* xviii. 130 There is nought more mightless than man of all that Earth doth breed.

b. *Const. inf.*

1340-70 *Alex. & Dind.* 74 þat may not be graunted Of me, þat mihtles am my self so to kepe. a1450 *MYRC Festial* 82 Old men passed age and myghtles to fast. 1598 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. ii. 11. *Babylon* 125 Might-lesse our selues to succour, or advise.

†*mightly*, *adv. Obs.* In 1 meachte-, mihte-, mihtlice; for later forms see MIGHT *sb.* and *-LY*². [OE. *mihtlice*, app. a var. of *mihtiglice* MIGHTILY; for the form cf. *cræftlice*, *hefelice*, *grædelice*, *geþyldelice*.] = MIGHTILY in various senses.

a900 tr. *Bæda's Hist.* v. xix. [xxi.] (1890) 468 Mid þam he ðy mihtlicor wiðscufan mihte. c1000 ÆLFRIC *Hom.* I. 108 Sæ onecneow ða Cristofer hyre yða mihtlice eode. a1300 *Cursor M.* 17267 þou spede me, lauerd! for-to spell Hu mihteli þou harud hell. 1390 *GOWER Conf.* III. 92 This soubtil water myhtely. . . The strengthe of therthe pecest ofte. c1410 *Master of Game* (MS. Digby 182) xv, It is þe best hounde. . . forto take alle manere of beestes and holde myhtliche. 1420-22 LYDG. *Thebes* I. in *Chaucer's Wks.* (1561) 363/2 A porche, bilte of square stones Ful mightely. 1480 *CAXTON Chron. Eng.* ccxxix. 241 That he myght the myhtloker fyght and defende the reame. 1526 TINDALE *Rom.* viii. 26 The Sprete maketh intercession mightly for us. 1582 N. LICHEFIELD tr. *Castanheda's Cong. E. Ind.* I. i. 4 Whereby the Christian faith is so greatly increased. . . and the royall house of Portingale so mightly honoured. 1610 BIBLE (Douay) *Wisd.* viii. 1 She reacheth therfore from end vnto end mightly, and disposeth all things sweetly. 1744 *Col. Rec. Pennsylv.* IV. 707 Finding what friendship subsisted between us and the Dutch, he approved it mightly.

[*mightsome*, *v.*, *mightsomnes*, which render L. *abundare*, *abundantia* in the Early English *Psalter*, presumably originated from misreading of early ME. **inihtsumien*, *-sumnis*:—OE. *genyhtsumian*, *-sumnis*, these being the words used in the same passages in the *Vespasian Psalter*.

In some of the passages the Surtees editor prints *nuhtsom*, which is impossible in a northern text.

a1300 *E.E. Psalter* xxix. 7, xlix. 20, lxiv. 14, lxxii. 12, lxxvii. 38.]

mighty ('*marti*'), *a.* and *adv.* Forms: 1 *mæhtig*, *meahtig*, *mihtig*, 1-2 *mehtig*, 2-4 *mihti*, 2-3 *Ormin*

mahtig, 3 *mæhti*, *mahti*, *mæhti*, *mihti*, *mihti*, 4 *mihti*, *myhti*, -y, 4-5 *mæhte*, *mihty*, -i, *myhty*, -i, (4-*ty*, 5-*tie*), *miyeti*, *myhety*, 3-5 *mihti*, 4-5 *Sc. mychty*, 4-6 *myghty*, (5 *myghti*, -*ty*, *myghty*, *myzhty*, *mythty*, *mytheti*, *Sc. michtie*), 5-6 *Sc. mychti*, 6 *myzhty*, *myghty(e)*, *Sc. michti*, -*ie*, -*y*, -*ty*, *mychte*, -*ie*, *myghti*, 6-7 *mihtie*, -*ye*, 4-*mighty*. [OE. *mihtig* = OFris. *mechtig*, *machtig*, OS. *mahtig* (MLG. *mechtig*, MDu. *machtich*, Du. *machtig*), OHG. *mahtig* (MHG. *mehtic*, mod.G. *mächtigt*), ON. *mátteg-r*, *mötutg-r* (also contracted in inflected *máttk-*), Goth. *mahteig-s*:—O Teut. types **mahtigo-*, **mahtugo-*, f. **mahti-z*, **mahtu-z*: see MIGHT *sb.* and *-Y*¹.]

a. adj. 1. Possessing 'might' or power; powerful, potent, strong. Now only *rhetorical*, connoting a transcendent or imposing degree of power.

a. Said of God, rulers, nations, etc.

c825 *Vesp. Psalter* xxiv. 8 Dryhten strong & mæhtig, dryhten mæhtig in gefehte. a900 tr. *Bæda's Hist.* I. xiv. [xxv.] (1890) 56 Ða wæs on þa tid Æðelbyrht cyning haten on Centrice, & mihtig. a1175 *Cott. Hom.* 231 An rice king wæs, strang and mihti. a1240 *Wohunge in Cott. Hom.* 273 Drihtin is mahti strong and kene ifhte. 1390 *GOWER Conf.* I. 16 Thei sein that god is myhti there, And schal ordeine what he wile. c1470 *Gol. & Gaw.* 682 Thai myght men vpon mold ane riale course maid. 1590 SHAKS. *Com. Err.* v. i. 282 Most mightie Duke, vouchsaf me speak a word. 1667 MILTON *P.L.* xii. 124 God. . . from him will raise A mightie Nation. 1697 *DRYDEN Virg. Georg.* iv. 809 Mighty Cæsar, thund'ring from afar, Seeks on Euphrates' Banks the Spoils of War. 1761 *GRAY Odin* 83, I know thee now; Mightiest of a mighty line. 1864 TENNYSON *Boadicea* 40 Fear not, isle of blowing woodland, . . . thou shalt be the mighty one yet!

ellipt. and *absol.* c1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 129 Drihten alesde þene wrechan of þan mehtigan. 1340 *Ayend.* 103 He is þe riht guod, . . . þe riht mihti.

b. of persons, with reference to wealth, social position, or influence. Formerly often predicatively, const. *of*, in.

c1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xli. (*Agnes*) 105 My spouse is mychtyere þane pi son, & fere richere. 1486 *Rec. St. Mary at Hill* 6 That the saide Preest. . . be chosen and presented. . . by iiij of the worthiest & myghtyest men of the said parish. 1508 *DUNBAR Tua Mariit Wemen* 296 Syne maryit I a marchand, myghti of gudis. 1601 R. JOHNSON *Kingd. & Commw.* (1603) 40 This prince is so mightie in gold and silver. 1650 *FULLER Pisgah* II. ix. 186 They were all richly married to mighty matches of landed men.

absol. 1484 *CAXTON Fables of Æsop* I. vi. (1889) 11 The poure ought not to hold fealuship with the myghty. 1651 *HOBBS Leviath.* II. xxx. 180 As well the rich, and mighty, as poor and obscure persons.

c. of persons or animals, their actions or attributes, with reference to physical strength or valour. †In early use often merely: Able-bodied. *Obs.*

c825 *Vesp. Psalter* cxvii. 4 Swe swe strelas in honda mæhtiges. c1386 *CHAUCER Knt.'s T.* 565 Wel koude he hewen wode. . . for he was yong and myghty. c1400 *Apol. Loll.* 111 Bi lawe cyuil it is not leful to a misty body to beg. 1432-50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) I. 263 Thei gette myzhty childer [1387 *Trevisa* stalworpe: L. *robustam sobolem*]. a1500 in *Arnolde Chron.* (1811) 92 Yf ony. . . myghty beggar be within the warde. 1500-20 *DUNBAR Poems* lxxvii. 36 And syne the Bruce. . . cum rydand. . . As nobill, dreidfull, michtie campoun. a1525 *Vergilius* in *Thoms E.E. Prose Rom.* II. 23 Her chylde. . . began to wexe bygge and stronge and myghty enough to bere armes. 1530-1 *Act 22 Hen. VIII.* c. 12 If any person. . . beyng hole and myghty in body. . . be taken in begging. 1535 *COVERDALE Gen.* x. 9 Nemrod. . . was a mightie hunter. 1590 *SPENSER F.Q.* II. vi. 29 Their mighty strokes their haberjeons dismayld. 1596 *DALRYMPLE tr. Leslie's Hist. Scot.* II. 163 The Scottis courageous, of a blyth hope, and a mychtie spirit, lepis to straikis. 1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* III. i. 111 Your hearts are mighty. 1601 — *Jul. C.* v. 1. 81 On our former Ensigne Two mighty Eagles fell. 1622 R. HAWKINS *Voy. S. Sea* (1847) 126 Our ship gave a mightie blow upon a rocke. 1733 *POPE Ess. Man* III. 297 Where small and great, where weak and mighty, made To serve, not suffer, strengthen, not invade. 1839 *LONGF. Vill. Blacksm.* i, The smith, a mighty man is he, With large and sinewy hands. 1859 TENNYSON *Lancelot* 63 For so by nine years' proof we needs must learn Which is our mightiest.

d. of persons, their actions and attributes, with reference to mental ability or executive skill. Formerly often predicatively, const. *in* or *inf.* *mighty works*: in Biblical use (= Gr. *δυναμεις*), miracles.

c825 *Vesp. Psalter* li. 3 Du mæhtig erð in unrehtwisnisse. c897 K. ÆLFRED *Gregory's Past.* C. xv. 90 Se laeow sceolde beon mihtig to tyhtanne on halwende lare. 1362 *LANGL. P. Pl. A.* I. 150 þei3 3e be mi3ty to mote beþ meke of 3our werkis. 1382 *WYCLIF Acts* xviii. 24 Apollo. . . a man eloquent, . . . my3ti in scripturis. c1470 *HENRY Wallace* VI. 346 That feild. . . Quhar claryowens blew full mony mychty sonis. 1535 *COVERDALE Ps.* xxviii. 4 The voyce of the Lorde is mightie in operacion [Vulg. *Vox Domini in virtute*]. — *Matt.* xiv. 2 He is rysen agayne from the deed, therfore are his dedes so mightie. 1611 *BIBLE Matt.* xiii. 54 Whence hath this man this wisdom, and these mighty works? 1718 *ECHEARD Hist. Eng.* II. II. ii. 565 b, Thomas Lydyat. . . of a great Soul and incomparable Learning; being a Match for the mighty Scaliger and Selden. 1737 *POPE Hor. Epist.* II. i. 137 Or what mighty'd so worthy to be read By learned Critics, of the mighty dead. 1742 — *Dunc.* IV. 211 Thy mighty Scholiast, whose unweary'd pains Made Horace dull. 1802 *WORDSW. Resol. & Independ.* xvii, And mighty Poets in their misery dead. a1853 *ROBERTSON Lect.* II. (1858) 146 Out of which a mightier master of the art than Pope could scarcely have struck the notes of true passion. 1881 *BIBLE (R.V.) Mark* ix. 39 For there is no man which shall do a mighty work

[*WYCLIF a virtue*; 1535 *COVERDALE*, 1611 a miracle] in my name. [So also *Acts* II. 22.]

e. of things or forces, or their operation.

c1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 3797 A fier ma3ti ðat folc fest on. a1300-1400 *Cursor M.* 9384 (Gött.) For sune and mone. . . Had seuen sith mar pan nou of liht, And all thinges was pan. . . Wele mihtier pan þai er nou. 1535 *COVERDALE Exod.* xv. 10 They sanke downe as leed in the mightie waters. 1593 SHAKS. 3 *Hen. VI.* II. v. 5 Now sways it this way, like a Mighty Sea, Forc'd by the Tide, to combat with the Winde. 1611 *BIBLE I Esdras* iv. 41 Great is trueth, and mightie aboute all things. 1781 *COWPER Charity* 283 But shipwreck, earthquake, battle, fire, and flood, Are mighty mischiefs, not to be withstood. 1806 *WORDSW. Ode Intim. Immort.* 168 And hear the mighty waters rolling evermore. 1864 TENNYSON *Enoch Arden* 767 Then he, . . . Because things seen are mightier than things heard, Stagger'd and shook.

f. Of drugs, liquors, spells: Potent, efficacious.

†Also, of a material: Stout, strong. *Obs.*

c1000 *Sax. Leechd.* III. 32 Ond þu wegbrade wyrta modor eastan opone innan mihtigu. a1240 *Ureisin in Cott. Hom.* 187 Min heouenliche leche þet makeded us of þi seolf se mihti medicine. c1386 *CHAUCER Miller's T.* 311 This Carpenter. . . broghte of myghty Ale a large quart. c1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) xxii. 102 It es ri3t myghty wyne. c1430 *Two Cookery-bks.* 12 Take myghty brothe of Beef. c1448 *HEN. VI Aysse* in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) I. 367 Good and myghty mortar. 1497 *Naval Acc. Hen. VII* (1896) 242, lxvj boltes of Grete myghty canvas. 1576 *BAKER Jewell of Health* 230 Where the spryt of the wyne shall be sufficient myghty. 1610 *ROWLANDS Martin Mark-all* 22 Their Beere is. . . so mightie, that it serueth them in steade of meate, drinke, fire, and apparrell. 1781 *COWPER Anti-Thelyph.* 37 On every mind some mighty spell she cast. 1819 W. TENNANT *Papistry Storm'd* (1827) 115 Barls o' michtie beer.

†g. Of a legal document: Valid, efficacious. *Obs.*

c1450 *Oseney Reg.* (E.E.T.S.) 19 This present writyng, with þe strenght of our seele we haue i-made hit myzhty and stronge.

†h. Forcible, emphatic. *Obs.*

1642-7 *JER. TAYLOR Episc.* 229 The Councell of Aquileia. . . is full and mighty in asserting the Bishops power over the Laity.

2. Of huge proportions; massive, bulky.

1413 *Pilgr. Sowle* (Caxton 1483) iv. ii. 59 This tree is wondre stronge and myghty aretchingy in to heuen. 1420-22 *LYDG. Thebes* I. in *Chaucer's Wks.* (1561) 357 b/1, The citee Thebes, of mightie square stones As I you told. 1658 *SIR T. BROWNE Hydriot.* I. (1736) 17 That large Urn found at Ashbury, containing mighty Bones. 1760 *FAWKES tr. Anacreon, Ode* lvii. 1 Bring hither, Boy, a mighty Bowl. 1810 *SCOTT Lady of L.* I. iii, And silence settled. . . On the lone wood and mighty hill. 1851 *RUSKIN Stones Ven.* (1874) I. xxviii. 327 A plain, deep-cut recess, with a single mighty shadow. 1895 *SAFFLING Land of Broads* 6 The older farmhouses, with their mighty kitchens.

3. a. Of things, actions, events, etc.: Very great in amount, extent or degree. In later use, chiefly colloquial or familiar.

1586 *A. DAY Eng. Secretary* I. (1625) 68 The. . . mutuall society betwixt man & wife being of such mighty efficacy. 1605 SHAKS. *Learn* III. v. 17 If the matter of this Paper be certain, you haue mighty businesse in hand. 1668 *CULPEPPER & COLE Barthol. Anat.* Man. II. i. 317 There is a mighty flux of blood. 1697 tr. *C'tess D'Aunoy's Trav.* (1706) 220 The difference of times makes a mighty alteration in the Events of things. 1754 *FIELDING Jonathan Wild* II. iv, That gentleman. . . made such mighty expedition that he was now upwards of twenty miles on his way. 1843 *BORROW Bible in Spain* xi, Huge serpents. . . which sometimes come out and commit mighty damage. 1865 *KINGSLEY Herew.* i, Mighty fowling and fishing was there in the fen below. 1871 R. ELLIS tr. *Catullus* lxxxiii. 2 This to the fond weak fool seemeth a mighty delight.

b. With agent-nouns, etc.: That does or is to a very great degree (what is indicated by the noun).

1692 *BULSTRODE in 15th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. II. 21 He was. . . a mighty Tory. 1712 *STEELE Spect.* No. 466 ¶ 7, I, who set up for a mighty Lover. . . of Virtue. 1743 *BULKELEY & CUMMINS Voy. S. Seas* 81 This Plastow was a mighty Favourite with the Captain. 1843 *BORROW Bible in Spain* xxx, He is a mighty liberal.

4. quasi-*sb.* (with *pl.*). A mighty or powerful person. Chiefly *pl.*, as in (*David's*) *three mighties*.

1382 *WYCLIF I Chron.* xi. 12 Eliazar, the sone of his vnclc Ahoites, that was among the thre my3ti [1388 *mihti* men; 1611 the three mighties. Vulg. *inter tres potentes*]. c1470 *Gol. & Gaw.* 300 Quhan thai saw that mighty [the king] sa mouit in his mude. 1600 W. WATSON *Decacordon* (1602) 200 Emperors and kings and the mighties of the world. 1606 W. CRASHAW *Rom. Forgeries* Eij, Our royall Daud and many of his Mighties. 1647 *TRAPP Comm. I Cor.* i. 26 Hence so many mighties miscarry. 1901 'IAN MACLAREN' *Yng. Barbarians* iv, Speug's officers, such mighties as Bauldie and Johnston, . . . clustered round their commander.

5. *ellipt.* in the interjections *mighty!* *mighty me!* *Sc.* and *dial.*

1867 *GREGOR Banff's Gloss.*, *Michtie*, *interj.* expressive of surprise. *Michtie me* is another form. 1869 A. MACDONALD *Disput. Settlement* (1877) 61 (E.D.D.) Eh, mighty! that surely canna be. 1874 T. HARDY *Madding Crowd* xxxii, Mighty me! Won't mis'ess storm! . . . when she comes back!

6. *Comb.*, parasyntetic, as *mighty-brained*, *-handed*, *-minded*, *-mouthed*, *-spirited* adjs.

1611 *BEAUM. & FL. Maid's Trag.* v. iii, Though he be mighty-spirited, and forward To all great things. 1855 *LYNCH Rivulet* lxxxii. iii, How came it, men of faith, to pass That ye were mighty-handed? 1864 TENNYSON *Milton* I O mighty-mouth'd inventor of harmonies, 1865 *SWINBURNE Atalanta* 1009, I am not mighty-minded, nor desire Crowns. 1892 W. WATSON *Lachrymæ Mus.* Poems (1898) 21 Mightiest-brained Lucetius.

B. adv. (Qualifying an adj. or adv., †rarely an adj. phrase.) In a great degree; greatly; exceedingly; very. Now *colloq.* or *familiar*, often with ironical implication; = 'vastly', 'precious'.
 a 1300 *Cursor M.* 14396 pair blisced lauerd. .pat. .was. . Sa mighti meke, sa mild o mode. 1535 COVERDALE *Exod.* ix. 18 Tomorrow . . . wyl I cause a mightie greate hayle to rayne. 1602 MARSTON *Antonio's Rev.* v. iii. He is mightie on our part. 1660 BARROW *Euclid Pref.* (1714) 2 The mighty near affinity that is between Arithmetick and Geometry. 1715 DE FOE *Fam. Instruct.* i. iv. (1841) I. 91 You are a mighty good obedient thing. 1767 GRAY in *Corr. G. & Nicholls* (1843) 70 To this purpose . . . would I write, and mighty respectfully withall. 1838 DICKENS *O. Twist* xlix. This is all mighty fine. 1844 KENDALL *Santa Fé Exped.* I. 32 'You'll be mighty apt to get wet', said a thorough-bred Texan. 1862 MRS. CARLYLE *Lett.* III. 105, I myself know always mighty well what I want. 1883 STEVENSON *Treas. Isl.* xxix. It . . . looks mighty like a horn-pipe in a rope's end at Execution Dock. 1931 W. G. McADOO *Crowded Yrs.* ii. 23 That seemed to me to be mighty good pay. 1958 *Times* 16 Oct. 17/1 They left it till mighty near no-side before they got their noses thankfully in front.

'mightyship. *nonce-wd.* [f. MIGHTY + -SHIP.] Only in the mock title *your mightyship*.
 a 1726 ALPOT *Tale, To Chlorinda* xv. in *Dodsley Poems* (1755) VI. 248 Is it fit, let your mightyship say . . . ?

migma ('migmə). *Geol.* [a. Gr. *μίγμα* mixture, f. *μ(ε)γγύνω* to mix.] A mixture of solid and molten rock.

1943 *Proc. Geol. Assoc.* LIV. 73 The migma, if the amount of its liquid portion became great enough, would flow and could intrude itself into its surroundings in typical eruptive or intrusive fashion. 1952 T. F. W. BARTH *Theoret. Petrol.* iv. xiii. 364 In the root parts of the folded mountains . . . a migma is formed that corresponds to the magma of the higher levels. 1974 *Encycl. Brit. Micropædia* VI. 880/1 Between these extremes is a concept of a pore fluid, or migma, generated by the differential melting or partial fusion of the root portions of mountains.

migmatite ('migmətait). *Petrol.* [ad. Sw. *migmatit* (J. J. Sederholm 1907, in *Bull. Comm. Géol. Finlande* V. XXIII. 88), f. Gr. *μίγμα* (see *prec.*): see -ITE.] A rock composed of a metamorphic host rock with streaks or veins of a granitic rock.

1907 J. J. SEDERHOLM in *Bull. Comm. Géol. Finlande* V. XXIII. 110 For the gneisses here in question, characteristic of which are two elements of different genetic value, . . . the author proposes the name of *migmatites*. 1942 *Proc. Geol. Assoc.* LIII. 77 *Pseudodioritic migmatite* is a field-term used to name a group of fairly homogeneous foliated hornblende-rich rocks having a dioritic aspect. 1965 G. J. WILLIAMS *Econ. Geol. N.Z.* xiii. 203/2 The monazites and xenotime [read xenotime] in migmatites of the Charleston-Fox River area, do not seem to have produced a red colour in the adjoining felspars. 1974 *Encycl. Brit. Micropædia* VI. 880/1 Many migmatites probably represent the partial fusion of the metamorphic host during extreme metamorphism.

Hence **migmatic**, **migma'titic** *adjs.*, composed of migmatite.

1926 *Mineral. Abstr.* III. 84 Three types of pegmatites are distinguished: I, normal pegmatites; II, contact-pegmatites . . . ; and III, migmatitic pegmatites. 1942 *Proc. Geol. Assoc.* LIII. 67 The region around Bettyhill on the north coast of Sutherland furnishes a splendid display of migmatitic rocks produced by the injection of granitic and pegmatitic material into the different lithological types found in the Moine series. 1968 K. R. MEHNERT *Migmatites* i. 5 It is inappropriate to burden petrographic investigations of metamorphic or migmatitic rocks from the beginning with the question about the possible parent rock. 1969 BENNISON & WRIGHT *Geol. Hist. Brit. Isles* iii. 53 The Moianian rocks are generally metasediments showing little metamorphic segregation, although in the central migmatitic core . . . they are gneissose.

migmatization ('migmətai'zeiʃən). *Petrol.* [f. MIGMAT(ITE) + -IZATION.] The process by which a migmatite is formed.

1932 E. G. WOODS *Baltic Region* vii. 67 A great deal of migmatization having taken place has masked very effectively the relationship of these rocks to one another. 1958 *Geol. Mag.* XCV. 383 The infrastructure, although undergoing migmatization, retains the trends of the older orogenic belt from which it is largely formed. 1971 *Scottish Jnl. Geol.* VII. 323 The frequent spatial coincidence between areas of migmatization and centres of high-grade regional metamorphism has long been recognized.

Hence **migmatized** *ppl. a.*, converted into a migmatite.

1958 *Geol. Mag.* XCV. 383 During the Caledonian orogeny, both the old crystalline rocks and a low structural level of the Caledonian geosynclinal rocks themselves became migmatized and rose as diapirs. 1971 *Scottish Jnl. Geol.* VII. 305 In central and eastern Sutherland the Moine rocks are extensively migmatized.

mignardise. Also **mignardize**, **migniardise**, **miniardise**. [a. F. *mignardise*, f. *mignard*: see *prec.*] 1. Caressing treatment; affected delicacy of behaviour or appearance. Also, a fancy cake or similar delicacy, usu. served at the end of a meal.

1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* III. xiii. 636 The disdainfull churlishness wherewith they beate them, are but mignardizes and affectations of a motherly favour. 1625 B. JONSON *Staple of N.* III. i. Entertaine her, and her creatures, too, With all the migniardize, and quaint Caresses, You can put on 'hem. 1652 URQUHART *Jewel Wks.* (1834) 233 The gracefulness of his hand and foot, with the quaint miniardize of the rest of his body. 1689 H. BEESTON in *Vota Oxoniensia*, No. . Patches and spots, No Mignardize of face at all From

Spanish paper or from English gall. 1931 BELLOC in *One Hundred & One Ballades* 16 Elderly women full of Mignardises—The latest fruit of Adam's ancient sin. 1935 W. STEVENS *Lett.* 19 Dec. (1967) 303 Poulenc is a beautiful instance of *mignardise* in music. 1974 S. COULTER *Château* i. xvii. 132 Their digestive systems were dealing with Brioche de foie gras, . . . ananas voilé, mignardises and fruit.

2. (See *quot.* 1950.) Also *attrib.*

1872 *Young Englishwoman* Nov. 606/2 A band ornamented with hem-stitch and a mignardise braid. 1873 *Ibid.* June 302/1 For this larger rosette commence with the centre star by joining the ends of a length of mignardise. 1882 CAULFIELD & SAWARD *Dict. Needlework* 111/2 Mignardise is used almost entirely to form narrow edgings for underlinen and children's dresses. *Ibid.* 112/1 Scalloped edging.—Formed of two rows of Mignardise braid. 1950 'Mercury' *Dict. Textile Terms* 345 *Mignardise*, a variety of crochet formed by inserting narrow fine ribbons into the design as the heavy part of the pattern that would otherwise be formed of crochet.

mignature, obs. form of MINIATURE.

† **migniard**, *a.* and *sb.* *Obs.* Also 7 **mignard**, **miniard**, *Sc.* **minzeard**. [a. F. *mignard*; related to MIGNON.]

A. adj. Dainty; mincing; caressing.

1599 JAS. I *Βασιλ. Λαρον* III. (1603) 107 In the forme of your meat-eating, be neither vnciuill . . . nor affectatlie mignarde. *Ibid.* III. 115 In your language be plaine . . . eschewing . . . all mignard and effeminate termes. 1611 COTGR., *Mignard*, migniard, prettie, quaint, neat, feat; wanton; daintie, delicate. 1616 B. JONSON *Devil an Ass* i. iv. Loue is brought vp with those soft *migniard* handlings. 1622 A. BYSSET in G. G. SMITH *Middle Scots* (1902) 240 Neither have I vsed *minzeard* nor effeminate, tainting, invectiue, or skornefull wordis. 1652 URQUHART *Jewel Wks.* (1834) 294 The milder sexe and miniard youth. 1653 — *Rabelais* i. lvii. (1664) 250 Never were seene Ladies so proper and handsome, so miniard and dainty.

Hence † **migniardly** *adv.*, daintily.

1653 URQUHART *Rabelais* i. lvii. (1664) 249 Their fists miniardly begloved.

B. sb. [= OF. *mignarde*.] A courtesan, mistress.

1616 in *Crt. & Times Jas. I* (1849) I. 416 She says the honour . . . of his embassy consists in three mignards, three dancers, and three fools. 1652 KIRKMAN *Clerio & Lozia* 93 Idle Migniards, dinner hath waited for you till it is cold.

† **migniardize**, *v.* *Obs.* Also 7 **miniardize**. [f. MIGNIARD + -IZE.] *trans.* To make (language) affected in character; to treat (a person) caressingly. Hence **migniardized** *ppl. a.*, **migniardizing** *vbl. sb.*

1598 FLORIO, *Vexzo*, a wantonnes, a quaintnes, a squeamishnes, a dandling, a dalliance, a wantonizing, a migniardizing, a pampring [etc.]. c 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* (1655) IV. xix. 49 Softnes of pronunciation proceeding from wanton spirits that did miniardize, and make the Language more dainty and feminine. a 1670 HACKET *Abp. Williams* i. (1693) 95 Men that are sound in their Morals, and in Minutes imperfect in their Intellectuals, are best reclaimed when they are mignardized [sic], and strok'd gently.

mignon, obs. variant of MINION.

|| **mignon** (miɲɔ̃), *a.* Also (with fem. reference) 6 **mignone**, 7–9 **mignonne**; and see MINION *a.* [F. *mignon*, -onne *adj.* and *sb.*]

A. adj. Delicately formed; prettily small or delicate.

1556 *Aurelio & Isab.* (1608) Lvj. My mignone Isabel. [1668 DRYDEN *Evening's Love* VI. That sigh too, I think, is not altogether disagreeable; but something *charmante* and *mignonne*.] 1772 MRS. SARAH SCOTT *Test Fitial Duty* II. 59 Saluator Rosa's wildest designs are mignonne and final to some places in this neighbourhood. 1859 G. MEREDITH *R. Feverel* xxxvii. A mignonne beauty. 1873 PATER *Stud. Hist. Renais.* 42 Bright small creatures of the woodland, with arch baby faces and mignon forms. 1886 MARIE CORELLI *Rom. two Worlds* i. Her pretty mignonne face and graceful figure.

B. sb. A pretty child.

1827 *Souvenir* I. 71/2 (Stanf.) Little mignons, not three feet high, were there, arrayed like puppets.

Hence † **mignon** *v. trans.*, to treat tenderly; † **mignonness**, over-delicacy, effeminacy.

1530 PALSGR. 245/1 Mignyonnesse, *mignotise*. 1597 DANIEL *Philotas* Apol., Wks. (Grosart) III. 183 For though the affection of the multitude, (whom he did not mignon) . . . discerned not his ends . . . Yet [etc.].

mignon: see MINION *sb.*

mignonette (ˌmiɲjə'net). Also 8 **mign(i)onet**, **minionette**, **mennuet**, **minianet**, 8–9 **mignonette**. [a. F. *mignonette*, fem. of † *mignonnet*, dim. of *mignon*: see MIGNON *a.*]

1. *a.* A plant (*Reseda odorata*) cultivated for the fragrance of its blossoms.

When trained to grow with a bushy head it is known as *tree-mignonette*. *wild mignonette*, the plant *R. luteola*.

The ordinary Fr. name for mignonette is *réseda*; but Littré says that *mignonette* is applied to this plant as well as to several others.

[1752 MILLER *Gard. Dict.* (1759) s.v. *Reseda*, 6. *Reseda foliis integris trilobisque*. . . Bastard-rocket. commonly called sweet *Reseda*, or *Mignonette d'Egypt*.] 1798 C. MARSHALL *Garden*. xix. 333 Hardy Annuals. . . Mignonette, (trailing) or sweet-scented *reseda*. 1799 SIR H. DAVY in *Beddoes Contrib. Phys. & Med. Knowl.* 154 A small plant of Minianet in a state of healthy vegetation. 1817 *Bot. Register* III. 227 *Reseda odorata*. β. *suffrutescens*. Tree-Mignonette. 1820 *Trans. Horticult. Soc.* III. 178 With Lord Bateman [who sent the seed from France in 1742] the appellation of

Mignonette originated; . . . he gave to it this name of endearment, by which it is not known in France. 1832 TENNYSON *Miller's Dau.* xi. A long green box of mignonette. 1861 MISS E. A. BEAUFORT *Egypt. Sepulchres*, etc. II. xix. 116 The ground is strewn with wild mignonette.

fig. 1847 TENNYSON *Princess Prol.* 164 They . . . miss'd the mignonette of Vivian-place, The little hearth-flower Lilia. **b. Jamaica mignonette**: the name given in the West Indies to the henna plant, *Lawsonia alba* or *inermis*, which is naturalized there.

1866 *Treas. Bot.* 665/2.

c. A colour resembling that of the flowers of mignonette; greyish green or greenish white.

1885 *Daily News* 19 Feb. 2/1 The soft tints of greyish green known as 'mignonette' are to be in great favour this year. 1899 B. W. WARHURST *Colour Dict.* 47 Mignonette. Should be delicate light green.

d. A perfume derived from the flowers of the mignonette.

1897 *Sears Roebuck Catal.* 19/2 Perfumes. . . Crab Apple. . . Mignonette. . . Sweet Pea. 1913 T. EATON & Co. *Catal.* Spring & Summer 177/1 Perfumes. . . Jasmin Mignonette Opponax. 1972 *Guardian* 22 Aug. 9/4 Jacksons have revived these flower perfumes. . . the shop plan to reintroduce other fragrances including wallflower, mignonette, and honeysuckle.

2. A kind of lace: see *quots.* 1865, 1900. (More fully *mignonette lace*.) Also, a fine kind of net.

[1699 *Le Mercure Galant* in Mrs. Palliser *Hist. Lace* (1865) 31 *note*, On employe aussi pour les coëffures de la mignonette, et on a tellement perfectionné cette dentelle, que, etc.] 1757 JEFFREY *Coll. Dresses* ii. A pink lutestrung dress covered with a white mignonet. 1762 *Lond. Chron.* 16–18 Feb. 167/3 The Ranelagh Mob. . . This is a piece of Gauze, Minionett, . . . &c., &c. which is clouted about the head. 1771 SMOLLETT *Humph. Cl.* 13 July, Laces of Mechlin or mignonette. 1865 MRS. PALLISER *Lace* 30 The laces known at that period [1665] were . . . 5. Mignonette. —A light, fine, pillow lace. . . This lace was . . . at times in high favour. . . for head-dresses and other trimmings. 1900 MRS. F. N. JACKSON *Hand-made Lace* 182 Mignonette was a narrow lace, never exceeding two or three inches. . . Mignonette pattern is still largely made.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as **mignonette-coloured** *adj.*, **mignonette-green**, **-grey** (see 1c), **mignonette-pot**; **mignonette netting** (see *quot.*); **mignonette pepper**, coarsely ground pepper; **mignonette-vine** (see *quot.*).

1897 *Daily News* 2 Mar. 5/4 *Mignonette-coloured crêpe de Chine. 1888 *Lady* 25 Oct. 374/3 Alternate bows or loops of *mignonette-green and pale salmon-coloured ribbon. 1900 *Daily News* 3 Mar. 6/5 Tones of . . . cigar-brown, and *mignonette-grey are in great favour. 1882 CAULFIELD & SAWARD *Dict. Needlework* 361/2, *Mignonette Netting.— This is used for curtains and window blinds, it being extremely easy, and worked with one Mesh. 1877 *Cassell's Dict. Cookery* 1177 *Mignonette Pepper. 1840 THACKERAY *Pict. Rhapsody* Wks. 1900 XIII. 331 The *mignonette pots in a Cockney's window. 1896 T. W. SANDERS *Encycl. Gard.* (ed. 2), *Madaria* (*Mignonette Vine).—*Ord. Compositæ*. Hardy Annual. *Nat. California*. . . *Flowers*, yellow.

† **mignote**. *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [a. OF. *mignote* fem. of *MINION* wanton, cogn. w. *mignon*: see MIGNON, MINION.] A wanton woman.

1489 CAXTON *Faytes of A.* i. vii. Ne that he be not curyous of mygnotes, Jolyetes, ne of iewellis.

migod (mi'gɒd), *int.* ¶ Representation of a colloq. pronunc. of *my God!* (MY *poss. adj.* 3).

1953 K. TENNANT *Joyful Condemned* xx. 186 Migod, what they done to Trix! 1968 M. RICHLER *Cocksure* ii. 16 Migod, Mortimer thought. 1970 J. CLEARY *Helga's Web* v. 78 Oh migod, isn't it terrible!

migraine ('mi:grein, 'mai-, formerly as Fr. *migrén*). [a. F. *migraine*: see MEGRIM.] = MEGRIM' 1, HEMICRANIA. Also *attrib.* and *fig.*

1777 H. WALPOLE *Lett.* (1857) VI. 444 Madame de Jarnac had a *migraine*. 1837 B'NESS BUNSEN in *Hare Life* I. x. 446, I am obliged to take to my bed by an unusual degree of migraine. 1892 [see *DAY sb.* 19]. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 107 Ophthalmic migraine—that is paroxysmal pain in the eye or temple. 1937 *Tablet* 23 Oct. 553/2 We feel quite anxious for this young man who has fierce migraine-like black-outs. 1961 R. GRAVES *More Poems* 5 Love is a universal migraine, A bright stain on the vision Blotting out reason. 1971 *Brit. Med. Bull.* XXVII. 33/2 The common concept of migraine is of a syndrome in which severe unilateral periodic headache is accompanied by nausea or vomiting and preceded by a warning which is usually visual. 1971 'D. SHANNON' *Ringer* (1972) ix. 149 He's not at all well. A migraine headache. 1975 J. SYMONS *Three Pipe Problem* x. 72 Taking a pill for a mild migraine attack.

|| **migraineur** (mi'greɪnœr). [Fr. Cf. MIGRAINE.] One who suffers from migraine.

1971 *Times* 25 Jan. 6/6 The migrainous subject (or migraineur). 1971 *Daily Tel.* 11 Feb. 11/3 The general and specific measures recommended for prevention and for alleviation of the acute attack will prove a disappointment to the inveterate *migraineur* in search of relief but reflect the unpredictable and individual response to treatment. 1971 *Listener* 15 Apr. 480/3 Classical migraine is (*pace* G. B. Shaw) as uncommon among migraineurs as 'normal' vision among the rest of us.

'**migrainous**, *a.* [f. MIGRAINE + -OUS.] Pertaining to or of the nature of migraine. Also, subject to attacks of migraine.

1889 *Lancet* 30 Mar. 640/2 All the various forms of headache—dyspeptic, migrainous, . . . and so on. 1897 *Trans. Amer. Pediatric Soc.* IX. 123 Migrainous epilepsy. [So called] because it commonly occurs in patients who have suffered from migraine. 1971 [see MIGRAINEUR]. 1973 *Tucson (Arizona) Daily Citizen* 22 Aug. 32/1 Migrainous

women seldom put on weight, and they rarely develop any serious illness. 1974 *Radio Times* 6 June 66/1 Thousands of migrainous readers who read your feature 'The biggest aspirin splitter in the world'.

migram, obs. form of MEGRIM¹.

c1450 in *Vicary's Anat.* (1888) App. ix. 230 Warke in pe swldrys & migram in pe heue[de].

migrant ('maɪgrənt), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. L. *migrānt-em*, pr. ppl. of *migrāre* to MIGRATE.]

A. adj. Migrating; given to migration.

a. of animals; *spec.* of birds.

1672 SIR T. BROWNE *Let. Friend* §4 Passager and migrant birds... whom no seas nor places limit. 1768 PENNANT *Zool.* II. 278 They [Grosbeaks] visit us only in hard winters, and are not regularly migrant. 1842 P. Parley's *Ann.* III. 306 The usual watering-places of the migrant animals. 1876 MRS. WHITNEY *Sights & Ins.* II. xxxvi. 651 Do you wonder we felt ourselves more like happy migrant birds than ever?

b. of persons, a tribe.

1807 J. BARLOW *Columb.* II. 178 And migrant tribes these fruitful shorelands hail. 1899 B. KING *Ital. Unity* I. 84 Migrant labourers came in gangs from the hills in harvest-time.

B. sb. One who or something which migrates.

A. A migratory animal; *spec.* a bird of passage. 1768 PENNANT *Zool.* II. 511 The migrants of this genus continue longest in Great-Britain in the southern counties. 1876 A. R. WALLACE *Geog. Distrib. Anim.* I. i. 20 The chaffinch is a constant resident in England...; but a migrant in the south of France.

b. A person who migrates; rarely †a traveller. 1760 FOOTE *Minor Ded.*, Wks. 1799 I. 225 The unhappy migrants may be... at least hospitably entertained. 1864 R. A. ARNOLD *Cotton Fam.* 383 To facilitate migration from the cotton districts, and to direct the migrants to the best markets for their labour.

c. Bot. A plant whose distribution has changed or extended.

1905 F. E. CLEMENTS *Res. Methods Ecol.* 319 *Migrant*, a plant that is migrating or invading. 1960 N. POLUNIN *Introd. Plant Geogr.* vi. 165 These recent migrants were aided by natural means—wind, water or animals—or by Man, through intentional or accidental importation.

migrate ('maɪgreɪt, 'maɪgreɪt), *v.* [f. L. *migrāt-*, ppl. stem of *migrāre*.]

1. intr. To pass from one place to another; *spec.* in *Chem.* (see MIGRATION *a.*). Also *trans.* in *pass.* to be transported.

1697 POTTER *Antiq. Greece* II. x. (1715) 292 A blow... dissever'd the Sutures of his Skull, thro' which his Soul migrated. 1768-74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1834) I. 386 If one of us were migrated into their enormous hulks. 1784 COWPER *Task* II. 108 The sylvan scene Migrates uplifted... Alighting in far distant fields [Sicilian earthquake]. 1899 J. WALKER *Introd. Physical Chem.* xx. 210 Had no silver ions migrated from the anode, the rise in concentration would have been 32.2. 1931 J. C. WARE *Analytical Chem.* I. ii. 11 Ions move or migrate independently in a solution and at different rates. 1938 E. S. WALLIS in H. Gilman *Org. Chem.* I. viii. 724 The ease with which different groups migrate within the molecule is not wholly a property of the group itself, but is dependent to a varying extent on the molecule as a whole. 1967 J. H. RICHARDS et al. *Elem. Org. Chem.* xi. 194 A carbonium ion is produced as an intermediate, and a methyl group migrates from an adjacent carbon to the positive center.

2. a. intr. Of persons, a tribe, etc.: To move from one place of abode to another; *esp.* to leave one's country to settle in another; to remove to another country, town, college, etc. Also *transf.*

1770 LANGHORNE (Worc.), The Tuscans were a branch of the Pelasgi that migrated into Europe. 1784 JOHNSON *Let. to Ld. High Chancellor* Sept. in *Boswell*, If I grew much better, I should not be willing, if much worse, not able, to migrate. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* iii. I. 356 Almost all the noble families of England had long migrated beyond the walls. 1862 SIR B. BRODIE *Psychol. Inq.* II. iv. 117 The agricultural labourer is tempted... to migrate to a manufacturing town. 1882 L. CAMPBELL *Clerk Maxwell* vi. 147 The advice which was pressed upon him... that he should migrate to Trinity.

b. Nat. Hist. Of animals: To go from one region or habitat to another; *spec.* of some birds and fishes, to come and go regularly with the seasons (see MIGRATION).

1753 [cf. MIGRATING *ppl. a.*] 1768 PENNANT *Zool.* I. 121 This kind of eagle sometimes migrates into Caernarvonshire. *Ibid.* 225 The birds [Fieldfares] that migrate here come from Norway. 1808-14 A. WILSON *Amer. Ornith.* II. 112 They [robins] not only migrate from north to south, but from east to west, to avoid the deep snows. 1889 A. R. WALLACE *Darwinism* 27 Of those [birds] which migrate in autumn a considerable proportion are probably lost at sea.

3. Histol. Of a cell: To move out of the blood-vessels into the tissues. (Cf. MIGRATORY *a.* 1 *c.*)

1896 [see MIGRATED *ppl. a.*]

Hence *mi'grated ppl. a.*; *mi'grating vbl. sb.*

1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* II. 72 Migrated Europeans from every part of Europe. 1831 TRELAWNY *Adv. Younger Son* III. 198 A migrated settler. 1884 W. J. LINTON *Poems & Transl.* (1889) 182 Knows He not, stork! the hour thy migrations begin? 1885 *Riverside Nat. Hist.* (1888) IV. 18 Diagram showing the main migrating routes of the littoral... birds of Europe. *Ibid.* 20 The origin of the migrating habit. 1896 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* I. 88 A large collection of migrated leucocytes.

'migrating, ppl. a. [f. MIGRATE *v.* + -ING².] That migrates, in the senses of the verb.

1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.*, Migrating-Birds. *Ibid.*, *Migrating-Bog*.—These soft masses of earth have been sometimes known to move out of their place. 1774 GOLDSM.

Nat. Hist. (1824) III. 70 Of all migrating fish, the Herring and the Pilchard take the most adventurous voyages. 1788 PRIESTLEY *Lect. Hist.* v. xlv. 329 The whole body of the migrating people. 1893 NEWTON *Dict. Birds* 572 These noises proceed from migrating birds.

migration (maɪ'greɪʃən). [ad. L. *migrātiōn-em*, n. of action f. *migrāre* to MIGRATE.] The action of moving from one place to another; also, an instance of this. *a. gen.* chiefly of things. *spec.* in *Chem.*, the (non-random) movement from one place to another of an atom or group, e.g. within a molecule as part of a rearrangement of its structure, or towards an electrode during electrolysis.

1611 COTGR., *Migration*, a migration, a removing, or shifting of places. 1650 HOBBS *De Corp. Pol.* 133 The Tenets of Aristotle... concerning Substance and Accidents, Species, Hypostasis, and the Subsistence and Migration of Accidents from place to place. 1695 WOODWARD *Nat. Hist. Earth* I. 45 Although such Alterations, Transitions, and Migrations of the Centre of Gravity... have actually happened, yet [etc.]. 1727-52 CHAMBERS *Cycl. s.v.*, The migration of the souls of men into other animals after death. 1871 BLACKIE *Four Phases* I. 154 To pray to the gods, that our migration hence may take place with good omens. 1873 T. H. GREEN *Introd. Pathol.* (ed. 2) 100 The migration or transmission of elements from some primary growth, which... constitute the centres of secondary formations. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 373 There is a change and migration of the soul from this world to another. 1879 *Encycl. Brit.* VIII. 108/2 For fused electrolytes a W-shaped tube... is sufficient; with solutions... the separation is more difficult, owing to the 'migration of the ions' and other causes. 1894 tr. E. Goblet d'Alviella's *Migration of Symbols* 82 Is it not the Winged Circle, whose migrations I trace in another chapter? 1898 *Jrnl. Chem. Soc.* LXXIII. 1. 456 One of the following initial changes may occur. (1) Migration of the OH group. (2) Migration of the O-SO₃H group as a whole. (3) Migration of a hydrogen atom of the ring, in the meta-position with regard to the side group. 1929 *Times* 13 Nov. 11/1 A serious obstacle to the work of archaeologists, historians and others... is the migration of manuscripts. 1938 A. L. RAYMOND in H. Gilman *Org. Chem.* II. xvii. 148 The migration of the benzoyl group from position three to six in monoacetoneglucose. 1962 D. H. CALAM in A. Pirie *Lens Metabolism Rel. Cataract* 439 Although the differences in migration of a group of mono-amino, mono-carboxylic acids... are small, they are well separated by chromatography.

b. esp. of persons, a tribe: The action of moving from one country, locality, etc., to settle in another; also, simply, removal from one place of residence to another.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* VI. vi. 302 The first man ranged farre before the Flood, and laid his bones many miles from that place, where its presumed he received them: And this migration was the greater, if... he was cast out of the East-side of Paradise. 1766 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. 17 The right of migration, or sending colonies to find out new habitations. 1766 GOLDSM. *Vic. W.* i. All our adventures were by the fireside, and all our migrations from the blue bed to the brown. 1817 MOORE *Lalla R.* (1824) 290 A favourite resting place of the Emperors in their annual migrations to Cashmere. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 10 In the ninth century, began the last great migration of the northern barbarians. 1891 S. C. SCRIVENER *Our Fields & Cities* 49 The poverty of the majority is the cause of the continual migration to London.

c. Nat. Hist. Of animals: The action of moving in flocks, shoals, etc. from one region or habitat to another; *spec.* of some birds and fishes, the periodical departure from and return to a region at a particular season of the year. Also, of plants, change or extension of distribution. *bathic migration* (see quot. 1877). *equatorial migration*, ordinary meridional migration from or towards the equator.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* IV. xiii. 223 By this way Aristotle through all his bookes of Animals, distinguisheth their times of generation, Latitancy, migration, sanity and venation. 1704 RAY *Creation* (ed. 4) 149 The migration of Birds... according to the Seasons. *Ibid.*, The migration of divers sorts of Fishes. As for example; The Salmon. *Ibid.* 366 They [frogs travelling across dry land] had lived (till that time of their migration) in the Waters. 1830 LYEEL *Princ. Geol.* (1875) II. ii. xxxviii. 339 The former wide range of these quadrupeds implies a migration of Old World Forms into the new World. 1876 A. R. WALLACE *Geog. Distrib. Anim.* I. 1. ii. 18 The term 'migration' is often applied to the periodical or irregular movements of all animals; but it may be questioned whether there are any regular migrants but birds and fishes. 1877 G. B. GOODE *Menhaden* 51 (U.S. Fish Comm. Rep.), The former may be called equatorial, the latter [i.e. changing to waters of less or greater depth] bathic migration. 1880 GÜNTHER *Fishes* 648 Comparatively few are subject to periodical migrations to the sea, like *Salmo*. 1905 F. E. CLEMENTS *Res. Methods Ecol.* iv. 216 Migration results when spores, seeds, fruits, offshoots, or plants are moved out of their home. 1932 FULLER & CONARD tr. *Braun-Blanquet's Plant Sociol.* xiii. 306 The first step in the development of vegetation is 'migration'. 1966 E. PALMER *Plains of Camdeboo* xvi. 270 White and Sloane wondering at the reasons for plant migrations. 1973 POLUNIN & SMYTHIES *Flowers of S.-W. Europe* II. 86 The sierra... has acted as a refuge for a number of montane species, which had in all probability previously undergone migrations and recessions culminating in the last ice age.

d. Of a bodily organ: Alteration of position whether from normal or pathological causes.

1890 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

¶ The alleged sense 'Residence in a foreign country; banishment' given in some recent Dicts. is fictitious. The word in the authority

cited is a misreading of a later edition for 'extermination'.

e. attrib. and *Comb.* (sense *c.*), as *migration-route*; *migration-station*, a fixed place for the regular observation of the migration of birds.

1893 NEWTON *Dict. Birds* 561 Every species on Migration goes its own way, and what is called a *Migration-route is only the coincidence of the way taken by more or fewer of them. 1884 *Science* 17 Oct. 374/2 *Migration-stations now exist in every state and territory of the Union, excepting Delaware and Nevada.

migrational (maɪ'greɪʃənəl), *a.* [f. prec. + -AL¹.] Of or pertaining to migration or movement to another place.

1888 J. T. GULICK in *Linn. Soc. Jrnl.* XX. (*Zool.*) 223 In the case of plants and low types of animal life, the suitable situation is reached by a wide distribution of a vast number of seeds, spores, or germs, and the same situation is maintained by a loss of migrational power as soon as the germs begin to develop.

migrationist (maɪ'greɪʃənɪst), *rare.* [Formed as prec. + -IST.] 1. An individual that participates in a migration.

1887 GOMME in *Jrnl. Anthropol. Inst.* XVII. 130 The descendants of previous ages of migrationists.

2. One who emphasizes the importance of migration in the distribution of species.

1918 L. HUXLEY *Life J. D. Hooker* II. xxxii. 98 Darwin was a migrationist; Forbes and others pushed the extension theory to excess.

migrative ('maɪgrətɪv), *a.* [Formed as prec. + -IVE.] Given to migration; migratory.

1831 J. RENNIE *Montagu's Ornith. Dict.* 322 The migrative species. *Ibid.* 534 It is a migrative bird, visiting our coasts in August. 1863 CARLYLE in *Mrs. Carlyle's Lett.* (1883) III. 181. I was as if stupefied more or less, and flying on like those migrative swallows of Professor Owen, after my strength was done.

migrator (maɪ'greɪtə(r)). [a. L. *migrātor*, f. *migrāre*: see MIGRATE.] One who migrates; also *spec.* a migratory bird.

1818 SHELLEY *Let. to Peacock* 25 July, It would be a little dangerous to the newly unfrozen senses and imaginations of us migrators from the neighbourhood of the pole. 1836 SWAINSON *Nat. Hist. Birds* I. i. iii. 97 The swallows... are... both the swiftest and the most distant migrators. 1852 BRISTED *Five Yrs. Eng. Univ.* 100 A migration is generally tantamount to a confession of inferiority, and acknowledgement that the migrator is not likely to become a Fellow of his own College. 1889 R. B. ANDERSON tr. *Rydberg's Teut. Mythol.* 31 Everywhere this great multitude of migrators was well received by the inhabitants.

migratorial ('maɪgrətɔəriəl), *a. rare.* [f. MIGRATORY + -AL¹.] Of or pertaining to migration; migratory.

1865 *Daily Tel.* 28 July, Among their migratorial visitors are quails, landrels, and wrynecks. 1876 SMILES *Sc. Nat.* xi. (ed. 4) 209 Those [locusts] here alluded to are... the best known from their migratorial flights.

migratory ('maɪgrətəri), *a.* and *sb.* [f. L. *migrāt-*, ppl. stem of *migrāre* to MIGRATE.]

1. Characterized by migration; given to migrating.

1755 JOHNSON, *Horde*, a clan; a migratory crew of people. 1815 ELPHINSTONE *Acc. Caubul* (1842) II. 79 The... migratory tribes to the west of the pass of Gholairee. 1839 YEOWELL *Anc. Brit. Ch.* xi. (1847) 116 The migratory nature of the primacy seems to have weakened its stability. 1878 WOLSELEY in *19th Cent.* Mar. 449 Our population is so migratory that recruits are seldom enlisted in the parishes they were born in. 1879 FROUDE *Cæsar* v. 41 A vast migratory wave of population had been set in motion behind the Rhine and Danube.

b. Of animals; *spec.* in *Nat. Hist.*: Characterized by or given to periodical migration. Sometimes as a rendering of a mod.L. specific name, as in *migratory locust*, *pigeon*.

[a 1672 WILLUGHBY *Ornithol.* I. ix. (1676) 17 Avium... quæ statim anni temporibus advolant iterumque discedunt, migratoriæ dictæ. (RAY translates: Which we call Birds of passage.)] 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* s.v. *Bird*, Migratory Birds, the same with birds of passage. 1793 tr. *Buffon's Birds* VI. 489 [Swallows.] Some are there permanent settlers and others migratory. 1808-14 A. WILSON *Amer. Ornith.* II. 293 *Columba migratoria*, Linnæus and Wilson. Migratory Pigeon... The wild pigeon of the United States. 1835 W. IRVING *Tour Prairies* 206 We were on the great highway of these migratory herds. 1839 T. C. HOFLAND *Brit. Angler's Man.* iv. (1841) 107 It [the grayling] is very migratory, and frequently leaves one part of the river for another. 1875 NICHOLSON *Man. Zool.* (ed. 4) 290 The Migratory Locust (*Acrydium migratorium*) of Africa and Southern Asia. 1876 A. R. WALLACE *Geog. Distrib. Anim.* I. i. 20 The same species is often sedentary in one part of Europe and migratory in another.

c. Of a bodily organ, a disease, etc.: Characterized by movement from its normal position; *esp.* in *Histol.* of a cell: Given to migration from the blood-vessels into the tissues.

1876 QUAIN *Anat.* (ed. 6) II. 12 The pale blood-corpuscles may some of them make their way out of the blood-vessels and move freely in the surrounding tissues: hence the term 'migratory cells' (*Wanderzellen*) applied to them. 1877 tr. H. von Ziemssen's *Cycl. Med.* XV. 763 The Movable (Migratory) Kidney. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* III. 13 One of the most characteristic features of the disease

[Acute Rheumatism] is the migratory nature of the joint affection.

2. Of or pertaining to migration.

1757 BURKE *Abridgem. Eng. Hist. Wks. X.* 274 This purpose [intermixture of mankind] is sometimes carried on by a sort of migratory instinct, sometimes by the spirit of conquest. 1839 SELBY in *Proc. Berw. Nat. Club I.* No. 7. 190 The wild-fowl began to yield to that influence which directs their migratory movements. 1856 KANE *Arct. Expl. I.* viii. 80 The migratory passages of the reindeer.

B. sb. A migratory bird. rare.

1898 G. MEREDITH *Odes Fr. Hist.* 27 Winged migratories, having but heaven for home.

migrým, obs. form of MEGRIM¹.

Mihel, Mihel(e)mas(se), obs. ff. MICHAEL, MICHAELMAS.

|| **mihrab** (mɪx'ra:b). Also 9 mehrra'b, mehrab, mehreb, mirhab. [Arab. *mihrab* 'praying-place.']

1. A niche, chamber, or slab in a mosque, indicating the direction of Mecca. Cf. KIBLAH.

1816 H. M. WILLIAMS tr. *Ali Bey's Travels II.* xvi. 217 In the wall at the end of the nave is the mehreb or niche where the Imam places himself to direct the prayer. 1836 E. W. LANE *Arct. Manners & Customs Mod. Egyptians I.* iii. 94 In the centre of its exterior wall is the mehrra'b (or niche). 1839 J. PARDOE *Beauties Bosphorus 81* The mihrab, or niche at the eastern extremity of the edifice. 1845 R. FORD *Hand-bk. for Travellers Spain I.* 376/1 The exquisite niche, the Mihrab or sanctuary, in which the Koran was deposited. 1883 E. O'DONOVAN *Merv xx.* 242 A large deep recess, furnished with a mihrab, or devotional station. 1884 F. BOYLE *On Borderland betwixt Fact & Fancy* 384 The Sayyid took his station at the mihrab. 1930 E. WAUGH *Labels* 141 Agia Sophia... whose whole architectural rectitude has been fatally disturbed by the reorientation of the mihrab. 1931 N. & Q. 17 Oct. 271/1 The charm of the mosque with its mihrab—a false door, and its arcades—which carry nothing. 1959 *Chambers's Encycl. VII.* 763/2 The *liwan* on the side nearest to Mecca was much deeper than the others and formed a sanctuary with a central niche (*mihrab*) in its back wall. 1974 *Observer (Colour Suppl.)* 24 Nov. 43/2 The focal point of a mosque is the *mihrab*, a niche in the wall nearest to Mecca to which the congregation turns in prayer.

2. A niche motif on an Oriental prayer rug, resembling the shape of a mihrab in a mosque.

1911 G. G. LEWIS *Pract. Bk. Oriental Rugs x.* 121 *Niche or Mihrab*... the name applied to the pointed design at one end of a prayer rug. 1931 A. U. DILLEY *Oriental Rugs & Carpets viii.* 201 Above this field is either one large prayer niche (called a mihrab), shaped like a tent, or a row of miniature prayer niches. 1963 tr. I. Schlosser's *European & Oriental Rugs & Carpets* 28 The mihrab, at first curved, later became steep and pointed... Scrolling stems with large flowers, or small branches... fill the border, the spandrels, and the cross panel which is usually above the mihrab. 1972 P. L. PHILLIPS tr. *Formenton's Oriental Rugs & Carpets* 93 The mihrab, the niche in the centre of the rug, is often separated by two columns.

miht(e), obs. forms of MIGHT sb.

miin, mijn, obs. forms of MINE *poss. pron.*

|| **Mikado** (mɪ'ka:dəu). Also 8-9 Mikaddo. [Japanese *mi* 'august + *kado* 'door: for the sense cf. 'Sublime Porte'.] 1. The title of the emperor of Japan.

It was usual for European writers to describe the Mikado as a 'spiritual' emperor, and the Shogun (who was the *de facto* ruler until 1867) as a second or 'temporal' emperor. 1727 SCHEUCHZER tr. *Kämpfer's Japan III.* ii. 1. 211 In Spiritual Affairs, they are under the absolute jurisdiction of the Mikaddo. *Ibid.* 212 The Secular Monarch professes the religion of his forefathers, and pays his respect and duty once a year to the Mikaddo. 1845 *Encycl. Metrop. XX.* 476/1 Their Spiritual ruler is the Mikaddo, i.e. Sublime Porte, a term commonly used to express the Dairi himself as well as his Court. 1875 W. E. GRIFFIS in *N. Amer. Rev. CXX.* 282 The restoration of the mikado, or true emperor [of Japan] to his ancient and rightful supreme power. 1890 B. H. CHAMBERLAIN *Things Japanese* 155 Japan... though... avowedly ruled by the Shōguns from A.D. 1190 to 1867, always retained the Mikado as theoretical head of the state.

2. Mikado pheasant, a pheasant native to the island of Formosa, *Syrnaticus mikado*, first described in 1906 from specimens in the Mikado's collection in Tokyo.

1906 W. R. OGILVIE-GRANT in *Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club XVI.* 123 Among the Mikado's collection of live animals and birds, at Tokio, there are said to be a pair of Pheasants from Formosa belonging to an undescribed species. 1922 C. W. BEEBE *Monogr. Pheasants III.* 200 In appearance... the Mikado Pheasant resembles the tragopans and impeyans, being heavy bodied and rather thick-necked. *Ibid.* 201 Several healthy hybrids with the Elliot pheasant... strongly resemble the female Mikado. 1965 P. WAYRE *Wind in Reeds xv.* 211 The beautiful Mikado Pheasant, of which the male is a deep bluish purple with red wattles and a purple and white barred tail... found only on... Taiwan. *Ibid.* 212 There the Mikado inhabits the bamboo and juniper thickets... above five thousand feet. 1972 *Shooting Times & Country Mag.* 1 July 19/1 Next on the list for rehabilitation in Formosa (Taiwan to most, these days) is the Mikado pheasant. The Trust is breeding this bird and hopes soon to have enough for a further transplant.

Hence **Mi'kadoate**, the office of Mikado.

1899 F. V. DICKINS in *Eng. Hist. Rev.* Apr. 229 The mikadoate of old Japan entered upon its final stage.

mikan ('mɪka:n). [Jap.] A Satsuma orange.

1922 T. TANAKA in *Jrnl. Heredity XIII.* 243/2 The leading orange grown in Japan is a kind of mandarin, *Unshū Mikan*, called the Satsuma orange in the United States. 1947 J. BERTRAM *Shadow of War* 193 Mikans—the sweet, juicy mandarin oranges. 1972 *Nat. Geographic CXXI.* 672/2

Obasan offered up sliced raw fish... and finally the Futagami specialty, *mikan*, a tangerine-like citrus. 1973 A. BROINOWSKI *Take One Ambassador v.* 56 Drink cans, *mikan* peel... used chopsticks, everywhere.

† **mike**, sb.¹ *Obs. rare.* Forms: 3 mik, 4-5 myke. ? A friend.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 2807 'Has þou her', þai said, 'ani man, Sun or doghter, mik or mau to þe langand'. 13... *E.E. Allit. P. A.* 572 For mony ben call[ed] þa3 fewe be mykeze. c 1470 HARDING *Chron. LXXII.* iv. He made... Hymselfe like Brethel in all semblance That [then was] the dukes prey myke.

† **mike**, sb.² [? a. MDu. *micke* (mod. Du. *mik*): cf. MECK, MICHE sb.²] ? A 'crutch' or forked support on which a boom rests when lowered.

13... *E.E. Allit. P. B.* 417 Hit waltered on þe wyldre flod, .. With outen mast, oþer myke, oþer myry bawelyne.

mike (maik), sb.³ *slang.* [Belongs to MIKE v.¹] A rest; a period of idleness; a waste of time; esp. in phr. *to do or have a mike* = to be idle, escape from or evade work, go away. Cf. MICK³.

1825 EGAN *Life Actor* 28 The performances of the last night at the theatre are often discussed over a *mike* at the fireside the next morning respecting the abilities of the actors. *Foot-n., Mike or Shamrock.* Technical or cant phrases amongst printers. To have a *mike* is to loiter away the time, when it might be more usefully or profitably employed. 1890 BARRÈRE & LELAND *Dict. Slang. s.v., Mike* (tailors), to do a *mike*, to pretend to be working or hang about. 1899 R. WHITEING *No. 5 John St.* xxiv. 238 It was pleasant to... share the tobacco and biscuit, and make sure of a good 'mike' on this side of a life to come. 1925 FRASER & GIBBONS *Soldier & Sailor Words* 155 *Mike, to (to do a)*, to make off. To avoid duty. 1940 M. MARPLES *Public School Slang* 119 *To do a mike* (St Bees, 1915 +), to break bounds. 1955 'N. SHUTE' *Requiem for Wren* iii. 83 That's a good mike for you, but you'll have plenty to do later on. 1958 *Times* 26 Sept. 19/1 The day of the cheerful veteran forward, gratefully relying upon opportunities for a mild 'mike', may be coming to an end.

Mike (maik), sb.⁴ *slang.* [Shortened from *Michael.*] = MICK¹. Phr. *for the love of Mike*, see LOVE sb.¹ 7a.

1874 *Hotten's Slang Dict., Mike*, an Irish hodman, or general labourer.

mike (maik), sb.⁵ Colloq. abbrev. of MICROPHONE 1; also *attrib.* Cf. MIC.

1927 *Melody Maker* June 579/3, I think it is more that he plays too loudly than that he is too near the 'mike'. 1928 ADE *Let.* 7 July (1973) 134 Open the act with a fake microphone all set and adjusted for broadcasting. You come out and talk into the 'mike' announcing the name of a fake station in the town... and say you have a very interesting program ahead and then you can read it into the mike. 1937 *Daily Herald* 16 Feb. 19/6 He is unlikely to be afflicted with 'mike' fright, because, in his line, he has found visible audiences in far more truculent mood than will be his unseen Midland Regional listeners. 1939 *Evening News* 7 Nov. 4/5 To follow the players about, the 'mike' is moved across the floor on a long arm called a 'mike boom', and its operator is a 'mike slinger'. 1943 J. B. PRIESTLEY *Daylight on Saturday* xi. 68 He delighted in entertainment, liked to make his little speech at the mike. 1956 B. HOLLIDAY *Lady sings Blues* (1973) iii. 38, I got to the mike somehow and grabbed it. 1962 *Listener* 12 Apr. 656/3 Robert Kee avoided... entangling his mike-cable in the mob. 1971 D. E. WESTLAKE *I gave at the Office* (1972) 188 'I am a soldier', he said, 'not a baseball player. No interview.' Frankly, I think he had mike fright.

mike (maik), sb.⁶ In slang phr. *to take the mike out of* = to take the mick out of. Cf. MICKY¹ 6.

1935 G. INGRAM *Cockney Cavalcade* i. 14 He wouldn't let Pancake 'take the mike' out of him. a 1935 T. E. LAWRENCE *Mint* (1955) ii. vi. 117 But, mate, you let the flight down, when he takes the mike out of you every time. 1940 N. & Q. 1 June 382/1 'Taking the mike out of' anyone means pulling his leg, having a game with him. 1956 J. CANNAN *People to be Found* i. 14 They won't 'alf take the mike out of 'im. 1973 'B. MATHER' *Snowline* vi. 75 Watch it... The Swami don't dig taking the mike out of the gods.

mike (maik), sb.⁷ *slang.* [Abbrev. of *microgram.*] A microgram, *spec.* of lysergic acid diethylamide (LSD).

1970 N. SAUNDERS *Alternative London* xxii. 168 Lysergic Acid Diethylamide is the most common hallucinogen—and by far the most powerful, in that you only need a few millionths of a gram (micro-grams, 'mikes') to trip for eight hours. 1970 K. PLATT *Pushbutton Butterfly* (1971) vi. 58 Janet Sanders could be on acid, dropping the usual LSD tab of two hundred and fifty mikes. That's the standard trip... a penny a microgram. 1973 J. WOOD *North Beat* x. 126 They wanted me to tell where I got the mikes... The acid, see?

mike (maik), v.¹ *slang.* [Of obscure origin: cf. MITCH v.] *intr.* To 'hang about', doing nothing or waiting for a job; to avoid work; go away, escape; also with *off*. Hence *'miking vbl. sb.*

1859 *Hotten's Slang Dict., Mike*, to loiter; or as a costermonger defined it, to 'lazy about'. 1887 W. E. HENLEY *Villon's Gd. Nt.* 3 You sponges miking round the pubs. 1894 A. MORRISON *Tales of Mean Streets* 47 'I ain't settled with you yut, my gal,' he added to Lizer; 'mikin' about at 'ome an' 'idin' money.' 1930 E. WALLACE *Lady of Ascot* xxii. 219, I believe in a fair day's work for a fair day's pay and no miking. 1959 B. J. FARMER *Murder Next Year* xv. 83 He knew most of the possible 'miking' holes. *Ibid.* 84 Molden was simply 'miking' on a grand scale. *Ibid.* 85 A policeman is paid to work his beat, not 'mike' with or without permission. 1959 N. LOFTS *Heaven in your Hand* 145 There was nobody to send. Both my young b—s have miked off. 1974 P. EVERT in J. Burnett *Useful Toil* III. 336 [He would] spy on us as we

worked, and then...thunder at any one he thought was miking.

mike (maik), v.² *colloq.* [f. MIKE sb.⁵] *trans.* To place a microphone in (a place) or near (a person) for recording purposes; freq. = BUG v.¹ 2. So *miked ppl. a.*

1962 M. PROCTER *Body to Spare* xvi. 124 He was put in a cell with Cony, and the cell was 'miked'. 1965 D. TORR *Diplomatic Cover v.* 82 The Russian... turned a switch on the bigger recorder... Christ, they've miked us! 1968 — *Treason Line* 19, I take it this Dean is the American Counsellor whose bungalow you're trying to mike? 1969 'A. HALL' *Striker Portfolio* xvi. 196 My one task for the day was to find out if the room was miked because I didn't want them to hear my movements. 1969 *Rolling Stone* 17 May 12/3 What came out was a beautifully mixed and miked package of spiritual soul. 1972 *Jazz & Blues* Oct. 30/1 Mezz is too closely miked for one to be able to follow the soprano clearly at all times. 1974 *Listener* 4 Apr. 437/3 [The] film... owes a great deal to... the unobtrusive miking techniques... and the quiet manoeuvring of the crew.

mike, -lik, -ness, obs. ff. MEEK, -LY, -NESS.

mikel(l, mikil(le, mikle), obs. ff. MICKLE.

miker ('maikə(r)). *dial. and slang.* [f. MIKE v. + -ER¹.] = MICHER sb.

1890 J. D. ROBERTSON *Gloss. Words County of Gloucester* 94 *Miker* is used for a truant. 1928 *Daily Tel.* 9 Oct. 10/5 It is reported that the casual ward of Edmonton Workhouse was known far & wide over the highway as the 'Mikers' Mecca'. 1931 C. WILLIAMS *Three Plays* 29 You always saw and sneaked your profit out Like a kerchief-miker.

Mikimoto (mɪkɪ'məʊtəʊ). The name of Kokichi Mikimoto (1858-1954), Japanese pearl farmer, used *attrib.* of pearls cultured by means of a technique which he perfected.

1956 R. EUNSON *Pearl King* ii. 28 At Toba Bay Mikimoto pearls are harvested by the crop and sacked up like wheat. 1959 R. KIRKBRIDE *Tamiko* iii. 20 Diamonds and great clusters of Mikimoto pearls gleamed in the candle-light. 1969 J. BENNETT *Dragon* i. 6 A string of good cultured Mikimoto pearls around her neck.

mikrom, -on, variant forms of MICROM, MICRON.

mikul, obs. form of MICKLE.

mikva ('mɪkvə). Also mikve(h, mikwe(h. Pl. mikvaoth. [Heb. *miqwāh*, lit. collection, mass, esp. of water; pool of water.] A bath in which certain Jewish ritual purifications must be performed; the action of taking such a bath. Also *attrib.*

1843 DE SOLA & RAPHAEL tr. *18 Treat. from Mishna* 356 Treatise Mikvaoth. (Contains laws that relate to diving baths for the cleansing of persons.) 1904 *Jewish Encycl.* VIII. 588 *Mikveh*... Because of the use made of this word in connection with ritual purification... it has become the term commonly used to designate the ritual bath... The mikveh must contain sufficient water to cover entirely the body of a man of average size. 1962 B. ABRAHAM tr. *Life Glückel of Hameln* v. 108 Every Jewish community had its *mikveh*—ritual communal bath. 1966 *New Statesman* 6 May 648/2 All women about to marry must endure an interview with a woman in the rabbinate who issues a ticket to the ritual bath (*mikva*). 1968 L. ROSTEN *Joys of Yiddish* 242 Today, only very religious Jewish women observe the *mikva* custom—or attend a bathhouse for *mikvas*. 1970 L. M. FEINSILVER *Taste of Yiddish* 249 *Mikve* immersion is also part of Orthodox conversion ritual. *Ibid.*, The average American Jewish couple would be surprised to learn... that the wife should then visit the *Mikve* before union. 1974 *Observer (Colour Suppl.)* 10 Nov. 37/3 By ancient Jewish teaching... a woman becomes virtually unclean by the act of menstruation and she must abstain from sexual relations during it and for seven days after it is finished. Before she recommences relations with her husband she should immerse herself in the *mikva* (ritual bath). Brides prior to marriage should also be purified in the *mikva* and also mothers after child-birth... Reform Jews do not use the *mikva*.

mil (mɪl). Also 8 mill. [ad. L. *mille* thousand. In senses 2 and 3 short for L. *millēsimum* thousandth, on the analogy of CENT 2, 3.]

1. *per mil*: per thousand. (Cf. *per cent.*)

1921 C. KING *Brit. Merch. I.* 294 Ox-bones | 30400 | 0.6.8 per Mill | 10.2.8. 1953 HANWAY *Trav.* (1962) I. vii. lxxxviii. 407 Koenigsburg draws in current money, 1 per mil, according to custom, being deducted. 1973 *Sci. Amer.* Feb. 66/3 Away from coastal areas... the salinity of the ocean varies from 32 to 37 grams of dissolved solid per kilogram of seawater, expressed as 32 to 37 ‰ (The symbol ‰ is read 'per mil'.)

2. A proposed coin of the value of the thousandth part of a pound sterling. See also MILL sb.⁵ b. Also *attrib.*

1854 HUMPHREYS *Coin. Brit. Emp.* 149 It is proposed that the smallest coin, one thousand to the pound, shall be called a *mil*. 1875 JEVONS *Money* xiv. 176 The two principal schemes [of decimalization]... are the Pound and Mil scheme, and the Penny and Ten-franc scheme. 1883 *Encycl. Brit.* XVI. 734/1 Another proposal starts from the present *pound* as unit. It is to be divided into 10 *florins* (2s.), which would contain 100 *mils* (or *farthings* reduced 4 per cent.). A new coin, 10 *mils* (2s. 4d.) would probably have to be introduced. 1920 *Rep. R. Comm. Decimal Coinage* 13 in *Parl. Papers* (Cmd. 628) XIII. 467 The pound and mil provides no exact equivalent of the penny. Of the nearest equivalents 4 mils is 4 per cent. less, 5 mils is 20 per cent. more than the penny. 1920 *Glasgow Herald* 10 Apr. 4 If there were any demonstrable superiority in this 'pound mil'

system it might be worth while to face all . . . delays. **1960** *News Chron.* 4 May 3/2 The day when we . . . pay 200 mils for a packet of cigarettes has drawn a little closer. **1963** *Rep. Comm. Inquiry Decimal Currency* p. xiv, in *Parl. Papers 1962-3* (Cmd. 2145) XI. 195 We sometimes refer to 'mil' systems . . . as three-place decimal systems. **1967** *Guardian* 26 Apr. 2/6 The committee . . . was considering an amendment to introduce the pound-florin-mil system.

3. A unit of length used in measuring the diameter of wire, = $\frac{1}{1000}$ of an inch. **circular mil**, a unit of area for measuring cross-sections of wires, tubes, and rods, being the area of a circle whose diameter is one mil.

1891 L. CLARK *Dict. Metric Meas.* **1896** F. BEDELL *Princ. Transformer* xv. 306 For conductors larger than 50,000 circular mils, flat copper ribbons are always used. **1962** A. NISBETT *Technique Sound Studio 255 Coarse-groove*. The groove normally used for 78 rpm recordings . . . Width 6 mils, depth 2.5 mils. **1973** *Sci. Amer.* July 43/1 Graphite fibers, produced by the carbonization of rayon or acrylic fibers, average about a third of a mil in diameter.

4. Used in *Pharmacy* for MILLILITRE. Proposed (together with *decimil* for .0001 litre, and *centimil* for .00001 litre) by Mr. J. Humphreys in 1904. The three terms were authorized by the Board of Trade in 1905.

5. The name of a coin whose value is a thousandth part of the unit of currency, in Cyprus (and formerly in Palestine and Egypt) and Hong Kong.

1902 *Encycl. Brit.* XXXI. 292/1 *Hong Kong*, . . . the denominations are . . . the cent and the mill in bronze. **1908** G. B. RAWLINGS *Coins* xi. 317 Queen Victoria's issues for Hong Kong consisted of silver dollars, half-dollars . . . and mils. *Ibid.*, The mil follows the Chinese fashion and is pierced in the centre. On the one side it has a crown, V.R., and the date, and Hong Kong One Mil. **1929** *Whitaker's Almanack* 447 Palestine. *Silver*—100, 50 mils. *Bronze* 2, 1 mils. **1937** M. COMENCINI *Coins Mod. World* 42 Palestine Mandated Territory. . . Currency in Mils on a decimal basis, similar to that in use in Egypt. *Ibid.* 106 Egypt. . . *Currency unit*: . . . 1 Piastre of 10 Milliemes or Mils. **1956** *Whitaker's Almanack* 783 Cyprus. . . 1,000 mils = £1 Sterling. **1968** C. NARBETH *Coin Collectors' Encycl.* 65 Cyprus. . . A new currency was introduced in 1955 of 100 mils (equals 2s.). **1970** C. WOOD *Terrible Hard* v. 56 'How much?' 'Forty-five mils!' **1975** G. LYALL *Judas Country* iii. 20, I served 'em a compulsory breakfast at 500 mils each.

6. A unit of angular measure equal to 1/1600 of a right angle, which is approximately the angle subtended by one metre at a distance of 1000 metres.

1907 O. M. LISSAK *Ordnance & Gunnery* xiii. 507 The horizontal deflection scale . . . is graduated, in sights for field artillery, to thousandths of the range. These gradations are called mils. **1920** CARTER & ARNOLD *Field Artillery Instruction* vi. 219 The angle of site scales and the deflection scales on all instruments are graduated in mils. **1920** J. K. FINCH *Topogr. Maps* 138 The vertical lines of the sketching screen, being one inch apart and twenty inches from the eye, determine an angle of fifty mils. **1941** *Amer. Math. Monthly* XLVIII. 188 Most American mobile artillery units as well as many heavy railway mounts have the scales on their sights, azimuth circles, and quadrants graduated in mils. **1955** C. R. WYLLIE *Plane Trigonometry* i. 21 Show that on any circle a central angle of 1 mil intercepts an arc whose length is approximately 1/1,000 of the radius of the circle. **1970** *Daily Tel.* 1 June 15/7 The Services no longer measure bearings in 360 degrees but in 6,400 mils to a circle.

mil., var. **MILL sb.** and **sb.**

|| **milady** (mɪˈleɪdi). Also **miladi**. [F. *milady*: cf. MILORD.] A continental rendering of 'my lady', used as an appellation in speaking to or of an English noblewoman or great lady.

1839 JAMES *Gentl. Old School* xii. 'I did not wish to listen to your conversation, miladi', interrupted Philippina. **1873** E. FITZGERALD *Lett.* (1889) I. 361 What do you and Miladi think of these two lines of his which returned to me the other day? **1886** *Boston (Mass.) Jnl.* 13 Aug. 2/3 In the outfit of the full-dressed dog of the English milady.

milage, variant of MILEAGE.

Milan¹ (mɪˈlæn, 'mɪlən). Forms: 5 *Melayne*, *-eyn*, *Mylleyn*, 5-6 *Mil(l)ayn*(e), 6 *Myllain*, *Myll*, *Millan*, *-en*, *-in*, *-on*, *Myllane*, *Melane*, *Mul(l)ane*, *Mil(l)ion*, *Millian*, 6-7 *Millane*, *Millain*(e), 6-*Milan*. [ad. It. *Milano*.] 1. a. The name of the chief city of Lombardy; used *attrib.* to designate certain of its manufactures, chiefly textile fabrics and steel-work, as †*Milan bonnet*, †*fustian*, †*gloves*, *lace*, †*sleeves*; †*Milan needle*, a sail-needle; *Milan point* (see quot. 1882); *Milan steel* (*Hist.*), steel used by the armourers of Milan in the manufacture of coats-of-mail, swords, etc. (so *Milan hauberk*, *knife*, *mail*).

[**1431** *Test. Ebor.* II. 13 Unam loriam de Milan.] **1495** *Naval Acc. Hen. VII* (1896) 276, vj C. mylleyn nedylles . . . spent about reparacion & amending of the seyde Sayles. **1503** *Acc. Ld. High Treas. Scot.* (1900) II. 234 Item for three elne Melane fustiane. **1507** *Ibid.* (1902) IV. 15 Five Melane bonetis. **1530** in *Form of Cury* (1780) 167 A pair of Myllen Sleves of white sattin. **1532** *Proclam.* 18 Aug. in *Chron. Calais* (Camden) 116 To apparell there servautes in . . . red Myllen bonnettes. **1535** STEWART *Cron. Scot.* (Rolls) I. 235 The Millane meljeis mendit nocht ane myte, The brandis bricht sa bitterlid did byte. **1545** *Rates Custome Ho.* b viij, Millin gloues or canary the groce, xxvi. s. viii. d. **1588** in *Anc. Invent.* (Halliwell) 126 A quilte . . . lyned with Million fustian. **1601** J. WHEELER *Treat. Comm.* 23 Milan Fustians. **16..** *K. Arth. & K. Cornu.* 168 in *Percy Fol. MS.* I. 68 He says, 'Collen brand Ile haue in my hand, And a Millaine

knife fast by my knee.' **1622** MABBE tr. *Aleman's Guzm. d'Alf.* I. 158 A Buffe Ierkin, laid on with a costly Milane-Lace. **1828** SCOTT *F.M. Perth* xi, Canst thou take up a fallen link in my Milan hauberk? **1882** CAULFEILD & SAWARD *Dict. Needlework* s.v. *Milan Point*, The Milan Points . . . were fine hand made laces similar to the Spanish and Venetian Points.

† **b. Short for Milan steel. Obs.**

1464 Mann. & Househ. *Exp.* (Roxb.) 194 A stondard of mayll . . . and a salat wyth a vesere of meleyne. **15..** *Chevy Chase* 65 (Ashmole MS.), With swordes that wear of fyn myllan. **16..** *Eger & Grine* 169 in *Percy Fol. MS.* I. 359 My Habergeon that was of Millaine fine.

2. (See quot. 1968.) Also *attrib.*

1895 *Montgomery Ward Catal.* 131/3 Misses' or children's, Union Milan and fancy braid. **1948** K. HARDY *Costume Design* x. 209 *Milan*, finer version of leghorn. **1950** 'Mercury' *Dict. Textile Terms* 345/2 *Milan hat*, a hat of fine straw, originally manufactured in the province of Milan, Italy. **1968** J. IRONSIDE *Fashion Alphabet* 253 *Milan*, a fine, closely woven straw from Milan, Italy, used for expensive hats.

† **milan**². *Obs. rare.* In 5 myl(l)an, 6 myllaine. [a. F. *milan*.] A kite.

c 1484 CAXTON *Fables of Æsop* i. iv. (1889) 8 The myllan. *Ibid.* ii. ii. 34 The kyte or mylan. **1575** TURBERV. *Falconrie* 124 The Myllaine and the Lanerette.

milaner, **-ery**, *obs.* ff. MILLINER *sb.*, MILLINERY.

Milanese (mɪlˈnɪz), *a.* and *sb.* Forms: 5 *mylannoys*, 8 *Milaneze*, 8- *Milanese*. [ad. It. *Milanese*: see -ESE.] *A. adj.* 1. Of or pertaining to Milan, its inhabitants, manufactures, etc. *Milanese lace* (see quot. 1882).

1617 J. CHAMBERLAIN *Lett.* 21 June (1939) II. 82, I met with a Milanese gentleman of some qualitie. **1753** M. W. MONTAGU *Lett.* 10 Oct. (1967) III. 39 A Milanese lady being now professor of Mathematics in the University of Bologna. **1756-7** tr. *Keysler's Trav.* (1760) I. 384 The freedom and liberality of the Milanese ladies. **1866** G. MEREDITH *Vittoria* xxix, A printed song in the Milanese dialect. **1882** CAULFEILD & SAWARD *Dict. Needlework, Milanese Lace*.—This is made in the Philippine Isles, with Manilla grass. The work is a combination of Drawn Work and open Embroidery, and has not much the appearance of lace. **1896** HENTY *White Cross* xvii. 269 A superb suit of Milanese armour.

2. Of a warp knit fabric made on a Milanese loom usually from silk or rayon yarns; of a garment made of this fabric.

1897 *Sears, Roebuck Catal.* 231/1 The New Four-Button Pure Silk Glove. . . Guaranteed all pure Milanese silk. *Ibid.*, Black Milanese Silk Mitts, the softest, finest and most durable of all silks. **1916** *Daily Colonist* (Victoria, B.C.) 19 July 14/5 (Adv.), Nothing could be more appropriate for wear at the big Fete Saturday than one of these Suits, of Milanese Silk. **1922** *Tatler* 30 Aug. Advts. p. c, Ladies' exceedingly dainty Cami-Knickers, made of best quality Milanese Silk. **1922** *Ibid.* 5 July Advts. p. m, Pure Silk Milanese Vest.

B. absol. or as sb.

1. A native or an inhabitant of Milan. Unchanged for pl.: cf. *Chinese, Maltese*. In 6 †*Milanesis*. **1484** CAXTON *Fables of Poge* iv. (1889) 297 A mylannoys named Paulus. **1582** N. LICHEFIELD tr. *Castanheda's Conq. E. Ind.* i. liv. 116 b, With them went two Milanese, which were Lapidaries. **1715** BURNET *Own Time* vi. (1734) II. 177 That the Milaneze should have a neutrality granted them. **1886** RUSKIN *Præterita* I. vi. 200 To drive to the Corso, where at that time the higher Milanese were happy and proud as ours in their park.

2. *the Milanese*: the territory of the old duchy of Milan.

a 1715 BURNET *Own Time* vii. (1734) II. 354 If the King of France . . . became Master of the Milaneze. **1769** ROBERTSON *Chas. V.* ii. Wks. 1851 III. 483 Seizing by surprise, or force, several places in the Milaneze. **1841** W. SPALDING *Italy & It. Isl.* III. 44 The allies overran the Milaneze and Piedmont.

3. *The Milanese dialect.*

1642 J. HOWELL *Instructions Forreine Trav.* xi. 138 There is in Italy . . . the Milaneze, the Parmasan, the Piemontese, and others . . . and all these have several Dialects and Idioms of Speech. **1818** [see GENESE *sb.*]. **1880** *Encycl. Brit.* XIII. 493/2 It may be added that the Milaneze *nün* . . . is really a compound or reduplication in the manner of the *ni-ni*. **1966** T. G. GRIFFITH *Migliorni's Italian Lang.* xi. 351 Porta, who gave a brilliant example of the expressive use of his own Milaneze, defended dialcet against Giordani.

4. *Milanese fabric* (see A. 2).

1927 *Glasgow Herald* 20 Apr. 10 What your supples and your Milanese may be, you alone may care. But one takes off one's hat to the 'shimmering crepe de soie'. **1945** M. D. POTTER *Fiber to Fabric* 238 Milanese has a distinctive diagonal cross effect. Originally silk, now also rayon. **1968** J. IRONSIDE *Fashion Alphabet* 241 *Milanese*, a warp-knit fabric made on a Milanese loom, used mainly for women's underwear, very fine and lustrous.

milboard, *obs.* form of MILLBOARD.

† **milce**, *sb.* *Obs.* Forms: 1 *milds*, 1-2 *milts*, 2-3 *milce*, 2-4 *milce*, 3 *millce* (*Orm.*), *milze*, *milzce*, *mildze*, *milche*, 3-4 *milse*, *mulce*, 4 *mylse*. [OE. *milds*, *milts* fem.:—O Teut. type **mildisjâ*, f. **mildjo*- MILD *a.*: cf. BLISS *sb.* The *z* of early ME. forms = *ts*.]

1. *Mercy*, *clemency*, *forbearance*, *favour*. Often coupled with *ore*, *grace*, or *mercy*. Also *pl. mercies*.

Beowulf 2921 (Gr.) Us was a syððan Merewioinga milts ungyfeðe. **c 825** *Vesp. Psalter* xxiv. 6 gemyne mildsa ðinra dryhten. **c 1200** *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 119 Bidde we nu þe

holigost þat he haue milce of us. **c 1200** *Vices & Virtues* 81 After ðine manifealde mildces ðe ðu hafst ihafd to mankenne, do awei from ðe ðese michele unrihtwisnesse. **c 1205** LAY. 21889 We ðeorneð pine milzce. **a 1250** *Owl & Night*. 1083 Ic hadde of hire Milce [MS. *Cott.* milse] & ore. **c 1250** *Gen. & Ex.* 3603 Louerd, . . . Merci ðet for ðin milde moð! Or ðu ðis folc wið milche moð [read loc] Or do min name ut of ðin boc. **1297** R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 775 He . . . hopede vor to finde of hire betere mulce & grace. **a 1310** in *Wright Lyric P.* xviii. 58 Tharefore y bidde thin mylse ant ore, Merci, lord, ynul na more! **c 1330** *Arth. & Merl.* 667 (Kölbing), Hou Jesu of a maide þurch his milce was ybore.

2. *Comb.*: **milce-hearted** *adj.* [cf. OE. *milts-heart*]; **milce-witter** *a.*, *knowing mercy*.

c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 2903 Ne tahte ic hem noht. . . Min miðtful name adonay; Min milche witter name eley He knewen wel, and eley. **a 1300** [see MILCER].

† **milce**, *v.* *Obs.* Forms: 1 *mildsian*, 1-2 *mil(t)sian*, 2 *milcian*, *-en*, 3 *millcenn* (*Orm.*), *milse*, *mylce*, *milce*. [OE. *mildsian*:—O Teut. type **mildisōjan*, f. **mildjo*- MILD- *a.*] *trans.* To have mercy on, or show mercy to (a person); to be kind, compassionate, or gracious to. Also *absol.* Hence *milciende ppl. a.*, *merciful*.

c 825 *Vesp. Psalter* I. i *Miserere mei*, mildsa min. **c 888** K. ÆLFRED *Boeth.* xxxviii. §7 Nis nan riht þæt mon pone yflan hatize, ac hit is rihte þæt him mon miltsize. **a 1175** *Cott. Hom.* 235 Maðie wiman forzetten his oðe cild þat hi ne milsi hire barn of hire oðen innoð. **c 1175** *Lamb. Hom.* 11 Muchel is us penne neod. . . þet we ðerne bidden ure milciende drihten þæt [etc.]. **c 1275** LAY. 16784 For þe loue of God almihti milce me and mine cnihtes. **c 1275** *Duty of Christians* 18 in *O.E. Misc.* 141 I blessed beo such epeling vs mylce þat he wolde. **a 1300** *E.E. Psalter* cxiv. 5 (Horstm.) And oure god milse sal.

† **'milceful**, *a.* *Obs.* [f. MILCE *sb.* + -FUL.] *Merciful*, *gracious*. Hence † **'milcefulness**.

a 1225 *Anr. R.* 30 *Milceful* Louerd. *Ibid.* 264 *Milcfule*. **a 1225** *Juliana* 52 (Roy. MS.), Ne beoð cristene men . . . merciable ant milzful. **c 1320** *Cast. Love* 543 þou art, Fader, so milsful kyng. **c 1330** W. HERBERT *Antiphones in Rel. Ant.* I. 88 The mylde gode sped in rithfolnesse, To sunfole men sheu myslfolnesse.

† **'milcer**. *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. MILCE *v.* + -ER¹.] One who shows mercy or pities.

a 1300 *E.E. Psalter* cxliv. 8 (MS. Egerton), Milzer & milzeherted [L. *miserator et misericos*].

† **milch**, *sb.* *Obs.* [? f. the vb.] The capacity or condition of giving milk; also, a yield or quantity of milk.

1634 W. WOOD *New Eng. Prosp.* 1. iv. [Cattle] being generally larger and better of milch. **1642** J. EATON *Honey-c. Free Justif.* 380 Like a shrewd cow, that gives a good milch, and then kicketh it all downe, when she hath done.

milch (mɪltʃ), *a.* Forms: 3 *mielch*, 3, 6-7 *milche*, 4-6 *melche*, 5-7 *mylche*, 6 *melche*, *mylch*, 6-7 *melch*, 6- *milch*. [ME. *mielch*, *milche*, repr. OE. **milce* (in *pri-milce*, month of May, when the cows can be milked thrice in the day):—O Teut. type **melukjo*-, f. **meluk*- MILK *sb.*]

The *adj.* actually found in OE. with this sense is *meolc*, *melc*, corresponding to MDu., MLG. *melk*, OHG. *melch* (MHG. *melch*, *melc*, mod.G. *melk*), ON. *miolk-r*; the stem of this *adj.* is identical with that of MILK *sb.*, and is probably evolved from compounds.]

1. Of domestic mammals: Giving milk, kept for milking, 'in milk'. (The opposite of *dry*.) See also MILCH COW.

c 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 351/228 3wane heo [sc. the cow] cam hom at eue, fair and round heo was, And swype Mielch also. **c 1440** *Jacob's Well* 37 þe tythe of þe pasture to þe drye beestys owte to be payid as wel as to þi melche beestys. **1548** in *Rel. Ant.* II. 17 Item, ij. melliche beastes, whiche were belonging to the norcery. **1560** BIBLE (Geneva) *Gen.* xxxii. 15 Thirty milche camels with their coltes. **1592** SHAKS. *Ven. & Ad.* 875 Like a milch Doe, whose swelling dugs do ake, Hasting to feed her fawne. **1626** BACON *Sylva* §778 Mixtures of Water in Ponds for Cattell, to make them more Milch. **1759** CHESTERF. *Lett.* 16 Mar., I have just now bought a milch-goat, which is to graze, and nurse me at Blackheath. **1774** GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* III. 14 That fine milch breed, which excels the cattle of any other part of the world. **1789** G. WHITE *Antiq. Selborne* v. 324 Though barrow-hogs and young sows found no inconvenience from this food [yew-berries], yet milch-sows often died after such a repast. **1887** MORRIS *Odyss.* ix. 341 So to the milking his milch-ewes and his bleating goats he sat.

† **b.** Applied to a woman, esp. a wet-nurse. *Obs.*

c 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 472/362 þat child wolde souke and it nuste 3wam, þare nas no milk a-boute, ne no mielch wumman. **c 1325** *Lai le Freine* 196 He . . . tok it [the child] his douhter, and hir bisought, That hys schuld kepe it as sche can, For sche was melche and couthe theran. **1563** HYLL *Art Garden.* (1593) 49 And neither women in chilbede, nor milch nourses, . . . may eate Parcely with their meats. **1662** GRAUNT *Bills Mort.* iii. 19 [Deaths] caused by carelessness, ignorance, and infirmity of the Milch-women. **1709** STEELE *Tatler* No. 15 ¶2 One Country Milch-Wench, to whom I was committed, and put to the Breast.

c. fig.

1658 J. HARRINGTON *Prerog. Pop. Govt.* i. xi. Wks. (1700) 300 Thus a populous City makes a Country milch, or populous by sucking.

† **d.** applied to the breasts or teats; also *transf.* to the eyes when weeping. *Obs. rare.*

1600 J. LANE *Tom Tel-troth* 123 Pallas, the Nurse of Nature-helping Art, . . . From whose milch teates no pupils would depart. **1602** SHAKS. *Ham.* ii. ii. 540 The instant

Burst of Clamour that she made. . . Would haue made milche the Burning eyes of Heauen.

† **2. nonce-uses.** a. Of plants: Milky, full of milk. b. Of dew: Exuding like milk. *Obs.*

c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* III. 1081 Item [sc. plants] that both melche in ver nouelles grene [L. *uerno magis cum lactent nouella uirentia*] Beth nought to fede. 1612 DRAYTON *Polyolb.* xiii. 171 Exhaling the milch dewe which there had tarried long, And on the ranker grasse till past the noonsted hong.

† **milch, v.** *Obs.* [app. f. MILCH a.]

Not repr. OE. *melcan* str. vb. or *meolcian*, (*ge*)*milcian* wk. vb.: see MILK v.]

trans. To milk (an animal). Also *fig.* Hence **milched ppl. a.**, 'milching vbl. sb.

1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 130/7 To Milch, *mulgère.* 1589 FLEMING *Virg. Bucol.* III. 9 And let him couple foxes too, and milch the male-kind gotes. 1648 H. FERNE *Serm.* (1649) 8 Two new-milcht Kine drawing the Arke of God. 1648 HEXHAM, *Een melckinge*, a Milking, or a Milching, 1784 TWAMLEY *Dairying* 23 The owner made a point of never keeping a Cow that was too old Milcht, or Milk'd too long from the time of Calving; or when any Cow went off her Milk. . . he always replaced her with a new Milcht one. 1805 R. W. DICKSON *Pract. Agric.* II. 986 Where they [sc. calves] suck stale milched cows.

b. *Comb.* (the verb-stem used *attrib.*), as **milch-barn, -bowl, -house.**

1599 *Acc. Bk. W. Wray in Antiquary* XXXII. 243, xv. milche boules. *Ibid.*, In the milche house. 1810 *Splendid Follies* II. 177 The equestrians. . . arrived at the milch-barn.

'**milch-cow.** [MILCH a.]

1. A cow 'in milk'; a cow giving milk or kept for milking.

1424 in *E.E. Wills* (1882) 57, I wul my wyf haf half my mylche kye. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 337/2 Mylche cowe, *bassario, vel vacca mulsaria.* 1523 FITZHERB. *Husb.* §70 Melch kye and draught oxen, wyll eate a close moche barer than as many fatte kye and oxen. 1583 STUBBES *Anat. Abus.* II. (1882) 47 And so solde the former barren cowe with hir adulterate calfe, for a melch cowe. 1596 SHAKS. *Tam. Shr.* II. i. 359, I haue a hundred milch-kine to the pale. 1879 HINGSTON *Australian Abr.* ix. 102 China, as a Nation, is as weak and defenceless now as a milch cow.

transf. 1816 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* xvii. (1818) II. 65 Aphides and Cocci, which are the milch kine of our little pismires.

2. *fig.* A source of regularly-accruing gain or profit; *esp.* a person from whom money is easily drawn, one who 'bleeds freely'. (So F. *vache à lait*.)

1601 J. WHEELER *Treat. Comm.* 40 So profitable a Milch-cowe as the English Trade was vnto the Lowe Countries. 1617 CHAMBERLAIN *Let. in Ct. & Times Jas.* I, II. 8 That he had been a good milch cow to Dixon. . . and that he had yielded £200 a year. a 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew.* *Milch-kine*, a Term us'd by Goalers, when their Prisoners will bleed freely to have some Favor, or be at large. 1712 ARBUTHNOT *John Bull* I. xii, John's cause was a good milch cow, and many a man subsisted his family out of it. 1885 *Ch. Times* 18 Dec. 993/4 The. . . private patron. . . far more frequently viewed his advowson as a milch-cow for his private profit.

milche, obs. f. MELSH, a. (With *milche-hearted* cf. early ME. *milce-herted* s.v. MILCE sb.)

1552 HULOET, *Milche harted, lemosus.*

milcher ('miltʃə(r)). [f. MILCH a. or v. + -ER¹.]

An animal that yields milk; a milch-beast.

1823 E. MOOR *Suffolk Words* 229 A good milcher. 1890 'R. BOLDBREW' *Col. Reformer* (1891) 417 Those miniature milchers [sc. goats]. 1891 T. HARDY *Tess* xvi, All prime milchers, such as were seldom seen out of this valley.

milchy ('miltʃi), a. [f. MILCH a. + -Y¹.]

† 1. Milk-giving, yielding milk. *Obs. rare.*

1635 SIR T. HAWKINS tr. *Horace, Odes* Epode xvi. (ed. 3) 86 There, milchy Gotes come freely to the Paile.

2. ? U.S. 'Milky, as an oyster' (*Cent. Dict.* 1890).

milcie, var. MILCE v. *Obs.*, MILSEY Sc.

† **mild, sb.**¹ *Obs. rare.* [f. MILD a.¹ Cf. ON. *mildi*, OHG. *milti*.] Gentleness, pity.

c 1430 in *Pol. Rel. & L. Poems* (1903) 197 Lete mylde & meekenes [v.r. mylde mekenes] melte in pin herte. 1576 GASCOIGNE *Philomene* (Arb.) 112 Then Progne phy for thee, Which kildst thine only child, Phy on the cruel crabbed heart Which was not moode with milde.

mild, sb.² Eng. and U.S. dial var. of MILE sb.¹

1701 in *Essex Inst. Hist. Coll.* (1900) XXXVI. 83 To run the lien of mesuer from Ipswich meting howes. . . six milds. 1725 in *Early Rec. Lancaster, Mass.* (1884) 231 We traueled to Groten 12 milds. . . We marcht up the ruer about 8 milds. 1777 R. LINCOLN *Diary* 7 July in *Papers* (1904) 15 They were Engaged in Carring gun bots. . . over land about one mild into Lake George. 1836 *Knickerbocker* VIII. 352, I expect we are a mild and a half from the city. 1886 F. T. ELWORTHY *West Somerset Word-Bk.* 476, I count 'tis up voker mild yer-vrom. 1903 *Dialect Notes* II. 321, I haven't walked a mild in a year. 1927 *Amer. Speech* III. 10 Most natives [sc. Ozarkers] use *mile* for both singular and plural, but some of the old-timers use the plural form *mild*.

mild (maild), a. Forms: 1-7 milde, 3-6 myld(e), 5 myelde, myyld, 5-6 myild(e), 6 mild, 3- mild. [Com. Teut.: OE. *milde* = OFris. *milde*, OS. *mildi* (MDu. *milde*, Du. *mild*), OHG. *milti* (MHG. *milte*, mod.G. *mild*), ON. *mild-r* (Sw., Da. *mild*), Goth. *-mild-s* (in compounds,

friapwamildjai masc. pl., loving, *unmildjai* masc. pl., unkind; also in derivative *mildipa* kindness)—OTeut. **mildjo-*, **mildi-*, f. Indogermanic root **meldh-* (: *moldh-*: *mldh-*), whence Gr. *μαλθακός* soft, mild, OIrish *meldach* tender, Skr. *mrdh* to neglect, also to be moist.]

1. Of persons, their disposition and behaviour.

a. (Chiefly of a superior, e.g. a king): Kind, considerate, gracious, merciful, indulgent; not harsh or severe. Now *rare* or *Obs.*

a 725 *Laus K. Wihtræd* Prol., Dam mildestan cyninge Cantwara Wihtræde rixizendum. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) VII. 483 þæt tyme Theobald þe mylde [L. *pius*], eorle of Campania, was in his floures. 1667 MILTON *P.L.* x. 1046 Remember with what mild And gracious temper he both heard and judg'd Without wrauth or reviling. 1725 POPE *Odyss.* xiv. 160 So mild a master never shall I find. 1832 HERAUD *Voy. & Mem. Midshipm.* ix. (1837) 157 This mild prince. . . is deservedly popular with his. . . subjects.

b. Applied to God, Christ, and the Virgin Mary. *Obs. exc.* in traditional collocations.

971 *Blickl. Hom.* 71 Secggap Siones dohtrum þæt heora cining cymep, milde & monþwære. c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 21 þus mildeliche andswerede þe milde quen of heuene. a 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 2411 Milde Iesu. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 24748 Quen i ma mening o þæt mild [the Virgin]. 1389 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 47 His mild modir seynt marye. 1567 *Gude & Godlie B.* (S.T.S.) 84 Thow blissit Virgin mylde. 1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1621) 121 Libertie would auail me nothing, if Christ by his most milde incarnation had not taken away our captiuitie. a 1729 J. ROGERS 19 *Serm.* i. (1735) 5 It teaches us. . . to adore him as a mild and merciful Being, of infinite Love. . . to his Creatures. 1810 SCOTT *Lady of L.* III. xxix, Ave Maria! maiden mild! 1828 JOLLY *Sunday Serv.* (1848) 206 This mild Majesty of God incarnate. . . was now about to ascend to Heauen.

c. const. to or †dative; occas. †with.

971 *Blickl. Hom.* 47 God biþ milde þæm monnum þe. . . on hine cefelap. c 1205 LAY. 14802 He [Vortimer] wes milde ælche cnafe. a 1250 *Owl & Night.* 1775 Wið heore cunne heo beoþ mildre. 13. . . *Assump. Virg.* 888 (Add. MS.) For oure ladi hure schal be mylde. a 1450 MYRC 29 In worde and dede þou moste be mylde Bothe to mon and to chylde. 1579 LVLVY *Euphuus* (Arb.) 165 Yet is he milde to those that aske forgiueneesse. 1687 A. LOVELL tr. *Thevenot's Trav.* I. 58 They erect a stone over the head of the deceased, to serve for a seat to the Angels who are to examine him, that they may be the milder to him.

d. Gentle and conciliatory in disposition or behaviour; not easily provoked, and giving no offence to others; not rough or fierce in manners.

In mod. prose used with more or less disparaging implication: cf. 6b.

a 1000 *Guthlac* 711 (Gr.) Swa þæt milde mod. . . dryhtne peowde. c 1200 ORMIN 2938 Milde he [Joseph] was. . . I þatt he nolde wrezenn þatt wimmann þatt was gilltelæs. 1362 LANGL. *P. Pl. A.* x. 83 Drede is such a Mayster þæt he makeþ Men Meoke and Mylde of heore speche. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) I. 173 And þere ynne beþ more mylde peple [L. *quæ gentem habet magis piam*, contrasted with *feras gentes*]. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 337/2 Myyld, and buxum, *pius, benignus, mansuetus.* 1530 FALSGR. 776/1, I haue known hym a heedye felowe, but he is waxen mylde now: *je lay congneu vng testart, mays il se est bien humylié mayntenant.* 1596 SPENSER *F.Q.* v. xii. 42 Most bitter wordes they spake. . . That they the mildest man alive would make Forget his patience. c 1645 HOWELL *Let.* (1655) II. liv. 63 A harsh Mother may bring forth sometimes a mild daughter. 1720 POPE *Iliad* xxiv. 963 In whom the gods had join'd The mildest manners with the bravest mind. a 1862 BUCKLE *Civiliz.* (1873) III. ii. 53 The mildest spirit might well have been roused by this.

absol. c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 113 Drihten. . . on-hefð þa mildan. c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xxiv. (*Alexis*) 103 Syne dyluere was þæt myld, thru godis helpe, of a knaf chylde. 1813 H. G. KNIGHT *Alashtar* III. xiii, Let the weak bewail! Well may the mild, the woman-hearted fail.

e. of looks, language, etc.

Beowulf 1172 Sprec mildum wordum. c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 45 þa onswerede him drihten mildere steuene. c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 123 þe ilke louerd. . . þe þus loked of heuene to men mid his milde esen. c 1420 *Chron. Vilod.* 1013 Hure voys was bothe myelde & swete. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 36 With such mylde aunsweres he put off the tyme. 1771 *Junius Lett.* xlix. (1788) 266 But this language is too mild for the occasion. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) XI. 759 Their features are extremely mild and pleasing. 1813 SHELLEY *G. Mab* III. 158 His mild eye beams benevolence no more. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xxii. IV. 754 If he sometimes stooped to be unallay—for no milder word will come up to the truth.

f. of rule, punishment, treatment of persons, influence, and the like. Now chiefly in *comparative*: Less severe.

1577 tr. *Bullinger's Decades* II. viii. (1592) 191 But this kind of quieting and setting parties at one, is verie milde in comparison of reuengement and punishment. a 1645 WALLER *Pens-Hurst* I. 44 Ah! cruel Nymph! . . . her humble swaine. . . from the winds and tempests doth expect A milder fate then from her cold neglect! c 1655 MILTON *Sonn.*, 'When I consider', Who best Bear his milde yoaik, they serue him best. 1776 ADAM SMITH *W.N.* IV. viii. (1869) II. 232 The penalties imposed by this milder statute. 1825 MACAULAY *Ess.*, Milton (1899) 17 But. . . why not adopt milder measures? 1871 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (1876) IV. xvii. 73 The South. . . was put under the milder rule of the Bishop.

g. in proverbial similes, as *mild as a dove, as May, as milk*, etc.

1530 FALSGR. 626/2 When he is angryest of all I can make hym as mylde as a lambe. 1599 ? SHAKS. *Pass. Pilgr.* vii, Faire is my loue, but not so faire as fickle; Milde as a Doue, but neither true nor trustie. 1704 POPE *Pastorals*, Spring 81 Sylvia's like autumn ripe, yet mild as May. 1874 T. HARDY *Madding Crowd* iv, A temper as mild as milk.

† h. *mild mother* (tr. PIA MATER): see MOTHER.

2. a. Of an animal: Tame, gentle; not wild or fierce. (*Obs. exc.* as directly *transf.* from 1 d.)

c 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 39/183 þe Bollokes and þe younge steores þæt weren er so wilde, Anon so huy toward heom come huy woxen tame and milde. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl. B.* xv. 275 Egydie after an hynde cryede, And þorw þe mylde of þæt mylde best þe man was susteyned. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* I. 39 Of so good mesure He song, that he the bestes wilde Made of his note tame and milde. 1671 MILTON *P.R.* I. 310 Among wild Beasts: they at his sight grew mild. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* IV. 254 Mild, peaceful, and brave, it [the elephant] never abuses its power or its strength. 1801 J. JONES tr. *Bygge's Trav. Fr. Rep.* viii. 154 The menagerie seems to be separated into two parts, the one for mild animals, and the other for wild and ferocious. 1840 *Penny Cycl.* XVIII. 476/1 The Kinkajou is very mild in captivity.

b. Of a plant: Cultivated, not wild. *Obs. rare.*

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 168 As many vertues as the mild fig-tree hath, yet the wild is much more effectual.

3. Of weather, etc.: Not rough or stormy, not sharp or severe; calm, fine, and moderately warm. Of a climate: Temperate.

14. . . *Seven Deadly Sins* 3 in *Pol. Rel. & L. Poems* (1866) 215 Apon a mylde mornnyng of may. 1530 FALSGR. 318/2 Mylde of wether, *paisible.* 1634 MILTON *Comus* 4 In Regions milde of calm and serene Ay. 1714 GAY *Trivia* I. 144 Signs. . . Of milder weather, and serene skies. 1819 SHELLEY *Prometh. Unb.* I. 793 Spring. . . Whose mild winds shake the elder brake. 1892 EMILY LAWLESS *Grania* I. 1 A mild September afternoon.

fig. 1608 SHAKS. *Per.* III. i. 27 Now mylde may be thy life, For a more blusterous birth had neuer Babe.

4. Of light, or a luminous body: Shining with tempered lustre, softly radiant.

a 1645 WALLER *To Yng. Lady Lucy Sidney* 10 The rosy morne resignes her light, And milder glory to the Noon. 1768-74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat., Theol.* xviii. (1852) I. 367 The Governor of the Universe is a more discernible object, . . . clothed with milder rays of glory. 1819 KEATS *Lamia* I. 382 A silver lamp, whose phosphor glow Reflected in the slabb'd steps below, Mild as a star in water. 1832 STANDISH *Maid of Jaen* 21 The moon's mild orb was shining seen.

5. a. Of a medicine: Operating gently; not violent or strong in its effects. Of food, tobacco, etc.: Soft to the palate, not rough or sharp or strong in taste or odour, not over-stimulating or over-feeding. Of pathological secretions: Not acid or irritating.

a 1400-50 *Alexander* 4824 Was neur no mede ne no milke so mild vndire heuen. 1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* II. (1586) 58b, The smoother the leafe is, the milder and the sweeter is the roote. 1652 CULPEPPER *Eng. Physic.* 12 The milde Arsmart is good against hot Imposthumes. 1732 ARBUTHNOT *Rules of Diet in Aliments*, etc. 257 Anti-acids of a milder kind. 1768 BICKERSTAFF *Lionel & Clarissa* I. (1786) 9 Why, one bottle [of hock] won't hurt you, man—this is old, and as mild as milk. 1822-34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) IV. 62 The matter discharged is whitish and mild, producing no excoriation. . . or other disquiet. 1831 YOUATT *Horse* x. 171 A very mild dose of physic. 1845 ELIZA ACTON *Mod. Cookery* 122 Mild Ragout of Garlic. . . By changing very frequently the water in which it is boiled, the root will be deprived of its naturally pungent flavour and smell, and rendered extremely mild. 1855 *Anti-Maud* xxix, Sipping their Seltzer and Hock, and smoking a mild cigar. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 614 The milder form of sulphur lotion is preferable.

fig. 1781 COWPER *Charity* 502 Most satirists are indeed a public scourge; Their mildest physic is a farrier's purge.

b. Of ale or beer: In early use app. free from acidity, not sour or 'stale'; now applied to those kinds that are not strongly flavoured with hops (opposed to *bitter*). Also *absol.* = mild ale. *mild-and-bitter*, a mixture of mild and bitter ale or beer. For the phr. *to draw it mild* see DRAW v. 40 b.

1626 BACON *Sylva* §52 A good draught of Milde Beer. 1717 PRIOR *Alma* II. 203 Suppose your eyes sent equal rays Upon two distant pots of ale, Not knowing which was mild or stale. 1818 KITCHENER *Cook's Oracle* (ed. 2) 502 Cool Tankard, or Beer Cup. A quart of mild ale, a glass of white wine, one of brandy [etc.]. 1886 'JOHN BICKERDYKE' *Curios. Ale & Beer* 391 A pint. . . of mild beer, half a pint of brandy [etc.]. 1889 A. BARNARD *Noted Breweries* I. 357 Cellars. . . for racking and storing mild ales. 1894 A. MORRISON *Martin Hewitt* II. 63 'Had his glass o'beer, has he?' . . . 'Has two glasses of mild a-day. . . Never puts on flesh.' 1933 D. L. SAYERS *Hangman's Holiday* 157 Half of mild-and-bitter, please. 1944 DYLAN THOMAS *Let.* 21 Sept. (1966) 267 It is time for the Black Lion But there is only Buckley's unfriskily Mild. 1951 E. HYAMS *Sylveste* xxiv. 121 The chaps in the local, drinking a pint of mild and bitter. 1957 J. BRAINE *Room at Top* II. 22 We used to. . . live on onions and cheese washed down with mild-and-bitter. 1963 *Times* 25 May 9/7 'But t'brig isn't t'world', a sewing-shop overlooker says over his gill of mild. 1974 'W. HAGGARD' *Kinsmen* vii. 70 He went to the bar. Mysteriously four evident locals were already inside and drinking mild.

c. Of a disease, or an attack of disease: Not severe or acute.

1744 BERKELEY *Siris* §3 Others had it [small-pox] in the mildest manner. 1800 *Med. Jmnl.* IV. 187 The inoculated Cow-Pox is a much milder and safer disease than the inoculated Small-Pox. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* III. I. 401 The. . . genius of Butler, if it did not altogether escape the prevailing infection, took the disease in a mild form.

6. a. Of bodily exercise: Moderate, gentle, easy. Of amusement or recreation: Not boisterous, not exuberant in enjoyment or mirth.

1831 YOUATT *Horse* x. 171 Mild exercise should be used. 1882 A. BAIN *Jas. Mill* 388 There should also be social amusements of a mild character, such as to promote cheerfulness rather than profuse merriment.

b. Used sarcastically to connote tameness or feebleness (in persons and their actions), where audacity, cleverness, recklessness, etc. might have been expected.

1885 *Sat. Rev.* 7 Feb. 166/1 Most of us have no wish to cheat railway Companies by travelling first class at third-class prices, but there are ingenious adventurers who practise this mild swindle. 1886 *Pall Mall G.* 2 Oct. 3 A mild attempt to anarchize English grammar. 1897 BARRÈRE & LELAND *Dict. Slang, Mild bloater*, weak young man who has pretensions to being horsey. *Mod.* We had a mild game of whist.

†7. *Chem.* ? Neutral. *Obs.*

1796 KIRWAN *Elem. Min.* (ed. 2) I. 6 Mild Calx (so I call lime united with fixed air). 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) IX. 346/2 The brown calx of iron united with the white calx of manganese, and mild calcareous earth in various proportions. 1799 KIRWAN *Geol. Ess.* 149 The limestone of Malta contains both calcareous earth and magnesia, but most probably in a mild state. *Ibid.*, The selenite is decomposed by the mild magnesia contained in the stone.

8. a. Of soil, wood: Soft, easy to work. *dial.* 1852 S. W. HOSKYNs *Talpa* xix. 163 This'll be mild enough for anything presently; you don't call this a stiff soil? 1875 T. LASLETT *Timber* xiv. 84 The Modena, Roman, and Sardinian [Oaks] are what the workmen call milder in character—that is to say, they are easier to work, and a little less hard than the former [kinds]. 1880 JEFFERIES *Gt. Estate* ix. 164 These old French burrs be the best stone; they be hard, but they be mild and takes the peck well.

b. *mild steel*: steel containing only a small percentage of carbon, of great strength and toughness, but not readily tempered or hardened.

1868 JOYNSON *Metals* 90 What is called in the trade 'homogeneous iron' is a species of 'mild-steel', and has been introduced by a Sheffield firm. 1884 W. H. GREENWOOD *Steel & Iron* 202 The mild steels produced by the Siemens and the Bessemer processes. *Ibid.* 399 The elongation of the milder qualities of steel before fracture occurs is superior to that of malleable iron.

c. *Physics.* (See quot.)

1878 J. C. MAXWELL in *Encycl. Brit.* VI. 312/1 A body which can have its form permanently changed without any flaw or break taking place is called *mild*. When the force required is small the body is said to be *soft*; when it is great the body is said to be *tough*.

†9. Peculiarly used by Byron. Of a slope: Gentle. Of a wood: Not thorny.

1818 BYRON *Ch. Har.* iv. lxxvii, Upon a mild declivity of hill. 1823 — *Island* II. xx, For even the mildest woods will have their thorn.

10. Used *poet.* in the place of an adv., = MILDLY.

1900 CYNWULF *Crist* 249 (Gr.) þu pisne middangeard milde gebliissa purh ðinne hercyme, hælcende Crist! 1667 MILTON *P.L.* VII. 110 And thus the Godlike Angel answered milde. 1730-46 THOMSON *Autumn* 1098 The pale deluge... streaming mild O'er the sky'd mountain to the shadowy vale. 1739 C. WESLEY *Christmas Hymn* 21 Mild he lays his Glory by, Born—that Man no more may die. 1784 COWPER *Task* III. 443 As oft As the sun peeps and vernal airs breathe mild.

11. *Comb.* (chiefly parasynthetic and adverbial), as *mild-expected*, †*-expecting*, *-brewed*, *-cured*, *-eyed*, *-faced*, *-flavoured*, *-mannered*, *-mooned*, †*-persuading*, *-scented*, *-seeming*, *-spirited* (†*-sprited*), *-spoken*, *-tempered*, *-worded* adjs.

1597 DRAYTON *Heroic Ep., Isab. to Mortimer* 17 That blessed night, that *mild-expected howre, Wherein thou mad'st escape out of the Towre. 1601 WEEVER *Mirr. Mart.* C 6b, On Sea the *mild-expected heauns would guide me. 1905 W. L. COURTNEY *Father Time & Childr.* in *Queen's Christmas Carol* 95 October comes to give men cheer, With purple grapes and *mild-brewed beer! 1832 TENNYSON *Lotos-Eaters* 27 The *mild-eyed melancholy Lotos-eaters came. 1862 HOWELLS *Venet.* *Lief* vii, A very *mild-faced old priest. 1575-85 ABP. SANDYS *Serm.* xvi. 284 Let her bee milde-worded and *milde-manered. 1821 BYRON *Juan* III. xli, He was the mildest manner'd man That ever scuttled ship or cut a throat. 1819 KEATS *Lamia* I. 156 A deep volcanic yellow took the place of all her *milder-mooned body's grace. 1601 WEEVER *Mirr. Mart.* D 3b, In *milderswading words and deedes. 1776-96 WITHERING *Brit. Plants* (ed. 3) III. 677 Prickly, or *Mild-scented Lettuce. 1586 SIDNEY *Arcadia* III. (1598) 386 The sheepe [gave] *mild-seeming face. 1607 T. CAMPION *Maske* B 4b, *Mild sprited Zephyrus haile. 1712-27 ARBUTHNOT *John Bull* I. v. Miscell. II. 12 The Neighbours reported that he was Henpeck't, which was impossible, by such a mild spirited Woman, as his Wife was. 1727 *Art Speaking in Publick* vi. 84 An Orator ought not to be too Remiss, neither in his Action, nor too *Mild-spoken. 1838 DICKENS *Nich. Nick.* xxix, You're always so mild spoken. 1747 tr. *Astruc's Fevers* 169 A cold *mild-tempered easy patient. 1575-85 *Milde-worded [see *mild-mannered*].

† *mild*, *v.* *Obs.* [f. MILD *a.* OE. had *mildian* intr., to become mild.] *trans.* To make mild or gentle. Also *refl.*

1340 *Ayenb.* 117 We byep þe more ymylded and þe dreduoller. *Ibid.* 177 þe uore ssel þe zenezere him mildi ase moche are ha may beuore god. 1494 FABYAN *Chron.* vi. cxvii. 203 This message mylded nothyng the kynges courage. 1627-47 FELTHAM *Resolves* I. xvi. 55 As for man, it [the Gospel] teaches him to tread on cottons, milds his wilder temper.

mildce, *milde*, var. MILCE *sb.*, MILE *sb.*² *Obs.*

milded: see MILE *v.* *Obs.*

milden ('mauld(ə)n), *v.* [f. MILD *a.* + -EN⁵.]

1. *trans.* To make mild or milder.

1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* III. xii. 620 The very names by which they call diseases doe somewhat mylden and diminish the sharpnes of them. 1820 L. HUNT *Indicator* No. 63 (1822) II. 83 What follows... is mildened a little by the introduction of the name of Erasmus, More's intimate friend. 1900 A. B. DAVIDSON in *Expositor* Jan. 9 Polygamy and slavery were treated in two ways: their use was mildened and circumscribed.

2. *intr.* To become mild or milder.

1853 [see *mildening*, *ppl. a.*]. 1882 in *Imperial Dict.* Suppl. Hence 'mildened', 'mildening *ppl. adjs.*

1842 CARDL. WISEMAN *Prayer & Prayer-Bks.* Ess. 1853 I. 397 It is not Saul alone... that hath felt the mildening and calming influence of David's harp. 1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp.* xxxvii. (1856) 341 The mildening temperature. 1864 LOWELL *Fireside Trav.* 315 Suffused with a tremulous, glooming glow, a mildened glory.

'milder, *v. dial.* (Lincs.) [? cogn. w. MOULDER *v.*] *intr.* To moulder, decay; to crumble away. *lit.* and *fig.* Hence *mildering ppl. a.*

1610 W. FOLKINGHAM *Art of Survey* I. ix. 20 This practise is most approuable and peculiar in mildring Clay, which otherwise by shooting and melting downe into open Trenches, would choake vp the water-passages. 1632 SANDERSON *Serm.* 353 Thy estates crumble and milder away. 1647 H. MORE *Cupid's Conflict* xv, Unthankfull wretch! Gods gifts thus to reject And maken nought of Natures goodly dower. That milders still away through thy neglect. 1671 SKINNER *Etymol. Ling. Angl.*, Moulder, *agro Linc.* Milder. 1886 S.W. *Linc. Gloss.* s.v., The stone-work is so mildered. It's clean mildered away. The frost lays hold on it and it milders down.

mildernix, variant of MEDRINACKS *Obs.*

mildew ('mildju:), *sb.* Forms: 1 *meledéaw*, *mildéaw*, 3 *mildeu*, 4-6 *myldew*, 4-8 *meldew*, 5-7 *meldewe*, 6 *myldewe*, *mild-*, *myldeawe*, 6-7 *mildewe*, 7 *mieldew*, 7-8 *milldeu*, (8 *mealy-dew*), 4- *mildew*. [OE. *meledéaw*, *mildéaw* = OHG. *militou* (MHG. *miltou*, mod.G. with etymologizing alteration *mehlthau*), Sw. *mjöldagg*, Da. *meldug*; f. OTeut. **melip* (Goth. *milip*) honey + **dawwo-* DEW *sb.* The first element is in most of the Teut. langs. assimilated to **melwo-* MEAL *sb.*']

†1. = HONEY-DEW. *Obs.*

a 1000 *Phenix* 260 No he foddor pigeð mete on moldan, nemne mele-deawes dæl gebyrge, se dreoseð oft æt middre nihte. c 1050 *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 455/19 *Nectar*, hunig, ödde mildeaw. a 1240 *Wohunge* in *Cott. Hom.* 269 Swetter is muneunge of þe þen mildeu o muðe. 1563 W. FULKE *Meteors* (1571) 53 b, Ther is another kind of swete dewes, that falthe in England called the meldewes, which is as sweet as hony. 1598 F. ROUS *Thule* T, She... with sweete Mel-dewes doth anoint her face. 1608 TOPSELL *Serpents* 65 The Honny of Bees is longer kept pure and fine, then any Manne or Meldew. 1658 ROWLAND *Moufet's Theat. Ins.* 908 A kinde of heavenly Ambrosia falls down upon the leaves of plants (which they call honey dew, but I rather mieldew). fig. 1600 FAIRFAX *Tasso* II. lxi. 31 While on the Christian Lords Downe fell the mildew of his sugred words.

2. A morbid destructive growth upon plants, consisting of minute fungi, and having usually the appearance of a thin whitish coating. Also, a similar growth on paper, leather, wood, etc., when exposed to damp. *Usu. collect. sing.*; also with *a* and *pl.*, denoting a particular attack of the disease.

1340 *Inquisitiones Nonarum* 334b (Record Comm.), Maxima pars frumenti in parochia praedicta seminati distuebatur... hoc anno... per quendam rorem qui uocatur mildew. 1382 WYCLIF *Gen.* xli. 6 Seuene... eerys, thinne and smytun with meldew. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 337/2 *Myldew, uredo*. 1523 FITZHERB. *Husb.* §54 They [sc. pasture-shepe] selden rot but with myldewes. 1570 B. GOOGE *Pop. Kingd.* III. 39 Indocous doth defende the corne, from myldeawes and from blast. 1677 PLOT *Oxfordsh.* 246 If the place be subject to the annoyances of Smutting, Meldews, Birds, &c. 1763 MILLS *Syst. Pract. Husb.* II. 411 The rust of corn, the honey-dew, the mealy-dew. 1839 *Penny Cycl.* XV. 209/2 The common orange-red mildew of the Berberry is *Aecidium Berberides*. 1850 OGILVIE, *Mildew*,... spots on cloth or paper caused by moisture. 1859 JEPHSON *Brittany* x. 153 Damp and moss and mildew are not such deadly enemies to art as the chisel of the modern stonemason.

fig. 1640 LD. J. DIGBY *Sp. in Ho. Com.* 9 Nov. 7 [It] hath fallen againe upon the Land... in Hailstones and Milldews, to batter and prostrate... our liberties, to blast... our affections. 1818 HALLAM *Mid. Ages* (1872) III. 84 Neither the blasts of arbitrary power could break them off, nor the mildew of servile opinion cause them to wither. 1874 L. STEPHEN *Hours in Library* (1892) I. iv. 138 Something of the mildew of time is stealing over the Waverley Novels.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *mildew-blast*, *-drop*, *-plant*, *mildew-gangrene*, *-mortification*, *gangrene* produced by diseased grain, such as gangrenous ergotism (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1890); † *mildew-grass*, grass tainted with mildew.

1634 MILTON *Comus* 640 Of sov'ran use 'Gainst all inchantments, *mildew blast, or damp. 1808 SCOTT *Marm.* II. xviii, The *mildew-drops fell one by one, With tinkling splash, upon the stone. 1523 FITZHERB. *Husb.* §54 *Myldewe-grasse is not good for shepe. 1822-29 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 3) III. 493 *Gangraena ustilaginea*. *Mildew-mortification. 1839 *Penny Cycl.* XV. 209/2 Every precaution should be taken to prevent the spores of the *mildew-plants from being communicated to the soil.

mildew ('mildju:), *v.* Also 7 *meldew*, 8 *milldeu*. [f. the *sb.*]

1. *trans.* To taint with mildew.

1552 [see MILDREW *ppl. a.*]. 1605 SHAKS. *Lear* III. iv. 123 Hee... Mildewes the white Wheate. 1747 FRANKLIN *Let. Wks.* 1887 II. 76 A great deal of hay has been lost, and some corn mildewed. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xxi. IV. 541 The Licensing Act... detains valuable packages of books at the Custom House till the pages are mildewed.

fig. 1631 BRATHWAIT *Whimzies, Almanack-maker* 14 Whole summer nights long hee lyes on his backe, as if hee were melldew'd or planet-struck, gazing on the starric gallerie. 1807 MONTGOMERY *Molehill* 72 Tyrants, the comets of their kind, Whose withering influence... smote and mildew'd man. 1898 BODLEY *France* II. III. i. 47 Nor are the members of the Institute, with all their learning, recluses mildewed in the dust of folios.

2. *intr.* To become tainted with mildew.

1651 R. CHILD in *Hartlib's Legacy* (1655) 14 Rank Land where Corn is apt to lodge, and consequently to Mildew. 1824 J. JOHNSON *Typogr.* II. xiii. 482 Authors sometimes detain proofs so long, that the paper allotted for those sheets will mildew. 1839 *Penny Cycl.* XV. 210/1 Mr. Knight prevented his peas from mildewing by watering them abundantly and constantly.

fig. 1864 TENNYSON *Aylmer's F.* 383 These old pheasant-lords... Who had mildew'd in their thousands, doing nothing.

Hence 'mildewer.'

1807 ANNA SEWARD *Let.* (1811) VI. 389 The man... is a noted mildewer on the profits of the noblest verse.

mildewed ('mildjud), *ppl. a.* [f. MILDEW *v.* + -ED¹.] Tainted with mildew.

1552 HULOET, Mylle dewed, *rubiginosus*. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* III. iv. 64 Like a Mildew'd eare. a 1721 POPE *Let., to Dk. Buckhm.* Wks. 1737 VI. 26 Two or three mill-dew'd pictures of mouldy ancestors. 1813 SIR H. DAVY *Agric. Chem.* (1814) 265 Great care should be taken that no mildew'd straw is carried in the manure used for corn. 1897 HARE *Story of my Life* (1900) VI. xxx. 472 The mildewed rooms have some scanty remnants of their old furniture.

fig. 1605 MARSTON *Dutch Courtesan* III. i. 128 Tisse. Fayth loyce is a foolish bitter creature. *Crisp.* A pretty mildewed wench she is. *Tisse.* And faire. 1626 E. F. *Hist. Edw. II* (1680) 24 His hypocritical Entreaties and mildewed Promises. 1923 in J. MANCHON *Le Slang.* 1930 R. CAMPBELL *Adamastor* 56 Worse than death The palsied soul, the mildewed brain. 1959 I. & P. OPIE *Lore & Lang. of Schoolch.* ix. 161 Juvenile repugnance continues to be expressed by the old standbys:.. mardy, mildewed, mingy, misery-making, [etc.].

mildewy ('mildju:), *a.* [f. MILDEW *sb.* + -Y¹.] Tainted with mildew; of the nature of, or resembling, mildew.

1835 DICKENS *Sk. Boz, Scenes* xiii. (1892) 113 The damp mildewy smell which pervades the place. 1838 — *O. Twist* xxvi, Heaps of mildewy fragments of woollen-stuff. 1862 THOREAU *Excursions, Wild Apples* (1863) 296 Fogggy mildewy days.

fig. 1884 R. BUCHANAN *Foxglove Manor* III. xxxiv. 147 A creed so worn out, mildewy, and old-fashioned.

† *mildful*, *a.* *Obs.* [? f. MILD *sb.*¹ + -FUL. See also MILFUL.] Merciful. Hence † *mildfulness*.

a 1225 *Juliana* 55 þe mihti mildfule godd. a 1300 *E.E. Psalter* cxiv. 5 Mildful lauerd al And rightwise [Vulg. *misericors Dominus et justus*]. c 1440 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 8966 (MS. 8) Mildfol. *Ibid.* 8975 (MS. 4) Myldefulle. 1489 CAXTON *Faytes of A.* III. xvii. N viii, But of ryght vryst he ought to be myldfull unto hym. *Ibid.*, Thou hast sayde... that to a prysoner is myldfulness due of ryght vnto hym.

† *mild-heart*, *a.* *Obs.* (For forms see HEART.) [f. MILD *a.* + HEART *sb.* Cf. OHG. *milt-herzi*.] Merciful, kind-hearted.

c 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Matt. v. 7 Eadge biðon miltheorte [c 1000 *Ag.*, c 1160 *Hatton*, þa mild-heortan] forðon hiora vel ða miltheortnise him gefylges. c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 121 Mild-heorte he is togenes heom. c 1205 LAY. 16813 þe king wes mild-heorte & heold hine stille. [1340 *Ayenb.* 142 þe milde herten and simple.]

Hence † *mildheartful a.*, merciful; *mildheartlaik (Ormin)*, † *mildheartness*, mercifulness.

c 900 *Laws of Ælfred* c. 49 Hie ða gesetton, for ðære mildheortnesse þe Crist lærde... þætte [etc.]. c 1200 ORMIN 1142 þatt he þezim purrh hiss mildhertleze Forzæfe þezze gilltess. *Ibid.* 2893 Forr a33 birrþ rihtwisnesse þen þurrh mildheortnesse tēmpredde. a 1225 *Juliana* 66 Mildheortful godd milce þi meiden. a 1300 *E.E. Psalter* lxxxviii. 1 Mildehtnesses of lauerd [Vulg. *misericordias Domini*].

mild-hearted, *a.* [Formed as prec. + -ED².] Tender-hearted, gentle, merciful.

c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 23 Forðon drihten is mildheorteð inoh he wule hit me forzeuen. c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 95 Mildheorted beð þe man þe reouð his nehgebures unselðe. a 1300 *E.E. Psalter* cii. 8 Rewful and mildehtert lauerd gode. 1843 MARRYAT *M. Violet* xxxiii, Mild-hearted savages.

Hence *mild-heartedness*.

1867 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (1877) I. App. 553 King Ælfred's notion... that the... wergild was introduced by the Christian Bishops in imitation of the mild-heartedness of Christ. [Cf. quot. c 900 s.v. MILDHEARTNESS.]

† *mildhede*, *Obs.* [f. MILD *a.* + -hede, -HEAD.] Mildness, mercifulness; meekness.

c 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 291/108 þat swete mayde [sc. the Virgin Mary] so hende cudde hire milde-hede, and fram heouene to him a-doun gan wende. 1340 *Ayenb.* 133 þet is ari3t pouerte of gost and mildehede of herte. 1489 CAXTON *Faytes of A.* III. xvii. N vii, Yf myldehede is due to hym [a prisoner].

mildish ('maɪldɪʃ), *a.* [f. MILD *a.* + -ISH¹.] Somewhat mild.

1853 G. J. CAYLEY *Las Alforjas* II. 145 So they changed their cries of *m'alegro* for '*Que lastima!*' (what a pity), a mildish reparation under the circumstances.

† **mildly**, *a.* *Obs.* [f. MILD *a.* + -LY¹. Cf. ON. *mildigr.*] = MILD *a.*

a 950 *Durham Ritual* (Surtees) 37 Mildelic, *propitius*. c 1205 LAY. 8832 Mid mildliche worden.

mildly ('maɪldli), *adv.* [f. MILD *a.* + -LY².] In a mild manner. (See the senses of the adj.) Esp. in colloq. phr. to *put it mildly*, to express an idea without exaggeration; freq. ironical, with an implication of understatement.

c 893 K. ÆLFRED *Oras*. i. viii. § 1 His se cyning . . . mildlice onfeng. a 1225 *Ancre*. R. 136 Ine swete munegunge of þe soðe wunden þet he oð soðe rode mildelice þoede. c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 2778 Forð he nam to sen witterlike, Hu ðat fier brende milde-like. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 15651 Ful mildli to þam he spak. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) VII. 97 Canute . . . afterwarde dede more myldely [MS. β, myldoker, γ, myldelokur] wip seynt Edmond. c 1450 tr. *De Imitatione* 111. li. 123, I owte in euery blamyng & repreuyng to meke myself & suffre myldely. 1593 SHAKS. *Rich. II.* v. i. 32 Wilt thou, Pupill-like, Take thy Correction mildly, kisse the Rodde. . . ? 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 375 The Aire once heated . . . maketh the Flame burne more mildly, and so helpeth the Continuance. 1646 MAYNE *Serm. Unity* 13 Pardon the hardnes of the language, I cannot make the Scripture speak mildly then it doth. 1843 R. J. GRAVES *Syst. Clin. Med.* xxviii. 360 We ought to have treated her mildly, giving small doses of calomel or blue pill. 1939 JOYCE *Finnegans Wake* 439 What I'm wondering to myself whose for there's a strong tendency, to put it mildly, by making me the medium. 1949 E. E. CUMMINGS *Let.* 9 July (1969) 191 Thank you much more than kindly for a most (putting it very mildly) luxurious gift. 1958 *Spectator* 22 Aug. 240/1 This, to put it mildly, seems improbable. 1972 *Listener* 6 Apr. 448/3 Suggestions that conditions [on Mars] may periodically change, causing torrential rainfall every 25,000 years or so, are—to put it mildly—highly speculative as yet.

Comb. 1567 DRANT *Horace*, Ep. l. xv. E. vj. Then do I hope to drinke Lyuely and myldie relesse wynes. 1876 GEO. ELIOT *Dan. Der.* xxviii. The mildly-uttered suggestion. 1899 *Albutt's Syst. Med.* VII. 681 The patient became mildly demented.

mildness ('maɪldnis). [-NESS.] The quality of being mild (see the adj.): *a.* as an attribute of persons, their actions, etc.

a 1310 in Wright *Lyric P.* xxv. 73 Iesu, thi mildnesse froth me. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl. B.* xv. 169 And alle maner meschiefs in myldnesse he suffreth. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 31 b, To haue myldnes, gentylnes, and good maner in all our conuersacyon. 1593 SHAKS. 3 *Hen. VI.* iv. 20 This is it that makes me bridle passion. And beare with Mildnesse my misfortunes crosse. 1643 MILTON *Divorce* II. vii. Wks. 1851 IV. 79 The terror of the Law was as a servant to amplifie and illustrat the mildnesse of grace. 1768 STERNE *Sent. Journ.*, *Calais* (1775) I. 5 The Bourbon is by no means a cruel race . . . there is a mildness in their blood. 1813 EUSTACE *Italy* (1815) III. vi. 226 The Roman Government . . . though despotic and above all control . . . is exercised by the Pontiff with mildness. 1839 THIRLWALL *Greece* VI. 131 Ariaspes . . . was generally beloved on account of the mildness of his character.

b. of things.

1605 CAMDEN *Rem.* 9 Being mellowed and mollified by the mildenes of the soyle and sweete aire. 1608 D. T[UVIL] *Ess. Pol. & Mor.* 73 b, Let him not glorie in the mildnesse of his starres. 1707 MORTIMER *Husb.* 273 The Drink . . . hath a delicate mildness. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) V. 21 The mildness of the season. 1832 LEWIS *Let.* (1870) 25 The perfect mildness and serenity of the weather is extraordinary.

mildrop, variant of MELDROP.

milds, miles. *dial.* Forms: 1 melde, 5 mielde, medles, 7 meedles, 8 mails, 9 melgs, meals, meols, myl(i)es, miles, milds. [OE. *melde* wk. fem., cogn. w. OHG. *melda*, *melde* (MHG., mod. G. *melde*), also with different ablaut-grades *malta*, *molto*, MLG., Du. *melde*. Some scholars suggest that the Teut. word may be cogn. w. Gr. βλίτων (? = *μλίτων) BLITE.] A name for various species of *Atriplex* and *Chenopodium*.

c 1000 Sax. *Leechd.* III. 6 Mugwyr, organa, melde, quince folium. *Ibid.* 54 Nim eac meldon ða wyr. c 1350 *Med. MS. in Archaeologia* XXX. 410 Medies. c 1450 *Alphita* (Anecd. Oxon.) 16 *Atriplex agrestis*, . . . ang. mielde. 1633 *Gerarde's Herbal* Suppl. to Gen. Table, Meedles, Arage. 1808 JAMESON, *Middenmylies*. . . *Chenopodium viride*, et alium, Linn.; thus denominated, as growing on dunghills. 1811 W. AITON *Agric. Surv. Ayr.* 675 (Jam.) *Chenopodium* several species, Goosefoot; wild spinage, or mails. 1839 *Mag. Dam. Econ.* IV. 248 The mild succulent weeds, such as chick-weed, and miles or fat-hen. 1853 G. JOHNSTON *Bot. E. Bord.* 171 *Chenopodium album*. Myles. 1878 *Cumberland Gloss.* Introd. 19 *Chenopodium album*. Meols, Fat hen.

† **mildship**. *Obs.* [-SHIP.] Mildness.

c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 49 Habbe we . . . mildshipe of duue. c 1205 LAY. 17146 Whan . . . mon me mid milde-scipe wulle me bisechen. c 1230 *Hali Meid.* 659 Miltschipe & meokschipe of heorte. a 1240 *Wahunge in Catt. Ham.* I. 273 Meknesse and mildschipe makes mon eihwer lued.

† **mildy**, *a.* *Obs.* [f. MILD *a.* + -Y.] Mild.

1598 Q. ELIZ. *Englishings* 139/24 Who . . . is Of mildy spirit [Gr. φύσει πρῶτος].

mile (mail), *sb.*¹ Forms: 1 mil, 3–7 myle, 4–6 myl, 5 Sc. myill, 5–6 mylle, 7 mille. [OE. *mīl* fem. = MDu. *mīle* (Du. *mījl*), OHG. *mīla*, *mīlla*

(MHG. *mīle*, mod. G. *meile*), ON. *mīla* (prob. from OE.; Sw., Da. *mīl*):—WGer. **mīlja*, a. L. *mīlia*, *mīllia*, pl. of *mīle*, mille thousand. In the Rom. langs. the L. sing. is represented by F. *mille*, It. *miglio* masc., and the pl. by Pr., Sp. *milla*, Pg. *milha* fem.]

1. *a.* Originally, the Roman lineal measure of 1,000 paces (*mille passus* or *passuum*), computed to have been about 1,618 yards. Hence, the unit of measure derived from this, used in the British Isles and in other English-speaking countries. Its length has varied considerably at different periods and in different localities, chiefly owing to the influence of the agricultural system of measures with which the mile has been brought into relation (see FURLONG). The legal mile in Britain and the U.S. is now 1,760 yards. The Irish mile of 2,240 yards is still in rustic use. The obsolete Scottish mile was longer than the English, and probably varied according to time and place; one of the values given for it is 1,976 yards.

The use of the sing. form with a plural numeral is now only vulgar or dialectal; in the earlier part of the 19th c. it was recognized as permissible colloquially.

971 *Blickl. Hom.* 129 Ac eac swylce Gerusalem þa burh, seo is west ponon from þære stowe on anre mile. c 1000 ÆLFRED *Gloss.* in Wr.-Wülcker 147/22 *Miliarium*, leouue, mile. c 1200 *Vices & Virtues* 127 Se ðe net þe to gonne mid him twa milen, ga mid him þrie. c 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 48/48 þat bote preo Mile þanne it nas. ? a 1300 *Shires & Hundreds of Eng.* in O.E. *Misc.* 145 Engle lond is eyhte hundred Myle long, from penwyp steorte þat is fyftene Mylen by-yonde Mihhales steowe. 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Cons.* 7683 And þat ilka myle fully contene A thousand pases or cubites sene. c 1470 HENRY *Wallace* v. 782 The Englishmen was than within a myill. 1470–85 MALORY *Arthur* iv. iv. 123 Kyng Pellinore was within thre myle with a grete hoost. 1532 MORE *Epitaph* Pref., Wks. 1419/1 Thre smal Miles from London. 1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* I. 27 The craig is a myl within the Sey. 1655 FULLER *Hist. Camb.* 37 An hairs breadth fixed by a divine finger, shall prove as effectual a separation from danger, as a miles distance. 1672 PERRY *Pol. Anat.* 375 Eleven Irish miles make 14 English. 1690 MARLBOROUGH in Ld. *Wolsey's Life* (1894) II. 213 A place called Macrom twelfe miles from hence. 1699 BENTLEY *Phal.* 1. 97 The Mistake in the Situation, might perhaps be five Mile. 1769 GOLDSM. *Hist. Rome* (1786) II. 51 In this plain . . . were two little hills at about a mile distance from each other. a 1796 BURNS 'O, my luve's like a red, red rose', And I will come again, my luve, Tho' it were ten thousand mile. 1838 THIRLWALL *Greece* xx. III. 154 The channel between the two points is not quite a mile broad. 1850 DICKENS *Dav. Copp.* xl, I'd go ten thousand mile.

b. (Explicitly square or superficial mile.) A measure of area equal to the content of a square with a side one mile in length. So, rarely, cubic (†cubical) mile: a measure of volume equal to that of a cube bounded by lines one mile in length.

1698 KEILL *Exam. Th. Earth* (1734) 129 Twenty six Po's will pour into the Sea one Cubical mile of water in a day. 1864 TREVELYAN *Compet. Wallah* (1866) 121 A thousand square miles.

c. A race, or a portion of a race, extending over a mile's length of the course.

1901 *Daily Tel.* 12 Oct. 10/2 Fourier . . . broke all automobile records . . . The time for the fastest mile was 66.4–5 sec.

d. *transf.* and *fig.* Chiefly *adverbially* in plural, implying a great distance or interval.

1588 SHAKS. *L.L.L.* v. ii. 54 The Letter is too long by halfe a mile. 1592 — *Rom. & Jul.* III. v. 82 Villaine and he, be many Miles assunder. 1885 *Punch* 12 Dec. 281/1 The fellows generally bag his music, and make him play the 'Mikado' which is miles better. 1889 RUSKIN *Præterita* 109 My eldest Irish pupil . . . was miles and miles my superior. 1890 'R. BOLDFREED' *Col. Reformer* (1891) 282 Awful fuss always made about him. No swell within miles of him. 1919 'C. DANE' *Legend* 64 He had heard nothing . . . He was miles away. 1922 JOYCE *Ulysses* 639 Bloom . . . picked it up . . . meaning to return it to him . . . whose thoughts were miles away from his hat at the time. 1932 'E. M. DELAFIELD' *Thank Heaven Fasting* I. iv. 65, I should have thought he'd be miles better than no one. 1943 J. B. PRIESTLEY *Daylight on Saturday* vii. 38 Not that the boys drew back . . . but . . . not one of them came within miles of being . . . Mister Right. 1951 E. PAUL *Springtime in Paris* xv. 287 Pierre Vautier, smiling, gesturing and talking a mile a minute to an attractive brunette. 1961 M. KELLY *Spoilt Kill* iii. 166 Freddy was miles out in alleging Corinna's coldness. 1961 PARTRIDGE *Dict. Slang* Suppl. 1184/1 *Miles away, be*, to be either day-dreaming or lost in thought. 1964 C. WILLOCK *Enormous Zoo* viii. 133 Ken Beaton's original estimate of the elephant, buffalo and hippo population had been miles out. 1969 A. LA BERN *Nice Class of People* ii. 11 Ann Corrie had to repeat the sentence . . . He was miles away. 1970 J. PORTER *Rather Common Sort of Crime* i. 17 She was on the scrounge . . . You could spot it a mile off. 1970 *Globe Mag.* (Toronto) 26 Sept. 9/3 The meeting . . . is going well. Stephen has made some miles by talking about the proposed shutdown of the Garden City Paper Mills. 1973 L. SNELLING *Heresy* I. vii. 52 The French technicians are all . . . very Lefty . . . He can keep them from getting within a mile of the set. 1974 N. FREELING *Dressing of Diamond* 176 This hasn't been done cold-bloodedly for money . . . Makes it all miles easier. 1974 D. GRAY *Dead Give Away* ii. 28 'Aunt Milly's miles out,' said Marion. 'As usual.'

2. Used to render its etymological equivalent in other European languages.

In Italy (where there are many different miles), Spain, and Portugal, the 'mile' has been developed from the ancient Roman measure, and its length ranges between $\frac{2}{3}$ and $1\frac{1}{2}$

English mile. In Germany, Austria, Holland, and the Scandinavian countries, on the other hand, the 'mile' seems to represent the ancient Germanic *rasta*, to which the Latin name was apparently applied arbitrarily; its values range from about $\frac{3}{4}$ to over 6 English miles.

c 1400 MAUNDEV. (1839) v. 55 It is wel a 1880 Myle of Lombardye. 1538 ELYOT *Dict.*, *Rasta*, a duche myle. 1559 W. CUNNINGHAM *Cosmogr. Glasse* 57, 8. of these furlonges do make an Italian or Englishe mile, which being multiplied by 4. makes 32. furlonges, the length of a comon Germanie mile. 1617 MORYSON *Itin.* 1. 179 After I had ridden four houres space (for the Sweitzers miles are so long, . . .); I wondered to heare that we had ridden but one mile. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* ix. 415 The Hungarian miles are the longest vpon earth, for euery one of theirs, is sixe of our Scots miles, nine English. 1753 HANWAY *Trav.* (1762) I. vii. lxxxix. 408 note, These computed German miles are in some places four, in others five miles English.

3. *geographical, geometrical, †maritime, nautic(al) mile*: a measure of length = one minute of a great circle of the earth.

Owing to the fact that the earth is not a true sphere, the 'mile' as thus defined varies considerably, the difference between the extreme values being about 62 feet; when taken as a minute of the meridian, the value increases with the latitude, in consequence of the varying curvature. It has therefore been found convenient to assign a standard value for nautical use, the British Admiralty fixed it at 6,080 feet.

1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* viii. 362 Three hundred Maritime miles. 1697 DAMPIER *Voy.* (1729) I. 287 Italian or geometrical miles (at the rate of 60 to a degree). 1834 *Nat. Philos.*, *Navig.* II. ii. 15 (Usef. Knowl. Soc.), A geographical or nautical mile is $\frac{1}{60}$ of a degree of a great circle of the earth. 1875 BEDFORD *Sailor's Pocket Bk.* v. (ed. 2) 201 note, The Nautical mile as defined by hydrographers is the length of a minute of the meridian, and is different for every different latitude. 1890 E. F. KNIGHT *Cruise of 'Alerte'* viii. 131 Trinidad is roughly 680 nautic miles from Bahia.

4. As a vague measure of time; the time in which one might journey a mile; = MILEWAY. *Obs.*

c 1330 *Florice & Bl.* (1857) 504 Hire cussing laste amile And that hem thoughte litel while. 1390 GOWER *Conf. II.* 24 And thogh I stonde thre a myle, Al is foryete for the while. 14 . . . *Sir Beues* 775 (MS. C.), A long myle he soght, Or he the bore fynde moght. c 1440 *Ipomydon* 1466 He had not slepyd but a while, Not the space of a myle. c 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 5059 For before a litil while Noght þe space of half a mile. 1594 SPENSER *Amoretti* lxxxvi, And maketh euery minute seem a myle.

5. *attrib.* and *Comb.* *a.* simple attrib., as in *mile-race*; also in combinations with prefixed numeral, as *twenty-mile walk*, *six-mile track*.

b. Combined with adjs., as in *mile-deep*, *-high*, *-long*, *-wide*; *mile-consuming* ppl. adj. Also (*nonce-uses*) in attributive or adjectival uses of advb. phrases, as *mile-away*, *mile(s)-off*.

1897 KIPLING *Captains Courageous* 101 The tiny black buoy-flag on the shoulder of a *mile-away swell. 1932 W. FAULKNER *Light in August* I. 8 He drove on, the wagon beginning to fall into its slow and *mile-consuming clatter. 1888 J. R. LOWELL *Fitz Adam's Story in Heartsease & Rue* iv. 151 *Mile-deep the glaciers brooded here, they say. 1903 — *Settler* 20 in 5 *Nations* 154 The locust's mile-deep swarm. 1963 J. LUSBY in B. James *Austral. Short Stories* 229 A black speck raced towards me along the rim of a *mile-high blood-red cliff of cumulus. 1968 *Listener* 27 June 84/12 The ozone-drenched, mile-high city of Denver. 1834 DE QUINCEY in *Tait's Mag.* I. 85/1 At times we turned off into some less tumultuous street, but of the same *mile-long character. 1870 MISS BROUGHTON *Red as Rose* I. 140 The rooks . . . have flapped heavily home to the *mile-off rookery. 1881 T. HARDY *Laodicean* v. v. There was a miles-off expression in hers [sc. her eyes]. 1866 J. G. WHITTIER *Snow-Bound* 22 Where Salisbury's level marshes spread *Mile-wide as flies the laden bee. 1903 KIPLING *Five Nations* 56, I heard the mile-wide mutterings of unimagined rivers.

c. Special comb.: *mile-a-minute attrib.*, travelling at a rate of a mile a minute; covering a mile a minute; *mile-eater* (cf. *EAT* v. 18 g) *colloq.*, a fast driver or traveller; *mile-heat*, a racing heat of one mile; *mile-horse*, a horse trained for a mile race; *mile-hunter*, a cyclist who is intent on accomplishing great distances; *mile-mark*, a milestone or other object placed to indicate the distance of a mile from a starting-point or from another mark; *mile-post*, a post serving as a mile-mark; also *fig.*; hence *mile-posted ppl. a.*; † *mile-square*, a square mile.

1957 *Railway Mag.* Nov. 752/2 In view of the Eastern, North Eastern and Scottish changes, a new table of their *mile-a-minute runs for the winter appears here. 1961 *Christian Science Monitor* 9 Jan., The daredevil courage needed to flash down a hard-packed track at better than a mile-a-minute speed. 1908 *Westm. Gaz.* 20 Aug. 12/1 These *mile-eaters go early to bed and prefer their steam-horses to our live ones. 1957 S. Moss *In Track of Speed* i. 9 The driver himself must possess those faculties which go to make the expert mile-eater. 1802 N. MACON *Let.* 10 Sept. in J. Steele *Papers* (1924) I. 315 He says there are no regular *Mile heats at that turf. 1868 H. WOODRUFF *Trotting Horse* vi. 70 You can tell by the way he finishes . . . whether he will be likely to stand the mile-heat out and to repeat it. 1829 *Sporting Mag.* XXIII. 266 As to the *mile horses, I spoke of rackers, and not of trotters. 1898 *Cycling* 26 En route—Do not degenerate into a *mile-hunter. 1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* I. 423 London-stone, which I take to have been a Milliarie or *Milemarke. 1892 STEVENSON *Across the Plains* 308 Christmas is not only the mile-mark of another year. 1768 in *Maryland Hist. Mag.* (1907) II. 317 As we returned (besides the *Mile Posts) we erected Marks on the Tops of all the High Ridges. 1812 *Sparting Mag.* XXXIX. 50 Bear headed Wood at every mile-post. 1909 *Westm. Gaz.* 26 Mar. 12/2 Oxford paddled up to the mile-post. 1926 *ADE Let.* 29 Aug. (1973) 107 The day in 1894 when the editor put me in

charge of a department was an important mile post. 1941 W. TEMPLE *Citizen & Churchman* i. 2 It is in reality a mile-post marking the distance away from it which thought has travelled. 1954 R. D. BURNELL *Oxf. & Cambr. Boat Race* vi. 116 Cambridge led at once. . . At the Mile Post they led by seven seconds. 1896 'MARK TWAIN' in *Harper's Mag.* Jan. 294/2 The road was *mile-posted with English fortresses, so to speak. 1754 EDWARDS *Freed. Will* iv. viii. (1762) 242 'Tis improper to talk of Months and Years of the Divine Existence, and *Mile-squares of Deity.

† **mile**, *sb.*² *Obs.* Forms: 1 *miil*, *mil*, 4-5 *mylie*, 4-6 *myle*, *mile*, 5 *myld(e)*, *milde*. See also *MILL sb.*² [OE. *mil* (and, prob. independently, ME. *myle*), ad. L. *milium*: see MILLET¹.] = MILLET¹.

a800 *Ag. Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 32/35 *Milium*, *mil*. c1050 *Voc.* *ibid.* 443/19 *Milium*, *mil*. 1382 WYCLIF *Isa.* xviii. 25 *Barly*, and *myle*, and *fiche*. — Ezek. iv. 9 Take thou to thee whete, and *barli*, and *bene*, and *lent*, and *mylie*. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P.R.* xvii. cv. (1495) 669 *Myle* [*v.r.* *mile*] is an herbe with a longe stalke. c1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* i. 722 *Eek myld* is good [for geese]. 1551 TURNER *Herbal* ii. 40 *Lithospermon*. . . is called *gray mil*. . . to put a difference betwene it and the other *mile* or *millet*. 1568 *Ibid.* iii. Pref., *Myle* called in *Duche Herse*, in Latin *Milium*.

† **mile**, *v.* *Obs. rare. trans.* To ornament (a cloth) with stripes near the edge. Only in *miled* (later *milded*) *ppl. a.*; *milindg vbl. sb.*, a stripe.

The sense seems to be certain from a comparison of quot. 1523 with an entry of 1496-7 in the same document, p. 32: 'An Awlter clothe diaper . . . with iiiiij Blewe Rayes at euery ende of the saide cloth'.

1512 in *Jacob's Hist. Faversham* (1774) 164 A lyttel olde towell pleyn *miled* with *blewe*. 1523 *Rec. St. Mary-at-Hill* (1904) 35 An *awlter* cloth of fine *dyapre* with a *Cros* of *Sylke* in the *Middes*. . . & at euery ende *v. blewe Mylynges*. 1548 *MS. Acc. St. John's Hosp., Canterb.*, A *Towell* of *dyapare myled* wyth *blewe*. 1566 *Churchw. Acc. St. Dunstan's, Canterb.*, A *towell mylded* with *blewe*. One *towelle mylded*. One *towelle mylded* with *whyt*. 1590 in *Archæologia* XL. 340 *ltn*, two *mylded* *napkins*.

mileage ('maɪldʒ). Also 8 *milage*. [f. *MILE sb.*¹ + -AGE.]

1. a. A travelling allowance at a fixed rate per mile; spec. U.S. the allowance made to members of Congress to cover the expenses of the journey between their home and the capital.

1754 FRANKLIN *Place of Union* Wks. 1887 II. 345 *Members' Pay*.—shillings sterling per diem, during their sitting, and *milage* for travelling expenses. 1776 H. GATES in *Sparks Corr. Amer. Rev.* (1853) i. 281 The *militia* were promised their *milage* and *billeting-money*. 1888 BRUCE *Amer. Commw.* (1890) II. xl. 95 A small allowance, called *milage*, for travelling expenses.

b. See quot.

1845 McCULLOCH *Taxation* ii. vi. (1852) 280 The duty on stage-carriages consists of a licence duty of 3*l.* 3*s.* a year, and of a *milage*, or duty of so much per mile travelled over, according to the number of passengers the carriage is licensed to carry.

c. A rate per mile charged for the use of railway vehicles carrying goods or passengers over another company's line.

1837 *Penny Mag.* Suppl. 31 Mar. 115/1 *Milage* on the whole *mail*. 1863 *Great Western Mag.* Aug. 74 The *Clearing House*. . . will debit each company on the journey with its proper amount of 'mileage'. 1873 *Cassell's Mag.* VIII. 400/1 *As*. . . the *Caledonian Company* will receive the fares of the passengers, they will be required to pay for the use of the carriages conveying them; in other words the . . . Company will be charged 'mileage'. 1926 HUEBNER & JOHNSON *Railroad Freight Service* vii. 129 The prevailing rate of *milage* paid by one railway to another for the use of foreign cars was three quarters of a cent per car per mile.

2. a. The aggregate number of miles of way made, used or travelled over; extent or distance in miles. Also, rate of travel in miles.

1861 SMILES *Engineers* i. 220 The total *milage* of turnpike roads. . . was about one hundred and eighty miles. 1881 LUBBOCK in *Nature* No. 618. 412 The present *milage* of railways is over 200,000 miles. 1890 *Spectator* 7 June 792 To compute the speed or *milage* of quick-moving animals. 1891 T. HARDY *Tess* xlv. As the *milage* lessened between her and the spot of her pilgrimage, so did *Tess's* confidence decrease. 1902 *Westm. Gaz.* 5 Apr. 10/1 There has been a very material decline in the traffic receipts though the *milage* run has been practically the same.

b. *fig.*

1860 RUSSELL *Diary India* i. x. 155 It has been a heavy mileage of neglect for which we have already paid dearly. 1902 *Daily Chron.* 15 Oct. 3/2 A study less common than the *milage* of metrical English might lead one to suppose. 1945 N. L. McCLUNG *Stream runs Fast* p. xi, There was good *milage* in me yet. 1962 L. DEIGHTON *Ipress File* xxv. 158 In the *Café Budapest*. . . 'kezet csokolom' (kiss your hand) had given good *milage* with the younger waitresses. 1970 W. V. QUINE *Philos. of Logic* v. 71 We can still get a little additional *milage* by superimposing the virtual theory. 1971 *Rolling Stone* 24 June 36/1 Sam's got *milage* that any PR firm might envy: front-page space in both San Francisco dailies, . . . and wire service coverage. 1971 A. PRICE *Alamut Ambush* ix. 114 The newspapers had got very fair *milage* out of the bomb explosion. 1973 *Times* 5 Feb. 19/5 When . . . profits began to tumble, the . . . senior management of the time imagined that there was no more *milage* in the product. 1973 *Sci. Amer.* Apr. 103/3 Mathematical notions whose foundations have been matters of continuous debate have often yielded the most *milage*. 1974 T. ALLBEURY *Snowball* iii. 14 They'd enjoy stirring up the Canadians, and the French-Canadians would . . . get a lot of political *milage*.

c. *attrib.*

1869 *Bradshaw's Railway Manual* XXI. 367 Advances are made by the Italian Government, to be made good afterwards out of the *milage* subventions promised. . . The Italian and Pontifical Governments have given *milage*

guarantees. 1884 J. B. POPE *Railway Rates* 22 They [*sc.* Railway Companies] shall be allowed to vary or graduate the *milage* charges according to distance. 1885 H. O. FORBES *East. Archipelago* 52 Stations. . . which private travellers can obtain permission to make use of on payment of small *milage* dues. 1895 *Westm. Gaz.* 14 May 8/2 The *milage* rate of threepence for each first-class passenger. 1908 *Westm. Gaz.* 14 Nov. 15/2 An instrument, made by one of the largest clock-makers in the world, . . . combines a time-piece, *milage* recorder, speed indicator [etc.]. 1928 C. E. R. SHERRINGTON *Econ. Rail Transport* *Brit.* II. vii. 98 With the coming of the Parliamentary trains, . . . the equal *milage* basis became . . . stabilized. 1969 *Observer* (Colour Suppl.) 23 Mar. 31/3 The *White Car* is running on *Shell* with the *milage* ingredient. 1970 *Motoring Which?* Oct. 151/1 Check the *milage* recorder—see how long the road test has been. 1971 'J. ASHFORD' *Bent Copper* iv. 34 He left and went out to . . . his car, a battered *Ford*, which he ran on a *milage* allowance. 1973 *Radio Times* 20-27 Dec. 19/1 (*Adv.*), Explore Canada for a week with *Avis* for £37.50, with no *milage* surcharge. 1975 *New Yorker* 26 May 60 (*Adv.*), In *milage* tests conducted by the Environmental Protection Agency, *Seville* got 13 miles per gallon in the city test.

'**mile-castle**. *Antiq.* Also *milecastle*. One of a series of fortifications erected by the Romans at intervals along the lines of their military walls.

1732 HORSLEY *Rom. Antiq. Brit.* 118 These *castella* seem to have stood closest, where the stations are widest, and are by some modern authors called *mile castles* or *military castella*. 1935 *Antiquity* IX. 92 The recent excavations at *High House Turf-Wall* *milecastle*. 1936 *Nature* 25 July 156/2 A *milecastle* and three quarters of a mile of the wall itself were presented to the National Trust. 1963 E. S. WOOD *Collins Field Guide Archaeol.* ii. ii. 177 The *milecastles* [of *Hadrian's Wall*] were about 75 by 60 feet, the turrets about 20 feet square.

miled, *obs.* form of *MILD*.

mileguetta, *obs.* variant of *MALAGUETTA*.

1727 BAILEY vol. II, *Mileguetta*, *Cardamoms*, *Grains*.

mileometer, var. *MILOMETER*.

† **miler**¹. *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [a. F. *millier* (from 11th c.):—L. *milliārium*, f. *mille* thousand.] A military corps or company of one thousand men.

c1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 13527 By *milers* & by *centeners Sette pey pe bataille seers*.

miler² ('maɪlə(r)). *Sporting slang*. [f. *MILE sb.*¹ + -ER¹.] 1. A man or a horse specially qualified or trained to run or race a mile course.

1889 E. SAMPSON *Tales of Fancy* 31, I. . . was in private trials one of the fastest 'milers' of my time. 1891 *Lock to Lock Times* 24 Oct. 14/1 *Allen* is one of the best 'milers' in the country. 1894 *ASTLEY 50 Years Life* II. 100 *Vexation* colt. . . turned out a real good *miler*. 1955 *Times* 31 Aug. 3/5 To-night B. S. Hewson, potentially perhaps the greatest *miler* in the world, is to defend the trophy against a good field. 1965 *Illustr. London News* 4 Sept. 14/4 (*heading*) The first African *miler* to break four minutes. 1971 L. KOPPETT *N. Y. Times* *Friday Spectator Sports* viii. 159 The *miler* who excited the world's track fans in the 1920s was *Paavo Nurmi*, a Finn.

2. *colloq.* A walk or journey of a specified number of miles.

Properly the second element of a compound.

1856 DICKENS *Let.* 14 Nov. (1938) II. 811, I went out this morning for a 12-miler.

miles, variant of *MILDS dial.*

|| **miles gloriosus** ('maɪləz or 'maɪlɪz glɔːriːəʊsəs). Pl. *milites gloriosi*. [f. L. *miles* soldier + *gloriosus* boastful, conceited.] The name of a comedy by *Plautus* (c 250-184 B.C.), used allusively to designate a braggart soldier. Also *attrib.*

1917 K. M. WESTAWAY *Orig. Element in Plautus* ii. 28 Other plays of *Plautus* contain *milites gloriosi* of smaller fame. 1936 P. FLEMING *News from Tartary* vii. iv. 343 One . . . was a *glib Turk* from *Turfan*, the shoddiest type of the *miles gloriosus*. 1950 A. BONJOUR *Digressions in Beowulf* 18 In spite of *Beowulf's* biting allusion to *Grendel's* security, we should not take this as an entirely idle vaunt of some *miles gloriosus*. 1962 G. K. HUNTER *John Lyly* iv. 238 The version of *miles gloriosus* habits found here is without the menace that accompanies its adult presentation, in *Pyrgopolynices* (*Miles Gloriosus*) or *Thraso* (*Eunuchus*). 1964 *Rev. Eng. Stud.* XV. 385 A typical figure in *Gleig's* tales in particular was the *Peninsular miles gloriosus*. 1969 E. SEGAL tr. *Plautus' Three Comedies* Introd. 8 The *miles gloriosus* is by no means a *Plautine* invention, although the boastful officer is one of the *Roman* comedian's favorite characters.

Milesian (maɪliːʃ(i)ən, mɪ-), *a.*¹ and *sb.*¹ [f. L. *Milēsius* (Gr. *Μιλήσιος*) of or pertaining to *Miletus* + -AN.] *A. adj.* Of or pertaining to *Miletus*, a city of *Asia Minor*, or to its inhabitants. *B. sb.* An inhabitant of *Miletus*.

Milesian tales (Gr. *τὰ Μιλησιακά*, L. *Milesiæ sc. fabulæ*), a class of voluptuous romances mentioned by ancient writers.

1550 T. NICOLLS tr. *Thucydides* iv. sig. Siii verso, They had in their compaignie the succours of *Milesians*, of *Andryens* and of *Caristians*. 1600 P. HOLLAND tr. *Livy* XLIII. 1159 The *Milesians* for their part said, That hitherto they had done nothing. 1602 I. B. in E. Beaumont *Salm. & Hermaphr.* Pref. Verses, Or wanton *Nymphs* in watry bowres have woue, With fine *Mylesian* threds, the verse he sings. 1607 [see *CALABRIAN a. and sb.*], a 1635 RANDOLPH *Hey for Honesty* (1651) iv. iii. 472 You told her, The *Milesians* were valiant in the daies of yore. 1649 OGILBY tr. *Virg. Georg.* III. (1684) 102 In rich *Milesian* Fleeces cloth'd. 1655 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* II. (1687) 61/1 *Anaximander* a *Milesian*. 1886 *Encycl. Brit.* XXI. 319/1 The *Milesian* tale . . . grew in the hands of *Petronius* and *Apuleius* into the

satirical romance. 1961 L. MUMFORD *City in Hist.* vii. 191 Since it would be erroneous to call this *Hippodamian* planning, I shall follow *Roland Martin* and call it *Milesian*, after *Miletus*, the chief point of origin. 1968 *Encycl. Brit.* XV. 444/1 The *Milesians*. . . were already rebuilding their city on a new grid plan to the type invented . . . by the *Milesian Hippodamus*.

Milesian (maɪliːʃ(i)ən, mɪ-), *a.*² and *sb.*² [f. the name of *Milesius* (*Miledh*), a fabulous Spanish king whose sons are reputed to have conquered and reorganized the ancient kingdom of *Ireland* about 1300 B.C.] *A. adj.* Of or pertaining to *King Milesius* or his people; *Irish*. *B. sb.* A member of the race descended from the companions of *Milesius*. Hence (sometimes *jocularly*), an *Irishman*.

1596 SPENSER *State Irel.* (1633) 31 All which are in truth fables, and very *Milesian lyes*, as the later proverbe is: for never was there such a *King* of *Spaine*, called *Milesius*. 1705 M. KENNEDY (title) *A Chronological Genealogical and Historical Dissertation of the Royal Family of the Stuarts*, beginning with *Milesius* the stock of those they call the *Milesian Irish*, and of the old *Scottish Race*. 1771 MRS. GRIFFITH *Hist. Lady Barton* l. 54 The old *Irish families* stile themselves *Milesians*, from *Milesius*, a *Spaniard*, who brought over a colony of his countrymen to people the island. 1771 MACPHERSON *Introd. Hist. Gt. Brit.* 102 Some *Irish* annalists affirm, that the *Picts*. . . were tributary to the *Milesian Scots* of *Ireland*. 1773 — *Ossian's Poems, Dissert.* (1806) I. p. xli, As a *Scotchman*, and of course, descended of the *Milesian* race. 1839 CARLYLE *Chartism* iv. 28 The wild *Milesian* features. . . salute you on all highways and byways. *Ibid.*, The *English* coachman . . . lashes the *Milesian* with his whip. 1910 D. HYDE in R. M. DORSON *Peasant Customs* (1968) II. 704 Some of the *Scotch* stories may have been bequeathed to the *Gaelic* language by those races who were displaced by the *Milesian* Conquest in the fifth century. 1921 *Edin. Rev.* Jan. 167 And lastly the *Milesians*. The *Milesian* being a literary and honorific cognomen of the *Firbolgs'* conquerors, the *Gaels*. 1971 *It* 2-16 June 24/1 The first groups of wholly human invaders to reach these shores . . . were called the *Milesians* or 'Sons of *Miledh*'.

'**milestone**, *sb.* [f. *MILE sb.*¹ + *STONE*.]

1. A pillar set up on a highway or other road or course to mark the miles.

a1746 *HOLDSWORTH Virgil* (1768) 483 The first *milestone* on the *Via Appia*. 1774 *Beverley & Hesse Road Act* ii. 17 Roads to be measured and *mile stones* erected. 1858 *LYTTON What will he do* i. iii, The *cobbler* seated himself on a lonely *milestone*.

fig. 1847 *EMERSON Repr. Men, Uses Gt. Men* Wks. (Bohn) I. 288 For a time, our teachers serve us personally, as metres or *milestones* of progress. 1897 *N. & Q.* 8th Ser. XII. 154/2 Ever since I have passed my eightieth *milestone*.

2. *slang.* (See quot.)

1812 J. H. VAUX *Flash Dict.*, *Milestone*, a country booby.

3. *Naut. slang.* (See quotes.)

1946 J. IRVING *Royal Navalese* 116 *Milestones*, the heavy, green seas which break inboard in bad weather. 1962 *GRANVILLE Dict. Sailors' Slang* 77/1 *Milestones* refer to the homeward trip, for, like *milestones* on country roads they seem to make the journey longer and harder, and one's progress slower in consequence.

milestone, *v.* [f. the *sb.*] *trans.* Used *fig.*, to mark (stages) as if by *milestones*.

1902 J. H. M. ABBOTT *Tommy Cornstalk* 157 And the road was *mile-stoned* by the parched hides and whitened bones of horses, mules, and oxen. a1910 'MARK TWAIN' *Autobiogr.* (1924) I. 299 You could look back over that speech and you'd find it dimly *milestoned* along with those commas. 1922 *Chamber's Jnl.* Dec. 861/1 The *Overland* is *milestoned* with our bones. 1973 J. CLEARY *Ransom* iii. 98 *Malone's* life was *milestoned* by friends he had never made. 1973 J. WAINWRIGHT *High-Class Kill* 149 The book . . . will make passing reference to these things—as a means, perhaps, of *milestoning* his climb to the rank of chief constable.

milet, *obs.* form of *MILLET*¹.

† **mileway**. *Obs.* [f. *MILE sb.*¹ + *WAY*.]

1. The space of time in which a mile may be travelled on foot; a period of twenty minutes. Hence *Astr.*, a third of an hour of angular measurement.

13. . . *Evang. Nicod.* 704 in *Archiv Stud. neu. Spr.* LIII. 404 *pe sonne* at his *ded* *wex* all *wan* *wele* *thre* *myle* *way* or *mare*. c1350 *Will. Palerne* 1578 *Alle* *pe* *surgens* of *salerne* so *some* *ne* *copen* *Haue* *lesed* *his* *langour* and *his* *liif* *sauced*, *As* *pe* *maide* *meliors* in a *myle* *wei* *dede*. c1386 *CHAUCER Shipman's T.* 276, I *shal* *nat* *faillie* *surely* of *my* *day*, *Nat* for a *thousand* *frankes*, a *myle*-*way*. c1391 — *Astrol.* i. §16 *As* I have said, 5 of these *degrees* *maken* a *myle*-*wey*, and 3 *myle*-*wey* *maken* an *houre*.

2. A distance of one mile.

13. . . *K. Alis.* 3487 He *swam* in *thilke* *hevy* *armes*; A *myle* *waic* with *strengthe* of *armes*. 1362 *LANGL. P. Pl.* A. viii. 131 On *Maluerne* *hulles*, *Musing* on *pis* *Meeteles* A *myle* *we* *Ich* *zeode*. c1470 *Gol. & Gaw.* 572 Thus *thai* *mellit* on *mold*, *ane* *myle* *way* and *maire*. 1530 *PALSGR.* 862/1 Over a *myle* *way*, *oultre* *vne* *mile*.

3. A name applied to certain roads in the neighbourhood of *Oxford*. Also *attrib.*

1771 *Act 11 Geo. III.* c. 19 (title) An Act for amending certain of the *Mile-Ways* leading to *Oxford*. *Ibid.*, Whereas such of the several *Roads* near the *University* and *City* of *Oxford* usually called the *Mile-Ways*, as are not Part of any *Turnpike Road*, are in a very bad *State* [etc.]. 1798 in Mrs. B. Stapleton *Three Oxford Parishes* (O.H.S.) 164 Paid *Scroggs*, *surveyor*, the *Mileway* money, £7 0 0.

mileyner, *obs.* form of *MILLINER sb.*

milfoil ('milfɔɪ). Forms: 4 mille-, mylfoyl, 5 mylfoyle, millefoil, melle-, myllyfoyl, 5-6 mylfoile, 6 mylfoyle, mylfoyle, 6-7 milfoile, 7 milfoile(e), 3, 7- milfoil. [ME. *milfoil*, a. OF. *milfoil* masc. (also *millefeuille*, mod.F. *millefeuille* fem., after *feuille* leaf):—L. *milifolium*, *millefolium*, f. *mille*, mille thousand + *folium* leaf. The name alludes to the many finely-divided leaves of the plant. Cf. the synonymous Gr. *χιλιόφυλλος* (f. *χιλιοι* thousand + *φύλλον* leaf), It. *millefoglio*, *millefoglie*, Pg. *millfolhas*.]

1. The common yarrow, *Achillea Millefolium*. [c 1000 Sax. *Leechd.* i. 194 Wið zeswell, zenim pas ylan wyrt mylfoleum.] c 1265 *Voc. Plants* in Wr.-Wülcker 555/9 *Millefolium*, Milfoil. 14.. in *Rel. Ant.* i. 55 Tak confery, marigolde, matfelon, mylfoyle. 14.. *Stockh. Med. MS.* i. 173 in *Anglia* XVIII. 299 Take mylfoyl & flour & comyn. c 1450 *ME. Med. Bk.* (Heinrich) 112 Take betoyne, verueyne millefoil, & quintfoyle, ana, wasshe hem, & grynde hem in a mortar. 1567 *MAPLET Gr. Forest* 52 Mylfoyle, of some Yarrow or Nosebleede, is a small and short set or shrub. 1579 *LANGHAM Gard. Health* (1633) 397 Milfoile or yarrow: The decoction thereof doth cure the bloody flixe and all other lasks. 1615 *BRATHWAIT Strappado* (1878) 88 The pinke, the plantaine, milfoile, every one. 1728 *J. GARDINER tr. Rapin On Gardens* 41 The Milfoil next her thousand Leaves displays. 1877 *BESANT & RICE Harp & Cr.* i. The .. yellow hawkweed, pink herbrobent, and the white milfoil.

b. The genus *Achillea*. 1789 *W. AITON Hortus Kewensis* III. 239 *Achillea Santolina*.. Lavender-cotton-leav'd Milfoil. *Ibid.*, *A. Ageratum*.. Sweet Milfoil, or Maudlin. *Ibid.*, *A. tomentosa*.. Woolly Milfoil. *A. pubescens*.. Downy Milfoil [etc.]. 1882 *Garden* 12 Aug. 134/2 Unlike most of the Milfoils, it is .. a decidedly handsome and stately border plant.

2. In the names of plants of other genera, as hooded (water) milfoil, the genus *Utricularia*; knight's milfoil, *Stratiotes aloides*; water milfoil, (a) the genus *Myriophyllum*; (b) the water violet, *Hottonia palustris*.

1578 *LYTE Dodoens* i. ci. 142 Water Milfoyle or Yearrow. *Ibid.* 143 Knights Milfoyle: souldiers Yearrow. 1597 *GERARDE Herbal* ii. ccxxxvi. 678 Water Milfoile or water Yarrow hath long and large leaves [etc.]. 1741 *Compl. Fam.-Piece* ii. iii. 380 Likewise these in the Water-tubs, .. the Water Violet, and Water Milfoil, with some others. 1760 *J. LEE Introd. Bot. App.* 319 Milfoil, Water, *Hottonia*, *Ibid.*, Milfoil, Water, *Myriophyllum*, *Ibid.*, Milfoil, Water, *Utricularia*. 1854 *S. THOMSON Wild Fl.* III. (ed. 4) 205 We may find one or other of the water mill-foils. 1863 *PRIOR Brit. Plants* s.v., Hooded-Milfoil, *Utricularia*, L., Water Milfoil, *Myriophyllum*, L. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* s.v., Water Milfoil, *Myriophyllum*; also *Hottonia palustris*.

† **milful**, a. ? var. MILDFUL or MILCEFUL. c 1400 *R. Glouc.* (Rolls) 8966 (MS. B) Mylfol. *Ibid.* 8975 (MS. B) Mylfol, (MS. δ) milfol.

† **milge**, a. *Obs.* In 5 mylge. *trans.* To dig round about. Hence *milging vbl. sb.* c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* ii. 296 Mylge hem not [orig. *circumfodi non debent*] in tymes when that flour. *Ibid.* 362 In their age a mylging they desireth, Lest that theyrnyne al hoor yberded goo. *Ibid.* iii. 522 In the semynary sholde The plauntes now be mylged euerychon.

|| **milial** ('miliə), *sb. pl. Path.* [L., pl. of *miliam* MILLET¹, MILIUM.] Minute spots, resembling those of measles, which occur in military fever. 1876 *DUHRING Dis. Skin* 119 Milia have their seat for the most part upon the face, especially on the forehead and about the eyelids. 1890 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

milia: see MILLY *Obs.*

miliaceous (mil'i'eɪʃəs), a. [f. prec. + -ACEOUS.] Of the nature of milia; like millet or the millet-seed.

1684 *tr. Bonet's Merc. Compit.* xviii. 610 Some miliaceous roughnesses .. arose upon the skin. 1890 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

† **miliad**. *Obs. rare.* [irreg. f. L. *milia*, pl. of *mille* thousand: cf. MYRIAD.] A collected thousand.

1616-61 *HOLYDAY Persius* 298 Thou shalt not buy .. This my dear scoff, my nothing, for whole miliads Of any base poets long-winded Iliads. 1732 *STACKHOUSE Hist. Bible* (1767) III. vi. i. 575 This miliad of wives and concubines.

† **miliar**. *Obs. rare*⁻¹. In 5 milyair. [ad. L. *miliarium*.] A tall narrow vessel used in Roman baths for drawing and warming water. c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* i. 1093 A milyair of leed [orig. *miliarium plumbeum*].

|| **miliaria** (mil'i'eəriə). [mod.L. uses of L. *miliaria*, fem. of *miliarius*: see MILIARY a.]

† 1. The corn-bunting, *Emberiza miliaria*. *Obs.*

1706 *PHILLIPS* (ed. Kersey), *Miliaria*, a Bird that feeds upon Millet, a Linnet.

2. *Path.* Miliary fever: see MILIARY a. 2. 1807 *Med. Jnl.* XVII. 399 Section 2. *Exanthemata* .. miliaria, urticaria, .. and variola vaccina. 1822-34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) III. 408 Various species of ecypsis, smallpox and in one instance miliaria. 1876 *DUHRING Dis. Skin* 230 Miliaria is an acute, inflammatory disorder of the sweat-glands. 1890 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

miliary ('miliəri), a. (and sb.) [ad. L. *miliarius* pertaining to millet, f. *miliam* MILL sb.², MILLET¹: see -ARY.]

1. *Phys. and Path.* Resembling a millet-seed in size or form; resembling an aggregation of millet-seeds. *miliary gland*: one of the sebaceous glands of the skin. *miliary tubercle*: a greyish-white spherical body about the size of a millet-seed, common in diseased tissues of the lungs and in the membrane of the brain.

1685 *BOYLE Salubr. Air* 23 The minute or miliary Glandules of the Skin. 1715 *CHEYNE Philos. Princ. Relig.* i. vi. 325 Between these Scales the Excretory Ducts of the Miliary Glands of the true Skin open. 1725 *HUXHAM in Phil. Trans.* XXXIII. 380 There would appear in the Interstices of the Pox several miliary Pustules. 1816 *KEITH Phys. Bot.* i. 68 The miliary glands of animals. 1834 *J. FORBES Laennec's Dis. Chest* (ed. 4) 325 We find a great many ulcers in the intestines, and in most of these, small miliary tubercles. 1854 *JONES & SIEV. Pathol. Anat.* (1875) 241 The deposit of tubercle .. occurs in the shape of small miliary granules. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 478 A firm, miliary or prurigo-like papular projection.

2. *Path.* Attended or characterized by spots or vesicles resembling millet-seeds or an aggregation of millet-seeds. *miliary fever*: a specific disease characterized by the presence of a rash resembling measles, the spots of which exhibit in their centres minute vesicles of the form of millet-seed.

1737 *D. HAMILTON (title) A Treatise of a Miliary Fever.* 1742 *H. WALPOLE Let. to Mann* 15 Apr., The Duchess of Cleveland died last night of what they call a miliary fever. 1844 *T. J. GRAHAM Dom. Med.* 647 It [scarlet fever] may be distinguished from miliary fever by the miliary eruption being .. attended by considerable perspiration. 1874 *Q. J. Jnl. Microsc. Sci.* XIV. 311 A form of grey degeneration occurring in the brain and spinal cord, and designated by Drs. Batty Tuke and Rutherford, 'miliary sclerosis'.

3. *Nat. Hist.* Having numerous small granulations or projections. *miliary gland* (*Bot.*), a stoma or stomate.

1760 *J. LEE Introd. Bot.* III. xviii. (1765) 211 *Miliary*, like grains of Millet. 1836 *LOUDON Encycl. Plants* 655 *Citron Medica*.. The outer [rind] thin, with innumerable miliary glands. *Gloss.*, *Miliary*, granulate, resembling many seeds. 1852 *DANA Crust.* i. 447 A smooth even surface, excepting a neat miliary granulation. 1866 *Treas. Bot.*, *Miliary Glands*, the same as Stomates.

b. *miliary sized*: having the size of millet-seeds.

1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 592 It [sc. the polygonal papule of lichen] is miliary to pepper-corn sized.

4. As *sb. Zool.* A minute tubercle on the shell or skin of some animals (Webster 1897).

miliary, *obs.* form of MILIARY.

|| **milice** (milis). [F. *milice*, lit. 'warlike discipline' (Cotgr.), ad. L. *militia* warfare.] Formerly, militia; military service or training. In revived use, *spec.* a force employed by the occupied French state of 1940-44 to repress internal dissent. (In quot. 1945, by substitution for MILICIEN.)

1635 *J. HAYWARD tr. Biondi's Banish'd Virg.* 139 My Father not knowing how to refuse the destined milice, bethought himself of sending me into Persia. 1673 *SIR W. TEMPLE Observ. Netherl.* i. 13 The Forces of these Counts were composed of .. a Milice, which was call'd *Les gens d'ordonnance*, who served on foot, and were not unlike our Train-bands. *Ibid.* vii. 227 Out of this Revenue is supplied the charge of the whole Milice. 1945 *H. NICOLSON Let.* 11 Mar. (1967) 440 The milices had beaten him up. 1958 *Listener* 21 Aug. 277/2 The Cagoulards, who in the event became the Kernel of the Vichy Milice. 1968 *A. DIMENT Bang Bang Birds* vi. 98 Their disposal was left to the Gestapo and the Milice. 1974 *T. ALLBEURY Snowball* vi. 32 An officer .. captured in Perpignan by the Milice in 1944 and handed over to the Gestapo.

milicia, *obs.* form of MILITIA.

|| **miliciano** (mili'θjano). [Sp.] A militiaman of the irregular Republican force formed during the Spanish Civil War. Also *miliciana*, a militiawoman of this force.

1938 *J. RIESENFELD Dancer in Madrid* viii. 159 A woman *miliciana* was being helped up by two *milicianos*. 1957 *P. KEMP Mine were of Trouble* ii. 23 Women, too, enlisted in the militias .. They were also employed as jailers to guard female political prisoners, several of whom have told me that they suffered much worse treatment from the *milicianas* than from the men. *Ibid.* 27 The only opposition came from the *milicianos*, who fought with courage but without discipline or military training. 1962 *D. A. PUZZO Spain & Great Powers* iii. 69 Against German and Italian air power and matériel, the *milicianos* could not hope to advance. 1965 *C. D. EBY Siege of Alcázar* (1966) iii. 65 At the Plaza de Padilla they were stopped by some *milicianos*.

|| **milicien** (milisjē). [Fr.] A member of the Milice (see MILICE above).

1945 *Tomorrow* (N.Y.) Feb. 11/1 These fellow-soldiers .. would .. comb a building for Germans or the dreaded Miliciens. 1961 *P. DE VOMÉCOURT Who lived to see Day ix.* 107 Almost to a man the *miliciens* were thugs on the make. .. Many of them were convicted criminals. 1966 *M. R. D. FOOT SOE in France* v. 120 Miliciens were Frenchmen who lived and worked in their home towns and villages. 1967 *Listener* 16 Nov. 640/3 He is liquidated on suspicion of being one of the *miliciens*.

milieu ('mi:lju: || miljə). [a. F. *milieu* middle, medium, f. *mi*:—L. *medius* (see MEDIUM) + *lieu* place.] 1. A medium, environment, 'surroundings'.

1854 *GEO. ELIOT Let.* 6 Apr. (1954) II. 149, I could no more live out of my milieu, than the haddocks I daresay you are often having for dinner. 1877 *J. A. SYMONDS Renaiss. It., Reviv. Learn.* 4 The intellectual and moral milieu created by multitudes of self-centred, cultivated personalities was necessary for the evolution of that spirit of intelligence, .. that formed the motive force of the Renaissance. 1893 *Fortn. Rev.* Mar. 322, I prepared a Milieu, consisting of seventy-five parts of broth and twenty-five parts of the liquid, to which I wished to habituate the Microbe. 1900 *Daily News* 15 Aug. 6/4 The story, which is set in a middle-class milieu, succeeds in being pleasantly homely. 1955 *Times* 19 May 13/5 Its [sc. a book's] understanding of the poet's milieu. 1958 *H. A. WILMER Social Psychiatry in Action* i. 21 The crucial point, however, is that a milieu was created that permitted recovery, rather than driving patients deeper into insanity. 1975 *J. ROSSITER Golden Virgin* i. 11 Whitehall, a milieu in which you could look revoltingly nude without a bowler hat.

2. *Comb.*, as milieu therapy *Psychol.*, a form of group psychotherapy which relies on the social environment evolved by the staff and patients in the treatment unit.

1940 *Amer. Jnl. Orthopsychiatry* X. 905 In environmental (manipulative, external, reality, milieu) therapy, it is assumed that the child's difficulty is in the social situation. .. Since the difficulties in the child are resultants of the difficulties in the environment, a milieu therapy is the truly rational therapy. 1961 *R. KEE Refugee World* i Their [sc. the refugees'] removal from a filthy, overcrowded hut to shelter considered fit for human beings is disguised as 'milieu therapy'. 1963 *New Society* 5 Sept. 17/3 Community services (or milieu therapy) for young deviants. 1964 *M. ARGYLE Psychol. & Social Probl.* v. 71 *Milieu therapy* and *therapeutic community* treatment consists of a residential institution run on more relaxed and permissive lines than is usual. 1972 *G. SERENY Case of Mary Bell* iv. 214 There are four of these experimental units in Britain .. operated loosely on Aichhorn's 'Milieu Therapy'. They are designed to provide for persistently 'asocial' children .. a secure environment.

† **miligant**. *Obs.*

a 1500 *Colkelbie Sow Proem* i. 55 (Laing), A miligant and a michare.

miliner, *obs.* form of MILLINER *sb.*

milng, *vbl. sb.*¹: see MILE *v. Obs.*

milng, *vbl. sb.*² [f. MIL(e) sb.¹ + -ING¹.] The action of running a mile (as an athletic event).

1913 *S. A. MUSSABINI Compl. Athletic Trainer* 73 This is milng of the best sort, disdaining the waiting tactics which so many adopt. 1955 *R. BANNISTER First Four Minutes* ii. 21 It is this controlled tension about to break down that gives milng its great excitement for the spectators. 1963 *Times* 27 May 5/6 Milng .. received a needed fillip .. when A. J. Harris won the Surrey race in 4 min. 2.4 sec.

|| **Miliola** (mi'lɪəʊlə). *Zool. Pl.* -æ. [mod.L., dim. of L. *miliam* millet.] An important genus of imperforate foraminifera; an animal of this genus.

1836 *BUCKLAND Geol. & Min.* (1837) I. 385 The *Miliola*, a small multilocular shell, no larger than a millet seed, with which the strata of many quarries in the neighbourhood of Paris are largely interspersed. 1879 *CARPENTER in Encycl. Brit.* IX. 376/2 The shells of the *Miliolæ* .. are at present found in the shore sands of almost every sea.

miliolid ('miliəld). *Zool.* [f. MILIOLA + -ID.] Any member of the foraminiferal family *Miliolida*.

1894 *LISTER in Phil. Trans.* CLXXXVI. 408 The forms which had been shown to exist in the species of Nummulites and Miliolids.

milioliform, a. *Zool.* [f. MILIOL-A + -(I)FORM.] = MILIOLINE. In recent Dicts.

milioline ('miliələn), a. and sb. *Zool.* [f. MILIOLA + -INE.] A. *adj.* Pertaining to or consisting of Miliolæ. B. *sb.* A foraminifer belonging to the genus *Miliola* or to the family *Miliolida*.

1873 *DAWSON Earth & Man* 243 The milioline limestone of the Eocene, so called from its immense abundance of microscopic shells of the genus *Miliolina*. 1879 *CARPENTER in Encycl. Brit.* IX. 376/2 Milioline shells .. often show some kind of 'sculpture'. *Ibid.*, From this simple undivided spire we may pass along two divergent lines, one conducting us to the *milioline* and the other to the *orbiculine* type. *Ibid.*, In the typical Miliolines it [the structure] is more or less obscured by the extension of the later chambers over the earlier. 1884 *BRADY in Challenger Rep., Zool.* IX. 137 The more strictly Milioline Foraminifera.

miliolite ('miliəlɪt), a. and sb. *Geol.* and *Palæont.* In 9 *erron.* miliolite. [f. MILIOLA + -ITE¹.] A. *adj.* Formed or consisting of Miliolæ. B. *sb.* A fossil milioline foraminifer. Hence *milio'litic* a., containing miliolites.

1833 *LYELL Princ. Geol.* III. 246 Coarse marine limestone through which the small multilocular shell, called miliolite, is dispersed in countless numbers. 1847 *ANSTED Anc. World* xii. 289 The beds of nummulites and miliolites contemporaneous with those containing the Sheppey plants. 1872 *NICHOLSON Palæont.* 66 The Miliolite Limestone of the Paris basin. 1883 *Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist.* July 68 All the species of Miliolites that we have studied are dimorphous.

milion, obs. f. MELON, MILAN, MILLION.

milioun, obs. form of MILLION.

|| **militaire** (militer). [Fr.] A soldier. (Cf. MILITARE a.)

1746 G. TOWNSHEND *Let.* 1 Oct. in J. H. Jesse *George Selwyn* (1843) I. 114 They look upon the *militaires* with abhorrence. 1827 DISRAELI *Viv. Grey* III. v. vi. 101 He was a starch *militaire*, with a blue frock coat buttoned up to his chin. 1847 THACKERAY *Van. Fair* (1848) xxxvi. 328 That young woman . . . forgot her charge in the society of this *militaire*. 1938 *Times Lit. Suppl.* 11 June 417/2 'Strathmore' can never be matched by an age that has learned to see *les militaires* with the cold eye of the elderly Ouida.

militancy ('militənsi). [f. MILITANT a.: see -ANCY.] a. The condition of being militant.

1648 W. MOUNTAGUE *Devoute Ess.* I. x. §7. 122 All humane life, especially the active part, is constituted in a state of continual militancy [printed militancy]. 1826 E. IRVING *Babylon* II. vii. 180 Emblem of the Church's passage from militancy to glory upon the earth. 1856 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* (1858) I. i. 88 The nation was in a normal condition of militancy against social injustice. 1912 in E. PANKHURST *My own Story* (1914) III. iii. 258 The leaders . . . have so often warned the Government that unless the vote were granted to women in response to the mild militancy of the past, a fiercer spirit of revolt would be awakened. 1913 L. A. HARKER *Ffoliots of Redmarley* xii. 156 Eloquent forgot her militancy. 1975 D. RAMSAY *Descent into Dark* ii. 56 Militancy was her bag, and . . . she looked like someone who spent a lot of time at the barricades.

b. In Herbert Spencer's use: The condition of being a 'militant' community; social organization framed with a view to a state of war.

1876 H. SPENCER *Princ. Sociol.* (1877) I. 708 Where . . . the chiefly power is small, the militancy is not great.

militant ('militənt), a. and sb. [a. F. *militant*, a. L. *militant-em*, pr. pple. of *militāre* to serve as a soldier, wage war (see MILITATE v.), f. *milit-*, *miles* soldier.] A. *adj.*

1. a. Engaged in warfare, warring. *Church militant*: see CHURCH 4 b.

1413 *Pilgr. Soule* (Caxton) v. vi. (1859) 76 The chirche militant, that laboureth here in erthe. 1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* lxx. 19 Thow, that art of mercy militant. c. 1550 COVERDALE *Carrying Christ's Cross* viii. 94 Yet shoulde they [sc. the departed] in this case be discerned from the myltaunte members, they beyng at reste. 1590 SPENSER *F.Q.* II. viii. 2 How oft do they with golden pineons cleave The flitting skyes . . . Against fowle feendes to ayd us militant! 1615 BRATHWAT *Strappado* (1878) 223 For his abiding, hee's as in a Tent, Wherein hees militant, not permanent. 1672 WILKINS *Nat. Relig.* 251 Our condition, whilst we are in this world, is militant, wherein every one is without reluctancy to submit to the orders of his great captain or general. 1755 *Young Centaur* v. Wks. 1757 IV. 223 This is a militant state; nor must man unbuckle his armour, till he puts on his shroud. 1873 J. H. NEWMAN *Hist. Sk.* III. 1. 1 The Church is ever militant; sometimes she gains, sometimes she loses.

b. *Sociology*. Epithet employed by Spencer for a system of social organization in which efficiency in war is the primary object aimed at.

1882 H. SPENCER *Princ. Sociol.* §521 II. 662 Under the militant type [of society] the individual is owned by the State.

c. Applied to or adopted as a designation by those who seek political or industrial change by employing or advocating the use of direct action, demonstrations, etc.; freq. applied to union leaders who hold out for high wage settlements, refuse to take part in discussions, etc.

1907 M. McMILLAN in 'B. Villiers' *Case for Women's Suffrage* 114 Why did the militant Suffragette ever come to the door of the House of Commons? 1914 E. PANKHURST *My own Story* I. iii. 37 That visit was one of the contributory causes that led to the foundation of our militant suffrage organisation, the Women's Social and Political Union. 1930 *Daily Express* 6 Oct. 11/6 Mr. Maxton leads a group of I.L.P. members who have brought a militant policy with them. 1960 *Economist* 8 Oct. 120/3 Mr Ted Hill's boiler-makers . . . are incensed at the 'more militant than thou' attitude which Mr Greene is thus able to assume. 1969 *Rep. Comm. on Relations with Junior Members Univ. Oxf.* 158 Militant students believe that . . . they have a special position and function. 1975 *Times* 10 Apr. 17/3 The militant left are a menace to the welfare of Europe.

d. *Militant tendency*: a Trotskyist political organization, orig. comprising the supporters of the weekly newspaper *Militant*. See B. 1 d below.

This organization has at no time been an official subdivision of the British Labour Party; however, in the mid-1980s, it was alleged to be involved in infiltration of the Labour Party, and a number of its members were expelled from Labour Party membership.

[? 1964 R. PROTZ *Let. in Observer* 31 Aug. (1975) 2/3 Grant and Co's insistence not only that *Militant* should be a 'tendency' paper but that it must also be a 'youth and labour' paper. 1975 B. CASTLE *Diaries* (1980) 565 Reg Underhill's document . . . stating . . . that the Marxist 'Militant' group has full-time organizers and that all but one of the eleven members of the Young Socialists' Executive have 'Militant' tendencies.] 1979 *Economist* 7 Apr. 30/3 The Militant Tendency is just another faction in the Labour Party. 1980 [see TENDENCY 1e]. 1983 *Listener* 2 June 6/2 Minor confusions in the programme and the campaign, like Polaris and his appearance on platforms with supporters of Militant Tendency. 1984 M. CRICK *Militant* iii. 54 By 1967 the Militant tendency, as it was now becoming known . . . was the

sole significant Trotskyist group left inside the LPYS. 1985 *Christian Science Monitor* 23 Dec. 7/2 They belong to the Militant tendency, a Trotskyite faction . . . dedicated to revolutionary struggle.

† 2. Of a standard: *Military. Obs.*

1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 22b/1, The kyng of heven perdurable hath hys signes mylytant in the chirche. 1609 HOLLAND *Amm. Marcell.* Annot. bj, The militair ensignes or banners in the Romane legion.

3. Combative.

1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* I. xlix. 161 He would maintaine by militant reasons [orig. *par viues raisons*] that the waste was in his right place. 1809-10 COLERIDGE *Friend* (1865) 57 That we be sedulous, yea, and militant in the endeavour to reason aright, is His implied command. 1841 MYERS *Cath. Th.* III. §40. 147 This is a condition which must instigate to resistance in the most pacific, and to rebellion in the more militant. 1903 J. WILLCOCK *Gr. Marquess* vi. 88 The expenses of the militant Presbyterians.

B. *sb.* a. One engaged in war or strife.

1610 G. FLETCHER *Christ's Vict.* II. xxx, Looking down on His weake militants. 1643 SIR T. BROWNE *Relig. Med.* II. §3 Even amongst wiser militants, how many wounds have been given, and credits slain. 1814 SOUTHEY *Let. to J. White* 2 May in *Life* (1850) IV. 74 Horsley was the militant of the last generation. 1900 *Daily News* 6 Apr. 6/5 They [Anarchists in England] are divided into two bodies: 'Idealists' and 'Militants'.

b. A member of the military profession.

1842 *United Service Mag.* II. 540 Will this modicum of embryo scientific militants suffice for every regiment?

c. A person who is a militant in the senses above.

1909 *Englishwoman* Apr. 323 That bias has been greatly intensified amongst almost all classes of suffragists by the tactics of the militants. 1914 E. PANKHURST *My own Story* I, (heading) The making of a Militant. 1939 *Theology* XXXIX. 437 The lives of certain of the militants reveal that Jocism stands for strength through holiness and self-sacrifice. 1968 *Daily Tel.* 12 Nov. 25/1 Ultra-left militants in the Electrical Trades Union are planning another demonstration today. 1969 *New Yorker* 17 May 114/2 A mysterious black militant. 1973 *Black World* Sept. 96/2 The young militants look down upon Anna's poetry. 1975 *Daily Mirror* 29 Apr. 4 They defeated a bid by union militants for an increase which would have broken the Social Contract. 1975 *Times Lit. Suppl.* 9 May 512/5 Intransigent NUJ [sc. National Union of Journalists] militants who now say they will discuss no press charter with the proprietors.

d. *spec.* One who sympathizes with the views expressed in the Trotskyist newspaper *Militant*, set up in 1964; a supporter of the Militant tendency (see A. 1 d above).

[1944 J. P. CANNON *Hist. Amer. Trotskyism* x. 193 *The Militant* was the name of the official organ of the American Trotskyists from the very beginning. . . *The Militant* signified the party worker, the party activist, the party fighter.] 1970 *Militant* Nov. 4/3 Now they are not ballot-rigging: they are preventing militants' names from even appearing on the ballot-papers! 1979 *Economist* 7 Apr. 30/3 The Militants hold all the seats on the Labour Party's Young Socialists' executive. 1985 *Christian Science Monitor* 23 Dec. 8/3 The booting out of Militants from party membership . . . will represent yet another victory for moderation.

e. *ellipt.* for *Militant tendency*.

1980 *Economist* 19 Jan. 18/2 The major advance which Militant has made inside the Labour party is to capture the official youth organisation. 1986 *Tribune* 12 Sept. 7/1 She . . . was one of those who walked out of the NEC's hearings into Militant.

Hence 'militantness, the quality of being militant (1727 in Bailey, vol. II).

militantly ('militəntli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY².] In a militant or combative manner.

1628 B. HALL *Serm. Lds. Parl.* 5 Apr. 48 How do they looke vp at us, as euen now Militantly-triumphant, whiles [etc.]. 1886 *Academy* 2 Oct. 215/2, I do not in the least mean that *Faust*, any more than 'Hamlet', is a militantly heathen poem. 1887 BENSON *Laud* 225 *Laud's* ideal was a high one, but it was . . . too militantly . . . held.

† **militar(e, a. Obs.** [ad. F. *militaire*: see -AR². Cf. MILITARY.] Military, martial.

1533 BELLENDEN *Livy* II. xix. (S.T.S.) I. 205 It was governit be resouun militare. 1588 J. HARVEY *Disc. Probl.* 82 What were states . . . without . . . the militar discipline of armies . . . ? 1624 WOTTON *Archit. in Reliq.* (1651) 216 They are surely fitter for Militar Architecture. 1625 BACON *Ess., Vain-Glory*, In Militar Commanders and Soldiers, Vaine-Glory is an Essential Point. 1640 HABBINGTON *Edw. IV* 142 The militar exercise of the French.

militaria (mil'itəriə), [f. MILITAR(y a. and sb. + -IA².] Military articles of historical interest.

1964 *Exchange & Mart* 26 Mar. 12/4 Wanted: militaria, early model soldiers, uniforms, head-dress, accoutrements, paintings, by keen collector. 1970 *Times* 23 Dec. 10 During his last years he spent much of his time in trying to gather together writings, militaria and other possessions left by the Field-Marshal. 1973 *Inverness Courier* 31 July 8/4 A wider range of collectors items than ever before will be on show, and . . . there will be specialist stands featuring fine antique glass, weapons, militaria, old postcards, and early newspapers. 1974 *Country Life* 25 Apr. 1031/2 Sale of: Sporting Guns . . . Hand Guns and Nazi Militaria.

militarily ('militərili), *adv.* [f. MILITARY + -LY².]

1. In a military or warlike manner.

1660 *Trial Regicides* 155 Because we were militarily affected. 1831 GEN. P. THOMPSON *Exerc.* (1842) I. 430 There is no disgrace in being militarily conquered after resisting to the last. 1870 W. R. GREG *Polit. Problems* 38 We could not interfere militarily without the assistance of a Continental Power.

2. From a military point of view.

1793 SIR M. EDEN in *Ld. Auckland's Corr.* III. 207 The Emperor's journey, civilly and militarily, has had an excellent effect. 1839 T. HOOK in *New Monthly Mag.* LVI. 2 This, militarily speaking, 'signifieth nothing'. 1898 G. W. STREEVENS *Egypt* xiv. 163 Egypt was left militarily in the most exposed situation imaginable.

militariness ('militərinis). [f. MILITARY + -NESS.] The state or condition of being military.

1834 M. SCOTT *Cruise Midge* xvi, Don't be surprised at the militariness of my lingo, for I am colonel of the regiment of foot militia here. 1897 MAITLAND *Domesday & Beyond* 152 All sense of militariness . . . seems to be disappearing.

militarism ('militəri(ə)m). [a. F. *militarisme*, f. *militaire*: see MILITARY and -ISM.]

1. The spirit and tendencies characteristic of the professional soldier; the prevalence of military sentiment or ideals among a people; the political condition characterized by the predominance of the military class in government or administration; the tendency to regard military efficiency as the paramount interest of the state.

1864 *Daily Tel.* 28 Apr. (tr. G. Garibaldi), An army, bright in glory, yet untainted with that disease of modern times, known under the sinister name of militarism. 1868 *Macm. Mag.* XIX. 156 Prussian officialism is supreme and . . . Prussian militarism as well. 1891 J. W. CROSS in *Fortn. Rev.* 469 Industrialism as opposed to militarism, is now the central idea of the New World.

2. A military habit or mannerism.

1893 D. C. MURRAY *Time's Revenges* III. xlvi. 268 Their militarisms and legacies made the more openly sentimental-minded folk altogether ill at ease.

militarist ('militəri(ə)st), *sb.* and *a.* [f. MILITARY + -IST.] A. *sb.* A soldier, warrior; one who studies military science; one dominated by military ideas.

1601 SHAKS. *All's Well* IV. iii. 161 This is Mounsieur Parrolles the gallant militarist, that was his owne phrase. 1860 GEN. P. THOMPSON *Audi Alt.* (1861) III cxvii. 51 Questions for the solution of the youthful militarist. 1884 J. R. SEELEY in *Encycl. Brit.* XVII. 226/1 Napoleon . . . a ruthless militarist, cynic, and Machiavellian.

B. *adj.* = MILITARISTIC a.

1934 R. CAMPBELL *Broken Record* I. 19 This form of historical instruction is no doubt at the back of the modern militarist-political unrest. 1944 J. S. HUXLEY *On Living in Revolution* iii. 33 Shall it be peaceful, cooperative, democratic, or shall it be militarist, totalitarian, brutal?

Hence *militaristic adj.*, characterized by militarism.

1905 *Athenæum* 15 July 73/1 A political organization and a moral tendency common to all nascent civilization of the militaristic order.

militarization (mil'itəri'zeiʃən). [f. MILITARIZE v. + -ATION.] Conversion to a military status or to military methods.

1881 *Fortn. Rev.* Mar. 356 This voluntary militarization in a country where the people may calculate upon continual peace. 1891 *Sat. Rev.* 1 Aug. 133/2 There are some who . . . talk about the 'militarization' of the annual rifle competitions.

militarize ('militəri(ə)z), *v.* [f. MILITARY + -IZE.] *trans.* To convert to military methods; to train as a soldier; to imbue with militarism.

1880 *Fortn. Rev.* Feb. 293 A war by which a military dominion is yet further militarised. 1888 *Lanc. Even. Post* 3 Feb. 2/4 Sir Charles Warren . . . had done his best to militarise Scotland Yard. 1889 *Times* 21 Oct. 5/4 The militarizing of the Civil Service. 1922 P. N. MILIUKOV *Russia* 205 The climax was reached when the Bolsheviks decided to militarize labor. 1972 *Daily Tel.* 11 Jan. 9/8 Will the generals militarise the Government? 1973 *Listener* 14 June 796/3 During the Cultural Revolution . . . Chinese politics were again militarised.

Hence 'militarized *ppl.* a.

1922 *Edin. Rev.* July 28 Appalling slaughter and suffering, patiently endured by a militarized people . . . has disillusioned the Germans.

military ('militəri), *a.* and *sb.* Also 6-7 -rie. [f. F. *militaire*, ad. L. *militar-is*, f. *milit-*, *miles* soldier. Cf. Sp., Pg. *militar*, It. *militare*.]

A. *adj.*

1. Pertaining to soldiers; used, performed, or brought about by soldiers; befitting a soldier.

1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* III. iii. 74 The Pretorian legions . . . began to become rulers over their maisters, vnder pretext of such a Militarie gift. 1591 GARRARD *Art Warre* 17 Which he must weare to honour the Militarie profession. 1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV.* II. iii. 30 So that in Speech, in Gate, . . . In Militarie Rules, . . . He was the Marke and Glasse . . . That fashion'd others. 1611 HEYWOOD *Gold. Age* II. i. Wks. 1874 III. 21 Train'd my youth, In feats of Armes, and military prowess. 1665 MANLEY *Grotius' Low C. Warres* 119 They esteem luxury, and all other licentiousness, as Military Gallantry. 1667 MILTON *P.L.* IV. 955 Was this . . . Your military obedience . . . ? *Ibid.* XI. 241 Over his lucid Armes A militarie Vest of purple fload. 1718 PENN *Tracts* Wks. 1726 I. 575 Mauge all the Military Opposition of the Jews. 1776 BURNEY *Hist. Mus.* I. I. iv. 340 With respect to Military Music, the trumpet is mentioned by Homer in a simile. 1843 BORROW *Bible in Spain* xlii, The late military revolution. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* VI. II. 142 Tyrconnel . . . knew nothing of military duty. 1860 *All Year Round* No. 42. 370 They march along with their military heels, their shortened petticoats abruptly terminating.

2. a. Engaged in the life of a soldier; belonging to the army.

1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV.* iv. i. 62 The Throongs of Militarie men. 1617 MORYSON *Itin.* ii. 45 That dependancy which all military men already had on him. 1682 DRYDEN *Medal* 179 Thy military chiefs are brave and true.

transf. 1816 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* xvii. (1818) II. 65 When the military ants before alluded to go upon their expeditions.

b. Having the characteristics of a soldier; soldierly.

1588 SHAKS. *L.L.L.* v. i. 38 Most militarie sir, salutation. 1612 BACON *Ess., Greatn. Kingd.* (Arb.) 472 Walled Towns, . . . Ordinance, and Artillerie, they are all but a Sheep in a Lions skin, except the breed and disposition of the people be militarie. 1839 BAILEY *Festus* xii. (1852) 146 Man is a military animal, Glories in gunpowder, and loves parade. 1863 KINGLAKE *Crimea* I. 64 He was a man too military to be warlike.

3. a. Having reference to armed forces or to the army; adapted to or connected with a state of war; distinguished from *civil, ecclesiastical*, etc.

1590 SIR J. SMYTH *Disc. Weapons* Ded. 1 b, Our auncient proceedings in matters Militarie. 1600 J. PORY tr. *Leo's Africa* App. 373 His fourth militarie forces, are the Arabians. 1602 WARNER *Alb. Eng. Epit.* (1612) 357 Ætius . . . caused this maruellous and militarie Wall then to be builded. 1612 SELDEN *Illustr. Drayton's Poly-olb.* xv. 244 Excepting those [orders] of Templars . . . and such like other which were more Religious then Military. 1768 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* III. 115 The public ecclesiastical, military, and maritime jurisdictions. 1804 DUKE OF GRAFTON in *Autobiog.*, etc. (1898) 3 A parent, who, had he lived, would probably have been as distinguished a character in the civil, as he had shown that he was in the military [*i.e.* naval] line. 1825 J. NEAL *Bro. Jonathan* III. 115 Washington would have lost a part, or the whole of . . . his military stores. 1850 W. D. COOPER *Hist. Winchelsea* 37 The Strand Gate . . . leading by the new Military road to Rye.

b. In special collocations. **military academy**, a place of training in the military art (cf. **ACADEMY** 5); **military age**, the age at which one becomes liable for military service; **military architecture**, the science of fortification; **military art**, † **art military**, the art of war (also *fig.*); **military attaché**, an army officer serving with an embassy; also, one attached as an observer to a foreign army; hence **military attachéship**; **military band** [**BAND** *sb.* 4], a band attached to a military unit; **military board**, a board specially appointed to deal with the affairs of the army; **military braid** (see *quots.*); **military brush** = **military hairbrush**; **military chest**, the treasury of an army; **military college** (cf. **COLLEGE** *sb.* 4 e) = **military academy**; **Military Cross** (abbrev. *M.C.*), a decoration instituted in 1915 and awarded to officers for gallantry in the face of the enemy; **military drum**, the side or 'snare' drum; **military engineering** = **military architecture**; **military execution** (see *quot.* 1704); **military feud**, a feudal estate held on certain conditions of armed service to be rendered to the feudal superior; **military fever**, enteric or typhus fever; **military hairbrush**, a hairbrush without a handle; **military honours**: see **HONOUR, HONOR** *sb.* 5 and 5 d; **military hospital**, a hospital designed for the reception of soldiers, esp. a field hospital; **military law**, the body of enactments and rules for the government of an army; also, an enactment or rule forming part of this; **military mast**, a mast carried by a war-ship for fighting purposes only; **Military Medal** (abbrev. *M.M.*), a decoration of similar distinction to the Military Cross which was instituted in 1916 for 'other ranks'; **military-minded** *a.* [**MINDED** *ppl.* *a.* 5], having a mind of a military character; **military offence**, an offence cognizable by a military court; **military orchid**, **orchis**, a European orchid, *Orchis militaris*, with pinkish-grey, helmet-shaped flowers, now very rare in Britain; also called soldier orchid; **military police**, the body of soldiers responsible for police duty in the armed forces; hence **military policeman**; **Military Secretary**, an army staff officer who acts as personal and confidential secretary to the Commander-in-Chief or certain other specified officers (see *quot.* 1876); hence **Military Secretaryship**; **military service**, the service in war due from a vassal to his feudal superior (cf. **SERVICE** *sb.* 12); now, service in the armed forces; **military tenure**, a feudal tenure under which a vassal owed his superior certain defined services in war; **military testament**, a nuncupative will by which, in the Roman law, a soldier might dispose of his possessions without the formalities required in an ordinary testament; **military top**, an armoured platform placed on a military mast for signalling and other warlike purposes; **military two-step**, in old-time dancing, a variation of the two-step;

† **military yard**, a place set apart for the training of soldiers.

1776 *Jrnl. Continental Congress U.S.* (1906) VI. 860 Resolved, That the Board of War be directed to prepare a plan for establishing a . . . Military Academy. 1802 [see **ROYAL** *a.* 6]. 1805 J. ORROK *Let.* 7 Aug. (1927) 79 He is . . . a Lieut. although not in orders, which he cannot be until he has been a few months at a . . . Military Academy. 1934 *Amer. Speech* IX. 313/1 The United States Military Academy. 1974 *Hartsville* (S. Carolina) *Messenger* 22 Apr. 2-A/7 He made the decision to earn an appointment to a Military Academy. 1920 WEBSTER, *Military age. 1934 G. B. SHAW *Too True to be Good* III. 88 Had I been of military age I should have been a conscientious objector. 1941 *Manch. Guardian Weekly* 26 Sept. 1942 It would not be fair to raise the military age . . . without a thorough comb-out of the younger men. 1688 CAPT. J. S. *Fortification* 23 Fortification, or *Military Architecture, is a Science [etc.]. 1590 SIR J. SMYTH *Disc. Weapons* Ded. 1 And specialie in the *Arte Militarie. 1693 CONGREVE *Old Bach.* v. xv, That you are overreached too, hal hal! hal! only a little art-military used. 1726 SWIFT *Gulliver* IV. xii, Their prudence . . . would amply supply all defects in the military art. 1857 *Foreign Office List* X. 18 *Military Attaché to the Embassy, Lt. Col. E. L. Claremont, C.B. 1877 H. PONSONBY *Let.* 18 Nov. in A. Ponsonby *Henry Ponsonby* (1942) 167 We have dozens of Military Attachés with the Armies in the field. 1961 J. MASTERS *Road past Mandalay* vi. 76 It was Persia, and the Military Attaché was doubtful. 1882 *Military attachéship [see **ATTACHÉSHIP**]. 1775 *Westm. Mag.* May 23/1 Three *military bands, composed of fifes, drums, cymbals, etc. 1836 DICKENS *Sk. Boz, Scenes* xiv, A military band commenced playing. 1912 G. MILLER (*title*) The military band. 1964 A. SEXTON *Sel. Poems* 7 While a military band plays a Strauss waltz. 1800 WELLINGTON in *Gurw. Desp.* I. 233, I admire the attention to economy in the *Military board. 1950 *Mercury *Dict. Textile Terms* 346 *Military braid, a broad braid such as is worn on the tunics of soldiers. 1966 *Olney Amsden & Sons Ltd. Price List* 39 Rayon Military Braid in fashion shades 66/6 gross yards. 1968 J. IRONSIDE *Fashion Alphabet* 76 *Military braid*, a flat braid with a diagonal weave. 1926 *Daily Colonist* (Victoria, B.C.) 6 Jan. 2/1 (Advt.), Gentleman's French Ivory *Military Brushes. Concave back, a fine quality bristle. 1969 *H. Knowles-Brown Ltd. (Hampstead) Christmas Catal.*, Ivory backed military brushes from; per pair £19 0 0. 1753 HANWAY *Trav.* (1762) II. v. i. 126 The *military chest . . . fell also into the hands of the Abdolles. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* vi. II. 63 The Universities were preparing to coin their plate for the purpose of supplying the military chest of his enemies. 1809 G. L. WARDLE *Charges against Duke of York* 334 Mr. Froome came to town to settle some old accounts of mine as treasurer to the Royal *Military College. 1837 W. DRYDEN *Diary* 17 Jan. (1907) II. 246 Young Palmer, a candidate for the army at the Military College at Sandhurst. 1915 *London Gaz.* 1 Jan. 7/1 Royal Warrant instituting a new decoration 'The *Military Cross'. 1917 W. OWEN *Let.* 9 Apr. (1967) 451, I think Capt. Green . . . will get a Military Cross, which he has long deserved—for 2½ years active service. 1969 S. MAYS *Fall out Officers* viii. 52 Wearing among his campaign ribbons that of the Military Cross. 1872 *Nature* 11 Apr. 465/1 It is to the School of *Military Engineering that the young lieutenants of Engineers are sent. 1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* I, *Military Execution, is delivering a Country up to be ravaged and destroyed by the Soldiers, when it refuses to pay Contribution, &c. 1730 M. WRIGHT *Law Tenures* 32 *Military Feuds in most Countries began to descend to the eldest Son only. 1885-8 FAGGE & PYE-SMITH *Princ. Med.* (ed. 2) I. 131 *Morbus Castrensis* or *military fever. 1894 *Country Gentlemen's Catal.* 148 Two Ivory *Military Hair Brushes, in Solid Leather Case, 57/- . 1972 J. PORTER *Meddler & her Murder* i. 7 A couple of quick passes with her silver-backed military hair brushes. 1778 *Crit. Rev.* Sept. 189 An account of *military honours paid to crowned heads and to other persons. 1853 *Military honours* [see **HONOUR, HONOR** *sb.* 5 d]. 1901 *Daily Chron.* 4 June, The allied troops rendered military honours to the departing commander-in-chief. 1975 *Times* 2 Aug. 2/2 The UVF, a Protestant paramilitary group, said they would receive full military honours. 1777 *Jrnl. Continental Congress U.S.* (1907) VII. 162 An Inspector General of the Army. . . [shall] visit the *Military hospitals . . . to examine the medicines and instruments. 1789 P. THICKNESSE *Year's Journey* (ed. 3) I. iii. 25 The *Silver Lion* . . . is . . . preferable to Dessein's, as the drains from the Military Hospital run under the latter. 1799 *Med. Jnl.* I. 455 The want of proper military hospitals has been severely felt. 1860 F. NIGHTINGALE *Notes on Nursing* iii. 23 The ordinary run of military hospitals. 1969 S. MAYS *Fall out Officers* iii. 25, I was not taken to the Cambridge Military Hospital, Aldershot, as I had thought. 1737 *London Mag.* Aug. 492/2 'Tis certain the *military law may be made much stricter and more severe than the common Law can be made. 1883 *Encycl. Brit.* XVI. 295/2 The military law of England in early times existed . . . in a period of war only. 1887 *Daily News* 25 July 2/5 One bare pole called a *military mast. 1898 *Westm. Gaz.* 8 June 5/2 One of the Spanish shot hit the military mast of the *Massachusetts*. 1916 *London Gaz.* 5 Apr. 3647/1 Royal Warrant instituting a new medal entitled 'The *Military Medal' . . . We do . . . institute and create a silver medal to be awarded to non-commissioned officers and men for individual or associated acts of bravery on the recommendation of a Commander-in-Chief in the field. 1917 A. G. EMPY *Over Top* 300 *Military Medal*, a piece of junk issued to Tommy who has done something that is not exactly brave but is still not cowardly. 1922 *Encycl. Brit.* XXXI. 892/1 The *Military Medal*.—Instituted in March 1916 for award to non-commissioned officers and men of the army for individual or associated acts of bravery in the field. 1957 *Ibid.* XVI. 638/1 Other awards of lesser degree in this class [awarded for gallantry] are: Distinguished Service Order, instituted in 1886 and the Military Cross (1914); only officers are eligible for the award. . . Also the Military Medal (1916); only 'other ranks' are eligible for the award. 1910 W. JAMES *Mem. & Stud.* (1911) xi. 288 Commonwealths fit only for contempt, and liable to invite attack whenever a centre of crystallization for *military-minded enterprise gets formed anywhere in their neighbourhood. 1939 *Ann. Reg.* 1938 266 The Portuguese are rapidly becoming a military-minded people. 1848 WHARTON *Law Lex.* *Military offences, those matters which are cognizable by the courts military, as insubordination, sleeping on guard, desertion, &c. 1934 M. J. GODFREY

Monogr. & Iconogr. Native Brit. Orchidaceæ 168 *Orchis militaris* L. Soldier Orchid, *Military Orchid. 1948 J. BROOKE *Military Orchid* 1. 17 The Military Orchid had taken on a kind of legendary quality, its image seemed fringed with the mysterious and exciting appurtenances of soldiering, its name was like a distant bugle-call, thrilling and rather sad. 1969 J. E. LOUSLEY *Wild Flowers of Chalk & Limestone* (ed. 2) vii. 90 The largest . . . was 14 inches (35 cm.) tall with no less than 26 flowers. This must be about the finest Military Orchid seen in England. *Ibid.* 91 It is the resemblance of the hood to an ancient helmet which has led to the plant being called the Soldier or Military Orchid. 1812 W. WITHERING JR. *Withering's Brit. Plants* (ed. 5) II. 29 (*heading*) Narrow-lipped *Military Orchis. *O. militaris*. 1884 W. MILLER *Dict. Eng. Names Plants* 99/2 *Orchis*, . . . Military. *Orchis militaris*. 1950 G. BRENNAN *Face of Spain* vii. 156 Under an olive tree I picked a specimen of that rare plant, the Military Orchis, which I knew from the plate in Bentham's *Flora* but had never found before. 1827 J. J. SNODGRASS *Narr. Burmese War* v. 59 In every village there appeared a small party of *military police. 1933 J. BUCHAN *Prince of Captivity* i. ii. 66 The military police arrived in quest of him. 1974 J. WAINWRIGHT *Hard Hit* 52 One evening session had seen . . . seven full-weight smash-ups start—and end with the arrival of the Military Police. 1973 J. STRANGER *Walk Lonely Road* v. 44 My own father was a policeman. His father was a *military policeman. I suppose it's like the Services. It runs in families. 1812 J. ORROK *Let.* 26 May (1927) 130 To Colonel Torrens, *Military Secretary to His Royal Highness the Commander-in-Chief. 1853 J. H. STOCQUELER *Mil. Encycl.* 179/2 All military correspondence with the commander-in-chief should be sent through the military secretary. 1876 VOYLE & STEVENSON *Mil. Dict.* (ed. 3) 255/2 *Military Secretary*, an officer attached to the staff of the commander-in-chief, to governors of provinces, and to an officer commanding an army in the field. His duties to some extent are confidential, and he relieves the officer under whom he is serving of a great deal of personal correspondence. 1947 R. G. JESSEL *G. A. & Q.* iii. 9 At the end of the course, a report on each student is sent to the Military Secretary at the War Office. 1778 E. DRAPER *Let.* 12 Feb. in *N. & Q.* (1944) 29 July 51/1 Report says, that Dick Sullivan is coming home, in that case, your Brother, I suppose, Steps into the *Military Secretaryship. 1818 HALLAM *Mid. Ages* ii. 1 (1868) 79 It by no means appears, that any conditions of *military service were expressly annexed to these grants. 1863 *Act* 26 & 27 *Vict.* c. 65 §17 Her Majesty may direct the Lieutenants of Counties . . . to call out the Volunteer Corps . . . for actual Military Service. 1909 G. B. SHAW *Press Cuttings* 25 What women need is the right to military service. 1922 *Encycl. Brit.* XXXII. 39/2 Mr. Lloyd George persuaded the Supreme Council to accept the principle that all the enemy Powers should be obliged to abolish compulsory military service. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) XII. 14/2 Soon after the restoration of king Char. II. when the *military tenures were abolished. 1879 *Ibid.* (ed. 9) IX. 175/2 The king . . . had a right to the military service of such among his subjects as held lands by military tenure. 1797 TOMLINS *Jacob's Law Dict.*, *Military Testament. 1887 *Times* (weekly ed.) 26 Aug. 8/1 Two mainmasts with *military-tops. 1911 *Ball Room Mar.* 4/1 (Advt.), Finnigan's . . . Manchester . . . Inventor of the original *Military Two Step. 1949 V. SILVERSTEIN *Old Time Dancing* 49 The Military Two-step is often danced with varying distances separating the partners at different times. 1950 M. GWYNNE *Old Time & Sequence Dancing* 78 Military Two Step . . . A championship dance. Commence as in the Veleta. 1966 *Listener* 24 Nov. 783/3 The military two-step ended with the ripping of Freddie's entire sleeve. 1630 R. JOHNSON'S *Kingd. & Commw.* 28 That little use which he hath had of his Armes in the Artillery garden, and *Military yard. 1635 BARRIFFE *Mil. Discip.* xcix. (1643) 286 The Gentlemen of the Military yard. 1659 RUSHW. *Hist. Coll.* I. 422 The Military-yard near St. Martins in the Fields.

c. **Comb.** with other adjs., as **military-industrial, -political, -scientific, -technological** adjs.

1961 D. EISENHOWER in *N. Y. Times* 18 Jan. 22/4 In the councils of Government, we must guard against the acquisition of unwarranted influence, whether sought or unsought, by the military-industrial complex. 1973 *Times* 13 Jan. 19/5 President Eisenhower, who warned the country of the dangers of a military-industrial complex, must be twitching in his grave. 1965 H. KAHN *On Escalation* 291 The military-political outcome of a war. 1960 *Encounter* Oct. 9 Military-scientific research. 1962 *Times* 26 Feb. (Canada Suppl.) p. ii/2 The 'military-technological complex' eating into American business and politics alike.

B. *sb.*

1. a. **Soldiery**; soldiers generally. Chiefly, **the military**; (with sing. or plural verb).

1757 J. H. GROSE *Voy. E. Indies* 202 None . . . of the Parsees either meddle at all with the government, or with the military. 1772 *Ann. Reg.* 93/1 The military marched down to the ship. 1813 *Chron.* *ibid.* 76 The whole escorted by 400 military. 1868 M. E. G. DUFF *Pol. Surv.* 16 Their procession was interrupted by the military. 1968 *Globe & Mail* (Toronto) 3 Feb. 11/5 The military use special film to photograph hidden features of the ground below. 1968 Mrs. L. B. JOHNSON *White House Diary* 8 Oct. (1970) 718 I've come to have a lot more understanding of what the military puts up with and especially the wives. 1970 *New Yorker* 3 Oct. 44/3 Other branches of the military . . . were not impressed.

† b. **The military profession, the army.** *Obs.*
1775 *Tender Father* I. 189 Even to the gentlemen in the military, . . . Mr. N— would not allow of any material excuses.

2. **A military man, esp. an officer in the army.**
1736 Mrs. MANLEY *Secret Mem.* I. 157 A certain Military's Wife has had more Darts for him than are necessary. 1804 ANNA SEWARD *Mem. Darwin* 149 Fox-hunting esquires, dashing militaries, and pedantic gownsmen. 1837 *Lett. fr. Madras* (1843) 94 The civilians all expect to come to us . . . ; and the militaries go to Captain Price. 1962 *Listener* 1 Nov. 723/3 A few splendid portraits of the Austrian court nobility and of the high militaries. Hence **'militaryism, militarism, 'military-ment, military experience or ability.**

1776 JEFFERSON *Let. Writ.* 1893 II. 88 Pray regard militaryment alone. 1886 E. B. BAX *Relig. Socialism* 6 Hence the prominence of militaryism in all early civilisations. 1885 *Athenaeum* 31 Oct. 569/3 In England and the United States .. militaryism is less dominant.

† **'militaster.** *Obs. rare.* [f. L. *milit-*, *miles* soldier + *-ASTER*.] A soldier without military skill or knowledge.

1640 BROME *Antipodes* III. iv. *Dia.* ... But who comes here? a woman? *Let.* Yes; that has taken up the newest fashion Of the towne-militasters. a 1652 — *Covent Gard.* v. iii. What would an upstart Militaster now, That knew no rudiments of discipline, nor Art of warre, do in a sudden service?

militate ('militet), *v.* [f. L. *militāt-*, ppl. stem of *militāre* to serve as a soldier, f. *milit-*, *miles* soldier; see *-ATE*.]]

1. a. *intr.* Of persons: To serve as a soldier; to take part in warfare.

1625 W. B. TRUE *School War* 41 This .. moves many Italian Cavaliers to militate in the warres of Holland. 1662 EARL ORRERY *State Lett.* (1743) II. 437 The faithful Christians .. militating against the hereticks. 1769 BURKE *Late St. Nat. Wks.* 1842 I. 82 The supply of her armies militating in so many distant countries. 1831-40 K. DIGBY *Mores Catholici* (1847) III. 148 Men who militate merely for pay. 1832 DE QUINCEY *Cæsars Wks.* 1859 X. 216 Originally it had militated for glory and power; now its militancy was for a free movement of aspiring and hopeful existence.

† b. *transf.* and *fig.* To contend, make war, exert power or influence; to strive. *Obs.*

1643 PRYNNE *Sov. Power Parl. App.* 199 Lest .. whiles they seeke to deserve well of the Common-wealth, they militate to the private lust of any. 1675 BAXTER *Cath. Theol.* I. III. 22 God doth not militate against himself. 1735 BERKELEY *Reasons* §17 This learned professor, who at bottom militates on my side. 1781 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* xxvii. III. 64 The invisible powers of heaven .. seemed to militate on the side of the pious emperor. 1799 E. DU BOIS *Piece Family Biog.* III. 157 To incur the severe displeasure of his father and sir David, by disobeying the one, and militating against the peace of the other, was what he could not bear. 1851 LANDOR *Popery* 36 They who litigate and militate in the church about him.

c. To display industrial or political intransigence; to act in the manner of a militant (sense c).

1951 E. PAUL *Springtime in Paris* xvi. 321 Busse knew all too well what happened to French Communists who showed disloyalty, or even who failed to 'militate'. 1969 N. Y. *Rev. Bks.* 30 Jan. 4/3 Simone Weil going to work in a factory and eventually starving herself to death in order to share the diet of the people of occupied France was answering the same 'call' as .. Silone militating in the underground, in clandestinity.

2. Of things. † a. To conflict, be inconsistent with; also (of speech or action), to be directed against. *Obs.* b. Of evidence, facts, circumstances: To have force, 'tell' against (rarely †for, in favour of) some conclusion or result.

1642 HEYLIN *Hist. Episc.* II. 4 The discourse of Clemens .. doth militate as well against the one, as against the other. 1658 BAXTER *Saving Faith* 22 Your reasons .. do learnedly militate for the Assertion that I maintain. 1756 AMORY *Buncle* (1770) II. 193 It militates with the revealed truths of God. 1791 BURKE *App. Whigs Wks.* VI. 132 Something which militates with any rational plan. 1796 EARL MALMESBURY *Diaries & Corr.* III. 355 It militated directly against the principle .. laid down. 1804 tr. *La Marteliere's Three Gil Blas* II. 272 The same reasons militated in their favour. 1816 PEACOCK *Headlong Hall* xiii. Your observation militates on my side of the question. 1838 SIR W. HAMILTON *Logic* xxxiv. (1866) II. 195 Everything may militate for, and nothing militate against, its authenticity. a 1852 WEBSTER *Wks.* (1877) III. 210 Dispatches are read, which, it is said militate with one another. 1853 MANSSEL *Lett., Lect., etc.* (1873) App. 102 The whole character and history of mathematical science militates against the admission of this consequence. 1864 MAINE *Anc. Law* 122 Its connexion with Scripture rather militated than otherwise against its reception as a complete theory. 1874 A. J. CHRISTIE in *Ess. Relig. & Lit.* Ser. III. 65 The same reasons which militated in favour of the necessity of the Church's living authority in the first four centuries, militate for it now.

† 3. *trans.* To fight out, debate (a question). *Obs.*

1754 A. MURPHY *Gray's Inn Jnl.* No. 78 The present question must be militated before any other question can be received. 1762 FOOTE *Orator* I. Wks. 1799 I. 198 When affairs of state are weighed at a common-council, religious points militated at the Robin Hood, .. or politics debated near Westminster-abbey [etc.].

Hence *milit'ation*, *conflict*.

1659 Z. CROFTON in *Morn. Exerc.* (1845) V. 387 Repentance doth not cut down sin at a blow; no, it is a constant militation, and course of mortification. 1778 B. LINCOLN in *Sparks Corr. Amer. Rev.* (1853) II. 241 Dissension between the civil and military, and a militation of orders.

militaunt, *obs.* form of MILITANT a.

militia (mi'lɪʃə). Also 6 *milicia*, 7 *melitia*, *mal(l)itia*. [a. L. *militia*, f. *milit-*, *miles* soldier. Cf. F. *milice*.]

† 1. a. A system of military discipline, organization, and tactics; manner of conducting warfare; the arts of war. *Obs.*

1590 SIR J. SMYTH *Disc. Weapons* Ded. 3 Diuers Nations that haue had notable MILITIAS and exercises Militarie in great perfection. 1598 BARRET *Theor. Warres* III. 1. 32 The true and orderly trayning of your people in this our

Moderne Militia. 1605 RALEIGH *Introd. Hist. Eng.* (1693) 23 The Normans had a peculiar Militia, or Fight, with Bowes and Arrowes. 1636 MASSINGER *Bashf. Lover* v. i. *Pisa*. Where's your Regiment? *Mart.* Not rais'd yet; All the old ones are cashier'd, and we are now To have a new Militia. 1646 J. HALL *Horæ Vac.* 162 The modern Militia differs much from the ancient, there being in it more roome for stratagem then personall valour. 1651 HOBBS *Govt. & Soc.* xiii. §14. 203 The Militia, was of old reckoned in the number of the gaining Arts. 1658 EARL MONM. tr. *Paruta's Wars Cyprus* 121 The enemy were still the same, weak, and unexperienced in the true Militia.

fig. a 1678 MARVELL *Appleton Ho.* 330 Unhappy! shall we never more That sweet Militia restore, When Gardens only had their Towers, And all the Garrisons were Flowers.

† b. Military service; warfare. *Obs.*

a 1635 NAUNTON *Fragm. Reg.* (Arb.) 48 He first exposed himself to the Land service of Ireland, a Militia which then did not yeeld him food and rayment. 1656 EARL MONM. tr. *Boccalini's Advts. fr. Parnass.* II. lxi. (1674) 213 They ended their unfortunate Militia with the Romans. 1682 SIR T. BROWNE *Chr. Mor.* I. §18 Raise timely batteries against those strongholds built upon the rock of nature; and make this a great part of the militia of thy life. 1684 *Contempl. St. Man* I. vi. (1699) 66 He entred us into this Milita [sic] and Warfare. 1685 BAXTER *Paraphr. N.T.* (1701) 1 Thess. II. 15-16 Because this Preaching is the Means to save Souls, it is that Satan aimeth his Militia against it.

† c. Weapons; instruments of war. *Obs.*

1656 EARL MONM. tr. *Boccalini's Advts. fr. Parnass.* II. vi. (1674) 144 [Princes] should wear the powerful Militia of boundless Empire .. by their side, for the security of such as are good, but .. should never make use of it .. [to shield] such as were guilty. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, Militia, Warfare, or all implements of War. 1694 WESTMACOTT *Script. Herb.* (1695) 25 Box-Combs, which .. bear no small part in the Militia of the Female Art.

† 2. The control and administration of the military and naval forces of a country. *Obs.*

1622 BACON *Holy War Misc. Wks.* (1629) 129 Now let me put a Feigned Case .. of a Land of Amazons, where the whole Government, Publike and Priuate, yea the Militia it Selfe, was in the hands of Women. 1641 VERNEY *Notes Long Parl.* (Camden) 132, [7 Dec.] Sir Arthur Hazelrigg did bring in a bill to dispose all the militia of England into two generalls for life. 1641 in *Rushw. Hist. Coll.* III. (1692) I. 525, I do heartily wish that this Great Word, this New Word, the Militia, this Harsh Word might never have come within these Walls; .. I take the meaning of those Gentlemen, who introduced this Word to be, the power of the Sword, .. which is a great and necessary power, and properly belonging to the Magistrate. 1641-2 *Jrnls. Ho. Comm.* 20 Jan. II. 389 They humbly beseech Your Sacred Majesty to raise up unto them a sure Ground of Safety .. by putting the Tower, and other principal Forts of the Kingdom, and the whole Militia thereof, into the Hands of such Persons as Your Parliament may confide in. 1643 in *Clarendon Hist. Reb.* VII. §166 That the militia, both by sea and land, might be settled by a bill. 1647 MAY *Hist. Parl.* II. v. 94 He was esteemed by the Parliament (in this important business of setting their Militia by Land and Sea) the fittest man to take Command of the Navie.

3. a. A military force, esp. the body of soldiers in the service of a sovereign or a state; in later use employed in more restricted sense (= F. *milice*), to denote a 'citizen army' as distinguished from a body of mercenaries or professional soldiers.

1590 SIR J. SMYTH *Disc. Weapons* Ded. 3 Any forraine Nation or Nations, that haue had a puissant and formed Militia. 1625 BACON *Ess., Greatn. Kingd.* (Arb.) 475 Let any Prince or State thinke soberly of his Forces, except his Militia of Natiues be of good and Valiant Soldiers. *Ibid.* 481 [The Spaniards are accustomed] To employ, almost indifferently, all Nations, in their Militia of ordinary Soldiers. 1665 *Surv. Aff. Netherl.* 93 The High and Mighty draw in their Money, .. raise Fortifications, .. Rendezvouz Militiaes, and withdraw 200 Families at least to Hamburgh. 1672 PETTY *Pol. Anat.* (1691) 42 There be in Ireland, as elsewhere, two Militias; one are the Justices of Peace, their Militia of High and Petty Constables; also the Sheriffs Militia of his Servants and Bailiffs, and *Posse Comitatus*. .. There is also a Protestant Militia, of about 24000 Men. 1696 PHILLIPS, *Militia*, the People and Inhabitants of a Kingdom trained up in War for the Defence of it. 1706 — (ed. Kersey), *Militia*, a certain Number of the Inhabitants of the City and Country formed into Regular Bodies, and train'd up in the Art of War, for the Defence and Security of the Kingdom. 1776 ADAM SMITH *W.N.* v. i. (1869) II. 281 It [the state] may .. oblige either all the citizens of the military age, or a certain number of them to join in some measure the trade of a soldier to whatever other trade or profession they may happen to carry on. Its military force is (then) said to consist in a militia. 1844 LD. BROUGHAM *Brit. Const.* xx. (1862) 383 A good militia, that is, a certain portion of the people called out in turn to learn the use of arms. 1865 MERIVALE *Rom. Emp.* VIII. lxvii. 311 A genuine militia, chosen from the citizens themselves.

† b. A particular species of warlike force; a branch or department of the establishment maintained for purposes of war. *Obs.*

1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* v. §36 They had their eye upon another militia, the royal navy. 1654 H. L'ESTRANGE *Chas. I* (1655) 19 Mighty preparation was made .. for the reinforcing of Navall strength. Nor was the Land-Militia left unregarded.

c. *transf.* and *fig.*

1599 SANDYS *Europa Spec.* (1632) 157 Fourty hundred sure Catholikes in England alone, with four hundred English Romane Priests to mainetaine that Militia. 1630 B. JONSON *New Inn Arg.* Act II, The Fly of the Inne is discover'd .., with the Militia of the house, below the stayres, in the Drawer, Tapster, Chamberlaine, and Hostler, inferiour officers. *Ibid.* II. iv. He has form'd a fine militia for the Inne too. 1712-14 POPE *Rape Lock* I. 42 Know then, unnumber'd Spirits round thee fly, The light Militia of the lower sky. 1821 SCOTT *Kenilw.* xix. Out tumbled Will Hostler, John Tapster, and all the militia of the inn. 1838

PRESCOTT *Ferd. & Is.* (1846) I. *Introd.* 38 The mendicant orders .. that spiritual militia of the popes.

4. *spec. a.* Orig., the distinctive name of a branch of the British military service, forming, together with the volunteers, what are known as 'the auxiliary forces' as distinguished from the regular army. In later use, *spec.* as part of the British armed forces assembled in 1939. Also, a similar force raised in British North America. (Construed either as *sing.* or *plural.*)

The militia consisted of bodies raised by the several counties in numbers varying according to the population and other circumstances, the number or 'quota' to be provided by each shire being fixed by the government. From 1803, the law was that the quota might, if necessary, be raised by compulsory enlistment, a ballot being taken among the men between 18 and 35; but as sufficient numbers were latterly obtainable by voluntary enlistment, a 'Militia Ballot Suspension Act' was passed annually. The militia were bound to assemble for 28 days in every year for training, and might at any time be embodied for compulsory service within the kingdom, but could not be sent abroad except as volunteers, and then only by consent of Parliament.

1659-60 PEPYS *Diary* 29 Feb., We found .. the militia of the red regiment in arms. *Ibid.* 2 Mar., I hear the City militia is put into good posture. 1699 in *Archives of Maryland* (1902) XXII. 562 An Act for the Ordering and Regulating the Militia of this Province for the better Defence & Security thereof. 1724 DE FOE *Mem. Cavalier* (1840) 187 They .. fired .. very regularly, considering them as militia only. 1755 JOHNSON, *Militia*, the trainbands. 1759 H. WALPOLE *Let. to Mann* 16 Nov., I am one of the few men in England who am neither in the army or militia. 1761 CHURCHILL *Rosciad Poems* 1763 I. 30 Like Westminster militia train'd to fight. 1763 *Brit. Mag.* IV. 50 The following aldermen took the oaths to qualify them for colonels of the six regiments of the city militia, viz. .. Beckford, .. col. of the white regiment. .. Ladbroke, col. of the blue. .. Rawlinson, col. of the red. .. Glyn, col. of the orange. .. Blackiston, col. of the green. .. Fludyer, col. of the yellow. 1903 *Westm. Gaz.* 7 July 12/2 The attempt .. was opposed .. on the ground that the Militia must in future be 'more soldierly'. 1939 *War Illustr.* 16 Dec. 427/3 We have taken, besides the Militia classes which have been called up, over 85,000 voluntary recruits since the war began.

b. U.S. 'The whole body of men declared by law amenable to military service, without enlistment, whether armed and drilled or not' (*Cent. Dict.* 1890).

1777 W. HEATH in *Sparks Corr. Amer. Rev.* (1853) I. 329 Our troops are all militia, and, although perhaps as good as any militia, yet they are not disciplined. 1789 *Constit. U.S.* I. §8 Congress shall have power .. to provide for calling forth the militia. 1865 H. PHILLIPS *Amer. Paper Curr.* II. 85 Militia were kept constantly guarding the Schuylkill. 1899 *Westm. Gaz.* 14 Mar. 2/3 The naval militia in the recent war between the United States and Spain.

5. *attrib.*, as *militia act*, *army, bill, carpenter, commission, force, guard, officer, regiment, service; militia reserve* (see *quot.* 1876).

1882 *Act 45 & 46 Vict.* c. 49 §1 This Act may be cited as the 'Militia Act, 1882. 1813 WELLINGTON in *Gurw. Desp.* (1838) XI. 140. I should very much doubt that a large militia army would be very useful in the field. 1902 *Encycl. Brit.* XXVIII. 226/1 Voluntary enlistment under the new 'Militia Bill [of 1852] was to be the rule. 1756 WASHINGTON *Writ.* (1889) I. 356 Forty pounds of tobacco per day, which is provided by act of Assembly for 'militia carpenters. 1844 *Regul. & Ord. Army 4* Their 'Militia Commissions. 1802 *Act 42 Geo. III.* c. 72 §29 Any Act made .. concerning the 'Militia Forces of England. 1726 SWIFT *Gulliver* II. iv, A 'militia guard of five hundred horse. 1775 SHERIDAN *St. Patr. Day* I. ii, I hate 'militia officers; a set of dunghill cocks with spurs on. 1655 *Clarke Papers* (Camden) III. 23 The city have named Alderman Underwood, Alderman Tichborne, and — to bee 3 of their Collonells to comand their *Militia regiments. 1876 VOYLE & STEVENSON *Milit. Dict.*, *Militia Reserve, a force created by the act of 1867; its numbers not to exceed one-fourth of militia quota; the men to be enlisted for five years, during which time they remain on the strength of militia regiments, but are liable to be drafted into the army in time of war. 1818 COBBETT *Pol. Reg.* XXXIII. 83, I mean the 'Militia Service and other compulsory military and naval service.

† **mi'litia**, *v.* *Obs.* [f. *prec.*] *trans.* ? To call out as militia.

1724 WARBURTON *Misc. Transl.* 106 Their Country's Cause provokes to Arms The active Pigmy Troops militia'd out, In fronted Brigades.

militiaman (mi'lɪʃəmən). [f. MILITIA *sb.* + MAN.] A member of a militia force; *spec.* one called up in 1939 as part of the armed services at the outbreak of the war.

1780 HAMILTON *Wks.* (1886) VIII. 21 The militiamen replied they were of the lower party. 1844 LD. BROUGHAM *Brit. Const.* xx. (1862) 383 Militiamen drafted into the regular forces. 1876 BANCROFT *Hist. U.S.* VI. lii. 393 Six hundred militia-men of Virginia. 1939 *War Illustr.* 14 Oct. 129 (*caption*) Regular soldiers .. and the Militiamen—all have made an excellent impression at home and in France.

Also **mi'litiawoman**, a woman in a militia force; = MILICIANA.

1936 *New Statesman* 21 Nov. 802/1 The C.N.T., since it contains a great many Murcians .., includes the most alarming of the faces met with in Barcelona and also most of the young militia-women. 1938 'G. ORWELL' *Homage to Catalonia* iv. 47 There were three militiawomen there who did the cooking.

† **mi'litiare**, *v.* *Obs.* [f. MILITIA *sb.*: see *-ATE*.] a. *trans.* To organize for warfare. b. *intr.* (*nonce-uses.*) To raise militia; to be occupied in soldiering. Hence *mi'litiating ppl. a.*

1642 *Answ. Observ. agst. King* 15 He must not have the reason that he is a King, who in extraordinary danger will not militate his kingdom. 1759 H. WALPOLE *Let. to Mann* 16 Nov. We continue to militate and to raise light troops. 1761 STERNE *Tr. Shandy* IV. xxii, I had no thoughts... in the character of my uncle Toby—of characterizing the militating spirits of my country.

milium¹ ('miljəm). In 4 mylium, 6 millium. [a. L. *milium* millet.]

1. = MILLET¹. *Obs.* exc. as mod.L. in *Pharmacy*. Also *Bot.* the name (Linnæus) of a graminaceous genus, 'millet-grass'.

1388 WYCLIF *Isa.* xxviii. 25 Barli, and mylium, and fetchis. 1535 COVERDALE *Ezek.* iv. 10 Take vnto the.. growell sede, milium and fitches. 1598 HAKLUYT *Voy.* I. 104 They haue the seed of Millium in great abundance.

b. *milium solis*: Graymill or Gromwell, *Lithospermum officinale*. (Cf. MILLENSOLE.)

[1597 GERARDE *Herbal* II. clxxx. 487 Gromell is called... in shops and among the Italians *Milium solis*.] a1648 LD. HERBERT in *Life* (1886) 44 Posset drinks of herbs, as milium solis, saxifragea, &c.

2. *Path.* An affection of the sebaceous glands in which hard white or yellowish tubercles resembling millet-seeds are produced, immediately below and projecting from the cuticle. Cf. MILIA.

1856 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Milium*... Name for a white hard tubercle. 1876 tr. *Wagner's Gen. Pathol.* 331 Colloid milium of the skin. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 764 Milium forms firm white or yellowish masses.

b. *Surgery*. (See quot.)

1884 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech. Suppl.*, *Milium Needle*, a fine needle with curved hastate point used in skin grafting.

Milium² ('miljəm). The proprietary name of a type of insulating fabric. Also milium.

1950 *Rayon & Synthetic Textiles* June 95/1 Milium has been chosen as the trademark name to designate the new 'warmth without weight' fabric development of Deering, Milliken & Company. 1951 *Official Gaz.* (U.S. Patent Office) 4 Sept. 39/1 The Vadium Corp., Wilmington, Del. Milium. For Textile Fabrics of Cotton, Rayon, Nylon, and Mixtures Thereof Having Heat Reflective and/or Heat Retentive Properties. Claims use since Apr. 20, 1950. 1954 POTTER & CORBMAN *Fiber to Fabric* (ed. 2) vi. 110 A wool outer fabric with a milium satin lining is approximately equal in warmth to an untreated satin lining plus an 8½-ounce wool interlining with the same outer fabric. 1956 N. Y. *Times* 20 Mar. 30/6 Milium is a metal-impregnated lining material valued for its lightness and insulating quality. 1968 J. IRONSIDE *Fashion Alphabet* 241 Milium insulates against cold and allows the body to retain heat, while in summer it protects from extreme heat. 1972 *Guardian* 30 June 7 This superb new Milium Ironing Board Cover... is scorch resistant.

milk (milk), *sb.*¹ Forms: 1 meolc, 1-3 milc, 3 milc, 4 melke, 4-5 melk, 4-6 mylk(e), 4-7 milke, 6 mylcke, milcke, 7 milck, 3- milk. [Com. Teut.: OMerican *milc* (rare) = WS. *meolc*, *meoluc* fem. (whence the southern ME. *melk*), corresponding to OFris. *melok*, OS. *miluk* (Du. *melk*), OHG. *miluh* (MHG. *milich*, *milch*, mod.G. *milch*), ON. *miolk* (Icel. *mjólk*, Sw. *mjólka*, Da. *mælk*, *melk*), Goth. *miluk-s*:—O Teut. **meluk-s* fem., f. Teut. root **melk-* to milk (in the str. vb. OE. *melcan*, LG., Du. *melken*, OHG. *melchan*, MHG. *melchen*; the mod.G. *melken* is also conjugated weak):—pre-Teut. **melg-*, cogn. w. Gr. ἀμέλγειν, L. *mulgēre*, OSl. *mlěsti*, OIrish *bligim* (:—**mlg-*), to milk.

A corresponding sb. (exc. in declension) occurs in OIrish *meig* milk (:—**melgos-*). The synonymous OSl. *meleko* (Russian *moloko*, Czech *mleko*) is adopted from Teut., as it has *k* instead of the regular *g*. For the phonology of the OE. forms see Bülbring *Ag. Gramm.* §202.]

1. a. An opaque white or bluish-white fluid secreted by the mammary glands of the female individuals of the Mammalia including man, and adapted for the nourishment of their young.

a900 tr. *Bæda's Hist.* III. xix. (1890) 244 Elles ne peah nemne medmicel hlafes mid pinre meolc. c1200 ORMIN 6446 Forr nafde zho nan milc till himm, 3iff patt zho nære hiss moder. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. xv. 462 þe cow-calf coueyteth swete mylke. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* II. 262 Warm melk sche putte... therto With hony meynd. c1460 J. RUSSELL *Bk. Nurture* 93 Milke, crayne, and cruddes, and eke the Ioncate. 1471 CAXTON *Recuyell* (Sommer) 31 The melk of a goot. 1565 COOPER *Thesaurus* s.v. *Lac*, Glaucaiscus eaten in broth make women haue plentie of milke. 1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* II. i. 288 They'l take suggestion, as a Cat laps milke. 1616 R. C. *Times' Whistle* III. 1048 Goats pure milck. 1661 LOVELL *Hist. Anim. & Min.* 110 Of milks the Womans is most temperate. 1725 N. ROBINSON *Th. Physick* 208 If the Ass's Milk stands twelve Hours, it will gather no Cream. 1836-41 BRANDE *Chem.* (ed. 5) 1353 Fresh milk slightly reddens litmus. 1861 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* XXII. 1. 35 These milks came from the same dairy. 1896 tr. *Boas' Text-bk. Zool.* 496 The young ones [sc. of the Duck-billed Platypus], when hatched, are fed with milk by the mother.

b. In proverbial comparison as *white as milk*. Also as *like as milk to milk* (a Latinism).

?a1366 CHAUCER *Rom. Rose* 1196 Through hir smokke, wrought with silk, The flesh was seen, as whyt as milk. c1420 *Anturs of Arth.* II. One a mule as þe mylke Gaili she glides. 1596 SHAKS. *Merch.* V. III. ii. 86 How manie cowards... Who inward searcht, haue lyuers white as milke. 1638 CHILLINGW. *Relig. Prot.* I. ii. §160 They are as like your own, as an egge to an egge, or milke to milke. 1660 JER. TAYLOR *Duct. Dubit.* (1676) 417 It looks so like intemperance, as milk to milk.

c. Phrases. *mother's-milk*: in literal and figurative contexts; also as a slang name for various liquors (see quots.). *in milk*, †(a) *fig.* (a Latinism) in infancy; (b) in a condition to yield milk. *brought to milk*, brought to be in milk. †*water of milk* = milk-water (see 10).

1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* lxxv. 37 My clype, my vnspaynit gyane, With moderis milk 3it in your mychane. 1565 JEWEL *Repl. Harding* (1611) 391 There be certaine men, that... fearing, that if they attaine to any knowledge, they shall be proud: and so they remaine still only in Milke [tr. Augustine: *et remanent in solo lacte*]. 1611 COTGR. s.v. *Laict*, *Eau de laict*... also, water of milke or drawne by stillatorie from milke. 1687 A. LOVELL tr. *Thevenot's Trav.* I. 40 The earth squeezes the poor wretch so hard, that his Mothers milke comes running out at his nose. 1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Milk*... In the *Philosophical Transactions*, we haue an account of a wether brought to milk by the sucking of a lamb. 1797 *Monthly Mag.* III. 486 The best three-year-old heifer, which... shall be in milk at the time of show. c1821 'W. T. MONCRIEFF' *Tom & Jerry* (1828) III. iii. 67 *Log.* What, my lily! here, take a drop of mother's milk. (Gives black child gin out of measure he has received from Landlord.) 1846 *Swell's Night Guide* 125/2 *Mother's milk*, rum boose, good liquor. 1847 JAMES *Convict* II. 50 His auditor... had sucked in such doctrines with his mother's milk. 1852 R. S. SURTEES *Sponge's Sp. Tour* I. When people talk of cream, and ask how many cows you haue, they mean in milk. c1863 T. TAYLOR in M. R. Booth *Eng. Plays of 19th Cent.* (1969) II. 156 Brandy do a man harm! It's mother's milk. 1922 G. M. TREVELYAN *Brit. Hist. 19th Cent.* xxiii. 363 Britons had sucked in fear of Napoleonic conquest with their mother's milk. 1966 'L. LANE' *ABZ of Scouse* 71 *Mother's milk*, Guinness, a popular brand of stout. 1972 *Guardian* 22 Aug. 4/6 A six-month-old-baby... is being kept alive by mother's milk supplied by volunteers.

†d. Milk considered as in process of secretion; hence, the milk-yielding condition induced by childbirth, lactation. *Obs.*

1512 *Ld. Treas. Acc. Scotl.* (1902) IV. 356 To ane nurice to the Prince... at was prewit with sex wolkis mylk. 1616 SIR E. MOUNTAGU in *Bucleuch MSS.* (Hist. MSS. Comm.) I. 249 One nurse with one milk did suckle six of us. 1676 *Wise Man Surg.* I. iv. 25 Milk... is certainly the occasion of many Tumours of divers kinds. 1697 *Dryden Virg. Past.* III. 152 When Milk is dry'd with heat, In vain the Milk-maid tugs an empty Teat.

†e. Put for: The period of infancy. *Obs.*

a1637 B. JONSON *Discov.*, *Imo seruire* (1640) 114 Wee see in men, even the strongest compositions had their beginnings from milke, and the Cradle [transl. of Quintilian I. 1. 21 *a lacte cunisque*].

f. The quantity of milk drawn from a cow at a single milking.

1611 COTGR., *Mousson*, a Cowes milke... as much as she yeelds at a milking.

g. *ellipt.* = MILKMAN I. *colloq.*

1895 W. P. RIDGE *Minor Dialogues* 79, I know all the comic songs... and I sing 'em whilst I'm a doing up the front steps; and the milk, he says he reckons it'll end in me going on the stage. 1933 A. THIRKELL *High Rising* II. 36 The London tradesmen... called her Miss, until a fateful day when the Milk, so she told Laura, had called her Miss once too often. 1967 'A. GILBERT' *Visitor* x. 174 She hadn't informed the postman and anyone can put out a note for the Milk. 1975 B. MEYRICK *Behind the Light* xv. 202 The disappearance of George the Milk's horse.

h. Milk-white colour. Cf. sense 11.

1899 SWINBURNE *Rosamund* I. i. 2 White I know from red, and dark from bright, And milk from white in hawthorn-flowers.

2. *fig.* a. As the appropriate food of infancy; often (after 1 Cor. iii. 2, Heb. v. 12) contrasted with '(strong) meat'.

c1386 CHAUCER *Pars. T.* ¶539 Flatereres been the deueles norices, that norissen hise children with Milk of losengerie. 1426 LYDG. *De Guil. Pilgr.* 14706 With my mylk off flaterye I was noryce, and ek gujde, In especyal vn-to Pryde. 1641 H. PETERS (title) *Milke for Babes, and Meat for Men*: or, Principles necessary to be knowne... of such as would know Christ. 1772 NUGENT *Grosley's London* I. 318 Tithes were the first milk of these rising establishments [sc. monasteries]. 1803 (title) *Milk for Babes*; or, a catechism in verse. 1810 *Sporting Mag.* XXXVI. 121 Neither are their consciences that of puling kind, that will submit to be fed with this milk of babes. 1860 PUSEY *Min. Proph.* 70 He was nourished, not by solid food, but by milk, i.e. by the rudiments of piety and righteousness.

b. As a type of what is pleasant and nourishing. *pure milk*: something of the purest or finest quality.

1592 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* III. iii. 55 Aduersities sweete milke, Philosophie. 1654 Z. COKE *Logick* a j, It... turneth into Milk bony Paradoxes. 1797 COLERIDGE *Kubla Khan* 53 For he on honey-dew hath fed, And drunk the milk of Paradise. 1931 *Daily Express* 15 Oct. 2/4 Men like Mr. Runciman, who hitherto represented the purest milk of the Cobdenite gospel. 1955 *Times* 6 July 11/3 Broadcasting... probably remains the most effective way, within the compass of an election campaign, of distributing the pure milk of party doctrine. 1975 'W. HAGGARD' *Scorpion's Tail* vii. 103 For the pure milk of doctrine she cared not a damn. She saw communism as a convenient front.

c. In proverbial phrases. *milk and honey* (or †*mellie*): (a) in the Bible phrase 'flowing with milk and honey', hyperbolically descriptive of the richness of the Promised Land; hence (b) used to express the abundance of means of enjoyment. *to bring* (a person) *to his milk* (U.S.): to bring (him) to his senses; to compel (him) to acquiesce or submit; *to come* (or *go*) *home with the milk*: to arrive home at the time when the milkman calls, i.e. early in the

morning. *milk and roses*: said of a beautiful pink-and-white complexion. *milk of human kindness* (after Shaks.): compassion characteristic of humane persons. *spilt milk*: anything which once misused cannot be recovered; see also *SPILT ppl.* a. 2 b. †*to wash the milk off* (one's) *liver*: to purge (oneself) of cowardice. †*to give down* (its) *milk*: to yield the expected assistance or profit; to consent to be 'milked'.

c1000 ÆLFRIC *Num.* xvi. 13 Of pam lande, þe weoll meolce and hunie. 1382 WYCLIF *Ezek.* xx. 6 The loond which Y hadde purueiede to hem, flowynge with mylk and hony. c1592 MARLOWE *Jew of Malta* IV. (1633) H 2 b, *Ith.* How now? hast thou the gold? *Pil.* Yes. *Ith.* But came it freely, did the Cow giue down her milke freely? 1605 SHAKS. *Macb.* I. v. 18 Yet doe I feare thy Nature, It is too full o' th' Milke of humane kindnesse. 1611 COTGR. s.v. *Souhait*, Wash thy milke off thy liuer (say we). 1614 J. DAVIES *Eclogue* 19 For fro thy Makings, milke, and mellie, flowes To feed the Songster-swaines with Arts sootmeats. a1628 PRESTON *Breastpl. Love* vii. (1630) 181 They shall not giue downe that Milke for your comfort. 1641 S. MARMION *Antiquary* I. B j, I must flatter him, and stroke him too, he will giue no milke else. 1654 H. L'ESTRANGE *Chas. I* (1655) 187 The City was sullen, would not giue down their milke, and pleaded... poverty. 1775 SHERIDAN *Rivals* III. iv. 57 The thunder of your words has soured the milke of human kindnes in my breast! 1783 J. KING *Th. on Difficulties*, etc. II. 28 AMERICA is now the fancied land of milke and hony. 1826 DISRAELI *Viv. Grey* II. i, The milke and hony of the political Canaan. 1839 DICKENS *Nickleby* xxxviii. 377 What's come of my milke of human kindnes? It turns into curds and whey when I look at him. 1857 J. G. HOLLAND *Bay-Path* 209 There ain't anything that'll bring you to your milke half so quick as a good double-and-twisted thrashin. 1857 S. A. HAMMETT *Sam Slick in Texas* iv. 22 When you cum to bring 'em down to thar milke, they'll turn out greener than Buffalo Bayou in September. 1860 TROLLOPE *Castle Richmond* I. vi. 113 It's no use sighing after spilt milke. 1894 HOWELLS in *Harper's Mag.* Feb. 380 The die is cast, the jig is up, the fat's in the fire, the milk's spilt. 1900 H. STUTCLIFFE *Shameless Wayne* II, Dainty of figure she was, with a face all milke and roses. 1917 WODEHOUSE *Man with Two Left Feet* 238 You talk of a man 'going home with the milk' when you mean that he sneaks in in the small hours of the morning. 1923 W. J. LOCKE *Moordius & Co.* II. 17 The family has nothing to do with the way the governess spends her evenings... except if she comes home with the milk after her evening out. 1947 W. S. MAUGHAM *Creatures of Circumstances* 100 Every party's got to come to an end, and next day it doesn't matter much if you went home with the milk or if you left while the fun was in full swing. 1956 G. DURRELL *My Family & other Animals* xviii. 237 Overflowing with the milk of human kindnes, the family had invited everyone they could think of, including people they cordially disliked.

3. a. A milk-like juice or sap secreted by certain plants. Cf. LATEX 2.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P.R.* xvii. lxi. (1495) 637 The mylke of the fygge tree. 1565 COOPER *Thesaurus* s.v. *Lac*, The milke that is in greene figges. *Herba lactaria*, an herbe that hath milke in it as spurge, &c. 1626 BACON *Sylva* §639 There be Plants, that haue a Milk in them when they are Cut; as Figs, Old-Lettuce, Sow-Thistles, Spurge, &c. 1757 J. H. GROSE *Voy. E. Indies* 30 The milke of cocoa nuts. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) X. 83/1 The milks of wild-poppies, garden-poppies, dandelion, hawk-weed, and sow-thistle gave brown or brownish-red stains. 1898 *Engineering Mag.* XVI. 138/1 Analyses of the milk of a variety of rubber plants.

b. Of grain: *in the milk*: having a milky consistency due to incomplete development. *out of the milk*: beginning to mature.

1792 BELKNAP *Hist. New Hampsh.* III. 21 The corn then being in the milk. a1817 T. DWIGHT *Trav. New Eng.*, etc. (1821) II. 341 When the kernels of wheat... are in the milk. 1878 *Ure's Dict. Arts* IV. 153 At the time when the contents of the berry [sc. of wheat] are in the condition technically known as 'milk'. 1899 *Evesham Jrl.* 29 Apr. (E.D.D.), The sparrows began [sc. to eat the wheat] as soon as the corn was just out of the milk.

c. *the milk in the coconut*: a puzzling fact or circumstance; a crux. *colloq.* (orig. U.S.).

1840 *Spirit of Times* 21 Mar. 25/2 All of 'vich'... fully accounts... for the milk in the cocoa-nut. 1853 *Knickerbocker* XLII. 50 The milk in the cocoa nut was accounted for. 1898 MRS. LYNN LINTON *Let in G. S. Layard Mrs. Lynn Linton* (1901) xxiv. 362 The Koran is very interesting—but oh, the milk in the coconut! It is so queerly disjointed and non-sequential, far more so than the Epistles, and they have their full share of that milk in the coconut. 1972 L. MEYNELL *Death by Arrangement* i. 17 'Nobody can really be christened Waveney: it's a river... ' In East Anglia. Hence, as they say, the milk in the coconut. Rolffe's father... called his eleven children after East Anglian rivers.'

4. A culinary, pharmaceutical, or other preparation of herbs, drugs or the like, having some more or less real resemblance to milk.

milk of almonds = ALMOND-MILK. *milk of lime*: hydrate of lime mixed in water. *milk of magnesia*: a proprietary name for a white suspension of magnesium hydroxide in water, taken as an antacid. †*milk of mercury*: corrosive sublimate beaten up in fumitory water. *milk of sulphur*: precipitated sulphur.

c1430 *Two Cookery-bks.* 48 Take gode Milke of Almaundys, & flowre of Rys. 1626 BACON *Sylva* §50 Pistachoes... made into a Milk of themselves, like unto Almond Milk. 1686 W. HARRIS tr. *Lemery's Chym.* (ed. 2) 493 This Tincture is a dissolution of the Rosine of Benjamin made in Spirit of Wine. When it is mixed in a great deal of water, it makes a Milk. 1694 SALMON *Bate's Dispens.* (1713) 561 Milk of Mercury... Milk of Scammony. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) XII. 23/1 The name of milk is given to substances very different from milk properly so called. *Ibid.*, Milk of Sulphur. *Ibid.* 23/2 Water in which quicklime has been slaked, which... has hence been called the milk of lime. a1814 *Intrigues of a Day in New Brit. Theatre* I. 76 A little

milk of roses. 1875 *Ure's Dict. Arts* III. 1059 Milk of Wax is a valuable varnish. 1880 *Lomas Alkali Trade* 208 Milk of lime. 1880 *Trade Marks Jnl.* 3 Mar. 95 Milk of Magnesia. . . Charles Henry Phillips, . . . New York, United States of America; manufacturing chemist. . . Preparations of magnesia for medical purposes, especially hydrate of magnesia, and also proprietary medicines. 1898 *Rev. Brit. Pharm.* 41 Milk of sulphur. 1924 H. CRANE *Let.* 30 Nov. (1965) 194, I had. . . taken a great deal of Alkalithia and milk of magnesia. 1961 J. HELLER *Catch-22* (1962) xxvi. 282 Aarfy had a date. . . with a Red Cross girl. . . whose father owned an important milk-of-magnesia plant.

5. **Bristol milk**: originally a slang name for sherry; now, the name in the wine trade of a particular class of sherry.

1644 [see BRISTOL]. a1661 FULLER *Worthies, Bristol* (1662) III. 35 Bristol Milk. . . This Metaphorical Milk, whereby Xeres or Sherry-Sack is intended. 1895 *Westm. Gaz.* 31 Dec. 1/1 Pale sherry (Bristol cream) realised £7 per dozen, and 95s. was the price per dozen of the sherry known as Bristol milk.

† 6. **milk of the moon**: 'a white, porous, friable, insipid earth, frequently found in form of a white farinaceous powder, but sometimes concreted into a mass, not unlike agaric' (Chambers *Cycl.* 1727-52).

7. A cloudy impurity found in some diamonds. 1875 *Ure's Dict. Arts* II. 24.

8. † a. The milt of a fish. *Obs.* [So G. *milch*, Da. *melk*, Sw. *mjölke*.]

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P.R.* XIII. xxvi. (1495) 458 When the female of fysshes lay egges or pesen, the male comyth after and shedeth hys mylke vpon the egges. 14. . . *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 591/16 *Lactes*, roof of fyshe, or mylke of fyshe. 1718 [see MILTER].

b. The spat of an oyster before its discharge.

1858 HOMANS *Cycl. Comm.* 1480/2 The breeding-time of oysters is in April or May, from which time to July or August the oysters are said to be sick or in the milk.

9. **attrib. and Comb.** a. Simple attrib. in sense (a) 'made or consisting of, prepared with, or obtained from milk', as *milk-arrowroot*, *-butter*, *-curd*, *-diet*, *-fat*, *-flow*, *-globule*, *-loaf*, *-porridge*, *-pottage*, *-pudding*, *-scone*; *-soup*, *-yeast*; (b) 'of or pertaining to milk', as *milk-ambry*, *-bloom*, *-board*, *-bottle*, *-bowie* (Sc.), *-bowl*, *-bucket*, *-can*, *-car*, *-cart*, *-cellar*, *-churn*, *-cog*, *-cooler*, *-dish*, *-ejection*, *-gland*, *-jug*, *-keeler*, *-kettle*, *-lorry*, *-pail*, *-piggin*, *-pitcher*, *-pot*, *-ranch*, *-saucepan*, *-secretion*, *-shop*, *-sieve*, *-skeel*, *-stall*, *-stand*, *-sye* (dial.), *-tanker*, *-tin*, *-truck*, *-tub*, *-vein*, *-wagon*; (c) 'having dealings with milk', as *milk-boy*, *-folk*, *-girl*, *-lass*, *-nurse*; (d) (of animals) 'producing milk', as *milk-ass*, *-camel*, *-sow*; also MILK-COW; (e) used to designate the deciduous teeth formed in the mammalian jaw during the suckling period, as *milk-canine*, *-dentition*, *-molar*, *-tusk*; also MILK TOOTH.

1594 *Knareborough Wills* (Surtees) I. 199 *Milk ambry. 1896 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* I. 401 *Milk arrowroot and a little brandy with it is useful. 1688 in *Ellis Orig. Lett.* Ser. II. IV. 157 Though I can (to my sorrow) say why *milk-asses are provided for. 1855 TENNYSON *Maud* xxi. 70 The slender acacia would not shake One long *milk-bloom on the tree. 1602 in *Grosart Spenser's Wks.* I. p. xix, One stone or *milk-board. 1905 G. F. M'CLEARY *Infant Mortality & Infants Milk Depôts* viii. 129 (caption) Packing the *milk bottles in ice before sending them to the city. 1957 M. SUMMERTON *Sunset Hour* v. 67, I could hear. . . milk bottles being handled in and out of crates. 1959 I. & P. OPIE *Lore & Lang. Schoolch.* i. 9 Cigarette cards. . . are being replaced in ficking games by milk-bottle tops. 1972 C. FREMLIN *Appointment with Yesterday* xii. 93 'Everything goes down the waste-disposal!' But not dead matches. Or milk-bottle tops. 1972 J. MOSEDALE *Football* x. 139 He stepped on a broken milk bottle, severing all the tendons in his foot. 1724 RAMSAY *Tea-t. Misc.* (1733) II. 222 To bear the *milk-bowie nae pain was to me. 1570 *Wills & Inv. N.C.* (Surtees) I. 341, lxxxx *mylke bowles iijl. 1609 ARMIN *Maid of More-Cl.* (1880) 84 They are maids of More-clacke, homely milke-bowle things. 1815 *Sporting Mag.* XLVI. 17 A new milke-bowl, of wood skilfully carved. 1847 THACKERAY *Vanity Fair* (1848) vii. 59 The groom. . . did not care to descend to ring the bell; and so prayed a passing *milk-boy to perform that office for him. 1865 A. & E. KEARY *Little Wanderlin* 125 After the milk-boy came the vegetable women. 1884 W. H. RIDEING in *Harper's Mag.* June 70/1 Chantrey was a milk-boy in Sheffield. 1964 F. WARNER *Early Poems* 13 A milk-boy, whistling down the wind. 1830 MISS MITFORD *Village Ser.* IV. 103 Her *milk-bucket in her hand. c1830 *Glouc. Farm Rep.* 35 in *Libr. Usef. Knowl.*, *Husb.* III, Making cheese of the first quality is more profitable than either making *milk-butter or feeding veal. 1535 COVERDALE *Gen.* xxxii. 15 Thirtie *mylck camels. 1838 DICKENS *O. Twist* xlv, Three pint-pots and a *milk-can. 1879 *Flower Catal. Mus. Coll. Surg.* i. 39 The *milk-canine permanently retained. 1890 *Railways of Amer.* 146 The different kinds of cars which are now used. . . Mail car, *Milk car, Oil-car [etc.]. 1916 JOYCE *Portrait of Artist* ii. 69 Often they drove out in the milkcar. 1808 CURWEN *Econ. Feeding Stock* 64 The *milk-car was met before it reached the town. 1964 'E. LATHEN' *Accounting for Murder* (1965) vi. 46 He mounted the stairs. . . startling two typists who were precariously balancing *milk cartons. 1967 R. LOWELL *Near Ocean* 24 Milk cartons, kidney heaped to spoil, Two plates sheathed with silver foil. 1877 GARTHSHORE in *Phil. Trans.* LXXVII. 355 A woman at a *milk-cellar. . . was delivered [etc.]. 1931 A. UTLEY *Country Child* iii. 48 He was backed into the loading place, waiting for the *milk-churns. *Ibid.* xxi. 278 The milk-churns were rattled and banged across the railway line. 1963 *Times* 16 Feb. 5/5 An estimated 120,000 milk churns, valued at £5 each and believed to have been taken by

householders to store water, are missing from dairies. 1967 *Ibid.* 26 Sept. 1/1 He inadvertently rolled a milk churn under an oncoming express during his first day as an apprentice at Hatfield station. 1595 DUNCAN *App. Etymol.* (E.D.S.), *Mulctra*, vel, -um, *mulctra*; a *milk-cool. 1844 H. STEPHENS *Bk. Farm* III. 900 Stone *milk-coolers. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* III. 339 Small patches of adherent *milk-curd. 1863 HUXLEY *Man's Place* Nat. i. 23 The *milk dentition consists of 20 teeth. 1677 TEMPLE *Gout* in *Misc.* I. (1680) 221, I concluded. . . if it. . . continued to confine my self wholly to the *Milk-dyett. 1844 H. STEPHENS *Bk. Farm* III. 900 After it has cooled, the milk is passed through the milk-sieve into the *milk-dishes. 1950 *N.Z. Jnl. Agric.* June 540/3 The problems related to the process of '*milk ejection' in the cow. 1901 *Daily Chron.* 7 Aug. 6/4 When a sample of milk. . . shall be found to contain less than 3 per cent. of *milk fat, . . . it shall be presumed. . . that the milk is not genuine. 1822-34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) IV. 74 *Galactia Præmatura*. Premature *Milk-Flow. *Ibid.* 75 *Galactia Defectiva*. Deficient Milk-Flow. 1700 T. BROWN *Amusem. Ser. & Com.* vi. (1709) 58 The Noisy *Milk-Folks, crying, A can of Milk, Ladies. 1810 *Splendid Follies* III. 66 [Madam Lynx] having caught her immaculate husband chucking the *milk-girl under the chin. 1927 HALDANE & HUXLEY *Animal Biol.* xiii. 320 The saucer-shaped depression into which the *milk-glands open. 1864 *Chambers's Encycl.* VI. 454/2 In addition to *milk globules, colostrum globules. . . occur in the milk. 1832 F. TROLLOPE *Dom. Manners Amer.* I. xii. 170 An intimation accompanied the *milk-jug, that the milk must be fresh. 1852 BRISTED *Five Yrs. Eng. Univ.* 60 Drowning mice in his milk jug. 1600 in W. F. SHAW *Mem. Eastry* (1870) 226 Three *milk keelers. 1596 *Wills & Inv. N.C.* (Surtees) II. 271 The milke-house stufte. . . j *milke kettle 24s. 1805 R. W. DICKSON *Pract. Agric.* II. 993 Brass milk-kettle. a1690 G. FOX *Jnl.* (1827) I. 79 He told my troubles. . . to his servants, so that it was got among the *milk-lasses. 1910 *Practitioner* June 801 *Milk-loaf, scones. 1939 G. HOUSEHOLD *Rogue Male* 110, I saw. . . a couple of *milk lorries bobbing about. . . to collect the cans set out on wooden platforms by the road. 1971 W. J. BURLEY *Guilt Edged* i. 5 The milk lorry on its way back to the factory after morning collections from farms. 1849-52 *Todd's Cycl. Anat.* IV. 911/1 The fourth premlolar displaces the. . . tubercular *milk-molar. c1826 *Earl Richard* ix. in *Child Ballads* (1886) II. 462 My mither was a gude *milk-nurse. c1440 *Mylke payle [see *milk-stop*]. c1475 *Pict. Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 793/23 *Hoc multrum*, a mylkepayle. 1831 SCOTT *Jnl.* I Jan., Cadell is of opinion if I meddle in politics, . . I shall break the milk-pail. 1579-80 NORTH *Plutarch, P. Emilius* (1595) 267 Womens breasts are not always full of milke (as *milke pans are. . .). 1840 T. A. TROLLOPE *Summer in Brittany* I. 40 A brown dish of the size and shape of a milk-pan. 1885 MISS MURFREE *Prophet Gt. Smoky Mts.* iii. 57 She carried her *milk-piggin. 1855 *Harvard Mag.* I. 420 We were. . . a good deal incommoded by the diminutive size of the *milk-pitchers. 1567 HARMAN *Caveat* (1869) 86 Baken, chese and *mylke porrage. 1711 SWIFT *Jnl.* to *Stella* 15 May, My breakfast is milk porridge. 1535 COVERDALE *Judg.* iv. 19 Then opened she a *mylke pot, & gaue him to drynke. 1838 DICKENS *O. Twist* xxvii, Mr. Bumble. . . made a closer inspection of the milk-pot. 1620 MIDDLETON *Chaste Maid* II. ii. 109 Herrings and *milk-pottage. 1899 ANNIE E. HOLDSWORTH *Valley Gt. Shadow* iv, Beef-tea and *milk-pudding had had their day. 1907 *Yesterday's Shopping* 213/2 *Milk saucepan with earthenware lining. 1975 J. SYMONS *Three Pipe Problem* xvii. 163 He burnt the milk saucepan dry. 1856 *Farmer's Mag.* Jan. 7 The Physiology of *Milk-Secretion. 1847 DICKENS *Dombey* (1848) xxi. 207 A neighbouring *milk-shop. 1883 *Encycl. Brit.* XV. 797/2 The privy council has issued an order, under the Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act of 1878, called the Dairies, Milkshops, and Cowsheds Order. 1844 *Milk-sieve [see *milk-dish*]. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 240/1 A *Milke skele, *mulgarium*. 1767 MRS. GLASSE *Cookery* App. 343 *Milk soop the Dutch way. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* IV. 191 From three and a half, to four pints [of milk] a day may be given to an adult. . . in the form of a milk soup. 1797 *Monthly Mag.* III. 531 A *milk sow was offered at the opening of the assembly. 1950 *N.Z. Jnl. Agric.* Apr. 378/3 *Milk stands erected as part of the releaser room. . . have given satisfactory results. c1440 *Promp. Parv.* 338/1 *Mylke stop, or payle, *multra*, vel *multrum*. c1440 *Medulla Gram.* in *Promp. Parv.* 79 note, *Colum*, a *mylke syhe. 15. . . *Wowing jok & Jynny* 28 in *Bannatyne MS.* (Hunter. Cl.) 388 Ane milk syth. 1846 J. BAXTER *Libr. Pract. Agric.* (ed. 4) I. 209 The whole mass. . . with the cream and new milk is run through the searce into the milk-sye. 1965 in P. JENNINGS *Living Village* (1968) 66 The milk. . . is collected by a *milk tanker. 1972 *Guardian* 16 Oct. 10/2 Until the rains came. . . villagers were collecting water in buckets from milk tankers in High Furness. 1868 ATKINSON *Cleveland Gloss.*, *Milk-tin, the metal vessel in which the milk is set to cream. 1910 *Daily Chron.* 22 Apr. 1/3 The. . . express. . . ran into a *milk truck and a guard's van. 1947 E. HODGINS *Mr. Blandings builds his Dream House* vii. 94 Her husband got run over by the milk truck. 1973 R. L. SIMON *Big Fix* (1974) x. 170 A trio of milk trucks from a dairy. 1805 P. W. DICKSON *Pract. Agric.* II. 1017 The *milk-tub is covered up by a board. 1799 CORSE in *Phil. Trans.* LXXXIX. 211 The first or *milk tusks of an elephant never grow to any size. 1844 H. STEPHENS *Bk. Farm* II. 445 The *milk-veins along the lower part of the abdomen become larger. 1883 *Wheelman* Apr. 28/1 A superannuated 'bus-driver, with a conveyance strongly resembling a *milk-wagon. 1960 T. HUGHES *Lupercal* 46 Light and birdsong come Walloping up roads with the milk wagon. 1876 tr. *Wagner's Gen. Pathol.* 86 *Milk-yeast can grow fungus-like, if submerged.

b. objective, as *milk-carrier*, *-dealer*, *-heater*, *producer*, *-seller*, *strainer*, *-tester*, *-vendor*; *milk-breeding*, *-curdling*, *-drinking*, *-making*, *-marketing* (also vbl. sbs.), *-producing* (also vbl. sbs.), *-yielding* adjs. Also (of the secretions of plants) *milk-giving*, *-bearing* adjs.

1855 SIR E. SMITH in *Syst. Nat. Hist.* I. 28 The *milk-bearing tissue so readily inferred to exist from the white exuding juice of the cut dandelion [etc.]. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Lactifical*, *milk-breeding, milk-making, milk-yielding. 1805 *Mod. London App.*, Cream is sold by the *Milk-carriers at 1s. 4d. per pint. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* III. 287 'Rennin', a *milk-curdling ferment. 1805 R. W. DICKSON *Pract. Agric.* II. 969 Cows for the supply of the

*milk-dealer. c1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 7 Drihten þu dest þe lof of *milc drinkende childre muþe. 1898 *Daily News* 4 Apr. 2/1 The productive or *milk-giving [rubber] trees. 1905 *Westm. Gaz.* 5 Oct. 5/2 Ovens, grillers, . . *milk-heaters, . . sterilisers, and other things are all there. 1656 *Milk-making [see *milk-breeding*]. 1933 *Statutory Rules & Orders* No. 789. 21 This scheme may be cited as the *Milk Marketing Scheme, 1933, and applies to England and Wales. 1936 *Milk Marketing* [see *GRADE sb.* 5 c]. 1968 *Listener* 4 July 15/2 In the new milk marketing case this truth is emphasised. . . Under the Milk Marketing Scheme the milk producers sell their milk to the Milk Marketing Board. 1870 *Rep. Comm. Agric.* 1869 (U.S. Dept. Agric.) 449 The annual meeting of the *Milk Producers' Association of Massachusetts and New Hampshire. 1950 *N.Z. Jnl. Agric.* Feb. 163/3 It is the responsibility of the milk producer to ensure. . . that only milk of the highest quality leaves the farm. 1946 *Nature* 12 Oct. 523/1 The recording movement may. . . progress to greater service to the *milk-producing industry. 1975 *Country Life* 12 June 1590/1 Different cows have different milk-producing capabilities. 1600 J. PORY tr. *Leo's Africa* III. 132 Next vnto them stand the *milk-sellers. 1686 S. SEWALL *Letter-Bk.* (1886) I. 33 Five Duz. of *milk strainers of the smaller sort. 1872 W. S. JONES *Let.* 20 Mar. in G. N. JONES *Florida Plantation Rec.* (1927) 199 The milk strainer is also in bad repair. 1902 *Daily Chron.* 5 Dec. 6/5 It is quite easy for the consumer to protect himself—in quality, by purchasing a 1s. 6d. *milk tester. 1851 MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* I. 191/2 The *milk-vendors sell. . . twenty quarts per day. 1611 COTGR., *Lactier*, milkie, . . *milke-yielding. 1897 *Daily News* 28 Sept. 8/3 The herd is entirely of the milk-yielding. . . Ayrshires.

c. parasynthetic and instrumental, as *milk-barred*, *-blended*, *-borne*, *-budded*, *-faced*, *-fed*, *-hued*, *-outstretched*, *-washed* adjs.

1849 M. ARNOLD *Strayed Reveller* 197 Jasper and chalcony, And *milk-barr'd onyx-stones. 1902 *Westm. Gaz.* 3 Mar. 11/3 The compound called *milk-blended butter. 1904 *Daily Chron.* 14 July 5/1 Epidemics of definite *milk-borne diseases. 1905 F. L. DODD *Municip. Milk* 6 Epidemics of milk-borne scarlet fever. 1865 SWINBURNE *Dolores* xl, And *milk-budded myrtles with Venus. . . he trod. 1815 MILMAN *Fazio* III. i. That *milk-faced mercy will come whimpering to me. 1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* II. i. 13 The two last of the family, who will then. . . be tolerably *milk-fed, I shall reserve for my own eating. 1887 *Pall Mall G.* 16 Aug. 5/1 The well-known *milk-hued gem. 1886 T. HARDY *Mayor of Casterb.* i, New, milk-hued canvas. 1600 FAIRFAX *Tasso* XII. xxxi, The gentle beast with *milke out stretched teat; (As nurses custome) proffred thee to feed. 1598 F. ROUS *Thule* B4, Viceina whose most pure *milk-washed hart Neuer suppose what fraud before did plot, Told him [etc.].

d. similitive, as *milk-blue*, *-dim*, *-green*, *-like*, *-mild*, *-pale* adjs. Also MILK-WARM.

1917 D. H. LAWRENCE *Look! We have come Through!* 77 The *milk-blue, morning lake. 1945 W. DE LA MARE *Burning-Glass* 41 Pulsing beneath the silken skin The milk-blue blood rills out and in. 1955 E. POUND *Section: Rock-Drill* xc. 65 Moon's barge over milk-blue water. 1926 H. READ *Coll. Poems* 55 Oh, turn your *milk dim eyes To outer things! 1912 D. H. LAWRENCE *Let.* 2 June (1962) I. 130 The pale, *milk-green river. 1813 T. BUSBY tr. *Lucretius* v. 1028 *Milk-like nurture from her bosom flowed. c1800 *Misc.* (1829) 52 Grass cut Virginia, or *milk-mild Oronoko [tobacco]. 1895 W. B. YEATS *Poems* 33 And at his cry there came no *milk-pale face Under a crown of thorns and dark with blood. 1910 W. DE LA MARE *Three Mulla-Mulgars* xviii. 248 At each thorn-tip, as the flame licks near, wells out and gathers a milk-pale globe of poison.

10. a. Special combinations, as *milk-abscess*, an abscess occurring in the breasts of women during lactation; *milk bank*, a bank (BANK sb.³ 7f) of human milk; *milk-bar*, a place where drinks made from milk (and often also other refreshments) are sold (see BAR sb.¹ 28); *milk-blooded a.*, cowardly, spiritless; *milk-blotch*, an eruption of the skin in sucking infants, *porrigo larvalis*; *milk-brother*, a foster-brother; *milk-cell Bot.*, the cell in which the milky juice or latex of plants is contained; *milk chicken*, a chicken that has been fed on milk and ground oats; *milk chocolate*, †(a) a beverage made from chocolate and milk; (b) eating chocolate (CHOCOLATE 2) made with milk; (c) a brown colour; also *attrib.*; † *milk-circle* = MILKY WAY; *milk-coffee*, coffee made with milk; white coffee; also *attrib.*, of a light brown colour; *milk-crust*, an eruption of the skin in infants, *crusta lactea* (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1890); † *milk-dame*, a wet-nurse; *milk-diphtheria*, epidemic diphtheria spread by means of infected milk; *milk-duct*, *Anat.*, any one of the several ducts which convey milk from the secretory glands through the nipple to the exterior (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*); *milk escutcheon*, an area covered by a reversed arrangement of the direction of the hair on the udder and thighs of a milch cow; *milk factor*, a factor causing disposition towards mammary cancer which is transmitted to offspring in milk; *milk factory*, a factory in which cream is extracted from milk; *milk-farm*, a dairy farm; *milk-farmer*, a dairy farmer; *milk-fever*, a slight feverish attack which sometimes occurs in women two or three days after childbirth; also, a similar complaint in milch cows; *milk-fish*, (a) a clupeoid fish, *Chanos chanos*, from the Indo-Pacific (*Cent. Dict.* 1890); (b) *Austral.* = TREPANG; *milk-float*,

(a) a float (FLOAT *sb.* 14) for the conveyance of milk; (b) a small electrically-driven milk-cart; **milk-flour**, a preparation of desiccated milk; **milk-fungus**, any fungus of the genus *Lactarius*; **milk-giver**, one who or that which gives milk; also *fig.*; **milk-glass**, (a) a semi-transparent or opalescent glass, cryolite glass; (b) a glass vessel applied to the breast to receive a superabundant flow of milk (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*); **milk-house**, a dairy, a place for the storing or sale of milk; also *attrib.*; **milk-kinship**, the kinship arising from adoption or fostering; **milk kitchen**, a special kitchen at a maternity hospital or the like, where babies' feeds are prepared; **milk-leg**, 'white swelling', a painful swelling, usually of the lower extremities, very common after parturition; **milk line Embryol.** [tr. G. *milchlinie* (O. Schultze 1892, in *Anat. Anzeiger* VII. 266)], (the line occupied by) a ridge of thickened ectoderm that appears on either side of mammalian embryos, extending from the front to the rear limb buds, on which the mammary glands later form in females; †**milk-madge**, a milk-maid; **milk-mirror** = *milk escutcheon*; **milk-mite** = CHEESE-MITE (*Cent. Dict.*); **milk-name**, the name given to a Chinese child at a ceremony held one month after birth: it is later superseded by more formal names but continues to be used in particular situations (see quot. 1911); †**milk-pap**, a teat or nipple; **milk powder**, a preparation of desiccated milk; **milk-pump** = *breast-pump* (*Mayne Expos. Lex.* 1857); **milk-quartz**, an opaque white variety of quartz (cf. *milky quartz*); **milk-ranch U.S.** (California), a dairy farm (Schele de Vere 1872); a ranch producing milk; **milk ridge Embryol.** [tr. G. *milchleiste* (O. Schultze 1893, in *Verhandl. d. physik.-med. Ges. zu Würzburg* XXVI. 173)] = *milk line*; **milk-room** orig. *U.S.*, a room in a house or dairy in which milk is kept; **milk-round**, (a) = *milk-route*; (b) *transf.*, a regular trip or tour in which one calls at several places; spec. *R.A.F. slang* (see quot. 1945); hence *milk-roundsman*; **milk-route** orig. *U.S.*, a route on which milk is regularly collected from farmers or delivered to customers; **milk-run** = *milk-round*; **milk-scab**, -scall, the same as *milk-blotch* and *milk-crust*; **milk-scarlatina**, epidemic scarlatina spread by means of infected milk; **milk-score**, a tally or other account of the purchase and sale of milk; **milk sea**, a particular kind of phosphorescent appearance on the sea (also *milky sea*); **milk-shake** orig. *U.S.*, a beverage composed of milk, flavouring, etc., mixed by shaking or agitation; **milk-shield** = *milk escutcheon*; **milk-sick a.**, affected with milk-sickness; also as *sb.* = *milk-sickness*; **milk-sickness U.S.**, an endemic disease in cattle peculiar to the Western States of America, and sometimes communicated to man through the consumption of infected meat; **milk-spot**, (a) a lustrous white callosity frequently observed upon the surface of the pericardium; (b) a white mucous patch in secondary syphilis (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*); (c) a form of tooth-rash (*Ibid.*); **milk stout**, formerly, a kind of sweet stout made with lactose; also *attrib.* and *fig.*; **milk-sugar**, sugar of milk, lactose; **milk-teething**, the process of cutting the milk-teeth; **milk-thrush** = *APHTHA*; **milk-tie** = *milk-kinship*; **milk-toast U.S.**, toast which is softened in milk; **milk-train**, (a) a railway train chiefly transporting milk, usu. very early in the morning; (b) *R.A.F. slang* (see quot. 1943); **milk-tube**, (a) *Bot.*, a laticiferous tube; (b) a milking tube; **milk-vessel**, (a) a dairy utensil for holding milk; (b) the udder of a cow; (c) *Bot.*, one of many tubes in which a milky fluid is secreted; **milk-walk**, a milkman's regular round for the sale of milk; also, a dairy business; †**milk-water**, a cordial water distilled from milk and herbs; †**milk way** = *MILKY WAY*; also *fig.*; **milk-whisky** = *KOUMISS*; †**milk-wife** = *milk-woman*; **milk-wine**, a beverage obtained from fermented milk; **milk-woman**, a woman who carries round milk for sale.

1799 UNDERWOOD *Dis. Childr.* (ed. 4) III. 111 note, A Treatise... in which the *milk-abscess, and sore nipples are fully considered. 1948 *Archit. Rev.* CIV. 21 (caption) Mothers' *milk bank. 1972 *Guardian* 22 Aug. 4/6 If there should be a shortage of mother's milk, the hospital will get supplies from the National Milk Bank. 1935 *Forbes Gaz.* 20 Nov. 1/2 The *milk bar, or place where milk drinks are sold, is a popular institution all over Australia, and plans are on foot for installing... them in Britain. 1938 E. WAUGH *Scoop* 11. iv. 200 Legend... told and retold over the milk-bars of Fleet Street. 1957 J. BRAINE *Room at Top* xxx. 254 A milk

bar near the railway station. 1971 J. PHILLIPS *Escape a Killer* (1972) i. v. 69 There's a milk bar in the village. 1847 E. BRONTË *Wuthering Heights* l. xi. 259, I wish you joy of the *milk-blooded coward. 1910 *Blackw. Mag.* Feb. 183/2 The sooner we give up all this milk-blooded, blue-spectacled, pacifistic talk the better. 1797 *Ibid.* l. 97 *Milk-blotches appear first on the forehead. 1890 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, Milk-blotch. 1897 *Strand Mag.* Christm. No. 617/1 Ivan was what is termed in Russian the 'milkbrother' of Alexia Bobrofska. 1884 BOWER & SCOTT tr. *De Bary's Phaner.* 195 Those solitary spindle-shaped initial cells of the *milk-cells do not exist. 1890 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, Milk-cells. 1902 *Encycl. Brit.* XXXI. 882/2 Chickens fattened quite young... and known as *petits poussins* or 'milk chickens'. 1723 J. NOTT *Cook's & Confectioner's Dict.* sig. 18 (heading) To make *Milk Chocolate. 1752 M. W. MONTAGU *Let.* 16 Feb. (1967) III. 5 As soon as I am risen, I constantly take 3 cups of milk coffee, and two hours after that a large cup of milk chocolate. 1752 [see *milk chocolate* above]. 1904 'SAKI' *Reginald* 101 They all sat down to play progressive halma, with milk-chocolate for prizes. 1910 *Encycl. Brit.* X. 614/2 Milk powder... is largely employed in the preparation of so-called milk chocolates. 1926 C. BEATON *Diary* 15 Apr. in *Wandering Yrs.* (1961) iv. 80, I... bought some bars of milk chocolate. 1955 *Radio Times* 22 Apr. 21/3, 14 milk chocolate caramels. 1958 S. HVLAND *Who goes Hang?* xiv. 63 A large table splendidly covered with milk-chocolate-coloured leather. 1969 *Vogue* 15 Mar. 81/1 An edging of milk chocolate suede. 1974 'E. LATHEN' *Sweet & Low* xi. 124 The creamy satisfaction of milk chocolate. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* l. 16 That white, which hath taken the name of the *Milk circle [marg. *Galaxi*]. 1695 J. LIGHTBODY *Every Man his own Gauger* 62 If you would make *Milk Coffee, you must, to every Pint of Water, put a quart of Milk. 1972 H. OSBORNE *Pay-Day* II. iv. 42 The girl at the desk... was a milk-coffee negress. 1582 STANYHURST *Aeneis* IV. (Arb.) 118 Her owne *mylckdame in byrth soyl was breathles abdyng. 1887 *Brit. Med. Jnl.* 7 May 1020/1 *Milk-diphtheria at Camberley and York Town. 1881 J. P. SHELDON *Dairy Farm.* 7/2 This *milk escutcheon, or shield, then, is one of those theories of which [etc.]. 1939 J. J. BITTNER in *Public Health Rep.* (U.S. Public Health Service) LIV. 1115 The breast cancer observations... may be explained by a theory... assuming that three 'factors' are needed... These factors are: (A) A 'breast cancer-producing influence' transferred through the milk of high-cancer stock females to their progeny. This has been designated as the 'milk factor' in the tables. 1943 C. G. GESCHICKTER *Dis. Breast* xxxv. 800 This so-called milk-factor or milk-influence has been extracted from the mammary glands of lactating cancer-susceptible mice by Bittner and shown to increase the incidence of mammary cancer whether injected in, or fed to young mice. 1966 WRIGHT & SYMMERS *Systemic Path.* I. xxviii. 990/1 There is no evidence that a milk factor plays any part in the occurrence of carcinoma of the breast in women. There is no way by which such a factor can be demonstrated. 1886 BAGOT *Handbk. Dairy Factories* 8 Factories [in Ireland]... where the whole milk is purchased from the farmer—we call *milk factories. 1867 *Crim. Chronol. York Castle* 195 She had a small *milk-farm, which the prisoner managed. 1805 R. W. DICKSON *Pract. Agric.* II. 968 The sort of cow most adapted to the intentions of the *milk-farmer must of course vary. 1758 J. S. Le *Dran's Observ. Surg.* (1771) Dict. Ccb, *Lactea Febris*, the *Milk-Fever attending Women for some Days after their Delivery. 1894 'MARK RUTHERFORD' *Catharine Furze* iv. My belief is, she'll have milk fever. 1880 *Proc. Linn. Soc. New South Wales* V. 128 Another species [of *Trepang*] is the 'milk fish', or 'cotton fish', so called from its power of emitting a white viscid fluid... which clings to any object like shreds of cotton. 1905 D. S. JORDAN *Guide to Study of Fishes* II. iii. 44 The *Chamidae*, or milkfishes, constitute another small archaic type, found in the tropical Pacific. They are large, brilliantly silvery, toothless fishes. *Ibid.* 45 The single living species is the *Awa*, or milkfish, *Chanos chanos*, largely used as food in Hawaii. 1962 K. F. LAGLER et al. *Ichthyol.* vi. 203 The irregular movements of the Asiatic milkfish (*Chanos*) into and out of fresh water make it amphidromous. 1971 *Daily Colonist* (Victoria, B.C.) 30 Mar. 5/4 Taiwan and Indonesia produce much needed sea protein in traditional milkfish 'farm ponds'. 1974 *Nat. Geographic* Dec. 788/2 Across southern Asia, from the Philippines to India, commercial aquaculturists have begun to raise milkfish, a food species that subsists on plant life. 1887 *Bury Times* 3 Sept. 6/4 He noticed the defendant driving a *milk float towards him at a great speed. 1935 N. COLLINS *Three Friends* viii. 143 A horse attached to a milk float wore a hat made of newspaper. 1951 *Engineering* 20 July 95/3 Pedestrian-controlled vehicles (such as hand-operated electric milk floats). 1974 M. BABSON *Stalking Lamb* xi. 73 An electric milk float trundling down the street. 1902 *Chambers's Jnl.* 22 Feb. 191/1 The *milk-flour is completely soluble in water. 1888 CLODD *Story of Creation* (1894) 129 The Marsupials, or pouched *milk-givers. 1874 *KNIGHT Dict. Mech.* 931 It [Cryolite] is found in great abundance and purity in Greenland, and serves to make a fine *milk-glass. 1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* III. xxiv. (Arb.) 290 Who would not think it a ridiculous thing to see a Lady in her *milke-house with a velvet gowne? 1596 *Wills & Inv. N.C.* (Surtees) II. 271 The milke-house stuffe. 1891 T. HARDY *Tess* xviii. (1892) 146 It was a large room over the milk-house. 1885 W. R. SMITH *Kinship & Marr.* v. 149 We find among the Arabs a feeling about *milk-kinship so well established that [etc.]. 1965 *Nursing Times* 5 Feb. 181/1 In some hospitals the labour wards and the *milk kitchens were each centralized. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VI. 216 Tense, shiny, smooth, white or mottled skin, marked often by dilated veins, whence comes the name *milk-leg or white leg. 1893 *Jnl. R. Microsc. Soc.* 304 Prof. O. Schultze finds in the embryos of pig, rabbit, mole, fox, and cat, that the first rudiment of the mammary glands is seen as a linear epithelial thickening on each side of the body... This *milk-line' stretches from the anterior to the posterior limb-rudiment. 1946 B. M. PATTEN *Human Embryol.* ix. 241 Some animals (for example, the sow and the bitch) develop a series of nipples spread over nearly the entire length of the milk line. *Ibid.*, Not infrequently supernumerary nipples may occur at other levels along the course of the milk line. 1960 F. D. ALLAN *Essent. Human Embryol.* xix. 179 The primordia of the [mammary] glands form thickened strips of ectoderm located bilaterally from axilla to groin which are called the milk ridges or lines. 1582 STANYHURST *Aeneis* IV. (Arb.) 114 Shal I now, lyke a castaway *milck-madge, On

mye woers formoure bee fawning? 1881 J. P. SHELDON *Dairy Farming* 6/2 The 'milk-mirror' or 'escutcheon' theory of M. Guenon. 1836 J. F. DAVIS *Chinese* I. vii. 288 The birth of a son is of course an occasion of great rejoicing; the family or surname is first given, and then the 'milk name', which is generally some diminutive of endearment. 1911 J. D. BALL *Chinese at Home* vii. 75 The milk name... clings to him or her through life, being used by parents, relatives, and most intimate friends, as well as by superiors. 1931 C. L'E. EWEN *Hist. Surnames* 8 The Chinese receive a number of names... the 'milk-name' when a month old. 1975 O. SELA *Bengali Inheritance* iii. 23 His milk name had been Chan Yan-Wo, and at school he had changed it to Richard... the first step in accepting Western ways. 1607 SHAKS. *Timon* iv. iii. 115 Those *Milke pappes That through the window Barne bore at mens eyes. 1834 *India Jnl. Med. Sci.* I. 1. 32/2 *Milk Powder... Specimens of an article he has advertised under the designation of Pulverised Milk. 1910 *Encycl. Brit.* X. 614/2 Milk powder is manufactured under various patents. *Ibid.*, Milk powder made from skim-milk keeps well for considerable periods. 1972 D. BLOODWORTH *Any Number can Play* xii. 96 A big American air force general with a complexion like milk-powder. 1836 T. THOMSON *Min., Geol., etc.* I. 64 Rock crystal... rose quartz, *milk quartz, siderite. 1856 *Calif. Pathfinder* (San Francisco) 13 Nov. 2/4 The *milk ranch that burned down beyond the Mission yesterday morning. 1909 BAILEY & MILLER *Text-bk. Embryol.* xvi. 449 In embryos of six to seven mm., or even less, a thickening of the epidermis occurs in a narrow zone along the ventrolateral surface of the body (Strahl). In embryos of 15 mm. this thickening, known as the *milk ridge, extends from the upper extremity to the inguinal region. 1960 Milk ridge [see *milk line* above]. 1836 *Knickerbocker* VII. 706 In the rear, is quite a city of additions, in the shape of bed-rooms, bath-rooms, *milk-rooms, buttery [etc.]. 1970 *Cape Times* 28 Oct. 21/1 (Advt.), Lean-to, barn for animals, dairy and milk room, 4 calf pens. 1900 *Oxford Times* 13 Jan. (Advt.), Wanted, a single man to serve a *milk-round. 1927 R. B. FORRESTER *Fluid Milk Market Eng. & Wales* 96 Retail Delivery. Milk Rounds... no close or detailed survey of actual roundsman systems has ever been made in this country. 1945 PARTRIDGE *Dict. R.A.F. Slang* 39 Milkround, a run made fairly regularly by a Squadron or a Force, if it returns to its station or base in the early morning. 1952 E. F. DAVIES *Illyrian Venture* x. 191 We did a 'milk-round' of all the jails in Vienna, picking up and setting down prisoners at every stop. 1958 *Times* 9 Aug. 7/7 Strange though the urgent masochism of the milk round may seem, that is how the great majority of Americans still see us, from the windows of a coach. 1970 *Times* 17 Nov. 19/8 Like other business organisations, we make what is known as the annual milkround, going to every university at the recruiting time. 1972 *Guardian* 8 Feb. 13/7 Fund-raising must be... centralized, instead of the monthly 'milk rounds' by volunteers. 1972 *Accountant* 14 Sept. 327/1 'Farmer's Wife' branded goods—cream, yogurt, butter, eggs, potatoes, bread, margarine, bacon, sausages and poultry—constitute an increasingly important part of the milk division's turnover and profit. Sales are helping to maintain regular milk rounds when other industries find rising costs of such personal service a constant headache. 1940 F. KITCHEN *Brother to Ox* xiii. 202, I want to say what a pleasant job it is being a *milkroundsman. 1874 *Rep. Comm. Agric.* 1873 (U.S. Dept. Agric.) 246 The most economical method of managing the delivery of milk at the factory is by establishing *milk routes. 1897 'MARK TWAIN' *Following Equator* xlv. 464 The vested rights... are frequently the subject of sale or mortgage. Just like a milk-route. 1959 N. MAILER *Advt. for Myself* (1961) 372 The milk companies... are saved most of the costs of local distribution by delivering the orange juice on their milk route. 1925 *Milk-run [see *RUN sb.* 41]. 1943 K. TENNANT *Ride on Stranger* (1968) ix. 103 Shannon did not know anyone who wanted half a milk-run. 1944 J. H. FULLARTON *Troop Target* iii. 24 Isobel married that joker with a milk-run out Henderson way. 1944 T. H. WISDOM *Triumph over Tunisia* vi. 54 It was General Doolittle who organised the 'milk-run' Fortress raids on the ports of Tunis and Bizerta. 1964 *Observer* (Colour Suppl.) 11 Oct. 17/2 Similar risks must be taken by transport aircraft pilots, flying their daily 'milk runs' to supply jungle-bound positions along the 1,000-mile frontier [of Borneo]. 1969 *Daily Tel.* 11 Oct. 11/5 Another way of island hopping down to Grenada... is to catch the early morning 'milk-run' plane from Antigua, which calls in at Dominica, St. Lucia, Martinique and Barbados, collecting and unloading passengers, mail and newspapers as it goes. 1972 *Guardian* 30 Dec. 13 Woe betide any who suddenly discovers he has to go to Brussels the next morning. The businessmen's milkrun is always booked days ahead. 1856 *MAYNE Expos. Lex.*, *Milk-Scab, another common term for *Porrigio larvalis*, or *Crusta lactea*, or milk-blotch... *Milk-scull. Same as *Milk-scab*. 1887 *Brit. Med. Jnl.* 19 Feb. 409/2 Mr. Power's report of the Hendon *milk-scarlatina outbreak. 1687 T. BROWN *Saints in Uproar* Wks. 1730 I. 77 A pack of vermin, bred up to... rubbing out of *milk-scores. 1712 *ADDISON Spect.* No. 482 ¶4 He is better acquainted with the Milk-Score, than his Steward's Accounts. 1898 F. T. BULLEN in *Nat. Rev.* Aug. 859 That beautiful, inexplicable phenomenon of the 'milk sea' suddenly appeared! 1889 *Harper's Bazaar* 4 May 330/3 You needs some *milk shake... an' I got some nice new w'iskey to putt in. 1911 H. S. HARRISON *Queed* vii. 85 You ain't feelin' good, are you, Doc? You're lookin' white as a milk-shake. 1937 *Daily Herald* 20 Feb. 11/3 (caption) Mrs.—... sampling a milk shake after she had opened a milk bar in Tottenham Court-road yesterday. 1952 'J. TEY' *Singing Sands* xii. 196, I had a couple bananas and a milk shake in Leicester Square. 1953 E. TAYLOR *Sleeping Beauty* xiii. 200 She saw herself translated to the Corner House, but to the same sandaes and parfais and milk-shakes. 1968 *Blues Unlimited* Sept. 10 Joe worked in the kitchens at the Cafe six nights a week, pouring cokes and milk shakes. 1881 *Milk-shield [see *milk-escutcheon*]. 1885 MISS MURFREE *Prophet Gt. Smoky Mts.* ii. 46 The bars of the *milk-sick pen. *Ibid.*, She [a cow] lay down an' died o' the milk-sick. 1834 HOFFMAN *Winter in West* (1835) II. 66, I passed a deserted village, the whole population of which had been destroyed by the 'milk sickness'. 1859 BARTLETT *Dict. Amer.*, *Milk Sickness*, a fatal spasmodic disease, peculiar to the Western States. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* IV. 530 These thickenings, which resemble the *milk-spots on the heart, are not [etc.]. 1942 *R.A.F. Jnl.* 13 June 32 'There you are, gentlemen,'

boomed a rich, *milk-stout voice. 1959 M. GILBERT *Blood & Judgement* i. 12 A lady... [was] addressing herself to a glass of milk stout. 1965 S. M. TRITTON *Tritton's Guide to Better Wine & Beer Making for Beginners* 133 Milk Stout... Pour hot... water over the patent malt and stir in the flaked barley... Boil the hops in 2 pints of water... Dissolve sugar and lactose... and add to bulk. Follow by the yeast and ferment to completion. 1974 G. MANN *Home Wine & Beer Making* 99/1 Sweet, or milk, stout dark and sweet, but still with an underlying bitter twang. 1846 *Penny Cycl. Suppl.* II. 635/2 *Milk-sugar is an integral constituent of the milk of the mammalia. 1822-34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) I. 30 *Milk teething. 1855 *DUNGLISON Med. Lex., Aphthæ...* Thrush or sore mouth... White Thrush. *Milk Thrush. 1870 *LUBBOCK Orig. Civiliz.* iii. (1875) 89 The symbol of adoption represented not the birth, but the *milk-tie. 1855 J. R. BESTE *Wabash* II. 260 Large platters of *milk toast. This delicacy is made of slices of toast, buttered and sprinkled with pepper and salt, and laid in a dish of warm milk, which serves as a sauce to the rest. 1903 K. D. WIGGIN *Rebecca* xxiii. 258 She's just asked me for some milk-toast. 1853 *Knickerbocker* XLII. 532 The *milk-train still had the right of way. 1897 [see HIGHBALL 2]. 1930 WODEHOUSE *Very Good, Jeeves!* ix. 251 Her intention was... to leave by the next train, even if that train was a milk-train, stopping at every station. 1943 HUNT & PRINGLE *Service Slang* 46 *The Milk Train*, appropriate name for the modern 'Dawn Patrol' on early morning reconnaissance flights. 1955 *Railway Mag.* May 359/1 A daily milk train which was worked by the L.N.E.R. 1877 *Rep. Vermont Dairymen's Assoc.* VIII. 106 The milk must be drawn by means of a catheter, or *milk tube. 1884 BOWER & SCOTT tr. *De Bary's Phaner.* 198 The sharp difference of structure between the sieve- and milk-tubes is always particularly clear. 1902 *Encycl. Brit.* XXV. 409/1 In one genus (*Lactarius*) 'milk-tubes', recalling the lactiferous tubes of many vascular plants, are found. 14... *Voc. in Wr.* Wülcker 573/39 *Coagulatorium*, a *mylkefessell. 1566 in Peacock *Eng. Ch. Furniture* (1866) 41 He haith melted y^e [a 'hallywater fatt'] and made mylke vessell thereof. 1855 SIR E. SMITH in *Syst. Nat. Hist.* I. 29 Milk vessels from the stipules of the *Ficus elastica*. 1842 J. ATON *Dom. Econ.* (1857) 210 He must examine... the calf itself, —its head, and above all, its milk-vessel and its teats. 1805 *Mod. London App.*, *Milk-Walks, that is, a certain proportion of neighbouring streets served by a particular person. 1851 H. MAYHEW *London Labour* I. 435/2 My father had a milk-walk. c1864 BROUGH & HALLIDAY in M. R. Booth *Eng. Plays of 19th Cent.* (1973) IV. 240, I have a horse and cart, Miss Penelope, and a first-rate milk walk. 1905 G. B. SHAW in *Grand Mag.* Feb. 111 He... had... bought an agent's business as a doctor buys a practice or a dairyman a milkwalk. 1917 WODEHOUSE *Man with Two Left Feet* 247 He was... owner of a milk-walk in the most fashionable part of Battersea. 1697 KIDDER *Horneck* (1698) 53 He w^d up with an Apple or two, with a little Bread, and small Ale, or *Milk-water. 1769 MRS. RAFFAEL *Eng. Housekpr.* (1778) 365 To distill Milk Water. 1555 EDEN *Decades* 245 The parte of heauen cauled *Via Lactea*, that is the *mylke waye. 1593 G. HARVEY *New Let. Notable Cont.* B. The ascending scale and Milk-way to heauenly excellency. 1511 *MS. Acc. St. John's Hosp., Canterb.*, Paid to y^e *mylke wyffe for a hooole yere. 1911 M. I. NEWBIGIN *Mod. Geogr.* vii. 189 A *milk-wine or koumiss, produced by the fermentation of milk, is the characteristic drink. 1642 *Ord. & Declar. Ho. Parlt., Lord's Day* 6 Or [that they suffer] any *milk-woman to cry milke on that day. 1879 F. R. STOCKTON *Rudder Grange* v. 56 She had spent the night in a wooden rocking-chair at the milk-woman's.

b. Prefixed to names of plants, chiefly in the sense 'containing milk', as *milk-bush*, (a) = *milk-hedge*; (b) a milk-yielding shrub of the apocynaceous genus *Wrightia*, native of India; (c) a similar shrub, *Wrightia saligna*, native of Queensland (Morris *Austral Eng.* 1898); (d) in South Africa and Australia, a name used for several shrubby plants, often succulent, which have a milky latex, esp. various species of *Euphorbia* (cf. sense a); *milk-grass* = CORNSALAD; *milk-hedge*, a shrub or small tree, *Euphorbia Tirucalli*, native of Africa, and cultivated or naturalized in parts of India; *milk lentil* = MILKWORT (?); *milk-parsley*, *Peucedanum palustre*; *milk pea*, a prostrate leguminous plant of the genus *Galactia*, esp. *G. glabella* and *G. mollis*, native of the warmer parts of America; *milk-plant*, (a) MILK PEA; (b) = *milk-bush* (d); *milk purslane*, *Euphorbia maculata*; † *milk-reed* = SPURGE; *milk thistle*, (a) = LADY'S THISTLE; (b) = SOW-THISTLE; *milk-tree*, (a) = *milk-hedge*; (b) any tree yielding a wholesome milky juice, esp. the COW-TREE; (c) an apocynaceous tree, *Tanghinia venenifera*, native of Madagascar, the poisonous seed of which is employed by the natives in trials by ordeal; † *milk-trefoil*, *Medicago arborea*; *milk-vetch*, a plant of the leguminous genus *Astragalus*; *milk-wood* (tree), (a) a Jamaican milk-yielding tree, *Pseudolmedia spuria*; (b) a species of *Bignonia*; (c) the Australian paper-bark tree, *Melaleuca leucadendron* or other Australian trees of the genus *Alstonia*; (d) one of the sapotaceous ironwood trees, *Sideroxylon inerme*, native of the Cape of Good Hope; (e) a sapotaceous timber-tree, *Mimusops obovata*, native of South Africa.

1780 MUNRO *Narr.* (1789) 80 Thorn hedges are sometimes placed in gardens; but in the fields the *milk bush is most commonly used. 1818 C. I. LATROBE *Jrnl. Visit S. Afr.* 1815-16 133 The milk-bush (*ficus*), a tree not unlike a Portugal laurel. 1861 J. A. GRANT *Jrnl.* 27 May in *Walk across Afr.* (1864) v. 79 After we had entered the first milk-bush enclosure, there were several cleanly-swept windings.

1882 FLOYER *Unexpl. Baluchistan* 15 Pitching the tent so as to enclose three large milk bushes. 1883 'R. IRON' *Story Afr. Farm* I. i. 3 The milk-bushes with their long, finger-like leaves... were touched by a weird and an almost oppressive beauty as they lay in the white light. 1893 'R. IRON' *Dream Life* 13 Jannita sat alone beside a milk-bush. 1907 *Nature* 17 Jan. 288/1 The common milkbush of the karroo and karroid regions of the interior, viz. *Euphorbia mauritanica*. 1926 [see CAUSTIC a. 1e]. 1965 *Austral. Encycl.* VI. 84/1 Milkbush, a popular name for several shrubs or small trees with a milky sap, especially *Wrightia saligna* in the family Apocynaceae. 1966 E. PALMER *Plains of Camdeboo* xvii. 259 The milk bush grows here, the *Euphorbia mauritanica* of botanists, with its long, smooth, fleshy, yellow-green stems. 1744 in W. Ellis *Mod. Husbandm.* (1750) III. iii. xxi. 161 In June, at a Distance, the Fields look as if all covered with spilt Milk; which is from a Flower, for that reason called *Milk-Grass. 1780 MUNRO *Narr.* (1789) 80 A horse will have his head and eyes prodigiously swelled from standing for some time under the shade of a *milk hedge. 1840 E. E. NAPIER *Scenes & Sp. Foreign Lands* II. vi. 183 The... green rows of the milk hedges. 1787 tr. Linnaeus' *Fam. Plants* I. 182 *Selinum*... *Milk Parsley. 1974 *Country Life* 3 Oct. 923/1 The double-brooding swallowtail... from milk-parsley-eating caterpillar... to Britain's largest butterfly. 1874 GRAY *Less. Bot.* 142 *Galactia*... *Milk-Pea. 1845-50 MRS. LINCOLN *Lect. Bot. App.* 104 *Galactia mollis*... *Milk plant. 1965 *Austral. Encycl.* VI. 84/1 Milk plant is sometimes applied to members of the genus *Euphorbia*. 1611 COTGR. s.v. *Lactier, L'herbe lactiere*. Tythimal, Spurge, *Milke-reed, Wolues-milke. 14... *Voc. in Wr.* Wülcker 610/5 *Scariola*, the *milkthystel. 1562 TURNER *Herbal* II. 146 *Leucacantha*... named in English milkthystel. 1787 W. WITHERING *Brit. Plants* (ed. 2) II. 875 *Carduus marianus*... Leaves with a net-work of white veins... Milk Thistle. Ladies Thistle. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 1072 *Sonchus oleraceus* and *S. asper* or Milk Thistle. 1880 BRITTON & HOLLAND *Dict. Eng. Plant-Names* 335 Milk Thistle... *Sonchus oleraceus*, L., in allusion to its milky juice. 1883 W. ROBINSON *Eng. Flower Garden* 270/2 If a few plants are raised in the garden and planted out in rough and somewhat bare places or banks, &c., the Milk Thistle will soon establish itself permanently. 1960 *Oxf. Bk. Wild Flowers* 34/1 Corn Sowthistle or Field Milk-thistle (*Sonchus arvensis*). A perennial with a hollow stem and milky juice. *Ibid.* 150/2 Milk Thistle (*Silybum marianum*). This rather rare annual or biennial Thistle has large, solitary, often drooping, purple flower-heads. 1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India & P.* 105 The Hedges and Lanes are chiefly set with two sorts of Bushes, called by us *Milk-Trees. 1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 214 A milk-tree called Hya-hya in Demerara. 1885 LADY BRASSEY *The Trades* 112 The milk-tree (*Tanghinia lactaria*) yields a sap in colour and taste like milk, if drunk while fresh. 1597 GERARDE *Herbal* III. xi. 1121 Of *milke Trefoile, or shrub Trefoile. *Ibid.* II. ccccii. 1058 Of *milke Vetch. 1760 J. LEE *Introduct. Bot. App.* 319 Bastard Milk Vetch, *Phaca*. 1856 MAYNE *Expos. Lex., Milk-Vetch, Stemless*. Common name for the *Astragalus escapus*. 1725 SLOANE *Jamaica* II. 21 *Milk-wood Tree. The bark of this tree being deeply gash'd yields a great quantity of milk. 1759 MILLER *Gard. Dict.* (ed. 7) s.v. *Bignonia*, Tree Milkwood, having Pods, with five Leaves, commonly called in America, White or Milkwood, and Tulip Flower. 1862 L. PAPPE *Silva Capensis* (ed. 2) 24 *Sideroxylon Inerme* Lin. (Milk-wood; Melkhout)... Wood whitish, very hard, close, and durable. 1887 MRS. DALY *Digging & Squatting* 43 Ironbark trees, casuarinas, and the bright green milkwood tree grew here. 1889 J. H. MAIDEN *Useful Native Plants Austral.* 570 *Melaleuca leucadendron*... Called 'Milkwood' in the Northern Territory. 1907 T. R. SIM *Forests & Forest Flora Cape Good Hope* 252 *Sideroxylon inerme*. (White Milkwood;...). *Ibid.* 254 *Mimusops obovata*. (Red Milkwood;...). 1908 E. J. BANFIELD *Confessions of Beachcomber* I. i. 37 On Timana are gigantic milkwood trees (*Alstonia scholaris*) which need great flying buttresses to support their immense height. 1917 [see JAKKALSBEESIE]. 1928 D. COTTRELL *Singing Gold* III. i. 191 A thin ribbon of smoke showed against great milkwood trees. 1932 [see JAKKALSBEESIE]. 1946 L. G. GREEN *So Few are Free* (1948) x. 137 Vaillant noted a large milkwood tree growing out of a rocky crevice. 1973 PALMER & PITMAN *Trees S. Afr.* III. 1737 The wooden rails of the little railway on the Durban Bluff in the early days... were hewn out of milkwood trees.

† 11. Used as *adj.* = MILKWHITE, *rare*—1. 1853 M. ARNOLD *Sohrab & Rustom* 162 That vast sky-neighbouring mountain of milk snow.

milk, *sb.*² Colloq. abbrev. of MILKSOP.

1881 *Punch* 10 Sept. 110/2 Patriotic? Well, them as talks Muggins like that to our gurls must be milks. 1923 in J. MANCHON *Le Slang*.

milk (milk), *v.* Forms: 1 meolc(g)ian, milcian, mylcian (*Northumb. gemilciga*), 3, 5, 7 milke, 4 melke, 4-6 mylke, 6 milc, mylcke, 6- milc. [OE. *milcian*, *meolcian*, *f. milc*, *meole MILK sb.*; cf. ON. *miolka* (OIce. *mjólka*, *molka*, MSw. *molka*, Sw. *mjólka*, Da. *malke*). OE. had also the str. vb. *melcan* (*mealc*, *molcen*) inherited from OTeut. (see MILK sb.¹); no clear traces of this have been found later than the OE. period; a solitary instance of *molken* pa. pple. occurs in 1527, but it translates the Ger. *gemolken*.]

I. In literal sense.

1. a. *trans.* To extract milk by handling from the teats of (a cow, goat, ewe, etc., rarely, a woman). Also *absol.*

to *milk the ram, the bull: fig.* to engage in an enterprise doomed to failure. (Cf. *mulgeat hircos*, Virg. *Ecl.* iii. 91.) c1000 *Sax. Leechd.* III. 178 Hyt bið æac god ceap to milcian. a1000 in Cockayne *Shrine* 130 Se þeþyrsta mon meolcode ða hinde. c1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 351/230 Heo ne zaf a-morewe noþe lasse, þei heo were i-milked an eue. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) I. 359 Olde wyfes... were i-woned... forto schape hem self in liknes of hares for to melke here neijhebores keen. 1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. xviii. 10 An hynde oper-while To hus selle selde cam and suffrede to be melked. c1400 MAUNDEV. (1839) vi. 71 For as meche as sche had to

meche Mylk in hire Pappes, . . . sche mylked hem on the rede Stones. a1450 *Paston Lett.* I. 98 He speke with wemen which were mylkand kyne. 1530 PALSGR. 636/1, I mylke a womans brest, je tire du lait d'une femme. 1591 SHAKS. *Two Gent.* III. i. 302 *Speed*. Inprimis She can milke. a1656 HALES *Tract Sacr.* Tracts (1677) 40 That fell out which is in the common proverb, sc. Whilst the one milks the Ram, the other holds under the Sieve. 1718 POPE *Let. to Lady M. W. Montagu* 1 Sept., When she milked, it was his morning and evening charge to bring the cows to her pail. 1725 RAMSAY *Gentle Sheph.* v. ii, To leave the green-sward dance when we gae milk. 1806 *Med. Jrnl.* XV. 382 This cow being troublesome... he had... milked her himself.

b. To extract or draw (milk). Chiefly *passive*. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P.R.* xix. lxxv. (1495) 901 That mylke is beste that is next to the complexyon of mankynde: . . . And the nere it is mylked the better it is. 1527 ANDREW BRUNSWYKE'S *Distyll. Waters* Giv, The mylke whiche is molken in the mornynge. 1846 J. BAXTER *Libr. Pract. Agric.* (ed. 4) I. 196 If the same milk had been put into the milk-pans directly after it is milked.

† c. To cause (milk) to flow. Also with *out*. c1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) ix. 36 And for scho had to mykill mylke in her pappes, . . . scho mylke it oute upon ye reed stanes. 1544 PHAER *Regim. Lyfe* (1560) A vij b, Also ye muste shave hys heade, and mylke the non womans mylke.

† d. To obtain milk from by sucking. *Obs.* 1605 SHAKS. *Macb.* i. vii. 55, I haue giuen Sucke, and know How tender 'tis to loue the Babe that milkes me.

e. To keep (cattle) for the purpose of milking. 1898 *Westm. Gaz.* 4 Apr. 10/1 The largest farmer in England... milks at least a thousand cows.

f. *colloq.* To put milk into or on to. 1877 *Trans. Devon Soc. Adv. Sci.* IX. 134 Have you milked your tea? 1969 J. WAINWRIGHT *Big Tickle* 52 She milked and sugared both mugs of tea.

2. a. *intr.* To give or yield milk. In early use of women (? = sense 3 *absol.*); now only of cattle.

971 *Blickl. Hom.* 93 þa breost þa þe nafre meolcgende næron. c1400 *Rom. Rose* 5418 For liche a moder she can cherishe And milken as doth a norys. 1765 *Museum Rust.* IV. 225 The eating of the first shoots of rye makes ewes milk extraordinarily. 1886 C. SCOTT *Sheep Farming* 178 Some of the breeds of sheep milk very heavily.

† b. To eject milk. *Obs.* c1450 *MYRC Festial* 110 þerwyth [she] toke out hyr swete pappe, and mylked on hys prote.

† 3. *trans.* To suckle. *Obs.* 1382 WYCLIF *Isa.* lx. 16 With the tete of kingis thou shalt be mylkid. c1475 *Partenay* 6456 Glorius virgin... which milkest with-all The sone of god with thy brestes brood. 1573 L. LLOYD *Pilgr. Princes* (1607) 1 b, A Bitch... fedde him and milkt him.

II. *transf.* and *fig.*

4. a. *trans.* To drain away the contents of; to get money out of, 'bleed' pecuniarily; to exploit, turn into a source of (usually) illicit profit. In early use const. *from*.

c1526 FRITH *Disp. Purg.* To Rdr. A vj, This theyr painful purgatorye... hath of longe time but deceaued the people and mylked them from theyr monye. 1532 MORE *Conf. Tindale* Wks. 639/2 They mylke them so euangellycally, that when theyr maisters call them home, they gyue them a very shrewed rekening. 1537 BIBLE (Matthew) *Ezek.* xviii. *Comm.* (end), Or y^e prestes benefyces were not sufficient for them to lyue on, with out soch pyllage: or yet that the pore people coulde by any other meane be mylcked from that thyng, wherwyth they, their wyues, their housholde and chyldren shulde lyue. 1591 LYLLY *Endym.* III. iii. 23 Loue hath as it were milkt my thoughts, and drained from my hart the very substance of my accustomed courage. 1695 VENTRIS *Rep.* (1716) II. 28 He would milk her Purse and fill his own large Pockets. 1721 RAMSAY *Prospect of Plenty* 51 [Spain] grasps the shadows, but the substance tines, While a' the rest of Europe milk her mines. 1893 *SALTUS Madam Sapphira* 204 'They have got something', he would insist, 'or else Tooth is milking his client'. 1904 *Daily News* 8 Oct. 6/2 It will be possible for the Department to 'milk' these grants as much as they like.

Comb. 1658 J. JONES *Ovid's Ibis* 41 Milk-purse Lawyers (so Erasmus termes them) are far more tolerable then Cut-purse tyrants.

b. *U.S. slang.* to *milk the market, street*, to hold stock so well in hand as to make it fluctuate at will, and so yield any financial result desired.

1870 MEDBERY *Men & Myst. Wall St.* 336 To use the slang of the financial quarter, they 'milk the street'. 1883 *Harper's Mag.* 820/2 The... process of 'milking the market'. c. *Horseracing*. (See *quat.*)

1862 *Times* 2 Jan. 8/6 By such tricks as 'milking'—i.e. by keeping a horse a favourite at short odds for a race in which he has no chance whatever, only to lay against him [etc.]. 1865 *Hotten's Slang Dict.* s.v. *Milk*... When a horse is entered for a race which his owner does not intend him to win, and bets against him, the animal is said to be 'milked'.

d. To 'tap', steal the message from (a telegraph or telephone wire); to intercept (a telegram).

1879 *PRESCOTT Sp. Telephone* 108 The... simplicity of the means by which a wire could be milked... struck the whole of the party. 1899 *Tit-Bits* 3 June 185/1 'Milking' telegrams... is a fairly common practice.

e. *Theatr. slang.* (See *quots.*)

1939 HIXSON & COLODNY *Word Ways* xvi. 142 To overplay an audience for applause is called *milking the audience*. 1942 BERREY & VAN DEN BARK *Amer. Thes. Slang* §593/24 *Milk a scene or the audience*, to try to get more laughs or applause out of a part than it deserves. 1962 *Times* 15 May 13/3 Too many of the other acts, however, have no idea how to... milk a laugh. 1971 M. BABSON *Cover-up Story* ix. 107 They milked the applause for all it was worth, then Bart held up his hand again.

† 5. To 'handle' a person enticingly; to draw on by wiles. *Obs.*

1623 FLETCHER *Rule a Wife* II. iv, All this is but in seeming To milke the lover on.

6. a. To elicit, draw out.

a 1628 PRESTON *New Cov.* (1630) 477 To milke consolation out of the promises. 1662 GURNALL *Chr. in Arm.* III. 176 If ever you had but the sweetness of any one promise in it [sc. the water of life] milked out unto you. 1831 MRS. CARLYLE *Early Lett.* (1889) 189, I took nothing in hand the whole day but milking news from her (a rather rural metaphor), which she with unabating copiousness supplied.

b. To drain away, out of.

1652 NEEDHAM tr. *Selden's Mare Cl.* Ep. Ded. 6 Hee never made any further use of them than to milk away the Subjects monie under pretence of building Ships. 1891 C. E. NORTON *Dante's Purgat.* xxiv. 152 Here it is not forbidden to name each other, since our semblance is so milked away by the diet. 1900 KIPLING in *Daily Mail* 24 Apr. 4/4 Dysentery that milks the heart out of a man.

7. To extract juice, virus, etc. from.

1746 *Mass. Acts & Resolves* (1878) III. 307 Any liberty obtained . . . from any Indian or Indians, for cutting off any timber, wood, hay, milking pine-trees, . . . shall not be any bar to said guardians in their said action or actions. 1871 R. ELLIS tr. *Caullus* lxviii. 112 Strainer of ooze impure milk'd from a watery fen. 1896 *Westm. Gaz.* 31 Jan. 2/1 A large black snake. . . not milked for, say, eight days, will give as much as four and a half grains of liquid poison.

8. To manipulate as one does the teat in milking.

1642 H. MORE *Song of Soul* I. II. lxxxiii. He. . . with his fingers milked evermore The hanging frienge. 1905 *Brit. Med. Jnl.* 1 July 16 The other loops of distended bowels may then be 'milked' between the rubber-covered fingers.

† 9. *nonce-use.* To instil with the mother's milk.

1682 DRYDEN & LEE *Dk. Guise* IV. i. (1683) 39 You . . . milk'd slow Arts Of Womanish Tameness in my Infant Mouth.

milk-and-water. Milk diluted with water; hence *transf.* and *fig.*

† 1. The colour of milk and water; a bluish white colour. Also, a kind of cloth of this colour. *Obs.*

1511 *Acc. Ld. High Treas. Scot.* (1902) IV. 245 For iij elnis Franche claith of the new mylk and watter, to be hime ane coit. 1515-16 *Ibid.* (1903) V. 75, xvj elne of claith callit mylk and watter. 1555 in *Beck's Draper's Dict.* (1886) s.v., xj yards of mylke and watter, 18s. 1562 *Richmond. Wills* (Surtees) 152 To Charles my Sone . . . one clock [cloak] of colour callid milk and watter. 1571 in *Wills & Inv. N.C.* (Surtees) I. 363, xv yeardes of blewed carsay xv—j pece of mylk & watter j¹ ij² [etc.].

2. Feeble or insipid discourse; mawkish or weakly amiable sentiment.

1819 BYRON *Let. to Murray* 1 Feb., The discouragement of the milk and water they have thrown upon the First [Canto]. 1844 THACKERAY *Crit. Rev.* Wks. 1886 XXXIII. 208 Inspired by that milk-and-water of human kindness. 1867 TROLLOPE *Chron. Basset* II. li. 79 The conversation had had so much of milk-and-water in its composition, that [etc.].

3. *attrib.* as *adj.* Like milk diluted with water; hence 'wishy-washy', insipid, feeble, mawkish, weakly amiable.

1783 *Jnl. Amer. Congr.* (1823) IV. 209 Change the milk-and-water style of your last memorial; assume a bolder tone. 1823 BYRON *Juan* VIII. xc. All their pretty milk-and-water ways. 1848 THACKERAY *Van. Fair* VIII. My rascals are no milk-and-water rascals. 1870 FRISWELL *Mod. Men of Lett.* I. 14 A milk-and-water damsel of the real Dickensian ideal. *Comb.* 1864 KIMBALL *Was he successful?* iv. 36 A pale, milk-and-water-looking youth.

Hence **milk-and-water** *v. intr.*, to feed upon milk and water. Also **milk-and-waterish**, '-watery', *adjs.*, **milk-and-wateriness**.

1807 SCOTT *Fam. Lett.* Nov. (1894) I. iii. 87 It . . . would be giving the signal to build some vile milk-and-waterish legendary tale upon so beautiful a subject. 1819 *Metropolis* II. 94 As milk-and-water as a Roman senator. 1834 *Westm. Rev.* XX. 268 The ancient beauty . . . however, opines in the milk-and-wateriness of her benevolence, that 'an adjustment of the question on this footing would satisfy all reasonable persons'. 1836-9 DICKENS *Sk. Boz, Tugges at Ramsgate*, Five children milk-and-watering in the parlour. 1865 — *Mut. Fr.* IV. iii. This gentleman . . . is more milk and watery with you than I'll be.

milk-cow. Now *dial.* = MILCH-COW 1, 2.

1535 COVERDALE *I Sam.* vi. 7 Two mylke kyne vpon y^e which there neuer came yock. 1606 *Choice, Chance*, etc. (1881) 48 What a spite it was to see . . . a milk-cowe to be stung by a hedgehog. 1727 A. HAMILTON *New Acc. E. Ind.* I. xxv. 315 Whether our East-india Company got or lost by that War, I know not . . . ; but this I know, that the Chief lost a good Milk Cow. 1794 W. HUTCHINSON *Hist. Cumberland* I. 210 *note*, Several farmers keep about twenty milk cows. 1862 CARLYLE *Fredd. Gt.* XIII. i. (1872) V. 5 Hanover was the Britannic Majesty's beloved son; and the British Empire his opulent milk-cow.

milken ('milk(ə)n), *a.* Now *rare* or *Obs.* [f. MILK sb.¹ + -EN⁵. OE. had *mylcen*, but the word was prob. formed afresh in the 16th c.]

1. Consisting of milk; *occas.* abounding in milk.

1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 62/39 Mylken, lacteus. 1607 R. C[AREW] tr. *Estienne's World of Wonders* 18 The hony and milken riuers. a 1618 RALEIGH *Pilgrimage* 16 There will I . . . drink mine euerlasting fill Vpon euery milken hill. 1677 SIR W. TEMPLE *Gout* in *Misc.* I. (1680) 229 A constant course of the Milken-dyct.

2. Of the colour of milk, milk-white.

a 1586 SIDNEY *Arcadia* IV. (1598) 407 A prety palenesse (which did leaue milken lines vpon her rosie cheekes). 1633 T. ADAMS *Exp. 2 Peter* i. 16 She [i.e. truth] reacheth forth to us her milken hand.

3. *fig.* Soft, mild, gentle.

1648 GAGE *West. Ind.* v. (1655) 15 A quiet and milken sea. 1650 TRAPP *Comm. Num.* xxxi. 3 Lactantius being (according to his name) a mild and milken man.

4. **milken way, race** = MILKY WAY.

a 1586 SIDNEY *Astr. & Stella* Song v. ii. (1591) G 2 b, I said thy eyes were starres, thy breasts the milken way. 1596 C. FITZ-GEFFREY *Sir F. Drake* F 2 b, O you once matchlesse monarches of the seas, But now advanced to an higher place . . . In that faire palace neere the milken race. 1612 BACON *Ess., Fortune* (Arb.) 376 The way of fortune is like the milken way in the skie.

milker ('milk(ə)r). [f. MILK *v.* + -ER¹.]

1. One who milks (cows, etc.); one who draws milk from the udders of cattle. **milker's cramp**, a form of cramp to which milkers are liable.

c 1475 *Pict. Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 793/23 *Hic* mulsor, a mylker. 1598 FLORIO, *Caprimulgo* . . . a milker of goates. 1641 BEST *Farm. Bks.* (Surtees) 134 In hyringe of mayde servants yow are to make choice of such as are good milkers. 1891 T. HARDY *Tess* xvii. (1892) 140 The milkers formed quite a little battalion of men and maids. 1899 *Albutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 14 Milker's cramp.

† 2. = MILT. Cf. MILK sb.¹ 4 and Du. *melker*.

c 1475 *Pict. Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 765/26 *Hec* lactis, mylkere.

3. An animal that yields milk, esp. a milch cow. Chiefly with *adj.*, *good, bad*, etc.

1807 A. YOUNG *Agric. Essex* (1813) II. 276 They [Yorkshire cows] are excellent milkers. 1886 *All Year Round* 14 Aug. 34 Weed out the bad milkers, and never keep a cow after her fifth calf. 1891 *Eng. Illustr. Mag.* No. 88. 299 The gentle lowing of the milkers in the stockyard.

4. An apparatus for milking cows mechanically. Also, **cow-milker** (*Knight Dict. Mech.* 1875).

5. One who 'milks' a telegraphic message.

1891 *Cassell's Sat. Jnl.* Sept. 1036/2. Hence 'milkeress, a milkmaid.

1839 *John Bull* 28 July 354/1 The red-elbowed cow-milkeress of Cornwall.

milkful ('milkfʊl), *a.* *Obs. exc. dial.* [f. MILK sb.¹ + -FUL.] Abounding in or replete with milk.

1589 FLEMING *Virg. Georg.* II. 35 Kine downward stretch their milkfull vdders. 1608 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. iv. iv. *Decay* 1053 O Milk-full Vales, with hundred Brooks indented. 1882 J. WALKER *Jaunt to Auld Reekie* 227 Milkful crummies rowtin' up the loans.

milkiness ('milkinis). [f. MILKY *a.* + -NESS.]

1. The state of being milky; the condition of resembling milk in appearance or quality.

1696 FLOYER *Anim. Humours* viii. 88 The Saltness and Oyliness of the Blood, which absorbing the Acid of the Chyle, it loses its Milkiness. a 1722 LISLE *Husb.* (1757) 395 This milkiness of the eyes shows that such sheep are far gone. 1891 *Anthony's Photogr. Bull.* IV. 96 If no milkiness appears, a solution of common washing soda . . . should be made. 1899 *Albutt's Syst. Med.* VI. 444 The milkiness [of certain ascitic fluids] is due to the presence of albumin.

b. Of sidereal and meteorological phenomena: Cloudy whiteness.

1791 HERSCHEL in *Phil. Trans.* LXXXI. 77 Among them is . . . Orionis, a cloudy star . . . but it does not seem to be connected with the milkiness any more than the rest. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. xxvii. 106 After which a milkiness slowly stole over the heavens. 1879 NEWCOMB & HOLDEN *Astron.* 458 So distant as to cause the individual stars to disappear in a general milkiness or nebulosity.

2. *fig.* Mildness, softness, gentleness; weakness. (Very common in the 18th c.)

1692 DRYDEN *Cleomenes* I. i. 4 Would I could share thy Balm, even Temper, And Milkiness of Blood. 1753 SMOLLETT *Cent. Fathom* (1784) 51/2 One may therefore easily conceive with what milkiness of resignation he bore the loss of the whole. 1768-74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat., Hum. Nat.* xxxiv. There is a softness and milkiness of temper that cannot say nay to any thing. 1864 HAWTHORNE *S. Felton* (1883) 378 The doctor . . . by no means increasing the milkiness of his mood by frequent applications to the black bottle.

milking ('milkɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. MILK *v.* + -ING¹.] The action of the verb MILK.

1. The drawing of milk from the udders of cows or other animals.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 477/1 Stoppe, vessel for mylkyngne, . . . *multra*. c 1574-5 G. HARVEY *Let.-bk.* (Camden) 144 P. watchd her going a milking a mile from y^e towne. 1834 YOUATT *Cattle* iii. 18 Their qualities may be referred to three points; their working, fattening, and milking. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. iii. 24 Milking was over when we returned to the châlet.

2. *concr.* The quantity of milk drawn from a cow or from a dairy at one time or operation.

1538 ELYOT *Dict., Multra*, the mylkyng, the payle, wherinto it is milked. 1611 COTGR., *Mousson*, a Cowes . . . milking; as much as she yields at a milking. 1850 J. STRUTHERS *Life Poet.* Wks. I. p. xxix, The whole milking went to the floor.

3. *techn.* The steeping of cloth in sour milk during the bleaching process.

1837 WHITTOCK, etc. *Bk. Trades* (1842) 31 The next process is called the milking, or the souring.

4. *attrib.*, as **milking cow, cramp, gear, machine, pail, pot, -shed, side, †sheel, stool, time, trade, tube, yard, -yoke**; **milking bail** = BAIL sb.³ 5; **milking-loan** *dial.* (see quot.); **milking-parlour**, a shed specially equipped for milking cows; **milking shorthorn**, a type of shorthorn developed specially for producing milk.

1890 W. H. S. ROBERTS *Hist. Oamaru* 54 A stockyard and *milking-bail had also been erected. 1784 TWAMLEY *Dairying* 97 The people . . . who buy Cows, always make a large bag in a *Milking Cow their first object. 1890 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, **Milking-cramp*. 1891 T. HARDY *Tess* xvii. (1892) 145 Without the *milking-gear nobody could have guessed what he was. 1844 H. STEPHENS *Bk. Farm* III. 824 The shepherd or cattle-man taking it as a part of his duty to bring them to a certain spot of the field to be milked, and which is usually named the *milking loan. 1850 *New England Farmer* II. 282 Gutta percha patent *milking machines are in use on Long Island. 1891 *Daily News* 14 Oct. 2/6 A good deal of curiosity was attracted . . . by Mr. J. Gray's 'milking machine'. 1945 'G. ORWELL' *Animal Farm* v. 37 A windmill, which could . . . supply the farm with electrical power . . . and would also run . . . an electric milking machine. 1974 'E. LATHEN' *Sweet & Low* xiii. 131 Shots of . . . the dairies, . . . complete with milking machines. 1548 ELYOT *Dict., Multrale*, a *mylkyng payle. 1897 CROCKETT *Lads' Love* xvi, The white streams hissed . . . into the milking pails. 1946 *Agric. Overseas Rep.* I. 8 The *milking parlour arrangement is only at the experimental stage. 1952 *Blackw. Mag.* Feb. 97/1 A thoroughly sound, commonsense opinion on . . . a milking-parlour. 1972 *Country Life* 2 Nov. Suppl. 3 The Farm buildings include 2 milking parlours, cubicles for 120, stock yards. 1511 *MS. Acc. St. John's Hosp., Canterb.*, For a new *mylkyng pot jd. ob. a 1930 'H. STONE' in Murdoch & Drake-Brockman *Austral. Short Stories* (1951) 125 It was a silent *milking shed that evening. 1937 *Discovery* July 214/2 The rear parts serve as tool and store sheds, the front as byre and milking-shed. 1970 *Kenya Farmer* Feb. 36/1 'Oh Gawd!' said Fred the farmer as he came stomping up the verandah steps, his boots looking more as if he had walked from Timbora than from the milking sheds two hundred yards away. 1910 *Encycl. Brit.* V. 539/2 The non-pedigree *milking Shorthorn of the north of England is an excellent cow. 1957 *Milking Shorthorn* [see *dairy shorthorn* s.v. DAIRY sb. 4]. 1844 STEPHENS *Bk. Farm* II. 456 There is one side of a cow which is usually called the *milking side. 1577 *Wills & Inv. N.C.* (Surtees) I. 421 In The Kitching And Larder House . . . iij *milken skeales, and one wassing toobe. 1830 MISS MITFORD *Village Ser.* IV. 103 Her little brother following with the *milking-stool. 1611 SHAKS. *Wint. T.* IV. iv. 246 Is there not *milking-time? 1725 POPE *Odys.* IX. 263 Full pails, and vessels of the *milking trade. 1881 J. P. SHELDON *Dairy Farm.* 58/1 A silver 'syphon' or *'milking-tube'. 1888 W. SENIOR *Near & Far* 281 The magpie fluted sweetly from the three gum-trees by the *milking-yard. 1910 J. MASEFIELD *Ballads & Poems* 42 Sleepy men bear *milking-yokes slowly towards the cattle-byre.

milking ('milkɪŋ), *ppl. a. rare.* [f. MILK *v.* + -ING².] That milks.

1821 CLARE *Vill. Minstr.* I. 203 Milking maids and boys. 1847 TENNYSON *Princess* v. 213 You did but come as goblins in the night, . . . Nor burnt the grange, nor buss'd the milking-maid. 1891 T. HARDY *Tess* xxii. (1892) 178 One or two of the milking-men.

† **milkish**, *a.* *Obs.* [f. MILK sb.¹ + -ISH.] Milky.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P.R.* v. xlv. (1495) 162 Amonge the colours of vryne some bytoven defawte of digestion as white mylkysshe and yelowe. 1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India* & P. 322 The Occidental [pearls] are of a Milkish Colour.

milkless ('milklis), *a.* [f. MILK sb.¹ + -LESS.]

1. Having no milk, devoid of milk.

c 1620 Z. BOYD *Zion's Flowers* (1855) 33 The sucklings . . . Doe from their milklesse mother's breasts draw blood. 1816 'QUIZ' *Grand Master* v. 120 With musty bread, and milkless tea. 1903 *Contemp. Rev.* Mar. 311 Helpless babes were slowly dying at their milkless breasts.

fig. 1643 T. GOODWIN *Child of Light* 179 Hast thou found a promise, which is a breast of consolation, milklesse?

2. *Bot.* Not secreting 'milk' or latex. (Said of certain fungi.)

1871 COOKE *Handbk. Brit. Fungi* I. 217 *Russula* . . . Gills nearly equal, milkless, rigid, brittle, with an acute edge.

milk-livered, *a.* Cowardly, 'white-livered'.

1605 SHAKS. *Lear* IV. ii. 50 Milk-Liuer'd man, That bear'st a cheeke for blowes. 1760-72 H. BROOKE *Fool of Qual.* (1809) III. 20 You . . . hare-hearted, milk-livered poltroon.

'milkmaid. [f. MILK sb.¹ + MAID.]

1. A woman that milks or is employed in a dairy.

1552 HULOET, *Mylker* or mylke mayde. 1570 FOXE *A. & M.* (ed. 2) 2294/2 Elizabeth . . . hearyng . . . a certeine milke-mayde singing pleasantly, wished her self to be a milke-mayde as she was. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Past.* III. 153 In vain the Milk-maid tugs an empty Teat. 1768 BEATTIE *Minstr.* I. xxxix, Crown'd with her pail the tripping milk-maid sings. 1849 JAMES *Woodman* ii, Barons' heirs would be marrying milkmaids.

Comb. c 1860 PATMORE in B. Champneys *Mem.* (1900) I. x. §5. 141 So splendid a beauty with so milkmaid-like an absence of pretension.

2. Local or book name of several plants (see quotes.).

1853 *Naturalist* III. 225 *Ilex aquifolium albo-pictum*, White-spotted-leaved Common Holly; known also by the name of Milkmaid. 1886 BRITTEN & HOLLAND *Plant-n.* 335 Milk Maid, or Milk Maids (1) *Cardamine pratensis*, . . . (2) *Stellaria Holostea*, . . . (3) *Lotus corniculatus*, . . . (4) The flowers of *Convolvulus sepium*, . . . (5) *Primula vulgaris*, L. var. (the 'oxlip'). 1887 F. FRANCIS *Saddle & Moccasin* 88 Myriads of daisies and 'milkmaids' powder it [the grass] with snowy flakes.

milkman ('milkman). [f. MILK sb.¹ + MAN.]

1. A man who sells milk.

1589 RIDER *Bibl. Schol.*, A milke man, *lactarius*. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr., Lactary*, a Dairyhouse, and may be used for a Dairy-man, Milk man, or Chees-monger. 1679 *Trials of Green, Berry*, etc. 65 On Friday morning our Milkman came and told us, that one Mr. Godfrey was found murdered. 1838 DICKENS *O. Twist* x, The butcher throws down his tray, . . . the milk-man his pail.

2. A man who milks cows.

1902 *Contemp. Rev.* Dec. 831 The milkmen had donned their blouses of grey hemp-linen.

† **milkmeat.** *Obs.* [f. MILK *sb.*¹ + MEAT.] Food made with or from milk.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 338/1 Mylke mete, or mete made wythe mylke. c 1450 *Two Cookery-bks.* 106 Milkmete. Take faire mylke and floure [etc.]. 1699 *Phil. Trans.* XXI. 62 The various sorts of Cheese, and some other Milk-Meats, made in Italy. 1764 *HARMER Observ.* x. iv. 154 One would have imagined... the Septuagint would have been at no loss in translating passages which speak of cheese, or in determining what they meant, if some other kind of milkmeats were meant in them.

milkness ('milknɪs). *Obs. exc. Sc. dial.* [f. MILK *sb.*¹ + -NESS.] The aggregate yield of milk of a cow, ewe, etc., or of a dairy of milking cattle. Also milk and its products generally, dairy produce.

1492 *Acta Dom. Concil.* (1839) 289/2 The saidis personis sall... pay... for pe proffit of pe mylkness of pe said five ky [etc.]. *Ibid.*, For pe proffit of pe mylkness of pe said iiii^{xx} of jowis be pe said thre jeries xlvij stane of cheiss, price of pe stane ijs. 1536 *BELLENDEN Cron. Scot.* (1821) l. 46 The residew of the Scottis... debaitit thair miserabill liffis, .. with scars and hard fude; levand, in the somer, on milknes, .. and in the winter, of wild flesche of the montanis. 1674 in *Proc. Soc. Ant. Scot.* (1896) XXX. 19 At least ane stirk to be brought up betwixt each twa [cows], reserving to the said persones the milkness. 1678 *Ibid.* 21 Reserving thair milknes to the said Duncane. a 1774 *FERGUSON Drink Ecl. Poems* (1845) 52 Crummie nae mair for Jenny's hand will crune Wi milkness dreepin' frae her teats adown. 1842 *J. AITON Dom. Econ.* (1857) 89 Meat very soon communicates a taint to milkness in all its states of... preservation.

milko ('milkoʊ), *sb.* and *int.* Also milk-o, milk-oh. [f. MILK *sb.*¹ + O *int.*] A. *sb.* A milkman. *slang.*

1911 *Answers* 11 Feb. 362/3 Milk-O! on the Make... Many of the milk-o! fraternity boast [of]... their... stealings. 1933 *Bulletin* (Sydney) 31 May 12/1 It is difficult to imagine a man looking like Il Duce while filling a billycan, but I have seen our milko perform the feat. *Ibid.* 5 July 20/3 One of Sydney's milk-ohs. 1958 *Daily Mail* 25 Oct. 5/2 The milko... has become the milk salesman. 1968 *D. IRELAND Chantic Bird* i. 6, I remember the milk tap I turned on in old Bay Road, the milko chased me all the way home.

B. *int.* A shout made by a milkman to indicate that milk is available.

1916 'TAFFRAIL' *Pincher Martin* xii. 232 'E was drivin' one o' these 'ere milk-carts an' shoutin' 'Milk-o!' artside th' 'ouses. 1967 *L. DEIGHTON London Dossier* 132 The milkman shouting 'milko' as he leaves milk on a doorstep.

milk-punch. A drink made of spirits mixed with milk, etc.

1704 *T. POCOCK in Torrington Mem.* (Camden) 181 He treated me this evening with a bowl of milk punch. 1764 *ELIZ. MOXON Eng. Housew.* 153 To make Milk Punch. Take two quarts of old milk, a quart of good brandy, the juice of six lemons or oranges, .. and about six ounces of loaf sugar, mix them altogether [etc.]. 1837 *DICKENS Pickw.* l. It smells, I think, like milk-punch.

'milk-sile. *Obs. exc. dial.* Also 5 -sele, -syle. [f. MILK *sb.*¹ + SILE. Cf. *milk-sye*, *MILSEY*.]

1. A strainer for milk. (See *E.D.D.*)
1459 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 89, j Milk-syle.
2. *lady's milk-sile:* the milkmaid, *Cardamine pratensis* (Britten & Holland, 1886).

'milk-snake. [See quot. 1863.] A handsome colubrine snake, *Ophibolus eximius*, common in many localities in the United States.

1842 *HOLBROOK N. Amer. Herpetol.* III. 69 *Coluber eximius*. House Snake or Milk Snake, *Vulgo*. 1863 *WOOD Nat. Hist.* III. 131 The Milk Snake, or House Snake (*Coluber eximius*) is common in many parts of North America, and has derived its popular names from its habit of entering houses and its fondness for milk, which some persons fancy it obtains from the cows.

'milk-sop. [f. MILK *sb.*¹ + SOP *sb.*]

† 1. A piece of bread soaked in milk. *Obs. rare.*
c 1420 *Liber Cocorum* (1862) 53 Melle white brede in dysshes aboute, Powre in wellyd mylke, with outen doute, bat called is mylke sopps in serves For Satyrday at ny3t.
† 2. *fig. in pl.* 'Soft sayings'. *Obs.*

1577 *HANMER Anc. Ecl. Hist.* 71 Lingering in their milk-soppes and smoothe Exhortacions.

† c. *milk-sop dishes,* dishes made of 'milkmeats'.

1628 *EARLE Microcosm.* (Arb.) 47 Quaking Tarts and quivering Custards, and such milke sop Dishes.

2. † a. An infant not advanced beyond a milk diet. *Obs. rare.*

c 1460 *Towneley Myst.* xii. 469 *Secundus pastor.* hayll, lytyll tyn mop... hayll lytyll mylk sop! hayll, dauid sedel!

b. *fig.* An effeminate spiritless man or youth; one wanting in courage or manliness.

[1246-56 in *35th Rep. Dep. Kpr. Rec.* (1874) App. 17 A villein called Robert Milcsop.] c 1386 *CHAUCER Monk's Prol.* 22 Allas she seith that euec pat I was shape To wedden a Milksope or a coward ape. 1568 *GRAFTON Chron.* II. 847 The Erle of Richmond Capitayne of thys rebellion, he is a Welshe milk-sop. a 1619 *FLETCHER, etc. Knt. Malta* II. i. Thou milk-sop, .. canst thou feare to see A few light hurts, that blush they are no bigger? 1749 *FIELDING Tom Jones* XI. vii, I ought to be d—n'd for having spoiled one of the prettiest fellows in the world, by making a milk-sop of him. 1876 *L. STEPHEN Eng. Th. in 18th C.* II. 377 Fielding has a contempt for Richardson as a milk-sop.

c. *attrib.* and *Comb.*

1549 *CHALONER Erasm. on Folly* Pij, Farre more milke-soplyke and womannishe to cast fourth teares. 1750 *Student* l. 141 The milk-sop looks and mincing steps of the pretty gentlemen. a 1839 *PRAED Poems* (1864) II. 97 Like a fool Ripe from a milk-sop boarding-school.

Hence 'milk-soppishness', 'milk-sopism', the characteristics of a milk-sop. 'milk-sopping a.', imbued with 'milk-sopism'. 'milk-soppy a.' = MILKSOPPING.

1832 *J. WILSON in Blackw. Mag.* XXXII. 392 This new dandyfied era of milk-soppism. 1888 *STEVENSON Black Arrow* l. ii, Y'are a milk-sopping baby, so to harp on women. 1871 *T. A. TROLLOPE Durnton Abbey* II. viii. 126, 'I think I won't take any brandy this morning', said Reginald, blushing painfully at the consciousness of his milk-soppishness in this respect. 1886 *G. ALLEN Maimie's Sake* xi, About eighty-seven per cent. of male humanity belongs absolutely to the milk-soppy section.

milkstone ('milkstəʊn). [f. MILK *sb.*¹ + STONE.]

1. A name for various white stones (see quots.).

1856 *MAYNE Expos. Lex., Milk-Stone.* Common name for the *Galactites*. 1860 *PIESSE Lab. Chem. Wonders* 2 Two rounded whitish flint pebbles such as boys call milk-stones. 1890 *Syd. Soc. Lex., Milk-stone.* Same as *Galactites*. Also, the same as *Morochithus*.

2. a. *Path. pl.* 'Hard concretions resulting from the retention or extravasation of milk in the breast, and its gradual inspissation and calcification by the absorption of its watery constituent' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1890).

b. A hard deposit formed in or on dairy equipment by precipitation from milk.

1949 *N.Z. J. Agric.* Nov. 487/2 Milkstone is the casein of milk which has become attached to metal in the form of encrustations. 1963 *New Scientist* 14 Nov. 387 The alloy resisted the build-up of 'milkstone' better than polished stainless steel.

'milk-tooth. One of a temporary set of mammalian teeth which are replaced by the permanent teeth (cf. *milk-canine*, *molar*, etc.).

1727-52 *CHAMBERS Cycl. s.v. Tooth*, Twelve foal-teeth or milk-teeth [of a horse]. 1835 *Todd's Cycl. Anat.* I. 68/1 The milk teeth... by the end of the seventh year being given way to the... permanent series. 1886 *C. SCOTT Sheep Farming* 15 At a month old a lamb will have eight incisors or milk teeth, which are temporary.

milk-warm, a. Of the approximate temperature of milk fresh-drawn from the cow; new-milk warm.

c 1410 *Master of Game* (MS. Digby 182) xii, Caste per in oyle of camamyle mylke warme iii. dropes. a 1608 *DEE Relat. Spir.* i. (1659) 253 The first part let her drink (being milk warm) by little and little. 1766 *SMOLLETT Trav.* II. xxxii. 135 They had baths of cool water for the summer; but in general they used it milk-warm. 1837 *Flemish Husb.* 62 in *Libr. Usef. Knowl., Husb.* III, This mess is given milk-warm to the calf. 1894 *KIPLING Seven Seas* (1896) 36 Milk-warm wif' breath o' spice an' bloom. 1918 *A. HUXLEY Defeat of Youth* 34 At your mouth, white and milk-warm sphinx. 1922 — *Mortal Coils* 177 Shelley had been drowned in this milk-warm sea.

milkweed ('milkwɪd). [f. MILK *sb.*¹ + WEED *sb.*]

1. A name given to certain British wild plants with milky juice. a. The sow-thistle, *Sonchus oleraceus*. b. The brimstone-wort, *Peucedanum palustre*; called also *marsh milkweed*. c. The sun-spurge, *Euphorbia Helioscopia*.

1598 *FLORIO Worlde of Wordes* 199/2 Lattaria, herbe Tithimale, spurge or milk-weede. 1706 *PHILLIPS* (ed. Kersey), *Milk Weed*. 1736 *AINSWORTH Lat. Dict.*, Milk weed, *Sonchus vel sonchus*. 1796 *WITHERING Brit. Plants* (ed. 3) II. 293 *Selinum sylvestre*... Marsh Milkweed. *Ibid.* III. 675 *Sonchus oleraceus*... Sowthistle... Milkweed. 1955 *G. GRIGSON Englishman's Flora* 227 Sun Spurge... Milk-weed, Ess[ex], Herts, E[ast] Ang[li]a. *Ibid.* 392 Sow Thistle... Milkweed, Som[erset].

2. Any plant of the North American genus *Asclepias*, esp. *A. syriaca* or *Cornuti*, the common milkweed or silkweed of the United States, which has a copious milky juice, and seeds tufted with long silky hairs. *green milkweed*, the asclepiadaceous genus *Acerates*.

1814 *J. BIGELOW Florida Bostoniensis* 62 *Asclepias Syriaca*, Common Silk weed or Milk weed, .. is used as a substitute for feathers, fur, cotton, &c. 1845-50 *MRS. LINCOLN Lect. Bot. App.* 77 *Asclepias syriaca* (common milkweed). 1860 *GRAY Man. Bot. U.S.* 354 *Acerates*, Green Milkweed. 1923 *W. CATHER Lost Lady* 17 The silvery milkweed was just coming on.

attrib. 1854 *THOREAU Walden* 252 One very calm October after noon, for such days especially they settle on to the lakes, like the milkweed down, having looked in vain over the pond for a loon, suddenly one, sailing out from the shore... set up his wild laugh. 1860 *GRAY Man. Bot. U.S.* 350 *Asclepiadaceæ* (Milkweed Family). 1862 *LOWELL Biglow P.* Ser. II. No. vi, While Fancy's cushion'. Makes the hard bench ez soft ez milkweed-down. 1933 *M. DE LA ROCHE Master of Jalna* vii. 69 A milkweed pod having burst, its hoard was released and the silvery particles, .. swam delicately on the light breeze. 1957 *L. EISELEY Immense Journey* 69 There passed before my eyes the million airy troopers of the milkweed pod. 1968 *Times* 2 Oct. 12/5 Butterflies reared on the milkweed species *Asclepias curassavica*.

3. In names of various North American insects feeding on milkweed: **milkweed beetle**,

a brightly coloured beetle, *Tetraopes tetraophthalmus*; **milkweed bug**, either of two species of bugs of the family *Lygaeidae*, *Oncopeltus fasciatus*, the large milkweed bug, or *Lygaeus kalmi*, the small milkweed bug; **milkweed butterfly** = *MONARCH sb.*¹ 3.

1842 *T. W. HARRIS Insects Injurious to Vegetation* 455/2 *Milk-weed beetle. 1954 *BORROR & DE LONG Introd. Study Insects* xxii. 398 [*Tetraopes*] *tetraophthalmus* Forster is a common species feeding on milkweed, and is often called the red milkweed beetle. 1905 *V. L. KELLOGG Amer. Insects* x. 211 The *milkweed-bug, *Oncopeltus fasciatus*, about 3/4 inch long, orange above with most of head and prothorax except the margins black, and a broad black band across the middle of the fore wings and large black blotch on their tips, is a common showy bug on various species of milkweed. 1970 *Nature* 3 Jan. 82/1 We have treated eggs of the milkweed bug, *Oncopeltus fasciatus*, with a juvenile hormone analogue. 1972 *SWAN & PAPP Common Insects N. Amer.* xii. 125 In the Small Milkweed Bug, [*Lygaeus*] *kalmi*, the black on the pronotum is separated from the black on the front of the wings. 1974 *Nature* 12 Apr. 556/3 Experiments in this same general field carried out on the milkweed bug *Oncopeltus*. 1889 *Insect Life* I. 221 The following is a brief account of a migratory movement of enormous numbers of the common so-called *Milk-weed Butterfly. 1906 *R. SOUTH Butterflies Brit. Isles* 107 The actual number of specimens of the Milkweed, or, as it is sometimes called, Monarch butterfly, seen or caught in England... does not much exceed thirty. 1972 *Country Life* 6 Apr. 846/1 The milkweed or monarch butterfly is a denizen of North America.

'milk-white, a. a. White as milk.

Usually employed in the sense of 'pure white'; for a proposed use in botanical descriptions, see quot. 1839.

? c 1000 *Prudent. Gloss.* in *Germania* N.S. XI. 389/70 Of meolc hwyttre, lacteo. *Ibid.* 397/32 Meolchwitum, lacteis. c 1205 *LAY.* 15938 þe oder [drake] is milc-whit. c 1325 *Chron. Eng.* 621 (Ritson) Thre hondred steden mylk-whyte. 1595 *Alcilia* (1879) 19 The snow, Whose milke-white mantell ouerspreeds the ground. 1639 *T. DE GRAY Compl. Horsem.* 59 The horse which is milke-white. 1718 *PRIOR Dove* 78 Her blushing face the lovely maid Rais'd just above the milk-white sheet. 1808 *SCOTT Marm.* iv. vii, On milk-white palfrey forth he paced. 1839 *LINDLEY Introd. Bot.* 477 Milk-white...; dull white verging to blue. 1890 'R. BOLDREWOOD' *Col. Reformer* (1891) 154 A broad, milk-white beach received the vast rollers.

absol. 1683 *A. SNAPE Anat. Horse* i. i. (1686) 2 The Horse will be of a milk-white or yellow-dun.

† b. *milk white way* = *MILKY WAY. Obs.*

1555 *EDEN Decades* 94 The tracte of heauen cauled *Lactea* via, that is the mylke whyte waye. 1594 *Taming of a Shrew* (1607) D 3 b, As faire as is the milke white way of Ioue. 1594 *BLUNDEVEL Exerc.* iv. xix. (1636) 475 Having described unto you... as many stars as are named in the Globe, and also the milkewhite way [etc.].

milkwort ('milkwɔ:t). [f. MILK *sb.*¹ + WORT.]

1. Any plant of the genus *Polygala*, formerly supposed to increase the milk of nurses; esp. *Polygala vulgaris*, a common British plant bearing racemes of very irregular bright blue or sometimes pink or white flowers. *bitter milkwort:* the *Polygala amara* (*Treas. Bot.* 1866).

1578 *LYTE Dodoens* i. xxxiii. 48 There be two kyndes of Mylkewurte, differing both in name and figure: whereof one is called *Glaux*, and the other *Polygala*. 1597 *GERARDE Herbal* II. clx. 448 Of Milkewoorte. 1671 *SALMON Syn. Med.* III. xxii. 420 *Polygala Polygalon* Milkwort, a handfull steeped all night in white wine... purgeth Chollic. 1759 *B. STILLINGFLEET tr. Gedner's Use Curios.* in *Misc. Tracts* (1762) 191 No physician would have even suspected, that our milkwort would be usefull in the bite of serpents, .. unless the principles of botany had led him to it. 1873 *MISS THACKERAY Wks.* (1891) I. 70 Dandelions and milk-wort among the beds.

2. A primulaeous plant, *Glaux maritima*, common on the sea-coast and in salt marshes. Also *sea milkwort*.

1578 *LYTE Dodoens* i. xxxiii. 48 *Glaux*. Milkewurte, or sea Tryfolly. 1597 *GERARDE Herbal* II. clx. 448 The true *Glaux* or Milkwoort groweth very plentifully in salt places and marshes neere the sea. *Ibid.*, It shall suffice to call it in English Sea Milkwoort. 1640 *PARKINSON Theat. Bot.* Index 1741/2 Blacke Milkewort, or Sea Milkewort.

3. (*Our*) *Lady's milkwort:* lungwort, *Pulmonaria officinalis*.

1578 *LYTE Dodoens* i. lxxxv. 125 We call it in English... Cowslip of Ierusalem: .. in base Almaigne Onser vrouwen melck cruyt, .. that is to say, Our Ladies Milkeworte, because the leaves be full of white spottes.

4. Any plant of the genus *Euphorbia*.

1640 *PARKINSON Theat. Bot.* 184 *Tithymalus sive Lactaria*, Spurge or Milkeworte. 1753 *CHAMBERS Cycl. Supp.* Add., *Milk-wort*, or *Wart-wort*, is also a name sometimes given to the *Euphorbia*. 1886 *BRITTEN & HOLLAND Plant-Names App.*, Milkwort, *Euphorbia Helioscopia* and other species (*Essex*).

5. *pl.* Name for the root of *Campanula rotundifolia* (Jam. 1880).

milky ('milki), *a.* [f. MILK *sb.*¹ + -Y.]

1. a. Having the appearance of milk, or of water into which milk has been dropped. Also (*chiefly poet.*), resembling milk in colour, milk-white.

milk-white: in poetical use = MILK-WHITE; in prose use, rather, white resembling that of milk diffused through water.

1384 [see *MILKY WAY*]. 1398 *TREVISIA Barth. De P.R.* xv. lxxvi. (1495) 511 Sibel callyth frensshmen, Galles, that is whyte and sayd that in one yere mylky neckes shall be mynyd. 1567 *MAPLET Gr. Forest* 76 The Caladrius sayth

Aristotle is of milkie colour, without any black spot. 1653 Nissen 8 Lips of Coral. Eyes brighter than the Sun, Milky hands; such . . . were the ravishing graces. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* III. 600 With Fleeces milky white. 1758 REID tr. *Macquer's Chym.* I. 395 With regard to the white powder that renders the solution milky . . . it is nothing but a portion of the Lead. 1791 HERSHEY in *Phil. Trans.* LXXXI. 81 A star with a pretty strong milky nebulosity. *Ibid.* 85 Tinged with milky nebulosity. 1818-20 E. THOMPSON tr. *Cullen's Nosol. Method.* (ed. 3) 226 A milky humour like chyle. 1850 TENNYSON *In Mem.* cxiv. The flocks are whiter down the vale, And milkier every milky sail. 1859 — *Gevaint & Enid* 150 A hart Taller than all his fellows, milky-white. 1869 G. LAWSON *Dis. Eye* (1874) 157 A piece of tough milky white looking lens capsule. 1878 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* 82 The liquid becomes milky as the carbonic acid gas . . . bubbles through. 1883 *Times* 27 Aug. 8/3 The whole of the bay wore a milky look.

b. said of the juices of plants and fruits.

1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* II. (1586) 109b, The sappe . . . in the Figue tree . . . is milkie. 1660 HICKERINGILL *Jamaica* (1661) 24 The Coco Nuts . . . in whose content, is barrell'd up . . . a milky liquor. 1766 *Compl. Farmer* s.v. *Sap*. In plants, particularly in such as abound with a milky sap. 1855 SIR E. SMITH in *Syst. Nat. Hist.* I. 30 The latex, or milky fluid, is of immense service to man. *Ibid.* 31 The following is the mode in which the India-rubber is prepared from the milky juice. 1884 BOWER & SCOTT *De Bary's Phaner.* 184 The slightly milky latex.

c. *Path. milky ascites*: that variety of ascites in which the contained fluid is milky.

1809 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VI. 449 Such cases [of ascites] are described as milky, non-fatty ascites.

2. Of or consisting of milk. rare.

1552 HULOET, *Milkye meates*, or meates made of milke. *Lactaria.* 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* III. 482 The salacious Goat . . . twice as largely yields her milky Store. 1791 Mrs. RADCLIFFE *Rom. Forest* III. xxvi. 339 Several peasant girls . . . were dispensing the milky feast.

3. a. Containing, abounding in, or yielding milk.

1641 J. JACKSON *True Evang. T.* II. 103 The milkie fruitfulness of the Cow. 1675 G. R. tr. *The Grand's Man without Passion* 36 When those two Milky Mountains become one double bag full of Blood, they are no more desired by men. 1714 GAY *Sheph. Week Mon.* 78 As my Buxoma . . . With gentle finger stroked her milky care. 1870 BRYANT *Iliad* IX. 272 Argos, richly stocked In milky kine.

b. *Bot. Yielding milk-like juice.*

1765 G. WASHINGTON *Diaries* (1925) I. 210 Note, the [mulberry] Stocks were very Milky. 1768 *Ibid.* 282 Some [wheat] whose straw and head was green but the grain of full size and Milky. 1789 J. MORSE *Amer. Geogr.* 52 About the time that it begins to turn from its milky state and to ripen, they run their canoes into the midst of it. 1861 BENTLEY *Man. Bot.* 583 The Goodenia Order. — Herbs or rarely shrubs, not milky. *Ibid.*, The Stylewort Order. — Herbs or under-shrubs, not milky. 1884 BOWER & SCOTT *De Bary's Phaner.* 432 In milky plants provided with phloemtubes . . . these also are accompanied by laticiferous tubes.

c. Of food: Promoting the secretion of milk.

1886 C. SCOTT *Sheep Farming* 50 Cabbages . . . are also preferable . . . for ewes at lambing time, and are very 'milky'.

d. Of an oyster: Full of spawn. Cf. MILK sb. 8 b. 1865 *Chambers's Encycl.* VII. 324/1.

4. *transf.* and *fig.* a. Of persons, their actions, attributes, etc. Soft, gentle; in bad sense, timorous, effeminate, weakly amiable; also (*slang*), cowardly.

1602 2nd Pt. *Return fr. Parnass.* I. iv. (Arb.) 17 See what a little vermine poerty altereth a whole milkie disposition. 1607 SHAKS. *Timon* III. i. 57 Has friendship such a faint and milkie heart, It turns in lesse then two nights? 1658 MANTON *Exp. Jude* 20 Peter writeth in a milky, sweet, middle way. 1764 FOOTE *Patron* III. Wks. 1799 I. 352 If you find the audience too indulgent, inclined to be milky, [etc.]. 1782 Mrs. H. COWLEY *Bold Stroke for Husb.* I. ii, I long to set a pattern to those milky wives, whose mean compliances degrade the sex. 1813 BYRON 5 Sept. in Moore *Lett. & Jynls.* (1830) I. 426 They made . . . me (the milkiest of men) a satirist. 1883 J. PARKER *Tyne Ch.* 3 People who . . . spoke a soft and milky language. 1884 W. C. SMITH *Kildrostan* 92, I hate Your meek and milky girls, that dare not kiss A burning passion, clinging to your lips. 1936 J. CURTIS *Gilt Kid* II. 18 They just talk that way to make you turn milky. 1938 G. GREENE *Brighton Rock* II. i. 62 I'm not milky . . . I just don't want another killing. 1954 'N. BLAKE' *Whisper in Gloom* xv. 217 Look at da kid. He's not milky. 1969 H. CARVIC *Miss Seaton draws Line* ix. 171 'Getting milky?' scoffed Doris.

b. Of a noise, song, etc.: soft. poet.

1924 E. SITWELL *Sleeping Beauty* x. 38 Goats gold as wheat With a kind white milky bleat. 1925 — *Troy Park* 76 A white bird sang a milky song Of easy heaven and feathered rest.

5. *Comb.*, as *milky-coloured*, *farinaceous*, *-looking*, *-sapped*, *-toothed*, *-watery* adjs.; *milky cap*, one of the gill-bearing fungi, *Russula lactea*; † *milky circle*, the milky way; *milky-fever*, *-hedge*, *-parsley*, *-scall*, *-sea* = *milk-fever*, *-hedge*, etc. (see MILK sb. 10, 10 b); *milky tree* = COW-TREE I.

1887 HAY *Brit. Fungi* 112 *Russula lactea*, The *Milky-cap. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* VII. iv. 346 The Galaxia or *milky Circle. 1906 W. B. YEATS *Poems 1899-1905* 268 Hold up your hands to him, that you may pluck That *milky-coloured neck out of the noose. 1896 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* I. 411 The most satisfactory diet . . . is a *milky-farinaceous one. 1747 tr. *Astruc's Fevers* 355 A fever, with a swelling of the breasts can be taken for no other than a *milky fever. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) XII. 23/2 *Milky-Hedge, the English name of a shrub growing on the coast of Coromandel. 1862 MILLER *Elem. Chem., Org.* (ed. 2) 268 A *milky-looking fluid or emulsion. 1640 PARKINSON *Theat. Bot.* 928, I have entituled it . . . Wild *milkie Parsley. 1759 MILLER *Gard. Dict.* (ed. 7) s.v. *Selinum*, Milky Parsley. 1923 D. H.

LAWRENCE *Birds, Beasts & Flowers* 19 Folded upon itself . . . And *milky-sapped, sap that curdles milk and makes *ricotta*. 1822-34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) IV. 487 Whence the French name of *croute de lait* and our own of *milky scall. 1871 KINGSLEY *At Last* i. That most rare and unexplained phenomenon of a *milky sea'. 1905 E. F. BENSON *Image in Sand* I. 2 Brown-faced, *milky-toothed Arabs were there. 1666 J. DAVIES *Hist. Caribby Isles* 49 Others have venomous qualities, as the *Milkie tree. 1886 J. R. REES *Pleas. Bk.-Worm* v. 168 Languishing *milky-watery young men.

Hence 'milkiy' adv. rare.

1881 WATSON in *Jrnl. Limn. Soc.* XV. 247 The shell is milkiy transparent. 1903 N. MUNRO in *Blackw. Mag.* June 813/2 The byre was warm and odorous milkiy.

milky ('milk), sb. *slang.* Also *milkie*. [f. MILK sb.¹ + -Y⁶, -IE.] A familiar or nursery name for: (a) a milkman or milk-boy; (b) milk.

1886 H. BAUMANN *Londinismen* 108/1 *Milky*, milkman. 1922 JOYCE *Ulysses* 363 Go home to nicey bread and milky and say night prayers with the kiddies. 1923 'R. CROMPTON' *William Again* xii. 203 'Ello, kids!' said the milk-boy. . . 'Ello, Milky!' 1946 P. H. SIMPSON *If you'd care to Know* 134 Box in which the 'milkie' places the bottled milk. 1966 'L. LANE' *ABZ of Scouse* 68 She keeps ther milkie on ther doorstep fer ars (hours). 1975 *Evening News* 21 Apr. 4/4 He appeared his normal easy-going self and all he said to me was, 'Hullo milkie.'

Milky Way. [f. MILKY a. + WAY sb., transl. of L. *via lactea*. Cf. *milk way* (MILK sb.¹ 10).]

1. = GALAXY I.

c 1384 CHAUCER *H. Fame* II. 429 Se yonder loo the Galoxie Whiche men clepeth the melky weye. 1551 RECORDE *Cast. Knowl.* (1556) 105 The Milkye way in heauen, whiche many men in England do call Watlyng streete. 1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 455 As we thinke the *via lactea* or Milky Way in heauen is occasioned by an infinite number of small starres. 1732 POPE *Ess. Man* I. 102 Far as the solar way, or milky way. 1868 LOCKYER *Elem. Astron.* I. §1 (1879) 11 This belt is the Milky Way.

2. *fig.* and allusively. a. A way brilliant in appearance, or leading to heaven. Also *attrib.*

1649 W. M. *Wandering Jew* (1857) 56 The path to Heaven is a milky way; not a bloody. 1670 EACHARD *Cont. Clergy* 60 Goodness is the milky-way to Jupiter's palace. 1851 H. MELVILLE *Moby Dick* I. xl. 291 Leaving a milky-way wake of creamy foam. 1916 D. H. LAWRENCE *Amores* 93 Pleiads of people are Deployed around me, and I see The street's long outstretched Milky Way.

† b. *poet.* The region of a woman's breast. *Obs.*

1622 WITHER *Fair Virtue* E, Whatsoeuer others say, There's alone the Milkie-way, That to beauties walks doth goe. 1630 DRUMM. of HAWTH. *Flowes Sion* 48 From her heauie Eyne Along her Cheekes distilling christall Brine, Which downe-wards to her yuorie Brest was driuen, And had bedewed the milkie-Way of Heauen. a 1704 T. BROWN *On Beauties Wks.* 1730 I. 43 Two snowy mounts, so near her heart. . . Between those hills, a milky way there leads. 1721 RAMSAY *Tartana* 243 Behold her heav'nly face and heaving milky way.

mill (mil), sb.¹ Forms: a. 1 mylen, 1-2, 6-7 myln, 3-7 mulne, 4-7 mylne, 5 myllne, myllen, 7, 8-9 dial. miln; β. 1 myll, 3-4 mulle, 4 mille, 4-5 mylle, 4-6 melle, 5 myl, 6-7 myl(1, 6- mill. [OE. *mylen* masc. and fem.:—prehistoric **mulino-*, **mulina*, a. late L. *molinum*, *molina* (whence F. *moulin*, Pr. *molin-s*, *molí-s*, Sp. *molino*, Pg. *moinho*, It. *mulino*, *molino*), f. *mola* mill, f. *mol-* root of *molère* to grind: see MEAL sb.¹ The late L. word was early adopted into the other Teut. langs.: cf. MDu. *molene* fem. (Du. *molen*, †*meulen* masc.), OHG. *mulīn* fem. (MHG. *mül*, mod. G. *mühle*), ON. *mylna* fem., perh. from Eng. (Sw. *mölla*, Da. *mølle*).

For the loss of the *n* cf. *kiln*, in most dialects pronounced (kil).]

1. a. A building specially designed and fitted with machinery for the grinding of corn into flour. Also forming the second element in certain obvious combinations, as *water-*, *wind-mill*, *flour-*, *grist mill*, many of which are treated under the first element.

c 961 ÆTHELWOLD *Rule St. Benet* lxvi. (Schröder 1885) 127 þæt is wæterscepe, mylen [c 1020 (Logeman) myll], wyrton and zehwylre misenlice cræftas [etc.]. 982 in Kemble *Cod. Dipl.* III. 189 Se mylenham and se myln ðærtø. a 1100 *Gerefa in Anglia* (1886) IX. 261 Faldian, fiscwer and mylne macian. a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 88 Vrom mulne & from cheping, from smide, & from ancre huse, me tidinge bringede. 13.. *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 2203 What! hit wharred, & whette, as water at a mulne. c 1374 CHAUCER *Former Age* 6 Onknowyn was þe quereye and ek the melle. c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 1604 There were bild by the bankes of þe brode stremes, Mylnes full mony. 1426 LYDG. *De Guil. Pilgr.* 5422 Thys greyn was to the melle brouht. 1481 CAXTON *Godeffroy* xx. 51 They sawe vij myllenes, whiche stode at brygge nyghe the town and sette them a fyre. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 526 A Miller that kept a Mill adioynyng to the wall. 1601 FULBECKE *1st Pt. Parall.* (1602) 39 She shal not so be indowed of a milne, but shall haue the third part of the profit of the milne, because the milne cannot be seuered. a 1632 G. HERBERT *Jac. Prudent.* 153 The mill cannot grind with the water that's past. a 1766 J. CUNNINGHAM *Miller* 2 In a plain pleasant cottage, conveniently neat, With a mill and some meadows. 1770 GOLDSM. *Des. Vill.* 11 The never-failing brook, the busy mill. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) VI. 496 Edward Manning being possessed of the moiety of a mill for the term of fifty years, made his will. 1903 *Blackw. Mag.* Sept. 365/1 A leet . . . whose waters work the mill below.

b. In figurative and other phrases. *to draw water to (one's) mill*: to seize every advantage. *to go (pass, etc.) through the mill*: to pass through

a definite course of labour or experience; similarly, *to put through the mill*. *to bring more sacks to the mill*: to supplement argument with argument or weight with weight. *much water runs by the mill that the miller knows not of*: many things happen before us of which we know nothing.

1522 SKELTON *Why nat to Court?* 107 They may garlycke pyll Cary sakes to the myll. 1546 J. HEYWOOD *Prov.* (1867) 60 Muche water goeth by the myll, That the miller knowth not of. 1590 NASHE *Pasquil's Apol.* I. Cij b, To the next, to the next, more sakes to the Myll. 1622 MABBE tr. *Aleman's Guzman D'Alf.* I. (1630) 136 When there was nothing to be done at home, your Lackies . . . would . . . fright me with Snakes, hang on my backe, & weigh me downe, crying, More sakes to the Mill. 1649 HOWELL *Pre-em. Parl.* 10 Lewis the eleventh . . . could well tell how to play his game, and draw water to his owne Mill. 1677 W. HUGHES *Man of Sin* II. viii. 118 The Invention of bringing more water to the Popes Mill. 1818 SCOTT *Heart Midl.* in *Tales my Landlord* 2nd Ser. III. iv. 96 Frank here won't hear of our putting her through the mill. 1837 Knickerbocker IX. 356, I had been 'through the mill' of a pre-concerted, artificial revival. 1840 R. H. DANA *Two Yrs. before Mast* 50 I've been through the mill. 1868 H. WOODRUFF *Trotting Horse* vi. 76 It was thought that they would be ruined for service if they were 'put through the mill'. 1887 *Contemp. Rev.* Jan. 10 Certain persons who have gone through the mill of what is known as our 'higher education'. 1890 'R. BOLDEWOOD' *Col. Reformer* (1891) 147 Going to do wonders, and make important changes. That will wear off—we've all passed through that mill. 1903 G. GISSING *Private Papers H. Ryecroft* 138 His hardships were never excessive; they did not affect his health or touch his spirits; probably he is in every way a better man for having . . . gone through the mill'. 1904 J. C. LINCOLN *Cap'n Eri* II. 29 Jerry's the only one of us three that's been through the mill. 1940 H. READ *Annals of Innocence* II. i. 75 A boy who is destined to be a teacher, a doctor, a technician or a scientist, must go through the mill and acquire the necessary qualifications. 1959 I. & P. OPIE *Lore & Lang. Schoolch.* x. 200 *Running the Gauntlet*. Although well known by this name, the ordeal is also termed . . . 'Through the Mill'. 1965 *Listener* 1 July 21/1, I am a collector—and one who has gone through the mill. I started . . . in the basement with bus tickets.

c. A mechanical apparatus, whether simple or complicated, for grinding corn.

Not found until the 16th century; the quots. 1535 hardly prove its currency, as Luther, whom Coverdale very often follows, has *mühle* in both passages. The older word for a handmill was QUERN; in the case of a water-mill or wind-mill, there was little occasion to separate the notion of the machinery from that of the containing fabric which was necessarily connected with it.

1535 COVERDALE *Exod.* xi. 5 The mayde seruaunte which is behynde ye myll. — *Matt.* xxiv. 41 Two shal be grynnyng at the Myll. 1563-87, 1573-80 [see HAND-MILL]. 1614 MARKHAM *Cheap Husb.* (1668) I. v. 40 If you cause these Beans to be spelted upon a Mill, and so mixt with Oats, it will recover him. 1674 BOYLE *Grounds Mech. Hypothesis* 21-2 A Water-mill, or a Wind-mill, or a Horse-mill, or a Hand-mill. 1791 COWPER *Odyssey* xx. 135 She rested on her mill, and thus pronounced The happy omen by her lord desired. 1903 *Pilot* 22 Aug. 179/2 San-nyang-tzu then produced a small mill and ground the wheat to flour.

2. a. A machine or apparatus for grinding or reducing to powder or pulp some solid substance. Also, a building fitted with machinery for this purpose. Often as the second element of obvious combinations, as in *coffee-*, *pepper-mill*, *paper-*, *powder-mill*, etc.

1560 GRESHAM in *Burgon Life* (1839) I. 294 The Quene's Majestie should do well to make . . . iij or vi mylles for the making of powdyr. 1596 LAMBARDE *Peramb. Kent* 453 Two Milles of rare deuisse . . . the one emploied for the making of all sortes of Paper . . . the other exercised for the drawing of Iron into Wyres [etc.]. 1666-7 in *Boyle's Wks.* (1772) VI. 551 Tin always . . . must be prepared . . . by stamping, or knocking mills, which reduce the whole body to a very small sand. *Ibid.* 552 The tin-slag, may, by being exposed to the open air and rain for a time, be sooner prepared in the mill, and melted down. 1712-14 POPE *Rape Lock* III. 106 The board with cups and spoons is crown'd, The berries crackle, and the mill turns round. 1800 tr. *Lagrange's Chem.* II. 71 The result will be a sulphate of lead of a beautiful whiteness, and exceedingly fine, if it be washed in a large quantity of water, and then carefully mixed in a mill. 1889 C. G. W. LOCK *Pract. Gold-mining* 226 A new mill for reducing cement, known as Drake's cement-mill . . . is in form of a tube [etc.]. *Ibid.* 437 The order in which the stamps drop varies in different mills.

fig. a 1633 G. HERBERT *Jacula Prud.* 747 Gods Mill grinds slow; but sure. 1850 TENNYSON *In Mem.* lxxxviii, Ground in yonder social mill We rub each other's angles down. 1870 LONGF. tr. *Von Logau, Retribution*, Though the mills of God grind slowly, yet they grind exceeding small.

b. An instrument designed to express the juices from any succulent matter by grinding or crushing; usually with defining prefix, as *cane*, *cider mill*.

1676 WORLIDGE (*title*) *Vineta Britannicum*: or, a Treatise of Cider. . . And a Description of the new-invented Ingenio or Mill, For the more expeditious and better making of Cider. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* II. 757 Then Olives, ground in Mills, their Fatness boast. 1794 J. CLARK *Agric. Hereford.* 40 The [sc. cider] mill consists of a stone like a mill-stone (runner) set on its edge, with an axle through the center [etc.]. 1853 URE *Dict. Arts* (ed. 4) II. 284 They give the name *virgin oil* to that which is first obtained from the olives ground to a paste in a mill.

c. *Sc.* A snuff-box; originally, †one in which tobacco could be ground to powder by a simple mechanism. (Cf. MULL.)

1776 C. KEITH *Farmers' Ha'* vi. (1794), Wi' mill in hand, and wise adage He spent the night. a 1780 SHIRREFS *Poems* (1790) 215 And there, o'er pot o' beer right spruce, And mill

in hand, The carls crack'd awa' fell crouse About the land. 1805 G. M'INDOE *Million Potatoes* in Chambers *Pop. Hum. Scot. Poems* (1862) 150 In the laird's nieve John ramm'd his mill, The laird ca'd in anither gill.

3. a. In the 15-16th c., applied by extension to any machine worked by wind or water power in the manner of a corn-mill, though not used for the purpose of grinding. In later use applied to various machines for performing certain operations upon material in the process of manufacture; often with defining word, as in *flattening-, fulling-, rolling-, saw-mill*.

1417-18, etc. [see *fulling-mill* s.v. *FULLING* vbl. sb.]. 1463-4 *Rolls of Parl. V.* 502/2 Wollen Cloth, filled in milles called Gygmilles and Toune Milles. 1596 [see 2]. 1621 *ELISING Debates Ho. Lords* (Camden) App. 138 Ireland and Norton came back and... surprised one milne used for other works of his trade. 1725 *WATTS Logic* iv. i. §1 In order to make mills and engines of various kinds. 1727-41 *CHAMBERS Cycl.*, Mill... among gold-wire-drawers, is a little machine consisting of two cylinders of steel, serving to flatten the gold, or silver wire, and reduce it into laminae, or plates... They have also mills to wind the gold-wire or thread on the silk. *Ibid.*, There are also Silk-Mills, for spinning, throwing, and twisting silks. 1863 P. BARRY *Dockyard Econ.* 242 The productive power of this mill is astonishing: it will manufacture armour-plates from 20 to 40 feet long [etc.].

fig. 1771 *SMOLLETT Humph. Cl.* 10 June Let. iii, He observed, that her ladyship's brain was a perfect mill for projects. 1848 *LOWELL Biglow P.* Ser. 1. iv. Poet. Wks. (1879) 200 Babel was... the earliest mill erected for the manufacture of gabble. 1883 G. H. BOUGHTON in *Harper's Mag.* Apr. 694/1 Model villages, ... all turned out of the same mill.

b. A machine invented by Antoine Brucher in the 16th c. for the stamping of gold and silver coins.

In the English Mint it permanently superseded the earlier practice of striking with the hammer in 1662.

1661 *Order in Council* in *Folkes Table Eng. Silver Coins* (1745) 104 Materials for the coining of money by the mill. 1662 *Ibid.*, Several proposals... about coining his majesty's moneys by the mill and press. 1695 W. LOWNDES *Amendm. Silver Coin* 93 All the Moneys we have now in England... are reducible to Two Sorts... one stamp with the Hammer, and the other Prest with an Engine, called the Mill. 1817 *RUDING Ann. Coinage* I. 139 The advantage of this machine (which is known by the name of The Mill and Screw) over the old mode of striking with an hammer, consists [etc.]. 1854 *HUMPHREYS Coin. Brit. Emp.* 113 Pierre Blondeau... who had carried to perfection the... modes of stamping coins by the mill and screw, was invited to England... He produced patterns of half-crowns, shillings, and half-shillings, coined by the new mill and screw, by which means a legend was impressed for the first time upon the edge.

c. *Calico and Bank-note printing*: A roller of hardened steel having impressed upon it, from a hand engraved die, a pattern which by pressure is transferred in intaglio to the calico-printing cylinder or note-printing plate.

1839 *URE Dict. Arts* 218 The first roller engraved by hand is called the die; the second... is called the mill. 1875 *KNIGHT Dict. Mech., Mill.*... The hardened steel roller having the design in *cameo*, and used for impressing in intaglio a plate... or a copper cylinder.

d. A hollow revolving cylinder in which leather is 'tumbled' in contact with oil, tan, or any ameliorating liquid.

1884 *KNIGHT Dict. Mech. Suppl.* 606/2 The mill is used for stuffing light leather, and for other purposes. After stoning, skiving, and shaving, the sides are put in the mill with some tan liquor to soften them and make them porous.

4. A building or other place or establishment fitted with machinery in which a certain industry, manufacture or manufacturing process is carried on; esp. with prefixed word, as in *cotton-, silk-, silver-mill*, etc., q.v. under the first element.

1502 *Acc. Ld. High Treas. Scot.* (1900) II. 143 Item... to the Franch armorar to set up his harnas myln. 1531 *Ibid.* VI. 34. 1630 *R. Johnson's Kingd. & Commu.* 347 Six mills, in which they make plate for armour. 1674 *RAY Collect. Words, Smelting Silver* 113 The Smelting and Refining of Silver at the Silver Mills in Cardiganshire. 1835 *URE Philos. Manuf.* 287 He [Mr. Graham] cannot admit a new hand into his mill unless he has joined the combination. 1854 *RONALDS & RICHARDSON Chem. Technol.* (ed. 2) I. 132 Large quantities of saw-dust accumulate at the mills. 1881 *RAYMOND Mining Gloss., Mill*, 1, Eng. That part of an iron works where puddle-bars are converted into merchant-iron. 1905 *Edin. Rev.* Apr. 478 He... built mills in the neighbouring villages... for the manufacture of tools [etc.]. 1919 *Brit. Manufacturer* Nov. 26/2 In the linen industry a 'mill' means the works where flax is spun into yarns, while a 'factory' means the place of the further evolution of the yarns being woven into cloth.

5. A machine which performs its work by rotary motion, esp. a lapidary's mill.

1839 *URE Dict. Arts* 1096 It [the seal engraver's lathe] consists of a table on which is fixed the mill. *Ibid.*, Having fixed the tool... in the mill, the artist applies to its cutting point, or edge, some diamond-powder [etc.]. 1860 *TOMLINSON Arts & Manuf.* Ser. II. *Pens* 44 Each of these lengths is then pointed at each end at a machine called a mill, consisting of a circular single-cut file and a fine grit-stone. 1879 *Encycl. Brit.* X. 663/2 The [glass] articles are held in the hand, and applied to the mill while rotating. 1882 *Ibid.* XIV. 299/1 Another form of lapidary's mill consists [etc.].

6. *slang*. a. Shortened form of *TREADMILL*. 1835 *DICKENS Sk. Boz.* (1836) 1st Ser. I. 334 The mill's a d—d sight better than the Sessions. 1842 *BARHAM Ingol. Leg.* Ser. II. *Misado. Margate*, A landsman said, 'I twig the chap—he's been upon the Mill.' 1888 *Pall Mall G.* 6 June

7/1 When after three days of the mill I got off at night I found my feet were four or five times their ordinary weight.

b. *transf.* A prison or guard-house.

1851 H. MAYHEW *London Labour* I. 352/2 A few weeks after I was grabbed for this, and got a month at the mill... When I came out of prison, I went to Epsom races. 1853 *WHYTE-MELVILLE Digby Grand* I. ix. 229 The latter worthy... gave a policeman such a licking the other night, that he was within an ace of getting 'a month at the mill'. 1889 H. H. MCCONNELL *Five Years a Cavalryman* 194 Very few, indeed, are they who during their term of service can say: 'They never had me in the mill.' 1916 E. C. GARRETT *Army Ballads & Other Verses* 21 And they put me in 'the mill'. 1928 L. H. NASON *Sergeant Eadie* 78 Why, put 'em in the mill! 1951 J. JONES *From Here to Eternity* iv. xlii. 636 'You were here when one of the old ones was in the mill, weren't you, Jack?' 'Two,' Malloy said. 'Both of them during my first stretch.' 1960 WENTWORTH & FLEXNER *Dict. Amer. Slang* 339/1 *Mill*... a prison; a guardhouse.

7. *U.S. slang*. A typewriter.

1913 *Writer's Bulletin* Oct. 103/2 After I got a good idea I would hustle to my 'mill' and pound out some copy. 1922 N. A. CRAWFORD *Weavers With Words* 22 And sometimes... I'll start to say, 'Jim, got a good cigarette?' and turn toward his battered old 'mill'. 1932 C. D. MACDOUGALL *College Course in Reporting* 498 *Mill*, typewriter. 1948 *MENCKEN Amer. Lang. Suppl.* II. 717 Writers' cramp was cured... on the advent of the mill, i.e., the typewriter.

8. a. A pugilistic encounter between two persons.

1819 T. MOORE *Tom Crib's Memorial to Congress* 36 We who're of the fancy-lay, As dead hands at a mill as they. 1825 C. M. WESTMAGOTT *Eng. Spy* I. 270 To cut a dash at races or a mill. 1864 [HEMYNG] *Eton School Days* vii. 77 We are waiting to see your mill with Butler Burke. 1869 *BLACKMORE Lorna D.* ii, They who made the ring intitled the scene a 'mill', whilst we who must be thumped inside it tried to rejoice in their pleasntry.

b. *U.S.* A circling movement of cattle. (Cf. *MILL* v. 12.)

1897 E. HOUGH *Story of Cowboy* 146 By shouts and blows he did all he could to break the 'mill' and get the cattle headed properly. 1903 A. ADAMS *Log of Cowboy* iv. 27 We soon had a mill going which kept them [sc. cattle] busy and rested our horses. 1942 E. E. DALE *Cow Country* 55 Those behind them would follow and a 'mill' would be established in which the animals would swim around and around in a circle until they drowned unless it were quickly broken up and the leaders again headed for the opposite shore.

9. *Mining*. a. An excavation in rock, transverse to the workings, from which material for filling is obtained (Webster 1897). b. A passage underground through which ore is shot (*Ibid.*).

10. *slang*. The engine of an aircraft or a 'hot rod' racing car.

1918 *Atlantic* Sept. 414 Motor is 'moulin'—to start it, one 'turns the mill'. 1923 G. H. MCKNIGHT *Eng. Words & their Backgrounds* 56 *Tail and joystick and mill* (French *moulin*) were names for different parts of the airship. 1937 E. C. PARSONS *Great Adventure* vi. 60 To nurse one of the grunting old mills up to that height... and keep it running for an hour, was in itself quite a stunt. 1948 *MENCKEN Amer. Lang. Suppl.* II. 724 There are others [sc. new terms] that remain the private property of the men working in automobile plants and of those who sell or repair cars. A few specimens; Bald-head. A worn tire... Mill. An engine [etc.]. 1954 R. F. & B. W. YATES *Sport & Racing Cars* ii. 24 The additional motor 'moxie' provided by a reground camshaft is truly amazing, and all of this without running too much risk of a cranky 'mill' at low idling speeds. 1954 *Amer. Speech* XXIX. 100 *Mill*,... any engine. *Ibid.* 97 *Full mill*,... an engine with all necessary speed racing accessories. 1975 B. GARFIELD *Hopscoth* xv. 152 This was an old car but it must have had a souped-up mill.

11. *attrib. and Comb.*, as *mill-bag, -bridge, -brook, -builder, -burn, -clack, -close, -gearing, -girl, †-knave, -labour, -lade, -lead, -lord, -lot, -owner, -process, -rent, -roller, -room, -sluice, -wall, -yard; mill-cut, -like -spun* adjs.

1832 J. P. KENNEDY *Swallow Barn* I. xv. 155 With the large canvass *mill-bags spread out for saddles. 1851 R. GLISAN *Jrnl. Army Life* (1874) vi. 58, I... endeavored to throw [it] in a mill-bag style over my shoulder. 1833 *TENNYSON Poems* 41, I stepped upon the old *mill-bridge. 1636 *Official Rec. Springfield, Mass.* (1898-9) I. 159 The lotts... are ordered to lye adjoining to *Mill Brook. 1864 T. L. NICHOLS *40 Yrs. Amer. Life* I. ii. 20 Grist-mills which ground our corn, and saw-mills which supplied our timber, were upon a mill brook. 1866 G. M. HOPKINS *Poems* (1967) 171 The streams are full And millbrook-slips with pretty pace Gallop along the meadow grass. 1759 *SMEATON in Phil. Trans.* LI. 148 All our modern *mill-builders [etc.]. 1843 *BETHUNE Sc. Fireside Stor.* 111 The mill from which the *mill burn... swept nearly half round the village. 1768 *Ann. Reg.* 73 His servant-man... carried him into the *mill-close. 1925 *Glasgow Herald* 2 Apr. 9 To import into this country a sufficient number of *mill-cut houses to supply the shortage. 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 364 The appropriate modes described under the article '*Mill-gearing'. 1856 *WHITTIER Mary Garvin* 18 O *mill-girl watching late and long the shuttles' restless play! 1609 *SKENE Reg. Maj., Stat. Will.* 3 All they quha hes milns... sall haue ane maister, and tua servants *mil-knaves. 1862 *KINGSLEY in Life* (1877) II. 138 *Mill-labour effeminates the men. 1868 *PEARL Water-farm.* iv. 39 The dangers produced by *mill-lades and sluices. 1609 *SKENE Reg. Maj., Chalm. Air* c. 11 §4 Myllers... take the fry, or smolts of salmon, in the mylne dame or *lead, contrair the ordinance of the law. 1897 *Daily News* 21 Apr. 6/2 The water flowing in the mill-lead. 1854 *Poultry Chron.* I. 148 The *mill-like motion of the gizard'. 1918 *MRS. E. LIDDELL in J. Gott Lett.* 66 Here is a man who, alike in the mill-like grinding of life in Leeds... and amid the urgent claims of a diocese, always found time to love and to remember. 1880 *DISRAELI Endym.* lxiii, Perhaps we shall get rid of them all some day—landlords and *mill-lords. 1746 *Boston News-Let.* 16 Nov., Seven Acres... to be laid out to the Right of the 30 Acre *Mill-Lot, granted to Thomas Richardson. 1835 *URE*

Philos. Manuf. 348 Assassins who had hired themselves... to murder *mill-owners. 1854 *HUMPHREYS Coin. Brit. Emp.* 113 They are exceedingly well executed by the *mill process, and have the laureated bust of the protector, with OLIVAR. D.G. [etc.]. 1872 *RAYMOND Statist. Mines & Mining* 136 The ore... produces very base bullion by mill process. 1894 R. S. FERGUSON *Westmorl.* 165 Mills... still pay *mill-rents to this day. 1834 M. SCOTT *Cruise Midge* xx. (1836) 332 It being part of Rory's trade to prepare *mill-rollers and other large pieces of hard-wood required for the estates below. 1696 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3186/4 Ordered that none but... those concerned in the Coinage, be permitted to enter the Melting-houses, *Mill-rooms [etc.]. 1833 B. SILLIMAN *Man. Sugar Cane* 45 The length of the mill-room A is 64 feet. 1844 *STEPHENS Bk. Farm* I. 273 The protective effects of running water, such as water-falls from *mill-sluices. 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 389 *Mill-spun yarn answers better for the coarse as well as the finer fabrics. 1870 *MORRIS Earthly Par.* I. 1. 157 While the smooth *millwalls white and black Shook to the great wheel's measured clack. 1824 *New Hampsh. Hist. Soc. Coll.* I. 246 A saw mill torn down and twelve thousand of boards in the *mill-yard carried away. 1936 *Discovery* Sept. 288/1, I saw the mill cart crossing the wall from our garden to the mill yard. 1955 J. R. R. TOLKIEN *Return of King* 296 The low wall of the mill-yard.

12. Special Combinations, as *mill band*, an endless belt for the wheels of mill machinery; *mill-banding*, belting for the wheels of mill machinery; *mill-bar (iron)*, rough bar iron as drawn out by the puddlers' rolls; *mill-bed*, the cast-iron bed of a machine for breaking flax, expressing oil, etc.; *mill-beetle*, the cockroach; *mill bill*, a steel adze fixed in a wooden thrift used for dressing and cracking millstones; *mill-boom*, the barrier of floating timber stretched about a saw-mill to retain floating logs; *mill-brack*, a rent in cloth made during the process of fulling (see *BRACK* sb. 1 3); *mill-bundle* (see quot.); *mill-cake*, (a) the mass resulting from the incorporation of the ingredients in the process of manufacture of gunpowder; (b) linseed cake (Knight *Dict. Mech.* 1875); † *mill-case* (see quot. 1611); *mill-cinder*, the slag from the puddling-furnace of a rolling-mill (Raymond *Mining Gloss.* 1881); *mill-clack*, † (a) = *CLACK* 3; (b) *Her.* a representation of a mill-clack; *mill-cog*, one of the cogs of the wheel on the driving shaft of a wind-mill or water-mill; *mill-course* = *MILL-RACE*; *mill-dog*, (a) a dog used for turning a mill; (b) in Canada, a kind of clamp for securing logs in a saw-mill; *mill-dust*, the fine floury dust thrown out during the process of grinding corn; *mill-eye*, the eye or opening in the runner of a mill through which the meal escapes; *mill-fever*, a form of low fever prevalent amongst the young hands in linen mills; *mill-file* (see quot. 1884); *mill finish*, of paper, not subjected to any extra processing after being made; † *mill-fleam*, a mill-stream; *mill-gang* *Warping*, that part of the warp which is made by a descending and ascending course of the threads round the warping-mill (Knight *Dict. Mech.* 1875); *mill-gold*, ? gold obtained by stamping; *mill-hand*, one employed in a mill or factory; *mill-head*, (a) that part of a horse-mill from which the driving-gear is suspended; (b) (see quot. 1825); *mill-head, -headed* adjs., having a milled head; † *mill-holm*, a watery place about a mill-dam (Ray *N.C. Words* 1674); † *mill-hoop* = *mill-case*; *mill-hopper* = *HOPPER* 3, 4; *mill-iron* = ? *MILL-PICK* OR *MILL-RIND*; *mill-jade*, a mill-horse; *mill-lodge dial.*, a mill-pond; *mill log* *U.S.*, a log cut at a saw mill; † *mill-mail*, toll paid in feudal times for grinding corn at the superior's mill; † *mill-money*, money coined in the mill and press, not struck with the hammer (cf. *mill-sixpence, -tester*); *mill-moth* = *mill-beetle*; *mill-ore* *Mining*, metallic ore fit for stamping or crushing; *mill-pin*, (a) ? = *mill-spindle*; (b) *Her.* a representation of this; *mill-pot*, ? a basket contrived to capture and retain fish; *mill-power*, water-power for driving a mill; also, a unit for measuring this (see quots. 1903, 1911); *mill privilege, right U.S.*, the privilege or right of using water for driving a mill; *mill-puff dial.*, a kind of flock used for stuffing mattresses, etc.; *mill-ream* (see quot.); † *mill-reek dial.*, a disease to which workers in lead-mines are subject; *mill-ring*, (a) the space in a mill between the runner and the frame surrounding it; (b) the meal which remains about the millstones (regarded as a perquisite of the miller); (c) the dust of a mill (Jam.); *mill-run*, (a) *Gold Mining*, the work of an amalgamating mill between two 'clean-ups'; (b) a mill-race; (c) *Mining*, a test of a given quantity of ore by treatment in a mill; (d) applied to timber sawn to the usual specifications; (see also quot. 1957); also *transf.*, of average or mediocre

quality, 'run-of-the-mill'; hence *mill-run v.*, *Mining*, to yield (a given percentage) at a mill-run; *mill-sail*, the sail of a wind-mill; so *mill-sail-shaped a.* (see quot.); *mill-saw*, a saw for use in a saw-mill; *mill-saw file*, a file used for sharpening mill-saws; *mill-saw web*, the blade of a mill-saw; *mill-scale*, *Metallurgy*, a deposit of iron oxide formed on iron or steel during hot working; *mill-seat*, a site suitable for a water-mill; *mill-seed* (see quot.); *mill-shaft*, (a) a metal shaft used for driving machinery in a mill; (b) the tall chimney of a mill; *mill site U.S.* = *mill-seat*; *mill-sixpence*, a sixpence coined in a mill; *mill-spindle*, a vertical shaft supporting the 'runner' of a flour-mill; *mill-staff*, an oak staff designed to test the flat face of a millstone; *mill-stank*, a mill-pond; † *millstock* = *fulling-stock*; *mill-stream*, a mill-race; also *fig.*; *mill tail* (see quot. 1835); also *attrib.* and *fig.*; *mill-tester*, a tester coined in a mill; *mill-timber*, † timber that has been dressed in a saw-mill; † *mill-tooth*, a grinding or molar tooth; *mill town, village*, a town or village characterized by the presence of mills; † *mill-trough*, (a) a corn-bin; (b) a mill-race or -pond; *mill-wash*, ? = *MILL-TAIL*; *mill-way*, a thoroughfare leading to a mill; *mill-work*, (a) the machinery used in mills or factories; (b) the designing or erection of the machinery in mills or factories; *mill-worker*, one who works at or in a mill; † *mill-yemer*, one who has the custody of a mill. Also *MILL-DAM*, *MILL-HORSE*, *MILL-HOUSE*, *MILL-INK*, etc.

1858 P. L. SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade Products* 247/2 **Mill-band maker*, a manufacturer of bands for machine shops, and for driving wheels. 1869 *Bradshaw's Railway Manual* XXI. App. 103 Manufacturers of . . . Engine Hose, Fire Buckets, Mill Bands, &c. 1957 J. BRAINE *Room at Top* ix. 86 The smells of East Warley tugging at me for attention . . . —malt, burning millband, frying fish. 1894 *Daily News* 11 Dec. 7/4 Unpuncturable Canvas Lining, for *mill-banding, driving belts, . . . and cycle tyres. 1839 *URE Dict. Arts* 706 Passing through the remaining grooves till it comes to the square ones, where it becomes a *mill-bar. *Ibid.* 707 This iron called mill-bar iron, is however of too inferior a quality to be employed in any machinery. 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 406 Fig. 436 represents the section of a *mill-bed. 1771 J. R. FORSTER tr. *Osbeck's Voy.* I. 170 The *Mill beetles . . . annually come in ships from the East Indies. 1631 WINTHROP *Let. in New Eng.* (1825) I. 381 Bring . . . mill stones . . . with bracings ready cast, and rings, and *mill-bills. 1897 in *Sheffield Trade List* 27 Mill Picks and Bills to order. 1877 *Michigan Rep.* XXXV. 518 Complainants had a large quantity . . . of timber. . . in their *mill-boom at East Tawas. 1552 *Act 5 & 6 Edw. VI.* c. 6 § 27 If . . . Cloth . . . prove . . . to be full of Holes, *Mill-bracks, or to be holely. 1859 *Stationer's Handbk.* (ed. 2) 74 *Bundle of Paper* (*mill bundle), a parcel of paper tied in one bundle as it comes from the mill. 1839 *URE Dict. Arts* 629 The *mill-cake powder of Waltham Abbey is submitted to a mean theoretic pressure of 70 to 75 tons per superficial foot. 1594 *PLAT Jewell-ho.* III. 56 The worme . . . which is found in a *mill-case, or where Bakers vse to boulte their meale. 1611 *COTGR., Archure*, a . . . mill-case; the open chest that holds the mill-stones. 1638 *FORD Fancies* III. III. His tongue trouls like a *mill-clack. 1874 *PAPWORTH & MORANT Ord. Brit. Arm.* 957 Az. a millclack in fess or Mills. 1707 *MORTIMER Husb.* (1721) II. 42 The Timber is useful for *Mill-coggs. 1802 *MAR. EDGEMORTH Rosanne* iv. The neighbours all joined in restoring the water to the *mill-course. 1402 *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 53 But thou, as blynde Bayarde, berkest at the mone, as an olde *mylne dog when he bygynnth to dote. 1877 *Lumberman's Gaz.* 24 May, Parties are attempting to introduce Mill Dogs which are infringements of mine. 1880 *Ibid.* 28 Jan., A. Rogers . . . is the inventor and owner of a mill dog. 1543 *TRAHERON Vigo's Chirurg.* II. III. 13 The place . . . muste be playstred with floure of barleye, and wth *myldust. 1822-34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) I. 257 There can be little doubt, that much of the mill-dust . . . is derived from the powder furnished by these [mill-] stones. 1641 *BEST Farm. Bks.* (Surtees) 103 Measure the meale therein . . . just as it cometh from the *milne-eye, and afore it be temsed. 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 147 To find the weight of a quantity of stone equal to the mill-eye. 1889 *Brit. Med. Jnl.* 30 Mar. 704/1 The disturbance of health called *mill-fever, which attacks young hands. 1884 *KNIGHT Dict. Mech. Suppl.*, **Mill File*, a thin flat file used in machine shops for lathe work and draw filing. 1907 *CROSS & BEVAN Text-bk. Paper-Making* (ed. 3) x. 270 In hand-made paper the *mill-finish is obtained by pressing the sheets of paper one against another. 1952 E. J. LABARRE *Dict. Paper* (ed. 2) 163/2 Mill finish is synonymous with machine finish, and merely indicates that the paper has received its finish on the paper-machine. 1475-6 *Durham Acc. Rolls.* (Surtees) 646 Pro le scowryngne medietatis de le *myln-flème. 1486-7 *Ibid.* 650 Operantibus super le mylnflème. 1877 *RAYMOND Statist. Mines & Mining* 289 The following is the currency and gold value of *mill-gold. 1865 *Daily Tel.* 6 Dec. 4/4 The party which would now refuse the suffrage to the *mill-hands. 1805 R. W. DICKSON *Pract. Agric.* I. Plate xviii, The *mill-head is erected on a floor about seven or eight feet above the ground floor. 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* Gloss., *Mill-head*, the head of water which is to turn a mill. 1865 *KINGSLEY Herew.* i. A duck put into Bourne pool would pass underground into the mill-head of the said village. 1790 *ROY in Phil. Trans.* LXXX. 153 The insertion of a small *mill-head key, on a square pin fitted to receive it. 1805 *Trans. Soc. Arts* XXIII. 296 By the help of the *mill-headed nut. 1611 *COTGR., Archure*, a *mill-hooper, or mill-case; the open chest that holds the mill-stones. 1570 *LEVINS Manip.* 80/8 A *Mill-hopper, *infundibulum*. 1858 *CARLYLE Fredk. Gt.* v. vi. (1872) II. 110 A stiff-backed, close-fisted old gentleman, with mill-hopper chin. ? c 1343 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 543 In . . .

ij *Milnyrenes. 1471-2 *Ibid.* 643 Pro factura del milniryns dictorum molendinorum. 1610 B. JONSON *Alch.* III. III. Would you haue me stalke like a *mill-ide, All day, for one, that may not yeeld vs graines? 1891 *Jnl. Oldham Microsc. Soc.* May 101 The shades of green in our *mill-lodges are continually changing. 1891 *Morn. Post* 23 Dec. 3/2 A number of boys were skating on a mill lodge at Stubbins, near Bury. 1795 T. B. HAZARD *Diary* (1930) 171/2, I helpt brother Robert fude *mill logs to mill. 1849 D. NASON *Jnl.* 99, I asked the guide if there were any mill-logs among it. 1287 *Yorks. Inquis.* (Yorks. Rec. Soc.) II. 61 [In Newland] *milnemale [6d.]. 1613 FLETCHER, etc. *Captain* I. III. Only to live to make their children scourge-sticks And hoord up *mill-money. 1658 ROWLAND tr. *Moufet's Theat. Ins.* 998 There are three sorts of Blattæ; the soft Moth, the *mill Moth, and the unsavoury or stinking Moth. 1877 *RAYMOND Statist. Mines & Mining* 294 The *mill-ore produced has been of high grade. 1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. CCCXXV. 507 Sir George of Besmede . . . bare in his armes syluer, a *myllpyn gowles, a border ended gowles. 1630 in *Descr. Thames* (1758) 66 No Fisherman . . . shall use . . . any Weel called a Lomb, or a *Mill Pot, or any other Engine, with the Head thereof against the Stream. 1833 *Chambers's Edinb. Jnl.* II. 167/3 This stream . . . at some after time may be turned to account as a *mill power. 1903 *Trans. Amer. Soc. Mech. Engin.* XXIV. 983 Wherever water-power is sold it is customary to use the turbines as meters. . . From tables and curves made up from . . . tests of . . . turbines, . . . data are obtained from which to compute the actual discharge. This is referred to a given head and thence reduced to mill-powers, the values of which vary with the locality. 1911 *Encycl. Brit.* XIV. 92/2 A mill-power is defined as 38 cub. ft. of water per sec. during 16 hours per day on a fall of 20 ft. This gives about 60 h.p. effective. 1734 *New Hampsh. Probate Rec.* (1914) II. 508, I also give unto my son . . . the one half of my *mill Privilege on the southerly side of ye River at Lole-End. 1892 *Rep. Vermont Board Agric.* XII. 134 Many mill privileges with excellent water power are afforded. 1851 *Catal. Gt. Exhib.* II. 496 Specimens of mattress-wools, woollen *millpuffs, and flocks. 1881 *Instr. Census Clerks* (1885) 64 Mill Puff Maker. 1884 *West. Morn. News* 3 Sept. 1/2 Millpuff Pillows. . . Full-size Millpuff Beds. 1859 *Stationer's Handbk.* (ed. 2) 101 A ream of writing paper . . . is required to contain 18 quires of 24 good sheets and 2 quires of 20 sheets of outsides, . . . 472 sheets in all, good and bad—this is called a *mill ream. 1754 J. WILSON in *Ess. & Observ. Edinb. Soc.* I. 459 The disease which the people at Leadhills call the *mill-reek. 1794 *Mass. Hist. Soc. Coll.* III. 147 The principal object of the original settlers being lumber, more attention was paid to *mill-rights than to the soil. 1847 W. I. PAULDING *Antipathies* III. III, in J. K. & W. I. PAULDING *Amer. Comedies* 262 There's a man at Jack O' Lantern's that owns land and mill-rights. 1811 G. S. KEITH *Agric. Surv. Aberd.* 506 (Jam.) A number of the mill-masters apply the *mill-ring to the feeding of horses. 1828 *Earl Richard, Queen's brother* xlii. in *Child Ballads* II. 467 And she would meal you with millering [sic]. That she gathers at the mill. 1875 W. McILWRAITH *Guide Wigtownshire* 136 A workman, in making an excavation near the mill-ring, came on a large, flat stone, aneath which were the remains of a clay run. 1874 *RAYMOND Statist. Mines & Mining* 292 The *mill-runs have been as high as 3 oz. gold with from 30 to 60 oz. in silver. 1877 LD. HATHERLEY in *Law Repts., App. Cas.* II. 842 What is called a mill-lade or mill-run. 1881 *Chicago Times* 1 June, The supply of choice mill-run lumber was generally quite limited. 1882 *Rep. to Ho. Repr. Prec. Met. U.S.* 306 The ore gives mill-rops of \$60 to the ton. 1898 *Daily News* 8 Mar. 2/7 The mill-run during February has been irregular. 1928 *FOY & HARLOW Clotwing through Life* 299 He thought himself far too good for the ordinary mill run of melodramas which prevailed at that house. 1957 *N.Z. Timber Jnl.* Nov. 59/2 *Mill run*. Usually implies all saleable output of timber from a sawmill. c 1449 *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 222 *Wylloby*. Oure *Mylle-saylle wille not abowte, Hit hath so longe goone emptye. 1835 *LINDLEY Introd. Bot.* III. Gloss. (1839) 451 *Mill-sail-shaped*; having many wings projecting from a convex surface; as the fruit of some umbelliferous plants. 1856 'MARK TWAIN' *Let.* 14 Nov. in *Adventures T. J. Snodgrass* (1928) 25 Everybody was a bobbin up and down like a *mill saw. 1897 in *Sheffield Trade List* 15 Mill Saws, Mill Saw Webs [etc.]. *Ibid.*, Mill Saw Files, one round edge. 1880 *Encycl. Brit.* XIII. 357/1 During rolling this film [of oxide] becomes somewhat thick and peels off, forming *mill-scale. 1902 *BREARLEY & IBBOTSON Analysis of Steel-Works Materials* VII. 229 (heading) Mill scale. 1940 *SIMONS & GREGORY Steel Manuf.* xvi. 109 The charge consists of steel scrap and grey phosphoric . . . to which are added millscale . . . or iron ore, and lime or limestone. 1968 T. H. ROGERS *Marine Corrosion* vi. 78 Steel with mill-scale either in or on the surface, when exposed to sea water, will pit very severely wherever any couple between scale and steel occurs. 1770 G. WASHINGTON *Diaries* (1925) I. 365 Mr. Ballendine and myself leveled Doeg Run in order to fix on a *Mill Seat. 1792 *Descr. Kentucky* 56 The cheapness of mill seats and mill work in the United States. a 1817 T. DWIGHT *Trav. New Eng.*, etc. (1821) II. 27 Directly under the bridge commences a romantic fall, which . . . furnishes a number of excellent mill-seats. 1842 J. AITON *Domest. Econ.* (1857) 194 As some of the shells still remain among the meal, they are separated from it by hand-sieves; these shells, thus separated, and having the finer particles of meal adhering to them, called *mill-seeds, are preserved for sowins. 1833 J. HOLLAND *Manuf. Metal* II. 141 Turning very large articles, such as the outsides of cylinders, *mill-shafts, cannon, &c. 1898 *Daily News* 21 Nov. 8/6 We should stir ourselves, and clap the stopper on these belching mill-shafts. 1831 J. M. PECK *Guide for Emigrants* 196 There arc but few good *mill sites in the State. 1896 C. H. SHINN *Story of the Mine* 81 Water claims and mill sites were taken up almost as soon as work had fairly begun on the Comstock. 1956 H. EVANS *Mountain Dog* 107 Earth and stones had been bulldozed to the water's edge to form a millsite. 1598 *SHAKS. Merry W.* I. i. 158 Seauen groates in *mill-sixpences. 1639 *MAYNE City Match* II. III. 14 Had I . . . but forty Mark . . . And were that fortie Mark Mill sixpences, I would despise you. 14 . . . *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 596/31 *Molucrum*, [the *mylle spyndelle]. 1880 *JEFFERIES Gt. Estate* 166 He laid down the millpeck, and took his *millstaff to prove the work he had done. 14 . . . *Iter Camer.* xi. in *Sc. Acts* (1814) I. [pai [sic millers] tak smoltis in pe *myll stank again pe inhibicioun of law. 1546 in W. H. Turner *Select. Rec. Oxford* (1880) 182 For carege of one *myllstock for the fullyng myll. c 931 in

Birch Cartul Sax. II. 377 Of hlippenham in to pam *millestreame, Of pam mylestreame innan pa norð lange dic. 1794 *COLERIDGE Parl. Oscill.* 33 Both plungeth together in the deep mill-stream. 1815 D. DRAKE *Nat. View Cincinnati* i. 58 In summer and autumn, it [sc. Licking River] is a moderate mill-stream. 1840 *Knickerbocker* XVI. 22 A wooden bridge which crossed a mill-stream. 1939 *JOYCE Finnegans Wake* 175 But the Mountstiff frowns on the Millstream while their Madsons leap his Bier. 1975 J. B. HARLEY *O.S. Maps* iii. 44 In Ordnance Survey usage the term 'mill race' is given to the water leading to a mill, and 'mill stream' to the water leaving it. 1835 J. ABBOTT *Expos. Princ. Hydraulic Engine* 126 **Mill tail*, the water which has passed through the wheel race; or is below the mill. 1922 *BLUNDEN Shepherd* 64 No water ever ran so blithe As that same mill-tail stream, I'd say. 1925 — *Eng. Poems* 24 Master-fish by bridges In freshened milltails leaping. 1951 E. PAUL *Springtime in Paris* ix. 171 If the priests were right, and Busse, as a card-carrying Communist, was doomed to the foulest mill tails of hell, [etc.]. 1636 *DAVENANT Wits.* I. i. B 3 b, His wives Bracelet of *Mill-Testers. 1804 *Naval Chron.* XI. 156 Laden with mahogany and *mill-timber. 1731 *ARBUTHNOT Aliments* (1735) 223 The best Instruments . . . for cracking of hard Substances . . . [are] Grinders, or *Mill-Teeth. 1890 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Mill tooth*, a molar tooth. 1847 D. P. THOMPSON *Locke Amsden* x. 109 [The paper] came into town all damp from the press of *Mill-Town Emporium. 1902 S. E. WHITE *Blazed Trail* xxi. 155 He arrived out of breath in a typical little mill town. 1925 T. DREISER *Amer. Trag.* (1926) I. II. vi. 195 He decided to remain—later sitting down to dinner with a small group of milltown store and factory employees. 1944 *Reader's Digest* Dec. 16/1, I used to live, years ago, in a mill town in the Deep South. c 1000 *Ag. Gloss.* in Wr.-Wülcker 198/25 *Canalis*, pruh, vel *mylentroh. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 338/1 Mylle trow, or benge (mill trough, or beugge, sic, P.), *farricapsa*. 1530 *PALSGR.* 245/1 Myll trouge or broke, *auge*. 1863 A. D. WHITNEY *Faith Gartney's Girlhood* xxiii. 218 It needs just such a man [as minister] among *mill-villages like these, he says. 1861 W. LONGSTAFFE in *Siege Pontefract Castle* (Surtees) *Introd.* 17 An old bridge over the *millwash. c 1325 in *Kennett Par. Ant.* I. 566 Item una acra apud le *mulnewey. 1598 *MANWOOD Lawes Forest* xxiii. (1615) 228 If any man haue stopp'd or stray'd any Church-way, Mill-way, or other wayes in the Forest or Purlieu . . . you shall do us to weet thereof. 1770 G. WASHINGTON *Diaries* (1925) I. 381 Ball and his People went about 12 o'clock to Framing the *Mill Work. 1791 W. JESSOP *Rep. River Witham* 8 Have an increase of power for Mill-work. 1799 *Hull Advert.* 29 June 2/2 A colour manufactory . . . together with the mill-work and several utensils. 1814 R. BUCHANAN (title) *Practical Essays on Mill Work*. 1892 *Daily News* 12 Dec. 2/3 Machinery and millwork. 1835 *URE Philos. Manuf.* 348 An astonishing difference between their intelligence and that of the *mill-workers. 1895 *Daily News* 3 Sept. 2/4 The strike of thirty thousand millworkers in Dundee. 1530 in J. Allen *Hist. Liskeard* (1856) 268 *Millemers and downeymers. 1604-5 *Ibid.* 234 Le millheyms and downheyms.

† *mill*, sb.² *Obs.* Also 6 myll(e, mill(e. [a. F. *mil*. Cf. *MILE* sb.²]

1. = MILLET¹. *Turkey mill* = Turkey millet. 1525 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* II. CCXXIII. [ccxix.] 697 Bredde, made of a grayne called mylle. 1533 *ELYOT Cast. Helthe* (1541) 10 b, Meates inflatyng or wyndye: Beanes: . . . Mille: Cucumbers. 1545 *RAYNOLD Byrth Mankynde* 52 Ryse, myll, & many other thynges. 1597 *GERARDE Herbal* I. lv. 77 It is called . . . Turkie Mill or Turkie Hirsse. 1610 W. FOLKINGHAM *Art of Survey* I. xi. 35 Tare, Cich and Mill loue moisture. 1660 F. BROOKE tr. *Le Blanc's Trav.* 323 They . . . get Mill, Rice, Pulse, and other graine.

b. *mill-seed* = MILLET-SEED. 1565 *COOPER Thesaurus, Cenchrites*, a precious stone, haying in it thynges lyke mill seede.

2. *mill of the sun*, transl. of mod. Latin *miliun solis*: see MILIUM¹ I b.

1559 *MORWYNG Evonym.* 139 Take the rotes of fenell . . . mill of the sunne, *scariola*, of everye one like much.

† *mill*, sb.³ *Obs.* [? f. *MILL* v., or short for some comb. of *MILL* sb.¹] Ground oak-bark for tanning.

1626 *BACON Sylva* § 625 The Conservation of Fruit would be also tried in Vessels, filled with Fine Sand, . . . Or in Meal and Flower; Or in Oakwood; or in Mill. 1697 *London Gaz.* No. 3285/4 All other Makers or Dressers of Leather in Wooze, Mill, Oyl, Salt, Allom. 1711 *Ibid.* No. 4862/4 Skins . . . to be tanned, tawed or dressed in Wooze, Mill, Allom.

† *mill*, sb.⁴ *slang. Obs.* = MILL-KEN.

1607 *DEKKER & WILKINS Iests to make you Merie* 43 A word or two of the mill, quasi breakhouse. *Ibid.*, A strong Iron barre made sharpe at one end, and they which trade with that are called Mills. 1676 *Warning for House-Keepers* (title-p.), Thieves and Robbers which go under these titles, viz. the Gilter, the Mill, the Glasier [etc.].

mill (mil), sb.⁵ [Shortened from *L. millēsimum* thousandth part, on the analogy of *CENT*. Cf. *MIL*.] a. A money of account in the U.S., being one-thousandth of a dollar (one-tenth of a cent). b. A proposed coin in value the one-thousandth of a pound (to replace the farthing) in a projected system of decimal coinage for Great Britain.

An alleged sense 'a thousandth part of anything' appears in recent U.S. dictionaries, but without quotations.

1786 in *Amer. Museum* (1789) II. 182 Mills, the lowest money of account, of which one thousand shall be equal to the federal dollar, or money unit. 1791 *JEFFERSON in Harper's Mag.* Mar. 535/1 At 20 cents p^r lb it is 8 mills per dish. 1809 *KENDALL Trav.* I. xviii. 193 The denominations of money in the United States are dollars, cents or hundredth parts of dollars, and mills or thousandth parts. 1811 P. KELLY *Univ. Cambist* I. 9 A uniform way of keeping Accounts has been established in the United States (by an act of Congress in 1789) namely, in Dollars of 10 Dimes, 100 Cents, or 1000 Mills. 1821 J. Q. ADAMS *Rep. Weights &*

Meas. 55 Ask a tradesman . . . in any of our cities what is a dime or a mille, and the chances are four in five that he will not understand your question. 1882 SCUDDER *Noah Webster* ii. 71 A premium for copyright of five mills a copy. 1896 H. W. BROUGHTON in *Westm. Rev.* June CXLV. 668 Let the 1000 of a pound, the coin to be issued in lieu of the farthing, be called a 'mill', and let ten of these make a 'victoria'. 1902 *Encycl. Brit.* XXXI. 292/1 The denominations [of coins in Hong Kong] are the dollar and 50, 20, and 5 cents in silver, and the cent and mill in bronze. 1974 *News & Reporter* (Chester, S. Carolina) 24 Apr. 1-A/8 Board Chairman J. F. (Buddy) Martin told him that in 1970 the county had raised from one mill to two the amount of money that was available for the hospital from the county.

c. *attrib.*, as *mill tax*.

1848 *Indiana Hist. Soc. Publ.* (1895-1903) III. 514 The former will pay on a mill tax \$200. 1853 in *Trans. Mich. Agric. Soc.* (1856) VII. 293 A mill tax is annually levied to purchase books for these libraries. 1903 *Scribner's Monthly* Oct. 486 They support the Universities by a direct mill tax levied upon the assessed valuation of the State.

mill (mil), *sb.*⁶ Also mil. Colloq. abbrev. of MILLIMETRE (esp. in *Photogr.*, designating a size of film).

1960 E. MORGAN *You're a Long Time Dead* 386 *Sandy*, I'll be getting pictures of you in that outfit, don't worry, as good as anyone can take—*Best Man*, What, on 35 mill? 1971 *Guardian* 25 Oct. 8/3 'Is it videotape or 35 mill?' she asks. 1974 S. GULLIVER *Vulcan Bulletin* 26 'What do you want?' 'Eighty-one mil. mortar bombs.'

mill., **mill** (mil), *sb.*⁷ Also mil. Colloq. abbrev. of MILLION.

1955 R. J. SCHWARTZ *Compl. Dict. Abbrev.* 112/3 *Mill.*, million. 1975 *New Yorker* 20 Jan. 29/1 Thanks a mil for your letter. 1975 D. LOWDEN *Bellman & True* xi. 55 'How much will he take then?' 'Anything we can give him, up to two mill.'

mill (mil), *v.*¹ Also 6 myll, mil. [f. *MILL sb.*¹]

1. *trans.* To subject to the operation of a mill.

1. To pass (cloth or other material) through a fulling-mill; to thicken (cloth, etc.) by fulling. 1552 *Act 5 & 6 Edw. VI. c. 6* §1 And beinge well scowered, thicked, mylled, and fully dried, everie yarde of everie suche Clothe shall waye thre pound at the leste. 1633 *Proclam.* in Rymer *Foedera* XIX. 447/2 All such white Worcester Clothes . . . as shall be milled in Gloucestershire. 1706 *BOYER Ann. Q. Anne IV.* 27 All broad-cloaths. . . after the same are fully mill'd and furnish'd. 1844 G. DODD *Textile Manuf.* iii. 103 The cloth. . . is then 'milled', 'fulled', or 'felted', that is, beaten until the fibres of the wool become so locked into each other [etc.].

transf. 1902 *Brit. Med. Jnl.* No. 2146. 378, It [sc. the folded 'form'] is then 'milled' or pounded with heavy oak hammers.

2. *a.* To grind (corn) in a mill; to produce (flour) by grinding.

Chiefly in *passive*, used in market reports and the like. 1570 *LEVINS Manip.* 123/31 To Mil, *molere*. 1830 *Kyle Farm Rep.* 47 in *Libr. Usef. Knowl.*, *Husb.* III. The grain thrashed is set down on one side, . . . and, when milled, the meal is entered separately. 1902 *Q. Rev.* July 327 By Lord Stanley's Act of 1843 a certain advantage was given to flour milled in Canada.

b. To pound or powder (tobacco).

1782 *COWPER To Rev. W. Bull* 38 This oval box, well filled With best tobacco finely milled. 1887 *BLACKMORE Springhaven* xxvii, Shaving with his girdle-knife a cake of rich tobacco, and then milling it complacently betwixt his horny palms.

c. To hull seeds by means of a mill. Also *intr.*, to undergo hulling or milling.

1863 *BUCKMAN in Gard. Chron.* 23 May 493 The best plan . . . to pursue is to mill the Sainfoin seed, in which case its outer covering is removed. *Ibid.*, The Burnet. . . will not mill, but simply gets its wings broken off.

d. *Porcelain manufacture*.

1875 *FORTNUM Maiolica v. 4* The vitreous substance. . . being milled with water to the consistency of cream.

e. *Soap manufacture*.

1902 *Chambers's Jnl.* Apr. 204/1 When quite hard, this fine soap is milled, or cut into very small shreds, after which it is pressed in moulds into fancy shapes. 1967 *Everyman's Encycl.* XI. 271/2 The chips are transferred to a mixer where the dyes and perfumes are added, which are then milled to make the soap plastic and homogeneous.

f. *slang.* To send to the treadmill; to send to prison (cf. *MILL sb.*¹ 6).

1838 *DICKENS O. Twist* II. xxv. 83, I shouldn't have been milled if it hadn't been for her advice. But. . . what's six weeks of it?

3. To roll (metal); to flatten (metal) under a roller or beater.

1677 [see *MILLED ppl. a.* 4]. 1691 T. H[ALE] *Acc. New Invent.* 60 When this way of Milling Lead for Sheathing of Ships was first invented.

4. *a.* To stamp (coins) by means of the mill and press (see *MILL sb.*¹ 3 b).

1687 A. LOVELL *tr. Thevenot's Trav.* II. 89 They [sc. coins] are stamped (as all the rest of their money) with the hammer, and not milled.

b. To flute the edge of (a coin or any piece of flat metal); to produce uniform or regular markings upon the edge of (a coin).

1724 *SWIFT Drapier's Lett.* iii. Wks. 1751 VIII. 329, I find the Half-pence were milled; which. . . is of great Use to prevent Counterfeits. 1855 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* xxii. IV. 805 The new crowns and half-crowns, broad, heavy and sharply milled, were ringing on all the counters. 1875 *KNIGHT Dict. Mech.* 1441/1 Castaining's machine for milling coin was introduced into the French mint in 1685. 1889 *Science* 20 Dec. 414 These bearings are conical, and milled through.

5. To beat or whip (chocolate, etc.) to a froth. *to mill up*, to beat together. Also *fig.*

1662 H. STUBBE *Indian Nectar* ii. 9 They dissolved it [sc. chocolata] (being powder'd) and milled it, tempering it by little and little with water in an Indian cup. 1747 *MRS. GLASSE Cookery* xvi. (1767) 290 Mill the cream till it is all of a thick froth. *Ibid.*, Then. . . over that whip your froth which you saved off the cream very well milled up. 1764 *ELIZ. MOXON Eng. Housew.* (ed. 9) 116 Take four ounces of chocolate, . . . and boil it in a pint of cream, then mill it. . . with a chocolate stick. 1769 *MRS. RAFFALD Eng. Housekpr.* (1778) 207 Mill them with a chocolate mill, to raise the froth, and take it off with a spoon as it rises. 1829 *LANDOR Imag. Conv. Wks.* 1853 II. 83/2 A chaplain milling an egg-posset over the fire. 1859 *DICKENS T. Two Cities* II. vii, A second milled and frothed the chocolate. 1897 *KIPLING Captains Courageous* vii. 142 Graaa—ouch! went the conch, while sea and sky were all milled up in milky fog.

fig. 1817 *COLERIDGE Satyrane's Lett.* i. in *Biog. Lit.*, etc. (1882) 245 What Pericles would not do to save a friend's life, you may be assured I would not hazard merely to mill the chocolate-pot of a drunken fool's vanity.

6. To throw, as undyed silk.

1844 G. DODD *Textile Manuf.* v. 151 Directions were also drawn up for. . . grassing, milling, and hand-scutching the flax. 1875 *KNIGHT Dict. Mech.*, *Mill.* . . to throw undyed silk.

7. To tumble (leather) within a wheel or cylinder containing some softening or tanning liquid.

1885 C. T. DAVIS *Manuf. Leather* xxvii. (1897) 415 Then they [sc. the sides] are put into a pin-wheel and milled for ten minutes.

8. To cut (metal) with a milling-tool.

1875 *KNIGHT Dict. Mech.*, *Mill.* . . a machine designed for milling where only a light or medium cut is required. 1884 *Ibid.* 607/1 By means of the swinging sleeve true circles of greater or less diameter can be milled on the face of the work.

9. To saw (timber) in a saw-mill.

18. *Art Age* IV. 46 (Cent.), Lumbermen charge the consumer for the full measurement of the boards [for floors] before they are milled.

10. *Mining.* a. To crush or pound into fragments; to grind to powder.

1883 *Standard* 20 Jan. 1/5 The whole of the quartz removed has been milled. 1895 *Times* 19 Feb. 3/6 For the year 1894 there was milled 2,827,365 tons.

b. To yield under the process of crushing or grinding.

1877 *RAYMOND Statist. Mines & Mining* 247 The quartz . . . will mill about \$20 to the ton. 1897 *Westm. Gaz.* 19 Oct. 8/3, I would not like to say that it will mill that. It will certainly mill 1 oz.

II. 11. *slang.* a. To beat, strike, thrash; to fight, overcome; to smash, break, break open. Also *intr.* or *absol.* to box; occas. with *away*.

c1700 *Street Robberies Consider'd*, Mill, to beat. 1753 *Discov. J. Poulter* (ed. 2) 39 Mill the Cull to his long Libb; kill the Man dead. . . Mill the Quod; break the Gaol. *Ibid.* 40 Mill his Nobb; break his Head. 1810 *Sporting Mag.* XXXVI. 231 The Black. . . threatens to mill the whole race of fighters of the day. 1825 C. M. WESTMACOTT *Eng. Spy* I. 282 Milling the glaze. 1840 *THACKERAY Cox's Diary* Wks. 1900 III. 223 Tug. . . milled away—one, two, right and left,—like a little hero as he is. 1864 [HEMYNG] *Eton School Days* vii. 75 Butler Burke was going to mill Chorley. *Ibid.* 77 Are you going to mill, or are you not?

b. *to mill doll, dolly*: to beat hemp or flax as a prison occupation. Cf. *MILL-DOLL sb.*

1714 A. SMITH *Highwaymen* (ed. 2) I. 141 Having been often punisht at hard Labour in Bridewell, which beating of Hemp the Thieves call Mill dolly. 1733 *BUDGELL Bee* IV. 477 Then mill on dear Polly, . . . The Hemp thou art beating may hang him to-Morrow. 1780 R. TOMLINSON *Slang Past.* vi. 7 When sitting with Nancy, what sights have I seen! . . . But now she mills doll. 1785 *GROSE Dict. Vulg. Tongue*.

III. To go round like a mill.

12. *a. intr.* Of cattle: To keep moving round and round in a mass; also, to move in a circle. Also *transf.* (of persons, vehicles, etc.) and *fig.*

1888 T. ROOSEVELT in *Century Mag.* Apr. 862/1 The cattle may begin to run, and then get 'milling'—that is, all crowd together into a mass like a ball, wherein they move round and round. 1895 *KIPLING 2nd Jungle Bk.* 79 The deer and the pig and the nilghai were milling round and round in a circle of eight or ten miles' radius. 1910 W. M. RAINE *Bucky O'Connor* 227, I expect you were able to make out, even if I did get the letters to milling around wrong. 1911 H. QUICK *Yellowstone Nights* v. 127 The main thing the matter was that failure o' his a-millin' through his mental facilities. 1919 L. F. CODY *Memories Buffalo Bill* 302 Indians and soldiers milled, the Indians fighting with their knives, the soldiers with their guns. 1927 H. E. FOSDICK *Pilgrimage to Palestine* 262 We look down upon the throng milling around the Chapel of the Sepulcher. 1935 *Punch* 29 May 648/2 The sergeants are milling round like madmen with last-minute instructions. 1957 J. KEROUAC *On Road* (1958) v. 33 First we milled with all the cowboy-dudded tourists. . . at bars. 1968 R. M. PATTERSON *Finlay's River* III. 164 To follow their wanderings in detail would be pointless. They milled around like that for the next two days, obsessed with this ridge-climbing idea.

b. *trans.* To cause to 'mill' or mass in a circle.

1901 *Munsey's Mag.* XXX. 406/2 At last the cattle. . . ran with less energy, and it was presently easy to 'mill' them into a circle and to turn them where it seemed most desirable.

c. *fig.* To turn over in one's mind.

1905 *Smart Set* Oct. 17/1 No. . . I ain't buyin' no dishes. I was just kind o' millin' things over to myself. 1923 R. D. PAINE *Comrades of Rolling Ocean* xvii. 298 Judson, on guard in the cabin, was milling this problem over. 1958 'A. GILBERT' *Death against Clock* viii. 111 Barney's milled it over and over. . . and we can't think of any reason. 1964 M. GOWING *Britain & Atomic Energy* ix. 250 Nor did they [sc. the American engineers] want to spend much time in milling over alternative approaches to problems for which they had chosen. . . their own solution.

13. *intr.* Of a whale.

1840 F. D. BENNETT *Whaling Voy.* II. 221 A whale 'milled', or turned suddenly round, upon receiving the harpoons. 1874 *SCAMMON Marine Animals* 311 *Gloss.*, *Mill*, to turn in an opposite direction, or nearly so; as, 'The whale was running to windward, but "milled", and ran to leeward'.

mill (mil), *v.*² *slang.* [Possibly a use of prec.: cf. *MILL v.*¹ II.] *trans.* Orig. in phrase *to mill a ken*, to rob a house. Later, to steal.

1567 *HARMAN Caveat* 84 To myll a Ken, to robbe a house. 1609 *DEKKER Lanth. & Candle Lt.* ciiij b, If we niggle or mill a bowing ken. 1621 B. JONSON *Gipsies Metamorph.* (1640) II. 65 Can they Cant, or Mill? are they masters of their Arts? a 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew, Mill*, to Steal, Rob, or Kill. 1753 *Discov. J. Poulter* (ed. 2) 10 When we went a Milling that Swagg, that is, a Breaking open that Shop. 1811 *Sporting Mag.* XXXVII. 13 He had milled my wive. 1818 *SCOTT Hrt. Midl.* xxx. One might have milled the Bank of England, and less noise about it.

mill, obs. form of MIL.

millable ('miləb(ə)), *a.* [f. *MILL v.*¹ or *sb.*¹ + *-ABLE*.] *a.* Suitable for milling (sense 1).

1905 A. COCKAYNE in *13th Rep. Dept. Agric.* (N.Z.) Appendix x. 402 Most of the Phormium [in flax swamps] was short, but there were considerable quantities of good millable fibre. . . All the millable flax is being rapidly cut down, and no doubt these swamps will in time become good agricultural land. 1955 *Times* 2 May 23/5 As far as millable grades were concerned, the wheat market showed little feature during the past week. 1959 *Cape Argus* 15 Aug. 1/5 The fire. . . destroyed about 2,000 tons of millable cane before it could be brought under control. 1963 *Times* 23 Feb. 5/1 The millable oat championship went to a Blenda sample from Mr. W. Sharp, of Banff, Aberdeen.

b. Suitable for cutting in a sawmill.

1924 *Times Trade & Engin. Suppl.* 29 Nov. 250/2 It is proposed. . . to open up 500,000 acres of farming land and 1,000,000,000 feet of millable bush. 1969 *Northern Territory News* (Darwin) *Focus* '69 83/1 There is a considerable stand of timber again reaching 'millable' stage. 1972 *Country Life* 16 Mar. 653/3 Some sort of grading [of timber]. . . based on veneer, planking and millable butts in the case of hardwoods.

millage ('mildʒ). *U.S.* [f. *MILL sb.*⁵ + *-AGE*.] The rate of taxation in mills per dollar to which a given place is liable.

1891 in *Columbus* (Ohio) *Dispatch* 20 Feb., There are cities in which the rate is higher than in Toledo, for instance, Findlay 35.7 mills, Lima 33.4 mills, Tiffin 30.4 mills, . . . but in the eastern or southern part of the State, excepting Ironton, as great millage as Toledo is not presented in the tables.

Millain(e, -an(e, -ayn(e, obs. ff. MILAN¹.

millainer, -aner, obs. forms of MILLINER *sb.*

millathowme, obs. form of MILLER'S THUMB.

'millboard. [Altered from *milled board*: see *MILLED ppl. a.* 4.] A kind of stout pasteboard, made of a pulp of old rope, sacking, paper, and other coarse matter and 'milled' or rolled with high pressure. Also, a 'board' or piece of this material. *millboard cutter* (see quot. 1884).

1712 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5014/5 Duties upon. . . Pastboard, Millboard, Scaleboard. 1812 J. SMYTH *Pract. of Customs* (1821) 155 Mill Boards are the thickest sort of Pasteboard, used by Book-binders for the covering of Books. 1884 *KNIGHT Dict. Mech. Suppl.*, *Mill Board Cutter*, a machine for cutting to size mill and card boards for binding, etc.

b. A specially prepared 'board' for sketching.

1854 *THACKERAY Newcomes* I. xxvii. 258 Those smooth mill-boards, those slab-tinted sketching blocks [etc.]. 1859 *GULLICK & TIMBS Paint.* 217 Millboards are. . . well adapted for sketching in oil colours from nature.

'mill-dam. [*MILL sb.*¹] A dam constructed across a stream to interrupt its flow and raise its level so as to render it available for turning a mill-wheel. Also, the entire area covered by the water held in check by the dam.

1182 in *Kennett Par. Ant.* (1818) I. 187 Per le mulnedam . . . in veterem rivulum et ipsam mulnedam. 1394-5 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 599 Mosse pro le Milndam. c1440 *Alphabet of Tales* 183 He went furth vnto pe myln dam of pe abbay, & per he lowpind in & drownyd hym. c1575 in *Balfour's Practicks* (1754) 581 Thay tak smoltis or salmonid in the miln-dammis. 1632 *Morpeth Ct. Leet Rec.* in *Archæol. Eliana* XVI. 72 For Castinge hir yarne into the millne dame . . . and dampnum iijs. 1763 *Brit. Mag.* IV. 51 As thirteen boys were sliding near a mill dam. . . the ice broke by the miller's suddenly drawing up the sluices. 1880 *JAMIESON, Mill-dam*, . . . the water collected, by means of a dam, to supply a mill. *attrib.* 1833 *TENNYSON Poems* 33 Fishing in the milldam-water.

milldew, obs. form of MILDEW *sb.*

† **mill-doll**, *sb.* *Obs. slang.* [f. *MILL v.*¹ + *DOLL sb.*¹] The bridewell. Cf. *MILL v.*¹ II b.

1781 *MESSINK Choice of Harlequin* (Farmer), 'Keeper of Bridewell's Song', I'm Jigger Dubber here, and you are welcome to mill doll. 1823 'JON BEE' *Dict. Turf.* 1812 J. H. VAUX *Flash Dict.*, *Mill-doll*, an obsolete name for Bridewell house of correction in Bridge-Street, Blackfriars.

'mill-doll, *v.* *Whaling*. [Prob. in some way connected with the phr. in *MILL* *v.*¹ 11 b. (Cf. *DOLLY* *sb.* 4 b.)] (See quot.)

1820 SCORESBY *Acc. Arctic Reg.* I. 310 *note*, Mill-dolling, consists in breaking a passage through thin ice . . . by a sort of ram, let fall from the bowsprit.

mille (mil), *sb.* In certain card games: A counter representing ten 'fishes' or 'points'.

1830 'EIDRAH T'REBOR' *Hoyle Made Fam.* 37. 1876 CAPT. CRAWLEY *Card Player's Man.* 196 (Quadrille), *Mille* is a mark of ivory which is sometimes used, and stands for ten fish. 1878 H. H. GIBBS *Ombre* 8 The small round counters, which used to be called Milles, count as ten points.

mille, *obs.* form of *MILE*.

millecrate, variant of *MELICRATE* *Obs.*

1563 HULL *Art Garden.* (1593) 111 Buglosse steeped in wine, and tempered with Millecrate.

† **millecuple**, *a.* *Obs.* [irreg. f. *L. mille* thousand, after *decuple*.] Thousand-fold. Hence † **millecuplation**, the action of increasing a thousand-fold.

1659 H. MORE *Immort. Soul* III. iv. 367 Every Object that is near would not onely seem double, but centuple, or millecuple. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* I. §37. 173 Nor any Triplication or indeed Millecuplation [sic] of them improve the same into Reason and Understanding. 1754 HILDROP *Misc. Wks.* II. 47 If any of these [sc. People] should . . . be created your Lordship's Peers, they would be in the same millecuple Proportion greater, and wiser, and better than they were before.

milled (mild), *ppl. a.* [f. *MILL* *v.*¹ + -ED¹.]

† 1. ? Polished by some mechanical process. *Obs.*

1622 F. MARKHAM *Bk. War* I. x. 39 All these severall parts of Armor is rather to bee of a Russet or blacke colour then mil'd.

2. Of coins: *a.* Coined or struck by the mill and press; made in a mill. *b.* Having the edge fluted or grooved by the operation of milling.

1659 *Lond. Chanticleers* xii. 26 He has got my box of mill'd sixpences and Harry groates. 1662 in *Folkes Table Eng. Silver Coins* (1745) 111 Milled unites of the same weight. 1697 DRYDEN *Æneis* Ded. (f) 2, I had certainly been reduc'd to pay the Publick in hammer'd Money for want of Mill'd; that is in the same old Words which I had us'd before. 1702 ADDISON *Dial. Medals* iii. 153, I have seen several modern Coins. . . that have had part of the Legend running round the edges, like the *Decus et Tutamen* in our milled money. 1854 HUMPHREYS *Coin. Brit. Emp.* 116 In 1663 the first issue of the improved milled coinage took place. 1880 *Academy* 29 May 406 A selection of rare . . . milled shillings from Elizabeth to George III.

c. transf. Marked with transverse grooves or ribs; *esp.* of the head of a screw, etc., serrated to afford a hold for adjustment.

1705 J. PETIVER in *Phil. Trans.* XXV. 1953 The Striæ are flat and milled, like the edges of a new Shilling. 1803 MUDGE *ibid.* XCIII. 404 At E E are seen two milled-headed screws. 1861 C. W. KING *Ant. Gems* (1866) 167 These borders are milled, or formed of small strokes set close together. 1872 NICHOLSON *Palæont.* 106 Above the Acetabulum. . . there is a . . . ring, more or less 'milled', for the attachment of the muscular fibres which move the spine. 1898 *Cycling* 38 A milled or hexagonal ring k is then screwed over the inner steering tube.

† *d.* Of stockings and caps: ? Ribbed. *Obs.*

1684 OTWAY *Atheist* I. i. Buzzing about your Ears concerning Poets, Plays . . . mill'd Stockings . . . and everything else which they do not understand. 1691 *Satyr agst. French* 7 Nay, we are grown so arrogantly vain, Our Stockings must be Mill'd, our Shoes Campaign. 1789 *Trans. Soc. Arts* I. 25 Cambrick, Lace, Milled Caps, and various Kinds of Paper. 1809 A. HENRY *Trav.* 34, I . . . covered myself only with . . . a molton, or blanket coat; and a large, red, milled worsted cap.

3. Pressed, rolled, 'fulled'.

1642 *Rates Merchandizes* 48 Double Sayes, or Flanders Searges. . . Mild Sayes the piece. . . 06.00.00. 1670 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 517/4 A Stuff Cloak lined with Mill'd serge. 1802 in *Spirit Publ. Jnrls.* (1803) VI. 283 Her coachman. . . within the cumbersome circumference of a double-milled great coat. 1831 Double-milled [see *DOUBLE C* 4].

4. Flattened by rolling or beating; *esp.* in **milled board** (= *MILLBOARD*), **milled lead**.

1677 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1232/4 The late Invention for Milled Lead. 1691 T. H[ALE] *Acc. New Invent.* (title-p.), The Mill'd-Lead-sheathing, and the Excellency and cheapness of Mill'd-Lead in preference to Cast Sheet-Lead. 1707 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4342/4 At the Pastboard Warehouse . . . are sold brown Mill'd Boards ready beat, fit for Bookbinders. 1711 *Act 10 Anne c.* 18 §37 All Pastboards, Mildboards and Scaleboards which shall be imported. 1858 *Skyring's Builders' Prices* (ed. 48) 105 Milled Lead, per cwt. £1 7s. 0d. 1859 *Stationers' Handbk.* 74 Milled Boards, strong flexible boards, of various thicknesses and sizes, made from old tarred rope. 1868 *Ibid.* (ed. 4) 119 Milled, a term applied to paper, when rolled to an ordinary surface.

5. Whipped or beaten to a froth.

1760-72 H. BROOKE *Fool of Qual.* (1809) I. 171 They . . . breakfasted on a pot of milled chocolate.

6. *a.* Ground in a mill. *b.* Hulled. *c.* Pressed in a mill to extract juice.

1813 T. DAVIS *Agric. Wilts Gloss.*, Milled Hop, hop clover-seed cleaned from the husk. a 1831 BENTHAM *Lang. Wks.* 1843 VIII. 317/1 Milled corn is not cold; ice is cold. 1884 G. W. CABLE *Creoles of Louisiana* xxxii. (1885) 249 Milled breadstuffs still sought the cheapest rates of freight.

7. (See quot.; *perh.* not the same word.)

1886 C. SCOTT *Sheep-Farming* 18 When they [ewes] have been crossed with rams of a different breed, they are called crones, crocks, or milled ewes.

|| **mille-feuille** (milfœj). Pl. mille-feuilles. [Fr., lit. 'a thousand leaves'.] A rich pastry consisting of thin layers of puff pastry filled with jam, cream, etc. Also *attrib.* and *fig.*

1895 G. A. SALA *Thorough Good Cook* xiv. 426 Mille Feuilles (Italian Pyramid). 1902 S. BEATY-POWNALL 'Queen' *Cookery Bks.* XI. vi. 169 Millefeuilles, Gâteau (also known as Gâteau Milfras). 1918 A. BENNETT *Roll-Call* I. viii. 169, I should like a strawberry ice, and a lemon-squash, and a millefeuille cake. 1945 N. MITFORD *Pursuit of Love* xviii. 146 Soon Davy was falling upon éclairs and mille feuilles with all the abandon of a schoolboy. 1967 *Listener* 21 Dec. 802/2 When strangers meet, and nature calls, our society splits into a mille-feuille of social strata: each one of us clinging to our own euphemism. 1971 COOMBS & WAKELIN *Good Housek. Advanced Cooking is Fun* xv. 218 Mille-feuilles. . . Spread stiffly whipped cream onto the centre of the puff paste layer.

millefiore (milif'œri). Also -fiori. [*a.* It. *millefiori*, f. *mille* thousand + *fiori* pl. of *fiore* flower.] (Also **millefiore glass**.) A kind of ornamental glass made by fusing together a number of glass rods of different sizes and colours, and cutting the mass into sections which exhibit ornamental figures of varying pattern, and are usually embedded in colourless transparent glass to make paper-weights, etc.

1849 PELLATT *Curios. Glass Making* 25 Millefiore Glass. *Ibid.* 110 The Mille-Fiore, or star-work of the Venetians. 1874 *Jrnl. Archæol. Assoc.* Dec. 440 It is of early Millefiori glass, the mass looking much like chalcedony.

|| **millefleurs** (milf'œr). Also millefleur. [F.; in sense 1 f. *eau de millefleurs*, lit. 'water of a thousand flowers'.]

a. A perfume distilled from flowers of different kinds.

a 1850 J. ATKINSON in A. DAVIS *Package & Print* (1967) plate 8 (Advt.), Essence of Millefleur, Bouquet, Marechalle. 1854 THACKERAY *Newcombes* v, When you appeared in your neat pulpit with your fragrant pocket-handkerchief (and your sermon likewise all millefleurs). 1868 MISS BRADDON *Dead Sea* Fr. iii. The letters exhaled a faint odour of millefleurs.

b. (Freq. hyphenated or written as two words.) A pattern of flowers and leaves used for tapestry, porcelain, etc. *Usu. attrib.*

1908 J. F. BLACKER *Chats on Oriental China* x. 123 The colour is not nearly as brilliant as in the 'mille fleurs' class, though the same wavy porcelain is to be noted. 1933 *Burlington Mag.* July 35/1 The style of the tapestry . . . the particular type of *mille fleurs* pattern. 1933 *New Statesman* 14 Oct. 444/1 The two mille fleur boots, entirely encrusted with sharp microscopic forget-me-nots. 1938 *Burlington Mag.* June p. xxix/1 The fifteenth century French armorial tapestry with its typical *mille-fleurs* decoration of varied flowers and leafwork on the coveted red ground. 1960 H. HAYWARD *Antique Coll.* 183/2 Mille fleurs, decoration occurring on Chinese porcelain with panels of growing plants reserved on a flower-covered ground. 1970 *Centennial Acquisitions Mus. Fine Arts Boston* 57 (caption) The relatively small size of this *mille-fleurs* . . . tapestry suggests that it may be part of a larger hanging.

milleflorous (milif'œrəs), *a.* *Bot.* [f. *L. mille* thousand + *flōr-, flōs* flower + -OUS.] Having very numerous flowers.

1856 in MAYNE *Expos. Lex.* 1890 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

millefoil(e), *obs.* forms of *MILFOIL*.

millefoliate (milif'œliət). *Bot.* [f. *L. mille* thousand + *foli-um* leaf + -ATE².] 'Having leaves that are very much incised, so as to resemble many smaller leaves' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1890).

millegrain ('miligrɛin). Also milligrain. [f. *L., mille* thousand + *GRAIN* *sb.*¹ 12.] (See quot. 1951.) Also *attrib.*

1948 W. A. JACKSON *Jewellery Repairing* iv. 49 If the setting be a millegraine one and the tiny beaded edge be worn down . . . a new edge can sometimes be brought up by the burnisher. 1951 M. FLOWER *Victorian Jewellery* 253 Millegrain, a kind of setting in which the metal gripping to stone is decorated with a line of tiny grains or beads. 1960 H. HAYWARD *Antique Coll.* 183 Millegrain setting, a means of setting a gemstone whereby the stone is held in a mount ornamented with a band of very small beads of metal. 1970 E. BRUTON *Diamonds* xx. 349 In the nineteenth century many small diamonds were set in a form known as milligrain, in which the metal used to hold the diamonds was crenellated by drawing a hardened steel ring round the metal.

millelote, *obs.* form of *MELILOT*.

milleme, *var.* *MILLIEME*.

millimeter, *obs.* form of *MILLIMETRE*.

|| **Mille Miglia** ('mille 'miʎʎa). [It., lit. 'a thousand miles'.] The name of a sports-car race run over approx. one thousand miles of roads in Italy from 1927 to 1957; also *fig.*

1933 B. LYNDON *Combat. Motor Racing Hist.* viii. 133 The entry list suggested that there would be a merciless fight between the Bugatti team and the Alfa-Romeos, which had just won the Mille Miglia. 1957 S. MOSS *In Track of Speed* ii. 27 The Italians had made a real Roman holiday of the Mille Miglia and . . . had come to regard themselves as almost unbeatable. 1963 P. DRACKETT *Motor Rallying* v. 75 The galloping Gaul's remarkable record included first in the

Alpine and German and second in the Mille Miglia. 1966 W. COURT *Power & Glory* III. xviii. 166/1 The Mille Miglia, run in traditional form on 23 occasions between 1927 and 1957, was a . . . throw back to the days that had ended with Paris-Madrid. 1969 J. LEASOR *They don't make them like that any More* I. 1 The pinheaded nutters in the Minis . . . roared about as though they were overtaking each other in the Mille Miglia. 1970 M. O'BRIEN *Crambo* xvii. 77 He took a four-berth cabin . . . that . . . had cockroaches doing a Mille Miglia around the wash-basin.

millen, *obs.* form of *MILAN*.

† **millenar**, *sb.* and *a.* *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [ad. *L. millenarius*; see *MILLENARY*.] = *MILLENARIAN*.

1654 VILVAIN *Theol. Treat.* iv. 118 Prophecies in the old Testament of the Messiah. Millenars apply . . . to Christ's second coming. *Ibid.* vii. 198 The Millenar doctrine was . . . general in the next age after Apostles.

millenarian (mil'nɛəriən), *a.* and *sb.* Also 8-9 **millenarian**. [f. *L. millenarius* (see *MILLENARY*) + -AN.] *A. adj.*

1. Of or pertaining to the millennium; holding the doctrine of the millennium.

1631 HEYLIN *St. George* 46 So the Papists adore Papias a Millenarian Hereticke. 1785 *Gentl. Mag.* LV. 392 Those Millenarians, believing the certainty of Christ's second coming, and his Millenarian Kingdom, lived not the holy life enjoined them. 1853 W. H. GOULD in *Owen's Wks.* XI. 3 Goodwin may have held some millenarian views akin to the notion of a fifth monarchy.

b. Suited or appropriate to a millenarian.

1884 T. BURNET *Th. Earth* II. 175 As to the epistle of Barnabas, . . . the genius of it is very much millenarian.

2. In the etymological sense: Relating or pertaining to a thousand.

In mod. Dicts.

B. sb. One who holds or believes that Christ will reign on earth in person for a thousand years; a believer in the millennium.

[1552 *Articles of Religion* xli. Thei that goe aboute to renewe the fable of hereticke called Millenarii, be repugnant . . . to holie Scripture.] a 1674 CLARENDON *Surv. Leviath.* (1676) 221 He makes his Reign longer upon Earth than ever the Millenarians imagin'd. 1787 *Minor* IV. ii. 206 Was I a millenarian, I probably should not hesitate to pronounce it the spot intended for the thousand years enjoyment after the day of judgment. 1883 *Encycl. Brit.* XVI. 318/1 The millenarians of the ancient church. 1890 *Spectator* 6 Sept. 305 It is hard to be honestly contemptuous of a convinced Millenarian.

millenarianism (mil'nɛəriənɪz(ə)m). [f. *prec.* + -ISM.] The doctrine of or belief in the coming of the millennium.

1856 [see *EBIONITISM*]. 1864 *Chamber's Encycl.* VI. 459/2 From this time, the church formally rejected millenarianism in its sensuous 'visible' form. 1881 STANLEY *Chr. Instit.* v. (ed. 2) 85 The whole history of early Millenarianism implies the same incapacity for distinguishing between poetry and prose. 1894 J. H. BLUNT *Dict. Sects* (ed. 2) 329 Millenarianism is to a certain degree not unorthodox, but . . . Millenarians who uphold the doctrine of a sensual or Judaic Millennium are unequivocally condemned by theologians. 1937 A. REESE *Approaching Advent* Christ 304 Millenarianism has need to pray frequently to be saved from its friends. 1957 *Oxf. Dict. Chr. Ch.* 900 In the early Church, Millenarianism was upheld principally among the Gnostics and Montanists, but also upheld by more orthodox writers. . . Although primitive Millenarianism lingered on . . . down to the end of the 4th cent., it received its death-blow from Origen. 1961 B. R. WILSON *Sects & Society* II. ix. 189 Mrs Eddy . . . was unrelenting in her attacks on spiritualism, mesmerism . . . and millenarianism.

millenarism. [f. *MILLENAR* + -ISM.] = *MILLENARIANISM*.

1650 BP. HALL *Rev. Unrevealed* viii, The First Paradox of Millenarism. 1894 F. C. CONYBEARE *Apology of Apollonius* 358/1 Millenarism of Gospel. 1957 P. WORSLEY *Trumpet shall Sound* 232 Where millenarism survives in countries with popular secular political organizations, it is generally escapist and quietist. 1962 N. COHN in S. L. THURPP *Millennial Dreams in Action* II. 32 The oldest form of millenarism of which much is known is the messianic hope of the Jews. *Ibid.* 35 Marxists have sometimes tried to interpret the millenarism of the Spirituals . . . as a protest by poor peasants. 1971 *Catholic Dict. Theol.* III. 280 This decision amounted to an assessment that a mitigated Millenarism . . . was an error in faith, even if it could not yet be called a heresy.

millenarist ('milnərist), *sb.* (and *a.*) In 9 **millenarist**. [f. *MILLENAR*-Y + -IST.] = *MILLENARY* *sb.* Also *attrib.* or as *adj.*

1862 E. B. ELLIOTT *Horæ Apoc.* (ed. 5) I. 21 The works of both Irenæus and of other early Millenarists. 1894 F. C. CONYBEARE *Apology of Apollonius* 287 They began to compromise with the world . . . and they laid up their old millenarist system of faith and morality. 1957 P. WORSLEY *Trumpet shall Sound* vii. 137 These Papuans are typical of all millenarists. 1962 M. ELIADE in S. L. THURPP *Millennial Dreams in Action* III. 143 The millenarist movements became savagely anti-Christian. 1967 R. A. MARKUS in *Cambr. Hist. Later Greek & Early Medieval Philos.* 408 He had . . . abandoned all traces of millenarist thinking. 1971 *Catholic Dict. Theol.* III. 279 Justin . . . has been cited . . . as a Millenarist. *Ibid.*, This is frankly Millenarist. *Ibid.* 280 In the Middle Ages Joachim of Flora revived Millenarist ideas.

millenary ('milnəri), *a.* and *sb.* Also 7 **millinary**. [ad. *L. millenarius* consisting of or containing a thousand (in Eccl. Latin used *sb.* in

the sense B 4 below), f. *millēnī* a thousand each, f. *mille* thousand. Cf. F. *millénaire*.]

A. *adj.*

1. a. Consisting of or pertaining to a thousand, esp. a period of a thousand years.

a 1641 BP. MOUNTAGU *Acts & Mon.* (1642) 250 Yet the Jews..gave not over complaints and petitions.., a Millenary number of Complainants there were. a 1646 J. GREGORY *Posthuma, Καὶνὰν Δεῦρος* (1649) 84 After six daies, that is six thousand Years duration of the World there shall bee a seventh daie, or Millenarie Sabbath of Rest. 1727 ARBUTHNOT *Tables Anc. Coins*, etc. 13 The millenary Sestertium..is marked with a line cross the top thus HS. 1783 COWPER *Let. to J. Newton* 30 Nov., I have wondered in former days at the patience of the Antediluvian world; that they could endure a life almost millenary, with so little variety as seems to have fallen to their share. 1796 PEGGE *Anonym.* (1809) 270 The elliptical expressions, in the year 20, or in the year 88, wherein the millenary and the centenary numbers are omitted, are not altogether modern. 1855 W. H. MILL *Appl. Panth. Princ.* (1861) 132 The millenary periods of Greek and Roman domination. 1888 *Pall Mall G.* 12 May 6/1 In 1886 was the millenary commemoration of the Domesday Book.

b. Commanding one thousand men.

1608 WILLET *Hexapla Exod.* 274 There were six hundred tribunes or millenarie officers. 1632 HOLLAND *Cyropædia* 167 Cyrus commaunded the Persian millenarie Colonels.. to come unto him.

c. *Hist. millenary petition*: a petition presented by a number of Puritan ministers (represented as one thousand) on the progress of James I to London in April 1603, praying for certain changes in ecclesiastical ceremonial, etc. *millenary plaintiffs*: the ministers who presented this petition.

1603 BP. W. BARLOW *Confer. Hampton Crt.* (1604) 2 Agents for the Millenarie Plaintiffs. 1733 NEAL *Hist. Purit.* II. 5 The Puritans presented their Millenary Petition, so called because it was said to be subscribed by a thousand hands. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* viii. §ii. 464 The Millenary Petition..which was presented to James the First..by nearly eight hundred clergymen.

2. a. Of or pertaining to the millennium, or those believing in the millennium.

1577 HANMER *Anc. Ecl. Hist.* (1663) 50 He said there should be the term of a Millenary feast allotted for marriage. 1651 JER. TAYLOR *Serm. Summer Half-yr.* xii. 154 We are apt to dream that God will make his saints raighe here as kings in a millenary kingdom. 1690 BAXTER *Kingd. Christ* ii. (1691) 12 The Millenary Opinion was..early received by some followers of Papias.

b. *transf.* and *fig.*

1700 DRYDEN *Pal. & Arc.* Ded. to D'chess Ormond 81 When at Your second Coming You appear, (For I foretell that Millenary Year) The sharpen'd Share shall vex the Soil no more. 1722 POPE *Let. R. Digby* 10 Oct., 'Tis like the Kingdom of the Just upon Earth... Why will you ever, of your own accord, end such a Millenary Year in London?

B. *sb.*

1. a. An aggregate of one thousand; esp. a continuous period of one thousand years; ten centuries.

1550 BALE *Eng. Votaries* II. 10b, Thys most deuylysh Syluestre, after the full accomplysment of thys myllenary of yeares,..ded many tymes..make sacryfyce to y^e deuyll. 1622 MALYNES *Anc. Law-Merch.* 11 Others doe account the same by thousands, or millenaries. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud.* Ep. vi. i. 278 He conceaveth the Elementall frame shall end in the seventh or Sabbatical millenary. 1684 T. BURNET *Th. Earth* II. 35 Johannes Damascenus..takes seven millenaries for the entire space of the world. 1704 HEARNE *Duct. Hist.* (1714) I. 31 It [this Period of 4000 Years] fills up the Vacancies which the Silence of the Scripture has left towards the end of the Fourth Millenary. 1855 J. H. NEWMAN *Callista* (1890) 44 We danced through three nights, dancing the old millenary out, dancing the new millenary in. 1875 E. WHITE *Life in Christ* III. xxii. (1878) 332 It that prophetic millenary stands, by a figure of days, for years.

b. A thousandth anniversary or its celebration; a millennium.

1897 F. HARRISON (*title*) Millenary of King Alfred. 1955 *Times* 18 Aug. 9/6 The few simple features which moulded the town in the past govern its shape still, so that, for all that it is new, it is recognizably Kassel. (The town celebrated its millenary in 1913). 1974 E. LEMARCHAND *Buried in Past* vi. 114 The borough plans to celebrate its alleged Millenary in August. I say alleged, because its claim to have received a charter from King Edgar in the year 973 has been discredited for some time. 1975 *Church Times* 14 Feb. 18/3 St. John's, Little Missenden, celebrates its millenary.

2. *Hist.* One of the signatories of 'Millenary Petition' (see A. 1 c above).

1691 WOOD *Ath. Oxon.* I. 351 Dr. Sparke was..called to the Conference at Hampton-Court..appearing in the behalf of the Millenaries.

3. An officer in command of a thousand men.

1555 W. WATREMAN *Fardle Facions* II. x. 211 The Centuriane obeyed the Millenarie, that had charge of a thousand. 1598-1600 HAKLUYT *Voyages* I. 62 Ouer ten Millenaries or captains of a 1000 he [Chingis Cham] placed, as it were, a Colonel.

4. A believer in the millennium; one who holds that Christ will reign in person over the earth for a period of one thousand years.

1561 T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst.* III. xxv. 264 b, In a little after there folowed the Millenaries, whiche limited the reigne of Christe to a thousande yeares. 1605 CHAPMAN, etc., *Eastw. Hoe v.*, I have had of all sorts of men..vnder my Keyes: & most of all Religions i' the land, as Papist, Protestant, ..Millenary, Famely o' Loue,..&c. 1645 R. BAILLIE *Let. & Jnls.* (Bannatyne Cl.) II. 313 Send me the rest of Forbes:..I marvell I can find nothing in its index

against the Millenaries: I cannot think the author a Millenarie. 1708 *Brit. Apollo* No. 39. 1/2 The Millenaries found their Opinion upon several Texts. c 1810 COLERIDGE in *Lit. Rem.* (1838) III. 262 The Catholic Millenaries looked forward to carnal pleasures in the Kingdom of Christ. 1860 *All Year Round* No. 38. 270 Of Millenaries or Chiliaists there have been three classes.

millenary, -n(d)er, obs. ff. MILLINERY, -NER.

† **millenier**. *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [a. OF. *millenier*, ad. L. *millēnarius*.] = MILLENNARY *sb.* 2.

1689 *Def. Liberty agst. Tyrants* 69 The ordinary Judges of Jerusalem, to wit the Milleniers, and the Centurions.

millenier, obs. form of MILLINER *sb.*

† **millenize**, *v.* *Obs.* [f. L. *millēn-ī* (see MILLENNARY) + -IZE.] *intr.* To favour millenarian views.

1593 BELL *Motives conc. Rom. Faith* Ded. (1605) 1 If Tertullian..erred montanizing;..if Eusebius arrianizing;..if Ambrose millenizing [etc.].

millennial (mɪ'lɛnɪəl), *a.* and *sb.* Also *erron.* **millenial**. [f. L. type **millenni-um* (see MILLENNIUM) + -AL¹.]

A. *adj.* 1. Of a thousand years.

1807 J. BARLOW *Columb.* 1. 763 Millennial cedars wave their honors wide. 1819 BYRON *Prop. of Dante* III. 11 The bloody scroll of our millennial wrongs. 1830 TENNYSON *Kraken* 6 Huge sponges of millennial growth and height. 1899 D. G. HOGARTH in *Authority & Archæol.* 231 The middle of the second millennial period B.C.

2. Of or pertaining to the millennium, or Christ's anticipated reign of a thousand years on earth.

1664 H. MORE *Exp. 7 Epist. Pref.* cvijb, This is that illustrious Reign of Christ in his Millennial Empire of Love. 1690 BAXTER *Kingd. Christ* ii. (1691) 12 The Millennial Opinion I have never been a censorious opposer of. 1742 YOUNG *Nt. Th.* IX. 703 Their [sc. the planets'] reciprocal, unselfish aid Affords an emblem of millennial love. 1825-9 MRS. SHERWOOD *Lady of Manor* III. xviii. 12 The last millennial glory. 1877 SPARROW *Serm.* xviii. 229 But in Millennial times, how will things be changed!

b. *transf.* and *fig.*

1859 GEO. ELIOT *A. Bede* vii, Every tenant was quite sure..there was to be a millennial abundance of new gates,..and returns of ten per cent. 1897 MRQ. SALISBURY *Sp. Ho. Lords* 19 Jan., You must not think that we are the victims of millennial anticipations if we hope that something may be done by an arbitration treaty.

B. *sb.* A thousandth anniversary, or its celebration.

1896 *Westm. Gaz.* 9 Mar. 1/3 In order to celebrate the millennial of Hungary with proper respect.

Hence **millennialist**, one who believes in a millennial reign of Christ on earth (Webster 1847 citing *Stowe*); also as *adj.* **millennially adv.**, during a thousand years or during the millennium.

1851 G. S. FABER *Many Mansions* 326 The Abyss, in which he will be millennially confined, is that proleptic Hell. 1903 D. D. RUTLEDGE *Christ, Anti-Christ & Millennium* xi. 291 One Post-Millennialist misunderstood this view. *Ibid.* 301 The reply of the Post-Millennialists is to the effect that Revelation xx. is all symbolical and..cannot be relied on. 1932 A. STEWART *Christianity, Communism, Adventism* 5 'Jesus will soon be here' said one, an ardent pre-millennialist. *Ibid.* xi. 111 Post-millennialists..labor with abounding hope. 1967 R. ROBERTSON in B. R. WILSON *Patterns Sectarianism* II. 72 A more strictly millennialist belief that 'the end of all things is at hand'.

millennialism. [-ISM.] Belief in the coming or the present existence of the millennium (MILLENNIUM 2).

1906 *Pall Mall Gaz.* 4 Jan. 1 In a spirit of fatuous millennialism the constabulary force..was being reduced. 1937 A. REESE *Approaching Advent Christ* 305 The indictment..fails to take notice of the panics that Post-millennialism provoked in the Middle Ages. 1945 D. H. KROMMINGA *Millennium in Church* 6 My own view I would designate as Covenantal Millennialism. 1967 J. WILSON in B. R. WILSON *Patterns Sectarianism* x. 353 The upsurge of post-adventual millennialism induced some to make comparison of their own country with the location of the forthcoming Kingdom of God.

millennian (mɪ'lɛnɪən), *sb.* and *a.* Also 7 **millenian**. [Formed as MILLENNIAL *a.* + -AN.]

A. *sb.* A believer in the millennium.

1657-83 EVELYN *Hist. Relig.* (1850) II. 230 Chiliaists, or Millenians..held that our Blessed Lord should reign on earth a thousand years. 1827 G. S. FABER *Sacr. Calend. Prophecy* (1844) I. 277 The gradual corruption of the once holy millenians.

B. *adj.* 1. Of or pertaining to the millennium. 1806 G. S. FABER *Diss. Proph.* (1814) I. 51 The millenian reign of Christ upon earth. 1851 — *Many Mansions* 193 A Millenian Kingdom upon Earth.

2. Belonging to a period of a thousand years. 1867 BURTON *Hist. Scot.* (1873) I. xii. 411 It [sc. the terror caused by the expectation of the end of the world in A.D. 1000] is known as the millenian panic.

Hence † **millenianism**, the doctrine of the millenians. † **millenianite** = MILLENNARY *sb.* 4.

1692 WOOD *Ath. Oxon.* II. 49 'Tis said that he [Sir W. Raleigh] wrot a Tract of Millianism [1721, II. 96 Millenianism]. a 1845 MRS. BRAY *Warleigh* xlv, The constable, who was a Millenianite, was with some difficulty stopped in the midst of his harangue.

millenniarism (mɪ'lɛnɪərɪz(ə)m). [f. next + -ISM.] = MILLENNARIANISM (*Cent. Dict.* 1890).

millenary (mɪ'lɛnɪəri), *a.* [f. MILLENNIUM + -ARY.] = MILLENNIARY 2.

1828 PUSEY *Hist. Eng.* I. 81 The millenary dreams of apocalyptic writers. *Ibid.* II. 289 Fanatical expectations of a visible millenary kingdom of Christ.

† **millennist**, **millenist**. *Obs.* [Either f. MILLENN(IUM) or f. L. *millēn-ī* (see MILLENNARY) + -IST.] One who believes in the millennium, a millenarian. So 'millenism, millenarianism.

1664 H. MORE *Synopsis Proph.* 512 Every faction will be content to be Millenists upon condition that Christ may reign after their way or mode. 1676 *Doctrine of Devils* 121 So was the Church in respect of Millenisme, Arrianisme [etc.]. 1755 JOHNSON, *Millenist*. 1795 SEWARD *Anecd.* (ed. 2) I. 318 So feeble-minded as to be a Seeker and Millenist.

millennium (mɪ'lɛnɪəm). Pl. **millenniums**, *occas.* **millennia**. [ad. mod.L. type **millennium*, f. L. *mille* thousand + *annus* year, on the analogy of *biennium*, *triennium*, etc.]

1. A period of one thousand years. Also, a thousandth anniversary.

a 1711 KEN *Hymnarium* Poet. Wks. 1721 II. 54 They on one Theme Milleniums spend. 1762 MACPHERSON *Ossian's Poems, Dissert.* (1806) I. p. xxxv, It is..needless to fix its [the kingdom of the Scots] origin a fictitious millenium before. 1840 DE QUINCEY *Mod. Superstit.* Wks. 1862 III. 341 We may pass by a vast transition of two and a half millennia. 1832 TENNYSON *Two Voices* 89 Let Thy feet, millenniums hence, be set In midst of knowledge. 1899 E. MARKHAM *Man with Hoe*, etc. 33 The wise King out of the nearing heaven comes To break the spell of long milleniums.

2. The period of one thousand years during which (according to one interpretation of Rev. xx. 1-5) Christ will reign in person on earth.

a 1638 MEDE *Wks.* v. (1672) 892 The Millennium of the Reign of Christ is that which the Scriptures call The Day of Judgment. 1772 PRIESTLEY *Inst. Relig.* (1782) II. 417 Arguments [are] advanced..against the literal interpretation of the millennium. 1890 R. BUCHANAN *Coming Terror* (1891) 62 Possibly, until the Millennium, there will always be drones.

3. *fig.* and in figurative context: A period of happiness and benign government.

1820 BYRON *Mar. Fal.* IV. ii. 156 But this day, black within the calendar, Shall be succeeded by a bright millennium. 1857 TOULMIN SMITH *Parish* 421 The millennium will indeed have come for professional vagrants. 1899 *Edin. Rev.* Jan. 187 A millennium, which lasted a fortnight, succeeded his [George IV's] visit.

Hence **millenniumism**, the doctrine of the millennium. **millenniumite**, one who believes in the millennium.

1832 *Fraser's Mag.* V. 121 Who writes Political Economy, and Phrenology, and Millenniumism, but Scotchmen? 1837 *New Monthly Mag.* XLIX. 341 The movement party, with its train of optimists, millenniumites, and other indescribable shades and varieties of perfectibility-men.

† **millensole**. *Obs.* Also 6 **myllin soole**, **millium sole**. [Corruption of *millium solis*: see MILIUM¹ 1 b and MILL *sb.*² 2.] Gromwell.

1545 *Rates Custome Ho.* b viij, Myllin soole the pounce iii d. 1582 *Ibid.* D iij, Millensole... Millium sole.

millepede (ˈmɪlɪpiːd). *Zool.* Also 7 **millepede**, 7-8 **millepede**, 8, 9 (in *Dicts.*) **milleped**, 8-9 **millepede**. [ad. L. *millepeda* woodlouse, f. *mille* thousand + *ped-*, *pēs* foot. Cf. F. *mille-pieds*.]

1. Any one of the chilognathan myriapods (esp. of the British genera *Iulus* and *Glomeris*), in which the numerous legs are usually placed on each of the segments in double pairs, except the three or four pairs immediately behind the head.

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* xx. ii. 37 The Millepede, which the Greeks call Seps, a long Worme with hairie feet. [1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Millepeda*, a Worm, having a great number of furry Feet; a Palmer.] 1835 KIRBY *Hab. & Inst. Anim.* II. xvi. 65 These [Chilognathans] are called Millepedes. 1877 HUXLEY *Anat. Inv. Anim.* vii. 391 In the Millepedes, the sternal region is rudimentary.

2. Any one of several terrestrial isopod crustaceans, esp. the common woodlouse, *Oniscus asellus*; the armadillo, *Armadillo vulgaris*; and the slater, *Porcellio scaber*.

1651 FRENCH *Distill.* iv. 101 Take..of Millepedes (i) Wood-lice one hundred. 1667 E. KING in *Phil. Trans.* II. 428 Millepedes and Earwigs. 1757 PARSONS *ibid.* L. 406 This body seems to be a Millepede, or Wood-louse. 1883 WOOD in *Gd. Words* Dec. 764/1 The millepedes..are plentiful under the stones and flower-pots. 1890 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Millepede*, ..the *Oniscus armadillo*.

3. = CENTIPEDE.

1705 tr. *Bosman's Guinea* 379 It is not more prejudicial than the Sting of the Millepedes. 1756 A. RUSSELL *Nat. Hist. Aleppo* 264 The third kind of *Mal*, which they call the pinch of a millepedes, begins like the two others, but [etc.]. 1861 HULME tr. *Moquin-Tandon* II. v. ii. 265 The Scolopendra are..commonly termed Millepedes.

4. *attrib.* or as *adj.*: Thousand-footed.

1834 *Fraser's Mag.* X. 562 Many frightful hydra-headed and millepede insects.

millepore (ˈmɪlɪpɔː(r)). *Zool. Obs. exc. Hist.* [ad. mod.L. *millepora*, f. *mille* thousand + *porus* passage, PORE *sb.*, or ad. F. *millepore*. (See the note s.v. MADREPORE.)] Any one of

the *Hydromedusæ* (formerly regarded as zoantharian corals) of the genus *Millepora* or of the family *Milleporidæ*, in which the coral-like calcareous skeleton is covered with minute pores.

1751 STACK in *Phil. Trans.* XLVII. 449 The several species of vermicular tubes found in the sea, the madrepores, millepores, lithophytos, corallines, sponges. 1862 STODDART in *Q. J. J. Microsc. Sci.* II. 149 Millepores, Madrepores, Seriatopores [etc.].

Hence milleporiform *a.*, having the form or appearance of a millepore (*Cent. Dict.* 1890). 'milleporine *a.*, pertaining to or having the characters of the hydrozoan family *Milleporina*; resembling a millepore (*Cent. Dict.*). milleporeous *a.* = milleporous (Mayne *Expos. Lex.* 1856). 'milleporite, a fossil millepore. milleporous *a.*, belonging to or resembling a millepore; having thousands of pores (Mayne).

1755 J. ELLIS *Corallines Contents* d. Foliaceous milleporous Eschara. 1802-3 tr. *Pallas' Trav.* (1812) II. 128 We occasionally noticed single entrochites, or almost obliterated traces of milleporites.

millepunctate (milipʌŋktet), *a.* [f. *L. mille* thousand + *punctatus* marked with points, f. *punctum* POINT *sb.*: see -ATE².] Covered with a multitude of points (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1890). So millepunctated *a.*, in the same sense (Mayne *Expos. Lex.* 1856).

miller¹ ('milə(r)). Forms: *a.* 4 mulnere, mylnere, 5 milnare, mylnar, melnar, 5-7 mylnar, 6 myllner, 7 millnar, 5-8, 9 dial. milner. *β.* 4 melle, millere, 5 mylur, myllar(e, 6 myller, millar, 7 miler, 4-miller. [Not found before the 14th c.; the *a* and *β* forms perh. represent formations of that period on the two ME. forms of MILL *sb.*¹ (*mylne*, *myll*) + -ER¹.

The late appearance of the word is unfavourable to the assumption of an OE. *mylnere; if such a form existed, it might, with some of the synonyms in continental Teut., represent a WGer. adoption of late *L. molinarius* (whence *F. meunier*) f. *molina* MILL *sb.*¹ Cf. OS. *muliniri* (MDu. *molenare*, *mulner*, *muldener*, MLG. *molner*, mod.Du. *moleenaar*, *mulder*), OHG. *mulināri* (MHG. *mūlnære*, *mūlner*, mod.G. *müller*), ON. *mylnari* (Sw. *mjöltnare*, Da. *møller*). That the Eng. word was adopted from Du. or LG. is not altogether impossible.]

1. *a.* One whose trade is the grinding of corn in a mill; the proprietor or tenant of a corn-mill. Also (? *dial.*) applied to that workman in a mill who has charge of the actual grinding.

The OE. word was *mylnweard* (lit. 'mill-keeper': see MILLWARD), denoting the custodian or manager of the mill belonging to the lord. The word *miller* would have the same application so long as 'the lord's mill' continued to be one of the customary appurtenances of a manor.

a. 1362 LANGL. *P. Pl. A.* II. 80 Monde þe Mulnere [*later texts* melle, mylnere], and moni mo opure. c1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* VI. xvi. 1625 This milnare had a dowchtyr fayre. 1432-50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) IV. 319 A mylner callede Athus. 1523 FITZHERB. *Bk. Surv.* 10 But dout ye nat the mylners will be no losers. 1619 in *Ferguson & Nanson Munic. Rec. Carlisle* (1887) 278 We amercye Archilles Armestronge for keping his wief to play the milner, . . . iiii. 4d. 1725 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 6384/7 John Hodgson, . . . Milner.

β. 1386 CHAUCER *Prolog.* 542 Ther was also a Reue and a Millere. *Ibid.* 545 The Millere was a stout carl. c1425 *Voc.* in *Wr.-Wülcker* 650/22 *Hic molendinarius*, mylur. c1440 *Promp. Parv.* 337/2 Myllare. *molendinarius*. c1515 *Coke* *Lorell's B.* 3 A myller dusty poll than dyde come. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* VII. xiii. 365 Gillius . . . who . . . made enquiry of Millers who dwelt upon its shoare received answer, that it [*sc.* the Euripus] ebbed and flowed foure times a day. 1824 R. STUART *Hist. Steam Engine* 133 A similar irregularity in the motion of corn-mills . . . had early exercised the ingenuity of millers.

fig. 1657 COKAINE *Obstinate Lady Poems* (1669) 301 My noble milner of words, thou that dost grind thy speeches with a merry pronunciation.

¶ *b.* In proverbs imputing to millers' dishonesty in the taking of toll.

The proverb given by Ray seems to mean that there are no honest millers, and to allude to the use of the thumb in taking toll of flour. It is probable that this is the original form, and that Chaucer and Gascoigne played upon the phrase, taking the 'thumb of gold' to mean one that brings profit to the owner.

c1386 CHAUCER *Prolog.* 563 Wel koude he [*sc.* the miller] stelen corn and tollen thries And yet he hadde a thombe of gold pardee. 1576 GASCOIGNE *Steele Gl.* (Arb.) 79 When smithes shoe horses, as they would be shod, When millers toll not with a golden thombe. 1678 RAY *Prov.* (ed. 2) 176 An honest miller hath a golden thumb. 1876 MRS. EWING *Jan of Windmill* xxxii, Was 'ee ever in a mill? 'ee seems to have a miller's thumb.

c. Proverb. *too much water drowned the miller*: used to express that one can have too much of a good thing. Hence in figurative phrase to *drown the miller*: to add too much water to spirits, dough, etc. (in this use also to *put the miller's eye out*); also †*sc.* 'to become bankrupt' (Jam.). For more recent examples see *Eng. Dial. Dict.*

1805 A. SCOTT *Poems* (1808) 136 Honest men's been ta'en for rogues, Whan bad luck gars drown the miller. 1816 SCOTT *Antiq.* xxi, The hale folk here, . . . hae made a vow to ruin my trade, as they say ower muckle water drowns the miller. 1822 — *Pirate* xvi, 'A fine, a fine', said the Udaller, ' . . . he shall drink off the yawl full of punch, unless he gives

us a song on the spot!' 'Too much water drowned the miller', answered Triptolemos. 1834 ESTHER COPLEY *Housekpr.'s Guide* x. 233 If after . . . 'putting out the miller's eye' by too much water, you add flour to make it stiff enough for rolling out [etc.].

d. One who regulates or works any machine called a 'mill'. Chiefly in parasynthetic compounds, as *cloth-*, *saw-*, *scribbling-miller*, etc.

1839 URE *Dict. Arts* 992 The use of this machine [a lamp called a *steel mill*] entailed on the miner the expense of an attendant, called the miller, who gave him light. 1888 BARRIE *When a Man's Single* i, The saw-miller's letter. 1900 *Daily News* 10 Oct. 7/3 He was a cloth miller.

2. Applied *a.* to certain white or white-powdered insects, as (*a*) the cockchafer, *Melolontha vulgaris*; (*b*) a neuropterous insect, *Sialis lutaria*; (*c*) a small moth often used by anglers; also, the ghost moth, *Hepialus humuli* (E.D.D.); *b.* to certain hairy caterpillars. See also *dusty miller*, DUSTY *a.* 5.

1668 CHARLETON *Onomasticon* 47 *Blatta* . . . *Molendinaria*, the Miller, because always whited with a delicate Down. 1681 GLANVILL *Sadducismus* II. 144 A Fly like a great Millar flew out from the place. 1829 *Glover's Hist. Derby* I. 177 White miller or owl fly . . . yellow miller or owl fly. 1858 H. W. BEECHER *Life Th.* (1859) 170 Would you put the lamp out in your house because moths and millers burn their wings in it? 1869 E. NEWMAN *Brit. Moths* 251 The Miller (*Acronycta leporina*). 1883 MISS BURNE *Folk-Lore Shropsh.* 194 Another amulet . . . is composed of a 'miller', or hairy caterpillar.

3. Applied to certain vertebrates, as *a.* one of the rays, *Myliobatis aquila*; *b. dial.* the young of the spotted flycatcher, *Muscicapa grisola*; *c.* the hen-harrier, *Circus cyaneus*, and Montagu's harrier, *C. cineraceus*; *d.* the whitethroat, *Sylvia rufa* or *cinerea*; *e.* the ringed plover (*Manx Bird-names* in *Zoologist* Feb. 1897).

1620 J. MASON *New-found-land* in *Capt. John Mason* (Prince Soc. 1887) 152 What should I speake of . . . Cunners, Catfish, Millers, thunnies, &c.? 1836 YARRELL *Brit. Fishes* II. 446 From . . . the crushing power of these teeth, the fish has acquired the additional name of the Miller. 1885 SWAINSON *Prov. Names Birds* 49 In Salop the name of Miller is given to young flycatchers. *Ibid.* 132 Hen harrier . . . Miller. 1893 NEWTON *Dict. Birds* 572 Miller, a name given to the grey males of *Circus cyaneus* and *C. cineraceus* . . . ; and also locally to the Whitethroat.

4. *Austral.* = *floury miller* (FLOURY *a.* d).

1896 *Rec. Austral. Museum* II. 107 The same kind of *Cicada* is known by different names in different localities, such as 'Miller', 'Mealy-back', etc. 1941 BAKER *Dict. Austral. Slang* 46 *Miller*, a nickname for a cicada.

† 5. A vaulting trick in horsemanship = *miller's pass* (see 8 b). *Obs.*

1641 W. STOKES *Vaulting Master* C3 The fifth Passe, called the Miller.

6. *slang.* *a.* A pugilist. † Also, a murderer. *Obs.*

a1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew, Miller*, a Killer or Murderer. 1812 *Sporting Mag.* XXXIX. 143 Next rings the fame of gallant Crib A cool and steady miller. 1823 'JON BEE' *Dict. Turf, Millers*—second rate boxers, whose arms run round in rapid succession [etc.]. 1830 S. WARREN *Diary Physic.* vii. (1832) I. 135 The Captain . . . being a first-rate 'miller', as the phrase is, . . . let fall a sudden shower of blows.

† *b.* Applied to a vicious horse. *Obs.*

1825 C. M. WESTMACOTT *Engl. Spy* I. 236 An incurable miller.

7. A milling-machine.

In mod. Dicts.

8. *a. attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *miller-maiden*; *miller-dog*, a kind of dog-fish, *Galeus canis*; † *miller-grape*, a kind of grape; *miller-moth*, a white or 'mealy-scaled' moth (cf. sense 2); † *miller-pit* = MILL-POOL; † *miller quarrier*, one who quarries (millstones) for a miller.

1848 *Zoologist* VI. 1974 *Miller Dog, *Galeus vulgaris*. 1763 MILLS *Pract. Husb.* IV. 381 The *meunier*, or *miller grape, delights in light sands. 1828 MISS MITFORD *Village Ser.* III. 237 Our simple *miller-maiden. 1819 SAMOUELLE *Entomol. Compend.* 382 *Miller moth (*Noctua leporina*). 1878 T. HARDY *Ret. Native* IV. vii, White miller-moths flew into the air. 14 . . . *Nom.* in *Wr.-Wülcker* 725/8 *Hic assicus*, a *mylnerpyt. 1497 *Acc. Ld. High Treas. Scot.* (1877) I. 328 Giffin to the foure *millar quareouris in Dunbar for stanis wynnyng and breking, iiii lib. xviijs.

b. With possessive: *miller's coat*, a coat of fence in use in the sixteenth century, apparently a buff-coat or similar defence of leather (*Cent. Dict.* 1890); *miller's dog*, a kind of dog-fish, *Galeus canis*; *miller's-maze*, ? = *miller's round*; † *miller's pass* = sense 5 (see quot. 1653); *miller's round*, a kind of dance; *miller's soul*, a large white moth, probably the ghost-moth, *Hepialus humuli*. Also MILLER'S THUMB.

1836 YARRELL *Brit. Fishes* II. 390 It is known by the names of Penny Dog and *Miller's Dog. 1880-4 F. DAY *Brit. Fishes* II. 292 *Galeus vulgaris* . . . miller's dog, from its light gray colour. 1597-8 BP. HALL *Sat.* iv. iii. 59 Some of the stallion-race Their eyes boar'd out, masking the *millers-maze. 1641 W. STOKES *Vaulting Master* Plate 5 The *Millers Passe. 1653 URQUHART *Rabelais* I. xxxv, He brought himself betwixt the horses two eares, springing with all his body into the aire, upon the thumb of his left hand, and in that posture turning like a windmill, did most actively do that trick which is called the Millers Passe. 1579 SPENSER *Sheph. Cal.* Oct. 52 Carroll lowde, and leade the *myllers rownde. 1585 J. HIGINS *Junius' Nomenclator, Pyralis* . . . a candle flie; a stout or *millers soule. 1894 T. HARDY *Life's Ironies* 253 He saw one of those great white miller's-souls, as we call 'em—that is to say, a miller-moth.

Miller² ('milə(r)). *Cryst.* The name of W. H. Miller (1801-80), English scientist, used *attrib.* with reference to the method for specifying the positions of planes in crystals that he used in his *Treatise on Crystallography* (1839), esp. in *Miller index* (INDEX *sb.* 9 c).

1890 G. H. WILLIAMS *Elem. Crystallogr.* ii. 31 To change the signs of any Miller symbol is to change the plane to its parallel and therefore equivalent plane on the opposite side of the crystal. 1900 MOSES & PARSONS *Elem. Mineral.* I. i. 10 The Miller Indices may be obtained from Weiss's parameters by first dividing each by the common multiple of their numerators and taking the reciprocal of the result. 1940 GLASSTONE *Text-bk. Physical Chem.* v. 336 The fact is represented by a bar over the Miller index, e.g., (111) for a face which has intercepts *a*, *b* and *c*, on the axes *OX*, *OY* and *OZ* respectively. 1966 C. R. TOTTLE *Sci. Engin. Materials* iii. 55 When a plane is to be described, the notation used is that of Miller indices. The plane is extended to cut the *x*, *y*, and *z* axes, and the intercepts in steps of the unit cell dimensions *a*, *b*, *c* are written down. The reciprocals of these intercepts are next obtained, and fractions cleared to give the smallest integers again. *Ibid.* 59 There are six such planes in the cell, all having the last index in the Miller notation equal to 0, since they are all parallel to the hexagonal axis.

Miller effect. *Electronics.* [named after John Milton Miller (1882-1962), U.S. physicist.] The effect whereby capacitance (esp. inter-electrode capacitance) in the output of a valve or transistor increases its input impedance.

1931 in S. R. ROGET *Dict. Electr. Terms* (ed. 2) 209/2. 1934 J. H. REYNER *Television* x. 130 In radio practice these bypass condensers approximate to 100 or 300 μF. and reduce the Miller effect considerably. 1967 *Electronics* 6 Mar. 130/1 In applying this principle, called the Miller effect, to a transistor, the equivalent base-to-emitter capacitance . . . becomes the rated value of the capacitor multiplied by the voltage gain of the transistor. 1971 J. H. SMITH *Digital Logic* iv. 74 This feedback effect of a capacitor from the output of an amplifier to its input, is known as the Miller effect.

milleress ('miləris). *rare.* [f. MILLER¹ + -ESS.] A miller's wife.

1680 J. AUBREY in *Lett. Eminent Persons* (1813) III. 391 My father was a miller, and my mother a milleress, and I am now a ladie.

Millerian (mi'ləriən), *a.* *Cryst.* [f. the surname Miller + -IAN.] Of or pertaining to W. H. Miller or his system of specifying the positions of crystal faces (cf. MILLER²).

1896 C. J. WOODWARD *Crystallogr. for Beginners* iii. 24 In the Millerian system . . . fractions of the parameters are taken, and the denominators of these fractions form the indices. 1944 C. PALACHE et al. *Dana's Syst. Min.* (ed. 7) I. 25 When the lattice is rhombohedral, Millerian three-index symbols are also given. 1964 HARTSHORNE & STUART *Pract. Optical Crystallogr.* i. 9 If *hkl* are the Millerian indices, the intercepts along the axes are *a/h*, *b/k*, *c/l*.

millering ('miləriŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. MILLER¹ + -ING¹.] The work or trade of a miller.

1798 WASHINGTON *Lett. Writ.* (1893) XIV. 4 To carry on the millering and distillery business. 1817-18 COBBETT *Resid. U.S.* (1822) 337 Any of the men . . . could do the millering very well.

Millerite¹ ('milərait). *U.S.* [f. the proper name Miller (see below) + -ITE¹.] A believer in the doctrines of William Miller (*died* 1849), an American preacher who interpreted the Scriptures as foretelling the early coming of Christ and the end of the world. So 'Millerism', the doctrines of William Miller.

1843 *Niles' Reg.* 240/3 Millerism. Father Miller lately visited Rochester, New York, and devoted one whole week to dealing out exhortations. 1846 O. BROWNSON *Wks.* VI. 221 St. Paul writes to the Thessalonians not to believe the Millerites of their time. a1852 F. M. WHITCHER *Widow Bedott Papers* (1883) xii. 44 When Millerism was makin' such a noise, . . . the Wiggletown folks raly thought ther was something in it. 1854 E. G. HOLLAND *J. Badger* xv. 418 Millerism came along showing large maps of the world's chronology . . . and all that. 18 . . . WHITTIER *World's End* *Prose Wks.* 1889 II. 424 One of the most ludicrous examples of the sensual phase of Millerism. 1961 B. R. WILSON *Sects & Society* III. xii. 239 There was little organisation . . . of the scattered converts from Millerism and Campbellism in Britain in the 1860s. 1962 G. SHEPPERSON in S. L. Thrupp *Millennial Dreams in Action* II. 51 He emphasizes how the reaction against Millerism . . . speeded the adoption of a fervent postmillennialism.

millerite² ('milərat). *Min.* [ad. G. *millerit*: named by W. Haidinger in 1845 after W. H. Miller, professor of mineralogy at Cambridge 1832-1870: see -ITE¹.] Native sulphide of nickel, usually occurring in brassy or bronze crystals; capillary pyrites.

1854 DANA *Syst. Min.* (ed. 4) II. 49 Millerite, *Haid.* Capillary Pyrites. Sulphuret of Nickel [etc.]. 1881 RUSKIN *Lett. in St. George* (1903) VI. 358, I would have kept the millerite, but the specimen was not pretty.

miller's thumb. Also 5 millathowme. [Suggested by the proverbial phrase under MILLER¹ i b; the head of the fish so called has some resemblance to a thumb.]

1. A small freshwater fish, *Cottus gobio* (*Aspidophorus cataphractus*); the bullhead.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 337/2 Myllarys thowmbe, fysche (King's Coll. MS. millathowme, fische), *capito*. 1530 PALSGR. 245/1 Myllers thombe a fyszhe, *chabot*. *c* 1614 FLETCHER, etc. *Wit at sev. Weap.* v. i. *Clow*. 'Twill ne're be a true water. *Cun*. Why think you so? *Clow*. I warrant you, I told a thousand Millers thumbs in it. 1634 T. JOHNSON *Parey's Chirurg.* xx. iv. (1678) 457 The little Fish which the French call Chabot, we a Millers Thumb. 1741 *Compl. Fam.-Piece* II. ii. 350 Bull-Head, or Miller's Thumb, is to be met with in Holes, or among Stones, in clear Water. 1895 *Cornh. Mag.* Oct. 387 A bullhead or 'miller's thumb' has proved too much for a water rail.

2. Applied to other fishes, as a. the whiting-pout, *Gadus luscus*; b. U.S., any fresh-water sculpin of the genus *Uranidea*; c. (see quot. 1838).

1838 J. COUCH *Cornish Fauna* I. 37 Rock Goby, *Gobius niger*. Miller's Thumb, Black Goby. 1880-4 F. DAY *Brit. Fishes* I. 287 *Gadus luscus*. Names—Bib, pout, whiting-pout [etc.]. It is likewise said to be 'Miller's thumb'. 1882 JORDAN & GILBERT *Synops. Fishes N. Amer.* 693 *Uranidea*. Miller's Thumbs. *Ibid.* 696 *U. richardsonii*. Miller's Thumb, Blob, Muffle-jaw, Bullhead.

3. Applied locally to certain small birds (see quots.).

1838 J. COUCH *Cornish Fauna* I. 13 White Throat. Wood Wren. Willow Wren. Chiff Chaff. Lesser White Throat. The three or four latter Species are sometimes seen crossing the Channel to us, in Spring; and are confounded together by Sailors under the name of Miller's Thumbs. 1878 *Cumberld. Gloss.* 63/2 Milly thoom, Miller's thumb, the willow wren. 1885 SWAINSON *Prov. Names Birds* 25 Golden-crested wren. Miller's thumb. *Ibid.* 32 British long-tailed titmouse. Millithrum, i.e. Miller's thumb.

millesimal (mɪˈlesɪməl), *a.* and *sb.* [f. L. *millesim-us* thousandth + (f. *mille* thousand) -AL¹.] *A. adj.* Thousandth; consisting of two thousandth parts. Also, of or belonging to a thousand, dealing with thousandths. *B. sb.* A thousandth (part).

1719 I. POUND in *Phil. Trans.* XXX. 1022 The addition of the equation of Numb. B. gives the true angle of Commutation in the same Millesimals of a Circle. 1741 WATTS *Improv. Mind* I. i. Wks. 1753 V. 188 He laboured long in millesimal fractions. 1873 I. GREGORY *Brit. Metric Syst.* Note to Rdr., Calculating in units with fractions in decimals, centesimals or millesimals. 1874 *8th Rep. Warden of Standards* xxiii. The legal allowance of error for gold coin in millesimal fineness is 0.002 in excess or deficiency.

† **millesm.** *Obs.* Also 7-sme. [a. F. *milliesme*, now *millième*.—L. *millēsimum*, neut. of *millēsimus*: see prec.] A thousandth part.

1635 GELLIBRAND *Variation Magn. Needle* 2 The Horizon supposed. . . to be divided into 360 parts, and each part subdivided into Centesmes or Millesmes. 1640 W. CRABTREE in *Phil. Trans.* XXVII. 289 We intend to use the Centesmes or Millesmes of Degrees, because of the ease in Calculation.

millet¹ ('mɪlɪt). Forms: 5, 7 *milet*, 6 *myllet*(t), *mylet*, *millette*, 8 *millet*, *mellet*, 6- *millet*. [a. F. *millet*, dim. of *mil*: see *MILL sb.*²]

1. A graminaceous plant, *Panicum miliaceum*, native of India but extensively cultivated as a cereal in the warmer parts of Europe, growing three or four feet high, and bearing on a terminal spike or panicle a large crop of minute nutritious seeds. *a.* The grain.

c 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb). xxx. 134 *bai* etc *milet* and *rysz*. 1562 TURNER *Herbal* II. 57 *Millet* in brede norisheth lesse then other cornes do. 1634 PEACHAM *Gentil. Exerc.* II. vii. 125 A handfull of *Millet Oates*, and *Panicle*. 1772 *Ann. Reg.* 165/2 He has subsisted chiefly for these ten years past on raw onions and *millet*. 1865 MISS CARY *Ball. & Lyrics* 227 Turn in the little seed, brown and dry, Turn out the golden *millet*.

b. The plant.

1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* (1586) 31 b, *Millet* called in Latine *Millium*, . . . having as it were a thousand grains in an eare. 1653 H. COGAN tr. *Pinto's Trav.* xxviii. 109 Great plains full of wheat, rice, beans, pease, *millet*, panick [etc.]. 1762 MILLS *Syst. Pract. Husb.* I. 448 *Millet*, either green, or after its grain is threshed out, is very good fodder for cattle. 1859 JEPHSON *Brittany* xi. 177 Besides the usual crops, I observed extensive fields of *millet*.

2. Applied to other graminaceous plants, esp. *Sorghum vulgare* (African, Black, Indian, Turkey *Millet*) and *Setaria italica* (Italian or German *Millet*). (See quots.)

1548 TURNER *Names of Herbes* 54 *Milium indicum* is nowe muche sown in Italy. . . It were better to cal it. . . turkish *millet*. 1597 GERARDE *Herbal* I. liii. 73 *Milium nigrum*. Blacke *Millet*. *Ibid.* I. lv. 77 *Tvrkie Millet* is a stranger in England. 1640 PARKINSON *Theat. Bot.* 1136 *Melica sive Sorghum*. Indian *Millet*. *Ibid.* 1137 *Turkie* or Indian *Millet*, and of some [called] Italian *Millet*. 1764 GRAINGER *Sugar Cane* IV. 567 Let Indian *millet* rear its corny reed. 1765 *Museum Rust.* v. 74 The African *millet*, *sorghum*, *milium nigrum*. 1839 *Penny Cycl.* XV. 225/1 Caffre *millet* (*Holcus Cafer*) is a native of the Cape of Good Hope. *Ibid.* 225/2 Drooping *millet* (*Sorghum cernuum*) is cultivated in Arabia, Syria, and various parts of the Levant. 1846-50 A. WOOD *Class-bk. Bot.* 506 *Piptatherum nigrum*. Black-seeded *millet*. 1861 SWINHOE N. *China Camp.* 372 The chief produce of the country is the Kaouleang, or Barbadoes *Millet* (*Sorghum*). 1864 *Chambers's Encycl.* VI. 461/2 *Penicillaria spicata*, or *Pennisetum typhoideum*, is very extensively cultivated in Africa. . . It often receives the names Egyptian *Millet* and Guinea Corn. 1869 E. A. PARKES *Pract. Hygiene* (ed. 3) 178 The Hindu diet consists of some of the millets (cholum, raggee) [etc.]. 1874 *Treas. Bot.* 1318/1 *Millet*, Texas, *Sorghum cernuum*. 1889 J. H. MAIDEN *Useful Native Plants Austral.* 97 *Panicum decompositum*. 'Australian *millet*', 'Umbrella grass'. . . One of the most valuable of the Darling Downs (Queensland) grasses. 1896 *Australasian* 14

Mar. 488/5 One of the very best of the grasses found in the hot regions of Central Australia is the Australian *millet*, *Panicum decompositum*.

† **grey millet**: see *GREY a.* 8.

3. † *a. pl.* A skin disease attacking the fetlocks of horses. *Obs.*

1523 FITZHERB. *Husb.* § 110 Myllettes is an yll sorance, and appereth in the fetelockes behynde.

b. sing. A disease of the mouth, most common in infants, in which small white points or patches appear.

1842 GUY Hooper's *Physician's Vade Mecum* 352 Stomatitis, with alteration of the Secretion—Muguet—Millet.

† 4. = CENCHRINE. *Obs.*

1608 TOPSELL *Serpents* (1658) 743 Of the Millet or Cenchrine. 1661 LOVELL *Hist. Anim. & Min.* 253 Myllet, or Cenchrine. . . They are . . . venomous in the second degree. . . They are spotted like millet seed, about two cubits in length, attenuated towards the taile, the colour is darke like the Millet, and is then most ireful when this herb is highest.

5. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *millet-field*, *flour*, *grain*, *-meal*, *pudding*, *-straw*; *millet-ale*, *beer*, a fermented liquor made from millet-seed; *millet-rash*, miliary fever. Also MILLET-GRASS, MILLET-SEED.

1834 PRINGLE *Afr. Sk.* I. 19 The honey-mead, the *millet-ale, Flow round. 1890 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Millet beer, a fermented liquor made from millet-seed in Roumania. 1873 'OUIDA' *Pascual* I. 107 We went through the *millet-fields at sunrise. 1747 tr. *Astruc's Fevers* 334 Many pustules. . . of the bigness of *millet-grains. 1765 *Museum Rust.* V. 76 The millers. . . return a good third of a bushel of *millet-meal for every bushel sent to them. 1747 MRS. GLASSE *Cookery* ix. 107 A *Millet Pudding. You must get half a Pound of Millet-seed [etc.]. 1762 W. GELLEROY *London Cook* 175 A Millet Pudding. 1822-34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) IV. 440 Species IV. Exormia Milium. *Millet-Rash. 1844 STEPHENS *Bk. Farm* II. 379 They considered *millet-straw as the best for cattle.

|| **millet**² ('mɪlɪt). [Turk. *millet* nation, group of co-religionists, f. Arab. *milla* religion.] A division of the subjects of the Ottoman Empire according to allegiance to a religious leader (see quot. 1902). Often used *spec.* of non-Muslims.

[1861 G. FINLAY *Hist. Greek Revolution* I. i. 9 The Greek language was the language of the Church and the law which ruled the whole assemblage of nations called by the Ottoman administration, *Roum meleti*, or Roman nation.] 1900 'ODYSSEUS' *Turkey in Europe* vii. 296 The Turk divides the population of the Ottoman Empire into Millets, or religious communities. 1902 *Encycl. Brit.* XXX. 395/1 All Moslems. . . are included in the *millet*. . . of Islam. The Rûm, or Roman (i.e., Greek) *millet* comprises all those who acknowledge the authority of the Œcumenical Patriarch, . . . the Bulgar *millet* comprises the Bulgarians who accept the rule of the exarchate; the other *millets* are the Katolik (Catholics), Armeni (Gregorian Armenians), Musevi (Jews) and Prodesdan (Protestants). 1933 *Times Lit. Suppl.* 14 Dec. 890/2 The system of organization in *millets*. . . which existed under the Sultans goes back to the early days of Islam. 1942 *Turkey* (Geogr. Handbk. Ser. B. R. 507, Admiralty, Naval Intelligence Div.) I. viii. 290 Each *millet* had complete autonomy, under the authority and leadership of an ecclesiastical functionary. 1971 A. MANGO *Discovering Turkey* i. 69 The Ottoman Empire. . . was a multi-national state. . . the criterion of differentiation among its subjects was religion and not nationality. *Millet*. . . which in modern Turkish means 'nation', was until recently used to describe a religious community. 1973 *Times Lit. Suppl.* 29 June 754/2 They could coexist in the same territory under the same loose domination, as many different *millets* did in the Ottoman Empire.

millet, *obs.* variant of MULLET.

'millet-grass. The genus *Milium*, esp. *M. effusum*, a tall handsome grass, widely distributed throughout the northern hemisphere.

1597 GERARDE *Herbal* I. iv. 6 *Gramen Miliaceum*. Millet Grass. 1796 WITHERING *Brit. Pl.* (ed. 3) II. 122 Soft Millet. Millet Grass. Wet woods, common. 1864 *Chambers's Encycl.* VI. 461/2 The Millet Grass (*Milium effusum*) of Britain.

'millet-seed. *a.* The seed or grain of millet. Also *attrib.*, as *millet-seed papula*, an isolated pimple as seen in miliary fever; *millet-seed rash*, miliary fever.

1599 T. M[OUFET] *Silkwormes* 66 Their egges. . . are likest of all things to Millet seede. 1671 SALMON *Syn. Med.* I. 113 The Measles are Pustules like Millet-seed. 1707 *Curios. in Husb. & Gard.* 350 Little Cray-fish, no bigger than Millet-seeds. 1822-34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) I. 176 An efflorescence on the surface [of the skin] sometimes in the form of minute red millet-seed papulæ. 1851 CARPENTER *Man. Phys.* (ed. 2) 429 Minute lobules. . . about the average size of a millet-seed. 1890 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Millet seed rash*.

b. Petrol. Used *attrib.* to designate (grains of) sand of almost spherical shape as a result of abrasion produced by the wind.

1935 T. EASTWOOD *Northern Eng.* (Brit. Regional Geol.) 7 Thick red sandstones (Penrith Sandstone). . . betray their origin as desert sand by the presence of 'millet-seed' grains. 1971 I. G. GASS et al. *Understanding Earth* xiii. 169/2 In desert sands. . . the quartz grains are described as 'millet-seed' sands, a reference to the almost perfect, spherical shape.

mill-foil, variant of MILFOIL.

millful ('mɪlfʊl). [f. *MILL sb.*¹ + -FUL.] As much as a mill will contain; †*spec.* the quantity produced at one operation by a thread-mill.

1799 *Hull Advertiser* 23 Feb. 3/2 Nine thread-mills and upwards of 500 millfuls of twined thread.

'mill-horse. [f. *MILL sb.*¹ + *HORSE sb.*]

a. A horse used for turning or working a mill. 1552 HULOET, Myll horse, *molarius equus*. 1577-87 HOLINSHED *Chron.* II. 17/1 As if a man would reason thus: Before saint Patrike his time there was no horssemill in Ireland: Ergo before his time there was no milhorse. a 1586 SIDNEY *Arcadia* II. (1590) 197 His *Impresa* was, a mill-horse still bound to goe in one circle. 1650 B. DISCOLLIMINIUM 19 Hob, my blind Mil-horse. 1781 C. JOHNSTON *Hist. J. Juniper* II. 219, I was obliged to drudge on like a blinded mill-horse.

b. transf. and *fig.*

1600 W. WATSON *Decacordon* (1602) 47 And so by consequent all runne Hysteron Protheron, a milne horse, a King Pope, a Curch Spaniard. 1673 DRYDEN *Amboyna* II. i. You are the mill-horses of mankind. 1890 *Spectator* 21 June, Will the work of intellectual mill-horses suit the. . . more sensitive natures of women?

c. attrib.

1859 *MILL On Liberty* v. 203 The official body are under the constant temptation of sinking into indolent routine, or, if they now and then desert that mill-horse round, of rushing into some half-examined crudity which has struck the fancy of some leading member of the corps. 1881 RUSKIN in *Lett. Art & Lit.* (1894) 65 It cost Turner forty years of mill-horse toil. 1903 *Contemp. Rev.* Oct. 514 Her mill-horse round of vain repetitions.

'mill-house. A building in which milling or grinding is carried on; †in early use = *MILL sb.*¹ I.

c 1300 *Havelok* 1967 Summe grop tre, and sum grop ston, And driue hem ut, þei he weren crus, So dogges ut of milne-hous. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 337/2 Myllehowse, *molendina*. 1508 DUNBAR *Flying w. Kennedie* 243 Chittirilling, ruch rilling, lik schilling in the millhouse. 1657 R. LIGON *Barbadoes* (1673) 90 [Sugar-making.] From the Mill-house to the boyling house. 1766 *Compl. Farmer* s.v. *Flax*, It requires a less expensive mill-house [sc. for flax dressing]. 1888 WARREN & CLEVERLY *Wanderings 'Beetle'* 129 A bridge bearing four tumble-down mill-houses.

milli- ('mɪli), combining form of L. *mille* thousand, used esp. in the metric system of weights and measures to denote the thousandth part of the unit, as MILLIARE ($\frac{1}{1000}$ of an are), *-barn* [BARN *sb.* I d], *-calorie* (or *-calory*), *-curie*, *-gal* [GAL²], *-henry* [HENRY²], *-joule*, *-kaysar*, *-kelvin*, *-lambert*, *-micron*, *-mol*(e) [MOLE *sb.*⁷] (hence *-molar adj.*), *-poise* [POISE *sb.*²], *-rad*, *-radian*, *-rem*, *-roentgen*, *-watt*; also combined with *micro-* to denote division by a thousand million (corresponding to the single prefix NANO-), as in *millimicroampere*, *-mole*, *-second*. 'millidegree, a thousandth of a degree centigrade (kelvin); *milliequivalent*, one thousandth of a gramme-equivalent; *milliosmol*, *-mole* (mɪl'ɔzɪmɔl, -mɔl) [f. blend of OSMOTIC *a.* and MOLE *sb.*⁷], an amount of any osmotically effective ion in solution equal to a milligramme divided by the atomic weight of the ion; hence *milliosmolar a.*

[1816 P. KELLY *Metrology* 17 The word *Milli* expresses the 1000th part.]

1955 *Physical Rev.* XCVII. 88 The cross section. . . has been calculated to be approximately 35 millibarns. 1958 O. R. FRISCH *Nucl. Handbk.* I. 12 Nuclear cross sections are usually expressed in barns or millibarns. 1909 *Cent. Dict. Suppl.*, Millicality. 1937 *Geogr. Jnl.* LXXXIX. 543 The cooling power of the atmosphere at 2.0 p.m. . . averages 6.7 millicalories per square centimetre per second. 1953 *Brit. Jnl. Psychol.* Nov. 280 The heat intensity required to produce pain was measured with a radiometer. . . the threshold being expressed in millicalories per second per square centimetre. 1910 E. RUTHERFORD in *Nature* 6 Oct. 430/2 This matter was left for the consideration of the standards committee; the latter suggested that the name Curie should be used as a new unit to express the quantity or mass of radium emanation in equilibrium with one gram of radium (element). For example, the amount of emanation in equilibrium with one milligram of radium would be called 1/1000 Curie or one millicurie. 1947 *Sci. News* IV. 126 One millicurie of radium expels thirty million alpha particles per second. 1963 *Millicurie* [see CURIE 1]. 1951 *Jnl. Chem. Phys.* XIX. 1161/1 The Curie temperatures are of the order of tens of millidegrees. 1974 *Physics Bull.* Mar. 93/2 The lighter isotope, ³He, had until recently shown no anomalous behaviour even when cooled to temperatures of a few millidegrees. 1929 C. J. ENGLER *Textbk. Elem. Quantitative Analysis* vii. 139 There is a gram-milliequivalent weight in 1 cc. of a normal solution. 1946 *Nature* 19 Oct. 556/2 The mean value for agouti mice is 121 millicalories per litre, and for black 124.5. 1965 *Math. in Biol. & Med.* (Med. Res. Council) I. 37 The computer prints out in milli-equivalents per litre all the major constituents of the plasma, cells and alveolar gases. 1914 *Millical* [see GAL²]. 1934 *Geogr. Jnl.* LXXXIII. 446 The Bouguer anomalies are small on the coast and decrease steadily westward to about -150 milligals in Shansi. 1969 *New Scientist* 10 July 88/2 The gal is. . . a unit of one cm per second per second and a milligal thus approximately one millionth of the normal gravity of the Earth. 1909 *Cent. Dict. Suppl.*, Millihenry. 1922 GLAZEBROOK *Dict. Appl. Physics* II. 421/1 All the coils are used in series for the higher range (9 to 105 millihenries), but only portions of each in series for the lower range (0.7 to 12 millihenries). 1950 *Engineering* 7 Apr. 398/3 In the rectifier positive lead, a 10-millihenry air-core reactor is connected. 1972 *Physics Bull.* Apr. 205/1 Methane-air can be reliably ignited by a

spark discharge of only about one millijoule. **1968** *Chem. Abstr.* LXVIII. 4308/2 The Lamb shifts of the 4S and 3S levels of the $11\text{-}\mu\text{e}$, resp., 60 ± 4 millikaysers and 138.5 ± 1.6 millikaysers. **1970** G. K. WOODGATE *Elem. Atomic Struct.* i. 2 The term values T_i are written as positive numbers in units of cm^{-1} , recently re-named the Kayser (K). The new name is more commonly found when the sub-unit milli-Kayser is used; $1\text{mK} = 10^{-3}\text{cm}^{-1}$. **1972** *Physics Bull.* Feb. 8/5/3 Philips shows very thin metal foils between 2 and $10\ \mu\text{m}$ thick being used to solve heat exchange problems at very low temperatures, a few millikelvin. **1978** WEBSTER *Adv.*, Milli-lambert. **1920** E. N. HARVEY *Nature Animal Light* iii. 64 The brightness of a surface is measured in lamberts or millilamberts. . . A millilambert is $1/1000$ lambert. **1970** *Nature* 24 Jan. 347/2 Each pattern subtended 7° at the eye, and was projected. . . at an average screen illuminance of 3 millilamberts. **1956** Millimicroampere [see COSMOTRON]. **1960** *Cambr. Rev.* 8 Oct. 21/2 The techniques developed for handling and measuring the amounts of steroids of only a few millimicromoles likely to be present in experimental samples have made steroid chromatography a leading branch of microanalysis. **1904** C. HERING *Ready Reference Tables* I. 31, 1 milli-micron (spectroscopy) or micro-millimeter (microscopy) = 10 Angstrom units. **1966** C. R. & T. S. LEESON *Histol.* ii. 22/2 One millimicron is one thousandth of a micron, i.e., $10\ \text{\AA}$. **1956** *Proc. CERN Symposium* II. 69 (heading) Recent advances in millimicrosecond counting techniques. **1964** F. L. WESTWATER *Electronic Computers* viii. 127 Switching speeds of a few millimicroseconds appear possible. **1934** WEBSTER, Millimolar. **1941** *Jrnl. Physiol.* C. 61 The value of η represents the total indiffusible substance (as millimols), and of ϵ the difference between the total negative and positive charges on the indiffusible molecules (expressed as milliequivalents or valencies multiplied by the millimolar concentration). **1972** *Nature* 10 Mar. 57/3 Using lower than customary magnesium concentrations (in the region of millimolar), Allet finds that lithium and caesium chloride produce similar results. **1904** C. HERING *Ready Reference Tables* I. 60, 1 millimol = 0.001 mol or gram molecule. **1934** *Biochem. Jrnl.* XXVIII. 285 If we consider the titration of 1 ml. of $N/10$ acid delivered for example from a 1 ml. simple pyrex pipette. . . the co-efficient of variation in millimols of KOH is 25×10^{-5} . **1937** PIERCE & HAENSLICH *Quantitative Analysis* vi. 83 The choice of unit, millimole or mole, milliequivalent or equivalent, depends upon the unit of volume chosen. **1954** [see ISOHYDRIC a. b]. **1970** R. W. MCGILVER *Biochem.* xxv. 614 It requires 2.3 millimoles of H^+ to react with the hemoglobin in a liter of blood before the pH can change by 0.1 unit. **1939** J. L. GAMBLE *Chem. Anat., Physiol. & Path. Extracellular Fluid* Notes to chart 2 The term milliosmol is used to distinguish ionic from molecular concentration. The osmolar value of a solution of $Na + Cl$, for instance, is double the molar value. **1942** *Ibid.* (4th printing). The milliosmolar and milliequivalence values for the univalent ions are obviously identical. The chemical equivalence of the divalent ions is twice their milliosmolar value. The term milliosmolar is used instead of millimolar to make clear the additive osmotic effect of individual ions. **1959** *Pediatric Clinics N. Amer.* VI. 272 The nephritic patient who is unable to concentrate urine. . . will need a water allowance. . . of approximately 3 ml. per milliosmol of total urinary solute. **1963** *Lancet* 12 Jan. 77/1 The last twelve patients admitted to this hospital with diabetic acidosis have had a calculated serum osmolarity greater than 300 milliosmoles per litre. **1972** *Science* 19 May 815/3 Severely disabled chicks. . . had plasma osmolality values (in milliosmoles per kilogram) of 335 ± 10 as compared with 309 ± 7 for controls. **1934** *Jrnl. Amer. Chem. Soc.* LVI. 998/2 We find the freezing point of our maximum density water to be 3.82° , and the viscosity at 20° , 12.6 millipoises. **1954** *Brit. Jrnl. Radiol.* XXVII. 247/1 The value is 30 millirad per week. **1973** *Times* 31 July 5/4 He said a total dose of 0.1 of a millirad—one-third of the normal background radioactive level—had been recorded during the 21 hours following the blast. **1956** *Spaceflight* I. 28/1 Despite errors caused by ionospheric refraction of the signal, the use of data from a number of stations will, it is claimed, enable the satellite's position to be established to within a fraction of a milliradian. **1971** *Sci. Amer.* June 65/1 A similar analysis of the collision kinematics indicates that the resolution in angle should be a fraction of a milliradian, which is about three minutes of arc. **1954** *Brit. Jrnl. Radiol.* XXVII. 246/1 Basic permissible weekly doses for the critical organs. Whole body exposure. . . 0.3 millirems per week in blood-forming organs, the gonads and the eyes. **1971** *Sci. Amer.* Aug. 115/2 The U.S. Atomic Energy Commission requires that personnel working with radiation materials receive not more than 100 millirems of radiation per 40-hour week. **1955** *Sci. News Let.* 20 Aug. 116/1 A milliroentgen is one-thousandth the unit of quantity of X-rays. **1963** B. FOZARD *Instrumentation Nucl. Reactors* i. 3 It is. . . often necessary to measure dose rate; a convenient practical unit for this quantity is the milliroentgen per hour (mr/h). **1929** *Papers Inst. Post Office Electr. Engin.* cxxix. 22 It is. . . sent to line at the power of 1 milli-watt. **1956** *Nature* 25 Feb. 392/1 This feature of existing methods [for the measurement of power] is particularly evident at low power-levels, of the order of 1 milliwatt, at wave-lengths of 3 cm. and less.

millia, variant of MILLY *Obs.*

'**milliad.** *rare.* [Badly f. L. *mille* thousand, after *myriad.*] A period of one thousand years.

1851 H. TORRENS in *Jrnl. Asiatic Soc. Bengal* 2 Not by centuries but by milliads. **1891** L. CLARK *Dict. Metric Meas., Milliade*, a thousand years.

milliammeter (mil'æmitə(r)). [f. MILLI- + AMMETER or MILLIAM(PERE + -METER.)] An instrument for measuring currents of the order of milliamperes; = *milliampere meter*.

1902 G. B. MASSEY in H. R. Bigelow *Internat. Syst. Electro-Therapeutics* (ed. 2) B. 150 (caption) Weston milliammeter, arranged specially for medical work. **1946** *Nature* 28 Dec. 943/1 The received signal was recorded continuously on a recording milliammeter. **1966** *McGraw-Hill Encycl. Sci. & Technol.* I. 323/2 A rectifier-type ac milliammeter consisting of a small copper oxide or germanium bridge rectifier feeding a conventional dc

milliammeter has low losses, good overload capacity, and adequate accuracy.

milliamp (mil'æmp). Colloq. abbrev. of MILLIAMPERE.

1923 *Radio Times* 28 Sept. 19/2 Another [voice], 'Five milli amps. No! Sorry! I thought you were Cardiff.' **1927** *Sunday Express* 17 Apr. 8/3 (Adv.). Every milliamp of electricity is made by the dynamo. **1957** P. LAFITTE *Person in Psychol.* ii. 12 In the sciences, the fact is strictly the instrument reading. . . and the report of twenty milliamps. . . is in a sense an interpretation. **1970** D. F. SHAW *Introduct. Electronics* (ed. 2) xiii. 323 Equation 13.13 becomes $V_a = 400 - 40I_a$ where V_a is given in volts and I_a in milliamps.

milliampere (mil'æmpɛə(r), 'mil'æmpɛə(r)). *Electr.* Also *milliampère*. [f. L. *mille* thousand + AMPERE.] An electrical unit equal to the thousandth part of an ampere. Also *attrib.* **milliampere meter**, an instrument for measuring milliamperes of electricity.

1885 *Jrnl. Soc. Electr. Engin.* XIV. 465 It [sc. the current] was 2.632 milliampères. **1891** in L. CLARK *Dict. Metric Meas.* **1893** A. S. ECCLES *Sciatica* 56 From five to eight milliampères of current. **1905** *Brit. Med. Jrnl.* 16 Sept. 620 A milliampèremeter to indicate the current going through the tube. **1922** F. W. ASTON *Isotopes* 48 The bulb is arranged to take from 0.5 to 1 milliampere at potentials ranging from 20,000 to 50,000 volts. **1956** [see COSMOTRON].

Hence **milli'ampereage**, current expressed in, or of the order of, milliamperes.

1909 *Cent. Dict. Suppl.*, Milliampereage. **1937** *Discovery* Feb. 54/1 The meter then reads to the corrected milliampereage of the total body surface-area. **1961** *Med. X-Ray Protection up to 3 Million Volts* (U.S. Nat. Bureau Standards Handbk. 76) 18 A beam monitoring device fixed in the useful beam is recommended to indicate any error due to incorrect filter, milliampereage, or kilovoltage.

Millian ('milɪən), *a.* and *sb.* [f. the name of John Stuart Mill (1806-73), English philosopher + -IAN.] *a. adj.* Of or pertaining to Mill or his philosophical or political theories. *B. sb.* A follower of Mill or his theories. (See also MILLITE *a.* and *sb.*)

1859 J. A. SYMONDS *Let. Apr.* (1967) I. 183 He has a truly *Millian* contempt for public opinion. **1950** E. NAGEL in *Mill Philos. Scientific Method* p. xlvii, There are doubtless no perfect Millians alive today. **1958** *Victorian Studies* I. 253 Later Millians, . . . such as Bain, Croom Robertson and Sully, were eclipsed by the bold but philosophically shallow eloquence of men like Huxley and Tyndall. **1972** *Times Lit. Suppl.* 14 Apr. 420/5 Practical criticism operated on the John Stuart Millian assumption that out of this bedlam the truth would ultimately emerge.

Millian, obs. form of MILAN, MILLION.

milliard ('miljəd). [*a.* F. *milliard*, f. *mille* thousand.] A thousand millions.

1793 A. YOUNG *Examp. France* (ed. 3) 185, I may state their extra resources, from the regal and ecclesiastical plunder, at four *milliards*. **1823** BYRON *Juan* XIV. c. 171 bet you millions, *milliards*. **1874** *DEUTSCH Rem.* 290 All those untold *milliards* of human beings.

milliardaire (miljə'dɛə(r)). Now *rare*. [f. MILLIARD after MILLIONAIRE.] A person possessing a 'milliard of money'.

1924 *New Internat. Year Bk. for Year 1923* 270/2 A South-American milliardaire who can have all he wants. **1926** C. H. HERFORD *Mind of Post-War Germany* vii. 34 The hero, son of a milliardaire, is engaged in manufacturing a gas more powerful than all known fuels. **1927** *Spectator* 23 Apr. 720 Including. . . a respectable proportion of the Royal Families and aristocracy of most European countries, besides a sufficiency of 'milliardaires' from both Americas.

milliare (mil'ɛə(r)). [*a.* F. *milliare*: see MILLI- and ARE *sb.*] In the metric system, the thousandth part of an are; 154.07 square inches.

1889 E. NOEL *Sci. Metrology* 12 The *deciare*. . . is not a real square measure; . . . the *milliare*. . . is non-existent. **1891** in L. CLARK *Dict. Metric Meas.*

milliary ('miljəri), *a.* and *sb.* Also *miliary*. [*ad.* L. *milliarius* (neut. -um), f. *mille* thousand (paces), MILE.] *a. adj.*

1. Pertaining to the ancient Roman mile of a thousand paces; marking a mile.

1644 EVELYN *Diary* 7 Nov., Before this was once placed a Miliary Column. **1753** *Phil. Trans.* XLVIII. 136 Miliary pillars [are] erected to mark out the distance of the ways. **1778** *Eng. Gazetteer* (ed. 2) s.v. *Spittle in the Street, Linc.*, It is pleasant riding from hence to Lincoln, in a country wholly champaign, or heath, with miliary stones all the way, of which some are thought to be Roman. **1860** J. NEWLANDS *Carp. & Join. Assist. Index & Gloss., Miliary column*, a column set up to mark distances; a milestone. *Ibid.* s.v. *Column*, The miliary column, set up as a centre from which to measure distances.

†2. Of or pertaining to a millennium. *Obs.*

1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* s.v. *Age*, Miliary or Millenary Age, *sæculum miliaryum*, or *millenarium*, on medals denotes the last year of a Millennium or thousand year.

B. sb.

1. A stone or mark set up by the ancient Romans to form a point of departure in measuring distances of a thousand paces; a milestone.

1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* 423 London-stone. . . I take to have been a Milliarie or Milemarke. **1741-3** POCOCCO *Descr. East* (1745) II. 85, I saw, about a mile from the town,

an ancient Roman miliary. **1865** *Reader* 18 Mar. 313/2 He found no traces whatever of the letters, and therefore he inferred that they had never been inscribed on the miliary. †2. A believer in the millennium. *Obs.*

1650 BP. HALL *Rev. Unrevealed* §4 The ancient heresy of the Miliaries, as Austin calls them.

milliary, obs. form of MILIARY.

millibar ('milibə:(r)). *Meteorol.* [f. MILLI- + BAR *sb.* 6.] The usual unit of barometric pressure, equal to one thousandth of a bar (BAR *sb.* 6 2), i.e. 1000 dynes per sq. cm.

1910, etc. [see BAR *sb.* 6 2]. **1914** *Q. Jrnl. R. Meteorol. Soc.* XL. 187 The megadyne per square centimetre has been adopted and called the 'bar'. . . The bar is less convenient for printing and conversation than the millibar, its $1/1000$ th part, and the latter has therefore been generally adopted; it is equivalent to the pressure produced by about three-hundredths of an inch of mercury or by three-quarters of a millimetre. **1924** *Glasgow Herald* 23 Dec. 5 So far as I can judge from the synoptic chart for December 9, 7 a.m., . . . the pressure at New Pittsloigo at 7 a.m. seems to have been 1016 millibars, and by noon to have risen to about 1012 millibars, equivalent to 30.12 inches. **1942** V. C. FINCH et al. *Elem. Meteorol.* v. 104, $\frac{1}{10}$ inch on a barometer or barograph is equivalent to about 3 millibars. Either inches or millibars may be used in numbering the isobars on a weather map. **1963** G. M. B. DOBSON *Exploring Atmosphere* i. 3 A scale at the side of the frontispiece gives the average pressure at different heights in millibars (mb), where 1000 mb is approximately the average pressure at sea level.

millieme ('miljɛm). Also *milleme*, *millime*. [F. *millième* thousandth.] A unit of currency, equal to a thousandth of the main unit, orig. in Egypt, now in the United Arab Republic, the Sudan, and Tunisia.

1902 *Encycl. Brit.* XXVII. 700/1 The unit is the Egyptian pound, which is divided into 100 piastres, the piastre being again divided in 10 milliemmes. *Ibid.*, Pieces of 20, 10, 5, 2, and 1 piastres in silver; 5, 2, and 1 milliemmes in nickel. **1919** W. H. DOWNING *Digger Dial.* 34 *Milleme*, a small Egyptian coin. **1942** C. BARRETT *On Wallaby* vi. 122 His son went round with a tambourine collecting stray milliemmes. **1956** E. E. EVANS-PRITCHARD *Nuer Relig.* iii. 88 A Nuer refused to accept a millieme coin. . . because a boy of his family, when playing with a milleme, got it into his ear and died. **1972** *Whitaker's Almanack* 1973 987 Tunisian Dinar of 1,000 Milliemmes. *Ibid.*, Sudanese Pound of 100 Piastres or 1,000 Milliemmes. **1973** *Country Life* 20 Sept. 805/3 [Tunisia] One morning I was offered a necklace for '800 millimes and packet fags'.

†**millifold**, *a. Obs.* [f. L. *mille* thousand + -FOLD.] Thousand-fold.

1609 J. DAVIES *Holy Roode* I 2 b, Yet ere he parts, his kisses millifold, Bewray his loue, and louing diligence.

†**milliform**, *a. Obs.* [f. L. *mille* thousand + -FORM.] Of a thousand shapes or aspects.

c **1581** in *Grindal's Rem.* (Parker Soc.) 471 It was like that religion, which of his own nature should be uniform, would against his nature have proved milliform, yea, in continuance nulliform.

milligrade ('miligrɛd), *a.* [f. L. *mille* + *grad-us* step, degree.] Having a thousand degrees.

1802-12 BENTHAM *Ration. Judic. Evid.* (1827) I. 76 Substitute. . . a centigrade scale: and if that be not yet sufficient a milligrade.

milligrain, var. MILLEGRAIN.

milligramme ('milgræm). Also 9 -gram. [F. *milligramme*: see MILLI- and GRAM 2.] In the metric system, a weight equal to $\frac{1}{1000}$ of a gramme, or .0154 of an English grain.

1810 *Naval Chron.* XXIV. 302 Milligram (weight of cubic millimeter of water). **1875** BENNETT & DYER *Sachs' Bot.* 776 In *Passiflora gracilis* a pressure of 1 milligram is sufficient to cause curvature in a very short time.

millilitre ('mililitrə(r), Fr. *millilitr*). Also 9 -litre; (U.S.) -liter. [Fr.: see MILLI- and LITRE.] In the metric system, a measure of capacity equal to $\frac{1}{1000}$ of a litre, or .061 of a cubic inch.

1810 *Naval Chron.* XXIV. 301 Millilitre, Centimeter cube. **1896** C. R. HONIBALL *Engin. Arithmetic & Mensuration* xli. 308 Millilitre = .001 Litres. **1935** C. J. SMITH *Intermediate Physics* (ed. 2) ix. 172 The litre and the millilitre (ml.) are now frequently chosen as the unit of volume, burettes, flasks, etc. being marked in millilitres and fractions thereof. **1960** *Science* 22 July 204/2, 1 billion of these units result from treating 15 milligrams of the proteinoid with 2.5 millilitres of hot water and allowing the clear solution to cool. **1969** *Guardian* 28 Feb. 4/4 Every patient prescribed liquid medicine by his doctor will receive a plastic spoon which will hold five millilitres of medicine; and all prescriptions will be in five millilitre units. **1974** *Daily Tel.* 10 Oct. 2/4 [He] had 120 milligrammes of alcohol in 100 millilitres of blood, 40 over the legal limit.

millimetre ('milmitrə(r), Fr. *millimètr*). Also -meter. [F. *millimètre*: see MILLI- and METRE.] In the metric system, a measure of length equal to $\frac{1}{1000}$ of a metre, or .0393 inch. Also *attrib.* Frequently abbreviated *millim* or *mm*.

1807 *Med. Jrnl.* XVII. 418 An incision. . . about the length of six millimeters (three lines). **1877** W. THOMSON *Voy. Challenger* I. 41 A paper millimetre scale. **1883** MCLACHLAN in *Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist.* Oct. 237 Length of abdomen ♂ 37 millim. **1887** WARD tr. *Sachs' Physiol. Plants* 47 A lamella. . . a few tenths of a millimeter thick.

millimetric (mil'metrik), *a.* [f. MILLIMETR(E) + -IC.] *a. fig.* Minute.

1909 *Milton Memorial Lect.* 194 Those millimetric distinctions by which human character declines or ascends. 1937 E. POUND *Let.* 30 Nov. (1971) 300 As I haven't yet a projector, the small but not millimetric photos would save time. 1965 *Economist* 28 Aug. 772/2 Participation in the congress and the administrative bureaucracy is to be shared with 'millimetric' equality.

b. Of the order of a millimetre in length; employing or characterized by electromagnetic waves of this wavelength.

1962 *Newnes Conc. Encycl. Electr. Engin.* 883/2 The use of waveguides of practicable size is restricted to waves in the microwave region (i.e. centimetric and millimetric wavelengths). 1969 A. L. CULLEN in F. A. BENSON *Millimetre & Submillimetre Waves* i. 5 For many purposes... microwave radar was found to possess advantages over millimetric radar. 1973 *Physics Bull.* Feb. 99/2 The properties measured include... the absorption of millimetric microwaves. *Ibid.* Nov. 651/2 These direct measurements initially suggested that the millimetric background temperature was much more than 2.7 K.

† **millimillenary**, *a.* *Obs. rare*—1. In 7 millimillenary. [f. MILLI- + MILLENARY *a.*] Correct within a millionth part.

1690 LEYBOURN *Curs. Math.* 311, I shall lay before you these... Proportional Conclusions in the Circle, and that to a Millimillenary solution of the Truth.

† **milli-millesm.** *Obs. rare*—1. [f. MILLI- + MILLESM.] A millionth part.

1650 J. WYBARD *Tactometria* 22 The fractional part of that solidity, $\frac{1}{1000}$, being converted into milli-millesms, or Cubicall centesms.

Millin, millinary, *obs. ff.* MILAN, MILLENARY.

mill-in: see -IN *suffix*³.

milliner ('milnə(r)), *sb.* Forms: myllaner, -ener, -oner, -yner, mileyner, millioner, millainer, (millender), 6-7 milner, 6-8 millener, 7 millaner, millenier, 7-8 milaner, 6- milliner. [f. MILAN¹ + -ER¹.]

1. (With capital initial.) A native or inhabitant of Milan.

1529 RASTELL *Pastyme, Hist. Fr.* (1811) 83 He was encountered by the Mylleners and the Venicyans. 1604 DEKKER *1st Pt. Honest Wh. Plays* 1873 II. 9 You know we Millaners love to strut vpon Spanish leather. *Ibid.* 42 Stranger? no sir, I me a naturall Milaner borne. 1828 SCOTT *F.M. Perth* xi, The Milaner shall not know my work [on a Milan hauberk] from his own.

2. † **a.** A vendor of 'fancy' wares and articles of apparel, esp. of such as were originally of Milan manufacture, e.g. 'Milan bonnets', ribbons, gloves, cutlery (*obs.*). **b.** In modern use, a person (usually a woman) who makes up articles of female apparel, esp. bonnets and other headgear.

1530 in *Privy Purse Exp. Hen. VIII* (1827) 33 Paied to the Mylloner for certeyne cappes trymmed... with the botons of golde. 1531 *Ibid.* 173 Paied to xpofer mylloner for ij myllaner bonettes. *Ibid.* 174 Paied to the mylloner for a knif for the king. c 1550 *Disc. Common Weal Eng.* (1893) 64 No not so much as a spur, but it must be fett at the milliners hand. *Ibid.* 91 Mercers, grocers, vinteners, haberdashers, mileyners, and such as doe sell wares growinge beyond the seas. 1573 in *Cunningham Revels at Cr.* (1842) 24 To the Millioner for one yard q^r of counterfete cloth of gold. 1592 GREENE *Quip Upstart Courtier* G4b, The other a Frenchman and a Myllaner in saint Martins, and sels shirts, bandes, bracelets, Iewels, and such pretty toies for Gentle women. 1611 SHAKS. *Wint. T.* iv. iv. 192 No Milliner can so fit his customers with Gloues. 1617 MINSHEU *Ductor* 5620 An Haberdasher of small wares... In London also called a Millenier, a Lat. mille, i. a thousand, as one hauing a thousand small wares to sell. 1693 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) III. 7 Two [highwaymen] are said to be tradesmen in the Strand, one a goldsmith, th'other a milliner. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Millener*, one that sells Ribbons, Gloves, &c. 1713 GAY *Guardian* No. 149 ¶ 22 The milliner must be thoroughly versed in physiognomy; in the choice of ribbons she must have a particular regard to the complexion. 1742 RICHARDSON *Pamela* IV. 280 Tailors, Wigpuffers, and Milaners. 1777 SHERIDAN *Sch. Scand.* iv. iii, 'Tis a little French milliner, a silly rogue that plagues me. 1797 *Directory Sheffield* 56 Calton, Godfrey, haberdasher, and milliner. 1799 HAN. MORE *Fem. Educ.* (ed. 4) I. 191 Among milleners, mantua-makers, and other trades where numbers work together. 1827 WORDSW. in *Lit. Crit.* (ed. N. C. Smith) 258 He [T. Moore] is too lavish of brilliant ornament. His poems smell of the perfumer's and milliner's shops. 1884 *West. Daily Press* 29 May 3/7 A black butterfly is unknown to entomologists, but at present is a favourite insect with milliners.

Hence † **millineress**, a female milliner. **milli'nerial** *a.*, pertaining to milliners or millinery. **millinering** *vbl. sb.*, milliner's work; *ppl. a.*, that works as a milliner (in quot. *fig.*).

1802 in *Spirit Publ. Jnls.* (1803) VI. 93 The advertisements of the lady millineresses. 1831 TRELAWNY *Adv. Younger Son* cxxix, They have no Miss Edgeworth, nor any of those milliner cutters-out of human nature into certain patterns of given rules in education. 1857 GEO. ELIOT *Scenes Clerical Life* (1858) II. 99 It was hard for Mrs. Raynor to have to work at milliner—a woman well brought up. 1886 ROSA MULHOLLAND *Marcella Grace* i, To go running about after milliner and dressmaking. 1888 *Lond. Society* May 557 The dramatic interest is fairly divided with the milliner.

milliner, *v.* [f. MILLINER 2.] To make up articles of women's clothing, esp. hats. Also *fig.*

1885 G. B. SHAW *Cashel Byron's Profession* (1886) iii. 34 We will go to Paris, and be millinered there. 1895 — *Our Theatres in Nineties* (1932) I. 205 The displays of fashionable life... are now millinered and tailored... by the artists and tradesmen who equip the real fashionable world. 1907 in C. W. CUNNINGTON *Eng. Women's Clothing* (1952) ii. 79 A modified *cloche* 'millinered' in a light rough-surfaced cloth.

millinery ('milnəri). Forms: see MILLINER *sb.* [f. MILLINER *sb.*: see -ERY.]

1. The articles made or sold by milliners.

1679-88 *Secr. Serv. Money Chas. & Jas.* (Camden) 91 To Benj^r Drake, in full of a bill for millenary, wares [? read millenary wares], &c. bought of him by the Dutchess of Cleaveland. 1796 BURKE *Regic. Peace* III. (1892) 236 You will hardly expect me to go through the tape and thread, and all the other small wares of haberdashery and millinery to be gleaned up among our imports. 1855 TENNYSON *Maud* i. vi. 43 That dandy-despot, he, That jewell'd mass of millinery. 1901 MAX MÜLLER *Autobiog* 289, I could not understand how these men... could put aside the fundamental questions of Christianity and give their whole mind to what seemed to me rightly called in the newspapers 'mere millinery'.

2. The trade or business of a milliner.

1838 DICKENS *Nich. Nick.* xvii, Processes known only to those who are cunning in the arts of millinery and dressmaking.

3. *attrib.*

1741 RICHARDSON *Pamela* II. 351 What can be done in Town, as the Millanery Matters, &c., to be completed there. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* II. x. 246 European millinery ware for the women. 1880 MRS. HERVEY *Mourtray Fam.* IV. 96 My maid came to ask, if I chose to see some very pretty millinery articles. 1882 *Daily News* 4 Mar., Cotton millinery laces are still greatly run upon. 1896 *Ibid.* 26 Sept. 6/4 Chrysanthemums in all colours are the millinery flower of the moment. 1900 *Westm. Gaz.* 5 Dec. 9/1 The eminent millinery establishment. 1912 *Every Woman's Encycl.* VII. 4447/2 Get some dark green millinery wire covered. 1932 D. C. MINTER *Mod. Needlecraft* 174/1 *Lace Trimmings*... are always mounted on thin millinery wire. 1966 *Olney Amsden & Sons Ltd. Price List* 29 Millinery wires... Satin wire... 7/-dozen.

millinet (mil'nɛt). ? *Obs.* [? f. MILLIN(ERY) + -ET¹.] 'A sort of coarse, stiff, thin muslin' (Worcester 1860).

1832 MRS. CHILD *Girl's Own Bk.* (ed. 4) 118 Baskets of millinet and straw... Pieces of millinet should be cut [etc.].

milling ('milɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. MILL *v.*¹ + -ING¹.]

1. The action or process of subjecting something to the operation of a mill.

a. The action or business of grinding (esp. corn) in a mill.

high milling, milling in which the wheat grain is reduced to flour by successive crackings or slight and partial crushings, alternating with siftings and sortings of the product, resulting in a flour of extreme whiteness and nutritive quality. *low milling*, milling in which the corn is reduced to flour by a system of mashing, repeated scraping and squeezing, usually attended with some heating of the product, and a single bolting.

1466 *Mann. & Househ. Exp.* (Roxb.) 346 Item, delyverd to Blowbolle fore mellenge and otemelle, vj.d. 1669 WORLIDGE *Syst. Agric.* (1681) 158 The description and manner of drying and Milling thereof [i.e. madder roots]... I leave to those that are better experienced therein. 1877 *Amer. Miller* Mar. 39/1 The process of milling in the United States is carried on under two different systems, namely, low milling and high, or grits, milling. 1879 *Encycl. Brit.* IX. 344/2 Thus we have these various systems:—(1) flat milling or grinding; (2) high milling or granulation; (3) roller milling or crushing; (4) disintegrator milling or crushing. 1903 *Q. Rev.* Oct. 641 There is little hope, however, of rural milling being revived.

b. The treatment of a substance or material in any of the machines known as mills; e.g. the operation of fulling cloth, rolling metals, crushing minerals, etc.

c 1617 LEDSAM & WILLIAMS in *Buccleuch MSS.* (Hist. MSS. Comm.) I. 208 The drawing of gold and silver wire, and milling of it after the manner of England and France. 1679 HOUGHTON *Collect. Husb. & Trade* No. 266 (1727) II. 211 Lead is mightily improv'd of late by a new invention of milling. 1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Milling*, or *throwing of silk*, is the last preparation of silk before dyeing... To prepare the silk for *milling*, they first put it in boiling water. 1872 RAYMOND *Statist. Mines & Mining* 35 The prices of labor, lumber, and charges for milling [sc. quartz] during the year, have not varied much. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, *Milling*,... the mastication and grinding of slip for porcelain. 1884 W. S. B. MC LAREN *Spinning* 1. (ed. 2) 12 We have seen a piece of worsted cloth... shrink after two hours' milling into one-third of its former dimensions. 1892 HASLUCK *Milling Machines* 1 Milling is a term now generally understood as meaning the shaping of metals with rotary cutters.

2. **Coining.** The operation of producing by special machinery a crenation or series of transverse lines on the edge of a coin as a protection against clipping. Now only *concr.* the crenation itself.

Another sense, 'the action of upsetting the edge of a coin, so as to make raised flanges protecting the devices on the faces', given in Knight *Dict. Mech.* and the U.S. Dictionaries, is not known at the English Mint, where this operation is called 'marking'.

1817 RUDING *Ann. Coinage* I. 141 A graining has been devised for the protection of their [the smaller coins] outer edge. This, which is generally known by the technical term Milling, was first used in 1663. *Ibid.* 142 The whole operation of Milling is yet kept a profound secret in the

Mint. 1876 MATHEWS *Coinage* i. 7 The saw-like edge possessed by modern coins is called the milling.

3. *slang.* **a.** The action of robbing or stealing.

b. The action of beating or fighting with the fists, a beating. † *c.* 'Old term for kicking in horses' (*Encycl. Sport* 1897).

1567 HARMAN *Caveat* 67 They wyl send them into some house... to steale and robbe, which they call in their language, Milling of the ken. 1670 R. RHODES *Floras Vagaries* 16 We have all the Querks and Nicety of Roguery, Prigging, ... Milling, all, all, Sir. 1815 *Sporting Mag.* XLVI. 148 All three got a merited milling in a few minutes.

4. The action of MILL *v.*¹ 12 a.

1874 J. MCCOY *Hist. Sk. Cattle Trade* 101 Drovers consider that the cattle do themselves great injury by running round in a circle, which is termed in cow-boy parlance, 'milling'. 1924 *Scribner's Mag.* Dec. 607 Jack... stood outside the door and watched the milling of the excited, hysterical women. 1943 C. H. WARD-JACKSON *Piece of Cake* 41 *Milling, milling around*, flying at high speed in and out across one another's path; or flying in a defensive circle, with the nose of one aircraft a few yards from the tail of another.

5. **a.** Simple *attrib.*, as *milling-cutter*, *-power*, *-right*, *-tool*; also with the sense 'suitable for being milled', as *milling-gold*, *-ore*, *-wheat*. Also *milling machine*, (*a*) *Engin.*, a machine in which a work-piece fixed to a carriage is subjected to the action of rotating cutters; (*b*) a machine for fulling cloth.

1884 F. J. BRITTEN *Watch & Clockm.* 177 *Milling cutters have the advantage of retaining their sharpness for a considerable time. 1895 *Daily News* 3 Dec. 9/3 The average yield of free *milling gold is about 1½ ounce per ton. 1876 J. ROSE *Pract. Machinist* xvi. 301 The position occupied by the *milling-machine in modern practical mechanics is almost as important as that occupied by the lathe or planing-machine. 1888 *Encycl. Brit.* XXIV. 661/2 The cloth to be fulled is well saturated with hot soap and water... and rubbed between rollers in the milling-machine while so heated and soaped. 1953 L. E. DOYLE *Metal Machining* xii. 266 A milling machine must hold and rotate a cutter and have means to hold a workpiece and move it uniformly in at least one direction. 1962 W. J. ONIONS *Wool* xi. 245 In the operation of milling... fabrics are thickened and shrunk to a desired width... The operation is usually carried out in the rotary milling machine. 1877 RAYMOND *Statist. Mines & Mining* 257 A large part of the ore is *milling-ore. 1856 OLMSTED *Slave States* 540 Running water, frequently affording excellent *milling power. 1870 *Law Rep., Comm. Pl.* V. 671 The exercise of a *milling right on a river. 1876 J. ROSE *Pract. Machinist* xvi. 303 One of the main advantages of *milling-tools is that the work will, in nearly all cases, be true. 1895 *Model Steam Engin.* 90 A Milling tool is similar to a steel cog-wheel. 1865 *Public Opinion* 4 Mar. 218/2 Where are the *milling and corn trades, formerly so prosperous in Ireland? 1887 *Pall Mall G.* 23 Sept. 2/2 It... makes so excellent a *milling wheat that [etc.].

b. In the sense 'pertaining to pugilism or pugilists', as *milling-match*, *mug*, *phrase*.

1819 T. MORE *Tom Crib's Mem.* (ed. 3) 49 Account of the *Milling-match between Entellus and Dares. 1812 *Sporting Mag.* XL. 249 The qualifications of the renowned Jem Belcher's weight, a *milling mug and fearless resolution. 1814 BYRON *Let. to Moore* 3 Aug., London... is the only place to take the conceit out of a man—in the *milling phrase.

milling ('milɪŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. MILL *v.*² + -ING².]

1. *slang.* Fighting, pugilistic.

1812 J. H. VAUX *Flash Dict.*, *Milling-cove*, a pugilist. 1815 SCOTT *Let. to Dk. of Buccleuch* Aug. in *Lockhart Life*, Shaw, the milling Life-Guards' man.

2. That carries on a mill or mills.

1886 *Leeds Mercury* 16 Feb. 6/6 The large milling firms in London. 1902 *Daily Chron.* 6 Oct. 7/6 Information circulated in milling circles yesterday.

3. Of cattle, fish, etc.: Going round in a circle. Cf. MILL *v.*¹ 12.

1901 *Munsey's Mag.* XXIV. 483/2 They were passing in front of the milling herd. 1919 L. F. CODY *Memories Buffalo Bill* xiii. 289 Here the buffalo thundered along in their milling herd, while Will and the assembled cowboys circled them. 1931 H. F. PRINGLE *Theodore Roosevelt* i. viii. 99 The milling crowds of the cities.

'mill-ink. A mill-rind: in *Her.*, a conventional figure or representation of this.

1572 [see *INK sb.*]. 1874 PAPWORTH & MORANT *Ord. Brit. Arm.* 956 Or on a mill-ink sa. five estoiles of the first. *Jaque.*

millio: see MILLY *Obs.*

million ('miljən). Forms: 4 melione, milyon, 4-5 mi-, mylioun, 4-7 milion, 5 myl(l)ione, melyone, mi-, myllyon, *Sc.* mylʒon(e), mulʒeoun, 6 myllyant, -io(u)n, -ian, mylion, millian, 7 *Sc.* milleoune, 4, 6-million. [a. F. *million* (1359 in Hatz.-Darm.) = Sp. *millon*, Pg. *milhão*, ad. It. *millione* (now written *milione*), f. *mille* thousand + *-one* augmentative suffix. From Fr. the word has passed into the Teut. langs.; G. *million*, Du. *miljoen*, Sw., Da. *million*.]

1. The cardinal number equal to a thousand thousands. (Often used indefinitely or hyperbolically for an enormous number.)

a. As *sb.* or quasi-*sb.*, with plural.

(*a*) In singular. Usually *a*, emphatically *one million*; in phrases expressing rate, *the million*. Also in *phr.* *thanks a million*: see THANK *sb.*

1370-80 *XI Pains of Hell* 316 in O.E. Misc. 232 þen kneled Poul, and Mihel And a Milioun Angeles, wel. c 1386

CHAUCER *Sompn. Prol.* 21 Now sire quod he han freres quich a grace That noon of hem shal come to this place? Yis quod this Angel many a Millioun. c1420 *Anturs of Arth.* 706 (Douce MS.) Prestes with processione to pray were prest, With a mylione of masses to make þe mynnyng. 1480 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* ccxxx. 243 Ye shal vnderstonde that a myllyon is /M/M/. 1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 391 What is he among a myllian that is not surprised with sorrowe, when [etc.]. 1591 SHAKS. *Two Gent.* II. i. 105 Oh, 'giue ye-good-ey'n: heer's a million of manners. 1629 WADSWORTH *Pilgr.* i. 5 Through a Million of dangers we arriued the Spanish coasts. 1710 PALMER *Proverbs* 334 'Tis a million to one but they wish it had never been done. 1726 SWIFT *Gulliver* IV. v. A million of yahoos might have been killed. 1778 MISS BURNEY *Evelina* (1791) II. xxvii. 171 He had a million of things to say to me. 1800 MRS. HERVEY *Mourtray Fam.* II. 6 We charged him with a million of thanks. 1815 J. SMITH *Panorama Sci. & Art* I. 524 The sun is a million of times larger than the earth. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 24 July 5/1 He could count his soldiers by the million. 1934 J. B. PRIESTLEY *Eng. Journey* ix. 316 This [ship-] yard . . . had been a spectacular failure in which over a million of money had been lost.

(b) In plural: *millions*.

1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. x. 148 Mony Milions mo of Men and of Wymmen. 1494 FABYAN *Chron.* VII. 471 Three millyons of scutes of golde. 1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 277 His head being fraught w' myllions of imaginations. 1597 J. KING *On Jonas* (1618) 18 Ten and ten millions of men. 1611 BIBLE *Gen.* xxiv. 60 Be thou the mother of thousands of millions. 1615 MURE *Misc. Poems* xiv. 12 Till contrarie fortun. . . Metamorphos'd his thowsands in milleounes of lyce. 1708 J. PHILLIPS *Cyder* i. 345 The polish'd Glass, whose small Convex Enlarges to ten Millions of Degrees The Mite. 1834 *Penny Cycl.* II. 339/1 Hundreds of thousands of millions of millions. 1893 R. T. JEFFREY *Visits to Calvary* 366 After millions of millenniums.

(c) After a numeral adjective, *million* sometimes occurs as a collective plural. (Cf. *dozen, hundred.*) Now *rare* or *Obs.*

c1530 *Crt. of Love* 589 Yet eft again, a thousand milion, Rejoynng, love, leding their life in blis. c1590 GREENE *Fr. Bacon* II. 160 A thousand thousand million of fine bells.

b. As adj. or quasi-adj. (in prose use, always with *a* or prefixed multiplier), followed immediately by a plural (or collective) noun. Also in phr. (chiefly U.S.) (*like*) *a million dollars*: excellent, splendid, magnificent (usu. prec. by *to feel* or *to look*).

1843 BORROW *Bible in Spain* xv. 107 The roar of a million cannon. 1846 LANDOR *Imag. Conv., Windham & Sheridan* Wks. 1853 II. 179/2 The crown-lands in Ireland, . . . are large enough to support half a million subjects. 1868 LYNCH *Rivulet* CLXV. iii. From Thee million spirits have their name. 1885 W. WATSON *Poems* (1892) 106 Her veins are million but her heart is one. 1925 WODEHOUSE *Carry on, Jeeves!* III. 55 It was one of those topping mornings, and I had just climbed out from under the cold shower feeling like a million dollars. 1933 E. E. CUMMINGS *eimi* 109 Something which might be port. . . 'Looks like a million dollars'—and which tastes like awfully watered vino rosso à l'américain. 1933 ADE *Let.* 13 Nov. (1973) 176 Those [farm buildings] that have been repaired. . . and painted look like a million dollars compared with most of the nearby so-called improvements. 1947 *Time* 17 Mar. 43 You'll go home feeling like a million dollars, rested and refreshed as never before! 1956 D. GASCOYNE *Night Thoughts* 35 You'd look a million dollars at your worst. 1969 C. ALLEN *Text-bk. Psychosexual Disorders* (ed. 2) xx. 400 If . . . abnormal habits are allowed to become fixed, the patient becomes a million times more difficult to treat. 1973 *Times* 23 Apr. 5/6 A formula not a million miles removed from that of BBC 2's now defunct *Late Night Line-up*. 1973 BOYD & PARKES *Dark Number* xiii. 150 Dorothy looked, as they say, a million dollars: brushed, scrubbed, wholesome and sane. 1974 WODEHOUSE *Aunts aren't Gentlemen* ix. 75 His refusal to do as Miss Cook asked was unequivocal. 'Not in a million years' was the expression he used.

c. The cardinal form *million* is also used as an ordinal when followed by other numbers, the last of which alone takes the ordinal form.

1866 J. H. NEWMAN *Gerontius* §3 Divide a moment, as men measure time, into its million-million-millionth part.

2. Elliptical uses. a. A million coins or units of money of account of some understood value, esp. (in British use) a million pounds or (in the U.S.) dollars.

1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. III. 255 Coueyte not his goodes For Millions of Moneye. c1422 HOCCLIVE *Learn to Die* 397 Many a milioun Of Gold and siluer. c1430 *Batayle of Eyngecourte* 82 in Hazl. *E.P.P.* II. 96 Our kyng they solde, For a myllyant of golde. c1470 HENRY *Wallace* IV. 142 Of cler gold a fyne mylione and mor. 1570 *Ibid.* VII. 1280 Thocht he him gaif ane mulzeon of gold. c1586 C'TESS *PEMBROKE Ps.* CXIX. I. iv. [verse 72], Millions then, and mines adieu, Gold and silver, drosse you be. 1625 MASSINGER *New Way* I. iii. We must be strangers, Nor would I have you see here for a million. a1704 T. BROWN *Sat. Fr. King* Wks. 1730 I. 59 I'd not be, for a million, in thy jerkin. 1790 BEATSON *Nav. & Mil. Mem.* I. 391, Increasing the national debt to near eighty millions Sterling. 1841 R. P. WARD *De Clifford* III. vii. 111 By loans, . . . and other speculations, he achieved his million, and now acts the grandee. 1902 *Westm. Gaz.* 10 June 2/2 This four millions was taken account of in the Budget statement.

b. *the million*: the multitude; the bulk of the population.

1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* II. ii. 457 The Play I remember pleas'd not the Million. 1762 FOOTE *Lyar* I. Wks. 1799 I. 283 If you would descend a little to the grovelling comprehension of the million, I think it would be as well. 1894 K. GRAHAME *Pagan* P. 29 The two-and-sixpenny edition for the million.

c. *a million to one*: a million chances to one; hence, an expression indicating very low probability. Freq. *attrib.*

1761 STERNE *Tr. Shandy* IV. ix. 73 Calculate it fairly . . . and it will turn out a million to one, that . . . the forceps should have the ill luck just to fall upon . . . that one part. 1900 C. H. CHAMBERS *Tyranny of Texas* I. 9 The article hasn't a million to one chance of being finished this afternoon. 1962 P. BRICKHILL *Deadline* v. 78 So I'm supposed to . . . roam Paris for weeks on the million-to-one chance of spotting someone. 1974 J. WAINWRIGHT *Hard Hit* 103 It might go wrong—there's a million-to-one chance.

d. *pl.* In full, *millions fish*; = GUPPY¹.

1906 *Chambers's Jnl.* Apr. 345/2 A tiny fish known locally by the name of 'millions'. 1908 *Science* 18 Dec. 885/2 'Millions' are among the most active natural enemies of mosquitos. 1924 *Glasgow Herald* 2 June 11/2 In Barbadoes . . . the natives are accustomed to keep in their rain barrels the minute fish known as 'millions'. . . Hence the absence of mosquitos. 1966 D. W. TUCKER *tr. Sterba's Freshwater Fishes of World* (ed. 2) 568 *Lebistes reticulatus*. . . Guppy, Millions Fish. Venezuela, Barbados, Trinidad, parts of northern Brazil and Guiana.

e. (*one*) *in a million*: (a person, thing, etc.) that is very rare, unusual, or valuable.

1900 CONRAD *Ld. Jim* VIII. 99 The occasion was obscure, insignificant—what you will: a lost youngster, one in a million—but then he was one of us. 1906 E. NESBIT *Railway Children* XIII. 288 Take care of your Mother. . . She's a woman in a million. 1925 WODEHOUSE *Carry on, Jeeves!* I. 30 You know, Jeeves, you're by way of being rather a topper. . . One in a million, by Jove! 1931 *Times Lit. Suppl.* 5 Feb. 96/3 Emily was, of course, a chimp . . . in a million.

f. *gone a million*: (having) completely lost, done for, in a hopeless state. *Austral.* and *N.Z. colloq.*

1916 C. J. DENNIS *Battle of Wazzir* in A. H. CHISHOLM *Making of Sentimental Bloke* (1963) 131 Fer young Bill was gone a million, an' 'e never guessed the game. 1922 A. WRIGHT *Colt from Country* 142 What hope would you have when that came out? You'd be gone a million. 1930 K. S. PRICHARD *Haxby's Circus* xvi. 187 If it weren't for you, I'd be gone a million on the minx. 1941 *Coast to Coast* 209 No doubt about it, Sim was right. If they drop their bundles they're gone a million. 1958 *N.Z. Listener* 23 May 6/4 We scraped in in that game, only because Elvidge scored his usual try. . . Otherwise, we were gone a million.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, (a) simple *attrib.* or objective, as *million maker*, *million-billowed*, *-dollared* (*absol.* in quot. = 'a person who has a million dollars'), *-eyed*, *-footed*, *-handed*, *-minded*, *-pointed*, *-voiced* adjs.; (b) *parasynthetic*, as *instrumental*, as *million-peopled* adj.; *million-act*, an act of parliament authorizing a lottery to be held in 1694 and succeeding years, by which a million pounds was to be raised by the sale of lottery tickets at ten pounds each; so *million lottery*; *million-dollar a.*, worth or costing a million dollars; (also *transf.* and *fig.*) *expensive-looking*; *magnificent*, *splendid*; *very attractive*; *millionheiress*, an heiress to a 'million of money'; *million-seller*, a gramophone record, book, etc., of which a million copies have been sold.

1694 J. BRISCOE (*title*) A Discourse on the late Funds of the *Million-Act, Lottery-Act, and Bank of England. 1895 W. WATSON *Apologia*, He . . . beholds . . . In *million-billowed consentaneousness, The flowing, flowing, flowing of the world. 1892 A. E. LEE *Hist. Columbus, Ohio* II. 90 The General Assembly . . . passed this *milliondollar bill. 1921 *Discovery* Feb. 48/1 The water hyacinth, . . . is a beautiful aquatic plant . . . but its spread in St. John's River and the enormous sums spent in attempting its suppression have earned it the name of the 'million-dollar weed'. 1932 *Amer. Speech* VII. 250 Bing Crosby plaintively croons that he has 'found a Million Dollar Baby in the Five and Ten Cent Store'. 1959 *Listener* 5 Mar. 432/1 A man in a million-dollar suit. 1961 J. HELLER *Catch-22* (1962) xxvii. 296 I've got this million-dollar leg wound that will take me out of combat. 1972 *News & Observer* (Raleigh, N. Carolina) 30 Dec. 4/2 We don't hear much [nowadays] about . . . million dollar rains, and undertakers. 1857 J. G. WHITTIER *Barefoot Boy in Poetical Works* II. 230 Let the *million-dollared ride! Barefoot, trudging at his side, 'Thou hast more than he can buy. 1893 CHR. ROSSETTI *Verses* 101 Wisdom that loveth thee grows *million-eyed. 1865 W. WHITMAN *Drum-Taps* 61 When *million-footed Manhattan, unpent, descends to its pavements. 1885 W. B. YEATS *Island of Statues* II. iii, in *Dublin Univ. Rev.* July 137/1 Though I be Far fleetier than the million-footed sea. 1847 EMERSON *Poems* (1857) 47 The *million-handed painter pours Opal hues and purple dye. 1919 W. DE MORGAN *Old Madhouse* 457 His mind took kindly to the interruption of this young man's nuptials with an American *millionheiress of startling beauty. 1942 BERRY & VAN DEN BARK *Amer. Thes. Slang* §417 *Millionheiress*, a woman who is a millionaire. 1710 SWIFT *Jnl. to Stella* 15 Sept., Colonel Fremd, and I, went to see the *million lottery drawn at Guildhall. 1849 ROBERTSON *Serm.* Ser. 1. i. (1866) 10 The *million-minded Poet. 1819 SHELLEY *Prometh. Unb.* 1. 551 A *million-peopled city. 1923 *Million-pointed [see *million-voiced* below]. 1966 N. COHN *AWopBopaLooBop* (1970) iii. 27 He [sc. Elvis Presley] has racked up twenty worldwide *million sellers. 1971 *Shout* Dec. . . They performed Ship of Love & of course the near-million-seller Story Untold. 1972 *Jazz & Blues* Sept. 11/2 Fats Domino cut 16 million-sellers in this town. 1894 'MARK TWAIN' *Those Twins* 322 The two sat unconscious of the *million-voiced music of the mosquitos. 1923 BELLOC *Sonnets & Verse* 149 To-night in million-voiced London I Was lonely as the million-pointed sky.

million, obs. form of MELON, MILAN¹.

millionaire (miljə'neə(r)). Formerly also in Fr. form. [a. F. *millionnaire*, f. *million*; see MILLION.] 1. a. A person possessed of a 'million

of money', as a million pounds, dollars, francs, etc.; a person of great wealth.

1826 DISRAELI *Viv. Grey* I. ix, Were I the son of a Millionaire, or a noble, I might have all. 1830 GEN. P. THOMPSON *Exerc.* (1842) I. 225 He was what the French call a millionnaire. 1853 MISS MITFORD in L'Estrange *Life* (1870) III. xiv. 254 Mrs. Stowe, from the poorest of the poor, is become quite a millionaire.

b. *quasi-adj.* Possessing a million of money.

1865 *Sat. Rev.* 11 Nov. 614 A few millionaire families.

c. *Millionaires' Row*: a street containing the residences of very rich people.

1950 J. GUTHRIE *Is this what I Wanted?* iii. 56 Charles drove off past the park, the Broad Walk and Millionaire's Row. 1954 'N. BLAKE' *Whisper in Gloom* iii. 43 [The Bentley] . . . swept through the doorway of 'Millionaires' Row'. 1964 B. WYNNE *Spies Within* iv. 37 What about their radio, in 'Millionaires' Row'? 1972 *Guardian* 19 Dec. 11/1 My Gozan friend had ragged, empty pockets . . . but he lived on millionaires' row.

2. Used *attrib.* of a town with more than a million population.

1936 C. B. FAWCETT in Salomon & Kuchar *Mélanges de Géogr. offerts à V. Stambera* 52 A 'millionaire-city' is to be understood as a conurbation which contains at least one million inhabitants. 1958 D. L. LINTON in *Geography* XLIII. 258 The emergence of millionaire cities and even five-million cities in tropical countries is now widespread and continuing. 1961 *Land Use in Urban Environment* (Univ. of Liverpool, Dept. Civic Design) 11 The great concentration of population, housing, offices and factories in the millionaire cities.

Hence *millio'nairedom*, the condition of being a millionaire. *millio'nairess*, a female millionaire. *millio'nairish a.*, of or pertaining to a millionaire. *millio'nairism*, the existence or rule of millionaires as a characteristic of a social system.

1881 J. PAYN *Grape from a Thorn* xiii, Even though he married an heiress or even a Millionaire. 1887 *Atlantic Monthly* LX. 222 Stuffs which none but an empress or a millionaire would dare to look at. 1888 *Pall Mall G.* 8 Feb. 4/2 The schoolboy of to-day, with his millionairish ideas of pocket-money. c1890 A. MURDOCH *Yoshiwara Episode* 23 He had not as yet struck the path that leads unto millionairedom. 1891 *Harper's Mag.* Jan. 320/2 Our political turmoil, our demagogism, our millionairism. 1906 L. BELL *Carolina Lee* 38 You'll have to go on being a millionairess, whether you will or no. 1958 [see BEERAGE]. 1971 *Nature* 17 Dec. 377/1 Mrs Mary Lasker, a New York millionairess and philanthropist. 1973 *Daily Tel.* 29 Oct. 15/4 We could be millionairesses if we were concerned only with money.

millio'naireship. [-SHIP.] The position or state of a millionaire.

1901 *Chambers's Jnl.* Apr. 217/2 The flour industry gave the late Mr. Charles A. Pillsbury the means of millionaireship. 1930 W. O. STAPLEDON *Last & First Men* 78 For the Individual, the goal imposed by his religious teaching was continuous advance in aeronautical prowess, legal sexual freedom, and millionaireship.

millionary ('miljənəri), *a.* and *sb.* [f. MILLION + -ARY, after F. *millionnaire*; see MILLIONAIRE.] *A. adj.*

1. Possessing millions (of money).

1816 JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1830) IV. 284 All this to feed the avidity of a few millionary merchants. 1897 KIPPLING *Captains Courageous* 230 He had a dread that these millionary people . . . might take undue interest in his companion.

2. Pertaining to or consisting of millions (Pinkerton, cited by Webster 1864).

B. sb. = MILLIONAIRE.

1834 *Fraser's Mag.* IX. 116 And sighs—the millionary sighs—for more. 1835 MRS. GORE *Mammon* II. 81 Fortunately for the new millionary, his wife, like the spouse of John Gilpin, possessed a frugal mind. 1873 M. COLLINS *Squire Silchester* II. vi. 70 Could not some English millionary give a few hundred thousands to endow such an institution?

millioned ('miljənd), *a.* [f. MILLION + -ED².]

1. Numbered by the million.

In the Shaks. quot. *millioned* may be a form of *million*. (So often in mod. dialects.)

c1600 SHAKS. *Sonn.* cxv, But reckening time, whose milliond accidents Creepe in twixt vowels, and change decrees of Kings. 1749 *Deity* 41 Thy hand thou open'st, million'd myriads live. 1899 'H. DELUSCAR' *Merris* 157 The ramping, millioned mob.

2. Possessed of millions (of money).

1747 P. WHITEHEAD *Honour* (1748) 44 The million'd Merchant seeks her [Honour] in his Gold. 1858 O. W. HOLMES *Aut. Breakf.-t.* II. A few Northern millionaires more or less thoroughly millioned.

millioner ('miljənə(r)). [f. MILLION + -ER¹.] = MILLIONAIRE.

1882 LOWELL *Last Poems* (1895) 38 No millioner, poor I fill up With wishes my more modest cup.

millioner, obs. form of MILLINER *sb.*

millionfold ('miljənəfəʊld), *a.* and *adv.* [f. MILLION + -FOLD.] *A. adj.* A million times as much or as many. *B. adv.* A million times (in amount); in a millionfold proportion: always with the indefinite article *a.*

1865 MASSON *Rec. Brit. Philos.* 256 Strengthened, enlarged, and educated by millionfold repetitions and associations. 1869 PROCTOR *Light Sci. Leis. Hours* (1871) 296 The radius . . . might be increased a million-fold.

millionism ('miljəniz(ə)m). [f. MILLION + -ISM.] The state of possessing a million (of money).

1858 O. W. HOLMES *Aut. Breakf.-t.* xii, The tea-spoon is of white silver, . . . solid, but not brutally heavy,—as people in the green stage of millionism will have them.

millionist ('miljənist). *rare*⁻¹. [f. MILLION + -IST.] A millionaire.

1834-43 SOUTHEY *Doctor* cxxxiii, His revenue is less than that of many a . . . commercial Millionist.

millionize ('miljənəiz), *v.* [f. MILLION + -IZE.] *trans. a.* To multiply by a million or millions. *b.* To enrich greatly or to the extent of millions (of money).

c1700 *Eternity* in *Coll. Poems* 90 Ages, Worlds, Thousands, Myriads Millionize, Fatigue Conception, 'twill not all comprize Thee, O Eternity! 1841 R. OASTLER *Fleet Papers* I. xii, 96 Which enables a very large capitalist to ruin a whole neighbourhood, and millionize himself.

Hence 'millionized *a.*, accustomed to millions. 1849 SMYTH in *Archæologia* XXXIII. 201 To our now millionized conceptions the foregoing 'accompts' appear to be in a very moderate ratio.

millionnaire, French form of MILLIONAIRE.

millionocracy ('miljə'nɒkrəsi). *nonce-wd.* [f. MILLION + -(O)CRACY.] The rule of millionaires.

1860 O. W. HOLMES *Elsie* V. i, The millionocracy . . . is not at all an affair of persons and families, but a perpetual fact of money with a variable human element.

†**millionous**, *a.* *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. MILLION + -OUS.] Numbered by the million.

1666 G. ALSOP *Char. Prov. Maryland* (1869) 42 They [water-fowl] arrive in millionous multitudes in Mary-Land about the middle of September.

millionth ('miljənθ), *a. (sb.)* Also 7-8 millioneth. [f. MILLION, on the analogy of HUNDREDTH.] The ordinal number belonging to the cardinal MILLION. *millionth part*, one of a million equal parts into which a whole is or may be divided. Also *absol.*, *attrib.*, and *quasi-sb.*

1673 FLAMSTEED in *Rigaud Corr. Sci. Men* (1841) II. 164 So that I find the earth is but the millionth part of the sun. 1684 T. BURNET *Th. Earth* I. 312 'Tis not the millioneth part of the universe that is known to us. c1763 BAYES in *Phil. Trans.* LIII. 410 There would be the odds of the millioneth power of 2 to one. 1838 DE MORGAN *Ess. Probab.* 28 A millionth of certainty. a1853 ROBERTSON *Lect. i.* (1858) 14 It is but the millionth part of the injury which may arise from a bad law. 1876 *Catal. Sci. Apparatus S. Kens. Mus.* (1877) 49 Millionth Measuring Machine. 1893 SIR R. BALL *Story of Sun* 94 The millionth part of a second.

milliped, variant of MILLEPEDE.

Millipore ('miljəpɔ:(r)). Also millipore. [f. MILLI- + PORE *sb.*¹] Designating membrane filters made by the Millipore Filter Corporation of Watertown, Mass., or by a foreign subsidiary of this company.

1956 *Jrnl. Bacteriol.* LXXI. 499 Direct staining procedures for microorganisms collected on the 'millipore filter'. 1962 F. I. ORDWAY et al. *Basic Astronautics* iv. 131 Air moves through the opening into the 2-cm diameter chamber at the rear of which is located a millipore filter in a removable housing. 1967 *Oceanogr. & Marine Biol.* V. 171 Filtration through fine Millipore filters removes more of the finely dispersed material. 1969 *Methods in Microbiol.* I. vii. 207 The standard Millipore filters.

millisecond ('milisɛkənd). [f. MILLI- + SECOND *sb.*¹] One thousandth of a second.

1922 GLAZEBROOK *Dict. Appl. Physics* II. 421/1 The arrangement of the coils is astatic and the time constant is about 1-6 milliseconds at the maximum. 1929 *Papers Inst. Post Office Electr. Engin.* CXXII. 11 It would be difficult to read to an accuracy of less than about 10 milliseconds. 1960 E. DELAVENAY *Introd. Machine Transl.* vi. 82 The lexical memory of the machine should provide random access to any word in not more than 10 milliseconds. 1973 C. EGLETON *Seven Days to Killing* i. 16 The car disintegrated, and a millisecond later the blast wave shattered the windscreens in the cab of the truck.

millisite ('milisait). *Min.* [f. the name of F. T. Millis (see quot. 1930) + -ITE¹.] A light grey or white hydrated basic phosphate of sodium, potassium, calcium, and aluminium, (Na,K)CaAl₆(PO₄)₄(OH)₉·3H₂O.

1930 LARSEN & SHANNON in *Amer. Mineralogist* XV. 329 The name millisite is proposed for the species after F. T. Millis who sent the original specimens to the U.S. National Museum. 1942 *Ibid.* XXVII. 294 Millisite is invariably associated with wardite as alternating layers in spherules or crusts. It is light gray to white in color, and normally is present as layers of fine fibers normal to the layering. 1965 *Jrnl. Geol. Soc. Austral.* XII. 261 Crandallite and millisite occur in the lateritic profiles derived from apatite and barrandite and the weathering, in the presence of phosphate, of the carbonate and volcanic rocks [on Christmas Island].

millistere ('milistɛ:(r)). [*a. F. millistère*: see MILLI- and STERE.] In the metric system: A thousandth part of a STERE.

1810 *Naval Chron.* XXIV. 301 Millistere, cubic Decimeter.

military, millium, obs. ff. MILITARY, MILIUM.

Millite ('milait), *a.* and *sb.* [f. the name *Mill* (see MILLIAN *a.* and *sb.*) + -ITE² *a.*] = MILLIAN *a.* and *sb.*

1917 J. MORLEY *Recoll.* I. iv. 52 It was, in fact, the pure milk of the Millite word. *Ibid.* vi. 87 He [sc. Bagehot] . . . was not in the least an orthodox Millite. 1949 G. B. SHAW *Sixteen Self-Sketches* x. 56 Both societies were strongly Millite.

millium sole: see MILLENSOLE.

millivolt ('milivɒlt). *Physics.* [f. MILLI- + VOLT.] The thousandth part of a volt.

In quot. 1861 *volt* is being used for what is now called an ohm.

1861 *Electrician* 9 Nov. 3/2 The application of the French system of notation in the table, is evidently faulty, the thousandth part of a volt being one millivolt [sic], and not one kilovolt, as stated. 1885 *Jrnl. Soc. Electr. Engin.* XIV. 196 Differences of potential greater than such millivolts as are concerned in thermo-electricity. 1890 in *Century Dict.* 1971 *Jrnl. Gen. Psychol.* LXXXIV. 11 A sensitivity of about 60 to 200 millimetres per millivolt was used for the average preparation.

Hence **milli-voltmeter**, an instrument for measuring voltages of the order of millivolts.

1907 H. H. NORRIS *Introd. Study Electr. Engin.* xii. 346 The instrument . . . usually known as a milli-voltmeter. 1971 *Nature* 15 Jan. 167/2 Screen leads connected the coils to a millivoltmeter arranged to read from -50 to +50.

milliweber ('mil'wi:bə(r)). *Physics.* [f. MILLI- + WEBER.] The thousandth part of a weber.

1897 in WEBSTER.

mill-ken. *slang. Obs.* [f. MILL *v.*² + KEN.] A housebreaker.

1669 *Nicker Nicked* in *Harl. Misc.* (1809) II. 108 Kidnappers, vouchers, mill-kens, piemen, decoys [etc.]. 1673 in R. Head *Canting Acad.* 191 The fourth is a Mill-ken, to crack up a Door. 1743 FIELDING *Jon. Wild* i. v, The same capacity which qualifies a Mill-ken . . . to arrive at any degrees of eminence . . . would likewise raise a man in what the world esteem a more honourable calling.

mill-lands, *pl.* [MILL *sb.*¹] Certain lands which by legal custom appertained to a corn-mill, esp. in Scotland.

1563 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* I. 245 Tua mylnis of North Berwick, with the myllandis, multuris, and sukkin thairof. c1680 DALLAS *Stiles* (1697) 724 The Towns, Lands, Milns, Miln-Lands, Patronages, Teinds, and other aforementioned [etc.]. 1710 *Contract in Sheriff Court-bk. Inverness* (MS.) (5 Apr. 1723), The milln of Davochgarrioch, miln Lands, multures, sucken, sequells and Knaveship of the samyn [etc.]. 1892 BLOMFIELD *Hist. Over Heyford* 15 All rents and farm of the mill-lands and tenements.

'mill-lead. [MILL *sb.*¹] An artificial channel for the conveyance of water to a mill.

1609-10 *Act 7 Jas. I.* c. 19 §1 A newe Milleate or Trench for the Conveyance of the said Water to the said Milles. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Lead* or Mill-lead, corruptly Milleat, a Trench for conveying Water to or from a Mill. 1832 *Act 2 & 3 Will. IV.* c. 64 Sched. (O) 9 Along Hall's Mill lane to the point at which the same meets the Mill lead.

millman ('milman). [f. MILL *sb.*¹ + MAN *sb.*¹]

a. A man who has charge of and works a mill of any kind. *b.* A man employed in a mill.

1551-2 *Act 5 & 6 Edw. VI.* c. 6 §6 Yf . . . any Clothe . . . prove . . . thoroughte the defaulte or negligence of the Milman or otherwise to be full of holes [etc.]. 1837 HAWTHORNE *Twice-told T.* (1851) I. vii. 136 The whole population of Parker's Falls, consisting of shopkeepers, mistresses of boarding houses, factory girls, millmen, and schoolboys. 1874 RAYMOND *Statist. Mines & Mining* 501 You cannot ask the mill-man to vary the weight or speed of his stamps. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 25 Mar. 5/4 The puddlers and millmen . . . resolved . . . to give their services, for a week, gratuitously.

'mill-mountain. ? *Obs.* [Of obscure origin; the 1633 editor of Gerarde says the plant was sold under this name at Winchester.] Fairy flax, *Linum catharticum*.

1633 *Gerarde's Herbal* ii. clxvii. 560 Take a handfull of Mill mountaine [etc.]. 1640 PARKINSON *Theat. Bot.* 1336. 1828 J. E. SMITH *Eng. Flora* II. 119 Purging Flax. Mill-mountain.

†**millocke**. *Obs. rare*⁻⁰. [f. MILL *sb.*¹ + -OCK.] A little mill.

1570 LEVINS *Mamip.* 159/12 Millocke, *parua mola*.

millocracy ('milɒkrəsi). [f. MILL *sb.*¹ + -(O)CRACY.] The rule of mill-owners; the body of mill-owners regarded as a dominant class.

1843 CARLYLE *Past. & Pr.* III. i, In hydra-wrestle, giant 'Millocracy' so-called . . . wrestles and wrings. 1956 G. S. HAIGHT in *Geo. Eliot Lett.* VI. 286 A small boarding school for girls . . . drawn largely from the millocracy, rich and profoundly ignorant. 1970 R. BLAKE *Conservative Party* i. 21 Why should not the landed aristocracy join hands with the socially dispossessed . . . against the northern 'millocracy'?

millocrat ('milɒkræt). [f. MILL *sb.*¹ + -(O)CRAT.] A member of the mill-owning class viewed as a ruling caste.

1839 MRS. F. TROLLOPE *M. Armstrong* xiii, Millocrats who pile thousands upon thousands, and acres upon acres. 1851 W. E. AYTON in *Blackw. Mag.* LXX. 227, I prefer a feudal baron to a modern millocrat.

Hence **millocratism**, the rule of the millocrats.

1849 LYTTON *Caxtons* XIII. iv. II. 334 The misery which accompanies the reign of millocratism.

millon, obs. form of MELON, MILAN¹.

'mill-pick, -peck. [f. MILL *sb.*¹ + PICK *sb.*, PECK *sb.*²] An iron tool for giving to mill-stones the requisite corrugated surface.

c1357 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 560, 6 Milnpikkes. 1525 in W. H. Turner *Select. Rec. Oxf.* (1880) 55 The making of spyndyll and the myll pycks. 1588 in Nichols *Progr. Q. Eliz.* (1823) III. 3 Furred thorough with mynnyoover and calloper like myll pykes. 1880 JEFFERIES *Gt. Estate* 163 The millpeck is a little tool like a double adze.

b. Her. A figure or representation of a mill-pick.

1562 LEIGH *Armorie* (1597) 92 b, The Frenchmen take it [the Fusil] for a spindell, . . . and the Dutchmen take it for a millpeck. 1634 PEACHAM *Gentl. Exerc.* III. 150 Very honourable and ancient. As the Crosse Moline (given by the . . . family of Molineux) Mill-peckes, and most irons appertaining to the Mill. 1874 PAPWORTH & MORANT *Ord. Brit. Arm.* 979 Arg. three mill-picks gu. *Pickworth*.

So †**mill picker**, one who fashions the grinding surfaces of millstones.

c1515 *Cocke Lorell's B.* 5 Here is wyll wyly the myl peker.

'mill-pond. [MILL *sb.*¹] The water retained above a mill-dam for driving a mill. Also *attrib.*

1697 DAMPIER *Voy.* I. 217 It was quite calm, and the Sea as smooth as a Mill-pond. 1766 SMOLLETT *Trav.* I. xix. 301 In the month of November, when the Mediterranean is always calm and smooth as a mill-pond. 1886 A. WINCHELL *Walks Geol. Field* 51 The farmer's fields contributed the material that lies in the bottom of the mill-pond.

attrib. a1706 EVELYN *Sylva* III. iv. (1776) 521 Lay therefore your boards a fortnight in the water, (if running, the better, as at some mill-pond head).

b. humorous. [Anticipated, and perhaps orig. suggested by, the use in quots. 1813.] The Atlantic, esp. that part of the ocean traversed by ships passing between Britain and North America. Cf. HERRING-POND.

[1813 'H. BULL-US' *Diverting Hist. John Bull & Bro. Jonathan* (ed. 2) i. 5 He put himself in a boat, and paddled over the mill-pond to some new lands. *Ibid.* ii. 12 The tenants began to carry their grain to different parts of the great mill-pond.] 1885 G. ALLEN *Babylon* xi. (1886) 79 And now, while Minna Wroe was waiting at table in Regent's Park, . . . how was our other friend Hiram Winthrop employing his time beyond the millpond?

'mill-pool. [MILL *sb.*¹] A mill-pond.

c800 in *Birch Cartul. Sax.* I. 418 In pone mylen pol of pam pole to pære port stræte. c883 *Ibid.* II. 174 On myle pul of mylen pulle in afene stream. c1530-40 J. HEYWOOD *Play of Wether* 461 (Brandl) Our floodgate, our mylpoole, our water whele. 1604 BRETON *Grimellos Fortunes* Div, This . . . man, drawing one daie a Mill-poole, among other fish, lighted on a verie great Eele. 1808 *Sporting Mag.* XXX. 248 The mill-pool of Mr. Rodwell of East Harling, Norfolk. 1905 *Macm. Mag.* Nov. 6 The chub are beginning to rise in the mill-pool.

'mill-post. [f. MILL *sb.*¹ + POST *sb.*¹]

1. The post on which a windmill was formerly often supported. Often in similitive phrases, as the type of something thick and massive; hence *jocularly*, a massive leg.

a1327 *Pol. Songs* (Camden) 70 The Kyng . . . Makede him a castel of a mulne post. 1378-9 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 588, 2 milnepostes, 4s. 1562 J. HEYWOOD *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 204 A poodyngy pricke is one, a mylpost is an other. 1592 G. HARVEY *Pierces Super. Wks.* (Grosart) II. 244 He hath thwittled the milpost of his huge conceit to a pudding-pricke. 1668 R. L'ESTRANGE *Vis. Quev.* (1708) 27 A dressing with Dr. Whackum's Plaister, that shall fetch up a Man's Leg to the size of a Mill-post. a1704 T. BROWN *Walk round Lond., Quaker's Meet.* (1709) 21 His Mill-post Legs are well adapted for the Load of his Body. 1727 SWIFT *Wonder of Wonders* Wks. 1755 II. ii. 57 Her legs are as thick as mill-posts. 1739 'R. BULL' tr. *Dedekindus' Grobianus* 4 Let dangling Stockings, with becoming Air, Leave to the Sight your brace of Mill-posts bare. 1855 LADY HOLLAND *Syd. Smith* I. vii. 163 Out-of-doors reigned Molly Mills, . . . with her short red petticoat, legs like mill-posts [etc.]. 1858 HOGG *Life Shelley* II. 247 The daughters of Erin lost no opportunity of exhibiting their millposts to an unprejudiced and observant stranger.

2. U.S. 'A post upon which the cap of a smock-mill, bearing the sails, turns' (*Cent. Dict.* 1890).

'mill-race. [f. MILL *sb.*¹ + RACE *sb.*] The current of water that drives a mill-wheel; the channel in which the water runs to the mill.

1478-9 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 647 Operantibus in muracione murorum et posicione del Milnrasses et le bay ejusdem molendini. 1536-7 *Ibid.* 702 Le mylnerasse de Scaltok. 1822 BEWICK *Mem.* 49 Others were digging a mill-race of about a quarter of a mile in length. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* ii. §7. 100 To rescue his hawk . . . he once plunged into a millrace, and was all but crushed by the wheel.

millree, -reya, obs. forms of MILREIS.

mill-rind ('milraɪnd). Also 6-9 -rynd, 7-8 milrine. [f. MILL *sb.*¹ + RIND *sb.*] The iron which supports the upper millstone of a corn-mill, and carries the eye which rests upon the end of the mill spindle.

1542 *Rutland MSS.* (1905) IV. 325 A spendyll and a melle rynd for the lyttel Italyon melle. 1870 *Eng. Mech.* 11 Mar. 624/1 'Back lash', frequently occasions a 'break down' by fracturing the 'millrynd'. 1888 J. WARD in *Jrnl. Derbysh.*

Archæol. Soc. X. 54 Mr. Jno. Evans . . . suggest that they were for the insertion of a 'millrine'.

b. Her. A conventional representation of this. 1562 LEIGH *Armorie* (1597) 34 b. Yee should cal it a Ferdemolene, which is as much to say, as a Milrind. 1680 MACKENZIE *Heraldry* 46 A cross milrine. 1727 BAILEY vol. II, s.v., A Cross Milrine, is a Cross that has the 4 Ends clamped and turned again. . . only the Milrine hath but 2 Limbs, whereas the Cross Moline hath 4. 1874 PAPWORTH & MORANT *Ord. Brit. Arm.* 956 Or on a millrind sa. five estoiles arg.

'**mill-round.** The circular path travelled by a mill-horse. In quots. *fig.*

1851 EMERSON *Ess. Ser. 1. vi. Motto*, O Friend. . . The mill-round of our fate appears A sun-path in thy worth. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 377 Melancholics left to their own thoughts are assuredly beating the mill-round of their disorder deeper and deeper.

Mills (milz). The name of Sir William Mills (1856-1932) used *attrib.*, as *Mills bomb*, *grenade*, etc., to designate a type of hand grenade, serrated on the outside to form shrapnel on explosion, invented by him.

1916 *War Illustr.* 30 Sept. 162/1 (*caption*) 'Lobbing' a Mills grenade. 1917 G. M. AINSLIE *Hand Grenades* 8 Grenade hand no. 5. Mark 1. Mills hand grenade. 1917 A. G. EMPY *From Fire Step* xii. 74 The standard bomb used in the British Army is the 'Mills'. It is about the shape and size of a large lemon. 1923 KIPLING *Irish Guards in Gt. War* I. 75 The Mills bomb. . . was not born till the autumn of 1915. 1935 C. DAY LEWIS *Time to Dance* 38 But the aeronauts, knowing iron the coinage here, had brought Mills bombs and revolvers. 1942 J. T. GORMAN *Mod. Weapons War* vii. 121 The segmented jacket of a Mills bomb or hand-grenade is not unlike that of a pomegranate's ridged outer rind. 1973 J. WAINWRIGHT *Pride of Pigs* 17 Any damn fool can work a Mills hand grenade. . . slip your finger through the split-ring, jerk out the pin and throw. *Ibid.*, He smuggled a Mills bomb home in. . . his kitbag as a memento of El Alamein. 1974 *Daily Tel.* 6 May 1/6 A fully-primed Mills bomb which had been used as a mantlepiece ornament for 56 years was handed to police at Nottingham yesterday.

Mill's Methods (milz 'mæθədz). *Logic.* The Methods of Agreement, of Difference, of Joint Agreement and Difference, of Residues, and of Concomitant Variations which form the five canons of inductive inquiry proposed by J. S. Mill (1806-73) for discovering, and establishing the validity of, causal relations between phenomena. Cf. *METHOD sb. 2c.*

1896 J. WELTON *Man. Logic* II. v. v. 141 (*caption*) As Mill's Methods have obtained general currency they demand some examination. 1922 W. E. JOHNSON *Logic* II. x. 217, I hold. . . that Mill's methods can and should be exhibited as strictly formal. 1942 D. RUNES *Dict. Philos.* (1944) 197/2 *Mill's methods*, inductive methods formulated by John Stuart Mill for the discovery of causal relations between phenomena. 1953 S. E. TOULMIN *Philos. of Sci.* i. 9 The accumulation of confirming instances, Mill's Methods and the probability-calculus: such things form the staple of most expositions. 1965 P. CAWS *Philos. of Sci.* xxxiii. 251 Mill's methods. . . are an elegant recipe for detecting the constant conjunctions of which Hume speaks. 1973 H. C. BYERLY *Primer of Logic* v. xiii. 423 (*heading*) Mill's methods for discovering causes: agreement and difference.

millstone ('milstəʊn). Forms: see *MILL sb. 1* and *STONE sb.* [f. *MILL sb. 1* + *STONE sb.*; cf. *Du. molensteen*, *MHG. mülstein* (mod. G. *mühlstein*), *Da. møllesten*.]

1. One of a pair of circular stones (the upper of which rotates upon the lower or 'nether'), used for grinding corn in a mill. *nether millstone*: see *NETHER a.*

c 1050 *Ags. Voc.* in *Wr.-Wülcker* 273/1 *Lima*, mylenstan. *Ibid.* 430/28 *Lima*, feol, oððe mylenstan. c 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 316 580 A Mulleston, he scholde al-to-drieu. c 1380 *Wyclif Wks.* (1880) 61 It spedij to him þat a mylneston of assis be hangid in his necke. 1393 *LANGL. P. Pl. C.* xxi. 295 Sette mahon at þe mangonel and mulle-stones þrowep. c 1450 *Mirour Saluacioun* 4041 A pece of a mylnestone threwe doune there a womman. 1560 *BIBLE* (Geneva) *Rev.* xviii. 21 Then a mightie Angel toke vp a stone like a great milstone, & cast it into the sea. 1609 *SKENE Reg. Maj.* 1. 151 Thy maliciouslie occupyes ane greater space betwix the happier and the mylnstane, for their awin profite. 1622 *DRAYTON Poly-ob.* xxvi. 391 Shee Mil-stones from the Quarrs, with sharpened picks could get. 1751 J. FERGUSON in *Fam. Rose Kilravock* (Spald. Cl.) 443 The water-wheel moves a train for turning two mill-stones. 1877 *BRYANT Song of Sower* ii, Steadily the millstone turns Down in the willow vale.

b. Stone suitable for the making of millstones. 1661 J. CHILDREY *Brit. Baconica* 153 Millstone is digged in this shire.

c. carpenter's millstone (see *quot.*). 1859 R. HUNT *Guide Mus. Pract. Geol.* (ed. 2) 55 The carpenter's millstone, is a hard and close variety of the Yorkshire sandstones.

d. Her. A representation of a millstone (usually depicted with the mill-rind attached). 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 341/1 He beareth Sable, a Mil-Ston Argent. 1874 PAPWORTH & MORANT *Ord. Brit. Arm.* 1100 Az. three millstones ppr. *Melveton*.

2. In phrases: *to see far in (into, through)*, *to look into (through)*, *to dive into a millstone*, used chiefly in ironical commendation of pretended extraordinary acuteness.

1546 J. HEYWOOD *Prov.* (1867) 21 She thought Ales, she had seene far in a milstone When she gat a husbände. 1577

STANYHURST *Descr. Irel. in Holinshed* (1808) VI. 18 He would see further in a milstone than others. 1580 *LVLV Euphues Wks.* 1902 II. 67 Your eyes are so sharpe, that you cannot onely looke through a Millstone, but cleane through the mind. 1625 *HART Anat. Ur.* II. vii. 92 They. . . could see as farre into a milstone as any of our. . . Physicians. a 1704 T. BROWN *Lett. to Gentl. & Ladies Wks.* 1709 III. 11. 93 Thou. . . can'st see as far into a Mill-stone, as the oldest Match-maker in Town. 1871 C. GIBBON *Lack of Gold* II, That's all the length your learning helps you to see through a mill-stane.

†**b. (his) eyes drop millstones**: said of a hard-hearted person. (Perhaps suggested by the hyperbolic phrase in *quot.* c 1400.)

[c 1400 *Beryn* Prol. 35 *Teris.* . . As grete as eny mylstone.] 1594 *SHAKS. Rich. III.* I. iii. 354 Your eyes drop Mill-stones, when Fooles eyes fall Teares. 1606 — *Tr. & Cr.* I. ii. 158. 1607 *Cæsar & Pompey* II. iv. c 3, Mens eyes must mil-stones drop, when fooles shed teares.

†**c. Of dice: to run a millstone.**

1680 *COTTON Compl. Gamester* (ed. 2) 11 Placing the one [die] a top the other, not caring if the uppermost run a Mill-stone (as they use to say) if the undermost run without turning. 1680 *KIRKMAN Eng. Rogue* IV. xvi. 226 Knapping, is when you strike one Die dead, either at Tables or Hazzard let the other run a Millstone, as we use to say.

3. *fig. a.* A heavy burden (suggested by *Matt. xviii. 6*); *b.* a grinding or crushing instrument.

a 1720 *SEWEL Hist. Quakers* (1795) I. iv. 272 When I was between the mill-stones, and as one crushed with the weight of his adversary. 1787 *BENTHAM Def. Usury* x. 109 The millstone intended for the necks of those vermin. . . the dealers in corn, was found to fall upon the heads of the consumers. 1875 *STUBBS Const. Hist.* II. xiv. 99 John's heart was of millstone, Henry's of wax. 1877 'RITA' *Vivienne* IV. iv. It is the millstone they hang round our necks.

†**4. The appellation of a form of taxation in Spain.**

1630 *R. Johnson's Kingd. & Commw.* 232 There doe not want also other meanes and devices to raise money, as the imposition of the Millstone; which as it is supposed, . . . will amount to two millions of gold yearly. 1642 *HOWELL For. Trav.* (Arb.) 74 The Tally and taillage of France, the Millstone of Spaine, . . . the Gabels of Italy.

5. *Bell founding.* (See *quot.*)

1756 *Dict. Arts & Sci.* s.v. *Foundery of Bells*, The stake is surrounded with a solid brick-work perfectly round, 5 or 6 inches high, and of a diameter equal to that of the bell. This they call a mill-stone.

6. *attrib.*, as *millstone-maker*, *-quarry*; *millstone bridge* (see *quot.*); *millstone dress* = *DRESS sb. 3c*; *millstone dresser*, (a) a machine for cutting grooves in the grinding-face of a millstone (*Knight Dict. Mech.* 1875); (b) one who dresses or prepares millstones (*Cent. Dict.* 1890); *millstone hammer*, *pick* = *MILL-PICK* (*Knight*); †*millstone rag*, a coarse stone suitable for the making of millstones; †*millstone silver*, the fee payable for the grinding of corn.

Also in many technical terms, as *millstone-alarm*, *-balance*, *-bush*, *-crane*, *-curb*, *-driver*, *-exhaust*, *-feed*, *-hoist*: see *Knight Dict. Mech.* 1875 and *Suppl.* 1884.

1875 *KNIGHT Dict. Mech.* 1443/1 **Millstone-bridge*, the bar across the eye of a millstone by which it is supported on the head of the spindle. 1875 *Ibid.*, The draft of a *millstone dress is the degree of deflection of its furrows from a radial direction. 1876 *DUNGLISON Med. Lex.*, **Millstone-makers' Phthisis*, a form of severe bronchitis dependent on the inhalation of the fine particles which separate in the manufacture of millstones. 1806 *Gazetteer Scotl.* (ed. 2) 9 Two *millstone quarries of excellent quality are wrought to good account. 1709 *HEARNE Collect.* 16 Apr. (O.H.S.) II. 187 Coarse *millstone rag. 1661 *Min. Baron Cr. Stinchill* (1905) 21 Dew for payment of Grass mail & *mylle stain silver at this term of Mertinmas.

millstone grit. *Geol.* [f. *MILLSTONE* + *GRIT sb. 1*] A hard siliceous rock belonging to the carboniferous series and occupying in Britain and elsewhere a stratigraphical position immediately below the coal-measures.

1786 *WHITEHURST Orig. St. Earth* (ed. 2) 182 Millstone-Grit, . . . a coarse sandstone, composed of granulated quartz and quartz pebbles. 1813 *BAKEWELL Introd. Geol.* 136 A mass of coarse grit-stone, called by Mr. Whitehurst millstone grit. 1876 *PAGE Adv. Text-bk. Geol.* xiv. 250 Thick beds of quartzose sand-stone known as the millstone grit.

'**mill-tail.** [f. *MILL sb. 1* + *TAIL sb. 1*] The water which runs away from a mill-wheel; also, the channel in which the water runs away.

1611 *COTGR. s.v. Moulin*, He that hurts himselfe to helpe others, will dye of thirst at the Mill-tayle. 1667 *Boston Rec.* (1881) VII. 33 Will Whitwell hath liberty. . . to wharfe one the North side of the mille taile for landing wood. 1724 *De Foe's Tour Gt. Brit.* I. 111. 87 The Mill Tayl, or Floor for the Water below the Wheels is Wharf up on either Side with Stone. 1887 *SIR R. H. ROBERTS In the Shires* x. 166 [He] tells me the mill-tail is full of fish!

attrib. 1875 *CROLL Climate & T.* vi. 113 This. . . water. . . would flow off in currents with almost mill-tail velocity.

Milltown: see *MILTOWN*.

†**'millward.** *Obs.* Forms: 1 mylenwyrd, myleweard, 4 milwarde, 5 millewarde, mylnard, 6 *Sc.* mylvart, 7 *Sc.* milwar(e), 8-9 *Sc.* millart, 9 *dial.* millard, -ert. [OE. *myle(n)weard*, f. *mylen MILL sb. 1* + *weard WARD sb. 1*, keeper.] Originally,

the keeper of a (manorial) mill; in later use = *MILLER*¹ I.

c 1000 *ÆLFRIC Gloss.* in *Wr.-Wülcker* 141/1 *Molendinarius, uel molinariius, mylenwyrd.* c 1050 *Voc. ibid.* 448/18 *Molendarius, myleweard.* c 1305 *Pilate* 6 in *E.E.P.* (1862) 111 þe meleward þat hire fader was. 1380 *Poll Tax* in *Rogers Oxf. City Doc.* (1891) 11 De Willelmole Mulleward et Johanna vxore eius xviii. d. 1387 *TREVISIA Higden* (Rolls) IV. 319 He gat a sone on oon Pila a milwardes douster þat heet Atus. c 1430 *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* III. xvii. (1869) 144 Millewardes also that filethe here resoun with oute clepunge of resoun. 1598 *Aberdeen Reg.* (1848) II. 175 Alexander Marschall, mylvart at the nather mylne of this burght. 1650 *Croy Parish Session Min. Bk.* 16 Aug. (MS.), Alexander McPhail Milware. *Ibid.* 15 Sept., Ye minister having askit ye elderie. . . giffe yai did try any privat hanting betwixt ye said William Dolas and his Milwars wyffe yai. . . Declairis yai yai could not [etc.]. c 1760 *SKINNER Christmas Ba'ing* xxv. in *Misc. Poet.* (1809) 130 The millart's man, a suple fallow, Ran's he had been red wud. 1880 *MRS. PARR Adam & Eve* xiii, I've brushed till my arms ache, but my things is still like a millard's. 1881 *Instr. Census Clerks* (1885) 62 Corn miller. . . Millard.

mill-weir (mil'wiə(r)). [f. *MILL sb. 1* + *WEIR*.] = *MILL-DAM*.

1044 in *Kemble Cod. Dipl.* IV. 92 Andlang streames ðæt it cymð to ðam mylewere. 1890 in *Century Dict.*

millwell, variant of *MULVEL*.

'**mill-wheel.** [f. *MILL sb. 1* + *WHEEL sb. 1*]

1. A wheel used to drive a mill, esp. a water-wheel used for that purpose.

c 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* III. 232 Seo heofon. . . tyrnð onbutan us, swiftræ þonne ænig mylnn-hweol. c 1460 *Towneley Myst.* xii. 126 Syr, a letter of youre grace, Here comys slaw-pase fro the myln whele. 1501 *SPENSER Daphn.* lxii, So all the world. . . round about doth goe Like a Mill-wheles in midst of miserie. 1610 *SHAKS. Temp.* I. ii. 281 Imprison'd, thou didst painfully remaine A dozen yeeres: . . . where thou didst vent thy groanes As fast as Mill-wheeles strike. 1789 J. PILKINGTON *View Derby* I. 344 Cogs for mill-wheels are made of it. 1871 B. TAYLOR *Faust* (1875) I. iv. 78, I feel as stupid from all you've said, As if a mill wheel whirled in my head.

b. Her. A figure or representation of this.

1888 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 341/1 He beareth Azure. . . a Mill Wheel, or a Clock Wheel, Argent. 1874 PAPWORTH & MORANT *Ord. Brit. Arm.* 1122 Gu. three mill-wheels or *Chaucers*.

c. fig. or in figurative context.

1861 *MRS. NORTON Lady La G.* III. 122 Till in his brain the grief he tries to cheat, A dreary mill-wheel circling seems to beat. 1891 *KIPLING Light that Failed* (1900) 210 The mill-wheel of thought swung round slowly.

†**2. A form of grindstone employed for polishing armour. Obs.**

1473-4 *Acc. Ld. High Treas. Scot.* (1877) I. 65 Gevin to Cuthbert Knychtsone. . . for mylne quhelis for the dich[t]ing of the Kingis harness.

millwin, variant of *MULVEL*.

'**millwright.** [f. *MILL sb. 1* + *WRIGHT*.] An engineer or mechanic whose occupation it is to design or set up mills or mill machinery.

1481-90 *Howard Househ. Bks.* (Roxb.) 197 The same day, I payd to Bochen the mylle wryte vj.s. viij.d. 1562-3 *Act 5 Eliz.* c. 4 § 23 Tharte or Occupation of a Smithe. . . Myllwright, Carpenter [etc.]. 1650 B. *Discolliminius* 14 A French Millwright who was an exquisite workman. 1702 *SAVERY Miner's Friend* 28 According to the different Genius and Abilities of the Mill-right. 1866 *HATFIELD Hist. Notices Doncaster* I. 203 Experiments. . . were made by a mill-wright.

attrib. 1835 *URE Philos. Manuf.* 35, I have frequently been at a loss, in walking through several of the millwright factories, to know whether the polished shafts. . . were at rest or in motion.

Hence '*millwrighting vbl. sb.*, the labour or trade of a millwright; also as *ppl. a.*

1821 A. CONSTABLE *Let.* 25 June in J. Constable *Correspondence* (1962) I. 200 Several millwrighting jobs coming in [so] that I cannot keep my money in my pocket. 18. . . *Engineering LXVII.* 63 (Cent.) Engineering and millwrighting, though synonymous, are often two distinct branches in a shop. 1949 K. S. WOODS *Rural Crafts Eng.* II. iv. 76 Where local smiths have lost the art the bills are sent away to millwrighting firms.

†**'milly.** *Obs.* Also 7 millya, millio, mil(l)ia. [a. Pg. *milho* MILLET¹; cf. *MEALIE*.] A kind of millet.

a 1600 *MAY in Hakluyt's Voy.* III. 571 In this pangaia we had certaine corne called milio. 1613 *PURCHAS Pilgrimage* (1614) 650 The Guineans. . . stamp their milia as we do spice, . . . and grinde it. . . till it be dowe, which they temper with fresh water and salt, and make rolls thereof. 1629 *CAPT. J. SMITH Trav. & Adv. Wks.* (Arb.) 856 Their bread is made of. . . Cuskus a small white seed like Millya in Biskay. 1665 *Golden Coast* 14 Their Corn is of two sorts, 1 Milly, 2 Mais. 1 Milly, and that hath long Ears, and is a seed of colour like Hemp-seed, and long like Canary-seed, having no shells, but growing in a little husk, which is very white within. *Ibid.* 76 Their bread is of Millia, or Mais, baked on a warme Harth.

millyon, miln(e, obs. ff. MILLION, MILL sb. 1

millyum ('miljəm), representing a colloq. pronunciation of *million*. *rare.*

1940 E. POUND *Cantos* liv. 40 Jobs for two millyum men. *Ibid.* lvi. 58 Thus saved several millyum lives of those chinamen. 1955 — *Section: Rock-Drill* lxxxix. 53 And in '34 presumably will be 2 millyum.

milner, obs. variant of *MILLER*¹ and *MILLINER sb.*

milo ('mailə). Also millo, milo maize. [ad. Sotho *maili*.] One of a group of drought-resistant varieties of the grass *Sorghum vulgare*, introduced from Africa to suitable regions elsewhere. Also *attrib.*

1882 *Rep. Comm. Agric. Georgia 1881-82* 23 My attention was some time since called to the claims of 'Ivory wheat' and 'Millo Maize' to a place in our long list of profitable food crops. 1887 *Florida Dispatch* 10 Jan. 34/3 The head of yellow millo maize is formed in sections of smaller heads, lying very close and compact. *Ibid.* 14 Feb. 165/3 Mr. Jones recommends the substitution of Kaffir corn, Milo Maizo, etc., for a part of the corn crop. 1920 *U.S. Dept. Agric. Farmers' Bull.* No. 1147. 3 Milo has long since passed the experimental stage as a farm crop in the southwestern United States... Milo made its first appearance in this country soon after 1880. 1965 T. CAPOTE *In Cold Blood* (1966) i. 7 One of these barns... housed a dark, pungent hill of milo grain. 1970 H. DOGGETT *Sorghum* iii. 88 The milos of the U.S.A. stem from one introduction. 1972 *Islander* (Victoria, B.C.) 12 Mar. 11/1 Milomaize is a white corn, something like wheat. We ground it in an old coffee grinder for bread, also boiled it for porridge. 1973 *Houston* (Texas) *Chron.* 21 Oct. 26 Cotton, wheat, milo, corn and soybean production can be increased tremendously.

milometer (maɪ'lɒmɪtə(r)). Also mileometer. [f. MILE *sb.*¹ + -OMETER.] An instrument which is fitted to a vehicle to record the distance in miles travelled by it.

1953 A. SMITH *Blind White Fish in Persia* 218 Every time another 1,000 miles was registered by the milometer, those in front would cheer a little. 1963 'B. GRAEME' *Almost without Murder* xv. 170 We hit a toll road, whereupon the milometer ticked off the miles with boring rapidity. 1968 *Punch* 31 July 172/1 One army jeep being driven aimlessly around by Georg in order that its mileometer shall record that monthly mileage total considered by higher authority appropriate for army vehicles. 1974 *Times* 9 Oct. 14/1 Guilty... offering for sale cars whose milometers had been altered to show a lower reading. 1975 G. LYALL *Judas Country* xxi. 153 From the mileometer I'd guess she was only just run in.

milord (mɪ'lɔ:d, || mɪlɔ:). [a. F. *milord* (in 16th c. *milour*), a. Eng. *my lord* (see LORD *sb.* 15). Cf. It. *milordo*; also the following Scottish example: 1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* I. 14 Thair ar Knichtes, Barrounis and mony vthiris Nobilis, quhome we cal milordis.]

(A French designation for an English lord; often applied to any wealthy Englishman); *spec.* an Englishman travelling in Europe in aristocratic style. Hence *mi'lordliness*, *mi'lordism*.

1598 J. CHAMBERLAIN *Let.* 17 Sept. (1939) I. 45 Yet me thinkes still I am out of my element when I am among Lords, and I am of Rabelais minde that they looke big *comme un millord d'Angleterre*.] 1758 M. W. MONTAGU *Let.* May (1967) III. 149 He brags of having done his duty in waiting on the two Milordi. 1822 L. SIMOND *Trav. Switzerland* I. 357 Accustomed to the *Milords Anglais* of former times. 1824 BYRON *Juan* xvi. xxxviii, 'Jest!' quoth Milor. 1863 SALA *Qualk the Circumnav.* 70 An eccentric child of Albion, a milord, afflicted with the 'spleen'. 1876 GEO. ELIOT *Dan. Der.* liv. The milord, owner of the handsome yacht. 1920 A. HUXLEY *Leda* 44 They behaved like English aristocrats in a French novel... I tried to imitate their milordliness. 1931 R. CHURCH *High Summer* i. i. 8 A tall young man, very shy and nervous, very English, but trying to hide these insular virtues behind the assumption of lofty milordism. 1945 E. WAUGH *Brideshead Revisited* i. viii. 185 It's not as though he lived like a Milord. 1954 [see EDWARDIAN *sb.* 3]. 1961 A. WILSON *Old Men at Zoo* i. 9 The Zoo authorities had been very indulgent to a number of 'milord' whims that were perhaps more in keeping with an aesthetic undergraduate. 1969 *Listener* 6 Feb. 180/3 The great man scamped about, huffing and puffing, playing the magnificent milord.

Milori (mɪ'lɔəri). Also Milory. The name of the 19th-cent. French colour-maker A. Milori used *attrib.* in **Milori blue**, a particularly pure variety of Prussian blue (PRUSSIAN *a.* 2); **Milori green** = **chrome green** (CHROME *3*).

1885 J. S. TAYLOR *Fields's Chromatogr. Modernized* 194 *Milory green*, syn. Chrome Green. 1899 B. W. WARHURST *Colour Dict.* 47 *Milori*, full to dark greens; also Chinese blue. 1924 F. W. WEBER *Artists' Pigments* 2 Prussian Blue... was put on the market under quite an array of names... Turnbull's Blue, Paris Blue, ... Milori Blue, Chinese Blue [etc.]. 1951 R. MAYER *Artist's Handbk.* ii. 77 There is a great difference in clarity and beauty of colour as well as in permanence between the common varieties of Prussian blue and the very best, well-washed grades, such as the pure Chinese or Milori blues. 1963 *New Yorker* 8 June 20 Wool carpets only come in these colors: ... Milori Green. 1967 [see IRON-BLUE *c.*].

milpa ('milpə). [Mexican Sp.] In Central America and Mexico, a small cultivated field, usually of corn or maize; also, designating a method of cultivation practised in tropical regions (see quot. 1936).

1844 J. GREGG *Commerce Prairies* I. 150 The *labores* and *milpas* (cultivated fields) are often... without any enclosure. 1869 J. R. BROWNE *Adventures Apache Country* 164 Our houses were closely picketed in the milpas, or corn-fields, down by the river. 1934 A. HUXLEY *Beyond Mexique Bay* 216 The peasant may need only two or three acres for his *milpa*. 1936 *Nature* 26 Dec. 1090/1 The cultivation of maize... is on the milpa system; that is, a plot, after being burned off, is cultivated for two years, when it is allowed to revert to forest conditions, taking about eight to ten years to become completely re-established and ready for burning off again. 1956 R. REDFIELD *Peasant Society & Culture* iv. 118 To the Maya Indian labor on the milpa is dignified by its

connections with religion and manly virtue. 1964 *Sci. Amer.* Nov. 101/1 In Central America the Mayas... who depended greatly on the milpa system of agriculture, were forced to abandon their cities and move north into Mexico. 1974 *Environmental Conservation* I. 17/1 This is the so-called 'slash-and-burn' or 'milpa' system, as practised in the humid tropics.

Milquetoast ('mɪlktoʊst). orig. U.S. Also with small initial. [f. the name of Caspar *Milquetoast*, a cartoon character created by H. T. Webster in 1924.] A timid or unforthcoming person. Also *attrib.* or as *adj.*

1938 M. FISHBACK *Safe Conduct* vi. 70 Don't be a Milquetoast either, and be afraid to add it [sc. the bill] up. 1939 C. MORLEY *Kitty Foyle* xxx. 305 What is it makes a man with brains so milquetoast when he gets away from the blackboard? 1961 M. BEADLE *These Ruins are Inhabited* iii. 34 American men are Milquetoasts. 1972 L. O'DONNELL *Phone Calls* vi. 73 You couldn't expect Norah to respect a Milquetoast. 1973 *Observer* (Colour Suppl.) 4 Nov. 12/3 Any of those milquetoast settings that Britten gave Wilfred Owen's poems in the 'War Requiem'. 1974 *Ottawa Citizen* 3 Sept. 71/1 I'm wondering if a judge would let me change my perfectly good but milquetoast name to something no one will forget, like—Jake Sexchamp.

milreis ('milreis). Now *Hist.* Also 6 millreye, 6, 8 milrey, 7 milreise, milleray, 8 mill-ree, milrea, 9 milree. [a. Pg. *milreis*, f. *mil* thousand + *reis* (see REIS).] Formerly, a Portuguese gold coin and money of account equal to 1,000 REIS; also, a Brazilian silver coin (see quot. 1885). Replaced by new currency in Portugal in 1911 (see quot. 1913); and in Brazil in 1942 (see CRUZEIRO).

In the 17th cent. the Portuguese milreis was valued at between 13s. and 14s., and afterwards at 10s.

1589 *Discourse Voy. Spaine & Port.* 9 Missing of their Portugues and Milrayes they dreamed on in Portingall. 1598 W. PHILLIP tr. *Linschoten* i. iii. 4 The Master and Pilot haue... each man 120 Milreyes, euery Milreyes being worth... seauen guilders. 1611 COTGR., *Milrai*, a Milleray; a coyne of gold worth betweene 13 and 14 shillings sterl. 1694 tr. *Milton's Lett. State Wks.* 1738 II. 205 Seven thousand of our Pounds, or twice as many Milreys of Portugal Money. 1721 C. KING *Brit. Merch.* I. 348 They have cost... 22 Millrees per Pipe at a Medium. 1885 *Pall Mall G.* 17 Mar. 5/2 Government intend to propose certain measures tending to restore to par the real value of the milreis—namely, 2s. 3d. 1890 *Daily News* 25 Jan. 5/6 The paper milrei is now worth 26d. 1913 *Statesman's Yearbk.* 1155 The Decree of the Provisional Government of May 22, 1911, established a new monetary system... The unit is the gold *escudo*, of 100 *centavos*, which is equivalent to the 1-milreis gold piece.

milrine, obs. f. MILL-RIND.

milse, var. MILCE *sb.*

milsey ('mɪlsɪ). *Sc.* Forms: 6 milsie, 9 milcie, 9-milsey. [Contraction of *milk-sye* (see MILK *sb.* 9a). Cf. *milk-sieve* (*ibid.*: perh. an interpretative rendering of this word) and MILK-SILE.] A milk-strainer.

1724 *Rob's Jock* iv. in *Ramsay's Tea-t. Misc.* (1775) I. 182 A milsie and a sowen-pail. 1811 W. AITON *Agric. Afr.* 451 The milk is dropped through a sieve (provincially called a milsey). *attrib.* 1801 J. THOMSON in *Mod. Scott. Poets* (1893) XV. 317 It minds me o' a milcie-clout Nae sooner filled than it rins out.

milsi, **milstone**, var. ff. MILCE *v.*, MILLSTONE.

milt (mɪlt), *sb.* Forms: 1 multi, milti, 1, 3-6 milte, 4-6 mylte, 5-6 mylt, 6 melte, 4, 6- (now *dial.*) melt, 6 melt. [OE. *milte* str. masc., also wk. fem., spleen = OFris. *milte* fem., spleen, MDu. *milte* (Du. *milt*) fem., spleen, also milt of fish, OHG. *milzi* neut. (MHG. *milze* neut., mod.G. *milz* fem.), ON. *milti* neut., spleen (OSw. *mjälte*, *mjälter*, *milter*, mod.Sw. *mjelte* masc., Da. *milt*, spleen, Norw. *mjelte* masc., spleen, milt of fish):—O' Teut. types **miltjo-*, **miltjōn-*, perh. f. the root of MELT *v.*, with reference to the supposed digestive function of the spleen. The sense 'spawn of fish' may have been adopted from Du.; as the milt of a fish is of soft substance like the spleen, the transferred use was not unnatural, but it was no doubt helped to gain currency by the resemblance in sound between *milt* and *milk* (Du. *milch*: see MILK *sb.*), the older name for the soft roe of fish. The sense also exists in Norwegian, where it is to be noted that *mjelte* milt is homophonous with *mjelte* a milking, connected with ON. *mialta* to milk.

The spelling *multi* in the Epinal Glossary cannot be explained with certainty, but it certainly cannot represent an ablaut-variant, of which there is no trace in any Teut. lang.]

I. 1. The spleen in mammals; also, an analogous organ in other vertebrate animals.

a 700 *Epinal Gloss.* 594 *Lien*, multi. c 725 *Corpus Gloss.* (Hessels) L. 172 *Lien*, milte. *Ibid.* S. 472 *Splenis*, milte. c 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* II. 242 Hu se milte bið emlang & gædertenge pære wambe hæfð þynne filmene sio hæfð fætte & picce ædra. c 1250 *Death* 171 in *O.E. Misc.* 178 Nu schal for-rotien... þi mahe and þi milte þi liure and þi lunge. 1398 *TREVISIA Barth. De P.R.* v. xli. (1495) 157 The substance of the mylte is blacke. c 1480 CAXTON *Sonnes of Aymon* i. 52 His nayles stacte in to my lyuer and my mylte. 1533 *ELYVOT Cast. Helthe* (1541) 22 The splene or mylte is of ylj juice, for

it is the chamber of melancholy. 1658 ROWLAND tr. *Moufet's Theat. Ins.* 1110 In the milts of Sheep... innumerable worms are oft-times found. c 1720 W. GIBSON *Farrier's Guide* i. ii. (1738) 12 The Spleen, or Milt is a soft, spungy Substance. 1764 *Museum Rust.* II. li. 146 The melt or spleen was very small and thin. 1847 W. C. L. MARTIN *Ox* 130 Inflammation of the spleen or melt.

b. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as **milt-grown a.**, affected by an enlarged spleen; **milt-like a.**, resembling the substance of the mammalian milt; **milt-pain**, a disease amongst swine; **milt-sickness**, a disease of the spleen amongst cattle; so **milt-sick a.**; † **milt-vein** (see quot.); **milt-wort** = MILTWASTE.

1731 *Gentl. Mag.* I. 101 [The world] has an ugly hoskey cough, and is *milt-grown. 1822-34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) I. 187 One [polypus] is termed *miltlike by Professor Munro. 1704 *Dict. Rust. et Urb.*, *Milt-pain is a Disease in Hogs, proceeding from greediness of eating Mast. 1882 *Times of Natal* 8 June, He never knew of a case of illness from eating a *melt-sick ox. *Ibid.*, An ox suffering from *melt-sickness. 1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 29 b/2 In the left hande, shee [the Liver wayne] is called the *miltwayne. 1611 COTGR., *Scolopendrie*, Spleenwort, *Miltwort, Finger-fearn. 1668 WILKINS *Real Char.* Index, Miltwort [text p. 71 *Miltwast*].

2. *transf.* (See quot. 1599.)

1587 MASCALL *Govt. Cattle* (1596) 106 If a colt when he is fold do not cast his milt, husbandmen say he will not lue long... some colt will cast two miltes, no horse that lues xii. yeares hath any milt within him. 1599 A. M. tr. *Gabelhouer's Bk. Physicæ* 23/1 In the first foalinge of a Mare, her Foale hath... on the tung a peece of fleshe which resembleth the Milt of an Oxe, and of some is also called a Milt. 1677 JOHNSON in *Ray's Corr.* (1848) 128 Horsemen have not agreed what that is the foal is said to sneeze, which they call a milt.

II. 3. The roe or spawn of the male fish; the 'soft roe' of fishes.

1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 77 b/1 Open the fysshe and take to the herthe the galle and the mylte. 1530 PALSGR. 245/1 Mylte [of] a fysshe, *la laicte*; *laicte de poisson*. 1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* I. 19 Quhen now thay ar gutted, and the meltis takne out, thay [etc.]. 1611 COTGR., *Laicte*, the milt, or soft roe, of fishes. 1653 WALTON *Angler* viii. 162 You shall scarce or never take a Male Carp without a Melt, or a Female without a Roe or Spawn. 1718 J. CHAMBERLAYNE *Relig. Philos.* (1730) II. xxii. §36 Some of the Females discharge their Spawn, and the males their Melt or Seed in the Water near each other. 1884 BRAITHWAITE *Salmonidæ Westmld.* i. 3 Milt is found in the males and ova in females.

b. *attrib.*, as **milt-like a.**, resembling the contents of the soft roe of a fish.

1808 *Edin. Rev.* XI. 322 The milt-like fluid of the drones might be seen in the cells.

milt (mɪlt), *v.* [f. prec.] *trans.* 'To impregnate the roe or spawn of the female fish' (J.).

1694 MOTTEUX *Rabelais* v. xxxi. (1737) 143, I... saw... Fish... milting, spawning. 1884 *Field* 6 Dec. 787/1 A female [char] gave 146 eggs, which were milted from a male of the same hybrid race.

milter ('mɪltə(r)). Also 7 meltere, 8 miltor. [f. MILT *sb.* + -ER; perh. adopted from the equivalent Du. *milter*.] a. A male fish, esp. in spawning time. b. = MILT *sb.* 3.

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 245 If a man do the same with a female in spawning time, hee shall haue as many milters follow after her. 1653 WALTON *Angler* viii. 164 Three Melters for one Spawner. 1718 JACOB *Compl. Sportsman* 121 The Spawner lays her Spawn, and upon it the Melter drops his Milk. 1758 *Descr. Thames* 172 Then the Male, or Miltor, advances, and covers the Spawner with his Belly. 1834 MEDWIN *Angler in Wales* I. 332 At this time also the melter is more easily distinguished from the roe. 1883 *Blackw. Mag.* Feb. 281 A greater stock of 'Spawners' and 'Milters' than its tributaries have room to contain.

† **milth**, *sb.* *Obs.* [f. MILD *a.* + -TH¹.] Mercy. Hence † **milth v. intr.**, to have mercy (*of, to*). † **'milthlich adv.**, kindly. † **'milthness sb.**, mildness.

a 1300 *E. Psalter* xxiv. 6 Laverd, of pine reuthes mine pou mare, And of pine milpes of werld pat are. *Ibid.* xxiv. 11 Laverd, milpe to my sinne. *Ibid.* lv. 1 Milpe of me, lauerd, for man fortrade me. *Ibid.* lxxvi. 8 Or he sal awai kerue is milpe in ende Fra geting and geting of strende. *Ibid.* lxxxvii. 12 Wher ani in thrughes sal telle þi milthnes. c 1300 *St. Brandan* 51 He welcomede ous everechon miltheliche and suete.

† **'milting, vbl. sb.** (See quot. 1587.)

1587 MASCALL *Govt. Cattle* (1596) 45 The milting of Oxe, Cow, or other beast is called of husbandmen, when he will sodaine lie down if ye shall stay neuer so little, being at plough or cart. 1614 MARKHAM *Cheap Husb.* (1623) 99 Of milting of a beast. Milting, is when a beast will oft fall.

Milton ('mɪltən). 1. Name of the English poet John Milton (1608-74) used in the phr. **mute inglorious Milton** (see quot. 1751) to symbolize the idea of native ability frustrated by lack of opportunity.

1751 GRAY *Elegy* 8 Some mute inglorious Milton here may rest. 1883 *Authors & Publishers* (G. P. Putnam's Sons) 61 We do not believe that our American prairies conceal any Charlotte Brontës to whom the opportunity for expression and fame has been denied, or that a careful search through American villages would develop any 'mute, inglorious Miltons' rusting away their undeveloped lives. 1922 H. L. MENCKEN *Prejudices* (1923) 3rd Ser. iii. 89 A genuine artist... would have thoughts and feelings of his own, and the impulse to give them objective form would be irresistible... There are no mute inglorious Miltons, save in the

hallucinations of poets. The one sound test of a Milton is that he functions as a Milton. 1933 J. BUCHAN *Prince of Captivity* i. iv. 125 We've got to see that our Miltons don't remain mute and inglorious, but above all that our Hampdens are not left to rot on a village green. 1948 T. S. ELIOT *Notes Def. Culture* vi. 102 The Equality of Opportunity dogma...derives emotional reinforcement from the belief in the mute inglorious Milton. This myth assumes that a great deal of first-rate ability—not merely ability, but genius—is being wasted for lack of education.

2. [Perh. a different word.] *slang*. An oyster. 1841 THACKERAY *Professor* ii, in *Bentley's Misc.* Sept. 285 Mrs. Grampus herself operated with the oyster-knife, and served the Milton morsels to the customers. 1845 'BON GAULTIER' *Bk. Ballads* 35 Fill me once more the foaming pewter up! Another board of oysters, ladye mine! To night Lucullus with himself shall sup, These mute inglorious Miltons are divine.

miltonia (milt'əʊniə). [mod.L. (J. Lindley 1837, in *Bot. Reg.* XXIII. 1976), f. the name of Charles William Wentworth Fitzwilliam, Viscount Milton, later 3rd Earl Fitzwilliam (1786-1857), English politician and horticulturist + -IA¹.] An epiphytic orchid of the tropical, South American genus so called, belonging to the family Orchidaceae and bearing brilliantly coloured flowers.

1838 J. LINDLEY *Sertum Orchidaceum* plate 21 It [sc. *Miltonia candida*] differs in the structure of its column and labellum...from the original Miltonia. 1890 W. WATSON *Orchids* xii. 315 Miltonias are easily propagated. 1930 T. W. BRISCOE *Orchids for Amateurs* viii. 120, I have found the addition of a small portion of partly decayed oak or beech leaves has had very beneficial results on all the Miltonias. 1963 *Times* 6 Feb. 12/3 One exhibit of orchids contains many beautiful cypripediums and miltonias.

Miltonian (milt'əʊniən), *a.* and *sb.* [f. the name of the poet John Milton + -IAN.] *A. adj.* Of or relating to Milton, or resembling his style or imagery. *B. sb.* An admirer or imitator of Milton.

1708 J. PHILIPS *Cyder* i. 1 Thy gift Pomona in Miltonian verse Adventurous I presume to sing. 1816 KEATS *Epist. C.* C. Clarke 57 Miltonian storms, and more, Miltonian tenderness. 1842 DICKENS *Let.* 19 Oct. (1974) III. 352, I have been going, every day, to write to you about the Miltonians. 1872 LOWELL *Milton Prose Wks.* 1890 IV. 76 It is merely a Miltonian way of saying that he took regular exercise. 1907 *Illustr. London News* 4 May 672/1 Nearly all Englishmen are either Shakesperians or Miltonians... Each represents something in the make-up of England. 1947 A. J. A. WALDOCK *Paradise Lost* i. 9 Grierson...observed, supervised and corrected; but not yet had England produced a New Miltonian. 1960 *Times* 22 Sept. 15/4 The most dyed-in-the-wool Miltonian.

Miltonic (milt'ɒnik), *a.* (and *sb.*) [f. *Milton*: see prec. and -IC.]

1. *adj.* = prec.

1708 GAY *Wine* 15 Inspir'd, sublime, on Pegasean wing By thee upborne, I draw Miltonic air. 1818 BYRON *Juan* Ded. x, If Time, the Avenger, excretes his wrongs, And makes the word 'Miltonic' mean 'sublime' [etc.]. 1886 SWINBURNE *Misc.* 14 A Shakespearean adept may be a Miltonic believer.

2. *quasi-sb.* Miltonic language.

1712 HENLEY *Spect.* No. 396 ¶2 That Mungrel miscreated (to speak in Miltonic) kind of Wit, vulgarly termed the Pun.

3. *sb. pl.* Verses of Milton; verses, or style, typical of Milton.

1792 COWPER *Wks.* (1837) XV. 237 Having translated all the Latin and Italian Miltonics, I was proceeding merrily with the Commentary on the *Paradise Lost*. 1928 O. BARFIELD *Poetic Diction* x. 177 No one would have dreamed of employing the stale Miltonics, which lay at the bottom of so much eighteenth-century 'poetic diction', in *prose*, however imaginative. 1944 F. R. LEAVIS in *Scrutiny* XII. 202 Johnson's disapproval of Gray's Pinderick sublimities goes with his disapproval of Miltonics.

Hence *Mil'tonically adv.*

1853 DE QUINCEY *Autobiogr. Sk.* I. i. 2, I here record the entire list of my brothers and sisters...and Miltonically I include myself. 1905 *Q. Rev.* July 8 To speak Miltonically, the Muse utters the oracle, and her 'prophet' renders it in rhyme.

Miltonism ('miltənɪz(ə)m). [f. *Milton* + -ISM.] A form of expression imitating Milton. Also *Mil'tonicism*.

1802 LAMB *Let.* (1888) I. 190 Cowper's blank verse detains you every step with some heavy Miltonism. 1936 F. R. LEAVIS *Revaluation* ii. 46 A common, limply pompous Miltonicism. 1938 E. POUND *Let.* 8 May (1971) 316, I do, however, prefer your 'supreme Hippocrates' [line 137]... Miltonism tho' it may be.

Miltonist ('miltənɪst). [f. *Milton* + -IST.] A follower of Milton in his views on divorce.

1806 SYMMONS *Milton* (1810) 250 A party, distinguished by the name of Miltonists, attested the power of his pen, and gave consequence to his pleading for divorce. 1836 SOUTHEY *Cowper* III. 81 Hayley...had reasons for being what in the days of the Commonwealth was called a Miltonist.

Miltonize ('miltənəɪz), *v.* [f. *Milton* + -IZE.]

a. trans. To impart a Miltonian dignity to. *b. intr.* To imitate the literary style of Milton. Hence *'Miltonizing ppl. a.* and *vbl. sb.*

1893 *Athenæum* 25 Feb. 254/3 This [sc. painting] is a noble example of Palmer's ability to Miltonize landscape. 1903 *Academy* 4 Apr. 336 Mr. Johnstone has...gone to Milton for

his model, and Miltonizes as best he may. 1936 F. R. LEAVIS *Revaluation* iv. 116 The meditative-Miltonizing poetic modes. 1944 — in *Scrutiny* XII. 189 The author of *The Vanity of Human Wishes* has, as critic, no weakness...for the Miltonizing habit of his age. 1953 H. HOUSE *Coleridge* iii. 65 This Miltonising is not a mere matter of poetical echoes...it is part of a conscious political act. 1958 *Essays & Stud.* v. 69 These larger Miltonizing politico-social pieces like *Religious Musings*.

miltor, milts, miltschipe, var. ff. MILTER, MILCE, MILDSHIP.

Miltown ('miltəʊn). *Pharm.* Also (*erron.*) **Milltown**. A proprietary name for meprobamate; a tablet of this drug.

1954 F. M. BERGER in *Jrnl. Pharmacol. & Exper. Therap.* CXII. 413 2-Methyl-2-n-propyl-1, 3-propanediol carbamate was unique in that it possessed a muscle relaxant and sedative action of an unusual kind. This compound has been named Miltown. 1956 A. HUXLEY *Let.* 20 Oct. (1969) 810 The conference on meprobamate was quite interesting and I made some pleasant acquaintances—Dr. (F. M.) Berger, the inventor of Miltown, [etc.]. 1957 *Trade Marks Jrnl.* 27 Feb. 191/2 Miltown... Pharmaceutical preparations in pill, tablet and powder form, or in liquid form for intravenous injection, all for use in the treatment of tension, as muscular relaxants and as anti-convulsants. Carter Products, Inc., New York. 1960 C. FITZ GIBBON *When Kissing had to Stop* vii. 91 All myths are to a greater or lesser extent tranquillisers in one way or another. But a government can't function on Milltown. 1964 M. McLUHAN *Understanding Media* (1967) vii. 77 Would it not seem suddenly to be a conspiracy to make the artist a frill, a fribble, or a Milltown? 1969 [see MEPROBAMATE].

miltsiekte (milt'si:ktə). *S. Afr.* Also **meltziekte**, **miltsiek**. [Afrikaans, f. *milt* spleen + *siekte* sickness.] = ANTHRAX 2.

1835 A. SMITH *Diary* 1 Feb. (1939) l. 241 Bloedsiekte, or anthrax. It is also known in Afrikaans as miltsiekte. 1877 *Queenstown Free Press* 1 Dec. (Petman), The oldest and most experienced of Kurveyors confess themselves flabbergasted by meltziekte. 1947 H. C. BOSMAN *Mafeking Road* xi. 63 After making their purchases they whiled away the time in discussing politics and the mealie-crops and the miltsiekte. 1959 *Cape Times* 12 Mar. 2/2 Miltsiek has broken out in certain areas in the Bushmanland. 1972 L. G. GREEN *When the Journey's Over* (1973) v. 51 You had to guard your oxen against redwater, *miltsiekte* and lung sickness.

miltwaste ('miltweist). Also 6-7 -wast, 7 -waist. [f. MILT *sb.*¹ + WASTE.] The finger-fern, one of the spleenworts, *Asplenium Ceterach*.

1578 LYTE *Dodoens* iii. lxxv. 406 Of brode or large Splenewort or Miltwast. *Ibid.* iii. lxxvii. 408 This herbe is called...in English...Scaleferne, Finger ferne...and Myltewaste. 1657 B. W. *Expert Phisician* 189 Agrimony, Burnet, Miltwaist, Mercury, each a handfull. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 258/2 A commonish native fern called Miltwaste or Scale Fern.

milty ('milti), *a.* [f. MILT *sb.* + -Y.] Resembling or of the nature of the milt or spleen.

1662 J. CHANDLER *Van Helmont's Oriat.* 306 Nothing is milty or like to the milt, if it do not swell with the properties of the milt.

miltz (miltz). *Cookery.* [ad. G. *milz*.] The spleen. (Cf. MILT *sb.*)

1909 *Daily Chron.* 25 Feb. 3/5 No more cooking of chleb borsch schave and stuffed miltz. I shall have a cook of my own. 1951 L. W. LEONARD *Jewish Cookery* xiv. 189 The butcher will be glad to make the incision in the side of a beef miltz as large as you desire. 1966 *Bloom's Jewish Restaurant Menu, Entree*... Stuffed Miltz.

milvine ('milvɪn), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. mod.L. *milvin-us*, f. L. *milv-us* kite + -INE.]

A. adj. Pertaining to a kite; belonging to the genus *Milvus* or the family *Milvinae*. *B. sb.* A member of the genus *Milvus* or of the family *Milvinae*; a kite.

1727 BAILEY vol. II, *Milvine*, belonging to a Kite or Glede. 1842 BRANDE *Dict. Sci.* etc., *Milvines*, *Milvini*, a family of Raptorial birds, of which the kite (*Milvus*) is the type.

Hence *milvinous* (mil'vɪnəs) *a.*, in the same sense (Mayne *Expos. Lex.* 1856).

milwarde, -well, -wyn, var. forms of MILLWARD, MULVEL.

milz(c)e, variant forms of MILCE *sb.* *Obs.*

mim (mim), *a.* orig. *Sc.* and *dial.* [Imitative of the action of pursing up the mouth; cf. MUM.]

a. Affectedly modest, demure, primly silent or quiet. Also 'affecting great moderation in eating and drinking' (Jam.).

? 1679 McWARD in *Earnest Contend. Faith* (1723) 323 The best of our Synods (for as mim as we have made it to this Day) are justly chargeable with the Blood of that renowned Martyr [Guthrie]. 1715 RAMSAY *Christis Kirke Gr.* II. 48 She was...mim that day. 1768 ROSS *Helenore* (1789) 106 Now Nory all the while was playing prim, As only lamb as modest, and as mim; And never a look with Lindy did lat fa'. 1785 FERGUSSON'S *Prov.* 24 Maidens kirks be mim till they're married, and then they may burn kirks. 1816 SCOTT *Bl. Dwarf* ii, Did I not say it wasna want o' spunk that made ye [sc. the young Laird] sae mim? a 1825 FORBY *Voc. E. Anglia, Mim*, primly silent, with lips closed lest a stray word should escape. 1880 MRS. PARR *Adam & Eve* xiii, Worth twenty o' that stuck-up London consarn, with her pasty face and mim ways. 1891 R. T. COOKE *Huckleberries* 96 She was

a mim, soft-spoken woman, but guileful and gliding as a snake. 1959 'J. ROSS' *Boy in Grey Overcoat* viii. 93 That mim curl of grey hair across the back of her head. 1960 AUDEN *Homage to Clio* 56 Before you catch it for your mim look and gnostic chirrup.

b. Used adverbially.

1786 BURNS *Holy Fair* xvi, See, up he's got the word o' G —, An' meek an' mim has view'd it.

c. Comb., as *mim-looking*, -*spoken*; also *mim-mouthed*, 'reserved in discourse, not communicative, implying the idea of affectation of modesty' (Jam.). Also *fig.* Hence *mim-mouthedness*.

1721 RAMSAY *Lucky Spence* iii, Mim-mou'd Meg. 1820 *Smugglers* I. xiii. 164 I'm no for being mim mou'd when there's no reason; but a man had as gude, whiles, cast a knot on his tongue. 1849 C. BRONTE *Shirley* vii, Some o' t' bonniest and mimest looking too. 1889 *Sat. Rev.* 12 Jan. 37/1 That 'mim-mouthedness' which has become a fashion of late. 1896 'LESLIE KEITH' *Indian Uncle* xi. 189 Douce, plod-plodding, mim-spoken lads.

mimamsa (mi:'mɑ:msɑ). Also *mimansa*. [Skr. *mimāṃsā* profound thought, consideration, investigation, f. *man* to think, consider.] The name of one of the six systems of orthodox Hindu philosophy, called more fully the *Pūrva-*, or 'earlier', *mimamsa*, which was founded by Jaimini and concerns itself with the interpretation of Vedic ritual and text.

The term also occurs in the name of a closely-related school, the *Uttara*, or 'later', *mimamsa*, often called *Vedānta*, which deals with the nature of Brahma.

1788 *Asiatick Researches* I. 352 Of the Philosophical Schools it will be sufficient here to remark, that...the two *Mimāṃsā's*, of which the second is often distinguished by the name of *Vedānta*, [seem analogous] to the Platonick. 1811 W. WARD *Acct. Writings, Relig. & Manners Hindoos* I. ii. 370 Like the schools of philosophy among the Greeks, these several systems have each originated with a single and a different head, or founder...Jūyūminee of the *Mēmāngsa*. 1841 M. ELPHINSTONE *Hist. India* I. II. v. 215 The prior *Mimāṃsā*, which teaches the art of reasoning with the express view of aiding the interpretation of the Vedas, is, so far, only a school of criticism. 1861 H. H. WILSON *Ess. & Lect. Relig. Hindus* I. 12 Jaimini, by Siva's orders, composed the *Mimāṃsā*, which is heretical, in as far as it inculcates works in preference to faith. 1915 *Encycl. Relig. & Ethics*. VIII. 648/2 The *Mimāṃsā* teaches that the relation of word and meaning is not dependent on general agreement, but that the meaning is naturally inherent in the word. 1964 *Language* XL. 113 He did not go any further with his study of the *mimāṃsā* system. 1971 *Illustr. Weekly India* 11 Apr. 35/2 The Indian philosophical systems such as Buddhism, Nyaya, Vaisheshika, Yoga and Mimamsa.

† **mimature**. *Obs. rare*—¹. [f. L. *mim-us* MIME *sb.* + -ATE³ + -URE.] Mimicking, mimicry.

1638 MAYNE *Lucian* (1664) 253, I shall present her to you various, and in diverse shapes, and shall approve my selfe not outdone by you in Mimatute. Imagine her, then.

mimbar ('mimbar(r)). Also 9 **mambar**, **monbar**, 9- **minbar** (the best form). [Arab. *minbar* pulpit.] The pulpit in a mosque. Also *attrib.*

1816 *Travels of Ali Bey* II. vi. 84 El Monbar, or The Tribune of the Priest of Fridays, is on one side of the Makam Ibrahim, at fourteen feet distance, and in front of the northern angle of the Kaaba. 1836 E. W. LANE *Acct. Manners & Customs Mod. Egyptians* I. iii. 94 To the right of this [sc. the mihrab] is the *mim'bar* (or pulpit). 1839 T. J. NEWBOLD *Pol. & Statistical Acct. Straits of Malacca* I. v. 249 The Khatib...recites the Khatbeh...in the mosque, from the three steps of the *mimbar*, a species of rostrum. 1855 R. F. BURTON *Pilgrimage* II. xvii. 141 The *Mambar*, or pulpit, was the invention of a Medinah man of the Beni Najjar. 1875 *Encycl. Brit.* II. 446/2 Near this was a pulpit (*mimbar*). 1885 T. P. HUGHES *Dict. Islam* 349 *Minbar*, generally pronounced *mimbar*... The pulpit in a mosque from which the *khutbah* (or sermon) is recited. It consists of three steps, and is sometimes a moveable wooden structure, and sometimes a fixture of brick or stone built against the wall. 1932 *Times Lit. Suppl.* 10 Nov. 840/1 The charming panels in the side walls of the *mimbar* steps at the Raval Masjid. 1967 V. PRITCHARD *Eng. Medieval Graffiti* 35/1 There is a whole panel of swastika-peltae, in a simplified form, carved on a wooden *mimbar* in Kairwan, North Africa.

mime (maim), *sb.* [a. L. *mim-us*, a. Gr. *μῖμος*. Cf. F. *mime*, Sp., Pg., It. *mimo*.]

1. *Antiq.* A performer in the dramatic pieces described in sense 4.

[a 900 O.E. *Martyrol.* 25 Aug. 152 Se wæs ærest sumes kaseres mima, þæt is leasere, ond sang beforan him scandlic leoð ond plegode scandlice plegan.] 1784 T. DAVIES *Dram. Misc.* III. 51 The ancient mimes were so expert at the representation of thought by action. 1888 LOWELL *Heartsease & Rue* 51 Mime and hetæra getting equal weight With him whose toils heroic saved the State.

2. *a.* A mimic, jester, buffoon; a pantomimist.

1616 B. JONSON *Epigr.* I. cxxix, Think'st thou, Mime, this is great? 1642 MILTON *Apol. Spect.* 9 Whereas he tels us that Scurrilous Mime was a personated girn lowering fool. 1760 FOOTE *Minor* I. (1767) 14 He is an admirable mime, or mimic, and most delectable company. 1828 SCOTT *F.M. Perth* xvii, That which may well shock the nerves of a prince of mimes and merry-makers. 1840 CARLYLE *Heroes* (1858) 251 Della Scala stood among his courtiers, with mimes and buffoons (*nebulones ac histriones*) making him heartily merry. 1902 J. CONRAD *Heart Darkn.* 142 In motley, as though he had absconded from a troupe of mimes.

b. in figurative context.

1877 MORLEY *Crit. Misc.* Ser. II. 245 That dance of mimes which passes for life among the upper classes.

3. *transf.* and *fig.* An imitator.

1677 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* II. III. 82 Mimes or imitators make only phantasmes or pictures not things... The Mime will neither know nor think aught of those things he imitates as to good or evil. 1902 CORNISH *Naturalist Thames* 166 Those... famous mimes, the Indian mynahs.

4. a. *Antiq.* A kind of simple farcical drama among the Greeks and Romans, characterized by mimicry and the ludicrous representation of familiar types of character; a dialogue written for recital in a performance of this kind. Also occasionally applied *transf.* to similar performances or compositions in modern times.

1642 MILTON *Apol. Smect.* 9 Scaliger describes a Mime to be a Poem imitating any action to stirre up laughter. 1693 DRYDEN *Persius' Sat.* II. (1726) 255 note, Liberius in the Fragment of his Mimes, has a Verse like this. 1790 MALONE *Eng. Stage in Shaks. Wks.* I. II. 118 The *Exodiaris* and *Embolaris* of the Mimes are undoubtedly the remote progenitors of the Vice and Clown of our ancient dramas. a1834 COLERIDGE *Shaks. Notes* (1849) 12 The mimes of Sophron were written in prose. 1850 TENNYSON *In Mem. cv.* No more shall wayward grief abuse The genial hour with mask and mime. 1904 J. A. NAIRN *Herodas* Intro. 22 A Mime is a piece depicting actual life, generally the life of the common people, and employing their language.

b. (The art of) gesture, movement, etc. (as distinct from words) used to express emotion and dramatic action or character; dumb show; = PANTOMIME *sb.* 4.

1932 I. MAWER *Art of Mime* II. i. 125 The aim of mime is not a performance of certain physical exercises which can be welded into some kind of whole, nor is it merely 'gesture'—gesture is one branch only. 1953 *Ballet Ann.* VII. 22 There is always a great misunderstanding of the word *mime*. . . In ballet it means the formal gesture language used in the narration of the classics. 1967 *Listener* 13 Apr. 503/3 Some sort of research is required . . . to find out the best way of using mime on television.

†5. An imitation. *Obs. rare.*

1650 T. VAUGHAN *Anthroposophia* To Rdr., Excellent patterns commend their Mimes.

6. *attrib.*, as *mime-ballet*, *-drama*, *-play*, *-writer*; † *mime-man*, a mimic.

1955 *Times* 11 May 7/6 Two mime-ballets by Rocca and Dallapiccola respectively. 1931 A. NICOLL *Masks, Mimes & Miracles* i. 78 The Oscan mime drama became one of the most popular diversions there. 1968 J. WINEARLS *Mod. Dance* (ed. 2) vii. 145 There have been Masques, Dance Plays, Mime Dramas and every combination of the fundamental expressions of movement and voice. 1630 B. JONSON *New Inn* v. i. Tipto, and his Regiment of mime-men [printed (1631) mime-men], al drunk dumbe. 1894 *Daily News* 7 May 3/4 'Jean Mayeux', the new 'mime play', . . . will be performed at the Princess's. 1957 N. FRYE *Anat. Crit.* iv. 285 Classical mime-writers like Herodas.

mime (maim), *v.* [f. prec. *sb.* Cf. F. *mimer*; Gr. has *μιμῆσθαι* to imitate.]

1. a. *intr.* To act or play a part, with mimic gesture and action and usually without words.

1616-1837 [see the *vbl. sb.*]. 1897 *Westm. Gaz.* 18 May 10/2 Mlle. Jane May . . . can sing and act as well as mime.

b. *transf.* and *fig.*
1728 *NORTH Mem. Music* (1846) 36 Our paltry imitators are mistaken when they attempt to mime it upon a silent stage. 1843 CARLYLE *Past & Pr.* III. xv. Miming and chattering like a Dead-Sea Ape. 1887 RIDER HAGGARD *Jess* xviii. We cannot bedeck our inner selves and make them mime as the occasion pleases, and sing the old song when their lips are set to a strange new chant.

c. *trans.* To represent by mimic action.
a1894 STEVENSON *Weir of Hermiston* iv. She made it [the hearthrug] a rostrum, miming her stories as she told them. 1915 M. E. PERUGINI *Art of Ballet* xiii. 115 The two well-known dancers . . . mutely mimed the actions and emotions of the leading characters. 1959 W. GOLDING *Free Fall* xiv. 250 The maker they mimed for you in your Victorian slum was the old male maker, totem of the conquering Hebrews.

d. Of a singer, to present a pre-recorded song by mime, usu. on television.

1965 G. MELLY *Owning-Up* xi. 131 A weekly [T.V.] programme featuring the new releases and illustrating them visually by . . . the artists miming to their own records. 1966 *Crescendo* Jan. 8/1 He seems content to mime 'Tears' to a gaggle of unbelieving teen-agers on *Top Of The Pops*. 1966 *Listener* 11 Aug. 204/3 Since the singers and dancers are so expert in miming to their own recordings, it is possible to eliminate all microphones from the stage.

2. *trans.* To imitate, mimic.
1733 *Introd. Verses to Fielding's Intrig. Chambermaid*, Mark, in his mirth how innocent he plays! And while he mimes the mimic, hurts not Bayes. 1890 *Harper's Mag.* Feb. 422/2 Miming the cuttle-fish devouring its prey.

Hence *'miming vbl. sb.*; *mimed ppl. a.*
1616 B. JONSON *Epigr.* i. cxv. [He] Acts old Iniquitie, and in the fit Of miming, gets th'opinion of a wit. 1642 MILTON *Apol. Smect.* Wks. 1851 III. 262 But in an ill hour hath his unfortunate rashness stumbl'd upon the mention of miming. 1837 HOWITT *Rur. Life* vi. xi. 520 All kinds of pageants, mimings, masks, and frolics. 1910 *Daily Chron.* 9 Apr. 7/5 The marvellous power of facial expression to convey an emotion . . . is brought home . . . by the intense interest one feels in these 'mimed' plays. 1965 *Melody Maker* 3 Apr. 16 Miming is slowly disappearing from the pop scene. 1965 *Listener* 2 Dec. 908/3 Mimed opera . . . It soon became painfully obvious that sound was out of synchronization with vision. *Ibid.* The first programme of the series was made almost unwatchable by the process of miming.

mimeo ('mimi:ə), *sb.* [Abbrev. of MIMEOGRAPH *sb.*] A copy of a document, newspaper, etc., reproduced by means of a mimeograph (see MIMEOGRAPH *sb.*). Also *attrib.*, as *mimeo mag*, *newspaper*, *stencil*. Hence

mimeo, **mimeo-stencil** *vbs. trans.*, to reproduce by means of a mimeograph; **mimeoed** *ppl. a.*

1943 J. S. HUXLEY *TVA* 139 TVA, Mimeo, 1941. 1967 KARCH & BUBER *Offset Processes* vi. 243 Within a few minutes a phototube will scan and transfer all details to a mimeo-stencil or offset plate. 1967 *Maclean's Mag.* Jan. 56 Why Sandra Peredo's patronizing attitude toward the little magazines? She states, for instance, that the mimeo mags are interested in dirty words and anti-Establishment statements as their main themes. 1969 *Harper's Mag.* May 82 We learn later that the statement was mimeoed and a few reporters were walking off with it. 1972 M. JOOS in *Language* XLVIII. 260 Having mimeo-stenciled a number of text pages without the footnoting for which I was leaving room on each stencil, I was now putting the stencils through my typewriter a second time. 1973 *Times* 17 Apr. (Liberia Suppl.) p. ii/5 These tribes have their own newspapers called mimeo-newspapers.

mimeograph ('mimi:əgrəf, -græf), *sb.* [irreg. f. Gr. *μιμῆσθαι* 'I imitate' + -GRAPH.] A duplicating machine for producing copies from a stencil; also *attrib.*

From 1903 to 1948 a proprietary name.
1889 *Voice* (N.Y.) 19 Sept., The 'mimeograph' and the 'autocopyist' . . . will give any number of copies of a letter. 1903 *T.P.'s Weekly* 6 Nov. 720/1 A typewriter who could multiply for him copies of these stories on the mimeograph. 1914 [see *DUPLICATING vbl. sb.*]. 1935 M. M. ATWATER *Murder in Midsummer* xviii. 160 Miss Marsh ran off on the mimeograph sheets of instructions all neatly tabulated. 1952 S. KAUFFMANN *Philanderer* (1953) v. 84 The mimeograph ink of the mail-room. 1963 F. C. ARCHER *Gen. Office Pract.* (ed. 2) xvii. 233 Mimeograph paper comes in a variety of colors to contrast or to harmonize with the ink. 1967 KARCH & BUBER *Offset Processes* iv. 72 Letter shops, once using mimeograph-type equipment, added the offset process . . . to expand . . . their production.

Hence **'mimeograph v. trans.**, to reproduce by means of a mimeograph; **'mimeographed** *ppl. a.*

1895 MARY E. BAMFORD in *Chicago Advance* 6 June 1290/2 The copies were mimeographed at last, thanks to her mother's help. 1903 MISS FAITHFULL *W. Lond. Typewr. Off. Circular*, Terms for mimeographing. Mimeographed Circulars can be sent by the *jd. post*. 1912 J. C. DANA *Mod. Amer. Library Econ.* v. 6 Mimeographed copies of tests for books and printed forms for book notes are to be distributed when needed. 1937 M. L. HANLEY *Word Index to Joyce's Ulysses* p. xii, Mimeographing; Dan Marlow. 1946 *R.A.F. Jnl.* May 152 *The Bulletin* . . . was an unpretentious affair of a few mimeographed sheets. 1949 SHURR & YOCOM *Mod. Dance* 3 Would you consider mimeographing this material? 1972 *Jnl. Social Psychol.* LXXXVII. 23 Choices were to be indicated on a mimeographed answer form.

mimer ('maimə(r)). [f. MIME *v.* + -ER¹.] A mime or mimic, a buffoon or jester.

1755 JOHNSON [quoting Milton *Samson* 1325, where *Mimirs* in the first edition is a misprint, corrected in the Errata to *Mimics*]. 1819 H. BUSK *Vestriad* II. 128 The Muse, who taught th' enliv'ning dance, In Greece to mimers, and to gods in France. 1835 W. IRVING *Newstead Abbey* Crayon Misc. (1863) 298 We had mummers and mimers too.

|| **mimesis** (maim'i:sis). [Gr. *μίμησις* imitation, f. *μιμῆσθαι* to imitate, f. *μίμος* MIME *sb.*]

1. *Rhet.* A figure of speech, whereby the supposed words or actions of another are imitated. Also *transf.*

1550 R. SHERRY *Treat. Schemes & Tropes* sig. E3 Mimesis, that is a following either of the wordes or manoures whereby we expresse not only the wordes of the person, but also the gesture. 1593 H. PEACHAM *Garden of Eloquence* (1954) 138 Mimesis is an imitation of speech whereby the Orator counterfeitheth not onely what one said, but also his utterance, pronunciation, and gesture. 1650 TRAPP *Comm. Eccles.* xi. 9. 154 Solomon. . . by a Mimesis brings in a wild yonker thus bespeaking himself. Rejoice [etc.]. 1681 FLAVEL *Meth. Grace* xxxiv. 568 Satan called here (by a Mimesis) the god of this world, not simply and properly, but because he challenges to himself the honour of a god. 1962 S. E. FINER *Man on Horseback* xii. 240 This is to reckon without mimesis. Among unstable states, particularly those with a rage for innovation, military intervention has proved to be highly contagious. 1962 *Listener* 13 Dec. 1006/1 Bunyan stands with Malory and Trollope as a master of perfect naturalness in the mimesis of ordinary conversation. 1965 M. BRADBURY *Stepping Westward* vi. 292 Walker had never before heard in anyone's speech vocabulary—mimesis, epistemology, mythopoetic. 1965 M. COHEN in M. Black *Philos. in Amer.* 115 If Le Corbusier has encouraged the doctrine of mimesis in designing the chapel at Ronchamp, he has rejected it firmly at the Villa Savoie.

2. *Biol.* = MIMICRY 2.
1845 STRICKLAND in *Lond. etc. Philos. Mag.* XXVIII. 356 This term [Iconism], suggested by the Rev. Dr. Ingram, . . . appears preferable to Mimesis, which I had originally proposed to use. 1885 in *Cassell's Encycl. Dict.* 1896 A. H. KING *Ethnology* 196 With the growing needs of society, it could not fail to develop by various processes—mimesis, reduplication, repetition [etc.].

3. *Sociol.* The deliberate imitation of the behaviour of one group of people by another as a factor in social change.

1934 A. J. TOYNBEE *Study of Hist.* III. 245 The problem of bringing the uncreative rank and file of a growing society into line with the creative pioneers . . . cannot be solved in practice, on the social scale, without also bringing into play the faculty of sheer mimesis—one of the less exalted faculties of Human Nature which has more in it of drill than inspiration. 1962 *Listener* 8 Feb. 257/3 There is . . . an important distinction between mimesis, which is imitation of those above you, and solidarity, which is imitation . . . of those with whom you find yourself in a common situation. 1965 P. LASLETT *World we have Lost* ix. 213 Only if imitation, mimesis, is taken to constitute 'solidity' can the phrase the solid middle class be made to apply to any substantial part of the population.

mimester ('maimstə(r)). *rare.* [f. MIME *v.* + -STER.] = MIME *sb.* 2, a mimic.

1873 T. COOPER *Paradise of Martyrs* (1877) 299 The mimesters who beclout themselves anew with rags of Rome.

† **mimetene**, **mimetese**, **mimetesite**. *Min.* [Orig. F. *mimétèse* (Beudant 1832) meant to represent Gr. *μιμητής* imitator. *Mimetene*, *mimetesite* (G. *mimetesit*, Breithaupt 1841), and MIMETITE are alterations intended to make the name less anomalous in form.] Older names for MIMETITE.

1835 C. U. SHEPARD *Treat. Min.* II. II. 46 Mimetene. 1843 CHAPMAN *Min.* 33 Mimetese. 1867 *Pract. Mechanic's Jnl.* 1 Sept. 190 An arseniated plumbic apatite (mimetesite).

mimetic (maim'etɪk), *a.* (and *sb.*) [ad. Gr. *μιμητικός*, f. *μιμῆσθαι* to imitate; see MIMESIS.]
A. adj.

1. Addicted to or having an aptitude for mimicry or imitation. Also, pertaining to imitation.

1637 WHITING *Albino & Bellama* 9 But Fucus, lead by most mimetick Apes, Could not depinge Don Fuco's antick shapes. 1762 GOLDSM. *Cit. W.* lxxix, The mimetic troops . . . begin their campaign [at the theatres] when all the others quit the field. 1769 R. WOOD *Ess. Genius Homer* To Rdr. 2 We shall confine our inquiry to Homer's Mimetic Powers. 1843 CARLYLE *Heroes* (1858) 316 Chatham himself lives the strangest mimetic life, half-hero, half-quack, all along. 1845 R. W. HAMILTON *Pop. Educ.* iv. (ed. 2) 70 The . . . mimetic tendency of infancy. 1876 GEO. ELIOT *Dan. Der.* lxii, Crying when she expected him to cry, and reflecting every phase of her feeling with mimetic susceptibility.

2. Characterized by, or of the nature of, imitation.

1669 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* I. III. i. 18 Mimetic Poesie; which the Platonists distribute into . . . Eicastic, and . . . Phantastic. 1744 HARRIS *Three Treat.* Wks. (1841) 33 The mimetic art of poetry has been hitherto considered, as fetching its imitation from mere natural resemblance. 1884 H. JENNINGS *Phallicism* ix. 99 Among the Greeks all dancing was of the mimetic kind. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VII. 338 Cases . . . in which with lesion of the optic thalamus there has been no defect in the mimetic movements.

3. = MIMIC *a.* 3.

1756 J. G. COOPER in *World* No. 159 V. 169 They may be enabled to make an exit as they have lived, in mimetic grandeur. 1841 D'ISRAELI *Amen. Lit.* (1859) I. 59 When the Duke of Normandy visited . . . Edward the Confessor, he beheld in England a mimetic Normandy. 1892 STEVENSON *Across the Plains* 266 A false and merely mimetic poverty.

4. a. *Zool.* and *Bot.* Of animals or plants: Characterized by 'mimicry' or resemblance in external appearance to some essentially different animal or plant, or to some inorganic object. Of appearances or processes: Of the nature of 'mimicry'.

1851 WOODWARD *Mollusca* i. 56 A second class of analogical resemblances are purely external and illusive, they have been termed mimetic. 1861 H. W. BATES in *Trans. Linn. Soc.* XXIII. 502 Mimetic analogies . . . are resemblances in external appearance, shape and colours between members of widely distinct families. 1870 NICHOLSON *Man. Zool. Gen.* Intro. §7 (1875) 19 It appears that the mimetic species is protected from some enemy by its outward similarity to the form which it mimics. 1882 *Garden* 28 Jan. 53/2 There are also cases of mimetic variation.

b. *Path.* (See *quots.*)
1856 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Mimetic*, applied to diseases that resemble, or appear like imitations of others.

c. *Cryst.* (See *quot.* 1888.)
1881 W. J. LEWIS in *Nature* No. 616. 355 Twin and mimetic crystals. 1888 TEALL *Brit. Petrogr.* 440 *Mimetic*. Tschermak proposed to call those crystals mimetic which possess externally a high degree of symmetry, but are built up by polysynthetic twinning of crystals having a low grade of symmetry. This chabazite is termed a mimetic rhombohedral crystal. 1895 STORY-MASKELYNE *Crystallogr. Index*, Mimetic crystals.

5. *Gram.* (See *quot.*) *rare.*
1877 MARCH *Comp. Ags. Gram.* §40. 27 Mimetic changes are those occurring through the influence of other words.

† *b. sb.* ? A mime, buffoon.
1631 R. H. ARRAIGN *Whole Creature* Ep. Ded. 8 It is rather fit for the Mimeticks to dispute, then for mee to determine.

† **mi'metical**, *a.* *Obs. rare.* [Formed as prec. + -ICAL.] = MIMETIC *a.* 2.

a1617 BAYNE *On Coloss.* (1634) 360 He doth unfold it by a mimetical expressing the charges that these false teachers gave. 1764 HURD *Dial.* vii. *Foreign Trav.* (1765) III. 5 A Dialogue in the old mimetical, or poetic form.

mimetically (maim'etɪk(ə)li), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY².] In a mimetic or imitative manner; by mimesis.

1647 TRAPP *Comm. Col.* ii. 21 The words of those impostours, which are here mimetically or by way of imitation related. 1795 MACKNIGHT *Comm. Epistles* (1820) II. 574 The apostle writes mimetically here, personating the false teachers. 1857 H. SPENCER in *Westm. Rev.* Apr. 464 The deeds of the god-king, chanted and mimetically represented in dances round his altar.

mimetism ('maimitɪz(ə)m). *Biol.* [f. MIMET-IC + -ISM.] = MIMICRY.

1882 in OGILVIE. 1918 B. MIALI *Hamon's Lessons of World-War* ix. 271 Men hide their guns . . . under canopies of leaves, in order to conceal them from the view of aeroplanes. Man adopts the mimetism of Nature. 1970 *Times Lit. Suppl.*

18 Dec. 1480/5 The later history of the Inca dynasty is a depressing one of mimetism and osmosis.

mimetite ('maimitat). *Min.* [ad. G. *mimetit* (Haidinger 1845), f. Gr. μιμητ-ης imitator + -ITE. (See MIMETENE.)] 'Arsenate of lead, found in yellow to brown crystals, resembling pyromorphite' (Chester *Dict. Min.* 1896).

1852 BROOKE & MILLER *Phillip's Min.* 481.

mimetry ('maimitri). *Cryst.* [f. MIMET-IC + -RY.] = PSEUDOSYMMETRY.

1895 in *Funk's Stand. Dict.*

mi-mi, variant of MIA-MIA.

mimi, var. MAIMAI.

|| **mimiambi** (mai-, mimi'æmbai), *sb. pl.* (In *Dicts.* as sing. *mimiambus.*) [L., a. Gr. μιμίμβοι *pl.*, f. μιμο- MIMÉ *sb.* + ἰαμβος IAMBUS.] Mimes written in iambic or scazontic verse.

1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Mimiambus*, a kind of Verse, anciently us'd in Lampoons, Farces, &c. 1721 in BAILEY. 1905 *Academy* 4 Nov. 1145/1 The *mimiambi* of Herodas.

mimiambic ('mai-, 'mimiæmbik), *a. and sb.* [ad. mod.L. *mimiambic-us*, f. *mimiambi*: see *prec.*]

A. adj. Pertaining to or of the nature of *mimiambi*. Of a poet: That wrote *mimiambi*.

1700 COLLIER *2nd Def. Short View* 7 Another *Mimiambick* poet. 1846 *Smith's Dict. Biogr. & Mythol.* II. 695/2 *Matius*... a *mimiambic* poet.

B. sb. pl. = MIMIAMBI.

1845 *Encycl. Metrop.* X. 412/1 Contemporary with *Laberius* and *Publius* was *Cneius Matius*, who wrote *Mimiambics*, which differed from the *Mimes* of the two former authors only by being written in scazontics. 1894 *Athenæum* 27 Jan. 108/3 The *mimiambics* of *Herondas* have already made a sensation in the learned world.

mimic ('mimik), *a. and sb.* Forms: 6-7 *mimmick*, *mimicke*, -ique, 6-8 -ick, 7 *mimik*, *mymik*, 7- *mimic*. [ad. L. *mimic-us*, ad. Gr. μιμικός, f. μιμο-: see *MIME sb.* and -IC. Cf. F. *mimique*, Sp. *mimico*, Pg., It. *mimico*.]

A. adj.

1. † *a.* Exercising the profession of a mime or buffoon; having the characteristics of, or resembling, a mime (*obs.*). *b.* Addicted to or having aptitude for mimicry; imitative.

1598 MARSTON *Scot. Villanie* III. x. Hvij b, The long foolies coat, the huge slop, the lugg'd boot from mimick Piso all doe claime their roote. 1647 WARD *Simp. Cobler* 26 They would disdain to be led about the Apes, by such mymick Marmosets. 1667 MILTON *P.L.* v. 110 Oft in her absence mimic Fansie wakes To imitate her. 1708 ROWE *Roy. Convert* II. i, Some mimick Fantom wears the lovely Form. 1726 ARBUTHNOT *It cannot rain but it pours in Swift's Wks.* 1751 VI. 200 Aristotle saith, that Man is the most Mimick of all Animals. 1730 SWIFT *Market-hill Wks.* 1751 X. 146 Sly Hunters... To catch a Monkey by a Wile, The mimic Animal amuse, They place before him Gloves and Shoes. 17... COWPER *Transl. fr. V. Bourne, Parrot* iii, 'Sweet Poll!' his doting mistress cries, 'Sweet Poll!' the mimic bird replies. 1821 BRYANT *Ages* iii, Let the mimic canvass shew His calm benevolent features.

2. Of actions, expression of countenance, etc. † *a.* Pertaining to or characteristic of a mime; histrionic; hence, hypocritical. *Obs.* *b.* Pertaining to, or of the nature of, mimicry or imitation.

1602 MARSTON *Antonio's Rev.* I. v, Would's't have me... wring my face with mimic action? 1624 GATAKER *Transubst.* 113 Where are all those...mimicke gestures and apish fooleries that their Masse-bookes enjoyne? 1638 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (ed. 2) 10 They circle the grave with mimick gestures and ejaculations. c 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* (1655) I. 219 No simpring smiles, no mimic face, Affected gesture, or forc'd grace. 1727 SWIFT *Misc., On Dreams* 10 The busy Head with mimick Art runs o'er The scenes and Actions of the Day before. 1797 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Italian* xxvi, Vivaldi concluded, that his dream had mocked him with a mimic voice. 1865 TYLOR *Early Hist. Man.* II. 19 As I taught him the written signs of our language, Massieu taught me the mimic signs of his.

3. That is a copy of, or imitatively resembles, what is properly denoted by the name; imitative as opposed to real.

Unlike its approximate synonyms, 'counterfeit', 'mock', 'simulated', etc., the word does not now imply any deceptive intention or effect, being applied primarily to artistic or playful imitation, and usually suggesting that the copy is ludicrously diminutive or insignificant as compared with the reality imitated.

1625 K. LONG tr. *Barclay's Argenis* III. xix. 213 This mimicke Goddess, who usurped divine honours. 1641 MILTON *Ch. Govt.* v. Wks. 1851 III. 119 To frame out of their own heads as it were with wax a kind of Mimick Bishop limm'd out to the life of a dead Priesthood. 1726 POPE *Odys.* xvi. 54 A bowl... Around whose verge a mimic Ivy twines. 1749 SMOLLETT *Regicide* IV. iii, Not all this pride Of mimic virtue... Shall shelter thee, deceiver! 1751 FRANKLIN *Lett.* Wks. 1840 V. 225, I send you some [needles], that have had their heads and points melted off by our mimic lightning. 1757 MRS. GRIFFITH *Lett. Henry & Frances* (1767) II. 193 Instances in brutes of what we partially stile mimic reason. 1812 *Gen. Hist.* in *Ann. Reg.* 212 The mimic monarch [of Hayti] has been encountered with superior force by his rival. 1822 SCOTT *Life in Forest*, Along the silver streams of Tweed 'Tis blithe the mimic fly to lead. 1839 ALISON *Hist. Europe* liv. §62 (1850) VIII. 524 The mimic warfare of the opera stage. 1875 JOWETT *Plato*

(ed. 2) V. 399 If any one dies in these mimic contests, the homicide is involuntary.

4. *Path.* (See *quot.*)

1890 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Mimic convulsion*, same as *Facial spasm*. *Mimic facial palsy*, an immobility and relaxation of the facial muscles which are supplied by the paralysed nerve... *Mimic spasm*, sudden and transient contraction of the muscles supplied by the portio dura of the seventh pair of cerebral nerves.

B. sb.

1. † *A* mime, burlesque actor (*obs.*); a performer who imitates the manner, attitudes, or voice of another in order to excite laughter; hence, in wider sense, one who practises or is skilled in mimicry or ludicrous imitation.

1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N.* III. ii. 19 Anon his Thisbie must be answered, And forth my Mimmick comes. 1599 B. JONSON *Cynthia's Rev.* III. iv, Waited on By mimiques, jesters. 1609 DEKKER *Gvls Home-bk.* vi. 31 Draw what troupe you can from the stage after you: the Mimicks are beholden to you, for allowing them elbow roome. c 1660 WOOD *Life* 8 Oct. (O.H.S.) I. 336 He was a great mimick, and acted well in several plays. 1697 POTTER *Antiq. Greece* I. iv. (1715) 19 [They] prefer'd a Mimick, or a Stage-player before the most Valiant Captain. 1739 CIBBER *Apol.* (1756) I. 123 The mimick... is a great assistant to the actor. 1772 BOSWELL 21 Mar. in *Johnson*, A mimick can not only give you the gestures and voice of a person whom he represents; but even what a person would say on any particular subject. 1830 *Ann. Reg., Chron.* 249 Deaths... Mr. Ralph Sherwin, mimic and comedian. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* II. I. 196 The mimics, revellers, and courtesans who crowded the palace. *b.* 'A mean or servile imitator' (J.).

Occasionally of a thing: Something that mimics or feebly resembles.

1624 WOTTON *Archit.* I. 7 What are the most judicious Artisans but the Mimiques of Nature? 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 225 ¶ 7 Cunning is only the Mimick of Discretion. 1791 BURKE *To Member of Nat. Assemb.* Wks. 1792 III. 346 When full grown, it [vanity] is the worst of vices, and the occasional mimic of them all. It makes the whole man false. 1818 BYRON *Ch. Har.* IV. clii, Turn to the mole which Hadrian rear'd on high, Imperial mimic of old Egypt's piles. 1840 DICKENS *Barn. Rudge* xxiv, Despisers of mankind—apart from the mere fools and mimics, of that creed—are of two sorts. 1871 PALGRAVE *Lyr. Poems* 22 The cottage gable, bare and high, Poor forlorn mimic of the mountain crest.

† 2. A writer of mimes, mimographer. *Obs.*—0

1721 BAILEY, *A Mimick*, a Writer of Lampoons or short jests.

3. *Zool. and Bot.* A mimetic animal or plant. Also *appos.* in *mimic beetle* (see *quot.* 1855).

1855 W. S. DALLAS in *Syst. Nat. Hist.* I. 408 This position is always assumed by these Beetles [*Histeridæ* and *Byrrhidæ*] when alarmed; and, from this assumption of a death-like attitude, some of the commonest species have received the name of *Mimic Beetles*. 1893 NEWTON *Dict. Birds* s.v. *Mimicry*, It is pretty clear that the *Mimeta*... is rightly named the mimic, since it is a comparatively weak bird, and must benefit by being mistaken for the strong, pugnacious and noisy *Philemon*.

4. 'Play-acting', mummery (*obs.*); mimicry, imitation. *rare.*

a 1631 DONNE *Poems* (1650) 6 Compar'd to this, All honour's mimique; All wealth alchymy. 1832 *Fraser's Mag.* V. 197 The son of the soldier already will dare To mount the old charger, in mimic of war.

mimic ('mimik), *v.* [f. MIMIC *sb.*]

1. *trans.* To ridicule by imitating or copying (a person, his speech, manner, gestures, etc.).

1697 BURGOPE *Disc. Relig. Assemb.* 121 To misrepresent his words and mimick his gestures. 1700 DRYDEN *Ovid's Met.* XI. *Ceyx & Alcyone* 330 Morpheus... express'd The Shape of Man, and imitated best; The Walk, the Words, the Gesture cou'd supply, The Habit mimick, and the Mien bely. 1770 LANGHORNE *Plutarch* (1879) I. 229/2 Androcles... accused Alcibiades... of mimicking the sacred mysteries. 1821 SHELLEY *Chas. I.* II. 98 He mocks and mimics all he sees and hears. 1838 DICKENS *Nich. Nick.* xiii, Mimicking the voice and manner of the usher. 1871 C. GIBBON *Lack of Gold* vi, The laird was mimicking the miller's voice and manner as well as he could. 1891 KIPLING *Light that Failed* (1900) 91 'This is disgraceful', said Maisie, mimicking Mrs. Jennett's tone.

2. *a.* To imitate or copy with minute accuracy in external characteristics, e.g. in voice, gesture, style, or manner of doing anything. Chiefly in contemptuous use, as implying servile, unintelligent, or otherwise ridiculous imitation.

1687 DRYDEN *Hind. & P.* I. 40 The buffoon Ape... mimicked all sects and had his own to chuse. 1697—*Virg. Past.* v. 116 Alpheisibæus, tripping, shall advance; And mimick Satyrs in his antic Dance. 1761 CHURCHILL *Rosciad Poems* 1763 I. 50 Just in the way that monkeys mimic man. 1843 MACAULAY *Ess., Addison* (1899) 724 Thus much... is certain, both Swift and Voltaire have been successfully mimicked, and that no man has yet been able to mimic Addison. 1844 THIRLWALL *Greece* VIII. 27 The rest only mimicked the hero [sc. Alexander the Great]... in their demeanour, and in the trappings and state of royalty. 1871 L. STEPHEN *Playgr. Eur.* (1894) viii. 168 The absurdity of mimicking a man who was his junior.

b. with an action or attribute as object.

1726 SWIFT *Gulliver* II. iii, He observed how contemptible a Thing was human Grandeur, which could be mimicked by such diminutive Insects as I. 1726 DE FOE *Hist. Devil* II. x. (1840) 328 The devil is known to mimic the methods, as well as the actions of his maker. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* II. I. 165 When a sect becomes powerful... men crowd into it... conform strictly to its ritual, mimic its peculiarities. 1858 BUCKLE *Civiliz.* (1869) II. viii. 570 They mimicked the voice of liberty—they aped her very gestures. 1905 W. H. MALLOCK in *19th Cent.* Sept. 497 The devil had mimicked the art of the Creator.

c. of immaterial or inanimate things personified.

1712 GRANVILLE *Poems* 173 Who wou'd with Care some happy Fiction frame, So mimicks Truth, it looks the very same. 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 514 ¶ 2 Vice has learned so to mimic Virtue, that it often creeps in hither under its Disguise. 1750 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 77 ¶ 3 The prattle of affectation mimicking distresses unfelt. 1854 PATMORE *Angel in Ho.* I. II. vii, The leaves, all stirring, mimick'd well A neighboring rush of rivers cold. 1878 STEVENSON *Edinburgh* (1889) 8 Behold the palace re-awakened and mimicking its past.

3. To represent imitatively, as by drawing, painting, etc. Of things: To have a close resemblance to, to have or assume the appearance of.

1770 T. WHATELY *Observ. Gardening* 23 Such whimsical wonders, however, lose their effect, when represented in a picture, or mimicked in ground artificially laid. 1814 WORDSW. *Excursion* VI. 315 Like... clouds that mimicked land Before the sailor's eye. 1819 KEATS *Lamia* II. 125 Fresh carved cedar, mimicking a glade Of palm and plantain, met from either side. 1860 READE *Cloister & H.* lxiii, He showed her how closely he could mimic marble on paper.

4. *a. Path.* Of a disease: To exhibit symptoms that have a deceptive resemblance to those of (another disease); to simulate.

1744 BERKELEY *Siris* § 90 The scurvy... which indeed must be allowed to create or mimic most other maladies. 1899 *Albutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 473 Nodular forms are closely mimicked by the... febrile outbursts of nodular leprosy.

b. Med. Of a drug: to produce an effect very similar to (that of some other cause).

1971 *Nature* 12 Feb. 497/1, *d*-Amphetamine closely mimicked the excitatory and inhibitory effects of *l*-NA. 1974 *Ibid.* 31 May 473/1 Colchicine... has been reported to mimic the effects of denervation on mammalian skeletal muscles.

5. *Zool.* To have a 'mimetic' resemblance to (something else) in form or colour.

1861 H. W. BATES in *Trans. Linn. Soc.* XXIII. 504 The *Leptalides*... fly in the same parts of the forest, and generally in company with the species they mimic. 1879 LUBBOCK *Sci. Lect.* II. 62 The *Geometridæ*... closely mimic bits of dry stick.

'mimicable', *a.* [f. MIMIC *v.* + -ABLE.] Capable of being mimicked.

1955 J. L. AUSTIN *How to do Things with Words* (1962) viii. 96 The phatic act, however, like the phonetic, is essentially mimicable.

mimical ('mimikəl), *a.* (and *sb.*) Also 7 *mymicall*. [f. MIMIC *a.* + -AL².] *A. adj.*

† 1. = MIMIC *a.* 1. *Obs.*

1603 HARSNET *Pop. Impost.* 104 The Puppets have alwaies a Mimicall prolocutor to tel what they meane. a 1618 RALEIGH *Rem.* (1644) 264 A Mimicall French-man whom I entertained... for his Iests. a 1661 FULLER *Worthies, Kent* (1662) II. 80 A Mimical Ape. 1693 J. EDWARDS *Author. O. & N. Test.* 293 Devils... are a mimical sort of creatures... diligent emulators of the most holy persons.

2. † Befitting a mime or burlesque actor (*obs.*); pertaining to, characterized by, or of the nature of mimicry.

1610 HEALEY *St. Aug. Cite of God* VI. i. (1620) 226 It were like Mimical scurrility to demand any thing of any one of them [sc. gods], which resteth vnder the disposing of another. 1617 MORYSON *Itin.* III. 7, I beheld the mimical gestures... of the Roman Priests. 1617 BP. HALL *Quo Vadis?* (1628) § 14 A few waste complements and mimical courtesies. 1676 WISEMAN *Surg.* I. xxiii. 132 Without speaking or opening his Eyes for many months, onely some odd mimical gestures he used. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 99 ¶ 1 By introducing mimical Dances, and fulsom Buffoonries. 1711 SHAFESB. *Charac.* III. ii. 93 The petty Tyranny and mimical Polity of some new Pretenders. 1774 WARTON *Hist. Eng. Poetry* (1775) I. i. 49 No priest shall be a poet, or exercise the mimical or histrionical art in any degree. 1840-1 DE QUINCEY *Style Wks.* 1859 XI. 171 The mimical situations of novels. 1873 *Q. Rev.* Oct. 340 She had musical and mimical talents.

† 3. = MIMIC *a.* 3. *Obs.*

1624 GEE *New Shreds of O. Snare* 17 The Actor that puts life into this mimical Artillery by motion and voice. 1663 *Proposal to use no Conscience* 2 Small mimical oaths, as when we swear by our Honor... or Faith. 1693 *Emilianne's Hist. Monast. Ord.* II. i. 232 The Nuns... did in progress of time attribute to their cutting off their Hair... and mimical Habits, a holy Virtue.

B. sb. An imitator; an actor.

1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* II. g/2 Euterpe... is the goddess of Mymicals.

Hence 'mimically *adv.*, † 'mimicalness.

1623 COCKERAM II, Scoffingly, *Ironically, Mimically.* 1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* III. xii. 181 So long mimically imitating mad men that he became one. a 1661 FULLER (*Ogilvie* 1882), The mimicalness of the ape. 1711 PUCKLE *Club* 107 Be neither mimically in, nor ridiculously out of the fashion.

† **mimi'cation.** *Obs. rare*—1. [f. MIMIC *v.* + -ATION.] A mimicking, counterfeit.

1716 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* III. *Arianism* 83 Several imperfect notions and mimications of the Christian Religion.

mimicked ('mimikt), *ppl. a.* [f. MIMIC *v.* + -ED¹.] In senses of the verb.

1818 BYRON *Ch. Har.* IV. xlii, The lightning rent from Ariosto's bust The iron crown of laurel's mimick'd leaves. 186. DARWIN *Orig. Spec.* xiii. (1866) 507 Many of the mimicking forms of the *Leptalis*, as well as of the mimicked forms, can be shown by a graduated series to be merely varieties of the same species.

mimicker ('mimikə(r)). [f. MIMIC *v.* + -ER¹.] One who or something which mimics.

1847 in WEBSTER; and in later Dicts. 1861 H. W. BATES in *Trans. Linn. Soc. XXIII*. 509 Amongst the living objects mimicked by insects are the predacious species from which it is the interest of the mimickers to be concealed.

mimicking ('mimikɪŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. MIMIC *v.* + -ING².] In senses of the vb.; *Zool.* = MIMETIC *a.* 1733 CHEYNE *Eng. Malady* II. xii. §5 (1734) 244 Saint Vitus's Dance, (as it is call'd) the mimicking Distemper. 186. [see MIMICKED]. 1872 NICHOLSON *Introd. Stud. Biol.* 52 The mimicking butterflies... are liable at a distance to be mistaken for the distasteful *Heliconidæ*. 1877 E. LEIGH *Cheshire Dial. s.v. Mimick*, 'Mimicking work' is work made to look well for a time, but not to last, like bad contract work.

mimicry ('mimikri). Also 7 mimmickry. [f. MIMIC *sb.* + -RY.]

1. *a.* The action, practice, or art of mimicking or closely imitating, either in sport or otherwise, the manner, gesture, speech, or mode of action of persons, or the superficial characteristics of a thing.

1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 38 ¶6 A wretched Belief, That their Mimickry passes for Real Business, or True Wit. 1810 SCOTT *Lady of L.* II. xxvi. The chase I follow far, 'Tis mimicry of noble war. 1829 CUNNINGHAM *Brit. Paint.* i. 58 Mimickry, common to all children, was remarkable in me. 1870 HUXLEY *Lay Sermon* iii. (1874) 49 The successful mimicry of the measure of a Greek song. 1903 R. D. SHAW *Pauline Epist.* 175 A learned and distinguished Comedian... daily went through his antics and mimicry on the Capitol.

b. in mimicry of: in imitation of. 1814 SOUTHEY *Roderick* VIII. 107 As if in mimickry of insect play. 1839 THIRWALL *Greece* XLVIII. VI. 139 [He] wore a lion's skin, and armed himself with a club, in mimicry of Hercules.

c. An act, instance, or mode of mimicking. Also *concr.* a production by which something is mimicked.

1687 N. N. *Old Popery* 17 Those trivial upstart Mimmickries of them [*sc.* the Roman Church] practiced only within the narrow Limits of the Church of England. 1711 AODISON *Spect.* No. 169 ¶4 We shall find it [Good-Breeding] to be nothing else but an Imitation and Mimickry of Good-nature. 1774 GOLOSOM *Nat. Hist.* (1776) IV. 219 They [*sc.* monkeys] soon begin to exert all their sportive mimickries. 1877 SHIELDS *Final Philos.* 236 The Latin apologists... had denounced the myths and oracles of paganism as Satanic mimickries. 1879 C. H. WILSON in *Encycl. Brit.* X. 673/2 In France an imitative school... has executed mimickries of ancient glass painting.

2. *Zool.* A close external resemblance which a living creature (or sometimes a nest, etc.) bears to a different animal, or to some inanimate object. Also used of similar resemblances in plants.

1861 H. W. BATES in *Trans. Linn. Soc. XXIII*. 509 note, The author [Rössler] enumerates many very singular cases of mimicry; he also states his belief that the mimicry is intended to protect the insects from their enemies. 1893 NEWTON *Dict. Birds* s.v. *Mimicry*, We must always remember that the Mimicry, however produced, is unconscious. 1931 R. N. CHAPMAN *Animal Ecol.* VIII. 190 It seems likely that many controversies over protective coloration, mimicry, and resemblance might find the solution if they were investigated from the viewpoint of their contributions to the maintenance of the population of the species. 1951 *Dict. Gardening* (R. Hort. Soc.) III. 1304/1 There is often such resemblance between plants which themselves possess no special protective apparatus and those that do as to suggest that 'mimicry' occurs among them in the same way as it does among insects. 1966 E. PALMER *Plains of Camdeboo* xvi. 268 Some plants are barely recognizable as plants at all, and these are the mimicry plants which are some of the most famous plants in the world. 1968 R. D. MARTIN tr. *Wickler's Mimicry in Plants & Animals* x. 100 Some insects resembling ants live within the society of ants and devour their hosts. This latter case would seem to be a case of aggressive mimicry. 1975 *Nature* 17 Jan. 191/1 Mimicry is a phenomenon of evolutionary convergence or parallelism by which an edible mimic species gains some measure of protection from predators by virtue of its close resemblance to a model species which is unpalatable (that is, distasteful or dangerous).

miminy-piminy ('mimɪni'pɪmɪni), *a.* and *sb.* Also mimminee-pimminee. [Intended as phonetically symbolic: cf. MIM; also NIMINY-PIMINY.]

A. adj. Ridiculously delicate or over-refined; finicking.

1815 MRS. PILKINGTON *Celebrity* II. 229 Your miminy-piminy fears of hurting the feelings. 1863 REAOE *Hard Cash* xxxiii. In a miminy-piminy voice [she] said she was come to make her submission. 1881 W. S. GILBERT *Patience* II, A miminy piminy, *Je-ne-sais-quoi* young man.

B. sb. Finicking or affected composition. 1818 HAZLITT *Eng. Poets* VIII. 293 All the tantalizing, teasing, tripping, lispng mimminee-pimminee of the highest brilliancy and fashion of poetical diction. 1825 *Spirit of Age* 397 The two lines immediately after... are a mere piece of enigmatical ingenuity and scientific mimminee-pimminee.

mimique, obs. form of MIMIC.

†**mimist**. *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. MIME *sb.* + -IST.] One who imitates. (Erroneously used by Puttenham.)

1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* I. xi. (Arb.) 42 There were others [*sc.* poets] that... used in places of great assembly, to

say by rote numbers of short and sententious meetres, very pithie and of good edification, and thereupon were called Poets *Mimistes*: as who would say, imitable and meet to be followed for their wise and graue lessons.

mimmation (mɪ'meɪʃən). *Assyrian Gram.* Also mimation. [f. Arab. *mim*, name of the letter *m* + -ATION, after NUNNATION.] The appending of *m* to the flexional vowels in Assyrian. (A characteristic of the Babylonian dialect of that language, as *nunnation* is of classical Arabic.)

1873 *Eng. Cycl. Arts & Sci. Suppl.* 173. 1896 W. ST. C. BOSCAWEN *Bible & Mon.* i. 30 The... elaborate power of word-building, as well as the preservation of the mimation... attest this similarity. 1903 *Expositor* Oct. 280 Jaum is the same as Jau only with the Babylonian mimmation added.

†**mimmering**, *a.* ? Pseudo-arch. [Cf. next.] ? Doting, dreaming.

1827 G. DARLEY *Sylvia* 64 A half-brain'd loon! A mimmering driveller!

†**mimmerkin**. *Obs. Sc.* In 6 mymmerken, -in. [Cf. Du. *mijmeren* (MDu. *mimieren*, *mimeren*) to dote; and see -KIN.] ? A dotard.

1508 KENNEDIE *Flying w. Dunbar* 29 Mandrag mymmerkin, maid maister bot in mowis. *Ibid.* 514 Cankrit Caym, ... Tutiullus, Marmaidin, mymmerken, monstir of all men.

mimmick, -ry, obs. forms of MIMIC, MIMICRY.

mimmulus, obs. form of MIMULUS.

mimness ('mimnis). [f. MIM *a.* + -NESS.] Primness, demureness.

c 1817 HOGG *Tales & Sk.*, *Edin. Baillie* (1878) V. 224 My angel Lady Jane... had now lost all her jocularly and flippancy of speech; there was nothing but mimness and reserve in the Marquess's presence.

†**mimograph**. *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [ad. L. *mimographus*, Gr. *μῖμογράφος*: see next. Cf. †*geograph*, †*bibliograph*.] = next.

1656 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* v. 13 (Plato), Sophron the Mimographe.

mimographer (maɪ'mɒgrəfə(r)). [f. L. *mimograph-us* (a. Gr. *μῖμογράφος*, f. *μῖμο-ς* MIME *sb.* + -γράφος writer) + -ER¹: see -GRAPHER.] A writer or composer of mimes.

1638 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (ed. 2) 235 Mimographers I needs must call them. *Ibid.* 267 Some are Poëstasters, or Mimographers. 1711 SHAFESB. *Charac.* (1737) I. 196 'Tis in this that the great mimographer, the father and prince of poets, excels so highly; his characters being wrought to a likeness beyond what any succeeding masters were ever able to describe. 1858 DONALDSON tr. C. O. Müller's *Hist. Lit. Anc. Gr.* xxxix. §4 II. 215 Sophron the mimographer.

†**mi'mologer**. *Obs.*⁻⁰ [f. Gr. *μῖμολόγος* reciter of mimes (f. *μῖμο-ς* MIME + -λόγος that speaks) + -ER¹: see -LOGER.] A reciter of mimes. So **mi'mologist**.

1727 BAILEY vol. II, *Mimologer*, one who recites Rhymes. 1832 *Examiner* 21/1 She is the Psyche of the Mimologists.

†**mi'mology**. *Obs.* [ad. Gr. *μῖμολογία*, f. *μῖμολόγος*: see prec.] Recitation of mimes.

1727 BAILEY vol. II, *Mimology*, a making of Rhymes.

mimophyre ('maɪmɒfəɪə(r)). *Petrology.* [f. *mimo-* (see next) + -phyre ending of *G. porphyry* porphyry.] An uncrystallized rock having the appearance of porphyry.

1841 *Penny Cycl.* XX. 56/2 Mimophyre. Cement argillaceous, uniting distinct grains of felspar, &c.

†**mimo-prophet**. *Obs. nonce-wd.* [f. Gr. *μῖμο-ς* MIME (taken in the sense of 'mimic', 'sham') + PROPHECY.] A mock or pretended prophet. Hence †**mimo-prophetic** *a.*

1668 H. MORE *Div. Dial.*, *Schol.* (1713) 567 When the whole Empire of the World was promised... to the Familists, by their Mimo-Prophet H. N. *Ibid.* 571 The Quakers... are to be esteemed... a Mimoprophetick sort of People.

||**mimosa** (mɪ'mɒzə, mɪ'mɒsə). Pl. -as, also Lat. -æ. [mod.L. (Colin 1619: see Hatz.-Darm. s.v.), app. f. L. *mim-us* MIME *sb.* + -ōsa fem. of -ōsus suffix: see -OSE. The name seems to have been meant to allude to the 'mimicry' of conscious life shown by the Sensitive Plant.]

1. *Bot. a.* A genus of leguminous shrubs, natives of tropical and sub-tropical regions; the best known representative is the common Sensitive Plant, *M. pudica*. The genus was originally nearly co-extensive with the present sub-order *Mimoseæ*, but has been greatly narrowed by the separation of *Acacia* and other genera. Also, a plant of this genus. *b.* In popular language applied chiefly to the Sensitive Plant and to certain trees of the genus *Acacia*, esp. the Australian species otherwise known as Wattle-trees.

[1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* I, *Mimosæ Plantæ*, the same with *Sensitive*.] 1751 J. HILL *Hist. Plants* 474 The legume of the Mimosa is articulated, and the leaves are sensitive. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Suppl.*, The species of Mimosa, enumerated by Mr. Tournefort, are these: 1. The common sensitive shrub. 2. The prickly and more sensitive Mimosa. ... 5. The prickly Pernambuco Mimosa. 1775 *Nat. Hist.* in *Ann. Reg.* (1783) 93 The Mimosæ, or sensitive plants. 1801 SOUTHEY *Thalaba* I. xiv. Beneath a tall mimosa's shade... They saw a man reclined. 1808 SCOTT *Marm.* IV. Introd. 196 For not Mimosa's tender tree Shrinks sooner from the touch than he. 1847 LONGF. *Ev.* II. ii. 42 At the tramp of a horse's hoof on the turf of the prairies, Far in advance are closed the leaves of the shrinking mimosa. 1857 LIVINGSTONE *Trav.* xi. 203 White-thorned mimosa (*Acacia horrida*). 1862 G. T. LLOYD 33 *Yrs. in Tasmania* iii. 33 The Mimosa or Wattle, which prevails throughout the most fertile lands of Tasmania. 1867 BAKER *Nile Tribut.* i. (1872) 9 A few miserable stunted thorny mimosas.

2. The bark of various Australian species of *Acacia*, used in tanning; also called *wattle-bark*.

1852-4 *Tomlinson's Cycl. Usef. Arts*, etc. (1866) II. 28 Mimosa or Wattle-bark, is procured from different species of mimosa, which grow in Australia and New Zealand.

3. A yellow colour resembling that of the mimosa. Also *attrib.*

1909 *Cent. Dict. Suppl.*, *Mimosa*, same as thiazol yellow. 1928 A. CHRISTIE *Mystery of Blue Train* viii. 61 The little mimosa suit of crêpe de chine. 1966 *Harper's Bazaar* Sept. 41 Evening dress... In mimosa, toast or turquoise. 1971 R. BUSBY *Deadlock* xiii. 201 The immaculate coffee-coloured tussore suit... with a fresh mimosa shirt.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *mimosa-bush*, *family*, *scrub*, *shrub*, -*thorn*; *mimosa-yellow* *adj*; *mimosa-bark* = sense 2; *mimosa gum* = *gum arabic* (see ARABIC *a.* 2).

1848 W. WESTGARTH *Australia Felix* xvii. 255 The other exports of Australia Felix consist chiefly of tallow, ... *mimosa bark, and gum-wood. 1856 F. FLEMING *S. Afr.* xii. 264 A broad valley, covered with rich pasturage and dotted with '*mimosa' bushes, stretched out over several acres. 1900 KIPLING in *Daily News* 16 June 4/5 McManus went for a walk through the mimosa-bushes. 1860 GRAY *Man. Bot.* 91 *Mimoseæ*, the *Mimosa Family. 1890 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Mimosa gum. 1900 DOYLE *Green Flag* 4 Thick clumps of *mimosa scrub. 1830 R. DAWSON *Pres. State Austral.* v. (1831) 202 Gum arabic, which exudes from the *mimosa shrubs. 1894 SIR G. H. PORTAL *Mission Uganda* 35 Clumps of *mimosa thorns. 1898 *Daily News* 6 Sept. 4/7 They stood behind the thin breastwork of mimosa thorn bushes. 1775 MASSON *Journeys at Cape in Phil. Trans.* LXVI. 290 We encamped under a large *mimosa tree. 1910 *Encycl. Brit.* VIII. 747/1 The following list includes the principal coal-tar colours... *mimosa yellow.

mimose (mɪ'məʊs). *Petrology.* [a. F. *mimose*.] A uniformly greyish coloured lava composed of compact feldspar closely united with pyroxene.

1841 *Penny Cycl.* XX. 56/2 Mimose. Laminated felspar, and augite.

mimosine (mɪ'məʊsɪn). *Chem.* Also †**mimosin**. [ad. G. *mimosin* (J. Renz, at the suggestion of K. Suessenguth, 1936 in *Zeitschr. f. physiol. Chem.* CCXLIV. 154), f. MIMOS(A + -INE⁵).] An amino-acid, C₅H₄O₂N·CH₂CH(NH₂)COOH, found in the tree *Leucaena glauca* and in *Mimosa pudica*, the sensitive plant.

1937 *Brit. Chem. Abstr.* A. III. 50/2 The sap from the tubular cells of young shoots and leaf stalks of *Mimosa pudica*, L., and *Leucaena glauca*, Benth., yield mimosin. 1949 T. A. HENRY *Plant Alkaloids* (ed. 4) 5 Kostermans has also investigated mimosine with results indicating that it is a derivative of 3,4-dihydropyridine. 1971 *Toxicol.* IX. 241 When animals ingest... mimosine they suffer from growth retardation, alopecia, skin irritation and cataract formation.

mimosite (mɪ'məʊsaɪt). *Palæont.* [ad. mod.L. *Mimosites* (see J. H. Balfour *Man. Bot.* 1849, §1189): see MIMOSA and -ITE.] Any fossil remains of plants supposed to have belonged to the sub-order *Mimoseæ*.

1882 in OGILVIE; and in later Dicts.

mimotannic (mɪmɒ'tænk), *a.* *Chem.* [f. MIMO(SA + TANNIC *a.*] *mimotannic acid*: a variety of tannic acid found in the mimosa.

1857 MILLER *Elem. Chem.*, *Org.* v. §4 (1862) 403 The essential constituents of catechu are mimotannic acid and catechin. 1874 GARROO & BAXTER *Mat. Med.* 235 Kino contains a species of tannin, called mimotannic acid (or catechu-tannic acid).

mimotype ('mɪmɒtaɪp). *Zool.* [f. Gr. *μῖμο-ς* MIME *sb.* (taken in the sense of 'mimic') + TYPE *sb.*] 'A type or form of animal life which in one country is the analogue or representative of a type or form found in another country, to which it is not very closely related' (*Cent. Dict.*).

1881 T. GILL in *Smithsonian Rep.* 460 The quasi-representative forms are not only isotypes, but simply mimotypes. Foot-n. *Mimotypes*, forms distantly resembling each other, but fulfilling similar functions.

Hence **mimotypic** (mɪmɒ'tɪpɪk) *a.*, relating to or having the character of a mimotype.

1890 in *Century Dict.*; and in later Dicts.

mimp (mɪmp), *sb.* and *a.* [Phonetically symbolic: cf. MIM.]

A. sb. A pursing up of the lips.

1786 J. BURGOYNE *Heiress* III. ii. 54, I am preparing the cast of the lips for the ensuing winter—thus—It is to be called the Paphian mimp. 1822 M. EDGEWORTH *Let.* 16 Jan. (1971) 321 The famous learned Mrs. Somerville... no set smile or prim look—no *mimps* with her mouth.

B. adj. Prim, precise, affected, mim.
1882 in *Lanc. Gloss.*, *Mimp*, prim, precise, affected.
So **'mimpetty mimp adv.**, in prim silence.
1798 CHARLOTTE SMITH *Yng. Philos.* I. 168, I am so teased and so lectured by the old folks that I sit mimpetty mimp before them merely for peace sake.

mimp (mimp), *v. dial.* [Cf. MIMP sb.]

†1. *trans.* To purse up (one's mouth).
1710 *Brit. Apollo* III. No. 35. 2/2 She mimp'd up her Mouth with scorn.

2. *intr.* 'To speak or act in an affected or mincing manner; to toy or play with one's food in an affected manner' (E.D.D.).

c1861 STATION *Rays from Loominary* 41 Peggy coom mimpin up beside him, lookin bonnily confused. 1880 MRS. PARR *Adam & Eve* vi. 83, I thought you'd be mimpin' and mincin', and that nothin' ud please 'ee.

†'mimpins. *Obs. ? School slang.* (See quot.)

1820 L. HUNT *Indicator* No. 35 (1822) I. 275 There used to be a mystery called mimpins, which as Dr. Johnson would say, made a pretty sweetmeat.

mimsey ('mimzi), *a. dial.* Also *mimsy*, *mimzy*. [f. MIM a.: cf. *clumsy*, *fimsy*, *tipsy*.] 'Prim, prudish; contemptible' (E.D.D.).

Lewis Carroll's *mimsy*, which may be an invented word, has influenced all subsequent uses.

1855 'L. CARROLL' *Rectory Umbrella & Mischmasch* (1932) 139 All *mimsy* were the borogoves. *Ibid.* 140 *Mimsy*, (whence *mimserable* and *miserable*). 'Unhappy.' 1880 *Antrim & Down Gloss.*, *Mim*, *Mimsey*, prim, prudish. 1895 S. CHRISTIAN *Sarah* (ed. 4) 262 She is no *mimzy* miss to be scared, or a reed to break if you lean your hand on it. 1911 C. MACKENZIE *Passionate Elopement* xxi. 186 Four shillings and sixpence, ma'am, for a little *mimsy* book not so thick as the magick history of Jack the Giant Killer. 1920 D. H. LAWRENCE *Touch & Go* 6 Good plays? You might as well say *mimsy* bomtittle plays, you'd be saying as much. 1933 W. DE LA MARE *Lord Fish* 171 Treading *mimsey* as a cat. 1934 *Times Educ. Suppl.* 24 Mar. p. iv/2 A people unimaginative enough to accept a *mimsy* and scannel 'P.R.' in place of the organ music, the soul-uplifting harmony of 'Proportional Representation'. 1936 *Punch* 10 June 650/1 'It's the glamour of it,' sighed Josephine. 'Whenever I smell a programme I go quite *mimsey*—honestly I do.' 1937 'N. BLAKE' *There's Trouble Brewing* i. 24 An affected *mimsy* sort of voice that she reserved presumably for cultural pronouncements: Nigel preferred her normal, unmitigated boom. 1956 J. CANNAN *People to be Found* vii. 91 With horror they had seen the lawns of the Botanic Gardens torn up and replaced by a *mimsy* pseudo-Elizabethan rose-garden. 1963 *Times* 8 Feb. 14/3 Moreover his interpolated variation in the first act, danced to the normally unused *andante* of the *pas de trois* and consisting largely of slow *pirouettes en attitude*, looked as *mimsy* as the borogoves [sic], and could not be regarded as successful.

|| **mimulus** ('mimjʊləs). *Bot.* Also 8 *mimmulus*. [mod.L.; app. dim. of L. *mimus* MIME sb. The application by Linnæus (sense 2) is supposed to allude to the resemblance of the flowers to a mask.]

†1. The Louse-wort or Red Rattle, *Pedicularis sylvatica*. *Obs.*

1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Mimulus*, the Herb Rattle, or Louse-wort. 1727 BAILEY vol. II. 1794 *Curtis's Bot. Mag.* VIII. 283 *Mimulus* is a classical word for the *Pedicularis*, or Lousewort.

2. [Linnæus 1741, in *Acta Soc. Reg. Scient. Upsaliensis* 82.] An annual or perennial herb of the large genus so called, belonging to the family Scrophulariaceæ and widely distributed in America, Asia, and Africa, esp. *Mimulus luteus*, the monkey-flower, a yellow-flowered perennial, native to western North America but naturalized elsewhere.

M. moschatus is commonly known as the musk plant. 1768 P. MILLER *Gardeners Dict.* (ed. 8) s.v. *Mimulus*. Upright *Mimulus* with oblong linear leaves. 1794 *Curtis's Bot. Mag.* VIII. 283 Linnæus first gave to it [sc. *Mimulus ringens*] the name of *Mimulus*. 1824 *LOUDON Encycl. Gardening* Index, *Mimulus*, monkey-flower. 1882 *Garden* 10 June 406/3 Single *Mimulus*es in variety... have been the most brilliant outdoor hardy flowers I have. 1900 L. H. BAILEY *Cycl. Amer. Hort.* II. 1018/1 There is nothing difficult in the culture of *Mimulus*. Some of the finest plants have been self-sown on a rubbish heap. 1905 *Longm. Mag.* Jan. 253 The showy yellow flowers of the North American *mimulus* may be seen. 1963 *Times* 25 Apr. 14/6, I think of a turn in a wood and a solitary exquisite butterfly-orchid; of a wide green hillside and a patch of *mimulus* beside a grooved trickle of water. 1974 A. SCOTT-JAMES *Sissinghurst* xiii. 143 The *mimulus* continues as the centrepoint.

|| **mimus** ('maiməs). *Ornith.* [mod.L. use of L. *mimus* MIME sb.] A genus of American birds including the mocking-bird, *M. polyglottus*; a bird of this genus.

1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Mimus*,... the Indian Mock-bird, not much unlike the Jay, but somewhat smaller. attrib. 1896 *NEWTON Dict. Birds* 958 In the *Mimus*-group the tarsus is anteriorly scutellated.

†'mimy, *a. Obs. rare*—1. [f. MIME sb. + -y.] Of or pertaining to a mime or mimic.

1683 O. U. *Parish Ch. No Conventicles* 4 When his *mimy* Face should appear, with Gravity and Laughter at the same instant.

†**min**, sb.¹ *Obs.* Forms: 1, 4 *myne*, *mine*, 3 *mune*-, 3-4 *min*, 4 *minne*, 4-5 *myn(ne)*. [OE. *myne* masc., = OS. *muni-* (in *munilic* lovable), ON. *mun-r* mind, desire, love, Goth. *mun-s*:—OTeut. **muni-z*, f. wk.-grade of the Indogermanic root **men-* (: **mon-*: *mn-*): see MIND sb.]

1. a. Mind, purpose, intention (OE. only). b. Remembrance, memory, mention. *to make min of*: to mention.

Beowulf 2572 Læssan hwile...ponne his myne sohte. a1300 *Cursor M.* 5174 Yee ha sin þat yee mak of him ani min. *Ibid.* 8835 To haf o þat tre lastand min. a1450 *MYRC* 1852 On þy power þen haue þow mynne, þat þou myst a-soyle of alle synne. c1460 *Towneley Myst.* xxiv. 361 Now, gramercy agayn! Mekill thank and myn and this shalbe ment.

2. *Comb.*: *min-day* = MIND-DAY; also attrib. a1225 *Ancr. R.* 22 Ine annuieraries, þet is ine mune-dawes of ower leoue vreond. 1532 in Weaver *Wells Wills* (1890) 84 A myndey cove that I had of my mother.

†**min**, sb.² *Sc. Obs.* Shortened form of MINNIE sb., mother.

1... *Johnnie Faa* in Child *Ballads* IV. 284 (Cent.) I'm Johnny Faa o' Yetholm town, There dwell my min and daddie O.

min (mn), sb.³ Shortened form of MINUTE sb.¹ 1890 in *Cent. Dict.* 1892 *Field* 14 May 735/3 He... 'clocked' 2 min 2 sec all the way. 1959 P. BULL *I know Face* i. 18 Miss Pereira... told me to meet her in the ABC up the street in ten mins.

min, sb.⁴: see MIN a.²

†**min**, a.¹ *Obs.* Also 3 *minne*, 4-5 *myn(ne)*, 4-6 *myn*. [a. ON. *minne* (:—**minra*) = OFris. *minnera*, *minra*, OS. *minnero* (MDu. *minre*, *minder*, Du. *minder*), OHG. *minnīro* (MHG. *minre*, *minner*, mod.G. *minder*), Goth. *minniza*:—OTeut. **minnizon-*, **minwizon-*, cogn. w. Gr. *μινώθω* to make or grow smaller, L. *minuere* to diminish. L. *minor* less.

The alleged OE. *min* does not exist; the word in the supposed examples is *minne* with the sense 'wicked, harmful', prob. cognate with *mān* MAN a. and sb.²

Less. Always coupled with *more*.

a1300 *E.E. Psalter* ix. 5 þou snibbid genge mare and minne, Forworthe wiked for his sinne. 13... *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 1881 þere he schrof hym schyrly, & schewed his mysdedez, Of þe more & þe mynne, & merci besechez. c1400 *Rule St. Benet* 175 Who so makes myrth mor or min, In god behoues his ioy begin. c1440 *York Myst.* ix. 34 My Fadir knewe both more and mynne... That al þis worlde shuld synke for synne. 1571 H. CHARTERIS *Lyndesay's Wks.* Adhort. a.vj.b, Idolateris... Reid heir þour lyfe at large, baith mair and min.

Min (mn), a.² and sb.⁴ A. *adj.* Of or pertaining to the Min district or dialect in Fukien province, S.E. China. B. *sb.* The dialect of this district.

1902 *Encycl. Brit.* XXVII. 27/1 The Min forts at the entrance of the Foochow river. 1910 *Ibid.* VI. 202/1 The French fleet attacked and destroyed... the forts which were built to guard the entrance to the Min river. 1959 *Chambers's Encycl.* III. 488/2 The Min dialects of Fukien, with well-marked varieties in Foochow and Amoy. 1964 M. A. K. HALLIDAY et al. in J. A. Fishman *Readings Sociol. of Lang.* (1968) 146 There are six major dialects in modern China: Mandarin, Cantonese, Wu, North Min, South Min and Hakka. 1975 *Language* LI. 258 Chāozhōu, a Min dialect spoken on the southeast coast of mainland China.

†**min**, v.¹ *Obs.* Forms: 1 (**mynian*, **mynnan*), 3rd *sing. pres. myneþ*, subj. *menege*; 4-5 *myn(n)*. [OE. **mynian*, f. *myne* MIN sb.¹] *intr.* To intend, purpose; to direct one's course, go.

a1000 *Guthlac* 1061 þær min hyht myned to gesecenne. a1000 in Cockayne *Shrine* 163 Ic lære ælne ðara þe maða si & manigne wæn hæbbe þæt he menige to þam ilcan wuda. 13... *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 982 þe lorde... Mynned merthe to be made vpon mony syþez. a1400-50 *Alexander* 4787 Vp at a mazte mountane he myns with his ost.

†**min**, v.² *Obs.* Forms: 2-4 *mine*, 3-4 *munne*, *min(ne)*, 4-5 *myn(e)*, *mynne*. [a. ON. *minna* (:—OTeut. type **minjan*, **menjan*, f. root **men-*: see MIND sb. The first quot. may belong to OE. *mynegian*: see MING v.]

1. *trans.* To remind.
c1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 139 And he minede alle men to forleten here sinnes, and beten. a1400-50 *Alexander* 4613 Ne neuire na mercy þow emell as mynes me 3 our pistill. a1450 *Le Morte Arth.* 169 Syr, of one thinge I wolle you mynne.

2. *impers. me mins* = I recollect, I remember, I think. *Const. of, on.*

a1300 *Cursor M.* 5274 Ne minnes yow nocht, now mani dai, Of a drem, lang sijen gan? 13... *Sir Beues* (A.) 185 '3e', 3he seide, 'of a wilde bor I wene, me miney boure for, Al of þe feure!' a1400-50 *Alexander* 1625 For in þe marche of Messedone me mynes [MS. *Dublin* me menys] on a tyme,

þat [etc.]. c1460 *Towneley Myst.* xxviii. 200 Cryst saide his self, mynnes me, That [etc.].

3. *trans.* To remember, to have or bear in mind; to call to mind or remembrance, recollect.

13... *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 995 On þe morne, as vch mon mynez þat tyme. c1400 *Destr. Troy* 1434 Happye is þe here In no hate lengis, . . . Ne mynnes no malis þat is of mynd past. a1400-50 *Alexander* 1094 As þone þondire hiþe hill sall ay hald his place, So sall þi name fra now furth be mynnd in mynde. 14... in *Polit. Relig. & Love Poems* (1903) 219 My merci, if þou it mynnded, Y haue schewed it þee on many wise.

b. *intr.* and *refl.* Also, to think (of something or some one). *Const. of, on, upon.*

a1300 *Cursor M.* 112 A lastand warc apon to myn. *Ibid.* 8252 Of cercles þat he toke a-wai Offrand he made at min on ai. a1340 *HAMPOLE Psalter* viii. 5 What is man þat þou ert mynand of him? 13... *E.E. Allit. P. A.* 583 Fyrst of my hyre my lorde con mynne. 1377 *LANGL. P. Pl.* B. xv. 454 3e mynne wel how Mathew seith how a man made a feste. a1425 *Cursor M.* 21873 (Trin.) Hongres & deþ vpon to mynne. c1460 *Towneley Myst.* xxviii. 136 Myn ye nocht that I you told... That my body shuld be sold.

4. *trans.* To commemorate.
a1225 *St. Marher.* 2 þe eadi meiden þat we munnið to dei.

5. *trans.* To say, tell, mention, record, relate.
a1300 *Cursor M.* 23953 Of hir truli it es mi tale, Hir murning for to min. ? c1325 *Old Age* iv. in *E.E.P.* (1862) 149 Iset ic am wij sunne þat i ne mai nozt munne. a1375 *Lay Folks Mass Bk.* App. iv. 456 Seþþe trefwely trouwe þer-Inne, And fulliche out of þor mouþ hit mynne, þer-to liht muche mede. c1400 *Destr. Troy* Prol. 37 Amonges þat menye, —to myn hym be nome,—Homer was holden haithill of dedis. a1600 *Flodden Field* lxxii. in Child *Ballads* III. 358 The first word that our prince did myn, 'Welcome, dukes and erles, to mee!'

min, obs. form of MINE.

|| **mina**¹ ('mainə). *Pl.* *minæ* ('maini), *minas* ('mainz). Also 7 *myna*, *mine*, 8 *minah*; *pl.* 7 *minaes*, *mynaes*. [L. *mina*, ad. Gr. *μνᾶ* (see MNA), prob. from a Babylonian source: cf. MANEH.]

1. A unit of weight anciently used in Western Asia, Greece, and Egypt.

In Greek-speaking countries it contained 100 drachmas; it varied according to locality and time, but was not far from 1 lb. avoirdupois; 100 minas made a talent. In Assyria and Babylonia there seem to have been two different *minas*, one being double of the other.

1603 *HOLLAND Plutarch* Explan. Words, *Mina* or *Mna*, a weight, answering to *Libra*, that is to say, a pound. 1771 *RAPER in Phil. Trans.* LXI. 487 It weighed 72 Attic Minas. 1845 P. SMITH in *W. Smith's Dict. Gr. & Rom. Ant.* s.v. *Talentum*, Another standard of the talent, which was used in commercial transactions, . . . the mina of which was called the *commercial mina*. . . This mina is mentioned. . . as weighing 138 drachmae. 1903 *19th Cent.* Aug. 271 The Babylonian ordinary mina was equal to 982.4 grammes. Sixty minae made one talent.

2. A denomination of money anciently current in Greece and Greek-speaking countries, = 100 drachmas. (Rendered 'pound' in the English versions of the N.T.)

1579-80 *NORTH Plutarch, Lysander* (1595) 486 A tallent of siluer, two and fifty Minas [etc.]. 1638 *SIR T. HERBERT Trav.* (ed. 2) 242 Each supper stood him in a hundred Mynaes of gold, each mina or dina, in our money valuing six and twenty shillings and eight pence. 1659 *STANLEY Hist. Philos.* xi. (1687) 768/2 He [Protagoras] was the first, that took a hundred Minæ for a gratuity. 1685 *COTTON tr. Montaigne* xxxiv. (1711) I. 312 He was presently awarded ten Attick Mines. 1776 *ADAM SMITH W.N.* I. x. (1869) I. 141 Four minæ were equal to thirteen pounds six shillings and eight pence. 1838 *THIRLWALL Greece* xxxiii. IV. 296 Cyrus had promised them a largess of five minas a-piece. 1845 P. SMITH in *W. Smith's Dict. Gr. & Rom. Ant.* s.v. *Talentum*, The [Attic] mina was 4l. 1s. 3d. . . The Aeginetan mina was, according to the existing coins, 5l. 14s. 7d. 1877 C. GEIKIE *Christ liv.* (1879) 657 He gave them each, only a mina, one hundred drachmae.

3. = MANEH.

1737 *WHISTON Josephus* p. cl, Maneh, Mna, or Mina, as a coin = 60 Shekels. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) XII. 37/2 [Ezekiel] tells us that the minah or maneh was valued at 60 shekels.

|| **mina**² ('mainə). Forms: 8 *maynat*, 8-9 *mino*, *minor*, 9 *minah*, *minar*, *miner*, *myna*, *mynah*, *myneh*, *maina*, 9- *mina*. [Hindi *mainā*.] A name applied to several different sturnoid passerine birds of India and countries further east, belonging to the genera *Acridotheres* and *Eulabes*, esp. *Eulabes* (formerly *Gracula religiosa*), the common talking starling of India. In Australia also applied to various species of the genera *Manorhina* and *Myzantha*.

1769 *LADY M. COKE Jnl.* 11 Aug. (1892) III. 131 A number of fine Birds presented themselves before me: an Noble Mino that I wanted to Buy, but [etc.]. 1800 *Misc. Tracts in Asiat. Ann. Reg.* 4/2 The maynat. 1813 J. FORBES *Oriental Mem.* I. 47 The myneh is a very entertaining bird, . . . articulating several words in the manner of the starling. 1831 *TRELAWNY Adv. Younger Son* III. 246 The mina, of deeper blue than the sky. 1848 *GOULD Birds Australia* IV. pl. 79 Yellow-throated Miner. 1859 *LANG Wand. India* 263 A minar was chased by a small hawk. 1879 M. STOKES *Ind. Fairy Tales* iv. (1880) 18 So the dog went to a maina and said: 'What shall I do to hurt this cat?' 1888 D. MACDONALD *Gum Boughs* 146 Yellow-legged minahs, tamest of all Australian birds. 1893 *Myna, Maina, Minor* [see GRACKLE 1].

b. *Comb.*, as *mina-bird*, *-grackle*.

1782, 1842 Minor Grakle, mino grakle [see GRACKLE 1].
1864 Chambers's Encycl., *Mina* bird.

minable, var. MINEABLE *a.*

minace, obs. Sc. form of MENACE *v.*

minacious (mɪ'neɪʃəs), *a.* [f. L. *mināci-*, *minax* (f. *minārī* to threaten) + *-OUS*. Cf. It. *minaccioso*.] Menacing, threatening; of a threatening character; full of threats or menaces.

1660 H. MORE *Myst. Godl.* III. iii. 63 Whether the face of Heaven... look upon us with a sad and minacious countenance. a 1711 KEN *Hymnotheo* Poet. Wks. 1721 III. 349 He ghostly Wants supplies, gives inward Joys, Which most minacious Crosses overpoise. 1889 ABP. BENSON in *Life* II. 286 He went away with a kind of minacious 'Very well'.

absol. 1824 *Blackw. Mag.* XVI. 68 You have often a touch of the minaceous [sic].

Hence **min'aciously adv.**, **mi'naciousness.**

1674 *Rec. Presbyt. Inverness* (S.H.S.) 43 Donald dow Mack conachie... menaciously threatened the Minister. 1864 *Q. Rev.* Oct. 571 The attitude of the Papal communion before this new enemy is that of a startled, trembling minaciousness. 1895 *Punch* 21 Dec. 300/2 Two... terriers, which barked minaciously at my legs.

minacity (mɪ'næʃɪtɪ). [f. L. *mināc-em*, *minax* threatening (see MINACIOUS *a.*) + *-ITY*.] 'Disposition to use threats' (J.); denunciation.

1656 in BLOUNT *Glossogr.* 1841 L. HUNT *Seer* II. (1864) 76 Nor is the district without its historical minacities. 1854 MILMAN *Lat. Chr.* VI. iii. (1864) III. 481 The warning was couched in words of prophetic minacity.

† **minacy**. *Obs.* Also 6-7 **menacy**. [ad. L. *mināciē* threats, f. *mināc-*, *minax* threatening; see MINACIOUS and *-ACY*.] = MENACE.

1565 STAPLETON tr. *Bede's Hist. Ch. Eng.* 17 Saynt Albane... little heeded the menacies [L. *minas*] of the Prince. 1645 FEATLY *Dippers Dipt* (1646) 79 According to that dreadful menacy in the second Commandment. a 1670 HACKET *Abp. Williams* II. (1693) 17 Yet was I left under that minacy and the minacer... left to his course against me.

Minæan (mɪ'nɪ:ən), *sb.* and *a.* Also Minean. [f. L. *Minæus*, f. Arab. *Ma'in*, + *-AN*.] *A. sb.* a. A native or inhabitant of an ancient kingdom of southern Arabia. *b.* The Semitic language of the Minæans. *B. adj.* Of or pertaining to the Minæans, their kingdom, or their language. So **Min'naic sb.** and *a.*

1601 HOLLAND tr. *Pliny's Nat. Hist.* XII. xiv. 366 There is another tract by it selfe confronting this countrey [sc. Arabia], wherein the Minæans doe inhabite. 1833 A. CRICHTON *Hist. Arabia* I. iv. 148 The Minæans were rich in palm-groves, flocks, and fertile fields. 1844 C. FORSTER *Hist. Geogr. Arabia* I. ii. 133 We find Carman reg., the Minæan metropolis... peopled by Pliny with the Charmæi. 1886 *Encycl. Brit.* XXI. 654/1 The other [dialect], which expresses the causative by *sa...*, is the Minaic. To this latter branch belong the numerous South Arabic inscriptions recently found in the north of the Hijāz, near Hejr where the Minæans must have had a commercial settlement. *Ibid.*, The singular manner in which districts containing Sabæan inscriptions and those containing Minaic alternate with one another. 1902 in Gottheil & Jastrow *Semitic Study Ser.* I. (Advt.), Selected Sabæan and Minaean inscriptions. 1934 L. H. GRAY *Introd. Semitic Compar. Ling.* i. 6 South Arabic is represented only by inscriptions (Minaean... Qaḡabānian...). 1936 F. STARK *Southern Gates Arabia* 5 The Arabian empires rose and fell—Minaean, Sabæan, Katabanian. 1951 W. F. ALBRIGHT in H. H. Rowley *Old Testament & Mod. Study* ii. 32 The difference between Sabæan and Minaean, the former of which has an *h*-causative whereas the latter has the *s*-causative. 1974 *Encycl. Brit. Macropædia* I. 1044/1 Four main states are known to have established themselves in South Arabia—Ma'in (of the Minaeans), Saba' (of the Sabæans), Qatabān (Qitbān) and Ḥaḡramawt. *Ibid.* XIX. 1084/1 Yemen... was successively the centre of the Minaean (13th to 7th centuries BC), Sabæan..., and Himyaritic... civilizations.

minah, variant of MINA¹ and MINA².

minal, variant of MONAUL.

minam, var. MENNOM *Obs. exc. dial.*, a minnow.

1656 SPELMAN *Villare Angl.* Pref. 3 What Dragg-net... can be so cast to catch all Minams that come under it?

Minamata disease (mɪnə'mɑ:tə). *Path.* [Named after *Minamata*, the name of a town in Kumamoto prefecture, Japan, where it was first recognized.] A disease, caused by ingestion of alkyl mercury compounds, which is characterized by impairment of cerebral functions such as speech, sight, and muscular coordination and which is usually permanent and sometimes fatal.

1957 *Acta Path. Jap.* VII. 605 The so-called Minamata-disease may be recognized as a toxic encephalopathy. The toxic substances contained in fish and shell-fish have not been yet found. 1971 *Sci. Amer.* May 15 The Minamata disease, as it came to be called, produced progressive weakening of the muscles, loss of vision, impairment of other cerebral functions, eventual paralysis and in some cases coma and death. 1973 *Biol. Conservation* V. 143/2 Minamata disease first appeared in cats, which died from eating fish scraps from the village kitchens. 1975 *Times Lit. Suppl.* 19 Sept. 1042 (caption) Demonstrators for the victims of 'Minamata Disease', a defect of the central

nervous system caused by eating fish poisoned by mercury in industrial waste.

Minangkabau (mɪnæŋkə'baʊ), *a.* and *sb.* Also Manikabowe, Menangkabau, Menangkabo, 8 Menangkabow(e), 9 Menangkabow, Minangkabauer. Pl. Minangkabau, -baus.

A. adj. Of or pertaining to Minangkabau, a Malay territory in the highlands of Sumatra. *B. sb.* A native or inhabitant of Minangkabau.

1783 W. MARSDEN *Hist. Sumatra* 279 Between the Menangkabow people, those of Rou..., and the Achenese, wars used to be perpetual. 1808 *Asiatick Researches* X. iii. 165 The Menangkabow race... seem at an early period to have ruled the whole island of Sumatra. 1821 J. LEYDEN tr. *Malay Annals* ii. 37 All the Menangkabows were surprised at his appearance. 1839 T. J. NEWBOLD *Pol. & Statistical Acct. Straits of Malacca* I. v. 200 The inhabitants [of Naning]... are always styled 'Manikābowes', or settlers from Menāngkābowe, in Sumatra. *Ibid.* II. xiv. 219 The information... was derived... from various Menangkabowe chiefs of Rumbowe and Naning. 1911 J. FRAZER *Golden Bough: Magic Art* (ed. 3) I. iii. 58 The Minangkabauers of Sumatra... will call in the help of a wizard. *Ibid.* 193 The Minangkabow people of Sumatra. 1947 R. O. WINSTEDT *Malays* viii. 154 Some of the sayings of the Minangkabow tribes of Negri Sembilan rise to poetry. 1968 *Encycl. Brit.* XV. 144/1 The Menangkabau have much in common with the coastal Malay, but differ radically in social organization. 1972 M. SHEPPARD *Taman Indera* 65 The *Randai*, the Minangkabau dance drama from West Sumatra.

† **'minant**, *a. Obs.* [f. L. *minant-em*, pr. pple. of *minārī* to threaten.] That threatens.

1646-8 G. DANIEL *Poems* Wks. 1878 I. 197 A Minant Exhalation.

|| **minar** (mɪ'nɑ:(r)). Also 7 **mynar**. [a. Arab. *manār*, f. root of *nār* fire.] A lighthouse, a tower, or turret. Cf. MINARET.

1665 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (1677) 142 High slender Turrets which the Mahometans... term... Minars, i.e. Towers. *Ibid.* 318 A Tower, Mynar [edd. 1634, 1638, manor]. 1864 Chambers's Encycl. s.v., In India, *Minars*, or pillars of victory, are frequently erected in connection with mosques... They... are divided into stories by projecting balconies, like the minarets. 1898 G. SMITH *Twelve Ind. Statesm.* iii. 100 The Taj itself... was illumined by the electric light from its four minars and the mosques on either side.

minar, variant of MINA².

minaret ('mɪnərɪt). Forms: *a.* 7 minoret, 8 minarat, mineret, 9 menaret, 7- minaret; *β.* 8-9 minaree, minareh, menareh. [a. Arab. *manārah*, *manārat* (in Turkish pronunciation *mināre*), f. root of *nār* fire; cf. MINAR. The immediate source may be F. *minaret*; cf. Sp. *minarete*, Pg. *minareto*, It. *minaretto*.] A tall slender tower or turret, connected with a mosque, surrounded by one or more projecting balconies from which the muezzin calls the people to prayer.

a. 1682 WHEELER *Journ. Greece* v. 364 They have built a Minoret, or tall, slender Steeple; out of which they make a Noise, to call People together, at their set times of Prayer. 1695 MOTTEUX *Saint-Olon's Morocco* 72 Two Mosques, whose Minarets are of a considerable height. 1728 MORGAN *Algiers* I. iv. 157 This Khalifa was the first who erected Minarets in the Mosques. 1760 *Ann. Reg.* 87 All the minarets... were thrown down. 1812 BYRON *Ch. Har.* II. xxxviii, The cross descends, thy minarets arise. 1839 LANE *Arab. Nts.* I. 18 The... minaret of each mosque. 1869 TOZER *Highl. Turkey* I. 51 The minarets and the castle which crowns the highest position produce a striking effect.

β. 1775 CHANDLER *Trav. Asia M.* (1825) I. 59 Amid these the tall minarees rise, and white houses glitter, dazzling the beholder. 1798 TWEDDELL in *Rem.* (1815) I. 235 One of the minarehs of St. Sophia. 1839 LANE *Arab. Nts.* I. 379 The muḡdḡins on the menarehs had chanted the Selam of Friday.

b. transf. and fig.

1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. ii. 13 This beautiful minaret of ice. 1870 B. HARTE *Dickens in Camp* i, The dim Sierras, far beyond, uplifting their minarets of snow.

c. attrib., as minaret-top, -tower.

1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* I. xviii. 224 A solitary column or minaret-tower. 1867 LADY HERBERT *Cradle L.* i. 37 The only call for prayer is from the minaret top.

minareted ('mɪnərɪtɪd), *a.* Also minaretted. [f. MINARET + *-ED*.] Possessing, furnished with, or characterized by minarets.

1844 LD. HOUGHTON *Palm Leaves* 138 In the minaretted distance gleamed Purple and faint-green relics of the day. 1893 W. S. BURRELL & EDITH E. CUTHELL *Ind. Mem.* 37 The family mosque, a tiny minaretted building.

minargent (mɪ'nɑ:dʒənt). [f. (ALU)MIN(IUM) + ARGENT.] A kind of aluminium-bronze.

1875 in KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* s.v. 1889 BRANNT *Krupp & Wildberger's Metallic Alloys* 322 Minargent. This alloy, which has a very beautiful white color, is composed of copper 1000 parts, nickel 700, tungsten 50, aluminium 10.

minasragrite (mɪnəs'rɑ:grat). *Min.* [f. *Minasragra*, name of its locality near Cerro de Pasco, Peru + *-ITE*.] An acidic hydrated vanadyl sulphate, (VO)₂H₂(SO₄)₃·15H₂O, found as a blue efflorescence of monoclinic crystals on patronite.

1915 W. T. SCHALLER in *Jrnl. Washington Acad. Sci.* V. 7 The following very brief notes of four new minerals are given in order to secure priority... Minasragrite is a blue

hydrous vanadium sulphate from Minasragra Peru. 1934 *Amer. Mineralogist* XIX. 198 Specimens of patronite in the Harvard mineral collection... showed in places a vivid blue incrustation which proved to be minasragrite. 1968 I. KOSTOV *Mineral.* II. ix. 517 Minasragrite, found with patronite from the well known vanadium deposit of Minasragra... in Peru, is monoclinic.

minas(s)e, obs. Sc. forms of MENACE *v.*

minati, obs. form of MANATEE.

minatorial (mɪnə'tɔ:riəl), *a.* [f. MINATORY + *-AL*.] Minatory, threatening.

1885 in *Cassell's Encycl. Dict.*; and in later Dicts.

Hence **mina'torially adv.** = MINATORILY.

1847 in WEBSTER; and in later Dicts.

minatorily ('mɪnətərɪli), *adv.* [f. MINATORY + *-LY*.] In a minatory or threatening manner.

a 1670 HACKET *Abp. Williams* I. (1693) 103 His other Works being prohibited so strictly and minatorily, that Bishops might not read them.

minatory ('mɪnətəri), *a.* and *sb.* Also 6 **minotary**, **mynatory**, 6-7 **minatorie**. [ad. OF. *minatoire*, ad. late L. *minātōrius*, f. *minārī* to threaten.]

A. adj. Expressing, uttering, or conveying a threat; also, of the nature of a threat or menace; threatening, menacing.

1532 MORE *Confut. Tindale* Wks. 612/1 Those wordes be mynatory and threttes. 1543 GRAFTON *Contn. Harding* 522 Kyng Rychar... reiected the dukes request with many spitefull and minotary woordes. 1577 STANYHURST *Descr. Irel. in Holinshed* (1808) VI. 29 With rough and minatorie speeches [he] began to menace them. 1644 BULWER *Chrol.* 59 This minatory Agitation of the Hand. 1851 CARLYLE *Sterling* I. xiii, Considerable clouds of Invasion... hung minatory over the North and North-East of Spain. 1898 BODLEY *France* II. iv. vii. 425 A doctrine minatory to the army of France.

† *B. sb.* A threat, a menace. *Obs. rare.*

1572 BURLEIGH in Digges *Compl. Ambass.* (1655) 334 With some sweet minatories, he intrated that he might be staied. 1686 EVELYN *Diary* 22 Sept., The Emperor sending his Minatories to the King of Denmark.

Hence **'minatoriness**, threateningness. *rare.*

1961 J. N. FINDLAY *Values & Intentions* viii. 344 Acknowledging a God capable of such universal minatoriness.

minature, obs. form of MINIATURE.

|| **minauderie** (mɪnɔ'dri). [Fr., f. *minauder* to put on affected expressions, f. *mine* expression of face; see MIEN.] Coquettish airs.

1763 H. WALPOLE *Let. to Mann* 11 Aug., The Duchess... is a heap of minauderies and affectations. 1823 SCOTT *Peeveril* xl, [She] neglected nothing that effrontery and minauderie could perform to draw upon herself some portion of the King's observation. 1849 THACKERAY *Pendennis* xlvii, How much pleasanter than the minauderies of the young ladies in the ball-rooms.

|| **minaudière** (mɪnɔ'djɛr). [Fr. fem. adj., lit. affected, coquettish.] † 1. An affected or coquettish woman. *Obs.*

1716 M. W. MONTAGU *Let.* 21 Nov. (1665) I. 282 The Saxon Ladies... are very genteely dress'd after the French and English modes, ... but the most determin'd Minaudieres in the whole world. They would think it a mortal sin against good breeding if they either spoke or mov'd in a natural manner. 1818 LADY MORGAN *Fl. Macarthy* III. ii. 93 She struck me to be a mere *minaudière*!

2. A small case for a woman's cosmetics, jewellery, etc.

1940 *Shopping News* (Springfield, Mass.) 15 May, Rectangular in shape, the minaudière opens to disclose a good size mirror; there are also five lidded compartments — for powder, rouge, and eye shadow, money, keys, cigarette lighter and tortoise-shell comb. 1957 A. ADBURGHAM in *Punch* 18 Dec. 728/3 Parisian tailors have been trying... to persuade their [male] clients to forgo pockets altogether and carry a *minaudière*. 1967 *N.Y. Times* 22 June 43, I found that my regular minaudière was terribly small and I always had to stuff things in my pocket. 1969 *New Yorker* 8 Mar. 17 (Advt.), Rare shells... have been fashioned into exquisite minaudières for the hand.

minaul, variant of MONAUL.

† **minaway**. Chiefly *Sc. Obs.* Also 7 **minnaway**, 8 **minuwae**, 9 **minowaye**, **minua**. Phonetic adoption of F. *menuet*, MINUET *sb.*

? 1695 *Ballad, Constant Coridon* ii, No Minnaway Dance, or Boree, Was ever so sweet a strain. 1787 BURNS *Let. to W. Nicol* 1 June, She... tipper-taipers when she taks the gate, first like a lady's gentlewoman in a minuwae. 1816 HOGG *Poetic Mirror* (1817) 202 The Otar dancit ane minowaye. 1821 [see MINCE *v.* 6 b]. 1826 GALT *Last of Lairds* xiv, Like a maid of honour dancing a minaway wi' the lord-chancellor.

mince (mɪns), *sb.* [f. MINCE *v.*]

1. Mincéd meat; mincemeat.

a 1850 ROSSETTI *Dante & Circ.* II. (1874) 274 Then let them hew me to such mince As a man's limbs may make. 1863 [see HASH *sb.* 1]. 1869 MRS. STOWE *Old-town Folks* xxvii. (1870) 305 'We children' were employed in chopping mince for pies. 1899 O. SEAMAN *In Cap & Bells* (1900) 84 Those pies at which you annually wince, Hearing the tale how happy months will follow Proportioned to the total mass of mince You swallow.

2. An act of 'mincing' in speech or gesture.

Richardson 1837 has a quot. in which *mince* is a misprint for *minde*. The sense appears in many later Dicts., and though no authority is cited, it is so completely according to analogy that it might be used without producing any sense of novelty.

3. *Rhyming slang*. = MINCE-PIE 3. (Usu. in *pl.*) 1937 in *PARTRIOGE Dict. Slang* 522/1. 1958 F. NORMAN *Bang to Rights* 149 'I know what's on there' said the boggie looking Solie straight in the minces. 1960 *News Chron.* 16 Feb. 6/5 She gives me a double glinty butchers out of those sharp minces of hers. 1962 R. COOK *Crust on its Uppers* (1964) iii. 28 'One pack dealer's choice,' he says, minces all gleaming. *Ibid.* iv. 32 A general look of dislike in the minces, which tremble a bit in their sockets.

mince (mins), *v.* Forms: *a.* 4-6 mynce, 5-6 mynse, 5 mence, (7 minze), 6-7 minse, 6- mince; *β.* *dial.* 5 mynsh, 7 minche, 9 minsh, 6- minch. [Late ME. *mynce*, *mynsh*, ad. OF. *mincier*, *minchier* (mod.F. *mincer*), accentual variant of *menuisier*:—popular L. **minūtiāre*, f. L. *minūtia* (see MINUTIA), f. *minūtus* MINUTE *a.* Cf. It. *minuzzare* and (*am*)*mencire*.]

1. *a. trans.* To cut or chop (meat, etc.) small, or in little pieces. † Also, to cut up tobacco.

a. ? c 1390 *Form of Cury* (1780) 12 Mynce Oynouns and cast per to Safronn and Salte. c 1420 *Liber Cocorum* (1862) 18 Above pese herbua a lytul larde Smalle myncyd. c 1430 *Two Cookery-bks.* 41 þen mence Sawge. c 1460 J. RUSSELL *Bk. Nurture* 400 Mynce hem [sc. partridges, etc.] smalle in þe siruppe. 1555 W. WATREMAN *Fardle Facions* l. 48 Rawe fleshe very finely minced. 1611 MIOLETON & DEKKER *Roaring Gyrle* II. i. C 3 Shee that minces Tobacco. 1693 J. DRYOEN in *Dryden's Juvenal* xiv. (1697) 353 The least Remains of which they mince, and dress it o'er again to make another Mess. 1726 SWIFT *Gulliver* II. i. [At dinner] The Wife minced a bit of Meat, then crumbled some bread on a Trencher, and placed it before me. a 1756 MRS. HAYWOOD *New Present* (1771) 159 Mince very fine the white of a chicken. 1863 MRS. GASKELL *Sylvia's* l. xxxiv. The sergeant asked for pepper and salt; minced the food fine and made it savoury. 1887 *Spon's Househ. Managem.* 284 Mince the flesh of a hen lobster to the size of small dice.

absol. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 230 And who has to kill and skin and mince and boil and roast? The cook, I said. *β.* 1760-72 H. BROOKE *Fool of Qual.* (1792) I. 291 A small joint of meat, . . . served us cold, hashed and minced, from one week to the other. 1821 [see 7]. 1880 JAMIESON, *To Minch, Minsh*, to cut into small pieces.

b. To chop up or grind small with a knife or mincing-machine and cook (meat, usually the remains of a joint, etc., left from a previous meal).

Mod. We will have the cold meat minced for dinner to-day.

c. trans. To cut (a person) in small pieces.

1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* II. ii. 537 She saw Pyrrhus make malicious sport In mincing with his Sword her Husbands limbs. 1607 — *Timon* IV. iii. 122 Spare not the Babe . . . Thinke it a Bastard . . . And mince it sans remorse. 1648 GAGE *West Ind.* 200 Fearing that many would fall upon him cowardly and mince him small in pieces. 1742 POPE *Dunc.* IV. 120 Revive the Wits! But murder first, and mince them all to bits. 1819 SHELLEY *Cyclops* 359 He . . . minces their flesh and gnaws their bone With his cursed teeth. 1896 FARMER & HENLEY *Slang, Mince* (medical students'), to dissect.

β. 1635 HEYWOOD *Hierarchie* II. 64 Thinking to minch me into parts and fleece Me of my right.

† *d.* To cut or slash. *Obs. rare.*

a 1560 BECON *Jewel of Joy* Wks. II. 19b, Theyr dublets and hoses, . . . for the most parte are so mynsed cutte and jagged, that [etc.]. 1582 STANYHURST *Aeneis* II. (Arb.) 63 Lyk on a mountayn thee tree dry wythered oaken Sliest by the croune Coridon rusticks with twibbil, or hatchet. Then the tre deepe minced, far chopt dooth terrifye swinckers. † *e.* The alleged proper term for: To carve (a plover). *Obs.*

1486 *Bk. St. Albans* Fvii b, A Plouer Mynsed. 1513 *Bk. Kerwyng* in *Babees* Bk. 151 Wynge that quayle mynce that plouer thye that pegyon. 1661 RABISHA *Cookery Dissected* 253 Mince that Plover. 1840 H. AINSWORTH *Tower of London* xxxix, In the old terms of his art, he leached the brown, . . . minced the plovers, thighed the pigeons.

2. *trans.* and *fig.* To cut up, subdivide minutely. Also with *up*. † to *mince away*: to nullify by multiplied petty exceptions.

a. c 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 6758 All northumberlande prounce He thoght as croms of brede to mynce. 1581 MULCASTER *Positions* xxxix. (1887) 190 To mince his labour so, as ech one can haue but some litle. 1639 FULLER *Holy War* v. xxi. (1640) 264 We will not take notice of Germanie as it is minced into petty Principalities. 1689 T. R. *View Govt. Europe* 62 The Jesuits there have . . . minc'd away all the old remains of Morality and Conscience. a 1748 WATTS *Improv. Mind* II. vi. §2 (1801) 241, I have always thought it a mistake in the preacher to mince his text or his subject too small, by a great number of subdivisions. 1853 MARDEN *Early Purit.* 244 Their [sc. the Puritans'] sermons were not studiously minced up in tiny fragments.

refl. 1643 SIR T. BROWNE *Relig. Med.* I. §8 Nor contented with a general breach or dichotomy with their Church do subdivide and mince themselves almost into Atoms.

β. 1637 RUTHERFORD *Lett.* 11 Mar., And let Christ have all your love, without minching or dividing it. 1712 M. HENRY *Life P. Henry* Wks. 1853 II. 647/1 In his expositions, he reduced the matter of the chapter . . . read to some heads; not by a logical analysis, which often mincheth it too small.

† 3. To diminish, take away from. *Obs.*

a. 1646 J. BENBRIDGE *Vsura Accom.* 20 He that mincheth his estate, doth diminish the Magistrate's Right [= Taxes]. *β.* 1499 in *N. Riding Rec.* (1894) 178 Whereby the seid wode in mynshed and hurt. 1606 BIRNIE *Kirk-Buriall* (1833) 35 Lawlesse publicans, lyke Hophnees with elcrookes to minche and not Samueles, to mense the offerings of God.

4. *a.* To lessen or diminish in representation; to make little of, minimize; to disparage; to palliate, extenuate (faults). Now *rare*.

a 1591 H. SMITH *Serm.* (1637) 395 Wee mince our sins as though they needed no forgiveness. 1609 W. M. *Man in Moone* (Percy Soc.) 46 To mince and extenuate any laudable part in her, but to display and augment whatsoever deformity you know by her. 1638 FORO *Lady's Trial* I. iii, Be gone Futelli, doe not mince one syllable Of what you heare. a 1676 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* II. vii. 186 The Author of the Dissertation . . . seems to mince the Universality of the Flood. 1685 DRYOEN *Sylvæ* Pref. a 3 b, If to mince his meaning, . . . I had . . . omitted some part of what he [sc. Lucretius] said, . . . I certainly had wrong'd him. 1727 SWIFT *Gulliver, Let. fr. Capt. G. to Sympson* 14 You have either omitted some material circumstances, or minced or changed them in such a manner that I do hardly know mine own work. 1736 AINSWORTH *Lat. Dict.*, To mince or pass a thing slightly over. 1839 BAILEY *Festus* v. (1848) 41 Ye see I do not mince the truth for ye.

† *b. absol. Obs.*

1615 JACKSON *Creed* IV. II. vi. §5 Abraham . . . was then rejustified not by works though not without faith, as Bellarmine minceth, but by faith without works, as the Apostle strongly and peremptorily infers. 1621 1st *Bk. Discipl. Ch. Scot.* Pref. (1641) A 3, Some of the Disciples . . . at first did mince, and sparingly speake, but afterward practise and loudly preach; that [etc.]. 1681 GLANVILL *Sadducismus* II. (1726) 455 Who confidently and without mincing, denied that there was any such Being.

c. to *mince the matter*: in early use, to extenuate or make light of the particular matter in question. Now only in negative contexts, to moderate one's language in condemnation, to express oneself politely or delicately. So to *mince matters*.

a 1535 [see MINCING *vbl. sb.* 2]. 1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* II. iii. 247 Iago, Thy honestie and love doth mince this matter, Making it light to Cassio. 1649 BP. HALL *Cases Consc.* (1650) 160 Some Doctors . . . would either excuse, or mince the matter. 1668 OWEN *Nat. & Power Indw. Sin* Wks. 1851 VI. 315 Here it [sc. the law] minceth not the matter with Sinners. 1679 J. GOODMAN *Pem. Pard.* III. v. (1713) 335 A learned Jew endeavours to mince the matter, and to turn the story into an allegory. 1741 RICHARDSON *Pamela* II. 82 Well, Tom, said he, don't mince the matter. Tell me, before Mrs. Andrews, what they said. 1778 MME. D'ARBLAY *Diary* 26 Aug., His determination not to mince the matter, when he thought reproof at all deserved. 1840 CARLYLE *Heroes* II. (1858) 239 A candid ferocity, if the case call for it, is in him; he does not mince matters! 1857 W. COLLINS *Dead Secret* II. ii. (1861) 49 A man's speculative view depends—not to mince the matter—on the state of his secretions. 1891 MRS. OLIPHANT *Jerus.* IV. iii. 483 Language of condemnation . . . made when men did not mince matters.

d. † To report (expressions) euphemistically (*obs.*); to moderate (one's language), restrain (one's words) within the bounds of politeness or decorum. Also to *mince it*. to *mince an oath*: to substitute some euphemistic perversion for it (also used in sense 5).

1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V.* v. ii. 130, I know no wayes to mince it in loue, but directly to say, I loue you. 1606 — *Ant. & Cl.* I. ii. 109 *Ant.* Speak to me home, Mince not the general tongue, name Cleopatra as she is call'd in Rome. 1720 SWIFT *Let. Advise Yng. Poet Misc.* (1722) 107 My young Master, who at first but minc'd an Oath, is taught there to mouth it gracefully, and to swear, as he reads French, *Ore rotundo*. 1754 RICHARDSON *Grandison* III. vii. 112 Shall I give it you in plain English? You don't use to mince it. 1826 DISRAELI *Viv. Grey* II. ii. I will not mince my words. 1897 S. S. SPRIGGE *Life T. Wakley* xxxii. 294 These were hard sayings, but men did not mince their words in those days.

5. *a. trans.* To utter in an affectedly refined manner; to pronounce with affected elegance, 'clip' (one's words). Also with *out*. *b. absol.* or *intr.* To speak with affected elegance or delicacy of pronunciation.

1549 COVERDALE, etc. *Erasm. Par. Thess.* 3 We came not unto you with bragging, . . . nor curiously mincing a sorte of great wordes. 1807 CRABBE *Par. Reg.* II. Wks. 1834 II. 179 Low spake the lass, and lisp'd and minced the while. 1862 MRS. H. WOOD *Channings* II. v. 75 'You—arc—very—kind—to—take—up—Arthur Channing's cause!' they mince out. 1874 L. STEPHEN *Hours in Library* (1892) I. x. 347 [The] fine gentleman who minced his mother tongue. 1888 MRS. H. WARE *R. Elsmere* III. xliii. 255 'Ah—'Reculer pour mieux faire sauter!'—said Sir John, mincing out his pun as though he loved it.

6. *a. intr.* To walk with short steps or with affected preciseness or nicety; to walk in an affected manner; to show affectation or affected delicacy in manner of gait. Also to *mince it*.

1562 *Jack Juggler* (Roxb. Club) 9 She minceth, she brideleth, she swimmeth to and fro. 1567 DRANT *Horace, Ep.* I. xiv. Ev, Thou hast no tripping trull to mince it with the now That thou mightst foote it vnto her as nimble as a cow. 1593 DRAYTON *Ecl.* vii. 13 Now Shepherds . . . in neat Jackets minsen on the Playnes. 1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* v. i. 9 *Fall.* Away I say, time wears, hold vp your head & mince. 1611 BIBLE *Isa.* iii. 16 The daughters of Zion are hautie, and walke with stretched forth necks, and wanton eyes, walking and mincing [marg., tripping nicely] as they goe, and making a tinkling with their feet. 1616 R. C. *Times' Whistle* etc. (1871) 133 Then gan she trip it prouidie one the toe, And mince it finely vpon London streetes. a 1639 W. WHATLEY *Prototypes* I. xix. (1640) 240 Mincing with ones feete, or any other affected kind of going, is an act of haughtinesse. 1736 AINSWORTH *Lat. Dict.*, To mince it in walking. 1753 FOOTE *Eng. in Paris* I. Wks. 1799 I. 36 The men are all puppies, mincing and dancing, and chattering. 1826 BLACKW. *Mag.* XX. 484 She . . . minced, and primmed, and tossed her head. 1868 MISS ALCOTT *Lit. Women* xix, It was a comical sight to see her mince along. 1892 STEVENSON & L. OSBOURNE *Wrecker* II. 28 My aunt might mince and my cousins bridle,

but there was no getting over the solid physical fact of the stone-mason in the chimney-corner.

b. trans. To perform or enact mincingly. 1603 DEKKER *Batchelar's Banq.* xi, Fine Dames and daintye Girles . . . whoe can finely mince their measures. 1605 SHAKS. *Lear* IV. vi. 122 Behold yond simpring Dame, . . . that minces Vertue & do's shake the head to heare of pleasures name. 1648 J. BEAUMONT *Psyche* III. clxxxii, To the ground Three times she bows, and with a modest grace Minces here spruce retreat. 1821 in A. Lowson *J. Guidfollow* (1890) 233 [The witch] Could mince a minua on mist, Or caper on a cloud!

7. *Comb.* The verb-stem used *attrib.* *a.* with object-noun, as in † *mince-speech*, one who 'minces' his language; *b.* in the sense of 'minced', as in † *mince-collop*, MINCEMEAT, MINCE-PIE.

a. 1621 BRATHWAITE *Nat. Embassie*, etc. (1877) 278 Minspeech, nuff-pace sleeke-skin, and perfum'd breath. *β.* 1821 GALT *Ayrsh. Leg.* xxv. (1895) 223 A steam-ngine that minches minch-collops as natural as life.

† *minceative, a.* and *sb. Obs.* In 7 *mynsative*, *minsitive*. [f. MINCE *v.* + -ATIVE.]

A. adj. ? Mincing, affected. *B. sb.* ? One given to mincing.

1601 B. JONSON *Poetaster* IV. i, Neuer say, your Lordship, nor your Honour; but, you, and you my Lord, and my Ladie: the other they count too simple and minsitiue. 1606 *Sir G. Goosecappe* I. ii. Bij b, Tis the mind of man, . . . to affect new fashions; but to our Mynsatiues for sooth, if he come like to your *Besognio*, or your bore, so he bee rich or emphaticall, they care not.

minced (minst), *ppl. a.* [f. MINCE *v.* + -ED¹.]

1. Of meat, etc.: Cut up or chopped into very small pieces. *minced collops*: see COLLOP¹ 2 *c.* See also MINCED MEAT, MINCED-PIE.

c 1420 *Liber Cocorum* (1862) 17 Frye smalle mynsud anyone In oyle. c 1430 *Two Cookery-bks.* 15 Also mencyd Dates, Clowes, Maces [etc.]. c 1450 *Ibid.* 110 Take vynegre and poudre gingere, salt, and cast a-pon þe mynced shulder [of mutton]. ? a 1584 *Tom Thumbe* 100 in *Hazl. E.P.P.* II. 181 His mother . . . Into a pudding thrust her sonne instead of minced fat. 1821 LAMB *Elia* Ser. I. *Grace before meat*, One who professes to like minced veal. 1893 MRS. BEETON'S *Cookery Bk.* 111/1 Minced Fowl—an Entrée (Cold Poultry Cookery).

b. fig. (See MINCE *v.* 2.)

1581 MULCASTER *Positions* viii. (1887) 53 Writers make to many, and to finely minced distinctions. 1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* I. ii. 279 Is not birth, beauty, . . . and so forth: the Spice and salt that seasons a man? *Cres.* I, a minc'd man and then to be bak'd with no Date in the pyc, for then the mans' dates out.

2. Uttered or performed in a mincing or affected manner. ? *Obs.*

1545 BRINKLOW *Compl.* i. 8 The mombled and mynsed Masse (whereby neither God is glorified, nor the hearers edified). 1553 BECON *Reliques of Rome* (1563) 117 The minced musike that now beareth chief rule in Churches.

† 3. Diminished; deprived of some essential part, mutilated. *Obs.*

1609 J. RAWLINSON *Fishermen Fishers of Men* 34 A minced and curtal maintenance. 1695 SAGE *Fund. Charter Petition.* (1697) 216 Giving us only a Minced account of this Petition. 1707 *Vulpone* 15 [Of the Scotch Representation at the Union.] To agree to such a minced Representative, and give away the Birth-rights of their Lords, Barons and Boroughs.

b. Of an oath: see MINCE *v.* 4 *d.*

1880 BREWER *Reader's Handbk.* (1885) 606 Mr. Mantalini . . . is . . . noted for . . . his minced oaths [etc.].

minced meat.

1. *a.* Meat cut or chopped up very small. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* I. ciii. 146 Chopte or minsed meate. 1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholay's Voy* III. xi. 90 b, Pies of minced meate, and rice. 1626 BACON *Sylva* §46 With a good strong Chopping-knife, mince the two Capons . . . as small as ordinary Minced Meat. 1839 LANE *Arab. Nts.* I. 123 Stuffed with rice and minced meat.

b. = MINCEMEAT I *b.* Also *attrib. rare* or *Obs.* 1762 GELLEROY *Lond. Cook* 236 Mix your minced meat and sweetmeats accordingly. 1824 MISS MITFORD *Village Ser.* I. 235 The apple-room, the pear-bin, the cheese-loft, the minced-meat closet were household words. 1885 in *Cassell's Encycl. Dict.*

2. *fig.* Any thing cut up very small; *esp.* in phrases: see MINCEMEAT 2.

1649 G. DANIEL *Trinarch. Hen. IV.* xxxiv, Neighbour Kings . . . Hee Courts by his Ambassadors; and fits with a new minc't-meate, severall appetites. 1668 DRYDEN *Evening's Love* IV. ii, The sun and moon, and those little minced-meats of them. 1772 NUGENT *Hist. Fr. Gerund* II. 208 So as to displume him, . . . so, in short, as to make minced-meat of him. 1898 A. BALFOUR *By Stroke of Sword* xxi, Father Miguel . . . was straightway resolved into minced meat.

† **mincedness.** *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. MINCED *ppl. a.* + -NESS.] Affected delicacy.

1583 STUBBES *Anat. Abus.* I. (1879) 78 Their coynesse in gestures, their minsednes in words and speaches.

minced-pie.

1. = MINCE-PIE I. Now only *U.S.*

a. 1607 R. JOHNSON *Pleas. Conceites Old Hobson* (Percy Soc.) 9 Cramming their bellies with minced pyes. 1655 MOUFET & BENNET *Health's Improv.* (1746) 297 Dates are usually put into . . . minced pies. 1748 MRS. HARRISON *House-Kpr.'s Pocket-Bk.* II. (ed. 4) 6 Christmas or Minced Pyes, are generally brought in with the first Course. 1753 *Scots Mag.* Oct. 491/1 The fore corner of my hat was considerably elevated and shortened, so that it resembled . . . the corner of a minced pyc. 1762 GELLEROY *Lond. Cook* 237 Minced Pies

with Eel, or Oysters. 1872 SCHELE DE VERE *Americanisms* 506 Minced-pies represent in America the English Christmas-pies.

β. 1609 DEKKER *Worke for Armourous Wks.* (Grosart) IV. 117 And vpon Christmas day (in stead of minched pyes) had no better cheere then prouant.

2. = MINCE-PIE 2.

1739 GRAY *Let. to West* 22 May, Sugar-loaves and minced-pies of yew.

'mincemeat. [Altered from MINCED MEAT: see MINCE v. 7 b.]

1. † a. = MINCED MEAT I a. *Obs.*

1747 MRS. GLASSE *Cookery* iv. 60 Then lay in your Dish a layer of Mince-meat.

fig. 1742 POPE *Dunc.* iv. 228 *note*, Stobæus, . . . an author, who gave his Common-place book to the public, where we happen to find much Mince-meat of old books.

b. A mixture made of currants, raisins, sugar, suet, apples, almonds, candied peel, etc., and sometimes meat chopped small; used in mince-pies.

1845 ELIZA ACTON *Mod. Cookery* 358 Mince Pies. Butter some tin pattypans well, and line them evenly with fine puff paste rolled thin; fill them with mincemeat [etc.]. 1886 G. R. SIMS *Ring o' Bells*, etc. iv. ii. 129 My wife makes her own mincemeat and her own plum-puddings.

2. to make mincemeat of (a person), and similar phrases: To cut or chop him into very small pieces; to destroy, to annihilate. Also, to beat decisively or easily in a contest.

a. 1663 COWLEY *Cutter Colman St.* ii. iv. I'll hew thee into so many Morsels, that [etc.] . . . Thou shalt be Mince-meat, Worm, within this Hour. 1708 MRS. CENTLIVRE *Busy Body* ii. iii. If I should find a man in the house I'd make mincemeat of him. 1853 LD. STRANGFORD in *Croker Papers* (1884) III. xxviii. 296 They blame you for letting Johnny Russell off so easily [in a review], when you might have made mincemeat of him. 1876 *Coursing Calendar* 193 Maniac made mincemeat of Smoker, who was so stiff that he could scarcely raise a gallop. 1902 L. STEPHEN *Stud. Biog.* IV. ii. 76 Macaulay . . . makes mincemeat of Southey's . . . expositions of political economy. 1955 *Times* 20 June 13/4 Thames R.C. made mincemeat of all their opponents in the Grand Eights.

β. a 1774 D. GRAHAM *Writings* (1883) I. 136 Which made him minch-meat for the grave.

Hence 'mincemeat v. trans., to cut to pieces. 1879 ATCHERLEY *Boërland* 202 Concluding that I was about to be mincemeated by a Basuto impi. 1897 GUNTER *Susan Turnb.* ii. 15 Bring him up here, or . . . I'll mincemeat you!

mincemeaty, a. [f. MINCEMEAT + -Y¹.] Suggestive of mincemeat.

1870 P. BROOKS in A. V. G. Allen *Phillips Brooks* (1908) 246 Huxley's new *Lay Sermons* . . . is like . . . most books for the people that popularize science. It is patronizing and mincemeaty.

mince-pie. [Alteration of MINCED-PIE: see MINCE v. 7 b.]

1. A pie containing mincemeat (see MINCEMEAT I b).

Usually, one of the small pies (now commonly round, but cf. quots. 1807 below and 1753 s.v. MINCED-PIE) which form a prominent part of English Christmas fare.

a. 1600 [see 3]. 1661-2 PEPEY *Diary* 6 Jan., We had, besides a good chine of beef and other good cheer, eighteen mince pies in a dish, the number of the years that he hath been married. 1673 SHADWELL *Epsom Wells* iv. Wks. 1720 II. 247 For currants to make mince-pyes with. 1711-12 SWIFT *Jrnl. to Stella* 2 Jan., I see nothing here like Christmas, except brawn and mince-pies in places where I dine. 1747 MRS. GLASSE *Cookery* 116 Lent Mince Pies. 1807 SOUTHEY *Espriella's Lett.* III. 384 Old bridges dangerously narrow, and angles in them like the corners of an English mince-pie, for the foot-passengers to take shelter in. a 1825 PARR in *Chambers Bk. Days* (1864) II. 755/2 Please to say Christmas-pie, not mince-pie; mince-pie is puritanical. 1867 TROLLOPE *Chron. Barset* I. xix. 167 There was roast pork and mince-pies, and a bottle of wine.

β. 1846 M. A. RICHARDSON *Local Histor. Table-bk.* VIII. 377 'Tis I that's to . . . send thee to Satan to make minch Pies. 1889 N.W. Linc. *Gloss.*, Minch-pie, a mince-pie. It is said that mince-pies and minch-pies are not quite the same. Minch-pies, we are told, have meat in their composition; mince-pies have not.

2. *transf.* A yew-tree or other shrub cut or trimmed to the shape of a mince-pie.

1756 MRS. DELANY in *Life & Corr.* (1861) III. 435 The gardens laid out in the old-fashioned way of mince-pies, arbours, and sugarloaf yews.

3. *Rhyming slang.* An eye. (Usu. in pl.)

1857 'DUCANGE ANGLICUS' *Vulgar Tongue* 13 Mince pies, eyes. 1892 *Sporting Times* 29 Oct. 1/2 And I smiled as I closed my two mince-pies. 1893 CROOK & DALY *Jerusalem's Dead (song)* 5 My mince-pies are waterin' jes like a pump. 1906 E. DYSON *Fact'ry 'Ands* xvii. 229 He thinks he'll never be able t' shut his mince pies again. 1922 JOYCE *Ulysses* 418 Got a prime pair of mincepies, no kid. 1928 M. C. SHARPE *Chicago May* xxxi. 288/1 Mince pies, eyes.

4. *attrib. and Comb.*
1600 ROWLANDS *Lett. Humours Blood* ii. 8 Or Mincepie-like Ile mangle out the slauē. 1906 *Month* Jan. 35 Pitt's 'mince-pie' Administrations, as they were sarcastically called.

mincer ('mɪnsə(r)). [f. MINCE v. + -ER¹.]

1. A person who minces or chops small.
1611 MIDDLETON & DEKKER *Roaring Girl* II. i. C 3 b. *Green*. Troth, this [tobacco] is finely shred. *Lax*. Oh women are the best mincers. 1850 SCORESBY *Cheever's Whalem*. *Adv.* v. (1859) 67 The mincer with a two-handed knife slashes it nearly through into thin slices.
b. A mincing-machine.

1885 *Pall Mall G.* 31 Mar. 3/2 How many mincers are in use at workhouses which [etc.]. 1904 *Daily News* 19 May 9 In the East-end . . . there is a large trade in converting horse flesh by means of the mincer. One thing is certain—these are not sold as horse flesh sausages.

† 2. One who diminishes or disparages. *Obs.*

Tennyson's use (quot. 1847) is fig. of 1, but prob. echoes some example of the sb. in this sense or of MINCE v. 4.

1619 PURCHAS *Microcosmus* lxxiv. 737 She accounted his Fame a Mincer, and . . . a Halfe-reporter of his Prosperitie and Wisedome. [1847 TENNYSON *Princess* IV. 494 Mincers of each other's fame.]

3. One who minces words; one who speaks mincingly or in an affected manner.

1587 FLEMING *Contn. Holinshed* III. 1284/2 Nicholas Stanleie, whome Leland the minser and refiner of all English names dooth most curiouslye in Latine call *Nicholaum Stenelegium*. 1867 A. J. ELLIS *E.E. Pronunc.* I. iii. §4. 194 The mincer, so far from dropping the front of the tongue from the palate, raises the middle part and produces (lj) which degenerates into (i), as in Modern French.

|| Mincha ('mɪnʃɑː). Also Minchah, Minha(h). [Heb. *minhāh*, lit. gift, offering.] (See quot. 1962.)

[1706 I. ABENDANA *Discourses Polity of Jews* iv. 118 The Captives of Babylon . . . sent Money to their Brethren at Jerusalem, wherewith they might buy them Burnt-Offerings . . . and prepare them Manna, (for so 'tis read corruptly for Mincha a Meat-Offering.) 1819 L. ALEXANDER *Hebrew Ritual* 25 Afternoon prayers. . . Tephillath Minchah. . . The Hebrew word. . . Minchah . . . signifies a gift as offering; but is generally used by Jewish ritualists for the evening. *Ibid.* 68 About two o'clock in the Afternoon they go to the Synagogue to Mincha, which is the Afternoon Service. 1892 I. ZANGWILL *Childr. Ghetto* I. 169 Knowest thou what, Moses? . . . we shall be too late for Minchah. 1957 L. STERN *Midas Touch* III. xx. 153 Israel pronounced the Mincha prayers and eighteen benedictions. 1962 *New Jewish Encycl.* 322/2 *Minhah*, Hebrew term for the Jewish daily afternoon service. In Biblical times the term *Minhah* was applied to the 'meal-offering', but it acquired its present meaning in the days of the *Misnah*. The *Minhah* prayer is recited before sunset. 1973 *Synagogue Light* Sept. 48/2 In the early afternoon, during *Mincha* Service, the Confession is recited.

† minchen. *Obs.* Forms: 1 mynecenu, -cænu, munecenu, 3 mun(e)chene, 4-5 mynchoun, 4-6 -yn, 5 -on, -eon, -un, -ine, 5-6 -ion, 5, 8-9 -en, 6-7 minchun, -eon, 6, 8 mynchin, 7 minching, 7-9 -in, -en, (9 mynekin); 4-5 meynchen(e, -yn); 4-5 menchon, -en, 5 -one, 7 -ion, mention; 4-5 monchyn, -on(e, -en, 5 -ioun. [OE. *mynecenu* (:—prehistoric **munikinī*) fem. of *munuc* MONK.] A nun.

The distinction suggested in quot. 1844 between 'minchens' and 'nuns' does not seem to have any foundation in the use of the words.

c 1000 ELFRIC *Gloss.* in Wr.-Wülcker 155/26 *Monacha, uel monialis*, mynecenu. c 1205 LAY. 28476 And heo wes . . . munechene. c 1315 SHOREHAM 7 *Sacraments* 1780 Sudeakne may be wuedded nauzt, Monek, munechene, ne frere [MS. muneche, ne no frere]. 1387 TREvisa *Higden* (Rolls) VI. 403 Sche was i-made mynchoun [v.r. monchon, meynchyn]. 1395 E.E. *Wills* (1882) 6 My suster Thomase Blount, Menchoun of Romeseye. c 1420 *Chron. Vilod.* 3927 here was a mynchun wt-inne þat abbay þo, þe weche was come off heuze lynage. c 1450 St. *Cuthbert* (Surtees) 7164 þar war, in diuers mansiouns Duelland, monkys and monchiouns. 1485 CAXTON *Paris & V.* (1868) 39, I would rather make you a noute or a menchon. 1495 *Will of Terbuch* (Somerset Ho.), Eury mynchion wt in the same abbey. 1538 in *Lett. Suppress. Monasteries* (Camden) 228 Many of the mynchys [read mynchyns] be also agyd. a 1539 in *Archæologia* XLVII. 54 That every nunne and mynchin of this house . . . obserue ther deuyne seruice. 1603 SPOWE *Surv.* 134 Pertayning to the Minchuns, or nuns of Saint Helens. 1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* vii. v. 215 Ermengith a mention. *Ibid.* xi. 256 Lady Nithgith. . . was a Menchion. 1658 PHILLIPS, *Minchings*, an ancient word for those consecrated, whom we call Nuns. 1844 LINGARD *Anglo-Sax. Ch.* (1858) I. v. 98 *note* 1 The mynekins were so called from the Saxon 'munuc', because they observed the rule of the monks, while the nuns observed the rule of the canons.

transf. 1531 ELYOT *Gov.* III. xviii, A Mynchen in the temple of Diana.

b. *attrib.*, as *minchen clothing*; also in the names of places, as *Minchen lane*, -meadow, -wood.

1387 TREvisa *Higden* (Rolls) VI. 473 þis Wilfritha was nouzt verryliche a mynchoun . . . but for drede of kyng Edgar . . . sche took mynchene clopyng. 1598 STOW *Surv.* 97 A thirde lane out of Tower-streete, on the North side, is called Mincheon or Minion lane. 1640 SOMNER *Antiq. Canterb.* 69 The which Wood retains to this day the name of Minchen-Wood. a 1691 AUBREY *Nat. Hist. Wilts* (1847) 49 About Priory St. Maries, and in the Minchin-meadows there, . . . there is infinite variety of plants.

minchery ('mɪntʃəri). *Hist.* Forms: 7 mincherie, minchionrea, 8 minshery, 9 mynchery, 8-minchery. [f. MINCHEN + -RY.]

First recorded as the proper name of the conventual building at Littlemore near Oxford, and thence adopted in general application by archaizing writers.]

1661 WOOD *Life* (O.H.S.) I. 403 An antient house called *Mincherie*, or *Minchionrea*, that is 'the place of nuns', founded there of old time. 1710 HEARNE *Collect.* (O.H.S.) III. 84 A great many . . . Bones of Men, etc., found at the Minshery by Littlemore. 1841 F. E. PAGET *Tales of Village* (1852) 225 Upon condition that a mynchery (as the Saxon nunneries were called) should be forthwith erected. 1893 W. D. MACRAY *Catal. Bodl. MSS.* v. III. 474 The view of Littlemore Minchery is given in three states.

|| minchiate (min'kjate). [It., sb. pl.; in Florio (1611) *menchiatte*.] A card game chiefly played in Tuscany, a modification of tarot. Also, as plural (the original use), the cards used in the game.

1768 BARETTI *Acc. Manners & Cust. Italy* II. 219 The games I mean, are those which we form out of those cards called *Minchiate* and *Tarrocco's*. *Ibid.*, Both the minchiate and the tarrocco's consist of five suits instead of four, as common cards do. 1803 R. SMITH in *Archæologia* XV. 140 There is no game on the cards, . . . that requires closer attention . . . than this of Minchiate. *Ibid.*, A complete set of Minchiate cards, such as have been long in use at Florence. *Ibid.* 141 A Minchiate pack consists of ninety-seven cards, of which fifty-six are called *Cartiglia*, forty *Tarocchi*, and one *Matto*. 1905 *Athenæum* 18 Nov. 684/1 For those with a taste for long-drawn out pleasures, tarot and minchiate—for others, basset, trappola, [etc.]—succeeded each other as fashionable games.

minchun, variant of MINCHEN *Obs.*

mincing ('mɪnsɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. MINCE v. + -ING¹.]

1. The action of chopping or cutting up into very small pieces; † *concr.* a small shred or piece (of meat, etc.).

1598 FLORIO, *Sminuzzoli*, mincings, mammocks, shreds or small peeces. 1626 BACON *Sylva* §54 Mincing of meat, as in Pies, . . . sauth the Grinding of the Teeth. 1638 RAWLEY *tr. Bacon's Life & Death* (1650) 47 Graves of Meat, and the Mincings of them small well-seasoned. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 797 Scarification consists in a mincing of the lupus tissue by the knife.

2. The action of extenuating, minimizing, palliating, or glossing over a matter; the suppression of part of a fact or statement.

a. 1533 MORE *Debell. Salem* Wks. 964/2 The myncynge of suche matters. a 1591 H. SMITH *Wks.* (1866-7) I. 449 A spiritual ear can hear God reproving this land for this mincing of his worship. 1701 NORRIS *Ideal World* I. ii. 131 What means this mincing and this disguising of a plain and unavoidable truth? 1866 FELTON *Anc. & Mod. Gr.* I. 100 If they [Homer's characters] get angry, out it comes, . . . with no mincing of phrase.

β. 1604 T. WRIGHT *Passions* (1620) 290 It is admirable how the minching and particularizing of the object of delight increaseth and augmenteth delight.

3. The action or habit of speaking or acting in an affectedly nice or elegant manner.

1613 SHAKS. *Hen. VIII.* II. iii. 31 Which guifts (Sauing your mincing) the capacity of your soft Chiuereil Conscience, would receiue. 1828 SCOTT *F.M. Perth* xii, Such shalt thou be, for all thy mincing and ambling [etc.].

4. *attrib. and Comb.*, as mincing-horse, a wooden horse or stand on which whale-blubber is minced or chopped; mincing-knife, a knife used in mincing meat, etc.; also in whaling, for cutting up blubber into small pieces; mincing-machine, a machine for mincing meat, etc.; also for cutting up blubber; mincing-spade, a spade used for cutting up blubber.

1586 *Wills & Inv. N.C.* (Surtees) II. 149, ij minsing knives. 1634 in *Anc. Invent.* (Halliwell 1854) 18, 3 beefe forks, 2 mincing knyves, 1 cleaver [etc.]. 1874 C. M. SCAMMON *Marine Mammals* 238 The blubber is transported in straps-tubs to the mincing-horse, where the ordinary two-handed knife is used. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, *Mincing-machine*, . . . a sausage-machine. 1884 *Ibid.* Suppl., *Mincing-knife* (Whaling). *Ibid.*, *Mincing machine*, a machine with knives on a roller, used in cutting blubber small for trying. *Ibid.*, *Mincing spade*. 1885 *Pall Mall G.* 31 Mar. 3/2 The Eastbourne board of guardians have ordered a mincing machine to be supplied for the use of aged and toothless paupers in their workhouse.

mincing ('mɪnsɪŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. MINCE v. + -ING².]

1. That minimizes, extenuates, or diminishes.

1581 T. HOWELL *Deuises* (1879) 233 My symple meaning plaine, not carued with mincing stile. 1593 RAINOLD *Overthrow Stage-pl.* (1599) 108 My speech was too mincing, when I named bawderie. If I had termed it most filthy beastly bawderie, my wordes had bene broder, though not brode enough yet. a 1640 J. BALL *Answ. to Canne* I. (1642) 127 Your minsing figure of extenuation. 1778 MRS. SCOTT in *Doran Lady of last Cent.* x. (1873) 242, I hate those mincing names, designed only to palliate wrong actions. 1827 SCOTT *Jrnl.* 10 Mar., The mincing English edition in which he has hitherto been alone known.

2. Of speech, gait, mien, etc.: Affectedly dainty or elegant.

1530 PALSGR. 830/2 A mynsynge pace, *le pas menu*. 1596 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* III. iv. 67 Ile . . . turne two minsing steps Into a manly stride. c 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* (1650) II. 4 The fawning and soft glances of a mincing smile. 1727 POPE, etc. *Art of Sinking* 111 The Fincial Style, which consists of the most curious, affected, mincing metaphors. 1776 MME. D'ARBLAY *Early Diary* 2 Dec., Her voice low, and delicate, and mincing. 1848 DICKENS *Dombey* i, Possibly her mincing gait encouraged the belief, and suggested that her clipping of a step of ordinary compass into two or three, originated in her habit of making the most of everything. 1861 GEO. ELIOT *Silas M.* iii, 'Oho', said Dunsey . . . trying to speak in a small mincing treble. 1893 A. GRIFFITHS *Secrets Prison Ho.* II. iv. ii. 63 She walked with a mincing, self-satisfied air down the passage.

b. Of a person: Speaking, walking, or behaving, in an affectedly dainty or nice manner.

1560 INGLEDEN *Disob. Child* Dj b, This myncing Trull. 1590 SPENSER *F.Q.* II. ii. 37 Fitt mate for such a mincing mineon. 1634 MILTON *Comus* 964 As Mercury did first devise With the mincing Dryades On the Lawns. 1700 DRYDEN *Fables* Pref. C 1 b, Distinguish'd from each other as

much as the mincing Lady Prioress and the broad-speaking gap-tooth'd Wife of Bath. 1849 JAMES Woodman vii, I can be as delicate and mincing as a serving maid should need be. 1887 A. J. C. HARE *Story my Life* xxiv. (1900) VI. 94 [She] frightened a mincing curate out of his life.

c. In jingling reduplication. ? *nonce-use*. 1822 MOORE in *Mem.* (1853) IV. 7 The mincing-pincing style of talking among the French women.

Hence 'mincingness'. 1866 GEO. ELIOT *F. Holt* xix, That frigid mincingness called dignity.

Mincing Lane ('mɪnsɪŋ leɪn). Used *absol.* and *attrib.* with reference to an auction-room for tea and other commodities which was originally situated in the London street of this name.

1913 *Times* 13 Oct. (Finance & Commerce) 18/1 The Mincing-lane Tea and Rubber Share Brokers' Association (Limited). 1914 in *Conc. Oxf. Dict.* 1923 *Westm. Gaz.* 31 Jan., You must go to Mincing-lane for an excuse for the rise [in the price of tea]. 1959 *Chambers's Encycl.* XI. 235/2 Business in rubber, tea, coffee, cocoa, sugar, spices and condiments was carried on at the offices of Mincing Lane until the destruction of the Commercial Sale Room by bombing in 1941. *Ibid.* XIII. 490/2 Requirements [of tea] are mainly obtained by purchases in the Mincing Lane auctions. 1970 *E. Afr. Standard* (Nairobi) 23 Jan. 5/5 Mincing Lane is pretty confident of higher prices for Africans by the end of the first quarter of this year.

mincingly ('mɪnsɪŋli), *adv.* Also 6 mins-, 7 minz-, minchingly. [f. MINCING *ppl.* a. + -LY².]

† 1. In small pieces. *Obs.* 1598 FLORIO, *Sminutamente*, mincingly, . . . in small peeces. 2. † Sparingly, in grudging measure (*obs.*); in a minimizing or extenuating manner.

a. 1594 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* I. xi. §5 The iustice of one that requiteth nothing mincingly, but all with pressed and heaped and euen ouer-inlarged measure. 1699 F. BUGG *Quakerism Exposed To Rdr.* I Several do Certifie (tho' mincingly) that they have Publicly Charged him with Lies. 1736 AINSWORTH *Lat. Dict.*, Mincingly, or slightly, *leviter*. 1892 *Chicago Advance* 18 Feb., [Jeremiah] must speak the truth. . . And better to speak it plainly, than mincingly.

β. a 1624 Bp. M. SMITH *Serm.* (1632) 256 It is written of Galba, that he gaue pinchingly and mincingly, as though he had not bene Emperour.

3. In a mincing or affectedly elegant manner. 1596 NASHE *Saffron-Walden* M3, A turne or two hee mincingly pac't with her about the roome. 1598 FLORIO, *Mangiare a mazzino*, to eate mincingly, a crum, a iot. 1657 J. SERGEANT *Schism Dispatch*'t 601 Though it seeme to speak cooly and mincingly. 1741 RICHARDSON *Pamela* (1824) I. xxix. 293 She trips up and down mincingly, and knows not how to set her feet. 1838 DICKENS *Nich. Nick*, xxiv, He led her mincingly away. 1878 HESBA STRETTON *Needle's Eye* II. 146 She tossed her head higher, and stepped more mincingly than usual.

transf. 1824 *New Monthly Mag.* X. 133 Crow-quills that move mincingly between embossed margins. 1841 *Tait's Mag.* VIII. 69 A soul of large capacity will not sip mincingly.

mincks, *obs.* form of MINX.

mind (maɪnd), *sb.*¹ Forms: 1 *gemynd*, 2-3 *imunde*, 3 *ymunde*, 2-4 *munde*, 2-7 *minde*, 3-4 *mynde*, *muinde*, 4-5 *mende*, *meende*, (5 *mynde*), 4-7 *mynd(e)*, 3- *mind*. [ME. *mynd*, repr. (the prefix *ge-* being lost as in all other sbs.) OE. *gemynd* fem. (also neut.) = OHG. *gimunt*, Goth. *gamund-s* memory:—O Teut. **gamundi-z*, f. **ga-* prefix (see Y-) + **mun-* wk.-grade of the root **men-*, *man-*, *mun-* (:—Indogermanic **men-*, *mon-*, *mn-*) to think, remember, intend. A parallel formation with different ablaut-grade is O Teut. **gaminþjo*^m neut., whence Goth. *gaminþi* memory, ON. *minni* neut. (Sw. *minne*, Da. *minde*) memory, memorial. Other derivatives of the root are OE. *munan*, *gemanan* to think, remember (= ON. *munu*, Goth. *gamunan*), *myne* thought (see MIN *sb.*¹), *manian* to admonish. Outside Teut. the root (Skr. *man*) is represented by innumerable derivatives, e.g. Skr. *mati* thought (= L. *mens*:—O Aryan *mṛti-*), *manas* mind (= Gr. μένος rage); Gr. μένοια I yearn, L. *memini* I remember, *monēre* to advise.]

I. Memory.

† 1. The faculty of memory. *Obs.* c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Hom.* (Th.) I. 288 þurh þæt gemynd se man geðencð þa ðing ðe he gehyrde, oppþe geseah, oppþe geleornode. 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 774 His mynde es short when he oght thinke. c 1386 CHAUCER *Man of Law's T.* 429 She seyde she was so mazed in the see That she forgat her mynde by hir trouthe. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) II. 191 He was so myzty of mynde [L. *tanta memoria viguit*] þat he rehersed two þowsand names arewe by herte. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 332/1 Meendfulle, or of good meende, *memoriosus*.

2. The state of being remembered; remembrance, recollection. Chiefly in phrases, as † a. (to be) *in mind*, to be remembered, be kept in memory. So *to come in mind*, to occur to one's thoughts.

a 1000 *Boeth. Metr.* vii. 39 þær se wisdom a wunað on gemyndum. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 636 30 wolde þat ire name were eueremo in munde. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl. B.* xi. 49 Coueytise-of-eyes cam offer in mynde þan dowel or dobet amonge my dedes alle. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* II. 67 The whos knyhtnode is yit in mende, And schal be to the worldes ende.

1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* lxiii. 28 Als lang in mynd my wark sall hald. . . As ony of thair werkis all.

b. *to have, bear, keep, (†hold) in mind*: to remember, retain in memory. Now only with mixture of sense 7: To keep before one, keep one's attention fixed upon. Also in Arithmetic, † *to keep in mind*: to 'carry'.

a 900 tr. *Bæda's Hist.* iv. xxiv. (ed. Miller) 344 þa aras he from þæm slæpe, & eal þa þe he slæpende song fæste in gemynde hæfde [L. *memoriter retinuit*]. c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 209 Listeb nu. . . and undernimed hit on heorte and habbeð hit on minde. c 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 67/460 A3ein kuynde huy sounguen þere, ase þei huy hadden in muynde hou muche he was anoured er of foules. c 1386 CHAUCER *Man of Law's T.* 1029 In the olde Romane geestes may men fynde Maurices lyf I bere it nigte in mynde. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) VII. 415 He dede oon dede þat is worpy to be kepte in mynde [v.r. munde]. c 1425 *Cursor M.* 6095 (Trin.). In mynde shal 3e holde þis day. 1431 *Rec. St. Mary at Hill* 27 Also haue in mende of ij chales. 1550 CROWLEY *Epigr.* 1228 The Lorde wyll haue all theyr iuell doynge in mynde. c 1586 C'TRESS PEMBROKE *Ps.* cxv. v. Iehovah. . . us in mind doth beare. 1612 COLSON *Gen. Treas., Art Arithm.* Ggg 4, Which maketh 17. pence, I write 7. in a place further towards the right hand, and keepe 1. in minde, then 2. times 9. is 18. and 1. in minde maketh 19. 1656 WILLSFORD *Arithm.* 33, 4 times 5 is 20, for which subscribe a cypher, and keep 2 decimalls in minde; . . then say 4 times 3 is 12, and 2 in minde is 14. 1827 DISRAELI *View. Grey* vi. v, Bearing in mind the exact position. . . in which I stand. 1881 MRS. CRAIK *Sydney* I. vii. 154 Will you keep in mind that we have got to be better friends? 1895 SIR A. KEKEWICH in *Law Times Rep.* LXXIII. 662/2 Keeping that fact in mind.

† c. *to come, fall, run* (to a person) *to mind*: to occur to his recollection. *Obs.*

c 1374 CHAUCER *Troilus* II. 553 [602] And euery word [she] gan vp and doun to mynde, That he hadde seyde as it come here to mynde. c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xii. (*Mathias*) 219, & also rane hyme þane to mynd, þ at he, as a wykyt man & vnknynd, had slane hyr sone. c 1412 HOCLEVE *De Reg. Princ.* 22 Me fel to mynde how that, not long ago [etc.]. 1433 LYDG. *St. Edmund* III. 61 in Horstm. *Altengl. Leg.* (1881) 145 But now to mynde kometh the champion Off Estyngland. . . Callid seynt Edmund.

d. *to bring, call to mind*: to summon to remembrance, remember, set before one.

1433 LYDG. *St. Edmund* III. 381 in Horstm. *Altengl. Leg.* (1881) 420 The olde serpent. . . Brouht onto mynde his stat, his regalye Off tyme passid [etc.]. 1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* xvi. (Percy Soc.) 65 Be not to pensyfe; call to mynde agayne How of one sorowe ye do now make twayne. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg., Past.* ix. 76 These, and more than I to mind can bring. 1788 BURNS *Auld Lang Syne* I, Should auld acquaintance be forgot And never brought to mind? 1868 DICKENS *Uncomm. Trav.* xxi, Calling these things to mind as I stroll among the Banks.

e. *to be (go, pass) out of mind* (also † *of, from mind*): to be forgotten. So † *to set out of mind*, to forget, disregard. *Obs.* exc. in the proverb, 'Out of sight, out of mind', and 'time out of mind' (see f).

c 1381 CHAUCER *Parl. Foules* 69, & al schulde out of mynde That in this world is don of al mankynde. 1421 HOCLEVE *Complaint* 80 Forgeten I was, all owte of mynde a-way. a 1425 *Cursor M.* 3196 (Trin.) þi dede shal neuer of mynde go. c 1450 tr. *De Imitatione* I. xxiii. 30 Whan man is oute of sijt, sone he passyþ oute of mynde. 1539 TAVERNER *Erasm. Prov.* (1552) 30 Oure Englyshe prouerbe. . . Oute of syght, oute of minde. ? a 1550 *Drotchis Part Play* 89 in *Dunbar's Poems* (S.T.S.) 317 One thowsand 3eir is past fra mynd, Sen I was generid of his kynd. 1704 M. HENRY *Friendly Visits* 16 Though they are out of sight they are not out of Mind.

f. *time out of mind*, used as adv. phr. = from time immemorial; occas. † *in, from time out of mind*. († Also rarely, for an inconceivably long future time: cf. sense 7c.) Formerly also *of, from, out of time that no mind is (of); before, without time of mind*; and simply *out of mind*. Similarly *sith, in, within time of mind, time within mind of man* = within the memory of man.

? 1386 *Rolls of Parl.* III. 225/2 As out of mynde hath he used. 1414 *Ibid.* IV. 60/1 By old tyme, and sith tyme of mynde. 1432 *Ibid.* 417/1 [The inhabitants of Lynton petition] That though tyme oute of mynde. . . there were wont many diuise Shippes. . . to come. . . yn to the saide Hauenes. 1455 *Ibid.* V. 337/1 Had, enjoyed and prescribed, fro the tyme that no mynde is. 1473-5 *Cal. Proc. Chanc. Q. Eliz.* (1830) II. Pref. 61 Unto the which maner the aduoweson of the church. . . ys and withoute tyme of mynde hath be appendaunt. 1530 PALSGR. 591/1 This countray is nothyng so well inhabited as it hath ben within tyme of mynde. 1544 tr. *Littleton's Tenures* (1574) 36 By tytyle of prescription, that is to say, from tyme whereof is no mind. 1566 PAINTER *Pal. Pleas.* II. 307 My. . . sleeping body, under toumbe, shall dreame time out of mynde. 1592 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* I. iv. 69. 1623 T. SCOT *Highw. God* 12 To follow that faith which his forefathers professed time out of minde. 1700 DRYDEN *Sigismonda & Guisc.* 140 The Cavern-mouth alone was hard to find, Because the Path disus'd was out of mind. 1898 G. W. E. RUSSELL *Coll. & Recoll.* xxii. 292 A favourite theme of satirists time out of mind.

3. [? Developed from 2c.] *to put* (a person) *in mind*: to remind. Const. *of*; also *how* or *that* with *clause*, *to* with *infin.*

1530 PALSGR. 674/2 Within this syxe dayes I wyll put hym in mynde of his promesse. 1665 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (1677) 120 This being in Asia puts me in mind, That no part of the World is so subject to earth-quakes as Asia is. 1711-12 SWIFT *Jrnl. to Stella* 30 Jan., Stella used to do such tricks formerly; he puts me in mind of her. 1839 JAMES *Gentl. Old Sch.* xii, Pray. . . put my young friend, Ralph, in mind, that he promised me a visit this afternoon. 1853 LYTTON *My Novel* III. xxix, You put me in mind of an old story. *Ibid.* v.

ii, Jarvis, put me in mind to have these inexpressibles altered.

† 4. That which is remembered (of a person or thing); the memory or record of. Also in phr. *of good mind* = 'of happy memory'. *Obs.*

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *De Vet. Test.* (init.), þa gimeleasan men, . . heora gemynd is forliten on halgum gewritum. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) I. 5 But besines of writers to oure vnkunnyng hadde i-holde and i-streynd mynde of olde dedes [L. *memoriam transactorum*]. 1489 in *Exch. Rolls Scotl.* X. 121 note, The charter of umquhile owre grauntsir and faider of gud mynd quham God assoilze.

5. a. The action or an act of commemorating; something which serves to commemorate; a commemoration, a memorial.

971 *Blickl. Hom.* 189 And feower syllice stanas on þære ilcan stowe alegdon, to gemynde & to cypnesse þæs apostolican siges op þysne andweardan dæg. c 1320 R. BRUNNE *Medit.* 196 Yn a memorand of hym with outyn ende, He seyð, 'makeþ þys yn my mende'. c 1386 CHAUCER *Knt.'s T.* 1048 (Harl. MS.) And westward in þe mynde and in memory Of mars he hæp I-maked such an oþer [altar]. 1388 WYCLIF *Luke* xxii. 19 Do 3e this thing in mynde of me. 1412-20 LYDG. *Chron. Troy* II. xvii. (1513) K iij, Nynus. . . an ymage dyde make. . . And sette it vp, for consolation And for a mynde, and a memoryall. 1423 JAS. I *Kingis Q.* lxxxv, Here bene the princis. . . In mynd of quhom ar maid the bukis newe. 1433 LYDG. *St. Edmund* I. 769 in Horstm. *Altengl. Leg.* (1881) 390 At his comyng he bilt a roial toun Which stant ther yit for a manier mynde For his arryuaale into this Regioun. ? a 1500 *Wycket* (1828) p. xiv, The braide is the fygure or mynde of Christes bodye in earth.

† b. *spec.* The commemoration of a departed soul, esp. by a requiem said or sung on the day of the funeral in any month or year following. Also, in OE., the annual commemoration of a saint. Chiefly in MONTH('s MIND, TWELVE-MONTH('s or YEAR('s MIND.

a 900 O.E. *Martyrol.* 2 May 70 On þone æfteran dæg þæs monðes bið þæs halgan biscepes gemynd sancte Athanas. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) VII. 315 At Wynchestre he took his fader tresorie, and 3af moche for his fader mynde [v.r. munde; L. *pro patris memoria*]. 14. . . in *Collectanea Topogr.* (1836) III. 260 That xx.s. be yeve to eche of the places wher as our bodies lyth, for holding of the mendys. 1418 E.E. *Wills* (1882) 32, Y bequethe to. . . holde my Mynde euery yere duryng vij yer next folwying after my desese, . . vij li. 1486 *Rec. St. Mary at Hill* 11 In due fourme as to a yerely mynde perteyneth. 1526 in *Strutt Mann. Cust.* etc. (1776) III. 172 For yerely obytes, and yerely myndes. 1649 JER. TAYLOR *Gt. Exemp.* III. Disc. xviii. 112 In the monethly minds and anniversary commemorations. 1660 — *Duct. Dub.* II. ii. Rule vi. §5 Upon the Anniversary, or the monthly, or weekly minds.

† 6. Mention, record. Chiefly in phr. *to make mind*: const. *of* or *with clause*.

c 1325 *Deo Gracias* 38 in E.E.P. (1862) 125 Holichirche Muynde of hit maas. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl. B.* IX. 121 Of such synful shrewes þe sauter maketh mynde. c 1410 LOVE *Bonavent. Mirr.* vi. (Gibbs MS.), And 3ytte þowe þer was so myche nede I fynd noo mynde of furures or pylches. c 1412 HOCLEVE *De Reg. Princ.* 1723 The bible makþ no maner of mynde Wheþer þat pharao lay by hire oght. 1433 LYDG. *St. Edmund* III. 765 in Horstm. *Altengl. Leg.* (1881) 427 Blyssid Fremund,—afforn heer put in mynde. 1450-1530 *Myrr. our Ladye* 70 Specyally on fryday, wher is made mynde of oure lordes holy passyon. *Ibid.* 191 Holy scripture. . . makyth no mynde that he was vnobedynt [etc.].

II. Thought; purpose, intention.

† 7. a. The action or state of thinking about something; the thought of (an object). Chiefly in phrase *to have mind of* (also *on, upon*): to think of, give heed to. Also const. *how* or *that* and *clause*, and *to* with *inf.* (= be careful to do). Similarly *to take mind to, upon*. *Obs.*

971 *Blickl. Hom.* 83 Se þe nu forhogap þæt he Godes bebodu healde, oppþe ænig gemynd hæbbe Drihtnes eapmodnesse. a 1250 *Owl & Night.* 252 So doþ þat beop of pine cunde, Of lihte nabbeþ hi none imunde. c 1275 *Passion of our Lord* 6 in O.E. *Misc.* 37 Lute ymunde hi hedde of gode. 1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 5867 Pers, I haue mynde of þe. c 1325 *Poems temp. Edw. II* (Percy) lxvi, And 3et is ther non man That to God taketh mynde With ryzte. c 1380 *Lay Folks Catech.* (MS. L) 607 Fyrst haue mende how god made heuyn and erthe. c 1412 HOCLEVE *De Reg. Princ.* 4997 þat þei þæt haue of him lest pougt & mynde By þis peynture may ageyn him fynde. c 1440 *Alphabet of Tales* 93 þer was a bruther þat gretelie was turment with mynd of a womman þat he saw som tyme. c 1450 *Cov. Myst.* xxv. (Shaks. Soc.) 240 But now marvelous mendys renynn in myn remeberawns. 1493 *Fervellous* (W. de W. 1515) 7 He shall fynde y^e mynde of deth y^e princypall salue of all manner synnes. 1550 CROWLEY *Last Trumpet* 245 Haue minde, therefore, thyselfe to holde Within the bondes of thy degre. 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 302 b, Y^t. . . they will haue some consideration, and mynde of hym [L. *ut ipsius rationem habeant*]. 1589 R. ROBINSON *Gold. Mirr.* (Chetham Soc.) 34 Haue minde vpon thy mercy Lord.

† b. *to put* (a person) *in mind*: to suggest an idea to (him). *Obs.*

1579 GOSSON *Sch. Abuse* (Arb.) 37 He feared that hee should rather put men in minde to commit such offences.

† c. *out of mind*: more than one can calculate. a 1400-50 *Alexander* 3018 He had of men out of mynde many mayn hundreth.

8. That which a person thinks about any subject or question; one's view, judgement, or opinion. Now chiefly in phrases: see 9.

a 1400 *Octouian* 888 The good wyf seyde: 'Be Seynt Denys, Swyche ys my mende'. 1512 *Act 4 Hen. VIII.* c. 19 *Preamble*, The seid Frensche Kyng . . . abydyng in his seid indurat & pervart opynnyons & erroneous mynde. 1530 PALSGR. 680/1 I reason with one in a mater to fele his mynde in it. 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* I b, Such as could not be there present he desyred to send their myndes in wryting.

1593 SHAKS. 3 *Hen. VI.* III. ii. 17 Widow, we will consider of your suit And come some other time to know our minde. 1689 *Col. Rec. Pennsylv.* I. 250 The Governor Desired Every Member of y^e board would deliver his minde, and give him advice therein. 1706 POPE *Let. to Wycherley* 10 Apr., Pray let me know your mind in this, for I am utterly at a loss. 1781 J. MOORE *View Soc. It.* (1790) II. lxxv. 294 Would to heaven these doubters would keep their minds to themselves.

9. Phrases. a. *to speak one's mind (out)*: to give one's judgement or opinion; esp. to express one's sentiments candidly or plainly, to speak freely. Similarly *to tell* (a person) *one's mind, to let* (a person) *know one's mind*. For a piece or bit of one's mind, see PIECE sb. 2 d, BIT sb. 2 4.

1508 FISHER 7 *Penit. Ps.* cii. Wks. (1876) 140 A mannes entent or mynde spoken by his owne mouth moueth more the herer than it were shewed & spoken by any other. 1530 PALSGR. 478/2 And I may catche hym ones, I shall tell hym more of my mynde. 1596 SHAKS. *Tam. Shr.* IV. iii. 75 Your betters haue indur'd me say my minde. 1600 — *A. Y. L.* II. vii. 59 Giue me leaue To speake my minde. 1676 MARVELL *Mr. Smirke* 44 'Tis happy that some or other of this Few chances euer and anon to speake their minds out, to shew us plainly what they would be at. 1806-7 J. BERESFORD *Miseries Hum. Life* VII. lxxvii, I let them know my mind in a manner that pretty effectually secures me from this 'misery', for the rest of that sitting. 1845 BROWNING *Soul's Trag.* I. 207 I've spoke my mind too fully out.

b. *to be of* (rarely *in*) *a* (specified) *mind*: to hold an opinion. *to be of* (another's) *mind*: to be of his way of thinking, agree in opinion.

1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* Ep. Ded., Hee was alwaies of opinion and minde, that . . . learning, is not to be sought for in bookes. 1593 SHAKS. *Rich. II.* v. ii. 107 Sweet Yorke, sweet husband, be not of that minde. 1600 — *A. Y. L.* v. iv. 75 He sent me word, if I said his beard was not cut well, hee was in the minde it was. 1690 LOCKE *Hum. Und.* II. xvii. §20 If these men are of the Mind, That they have clearer Ideas of infinite Duration, than of infinite Space. 1717 LADY M. W. MONTAGU *Let. to Pope* 1 Apr., I don't doubt you'll be of my mind. 1871 *Routledge's Ev. Boy's Ann.* Apr. 242 I'm of Bradshawe's mind in the matter.

c. *in my mind*: in my judgement or opinion, as I think. ? *Obs.* Similarly *to my mind* (cf. 14 b).

1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. xxiv. 34 The kyng . . . sayd, in his mynde, there was no realme coode be compared to y^e realme of France. 1596 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* IV. i, Anthonio, gratifie this gentleman, For in my minde, you are much bound to him. 1602 — *Ham. I.* iv. 14 (Qo. 1604) But to my minde . . . it is a custome [etc.]. 1663 COWLEY *Ess.* iii. *Obscurity*, It is, in my Mind, a very delightful Pastime. 1813 HOBHOUSE *Journey* (ed. 2) 501 The modern cestus, . . . is not, in my mind, an agreeable ornament. 1866 MRS. GASKELL *Wives & Dau.* I. xvi. 182 The other is but a loutish young fellow, to my mind.

d. *to be of one or a mind*: to agree in judgement, purpose, or opinion; to be unanimous. † *with one mind*: unanimously, with one accord.

? 1496 in *Let. & Papers Rich. III & Hen. VII* (Rolls) II. 67 If we hadde alle here ben of oone mynde in folowynge directly the Kinges mynde. 1570 *Satir. Poems Reform.* x. 178 With ane mynde thay did consent togidder Daid to slay. 1601 SHAKS. *All's Well I.* iii. 244 He and his Phisitions Are of a minde. 1611 — *Cymb.* v. iv. 212, I would we were all of one minde, and one minde good. 1712 GRANVILLE *Ess. Unnat. Flights Poetry* 74 And, by the Tyrant's Murder, we may find That Cato and the Gods were of a Mind. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) IV. 537 When men have anything to do in common, that they should be of one mind is a pleasant thing. 1877 SPURGEON *Serm.* XXIII. 70 Here they were, all of a mind, and all ready to start.

† e. *against the mind of* (a person): in opposition to his judgement, wish, or opinion, without his approbation or consent. Also *without the mind of*. *Obs.*

1512 *Act 4 Hen. VIII.* c. 20 *Preamble*, The said John . . . fortun'd to be slayn . . . ayenst the will and mynde of your seid Beseecher. 1553 BECON *Reliques Rome* (1563) 213 The Councell which is celebrated without the mynde and consent of the Romysh Byshop. 1668 CULPEPPER & COLE *Barthol. Anat.* III. x. 151 Cassenius against the mind of all Anatomists draws its original from the Pinnæ of the Nose. 1698 HEARNE *Duct. Hist. I.* III. ix. 324 Themistocles . . . brought the Athenians back to their City, which they fortified, and added the Pyreum to it much against the Spartans' Mind.

10. Purpose or intention; desire or wish. *Obs.* exc. in phrases: see II.

1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 9544 *po* was it muche is munde To come & winne engelond. 1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. clxxvi. 213 With hym went a varlet, who was priuy to his mynde. c 1555 HARPSFIELD *Divorce Hen. VIII* (Camden) 125 God's mind was to astringe and bind the Church perpetually to it. 1588 SHAKS. *Tit. A.* v. iii. 1 Vnckle Marcus, since tis my Fathers minde That I repaire to Rome, I am content. 1597 BACON *Ess., Suitors* (Arb.) 40 Manie ill matters are vnder taken, and many good matters with ill mindes. 1656 in *Burton's Diary* (1828) I. 302 To enquire with what mind this was done. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* v. 452 Sudden mind arose In Adam, not to let th' occasion pass.

11. Phrases. † a. *to fulfil one's mind, bring one's mind to pass*: to accomplish one's purpose, satisfy one's desire. *to have or obtain one's mind*: to get what one wants. *for one's mind's sake*: to gratify one's whim. *Obs.*

1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* xvi. (Percy Soc.) 75 Longynge ryght sore my mynde to fulfill. 1530 PALSGR. 499/1 It shall coste me a fall, but I will have my mynde. *Ibid.* 865/1 For my myndes sake, *pour satisfaire a ma phantasie*. 1598 F. ROUS *Thule* N 2 b, And she as women wont will haue her minde. 1614 RALEIGH *Hist. World* II. v. iv. §1. 585 This war he vnderooke as it were for his mindes sake: hauing receiued no iniurie. 1671 H. M. tr. *Erasm. Colloq.* 82

Because I see that thou dost so earnestly desire it, I will fulfil thy mind as well as I can.

† b. *by, according to the mind of* (a person): by desire or after the direction of. (Cf. 14 b.) *Obs.*

1523-4 *Rec. St. Mary at Hill* (1904) 322 Paid to the Orgon maker by pe mynde of M^r person for mendynge the Orgons, iij s iij d. 1618 *Vestry Bks.* (Surtees) 74 Item more they receyved which was given by Will^{iam} Ord, and lent to fower poore folk according to his minde, xls.

c. *to know one's own mind*: to form and adhere to a decision without shilly-shallying; to have a line of action and keep to it.

1824 SCOTT *St. Roman's* xii, The report . . . that the young Earl of Etherington . . . intended to pass an hour, or a day, or a week, as it might happen, (for his lordship could not be supposed to know his own mind,) at St. Roman's Well. 1864 TENNYSON *En. Ard.* 475 And others laugh'd at her and Philip too, As simple folk that knew not their own minds. 1888 [see CHOP v. 2 4 c].

d. *to make up one's mind*: see MAKE v. 1 96 k.

e. † *to be of divers or many minds*: to waver in purpose, to chop and change (*obs.*). *to be in two minds*: to vacillate between two intentions; similarly *to be in twenty minds*.

1530 PALSGR. 428/1, I am of dyverse myndes, *je me varie*. . . I wolde be glad to deale with hym, but the man is of so dyverse myndes that there is no holde at hym. 1738 SWIFT *Pol. Conversat.* 55 You'll never be mad, you are of so many Minds. 1751 R. PALTOCK P. *Wilkins* (1884) I. xxi. 208, I was in twenty minds whether to take her first, and then catch the chickens, or to let her go off, and then clap upon them. 1850 DICKENS *Dav. Copp.* xxv, This missive (which I was in twenty minds at once about recalling, as soon as it was out of my hands). *Ibid.* xli, I was in several minds how to dress myself on the important day. 1853 — *Child's Hist.* II. 171 Jack [Cade], . . . was in two minds about fighting or accepting a pardon. 1881 E. D. BRICKWOOD in *Encycl. Brit.* XII. 197/2 However bold the horse may be, he will soon refuse water if his rider be perpetually in two minds when approaching a brook.

† f. *to be in or of mind*, to be disposed or minded, to purpose, desire (*to do something*); occas. *to be in great mind, of good mind, in a good mind* (cf. 13 a). *of mind*, with purpose or intention (*to do something*). *to run (one) in mind*, to become a purpose or resolution. *to bring one in mind, to persuade*. *Obs.*

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* vi. (Thomas) 248 þane rane hym in mynde in hy þat he vald firste quyke þam fla. a 1400-50 *Alexander* 1254 Sir meliager was in grete mynd a man ow to send To alexander. 1513 MORE *Rich. III* in *Grafton Chron.* (1568) II. 763 He secretly . . . caused the Queene to be perswaded and brought in minde, that it . . . should be iopardous the king to come vp so strong. 1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. ccccli. 796 Wherof playmyntes came to the heryng of the duke of Berrey, who was in mynde to remedy it. 1586 *Let. Earle Lyncester* 13 Neither did I it of minde to circumvent her. 1599 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* (1884) VI. 40 His Majestie being of gude mynd that the said Sir George be satisfie of the saidis deburmentis, as ressonne requyris. a 1617 BAYNE *Lect.* (1634) 233 Pharaoh [was] in a good minde, as wee say, to let the people goe. 1661 C. LYTTELTON in *Hatton Corr.* (Camden) 24, I do not find my brother of the mind he seemed at first to be of to buy it. a 1814 *Gonzanga* II. i. in *New Brit. Theatre* III. 113 Oh lud! if I can but get her in the mind to have me.

g. *to pay no mind, not to pay any mind*: to pay no heed or attention (*to someone or something*); not to care or worry. *U.S. colloq. and dial.*

1916 *Dialect Notes* IV. 260, I pay no mind to that. 1932 W. FAULKNER *Light in August* xiii. 275, I aint never paid it no mind. 1969 *Rolling Stone* 28 June 19/2 He . . . doesn't pay any mind if his calf shows when he crosses his legs. 1971 *Black World* Oct. 63/2, I don't pay her no mind.

12. *to change one's mind*, to alter one's purpose, opinion, way of thinking, disposition towards others, etc. Similarly, *one's mind changes*.

1591 SHAKS. *Two Gent.* III. ii. 59 You are already louses firme votary, And cannot soone reuolt, and change your minde. 1601 — *Jul. C.* II. ii. 96 If you shall send them word you will not come, Their mindes may change. 1615 W. LAWSON *Country Housew. Gard.* (1626) 44, I haue changed my mind concerning the disease called the worme. 1617 MORYSON *Itin.* I. 121 Cardinall Allan an Englishman, having used to persecute the English . . . had changed his mind, since the English had overthrowne the Spanish Navy. 1719 J. ALLEN in J. Duncombe *Let.* (1773) I. 214, I have lived to change my mind, and am almost of the contrary opinion. 1842 TENNYSON *Dora* 45 It cannot be: my uncles mind will change! 1883 F. M. CRAWFORD *Dr. Claudius* vi, Her first impulse was to change her mind and not go after all.

13. *to have a mind*: a. (With expressed inf.) To wish, desire, be inclined or disposed to do (something). Also with qualifying word, *to have a great, good, etc., mind, to have no mind*. Somewhat *arch.* exc. in *to have a good or great mind, to have half a mind*, now = to be strongly disposed or inclined (to do something which one can do if one wishes), to have nearly made up one's mind (to do it). (See also MONTH'S MIND.)

The confused form *I'm a good mind* is still current in some localities as a vulgarism.

a 1400 in *Rel. Ant.* II. 44 For the greet mynde that he hath to done his maystris wille. c 1550 BALE *K. Johan* (Camden) 12, I have a great mynd to be a lecherous man. 1618 BOLTON *Florus* (1636) 268 Pompey driven away, and fled, he had a more minde to take order for securing the Provinces, than to pursue him. 1632 CHAPMAN & SHIRLEY *Ball* III. i. (1639) D 3 b, Harke you Mounseieur, this gentleman has a great Minde to learne to dance. 1666 S. PARKER *Free & Impart. Censure* (1667) 181 And now I have a mind to set up for a

Maker of Hypotheses. a 1674 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* XIII. §179 The duke of Lorraine had a very good mind to get a footing in Ireland. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 45 ¶ 6 As I had a mind to hear the Play, I got out of the Sphere of her Impertinence. 1726 SHELVOCKE *Voy. round World* (1757) 462 They had half a mind to refuse me a passage. 1833 L. RITCHIE *Wand. by Loire* 26 It was lucky for us that we did not follow the nuptial procession (which we had more than half a mind to do). 1852 R. S. SURTEES *Sponge's Sp. Tour* (1893) 65 I'm a good mind to have his throat cut. 1853 LYTTON *My Novel* x. iii, She had half a mind to reply. — 'Is that so strange?' But her respect for Harley stopped her. 1858 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* VI. ii. (1865) II. 47 My Brother and I had all the mind in the world to laugh. 1870 ROGERS *Hist. Gleanings* Ser. II. 102 He had little mind to be a martyr, but he had still less a mind to be a knave. 1871 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (1876) IV. xvii. 54 He had no mind to be a mere conqueror.

b. with ellipsis of the *inf.* (In relative and 'if' clauses.)

a 1674 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* VIII. §38 Without . . . restraining them from making incursions where they had a mind. 1737 [S. BERRINGTON] *G. di Lucca's Mem.* (1738) 261 When they have dropp'd all [the wild Boars] that are dangerous, and as much as they have a mind, they open their Toils. 1826 SCOTT *Let. to J. B. S. Morritt* 6 Feb. in *Lockhart*, I have no idea of these things preventing a man from doing what he has a mind. 1848 THACKERAY *Let.* I Aug., Those who had a mind were free to repair to a magnificent neighbouring saloon. 1874 WHYTE MELVILLE *Uncle John* XXI. III. 22 They could . . . burn us out if they had a mind.

¶ In mod. colloquial use the *to* of an *inf.* suppressed by ellipsis is often retained. (See *to prep.*)

The quots. below enclosed in square brackets are probably to be explained as instances of the idiom by which a prep. governing a relative expressed or understood is removed to the end of the sentence (cf. quots. 1674, 1711, 1726 in d). But the indefiniteness of the antecedent and the presence of a transitive verb in the sentence render the passages liable to be taken as anticipations of the modern colloquial practice, which may indeed have been partly developed from expressions of this kind.

[1671 H. M. tr. *Erasm. Colloq.* 519 Enquire what thou hast a mind to. 1734 LD. CHESTERF. in *Let. C'tess Suffolk* (1824) II. 115 Amoretto was with difficulty prevailed upon to eat and drink as much as he had a mind to. 1744 ELIZA HEYWOOD *Female Spect.* No. 4 (1748) I. 189 As our sex has the privilege of saying whatever we have a mind to. 1827 SCOTT *Higl. Widow* v, In order to gain his consent to do something he had no mind to.] 1852 MRS. STOWE *Uncle Tom's C.* II, I don't need to hire any of my hands out, unless I've a mind to. 1871 *Lippincott's Mag.* 27 Mar. 282 You can call me when you are a-mind to. 1895 'HEATHERBELL' in *Scott. Antiquary* X. 79 They . . . thought they could deal as they had a mind to with his property.

c. with dependent clause.

1673 TEMPLE *Observ. United Prov.* II. 95 They had no mind that Her Ambassador should be present. 1705 PENN in *Pa. Hist. Soc. Mem.* X. 65, I believe he had no mind it should be done whilst I was there.

d. With *to* and *sb.*: † *To be favourably disposed towards* (a person) (*obs.*); to have a liking for (an occupation); to wish to possess or obtain (something). Now somewhat *arch.*

1530 PALSGR. 580/1, I have a mynde to one, I have a favoure to hym. 1605 *Lond. Prodigal* I. ii, I have a great mind to this gentleman in the way of Marriage. 1616 B. JONSON *Devil an Ass* I. ii, They doe say, H'will meet a man (of himselfe) that has a mind to him. If hee would so, I have a minde and a halfe for him. 1674 BUTLER *Hud.* I. i. 214 That . . . Compound for Sins, they are inclin'd to, By damning those they have no mind to. 1683 TEMPLE *Mem.* Wks. 1731 I. 457, I never had less mind to any Journey in my Life. 1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 145 ¶ 6 There visits among us an old Batchelor whom each of us has a Mind to. 1726 SWIFT *Gulliver* II. ii, In a few Days, I was able to call for whatever I had a Mind to. 1876 GEO. ELIOT *Dan. Der.* lviii, The blacksmith said to me the other day that his 'prentice had no mind to his trade.

e. With *for*, † *of*: To wish for, desire.

1616 [see d]. 1775 JOHNSON *Let. to Taylor* 8 Apr., When shall I come down to you? I believe I can get away pretty early in May, if you have any mind of me. 1790 *Bystander* 134 When he has a mind of a little fun. 1855 PRESCOTT *Philip II.* II. iii, Philip had no mind for a second collision with the papal court. 1871 *Routledge's Ev. Boy's Ann.* Jan. 45 We have no mind for a sousing.

14. a. Bent or direction of thoughts, desires, inclinations, etc. In phrases, as *one's mind is* (or *runs*) *on*, one attends to, thinks of, is interested in. *to set* (*have, keep*) *one's mind on*: to desire to attain or accomplish, put or keep before one as an object of desire. *to give one's mind to*: to addict oneself to (a study or practice); to bend one's energies towards accomplishing or attaining (an object).

a 1400-50 *Alexander* 269 3e behald me sa hogely, quareon is 3our mynd? 1475 SIR J. PASTON in *P. Lett.* III. 129 My mynde is now nott mostt uppon bokes. 1509 BARCLAY *Shyp of Folyis* (1874) II. 106 For a ryche man settinge theron his mynde Shal into heuen right hardly passage fynde. *Ibid.* 169 Gyue nat your myndes to gylefull vsury. 1677 HORNECK *Gt. Law Consid.* iv. (1704) 105 The wolf . . . sent to school to learn to spell, could make nothing of all that was said to him but sheep. His mind still ran upon that. 1827 DISRAELI *Viv. Grey* v. xv, I've set my mind upon your joining the party. 1850 DICKENS *Dav. Copp.* xxxv, Sordid and selfish as I knew it was . . . to let my mind run on my own distress so much. 1859 TENNYSON *Vivien* 476 And since he kept his mind on one sole aim. 1861 STANLEY *East. Ch.* vi. (1869) 254 But each of the sacraments must often have been deferred to a time when the candidates could give their whole minds to the subject.

b. to one's mind: according to one's wish, to one's taste or liking, as one would have it to be. Also † according to, after one's mind.

1530 PALSGR. 580/1, I have a person or a beast accordyng to my mynde, I have them in suche awe as I desyre. 1535 COVERDALE *Eccles.* vii. 26 Yf thou have a wife after thine owne mynde, forsake her not. — 1 *Macc.* iv. 6 Which had nether harness nor swearde to their myndes. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* II. (Globe) 509 It was however, some Time before we could get a Ship to our Minds. c 1790 IMISON *Sch. Art.* II. 92 You may brighten it to your mind by the above mixture. 1847 HELPS *Friends in C.* (1873) I. viii. 130 Commands are expected to be fulfilled... exactly to the mind of the person ordering.

15. a. Inclination, tendency, or way of thinking and feeling, in regard to moral and social qualities; moral disposition; a spirit or temper of a specified character. † to bear a (specified) mind: to entertain (such and such) sentiments. For *frame of mind* see *FRAME sb.* 6.

1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* ix. 129 Off mynd dissymvlat, Lord! I me confess. 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 3b, Luther... reproveth his cruell and bloody mynde. 1591 SHAKS. *Two Gent.* v. iii. 13 Feare not: he beares an honourable minde, And will not vse a woman lawlesly. 1633 EARL MARCH. *Al Mondo* (1636) 29 To be willing to die, and content to liue is the minde of a strong Christian. 1777 BURKE *Let. Sheriffs of Bristol* Wks. 1842 I. 207 But the war is not ended; the hostile mind continues in full vigour. 1859 TENNYSON *Guinevere* 334 For manners are not idle, but the fruit Of loyal nature, and of noble mind. 1867 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (1877) I. App. 748 He was then brought to a better mind by a rebuke from a Christian. 1884 CHILD *Ballads* I. 278/1 Hugo was evidently not in a state of mind to go [sc. to mass].

† b. The way in which one person is affected towards another; disposition or intention towards others. to bear good mind to: to be well disposed towards. *Obs.*

1470 TIPTOFT *Cæsar's Comm.* x. (1530) 12 Whome he had known and sene so speccially above other to bere hys good myne [? read mynde] and fydeyte toward hym. 1530 PALSGR. 449/2, I beare hym good mynde, je suis affectionné envers luy. c 1550 BALE K. *Johan* (Camden) 74 Ye knowe very well she beareth the Church good mynde. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 707 The more number of the nobilitie, bare toward king Henry... their good minds and fixed hartes. 1580 STOW *Chron. Eng.* Ep. Ded. ¶ iij b, Not doubting but your Lordship... will... vouchesafe to accepte this Monument of my affectionate minde. 1591 SHAKS. *Two Gent.* I. ii. 33, I would I knew his mind. 1611 BIBLE *Acts* xii. 20 marg., Herode bare an hostile mind intending warre.

16. State of thought and feeling in respect to dejection or cheerfulness, fortitude or fearfulness, firmness or irresoluteness, and the like.

1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* lxvii. 7 Quo he had all riches vnto Ynd, And wer not satisfiet in mynd. 1530 PALSGR. 674/2 He was never quyetie in his mynde tyll I did put hym in a suertye. 1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* iv. i. 163 A turne or two Ile walke To still my beating minde. 1611 BIBLE *Acts* ii. 6 The multitude were confounded [marg. troubled in mind]. a 1631 DONNE *Paradoxes* (1652) 24 For our minde is heavy in our bodies affliction. 1667 MILTON *P.L.* ix. 1120 Not at rest or ease of Mind, They sate them down to weep. *Ibid.* 1125 High Passions... shook sore Thir inward State of Mind. 1743 SHENSTONE *Past. Ballad* III, O how, with one trivial glance, Might she ruin the peace of my mind! 1852 M. ARNOLD *Empedocles* I. ii. 29 Nature, with equal mind, Sees all her sons at play.

III. Mental or psychical being or faculty.

17. a. The seat of a person's consciousness, thoughts, volitions, and feelings; the system of cognitive and emotional phenomena and powers that constitutes the subjective being of a person; also, the incorporeal subject of the psychical faculties, the spiritual part of a human being; the soul as distinguished from the body.

a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* cxviii. 93 For i lif in pi laghe, it may nocht slip out of my mynde. c 1440 *Generydes* 480 She... told hym all that lay sore in hir mynd. 1530 PALSGR. 430/2, I am wery for occupyng of the mynde to moche. 1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* iv. vi. 30 While other sports are tasking of their myndes. 1643 R. BAILLIE *Lett. & Jrnls.* (1841) II. 109 While they stand, the scribe and others number them in their mind. 1690 LOCKE *Hum. Und.* I. ii. § 5 No Proposition can be said to be in the Mind... which it was never yet conscious of. 1692 — *Educ.* § 31 Due care being had to keep the Body in Strength and Vigour, so that it may be able to obey and execute the Orders of the Mind. 1768, 1834 [see *CROSS v.* 13]. 1794 W. ROBERTS *Looker-On* No. 88 III. 425 Suppose a person... to store up in his mind certain leading passages from Scripture. 1827 SOUTHEY *Penins. War* II. 352 No such thought had ever entered Reding's mind. 1851 Bp. C. WORDSW. *Mem. Wordsw.* I. 81 His mind was filled with gloomy forebodings. 1871 MORLEY *Voltaire* (1886) 6 Hardly a sentence is there that did not come forth alive from Voltaire's own mind. 1887 MISS E. MONEY *Dutch Maiden* (1888) 56 Now, will you turn this over in your mind?

b. Instances of philosophical definition of this.

1704 NORRIS *Ideal World* II. iii. 133 By Mind I think we are properly to mean that power which both perceives and wills. 1785 REID *Intell. Powers* I. ii. 42 We do not give the name of mind to thought, reason, or desire; but to that being which thinks, which reasons, which desires. 1843 MILL *Logic* I. iii. § 8 Mind is the mysterious something which feels and thinks. 1846 G. MOORE *Power of Soul over Body* (ed. 3) 73 Unfortunately the word mind has been almost universally employed to signify both that which thinks, and the phenomena of thinking.

c. on one's mind: occupying one's thoughts; said esp. of something which causes anxiety.

1850 DICKENS *Dav. Copp.* xxxiv, I knew my aunt sufficiently well to know that she had something of

importance on her mind. 1853 LYTTON *My Novel* vi. v, I asked him if he had not anything on his mind. 1864 TENNYSON *En. Ard.* 396 Annie, there is a thing upon my mind.

d. one's mind's eye: mental view or vision, remembrance.

c 1412 HOCCELEVE *De Reg. Princ.* 2895 Haue often him byfore your myndes ye. 1602, 1818 [see *EYE sb.* 4 d]. 1883 S. C. HALL *Retrospect* II. 320 One such scene is in my mind's eye at this moment.

e. Used with reference to God.

1612 BACON *Ess. Atheism* (Arb.) 330, I had rather beleuee all the fables in the Legend, and the Alcaron, then that this vniuersall frame is without a minde. 1690 LOCKE *Hum. Und.* iv. x. (end), That eternal infinite Mind, who made and governs all Things. 1732 POPE *Ess. Man.* I. 266 Just as absurd, to mourn the tasks or pains The great directing Mind of All ordains. 1807 WORDSW. *Ode Intimat. Immortality* viii, Haunted for ever by the eternal mind.

f. In generalized sense: Mental or psychical being; opposed to matter.

1759 JOHNSON *Rasselas* xlvi, The immateriality of mind, and... the unconsciousness of matter. 1879 LINDSAY *Mind in Lower Anim.* I. 51 Little is at present known of the phenomena of mind in the lowest classes of animals. 1898 ILLINGWORTH *Divine Immanence* i. § 1. 4 Thus matter, as we know it, is everywhere and always fused with mind.

g. A person regarded abstractly as the embodiment of mental qualities (thought, feelings, disposition, etc.).

c 1580 SIDNEY *Ps.* xxxiv. ix, To humble broken minds, This Lord is ever, ever neare. c 1600 SHAKS. *Sonn.* cxviii. 5 That I have frequet binne with vnknown mindes. 1642 LOVELACE *To Althea, from Prison* iv, Mindes innocent and quiet take That for an Hermitage. 1776 MICKLE tr. *Camoens' Lusiad* Introd. 35 Some of the Portuguese courtiers, the same ungenerous minds perhaps who advised the rejection of Columbus because he was a foreigner. 1864 BRYCE *Holy Rom. Emp.* vii. (1875) 109 The Papacy... under the guidance of her greatest minds, of Hildebrand, of Alexander [etc.].

h. In collective sense; spec. = SENSE sb. 18 b.

1812 SIR H. DAVY *Chem. Philos.* 13 In this age it was peculiarly easy to deceive, but difficult to enlighten, the public mind. 1837 HT. MARTINEAU *Soc. Amer.* III. 206 If the national mind of America be judged of by its legislation, it is of a very high order. 1883 *Daily Tel.* 10 Nov. 5/1 This cleavage of the religious mind of Europe into two extreme camps. 1951 E. BARKER *Princ. Social & Pol. Theory* II. vi. 72 We sometimes speak of the 'mind' of a meeting, or the 'sense' of a meeting... We only mean that there is a common content of the many minds, and the many senses, which are present and active in the meeting. 1971 *Scotsman* 20 May 1/7 Mr Herron said he was not ruling the report out of order. 'I want to take the mind of the Assembly on this.'

18. a. In more restricted application: The cognitive or intellectual powers, as distinguished from the will and emotions. Often contrasted with heart.

c 1200 ORMIN 17572 & sawle iss ec wurprike shridd burrh Godd... Wipp witt & wille & minde. c 1350 *Will. Palerne* 4123 Wel I wot... pat he [the werwolf] has mannes munde more þan we bope. 1382 WYCLIF *Matt.* xxii. 37 Thou shalt loue the Lord thi God, of al thin herte, and in al thi soule, and in al thi mynde. c 1412 HOCCELEVE *De Reg. Princ.* 997 Mynde, ee, and hand, non may for othir flitte. c 1639 COWLEY *On Death of Sir H. Wotton*, He did the utmost Bounds of Knowledge find, He found them not so large as was his Mind. 1784 COWPER *Tiroc.* 722 Possessor of a soul refined, An upright heart, and cultivated mind.

b. Intellectual quality, intellect, mental power.

c 1586 C'TESS PEMBROKE *Ps.* xliv. x, His eye of deepest minde Deeper sincks then deepest working. 1826 DISRAELI *Viv. Grey* II. ix, Blue eyes, lit up by a smile of such mind and meaning! 1827 *Ibid.* vi. iv, But his pupil appears to be a man of mind. 1855 TENNYSON *Maud* I. i. vii, But these are the days of advance, the works of the men of mind. 1876 'OUIDA' *Winter City* iii, You mean there can be no mind in an imitation.

c. ABSENCE, PRESENCE of mind: see those words.

19. a. The healthy or normal condition of the mental faculties, the loss or impairment of which constitutes insanity; one's 'reason' or 'wits'. Chiefly in phrases, as (to be, go) out of one's mind, † out of mind, (Sc.) by one's mind; to lose one's mind; to be in one's right mind, etc.

c 1369 CHAUCER *Dethe Blanche* 511 For he had welnye loste his mynde. 1412-20 LYDG. *Chron. Troy* (E.E.T.S.) 4276 Almost for wo he went out of his mynde. c 1440 *Gesta Rom.* lxxix. 317 (Harl. MS.) þe maister of þe ship was halfe out of mynde. 1509 BARCLAY *Shyp of Folyis* (1874) I. 295 Than lepe they about as folke past theyr mynde. 1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* x. 353 Normond with this answere was halfe by his mynd. 1605 SHAKS. *Lea* iv. vii. 63, I feare I am not in my perfect mind. 1847 TENNYSON *Princess* vii. 84 And still she fear'd that I should lose my mind. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* v. I. 663 He was drunk, they said, or out of his mind, when he was turned off.

b. in wills, etc., of sound (or unsound) mind, † in good mind, † whole of mind, etc.

1395 *E.E. Wills* (1882) 4, I Alice West, in hool estat of my body, and in good mynde beyng. 1418 *Ibid.* 30 Hole of mynde & in my gode memorie beyng. 1430 *Ibid.* 85 Beyng in full mende. 1438-9 *Ibid.* 129 Beyng yn hole mynde & goode witte. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) V. 541 To prove that the said Nicholas was of unsound mind at the time of the said fine taken. 1826 [see *MEMORY 2 b.*]

† c. One's waking consciousness. *Obs.*

c 1384 CHAUCER *H. Fame* II. 56 And with that vois soth for to seyne My mynde came to me ageyne.

† IV. 20. A quantity, number, or amount (of something). [Of obscure development: cf. 7 c.]

c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 3676 Fro lond ortigie cam a wind, And brozte turles michel mind. c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 1888 In fewe jeres al þe kynde Of folk, þey woxen

mykel mynde. *Ibid.* 16436 þorow roten eyr, þorow wykkede wyndes, In alle stedes men dide gret myndes. 13... *Propr. Sanct.* (Vernon MS.) in *Archiv. Stud. neu. Spr.* LXXXI. 113/24 Heuene-kyngdom is lyk jut To a net... þat of alle fissesche kuynde, Gedereþ in to him mucche myunde. a 1400-50 Alexander 1245 Slik a mynd vn-to me ware meruail to reken, Thretti thousand in thede of thra men of armes.

V. 21. a. attrib. and Comb., as mind-conditioning, -content, -dependence, -doctor, -event, -force, -hunger, -malady, † -parts, -picture, -searching, -wandering, -world; mind-altering, -changing, -constructed, -dependent, -destroying, -healing, -infected, -like, -made, † -mudding, -numbing, -perplexing, -ravishing, -sick, -stretching, † -stricken, -torturing, -weary adjs.

1972 *N. Y. Times* 3 Nov. 39/3 A deluge of *mind-altering drugs. 1974 *Publishers Weekly* 7 Jan. 50/2 LSD... and other mind-altering drugs. 1597 MORLEY *Introd. Mus.* 116 What strange humor or *mind-changing opinion took you this morning? 1956 A. HUXLEY *Let.* 14 Mar. (1969) 791 Soma, in India, was taken only by the priests... I dare say some of the tropical takers of mind-changing stuff may have hit upon the Indian device independently. 1973 *Houston* (Texas) *Chron. Texas Mag.* 14 Oct. 4/1 PDAPC defines mind-changing chemicals as alcohol, all narcotics, marijuana and such organics as peyote, i.e., anything inducted into the body to alter the mind. 1945 R. KNOX *God & Atom* ix. 131 There is a steady policy, all over eastern Europe, of anti-religious *mind-conditioning. 1930 J. LAIRD *Knowl., Belief & Opinion* xii. 284 By a mentefact, I mean that which is *mind-constructed. 1940 *Mind* XLIX. 428 The word as an element in language is a very special kind of fact... as a thought-thing or mind-constructed thing. 1936 H. MULDER *Cognition & Volition in Lang.* 163 The intellectual components of a *mind-content. 1923 C. D. BROAD *Sci. Thought* viii. 251 We must distinguish a more and a less radical sense of '*mind-dependence'. 1951 *Mind* LX. 114 The mind-dependence is dependence on some mental process. 1881 A. C. FRASER *Berkeley* I. iii. 32 It is an argument for the phenomenal, and therefore *mind-dependent, nature of the material world. 1927 *Aristotelian Soc. Suppl.* Vol. VII. 56 Even if sense-data and images, or presentations, are taken to be existentially and qualitatively mind-dependent, to 'inspect' them will plainly be a process very different from that of noticing or scrutinizing mental operations. 1933 *Mind* XLII. 362 Berkeley's failure to demonstrate the mind-dependent character of the secondary qualities. 1886 HALDANE & KEMP tr. *Schopenhauer's World as Will & Idea* II. 211 A mere juggling with words, of which the most shocking example is afforded us by the *mind-destroying Hegelism. 1975 *Deb. Senate Canada* 20 June 6984/1 In an age when our society is becoming complex, when many of the industrial functions are becoming routine and boring, and some of them, I am told by some people on assembly lines, are becoming mind-destroying, there is some advantage to that kind of thing. 1940 *Mind* XLIX. 352 It is a book worth reading... because of her power to look afresh at what is done and what should be done by the *mind-doctor. 1936 AUDEN *Look, Stranger!* 37 Every tramp's a landlord really In *mind-events. 1861 J. B. DALGAIRNS *Holy Communion* I. 13 It is hard to say whether we know not more of *mind-force... than of the strange aggregate of wondrous forces which we call matter. 1937 R. A. WILSON *Birth of Lang.* 82 The life-force, or mind-force... works within the sensuous material of the world. 1826 HOR. SMITH *Tor Hill* (1838) III. 41 The placid beauties of the country, in whose *mind-healing influences he never failed to find consolation. 1941 V. WOLFF *Between Acts* 22 No one ventured so long a journey, without staving off possible *mind-hunger, without buying a book on a bookstall. a 1586 SIDNEY *Arcadia* I. (1590) 70b, These fantastical *mind-infected people, that children and Musitians cal Louers. 1940 *Mind* XLIX. 414 The answer, 'Our mind can grasp the world because the world is *mind-like' is a typical idealistic argument. 1953 J. S. HUXLEY *Evolution in Action* iv. 89 All living substance has mental, or we had better say mind-like, properties. 1912 J. H. MOORE *Ethics & Educ.* 36 *Mind-made ghosts of ideas. 1957 J. PASSMORE *100 Yrs. Philos.* iii. 58 The general principle that every object of experience is mind-made. 1646 FULLER *Wounded Consc.* iv. (1647) 25 There is such a gulfe of disproportion betwixt a *Mind-malady and Body-medicines. 1642 H. MORE *Song of Soul* II. i. iii. xxxi, To chase away *Mind-mudding mist. 1898 F. HIRD *Cry of Children* (ed. 2) ii. 22 The existence of this *mind-numbing slavery is only proved by careful examination into individual cases. 1971 *Guardian* 28 Jan. 11/3 The cost of the gesture could be of mind-numbing proportions. a 1586 SIDNEY *Arcadia* IV. (1598) 394 Thinking perchance her feeling sence might call her *mind-parts vnto her. 1631 QUARLES *Samson* II. 8 In whose eares she brake This *mind-perplexing secret. 1868 SALA in *Lamb's Wks.* I. p. xix, Wealth and piety scarcely fill up the *mind-picture one would draw of Lord Byron. 1593 NASHE *Christ's T.* 10, I for-sooke all my immortal pleasures, and *mind-rauishing melody. 1940 W. S. CHURCHILL *Into Battle* (1941) 229 Untiring vigilance and *mind-searching must be devoted to the subject. 1959 *Brno Studies in English* I. 128 That Gissing had considerable mind-searchings over this incident we cannot doubt. 1577 HARRISON *England* II. i. (1877) I. 29 Although manie curious *mindsicke persons vtterlie condemne it as superstitious. 1972 *Guardian* 29 Jan. 11/4 The sheer size of Bangladesh's needs is *mind-stretching. 1974 *Columbia* (S. Carolina) *Record* 25 Apr. 16-D/5 Working with Kissinging is demanding, exhilarating, fascinating, exciting and even mind-stretching, according to four State Department intimates. a 1586 SIDNEY *Arcadia* II. (1590) 135 b, This noble-man... had bene so *mind-stricken by the beautie of vertue in that noble King. 1595 DANIEL *Civ. Wars* III. xciv. 60 O thou *mind-tortring misery Restles ambition, borne in discontent. 1890 W. JAMES *Princ. Psychol.* I. xi. 417 This reflex and passive character of the attention... never is overcome in some people, whose work, to the end of life, gets done in the interstices of their *mind-wandering. 1899 — *Talks to Teachers* xi. 114 If he wants to get ideas on any subject, he sits down to work at something else, his best results coming through his mind-wanderings. 1923 U. L. SILBERRAD *Lett. J. Armiter* xiii. 264 But—I am tired! Foot-

weary as well as *mind-weary. 1890 W. JAMES *Princ. Psychol.* I. vi. 154 Somewhere, then, there is a transformation... The question is, Where—in the nerve world or in the *mind-world? 1951 W. DE LA MARE *Winged Chariot* 44 The world without; the mind-world in our head.

b. Special comb.: **mind-bender**, a person who, or thing which, influences or alters the mind; *spec.* a psychedelic drug; so **mind-bending a.**; **mind-blower slang**, something that blows one's mind (see BLOW *v.* 24j); so **mind-blowing a.**; (as a back-formation) **mind-blow v.**, **mind-blown a.**; **mind-body Philos. and Psychol.**, usu. *attrib.*, a term used in relation to the question of whether a distinction can be made between mental and physiological events; **mind-boggling a.**, that causes the mind to boggle or be overwhelmed; **mind-changer**, (a) a person who changes his mind; (b) a psychedelic drug; **mind-cure**, the curing of a disease by the influence of the healer's mind upon the patient's; **mind-curer**, (a) one who cures diseases of the mind; (b) one who practises 'mind-cure'; **mind-curist = mind-curer (b)**; † **mind-day**, the day on which a person's death is commemorated, *esp.* the anniversary; **mind-dust**, in materialist evolution hypotheses, the particles of 'mind' or mental substance of which mind-stuff is composed; also *attrib.*; **mind-expanding a. = PSYCHEDELIC a.**; so **mind-expander**; **mind-healer, -healing = mind-curer, -cure**; † **mind-hill**, a memorial mound or cairn; † **mind-making**, commemoration; † **mind-place**, a place where the memory of a saint is observed; **mind-read v. trans.**, to discern what is passing in the mind of (another person); **mind-reader**, one who professes to discern what is passing in another's mind, a thought-reader; so **mind-reading vbl. sb.**; **mind-set**, habits of mind formed by previous events or earlier environment which affect a person's attitude (cf. *mental set* s.v. MENTAL *a.* 5); **mind-sight (rare)**, mental vision (after *eyesight*); **mind-stuff**, W. K. Clifford's name for the supposed rudimentary form of psychical existence, which he regarded as the reality of which matter is the phenomenal aspect; † **mind-taking**, consideration (upon a matter); † **mind-token**, a memorial; **mind-transference**, telepathy.

1963 J. KENWAY (title) The *mind benders. *Ibid.* xxv. 158 Oonagh has said that there were instincts in man laid too deep for the most skilful mind-bender to probe. 1966 *New Scientist* 15 Dec. 639/3 The mind-bender, a persuasive person who, for subversive political purposes or financial gain (often both), bends others to his will. Increasingly, he employs drugs, particularly of the hallucinogen group. 1967 *Sci. News Let.* 22 July 80 STP is a new, untested drug, resembling both amphetamine pep pills and the active ingredient in mescaline, the cactus-derived mind-bender. 1970 K. PLATT *Pushbutton Butterfly* (1971) vii. 70 LSD, marijuana—any of the mind-benders. 1973 B. TURNER *Hot-Foot* xvi. 122, I felt... as if I were hearing a soapy disc-jockey play the groovy zip of some discordant group of mind-benders. 1965 *Economist* 25 Sept. 1215/3 The Socialist Labour League, furious exegeses of the gospel according to Trotsky, with their *mind-bending vocabulary full of 'Pabloism' and that mythical entity the 'rank-and-file'. 1966 *New Scientist* 21 Apr. 151/1 Already 'mind-bending' gases for military purposes are said to be at an advanced stage of development. 1970 *Sunday Times* 25 Jan. 29 The theoretical mathematics of the situation [*sc.* the mining of metals] are positively mind-bending. 1971 *New Scientist* 27 May 531/1 Heroin and other mind-bending agents. 1973 *Times* 25 May 4/3 Viscount Weymouth this afternoon unveiled the mind-bending paintings and sculpture-painting with which he has encrusted the walls of his stately home inches deep, acres wide and of fathomless significance. 1970 *Listener* 22 Oct. 540 It can *mind-blow a long-haired GI to know he'll have to live straighter to survive in Sweden than in the Army or in America. 1968 *New Scientist* 27 June 703/1 Two chemicals with almost identical structures can have very different psychedelic properties: one might be a real *mind-blower and the other as ineffective as a sugar lump. 1969 *Gandalf's Garden* vi. 111/1 *Mindblower*, an experience or idea which changes one's thought-pattern, enlivening the mind and emotions. 1967 *Jazz Monthly* Dec. 16/3 While the music lasted little of this was evident; the spectacular *mind-blowing ferocity of it all simply carried the group through. 1968 *Times* 4 May 21 The poet celebrates the mindblowing effects of LSD and laments at the same time his lost childhood. 1973 *Guardian* 8 May 18/1 For the hopeful voyeur of sheer obscenity in modern urban life, Glasgow is hard to beat. 'Mind blowing', was the concise description of a former civil servant. 1974 H. McCLOY *Sleepwalker* ii. 16 A mind-blowing mustard yellow for the woodwork and on the walls a psychedelic splash of magenta and orchid and lime. 1969 B. PATTEN *Notes to Hurrying Man* 23 Battered Welie dreamless, *mind-blown in its ruins. 1907 *Mind* XVI. 620 The essential significance of the *mind-body relationship. 1920 S. ALEXANDER *Space, Time & Deity* II. 355 The acts of its mind-body would take the place of our organic or motor sensa. 1925 I. A. RICHARDS *Princ. Lit. Crit.* 84 The Mind-Body problem is strictly speaking no problem. 1963 A. KAPLAN in P. A. Schilpp *Philos. R. Carnap* 841 The situation is like that of the attempts to soften the mind-body dualism by introducing subtle interactions. 1970 H. FEIGL in C. V. Borst *Mind-Brain Identity Theory* 1. 35 The crucial... puzzle of the mind-body problem, at least since Descartes, has consisted in the challenge to render an adequate account of the relation of . .

mental facts (intentions, thoughts, volitions, desires, etc.) to the corresponding neurophysiological processes. 1964 *Punch* 19 Feb. 257/1 A lot of *mind-boggling statistics. 1973 C. BONINGTON *Next Horizon* x. 146 A monstrous bergschlund, a huge, mind-boggling chasm about fifteen feet across. 1931 *Punch* 4 Nov. 494/2 Things and opinions change so quickly in these days that no one is going to crow over a graceful *mind-changer. 1958 A. HUXLEY in *Sat. Even. Post* 18 Oct. 110/3 Within a few years there will probably be dozens of powerful but—physiologically and socially speaking—very inexpensive mind-changers on the market. 1965 *Mind-changer* [see HALLUCINOGENIC *a.*]. 1885 W. F. EVANS (title) *Healing by Faith*; or, Primitive *Mind-cure. 1856 MISS YONGE *Daisy Chain* II. ix. 427 Dr. May, *mind-curer, as well as body-curer. 1886 BUCKLEY in *Century Mag.* June 234/1 The Mormons, Spiritualists, Mind-curers [etc.]. 1894 'MARK TWAIN' *Lett.* (1920) 316 A patient had actually been killed by a *mind-curist. a 900 tr. *Bæda's Hist.* IV. xxx. (1890) 374 Dy dæge þe his *gemynddæg wære and his forðfor. a 1380 *Eufrosyne* 665 in Horstm. *Altengl. Leg.* (1878) 182 Vche zeer þei don his mynde-day holde Anon to þis day. 1438 E. E. Wills (1882) 109, I bequeth for my mynde day, xx li. 1890 W. JAMES *Princ. Psychol.* I. vi. 146 Evolutionary psychology demands a *mind-dust. *Ibid.* xiii. 492 It is the mind-dust theory, with all its difficulties in a particularly uncompromising form. 1970 *Times* 26 Mar. 7 Hallucinogenic... agents such as L.S.D., mescaline and other so-called *mind-expanders. 1973 *Black World* Apr. 16/1 The play is truly a mind-expander. 1963 *News-Call Bulletin* (San Francisco) 29 May 1/6 Professors Richard Alpert and Timothy Leary... started several years ago to experiment with 'psychedelic' or *mind-expanding' drugs. 1972 D. BLOODWORTH *Any Number can Play* xv. 135 This dim, suffocating chamber... was... decorated with... mind-expanding... daubs in fluorescent paint. 1883, 1891 *Mind-healing [see CHRISTIAN SCIENCE]. 1900 *Century Mag.* LIX. 635/1 The doctrines of faith-healing, mind-healing, and Christian Science. 1382 WYCLIF *Josh.* xxii. 10 Whanne they weren comen to the *mynde hyllis of Jordan [Vulg. *ad tumulos Jordanis*]. 1496 *Dives & Paup.* (W. de W.) I. iii. 35/1 Euery masse syngyne is a speccyal *mynde makynge of Crystus passyng. c 1449 PECOCC *Repr.* ProL. 4 Pilgrimage in going to the memorialis or the *mynde placis of Seintis. 1968 H. WAUGH *Con Game* viii. 81 These psychiatrists are too damned smart. All the time I was talking to him I had the feeling he was *mind-reading me. 1972 J. QUARTERMAIN *Rock of Diamond* xxiv. 156 If I mind-read you, you're looking for a fall guy to do your dirty work. 1888 *Pop. Sci. Monthly* Dec. 154 The professional *mind-reader'... takes his clew from indications which his subject is absolutely confident he did not give. 1882 *Proc. Soc. Psych. Research* I. 17 It was shewn that *mind-reading so called, was really muscle-reading. 1934 *Agric. Hist.* June 86 The 'oats' motif can be traced throughout Johnson's life. As a schoolboy the young Sam was given oatmeal porridge for breakfast, and if he was like many children, this may have given him a *mind-set for life. 1964 *Spectator* 6 Mar. 303/2 It was thereafter always a wonderful fight, although the mindset one brought to it made it impossible to recognise what was happening. 1971 *Amer. Benedictine Rev.* Dec. 424 The mind-set and aspirations of a vibrant hellenistic culture. 1587 GOLDING *De Mornay* v. (1592) 48 Neither the Sunne, nor any thing vnder the Sunne, can well be seene without the Sunne: likewise neyther God nor any thing belonging to God can be seene without God, how good eyesight or *mindsight so euer we haue. 1849 HARE *Par. Serm.* II. 243 The more we gaze at them the more is our mindsight improved to discern them. 1930 BLUNDE *Leigh Hunt* ii. 22 The grace which the mind-sight of those merry young scholars awoke in him. 1935 — *Edward Gibbon* 15 He felt that there was in the world actual need of a history such as I have mentioned hovering in the mindsight of his age. 1947 S. SPENDER *Poems of Dedication* 27 She drinks his acres of light Which... Beyond mind-sight and eye-sight Reach a womb where his rays Penetrate her night. 1878 W. K. CLIFFORD in *Mind* III. 65 Mind-stuff is the reality which we perceive as Matter. That element of which... even the simplest feeling is a complex, I shall call *Mind-stuff. A moving molecule of inorganic matter does not possess mind, or consciousness; but it possesses a small piece of mind-stuff. 1930 A. D. LOVEJOY *Revolt Against Dualism* viii. 272 Mind-stuff is not supposed to be the same kind of thing as either data or the awareness of them. 1937 E. UPWARD in C. Day *Lewis Mind in Chains* 42 A poet's images or a novelist's characters are not created out of pure mind-stuff, but are suggested to him by the world in which he lives. c 1449 PECOCC *Repr.* I. xix. 114 The remembrance and *mynde taking upon these vij maters is so necessarie a meene into the loue and drede of God. 1382 WYCLIF *Isa.* lvii. 8 And bihynde the dore... thou settedest thi *mynde to tene [Vulg. *memoriale tuum*]. 1886 *Science* 17 Dec. 559/1 Mr. Hodgson is now engaged... in some experiments on the subject of *mind transference, or the occasional communication of mental impressions independently of ordinary perceptions. 1897 'MARK TWAIN' *Following Equator* 317 Here was a clear case of mental telegraphy; of mind-transference.

mind (mind), *sb.*² *Archæol.* Also *minn*. [Middle Irish *mind*, mod. Irish *mionn*.] A name given to crescent-shaped ornaments found in Ireland, supposed to have been used as diadems.

1862 *Catal. Spec. Exhib. S. Kens.* 41, No. 851. Gold-ornament, believed to be the ancient Celtic 'mind' or head-ornament. Formed of a thin semi-lunar plate of gold with raised ribs. 1880 W. B. DAWKINS *Early Man in Brit.* 358 The golden coronets or minns... worn in Ireland in legendary times. 1881 W. K. SULLIVAN in *Encycl. Brit.* XIII. 257/1 The richer... kings wore... a golden *mind* or diadem.

† **mind**, *a.* *Obs.* [OE. *gemynde*:—prehistoric **gamundjom*, f. OTeut. **gamundi*:- see MIND *sb.* 1] 1. With dat. of person: Present to one's thought.

c 1220 *Bestiary* 611 Oc he arn so kolde of kinde Dat no golsipe is hem minde. a 1225 *St. Marher.* 12 Me þu makest to asteoruen wið þe strende of pine beoden, þe beoð þe so imunde. a 1275 *Prov. Ælfred* 601 in O.E. *Misc.* 135 And ower alle opir pinke God be þe ful minde.

2. Of a person: Mindful, taking thought: const. *of, for, about, gain*; also with *inf.*

a 1000 *Elene* 1063 (Gr.) þa gen Elenan wæs mod gemynde ymb þa mæran wyrd geneahhe for þam næglum. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 21895 And he gain us, sa meke and mind, Sua mikel luues nathing als ur kind. *Ibid.* 26457 Qua-so wrethes his lauerd king, and he o merci find him mind. *Ibid.* 28952 þat þou be noht for þi flexs mind bot for to sustain maneskind. 1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 727 And y am euer so mynde For to pray for al mankynde.

mind (mamd), *v.* Forms: 4-5 *mende*, 4-7 *mynd(e)*, 5-7 *minde*, 6- *mind*. [f. MIND *sb.* 1]

The OE. (*gemyndgian* to remember, remind (f. *gemyndig* mindful, f. *gemynde* MIND *sb.* 1), usually cited in Dicts. as the source of this vb., is not immediately connected.]

1. *a. trans.* To put (one) in mind of something; to remind. Also, †to admonish, exhort. Also const. †*til, on*, and with *clause* or *inf.* Now *rare*.

1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Conc.* 230 Knawyng of all þis shuld hym lede And mynd with-alle, til mekenes and drede. c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 4210 Ne mynd not þes men of þe mykyll harme, That a sone of our folke before hom has done. 1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V.* iv. iii. 13 Farewell good Salisbury, and good luck go with thee. And yet I doe the wrong, to mind thee of it. 1645 EVELYN *Diary* Easter Monday, The season of the yeare... minding us of returning Northwards. 1657 SPARROW *Bk. Com. Prayer* (1661) 67 Minding the people what they are about. 1658-9 *Burton's Diary* (1828) III. 575 It was minded you by my learned countryman, that no law was rightly made, but by King, Lords, and Commons. 1669 COL. T. MIDDLETON in *State Papers, Dom.* 575, I hope you will mind the treasurers about the workmen, as they would fain have money. 1670-98 LASSELS *Voy. Italy* Pref. 3 These must be minded that I am writing of the Latin country. 1693 EVELYN *De la Quint. Compl. Gard.* I. 56, I must not forget minding those who dig along a Wall, to take care not to come too near the Foundations. 1713 SWIFT *Let. to W. Draper* 13 Apr., I have been minding my lord Bolingbroke... to solicit my lord-chancellor to give you a living. 1788 BURNS *I Love My Jean* ii, There's not a bonie bird that sings, But minds me o' my Jean. 1847 TENNYSON *Princess* IV. 109 They mind us of the time When we made bricks in Egypt. 1851 MRS. BROWNING *Casa Guidi Wind.* 76 Spain may well be minded how from Italy she caught... A fuller cadence and a subtler thought. 1890 W. A. WALLACE *Only a Sister* 95 [He] began to curse and swear like a trooper at Elizabeth for not minding him on what he was doing.

† *b.* To bring (an object) to one's mind. *Obs.* 1590 SPENSER *F.Q.* II. ii. 10 That, as sacred Symbole, it may dwell In her sonnes flesh, to mind reuengement. 1600 ABP. ABBOT *Exp. Jonah* x. 219 In the last place I haue noted, that misery mindeth God vnto vs. Then the greater our miserie is, the more is our mind on our maker.

2. *a.* To remember, have in one's memory; to think of (a past or absent object). Now *arch.* and *dial.*

1382 WYCLIF *Rom.* ProL. i, Therefore he afermeth hem nedi to be confermed, the vices of her paynethem rathere myndende. 15... *Myst. Resurr. in Rel. Ant.* II. 156 Now she spekes of the scornes, Now she remembers the thornes... Now she spekes of his pacience, Now she myndes his obedience, That unto death was. c 1586 C'TESS PEMBROKE *Ps. LXXVII.* viii, Nay, still thy acts I minde; Still of thy deedes I muse. 1586 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* II. vii. (1589) 28 King Achelous minding her for whom began that broile, Alceus Sonne remembering too, whose cause he did defend. 1625 B. JONSON *Staple of N.* II. iv. 100 Hee minds A curtesie no more, then London-bridge, What Arch was mended last. 1666 J. FRASER *Polichron.* (S.H.S.) 42 He minded often his mother Queen Margaret's advice. 1667 MILTON *P.L.* II. 212 Our Supreme Foe in time may much remit His anger, and perhaps thus farr remov'd Not mind us not offending. 1786 BURNS *Halloween* xv, Ae Hairst afore the Sherra-moor, I mind't as weel's yestreen. 1864 TENNYSON *En. Ard.* 848, I mind him coming down the street. 1896 A. E. HOUSMAN *Shropshire Lad* iii, The lads you leave will mind you Till Ludlow tower shall fall.

b. with obj. a *clause*, or †with direct obj. and *complement*. Also *absol.*

1621 AINSWORTH *Annot. Pent., Gen.* iii. 24 Minding himself an exile and pilgrime here one earth. 1721 WODROW *Hist. Suff. Ch. Scot.* I. 455 The Instances of invading of Pulpits are yet fewer, that is, none at all, as far as I mind, in the preceding Years. 1723 WODROW *Corr.* (1843) III. 2, I mind, before Mr. Webster's death, he spoke to me about one of that name. 1800-24 CAMPBELL *Power of Russia* ix, But, Poles, when we are gone, the world will mind Ye bore the brunt of fate. 1860 DICKENS *Uncomm. Trav.* ix, The lovers... so superlatively happy, that I mind when I... went with my Angelica to a City church. 1861 HUGHES *Tom Brown at Oxf.* xviii, Tunes... as ha' been used in our church ever since I can mind. 1893 STEVENSON *Catriona* xxiii, I minded how easy her delicacy had been startled with a word of kissing her in Barbara's letter. 1897 RHOSOMYL *White Rose Arno* 144, I mind you promised us a Welsh army by the time we reached this place.

c. In *imperative*, or in context implying a counsel or warning: To take care to remember, to bear in mind (a fact communicated or already known, a duty to be done, etc.). Chiefly with obj. a *clause*.

[1340 *Ayenb.* 262 Ymende þet þis boc is uolued ine þe eue of þe holy apostles Symon an Iudas.] 1422 tr. *Secreta Secret.*, *Priv. Priv.* xxiv. 154 Mynde thow how thow arte dedly. c 1450 *Osney Reg.* (E.E.T.S.) 1 It is to be myndyd that Robert Doyle and Roger of Iuory... come to the conquest of Inglonde with Kyng William bastarde. 1675 R. BURTHOGGE *Causa Dei* 19 But it must be minded that though the Son of Man shall Judge the World, yet that he shall come to do so... in the Glory of his Father. 1787 BURNS *Let.* 17 Apr. (in *Pearson's Catal.* May (1888) 8), In making up the accounts of my copies, please mind that I am paid for the following number of copies, which money I retain in my own hands. 1878 BROWNING *La Saisiaz* 14 Mind tomorrow's early meeting.

d. intr. with *of, on, upon*: To remember. (Now *dial.*) Also quasi-*refl.* in *I mind me, he minds him, etc.* (*arch.*)

1422 tr. *Secreta Secret.*, *Priv. Priv.* xxi. 148, I ne may not mynde me that the Emperours of Rome...wer vnletteride while that hare lordshupp was well gouernyd in his streynth. **1699** R. L'ESTRANGE *Erasm. Colloq.* (1725) 92 Yet it seems reasonable enough, that the poor man should mind him of that in Hosea. **1810** *Cromek's Rem. Nithsdale Song* 219 O ask your heart gif it minds o' me! **1855** THACKERAY *Ballad of Bouillabaisse* x, I mind me of a time that's gone, When here I'd sit, as now I'm sitting. **1871** MRS. H. WOOD *Dene Hollow* i, I mind me that something was said about that paper at the time, resumed the Squire. **1896** 'L. KEITH' *Indian Uncle* ii. 21 'Did Adam ever mention him before?' 'Never, that I mind of.'

3. trans. In pregnant senses.

† **a.** To mention, record. Also *absol.* *Obs.*

c 1450, 1494 [see MINDED I]. **1513** BRADSHAW *St. Werburge* 1. 2972 And was incarnate, scripture dothe mynde, In the vrygnall wombe of blessed marye. **1530** PALSGR. 636/1, I mynde a thyng, I make mencyon of a thyng or mater. *Ye mencionne.*

† **b.** To remember or mention in one's prayers, to pray for. *Obs.*

c 1420 *Anturs of Arth.* 230 (Douce MS.) To mende vs with masses, grete myster hit were. **1444** *Test. Ebor.* (Surtees) II. 106 To ye vicar of Mitton a pare of gett beds for to myn my saule and mynde me in his prayers. **1688** M. SHIELDS in *Faithf. Contendings* (1780) 327 Mind us when at the throne of grace.

c. To 'remember', i.e. to give to (those who need); to remember in a will. *dial.*

1714 RAMSAY *Elegy on J. Cowper* ix, And to keep a' things hush and lown He minds the poor. **1886** WILLOCK *Rosetty Ends* xix. (1887) 143 About twenty o' the leadin' inhabitants had ben mindit by Ebenezer to the extent o' sums ranging frae seventeen pounds to fifty-five pounds.

4. To perceive, notice, be aware of; to have one's attention attracted by (something presented to one's eyes or outward perceptions). Also rarely with *clause* as obj. *Obs. exc. dial.*

c 1489 CAXTON *Blanchardyn* viii. 33 He mynded and dyde byholde his Ioyouse esperyte. **1596** SHAKS. *Tam. Shr.* 1. i. 254 My Lord you nod, you do not minde the play. **1610** — *Temp.* II. ii. 17 I'll fall flat, Perchance he will not minde me. **1701** NORRIS *Ideal World* 1. i. 21 A finite intelligence... may sometimes... think of somewhat else than what he is doing, so as to be said in a manner not to mind what he is about. **1703** T. N. *City & C. Purchaser* 32 A Term used commonly... but I did never mind it in any one of the Treatises of the... Italian Architects. **1708** SWIFT *Critical Ess.*, And Archimedes, the famous Mathematician, was so intent upon his Problems, that he never minded the Soldier who came to kill him. **1709** E. W. *Life Donna Rosina* 63 He not minding the figure that stood near the wall told his Master there was no body. **1781** J. MOORE *View Soc. It.* (1790) I. vi. 66 One of the company had already passed [the picture] without minding it. **1789** MRS. PIZOTTI *Journ. France* I. 2, I recollect minding that his... story struck Dr. Johnson exceedingly. **1821** CLARE *Vill. Minstr.* I. 159, I minded him oft when at church, How under the wenches' fine bonnets he'd glower. **1880** *Antrim & Down Gloss.* s.v., See! d'ye mind the way she's walkin'.

absol. **1667** MILTON *P.L.* ix. 519 Shee busied heard the sound Of rusling Leaves, but minded not.

5. a. To attend to, give heed to. Often, to give heed to (a person, his wishes, etc.) with the intention of obeying.

1559 BP. SCOT in *Strype Ann. Ref.* (1824) I. App. vii. 422 If men wolde diligently mind St. Paul's words. **1673** *Vain Insolency of Rome* 28 A short History, which I minded, when I heard it, the more heedfully. **1709** MRS. MANLEY *Secret Mem.* (1736) III. 107 The Emperor is no more minded than a Baby in Leading-strings. **1738** SWIFT *Pol. Conversat.* 124 First it should swim in the Sea (do you mind me?) then it should swim in Butter. **1739** CHESTERF. *Lett.* (1792) I. xxxi. 107, I looked upon it as a sign that you liked and minded my letters. *Ibid.* lix. 167 It signifies nothing to read a thing once if one does not mind and remember it. **1782** MISS BURNEY *Cecilia* IV. v, I have had... much ado to make him mind me, for he is all for having his own way. **1819** SHELLEY *Cyclops* 494 By all means he must be blinded, If my counsel be not minded. **1824-9** LANDOR *Imag. Conv. Wks.* 1846 II. 90 Would our father have minded the catififfs?... Would he... have minded parliament? **1866** G. MACDONALD *Ann. O. Neighb.* ii, But if your reverence minds what my wife says, you won't go wrong.

b. with obj. a *clause*.

1642 H. MORE *Song of Soul* I. III. vi, They neither minded who, nor what I ask. **1669** STURMY *Mariner's Mag.* 17 Mind at Helme what is said to you carefully. **1709-10** STEELE *Tatler* No. 132 ¶ 9 Old Reptile... winked upon his Nephew to mind what passed.

c. absol. or intr. To pay heed or attention. Chiefly *colloq.* in *imperative*, used to call attention to, or emphasize, what the speaker is saying.

1806-7 J. BERESFORD *Miseries Hum. Life* (1826) I. *Introd.*, So I bar Latin, mind. **1832** COLERIDGE *Table-t.* 17 Mar., Something feminine—not effeminate, mind—is discoverable in the countenances of all men of genius. **1853** LYTTON *My Novel* IV. xxiii, Now mind, mother, not a word about Uncle Richard yet. **1855** BROWNING *Fra Lippo* 113 But, mind you, when a boy starves in the streets... Why, soul and sense of him grow sharp alike. **1959** *Listener* 22 Jan. 154/2 The Japanese—who were scattered over a very large part of Asia at that time, mind you—would have all fought it out to the death. **1969** *Ibid.* 3 Apr. 467/2 And so to the book's title. It's not, mind you, 'why we are in Vietnam', but a question.

6. † a. trans. To have in view, have a mind to (an action, plan, etc.); to contemplate, purpose, intend, aim at (doing something); also, to plan,

provide for (something external to oneself). Sometimes with *clause* as obj. *Obs.*

1513 BRADSHAW *St. Werburge* 1. 575 In meane whyle the kynge mynded maryage. **1513** MORE in *Hall's Chron.*, *Edu.* V. (1550) 2 Which thyng in all appaunce he resisted, although he inwardly mynded it. **1564** *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* I. 310 The saidis Lordis na wyse willing to call in doubt the autoritie and credit of the saidis lettres... but rather mynding that all strangearis, freindis, and confideratis of this realme... find all favour [etc.]. **1596** SPENSER *State Irel. Wks.* (Globe) 615/1 And that noble prince begann to cast an eye unto Ireland, and to mynd the reformation of thinges there runn amiss. **1622** BACON *Hen. VII* 246 If this King did no greater Matters, it was long of himselfe; for what he minded, he compassed. **1660** SHARROCK *Vegetables* 94 A convenient descent must be minded. **1663** GERBIER *Counsel* (1664) 55 Those that mind the making use of Chalk in their walls, must [etc.]. **1691** T. H[ALE] *Acc. New Invent.* p. lxxvii. He could find no foot-steps of their having minded the Power of such Conservacy.

b. With *infinitive* as obj.: To have a mind to do something; to wish, be inclined, purpose, intend. *Obs. exc. dial.* (see E.D.D.).

1513 MORE in *Hall's Chron.*, *Edu.* V. (1550) 1 The duke not entendinge so longe to tary but myndyng... to prevent the time. **1548-9** (Mar.) *Bk. Com. Prayer, Communion*, All other (that mynde not to receive the said holy Communion). **1593** SHAKS. 3 *Hen. VI*, IV. i. 106 Belike she minds to play the Amazon. **1634** in *Black Bk. Taymouth* (Bannatyne Cl.) 440 In the North, quhair I mynd to stay for tuo monethes. **1671** MILTON *Samson* 1603, I sorrow'd at his captive state, but minded Not to be absent at that spectacle. **1683** D. A. *Art. Converse* 2 If you mind to play the logician. **1791** BOSWELL *Johnson* an. 1763, Roubiliac... minding to put a trick on him, pretended to be so charmed with his performance, that [etc.].

c. ellipt. (in relative clause).

1573 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xlii. 463 Quhilk, gif thay mynd as thay pretend, Thay wald haue begun at this end. **1890** W. A. WALLACE *Only a Sister* 124 He was wandering round the shelves, taking down a book here and there as he minded.

† **d.** To direct one's thoughts toward. *Obs.*

1633 W. STRUTHER *True Happiness* 145 So if we mind toward heaven, wee must walk through the world as Strangers.

7. a. To bend one's attention to (e.g. something that one is doing or occupied with); to direct or apply oneself to, bring one's mind or energies to bear upon, or practise diligently.

to *mind his book* (*colloq.*; now *obs.* or *arch.*), of a schoolboy, to be diligent in his studies, to *mind one's business*, to attend to it, prosecute it diligently; hence to *mind one's own business*, to attend to one's own affairs and leave other people's alone (see BUSINESS 16 d).

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 9305 Achilles... Myche myndit the mater, in the mene tyme, And to bryng hit aboute besit hym sore. **1530** PALSGR. 636/1, I mynde a thyng, I regarde it, or set my mynde upon it. *Je mets le cuer dessus, or je prens au cuer.* It can nat go forward with the, for thou myndest it not. **1577** B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* I. (1586) 13b, A man would thinke you had neuer minded any other profession. **1611** BIBLE *Rom.* viii. 5 For they that are after the flesh doe minde the things of the flesh. **1625**, etc. [see BUSINESS 16 d]. **1660** *Trial Regic.* 52 All those... had a mind for Peace, that minded their duty, and Trust, and Allegiance to their King. **1662** GERBIER *Princ.* I Whereas Building is much minded in these times. **1712** ADDISON *Spect.* No. 383 ¶ I Bidding him be a good Child and mind his Book. **1732** BERKELEY *Aleiph.* II. § 19 If some certain persons minded piety more than politics. **1835** J. H. NEWMAN *Par. Sermon.* (1837) I. xviii. 272 Mind little things as well as great. **1877** SPURGEON *Serm.* XXIII. 360 He went back to Samaria and minded his business. **1889** BROWNING *Pope & Net*, So much the more his boy minds book.

† **b.** To care for, like, value, wish for. *Obs.*

1648 GAGE *West Ind.* 137 The only want of wheat is not a want to them that mind bread of Wheat more then of Maiz, for in two dayes it is easily brought. **1666** STILLINGFL. *Serm.* (1673) 13 They [the kine of Bashan] minded nothing but ease, softness, and pleasure. **1748** SMOLLETT *Rod. Rand.* II. (1760) I. 10 His heir... minded nothing but fox-hunting.

8. a. In negative, interrogative, and conditional sentences: (Not) to care for, trouble oneself or be concerned about, be affected by. Hence: (Not) to object to, be troubled or annoyed by, dislike (something proposed, something offered to one, etc.). Often in polite or tentative formulas, as *I should not mind* (something) = I should rather like it, I should be glad to have it or do it; *do you or would you mind* (doing something)? = be so kind as to do it; *do you mind?*; also used to mean 'do you mind not doing that?', i.e. 'please do not do that'; *don't mind me* (*colloq.*): take no notice of me; do not worry about me; do as you please; often ironical; *if you don't mind*, if you have no objection.

1608 SHAKS. *Per.* II. v. 20 Now absolute she's in't, Not minding whether I dislike or no. **1710** STEELE *Tatler* No. 206 ¶ 2, I did not mind his being a little out of humour. **1747-96** MRS. GLASSE *Cookery* xxiii. 365 They will look quite yellow, and stink, but you must not mind that. **1750** LADY BRADSHAIGH in *Richardson's Corr.* (1804) VI. 95, I do not mind him of two straws. **1776** FOOTE *Capuchin* I. Wks. 1799 II. 389 Why, yes, you may venture, Sir Harry: it is not minded in London. **1777** SHERIDAN *Sch. Scand.* IV. i. Never mind the difference, we'll balance that another time. **1860** DICKENS *Uncomm. Trav.* vi, I am rather faint, Alexander, but don't mind me. **1863** *Ibid.* xx, Would you mind my asking you what part of the country you come from? **1867** TROLLOPE *Phineas Finn* (1869) I. viii. 69 'It's the meanest trade going... I don't know whether you are in Parliament, Mr. Finn.' 'Yes, I am; but do not mind me.' **1874** WHYTE MELVILLE *Uncle John* xviii. II. 200, I shouldn't mind a cup

of tea myself. **1875** JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 85 Let us take his advice, though he be one only, and not mind the others. **1889** 'J. S. WINTER' *Mrs. Bob* (1891) 48 Stay, do you mind ringing the bell for me first? **1901** G. B. SHAW *Devil's Disciple* II. 39, I never care much for my tea. Please don't mind me. **1911** — *Doctor's Dilemma* III. 70 B.B. Well, what is our friend Dubedat? A vicious and ignorant young man with a talent for drawing. *Louis*. Thank you. Don't mind me. **1926** M. A. VON ARNIM *Introd. to Sally* II. 16 You go a'ead, sir, when she come back, and don't mind me. **1961** J. I. M. STEWART *Man who won Pools* xvii. 167 He was trying to put a hand on Phil's arm. 'Do you mind?' Phil had never got it out more arrogant. Moore fell back. **1967** S. KNIGHT *Window on Shanghai* III. xx. 86 Ah, how philosophic I wax (and wane?) Don't mind me. **1973** L. KOENIG *Little Girl* (1974) III. 34 'Don't mind me,' she said, dragging the chair back... and filling its place with the table... 'But the table belongs here.'

b. Hence occasionally in an affirmative sentence: To object to, dislike.

1861 CUNNINGHAM *Wheat & Tares* 136 Yet her heart smote her now, for Ella minded going dreadfully and was unusually nice and affectionate.

c. absol. and intr. = (not) to care, trouble oneself, object, etc. Const. *about*. Often in *colloq. imper. phr. never mind* = don't let it trouble you, it does not matter; also offensively (see quot. 1837) = it is none of your business.

1786 MISS BURNEY *Diary* 25 July, She begged me not to mind, and not to hurry myself, for she would wait till it was done. **a 1814** *Gonzaga* II. i. in *New Brit. Theatre* III. 112 Never mind, father, don't be obstroperous about it. **1837** DICKENS *Pickw.* xxiv, There must be something very comprehensive in this phrase of 'Never mind', for we do not recollect to have ever witnessed a quarrel in the street... in which it has not been the standard reply to all belligerent inquiries. 'Do you call yourself a gentleman, sir?'—'Never mind, sir'. **1837** S. R. MAITLAND *6 Lett. Fox's A. & M.* 70 note, The person whom Fox calls the Bishop of Penestrum (for we will not mind about a supposed misspelling). **1849** THACKERAY *Pendennis* xxxi, The public don't mind a straw about these newspapers rows. **1884** MRS. EWING *Mary's Meadow* II, Mother was very angry, but Father did not mind. **1898** *Times* 5 Oct. 3/3 Sir Herbert Kitchener told them never to mind and to come as they were.

d. I don't mind if I do: a *colloq. phr.* of acceptance or agreement, used esp. in accepting the offer of a drink.

c 1847 J. S. COYNE in M. R. Booth *Eng. Plays of 19th Cent.* (1973) IV. 193 You are a regular brick, and I don't mind if I do take some of your pickles. **1849** C. BRONTE *Shirley* I. vii [sc. viii], 184 'Take another glass,' urged Moore. Mr. Sykes didn't mind if he did. **1870** D. J. KIRWAN *Palace & Hovel* v. 65 Tell ye me 'istry, is it? Vell. I don't mind if I do. *Ibid.* 69 'I'll give you a drink, me oul wiper...' 'Well, Billy, I don't mind if I do.' **1926** C. BEATON *Diary in Wandering Yrs.* (1961) 143 Everyone 'talked common'... 'I don't mind if I do; oo-er!' **1932** A. CHRISTIE *Peril at End House* viii. 101 'Come and have a drink,' I said... 'I don't mind if I do.' **1946** T. KAVANAGH *Tommy Handley in Holidayland* 5 'Bitter, sir?' interrupted the Colonel [Chinstrap]... 'I don't mind if I do.' **1967** J. PORTER *Dover & Unkindest Cut* xi. 122 'Another cup of tea, Mr Dover?' 'I don't mind if I do,' said Dover, passing his cup.

9. To bear in mind and be careful to do (something); to remember and take care that something is done. *mind you do* (so and so) = don't fail to do it.

1641 BEST *Farm. Bks.* (Surtees) 16 In setting of their barres they are allways to minde to sett that side of the barres inwarde. **1710** SWIFT *Jnl. to Stella* 12 Oct., But I will mind and confine myself to the accidents of the day. **1782** MISS BURNEY *Cecilia* VIII. vii, But pray mind that she is kept quiet. **1837** DISRAELI *Venetia* I. xix, Never mind about your handwriting; but mind you write.

10. a. To be careful about, take care of; to employ carefully or heedfully; to take heed (what one does). *mind your eye*, 'look out', keep your eyes about you (see EYE sb.¹ 2 a). to *mind one's P's and Q's*: see P 3 b. to *mind one's step*: see STEP sb. 6.

1737 BRACKEN *Ferriery Impr.* (1757) II. 33 It is an easy Matter to... skreen Blemiesh in the Hoof, if you don't mind your Eye. **1759** STERNE *Tr. Shandy* I. i, I wish either my father or my mother... had minded what they were about when they begot me. **1809** MALDEN *Gil Blas* v. i. ¶ 2, I began to mind a little what I was about. **1840** DICKENS *Barn. Rudge* xxx, He would recommend him... to mind his eye for the future. **1892** MRS. H. WARD *D. Grieve* II. ii, 'Mind what you're about,' cried Purcell, angrily.

b. To be wary concerning, be on one's guard against, look out for (something that is to be avoided). Now only in the imperative or in contexts conveying counsel or warning.

1690 LOCKE *Hum. Und.* II. xxxiii. § 8 And though those [impressions] relating to the health of the body, are, by discreet people, minded and fenced against. **1881** RUSKIN *Morn. in Florence* 25 You may let your eye rest... on the glow of its glass, only mind the steps half way. **1881** A. C. GRANT *Bush Life Queensl.* x. (1882) 94 'You better mind that fellow, Mr. Fitzgerald,' said the Native.

c. absol., esp. in colloq. phr. if you don't mind = if you are not careful (to avoid something).

1691 WOOD *Life* 9 Apr. (O.H.S.) III. 359 Being in hast, not minding, [she] set the cotton... on fire. **1839** JAMES *Gentl. Old Sch.* xiii, Take care... they'll see you, if you don't mind, as you get over the bank in the moonlight. **1894** R. BRIDGES *Feast Bacchus* IV. 1290 You'll certainly be his death, unless you mind.

d. to mind out: to look out, be careful; freq. *imp. colloq. and dial.*

1886 R. HOLLAND *Gloss. County of Chester* 227 *Mind out*,... to be on one's guard. **1890** *Dialect Notes* I. 65 *Mind out* what you are doing. **1892** *Ibid.* 233 That is the word with the

bark on it; you better mind out. 1894 W. RAYMOND *Love & Quiet Life* xii. 136 If I don't min' out, woone o' these days .. he'll vall off. 1938 J. STUART *Beyond Dark Hills* iii. 59 John's got a bad boy. He'll go to the pen if he don't mind out—that boy will. 1946 *Amer. Speech* XXI. 56 English children whizzing around on bicycles... will warn each other to keep out of the way by shouting 'Mind out!'

11. *trans.* To take care of, take charge of, look after; to have the care or oversight of. *spec.* to look after (a baby or child), esp. in the absence of its parents; to look after (a shop or store) (also *transf.*).

1694 DRYDEN *Love Triumphant* Epil. 34 The wife, that was a cat, may mind her house. 1732 NEAL *Hist. Purit.* I. 26 They were... to exhort them to stay at home and mind their families. 1802 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Moral T.* (1816) I. 246 The men... were gone to dinner: I stayed to mind the furnace. 1839 G. C. LEWIS *Gloss. Herefordshire* 67, I ha left Bill at home to mind the children. 1873 W. COLLINS *New Magd.* xviii. II. 8 The lodge-keeper's wife... is minding the gate. 1876 C. C. ROBINSON *Gloss. Mid-Yorks.* 84/1 Minding the bairns and the house. 1884 MRS. EWING *Daddy Darwin's Dovecot* iv. Let me mind your pigeons. 1899 KIPLING *Stalky & Co.* 63 Arrah, Patsy, mind the baby; just ye mind the child awhile! 1902 *Dialect Notes* II. 239 Mind the baby while I'm gone. 1953 A. UPFIELD *Murder must Wait* x. 93 He accused me of neglecting the baby and said he'd... let his... secretary mind it. 1957 J. BLISH *Fallen Star* vi. 75 The cabin door opened and the Commodore came out... 'Who's minding the store?' I asked him. 'Hanchett. We're on autopilot and he's watching the instruments.' 1963 J. H. HARRIS *Weird World Was Beattie* (1964) iii. 32 If you will just mind the shop, I'll be on my way. 1970 G. F. NEWMAN *Sir, You Bastard* ii. 70 The CID room was quiet. DC Jones was minding the shop. 1971 *Where Nov.* 343/2 A certificate is issued specifying the number of children and the hours and days when they can be minded. 1973 P. O'DONNELL *Silver Mistress* vi. 109 'Who's running your section at the moment?' 'I am. With limited authority... I'm just minding the shop.'

12. *intr.* To matter, be important. (Not in standard use.)

1915 F. H. LAWRENCE *Let.* 16 Mar. in T. E. Lawrence *Home Lett.* (1954) 680, I had a room without a door or a window... but that did not mind. *Ibid.* 682 Bullets really don't mind much. 1961 *Listener* 5 Oct. 500/1 (*child's composition*) You might see a earwig gust coming out of [an apple] but that dosenet mind gust pick it of.

minded ('maɪndɪd), *ppl. a.* [f. MIND *sb.*¹ and *v.* + -ED.]

†1. [From the vb.] 1. That has been mentioned. Also *fore-minded* = forementioned. *Obs.*

c1450 *Godstow Reg.* 147 *be fore sayde* Iohn perschore... scholde warantize to *be fore-myndyd* religioyse women... *pe fore-sayde* londes. *Ibid.* 424 The mynded luke yaf to the mynded William at the entryng vij. mark. 1494 *FABYAN Chron.* v. xcii. 68 He then buylded the Castell before myndyd.

II. [From the sb.] 2. 'Having a mind' to do something; intending, disposed, inclined. Also (*rarely*) with clause. *to be so minded:* to be inclined to do what has been mentioned.

1503-4 *Act 19 Hen. VII c. 28 Preamble*, His Highnes is not mynded... to calle & somone a newe parliament. 1530 *PALSGR.* 482/1 He was so mynded yesterday, but I have chaunged his purpose nowe. a 1533 *LD. BERNERS Gold. Bk. M. Aurel.* (1559) Ooijb, For if that the goddes giue me longe life, I am mynded for to amende. 1653 H. COGAN tr. *Pinto's Trav.* lxx. 285, I am not minded to make mention of them. 1703 *MOXON Mech. Exerc.* 249 They are minded to make their Plastering very straight and even. 1775 *SHERIDAN Rivals* iv. i, Ne'er a St. [*sic*] Lucius O'Trigger in the kingdom should make me fight, when I wa'n't so minded. 1816 *SCOTT Antiq.* xxxvii, I am no minded to answer ony o' thae questions. 1861 *MRS. CARLYLE Lett.* III. 73 Mr. C. was minded to go nowhere this summer. 1874 H. H. GIBBS *Ombre* 29 Discarding at once himself... if he be so minded. 1887 *BOWEN Virg. Aeneid* iv. 638, I am minded to finish the rite... Sacred to Stygian Jove.

†3. Having a certain disposition (favourable or hostile) towards a person or thing. *well-minded:* well-disposed, friendly. *Obs.*

1513 *MORE in Grafton's Chron.* (1568) II. 758 Which [*sc.* Clarence's death] he [Richard] resisted openly, how be it somewhat (as men demed) more faintly than he that were hartly mynded to his welth. 1577-87 *HOLINSHED Chron.* I. 148/2 This worthise prince minded well toward the common wealth of his people... did studie [etc.]. 1579 W. WILKINSON *Confut. Familie of Loue* 3 He... standeth minded agaynst God, and his Church. 1613 *SHAKS. Hen. VIII.* III. i. 58 We come... to know How you stand minded in the weighty difference Betwene the King and you. 1677 W. HUBBARD *Narrative* 98 A well minded Squaw that was among them.

4. *a.* Qualified by advs. (forming combinations which when used *attrib.* are often hyphenated): Having one's habitual thoughts, tastes, or sympathies, inclined in a specified direction.

1611 *BIBLE Rom.* viii. 6 For to be carnally minded, is death: but to be spiritually minded, is life and peace [COVERDALE 1535, *has* fleshly mynded, *ghostly* mynded]. 1890 *Imperially-minded* [*see IMPERIALLY adv.* 1b]. 1903 *Daily Chron.* 9 Jan. 3/3 Rather monotonous even to the most commercially and statistically-minded.

†b. The combinations with adv. have sometimes been used in the senses more properly expressed by parasynthetic formations with the corresponding adj.

1712 A. PHILIPS *Distrest Mother* iv. vii. 43 Pyrrhus is nobly minded; and I fain Would live to thank him for Astyanax. 1828 *Sporting Mag.* XXII. 229 This man was strongly minded. 1843 *RUSKIN Mod. Paint.* II. III. iv. §10 We are in the constant hope of seeing this finely-minded artist shake off his lethargy.

c. With prefixed sb. forming adjs. with the sense 'interested in or enthusiastic about (the thing specified)'

1928 [*see air-minded* adj. s.v. AIR *sb.*¹ B. III. 1]. 1932 *Daily Express* 27 June 11/3 Get travel-minded. 1933 *Times Lit. Suppl.* 30 Mar. 205/3 Today we are an inland-dwelling folk, car-minded and mechanical. 1949 *Helicopter-minded* [*see COPTER, COPTER*]. 1956 *Planning* 23 July 153 PEP is intensely research-minded, and would rather not reach any conclusion than plump for one which cannot survive searching criticism. 1966 C. MACKENZIE *Paper Lives* viii. 109 You must get computer-minded and appreciate that with the development of automation more and more people will be out of employment. 1972 *Guardian* 18 Aug. 9/2 There is also a bowling green for the sports-minded customer.

III. 5. Having a mind of a specified character. Chiefly in parasynthetic formations with prefixed adj. (The more common words of this formation, as *absent-*, *bloody-*, *double-*, *feeble-*, *healthy-*, *high-*, *noble-*, *strong-minded*, are either given as Main words, or are illustrated under their first element.)

1503 [*see HIGH-MINDED a.*]. 1528 [*see FLESHLY a.*]. 1589 *PUTTENHAM Eng. Poesie* I. (Arb.) 33 Being a quiet mynded man and nothing ambitious of glory. 1603 *DEKKER Bachelor's Banquet* vii. *heading*, The humor of a couetous minded woman. 1872 *LEVER Ld. Kilgobbin* (1875) 172 Supporters, one-minded with them in everything. 1872 *RUSKIN Eagle's N.* §207 You want to know what sort of a minded and shaped creature it is.

Mindel ('mindəl). *Geol.* The name of a tributary of the Danube in Bavaria, W. Germany, adopted by A. Penck (in Penck & Brückner *Die Alpen im Eiszeitalter* (1901) I. 1. 110) and used *attrib.* to designate the second (antepenultimate) Pleistocene glaciation in the Alps, and in conjunction with RISS to designate the following interglacial period. Also *absol.*

1910 [*see GÜNZ*]. 1939 [*see INTERGLACIAL a.*]. 1957 G. E. HUTCHINSON *Treat. Limnol.* I. i. 6 Relatively early in the Pleistocene, probably at the time of the Mindel glaciation, the Caspian was occupied by a high-level lake. 1972 *Sci. Amer.* Mar. 60/1 Deposits laid down in the subsequent interglacial period, the Mindel-Riss, contain a few fossil remains of a true cave bear. A bear skull preserved in Mindel-Riss sediments at Swanscombe in England shows the domed forehead that is characteristic of the species.

minder ('maɪndə(r)). Also 5 *mendowre*. [f. MIND *sb.*¹ and *v.* + -ER¹.]

†1. One who remembers. *Obs. rare.*

c1440 *Promp. Parv.* 332/1 Meende haver, or mendowre, *memor.*

†2. As transl. of τὸ νοοῦν (the thinking subject).

1587 *GOLDING De Mornay* vi. 86 [Plotinus] his conclusion is, that the Mynder, the Mynding, and the Mynded, are in the Godhead all one thing.

3. One who minds. †a. One who sets his mind upon (something). *Obs.*

1650 O. SEGEWICK *Christ the Life* 25 The Apostle speaks of Some who are Lovers of themselves... and who are Minders of themselves; they mind Earthly things.

b. One whose business is to 'mind' or attend to something; often with defining word as *card-*, *cattle-*, *engine-minder*; *spec.* (a) a machine-minder; (b) one who minds (see MIND *v.* II) a baby or child; a baby-sitter.

1835 *URE Philos. Manuf.* 214 His machine should reduce the minder and the screwer to one person. 1863 [*see baby-minder* s.v. BABY *sb.* B. 1b]. 1867 *Even. Stand.* 14 Feb., Henry Clearly, a minder of carts. 1874 *Sunday Mag.* 610 'Minders', I echoed. 'Yes, women who make a trade of baby minding, taking them by the day at so much a head'. 1884 W. S. B. McLAREN *Spinning* (ed. 2) 215 When the lap is large enough, it is taken off by the card-minder. 1885 *Spectator* 30 May 698/2 The engine minder who goes to the parish doctor because a spark has flown in his eye. 1888 *Encycl. Brit.* XXIII. 709/2 If he is a machinist, he may superintend or be a 'minder' or he may be a layer-on or a taker-off of the sheets. 1902 *Westm. Gaz.* 4 Apr. 6/2 One of the King's cattle-minders. 1938 *Amer. Speech* XIII. 271 The man who runs the presses is a *pressman* in America, but a *machinist* or a *machine minder* or simply a *minder* in England. 1941 [*see child-minder* s.v. CHILD *sb.* 22]. 1957 *Times* 25 Nov. 11/4 Of course we will not worry about the children, we assure the kind minder as we blow farewell kisses. 1970 *Financial Times* 13 Apr. 4/5 Among minders, the proportion on litho presses is forecast to go up from 20 per cent. in 1967 to 28 per cent. in 1972. 1971 *Daily Tel.* 4 Nov. 9/3 Mothers, forced to work to make ends meet, ship their toddlers to unregistered minders, paid to keep an eye on them in 'cramped rooms, with no toys or stimulus'.

c. *slang.* A person employed to protect a criminal; a thief's assistant.

1924 E. WALLACE *Room 13* xii. 61 Glancing down into the street, he distinguished one of the 'minders' his father had put there for his protection. 1928 — *Flying Squad* xvi. 144 Whizzers... had 'minders', whose business it was to kick and disable the poor souls who found themselves robbed and attempted to recover their own. 1960 *Observer* 25 Dec. 7/6 A climbing team... was most often three-handed. Driver, minder, and climber... The minder stays at the foot of the pipe or ladder. His job is to safeguard the climber's rear and collect any gear he may sling down. 1968 C. DRUMMOND *Death & Leaping Ladies* vi. 160 At school he was a juvenile fence and money-lender, with a couple of tough, simple-minded older boys as his 'minders'. 1973 E. MCGIRR *Bardel's Murder* ii. 35 Comes of a whole family of wrong 'uns... A high class 'minder' around the big gambling set.

4. A child who is 'minded' or taken care of at a 'minding school'.

1865 *DICKENS Mut. Fr.* I. xvi, 'Those are not his brother and sister?' 'Oh, dear no, ma'am. Those are Minders'. 'Minders?' the Secretary repeated. 'Left to be Minded, sir'. 1903 *Treasury* Sept. 1046 There had been a dame school, kept by an old woman... She was quite illiterate, and her pupils were simply minders.

Mindererus (mɪndə'reɪəs). *Pharmacy.* [Latinized name of R. M. Minderer of Augsburg (died 1621) who first recommended its use.] *spirit of Mindererus*, † *Mindererus's spirit:* a solution of acetate of ammonia, which is used medicinally as a febrifuge. (Now often with lower-case initial.)

1776 *FOTHERGILL in Phil. Trans.* LXVI. 589 Spirit of Mindererus, volatile spirit of sal ammoniac. 1842 *FRANCIS Dict. Arts, etc., Mindererus's Spirit.* 1871 *NAPHEYS Prev. & Cure Dis.* III. xi. 1646 Spirits of mindererus are of service.

mindful ('maɪndfʊl), *a.* Forms: see MIND *sb.*¹ [f. MIND *sb.*¹ + -FUL.]

1. *a.* Taking thought or care of; heedful of; keeping remembrance of. Also const. with *obj. clause* and *how* or *that*.

a 1340 *HAMPOLE Psalter* lxii. 7 If I was myndefull of the of my bede. 1382 *WYCLIF Heb.* ii. 6 What thing is man, that thou art myndeful of him? 1579 B. GOOGE tr. *Mendoza's Prov.* 49 That where hee [*sc.* Cæsar] was verie myndeful of all other things, hee neuer would remember any iniurie doone vnto him. 1661 *MARVELL Corr. Let.* xxvi. Wks. (Grosart) II. 63 We beseech you be myndfull that the 29th of May be kept for a thanksgiving. 1736 *BERKELEY Discourse* Wks. 1871 III. 421 In all their actions to be ever myndful of the last day. 1849 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* iv. I. 428 He had always been myndful of his health even in his pleasures. 1873 *BLACK Pr. Thule* x, Mindful of the fastidious ways of his friend.

b. Having remembrance of, *nonce-use.*

1859 *TENNYSON Geraint & Enid* 191 Guinevere, not myndful of his face... desired his name.

c. const. with *inf.*

1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 420 To be Baptized in Churchyardes... was an ancient custome... that so such as were to be Baptized might be made y^e more myndefull to confesse a rising agayne from y^e dead. 1664 *EVELYN Kal. Hort., Mar.* (1679) 13 Be myndful to uncover them [the plants] in all benign, and tolerable seasons. 1692 *SPRAT Contriv. Blackhead* I. 19, I was not so myndful to preserve the Letters that came to me. 1889 *GRETTON Memory's Harb.* 324 The monks were always myndful to establish themselves where there was water close at hand.

d. without const.

1567 *TURBERV. Ovid's Epist.* 141 b, So she with mindefull wrath Upon my corse for thee awroken is. 1605 *CAMDEN Rem.* 32 Antient families have given those names to their heires, with a myndfull and thankefull regard of them. 1728 *POPE Dunc.* I. 93 Much to the myndful Queen the feast recalls. 1747 *COLLINS Ode to Liberty* 16 Let not my shell's misguided power E'er draw thy sad, thy myndful tears. 1854 S. DOBELL *Balder* i, Point with myndful shadow day and night, Where we lie dust below.

†2. Minded, inclined to do something. Also with ellipsis of vb. of motion. *Obs.*

1632 *LITHGOW Trav.* II. 59 A great number of passengers... that were all myndfull to Zante. *Ibid.* 61 The Turkes retired till morning, and then were myndfull to give vs... a second alarm. 1672 in *L'pool Munic. Rec.* (1883) I. 285 Any that shall bee myndfull to build upon or improve any such wast. 1681 *CHETHAM Angler's Vade-m.* xxxii. §1 (1689) 173 Tired and myndfull to rest.

mindfully ('maɪndfʊli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY².] In a mindful manner; 'attentively; heedfully' (J.); thoughtfully, earnestly, intently.

1382 *WYCLIF Job* xxxv. 5 Behold heuene, and loke, and myndefullly see the cloudis, that is hezere than thou. c1540 *Compl. Roderick Mors* xxiv. G vij b, We must regard, that our mouthe, spirit and hart be eleuated together myndfully in faith. a 1568 *ASCHAM Scholem.* II. (Arb.) 122 Tullie did... purposelie and myndfullie bend him selfe to a precise and curious Imitation of Plato. 1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* I. ii, The Ambassadour being myndfully bent to his charge. 1871 *Daily News* 20 Jan., He has myndfully left for me a message.

mindfulness ('maɪndfʊlnɪs). [Formed as prec. + -NESS] The state or quality of being mindful; 'attention; regard' (J.); †memory; †intention; purpose.

1530 *PALSGR.* 245/2 Myndfulnessse, *pencee.* 1561 T. HOBY tr. *Castiglione's Courtier* II. (1577) Giv, To lose... the myndfulnessse of them. 1577-87 *HOLINSHED Chron.* I. 169/2 There was no myndfulnessse amongst them of running awaie. 1612 T. TAYLOR *Comm. Titus* iii 1 (1619) 541 To keepe in mens memories the myndfulnessse of their duties. 1817 *MOORE Lalla R.* (ed. 2) 72 That deep-blue, melancholy dressed Bokhara's maidens wear in myndfulness, Of friends or kindred, dead or far away. 1820 *JAY Prayers* 355 Let us not forget our souls, in our myndfulness of the body.

minding ('maɪndɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. MIND *v.* + -ING¹.] The action of the verb MIND.

1. The action of remembering, regarding, paying attention to, or caring for; also (now only *dial.*) remembrance, recollection.

c1449 *PECOCK Repr.* II. ix. 191 Into suche now seid remembrauncis and myndingis to be gendrid and had... mai and wole serue at ful Holli Scripture [etc.]. 1534 *MORE Comf. agst. Trib.* III. Wks. 1257/2 This matter cosin lacketh, as I belieue, but either full fayth or sufficient mynding. 1611 *BIBLE Rom.* viii. 7 The carnal mind [*sc.* the minding of the flesh] is enmitie against God. a 1652 J. SMITH *Sel. Disc.* ix. 482 To awaken and exhort every one to a serious minding of religion. 1701 *HOWE Carnality Relig. Content.* Wks.

(1846) 230 Souls for their too intent minding of earthly things are called enemies to the Cross of Christ.

2. *dial.* A reminder; = MINGING *vbl. sb.* 1. Also, *pl.* 'the marks on a stone about to be sawn, for the guidance of the sawyers' (E.D.D.).

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* xxiv. xvii. II. 202 If a man or woman happen to be sick of any disease, at what time as this Aproxis is in the flower, although he or shee bee thoroughly cured of it, yet shall they have a grudging or minding [L. *admonitionem*] thereof as often as it falleth to flower againe. 1893 *Wiltshire Gloss.* s.v., After a severe illness you are apt to have 'the mindings on't' now and again.

3. *Comb.*, as *minding-school*, a dame-school of which the chief purpose is to keep the children out of mischief.

1865 DICKENS *Mut. Fr.* i. xvi, I keep a minding-school: I can take only three.

† *'minding, ppl. a. Obs.* [f. MIND *v.* + -ING².] That reminds.

c1449 PECOCK *Repr.* ii. ii. 137 The vsing of hem [sc. images in churches] as rememoratif or mynding signes is not reprobud by eny ground of feith.

mindless ('maɪndlɪs), *a.* [f. MIND *sb.*¹ + -LESS.]

1. Chiefly of persons and their attributes: Destitute of mind; unintelligent, senseless. Also, †that is out of his mind, stupefied, insane.

c1000 ÆLFRIC *Hom.* II. 326 Se wisdom... hine sylfne ætbret fram... myndleasum gebohtum. a1400-50 *Alexander* 5399 Oure mode kyng was so maied myndles him semed. 1509 BARCLAY *Shyp of Folyis* (1570) 118 As men mindelesse. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* iv. ii. 30 And, half myndles, agane sche langis sair. 1592 DAVIES *Immort.* *Soul* ix. ii, God first made Angels bodiless, pure Minds; Then other Things, which mindless Bodies be. 1633 *Orkney Witch Trial in Abbotsford Cl. Misc.* I. 151 Scho was seneles and myndles for ane long space. a1679 W. OUTRAM *Serm.* (1682) 468 Nor is the Devil asleep or mindless. 1843 RUSKIN *Mod. Paint.* i. i. 5 The mindless copyist studies Raffaele, but not what Raffaele studied. 1866 *Sat. Rev.* 19 May 602/2 What an amount of mindless rubbish a well-educated gentleman has the audacity... to lay before the public. 1885 J. MARTINEAU *Types Eth. Th.* I. 35 It... stands fast in mindless immobility.

2. Unmindful, thoughtless, heedless, disregardful, negligent, forgetful, careless *of*.

a1547 SURREY *Æneid* iv. (1557) F iij b, Beastes and fowles... Laide downe to slepe by silence of the night...; mindlesse of trauels past. 1641 HINDE *J. Bruen* viii. 30 So mindlesse of their owne duties. 1697 DRYDEN *Æneid* v. 225 Mindless of others Lives... and careless of his own. 1795 *Hist. in Ann. Reg.* 22 The ministers of Russia... mindless of this representation, insisted on the appointment. 1895 SIR J. CROWE *Remin.* ix. 242 The younger men... dive for sixpences, mindless of sharks.

b. const. in, whether.

1641 HINDE *J. Bruen* xviii. 58 Being both mindlesse in observing, and careless in retaining what they heare. 1786 ANNA SEWARD *Let.* (1811) I. 232, I choose... the strongest which spontaneously occur, to express my idea...; mindless whether they do, or do not form a part of the fashionable vocabulary of Lord Fillagree and Lady Pamtickle.

Hence *'mindlessly adv.*, in a mindless or unintelligent manner. *'mindlessness*, the state or condition of being mindless, heedlessness; *occas.* total privation of mental power.

1646 T. COLEMAN *Brotherly Exam. Re-ex.* 5 There was either ignorance or mindlessness in him that sets it downe. 1681 H. MORE *Exp. Dan.* vi. 171 He observed the luxury and dissoluteness of Philopator and his mindlessness of his affairs. 1704 M. HENRY *Fam. Relig. Wks.* (1853) I. 266/2 Your backwardness and mindlessness will be their greatest discouragement. 1857 *Nat. Mag.* II. 15 A poor idiot-girl who always came, — but as I thought mindlessly, — burst into tears and exclaimed, My mother, my Mother! 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 304 We should have mindlessness before complete organic decay and death take place. *Ibid.* 383 The general aspect is that of mindlessness. 1963 *Times* 11 June 3/7 Dumitrescu worked away mindlessly like a machine at the head of the group. a1966 M. ALLINGHAM *Cargo of Eagles* (1968) xv. 170 Temper and hysteria had fought mindlessly for the upper hand. 1972 *Publishers' Weekly* 21 Aug. 71/3 The result is mindlessly entertaining.

† *'mindly, a.* [f. MIND *sb.*¹ + -LY¹.]

1. *Mindful.*

1435 MISYNS *Fire of Love* i. v. 10 Whyk fyer byrnannd in pam pat is chosyn, myndely euer makes pame vp forto loke, and dede in per desyre continly to with-hald. c1445 LYDG. *Nightingale* 128 Enprunte that fall [sc. Lucifer's] right myndely in thy herte.

2. *Pertaining to the mind; mental.*

1434 MISYNS *Mending Life* xii. 128 Myendly [sic] sight truly is takyn vp heuenly to behald be schadoly syght 3it & meroly, not clere and opyn. 1587 GOLDING *De Mornay* vi. (1592) 62 The Father created the mindly shapes, and gaue the government of them to this second Minde. *Ibid.* 81 By his mindly Inworking he is the verie eternitie it selfe. 1832 *Fraser's Mag.* VI. 732 There to put off your liningering mindly drop of mortality, and be one of the blessed.

'mindsman. nonce-wd. A man of mind.

1837 C. LOFFT *Self-formation* I. 96 Those whose ambition it is to separate themselves from the herd, to rise to the rank of mindsman.

† *'mindy, a. Obs. rare.* [OE. *myndig*, *gemindig*, f. (*ge*)*mynd* MIND *sb.*¹] *Mindful.* Hence *'mindiness* (Ormin), *mindfulness.*

c975 *Rushw. Gosp.* Mark xiv. 72, & myndig was petrus wordes ðætte cweden was him ðe hæland. c1200 ORMIN 11508 Forr sawle onnofot at Drihhtin Godd Innsiht & minndignesse. 1435 MISYNS *Fire of Love* ii. xi. 98 That parfite lufe to god byndis with-oute lowsynge & makis man myndy of his god.

mine (main), *sb.* Forms: 4-7 *myn(e)*, 6 *moine*, *myene*, *miene*, *mynne*, *Sc. mynd(e)*, 4-*mine*. [a. F. *mine* (1314 in Hatz.-Darm.), whence Pr., Sp., It. *mina*; also G., Da. *mine*, Du. *mijn*, Sw. *mina*.]

The origin of the Fr. word is doubtful. The evidence seems to point to the derivation of the *sb.* from the *vb.* (see MINE *v.*), which in the earliest instances had the general sense to excavate, make underground passages, undermine. (The alleged 9th c. example of med.L. *mina plumbi* 'lead-mine' given by Du Cange is from a spurious charter.) This renders it difficult to accept the otherwise plausible connexion of the *sb.* with the O'celtic **meini-* ore, metal (Welsh *myyn*, Irish *méim*.)

1. *a.* An excavation made in the earth for the purpose of digging out metals or metallic ores, or certain other minerals, as coal, salt, precious stones (in 16th-17th c. *occas.* building stones, sand). Also, the place from which such minerals may be obtained by excavation.

royal mine, mine royal: in English Law, any mine yielding more gold or silver than will cover the cost of working; all such mines being liable to be claimed as the property of the Crown.

1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 10737 A perylous chaunce to hym fyl; For, a grete party of pat yche myne Fyl down yn þe hole, and closed hym ynne. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* II. 83 Ferst forto gete it out of Myne, And after forto trie and fyne. c1407 LYDG. *Reson & Sens.* 6080 Of awmber trye and fyn, Pulshed ful clene out of the Myn. 1467-8 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 582/2 Mynes of Coles and Leede, and all other Possessions. 1535 COVERDALE *I Macc.* viii. 3 The Mynes of syluer and golde that are there. 1551 ROBINSON tr. *More's Utopia* i. (1895) 64 Them they condempned into ston quarries, and in to myenes to dygge metalle. 1555 EDEN *Decades* i. iii. 111. 111 By reason of a myne of stones which was nere vnto the same, seruyng well bothe to buylde with, and also to make lyme. ? 1568 in Pettus *Fodina Reg.* (1670) 54 The Governours, Assistants, and Commonalty for the Mines Royal. 1638 RAWLEY tr. *Bacon's Life & Death* (1650) 3 Stones continue longer, if they be laid towards the same Coast of Heaven, in the Building, that they lay in the Mine. 1649 BLITHE *Eng. Improv. Impr.* (1653) 149 Bring in severall Loades of Sands either out of the streets or wayes, or from a sand-pit or mine once or twice a week. 1672 BOYLE *Ess. Gems* 31 In East-India... they are wonderfully unskillful at digging Mines; as I have gathered from the Answers of some, who... went to visit the Diamond Mines, as they call them. 1696 PHILLIPS (ed. 5), *Mine* is also that part of the Earth where Metals and Minerals are found, and out of which they are digg'd. 1698 KEILL *Exam. Th. Earth* (1734) 37 If we descend into the Mines or Pits, we shall find the matter there to be three or four times heavier than the earth above. 1813 BAKWELL *Introd. Geol.* (1815) 276 The deepest mine that has been worked in Europe... is one at Truttenberg in Bohemia. 1870 YEATS *Nat. Hist. Comm.* 113 Gold and silver mines abound in the Andes. 1882 *Rep. to Ho. Repr. Prec. Met. U.S.* 96 The hydraulic and drift-mines during the last year have produced large sums.

† *b. hyperbolically.* An abundant mass of gold.

1656 COWLEY *Pindar. Odes. Extasie* ix, The Horses were of temper'd Lightning made... The noblest, sprightful'st Breed, And flaming Mines their Necks array'd.

c. fig. An abundant source of supply; a store from which (something specified) may be obtained in plenty.

1541 R. COPLAND *Guydon's Quest. Chirurg.* O ij, Specyally aboute the princypal membes that are the mynes of strength. 1561 T. HOBY tr. *Castiglione's Courtier* i. Bijb, Some in rydinge, some in playngt at fence, euerie man accordinge to the moine of his metall [It. (1547) 6b, *ciascuno secondo la miniera del suo metallo*]. 1601 SHAKS. *Phoenix & Turtle* 36 So betweene them Loue did shine, That the Turtle saw his right, Flaming in the Phoenix sight; Either was the others mine. a1764 LLOYD *Dial. Poet. Wks.* 1774 II. 4 You must have a fund, a mine, Prose, poems, letters. 1819 BYRON *Juan* i. xi, Her memory was a mine; she knew by heart All Calderon and greater part of Lopé. 1905 *Athenaeum* 30 Dec. 887/2 Her book is a mine of valuable information.

† *d. transf.* A subterranean cavity. *Obs.*

1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* iv. ii. 79 The baudy winde that kisses all it meetes, Is hush'd within the hollow Myne of Earth And will not hear't. c1611 CHAPMAN *Iliad* xvii. 51 When a whirlwind... tosseth therewithall His fixt root from his hollow mines.

e. dial. (See quot.)

1750 W. ELLIS *Mod. Husbandm.* VI. i. xvi. 92 The Middlesex Farmers about Harrow... get a... great deal of Sullidge out of the Bottom of Drains in Roads, Commons, and other Places, which they here call a Mine.

2. *a.* Mineral or ore. Now only used for iron ore. Also with defining prefix, forming adjs. (often used *ellipt.*): *all-mine*, designating the best quality of pig-iron, made from ore only; *part-mine*, designating pig-iron made from ore mixed with cinder.

orange mine: see ORANGE *sb.*¹ B 2c.

c1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) xxxiii. 149 þe erthe es full of myne of gold and siluer. 1460-70 *Bk. Quintessence* 3 Good gold naturel, and of þe myn of þe erþe, is clepid of philosophis sol in latyn. 1581 LAMBARDE *Eiren.* ii. vii. (1588) 305 Every occupier of any maner of Ironworks, which shall carry any coles, Mine, or Iron, to or from the same. a1650 BOATE *Irel. Nat. Hist.* xvi. (1652) 126 In Ireland... in some places the Oar of the Iron is drawn out of Moores and Bogs, in others it is hewen out of Rockes, and in others it is digged out of Mountains: of which three sorts the first is called Bog-mine, the other, Rock-mine, and the third with severall names, White-mine, Pin-mine, and Shel-mine. 1651 FRENCH *Distill.* v. 166 Take of the Mine of allum, or allum stones. 1674 RAY *Collect. Words, Prep. Tin* (E.D.S.) 12 The water runs out, and carries away with it the mine that is pounded small enough to pass the holes. 1861 FAIRBAIRN *Iron* 53 To increase the quantity of mine or ore to the charge. 1900 *Daily News* 24 Oct. 2/4 Pig iron sells slowly at... 65s. for part-mine, 62s. 6d. to 70s. for all-mine.

fig. 1608 MACHIN Dumb Knt. i. i. B 4 b, The mine Which doth attract my spirit to run this marshall course, Is the faire guard of a distressed Queene.

† *b.* Applied *spec.* to gold. *Obs.*

1627 P. FLETCHER *Locusts* ii. xxi, Poore Soules, they dare not soile their hands with precious mine. 1633 — *Purple Isl.* viii. xxvi, Thus wallowing on his god, his heap of mine, He feeds his famished soul with that deceiving shine.

3. *Mil.* In ancient warfare, a subterranean passage excavated under the wall of a besieged fortress, for the purpose either of directly giving entrance to the besiegers, or of causing the wall to fall by removal of its foundation. In modern warfare, a subterranean gallery in which gunpowder is placed, for blowing up the enemy's fortifications; the charge of powder contained in such a gallery. Hence, in recent naval warfare, a receptacle filled with dynamite or other explosive, placed under water, and provided with means by which it can be made to explode so as to destroy an enemy's vessel passing close to it. *contact-mine:* see CONTACT *sb.* 6. Also, a receptacle containing explosive placed in or on the ground as a weapon of war; freq. with qualifying word indicating the kind or use: for *acoustic, land, magnetic*, etc., *mine*, see under the first elements.

1483 *Cath. Angl.* 240/1 A Myne, *curus, via subterranea, cunulus, cuniculus.* 1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* (1812) I. cix. 132 Then he called to hym his myners, to thynnt that they shuld make a myne vnder all the walles. 1533 BELLENDEN *Livy* v. viii. (xix.) (S.T.S.) II. 173 þai made ane mynde [MS. B. *myn*] vnder þe erde to mak ane gate be quihik þai mycht cum to þe castell of Veos. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 981 Sir Alexander Baynam... caused a myne to be enterprised to enter into the towne, but the Frenchmen perceuyng that, made a countermine. 1574 WHITGIFT *Def. Answ.* 141 To buyld vp the walles of Jerusalem, whiche you have broken downe: and to fill vp the Mines that you have digged. 1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V.* III. ii. 61 To the Mynes? Tell you the Duke, it is not so good to come to the Mynes: for looke you, the Mynes is not according to the disciplines of the Warre. 1695 PRIOR *Ballad* 36 Cannons above, and mines below, Did death and tombs for foes contrive. 1781 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* (1869) I. xxiv. 689 A mine was carried under the foundations of the walls. 1844 H. H. WILSON *Brit. India* II. 476 The fort was carried by storm after the destruction of part of its defences by the successful explosion of a mine. 1853 HERSCHEL *Pop. Lect. Sci.* §24 (1873) 18 As if a succession of mines had been sprung. 1880 *Encycl. Brit.* XI. 309/2 The arrangements for exploding submarine mines or fixed torpedoes, where hostile vessels are passing close to them, are somewhat of the same character. 1889 J. T. BUCKNILL *Submarine Mines* xx. 219 Just as the mines themselves form a grand obstruction to the passage of large vessels... so smaller obstructions can... impede... the passage of small craft whose aims may be to attack the mines. 1890 [see *land-mine* s.v. LAND *sb.*¹ 12]. 1915 W. OWEN *Let.* 8 Jan. (1967) 313, I am not exposed to chances of mine or torpedo. 1942 *War Illustr.* 16 Oct. 238/1 A man can walk over a mine easily enough, but a tank or lorry'll send them up in a proper earthquake. 1968 VISCT. MONTGOMERY *Hist. Warfare* xviii. 416 In 1855, in the Baltic, Russia made the first serious use of floating mines.

fig. 1639 S. DU VERGER tr. Camus' Admir. Events 30 All the subtillies, which he invented to intrap her, were as so many vented mines, without any effect. 1647 *MAY Hist. Parl.* III. vi. 100 Many Mynes and Countermines were every day working... on both sides. 1722 DE FOE *Col. Jack* (1840) 286 An unseen mine blew up all this tranquillity.

4. (See quot.)

1869 *Rouledge's Ev. Boy's Ann.* 632 The mine... is a firework in which a number of crackers... are thrown up into the air.

5. *attrib. and Comb. a.* simple attrib., as *mine-agent, -crater, -dust, -fire, -head, -mouth, -owner, -pump* (in quot. *attrib.*), *-shaft, -slime, -stamp* (STAMP *sb.*³ 9), *-warfare, -water, -worker*; *b.* objective, as *mine-digger, -digging.*

1855 J. R. LEIFCHILD *Cornwall Mines* 262 That exactly suits the views of a *mine-agent, may not exactly suit yours. 1917 'CONTACT' *Airman's Outings* 269 Two huge *mine-craters sentinel it, left and right. a1691 BOYLE (J.), A *mine-digger may meet with a gem, which he knows not what to make of. 1648 OWEN *Toleration Wks.* 1851 VIII. 176 Which penalty... was inflicted unto banishment, imprisonment, *mine-digging. 1886 J. BARROWMAN *Gloss. Scottish Mining Terms* 45 **Mine dust*, the riddlings of calcined ironstone. 1813 SCOTT *Trierm.* III. xxxiii, Foul vapours rise and *mine-fires glare. 1923 *Daily Mail* 16 Mar. 9 The present intention is to send labour squads... to successive *mine-heads. 1886 J. BARROWMAN *Gloss. Scottish Mining Terms* 45 **Mine mouth*, the point where a mine leaves the surface of the ground. 1877 RAYMOND *Statist. Mines & Mining* 341 **Mine-owners* are naturally elated and hopeful under this new... condition of affairs. 1824 R. STUART *Hist. Steam Engine* 117 The *mine-pump end of the lever-beam. 1831 CARLYLE *Sart. Res.* i. iv, On the whole, as in opening new *mine-shafts is not unreasonable, there is much rubbish in his Book. 1921 *Chambers's Jnl.* Apr. 262/1 A savage land of rocks and lakes and *mine-slime and active and derelict mine-workings. 1926 J. MASEFIELD *Odaa* xiv. 233 It is a kind of a *mine-stamp, or engine of some sort. 1953 D. LESSING *Five* III. 128 The mine-stamps thudded day and night, coming loud or soft, according to the direction of the wind. 1910 *Blackw. Mag.* June 895/2 The immense development of *mine warfare. 1957 *Encycl. Brit.* XV. 531/2 A self-contained continental power... has little to lose and everything to gain by unrestricted mine warfare. 1974 *Saturday* (Charleston, S. Carolina) 20 Apr. 3-A/2 Like wood, the fiberglass hull is non-magnetic and is considered good for mine warfare. 1882 *Rep. to Ho. Repr. Prec. Met. U.S.* 640 A very ingenious utilization of a portion of the *mine-waters is made. 1901 *Edin. Rev.* Apr. 496 An agreement... that the *mine-workers should receive an

advance of 10 per cent. in their rates of wages. 1928 *Britain's Industr. Future* (Liberal Industr. Inquiry) iv. 266 The pensioning of older mine-workers. 1975 *Times* 18 Feb. 2/1 Mineworkers' leaders in the traditionally militant areas of Scotland and Yorkshire yesterday voted to back the £140m pay deal negotiated by their national union leaders with the National Coal Board last week.

6. Special comb.: mine adventure, a speculation in mines; mine-adventurer, one who takes part in a mine adventure; mine-boy *S. Afr.*, a native African who works in the mines; mine-captain, the overseer of a mine (Worcester, 1860); mine-car (see quot.); mine-clearing, the operation of freeing a harbour from mines; mine-detector, an instrument which, by its reaction to metal, indicates the presence of mines; mine-dial (see quot.); mine-dragging, the operation of dragging the bottom of the sea in order to remove the mines laid by the enemy; mine dredger, an apparatus for taking up mines laid; mine-dump *S. Afr.*, a pile of refuse material on the surface of a mine, esp. a gold-mine (cf. DUMP sb.⁴ 1); mine earth (see quot. and cf. sense 2); mine-field, a portion of the sea in which mines have been laid; also, an area of land in which mines have been laid; also *fig.*; mine greys, 'thin beds of shelly limestone' (E.D.D.); mine ground (see quot.); mine-hunt *v. intr.*, to hunt or sweep for mines; mine-hunter = mine-sweeper; mine-hunting = mine-sweeping; mine-iron = mine pig; mine-lamp, a lamp used in a mine; also *fig.*; mine-layer, a ship or aeroplane equipped to lay mines; mine-laying, the operation of laying explosive mines; also *attrib.* or as *adj.*; † mine man, a miner; mine-master, (a) *Mil.* one who superintends the laying of mines; (b) the overseer of a mine; mine-pig, pig-iron made from mine or ore, as distinguished from cinder-pig; mine-pit, a pit or shaft belonging to a mine; mine ship *Naut.*, (see quot.); mine-sinker, a device for keeping a mine submerged; mine-sowing = mine-laying; mine-spirit, a spirit supposed to inhabit a mine (cf. FAIRY sb. 4 b); mine-stone, -stuff, ore, esp. ironstone; mine surveyor (see quot.); mine-sweeper, a ship for mine-sweeping; mine-sweeping = mine-dragging; mine-thrower [tr. G. *minenwerfer*], a trench-mortar; mine tin, tin worked out of the lode; cf. *moor-tin*, *stream-tin*; mine-tipple *N. Amer.* [TIPPLE sb.³], a tip (TIP sb.⁵ 3) at a mine; mine-town, a town of which the population consists chiefly of miners; mine-viewer = mine surveyor; mine-work, (a) *Mil. pl.* subterranean passages of the nature of mines; (b) a system of 'workings' or excavated passages belonging to a mine.

1700 *Broadside*, List of all the Adventurers in the *Mine Adventure, May the First, 1700. 1703 STEELE *Tend. Husb.* II. i. 26, I consider'd all the Stocks... and Mine-Adventures, till she told me [etc.]. 1778 *Eng. Gazetteer* (ed. 2) s.v. *Pullox-Hill*, A gold mine was discovered here... by the society of royal *mine-adventurers. 1945 P. ABRAHAMS *Song of City* 73 The tom-tom beat of the Maraba... danced away the seething bitterness that is attendant with repression... On the morrow the houseboy will be a good... houseboy!... And the *mine-boy. 1953 P. LANHAM *Blanket Boy's Moon* I. v. 51 One Monare, a mine-boy, friend of Ntoane here, was watching. 1954 P. ABRAHAMS *Tell Freedom* III. iii. 108 Fights often flare up between mine-boys and house-boys. 1956 F. S. ATKINSON in D. L. Linton *Sheffield* 270 Diesel locomotives with large *mine-cars are being used extensively underground, particularly in Yorkshire. 1967 *Gloss. Mining Terms (B.S.I.)* x. 11 *Mine car*, a large tub (usually spring mounted and over 60 ft. capacity) used primarily for mineral haulage underground. 1905 *Q. Rev.* Jan. 204 Several smaller craft were destroyed in the operation of *mine-clearing. 1943 *Hutchinson's Pict. Hist. War* 12 May—3 Aug. 125 (caption) The soldier in the foreground is sweeping the ground with a *mine detector and wearing earphones as he listens intently for the buzz indicating the presence of a mine. 1945 *Finito! Po Valley Campaign* 41 The glass-topped Topf mines that fooled the mine-detectors. 1955 E. S. GARDNER *Case of Glamorous Ghost* (1960) x. 121, I used what is known as a mine detector... an electronic device so designed that when it is moved over the surface of the ground it will give a peculiar squeal when it is moved over a metallic object. 1701 MOXON *Math. Instrum.* 12 **Mine-dial*, a Box and Needle with a brass Ring, divided into 360 degrees, with several Dials Graduated thereon, generally thus made for the use of Miners. 1905 *Blackw. Mag.* Jan. 167/1 On May 12 *mine-dragging operations in Talien Bay cost him a torpedo-boat. 1904 *Daily Chron.* 9 Aug. 5/1 Our ships, preceded by *mine dredgers, steamed towards Lungantan. 1926 S. G. MILLIN *S. Africans* III. 77 They are the *mine-dumps, the refuse of stamp-mill and cyanide tank. 1956 V. JENKINS *Lions Rampant* v. 76 Dominating the landscape... are the huge yellow-white mine dumps which mark the gold mines. 1971 *Gloss. Soil Sci. Terms* (Soil Sci. Soc. Amer.) 11/1 *Mine dumps*, areas covered with overburden and other waste materials from ore and coal mines, quarries, and smelters, and usually with little or no vegetative cover. 1883 GRESLEY *Coal-mining Gloss.*, **Mine Earth* (N.S.). Synonymous with ironstone in beds: a term used as much as 200 years ago. 1886 *Fall Mall G.* 21 Aug. 1/2 It has been already shown by similar attacks upon *mine fields unprotected in this way that the removal of such obstacles is a simple enough affair.

1889 J. T. BUCKNILL *Submarine Mines* xiv. 168 Secrecy is essential... Any artifice which ingenuity can suggest should be undertaken... False reports concerning the mine fields should be spread. 1917 A. CONAN DOYLE *His Last Bow* viii. 298 It would brighten my declining years to see a German cruiser navigating the Solent according to the minefield plans which I have furnished. 1938 *Encycl. Brit. Bk. of Year* 432/2 Other anti-tank agencies being given consideration are mine-fields and 'catch trenches' (i.e. tank traps). 1942 *Times* 8 June 4/6 The 'Cauldron', an area... between... the upper and lower gaps which Rommel forced through our minefield. 1957 *Encycl. Brit.* XV. 532/2 By the end of 1914 Britain had established extensive mine-fields in the English Channel. 1963 *Times* 16 Feb. 4/6 This bold venture into the mine-fields of satire is one to be supported and preserved. 1968 VISCT. MONTGOMERY *Hist. Warfare* xxi. 512 Wavell once compared the tactics of war in the desert to war at sea; minefields were laid in the desert very much as they were in the sea. 1973 *Times* 30 Nov. 19/1 He is... operating... in a political minefield, requiring more circumspection than he has always managed. 1862 A. C. RAMSAY, etc. *Descr. Catal. Rock Spec.* (ed. 3) 149 In many of the localities in the Weald these limestones are known by the name of 'mine greys'. 1883 GRESLEY *Coal-mining Gloss.*, **Mine Ground*, strata containing ironstone in layers. 1964 *Navy News* Nov. 5/5 After refitting and converting... H.M.S. *Iveston* commissioned on October 16th as a Coastal **Minehunter*. 1974 *Times* 18 Apr. 1/4 It is the diver's job to locate the unexploded bomb on the canal floor after it has been picked up by the mine-hunter's sonar equipment. 1915 KIJPLING *Fringes of Fleet* 74 He's *mine-hunting, I expect, just now. 1964 *Navy News* Nov. 5/5 She will join the First Minehunting Squadron in December and will be based at Port Edgar in the Firth of Forth. 1974 *Observer* 17 Mar. 8/4 Minehunting ships—the Navy's new name for minesweepers. 1974 *Saturday* (Charleston, S. Carolina) 20 Apr. 3-A/2 The mine-hunting vessels include two with wood hulls and one with an experimental fiberglass hull... All three mine hunting vessels have sonar to detect mines and other objects like bombs. 1838 *Civil Eng. & Arch. Jnl.* I. 144/1 The iron is... to be made wholly of pure or *mine-iron. 1820 SHELLEY *Sens. Plant* I. 63 As *mine-lamps enkindle a hidden gem. 1909 *Q. Rev.* Oct. 575 Six second-class cruisers of the Naval Defence Act have been converted into *mine-layers. 1923 W. S. CHURCHILL *World Crisis* 1915 260 The mine-layer *Nousret* had on March 18 thirty-six mines ready for laying. 1939 *War Illustr.* 16 Dec. 435 Raid by British warplanes... on the German seaplane base at Borkum. They had been looking for the mine-layers—and they had found them. 1944 *Aeronautics* July 32/3 Suitable for duties as a torpedo bomber, a dive bomber, or a mine layer, the Fairey Barracuda was first reported in action on the 3rd April 1944. 1911 *Q. Rev.* Oct. 466 The money... is now expended upon a large and increasing fleet of *mine-laying and mine-sweeping ships. 1921 *Flight* 19 May 348/2 The American naval authorities are reported to have been carrying out in Chesapeake Bay experiments in mine-laying from the air. 1928 C. F. S. GAMBLE *Story N. Sea Air Station* xviii. 310 The U.C. boats were of a type designed both for mine-laying and torpedo work. 1939 *Flight* 30 Nov. 429/2 The mine-laying machines cannot behave as the enemy reconnaissance machines have been behaving of late, namely arriving at a great height and hurrying away at the first hint of defence activity. 1955 *Times* 24 May 8/4 The risk of more serious incidents, such as Egyptian minelaying and Israel retaliation, should also lessen. 1958 P. KEMP *No Colours or Crest* iii. 37 The fast mine-laying cruiser *Manxman*. 1579–80 NORTH *Plutarch, P. Amilius* (1595) 268 They are confuted by the common experience of these *mine men, that dig in the mines for metall. 1755 JOHNSON, *Addit.*, a term among the minemen. 1598 BARRET *Theor. Warres* v. iii. 133 There must be, **Mine-masters*, Smithes [etc.]. 1665 *Phil. Trans.* I. 112 The Requisites to a perfect knowledge of the Metallick Art, and of the qualities of the Mine-master. 1683 in Cochrane-Patrick *Rec. Coinage Scotl.* (1876) II. 200 That he or his deput or the myn master be judges in all debates about myns and levells. 1881 RAYMOND *Mining Gloss.*, **Mine-pig*, Eng. See *Pig-iron*. 1884 W. H. GREENWOOD *Steel & Iron* iv. 56 Cinder-pig in contradistinction to all mine pig—i.e., pig smelted entirely from ore or mine—is obtained by [etc.]. 1650 TRAPP *Comm. Num.* iv. 3 A labouring even to lassitude; compared therefore to... digging in *mine-pits. 1862 A. C. RAMSAY, etc. *Descr. Catal. Rock Spec.* (ed. 3) 148 These still go by the name of 'mine-pits', and must not be confounded with the 'marl-pits', or those other deeper openings. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey) **Mine Ships or Powder-Ships*, Ships fill'd with Gun-powder, enclos'd in strong Vaults of Brick or Stone; to be brought up, and fired in the midst of the Enemies Fleet. 1889 C. SLEEMAN *Torpedoes* (ed. 2) vi. 119 The only practicable method of testing the efficiency of *mine anchors or sinkers is to moor a buoyant mine to an anchor. 1926 *Spectator* 21 Aug. 271/1 He... produced 50,000 minesinkers at a very low cost. 1940 BARTLETT & WILLIAMS *War of 1939* II. iii. 104 The Germans... had turned to indiscriminate *mine-sowing. 1940 *War Illustr.* 5 Jan. 568/3 Particular attention being paid to the favourite areas of the mine-sowing seaplanes in the Thames Estuary. 1756–7 tr. *Keyssler's Trav.* (1760) IV. 144 It is said that the miners of Idra have formerly been so superstitious as to set some provisions for the *mine-spirit every day. 1612 STURTEVANT *Metallica* 35 Prepared or roasted oares, **Mine-stones*, or Mettle-stones being the fitt matter of Metallique liquours. 1703 T. N. City & C. *Purchaser* 185 'Tis the first Iron that runs from the Mine-stone when 'tis melting. 1862 A. C. RAMSAY, etc. *Descr. Catal. Rock Spec.* (ed. 3) 148 The sites... where the 'iron-mine' or 'mine-stone' was extracted. 1839 *URE Dict. Arts* 969 During this operation, all the water and *mine-stuff are drawn off by the pit. 1860 *Eng. & For. Min. Gloss.* (S. Staffs.), **Mine Surveyor*, a person who dials the working of a colliery as often as requisite, and makes plans of the mines got and ungot. 1905 *Westm. Gaz.* 27 Sept. 4/2 **Mine-sweepers* are to play a great part, it seems certain, in future naval warfare. 1914 *Illustr. London News* 22 Aug. 286/3 Mine-sweepers... precede the fleet to sea and clear its path of hostile mines. 1940 BARTLETT & WILLIAMS *War of 1939* II. iii. 106 Mine damage at this time was not confined to merchant vessels, the British minesweepers *Mastiff* and *Aragonite* being sunk with casualties. *Ibid.* 107 The British Admiralty were quick... to appeal for two hundred additional drifters to act as minesweepers. 1972 *Daily Tel.* 21 Jan. 2/8 More mine-sweepers and helicopters will be used from this summer to improve coastal fishery

protection. *Ibid.*, Helicopters... will make spotter sweeps to help the minesweepers to guard the six-mile limit fishing areas against unauthorised vessels. 1904 *Daily Chron.* 9 Nov. 5/2 Five *mine-sweeping steamers had been sunk by Japanese shells. 1905 *Ibid.* 12 Sept. 3/1 He took part in the risky game of mine-sweeping. 1915 *Chambers's Jnl.* May 294/2 The operation of taking up mines is known as 'mine-sweeping'. 1958 *Times* 11 Nov. 9/1 Two coastal mine-sweeping flotillas... are already under N.A.T.O. command. 1973 *Listener* 26 Apr. 535/1 Mine-sweeping operations off Haiphong. 1915 *Illustr. London News* 13 Feb. 204/2 The Germans... had actually provided... themselves with mortars of this description, the so-called *minenwerfer*—*mine-throwers. 1923 *Daily Mail* 17 Jan. 7 They captured 7 Frenchmen, 15 local policemen, 3 minethrowers, and a machine gun. 1602 CAREW *Cornw.* (1723) 15 b, A foote of... the **Myne Tynne*... [will weigh] fiftie two pound. 1839 *URE Dict. Arts* 1244 *Mine tin* requires peculiar care in its mechanical preparation or dressing. 1930 J. DOS PASSOS *42nd Parallel* I. 111 In the middle of squirrels and *minetipples. 1974 *Beautiful Brit.* Columbia Spring 27/2 Coal is still mined there in large quantities. The highway passes underneath a portion of the mine tippel. 1802 *Brookes' Gazetteer* (ed. 12), Platen, a *mine-town of Bohemia. 1839 *URE Dict. Arts* 1271 At the pleasure of the skilful *mine-viewer. 1583 *Stocker Civ. Warres Loue* C. iv. 49 b, The Enemie had in suche sorte wrought his **Mine woorkes*, as that he had gotten into a Monasterie within the Citie. 1665 *Phil. Trans.* I. 112 Other chief Overseers of the Mine-works. 1900 BARING-GOULD *Bk. Dartmoor* 231 An old mine-work, now filled with water.

mine (man), *poss. pron.* Forms: 1 *min*, 2–4 *min*, 3–6 *myn*(e, 4 *mein*, *miin*, 6 *mijn*, *Sc. mynn*(e, 3–*mine*. In 1–3 inflected as str. *adj.* (2–3 *dat. sing. fem. mire*); in 4 *sing. min*, *pl. mine*. [Com. Teut.: OE. *min* = OFris., OS. *min* (Du. *mijn*), OHG. *min* (MHG. *min*, mod.G. *mein*), ON. *min-n* (Sw., Da. *min*), Goth. *mein-s*:—O Teut. **mino-*, f. **me-*; see ME *pers. pron.*

A case-form (whether ablative, locative, or instrumental is uncertain) of this possessive *adj.* serves in all early Teut. langs. as the genitive of the pronoun of 1 pers. *sing.*: OE. *min*, OFris., OS., OHG. *min*, ON. *min*, Goth. *meina*. The OE. *min* as genitive did not survive into ME. (uses like *malgre min* being not survivals, but imitations of French); and is therefore not illustrated here.]

The possessive pronoun of the first person *sing.*

1. Qualifying a following sb. Now only *arch.* or *poet.* before a vowel or *h*; otherwise superseded by *MY*, *q.v.* for the various uses.

Already in the 13th c. the rule in southern and midland Eng. was to use *myn* before vowels and *h*, and *my* before consonants, and this subsisted until the 18th c., though occasional examples of *mine* before consonants are found even in the 16th c. In Sc. the longer form was commonly used in all contexts down to the 15th c.

c 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Luke xv. 24 For-pam pes min sunu was dead. a 1175 *Cott. Hom.* 225 þanne beo ic zemenedes mines weddes. c 1200 ORMIN 2956 Drihhhtin me zifep witt & miht To forpenn wel min wille. c 1205 LAY. 8407 þe oer wes mire suster sunu. *Ibid.* 28220 þat ich hadde minne æm awræke mid þan bezste. a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 406 Bute zif ich part urom ou, þe Holi Gost, þæt is, min and mines Federes lue, ne mei nout kumen to ou. c 1374 CHAUCER *Compl. Mars* 57 Then seyde he thus—At myn hertes lady swete [etc.]. c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* Petr. 169 At Petr firste I wald begete, And sa furth to myn purpuss win. 1400 in *Ancestor* July (1904) 14, I bequeth to Hawys myn wyff all myn necessities that arn in myn place. 1467 in *Bury Wills* (Camden) 46, I wille that John myn sone haue myn seid place callid Upwode Halle. 1484 CAXTON *Fables of Æsop* I. vi, He shall be myn mortal enemy. 1526 TINDALE *John* xvi. 26 At that daye shall ye axe in myne name. 1558 in *Strype Ann. Ref.* (1824) I. ii. 72, I do send you at this present mine faithful Chaplain. 1596 SHAKS. I *Hen. IV*, III. iii. 93 Shall I not take mine ease in mine Inne. 1628 HAKEWILL in *Ussher's Lett.* (1686) 399 During mine abode in the University. 1726 SWIFT *Gulliver* II. vii, Till I had gotten a little below the level of mine eyes. 1756 C. LUCAS *Ess. Waters* I. Ded., [It] would be very far from desirable, in mine estimation. 1871 R. ELLIS tr. *Catullus* lxiv. 223 Rather, first in cries mine heart shall lighten her anguish.

b. In association with another possessive, *mine* is by some used (without intention of archaism) instead of *my*.

1559 HALES in *Foxe A. & M.* (1583) II. 2117/1, I haue... discouered myne, yours, and Englands enemies. 1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* III. iii. 93 His, and mine lou'd darling. 1611 — *Cymb.* v. v. 230 Oh Gentleman, helpe, Mine and your Mistris. 1761 MRS. F. SHERIDAN *Sidney Bidulph* III. 165 As mine and my child's future welfare must be [etc.]. 1804–6 SYD. SMITH *Mor. Philos.* (1850) 209, I bought them both the same day, mine and your ticket.

† c. Phr. *min dieu* repr. *F. mon Dieu!* my God! *Obs.*

c 1330 *Arth. & Merl.* 961 (Kölbings) 'A, min dieu', seyð the justise, þine tales ben gode & wise'.

2. Placed after the sb. Now only *arch.* in vocative.

c 1200 ORMIN *Ded.* I Nu, broþerr Wallter broþerr min. c 1205 LAY. 12064 3if hit wule Apollin þat is deore lauerd min. a 1250 Owl & Night. 711 (Jesus MS.) Hwy axestu of craftes myne. a 1300 *E.E. Psalter* vii. 6 (Horstms.) Fylegg saule mine þe faa. c 1330 *Arth. & Merl.* 1442 (Kölbings) Tel me now, some mine, Whi [etc.]. *Ibid.* 4977 Y dar legge heued min, þat [etc.]. c 1386 CHAUCER *Clerk's T.* 309 This is ynogh Grisilde myn quod he. c 1402 LVDC. *Compl. Bl. Knt.* 639 O gladdie sterre, O lady Venus myne! c 1550 CHEKE *Matt.* xxvi. 25 Js it J M' mijn, quoth he. 1567 *Gude & Godlie Ball.* (S.T.S.) 38 O Father myne, how lang haif I Thy trew and faithful seruand bene. 1592 SHAKS. *Rom.* & *Jul.* II. iii. 82 *Rom.* Thou chid'st me oft for louing Rosaline. *Fri.* For doting, not for louing pupill mine. 1611 FLORIO, *Mamma*,... also Mam, Mother-mine, or Mammie, as children first call their Mothers. 1852 BRISTED *Five Yrs. Eng. Univ.* 67

There, reader mine! Is that last page grave and solid enough for you?

†3. In idiomatic phrases, *mine* ALONE, *mine* ONE, *mine* UNWITTING, MAUGRE *mine*; see those words.

4. As predicative adj.: Belonging to me.

c1000 ÆLFRIC *Exod.* xix. 5 Eall eorþe ys min. c1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 35 Me were leofere þenne al world þat hit were min. c1200 ORMIN 17964 biss blisse iss min la fulwiss. a1300 *Cursor M.* 970 (Cott.) Of alkin fruit þat þou þe nine For i wil þat þe tend be mine [Gött. mein, rining with neien]. 1362 LANGL. *P. Pl. A.* v. 90, I wusshe hit weore myn. c1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W. Prol.* 145 Blessed þe seynt Valentyne! For on his day I chees yow to be myne. 1484 CAXTON *Fables of Esop* i. vi. The fyrst part is myn by cause I am your lord. 1535 COVERDALE *John* vii. 16 My doctryne is not myne, but his that hath sent me. 1603 SHAKS. *Meas. for M.* v. i. 497 Giue me your hand, and say you will be mine. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Eclog.* x. 54 Ah! that your Birth and Bus'ness had been mine. 1832 TENNYSON *May Queen* Concl. x. It's not for them: it's mine. 1864-8 BROWNING *James Lee's Wife* iv. v. Such as you were, I took you for mine.

5. Elliptically, equivalent to MY with a sb. supplied from the context.

a1175 *Cott. Hom.* 223 For þan þe [þu] were hihersam þines [wifes] wurdum mor þan mine. c1205 LAY. 676 He deð him selua freoma þa helpeþ þa freondene swa ich wile mine. c1386 CHAUCER *Reeve's T.* 165 Lay down thy swerd and I will myn alswa. 1395 E.E. *Wills* (1882) 7 To preyre for my lordes soule Sir Thomas West, and for myn. c1500 *Melusine* 157 Your wyll & myne be one. 1592 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* ii. iii. 59 My hearts deare Loue is set, On the faire daughter of rich Capulet: As mine on hers, so hers is set on mine. 1625 K. LONG tr. *Barclay's Argenis* iii. xix. 21 If more holily and religiously we esteeme of my Fathers preserver and mine. 1786 G. HORNE *Duty Contend. Faith* 8 note, When a man deceives me once, says the Italian proverb, it is his fault; when twice, it is mine. 1843 BORROW *Bible in Spain* xxxii, I am pleased with your company, as I make no doubt you are with mine. 1866 J. C. MAXWELL in *Phil. Trans.* CLVI. 268 In M. Meyer's experiments the time of vibration is shorter than in most of mine.

6. *absol.* a. Those who are mine; chiefly, my family, my kindred.

c950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* John xvii. 10 Mino alle ðino sint & ðino mino sint. c975 *Rushw. Gosp.* *ibid.*, Mine alle ðine sindun & ðine mine sindun. a1300 *Cursor M.* 5371 He has saued me and mine fra mikel nede. c1300 *Harrow. Hell* 64 Y shal þe bringe of helle þyne, ant wyþ þe alle myne. c1386 CHAUCER *Melib.* ¶915, I. foryeue yow outrelly alle the offenses Injuries and wronges þat ye haue doon agayn me and myne. c1400 *Laud Troy Bk.* 16851 3it I hope that I & myne Schal venge his dethe on the & thine. 1456 SIR G. HAYE *Law Arms* (S.T.S.) 164 Unharmy of me or any of myn. 1594 SHAKS. *Rich. III.* ii. i. 24, I will neuer more remember Our former hatred, so thriue I, and mine. 1683 *Robin Cons.* 15 Both I and mine alas would starve. 1829 *Wordsw. Mem.* ii. 209, I and mine will be happy to see you and yours here or anywhere. 1884 A. PHELPS *Let.* 14 Dec. in E. S. Phelps *Mem.* (1891) 275 God is so unspeakably good to me and mine. 1891 SIR J. PAGET in *Mem. & Lett.* (1901) 387 The unhappiness of being here alone is greater than the happiness of seeing things which, if any of 'mine' had been with me, I should [etc.].

†b. That which is mine; my property; also, my affair, my business. *Obs.*

Beowulf 2737 Ic on earde bad mælgesceafta, heold min tela. a1225 *St. Marher.* 8 Ich... hit neauer nuste þat he of min hearm hefde. c1300 *Harrow. Hell* 97 Seppe he wes boht wyþ myn, wyþ resoun wolle ich haue hym. a1300-1400 *Cursor M.* 2429 (Gött.) Of þin wil i neuer a dele, Bot leuer me es of mine þu haue. 1382 WYCLIF *John* xvi. 14 Of myne he schal take. c1450 tr. *De Imitatione* iii. lv. 132 To þe I committe me & all myne to correcte. 1555 EDEN *Decades* i. iii. 17b, Myne and Thyne (the seedes of all myscheefe) haue no place with them. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* ii. 86 Your grace hath hetherto cherished mee but for mine, but now I will go to him that is more redier to geue then to take. 1596 SHAKS. *Tam. Shr.* ii. i. 385 She shall have me and mine. 1603 *Meas. for M.* ii. ii. 12 Goe to; let that be mine.

c. of mine: belonging to me: see OF prep. 44.

†7. Comb. mine-take-it, app. a phrase in some childish game. *Obs.*

1694 S. JOHNSON *Notes Past. Let. Bp. Burnet* i. 28 The ridiculous Ownership we have, is the ridiculous English word, Mine-take-it; which all the Children in England Know, is equivalent to Your's-take-it.

mine (main), *v.* Forms: 4 mini, myny, 4-6 myne, (7 moine), 4- mine. *Pa. pple.* 4 ymyned. [ad. F. *mine-r* (from 12-13th c.) = Pr., Sp., Pg. *minar*, It. *minare*; related to *mine* MINE sb.]

The view of Diez, that the vb. is identical with popular L. *mināre* to lead, drive, is not without semasiological plausibility (cf. DRIVE *v.* 10); but the normal phonetic representative of *mināre* in Fr. is *mener*. Scheler's hypothesis, that F. *miner* was a learned adoption of med.L. *mināre* used in technical works, would remove the phonological difficulty, but seems in itself somewhat unlikely.]

1. a. *intr.* To dig in the earth; esp. in a military sense, to dig under the foundations of a wall, etc., for the purpose of destroying it. Also, to make subterraneous passages. ? *Obs.*

13.. K. *Alis.* 1216 Alisaundre quic hoteth his hynen, Under heore walles to myne. c1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 179 R. had minoures, þat myned vnder þe walle. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* xvii. 600 With armyt men enew tharin, And instrumentis als for to myne. c1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* viii. xxxvii. 5538 Wndyre the erde he gert thaim myne. c1440 *Gesta Rom.* xxx. 110 (Harl. MS.), He saw. an hidewe pitte, and an orible dragon þere in, myning at the tree. 1480 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* v. (1520) 43/1 Do you myne depe tyll your men come to the ponde. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 240/2 To Myne, arapagere, cumire. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* ii. 327 They beganne to mine vnder the Castell. 1609 C.

BUTLER *Fem. Mon.* (1634) 57 Then, making more room beneath, by moining and carrying out the earth, they [sc. wasps] hang an other comb under the first, by little pins. 1614 RALEIGH *Hist. World* ii. v. iii. §9. 465 The Enemy mined; and they countermined.

b. *transf.* and *fig.*

1340 *Ayenb.* 108 þanne nymþ he his pic and his spade and beginþ to delue and to myny and geyþ in-to his herte. c1374 CHAUCER *Troilus* ii. 628 [677] His manhod and his þyne Made loue with-Inne hire for to myne. 1387-8 T. USK *Test. Love* i. Prol. (Skeat) l. 5 Dul wit and a thoughtful soule sore have myned and graffed in my spirites. c1407 LYDG. *Reson & Sens.* 6918 Water that droppeth euer in oon Myneth ful depe in-to A stoon. 1426 — *De Guil. Pilgr.* 4282 Thys mortal werm wyl neuere fyne Vp-on hys mayster for to myne. *Ibid.* 11872 And many kankres wych on hem myne. c1430 — *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 233 In ameroous hertys brennyng of Kyndenesse, This name of Jhesu moost profoundly doth myne. 1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* ii. xxv. §6 To search and mine into that which is not reuealed.

2. a. *trans.* To dig or burrow in (the earth); also, to make (a hole, passage, one's way) underground.

c1400 MAUNDEV. (1839) xxvi. 267 A Fox schalle... mynen an hole. *Ibid.*, So longe he schalle mynen and perce the Erthe, til that he schalle passe thorghe. 1555 W. WATREMAN *Fardle Factions* i. vi. 93 The Troglodites myne them selues caues in the grounde, wherin to dwell. 1813 SCOTT *Rokeby* ii. ii, Condemned to mine a channell'd way, O'er solid sheets of marble grey.

b. *transf.* and *fig.* To make a hollow or groove in; to burrow below the surface of; to make (a passage) by burrowing.

c1477 CAXTON *Jason* 20b, How well the stone is myned and holowed by contynuell droppynge of water. 1802 ER. DARWIN *Orig. Soc.* iv. 35 The cruel larva mines its silky course. 1811 PINKERTON *Petral.* ii. 551 This stump and the trunk, hollowed and mined by the subterranean heat. 1816 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* xxii. (1818) ii. 279 A subcutaneous larva... that mines the leaves of the rose. 1820 HAZLITT *Lect. Dram. Lit.* 165 He may be said to mine his way into a subject, like a mole.

c. To supply with subterranean passages; to make subterranean passages under.

1820 SHELLEY *Witch Atl.* lx. 5 Through fane, and palace-court, and labyrinth mined With many a dark and subterranean street. 1862 MERVILLE *Rom. Emp.* (1865) vii. lix. 245 The site of Jerusalem itself is mined with vaults and galleries.

†3. To bury in the ground. *Obs. rare*—1.

c1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* iii. 334 The long endurid, old, forfreton vine Is not to helpe... To delue hit vnder al, but to reclyne Hit lyke a bowe and vnder lond hit myne.

4. a. To dig away or remove the foundations of (a wall, fort, etc.); to undermine in order either to cause collapse or to effect a hostile entrance. ? *Obs.*

c1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* ii. 408 If þe hosebonde man wiste what hour þe þeef were to come, certis he wolde wake, and suffre him not to myne his hous. 1388 — *Job* xxiv. 16 Thei mynen housis in derknesses. ? a1400 *Morte Arth.* 351 Merke vn-to Meloyne, and myne doune the wallez. c1400 *Brut or Chron. Eng.* (E.E.T.S.) 136 William Bastard... hade taken al þe lande aboute Hastyng, & hade also mynede þe castell. c1430 *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* iii. vi. (1869) 139 The kyng first bifore wente, and mynede the fundament. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* v. viii. 42 To mynd the castell on the rochis hie, Lurkand in harnes wachis round about. 1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 139/22 To Mine, *suffodere*.

transf. 1807 J. BARLOW *Columb.* i. 375 Pastaza mines proud Pambamarca's base. 1824 BRYANT *Green River* ii, The plane-tree's speckled arms o'ershoot The swifter current that mines its root.

b. *fig.* To attack, overcome, ruin, or destroy by slow or secret methods; to undermine. *Occas. with down, away.*

c1412 HOCCELEVE *De Reg. Princ.* 3133 They at þe fulle kunne his herte myne. 1426 LYDG. *De Guil. Pilgr.* 15650 Whan Ire doth myn herte myne. 1600 SHAKS. *A. Y. L.* i. i. 21 Hee... mines my gentility with my education. 1605 B. JONSON *Volpone* iii. i, I haue done Base offices in... Whispering false lies, or mining men with prayres. 1751 J. BROWN *Shaftesb. Charac.* 239 'Till... irreligion and licentiousness appear; mine the foundations of the fabric, and sink it in the general abyss of ignorance and oppression. a1814 *Love, Honor & Interest* i. i. in *New Brit. Theatre* iii. 260 While love is mining down The strength and virtue of my own esteem. 1847 LYTTON *Lucretia* 31 The wreck of man is fretted and mined away by small pleasures and poor excitements.

absol. 1748 JOHNSON *Van. Hum. Wishes* 332 The rival batters, and the lover mines.

5. In modern warfare: To lay mines (see MINE sb. 3) under, for the purpose of destruction.

1630 HAYWARD *Edw. VI* 60 They mined the walls, laid the powder and rammed the mouth. 1686 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2158/1 A Deserter... had informed the Imperial Generals that the said Towers were Mined. 1775 JOHNSON *West. Isl. Wks.* X. 482 It is built upon a rock, as Mr. Boswell remarked, that it might not be mined. 1820 GREVILLE *Mem.* 10 Dec. (1874) 41 The Prussians arrived, mined the arches, and attempted to blow up the bridge. 1851 GLADSTONE in *Morley Life* (1903) i. iii. vi. 403 The ground is mined and the train is laid. 1862 THACKERAY *Philip* vii. l. 135 Old Parr Street is mined, sir,—mined! And some morning we shall be blown into blazes. 1885 *N. Amer. Rev.* Sept. 274 Although the waters may be reported as mined in all directions, a bold test would show them to be clear of such dangers.

6. *trans.* To obtain (metals, etc.) from a mine.

1398 TREVISIA *Barth. De P.R.* xvi. xciv. (1495) 585 In Capodoco is yellow salt digged and myned. *Ibid.* xiv. ii. (Tollem. MS.), Noble metal is myned out of veynes of mounteynes. 1866 ROGERS *Agric. & Prices* i. xxiii. 599 The Eastern produce [of tin] not being yet introduced into Europe, if indeed it were mined at that time. 1878 D. C. DAVIES *Slate & Slate Quarrying* 78 The stone is mined underground and brought up by shafts to the surface. 1878

Fraser's Mag. XVIII. 273 Lignite... is mined near Brousa. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 10 July 5/3 Gold and other mineral wealth... are as yet not mined on any considerable scale.

7. *intr.* To dig for the purpose of obtaining minerals, etc.; to make a mine; to work in a mine.

? c1400 [see MINERAL sb.]. ? 1568 in Pettus *Fodina Reg.* (1670) 60 She grants unto them to search, dig, and mine for the Callamine stone in all places of England. 1677 *Phil. Trans.* XII. 912 The Earth they Mine in, is very red. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* i. v. 50 The workmen break off the rocks, and do not properly mine into them. 1819 BYRON *Juan* i. cxxxii, Coals Are safely mined for. 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* xxii, He considered Ramorny as one whom nature had assigned to him as a serf, to mine for the gold which he worshipped.

8. *trans.* To dig in or penetrate for finding ore, metals, etc.

1839 *URE Dict. Arts* 748 Lead veins have been traced even further down, ... but they have not been mined. 1867 W. W. SMYTH *Coal & Coal-mining* 78 The... rich coalfield... of Westphalia: which, although mined... as early as 1302, has only within the last quarter of a century risen to a high degree of importance. 1899 *Westm. Gaz.* 2 Aug. 3/1 We must leave the reader to mine this rich quarry for himself.

9. U.S. (See quot. 1937.)

1937 *Amer. Speech* XII. 105 They mine the soil; that is, they use up fertility without restoring it. 1972 *New Yorker* 25 Nov. 42/3 When they moved here, the land had been farmed out—'mined', the local phrase was—and the one discouraged crop was the wild strawberries.

mineable ('mainəb(ə)l), *a.* Also 6- minable. [f. MINE *v.* + -ABLE.] Capable of being mined (in any sense of the vb.).

1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 2/46 Myneable, *fossilis*. 1579-80 NORTH *Plutarch, Camillus* (1595) 144 He beganne to vndermine it (finding the earth all about very minable). 1589 *Late Voy. Sp. & Port.* (1881) 60 General Norris having... found one place thereof myneable... did presently set work-men in hand withal. 1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* ix. xxiv. (1623) 1208 One place was found mineable, where the Generall the fourth day of this siege set men on worke. 1647 SPRIGGE *Anglia Rediv.* ii. iii. (1854) 91 Being well informed that the ground wheron it stood was minable. 1893 COLUMBUS (Ohio) *Dispatch* 11 Sept., Coal is being found in mineable deposits in all parts of the world. 1971 *Sci. Amer.* May 17/1 There are minable cinnabar deposits in many regions around the world, and man was attracted to its use as early as prehistoric times. 1972 *Nature* 14 Apr. 332/1 And it is likely that economically minable lead ores are equally distributed between North America and the rest of the world?

mined (mamd), *ppl. a.* [f. MINE *v.* + -ED¹.]

1. That has been excavated.

c1400 tr. *Secreta Secret., Gov. Lordsh.* 87 It ys lyk in manere to stoones of mynyd hilles, and of planetz, and of þinges hauynge soule.

2. Produced from mines.

1903 *Daily Chron.* 9 Aug. 3/3 The value of her mined wealth has mounted up from 314,000,000 marks in 1871 to 1,263,000,000 marks in 1900.

3. Furnished with mines.

1870 *Instr. Milit. Engin.* i. 76 The following description of a mined magazine, is suitable for a site where [etc.].

mined, *obs.* form of MIND *v.*

'minehood, *nonce-wd.* [f. MINE *poss. pron.* + -HOOD.] The fact of being 'mine'.

1662 J. SPARROW tr. *Behme's Rem. Wks., 2nd Apol. to Tylicken* 17 He inclineth himself to my Minehood, and my lhood inclineth it self up into him.

minekin, *obs.* form of MINIKIN *sb.*

†**mineless**, *a.* *Obs.* [f. MINE *sb.* + -LESS.] Without mines.

1614 SYLVESTER *Little Bartas* 866 There, without stroak to conquer in the field; And mine-less make their tumbling wals to yeeld.

minem, *obs.* form of MINIM.

minement, *obs.* form of MUNIMENT.

|| **minenwerfer** ('mi:nənverfər, 'mi:nənwɜ:ɜ(r)). *Mil.* [G., f. *minen* (pl.) mines + *werfer*, f. *werfen* to throw.] A German trench mortar. Cf. *mine-thrower*, MINNIE².

Also called *minnenwerfer* from an expansion of MINNIE², the British soldiers' nickname for this gun.

1915 A. D. GILLESPIE *Lett. from Flanders* (1916) 80 About Christmas time the Germans fetched up a thing called a *Minen Werfer*, a kind of trench mortar which throws 600 lb. of gun cotton. 1915 [see *mine-thrower*]. 1916 F. M. FORD *Let. Aug.* (1965) 68 The Germans seem to have nothing but *minenwerfers*. 1917 A. G. EMPEY *Over Top* 300 *Minnenwerfer*, a high-power trench mortar shell of the Germans, which makes no noise coming through the air... Tommy nicknames them 'Minnies'. 1923 KIPLING *Irish Guards in Gt. War* i. 101 He retaliated... along the line of seven-inch *minenwerfers*.

mineon, *obs.* form of MINION *sb.*¹

miner¹ ('mainə(r)). Forms: 3-4 mynur, 4-5 minour(e), myno(u)r, mynowre, 5 minere, mynere, -oure, *Sc.* myndoure, 5-7 myner, 7 minor, mioner, myoner, 5- miner. [ME. *mynur*, *minour*, a. OF.

minëor, minour (mod.F. *mineur*), f. *miner* to MINE: see -OR 2b.]

1. a. One who excavates the ground, or makes subterranean passages; *esp.* one who undermines a fortress, etc.; now *Mil.* a soldier whose special duty is the laying of mines. *Sappers and Miners*: see SAPPER.

c 1275 *Luue Ron* 123 in *O.E. Misc.* 97 Ne may no Mynur hire vnderwrote. c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 179 R. had minoures, pat myned vndere pe walle. c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 4774 Mynours then mightly the moldes did serche, Ouertynet the toures, & the tore walles. c 1470 HENRY WALLACE IX. 1139 Mynours sone that gert perss throw the wall. 1530 PALSGR. 245/2 Myner under the grounde, pionnier. 1606 *Arraign. late Traitors in Harl. Misc.* (Malh.) III. 48 [Guy] Fawkes the minor, justly called The Devil of the Vault. 1645 LD. FAIRFAX *Let. to Lenthall conc. Sherborn Castle* 15 Aug. 4 The Myoners having fully wrought the Mine through the Castle wall. 1692 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) II. 470 A miner and another person were taken fixing a train. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 38 ¶ 13 A great Body of Miners are summoned to the Camp to countermine the Works of the Enemy. 1711 *Milit. & Sea Dict.* 1, *Miners*, Men appointed to work in the Mines, being a particular Company of themselves, commanded by a Captain of the Regiment of Fuzileers. 1816 BYRON *Ch. Har.* III. lvi. Here Ehrenbreitstein, with her shatter'd wall, Black with the miner's blast.

b. *transf.* and *fig.*

c 1614 CORNWALLIS in *Gutch Coll. Cur.* I. 158 Jesuites, and Priests, the only moths, and miners of this commonwealth. 1742 YOUNG *Nt. Th.* 1. 352 Death's subtle seed within, (Sly, treacherous miner) working in the dark, Smil'd at thy well-concerted scheme. 1784 COWPER *Task* 1. 273 Hillocks green and soft, Raised by the mole, the miner of the soil. 1879 JEFFERIES *Wild Life in S. Co.* 215 Sometimes when waiting quietly on a bank, you may see the miner [a rabbit] at work. 1897 W. ANDERSON *Surg. Treat. Lupus* 2 Rarely attempting to deal with the apparently healthy tissues which conceal the bacillary sappers and miners who are at work in advance of the main body.

† c. Phr. to fix or attach the miner, to fix miners.

1676 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1123/3 We fixed the Miner to the Ravelin, and filled up the Ditch. 1684 *Ibid.* No. 1951/3 The Imperialists had on the 20th attached their Miners to the Wall of the Upper Town in four several places. 1685 TRAVESTIN *Siege Neuweusel* 23 This night we attempted to fix our Miners. 1685 *Lond. Gaz.* 17-20 Aug. 1 We made a lodgment in the Ditch in order to fix the Miner. 1704 *Collect. Voy.* (Churchill) III. 737/2 Being afterwards advanc'd to the Ditch, they fix'd their Miners. 1834 SIR W. NAPIER *Penins. War* XIII. iii. (1846) IV. 43 The besiegers.. attached the miner to the scarp.

2. One who works in a mine; one engaged in extracting minerals from the earth.

1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 10733 bys mynur so3te stoces vndyr pe molde, pat men make of, syluer and goldes. 13.. *Metr. Hom.* (Vernon MS.) in *Archiv Stud. neu. Spr.* LVII. 287 A Mynour woned in a Citee, Mynours þei makeþ in hulls holes As men don pat secheþ coles. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl. B. Prol.* 221 Masons and mynours and many other craftes. c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 1532 Mynours of marbull ston & mony oþer thinges. 1489 CAXTON *Faytes of A. I.* xiv. 38 Mynours that coude ful craftly digge vndre the erthe. 1555 EDEN *Decades* 22 The myners dyged the superficial or vppermost part of the earthe of the mynes. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 525 This (he saith) may be tryed in Laborers, Mioners, Diggers, and Husbandmen. 1625 N. CARPENTER *Geog. Del.* II. ix. (1635) 153 Minors and such as digge deepe into the earth. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) I. 78 If we examine the complexion of most miners, we shall be very well able to form a judgment of the unwholsomness of the place where they are confined. 1881 RAYMOND *Mining Gloss., Miner*, Penn. The workman who cuts the coal, as distinguished from the laborer who loads the wagons, etc. 1901 *Census Schedule, Instruct.*, Miners.. should always state the kind of mine in which they work—as, Lead-miner.

3. A name applied to various burrowing insects or larvæ. (See also *leaf-miner*.)

1816 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* xvii. (1818) II. 81 Another species of ant, which I shall call the miners (*Formica cunicularia*, L.). 1890 ELEANOR A. ORMEROD *Injur. Insects* (ed. 2) 49 [Celery and Parsnip Fly]. The 'miner' maggots go through their changes from the egg to the perfect fly so rapidly [etc.].

4. A kind of plough.

1805 R. W. DICKSON *Pract. Agric.* I. 12 The Miner is another plough, which is used for opening ground to a great depth; it is made very strong, but with a share only. *Ibid.* 385 The land may be opened up as deep as possible by the common plough, having others, such as that which has been termed a miner, following in the bottom of the furrow. 1845 *Encycl. Metrop.* XIV. 232/1 The miner is very similar to the binot.

5. A vessel used for the purpose of laying submarine mines.

1898 *Daily News* 8 June 2/7 In a sudden squall, the miner he was collided with the steam launch Volta.

6. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *miner-like* adj.; *miner ant*, see sense 3; *miner's friend*, a name for the Davy safety-lamp; *miner's inch* = INCH 1d; *miner's right*, in Australia and New Zealand, a licence to dig for gold.

1816 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* xvii. (1818) II. 84 The negro and *miner ants. 1842 FRANCIS *Dict. Arts, etc.*, **Miner's Friend*, or *Miner's Lamp*. 1867 J. A. PHILLIPS *Min. & Metall. Gold & Silver* 152 note, The 'miner's inch of water, in California, is the quantity which will flow through an opening one inch square under a mean head of six inches. 1880 S. HARPER in *Pioneer Mining Co., Debenture Prospectus* 3 If the above property be carried out in a *miner-like manner.. it will not fail to become one of the best Mines. 1855 in *Occasional Papers Univ. Sydney Austral. Lang. Res.*

Centre (1966) No. 9. 15 It shall be lawful for the Governor .. to cause documents to be issued each of which shall be called 'The *Miner's Right' and shall be granted to any person applying for the same upon payment of a fee of one pound. 1858 in *Ibid.* 16 It is not generally known.. that.. any one interested in the workings at the gold-fields should hold a Miner's Right which can be had at the Treasury. 1863 *Rules & Regulations Otago Gold Fields* 7 Every person residing on a Gold Field and engaged in mining for gold, shall take out a Miner's Right; such Miner's Right to be carried on the person, and produced for inspection when demanded. 1868 V. PYKE *Province of Otago* 41 The only qualification is the possession of a 'Miners' Right'. 1890 'R. BOLDREWOOD' *Miner's Right* i. (1899) 7, I am a real gold-digger.. and the holder of a Miner's Right, a wonderful document, printed and written on parchment. 1950 *N.Z. Jnl. Agric.* Feb. 189/2 Exhibits [in an Arrowtown museum, Central Otago, include].. a miner's right. 1959 BAKER *Drum* 127 *Miner's right*, a licence to dig for gold granted to a miner, orig. in the 1850s.

b. In names of diseases contracted by miners, as *miner's anæmia, -asthma, -consumption, disease, elbow, -lung, nystagmus, phthisis, -rot, sickness, -worm.* (See *Syd. Soc. Lex.*)

1898 P. MANSON *Trop. Diseases* xxxvi. 557 In Europe it [i.e. ankylostomiasis] is sometimes known as '*miners' anæmia'. 1855 J. R. LEIFCHILD *Cornwall Mines* 285 There is a disease called the *miner's consumption. 1879 **Miner's nystagmus* [see NYSTAGMUS 2]. 1959 *Chambers's Encycl.* X. 152/2 Owing to the inadequate illumination in mines a large number of miners get a condition known as 'miner's nystagmus'. 1962 H. C. WESTON *Sight, Light & Work* (ed. 2) ix. 262 The occupational disease known as *miner's nystagmus* is so named on account of the ocular movements commonly associated with it. 1898 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* V. 244 'Grinders' rot', '*miners' rot' and so forth. 1903 *Daily Chron.* 21 Oct. 4/2 An Ayrshire medical man, who wrote to the Home Secretary asking whether his Department is doing anything to stop the disease known as '*miners' worm'.

† *'miner'*. *Obs.* [Anglicized form of MINERA. Cf. G. *miner*, MDu. *minere, mineer.*] = MINERA. Also, a mineral impregnation.

1471 RIPLEY *Comp. Alch.* vi. xxvii. in Ashm. (1652) 167 And make them then together to be Dysponsat By Congelacyon into a myner metallene. 1562 TURNER *Baths* 1 Then syenge that there can not be found any other miner or mater to be the chefe ruler in these baths. *Ibid.* (1568) 3 Two thinges whereby the miner or metall, or vayne of a bath may be knowne.

miner, variant of MINA sb.²

|| *mi'nera*. *Obs.* [med.L., ad. OF. *miniere*, *minere* mine = Pr. *meniera*, Sp. *minera*, Pg. *mineira*, It. *minera*:—Com. Rom. type **minaria* (a med.L. *minaria* is found in the 13th c.), f. **mina*, *minare*: see MINE sb. and v.] The matrix in which a metal or a precious stone was supposed to grow; in later use, the ore of a metal. Also *fig.*

1652 GAULE *Magastrom.* 42 He hath discovered the *Minera* of man, or that substance out of which man.. was made. 1655 T. VAUGHAN *Euphrates* 120 This made the Philosophers seek a more crude *minera*, whose fume was moist. 1667 *Phil. Trans.* II. 469 Extracting the perfect Mettals out of their *Minera's* without Lead.. by casting a Powder upon the *Minera*. 1673 RAY *Journ. Low C.* 246 A large piece of the *minera* or matrix of Emeralds, with the stones growing in it. 1754 HUXHAM in *Phil. Trans.* XLVIII. 839 Thus the dust, or *minera*, or ashes of iron, are harmless, and may be swallowed safely. 1890 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Minera*, .. a mine, also used frequently to designate a mineral which contains a shining metallic substance.

† *'minerable*, a. *Obs.* [a. OF. *minerable*, f. med.L. MINERA: see -ABLE.] = MINERAL a.

1560 WHITEHORNE *Ord. Souldiours* (1573) 24 b, The other writers beleved that it [salt-peter] was *minerable*.

mineragraphy (minə'rægrəfi). *Min.* [f. MINERA(L sb. + -GRAPHY.)] = MINERALOGRAPHY.

1924 *Amer. Mineralogist* IX. 177 *Mineragraphy*, the study of minerals in polished section with the metallographic microscope for the purpose of determining their identity and paragenesis, has generally been carried on under vertical illumination. 1965 G. J. WILLIAMS *Econ. Geol. N.Z.* ix. 136/2 (*heading*) *Mineragraphy* of titano-magnetite.

So *mineragrapher*, one who practises *mineragraphy*; *minera'graphic* a.

1931 *Amer. Mineralogist* XVI. 209 In the course of some recent *mineragraphic* work on the manganiferous iron ores of the Cuyana Range.. it was necessary to make quick identification of the various oxides of iron and manganese. 1953 *Austral. Jnl. Chem.* VI. 443 The most comprehensive *mineragraphic* report.. records the presence of more than 30 mineral species. 1964 *Weekly News* (Auckland) 10 June 8/5 The *mineragrapher* determines the intimacy of the admixture of minerals composing the ore. 1965 G. J. WILLIAMS *Econ. Geol. N.Z.* ix. 136/2 Titanium being an embarrassment in any metallurgical process, attention has been given to *mineragraphic* studies with a view to locating this element.

mineral ('minərəl), sb. Forms: 4-7 *minerall*, 5 *minorale*, 5-7 *myneral*, 6 *minorall*, *mynoralle*, *Sc.* *manerialle*, 6-7 *mynerall*, 7 *mineral*, *minrall*, 4-*mineral*. [a. (perh. through OF. *mineral*) med.L. *minerāle*, neut. of *minerālis* MINERAL a. Cf. F. *minéral*, Sp., Pg. *mineral*, It. *minerale*, G. *mineral* (pl. *mineralien*.)]

1. a. Any substance which is obtained by mining; a product of the bowels of the earth. In

early and in mod. technical use, the ore (of a metal).

? c 1400 LYDG. *Æsop's Fab.* Prol. 25 Who, that myneth lowe in the grounde, Of gold and siluer fyndth the myneral. 1471 RIPLEY *Comp. Alch.* vi. xx. in Ashm. (1652) 166 *Minerals* be nurryshyd by mynstracyon; Of Moysture radycall. 1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 288 Some dig for mettals and minerals to erect stately buildinges. c 1615 BACON *Adv. Sir G. Villiers* vi. §16 The minerals of the kingdom, of lead, iron, copper, and tin, .. are of great value. 1634 HABBINGTON *Castara* i. (Arb.) 28 In a darke cave.. It doth like a rich mineral lye. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Mineral*, any thing that grows in Mines, and contains metall. 1667 MILTON *P.L.* vi. 517 Part hidd'n veins diggd up.. of Mineral and Stone. 1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* I, *Minerals*, are hard Bodies dug out of the Earth or Mines, (whence the Name) being in part of a Metalline, and in part of a Stony Substance. 1727 DE FOE *Syst. Magic* i. i. (1840) 7 As one to music, another to working in and finding out metals and minerals in the earth. 1839 *Penny Cycl.* XV. 235/2 By this plan the ore or mineral is divided into more convenient masses for extraction. 1858 LD. ST. LEONARDS *Handy Bk. Prop. Law* xvi. 105 With special provisions as to minerals and the interests therein of remainder-men. 1881 RAYMOND *Mining Gloss.*, *Mineral*, in miners' parlance, ore.

fig. 1598 F. ROUS *Thule* Q 4 He sees where death with greedie spade, Meanes vp to dig the minerals of his hart.

† b. pl. The science of minerals. [Perh. with allusion to the *Liber Mineralium* (or *De Mineralibus*) of Albertus Magnus.] *Obs.*

c 1590 MARLOWE *Faust*. i, He that is grounded in astrology, Enrich'd with tongues, well seen in minerals, Hath all the principles magic doth require.

† 2. Mining or metallurgical industry or art. *Obs.*

c 1470 HENRYSON *Mor. Fab.* v. (*Parl. Beasts*) xlv. Richt as the minor in his minorale Fair gold with fire may fra the leid weill win. 1570-6 LAMBARDE *Peramb. Kent* (1826) p. v. It is the manner.. of such as seek profit by Minerall, first to set men on woork to digge and gather the Owre: Then [etc.].

† 3. A mine. *Obs.*

1598 BP. HALL *Sat.* vi. i. 87 Shall it not be a wild-figg in a wall, Or fired Brimstone in a Minerall? 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* iv. i. 26 O're whom his very madnesse like some Oare Among a Minerall of Mettels base Shewes it selfe pure. 1602 *Life T. Cromwell* 1. ii, My study, like a mineral of gold, Makes my heart proud wherein my hope's enroll'd.

4. a. A material substance that is neither animal nor vegetable; a substance belonging to the 'mineral kingdom'. ? *Obs.*

1602 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* XIII. lxxvi. 316 Vigituies, as trees, fruits, herbes, and such: Dead-Beings too, as Mynerales. 1661 LOVELL *Hist. Anim. & Min.* Introd. 78 As for Minerals, they are bodies perfectly mixt; inanimate, not having sense or motion. 1695 WOODWARD *Nat. Hist. Earth* IV. 174 Nor do Mettals only sort and herd with Mettals in the Earth; and Minerals with Minerals. 1874 J. H. COLLINS *Metal Mining* 20 Any natural substance which is not of animal or vegetable origin, and which is in all parts of the same composition, is called a mineral. Among miners, however, the term is only applied to such substances as are usually obtained from mines.

† b. *spec.* in *Alchemy*. One of the three varieties of the philosophers' stone (the others being *lapis animalis* and *lapis vegetabilis*). *Obs.*

It is doubtful whether quot. 1610 may not belong to 4 or 4c.

1390 GOWER *Conf.* II. 87 The thriddre Ston in special Be name is cleped Minerall.. This Mineral, so as I finde, Transformeth al the ferste kynde. 1610 B. JONSON *Alch.* i. i, All your alchemy and your algebra Your mineralis, vegetalls, and animalis.

† c. A mineral medicine or poison. See also ÆTHIOPS MINERAL. *Obs.*

1563 T. GALE *Antidot.* II. 54 Make all these mynoralles in fyne powder and mixe with the Oyle. 1588 GREENE *Perimedes Wks.* (Grosart) VII. 20 Our late Phisitions haue found out a singular minerall, called Hope: applye this to your stomack as a soueraine simple against disquiet and feare. 1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* i. ii. 74 That thou hast practis'd on her with foule Charmes, Abus'd her delicate Youth, with Drugs or Minerals. 1611 — *Cymb.* v. v. 50 She did confesse she had For you a mortall Minerall. 1622 FLETCHER *Sea Voy* v. i, [Famine] as the wise man says, Gripes the guts as much as any minerall. a 1634 CHAPMAN *Alphonsus* IV. (1654) 49 [They] Gave me a mineral not to be digested, Which burning eats, and eating burns my heart. 1730 BURDON *Pocket Farrier* 40 Sweet Oil a Spoonful, Æthiops Mineral an Ounce.

d. = MINERAL WATER. (*Usu. in pl.*) 1885 *List of Subscribers* (United Telephone Co.) p. xv, We have had a run upon minerals, and are nearly out. *Ibid.*, We are out of minerals. Kindly send us.. one gross of seltzer, one gross of soda. 1922 JOYCE *Ulysses* 597 They might hit upon some drinkables in the shape of a milk and soda or a mineral. 1927 *Glasgow Herald* 15 Apr. 11 There will be.. supper with ale and minerals at Osborne's Hotel.

5. In modern scientific use, each of the species or kinds (defined by approximate identity of chemical composition and physical properties) into which inorganic substances as presented in nature are classified.

1813 BAKEWELL *Introd. Geol.* Pref. (1815) 9 The number of simple minerals which form rocks and strata is small. 1823 H. J. BROOKE *Introd. Crystallogr.* 80 Cleavage alone cannot be relied on for determining the primary form of a mineral. 1896 A. H. CHESTER (*title*) A Dictionary of the Names of Minerals.

6. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *mineral dealer, -train; mineral-bearing* adj.; *mineral dressing*, treatment of ore so as to remove gangue and concentrate the valuable constituents; so *mineral dresser; mineral map*, a map for the purpose of showing the localities where

minerals are to be found; **mineral right** (see quot.); **mineral rod**, a divining-rod for finding mineral veins.

1877 RAYMOND *Statist. Mines & Mining* 174 The croppings of a heavy *mineral-bearing lode are clearly traceable. **1878** GURNEY *Crystallogr.* 57 This is generally sold by the *mineral dealers. **1895** Funk's *Stand. Dict.*, **Mineral dresser*, a machine for trimming or dressing mineralogical specimens. **1957** *Sci. News* XLVI. 35 This upgrading [of ores] is the work done by the mineral dresser. **1939** A. M. GAUDIN *Princ. *Mineral Dressing* i. 1 Mineral dressing is commonly regarded as the processing of raw minerals to yield marketable products and waste by means that do not destroy the physical and chemical identity of the minerals. **1957** *Sci. News* XLVI. 37 The methods of mineral dressing most in use before World War I were limited to gravitation in pulsing or streaming currents of water... the use of magnets on ferro-magnetic ores, and such hydro-metallic processes as the cyanidation of gold and the leaching of copper. **1974** *Encycl. Brit. Macropædia* XI. 1063/2 Modern processes in mineral dressing have become increasingly directed toward using fundamental principles governed by laws of physics, chemistry, and electricity. **1876** *Nature* 14 Dec. 150/1 Along with this is a *mineral map of New South Wales, showing the localities of the principal minerals. **1839** *Penny Cycl.* XV. 237/2 Certain stipulations are then entered into between the company and the proprietor of the land in which the vein or deposit is situated, or should the *mineral right not belong to him, with [etc.]. **1881** RAYMOND *Mining Gloss.*, *Mineral right*, the ownership of the minerals under a given surface, with the right to enter thereon, mine, and remove them. **1809** KENDALL *Trav.* III. 101 The mysteries of the *mineral-rods are many. **1849** T. L. CLINGMAN in C. Lanman *Lett. from Alleghany Mts.* 187 Travelling about the country under the guidance of *mineral rods* or dreams in search of mines. **1902** A. D. MCFAY *Ike Glidden* xxi. 184 They've sent for Squire Blunt to come up here in the morning, with a mineral rod, to assist them. **1894** LD. TWEEDMOUTH in *Daily News* 5 Oct. 5/6 Our express had a short distance to the north of Northallerton run into a *mineral train.

mineral ('mɪnərəl), *a.* [a. F. *minéral*, ad. med.L. *mineralis* pertaining to mines, f. *minera*: see MINERA. Cf. Sp., Pg. *mineral*, It. *minerale*. The adj. is in Eng. of later appearance than the sb., and is in some uses not to be distinguished from the attributive use of the sb.]

†1. *a.* Pertaining to mines or mining. Of persons: Skilled in mining matters. *Obs.*

1592 STOW *Annals* 11 The saide Philosopher... in this land taught the knowledge of mynerall workes. c. **1600** NORDEN *Spec. Brit.*, *Cornw.* (1728) 18 It were not amiss that Minerall Artists dyd strayne their skyll to make a more generall prooffe by a more exacte searche. *Ibid.* 70 The howse of Mr. Windesore, situate amonge the minerall hills. **1602** CAREW *Cornwall* 13 Sir Francis Godolphin... entertained a Duch mynerall man. **1667** COLEPRESE in *Phil. Trans.* II. 481 John Gill, a Man well experienced in Mineral affairs. **1672** BOYLE *Ess. Gems* 31 As I have been inform'd, not only by some Mineral Writers of good credit, but also by eye witnesses. **1706** PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Mineral Courts*, certain peculiar Courts for regulating the Concerns of Lead-Mines, as Stannary-Courts are for Tin.

¶ *b.* *nonce-use*. Deeply buried; recondite. **1615** DONNE *Ess.* (1651) 28 Nothing was too Minerall, nor centrick for the search and reach of his wit.

†2. *mineral virtue*: the supposed occult power by which metals are developed. *Obs.*

1477 NORTON *Ord. Alch.* i. in Ashm. (1652) 19 The vertue Minerall. **1750** tr. *Leonardus's Mirr. Stones* 22 By an example which we shall bring from the animal seed, it will appear, in what manner the mineral virtue operates in stones.

3. *a.* Having the nature of a mineral (MINERAL sb. 1); obtained from the bowels of the earth.

1581 in *Trans. Jewish Hist. Soc. Eng.* (1903) IV. 98 The vth corruption [of copper ore] is Calcator, beinge the mother or corpus of vitriall, and a mynerall substance. **1600** J. PORY tr. *Leo's Africa* Introd. 11 Heere also you haue minerall salt. **1612** WOODALL *Surg. Mate* Wks. (1653) 207 Under the name of mineral salt is comprehended the salts of all metals [etc.]. **1617** MORYSON *Itin.* III. 80 Minerall salt which in Poland they dig out of pits like great stones. **1695** WOODWARD *Nat. Hist. Earth* iv. 175 By Experience... in any Place or Mine, a Man may be enabled to give a near Conjecture at the Metallick or Mineral Ingredients of any Mass commonly found there. **1712** BLACKMORE *Creation* III. 422 Endless Store Of Min'ral Treasure and Metallic Oar. **1875** *Ure's Dict. Arts* III. 304 When the mineral ores lie in nearly vertical masses, it is [etc.].

b. Impregnated with mineral substances; esp. in *mineral spring*. (See MINERAL WATER.) Also of colour, †indicating mineral impregnation. Also *attrib.*

1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* II. 57 Two Riuers, Acheron and Cocytus; who for their minerall colours, and bitter tastes, were surnamed the Riuers of Hell. **1783** S. TENNEY *Lett.* 1 Sept. in *Mem. Amer. Acad. Arts & Sci.* (1793) II. 43, I mentioned some mineral springs in the vicinity of this place. **1797** *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) IX. 346/1 About two leagues to the eastward is a brackish mineral spring. **1834** W. India *Sk. Bk.* II. 139 Invalids, many of whom come... for the... mineral baths. **1843** W. W. MATHER (ed.) *Geol. N. Y.* iv. 308 In this district the only mineral springs of interest are the salines, the sulphur springs, [etc.]. **1911** *Daily Colonist* (Victoria, B.C.) 22 Apr. 1/4 Craig... was probably fatally shot by a burglar late tonight in his room at a mineral springs resort. **1972** *Gloss. Geol.* (Amer. Geol. Inst.) 456/1 *Mineral spring*, a spring whose water contains enough mineral matter to give it a definite taste, in comparison to ordinary drinking water, esp. if the taste is unpleasant or if the water is regarded as having therapeutic value.

4. *a.* Of material substances: Neither animal nor vegetable in origin; inorganic.

1599 B. JONSON *Cynthia's Rev.* v. ii, I haue an excellent mineral Fucus, for the purpose. **1601** HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 454 Men vpon a couetous mind would needs seeke for siluer, and not satisfied therewith, thought good withall to find out Minerall vermilion. **1605** BACON *Adv. Learn.* II. x. §9 Mineral medicines have been extolled. **1685** BOYLE *Salub. Air* 35 Some Metalline ores, and some mineral earths themselves have been observ'd by Mineralogists. **1794** SULLIVAN *View Nat.* II. 104 Other opinions, indeed, would fix it a solid mineral bitumen. **1796** KIRWAN *Elem. Min.* (ed. 2) II. 5 The other, extracted from some maritime plants, but most frequently of mineral origin, and thence called Mineral Alkali. *Ibid.* 51 Mineral Carbon, impregnated with Bitumen. **1797** *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) IX. 347/2 Mr. Rinman... has found that dephlogisticated calces of iron, and particularly its solutions in mineral acids, have no binding power. **1834** *Cycl. Pract. Med.* III. 109/2 Of medicines, the vegetable tonics are scarcely so serviceable as the mineral. **1843** J. A. SMITH *Product Farming* (ed. 2) 139 Of Manures of Mineral Origin, or Fossil and Artificial or Chemical Manures.

b. Pertaining to inorganic matter. *mineral kingdom*: see KINGDOM 5.

1876 *Encycl. Brit.* V. 520/2 The study of the remaining elements and of their compounds constituting inorganic, or, as it is also termed, mineral chemistry.

5. *a.* Special collocations and combinations: **mineral candle** (see quot.); **mineral caoutchouc** = ELATERITE; **mineral chameleon** (see CHAMELEON 5); **mineral charcoal**, 'a charcoal-like substance, often found between layers of coal' (Chester *Dict. Names Min.*); **mineral coal**, †(a) a variety of coal in which there are no traces of vegetable structure (*obs.*); (b) native coal, in contradistinction to charcoal; **mineral cotton**, †**mineral crystal** (see quot.); **mineral jelly**, vaseline (Webster *Suppl.* 1902); **mineral oil**, a general name for petroleum and the various oils distilled from it; **mineral pitch**, asphaltum; **mineral soil**, any soil in which the organic constituents are small in proportion to the inorganic ones; **mineral solution** (see quot.); **mineral tallow** = HATCHETTITE; **mineral tar** = PISSASPHALT; **mineral teeth**, artificial teeth; **mineral wax** = OZOCERITE; **mineral wool**, a variety of mineral cotton, slag-wool (Raymond *Mining Gloss.* 1881). Also MINERAL WATER.

1890 *Century Dict.*, **Mineral candle*, a kind of candle made from a semi-fluid naphtha obtained from wells sunk in the neighbourhood of the Irrawaddy river in Burma. **1801** *Encycl. Brit.* *Suppl.* II. 230/2 **Mineral caoutchouc*. **1805** R. JAMESON *Syst. Min.* (1816) II. 401 **Mineral Charcoal*. **1802** PLAYFAIR *Illustr. Hutton. Theory* 150 **Mineral-coal*... is the same which Dr. Hutton derives from the vegetable juices... carried into the sea and there precipitated... to become afterwards mineralized. **1854** RONALDS & RICHARDSON *Chem. Technol.* (ed. 2) I. 37 Mineral or pit coal. **1875** KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, **Mineral cotton*, a fiber formed by allowing a jet of steam to escape through a stream of liquid slag, by which it is blown into fine white threads. **1706** PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), **Mineral Crystal* (among Chymists), a Composition of Salt-peter well putrify'd, and Flower of Brimstone. **1805** R. JAMESON *Syst. Min.* (1816) II. 358 **Mineral Oil*, or Petroleum. **1796** KIRWAN *Elem. Min.* (ed. 2) II. 45 **Mineral Pitch*, Asphaltum. Mineral Tar exposed to a moderate heat, and the action of the air, hardens into this substance. **1924** F. E. BEAR *Soil Managem.* iv. 26 The tendency of *mineral soils to be similar in chemical composition, irrespective of their source of origin, is very nicely shown in the following table. **1960** TEUSCHER & ADLER *Soil & its Fertility* i. 10 The fundamental distinction should be made between mineral soils and organic soils, depending upon the proportion of organic matter which they contain... In general, a soil is designated as organic when it contains 20 per cent or more of organic matter. **1855** OGILVIE *Suppl.*, **Mineral solution*, arsenical liquor, or liquor *potassæ arsenitis*. **1796** KIRWAN *Elem. Min.* (ed. 2) II. 47 **Mineral Tallow*. Its colour is white, its consistence that of Tallow, it feels greasy and stains paper. *Ibid.* 44 **Mineral Tar*, Barbadoes Tar. This is Petrol still further altered by exposure to the air. **1851** C. CIST *Sk. Cincinnati in 1851* 220 **Mineral Teeth*. One factory. **1885** *List of Subscribers, Classified* (United Telephone Co.) (ed. 6) 230 Manufacturers of Mineral Teeth and every Dental Requisite. **1864** WEBSTER, **Mineral wax*.

b. in names of pigments: **mineral black**, a native impure variety of carbon; **mineral blue**, a variety of Prussian blue, made lighter by the addition of alumina; **mineral brown** (see quot. 1930); **mineral grey**, a pale blue-grey pigment obtained in the making of ultramarine from lapis lazuli; **mineral green**, Scheele's green, arsenite of copper; **mineral lake** (see quot. 1902); **mineral purple**, (a) see quot. 1850; (b) purple of Cassius (*Cassell's Encycl. Dict.* 1882); **mineral violet** = *manganese violet*; **mineral white**, permanent white (see PERMANENT 1 d); **mineral yellow**, a lead pigment made by digesting litharge with common salt.

1849-50 WEALE *Dict. Terms Archit.* etc., **Mineral black*. **1869** T. W. SALTER *Field's Chromatogr.* (new ed.) xvii. 342 Under the names of Euchrome and **Mineral Brown*, they [sc. Cappah browns] have been introduced into commerce for civil and marine painting. **1930** MAERZ & PAUL *Dict. Color* 167/1 *Mineral brown*, this name, or its synonym, *Metallic Brown*, is occasionally found given to specific colors in paints. It has... long been used to refer to any native earth colored by iron oxide, etc. **1869** T. W. SALTER *Field's Chromatogr.* (new ed.) xix. 375 **Mineral gray*... is obtainable from the lapis lazuli, after the blue and ash have been worked out. **1958** M. L. WOLF *Dict. Painting* 179 A substance known as gangue (vein-stone) is often offered as

mineral gray, but it is not a successful substitute. **1815** J. SMITH *Panorama Sci. & Art* II. 382 If to this sulphate of copper be added a solution of arseniate of potass, a beautiful green precipitate is formed, called Scheele's green, or **mineral green*. **1902** WEBSTER *Suppl.*, **Mineral lake*, a pink pigment consisting of a glass colored with tin chromate. **1850** G. FIELD *Painters' Art* 79 Purple Ochre, Or **Mineral Purple*, is a dark ochre, native of the Forest of Dean. **1913** B. BROWN *Painter's Palette* iv. 21 Taking these paints... and making them... account for themselves in the matter of value, we find that their values fall on the value-scale thus:... O.—Burnt Sienna. Rose Madder. **Mineral Violet*. **1934** H. HILER *Notes Technique Painting* ii. 132 Mineral violet (manganous metaphosphate). **1958** M. L. WOLF *Dict. Painting* 170 Manganese pigments... The violets are particularly varied, some of the shades including mineral-, permanent-, and Nuernberger violet. **1875** E. SPON *Workshop Receipts* 93/2 White Pigments. **Mineral white*.—Precipitated carbonate of lead. **1844** HOBLYN *Dict. Med.*, **Mineral Yellow*, Patent Yellow, a pigment consisting of chloride and protoxide of lead.

† **minera'leity**. *Obs.* [f. MINERAL *a.*, after *corporeity*, etc.] The attribute of being mineral.

1757 tr. *Henckel's Pyritol.* 148 A material cause and property of minereality.

† **'mineraline, a.** *Obs.* [f. MINERAL *sb.* + -INE.] Composed of mineral substances.

1674 R. GODFREY *Inj. & Ab. Physic* 33 A Mineralline dose which another...unlearned Chymist gave him. *Ibid.* 171 Their perverse Mineraline Remedies.

† **'mineralist**. *Obs.* [f. MINERAL *sb.* + -IST.]

1. One who is skilled in or employed with minerals; a mineralogist.

1631 CAPT. SMITH *Adv. Planters* 3 Better there may be, for I was no Mineralist. **1670** PETTUS *Fodinae Reg.* Table, *Mineralist*, such as deal in Minerals. a **1728** WOODWARD *Nat. Hist. Fossils* (1729) I. i. 84 The...Mineralists of Germany...all agree that the Ludus Paracelsi is the tessellated Pyrites. **1796** MORSE *Amer. Geog.* I. 660 The mountain...has several of the appearances described by mineralists.

2. One who follows Paracelsus in the use of minerals in medicines.

1628 FORD *Lover's Mel.* i. ii, Mountebanck, Empiricks, Quacksaluers, Mineralists [etc.].

minerality (mɪnərə'leɪtɪ). [f. MINERAL *a.* + -ITY.] The quality of a water containing mineral salts.

1890 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

mineralizable (mɪnərə'lɪzəb(ə)l), *a.* [f. MINERALIZE *v.* + -ABLE.] Capable of being mineralized.

1890 in *Century Dict.*

mineralization (mɪnərə'lɪzətʃən). [f. MINERALIZE *v.* + -ATION.]

1. *a.* The action or process of mineralizing, or the state of being mineralized.

1757 tr. *Henckel's Pyritol.* ix. 145 The mineral damps, that lodge any where for mineralisation, may happen to be of different mixtions. **1798** HATCHETT in *Phil. Trans.* LXXXVIII. 580 This tarnish is principally a commencement of mineralization on the surface. **1837** BUCKLAND *Geol. & Min.* I. 352 note, As happens when vegetables are converted into coal, under the process of mineralization. **1885** GOODALE *Physiol. Bot.* 39 Mineralization of the [cell-] wall may be general or local... General mineralization of the wall depends most frequently on silicic acid. **1895** OLIVER tr. *Kerner's Nat. Hist. Plants* I. 264 The final result of the decomposition of organic bodies by bacteria has been termed mineralization. **1898** Q. *Jrnl. Geol. Soc.* LIV. 81 The silicification, or more generally the mineralization, of these conglomerates is, in my opinion, the result of secondary processes of infiltration and crystallization. **1918** *Mining Mag.* XIX. 196/2 The supposed essential similarities between the conglomerates and ordinary lode deposits and quartz veins seem rather to have been based on ignorance of the various factors identical to formation of fissure deposits than on clear conceptions as to how the conglomerates received their mineralization. **1935** *Amer. Jnl. Sci.* XXX. 115 'Mineralization' was shown to be a process of chemical action in which the mineralizer, HCl, was regenerated after performing transport and combination of the Fe₂O₃ with the MgO. **1971** *Nature* 24 Dec. 460/2 We intend to use this method to monitor the growth and dissolution of crystals in gels, especially in connexion with mineralization and demineralization in biological systems.

b. concr. A product of this process, a petrification.

1799 W. TOOKE *View Russian Emp.* I. 109 In which mineralizations the tender white rind... is preserved quite in its natural appearance.

2. *Mining*. The condition of being well supplied with ore.

1899 *Daily News* 3 May 6/6 A sufficient proof... that City men believe in the mineralisation of the country. **1970** *Daily Tel.* 24 Oct. 13/3 Two of the three drills encountered insignificant mineralisation. **1971** *Nature* 6 Aug. 393/2 In regions of mercury mineralization, however, up to 100 µg/kg has been reported.

mineralize ('mɪnərə'lɪz), *v.* Also 7 minerallise, 8-9 mineralise. [f. MINERAL *sb.* and *a.* + -IZE.]

1. *trans.* To combine with (a metal) so as to convert (it) into the state of ore. ? *Obs.*

1655 T. VAUGHAN *Euphrates* 29 When it is Mineralised by it self, and without any fœculet mixture, then [etc.]. **1757** tr. *Henckel's Pyritol.* 151 Sulphur in its separate state... mineralises, or reduces metals to an ore-state. **1976** HATCHETT in *Phil. Trans.* LXXXVI. 291 This yellow colour probably occasioned the supposition that the lead was

mineralized by the tungstic acid. **1813** BAKEWELL *Introd. Geol.* 221 They [metals] are usually combined with some substance by which they are mineralized. **1855** J. R. LEIFCHILD *Cornwall Mines* 84 Iron, lead, and mercury, . . . when mineralized by sulphur, form respectively the following sulphurets, iron pyrites, galena, and cinnabar. **1880** D. C. DAVIES *Metallif. Min. & Mining* (ed. 2) 4 These metalliferous minerals occur in nature in two distinct forms:—1st. Native. . . 2nd. Mineralised, or associated with other minerals, and in combination with the gases or earthy admixtures.

2. a. trans. To convert into a mineral substance.

1799 W. TOOKE *View Russian Emp.* 1. 109 Here are seen . . . leaves, and roots of birch-trees . . . entirely mineralized by iron. **1823** BUCKLAND *Reliq. Diluv.* 9 The bones found in caverns are never mineralised. **1872** W. S. SYMONDS *Rec. Rocks* v. 142 The rocky axis, even in that far remote period was as consolidated and mineralised as at present. **1911** *Encycl. Brit.* XVIII. 255/1 Shales, sandstones and igneous rocks may be silicified and mineralized under suitable conditions. **1973** *Nature* 7 Dec. 347/1 Experiments introducing modern lichens into the normal preparation of microfossil samples using hydrogen peroxide failed to mineralise the plant structures.

b. intr. for *refl.* To become mineralized. In quot. *fig.*

1845 MOZLEY *Ess., Laud* (1878) 1. 192 A mind, by undergoing a certain ordeal, mineralises and turns into hard transparent crystal.

3. trans. To impregnate with mineral matters.

1789 PILKINGTON *View Derby.* I. 235 M. de Fourcroy imagines, that some waters contain the liver of sulphur; and that others are mineralized by hepatic gaz.

4. intr. To seek for minerals; to study minerals.

1792 A. YOUNG *Trav. France* 26 Can he clamber the rocks to mineralize? **1857** MRS. CROSSE *Mem. A. Crosse* 171 [He] was walking with his eyes fixed on the ground (a habit acquired from mineralising).

5. passive. To be stocked with ore.

1890 *Melbourne Argus* 28 May 7/6 A great quantity of stone, well mineralised, in the level. **1899** *Daily News* 23 May 7/2 By cablegrams: . . . Lode is heavily mineralised, in so far as 3 feet, average assay value 10 dwts. per ton.

mineralized ('mɪnərəlaɪzd), *ppl.* *a.* [f. MINERALIZE *v.* + -ED¹.]

1. Changed to a mineral.

1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) XI. 428/1 *Mineralised ores.* **1878** A. H. GREEN *Coal* i. 16 Coal is little else but mineralised vegetable matter. **1890** *Nature* 27 Feb. 392 The bone-corpuscles differ from the dentine-corpuscles in becoming completely embedded in the mineralized matrix.

2. Impregnated with minerals; containing mineral substances.

1893 *Nation* (N.Y.) 27 July 70/3 Were there not lines of weakness in the earth, along which lavas and hot mineralized solutions could penetrate. **1896** *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* I. 319 Many other slightly mineralised warm-waters . . . might be mentioned. **1906** *Act 6 Edw. VII* c. 20 § 4 (1) The expression 'mineralized methylated spirits' means . . . spirits which, in addition to being methylated . . . have mixed with or dissolved in them . . . mineral naphtha. **1915** K. TORNBURG tr. *Rasch's Electric Arc Phenomena* vii. 149 The radiation from the luminous arc flame of mineralized carbons, thus, is not always sufficient to compensate for any considerable deficiency occasioned by artificial lengthening of the arc. **1967** *Martindale's Extra Pharmacopoeia* (ed. 25) 86/2 Mineralised methylated spirits is the only variety that may be sold by retail in Great Britain for general use.

3. Mining. Of a district: Abounding in ore.

1881 RAYMOND *Mining Gloss., Mineralized*, charged or impregnated with metalliferous mineral. **1895** *Tablet* 2 Feb. 158 It was also a highly mineralized country, and a highly 'payable' country.

mineralizer ('mɪnərəlaɪzə(r)), [f. MINERALIZE *v.* + -ER¹.]

1. a. A substance that combines with a metal to form an ore, as sulphur, arsenic, etc.

1795 NICHOLSON *Dict. Chem.* 503 The commonest mineralizers are sulphur, arsenic, and fixed air. **1807** AIKIN *Dict. Chem.* II. 105/1 *Mineralizer* is any substance found in natural combination with a metal. **1854** J. D. WHITNEY *Metallic Wealth U.S.* II. 81 Silver, tin, copper, lead, zinc, and iron are obtained almost exclusively in the form of ores, that is, in combination with a mineralizer.

b. Petrol. A volatile substance dissolved in a magma which aids the formation of minerals by altering the properties of the magma but is not necessarily present in the final mineral; also, a substance which promotes the artificial synthesis of a mineral.

1909 A. HARKER *Nat. Hist. Igneous Rocks* xii. 290 Mineralisers are, before all, powerful fluxes. One of their most important offices is that of reducing the viscosity of a magma. **1921** *Jrnl. Geol.* XXIX. 205 The presence of mineralizers has lowered the temperature of freezing below the inversion range of these minerals. **1943** R. D. GEORGE *Minerals & Rocks* xx. 434 When a rock is poured out of a volcano the mineralizers have a chance to escape before they have done their work. **1958** J. H. DE BOER in Everett & Stone *Struct. & Properties Porous Materials* 290 We had a mixture of alumina and silica—I don't remember if it was in the right proportion—but heating at a relatively low temperature . . . mullite was already formed with lithium as a mineralizer. **1974** L. N. KOGARKO in H. Spenser *Alkaline Rocks* vi. iv. 480/2 Mineralizers may not enter into the composition of minerals but exert catalytic action on the process of their growth.

2. The mineral with which a water is impregnated.

1799 *Med. Jrnl.* II. 358 The principal mineralisers of this water are the sulphats of iron and alumin.

mineralizing ('mɪnərəlaɪzɪŋ), *ppl.* *a.* [f. MINERALIZE *v.* + -ING².] That mineralizes.

1796 HATCHETT in *Phil. Trans.* LXXXVI. 286 Although the substance was indisputably proved to be an ore of lead, yet the mineralizing principle of it remained unknown. **1875** LYELL *Princ. Geol.* I. II. xvii. 405 In some instances, alumina . . . is the mineralizing material. **1890** *Athenæum* 18 Jan. 88/1 The action of fluorine as a mineralizing agent has been widely recognized.

† **mine'rallic**, *a.* *Obs.* [f. MINERAL + -IC.]

1778 PRYCE *Min. Cornub.* p. ix, Tin . . . is . . . more rich in its minerallick Ore than Copper.

† **'mineralness**. *Obs.* [f. MINERAL *a.* + -NESS.] The quality of being impregnated with minerals.

1661 J. CHILDREY *Brit. Baconica* 33 The Mineralness of these waters appears.

mineralocorticoid (ˌmɪnərələʊˈkɔːtɪkɔɪd).

Biochem. [f. MINERAL *sb.* + -O + CORTICOID.]

Any of the steroid hormones produced in the adrenal cortex which are esp. concerned with maintaining the salt balance in the body; any analogous synthetic compound.

1950 H. SELYE *Physiol. & Path. of Exposure to Stress* 646 Mineralo-corticoids predispose to the formation of lung edema. **1964** L. MARTIN *Clin. Endocrinol.* (ed. 4) v. 165 The mineralocorticoids promote the retention of salt and water and the excretion of potassium by the renal tubules. **1965** LEE & KNOWLES *Animal Hormones* iv. 70 The division of adrenal cortical hormones into glucocorticoids and mineralocorticoids is a convenient one. **1970** PASSMORE & ROBSON *Compan. Med. Stud.* II. vi. 12/2 Nowadays, the mineralocorticoid of choice in the treatment of defective secretion of endogenous aldosterone is the synthetic agent 9α-fluorocortisol.

mineralogic (mɪnərəˈlɒdʒɪk), *a.* Now chiefly U.S. [Formed as next.] = MINERALOGICAL.

1811 PINKERTON *Petrol.* I. 242 The description of the latter has been given by several mineralogic authors. *Ibid.* II. 129 Saxony, the very focus of mineralogic knowledge. **1952** G. SARTON *Hist. Sci.* I. xxi. 560 A mineralogic analysis. **1972** *Science* 3 Nov. 497/1 Approximately one-third of the book is devoted to mineralogic and petrologic attributes of sandstones.

mineralogical (mɪnərəˈlɒdʒɪkəl), *a.* [f. MINERALOGY: see -LOGICAL.]

Of or pertaining to mineralogy; concerned with the study of minerals; used in the study of minerals.

1791 BEDDOES in *Phil. Trans.* LXXXI. 64 This rule has been found to hold good by so many mineralogical travellers that [etc.]. **1859** DARWIN *Orig. Spec.* x. (1873) 272 The frequent and great changes in the mineralogical composition of consecutive formations. **1867** J. HOGG *Microsc.* i. iii. 208 The sharp edge of a mineralogical hammer. **1876** PAGE *Adv. Text-bk. Geol.* v. 99 Geological, mineralogical, and chemical considerations are thus inseparably interwoven.

mineralogically (mɪnərəˈlɒdʒɪkəlɪ), *adv.* [f. MINERALOGICAL *a.* + -LY².] In a mineralogical manner; with regard to mineralogy.

1801 CHENEVIX in *Phil. Trans.* XCI. 239 Whether we consider it mineralogically or chymically, it certainly is an interesting substance. **1845** *Encycl. Metrop.* VI. 562/1 The most important point of view under which mica slate can be considered mineralogically is [etc.].

mineralogist (mɪnərəˈlɒdʒɪst), [f. MINERALOGY + -IST.]

1. One who is versed in or studies mineralogy.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* II. i. 49 Yet are there also many Authors that deny it, and the exactest Mineralogists have rejected it. **1791** NEWTE *Tour Eng & Scot.* 429 The patrons of church livings, . . . would naturally, like King Charles, desire that his spiritual pastor might be a good chymist, a good mineralogist, and a good botanist. **1830** HERSHEL *Stud. Nat. Phil.* 139 The number of simple minerals actually recognised by mineralogists does not exceed a few hundreds. **1860** PIESSE *Lab. Chem. Wonders* 33 The shop of Mr. Tennant, the mineralogist. **1879** *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 310/2 John James Ferber, the eminent Swedish mineralogist.

2. Zool. A name given by collectors to the gasteropods of the genus *Phorus*, which attach stones to the margin of their shells: a carrier shell.

1851 S. P. WOODWARD *Mollusca* 1. 136 Most of the phori attach foreign substances to the margins of their shells as they grow; particular species affecting stones, . . . are called 'mineralogists', . . . by collectors.

mineralogize (mɪnərəˈlɒdʒaɪz), *v.* [f. MINERALOGY + -IZE.] *intr.* To look for minerals.

1804 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Ennui* vi, Wks. 1832 XI. 143 While he was not studying, he was botanizing or mineralogizing with O'Toole's chaplain. **1807** SOUTHEY *Espriella's Lett.* II. 43 Some to mineralogize, some to botanize, some to take views of the country.

mineralography (mɪnərəˈlɒgrəfi), *Min.* [f. MINERAL *sb.* + -O + -GRAPHY.]

The study of the physical and chemical microstructure of minerals, *spec.* of polished sections using the reflecting microscope.

1916 J. MURDOCH *Microsc. Determination Opaque Minerals* p. iii, This new method [sc. using the reflecting microscope] . . . opens an entire new field of geologic science that promises to do for the ores what petrography has done for the rocks; for this the name of 'Mineralography' is proposed. **1921** H. L. ALLING in *Jrnl. Geol.* XXIX. 104 The rock-forming minerals can be studied . . . as the end products

of crystallization of melts—geophysical chemistry, or as here proposed—mineralography. **1937** *Amer. Mineralogist* XXII. 492 Attention is restricted to instrumental and manipulative procedure with the opaque minerals; no consideration is given . . . to those more interpretative and philosophical phases of mineralography, such as textures . . . deformation, alteration etc. **1942** *Chem. Abstr.* XXXVI. 1267 (heading) The imprint method in mineralography.

Hence **mineralo'graphic** *a.*, of or using mineralography.

1916 J. MURDOCH *Microsc. Determination Opaque Minerals* p. v, Mineralographic methods show that . . . the sulphide minerals tend to be microscopically mingled and intergrown in most intimate fashion. **1937** *Amer. Mineralogist* XXII. 492 Many requests . . . have come for description or discussion of mineralographic technique as employed at Harvard. **1971** *Daily Tel.* 29 Apr. 25 (Adv.), Mineralographic and related analyses on ores and metallurgical products.

mineralogy (mɪnərəˈlɒdʒɪ), [f. MINERAL *sb.* + -LOGY. Cf. F. *minéralogie* (1732 in Hatz.-Darm.), G. *mineralogie*, Sp. *mineralogía*, It. *mineralogia*.] **1.** The science which treats of minerals.

1690 BOYLE *Prev. Hydrostat. Way of Estimating Ores* Adv. 149 This . . . will not perhaps be unwelcome to some that Love Mineralogy, much better than they understand it. **1796** KIRWAN *Elem. Min.* (ed. 2) I. Pref. 5 In the preceding decennial period, from 1774 to 1784, mineralogy may be said to have for the first time assumed its rank among the sciences. **1876** PAGE *Adv. Text-bk. Geol.* v. 97 The student must on no account learn to underrate the value of Mineralogy as a branch of Geology.

2. (A description of) the mineralogical features of a region or a specimen.

1798 R. JAMESON (*title*) An outline of the mineralogy of the Shetland Islands, and of the Island of Arran. **1878** *Mineral. Mag.* II. 106 (heading) The geognosy and mineralogy of Scotland. **1933** P. G. H. BOSWELL *On Mineral. Sedimentary Rocks* p. v, Having devoted much time to a digest of the literature of the mineralogy of sediments, I published a review of the work. **1952** *Jrnl. Geol.* LX. 107 These processes . . . have produced significant changes in the mineralogy and textural relationships of the plutonic acidic rocks. **1971** I. G. GASS et al. *Understanding Earth* i. 27/2 Chemical weathering is very effective in producing a mineralogy which differs greatly from that of the igneous and metamorphic rocks.

mineraloid (mɪnərəˈlɒɪd), *Min.* [a. G.

mineraloid (J. Niedzwiedzki 1909, in *Centralbl. f. Min., Geol. u. Paläont.* 662), f. *mineral* MINERAL *sb.*: see -OID.] A substance that might be regarded as a mineral but is amorphous rather than crystalline.

1913 A. F. ROGERS in *Proc. Amer. Philos. Soc.* LII. 608 The question of names for colloidal or amorphous minerals arises . . . Niedzwiedzki has proposed the term *mineraloid* for the natural amorphous substances. **1917** — in *Jrnl. Geol.* XXV. 526 Lechatelierite is a glass and may be considered along with other natural glasses as a mineraloid. *Ibid.* 540 The hydrocarbons may be included under Niedzwiedzki's term *mineraloid*. As Niedzwiedzki used this term for all naturally occurring amorphous substances, this changes somewhat the original definition of mineraloid. Such substances as opal, chalcite, limonite, colophane, halloysite, etc., are definite enough to be called minerals even though they are amorphous. The term 'mineraloid' seems appropriate for the less definite mineral-like substances. **1941** C. S. HURLBUT *Dana's Man. Min.* (ed. 15) iii. 94 There are a number of mineral substances whose analyses do not yield definite chemical formulas and further show no signs of crystallinity. They have been called gel minerals or mineraloids. **1944** A. HOLMES *Princ. Physical Geol.* iv. 37 Only a few noncrystalline substances are regarded, by common usage, as minerals, and these are generally distinguished as mineraloids. **1951** [see JORDISITE]. **1972** G. S. FAY *Rockhound's Manual* iii. 37 Mineraloids are substances which look like and are often grouped with minerals, but mineraloids have an amorphous, or noncrystalline, structure as is evident when viewed under high-power microscopes. Opal is a mineraloid.

mineral water. **a.** Originally, water found in nature impregnated with some mineral substance, usually, such as is used medicinally. Also (with *a* and *plural*) a kind of such water. **b.** Later, applied also to artificial imitations of natural mineral waters, e.g. soda-water, seltzer-water; and subsequently extended to include other effervescent drinks, as lemonade and ginger-beer.

1562 TURNER *Baths* 9 Thys minorall water is cleare . . . and springeth out of sande. **1577** B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* (1586) 903 Their drinesse they cure with baths, and their throat with drinking mineral waters. **1694** SALMON *Bate's Dispens.* (1713) 406/2 To be drank at several Draughts, as you drink Mineral-waters, for the cutting and loosening of gross Humours. **1747** tr. *Astruc's Fevers* 340 The purgative mineral waters, as those of Val, &c. prove the most universal remedy. **1831** J. DAVIES *Man. Mat. Med.* 91 We apply the name Mineral Waters to such as contain in solution one or more foreign substances in sufficient quantity to exercise a more or less marked action on the animal economy. These waters are either natural or artificial.

attrib. **1851** in *Illustr. Lond. News* 5 Aug. (1854) 119/2 Mineral-water manufacture. **1903** *Daily Chron.* 16 Mar. 3/7 There are 3,500 mineral-water manufacturers in the United Kingdom.

† **'minerist**. *Obs.* [f. MINERA + -IST.] A mining expert.

1683 PETTUS *Fleta Min.* 1. Pref., This art is very profitable to Minerists and such as work in Mines.

† **minerosus**, *a. Obs.* [f. MINERA + -OUS. Cf. It. *mineroso*.] Containing minerals.

1611 FLORIO, *Mineroso*, minerosus, miny, full of mines. 1612 DRAYTON *Poly-olb.* iii. 212 That naturall power.. Which in that minerosus earth inseparably doth breed.

Minerva (mɪ'nɜːvə). Also 4 *mynerfe*, *mynerff*, 4-6 *mynerve*, 6 *mynerve*. [a. L. *Minerva*, earlier *Menerva*:—pre-L. **menes-wā* (cf. Skr. *manasvin* 'full of mind or sense', *Manasvinī* name of the mother of the moon) f. **menes-* = Skr. *manas* mind, Gr. μένος courage, fury, f. root **men-*: see MIND sb.]

1. The Roman goddess of wisdom, anciently identified with the Greek Pallas Athene, 'the goddess of wisdom, warlike prowess, and skill in the arts of life' (L. & Sc.). † in spite of *Minerva* (tr. L. *invītā Minervā*): contrary to one's natural bent, without natural aptitude.

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* iv. 262 He callit hir his deir mynerfe. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* i. 79 A Sacrifice unto Minerve. 1503 HAWES *Examp. Virt.* iv. 2 A noble vyrgyn then dyde her serue That fyrst made harnes called Mynerue. 1580 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poésie* iii. xxv. (Arb.) 311 That which he doth by long meditation rather then by a suddaine inspiration, .. (and as they are woont to say) in spite of Nature or Minerua. 1611 SHAKS. *Cymb.* v. v. 164 For Feature, laming The Shrine of Venus, or straight-pight Minerua. 1638 JUNIUS *Paint. Ancients* 333 In spight (as the common saying is) of Minerva, that is, our nature not giving way to it. 1835 THIRLWALL *Greece* iii. i. 67 The goddess Athēnē, whom, with the Romans, we name Minerva.

† b. *fig.* (a) Used for: Wisdom, ability. (b) With allusion to the myth that Minerva (Athene) was born from the head of Jupiter. *Obs.*

1615 CHAPMAN *Odys.* xiii. 179 Then, the Strand They strew'd with all the goods he had, bestow'd By the renown'd Phæacians, since he show'd So much Minerua. 1665 GLANVILL *Scepsts Sci.* xvi. 99 Self-love engageth us for any thing, that is a Minerva of our own. 1685 *Gracian's Courtiers Orac.* 178 Every one then ought to labour to know his Destiny, and to try his Minerva. a 1734 NORTH *Exam.* iii. vi. §26 (1740) 442 The Thing itself [is] no better than a Minerva of his own fertile Brain.

2. *transf.* A woman having the stately mien of Minerva as represented in sculpture.

1877 READE *Woman Hater* iii, Ashmead.. chuckled internally at the idea of this Minerva giving change in a *café*.

3. Short for *Minerva machine* (see 4).

1883 *B'ham Daily Post* 11 Oct., Printers.—Youth Wanted, accustomed to Minerva.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *Minerva birth*; *Minerva-like* adj. *Minerva machine Printing* (see quot.). *Minerva press*, (a) the name of a printing-press formerly existing in Leadenhall Street, London; hence, the series of ultra-sentimental novels issued with the imprint of this press c 1800; (b) (*Printing*) = *Minerva machine*.

1632 BROME *North. Lasse* Ded., A Country Lass I present you, that *Minerva-like was a brayn-born Child, and Jovially begot. 1894 H. GAMLIN *Romney* 51 Reynolds was fortunate in having so Minerva-like a model. 1888 JACOBI *Printer's Vocab.*, **Minerva machine*, a small platen jobbing machine—the original Cropper machine. 1828 CARLYLE *Misc.* (1857) l. 173 So *Meister* was ranked among the legal coin of the **Minerva Press*. 1850 *Athenæum* 7 Dec. 1274/1 The relief provided for the Begum [in *Pendennis*].. is Minerva Press every grain of it. 1866 *Ibid.* 10 Nov. 602/2 Such a flow of Minerva-press melo-dramatic diction. 1888 *Encycl. Brit.* XXIII. 705 (art. *Typography*) Fig. 11, *Minerva Press*.

minerval (mɪ'nɜːvəl), *sb.* [a. L. *minerval*, f. *Minerva*: see prec.] A gift given in gratitude by a scholar to a master; also, money paid to a schoolmaster for teaching.

1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 454 You are well enough served and receive a due Minerval for your schooling. 1674 CHARLETON in *Lett. Eminent Persons* (1813) l. 5 To accept my mean oblation, .. not as an ornament to her public library, but a minerval or simple testimony of my respects and gratitude. 1700 J. BROME *Trav. Eng., Scot., etc.* iii. (1707) 117 The School.. was Built and Endowed by King Edward.. with a generous Minerval for a Master and Usher. 1885 W. CORY *Lett. & Jnls.* (1897) 513 At the end of our year's Greek reading, they [girls] gave me a minerval, to wit, the simple 'Autobiography of George Napier'.

† **Mi'nerval**, *a. Obs.* [ad. L. *Minervālis*: see MINERVA and -AL¹.] Pertaining to Minerva.

1625 C. BROOKE *On Sir A. Chichester* 201 Thus he spun Honor's Minervall web.

minery ('maɪnəri). [ad. med.L. *minēria*, *mināria*, f. *mināre* to MINE.]

1. A place where mining operations are carried on; †also, a mine.

[1279 *Northumb. Assize Rolls* (Surtees) 266 Quod Aldeneston' et mynaria ejusdem et homines ejusdem minariæ.. fuerint alienati.] 1567 MAPLET *Gr. Forest* 13 It is found also in Mineries in manner like to Grauell and Sande. 1577 FRAMPTON *Joyful News* iii. (1596) 103 Every day they discover in those countries great Mineries of metals. 1633 T. ADAMS *Exp.* 2 *Peter* iii. 5 If we dig into her inwards, we find metals, mineries, quarries. 1670 PETTUS *Fodinae Reg.* 88 Every other Trespass done upon the Minerie shall be fined at 2d. 1799 W. TOOKE *View Russian Emp.* II. 506 Certain wrought goods for the army and navy, as cannon-balls from the mineries. 1876 W. WHITE *Holidays Tyrol* xvii. 134 A thank-offering from the minery to the church. 1898

RAYMOND *Two Men o' Mendip* iii, I'll ride across to the mineries, myself, so quiet as I can.

attrib. 1681 in *Phil. Trans. Abr.* (1722) II. 369 Which came from the Washing of Lead in the Minery Ponds.

† b. *fig.*

a 1653 BINNING *Chr. Love* ii. Wks. (1847) 528 All these lusts.. are the mineries of contentions, and strifes, and wars.

† 2. A military mine. *Obs.*

1591 SPARRY tr. *Cattan's Geomancie* 86 Vnlesse it bee to put fire vnto Myneries or Artillerie.

† b. Materials for mining. *Obs.*

1687 RYCAUT *Knolles' Hist. Turks* II. 312 The besiegers had endeavoured to pass the Ditch in Boats, and so carry over their Minery.

† 3. The science of mining. *Obs.*

1777 tr. *Born's Trav. Hungary* xiii. 107 A naturalist endowed with a proper knowledge of minery.

minestra (mɪ'nɛstrə). [It.] An Italian vegetable soup; = MINESTRONE.

1750 [see MACARONI 1]. 1871 *Monthly Packet* Sept. 362 One of the waiters here came up to me, announcing that 'la minestra' was ready. I had ordered no soup. 1907 J. WEBSTER *Jerry Junior* xii. 184 They supped on *minestra* and *fritto misto*. 1935 M. MORPHY *Recipes of all Nations* 127 This is the traditional 'minestra' served at Easter and Christmas in the province of Parma. 1941 'M. HOME' *Place of Little Birds* vi. 89 Donati.. himself saw to the making of the *minestra*. 1948 E. POUND *Pisan Cantos* (1949) lxxviii. 65 'No, there is nothing to pay for that bread.' 'Nor for the minestra.' 1972 P. EVE *European's Cook Bk.* 130 *Minestra and Minestrone*. The basic difference between these two soups is that the former is all vegetable whereas the Minestrone is made with meat stock.

minestrале, *obs.* form of MINSTREL.

minestrone (mɪnɪ'strɔʊni). [It.] A thick soup containing vegetables and rice or pasta.

1891 E. DURET *Pract. Househ. Cookery* i. 63 The minestrone is a real Italian national soup. It is composed of a mixture of vegetables and rice. 1903 [see FRITTO MISTO]. 1922 *Blackw. Mag.* Feb. 143/2 There were slices of melon, olives and tunny and a minestrone. 1936 AUDEN & ISHERWOOD *Ascent of F6* ii. iii. 95 Just as you like. What about soup? Minestrone, I think? 1959 *Sunday Times* 29 Mar. 21/6 There are.. dozens of versions of Minestrone, which is a really solid soup thick with vegetables and cheese and rice or pasta and intended, with bread and wine, to constitute the entire midday meal of hungry working people. 1972 N. FROUD *World Bk. Soups* 26 A really good Italian minestrone should have a foundation of salt pork or gammon and white haricot beans.

minette¹ (mɪ'net). *Min.* [a. F. *minette*.]

1. (See quot. 1888.)

1878 LAWRENCE tr. *Cotta's Rocks Class.* 166 It is sometimes difficult to distinguish minette from micaophyry. 1878 BONNEY & HOUGHTON in *Q. Jnrl. Geol. Soc.* XXXV. 166 We propose the analogous term minette-felsite. 1888 TEALL *Brit. Petrogr.* 350 *Minette*, this is a local name used by miners in the Vosges for a rock essentially composed of dark mica, orthoclase and a felspathic matrix. It was introduced into geological literature by Voltz in 1828.

2. A low-grade oolitic iron ore found mainly in Luxemburg and Lorraine. *Freq. attrib.*

1902 *Encycl. Brit.* XXIX. 584/2 Of these [ores] the chief is the lean but very cheap 'Minette' ore of the enormous deposits of Luxemburg and Lorraine. 1919 J. M. KEYNES *Econ. Consequences Peace* iv. 90 The German Delegation made strong efforts to secure the inclusion of a provision by which coal and coke to be furnished by them to France should be given in exchange for *minette* from Lorraine. 1940 *Economist* 13 July 40/1 A new process of steelmaking.. was.. applied by Continental steelmakers to the phosphoric pig-iron produced from their minette ores. 1966 P. T. FLAWN *Mineral Resources* vi. 139 The famous minette iron ores of Lorraine were exploited first on the outcrop in Germany and then followed down dip into France.

minette² (mɪ'net). The smallest of regular sizes of portrait photographs.

1897 in WEBSTER.

minever, variant of MINIVER.

minew, *obs.* form of MINNOW.

ming (mɪŋ), *sb.*¹ *dial.* [f. *ming*, MENG v.]

a. A mixture. b. (See quot. 1856.)

1823 *Caledonian Merc.* 4 Dec. (Jam.), Various sorts of mixtures, in none of which tar is an ingredient. These mings do not clot the fleece as tar does. 1856 P. THOMPSON *Hist. Boston* 715 Land of different proprietors lying mixed, is said to be lying in ming. 1866 J. E. BROGDEN *Prov. Words Lincs.*

Ming (mɪŋ), *sb.*² [Chinese, lit. 'bright, clear'.] The name of a dynasty which ruled in China from 1368 to 1644; a ruler belonging to this dynasty. Also *attrib.*

[1671 J. OGILBY tr. *Montanus' Atlas Chinensis* 485 Thus ended a Prince, perhaps the greatest in the World..: Together with him, the Name of the Empire, viz. Taiming, that is, Of great Brightness, after it had continu'd two hundred sixty six Years.. was utterly extinguish'd. 1676 *China & France* 19 The antient Kings of China were of the Family of Min, which signifies Light.] 1795 W. WINTERBOTHAM *Hist., Geogr. & Philos. View Chinese Empire* i. 5 The whole of their emperors, abstracting from those who are said to have reigned in the fabulous times, are comprehended in twenty-two dynasties.. 21. Ming, .. 1368. 22. Tsing, 1645. 1836 J. F. DAVIS *Chinese* I. v. 185 The first Emperor of the Ming dynasty, which expelled the Mongols in 1368, had been servant to a monastery of bonzes, or priests of Budh. 1854 *Hist. China* v. 56 Houng-nan, or the first Ming, died in 1398, after a reign of thirty years. 1940 E. POUND *Cantos* lx. 91 And Japan kept peace even all through the great Ming rebellion. 1967 D. BLOODWORTH *Chinese*

Looking Glass vii. 68 When in the 17th century the eunuchs betrayed their Ming ruler, and the Forbidden City of Peking fell to rebels, the Emperor wrote a valedictory message on his yellow robe and strangled himself with his silken girdle.

b. Used *attrib.* and *absol.* of the porcelain of the Ming period (of which the finest examples are extremely rare and valuable).

1892 J. D. BALL *Things Chinese* 309 A street hawker may be seen.. lading iced syrup out of Ming bowls, and there is hardly a butcher's shop without a large Ming jar. 1898 W. G. GULLAND *Chinese Porc.* I. 3 We must also remember that a large amount of Ming porcelain must have been destroyed at the end of the Ming dynasty. 1907 E. WHARTON *Fruit of Tree* II. xiii. 209, I want to show you a set of Ming I picked up the other day. 1936 R. LEHMANN *Weather in Streets* III. iv. 318 Just because she hasn't even the guts to put her own stockings on—she's to be treated like a Ming vase. 1939 T. S. ELIOT *Old Possum's Pract. Cats* 24 Down from the library came a loud ping From a vase which was commonly said to be Ming. 1970 *Oxf. Compan. Art* 234/2 The standard Ming porcelain body was refined and white, capable of thin potting when necessary, and covered with a fairly even, clear glaze.

c. Used *attrib.* to denote colours characteristic of Ming porcelain, as *Ming blue*, *green*, *yellow*.

1926 *Textile Mercury* 19 June 566/3 The Textile Colour Card Association's.. new greens are Locarno, elfin, ming, .. and Paradise greens. 1931 B. RACKHAM in R. L. HOBSON et al. *Chinese Ceramics* ii. 141 The blue.. is quite different from the many tones of Ming blue, .. and whatever may be the attractive qualities of the Ming blues in isolation, there can be no doubt that this later blue and white porcelain is far more effective. 1935 J. P. MARQUAND (*title*) *Ming yellow*. 1966 *Country Life* 30 June 1761/2 Shift-dresses.. in white, Ming-green, navy or camel. 1969 *Vogue* 1 Mar. 99 White wool tabard, edged with waves of Ming blue.

† **ming**, *v.* *Obs.* Forms: 1 *myng-*, *myngian*, *menegian*, 2-3 *munegen*, -*ezen*, 3 *minegen*, -*ezen*, -*ijen*, *monezen*, *munižen*, 5 *miniye*, *mynye*, *munye*, 4-7 *minge(n)*, 4-6 *mynge(n)*, 4-5 *menge(n)*, 4 *meneze(n)*, *menewe*, *monewe*, *munge(n)*, *mynewe*, 6- *ming*. [OE. (*æ*)*myngian*, *myngian* wk. vb.:—WGer. **muniğōjan* (cf. OHG. *bi-muniğōn*), f. OTeut. **muni-* (OE. *myne*: see MIN sb.¹.)]

1. *trans.* To put in mind, remind (a person); to admonish. *Const. of* (in OE. genit. case), *on*, *to* with *inf.*; also with dependent clause.

a 1023 WULFSTAN *Hom.* (1883) 210/9 Drihten.. us punne myngað þæs sunnandæges weorces. c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 147 þæt luued world wunne he munezed. c 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 413/368 Seint Iohan him [i.e. the Bishop] chargeð of is warde; and mungeðe him wel ofte þæt he him wuste swiþe wel. 1415 HOCLEVE *To Sir J. Oldcastle* 424 The sighte us myngith to the seint to preye. — *Min. Poems* 711/144 Mynge him ther-on. c 1425 *Eng. Conq. Irel.* 84 He miniyed the Erle of his beheste.

b. *absol.* with clause.

c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 215 Prest speð inne chirche of chirche neode and minezæð þæt me niwe cloþes ober elde bete.

2. To bring into remembrance; to commemorate; to mention. (In OE. with obj. in *genitive*.)

c 1000 *Ags. Ps.* (Th.) xliii. argt., Dauid.. myngode þæra zyfa, þe he his fædrum and his foregengum sealde. c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 169 He minegede alle his wrecche sides þe he polede on þis wrecche worlde. c 1315 SHOREHAM I. 1892 More godsibrede nys þer nauþ þane hys y-menezed here. c 1320 *Cast. Love* 1193 Marie, Mayden schene, .. For deol mungen I ne may þe pyne þ' þu poledest þulke day. a 1450 MYRC 1915 More, I pray þæt þow me mynge, In þy masse when thou dost syng. 1522 *World & Child* 426 (Manly) Ye must loue God aboute all thyng, His name in ydelnes ye may not mynge. 1598 BP. HALL *Sat.* iv. ii. 80 Could neuer man worke thee a worser shame Than once to minge thy fathers odious name. 1623 LISLE *Elfric on O. & N. Test.* To Rdr. 13 This that I minged last was not the least motiue I had. a 1656 *Sir Cawline* xxi. in *Child Ballads* II. 59/1 For because thou minged not Christ before, The lesse me dreadeth thee. 1674 RAY *N.C. Words* 48 To *Ming* at one, to mention. 1787 *Grose Prov. Gloss.*, To ming at one, to remind, give warning or allude to a thing.

3. To remember. Also *refl.* to bethink oneself.

1362 LANGL. *P. Pl. A.* vii. 88 He is holden, ich hope to haue me in muynde, And munge me in his memorie. 1377 *Ibid.* B. iv. 94 And thanne gan Mede to mungen here and mercy she bisought. 1596 BP. HALL *Elegy on Dr. Whitaker* 100 The memorie of his mightie name Shall lye as long, as aged Earth shall last:.. Aye ming'd, aye mourn'd.

4. *intr.* To give an account; to relate.

13.. *E.E. Allit. P. A.* 855 For pay of mote couthe neuer mynge. c 1350 *Will. Palerne* 1067 Hit tidde after bi time as þe tale minges. c 1460 *Emare* 926 The Kyng yn herte was full woo, When he herd mynge tho Of her that was his wene.

ming(e), variant ff. of MENG v. *Obs. exc. dial.*

† **minge**, *v.* *Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *mingere* to void urine.] *trans.* To discharge as urine.

1611 *Tarlton's Jestis* (1844) 43 A horse mingeth whay, madam, a man mingeth amber, A horse is for your way, madam, but a man for your chamber.

minge (mɪndʒ), *sb. dial.* or *slang.* [Origin obscure.] The female pudendum; hence, by extension, women regarded collectively as a means of sexual gratification.

1903 *Eng. Dial. Dict.* IV. 118/2 *Minge*, the female pudendum. 1925 FRASER & GIBBONS *Soldier & Sailor Words* 156 *Minge*, female society (similar to Binge—*q.v.*), e.g., 'His failing is Binge and yours Minge.' 1936 J. CURTIS *Gilt Kid* viii. 80 I'm going to give you a kick in the minge if

you don't shut up. 1974 *New Direction* IV. iv. 19/2 They've all...scented and talced their minges.

|| **mingei** (mɪŋ'gei). Also *Mingei*. [Jap., f. *min* people + *gei* arts.] Japanese folk-art; traditional local Japanese handicraft. Also *attrib.*

1960 B. LEACH *Potter in Japan* viii. 183 Sen cha (green tea) taste, different from 'Matt cha' and certainly not 'Mingei'. 1967 H. H. SANDERS *World of Jap. Ceramics* 177 The brown clay of Ryūmon-ji, when decorated with white slip... was considered... to be one of the distinctive *mingei* products of Japan. 1969 *Sat. Rev.* (U.S.) 13 Sept. 90/1 *Mingei*, or folk art, restaurants... with décor drawn from Japan's rich folk tradition, hand-made plates and bowls by master potters.

mingel, obs. form of MINGLE *v.*

† **'mingent**, *a.* Obs. rare. [ad. L. *mingent-em*, pr. pple. of *mingere*.] Discharging urine.

c 1685 *Dk. Buck'hm.'s Confer.* (1714) 22 She... continued in mingent Circumstances from the Morning till Night.

mingily (mɪŋdʒɪli), *adv.* [f. MINGY *a.*: see -LY².] Meanly, stingily.

1958 *Listener* 6 Nov. 722/2 The most mingily ungenerous gathers backed by elastic.

mingimīngi (mɪŋɪmɪŋɪ). Also *mingi*. [Maori.]

An evergreen shrub, *Cyathodes acerosa* (or *C. fasciculata*) belonging to the family Epacridaceae, native to New Zealand, Victoria, and Tasmania, and bearing tiny, green flowers and red or white berries. Cf. MICKY².

1889 T. KIRK *Forest Flora N.Z.* 213 The wood of the mingi is of a light-brown colour. 1906 T. F. CHEESEMAN *Man. N.Z. Flora* 411 *Cyathodes acerosa*... Abundant from the North Cape southwards. Sea-level to 2500 ft. Mingimīngi. 1929 W. MARTIN *N.Z. Nature Bk.* II. viii. 126 The mingi-mingi... is a rigid, pungent-leaved shrub with either white or red berries. 1963 *Weekly News* (Auckland) 10 July 37/3 The small shrub called mingimīngi or black teatree is as good as manuka as a source of heat. 1966 G. W. TURNER *Eng. Lang. Austral. & N.Z.* viii. 168 Another shrub *mingi* is said by Morris to have the form *micky* in the South Island. This is likely, as the South Island dialects of Maori have *k* for North Island *ng*.

† **'minging**, *vbl. sb.* Obs. [f. MING *v.* + -ING¹.]

1. The action of the verb MING; an admonition; a warning or reminder. In 17-18th c. a premonitory symptom. (Cf. MINDING *vbl. sb.* 2.)

1640 *Laws of Æthelstan* v. vii. Ne forlæte he... þa mynegunge. 1674 RAY *N.C. Words* 48 *Mynegung* an admonition, warning or minding; so it is usually said, I had a *minging*, suppose of an Ague or the like Disease, that is, not a perfect Fit, but so much as to put me in mind of it. 1703 M. WARWICK in *Floyer Hot & Cold Bath*. II. 298 When the Wind is Northward, I meet a little minging of Pains, but no contraction.

2. A memorial.

c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 45 Uwilc sunne-dei is to locan als wa ester del for heo is munezing of his halie aristre. a 1225 *Ancre. R.* 136 Cus þe wunde studen, ine swete muneunge of þe soðe wunden. c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 1623 Sette he up ðat ston for muninging.

mingle ('mɪŋɡ(ə)l), *sb.* Now rare. [f. MINGLE *v.*] The action of mingling, the state of being mingled; mixture. Also *concr.* a mingled mass, a mixture.

1548 ELYOT *Dict., Aceruatim*, on heapes, without ordre, in a mengle [1545 mengley]. 1606 SHAKS. *Ant. & Cl.* I. v. 59 He was not sad... He was not merrie, Which seem'd to tell them, his remembrance lay In Egypt with his ioy, but betwene both. Oh heavenly mingel! *Ibid.* iv. viii. 37 Trumpeters With brazen dinne blast you the Citties eare, Make mingel with our raling Tabourines. 1621 LADY M. WROTH *Urania* 156 Neither Masque nor properly any one thing, but a mingel of diuers sorts. 1668 DRYDEN *Dram. Poesy* Ess. (ed. Ker) I. 61 Scenes admirable in their kind, but of an ill mingel with the rest. 1714 SWIFT *Let. to Ld. Bolingbroke* 7 Aug., To represent persons and things without any mingel of my own interest or passions. 1720 T. BOSTON *Fourf. State* (1797) 385 In a mingel of many different seeds the expert gardener can distinguish between seed and seed. 1811 *Ora & Juliet* IV. 76 Her thoughts were a mingel of thankfulness and dread.

b. *Comb.*, in † **mingle-coloured** adj.

1593 NASH *Christ's T.* (1613) 62 Her high rooffe was mingel-coloured with mounting drops of blood. 1660 *Mercurius Publ.* 24-31 May 349 A mingel-coloured wrought Tabby Gown of Deer colour and white.

mingle ('mɪŋɡ(ə)l), *v.* Forms: 5 *myngel*, *Sc.* *mengill*, 5-6 *mengel*, *mengle*, *myngle*, 6 *mengyll*, *mingel*, -*il*, *myngell*, 6- *mingle*. [Late ME. *mengel*, frequentative f. MING *v.*: see -LE 3. Cf. MDu., Du. *mengelen* (which may possibly have suggested the formation), MHG., mod.G. *mengeln*, of the same meaning.]

1. *trans.* To mix (things together or one thing with another) so that they become physically united or form a new combination; to combine in a mixture, to blend.

1495 *Naval Acc. Hen. VII* (1896) 225 Talowe... mengeled with pytche. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 3 Electrum is a myxture of syluer & golde myngled togdyer. 1535 COVERDALE *Ps.* ci. 9, I... mengle my drynke with wepynge. 1687 A. LOVELL tr. *Thevenot's Trav.* I. 31 There is a little Bason... and over it a cock of warm water; and... above... another cock, for cold water, so that you may mingel them as you please. 1706 LONDON & WISE *Retir'd Gard.* I. II. xii. 167 Take some Mould mingled with soft Hay. 1839 *XIII Dict. Arts* 826 The sulphuret of antimony mingled with its

gangue may be subjected to the same mode of assay. a 1852 WEBSTER *Wks.* (1877) III. 317 The bones of her sons... now lie mingled with the soil of every State from New England to Georgia.

† b. *fig.* To put together so as to make one, to 'pool'. Obs.

1611 SHAKS. *Cymb.* I. vi. 186 Some dozen Romanes of vs... haue mingled summes To buy a Present for the Emperor.

† c. *Const. to. Obs. rare.*

1563 HULL *Art Garden.* (1593) 18 To this water also mingel a little dunce.

d. *poet. nonce-use.* To put in as an ingredient.

1842 TENNYSON *Vision Sin* IV. xxxvi, Fill the cup, and fill the can! Mingle madness, mingle scorn!

2. To bring together, intersperse, or associate (material or immaterial things, persons, etc. with or among others), to unite or join in company. Also to *mingle up*.

c 1450 tr. *De Imitatione* III. lviii. 135 Grace... suffriþ not itself to be mengild with straunge pinges. 1494 Fabyan *Chron.* I. cxi. 126 They were greatly myngelyd or medelyd w' other nacions. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 217 He myngleth y^e trowth with error & heresy. 1596 SHAKS. *I Hen.* IV. III. ii. 63 The skipping King... Mingle his Royaltie with Carping Fooles. 1598 GRENEWAY *Tactius' Ann.* I. viii. (1622) 14 Besides this, womens quarrels were mingled among. 1630 PRYNNE *God no Impostor* 16 Reprobates are mingled with the Elect, as the weedes, the tares are with the corn and grasse. 1726 SWIFT *Gulliver* IV. vii. To devour everything that came in their way, whether herbs, roots, berries, the corrupted flesh of animals, or all mingled together. 1817 JAS. MILL *Brit. India* II. IV. iv. 151 In an instant the two regiments were mingled at the push of the bayonet. 1840 DICKENS *Barn. Rudge* III, A strong tendency to mingle up present circumstances with others which have no manner of connexion with them. 1859 JEPHSON *Brittany* I. 2 We must mingle our regrets when our only fare is a *gigot*. 1875 LYELL *Princ. Geol.* II. III. xlvi. 544 Mingled with the rest, the corpses of two men and one woman. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) V. 235 The order of the voice, in which high and low are duly mingled, is called harmony.

b. *refl.*

14... *How Good Wife taught Dau.* 86 Thoill thaim nocht... mengill thame [sc. women] with neur vith ladry. 1535 COVERDALE *I Esdras* viii. 70 Both they and their sonnes haue mengled them selues with the daughters of them. 1702 ECHARD *Ecl. Hist.* (1710) 65 He caus'd soldiers... to mingle themselves among the people in private apparel. 1725 DE FOE *Voy. round World* (1840) 258 It is impossible to describe how the sound [of falling water], crossing and interfering, mingled itself. 1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* I. xxix. 384 The renewed chorus... mingling itself sleepily in my dreams with school-boy memories.

† c. To associate (a person) in common action.

c 1607 DONNE *Let.* (1651) 60, I owe you so much of my health... as I would not mingle you in any occasion of repairing [1839 ed. impairing] it.

† d. To join (conversation, friendship, etc.) with another person. Also to *mingle eyes*, look into each other's eyes. Obs.

1606 SHAKS. *Ant. & Cl.* III. xiii. 156 To flatter Cæsar, would you mingle eyes With one that tyes his points. 1611 — *Wint. T.* I. ii. 109 To mingle friendship farre is mingling bloods. *Ibid.* IV. iv. 471 Oh cursed wretch, That knew'st this was the Prince, and wouldst adventure To mingle faith with him. 1650 HOWELL *Giraffi's Rev. Naples* I. 20 The Bishop... being not able to com himself to mingle speech with him.

e. *Card-making.* (See quot. 1867.)

1837 [see MINGLING *vbl. sb.*]. 1867 FRY *Playing-Card Terms in Philol. Soc. Trans.* 57 *Mingle*, to place papers, or cardboards, intended to be pasted, in such a way, that the paper can readily take up the sheets in the order in which they are to be pasted.

3. To form or make up by mixing various elements or ingredients, to concoct, compound.

1611 BIBLE *Isa.* v. 22 Woe unto them that are... men of strength to mingle strong drinke. 1667 MILTON *P.L.* VI. 277 Hence then... to the place of evil, Hell, Thou and thy wicked crew; there mingle broiles, Ere this avenging Sword begin thy doome. 1871 BLACKIE *Four Phases* I. 153 The man whose duty it was to administer the drug mingled in a bowl. *absol.* 1635 PAGITT *Christianogr.* I. iii. (1636) 121 He took the Cup of the fruit of the Vine mingling, giving thanks [etc.].

† b. To mix up so as to cause confusion in, to confound. Obs.

1549 LATIMER *Ploughers* (Arb.) 32 Thys is the marke at the whyche the Deuyll shooteth, . . . to mingle the institucion of the Loordes supper. 1551 BIBLE (Matthew) *Gen.* xi. 7 Let vs... myngle theyr tonge euen there, that one vnderstand not what an other sayeth.

4. *intr.* Of things material and immaterial: To unite or combine in some intimate relation; to join together (or with another); to mix, blend.

1530 PALSGR. 634/2 Oyle and water wyll never mengyll togdyer. 1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen.* IV. v. ii. 132 The Tide of Blood in me, . . . Now doth it turne, and ebbe backe to the Sea, Where it shall mingel with the state of Floods. 1671 MILTON *P.R.* IV. 453, I heard the rack As Earth and Skie would mingel. 1756-7 tr. *Keyser's Trav.* (1760) III. 176 Which discharge themselves into the Topino, and under that name mingel with the Chiascio. 1787 G. WHITE *Selborne* I. 4 The soil becomes an hungry lean sand, till it mingles with the forest. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* II. App. 427 In nature, mechanical and molecular laws mingel, and create apparent confusion. 1885 W. C. SMITH *Kildrostan* 52 When a wave, Broken and spent, ebbs back, what should it do But mingel with the new wave flowing in, And swell its volume?

5. Of a person: To mix or join oneself in any kind of association with others; to have intercourse with; to move about among, or in a

gathering. Also, to be associated or take part with others in some action or combination.

1605 SHAKS. *Macb.* III. iv. 3 Our selfe will mingle with Society, And play the humble Host. 1683 TEMPLE *Mem. Wks.* 1731 I. 380 Some of the Train'd Bands... mingled among them. 1685 OTWAY *Windsor Castle* 24 Imagine Fate 't have... mingled in the Throng. 1769 ROBERTSON *Chas. V.* VI. Wks. 1813 VI. 106 He is dead to the world and ought not to mingle in its transactions. 1818 SHELLEY *Homer's Hymn Moon* 21 The Son of Saturn with this glorious Power Mingled in love and sleep—to whom she bore Pandeia. c 1820 S. ROGERS *Italy, Bologna* 32 Observed, nor shunned the busy scene of life, But mingled not. 1852 THACKERAY *Esmond* I. x, Nor caring to mingle with the mere pleasures and boyish frolics of the students. 1870 E. PEACOCK *Ralf Skirl.* I. 8 They often mingled in Court society. 1872 YEATS *Growth Comm.* 138 The Batavians mingled afterwards with the Frisians. 1885 *Law Times* LXXX. 10/1 He is very anxious to avoid any appearance of mingling in party disputes.

mingleable ('mɪŋɡ(ə)ləb(ə)l), *a.* ? Obs. [f. MINGLE *v.* + -ABLE.] That may be mingled; miscible.

1666 BOYLE *Orig. Formes & Qual.* 196 Distill'd Liquors, readily & totally mingleable with Water. 1682 GREW *Anat. Plants, Disc. Mixture* App. 237 So as to become easily mingleable with any unoyly Liquor.

mingled ('mɪŋɡ(ə)ld), *ppl. a.* [f. MINGLE *v.* + -ED¹.] In senses of the verb.

1535 COVERDALE *Lev.* xix. 19 Nether sowe thy felde with myngled sede. 1611 BIBLE *Jer.* xxv. 20 All the mingled people. a 1729 J. ROGERS *Serm.* (1735) 330 Even the best of us appear contented with a mingled, imperfect Virtue. 1746 HERVEY *Medit.* (1818) 32 See their mingled graces transfused into their offspring. 1859 KINGSLEY *Misc.* (1860) I. 40 Her mingled justice and mercy.

b. Of textile fabrics: Woven in mixed colours.

1655 E. TERRY *Voy. E. India* 118 Silk, of which they make Velvets, Sattins, Taffataes, either plain, or mingled, or striped in party-colours. 1659 HOWELL *Vocab.* xxv, Mingled cloath, *panno mischio*, o *panno vergato*.

Hence † **'mingledly** *adv. rare.*

1573 BARET *Alv.* H 381 Here and there, mingledly, *sparsim*. 1650 W. SCLATER *Comm. Malachy* 24 Duties to him performed, mingledly, of feare and love.

mingle-mangle ('mɪŋɡ(ə)l'mæŋɡ(ə)l). Also 6 *myngle mangle*, *mingle mangel*. [A varied reduplication of MINGLE *sb.*] A mixture; † a mess of mixed food for swine. Chiefly in contemptuous or disgusted use, a confused medley (of things or persons).

1549 LATIMER *3rd Serm. bef. Edw. VI* (Arb.) 98 They say in my contrye, when they cal theyr hogges to the swyne trouche Come to thy myngle mangle, come pyr. 1549 COVERDALE, etc. *Erasm. Par. Jas.* 25 Their doctrine is ouer muche tempred with myngle mangle. 1603 DEKKER *Wonderful Year* Dj, The maine Army consisting... of a mangle-mangle, viz. dumppish Mourners, merry Sextons [etc.]. 1623 LISLE *Ælfric on O. & N. Test.* To Rdr. 37 Tell me not it [the English tongue] is a mangle-mangle. 1741 S. A. LAVAL *Hist. Reform* IV. VIII. 1035 A Speech... no better than a Mingle-mangle of base Adulations. 1860 *All Year Round* No. 70. 476 This mangle-mangle of dirty lanes, solemn, sorrow-stricken gaols [etc.].

b. *attrib.* or as *adj.* Like a mingle-mangle or hotch-potch, mixed confusedly.

1577 HAMMER *Anc. Ecl. Hist.* (1663) 73 Tatianus... patched together, I wot not what kind of mangle-mangle consonancy of the Gospels. 1589 J. RIDER *Bibl. Schol.*, In mangle mangle wise, or confusedlye. a 1641 BP. MOUNTAGU *Acts & Mon.* (1642) 468 Professing a mangle-mangle hotch-potch religion. 1799 SOUTHEY *St. Gualberto* xxv, The mangle-mangle mass of truth and lies. 1888 *Pall Mall G.* 2 Oct. 9/1 The wine drunk nowadays was a mangle-mangle mixture of all things except that which was good.

So 'mingle-mangle *v. trans.*, to make a mangle-mangle of; whence 'mingle-mangler. Also *mingle-mangleness*.

1549 COVERDALE, etc. *Erasm. Par. Jas.* iv. 7-17 Who so euer backbiteth his neighbour, he either condemmeth the lawe, . . . or backbiteth it as though it were to muche myngle mangled, and walowyshe. 1550 LATIMER *Last Serm. bef. Edw. VI* (1562) 119 Yet ther be Leaueners yet styll and mingel manglers, that haue sowed Christes doctrine, with the leauen of the Pharises. 1614 J. TAYLOR (Water-P.) *Nipping Abuses* B 3 b, How pitteous then mans best of wit is martyr'd, . . . So mingle mangled and so hack't and hew'd. 1694 MOTTEUX *Rabelais* IV. lx. (1737) 247 Then is sacrific'd to him, Haberdines, Poor-Jack, mangle-mangled, mishmash'd. 1827 SOUTHEY *Let.* (1856) IV. 56, I wish you could see what is done, which for oddity, mangle-mangleness, and out-of-the-wayness may vie with anything that has ever preceded it.

minglement ('mɪŋɡ(ə)lmənt). [f. MINGLE *v.* + -MENT.] The action of mingling; an instance or result of this, a mixture.

1674 N. FAIRFAX *Bulk & Selv.* 28 'Tis taking in a daily minglement of bigger bodies. 1823 MOORE *Loves of Angels* III. xii. 259 That happy minglement of hearts. 1868 *Contemp. Rev.* VIII. 560 The difficulty is, not to produce minglement of race, but to keep blood pure.

mingler ('mɪŋɡl(ə)r). [f. 'MINGLE *v.* + -ER¹.] One who mingles, in senses of the verb.

1581 *Act 23 Eliz.* c. 8 §1 The said Melter, Myngler or Corrupter, Causor or Procurer thereof, shall forfeyte [etc.]. 1605 VERSTEGAN *Dec. Intell.* vii. 203 Chaucer... was in deed a great mingler of English with French. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* 306 Proclus... was indeed a confounder of the Platonick theology, and a mingler of much unintelligible stuff with it. 1888 A. S. WILSON *Lyric of Hopeless Love* 121 No sense of mine can hear or spy The mingler of the spell.

mingling ('mɪŋɡlɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. MINGLE *v.* + -ING¹.] The action of the *vb.* MINGLE.

1513 MORE *Edw. V.* Wks. 63/2 The mingling of whose bloods together, hath bene the effusion of great parte of the noble blood of this realme. 1626 BACON *Sylva* §232 Sound is likewise Meliorated by the Mingling of open Aire with Pent Aire. 1819 T. CHALMERS in *Mem.* (1850) II. 250 From my extensive minglings with the people, I am quite confident in affirming [etc.]. 1837 WHITTOCK, etc. *Bk. Trades* (1842) 99 (*Card-maker*) The various sorts of paper of which a card-board is composed are then placed alternately in the manner called by the trade 'mingling'. 1883 *Athenæum* 1 Dec. 695/1 There was a constant mingling of merchant princes and illustrious professors.

mingling ('mɪŋɡlɪŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. MINGLE *v.* + -ING².] That mingles, in senses of the *verb.* Hence 'minglingly' *adv.* (Webster 1847-54).

1735 SOMERVILLE *Chase* II. 408 The Forest seems One mingling Blaze. 1812 BYRON *Ch. Har.* II. xxiii, When mingling souls forget to blend, Death hath but little left him to destroy!

†**mingly**. *Obs. rare.* Also 6 mengl(e)y. [?Alteration of *mengle*, MINGLE *sb.*, after MEDLEY.] A mixture or medley.

1545 ELYOT *Dict., Aceruatim*, in heaps, without ordre, in a mengley [1548-52 mengle]. 1565 COOPER *Thesaurus*, *Cinnus*... a mengly [1578 mingly] of diuers thinges together.

Mingrelian (mɪŋ'ɡri:lɪən, mɪn-), *sb. and a.* Also 7-8 Mengrelian. [f. *Mingrelia* (see below) + -AN.] *A. sb. a.* A member of the people inhabiting Mingrelia, an area of the Kutais region of the Caucasus. *b.* The language of this people. *B. adj.* Of or pertaining to this people.

1639 [see CIRCASSIAN *sb.* 1]. 1690 LOCKE *Hum. Und.* I. iii. 18 The Mengrelians, a People professing Christianity. a 1791 [see GEORGIAN *a.* 1]. 1876 *Encycl. Brit.* V. 257/2 The Mingrelians... extend from the Zenesquali on the east to the Ingur and the Black Sea on the west, while the lower course of the Rion may be considered as constituting their limit on the south. 1883 *Ibid.* XVI. 437/1 The Mingrelians (still almost exclusively confined to the Mingrelian territory, and numbering 197,000) are closely akin to the Georgians. 1921 [see KIRGHIZ *sb. and a.*]. 1939 L. H. GRAY *Foundations of Lang.* xii. 375 South Caucasian... consists of four languages: Georgian... Mingrelian, Laz, and Svanian. 1959 *Chambers's Encycl.* VIII. 356/1 The chief languages are: Mingrelian, Lazic, Svanetic. *Ibid.* XI. 430/1 The Georgians, Mingrelians and Armenians of the Caucasus. 1973 *Observer* 15 Apr. 39/1 The Beria Papers by Alan Williams... Brash English journalist and rip-roaring Russian defector, with linguistic help from beautiful Mingrelian.

mingy ('mɪŋdʒɪ), *a. colloq.* Also †mingee. [Perh. f. M(EAN *a.* + ST)INGY *a.*, or a blend of MANGY *a.* and STINGY *a.*] Mean, stingy, niggardly; disappointingly small.

1911 J. W. HORSLEY *I Remember* xi. 254 'Mingee' for greedy. 1912 R. BROOKE *Let.* May (1968) 382, I called you a mingy and coprologous Oxford poetaster. 1918 W. OWEN *Let.* 19 Aug. (1967) 569, I rushed off a note in time for this evening's post, which may seem very mingy. 1926 C. BEATON *Diary in Wandering Yrs.* (1961) vii. 148 A mingy little tray he had picked up from heaven-knows-where. 1930 E. V. LUCAS *Down Sky* 223 It's dear, but we are not going to be mingy. 1940 [see CLIP *sb.* 2 e]. 1972 *Guardian* 30 Aug. 9/5 The opening for filling steam irons with distilled water is usually mingy, and the thing overflows.

Comb. 1959 *Times* 28 Dec. 3/1 Both... were determined... not to let the mingy-minded weather spoil the jubilee match. 1966 'L. LANE' *ABZ of Scouse* 68 *Mingy-arsed bastard*, a miserly person.

Hence as *sb.*, a mean person. *rare.*

1939 M. EGAN *To Love & Cherish* II. 48 Don't be a mingy, father; they only cost a shilling.

Minha(h, varr. MINCHA.

minheer, obs: form of MYNHEER.

mini ('mɪni), *sb.* 1. Abbrev. of *minicar*, *minicab* (see MINI- b); *spec.* the proprietary name of a small car made by British Leyland (formerly the British Motor Corporation). Also *attrib.* and *Comb.*

1961 *Economist* 24 June 1327/2 Taxi-men and mini-men have tested their vocabularies in London this week: the mini-men are confident of profit. 1961 *Engineering* 17 Nov. 658 The Mini's astonishing success is due purely and simply to good engineering. 1962 *Listener* 18 Oct. 634/2 The designer of the Morris Minor and the 'minis'. 1963 *Times* 19 Apr. 17/1 The company also announces the appointment of Mr. A. A. Issigonis, designer of the 'mini' range and the technical director, to the corporation's board. 1964 *Times* 11 Feb. 11/7 At present a young man who passes a test in a mini is legally entitled to drive an eight-wheeler weighing 24 tons at 60 m.p.h. on a motorway. 1970 G. F. NEWMAN *Sir, You Bastard* iii. 99 Sneed squeezed his mini on to the drive where four other cars were parked. 1971 *Times* 6 Aug. 7/6 Feeding the fantasies of mini-drivers, convincing them... that anything the film's crack stunt-drivers could do they could do.

2. Abbrev. of *mini-skirt* (see MINI- b).

1966 *Guardian* 27 July 6/4 The new thing about the Scherrer mini is that it flares. 1967 *Punch* 4 Jan. 1/1 The lengths of female laid bare by minis. 1968 *Listener* 12 Dec. 790/3 One after another, Arab states are banning the mini. 1971 B. MALAMUD *Tenants* 42 She wore... a plain white mini with purple tights.

mini ('mɪni), *a.* [Abbrev. of MINIATURE *a.* Cf. next.] Very small, tiny.

1963 *Daily Tel.* 17 Dec. 13 A 'mini' census covering one householder in ten will be taken by the Government in 1966. 1966 *Ibid.* 14 Nov. 10/3 M. Redlus insists: 'My minis will be the most mini in Europe but they'll be decent.' 1966 *Punch* 7 Dec. 857/1 Leg make-up... gives sitting-down confidence to the wearer of the miniest skirt. 1966 *Sunday Express* 18 Dec. 23/5 Of course 25,000 cases is pretty mini. 1967 *Word Study* Dec. 3/2 There's nothing mini about their wages. 1969 *Daily Tel.* 25 Sept. 21/1 Girls prance on the longest legs, in the mini-est skirts and the kinkiest boots.

mini-, *pref.*, combining form of MINIATURE *a.* (reinforced by the first letters of MINIMUM *a.*), used to designate things that are very small of their kind.

A prefix much in vogue from the 1960s. Only a selection from the virtually unlimited number of combs. is illustrated here. The examples are arranged in alphabetical order of the combs. for convenience of reference.

1966 *Daily Tel.* 24 Oct. 11/1 The demand for a prototype female briefcase has been underlined by a strong season of mini-bag fashions—little swinging double-sided dog lead bags that made the absence of a briefcase for women all the more apparent. 1962 *Punch* 12 Dec. 878/1 A cycle firm is bringing out a mini-bike. 1970 *Time* 2 Nov. 56 Half-size (or even smaller) motor-cycles... Recession or no, minibikes seem to be all over, but nowhere are they more visible than in Los Angeles. 1960 *House & Garden* Oct. 135 (Advt.), Hygena think of details—...like built-in bread bins, ... Minibins, refrigerators. 1968 *Economist* 10 Feb. 46/3 Capital investment shows no signs (yet) of re-energising—and it shouldn't, despite the mini-boom. 1968 *Observer* 22 Dec. 21/7 A mini-bottle of Gala's nail polish (Little Gems 4s. 4d. a bottle). 1970 *Jrnl. Gen. Psychol.* LXXXIII. 155 Either *S* or *E* could activate the green light by depressing the button on a minibox situated in front of each of them. 1961 'R. M. DASHWOOD' *Provincial Daughter* 55 Squalid piles of dust, marbles and minibricks. 1966 *Times Rev. Industry* Sept. 63/3 With the 'mini-budget' having withdrawn another £500m. from internal demand. 1971 *Daily Colonist* (Victoria, B.C.) 24 Nov. 1/7 The vessels were described as 'mini-bulkers', small ships... for ferrying cargoes. 1936 *Miniature Camera Mag.* Dec. 4/2 It is perhaps to be expected that all sorts and conditions of industries and businesses should have sprung up around the successful Minicamera. 1964 *Punch* 21 Oct. 592/1 Mini-holidays, mini-cameras, mini-tellies. 1971 *Author* LXXXII. 108 Outside such writer-populated districts as Hampstead or Chelsea, even minor authors may be mini-celebrities, and so news. 1968 *Economist* 27 Apr. 79/2 America... might well take chief responsibility for producing the Olivetti mini-computers as that is where chief demand lies. 1973 *Business Week* 8 Dec. 69/1 Today, a \$2,000 minicomputer is more powerful, more reliable, and easier to use than the big, \$100,000 machines of a decade ago. 1963 *Aeroplane* 24 Jan. 25/2 A one-man autogyro with an estimated selling price of £1000 was demonstrated recently in South Africa... This 'mini-copter' is said to be in production already. 1971 *Time* 19 Apr. 60 But, like a stabbing pain that passes quickly, the mini-crisis was a warning that the dollar faces more trouble. 1967 *Spectator* 15 Sept. 300/2 Now a new type of winter holiday is offered by several lines—the 'mini' cruise. 1969 *Daily Tel.* 13 Feb. 27/6 Results in the 'mini-elections' in India's four northern States... show the once all-powerful Congress Party to be humbled also in the Punjab and Bihar. 1969 *Times* 27 Jan. 10/8 It will have a 30-acre 'mini-farm' for practical training on its doorstep. 1973 C. BONINGTON *Next Horizon* xix. 259 There was a long pause and then we saw the green miniflare which was the signal to follow. 1954 *Sat. Rev.* (U.S.) 24 Apr. 60 The world famous Philips Minigroove 33½ Long Playing Records. 1968 *New Yorker* 16 Mar. 43 Armed with three 7.62-mm. machine guns, called miniguns, which could fire a hundred rounds per second. 1969 I. KEMP *Brit. G.I. in Vietnam* vi. 117 The deep sustained roar of the dragonships' mini-guns. 1963 *Daily Tel.* 12 Nov. 17/3 A proposal that 'mini-houses' should be built to cater for people in lower income groups. 1963 *Ibid.* 6 June 15/5 (*heading*) Mini-jet as Paris 'ferry' to air show. 1967 *Word Study* Dec. 3/1 The sphere of clothing is... well represented with... *mini-jupe*, [etc.]. 1973 *Publishers Weekly* 18 June 35/1 Underage hopefuls in mini-jupe. 1969 *Sunday Times* 6 Apr. 53 Of course, describing these as minikilts makes the purist splutter in his porridge. 1974 *People's Jrnl.* (Inverness & Northern Counties ed.) 24 Aug. 3/5 Last Friday, during the great float-out, the pair donned mini-kilt outfits and became hostesses to the many guests attending the ceremony. 1963 *Daily Tel.* 13 Apr. 15/4 The minilifeboats... will be normally manned by a crew of two. 1963 *Aeroplane* 21 Mar. 9/2 The third D.H. 125 'mini-liner' is shortly to go into service with Bristol Siddeley Engines. 1973 *Courier & Advertiser* (Dundee) 7 Aug. 7/2 The Fred Olsen mini-liner Basel is due over the weekend with 500 tons of paper from Norway. 1972 *N. Y. Times* 4 June 4/8 The six-mile Crazylegs minimarathon. 1963 *Times* 29 May 15/2 Most of these countries have tiny internal markets—'mini-markets' Mr. Gates calls them. 1966 J. PORTER *Sour Cream* iv. 45, I must have been out of my mini-mind to let myself be manoeuvred into this ridiculous, and dangerous, situation. 1965 *Guardian* 25 Aug. 16/8 Irresponsible action by a few mini-minded strikers. 1959 *Motor Show Catal.* 497 Mini-Minor Saloon de Luxe. 1973 *Guardian* 8 May 2 (*heading*) Mini-Nuclear arms seen as 'wishful-thinking'. 1954 *Life* 29 Nov. 83 The new 'mini-pig'... is ideal for medical research, which is what he was bred for. 1970 *Daily Tel.* 29 May 5/1 The new mini-pigs... at about 140 pounds are four to five times lighter than the farm variety. 1970 *New Scientist* 29 Jan. 187/1 The minipill was developed for one reason alone: because it was believed to provide safe contraception. 1967 *Sunday Times* 14 May 12/7 Expo's own minirail system passes on a slender viaduct. 1967 *Word Study* Dec. 3/2 A financial analyst reports the good news that 1967 has experienced only a mini-recession. 1970 *Times* 17 Mar. 27 Another aspect of the current apprehension is linked to the 'mini-recession' in the American motor industry. 1967 *Courier-Mail* (Brisbane) 14 Nov. 18 The collection will include mini-shifts which can double as pant tops teamed with matching slacks or shorts, or can be coordinated with bikinis for beach wear. 1969 *Daily Tel.* (Colour Suppl.) 24 Jan. 17/2 A girl in a mini-shift. 1971

Time 1 Feb. 32 In Paris, minishorts are an every-night, run-of-the-disco affair. 1973 *Times* 27 Nov. 16/2 The arrival of the mini-short in preference to the old baggy maxi-pants. 1967 *Time* 17 Mar. 36 For added balance, ski bobsbers wear mini-skis fitted with braking crampons on both feet. 1974 *Maclean's Mag.* Jan. 25/3 On our GLM mini skis, we were led out to the beginners' hill, which could not have been more than 100 feet away over almost perfectly level ground. 1966 *Economist* 31 Dec. 1385/1 The 'mini-states' must, for the sake of their own reputations and the UN's, accept a system of weighted voting. 1968 *N. Y. Times* 26 Jan. 70 South Africa's economic predominance radiates from here to the three ministates of Botswana, Lesotho and Swaziland. 1973 *Nation* (Barbados) 16 Dec. 4/2 Without the eventual federation of the unit territories or a confederation of independent mini-states, the West Indies have no future. 1959 *Chambers's 20th Cent. Dict.* Suppl., Mini-sub(marine). 1966 *New Scientist* 22 Sept. 655/2 The mini-sub *Alvin* which was used for recovering the H-bomb lost off the Spanish coast. 1963 *Flight Internat.* LXXXIII. 25/1 There has been a great deal of unofficial talk about 'mini-submarines' carrying one or two Polaris apiece, and also of a larger vessel carrying eight missiles. 1973 *Reader's Digest* Apr. 58/2 To complement the divers, mini-submarines less than 20 feet long are used by the airman for underwater surveying. 1968 *Saturday Night* (Toronto) Sept. 36 Elaine Bedard, wearing a flared pink leather minisuit, awaited him in his Mercedes-Benz. 1971 'V. X. SCOTT' *Surrogate Wife* 254 Under the coat she wore a cream-coloured mini-suit. 1967 *Times* 18 May 23 Whisky is to be exported from Scotland by pipeline and 'minitanker', the shipping firm of Christian Salvesen and Co., of Leith, announced yesterday. 1971 *New Scientist* 2 Sept. 520 Petrol is supplied free, either by the client filling up at the company's garage or from a mini-tanker which regularly visits the special parking places. 1967 *Economist* 29 Apr. 484/3 BMC has come off even worse, working short time on truck manufacturing and likely to drop its ill-fated mini-tractor. 1966 *Punch* 14 Sept. 380/3 Hardy Amies's mini-trousers Are the latest passion-rousers. 1960 *Guardian* 30 Dec. 12/1 The first of the new vehicles to be used for road patrols will be Austin Minivans. 1968 H. C. RAE *Few Small Bones* II. viii. 142 Small personal items were taken by mini-van to the new flat. 1966 *Economist* 10 Dec. 1112/2 The day may eventually come when the big powers will stand back and permit a nuclear mini-war between smaller countries.

b. Special combinations: **minicab** [CAB *sb.* 3], a car like a taxi but available only if ordered in advance; **minicam**, a miniature camera; so as *v. trans.*; **minicar**, (a) a small motor car (cf. MINI *sb.* 1); (b) a child's toy model of a motor car; **minicell Biol.**, a miniature cell, without nuclear material, produced by the division of individuals of a particular strain of the bacterium *Escherichia coli*; **mini-coat**, a short coat, one not reaching to the knee; **mini-dress**, a dress with a mini-skirt; **Mini-Moke**, **minimoke**, a small motor vehicle resembling a jeep; cf. **MOKE** 4; **mini-ness** = **TININESS**; **Minipiano**, (a proprietary name of) a small piano; also **minipiano**; **Miniprinter**, a proprietary name of a type of small machine for printing tickets; **mini-skirt**, **miniskirt**, a very short skirt; hence **miniskirted a.**, wearing or having a mini-skirt.

1960 *Economist* 12 Nov. 711/3 Current regulations regarding London taxis would not allow the introduction of what Mr. Dennis Vosper, speaking for the Home Office, called 'minicabs'. 1961 *Daily Tel.* 6 June 19/6 London's taxi war, between regular taximen and minicab operators, took a new turn yesterday. 1965 *Spectator* 12 Mar. 322/3, I travelled by mini-cab from Baker Street to Kensington. 1973 *Times* 29 Nov. 4/7 A mini-cab operator... was sentenced to four years. 1937 *Amer. Speech* XII. 236/2 A professor at the University of Wisconsin minicammed his students during an examination. 1939 WEBSTER *Add.*, *Minicam*, short for *miniature camera*. 1940 GRAVES & HODGE *Long Week-End* xxv. 432 Their photographs, largely contributed by 'minicam' amateurs. 1948 C. DAY LEWIS *Otterbury Incident* iii. 28 Penknives, Minicars, balls... the sort of oddments you keep in your pocket. 1949 *Light Car* Dec. 599/2 Three-wheelers... The 122 c.c. Bond Minicar. 1963 *Spectator* 1 Nov. 558 To say Britain came late into the minicar race is to miss the point. 1967 H. I. ADLER et al. in *Proc. Nat. Acad. Sci.* LVII. 321 A newly isolated strain of *Escherichia coli* K12 regularly produces a large number of unusually small anucleate cells during the logarithmic phase of growth. These small cells do not divide... In this report we communicate information regarding some of the basic properties of these minicells. 1971 *Nature* 3 Sept. 11/1 Although minicells, small enucleate *Escherichia coli*, have been used occasionally by molecular biologists, it seems safe to say that they became available too late in the game. 1966 *Guardian* 8 Sept. 7/3 Topcoats were mini-coats—a little more than loose jackets. 1967 *Britannica Bk. of Year* (U.S.) 338 Rabbit had been dyed in new and heady shades—orange, mauve, navy, shocking pink, bright green—to fashion double-breasted minicoats and pea jackets. 1965 *Christian Sci. Monitor* 20 Nov. 30 The fashion pages of British papers sport mini-dresses. 1966 *Daily Tel.* 17 Oct. 10/6 The skinny model girl loped down the runway at Marlborough House in her horizontally-striped mini-dress. 1962 *Ibid.* 13 Feb. 15/4 In the BMC vehicle, named Mini-Moke, the drive is confined to the front wheels. 1972 D. FRANCIS *Smokescreen* i. 10 No one had bothered to put the canvas over the Minimoke. 1974 H. W. VAN LOON *Lives* xviii. 558 He... went over to the little minipiano which had been wished on Frits and now stood at the foot of the stairs. 1947

A. H. HOWE *Sci. Piano Tuning* (rev. ed.) xxi. 96 Tuning the 73 note minipiano is quite different from the conventional mode. 1949 *Electronic Engin.* XXI. 461/2 It is intermediate in size between a minipiano and a small upright piano. 1949 *Railway Gaz.* 6 May 510/2 The equipment exhibited by Westinghouse Garrard Ticket Machines Limited at Olympia, includes... The Westinghouse mini-printer... with four or six printing units. 1958 *Times* 11 Feb. 15/3 The company also supplies rapid and mini printers, as used in booking offices of the London Transport Executive. 1965 *Vogue* Aug. 53 Mini skirt... snakeskin belt. 1965 *Economist* 20 Nov. 862/1 The Fashion House Group of London dumbfounded the... audience of American buyers quite as much by the sight of the British aggressively selling as by their mini-skirts and kooky outfits. 1970 G. F. NEWMAN *Sir, You Bastard* viii. 243 There were more miniskirts around three o'clock on a warm May afternoon. 1971 B. MALAMUD *Tenants* 54 Had Mary Kettlesmith described his acrobatics with her miniskirt? 1966 *Listener* 30 June 955/1 The miniskirted or levied young. 1972 F. WARNER *Maquettes* 19 Pretty, miniskirted, and attractive young lady.

miniaceous (mini'eɪʃəs), *a.* [f. L. *miniace-us*, f. *minium* native cinnabar, also red-lead: see -ACEOUS.] Of a cinnabar-red colour. = MINIATE *a.*

1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* 11. 313/1 Miniaceous colour, a scarlet, or vermilion colour. 1846 DANA *Zooph.* (1848) 643 Cortex miniaceous within.

miniard, miniardize: see MIGNIARD, -IZE.

miniare ('miniət), *a.* rare⁰. [ad. L. *miniāt-us*, pa. pple. of *miniāre*: see MINIATE.] (See quotes.) 1890 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Miniare*, coloured like red-lead; vermilion-coloured. 1900 JACKSON *Gloss. Bot. Terms*, *Miniare*, the colour of red lead; more orange and duller than vermilion.

miniare ('miniət), *v.* [f. L. *miniāt-*, ppl. stem of *miniā-re* (f. *minium*: see MINIUM) + -ATE³.] *trans.* To colour or paint with vermilion; to rubricate or (in extended sense) to illuminate (a manuscript). Also *transf.*

1657-83 EVELYN *Hist. Relig.* (1850) I. 30 Flowery parterres of roses, lilies, tulips... dressed, figured, fringed, folded, miniated and decked by the hand of Him who made the heavens. 1670 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* (ed. 3), *Miniated*, painted, or inlaid; as we read of Porcellane-dishes miniated with gold. 1774 WARTON *Hist. Eng. Poetry* (1781) III. *Gesta Rom.* 5 All the capitals in the body of the text are miniated with a pen. 1862 BURGON *Lett. fr. Rome* ii. 16 Vermilion is introduced abundantly. Thus, the first verse of St. John's gospel is miniated.

miniator ('miniətə(r)), [*a.* L. *miniātor*, agent-noun f. *miniāre*: see MINIATE *v.* Cf. It. *miniatore*, Sp. *miniador* (Minsheu).] One who 'miniates' (a manuscript), a rubricator, an illuminator.

1865 M. PATTISON in *Q. Rev.* Apr. 339 But for copies 'de luxe',... copyist and miniator still continued in request.

miniatus (mini'eɪtəs), *a.* [f. L. *miniāt-us*, pa. pple. of *miniāre*: see MINIATE *a.* and -OUS.] Of the colour of minium or red-lead; miniare.

1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* IV. xlvii. 279 Miniatus, ... the colour of red lead.

miniature ('miniətʃuə(r), 'miniətʃuə(r)), *sb.* and *a.* Also 7-8 *mignature*, *minature*, *miniture*. [ad. It. *miniatura*, *a.* med.L. *miniātūra*, f. *miniāre* to rubricate, illuminate: see MINIATE *v.* Cf. F. *miniature* (1653 in Hatz.-Darm.).]

The small size characteristic of paintings in miniature has led to a pseudo-etymological association of the word with the L. *min-* expressing smallness (in *minor* less, *minimus* least, *minuere* to diminish), which has prob. affected the development of the transferred and figurative senses.]

A. sb.

† 1. The action or process of rubricating letters or of illuminating a manuscript. *Obs.*

1645 EVELYN *Diary* 18-23 Jan., MSS. of remarkable miniature. 1686 [G. HICKES] *Spec. B. Virginis* 9 If the names of other Saints are distinguished with Miniature, Her's ought to Shine with Gold.

2. *concr.* A picture in an illuminated manuscript, an illumination; also, illuminated work in general.

1680 EVELYN *Diary* 2 Sept., [There] were 3 or 4 Romish breviaries, with a great deal of miniature and monkish painting and gilding... There is also the processe of the philosophers great elixer, represented in divers pieces of excellent miniature. 1803 ASTLE *Orig. Writing* viii. 195 Miniatures preserved in some of the finest and best executed manuscripts in Europe. 1895 E. M. THOMPSON *Eng. Illum. MSS.* 36 It is a very beautiful manuscript, written on fine vellum... and decorated with miniatures.

3. The designation of the branch of pictorial art developed from the art of the mediæval illuminator; the painting of 'miniatures' (in sense 4 below). Chiefly in phrase *in miniature*.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Miniature*,... the art of drawing pictures in little, being commonly done with red lead. 1669 A. BROWNE *Ars Pictoria* 77 The Art of Miniature or Limning. 1679 EVERARD *Popish Plot* 3 She further produced a picture in mignature of the said Chancellor. 1712 tr. *Pomet's Hist. Drugs* I. 14 A sort of Pink for Painting in Oil and Miniature. 1759 JOHNSON *Idler* No. 64 ¶4, I... heard every day of a wonderful performer in crayons and miniature, and sent my pictures [sc. portraits] to be copied. 1771 H. WALPOLE *Vertue's Anecd. Paint.* IV. 90 Painters in Enamel and Miniature. 1821 CRAIG *Lect. Drawing* vi. 345 The practice of portrait painting in miniature. 1887 PROPERT *Miniature Art* Pref. 5 Materials... illustrative of the history of miniature.

4. *concr.* A portrait 'in miniature'; a portrait painted on a small scale and with minute finish, usually on ivory or vellum; formerly always in water colour, but now often in oil.

1716 LADY M. W. MONTAGU *Lett.* 10 Oct. (1887) I. 129 There are a vast quantity of paintings, among which are many fine miniatures. 1765 H. WALPOLE *Vertue's Anecd. Paint.* I. 73 His [Holbein's] miniatures have all the strength of oil-colours joined to the most finished delicacy. 1815 J. SMITH *Panorama Sci. & Art* II. 743 Miniatures are painted with extreme precision and brilliancy... They may be executed either with oil or water-colours. 1854 THACKERAY *Newcomes* I. 53 A feeble miniature of the lady with yellow ringlets.

5. *transf.* and *fig.* A reduced image; a representation on a small scale. Also *occas.* a minutely finished production.

a 1586 SIDNEY *Arcadia* II. (1590) 150 As the Ladies plaid them in the water... the water (making lines in his face) seemed... with twentie bubbles, not to be content to have the picture of their face in large vpon him, but he would in ech of those bubbles set forth the miniature of them. a 1680 ROCHESTER *Lett. fr. Artemiza in Town*, Kiss me, thou curious Miniature of Man [sc. a Monkey]. 1697 DRYDEN *Æneis* Ded., Ess. (ed. Ker) II. 157 Tragedy is the miniature of human life; an epic poem is the draught at length. a 1711 KEN *Preparatives* Poet. Wks. 1721 IV. 35 The great Creator's Power and Wisdom shine, Concenter'd in this Miniature Divine [sc. a fly]. 1827 DE QUINCEY *Murder* Wks. 1862 IV. 9 As to Shakspeare... witness his incomparable miniature in Henry VI of the murdered Gloucester. 1842 TENNYSON *Gard. Dau.* 12 A miniature of loveliness, all grace Summ'd up and closed in little. 1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits, Land* Wks. (Bohn) II. 18 In variety of surface, Britain is a miniature of Europe.

b. *in miniature:* on a small scale; in a brief or abridged form.

1700 SOUTHERNE *Fate of Capua* IV. iv. How have I hung upon the little lines Of that dear face... To find the mother there in miniature. 1704 SWIFT *T. Tub* Wks. 1768 I. 32 Their persons I shall describe particularly and at length; their genius and understandings in mignature. 1813 T. BUSBY *Lucretius* I. II. *Comm.* 34 That which is correct in miniature will be true in the large. 1860 MAURY *Phys. Geol. Sea* (Low) xvi. 698 Land and sea breezes are monsoons in miniature. 1872 SPURGEON *Treas. Dav.* Ps. lxxv. 4 This verse is a body of divinity in miniature.

c. *Minuteness of workmanship.* rare⁻¹.

c 1790 IMISON *Sch. Art* I. 243 The human mind is infinitely insufficient to explore the amazing and inconceivable gradations of miniature in every part of nature.

d. *Chess* [tr. G. *miniatur*]. A problem involving few men, *spec.* one in which not more than seven pieces are used; a game of relatively few moves.

1903 *Brit. Chess Mag.* 91 It shows the composer's various styles better to give No. 76, which is a four-move 'miniature'. 1907 S. S. BLACKBURNE *Terms & Themes Chess Probl.* 29 Very light-weight problems are known as 'miniatures'. 1970 A. SUNNUCKS *Encycl. Chess* 309 There is no fixed number of moves which determine whether a game can be classified as a miniature, but the term is generally used to describe a game of under 20 moves.

e. Something that is much smaller than the size normal for things of its class; *spec.* (a) a very small bottle of spirits; (b) a miniature camera.

1939 *Sun* (Baltimore) 26 June 18/2 The sale of so-called 'miniatures' in Baltimore is fostering juvenile drinking. 1954 A. LEE *Round Many a Bend* vii. 68 Sunday was also the day on which we sold most 'miniatures'. (footnote) This is the name for the small bottles of spirits in the trade. 1955 [see DEFINITION 5c]. 1958 *Spectator* 1 Aug. 167/3 The miniatures are obviously going to be the fashionable gimmick. The Pye pocket portable measures only 4 x 7 x 1½ inches. 1962 'H. HOWARD' *Double Finesse* vi. 67 Didn't I see you knock back a miniature of whisky? 1971 C. BONINGTON *Annapurna South Face* x. 123 We had plenty of whisky—over four hundred miniatures and seventy-two full bottles.

f. A short piece of music.

1958 *Listener* 18 Dec. 1051/1 This has no connexion whatsoever with the writing of miniatures or the use of short lyric forms. 1962 *Ibid.* 15 Mar. 489/2 Schumann was a master of epigram, and the epigrammatic *Einfall* was most eminently suited to his vocal and instrumental miniatures.

¶ 6. A lineament.

1629 MASSINGER *Picture* IV. i. There are lines Of a darke colour, that disperse themselves Ore euery miniature of her face. 1636 — *Gi. Dk. Flor.* v. ii. There's no miniature In her faire face, but is a copious theme Which would... make a volume. What cleare arch'd browes? What sparkling eyes?

7. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *miniature art, colour, drawing, -kind, painter, painting, -picture, portrait; miniature-initial*, an ornamental initial having a miniature picture painted within it.

1711 SHAFTESB. *Charac.* (1737) I. 143 *note*, When a Piece is of the Miniature-kind; when it runs into the Detail, and nice Delineation of every little particular. 1733 *School of Miniature* 15 Miniature Colours. *Ibid.* 17. I advise all Miniature Painters to practise it. 1765 T. H. CROKER et al. *Compl. Dict. Arts & Sci.* II. s.v. *Marbling*, The consistence of the solution should be nearly that of strong gum-water, used in miniature painting. 1781 (title) *Miniature Pictures*. Written Originally by Mr. Gray... Newly adapted to The most Fashionable and Public Characters. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) XII. 146 Miniature-painting. 1806 SERR *Winter in Lond.* (ed. 3) III. 85 A very small miniature portrait of a gentleman. 1883 *Encycl. Brit.* XVI. 439/2 With regard to miniature art in Germany... little can be said. 1895 E. M. THOMPSON *Eng. Illum. MSS.* 43 The first fifty-six leaves are occupied by a series of most exquisite miniature drawings. *Ibid.* 60 The... ornamental-initial (to be distinguished from the miniature-initial).

B. *adj.* a. Represented or designed on a small scale; much smaller than the normal size; tiny; *spec.* of a camera (see quot. 1943); hence applied to photography, films, etc., involving the use of such a camera.

1714 GAY *Fan* 1. 170 Here shall the Pencil bid its Colours flow, And make a Miniature Creation grow. 1740 CHEYNE *Regimen* 180 He might, no doubt, have foreknown every thing... by the self-motive Powers of his created miniature Judges. 1816 ACCUM *Chem. Tests* (1818) 321 Very little can be determined in these miniature assays. 1822-56 DE QUINCEY *Confess.* (1862) 122, I... took a very miniature suite of rooms. 1869 S. R. HOLE *Bk. about Roses* x. 151 The Miniature or Pompon Provence, ... the 'baby Roses' and the 'pony Roses' of our childhood. 1872 JENKINSON *Guide Eng. Lakes* (1879) 150 This stream contains many lovely miniature cascades. 1887 (title) Payne's Miniature Scores. No. 1. Mozart Quartet in G major. 1893 G. B. SHAW *Widowers' Houses* III. 73 With photographic portrait of Blanche on miniature easel on the top. 1911 *Daily Colonist* (Victoria, B.C.) 9 Apr. 1/5 The Department of militia has issued notice of a competition at local miniature ranges to be fired between the 11th and 19th of April. 1913 A. G. FULTON *Notes on Rifle Shooting* 7 Miniature shooting teaches almost all that is necessary to make a man a good shot with the Service rifle. 1914 *Physical Rev.* Apr. 255 From them a miniature universe could be constructed exactly similar in every respect to the present universe. 1917 *Autocar Handbk.* (ed. 7) i. 13 (heading) The miniature car. 1921 *Sci. Amer.* 25 June 514/2 (caption) Miniature camera with magazine mounted for use... and the miniature projector. 1941 J. DU MONT (title) 200 miniature games of chess. 1943 C. DUNCAN *Man. Miniature Camera* (ed. 2) iii. 12 When the Royal Photographic Society found it necessary to define the term 'miniature camera' they ruled that it was one designed to make negatives 'not larger than six square inches'. 1943 *Gloss. Terms Electr. Engin.* (B.S.I.) 144 Miniature film radiography. 1953 J. DU MONT (title) Chess: more miniature games. 1956 A. L. SOWERBY *Dict. Photogr.* (ed. 18) 466 The Leica, though by no means the first camera to make small pictures, was undoubtedly the camera which popularised miniature photography. 1958 *Spectator* 1 Aug. 167/2 The new miniature transistor radios. 1959 *Chambers's Encycl.* VII. 246/1 Increased use of mass miniature radiography is resulting in many suspicious cases being discovered which cannot be definitely diagnosed. *Ibid.* XIV. 778/2 The technical quality of the present-day miniature film approximates closely to that of full-sized film. 1970 *Jrnl. Gen. Psychol.* LXXXIII. 4 The more sophisticated paradigms simulating the therapy-interview situation... and miniature systems of conditioning in the mass.

b. Applied to a dog of a breed or variety smaller than average; also as *sb.*

1902 *Daily Tel.* 13 Feb. 6/4 [Cruft's Dog Show at Royal Agricultural Hall]. In one of the annexes of the hall are shown the Griffons, the Maltese and other miniatures. 1903 R. B. LEE *Hist. & Descr. Mod. Dogs Gt. Brit. & Ireland: Terriers* (ed. 3) xv. 401 Little dogs of these colours and toy white English terriers will not have any kind of classification, unless special arrangements are made for grouping them as a section of their own, called 'smooth-coated terriers (miniature) other than black and tan'. 1904 H. COMPTON *20th Cent. Dog* I. 301 The miniature black and tan terrier—to give it its new Kennel Club title—is more familiarly known... by its original one of the 'Toy Terrier'. 1912 *Encycl. Brit.* VII. 375/2 *Non-Sporting* [Dogs].—Bulldog, bulldog (miniature)... black and tan terrier (miniature). 1924 [see BENCH v. 3c]. 1945 C. L. B. HUBBARD *Observer's Bk. Dogs* 53 A miniature Dachshund should be a sturdy little sportsman. 1948 — *Dogs in Brit.* III. xx. 319 The Miniature Poodles in Britain are mostly descended from imported French dogs although many are 'bred down' from small standard Poodles. 1959 *Observer* 1 Feb. 12 The breed standard describes miniature poodles as active and intelligent... Height at shoulder should be under 15 in.

c. Applied to a version of golf played on a miniature course.

1915 F. M. HUEFFER *Good Soldier* 1. i. 10 Sitting together... in front of the club house, let us say, at Homburg... watching the miniature golf. 1930 *Glasgow Herald* 25 Sept. 17/5 Miniature Golf Course in Glasgow. What is claimed to be a real golf course in miniature is being laid out. 1930 *Daily Express* 6 Oct. 8/3 The Government's experts have been investigating the subject because of the demand the miniature golf establishments are creating for materials. 1966 J. BALL *Cool Cottontail* (1967) xi. 118 He and his date played miniature golf, had dinner, and saw a movie.

miniature ('miniətʃuə(r), 'miniətʃuə(r)), *v.* [f. MINIATURE *sb.*]

1. *trans.* To embellish (a manuscript) with miniatures.

1716 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* III. 85 A MS... in Golden Letters upon Vellum miniatur'd.

2. To represent or describe in miniature.

a 1706 EVELYN *Diary* an. 1686 (1955) IV. 531 His booke of Birds, Fish: flowers, shells &c drawn & miniatur'd to the life. 1833 *New Monthly Mag.* XXXVIII. 402 Take this round orb; it miniatures the world. 1865 S. LANIER *Poems* (1884) 231 Still shine the words that miniature his deeds. 1895 H. CALLAN *From Clyde to Jordan* xxix. 302 Is not the whole Anglo-Egyptian situation miniatur'd in this incident?

3. To reduce to miniature dimensions. Hence *miniaturizing vbl. sb.* (in quot. *attrib.*).

1881 *Nature* No. 622. 514 Three sets of achromatic lenses forming a focal power of forty at ten inches, or a miniaturizing power of one fortieth.

miniaturist ('miniətʃuərist, 'miniətʃuərist), [f. MINIATURE *sb.* + -IST. Cf. F. *miniaturiste*.]

1. One who executed the miniature-illuminations of a manuscript; a miniator.

1851 MILLINGTON tr. *Didron's Chr. Iconogr.* I. 260 It is possible... that the deficiency is owing to an error of the miniaturist. 1892 J. H. MIDDLETON *Illum. MSS.* 255 When the scribe, the rubricator, the illuminator and the

miniaturist . . . had completed the manuscript it was ready for the binder.

2. One who paints miniature pictures or portraits.

1856 THACKERAY *Christmas Bks.* (1872) 52 A couple of young artists, young Pinkey the miniaturist and George Rumbold the historical painter.

miniaturization (ˌmɪniːtʃəˈreɪzən). [f. MINIATURE *a.* + -IZATION.] The process of miniaturizing; an instance of this.

1947 *Technical News Bull., U.S. Bureau of Standards* Jan. 8/1 With the end of the war and the declassification of the principle of the VT fuse, industry is manifesting interest in the program of miniaturization of electronic devices. 1950 *Engineering* 21 Apr. 447/1 The trend towards 'miniaturisation', i.e. the production of smaller components and greater compactness of layout, is continuing. 1960 KOESTLER *Lotus & Robot* II. viii. 211 That patient biding of one's time to avenge an assumed insult by a subtle twist—a miniaturization of the mediaeval vendetta. 1967 M. CHANDLER *Ceramics in Mod. World* iv. 134 If miniaturization was to proceed, clearly much higher permittivities were needed.

miniaturize (ˌmɪniːtʃəˈreɪz), *v.* [f. *as prec.* + -IZE.] *trans.* To produce in a smaller version; to render small.

1946 *Jrnl. R. Aeronaut. Soc. L.* 945/1 The weight added to the aircraft by the installation is about 120 lb., but . . . this weight is based on a war-time design which could be miniaturised. 1950 *Ibid.* LIV. 281/2 There has been a general move to miniaturise radio components with consequent saving in bulk and weight. 1957 *Times* 28 Aug. (Radio and TV Suppl.) p. xv/2 The printed circuit gives the designer added ability to miniaturize his equipment. 1957 *Spaceflight* I. 77/2 A single satellite would be quite unable to carry all the instruments which scientists want to send aloft, even when they are miniaturized. 1963 A. SMITH *Throw out Two Hands* xiii. 135 The camp had been miniaturised. Micro-huts had been built, with midget cooking-pots smouldering over dwarf fires. 1972 *Lebende Sprachen* XVII. 133/1 Nowadays micro-film can be miniaturized to the point where the library on the desk can be of virtually any size required.

Hence 'miniaturized *ppl. a.*

1951 *Electronic Engin.* XXIII. 478/2 Miniaturized components generally are becoming more and more readily available. 1967 M. CHANDLER *Ceramics in Mod. World* iv. 135 A whole new technology for the production of miniaturized capacitors. 1971 *N.Y. Times Bk. Rev.* 19 Dec. 7/4 The pages fall open easily, . . . four of the original appearing in each page of the miniaturized volumes.

minibus (ˌmɪnɪˈbʌs, formerly ˌmɪnɪˈbʌs). [f. L. *minimus* least, smallest, after *omnibus*. The modern use is influenced by the prefix MINI-.] (See quotes.)

1845 *Scotsman* 15 Feb. 3/5 (Advt.), Important sale of horses, harness, and carriages. . . One excellent 12-inside omnibus, nearly as good as new. . . One handsome minibus, in good order. 1849 CRAIG, *Minibus*, a light covered vehicle, constructed for the expeditious conveyance of passengers for short distances. 1857 OTTÉ tr. *Quatrejages' Rambles* Nat. II. 143 A tolerably good road now joins Biarritz to Bayonne. Various omnibuses and minibuses . . . carry on an active traffic. 1864 *Macm. Mag. X.* 205/2 When the first street cab or 'minibus' was set up in it [St. Andrews]. 1958 *Oxford Mail* 9 June 1/1 A Morris Mini-bus which could possibly save rural services threatened with extinction through high running costs went on exhibition today. . . It carries twelve people, including the driver, and is designed to operate without a conductor. 1960 *Guardian* 19 Nov. 5/6 The company arrived by mini-bus. 1962 [see COMMERCIAL *sb.* 2]. 1965 M. MORSE *Unattached* v. 180 Transport difficulties . . . were largely solved when the worker secured the use of a mini-bus. 1972 *Daily Tel.* 19 Feb. 11/3 The company minibus (or coach if there are enough of you interested) is available for excursions.

Minié (ˌmɪniː). The name of the inventor of the Minié bullet (see below) used *attrib.*, as *Minié ball*, *bullet*, an elongated bullet invented by M. Minié of Vincennes, which, when fired, was expanded by the powder contained in an iron cup inserted in a cavity at its base; *Minié rifle*, a rifle adapted for firing the Minié bullet (see quot. 1876).

1853 STOCQUER *Milit. Dict.*, *Minie Rifle*, or *Culot Ball*, a new species of fire-arm. 1858 GREENER *Gunnery* 350 In 1847 and 1848 Captain Minié . . . proposed a hollow iron cup to fill up the cavity in Delvigne's bullet, and from this circumstance we get the name of Minié rifle. 1859 LEVER *Dav. Dunn* xiii. 113 Under all that hailstorm of Minié-balls. 1876 VOYLE & STEVENSON *Milit. Dict.* s.v., In 1851 a rifle musket of the Minié pattern was supplied to the English army. . . It was found to be defective in practice, and was superseded by the Enfield rifle in 1853. 1884 H. BOND *Milit. Small Arms* 202 This discovery caused . . . the Minié rifle (an ordinary rifle firing a Minié bullet) to become the favourite arm.

minifer, variant of MINIVER.

minification (ˌmɪnɪfɪˈkeɪʃən). [f. MINIFY *v.* + -ATION, after MAGNIFICATION.] Diminution or reduction in size, appearance, importance, etc.

1904 *Jrnl. R. Microsc. Soc. June* 281 A magnifying power which exactly balances the ten-fold minification before spoken of. 1961 L. MUMFORD *City in Hist.* viii. 242 These are symptoms of the end: magnifications of demoralized power, minifications of life. 1974 *New Scientist* 3 Oct. 61/1 The illustrations are generous in number and in size, though, talking of size, in many cases an indication of the minification would have been instructive.

minify (ˈmɪnɪfaɪ), *v.* [Incorrectly f. L. *minor* less, *minimus* least, after *magnify*.]

1. *trans.* To diminish in estimated size or importance; to regard or represent (something) as smaller than it really is.

1676 *Doctrine of Devils* Ep. Rdr., Their magnifying his body into an immensity sometimes; and then again at the same time minifying him in the smallest atoms of a wafer-cake. 1834-43 SOUTHEY *Doctor* cxvii. (1862) 524 Is man magnified or minified by considering himself as under the influence of the heavenly bodies? 1892 LOUNSBURY *Stud. Chaucer* II. v. 304 The achievements of these celebrated men were minified rather than magnified.

2. To reduce in actual size or importance; to lessen.

1866 *Contemp. Rev.* I. 91 These are powerless,—we will not say altogether to repress and eradicate these evils, but to minify them.

Hence 'minified *ppl. a.*, 'minifying *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1837 J. DIXON *M'Nicoll's Wks.* Mem. D. M'Nicoll 20 It [Divine truth] is crude or well-digested, . . . minified or sublime, just in proportion to the qualities of his [the instructor's] mind. 1850 T. PARKER *Wks.* (1863) IV. 205, I have not seen anything very great in General Taylor, though I have diligently put my eye to the magnifying glasses of his political partizans; neither have I seen anything uncommonly mean and little in him, though I have also looked through the minifying glasses of his foes. 1906 J. ORR *Problem O.T.* viii. 266 On these [phenomena] the minifying end of the critical telescope is persistently turned.

minik (ˈmɪnɪk). Short for MINIKIN (sense 5).

1899 N. & Q. 9th Ser. IV. 535 *Minik*. This name is applied by match-makers to their smaller-sized wooden splints.

minikin (ˈmɪnɪkɪn), *sb.* and *a.* Forms: 6 *mynykyn*, *menekyn*, -in, *menyking*, 6-8 *miniken*, *minnekin*, 7 *mynnikin*, 7-8 *miniking*, 6-9 *minnikin*, *minikin*. Also 7 *minckins* (*sing.*). [ad. early mod.Du. *minneken* (MDu. *minnekijn*), f. *minne* love + *-kijn* -KIN.]

A. sb.

1. A playful or endearing term for a female. *Obs. exc. dial.* (see quot. 1879).

1550 *Image Ipocr.* in *Skelton's Wks.* (1843) II. 419/1 Your riche ringes, . . . Which your mynykyns And mynyn babbes, . . . When masse and all is done, Shall were at afternone. 1605 *Lond. Prodigal* III. iii. E 3 Minckins looke you doe not follow me. 1608 DAY *Hum. out of Br.* II. v. You take your parts too low, you are trebble Courtiers, and will neuer agree with these Country Mynnikins. 1618 B. HOLIDAY *Technog.* v. vi. (1630) O 3 *Melan* [to *Musica*]. . . Come, my little Minikin, thou and I will be play-felloses. 1640 GLAPTHORNE *Hollander* II. C 4 b, Surely the Minikin is enamoured on me. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Minnekin* or *Minks*, a nice Dame, a mincing Lass. 1879 MISS JACKSON *Shroph. Word-bk.*, *Minikin*, a slight, delicate, affected girl—'sich a minikin as 'er is'.

†2. A thin string of gut used for the treble string of the lute or viol. Also *attrib.*, as *minikin string*.

1541 *Rutland MSS.* (1905) IV. 325 For ij dossen off lewte stringes callyd 'menckyns'. 1545 ASCHAM *Toxoph.* I. 2 b, In luting . . . a trebble minikin string must always be let down, but at suche time as when a man must nedes playe. 1580 *Acc. Bk. W. Wray* in *Antiquary* XXXII. 81, ij knotes of menykinges, iij d. 1667 PEPYS *Diary* 18 Mar., Mr. Cæsar told me a pretty experiment of his, of angling with a minnikin—a gut-string varnished over. a 1670 HACKET *Abp. Williams* I. (1693) 147 Sir Francis Answered him with the Old Simile, That his Lordship was no good Musician, for he would peg the Minikin so high, till it crack'd. 1676 T. MACE *Musick's Mon.* 65 Be carefull to get Good Strings, which would be of three sorts, viz. Minikins, Venice-Catlines, and Lyons. 1721 C. KING *Brit. Merch.* I. 284 Lutestrings Catlings. . . Minikings.

b. esp. in the phrase † to tickle (the) *minikin*, to play the lute or fiddle. (Frequently used by early 17th c. dramatists, often with allusive suggestion of sense 1.)

1601? MARSTON *Pasquil & Kath.* I. 14 When I was a yong man and could tickle the Minikin, . . . I had the best stroke, the sweetest touch, but now . . . I am false from the Fidle, and betooke me to thee [the Pipe]. 1608 MIDDLETON *Fam. Love* I. iii, Of which consort you two are grounds, one touches the Base, and the other tickles the minikin. 1635 [GLAPTHORNE] *Lady Mother* II. i. in *Bullen O. Pl.* II. 131 Thou dost tickle minikin as nimbly.

fig. phrase. 1606 DEKKER *News from Hell* Hjb, *Perge mentiri*. Tickle the next Minkin [sic].

†*c. transf.* of a high-pitched voice. *Obs.*

1602 MARSTON *Ant. & Mel.* III. ii, *Cast.* Good, very good, very passing passing good. *Fel.* Fut, what trebble minikin squeaks there, ha? good? very good, very very good?

3. *transf.* and *fig.* A small or insignificant thing; a diminutive creature.

1761 COLMAN *Genius* No. II. in *Prose Sev. Occas.* (1787) I. 22 A make-weight in the scale of mortality; a minim of nature; a mannikin, not to say minnikin. 1787 *Minor* IV. viii. 232 I shan't advance a minikin beyond the truth. 1804 WOLCOT (P. Pindar) *Ep. to Ld. Mayor* Wks. 1816 IV. 278, I shall suppose, That Addington's invet' rate foes Impede this honest scheme of thine. Then take this minnikin of mine. 1808 E. S. BARRETT *Miss-led General* 166 A son—a very minnikin indeed. *Ibid.* 168 *Le pauvre petit garçon*, the fiddler's minnikin.

4. A small kind of pin (cf. B. 5 below).

1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Minnekins*, the smallest sort of Pins, us'd by Women for their Clothes. 1755 in JOHNSON. 1857 MRS. MATHEWS *Tea-Table Talk* I. 235 [An] apprentice . . . with haply a provident row of minnikins darned with precision on his sleeve. 1881 in *Leicestersh. Gloss.*

5. (See quot.; also MINIK.)

1852-4 Tomlinson's *Cycl. Useful Arts* (1866) II. 143/1 The large [match] splints or the second size called minnikins.

6. *Typogr.* A size of type smaller than 'brilliant'.

1890 JACOBI *Printing*.

7. *Comb.*: † *minikin tickler*, a fiddler.

1607 MARSTON *What you will* IV. i, A fiddler, a scraper, a minikin tickler, a pum, pum.

B. adj.

1. Dainty, elegant, sprightly. Now contemptuously: Affected, mincing.

a. of a person; formerly of a girl or woman, but now applied to a person of either sex. Also in jingling combinations, *minikin-finikin*, *-finical*.

1573 TUSSEY *Husb.* (1878) 20 The credite . . . of mistresse, to minnekin Nan. 1598 FLORIO, *Mingherlina*, a daintie lasse, a minnikin smirking wench. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* XXXIX. vi. 1026 Then came up the maner of having at bankets singing miniken wenches, and such as could play upon the dulcimers. 1696 TRYON *Misc.* iv. 121 Fare . . . such as the Proud Wives and Miniking Daughters would scarce offer to their . . . Dogs. 1768 BICKERSTAFF *Lionel & Clarissa* I. (1781) 9 A coxcomb, a fop . . . A minikin, Finikin, French powder-puff. 1858 HAWTHORNE *Fr. & It. Note-bks.* II. 143, I wish I could put into . . . one sentence the pettiness, the minikin-finish effect of this little man. 1888 *Sheffield Gloss.*, *Minikin*, delicate, effeminate. Frequently used in the phrase, 'he's a minikin-finikin fellow'.

b. of a person's actions, attributes, etc.

1545 ASCHAM *Toxoph.* I. 10 b, The minstrelsie of lutes, pipes, harpes, and all other that standeth by suche nice, fine, minikin fingering . . . is farre more fitte for the womannishnesse of it to dwell in the courte among ladies. 1781 T. TWINING in *Sel. Papers Twining Fam.* (1887) 101 What have you and I to do with . . . the minikin duties of civility and *bienséance*? 1872 S. MOSTYN *Perplexity* I. x. 190 None of your minnikin governess-schemes for me.

Comb. 1876 BROWNING *Pacchiarotto* viii, And his voice, that out-roared Boanerges, How minikin-mildly it urges.

†2. Of a voice: Shrill. (Cf. A. 2 c above.)

1602 MARSTON *Ant. & Mel.* v. i, I had rather haue a seruant with a short nose, and a thinne haire, then haue such a high stretch minikin voice. 1608 SHAKS. *Lear* III. vi. 45 (Qtos. 1-2) For one blast of thy minikin mouth, thy sheepe shall take no harme.

3. Of a thing: Diminutive in size or form; miniature; tiny. Also in † *minikin name*, a pet name, endearing diminutive.

1589 R. HARVEY *Pl. Perc.* 9 Euary cut-purse vseth them [their words] at the Old Bayly, that hath had any skill in his miniken Handsaw. 1617 COLLINS *Def. Ep. Ely* II. x. 444 The Church is the better for beeing without them [sc. miracles], without sicke dogges healed, and lame cattedes cured by your minikin-miracles, done at Minich. 1756 MRS. F. BROOKE *Old Maid* No. 34 (1764) 279 Polly Instep, the dancing-master's daughter, insists upon being called Pally, 'because (says she) . . . it is the minikin name for Pallas'. 1778 [W. MARSHALL] *Minutes Agric.* 1 July an. 1775 Make it into light minikin cocks. 1784 COWPER *To the Halibut*, In thy minikin and embryo state. 1826 HOOD *Fairy Tale* I, A little house some years ago there stood, A minikin abode. 1847 *Tait's Mag.* XIV. 449 He was pervious all over, and allowed minnikin arrows . . . to rouse his rage. 1851 THACKERAY *Eng. Hum.* iv. (1858) 188 They [sc. pastorals] are to poetry what charming little Dresden figures are to sculpture; graceful, minikin, fantastic. 1887 RUSKIN *Præterita* II. 154 In the distance . . . the great walnut-trees have become dots, and the farmsteads, minikin as if they were the fairy-finest of models to be packed in a box.

†4. Used to designate some kind of baize. *Obs.*

1604 *Lismore Papers* Ser. II. (1887) I. 108, Vij yeards halfe of minikin bayste to make y^e same gowne. a 1616 BEAUM. & FL. *Scornf. Lady* I. (1616) C 2, Steward this is as plaine as your olde minikin breeches. 1721 C. KING *Brit. Merch.* II. 306 Bays (Double or Minikin) by the same Tariff.

5. *minikin pin* (see A. 4 above).

1742 *Phil. Trans.* XLII. 57 Minnikin Pins, or small Pins. 1843 HOOD *Drop of Gin* III, No prospect in life worth a minnikin pin.

Hence 'minikinly *adv.*

1580 BARET *Alv.* G 30 Galantly, gaily, minikinly [1573 reads minionly]. 1623 tr. *Favine's Theat. Honour* II. vi. 110, I think it a matter hard to . . . represent a Floure de Luce minikinly trussed, but by an excellent Painter.

minim (ˈmɪnɪm), *a.* and *sb.* Forms: 5 *mynyn*, *mynnym*, 6 *mynym*(me), *minnum*, 6-7 *minime*, *minum*, (6 *minnem*, 7 *minem*, *min(n)om*, *minimme*, (*minume*), 6- *minim*. [ad. L. *minim-us* smallest, a superlative f. the root *min-*: see MINOR. The *sb.* represents various elliptical or absolute uses of the *adj.* in med.L. Cf. F. *minime* *adj.* and *sb.*]

A. adj. Smallest, extremely small. †Of a particle: Atomic. *Obs.*

a 1670 HACKET *Christian Consolat.* II. in Heber Taylor (1822) I. 108 For nailing our great sins to the cross of Christ, and for acquiting us from the innumerable fry of minim sins. 1684 tr. *Bonet's Merc. Compt.* XVIII. 620/2 [Quick-silver] is a Body most exactly mixt, and its minime Parts do pertinaciously one stick to another. 1690 N. LEE *Massacre of Paris* III. ii, Fat Porcypise Bauds, the Mermaids too of Honour, The Minim Pages, all the twinkling Host So fill'd, the Snare of Hell must crack to hold you. 1821 *Blackw. Mag.* VIII. 663 The savage tribes . . . sent forth their puny fleets Athirst for blood, and wing'd with minim sails. 1876 GEO. ELIOT *Dan. Der.* v. xxxviii, A minim mammal which you might imprison in the finger of your glove. 1876 R. BRIDGES *Growth of Love* lv, For man, a minim jot in time and space.

B. sb.

1. *Mus.* A symbol for a note half the value of a semibreve and double the value of a crotchet; a note of this value. Also *attrib.*, as *minim rest*.

In ancient music this note was of the shortest duration, hence its name *nota minima*; in modern music it is second in value to the semibreve. The symbol is figured with an open head, in shape round, inclining to oval (formerly lozenge-shaped), and with a tail.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 338/1 Mynyn' of songys (*Harl. MS.* 2274, *P.*, mynym), *minima*. 14. . . *Proverbs in Antiq. Rep.* (1809) IV. 408 He maakithe so his mynynms fro the square, that it shall sownde wronge. 1550 *MARBECK Bk. Com. Prayer noted Aij*, The iii. [note is] a prycke and is a mynymme. 1587 *GOLDING De Mornay* xii. (1617) 184 Our life is lesse than a short Minim in comparison of a whole song. 1592 *SHAKS. Rom. & Jul.* II. iv. 22 He fights as you sing pricksong. . . he rests his minim, one, two, and the third in your bosom. 1609 *DOULAND Ormith. Microl.* 39 A Minime is a Figure like a Sembreefe hauing a tayle, ascending or descending. 1622 *PEACHAM Compl. Gentl.* xi. (1634) 101 A minim rest. 1782 *BURNEY Hist. Mus.* II. iii. 185 A Long and a Breve. . . differ no more in their effect on the ear, than a Minim and Crotchet.

transf. 1596 *SPENSER F.Q.* VI. x. 28 Great Gloriana. . . Pardon thy shepherd, mongst so many layes As he hath sung of thee. . . To make one minime of thy poore handmayd.

2. *Calligraphy.* A single down stroke of the pen; esp. in Court- or Secretary-hand, the short down stroke in the letters *m*, *n*, *u*, etc.; also *attrib.* † to be in one's minims: to be learning to write 'straight strokes'.

1603 *HOLLAND Plutarch's Mor.* 1029 Those who when they write a running hand in haste, doe not alwaies make out the letters full, but use prickms, minims and dashes. 1607 *DEKKER & WEBSTER Westw. Hoe* II. i. She tooke her letters very suddenly: and is now in her Minoms. 1612 *BRINSLEY Lud. Lit.* 39 Striuing. . . to make minims, and such like letters sharp at tops & bottoms, or iust to the proportion of their copies. 1658 *COCKER Pen's Triumph* 14 For Set Secretary. . . Your minims must be all alike, as the down-right stroke of the *a*, the strokes of the *i*, *m*, *n*, *u*, and the first of the *w*. 1674 *JEAKE Arith.* (1696) 293 And so increasing the Minnoms according to the Index of the Figural Number. c 1680 *COCKER Pens Perfection* 6 You must shape the nib of your pen to the breadth of the minim stroke. 1771 *LUCKOMBE Hist. Printing* 254 So far [III] they [the Romans] could easily number the minims [sic] or strokes with a glance of the eye. 1890 *Collectanea (O.H.S.)* II. 290 Mr. Jacobs reads 'pointeur'. It might be read 'pointeur', there being three minims between the *o* and the *t*.

3. The least possible portion (of something), a 'jot'; in scientific use, † an atom, minute particle.

1592 *NASHE Four Lett. Confut.* (1593) 54 Canst thou exemplifie vnto mee. . . one minnum of the particular deuce of his play that I purloind? 1599 — *Lenten Stufe* 28, I vary not a minnum from him. 1657 *TRAPP Comm. Ps.* II. 12 'When his wrath is kindled but a little'. It is sometimes let out in minnms. 1662 *STILLINGFL. Orig. Sacr.* III. ii. §16 Therefore Tully asks that question, *Cur declinet uno minimo, non declinet duobus aut tribus?* why only it declines one minime, and not two or three. 1686 *GOAD Celest. Bodies* III. ii. 440 The Red Earth may be more resolvable into Minims, than a White Chalk, or Marble. 1766 *AMORY Bunclie* (1770) IV. 94 By impregnating the most generous white wine, with the minims or leasts of antimony. 1884 *Public Opinion* 5 Sept. 290/2 He has not the smallest intention of. . . yielding one minim of the rights and interests of Germany.

4. A creature or thing of the least size or importance. Chiefly used contemptuously of a person. *minim of nature*, one of the smallest forms of animal life.

1590 *BP. ANDREWES Serm.* (1629) 279 They be the base people, the minims of the world. 1609 *Ev. Woman in Hum.* II. i. D3, What will ye? heree he is, you minime. 1667 *MILTON P.L.* VII. 482 At once came forth whatever creeps the ground. . . not all Minims of Nature; some of Serpent kinde Wondrous in length. 1679 *V. ALSOP Melius Inquirendum* II. viii. 367 The Minims of Justice ought to vail to the Magnalia of Charity. 1762 *GOLDSM. Cit. W.* CXV, With what a degree of satirical contempt must they. . . see. . . minims, the tenants of an atom, thus arrogating a partnership in the creation of universal nature! 1823 *LAMB Elia Ser.* II. *Tombs in Abbey*, These insignificant pieces of money, these minims to their sight. 1863 *COWDEN CLARKE Shaks. Char.* xii. 314 He must be a minim of a historian who confines himself to those facts only. 1873 *BROWNING Red Cott. Nt.-cap* 228 This insect on my parapet, — Look how the marvel of a minim crawls!

5. (With capital initial.) A friar belonging to the mendicant order (*Ordo Minimorum Eremitarum*) founded by St. Francis of Paula (c. 1416–1507). Also *attrib.*

1546 *LANGLEY tr. Pol. Verg.* VII. v. 142 b, The order of Minims or lest brethren were founded by one Franciscus Paula. 1638 *BAKER tr. Balzac's Lett.* (vol. III.) 49 The Fathers of the Minimime Order. 1671 *WOODHEAD St. Teresa* II. xxxv. 232 The Fathers Minims were then come hither to found. a 1718 *PENN Maxims Wks.* 1726 I. 825 He [the covetous man] always looks like Lent: a sort of Lay-Minim. a 1774 *GOLDSM. tr. Scarron's Com. Romance* (1775) I. 124 Two Minim friars of the Trinity of the Mount. . . ran to my assistance. 1885 *W. W. ROBERTS Pontif. Decrees* Introd. 53 The Minims Le Seur and Jacquier were permitted to bring out the treatise.

6. (See quot.) [In Fr. *minime* (†*couleur de minime, gris de minime*, Cotgr.); according to Littré from the colour of the robe of the Minim Friars: see 5.]

1659 *HOWELL Vocab.* xxv, Minim colour; *Minimo, ð color di nocella*. 1706 *PHILLIPS* (ed. Kersey), *Minim* or *Dark Minim*, a brown, tawny, or dun Colour.

† 7. *Printing.* A certain small size of type: ? = MINION. *Obs.*

1706 *PHILLIPS* (ed. Kersey), *Minim* is also a small sort of Printing-Letter. 1818 in *TODD*.

8. The smallest unit of fluid measure, about equivalent to one drop of liquid; the sixtieth part of a fluid drachm. Also *attrib.*, as *minim-measure*.

1809 *R. POWELL tr. Pharmacopœia* (ed. 2) 3 The fluidrachm contains Sixty minims. 1890 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Minim-measure*, a measure usually holding a drachm graduated into sixty parts. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VI. 37 A minim or two of a. . . trinitrine solution may often be added.

9. A very small Roman bronze (or occas. silver) coin, usu. produced locally. Pl. *minimi*, *minims*.

1896 *W. C. HAZLITT Coin Collector* ix. 247 *Minim*, a term which, for want of a better one, has been assigned to a class of bronze money of Roman type, probably of the fourth or fifth century B.C., which may have been of local or provincial origin, and is of unusually small module. 1935 *Discovery* July 196/2 A hoard of 800 minims, small coins in some cases not more than 5 mm. in diameter, buried beneath the floor of the stage. 1962 *C. R. JOSSET Money in Brit.* I. 7 An attempt to overcome the shortage was made by a local production of crude bronze coins which are known as 'minimi' because of their smallness. 1971 *Daily Tel.* 13 July 9/1 Two rare British silver minims, or small coins, of the first century A.D. have been discovered during excavations taking place on a Roman occupation site in Chapel Street, Chichester.

minim, variant of MENNOM, minnow.

minimal ('mɪnɪməl), *a.* [f. L. *minim-us* smallest, least (see MINIM) + -AL.]

a. Extremely minute in size; of the nature of or constituting a minimum; of a minimum amount, quantity, or degree; that is the least possible.

1666 *G. HARVEY Morb. Angl.* x. 89 Choler being set on fire, and acting upon Melancholy, or rather calcining it into small acuated minimal bodies. 1878 *Smithsonian Rep.* 367 The strength of which [elements of an electric battery] was reduced so as to produce a minimal contraction. 1891 *Brit. Med. Jnl.* 17 Jan. 142/1 Without charge, save a minimal one for drugs. 1894 *LISTER in Phil. Trans.* CLXXXVI. 428 Multitudes of minute nuclei of minimal size. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VI. 846 The minimal limit [of the field of vision] in health is 55 degrees.

b. spec. Linguistics. (*a*) Distinguished only by a single feature; usu. applied to a pair of similar forms; (*b*) other uses (see quots.).

(*a*) 1939 *Amer. Speech* XIV. 122 Words can be distinguished by the minimal opposition of vowel nasality and [n]. 1942 *C. F. HOCKETT in Language* XVIII. 7 The term 'contrastive pair', meaning any pair between which there are differences in a context of similarity, any pair usable for the listing of features, is used here instead of the traditional term 'minimal pair'. 1950 *D. JONES Phoneme* vi. 15 When a distinction between two sequences occurring in a language is such that any lesser degree of distinction would be inadequate for clearly differentiating words in that language, the distinction is termed a 'minimal one'. . . Minimal distinctions are very commonly effected by the addition or subtraction of a phoneme. 1955 *C. F. HOCKETT Man. Phonol.* vi. 212 Before analysis is complete, one cannot be certain that a given pair is 'minimal' in a strict phonologic sense—that there is but a single difference, at the level of ultimate phonologic constituents. 1961 *H. A. GLEASON Introd. Descr. Ling.* (ed. 2) i. 16 In calling *bill* and *pill* a minimal pair we assume that they differ by only one phoneme. 1964 *R. A. HALL Introd. Ling.* 81 Minimal pairs are not essential to show that two sounds do not belong to the same phoneme. 1971 *Archivum Linguisticum* II. 48 In the days of 'classical' phonemics much play was made of the 'minimal pair' in order to establish throughout a language such lexical differences as those between *pin*, *bin*, *tin*, *din*, [etc.].

(*b*) 1930 *H. E. PALMER Princ. Romanization* 52 We may designate by the term *monophone* any phone of the first or second degrees of abstraction of which the concrete members are so similar in point of production and of acoustic effect even when observed by a competent observer, that it may be regarded as a minimal unit of pronunciation (i.e. practically insusceptible of subdivision). 1941 *G. L. TRAGER in L. Spier et al. Lang., Culture & Personality: Ess. in Memory of E. Sapir* 133 Intensity of tone is manifested as relative height of pitch: maximal intensity is *high* tone, minimal intensity is *low* tone, medial intensity is *middle* tone. 1949 *J. R. FIRTH in Trans. Philol. Soc.* 1948 142 The weak, neutral, or 'minimal' vowel. 1955 *QUIRK & WRENN Old Eng. Gram.* 129 Taking the consonants of a word as its minimal root. 1962 *B. M. H. STRANG Mod. Eng. Struct.* vi. 84 They [sc. central nouns] can follow directly in minimal constructions (i.e. be head-word to) a closed system of words we shall call *determiners*. 1964 *R. A. HALL Introd. Ling.* 15 Morphemes. . . are the minimal units which carry meaning. 1971 *D. CRYSTAL Ling.* 187 The grammar. . . could be analysed in terms of identifying a set of minimal units.

c. In *Art*, used of a form of painting and sculpture which is characterized by the use of simple or primary forms, structures, etc., often geometric and massive.

[1958 *Listener* 23 Oct. 647/2 Creating huge, minimal forms with the palette knife in a few colours.] 1965 *R. WOLLHEIM in Arts Mag.* Jan. 26 In a historic passage Mallarmé describes the terror, the sense of sterility, that the poet experiences when he. . . confronts the sheet of paper. . . and no words come to him. . . Why could not Mallarmé, after an interval of time, have simply got up from his chair and produced the blank sheet of paper as the poem which he sat down to write? . . . Such a gesture. . . would provide us with an extreme instance of what I call minimal art. 1967 *C. GREENBERG in E. Lucie-Smith Movements in Art since 1945* (1969) i. 13 The working out of this problem, whose solution seems to have arrived in the form of what is called Primary Structures, ABC, or Minimal Art. 1969 *Britannica Bk. of Year* (U.S.) 800/2 *Minimal sculpture*, sculpture in the idiom of minimal art. 1969 *Time* 3 Jan. 42 Minimal forms still

massively demand their unrewarding space, but they are countered by weirdly eccentric shapes that are frankly frivolous, at least unpredictable. 1969 *E. LUCIE-SMITH Movements in Art since 1945* viii. 240 His sculptures have been described as 'minimal art', or as examples of the 'single-unit Gestalt'. 1971 *Rolling Stone* 24 June 36/5 It remained only for minimal sculpture to come along, with its emphasis on the self-contained object (sometimes just a log, rock, or mound of dirt). 1973 *Times* 30 June 12/4 There will be works of American, Continental and British artists, abstract expressionism, Pop, kinetic, minimal and conceptual art.

d. In *Music*, used of a form of composition which is characterized by the repetition of short phrases incorporating changes very gradually as the music proceeds.

1974 *M. NYMAN Experimental Mus.* vii. 119 (heading) Minimal music, determinacy and the new tonality. *Ibid.* 144 As in the American minimal music so all the workings of the process are easy to follow audibly. 1980 *New Grove Dict. Mus.* XVIII. 481/2 Systematic, or 'minimal', music may consist of extended reiterations of a motif or group of motifs. . . Alternatively, the element of repetition may be governed by a system: the progressive lengthening of the repeated material. . . changing discrepancies from simultaneity. . . or large-scale rhythmic schemes based on integers. 1985 *Radio Times* 20 July 85/1 It is indeed hard to see how such a gigantic work. . . can be considered 'minimal' in any way.

minimalist ('mɪnɪməlist), *sb.* and *a.* [f. MINIMAL *a.* + -IST, or (in sense 1) ad. F. *minimaliste*, tr. Russ. *men'shevik* MENSHEVIK *a.* and *sb.*]

A. sb. 1. (Also with capital initial.) = MENSHEVIK *sb.*; more widely, a person who advocates small or moderate reforms or policies.

1907 *I. ZANGWILL Ghetto Comedies* 408 'Ah, you're a Maximalist,' said the beadle. 'No, I am only a Minimalist. I merely want the minimum—that we save our own lives.' 1917 [see BOLSHEVIK *sb.*]. 1918 *E. P. STEBBING From Czar to Bolshevik* iii. 25 The Social Democrats consisted chiefly of Bolsheviks with a smaller Menshevik group. The Social Revolutionaries were subdivided into Maximalists and Minimalists. 1922 *Blackw. Mag.* June 820/2 The delegation represented not only Communists, but also Minimalists and the converted intelligentsia. 1954 *Ann. Reg.* 1953 153 There were the 'maximalists' (Germany and the Netherlands), . . . and the 'minimalists' (France) who wanted the E.P.C. to be little more than a system of inter-governmental association and co-operation.

2. *Art.* A practitioner or proponent of minimal art (MINIMAL *a. c*).

1967 *C. GREENBERG in E. Lucie-Smith Movements in Art since 1945* (1969) i. 13 The Minimalists appear to have realized. . . that the far-out in itself has to be the far-out as an end in itself. 1973 *Phaidon Dict. 20th Cent. Art* 254/1 The immediate predecessors of the Minimalists were Ad Reinhardt and Josef Albers, who brought to their canvases the 'exclusive, negative, absolute, and timeless' quality so desired by the Minimal artists.

3. *Mus.* A composer of minimal music (MINIMAL *a. d*).

1982 *N. Y. Times* 23 Nov. c11 Mr. Gibson, who. . . has also worked with Steve Reich, Philip Glass and other 'minimalists'.

B. adj. 1. = MENSHEVIK *a.*; *gen.*, advocating moderate policies.

1917 *Times* 23 June 7/1 At the 'All Russia' Congress of the Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates the 'Minimalist Socialists' have defined their programme. 1972 *Times* 19 Oct. 1/6 A minimalist summit, dealing only with well tried issues of economic integration.

2. *Art.* Of or pertaining to minimal art.

1969 *Manch. Guardian Weekly* 1 May 20 Tony Smith, usually taken as the original minimalist sculptor. . . is well represented by large sculptures. 1973 *Times Lit. Suppl.* 9 Nov. 1363/4 The pop, minimalist, new realist, and other artists who have succeeded the abstract impressionists.

3. *Mus.* Of or pertaining to minimal music.

1977 *Rolling Stone* 5 May 73/2 The so-called 'minimalist' ambience currently so fashionable among young bands who've spent too much time listening to Iggy and taking him seriously. 1985 *Sunday Tel.* (Colour Suppl.) 7 Apr. 36/1 Glass is often described as a 'minimalist' composer, along with such Americans as Steve Reich, Terry Riley and. . . John Adams.

Hence *minimalism*.

1969 *Manch. Guardian Weekly* 1 May 20 Call it minimalism if you like, but the real point is that the thing insists on being just itself and nothing more. 1977 *New Wave Mag.* vii. 12 Numbers are fast and slow. Some are only about thirty seconds long. This ain't minimalism. It's a sense of humour. 1985 *Radio Times* 20 July 85/1 In the 1960s he [sc. Steve Reich] began exploring the musical effects of repeated musical patterns that incorporate gradual changes over an extended period. The style came to be called minimalism.

minimality ('mɪnɪmələti). [f. MINIMAL *a.* + -ITY.]

1. *Linguistics.* The quality or character of being minimal.

1953 *C. E. BAZELL Ling. Form* i. 10 The criterion of minimality is fulfilled in either case. 1963 *J. LYONS Structural Semantics* ii. 29 What can be done, however, is to apply the criterion of minimality after the establishment of the several meaning-relations between sentences in context. 1969 *Word* XXV. 235 Because of the minimality requirement in the definition of the morpheme, the second class is not equivalent to a class of bound morphemes.

2. = MINIMALISM 2.

1969 *E. LUCIE-SMITH Movements in Art since 1945* viii. 242 Judd's colleague, Robert Morris, defends minimality in equally emphatic terms.

minimally ('miniməli), *adv.* [f. MINIMAL *a.* + -LY².] To a minimal extent or degree.

1935 H. F. TWADDELL in *Lang. Monogr.* XVI. 42 In American English, the forms *bet: bit: bait: bet: bat* are minimally phonologically different. 1936 *Amer. Speech* XI. 298 They generally cite only minimally different pairs. 1951 R. FIRTH *Elem. Social Organiz.* i. 35 Even minimally, their orientations are affected by its presence. 1971 *Sci. Amer.* Sept. 40/5 In order to meet not only the food requirements but also a minimally reasonable quality of life, the contributions that can be made by the use of energy in various forms are essential. 1973 *Nature* 6 July 40/2 *In vitro* methods for the short-term culture of erythrocytic forms of *Plasmodium knowlesi* and for isolating free merozoite preparations minimally contaminated with host cells. 1973 *Publishers Weekly* 13 Aug. 52/1 Such a glaring omission will surely put off some serious movie buffs. Probably, however, sales will be damaged only minimally.

† **minimate**, *v.* *Obs. nonce-wd.* [f. L. *minim-us* (see MINIM) + -ATE³.] *trans.* To reduce to the smallest size.

1623 BP. ANDREWES *Serm. Nativ.* xvi. (1629) 154 When was it, that He was so *capite minutus*? Sure, never lesse, never so little, never so minorated, so *minimated*.. as now.

minimax ('minimæks), *sb.* and *a.* [f. MINI(MUM) *sb.* and *a.* + MAX(IMUM).] The smallest of a set of maxima; usu. *attrib.* (passing into *adj.*: see *b.*), *spec.* designating (*a.*) a strategy that minimizes the greatest loss or risk to which a participant in a game or other situation of conflict will be liable; (*b.*) the theorem of game theory that states that, for a finite, zero-sum game with two players, the smallest maximum loss that a player can make himself liable to by a suitable choice of strategy is equal to the greatest minimum gain that he can guarantee himself. Cf. MAXIMIN *sb.* and *a.*

[1928] J. VON NEUMANN in *Mathematische Annalen* C. 307 (*heading*) Beweis des Satzes Max Min = Min Max. 1944 — & MORGENSTERN *Theory of Games* xvii. 154 A slightly more general form of this Min-Max problem arises in another question of mathematical economics.]

1941 COURANT & ROBBINS *What is Math.?* vii. 345 (*heading*) Minimax points and topology. 1947 A. WALD in *Econometrica* XV. 282 We shall refer to an admissible decision function η for which (1.6) takes its minimum value as a minimax solution of the problem. *Ibid.* 283 An element a_0 in A is said to be a minimax strategy of player 1 if $\text{Inf}_b K(a, b)$ takes its maximum value with respect to a for $a = a_0$. 1949 *Ibid.* XVII. 230 Often Nature's strategy is completely unknown. In that case Wald suggests that the statistician play a minimax strategy: that is, the statistician should select that decision procedure which minimizes the maximum risk. 1951 *Ann. Math. Statistics* XXII. 466 The minimax risk is $\frac{1}{2}(1 - a)$. 1957 LUCE & RAIFFA *Games & Decisions* i. 2 Although Borel gave a clear statement of an important class of game theoretic problems and introduced the concepts of pure and mixed strategies, von Neumann points out that he did not obtain one crucial result—the minimax theorem—without which no theory of games can be said to exist. 1958 *Engineering* 21 Mar. 309/2 Player B, on the other hand, will determine the largest value in each column, and the smallest of these, the 'minimax'. 1961 L. WEISS *Statistical Decision Theory* v. 89 The minimax criterion has been criticized as being too conservative. 1962 *Sci. Amer.* Dec. 114/2 Both firms were guided by the principle of the minimax, choosing the best of the worst outcomes. 1968 *Brit. Med. Bull.* XXIV. 232/2 This would be the Bayesian Strategy of decision theory... but other strategies, such as minimax or restricted Bayes, could also be used. 1970 [see MAXIMIN *sb.* and *a.*] 1972 *Computer Jnl.* XV. 277 (*heading*) On minimax solutions of linear equations.

b. Used predicatively as *adj.*: equal to, or resulting in, a minimax value.

1952 *Ann. Math. Statistics* XXIII. 587 For such weight functions the supremum of the risk over all $\theta \in \Omega$ is infinite for every decision function, so that every decision function is minimax. 1965 WOZENCRAFT & JACOBS *Princ. Communication Engin.* ii. 118 The decision rule which has the smallest maximum probability of error is called the minimax decision rule. Which of the eight rules is minimax? 1970 R. B. ASH *Basic Probability Theory* viii. 250 Find a minimax test, that is, a test that minimizes $\max(\alpha, \beta)$. It is immediate from the definition of admissibility that an admissible test with constant risk (i.e., $\alpha = \beta$) is minimax.

minimax ('minimæks), *v.* [f. *prec. sb.*] *a. trans.* To make equal to a minimax value. *b. intr.* To adopt or employ a minimax strategy. So 'minimaxing *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1964 GOULD & KOLB *Dict. Social Sci.* 573/2 The goal may be assumed to take the form of maximizing (or, in game theory, minimaxing) the expected value, over some time interval, of a utility function. 1968 *Listener* 4 Apr. 438/1 Just like that 50-50 combination of heads and tails, the minimaxing peasant might pick a 40-60 combination of wheat and millet. 1973 *Nature* 23 Feb. 507/1 The fundamental mechanism underlying all this work [on machines designed to play games] has been a cycle of processes: lookahead, evaluation and minimaxing.

miniment, *obs.* form of MUNIMENT.

minimeter (mi'nimɪtə(r)). [f. MINIM + -METER.] 'Alsop's term for an apparatus for measuring minims' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1890).

1855 in DUNGLISON *Med. Lex.*

minimifidian (ˌmɪnɪmɪ'fɪdɪən), *a.* and *sb.* [f. L. *minim-us* least + *fid-ēs* faith + -IAN.]

a. adj. Reducing faith to a minimum. *b. sb.* One who has the least possible faith in something. Hence *minimifidianism*.

1825 COLERIDGE *Aids Refl.* (1848) I. 164 Again, there is a scheme constructed on the principle of retaining the social sympathies, that attend on the name of believer, at the least possible expenditure of belief... And this extreme I call Minimifidianism. *Ibid.* 295 The Minimifidian party err grievously in the latter point. 1882 *Spectator* 2 Dec. 1547 Lady Bloomfield's 'supernatural' stories... are not of a kind to challenge the scrutiny of a minimifidian in pneumatology.

miniminess, *nonce-wd.* [f. L. *minim-us* (see MINIM) + -NESS.] The condition of being very small or insignificant.

1615 BP. ANDREWES *Serm. Nativ.* x. (1629) 87 But these, though they agree well, yet none of them, so well, as this, that it [Bethlehem] was *minima*: the very *miniminess* (as I may say) of it.

minimism (ˌmɪnɪmɪz(ə)m). [f. L. *minim-us* (see MINIM) + -ISM.]

1. *nonce-use.* Absorption in minute details.

1820 COLERIDGE in *Blackw. Mag.* VII. 630/2 Your advice-mongers... whose critical minimism... might remind one of those tiny night-flies, that, as they hurry across one's book, contrive... to cover a word at a time.

2. *Theol.* The disposition to minimize the implications of an accepted dogma; the minimizing view of what is involved in a dogma, esp. that of papal infallibility.

1874 J. H. NEWMAN *Cert. Diffic. Anglic.* (1876) 339 Such a tone of mind [sc. a generous loyalty towards ecclesiastical authority] has a claim... to be met and to be handled with a wise and gentle *minimism*. 1884 W. PALMER *Narr. Events* Suppl. iv. 278 The doctrine of Minimism, adopted by Newman from Bishop Fessler... gives liberty to the theologian to examine whether the Papal decree on any given point is or is not infallible.

† **minimistic** (mɪnɪ'mɪstɪk), *a.* [f. L. *minim-us* (see MINIM) + -ISTIC.] Characterized by or of the nature of MINIMISM 2.

1897 *19th Cent.* July 100 Seeing how very far the ancient... Church... was from accepting alien orders on the minimistic principles for which anglicans contend.

Minimite ('minɪmaɪt). [f. MINIM (sense 5) + -ITE.] A friar belonging to the order of Minims. In *quot. attrib.*

1879 *Encycl. Brit.* IX. 695/1 The building of a chapel in 1436 is generally considered as marking the first beginning of the Minimite order.

minimization (ˌmɪnɪmɪz'eɪʃən). [f. MINIMIZE *v.* + -ATION.] The action of reducing to, or estimating at, the least possible amount or degree.

1802 BENTHAM *Princ. Judic. Procedure* Wks. 1843 II. 9 How to unite the maximization of redress for the injured in the character of pursuers, with the minimization of hardship... in the character of defendants. 1830 — *Offic. Apt. Maximized* Pref. 9 Maximization of official aptitude, and minimization of official expense. 1889 *Sat. Rev.* 9 Feb. 167/2 Dr. Struthers's minimization of sea-sickness. 1940 *Jnl. Obstet. & Gynaecol. Brit. Empire* XLVII. 236 As regards anaesthesia, the minimization of shock is the main indication. 1969 *Nature* 29 Nov. 845/1 The arrangement of molecules... points to a minimization of the electric quadrupole-quadrupole interaction energy of the crystal. 1973 *Ibid.* 27 Apr. 556/1 Some potential energy calculations on β -pleated sheets have been done by Chothia... who finds that a right-handed twist in the direction of the polypeptide chain, which corresponds to dihedral angles within one zone of the conformational map, makes for minimization of energy. 1974 *Clin. Pharmacol. & Therapeutics* XV. 444/2 The new method, called *minimization* for brevity, is compared here with randomization in regard to its vulnerability to experimenter bias and chance skewing.

minimize ('minɪmaɪz), *v.* [f. L. *minimus* (see MINIM) + -IZE.]

1. *trans. a.* To reduce to the smallest possible amount, extent, or degree. *b.* To estimate at the smallest possible amount.

1802 BENTHAM *Princ. Judic. Procedure* Wks. 1843 II. 8 The adjective branch... may be said to have two specific ends: the one positive, maximizing the execution and effect given to the substantive branch: the other negative, minimizing the evil [etc.]. 1825 — *Offic. Apt. Maximized, Observ. Peel's Sp.* (1830) 27 You may maximize attendance, and you may minimize it. 1882 J. H. BLUNT *Ref. Ch. Eng.* II. 413 The vestments of the clergy were to be minimized. 1884 *Chr. World* 28 Aug. 649/5 Let no one think... Jesus ever minimised the exceeding sinfulness of sin. 1888 BRYCE *Amer. Commw.* II. xlii. 124 Other causes were at work to mitigate and minimise their evils.

2. *intr.* To take the most moderate view possible of what is implied by an accepted dogma.

1875, 1898 [see MAXIMIZE *v.* 2].

3. *intr.* To attain a minimum value.

1973 *Physics Bull.* Dec. 725/3 One of the unexpected discoveries made using HVEM is that for a particular incident electron energy the diffracted intensity may minimize rather than maximize. 1975 *Ibid.* Jan. 13 Other parameters used to measure the intensity of the solar cycle tend to minimize at this time.

Hence 'minimized *ppl. a.*; 'minimizing *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1868 J. H. BLUNT *Ref. Ch. Eng.* I. 90 Comparing the original design for Christ Church with its minimized execution. 1874 J. H. NEWMAN *Cert. Diffic. Anglic.* (1876) 332 That principle of minimizing so necessary... for a wise and cautious theology. 1875 GLADSTONE *Vaticanism* 51 Dr. Newman and the minimizing divines. 1878 — *Glean.* (1879) I. 112 We are now... witnessing the expansion of the minimized demands of the Conference. 1906 *Athenaeum* 3

Mar. 264/1 We cannot support his minimizing of Froude's inaccuracy.

minimizer ('mɪnɪmaɪzə(r)). [f. MINIMIZE *v.* + -ER¹.] One who minimizes. Chiefly in *Theol.*

1867 *Union Rev.* V. 361 Anglicans in 1866, see numbers of those who went over in the interval stigmatised as 'minimisers'. 1874 J. H. NEWMAN *Cert. Diffic. Anglic.* (1876) 321 A few years ago it was the fashion among us to call writers, who conformed to this rule of the Church, by the name of 'Minimizers'. 1880 LITTLEDALE *Plain Reas.* lxxxix. 162 The two parties... are now called *Maximizers* and *Minimizers*; the *Maximizers* pushing the dogma of Infallibility to its furthest possible extent...; the *Minimizers* endeavouring to reduce within the narrowest limits so dangerous a proposition.

minimum ('mɪnɪməm), *sb.* and *a.* *Pl.* *minima* ('mɪnɪmə); 7-8 *erron.* *minimæes*, *minimæ's*. [a. L. *minimum*, neut. of *minimus* least, smallest: see MINIM.] *A. sb.*

† 1. *Nat. Philos.* The smallest portion into which matter is divisible; an atom. Also, the hypothetical smallest possible portion of time or space. *Obs.*

1663 HARVEY *Archæol. Philos. Nova* II. i. vi. 29 For *minimæ's* are indivisibles, otherwise they could not be *minimæ's*. *Ibid.* 30 There is a *minimum* and *maximum* in all natural bodies. *Ibid.* vii. 32 Neither are we to imagine, that God did create all the *minimæ's* of the world, before he united them to one Mass. 1691 RAY *Creation* i. (1692) 19 Why do they [atoms] decline the least interval that may be, and not a greater? Why not two or three *minimæ's* as well as one? 1739 HUME *Hum. Nat.* i. ii. §1 (1888) 27 The imagination reaches a *minimum*, and may raise up to itself an idea, of which it cannot conceive any sub-division. *Ibid.*, Because they are remov'd beyond that distance, at which their impressions were reduc'd to a *minimum*, and were incapable of any farther diminution.

b. A creature of the smallest size. *Obs. rare-1.*

1796 *Mod. Gulliver* 25 Architecture must have been a science early studied by these *minimæ's* of mankind.

2. The least amount attainable, allowable, usual, etc. Also in the phrase *to reduce to a minimum*.

1676 W. ROW *Contn. Blair's Autobiog.* xii. (1848) 390 That was the minimum that was to be required of every intransit. 1740, 1806 [see MAXIMUM 2]. 1823 BENTHAM *Not Paul* 128 Of the length of this interval three years is the minimum. 1857 MRS. CARLYLE *Lett.* II. 323 The maximum of bother to arrive at the minimum of comfort. 1861 SMILES *Engineers* II. 217 Means should be provided... to reduce the recoil of the waves to a *minimum*. 1863 GEO. ELIOT *Romola* xlvi. The minimum of time had been given him for decision. 1871 TYNDALL *Fragm. Sci.* (1879) I. i. 20 Her motion, and consequently her *viva viva*, is then a minimum. 1900 *Westm. Gaz.* 29 Jan. 11/3 About 60 per cent. of the parcels which we [barge-owners] carry are what is known as minimums of twenty tons. 1903 H. B. SWETE in *Expositor* June 412 There must be at least two disciples acting in Christian fellowship... But this *minimum* is assured of Christ's presence no less than the largest congregation.

† 3. *Psychol.* In mod. Latin phrases *minimum audibile*, *sensibile*, *tangibile*, *visibile* (see *quots.*).

1709 BERKELEY *Th. Vision* §54 There is a *Minimum Tangibile*, and a *Minimum Visibile*, beyond which Sense cannot perceive. 1836-7 SIR W. HAMILTON *Metaph.* xviii. (1859) I. 350 The *minimum visibile* is the smallest expanse... which can consciously affect us,—which we can be conscious of seeing. *Ibid.*, In this sense [of hearing], there is, in like manner, a *Minimum Audibile*, that is, a sound the least which can come into perception and consciousness. 1874 J. SULLY *Sensation & Intuition* 45 Impressions of sound and light... which approached very closely the *minimum sensible*.

4. *Math.* = *minimum value*: see *B.* below.

1743 EMERSON *Fluxions* 123 When a Quantity is required to be the greatest or least possible, under certain Conditions, it is called a Maximum or Minimum. 1807 HUTTON *Course Math.* II. 304 Others again decrease continually; and so have no minimum... But, on the other hand, some... decrease to a certain finite magnitude, called their Minimum, or least state... And lastly, some quantities have several maxima and minima.

5. The lowest amount or degree of variation (of temperature, a spectrum, etc.) attained or recorded.

1823 J. MITCHELL *Dict. Math. & Phys. Sci.* 512/1 On increase of temperature, the spirit [in the thermometer] goes forward and leaves the index, which therefore shows the minimum of temperature since it was set. 1831 BROWSTER *Optics* vii. 73 The two *Minima* of each of the three primary spectra coincide at the two extremities of the solar spectrum. 1860 MAURY *Phys. Geog. Sea* (Low) vii. §348 At the same hours, the needle attains the maxima and minima of its diurnal variations. 1894 W. L. DALLAS in *Indian Meteorol. Mem.* VI. 2 The heat given out by the sun goes through a cycle which reaches... its minimum at the time of minimum sunspots.

6. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *minimum period*; *minimum thermometer*, one which records automatically the lowest point to which the temperature has fallen since its last adjustment.

1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* i. xvi. 113 A minimum-thermometer. 1868 [see MAXIMUM 5b].

B. adj. a. [The *sb.* used appositively.] That is a minimum; that is the lowest attainable, allowable, usual, etc.

1810 [see *minimum rate* in sense *b.*] 1845 STOCQUELER *Handbk. Brit. India* (1854) 301 Its minimum height from the sea is 900 feet. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 849 The rule is to begin with a minimum dose. 1904 *Daily News* 25 Feb. 12/3 Parliament... has enacted that a minimum number of trains with a minimum mileage shall be run.

b. Special collocations: *minimum rate, wage; minimum free form* (see quot. 1926); *minimum lending rate Econ.*, the minimum percentage at which a central bank will discount bills; in Britain, an official successor to bank-rate (see BANK *sb.*³ 8b), whose level was determined by the Government from October 1972 until August 1981; cf. *MLR s.v. M 5; minimum value* (of a function) *Math.*, its value when it ceases to decrease and begins to increase, as the value of the variable changes continuously; *minimum vocabulary* (see quot. 1944).

1926 L. BLOOMFIELD in C. F. Hockett *Leonard Bloomfield Anthol.* (1970) 130 A minimum free form is a *word*... which may be uttered alone (with meaning) but cannot be analyzed into parts that may (all of them) be uttered alone (with meaning). 1958 C. F. HOCKETT *Course in Mod. Ling.* xix. 171 Minimum free forms and lexemes also do not meet this requirement. 1972 *Times* 14 Oct. 21/8 The Bank of England's minimum lending rate, which yesterday replaced Bank rate, begins life at 7½ per cent. 1979 A. HEERTJE *Basic Econ.* vii. 106 The key rate of interest is the *minimum lending rate* (MLR) which can be set by the Bank of England, acting on government instructions. 1981 *Daily Mail* 31 July 2/1 Geoffrey Howe... revealed that Minimum Lending Rate would be abolished on August 20. 1810 BENTHAM *Packing* (1821) 44 But this is the minimum rate. 1866 *Leisure Hour* 8 Dec. 783/2 All the workmen insist on is a *minimum* rate of wages. 1909 *Act 9 Edu. VII* c. 22 §4 Trade Boards shall, subject to the provisions of this section, fix minimum rates of wages for timework for their trades. 1974 *Minimum rate* [see *minimum wage* below]. 1885 WATSON & BURBURY *Math. Th. Electr. & Magn.* I. 19 [It] has a minimum value when [etc.]. 1944 B. RUSSELL in P. A. Schilpp *Philos. B. Russell* 14, I mean by a 'minimum vocabulary' one in which no word can be defined in terms of the others. All definitions are theoretically superfluous, and therefore the whole of any science can be expressed by means of a minimum vocabulary for that science. 1947 *Mind* LVI. 358 Every minimum vocabulary adequate to describing the world of ordinary experience must contain at least one universal-name. 1860 *Trades' Societies & Strikes: Rep. Comm. appointed by Nat. Assoc. for Promotion of Social Sci.* 299 And so the minimum wage which the Institute stipulates for... is constantly reduced. 1908 *New Age* 18 July 223/2 A serious objection to the fixing of a minimum wage in England for employed is that it would be most difficult to make provision for the large number of incompetent, inferior, and slow workers. 1940 *Economist* 6 July 4/2 The establishment, by law or by bargaining, of a decent minimum wage in all trades is an indispensable foundation. 1974 *Encycl. Brit. Micropædia* VI. 916/1 Minimum-wage legislation or machinery for fixing minimum rates now exists in most of the nations of Latin America, Africa, and Asia, as well as in more industrialized countries.

c. In combs. used *attrib.*, as *minimum-cost*, involving the smallest possible cost; *minimum-iron*, of a garment: requiring only a small amount of ironing; *minimum-security*, of a prison: having a minimum amount of restrictions on prisoners.

1962 A. BATTERSBY *Guide to Stock Control* vi. 52 The best period may be found by a minimum-cost procedure... that is, by minimizing the total costs of ordering and stockholding. 1959 *Harrods News* Summer 11 Little girl's sunders of minimum-iron cotton. 1963 A. J. HALL *Textile Sci.* v. 267 Very large amounts of cotton and viscose rayon materials are finished with what is now known as... 'minimum-iron' finishes. 1965 G. JACKSON *Let.* 18 Apr. in *Soledad Brother* (1971) 73, I can also obtain a parole faster there or a transfer to some minimum security camp. 1970 *Globe & Mail* (Toronto) 25 Sept. 1/6 A 26-year old escaper from the William Head minimum security prison near Victoria.

minimus ('miniməs), *sb.* and *a.* Pl. *minimi* ('minimai). [a. L. *minimus*: see MINIM.]

A. sb. 1. A creature of the smallest size; a small or insignificant creature.

1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N.* iii. ii. 329 Get you gone you dwarfe, You *minimus*. 1879 G. MACDONALD *Sir Gibbie* I. xx. 273 An evil cloud of anger at the presumption of the unknown *minimus* [sc. 'a tiny ragged urchin'] began to gather. *Ibid.* III. v. 83 Mr. Sclater beheld only the *minimus* which the reversed telescope of his own enlarged importance... made of him.

2. 'The fifth or smallest digit of the hand or foot' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1890).

1881 MIVART *Cat* iv. 99 The fifth [toe, or digit, of the forepaw] is the *minimus*, or little digit.

3. *Numism.* (See quot.)

1852 T. WRIGHT *Celt, Roman, & Saxon* xiv. 430 On many Roman sites... are found very small coins in brass... These coins from their diminutive size, are termed by numismatists *minimi*, and are supposed to have been struck during the period between the abandonment of the island by the imperial government and the establishment of the Saxon kingdoms.

4. *Path.* Short for *lupus minimus*, the least virulent form of LUPUS. In quot. *attrib.*

1889 J. M. DUNCAN *Dis. Women* xxv. 205 But there are other cases where, without inflammation, and generally in *minimus* cases, the sensitiveness is extreme.

B. adj. In some schools, appended to a surname to designate the youngest (in age or standing) of three or four boys having the same surname. Abbreviated *min.* or *mini.* (Cf. MINOR A. 7b.)

1791 in *Eton School Lists* (1863), Langford *mi.*... Langford *min.* 1808 *List of Eton Coll.*, Cookson *mi.* Cookson *mini.* 1852 ROWCROFT *Conf. Etonian* I. 72 The boys at Eton are not known by their Christian names, and when there are

more than one bearing the same surname... the individuals are distinguished by the addition of *maximus*, *major*, *minor*, and *minimus*. 1891 BLEW *Vyner's Not. Venat.* (1892) Pref. 8 Musters *minimus*. 1899 E. PHILLPOTTS *Human Boy* 101 Corkey *minimus*.

mining ('mainɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. MINE *v.* + -ING¹.] 1. **a.** The action of the verb MINE in various senses.

1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. ccli. 372 They coude nat geat it by no assaute, nor none other wayes at their ease, without it were by mynyng. 1579-80 NORTH *Plutarch, Camillus* (1595) 145 Now when his mining fell out according to his good hope, he gaue an assaulte to the walles. 1645 MILTON *Tetrach. Wks.* 1851 IV. 257 St. Paul having thus clear'd himselfe, not to goe about the mining of our Christian liberty. 1764 GRAINGER *Sugar Cane* IV. 305 They... melt with minings of the hectic fire'. 1776 ADAM SMITH *W.N.* I. xi. (1869) I. 181 Mining... is considered... as a lottery. 1845 DARWIN *Voy. Nat.* xii. (1879) 258 The rage for mining has left scarcely a spot in Chile unexamined.

b. with qualifying word prefixed, as *gold-, lead-, tin-mining; placer-, vein-mining; hydraulic-mining*, etc., for which see those words.

†2. *concr.* A (military) mine. *Obs.*

1598 BARRET *Theor. Warres* 136 Pioners to make trenches, Rampiers, Minings.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *mining-camp, captain, company, -district, engineer, -lamp, -man, population, recorder, -speculation, -statute, -tool, -town, -township* (Austral.), *-work; mining geology*, geology as applied to mining; *mining-hole*, a hole bored to receive a blasting-charge in mining; *mining-ship*, one that carries and lays down submarine mines in naval warfare.

1902 'MARK TWAIN' in *Harper's Monthly Mag.* Feb. 431/2 Don't you put on any exclusiveness in a mining-camp. 1966 'E. LATHEN' *Death shall Overcome* i. 9 Wall Street is power. The talk... closes mining camps in the Chibougamou. 1853 *Harper's Mag.* Mar. 442/2 We are accompanied by Captain John Cox, the mining captain. 1859 L. SAWYER *Diary* 23 Sept. in *Way Sk.* (1926) 116 The... river mining companies which have not already proved failures. 1838 *Murray's Handbk. N. Germany* 421 The mining district of the Erzgebirge. 1872 *Vermont Board Agric. Rep.* I. 629 Captain Thomas Pollard... had formerly been mining engineer. 1897 'MARK TWAIN' *Following Equator* 687 The mining engineers from America. 1941 R. PEELE (*title*) *Mining engineers' handbook*. 1906 J. PARK *Textbk. Mining Geol.* i. 1 Economic or Mining Geology, which bears more directly on mining, and the development of the mining industry. 1839 *URE Dict. Arts* 852 The ore... was attacked by a single man, who bored a mining hole. 1893 *Dublin Rev.* July 652 The most perfect combination of mining-lamp and fire-damp indicator yet produced. 1874 R. W. RAYMOND *Statistics of Mines* 499 He talked over the scheme with many railroad and mining-men. 1930 J. DOS PASSOS *42nd Parallel* I. 128 The bars... were full of ranchers and miningmen. 1854 A. DELANO *Life on Plains* xxvii. 382 There is arable land enough... to supply the whole mining population with vegetables, fruit and grain. 1876 *White Pine News* (Hamilton, Nevada) 22 July 3/1 An election took place on Treasure Hill on Thursday for Mining Recorder. 1968 *Mining recorder* [see FILE *v.*³ 1 c]. 1905 *Westm. Gaz.* 28 Jan. 2/2 If the Russians took mines out ten miles from the shore in a mining-ship and laid them there. 1824 R. STUART *Hist. Steam Engine* 121 The failure of some of the great mining speculations. 1555 EDEN *Decades* 49 All manner of dygginge or mynyng tooles. 1829 DR. WILLARD in R. G. Thwaites *Early Western Trav.* (1905) XVIII. 359 The mining towns are mostly dependent on their supplies from abroad. 1856 *Hutchings Mag.* July 33/2 [We had] to... make a 'pilgrim's progress' to the nearest mining town. 1902 ELIZ. L. BANKS *Newspaper Girl* 87 The mining towns of Lancashire and Yorkshire. 1944 N. W. ROSS *Westward the Women* 133 She appeared in the mining town of Murray. 1890 'R. BOLDREWOOD' *Col. Reformer* (1891) 283 The mining township of Turonia. 1633 T. JAMES *Voy.* 69 Wee continued our mynyng worke.

mining ('mainɪŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. MINE *v.* + -ING².] 1. That mines, in the senses of the verb.

1561 NORTON & SACKV. *Gorboduc* I. ii. (1590) Biiijb, That mynyng fraude shall finde no way to creepe, Into their fenced eares. a 1639 WOTTON in *Reliq.* (1651) 526 The mining Conies shroud in rockie Cels. 1816 BYRON *Ch. Har.* III. xciv, The... Rhone... whose mining depths so intervene, That they can meet no more.

2. **mining bee**, a solitary bee of the family Andrenidæ, including many British and American species which nest in tunnels in the ground, sometimes grouped in colonies.

1893 L. N. BADENOCH *Romance Insect World* iii. 72 (*caption*) Profile view of nest of a Mining Bee (*Andrena vicina*). 1912 SANDERSON & JACKSON *Elem. Entomol.* xvii. 268 None of the short-tongued bees live in colonies, and many of them make their nests in the ground, which has given them the name of 'mining bees'. 1974 *Country Life* 21 Feb. 351/1 The spoil-heaps excavated by mining-bees (*Andrena armata*) when they make their nests.

† **mini'ographer**. *Obs.*—⁰ [f. L. *mini-um* (see MINIMUM) + *-ographer*. Cf. med.L. *miniografare* (Du Cange).] (See quot.) So † **mini'ography**.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Miniographer*... he that paints or writes with Vermilion, or any red colour. 1727 BAILEY vol. II, *Miniography*, a writing with Vermilion.

minion ('minjən), *sb.*¹ and *a.* Forms: 6-7 *minion, mynyon(e), mynion, mineon, 6 mynny(e)on, mygnyon, mynon, mignyon, Sc. moyneoun, munz(e)oun, minzeo(u)n, mynzon, -zeoun, 7 minnion, (minione), 7-8 mignion, 7-9*

mignon, 6- minion. [a. F. *mignon* (also fem. *mignonne*) *sb.* and *adj.*

The ultimate etymology is disputed; according to some the word is a derivative of OHG. *minnja*, *minna* love; others refer it to Celtic *min-* small.]

A. sb.

1. A beloved object, darling, favourite.

a. A lover or lady-love. Chiefly, and in later use exclusively with contemptuous or opprobrious sense, a mistress or paramour. Now rare or *Obs.*

1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* lxxv. 52 Quod scho, 'Now tak me be the hand, . . . My chirrie and my maikles munzoun'. 1548 LATIMER *Ploughers* Biiijb, They pastyme in their prelacies . . . with theyr daunsyng mynyons. 1590 SPENSER *F.Q.* II. ii. 37 A mincing mineon, Who in her loosenesse toke exceeding ioy. 1597 J. PAYNE *Royal Exch.* 27 Sum gay professors (kepinge secret minions) do love there wyues . . . to avoyde shame. a 1677 BARROW *Serm.* Wks. 1716 I. 250 What will not a fond lover undertake. . . for his minion although she be . . . the worst enemy he can have? 1815 BYRON *Parisina* x, The minion of his father's bride,—He, too, is fetter'd by her side.

b. One specially favoured or beloved; a dearest friend, a favourite child, servant, or animal; the 'idol' of a people, a community, etc. Often *fig.*, as in *minion of fortune*. Now only in contemptuous sense.

1566 PAINTER *Pal. Pleas.* I. 44 One of his dearest frends named Araspas which was . . . the very minion, playe love and companion of Cyrus from his youth. 1581 PETTIE *Guazzo's Civ. Conv.* III. (1586) 150b, I cannot abide the folly of some fathers who make some one of their children their darling and minion. 1596 SHAKS. *1 Hen. IV.* I. i. 83 A Sonne . . . Who is sweet Fortunes Minion, and her Pride. *Ibid.* II. 30 Gentlemen of the Shade. Minions of the Moone. c 1626 *Dick of Devon* I. II. in *Bullen O. Pl.* II. 13 That wonder of the land and the Seas mynyon, Drake, of eternal memory. a 1627 HAYWARD *Edw. VI* (1630) 17 For enterprises by armes, he was the Minion of that time, so as few things he attempted, but he achieved with honour. a 1631 DONNE *Serm.* cxv. Wks. 1839 V. 24 John the minion of Christ upon earth. 1735 SOMERVILLE *Chase* III. 125 That pamper'd Steed, his Master's Joy, His Minion, and his daily Care. 1753 HANWAY *Trav.* (1762) I. VII. xc. 411 His disinterested practice, . . . and his great charity to the poor, render him the minion of the people. 1859 MACAULAY *Pitt Biog.* (1860) 176 Pitt was . . . the minion, the child, the spoiled child of the House of Commons. 1865 DICKENS *Mut. Fr.* II. vii, All offered up sacrifices to the minion of fortune and the worm of the hour!

c. esp. A favourite of a sovereign, prince, or other great person; *esp.* opprobriously, one who owes everything to his patron's favour, and is ready to purchase its continuance by base compliances, a 'creature'.

1501 DOUGLAS *Pal. Hon.* III. lx, The kingis minzeoun roundand in his eir, Hecht Veritie. a 1548 HALL *Chron.*, *Hen. IV.* 7b, Item the same kyng put oute divers shrives lawfully elected and put in their romes divers other of his owne minions. a 1593 MARLOWE *Edw. II* (1598) B 3, The king is loue-sicke for his minion. a 1635 NAUNTON *Fragm. Reg.* (Arb.) 16 Her Ministers and Instruments of State . . . were many . . . but they were onely Favourites, not Minions. 1639 G. DANIEL *Vervic.* 147 The fall of Mignion Somerset. 1726 SWIFT *Gulliver* IV. x, I had no Occasion of bribing, flattering, or pimping, to procure the Favour of any great Man, or of his Minion. 1828 D'ISRAELI *Chas. I.* II. vii. 162 The portrait of Buckingham is usually viewed in the caricature of a royal minion. 1888 BRYCE *Amer. Commw.* II. lxiii. 455 It is no wonder if he helps himself from the city treasury and allows his minions to do so.

d. transf. applied to things.

a 1640 DAY *Peregr. Schol.* (1881) 65 Violets, roses, and lillies, and like mineons and darlings of the springe. 1699 SOUTH *Serm.* (1842) III. 54 That one [thing] which is the sole minion of their fancy and the idol of their affections. 1793 COLERIDGE *Songs of Pixies* iii, When noontide's fiery-tressed minion Flashes the fervid ray.

e. As a form of address: † (*a*) endearingly = darling, dear one (*obs.*); † contemptuously = hussy, jade; servile creature, slave.

1560 ROLLAND *Crt. Venus* I. 194 Mynzoeoun, quhairfoir do ze sustene Sic displeure in hert be countenance. a 1586 SIDNEY *Arcadia* II. (1598) 163b, Minion said she (indeed I was a pretie one in those daies though I say it) I see a number of lads that loue you. 1591 SHAKS. *Two Gent.* I. ii. 92 You (Minion) are too saucie. 1600 HEYWOOD *2nd Pt. Edw. IV.* P 2b, Come away minion you shall prate no more. 1825 SCOTT *Betrothed* vi, 'Go hence, thou saucy minion', said the monk. 1835 LYTON *Rienzi* II. iii, Peace, minion! draw back!

† 2. A gallant, an exquisite. *Obs.*

1547 BOORDE *Introd. Knowl.* I. (1870) 117, I wyll get a garment, shal reche to my tayle; Than I am a minion, for I were the new gyse.

† 3. A small kind of ordnance (see quot. 1644).

1547 in *Archæologia* LI. 262 Gones of Brasse . . . Culverynes vj^x. Sacres vj^x. Mynnyons x^{en}. 1587 HARRISON *England* II. xvi. (1877) I. 281 Minion poiseth eleauen hundred pounds, and hath three inches and a quarter within the mouth. 1644 WHITELOCK *Memorials* (1853) I. 273 They lost five drakes, a minion, and two leather guns. 1644 NYE *Gunnery* (1670) 77 Minions of the largest size, are three inches and a quarter Diameter in the mouth . . . The ordinary Minion, the mouth 3 inches high. 1894 C. N. ROBINSON *Brit. Fleet* 217 Sakers (5-pounders) and minions (4-pounders) were mounted on skids.

4. **a.** A kind of peach, in full *minion peach*. [= F. *pêche mignonne*.] **b.** A small kind of lettuce. 1699 EVELYN *Kal. Hort.*, Aug. (ed. 9) 100 Minion Peach. *Ibid.* 170 Peaches and Nectarins. . . Maudlin, Mignon. 1706 LONDON & WISE *Retir'd Gard.* I. viii. 37 [Peaches.] The Minion is very large, but not so round as long. 1707 MORTIMER *Husb.* (1721) II. 148 Of this sort there are two others, viz. George Lettices . . . and the Minion which is the

least sort. 1766 *Compl. Farmer* s.v. *Peach-tree*, The French mignon; this is a most excellent melting peach.

5. *Printing*. (In full *minion type* or *letter*.) The name of a type intermediate in size between 'nonpareil' and 'brevier'. [So F. *mignonne* (*mignone*, Fournier *Man. Typogr.* 1766).]

1659 HOWELL *Vocab.* li. Letters of all sorts, as.. Nonpareil, Minion, Breviere [etc.]. 1770 [LUCKOMBE] *Hist. Printing* 152 (Specimens of Printing Types) Minion. 1824 J. JOHNSON *Typogr.* II. 83 Why this letter was denominated Minion, we have not yet been informed. 1865 M. PATTISON *Ess.* (1889) I. 72 A pocket Greek Testament in mignon letters. 1894 D. C. MURRAY *Making of Novelist* 19 Three columns of leaded minion.

6. *attrib.* and *Comb.*: a. (sense 1) as *minion maintainer*, *minion-guided* adj.; *minion-like* adv. (Cf. also B. 1.)

1599 *Broughton's Let.* v. 17 An whoremaster and a minion maintainer. 1605 CAMDEN *Rem.* 18 Hitherto will our sparkleful Youth laugh at their great grandfathers English, who had more care to do well, than to speake minion-like. 1612 DRAYTON *Poly-olb.* xvii. 23 That with the fern-crown'd Flood he [the Wey] minion-like doth play. 1773 *Gentl. Mag.* XLIII. 455 Third Henry's feeble minion-guided rule.

† b. (sense 3), as *minion bore*, *gun*; *minion drake*, some kind of small cannon; *minion proof* a., proof against minion shot; *minion shot*, shot used with a minion, also, the range of a minion. *Obs.*

1633 WINTHROP *New Eng.* (1853) I. 148 A vessel.. to be minion proof, and the upper deck musket proof. 1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* vi. §248 Two small iron minion-drakes (all the artillery they had). 1648 — *St. Papers* II. 415 The Vice-Admirals.. were within minion shot one of the other. a 1661 FULLER *Worthies, Cornw.* (1662) I. 212 Two small Mynion-Drakes.. were planted on a little Barrough within Randoome-shot of the Enemy. 1699 DAMPIER *Voy.* II. 144 He had 2 or 3 small brass Guns of a Minion bore. 1727 A. HAMILTON *New Acc. E. Ind.* I. xxx. 374 I had eight minion Guns to scour the Sands.

B. *adj.* Now rare. (Cf. MINION a.)

1. Dainty, elegant, fine, pretty, neat. a. of a person, his actions, attributes, etc.

15.. *Songs Costume* (Percy Soc.) 58 Off serving men I will begyne... For they goo mynyon trym. 1529 FRITH *Antithesis* 100b, Some enter [the fold] thorow their curious singinge and mynyon dawnsinge. 1530 *Songs in Anglia* XII. 591. I shal deck you mynyon face that yt shal shyne in euery place. 1542 UDALL *Erasm. Aphor.* 125 A young ruffler trymmyng hymselfe after y^e moste galaunte and mynyon facion. *Ibid.* 189b, A passyng faire damysel, beeyng a mynyon doer in syngyng. a 1553 — *Royster D.* (Arb.) 86 Who so to marry a minion Wyfe, Hath hadde good chaunce and happe. 1579 PUTTENHAM *Partheniades* xi, O mightye Muse, The mignonst mayde of mounte Parnasse. 1605 CAMDEN *Rem.* 28, I may be charged by the minion refiners of English, neither to write State-English, Court-English, nor Secretarie-English. 1718 ROWE *tr. Lucan* i. 313 In silken Robes the minion Men appear, Which Maids and youthful Brides shou'd blush to wear. 1864 TENNYSON *Aylmer's F.* 533 My lady,—who made... A downward crescent of her minion mouth.

b. of a thing, an animal.

1528 *St. Papers Hen. VIII.* I. 307 His Hynes lykethe youre mynyon howse so well, that [etc.]. 1543 *Test. Ebor.* (Surtees) VI. 175 To my lorde of Northfolke a mynyon geldinge. a 1552 LELAND *Itin.* V. 123 Wreshil a very fayre and mynyon Castle. 1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 264 What shall he regarde the lofty grace of Cicero?.. or his mynyon deuses and toyes?

2. Dearly loved, favourite, pet. (Cf. F. *pêché mignon*, one's 'darling sin'.)

a 1716 SOUTH *Serm.* (1823) III. 257 A secret love to some base minion lust. *Ibid.* VI. 167 When the tempter shall dress up any beloved minion sin. a 1849 H. COLERIDGE *Ess.* (1851) I. 89 They will have some pet production, some favourite passage, some minion thought.

minion ('mɪnjən), *sb.*² [a. F. *minion* (Cotgr.), f. L. *minium*.]

† 1. = MINIMUM. *Obs.*

1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* III. ii. iii. iii. (1651) 477 Let them paint their faces with minion and cerusse. 1654 R. CODRINGTON *tr. Iustine* xlv. 517 The Countrie doth abound with Lead, and Brass, and with Minion also. *Ibid.* xlv. 514.

2. Calcined iron ore, 'used with lime as a water-cement' (Ogilvie 1850).

1793 SMEATON *Edystone L.* §213 What I used was the siftings of the iron stone, after calcination at the iron furnaces... This material, among the furnace men in these parts, is called *Minion*. *Ibid.* §214 *Minion*, or iron stone burnt. 1873 *Weale's Dict. Terms, Minion*, the siftings of iron-stone after calcination at the iron-furnaces.

† **minion**, *v.* *Obs. rare.* [f. MINION *sb.*¹] *trans.* To treat as a minion; to caress. Implied in † **minioning** *vbl. sb.*

1604 MARSTON *Malcontent* IV. i, Sooner hard steele will melt with Southerne wind.. Then women vow'd to blushlesse impudence, With sweet behavoure and soft minioning, Will turne from that where appetite is fixt.

minion, var. *munnon*, obs. f. MULLION.

† **minionate**, *a.* *Obs. rare*⁻¹. In 5 mynyonat. [f. MINION a. + -ATE.] = MINION a. 1.

c 1495 *Epitaffe*, etc. in *Shelton's Wks.* (1843) II. 391 Ladies, damosels, mynyonat and gorgayse.

minionette (mɪnjə'net), *sb.* U.S. *Printing*. [f. MINION *sb.*¹ + -ETTE.] (See quot.)

1871 *Ringwalt's Amer. Encycl. Printing, Minionette*, a very small size of type, used chiefly in small ornamental borders.

† **minio'nette**, *a.* *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [ad. F. *mignonnette* fem. adj., after MINION a.] Small and pretty.

1749 H. WALPOLE *Let.* (1857) II. 163 His minionette face.

minionism ('mɪnjənɪz(ə)m), [f. MINION *sb.*¹ and a. + -ISM.] † a. The quality of being 'minion'; a manifestation of this quality (*obs.*). b. Partiality for a minion or favourite. *rare*⁻¹.

1611 FLORIO, *Mignardaggine*, minionisme, wantonnesse. *Mignardigie*, mignardises, minionismes. 1611 COTGR., *Mignonneté*, minionisme, quaintnesse, trimnesse, delicacie, sprucenesse, featesse, finesse. 1818 COLERIDGE in *Lit. Rem.* (1838) III. 198 Yet how many points.. must be brought together before we can fairly solve the intensity of James's minionism, his Kingly egotism [etc.].

† **'minionize**, *v.* *Obs. rare.* [f. MINION *sb.*¹ + -IZE.] a. *trans.* To raise to the position of a minion; hence † **'minionized** *ppl. a. b. intr.* (See quot. 1604.)

1604 R. CAWDREY *Table Alph.*, *Mignionise*, play the wanton. 1609 J. DAVIES *Holy Roode* Ij b, His Minions.. Whom, of base Groomes, his Grace did Minnionize. 1616 [T. G.] *Rich Cabinet* 3 b, Anger, made Great Alexander.. kill his minionized friend Clytus.

† **'minionly**, *adv.* *Obs.* [f. MINION *sb.*¹ and a. + -LY².] In a 'minion' manner; delicately, elegantly.

1539 TAVERNER *Erasm. Prov.* (1545) 100 At Athens he wolde.. liue mynyonly and elegantly. 1633 J. DONE *Hist. Septuagint* 171 A house.. very stately and minionly decked and trimmed.

† **'minionness**. *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. MINION *sb.*¹ + -NESS.] The condition or behaviour of a minion.

a 1533 LD. BERNERS *Gold. Bk. M. Aurel.* (1546) Rj, He muste suffre hir nice mynyonnesse [orig. Sp. *mys regalos*], for euery faire woman will passe hir life in plesure.

† **'minionship**. *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. MINION *sb.*¹ + -SHIP.] The position of a minion or favourite.

c 1645 HOWELL *Let.* I. i. xvii, The Favourit Luines strengthenth himself more and more in his minionship.

† **'minious**, *a.* *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. L. *minium* MINIMUM + -OUS.] Of the colour of minium, red.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* vi. ix. 320 They which hold the [Red] Sea receiveth a red and minious tincture from springs.. that fall into it. [Whence 1656 in Blount; and in later Dicts.]

miniscule ('mɪnskju:l). Erron. var. MINUSCULE a.

1898 J. SOUTHWARD *Mod. Printing* I. xxii. 139 Each of the text letters already named has its own lower case or 'miniscule' letters. 1948 *N. Y. Times* 12 Dec. vii. 5 Now once again these miniscule land areas have faded from our interests. 1955 *Ibid.* 10 Apr. x. 27 Upland meadows are carpeted with miniscule wild flowers. 1961 *Economist* 16 Dec. 1118/1 Many 'gardens' would be miniscule affairs. 1967 [see INTEGRATED *ppl. a. b.*] 1970 *Daily Tel.* 24 Apr. 1/3 If these conditions were fulfilled the risk from the pill was 'miniscule'. 1973 *Orcadian* 2 Aug. 4/4 The most interesting feature of this miniscule nation.. is the strength of its national culture.

minise, obs. form of MINISH.

mini-series ('mɪniəri:z). orig. U.S. Also *miniseri*. [f. MINI- + SERIES.] A television series (see SERIES 9 b), usu. of short duration, that treats a single, complete theme or plot in a predetermined number of episodes.

1972 *TV Guide* (U.S.) 28 Oct. 4/2 If a miniseri fails to earn healthy ratings, the network can replace only the parts viewers don't like. 1973 *Esquire* Dec. 151/1 *The Blue Knight* has been made into a four-hour TV 'mini-series', with William Holden as the lead. 1977 *Time* 31 Oct. 56/2 The network has stayed ahead of CBS with.. miniseris like *79 Park Avenue*. 1978 G. VIDAL *Kalki* viii. 183 You have the mini-series for NBC. 1984 *Listener* 5 Jan. 10/1 At this stage, a big budget movie rather than a television miniseri was in prospect. 1985 *Woman's Own* 22 June 36/1 Another TV mini-series, this time about the life and loves of George Washington.

minish ('mɪnɪʃ), *v.* Now only *arch.* Forms: 4-5 *menus*(e), (4 *mynus*(c)h, *menus*(c)h, *Sc. menes*, *myniss*, 5 *menuze*), 4-6 *mynys*sh(e), 5 *minus*sh, (*minys*, *minise*, -*iss*h, *mynes*(c)h, *mynuy*ssh, *mynys*sh), 5-6 *mynys*, 6 *mynish*(e), (-*iss*h, -*ess*h, -*uss*he, *myn*(n)yshe), *minis*he, -*iss*h(e), *mynys*ch(e), *Sc. menis*(che), 6- *minish*. [ad. OF. *menusier*, *menuisier* = Pr. *menuzar*, It. *minuzzare*:—vulgar Latin **minūtiāre*, f. *minūt-us* MINUTE a. Cf. MINCE v.]

1. *trans.* To make fewer in number or less in size; to make less in amount or degree; to reduce in power, influence, etc. (rarely †*const. of*).

c 1375 [see MINISHING *vbl. sb.*]. 1382 WYCLIF *Wisd.* xi. 8 Whan thei weren mynusht [Vulg. *minuerentur*].. thou zeue to them abundende water. c 1386 CHAUCER *Pars. T.* P 303 (Cambr. MS.) Ek zif he withdrawe or menuse the almesse of the poore. c 1440 *Alphabet of Tales* 31, I remevid pis stone in þe feld, to þe entent þat I wolde enlarge myne awn ground & mynys oper mens ground. 1465 *Paston Lett.* II. 175 And why they wold wyke ayenst me to minush my power. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* I. ProL. 371 Latyne wordis.. That in our leid ganand translatioun hes nane, Les than we menis thar sentence and grauite. 1535 COVERDALE *Ps.* cvi[i]. 39 When

they are minished & brought lowe thorow oppression. 1538 STARKEY *England* I. i. 14 Vertues.. be no les vertues, nor mynyschyd of theyr excellency, by any such frantye fancy. a 1548 HALL *Chron.*, *Hen. V* 46b, His armie by sicknesse was sore minished and appaired. 1614 JACKSON *Creed* III. xxi. §18 The testimonies of the Law and Prophesies, serued as a light.. to minish the terrors of the night. 1826 SCOTT *Woodst.* iii, I may come to trouble, since it may be thought I have minished their numbers. 1848 LOWELL *Biglow P.* Poems 1890 II. 68, I would not.. minish by a title the respect due to the Magistrate.

absol. 1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* (Percy Soc.) 111 She [Nature] werketh upon all wonderly, Bothe for to minysse and to multiply.

b. To break up into (powder, parts).

1382 WYCLIF 2 *Kings* xxiii. 15 And that heez auter he.. mynuschede in to poudre. 1851 LANDOR *Poperly* 33 Our kingdom is minished into parts and parcels.

† c. To reduce (a coin) by clipping or sweating. *Obs. rare.* Cf. DIMINISH v. 1 b.

1622 [see MINISHED *ppl. a.*].

2. To remove, withdraw (a portion of or from something).

c 1483 CAXTON *Chaucer's Cant. T., Proheme*, I had made it according to my cople and by me was nothing added ne mynuschyd. 1525 *Test. Ebor.* (Surtees) V. 207 Shall mynysche noe part of yere. 1581 W. STAFFORD *Exam. Compl.* i. (1876) 19 We are forced, either to minishe the third part of our househoulde, or to raise the thirde part of our reuenues. 1860 PUSEY *Min. Proph.* 342 What they minish from the measure, that they add to the wrath of God.

b. *absol.*

c 1400 *Apol. Loll.* 3 Not presumand to put to His lawe, ne to minys þerfro. ? 1421 *Let. Marg. Anjou & Bp. Bechington* (Camden) 28 And ever to have libertee to adde and minise change and amende. 1506 *Bury Wills* (Camden) 108 Myn executours shall mynysse as they thynke according to conciens. 1526 TINDALE *Rev.* xxii. 19 And yf eny man shall mynysse of the wordes off the boke of this prophesy.

3. To decry the importance or worth of; to depreciate, belittle.

1402 *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 53 Thi baffyng, lye thou never so lowde, may not menuse this seint [Wyclif]. *Ibid.* 85 Thou assentist thi silf in tresoun, menusyng the kyngis majeste. 1866 J. B. ROSE *tr. Ovid's Metam.* 136 Vaunted the Titan deeds, and minished those Of the great gods.

4. *intr.* To become less in quantity, number, size, power, etc.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P.R.* IV. vii. (1495) 90 As fatnesse wexyth the blode mynysshyth. 1494 FABYAN *Chron.* v. cxviii. 94 Careticus.. prouyd the strengthe of his enyemes, and sawe y^t they increasyd, and his knyghtis lassed and mynysshed. 1511-12 *Act 3 Hen. VIII.* c. 3 Preamble, Archerie.. is right litell used but dayly mynesseth decayth and abateth. 1535 COVERDALE 2 *Sam.* iii. 1 But Dauid wente and increased, and the house of Saul wente and mynished. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* III. 539 Quhilk causit science to grow.. And vice to menische ilk da les and les. 1901 HENLEY *Hawthorn & Lavender* 7 The sovran sun, As he goes southing, weakening, minishing, Almighty in obedience.

Hence **'minished** *ppl. a.* Also **'minisher**.

1564 BECON *Wks.* Pref. Av, He is not Episcopous, but Aposcopus, not a Minister, but a Minisher. 1590 SPENSER *F. O.* I. xi. 43 The paw yett missed not his minish might. 1622 BACON *Hen. VII* 215 In making all clipped, minished, or impaired Coines of Siluer, not to bee currant in payments.

minishing ('mɪnɪʃɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* [-ING¹.] The action of the verb MINISH, in various senses.

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xxxvii. (*Vincencius*) 184, & pare-fore wil nocht ony wyse þou to my loy mak lessing, na to my reward menesinge. 1485 *Rolls of Parl.* VI. 338/2 Savyng only to the abatement, discharge, mynesyng, and relesyng of the Fee Ferme of the said Towne. 1513 MORE *Rich. III* in *Stow Ann.* (1592) 743 Inticing him to many things highly redounding to the minishing of his honour. 1551 TURNER *Herbal* 1. Prol. A iij b, Euery man.. will become a Phisician, to the hynderaunce and minishyng of the study of liberrall artes. 1651 R. CHILD in *Hartlib's Legacy* (1655) 137 The dulling and minishing of the Spirit. 1860 DORA GREENWELL *Patience of Hope* 18 [It] has set the ideals of Christ and Humanity so far apart, that the wealth of the one can only be attained through the minishing of the other.

† **'minishment**. *Obs.* [f. MINISH v. + -MENT.] The action or process of lessening; diminution.

1533 MORE *Debell. Salem.* Wks. 967/2 If you fynde.. that the putting away of that lawe, be better.. for this lande without the minishment of the fayth in the same. 1577-87 HOLINSHED *Chron.* III. 1140/1 That the castell with all.. munitions of warre, should be wholie rendred without wasting, hiding, or minishment thereof. 1664 ATKYNS *Orig. Printing* 9 That they shall keep all the Lands, Honours, and Dignities.. whole, without any manner of minishment.

minisse, -*iss*h, obs. ff. MENACE, MINISH.

† **'mini'stello**. *Obs.* [f. MINISTER + It. dim. suffix -*ello*.] A petty minister.

1659 GAUDEN *Tears of Ch.* II. xiv. 194 Consider, I beseech you, what pitifull Ministellos, what pigmy Presbyters, .. this Nation in after-ages is like to have if [etc.].

minister ('mɪnɪstə(r)), *sb.* Forms: 3-6 *ministre*, 4 *minystre*, *mynystyr*, *mynystere*, *mynistere*, *minster*, 4-6 *mynyster*, -*ister*, -*istre*, 5 *minstre*, *mynestre*, -*ter*, *mynstre*, *minestre*, *mynnyster*, *Sc. mynistir*, 4- *minister*. [a. OF. *menestre*, *ministre*, a. L. *minister* servant, f. **minis-*, *minus* less, parallel in formation to the correlative *magister* MASTER *sb.*, f. *magis* more. Cf. Sp., Pg., It. *ministro*, G. *minister*.]

1. † a. A servant, attendant. *Obs.*

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xxii. (*Laurentius*) 121 Fadyr, quhare gais þu bot minsteris? a 1500 *Chaucer's Dreame* 2132 With ladies, knyghtes, and squieres, And a grete ost of ministeres,

With instrumentes and sounes diverse. 1513 BRADSHAW *St. Werburge* I. 1728 The mynysters were redy theyr offyce to fulfill To take vp the tables at theyr lordes wyll. 1572 STR T. SMITH in *Ellis Orig. Lett.* Ser. II. III. 15 Scarcely the ministers cowlde have rowme to bring the meate or the drinck to the table. 1611 BIBLE 2 *Kings* vi. 15 When the servant [marg. minister] of the man of God was risen early. 1612 WOODALL *Surg. Mate* Wks. (1653) 406 Let the Surgeon have at hand at the least two or three ministers or servants besides himself, to assist him in the work. 1781 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* xxxi. III. 206 A multitude of cooks, and inferior ministers, employed in the service of the kitchens.

b. One who waits upon, or ministers to the wants of another. *arch.*

1818 BYRON *Ch. Har.* iv. clxxvii. Oh! that the Desert were my dwelling-place, With one fair Spirit for my minister. 1868 FITZGERALD tr. *Omar* lv. And lose your fingers in the tresses of The Cypress-slender Minister of Wine.

2. a. One who acts under the authority of another; one who carries out executive duties as the agent or representative of a superior. Now *rare.*

c 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 301/65 Godes ministres aungles beoth, seint Mighel and opere mo. c 1327 *Rolls of Parlt.* II. 430 His writings and other goods, &c., arrested by the King's ministers. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* I. 61 Pride... hath with him in special Ministers five full diverse, Of whiche... The ferste is seid Ypocrisie. c 1412 HOCCELEVE *De Reg. Princ.* 2535 If þe ministres do naught but iustice To poore peple, in contre as þei go, Thogh þe Kyng be vnjust, yit is his vice Hid to þe peple. 1432-50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) II. 339 Iosue, the minister of Moyses, rewlede the peple of Israel. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 139 b, The gostly enemy our olde aduersary & all his mynysters put to flyght & confusyon. 1535 COVERDALE *Rom.* xiii. 6 He is the minister of God for thy wealth. c 1586 C'TESS PEMBROKE *Ps.* ciii. xii. Spirits of might... You ministers that willing work his will... His praise extoll. 1593 SHAKS. 2 *Hen.* VI. v. ii. 34 O Warre, thou sonne of hell, Whom angry heauens do make their minister. 1628 COKE *On Litt.* 147 The Kings Bailly should be but his Minister to distreine for his rent. 1667 MILTON *P.L.* v. 460 His wary speech Thus to th' Empyrean Minister he fram'd. 1681-6 J. SCOTT *Chr. Life* (1747) III. 314 The first and supreme Minister by which Christ rules his Kingdom is the Holy Ghost. 1750 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 81 ¶ 6 The community, of which the magistrate is only the minister.

b. Const. of: One who is employed by another to carry into effect (a purpose or intention) or to convey (a gift, etc.). Also *transf.* of things. *Obs.* exc. as coloured by religious use.

c 1380 WYCLIF *Serm.* Sel. Wks. I. 18 Jesus Crist dide more miracle, and bad hise disciples serve þe puple at þe mete, to teche us þat we ben mynysters and not autours of miracle. c 1386 CHAUCER *Can. Yeom. Prol. & T.* 747 Al to symple is my tonge to pronoune As Ministre of my wit, the doublenesse Of this Chanon. 1580 LYL *Euphues* (Arb.) 354 Philautus determined, hab, nab, to sende his letters... and... he thus beganne to frame the minister of his loue. 1593 SHAKS. 2 *Hen.* VI. iii. i. 355 For a minister of my intent, I have seduc'd a head-strong Kentishman. 1720 OZELL tr. *Vertot's Rom. Rep.* II. xii. 215 Catiline... had been the Minister of the Cruelties of Sylla. 1722 WOLLASTON *Relig. Nat.* ix. 186 Why doth the scene of thinking lie in our heads, and all the ministers of sensation make their reports to something there. 1784 COWPER *Task* v. 816 Those fair ministers of light to man That fill the skies. 1866 LIDDON *Bampton Lect.* vi. (1875) 321 The Angels are ministers of the Divine Will.

†c. An officer entrusted with the administration of the law, or attached to a court of justice. *Obs.*

c 1386 CHAUCER *Nun's Pr.* T. 223, I crye out on the Ministres quod he That sholden kepe and reulen this Citee. c 1450 *Godstow Reg.* 149 Vndursheureys, or oper ballyfs or mynysters what-so-euer they be. 1483 *Anc. Cal. Rec. Dublin* (1889) I. 303 The clerkys and mynysters of the courte of Tolsyll. 1526 TINDALE *Matt.* v. 25 Lest... the iudge deliure the to the minister. 1538 STARKEY *England* I. iii. 83 Gud mynysters of iustyce are to few. 1723 *Royal Proclam.* in *Lond. Gaz.* No. 6135/3 Before the next Magistrate or Minister of Justice.

†d. An officer subordinate to another, an underling. *Obs.*

1442 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 54/2 Custumers... have diverse persones to be here Clerkes, Deputes and Ministres in here seide Offices. 1601 LD. MOUNTJOY in *Moryson's Itin.* II. (1617) 174 It grieveth me to see her Majesty so ill served in her Musters, for all the Ministers in that kind, are but ciphers or false numbers. 1602 *Ibid.* 256 Errors of subordinate Ministers in these matters of accompts and reckonings. 1625 GLANVILLE *Voy. Cadix* (1883) 29 The Capitaine is to give them [his superior's commands] in charge to all other officers and ministers in the shipp.

3. A high officer of state. a. A person appointed by the chief of a state to act for him in a particular department of government; one entrusted with the administration of a department of state; a minister or secretary of state, as *minister* †at (now *for*, *of*) *war*, *minister for foreign affairs*, etc. †*first minister*, the same as *prime minister*. †*premier*, *prime minister*, see the adjs.

In plural often without article = the Ministry, the members of the Government.

1625 BACON *Ess., Envy* (Arb.) 516 This publique Enuy, seemeth to beat chiefly, vpon principall Officers, or Ministers, rather then vpon Kings and Estates themselves. 1741 *Lords' Protest* in *Morley Walpole* vii. (1889) 163 We are persuaded that a sole, or even a First Minister, is an officer unknown to the law of Britain. 1745 HARDWICKE in G. Harris *Life* (1847) II. 109, *Chancellor*... Your Ministers, sir, are only your instruments of government. *King—(smiles)—*Ministers are the King, in this country. 1795 ANNA SEWARD *Lett.* (1811) IV. 140, I blame ministers for such an evident waste of English blood and treasure. 1803 LD. MELVILLE in *Morley Walpole* vii. (1889) 162 That

power must rest in the person generally called the First Minister, and that minister ought, he [sc. Pitt] thinks, to be the person at the head of the finances. 1805 JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1850) IV. 45 That there is only one minister who is not opposed to me, is totally unfounded. 1836 DICKENS *Sk. Boz, Tales* ii, Weil, Brogson, what do Ministers mean to do? Will they go out or what? 1838 GREVILLE *Mem.* II. (1885) I. 87 In the first place the Colonial Minister should have made some arrangement [etc.]. 1843 BORROW *Bible in Spain* xiii, Isturitz became head of the cabinet, Galiano minister of marine, and a certain Duke of Rivas minister of the interior. 1868 M. E. G. DUFF *Pol. Surv.* 16 The King... immediately dismissed his Ministers. 1877 D. M. WALLACE *Russia* (ed. 2) I. 315 The Procureur... is directly subordinated to the Minister of Justice. *Ibid.* 322 The Minister for Foreign Affairs explained that [etc.].

b. A political agent accredited by one sovereign state to another; an envoy from one country to another charged with the duty of protecting and furthering the interests of the state by which he is accredited.

1709 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4547/1 He received the compliments of the Foreign Ministers residing here. 1711 SWIFT *Jrnl. to Stella* 5 Dec., The Elector of Hanover's Minister here has given in a violent memorial against the peace. 1789 *Const. U.S.* ii. § 3 The president... shall receive ambassadors and other public ministers. 1860 MALMESBURY *Mem. Ex-Minister* (1884) II. 234 In consequence of this violent act of invading Romagna, Louis Napoleon has recalled his Minister from Turin, leaving a *chargé d'affaires*. 1880 W. CORY *Mod. Eng. Hist.* I. 158 *note*, The term Minister is applied... to an envoy residing in a foreign capital.

c. Minister of State, a government minister, now usu. regarded in the U.K. as holding a rank below that of a head of department; Minister of the Crown, a minister or the head of a department in the U.K. government (see also quot. 1946); Minister without Portfolio, a government minister who has Cabinet status but is not in charge of a specific Department of State.

1696 PHILLIPS, *Minister of State*, is one upon whom a Prince reposes the Administration of his Kingdom. 1735 BOLINGBROKE *Diss. upon Parties* (ed. 2) p. xxv, But this will not become a *Matter of State*, though you are a *Minister of State*. 1864 SALISBURY in *Q. Rev.* CXVI. 253 Ministers of State are case-hardened by practice. 1950 W. S. CHURCHILL in *Hansard Commons* 31 Oct. 16, I like to see this reverence and respect for the past and all we owe to those who have gone before, and to see Ministers of State shake themselves clear from the obsession into which they fall from time to time. 1957 *Act 5 & 6 Eliz. II.* c. 20 § 13 'Minister of State' means a member of Her Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom... who neither has charge of any public department nor holds any other of the offices specified in the Second Schedule to this Act. 1958 A. CHANDA *Indian Administration* III. i. 64 The appointment of Ministers of State to take charge of independent portfolios was an innovation [in India]... In France, a Minister of State ranked higher than a Minister and was usually entrusted with some special functions. In the UK, a Minister of State was, however, a minister of the second rank, functioning as the principal aide to a Cabinet Minister. 1963 HARVEY & BATHER *Brit. Constitution* xv. 251 When the work is particularly heavy or involved, or when it entails frequent visits abroad, Ministers of State, who act as deputy ministers, may be appointed. 1970 J. HARVEY *How Brit. is Governed* xii. 147 In departments where the work is particularly heavy, the present-day practice is to appoint Ministers of State who virtually act on behalf of the minister.

1776 J. HATSELL *Coll. Cases Privilege Parl.* v. 196 The increase of their consequence in the state, and their influence in the management of public affairs, rendered them more an object of the attention of the Ministers of the Crown. 1844 ERSKINE *May Law of Parl.* xvii. 262 Another form of communication from the Crown to either house of Parliament, is in the nature of a verbal message, delivered, by command, by a minister of the Crown to the house of which he is a member. 1848 DISRAELI in *Hansard Commons* 20 June 961 Surely, the people of this country are not accustomed to wait to express their opinion, till it may chance to be elicited by some captious expression of a Minister of the Crown. 1892 W. R. ANSON *Law & Custom of Constitution* II. i. 10 The present dependence of the Ministers of the Crown, for their existence as a Ministry, upon the maintenance of a majority in the House of Commons. 1937 *Act 1 Edu. VIII & 1 Geo. VI.* c. 38 § 3 If and so long as any Minister of the Crown to whom this section applies is a member of the Cabinet. 1946 *Act 9 & 10 Geo. VI.* c. 31 § 8 (2) 'Minister of the Crown' means the holder of an office in His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom, and includes the Treasury, the Admiralty, the Board of Trade, the Army Council, and the Air Council. 1956 ABRAHAM & HAWTREY *Parl. Dict.* 113 Ministers of the Crown... In its widest sense... it means any member of the Government, of whatever rank (this does not, of course, include parliamentary private secretaries, who have no official status at all). 1975 *Listener* 7 Aug. 183/1 A speech by a Minister of the Crown.

1915 *Hansard Commons* LXXII. p. iv, Minister without Portfolio—Rt. Hon. the Marquess of Lansdowne, K.G. 1921 H. H. ASQUITH in *Ibid.* 23 June 1630, I was the first Prime Minister in modern times during the last half-century or more, to have in his cabinet a Minister Without Portfolio. 1954 LD. TEMPLEWOOD *Nine Troubled Yrs.* x. 136 The Law Officers at once intervened to say that a Minister with a special Portfolio could not be a Minister without Portfolio. 1955 *Times* 30 June 8/5 M. Nguyen Huu Chau, Minister without portfolio in the Government of southern Viet Nam. *Ibid.* 18 July 8/3 The Bishop of Derby will open a debate on mining subsidence in the House of Lords on Wednesday, when the Government's views will be put forward by Lord Munster, Minister without Portfolio.

4. Ecclesiastical and religious uses.

a. In Pre-Reformation English, applied to a person in orders officially charged with some

function in the celebration of worship in a particular church, chapel, chantry, etc. In the rubrics of the Book of Common Prayer the word denotes the clergyman, or any of a number of clergymen, engaged in conducting worship on a particular occasion.

c 1315 SHOREHAM I. 1539 3ef her nys suiche mynystre non, bys temple stent iuere. 1482 *Rolls of Parlt.* VI. 209/2 The nombre of ministres daily seruyng Almyghty God in the seid Chapell. 1501 in *Bury Wills* (Camden) 89, I begethe to the vicars and to the chawntery prestys... to eche of them vj. d. and to mynysters and queresters after the rate. 1549 *Bk. Com. Prayer, Communion*, Then shall this generall confession bee made, in the name of all those that are minded to receyue the holy Communion, eyther by one of them, or els by one of the ministers, or by the Prieste hymselfe. 1662 *Ibid.*, When all have communicated, the Minister shall return to the Lord's Table... Then shall the Priest say the Lord's Prayer.

b. In phrases such as *minister of the church*, *of the gospel*, and the scriptural phrases *minister of God*, *of Jesus Christ*, *of the sanctuary*, applied as general designations for a person officially charged with spiritual functions in the Christian Church. Hence from the 16th c. onwards (after the example of foreign Protestant, esp. Calvinistic, use) employed *absol.* in the same sense, at first chiefly by those who objected to the terms *priest* and *clergyman* as implying erroneous views of the nature of the sacred office. The use of *minister* as the designation of an Anglican clergyman (formerly extensively current, sometimes with more specific application to a beneficed clergyman) has latterly become rare, and is now chiefly associated with Low Church views; but it is still the ordinary appellation of one appointed to spiritual office in any non-episcopal communion, esp. of one having a pastoral charge. The term *minister of religion*, as applied to a 'clergyman' or 'minister' of any religious denomination, is common in official use.

minister's man: in Scotland, a man who acts as personal servant to a parish minister, and is employed by him in various offices connected with the church and parish.

1340 *Ayenb.* 236þe gerdel huermide þe ministres of holy cherche ssole ham gerde ope þe lenden is chastete. 1485 CAXTON *Chas. Gt.* 196 The bysshop wyth other mynystres of the chyrche dyd halowe the fonte. 1560-1 MACHYN *Diary* (Camden) 249 Parson Veron the Frenche man dyd pryche ther, for he was parson ther, and ys menyner. 1583 STUBBES *Anat. Abuses* II. (1882) 106 Such [names] as at anie hande a Minister of the Gospell ought not to be called by. 1590 *Articles agst. Cartwright* in *Fuller Ch. Hist.* ix. vii. 198 We do object... against him, that he, being a Minister (at least a Deacon) lawfully called... hath forsaken... and renounced the same orders Ecclesiastical. *Ibid.* 199 The manner of Ordination of Bishops, Ministers and Deacons. 1609 B. JONSON *Sil. Wom.* II. v, Get me a minister presently, with a soft low voice to marry vs. 1641 J. TRAPPE *Theol. Theol.* 253 A Minister, if any man, had need to be godly. 1678 WANLEY *Wond. Lit. World* v. iii. § 8. 474/1 Sixtus [I]... ordered that holy things and vessels should be touched by none but Ministers. 1698 J. COLLIER *Immor. Stage* 137 To make the Ministers of Religion less upon the score of their Function, would be a Penalty on the Gospel. 1704 NELSON *Fest. & Fasts* II. iii. (1705) 395 Bishops... only have Authority to send Ministers into the Lord's Vineyard. 1722 DE FOE *Relig. Courtsh.* i. 13 Ministers are but Men. 1726 AYLIFFE *Parergon* 71 Tho' the word Minister sometimes denotes an Office, as that of a Priest or Deacon; and sometimes it is put for a Rector of a Parish. 1727 SWIFT *What passed in London* Wks. 1755 III. i. 187 The like might be observed in all sorts of ministers though not of the church of England. 1813-15 *Proc. Ch. Miss. Soc.* IV. 338 The minister of the Gospel ought not to be left alone among a heathen people. 1833 *Tracts for Times* No. 11. 12 The minister of the Independent chapel. 1837 LOCKHART *Scott* vii. (1839) 48/1 Macdonald... then officiated as minister to a small congregation of Episcopalian nonconformists. 1867 GEO. ELIOT in *Cross Life* III. 5 Renan's appearance is something between the Catholic priest and the dissenting minister. 1901 *Scotsman* 29 Mar. 6/8 Everyone... was... familiar with the duties which a minister's man had to perform.

Comb. 1589 R. HARVEY *Pl. Perc.* (1590) 17 How dare these fellows aspire to further authority in Minister-making.

c. Applied to non-Christian religious functionaries. *Obs.* exc. *occas.* with reference to Jews.

c 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) xix. 87 þe mynysters þat kepez þat ilk mawmet. *Ibid.* xxxiv. 153 þe prestez and ministres of ydoles er obedient to him. 1582 N. LICHEFIELD tr. *Castanheda's Conq. E. Ind.* i. vii. 18 A white Moore which was a Minister of the Moores of Mousambicke. 1687 A. LOVELL tr. *Thevenot's Trav.* II. 164 One of their Ministers goes along with the Man that carries the Child; and when they are come to the River-side the Minister says these words [etc.]. 1770 LANGHORNE *Plutarch* (1879) I. 166/2 The priests and ministers of the gods.

d. The title of the superior of certain religious orders; also *minister general*. In the Society of Jesus, each of the five assistants of the general.

1450 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 195/2 Nicholas, nowe Maistir or Minister of the ordre of Seynt Gilbert of Sempyngham. c 1470 HENRY WALLACE II. 289 Thomas Rimour in to the Faile [sc. monastery] was than, With the mynystir, quihilk was a worthi man. 1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl. s.v.*, Minister is also the title which certain religious orders give to their superior. In this sense we say, the *minister* of the Mathurins, or Trinitarians. *Minister*, among the Jesuits, is the second

superior of each house. The general of the Cordeliers order is also called the *minister general*. 1884 *Catholic Dict.* (1885) 580/1 *Minister*, among the Franciscans and Capuchins the head of the order is the *minister-general*. . . Again, the general of the Society of Jesus has five assistants, called ministers, who are elected by the general congregation.

†e. An assistant clergyman, curate (an application of sense 2 d). *Obs.*

1624 in *Ripon Ch. Acts* (Surtees) 364 To Mr. Thompson, my minister at Dighton, 40s. To Mr. Beilbe, now vicar of Pately Bridge, which was my minister at Dightonn, one whole suite of my workaday apparell.

†5. *Law*. An executor of a will; an administrator of an estate. *Obs.*

1433 *Rolls of Parlt.* IV. 472/1 That he be not . . . greved by the Kyng, nor his heirs, nor his Ministres in tyme to come. 1463 in *Somerset Medieval Wills* (1901) 197 My trieu executors, foeffices and ministers, as they wille answer afore God. 1546 in *Trans. Camb. & Westm. Archaeol. Soc.* X. 26, I gif to Godfray muncastor j quy by the Discrecion of my mynstour.

†6. One who administers (medicine). *Obs.*

1559 MORWYNG *Evonym.* Advert., Without any great profit to the patient or worship to the minister, because their medicines are negligently prepared.

7. *U.S.* The catfish, *Amiurus nebulosus*. = *horned pout* (HORNED a. 2 b).

[From sense 4b: see quot. 1872.]

1839 D. H. STORER in Storer & Peabody *Rep. Fishes, Reptiles & Birds Mass.* 102 The Horned Pout . . . is known in the interior of the state by the vulgar names of 'Horn pout', and 'Minister'. 1849 THOREAU *Week Concord Riv.* 34 The Horned Pout . . . [is] sometimes called Minister. 1872 SCHELE DE VERE *Americanism* 382 A species [of the Catfish] is known also as *Mudpout*, . . . and irreverently, from its black color perhaps, as *Minister*. 1884 G. B. GOODE *Fisheries U.S.: Nat. Hist. Aquatic Animals* 628 The common 'Horned Pout', 'Bullhead', 'Bull-pout', or 'Minister' of the Northern and Eastern States is the most generally abundant and familiar representative of this family [sc. Siluridae].

minister ('mɪnɪstə(r)), *v.* Forms: see prec. sb. [a. OF. *ministrer*, ad. L. *ministrāre*, f. *minister* MINISTER sb. Cf. Sp., Pg. *ministrar*, It. *ministrare*.]

I. Transitive uses.

†1. To serve (food or drink). *Obs.*

13.. *E.E. Allit. P.* B. 644 Abraham . . . Mynystred mete byfore þo men pat mystes alweldez. 1426 LYDG. *De Guil. Pilgr.* 3286 Off that foodde . . . He Gaff to etyn to hem alle This newe mete most vnkouth, Mynystryng yt in-to ther mouth. c1440 *Gesta Rom.* lxx. 322 (Harl. MS.) Euery day he mynystred to þe Emperour of drynke. 1662 H. STUBBE *Ind. Nectar* ii. 10 Chocolate . . . which they minister in great cups of above a pint.

2. To furnish, supply, impart (something necessary or helpful). Now only (*arch.* or *literary*) with immaterial object.

c1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 377 Bi occasion of grace of god mynystred to eny creature. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 119 His Monthe assigned ek also Is Averil, which of his schoures Ministrere weie unto the floures. c1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) vii. 23 þai hafe na moisture bot þat þe forsaid ryuer ministers. c1450 *Mirour Saluacioun* 4206 To whame so salutare techinges he mynystres so freely. 1517 TORINGTON *Pilgr.* (1884) 40 The lyght ys ther mynystred by many lampes. 1533 P'CESS MARY in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. 1. II. 30 Ye thereyn shulde mynestre unto me veraye acceptable pleasor. 1535 *Goodly Primer* (1834) 33 He that doth minister house, license, place, time, or help, to the works of this abominable lust. 1553 EDEN *Treat. Newe Ind.* (Arb.) 33 The sea also ministered vnto them great abundaunce of shelfishe. 1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* i. vi. §16 They minister a singular helpe and preseruator against vnbeleefe and error. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 90 How great a quantity soeuer [sc. of glassie sand] is by ships carried thence, is supplied by the Winds, which minister new sands. 1653 H. COGAN tr. *Pinto's Trav.* lxxix. 320 We were thus ministring matter for the company to laugh at us. 1742 YOUNG *Nt. Th.* viii. 598 Wisdom, . . . Was meant to minister, and not to mar, Imperial pleasure. 1862 STANLEY *Jew. Ch.* (1877) i. xvi. 317 The story . . . was able to minister true consolation. a1872 MAURICE *Friendship Bks.* iii. (1874) 83 The wisdom and consolation which it [learning] ministered to the common wayfarer.

†b. To communicate, make known. *Obs.*

1535-6 *Act 27 Hen. VIII.*, c. 63 (Deputy's oath) Yf any defaulte ye fynde therein ye shall mynyster and shew it unto them.

†c. To prompt, suggest. In quot. *absol.* *Obs.*

1603 SHAKS. *Meas. for M.* iv. v. 6 Sometimes you doe blench from this to that As cause doth minister.

†3. To dispense, administer (a sacrament, the 'elements' or the like). *Obs.*

c1400 *Lay Folks Mass Bk.* App. iii. 123 To ministrer þis moste worshipful sacramente. 1510-20 *Everyman* 742 Thou mynystres all the sacramentes seuen. 1549 *Bk. Com. Prayer, Commun.* 118b, As ye prist ministrere the Sacrament of the body, so shal he [sc. the deacon] . . . minister ye Sacrament of the bloud. 1637 *Sc. Prayer Bk., Confirmation* (Rubric), It was ordained that confirmation should be ministrered to them that were of perfect age. 1816 J. WILSON *City of Plague* iii. i. 197 'Tis but two nights ago I thither went To minister the sacrament.

4. To apply or administer (something healing); also *absol.* and *fig.* ? *Obs.*

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P.R.* vii. lix. (1495) 275 Agaynst the Canker men shall mynystre medycynes whyche brennen and frete the deed fleshe. 1426 LYDG. *De Guil. Pilgr.* 1540 For they mynystre ther onyement To boystously, & no thing softte. 1484 CAXTON *Fables of Poge* x, [He] mynystred alwey his pylles to euery man that came to hym for any remedy. 1542-3 *Act 34 & 35 Hen. VIII.*, c. 8 An Acte that persones being no comen Surgeons maie mynystre medicines outwarde. 1590 BARROUGH *Meth. Physick* i. v. (1639) 8 If the patient be any thing costive, you may minister this

decoction. 1619 FLETCHER *M. Thomas* III. i, Such a Physicke May chance to find the humour: be not long Lady, For we must minister within this halfe houre. 1680 OTWAY *Orphan* i. i, As calmly as the wounded Patient bears The Artist's hand that Ministers his Cure.

†5. To execute or dispense (justice, law); to administer (punishment). *Obs.*

1454 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 239/2 After the cours of lawe to mynystre justice. 1467-8 *Ibid.* 622/2 This Londe was full naked and bareyn of Justice, the Peas not kepte, nor Lawes duely mynystred within the same. c1550 BALE *K. Johan* (Camden) 52 Her custome ys to mynystre ponyshment To kynges and princes beyng dysobedyent. 1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* I. ii. 169 Justice and æquyte he ministerit among his awne w^t gret commendatione.

†6. *Law*. To administer (an interrogatory, oath or the like). *Obs.*

1425 *Rolls of Parlt.* IV. 271/1, I ynne his name, shall answer to ye boke last mynystred by ye partie of my Lord Mareschall, and synglerly to each article yrof. a1541 WYATT *Defence Wks.* (1861) p. xxx, What they mean by denying of this: minister interrogatories. Let them have such thirty-eight as were ministered unto me. 1562 *Act 5 Eliz.* c. 1 §5 Every Archebushopp . . . shall have full power . . . to tender and minister the Othe. a1631 DONNE *Serm.* viii. 84 Is he not thy Father? is an Interrogatory ministered by Moses. 1722 DE FOE *Plague* (1756) 46 To minister unto them Oaths for the Performance of their Offices.

†7. To guide, direct, manage (affairs, etc.). *Obs.*

c1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* III. met. vi. 61 (Camb. MS.) On allone is fadyr of thynges. On allone mynystreth alle thynges. c1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 391 And jitt þai claymen so ferforþli pes tipis, þat no man lawfully may wip-holde hem or mynystre hem save þai. 1492 in *10th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 323 They that ony maters shall have in courte to be mynystred. 1540-1 ELYOT *Image Gov.* (1549) 104 A counsaile, wherby the affaires of the citee . . . shoulde be ruled and ministered.

†b. To execute the duties of (an office). *Obs.*

1542 UDALL *Erasm. Apoph.* 284 b, That he had in suche wyse executed & ministered ye office of a capitaine that [etc.]. II. Intransitive uses.

8. To serve, wait at table; to attend to the comfort or wants of another; to render aid or tendance. Const. *to*, *unto*, *þfor* (a person, his wants); also *þdat.* of person.

c1380 *Antecrist* in Todd 3 *Treat. Wyclif* 124 He pat mynystrip me folowe he me seip Crist. 1382 WYCLIF *Luke* xxii. 27 Forwhi who is the more, he that restith, other he that mynystriþ? 1388 — *Isa.* lx. 10 The kyngis of hem schulen mynystre to thee. 1393 LANGL. *P. Pl. C.* xix. 97 Maidenens and marteres ministrered hym her in erthe. 1432-50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) II. 353 The people of Israel ministrere [orig. *serviuit*] to Eglon the fatte kyng of Moab. 1509 FISHER *Funeral Serm. C'tess Richmond Wks.* (1876) 297 In theyr sykenes . . . mynystryng vnto them with her owne handes. 1611 BIBLE *Mark* x. 45 The Sonne of man came not to bee ministrered vnto, but to minister. 1667 MILTON *P.L.* v. 444 Mean while at Table Eve Ministered naked. 1732 LAW *Serious C. v.* (ed. 2) 69 To assist, protect, and minister for them who shall be heirs of Salvation. 1816 J. WILSON *City of Plague* II. iv. 131 For these three months, Hath she been ministring at the dying bed. 1866 G. MACDONALD *Ann. Q. Neighb.* xvii. (1878) 342 Add to your kindness this day, by letting my wife and me minister to you.

9. To serve or officiate in worship; to act as a minister of the Church.

c1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 80 þei ordeynd a couent, to ministrer in þat kirke. c1400 *Apol. Loll.* 11 If ministris of þe kirke wele not frely minster to hem pat þei [schuld?] frely minster to, not but if money or oþer ping be zeuen to hem. 1521 BP. LONGLAND in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. III. I. 252, I mynystred as my weykenes wold serue, in pontificalibus. 1563-83 FOXE *A. & M.* II. 1613/2 Such Bishops as Minister not, but Lord it. 1672-5 COMBER *Comp. Temple* (1702) 53 While he that Ministered repeated this Office, all present were to joyn with him. 1710 PRIDEAUX *Orig. Tithes* ii. 86 Who then Ministered in holy things. 1855 MILMAN *Lat. Chr.* (1864) xiv. vi. IX. 213 The Teutons, . . . were compelled to possess one qualification, the power of ministering in that Latin Service.

10. To be helpful or serviceable; also, to be conducive, contribute to something.

1696 WHISTON *Theory Earth* iv. (1722) 332 The Waters . . . were so dispos'd as to minister to his Necessities. 1711-12 SMALRIDGE *12 Serm.* (1717) 343 Fasting is not Absolutely . . . Good, but Relatively, and as it ministers to Other Virtues. 1831 LYTTON *Godolphin* 3, I ministered to their amusement. 1850 McCOSH *Div. Govt.* II. i. (1874) 137 The useful . . . ministers to the love of the beautiful.

Hence 'ministered ppl. a.

c1425 *Found. St. Bartholomew's* (E.E.T.S.) 31 Plenty of mynystryd grace from God.

minister, obs. form of MINISTER.

ministeriable (ˌmɪnɪˈstɪəriəb(ə)l), *a. rare.* [f. MINISTERIAL a. + -ABLE.] = MINISTERABLE a.

1923 J. A. SPENDER *Life H. Campbell-Bannerman* II. 127 His test of complete co-operation was that Lord Rosebery should be definitely within the circle of ministeriable ex-Ministers.

ministerial (ˌmɪnɪˈstɪəriəl), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. F. *ministériel*, ad. med.L. *ministerialis*, f. L. *ministerium* MINISTRY. But the word appears to have been generally apprehended as a direct derivative of MINISTER sb., and this view of the etymology has influenced the sense.] *A. adj.*

1. Pertaining to, or entrusted with, the execution of the law, or of the commands of a superior; pertaining to or possessing delegated executive authority.

ministerial act: an act which is a necessary part of a person's official duty, or which is required by law in a given state of circumstances, so that the agent is exempt from responsibility for its propriety or consequences.

1577 tr. *Bullinger's Decades* (1592) 836 And there is also one sort of power which is free and absolute, and another sort of power which is limited, which is also called ministeriall. 1647 N. BACON *Disc. Govt. Eng.* I. xxxiii. (1739) 41 He was partly ministerial, and partly judicial. a1680 BUTLER *Rem.* (1759) II. 104 He is but subordinate and ministerial to his Wife, who commands in chief. 1765 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* I. 427 There is yet a fourth species of servants, if they may be so called, being rather in a superior, a ministerial, capacity; such as stewards, factors, and bailiffs. 1824 J. MARSHALL *Const. Opin.* (1839) 325 The warrant of a ministerial officer may authorize the collection of these penalties, &c. 1846 McCULLOCH *Acc. Brit. Empire* (1854) II. 221 The ministerial or executive duties of the sheriff are multifarious. 1863 H. COX *Instit.* I. vii. 92 He . . . puts questions to the vote, . . . and performs various functions of a ministerial character.

2. Concerned as a subordinate agent, or as an instrument or means; subsidiary; instrumental.

1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) Pref., As Life is the Ministerial Governor and Mover in this World, so is Learning the Ministerial Governor and Mover in Life. a1619 FOTHERBY *Atheom.* I. xi. §4 (1622) 118 The most abiect and ministerial parts of his body. *Ibid.* II. i. §8. 186 Inferior and ministerial Arts. 1665 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (1677) 238 Cyrus . . . with Harpagus . . . were ministerial together in the subduing Astyages. a1674 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* xiii. §7 The States of Holland thought they had merited much in suffering their ships to transport him, and so being ministerial to his greatness. 1713 DERHAM *Phys.-Theol.* IV. xi. 195 From the Teeth, the grand Instruments of Mastication, let us proceed to the other Ministerial Parts. 1840 DE QUINCEY *Rhetoric Wks.* 1859 XI. 29 We may admit arts of style and ornamental composition as the ministerial part of rhetoric. a1859 — *Conversat. Wks.* 1860 XIV. 167 In speaking above of conversation, we have fixed our view on those uses of conversation which are ministerial to intellectual culture. a1871 GROTE *Eth. Fragm.* v. (1876) 136 The supreme, or architectonic, ends, are superior in eligibility to the subordinate, or ministerial.

3. Pertaining to the office, function, or character of a minister of religion.

1561 T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst.* IV. vi. 34 There may be vnder hym [Christ] an other ministerial hed (as they terme it) that may be his vicegerent in earth. 1597 HOOKER *Ecl. Pol.* v. lxxvii. §2 Ministeriall power is a marke of separation, because it seuereth them that haue it from other men. 1653 MILTON *Hirelings Wks.* 1851 V. 347 It will not be deni'd that in the Gospel there be but two ministerial Degrees, Presbyters and Deacons. a1716 BLACKALL *Wks.* (1723) I. 109 Not that 'tis lawful for any Man to invade the ministerial Office, who is not call'd and ordain'd thereto. 1894 H. GARDENER *Unoff. Patriot* 65 The exigencies of his ministerial life had so far made it necessary for him to leave the plantation but twice.

4. Of or pertaining to a minister of state; of or belonging to or having relations with a public minister or ministry; siding with or supporting the Ministry as against the Opposition.

1655 DIGGES *Compl. Ambass.* Pref., The cheif ministerial parts lay upon Burleigh and Walsingham. 1735-8 BOLINGBROKE *On Parties* Ded. 21 There are Persons, who take to Themselves the Title of ministerial Writers. *Ibid.* 8 They who could never brook a Regal, will have the Merit of saving their Country from the Danger of a Ministerial Tyranny. 1747 H. WALPOLE *Lett.* (1846) II. 200 My connexions with anything ministerial are as little as possible. 1830 LD. VALLETORT in *Hansard's Parl. Deb.* XXIV. 1233 Those who sat on the Ministerial side of the House. 1850 HT. MARTINEAU *Hist. Peace* v. i. (1877) III. 183 Parliament was to be dissolved on the first ministerial reverse. 1863 H. COX *Instit.* III. viii. 723 The supreme ministerial authority is delegated by the Crown to a Secretary of State. 1879 GLADSTONE *Gleanings* I. viii. 229 Ministerial responsibility comes between the Monarch and every public trial and necessity, like armour between the flesh and the spear. 1889 *Daily News* 14 May 3/3 Ministerial cries of 'Oh,' and cheers from the Irish members. 1969 *Sci. Jrnal.* Sept. 6 As an example of apparent ministerial uncontrol he refers to recent exchanges in Parliament on this very problem. 1973 H. TREVELYAN *Diplomatic Chamells* i. 16 There are the 'grey eminences' in the corridors of power, who shun the light, who learn when to feed those dangerous animals, ministers, pacing up and down their party cages, who acquire an unrivalled knowledge of how government actually works beneath the misleading surface of ministerial responsibility. 1974 *Times* 19 Sept. 1/4 In a ministerial broadcast on all channels last night Mr Wilson said [etc.].

B. sb.

†1. *pl.* Subsidiary provisions. *Obs.*

1647 TRAPP *Comm. Matt.* v. 18 The ministerials of this law shall pass away together with this life.

2. *Hist.* An executive household officer under the feudal system. (Cf. Du Cange s.v. *Ministeriales*.)

1818 HALLAM *Mid. Ages* (1872) I. 182 Prelates and barons, who surrounded themselves with household officers called ministerials. 1849 KEMBLE *Saxons in Eng.* II. viii. 391 They [the clergy] were called upon to take their place with other landowners, lords, or ministerials in the popular councils.

ministerialism (ˌmɪnɪˈstɪəriəlɪz(ə)m). [f. prec. + -ISM.]

1. Partisanship of the ministry in power. 1830 *Fraser's Mag.* II. 258 His unbending ministerialism . . . cut him off from Whig sympathy. 1873 *Daily News* 28 July 4/7 An exaggerated Ministerialism is ill met by an exaggerated sectarianism.

2. The ideas and conduct characteristic of a minister of religion.

1884 FULLERTON in *Sword & Trowel* July 342 There are scores of men whose sole ambition seems to be to sink their manliness in ministerialism.

mini'sterialist. [f. MINISTERIAL *a.* + -IST.] A supporter of the Ministry in office.

1793 BURKE *Policy of Allies* Wks. VII. 152 *note*, This was the language of the ministerialists. 1820 W. IRVING in *Life & Lett.* (1864) I. xxvii. 455 The visitors are men of different politics, though most frequently ministerialists. 1882 *Times* 24 Oct. 9 Those Ministerialists who are not in office themselves.

mini'steriality. *nonce-wd.* [f. MINISTERIAL *a.* + -ITY.] The quality or fact of being ministerial.

1858 DE QUINCEY *Language* Wks. IX. 95 It is a capital error, under the idea of its ministeriality, to undervalue this great organ of the advancing intellect.

ministerially ('mini'stəriəl), *adv.* [f. MINISTERIAL *a.* + -LY².] In a ministerial manner or capacity; as a minister (in any sense of the word).

1601 DEACON & WALKER *Spirits & Divels* 145 The husbandman (by applying and mixing wheat with earth,) may ministerially be said to bring forth the said wheat. 1652 GAULE *Magastrom*. 207 Whether the good angels can do miracles? Ministerially and instrumentally they may, but not principally and authoritatively. 1752 J. GILL *Trinity* ii. 38 The angel of the Lord. . . spoke in his own name, and not ministerially in his who sent him. 1848 C. A. JOHNS *Week at Lizard* 201 My informant was called on to visit ministerially one of the . . . persons . . . then . . . lying on his death-bed. 1885 *Law Times* 11 Apr. 421/1 [He] must have been acting judicially and ministerially.

mini'sterialness. *rare.* [f. MINISTERIAL *a.* + -NESS.] The quality of being ministerial.

1836 PUSEY in Liddon, etc. *Life* (1893) I. xvii. 401 The Ministerialness of the act consists in that it has pleased God that the absolution should be conveyed through a minister.

ministerie, *obs.* form of MINISTRY.

ministering ('ministəriŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. MINISTER *v.* + -ING¹.] The action of the verb MINISTER; ministrations, administration.

c 1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* III. 437 Prests shulden have betere orde in ministring of sacraments. 1530 PALSGR. 583/1, I heale one by mynstryng of medycines to hym, *je medicine*. 1611 BIBLE *Rom.* xii. 7 Or ministry, let vs wait, on our ministring. 1824 LAMB *Elia* Ser. 11. *Capt. Jackson*, The anxious ministrations about you. 1901 *Macm. Mag.* Apr. 412/2 The Church of Ireland clergy as a rule do a deal of ministrating to the Roman Catholic sick and poor.

attrib. 1535 COVERDALE *I Chron.* x. 28 Some of them had the ouersight of the mynistryng vessell. 1566 (*title*) A briefe discourse against the outward apparrell and ministring garments of the Popishe church.

ministering ('ministəriŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. MINISTER *v.* + -ING².] That ministers or serves; serving as a subordinate agent; performing helpful services; administering, officiating; esp. in phr. *ministering angel*: *spec.* a kind-hearted person, usu. a woman, who helps and comforts people in distress; freq. a nurse.

1535 COVERDALE *Heb.* i. 14 Are they [*sc.* Angels] not all mynistryng spretes? 1602 SHAKES. *Ham.* v. i. 263 A Ministering Angell shall my Sister be. 1654 JER. TAYLOR *Real Pres.* 71 The Greek Church universally taught that the Consecration was made by the prayers of the ministring man. 1764 FOOTE *Mayor of G.* i. Wks. 1799 I. 162 Is it your Worship's will that I lend a ministring hand to the maim'd? 1808 SCOTT *Marm.* vi. 30 O Woman! . . . When pain and anguish wring the brow, A ministring angel thou! 1886 A. WEIR *Hist. Basis Mod. Eur.* (1889) 27 Though despotic, [both monarchs] were conscious of the ministring nature of their office. 1912 'SAKI' *Chron. Clovis* 223 Martin Stoner rose heavily to his feet and followed his ministring angel along a passage. . . into a large room lit with a cheerfully blazing fire. 1922 JOYCE *Ulysses* 349 A sterling good daughter was Gerty just like a second mother in the house, a ministring angel too with a little heart worth its weight in gold. 1924 A. HUXLEY *Little Mexican* 140 Emmy was good, was kind, a ministring angel. 1931 M. D. GEORGE *England in Transition* iv. 92 Nurses paid by the parish—creatures compared with whom Mrs. Gamp would have been almost a ministring angel. 1956 F. F. DARLING *Pelican in Wilderness* i. 10 Such detached thought as I could muster was of feeling sorry for the air hostess. She remained throughout the gentle ministring angel, imperturbable as she picked her way through the shambles. 1974 W. FOLEY *Child in Forest* II. 188 She came in her nurse's uniform, and I thought 'ministring angel' a very apt description.

|| **ministerium** (mini'stəriəm). *Eccl.* [L.: see MINISTRY.]

1. (See quot.)
1858 *Direct. Angl.* 233 *Ministerium*, the Epistle corner of the altar. So called from the Sacred Ministers preparing the chalice, &c., there when the elements are removed from the credence.

2. The body of ordained ministers of the Lutheran church in any district, charged with the ruling of the congregation and the selection of candidates for clerical preferment.

1881 *Philad. Record* No. 3457. 1 In to-day's session of the Lutheran Ministerium a report on Muhlenberg College showed [etc.]. 1882-3 *Schaff's Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* III. 216 Schmucker, S. S. . . was admitted into the ministry by the Lutheran Ministerium of Pennsylvania in 1820.

ministership ('ministəʃɪp). [f. MINISTER *sb.* + -SHIP.] The office of a minister; the position or fact of being a minister.

1565 JEWEL *Def. Apol.* (1611) 412 How vainly you snap . . . now at our Superintendships: now at our

Ministerships. 1742 H. WALPOLE *Lett. to Mann* 3 Mar. (1857) I. 137 Think of his talking of making it dangerous for anyone else to accept the first ministership! 1863 *Daily Tel.* 8 Oct., We are obliged to write of Sir James Hudson's Ministership as a thing of the past. 1872 *Daily News* 1 Oct. 5, I am not a footman, and the ministership you would give me under a régime such as this would be a menial office.

ministry, *obs.* form of MINISTRY.

ministrable ('ministrəb(ə)l), *a.* and *sb.* [a. F. *ministrable* in the same sense: cf. -ABLE.]

A. adj. Fit or likely to become a minister; = CABINETABLE *a.* *B. sb.* One who is likely or hopes to become a minister.

In quot. 1968 a use of the Fr. word.
1921 *Contemp. Rev.* Mar. 289 The anti-British feeling [in France] . . . oozes out of declarations by Ministers and Ministrable politicians. 1927 *Blackw. Mag.* Feb. 277/2 Those that are ministrables have done the best for themselves. 1968 *Economist* 9 Mar. 53/2 The ministrables were more inclined to vote for the government than against it.

† **ministrál**, *a.* *Obs. rare.* [a. F. *ministrál*, L. *ministrál-is*, f. L. *minister*: see MINISTER *sb.* and -AL¹.] Pertaining to a minister or agent.

1727 BAILEY vol. II, *Ministrál*, belonging to a minister. 1851 G. S. FABER *Many Mansions* 105 When our Bodies shall be glorified, they will be capable . . . of a divestment of their glory, should such a divestment be . . . necessary for accomplishing the ministrál purposes of the Deity.

ministralle, *obs.* form of MINSTREL.

ministrant ('ministrənt), *a.* and *sb.* [a. L. *ministrant-em*, pr. pple. of *ministrāre* to MINISTER.]

A. adj. That ministers. *Const. to.*
1667 MILTON *P.L.* x. 87 Him Thrones and Powers, Princedoms, and Dominations ministrant Accompanied to Heaven Gate. 1718 POPE *Odys.* x. 413 Ministrant to their Queen, with busy care Four faithful handmaids the soft rites prepare. 1805 SOUTHEY *Madoc* in *W.* xii, The place To that despondent mood was ministrant. 1871 B. TAYLOR *Faust* (1875) I. i. 31 The sweet, consoling chant, Which, through the night of Death, the angels ministrant Sang.

B. sb. One who ministers.
1818 KEATS *Endym.* i. 285 Strange ministrant of undescribed sounds. 1874 S. COX *Pilgr.* Ps. xv. 323 The heavenly ministrants do, we know, look down on us with . . . compassion. 1884 BROWNING *Founder of Feast* 14 When, night by night . . . Music was poured by perfect ministrants. 1885 *L'pool Daily Post* 23 Oct. 4/7 Ministrants at the altar.

† **ministratē**, *v.* *Obs.* Also *pa. pple.* 6-7 *Sc. ministrat(e)*. [f. L. *ministrāt-*, ppl. stem of *ministrāre* to MINISTER.]

1. *trans.* To administer.
1533 BELLENOEN tr. *Livy* III. xvi. (S.T.S.) II. 8 M. Claudius had compliten a litill pat na Iustice was ministratē to him. 1559 in Tytler *Hist. Scoll.* (1864) III. 391 Their minister shall have full liberty. . . to ministratē the sacraments, publicly and privately. 1639 MARQ. HAMILTON *Explan. Meaning Oath & Covenant* 12 [They] refuse the participation of the holy sacraments as they are now ministratē. 1727 BAILEY vol. II, *To Ministratē*, to minister or serve.
2. *intr.* To minister to.
1887 BROWNING *Parleyings, Furini* 154 Learn how they ministratē to life and death.

ministration (mini'stəriʃən). [ad. L. *ministratiōn-em*, n. of action f. *ministrāre* to MINISTER. Cf. *obs.* F. *ministracion* (14th c.).]

1. The action (*rarely*, an act) of ministering or serving; the rendering of aid or service.

a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter, Cant.* 524 Grete thing he did til hur in quantite of grace, gretter in mynstracion of Aungell. 1382 WYCLIF 2 *Cor.* iii. 7-8 If the mynstracioun of death deformyd by lettris in stoones was in glorie. . . hou not more the mynstracioun of spirit schal be in glorie? 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 49b, Let them not be covetous, nor for their ministracion extorte money gredeleye. a 1683 OWEN *True Nat. Gosp. Ch. Wks.* 1853 XVI. 110 Ministracion unto the poor of the Church, for the supply of their temporal necessities is an ordinance of Christ. 1712 M. HENRY *Daily Commun.* 11. (1847) 126 What a security is the ministracion of those good spirits against the malice of evil spirits! 1875 JOWETT *Plato* I. 206 Nor is any one to be blamed for doing any honourable service or ministracion to any man.

† *b.* Exercise of official functions. *Obs.*
1651 HOBBS *Govt. & Soc.* x. §15. 162 Content with the nomination of Magistrates, and publique Ministers, that is to say, with the authority without the ministracion.

† *c.* Agency, instrumentality. *Obs.*
1398 TREVISIA *Barth. De P.R.* iv. iv. (1495) 85 The vertues of the spirites werke their effectes in al the lymmes of the body by mynstracion and seruyce of humours. 1555 EDEN *Decades* 80 What so euer god by the ministracion of nature hath created.

2. *spec.* The action of ministering in religious matters; service as a priest or minister; *pl.* the services of ministers of religion.

1535 COVERDALE *Acts* i. 17 For he was nombred with vs & had opteyned the felashippe of this mynstracion. 1548-9 [see MINISTRY 3]. 1660 SOUTH *Serm.* (1727) IV. i. 62 At the thirtieth Year of their Age they began their Levitical Ministracion. 1841 A. R. C. DALLAS *Past. Superintend.* 5 A snare had long been spread for us. . . leading us to injure our means of usefulness, through a depreciation of order in our ministrations. 1884 *Law Times* 14 June 122/2 There should be a provision for religious ministrations.

† *b.* A ministerial office or employment. *Obs.*

1550 CROWLEY *Waite to Wealth* (E.E.T.S.) 145 Ye have benefices, or other spirituall promotions, as you call theym, for ye are ashamed to call them ministracions.

† 3. The action of administering the sacraments, justice, law, an estate or revenue, etc.; administration; *occas.* executorship. *Obs.*

c 1340 HAMPOLE *Prose Tr.* (1866) 25 Thes holy menne lefte not witterly the ministracion of the lokyngne and the dispendynge of worldely goodis. 1422 E.E. *Wills* (E.E.T.S.) 50, I wole pat he haue hem vpon this condicion, . . . pat he lete hem note off ministracion of myn other goode. 1432-50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) V. 109 The ministracion of baptyng and of beryenge. 1439 E.E. *Wills* (E.E.T.S.) 128 Wich of hem as laboureth for the execucion of his will, and taketh vpon him mynstracion shall [etc.]. 1442 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 57/1 The ministracion of the reueneue. 1512 *Act 4 Hen. VIII.* c. 20 *Preamble*, Your true Subgetes beyng in Compeny with hym for mynstracion of your lawes. 1527 *Rastell's Abridg. Stat.* 99b, Any other that take vpon them the mynstracion of the forest. 1533 MORE *Debell. Salem* Wks. 1023/1 Their autorite in ministracion of the sacramentes. c 1550 COVERDALE *Calvin's Treat. Sacram.* etc. Fjb, The mynstracion of holye baptime. *Ibid.*, The due ministracyon of holy weddoke. 1579 FULKE *Heskins' Parl.* 309 Many corruptions, that were crept into the Church about the ministracion of the cup.

4. The action of supplying, providing, or giving (something). *Const. of.*

1460-70 *Bk. Quintessence* 15 *banne comferte* him wip ministracioun of oure quinte essence afore seid. 1547 BOORDE *Brev. Health* 2 The ministracion of phisicke. 1862 TYNDALL *Mountaineer.* i. 3 The ministracion of unwholesome food. 1873 BROWNING *Red Cott. Nt.-cap* 184 Yours the care That any world . . . be easy of access Through ministracion of the moneys due.

ministrative ('ministrətɪv), *a.* [ad. L. **ministrātīv-us*, f. *ministrāre*: see MINISTER *v.* and -IVE.] Pertaining to or of the nature of ministrations; affording service or assistance.

1833 J. H. NEWMAN *Arians* i. v. (1876) 125 His ministrative office in the revealed Economy of the Godhead. 1850 GLADSTONE *Homer* II. 105 When Minerva alters the personal appearance of Telemachus, [etc.] . . . she uses no sign or ministrative act.

ministrator ('ministrətə(r)), *rare.* [a. L. *ministrātor*, agent-n. f. *ministrāre*: see MINISTER *v.*] One who ministers or administers; † a testamentary executor.

1523 FITZHERB. *Husb.* §165 Prayer. . . must nedes be done in the chyrche by the mynstratours of the same before the people. 1559 *Richmond Wills* (Surtees) 132 Whome I maikē junty together executors and ministrators of yis my last wyll and testament. 1598 *Durham Wills* (Surtees No. 38) 332 Widowe Maire, . . . lawfull ministrator to hir laite husband. 1654 R. CODRINGTON tr. *Iustine* XIII. 208 Who would therefore wonder that the world should be conquered by such ministrators. a 1734 NORTH *Exam.* (1740) 74 The Law, and the Ministrators of it. 1884 *Schaff's Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* s.v. *Angels*, They were the ministrators of the law.

† **ministra'toriously**, *adv.* *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. late L. *ministrātōri-us* (see next) + -OUS + -LY².] In the capacity of an administrator.

1563-83 FOXE *A. & M.* I. 432/1 A man cannot onely ministratoriously geue any temporal or continual gift, eyther as well to his naturall sonne, as to his sonne by imitation.

† **ministratory**, *a.* *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [ad. L. *ministrātōri-us*, f. *ministrātor*, agent-n. f. *ministrāre*: see MINISTER *v.* and -ORY.] Having the function of ministering.

1625 GODWIN *Moses & Aaron* (1655) 255 To shew his ministratory office.

ministre, -trele, *obs.* ff. MINISTER, MINSTREL.

minister ('ministə(r)). [f. MINISTER *v.* + -ER¹.] One who ministers or serves.

? 14. . . in *Wars Eng. in France* (1864) II. 525 Officers royalle and mynstrours belongyng after the custome of Fraunce. 1509-10 *Act 1 Hen. VIII.* c. 16 §1 Wages due . . . to the Officers and Mynstrours of the same. 1530 PALSGR. 245/2 Mynstrer of iustyce, *droicturier*. 1836 *New Monthly Mag.* XLVIII. 219 My business is not with the 'sincere and conscientious' minister of comfort.

ministress ('ministɪs). [f. MINISTER *sb.* + -ESS. Cf. F. *ministresse* (Cotgr.).] A woman who ministers or serves. Also *transf.* and *fig.*

1600 *Hosp. Incur. Foles* aj, Nature (diuine ministresse) contending. . . to imprint in them the seale and forme of Diuinitie. 1662 J. SPARROW tr. *Behme's Rem. Wks.*, *Apol. conc. Perfect.* 48 It should, as a Noble Ministresse or Maid of Honour to its Bridegroom the Soul, draw the Soul thereunto. 1744 AKENSIDE *Pleas. Imag.* i. 373 Thus was Beauty sent from HEAVEN, The lovely ministress of truth and good In this dark world. 1891 C. E. NORTON *Dante's Hell* xxix. 159 The ministress of the High Lord—infallible Justice.

ministring, *obs.* form of MINISTERING.

ministry ('ministri). Forms: 4 *mynsterye*, -ie, *mynsterie*, *ministri*, 5-6 *mynstery*, 5-8 *ministry*, 6 *mynstery*, *ministere*, *ministrie*, -y, 6-7 *ministerie*, -trie, 8 *ministrye*, 6- *ministry*. [ME. *ministerie*, ad. L. *ministerium* office, service, f. *minister*: see MINISTER *sb.* Cf. F. *ministère* (16th

c.), Pr. *ministeri*, Sp., Pg., It. *ministerio*. Cf. MISTER *sb.*]

1. The action of ministering; the rendering of service; the performance of any office or labour for another. Now only in religious use or coloured by association with this.

1382 WYCLIF *Ezek.* xliv. 14, I shal zeue hem porters of the hous, in al the mynsterie therof. c 1450 tr. *De Imitatione* III. xi. 78 þou hast ordeined also angels in to mannys mynsterie. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 257 b, More pleasaunt was to hym y^e poore seruyce of his mortall creatures than shold haue ben y^e glorious mynsterie of aungels. c 1555 HARPSFIELD *Divorce Hen*, VIII (Camden) 245 That woman doth not pertain to matrimony with whom . . . there was no matrimonial ministry. 1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 354 The Oxe is a fellow labourer with his maister, . . . so that wee finde speciall benefites redounding to vs, by and through the vse of their ministerie. 1681-6 J. SCOTT *Chr. Life* (1747) III. 379 Another of those Ministries which Princes are obliged to render his Church, is, to chasten and correct the irregular and disorderly Members of it. 1777 ROBERTSON *Hist. Amer.* v. (1778) II. 112 People who were unacquainted with the ministry of domestic animals, or the aid of machines, to facilitate any work of labour. 1892 TENNYSON in *Mem.* (1897) II. 421 My idea of heaven is the perpetual ministry of one soul to another.

†2. A mode or kind of service; a specific department of usefulness; a function, office. *Obs.*

1432-50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) III. 461 Welche suppose benefites grauntede to vs for necessites as thynges grevous, seyenge þe ministerys of artes as wickede thynges, dystroyenge at the laste the lawes off lvyngge. 1546 LANGLEY *Pol. Verg. De Invent.* Pref. 5 They that have excogitated . . . handy craftes or ministeries to the maintenance, aid and comfort of the Body. 1553 BALE *Vocac.* 9 b, From the shippe, from y^e costomehowse, & from other homily ministerys, called he not y^e stought, sturdye & heady sort of men. 1635-56 COWLEY *Davidis* II. note 30 The daughters of Cocalus washt Minos at his arrival in Sicilie. But the more ordinary, was to have young and beautiful servants for this and the like ministeries. 1644 MILTON *Areop.* (Arb.) 75 It is not possible for man to sever the wheat from the tares. . . ; that must be the Angels Ministry at the end of mortall things.

3. The functions, or any specific function, pertaining to a minister of religion; the action, or an act, of ministering in holy things.

1382 WYCLIF *Col.* iv. 17 Se the mynsterie, that thou hast takun of the Lord, that thou fulfille it. c 1400 *Apol. Loll.* 32 It semip þat God enionip to doctors and dekonis þe ministrie of presthed, and of dekonhed, þat are rijtful. 1432-50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) IV. 405 Seynte Petyr ordeynede ij. bishoppes at Rome, other ij. helperes to hym . . . to fullefill the ministery off pristres to the peple. 1548-9 (Mar.) *Bk. Com. Prayer, Communion* (Rubric), The Priest that shal execute the holy ministery, shall put upon hym the vesture appointed for that ministracion. 1581 MARBECK *Bk. of Notes* 602 In the Baptyme, the outward ministerie or mysticall washing doth regenerate. 1612 T. WILSON *Chr. Dict.*, To Prophesie signifieth, . . . to bee present at the publicke ministry, and partake in the Doctrine thereof. 1635 SWAN *Spec. M.* (1670) 311 A certain Priest. . . was suspended from his ministry at the Altar. 1667 MILTON *P.L.* VII. 149 This high Temple to frequent With Ministeries due and solem Rites. 1704 NELSON *Fest. & Fasts* I. xi. (1705) 133 Whereas the other Apostles chose this or that Province as the main Sphere of their Ministry, St. Paul over-ran as it were the whole Roman Empire. 1868 W. B. MARRIOTT (*title*) *Vestiarium Christianum*. The Origin and Gradual Development of the Dress of Holy Ministry in the Church.

†b. A ministerial office or charge. *Obs.*

1588 J. UDALL *Demonstr. Discipl.* ii. (Arb.) 24 A minister ought not to be ordained before there be a ministry wherunto he is to be allotted.

c. The ministracion of a particular minister.

1623 N. ROGERS *Str. Vineyard* 168 Many who haue heard the Word with thee, beene of the same Parish, vnder the same Ministry. 1879 GEO. ELIOT *Theo. Such* II. 50 The roofs that have looked out . . . below the square stone steeple, gathering their . . . olive-green mosses under all ministeries.

d. The office of minister of the church, or of a religious body or congregation.

1824 SCOTT *St. Ronan's* xvi, A weak constitution . . . induced his parents . . . to educate him for the ministry. 1845 S. AUSTIN *Ranke's Hist. Ref.* II. 37 He was reproached with having intruded himself uncalled into the ministry. 1900 *Daily News* I 1 Dec. 11/3 The Rev. A. B. has retired from the ministry of the M — Congregational Church.

e. The body of men set apart for spiritual functions in the Christian church or in any religious community. Now *rare*.

1566 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* I. 494 Hes assignit for sustentatioun of the said ministerie certane victuales and money . . . to be tane up and disponit be the said Ministerie and thair Collectouris or Chalmerlanis. a 1578 LINDSAY (Pitscottie) *Chron. Scot.* (S.T.S.) II. 315 The maist part of the nobilitie and ministerie var in Edinburgh. 1604 E. G[RIMSTONE] *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* v. xiii. 364 There were in them [sc. temples] places for the ministerie, colleges, schools, and houses for priests. 1659 SOUTH *Serm.* (1727) I. iii. 84 We have Christ consulting the Propagation of the Gospel; . . . sending forth a Ministry, and giving them a Commission. 1847-54 in WEBSTER. [And in later Dicts.] 1848 A. THOMSON *Orig. Secess. Ch.* 164 Patronage . . . was the most effective instrument of placing a hiring ministry in the pulpits of Scotland.

4. The condition or fact of being employed as an executive agent or instrument; agency, instrumentality. Now only with religious colouring.

1581 LAMBARDE *Eiren.* I. v. (1588) 28 All others . . . be ordained by the meane of the great Seale, and by the ministerie of the L. Chauncellor. 1672 CAVE *Prim. Chr.* III. ii. (1673) 264 Not by the Ministry of her servants . . . but with her own hands. 1705 ATTERBURY *Serm.* 28 Oct. 29 The

Ordinary Ministry of Second Causes. a 1718 PARNELL *Hermit* 231 'Twas my Ministry to deal the Blow. 1753 SMOLLETT *Cl. Fathom* (1784) 44/1 The messenger, doubly rejoiced at her atchievement, which not only recommended her ministry, but also gratified her malice, returned to her principal. 1817 COLERIDGE *Biog. Lit.* xii. (1882) 120 This becomes intelligible to no man by the ministry of mere words from without. 1891 A. PHELPS *Note-Bk.* i. 24 Heroic believers become such by the ministry of heroic pains.

†b. (Good or bad) conduct as an executive agent. *Obs.*

1700 TYRRELL *Hist. Eng.* II. 894 The Kingdom . . . felt the Effects of their ill Ministry.

5. The body of ministers charged with the administration of a country or state. †In the 18th c. often used without article.

1710-II SWIFT *Lett.* (1767) III. 83 The ministry hear me always with appearance of regard. 1779 WILKES *Corr.* (1805) V. 213 You told him, that you had voted with ministry as long as any man of honour could. 1791 BURKE *App. Whigs* Wks. VI. 145 A Whig ministry, and a whig house of commons. 1795 — *Regic. Peace* iii. Wks. VIII. 324 The parliament has assented to ministry; it is not ministry that has obeyed the impulse of parliament. a 1859 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xxiv. (1861) V. 124 The date from which the era of ministries may most properly be reckoned is the day of the meeting of the Parliament after the general election of 1695. 1865 LD. IDDESLEIGH *Lect. & Ess.* (1887) 251 The Cabal Ministry were in power. 1879 M^cCARTHY *Own Times* xxiii. II. 186 Their existence as a Ministry was only a question of days.

b. The name given to certain departments of the British government.

1916 *Whitaker's Almanack* 223/2 Munitions, Ministry of, Minister, Rt. Hon. D. Lloyd George, M.P. 1942 *R.A.F. Jml.* 18 Apr. 24 The Ministry of Food announces that the milk ration for children will be increased. 1963 *Listener* 28 Feb. 368/1 It [sc. the Treasury] has also done hitherto the work of a ministry of economic affairs. *Ibid.* 7 Mar. 422/1 The Ministries of the three Services are to be reorganized under a unified Ministry of Defence. 1968 *Times* 16 Dec. 7/1 An attempt at a Ministry takeover and a threat to a much valued independence.

6. With reference to foreign nations: A ministerial department of government; a minister and his associated subordinates. Also, the building in which the business of a (specified) government department is transacted.

1877 D. M. WALLACE *Russia* (ed. 2) I. 302 Immediately below these three institutions stand the Ministries, ten in number. *Ibid.* 305 The Governor . . . is the local representative of the Ministry of the Interior.

7. *Hist.* The name applied to the houses of certain religious orders. [med.L. *ministerium*.] 1889 W. LOCKHART *Ch. Scot. in 13th C.* 25 note, Their [the Red Friars'] houses were called hospitals or ministries.

'ministryship. *rare*—1. [f. MINISTRY + -SHIP.] The office of a minister of state.

1730 PULTENEY in *Swift's Lett.* (1768) IV. 249, I suppose it is not yet in your view to entail the ministryship in your family.

minitabund ('minitəbʌnd), a. *rare*—1. [ad. L. *minitābund-us* threatening, f. *minitā-rī*, frequentative f. *minārī* to threaten.] Threatening.

1890 *Sat. Rev.* 14 June 720/2 Mr. Stanley, who passes, minitabund to Lord Salisbury, throughout the land.

minitant ('minitənt), a. *rare*—1. [ad. L. *minitant-em*, pr. pple. of *minitārī*: see prec.] Threatening, forming a menace.

1854 R. G. LATHAM *Native Races Russian Emp.* 327 Azov was made into a naval arsenal, minitant to the Crimea.

minite, obs. form of MINUTE *sb.*

†'minitive, a. *Obs. rare*—1. [aphetic form of DIMINUTIVE.] Diminutive.

1602 *Narcissus* (1893) 425 Loves little minitive god.

minitrack ('minitræk). Also Minitrack. [f. *minimum-weight tracking*.] A system for tracking satellites in which a very light-weight oscillator is fixed in the satellite and its position is calculated from the phase difference between radio signals received by each of a spaced pair of fixed aerials on the ground. *Usu. attrib.*

1956 *Spaceflight* I. 27/2 A system of radio triangulation, called Minitrack, using phase comparison techniques, will establish the satellite's position and orbital path. *Ibid.* 28/1 Minitrack will enable a limited amount of research information to be telemetered to earth. 1958 *Observer* 2 Feb. 1/3 The minitrack stations have highly sensitive directional antennae which can 'focus' on the satellite. They also collect on tape recorders all the information it transmits. 1961 *Daily Tel.* 18 Jan. 20/4 One of two remote-controlled rotating aerials at the minitrack radio tracking station at Winkfield, Berks, which is now nearly ready to go into operation. 1966 *McGraw-Hill Encycl. Sci. & Technol.* VIII. 504/1 A two-axis Minitrack system was constructed so as to measure the north-south and east-west angular positions simultaneously. 1974 G. PERRY in H. Miles *Artificial Satellite Observing* vii. 145 The NASA Minitrack system provides directional observations with an accuracy of about 100 seconds of arc.

miniture, obs. form of MINIATURE.

minium (minɪəm). *Obs. exc. Hist.* [a. L. *minium* native cinnabar; also, red lead.]

1. = VERMILION. Also *attrib.*

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P.R.* XIX. xxvi. (1495) 878 Minium is a red colour and the Grekis founde the matere therof in Ephesym. In Spayne is more suche pigment than in other londes. 1604 E. G[RIMSTONE] *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* IV. xi. 238 The Antients made great account of this Minium or vermillion, holding it for a sacred colour. 1866 H. SHAW *Art Illum.* 2 The use of minium, or vermillion, in marking . . . particular words of manuscripts, is of very high antiquity.

2. = RED LEAD. Sometimes *red minium*. Also, †the colour of red lead.

1650 J. F. *Chym. Dict.*, Minium is the Mercury or rather Crocus of Lead precipitated. 1665 HOOKE *Microgr.* 52 White, Yellow, Orange, Minium, Scarlet, Purple. 1686 AGLIONBY *Painting Illustr.* 133 In a little Book of Designs. . . I have . . . two or three little Things of his in Red Minium. 1732 J. PEELE *Water-Colours* 38 The Minium, or Red Lead, is as heavy and strong a Colour as most we have. 1806 SMITHSON in *Phil. Trans.* XCVI. 267, I have found minium native in the earth. 1882 A. S. HERSCHEL in *Nature* No. 642. 362 One or two ounces of powdered minium, or red-lead.

3. *transf.* Red earthy matter resembling minium.

1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 90 The winds . . . doe . . . carry downe amongst the streame a great quantitie of that red Earth or Minium of Libanus whereby it passeth. 1703 MAUNDRELL *Journ. Jerus.* (1732) 35 A sort of Minium, or red Earth, washed into the River.

miniver ('minivə(r)). Forms: 3 *menivieyr*, *menuver*, 3-5 *menyvere*, 3-4, 7-8 *meniver*, 4 *meyneveir*, *menevayr*, -*veyr*, -*voir*, *menivere*, *menuveyr*, -*voyr*, *menyvaire*, 4-5 *menevere*, *menyver*, 5-6 *menever*, *mynever*, 6 *miniveere*, 6, 9 *minivere*, 6-9 *minever*, 7 *minerver*, 7, 9 *dial.* *minifer*, -*fa*, 9 *mineveer*, 6- *miniver*. [a. F. *menu vair* (14th c. in Godef.), 'the furre Mineuer; also, the beast that beares it' (Cotgr.); lit. 'little vair' (*menu*: — L. *minūtus* MINUTE a., and *vair*: see VAIR).]

1. A kind of fur used as a lining and trimming in ceremonial costume.

French lexicographers say that *menu vair* is the fur of the *petit-gris*, a variety of the common squirrel. What the Eng. *miniver* meant in early use is uncertain; some have supposed that it was the white fur of the Siberian squirrel; the application may have varied at different times, but etymology would suggest that it must have been an artificially spotted or variegated fur, with a smaller pattern than that of *vair*. In 1688 R. Holme explains *miniver* as 'plain white fur', and this (notwithstanding Cotgrave's divergent explanation) may have been the meaning of the word as used with reference to the costume of judges and the lower nobility in the 16-17th c. In this sense the term was revived in the official regulations for the coronation of Edward VII, and it has since had some currency in the description of the ceremonial costume of peers.

pured miniver, *miniver pure* = AF. *meniver puré*, 'powdered miniver'; but in modern times the adj. has been misinterpreted as 'pure white'.

a 1306 *Floriz & Bl.* 515 (Hausknecht) A mantel of scarlet Ipaned al wip meniver. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. xx. 137 For a mantel of menyueire he made lele matrimonye Departen ar deth cam. a 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* (1868) 65 Her good and gay clothing and fures of gray[,] meniuere and letuse. 1463-4 *Rolls of Parl.* V. 505/1 Fures of Matrones, Funes, Letyce, pured Grey, or pured Menyver. 1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* XII. i. 593 A lykely knyghte and wel apparayled in scarlet furred with myneuer. a 1548 HALL *Chron.*, *Hen. VIII* 214 The knyghtes of the bath in Violet gounes with hodes puffed with Miniuer lyke doctors. 1593 DRAYTON *Ecl.* iv. 178 His Hood of Miniveere. 1611 COTGR. s.v. *Vair, Menu Vair*, Mineuer; the furre of Ermines mixed, or spotted, with the furre of the Weesell called *Gris*. 1647 WARD *Simp. Cobler* 76 It seems in fashion for you to . . . dapple your speeches with new quodded words. Ermins in Minifer is every mans Coat. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. iii. 50/2 They [sc. Viscounts] have no Ermine on their Mantles, but three doublings of Miniver, or plain White Furr, the Baron having but two on the cape of his Mantle. 1766 ENTICK *London* IV. 33 If they be of Cambridge, they wear white meniver. 1867 JEAN INGELOW *Story Doom* VI. 214 And served in gold, and warmed with minivere. 1901 *Lond. Gaz.* 4 Oct. 6477 That the robe or mantle of the Peers be of crimson velvet, edged with miniver, the cape furred with miniver pure, and powdered with bars or rows of ermine (*i.e.*, narrow pieces of black fur).

¶ Recent Dicts. attribute to the word the sense that belongs to *menu vair* in Fr. heraldry, viz. a fur distinguished from *vair* in that the shield *menu vair* has six rows of spots instead of four. But this use has never been recognized in English heraldry.

2. †a. The animal from which the fur was supposed to be obtained (*obs.*). b. *dial.* The stoat or ermine, *Mustela erminea*, when wearing its white winter coat.

1665 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (1677) 189 Furs of Foxes, Sables, . . . Miniver, Beaver, Otter, Squirrel and the like. a 1825 FORBY *Voc. E. Anglia, Minifer*, the white stoat or ermin. 1895 P. H. EMERSON *Birds*, etc., *Norf.* 345 In winter, of course, he [sc. the stoat] is often white, with a black tip to his tail—hence his name of 'minifa'. 1895 *Daily News* 27 Nov. 6/3 To this day the white stoat is called 'minifer' in Norfolk.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *miniver cap*, *hood*, *mantle*, *skin*.

1589 RIDER *Bibl. Schol.*, A *Menever cappe, *redimiculum*. 1600 DEKKER *Gentle Craft* Wks. 1873 I. 72 Shall Sim Eyre learne to speake of you Lady Maggy? vanish mother Mineuer-Cap. 1632 MASSINGER *City Madam* iv. iv, You wore . . . sometimes A dainty Miniver cap. 1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. xxiii. 138 For a *menyuer mantel he made leel matrimonye Departe er dep come. 1656 EARL MONM. tr.

Boccalini's Advs. fr. Parnass. i. x. (1674) 12 *Miniver-skins, Sables, and other very pretious Furrs.

minivet ('minivɪt). [Etym. obscure.] Any bird of the campophagine genus *Pericrocotus*.

1862 JERDON *Birds of India* I. 418 The Red Shrikes or Minivets (as Mr. Blyth has called them in the Museum Asiatic Society). *Ibid.* 425, I have found this Minivet extensively spread throughout India. 187. *Cassell's Nat. Hist.* IV. 30 The Grey Minivet (*Pericrocotus cinereus*). 1880 A. R. WALLACE *Isl. Life* iii. 44 The brilliant little minivets are almost equally universal.

mink (mɪŋk). Also 5-6 mynk(e, 8 minck, 8-9 minx. [Found in Sw. as *mänk, menk*, 'a stinking animal in Finland'. (The word is app. not known as Finnish.)]

1. The skins or fur of the animals mentioned below (see sense 2); a garment made of this fur.

1466 *Mann. & Househ. Exp.* (Roxb.) 371 My mastyr bout of the skynner of Bury xx. mynkes prise xiiij.s. viij.d. 1530 PALSGR. 245/2 Mynkes a furre, *minques*. 1545 *Lanc. Wills* (1857) II. 63 My gowne faced with mynks and welted with tawnye velvet. 1707 E. CHAMBERLAYNE *Pres. St. Eng.* III. ii. 256 Of Furrs, Filches, . . . Mincks, Sables, 40 Skins is a Timber. 1883 *Harper's Mag.* Dec. 90/1 The bewitching little muff trimmed with mink. 1951 F. LOESSER in *Swerling & Burrows Guys & Dolls* (1960) II. i. 44 (*song-title*) Take back your mink. *Ibid.* 45 Take back your mink Those worn out pelts And go shorten the sleeves [*sic*] For somebody else. 1969 S. ELLIN in *Ellery Queen's Grand Slam* (1971) 19 Two cars, a new mink whenever you feel like it. 1972 J. GILL *Tenant* III. ii. 87 On their tenth wedding anniversary he had given her a silver mink.

2. a. A small, semi-aquatic, stoat-like mammal belonging to any of several species of the genus *Mustela*, esp. the American mink, *M. vison*, which is farmed for its dark brown fur.

1624 CAPT. SMITH *Virginia* II. 27 Weesels, and Minkes we know they haue, because we haue seene many of their skines. 1771 J. R. FORSTER tr. *Kalm's Trav. N. Amer.* II. 61 The English and the Swedes gave the name of Mink to an animal of this country. 1792 PENNANT *Arctic Zool.* I. 100 Minx Otter. 1812 J. SMYTH *Pract. of Customs* (1821) 220 Its skin is blacker than that of an Otter . . . ; 'as black as a Mink' being a proverbial expression in America. 1839 *Penny Cycl.* XV. 253/2 *Minx*, a name for the Vison-weasel. 1834 McMURRIE *Cuvier's Anim. Kingd.* 62 *M[ustela] lutreola*, Pall. (The Mink or Norek.) It frequents the banks of rivers, &c., in the north and east of Europe. . . It is the Mink of the United States. 1883 *Fisheries Exhib. Catal.* (ed. 4) 160 Specimens of Otters, Fishers, Minks, Musk-rats, Weasels, Seals. 1914 W. T. HORNADAY *Wild Life Conservation* iv. 146 In farming communities, the Mink, Weasel, Skunk, Raccoon, and even the Opossum all become so destructive to poultry as to constitute pests. 1965 D. MORRIS *Mammals* 282 American Mink are farmed extensively for their lustrous, rich-brown pelts, and these animals have been deliberately introduced into other parts of the world because of their economic importance. . . In Britain, specimens which have escaped from fur farms have set up breeding colonies that are causing some concern.

b. A dark brown colour.

1955 *Punch* 16 Mar. 349/2 Colours are black, white, mink, and blue. 1961 *Guardian* 16 Jan. 4/7 There is a new colour available in the range [of blankets]—'mink'. 1971 *Vogue* 15 Sept. 30 This exciting trouser suit. [is] available in Mink/Black and Mulberry/Dark Navy.

3. = KINGFISH d.

1888 GOODE *Amer. Fishes* 122 The King-fish, *Menticirrus nebulosus*, also known as . . . the 'Sea Mink' in North Carolina.

4. *attrib.*, as *mink coat, farm, farmer, farming, head, oil, ranch, ranching, skin, stole, tail, throat*.

1928 A. CHRISTIE *Mystery of Blue Train* x. 71 Perfectly dressed in a long mink coat and a little hat of Chinese lacquer red. 1958 *Daily Mail* 21 Mar. 5/2 A mink coat for his wife? 'Good gracious, I don't think so.' 1975 'M. DUKE' *Death of Holy Murderer* 7 An inside pocket of her mink coat. 1965 in P. Jennings *Living Village* (1968) 246 On the mink farm . . . mating took place early in March. 1967 *Guardian* 26 Aug. 3/6 There is a mink farm near by, and . . . householders have been protesting . . . about the smell. 1961 A. WILSON *Old Men at Zoo* i. 53 A drunken failed mink farmer from Essex. 1916 *Yukon Territory* (Canada Dept. Interior) 188 The following practical hints on mink farming have been recently published. 1902 Mink head [see *mink throat* below]. 1965 *Harper's Bazaar* June 46 To take care of cuticles, some extravagant materials are used—the latest being mink oil. 1974 *Times Herald Record* (Middletown, N.Y.) 22 Apr. 12/2 What about mink oil? It is close to the human lipid and helps to control the moisture balance and moisture retention. 1948 A. L. RAND *Mammals E. Rockies* 92 In Alberta the number of mink ranches has increased steadily from 35 in 1929 to 773 in 1943. 1916 *Yukon Territory* (Canada Dept. Interior) 188 Mink ranching will become an important industry. 1678 *Rec. Court of New Castle on Delaware* (1904) 349, 22 mink skins great and smal. 1812 J. SMYTH *Pract. of Customs* (1821) 220 Mink skins. 1969 'E. LATHEN' *Murder to Go* (1970) 230 Mrs. Chester Brewster . . . in a mink stole. 1974 D. RAMSAY *No Cause to Kill* II. 111 A mink stole or a diamond bracelet. 1892 *Daily News* 15 Oct. 7/2 Mink tail is much used by those who cannot afford sable. 1902 *Ibid.* 18 Dec. 4/2 The mink throat has pretty white markings, whilst the mink head is plain brown.

b. *fig. in attrib. and Comb.* uses: opulent, sumptuous, wealthy.

1960 *Spectator* 4 Nov. 681 A mink-stoled Republican residential suburb of Chicago. 1966 *Radio Times* 22 Sept. 22/1 Kenton gives the mink touch to half-price electric heating.

Hence 'minkery U.S.', a 'kennel' or breeding place for minks.

1877 COUES *Fur Anim.* vi. 182 Mr. Resseque's minkery consists of twelve stalls.

minke ('mɪŋkə). [f. the name *Meincke*; see quot. 1971.] In full, *minke whale*. A small whalebone whale, *Balænoptera acutorostrata*; also called the piked whale or lesser rorqual.

1939 *Geogr. Jnl.* XCIII. 190 Minke and killer whales were cruising quietly in all parts of the bay [*sic*, the Bay of Whales in the Antarctic]. 1970 *Islander* (Victoria, B.C.) 19 July 13/1 We watched seven killer whales kill and eat a minke whale. 1971 F. D. OMMANNEY *Lost Leviathan* ii. 39 It [*sic*, the piked whale or lesser rorqual] is also known to the Norwegians as the Minke whale after a whaling gunner named Meincke who accidentally shot one in mistake for a Blue and thus achieved a rather dubious immortality. 1973 *Sci. Amer.* Aug. 43/1 The danger exists that intensive hunting of sperm and minke whales could eventually reduce both species to the level of severe endangerment.

minks, obs. form of MINX.

minky. Also *minky-winky*. *colloq.* Quasi-childish nonce-words for MILK *sb.* rare⁻¹.

1930 D. H. LAWRENCE *Nettles* 8 Eat your pap, little man, like a man! Drink its minky-winky, then, like a man! *Ibid.* 9 Drop of whiskey in its minky?

minn: see MIND *sb.*²

minnoway: see MINAWAY (= minuet).

minne, minnekin: see MIN, MINIKIN.

minne-drinking ('mɪnə,drɪŋkɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. G. *minne* love + DRINKING *vbl. sb.*] Originally, a heathen practice among Germanic tribes at grand sacrifices and banquets, in honour of the gods or in memory of the absent or deceased. Later, a similar practice said to survive in certain localities in Germany.

1880 J. S. STALLYBRASS tr. *Grimm's Teutonic Mythol.* I. iii. 62 Minne-drinking, even as a religious rite, apparently exists to this day in some parts of Germany.

|| **minnelied** ('mɪnəlɪt). Pl. -lieder, (lɪ:də(r)). [G., f. *minne* love + *lied* song.] A love-song written by a minnesinger, or in the style of the minnesingers.

1876 STAINER & BARRETT *Dict. Mus. Terms* 292/2 Minnesingers . . . devoted their talents to the production of love songs (Minnelieder). 1881 *Encycl. Brit.* XII. 90/1 The first lyrical writer of Holland was John I. . . who practised the *minnelied* with success.

minnem, minner: see MINIM, MINNOW.

minnenwerfer: see MINENWERFER.

Minnepoesy ('mɪnə,pəʊɪsɪ). *arch. rare.* [f. G. *minne* love + POESY *sb.*] = next.

1845 LONGFELLOW *Poets & Poetry of Europe* 182/2 In the fresh and youthful Minnepoesy, all art has acquired the appearance of nature.

Minnepoetry ('mɪnə,pəʊɪtɪ). *arch. rare.* [f. G. *minne* love + POETRY.] The poetry of the Minnesingers.

1887 *Amer. Jnl. Philol.* Dec. 454 The classical representative of Minnepoetry, Walther von der Vogelweide.

|| **Minnesinger** ('mɪnəsɪŋə(r)). [Ger. (also *minnesänger*) f. *minne* love + -*singer* (also *sänger*) SINGER.] One of the German lyrical poets and singers of the 12th, 13th, and 14th centuries, so called because love was the chief theme of their songs. Hence 'minnesinging' *vbl. sb.* (*attrib.*).

1825 E. TAYLOR (*title*) *Lays of the Minnesingers*, or German Troubadours. *Ibid.* 199 The great fostering place of the Minnesinging art. 1829 SCOTT *Anne of G.* iv, The foolery of minstrels and strolling minnesingers. 1871 LONGF. in *Life* (1891) III. 176 Mr. Kroeger's Specimens of the Minnesingers, which I want him to publish.

transf. 1845 LONGF. *Walter von der Vogelweide* xi, Round the Gothic spire, Screamed the feathered Minnesingers.

Minnesong ('mɪnəsɒŋ). [ad. G. *minnesang*, f. *minne* love + *sang* SONG *sb.*; cf. MINNESINGER.] One of the songs of the Minnesingers. Also *collect.*

1845 LONGFELLOW *Poets & Poetry of Europe* 182/2 This is the reason that all the Minnesongs . . . seem still to resemble each other. 1907 F. C. NICHOLSON *Old German Love Songs* p. iii, English works on the subject of the German Minnesong are . . . scanty in number. 1915 K. BREUL *Cambr. Songs* 36 Several . . . of the 'Cambridge Songs' may be considered as direct forerunners of the early Minnesong.

Minnesota (mɪnɪ'səʊtə). [See next.] In phr. *Minnesota Multiphasic Personality Inventory*: a personality test made up of over 500 items, the responses to which are graded for various personality traits in accordance with criteria calculated from groups of normal subjects and subjects with clinically diagnosed psychiatric disorders. (Cf. *M.M.P.I.*)

1946 *Jnl. Appl. Psychol.* XXX. 517 The present paper presents preliminary data on the use of the Minnesota Multiphasic Personality Inventory (MMPI) with respect to differential diagnosis, with secondary findings upon the subject of overall identification of 'abnormals' from people in general. 1952 L. W. FERGUSON *Personality Measurement* viii. 235 (*caption*) Classification of items in the Minnesota Multiphasic Personality Inventory. 1973 *Jnl. Genetic Psychol.* CXXII. 65 The tasks presented to the subjects

consisted of Block Counting . . . and the Depression scale from the Minnesota Multiphasic Personality Inventory (MMPI).

Minnesotan (mɪnɪ'səʊtən). [f. the name of *Minnesota* (see below) + -AN.] A native or inhabitant of Minnesota, a State in the north-central United States.

1888 D. D. FIELD *Speeches, Arguments & Misc. Papers* (1890) III. 369 Nebraskan, Kansan, Arkansan, Minnesotan, are the true designations of the citizens of those flourishing States. 1939 F. SCOTT FITZGERALD *Let. Mar.* (1964) 53 He's a Minnesotan and seems to me an altogether admirable fellow. 1965 MRS. L. B. JOHNSON *White House Diary* 20 Jan. (1970) 229 Next we visited the Shoreham, which was full of Minnesotans.

minnie ('mɪni), *sb.*¹ *Sc. and north. dial.* Also 6 mynnye, -nie, 8-9 minny. [Of obscure origin; perh. a child's alteration of *mammy*.] A familiar word for mother.

1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* lxxxv. 16 Sen that I borne wes of my mynnye, I nevir wovit weycht bot zow. 1600 W. WATSON *Decacordon* (1602) 144 A lacke what ailes my minnie at me heigh hoe. 1681 COLVIL *Whigs Supplic.* (1751) 158 My Minnie hath the lave on't. 1790 BURNS *Tam Glen* iv, My minnie does constantly deave me, And bids me beware o' young men. 1816 SCOTT *Antiq.* xl, Light loves I may get mony a ane, But minnie ne'er anither. 1858 KINGSLEY *Andromeda*, etc., *Oubit* 3 My minnie bad me bide at hame until I won my wings.

Minnie, minnie ('mɪni), *sb.*² *Military slang.* Also *minny*. [Abbrev. of G. *minenwerfer* trench-mortar.] A German trench-mortar, or the bomb discharged by it. Also *attrib.* Hence as *v. trans.*, to attack with such a trench-mortar.

1917 A. G. EMPEY *From Fire Step* 36 A German 'Minnie' (trench mortar) had exploded in the next traverse. 1927 E. THOMPSON *These Men, thy Friends* 116 A minnie had been established in the enemy line. 1930 BLUNDELL *De Bello Germanico* iv. 46 He might have 'minnie'd' or gunned us out in a few light-hearted rounds. *Ibid.* vi. 73 The German minnie-man knew how to upset our domestic programme. 1933 — & NORMAN *We'll shift our Ground* 14 M. M. for bombing a minny-crew out. 1950 G. WILSON *Brave Company* iii. 40 That bloody moaning Minnie. . . It's a hell of a weapon.

minnie, minny ('mɪni), *v. Sc. and north. dial.* [f. MINNIE *sb.*¹] *trans.* To mother; to act as a mother towards (a lamb); to find (a lamb) its mother; also *refl.*, of a lamb: to find (itself) a mother.

1772 in *Sc. Nat. Dict.* (1965) VI. 283/1 Four or six lambs broke off from the flock of eild sheep . . . and run [*sic*] to the ewes, and minnie'd or mothered themselves by sucking. 1825 JAMIESON *Suppl.*, s.v., It is given as a proof of the accuracy of a shepherd's acquaintance with his flock . . . that, after the lambs have been separated from the ewes, he can *minnie ilka lamb*. 1861 F. O. MORRIS *Rec. Animal Sagacity & Character* 117 There was not a single ewe . . . which did not minny her lambs—that is, assume the character of mother towards the offspring from which she had been separated.

minnie, -nikin, var. ff. MINNOW, MINIKIN.

† **'minning, vbl. sb.**¹ *Obs.* [f. MIN *v.* + -ING¹.] 1. Remembrance, memory; memorial.

c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 3344 Moysen dede ful ðe gemor, In a gold pot, for muning ðor. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 3196 þi dede in minnyng sal last ai. *Ibid.* 25584 To haf mining o þi dede þat þou boght sua dere. 13. . . *St. Erkenwolde* 269 in Horstmann *Altengl. Leg.* (1881) 272 More he menskes men for mynnyng of rihtes þen for al þe meritorie medes. c 1400 *Rule St. Benet* xlv. 31 Sain benet cumandis . . . þat ta pat faile in þe kirke at te minning of þe salmes . . . sal [etc.].

b. A commemoration of a departed soul; also, a peal of bells rung on such an occasion: see MIND *sb.* 5 b.

c 1420 *Anturs of Arth.* 236 (Douce MS.) Here hertly my honde, þes hestes to holde, Withe a myllione of masses to make þe mynnyng. c 1460 *Towneley Myst.* xxxi. 158 Your goodys ye shall forsake . . . And nothing With you take Bot sich a wyndyng clothe; your Wife sorow shall slake, Your chylde also both, Vnnes your mynnyng make. 1524 *Test. Ebor.* (Surtees) V. 188, I will that . . . the said Sir William shall every yere cause a mynnyng to be rongyn.

2. Mention.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 5169 Quar ar yee mas minning now O ioseph. *Ibid.* 8518 Childer had he wit wijfes sere O quilk i mak no mining here.

3. *pl.* Premonitory symptoms (of a disease): = MINDING *vbl. sb.* 2, MINGING *vbl. sb.* 1.

1724 BAILEY (ed. 2), *Minnings of a Disease*, the previous or foregoing Symptoms of it.

4. *attrib. or Comb.*, as *minning-date, minning-day* = MIND-DAY.

a 1330 *Syr Degarre* 2 Hys wyvys mynnyng day. 1426 *Will of Hyton* (Somerset Ho.), *Memoriale* vocat. mynnyng day. 1543 *Lanc. Wills* (1857) I. 67 And y' every of thafforesayd xvij yeares that vj' viij^d be dysposed upon an obyte or mynnyng day. 1556 OLDE *Antichrist* 157b, A certain nombre of masses, certayn mynnyng dates, certain meritorious praiers. 1661 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* (ed. 2), *Minnnyng days*. 1777 *Brand Pop. Antiq.* (1849) II. 314.

† **'minning, vbl. sb.**² *rare*⁻¹. [f. **min* *vb.* (f. MIN *a.*) + -ING¹.] Lessening, diminution.

c 1357 *Lay Folks Catech.* (T.) 125 Withouten ony merrynge of hir modirhede, Withouten ony mynnyng of hir maidenhede.

minnion, minnite, obs. ff. MINION, MINUTE.

minnom, obs. form of MINIM.

minnow ('mɪnəʊ). Forms: [4 *Sc.* menoun,] 5 menawe, 5-8 menow, (5 *pl.* menwus), 6 menewe, menowe, 6-8 minew, 6-8, 9 *dial.* minnie, -ny, 7 menew, mynnowe, minoe, -ow, 7-9 mennow, 9 *dial.* or *slang* minner, 6- minnow. [Prob. repr. OE. **mynwe* wk. fem. = OHG. *munewa*, *munua* (? for **munia*) glossing *L. capedo* i.e. *capito*, a fish with a large head. The recorded OE. *myne* str. masc. (*pl.* *mynas*) glosses *L. capito* and *mena*; it is not certain what fish was meant; the *L. capito* is also rendered *ālepūta* EEL-POUT. The forms, and perh. the application, of the word have been influenced by association with *F. menu* (*poisson*) small (fish). Cf. MENISE.

The *Sc.* form *menoun* in Barbour may perhaps represent an AF. formation on the Eng. word. Cf. mod.*Sc.* *menon*, MENNOM.]

1. a. A small cyprinoid freshwater fish, *Leuciscus phoxinus* or *Phoxinus laevis*, common in the streams, lakes, and ponds of Europe. Often loosely applied to any small fish; in Eng. dialects chiefly to the stickleback (*Gastrophysus*). In the U.S. it is applied (sometimes with prefixed defining word) to many different fishes of small size, chiefly cyprinoids; and in Australasia to fishes of the genus *Galaxias*.

In early quots. the application of the name is uncertain. [1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* II, 577 Trowtis, elys, and also menovnis.] 14.. *Nom.* in Wr.-Wülcker 704/44 *Hic solimicus*, a menawe. c.1420 *Liber Cororum* (1862) 54 Troujte, sperlynges and menwus. 1496 *Bk. St. Albans, Fishing* (1883) 30 The menow when he shynith in the water, thenne is he byttr. 1558 *Act 1 Eliz.* c. 17 §4 Places where Smeltes, Loches, Mynnis, .. or Eeles, hathe been used to bee taken. 1611 *COTGR.*, *Freguerel*, the little fish called, a Mennow. 1635-56 *COWLEY Davideis* I. 1024 The mute Fish witness no less his Praise. . . From Minoos to those living Islands, Whales. 1668 CHARLETON *Onomasticon* 160 *Phoxinus laevis*, seu *varius* . the Minow, or Minoe. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Menow*, a little Fresh-water Fish, otherwise call'd a Cackrel. 1787 *BEST Angling* (ed. 2) 60 The minnow, though one of the smallest fishes, is as excellent a one to eat as any of the most famed. 1808 WOLCOT (P. Pindar) *One more Peep at R.A. Wks.* 1816 IV. 495 To move a mennow, who would wish—In paltry brooks a paltry fish—While Nature offers him to roll a whale! 1820 in *Smithsonian Collect.* (1877) X111. IX. i. 32, 51st species, Red Minny, *Rutilus* ? *Ruber*. 1877 JORDAN *ibid.* 32 *note*, I add here a fine small fish, . . . it is said to live in the small streams which fall into the Elkhorn and Kentucky. It is a slender fish, only 2 inches long. . . It is commonly called Red-minny. *Ibid.* 30 *note*, Length [of Warty Chubby] from 3 to 4 inches, often called Minny or Red-Fin. 1879 JEFFERIES *Wild Life in S. Co.* 356 The minnie, as the stickleback is locally called. 1880 GÜNTHER *Fishes* 596 Other similar genera [*sc.* of carps] from the fresh waters of North America, and generally called 'Minnows', are *Pimephales* [etc.]. *Ibid.* 599 The 'Minnow' (*Leuciscus phoxinus*), abundant everywhere in Europe, and growing to a length of seven inches. 1898 MORRIS *Austral Eng.* s.v., *Manga* . a New Zealand fish. . . It is often called the *Whitebait* and *Minnow*.

b. *transf.* and *fig.*, as a type of smallness. a *Triton* of or among the minnows: one who appears great by contrast with the insignificance of all those around him.

1588 SHAKS. *L.L.L.* I. i. 251 That low-spirited Swaine, that base Minow of thy Myrth. 1607 — *Cor.* III. i. 89 Hear ye this Triton of the Minnows? 1796 LAMB *Let. to Coleridge* 27 May (end), My civic and poetic compliments to Southey if at Bristol. Why, he is a very Leviathan of Bards! — the small minnow, I! 1906 A. NOYES *Drake* II. in *Blackw. Mag.* Apr. 470 Those five Small ships mere minnows clinging to the flanks Of that Leviathan.

2. *Angling*. a. A minnow attached to a hook in such a manner as to serve as a bait for other fish. b. An artificial fish made in the form and colour of a minnow, and used as a bait.

1615 MARKHAM *Country Contentm.* I. xiv. (1668) 72 His best bait is a little small Roch, Dace, or Menew. 1622 PEACHAM *Compl. Gentl.* xxi. (1634) 252 For your live baits, they are wormes of all kinds, . . . Gudgeons, or Loches, Mynnowes, &c. 1651 T. BARKER *Art of Angling* (1653) 4 The angling with a minnow. . . for a Trout is a pleasant sport. 1655 WALTON *Angler* I. v. (1661) 96, I have. . . an artificial Minnow. . . the mould or body of the minnow was cloth, and wrought upon or over it thus with a needle, the back [etc.]. 1767 JOHNSON in *Ray's Corr.* (1848) 128 They will not only take a worm, or minnow, or other small fish, but swallow the bait with the hook down into the stomach. 1883 *Fisheries Exhib. Catal.* 212 Flexible Minnows. . . Caledonian Minnows. . . Phantom Minnows. . . Protean Minnows. 1894 *Daily News* 22 Aug. 5/1 The fact that he [a salmon] bites at a fly or angel minnow is. . . ascribed to anger.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *minnow-can*, *crate*; *minnow-fisher*, (a) an angler who fishes with a minnow as bait; (b) one who fishes for minnows; *minnow-fishing*, fishing with a minnow for bait; *minnow-rod*, a rod used for spinning with a minnow; *minnow-tackle*, fishing tackle used for spinning a minnow; *minnow-tansy*, a dish of fried minnows seasoned with tansy; *minnow-trace*, a trace intended to carry a minnow; *minnow-twisting* *vbl. sb.*, erratic movement or behaviour, resembling that of a minnow.

1893 *Outing* (U.S.) XXII. 86/2 The inside of her *minnow-can was lifted with care over the side. 1883 *Fisheries Exhib. Catal.* 214 Folding *Minnow Crate. 1863 ATKINSON *Stanton Grange* (1864) 152 The wonderful skill of a *minnow-fisher. 1895 *Bailey's Mag.* May 358/1 There is no accusation of easy times that can be justly applied to the

minnow-fisher. 1655 WALTON *Angler* I. xviii. (1661) 234 The nimble turning of that [*i.e.* a sticklebag], or the Minnow, is the perfection of *Minnow-fishing. 1839 T. C. HOFLAND *Brit. Angler's Man.* iv. (1841) 70 The first [manner of baiting with a minnow] . . . is particularly calculated for a clear water, as your tackle is finer than in any other mode of minnow-fishing. *Ibid.*, The *minnow-rod should be of bamboo cane. *Ibid.* 72 Various kinds of *minnow-tackle may be purchased. 1655 WALTON *Angler* I. xviii. (1661) 231 In the spring they make of them excellent *Minnow-Tansies. 1839 T. C. HOFLAND *Brit. Angler's Man.* iv. (1841) 71 You must now prepare a *minnow-trace of three yards of gut. 1935 L. MACNEICE *Poems* 52 The *minnow-twistings of the latinist who alone Nibbles and darts through the shallows of the lexicon.

b. *quasi-adj.* Very small, tiny. 1824 DIBDIN *Libr. Comp.* 623 The tribe of little minnow pocket-editions.

Hence **minnowy** *a.*, abounding in minnows. 1826 CAMPBELL *Field Flowers* 23 What pictures of pebbled and minnowy brooks.

minnowed ('mɪnəʊd), *a. poet.* [f. MINNOW + -ED².] Containing or abounding in minnows.

1889 W. B. YEATS *Wanderings of Oisín* 71 Hour by hour He ruffles with his bill the minnowed streams.

minnuet, **minnum**, obs. ff. MINUET *sb.*, MINIM.

minny, *dial.* variant of MINNIE *sb.*¹, MINNOW.

mino, **minoe**, obs. ff. MINA², MINNOW.

Minoan (mɪ'nəʊən, main-), *a.* and *sb.* [f. *L. Minos* (Gr. *Μίνως*), the name of a legendary king of Crete + -AN.] *A. adj.* Of or pertaining to ancient Crete, *spec.* to the Bronze Age civilization extending from the early part of the third to the end of the second millennium B.C., or to its people, culture, or language; also, to this civilization (or aspects of it) discovered elsewhere in the Aegean area. *B. sb.* a. An inhabitant of Minoan Crete or other parts of the Minoan world. b. The language or scripts associated with the Minoan civilization. Hence *Minoanization*; *Minoanized*, *Minoanizing* *adjs.*

The precise chronology of the successive phases and of the collapse of Minoan civilization is highly controversial.

1894 A. J. EVANS in *Jrnl. Hellenic Stud.* XIV. 367 At a time when 'Minoan' Crete and Mycenaean Greece had. . . evolved independent systems of writing. 1902 *Nature* 20 Nov. 58/1 The dominion of the proud Minoan thalassocrats disappeared. *Ibid.*, The hieroglyphic of their tutelary deity may have been used by the Minoans as a sort of heraldic device. 1904 *Ibid.* 15 Sept. 482/2 It was this faience that the Minoan potters imitated. 1921 *Spectator* 5 Mar. 293/1 A hanging lamp. . . with a yellow and orange shade with a sort of Minoan design on it in orange, terracotta, and black. 1931 *Times Lit. Suppl.* 16 Apr. 308/1 He makes free use of his belief that the language of the Minoan script is Greek. 1939 J. D. S. PENDLEBURY *Archaeol. Crete* iv. 230 The Minoanization of the Mainland. *Ibid.*, Though superficially Minoanized, the mainland still kept a good deal of its native culture and taste. 1950 G. E. DANIEL *100 Yrs. Archaeol.* vi. 195 Perhaps a bill of lading in Egyptian and Minoan. *Ibid.*, It seems likely that the language of the Minoans was Anatolian. 1950 H. L. LORIMER *Homer & Monuments* i. 38 The strongly Minoanizing régime of LH II. 1956 *Jrnl. Hellenic Stud.* LXXVI. 1 Documents in the script known as 'Minoan Linear B' were unearthed at Knossos in Crete over fifty years ago. 1966 C. H. GORDON (*title*) Evidence for the Minoan language. 1970 BRAY & TRUMP *Dict. Archaeol.* 149/1 'Minoan' is strictly a cultural term. Surviving bones show that the Bronze Age Cretans were a racially mixed group. 1970 *Oxf. Classical Dict.* (ed. 2) 1060/2 A Minoan colony of pre-eruption days [at Thera] is being excavated.

Min of Ag (mɪn əv 'æg), colloq. abbrev. of *Ministry of Agriculture*, (Fisheries and Food).

1946 M. DICKENS *Happy Prisoner* vi. 106 D' you know what the Min. of Ag. want Fred to do. . . They want him to plough up the hill field. 1962 *Observer* 6 May 21/3 A man at the Board of Trade will talk about 'those Min of Ag people'. 1972 *Guardian* 22 Mar. 13/1 'The Archers' began. . . [as] a sort of broadcast Min of Ag handout.

Minol ('maɪnəl). Also *minol*. [Prob. f. MIN(E) *sb.* + -OL.] A mixture of ammonium nitrate, T.N.T., and aluminium used as the explosive in depth charges.

1946 *Battle of Atlantic* (H.M.S.O.) 57 About this time [*sc.* January 1943] the shattering power of our naval depth-charge was increased by the use of a new explosive called 'Minol'. This would crack the pressure hull of a U-boat at 25 feet. 1947 CROWTHER & WHIDDINGTON *Science at War* iv. 161 From January 1943, all Mark VII depth charges were filled with Minol. 1972 *Materials & Technol.* IV. xix. 725 The ammonials. . . and the minols—ammonium nitrate 40%, TNT 40% and aluminium 20%—were used for commercial and military applications, but are liable to evolve gases owing to the interaction of aluminium with moist ammonium nitrate.

minom, obs. form of MINIM.

minor ('maɪnə(r)), *a.* and *sb.* Forms: 3-4 menor, 4 mynor, 4-5 menour, 5 menoure, -owre, -eour, minore, 6- minor. [a. *L. minor*, nom. sing. masc. and fem. (neut. *minus* MINUS, declension-stem *minōr-*) smaller, lesser, junior, f. Indogermanic root **min-* small: cf. *L. minuere*, Gr. *μινύθειν*, OE.

minsian to diminish, OTeut. **minwiz* less, **minwison-* lesser: see MIN *a.*

Ofr. had *menour* (whence most of the ME. forms):—*L. minōrem* accus., beside *meindre* (mod.F. *moindre*):—*L. minor*. In early mod.Fr. the Latin word was adopted in special uses as *mineur*. Cf. *Sp.*, Pg. *menor*, It. *minore*.]

A. adj.

I. 1. *friar minor*, † *minor friar*: a Franciscan. Rendering of med.L. *Fratres Minores*, lit. 'lesser brethren', the name chosen by St. Francis for the order founded by him, as expressing the humility which he desired its members to cultivate. Cf. B. 1.

The plural is now *friars minor*; formerly *friar minors*, *friars minors*, were common.

1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 10241 þe ordre bigan of frere menors þulke sulue 3er [*i.e.* 1210] ywis. c.1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) xxxi. 139 Twa frere menours of Lombardy. c.1440 *Promp. Parv.* 333/1 Menour frere, or frere menoure, (*P. menoure friyr*), *minor*. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 140 Though the frere minor gyue great example of holynes, . . . yet [etc.]. 1635 PACITT *Christianogr.* I. iii. (1636) 93 The Friars Minors onely, are esteemed to be 60 thousand. 1670 G. H. *Hist. Cardinals* III. I. 238 They elected Pietro Filardo, a Minor Fryer. 1727-51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Friar*, Franciscan, or grey, or minor, or begging, friars. 1862 *Chambers's Encycl.* IV. 518/1 The Franciscans were properly denominated 'Friars Minor' (*Fratres Minores*).

II. = LESSER in various specific applications. (Not followed by *than*.)

2. a. Used as the distinctive epithet of the lesser (in various senses) of two things, species, etc., that have a common designation; also applied to those members of a class that collectively form a subdivision as being smaller than the rest; opposed to *major*. Chiefly in certain special collocations, many of which originated in med. or mod.Latin; in most of these *lesser* may be substituted. So *minor poem*, *public school*, *road*; also *minor canon*, *excommunication*, *orders*, *prophets* (see those *sbs.*). † *Minor Fellow* (Cambridge): a junior fellow; *minor planet*: one of the asteroids or small planets between Mars and Jupiter; *minor league* (chiefly *N. Amer.*), the lower associations of teams in baseball, etc. (opp. *MAJOR a. 1 e*); also *attrib.* and *fig.*; hence *minor leaguer*; *minor loyalty*: adherence to an institution, church, trade union, or the like, which is subordinate to loyalty to one's country or its government; *minor piece*: in *Chess* (see quot. 1847); *minor suit*: in *Bridge*, diamonds or clubs; *minor tactics*: the tactics or handling of bodies of troops in the immediate face or expected presence of the enemy.

1654 TRAPP (*title*) A commentary. . . upon the XII Minor Prophets. 1670 WALTON *Lives* IV. 21 He was made Minor Fellow in the year 1609. . . Major Fellow of the Colledge, March 15, 1615. 1679-88 *Secr. Serv. Money Chas. & Jas.* (Camden) 92 John Tinker, one of the minor canons of the collegiate church of St. Peter's, Westminster. 1683 J. POYNTZ *Tobago* 29 The Brazil Tree. . . Braziletto, is a Minor or Junior Brazil. 1819 KEATS *Let.* 2 Jan. (1958) II. 26 It is my intention to wait a few years before I publish any minor poems. 1820 J. S. BINGHAM tr. *E. Dal Rio's Incomparable Game of Chess* I. ii. 26 Two minor Pieces, for a Rook and two Pawns, may be considered an equal contract. 1847 H. STAUNTON *Chess-Player's Handbk.* I. iii. 24 The Bishop and Knight, in contradistinction to the Queen and Rook, are called *minor Pieces*. 1861 G. F. CHAMBERS *Astron.* I. ix. 51 A numerous group of small bodies revolving round the Sun which are known as the Minor Planets. 1863 *Handbk. Chess & Draughts* 19 The Knight and Bishop, in contradistinction to the Rook and Queen, are termed *minor pieces*. 1875 C. CLERY (*title*) *Minor tactics*. 1885 A. B. LETTS *A.B.C. of Minor Tactics* 59 *Minor tactics*. . . come into use not only on the field of battle but also off it. 1889 *Sporting Life* (Philadelphia) 29 May 1/2 It will mean. . . the relegation of four-fifths of the men not in those leagues to the minor leagues. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VII. 765 The first fits occur during retarded dentition. . . as very slight 'minor' attacks. 1906 *Circinnati Enquirer* I. Apr. iv. 2/1 The Coast team is a strong aggregation, fit to cope with the best of minor leaguers. 1916 R. F. FOSTER *Auction Bridge for All* v. 23 Clubs and diamonds are called *minor*, or losing suits. *Ibid.*, A much larger percentage of *minor* suit declarations fail to make good the contract than *major* suits. 1927 CARR-SAUNDERS & JONES *Survey Social Struct. Eng. & Wales* 83 To discuss the 'minor loyalties' which such associations create. 1928 H. ROWAN-ROBINSON *Some Aspects Mechanization* 3 The study of the minor tactics of petrol-driven forces. 1932 *Time* 28 Mar. 29/1 After six years in the minor leagues he has become catcher for the Washington Senators. 1936 'J. TEY' *Shilling for Candles* vii. 81 The Grammar schools. . . turned out a very fine type of boy. Better often. . . than came from the minor public schools. 1942 E. PAUL *Narrow St.* xxxiv. 304 Daladier was well along with his minor league Kampf. He had repealed the forty-hour week, reduced the wages for overtime and removed the limit of hours. 1962 *Listener* 23 Aug. 285/1 Auden in the 'thirties was no better than Osborne in the 'fifties; both operated in a very minor league. 1963 'W. HAGGARD' *High Wire* v. 54 The junction of the minor road to Maldington with the main to London. 1967 P. ANDERTON *Play Bridge* iii. 24 One does not readily take-out from a major suit into a *minor* suit at the level of 'Two' unless a five-carder is shown. 1968 A. DIMENT *Bang Bang Birds* vii. 119 He knotted the tie, from a very minor public school, round his stiff collar. 1970 *New Yorker* 28 Feb. 32/1, I played minor-league baseball in Valdosta, Georgia—Class D. 1972 *N.Y. Times* 1 June 55/3 The New York Raiders of the World Hockey Association yesterday signed a smallish minor-leaguer named Alton White. 1973 E. LEMARCHAND *Let or Hindrance* xiii. 162 The accident had happened on an unfrequented

minor road. 1973 D. CHANDLER *Marlborough* xv. 318 Fourth are 'minor Tactics'—the actual fighting methods employed at unit level to gain a local success.

b. In less definite sense: Comparatively small or unimportant; not to be reckoned among the greater or principal individuals of the kind. (Not now used with reference to physical or spatial magnitude, exc. as this involves importance.) Often in *minor poet*.

A favourite use with Sir T. Browne, and common in subsequent writers.

1623 B. JONSON *Time Vind.* (1640) 95 The unletter'd Clarke! major and minor Poet! 1643 SIR T. BROWNE *Relig. Med.* II. §1 Neither in the name of *Multitude* do I onely include the base and minor sort of people. 1646 — *Pseud. Ep.* v. xiii. 254 Petty errors and minor lapses. a 1682 — *Tracts* (1684) 36 The providence of Nature hath provided this shelter for minor fishes. 1693 *Humours Town* 36 Gaining the Author.. Reputation.. with the Minor Criticks. *Ibid.* 106 Minor Authors, Beaux, and the rest of the illiterate Blockheads. a 1734 *NORTH Exam.* III. vii. §65 (1740) 551 The Troubles that fell upon the Minor Abhorers. 1771 *Junius Lett.* xlv. (1788) 257 The minor critic, who hunts for blemishes. 1780 BURKE *Sp. Econ. Reform Wks.* III. 262 These minor principalities. 1844 STEPHENS *Bk. Farm* II. 596 Three principal cross-rails.. besides a minor-rail. 1860 *Cornh. Mag.* Dec. 745 A minor theatre. *Ibid.* 750 The minor parts will be mistakenly rendered or slurred. *Ibid.*, Your minor gentlemen may walk about in palatial drawing-rooms with hats upon their heads [etc.]. 1879 McCARTHY *Owen Times* xxix. II. 387 The air was filled with the voices of minor singers. 1897 *Spectator* 27 Nov. 771 Herrick, Crashaw, Christopher Smart, and, in our own time, Rossetti, would be ranked as minor poets because of a certain aloofness from the great human concerns. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VI. 751 In all minor neuralgias.

†c. *St. James (the) minor*: = St. James the Less (see LESS a. 3). *Obs.*

?14.. *Stasyons of Jerus.* 515 in Horstm. *Altengl. Leg.* (1881) 362 This was James pe mynoure. 1687 A. LOVELL tr. *Thevenot's Trav.* I. 205 St. James the Minor, first Patriarch of Jerusalem. 1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v., Thus we say, St. James minor; Asia minor.

d. *Ent.* In collectors' names of certain moths. 1775 M. HARRIS *Eng. Lepidoptera* 9 Beauty, minor. 1869 E. NEWMAN *Brit. Moths* 398 The Minor Shoulder-knot (*Epunda viminalis*).

e. *Surgery.* *minor operations*, those operations which do not involve danger to life (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1890); hence, *minor operation* or *operating instrument*, an instrument for the performance of such operations. *minor surgery*, the smaller operations required in the treatment of slight wounds and injuries (*Ibid.*).

1862 *Catal. Exhib.* II. xvii. 125/2 Minor Operating Instruments, a complete set. 1895 *Arnold's Catal. Surg. Instr.* 45 Minor operation and hernia instruments.

f. *Football.* *minor point*: A 'try' (in the Rugby game). Also, see quot. 1899.

1896 *Field* 1 Feb. 172/2 Ashford improving on the minor point by kicking a splendid goal. 1899 MACNAGHTEN in *Football* (Badm. Libr.) 39 In the Eton field game there are thus two possible points to be scored—first the major point, or 'goal', and the minor point, or 'rouge', three of which are equivalent to a goal.

3. *Math.* †a. (See quot.) *Obs.*

1571 DIGGES *Pantom.* iv. Xivb, The diameter of the comprehending sphere being a line rationally, the Icosaedrons side is a line irrational, called of Euclide Minor. *Ibid.* Yj, The comprehending spheres diameter being rational, his conteyning circles semidiameter is an irrational of that kinde which Euclide calleth Minor.

b. *minor axis* (of an ellipse): the axis perpendicular to the major or transverse axis, and passing through the centre.

1862 *Catal. Internat. Exhib.* II. xi. 15 The difference between major and minor axis being .012 of an inch. 1885 LEUDESORF *Cremona's Proj. Geom.* 275 The polar reciprocal of an ellipse (hyperbola) with respect to a circle having its centre at a focus and its radius equal to half the minor (conjugate) axis is the circle described on the major (transverse) axis as diameter.

c. *minor determinant*: a determinant whose matrix is formed from that of another determinant by erasing one or more rows and columns.

1850 SYLVESTER in *Philos. Mag.* Nov. XXXVII. 365 Now conceive any one line and any one column to be struck out, we get... a square, one term less in breadth and depth than the original square; and by varying in every possible manner the selection of the line and column excluded, we obtain, supposing the original square to consist of n lines and n columns, n^2 such minor squares, each of which will represent what I term a First Minor Determinant relative to the principal or complete determinant. Now suppose two lines and two columns struck out from the original square. These constitute what I term a system of Second Minor Determinants; and... we can form a system of r th minor determinants by the exclusion of r lines and r columns.

4. *Logic.* *minor term*: the subject of the conclusion of a categorical syllogism. *minor premiss*, *proposition*: that premiss of a syllogism which contains the minor term.

1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 152 For the same purpose the minor proposition must be denied. 1650 BAXTER *Saints' R.* II. vi. §1 (1651) 250 The Major Proposition will not sure be denied... All the work therefore will lie in confirming the Minor. 1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Syllogism*, They [i.e. the two propositions of a syllogism] are both called... *premisses*... and... both are called *antecedents*, only the first the *major*, and the latter the *minor*. 1827 WHATELY *Logic* III. (ed. 2) 96 The proper order is to place the Major premiss first, and the Minor second; but this does not constitute the Major and Minor premisses; for that

premiss (wherever placed) is the Major which contains the Major term, and the Minor, the Minor. 1843 MILL *Logic* II. ii. §1 The premiss... which contains the middle term and the minor term is called the minor premiss of the syllogism.

5. That constitutes the minority. Also rarely in predicative use: In a minority.

1642 CHAS. I *Answ. to Printed Bk.* 13 That the Minor part of the Lords might joyn with the Major part of the House of Commons. 1659 BAXTER *Key Cath.* xx. 99 If a minor party... may step into the Tribunal, and pass sentence against the Catholick Church [etc.]. 1774 T. HUTCHINSON *Diary* 3 Oct., A person had the major vote for Alderman... Another person... had the minor vote in the election. 1796 JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1859) IV. 150 There may be an equal division where I had supposed the republican vote would have been considerably minor. *Ibid.* 152 In every other, the minor will be preferred by me to the major vote.

6. *Mus.* a. Applied to intervals smaller by a chromatic semitone than those called *major*; as *minor third*, *sixth*, *seventh* (and sometimes *minor fourth* and *fifth*, more usually called *diminished* or *imperfect*). Hence also applied to the note distant by a minor interval from a given note. Also, in acoustical theory, applied to the smaller of two intervals differing by a minute quantity, as *minor tone* (vibration ratio $\frac{10}{9}$, being less by a comma than the *major tone*, $\frac{8}{7}$); so, occasionally, *minor semitone* (usually called *chromatic semitone*). b. Applied to a common chord or triad containing a minor third between the root and the second note; hence to a cadence ending on such a chord. c. Denoting those keys, or that mode, in which the scale has a minor third (also, usually, a minor sixth, and often a minor seventh). (In naming a key, *minor* follows the letter, as *A minor*.)

1694 W. HOLDER *Harmony* (1731) 49 If A to B [lengths of strings] be as 6 to 5, they sound a Trihemitone, or Third Minor. *Ibid.* 50, $\frac{5}{4}$ sound a Third Major, ... $\frac{3}{2}$ a Sixth Minor. *Ibid.* 114 There are two sorts of Tones; viz. Major and Minor... Tone Minor (10 to 9)... is the difference between Third Minor and Fourth. *Ibid.* 121 From F to $\sharp F$, is a Minor Hemitone, 25 to 24. *Ibid.* 129, 7th Minor... 9 to 5. 1742 NORTH *Life Ld. Kpr. Guilford* 298 He [sc. Holder] makes great ado about dividing Tones Major, Tones Minor, Dieses and Commas, with the Quantities of them. 1777 SIR W. JONES *Ess. Imit. Arts Poems*, etc. 200 The minor mode of D is tender. 1776 BURNEY *Hist. Mus.* I. Diss. i. 19 All the ancient modes were in what we should call minor keys. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) XII. 511 note, Thus far we have only treated of fifths, fourths, thirds major and minor, in ascending. *Ibid.* 512/2 The first are called *perfect chords major*, the second *perfect chords minor*. 1811 BUSBY *Dict.* 222 This minor-keyed pathos used to seem to me almost too sad to dwell upon. 1874 BURNAND *My Time* xvi. 142 His conversation was pitched in a minor key. 1900 *Daily News* 17 Oct. 4/7 —'s address... was pitched in a painfully minor mode.

d. *Minor chords and keys*, as compared with *major*, have usually a mournful or pathetic effect; hence various figurative allusions.

1820 J. SEVERN in *Keats Lett.* (1958) II. 342 Here I must change to a Minor Key—Miss C fainted... I was very ill... Keats assented his bed. 1869 T. H. HIGGINSON *Army Life* 222 This minor-keyed pathos used to seem to me almost too sad to dwell upon. 1874 BURNAND *My Time* xvi. 142 His conversation was pitched in a minor key. 1900 *Daily News* 17 Oct. 4/7 —'s address... was pitched in a painfully minor mode.

7. Following the sb. qualified. a. In certain combinations correlative with similar combinations of MAJOR, e.g. *quint*, *terce minor*, *bob-minor*: see QUINT sb.², TIERCE, BOB sb.³ b. In boys' schools, appended (as a Latin adj.) to a surname to distinguish the younger (in age or standing) of two namesakes. (Abbreviated *mi*.)

1791 [implied in M²]. 1852 ROWCROFT *Conf. Etonian* I. 71 A member of the fifth form, Green minor by name. 1899 E. PHILLIPOTS *Human Boy* 108, I bet she will, when Corkey minor turns up.

III. 8. Under age; below the age of majority. Now rare.

1579-80 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* III. 272 We, being yit minor, within the aige of fourtene yeiris... annull all the saids infestments. 1597 SKENE *De Verb. Sign.* s.v. *Homagium*, [Homage] sulde be maid by the vassall being *minor*, or *maior*, to his ouer-lorde. 1622 BACON *Hen. VII* 145 At which time neuertheless the King was Minor. 1658 SIR T. BROWNE *Hydriot.* II. 9 Many... were persons of minor age, or women. 1754-62 HUME *Hist. Eng.* I. xiv. 351 A wife... had made her minor son an instrument in this unnatural treatment of his father. 1818 HALLAM *Mid. Ages* (1872) II. 273 The public security... was thought incompatible with a minor king. 1844 H. H. WILSON *Brit. India* II. x. II. 431 A regard for the interests of the minor Raja.

B. sb. [The adj. used ellipt.]

1. A Franciscan friar. Cf. A. I. Also Comb. *Minor-Observantine* = OBSERVANTINE.

13.. *Poem Times Edw. II* 163 in *Pol. Songs* (Camden) 331 Menour and Jacobin, And freres of the Carme, and of Seint Austin. a 1325 *Trental St. Gregory* II in *Anglia* XIII. 303 To mynor ne to frere Austyn To caryne [read carme] ne to Jacobyn. c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 330 He sent for Jon Comyn, þe lord of Badenauh; To Doufres suld he come, vnto þe Minours kirke. 1447 BOKENHAM *Seyntys* (Roxb.) 301 He... to the menours ordre went. c 1550 BALE K. *Johan* (Camden) 18 Jacobytes, Mynors, Whyght Carmes, and Augustynis. 1700 TYRRELL *Hist. Eng.* II. 882 The Preaching Friars and Minors exhorted him. 1761 *Ann. Reg.*

146 In the neighbourhood of Bagni... three convents of the brothers of Minor-observantins of the order of St. Francis.

2. *Logic.* The minor term or the minor premiss or proposition of a syllogism.

c 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 382 Gabriel schal blow his horn or þai han preyud þe mynor. 1540 COVERDALE *Confut. Standish* g viij, Of an euell Maior and Minor foloweth a weak conclusion. 1660 BOND *Scut. Reg.* 246 The Major no man can deny, the Minor is inviolable, and the Conclusion perfect and sound. 1711 in *10th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 175 The minor, or the assumption, is uncontrollable. 1840 MACAULAY *Clive Ess.* (ed. Montague) II. 463 Here the Commons stopped. They had voted the major and minor of Burgoyne's syllogism; but they shrank from drawing the logical conclusion.

3. A person under (legal) age; = INFANT 2.

1612 DAVIES *Why Ireland*, etc. 88 King Richard the second... for the first tenne yeares of his raigne was a Minor. 1771 SMOLLETT *Humph. Cl.* 5 June, My uncle then gave him to understand that I was still a minor. 1848 KINGSLEY *Saint's Trag.* III. iii. 143 The minor's guardian guards the minor's lands. 1892 GILLESPIE *Bar's Priv. Internat. Law* (ed. 2) 312 A Dutch minor, who is by the law of Belgium major, cannot dispose of his real property in Belgium without [etc.].

transf. and fig. c 1680 BEVERIDGE *Serm.* (1729) I. 35 Our christian being thus confirmed he is now looked upon in the eye of the church as no longer a minor.

4. *Mus.* Short for *minor key*, *mode*, etc.: see A. 6.

1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) XII. 547 note, Such a piece is... upon A, with mi, la, and its minor. 1841 JEBB *Lect. Cathedral Serv.* II. 15 A judicious use of the swell and a change from major to minor in the course of the Psalm. 1844 MRS. BROWNING *Drama of Exile Poems* 1850 I. 83 Floated on a minor fine Into the full chant divine.

b. In figurative or allusive use: see A. 6 d.

1844 MRS. BROWNING *Perplexed Music Poems* 1850 I. 329 The strain unfolds In sad, perplexed minors. 1873 BROWNING *Red Cott. Ni.-cap* 268 Over this sample would Corelli croon, Grieving, by minors, like the cushat-dove.

5. *Math.* †a. *Arith.* = SUBTRAHEND. *Obs.*

1612 COLSON *Gen. Treas., Art Arithm.* Bbb 2b, Of Subtraction... The first number is to be called the *Maior*, grosse sum, sum total, or superior number... The second is named the *Minor*... The third is called the Remainder.

b. *minor of a determinant* = *minor determinant* (see A. 3 c).

1850 SYLVESTER in *Philos. Mag.* XXXVII. 366 The whole of a system of r th minors being zero. *Ibid.*, We shall have only to deal with a system of *first* minors.

6. A name for moths of the genus *Miana*.

1843 HUMPHREYS & WESTWOOD *Brit. Moths* I. 179 *Miana literosa* (the rosy minor). *Miana strigilis* (the marbled minor). 1862 F. O. MORRIS *Brit. Moths* II. 115-117.

7. *Football.* A minor point.

1890 *Stratford on Avon Herald* 24 Oct. 2/1 No other points being scored, the 'good old second' were left victorious by 1 try and 2 minors to 1 minor. 1896 *Field* 1 Feb. 171/3 The bid for goal led to a minor being conceded by the visitors.

8. In boys' schools: One's younger brother or 'minor' namesake.

1863 [HEMYNG] *Eton School Days* vii. 82 Let my minor pass, you fellows!... Here, Chudleigh, just make room there.

9. Short for 'minor theatre', 'minor work'.

1821 P. EGAN *Real Life in London* I. vi. 92 Mr Gloss'em, who is a *shining character* in the theatrical world, at least among the minors of the metropolis. 1837 T. HOOK *Jack Brag* xvii, She is engaged at one of the Minors, and calls herself, in the bills, Roseville. a 1849 H. COLERIDGE *Ess.* (1851) II. 153 Why is this play set down among Shakspeare's minors? 1931 *Times Lit. Suppl.* 1 Jan. 1/2 The vast galleries of the patented theatres and the cramped benches of the 'minors' were thronged with a new audience.

10. In American universities and colleges, a subject or course of study to which less attention is given, or for which fewer credits are given, than for a major. Also, this subject seen a qualification. (See also quot. 1969.) Cf. MAJOR sb.² 6.

1890 in T. W. Goodspeed *Hist. Univ. Chicago* (1916) 142 The plan of majors and minors... has been arranged in order to meet this difficulty. 1909 WEBSTER, *Minor*,... a subject of study... pursued by a candidate for a higher degree, less time being devoted to it than to the major subject. 1919 *Univ. Texas Bull.* No. 1925. 105 The student will note that it is possible to arrange his minor... [so] as to take in effect two majors. 1926 [see ELECTIVE sb. 2]. 1948 *Ada* (Okla.) *Even. News* 2 July 6/2 Aliene Pryor-Smith... will graduate at East Central in July, with a major in history and a minor in sociology. 1969 *Amer. Heritage Dict.*, *Minor*... One studying a minor: a *chemistry minor*.

11. In *Bridge*, = *minor suit*; also, a card in a minor suit.

1927 [see MAJOR a. 1 d]. 1958 *Listener* 4 Dec. 965/1 Which two aces?... They are both of the same rank, i.e. both minors. 1960 *Times* 16 Nov. 17/4 A two-suiter in the minors only, with Diamonds as long as, or longer than the clubs.

minor ('mainə(r)), *v.* Chiefly *N. Amer.* [f. MINOR a. and sb.] *intr.* Of a university student: to take, or qualify in, a minor (see prec., sense B. 10).

1934 in WEBSTER. 1967 *Oxf. Mag.* 10 Feb. 205/1 [Canada] They intend to major in life sciences and minor in Phys. Ed.

minor, obs. or *erigon*. f. MINA², MINER, MINOT.

minorage ('mainəridʒ). [f. MINOR + -AGE.] The condition of being under age; minority.

1888 E. SALT *Hist. Standon* 84 During the minorage of the heir.

minorale, -all, obs. forms of MINERAL.

† **minorand.** *Arith. Obs.* [ad. med.L. *minōrandus* (sc. *numerus*), gerundive of *minōrāre*: see next.] = MINUEND.

1709-29 V. MANDEY *Syst. Math., Arith.* 13 The Remainder added to the Subducend, if the Sum makes the Minorand, 'tis right.

minorate ('mainɔreit), *v.* [f. med.L. *minōrāt-*, ppl. stem of *minōrāre* to diminish, f. L. *minōr-em* less: see MINOR.] *trans.* To diminish, depreciate.

1534 *Act 26 Hen. VIII*, c. 6 § 11 This present acte . . . shall not extende . . . to . . . or minorate any liberties . . . or auctoritie of any lorde marcher. 1623 [see MINIMATE *v.*] 1628 A. LEIGHTON in *Camden Misc.* VII. p. vi, Magnanimous Henry whom we do not name to minorate the parts of our present Sovereigne. 1682 SIR T. BROWNE *Chr. Mor.* III. § 10 Forget not how assuefaction unto anything minorates the passion from it. 1727 BAILEY *vol. II, Minorated*, diminished, or made less. 1789 J. MORSE *Amer. Geogr.* 212 Their design is by quantity to depreciate the value of their bills; and lands mortgaged for public bills will be redeemed in these minorated bills. 1922 JOYCE *Ulysses* 387 Assuefaction minorates atrocities (as Tully saith of his darling Stoics).

† **mino'ration.** *Obs.* [agent-n. f. med.L. *minōrāre*: see prec. and -ATION.]

1. A lessening, diminution.

1607 WALSALL *Life Christ C.* 4, This willing minoration and exanination of himselfe. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* II. v. 86 The Loadstone, whose effluencies are both continual, and communicable without a minoration of gravity. 1649 JER. TAYLOR *Gt. Exemp.* I. Ad Sect. v. 58 The excuse and minoration of our actual impieties. 1696 PHILLIPS, *Minoration*, a diminishing, or making less. 1856 in *MAYNE Expos. Lex.*

2. Mild purgation by laxatives.

1684 tr. *Boneti's Merc. Compt.* VI. 229 Some minoration of the crude matter must be procured first by Clysters.

† **'minorative, a. and sb.** *Obs.* [f. MINORATE *v.* + -IVE. Cf. F. *minoratif* (Cotgr.).] *a. adj.* That diminishes or lessens. Of medicines: Gently laxative. *b. sb.* A gently laxative medicine.

1543 TRAHERON *Vigo's Chirurg.* IX. Add. 225 Clysters sometymes do supply the rowme of minorative medicines. 1633 HART *Diet of Diseased* III. xiv. 284 When . . . wee feare lest nature faint before perfect concoction, we may sometimes use a gentle minorative. 1747 tr. *Astruc's Fevers* 112 Nothing but minorative apozems should be ordered. *Ibid.* 232 Others give minoratives more frequently.

Minorca (mɪ'nɔ:kə). Also 9 Menorca. [Sp. *Menorca*.] The name of the second in size of the Balearic islands. Used *attrib.*, as *Minorca-fowl* (also *Minorca*), a much esteemed black variety of the domestic fowl introduced from Spain; *Minorca holly* (see quot.). Hence *Minorcan* and the equivalent † *Minorquin*, † *Menorquine* [Sp. *Menorquin*]. *a. adj.* of or belonging to the island of Minorca; *b. sb.* an inhabitant of Minorca; also, the language of the inhabitants of Minorca.

1760 SMOLLETT *Contin. Hist. Eng., Geo.* II, ann. 1756 I. 327 Five and twenty Minorquin bakers were hired. 1785 *Gentl. Mag.* LV. 1. 66 The Minorquins, when they see an Englishman, follow him. 1839 *Penny Cycl.* XV. 97/2 In character and manners, the Menorquines resemble the natives of Mallorca. 1848 E. S. DIXON *Orn. & Dom. Poultry* 251 In North Devon they call the Spanish Fowls 'Minorcas'. 1853 *Naturalist* III. 225 *Ilex Balearica*, the Minorca Holly, a very distinct variety of the Common Holly, being readily distinguished by its yellow green leaves. 1882-3 *Schaff's Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* III. 2065 During the British sway, a number of Minorcans and Greeks were introduced by Mr. Turnbull [into Florida]. 1897 BAGHOT DE LA BERE *New Poultry Guide* II. 38 Blue Andalusians, black Minorcas, and white Leghorns, all universally admitted to be prolific layers.

Minouress¹ ('mainɔris). *Obs. exc. Hist.* Forms: 4 *menouresse*, 5 *meneresse*, 7 *minouress*. [ME. *menouresse*, a. OF. *menouresse*, f. *menour* MINOR *sb.* 1: see -ESS. (In med.L. *minōrissa*.)] A nun of the second order of St. Francis, known as Poor Clares, whose house outside Aldgate gave its name to the *Minorites*, a street still existing in the City of London.

Susters Meneresses (quot. 1451) is after OF. *sereurs menouresses*.

1395 E. E. *Wills* (1882) 7 The Religiouse Wommen the Menouresses dwellyngge withoute algate of london. 1451 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 224/1 The Abbess and Covent of the Susters Meneresses withoute Algate. 1631 WEEVER *Anc. Funeral Mon.* 755 These Nunnes were of the order of S. Clare, and called Minouresses. 1897 *Cath. Dict.* (ed. 5) 726/2 The first monastery of Franciscan nuns or Minouresses formed in England (1293) was outside Aldgate.

minouress² ('mainɔris). *rare*⁻⁰. [f. MINOR + -ESS.] A female minor.

1882 in OGILVIE.

Minorist ('mainɔrist). *rare*⁻¹. [f. MINOR + -IST.] = MINORITE *sb.* 1.

1836 *Tracts for Times* No. 75. 9 The Fratres Minores (Minorists or Franciscans) adopted the new usage.

Minorite ('mainɔrait), *sb.* and *a.* [f. MINOR + -ITE.] *A. sb.*

1. A friar minor or Franciscan.

1577-87 HOLINSHED *Chron.* II. 41/2 Malachias, the minorit or greie frier. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 427

John à Monte Coruino, a Minorite. 1760 JORTIN *Erasm.* II. 118 Then follows a short letter to some Minorites, who defamed Erasmus. 1883 JESSOP in *19th Cent.* July 99 The Minorites were the Low Churchmen of the 13th century.

2. † *a.* A person of minor rank (*obs.*). *b. allusive nonce-use.* One busied about minor matters.

1644 MILTON *Areop.* (Arb.) 41 Our inquisitorit Bishops, and the attendant minorites their Chaplains. a 1670 HACKET *Abp. Williams* II. (1693) 102 The Respondent takes no notice that a Bishop wrote the Letter: For why not rather some Minorite among the Clergy? 1807 SOUTHEY *Espriella's Lett.* (1814) I. 233 The ordinary pursuits of mankind are not as innocent as that of these experimental Minorites or Minims.

B. adj. Of the order of Friars Minor.

1563-87 FOXE *A. & M.* (1596) 236/2 The order of the minorit or minorit friers descended from one Francis. . . of . . . Assisium. 1598 HAKLUT *Voy.* I. 53 A Frier Minorite, called Simon de Sanct. Quintin. a 1604 HANMER *Chron. Irel.* (1633) 73 There was another Livinus a French man, a Fryer minorite. 1766 ENTICK *London* IV. 310 On the scite . . . there anciently stood the abbey of Minorite nuns. 1892 K. GOULD *Conversat. Döllinger* x. 245 S. Bonaventure, a member of the Minorite order.

minority (mɪ'nɔrɪti). [ad. F. *minorité* or med.L. *minōritās*, f. L. *minōr-em* MINOR: see -ITY. Cf. Sp. *minoridad*, Pg. *minoridade*, It. *minorità*.]

† 1. The condition or fact of being smaller, inferior, or subordinate. *Obs.*

1533 MORE *Answ. to Poysoned Bk.* Wks. 1051/2 The minorite, and the obedyence y^t the scripture speketh of in Christ, is all ment of his manhod. 1592 KYD *Sol. & Pers.* IV. ii. 62 What, art thou that petty pigmie that challenged me at Rhodes, whom I refused to combat for his minoritie? 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* III. vi. 117 There may, I confesse, from this narrow time of gestation ensue a minority, or smallnesse in the exclusion. 1727-51 CHAMBERS *Cycl. s.v. Character*, 4 Is the sign of minority.

2. *a.* The state of being minor or under age; the period during which a person remains under age; nonage; *in*, † *within* minority, under age.

1547 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* I. 78 Dispensand with their minorite and less aige, . . . without payment of ony teind penny. 1579-80 NORTH *Plutarch, Comp. Theses & Rom.* (1595) 45 Theseus . . . stole away Helen in hir minoritie, being nothing neere to consent to marrye. 1617 MORYSON *Itin.* III. 217 The Pupill. . . is held under daies or in minority till he be twenty one yeres old. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* I. 7, I . . . being young, and within minority. 1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* v. xviii. 432 The minority of Princes ought not to lessen their Subjects reverence unto them. 1751 H. WALPOLE *Lett.* (1846) II. 404 It is become the peculiarity of the House of Orange to have minorities. 1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits, Wealth* Wks. (Bohn) II. 76 A youth in England, emerging from his minority. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* VI. § 1. 265 The long minority of Henry the Sixth, who was a boy of nine months old at his father's death. 1920 *Act 10 & 11 Geo. V. c. 64 § 2* A husband of full age, . . . whose wife is in minority, shall be her curator during her minority.

† *b.* The early part of life, youth. *Obs.*

1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* IX. 415 Such a man can neither seduce his minority with ill examples, nor marre his waxen age with a false impression. 1728 R. MORRIS *Ess. Anc. Archit.* p. xix, A Principle imbibed in Minority.

c. trans. and fig. Now rare.

1611 DONNE *Anat. World, 1st Annivers.* (1625) 12 When Stag, and Rauen, and the long liud tree . . . dy'de in minorite. 1631 WEEVER *Anc. Funeral Mon.* 160 An old booke in broken English, which crept into the world in the minoritie of Printing. 1632 tr. *Bruel's Praxis Med.* 59 This disease . . . doth sticke close to the patient, vnlesse it bee taken away by medicines in its minority. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* I. vii. 25 Yet are our authorities but temporary and not to be imbraced beyond the minority of our intellectuals. 1653 MILTON *Hirelings* Wks. 1851 V. 373 For the Magistrate . . . to make the Church his meer Ward, as always in Minority, . . . is neither just nor pious. 1742 *Young Nt.* VI. 616 In this her dark minority, how toils . . . the human soul!

3. *a.* The smaller number or part; a number which is less than half the whole number; *spec.* the smaller party voting together against a majority in a deliberative assembly or electoral body.

1736 AINSWORTH *Lat. Dict.*, *Minority* (lesser number). 1755 in JOHNSON. 1789 BURKE *Corr.* (1844) III. 95 We are a minority; but then we are a very large minority. 1790 — *Fr. Rev.* (ed. 2) 186 In a democracy, the majority of the citizens is capable of exercising the most cruel oppressions upon the minority. 1809-10 COLERIDGE *Friend* (1865) 137 The tone of men, who are conscious that they are in a minority. 1828 MACAULAY *Ess.*, *Hallam* ad fin., Conspiracies and insurrections in which small minorities are engaged. 1886-94 H. SPENCER *Autobiogr.* II. liii. 298 It is my habit to say what I think, though I may so show myself one of a very small minority, or even a minority of one. 1898 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* V. 1004 The insufficiency of the mitral valve, which occurs in a minority of cases of exophthalmic goitre. 1903 R. D. SHAW *Pauline Ep.* II. i. 86 Men of pure Gallic blood must in Paul's time have been greatly in the minority.

b. A small group of people separated from the rest of the community by a difference in race, religion, language, etc. Also in quasi-*adj.* use.

1921 H. W. V. TEMPERLEY et al. *Hist. Peace Conf. Paris* V. ii. 112 These treaties provide for the protection of racial, linguistic, or religious minorities included within the boundaries of the specified States. 1930 *Economist* 29 Nov. 1001/1 The Nazis and the Stahlhelm have been conducting reprisals against the Polish minority in Germany. 1937 *Times* 24 Feb. 13/3 The concessions made by the Prague Government to sections of the German minority . . . are disconcerting to any plans . . . for a large-scale minorities campaign. 1945 *Ann. Reg.* 1944 26 Some broad general declaration by the United Nations deprecating the ill-treatment by a state of its minorities. 1945 L. WIRTH in R.

Linton Sci. of Man 347 The existence of a minority in a society implies the existence of a corresponding dominant group enjoying higher social status and greater privileges. 1970 *Washington Post* 30 Sept. B. 14/4 A hard-hat worker who loses his job to a minority worker. 1973 *Black Panther* 3 Mar. 13/3 In civil rights, aid to minority business enterprises is stressed, rather than to the minority poor. 1975 *Atlantic Monthly* Jan. 29/1 By 'minority' today, we mean a disadvantaged group of citizens. *Ibid.*, Today, by a 'minority' we mean not the privileged at the top, but the underprivileged at the bottom.

4. In voting, the number of votes cast for or by the party opposed to the majority.

1774 BURKE *Sp. Amer. Tax.* Wks. II. 414 The minority did not reach to more than 39 or 40. 1788 JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1859) II. 533 The minorities in most of the accepting States have been very acceptable.

5. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *minority carrier Electronics*, a charge carrier of the kind carrying the smaller proportion of the electric current in a semiconducting material (cf. *majority carrier* s.v. MAJORITY 7); *minority debt*, a debt incurred by a person while under age; *minority group*, a group forming a minority (sense 3 b); *minority language*, a language spoken by a minority group if different from that of the majority; *minority man*, one who is in a minority or tries to secure recognition of the claims of minorities; *minority member*, a member appointed to a board, committee, or the like to represent a minority; *minority movement*, a movement to secure justice or proper representation for minorities; *minority platform U.S.*, the 'platform' put forward by the minority of a party; *minority report*, a separate report framed by those members of a committee or other body who are unable to agree with the majority; *minority rights*, rights granted to minorities to act as a safeguard of their interests and help prevent discrimination against them by the majority; *minority teller*, one who counts or records votes for a minority; † *minority waiter* (meaning obscure; by some explained as 'a waiter out of work', by others as 'an extraordinary tide-waiter', i.e. one not regularly employed).

1951 **Minority carrier* [see *majority carrier* s.v. MAJORITY 7]. 1962 SIMPSON & RICHARDS *Physical Princ. Junction Transistors* iv. 60 Another variation in charge in the vicinity of the junction arises from the injection or extraction of minority carriers under conditions of forward or very small reverse bias respectively. 1969 J. J. SPARKES *Transistor Switching* i. 3 The current from one junction to the other is carried by minority carriers. 1897 *Daily News* 13 May 8/5 The half-crown cigars were also *minority debts? 1905 *Daily Chron.* 24 June 6/6 He has raised £45,000 . . . out of which he paid his minority debts. 1942 LOCKE & STERN *When Peoples Meet* i. iv. 125 Such . . . inclusion of *minority groups is in marked and often ironic contrast to the more normal 'divide and rule' policy . . . of dominant groups. 1964 M. ARGYLE *Psychol. & Social Probl.* vii. 94 Several studies show that prejudice increases with the density of the minority group in an area. 1971 R. BENDIX in A. Bullock *20th Cent.* 357/1 The citizenship of racial minorities remains an unresolved problem. Members of minority groups are denied rights which are formally theirs. 1939 L. H. GRAY *Foundations of Lang.* v. 118 *Minority-languages may thus be not merely linguistic in interest, but may also constitute political problems of all degrees of importance. 1927 *Observer* 1 May 17/1 It was a curious moment . . . to choose for legislation calculated . . . to revive the power of 'minority men' and direct actionists in Britain. 1874 *Porcupine* 31 Jan. 693/2 The city of London has already conceded a *minority member. 1927 *Daily Tel.* 6 Sept. 7/3 He did not agree with the *Minority Movement. 1901 *N. Amer. Rev.* Feb. 271 The captors were able to defeat the *minority platform. 1833 *Reg. Deb. Congress U.S.* 2 Mar. 1927 A new set of majority and *minority reports are to be launched upon the public. 1940 B. DE VOTO (*title*) *Minority report.* 1958 *Everyman's Encycl.* XII. 532/2 With Sidney Webb . . . she [sc. Beatrice Webb] issued the minority report which initiated the Socialist agitation for the reform of the old Poor Law. 1924 R. W. SETON-WATSON *New Slovakia* vi. 104 Such international opinion as regards the *Minority rights' provided for by the Peace Treaties, as a moral obligation assumed by all members of the League of Nations. 1955 I. L. CLAUDE *National Minorities* xii. 166 Whenever the issue must be squarely faced, the U.S. takes the lead . . . in opposing the concept of special minority rights. 1972 'E. LATHEN' *The Longer the Thread* viii. 74 She was a Puerto Rican—yet she had never served on a commission about minority rights. 1902 *Daily Chron.* 27 Feb. 5/1 He had to occupy the unusual position of being the *minority-teller at the table. 1775 SHERIDAN *Rivals* II. i. I told Thomas that your Honour had already inlisted five disbanded chairmen, seven *minority waiters, and thirteen billiard markers.

b. quasi-adj. Of, for, composed of, or appealing to a minority (of people); freq. with the suggestion of 'serious, intellectual, highbrow' (as opposed to *MASS sb.*² 10).

1930 F. R. LEAVIS (*title*) *Mass civilization and minority culture.* 1932 Q. D. LEAVIS *Fiction & Reading Public* II. iv. § 3. 199 Enough attention has perhaps been given to the effects of minority values. 1941 *Partisan Rev.* Mar.-Apr. 111 Leisured people who have been brought up in a minority culture. 1944 L. MACNEICE *Christopher Columbus* 9, I am in favour of occasional special [radio] programmes for small minority audiences. 1958 R. WILLIAMS *Culture & Society* III. iii. 235 Those extreme forms of the idea of a 'minority culture'. 1959 *20th Cent.* Nov. 324 Serious minority programmes [on television] at peak hours. *Ibid.* 333 A place remains for it [sc. sound radio] . . . in the evenings

for special minority interests and for music. 1960 *Housewife* Apr. 10/2 The Editor... considers very few subjects indeed too 'minority' or too apparently trivial to be given a sensible airing. 1971 *Guardian* 22 Feb. 8/1 Even from the BBC... a complete diet of minority-interest programmes... would not be... acceptable. 1972 P. BLACK *Biggest Aspidistra* 1. iv. 42 The heat was taken off the minority drama.

† **minorize**, *v.* *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. MINOR *a.* + -IZE. Cf. MINORATE *v.*] *trans.* To depreciate.

1615 SIR E. HOBY *Curry-combe* i. 34 Hee that will take vpon him to Minorize the learning of Authors.

† **minorque**. *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [Fr.: see MINORCA.] A kind of cloth.

1792 A. YOUNG *Trav. France* II, xix. (1794) II. 539 They make... camblets, calimancoes, minorques, coarse cloths.

minorship ('maɪnəʃɪp). [f. MINOR + -SHIP.] The state of being a minor (Ogilvie 1882).

|| **minot** (mino). [F., f. *mine* a measure of 6 bushels.] An obsolete French measure of capacity, varying according to locality and the nature of the commodity to be measured: the standard value was 3 (French) bushels = about 39.36 litre.

1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* iv. xxxiii. 155 b, Those which were found aswell in grayn, as fruits of yerely reuenues the quantity of 500. minots. 1668 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 259/4 His Majesty... intends... to abate 4 Crowns upon each Minot [printed minor], or measure of four French bushels of Salt. 1727 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Bread*. They take a Minot of this Flower... leaven and bould it, and cover it well with the same Flower or Meal. 1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Measure*. The minot consists of three bushels; the mine of two minots. 1820 RANKEN *Hist. France* VIII. viii. vi. 393 The minot contained three bushels.

minotary, obs. form of MINATORY.

Minotaur ('mɪnəʊtɔː(r)). *Gr. Myth.* [ad. Gr. *Μινώταυρος* (L. *Minōtauros* -us, OF. *Minotaur*, F. *Minotaure*), f. *Mīnos* Minos + *ταύρος* bull.]

a. A fabulous monster, the son of Pasiphaë, wife of Minos king of Crete, and a bull, represented as having the body of a man and the head of a bull. He was confined in the Cretan labyrinth and fed with human flesh. He was slain by Theseus, who thus freed Athens from her annual tribute of seven youths and seven maidens to be devoured by the monster. Hence used *allusively*.

c 1385 CHAUCER *L.G.W.* 2104 (*Ariadne*) The mynataur [v.r. *Minotaur*], -taure, Mynataur]. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* II. 304 Minotaur. c 1470 HENRYSON *Mor. Fab.* v. (*Parl. Beasts*) xiv. The minotaur, ane monster meruelous. 1500-20 DUNBAR *Fenzelt Freir* 66 The Menatair [v.r. Mynataur] marvelous. 1591 SHAKS. *I Hen. VI.* v. iii. 189 There Minotours and vgly Treasons lurke. 1592 DANIEL *Compl. Rosamond* lxix. Heere I inclos'd from all the world a sunder, The Minotaure of shame kept for disgrace. 1876 GEO. ELIOT *Dan. Der.* III. xxii. But don't give yourself for a meal to a minotaur like Bult. 1900 *United Service Mag.* Jan. 427 All those who were the hope and future strength of the race were devoured by the Imperial Minotaur [sc. Napoleon] in pursuit of his dream of universal domination. 1939 SPENDER & REES tr. *Büchner's Danton's Death* I. iv. 42 The people is a Minotaur that must be fed with corpses every week if it is not to eat the Committee alive. 1945 AUDEN *Sea & Mirror* II. 51 Home to your promiscuous pastures where the minotaur of authority is just a roly-poly ruminant and nothing is at stake. 1950 T. S. ELIOT *Cocktail Party* III. 163 We talk of darkness, labyrinths, Minotaur terrors. 1964 A. W. GOULDNER in I. L. HOROWITZ *New Sociol.* 196 The lair of this minotaur [sc. Max Weber]... is still regarded by many sociologists as a holy place.

b. A representation of this, esp. *Her*.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Knt.'s T.* 122 And by his Baner born is his penoun Of gold ful riche, in which there was ybete The Mynotaur which pat he slough in Crete. 1572 BOSSEWELL *Armorie* II. 49 R. beareth azure, a Minotaure d' Argent. 1776 BURNEY *Hist. Mus.* (1789) I. II. iii. 337 In a medal inscribed Caleno the Minotaur is seen.

minouet, obs. form of MINUET *sb.*

minour, obs. form of MINER.

† **mi'novery**. *Law. Obs.* [app. a corrupt form of MANŒUVRE. The source from which Cowell obtained the word is unknown.] (See quot.)

1607 COWELL *Interpr.*, *Minovery*... signifieth some trespasse or offence committed by a man's handie work in the Forest, as an engyn to catch Deere.

[Hence in Dicts.; those of recent date substitute the form *manovery*.]

minow, obs. form of MINNOW.

minowaye, variant of MINAWAY (= minuet).

Minox ('maɪnɒks). The proprietary name of a type of miniature camera.

1952 *Brit. Jnl. Photogr.* 5 Sept. 433/1 Several miniature miniaturs have already appeared on the market. One notable example is the Minox. This uses 16-mm. film... and the negatives produced give moderate size enlarged prints of good quality. 1962 L. DEIGHTON *Ipcress File* II. 20 Chico... would have been making time with the Minox camera. 1966 J. BINGHAM *Double Agent* v. 72 Golchenko... took out the rolls of Minox film. 1966 *Trade Marks Jnl.* 6 Apr. 463/1 Minox... Photographic apparatus and instruments and parts and fittings there for... Minox Gesellschaft mit Beschränkter Haftung (a Limited Liability Company

organised under the laws of the German Federal Republic), Giessen-Heuchelheim, Germany; manufacturers. 1969 K. BENTON *24th Level* vi. 116 [He] took out his Minox... and took photographs.

† **Minozin**. *Obs.*

1680 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1567/4 A sad Minozin colour cloth Coat.

minrall, **minre**, obs. ff. MINERAL, MINE *pron.*

minse, **-sed**, **-sen**, **-ser**, obs. ff. MINCE, etc.

minsh, **-ery**, obs. forms of MINCH, -ERY.

† **minsical**, *a.* *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [? f. MINCE *v.* + -ICAL.] ? Mincing, dainty.

a 1586 SIDNEY *Wanstead Play in Arcadia*, etc. (1605) 571 A woman, of a minsicall countenance, but... not three quarters so beauteous as your selfe.

† **minsing**. *Obs.* [f. **minse* vb. (cogn. w. MIN *v.*) + -ING.] Remembrance.

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* 326 Of hym ys mynsyng wip-outen ende, ffor he made a cite of ioye After his name, & calde hit Troye. — *Chron.* (1810) 201 þi misdede be in þi mynsyng, Euer more to drede, eft to do suilke þing.

minsitive: see MINCEATIVE.

minster¹ ('mɪnstə(r)). Forms: 1, 4-6 mynster, 3-6 mynstre, 2 minister, 3 munster, -tre, 4 mynyster, -tre, menestre, mynstire, 4-5 mynstere, mynistr, 5 mynester, mynstir, ministr, minstre, 1, 6- minster. [OE. *mynster*:—prehistoric **munistrjo*, a popular L. **monisterium* = Eccl. L. *monasterium* MONASTERY. Cf. OHG. *munistri* (MHG., mod.G. *münster*), MDu. *monster* (early mod.Du. *mynster*), ON. *mustari*.]

† 1. A monastery; a Christian religious house. a 900 tr. *Bæda's Hist.* I. xxxiii. (Schipper), Was se æresta abbud þæs ylean mynstres [L. *eiusdem monasterii*] Petrus haten. c 1205 LAY. 29357 Gurmund falde þa munstres and an heng alle þa munkes. 1387 TREvisa *Higden* (Rolls) I. 261 Faste by þe mynystre [L. *cenobium*] of Seint Michel is marbil i-founde. c 1450 St. *Cuthbert* (Surtees) 6695 A mynstere, Duelling for monkes and him in fere. c 1475 *Partenay* 2596 Faire maillers, that minstre roiall. 1513 BRADSHAW *St. Werburge* II. 91 Erle Leofrice repaired... The mynstre of Werburge, gyyung therto liberte.

2. The church of a monastery; a church which had its origin in a monastic establishment; also applied gen. to any church of considerable size or importance, esp. a collegiate or cathedral church.

c 960 *Laws K. Edgar* I. i. Man agife ælce teoðunge to þam ealdan mynstre [L. *ad matrem ecclesiam*] þe seo hynes teohyrð. 1056-66 *Inscription* [at Kirkdale Ch. Yorksh.], Orm Gamal svna bohte sčs Gregorivus minster ðonne hit wæs æl tobrocen & tofalan. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 3230 þe heye munstre of winchestre. 13.. *E.E. Allit.* P. A. 1063 þe almystry was her mynyster mete, þe lombe þe saker-fyse þer to reget. 1389 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 30 Seynt Wilyams toumbe in ye mynstre of ye trinyte. c 1450 *Merlin* vi. 98 Than thei... yeden a-gein in-to the mynistr to heir oute the masse. 1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* XIII. ix. 624, I shal assay to bere hit [the shield], and soo bare hit oute of the mynstre. c 1599 *Acc. Bk. W. Wray in Antiquary XXXII.* 278 The colligiat church of minster... in Ripon'. a 1645 HABBINGTON *Surv. Worcs.* in *Worcs. Hist. Soc. Proc.* II. 191 The cloyster of the Mynster of Worcester. 1675 OGILBY *Brit.* (1698) 20 The Cathedral or Minster [at Lincoln] is a stately structure. 1771 SMOLLETT *Humph. Cl.* 4 July, As for the minster [at York], I know not how to distinguish it, except by its great size. a 1878 SIR G. G. SCOTT *Lect. Archit.* (1879) I. 200 Yorkshire is especially the land of minsters and abbey-churches. 1898 LEACH in *Beverley Ch. Act Bk.* (Surtees) Introd. 34 The word minster itself is peculiarly one used not of monasteries but of secular churches—York, Beverley, Ripon, Southwell, Lincoln, Lichfield, Wimborne, these are the churches to which the title of minster has clung, ... and they were one and all churches of secular canons.

† b. *transf.* A temple. *Obs.*

c 1200 ORMIN 7580 þe33 comenn inntill þerrsalæm & inntill Godess minnstre. a 1400-50 *Alexander* 2174 When he was full þare & fedd he flittis with his ost, To Tergarontes he tege þare tijt was a mynstre. c 1400 MAUNDEV. (1839) xvii. 174 Before the Mynstre of this Ydole is a Vyvere. 1562 PHAER *Aeneid* VII. Zivb, Three hundred mynsters chief along the towne wyde open stands. 1581 NUCE *Seneca's Octavia* II. ii. 174 b, Whom as a God in minsters we adorne. 3. *attrib. and Comb.*, as *minster-aisle* (also *fig.*), *-church*, *-door*, *-fund*, *-gate*, *-garth*, *-pile*, *-quire*, *-yard*; † *minster book*, a book used in church.

c 1450 St. *Cuthbert* (Surtees) 4263 þe *mynster yles were made as warde. 1863 HAWTHORNE *Our Old Home, Lichfield* I. 211 Overarched by a minster-aisle of venerable trees. c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 109 Also þe holi *minster-boc seið. 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* III, I believe she thinks the whole world is one great *Minster-church. 13.. *St. Erkenwold* 128 in *Horstm. Atlengl. Leg.* (1881) 269 *Mynster-dores were makyd opone, quene matens were songene. 13.. *E.E. Allit.* P. C. 268 As mote in at a munster dor, so mukel wern his chawlez. 14.. *Sir Beues* (M.) 4275 The kyngis daughter was... to the mynster durre I-led, Vnto sir Myles was she wed. 1829 G. POULSON *Beverlac* 681 Trustees of the *minster fund. c 1400 St. *Alexius* (Cotton) 200 Withoutyn at the *mynster yate. 1393 *Test. Ebor.* (Surtees) I. 185 My gaven in the *mynster Garth. 1866 NEALE *Sequences & Hymns* 131 Lincoln's *minster pile. 1634-5 BRETON *Trav.* (Chatham Soc.) 72 Erected in the *minster-quire. 1842 W. WHITE *Directory Lincs.* 124 *Minster yard.

† **minster**². *Obs.* [From the name of *Münster* a German city, capital of Westphalia.] A kind of linen cloth originally imported from Münster.

1612 *Sc. Bk. Customs in Halyburton's Ledger* (1867) 321 Minsters the rowle contenting xv hundreth elnis, iii^{xx} li. 1698-9 HOUGHTON *Collect. Hvb. & Trade No.* 343 (1727) II. 382 Of minsters from Germany 74246 ells.

minster, obs. form of MINISTER *v.*

minstracy, **-trall**, **-tralsie**, **-sy**, obs. ff. MINSTREL, -TRELSY.

† **minstraly**. *Sc. Obs.* Forms: 4 menstrely, 4, 6 -traly; 6 menstrallie, -tralie, -ye. [f. MINSTREL + -Y.] = MINSTRELSY.

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xxxiii. (*George*) 191 Til haf had menstrely & in all degre haf mad mery. *Ibid.* 662 þane was mad gret loy in hy with syndry kynde of menstraly. 1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* lxxviii. 13 For mirth, for menstrallie and play. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* vi. 65 Appollo... vitht his sueit menstralye. 1567 *Gude & Godlie Ball.* (S.T.S.) 37 Quhen that he... hard the menstrallie [v.r. menstraly] anone, The dansing, and the greit blythnes [etc.].

minstre, obs. form of MINISTRY.

minstrel ('mɪnstrel), *sb.* Forms: a. 3 menestral, (*pl.* menestraus); β. 4 mynystrel, minstrele, minestrals, 4-5 mynstraly, 5 mynistralls, 6 mynystrell, mynnystrelle, (7 *arch.* ministrel); γ. 4 menstrelle, 4-5 menestrals, -alle, 4-6, 7 *Sc.* menestral, 5 *Sc.* menestraille, 5-6 menstrell, 6 menestral; δ. 4 mynstrall, -trall(e, (munstral), 4-5 minstrel(e, mynstralle, 4-6 mynstrall(e, minstralle, 5 minstrall, 5-6 minstrelle, 6 minstril, mynstrall, 6-7 minstrell, 7 minstrill, 6- minstrel. [a. OF. *menestral*, -terel, *ministral*, -terel (F. *ménéstrel*) = Pr. *menestral* officer, person employed, attendant, musician:—late L. *ministerial-em* one having an official duty, f. *ministerium*: see MINISTRY.]

OF. had a synonym. *menestrier* (mod.F. *ménétrier* village musician), f. *menestrel* with alteration of suffix. The It. *minstrello*, Sp. *minstril*, Pg. *minstrel*, are formed after Fr.]

† 1. *gen.* A servant having a special function. *Obs. rare*⁻¹.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 84 An oðer half, nimeð nu zeme of hwuche two mesteres peos two menestraus [sc. the flatterer and the backbiter] serueð hore louerde, þe deofle of helle.

2. a. In early use (i.e. down to the end of the 16th c.), a general designation for any one whose profession was to entertain his patrons with singing, music, and story-telling, or with buffoonery or juggling. In modern romantic and historical use commonly with narrowed and elevated application: A mediæval singer or musician, esp. one who sang or recited, to the accompaniment of his own playing on a stringed instrument, heroic or lyric poetry composed by himself or others; *spec.* one of the Old English period.

The use of the word in romantic poetry and fiction has so coloured its meaning that the application to a mere jester, mountebank, or conjuror, originally common, would now seem inappropriate.

1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 5509 Menestrel he was god ynou & harpare in eche poynte. 1362 LANGL. *P. Pl. A. Prol.* 33 And summe Murpbes to maken as Munstrals cunne. ? a 1366 CHAUCER *Rom. Rose* 764 Ther mightest thou see these floutours, Minstrales, and eek Iogellours. c 1386 — *Sir Thopas* 134 Do come he seyde my Mynstrales And geestours for to tellen tales Anon in myn Armyng. 14.. *Nom.* in Wr.—Wülcker 693 *Hic prestigiator*, mynstralle. 1423 in T. Sharp *Diss. Pageants Coventry* (1825) 207 Thei have retained Matthew Ellereton... & John Trumpor Mynstrells as for the Cite of Coventry. c 1440 *Alphabet of Tales* ccclvi. 245 He saw mynstrallis & iogullurs. *Ibid.*, He said, hym had levur clethe Criste þer-with, or pure men, þan for to giff þaim to mynstrallis, for, he said, it was no noder to giff to mynstrals bod for to offyr to fendis. 1508 in Lysons *Envir. Lond.* (1792) I. 226 To the menstorell upon May-day, o o 4. 1535 COVERDALE *Matt.* ix. 23 When Iesus came into the rulers house, and sawe the minstrels [so 1611] and the people raging. 1539 CROMWELL in *Merriman Life & Lett.* (1902) II. 236 Item youe shall allowe to Mr. Brereton and Mr. Gryffith their chaplaynes and minstralles. 1553 EDEN *Treat. Newe Ind.* (Arb.) 25 Al the musiciens & minstrels... playe on theyr instrumentes. 1559 ABP. HETHE in *Strype Ann. Ref.* (1824) I. App. vi. 403 Kinge Davyd... placed himselfe amongst the mynystrells. 1597 Maldon, *Essex Liber C.* 146 b, The said John Cooke... shall... the said John Hill... instructe... in the... arte misterie and facultie of a minstrell. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Minstrel*, a Player on the Violin; a Fidler, or Piper. 1767 PERCY *Ess. Anc. Eng. Minstrels* 9 The privileges and honours which were so lavishly bestowed upon the northern scalds, were not wholly withheld from the Anglo-Saxon Minstrels. 1768 BEATTIE (*title*) *The Minstrel*. 1805 SCOTT (*title*) *The Lay of the Last Minstrel*. 1839 T. WRIGHT *Ess. Lit. & Learning under Anglo-Saxons* 2 All literary genius centres on one person, the minstrel, who equally composed and sang. 1846 WRIGHT *Ess. Mid. Ages* I. ii. 68 The [Anglo-Norman] minstrel shows himself everywhere a bitter satirist upon ecclesiastics. 1850 O. WINSLOW *Inner Life* vi. 181 The banquet is ready and the minstrels are tuning their harps. 1892 J. EARLE *Deeds of Beowulf* 136 Rieger... understands that the minstrel did not merely narrate, but improvised. 1928 W. W. LAWRENCE *Beowulf & Epic Trad.* 46 The lines at the beginning [of *Widsith*] introducing the minstrel, and those at the end glorifying his profession. 1951 D. WHITELOCK *Audience of Beowulf* 77 The poet, if he had not wished, was not forced to make the minstrel sing of the

Creation. 1966 E. G. STANLEY *Continuations & Beginnings* 129 Sometimes a minstrel working in the oral-formulaic tradition coined a phrase, for every phrase must have been new before it grew old.

¶ **b.** Used derisively with pun on *minister*.

1589 NASHE *Almond for Parrat* 8b, I forgette to tel you what a stirre he keepest dumbe ministers, and neuer writes nor talkes of them, but hee calleth them minstrels.

3. *transf.* Used *poet.* or *rhetorically* for a musician, singer, or poet.

1718 PRIOR *Solomon* 11. 71 Music's force can... make... the lynx forget His wrath to man, and lick the minstrel's feet. 1819 WORDSW. *To Dr. Wordsw.* 1 The Minstrels played their Christmas tune To-night beneath my cottage-eaves. 1831 — *Yarrow Revisited* 1. 8, I stood, looked, listened, and with Thee, Great Minstrel of the Border! 1839 — *Th. on Banks Nith* 56 Sweet Mercy! to the gates of Heaven This Minstrel lead, his sins forgiven. a 1881 ROSSETTI *House of Life* ix, Behold this minstrel is unknown; Bid him depart, for I am minstrel here.

4. Chiefly in *plural* and with prefixed defining word, as *Christy, Negro, nigger minstrels*: The designation assumed by certain bands of public entertainers in the U.S. and subsequently also in England, who, with blacked faces and wearing grotesque costumes, performed interludes representing Negro life in the southern states, with songs and music ostensibly of Negro origin.

1843 in G. C. D. Odell *Ann. N. Y. Stage* (1928) IV. 668 The Ethiopian Serenaders, or Boston Minstrels. 1846 *Illustr. London News* 24 Jan. 61/2 The Ethiopian serenaders. A party of American minstrels... commenced... a series of concerts. 1864, 1871 [see NEGRO 3]. 1873 [see CHRISTY]. 1904 *Daily Chron.* 29 Mar. 3/6 April 9 has been fixed for the last performance of the Mohawk Moore and Burgess Minstrels at St. James's Hall.

5. *slang.* (See *quots.*)

1967 M. M. GLATT et al. *Drug Scene* 115 *Minstrel* (black and white), Durophet. 1971 E. E. LANDY *Underground Dict.* 133 *Minstrel*, 12.5 mg. capsule of an amphetamine and a sedative.

6. *attrib.*

1715-20 POPE *Iliad* xxiv. 81 This Minstrel God, ... Stood proud to Hymn, and tune his youthful Lyre. 1767 PERCY *Ess. Anc. Minstrels in Reliq.* (1794) I. p. liv, The old Minstrel-ballads are in the northern dialect. 1810 SCOTT *Lady of L.* vi. xiv, Free from thy minstrel-spirit glanced, Fling me the picture of the fight. 1813 — *Triem.* 1. xix, The attributes of those high days Now only live in minstrel-lays. 1865 *Chicago Tribune* 10 Apr. 1 Buckley and Budd's minstrel house is in blast. 1870 O. LOGAN *Before Footlights* 414 A clever actor... who wrote a burlesque... for a minstrel show. 1885 W. B. YEATS *Island of Statues* II. iii, in *Dublin Univ. Rev.* July 139/2 He who hath the halcyon's wing As flaming minstrel-word upon his crest. 1947 A. EINSTEIN *Mus. Romantic Era* xvii. 331 Of his [sc. S. C. Foster's] songs, *Oh! Susanna* was one of the oldest (1848) and was most widely circulated by the 'minstrel shows'. 1949 *Radio Times* 15 July 18/3 A black-faced minstrel show with bones, tambourines, corner men, stump speech. 1975 *Listener* 3 Apr. 454/3 At the time of the Civil War, the minstrel show became less complex in its treatment of Negro life.

Hence '*minstrel v. trans.*, to sing of, celebrate in song. '*minstrelless*, a female minstrel. '*minstrelling vbl. sb.*, the performance of music. †'*minstrelship*, (a) minstrelsy, the performance of music; (b) (with possessive pronoun) the personality of a minstrel.

1471 in T. Sharp *Diss. Pageants Coventry* (1825) 35 It' paid to the waytes for mynstrelship... vj. a 1578 LINDESAY (Pittscottie) *Chron. Scot.* (S.T.S.) I. 381 With singing and dancing, minstrelling and playing. 1647 *Haddington Presbyt. Rec. in Baron Crt. of Stithill* (1905) Intro. 35 Profane minstrellings in time of dinner or supper tends to great debauchery. 1817 *Blackw. Mag.* I. 169 No monument tells, 'mid the wilderness green, Where the minstrelless lies of the Border the last. 1822 T. L. PEACOCK *Maid Marian* xvi. 218 I'll knock your musical noddles together... That will be a new tune for your minstrelships. *Ibid.* 219 Touch thou shalt not: my minstrelship defies thee. 1873 LELAND *Egypt. Sketch Bk.* 127 Such poets as Bayard Taylor, who once minstrelled an Arab's horse.

minstrelsy ('minstrəlsi). Forms: *a.* 4 *menestrelsy*, -tralcie, *menistralsi*; *β.* 4 *menstralcye*, 5 *menstralcye*, -sie, -sy; 4 *menstracie*, *menstracy*, 5 *menstrasy*(e); *γ.* 4 *mynstralsye*; *δ.* 4 (*mistrals*, *munstralsye*), *minstralcie*, -cye, *mynstralcie*, 4-5 *mynstralcy*, *mynstralcy*, -sy, 4, 8 *minstralsy*, 5 *mynstralsi*, -sie, *mynstrelsee*, -cye, *mynstrylsy*, 5-6 *mynstralcy*, -sye, *mynstrelsy*, 6 *minstralcy*, 6-7 *minstralsie*, 7 *minstrelsie*; 4 *minstralcie*, *mynstrasy*, -trecey, -trisey, 5 (*munstrassy*), *mynstracy*; 7- *minstrelsy*. [ad. OF. *menestralsie*, -trancie, f. *menestrel* a minstrel: see *MINSTREL*.]

1. The art, occupation, or practice of a minstrel; the practice of playing and singing; in mod. use only *poet.* and *arch.* †to *make minstrelsy*, to produce music.

1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 4716 He hadde no grace to sey with-alle His graces ryghte deuoutly For þe noyse of þe mynstralsy. 13.. *Seunyn Sag.* (W.) 3363 Than was there made grete menestrelsy. a 1350 *St. Thomas* 38 in Horstm. *Altengl. Leg.* (1881) 20 þare was... grete mirth of sere menestralsi [v.r. mistralsi]. c 1350 *Will. Palerne* 1155 Alle maner menestracie þere was mad. 1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. 111. 11 þer was Murpe and Munstralsye Meede with to plesse. 1393 *Ibid.* C. xvi. 196 What manere mynstralcie... Hast þow vsed? c 1440 *Bone Flor.* 168 Thorow the towne the knyghtes sange... Makeyng swete mynstralcy. 1535 COVERDALE

Ecclus. xl. 20 Wyne and mynstralsye reioyse the hert. 1602 2nd Pt. *Return fr. Parnas.* I. ii. (Arb.) 11 He did chaunt his rural minstralsie. 1697 COLLIER *Ess. Mor. Subj.* II. (1709) 24 To have our Passions lie at the mercy of a little Minstrelsy. 1768 BEATTIE *Minstr.* I. xvi, Save one short pipe of rudest minstrelsy. 1862 GOULBURN *Pers. Reliq.* 104 The minstrelsy of psalms and hymns, and spiritual songs. 1867 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (1877) I. v. 274 Verses which breathe the true fire of the warlike minstrelsy common to Greek and Teuton.

† **b.** *Harmony. Obs.*

1605 CAMDEN *Rem., Rhymes* 18 Which delighted in nothing more then in this Minstrelsie of meeters.

2. A body of minstrels; an assemblage or gathering of minstrels.

c 1350 *Will. Palerne* 5011 So many maner minstracie at þat marriage were. c 1386 CHAUCER *Sqr.'s T.* 260 Toform hym gooth the loude Mynstralcy. c 1440 *Gesta Rom.* lxiv. 276 (Harl. MS.), Oþer worthi lady þede to þe same chirch, with gret mynstracy afore hire. 1480 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* ccxlii. 267 Euery man in good aray and euery crafte with his mynstralsye. 1667 MILTON *P.L.* VI. 168 Minstring Spirits, trained up in Feast and Song; Such hast thou arm'd, the Minstrelsie of Heav'n. 1740 SOMERVILLE *Hobbinol* III. 231 Before him march in Files The rural Minstralsy. 1800-24 CAMPBELL *On Camp Hill near Hastings* III, At the Conqueror's side There his minstrelsy sat harp in hand. 1855 PRESCOTT *Philip II*, I. iv. 1. 49 The minstrelsy played before them till they reached the royal residence.

† **3.** *collect.* A number or collection of musical instruments. Also, a kind of musical instrument.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Manciple's T.* 9 Pleyen he koude on euery Mynstralcie. 1447 BOKENHAM *Seyntys* (Roxb.) 186 The voyes of orgons and of dyvers menstralcy. 1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. ccxcix. 443 The spanyerdes... departed, makyng gret noyse of trumpettes and other mynstralsies.

4. Minstrel poetry; *occas.* a body of minstrel poetry.

1802 SCOTT (*title*) *Minstrelsy of the Scottish Border*. 1830 H. N. COLERIDGE *Grk. Poets* (1834) 35 The *Iliad* and the *Odyssey*... are compilations... arranged by successive editors, but still compilations of minstrelsy, the works of various poets in the heroic age. 1845 CRAIK *Hist. Lit. Eng.* V. 150 That remarkable body of national song known as the Jacobite minstrelsy.

minstryng, obs. form of *MINISTERING sb.*

mint (mɪnt), *sb.*¹ Forms: 1 *mynyt*, -it, -et, *munet*, 1-2, 4-5 *menet*, 5 *myntte*, 5-7 *mynt*, 6 *minte*, 6-*mint*. [OE. *mynnet* neut., repr. (with change of gender) WGer. **munita* fem., a. L. *monēta*: see *MONEY*. Cf. OFris. *menote*, *munte* fem., OS. *munita* fem. (MDu. *munte*, Du. *munt* fem.), OHG. *munizza* fem., *muniz* masc. and neut. (MHG. *münze*, mod.G. *münze* fem.). From LG. the word passed into the Scandinavian langs.: ON., Sw., Da. *mynt*.]

1. A piece of money, a coin; money. *Obs.*

From 16th c. only *slang*: possibly reintroduced in this use from LG.

c 725 *Corpus Gloss.* (Hessels) N 144 *Nomisma*, *mynit*. c 975 *Rushw. Gosp.* Matt. xxii. 19 Eawað me mynet [c 1000 *Agg. Gosp.* *mynyt*, c 1160 *Hatton* *menet*; Vulg. *munisma*] þæs gæfles. c 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* II. 192 ȝenim piþores swilce an mynet ȝewege, diles sædes swilce .iiii. mynet ȝewege. 1340 *Ayenb.* 241 Vor pouerte is þet menet huermide me bayþ þe riche of heuene. c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* III. 1069 These [sc. pigs] if me spende, of mynt for hem reseuey. 1567 HARMAN *Caveat* (1869) 83 *Mynt*, *golde*. 1621 B. JONSON *Metam. Gypsies in Horace*, etc. (1640) 54 Strike faire at some Jewell That mint [1641 *fol.*, mine] may accrue well. 1666 HEAD *Eng. Rogue* I. iv. 33. a 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew.* 1848 Mrs. GASKELL *M. Barton* xxiii, You'll want money... You must take some of the mint I've got laid by in the old tea-pot.

2. *a.* A place where money is coined; usually, a place where lawful money is coined under the authority and direction of the state. *Master of the Mint* (perh. orig. in sense 1): the chief officer and custodian of the mint.

(Since 1869 the offices of Master and Worker of the Mint have been nominally held by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, who has direct control of the establishment.)

1423 *Rolls of Parlt.* IV. 256/2 The maister of the mynte aforeseid [previously called maistre of the koyne]. c 1475 *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 286 For and ther were a myntte ordeyned ny therby. a 1552 LELAND *Itin.* (1769) IV. 125 There was... a Mint of Coynage in Coventry. 1553 in *Strype Eccl. Mem.* (1721) III. App. v. 8 Her Majesty hath ordered and established to be made within her mientes these several coynes. 1603 JAS. I in *Ellis Orig. Lett.* Ser. I. III. 67 The Warden of our Mynt and Woorkmaster of our Moneys there. 1670 LADY MARY BERTIE in *12th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 21 At the Tower... I saw the Lyons and Mint. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Master of the Mint*, an Officer now call'd The Warden of the Mint. 1787 *Phil. Trans.* LXXVII. 204 *note*, The experiments... were made... at his Majesty's Mint in the Tower. 1836 in *Rep. Committee Roy. Mint* (1837) App. 28 The Cash Account of the Master of the Mint. 1853 HUMPHREYS *Coin-coll. Man.* I. vi. 66 The Carthaginians... had a national mint established in the Acropolis of Carthage.

b. A set of machines for coining.

1592 R. D. *Hypnerotomachia* 7 This Image was... mooved about with such a noyse... as if the mynte of the Queene of England had been going there! 1642 CHAS. I *Sp.* Wks. 1662 I. 412, I have sent hither for a Mint. 1832 *BABBAGE Econ. Manuf.* xi. (ed. 3) 94 The mint which was sent a few years since to Calcutta was capable of coining 200,000 pieces a day.

3. *transf.* and *fig.* A place in which the fabrication (of anything) is carried on; a source of invention or fabrication.

1555 EDEN *Decades* 331b, The... matrices of moste esteemed ryches, and the myntes of all treasures are the mountaynes. 1588 SHAKS. *L.L.L.* I. i. 166 A man... That hath a mint of phrases in his braine. 1610 BP. CARLETON *Jurisd.* 141 If that decree were forged, ... with many moe: Let the Romane forgery be acknowledged, and the Masters of that mint knowne. 1709 SACHEVERELL *Serm.* 15 Aug. 16 The Pulpit, and the Press, those Mints of Atheism. 1715 BENTLEY *Serm.* x. (1809) 348 Rome... should possess the sole mint of all spiritual licences and pardons. a 1792 WOLCOT (P. Pindar) *Ode to Pretty Milliner Wks.* 1794 III. 327 A kiss! — a thousand kisses let me add — Ten thousand from thy unexhausted mint. 1850 TENNYSON *In Mem.* lxxxix, But thou and I are one in kind, As moulded like in Nature's mint. 1874 L. STEPHEN *Hours in Library* (1892) I. v. 192 All these [tales] bear the unmistakable stamp of Hawthorne's mint. 1905 R. F. HORTON *Child & Reliq.* vii. 276 The Bible ought to be taught to every English child, as... the Mint of our noblest speech.

† **4. a.** *Coinage. Obs.*

1483 in *Lett. & Papers Rich. III & Hen. VII* (Rolls) I. 45 A lettre undre the kinges prive seall concerning the mynte of Irland. 1622 BACON *Hen. VII* 235 For Minte, and Warres, and Marshall Discipline, (things of Absolute Power) he would neuertheless bring to Parliamt.

b. In phrase to *pass the Mint* (with allusion to the assaying department of the Mint).

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* To Rdr. A 4b, So when any considerable Supplement of New English Words have legally pass'd the Mint and Test of our Virtuosi, the same liberty [of reprinting with additions] may be allowed this Work.

5. † **a.** A quantity (of money) coined. *Obs.*

1579 FENTON *Guicciard.* 1. (1599) 16 They were plentifully furnished... with so rich a mynt of money [orig. *tanta copia di danari*], that it sufficed against all wants.

transf. 1598 J. DICKENSON *Greene in Conc.* (1878) 100 He vanished, leauing mee extremely discontented; for I had ready a mint of questions.

b. Hence, a vast sum (of money); rarely *transf.* a vast amount (of something costly).

1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* ix. vi. § 19. 172 A mass, a mint, a mine of mony could easily be advanced to defray the expences thereof. 1729 BRADLEY *Riches of Hop-garden* 2 Expect Mints of Money to tumble into their Laps for a little Secret. 1833 MARRYAT *P. Simple* i, He must have lost a mint of money. 1869 BLACKMORE *Lorna D.* xxi, He was so tasselled, and so ruffled with a mint of bravery. 1874 SPURGEON *Treas. Dav.* Ps. xciv. 16 Our John Knox would be worth a mint at this hour, but where is he?

6. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *mint-bill*, a bill or promissory note given by the officers of the mint to the importer of bullion deposited for coining; *mint condition* = *mint-state*; *mint duties*, certain taxes formerly appropriated to the maintenance of the Royal Mint; *mint hog slang*, an Irish shilling; † *mint house*, a building in which money is coined; † *mintmaker*, 'a moneyer'; † *mint man*, one engaged or skilled in coining; also *transf.*; *mint par*, *parity* (of exchange), the ratio between the gold equivalent of the currency units of two countries; the rate of currency exchange between two countries based on this ratio; *mint phrase*, a phrase coined for a purpose; *mint price*, the standard price of bullion as recognized at the mint; *mint-stamp Numism.* = *MINT-MARK* (also *fig.*); *mint-state Numism.*, the condition in which a coin comes from the mint (also *transf.*, of a postage-stamp); also applied to books and other objects in pristine condition; *mint-token*, a token of a nominal value issued by legal authority from a mint; *mint value* = *mint price*. Also *MINT-MARK*, *MINT-MASTER*.

1707 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4330/5 The New Edict in France for making their *Mint-Bills current throughout the Kingdom. 1839 *Penny Cycl.* XV. 253/1 It [coin] is delivered to the owner weight for weight, as expressed in the mint bill which had been given. 1902 *Connoisseur* May 67/2 Nothing is more marked in present day stamp collecting than the insistence... upon what is expressively termed a '*mint' condition in unused specimens. 1923 *Punch* 7 Feb. 130 Here we have Holbein's portrait of the first earl... His *chef-d'oeuvre*, in mint condition. 1956 I. MURDOCH *Flight from Enchanter* i. 9 The books were chaotic, but in mint condition, since reading was not a popular activity. 1975 'D. RUTHERFORD' *Mystery Tour* iii. 59, I did have half a dozen vintage Rolls-Royces... but... it was becoming more and more expensive to keep the cars in mint condition. 1782 G. & F. GARBETT in *Rep. Committee Roy. Mint* (1837) App. 221 Certain duties upon brandy and strong waters under the title of *Mint duties. 1806 CARR *Stranger in Irel.* iii. 65 The genuine Irish shillings, called by the low Irish *Mint hogs. 1605 STOW *Ann., Jas. I.* 1414 The next day he saw... the *mint-houses. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* II. 248 The Hungarian gold and silver employed mint-houses, not only in Hungary, but in Germany, and the continent of Europe. c 1483 CAXTON *Dialogues* 2 Of *myntmakers [F. *monnoyers*] and pybakerys. 1605 TIMME *Quersit.* I. xvi. 82 The which is wel known to... euery gold-smith and *mintman. 1624 BACON *War w. Spain* (1629) 2 He that thinketh Spaine to be some great Ouermatch for this Estate... is no good Mint-man; But takes greatness of Kingdomes according to their Bulke and Currency. 1752 CARTE *Hist. Eng.* III. 384 They proposed to coin their plate to pay them; but the mintmen stole off with their stamps and irons. 1882 *Mint par [see *PAR sb.* 1 2a]. 1891 G. CLARE *Money-Market Primer* 74 A Mint Par can only be established between countries that employ the same standard of value. 1928 W. F. SPALDING *World's Currencies & Foreign Exchanges* 134/2 The mint par of exchange is the rate of exchange at which the standard coin of one country is convertible into that of another country according to the terms of their respective mint laws. 1965 PERRY & RYDER *Thomson's Dict. Banking* (ed. 11) 376/2 The

Mint Par between two countries never varies unless one of them alters its coinage regulations. 1928 L. D. EDIE *Money, Bank Credit & Prices* iii. 52 A so-called 'mint parity' existed between all gold standard countries. 1940 G. CROWTHER *Outl. Money* ix. 317 The 'mint parity' being \$4.86 $\frac{2}{3}$ = £1, whenever the exchange rate... fell... it became cheaper to buy gold from the Bank of England... and... sell it to the Federal Reserve Bank for dollars. 1965 SELDON & PENNANCE *Everyman's Dict. Econ.* 285 *Mint Parity of Exchange*, the exchange rate between two currencies both of which are legally convertible at fixed rates into... gold... The mint parity then expresses the ratio between the two legal rates. 1626 B. JONSON *Staple of N. iv. iv. 74*, I will tyde This affayre for you; giue it freight and passage, And such *mynt-phrase, as 'tis the worst of canting, By how much it affects the sense it has not. 1758 J. HARRIS *Money & Coins* ii. ii. 56 The market price of bullion might be frequently above the *mint price. 1892 H. R. GRENFELL in *Pall Mall G.* 24 Dec. 2/3 Law has instituted the so-called mint price for gold. 1817 D'ISRAELI *Cur. Lit.* 1st Ser. III. 83 That all men... should take the *mint-stamp of their thoughts from the Council of Trent. 1837 in *Rep. Committee Roy. Mint Index* 22 The Mint stamp is for the security of the refiner. 1902 *Daily Chron.* 16 Jan. 7/7 The Niger Coast 5s. [sc. postage stamp] in violet on 2d., and the 10s. in vermilion on 5d., both unused and in *mint state. 1931 *Times Lit. Suppl.* 16 Apr. 305/3 Copies of 'Waverley'... are excessively rare in mint state. 1716 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5439/3 A small Copper Coin, under the Name of *Mint-Tokens, shall be current throughout his Dominions for half a Rixdollar.

mint (mint), *sb.*² Forms: 1-6 *minte*, 1, 4-6 *mynte*, 3-7 *mente*, 5-6 *mynt*, 6 *mynte*, 6- *mint*. [OE. *mint* wk. fem. (? Mercian *mint* str. fem.) = OHG. *minza* (MHG., mod. G. *minze*): -WG. **mint*a, a. L. *menta*, *mentha*, Gr. $\mu\acute{\nu}\theta\eta$ (also $\mu\acute{\nu}\theta\sigma$). A synonym of unexplained form is WGer. **mintja*, represented by M. Du. *munte* (Du. *mint* fem.), OHG. *munza* (MHG., mod. G. *münze*). The obsolete Eng. form *mente* may be influenced by F. *mente* (now written *menthe*), whence also the MDu. variant *mente*.]

1. a. Any one of the aromatic labiate plants of the genus *Mentha*, esp. *M. viridis*, Garden Mint or SPEARMINT, well known in cookery. Until the 18th c. frequently with *a* and in *pl*.

c 975 *Rushw. Gosp.* Matt. xxiii. 23 Forþon 7e þe tæpziþap mintæ [c 1000 *Ag. Gosp.* *mintan*] & dile & cymen. c 1260 *Gloss. Names Plants in Rel. Ant.* I. 37 *Menta*, *mente*, *minten*. ? a 1366 CHAUCER *Rom. Rose* 731 A litel path... Of mentes ful and fenel grene. 1398 TREVISIA *Barth. De P.R.* xvii. cvi. (Tollem. MS.), Mynte of gardynes is an herbe þat multiþeþ it selfe. c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 60 Mintis staped wip salt. c 1450 *ME. Med. Bk.* (Heinrich) 69 Take smalache, & myntes, & rewe, and betonye. 1530 PALSGR. 660/2 Plucke these roses whyle I plucke these myntes. 1565 COOPER *Thesaurus, Menta, menta*,... Mintes. 1593 B. BARNES *Parthenophil* Ode xi. in *Arb. Garner* V. 456 Fragrant violets, and sweet mynte, Matched with purple hyacinth. 1618 LATHAM *2nd Bk. Falconry* (1633) 143 Mintes is hot and dry in the third degree. 1733 TULL *Horse-Hoing* *Husb.* i. 11, I plac'd a Mint, with half its Roots in the Glass. *Ibid.*, The Mints stood just upon the ends of the Trough. 1876 HARLEY *Mat. Med.* (ed. 6) 471 Mint has long been used in Medicine.

b. With defining word, as bergamot mint, *M. citrata*; brandy mint, PEPPERMINT, *M. piperita*; brook, fish, horse, water, wild mint, *M. sylvestris* and other wild species; brown, mackerel mint, old names for *M. viridis*; corn mint, *M. arvensis*; crisp(ed, cross, curled mint, *M. crispata*).

1578 LYTE *Dodoens* ii. lxxv. 243 The garden Myntes are of four sortes, that is to say, Curlede Mynte, Crispe Mynte, Spere Mynte, and Harte Mynte. The wilde Mynte is of two sortes, that is, the Horse Mynte, and the Water Mynte. 1597 GERARDE *Herbal* ii. ccxv. 553 The first Mint is called... browne Mint, or red Mint. The second... crosse Mint, or curled Mint. The third... Spare Mint, common Garden Mint, our Ladies Mint, Browne Mint and Macrell Mint. The fourth... Hart Woort or Hart Mint. *Ibid.* ccxvii. 555 Water Mint, Fish Mint, Brooke Mint, and Horse Mint. 1744 J. WILSON *Synops. Brit. Pl.* 87 Pepper-mint. They call this Brandy-mint in Westmoreland. 1796 WITHERING *Brit. Plants* (ed. 3) III. 525 *Corn Mint*. Watery places and moist corn fields. 1831 J. DAVIES *Manual Mat. Med.* 179 The most used of them are, the Crisped Mint, *Mentha crispata*, Lin.; the Green Mint, *M. Viridis*,... the Elegant Mint, *M. gentilis*, Lin.

c. = PEPPERMINT 2b. Also a sweet, or chocolate, flavoured with or containing mint. Also as *adj.*

1894 E. SKUSE *Compl. Confectioner* 138 (heading) Cheap common mints. 1958 'R. CROMPTON' *William's Television Show* v. 161 Their pockets bulged with... pear drops, mint fancies, almond delight. 1964 *Listener* 1 Oct. 498/2 Mouth mint-happy, I drift to the bed. 1966 P. V. PRICE *France: Food & Wine Guide* 95 Really good mint chocolates are... appreciated by French friends. 1970 D. MARLOWE *Echoes of Celandine* vi. 90 A bag of mints. 1973 *Harrod's Christmas Catal.* 35/1, 1 metre box of crispy mints—a special chocolate blended in our own factory. £5.25.

2. Applied with defining word to plants of allied genera, e.g. *Calamintha* and in U.S. *Pycnanthemum* and *Monarda*. See also CATMINT.

1548 TURNER *Names of Herbes* 22 *Calamintha*... called in english cornemint and calamynt. 1597 GERARDE *Herbal* ii. ccxviii. 556 Calamint, or mountaine Mint. 1846-50 A. WOOD *Class-bk. Bot.* 417 *Monarda didyma*, Mountain Mint. *M. punctata*, Horsemint. *Ibid.* 419 *Pycnanthemum incanum*, Mountain Mint. 1886 BRITTEN & HOLLAND *Plant-n. s.v.*, *Calamintha officinalis* is in *Yks.* Cap Mint or Cat Mint;

.. *Teucrium Scorodonia* is Rock Mint in *Som.* and Wild Mint in *Suss.*; *Ajuga reptans* is Wild Mint in *Berks.*

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*: *mint-green* *adj.*; *mint cake dial.*, (a) a cake made of flour and dripping or lard, flavoured with sugar and chopped fresh mint, and rolled out very thin (E.D.D.); (b) a sweetmeat flavoured with peppermint (*Ibid.*); *mint jelly*, *mint-flavoured jelly*, usu. eaten with roast lamb; *mint julep* (see JULEP 2); *mint rock*, a sweetmeat (see ROCK *sb.*) flavoured with peppermint; *mint-sling U.S.*, a drink containing some alcoholic beverage flavoured with mint; *mint-stick*, a stick of mint-rock or similar sweetmeat; *mint tea* = *mint-water*; *mint tree*, an Australian labiate tree, *Prostanthera lasiantha* (*Treas. Bot.* 1866); *mint vinegar*, *mint-flavoured vinegar*; *mint-water*, a cordial distilled from mint. Also MINT-SAUCE.

1825 MRS. CAMERON *Seeds of Greediness* 2 (in *Houlston Tracts* I. No. 22) Apples, *mint cakes, and other things... very tempting to children. 1958 E. NEWBY *Short Walk in Hindu Kush* xiv. 170 Drinking some coffee and munching Kendal mint cake. 1971 D. HASTON in C. Bonington *Annapurna South Face* xvii. 211 Food level was porridge, mint cake and assorted synthetic drinks. 1971 M. THOMPSON in *Ibid.* App. D. 272 There was far too much sugar and too much fudge and mint cake. The Kendal Mint Cake really came into its own at very high altitude. 1967 MRS. L. B. JOHNSON *White House Diary* 9 Mar. (1970) 493, I wore my *mint-green silk and sat... on his right. 1973 J. SHUB *Moscow by Nightmare* ix. 97 The mint-green Winter Palace. 1922 GORDON & ROHDE *Cookery* 157 *Mint Jelly... Pick fresh young mint. Boil the sugar in the vinegar for 5 minutes. 1951 T. STERLING *House without Door* ii. 22 The lamb was tender... She ate the mint jelly separately. 1966 I. JEFFERIES *House-Surgeon* xiii. 245 There was red-currant jelly, white-currant jelly, mint jelly... and mint sauce. 1809 'D. KNICKERBOCKER' *Hist. N.Y.* II. vii. ii. 180 The inhabitants... were notoriously prone to get fuddled and make merry with *mint-julep and apple-toddy. 1817 PAULDING *Let. fr. South* (1835) I. 21 The best compounder of mint-juleps of any man in Virginia. 1845 ELIZA ACTON *Mod. Cookery* 540 Mint Julep. 1853 J. G. BALDWIN *Fluxion Times Alabama* 81 Great was he too at mixing an apple toddy or mint julep. 1943 R.A.F. *Jrnl.* Aug. 16 When he spoke one tasted mint juleps and water melons. 1970 A. LAUNAY *Cocktails & Snacks* 64 *Mint Julep*. 6 or 7 mint leaves... shaved ice, $\frac{1}{2}$ cocktail glass bourbon whisky. 1952 *New Statesman* 29 Mar. 370/2 The sweets are unsophisticated and long-lasting—Bottomley's *mint rock, Judy Barratt's humbugs. 1804 *Balance* 15 Mar. 86 (Th.), Three *Mint Slings. 1812 'H. BULL-US' *Diverting Hist. John Bull & Bro. Jonathan* xiii. 98 The Yankees abhor horse-racing, cock fighting, and mint-slings. 1832 J. P. KENNEDY *Swallow Barn* I. xi. 110 It is a vulgar error... to appropriate the mint sling to the morning. 1964 *Cookbk.* (Amer. Heritage) 345 The Mint Sling and Apple Toddy... are variations on the more traditional Slings and Toddies given here. 1862 *New York Tribune* 13 June (Cent.), The soldiers hunger for dates, figs, *mint-stick [etc.]. 1872 SCHELE DE VERE *Americanisms* 395 Sage-tea and *Mint-tea were... familiar to all nurses. 1845 E. ACTON *Mod. Cookery* (ed. 2) v. 137 *Green *mint vinegar*... The mint itself... will keep well in vinegar, though the colour will not be very good. 1957 E. CRAIG *Collins Family Cookery* 893 *Mint Vinegar*... Fill up jars with the mint... then pour in mild vinegar to overflowing. 1666 *Phil. Trans.* I & II. No. 12. 212 *Mint-water. 1843 R. J. GRAVES *Syst. Clin. Med.* xii. 131 A draught composed of two drachms of mint water [etc.].

† *mint*, *sb.*³ *Obs.* [Of obscure origin; possibly contraction of MINUTE *sb.* (cf. MINT-WHILE).]

1. A small insect, mite, weevil.

14... *Voc.* in *Wr.-Wücker* 623 *Bibiones, uermes, Anglice myntes*. c 1475 *Pict. Voc.* *ibid.* 767/8 *Nomina vermium*... *Hec mica*, a mynte. 1789 W. MARSHALL *Glouc.* I. 330 *Mints*, mites. 1842 in AKERMAN *Wilts Gloss.*

2. A denomination of weight, $\frac{1}{20}$ of a grain; = MITE.

a 1600 MS. *Rawlinson D.* 23 Pref. 1 b, The weyghtes called myntes which is the smallest weyhte here sette downe, saving the weyghtes called droytes, These weyghtes called myntes hathe no abbreviacion sette here downe.

mint (mint), *sb.*⁴ *Sc.* and *north. dial.* Also 4 *mint*, 4-6 *mynt*. [f. MINT *v.* 1]

1. Purpose, intention.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 463 Bot he was merred of hys mint, Fulson he fand vnsterne stint. 13... E.E. *Allit. P. A.* 1160 Bot of þat mint I was bi-tal.

2. An attempt, effort; an attempt to strike; a blow aimed; a threatening gesture or movement.

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 12367 He [Arthur] sey wel how he [Dynabrok] made his mynt, & wip his mace he teysed his dynt. 13... *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 2345 Fyrst I mansped þe murly, with a mynt one, & roue þe wyth no rof. *Ibid.* 2350 þat oper munt for þe morne, mon, I þe profered, þou kyssedes my clere wyf. c 1400 *Ywayne & Gaw.* 2613 A ful fel mynt to him made. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* v. viii. 11 Now bendis he wip his burdoun with a mynt, On syde he bradis for till eschew the dint. 1573 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xxxix. 361 He... Brocht thame to miserie maid ane mynt to wrang vs. a 1584 MONTGOMERIE *Cherrie & Slae* 1158 '3it', quod Experience, 'at thee Mak mony mints I may'. 1589 J. MELVILL *Autobiogr.* (Wodrow Soc.) 273 His brother... making a mint, maid the lown to fie. a 1699 J. FRASER *Mem.* vi. §2 (1738) 139 Nor made I ever any extraordinary Mint to seek God, but [etc.]. 1728 RAMSAY *To Starrat* 39 The lawly mints of my poor moorland muse.

mint (mint), *v.*¹ Now *dial.* or *arch.* Forms: 1 *myntan*, 2 *mintan*, 2-3 *munten*, 3-6 *mynt*, 3-7 *minte*, 4, 6 *mente*, 5 *munt*, 6 *ment*, *mynte*, 3- *mint*.

[OE. *myntan*, perh. from **myneþtan*, f. *myne* thought, intention; see MIN *sb.*]

† 1. *intr.* and *trans.* To think. *Obs.*

c 1000 *Judith* 153 (Gr.) Mynton ealle, þæt se beorna brego & seo beorhte mægd in ðam witeþan træfe wæron ætsumne. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 28979 For euer ai prai wit-vten stint, He þat graithli to god has mint. a 1310 in Wright *Lyric P.* x. 37 Of munnyng ne munt thou namore. c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 7225 þey seide til oper, 'what haue 3e mynt?'

2. With *inf.* (rarely with *clause*). To purpose, intend; also, to make an effort, attempt, endeavour; to venture.

Beowulf 712 Mynte se manscaða manna cynnes sumne besyrwan in sele þam hean. 1154 O.E. *Chron.* (Laud MS.) an. 616 Ða mynte Laurentius þe ða was erceþiscop on Cænt. þæt he wolde sup ofer se. 1154 *Ibid.* an. 1137 And gif he leng moste liuen, also he mint to don of þe horder-wycan. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 10759 Hir to haf had he nocht mint, If he moht anigat it stint. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 261 Sondri times as sche minte To speke, upon the point sche stinte. 1530 PALSGR. 421/2, I am aboute to do a thyng, or I ment or purpose to do a thyng, *je tache*. 1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* ix. 193 The Erle of Surrie... minted nocht to cum an inche ner vs. 1633 RUTHERFORD *Let.* xxix. (1862) I. 105 Jesus is looking up that water and minting to dwell amongst them. 1713 *Humble Pleadings for Good Old-way* 137 We the people that adhere to him have minted to plead with this church. 1725 RAMSAY *Gentle Sheph.* i. i, To speak but till her I dare hardly mint. 1871 W. ALEXANDER *Johnny Gibb* xii. (1873) 76 He's ready to confess Christ afore men after a fashion that I hae never mintit to dee yet.

† b. With ellipsis of verb of motion. *Obs.*

Beowulf 762 Mynte se mæra, þær he meachte... þanon fleon. a 1325 *Prov. Hendyng* xxx, Mon þat munteþ ouer flod, whiles þat þe wynd ys wod abyde fayre ant stille. 1660 D. DICKSON *Serm.* Sel. Writ. (1845) I. 135 We are like Peter who minted to his Master on the water.

c. *absol.*

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* xii. xiv. 49 Ne went it [the stone] all the space, as he dyd mynt, Nor, as he etlyt, performyst nocht the dynt.

3. *trans.* To intend; to attempt; to aim (a blow).

c 888 K. ÆLFRED *Boeth.* xxxv. §3 Ac wit sculon swapeah secan þæt þæt wit ær mynton. c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 11 And þat wreche man [leueð] þæt swilche ping him mai letten of þat þe god him haueð munt. a 1300 *Vox & Wolf* 244 in Hazl. *E.P.P.* I. 66 Wat hauest thou i-munt, weder wolt thou? a 1330 *Otuel* 182 For 3ef ani of 3ou so hardi be, þat any strok munteþ to me. c 1400 *Ywayne & Gaw.* 3437 What so my sister ever has mynt, Al hir part now tel i tynt. 1818 SCOTT *Rob Roy* xxv, I will cleave to the brisket the first man that mints another stroke. a 1825 FORBY *Voc. E. Anglia, Mink, Mint*, to attempt, to aim at.

† b. To direct, address (speech). *Obs.*

c 1491 *Chast. Goddes Chyld.* xviii. 49 As he minteth us his speche wythouten ony taryng of worde.

4. *intr.* To aim a blow; to take aim in shooting; to make a threatening movement. *Const. at, to.*

13... *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 2262 With alle þe bur in his body he ber hit [his axe] on lofte, Munt as mastly, as marre hym he wolde. *Ibid.* 2274 Nawper fyked I, ne flaze, freke, quen pou myntest. c 1400 *Ywayne & Gaw.* 2448 Unto Sir Ywayne he mynt, And on the shelde he hit ful fast. 1423 *Jas. I Kingis Q.* cv, For oft, There as I mynt full sore, I smyte bot soft. c 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* viii. xvi. 2606 Thai myst bot seldyn quhare thai wald mynt. 1530 PALSGR. 635/1, I dyd ment at a fatte bucke but I dyd hyt a pricket. a 1600 MONTGOMERIE *Misc. Poems* ix. 16 Vhair thou mints thou missis not the mark. — *Sonn.* liv. 9 Bot hola, Musel thou mints at such a mark, Vhair merit far exceeds thy slender skill. 1600 *Gowrie's Conspir.* D 3, Minting to his Highnes heart with the dagger.

† b. To make a movement to seize something.

Const. to. Obs.

1613 in R. M. FERGUSON *Hume* (1899) 199 Dispensing of him and minting to ane quhinger to have struckin him thairwith. a 1828 *Earl Lithgow* xxxi. in *Child Ballads* II. 469/1 It's thrice she minted to the brand.

c. To point.

a 1400-50 *Alexander* 1089 Seraphis aperis... Toward a misti montayne him myntis with his fynger.

5. To make an attempt; to aim at, aspire to.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 28314 Quen i til ony gode dede mynt Ful eth it was do me to stint. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 338/2 Myntyn, or amyn towarde, for to assayen. 1721 RAMSAY *Keitha* 81 The lasses wha did at her gaces mint, Hae by her death their bonniest pattern tint. 1820 SCOTT *Monast.* xvii, They that mint at a gown of gold, will always get a sleeve of it.

† 6. *trans.* To mention, speak of. *Obs.*

c 1375 *Cursor M.* 14021 (Fairf.) Simonde... wondred & saide in his po3t bot wip his mouþ he mynt [earlier texts said] hit no3t. c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 431 This Medea the maiden, þat I mynt first.

Hence **minting vbl. sb.*

1508 DUNBAR *Flyting w. Kennedie* 4 Bot had thay maid of mannae ony mynting In special, sic stryfe sould ryse but stynting. a 1653 BINNING *Serm.* (1743) 605 God in Christ accepts of endeavours and minting. 1703 THORESBY *Let. to Ray* s.v. *Munt*, I know your Meaning by your munting.

mint (mint), *v.*² Forms: see the *sb.* [f. MINT *sb.*¹ OE. had *mynetian* = OHG. *munizôn* (mod. G. *münzen*), Du. *munten*.]

1. *trans.* To make (coin) by stamping metal.

1546 LANGLEY *Pol. Verg. De Invent.* ii. xiii. 57 b, Phedon began syluer coyne in the yle Egina. It was mynted in Rome. 1691 LOCKE *Lower. Interest* 148 Had all the Money in King Charles the II. and King James the II. time been Minted according to this new proposal, this raised Money would have been gone as well as the other. 1862 MERIVALE *Rom. Emp.* lviii. (1865) VII. 149 Gold and silver money, minted for the occasion. 1881 *Metal World* No. 3. 37 No more half-crowns or fourpenny bits will be minted.

b. transf. ? nonce-uses. To make (paper money, a seal).

1736 BERKELEY *Querist* II. 125 Whether it was not madness in France to mint bills and actions, merely to humour the people. **1871** MISS YONGE *Cameos* (1877) II. xxi. 324 The Great Seal was cancelled in order that another for both England and France might be minted.

c. to mint gold, money (mod. colloq.): to gain or 'make' money with facility. Cf. COIN *v.*¹ I c.

1842 MRS. STONE *W. Langshawe* II. vii. 78 If he can but weather the corner, he'll mint gold.

d. fig. To produce (something regarded as comparable to coin); to 'coin' or invent (a word or phrase); in contemptuous use, to invent, fabricate (something counterfeit). Cf. NEW-MINT *v.*

1593 [see NEW-MINT *v.*]. **a 1643** CARTWRIGHT *Siege* v. iv. Nature's sincerer kingdom, where she mints And shapes refin'd delights. **1648** GATAKER *Myst. Clouds* 2 They might, by some colourable glosses, and nice distinctions newly minted, make them seem [etc.]. **1652** R. BOREMAN *Countr. Catech.* x. 25 Broaching new opinions . . . such as shall be minted in the brains of their Tutors. **1659** *Gentl. Calling* iv. (1660) 38 That it may every Year appear in some new piece of Dress, have some Oaths fresh minted to set it off. **a 1680** CHARNOCK *Attrib. God* (1834) II. 565 Such was [his] usurpation, . . . as if he had power to mint gods. **1698** C. BOYLE *Bentley's Epist. Phal.* (ed. 2) 73 One Happy Phrase, newly minted by the Dr. **a 1711** KEN *Edmund* Poet. Wks. 1721 II. 226 Curs'd Heresies and Schems they all disclaim, Minted in Hell, and kindled by its Flame. **a 1800** S. PEGGE *Anecd. Eng. Lang.* (1803) 35 Queen Elizabeth was very successful in minting the Latin word *Fæminilis*. **1895** SIR H. MAXWELL in *Forum* (N.Y.) Oct. 159 The name has not yet been minted which shall serve to distinguish the Unionist party of the twentieth century.

2. To convert (bullion) into coin or money. **? Obs.**

1569 SIR T. GRESHAM in *Ellis Orig. Lett.* Ser. II. II. 318 Seeing this money . . . doth appertain to merchants, I would wishe the Quenes Majesty to put it to use . . . as to mynt hit into her own coyne. **1668** *Lond. Gaz.* No. 287/3 The Barres of Silver which arrived lately, are to be suddenly minted. **1670** PETTUS *Fodina Reg.* 42 Metall being thus Coynd or Minted, it is called Coyn.

† b. transf. To fashion or convert into. **Obs.** **a 1680** CHARNOCK *Attrib. God* (1682) 30 The Mouth takes in the meat, . . . the liver refines it and mints it into blood.

c. fig. To impress (something) with a stamp or character. Also with *out, upon*. Also, to stamp (an impress) *upon*.

1664 H. MORE *Myst. Iniq., Apol.* 544 Though it were in our power to mint Truth as we please . . . yet we should find that it would not serve all Emergencies. **1641** MILTON *Reform.* II. 45 But by what example can they shew that the form of Church Discipline must be minted, and modell'd out to secular pretences? **1760-72** H. BROOKE *Fool of Qual.* (1809) II. 75, I would . . . he had now been present . . . to have his soul melted and minted as mine has been. *Ibid.* 107, I was melted down and minted anew, as it were.

mint (mint), *a. ellipt.* for *in mint condition* (see MINT *sb.*¹ 6).

1902 *Connoisseur* Jan. p. xiv, A hitherto unknown stamp . . . unused (mint). **1928** *Humphris*' (Norwich) *Catal.* No. 149. 13/1 'Mint' signifies As New. **1952** J. CARTER *A.B.C. for Bk.-Collectors* 59 A cloth-bound, a boarded or a wrapped book may be called immaculate, mint, pristine, [etc.]. *Ibid.* 120 Dust-jacket defective, otherwise mint. **1968** P. OLIVER *Screening Blues* 3 Other conditions reflect the popularity of singer or song, and some [records], grey on one side and 'mint' on the other, betray hard service in a juke-box. **1975** *Deval & Muir* (Takeley, Hertfordshire) *Catal.* No. 35. 16/1 This book is one of the prettiest small publications of the period. . . Apart from discolouration of the free end-papers, virtually a mint copy.

mintage ('mintɪdʒ). [f. MINT *v.*¹ or *sb.*¹ + -AGE.]

1. The action or process (*occas.* the privilege) of coining or minting money; coinage.

c 1570 *MS. Raulinson D.* 23 lf. 13 A treatise concerning the myntage of the monyes. **1611** *SPEED Hist. Gt. Brit.* vii. xxxviii. §14. 342 He did [enrich] certayne Cities with the Mintage of his money, whereof in London were eight houses, . . . at Lewis tow [etc.]. **1779** *Gentl. Mag.* XLIX. 410 A curious account by the President of the Roman mintage under Honorius and Arcadius. **1820** D. TURNER *Tour Normandy* II. 261 From time immemorial, the chapter has enjoyed the right of mintage. **1824** BYRON *Juan* xv. vii, Bright as a new Napoleon from its mintage. **1853** HUMPHREYS *Coin-Coll. Man.* I. xxiv. 344 Coins of Roman mintage.

2. transf. and fig. The fabrication or production of something compared to coin; the 'coining' or deliberate formation of a new word, etc.

a 1631 DONNE *Valed. Weeping* 4 Let me powre forth My teares before thy face, . . . For thy face coines them, and thy stampe they beare, And by this Mintage they are something worth. **1657** W. MORICE *Coena quasi Kovij* Diat. vi. 315 They had the monopoly and mintage of godliness. **1662** SIR A. MERVYN *Sp. Irish Aff.* 2 It is now in its Mintage, and our care must be, that the Miter be not stamp't instead of the Crown. **1745** WARTON *Pleas. Melancholy* 88 Which Reason's mintage fair Unmoulds, and stamps the monster on the man. **1839** DE QUINCEY *Recoll. Lakes* Wks. 1862 II. 116 A new word of German mintage. **1883** MAINE *Early Law & Cust.* 15 Few literary theories of modern mintage have more to recommend them.

3. concr. The product of a (particular) mint; a coin, or the coins collectively, minted by a specified person or in a specified place or country. Also *transf. and fig.* (cf. 2).

1638 T. CAREW in *Cary's Malvezzi* To Translator 10 Or what the Crusca yet For currant Tuscan mintage will admit.

1651 CLEVELAND *Poems* 3 Thus did Natures mintage vary, Coyning thee a Philip and Mary. **1839** J. STERLING *Poems* 167 Stamped in clay, a heavenly mintage, All from dust receive their birth. **1851** SIR F. PALGRAVE *Norm. & Eng.* I. 42 The Romans . . . purposely sowed and buried their mintage. **1871** FARRAR *Witn. Hist.* iv. 147 Christianity . . . stamped them . . . and made them current amid the coins of a debased mintage. **1887** *Athenæum* 5 Nov. 598/1 A timely withdrawal of the worn coins may lead to the substitution of a better class of mintages. **1888** *Ch. Times* 341/3 Parodies of his most studied turns of phrase, witty travesties of his mintages.

4. The charge for or cost of coining; the duty paid for minting or coining.

1645 *Virginia Stat.* (1823) I. 308 To allow for the mintage 12d. per pound soe there will remaine £9500 sterl. The mintage allowed and deducted. **1825** *Blackw. Mag.* XVIII. 240 Mintage, altarge, and small dues, are almost unknown. **1869** [see COINAGE I]. **1875** JEVONS *Money* xiv. 168 Some small savings would accrue from the less amount of mintage required.

5. The stamp or impression placed on a coin.

In quot. *fig.*

1634 MILTON *Comus* 529 And the inglorious likenes of a beast Fixes instead, unmoulding reasons mintage Character'd in the face. **a 1664** KATH. PHILIPS *Friendship Poems* (1667) 78 Those kind Impressions which Fate can't controul, Are Heaven's mintage on a worthy Soul. **1822** BYRON *Werner* III. i, Methinks it wears upon its face my guilt For motto, not the mintage of the state. **1882** *Times* 6 Feb., Who thus became stamped with the common mintage of their colleagues' manners.

6. attrib., as mintage place, system.

c 1630 RISDON *Surv. Devon* §276 (1810) 287 Con. . . implieth the mintage place. **1898** *Westm. Gaz.* 6 Apr. 7/2 The early efforts of the Edwards to set the coin of the Realm on a proper mintage system.

'mint-drop. [f. MINT *sb.*² + DROP *sb.*]

1. 'A sugar-plum flavoured with peppermint' (*Cent. Dict.* 1890).

2. U.S. slang. With pun on MINT *sb.*¹: A coin.

1835 HAWTHORNE *Passages from Note-Bks.* in *Atlantic Monthly* (1866) Jan. 3/2 The bar-keeper had one of Benton's mint drops for a bosom-brooch! **1837** *Congress. Globe* 29 Sept. App. 339/3 [The money flowed to Mobile] by the aid of 'the far-famed Specie circular', in 'mint drops' and 'hard currency'. **1840** J. P. KENNEDY *Quodlibet* 106 [There's] Specie Circlor and Mint Drops, and the Lord knows what. **1872** SCHELE DE VERE *Americanisms* 291 When the Hon. T. H. Benton . . . put his whole strength forward . . . to introduce a gold currency, he accidentally called the latter mint-drops, with a slight attempt at a pun. . . For many years gold coins were largely known as Benton's mint-drops.

Mintech (mɪn'tek). Also *Mintec, Min. Tech.* Colloq. abbrevs. of *Ministry of Technology*.

1967 *Guardian* 26 Aug. 6/6 A Min Tech review of the whole problem. **1967** *Spectator* 15 Dec. 750/3 The gritty 'technological' phrasemaking of you-know-who and his Mintech. **1970** *Guardian* 25 Feb. 10/3 Mintech exists. . . They really do give this little name. . . to the great big Ministry of Technology. **1970** *Punch* 17 June 920/1 Every available taxpayer's penny is needed for wasting at Min-Tech. **1971** *New Scientist* 17 June 673/1 The civilian aspects of the defence research establishments—so laboriously cultivated under Mintech auspices.

minted ('mɪntɪd), *ppl. a.*¹ [f. MINT *v.*² + -ED¹.] Coined, made into coin or money; in the form of coin. Also *transf. and fig.*

1598, etc. [see NEW-MINTED *ppl. a.*] **1640** *Two Lanc. Lovers* 60 (Halli.) Pretending an indisposition of health, or some other minted excuse. **a 1678** MARVELL *Dial. Soul & Pleas.* 58 Wheresoe're thy foot shall go The minted gold shall lie. **1820** C. R. MATURIN *Melmoth* (1892) III. xxx. 202 The sterling gold of a heart-minted look. **1852** JAMES PEQUINILLO II. 55 A hundred good and well-minted sequins. **1874** HOLLAND *Mistr. Manse* xxi, The minted silver that his largess scattered wide.

minted ('mɪntɪd), *ppl. a.*² [f. MINT *sb.*² + -ED².] Flavoured with mint.

1881 C. E. TURNER in *Macm. Mag.* XLIV. 311 A silver jug with a kind of sparkling minted kvass, the pleasant odour of which filled the whole room.

minter ('mɪntə(r)). Forms: 1 *mynetere, mynytere, (Northumb. mynittre)*, 2 *menetere, minitere*, 3-4 *munetere*, 4-5 *mynter*, 6- *minter*. [OE. *mynetere* = OS. **munitari* (MDu., Du. *munter*), OHG. *munizzāri*, a. L. *monētārius*, f. *monēta*: see MONEY. The modern word may partly descend from OE., and partly be an independent formation on MINT *v.*² + -ER¹.]

† **1.** Used to render L. *nummularius* ('money-changer'). **Obs.**

c 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Matt. xxi. 12, xxv. 27, etc. **c 1000** *Ag. Gosp.* *ibid.* **c 1300** *Life Jesu* 853 (Horstm.) And Muneteres also pat oncoupe Men mizten monie finde.

2. One who coins or stamps money; a moneyer.

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Hom.* (Th.) II. 554 Godes feoh . . . bið befæst myneterum to sleanne. **a 1131** *O.E. Chron.* an. 1125 Man scolde beniman calle þa minitere þe wæron on Engle lande heora liman. **1423** *Nobles of Parlt.* IV. 256/2 *margin*, Mynters and Goldsmithes. **1549** LATIMER *Ploughers* (Arb.) 27 Since priests have bene minters, money hath bene wourse then it was before. **1605-6** *Act 3 Jas. I. c.* 27 §9 Other Officers Minters and Workemen. . . in any the Kinges Majesties Mintes. **1780** *Noble Mint & Coins Durham* 3 They . . . employed the same Minters as Edward the Confessor. **1828-40** TYTLER *Hist. Scot.* (1864) I. 278 Foreigners appear to have been the great coiners or minters of those times.

transf. a 1631 DONNE *Serm.* (1640) vii. 62 God stamped his Image upon us, and so God is . . . our Minter, our Statuary.

3. fig. An inventor; a deliberate fabricator; = COINER *sb.* 3.

1654 GAYTON *Pleas. Notes* IV. xi. 242 O generation of fictitious Mynters! who knows not that Apollo is a Deity Errant. **1702** C. MATHER *Magn. Chr.* VII. 11 A most prodigious Minter of Exorbitant Novelties. **1818** in TODD.

† **4.** [A distinct word, f. MINT *sb.*¹ + -ER¹.] A resident in the precincts of the ancient Mint in Southwark, once a reputed sanctuary for debtors. **Obs.**

a 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew, Rum-dukes*, the boldest Fellows amongst the Alsatians, Minters, Savoyards, &c. **1706** LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) VI. 20 The riotous proceedings of the minters in Southwark. **1723** *Weekly Jnl.* 20 July, The Southwark Mint . . . got to be such a pest, that special statutes . . . were passed ordering the abolition. . . The exodus of the . . . train of 'Minters' . . . included some thousands.

minting ('mɪntɪŋ), *vbl. sb.*¹ [f. MINT *v.*² + -ING¹.] The action of MINT *v.*², *lit.* and *fig.*

1549 LATIMER *Ploughers* (Arb.) 27 If the Apostles mighte not leaue the office of preaching to be deacons, shall one leaue it for mynting? **1579** FENTON *Guicciard.* (1618) 17 For money, his Mines and mintings furnished about all wants that could happen. **1665** PEPEY *Diary* 11 Dec., He [sc. the king] was forced to borrow thereupon till the tools could be made for the new minting in the present form. **1715** *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5339/1 The Minting of the . . . Copper-Pieces. . . is . . . suspended. **1841** D'ISRAELI *Amen. Lit.* (1867) 131 The minting of new words. **1894** *Athenæum* 1 Sept. 294/2 An enormous collection of old coins, the residue of a century's minting.

b. attrib., as minting apparatus, house, -mill.

1772 *Hist. Rochester* 10 He established three minting houses. **1875** KNIGHT *Dict. Mech., Minting-mill*, a coining-machine. **1903** *Daily Chron.* 29 Sept. 4/6 A complete minting apparatus was discovered.

minting, vbl. sb.²: see MINT *v.*¹

mintjac, variant of MUNTJAC.

'mint-mark. [MINT *sb.*¹] A mark placed upon a coin to indicate the mint at which it was struck.

1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) XII. 167/2. **1826** HAWKINS *Anglo-Gallic Coins Brit. Mus.* 87 note, The mint mark is a cross patonce. **1853** HUMPHREYS *Coin-coll. Man.* I. vi. 49 There is on this coin a small figure of Æsculapius, a sort of mint mark.

fig. a 1849 H. COLERIDGE *Ess.* (1851) I. 226 What can the loyal poet do, but . . . impress it with the mint-mark of his own devoted fancy? **1887** LOWELL *Democr.*, etc. 108 That spontaneousness which is the mint-mark of all sterling speech.

'mint-master. [f. MINT *sb.*¹: cf. Du. *munt meester, G. münzmeister.*]

1. An officer of the mint whose duty it is to superintend the coinage of money.

1528 in *Lett. & Pap. Hen. VIII.* IV. II. 1723 Th'artycles that we ben sworn to conseryng the mynt maysters. **1622** MALYNES *Anc. Law-Merch.* 279 The principall Officer is the Warden of the Mint; next is the Mint-master. **1762-71** H. WALPOLE *Vertue's Anecd. Paint.* (1786) I. 15 note, Of William is a curious seal, as Mint-master. **1845** SELBY in *Proc. Berw. Nat. Club* II. No. 13. 160 note, In Æthelred's mint were upwards of forty mintmasters. **1879** H. PHILLIPS *Notes Coins* 14 The daughter of the mint-master stood in one scale while her weight in Massachusetts shillings was poured into the other for her dowry.

2. fig. A 'coiner' of new ideas, words, etc. Common in 17th c.; now *rare* or *Obs.*

1599 *Broughton's Let.* ix. 30 The graund Mintmaster of learning in our age. *Ibid.* 47 You will be counted . . . the mintmaster of fancies. **1641** MILTON *Animadv.* Wks. 1851 III. 204 The odde coinage of your phrase, which no mint-master of language would allow for sterling. **1690** LOCKE *Hum. Und.* III. x. §2 The great Mint-Masters of these kind of Terms, I mean the School-men and Metaphysicians.

Minto ('mɪntəʊ). Also *Mintoe, mintoe*. [f. MINT *sb.*²] The proprietary name of a type of boiled sweet flavoured with peppermint.

1935 *Trade Marks Jnl.* 16 Oct. 1298/2 Nuttall's Mintoos. . . Boiled sugar sweetmeats flavoured with mint. William Nuttall Limited, . . . Doncaster; manufacturing confectioners. **1949** DYLAN THOMAS *Let.* 13 Oct. (1966) 328 Yesterday I broke a tooth on a minto. **1953** — *Under Milk Wood* (1954) 2 Coughing like nannygoats, sucking mintoos, fortywinking hallelujah. **1957** *Skuse's Compl. Confectioner* (ed. 13) 63 *Mintoos*. Boil the sugar, glucose and water . . . knead in the oil of peppermint and . . . spin out and cut. *Ibid.* 64 (caption) Kiss Cutting on 'Mintoe' Machine. **1963** *Listener* 21 Mar. 501/2, I wanted to keep on sucking mintoos for ever.

Minton ('mɪntən). The name of Thomas Minton (1766-1836), used *attrib.* to designate the pottery made at Stoke-on-Trent, Staffs., from 1793 onwards, by him and his successors. Also *ellipt.*, = Minton ware.

1857 J. MARRIAT *Hist. Pott. & Porc.* (ed. 2) xii. 302 Staffordshire is now the site of the great manufactures. From among these may be mentioned Minton, Copeland, Ridgway. **1863** W. CHAFFERS *Marks Pott. & Porc.* 125 Minton's, established in 1791 by Mr. Thomas Minton. . . The name, indented on the ware, is generally adopted both for china and earthenware. **1888** [see TILE *sb.*¹ I c]. **1926** S. T. WARNER *Lolly Willowes* 1. 11 An amateur of china, who had dowered all his nieces . . . with Worcester, Minton, and Oriental. **1960** R. COLLIER *House called Memory* iii. 44 The best silver tea-service and the Minton tea-set. **1967** 'R. RAINE' *Wreath for Amer.* ii. 30 A small silver tray bearing

two Minton cups and saucers. 1972 R. PLAYER *Oh! Where are Bloody Mary's Earrings* vii. 182 A scraping of boots on the Minton tile floor.

mint-sauce. [f. MINT *sb.*² + SAUCE *sb.*]

1. A sauce made of finely chopped mint mixed with vinegar and sweetened with sugar; it is usually eaten with roast lamb.

1747 MRS. GLASSE *Cookery* 4 It will eat like Lamb with Mint Sauce. 1769 EARL CARLISLE in *Jesse G. Selwyn & Contemp.* (1843) II. 363 Sir P. Lambé... said he would give Lady Henrietta mint sauce. 1826 MRS. DODS *Cook & Housew. Man.* 169 Mint Sauce for Hot or Cold Roast Lamb.

2. With punning allusion to MINT *sb.*²: Money. 1828 EGAN *Finish Tom & Jerry* (1871) 53, I... only hope that he gets lots of mint-sauce. 1838 DICKENS *Nich. Nick.* xxxiv, It is to melt some scraps of dirty paper into bright shining, chinking, tinkling, demd mint sauce.

† **mint-while.** *Obs. rare.* [App. for *minute-while*: see MINUTE *sb.* 1. Cf. MINT *sb.*³] The duration of a minute.

1393 LANGL. *P. Pl. C.* XIII. 217 An vnredy reue þi residue shal spene, That meny mothe was [maister] ynne in a mynte-while. *Ibid.* xx. 194 As we may see a wynter, Isyckles in euesynges, thorgh hete of þe sonne Melteþ in a mynt-while [1377 *B-text* mynt while] to myst and to water.

minty ('mintɪ), *a.* [f. MINT *sb.*² + -y¹.]

a. Abounding in mint. b. Resembling the flavour of mint.

1878 B. TAYLOR *Deukalion* III. i. 98 Where the minty meadow breath makes cool thine ardent brow. 1904 *Daily News* 27 Dec. 10 Among the flavours avoided like the plague by every self-respecting blender [of tea] are those described in the trade as 'herby', 'stemmy', 'mousy', 'minty' [etc.].

minua, variant of MINAWAY.

† **minuate**, *v.* *Obs. rare.* [irreg. f. L. *minu-ēre* to lessen + -ATE³.] *trans.* To make less, diminish.

1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 235 Its faculty is to minuate the spleen.

† **minuca.** *Obs. rare.* In 6 mynuca. [app. med.L.; cf. med.L. *nucha* in the same sense (? a. Arab. *nuxx* marrow, or *nuxt* spinal marrow).] The spinal cord.

1548-77 VICARY *Anat.* ii. (1888) 19 The Sinew... [has] his beginning from the braine, or from Mynuca, which is the marowe of the backe.

minuend ('minju:ɛnd). *Arith.* [ad. L. *minuendus* (sc. *numerus*), gerundive pple. of *minuere* to diminish.] The number from which another number is to be subtracted.

1706 W. JONES *Syn. Palmar. Matheseos* 12 The greatest of the given Numbers is called the Minuend. 1892 BARN. SMITH & HUDSON *Arith. for Schools* 11 The smaller number is called the subtrahend. The greater is called the minuend.

|| **minu'endo**, *adv.* *Mus. Obs.* [It., gerund of *minuire* to diminish.] = DIMINUENDO.

attrib. 1834 *Georgian Era* IV. 452/1 A certain singer's minuendo notes.

minuet (minju:'et), *sb.* Also 7 minnuet, minuett, 7-8 minouet, menuet, 8 minuit; and see MINAWAY, MINUETTO. [ad. F. *menuet*, subst. use of *menuet* adj., small, fine, delicate, dim. of *menu* small: see MENU, MINUTE *a.* The form of the Eng. word was perh. influenced by the It. *minuetto*, which is adapted from Fr., as are Sp., Pg. *minuete*, Sp. *minue*.

The pronunciation ('minju:it or 'minju:et), given in Dictionaries, is now seldom heard.]

1. A slow, stately dance, in triple measure, for two dancers; derived from France in the latter part of the seventeenth century, and fashionable throughout the eighteenth.

1673 DRYDEN *Marr. à la Mode* II. i, And what new Minouets have you brought over with you? *Minouets* are to a miracle. 1676 ETHEREDGE *Man of Mode* IV. i, I am fit for Nothing but low dancing now, a Corant, a Boreè, Or a Minnuet. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Menuet*, or *Minuet*, a sort of French Dance, or the Tune belonging to it. 1762 GOLDSM. *Nash* 34 Each ball was to open with a minuet, danced by two persons of the highest distinction present. 1778 MRS. E. MONTAGU in *Doran Lady Last Cent.* ix. (1873) 231 To excel in dancing a minouet. 1810 SIR A. BOSWELL *Edinb. Poet. Wks.* (1871) 52 To walk a minuet with becoming grace. 1864 TENNYSON *Aylmer's F.* 207 A stiff brocade in which... she, Once with this kinsman,... Stept thro' the stately minuet of those days.

2. The music used to accompany this dance. Hence, a piece of music in the same rhythm and style, consisting of two sections (the second of which is often called a *trio*); frequently forming one of the movements of the Suite, and, later, of compositions in Sonata-form.

1686 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2119/4 There are designed to be published several Overtures or Sonatta's, containing Variety of Humors, as Grave Aires, Minuets, Borees, &c. 1717 GAY *Epist. Pulteney* 144 He... Hums a soft minuet. 1762 JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1892) I. 341 They carried away... half a dozen new minuets I had just got. 1762-71 H. WALPOLE *Vertue's Anecd. Paint.* (1786) IV. 75 As a dancing-master would, if he expected Orpheus should return to play a minuet to them.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *minuet dance*, *-dancer*, *dancing*, *form*, *-step*, *-time*, *-tune*.

1831 CARLYLE *Misc.* (1857) II. 268 The graceful *minuet dance of Fancy. 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 308 ¶6 John Trot... has the Assurance to set up for a *Minuit-Dancer. 1840 DICKENS *Barn. Rudge* iv, Sim... sprang from his seat, and in two extraordinary steps, something between skating and *minuet dancing, bounded to a washing place. 1875 OUSELEY *Mus. Form* vii. 43 The original *minuet form always consisted of a piece in triple time and of moderate speed. 1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 148 ¶1 The Gentleman who... practised *minuet-steps to his own Humming. 1728 FIELDING *Love in Sev. Masques* II. i, The airy Sir Plume, who always walks in the minuet-step. 1851 THACKERAY *Eng. Hum.* iv. (1858) 188 A *minuet-tune played on a bird-organ.

Hence *minuet v.*, to dance a minuet; also *fig.*; **minueting** *vbl. sb.* Also *minu'etic*, **minu'etish** *adjs.*

1742 RICHARDSON *Pamela* IV. 114 A Glut of minu'etish Aires. a 1847 ELIZA COOK *Dancing Song* v, See the sweet rose Bend to the blue-bell, in light minu'eting! 1856 BAGEHOT *Lit. Stud.* (1879) II. 34 You should do everything, said Lord Chesterfield, in minuet time. It was in that time that Gibbon wrote his history... You perceive the minu'etic action accompanying the words. 1881 G. M. HOPKINS *Lett. to R. Bridges* (1955) 125 The magic nib has... minu'etted and gavotted into the syllables of your name. 1890 *Temple Bar* Feb. 297 Twenty years ago people minu'et-ed. 1972 *Newsweek* 17 July 21/3 MacGregor might have to minuet with White House aides for a Presidential audience.

|| **minuetto** (minu'etto, minju:'etəu). [It.] = MINUET.

1724 *Short Explication Foreign Words in Musick Bks.* 46 *Minuetto*, a Minuet, a French Dance so called, or the Tune or Air belonging thereunto. 1888 *Academy* 21 Jan. 51/2 The wonderful largo was at times rough, and the minuetto taken at too rapid a rate. 1923 [see GRAPE *sb.*¹ 1]. 1971 BLOM & WESTRUP *Everyman's Dict. Mus.* (ed. 5) 431/2 *Minuetto* (It.). This, not 'Menuetto', is the correct It. name for the Minuet.

† **mi'nuity**, *Obs. rare.* [ad. OF. *minuité*, irreg. f. L. *minūtus* MINUTE *a.*] A trifle.

1612 SHELTON *Quix.* I. III. vi. (1620) 174, I would not haue my soule suffer in the other world for such a minuity as is thy wages.

† **minulize**, *v.* *Obs. rare*-1. [Perh. an imperfect recollection of Gr. *μινυρίζειν*.] *trans.* To warble lightly or softly.

1600 TOURNEUR *Transf. Metam.* xxviii, The Thrush, the Lark, and nights-ioy nightingale, There minulize their pleasing laies anew.

minum, variant of MENNOM *dial.*, minnow.

minum(e), *obs.* forms of MINIM.

minument, *obs.* form of MUNIMENT.

minus ('mainəs), quasi-*prep.*, *adv.*, *a.*, and *sb.* Also 5 mynus. [a. L. *minus* neut. of *minor* less: see MINOR *a.*

The quasi-prepositional use (sense 1), from which all the other Eng. uses have been developed, did not exist in Latin of any period. It probably originated in the commercial language of the Middle Ages. In Germany, and perhaps in other countries, the Latin words *plus* and *minus* were used by merchants to mark an excess or deficiency in weight or measure, the amount of which was appended in figures. The earliest known examples of the modern sense of *minus* are German, of about the same date as our oldest quotation. In Widmann's book on commercial arithmetic (1489) the signs (-) and (+) occur for the first time in print, and are directed to be read as *minus* and *mer*. In the *Bamberger Rechenbuch* (1483) the tare to be deducted from the weight of a package is called *das Minus*. In a somewhat different sense, *plus* and *minus* had been employed in 1202 by Leonardo of Pisa for the excess and deficiency in the results of the two suppositions in the Rule of Double Position; and an Italian writer of the 14th c. used *meno* to indicate the subtraction of a number to which it was prefixed. For the passages referred to, see Cantor, *Vorlesungen über Geschichte der Mathematik* II. (ed. 2, 1899).

The origin of the symbol (-), read as *minus*, is disputed; some have conjectured that it arose as a merchants' mark, while others believe it to descend from the *obelus* (see OBELISK 2) used by ancient critics to indicate that a passage should be removed from the text. It has certainly no historical connexion with the mark ϕ (explained as the letter ψ inverted) used by Diophantus for the same purpose. In Denmark the sign (+) is used for *minus*.]

1. *a.* quasi-*prep.* Placed between two expressions of number or quantity to indicate that the second of them must be subtracted from the first. In mathematical use only as the oral rendering of the symbol (-). Hence, in non-technical use: With the deduction of, exclusive of (some specified portion or constituent element of the whole). Cf. LESS *a.* 4, and the equivalent F. *moins*, G. *weniger*.

1481-90 *Howard Househ. Bks.* (Roxb.) 417, v. yerdys, mynus the nayle, welwet blake. 1727-52 CHAMBERS *Cycl. s.v. Character*, Thus 14-2, is read, 14 *minus*, or abating, 2. 1808 J. W. CROKER *Sk. St. Irel.* (ed. 2) 42 Competitors offer the whole value of the produce minus that daily potatoe. 1811 EAST *K.B. Rep.* XIII. 214 There was not 100l. due... but only that sum minus the rebate of interest for the times which the bills had then to run. 1830 M. DONOVAN *Dom. Econ.* I. 123 It might be supposed... that acetic acid is alcohol minus carbon. 1849-52 *Todd's Cycl. Anat.* IV. 962/2 An imperfect cranium, composed principally of the cranial, minus the facial, bones. 1859 MILL *Liberty* ii, If all mankind minus one, were of one opinion. 1874 J. CAIRD *University Addr.* (1898) 16 The least and lowest fact of outward observation is not a bare fact, an independent entity, fact minus mind.

b. *predicatively* in colloquial use: Deprived of, 'short of', without (something). Also rarely

minus of. Hence *occas.* as *adj.*, standing in the position of a loser, worse off than before; also, unprovided, destitute of something implied.

1813 *Chron.* in *Ann. Reg.* 44 He was considerably *minus* at the last Newmarket meeting. 1823 BYRON *Juan* vi. xxi, Which leaves you minus of the cash. 1836 *Lett. fr. Madras* (1843) 33 Twelve boatmen... with very small matters of clothes on, but their black skins prevent them from looking so very uncomfortable as Europeans would in the same *minus* state. 1840 J. B. FRASER *Trav. Koordistan*, etc. II. xv. 310 We reached our munzil of Toorkomanchai about six in the evening, *minus* one horse. 1861 CALVERLEY *Lines 14th Feb.* (II.) 10 Yeal! by St. Valentinus, Emma shall not be minus What all young ladies... Expect to-day. 1903 *Review of Rev.* Apr. 385/2 The Englishman got back to civilization minus his left arm.

2. *a.* Used as the oral equivalent of the symbol (-) in its algebraical interpretation, as forming with the expression to which it is prefixed the representation of a negative quantity, e.g. in '-3', '-x', which are read as *minus 3*, *minus x*; *spec.* as part of an examiner's mark, as in $\alpha-$ (read as alpha minus).

1579 DIGGES *Stratrot.* II. iv. 38 The same or like Signes multiplied produce + *Plus*. Contrarie or diuerse Signes produce alway - *Minus*. 1932 A. HUXLEY *Brave New World* iv. 75 He... called to a lounging couple of Delta-Minus attendants to come and push his machine out. 1958 [see BETA 3]. 1962 M. DRABBLE *Summer Bird-Cage* i. 13, I... got on the train, where I read... *Tender is the Night* (beta minus).

b. Hence *attrib.* or as *adj.* in *minus quantity*, a quantity which has the sign (-), a negative quantity; popularly often misused for 'something non-existent'; also *transf.*, insignificant.

1863 W. PHILLIPS *Speeches* xvii. 392 Such states are a *minus* quantity. 1916 R. FRY *Lett.* 14 Aug. (1972) II. 401, I fear my recommendation would generally prove a *minus* quantity. 1922 WODEHOUSE *Clipping of Cuthbert* ix. 221 He might be a pretty *minus* quantity in a drawing-room or at a dance, but in a bunker or out in the open with a cleek, Eunice felt, you'd be surprised. 1965 F. SINCLAIR *Most Unnatural Murder* xv. 174 Cherub and Phyl wouldn't play; Phyl's a bit of a *minus* quantity, anyway, from that angle.

c. *adj.* Of the nature of a 'minus quantity' or deficit; also *colloq.* lacking, non-existent; absent.

1800 *Proc. Parlt. in Asiat. Ann. Reg.* 49/2 There were six millions *minus*. 1852 C. A. BRISTED *Five Yrs. Eng. Univ.* 53 His mathematics are decidedly *minus*, but the use of them is past long ago. 1853 DICKENS *Down with Tide in Househ. Words* 5 Feb. 483/2 Being, when called upon to answer for the assault, what Waterloo described as 'Minus', or, as I humbly conceived it, not to be found. 1858 A. MAYHEW *Paved with Gold* III. xiv. 342 If we ain't *minus* in less than no time, we're blown upon. 1867 CARLYLE *Remin.* (1881) II. 144 The villain of a partner eloped, and left him possessor of a *minus* 12,000l. 1897 *Encycl. Sport* I. 62 *Penalty*. Strictly speaking, a penalty is a *minus* handicap, i.e. the man who is giving the other competitors starts, is placed behind the line from which the distance to be run is reckoned.

d. *adv.* and *adj.* Negatively (electrified).

1747 FRANKLIN *Lett. Wks.* 1887 II. 71 *B* is electrized *plus*; *A*, *minus*. And we daily in our experiments electrize bodies *plus* or *minus*, as we think proper. 1789 NICHOLSON in *Phil. Trans.* LXXXIX. 270 It affords the means of producing either the *plus* or *minus* states in one and the same conductor. 1849 NOAD *Electricity* (ed. 3) 5 A body having more than its natural quantity [of electric fluid] is electrified *positively* or *plus*, and one which has less is electrified *negatively* or *minus*. 1854 J. SCOFFERN in *Orr's Circ. Sci., Chem.* 225 Its counterpart of - or *minus* electricity.

fig. 1817 COLERIDGE *Statesm. Man.* 54 Apparent contraries, which are yet but the two poles, or *Plus* and *Minus* states, of the same influence.

e. Followed by the name of a colour to designate the complementary colour, i.e. that of white light from which the specified colour has been removed; so *minus colour*.

1901 CADETT & SHEPHERD *Orthochromatic & Three-Colour Photogr.* 24 [In the Sanger Shepherd process] the prints for the *minus* green or pink, and *minus* blue or yellow positives are printed together on a special film. 1901 *Chambers's Jnl.* 4 May 366/2 The prefix 'minus' attached to a primary colour... [implies] that this particular colour is cut out of the spectrum of white light, and that the negatively-named compound is a blend of the hues remaining. 'White minus red', 'white minus green', and 'white minus blue' would be the complete expressions; they are ordinarily termed complementary colours. 1936 *Discovery* Jan. 2/1 It [sc. *Monastal Fast Blue BS*] is a true 'minus-red' pigment for three-colour printing. 1939 J. H. COOTE *Making Colour Prints* 17 The three colours which are used for 'subtraction' are described as 'minus' colours. 1970 D. L. MACADAM *Sources of Color Sci.* 130 Red, green, and blue, being the colors in positive synthesis, *minus* red, *minus* green, and *minus* blue, or cyan blue, bright crimson and yellow are the printing colors.

3. *sb.* in various applications: *a.* The mathematical symbol (-); also *minus sign*. *b.* An operation of subtraction, a quantity subtracted or taken away; a loss, deficiency. *c.* A negative quantity.

1654 WHITLOCK *Zootomia* 385 For the *Algebra* (as I may term it) or *Nature of Reprehension*, giveth the *Plus* to the *Reprover*, and the *Minus* to the *Reproved*. 1668 BRANCKER *Intro. Algebra* 4 The Sign for *Subtraction* is - i.e. *Minus*, or the Negative Sign. 1685 WALLIS *Algebra* xvii. 69 The Signs + and - (or *Plus* and *Minus*) the former of which is a Note of Position, Affirmation or Addition; the other of Defect, Negation, or Subduction. 1708 PRIOR *Turtle & Sparrow* 329 Now weigh the pleasure with the pain, The *plus* and *minus*, loss and gain. 1836 E. HOWARD R. REEFER xxvii, A slatefull of plusses, minusses, x, y, z's. 1876 GEO. ELIOT *Dan. Der.* vi. xlvi, That new gambling, in which the

losing was not simply a *minus* but a terrible *plus* that had never entered into her reckoning.

Hence '*minus v. (nonce-wd.) trans.*, to subject to a loss or privation.

1801 COLERIDGE *Let. to Southey* 13 Apr. in *Life of S.* (1850) II. 146 Alas! you will have found the dear old place sadly minused by the removal of Davy.

minuscular (mɪ'naskjʊlə(r)), *a. Palæogr.* [f. L. *minuscularis*; see MINUSCULE and -AR.] Of the nature of a minuscule; composed of minuscules.

1756 SWINTON in *Phil. Trans.* L. 177 After the introduction of the Omega of the minuscular form... upon the Parthian coins. 1882-3 *Schaff's Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* s.v. *Alpha*, The ω is of that uncial form which resembles the minuscular.

minusculed (mɪ'naskjʊləɪtɪd), *a. nonce-wd.* [f. MINUSCULE + -ATE³ + -ED¹.] Written as a 'minuscule' or small letter.

1843 HUMPHREYS *Brit. Moths* II. 125 Somewhat resembling the Greek minusculed letter A.

minuscule (mɪ'naskju:l, mɪ'naskju:l, mɪ'n(j)æskju:l), *a. and sb.* [a. F. *minuscule*, ad. L. *minuscula* (sc. *littera*), fem. of *minusculus* rather less, dim. of *minor* (neut. *minus*): see MINOR *a.* and MINUS *a.*] *A. adj.*

1. † *a. Printing.* Of a letter: Small, not capital, 'lower-case'. *Obs.* b. *Palæogr.* Of a letter: Small (see B. b.). Also, written in minuscules.

1727-41 [see MAJUSCULE *a.*] 1850 A. WAY in *Archæol. Jnl.* VII. 356 A little mark at the close of the first line, resembling a minuscule C is somewhat indistinct. 1883 I. TAYLOR *Alphabet* I. 71 The letters of the beautiful minuscule manuscripts of the 10th and 11th centuries. These minuscule letters are cursive forms of the earlier uncials. 1900 *Expositor* Mar. 175 Annotations are found in the minuscule codices.

2. *gen.* Extremely small. Also, unimportant.

See also MINISCULE.

1893 *Nation* (N.Y.) 20 July 51/1 The theories that are put forth by minuscule scholars as personal contributions to the advance of science. 1898 *Edin. Rev.* Apr. 420 Only think of the minuscule touches of advance that Ictinus added to his predecessors' designs. 1904 *Nutt's Catal.* Sept. p. ix, Sir Gawain at the Grail Castle. Three Versions, translated... by Jessie L. Weston. Minuscule 4to. 1963 *Ann. Reg.* 1962 17 Such minuscule militants as the boot and floor polish manufacturers. 1960 *Listener* 30 Jan. 155/3 One is impressed inevitably by the intensity and concentration of human effort on a project whose rewards, however satisfying, are bound to be minuscule. 1972 *Time* 17 Apr. 24/1 The Gallup organization, in all of its national soundings, has shown McGovern running between a minuscule 3% and 6% when pitted against his rivals for the nomination.

B. *sb.* † *a. Printing.* A small or 'lower-case' letter as opposed to a capital. *Obs.* b. *Palæogr.* A small letter, as opposed to a capital or uncial; the small cursive script which was developed from the uncial during the 7th-9th centuries; also, a manuscript in this writing.

1705 H. WANLEY in *Phil. Trans.* XXV. 1996 Some MSS. written with Minuscules. [1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Minuscule*, in printing, denotes the small, or running letters.] 1782 BURNEY *Hist. Mus.* II. 32 A notation for three octaves, the gravest of which he expressed by capitals, the mean by minuscules, and the highest by double letters. 1851 SIR F. PALGRAVE *Norm. & Eng.* I. 228 The initial difference of a minuscule or a capital. a1876 EADIE *Comm. Thess.* (1877) 23 A few minuscules read $\alpha\beta\gamma\delta\epsilon\zeta\eta\theta\iota\kappa\lambda\mu\nu\xi\omicron\pi\rho\sigma\tau\upsilon\phi\chi\psi\omega$. 1883 I. TAYLOR *Alphabet* II. 160 The minuscule arose in the 7th century as a cursive monastic script.

minussh, *obs.* form of MINISH.

† **minutable**, *a. Obs. rare.* [f. MINUTE *v.* + -ABLE.] Suitable for making a minute of.

1778 [W. MARSHALL] *Minutes Agric. Digest* 2 He threw every thing he thought minutable, into a series of Minutes.

[**minutal**. Explained as: A diminutive. Error due to misinterpreting L. *minutal* mincemeat.

[1859 RIDER *Bibl. Schol.* 802 A lussell, or meate made with diverse things, chopped together. 1 Minutal, n. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Jussel* (*minutal*) meat made with diverse things chopped together. *Rider.*] 1658-96 PHILLIPS, *Jussel*, a minutal from *jus*. [See JUSSELL.]

† **minutary**, *a. Obs.* [f. MINUTE *a.* and *sb.* + -ARY.]

1. ? Pertaining to minute quantities.

1610 HEALEY *St. Aug. Cite of God* xv. xxvii. *Vives' Comm.* 569 One cubit is generally taken for sixe of our common cubits, or for three hundred minutary cubits [orig. *Apud geometras... vel in sex cubitos vnus deputatur, si generaliter, vel trecentos, si minutatim dicatur*].

2. Consisting of minutes (of time).

1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* III. Ded., No mortal man can assign the minutary juncture of Time, when preparing grace... ended, and saving grace... did first begin. a1661 — *Worthies, Berks* (1662) i. 95 This their Clock gathering up the least Crume of Time, presenting the Minutary fractions thereof.

† **minutation**. *Obs.* [f. MINUTE *v.* + -ATION.] The action of making minutes (of observations, etc.). (Frequent in Bentham.)

1802-12 BENTHAM *Ration. Judic. Evid.* (1827) II. 127 By this division, writing, minutation and recordation... is necessitated.

minute ('mɪnɪt), *sb.*¹ Forms: 4 mynut, 4-6 mynute, 4-7 minut, 5 mynwet, mynnate, 6 mynite, -ewte, -iute, *Sc.* minuth, munet, -it, 6-8 mynuit, 7 min-, mynutte, minit, minnite, 4- minute. [In senses 1-3 and 6 a. F. *minute* fem. (whence G. *minute*, Du. *minuut*), ad. L. *minūta*, subst. use of the fem. of *minūtus* MINUTE *a.* In senses 4 and 5 ad. L. *minūtum* (the neuter of the same adj.) used subst. in various applications in late Latin. Sp., Pg. and It. have *minuto* masc. (ad. L. *minutum*) in senses 1-3, but *minuta* (after Fr.) in sense 6.

Senses 1-2 (whence sense 3 is derived) represent the med.L. *minuta*, more fully *pars minuta prima*, denoting the $\frac{1}{60}$ of a unit in the system of sexagesimal fractions (med.L. *minutia physica*), which, originally derived from Babylon, was used, like the modern decimals in scientific calculations as more easy to handle than 'vulgar fractions' (*minutia* simply). The lower denominations of the system were (*pars minuta*) *secunda* (our 'seconds'), *tertia*, *quarta*, etc., the understood denominators being the successive powers of 60. The system ($\delta\tau\eta\varsigma\ \xi\eta\eta\kappa\omicron\upsilon\tau\acute{\alpha}\delta\omicron\varsigma\ \tau\rho\acute{\omicron}\pi\omicron\varsigma$) was recognized by Ptolemy (c150 A.D.), who applied it to the degree ($\mu\omicron\iota\rho\alpha$) of the circle, to the sixty sections into which he divided the radius, and to the day; the application of the system to the division of the hour is much later, perhaps not earlier than the 13th c. Ptolemy has no terms corresponding to the med.L. *minuta*, *secunda*, etc., but merely uses $\mu\epsilon\rho\omicron\varsigma$ 'part' or $\xi\eta\eta\kappa\omicron\upsilon\tau\acute{\alpha}\nu$ 'sixtieth'. The word *minuta* is referred to as a term of the 'mathematici' (app. meaning 'minute' of the circle) by St. Augustine *De diversis Quaest. octoginta tribus* xlv, who also mentions *minuta minutarum*, 'minutes of minutes' (see 2), i.e. seconds.

Sense 6 is from F. *minute*, though Littré has no example before 16th c., and the one quot. for med.L. *minuta* in this use is of date c1500. The primary notion seems to be that of a rough copy in small writing (L. *scriptura minuta*) as distinguished from the 'engrossed' document.]

I. A sixtieth (or other definite part) of a unit.

1. *a.* The sixtieth part of an hour (divided into sixty seconds). In earlier use frequently † *minute of an hour*, † *minute while*. Also, one of the lines upon a dial which mark the minute spaces.

The *minutum* of early mediæval writers, which was one-tenth of an hour, has no historical connexion with this. For the system of time-reckoning to which it belongs, see ATOM *sb.* 7.

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. xi. 372 He miȝte amende in a Minute while al þat mys standeth. *Ibid.* xvii. 228 Ysekeles in eueses porw hete of þe sonne, Melteht in a mynut while to myst & to watre. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* II. 9 For the lachese Of half a Minut of an hour [= L. *unius momenti tardacione*]... He loste all that he hadde do. a1485 *Promp. Parv.* 338/2 (MSS. K., S.) Minute of an howur, *minuta*. 1552 LYNDSEY *Monarchie* 6014 The small Minuth of one hour To thame salbe so gret dolour, Thay sall thynk thay haif done remane Ane thousand yeir in to that pane. 1588 SHAKS. *L.L.L.* v. ii. 797 Now at the latest minute of the houre, Grant vs your loues. 1591 — *1 Hen. VI.* i. iv. 54 Wherefore a guard of chosen Shot I had, That walkt about me euery Minute while. 1603 OWEN *Pembrokeshire* i. (1892) i Our longest sommers daies must be of xvii houres and fortie three mynuttes longe. 1684 R. WALLER *Nat. Exper.* 9 From 35, to 50 Drops [sc. of moist particles] have fallen in a Minute of an Hour. 1702 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3844/1 The Great Guns were fired at a Minute's distance. 1817 T. L. PEACOCK *Nightm. Abbey* xv. The hour-hand passed the vii.—the minute-hand moved on;—it was within three minutes of the appointed time. 1843 *Penny Cycl.* XXVII. 107/1 There are other repeaters which also strike the minutes.

b. Vaguely used for: A short space of time; also, a point of time, an instant, moment. Also in phr. *up to the minute*, completely modern.

1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 77 Every houre appointeth so, That no mynut therof was lore. 1412-20 LYDG. *Chron. Troy* (E.E.T.S.) 2817 þe cok... of þe tyme a mynute wil not passe To warnen hem þat weren in þe place, Of þe tydes and sesoun of þe nyȝt. c1485 *Digby Myst.* iv. 518, I myght not leve, nor endure On mynnate, bot I am sure The third day ryse shall he. 1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N.* ii. ii. 112 Content with Hermitia? No, I do repent The tedious minutes I with her haue spent. c1600 — *Sonn.* xiv. Nor can I fortune to breefe mynutes tell; Pointing to each his thunder raine and winde. 1697 DAMPIER *Voy.* I. 80, I could not expect to find them at a minutes call. 1736 AINSWORTH *Lat. Dict.*, A minute [moment or instant], *momentum, punctum temporis*. 1795 tr. C. P. Moritz's *Trav.* 93 Composing a sermon... should not thus have been put off to the last minute. 1800 LAMB *Let. to Manning* 5 Oct., I have barely time to finish, as I expect her and Robin every minute. 1871 R. ELLIS tr. *Catullus* lxvii. 38 You, from your owner's gate never a minute away? 1898 FLORIO. MONTGOMERY *Tony* 13 The train will be starting in a minute. 1913 *Vanity Fair* (N.Y.) Dec. 9/2 Look at your Christmas shopping in this light... Don't put it off until the last minute. 1920 F. M. FORD *Let.* 27 July (1965) 117 Does 'for a minute' = 'at present'? or that you wouldn't think for a minute of knowing our establishment? 1937 A. J. CRONIN *Citadel* ix. 75 Doctor! I think you'd be interested in our new indexometer. It has a multiplicity of uses, is absolutely up to the minute... and the price is only two guineas. 1955 R. MACAULAY *Last Lett. to Friend* (1962) 208 Having the two children made it fun; they loved every minute of it. 1956 E. S. GARDNER *D. A. takes Chance* iii. 24 A very attractive young woman, vivacious, up to the minute, a thoroughly modern young woman. 1958 *Spectator* 22 Aug. 249/1 These ought to be worth a trial to give ballet that shake-up it badly needs. Not merely for Art's sake, but, any minute now, for the sake of the box office. 1972 *Daily Tel.* 26 Aug. 20/4 A good atmosphere helps me to do my best, and while at the minute it doesn't feel like an Olympic Games, I think I can psych myself up when the time comes.

c. A particular instant of time; also occas. the appointed or fitting moment. *the minute (that)*... as soon as.

1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* v. v. 1 The Windsor-bell hath stroke twelue: the Minute drawes-on. a1640 CAREW *To A. L.* 70 O love me, then, and now begin it, Let us not lose this present minute. a1721 KEILL *Maupertius' Diss.* (1734) 15 The Minute we recur to an Almighty Agent... it should be said that such Laws imply a Contradiction. a1745 SWIFT *Direct. Serv.* Gen. Wks. 1751 XIV. 11 He had but just that Minute stept out. 1799 LAMB *Let. to Southey* 20 Mar., My plan is but this minute come into my head. 1859 GEO. ELIOT *A. Bede* i, I can't abide to see men throw away their tools i' that way the minute the clock begins to strike.

d. A distance expressed in the number of minutes needed for it to be traversed (on foot, etc.).

1886 *Taunt's New Map Thames* (ed. 5) Advts. 45 Hotel... Adjoining the River, 3 minutes from Railway Station. 1907 *Daily Chron.* 18 Sept. 3/7 (Advts.), St. Pancras Station... is within a few minutes of the City. 1922 JOYCE *Ulysses* 224 Can you send them by tram? Now?... Certainly, sir. Is it in the city? —O, yes... Ten minutes. 1931 R. CAMPBELL *Georgiad* i. 17 Up-to-date methods: breezy situation: And only twenty minutes from the station. 1934 G. B. SHAW *On Rocks* i. 203 The Isle of Cats... Down the river, Sir Arthur. Twenty minutes from your door by underground. 1962 J. G. BENNETT *Witness* vii. 86, I went to his apartment, a few minutes from where we lived.

2. *Geom. (Astr., Geog., etc.)* The sixtieth part of a degree. † *minute of a minute*: the sixtieth of a minute, a second.

The sign for minutes is ', thus 5° 8' = five degrees eight minutes.

c1391 CHAUCER *Astrol.* I. §8 A degree of a signe contieneth 60 minutes. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* vi. 50 The circle artic is xxiii degreis xxx munitis fra the pole artic. 1603 OWEN *Pembrokeshire* (1892) i Longitude 17 degrees, and 20 minutes west. *Ibid.*, 52 degrees which is 40 mynuttes higher then that of the Cittie of London. 1652 GAULE *Magastrom.* 68 Those numbers and minutes, yea numbers of numbers and minutes of minutes (which Astrological Mathematicians pretend to work by). 1755 B. MARTIN *Mag. Arts & Sci.* i. x. 58 Each Degree is supposed to consist of 60 Minutes, thus marked ('). 1862 BACHE *Discuss. Magn. & Meteorol. Observ.* ii. 9 The scale divisions have been converted into minutes of arc.

3. *a. Arch.* The sixtieth or occas. some other part of the MODULE. ? *Obs.*

1696 in PHILLIPS. 1727-52 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Minute*, in architecture, usually denotes the sixtieth, sometimes only the thirtieth part, or division of a module. [In recent Dicts.]

b. *Art.* A unit of a scale of head measurement by which the proportions of the face may be regulated or defined; the forty-eighth part of the height of the human head. [So F. *minute*.]

1875 SIR T. SEATON *Fret Cutting* 132 Draw a line corresponding to the line within the oval, and divide this also into four equal parts. One of these parts must be subdivided into twelve parts, these are called minutes. *Ibid.* 133 The length of a head—from forehead to back—in a full-grown person, is three parts eight minutes for a man, and three parts eleven minutes for a woman.

II. Something small.

† 4. A coin of trifling value; a 'mite'. *Obs.*

1382 WYCLIF *Mark* xii. 42 Tweye mynutis [Vulg. *duo minuta*, Gr. $\lambda\epsilon\pi\tau\acute{\alpha}\ \delta\omicron\upsilon\omicron$], that is, a farthing. 1543 BECON *Nosegay* Ded. Bjb, Yet let vs with the poore widowe of the Gospell at the leest yue two minutes. 1589 J. RIDER *Bibl. Schol.*, A Minute or Q, which is halfe a farthing, *minutum*.

† 5. Something minute or small. *a. pl.* Little fishes, 'small fry' (cf. MENISE). *b.* A small particular, a detail; a minutia. *c.* Something of small size or slight importance. *Obs.*

1598 FLORIO, *Pesciolini*, all manner of minutes, frye, or small fishes. 1626 B. JONSON *Staple of N. I.* v. 138 Let me heare from thee euery minute of Newes. a1628 F. GREVILLE *Sidney* (1652) 90 That Heroicall design... how exactly soever projected, and digested in every minute. — *Alaham* ii. Chorus ii. (1633) 39 When I propound in grosse, you minutes play. 1647 JER. TAYLOR *Lib. Proph.* xvi. 213 And such are all the sects and all the pretences of Christians, but pieces and minutes of Christianity. 1654 — *Real Pres.* 238 They have made it to be unintelligible, inexplicable, indefensible, in all their minutis and particularities. a1660 HAMMOND *Serm.* (Prov. i. 22) (1664) 46 The last minute of my last particular. a1670 [see MIGNARDIZE].

III. 6. *a.* A rough draft (of something to be further elaborated); a note or memorandum for the direction of an agent or servant, or for preserving the memory of current transactions or events; a brief summary of events or transactions, esp. (usually *pl.*) the record of the proceedings at a meeting of an assembly, corporate body, society, company, committee, or the like. † *in minute*: in the form of a minute or minutes. *minute of dissent*, a minute recording a person's disagreement with something.

1502 in *Let. & Papers Rich. III & Hen. VII* (Rolls) I. 147 He received a mynite of instructions. 1522 CLERK in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. III. I. 314 The Pope... caused it [the mynute] to be staied, and an other minute to be made which was not sped bifor his death. 1531 CROMWELL in Merriman *Life & Lett.* (1902) I. 340, I have sent herein Inclosed the Mynewte with your Instruccions. 1640-1 *Kirkcudbr. War-Comm. Min. Bk.* (1855) 37 Ordaines James, the next Committe day, to produce the said minute of contract. 1682 EVELYN in *Pepys' Diary*, etc. (1879) VI. 140 These were only minutes relating to ampler pieces. 1697 in W. S. PERRY *Hist. Coll. Amer. Col. Ch.* I. 52, I began to take their sense in minute as right as I could. c1710 CELIA FIENNES *Diary* (1888) 276 To him are added in the House of Commons also scribes or secretaries which record and take minutes also. 1713 POPE *Guard.* No. 92 ¶8 It is my business whenever we meet to take minutes of the transactions. 1728 MORGAN *Algiers* II. v. 316, I some where said my memory was

treacherous; nor do I ever keep minutes. 1741 MIDDLETON *Cicero* I. vi. 511 It was his custom to keep the minutes or rough draught of all his pleadings. 1771 P. PARSONS *Newmarket* II. 187 My paper of heads or minutes perished in a different manner. 1776 in *Archæol.* (1789) IX. 365 That such curious communications... be extracted from the Minutes of the Society, and formed into an Historical Memoir. 1827 SCOTT *Surg. Dau.* i. Lawford drew up a proper minute of this transaction, by which he himself and Grey were named trustees for the child. 1851 DICKENS *Bill-sticking in Househ. Words* II. 605 These are the minutes of my conversation with His Majesty, as I noted them down shortly afterwards. 1860 MOTLEY *Netherl.* vii. (1868) I. 409 The minute of a letter to Elizabeth... was submitted to the ambassador. 1876 GRANT *Burgh Sch. Scotl.* Pref. 8 The minutes of his town council. 1886 KIPLING *Departmental Ditties* (ed. 2) 23 No longer Brown reverses Smith's appeals, Or Jones records his Minute of Dissent. 1890 GROSS *Gild Merch.* I. 149 The minutes of both Companies were kept in the same book. 1930 *Times* 15 Mar. 7/1 All the members have signed the report, but Lord Ebbisham did so subject to a 'minute of dissent' which is attached to the main report.

b. An official memorandum authorizing or recommending the pursuance of a certain course. *treasury minute*: a minute or memorandum issued by the treasury.

1564 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* I. 301 In terms of minute 27th November. 1783 BURKE *On Fox's East Ind. Bill* Wks. IV. 75 In his minute of consultation, Mr. Hastings describes forcibly the consequences which arise [etc.]. 1798 WELLINGTON in *Gurw. Desp.* (1837) I. 9 A very able minute in the Secret department. 1817 TIERNEY in *Parl. Deb.* 768 That committee, by a Treasury minute of the 5th of April, 1816, was required to examine and report what offices had been created since the year 1793. 1845 McCULLOCH *Taxation* II. v. (1852) 230 This fraudulent practice has been indirectly legitimated by a Treasury Minute of the 4th of August, 1840. 1863 H. COX *Instit.* I. v. 29 The Bank of England... was directed to suspend cash payments by a Minute of Council. 1880 GEN. ADYE in *19th Cent.* No. 38. 694 Lord Napier... in a masterly minute pointed out the various evils of the whole system.

†c. An agreement, precise understanding. *Obs.*

1720 *Wodrow Corr.* (1843) II. 519 At Edinburgh I have come to a minute with the printer.

d. *Sc. Law.* A memorandum of intention presented to the court by a party to a suit.

1848 SHAND *Pract. Cri. Sess.* I. 343 *note*, A minute of abandonment of the cause, in such form as the following, is put into process. 1904 *Dundee Advertiser* 19 Nov. 7 Yesterday a minute was lodged in the Bill Chamber of the Court of Session stating that no answers are to be lodged to the note by the Free Church [etc.].

IV. 7. *attrib. and Comb.*, as *minute bell*, the tolling of a bell at intervals of a minute, used as a sign of mourning or distress; *minute-book*, †(a) a 'book of short hints' (J.); (b) a book containing systematic records of the transactions of a society, court, or the like; *minute clock*, a stop clock used in making tests of gas (*Knight Dict. Mech.* 1884); *minute-flourish*, a fanfare of trumpets sounded minute by minute; *minute-glass*, a sand-glass that runs for a minute; *minute-gun*, the firing of a gun at intervals of a minute, used as a sign of mourning or distress (also *attrib.*); *minute-hand*, the long hand of a time-piece which indicates the minutes; †*minute-jack* (? cf. *JACK sb.*¹ 6), one who changes his mind every moment, a fickle or changeable person; *minute jumper*, an electric clock in which the hands move only at the end of each minute, the minute-hand moving over a whole minute at each step (*Cent. Dict.* 1890); †*minute-line Naut.*, a log-line; *minute-lust*, momentary desire; *minute mile* (see *quot.* 1867); †*minute-motion*, the mechanism of the seconds hand of a watch; *minute-repeater*, a watch which 'repeats' the minutes; *minute space*, the duration of a minute; *minute steak* (see *quot.* 1934); *minute stroke*, the measured 'minutely' stroke of an oar; *minute tide*, (a) = *minute while* (see *sense* 1); (b) (see *quot.* 1865); *minute-to-minute attrib.*, from one minute to the next; †*minute-watch*, a watch that distinguishes minutes of time or on the dial of which minutes are marked (also †*minute pendulum watch*); *minute-wheel*, the wheel that moves the minute-hand of a clock or watch; hence *minute-wheel nut*, *pinion* (see *quot.* 1884); †*minute while* (see *sense* 1); *minute-writing*, the art or practice of recording minutes or administrative memoranda. Also MINUTE-MAN.

1827 KEBLE *Chr. Y., 1st Sunday Advent* xii, Faith's ear, with awful still delight, Counts them like *minute bells at night. 1736 AINSWORTH *Lat. Dict.*, A *minute book, *liber vel libellus memorialis*. 1772 *Ann. Reg.* 66* The minute-book of recognizances belonging to the Lord Mayor's court. 1838 *Act 1 & 2 Vict.* c. 118 §22 The Minute Book of the Court of Session and Teind Court. 1904 *Athenæum* 24 Dec. 881/2 A 'History of the Society of Apothecaries',... compiled from the Minute-Books of the Society. 1802 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Gaston de Blandev.* Posth. Wks. 1826 I. 87 The trumpets, that charged so loud and shrill their 'minut-flourishes'. 1626 CAPT. SMITH *Acid. Yng. Seamen* 29 Turne vp the *minute glasse, obserue the height. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.* 480 Minute and Half-minute glasses. 1728 G. CARLETON *Mem. Eng. Officer* 205 The first Guns that were fir'd from

Gorge's battery were the *Minute-Guns for his Funeral. 1747 *Gentl. Mag.* XVII. 246/1 Minute guns were fired by the whole squadron. 1884 *Times* (Weekly ed.) 11 Apr. 2/3 The boom of the minute guns on the hill beyond could be heard above the funeral music of the bands. 1936 H. NICOLSON *Diary* 28 Jan. (1966) 241 The King's funeral. I stay in... all morning and do not hear more than the minute-guns firing dolefully in the distance. 1970 *Brewer's Dict. Phr. & Fable* (rev. ed.) 714/2 A Minute gun, a signal of distress at sea, or a gun fired at the death of some distinguished person. 1726 SWIFT *Gulliver* I. ii, He was amazed at... the Motion of the *Minute-Hand, which he could easily discern. 1892 E. REEVES *Homeward Bound* 184 Clock faces marking six, twelve, and twenty-four hours, mostly without minute hands. 1607 SHAKS. *Timon* III. vi. 107 Cap and knee-Slaues, vapours, and *Minute Lacks. 1644 *Minute-line [see *log-line* in *log sb.*¹ 9]. 1696 PHILLIPS, *Log-line or Minute-line*. 1635 QUARLES *Embl.* II. xi. 106 The fleshly wanton, to obtaine His *minut-lust, will count it gaine To lose his freedom. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Minute mile, the sixtieth part of a degree of longitude or latitude. 1684 T. BURNET *Th. Earth* II. iv. 210 In a Watch, .. you may have a fancy to have an Alarum added, or a *Minute-motion. 1843 *Penny Cycl.* XXVII. 107/1 These by way of distinction are called *minute-repeaters. 1621 WITHER *Motto* A8, I haue not of my selfe, the powre, or grace, To be, or not to be; one *minute-space. 1934 WEBSTER, *Minute steak, a small thin steak that can be quickly cooked. 1959 *Good Food Guide* 204 The grills... range from 6/6 (minute steak) to 9/6 (mixed grill, including vegetables). 1966 *Listener* 27 Jan. 134/3 The minute steak is the gastronomic symbol of the age. 1833 MARRYAT *P. Simple* xxx, The crew dropped their oars into the water without a splash, and pulled the *minute stroke. 14... RYMAN *Poems in Archiv. Stud. neu. Spr.* LXXXIX. 255 This lyfe vnto celestiall Is but a *mynute tyde. 1865 MACGREGOR *Rob Roy in Baltic* (1867) 163 This is called the 'minute tide', in which a swelling of the water once every minute fills up and empties again a quiet pool a little withdrawn from the river's course. 1948 'G. ORWELL' in *Adelphi* XXIV. 249/2 One ought, apparently, to live in a continuous present, a *minute-to-minute cancellation of memory. 1968 G. M. B. DOBSON *Exploring Atmosphere* (ed. 2) v. 105 In practice certain precautions have to be taken to allow for the minute-to-minute changes in the general electric field. 1660 BOYLE *New Exp. Phys. Mech.* xi. 79 A *Minute-Watch we kept by us on this occasion. 1705 *Daily Courant* 5 Sept., Dropt in St. James's Park, September the 3rd, 1705, a Gold Minut Pendulum Watch, &c. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) V. 74/2 The minute and hour hands turn on the end of the arbor of the *minute-wheel. 1884 F. J. BRITTEN *Watch & Clockm.* 177 [The] Minute Wheel Pinion, or 'Nut'... [is] the pinion in the motion work of watches that drives the hour wheel. 1895 *Daily News* 10 Sept. 5/4 An Under-Secretary, trained in a bureaucracy where *minute-writing has been brought to the highest pitch of perfection.

†*minute, sb.*² *Law. Obs.* [ad. Law Latin *minūta*, vbl. noun f. *minuere* to diminish.] = MINISHING.

1495 *Rolls of Parlt.* VI. 501/1 Of the Ferme of all Asartis, Wastes, Purpresture and minuttez, of the parcelles of the Forest.

minute (mɪ'nju:t, mɑ'nju:t), *a.* Also 5-6 *mynute*. [ad. L. *minūt-us* (whence F. *menu* small), pa. pple. of *minuere* to make small, diminish.]

†1. Chopped small. *Obs. rare.*

c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* iv. 492 Hem summe in cedur scobe, & summe in stre Mynute, and summe in smal chaf, wel witholde.

†2. Of impost, etc.: Lesser; esp. in *minute tithes* = 'small tithes'. *Obs.*

[1464 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 569/1 Sume ferme by the name of the Manent' firme com' post terras dat'... and sume under the name of minute firme to you.] 1542-3 *Act 34 & 35 Hen. VIII.* c. 16 §1 The fermes of diuers purprestures, assertes, sergeantes, & minute rentes. 1546 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 222 The preste... hath the mynute tythes of the village of Bysshopton. 1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* iv. §38 The Dependence of the Church, ... (except their minute Tythes) was entirely upon this Law. 1696 PHILLIPS, *Minute Tithes*, small Tithes, such as usually belong to the Vicar; as Wooll, Lambs, Piggs, Butter, Cheese, Eggs, Honey, &c.

3. Very small in size, extent, amount, or degree.

In the 17th and 18th centuries the comparative *minuter* frequently acquires the sense 'smaller or more insignificant than another', without the implication of extreme smallness.

a 1626 BACON *New Atl.* 40 Wee haue also Glasses and Meanes, to see Small and Minute Bodies, perfectly and distinctly. 1665 *Phil. Trans.* I. 31 An Instrument to shew all the Minute Variations in the pressure of the Air. 1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India & P.* 39 Those [chapels] of a minuter dimension were open. 1699 POMFRET *Cruelty & Lust* 79 Suppose the Accusation justly brought, And clearly prov'd to the minutest fault. 1713 DERHAM *Phys.-Theol.* iv. ii. 106 One single Minutest Thread or Fibre. 1742 YOUNG *Nt. Th.* vi. 690 With this minute distinction, .. Nature revolves, but man advances. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* I. v. 43 The neighbouring coast, and the minuter isles adjacent. *Ibid.* II. x. 237 Vast quantities of... calicoes and chints, .. together with other minuter articles, as goldsmiths work, etc. 1816 BENTHAM *Chrestam.* 24 The distance in question is so minute as to be incapable of measurement. 1832 BABBAGE *Econ. Manuf.* (ed. 3) 83 The minuter cavities can only be filled under an exhausted receiver. 1867 H. MACMILLAN *Bible Teach.* vi. (1870) 118 The seed vessels in this plant are exceedingly minute. 1871 TYNDALL *Fragm. Sci.* (1879) I. i. 23 What is true of the earth... is also true of her minutest atom. 1880 GEIKIE *Phys. Geog.* ii. 57 It is possible to measure very minute changes of temperature.

4. Of very little consequence or importance; trifling, petty.

Minute philosopher is an echo of Cicero's *quidam minuti philosophi* (De Senect. xxiii, also De Div. i. xxx), where the

adj. appears to have this sense, though in Eng. use it is sometimes apprehended as if belonging to sense 5.

c 1650 DENHAM *Old Age* iv. 249 Some minute Philosophers pretend, That with our dayes our pains and pleasures end. 1668 WILKINS *Real Char.* To Rdr., If any shall suggest that some of the Enquiries here insisted upon... do seem too minute and trivial, for any prudent Man to bestow his serious thoughts and time about. Such Persons may know [etc.]. 1732 BERKELEY *Alciph.* I. §10 These minute philosophers... are a sort of pirates who plunder all that come in their way. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* III. ix. 396 The Mandarin... returned all that had been stolen... even to the minutest trifle. 1772 BURKE *Corr.* (1844) I. 377 Your grace dissipates your mind into too great a variety of minute pursuits. 1872 MINTO *Eng. Prose Lit.* II. iii. 279 As Lord Chancellor, .. he proved unequal to the minuter duties of the office.

5. Of investigations, regulations, records, etc. (and hence of persons): Characterized by attention to very small matters or details; very precise or particular; very accurate.

168. AUBREY *Lives, Habbes* To Rdr. (1813) I. 594 For that I am so minute, I declare I never intended it [etc.]. 1716 ADDISON *Freeholder* No. 42 ¶14 We cannot be too minute and circumstantial in accounts of this nature. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 86 ¶5 He knew with how minute Attention the ancient Criticks considered the Disposition of Syllables. 1788 REID *Aristotle's Log.* IV. ii. 71 He is more full, more minute and particular than any of them. 1799 WELLINGTON in *Gurw. Desp.* (1837) I. 25 His minute private diary. 1807 T. THOMSON *Chem.* (ed. 3) II. 383 A very minute and accurate series of experiments. 1833 HT. MARTINEAU *Brooke Farm* I. 10 A reporter as faithful as he was minute. 1864 PUSEY *Lect. Daniel* (1876) 376 A minute, natural, accurate, history. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) V. 96 Minute regulations are apt to be transgressed.

minute ('mɪnt), *v.* [f. MINUTE *sb.*¹]

1. *trans.* To ascertain or determine to the minute the time, duration, or rate of; to 'time' accurately. Also † to *minute out*: to assign (time) precisely.

1605 CAMDEN *Rem.* 92 About the year of our Lord 1000 (that we may not minute out the time). a 1661 FULLER *Worthies, Suffolk* III. (1662) 62 All Accidents are minuted and momented by Divine Providence. 1762 *Phil. Trans.* LII. 582 The above observations were minuted from a stop-watch of Mr. Ellicott's. 1773 G. WHITE *Selborne* 8 July (1789) 153, I have minuted these birds with my watch for an hour together, .. they return... about once in five minutes. 1775 *Ibid.* 1 Nov. 198 A good rush, .. being minuted, burnt only three minutes short of an hour. 1784 BLADGEN in *Phil. Trans.* LXXIV. 217 Scarcely any one had sufficient presence of mind to minute the time by his watch. 1813 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Patron.* (1832) I. iii. 42 [They] went to see High Blood rubbed down... exercised and minuted. 1822 BEDDOES *Brides' Trag.* II. iii, Do not minute The movements of the soul. 1825 *Sporting Mag.* XV. 340, I did not minute this run, but... it must have been a trimming one. 1862 SMILES *Engineers* III. 277 Captain Scoresby, .. minuted the speed of the train. 1888 *Temple Bar* Jan. 29 The Bishop... sat by with his watch on the table, for he had to minute each interview.

2. a. To draft (a document, a scheme); to record in a minute or memorandum; to enter in the minutes or records of a society, company, or the like; to make a minute of the contents of (a document). to *minute down*, to make a note of.

a 1648 LD. HERBERT *Hen. VIII* (1683) 48 All which minuted by Louis de Longueville... was at last thus fully concluded. *Ibid.* 84 The design for the Interview with Francis continued; which being minuted by our Ambassador, .. was continued by his successor. 1662 EVELYN *Chalcogr.* 94 It might not seem requisite to minute the works which he has published. 1711 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4842/3 All such disabled Seamen and Marines as are minuted to be taken into the said Hospital. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 439 ¶3 The Cardinal is represented as minuting down every thing that is told him. 1778 [W. MARSHALL] *Minutes Agric., Observ.* 153 *note*, I minuted it as an extra observation. 1789 FRANKLIN *Ess.* Wks. 1840 II. 151 Nothing was concluded [sc. at the next meeting] so as to be minuted. 1836 H. ROGERS *J. Howe* v. (1863) 141 His thoughts on this occasion he minuted down. 1876 BANCROFT *Hist. U.S.* IV. xxvi. 19 The Empress of Russia with her own hand minuted an edict for universal tolerance. 1888 BRYCE *Amer. Commw.* II. ii. xviii. 228 A Town-clerk, who keeps the records, and minutes the proceedings of the meeting. 1897 P. WARUNG *Tales Old Regime* 139 Yes, your Excellency. Shall I minute that observation? 1898 G. W. E. RUSSELL *Coll. & Recoll.* xxxiv. 465 The paper... is minuted by each, and... gradually passes up... to the Under-Secretary of State.

absol. 1892 LD. LYTON *King Poppy* I. 351 Whereon His Majesty thus minuted.

b. To inform (someone) about a matter by means of a minute or memorandum.

1918 G. S. GORDON *Let.* 13 Dec. (1943) 87 Milford has minuted me about the Oxford Trivium. 1952 *Punch* 10 Sept. 353 He had minuted General Ismay. 1964 M. GOWING *Britain & Atomic Energy* v. 174 Lord Cherwell was still minuting Mr Churchill that the British diffusion method was much superior. 1974 'J. LE CARRÉ' *Tinker Tailor* xxvi. 221 In no case should I phone him or minute him; even the internal lines were taboo.

3. to *minute over*: to reckon up, enumerate point by point.

a 1770 CATH. TALBOT *Let.* (1808) 60 The most agreeable thought (as I experienced last night when we were minuting over all these things) will be, that it cannot be long [etc.].

4. *intr.* With *by*: To pass minute by minute.

a 1806 H. K. WHITE *To Thought* v, And count the tedious hours, as slow they minute by.

Hence 'minuting *vbl. sb.*, the recording of minutes; 'minuting *ppl. a.*, that minutes.

1737 J. CHAMBERLAYNE *St. Gl. Brit.* II. III. (ed. 33) 121 Minuting-clerk to Master General. 1856 DICKENS *Darrit*

(1857) II. viii. 387 The work of form-filling, corresponding, minuting, memorandum-making. 1882 *London Police Court Rep.*, Those having the minuting and the carrying out of the details and business of the Court.

minuted ('minɪtɪd), *a.* [f. MINUTE *v.* + -ED¹.]

1. Recorded or set forth in a minute or note. 1716 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* II. To Rdr. 38, I hope those minuted Lays of Seraphick Contemplations, . . . will engage the studious Youth of both Sexes, to be favourable to this undertaking. 1802-12 BENTHAM *Ration. Judic. Evid.* (1827) I. 279 Publication by authority, whether of the minuted *viva-voce* testimony, or of the ready-written depositions.

2. Timed or numbered by minutes. 1829 SOUTHEY *Sir T. More* II. 352 He is like the mail coach traveller, . . . and must therefore take at his minuted meals whatever food is readiest. 1859 MRS. GASKELL *Round the Sofa* II. 70 Some sore internal bruise sapping away his minuted life.

† **'minuteless**, *a. Obs.* [f. MINUTE *sb.*¹ + -LESS.] Not to be measured by minutes.

1652 GAULE *Magastrom*. 68 The starres, whose numbers are numberless and motions minuteless.

minutely ('minɪtli), *a.* [f. MINUTE *sb.* + -LY¹.] Happening every minute.

1605 SHAKS. *Macb.* v. ii. 18 Now do's he feele His secret Murthers sticking on his hands, Now minutely Reuolts vpbraid his Faith-breach. 1658 *Whole Duty Man* xvii. §7 All that he possess is in minutely danger of losing. 1720 *Humourist* 93, I have staid four Hours in Minutely Expectation. 1802 COLERIDGE *Lett.* (1895) 390 Our minutely conduct towards each other. 1865 *Even. Exchange* 10 Feb. 1/1 The hourly and minutely fluctuations of the . . . Markets.

minutely (mɪ'nju:tli, mai-), *adv.*¹ [f. MINUTE *a.* + -LY².]

1. † *a.* Into small pieces (*obs.*). *b.* On a minute scale; with minute subdivision.

1599 A. M. tr. *Gabelhouer's Bk. Physicke* 89/2 Contunde all that is to be contundede, & cut the rest minutely, then mixe it to a paeste with good wine. 1613 R. CAWDREY *Table Alph.*, *Minutely*, smally. 1869 PHILLIPS *Vesuv.* x. 279 Realgar occurs minutely but well crystallized.

Comb. 1836 E. HOWARD *R. Reefer* li, The . . . minutely-sanded beach.

2. In a minute manner, kind, or degree; with great or absolute precision or preciseness; with exactness.

1732 BERKELEY *Alciph.* I. §10 Considering things minutely, and not swallowing them in the gross. 1736 BUTLER *Anal.* I. v. Wks. 1874 I. 105 Observations of this kind cannot be supposed to hold minutely, and in every case. 1821 J. W. CROKER *Diary* 24 Aug., The King went minutely through the museum, and other parts [etc.]. 1863 H. COX *Instit.* III. vii. 680 He most minutely and learnedly investigated the ancient course of the Exchequer. 1895 LD. ESHER in *Law Times Rep.* LXXIII. 650/1 It is not necessary to disclose minutely and in detail every material fact. 1903 T. P.'s *Weekly* 18 Sept. 495/1 Mr. John Hollingshead has minutely described a little dinner with Dickens.

† *b.* Intimately. *Obs.*

1823 J. BADCOCK *Dom. Amusem.* 106 The ingredients are more minutely disseminated than can be performed by hand.

minutely ('minɪtli), *adv.*² [f. MINUTE *sb.*¹ + -LY².] Every minute, minute by minute.

1599 NASHE *Lenten Stufe* 22 [The red herring] . . . is the onely vnexhaustible mine that hath rais'd and begot all this, and minutely to riper maturity fosters and cherisheth it. 1637 SANDERSON *Serm.* (1681) II. 89 We, . . . by most unworthy provocations daily and minutely tempt His patience. 1654 HAMMOND *Fundamentals* viii. 66 As if it were minutely proclaimed in thunder from heaven. 1708 J. PHILLIPS *Cyder* II. 263 Their frying Blood compells to irrigate Their dry furr'd Tongues, else minutely to Death Obnoxious, dismal Death, th' Effect of Drought. 1803 COLERIDGE *Lett.* (1895) 439 The sharpshooters were behind exercising minutely. 1807 tr. *Three Germans* II. 52 A friend, whom I now minutely expect at the castle gates. 1845 WILBERFORCE in A. R. Ashwell *Life* (1880) I. 269 Two daughters . . . played daily, hourly, minutely . . . by a very clever, reaching mother, for coronets and a settlement.

'minuteman. Also minute-man, minute man. [f. MINUTE *sb.* + MAN.] 1. *Hist.* One of a class of militiamen, during the American revolutionary period, who held themselves in readiness for instant military service.

1774 in *N. Eng. Hist. & Gen. Reg.* (1875) XXIX. 107 Minute or Picquet men in the Town of Brookfield. 1775-83 THACHER *Mil. Jnl.* (1823) 17 Active men in every town have formed military companies under the name of minute men. 1903 F. NORRIS *The Pit* 43 Ample fireplaces, where once the minute-men had swung their kettles.

transf. 1863 J. WEISS *Life Th. Parker* I. 11 The same old cause, whose minute-men are again first in the field [1861].

b. In extended uses, a 'watchdog' or political activist; a member of an organization devoted to specific political issues. Also *gen.* (with small initial), a vigilant, observant, or enterprising person.

1923 *Minute Men of the Constitution Roster* (inside front cover), The Minute Men of the Constitution is a non-partisan association, organized to obtain delegates from Illinois to the Republican and Democratic State and National Conventions. . . . The above is a movement for good government. 1930 P. R. LEACH *That Man Dawes* x. 190 Dawes called . . . a number of close friends and organized 'The Minute Men of the Constitution'. The purpose of the Minute Men . . . was to function as an open-eyed body of men throughout the state to watch elections, prevent vote frauds at the polls and counteract unfair propaganda. The society

was not secret, had no passwords or meeting places and was non-political. 1952 *Manch. Guardian Weekly* 23 Oct. 3/1 An appeal went out for minute-men to tap the moneybags in their own localities. 1961 *Guardian* 25 Nov. 7/2 The Minute Men and Birchites. 1961 WEBSTER, *Minuteman*, one who resembles a Revolutionary minuteman esp. in qualities of vigilance and readiness to take prompt action. 1964 D. BELL *Radical Right* i. 4 Three elements [in the 1960s] conjoined to attract public attention to the radical right. . . . The John Birch Society. . . . Seminars of anti-Communist 'schools'. . . . And, third, there was the disclosure of the existence of extreme fanatic groups, such as the Minutemen, who organized 'guerilla-warfare seminars', complete with rifles and mortars, in preparation for the day when patriots would have to take to the hills to organize resistance against a Communist-run America. 1964 *Economist* 19 Dec. 1350/2 The Minutemen, a mysterious, probably negligible, vigilante group, has drawn the gloomily righteous conclusion that America has seen its last free election. 1965 T. H. WHITE *Making of President* 1964 iii. 89 Across the sky of politics there began to float new names like the John Birch Society, the Minutemen, the National Indignation Convention, [etc.]. 1970 *Peace News* 17 Apr. 8/1 It would be easy for the casual observer to link the Panthers with . . . the Minutemen and American Nazis.

2. (With capital initial.) A type of intercontinental ballistic missile (see quot. 1971).

1961 *Daily Tel.* 2 Feb. 1/4 The American Air Force achieved a spectacular advance today when it launched the first Minuteman missile. 1969 *Guardian* 6 Dec. 2/2 They claim that the three five-megaton warheads fitted to these missiles are unnecessarily large and accurate for use against any target but the hardened US Minuteman missile sites. 1971 E. LUTTWAK *Dict. Mod. War* 130/1 The Minuteman series are three-stage missiles with solid-propellant motors designed as simplified and low-cost weapons for launching from 'hard' silo sites. They need very brief pre-launch preparation.

minuteness (mɪ'nju:tɪnɪs). [f. MINUTE *a.* + -NESS.] The quality of being minute.

1. Extreme smallness; an instance of this.

1666 BOYLE *Orig. Forms & Qual.* Exp. ix. 396 Whose Corpuscles, by reason of their Minuteness, swimme easily for a while in the Water. 1754 RICHARDSON *Grandison* (1811) II. v. 84 The discretion of a person is often most seen in minutenesses. 1751 EARL ORRERY *Remarks Swift* (1752) 86 A convex mirror, by which every object is reduced to a despicable minuteness. 1770 C. JENNER *Placid Man* I. i. iv. 35 All the minutenesses which distinguish the domestic manners of one nation from another. 1830 HERSCHEL *Stud. Nat. Phil.* 250 Particles of inconceivable minuteness. 1872 RUSKIN *Eagle's N.* §122 The noble human sight, careless of prey, disdainful of minuteness, and reluctant to anger.

2. Attention to minute details; precision as to details; critical exactness.

1640 SIR K. DIGBY in *Lismore Papers* Ser. II. (1888) IV. 137, I am afraid . . . that minuteness would rather appear tedious then punctual to you. 1726 SWIFT *Gulliver* IV. ix, The Justness of their Similies, and the Minuteness, as well as Exactness of their Descriptions, are indeed imitable. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) I. 193 Such . . . may consult Hawksbee, Morgan, Jurin, or Watson, who have examined the subject with great minuteness. 1853 LYTTON *My Novel* III. xvi, He had studied it with the minuteness with which a scholar studies a dead language. 1858 BUCKLE *Civiliz.* (1869) II. vii. 364 The chemist by his minuteness, and the geologist by his grandeur, touch the two extremes of the material universe. 1884 LADY VERNEY in *Contemp. Rev.* Oct. 545 Every gown . . . is chronicled with affectionate minuteness.

† *b.* Excess of detail, 'niggling'. *Obs.*

1748 *Anson's Voy.* III. x. 412 There is a stiffness and minuteness in most of the Chinese productions.

minuter ('minɪtə(r)). [f. MINUTE *v.* + -ER¹.]

1. One who writes minutes, a note-taker. 1825 *Celebrated Trials*, etc. IV. 172 Thomas Gurney, the minuter, was called, who deposed from his minutes. 1911 *Pitman's How to take Minutes* 14 The minuter must take sufficient notes of the proceedings.

2. *Sc. Law.* One who moves the court by minute.

1904 *Dundee Advertiser* 19 Nov. 7 They do not admit that the judgments of the Court in the cases of Bannatyne and others v. Lord Overton and others, and Young v. Macalister, . . . settle or determine the rights of the minuters in the present suspension.

minuterie (mɪ'nju:təri). [Fr., = clockwork, timing mechanism, minuterie, f. *minute* MINUTE *sb.*¹] *a.* A light switch incorporating a timing mechanism that automatically turns it off a short time after it has been (manually) turned on. *b.* An electric light controlled by such a switch.

1955 W. GADDIS *Recognitions* I. ii. 72 Crémer opened the door, and the light of the minuterie threw his flat shadow across the sill. 1958 E. DUNDY *Dud Avocado* I. iii. 52 Racing from minuterie to minuterie to keep the stairs in a blaze of 40-watt bulbs. 1962 A. WILLIAMS *Long Run South* v. i. 160 He went up in the lift and pressed the minuterie. 1963 'D. RUTHERFORD' *Creeping Flesh* iii. 153 The stairs were illuminated with a tasteful glow. No penny-wise minuterie here. 1971 M. MCCARTHY *Birds of America* 302 On the second landing he found it . . . in the weak light of the minuterie.

|| **minutia** (mɪ'nju:ʃiə). Pl. *minutiæ* (-i:). Also 8 *pl.* *minutias*; *erron.* 8-9 *pl.* *minutia*, *sing.* *minutiæ*. [*a.* L. *minütia* smallness, *pl.* *minütia* trifles, f. *minütus* MINUTE *a.*] A precise detail; a small or trivial matter or object. Usually *pl.*

In Chesterfield's *Letters* the French *minutie* frequently occurs as synonymous with *minutia*.

1751 EARL ORRERY *Remarks Swift* (1752) 52, I should hope that all the *minutiæ* of his idle hours might be entirely

excluded. 1759 JOHNSON *Idler* No. 47 ¶12 He . . . often declares himself weary of attending to the *minutiæ* of a shop. 1768 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* III. xxvii. 446 No exceptions to formal *minutiæ* in the pleadings will be here allowed. 1782 ELIZ. BLOWER *Geo. Bateman* I. 106 On the observance of some little *minutias*, no small share of the beauty . . . depended. 1796 BURNAY *Mem. Metastasio* II. 270 Descending to the *minutia* of all the events and occasions which may be imagined. 1797 MRS. A. M. BENNETT *Beggar Girl* (1813) II. 217 Strict attention to every *minutiæ* of her domestic arrangement. 1804 EUGENIA DE ACTON *Tale without Title* II. 208 She . . . determined . . . to unfold every *minutiæ* of her former circumstances. 1804 tr. *Pignenard's Zoflora* I. 4 Those *minutia* concerning him, which may even have the appearance of puerility. 1849 MISS PARDOE *Francis I.* xiv. 343 They were arranged with a punctilious *minutia*. 1882 SERJT. BALLANTINE *Exper.* II. 191 The *minutiæ* were very exact and carefully executed.

† **mi'nütial**, *a. Obs.* [f. MINUTIA + -AL¹.] Of the nature of *minutiæ*; pertaining to details.

1612 T. TAYLOR *Comm. Titus* II. 14 In smaller, and *minütial* matters to carrie an vnbounded . . . zeale, were to call for a sword to kill a fie. 1778 [W. MARSHALL] *Minutes Agric.*, *Digest* 16 The *minütial* management of Farms. 1796 — *W. England* II. 170 In *minütial* practices . . . the Vale [of Exeter] pursues the Devonshire method.

† **mi'nütion**. *Obs.* [ad. L. *minütio-n-em*, n. of action f. *minütare* to lessen.] A diminishing or making less; a lowering; *spec.* a lowering of the system by blood-letting.

1386 *Almanac* (1812) 52 *Mynucyons* to be made by blode lattyng or ventosyng es ful profytabul. 1607 J. CARPENTER *Plaine Mans Plough* 124 The Phisitians . . . prescribe . . . sometimes unctions, sometimes *minütions*. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Minution*, a diminishing or making less.

minutiose (mɪ'nju:ʃiəʊs), *a.* [ad. L. *minütio-s-us*, f. *minütia*; see MINUTIA. Cf. F. *minutieux*.] Dealing with *minutiæ*.

1868 F. HALL *Benares* 15. 1892 — in *Nation* (N.Y.) 1 Dec. 412/1 He has achieved, among *minutiose* philologists, an eminence which . . . is likely to be recognized as all his own.

minutious (mɪ'nju:ʃiəs), *a.* [ad. F. *minutieux*, f. *minütia* MINUTIA cf. *prec.*] Attentive to *minutiæ*; characterized by minute attention to detail.

1819 *Metropolis* III. 252 *Minutious* and troublesome attentions. 1891 *Fortn. Rev.* May 802 His leisure was too limited to allow him to be pedantic or *minutious*. 1899 *Month* Apr. 433 [He] sent them [the proofs] back covered with *minutious* criticism.

† **minu'tissim**, *a. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [ad. L. *minütissim-us*, superl. of *minütus* small; see MINUTE *a.*] Extremely minute.

1768-74 TUCKER *Nat.* (1834) I. 475 The whole human body, together with all its . . . *minütissim* glands.

† **mi'nütulous**, *a. Obs.* [f. L. *minütul-us* (dim. of *minütus* MINUTE *a.*) + -OUS.] Very small.

1651 BIGGS *New Disp.* ¶248 *Minutulous* drops of pus.

minuwae: see MINAWAY (= minuet).

minx (mɪŋks). Also 6 *mynxe*, *minxe*, *mincks*, 6-7 *minkes*, 7-8 *minks*. [Of obscure origin; possibly a corruption of *minikin*, with the added *s* not uncommon *dial.* in playful terms of endearment, e.g. *ducks*, *darlings*, *pets*: cf. *Minckins* in quot. 1605 s.v. *MINIKIN* I. Sense 2 agrees closely with the sense of LG. *minske* = G. *mensch* neut.]

† 1. A pet dog. Also as proper name. *Obs.*

1542 UDALL tr. *Erasm. Apoph.* 127b, There been litle *mynxes*, or puppes that ladies keepe in their chambers for especialliewelles to playe withall. *Ibid.*, When I am hungry I am a litle *mynxe* full of playe, and when my bealy is full, a mastife. [1605 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. iii. iv. *Captains* 386 Milk-white Minks and Lun (Gray-bitches both, the best that ever run).]

2. *a.* A pert girl, hussy. Now often merely playful.

1592 *Nobody & Someb.* E 2 b, Thus, you minx, Ile teach you ply your worke. 1594 LYLY *Moth. Bomb.* I. iii. 17 Your minxe had no better grandfather than a Tailer. c 1600 DAY *Begg. Bednall Gr.* II. i. (1881) 31 Come, Minx, with Iewell did you give this Rogue. 1636 HEYWOOD *Love's Mistr.* v. i. Wks. 1874 V. 155 That Minks [Psyche] is come from hell, And heere she harbours. 1695 CONGREVE *Love for L.* II. i. How, hussy! was there ever such a provoking minx! 1706-7 FARQUHAR *Beaux' Strat.* I. i, You deserve to have none, you young Minx. 1742 FIELDING *J. Andrews* IV. xiii, 'She! a little ugly minx', cries Slipslop, 'leave her to me'. 1812 CRABBE *Tales* xiii. 136 She thinks To make her fortune, an ambitious minx! 1838 DICKENS *Nich. Nick.* ix, 'I scorn your words, Minx', said Miss Squeers. 1861 HUGHES *Tom Brown at Oxf.* xxix, She is a dressed-up little minx, who runs after all the young men of the parish. 1882 MRS. RAVEN'S *Tempt.* III. 181 We shall be sorry if this young minx brings more trouble on the Agates.

b. A lewd or wanton woman.

1598 FLORIO, *Magalda*, . . . a trull or minxe. 1602 *North's Plutarch, Seneca* (1612) 1214 Nero . . . tooke from him this minxe that knew the trickes of the occupation. 1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* IV. i. 159 This is some Minxes token. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* III. iii. I. ii. (1651) 600 If thou be absent long, thy wife then thinks, Thou'rt drunk, at ease, or with some pretty minks. 1678 DRYDEN *Limberham* I. i, They are a Couple of alluring wanton Minxes. 1728 GAY *Polly* I. (1777) 24 And so, sir, I leave you and your minx together. 1939 JOYCE *Finnegans Wake* 80 What are you doing your dirty minx and his big treeblock way up your path? *Ibid.* 496 There wasn't an Archimandrite of Dane's Island and the townlands nor a

minx from the Isle of Woman... would come next or nigh him. 1941 J. SMILEY *Hash House Lingo* 38 *Minx*, prostitute. † *c. mistress minx. Obs.*

1590 MARLOWE *Faustus* vi. 162 What are you, Mistress Minx, the seventh and last? 1592 NASHE *P. Penilesse* (ed. 2) 10 b, Mistris Minx, a Marchants wife, that wil eate no Cherries forsooth, but when they are at twenty shillings a pound. 1671 KIRKMAN & HEAD *Eng. Rogue* iv. (1874) 139 How now, Mrs. Minks. 1735 MISS COLLIER *Art Torment*. 50 Let me tell you, Mistress Minx, 'twould much better become my station, than yours.

Hence (*nonce-wds.*) † *minx v. intr.* (with *it*), to play the minx; minxishness, minxship, the condition or quality of a minx.

1609 BP. W. BARLOW *Answ. Nameless Cath.* 303 The Apologue describes Venus trans-formed waiting maide, who beeing trick't vp like a Gentle-woman, mink'st it a while til she spied a Mouse, but then made it knowne shee was a Cat. 1632 MASSINGER *City Madam* ii. ii. On these terms Wil your minxship be a Lady. 1885 L. WINGFIELD *Barbara Philpot* l. x. 271 Was not the sex built up of foibles and minxishness?

minx, obs. form of MINK.

minxish ('mɪŋksɪʃ), *a.* [f. MINX + -ISH.] Having the character of a minx; like a minx. Hence 'minxishly *adv.* Also (*rare*) minxy ('mɪŋksɪ) *a.*; (*dial.*) 'minxin *a.*

1870 *Porcupine* 12 Feb. 443/3 Through a door, left slightly ajar, he... sees another minxish 'Girl of the Period' waiting the return of her companion. 1883 M. R. LAHEE *Acquitted though Guilty* 55 Hoo wur a honest dacent woman: noan-like the, the minxin slut. 1919 W. DE MORGAN *Old Madhouse* xxv. 387, I do not believe that Lucy... is half as minxish as she made out. 1927 *Daily Express* 27 Apr. 3/2 The mannequin wore it minxishly, for it was a frock for a minx. 1935 *Times Lit. Suppl.* 3 Oct. 613/3 A weak, attractive, minxish child. 1939 C. MORLEY *Kitty Foyle* 91 We got some right minxy columbines round here.

miny ('maɪnɪ), *a. rare.* Also miney. [f. MINE *sb.* + -Y¹.]

1. Pertaining to a mine; mineral.

1611 FLORIO, *Mineroso*, mineroso, miny. 1662 J. CHANDLER *Van Helmont's Oriat.* 322 The minie and saltish minerals of the microcosme [Lat. *microcosmi fodinas minerales atque salinas*]. 1907 *World* 16 July 113/1 What do you say to mines? No, there's nothing miney about me.

2. Of the nature of a mine; subterranean.

1730-46 THOMSON *Autumn* 800 Unveil The miny caverns... Of Abyssinia's cloud-compelling cliffs.

3. 'Abounding in mines' (Webster 1828-32).

minyan ('mɪnjən), *sb.*¹ Pl. minyanim. [Heb. *minyān*, lit. 'count, reckoning'.] The quorum of ten males over thirteen years of age required for formal Jewish worship.

1753 *Jewish Ritual* 53 This... is executed by the Priest in the Presence of ten Jews, which Number of Jewish Men, they call in Hebrew, A Minyon. 1891 M. FRIEDLÄNDER *Jewish Relig.* 472 Women are disqualified for forming the quorum (*minyan*) required for public worship. 1893 I. ZANGWILL *Childr. Ghetto* (ed. 3) l. xii. 111 There was never lack of *Minyan*—the congregational quorum of ten. 1960 L. P. GARTNER *Jewish Immigrant* vii. 215 In the early 1860's [in Leeds], there were barely the ten Jews required for a minyan. 1962 B. ABRAHAMS tr. *Life Glückel of Hameln* iv. 78 A company of more than two *minyanim*. 1973 *Jewish Chron.* 2 Feb. 10/1 After a life of almost 33 years the congregation's list of members had of late diminished to the point where a minyan had become very difficult to secure.

Minyan ('mɪnjən), *a.* and *sb.*² [f. L. *Minyae*, Gr. *Μινύαι* Minyans + -AN.] *A. adj.* Also 6 Mynian, 9 Mynean (mɪnɪ'jən) [Gr. *Μινύεος*, *adj.* f. *Μινύαι*.] *a.* Of or pertaining to the Minyans. *b.* Designating a type of very smooth grey pottery first found at Orchomenus and originally attributed to the Minyans. *B. sb.* A member of a possibly historical ancient people said to have inhabited parts of central Greece (chiefly Orchomenus in Boeotia and Iolchus in Thessaly), with whom the legends concerning Jason and the voyage of Argo are associated. Also with *pl.* *Minyae*, *Minyai*.

1598 CHAPMAN tr. *Homer's Seaven Bookes of Iliades* 35 Those who in Aspledon dwelt, and Mynian Orchomen. 1709 I. LITTLEBURY tr. *Herodotus' Hist.* l. iv. 416 Their Answer was, that they were Minyans, Grandsons of those Heroes who sail'd in the *Argos*. *Ibid.*, When the Lacedaemonians heard they were of Minyan Extraction, they sent another Messenger. 1867 MAX MÜLLER *Chips* II. xvi. 67 The Minyans... reigned chiefly in Iolkos, in Southern Thessaly. 1881 H. SCHLIEMANN in *Jrnl. Hellenic Stud.* II. 152 A wall of unwrought stones... which Professor Sayce holds to be the ancient Minyean city wall. 1894 tr. *A. Holm's Hist. Greece* I. vii. 65 The oldest accounts of the Minyae are to be found in Homer where the Boeotian Orchomenus is mentioned as a Minyan city. 1912 WACE & THOMPSON *Prehist. Thessaly* 21 Minyan Ware. This class of pottery was first found in any quantity by Schliemann at Orchomenos. 1925 V. G. CHILDE *Dawn European Civilization* v. 78 It is only in Central Greece that Minyan ware occurs in such quantities... True Minyan is wheel-made and has a silver-grey colour to the reduction of the iron oxides in the clay. 1928 C. DAWSON *Age of Gods* viii. 190 The Greek mainland was conquered by a new people from the north, the bearers of the so-called Minyan culture. 1929 F. W. HASLUCK *Christianity & Islam under Sultans* II. xxv. 366 The role of the magician-philosopher-engineer Plato... proves to be similar to that of the Minyans in Boeotia. 1958 L. COTTRELL *Avail of Civilisation* x. 138 These invaders are characterised by a certain type of plain-grey pottery called Minyan. 1964 E. VERMEULE *Greece in Bronze Age* iii. 72 The tribal name

Minyan must be strenuously distinguished from the archaeological label 'Minyan' for the invaders who bring the Middle Helladic Age to Greece. We have no idea at all what these newcomers called themselves. 1969 A. TOYNBEE *Some Probl. Greek Hist.* l. ii. 16 The Minyai were a maritime commercial people who came by sea. *Ibid.*, We shall find independent legendary evidence of a Cretan origin for... the Minyan settlements. 1970 BRAY & TRUMP *Dict. Archaeol.* 149/2 *Minyan Ware*, a grey or yellow wheel-made ware of high quality... It was ancestral to Mycenaean pottery, and may represent a movement of new peoples into the Aegean area.

minyon, minys, obs. f. MINION, MINISH.

Min Yuen (mɪn ju'ən). [ad. Chinese *min yuan* people's movement.] Name of an underground Communist supply organization formed during the Malayan Emergency, 1948-1960. Also *attrib.*

1951 *Communist Banditry in Malaya* (Federation of Malaya, Dept. Information) 9 During the year [sc. 1949] the main incidents were carried out by small gangs operating either as killer squads or as part of the Min Yuen Organization. It was the duty of this latter Organisation to arrange for the collection of food supplies and money from the local population, and for the dissemination of Communist propaganda. 1954 V. BARTLETT *Rep. from Malaya* iii. 41 There is a branch of the Communist Party known as Min Yuen (literally 'the Helpers'), which collects food for the terrorists. 1966 E. O'BALLANCE *Malaya* iv. 92 Supporting the insurgent army was the clandestine Min Yuen, an underground organisation that provided money, food, intelligence and communications. *Ibid.*, Min Yuen is a contraction of Min Chung Yuen Thong, which has been variously translated as 'popular mass movement' or 'people's revolutionary movement'. 1970 T. LILLEY *Projects Section* ii. 20 The Min Yuen—the Communist Liberation Army's supply organisation. 1971 N. BARBER *War of Running Dogs* ii. 32 The Min Yuen (which means 'Masses Movement')... consisted of ostensibly normal, innocent citizens who would in fact back up the army.

minyulite (mɪ'nju:lɪt). *Min.* [f. the name of *Minyulo* Well, Dandaragan, W. Australia, near which the mineral was first found + -ITE¹.] A hydrated basic phosphate of potassium and aluminium occurring as colourless to white needles and fibres similar to wavellite.

1933 SIMPSON & LEMESURIER in *Jrnl. R. Soc. Western Austral.* XIX. 13 In examining the Minyulo outcrop there was seen to be a fibrous mineral, closely resembling wavellite, which occurred in small quantities in a hard phosphatic ironstone carrying partly altered apatite nodules... The mineral has been proved in the laboratory to be a well defined new species for which the authors suggest the name Minyulite. 1961 *Mineral. Abstr.* XV. 210/2 Minyulite... occurs on Viséan shales and phthanites in Belgium as fine silky fibers, ranging 60 to 300 μ, often grouped together in radiating rosettes (1 to 3 mm).

minzingly, obs. form of MINCINGLY *adv.*

Miocene ('maɪəsi:n), *a. Geol.* Also *meiocene*. [irreg. f. Gr. *μείων* less + *καιός* new, recent.]

1. The epithet applied to the middle division of the Tertiary strata (as containing remains of fewer now existing species than the PLIOCENE), and to the geological period which it represents.

1831 [see EOCENE a. 1]. 1833 LYELL *Princ. Geol.* III. 54 The next antecedent tertiary epoch we shall name Miocene. 1877 *Nature* 7 June 101/2 The European miocene flora. 1880 DAWKINS *Early Man* i. 10 The Miocene group.

2. quasi-*sb.*

1882 GEIKIE *Text Bk. Geol.* vi. iii. §1. 862 The flora indicates a decidedly tropical climate in the earlier part of the Miocene. 1885 *Athenæum* 24 Oct. 541/1 The... Eppelsheim deposits in Germany are still left in the miocene.

Hence *Mio'cenic a.*

1863 LYELL *Antiq. Man* xv. 314 Between the close of the miocene and the commencement of the glacial epoch. 1889 *Lancet* 6 July 45/1 A gigantic animal of the middle of the miocene period of the Wyoming.

miogeoclinal (maɪəʊdʒi:əʊ'klaɪnəl), *a. Geol.* [abbrev. of next.] = MIOGEOSYNCLINAL *a.* So *miogeoclinal* = MIOGEOSYNCLINE.

1971 *Nature* 2 July 41/1 Several models... can be invoked to explain the eventual orogenic deformation of miogeoclinal continental margins. *Ibid.* 42/1 Fossil arcs... must face away from the miogeoclinal in the activation model but towards the miogeoclinal in the collision model. 1972 [see MIOGEOSYNCLINAL a.]. 1972 *Sci. Amer.* Mar. 33/1 The present Atlantic marine deposits closely resemble the ancient miogeoclinal foldbelts of the Paleozoic era and earlier.

miogeosynclinal (maɪəʊdʒi:əʊsɪn'klaɪnəl), *a. Geol.* [ad. G. *miogeosynklinal* (H. Stille *Einführung in den Bau Amerikas* (1940) i. 15), f. Gr. *μείων* less: see GEOSYNCLINAL *a.* and *sb.*] Of or pertaining to a miogeosyncline. So *miogeosyncline*, a geosyncline in which the process of sedimentation appears to have been accompanied by little or no volcanism; *esp.* one situated between a larger, volcanic geosyncline (a eugeosyncline) and an area of the crust that has achieved stability (a craton).

1942 *Bull. Geol. Soc. Amer.* LIII. 1642 In contrast to the Magog eugeosyncline, the Champlain belt contains dominant carbonates of shallow-water origin, unaffected by subsequent volcanism; it is a miogeosyncline. *Ibid.* 1643 The eastern, miogeosynclinal belt has the well-described

sequence of southeastern Idaho. 1951 *Mem. Geol. Soc. Amer.* XLVIII. 4 As volcanic rocks are practically absent in the orthogeosynclines that adjoin the North American early Paleozoic craton, they are thus miogeosynclines. 1969 BENNISON & WRIGHT *Geol. Hist. Brit. Isles* iii. 58 No volcanicity is known and the succession is probably indicative of deposition on an unstable shelf at the margin of a miogeosyncline. 1971 *Nature* 24 Sept. 252/1 The West Andean geosyncline was divided into a 'eugeosynclinal' volcanic (coastal range) zone and a 'miogeosynclinal' sedimentary (longitudinal valley) zone during the Jurassic. 1972 *Sci. Amer.* Mar. 30/2 When one examines the structure of ancient folded mountains, one finds that the classic geosyncline is divided into a couplet: two adjacent and parallel structures consisting of a eugeosyncline (true geosyncline) and a miogeosyncline (lesser geosyncline), often shortened to eugeoclinal and miogeoclinal.

Miohippus (maɪəʊ'hɪpəs). [mod.L. (O. C. Marsh 1874, in *Amer. Jrnl. Sci.* 3rd Ser. VII. 249), f. MIO(CENE *a.* + Gr. *ἵππος* horse.) A small fossil horse of the genus once so called, known from North American remains of the Oligocene period, and now included in the genus *Anchitherium*.

1877 T. H. HUXLEY in *Pop. Sci. Monthly* Jan. 294 Next [in the equine series] comes the *Miohippus*, which corresponds pretty nearly with what I spoke of as the *Anchitherium* of Europe. 1933 A. S. ROMER *Vertebr. Paleont.* xvii. 325 In *Mesohippus*... and the somewhat larger *Miohippus* we find the beginning of a series of functionally three-toed horses. 1958 C. L. & M. A. FENTON *Fossil Bk.* xxxii. 419 *Mesohippus* was followed by *Miohippus*, a larger and somewhat more horse-like beast.

miol, variant of MEAL *sb.*⁴

mioling, obs. form of MIAULING.

Miolithic (maɪə'lɪθɪk), *a. Archæol.* Also *meiolithic*. [irreg. f. Gr. *μείων* less + *λίθος* stone + -IC.] = MESOLITHIC *a.* 2.

1877 *Academy* 3 Nov. 434/3 Prof. Mantovani introduces the term Miolithic to denote a period intermediate between the palaeolithic and neolithic ages. 1896 A. J. EVANS in *Rep. Brit. Assoc.* 908 A late quaternary deposit, for which Professor Issel has proposed the name of 'Meiolithic'.

miombo (mɪ'ɒmbəʊ). Also *miomba*. [Swahili.] A tree of the tropical African genus *Brachystegia*, belonging to the family Leguminosæ; woodland composed mainly of these trees. Also *attrib.*

1864 J. A. GRANT *Walk across Afr.* vi. 88 The wands from the Miombo, a kind of banyan, afford the natives the fibre which they attach to their wool. 1910 *Encycl. Brit.* XI. 772/2 The silk-cotton tree (*Bombax ceiba*), miomba, tamarisk, copal tree... are frequent [in German East Africa]. 1934 *Jrnl. Ecol.* XXII. 220 A strip of 'Miombo' through which a narrow, fairly shallow ravine... was running. 1947 *E. Afr. Ann.* 1946-7 95/2 The considerable forests of Unyamwezi, largely miombo, provide much honey. 1948 *Cape Argus* 3 Dec. 5/4 Surrounded by uninhabited miombo bush. 1959 R. W. J. KEAY in *Vegetation Map Afr.* Explanatory Notes 9/1 In these woodlands, commonly known by the vernacular name 'miombo', several species of *Brachystegia*... are dominant. 1966 C. A. W. GUGGISBERG *S.O.S. Rhino* iii. 53 Black rhinoceroses frequent savannah country, mopane and miombo forests, bushveld and dry thornbush. 1970 A. T. SEMPLE *Grassland Improvement* i. 14 African farmers have found that their ground-water supplies improve when they extend their settlements in the 'miombo' (*Brachystegia* woodland).

mioner, obs. form of MINER.

mionite, -phyllly: see MEIONITE, -PHYLLY.

miops, obs. form of MYOPE.

miosis (maɪ'əʊsɪs). *Path.* Also *myosis*. [f. Gr. *μύειν* to shut the eyes + -OSIS.] Contraction of the pupil of the eye.

1819 *Pantologia*. 1875 H. WALTON *Dis. Eye* xxxiii. (ed. 3) 935 Myosis occurs in progressive locomotor ataxy. 1890 BILLINGS *Med. Dict.* II. 160/2 *Miosis* (G[erman]), myosis. 1892 A. DUANE tr. *E. Fuchs's Text-bk. Ophthalm.* iv. 257 There is a series of alkaloids which produce either dilatation of the pupil (mydriasis) or its contraction (miosis). [Note] From *μύειν*, contraction; hence *miosis*, and not *myosis*, as it is generally written (Hirschberg). 1910 *Trans. Ophthalm. Soc.* XXX. 163 *Miosis* on the right side was associated with dilatation of the left pupil. 1947 F. B. WALSH *Clinical Neuro-Ophthalmology* 201 *Miosis* has already been defined as indicating a pupil 2 mm. or less in diameter. 1964 W. B. SMITH *Allergy & Tissue Metabolism* vii. 78 The pharmacological effects of reserpine administration are:.. *miosis* (contraction of pupil of the eye), *ptosis* [etc.].

Hence *mio'sitic a.*¹ and *sb.* = MIOTIC.

1855 DUNGLISON *Med. Lex.*, *Myositic*, causing contraction of the pupil, as opium. 1874 GARROD & BAXTER *Mat. Med.* 459 Pupil Contractors (Myositics). 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VI. 403 Calabar bean was not... in use as a myositic.

miosis, miostemonous, miotaxy: see MEI-.

miotic (maɪ'ɒtɪk), *a.* and *sb.* Also *myotic*. [f. MIOSIS: see -OTIC.] *a. adj.* Pertaining to or causing miosis. *b. sb.* An agent which produces miosis.

1864 tr. *Donder's Anom. Accomm. Eye* 621 It is true that all myotic action could not be denied to the agents which were formerly placed in this category. *Ibid.*, The want of an efficient myotic was long felt in ophthalmic surgery. 1887 *Buck's Handbk. Med. Sci.* V. 97/1 Eserine or physostigmine... is the most powerful of myotics. 1892 A. DUANE tr. E.

Fuchs's Text-bk. Ophthalm. iv. 259 The action of miotics is of shorter duration than that of the mydriatics. 1918 *Jrnl. Amer. Med. Assoc.* 29 June 1992/2 There are contradictory opinions expressed on the effect of miotic drugs in cases of incomplete sphincter. 1946 *Nature* 28 Sept. 432/1 The work . . . developed to include other problems, such as the mechanism . . . of lachrymation, of the action of myotics, etc. 1971 *Lancet* 6 Nov. 1040/2 The use of a miotic . . . should be regarded as mandatory whatever the mydriatic previously instilled.

mioul, miour(e, miowe, var. MIAUL v., MYOUR, MIAOW.

mipafox ('mɪpəfɒks). [f. bis(mono-isopropylamino)fluorophosphine oxide, its chemical name.] An organic phosphorus compound, [(CH₃)₂CHNH]₂POF, which is used as an insecticide.

1953 *Recommended Common Names for Pesticides (B.S.I.)* II. 5 Mipafox: fluorobis(isopropylamino)-phosphine oxide. 1956 *Nature* 28 Jan. 186/1 It has recently been found that 8 × 10⁻⁷ M mipafox . . . completely inhibits the non-specific serum cholinesterase. 1971 *Brit. J. Pharmacol.* XLI. 21 The ileum was then incubated with mipafox (10 µg/ml) for 75 min.

mi-parti (mi:pɑ:ti), *a. Her.* Also 8 -party. [Fr., pa. pple. of *mipartir* to divide in half, f. *mi-* (—L. *medius* middle) + *partir* to divide.] (See *quots.*)

1725 *COATS Dict. Her.*, *Mi-party*, is a Word used by French Herald, denoting that the Escutcheon is half Way down parted per Pale, and there cross'd by some other Partition. 1896 *WOODWARD Heraldry* I. 478 *Mi-parti*—said of dimidiated arms, and of an ordinary parti per pale.

Mipolam ('mɪpələm). Also *mipolam*. A proprietary name for plastics composed of polyvinyl chloride which are used for chemically resistant piping and containers.

1936 *India-Rubber Jrnl.* 4 Nov. 19/2 Mipolam is a purely thermoplastic mass, and behaves accordingly in electrical tests. 1939 H. R. SIMONDS *Industr. Plastics* (1940) xiii. 324 A new polyvinyl chloride plastic in Germany known as Mipolam is resistant to acids and to many other chemicals and is being used for beer, alcohol and other prime containers, and also in the form of piping and pumping fixtures in chemical plants. 1943 *Jrnl. R. Aeronaut. Soc.* XLVII. 140 The group of polymerization resins includes, among others, the plastic of German production—mipolam—remarkable for its high fire resistance, toughness and elasticity. 1951 *Trade Marks Jrnl.* 24 Oct. 980/1 Mipolam. . . Mouldable plastics for use in manufactures. Dynamit-Actien-Gesellschaft Vormals Alfred Nobel & Co., Troisdorf, Cologne, Germany; manufacturers. 1969 R. F. LANG tr. *Henglein's Chem. Technol.* 215 Mipolam pipes can be enlarged thermally, beaded, bent and cemented with solvents.

Miquelet ('mɪkəlɪt). Also 9 miquelete, miquelite, miguelet(e). [a. F. *miquelet*, ad. Sp. *miquelete*, *miguelete*, f. Cat. *Miquel*, Sp. *Miguel*, Michael. (For the supposed origin of the name see *quot.* 1845.)] *a.* In the 17th c., a member of a body of Catalonian banditti who infested the Pyrenees. *b.* Before and during the Peninsular war, a Spanish guerrilla soldier; also, a member of a corps of French irregulars raised by Napoleon in 1808 for service against the Spaniards. *c.* In modern Spain, the designation of the soldiers of certain local regiments of infantry, chiefly employed on escort duties.

1670 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 476/4 The Miquelets or Mountaineers were again got together in a little Village, . . . near the Pyrenean hills. 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew*, *Miquelets*, Mountaineers (in Spain) or Spanish Rapparees. 1721 *Lett. Mist's Jrnl.* (1722) II. 176 No more, you Holiday Fools, throw away your Six-pences, . . . to see a Spanish Miquelet swallow a Toad. 1779 *Gentl. Mag.* XLIX. 501 The miquelets or mountaineers who so cruelly harassed the French armies. 1827 *SOUTHEY Penins. War* II. 358, 10,000 Miquelets and Somatenes . . . had been sent . . . to take advantage of any insurrection that might be attempted in Barcelona. 1829 SIR W. NAPIER *Penins. War* v. iv. 57 Francisco Milans and Milans de Bosch, with their Miqueletes, keep the mountains to the northward of Barcelona. 1843 *BORROW Bible in Spain* xxiv. One of those singular half soldiers half guerrillas, called Miquelets. 1845 *FORD Handbk. Spain* I. i. 41 A regular body of men was organized for that purpose [as a government escort] all over Spain, and were called 'Miquelites', from, it is said, one Miquel de Prats, an armed satellite of . . . Caesar Borgia. 1879 *STEVENSON Trav. Cevennes* (1886) 186 Militiaman and Miquelet and dragoon . . . they had all been sabreing and shooting.

Mir (mɪə(r)), *sb.*¹ Also *meer*. [a. Hindi and Pers. *mīr*, ad. Arab. *amīr* leader, commander: see *AMEER*, *EMIR*.] = *AMEER*, *EMIR*.

1625 *PURCHAS Pilgrimes* I. iii. xii. 282 The Mir of Aden sent a Boat and a Messenger aboard. 1787 C. HAMILTON *Hist. Relation Rohilla Afgans N. Provinces Hindostan* 41 Omdat al Moolk . . . was at this period Meer Buchshy or Paymaster-General of the Empire. 1792 R. HERON tr. *Niebuhr's Trav. Arabia* II. xxiii. vii. 155 Mr Kniphausen had agreed with Mir Naser, Prince of Bender Rigg, . . . that the Dutch should . . . be allowed to seat their factory there. 1800 F. GLADWIN tr. *Ayeen Akbery* I. ii. 231 (*heading*) The office of Meer Behry, or Admiralty. 1840 J. B. FRASER *Trav. Koordistan* I. iii. 80 The jealousy of the Meer extends only to strangers travelling in the country without apparent business. 1873 E. BALFOUR *Cycl. India* (ed. 2) III. 284/1 Mir Jaffir, in 1702, was appointed dewan of Bengal. . . He was of a poor brahmin family . . . but was . . . converted to

mahomedanism. 1885 T. P. HUGHES *Dict. Islam* 350/1 *Mir*. A title of respect used for the descendants of celebrated Muhammadan saints. More generally used for Saiyids, or descendants of Fātimah, the Prophet's daughter. 1928 *Blackw. Mag.* May 709/1 To get the savour of the Mir's table talk, you must hear a little more about its setting. 1973 C. BONINGTON *Next Horizon* xviii. 252 On my first morning I attended the Court of the Mir of Hunza. . . At ten o'clock, the Mir, an absolute monarch with complete control over the internal affairs of his 20,000 people, walks from his palace to the Durbah. *Ibid.* 253 The Mir sits on a small rostrum, and his Court, in strict order of precedence, squat on carpets in two lines on either side of him. 1973 *Observer* (Colour Suppl.) 30 Sept. 51/1 In some circumstances, . . . the Mir (ruler) of Hunza could, from personal knowledge of his State's history, verify ages.

mir (mɪə(r)), *sb.*² [Russ.] A village community in pre-revolutionary Russia. Also *attrib.*

1877 D. M. WALLACE *Russia* I. viii. 179 The Mir is the most peculiar of Russian institutions. 1878 E. C. GRENVILLE-MURRAY *Russians To-Day* 21 The Mir system may be summed up in a few words; it has simply caused the peasant to exchange the domination of his old master for the more grinding tyranny of many masters. 1905 J. H. ROSE *Devel. European Nations* xi. 294 The ownership of the soil of Russia by the Mirs, the communes of her myriad villages. 1916 C. E. BECHHOFFER *Russ. at Cross-Roads* 71 No period is known in Russian history when the Mir did not exist. 1925 *Contemp. Rev.* Jan. 60 They pointed out that the land-holding peasant . . . did not cease to be a member of the mir. 1967 *Listener* 2 Nov. 558/3 The break-up of the mir and the . . . transition from communal to hereditary tenure. 1975 *Times* 8 Jan. 15/7 The democratic and civic traditions of Russia, from Kievian Rus to the mirs and the Zaporozhean Republic.

Mir (mɪə(r)), *sb.*³ [ad. *Mirabad*, the name of a town in the Sarawan district, S.W. of Arak, Iran.] A rare and fine quality Saraband rug woven in Mirabad. Also *attrib.*

1900 J. K. MUMFORD *Oriental Rugs* xi. 197 In the Sarawan district the *tereh Mir*, so called from the village where it is said to have originated, is the almost universal design. *Ibid.*, Artisans in other localities have copied the Mir Saraband, changing the borders or coloration to suit their fancy. 1931 A. U. DILLEY *Oriental Rugs & Carpets* iv. 125 All the fine Sarabands, known as Mir from the town of that name which an earthquake destroyed, were 'Farma-yashti', or special-order weavings. 1953 A. C. EDWARDS *Persian Carpet* ix. 144/2 *Miri* no doubt refers to the Mir carpets of the early nineteenth century which were the prototypes of the present-day Serabands. 1972 P. L. PHILLIPS tr. *Formenton's Oriental Rugs & Carpets* 69 The batch design came from the Seraband region and . . . was used at the beginning in the Mir carpets. 1973 *Times* 2 Apr. 6/5 (Adv.), A superb Mir carpet in soft pastel dyes.

mir, *obs.* form of MYRRH.

mirabelle (mɪrə'beɪl). Also 8 mirabel. [a. F. *mirabelle*.] 1. A variety of plum.

1706 *LONDON & WISE Retir'd Gard'ner* I. 41 The Mirabel is a small Plum. 1840 *Penny Cycl.* XVIII. 287 Varieties of plums. : Mirabelle. 1860 *All Year Round* No. 56. 130 There are varieties of the Mirabelle plum . . . which annually bloom profusely in England. 1890 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Mirabelle*, the fruit of *Prunus armenoides*. *Mirabelle of Corsica*, the fruit of *Physalis alkekengi*.

2. An alcoholic spirit distilled from mirabelles, *spec.* those grown in Alsace, France.

1940 H. J. GROSSMAN *Guide to Wines, Spirits & Beers* xviii. 185 The brandy obtained from plums is known by several names, depending on the country of origin: . . . Quetsch or Mirabelle when it comes from Alsace in France. 1963 *Times* 24 Apr. 11/7 'Try that,' he said, proffering a spoon dipped into the last vat of limpid 85° Mirabelle. 1967 N. FREELING *Strike Out* 67 Bernhard's last bottle of mirabelle.

mirabile dictu (mɪ'rɑ:bɪli:'dɪktu:), *Lat. phr.* [*L. mirabile*, neut. of *mirabilis* wonderful + *dictu*, supine of *dicere* to say: cf. Virgil *Georgics* ii. 30 *quin et caudicibus sectis (mirabile dictu) truditur e sicco radix oleagina ligno.*] Wonderful to relate.

1831 *Athenæum* 12 Mar. 173/2 An unassuming young female relative, whom she gives in marriage to the son of her (*mirabile dictu!*) honest attorney. 1837 J. F. COOPER *Recoll. Europe* I. 318 The late king was the Miller, and, *mirabile dictu*, the Archbishop of Paris did not disdain to play the part of the Curé. 1841 *DICKENS Let.* 21 July (1969) II. 334 A man is coming here at 8, to settle (*mirabile dictu*) the matter of Mrs. Macrone's book. 1861 S. B. BIRCH *Constipated Bowels* ii. 15 The tradesman . . . is permitted to go so far as to usurp the functions of the physician, and is even encouraged (*mirabile dictu!*) to prescribe himself on the strength of the pharmacopœia. 1943 L. MARCHAL *Vichy* xiii. 195 The Marshal was anxious to save Otto Abetz, who, *mirabile dictu*, was considered in certain Vichy circles as a 'friend of France'.

mirabili'arian, a. Obs. [f. *L. mirābiliārius* (see next) + -AN.] = MIRABILIAN *a.*

1624 *BP. MOUNTAGU Immed. Addr.* 218 In opinion of Tertullian, it is no safe proceeding by this [*sic*] Mirabiliarian courses, to iustifie Inuocation of Saints or Angels.

mirābiliary, sb. and a. Obs. [ad. late *L. mirābiliārius* miracle-monger, applied by Augustine to the Donatists.] *A. sb.* One who deals in the marvellous; a collector of marvels.

1600 O. E. *Repl. Libel* ii. iii. 50 The Mirabiliaries were likewise condemned, for that by myracles, and prophecies, they sought to confirme their religion. 1605 *BACON Adv. Learn.* ii. i. §4 The vse of this worke . . . is nothing lesse then to giue contentment to the appetite of Curious and vaine wittes, as the manner of Mirabiliaries [*sic*] is to doe.

B. adj. Characteristic of 'miracle-mongers'.

1624 *GEE Hold Fast* 44, I haue formerly related some iugling mirabiliarie tricks acted of late in this City.

mirabilis. Obs. Short for AQUA MIRABILIS.

1673 *DRYDEN Marr. à la Mode* III. i. 35 She . . . opens her dear bottle of Mirabilis. 1687 *SEDLEY Bellamira* III. i. Have you any mirabilis?

mirabilist. Obs. [f. *L. mirābilis* wonderful + -IST.] One who works wonders.

1599 *HARSNET Agst. Darell* 220 Vnto which kinde of people, and seducing Mirabilistes, Master Darrell in his practises with Somers, may well bee resembled. 1601 *DEACON & WALKER Answ. to Darell* 47 The most admirable mirabilist, among all the mirabilistes vnder the heauens.

mirabilite (mɪ'ræbɪlɪt). *Min.* [a. G. *mirabilit* (Haidinger 1845) f. mod.L. (*sal*) *mirābil-is* 'wonderful salt', the name given by Glauber to sulphate of soda ('Glauber's salt'): see -ITE.] Native sulphate of soda.

1854 *DANA Syst. Min.* (ed. 4).

mirā'bility. Obs. [ad. *L. mirābilitās*, n. of quality f. *mirābilis*: see next and -ITY.]

? Admirable quality.

a 1691 *FLAVEL Navig. Spirit.* (1770) 232 An art of exquisite excellency, ingenuity, rarity, and mirability.

mirable, a. and sb. Obs. [ad. *L. mirābilis*, f. *mīrārī* to wonder: see -ABLE.]

A. adj. Wonderful, marvellous.

c 1450 *Mirour Saluacioun* 899 Now fylywes it for til here hire mirable Conceyving. c 1450 *Cov. Myst.* (Shaks. Soc.) 389 A! myrable God, meche is thy myth. 1606 *SHAKS. Tr. & Cr.* IV. v. 142. 1606 *HOLLAND Sueton.* 271 With mirable sentences and Apophthegmes.

B. sb. Something wonderful; a wonder.

1646 *GAULE Cases Consc.* 33 The Arted Witch, or one onely speculative upon the abstruse Mirables of Nature. 1653 H. WHISTLER *Upshot Inf. Baptism* 45 Ye grave Fathers & Bretheren, who find among the Mirables of Oxford Library that Coat [etc.].

mirabola(m, -lan(e, obs. ff. MYROBALAN.

mirā'bundous, a. Obs. [f. *L. mirābundus* (f. *mīrārī* to wonder) + -OUS.] Wonderful.

1694 *MOTTEUX Rabelais* (1737) V. 229 Our Auricles, percuss'd by Fame sonorous, Your mirabundous Acts have brought before us.

mirach. Obs. Forms: 5-6 mirac, 6 myrac, myracke, 6-7 mirach(e, 7 myrach(e. [med.L., a. Arab. *marāqq* pl., 'the thin or tender parts of the belly' (Lane), f. root *raqqa* to be thin or weak.] *A* name for the abdomen.

c 1400 *Lanfranc's Chirurg.* 169 Alle pèse pingis panne bead, & is clepid mirac, & is clepid pe vttere wombe. 1528 *PAYNEL Salerne's Regim.* Ciiij, These ventosities gether to gyther betwene the places of the bealye called mirac. 1541 R. COPLAND *Guydon's Quest. Chirurg.* H ij, Of howe many and what & howe many partes is the myrac composed. 1621 *BURTON Anat. Mel.* i. iii. ii. (1651) 200 If from the myrache, a swelling and wind in the Hypochondries. 1693 tr. *Blancard's Phys. Dict.* (ed. 2).

mirā'chial, a. Obs. In 7 myrachiall. [f. med.L. *mirachia* hypochondria (f. *mirach*: see prec.) + -AL¹.] Hypochondriacal.

1621 *BURTON Anat. Mel.* i. ii. iv. iv. Of Hypochondriacall or flatuous melancholy, which the Arabians call Myrachiall.

miracidium (mɪrə'sɪdɪəm). *Zool.* Pl. miracidia. [mod.L., f. Gr. *μειράκιδιον*, dim. of *μειράκιον* boy, stripling.] The ciliated, first larval form of a digenetic trematode. Also *attrib.* So *miracidial a.*

1898 A. SEDGWICK *Student's Text-bk. Zool.* I. v. 229 The miracidium generally becomes a sporocyst, rarely a redia. 1904 C. W. STILES *Illustr. Key to Trematode Parasites of Man* 18 Miracidium ciliated, develops after eggs leave the host. 1952 J. CLEGG *Freshwater Life* viii. 127 The miracidium stage [of *Bucephalus*] is passed in the freshwater Mussels *Anodonta* and *Unio*. 1962 J. D. SMYTH *Introd. Animal Parasitol.* xxxii. 388 The miracidial immobilisation test is based on the immobilisation of miracidia in immune serum. 1963 *New Scientist* 29 Aug. 441/3 Those [schistosome] eggs which reach the outside world hatch in fresh water and the microscopic miracidia which emerge swim around. 1971 *Oxf. Bk. Invertebr.* 24/1 When the pasture is damp, the first larva [of the liver fluke], the miracidium, hatches and this swims by its cilia in the film of water on the pasture until it encounters a snail. 1974 *Nature* 22 Mar. 361/2 A better understanding of the intricacies of how miracidia and cercariae find and penetrate hosts.

miracle ('mɪrək(ə)), *sb.* Forms: 4 maracle, -kle, meracull, -kill, mercle, miracil, -cyl, -kel, myrakil(l, -kyl, 4-5 meracle, myrrakull, 4-6 myracle, 5 mirakelle, -ylle, 5-6 mirackle, miracule, 6 mirakill, mirakle, myrackle, 2-miracle. [a. OF. *miracle*, ad. *L. mirāculum* object of wonder (in Eccl. *L. miracle*), f. *mīrārī* to wonder, f. *mir-us* wonderful. Cf. Pr. *miracle*, Sp. *milagro*, Pg. *milagre*, It. *miracolo*.]

1. a. A marvellous event occurring within human experience, which cannot have been brought about by human power or by the operation of any natural agency, and must

therefore be ascribed to the special intervention of the Deity or of some supernatural being; chiefly, an act (e.g. of healing) exhibiting control over the laws of nature, and serving as evidence that the agent is either divine or is specially favoured by God. Phrases, *to do*, † *make*, *work*, † *show a miracle*.

The L. *miraculum* in this sense, though common in patristic and later theology, is foreign to the Vulgate, in which the Gr. words rendered 'miracle' in the English Bible — *σημείον* 'sign', *τέρας* 'wonder', *δύναμις* 'power' or 'mighty work', are translated respectively by *signum*, *prodigium*, and *virtus*.

1154 O.E. Chron. an. 1137 (Laud MS.), He maket þur ure Drihtin wunderlice & manifealdlice miracles. a 1225 Leg. Kath. 1426 þæt wæs miracle muchel. c 1250 Kent. Sermon. in O.E. Misc. 30 þis wæs þe commencement of þo miracles of ure louerde þæt he made fleschlice in erpe. a 1300 Cursor M. 177 Iesu . . did þe miracles sua rijf þæt þe Iuus him hild in strijf. *Ibid.* 9512 Quat man es moght se sa bright, þæt suilk a man cuth think in thought þæt mustre þæt mercle moght? c 1330 R. BRUNNE Chron. (1810) 23 God did faire miracle for Elfride þæt houere. a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* xvii. 16 He shewyd many myrakilis. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. xv. 438 þorw myrakles . . al þæt marche he torned To cryst and to crystendome. c 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 288 þou seist þæt myraklis & lyues of holy men approuen þis downyng of þe chirche. c 1400 MAUNDEV. (1839) xii. 139 This was the firste Miracle . . that Machomete dide in his southe. c 1440 *Sir Gowther* 743 (Breul) He . . gyffus to þo mad hor wytte, And mony odor meracullus yutte. c 1511 1st Eng. Bk. Amer. (Arb.) Introd. 35/1 Saint Thomas doeth more myrakles, than ony seynt in heuen. 1591 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. VI.* v. iv. 41 Chosen from aboute . . To worke exceeding myrakles on eartb. 1608 BP. HALL *Epist.* i. vi. 73 Miracles must be iudged by the doctrine which they confirme; not the doctrine by the miracles. 1611 BIBLE *John* iv. 54 This is againe the second miracle that Iesus did. 1699 BURNET 39 *Art.* iv. 62 A Miracle is a Work that exceeds all the known Powers of Nature. 1756-7 tr. *Keyser's Trav.* (1760) I. 466 A St. Ignatius performing a miracle, by Rubens, on another altar. 1865 MOZLEY *Mirac.* i. 5 Miracles or visible suspensions of the order of nature for a providential purpose, are not in contradiction to reason. 1872 TENNYSON *Gareth & Lynette* 1292 Wonders ye have done; Miracles ye cannot.

b. In generalized sense.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 158 Al were he, þuruh miracle, of barain iboren [etc.]. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 106 That therof mai be non obstacle, Bot if it stonde upon miracle. c 1430 LYDG. *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 13 Lyke to the watyr of Archideclyne, Wiche be meracle were turned into wyne. 1590 SHAKS. *Com. Err.* v. i. 264 Then you fled into this Abbey heere, From whence I thinke you are come by Miracle. 1671 MILTON *P. R.* I. 337 Who brought me hither Will bring me hence . . By Miracle he may, reply'd the Swain. 1742 YOUNG *Nt. Th.* iv. 131 Am I fond of life, Who scarce can think it possible, I live? Alive by miracle! 1855 MILMAN *Lat. Chr.* ix. ix. IV. 256 By what was believed to be miracle, which might be holy art. 1869 LIDDON *Serm. Spec.* *Occas.* viii. (1897) 164 When we take up the Book of Jonah, that which strikes us first of all . . is the degree in which miracle pervades the whole narrative.

2. *transf.* in various uses, esp. as applied hyperbolically to an achievement seemingly beyond human power, or an occurrence so marvellous as to appear supernatural. Also with defining word prefixed designating a remarkable development in some specified area.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Knt.'s T.* 1817 A myracle ther bifel anon. 1586 *Let. to Earle Leicester*, etc. 12 The bottomlesse graces and immeasurable benefits bestowed upon me by the Almighty . . I must . . admire . . accounting them as well miracles as benefites. 1633 T. STAFFORD *Pac. Hib.* i. xiv. 84 Captain Flower at Lysmore, wrought miracles against the Rebels in those parts. 1638 JUNIUS *Paint. Ancients* 95 Now these miracles of Nature may seem to fall out by meere chance. 1692 DRYDEN *Cleomenes* ii. ii. 17 O Miracle! He blushes! 1738 WESLEY *Ps. CXXXIX.* v. Lord to thy Works of Nature join Thy Miracles of Grace! 1824 R. STUART *Hist. Steam Engine* 35 It would, indeed, have been a miracle had a copy, of any equally unimportant book, been found at such a distance of time in that unenviable situation. 1850 SCORESBY *Cheever's Whalem. Adv.* xi. (1859) 145 She was within a miracle of being upset. 1860 PUSEY *Min. Proph.* 257 The moral miracles were, in these hundreds of thousands, God's over-powering grace. 1903 *Daily Mail* 11 Sept. 3/1 There are two theories to account for the radium 'miracle'. 1959 M. CROSLAND tr. *Rovan's Germany* 78 The fact that millions of new arrivals were housed and employed . . is the most miraculous aspect of the 'German miracle'. 1963 *Listener* 21 Feb. 321/2 This contract production is an important factor in the Polish miracle. 1973 A. PRICE *October Men* ix. 128, I don't mind him being part of the Italian economic miracle.

b. Phrase, *to a miracle*: so well or successfully as to seem miraculous; marvellously well.

1643 TRAPP *Comm. Gen.* xxxi. 27 Hypocrites are likened to bull-rushes, which are green and smooth; and he is curious to a miracle, that can find a knot in them. 1672 DRYDEN *Assignment* i. i. Gad, sir, everything becomes you to a miracle. 1758 J. S. *Le Dran's Observ. Surg.* (1771) 335 Things went on to a miracle. 1840 DICKENS *Old C. Shop* xvi, Nelly . . was soon busily engaged in her task, and accomplishing it to a miracle. 1882 STEVENSON *New Arab. Nts.* (1884) 94, I understand my part to a miracle.

c. *concr.* A wonderful object, a marvel; a person or thing of more than natural excellence; a surpassing example of some quality.

c 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) vii. 24 3it es þe heued of þæt beste with þe hornes halden and kepted at Alisaunder for a miracle. 1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* iv. (1586) 167 The bird appeareth as it were a myracle of nature. 1595 DANIEL *Civ. Wars* v. xiv. (1609) 117 That magnanimous King, Mirror of vertue, miracle of worth. 1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV.* ii. iii. 33 O Miracle of Men! 1602 CAREW *Eng. Tongue in Camden's Rem.* (1614) 44 Take the miracle of our

age Sir Philip Sidney. 1617 MORYSON *Itin.* III. 64 The Bridge at London is worthily to be numbred among the miracles of the world. 1709 J. LAWSON *New Voy. Carolina* 145 The Humming-Bird is the Miracle of all our wing'd Animals. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 543 ¶ 3 Sir Isaac Newton, who stands up as the miracle of the present age. 1797 COLERIDGE *Kubla Khan* 38 It was a miracle of rare device. 1845 CRAIK *Sk. Hist. Lit. Eng.* V. 174 To Garrick, a miracle of an actor, . . we owe [etc.].

† 3. A miraculous story; a legend. *Obs.*

c 1386 CHAUCER *Sir Thopas* Prolog. 1 When seyde was al this miracle, euery man As sobre was that wonder was to se.

4. One of a class of dramatic representations of the Middle Ages based on the life of Our Lord and the legends of the Saints. Now usually called *miracle play* (see 5).

1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 4659 þæt make swyche pleysys to any man As myrakles and bourdys. c 1386 CHAUCER *Wife's Prolog.* 558 To pleyes of myrakles and to mariages. c 1394 *P. Pl. Crede* 107 At marketts & myrakles we medlep vs nevere. 1798 in *Archæologia* (1800) XIII. 237 But those theatrical pieces called 'Miracles' were their delight beyond all others. 1852 HALLAM *Lit. Ess. & Char., E. Europ. Drama* 4 Geoffrey, afterwards abbot of St. Alban's, while teaching a school at Dunstable, caused one of the shows, vulgarly called miracles, on the story of St. Catherine to be represented in that town.

5. *attrib.* and *Comb.* (chiefly objective), as *miracle-abode*, *-author*, † *miracles-doing*, *drug*, *miracle-making*, *-monger* (hence *-mongering*), *-worker*, *-working*. Also *miracle-bred*, *-breeding*, *-proof* adjs.; *miracle man*, one who performs miracles; † *miracle minter*, one who 'coins' fictitious miracles; *miracle play* = MIRACLE 4; † *miracle player*, one who takes part in a miracle play; *miracle rice*, a modern hybrid rice seed that yields more than the traditional varieties; † *miracle shop*, contemptuously for a shrine at which miracles are reputed to be wrought.

1807 WOLCOT (P. Pindar) in *Monthly Mag.* Feb. 1 Methinks I see them [sc. Chaucer's pilgrims] on the road To Becket's *miracle-abode. 1749 LAVINGTON *Enthus. Meth. & Papists* (1820) 237 One of their famous *miracle-authors declares, that one brother was so elevated . . that he boasted of having visions of angels attending him. 1928 W. B. YEATS *Tower* 62 Even the grey-leaved olive tree *Miracle-bred out of the living stone. 1814 MRS. J. WEST *Alicia de Lacy* III. 174 By pacing at midnight the flinty aisle of some *miracle-breeding chapel. c 1440 *Alphabet of Tales* 305 þe tone of pain fell vnto þe syn of lichorie, & her-for God deprivid hym of *meracles-doyng. c 1449 PECKOC *Repr.* II. viii. 188 Bi the seid eyecendis of myrakulis doying. 1953 J. RAMSBOTTOM *Mushrooms & Toadstools* xxiii. 279 Penicillin was really on the stage at last; it dwarfed other performers into insignificance. It was hailed as a 'miracle drug'. 1962 *Lancet* 2 June 1137/1 A miracle drug that will charm away any and every form of infection. 1970 P. MOYES *Who saw her Die?* xvi. 209, I got hold of the streptomycin . . and the miracle drug worked. She was cured. 1677 GILPIN *Demonol.* (1867) 181 When his [Satan's] agents can go no further in the trade of *miracle-making, he [etc.]. 1572 FORREST *Theophilus* 1235 in *Anglia VII*, Bruited abroad this great *miracle Man. 1914 F. L. PACKARD (title) *The miracle man*. 1926 A. CONAN DOYLE *Hist. Spiritualism* I. iii. 54 He [sc. Andrew Jackson Davis] was a miracle man, the inspired, learned, uneducated apostle of the new dispensation. 1951 L. MACNEICE tr. *Goethe's Faust* 185 In priestly robes and wreath a miracle-man will now fulfil what he in hopes began. 1959 I. & P. OPIE *Lore & Lang. Schoolch.* x. 179 They are willing to acclaim anyone who habitually comes top of the class without apparent effort, naming him Genius, The Brains, Miracle Man. 1603 HARSNET *Pop. Impost.* 103, I should haue acquainted you how the *Miracle-minter in his miracle booke doth solemnly tell vs, that [etc.]. 1584 R. SCOT *Discov. Witcher.* viii. i. (1886) 125 Why doo not these (meaning *miracle-mongers) appoint some Siloah to swim in? 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 93 We leaue to you the stile of Mirabiliany Miracle-mongers. 1856 R. A. VAUGHAN *Mystics* (1860) I. 36 All the pretences, both of heathen and of Christian miracle-mongers. 1881 A. B. BRUCE *Chief End Rev.* iv. 182 Legendary tales due to the . . *miracle-mongering spirit of the . . reporters. 1852 HOOK *Ch. Dict.* (1871) 517 *Miracle-plays were a kind of church performance in the middle ages representing the miracles wrought by the holy confessors, and the sufferings by which the perseverance of the martyrs was manifested. 1875 WARD *Eng. Dram. Lit.* (1899) I. 41 Miracle-plays, on the other hand, are more especially concerned with incidents derived from legends of the Saints of the Church. a 1400 *Serm. agst. Miracle-plays* in *Rel. Ant.* II. 46 Therefore to pristis it is uttily forbedyn not onely to been *myracle playere but also to heren or to seen myraklis pleyinge. 1711 SHAFESB. *Charac.* (1737) II. 328 The safest station in Christianity is his who can be mov'd by nothing of this kind, and is thus *miracle-proof. 1969 *Americana Ann.* 408 The introduction of U.S.-supplied *miracle rice' notwithstanding, the country [sc. Laos] was still unable to produce enough rice for its own people. 1972 *Times* 8 May 14/1 Dr Norman Borlaug, the discoverer of the 'miracle' rice and wheat strains . . was awarded the Nobel Peace Prize in 1970. 1629 DONNE *Serm.* xxiv. (1640) 239 In the Romane church (where miracles for every naturall disease may be had at some Shrine or *miracle-shop, better cheap, than a Medicine . .). 1561 T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst. C.'s Pref.* Aivb, The Lorde hath made vs ware agaynste suche *miracle workers. 1857 STANLEY *Mem. Canterb.* ii. (ed. 3) 103 His [Becket's] fame as the great miracle-worker of the time, was increasing every month. 1923 KIPLING *Independence* 29 He was something of a magician, if not a miracle-worker. 1970 G. GREER *Female Eunuch* 277 She twice . . took a little pill . . She thinks they are little miracle workers. 1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* II. xi. § 3 They haue exalted the power of the imagination to be much one with the power of *Miracle-working faith. 1867 MACFARREN *Harmony* iv. (1876) 152 This miracle-working harmony.

miracle (mɪˈræk(ə)l), *v.* *nonce-wd.* [f. MIRACLE *sb.*] *a. refl.* ? To be revealed by miracle. *b. intr.* To work miracles.

1611 SHAKS. *Cymb.* iv. ii. 29 I me not their Father, yet who this should bee Doth myracle it selfe, lou'd before mee. a 1656 HALES *Tracts* (1677) 169 Their undaunted fortitude, their power of miracling.

miracle, corrupt form of MEREL, a game.

† **'miraclely**, *adv.* *Obs.* In 4 meraclelyche. [f. MIRACLE *sb.* + -LY².] By a miraele.

c 1420 *Chron. Vilod.* 1432 þey cryede god mercy alle þæt ny3t—And meraclelyche god toke hede þerto.

† **'miracler**. *Obs.* [f. MIRACLE *v.* + -ER¹.] One who works miracles.

1670 *Doctrine of Devils* Ep. to Rdr. A ij, Who the greater Miracler, Christ or Belial?

† **'miraculist**. *Obs.* [f. MIRACLE *sb.* + -IST.] One who records miracles.

1603 HARSNET *Pop. Impost.* 113 Heare the Miraculist report it, who himselfe was an Actor. *Ibid.* 125 The first honour the Miraculist doth bestow vpon it [the cross] is this: that it serued to discouer Sara to haue a deuil [etc.].

† **mi'racular**, *a.* *Obs.* [f. L. *mīrāculum* MIRACLE *sb.* + -AR.] Of or pertaining to miraele.

1728 NORTH *Mem. Music* (1846) 15, I waive the cure of Saul's frenzy by Musick as miracular. 1812 COLERIDGE in *Lit. Rem.* (1836) I. 371 A scripture miracle, therefore, must be so defined, as to express, not only its miracular essence, but likewise the condition of its appearing miracularous.

† **mi'raculate**, *v.* *Obs.* [f. L. *mīrāculum* MIRACLE *sb.* + -ATE³.] *trans.* To produce by means of a miracle.

1633 T. ADAMS *Exp. 2 Peter* i. 2 The vessels whereinto Christ miraculated wine, were filled up to the brim.

† **miracu'lific**, *a.* *Obs.* [f. L. *mīrāculum* MIRACLE *sb.* + -IFIC.] Performing miracles.

1772 NUGENT tr. *Hist. Fr. Gerund* I. 478 Saint Francis Xavier, the divine Heliotrope, or sacred Sun-flower, as he followed, in the course of his miraculific life . . that planet [etc.].

† **mi'raculist**. *Obs.* [f. L. *mīrāculum* MIRACLE *sb.* + -IST.] *a.* One who works miracles; in quot. quasi-*adj.* *b.* A believer in miracles.

1666 H. STUBBE (title) *The miraculist Conformist; or, an Account of several miraculous Cures performed by the Stroking of the Hands of Valentine Greatarik.* 1804 SOUTHEY in *Ann. Rev.* II. 200 It will be equally intelligible to the reasoner and the miraculist. 1825 HONE *Every-day Bk.* I. 1394 Their biographers were miraculists.

miraculize (mɪˈrækjʊləɪz), *v.* [f. L. *mīrāculum* + -IZE.]

1. *trans.* To make miraculous; to consider as miraculous.

1711 SHAFESB. *Charac.* (1737) II. ii. v. 335 You are searching Heaven and Earth for Prodigys, and studying how to miraculize every thing. 1891 MAX MÜLLER *Anthrop. Relig. Pref.* (1892) 16 A real historical fact . . which from very early days was miraculised and misinterpreted.

2. ? To work upon by miracle. *nonce-use.*

1751 LAVINGTON *Enthus. Meth. & Papists* III. (1754) 164 Whatever Miracles Mr. Wesley may bring to account; I judge, that I ought to be impartial . . though, in Consequence, I should be miraculized into Dread and Shame.

† **miracu'losity**. *Obs.* [as if f. L. *mīrāculōs-us* (see next) + -ITY.] The quality of being miraculous.

1608 T. JAMES *Apol. Wyclif* 33 He preached against the pretiosity, speciosity, and miraculositie, and sundry other sophistications about images. 1653 GATAKER *Vind. Annot. Jer.* 185 They do rather directly infringe and remove the miraculosity of them.

miraculous (mɪˈrækjʊləs), *a.* Also 6 *maryculousse*, *miraculus*, 6-7 *myraculous(e)*. [ad. F. *miraculeux*, ad. med.L. *mīrāculōs-us*, f. *mīrācul-um* MIRACLE *sb.*: see -OUS.]

1. *a.* Of the nature of a miracle; produced or effected by miracle; beyond the agency of natural laws; supernatural.

1502 *Ord. Crysten Men* (W. de W. 1506) v. ii. 366 These operacyons dyuynes and maryculousses. 1605 SHAKS. *Mach.* iv. iii. 147 A most myraculous worke in this good King. 1651 HOBBS *Leviath.* III. xxxvi. 231 The miraculous power of foretelling what God would bring to passe. 1671 MILTON *Samson* 587 Why else this strength Miraculous yet remaining in those locks? 1704 NELSON *Fest. & Fasts* xxiii. (1739) 287 The miraculous Gifts which the Apostles received. 1856 MAX MÜLLER *Chips* (1880) II. xvi. 3 Men who had no sense for the miraculous and supernatural. 1884 F. TEMPLE *Relat. Relig. & Sci.* v. (1885) 156 They profess to have miraculous power.

† *b.* Concerned with miracles. *Obs.*

c 1540 tr. *Pol. Verg. Eng. Hist.* (Camden) I. 176 Ihon, archebusshop of Yorcke . . went into Beverlaye . . where at this daye he is remembered with miraculus memorie. 1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* III. xix. 106 Of whom they do say . . miraculous fable. 1845 *Encycl. Metrop.* II. 868/1 The testimony by which the miracles of our Lord are accredited is . . distinguished, by its strength, from that which supports any other miraculous accounts.

2. *transf.* and *hyperbolically*. (Cf. MIRACLE *sb.* 2.) Resembling a miracle; so extraordinary as to appear supernatural; marvellous; astonishing.

In some of the earlier instances the sense may be directly based on the primary sense of *L. miraculum*, 'object of astonishment'.

1573 (*title*) A letter sent by a Gentleman of England to his friend containing a confutation of a French mans errors in the report of the myraculous starre now shynyng. **1601** HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 585 The miraculous workes that Q. Marcius Rex performed. **1601** R. JOHNSON *Kingd. & Commw.* (1603) 127 Neither is it miraculous amongst them to see a manne live above an hundred and thirty or forty yeares. **1602** SHAKS. *Ham.* II. ii. 623 For Murther, though it haue no tongue, will speake With most myraculous Organ. **1698** FRYER *Acc. E. India* & P. 75 [A mountain] on whose Summit was a miraculous Piece hewed out of solid Stone. **1710** T. FULLER *Pharm. Extemp.* 150 'Twas communicated to me... as a miraculous Experiment, against bleeding at the Nose. **1742** YOUNG *Nt. Th.* I. 395 Of man's miraculous mistakes, this bears The palm, 'That all men are about to live': For ever on the brink of being born.

b. (See quot. 1965.) *dial.*

1879 F. M. FETHERSTON *Oops & Doons T. Goorkrodger* 27, I say when a man's drunk, he's miraculous and mad. **1925** L. P. SMITH *Words & Idioms* 142 *Miraculous* has changed its meaning to 'very drunk'. **1965** *Sc. Nat. Dict.* VI. 286/1 *Miraculous*, in a stupefied or incapable condition, esp. from drink, very intoxicated.

3. a. Of things (formerly also of persons): Having the power to work miracles; wonder-working.

1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* VI. 334 In takne of his rare and excellent halynes... he was miraculous, canonizet and reknct with the haly number. **1610** SHAKS. *Temp.* II. i. 86 His word is more then the miraculous Harpe. **1618** ROWLANDS *Sacred Mem.* 29 He miraculous did heale them all. **1703** MAUNDRELL *Journ. Jerus.* (1732) 132 A certain Sacrilegious Rogue took an opportunity to steal away this Miraculous Picture. **1781** GIBBON *Decl. & F.* XXXI. III. 247 The miraculous tomb of St. Fælix. **1850** MRS. JAMESON *Leg. Monast. Ord.* (1863) 79 The flask is always supposed to contain the miraculous oil which flowed under her shrine. **1872** MORLEY *Voltaire* (1886) 6 Some miraculous soil, from which prodigies and portents spring.

b. In names of plants: *miraculous berry*, in Western tropical Africa, applied by the English residents to the fruit of *Sideroxylon dulcificum*, from its extraordinary power of rendering sour substances intensely sweet (*Treas. Bot.* 1866); *miraculous fruit*, the fruit of *Thaumatococcus* or *Phrynium Danielli*, native of the Soudan (*Moloney Forestry W. Afr.* 1887, p. 428).

†4. As *adv.*

1766 *Gentl. Mag.* July 331/1 The scenes... Shifting backwards and forwards... And painted miraculously fine.

miraculously (mɪˈrækjələsli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY².] In a miraculous manner; by or as by miracle; in a miraculous degree.

1494 FABYAN *Chron.* VI. CXXVI. 201 Any whyle they were there in great argument for this matyer... a rode there beyng... spake myraculously and said, that Dunstans way was good and trewe. **1554** *Act 1 & 2 Phil.* & *Mary* c. 10 §4 He hath hitherto miraculously preserved the Quenes Ma^{tye} from many greate and imminent perills and dangers. **1596** DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* I. 40 Lochbroune in commendatione has the first place, copious in herring miraculously. **1656** WOOD *Life* (O.H.S.) I. 203 *note*, An elegie on the miraculously learned bishop of Armagh [Usher]. **1774** PENNANT *Tour Scotl.* in 1772, 236 Preserved miraculously for two hundred yeares. **1885** *Manch. Exam.* 6 Apr. 5/2 Savages... prove almost miraculously quick in hearing and seeing.

miraculousness (mɪˈrækjələsnɪs). [f. MIRACULOUS a. + -NESS.] The condition, quality, or state of being miraculous.

1587 GOLDING *De Mornay* XXVI. (1592) 410, I will not allede any miraculousnes. **1676** TOWERSON *Decal.* 297 They could... outshine the laity... by the miraculousness of their works. **1754** SHERLOCK *Disc.* (1759) I. i. 67 The Miraculousness of an Escape adds to the Pleasure and Joy of it. **1873** M. ARNOLD *Lit. & Dogma* (1876) 151 The more the miraculousness of the story deepens... the more does the very air and aspect of things seem to tell us we are in wonderland.

|| **mirador** (mɪrəˈdɔːr). Also *miradore*. [Sp., f. *mirar* to look.] a. A watch-tower. Also *fig.* b. A turret or belvedere on the top of a Spanish house.

1670 DRYDEN *Conq. Granada* I. i, Your valiant Son, who had before Gain'd Fame, rode round to ev'ry Mirador. **1797** *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) IV. 9/2 Few are without a mirador or turret for the purpose of commanding a view of the sea. **1832** W. IRVING *Alhambra* I. 112 The delightful belvedere, originally a mirador of the Moorish Sultans. **1888** *Pall Mall G.* 4 Sept. 14/1 The curious miradores, or turrets on the tops of the houses. **1950** G. BRENAN *Face of Spain* IV. 80 We went into the house. One wing, that of the mirador or tower, had been set aside for our books and furniture. **1955** J. THOMAS *No Banners* XXXI. 310 The miradors (watch-towers) around Buchenwald were manned by Wehrmacht troops. **1971** *Homes & Gardens* Aug. 36/1 Spanish women were generally kept in the background, and watched the world from behind their wooden miradors. **1971** *Nat. Geographic* Oct. 547/1, I spent several weeks last spring in this brilliant mirador of capitalist colonialism on the edge of China.

mirage ('mɪrɑːʒ, mɪˈrɑːʒ). [a. F. *mirage*, f. (*se*) *mirer* to look at oneself in a mirror, to be reflected.] 1. a. Originally, and still most commonly, that species of optical illusion, common in hot countries, and especially in sandy deserts, which consists in the appearance of a sheet of water at some distance from the

spectator, where no water actually exists; now frequently extended to include other forms of optical illusions similarly produced by atmospheric conditions, e.g. the appearance in the sky of a reflected image of a distant object.

[**1803** W. H. WOLLASTON in *Phil. Trans.* XCIII. 1 The phenomenon known to the French by the name of *mirage*, which their army had daily opportunities of seeing, in their march through the deserts of Egypt.] **1837** CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* (1872) II. i. iv. 29 *Mirage*, or shadow of still waters painted on the parched ground. **1861** *Court Life at Naples* II. 106 The thirsty traveller in the desert pants to attain the cooling stream in the far distance. Alas! 'tis but a mirage! **1865** LIVINGSTONE *Zambesi* XIII. 270 The mirage lifted them at times half-way to the clouds. **1885** JENNINGS & LOWE in *Expositor* Aug. 130 Isaiah (xxxv. 7) certainly mentions the 'mirage'.

b. *fig.*

1812 SOUTHEY *Ess.* iv. 81 Against this Goliath of the philosophical Canaanites [Godwin], Mr. Malthus stepped forth, at a time when the *mirage* in which Goliath had made his appearance was pretty well dispersed, and had left him in his natural dimensions. **1825** COLERIDGE *Aids Refl.* (1848) I. 130 If the self-examinant will... exchange the safe circle of religion and practical reason for the shifting sand-wastes and mirages of speculative theology. **1876** LOWELL *Among my Bks.* Ser. II. 141 They lie beyond the horizon of the every-day world and become visible only when the mirage of fantasy lifts them up.

c. A wave-like appearance of warmed air visible just above ground level. Also *attrib.*

1913 A. G. FULTON *Notes on Rifle Shooting* 18 When mirage can be seen, it provides the best means of estimating allowances for gentle but tricky winds. **1958** J. A. BARLOW *Elem. Rifle Shooting* (ed. 5) iv. 50 The effect of wind on such air disturbance is readily remarked, since the result of a cross wind is to give the impression of the mirage flowing either slowly or swiftly in the same direction as the wind, just like a clear stream of water over a pebbly bed. **1962** *Amer. Speech* XXXVII. 270 *Mirage puddle*, a heat-caused illusion which makes the road appear wet in the distance.

2. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *mirage dream*, -*water*; *mirage-bright*, -*lifted*, -*making*, -*reflected* adjs.

1924 E. SITWELL *Sleeping Beauty* xvii. 65 *Mirage-bright* It lies, that dusty gold. **1908** *Daily Chron.* 3 Aug. 3/2 It was like one of those mirage dreams which lure the gambler to his doom. **1874** J. G. WHITTIER *Sea Dream in Atlantic Monthly* Aug. 160 And watched the mirage-lifted wall Of coast, across the dreamy bay. **1902** J. H. M. ABBOTT *Tommy Cornstalk* i. 13 And the wide rolling downs quivered and danced with the same beautiful mirage-making islands of kopjes. **1923** R. GRAVES *Whipperry* 9 *Mirage-reflected* drink At the clear pool's brink. **1918** E. SITWELL *Clown's Houses* 11 Then, mirage-waters as they flow, Or dream-perfumes, they fade and go.

Hence *mirage v.*, to affect with mirage; *mirageous a.*, of or pertaining to a mirage; *mirageously adv.*, as a mirage; *miragy a.*, of, pertaining to, or of the nature of a mirage.

1890 GUNTER *Miss Nobody* iii, Atmosphere so clear that thirty miles would look as ten, did not a blazing sun make a heat mist that seems to mirage everything. **1895** W. WRIGHT *Palmyra & Zenobia* xxiii. 259 Magnified by the mirage atmosphere. **1905** *Blackw. Mag.* July 81/2 By the side of a deep mirageous lagoon there sprang up a deep mirageous homestead. *Ibid.*, I pictured her mirageously there on the deep verandah, looking out, waiting for me.

miraged (mɪˈrɑːʒd), a. [f. MIRAGE + -ED².] Seen in a mirage; of the nature of a mirage.

1920 *Blackw. Mag.* June 817/2 A dim outline of miraged date palms. **1925** *Chambers's Jnl.* Aug. 486/2 Framed anew, in mystic space—*Miraged* dream past all believing—Looms the cradle of a race.

|| **miramolin** (mɪˈræməli:n). *Hist.* Also *maramoline*. [Sp., corruption of Arab. *amirū'l mūminin* 'Commander of the Faithful'.] The European designation in the Middle Ages of the Emperor of Morocco.

1779 *Hist. Mod. Europe* I. 392 He invited the miramolin of Africa into Spain. **1840** BROWNING *Sordello* Wks. 1896 I. 126/2 Saracenic wine The Kaiser quaffs with the Maramoline.

Miranda (mɪˈrændə). *U.S. Law.* [f. the name Ernesto A. *Miranda* (see quot. 1966).] The name given to a set of rules specified by the Supreme Court in the U.S. whereby law enforcement officers are required to apprise a person suspected of a crime of his rights to counsel and his privileges against self-incrimination prior to his being interrogated. Also *attrib.*

[**1966** *Washington Post* 14 June A7/1 Here are excerpts from yesterday's Supreme Court opinion on the admissibility of statements obtained in questioning of a person in police custody, and on the Fifth Amendment protections such a person is to be afforded against self-incrimination. This opinion... encompasses four cases—Ernesto A. *Miranda* v. the State of Arizona, [etc.].] **1967** *Time* 3 Mar. 49/1 The Supreme Court's famous *Miranda* decision... wrought vast changes in police procedure. *Ibid.* 49/2 *Miranda* does not seem to have helped *Miranda* and his mates. **1970** W. WAGER *Sledgehammer* xxii. 173 I've got quite a few motions—the complete kit. I'll start with *Miranda* when the trial begins. **1972** J. MILLS *Report to Commissioner* 270 Do you know what a *Miranda* warning is? **1973** *N. Y. Law Jnl.* 2 Aug. 13/5 At this point Miller read to Dixon his four required warnings under *Miranda*.

† **mi'randous**, a. [f. *L. mirand-us* (gerundive pple. of *mirārī* to wonder at) + -OUS.] Wonderful.

1652 GAULE *Magastrom.* 47 Because of some mirandous or stupendous things, either effected or foretold, &c.

miration (mɪəˈreɪʃən). *U.S. regional colloq.* [Abbrev. of ADMIRATION.] An expression of admiration, wonder, or surprise; a fuss, to-do. So *mi'rate v. intr.*, to feel or express surprise or astonishment.

1893 in H. Wentworth *Amer. Dial. Dict.* (1944) 390/2. **1903** *Dialect Notes* II. 321 *Mirate*, to wonder at; to admire. **1909** *Ibid.* III. 349 *Miration*, an expression of admiration. 'He made a great miration over the baby.' **1926** in J. F. Dobie *Rainbow in Morning* (1965) 82 He may have made a great miration over the place, but it's my private opinion that he has something up his sleeve. **1935** Z. N. HURSTON *Mules & Men* (1970) I. vi. 125 Aw, man, you done seen Tookie and her walk too much to be makin' all dat miration over it. **1946** *Publ. Amer. Dial. Soc.* vi. 20 *Miration*, exaggerated and pretentious wonderment, a carrying-on. 'They made a great miration about my killing that squirrel.' **1950** *Ibid.* xiv. 46 *Mirate*, to make a miration over; to express surprise, admiration over a person or thing. **1950** A. LOMAX *Mr. Jelly Roll* (1952) i. 4 This lady displayed me in saloons, setting me on the bar and... making mirations.

mirbane ('mɜːbeɪn). [Of obscure origin: F. *mirbane* is in Littré 1885.] *essence of mirbane*, oil of *mirbane*, nitrobenzol used in perfumery.

1857 MILLER *Elem. Chem., Org.* ix. (1862) 656 It [Nitrobenzol] has a very sweet taste, and an odour resembling that of bitter almonds, which has led to its use in perfumery under the name of Essence of Mirbane.

mirc, **mircken**, **mirckenes**, obs. ff. MURK a., MURKEN, MURKNESS.

mird, *v. Sc.*

1. *intr.* To meddle. Also, to sport amorously.

1614 Bp. P. FORBES *To a Recusant* 27 (Jam.) Except that there perhaps he thought some occasion might be caught to calumniate, or that there was ministered to him some matter of mirding. **1768** ROSS *Helenore* (1789) 91 'Tis nae to mird with unco fouk ye see, Nor is the beair drawn easy o'er her ee. **c. 1768** — in Whitelaw *Bk. Sc. Song* (1875) 360/1 He there wi' Meg was mirdin' seen. **1806** R. JAMIESON *Pop. Ball.* II. 335 Wi' lasses I ne'er mean to mird or to mell.

2. *trans.* To attempt, to venture.

? **c. 1740** J. SKINNER *Christmas Ba'ing* vii. *Misc. Coll. Poetry* (1809) 125 He squeel' to her like a young gyte, But wad na mird to gang Back a' that day. **1863** JANET HAMILTON *Poems & Ess.* 300 But the nameless, though giftit, are caul' i' the yird, Ere a sang or a word i' their praise she wull mird!

mird, variant of MERD *Obs.*, excrement.

Mirdita ('mɜːdɪtə). Also *Mirditë* ('mɜːdɪtə). The name of a region on the river Drin in Albania used *attrib.* and *absol.* to designate the tribal people living there. Also anglicized as *Mirdite* ('mɜːdɪt).

1861 G. FINLAY *Hist. Greek Revolution* I. i. ii. 43 The Mirdites are considered the most warlike of the Christians. **1920** *Q. Rev.* Jan. 65 The late Mirdite Prince, Prenk Bib Doda. **1939** A. TOYNBEE *Study of Hist.* IV. 367 The present Mirdite territory would have been a natural site for the plantation of a Mardaite settlement by a seventh-century Roman statesman. **1954** M. HASLUCK *Unwritten Law in Albania* xv. 154 There had been attacks on the Montenegrins by the Mirditë, which had followed on plenary assemblies of the Mirditë tribes. **1959** *Chambers's Encycl.* I. 220/1 The Mirdita region south of the Black Drin gorge.

mire (maɪ(r)), *sb.*¹ Forms: 4-8 *myre*, 4-6 *myr*, 4-5 *myere*, 4 *meore*, *mir*, *mure*, *myure*, 5-7 *myer*, 5-6 *moyre*, 6 *mier*, 4- *mire*. [ME. *mire*, a. ON. *mýr-r* fem. (mod. Icel. *mýri*, Sw. *myr*, Da. *myre*, *myr*):—O'Veut. **miuzjā*:—**meuzjā* f. **meus-* (cf. OE. *méos* moss, OHG. *mios*, MHG. *mies*), ablaut-var. of **mus-*; see MOSS.]

1. a. A piece of wet, swampy ground; a boggy place in which one may be engulfed or stick fast. Also in generalized sense, swampy ground, bog.

13.. *Exec. Simon Fraser in Pol. Songs* (Camden) 216 Now Kyng Hobbe in the mures 3ongeth. **13..** *Sir Beues* (A.) 2023 And in a mire don him cast. **1387** TREvisa *Higden* (Rolls) VI. 379 It stondesth in water mareys and meores. **1393** LANGL. *P. Pl. C.* iv. 384 Bote stande as a stake pat stykep in a myure. **14..** *Sir Beues* (MS. S.) 638 So he smote on her sweres þat her hedes fel on þe myres. **a. 1400-50** Alexander 2986 Sum ware dreuyn down in dikis sum in depe myrys [*MS. Dubl. mires*]. **c. 1440** *Sir Gowther* 417 (Breul) He toke his speyre... And spard nodur myre ne more; Forthe at þo yatus on hors he went. **1542** UDALL *Erasm. Apoph.* 222 When he had dispeched them out of the moyre. **1616** SURFL. & MARKH. *Country Farme* 539 Where the ground... yeeldeth forth such a continual moisture, that the smallest trampling or treading therupon bringeth it to a verie myre. **1789** BLAKE *Songs Innoc.*, *Little Boy Lost* 7 The mire was deep. **1887** RIDER HAGGARD *She xxviii*, For three whole days through stench and mire... did our bearers struggle along.

transf. **1819** SHELLEY *Mask of Anarchy* x, Over English land he passed, Trampling to a mire of blood The adoring multitude.

b. *fig.* esp. in phrases, e.g.: *to bring, drag, lay, leave, stick in the mire; to find oneself in the mire.*

c. 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 286 Synne... bryngiþ his doere into þe same myre þat he eschewiþ. **c. 1386** CHAUCER *Prolog.* 508 He sette nat his benefice to hyre, And leet his sheepe

encombred in the Myre. — *Manciple's T.* 186 A thousand folk hath raket Ire fully fordoon and broght hem in the Myre. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* II. 93 And of his Slouthe he dremeth ofte How that he sticketh in the Myr. c 1440 *York Myst.* xxxvii. 256, I schall þe prove be right resoune, þou motes his men in to þe myre. 1535 COVERDALE *Ps.* lxxviii. 1 The waters are come in euen vnto my soule. I sticke fast in the depe myre. 1559 *Mirr. Mag., Mortimer* xv. The subtyll quean [i.e. Fortune] behynde me set a trap, wherby to dashe and laye all in the myre. 1607 SHAKS. *Timon* I. ii. 60 Honest water, which nere left man i' th' myre. 1622 BACON in *Spedding Life* (1874) VII. 385 That thrice noble prince... will help to pull me... out of the mire of an abject and sordid condition. 1742 YOUNG *Nt. Th.* VI. 216 For sordid lucre plunge we in the mire? 1859 KINGSLEY *Misc.* (1860) I. 338 Drowning in the horrible mire of doubt. 1884 *Pall Mall G.* 9 Sept. 1/2 Sir Edmund Hornby... when he leaves the general for the particular finds himself in the mire.

2. a. Wet or soft mud, slush, dirt. Often in allusions to 2 Pet. ii. 22.

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 70 William was ogyft, his helm was fulle of myre. 1471 RIPLEY *Comp. Alch.* IV. v. in Ashm. (1652) 145 Clay and Myer. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 206 Whiche threwe stones and clottes of myre at hym. 1535 COVERDALE 2 *Pet.* II. 22 The sowe that was washed [is turned agayne] vnto hir walowynge in the myre. [So 1611.] 1667 MILTON *P.L.* IV. 1010 What follie then To boast what Arms can doe, since thine no more Then Heav'n permits, nor mine, though doubl'd now To trample thee as mire. 1755 YOUNG *Centaure* II. Wks. 1757 IV. 157 He is an immortal being, that would lose none of its most darling delights, if he were a brute in the mire. 1755 JOHNSON, *Mire*, mud; dirt at the bottom of water. 1837 LYTTON *E. Maltrav.* 11 The roads were heavy with mire. 1871 R. ELLIS tr. *Catullus* xvii. 9 Headlong into the mire below topsy-turvy to drown him.

b. *fig.* or in figurative context.

13.. *E.E. Allit.* P. B. 1113 þas þou be man fenny, & al tomarred in myre whyl þou on molde luyes. 1765-78 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1834) II. 279 Thus the mire of sordid appetite must be the soil wherein to plant them all. 1882 MRS. LYNN LINTON in *Life* xvii. (1901) 238 Turn where you will you see pain and sacrifice—the root of the lily in the mire.

c. *nonce-uses.* A mass of dirt.

1871 BROWNING *Pr. Hohenst.* 1338 Until a stumble, and the man's one mire! 1877 TENNYSON *Harold* IV. iii. What late guest, ... caked and plaster'd with a hundred mires, Hath stumbled on our cups?

d. Dung. *rare.*

1922 JOYCE *Ulysses* 649 Bloom... with Stephen passed through the gap of the chains... and, stepping over a strand of mire, went across towards Gardiner street lower.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *mire-fir*, *-hole*; *mire-bestrowed*, *-deep*, *-smirched* adjs.

1834 H. MILLER *Scenes & Leg.* xii. (1857) 187 Helen hastily lighted a bundle of mire-fir. 1835 HALIBURTON *Clockm.* Ser. 1. (1837) 73 Over ditches, creeks, mire holes, and flag ponds. 1859 DICKENS *T. Two Cities* III. i. The mire-deep roads. 1908 HARDY *Dynasts* III. vi. viii. 281 Cavalry in the cornfields mire-bestrowed. 1960 S. PLATH *Colossus* 12 Common barnyard sows, Mire-smirched, blowzy.

4. Special comb.: *mire-bumper Sc.*, the bittern (Jamieson 1808-25); *mire-crow*, the laughing gull, *Larus ridibundus*; *mire-duck Sc.*, the wild duck, *Anas boschas* (Swainson *Prov. Names Birds* 1885); also U.S. the common duck (*Cent. Dict.*); *mire-pipes dial.*, stockings without feet. Also MIRE-SNIPE.

1678 RAY *Willughby's Ornith.* 347 The Pewet or Black-cap, called in some places the Sea-Crow and Mire-Crow. 1807 J. HALL *Trav. Scoult.* II. 608 Mire-pipes or stockings without feet.

† *mire*, *sb.*² *Obs.* Cf. PISMIRE. [ME. *mire* (?—OE. **mire* wk. fem., found only in Benson's *Anglo-Saxon Dict.*, but possibly genuine) corresponding to MDu. *miere* (Du. *mier*), MLG., mod.LG. *mire* (whence rare mod.HG. *miere*).

If the word is the formal equivalent of Sw. *myra* (OSw. also *myr*), Da. *myre*, the OTeut. type may have been either **meuzjōn*- (= Welsh *myzïon*, ants) or *miurjōn*, related by ablaut to ON. *maur-r* (Norw. *maur*, OSw. *mör*) whence the synonymous northern ME. MAUR. Another hypothesis is that the Eng. and LG. forms represent an OTeut. **mirōn*-, unconnected with the Scandinavian words and not otherwise found exc. perh. in the doubtful Crim-Goth. *miēra*; some scholars would refer this to the root **mig*- (see MIG), so that the etymological notion would be the same as that in the synonymous LG. *mig-ente* (Woeste), *mig-zmeken* (Schambach); if so the compound PISMIRE expresses the idea twice over. Outside Teut. several langs. have names for the ant of similar sound to the Teut. words here mentioned, though the difficulties in the way of admitting etymological connexion have not yet been removed: cf. Zend *maoiri*, Gr. *μύρμηξ* (and L. *formica* from **mormica*), OSl. *mravija* (Russ. *muravei*), OIrish *moirb*, Welsh *môr*.]

An ant. (Cf. MAUR, PISMIRE.)

c 1220 *Bestiary* 234 De mire is ma3ti. *Ibid.* 273 De mire muned us mete to tilen.

|| *mire* (mir), *sb.*³ [F. *mire*, vbl. sb. f. *mirer* to look at, to sight a gun.]

1. Gunnery. *quoin of mire* [= F. *coin de mire*]; see quot.

1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) VIII. 233/2 The quoin of mire, which are pieces of wood with a notch on the side to put the fingers on, to draw them back or push them forward when the gunner points his piece.

2. *Astr.* (See quot.)

1885 E. S. HOLDEN in *Sidereal Messenger* (Minn.) III. 301 A mire or meridian mark, eighty feet distant.

† *mire*, *a.* *Obs.* [f. MIRE *sb.*¹] *Miry.*

c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* I. 791 Yit if thy garth be mire, a diche may stonde. 1441 in *Plumpton Corr.* (Camden) p. lx. The said misdoers followed, and drove them into a mire more. 1557 TUSSER *100 Points Husb.* xxxviii. When pasture is gone, and the files mior and weate. c 1656 MILTON *Sonn. to Lawrence*, Now that the Fields are dank, and ways are mire.

mire (maɪə(r)), *v.*¹ Forms: 5-7 *myre*, 6-7 *myer*, 6 *myar*, *myir*, 4- *mire*. [f. MIRE *sb.*¹]

I. *trans.* 1. a. To plunge or set fast in the mire. (Chiefly in *passive.*) Also *refl.*

1559 *Mirr. Mag., Hen. VI.* xxxiv. Who moyled to remove the rocke out of the mud, Shall myer him selfe. 1574 HELLOWES *Guevara's Fam. Ep.* (1577) 354 There be so many quagmires, wherein to be myred. 1576 NEWTON *Lemnie's Complex.* (1633) 179 As among Fishes, Eeles, and other slippery Fishes that lye still myering themselves in mudde. a 1656 USSHER *Ann.* VI. (1658) 706 The Souldiers of Caesar and Antonius were mired in the fens of Phillippi. 1752 CARTE *Hist. Eng.* III. 207 Some of them were mired in it [sc. a slough]. 1832 LYELL *Princ. Geol.* II. 276 Where terrestrial quadrupeds were mired.

b. *fig.* To involve in difficulties. Formerly often, †to discomfit or confound, *esp.* in a dispute.

c 1400 *Beryn* 3388 And nowe we be I-myryd, he leth vs sit aloon. 1560 ROLLAND *Crt. Venus* II. 936 With the missiue that sa oft did him myr. c 1570 *Durham Depos.* (Surtees) 264 He... was so myred and blinded, by reason of the said stroks. 1577-87 STANYHURST *Chron. Irel.* 86/1 in *Holinshed*, This is a doubtie kind of accusation... wherein they are stabled and mired at my first denial. 1688 PRIDEAUX *Valid. Orders Ch. Eng.* 74 You having been mir'd amongst abundance of Absurdities... already. 1728 EARBERY tr. *Burnet's St. Dead* I. 39 But further we shall be mired in the Difficulties of their Hypothesis. 1778 *Conciliation* 7 Mir'd and found'ring in th' unbottom'd Pit. 1847 EMERSON *Poems* (1857) 185 Or mired by climate's gross extremes. 1852 J. BRUCE *Biog. Samson* III. (1854) 70 It [marriage] threatened to mire him for ever in domestic wrangling and broils. 1896 FR. H. BURNETT *Lady of Qual.* XVI. A devil grins at me and plucks me back, and taunts and mires me.

c. Of bogs, mud, etc.: To hold fast, entangle.

1880 T. N. PAGE *In Ole Virginia* (1893) 175 The marsh on either side would have mired a cat. 1892 A. E. LEE *Hist. Columbus* (Ohio) I. 273 The bog... began to dry up, but not sufficiently to prevent it from hopelessly miring the village cows.

2. To bespatter or soil with mire or filth; to defile. *lit.* and *fig.*

1508 KENNEDIE *Flying w. Dunbar* 472 And myrit thaim wyth thy mvk to the myd mast. 1530 PALSGR. 636/1, I myar, I beraye with myar. *Je crotte.* 1566 DRANT *Horace, Sat.* I. i. Aii b, Janyvere That myrethe all the costs wyth slete. 1599 SHAKS. *Much Ado* IV. i. 135 Smeer'd thus and mir'd with infamie. 1622 MABBE tr. *Aleman's Guzman d'Alf.* I. 228 Being myred in the winter with dirt. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 116 ¶ 2, I... did not come home... mired and tanned. 1851 BORROW *Lavengro* lxix, I wonder how my horse's knees are; not much hurt, I think—only mired. 1852 M. ARNOLD *Tristram & Iseult* III. 171 Her palfrey's flanks were mired and bathed in sweat. 1868 TENNYSON *Lucretius* 159 Strangers at my hearth Not welcome, harpies miring every dish.

II. *intr.* 3. a. To sink in the mire, be bogged. Also with *down*.

1607 SHAKS. *Timon* IV. iii. 147 Paint till a horse may myre upon your face. 1762 MILLS *Syst. Pract. Husb.* I. 152 It ploughed very tough, and the cattle mired in some places. 1778 [W. MARSHALL] *Minutes Agric.* 25 Oct. an. 1775 No horse could have dragged his legs after him—he must have mired-down. 1835 H. EVANS *Jrnl. in Mississippi Valley Hist. Rev.* (1927) XIV. 195 In crossing some of these creeks some of our horses and pack mules mired down. 1840 W. SEWALL *Diary* (1930) 221 The roads being soft... I mired down. 1865 VISCT, MILTON & CHEADLE *N. West Passage by Land* 283 We had been delayed and harassed every day by the horses miring. 1941 *Amer. Speech* XVI. 184 *Mire down*, to stick in mud.

b. To defecate. *rare.*

1922 JOYCE *Ulysses* 48 An archway where dogs have mired. *Ibid.* 649 Slowly... he [sc. the horse] mired.

† *mire*, *v.*² *Obs.* Also 7 *myre*. [a. F. *mirer* = It. *mirare*, Sp., Pg. *mirar*—popular L. *mīrāre* to look at, from class L. *mīrārī* (pre-class. *mīrāre*) to wonder: see MIRACLE *sb.*] *trans.* To look at in a mirror.

c 1430 *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* I. cv. (1869) 56 A mirrou... in whiche al the world may mire him wel and considere him. 1640 tr. *Verdere's Rom. Rom.* III. 106 She by the light of two Tapers... myred her self in his eyes.

† *mire*, *v.*³ *Obs.* [a. L. *mīrārī*: see MIRACLE.]

The dial. *mire* 'to wonder' is perh. aphetic for *admire*.] *intr.* To wonder.

1582 STANYHURST *Aeneis* IV. (Arb.) 104 Heere but alas he myred what course may be warely taken.

mire, obs. dat. sing. fem. of MINE *pron.*

mire, obs. form of MAR *v.*; variant of MERI.

mired (maɪəd), *ppl. a.* [f. MIRE *v.*¹ + -ED¹.]

1. a. Stuck fast in the mire, bogged.

1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* II. iii. vi. (1624) 285 As a myred horse that struggles at first with all his might and maine to get out. 1857 KINGSLEY *Two Y. Ago* II. 91 Towards, old Odin held... sank... like mired cattle, to all eternity in the unfathomable peat-slime.

b. *transf.* and *fig.* Involved in difficulty, perplexed.

1513 DOUGLAS *Aeneis* IX. iii. 106 Rutyliauns wolx affrayit wyth myndis myrit.

2. Bespattered with mire; soiled or discoloured with mud or mire.

1586 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* I. iv. (1612) 13 The... Sunne... did shine vpon the oosie plashes myred. 1891 'Q' *Noughts & Crosses* 207 My mired boots played havoc with the neatly sanded floor. 1897 T. C. DE LEON *Jealous God* v, in *Novelette Trilogy* 127 Lifting tenderly the mired, limp and senseless form of a shriveled old woman, struck down by them [sc. 'bus horses].

mire-drum ('maɪədrʌm). *dial.* Forms: 4-8 *myre-dromble*, 4 *mir-drommel*, 5 *myre-dromylle*, 6 *myr-drumnyl*, 7 *mire-drumbel*, 7- *mire-drum*. [ME. *myre dromble*, formed by substitution of MIRE *sb.*¹ for the first portion of some variant of the name for the bittern, which appears in OE. as *rāradumbla*, *rāredumbla*.]

The original form and etymology of the word are obscure, but the OE. form (with which cf. *rārian* to ROAR) seems to be more primitive than those in continental Teut., which have evidently been influenced by popular etymology. OHG. had *horotumil* (as if 'mire-tumbler', f. *horo* mire + stem of *tumôn*, *tūmalôn* to tumble) and *horo tūbil* (as if 'mire-diver'). The MHG. *rōrtumel*, mod.G. *rohrdommel*, MDu. *roesdommer*, *rosdomp*, mod.Du. *roerdomp*, have the first element assimilated to the word for reed. MHG. and early mod.G. have several forms with inserted *r* in the second element, as *roerdrumbel*, *-drummel*, *-trummel*, *rardrūmmel*, etc. (see Diefenbach *Gloss. s.v. Onocrotalus*); the alteration may be of onomatopoeic origin, and perh. arose independently in Ger. and Eng.]

The bittern.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P.R.* XII. xxviii. (Tollem. MS.), The mirdrommel is calde onacrotalus. *Ibid.* xxxvi, A myre dromble, þat is a brid of þe marreyes. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 50 A Buttir, vbi myre dromyell. 1500 *Ortus Voc.* in *Cath. Angl.* 50 *note*, Myrdrumnyl or a buture. 1668 CHARLETON *Onomasticon* 103 The white, and spoon-bill'd Heron, or Showeler, or Mire-drumbel. 1678 RAY *Willughby's Ornith.* 282 The Bittour or Bittern or Mire-drum. 1794 W. HUTCHINSON *Hist. Cumbld.* I. 18/2 The bittern... In the spring it makes a loud bellowing kind of noise. From which it is called in Cumberland Mire-Drum. 1866 *Inverness Courier* 4 Jan., We refer to the bittern of British Zoology, provincially, the bog-bumper and miredrum.

mirepoix (mirpwa). *Cookery.* [f. the name of the Duc de Mirepoix (1699-1757), French diplomat and general.] A mixture of diced vegetables used for flavouring or served as a vegetable dish.

1877 E. S. DALLAS *Kettner's Bk. of Table* 65 Set the steak to boil... add to it a Mirepoix of red wine, and let it simmer... As for taste it is perilous to attempt to improve upon a good Mirepoix. *Ibid.* 304 Mirepoix... is... the convenient name for the faggot of vegetables that flavours a stew or sauce. 1877 *Cassell's Dict. Cookery* 425/2 *Mirepoix*, a flavouring for made dishes. 1906 Mrs. Beeton's *Bk. Househ. Managem.* lxi. 1648 A mirepoix is the foundation for flavouring sauces, braised meats, and a number of thick soups. 1936 LUCAS & HUME *Au Petit Cordon Bleu* 173 *Mirepoix*, carrot, onion, celery, turnip, and French beans cut into very small, even dice. 1960 *Guardian* 15 June 16/4 A mirepoix... is... another interesting way of serving early vegetables... cut into dice.

mire sauce, variant of MERESAUCE *Obs.*

'*mire-snipe*. *Sc.* [f. MIRE *sb.*¹ + SNIPE: cf. ON. *mýri-snípa* (Edda Gl.).] The common snipe, *Scolopax gallinago*.

Also in phr. to catch a *mire-snipe*, to fall in the mire; hence *fig.* an accident, mishap (Jam.).

c 1450 HOLLAND *Howlat* 213 The Martoune, the Murcoke, the Myresnype. 1847 *Zoologist* V. 1908 The snipe... known by the name of the mire-snipe.

miret. *dial.* (Cornwall). The common tern.

1838 J. COUCH *Cornish Fauna* I. 27 Common Tern... Miret; a name which from this Species is extended indiscriminately to the whole genus.

mirex ('maɪəreks). orig. U.S. [etym. unknown.] An organochlorine insecticide active esp. against ants.

1962 *Bull. Entomol. Soc. Amer.* VIII. 89/1 The Committee on Insecticide Terminology announces the following proposed common names... Mirex. Dodecachloro-octahydro-1,3,4,4-methano-2H-cyclobuta(cd)pentalene. 1963 *Jrnl. Econ. Entomol.* LVI. 296/1 The newly developed mirex... (formerly known as GC 1283) is an analog of Kepone and has exhibited excellent ant poison characteristics with low toxicity to higher animals. 1972 *Nature* 18 Feb. 353/1 'Mirex', the chief weapon used against the fire ant, has been criticized because of its persistence in the environment and its possible toxicity to animals and fish.

mirhe, obs. form of MYRRH.

† *miri.* *Obs. rare.* [a. OF. *mirie*, *mire*:—L. *medicum*.] A physician.

c 1400 *Rule St. Benet* (Prose) 22 For þi sal sho do als te wyse miri [L. *medicus*] dos, þat wyl hele þe seke. *Ibid.* 23 þan sal þabbes do als te sleze miri [L. *medicus*].

miri, obs. form of MERRY *a.* and *adv.*

miriad, obs. form of MYRIAD.

mirid ('maɪərɪd, 'mɪrɪd), *sb.* and *a.* [f. mod.L. family name *Miridæ*, f. the generic name *Miris* (J. C. Fabricius *Entomologia Systematica* (1794) IV. 183), f. L. *mirus* wonderful, extraordinary: see -ID³.] *A. sb.* A leaf bug of the family Miridæ, formerly called Capsidæ (see CAPSID *a.* and *sb.*¹),

which includes a large number of insects that live on the sap of plants, often causing damage to the plants affected. *B. adj.* Of or pertaining to an insect of this kind.

1941 *Bull. Illinois Nat. Hist. Survey* XXII. 2/1 The eggs of most mirids hatch early in the season. *Ibid.* 3/2 A majority of mirid species produce only one generation per year. 1957 RICHARDS & DAVIES *Imms's Textbk. Entomol.* (ed. 9) III. 461 Other Mirids do considerable damage to cultivated plants. 1962 METCALF & FLINT *Destructive & Useful Insects* (ed. 4) vi. 225 Anyone who sits down in a grassy, weedy spot in early summer... can scarcely fail to make the acquaintance of some of the hundreds of kinds of mirids that crawl about over the vegetation and feed on its sap. 1972 SWAN & PAPP *Common Insects N. Amer.* xii. 117 The mirids comprise a fairly large family commonly called plant bugs or leaf bugs.

† **mir'idical**, *a.* *Obs.*—⁰ In 7 *erron*. **miradical**. [f. late L. *miridic-us* (Quicherat), f. *mir-us* wonderful + *dic-* wk. stem of *dicere* to say: see -AL¹.] Speaking wonderful things. Hence † **mir'idically** *adv.*

1652 GAULE *Magstrom*. 215 Those things that are miridically done by the Devill and magicians. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Miradical* [sic], that speaks strange things.

mirie, *obs.* form of MERRY.

mirific (maɪ'rifɪk), *a.* *rare*. Forms: 5 *myrifyke*, *myrifyke*, 8 *mirifick*, 7—*mirific*. [a. F. *mirifique*, ad. L. *mirificus*, f. *mirus* wonderful + *-ficus* (see -FIC). Cf. It., Pg. *mirifico*, Sp. *mirifico*.] Doing wonders; exciting wonder or astonishment; marvellous. Now chiefly *jocular*.

1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* vi. 24 Hiely decored by merueyllous artes and myrifyke. a 1693 *Urquhart's Rabelais* III. iv. 45 In... very few years you should be sure to see the sancts... more numerous, wonder-working, and mirifick. 1727 BAILEY vol. II, *Mirifick*. 1832 *Examiner* 291/2 They have accomplished something mirific. 1848 THACKERAY *Bk. Snobs* xxxi, That man educates a mirific family. 1853 *Blackw. Mag.* LXXXIII. 635 The mirific diminishment of the contents of the brandy-bottle.

† **mir'ifical**, *a.* *Obs.* Also 7 *mirificall*. [Formed as prec. + -AL¹.] = prec.

1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 1196 That yeeld sweet odors most mirifical. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Mirifical*... marvellous. 1829 T. L. PEACOCK *Misfort. Elphin* 173 Merry England... was... a phrase which must be a mirifical puzzle to any one.

mirifically (maɪ'rifɪkəli), *adv.* [f. MIRIFICAL *a.* + -LY².] So as to excite wonder or admiration; wonderfully, superbly.

1922 W. J. LOCKE *Tale of Triona* v. 49 Into the lounge filled with mirifically vested fellow-creatures.

† **mir'ificence**. *Obs.*—⁰ [ad. late L. *mirificentia*, f. *mirificus* (cf. MAGNIFICENCE).] The attribute of doing wonders.

1727 BAILEY vol. II, *Mirificence*, doing wonders.

† **mir'ificent**, *a.* *Obs.* *rare*. [f. L. *mirificent-*, altered stem (cf. MAGNIFICENT) of *mirific-us* MIRIFIC.] Doing wonders; wonder-working.

1664 H. MORE *Myst. Iniq.* xviii. 66 The more general Notion of Enchantment, Agrippa defines... to be nothing but The conveyance of a certain mirificent power into the thing enchanted by virtue of the words and breath of the Enchanter.

† **mir'ificously**, *adv.* *Obs.* [f. L. *mirific-us* MIRIFIC *a.* + -OUS + -LY².] Wonderfully.

1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 602 It mirificously conduces to the freeing the liver.

mirily, **mirines**, *obs.* ff. MERRILY, MERRINESS.

miriness (maɪ'ɪnɪs). Also 6 *myrinesse*, 7 *mireriness*. [f. MIREY *a.* + -NESS.] Mirey condition or quality.

a 1608 SIR F. VERE *Comm.* (1657) 21 A dike or causey, ... most used in winter by reason of the lownesse and myrinesse of the country. 1649 BLITHE *Eng. Impr.* (1653) 12 Another cause of Barrenness is Bogginess or Mieriness. 1755 JOHNSON, *Miriness*, dirtiness, fullness of mire.

mirinesse, *obs.* form of MERRINESS.

miring (maɪ'ɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* Also 6 *miraing*. [f. MIRE *v.* + -ING¹.]

1. The state of becoming entangled in a mire. 1556 *Act 8 Eliz.* c. 8 §1 Without daunger and peryll of the mireyng drowning and perishing of the same [horses]. 1657 R. LIGON *Barbadoes* (1673) 29 Because their Cattle shall not be in danger of miring or drowning. 1888 *Century Mag.* Mar. 65/2 As long as everything is frozen solid there is... no danger from miring.

2. The action of covering with mire; a bespattering.

1641 'SMECTYMNUS' *Answ.* (1653) Post. 89 The tearing of Hoods and Cowles, the miring of Copes, ... in the scuffle.

mirinkaleon: see MYRMELEON.

† **mirish**, *a.* *Obs.* Also 8 *myrish*. [f. MIRE *sb.*¹ + -ISH.] Of the nature of mire; mirey; foul.

1630 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *To Honour of O' Toole* Wks. II. 17/2 Thou Hast made them skip o'r bogs and quagmires mirish. 1719 D'URFHEY *Pills* (1872) IV. 326 In that same myrish, bloody Fen.

mirites, *obs.* variant of MIRRITE.

mirk, **mirky**, etc., *var.* forms of MURK, etc.

mirled (mɜ:lɪd), *ppl. a.* *Sc.* [var. of MARLED *ppl. a.*²] Speckled, spotted.

1885 *Times* 4 June 10/6 Exhibition of Collies... A curiously marked blue mirled and white specimen.

mirligoes ('merlɪgoz), *sb. pl. Sc.* Also *merligoes*, *merrily-goes*, *mirlgeoes*, *mirlygoes*. [Cf. *Sc. dial. mirl* to turn round, to be giddy.] Dizziness, vertigo; *esp.* in the phrase *in the mirligoes*: in a state of dizziness.

1773 FERGUSSON *Ghaists* 46 Or else some kittle cantrip thrown, I ween, hnd in mirlygoes my ain twa ein. 1816 SCOTT *Old Mort.* xxviii, My head's sae dizzy with the mirligoes. 1893 J. A. BARRY S. *Brown's Bunyip*, etc. 99 They havena muckle likin' for sic a med'cin'. It gives them the mirligoes.

|| **mirliton** ('mɜ:lɪtɒn). *Mus.* Also *erron*. **mirloton**. [F. *mirliton* reed pipe; of onomatopœic origin (Littre).] A toy instrument resembling a kazoo.

1819 MOORE *Mem.* (1853) III. 9 The crowd of dancers, mountebanks, mirloton players [etc.]. 1865 M. EYRE *Lady's Walks S. of France* xx. 217 In returning home the pilgrims unite in bands, singing;... while others, provided with *mirlitons*, play the wildest accompaniments. 1894 G. DU MAURIER *Tribly* I. II. 155 Taffy and Jeannot and Little Billie made the necessary music on their *mirlitons*. 1895 in *Funk's Stand. Dict.* 1938 [see KAZOO]. 1970 P. OLIVER *Savannah Syncopators* 109 *Kazoo*, submarine-shaped tube mirliton, played in blues bands.

mirly, variant of MARLY *a.*² *Sc.*

† **mirmillon**. *Obs.* *rare*—⁰. [ad. L. *mirmillōnem*.] A kind of gladiator.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Mirmillon*.

mirmydan, **-den**, **-don**, *obs.* ff. MYRMIDON.

mirnyong, *var.* MIRRNYONG.

miro (maɪ'rəʊ), *sb.*¹ *New Zealand.* [Maori.] A large, evergreen tree, *Podocarpus ferrugineus*, of the family Taxaceæ, native to New Zealand, or the timber produced by it. Also *miro-tree*.

1832 G. BENNETT in *London Med. Gaz.* X. 793/1 The Miro tree... is named Miro by the natives of New Zealand. 1835 W. YATE *Acc. N. Zealand* (ed. 2) 45 Miro... grows to the height of from forty to sixty feet, with a diameter of not more than thirty inches. 1875 LASLETT *Timber* 308 The miro-tree is found in slightly elevated situations in many of the forests in New Zealand. 1905 W. B. *Where White Man Treads* 19 When the red miro berries were ripe... the Maori smiled. *Ibid.*, On the ranges of the interior there are certain waterless districts, where the miro is abundant. 1926 H. GUTHRIE-SMITH *Tutira* (ed. 2) 99 Black pine, miro. 1966 *Encycl. N.Z.* II. 568/2 Miro was known and cherished by the Maoris because of its fleshy covered fruit, about an inch long, on which the native pigeon feeds... Miro is found in lowland forests throughout North, South, and Stewart Islands. 1971 *Daily Tel.* 23 Dec. 3/7 [On Pitcairn Island] Henry may give Warren... a block of scarce miro wood for carving.

miro (maɪ'rəʊ), *sb.*² Also *miro-miro*, 9 *mirro miro*. [Maori, adopted as a generic name by R. P. Lesson in *Traité d'Ornithologie* (1831) 389.] Either of two New Zealand flycatchers of the genus *Petroica*, the black-and-white tomtit, *P. macrocephala*, or the greyish-brown New Zealand robin, *P. (formerly Miro) australis*.

1843 J. E. GRAY in E. Dieffenbach *Trav. N.Z.* II. 191 *Miro Forsterorum*... Turdus minutus... Mirro mirro of the natives of Queen Charlotte's Sound. 1848 R. TAYLOR *Leaf from Nat. Hist. N.Z.* 9/1 *Miromiro*, small land bird, very tame; can be caught by the hand. 1879 *Trans. N.Z. Inst.* XII. 119 The miro-miro is the little Petroica toitoi, which runs up and down trees peering for minute insects in the cavities in the bark. 1930 W. R. B. OLIVER *N.Z. Birds* 458 *Genus Petroica*... Distinguished from Miro by its smaller size. *Ibid.* 460 White-breasted Tit, *Miromiro*. 1966 R. A. FALLA et al. *Field Guide to Birds N.Z.* 200 Tomtit... Other names: *Miromiro* (North Island).

mirobalan(e, -bolan), *obs.* ff. MYROBALAN.

miroir, *obs.* form of MIRROR *sb.*

mirondones, *obs.* pl. of MYRMIDON.

|| **miroton** (mirotɔ̃). *Cookery*. [Fr.] (See quots.)

1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.*, *Miroton*, a culinary Term, being a Kind of Farce, and usually serv'd up for a Side dish, and may be made several Ways. 1877 *Cassell's Dict. Cookery* 1177 *Miroton*, small thin slices of meat about as large as a crown piece made into ragoûts of various kinds, and dished up in a circular form.

mirour, *obs.* form of MIRROR *sb.*

† **mirourer**. *Obs.* Also *mirorer*. [f. *mirour* MIRROR *sb.* + -ER².] A maker of or dealer in mirrors.

1309 in *Cal. Let. Bk. D. Lond.* (1902) 38 [25 Nov. 1309 Roger de Elvedene] mirourer [admitted]. 1320 *Rolls of Parlt.* I. 382/2 Ad Petitionem Johannis le Mirorer.

mirr, **mirra**, *obs.* ff. MYRRH.

mirre, *obs.* f. MERRY.

mirrer, *obs.* f. MIRROR.

mirrette, *obs.* f. MERIT.

mirrh(e), *obs.* ff. MYRRH.

mirrines(se), *obs.* forms of MERRINESS.

mirriounis, *obs.* *Sc.* pl. form of MORION.

|| **mirrnyong** ('mɜ:njɒŋ). *Austral.* Also *mirnyong*. [Native word.] A mound of shells, ashes, and other debris accumulated in a place used for cooking by Australian Aborigines; an Aboriginal kitchen-midden.

1878 R. B. SMYTH *Aborigines Victoria* I. 238 (*heading*) *Mirrnyongs*, shell-mounds, and stone-shelters. *Ibid.* 239 The sites for *Mirrnyong* heaps appear to have been chosen generally in localities near water. 1888 R. M. JOHNSTON *Syst. Act. Geol. Tasmania* 337 (Morris), With the exception of their rude inconspicuous flints, and the accumulated remains of their feasts in the 'mirrnyongs', or native shell-mounds, along our coasts, we have no other visible evidence of their former existence. 1896 A. H. KEANE *Ethnol.* v. 94 Australia, numerous *mirrnyongs* (ash-heaps, shell-mounds, &c.) mainly confined to the eastern and southern regions. 1964 *Mod. Encycl. Austral.* & N.Z. 666/1 *Mirrnyong Heaps or Kitchen Middens*, Aboriginal cooking areas which have grown through thousands of years of use. Consist of ashes, shells and other debris; some have an area of 5,000 sq ft and are 10 ft high. Mainly found in coastal and Murray Valley areas. 1965 *Austral. Encycl.* I. 35/1 Continued use of the same cooking-place builds up enormous deposits of ashes, such as those in Riverina and Murray River districts of New South Wales, Victoria and South Australia, where the ovens or *Mirrnyong* heaps are up to 125 feet long, 50 feet wide, and 12 feet thick.

mirr-n'yong, *var.* MURRNONG.

mirrold, *obs.* form of MIRROR *sb.*

mirror ('mɪrə(r)), *sb.* Forms: 4-8 *mirrou(e)*, 4-7 *mirour*, 4-6 *myrou(e)*, *myrrou(e)*, 4-5 *meror*, *merour(e)*, 4 *merrou(e)*, *merrur*, *mirrur*, *mirur*, 5 *mero*, *merowe*, *merowr*, *merowre*, *merur(e)*, *murrour*, *myrowre*, *myrrore*, *myrrou*, 6-8 *miroir*, 6 *miror*, *mirrhour*, *mirrold*, *Sc.* *murrur*, 7-8 *mirroir*, *myrhor*, 6—*mirror*. [ME. *mirour*, a. OF. *mirour*, *miroer*, *miroer*, earlier (11th c., Rashi) *miradoir* (mod.F. *miroir*):—popular L. **mīrātōrium*, f. **mīrāre* to look at (class. L. *mīrārī* to wonder, admire, whence MIRACLE): see -ORY. Pr. had *mirador-s*, and It. *miratore*, *miradore*, in the same sense (both rare); Sp., Pg. *mirador* has the meaning of watch-tower.

The Eng. spelling *mir(r)oir*, almost confined to the 17th c., is due to the influence of mod.Fr.]

I. Literally (or with obvious metaphor).

1. a. A polished surface which reflects images of objects, formerly made of metal, now ordinarily of glass coated with amalgam; a looking-glass. Also *rarely*, the coated glass of which mirrors are made.

c 1225 *Dict. J. de Garlande* in Wright *Voc.* 123 Willelmus, vicinus noster, habet... specula (myrrys [? read myrurys]). c 1315 SHOREHAM *7 Sacraments* 727 To-slyfte A[ll] þy myroure pou myzt fol wel, Bote naust þe ymage schifte. 1413 *Pilgr. Sowle* (Caxton 1483) iv. xxvi. 71 In a ful lytel myrroure thou myght see as grete an ymage as in another that is double more. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 236 To loke in Merowe, *speculari*. 1590 SPENSER *F.Q.* i. iv. 10 And in her hand she held a mirrhour bright. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 478 No plates might be driuen by the hammer, nor mirroirs made, but of the best and purest siluer. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 59 Stones... so well polish, that they equal for brightnesse a steele mirroure. 1766 FORDYCE *Serm. Yng. Wom.* (1767) II. viii. 43 Next morning the mirror is consulted again. 1848 DICKENS *Dombey* xxiii, Mirrors were dim as with the breath of years. 1898 G. B. SHAW *Plays* II. *Candida* 81 A varnished wooden mantelpiece, with neatly moulded shelves, tiny bits of mirror let into the panels.

b. *fig.*

c 1374 CHAUCER *Troilus* i. 365 Thus gan he make a myrroure of his mynde. 1593 B. BARNES *Parthenophil* Madr. xi. 4 in Arb. *Garner* V. 370 Thine Eyes, mine heaven!... made mine eyes dim mirrolds of unrest. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* III. ii. 24 Playing... whose end... is, to hold as 'twer the Mirroure up to Nature. a 1633 G. HERBERT *Jacula Prud.* 296 The best mirroure is an old friend. 1677 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* II. iv. 94 The Divine Law is called perfect, as it is an absolute perfect Miroir or Glasse. 1784 COWPER *Task* II. 291 The fleeting images that fill The mirror of the mind. 1881 GARDINER & MULLINGER *Stud. Eng. Hist.* i. ix. 174 Such books serve to hold up the mirror to the time.

c. *transf.* Applied to water (chiefly *poet.*).

1595 SPENSER *Epithal.* 63 And in his waters, which your mirror make, Behold your faces. 1637 HEYWOOD *Dialogues* Wks. 1874 VI. 258 Their chrystall waves are Myrrhous. 1667 MILTON *P.L.* iv. 263 A Lake, That to the fringed Bank... Her chrystall mirror holds. 1713 ADDISON *Cato* i. vi. 30 The pure limpid stream... Works itself clear, and as it runs, refines; Till, by degrees, the floating mirror shines. 1866 G. MACDONALD *Ann. Q. Neighb.* xii, The stars above shining as clear below in the mirror of the all but motionless water.

2. *spec. a.* A glass or crystal used in magic art. 13... *Seuyn Sag.* (W.) 2009 Virgil made another ymage, That held a mirour in his hond, And oversegh all that lond. c 1386 CHAUCER *Sqr.'s T.* 226 Alocen and Vitulon And Aristotle that writen in hir lyues Of queynte Mirours and of prospectiues. 1481 CAXTON *Reynard* xxxii. (Arb.) 84 Now ye shal here of the mirroure. The glas that stode theron was of such vertu, that [etc.]. 1533 GAU *Richt Vay* 12 Alsua they that wsis corsis, cristal, murrur, bukis, vordis and... coniuacione to find hwid hurdis in the 3eird [etc.]. 1859 GEO. ELIOT *A. Bede* i, With a single drop of ink for a mirror,

the Egyptian sorcerer undertakes to reveal. . . far-reaching visions of the past.

† b. A small glass formerly worn in the hat by men and at the girdle by women. *Obs.*

1599 B. JONSON *Cynthia's Rev.* II. i. Call for your casting-bottle, and place your mirror in your hat.

3. *Optics.* A polished surface, either *plane*, *convex*, or *concave*, that reflects rays of light; a *speculum*. *burning mirror*. a concave mirror which, by concentrating the reflected rays of the sun at a focus, causes them to set fire to objects.

1762 H. WALPOLE *Vertue's Anecd. Paint.* (1765) I. vi. 125 Among the stores of old pictures at Somerset-house, was one . . . representing the head of Edward VI. to be discerned only by the reflection of a cylindrical mirror. 1768-74 TUCKER *Nat.* (1834) II. 675 A convex mirror strengthens the colours and takes off the coarseness of objects by contracting them. 1822 IMISON *Sci. & Art* I. 262 Plane mirrors are those whose surfaces are perfect planes, and whose section is a straight line. Such are vulgarly called looking-glasses. 1839 G. BIRD *Nat. Philos.* 301 The point . . . being consequently equal to half the radius of the concavity of the mirror.

II. Figurative uses.

4. a. That which gives a faithful reflection or true description of anything. Cf. *LOOKING-GLASS* I b.

Formerly common in titles of books, after *med.L. speculum*.

c 1385 CHAUCER *L.G.W. Prol.* 307 What [seith] vincent in his estorial myrour. c 1440 *Eng. Cong. Irel.* 117 That same boke . . . was . . . as merrowe of al his dedys. 1563 SACKVILLE *Induct. Mirr. Mag.* vii. A Mirour well it might bee calde. 1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* I. §94 It seemed the more reasonable to enlarge upon the nature and character and fortune of the duke; as being the best mirror to discern . . . the spirit of that age. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 156 ¶ 10 The stage, which pretends only to be the mirror of life. 1874 SAYCE *Compar. Philol.* v. 176 Language is the mirror of society, and accordingly will reflect every social change.

b. Used of a person. *poet.*

1563 SACKVILLE *Induct. Mirr. Mag.* xvii. Those Whom Fortune in this maze of miserie Of wretched chauce most wofull myrroures chose. 1594 SHAKS. *Rich. III.* II. ii. 51 But now two Mirrors of his Princely semblance, Are crack'd in pieces by malignant death. c 1637 WALLER *On Ben Jonson* I Mirrour of Poets, Mirrour of our Age.

5. a. That which exhibits something to be imitated; a pattern; an exemplar. Now *rare*.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 23867 Cristen folk . . . In eldrin men ur mirur se Quat for to folu, quat for to fle. c 1386 CHAUCER *Frankl. T.* 726 O Teuta queene thy wyfly chastitee To alle wyues may a Mirour bee. c 1440 *York Myst.* xxi. 93 For men schall me per myrroure make. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 81 Wherefore this Princes actes may be a myrour unto all Princes. 1683 *Brit. Spec.* 18 Thou art a Mirror to all Christian Kingdoms. 1765 COWPER *Let.* 24 June, A servant . . . who is the very mirror of fidelity and affection for his master. 1801 STRUTT *Sports & Past.* Introd. 7 Sir Tristram, a fictitious character held forth as the mirror of chivalry.

† b. Hence of persons: A model of excellence; a paragon. *Obs.*

c 1369 CHAUCER *Dethe Blaunche* 974 She wolde haue be at the beste A chefe myrroure of al the feste. 1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V.* II. Prol. 6 They sell the Pasture now, to buy the Horse; Following the Mirror of all Christian Kings. 1615 BRATHWAIT *Strappado* (1878) 71 Whilseth thy renome great mirror of the North, Showne in our time, wants one to set it forth. 1785 BURKE *Sp. Nabob of Arcot's Debts* Wks. 1842 I. 343 Our mirror of ministers of finance did not think this enough for the services of such a friend as Benfield.

† c. That which reflects something to be avoided; a warning. *Obs. rare.*

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. xvi. 156 þow shalt be myrroure to manye men to deceyue. 1475 *Bk. Noblesse* (Roxb.) 39 But alway [they] brake the saide trewes . . . as it shewethe openly, and may be a mirroure for ever to alle cristen princes to mystrust any trewes taking by youre saide adversarie or his allies and subjectis. 1633 T. STAFFORD *Pac. Hib.* II. iii. 145 He might for ever be poynted at as an exemplary mirror for all insolent Traytors.

III. 6. Applied to various objects resembling a mirror in shape or in lustre.

a. *Arch.* A small oval ornament.

1847-54 WEBSTER, *Mirror*, in architecture, a small oval ornament cut into deep moldings, and separated by wreaths of flowers. 1901 STURGIS *Dict. Archit. & Build.*, *Mirror*, a panel surrounded by a moulded or otherwise ornamented frame and suggesting the idea of a mirror. Practically the same as a Cartouche, Rondel or Medallion, but the mirror in this sense is usually a detached panel.

b. *Ornith.* A bright patch of colour on the wings of ducks and other birds; = *SPECULUM*.

1903 *Blackw. Mag.* Mar. 359/2 The black tips of the long wings waving in the wind, showing the large white 'mirrors' on the first three feathers distinctly.

c. Short for *mirror cloth* (see 7 b).

1899 *Daily News* 14 Jan. 2/4 So glossy is the cloth . . . that it is now called 'mirror', in allusion to the sheen of its highly-polished surface.

IV. 7. *attrib.* and *Comb.*

a. simple *attrib.*, objective, etc., as *mirror-bearer*, *-gazer*, *-hall*, *-light*, *-scroll*, *-silverer*, *-silvering*, *-stand*, *-trick*; *-mirror-topped* *adj.*

Also in names of scientific instruments in which the index is a beam of light reflected from a mirror, as in *mirror barometer*, *galvanometer*, *thermometer*.

1885 PATER *Marius* I. vi. Placed in their rear were the *mirror-bearers of the goddess. 1898 LODGE in *Daily News* 7 Jan. 2/4 Such an instrument was the beautiful *'mirror-galvanometer' of Lord Kelvin. 1937 G. BARKER *Calamiter* 9 The *mirror-gazer self-betrayed. 1923 BLUNDEN *To Nature* 10 From the *mirror-lights on the dressing table. 1970 R. LOWELL *Notebk.* 207 Your wall-

mirror in a mat of plateglass sapphire, *mirror-scroll and claspleaves, holds our faces. 1829 SIR R. CHRISTISON *Treat. Poisons* xiii. (1832) 375 A somewhat later account of the disease by Dr. Bateman, as he observed it in *mirror-silverers. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* II. 931 In *mirror-silvering it [mercury] was also employed. 1817 J. CONSTABLE *Let.* 10 July in *Corr.* (1964) II. 228, I am glad I have not made a purchase of the *mirror stand (called a Canterbury). 1960 H. HAYWARD *Antique Coll.* 187/1 *Mirror-stand*, an adjustable mirror mounted on a shaft and tripod base, resembling a pole-screen; popular at the end of the 18th cent. 1949 D. SMITH *I capture Castle* III. xiv. 260 A *mirror-topped table. 1950 M. ALLINGHAM *Mr. Champion & Others* xiii. 270 He remembered Geoffrey's face at the other end of the mirror-topped table. 1940 W. FAULKNER *Hamlet* IV. i. 247 Something to be repudiated with contempt, like a *mirror trick.

b. *similitive*, as *mirror-eye*, *-faculty*, *finish*, *-floor*, *-sheen*, *surface*; *mirror-bright*, *-dark*, *-flat*, *-like*, *-polished*, *-resembling*, *-scaled* *adjs.* Also in the designations of textile fabrics with lustrous surface, as *mirror moiré*, *velvet*; and of colours, as *mirror-black*, *-grey*, *-pink* *adjs.*

1890 *Century Dict.*, **Mirror-black*, an epithet applied to any ceramic ware having a lustrous black glaze. 1900 *Daily News* 7 Aug. 3/5 There is an amount of steel and brass work to be kept *mirror-bright. a 1955 W. STEVENS *Opus Posthumous* (1957) 51 Your gowns . . . came shining as things come That enter day from night, came *mirror-dark. 1923 D. H. LAWRENCE *Birds, Beasts & Flowers* 98 The red-gold *mirror-eye [of a fish] stares and dies. 1951 KOESTLER *Age of Longing* II. viii. 306 She felt herself reflected in their watchful mirror-eyes, and was forced to see herself as they saw her. 1711 SHAFESB. *Charac.* (1737) I. 199 Besides the difficulty of the manner it-self, and that *mirror-faculty, . . . it proves also . . . a kind of mirror . . . to the age. 1897 *Sears, Roebuck Catal.* 112/3 Heavy nickel plated and polished to a *mirror finish. 1926-7 *Army & Navy Stores Catal.* 199/3 Polishing wool . . . gives to silver, electro-plate, gold, etc., that beautiful 'mirror' finish of newly manufactured articles. 1971 *Engineering* Apr. 118/2 A second tool produces the final truly 'mirror' finish. 1923 D. H. LAWRENCE *Birds, Beasts & Flowers* 98 This red-gold, water-precious *mirror-flat bright eye. a 1849 J. C. MANGAN *Poems* (1859) 73 On the *mirror-floor of Ocean's wave. 1887 *Daily News* 19 May 5/6 A *mirror-grey satin dress. 1772 MASON *Eng. Garden* I. 23 Whose mighty mind, *mirror-like Receiv'd, and to mankind with ray reflex The sov'reign Planter's primal work display'd. 1832 MISS MITFORD *Village Ser.* v. 151 Two narrow shady lanes cross each other, leaving just room enough . . . for a clear mirror-like pond. 1894 *Westm. Gaz.* 20 Sept. 3/3 Another splendid gown . . . was of *'mirror moiré'. 1936 J. STEINBECK *In Dubious Battle* IV. 29 One line of worn and *mirror-polished rails extended ahead. 1937 *Discovery* Feb. 57/1 Pickle mirror-polished silver sheet in sulphuric acid. 1927 W. B. YEATS *October Blast* 9 All those things whereof Man makes a superhuman *Mirror-resembling dream. 1934 — *King of Gt. Clock Tower* 40 The *mirror scaled serpent is multiplicity. 1960 S. PLATH *Colossus* 22 River lapsing Black beneath bland *mirror-sheen. 1874 FARRAR *Christ* (1894) 161 The *mirror surface of their lake. 1893 *Daily News* 27 Nov. 6/1 Vivid tones of pink and red are seen in *mirror velvets.

c. *Special comb.*: *mirror carp*, the looking-glass carp, *Cyprinus carpio*; *mirror drum*, a scanning device, used in early television transmitters and receivers, which consists of a rotating drum with its curved surface covered with a number of equally spaced plane mirrors, there being as many mirrors as there are scanning lines in the picture; *mirror embroidery* = *mirror-work*; *mirror-fashion* *adv.*, in the manner of mirror-writing; *mirror fugue* *Mus.*, a fugue that can be played in a reversed or inverted manner, as if read in a mirror placed at the end of or underneath the music; *mirror-glass*, glass used in a mirror; also, a mirror (in *quot. fig.*); also *attrib.*; *mirror image*, something that resembles an image in a mirror in having left and right interchanged or its constituent parts arranged in reverse order (but being otherwise identical); also *transf.* and *fig.*; *mirror machine* *Nuclear Physics*, a linear device in which plasma is confined by means of magnetic mirrors; *mirror nucleus* *Nuclear Physics*, a nuclide having as many neutrons as another nuclide (of the same atomic number) has protons, and as many protons as the other has neutrons; also (more correctly) *mirror nuclide*; *mirror-painting* (see *quot.* 1960); also, the process of such painting; *mirror-picture* = *mirror-painting*; also, a picture as seen in a mirror; *mirror-plate*, a plate of glass suitable for a mirror; also, a type of metal plate used for fixing two things together; *mirror ray*, the spotted ray, *Raia maculata*; *mirror room*, a room with mirrors set into the walls; *mirror scale*, a scale provided with an adjacent mirror so that parallax errors may be avoided when taking readings; *mirror-script* = *mirror-writing*; † *mirror-stone* = MUSCOVITE; *mirror-wall*, a wall entirely covered with a mirror; *mirror-work*, small rounds of mirror appliquéd on fabric; *mirror-writer*, one who practises *mirror-writing*; hence (as a back-formation) *mirror-write* *v.*; *mirror-writing*, writing which appears as though

viewed in a mirror, reversed writing (a characteristic of aphasia).

1880-4 F. DAY *Brit. Fishes* II. 159 The *mirror-carp, or carp king, *Cyprinus rex cyprinorum*, *C. specularis*, *C. macrolepidotus*. 1927 *Wireless World* 20 Apr. 480/2 As the *mirror drum revolves, these seven beams trace seven lines at once on the screen, and then pass over another adjacent track of seven lines until the entire screen has been covered. 1935 M. G. SCROGGIE *Television* iii. 22 The scanner which has been used for the last few years to transmit the B.B.C. programmes by the Baird low-definition system, and also in a large proportion of the receivers, is the mirror drum. 1968 *Brit. Med. Bull.* XXIV. 261/2 The National Biomedical Research Corporation is developing a mirror-drum scanner, of a type pioneered at Harwell. 1967 E. SHORT *Embroidery & Fabric Collage* i. 17 (caption) Indian 'Shisha' or 'mirror embroidery'. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 25 A young lady . . . who wrote more fluently '*mirror' fashion with the left hand. 1931 D. F. TOVEY *Compan. to 'Art of Fugue'* 61 The original edition [of Bach's 'Art of Fugue'] . . . should not have printed the *mirror-fugues in succession instead of in mirror-reflection. 1962 *Listener* 27 Dec. 1109/2 The fifth fugue is again for strings only, as are the rectus versions of the 'mirror' fugues XII and XIII [of Bach]. 1973 *Times* 23 Apr. 16/2 A concert-goer who can recognize a mirror-fugue merely by listening to it has no need of assistance. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 339/1 *Myrrowre glasse, *speculum*. a 1560 BECON *Jewel of Joy* Wks. II. 42b, O what a myrroure glasse and spectacle is here offered vnto vs. 1876 J. S. INGRAM *Centenn. Exposition* ix. 287 Inside was an oblong square, formed of mirror-glass, which reached to the top of the case. 1934 *Heal & Son Catal.* *Better Furnit.* 8 Dressing-table, . . . pink mirror-glass top. 1953 *Glass for Glazing* (B.S.I.) 18 (heading) Mirror glass. 1885, 1929 *Mirror image [see ENANTIOMORPH]. 1937 'G. ORWELL' *Road to Wigan Pier* xii. 244 Fascism . . . is a sort of mirror-image . . . of a plausible travesty of Socialism. 1949 *Mirror image* [see ASYMMETRIC a. b]. 1961 *Lancet* 26 Aug. 447/2 The hemispheres are not exact replicas but mirror images of each other. 1962 W. NOWOTTNY *Lang. Poets Use* vi. 141 The formal correspondence between the lines . . . makes 'time is setting with me' the mirror-image of 'The wan moon is setting ayont the white wave'. 1964 *Language* XL. 247 The phonological disintegration characteristic of the aphasic's linguistic regressions is a mirror-image of the child's acquisition of its sound pattern. 1966 *New Statesman* 27 May 775/3 The Black Muslim creed is the mirror image of the white racist one. 1972 J. McCLURE *Caterpillar Cop* v. 68 An element of variety had been introduced by building the bungalows in pairs and making one the mirror image of the other. 1954 R. F. POST *16 Lect. Controlled Thermonucl. Reactions* (Univ. Calif. Radiation Laboratory, UCRL-4231, 2 Feb.) p. vi, A general principle involved in the *mirror machine's conception was the establishing as an initial condition that the plasma should be created by injection and trapping of a space-charge neutralized energetic ion beam into an otherwise evacuated chamber. 1958 *New Statesman* 6 Sept. 266/3 In the mirror machines the molecules of heavy hydrogen are violently injected into a chamber and go spiralling along until magnetic forces at the ends of the chamber reflect them and send them spiralling back again — from one magnetic mirror to another. 1969 *New Scientist* 25 Sept. 639/1 If mirror machines are feasible, then a fusion reactor based on the system would be relatively easy to build. 1947 H. A. BETHE *Elem. Nucl. Theory* II. 7 If the binding energies of a pair of nuclei which differ only in the interchange of neutrons and protons are compared, a difference in binding energy which increases with the charge of the nuclei is found. Examples of such '*mirror' nuclei are: ${}^3\text{H}^2\text{He}^3$; ${}^3\text{Li}^7\text{Be}^7$; ${}^{14}\text{Si}^{29}\text{P}^{29}$. 1962 H. D. BUSH *Atomic & Nucl. Physics* vi. 127 Evidence for the equality of $n-n$ and $p-p$ forces is provided by certain positron emitters where the parent and product of the decay are mirror nuclei. 1955 RICHTMYER & KENNARD *Introd. Mod. Physics* (ed. 5) x. 510 Among the many unstable nuclides . . . a set of particular importance are the so-called '*mirror nuclides'. 1960 H. HAYWARD *Antique Coll.* 187/1 **Mirror-painting*, a type of glass picture in which the glass was first coated at the back with an amalgam of tin and mercury to make it into a mirror. The parts to be painted were then scraped away and painted in as required. 1970 G. SAVAGE *Dict. Antiques* 275/1 Most surviving mirror-paintings are Chinese and belong to the 18th century. . . Mirror-painting, being on the back of a sheet of glass, meant working in reverse. 1939 *Burlington Mag.* May p. xv/1 A pair of decorative Chinese *mirror-paintings in Chippendale frames. 1959 E. PULGRAM *Introd. Spectogr. of Speech* v. 46 Oscillograms of repetitive waves whose half-cycles are not mirror pictures of one another. 1964 *Amer. N. & Q. Jan.* 72/1 *Mirror pictures* . . . this kind of repeated or reflected picture of a picture of a picture, ad infinitum. 1839 *URE Dict. Arts* 572 The casting of *mirror-plates was commenced in France about the year 1688. 1940 *Chambers's Techn. Dict.* 550/1 *Mirror plate*, . . . (1) Plate glass for silvering.—(2) A fixing device in the form of a small metal plate, one end being screwed . . . to the object . . . and the other fixed to the base. 1966 A. W. LEWIS *Gloss. Woodworking Terms* 56 *Mirror plate*, small metal plate screwed to the backs of frames, etc., so that they can be fixed to a wall. 1863 COUCH *Brit. Fishes* I. 104 Those staring marks, from which this fish has sometimes been called the *Mirror Ray. 1926 A. HUXLEY *Jesting Pilate* I. 70 These *mirror rooms at Amber. 1901 M. W. TRAVERS *Exper. Study Gases* vi. 56 The *mirror scale (Jolly).—In reading barometers, manometers, etc., it is usual to employ a glass scale ruled in millimetres. The scale is etched on the surface of a strip of glass about 5 mm. in thickness, which is then silvered on the second surface. 1961 M. D. ARMITAGE *Basic Princ. Electronics & Telecommunications* xi. 290 (caption) Use of mirror scale. 1890 W. JAMES *Princ. Psychol.* I. x. 399 The subjects, e.g., often write backwards, or they transpose letters, or they write *mirror-script. 1668 CHARLETON *Onomasticon* 255 *Selenitis*, . . . *Lapis Specularis*. *Mirror-stone, or Muscovy Glass. 1964 *Listener* 20 Aug. 264/2 A prism, or perhaps tent-shaped room, some eighty feet high, whose two inclined faces are all mirror; hidden in the ridge are two film cameras. . . So that film image as well as the constantly moving crowd are repeated *ad infinitum* in the *mirror-wall, as if it were the inside of a kaleidoscope. 1969 *Guardian* 1 July 9/2 *Mirror-work is a traditional Indian craft which looks enchanting . . . densely applied to a gipsy-type waistcoat or belt. 1973-4 *Oxfam Catal.* 12 Typical Gujarati embroidery and mirrorwork covers this bag. 1960 I.

BENNETT *Delinquent & Neurotic Children* ix. 367 Left-handed, tends to *mirror-write, poor wrist coordination. 1881 IRELAND in *Brain* Oct. 367 The . . . change in the brain-tissue from which the image is formed in the mind of the *mirror-writer. 1960 I. BENNETT *Delinquent & Neurotic Children* ix. 370 *Mirror-writer, below average in every subject. 1776 G. CAMPBELL *Philos. Rhetoric* I. ii. iii. 420 If the analogy of the language must be preserved in composition, to what kind of reception are the following entitled . . . homedialect, bellysense, and *mirrouir-writing? 1881 IRELAND in *Brain* Oct. 361 Buchwald and Erlenneyer have directed attention to what they call Spiegelschrift or mirror-writing. 1924 R. M. OGDEN tr. *Koffka's Growth of Mind*. v. §6. 293 Certain children can read mirror-writing at first just as well as they can ordinary writing. 1969 'E. MCBAIN' *Shotgun* iii. 35 A blotter was the only other thing on the desk. Carella automatically checked it for any mirror writing that might have been left on it. 1970 D. BOWDEN tr. *Luria's Traumatic Aphasia* xiii. 332 (caption) Writing disturbance in visual agraphia; 'mirror writing'.

mirror ('mɪrə(r)), *v.* [f. MIRROR *sb.*] *trans.* To reflect in the manner of a mirror.

1820 KEATS *Lamia* II. 47 He . . . bending to her open eyes, Where he was mirror'd small in paradise. 1823 F. CLISSOLD *Ascent Mt. Blanc* 23 The glassy pinnacles of the surrounding Alps mirrored the varying lights of the hemisphere. 1896 A. E. HOUSMAN *Shropshire Lad* xv. Look not in my eyes, for fear they mirror true the sight I see.

b. fig. To reflect, or represent something (to the mind). Also to *mirror back*.

1827 DISRAELI *Viv. Grey* v. i. Those glorious hours, when the unruffled river of his Life mirrored the cloudless heaven of his Hope. 1883 S. C. HALL *Retrospect* II. 41 The brightness of the outer world is mirrored in imperishable verse. 1890 TOUT *Hist. Eng. fr.* 1689, 110 Literature and language faithfully mirrored back the age.

c. refl. To see oneself reflected in a mirror. 1891 C. E. NORTON *Dante's Purgat.* ix. 57 White marble so polished and smooth that I mirrored myself in it.

Hence *mirroring vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.* 1852 M. ARNOLD *Empedocles* 18 Hither and thither spins The wind-borne mirroring Soul. 1873 — *Lit. & Dogma* (1876) 173 A perfectly faithful mirroring of the thought of Jesus.

mirrored¹ ('mɪrəd), *a.* [f. MIRROR *sb.* + -ED².] Fitted with a mirror or mirrors.

1820 KEATS *Lamia* 579 Still mimick'd as they rose Along the mirror'd walls by twin-clouds odorous. 1890 *Daily News* 8 Jan. 2/4 The action of the magnet . . . was visibly represented by means of the mirrored galvanometer.

mirrored² ('mɪrəd), *ppl. a.* [f. MIRROR *v.* + -ED¹.] Reflected, as by a mirror; also *fig.*

1861 WOOLNER *Beautiful Lady* (1863) 122 Those mirrored marvels of the lake. 1905 *Q. Rev.* July 100 The mirrored image of life.

mirrorize ('mɪrəɪz), *v.* [f. MIRROR *sb.* + -IZE.] *trans.* To show up as in a mirror.

1598 TOFTE *Alba* (1880) 54 A Monster then I may her mirrorize, Since she delights in such strange Tragedies. 1873 S. WILBERFORCE in *Ashwell Life* (1879) I. viii. 337 All that sea of glass which lay spread before the Throne, mirrorizing, measured, compassed, completed.

† **mirrorly**, *a.* *Obs.* Also 5 *meroly*. [f. MIRROR *sb.* + -LY¹.] Resembling a mirror.

1434 MYSYN *Mending Life* 128 Myendly sight truly is takyn up heuently to behald be schadoly syght 3it & meroly.

mirrory ('mɪrəɪ), *a.* [f. MIRROR *sb.* + -Y.] Having the nature of a mirror; mirror-like.

1885 R. F. BURTON *Arab. Nts.* (abr. ed.) I. 140 The seas sank to mirrory stillness.

mirt, mirtel: see MYRT, MYRTLE.

mirth (mɜːθ), *sb.* Forms: 1 *myrɪθp*, *mirɪθp*, *myr(ɪ)θp*, *mir(ɪ)θp*, *myrhþ*, *mirhþ*, *merɜp*, 2 *murþh*, *merhþ(e)*, 3 *mirþh*, *muri(h)þe*, *mur(e)hþe*, *mur(e)ɜþe*, *mur(h)þe*, *mureþe*, *murçp*, 3-5 *murþ(e)*, 3-6 *mirthe*, 4 *muirth*, 4-6 *merth(e)*, *myrthe*, 4-7 *myrth*, 3- *mirth*. [OE. *myr(i)θp* str. fem. (cf. MDu. *merchte*):—OTeut. **murgipā*, n. of quality f. **murgjo*- MERRY *a.*]

† 1. *a.* Pleasurable feeling, enjoyment, gratification; joy, happiness. Often used of religious joy. *Obs.*

c 888 K. ÆLFRED *Boeth.* vii. §1 Be þæm þu meath ongietan ðæt þu þær nane myrðe on næfdest. c 1000 ÆLFRED *Gen.* iii. 24 He adraef wæs of neoxena wonges myrðe. c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 13 Murðhe sculen wunian on londe. a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 132 Treowe ancren . . . rested ham inne swuche pouhte, & habbed muruðhe of heorte, ase þeo þet singeð. a 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 1422 þer ha heuen up hare honden to heouene; & . . . ferdan, wið murðe, icrunet, to Criste. a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter Prol.*, & oft sith in til soun & myrth of heuen. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl. B.* xviii. 127 'Hauē no merueille' quod Mercy, 'myrthe it bytokneth'. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* II. 107. Of whom I scholde merthe take. c 1440 *York Myst.* xlvii. 114 Nowe maiden meke and modir myne, Itt was full mekill myrþe to þe, þat I schulde ligge in wombe of pine. 1508 DUNBAR *Twa Mariit Wemen* 42 Bewrie, . . . 3e weddit wemen 3ing, Quhat mirth 3e fand in maryage, sen 3e war menis wyffis. 1659 H. PLUMPTRE in *12th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 6 Wishing that all your yeares yet to come may passe over with mirth and jollities. 1696 TATE & BRADY *Ps.* ii. 11 Rejoyce with awful Mirth.

b. pl. Delights, joys.

a 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 1712 Monie ma murhðen þen alle men mahten wið hare muð munnen. *Ibid.* 2217 þæt wes on an Wodnesdei þæt ha þus wende, martir, to þe murhðes þæt neauer ne woneð. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 1004 Paradise is a priue stedd þar mani mirthes er e-medd. c 1420 *Anturs of Arth.*

xiv, Whene þou sittis in thi sette, Withe all mirthes at thi mete, Some dayntes þou dele. c 1440 *York Myst.* xxiv. 144 To make þere myrthis more.

† *c.* Put for: A cause of joy. *Obs.*

a 1000 *Runic Poem* 75 (Gr.) Dæg byþ . . . myrþp and tohiht eadgam and earmum. a 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 2382 þe is mi lauerd & mi luue, mi lif & mi leofmon, mi wunne . . . mi murhðe & mi mede. c 1425 *Cursor M.* 10887 (Trin.) For þi of þe bep born a burp Synful men to ioye & murp.

2. Rejoicing, esp. manifested rejoicing; merry-making; jollity, gaiety. Phrase, † to *make mirth(s)*, to rejoice.

c 1205 LAY. 1794 Muchel wes þa murðe þe pat folc makode. 13 . . . K. *Alis.* 1575 Murthe is gret in halle. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* xvi. 237 Thou hass maire causs myrthis till ma, For thou the ded eschapist swa. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* I. 45 Maii, Whan every brid hath chose his make And thenkth his merthes forto make. c 1470 HENRY *Wallace* vi. 619 To meit that went, with myrthis and plesance. 1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* I. ii. 37 And so in alle haste they were martyred in a mornynge with grete myrthe and loye. 1590 SPENSER *F.Q.* I. xii. 40 Their exceeding merth may not be told. 1605 SHAKS. *Macb.* III. iv. 11 Be large in mirth, anon wee'l drinke a Measure The Table round. 1822 SCOTT *Pirate* xxii. *Life* without mirth is a lamp without oil. 1837 W. IRVING *Capt. Bonneville* I. 238 The genial festival of Christmas, which . . . lights up the fireside of home with mirth and jollity.

† 3. *a.* Something which affords pleasure or amusement; a diversion, sport, entertainment. *Obs.*

c 1386 CHAUCER *Prol.* 767 Of a myrthe I am right now bythoght To doon yow ese and it shal coste nocht. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* II. 241 And thus the dai, schortly to telle, With many merthes thei despente. 1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* XII. vi. 601 And every day ones for any myrthes that alle the ladyes myst make hym he wold ones every day loke toward the realme of Logrys. 1472-5 *Rolls of Parlt.* VI. 156/1 Lordes, . . . Yomen, and other Comyners, have used the occupation of shotyng for their Myrthes and sportes with Bowes of Ewe. 1534 MORE *Conf. agst. Trib.* II. Wks. 1171/1 You require my minde in the matter, whether menne in tribulacion may not lawfully . . . comfortt therselfe, with some honest mirth. 1577 NORTHBROOKE *Dicing* (1843) 100 Such vaine, ydle, and filthy pastimes and myrthes should surcease. 1606 SHAKS. *Ant. & Cl.* I. iv. 18 To giue a Kingdome for a Mirth, to sit And keepe the turne of Tipling with a Slaue.

† *b.* Musical entertainment, melody. *Obs.*

c 1320 *Sir Tristr.* 1254 Ich man was lef to liþe, His mirþes were so swete. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl. B.* VIII. 67 Vnder a lynde ypon a laundelened I a stounde, To lythe þe layes þe louely foules made. Murthe of her mouthes made me þere to slepe. 1485 CAXTON *Paris & V.* 4 [They] wyth one accorde dysposed them self for to gyue somme meloduous myrthe to the noble mayde. c 1532 DU WES in *Palsgr.* 942 To make myrth as byrdes, *degoier*. 1579 SPENSER *Sheph. Cal.* Dec. 40 Sometedde yblent to song and musickes mirth.

4. *a.* Gaiety of mind, as manifested in jest and laughter; merriment, hilarity; in early use, †jocularity, fun, ridicule (*obs.*). †Also, a jest.

1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 253 Thei hire sihe of glad semblant, Al full of merthes and of bordes. 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 28 b, Which Luther got afterwarde, and translated it into Duche, not without much myrthe and pastime [L. *non sine scommatis multoque sale*]. 1591 HARRINGTON *Orl. Fur.* Pref. ¶vj, Then, for Comedies. How full of harmeles myrth is our Cambridge Pedantius? 1599 SHAKS. *Much Ado* II. i. 343, I was borne to speake all mirth, and no matter. 1655 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* III. (1701) 88/1 Aristophanes taking this Theme interweaves it with much abusive Mirth. a 1674 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* XIII. §30 He was of an excellent humour, . . . and under a grave countenance, covered the most of mirth. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 381 ¶1, I have always preferred Cheerfulness to Mirth. The latter I consider as an Act, the former as an Habit of the Mind. Mirth is short and transient, Cheerfulness fixed and permanent. a 1716 SOUTH *Serm.* (1744) VII. vii. 151 For if these [great crimes and great miseries] be made the matter of our mirth, what can be the argument of our sorrow? 1760-74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1834) II. 129 Joy, when occasioned by the contrast of very dissimilar objects, along which it proceeds by continual leaps and bounds from one to the other, becomes mirth. 1774 GOLDSM. *Retal.* 24 Who mix'd reason with pleasure and wisdom with mirth. 1841 W. SPALDING *Italy & It. Isl.* II. 216 A reckless mixture of seriousness with mirth. 1832 HT. MARTINEAU *Demerara* iii. 33 Cassius grinned with some feeling deeper than mirth.

b. personified.

? a 1366 CHAUCER *Rom. Rose* 817 Ful fair was Mirthe, ful long and high; A fairer man I never sigh. 1632 MILTON *L'Allegro* 152 These delights, if thou canst give, Mirth with thee, I mean to live. 1770 GOLDSM. *Des. Vill.* 222 Where grey-beard mirth, and smiling toil retir'd. 1816 BYRON *Monody on Sheridan's Death* 110 Mirth, That humbler Harmonist of care on Earth.

† *c.* Put for: The object of one's mirth.

1601 SHAKS. *Jul. C.* iv. iii. 114 Hath Cassius liu'd To be but Mirth and Laughter to his Brutus, When greefe and blood ill temper'd, vexeth my? 1611 — *Wint. T.* I. ii. 166 He's all my Exercise, my Mirth, my Matter. 1708 OZELL tr. *Boileau's Lutrin* III. 52 The Flout of Boys, and Mirth of every Feast.

5. *Comb.* objective and obj. genitive, as *mirth-maker*, *-marrer*, †*-monger*, *-provoker*; *mirth-inspiring*, *-lit*, *-loving*, *-making*, *-marring*, *-moving*, *-provoking* adjs.; †*mirth-day*, a holiday, festival; †*mirth-song*, a song of (religious) joy.

1778 [W. MARSHALL] *Minutes Agric.*, *Digest* 118 Let the Amusements of those *Mirth-Days be athletic and exhilarating. 1725 POPE *Odyss.* IV. 302 Bright Helen mix'd a *mirth-inspiring bowl. 1849 C. BRONTË *Shirley* II. iv. 100 Lifting up her *mirth-lit face to the gallery. 1853 HICKIE tr. *Aristoph.* (1872) II. 543 The unrestrained, *mirth-loving act of worship. 1636 MASINGER *Gr. Dr. Florence* v. ii, Such chopping *mirth-makers as shall preserve Perpetuall cause

of sport. 1969 *Daily Tel.* 15 Feb. 14/6 Kenneth Horne . . . was acknowledged as one of radio's top *mirth-makers. 1638 BRATHWAIT *Barnabees Jynl.* I. (1818) 37 They eat, drink, laugh, are still *mirth-making. 1652 J. WRIGHT tr. *Camus' Nat. Paradox* IV. 129 Who playing the *Mirth-marrer at this Triumph, put Water into this fuming Wine. 1771 FOOTE *Maid of B.* I. Wks. 1799 II. 209 That . . . water-drinking, *mirth-marring, amorous old hunks. 1641 J. TRAPPE *Theol. Theol.* IV. 191 Then woe to our *mirth-mongers that laugh now. 1588 SHAKS. *L.L.L.* II. i. 71 A *mirth-mouing iest. 1895 W. ARCHER *Theatr. 'World'* 1894 lii. 341 The pun, as a *mirth-provoker, is dead. 1859 LANG *Wand. India* 287 Each in his own peculiar way, could relate a story, . . . in such a manner as to make it wonderfully *mirth-provoking. 1561 DAUS tr. *Bullinger on Apoc.* (1573) 81 The *myrth-songes, or Carols of Gods excellent creatures.

† **mirth**, *v.* *Obs.* Forms: 3 *mirphen*, 4-5 *myrth(e)*, 4 *merþe*, *murthe*, 4-7 *mirth(e)*. [f. MIRTH *sb.*]

1. *intr.* To be glad, rejoice.

a 1300 *E.E. Psalter* xxxi. 14 Faines in Laverd and glades in quert And mirþes [L. *gloriamini*] alle rightwise of hert.

2. *trans.* To gladden, delight; to provide sport or entertainment for.

a 1300-1400 *Cursor M.* 7254 (Gött.) Bi a piler þan was he [Samson] sett, To mirth þe gomys at pair mett. 13 . . . *E.E. Allit.* P. A. 861 He myrþez vus alle at vch a mes. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl. B.* xvii. 240 þe weyke and fyre wil make a warme flambe For to myrþe the men with þat in merke sitten. 1387-8 T. USK *Test. Love* I. i. (Skeat) I. 11 Blisse of my joye, that ofte me murthed, is turned in-to galle. c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 7910 To se the maner of þo men, & mirth hym a stound. 1435 MYSYN *Fire of Love* 10 With byrnyng lufe playnly our myndes myrthand. a 1600 *Flodden F.* II. (1664) 20 Then Minstrels mirthed all the land.

mirþer, *obs.* form of MURDER *v.*

mirthful ('mɜːθfʊl), *a.* [f. MIRTH *sb.* + -FUL.]

1. *a.* Of persons, their dispositions, moods, etc.: Full of mirth; joyous, gladsome, hilarious.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 10611 þar bileft þat mirthful mai, Drightin hir ledd in al hir wai. c 1475 *Rauf Coilzeur* 357 Befoir that mirthfull man menstrallis playis. 1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* x. 36 Be myrthful now, at all þour mycht, For passit is þour dully nycht. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 14 Brasse buttons, pieces of Pewter, spur-rouels, or what else the mirthfull Saylers exchange. 1726 POPE *Odyss.* xx. 415 A mirthful frenzy seized the fated crowd. a 1745 BROOME tr. *Anacreon's Odes* liv. 8 Hence, hoary Age!—I now am young, And dance the mirthful Youths among. 1821 CLARE *Vill. Minstr.* I. 45 Each mirthful lout The ale-house seeks. 1940 W. FAULKNER *Hamlet* IV. i. 279 His constant expression of incorrigible and mirthful disbelief had left him now.

b. Of places, seasons, etc.: Characterized by mirth or rejoicing. Of sounds or utterances: Expressive of mirth, joyous, merry.

c 1450 HOLLAND *Howlat* 998 In mirthfull moneth of May. 1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* xlviii. 163 Thane all the birdis song with voce on hicht, Quothis mirthfull soun was mervelus to heir. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 198 This Ceremony . . . to Libidinis may seeme mirthful and charitable. 1807 CRABBE *Par. Reg.* III. 847 But most his Reverence loved a mirthful jest. 1834 LYTTON *Pompeii* III. ii. There is nothing very mirthful in your strain. 1846 KEBLE *Lyra Imoc.* (1873) 131 Mirthful bower or hall.

2. Of things: Affording mirth, amusing.

1593 SHAKS. 3 *Hen. VI.* v. vii. 43 And now what rests, but that we spend the time With stately Triumphs, mirthful Comicke shewes. 1877 *Athenaeum* 13 Oct. 475/2 The piece . . . is one of the most mirthful and original that has, during late years, been seen on the stage.

mirthfully ('mɜːθfʊli), *adv.* [f. MIRTHFUL + -LY².] In a mirthful manner, joyously; in an amusing manner; humorously.

c 1470 *Gol. & Gaw.* 216 The meriest war menskit on mete, at the mail, With menstralis myrthfully makand thame glee. 1665 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (1677) 182 As was mirthfully experimented upon one of Alexander's Pages. 1856 HAWTHORNE *Eng. Note-Bks.* (1879) II. 229 Always saying something mirthfully. 1862 LYTTON *Str. Story* I. 104 She would enter mirthfully into the mirth of young companions round her. 1885 *Spectator* 25 July 976/1 He mirthfully describes the shooting in cold blood of 2,000 rebels . . . as an *envoi à l'ambulance*.

mirthfulness ('mɜːθfʊlnɪs). [f. MIRTHFUL + -NESS.] The quality or state of being mirthful; joyfulness; jocosity, facetiousness.

1867 A. DUNCAN *Mem. D. Duncan* 2 Cheerfully doing what he could to contribute to their gratification and innocent mirthfulness. 1906 *Hibbert Jynl.* Apr. 572 She impresses all who approach her by her constant mirthfulness.

† **mirthing**, *vbl. sb.* *Obs.* [f. MIRTH *v.* + -ING¹.] The action of the vb. MIRTH; rejoicing.

a 1300 *E.E. Psalter* lxxxviii. 16 [15] Milthe and sothnes sal forgan þi face: seli folke pate mirthinge [L. *jubilationem*] kan.

mirthless ('mɜːθlɪs), *a.* [f. MIRTH *sb.* + -LESS.] Wanting in mirth, joyless; sad, dismal.

c 1381 CHAUCER *Parl. Foules* 592 Daunsiht he murye that is myrtheles. 1509 BARCLAY *Shyp of Follys* (1570) 172 O mirthless muse of eloquence barayne. 1567 GOLDING *Ovid's Met.* IX. (1593) 226 My colour pale, my bodie leane, my heaveie mirthlesse cheere. 1627 DRAYTON *Sheph. Sirena* 26 Whilst his gamesome cut-tayld Curre With his mirthlesse Master plays. a 1800 J. WARTON *Fashion* 63 As mirthless infants, idling out the day, With wooden swords, or toothless puppies play. 1847 C. BRONTË *J. Eyre* xi, It was a curious laugh; distinct, formal, mirthless. 1899 *Blackw. Mag.* July 48/1 A circle of mirthless young men.

Hence *'mirthlessly adv.* Also *'mirthlessness.*

1890 CLARK RUSSELL *Ocean Trag.* II. xxiv. 252 He laughed harshly and mirthlessly. 1727 BAILEY vol. II, *Mirthlessness*, sadness, melancholiness.

mirthquake ('mɜ:θkwɛk). *colloq.* Also **mirthquaker**. [f. MIRTH *sb.* + QUAKE *sb.*, after EARTHQUAKE.] An entertainment that excites convulsive mirth.

1928 *Daily Express* 24 Apr. 4/2, I found Prince George . . among the first to see Harold Lloyd's new 'mirthquake'. 1938 *N.Y. Times* 13 Jan. 19/1 Robert Benchley's new mirthquake *After 1903—What?* Always in hot water—that's Benchley, America's Mogul of Mirth. 1939 *Amer. Speech* XIV. 4 A 'screamario' is the scenario for a comedy, which proves to be a 'mirthquake'. 1942 BERREY & VAN DEN BARK *Amer. Thes. Slang* §281/4 Something humorous; joke. . . Mirthquake, mirthquaker. 1965 LEITNER & LANEN *Dict. French & Eng. Slang* 90/1 *Mirthquake*, . . film, pièce, etc., très amusant.

mirthsome ('mɜ:θsəm), *a.* [f. MIRTH *sb.* + -SOME.] Characterized by mirth; mirthful, joyous.

1823 *Mirror* I. 326/1 Mirthsome birds With wild song fill the air. 1841 *Fraser's Mag.* XXIII. 459 This was a blythesome bridal, yet less mirthsome than myny I mind of. Hence **mirthsomeness**. Now *rare*.

1648 W. BROWNE *Polexander* III. iv. 122 Coming up to him with the mirthsomeness of a man that brings good news. You have no more enemies, said he. *Ibid.* v. 135 Two [statues] represented the Pleasures as well by their youth, their mirthsomeness, . . . as [etc.].

mirtill, mirtle, obs. forms of MYRTLE.

†**mirtus**. *Obs.* Also 6 myrthus. [a. L. *myrtus*: see MYRTLE.] Myrtle.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P.R.* XVII. ci. (1495) 667 Some Mirtus is whyte and some is blacke. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* v. ii. 63 And sayand this, he gan his tempris tway Covir with myrthus, that is his moderis tre.

miry ('maɪrɪ), *a.* Forms: 4-6 myry(e), 6-7 mierie, miery, myery, myrie, 6 myerry, 7 merie, mirie, 8-9 mirey, 5- miry. [f. MIRE *sb.* + -Y¹.] 1. Of the nature of mire or marshy ground, swampy.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P.R.* XVIII. lxxxvii. (1495) 836 The Sowe is frende to fenne and to myry places. 1494 FAYAN *Chron.* vii. 433 The feelde where the hooste laye, was so wete and myry, that men and bestys were to greuouslye noyed. 1596 SPENSER *F.Q.* v. x. 23 Onely these marishes and myrie bogs, In which the fearful ewftes do build their bowres. 1622 S. WARD *Woe to Drunkards* (1627) 38 Though the pit bee deepe, merie and narrow. 1763 MILLS *Pract. Husb.* IV. 332 The ground . . had better be dry, than mirey wet. 1833 HOOD *Epping Hunt* lxxvii, Some fell in miry bogs. *fig.* 1602 F. HERING *Anat.* 5 Ouer head and eares in the myrie puddle of grosse Ignorance.

2. Abounding in mire, muddy. c 1440 *Alphabet of Tales* 335 þe strete þat he rade in was passand myrye. 1574 tr. *Marlorat's Apocalips* 40 As the cleere and vnmuddie water that glydeth with a quiet streame, differeth from troubled and myrie froth. 1630 R. JOHNSON'S *Kingd. & Commw.* 135 Women footing it in the mierie streets. 1714 GAY *Trivia* i. 239 Deep thro' a miry Lane she pick'd her Way, Above her Ankle rose the chalky Clay. 1833 H. MARTINEAU *Berkeley the Banker* i. i, When the days get damp and dark, and the roads miry. *fig.* a 1652 J. SMITH *Sel. Disc.* i. 14 Several steps and ascents out of this miry cave of mortality. 1768-74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1834) II. 356 Nor that the miry road of labour, trouble, suffering, and imperfection, should be made the necessary passage thereto.

3. Covered or bespattered with mud or mire. 1496 Bk. *St. Albans, Fishing* 3 [The hunter] his clothes torne wete shode all myry. 1530 PALSGR. 318/2 Myerry or dirty, berayed with dyrte, boueux. 1714 GAY *Trivia* i. 25 When late their miry sides stage-coaches show. 1864 R. A. ARNOLD *Cotton Fam.* 54 Hodge comes in all miry from his work.

4. *fig.* Dirty, defiled; despicable. 1532 MORE *Confut. Tindale* Wks. 614/1 Tindall . . layeth his myrye handes vpon the knowne catholike church of Christ. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* i. ii. 10 Beyond that myrie heap of earthie waters. 1877 E. JOHNSON *Antiq. Mat.* 69 A name under which men drove a miry business. †*Comb.* 1589 NASHE *Almond for Parrat* 5 Thinke you this myrie mouthed mate, a partaker of heavenly inspiration, that thus abounds in his vncharitable railings.

5. 'Dirty' in colour. *rare*. 1850 *Zoologist* VIII. 2644 Those [sc. eggs] of the plover were somewhat discoloured, and were beginning to get what may be called miry.

miry, obs. form of MERRY *a.*

||**miryachit** (mir'jɑ:tʃɪt). Also *erron.* myri-*Path.* [Russian *myryachit'* (inf.) to be epileptic (Pavlovsky).] A peculiar nervous disease observed in Siberia and in some non-European countries, the chief characteristic of which consists in mimicry by the patient of everything said or done by another.

1890 in *Century Dict.* 1897 *Trans. Amer. Pediatric Soc.* IX. 168b, The group of nervous disorders which include the 'jumpers' described by Beard, the latak of the Malays, the myriachit of Siberia. 1902 QUAIN *Dict. Med.* 440 The subjects of Myriachit react only to impulses entering through the efferent optic and auditory channels.

||**mirza** ('mirzɑ:). *sb.* Also 7 mirzey, mursi, 7-8 murza, 8-9 meerza, 8 myrza. [Pers. *mirzā*, *mirzā*, short for *mirzād*, f. *mir* (a. Arab. *amir*: see AMEER, EMIR) a prince + *zād* born.] In Persia: a

A royal prince; as a title, it is placed after the name. **b.** The common title of honour prefixed to the name of an official or a man of learning.

1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 422 These Nagayans have their divers hold subject to their severall Dukes whom they call Murzes. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 70 The Persian Prince, hunted him backe againe, not daring to abide a Combat with that happy Mirza. 1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India* & P. 381 When the other Party . . creeps with a dejected countenance to the feet of the Cadi, calling him Mirza. 1770 *Ann. Reg.* 25 Several of their mirzas or chiefs . . entered into a negociation . . with the Russians. 1788 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* lxxv. VI. 351 The same success attended the other mirzas and emirs in their excursions. 1885 GOLDSMID in *Encycl. Brit.* XVIII. 628/1 [Persia.] The somewhat common prefix 'mirza' is usually taken by the high functionaries of state.

Mirzapur ('mɜ:zəpʊə(r)). Also Mirzapore. The name of a town in the state of Uttar Pradesh in Northern India used *attrib.* and *absol.* to designate a type of carpet manufactured there.

c 1882 *Cardinal & Harford's Price List Oriental Carpets & Rugs* 10 Indian carpets from Masulipatam, Mirzapore, etc. . . The Mirzapore carpet is manufactured in less time than any other. 1900 J. K. MUMFORD *Oriental Rugs* (1901) xiv. 264 The designs of the old Mirzapur carpets . . showed a pronounced Hindu character. 1967 *Times* 23 Feb. 24/6 (Advt.), Really superb plain off-white 'Mirzapur' carpets with 1 in. virgin wool pile.

†**mis**, *a.*¹ *Obs.* Also *mys*(se). [Partly the prefix MIS⁻¹ (4) used as a distinct part of speech (cf. next); partly a reduced form of AMISS.]

Some of the attributive collocations illustrated below are not essentially different from compounds of the prefix with a *sb.* They are placed here because they are app. intended as two words and do not appear at any period as established compounds.]

Bad; wrong; wicked. In predicative use: **Amis.**

c 1350 *Will. Palerne* 716 þurth a mys metyng þat swiche a maide wold Leye hire loue so lowe. c 1374 CHAUCER *Troilus* iv. 1348 That men the quene Eleyne shal restore, And Grekes us restore that is mis. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 274 So that whil I live I myhte amende that is mys. a 1425 *Cursor M.* 16496 (Trin.) My tresoun is so mys. c 1430 *Hymns Virgin* (1867) 110 Ne plesse hire not with no mis plawe. c 1447 in F. M. NICHOLS *Lawford Hall* (1891) App. 23 The said enforcement of the said bille ys mysse. c 1450 BURGHE *Secrees* 1922 In Oold mys humours. 1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* xvii. ii. 692 For yf I be a mys creature or an vntrue knyghte. 1556 *Chron. Gr. Friars* (Camden) 51 To for-geve hym hys mysse insample.

mis (mɪz), *a.*² and *sb.* Also *miz*, *mizz*. *Colloq.* abbrev. of MISERABLE *a.*, MISERY.

1886 in H. BAUMANN *Londonismen.* 1918 *Chambers's Jnl.* Mar. 156/2 He won't get any peace now we've seen him. We'll make his life a mizz. 1939 N. MONSARRAT *This is Schoolroom* II. ix. 205 'I'm mis', she volunteered immediately, in a muted babyish voice. 1952 'C. BRAND' *London Particular* x. 121 Rosie was ackcherly utterly *mis*. about . . poor, darling Thomas. 1954 J. B. PRIESTLEY *Magicians* ii. 27 Don't look so miz. Are you hating it? 1968 *Times* 24 Feb. 21/3 We feel a teeny bit miz—reality does depress. 1974 *Observer* 27 Oct. 5/5, I wouldn't care to guess what proportion of the population has some sexual problem that makes them *mis*.

†**mis**, *adv.* *Obs.* Also *miss*(e), *mys*(se). [Partly MIS⁻¹ treated as a separate word (as in *to gon mis* for *to misgon*); partly a reduced form of AMISS. Cf. MLG. *mis*, *miss*(e), Du. *mis*.] Wrongly; badly; mistakenly; amiss.

to do mis(s): see MISS *sb.*
[c 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* John iii. 20 Hælc monn forðon seþe yfle vel mis doed . . omnis enim qui male agit.] a 1225 *Aner. R.* 210 Summe iuglurs beoð þet . . makien cheres, & wrenchen mis hore muð. a 1240 *Lofsong* in O.E. *Hom.* I. 205 Ich habbe . . 13euen mis and inumen mis and mis etholden. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 14207 Iesus said, 'miss yee vnderstand'. 1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 634 Whan þou wost þat þou seyst mys. c 1350 *All Saints* 186 in Horstn. *Altengl. Leg.* (1881) 144 þe tyme . . þat has bene spendt mys. c 1350 *Will. Palerne* 141 Al þe making of man so mysse had þhe schaped. c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* iv. pr. v. (1868) 131 þan I merueille me . . whi þat þe pinges ben so mys entrechaunged. 1415 HOCLEVE *To Oldcastle* 83 Thow lookist mis, thy sighte is nothyng cleer. c 1430 *Pol. Rel. & L. Poems* (1903) 193 þou hast goon mys! come hoom ageyne! c 1450 LOVELICH *Merlin* 270 (Kölbing) Forsothe 3e seyn mys bothe two.

mis, obs. form of MISS *sb.*¹ and *v.*¹

Mis, M^{is}, obs. abbreviations of *mistris*, MISTRESS.

mis- (mis), *prefix*¹ (also 1 (*rare*), 2-7 *miss-*, 3-6 *mis-*, *mysse-*, 3-7 *mys-*, 4-5 *mes-*), represents OE. *mis-* = OFris. *OS. mis-* (MDu. *mis*(se)-, *mes*(se)-, Du. *mis-*), OHG. *missa-*, *missi-*, *mis-*, *mes-* (MHG. *mis*(se)-, G. *miss-*), ON. *miss-*, Goth. *missa-* (in *missadæps* MISDEED, *missaleiks* different, various, see MISLICH, and *missaquis* 'speaking diversely', disagreement, tr. Gr. *σχημα*):—O Teut. **misso-* (whence **missjan* MISS *v.*), repr. a pre-Teut. formation with ppl. suffix -to on a root ending with a dental. The adj. **misso-* seems to have had two senses: (1) divergent, astray, (2) mutual, alternate (cf. Goth. *missō* mutually). The first of these supports the identification of the root with the Teut. **mip-* to avoid, conceal (see MITHE *v.*); the

two senses may be accounted for by the supposition that the primitive notion expressed by the root was that of difference or change. Phonologically, the Teut. root might represent a pre-Teut. form either with *t* or *th*. On the former view, some scholars regard it as cogn. w. L. *mittēre* to send, let go; but the sense seems too remote. On the other assumption, it would be cognate with Skr. *mith* 'to meet as friend or antagonist, alternate, engage in altercation' (M. Williams), *mithu* 'alternately, falsely, wrongly', *mithas* 'mutually, reciprocally, alternately', *mithya* 'invertedly, contrarily, incorrectly, wrongly'; cf. OS. *mitē*, *miusū* alternately. The root **meith-* in these words is by some regarded as an extension of **mei-* to change: see MEAN *a.*¹

In OE. and ME. MSS. the compounds of *mis-* (as of other prefixes) are written sometimes as two words, sometimes continuously, the hyphen being never used. From the 16th c. onwards the compounds are regularly printed as one word, with or without the hyphen, which becomes, however, less and less frequent, and is now employed chiefly in new or rarely-used formations, and in words like *mis-say* or *mis-cite*, where its omission would tend to disguise the identity of the compound or suggest a wrong pronunciation. (In Sir T. More's Works 1557, the spelling of the compounds as two distinct words was retained, e.g. *misse remember*, *mysse rule*.) The spellings *mispel*, *mispend*, etc. for *mis-spell*, *mis-spend*, etc. were once common and are found as late as the end of the 18th century.

The predominant meaning of the prefix in English, as in the other Teutonic languages, is that of 'amiss', 'wrong(ly)', 'bad(ly)', 'improper(ly)', 'perverse(ly)', 'mistaken(ly)', and this is the only one now recognized in the formation of new compounds. But even in OE. there are instances of its use as a mere negative prefix and also as a pejorative intensive with words of sinister meaning (see 7 and 8 below).

In early ME. a great extension of the use of the prefix took place, *mis-* being freely combined with words of indigenous and of foreign origin alike. Many of the new compounds appear to have been suggested by French formations with *mes-* (see MIS⁻²); thus we have *misbelieve* after OF. *mescreire* (mod. *mécroire*), *misfortune* and *misshap* after OF. *mescheance* (see MISCHANCE); a word like *misjudge* has prob. a double origin, being partly of native formation, and partly an adaptation of OF. *mesjurer*. The most prolific period for the formation of *mis-* compounds was the 17th c., to which a considerable number of those illustrated in this article belong; Bacon, Donne, and Bp. Hall are noteworthy as employing them largely. They still continue to be formed with considerable freedom, but in certain cases *ill-* and *mal-* are now preferred where writers of earlier periods would have preferred *mis-*.

In the ME. period *mis-* became to some extent a separable prefix; thus we have *inumen mis* and *misnumen*, *don mis* and *misdon*, *seyn mis* and *misseyne*, side by side. (See further under MIS *a.* and *adv.*) Even as late as the 16th c., the prefix was sometimes co-ordinated with an adj. or adv., as in the example *very erroneouse and misopinions* (see MISOPINION). A related phenomenon, of which an instance is found as late as the 17th c., consists in the dropping of the prefix before the second of two compounds coupled together, e.g. *ich abbe misseien mid egen*, *mid mine eren iherd* (Lamb. *Hom.* p. 189), *myslyuyng and techynge* (Wyclif), *mis gyed and led*, *yee mis happe and cheewe* (Hoccleve), *for thou hast mis-said or done* (J. Davies *Ecl.* 1614).

In OE. *mis-* was prefixed to verbs, active and passive participles, nouns of action and condition, and adjectives. In ME. its composition with agent-nouns and adverbs followed as a matter of course, and the principle of prefixing it to any word of the above classes, existing either actually or potentially, became soon established. Hence, in a group of formally related words such as *misrepresent* vb., *misrepresentation*, *misrepresentative* adj. and *sb.*, *misrepresentatively* adv., *misrepresenter*, *misrepresenting* vbl. *sb.* and *ppl. a.*, it is possible (unless there is historical evidence to the contrary) that each member may have been formed independently of any of the others.

All those compounds of *mis-* with respect to which there is evidence of a continuous history during any period, or which belong to a group, are treated in their alphabetical places. Those illustrated in the present article are for the most part nonce-words of obvious meaning.

1. Prefixed to verbs, with the meaning 'amiss', 'badly', 'wrongly', 'perversely', 'mistakenly'.

In OE. about 40 of such compounds are recorded, of which less than half are represented in ME. or MOD. E. (see MISBEDE, MISDO, MISFARE, MISFERE, MISLEAD, MISLIKE, etc.).

As now apprehended, the prefix normally implies not censure of the act itself, but only of its manner. With this restriction, nonce-words may be formed very freely. In the 17th c. the use was much wider, and many of the formations of that period would now be inadmissible.

1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* II. xii. 284 *Missacknowledging [F. *mesconnoissant*] both himselfe and his labours. **1657** J. WATTS *Vind. Ch. Eng.* 53, I am mistaken, and have *misadded. **1709** STRYPE *Ann. Ref.* v. 89 The Bp. of Carlile on the Papis side, and Sandys on that of the Protestants are misadded to the aforesaid Disputants. **1641** BP. HALL *Answ. Vind. Smectymnuus* §2. 19 These are all... which have so *mis-altered the Leiturgie, that it can no more be known to be itself then [etc.]. **1873** F. HALL *Mod. Eng. App.* 344 note, He *mis-analysed is being built into is being + built. **1611** COTGR., *Mesarriver*, to *misarrive, to happen, or come unfortunately vnto. **1636** SANDERSON *Serm.* (1681) II. 64 To mis-judge and *mis-asperse those that are set over them. **1614** J. DAVIES *Ecl.* in Browne *Sheph. Pipe* G 3, Hast thou any sheep-cure *mis-assaid? **1849** J. C. MANGAN *Poems* (1859) 375 Thus all too mournfully *mis-atoning For that black ruin his word had made. **1900** *Blackw. Mag.* Apr. 492/2 [Disraeli] to whom completely opposite proclivities have been *misattributed. **1646** PRYNNE *Susp. Susp. Ep. Ded.*, Having neither any private interest nor design to *misbyas my judgment. **1638** MAYNE *Lucian* (1664) 354 As if we *misbusied our selves in a vain, womanish exercise. **1631** *Misicanonize [see MISCHRISTEN]. **1624** DONNE *Devot.* (ed. 2) 127 They had mis-placed, *mis-centred their hopes. **1798** W. ETON *Survey Turkish Empire* Pref. xii, They are generally... related... with circumstances which so totally *mischaracterise the action, that [etc.]. **1611** FLORIO, *Misuenire*... to mischance or *miscom. **1624** BP. HALL *True Peace Maker in Var. Treat.* (1627) 540 If either the superiors *miscommand, or the inferiors disobey. **1615** SYLVESTER *Job Triumph.* I. 518 Remit, O Lord, what I have ill omitted: Remove (alas!) what I have *mis-committed. **1605** TIMME *Quersit.* II. vii. 138 Thou shalt not *miscompare that... to dead coales. **1615** SYLVESTER *Job Triumph.* IV. 256 Therefore doth Job open his mouth in vain: And voyd of knowledge, yet, yet, *mis-complain. **1898** T. HARDY *Wessex Poems* 12 Grieved that lives so matched should *miscompose. **1579** LODGE *Def. Plays* 8 Your day owl hath *misconed his parte. **1847** BUSHNELL *Chr. Nurture* viii. (1861) 214 We are to see that we do not *miscondition the state of childhood. **1583** GOLDING *Calvin on Deut.* xxxi. 184 Wee doe *misconsider our owne fraileitie when we desire that God shoulde worke miracles dayly. **1656** BP. HALL *Let. Parænetical* Rem. Wks. (1660) 400 An old Church, ... *mis-daubed with some untempered... mortar. **1877** M. ARNOLD *Sonnet, Divinity Poems* I. 261 God's wisdom and God's goodness!—Ay, but fools *Mis-defyne these till God knows them no more. **1613** BP. HALL *Holy Panegyrick* Wks. (1625) 474 One God, one King, was the acclamation of those ancient Christians: and yet it was *mis-desired of the Israelites. **1610** DONNE *Pseudo-martyr* 14 That the Romane Religion doth... *mis-encourage and excite men to this vicious affectation of danger. **1649** J. H. *Motion to Parl.* 42 It is easie for men of acute wits to mis-judge and *mis-expect Nature. **1618** F. T. PALGRAVE *Vis. Eng.* 206 The vapour and echo within he *mis-held for divine. **1687** BOYLE *Martyrd. Theodora* vi. (1703) 86 Whatever wilfulness may be *mis-imputed to us. **1610** DONNE *Pseudo-martyr* 97 To *mis-incite men to an imagined martyr-dome. *Ibid.* 118 The Romane Church, which *mis-inflames the minde to false Martyrdome. **1625** FLETCHER *Four Plays, Honour* i. (1647) 29/1 If either of ye *miskil one another, what will become of poor Florence? **1835** WILLIS *Pencilings* II. liv. 122 If he was not a rogue, nature had *mislabelled him. **1746** in E. D. Dunbar *Social Life* (1865) 358 A part of the lands... suffered damage by being *mis-laboured, and other parts by not being at all laboured. **1674** N. FAIRFAX *Bulk & Selv.* Contents, Two or three things of another sort, ... *mismingled. **1876** MRS. WHITNEY *Sights & Ins.* x. 109 You have mingled, and perhaps not mismingled the stories. **1864** *Spectator* 17 Dec. 1444/2 The facts (at least so far as they are *misnarrated by either or both Evangelists). **1650** B. *Discolliminium* 11 It is a dangerous thing to *mis-obey Magistrates. **1852** HAWTHORNE *Grandfather's Chair* (1879) II. iii. 85 Virgil whose verses... have been... *misparsed... by so many... idle school-boys. **1658-9** in *Burton's Diary* (1828) III. 331, I understand that you and your clerk are reflected upon, as for *mispenning your order. **1879** MEREDITH *Egoist* xxxi, Might he not have caused himself to be *misperused in later life? **1749** H. WALPOLE *Let.* 23 Mar., Pigwigin's Princess has *mis-pigged. **1709** SACHEVERELL *Serm.* 5 Nov. 12 Whosoever Primes to... *Mispresent any Point in the Articles. **1885** [W. H. WHITE] *Mark Rutherford's Deliverance* i, The same arguments, diluted, muddled, and mis-presented. **1885** *American* IX. 229 In some directions we are *misproducing. **1624** DONNE *Devot.* (ed. 2) 81 Keepe me back, O Lord, from them who *misprofesse artes of healing the Soule. **1610** — *Pseudo-martyr* 96 The Romane Doctrine... doth *mis-prouoke her disciples to a vicious affectation of imaginative Martyrdome. **1496** *Dives & Pauper* (W. de W.) ix. ii. 3491 Yf thou occupye any thyngne *mys purchased. **1659** in *Burton's Diary* (1828) IV. 425 The question was *misput. It ought not to have been put with a negative in it. **1870** LOWELL *Study Wind.* 295 [Religious poetry] a painful something misnamed by the noun and *misqualified by the adjective. **1817** J. GILCHRIST *Intell. Patrimony* 78, I could not, indeed so strangely *mis-reason as to suppose that [etc.]. **1653** WATERHOUSE *Apol. Learning* 249 There is nothing that more dishonoureth Governours than to *misreceive moderate addresses. **1602** J. DAVIES *Miram in Modum* D 2b, Th' outward Sences Which oft misse apprehend, and *missee referre. **1662** TUKE *Adv. 5 Hours* IV, The censorious world, who, like false glasses... *Misreflect the object. **1644** MILTON *Bucer on Div.* Wks. 1851 IV. 294 If Ezra and Nehemiah did not *mis-reform. **1658** A. FOX *Wirtz's Surg.* Ep. Ded. 9 If he find any thing... *mis-reprinted. **1879** SWINBURNE in *Gentl. Mag.* Aug. 176 A comedy miserably misrepresented in Dodsley's Old Plays. **1642** SIR E. DERING *Sp. on Relig.* 35 This... being *mis-resented abroad. **1442** T. BECKINGTON *Corr.* (Rolls) II. 191 Howe true men... might be in subtil wise *misrewarded. **1633** BP. HALL *Hard Texts, N. T.* 392 The doctrines of that wicked Impostor... put an ill

savour... upon all that were *mis-seasoned with them. **1598** FLORIO, *Misüendere*,... to *mis-sell. **1674** N. FAIRFAX *Bulk & Selv.* Contents, Sense mistakes and *misshews, and thereby reason often misled. **1896** *Dublin Rev.* Apr. 274 St. Thomas's mare was *mis-shod at the village forge. **1598** SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. Ded., Wks. (Grosart) I. 94 It will not seem then that we have *mis-sung. **1614** J. DAVIES *Ecl.* in Browne *Sheph. Pipe* G 3b, Albe that I ne wot I han mis-song. **1654** J. P. *Tyrants & Prot. Set forth* 33 The Mariners eye is upon the star, when his hand is on the stern;... if he *misteers, the whole is in danger. **1626** in *Archæol. Cant.* (1902) XXV. 18 We present Robert Broome for shutting or *mis-stopping our usual way on going perambulation of our parish. **1640** JACKSON *Creed* xi. ii, So far hath the misapprehended doctrine of predestination... *missuaded some as they [etc.]. **1647** WARD *Simp. Cobler* 28 If they [sc. tailors] might bee... discharged of the tyring slavery of *mis-tyring women. **1596** SPENSER *F. Q.* v. xi. 54 She... with corruptfull brybes is to untruth *mis-trayned. **1626** BACON *Charge Sess. Verge* (1662) 19 That which is miswrought will *miswear.

b. In the 14-16th c. a few verbs like MISDEEM, MISTHINK, in which the prefix had originally its normal function, developed new senses in which it had the force of 'unfavourably'. Then also arose a few new formations, such as MISBODE, MISDOUBT, MISDREAD, in which mis- was prefixed to a verb expressing suspicion or fear, in order to render more fully the notion of uneasy feeling contained in the vb. These new senses and combinations, however, now survive only as *arch.* or *dial.*

2. Prefixed to pples. and ppl. adjs. with the same meaning as in 1. Such compounds may be formed without reference to the corresp. infinitives, which in many cases are not extant.

So OE. *misboren*, *misbrozden*, *mishwierfed*, *misscýdd*, and *mishæbbende*, *misweaxende*, the corresp. infinitives *misberan*, etc. being unrecorded.

A few of the formations illustrated below are quasi-parasynthetic, as *misinded*, *misnured*, *misprincipled*.

1654 BP. HALL *Let. Apol.* 6 To compose our *mis-alienated hearts to perfect love and concord. **1641** SMECTYMNUS *Vind. Answ.* §2 This *misaltered Liturgie. **1643** MILTON *Divorce* 47 They shall recover the *misattended words of Christ to the sincerity of their true sense from manifold contradictions. **1563-8** FOXE *A. & M.* (1596) 61/1 It may be easilie espied, this epistle to be feigned and *misauthorised. **1864** CARLYLE in *Let. Jane W. Carlyle* (1883) III. 198 The house was new, ... small, *misbuilt every inch of it. **1611** FLORIO, *Misuenito*, *miscome, decayed. **1893** A. FORBES in *Daily News* 1 May 3/1 The poor *mis-commanded, ... over-marched, outnumbered fighting men. **1643** HERLE *Answ. Ferne* 38 A *misconcealed statute. **1713** *Hist. Grand Reb.* II. 302 Honours... *mis-conferred become the Nations curse. **1831** CARLYLE *Schiller in Misc. Ess.* (1840) III. 12 Among the crowd of uncultivated and *miscalculated writers. **1854-66** PATMORE *Angel in Ho. II.* II. 251 *Misdelparing word and act May now perturb the happiest pact. **1633** BP. HALL *Hard Texts, N. T.* 293 Uncertaine and *Mis-devised traditions of men. **1649** G. DANIEL *Trinarch.*, *Hen. IV.* c, Cannot find Contempt enough for *misenforced Lawes. **1780** M. NOBLE *Mint & Coins of Durham* 65 The supposed letter B will be found to be *mis-engraved C. **1891** SWINBURNE *Stud. Pr. & Poetry* (1894) 22 The most execrably *misedited book that ever (I should hope) disgraced the press. **c 1600** B. *Mus. Add. MS.* 10303 *title*, The death of Blanche the Dutchesse... no doubt *mysse entituled for this shoulde be Chaucers dreame. **1633** BP. HALL *Hard Texts, O. T.* Amos. iii. 14 Those *mis-erected altars. **1844** KINGLAKE *Eothen* xvi. 232 If you look at pictures, you see Virgins with *mis-freshortened arms. **1614** BP. HALL *Contempl.*, O. T. v. iv, It is both unmanerly and irreligious to be *misgestured in our prayers. **1622** *Ibid.* xvii. iv, Those *mis-hallowed hills. **1882** SWINBURNE *Tristram of Lyonesse* 19/12 His mishallowed and anointed steel. **c 1600** SIR J. HORSEY *Trav.* (Hakl. Soc.) 243 His highnes maibe *misincenced. **1615** CHAPMAN *Odys.* xiv. 258 Some God *mis-inspired. **1728** SAVAGE *Bastard* 47 Thus Unprophetic, lately misinspired, I sung. **1641** BP. HALL *Mischief of Faction* Rem. Wks. (1660) 70 The *mis-kindled heat of some vehement spirits. **1581** MULCASTER *Positions* xxxvi. (1887) 138 To haue wittes misplaced, and their degrees *mis-lotted by the iniquitie of Fortune. **1850** E. WARBURTON *Reginald Hastings* II. 65 The mishapen and *miswinded dwarf. **1881** SWINBURNE *Mary Stuart* i. ii. 42 To join my name with my *misnured son's. **1627** W. SCLATER *Exp. 2 Thess.* (1629) 159 The tidings of the *misnoised inhibition of preaching. **1839** DE QUINCEY *Recoll. Lakes* Wks. 1862 II. 183 All over his *misorganized country. **1903** A. LANG in *Longman's Mag.* Feb. 382 [The book] is so much *misgaped as to be totally useless. **1748** RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) VIII. 158 Winking and pinking, *mis-patched, yawning, stretching. **1624** QUARLES *Job Militant* xi. 12b, My dayes are gone, my thoughts are *mis-possesst. [Cf. *Job* xvii. 11 and marg.] **a 1684** LEIGHTON *Serm.* Wks. 1830 III. 209 The... persecutors of our holy religion... are very wrongfully *misprejudiced against it. **1659** H. L'ESTRANGE *Alliance Div. Off.* 31 The violent passions of other men *mis-principled. **1646** BP. HALL *Free Prisoner* v. 120 Here we were out of danger of this *mis-raised fury. **1653** H. MORE *Conject. Cabbal.* (1713) 148 The *misreflected Echo of the sound. **1900** *Westm. Gaz.* 13 Feb. 9/1 It is the old story of *mis-reposed trust by easy-going directors in the executive of the business. **1610** BP. HALL *Apol. Brownists* §12 If the sway of your *misresolved conscience be... vnresistible. **1802-12** BENTHAM *Ration. Judic. Evid.* (1827) V. 87 Punishment that has been called *mis-seated punishment: punishment in alienam personam. **1592** SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* v. iii. 205 This Dagger... is *misheathed in my Daughters bosome. **1681** BAXTER *Answ. Dodwell* i. 1 Some tender place that is so impatient of a *mis-supposed touch. **1850** CARLYLE *Letter-d. Pamph.* i. 56, I will lead you to the Irish Bogs, ... to *mistilled Connaught. **1640** BP. HALL *Humble Remonstr.* 11 That any ingenious Christian should bee so farre *mis-transported as to condemne a good prayer. **1626** — *Contempl.*, O. T. xx. 97

To set on foot the iust title of Joash, and to put him into the *misvsurped throne of his father Ahaziah.

3. Prefixed to vbl. sbs. with the same meaning as in 4. (Such compounds may be formed without reference to a verb.)

1661 J. STEPHENS *Procurations* 147 Except the mistakes in printing... others of mispointing and *misaccenting with some other literal escapes. **1670** BLOUNT *Law Dict.* Pref., Cowel also, especially in the Folio Edition, (besides the *misalphabating) is extremely misprinted. **1625** BP. MOUNTAGU *App. Cæsar* 3 They seldome or never talke of any *misbeing, misordering, misdeaning. **a 1641** — *Acts & Mon.* (1642) 394 For mis leading and *mis-bringing up of youth and children. **1629** SIR R. BOYLE in *Lismore Papers* (1886) II. 324 The pretended *miscocqueting... of the yron sent by me. **1586** HOOKER *Answ. Travers* §24 Whatsoever was... by *miscollecting gathered out of darke places. **1611** FLORIO, *Misuenimēto*... a mischancing or *miscomming. **1645** MILTON *Tetrach.* Wks. 1851 IV. 171 Granting no divorce, but to the want, or *miscommunicating of that. **1865** *Mis-craving [see MISWISH sb.]. **1866** G. STEPHENS *Runic Mon.* I. p. xvii, All the talk about *mis-cuttings'. **1598** SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. i. II. (1641) 93/2 The *mis-eating of a certain fruit. **1621-31** LAUD *Serm.* (1847) 175 The sin... is committed by man's *mis-endeavouring, or want of endeavouring. **1645** BP. HALL *Rem. Discontent* 146 The sting of the guilty *mis-enjoying of them will be sure to stick by us. **1496** *Dives & Pauper* (W. de W.) v. ix. 206/2 They drawe folke to synne by *mys entysyng. **1665** *Phil. Trans.* I. 220 The *Misgraving the Bended end of the Springing Wire. **a 1586** SIDNEY *Arcadia* II. (1629) 185 When they knew their *mismetting and saw each other... struing who should run fastest to the goale of death. **1804** EUGENIA DE ACTON *Tale without Title* III. 59 Will not our readers lament this mis-meeting. **1851** CARLYLE *Sterling* II. v. 200 There are several things misseen, untrue, which is the worst species of *mispointing. **1611** COTGR., *Mespartement*, a *misparting; an vnhost, vnfit, or vnseemelic diuision. **a 1626** BACON *Controv. Ch. Eng.* in *Resuscitatio* (1657) 178 All which Errors, and *Misproceedings, they do fortifie... by an addicted Respect, to their own Opinions. **1865** J. GROTE *Explor. Philos.* I. 249 It depends solely upon the realizing, in my view quite *mis-realizing, of logical terms. **1651** HOBBS *Leviath.* I. v. 21 By *mis-reasoning, or by trusting them that reason wrong. **1862** F. HALL *Hindu Philos. Syst.* 190 In this misreasoning. **1552-3** *Act 7 Edw. VI.* c. 1 §7 Fines... upon any Shirief... for not returning or *misreturning of any Write. **1652** H. L'ESTRANGE *Amer. no Jewes* 73 Some infirmities, which by Venery, and *misriding and *miswalking they have contracted. **1901** W. E. LINGELBACH in *Trans. Roy. Hist. Soc.* (1902) XVI. 59 In case a report or presentation of *mis-shipping was brought to the notice of the authorities. **1882** *Atlantic Monthly* L. 695 A slight *misspacing, very common in newspaper print. **1680** WALLER *Div. Medit.* xv. 110 The slipping, or breaking of a string of the *mistopping [= mis-stopping] of a fret. **1496** *Dives & Pauper* (W. de W.) vi. xiv. 256/1 That a man kepe well his handes & his bodye from *mystouchynge. **1872** BUSHNELL *Serm. Living Subj.* 34 Our pitiful *mistraining is assuredly to be corrected.

4. Prefixed to nouns of action, condition, and quality, with the meaning 'bad', 'wrong', 'erroneous', 'perverse', 'misdirected'.

Of such compounds 13 are recorded in OE., of which MISDEED, MISLORE, MISREDE, and MISWORK are the only representatives in subsequent periods.

1894 GOLDWIN SMITH in *19th Cent.* Feb. 226 The misprints and *misaccntuations... contributed to its failure. **a 1661** FULLER *Worthies* (1840) I. 306 Let them sink into obscurity, that hope to swim in credit by such *mis-achievements. **a 1849** E. A. POE *Sphinx* Wks. 1865 II. 436 To under-rate or to over-value the importance of an object, through mere *misadmeasurement of its propinquity. **1650** R. HOLLINGWORTH *Exerc. Usurped Powers* 58 The magistrates *mis-administration. **1825** COLERIDGE *Aids Refl.* (1848) I. 286 The *misallotment of worldly goods and fortunes. **1642** C. VERNON *Consid. Exch.* 28 The said undue discharges and *misallowances. **1509** BARCLAY *Shyp of Folyes* 21 If all the Foly of our Hole Royalme were named Of *mys apparayle. **1862** CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* xiii. ii. (1873) V. 26 *Misappointment of your Captains is a fatal business. **1834** DE QUINCEY *Autob. Sk.* Wks. 1854 II. 20 His extravagant *mis-appraisement of Knolles. **1623** BP. HALL *Great Impostor* Wks. (1625) 503 Being overcome with the false delectableness of sinne, it yeelds to a *missee-assent. **1646** R. BAILLIE *Anabaptism* (1647) Pref. b, The ground of this *mis-assertion I take to be a twofold misapprehension. **1888** *Charity Organiz. Rev.* Oct. 436 To prevent a mis-association of the sexes. **1706** BAYNARD *Cold Baths* (1709) II. 341 Infants... may be writh'd... by the least *mis-bandage into any inform Figure. **1596** SPENSER *F. Q.* iv. iii. 11 The meede of thy *mischalenge and abet. **1845** STODDART *Gram.* in *Encycl. Metrop.* I. 131/1 A *miscoinage of Ben Jonson's coarse and pedantic wit. **1826** BENTHAM in *Westm. Rev.* VI. 499 Not only mis-selection... but *miscollocation likewise. **a 1628** F. GREVIL *Mustapha* III. i. Wks. (Grosart) III. 357 In Tyrants state neuer was man undone By *miscomplaints. **1618** BP. HALL *Righteous Mammon* Wks. (1625) 699 The euill dispositions that doe commonly attend wealth, are Pride and *Misconfidence. **1822-34** *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) IV. 160 Labour impeded by *mis-configuration of the fetus. **1819** W. S. ROSE *Let.* II. 21 Misconstructions and *misconjugations. **1648** BP. HALL *Select Th.* §6 The *miscredulity of those who will rather trust to the Church than to the Scripture. **1854** [S. R. BOSANQUET] *The First Seal* 71 This wilderness of *misulture and unprofitableness. **1822-34** *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) III. 243 Those cases in which the [spinal] *miscurvature is very considerable. **1905** *Daily Chron.* 9 Jan. 4/5 The offence is known in railway parlance as *misdeclaration of freight'. **1822-34** *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) I. 29 Genus I:—Odontia. *Misdentition. **1617** BP. HALL *Quo Vadis?* Ep. Ded., Returning as emptic of grace... as full of words, vanitie, *mis-dispositions. **1624** — *True Peace-Maker* Wks. (1625) 542 To falsifie the writings of... Authors, by secret expurgations, by willfull *mis-editions. **1659** HEYLIN *Examen Hist.* II. 66 The *mis-effects of that war. **1829** BENTHAM *Justice & Cod. Pettit.* 58 Neither the inefficiency, nor the whole of the *miseficiency, can be brought into view. **1822** *Good Study Med.* IV. 131 Seminal *Misemission. **1603** FLORIO *Montaigne* II. xxxiv. (1632) 415

Victories, which one onely disaster, or *mis-encounter, might make him lose. 1822 *GOOD Study Med. I.* 94 Psellismus Blāsitas. *Misenunciation. 1592 *Arden of Feversham G 4* And aske of God, . . . Vengeance on Arden, or some *misevent. To shewe the world, what wrong the carle hath done. 1583 *GOLDING Calvin on Deut. xci.* 564 To bee carryed away by their *misexample. 1685 *BAXTER Paraphr. N.T. Matt. xxiv.* 3 Though Christ do not presently blame their *mis-expectations. 1657 *J. SERGEANT Schism Dispatch't* 200 These two *mis-explanations of Dr. H.'s duly consider'd. 1614 *SYLVESTER Parl. Vertues Royall* 195 Wks. (1621) 853 When by *mis-heed, or by mishap, hee coms. . . into the Sacred Rooms. 1652 *BP. HALL Invis. World 1.* §9 Here then was this *mis-humility, that they thought it too much boldness to come immediately to God. 1665 *WITHER Lord's Prayer* 121 This *misimputation to God, is continued, though he hath said, (yea sworn) the contrary. 1894 *Eclectic Mag. Jan. LIX.* 20 The hugest and ugliest shed constructible by human *mis-ingenuity. 1680 *BAXTER Answ. Stillingsf.* xxiv. 37 All will not prevent the *mis-intimations even of such worthy Men as you. 1822 *GOOD Study Med. IV.* 37 Galactia. *Mislactation. 1571 *GOLDING Calvin on Ps. lii.* 4 He bursteth not out into *mislanguage too wreake himself. 1822 *GOOD Study Med. IV.* 37 Paramania. *Mismenstruation. *Ibid.* 438 Paruria. *Mismicturition. a1631 *DONNE Obseq. Ld. Harrington* 132 As small pocket-clocks, whose every wheele Doth each *mismotion and distemper feele. 1904 *Daily Chron.* 8 Jan. 4/6 Drowned through *Misnavigation on the Congo. 1835-6 *Todd's Cycl. Anat. I.* 60/1 Certain morbid conditions of the system, in which there is any process of *mis-nutrition. 1643 *MILTON Divorce* ii. ix. Wks. 1851 IV. 83 That our obedience be not *mis-obediencie. 1822-34 *Good's Study Med. (ed. 4) IV.* 97 A misformation or *misorganisation of the parts. *Ibid.* 242 Parostia. *Mis-ossification. 1901 *Sotheby's Catal.* May 53 We think that the . . . *mispagination was an error on the part of the printers. 1633 *BP. HALL Hard Texts, N.T.* 8 The inward *mis-passion of the heart. 1865 *J. GROTE Explor. Philos. I.* Introd. 13 This error I have called ultra-phenomenalism or *mis-phenomenalism. 1896 *L. ABBOTT Christ. & Soc. Probl.* xi. 305 The very phrase 'administration of justice' is a *mis-phrase. 1812 *SOUTHEY Ess.* (1832) I. 154 If some strange *mispolicy does not avert this . . . natural course of things. [Several other instances in Southey.] 1822-34 *Good's Study Med. (ed. 4) IV.* 156 Those apprehensions which are often entertained by a pregnant woman respecting the *misposition of the child. 1653 *BAXTER Christian Concord* 110 No mans *mis-practice is any reasonable cause of excepting against our Agreement. 1621 *BP. MOUNTAGU Diatriba* 5 Having once by a *mispreconceit fashioned their thoughts thereunto. 1905 *Daily News* 26 Jan. 12 The *misproposals of the present Government. 1659 *H. L'ESTRANGE Alliance Div. Off.* 31 Through whose *mis-providence these errors have come to pass. 1865 *J. GROTE Explor. Philos. I.* Introd. 9 A very mistaken view, which I have called generally the wrong psychology or *mis-psychology. 1496 *Dives & Pauper (W. de W.) ix.* vi. 355/2 Them that have mysgotten them by *myspurchase, or by withholdynge of dette. 1851 *CARLYLE Sterling I.* viii. Sordid misbeliefs, *mispursuits and *misresults. a1483 *Liber Niger in Househ. Ord.* (1790) 59 To counsaile upon whome to cast the losses of suche *mysse purveyaunce. 1867 *CARLYLE Remin.* (1881) II. 128 'Sense of the ridiculous' . . . is withal very indispensable to a man; Hebrews have it not. . . hence various *misqualities of theirs. 1864 *Daily Tel.* 13 June, The *mis-reception of evidence. c1843 *CARLYLE Hist. Sk.* (1898) 104 Struggling all thy years against poverty and *misrecognition. 1886 *GURNEY, etc. Phantasms of Living II.* 390 The mis-recognition would then be very similar. 1894 *J. L. ROBERTSON Scott's Poet. Wks. Pref.*, The discovery of several *mis-references. 1831 *Fraser's Mag.* III. 203 This is a favourite *mis-rhyme. a1670 *HACKETT Abp. Williams I.* (1693) 72 That *mis-sentence, which pronounced by a plain and understanding Man, would appear most Gross and Palpable. c1810 *COLERIDGE in Lit. Rem.* (1838) III. 296 They rejected the fact for the sake of the *mis-solution. a1656 *BP. HALL Let. Parænetical Rem. Wks.* (1660) 399 Meer tricks of *mis-suggestion. 1818 *SCOTT Rob Roy II.* An erasure in the ledger, or a *mis-summation in a fitted account. 1780 *BENTHAM Princ. Legisl. Wks.* 1843 I. 75 Where . . . there is no *missupposal in the case. 1876 *TENNYSON Q. Mary IV.* ii. The huge corruptions of the Church, Monsters of *mistradition. a1862 *O'CURRY Manners Anc. Irish* (1873) III. 384 This, unless figurative, is clearly a mistake or a *mistranscript. 1868 *H. H. GIBBS Chev. Assigne Pref. p. i.* There are several *mistranscriptions. 1849 *Fraser's Mag.* XXXIX. 598 Trouble and joy in strange *misunion blent. 1882 *ABP. BENSON Let. in Life* (1901) 219 Wherever my *miswisdom . . . draws my eyes down from the Pattern showed us in the Mount.

5. Prefixed to agent-nouns.

1625 *BP. MOUNTAGU App. Cæsar* 232 Wicked *mis-agents in respect of living. a1618 *SYLVESTER St. Lewis* 670 Wks. (Grosart) II. 236 Who . . . could better brook A *miss-Fault-finder, than a Fawner's looke. 1547 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* I. 75 Thai salbe reput and halding as *mifavouraris of this realm. 1574 *tr. Marlorat's Apocalips* 39 *marg.*, Hypocrites and *misprofessors of religion. 1638 *MEDE Disc. Texts* xlvi. Wks. II. (1672) 258 All prophaners and *misreceivers of those Sacred pledges. 1891 *Sat. Rev.* 30 May 667/1 The incorrigible *misrhymor who jingles 'burden' and 'pardon'.

6. Prefixed to adjs. with the sense of 'wrongly', 'erroneously', 'perversely'.

1620 *BP. HALL Hon. Marr. Clergy III.* iii. Whether the catholike Bishop that wrote this, or the *mis-catholike masse-priest that reprooves it, be more worthy of Bedleem. 1641 --- *Answ. Vind. Smectymnuus* §2. 22 My eyes are so Lyncean, as to see you proudly *mis-confident. 1893 *STEVENSON Catriona x.* (1903) 110 It is most *misconvenient at least. 1837 *SYD. SMITH Let. Archd. Singleton* iii. Wks. (1850) 641/2 In defeating this *mis-ecclesiastic law. 1614 *SYLVESTER Little Bartas* 822 Without *mis-fond affection.

7. Expressing negation (of something good or desirable); equivalent to DIS-, IN-, or UN-.

In OE., *misgileman*, *mishteran*, *misspōwan*, *mistriewan*, *misweorþian* are instances in which this meaning is more or less clearly developed. 1649 *EARL MONM. tr. Senault's Use Passions* (1671) 82 Men . . . seem to have a design to hasten their *misadvantages. 1859 *TENNYSON Holy Grail* 175 And once by

*misadventence Merlin sat In his own chair. 1816 *COLERIDGE Lett.* (1895) 658 If pain and sorrow and self-*miseoplacence had not forced my mind in on itself. 1855 *A. H. STEPHENS in Johnston & Browne Life* (1878) 288 That . . . the Supreme Court would hold it to be *misconstitutional. 1893 *STEVENSON Catriona* 108 It is most *misconvenient at least. 1704 *F. FULLER Med. Gymn.* (1718) 76 The Pus, the Slough, and all the *Mispurities of the Sore. 1382 *WYCLIF Eccclus. xxv.* 29 The wraathe of a womman and the *mysreuerence [1388 vnreuerence, Vulg. *irreverential*]. 1850 *Tait's Mag.* XVII. 2/1 A rental of ten pounds yearly would be, for many families, a deed of *mishrift.

8. Prefixed to words denoting something wrong or bad, serving as an intensive.

In OE. we have *misscrence* by the side of *ge-scrence* = withered.

1570 in *J. P. Collier Old Ballads* (Percy Soc. 1840) 79 What *mis-deformed wights Of women borne there bee. 1566 *EARL MONM. tr. Boccacini's Advts. fr. Parnass.* I. lxxxvii. 171 The . . . reproaches . . . which Poets . . . make . . . against such *misdemering men [orig. *humini di tanto demerito*]. *Ibid.* II. xcv. 388 His Majesty thought he had no waies *mis-demerit [orig. *demeritato*] by that his forgetfulness. *Ibid.* I. ii. 4 The *misdemerits [orig. *il demerito*] of this fellow. 1533 *BELLENDEN Livy III.* xxxiii. (S.T.S.) II. 40 We . . . covatis nocht bot 30w to be penitent of 30ure *mysfalt. c1470 *HARDING Chron.* clxxvi. iii. That ruled had in mykell *mysryote. ? a1500 *Felon Sewe of Rokeby* in *R. Bell Anc. Poems*, etc. (1857) 134 Ye wolde hav ren awaye, When moste *misstirre had bin. 1592 *WYRLEY Armorie* 152 *Capitall de Buz*, Bicause from England he was late *mistraid [= mis-strayed].

9. The existence of pairs of words like *misbelieve* and *disbelieve*, *mislike* and *dislike* gave rise to confusion between the prefixes and to the (often unmeaning) substitution of *mis-* for *dis-* (and even *des-*), as in †*misguise*, †*mismay*. To the same confusion are due the dial. *misdain*, *misdainful* (after *disdain*), *miscry* for *descry*, and *mislest*, corruption of *molest*; also the obs. *mislaundre* for *dislaundre* DISCLANDER.

mis- (mis), *prefix*² (Forms: 3-5 *mes-*, 4 *mess(e)-*, 4-5 *myss(e)-*, 3- *mis-*) in compounds adopted from French represents OF. *mes-* (mod.F. *més-*, *mes-*, *mé*) = Pr. *mes-*, *mens-*, Sp., Pg. *menos-*, OIt. *menes-*, *minis-*, It. *mis-* (also med.L. *mis-*):—Com. Rom. *minus-*, a use of L. *minus* adv. 'less, not', as a prefix with the signification 'bad(ly)', 'wrong(ly)', 'amiss', and with negative force, in comb. with verbs, adjectives, and nouns.

The list of words derived immediately from OFr. compounds of *mes-* is not large, the most important being MISADVENTURE, MISCHANCE, MISCHIEF, MISCONTENT, MISCREANT, MISEASE, MISNOMER, MISPRIZE; but the number due directly or indirectly to the influence of such compounds is prob. much larger (cf. MIS⁻¹). In English the prefix became ultimately identical in form (as it was in meaning) with MIS⁻¹.

Mischief, *mischievous*, and *miscreant* are the only compounds of MIS⁻² having the stress on the prefix. This is due to the fact that they early ceased to be felt as compounds, and while they followed the rule of stress-change in French-derived words, *mischance* and the rest fell under the influence of the native compounds of MIS⁻¹, and so have their stress on the root.

mis-, *prefix*³: see MISO-.

mis', var. MISS sb.² 5.

† **misac'cept**, *v. Obs. rare.* [MIS⁻¹ I.] *trans.* To take (a word) in a wrong sense. Hence † **misac'ceptor**.

1697 *J. SERGEANT Solid Philos.* 88 My Intention . . . is . . . to settle the True and Genuine Sense of such Words, to be applied afterwards to the Mis-accepters of them, as occasion requires. *Ibid.* 288 Those Words, which have been Abus'd or Mis-accepted by Trivial Philosophers.

misaccep'tation, *rare*⁰. [MIS⁻¹ 4.] The taking of a word in a wrong sense.

1721 *BAILEY, Misacceptation*, a wrong Understanding or Apprehension of any thing. 1755 in *JOHNSON*.

† **misac'ception**, *Obs.* [MIS⁻¹ 4: see ACCEPTION 4.] = prec.

1628-9 *BP. HALL Sermon to Lords* 18 Feb. Wks. 1808 V. 385 The Apostle . . . contemning all impotent mis-acceptions, calls them what he finds them. A forward generation. 1697 *J. SERGEANT Solid Philos.* 109 What Prodigious Inconveniencies do arise from the Mis-acceptions of one of those many Different Senses such Words may bear. 1727 in *BAILEY* vol. II.

† **mis'accident**, *Obs.* [f. MIS⁻¹ 4 + ACCIDENT sb., after *mischance*.] = MISCHANCE, MISHAP.

1623 in *H. Foley Rec. Eng. Prov. S.J.* I. 95 His majestie was verie sorrie for the mis-accident that happened at the French Ambassador's. 1633 *BP. HALL Occas. Medit.* vi. 16 Here is a great world in a little roome, by the skill of the workeman, but in lesse roome, by mis-accident. 1648 — *Breathings Devout Soul* (1851) 187 Secular mis-accidents.

† **misa'ccount**, *v. Obs.* [MIS⁻¹ I.] *trans.* To misreckon, misjudge.

c1374 *CHAUCER Troylus v.* 1185 He thoughte he mis-accouted hadde his day. 1603 *FLORIO Montaigne III.* xiii. 639 How often . . . hee hath bene deceived, and mis-accepted his owne judgement. 1655 *J. SEDGWICK in E.*

Calamy's Sermon. 17 Oct. 1654. 28 Misaccounting his years summe.

misact (mis'ækt), *v.* [MIS⁻¹ I.] *trans.* and *intr.* To act badly. Also † **mis'acting** *vbl. sb.*

1609 *J. RAWLINSON Fishermen* 35 So if the Minister did misact but an earthly Prince only, his fault were more tolerable. 1614 *T. ADAMS Physicke fr. Heaven* Wks. (1633) 300 The Player, that misacts an inferiour and vnnoted part, carries it away without censure. 1651 *W. LYFORD Sermon* (1654) 4 In case of misactings. 1665 *WITHER Lord's Prayer* 159 Truly repenting his other misactings. 1925 *Contemp. Rev.* Nov. 624 The wonderful scene in Pimen's cell . . . was completely 'mis-acted', if I may use a non-existing word.

† **mis'action**, *Obs.* [MIS⁻¹ 4.] A wrong action; misdoing.

1693 *W. FREKE Sel. Ess.* xxxi. 182 The only occasion of his [viz. God's] Contempt of us, is our Misaction, and our Aberration from his Law.

† **mis'actor**, *Obs.* [MIS⁻¹ 5.] A misdoer.

1659 *C. NOBLE Mod. Ans. to Immod. Queries* 14 Here's a down right quarrel to the . . . management of State Affairs; the mis-actors herein he names to be some Lawyers.

misa'dapt, *v.* [MIS⁻¹ I.] To adapt wrongly.

1862 *MRS. N. CROSLAND Mrs. Blake II.* 307 By a gradual misapplication of ideas, some persons have grown to 'misa-dapt' the thought.

misadap'tation, [MIS⁻¹ 4.] Defective adaptation, want of adaptation.

1878 *MORLEY Diderot I.* iv. 94 The marvels of misadaptation in the Universe. 1888 *H. S. HOLLAND Christ or Eccl.* 5 Every day has some fresh discovery to make to us of . . . misadaptation, disorder, confusion.

misa'ddress, *v.* [MIS⁻¹ I.] *trans.* To address wrongly or impertinently. Also **misa'ddressed** *ppl. a.* and **misa'ddressing** *vbl. sb.*

1648 *BOYLE Seraphic Love* (1660) 49 A fervent Love seems little less than Devotion misaddress. 1858 *CARLYLE Fredk. Gt. II.* vii. v. 225 This one [letter] . . . by mere misaddressing, . . . fell into the hands of vigilant Rittmeister Katte. 1885 *McCONKEY Hero of Cowpens* xxiv. 228 These . . . cautions seem singularly misaddressed, to the man who had never been known to be surprised from Quebec to Cowpens. 1892 *STEVENSON Valima Lett.* (1895) 163 Receiving misaddressed letters.

misa'djusted, *ppl. a.* Badly adjusted.

1860 *I. TAYLOR Ess.* 276 They are in a misadjusted condition.

misa'djustment, [MIS⁻¹ 4.]

1. Want of adjustment.

1827 *I. TAYLOR Transm. Anc. Bks.* (1859) 410 The wrong chronological conceptions which have arisen from the misadjustment of them as to their order of time. 1888 *MARTINEAU Study Relig. II.* iv. iii. 384 Apparent misadjustments of this world's goods.

2. U.S. Lack of agreement or harmony.

1878 *GARFIELD in N. Amer. Rev.* CXXVI. 450 The misadjustment between the Secretary of War and the army.

misadventure (misæd'ventʃə, -[fə(r)]), *sb.* Forms: 3-6 (9 *arch.*) *misaventure*, (3-6 -eur, 4 -ur, 4-6 -our, 6 -aventure), 5- -adventure. See also MISAUNTER. [a. OF. *mesaventure* (12th c.), f. *mesaverir* to turn out badly, after *aventure* ADVENTURE sb.; see MIS⁻².

The spelling with *-ad-* appears first in the 15th c., but does not become regular till the end of the 16th c., when the stress also finally settled in its present position.]

1. Ill-luck, bad fortune. Nearly always in particularized use. A piece of bad fortune; a mishap or misfortune.

c1290 *S. Eng. Leg. I.* 364/11 Muche reupe was into al þat lond of þis misaventure. c1330 *R. BRUNNE Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 9218, & preye Iesu our Sauceour To schulde vs for mysaventure. c1407 *LYDG. Reson & Sens.* 4238 The sorrowes and mysaventures . . . That loves folkys ha suffered there. c1425 *Eng. Cong. Irel.* 68 Good adventures comen oft slowly & aloon, but mesadventures ne cometh neuermore aloon. 1500-20 *DUNBAR Poems* xx. 44 Hald God thy friend, . . . He will the confort in all misaventure. c1510 *BARCLAY Mirror Gd. Manners* (1570) D v, Joy sauced is with payne, . . . Mixt with misadventure be chaunces prosperous. 1592 *SHAKS. Rom. & Jul. v.* i. 29 Your looks are pale and wild, and do import some misadventure. 1614 *RALPH Hist. World II.* (1634) 407 All under the Sunne are subject to worldly miseries and misadventures. 1792 *BURKE Pres. St. Aff. Wks.* VII. 103 The grand, solid body . . . proceeded leisurely . . . to support the expedito body in case of misadventure. 1822 *SHELLEY tr. Calderon's Magico Prodigioso* ii. 102 Among my misadventures This shipwreck is the least. a1850 *ROSSETTI Dante & Circle I.* (1874) 151 Through this my strong and new misaventure, All now is lost to me. 1878 *Bosw. SMITH Carthage* 323 Not a misadventure or a hitch occurred. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 3 June 5/1 There was a mistake, or a misunderstanding, or a misadventure of some sort.

2. Phrases. a. † *at, by misadventure* (see also 3): by an unlucky accident. † *b. to bid* (a thing) *misadventure*: to curse, to do (a person) *misadventure*: to bring disaster or ruin upon. † *c.* In imprecatory expressions.

a. c1330 *R. BRUNNE Chron.* (1810) 166 His nese & his ine he carfe at misaventure. 1470-85 *MALORY Arthur III.* vii. 107 And soo he smote of her hede by mysaventure. *Ibid.* vii. vi. 221 Alle that euer thou dost is but by mysaventure and not by prowesse of thy handes. 1820 *SHELLEY tr. Dante's Convito* 55 If by misadventure chance should bring Thee to base company. 1873 *BROWNING Red Cott. Nt.-cap II.* 669 Made aware By misadventure that his bounty . . . comforted a visitant.

b. c1330 *Arth. & Merl.* 4384 (Kölbing) Bope o lif & eke tresour þai dede þe paiens misauntour. *Ibid.* 8361 He . . . bad þe time mesaventure, þat he cunteked wip king Arthour.
c. a1300 *K. Horn* 344 (Camb. MS.) Went [= go] vt of my bur, wip muchel mesaventure. c1386 CHAUCER *Friar's T.* 36 'Pees, with mischance and with misaventure', Thus seyde our host, 'and lat him telle his tale'. c1450 *Merlin* 68 And she seide 'Mysaventure haue that it kepeth eny counseil'.

3. *Law.* Homicide committed accidentally by a person in doing a lawful act, without any intention of hurt; now chiefly in phr. *homicide or death by misadventure.*

[c1290 BRITTON (1865) i. ii. §2 Cum nule felonie ou mesaventure soit avenue.] 1509-10 *Act 1 Hen. VIII.* c. 7 Yf eny persone hathe happened to be slayne by myssaventure and not by no manny's Hande. 1581 W. STAFFORD *Exam. Compl.* iii. (1876) 85 A man that had trespassed the lawe of misadventure. 1596 BACON *Max. & Use Com. Law* i. (1630) 30 If diuers bee in danger of drowning by the casting away of some boate . . . and one of them get to some plancke . . . and another to save his life thrust him from it, whereby hee is drowned, this is neither *se defendendo* nor by misadventure, but iustifiable. 1614 — *Charge touching Duels* 20 For the case of misadventure it selfe, there were Citties of refuge. 1769 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* IV. iv. xiv. 182 Homicide *per infortunium*, or misadventure. *Ibid.*, Where a parent is moderately correcting his child, a master his servant or scholar, or an officer punishing a criminal, and happens to occasion his death, it is only misadventure. 1800 *Addison's Rep.* 8 Homicide by misadventure is an unlawful killing by accident. 1903 *Blackw. Mag.* Dec. 772/1 Death by misadventure in the ordinary execution of her duty.

† **misadventure, v.** *Obs.* —⁰ [nonce-formation on It. (see quot.)]

1611 FLORIO, *Misaunturâre*, to misadventure.

† **misadventured, a.** *Obs.* —¹ [f. MISADVENTURE *sb.* Cf. OF. *mésaventuré.*] Unfortunate.

1592 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* *Proth.* 7 (Qo.) Whose misadventur'd pittious ouerthrowes, Doth with their death burie their Parents strife.

misadventurer (misæd'ventjöræ(r)). *rare.* [f. MISADVENTURE *sb.* + -ER¹.] One who meets with or suffers misadventures; an unfortunate person.

1886 HARDY *Mayor Casterbr.* II. xviii. 250 His mood was no longer that of the rebellious, ironical, reckless misadventurer.

misadventurous (misæd'ventjöræs), *a.* Also 5 *mysaentrous.* [In the early quot. a. OF. *mesaventureux*; in the mod. instances f. MISADVENTURE + -OUS.] Unfortunate, unlucky.

c1400 tr. *Secreta Secret.*, *Gov. Lordsh.* 114 Kepe þe fro vche mysaventurous man, þat ys lesnyd of any membre. a1693 *Urquhart's Rabelais* III. xxii. 180 He was . . . so unfortunately misadventurous in the Lot of his own Destiny, that [etc.]. 1742 C. JARVIS *Don Quixote* (1749) II. ii. i. 104 The obstinacy, with which he was bent upon the search of his misadventurous adventures. 1817 COLERIDGE *Biog. Lit.* xx. (Bohn) 201 A few misadventurous attempts to translate the arts and sciences into verse. 1842 H. TAYLOR *Edwin the Fair* iv. i. 180 Our misadventurous Synod.

Hence **misadventurously adv.**, by misadventure.

1632 STRAFFORD in *Browning Life* (1891) 300, I am hartely sorrye for him and for myself too, that . . . should thus misadventurously light vpon a man, that [etc.].

misadvertence. *rare.* [MIS⁻¹ 4.] Carelessness, thoughtlessness, absent-mindedness.

1870 TENNYSON *Holy Grail* 43 Once by misadvertence Merlin sat In his own chair, and so was lost.

misadvice. [MIS⁻¹ 4.] Wrong advice.

1632 SHERWOOD, *Misadvice, mesadvise.* a1684 LEIGHTON 18 *Serm.* vii. (1745) 113 When they are abused by Misadvice and corrupt Counsel. 1775 LORD CHATHAM *Sp. in Modern Orator* (1847) 71 To rescue him from the misadvice of his present Ministers.

misadvice, v. [MIS⁻¹ 1.]

† 1. *refl.* To take a wrong counsel; to act unadvisedly. *Obs.*

[1370-80: see MISADVISED.] c1386 CHAUCER *Wife's Pro.* 230, I sey nat this by wyves that ben wyse, But-if it be when they hem misavyse. 1602 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* XI. lxvii. (1606) 285 In making Loue vnmeant thou didst thy selfe but misaduse.

2. *trans.* To advise wrongly.

a1548 HALL *Chron.*, *Hen. IV.* 8b, Ruled and misadvised by the evell . . . counsell of perverse . . . persons. 1659 in *Rushw. Hist. Coll.* I. 607 They accused John de Gaunt . . . and Lord Latimer, and Lord Nevil, for misadvising the King. 1679 BEDLOE *Narr. Popish Plot Ep.*, To have Some of their Chief Friends thereabouts, that may misadvise Great Persons. 1727 in BAILEY vol. II. 1827 POLLOK *Course Time* ix. (1860) 266 Nor failed to misadvise his future hope And faith, by false unkerneled promises. 1849 GROTE *Hist. Greece* II. lvi. (1862) V. 91 He . . . had fatally misadvised his countrymen into making important cessions.

Hence † **misadvising** (? *ppl. a. absol.*, ill-advised persons; or = MIS *a.* + ADVISING *vbl. sb.*).

a1461 *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 253 Many a wondurfuller dysgyzyng, By unprudent and myssavyzyng.

† **mis-advised, ppl. a.** *Obs.* [f. *prec.* + -ED¹ or f. MIS¹ 2 + ADVISED.] Wrongly advised; ill-advised; injudicious.

1370-80 *XI Pains of Hell* 237 in *O.E. Misc.* 229 He hap ben muche mys-Auyset, Godus Comaundemens he hap dyspyset. 1400 in *Roy. & Hist. Lett. Hen. IV* (Rolls) I. 37

We was never so mys avised to worch agayn the Kyng no his lawes. c1460 *Play Sacram.* 639 Voydeth from my syght & yt wyghtly ffor yc be mysse a vysed. 1469 in *10th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 306 Affray made of purpose or by mysse-advise men. a1529 SKELTON *Ware the Hauke* 22 To make complaynte Of such mysadvised Parsons and dysgyved. 1590 SPENSER *F.Q.* III. ii. 9 Ye misadvised beene t'upbrayd A gentle knight with so unknighly blame. 1643 PRYNNE *Sov. Power Parl.* II. (ed. 2) 76 It would rest in the meere power . . . of a wilfull or misadvised King . . . to deprive the Kingdome of the . . . use . . . of Parliaments. 1780 BENTHAM *Princ. Morals* (1780) ix. §6 In such case the act may be said to be mis-advised.

Hence † **misad'visedly adv.**, ill-advisedly, imprudently; † **misad'visedness**, the quality or condition of being misadvised.

a1548 HALL *Chron.*, *Edw. IV* (1550) 30 Lest it shoulde be laied to her charge, that she had doen any thyng misadvisedly. 1548 UDALL *Erasm. Par. Luke* ix. 85 If the teacher dooe not presumptuouslye vsurp to hymselfe the gifte of learynyng . . . ne vndiscretely or mysadvisedly shewe forth the same as though it wer of his owne. 1780 BENTHAM *Princ. Morals* (1780) ix. §16 In the case of mis-advisedness with respect to any circumstance. *Ibid.* §17 Un-advisedness coupled with heedlessness, and mis-advisedness coupled with rashness correspond to the *culpa sine dolo*.

† **misad'visement.** *Obs.* = MISADVICE.

1594 LODGE *Wounds Civ. W.* v. I 4b, These are verie indiscreet counsailes neighbor Poppey, and I will follow your misadvisement.

† **misa'ffect, v.** *Obs.* [MIS⁻¹ 1, 7.]

1. *trans.* To affect injuriously.

1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* I. i. III. i. Fracastorius . . . calls those melancholy, whom abundance of . . . black choler hath so misaffected, that they become mad thence. 1650 CHARLETON *Paradoxes* 60 When the Palate is misaffected with paine.

2. To dislike.

1586 BACON *Let. to Ld. Treas. Wks.* 1830 XII. 473 They [sc. objections] were delivered by men that did misaffect me. 1641 MILTON *Animadv.* *Postscr.* 74 That peace which you have hitherto so perversely misaffected.

† **misa'fected, ppl. a.** *Obs.* [Partly f. *prec.* + -ED¹, partly f. MIS⁻¹ 2 + AFFECTED. Cf. OF. *mesafaitié* evil-disposed.]

1. Affected by illness or disease; diseased.

1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* I. iii. II. iv. (1651) 204 Such are for the most part misaffected and prone to this disease. 1694 *Phil. Trans.* XVIII. 17 The Liver, which by some is adjudged to be particularly . . . misaffected in this Distemper.

2. Ill-disposed, disaffected.

1633 BP. HALL *Occas. Medit.* (1634) xxi. 126 By how much more excellent any object is, by so much more is our weak sense mis-affected in the first apprehending of it. 1645 *Some Observations* 3 An ill Rhetorician to a misaffected and ignorant People may make this seem very odious.

misa'fection. Now *rare* or *Obs.* [MIS⁻¹ 4.]

1. Perverted affection; disaffection.

1621 BP. MOUNTAGU *Diatribæ* 425 Your ill disposition, and mis-affection vnto him. 1635 J. HAYWARD tr. *Biondi's Banish'd Virg.* 28 The misaffections and disaffections of his sonnes. 1635 BP. HALL *Char. Man* 41 How earthly and grosse with misaffections.

2. Physical disorder; disease.

1673 O. WALKER *Educ.* 71 Divers misaffections in the eyes, by Spectacles. 1822-34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) III. 398 Flatulency or some other misaffection of the stomach. *Ibid.* 401, IV. 44, 295, 524. 1847 BUSHNELL *Chr. Nurture* II. i. (1861) 238 The seminal damages and misaffections derived from sinning ancestors.

† **misa'fectionate, a.** *Obs.* —¹ [MIS⁻¹ 6.] Evil-disposed.

1533 MORE *Let. to T. Cromwell Wks.* 1428/2 Which condicion hath neuer growne . . . of any obstinate minde or misse affectionate appetite.

misa'firm, v. *rare.* [MIS⁻¹ 1.] *trans.* To affirm wrongly or falsely.

a1614 DONNE *Biadavatos* (1644) 27 They mis-affirme that this act alwaies proceeds from desperation. 1649 MILTON *Eikon.* *Pref.*, By onely remembering them the truth of what they themselves know to be heer misaffirm'd.

misagree, v. [MIS⁻¹ 7.]

1. *intr.* To disagree. Now *dial.*

1530 PALSGR. 636/2, I never wyst them misagre afore in my lyfe. a1542 WYATT *Defence* 264 If they misagree in words, and not in substance, let us hear the words they vary in. 1847 HALLIWELL, *Misagree*, to disagree. 1875 PARISH *Sussex Gloss.* s.v., I doant see how anyone can be off from misagreeing with these here people next door.

2. To be inconsistent or out of harmony.

1571 GOLDING *Calvin on Ps.* x. 10 It wil not misagree that the sayd talantes and teethe should by a similitude be called strong souldyers.

misai, obs. form of MISSAY.

mis'aim, v. *rare.* [MIS⁻¹ 1.] To aim amiss.

1590 SPENSER *F.Q.* I. viii. 8 Missing the marke of his mis-aymed sight. 1692 DRYDEN *Cleomenes* II. ii. 21 My languishing Regards Are like mis-aiming Arrows, lost in Air. 1813 SCOTT *Rokeby* IV. xxii, Some tale . . . of shaft mis-aimed.

misa'ignment. Also *misalinement.* [MIS⁻¹ 4.] Bad or imperfect alignment.

1924 J. F. HOBART *Tulley's Handbk.* (ed. 7) II. xv. 582 Misalignment refers either to that of the turbine and generator, or that of the rotating and stationary elements. 1937 *Marconi Rev.* May-Aug. 27 The tracking does not allow phase misalignment greater than ±5 degrees. 1947 *Brit. Jnl. Psychol.* Dec. 57 It is easy to present a

misalinement to an operator, and then screen his eyes just before he makes his corrective movement. 1963 C. R. COWELL et al. *Inlays, Crowns & Bridges* xii. 130 Difficulty is rarely encountered with cases of gross misalignment [of the teeth]. 1974 *Sci. Amer.* May 54/3 There is often a misalignment of the eyes too.

So **misa'igned a.**

1948 *Aircraft Power Plants* (Northrop Aeronaut. Inst.) 216 The crank extension shaft may be misaligned. 1954 S. DUKE-ELDER *Parsons' Dis. Eye* (ed. 12) xxix. 483 In concomitant squint, as opposed to paralytic squint, although the eyes are misaligned, they retain their abnormal relation to each other in all movements. 1962 A. NISBETT *Technique Sound Studio* iv. 81 (caption) Misaligned recording or reproducing head. 1973 *New Scientist* 22 Nov. 544 Directional roof aerials pointed accurately at Wrotham for optimum BBC reception are, likely as not, hopelessly misaligned for signals from Croydon.

† **misalle'gation.** *Obs.* [MIS⁻¹ 4.] A false allegation; a misleading citation (of an authority).

1633 (title) A Discharge of Five Imputations or Mis-allegations. 1647 JER. TAYLOR *Lib. Proph.* viii. 155, I must consider . . . the mis-allegations of Scripture, their inconsequent deductions [etc.].

† **misa'llege, v.** *Obs.* [MIS⁻¹ 1.] *trans.* To cite falsely as supporting one's contention.

1566 STAPLETON *Ret. Untruths to Jewell Ep.* **, What kinde is there of Authors, that you haue not Corrupted, Misalleaged, False Translated, and Abused? 1625 BP. MOUNTAGU *App. Caesar* 299 If I have misalledged, falsified, or else misapplied my Authors and Authority. 1642 J. BALL *Answ. to Can. i.* 10, I wonder if men doe not tremble thus to . . . misalledge the holy scripture. a1670 HACKET *Cent. Serm.* (1675) 323 The Devil did Misalledge the Psalm of David, because he gave it a sense repugnant to the text of Moses.

So **misa'lleged ppl. a.**, **misa'lleging vbl. sb.**

15 . . . in *Strype Ann. Ref.* (1709) I. App. xi. 36 Excusinge the mysalleginge of Words. 1620 BP. HALL *Hon. Marr. Clergy* I. ix. 53 Those two mis-alledged Authors, to whom hee ascribes vs. 1629 H. BURTON *Truth's Triumph* 343 A mis-alledged place, or a mis-conceiued allegation. a1684 LEIGHTON *Expos. Creed Wks.* (1859) 442/2 There shall be no misalleging or misproving, or misjudging there.

misa'lliance. [f. MIS⁻¹ 4 + ALLIANCE, after F. *mésalliance.*] An improper alliance, association, or union; *esp.* in reference to marriage = MÉSALLIANCE.

1738 WARBURTON *Div. Legat.* III. iii. I. 350 The only Greek Masters he [sc. Plato] followed, were Pythagoras and Socrates. . . This was a monstrous Misalliance. 1755 CHESTERF. in *World No.* 114 IV. 84 Brutes . . . never degenerate, except in cases of mis-alliances with their inferiors. 1762 BP. HURD *Let. Chivalry* viii. 71 Their purpose was to ally . . . the Gothic, and the classic unity; the effect of which misalliance was to . . . expose the nakedness of the Gothic. 1768 *Woman of Honor* II. 159 No remains of her former notions of mis-alliance, interfere to lessen her present vexation. 1839-40 W. IRVING *Chron. Wolfert's Roost* (1855) 189 They would have considered their mares disgraced, and their whole stud dishonoured by such a mis-alliance. 1840 THACKERAY *Paris Sk.-bk.* (1872) 34 A grocer's daughter would think she made a misalliance by marrying a painter. 1876 MEREDITH *Beauch. Career* III. viii. 138 He had no wish to meet his uncle, whose behaviour in contracting a misalliance . . . appeared to him to call for the reverse of compliments.

misallo'cation. [MIS⁻¹ 4.] Failure to allocate in an efficient or correct way what is to be assigned or distributed.

1950 *Jrnl. Pol. Econ.* Apr. 118 The crop-share lease has not resulted in the gross misallocation of land that would have occurred. 1961 *Ann. Reg.* 1960 474 There can be no doubt that misallocation and waste continued in 1960. 1965 H. KAHN *On Escalation* viii. 152 There has been a startling misallocation of official emphasis. 1971 *Nature* 9 July 82/2 Mondale's argument that the shuttle is a far grosser misallocation of priorities than the SST . . . may carry great weight.

misally (misə'laɪ), *v.* *rare.* [MIS⁻¹ 1. Cf. F. *mésallier.*] *trans.* To ally or join inappropriately.

1697 VANBRUGH *Æsop* I. 11 *Hort.* Sir, I keep my Chamber, and converse with my self; 'tis better being alone, than to mis-ally ones Conversation. 1796 BURKE *Let. to Noble Lord Wks.* VIII. 52 They are a misallied and disparaged branch of the house of Nimrod. 1860 READE *Cloister & H.* xxxvii, These beauties being misallied to homely features, had turned her head.

misandry: see MISO-.

† **mis'answer, sb.** *Obs.* [MIS⁻¹ 4.]

1. A wrong answer.

1496 *Dives & Pauper* (W. de W.) v. xix. 222/2 Yf a clerke erre in answerynge and by his mys answeres folowed manslaughter.

2. Failure to correspond to requirements.

1614 BP. HALL *Contempl.*, *O.T.* vi. 156 Hee that after the misse-answere of the one talent, would not trust the euill seruant with a second.

† **mis'answer, v.** *Obs.* [MIS⁻¹ 1.] *trans.* To give a wrong or perverse answer to (a person).

c1400 *Rule St. Benet* 24 Yef ani man askis hir ohte þat es a-gain resun, sho sal noht . . . mis-ancwer þam. a1450 *Knt. de La Tour* xviii. 26 Alle women that ben grethred and misantouringe her husbandes. 1535 *Horæ in usum Sarum* 155 I haue synned . . . when I haue mysanswered myn euen chrysten reioysynge.

misanthrope ('misænthrop). *Forms:* *a.* 6-7 *misanthropos*, 7 *misanthropos*, *pl.* -thropi. *β.* 7 *misanthrop*, 8 -thrope. [ad. Gr. *μισάνθρωπος*

(adj.), f. *μισο(ο)-* (*μισεῖν* to hate) + *ἄνθρωπος* man. Cf. F. *misanthrope* (Rabelais).

The stressing of the Greek form in the 17th c. was *misanthropos*.

A hater of mankind; a man-hater; one who distrusts men and avoids their society.

a. 1563 A. NEVILLE in *Googe's Eglogs* (Arb.) 23 Defye them all. *μισάνθρωποι* and squynteid Monsters ryght They are. 1579-80 NORTH *Plutarch* (1595) 171 Timon, surnamed *Misanthropus* [ed. 1676 *Misanthropos*]. 1607 SHAKS. *Timon* iv. iii. 53. 1612 BACON *Ess.*, *Goodness* (Arb.) 205 *Misanthropi*, that make it their Practise, to bring Men, to the bough. 1612 T. JAMES *Jesusits Downefall* 5 Nether Zoilus, Aristarchus, Timon, or other Misanthropos. 1678 SHADWELL *Timon* v. 74 Hee'll ne'r return; he truly is *Misanthropos*.

β. 1683 D. A. ART *Converse* 55 A misanthrop in such a measure that can praise nothing that is praise worthy. a 1745 SWIFT *On Death Dr. S. Wks.* 1751 VII. 254 Alas, poor Dean! his only Scope Was to be held a Misanthrope. 1794 SULLIVAN *View Nat. I.* 10 It is said, that the most religious men are in general the most inflexible misanthropes. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* ii. I. 169 III as he [*viz.* Charles I.] thought of his species, he never became a misanthrope.

b. Used as *adj.* = next.

1757 MRS. GRIFFITH *Lett. Henry & Frances* (1767) II. 129 My philosophy is neither of the cynic or misanthrope kind. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 79 The finer . . . natures . . . may become misanthrope and philanthrope by turns.

misanthropic (*misæ'nθrɒpɪk*), *a.* [f. prec. + -IC. Cf. F. *misanthropique*.] Pertaining to, resembling, or characteristic of, a misanthrope; characterized by misanthropy; man-hating.

1762 *Biogr. Dict.* XI. 65 [Swift's epitaph] shews a most unhappy misanthropic state of mind. 1812 BYRON *Ch. Har.* i. lxxxiv, He . . . view'd them not with misanthropic hate. 1824 SCOTT *St. Ronan's* v. A misanthropic recluse. 1881 *Med. Temp. Jnrl.* XLVII. 163 Insomnia does not so much produce special local affections as a miserable misanthropic state.

misanthropical, *a.* [Formed as prec.: see -ICAL.] = prec.

1621 T. GRANGER *Expos. Eccl.* iv. 9 An illustration of the vanities of Misanthropical couetousnesse. 1751 SMOLLETT *Per. Pic.* (1779) II. lxxi. 259 His disposition was altogether misanthropical. 1841 MACAULAY *Ess.*, *Hastings* (1850) 604 He had thrown down his pen in misanthropical despair. 1864 C. KNIGHT *Pass. Working Life* II. 51 No desertion of old friends rendered me misanthropical.

b. *absol.* (See DO v. II, j.)

1836-7 DICKENS *Sk. Boz.*, *Characters* i, Old fellows . . . who . . . do the misanthropical in chambers, taking great delight in thinking themselves unhappy.

Hence **misanthropically** *adv.*

1834 H. MILLER *Scenes & Leg.* xvi. (1857) 243 Misanthropically accumulating into one gloomy heap all that is terrible in the judgments of God. 1864 [F. W. ROBINSON] *Mattie* II. 283 He thought, a little misanthropically, it did not matter.

misanthropist (*mi'sæ'nθrɒpɪst*). [f. Gr. *μισάνθρωπος* MISANTHROPE + -IST.] = MISANTHROPE.

Todd, s.v. *Misanthrope*, says 'It is now usual to say *misanthropist*'. But this form is now very rare.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Misanthropist*, he that hates the company of men. 1791 CUMBERLAND *Observer* No. 138 V. 130 Passages . . . where he [*sc.* Menander] speaks in the character of a misanthropist. 1876 L. STEPHEN *Eng. Th.* 18th C. II. xii. iv. 372 The sturdy moralist had a hearty dislike for the misanthropist.

Hence **misanthropism** = MISANTHROPY.

1832 *Fraser's Mag.* V. 535 Parading an ultra-misanthropism, and complaining of a morbid and melancholy mind.

misanthropize (*mi'sæ'nθrɒpaɪz*), *v.* [f. Gr. *μισάνθρωπος* MISANTHROPE + -IZE.]

1. *intr.* To be a misanthrope; to hate mankind.

1846 *Blackw. Mag.* LIX. 169/1 Misanthropizing under the pangs of grief or unrequited love. 1849 KINGSLEY *Misc.* (1859) II. 264 What a place for some 'gloom-pampered man' to sit and misanthropize. 1891 F. M. WILSON *Primer on Browning* 190 Abandoning the world to misanthropize in a distant solitude.

2. *trans.* (in quot. *absol.*) To cause to be misanthropic.

1838 F. W. ROBERTSON *Lett.* in *Brooke Life & Lett.* 20 All that has grieved and disappointed and misanthropized will be fully explained.

misanthropy (*mi'sæ'nθrɒpi*). [ad. Gr. *μισάνθρωπία*, f. *μισάνθρωπος* MISANTHROPE. Cf. F. *misanthropie* (16th c.).] Hatred of mankind; the character, nature, or condition of a misanthrope.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Misanthropie*, an hating of men. 1725 SWIFT *Lett.* to *Pope* 29 Sept., Upon this great foundation of Misanthropy, (tho' not in Timon's manner) the whole building of my Travels is erected. 1780 HARRIS *Philol. Eng. Wks.* (1841) 538 Bad opinions of mankind naturally lead us to misanthropy. 1828 MACAULAY *Ess.*, *Hallam* (1850) 75 Misanthropy is not the temper, which qualifies a man to act in great affairs, or to judge of them. 1866 W. R. ALGER *Solit. Nat. & Man* III. 123 Misanthropy . . . will be found almost always to be the revenge we take on mankind for fancied wrongs it has inflicted on us.

misantour, obs. form of MISAUNTER.

misanthropos: see MISANTHROPE.

† **misa'paid**, *ppl. a.* (pseudo-arch.) *Obs.* [MIS-¹ 2.] ? Discontented. (Cf. MISPAY.)

1614 J. DAVIES *Ecl.* in *Browne Sheph. Pipe* G 3 b, Thou. . . Who whilom no encheson could fore-haile; And caitiue-courage nere made misapaid.

misa'ppear, *v. rare*⁻¹. [MIS-¹ 1.] *intr.* To appear erroneously.

a 1614 DONNE *Blabavatos* (1648) 155 If any small place of Scripture, mis-appears to them to bee of use for justifying any opinion of theirs.

misa'pppearance, *rare*. [MIS-¹ 4, 7.]

1. Failure to appear, non-appearance.

a 1683 SCROGGS *Courts-leet* (1714) 116 If Judgment be given against the Tenant or Defendant as upon a Misappearance, because the principal Party does not appear.

2. Appearance in a perverted form.

1844 EMERSON *Ess.* Ser. II. i. 23 Certain priests . . . appeared to the children . . . like dead horses; and many the like misappearances.

misappe'llation. [MIS-¹ 4.] The action of calling by a wrong name.

1816 BENTHAM *Chrestomathia* Wks. 1843 VIII. 77 Of the act of misappellation thus committed, now then observe the consequence. 1885 *Law Times* LXXIX. 438/1 Partly in consequence of its misappellation . . . the Bill escaped much observation.

† **misa'ppliably**, *adv.* *Obs.* [f. MISAPPLY + -ABLY.] So that one's remarks can be misapplied.

a 1631 DONNE *Lett.* (1651) 28 In which I know I speak not dangerously nor misappliably to you.

misappli'ance (*misə'plaiəns*). *rare*⁻¹. [f. MIS-¹ 4 + APPLIANCE.] Placing (of oneself) amiss.

1903 H. JAMES *Ambassadors* III. 58 He scarce knew where to sit for fear of a misappli'ance.

misappli'cation. [MIS-¹ 4.] The action of misapplying; often used of misappropriation of funds (†occas. *absol.* in that sense).

1607 BEAUM. & FL. *Woman-Hater* i. iii, Hee brings me informations, . . . which with his malicious misapplication, hee hopes will seeme dangerous. 1681 FLAVEL *Meth. Grace* i. 11 He may seem to . . . tast some sweetness in the delicious promises . . . of the Gospel by a misapplication of them to himself. 1704 LD. TWEEDDALE in *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4037/3 The Misapplications of . . . Funds. 1722 DE FOE *Col. Jack* (1840) 111 Having been charged with some misapplications, [he] was obliged to take shelter in England. 1864 PUSEY *Daniel* (1876) 113 The misapplication of the ancient Symbol. 1885 *Law Times* LXXIX. 7/1 The plaintiff specified one misapplication of a sum of £25. 1902 GREENOUGH & KITTREDGE *Words & Their Ways* 217 Language develops by the felicitous misapplication of words.

misapply (*misə'plai*), *v.* [MIS-¹ 1.] *trans.* To apply to a wrong person or object; to make a wrong application of.

1571 GOLDING *Calvin on Ps.* lxix. 29 Such a one [*sc.* manner of speech] as is not misapplied to our small capacite. 1592 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* II. iii. 21 Vertue it selfe turnes vice being misapplied. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* i. i. 1 Idolaters, who, from misapplying that undeniable Truth of God's being in every thing, made every thing to be their God. 1698 COLLIER *Immor.* Stage iv. 145 Thus the Marks of Honour, and Infamy are misapplied. 1711 G. HICKES *Two Treat.* (1847) II. 377 The presbyterians have abused and misapplied this doctrine. 1742 YOUNG *Ni. Th.* II. 274 She . . . notes each moment misapply'd. 1782 MISS BURNEY *Cecilia* iv. vi, His phrases are almost always ridiculous or misapplied. 1784 COWPER *Task* III. 402 Misapplying his unskilful strength. 1825 COBBETT *Rur. Rides* 123 These enclosures and buildings are a waste; they are means misapplied. 1863 H. FAWCETT *Pol. Econ.* III. xiv. (1876) 476 Capital may be misapplied and wasted.

absol. 1732 POPE *Prol. Sat.* 301 Who reads, but with a lust to misapply.

Hence **misa'plied** *ppl. a.*, **misa'plying** *vbl. sb.* Also **misa'plier**, one who misapplies.

[1450 Misapplying: see MISDISPENSE.] 1587 GOLDING *De Mornay* cxxxiii. (1592) 547 His misapplying . . . of hys skil. 1629 H. BURTON *Truths Triumph* 59 Their mis-applied philosophical diuinity. 1699 COLLIER *Def. Short View* 84 Unfair Citing and Misapplying. 1736 CARTE *Ormonde* II. 369 The Misappliers of his revenue. 1903 *Blackw. Mag.* Oct. 535/1 He thumps it with the same misapplied vigour.

misa'ppreciate, *v.* [MIS-¹ 1.] *trans.* To fail to appreciate rightly; to make a wrong estimate of.

1828 DE QUINCEY *Wks.* (1859) XI. 54 The real value of his speech was never at any time misappreciated by the judicious. 1865 D. MASSON *Rec. Brit. Philos.* 271 Unappreciated or misappreciated because of their higher nature.

'misappreciation. [MIS-¹ 4.] Erroneous estimation or valuation.

1854 FABER *Growth in Holiness* (1872) xi. 178 Want of sympathy with contemplation leads to a misappreciation of austerity. 1868 NETTLESHIP *Ess. Browning* i. 19 The lovers fail by reason of their mistresses' misappreciation.

misa'ppreciative, *a.* [MIS-¹ 6.] Not properly appreciative.

1866 LOWELL *Carlyle Prose* Wks. (1890) II. 111 A man may look . . . on an heroic master, with the eyes of a valet, as misappreciative certainly, though not so ignoble.

'misapprehend, *v.* [MIS-¹ 1.] *trans.* To apprehend wrongly; not to understand rightly;

to attach a wrong meaning to. †Also, with acc. and inf., to suppose erroneously (that . . .).

a 1653 BINNING *Serm.* (1845) 567 All our Mischief proceeds from this, that we Misapprehend and Mistake that which we would gladly have. a 1661 FULLER *Worthies, Wiltsh.* (1662) III. 155 Country-People who live far off in our Land misapprehend them (distanced more then 12 miles) to be near together. 1726 ATTERBURY *Serm.* I. ix. 322 Here is a Law, attended with none of these Inconveniences; the grossest Minds can scarce misapprehend it. 1856 SIR B. BRODIE *Psychol. Inq.* I. ii. 61 Let me not be misapprehended as giving our knowledge for more than it is actually worth. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 218, I do not think that I misapprehend your meaning.

absol. 1658 T. WALL *Character Enemies* Ch. 42 To misapprehend, denotes a man. Tis head-strong persistence that degrades him into a Beast.

Hence **misapprehended** *ppl. a.*, **misapprehending** *vbl. sb.* Also **misapprehendingly** *adv.*, through misapprehension.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* i. iv. (1686) 10 Fallacious foundations, and misapprehended mediums. 1665 GLANVILL *Scepsis Sci.* xiii. 72 Mis-apprehended, or ill-compounded phantasmes. 1702 SIR G. KNELLER in *Pepys' Diary* VI. 237, I ask your pardon for Misapprehending. 1862 F. HALL *Hindu Philos. Syst.* 16 Unless a man identifies himself, misapprehendingly, with his body. 1886 *New York Sch. Jnrl.* XXXI. 259 The most misapprehended word in all modern educational literature is the word, 'method'.

misapprehensible, *a.* *rare*⁻¹. [MIS-¹ 6.] Capable of being misapprehended.

1829 BENTHAM *Justice & Cod. Petit.* p. xiii, A determinate and never misapprehensible . . . standard of reference.

misapprehension. [MIS-¹ 4.] The action of misapprehending or condition of being misapprehended; the misunderstanding of the meaning of anything.

1629 H. BURTON *Truth's Triumph* 312 His eyes are not dazed . . . by a mis-apprehension and mis-application of the true light. 1665 BOYLE *Occas. Refl.* v. vi. (1848) 317 [He] commanded the Filders to be thrust out of his Seraglio, upon a mis-apprehension that they were playing, when they were but tuning. 1737 BERKELEY *App. to Querist* § 165 Wks. 1871 III. 537 Whether such difference in opinion be not an effect of misapprehension. 1860 TYNDALL *Glaciers* II. xiv. 304 An opinion, founded on a grave misapprehension. 1885 *Law Rep.* 29 Chanc. Div. 545 The Vice-Chancellor there was under a misapprehension.

misapprehensive, *a.* [MIS-¹ 6.] Apt to misapprehend. Hence **misapprehensively** *adv.*, through misapprehension; **misapprehensiveness**, the quality of being misapprehensive.

1646 H. LAWRENCE *Comm. & War w. Angels* 120 Because men are either insincere and unfaithful, or misapprehensive and darke. 1862 F. HALL *Hindu Philos. Syst.* 142 The good and evil works of the misapprehensive man serve to fetter him. *Ibid.* 246 The soul . . . when it is misapprehensively viewed as a reflexion. 1869 BROWNING *Ring & Bk.* IX. 1526 Gently, O mother, judge men—whose mistake is in the mere misapprehensiveness! 1880 J. W. SHERER *Conjuror's Dau.* 130 Henry had been always dull and misapprehensive.

misa'ppropriate, *a.* *rare*. [MIS-¹ 7.] Inappropriate. Hence **misa'ppropriately** *adv.*

c 1831 SIR H. HALFORD in *W. Munk Life* (1895) 83 The disease, misappropriately called cholera morbus. 1897 SMEATON *Smollett* x. 135 Her misappropriate use of the language of that circle is most felicitously rendered.

misa'ppropriate, *v.* [MIS-¹ 1.] *trans.* To appropriate to wrong uses; chiefly, to apply dishonestly to one's own use (money belonging to another).

1857 TOULMIN SMITH *Parish* 145 A part of what had been wrongfully misappropriated being restored. 1887 *Times* 10 Oct. 3/3 The prisoner . . . had been in the habit of misappropriating fees which he received.

'misappropriation. [MIS-¹ 4.] Appropriation to wrong uses.

1794 BURKE *Sp. agst. W. Hastings* Wks. 1827 VIII. 367 Another class of women, who suffered by the violent misappropriation of the revenues of the Nabob. 1838 W. H. PRESCOTT *Hist. Reign Ferdinand & Isabella* III. II. xxv. 490 He made a strict inquisition into the funds of the military orders, in which there had been much waste and misappropriation. 1847-54 in WEBSTER. 1860 WORCESTER *Ch. Ob.* 1922 JOYCE *Ulysses* 718 Forgery, embezzlement, misappropriation of public money. 1952 M. A. ELLIOTT *Crime in Mod. Society* iii. 56 Misappropriation of funds of private character is seldom punished unless there is a glaring embezzlement.

misarchist: see MISO-.

misard, obs. form of MISER *sb.*

misaritic, variant of MISERITY.

misa'ranged, *pa. pple.* and *ppl. a.* [MIS-¹ 2.] Wrongly arranged.

1848 DE QUINCEY *Goldsmith* Wks. 1857 VI. 232 To unsettle false verdicts, to recombine misarranged circumstances, and to explain anew misinterpreted facts. 1873 SKEAT *P. Pl.* III. 143 *note*, 77, 78. Misarranged in all the copies.

misa'rangement. [MIS-¹ 4.] Bad or wrong arrangement.

1784 COWPER *Task* v. 111 Here glitt'ring turrets rise, upbearing high (Fantastic misarrangement) on the roof Large growth [etc.]. 1832 SOUTHEY *Hist. Penins. War* III. 37 By a misarrangement arising from mere inattention, they had been served . . . with meat on a meagre day. 1897 SKEAT

Chaucerian & other Pieces p. li. That the Trinity MS. agrees with the Harleian as to misarrangement of the subject-matter.

misarray (mis'arēi). [MIS-¹ 4.] = DISARRAY.

1810 SCOTT *Lady of L.* v. xxvii. Then uproar wild and misarray Marr'd the fair form of festal day.

misarticulation. [MIS-¹ 4.] Inability to articulate correctly.

1959 *Jrnl. Speech & Hearing Res.* II. 244 (heading) A phonetic study of misarticulation of /r/. 1972 *Language* XLVIII. 492 It is important that the study of misarticulation be integrated into this dependency relationship, for the mutual benefit of speech therapy and linguistic theory.

misascription. Also with hyphen. [MIS-¹ 4.] False ascription.

1923 E. K. CHAMBERS *Elizabethan Stage* II. xii. 30 He light-heartedly accuses my friend Mr. Pollard, me, and others of perpetuating an old mis-ascription. 1946 *Mod. Lang. Notes* LXI. 61 The initial and continued misascription of the fourteen line poem, 'The Muses, fairest light in no darke time', to John Cleveland. 1971 A. KIRK-GREENE in J. Spencer *Eng. Lang. W. Afr.* 137 These lexical items [in West African English] consist of creation in two ways: deliberate coining and misascription.

misassign, *v. rare*. [MIS-¹ 1.] *trans.* To assign erroneously.

1660 BOYLE *New Exp. Phys. Mech.* ii. 38 We have not misassigned the cause of this Phenomenon. 1879 A. B. GROSART in *T. Howell's Poems* p. x. note, Wood misassigns Abp. Parker's verse-Psalter to him.

misassimilation, *rare*. [MIS-¹ 4.] Incomplete or unsuccessful assimilation.

1934 E. SITWELL *Aspects Mod. Poetry* 69 Here, too, is another misassimilation of Hopkins by the same writer.

misattribution. [MIS-¹ 4.] Attribution, usu. of a work of art, literature, etc., to the wrong person. Hence *misa'tributor*, one who makes a misattribution.

1873 M. ARNOLD *Lit. & Dogma* (1876) 399 The misattribution to the Bible... of a science... which is not there. 1927 *Sunday at Home* Jan. 216/1 The hurried journalist is a great misquoter and a great misattributor too. 1963 *Times* 4 June 14/4 Highmore, even until recent years, has suffered from misattributions, either of his best work to others, Hogarth in particular, or of the inferior work of others to him. 1973 *Times* 3 Nov. 15/6 Misattributions of this kind should be avoided. 1975 *Sotheby & Co. Catal.* 28-29 July 4/2 Books may not be returned nor will their sale be set aside... for possible misattribution of authorship where the authorities are in disagreement.

misaunter (mī'so:ntə(r)). *Obs. exc. north. dial.* Also 3-4 -aunture, -auntre, -antour, 4 -awentoure, 5 -anter, -awnter. [Contracted form of *mī'sauntere* (see MISADVENTURE). Cf. MISHANTER.] = MISADVENTURE.

1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 4187 Alas alas pou wrecche mon, woch mesaunter Ap þe ybroȝt in to pis stede. c 1330 *Arth. & Merl.* 6180 (Kölbing) þe painem starf wiþ misantour. c 1374 CHAUCER *Troilus* I. 766 If I wiste what she were For whom that thee al this misaunter ayleth. c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xix. (Christofore) 4 þat paine ne may no mysawentoure fal þat day. 1405 *Lay Folks Mass-Bk.* 65 That god saue thaim fra al misaunters. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 339/1 Mysawnter, or myscheve... infortunium. 1876 *Whitby Gloss.*, *Misaunter*, a misadventure. 'Ful o' mishaps an misaunters'.

misaventur, -our, -ur(e). *obs. ff.* MISADVENTURE.

† **misa'ver**, *v. Obs.* [MIS-¹ 1.] *intr.* To speak erroneously.

1615 SYLVESTER *Job Triumph.* IV. 215 And let the prudent mark... That void of knowledge, Job hath misaverr'd.

misa'ward, *v. rare*. [MIS-¹ 1.] *trans.* To award wrongly. So *misa'warding vbl. sb.*

a 1625 SIR H. FINCH *Law* (1636) 226 Misawarding of Prozesse. 1887 A. M. BROWN *Anim. Alkaloids* 6 Here an honour seems to have been somewhat misawarded.

misbap'tize, *v.* [MIS-¹ 1.]

1. *trans.* To misname, miscall.

1610 MARKHAM *Masterp.* I. xv. 43 The vnskillfull Farrier... doth euer mis-baptise the name of the horses infirmity. 1625 F. MARKHAM *Bk. Honour* II. ix. §9 To haue kept all the Rules of proportion... would... have... misbaptized my Title by turning an Epistle into a tedious discourse.

2. To baptize wrongly.

1819 KEATS *K. Stephen* I. ii. 33 A fierce demon, 'nointed safe from wounds, And misbaptized with a Christian name.

† **mis'bear**, *v. Obs.* [f. MIS-¹ 1 + BEAR *v.* 1.]

1. *refl.* To misbehave or misconduct oneself.

c 1300 *Beket* 1248 Ic ne miȝte do hit for nothing theȝ he him hadde misbore. c 1386 CHAUCER *Melib.* ¶911 Ye have mysbore yow, and trespassed unto me. c 1400 MAUNDEV. (1839) xii. 135 ȝif any of here Wyfes mysberen hem aȝenst hire Husbonde. 1496 *Dives & Pauper* (W. de W.) IV. xxiv. 191/1 Yf they mysbere then, ther patrons may depryue them of their benefyce. 1502 *Ord. Crysten Men* (W. de W.) 1506/1 v. xxi. Yf he... mysbere hym unto the sacramentes.

2. See MISBORN.

Hence, † **mis'bearing ppl. a.**, ill-behaved.

a 1400 in *Hampole's Wks.* (1896) I. 159 þat noon schulde be proude ne mysberyng aȝens opere.

† **mis'bearing, vbl. sb.** [MIS-¹ 3.] a. ? Wrongful bearing. b. Misconduct.

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 336 Dan Waryn he les tounes þat he held With wrong he mad a res & mysberyng of scheld [Langtoft *Ke citez et viles perdist par l'escu*]. c 1449 PECCOCK *Repr.* v. xv. 564 Al this... foule and mys bering and vniust chalenging and blamyng.

misbecome (misbi'kam), *v.* [MIS-¹ 1.] *trans.* To fail to become; to suit ill; to be unsuitable or unbecoming to.

1530 PALSGR. 637/1 It mysbecometh, as a garment mysbecometh one, or any other comunycacion, or other behavoure. 1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV.* v. ii. 100 Speake... What I haue done, that misbecame my place. 1624 WOTTON *Archit. in Reliq.* (1672) 35 A Frank light can mis-become no Ædifice whateuer. 1638 BP. WILKINS *New World v.* (1707) 39 An Opinion altogether misbecoming a Philosopher. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* xv. vi. Nothing could misbecome me more, than to presume to give any hint to one of your great understanding. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xiv. III. 464 He declined no drudgery... provided only that it were such drudgery as did not misbecome an honest man. 1889 SWINBURNE *B. Jonson* 108 Such sweeping denunciation of all contemporary poetry as would not have misbecome the utterance of incarnate envy.

misbe'coming, ppl. a. [f. prec. + -ING², or f. MIS-¹ 2 + BECOMING *ppl. a.*] Not becoming, unbecoming, unsuitable, unfitting.

1611 COTGR., *Messeant*, ill-fitting, ill-suiting, misbecoming. 1634 MILTON *Comus* 372 As that the single want of light and noise... Could stir the constant mood of her calm thoughts, And put them into mis-becoming plight. 1651 T. STANLEY *Poems* 62 Cast off for shame ungentle maid That misbecoming joy thou wearst. 1707 NORRIS *Treat. Humility* v. 213 Pride is never so odious and misbecoming as now. 1743 FIELDING *J. Wild* III. xiv. It is... very far from being an improper or misbecoming habitation. 1820 SCOTT *Abbot* xi. When a paroxysm of laughter has seized him at a misbecoming time and place.

misbe'comingly, adv. [-LY²] Unbecomingly, unfittingly.

1612 *Two Noble K.* v. iii. (1634) 81 Those darker humours that Sticke misbecomingly on others, on them Live in faire dwelling. 1635 J. HAYWARD tr. *Biondi's Banish'd Virg.* 180 He did it so misbecomingly... as made him loathsome to such as saw him act it. 1707 NORRIS *Treat. Humility* vii. 298 It makes it [sc. pride] sit... still the more misbecomingly upon us.

misbe'comingness. [-NESS.] The quality or condition of being misbecoming; also, in particularized use, an unbecoming characteristic.

1644 DIGBY *Nat. Bodies* xxviii. §8 One great misbecomingnesse he was apt to fall into, whiles he spoke: which was an vn certainty in the tone of his voyce. 1674 N. FAIRFAX *Bulk & Selv.* Ep. Ded., 'Tis a misbecomingness to have a doing Philosophy set forth by a talking Philosopher. a 1704 LOCKE *Notes Ephes.* v. 3 Wks. 1714 III. 376 What indecency or misbecomingness is it among Christians to name covetousness?

† **mis'bede**, *v. Obs.* Forms: 1 misbéodan, 3-4 mis-, mysbeode, 4 -bide, 4-5 -bede; *pa. t.* 1 misbéad, 4 -bed(e); *pa. pple.* 1 misboden, 4 mysbode(n). [OE. *misbéodan* (= MDU. *missebieden*, MLG. *misse-*, *misbeden*, MHG. *missebieten*, ON. *misbiðða*), f. *mis-* MIS-¹ 1 + *béodan* (see *bid v.* 1 A).] *trans.* To ill-use, ill-treat; to injure, abuse. (In OE. with obj. in *dative*.) Also *intr. const. till*.

a 975 *Canons Edgar* v. in Thorpe *Laws* II. 244 Gif him ænig man healice misboden hæbbe. a 1023 WULFSTAN *Hom.* xxii. (1883) 112 Dy ne misbeode cristenra manna ænig oðrum ealles to swyðe. a 1122 *O.E. Chron.* (Laud MS.) an. 1083 He misbead his munecan on fela pingan. a 1250 *Owl & Night.* 1541 Me hire may so ofte mysbeode þat heo do wile hire owe neode. c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 104 Whan Lowys herd þat sawe, þat Roberd was so dede, Ageyn right & lawe, tille Henry he misbede. 1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. VII. 45 And mis-beode [B. VI. 46 mysbede] þou not pi bondemen. c 1386 CHAUCER *Knt.'s T.* 51 Or who hath yow misboden, or offended? 1387 *TREVISIA Higden* (Rolls) III. 225 The peple of Rome made stryf as pough þey were mysbode of the senatoures. ? a 1400 *Morte Arth.* 3083 That no lele ligemane... Sulde... biernez myse-bide, that to þe burgh longede. 1496 *Dives & Pauper* (W. de W.) VII. xxvii. 318/2 Yf thou lene to my poore peple, thou shalt not therfore mysbede hym. 1846 BROCKETT *Gloss. N.C. Words, Mis-boden*, injured. [Quotes Chaucer.]

† **misbe'fall**, *v. Obs.* [MIS-¹ 1.]

1. *impers.* With dat. of the person affected: To happen unfortunately, turn out badly.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 200 þe ueorðe [unðeauwe] is Gledschipe of his vuel: lauhwen oðer gabden, ȝif him mis-biueolle [MS. T. mis-times, C. mistimed]. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* I. 57 For elles, bot a man do so, Him may folofte mysbefalle. c 1425 *Eng. Conq. Irel.* 124/15 Thegh hym yn thyeke [= thylke] vyage mys byfelle. c 1430 *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* I. lxix. (1869) 40. I wole telle yow how it bifel of hem, and how it misbefel hem.

2. Of events: To happen unfortunately. Also in *ppl. adj. misbefallen*.

1591 *Troub. Raigne K. John* (1611) 48 Deep sorrow throbbedh mis-befallen euent. 1645 WITHER *Vox Pacif.* 117 Scarce a man Among a thousand, searcheth out those things Which mis-befall. 1648 W. BROWNE *Polexander* III. iv. 128 Something... is misbefalne Zelmatida.

3. Of persons: To come to harm.

c 1430 *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* IV. lvi. (1869) 203 Wherefore so lightliche fallen þei nouht, ne so soone misbefallen.

misbe'get, *v. rare*. [MIS-¹ 1.] *trans.* To beget unlawfully.

c 1330 *Arth. & Merl.* 1113 (Kölbing) þou art a cursed ping, Misbiȝeten oȝaines þe lawe. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 80 His fader, which him misbegat, He slouh. 1607 SHAKS. *Timon* III. v. 29 Which [quarrelling] indeede Is Valour misbegot, and came into the world, When Sects, and Factions were newly borne. 1860 READE *Cloister & H.* II. 363 Buss the old folk and thank them for their begetting of thee.

† **misbe'get, ppl. a.** and *sb.* Also 3 -biȝite, 4 -biȝete, -biȝete, -beyete, 5 beȝeten. [f. MIS-¹ 2 + *beȝet(en)*, ME. *pa. pple.* of BEGET *v.*] = MISBEGOTTEN.

1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 987 Leste it heode out of kunde þorȝ child mis bi ȝite [later MSS. *mys bi gete*, *mis biȝete*]. 13... *Seuyn Sag.* 1052 (W.) And of the child... He segh hit was a mis-beyete. c 1330 *Arth. & Merl.* 1021 (Kölbing) þou misbiȝeten ping, þou hast ylowe a gret lesing. a 1400 *Octouian* 259 Thy mysbeȝeten chylderren two.

misbe'gin, *v. rare*. [MIS-¹ 1.] *trans.* To begin amiss or badly. So **misbe'gin ppl. a.**

1583 GOLDING *Calvin on Deut.* lxxv. 461 By applying their minds to al wicked shifts for y^e maintenance of y^e thing y^e they had misbegun. 1587 — *De Mornay* xxiii. (1592) 353 A Song mistuned, or a Gambauld misbegun. 1864 *Louie's last term* (N.Y.) 9 Another mis-begun day.

misbe'gotten, ppl. a. and *sb.* Also misbegot. [MIS-¹ 2.] *A. adj.*

1. Unlawfully begotten; illegitimate; bastard.

1554 T. MARTIN *Marr. Priests* B iv. Those haue we seen to be the most gredy getters for their misbegotten heires. 1595 SHAKS. *John* v. iv. 4 That misbegotten duell Falcon-bridge. 1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 1133 Where no other youthes do exercise but misbegotten bastards. 1700 DRYDEN *Fables, Cinyras & Myrrha* 354 (1721) 136 Mean time the mis-begotten infant grows. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* I. iii. It goes against me to touch these misbegotten wretches, whom I don't look upon as my fellow creatures. 1789 BURNS *Fragm. inser. to C. J. Fox* 15 A sorry, poor, misbegot son of the Muses. 1875-86 [see B].

b. *transf. and fig.*

1593 SHAKS. *Rich. II.* I. i. 33 In the deuotion of a subjects loue, . . . And free from other misbegotten hate. 1760 LLOYD *Poems* (1762) 97 When Falshood stole them to disguise Her misbegotten brood of lies. 1820 HAZLITT *Lect. Dram. Lit.* 15 Germany first broke the spell of misbegotten fear. 1858 BUSHNELL *Nat. & Supernat.* xiii. (1864) 421 Our misbegotten opinions.

2. Used as a term of opprobrium.

1571 GOLDING *Calvin on Ps.* xxiv. 5 That misbegotten generation, whiche was proude of the only visour of their ceremonies. 1641 MILTON *Ch. Govt.* iii. Wks. 1851 III. 110 Some misbegotten thing, that... vaunts and glories in her stolne plumes. 1815 BYRON *to Moore* 12 June, Murray... has been cruelly cudgelled of misbegotten knaves. 1838 SOUTHEY *Doctor Cxxxvii.* (1848) 346, I should never like to trust my precious limbs upon the back of such a misbegotten beast. 1839 BAILEY *Festus* (1848) 181 This dim, dwarfed, misbegotten sphere. 1886 STEVENSON *Dr. Jekyll* 100 There was something abnormal and misbegotten in the very essence of the creature.

B. *sb.* A bastard; also, as a term of abuse (cf. A. 2). Now only *dial.*, in form *misbegot*.

1546 BALE *Eng. Votaries* I. (1560) 21 b, Saint Cuthbert y^e great God of the North... was a misbegotten also. c 1550 T. INGELAND *Disob. Child* Eiv, What wordes haue we here, thou misbegotten? 1875-86 *W. Somerset Gloss.*, *Misbegot*, *adj.* and *sb.* Base born; a bastard. 1877 *Holderness Gloss.*, *Misbegot*, a bastard.

misbehadden, *Sc. form* of MISBEHOLDEN.

misbe'have, *v.* [MIS-¹ 1.]

1. *refl.* and (later) *intr.* To behave wrongly; to conduct oneself improperly.

1475 *Rolls of Parl.* VI. 134/1 They never offended nor misbehaved theym in the mater of the compleynt... specified. 1530 PALSGR. 636/2 You were to blame to mysbehave you to hym so sore as you dyd. 1648 *Art. Peace* xxix. in *Milton Wks.* 1851 IV. 538 Such other Person or Persons... to be named and appointed in the place or places, of him or them, who shall so die or misbehave themselves. 1759 FRANKLIN *Ess.* Wks. 1840 III. 462 The said mayor, by becoming a promoter and ringleader of such an insult, had exceedingly misbehaved himself. 1764 BURN *Poor Laws* 289 The punishment of a servant misbehaving, is to be either by commitment to the house of correction, or [etc.]. 1860 EMERSON *Cond. Life* vi. (1861) 131 If we misbehave we suspect others. 1871 BROWNING *Hervé Riel* vii, Not a ship that misbehaves. 1884 *Law Times Rep.* XLIX. 775/2 The court can order costs to be paid by a trustee who has misbehaved.

† 2. *trans.* To conduct or manage improperly. 1540 HYRDE tr. *Vives' Instr. Chr. Wom.* (1592) O 4 The naughtiness of misbehaving her body.

So **misbe'having vbl. sb.** and *ppl. a.*

1451 *Rolls of Parl.* V. 216/1 Noyse and claymour of the seid mysbehavyng renneeth openly. 1496-7 *Act 12 Hen. VII.* c. 2 Perjurie and other divers offenses and mysbehavynges. 1529 *Act 21 Hen. VIII.* c. 20 Bill or informacyon... agaynst any person for any mysbehavyng afore rehearsed. c 1610 in *Gutch Coll. Cur.* II. 12 That all common women, and misbehaving people... withdraw themselves out of this Fair. 1891 *Spectator* 7 Mar. 331/2 For the purpose of inflicting a sort of penance on a misbehaving clergyman's soul.

† **misbe'haved, ppl. a.** [MIS-¹ 2.] Ill-behaved. 1592 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* III. iii. 143 Like a misbehaved and sullen wench.

misbe'haviour. [MIS-¹ 4.] Bad behaviour, improper conduct; †an instance of this.

1486 *Act 3 Hen. VII.* c. 1 Bill or Information... against any Person for any Misbehaviour afore rehearsed. 1512 *Act 4 Hen. VIII.* c. 19 § 11 What so euer persone or persones do...

commytt eny mysbehavoure in eny maner wyse touchyng the premisses. 1516 in *Eng. Gilds* 329 To. . ponysch all such mysbyhauors and fautes as haue be, or be nowe, or schalbe. 1674 BREVINT *Saul at Endor* 207 An Officer. . who was cashiered for some Mis-behavior. 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 503 ¶1 The misbehaviour of people at church. 1765 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* I. xvi. 442 The law does not hold the tie of nature to be dissolved by any misbehaviour of the parent. 1855 THACKERAY *Newcomes* lxxvii. II. 347 The just feelings of displeasure with which I could not but view his early disobedience and misbehaviour.

misbe'holden, *ppl. a.* Also *dial.* -behodden, *Sc.* -behad(d)en. [f. MIS-¹ 2 + beholden, pa. pple. of BEHOLD *v.* The orig. meaning seems to have been 'improperly guarded, unguarded'; cf. OE. *bealden* cautious.] Unbecoming, indiscreet; disobliging: usually qualifying word.

1600 T. HEYWOOD *2nd Pt. Edw. IV.* I. ii. (1613) Mib, We shew thee not one discontented looke, Nor render him one misbeholden word. 1828 *Craven Gloss.* (ed. 2) II. 294 Bud thou minds I niver gav him another misbeholden word. 1837 HOGG *Siege Roxb.* iv. *Tales & Sk.* VI. 105 The first side that lifts a sword, or says a misbeholden word. 1869 *Lonsdale Gloss.*, *Misbeholden*, disobliging, offensive. 'I niver gav her a misbeholden word'.

misbe'lead, *v. rare.* In 4 *pa. pple.* misbilad. [MIS-¹ 1.] *trans.* To lead astray.

c 1320 *Cast. Love* 428 Ac as a Mon mis-I-rad On vche half he is mis-bilad. 1909 GALSWORDY *Strife* II. ii. 251 *Thomas.* I haf ears to my head. . . Jago. Your ears have misbeled you then.

misbelief (misbr'li:f). [MIS-¹ 4, 7.]

1. Erroneous or unorthodox religious belief; wrong faith; heresy.

a 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 2393 Leste 3e eft wepen echeliche in helle. . as 3e schullen alle, buten 3ef 3e forleten. . ower misbileaue. 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Cons.* 5521 3e haithen men of mysbylyefe. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. xv. 402 Mekometh in mysbileue men and wommen brouste. 1481 CAXTON *Godfrey* c. 152 Grete hate. . hath ben bytwene the Turkes of thoryent and the Turkes of Egypt. . By cause they discorde in theyr creance and mysbylyue. 1529 MORE *Dyaloge* 1. Wks. 144/2 If the woorschip of ymages wer ydolatrie than y^e churche beleuing it to be lawful. . were in a misbelieve & in a deadly error. 1639 LAUD *Wks.* (1849) II. 6 Perfidious misbelief could not be welcome, or, rather, indeed, perfidious misbelievers or schismatics could not be welcome. 1670 MILTON *Hist. Eng. Wks.* 1738 II. 61 Paulinus omitting no opportunity to win the King from misbelief. 1829 SOUTHEY *Sir T. More* II. 93 In producing superstition and misbelief on one hand, and unbelief on the other. 1865 PUSEY *Truth Eng. Ch.* 13 The authors. . did not speak out. . the unbelief or misbelief which they suggested. 1879 A. W. HADDAN *Apost. Succ. Ch. Eng.* p. vii. [A doctrine] which the tendency of modern belief or misbelief leads men to scorn as childish.

2. *gen.* Erroneous belief; false opinion or notion.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Can. Yeom. T.* 660 Ye shul han no mysbileue Ne wrong conceite of me in youre Absence. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) VI. 397 bis and opere suche lewed tales Englishe men holden by a mysbylye [L. *incredulitate*] pat hap ful longe i-dured. 1426 LYDG. *De Guil. Pilgr.* 18623 And thynges that thou doste obserue, Alle is but foly and mysbylye. 1496 *Dives & Pauper* (W. de W.) I. xlv 87/1 They haue no suche fantasye ne mysbylye in dremes. 1513 DOUGLAS *Aeneis* x. xi. 56 Gif thou wenis that all the victory. . May be reduct and alerat clar agane, A mysbelieve thou fosteris all in vane. 1651 BAXTER *Inf. Bapt.* 18 If they prevail to perswade the people of the necessity of practice, in so doing they put on them both the misbelief and the mispractice. 1905 *Athenaeum* 8 July 39/2 The misbeliefs of bygone times.

† 3. Want of belief; disbelief; incredulity.

138. WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* III. 108 God hardede Pharaois herte for 3e mysbylye pat he hadde to God. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 215/1 O how thy moste beaute hast thou lost for thy incredulite and mysbylye. 1587 GOLDING *De Mornay* vi. (1592) 84 Simple distrusts or misbeleefes of the things which they vnderstand not. 1591 *Troub. Raigne K. John* (1611) 38 The traitors breath, Whose perurie. . Beleaguers all the skie with mis-beleefe. a 1649 DRUMM. of HAWTH. *Poems* Wks. (1711) 51/1 Misbelief Of these sad news. 1653 H. MORE *Antid. Ath.* III. xvi. (1712) 142 A contemptuous misbelief of such like Narrations concerning Spirits, and an endeavour of making them all ridiculous and incredible.

¶ 4. An alleged term for a 'company' of painters.

1486 *Bk. St. Albans* f. vij, A misbeleue of paynteris.

Hence † misbe'liefful *a.*, unbelieving; † misbe'lieffness, unbelief.

c 1320 *Cast. Love* 1428 [Saint] Thomas misbileuensee. c 1420 WYCLIF'S *Bible* *Ecclus.* i. 36 Mysbileueful [1382 mys leueful, 1388 vnbileueful] to the dred of the Lord [Vulg. *incredibilis timori Domini*].

misbelieve, *v.* [MIS-¹ 1, 7. Cf. OF. *mescrere*, mod. *mécroire*.]

1. *intr.* To believe amiss; to hold an erroneous belief. Also with *clause*.

1382 WYCLIF *Deut.* i. 26 Mysbileuyng [1388 vnbileueful, Vulg. *increduli*] to the word of the Lord oure God. a 1425 *Cursor M.* 18698 (Trin.) Thomas. . Stonde studfaste now herfore And mis bileue [other *MSS.* mistr(o)] pou no more. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 190 Who so euer confesse . . all y^e articles of our fayth, saue onely one, & in that one do mysbylye, he is an heretyke. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* IV. xii. 26 She. . coming to her sonne, gan first to scold And chydre at him that made her misbelieve. 1644 MILTON *Bucer on Div.* Wks. 1851 IV. 335 The holy Spirit does not make the mis-believing of him who departs, but the departing of him who mis-believs, to be the just cause of freedom to the brother or sister. 1647 TRAPP *Comm. John* xx. 8 As Mary

Magdalene had told them, so they mis-believed, that it [the Lord's body] was taken away to some other place.

2. *trans.* Not to believe; to distrust (a person); to disbelieve (a thing). *Obs.*

c 1450 LOVELICH *Merlin* 1505 And Neuere j schal the Misbelieve For non man that owht can on pe preve. 1653 H. MORE *Antid. Ath.* I. ix. (1712) 26 If bare possibility may at all intangle our assent. . we cannot fully misbelieve the absurdest Fable. 1699 BURNET *39 Art.* xv. 139 We find the same Zachary guilty of misbelieving the Message of the Angel to him. 1728 BAILEY, *To Misbelieve*, to distrust.

† **misbe'lieved**, *a. Obs.* [f. MISBELIEF + -ED²; or perh. f. MIS-¹ 2 + BELIEVED *ppl. a.* (cf. *smooth-spoken*).]

1. Holding a wrong belief or false religion; heretical; infidel, heathen.

a 1225 *St. Marher.* I. 3e zet weren monie ma þen nu beon misbileuede men. 13. . . *Guy Warw.* (A.) 3397 Sarrazins þat misbileuede be. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) II. 309 Hit was þe manere of mysbeleued men [L. *ethnicorum*] forto kepe a dede body nyne dayes wip oute oignement. 1398 — *Barth. De P. R.* xiii. ix. (Bodley MS.), þis ryuer [Jordan] . . departeþ þe contrey of rist þeabyan men fro þe contrey of mysbileued men. 1494 FAYAN *Chron.* I. ii. 9 Diana a Goddess of mysbyleued people.

absol. c 1330 *Arth. & Merl.* 1900 (Kölb) þus ended sir Fortiger, þat misbileued. 1340 *Ayenb.* 252 þe bougres and þe mysbyleufe.

2. Unbelieving, incredulous.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Troilus* III. 838 O thou wikkid serpent Jelosy! Thow mysbyleuid, envyous folye.

misbe'liever. [MIS-¹ 5.] One who holds a false or unorthodox belief; a heretic or infidel.

1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* XIII. xiv. 631 The other wey betokeneth the way of synners and of mysbyleuers. 1509 BARCLAY *Shyp of Fols* (1570) 198 Of these misbelievers more to write or tell. . It were but foly. 1596 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* I. iii. 112 You call me misbeleuer. . And spet vpon my Iewish gaberdine. 1651 C. CARTWRIGHT *Cert. Relig.* I. 114 Though Protestants have done little. . to convert meer Infidels, yet in the other kinde, viz. in converting mis-believers they have done much. 1728 MORGAN *Algiers* I. vi. 180 In the very first Encounter. . with the Misbelievers, Sheikh Abdallah. . was hurried into the other World. 1830 WORDSW. *Armenian Lady's Love* xx. Innocent, and meek, and good, Though with misbelievers bred. 1867 FREEMAN *Norm. Cong.* (1877) I. vi. 465 Roger. . sought. . to wage warfare against the misbeliever. 1868 J. H. BLUNT *Ref. Ch. Eng.* I. 525 The correction of misbelievers was originally part of the ordinary jurisdiction of every bishop.

misbe'lieving, *vbl. sb.* [MIS-¹ 3.] Misbelief.

1340 *Ayenb.* 134 And þerof byþeþ y-come alle þe maneres of eresye and of misbeleuinge. 1644 [see MISBELIEVE 1.] 1737 J. WILLISON *Affl. Man's Companion* VII. iv. (1744) 140 What is it but a Misbelieving of God?

misbe'lieving, *ppl. a.* [MIS-¹ 2.] Holding a false belief; heretical, unorthodox.

c 1330 *Arth. & Merl.* 5982 (Kölb) þe misbileueand paem starf. 1340 *Ayenb.* 69 þe bougres and þe mysbyleunde. 1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* v. x. 178, I aduise . . to make vs redy to mete with these sarasyns and mysbyleyung men. 1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholas's Voy.* IV. xxxvi. 160 b, The righteous iudgements of God towards the mis-beleuing. 1642 ROGERS *Naaman* 577 A misbelieving Turke or Iew. 1691 DRYDEN *K. Arthur* I. Wks. 1701 II. 491 Lift high thy thund'ring arm, let every blow Dash out a mis-believing Briton's Brains. 1816 SOUTHEY *Poet's Pilgr.* I. 3 When Martel. . from the yoke Of misbelieving Mecca saved the West. 1873 B. GREGORY *Holy Cath.* Ch. xv. 161 Each denominational church has the right . . of excommunicating. . misbelieving members.

trans. 1847 DE QUINCEY *Sp. Mil. Nun* Postscr., Wks. 1854 III. 96 Confessions that. . were absolutely mobbed and hustled by a gang of misbelieving (i.e. miscreant) critics.

Hence misbe'lievingly *adv.*, incredulously.

1882 MISS BRADDON *Mt. Royal* I. iii. 92 He would have shrugged his shoulders misbelievingly.

† **misbe'love**, *v. Obs. rare.* [MIS-¹ 1, 7.]

1. *trans.* To love amiss.

1614 SYLVESTER *Parl. Vertues Royall* 371 Wks. (Grosart) II. 127 Th' one loves not, th' other mis-beloves What best to fear, and least presume behoves.

2. Not to love; to hate.

1545 RAYNOLD *Byrth Mankynde* Procl. C vi, By this reason phisitians and chyrurgians wyves shold greatly be abhorryd and mysbeloued of theyr husbandes.

misbe'seem, *v.* [MIS-¹ 1.] = MISBECOME. (In 17th c. freq. in the pres. pple. with an obj.)

1598 BP. HALL *Sat. Postscr.*, One thinks it misbeseeming the Author because a Poem, another vnlawfull in it selfe because a Satyre. 1627 HAKEWILL *Apol.* (1630) 104 Neither can this action misbeseeme the worthinesse of so glorious a peece. 1773 STEEVENS *Shaks. Wks.*, *Ham.* III. ii. note, Nor. . would it much misbeseem us to remember. . that we likewise are men. 1884 J. PAYNE 1001 *Nights* IX. 336 Examples of Mohammedan fervour. . that would not have misbeseemed the strictest epochs of religious enthusiasm.

misbe'seeming, *ppl. a.* = MISBECOMING.

c 1610 BEAUM. & FL. *Philaster* IV. (1622) 48 Goe sell those misbeseeming cloathes thou wearest. a 1677 BARROW *Serm.* (1810) II. 144 To descend to such a misbeseeming employment. . as the washing of his disciple's feet.

misbe'stow, *v.* [MIS-¹ 1.] *trans.* To bestow wrongly or improperly.

1532 MORE *Confut. Tindale* Wks. 355/2 To bestowe his witte. . about some better busines then Tindall misbestoweth it now. 1583 GOLDING *Calvin on Deut.* xxxv. 206 If yee complayne of that time as though it were misbestowed. 1641 MILTON *Animadv.* iv. 65 The misbestowed wealth which they were cheated of. 1748

RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) IV. vii. 40 All his compliments are misbestowed. 1815 SOUTHEY *Roderick* xxiv. 247 Oh, for a month Of that waste life which millions misbestow. 1841 FR. A. KEMBLE *Rec. Later Life* (1882) II. 148 This is the way that fool Fortune misbestows her favours.

So misbe'stowal, wrong bestowal.

a 1866 J. GROTE *Moral Ideas* (1876) 133 The misbestowal of love. . does of course do much harm.

† **misbe'think**, *v. Obs.* [MIS-¹ 1.] *refl.* and *pass.* To think amiss; a. to be mistaken; b. to have wrong thoughts.

c 1275 in *O. E. Misc.* 45 Peter þo onswerede. . Neuer er ich hnye ne yseyh þu ert mys-by-pouht. 13. . *Sir Beues* (A.) 55 þe leuedi hire mis-be-pouhte And meche agan þe rist 3he wrou3te. c 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 5825 He þe gat. . Thar-for ert þow mys-by-poste, To procury hym to slee.

† **misbe'tide**, *v. Obs.* [MIS-¹ 1.] *impers.* and *intr.* = MISBEFALL 1, 2.

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 11833 Y trowe þei schul 3it mis-bytide ffor þer couetise & þer pryde. c 1400 *Laud Troy Bk.* 6734 Alas, that euer him mys-be-tid! c 1430 *Syr Gener.* (Roxb.) 5480 If his help be my gujde, Neuer shal I misbetid.

misbeyete: see MISBEGET *ppl. a.*

† **misbi'hede**, *v. Obs.* [MIS-¹ 1.] *pass.* To be misguided.

13. . *Childh. Jesus* 438 þo speken þis maistres gret: Josep, þou art mis bi hede.

mis'birth, *rare.* [MIS-¹ 4. Cf. OE. *misbyrd*.] = ABORTION.

1648-60 HEXHAM, *Een Misbaert*, . . A Misbirth, . . or an Abortive. 1833 CARLYLE *Misc. Ess.*, *Cagliostro* (1888) V. 83 The everlasting Pit had opened itself and from its still blacker bosom had issued. . all manner of shapeless misbirths. 1887 W. STOKES tr. *Tripartite Life Patrick* (Rolls) 207 No children save mis-births used to be born to Carthenn.

† **mis'bode**, *sb. Obs.* [Representing OE. **misbod*, corresp. to *misbéodan* MISBEDE: cf. BODE sb.²] Wrong, offence.

c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 79 He. . þe ne poleð and forebereð nuht a misbode. c 1205 LAY. 11095 Al Rome he fordude þurh his muchele misbode. 1613 R. CAWDREY *Table Alph.*, *Misbode*, wrong. [Hence in later Dicts.]

mis'bode, *v. rare*—1. [MIS-¹ 1.] *trans.* To forebode (something evil).

1626 in *Cosins' Corr.* (Surtees) I. 89 My only desire to be with you. . is to knowe what you must not or dare not write, for I misbode some great matter.

So mis'boding *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

a 1659 BP. BROWNRIE *Serm.* (1674) I. ii. 33 [He] forbids four sorts of Characters to be set upon a Signet, as misboding Characters. 1739 LILLO *Arden of Feversham* v, Her misboding sorrow for his absence Has almost made her frantic. 1819 LINGARD *Hist. Eng.* II. xii. 69 With a misboding heart he obeyed the summons. 1825 *Ibid.* VI. iv. 239 The misbodings of fanaticism.

misboden, *pa. pple.* of MISBEDE.

misborn (mis'bo:n), *ppl. a.* ? *Obs.* [MIS-¹ 2.]

1. Prematurely born; abortive. Hence, deformed or mis-shapen from birth.

c 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* I. 228 Gif cild misbornen sy. c 1230 *Hali Meid.* 313 If hit is misborn. . & wont eni of his limen. 1382 WYCLIF *I Cor.* xv. 8 At the laste of alle, he was seyn and to me, as to a mysborn child [Vulg. *tamquam abortivo*]. 1390 GOWER *Conf. I.* 192 A povere child. . in the name Of thilke which is so misborne We toke. 1496 *Dives & Pauper* (W. de W.) VI. iii. 234/1 They that be mysborn moost comonly they haue an harde ende. 1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 172/35 Mysborne, *obortiuus* [sic]. 1600 SURFLET *Countrie Farme* VII. xi. 817 It must either be transplanted, or else it woulde prooue out of course like a misborne thing. 1605 CAMDEN *Rem. Languages* 19 That which the Latines call *Abortus*, . . they [the Anglo-Saxons] called *Miss-borne*.

2. Born of unlawful union; hence, base-born.

1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. vi. 42 Ah! misborn Elfe, In evill houre thy foes thee hither sent. 1624 BP. MOUNTAGU *Gagg* 204 Thou Lyer, and misborne Elfe of the Father of lies. a 1641 — *Acts & Mon.* (1642) 535 The mis-begotten, and mis-born changeling of an heretical father. 1718 MOTTEUX *Quix.* (1733) I. 108 He wou'd not be allow'd to be a lawful Knight; but a Mis-born Intruder.

mis'bound. [f. MIS-¹ 2 + BOUND *ppl. a.*² 6.] Of a book: badly or wrongly bound.

1802 D. WORDSWORTH *Jrnl.* 5 Feb. (1941) I. 107 The Chaucer not only misbound but a leaf or two wanting. 1889 SKEAT *Barbour's Bruce* Pref. p. lxxvii, The Bodleian copy is quite perfect; it is only misbound. 1952 J. CARTER *ABC for Bk.-Collectors* 120 When a leaf or leaves, or an entire gathering, has been wrongly folded or misplaced by the binder, it is called misbound. Provided that nothing is missing, and that the amount of matter misbound is not too great or its misplacing too glaring, collectors commonly take a more charitable view of the result than readers.

† **mis'breyde**, *Obs.* Also -brayde. [f. MIS-¹ 4 + *breyde*, BRAID sb. Cf. OE. *misbróden* 'distortum', pa. pple. of **misbreȝdan* (see BRAID *v.*¹), also ON. *misbrigið* trespass.] Offence, misdeed.

1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 3492 3yf a man haue mysdo or seyde, And men hym blame for þat mysbreyde. c 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 1037 Maugee haue pou. . for þy foul mysbrayde.

mis'calculate, *v.* [MIS-¹ 1.] *trans.* To calculate, compute, or reckon wrongly.

1705 ARBUTHNOT *Coins*, etc. (1727) 112 There may be in such a multitude of passages, several misquoted,

misinterpreted, and miscalculated. 1788 BURNS *Let.* 17 Dec., You miscalculate matters widely, when you forbid my waiting on you, lest it should hurt my worldly concerns. 1836 THIRLWALL *Greece* II. xii. 155 They probably miscalculated the effects of the public success. 1878 BOSW. SMITH *Carthage* 194 Or was it that Hannibal miscalculated the distance. . . of the route which he chose?

b. absol. or intr.

1697 COLLIER *Ess. Mor. Subj.* II. (1709) 39 To look for so obliging a World as this comes to, is to miscalculate extremely. 1840 MACAULAY *Ess., Clive* (1854) 531/2 The conspirators found that they had miscalculated. 1895 *Atlantic Monthly* LXXVI. 68 They had evidently miscalculated about my departure.

Hence miscalculating ppl. a.

1851 I. TAYLOR *Wesley & Methodism* 205 An ill-judging weakness, a miscalculating caution.

miscalculation. [MIS-¹ 4.] Wrong or faulty calculation or reckoning.

1720 *Biblioth. Bibl.* I. 73 Their want of Intercalations, and their miscalculations of Eclipses. 1858 J. MARTINEAU *Stud. Christ.* 320 The miscalculation of one age is checked by that of a succeeding; opposite errors cancel each other. 1903 MORLEY *Life Gladstone* III. VIII. ix. 146 Events show this to have been the capital miscalculation.

mis'calculator. [MIS-¹ 5.] One who makes miscalculations.

1873 HAMERTON *Intell. Life* IV. ii. 153 Let us not think too contemptuously of the miscalculators of time.

miscall (mis'kɔ:l), *v.* Also 8 miscal. [MIS-¹ 1.]

1. *trans.* To call by a wrong name; to give a wrong name to; to misname. Often with *compl.*

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P.R.* XIX. CXXVIII. (1495) 936 A vessel wyth fowre fete is mysicallyd Trisilis. 1593 SHAKS. *Rich II.* I. iii. 263 *Gau.* Call it a traull that thou tak'st for pleasure. *Bul.* My heart will sigh, when I miscall it so, Which findes it an enforced Pilgrimage. 1650 J. HALL *Paradoxes* 49 Suppose you miscall happiness content. 1697 T. BROWN *Dispensary* II. Wks. 1709 III. II. 80 Lest I should mis-call you, and not give you your right Title. 1742 RICHARDSON *Pamela* III. 185 That violent Passion which we mad young Fellows are apt to miscal Love. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* I. 216 The Partridge of New England is the Pheasant of Pennsylvania, but is mis-called in both places. 1812 H. & J. SMITH *Rej. Addr., Theatre* 14 No room for standing, miscall'd standing room. 1822 T. L. PEACOCK *Maid Marian* xii. 165 No one shall miscall a forester. He who call Robin Robert of Huntingdon. or.. Marian Matilda Fitzwater [etc.]. a 1853 ROBERTSON *Lect. & Addr.* II. (1858) 59 One of those miserable publications miscalled religious. 1886 GURNEY, etc. *Phantasms of Living* II. 2 His .. explanation. . . depended on his miscalling his experience, and referring it to the class of dreams.

b. To misread, mispronounce. dial.

1853 CADENHEAD *Bon Accord* 205 (E.D.D.) Woe to the loun that a word was misca'. 1866 GREGOR *Banffsh. Gloss., Misca'* .. (2) To read imperfectly. 1881 MISS YONGE *Lads & Lasses Langley* IV. 146 He no sooner opened his mouth to read than half-a-dozen hands were held out, in token that he had miscalled a word.

2. To call by a bad name; to call (a person) names; to revile, abuse, malign. Now *dial.*

c 1449 PEACOCK *Repr.* v. xv. 563 Thei not oonli scornen it [sc. the sacrament of the altar], but thei haaten it, mys callen it bi foule names. 1596 SPENSER *F.Q.* IV. viii. 24 Whom she [sc. Slander] with leasings lewdly did miscall And wickedly backbite. 1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 124 They deserved to be .. punished, for so miscalling and reviling him. 1643 SIR T. BROWNE *Relig. Med.* (1656) II. §4 By opprobrious Epithets we miscall each other. 1725 RAMSAY *Gentle Sheph.* I. i. She. 'Misca'd me first, then bade me hound my dog. 1789 BURNS *Capt. Grose's Peregr.* x. Whae'er o' thee shall ill suppose, They sair misca' thee. 1866 READE *G. Gaunt* (ed. 2) II. xvi. 313, I can't bear any man on earth to miscall her but myself. 1872 *Routledge's Ev. Boy's Ann.* 6/2 Here's Kathleen and Susy been miscallin' me dreadful.

Hence mis'calling vbl. sb. Also mis'caller.

1690 LOCKE *Hum. Und.* IV. iv. §9 Miscalling of any of those Ideas. . . hinders not, but that we may have certain. . . Knowledge of their several Agreements and Disagreements. 1816 SCOTT *Antiq.* xii. A' the slights and taunts that hurt ane's spirit mair nor downright misca'ing. 1866 GREGOR *Banffsh. Gloss., Misca'er*, one who reads imperfectly; as, 'He's an unco' misca'er fin he reads'. 1884 A. A. PUTNAM *10 Yrs. Police Judge* xvii. 171 The miscalled threw a clothes-pin and hit the miscaller somewhere.

mis'called, ppl. a. [MIS-¹ 2.] Wrongly named.

1822-34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) III. 169 In those cases of miscalled cataracts. 1838 DICKENS *Nich. Nick.* vi. Let miscalled philosphers tell us what they will. 1904 *Q. Rev.* Oct. 467 The hyraces—the miscalled coney of Scripture.

miscanter (mis'kæntə(r), -æ-). *north. dial.*

[var. of MISAUNTER, of obscure origin; cf. MISHANTER.] Misadventure, mishap.

1781 HUTTON *Tour to Caves* Gloss. (E.D.S.), *Miscanter*, a misadventure. 1808 J. STAGG *Apparition* vii. (1808) 75 Oft by miscanter this way led, The nighted traveller's seen, A frightful ghaist. 1869 *Lonsdale Gloss., Miscanter*, misadventure. 1878 *Cumbl'd. Gloss., Miscanter*, .. a defeat, mishap.

† **mi'scape, v. Obs.** [app. f. MIS-¹ 1 + SCAPE *v.*]

1. *intr.* To have a mishap, come to grief.

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. x. 283 (MS. Rawl.) Archa dei meskapud and ely brak his nekke. 1477 NORTON *Ord. Alch.* IV. in Ashm. (1652) 49 Use one manner of Vessel in Matter and in Shape, Beware of Comixtion that nothing miscape [several Ashm. MSS. have mishappe].

2. *trans.* To escape (a person) sinfully.

a 1535 FISHER *Spirit. Consol.* Wks. (1876) 359 Many deeds, words, and thoughts, miscape me in my life.

miscarriage (mis'kæridʒ). [MIS-¹ 4.]

† 1. *a.* Misconduct, misbehaviour. *Obs.*

1618 SIR H. MOUNTAGU in *Bucleuch MSS.* (Hist. MSS. Comm.) I. 253, I have received. . . the note that imports the miscarriage of the new Justice of Peace. It was very insolent, if the information be true. 1645 in *Essex* (Mass.) *Antiquarian* (1904) VIII. 6 Wife of Mr. Samuel Hall fined for miscarriage in words against the constable of Salsbery. 1682 *Wood Life* 17 June (O.H.S.) III. 22 The chancellor's letters for regulating the rudeness and miscarriage of the Masters in Convocation.

† **b.** An instance of this; an error of conduct; a misdemeanour, misdeed. *Obs.*

1635 BP. HALL *Char. Man* 34 Miscariages of children, miscasualties, unquietnesse [etc.]. 1647 TRAPP *Comm. Jas.* II. 7 A sad thing that a Heathen should see such hellish miscarriages among Christs followers. 1649 ROBERTS *Clavis Bibl.* 337 His [sc. Job's]. . . irreverent miscarriages against God under his afflictions. 1710 NORRIS *Chr. Prud.* vi. 288 As to the personal Miscariages of the Minister, our prudent Christian will not for these disesteem his Office. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* VIII. xi, The miscarriages of my former life. 1760-72 H. BROOKE *Fool of Qual.* (1792) III. 232 Many miscarriages and woful defaults are recorded of Saul, as a man, yet, as a king, he was held perfect in the eyes of the people. 1829 SCOTT *Rob Roy* *Introd.* (1865) 495/1 [They] conducted themselves with such loyalty. . . to his Majesty, as might justly wipe off all memory of former miscarriages.

2. *a.* (A person's) mismanagement or maladministration (of a business); ill-success, failure (of an enterprise, etc.). Now *rare.*

1651-2 SIR E. NICHOLAS in *N. Papers* (Camden) I. 286 The miscarriage of the business in the Downs was not inferior to any treason that I have heard of. 1674 *Baker's Chron.* (an. 1625) 453/2 He excused himself, laying a great part of the miscarriage on the stubbornness of the Earl of Essex. 1706 DE FOE *Jure Divino* p. v, Some People, who are too apt to make Misconstruction, watch for my Miscarriage. a 1715 BURNET *Own Time* (1724) I. 251 He did not wonder at the miscarriage of the late King's counsels. 1784-5 BURNS *Poem on Pastoral Poetry in Poems & Songs* (1968) I. 191 Scarce ane has tried the Shepherd-sang But w' miscarriage? 1800 *Chron. in Asiat. Ann. Reg.* III. 113/2 The sagacious and intrepid commander, to whom success and miscarriage . . . are now alike indifferent. 1807 VANCOUVER *Agric. Devon* (1813) 431 The miscarriage of one crop only. . . would. . . involve him in ruin. 1880 'MARK TWAIN' *Let. to Publishers* (1967) 123 Chatto waits. . . without asking a solitary question about the book, and then pitches into me about the miscarriage.

b. An instance of this; a failure; a blunder, mistake. Now *rare* exc. as in e.

1614 R. BAILLIE *Satan* 3 When a hard piece of worke is put in the hand of an Apprentice for the first assay of his skill, the beholders are justly afraid for a miscarriage in his young and inexperienced hand. 1650 [see CARRIAGE 10]. 1667-8 MARVELL *Corr. Wks.* (Grosart) II. 234 That the division of the Fleet was a miscarriage. 1714 GARTH *Dispens. v.* (ed. 7) 61 Your Cures. . . aloud you tell, But wisely your Miscarriages conceal. 1824 TRAVERS *Dis. Eye* (ed. 3) 338, I have now adverted to the principal miscarriages of the operation. 1834 MACAULAY *Ess., Pitt* (1850) 300/2 An inquiry into the circumstance which had produced the miscarriage of the preceding year.

† **c.** Mishap, disaster. *Obs.*

1725 DE FOE *Voy. round World* (1840) 46 If I should meet with any. . . miscarriage in the voyage. 1776 JOHNSON *Let. Mrs. Thrale* 1 Apr., His wife died at last, and before she was buried he was seized by a fever, and is now going to the grave. Such miscarriages. . . fill histories and tragedies.

† **d.** An unfortunate fall (into). *Obs.*

1754 H. WALPOLE *Let.* (1846) III. 76 The chimney-pieces, except one little miscarriage into total Ionic. . . are all of a good King James the First Gothic.

e. miscarriage of justice: a failure of a court to attain the ends of justice.

1875 *Act 38-9 Vict.* c. 77 Order xxxix, Unless in the opinion of the Court. . . some substantial wrong or miscarriage has been. . . occasioned in the trial of action. 1878 PEEK in *Contemp. Rev.* XXXII. 105 In cases where the defendant is poor or ill-defended, there is often positive miscarriage of justice. 1882 SERJT. BALLANTINE *Exper.* vi. 160 In both. . . through no fault of the judge, there was a miscarriage of justice. 1891 *Daily News* 5 Feb. 7/1 It was submitted. . . to their lordships that there had been a miscarriage, and that the order of reference should be revoked.

3. Untimely delivery (of a woman): usually taken as synonymous with *abortion* = expulsion of the foetus before the twenty-eighth week of pregnancy.

'Some pathologists have sought to establish a distinction between *abortion* and *miscarriage* (see quot. 1822), but this is not generally recognized.' N.E.D. In popular speech, however, *abortion* is used chiefly of the induced termination of pregnancy, but *miscarriage* is never so used.

1662 GRAUNT *Bills Mort.* v. 38 Miscarriages and Abortions. 1710-11 SWIFT *Jrnl. to Stella* 15 Feb., I dined at Sir John Germain's, and found lady Betty but just recovered of a miscarriage. 1754-64 SMELLIE *Midwif.* II. 67 She had eight children, besides two miscarriages. 1822 *Good Study Med.* IV. 176 If the exclusion [of the foetus] take place within six weeks after conception, it is usually called Miscarriage; if between six weeks and six months, Abortion; if during any part of the last three months before the completion of the natural term, Premature Labour. 1967 M. M. BOOKMILLER et al. *Textbk. Obstetr.* (ed. 5) xxii. 333/2 The term early abortion refers to expulsion of the fetus up to 12 weeks' gestation. When expelled from 12 to 28 weeks it is called a late abortion and from 28 to 36 weeks it is said to be premature termination of pregnancy. Many laymen still associate the word abortion with illegal interference and prefer to call a spontaneous termination of pregnancy a miscarriage. The nurse should be guided accordingly. 1970 *Sci. Jrnl.* June 75/2 Most hospitals regard the loss of a pregnancy before 20 weeks as a miscarriage. 1971 RUGH & SHETTLES *From Conception to Birth* (1972) x. 157 There are generally signs of an impending miscarriage (another term

for a spontaneous abortion). 1974 PASSMORE & ROBSON *Compan. Med. Stud.* III. xlii. 1/2 Abortion may be defined as the termination of pregnancy before the fetus is viable. In Britain this is considered to be before the 28th week of pregnancy. However, fetuses expelled before the 28th week occasionally survive, and to allow for this possibility the 20th week is sometimes used as the watershed between viability and non-viability. . . In many North American centres abortion is defined as the expulsion of a fetus weighing less than 500 g. A precise definition is required for medico-legal purposes and in Britain abortion means the termination of pregnancy before the 28th week. Miscarriage is synonymous with abortion and is often more acceptable to the lay public.

fig. 1688 CROWNE *Darius* II. *Dram.* Wks. (1874) III. 398 They who poorly fell Were embryos, and miscarriages of war.

4. The failure (of a letter, etc.) to reach its destination.

1650 LD. BEAUCHAMP in *Nicholas Papers* (Camden) I. 179, I have been very unfortunate in the miscarriage of your former addresses. 1670 BLOUNT *Law Dict.* s.v. *Duplicat*, A second Letter written and sent to the same party and purpose, as a former, for fear of a miscarriage of the first, . . . is called a *Duplicat*. 1877 RAYMOND *Statist. Mines & Mining* 172 The miscarriage of a paper by Mr. Alexander Trippel prevents me from presenting. . . some further notes. 1893 W. M. THOMAS *Let. Lady M. W. Montagu* II. Contents p. vi, Miscarriage of letters.

5. Failure to carry or convey properly.

1862 'SHIRLEY' (J. Skelton) *Nugæ Crit.* iv. 195 Public carriers must carry the public safely, or take the consequences; and neither a voluntary, nor an extorted consent, will relieve them from the legal results of miscarriage.

† **mis'carriageable, a. Obs. rare-1.** [f. prec. + -ABLE.] Liable to be led astray.

a 1656 BP. HALL *Rem. Wks.* (1660) 418 Why should we be more mis-carriageable by such possibilities. . . than others?

† **mis'carried, ppl. a. Obs.** [f. MISCARRY *v.* + -ED.] Gone astray.

1656 SIR R. BROWNE in *Nicholas Papers* (Camden) III. 285 The subject of that my miscarried letter. . . was that [etc.].

† **mis'carrier. Obs. rare-1.** [f. next + -ER.] A seducer, beguiler. (See MISCARRY *v.* 7.)

1596 NORDEN *Progr. Pietie* (1847) 172 Turning our hearts from our Maker, we become one in consent with our miscarrier.

miscarry (mis'kæri), *v.* [MIS-¹ 1. Cf. OF. *meskarrier* to go from the right path.]

† 1. *intr.* To come to harm, misfortune, or destruction; to perish; (of a person) to meet with one's death; (of an inanimate object, e.g. a ship) to be lost or destroyed. *Obs.*

a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* xxxvi. 23 Bot weriand til him sal mysakary [Vulg. *maledicentes autem ei disperibunt*]. c 1386 CHAUCER *Prolog.* 515 He. . . dwelte at hoom, and kepte wel his folde. So that the wolf ne made it nat miscarie. 1444 *Rolls of Parl.* V. 114/1 So that there myght neither Clusters of Grapes, ne hole Grapes. . . entre. . . into the Vessels. . . yat myght cause yat Wyne after that to reboille or mysare. 1447 BOKENHAM *Seyntys* (Roxb.) 142 And that noon hous where were hyr passyonarye Wyth feer ner lyhtnyng shuld never mysakarye. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 12 b, Not one of them all miscaried, but were all safe and sounde. c 1550 R. BIESTON *Bayte Fortune* B iv, But yet he must regarde, for drede his welth miscary. 1586 J. HOOKER *Hist. Irel.* in *Holinshed* II. 92/1 In this conflict, Patrike Fitzsimons, with diuerse other good housholders, misearied. 1601 R. JOHNSON *Kingd. & Commw.* (1603) 63 The great ships bringing corne from Siria and Egipt. . . doe seldome miscarrie. a 1604 HANMER *Chron. Irel.* (1809) 371 [He] shortly after miscarried at Athlone, by the fall of a Turret. 1668 SIR W. TEMPLE *Let. to King* Wks. 1731 II. 58 If we had miscarried, your Majesty had lost an honest diligent Captain and sixteen poor Seamen. 1737 [S. BERINGTON] *G. di Lucca's Mem.* (1738) 126 He left the Government. . . of all to his eldest Son in case he should miscarry. 1749 R. JAMES *Diss. Fevers* (ed. 2) 3 Many Patients miscarry even under this Treatment, perhaps more than recover.

† **b. pass.** in the same sense. *Obs.*

1387-8 T. USK *Test. Love* II. iv. (Skeat) I. 106, I had routhe to sene thee miscaried. 1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* XII. iv. 599, I am sore ashamed that I haue ben thus mysacaryed, for I am bannysshed oute of the Country of Logrys for euer. 1565 *Act 8 Eliz.* c. 13 §1 Divers Shyppes. . . have by the lacke of suche Markes of late yeres ben mysacaryed peryshed and lost in the Sea. 1605 SHAKS. *Leare* v. i. 5 Our Sisters man is certainly miscarried. 1654-66 EARL ORRERY *Parthen.* (1676) 581 Learning that his first Ambassadors. . . were miscarried, he employed others.

† 2. *intr.* and *refl.* To go wrong or astray; to behave amiss, do wrong; to misbehave. *Obs.*

c 1325 *Metr. Hom.* 112 Lat thou noht this child miscarye. 138. WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* III. 38 pou3 pat it mysakarye whanne it comep to age, pe childheed pei moun save. 155. LYNDESAY *Interl. Auld Man & Wife* 57 Maister, quhairto sould I my self miskary, Quhair I, as preistis, may swyve and nevir mary? 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* VIII. 348 [They] may not marry, and yet may mis-carry themselves in all abominations. 1649 ROBERTS *Clavis Bibl.* 368 Solomon more miscarrying in that [sc. prosperity] then Job in this [sc. adversity]. 1732 BERKELEY *Alciph.* II. §20 Wks. 1871 II. 92 Crates. . . having had a son miscarry at London, by the conversation of a minute philosopher.

3. *intr.* Of a person: To fail in one's purpose or object; to be unsuccessful.

1612 T. TAYLOR *Comm. Titus* II. 12 Many men are crossed and miscarrie in their outward estate, because they are vngodly persons. 1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* IV. iii. 252 Here Wolsey miscarried in the Masterpiece of his policy. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 35 ¶ 1 Among all kinds of Writing, there is none in which Authors are more apt to miscarry than

in Works of Humour. 1815 W. H. IRELAND *Scribbleomania* 261 Good luck; without which . . . it is odds but he miscarries in his suit. 1841-4 EMERSON *Ess., Self-Reliance* Wks. (Bohn) I. 32 If our young men miscarry in their first enterprises, they lose all heart. 1875 MAINE *Hist. Inst.* ix. 256 If you sue for a bull, you will miscarry if you describe him as a bull.

b. const. of.

1781 COWPER *Conv.* 372 We dare not risk them [sc. our talents] into public view, Lest they miscarry of what seems their due. 1832 A. W. FONBLANQUE *Eng. under 7 Administr.* (1837) II. 259 He has . . . pitifully miscarried of his object.

4. Of a business, design, etc.: To go wrong; to come to nought; to be a failure; to prove unsuccessful or abortive. †Also *pass.*

1607 SHAKS. *Cor.* i. 1. 270 What miscarries Shall be the Generals fault. 1639 FULLER *Holy War* II. xlv. (1840) 112 When a great action miscarrieth, the blame must be laid on some. 1654 MARQ. ORMONDE in *Nicholas Papers* (Camden) II. 142 It is ordinary when a business is miscarried to blame the ways taken to effect it. 1726 SWIFT *Gulliver* IV. vii. If they find their Project hath miscarried, they return Home. 1827 HALLAM *Const. Hist.* iv. (1876) I. 212 A similar proposition in the session of 1601 seems to have miscarried in the Commons. 1893 J. STRONG *New Era* 252 Motive miscarries if method is wrong.

†b. Of plants, seeds, etc.: To be abortive or unproductive; to fail. Also *transf. Obs.*

1588 SHAKS. *L.L.L.* IV. i. 114 My Lady goes to kill hornes, but if thou marrie, Hang me by the necke, if hornes that yeare miscarrie. a 1682 SIR T. BROWNE *Tracts* (1683) 77 [A plant] not subject to miscarrie in Flowers and Blossomes. 1707 MORTIMER *Husb.* (1721) II. 124 The worst Enemies to this Plant are a sort of Flea that fastens upon its Shoots, and makes it miscarry. 1740 TULL *Horse-Hoing Husb.* 254 In other Parts of the same Fields, where a much less Number of Seeds had miscarried, the Crop was less.

5. To be delivered prematurely of a child; to have a miscarriage. (†In first quot. *passive.*)

1527 ANDREW *Brunswyke's Distyll. Waters* Cij b, Women whiche be miscaryd of the mydwyfe in the byrthe of her chyld. 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 113 b, She had dyverse tymes mis-caried of chyld. 1662 GRAUNT *Bills Mort.* v. 37 The Question is, Whether Teeming-women died, or fled, or miscarried? a 1715 BURNET *Own Time* (1766) I. 244 She had once miscarried of a child. 1786 J. HUNTER *Treat. Ven. Dis.* (1810) VI. II. i. 433 The mother . . . miscarried of her third child at the end of five months. 1822-34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) IV. 171 The case of a lady . . . who had miscarried of a fetus under three months old.

fig. 1712 POPE *Let. to J. C.* 5 Dec., Wks. (1737) 89 You have prov'd your self more tender of another's embryo's, than the fondest mothers are of their own, for you have preserv'd every thing that I miscarry'd of. 1805 MOORE *To Lady H—* viii, And some lay-in of full-grown wit, While others of a pun miscarried.

†b. Said of the child. *Obs.*

1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV.* v. iv. 10 If the Child I now go with, do miscarrie. *Ibid.* 15 But I would the Fruite of her Wombe might miscarry.

6. *intr.* Of a letter, etc.: To fail to reach its proper destination; to get into wrong hands.

1613 SHAKS. *Hen. VIII.* III. ii. 30 The Cardinals Letters to the Pope miscarried, And came to th'eye o' th' King. 1710 SWIFT *Jrnl. to Stella* 26 Sept., My penny-post letter, I suppose, miscarried: I will write another. a 1839 PRAED *Poems* (1864) II. 10 Has the last pipe of hock miscarried? 1842 BORROW *Bible in Spain* xxv, I supposed . . . that my letter had miscarried. 1866 CRUMP *Banking* v. 101 If a bill miscarry—unless payable to 'bearer'—the unlawful possessor can neither acquire nor convey any title thereto.

b. *pass.* in the same sense. ?*Obs.*

1665 J. STRYPE in *Let. Lit. Men* (Camden) 183, I . . . think my Tuesday letter was miscarried, because no Answer to it. 1786 JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1859) II. 16 If my letter of advice is miscarried.

†7. *trans.* To cause (a person) to go wrong; to lead astray; to mislead, delude, seduce. *Obs.*

c 1450 *Cast. Persev.* 2348 in *Macro Plays* (1904) 147 Whoso wyl schryuyn hym of his synnyds all, he puttyth pis brethel to mykyl mychme, Mankynde he pat mys-karyed. 1513 DOUGLAS *Aeneis* II. xi. 107 Than wod for wo, so was I quyte miscareit, That noder god nor man I left wnwareit [Quem non incusavi amens hominumque deorumque?] 1562 A. SCOTT *Poems* (S.T.S.) i. 75 It maid na mis quhat madinnis pai miscareit. 1580 A. FLEMING in *Baret Alv.* A aaaj, Manie words of like spelling, and . . . different in signification, may miscarrie young beginners. 1596 SPENSER *State Irel.* Wks. (Globe) 623/1 The judges, whose are men and may be miscarried by affections, and many other meanes. 1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* ix. vii. 476/1 Impotent passions carrying him, and miscarrying him. 1633 BP. HALL *Hard Texts O.T.* 121 He was not miscarried into any . . . enormous crime. 1650 TRAPP *Comm. Num.* xx. 11 The best may be mis-carried by their passions. ? a 1700 *Bonny Lizie Baillie* xi. in *Child Ballads* IV. 267 O bonny Duncan Grahame, Why should ye me miscarry?

†8. In physical sense: To carry to destruction. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* vi. 262 If any of them had missed [his footing], his sliding downe had miscarried them both ouer the Rocks.

Hence *miscarrying ppl. a.*

1611 BIBLE *Hosea* ix. 14 Give them a miscarrying wombe, and drie breasts. 1637 RUTHERFORD *Let.* (1664) xc. 184 Such are the rovings of our miscarrying hearts. *Ibid.* cxxxv. 263 What is the dry and miscarrying hope of all them who are not in Christ, but confusion and wind?

miscarrying, vbl. sb. [-ING¹.] The action of the vb. MISCARRY; miscarriage.

1568 *Jacob & Esau* v. ix, O Lorde saue thou my sonne from miscarrying. 1658-9 in *Thurloe St. Papers* VII. 627 note, The miscarrying of a packett. 1736 BUTLER *Anal.* I. iv, These things . . . imply temptation, and danger of miscarrying . . . with respect to our worldly . . . happiness. 1822-34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) IV. 132 Women who are in the habit of miscarrying.

† *miscase. Obs.* [f. MIS⁻¹ 4 + CASE *sb.*¹ (sense 1).] Misfortune, mishap.

1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 10047 be meste miscas com to him sulf atelaste Vor he vel is palefrey & brec is fot bi cas. a 1400 *Isumbras* 784 And coverde he hase alle his mys-cas, He lyffes nowe fulle richely. c 1450 *Godstow Reg.* 416 Yf hit so happened . . . that the forsaide houses . . . were I-brent thurgh ony mysse-case.

miscast, sb. [MIS⁻¹ 4.] †1. Miscalculation. *Obs.*

1599 SANDYS *Europa Spec.* (1632) 210 That their private ambitions, feares and miscasts did drive them to make so abiect . . . a choyce.

2. *Theatr.* An actor or actress who is miscast (see MISCAST *v.* 4); an instance of miscasting.

1907 G. B. SHAW *Let. to G. Barker* (1956) 81 Barker was capable of anything in the way of casting. Miss Sterling McKinlay was . . . a very obvious miscast. 1908 *Ibid.* 142 It was not her fault; it was simply a miscast.

miscast, v. [MIS⁻¹ 1.]

†1. *trans.* To cast with evil intent. *Obs.* 1390 GOWER *Conf.* I. 283 If it so befelle That I . . . sihe On me that sche miscaste hire yhe, Or that sche liste noight to loke.

2. To miscalculate, misreckon. Also *absol. Obs. exc. dial.*

1598 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* I. i. 416 You have mis-cast in your Arithmetick. 1614 RALEIGH *Hist. World* v. ii. §8. 604 The number is somewhat misse-cast by Polybius . . . he reckons nine hundred horse too many. 1633 EARL MANCH. *Al Mondo* (1636) 107 In reckoning of time most men miscast it. 1677 *Conn. Col. Rec.* (1852) II. 308 This Court findeing that the List of Stoneington was in the last year miscast three hundred and twenty one pown. 1876 ROBINSON *Whitby Gloss., Mistest*, to err in casting up accounts. 'All miskessen together'.

†3. To mislay. *Obs.*

1600 HOLLAND *Livy* 1234 How all these complete bookes of T. Livius should miscarrie, it is not certainly knowne. Some hope there is, that they are but mis-cast and laid out of the way.

4. *Theatr.* In passive, of an actor: to be cast in an unsuitable rôle; of a play: to have unsuitable actors performing in it; also *fig.*

1927 *Observer* 10 July 15/1 We say that so-and-so was good or adequate or miscast or unhappy in his part. We do not appraise the acting as we appraise the play. *Ibid.* 21 Aug. 9/4 'The Climax' . . . was brought to England seventeen years ago. . . It was then admittedly miscast. 1944 M. J. MACMANUS *Eamon de Valera* xiii. 288 Poor Mr. Thomas . . . was sadly miscast on the diplomatic stage. 1957 *Observer* 8 Sept. 10/4 As Tigre, M. Barrault is mournfully miscast. 1972 *Daily Tel.* 9 Feb. 13/6 This was partly because John Neville was miscast in the main rôle.

miscasting, vbl. sb. [MIS⁻¹ 3.]

1. Miscalculation; in mod. use, technically, wrong addition (of accounts).

1542-3 *Act 34 & 35 Hen. VIII.* c. 21 For misrecytall or nonrecytall of Leases, or for lacke of the certentie mystasting rating or setting foorth of the yerelie values . . . of the Premises. 1621 MOLLE *Camerar. Liv. Libr.* III. i. 149 When there is a miscasting in the beginning of an account. 1692 WASHINGTON tr. *Milton's Def. People Eng.* M.'s Wks. 1738 I. 516 Balance your Accounts, and you will find that by miscasting, you have lost your Principal. 1797 TOMLINS *Jacob's Law Dict.*, Miscasting or Miscomputing. 1887 *Daily News* 4 Mar. 7/3 A miscasting of the books in one instance was over 3000l.

2. Bad casting (of metal)

1901 *N. & Q.* Ser. IX. VIII. 430/2 The difficulty arises from the bell-founder's miscasting.

3. *Theatr.* The allotting to an actor of a part which does not suit him.

1926 *Spectator* 25 Sept. 470/2 In a long list of characters there is not one case of miscasting. 1927 *Observer* 26 Sept. 13/4 Those instances of what I thought was miscasting have made me long to try my hand at casting a play. 1946 *Weekly Rev.* 20 June 156/1 The extraordinary mis-casting of the Elder who was made up to look like an emaciated crook suffering from T.B. 1971 *Daily Tel.* 24 Nov. 10/4 Act Four [of 'Swan Lake'] suffered . . . from the miscasting of Miss Mason.

miscasualty. Obs. or dial. [MIS⁻¹ 4.]

Mischance, mishap.

1588 J. HARVEY *Disc. Probl.* 18 They . . . imputed the mishap, or miscasualtie unto the multitude of their owne transgressions. 1604 EDMONDS *Observ. Caesar's Comm.* 95 Men haue two wayes to come by wisdom, either by their owne harmes, or by other mens miscasualties. a 1639 WOTTON in *Reliq.* (1685) 683 A Souldier, filling his Flask out of a Barrel of Powder, set by Miscasualty both on fire. a 1825 FORBY *Voc. E. Anglia* (1830), *Miscasualty*, an unlucky accident.

miscatalogued, ppl. a. [MIS⁻¹ 2.] Erroneously or inaccurately entered in a catalogue.

1963 [see *information retrieval* s.v. INFORMATION 8]. 1974 *Times* 10 Jan. 4/6 Low-season sales are always well scrutinized by dealers looking for miscatalogued bargains.

miscegenation (mɪsɪdʒɪneɪʃən). [irreg. f. L. *miscē-re* to mix + *gen-us* race + -ATION.] Mixture of races; esp. the sexual union of whites with Negroes.

1864 (*title*) *Miscegenation: The Theory of the Blending of the Races, applied to the American White Man and Negro.* Reprinted from the New York Edition. 1878 STANLEY *Dark Cont.* I. 44 By this process of miscegenation, the Arabs are already rapidly losing their rich colour. 1889 *Boston* (Mass.) *Jrnl.* 27 Feb. 4/4 Miscegenation in Kentucky. . . The penalty for miscegenation is three years' imprisonment. 1902 *Pilot* 27 Dec. 540/2 The danger of 'miscegenation' . .

ought to warn us against introducing Oriental settlers into South Africa. 1927 M. M. BENNETT *Christian* II. 29 'Miscegenation' being official jargon for what Governor Bourke called 'detaining black women by force'. 1971 *Sunday Times* 20 June 29/6 [He] must inaugurate 'creative miscegenation' by marrying a Chinese girl.

fig. 1865 E. BURRITT *Walk to Land's End* 64 It is an . . . effort to engraft Christian ideas upon the heathen stock of Grecian mythology. . . In beautiful . . . contrast with this ostentatious group of Christian and pagan miscegenation is [etc.]. 1884 J. HAWTHORNE *N. Hawthorne & Wife* II. 178 The lower regions of palaces come to strange uses in Rome; a cobbler or a tinker perhaps exercises his craft under the archway; a work-shop may be established in one of the apartments; and similar miscegenations.

So (mostly nonce-wds.) 'miscegen' [back-formation] = *miscegenate*; 'miscegenate sb.' [see -ATE² 3], the issue of a union between people of different races; 'miscegenate v.', to produce miscegenation; 'miscegenated ppl. a.', produced by miscegenation; 'miscegenesis' (in quot. *misci-*) = MISCEGENATION; 'miscegetic', 'miscegetic adjs.', pertaining to or involving miscegenation; 'miscegenationist', 'miscegenator', 'miscegenist', one who favours miscegenation; also, one who contracts a union with one of another race; 'miscegeny', miscegenation.

1864 [CROLY, etc.] *Miscegenation* 7 To *miscegenate*; i.e. to mingle persons of different races. *Ibid.* II. 19 The Griquas, or Griqua Hottentots, are a miscegenated race. *Ibid.* v. 28 A miscegenetic community. *Ibid.* VII. 34 The purest miscegen will be brown, with reddish cheeks. 1865 *Reader* 20 May 561/2 (art. Emancipation), There are philogynists as fanatical as any 'miscegenists'. 1865 S. S. COX *Eight Yrs. Congress* 354 A very sprightly suffragan of the miscegen stamp. *Ibid.*, The result would be an average miscegen and a superior patriot. 1872 SCHELE DE VERE *Americanisms* 289 A Miscegenationist, named Williams, was tarred and feathered, and dumped into the river at Grenada, Mississippi. 1880 WINCHELL *Preadamites* 10 It has saved the Anglo-Saxon stock from being a nation of half-breeds—miscegenates. 1941 'R. WEST' *Black Lamb* I. 527 It was a fusion, lovely but miscegenic, of the Byzantine and the baroque styles. 1935 *Punch* 14 Aug. 176/1 Since miscegeny is not a bad British trouble, *Shanghai* is a film that is more likely to interest America than ourselves.

miscelane, -lin, -ling, obs. forms of MASLIN².

miscelden, -din, obs. forms of MISTLETOE.

† *miscella'narian. Obs.* [f. MISCELLANY + -ARIAN.] A writer of miscellanies.

1711 SHAFTESB. *Charac.* (1737) III. Misc. I. i. 8, I . . . like my Fellow-Miscellanarians, shall take Occasion to vary often from my proposed Subject. *Ibid.* 113.

† *miscellane, a. and sb. Obs.* Also 7 -el(l)an, -elane, -illane. [ad. L. *miscellāneus* (see MISCELLANEOUS); cf. *momentane*.]

A. *adj.* Mixed; miscellaneous; combining various elements. (Cf. MASLIN² *attrib.*)

1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 131 Choler is a miscellane seed (as it were) and a dregge, made of all the passions of the mind. 1608 J. KING *Serm.* 5 Nov. 32 A linsey wolsie, miscellan, medlyreligion. 1612 BRERWOOD *Lang. & Relig.* v. 39 Paulus Diaconus his miscellane history [sc. *Historia miscella*]. 1642 J. EATON *Honey-c. Free Justif.* 139 These miscellane Christians never knew what an horrible thing the least motion of sin is in the sight of God. [Cf. B. quot. 1642.] 1658 W. BURTON *Itin. Antonin.* 62 One [colony] . . . drawn out from among the gowned Citizens, as well as the miscellane sort of people.

B. *sb.* A mixture, medley, miscellany. (Cf. MASLIN².)

1600 BP. W. BARLOW *Serm.* (1601) D 5 b, The miscellan of all nations. 1626 BACON *Sylva* §670 It is thought to be of vse, to make some Miscellane in Corne. 1642 J. EATON *Honey-c. Free Justif.* 137 [They] preach neither true law nor true Gospel, but a miscellane and marring of both. 1664 J. WILSON *A. Commenius* v. iv, Some have call'd life a Stage-play . . . Others agen, a miscelane of years, Or Chequer-work of hopes, and fears.

|| *miscellanea* (mɪsə'leɪniə). [neut. pl. of L. *miscellāneus* (see MISCELLANEOUS); in Latin used for 'hash of broken meat' and 'a writing on miscellaneous subjects'. Used also in Fr.]

A collection of miscellaneous literary compositions; a literary medley or miscellany. Also, a miscellaneous collection of notes, or the like.

1571 ALLEY (*title*) *The poore mans Librarie*. . . Here are adioyned . . . certaine . . . annotations which may properly be called *Miscellanea*. 1653 FLECKNOE (*title*) *Miscellanea*, Or, Poems of all sorts, with divers other Pieces. 1690 TEMPLE *Ess., Learning* Wks. 1731 I. 291 Upon the *Miscellanea's* first Printing in Paris, Monsieur Boileau made this short Satyr. 1710 SWIFT *Jrnl. to Stella* vi, [He] has written some mighty pretty things; that in your 6th *Miscellanea*, about the Sprig of an Orange, is his. 1784 *New Spect.* No. 6. 3, I . . . begin my *miscellanea* with a Private Anecdote. 1836 H. N. COLERIDGE *Lit. Rem.* S. T. *Coleridge* I. L'Envoy p. xiii, I should misinform you grossly if I left you to infer that his collections were a heap of incoherent *miscellanea*. 1897 J. W. CLARK *Barnwell* Intro. 11 *Miscellanea* likely to be useful for reference.

† **miscellaneous**, *a.* (*sb.*) *Obs.* [f. *L. miscellāne-us* (see next) + *-al*.] Miscellaneous. Also *sb. pl.* = MISCELLANEA. So † **miscellaneous**.

1632 GUILLIM *Heraldry* i. vi. 38, I took occasion to peruse certain Miscellaneous notes of Seales. a1633 W. AMES *Fresh Suit agst. Cerem.* ii. 209 Concerning certain miscellaneous notions and testimonies against. Ceremonies. 1654 VILVAIN *Epit. Ess.* v. Miscellaneous Essais. The fifth. Century of Miscellanies. 1703 T. S. *Art's Impr.* p. xxvii, Miscellanial Experiments and Observations.

miscellaneous (mɪsələˈni:əs), *a.* [f. *L. miscellāne-us*, f. *miscellus* mixed (f. *miscēre* to mix): see *-EOUS*.]

1. With a *sing. sb.*: Consisting of members or elements of different kinds; of mixed composition or character. With a *pl. sb.*: Of various kinds.

1637 SALTONSTALL *Euseb. Const.* 53 The people being thus a long time divided betwene divers opinions, it produced a miscellaneous confusion in Religion. 1671 MILTON *P.R.* iii. 50 A miscellaneous rabble, who extol Things vulgar. 1711 SHAFTESB. *Charac.* (1737) III. Misc. i. i. That Charitable and Courteous Author, who.. introduc'd the ingenious way of Miscellaneous Writing. 1766 GOLDSM. *Vic. W.* i. My second boy.. received a sort of miscellaneous education at home. 1790 BURKE *Fr. Rev.* Wks. 1808 V. 47 Dr. Richard Price.. preached.. a very extraordinary miscellaneous sermon. 1821 W. IRVING *Life & Lett.* (1864) II. 49, I have been leading a 'miscellaneous' kind of life at Paris, if I may use a literary phrase. 1862 STANLEY *Jew. Ch.* (1877) I. xvii. 322 In this miscellaneous assemblage were to be seen worshippers of the most various characters. 1899 Æ. J. G. MACKAY *Lindesay's Chron. Scot.* (S.T.S.) I. p. lxxxvii, One of the miscellaneous volumes of the Wodrow Manuscripts.

† **b.** Mingled. *Obs.*

1698 W. CHILCOT *Evil Th.* iv. (1851) 44 The miscellaneous horror and exultation of that dreadful day.

2. Of persons: Having various qualities or aspects; treating of various subjects: many-sided. † Also, general (as opposed to *technical*).

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* i. viii. §9. 32 [Athenæus] being miscellaneous in many things, he is to be received with suspicion; for such as amasse all relations, must erre in some. 1711 SHAFTESB. *Charac.* (1737) III. Misc. i. i. 8 Nor ought the Title of a Miscellaneous Writer to be deny'd me, on the account that I have grounded my Miscellanys upon a certain Set of Treatises already publish'd. 1773 BURNEY *Mus. Germany*, etc. (1775) II. 395 As technical terms will be unavoidable in this description, I advise my miscellaneous readers to pass it over. 1831 WORDSW. *Prose Wks.* (1876) III. 313 A great theatrical writer, and miscellaneous to that degree, that there was something for all classes of readers. 1839 LONGF. *Hyperion* i. vi. *Prose Wks.* 1886 II. 45 The Baron of Hohenfels was rather a miscellaneous youth, rather a universal genius.

Hence **miscellaney** (mɪsələˈni:ti), miscellaneousness.

1905 *Daily Chron.* 13 Nov. 4/5 The miscellaney of the Hellenic 'masses' thus enjoying the hospitality of the King.

miscellaneously, *adv.* [-LY-] With variety or diversity; in various ways, on miscellaneous subjects, etc.

1751 EARL ORRERY *Remarks Swift* (1752) 41 He has written miscellaneously. 1850 *Tait's Mag.* XVII. 740/1 They are more miscellaneously clever, and can make themselves more 'generally useful'. 1905 *Q. Rev.* Jan. 42 He collected miscellaneously, and in all probability.. indiscriminately.

miscellaneousness. [-NESS.] Miscellaneous quality, character, or condition.

1727 BAILEY vol. II, *Miscellaneousness*, mixture or mixedness together without Order. 1755 JOHNSON, *Miscellaneousness*, composition of various kinds. 1871 GEO. ELIOT *Middlemarch* xxii, The.. miscellaneousness of Rome, which made the mind flexible with constant comparison. 1887 LOWELL *Old Eng. Dram.* (1892) 59 The gratuitous miscellaneousness of plot.. in some of the plays of John Webster.

miscellanist (mɪsələˈnɪst). [f. MISCELLANY + *-IST*.] A writer of miscellanies.

1810 BYRON in *Mem. F. Hodgson* (1878) I. 168 My third [letter] will be conveyed by Cam, the miscellanist. 1862 F. HALL *Hindu Philos. Syst.* 35 A late miscellanist, more celebrated for versatility and self-confidence than for exactness. 1889 SAINTSBURY *Ess. Eng. Lit.* (1891) 219 We may.. consider him [Leigh Hunt] first as a poet, secondly as a critic, and thirdly as.. a miscellanist.

miscellany (mɪsələˈni, mɪsələˈni), *sb.* Also 7 *missel(l)-*, *miscel-*, 8 *misell-*. [app. ad. F. *miscellanées* fem. pl. (ad. *L. miscellānea* neut. pl.: see MISCELLANEA), only in sense 2.]

1. A mixture, medley.

1617 BACON in *Resuscitatio* (1657) 81 A Miscellany and Confusion of Causes of all Natures. 1620 *Hic Mulier* C3 b, This Miscellanie or mixture of deformities. 1668 DRYDEN *Dram. Poesy* Ess. (ed. Ker) I. 84 As for Falstaff, he is not properly one humour, but a miscellany of humours or images, drawn from so many several men. 1703 MAUNDRELL *Journ. Jerus.* (1721) 40 A confus'd miscellany of Trees. *Ibid.* 18 A Miscellany of Christians and Turks together. 1833 LYTTON *Eng. & Engl.* (ed. 2) II. 287 Turn your eyes now to the ultra Radicals, what a motley, confused, jarring, miscellany of irreconcilable theorists! 1847 TENNYSON *Princess* v. 190 Not like the piebald miscellany, man, Bursts of great heart and slips in sensual mire. 1886 STEVENSON *Treas. Isl.* iv, Under that, the miscellany began—a quadrant, a tin canikin, an old Spanish watch and some other trinkets of little value.

† **b. miscellany madam**: 'a female trader in miscellaneous articles; a dealer in trinkets and ornaments of various kinds' (Nares). *Obs.*

1599 B. JONSON *Cynthia's Rev.* iv. i, I would bee.. one of your miscellany madams. *Ibid.*, As a miscellany madame [I would] inuent new tyres, and goe visite courtiers.

2. *pl.* Separate treatises or studies on a subject collected into one volume; literary compositions of various kinds brought together to form a book. (Common in titles of books.)

1615 P. WENTWORTH (*title*) The Miscellanie, or, a Registre, and Methodicall Directorie of Orizons. a1626 BACON *Let. to Bp. Ely* Wks. 1830 XII. 91 This hath put me into these miscellanies, which I purpose to suppress, if God give me leave to write a just and perfect volume of philosophy. 1629 J. LIGHTFOOT (*title*) Ervbbin or Miscellanies Christian and Judaicall. 1678 NORRIS *Misc.* (1699) Pref. 1 To you I humbly present this Collection of Miscellanies, for the entertainment of your liesure hours. 1711 [see MISCELLANEOUS 2]. 1733 SWIFT *On Poetry* 318 And when they join their pericranies, Out skips a book of Miscellanies.

3. A book, volume, or literary production containing miscellaneous pieces on various subjects.

1638 HERBERT *Trav.* ii. 262 The Alcoran is a miscellany of other prodigious things. 1671 SALMON *Syn. Med.* To Rdr. *3 Wonder not, Courteous Reader, at the Appearance of this early, or rather untimely fruit; a Miscellany only intended for our own private use. 1704 *Faction Display'd* xliii, Those only purchase everliving Fame, That in my Miscellany plant their Name. 1707 (*title*) The Monthly Miscellany: or, Memoirs for the Curious. 1791 BOSWELL *Johnson* (1831) I. 205 He.. wrote 'The Life of Cheynel', in the miscellany called 'The Student'. 1801 *Med. Jnl.* V. 107 What appears to me an error in your truly valuable Miscellany. 1872 R. MORRIS (*title*) An Old English Miscellany. 1873 H. ROGERS *Orig. Bible* iv. (1874) 163 The Bible, in fact, is a 'Miscellany'—a very various one.

4. *pl.* Persons of various classes. *rare.*

1840 CARLYLE *Let. Aug.* in R. Blunt *Carlyles' Chelsea Home* (1895) 16 Blackguards, improper females, and miscellanies sauntered.

† **miscellany**, *a.* *Obs.* [ad. *L. miscellāne-us*: the form perh. suggested by prec. *sb.* (But cf. *momentary*).] = MISCELLANE, MISCELLANEOUS.

1629 BACON'S *War v. Spain* 70 A Veterane Army, compounded of Miscellany Forces of all Nations. 1629 (*title*) Certain Miscellany Works of The Right Honourable, Francis Lo. Verulam. 1651 CLEVELAND *Poems* 26 The Misselany Satyr, and the Fawn. 1659 PEARSON *Creed* (1839) 29 By their miscellany deities at Rome, they showed no nation was without its God. 1684 (*title*) Miscellany Poems Containing a New Translation of Virgills Eclogues, Ovid's Love Elegies [etc.]. 1738 SWIFT *Pol. Conversat.* Introd. 66, I have read.. all the miscellany Poems that have been published for twenty Years past. 1756 AMORY *Buncle* (1825) I. 1 Miscellany thoughts upon several subjects.

† **miscelleny**. *Obs. rare*—1. [Alteration of *miscellen*, MASLIN², after *miscellany*.] = MASLIN².

1745 tr. *Columella* ii. xi, It is proper to sow miscelleny, or barley fodder [orig. *farraginem*] in a place that is plowed and sown every year.

miscelline, reading in mod. edd. of Jonson's *Volpone* for *misc'line* (see MASLIN² c).

miscelling, *obs.* form of MASLIN².

miscelto, *-tow*, *obs.* forms of MISTLETOE.

† **mis'censure**, *sb.* [MIS-¹ 4.] Wrongful or undeserved censure.

1613 *Voy. Guiana* in *Harl. Misc.* (Malh.) III. 171 All men's actions are subject to miscensure. 1645 WITHER *Vox Pacif.* 117 A self-respect May cause mis-censures to be cast upon The Publike Justice. a1684 LEIGHTON *Comm. 1 Pet.* ii. 6 (1693) 292 They cast him [sc. Christ] away by their miscensures and reproaches put upon him.

† **mis'censure**, *v.* *Obs.* [MIS-¹ 1.] *trans.* To censure wrongfully or undeservedly.

1611 CORYAT *Crudities* 364, I hope the candid reader will not miscensure me for inserting this into my obseruations. 1645 WITHER *Vox Pacif.* 33 Ten hundred thousand tongues Shall censure them, who now mis-censure thee. 1665 — *Lord's Prayer* 35 Nor will [I] miscensure their charitable hope, who [etc.].

Hence † **mis'censuring** *vbl. sb.*

1657 SANDERSON *Serm.* Pref. (1674) E2 b, To prevent (if I could) the mis-censuring of these Sermons.

† **mis'certify**, *v.* *Obs.* [MIS-¹ 1.] *trans.* To certify inaccurately. So † **miscer'tificate**, inaccurate certification.

1540 *Act. 32 Hen. VIII.* c. 22 Many prebendes.. bene double certified.. and some by wrong names or otherwise miscertified. *Ibid.* c. 45 By reason.. of miscertificat of the said possessions.

mischance (mɪs'tʃɑ:ns, -æ-), *sb.* Forms: see CHANCE *sb.*; also 5 *miscaunce*, *-chance*, *meshaunce*. [a. OF. *mesch(e)ance*, *-aunce*, also *meschanche*, *mescaunce*:—*L.* type **minuscaden-tiam*: see MIS-² and CHANCE *sb.*]

1. Ill-luck, ill-success. In early use often with stronger sense, disaster, calamity.

1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 2902 Quer homber he fley anon to wite him fram meschance. 1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. ix. 51 God saue þe from mischaunce, And 3iue þe grace uppon grounde. c1475 *Partenay* 5642 Anon it happed to hym gret miscaunce. 1591 SHAKS. *1 Hen. VI.* i. i. 89 Lords view these Letters, full of bad mischance. 1622 BACON *Hen. VII* 181

They.. let downe with Cords.. seuerall Messengers (that if one came to mischance, another might passe on). 1822 HAZLITT *Table-t.* Ser. II. iv. (1866) 83 We are the sport of imbecility and mischance. 1833 TENNYSON *Lady of Shalott* iv. ii, Beholding all his own mischance, Mute, with glassy countenance. 1855 MOTLEY *Dutch Rep.* II. iii. (1866) 191 If mischance should follow the neglect of this warning.

personified. c1386 CHAUCER *Knt.'s T.* 1151 Amiddes of the temple sat meschaunce, With disconfort and sory contenance. 1742 GRAY *Spring* 38 Brush'd by the hand of rough Mischance.

2. In particularized use: A piece of bad luck. a mishap, an unlucky accident; † *spec.* an accidental injury or mutilation. In early use also, † a state of unhappiness, an evil fate.

a1300 *Cursor M.* 1182 In takinning als o þi penaunce þe sal be send a lang meschance. 1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. xx. 229 Myne þe nat, riche men to which a meschaunce þat dives deyed? a1450 MYRIC 1899 Fowrty dayes for þat myschawnce þow schalt be in penaunce. 1577 in *Ellis Orig. Lett.* ser. II. III. 56 Upon Monday here fell a mischaunce betwene two of my Lo. Chamberleyns men, and the one of them was killed in Powles churche yerde. 1587 GOLDING *De Mornay* i. (1617) 7 When a man loseth an eye, an arme, or a legge, we do commonly say, it is a mischance. 1685 WOOD *Life* 23 July (O.H.S.) III. 155 He had got a mischance by gunpowder. 1758 JOHNSON *Idler* No. 55 ¶7, I had secured it [sc. a book] against mischances by lodging two transcripts in different places. 1838 DICKENS *Nich. Nick.* xxiv, First the right sandal came down, and then the left, and these mischances being repaired [etc.]. 1863 HAWTHORNE *Our Old Home* (1879) 145 The vicissitudes and mischances of sublunary affairs.

3. Phrases. † *a. to fare, go to mischance; to cast, chase, drive, put to mischance. to give* (a person) *mischance*: to bring bad luck to, to overwhelm with disaster. *to bid* (a person) *mischance*: to wish him bad luck.

c1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 7282 þey cald hym traitour wyþ manace, & to meschaunce þey scholde hym chace. c1374 CHAUCER *Troilus* II. 222 Lat us daunce, And cast your widwes habit to mischaunce. *Ibid.* v. 359 Thy swevenes.. Dryf out, and lat hem faren to mischaunce. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. XIII. 325 And blame me bihynde her bakke and bydden hem meschaunce. c1385 CHAUCER *L.G.W.* 333 Enuye I preie to god zeue hire myschaunce. c1430 *Syr Gener.* (Roxb.) 142 What with swerd and with launce Many oon he gafe myschaunce. c1460 G. ASHBY *Dicta Philos.* 47 Otherwise your werkys gone to mischance. c1470 HENRY *Wallace* vi. 282 How he had put his pepill to myschance.

† *b.* In exclamations and imprecations, esp. in *with mischance!* = *deuce take it!* Also *How mischance..?* How the devil..? *Obs.*

13.. *Guy Warw.* 2533, & þif ich Gij mete may, Wip meschaunce y schal him gret. c1374 CHAUCER *Troilus* IV. 1362, Or how mischaunce sholde I dwelle there? c1386 — *Manciple's Prol.* 11 Is that a cook of London, with meschaunce? c1386 — *Man of Law's T.* 816 The lordes styward—god yeve him meschaunce! c1400 *Rom. Rose* 7581 What? welcome with mischaunce now! 1402 *Jack Upland* in *Chaucerian Pieces* (Skeat) 203 Than so shulde they be better than Christ himselfe, with mischaunce! c1430 LYDG. *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 34 She.. hir husband disceyvethe, alas! meschaunce! 1526 SKELTON *Magnyf.* 502 God gyue you a very myschaunce!

c. by mischance: by an unlucky accident.

AF. *par mescheaunce* (Britton) = 'by misadventure'. 1535 *Act 27 Hen. VIII.* c. 6 If it shall happen any of the said mares by mischaunce or casuale to die. 1625 MILTON *Death Infant* 44 Wert thou some Starr which from the ruin'd rooffe Of shak't Olympus by mischance didst fall? 1662 GRAUNT *Bills Mort.* viii. 48 Slain in Wars, killed by mischance, drowned at Sea. 1848 THACKERAY *Van. Fair* xlv, When they met by mischance, he made sarcastic bows or remarks to the child. 1859 TENNYSON *Marr. Geraint* 112 And these awoke him, and by great mischance He heard but fragments of her later words.

d. Proverbs.

14.. *Hermes Bird* lxii. in *Ashm. Theat. Chem.* (1652) 225 A Chyldys Byrde, and a Chorlys Wyfe, Hath ofte sythys sorow and mischaunce. 1611 COTGR. s.v. *Malheur*, Mischances neuer come single.

mis'chance, *v.* *Obs.* or *arch.* [MIS-¹ 1.]

1. *intr.* To happen unfortunately. Also with *dat.* of person.

1552 HULOET, *Mischauncen, male euenire.* a1578 LINDESAY (Pitscottie) *Chron. Scot.* (S.T.S.) I. 40 Believing no falshoode to mischance him efterwart in respect of his hartlie messaige that come to him fire the maistratis. 1591 SPENSER *M. Hubberd* 64 And still I hoped to be up advanced,.. but still it hath mischaunced. 1809 E. S. BARRETT *Setting Sun* I. 68 It so mischanc'd, A horde barbarian,.. Landing, spread death wherever they advanc'd.

2. *pass.* To be unfortunate; to have bad luck.

a1542 WYATT in *Tottel's Misc.* (Arb.) 36 Stephan said true, that my natuities Mischanced was with the ruler of May. a1578 LINDESAY (Pitscottie) *Chron. Scot.* (1728) 11 He burnt the more for anger within himself, that he was mischanced in this behalf. c1586 C'TESS *Pembroke Ps.* LXXXIX. viii, All that him hate, be me shall be mischaunced.

3. *intr.* To have the ill-luck to do so-and-so.

1600 FAIRFAX *Tasso* XIX. xcviij, On an ambush I mischanst to light Of cruell men.

Hence **mis'chancing** *vbl. sb. rare.*

1611 FLORIO, *Misueniménto*,.. a mischancing. 1929 W. FAULKNER *Sartoris* v. 357 A period of history which had seen brothers and husband slain in the same useless mischancing of human affairs.

mis'chanced, *a.* [f. MISCHANCE *sb.* + *-ED*.]

† 1. Unlucky, unfortunate, ill-fated. *Obs.*

c1470 HENRY *Wallace* VIII. 320 Curssand fortoun off his myschanshit [ed. 1570 mischancefull] cace. 1552 HULOET, *Mischaunced, infortunatus.*

2. Gone wrong.

1875 O. SCHMIDT *Doctr. Descent* xi. 255 From these [the Annulosa] diverged on one side the Testacea, who might perhaps be called mischanced vertebrata, and on the other the true vertebrate animals.

mis'chanceful, *a.* Now *arch.* or *poet.* [f. MISCHANCE *sb.* + -FUL.] Unlucky, unfortunate.

1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 3924 3yf þou were euer payde of myschanceful þyng þat befyl to any man. 1570 [see MISCHANCED, quot. c. 1470]. 1594 H. HELMES *Gesta Grayorum* (1688) 22 This mischanceful Accident. was a great Discouragement. 1872 BLACKIE *Lays Highl.* 202 Where wert thou when Sire Adam first Drew his mischanceful breath? 1875 BROWNING *Aristoph. Apol.* Wks. 1896 I. 734 Woe—woe! What man was born mischanceful thus!

mischancie: see MESCHANCIE.

mischancy (mis'tʃɑ:nsi, -æ-), *a.* Chiefly *Sc.* [f. MISCHANCE *sb.* + -Y.] Unlucky.

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* ix. vii. 137 His freind and fallow deyr That sa myschancy was. 1819 *Blackw. Mag.* V. 637 Country Laird, attracted from afar, With some mischancy Writer to engage. 1858 TROLLOPE *Three Clerks* xlvi. (1867) 538 Circumstances were mischancy with Mr. Nogo. 1860 READE *Cloister & H.* xix. If ever I was so mischancy as to last so long as Ghysbrecht did.

† **mis'change**. *Obs.* [MIS-¹ 4.] Change for the worse.

1561 HOLLYBUSH *Hom. Apoth.* 20b, The harte also shrink[eth] together by reason of excessiue feare, heuinesse & mis-change. [marg. Soudain alteration.] 1595 T. MAYNARDE *Drake's Voy.* (Hakl. Soc.) 6 They gave us instructions for directinge our course, if, by foule weather or mischange, any should be severed.

† **mis'changing**, *vbl. sb.* [MIS-¹ 3.] Wrongful interchange or substitution.

1382 WYCLIF *Wisd.* xiv. 26 The mischaunging [1388 chaungyng] of birthe [Vulg. *natiuitatis immutatio*].

mischanter: see MISHANTER.

mis'charge, *sb.* [MIS-¹ 4.] 'A mistake in charging, as an account; an erroneous entry in an account' (1828-32 Webster).

mis'charge, *v.* ? Now *rare*. [MIS-¹ 1.] *trans.* To charge wrongly or falsely.

1571 GOLDING *Calvin on Ps.* xvii. 3 He was mischarged with wrongfull hatred. 1583 — *Calvin on Deut.* xl. 240 If wee doe but misconster some one worde that is well spoken beholde wee mischarge the partie. 1639 in *T. Lechford's Note-Bk.* (1885) 164 The said W... H... did... overreckon misreckon... & mischarge upon this Compt divers particulare things hereinafter expressed. a1676 HALE *Sheriff's Acc.* x. (1683) 106 The most of the rest of the complaints were touching particulars mischarged, or not charged. 1833 J. C. HARE in *Philol. Mus.* 11. 222 [This] has led us to mischarge the Greek verb with a double anomaly.

† **mis'charging**, *vbl. sb.* *Obs.* [MIS-¹ 3.] Misaiming (of a weapon).

a1548 HALL *Chron., Edw. IV.* 247b, He was with mischarging of a speare... pytyfullye slayne.

mischeantly, variant of MESCHANTLY *Obs.*

1600 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* VI. 97 Maist crewellie, barbarouslie and mischeantlie.

† **mis'cheer**, *v.* *Obs.* [MIS-¹ 7.] *trans.* To dishearten.

c1412 HOCLEVE *De Reg. Princ.* 2380 The kyng hap schame, and eke it hem mys-cherith.

mischief ('mistʃɪf), *sb.* Also 4-5 *mes-*, 4-6 *mys-*, *mis-*; 4 -chif, -cheyf, -chive, chyve, 4-5 -cheef, -cheff(e), -chyef, 4-6 -chef(e), -cheve, *Sc.* -cheiff(f), 5 -cheeffe, *Sc.* -cheyff, 6 -cheefe, -chyfe, *Sc.* -cheiff(f)e, -sheif, 6-7 -chiefe, 7 -chieve; also 4 mechef, myschef, 6 mishief, mychief; *pl.* 4 -cheves, -cevis, 4-5 -chevys, 6 -chives, 6-7 -chieves, 5 -chiefs. [a. OF. *meschief*, *meschef*, *mechef* (mod. *mêchef*), *vbl. sb. f. meschever* (see MISCHIEVE); cf. Pr. *mescap*, OCat. *menyscab*, OSp. *mescabo*, OPg. *mazcabo* (Sp., Pg. *menoscabo* loss, deterioration).]

† 1. a. Evil plight or condition; misfortune; trouble, distress; in ME. often, need, want, poverty. *Obs.*

a1300 *Cursor M.* 20050 Womman sal peris o na barn, Ne nan wit mischiue be forfarn. c1325 *Song Deo Gracias* 49 in *E.E.P.* (1862) 125, I schal seie Deo gracias In myschef and in bonchef boþe. c1350 *Will. Palerne* 5131 Be merciabul to alle men þat in mechef arn. c1386 CHAUCER *Prolog.* 493 He ne lafte nat, for reyn ne thonder, In sickness ne in mischief, to visyte The ferrest in his parisshe. c1400 MAUNDEV. (1839) xxviii. 287 That no man 3eve him... nouthor of Mete ne Drynk: and so schalle he dye in myschef. 1433 *Rolls of Part.* IV. 424/2 They bee nowe in grete myschief and necessite. 1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. xii. 12 The kyng and the yong Spencer, seyng threym selfe thus beseged in thir myschiefe, and knewe no Comfort that myght come to them. 1590 CRESS PEMBROKE *Antonie* 1997 O breast where death (Oh mischief) [orig. (*hà mêchef*)] comes to choake vp vitall breath. a1605 MONTGOMERIE *Misc. Poems* iii. 54 Hir mirrines with misshief ay is mixt. 1628 EARLE *Microcosm., Childe* (Arb.) 21 Hee arriues not at the mischiefe of being wise. 1679 PENN *Addr. Prot.* I. (1692) 55 Alas! we are not the same; that's our Mis-chief.

b. With *a* and *pl.* A misfortune, calamity.

a1350 *St. Andrew* 56 in Horstm. *Altengl. Leg.* (1881) 4 For pete þat he had in mynde Of þe grete mescheus of mankynde. c1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* III. 204 þenk... how God hap sayvd þe fro deef and oper miscevis. a1400-50 *Alexander* 399 Lo, maister, slike a myschef! 1481 CAXTON *Godfrey* vi. 25 Alle the mesceases & the myschiefs that the peple of our lord endured that tyme. 1633 FORD 'Tis Pity II. v, But Heaven is angry, and be thou resolv'd Thou art a man remark'd to taste a mischief.

† c. Phr. at mischief, at great (etc.) mischief [= OF. *a meschief*, *a grant meschieff*]: in (great) misfortune, in evil plight; in distress; esp. in fight, at a disadvantage. *Obs.*

c1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 9855 Netheles þey were at meschef, for to ascape þem were ful lef. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* xi. 604 The erll and his thus fechtand war At greit myscheiff. 1430-40 LYDG. *Bochas* VIII. i. (1558) 3 b, Thou died in preson at mischeffe like a wretch. 1441-2 *Chron. London* (1827) 130 [He] hadde hym at myschieff redy to a popped hym in the face with his dagger. 1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* IX. xxxii. 389 Allas said syr Tristram vpon my heede there is somme good Knyghte at mescheyf. 1558 G. CAVENDISH *Poems* (1825) 11. 75 By cruel fortune at myschefe she ended. 1567 *Gude & Godlie Ball.* (S.T.S.) 206 Of lait I saw thir lymmaris stand Lyke mad men at mischeiff. 1579 SPENSER *Sheph. Cal.* Sep. 10 Or bene they chaffred? or at mischiefe dead? [gloss, an vnusual speache, but much vsurped of Lidgate, and sometime of Chaucer].

2. a. Harm or evil considered as the work of an agent or due to a particular cause.

1480 *Robt. Devyll* (1797) 31 Greate myscheyf haue I do, and muche yll As to robbe and slea. 1535 COVERDALE *Ps.* lv. 3 They are mynded to do me some myschefe, so maliciously are they set agaynst me. 1545 BRINKLOW *Lament.* 26 b, Ye haue... done most myschefe in shutting vp of Godes worde from the peple. 1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N.* II. i. 237 If thou follow me, doe not beleuee But I shall doe thee mischiefe in the wood. 1613 — *Hen. VIII.* II. i. 22. 1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* vi. §102 They... who had contrived the mischiefe. 1727 DE FOE *Syst. Magic* I. iii. (1840) 72 The devil is seldom out of call when he is wanted for any mischief. 1818 SCOTT *Rob Roy* xxxvii. It was hardly possible two such damned rascals should colleague together without mischief to honest people. 1857 RUSKIN *Pol. Econ. Art* ii. (1868) 136 It is quite wonderful how much mischief may be done even by small capacity.

b. An injury wrought by a person or other agent; an evil arising out of or existing in certain conditions. Now only in *collect. pl.* with the sense 'evil consequences', and in phr. *to do oneself a mischief*.

c1385 CHAUCER *L.G.W.* 2331 *Philomela*, This false thief Hath don this lady yit a more myschefe. 1530 TINDALE *Pract. Prel.* C vij, If any resisted them what so euer mischeuen they went about. 1580 LVLV *Euphuus* (Arb.) 338 Of two mischiefs the least is to be chosen. 1598 YONG *Diana* 47 A mischeefe neuer comes alone. 1611 BIBLE *Ps.* lii. 2 Thy tongue deuisth mischiefs. 1693 *Mem. Cnt. Teckely* I. 50 The Turks... would not fail to work them 1000 mischiefs by means of the new Garrison of Newhaussel. 1726 SWIFT *Gulliver* II. i. 1... made three huzzas, to shew that I had got no mischief by my fall. 1774 BURKE *Sp. Amer. Tax.* Wks. 1842 I. 165 Infinite mischiefs would be the consequence of such a power. a1862 BUCKLE *Civiliz.* (1869) III. ii. 47 General mischiefs depend upon general causes. 1871 SMILES *Charac.* II. (1876) 58 The social mischiefs resulting from a neglect of the purifying influence of women.

c. *to make mischief*: to create discord or dissension, esp. by talebearing. Cf. MISCHIEF-MAKER.

1884 *Cassell's Fam. Mag.* May 374 She was always making mischief between them [sc. two lovers].

3. a. *Law.* A condition in which a person suffers a wrong or is under some disability, esp. one which it is the object of a statute to remove or for which equity affords a remedy. Phr. † *to be at a mischief*.

1596 BACON *Max. Com. Law* III. (1630) 26 Pleadings must be certain, because the aduerse party may know wherto to answer, or else he were at a mischief, which mischiefe is remedied by a demurrer. *Ibid.* IX. 48 Hee tooke his graunt subject to that mischiefe at first. 1642 COKE *On Litt.* II. 124 The mischiefe before this Act was, That in a Writ of Dower, *Unde nihil habet*, there were dayes of common return... which was mischievous to the woman, in respect of the long delay. 1768 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* III. ii. 19 Every scheme... hath been hitherto found to be... productive of more mischiefs than it would remedy. 1792 N. CHIPMAN *Rep.* (1871) 80, C. having notice, was not within the mischief and therefore not within the equity of the remedy. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) IV. 524 If the adhering to such determinations is likely to be attended with inconvenience, it is a matter fit to be remedied by the legislature; which is able to prevent the mischief in future. 1828-32 WEBSTER *s.v.*, A new law is made to remedy the mischief.

† b. Distinguished from *inconvenience*; see *quots.* and *INCONVENIENCE* 3 c.

[1509: see *INCONVENIENCE sb.* 3.] 1532 *Dial. on Laws Eng.* II. xlvi. 94 b, The law wyll rather suffre that myscheyf then the said inconvenience. 1596 SPENSER *State Irel.* Wks. (Globe) 618/1 True Justice punisheth nothing but the evil act or wicked woord; yet by the lawes of all kingdomes it is a capitall crime to devise or purpose the death of the King... And therefore the lawe in that case punisheth the thought; for better is a mischieff, then an inconvenience. 1622 [see *INCONVENIENCE sb.* 3 c.]. 1670 RAY *Prov.* 121 Better a mischief, then an inconvenience. That is, better a present mischief that is soon over, then a constant grief and disturbance. a1709 [see *INCONVENIENCE* 3 c.].

4. † a. A disease or ailment. *Obs.* b. In medical parlance used simply to indicate a morbid condition without further definition.

1552 HULOET, Myschiefe beyng close or secrete, *vltus*. 1599 SHAKS. *Much Ado* I. iii. 13 To apply a morall medicine, to a mortifying mischiefe. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. xvii. xxiv. 539 The running mange or tettar, is a mischeefe peculiar

unto the Fig tree. 1755 POTT *Chirurg. Observ.* 135 A hernia where the abdominal tendon has no share in the mischief. 1843 R. J. GRAVES *Syst. Clin. Med.* ix. 98 Traces of inflammatory mischief. 1860 WINSLOW *Obsc. Dis. Brain* 12 The mischief established within the cranium, disorganizing the delicate tissue of the brain. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VI. 130 When the mischief is confined to the lung.

5. a. Hurtful character or influence; mischievousness. Now *rare* or *Obs.*

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* II. v. §2. 84 The conceit [that glass is poison] is surely grounded upon the visible mischiefe of glasse grossely or coarsely powdered; for that indeed is mortally noxious. 1803 R. HALL *Sentiments Pres. Crisis* 45 The innocence of the intention abates nothing of the mischief of the precedent. 1822 GOOD *Study Med.* IV. 78 This is a disorder of far greater mischief and violence than the preceding.

b. The phrase *the mischief (of...)* is (*that*) is used idiomatically to single out the most unfortunate aspect or vexatious circumstance of an affair.

1660 F. BROOKE *tr. Le Blanc's Trav.* 374 The mischief is, if we carry them out of their own air they die immediately. 1677 W. HUGHES *Man of Sin* III. i. 5 Their dear Francis... admired for a glorious Saint, was in his life time commonly taken for a silly Fool, by their own Confession. And the mischief is, for no small reason neither. 1708 SWIFT *Let. conc. Saer. Test* Wks. 1751 IV. 170 But the mischief was, these Allies would never be brought to allow that the common Enemy was quite subdued. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 155 ¶7 The mischief of flattery is... that it suppresses the influence of honest ambition. 1882 OGILVIE *s.v.*, I have money enough, but the mischief is I have left my purse at home. 1896 A. E. HOUSMAN *Shropsh. Lad* lxii, And faith, 'tis pleasant till 'tis past: The mischief is that 'twill not last.

† 6. Evil-doing, wickedness. *Obs.*

1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* IX. xix. 367 By thy mescheyf and thy vengeance thou hast destroyed the mooste noble Knyght. 1535 COVERDALE *Gen.* vi. 5 Ye earth was corrupte in eye sight of God and full of myschefe. 1593 Q. ELIZ. *Boeth.* I. pr. v. (1899) 15 Of mischefe or fraudes of thy slauderers [orig. *sceleribus fraudibusque delatorum*]. 1596 DALRYMPLE *tr. Leslie's Hist. Scot.* I. 161 With a plumpe he fercelie fallis in al kynde of mischeife [orig. *in omnia flagitiorum & turpitudinum genera*]. 1611 BIBLE *Acts* xiii. 10 O full of all subtilty and all mischiefe.

7. A cause or source of harm or evil: often applied to a person whose conduct or influence is harmful; a worker of mischief; also, in milder sense, one who causes petty annoyance or acts in a vexatious or annoying manner.

1586 A. DAY *Eng. Secretary* I. (1625) 42 He was called... the Plague of the Common-Weal, the mischiefe of men. 1599 B. JONSON *Ev. Man out of Hum.* v. v. O, my good Mischief! art thou come? 1643 TRAPP *Comm. Gen.* xvi. 12 Mahomet, the mischiefe of mankind. 1660 F. BROOKE *tr. Le Blanc's Trav.* 174 One of the jars of water broke, which was a great mischiefe to them, and a very important losse. 1671 MILTON *Samson* 1039 The contrary she proves, a thorn Intestin, far within defensive arms A cleaving mischief. a1704 T. BROWN *Sat. agst. Woman* Wks. 1730 I. 55 The sex are all Pandoras, mischiefs all. 1708 MRS. CENTLIVRE *Busy Body* iv. iv, B'ye, b'ye, dearee! Ah mischief! how you look now! B'ye, b'ye. 1780 COWPER *Progr. Err.* 302 The sacred implement I now employ Might prove a mischief, or at best a toy. 1816 BYRON *Ch. Har.* III. xlix, Many a tower for some fair mischief won. 1825-80 JAMIESON, *Mischief*, a vexatious or ill-deedie person; as, 'Ye're a perfect mischief'. 1890 *Spectator* 5 July Unionists such as Mr. Caine... are positive mischiefs to the party. 1891 J. EVELYN *Baffled Vengeance* 191 A curly-headed mischief known by the name of Jimmy.

8. Vexatious or annoying action or conduct; chiefly, conduct causing petty injury or trouble to others by way of sport, without any ill-will. Also, a tendency to or disposition for such conduct.

1784 COWPER *Tiroc.* 207 Childish in mischief only and in noise. 1820 W. IRVING *Sketch Bk., Leg. Sleepy Hollow* (1821) II. 303 He was always ready for either a fight or a frolic; had more mischief than ill-will in his composition. 1834 MARRYAT *P. Simple* II. viii. 118 The midshipmen are... full of fun and frolic. I'll bet a wager there'll be a bobbery in the pig-sty before long, for they are ripe for mischief.

9. Phrases, chiefly expletive and imprecatory.

† a. *with a mischief*: (*a*) used as an expletive, esp. parenthetically in questions, as *What with a mischief...?* (also *What a mischief...?*); (*b*) = *with a vengeance. Obs.*

1538 ELYOT *Dict. Add.*, *Abi in malam rem*, go hens with a mischeffe. 1565 COOPER *Thesaurus s.v.*, *Malus, Quid tua (malum) id refert?* what, with a mischiefe, haste thou to doe with it? 1572 T. SMITH in *Ellis Orig. Lett.* Ser. III. IV. 8 What a mischeefe meaneth hee to write unto mee of new Starres and Astronomers, and telteth me nothing of my cominge home? 1611 COTGR. *s.v.* *Chemise*, Hee raised them with a mischiefe, roused them with a vengeance. a1625 FLETCHER *Nice Valour* II. i. (1647) 152 Hold still the chaire, with a grand mischiefe to you. 1630 J. TAYLOR (Water-P.) *Wks.* II. 96/2 The matronly medicines... of this... woman, will in a little time make her encrease with a vengeance, and multiply with a mischiefe. 1640 NABBES *Bride* III. ii, Y'are welcome with a mischiefe to the occasion that brought you hither. 1722 SWIFT in J. Duncombe *Lett.* (1773) II. 5, I wonder how a mischief you came to miss us. 1822 SCOTT *Nigel* xxvii, Bide down, with a mischief to ye.

b. In imprecatory sentences, e.g. *A mischief on...! A mischief take...!*

1519 *Interl. Four Elem.* 535 A myschyfe on it! c1550 BALE *K. Johan* (Camden) 95 It is Sedicyon, God gyve hym a very myschiefe. a1553 UDALL *Royster D.* IV. iii. (Arb.) 62 A myschiefe take his tokens. 1609 B. JONSON *Sil. Wom.* II. iv. (1616) 545 Did I not tell you? mischiefe! 1668 DRYDEN *Even. Love* IV. Wks. 1701 I. 317 And a mischief of all foolish disguisements, for my part.

c. Hence (like the *plague*, etc.) the *mischief* is used *colloq.* and *dial.* as a euphemistic substitute for 'the devil', chiefly in the phr. to *play the mischief (with)*, and in questions *What (how, etc.) the mischief . . . ?* (cf. a). Also to go to the *mischief, like the mischief*.

1583 HOLLYBAND *Campo di Fior* 283 What the mischiefe is this that thou hast for thy saddle? 1614 B. JONSON *Barth. Fair* 1. i. What the mischiefe do you come with her; or she with you? a 1616 BEAUM. & FL. *Wit without M.* v. 12 Ith what the mischiefe what did you mean? 1807-8 W. IRVING *Salmag.* (1824) 125 This unlucky characteristic played the mischiefe with him in one of his love affairs. 1818 MISS FERRIER *Marriage* xv, Boys may go to the mischiefe, and be good for something. 1865 TROLLOPE *Belton Est.* xxxi. 375 Why the mischiefe should he not set about the work at once? 1867 — *Chron. Barset* II. xii, That butcher in Silverbridge was playing the mischiefe with him. 1876 T. E. BROWN *Doctor* 36 And them givin' sheet Like the mischiefe. 1892 KIPLING *Barrack-r.* *Ballads* 24 You 'eathen, where the mischiefe 'ave you been? 1895 *Century Mag.* June 279/2 And there's kindnesses and kindnesses, Mr. Ludovic. There's some that cost like the mischiefe. 1907 J. M. SYNGE *Lett. to Molly* (1971) 123, I am coughing away like the mischiefe today. 1922 JOYCE *Ulysses* 354 She wished . . . they'd take the . . . twins and their baby home to the mischiefe out of that. 1942 BERREY & VAN DEN BARK *Amer. Thes. Slang* §20/5 Indefinite eminence in degree. (Preceded by . . . 'like') . . . The (very) mischiefe.

†d. words of mischiefe: abusive language, abuse. *rare*⁻¹. (Cf. MISCHIEVE v. 4.)

1555 W. WATREMAN *Fardle Facions* I. vi. 86 They curse him, and reuyle him with all woordes of mischiefe.

10. Comb. (chiefly objective), as *mischiefe-doer, -founder, -master, -monger, -sufferer, -taker, mischiefe-boding, -doing, -hatching, -loving, -tainted, -working* adjs.; *mischiefe night*, an evening, orig. 30 April, now 4 November, on which children indulge in mischievous pranks; also *attrib.*

1814 SCOTT *Ld. of Isles* III. xxv. A *mischiefe-boding ray. 1822 COBBETT *Weekly Reg.* 4 May 304 Representing me as a *mischiefe-doer to the country. 1800 COLERIDGE *Piccolom.* IV. i. Thus compel into my service that old *mischiefe-founder. 1835 J. P. KENNEDY *Horse-Shoe Robinson* xxxiv. 295 Some *mischiefe-hatching fiend. 1810 *Splendid Follies* II. 51 The *mischiefe-loving imp. 1587 GOLDING *Ovid's Met.* XIII. 158 Would God this *mischiefe mayster had in verry deede beene mad. 1620 SHELTON *Quix.* II. iv. 23 That Cheater, that arrant *Mischiefe-monger. 1888 *England* 18 Aug. 11/1 The Grand Old Mischiefe Monger at the head. 1865 W. S. BANKS *List Provincial Words Wakefield* 47 *Mischiefe meet. Boys, thirty years ago, used to go about damaging property, believing the law allowed them, on this night. Happily the practice is over at Wakefield, and the time forgotten. 1871 N. & Q. 17 June 525/1 The eve of May Day was formerly known as 'Mischiefe Night' throughout South Lancashire, and prior to the epoch of the 'new policeman', many were the strange pranks, rude practical jokes, and mortifying degradations committed. 1959 I. & P. OPIE *Lore & Lang. Schoolch.* xii. 255 In the nineteenth century April the thirtieth . . . was . . . the traditional Mischiefe Night. . . How Mischiefe Night has . . . come to be transferred to the other end of the year is one of the mysteries of the folklore calendar. *Ibid.* 279 '20 Boys in Mischiefe Night Raid at Ayton.' 1969 — *Children's Games* II. 68 They even celebrated Mischiefe Night on 4 November as do their northern contemporaries. 1972 J. RIPLEY *My Word you should have seen Us* 119. It was 'Mischiefe Night'—the evening before 'Bonfire Night'—and an annual happening peculiar to the northern provinces. 1552 HULOET, *Mischiefe sufferer, or taker, *sceleratus*. 1598 F. ROUS *Thule B.* That rout of *mischiefe-tainted theuees. 1902 *Fortn. Rev.* Jan. 41 A child in the *mischiefe-working hands of his own childishness.

mischiefe ('mistʃɪf), *v. arch.* Forms: see prec. sb. [f. MISCHIEF sb. Cf. the earlier MISCHIEVE.]

1. *trans.* To inflict injury upon; = MISCHIEVE 3 b. v. 3.

1483 *Cath. Angl.* 241/1 To Mischeffe, *erumpnare*. 1533 MORE *Debell. Salem* Wks. 971/1 He wil of lykelihode hate & mischiefe any man by whome he taketh any harme. 1605 ARMIN *Foole upon F.* (1880) 25 He, that mischeifes many, sometimes wrongs himselfe. 1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* IX. xx. (1623) 967 Britaine hauing so many Sea-townes and Outlets to mischiefe the English trafficke. 1682 BUNYAN *Holy War* 195 Whomever I mischiefe, whomever I wrong, to me it is mischeif, when to others mourning. 1855 SINGLETON *Virgil's Eccl.* III. i. 15 If you had not somehow mischiefed him, You would have died.

2. To do physical harm to; = MISCHIEVE 3 b.

c 1470 HENRY Wallace VIII. 248 The flearis than with erll Patrik relefd To fecht agayn, quhar mony war myscheifd. 1483 in *Surtees Misc.* (1890) 29 The crosse in the merkyth place is lyke . . . to myschef some man. 1573 TUSSEY *Husb.* (1878) 62 The rack is commended for sauing of doong, so set as the old cannot mischiefe the yong. 1607 MARKHAM *Caval.* v. (1617) 57, I haue seene them run away, ouerthrowe . . . the Coach, and mischiefe the Coach-man. 1667 *Decay Chr. Piety* (1668) 74 'Tis a certain Indication of madness to tear and mischiefe those things that would be useful to us. 1702 C. MATHER *Magn. Chr.* VI. v. (1852) 393 Having set his dog to mischiefe his neighbor's cattel. 1858 TRENCH *Parables* xx. (1877) 356 The barren tree mischiefed the land, 'troubled' it, as Bishop Andrewes renders the word.

refl. a 1470 GREGORY in *Hist. Coll. Cit. Lond.* (Camden) 213 There myght noo man come unto them ovyr the payvyse for the nayls that stode up-ryghte, but yf he wolde myschyffe hym sylfe. 1547 BOORDE *Brev. Health* clxxi. 61 At length they do fal mad, or do mischeife them selfe. 1624-5 in *Notes & Gleanings* (Exeter 1889) II. 187 To . . . cut their owne throates or otherwise murder or mischeife themselves. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* I. 191 When the two Ladders were taken down, no Man living could come down to me without mischieving himself.

absol. 1658 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* II. v. 100 A Bullet of Wax will mischiefe without melting. 1672 R. WILD *Poet. Licent.* 33 Their Breath will mischiefe far beyond a Gun.

3. *intr.* To suffer injury; = MISCHIEVE 1. a 1510 DOUGLAS *K. Hart* II. 71 Len me thy cloke, to gys me for ane quhyle; Want I that weid in fayth I will mischiefe. 1598 F. ROUS *Thule B.* Which done she weepes vpon her pitchie dore, That she should in ere she had mischiefe'd more.

mischiefful ('mistʃɪfʊl), *a.* Now *dial.* [f. MISCHIEF sb. + -FUL.] Full of mischiefe.

†1. Unfortunate, disastrous. *Obs.* 1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 4622 Also y telle by iustynge, þer-of cump myschefful þyng. c 1470 HENRY Wallace III. 410 That self was caus of this myschefful chance. *Ibid.* IV. 748.

2. Of persons: Full of or prone to do mischiefe; mischievous. Now *dial.*

1541 PAYNELL *Catiline* xlii. 69 The common weale, through the cursed counsell of mischiefful cytesyns is brought into so great daunger. 1834 LANDOR *Exam. Shaks.* Wks. 1853 II. 284/2 This is the mischiefe-fullest of all the devil's imps. 1896 *Warw. Word-bk.*, *Mischiefful*, mischievous.

3. Involving mischiefe. *rare*⁻¹. 1772 FOOTE *Nabob* III. Wks. 1799 II. 318 For mischiefful matters there wasn't a more ingenious . . . lad in the school.

'**mischiefe-maker**. One who makes mischiefe (see MISCHIEF 2 c); one who foments discord, esp. by talebearing.

1710 M. HENRY *Disp. Reviewed* Wks. 1853 II. 466/2 None but a tale-bearer, that great mischiefe-maker, will reveal such secrets. 1785 HUTTON *Bran New Wark* (E.D.S.) 188/121 At present there er in ivvery neak ta manny mischiefe-makers. 1848 LD. BROUGHAM *Of Revolutions* Wks. 1857 VIII. 332 The trade of the agitator, the professional mischiefe-maker. 1862 MRS. CARLYLE *Lett.* III. 138 Elizabeth, who is weak enough to believe what mischiefe-makers tell her.

So '**mischiefe-making** *vbl. sb.* and *pppl. a.*

1715 ROWE *Lady Jane Gray* v. Wks. 1728 III. 74 I'll . . . know What 'tis the Mischiefe-making Priest intends. 1818 BYRON *Juan* I. xxv, A little curly-headed, . . . And mischiefe-making monkey. 1825 SCOTT in Lockhart *Life* (1839) VIII. 118 Byron loved mischiefe making. 1896 W. BLACK *Briseis* xx, A piece of mischiefe-making between two school-girls—about a music-master.

†**mischievable**, *a. Obs.* [f. MISCHIEVE v. + -ABLE (in an active sense).] Mischievous, harmful.

1680 FILMER *Patriarcha* III. §7 If a King did strictly swear to observe all the Laws, he could not without Perjury give his Consent to the Repealing . . . of any Statute . . . which would be very mischievable to the State.

†**mischievance**. *Obs.* [? f. MISCHIEVE v. + -ANCE.] Harm, injury, damage.

1600 HOLLAND *Livy* II. xv. 549 Unlesse they would be executors of their owne wrongs, and seeke their owne mischievance. 1628 [SIR F. HUBERT] *Life & Death Edw. II* clcvii, Nor [let] common curses, caus'd by public greouance, Draw iudgment down on you for their mischievance.

mischieve (mis'tʃi:v), *v.* Now *dial.* or *arch.* Also (4-5 mes-, 4-6 mys-), 4-5 -chieve, -chyeve, 4-6 -cheve, 5 -cheeve, -chewe, 5-6 *Sc.* mischeif, -cheive, 7 mischieve. [a. OF. *meschever* to be unfortunate, come to grief, f. *mes-* MIS-² + *chever* CHEVE: cf. Sp. *menoscabar* to impair.

That the Scottish forms in *f* belong to this word rather than to MISCHIEF v. is attested by the rimes and the modern pronunciation.]

†1. *intr.* To suffer harm or injury; to meet with misfortune; to come to grief, 'miscarry'. *Obs.*

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 171 He said, 'þei salle mischeue', when he þat tiping herd. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. XII. 119 And his sones al-so for þat synne myscheued. c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* I. 614 And up that wol atte eve Into a tree lest thai by nyght myscheve. 14. . . in *Q. Eliz. Acad.* 85 Whene pryde is mooste in prys . . . þenne schall englonde myscheve. a 1450 HOCCELEVE *Learn to die* 544 in *Min. Poems* 198 He mischeueueth where as he wende han recouered be. 1450-1530 *Myrr. our Ladye* 34 Yt hathe not bene sene, that euer eny place myscheued where goddes seruyce was deuoutly kepte. 1604 EDMONDS *Observ. Caesar's Comm.* 78 To make supplications for all soules, and specially for such as had mischeued in France in the time of that warre.

2. *trans.* To afflict or overwhelm with misfortune; to bring to destruction or ruin.

1388 *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) I. 272 The chyrche is grevyd, . . . And so sume be myschevyd. c 1440 *Alphabet of Tales* 3 Why hase þou loste and myschevyd so many sawlis as þou hase done? 1451 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 224/2 Though he [sc. John Cade] be dede and myscheved. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* II. x. 112 And tho beheld I all the cite mischevit. 1526 SKELTON *Magnyf.* 2360 So I am lapped in aduersyte, That dyspayre well nyghe had myscheued mel. 1621 BP. MOUNTAGU *Diatribe* 212 You may haply fall foule, where you may be mischeued for euer. 1883 R. W. DIXON *Mano* I. xi. 34 They who thy fair head mischeued Of such a deed the cost shall well aby.

3. To inflict injury or loss upon; to do harm to; to injure, damage.

1475 *Bk. Noblesse* (1860) 41 Many folde tymes we have ben deceived and myschevid thoroughe suche dissimulad trewes. 1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* xxii. 5 Excess of thoct dois me mischeif. a 1600 MONTGOMERIE *Misc. Poems* v. 7 Melancholie mischeivis my mind, That I can not reiose. 1645 BP. HALL *Treat. Content.* 71 The Male-content, whether hee bee angry or sad, mischeives himself both wayes. 1687 R. L'ESTRANGE *Brief Hist. Times* I. 7 Whatsoever Mischiev'd the One, must needs do the Other a

Service. 1707 *Reflex. upon Ridicule* 177 Desire of mischieving those who are happier than they.

b. To do physical or bodily harm to; to wound, hurt.

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 7429 A sad man full sone, þe sun of Theseus, Segh Achilles myscheuyt. 1465 *Paston Lett.* II. 205 Ther fylle uppon me befor Sevayne dore xij. of hes men . . . and ther they wold have myscheved me. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* x. xlii. 20 A gret speyr, quharwith he feyll myschevit. 1530 PALSGR. 637/1 Beware of yonder horse, for he wyll myscheve as many as come within his reache. 1649 MILTON *Eikon.* x. 412 The onely Armes that mischiev'd us in all those Battels and Incounters. 1682 FLAVEL *Fear* 74 Francis Spira . . . would have mischeived himself had not his friends prevented him. 1725 SLOANE *Jamaica* II. 6 Some they . . . mischiev'd to Death with certain Pricks of small Sticks sharply pointed. 1825-80 JAMIESON, To mischieve, to hurt. 1836 J. STRUTHERS *Dychmont in Poet. Wks.* (1850) II. 67 With dye vats chok'd, with engines deav'd And countless nuisances mischeived.

†4. To abuse, slander. (Cf. MISCHIEF sb. 9 d.) 1656 MANASSEH BEN ISRAEL *Vind. Jud.* 15 Men mischieving the Jewes to excuse their own wickednesse. 1674 SCRIVENER *Course Div.* II. v. 388 Sometimes you shall hear from them somewhat religiously (as it were) spoken, when they intend thereby to mischeve and abuse it [sc. Religion]. 1785 W. FORBES *Dominie* 14 Some strain'd their lungs, And very loud me mischiev'd With their ill tongues.

†**mis'chieved**, *ppl. a. Obs.* [f. MISCHIEVE v. + -ED]. Cf. OF. *meschevé* unfortunate.] Ruined. 1580 TUSSEY *Husb.* x. (1878) 23 Happie is he . . . that can take heede by the fall of a mischieved man.

mis'chieving, *vbl. sb.* Now *dial.* or *arch.* [f. MISCHIEVE v. + -ING]. †a. Mishap, misfortune, disaster. *Obs.* b. Injury, hurt, damage.

1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 7706 þeruore þerinne wel [read ue!] mony mis cheuing. 1432 *Rolls of Parlt.* IV. 405/2 For reboylng or weyng long or unresonable excesse of suche lyes, or sum other untrowed meschevyng . . . thei wex all nocht or litell of value. c 1447 in *Yarrow & Wearmouth* (Surtees) 241 Ye said kepper and his felowe durste nott abide w^t in ye said place for drede of mychevyng. 1737 WHISTON *Josephus*, *Hist.* II. xviii. §4 He abused both to the mischieving of his countrymen.

†**mis'chieving**, *ppl. a. Obs.* [f. MISCHIEVE v. + -ING]. Hurtful, injurious.

1621 LADY M. WROTH *Urania* 313 He might chuse the most mischeuing, and most speeding hurt for him.

mischievous ('mistʃi:vəs), *a.* Forms: a. 4 mischuos, myschevous, 4-5 meschevous, 4-6 mis-, myschevous, 5 meschievous, -chyevous, myschevous, -us, -es, myscheyvys, myschevous, 6 mischevos, mischevous, mischevous, mischievous, mischivous, mischevous, *Sc.* mischeivous, mischeifais, 7 mischeifous, 6- mischievous. β (now only *dial.*, *vulg.*, and *loc.*). 6-8 mischevi(e)ous, 7- mischievious, mischeivous. [a. AF. *meschevous* (c 1400), f. OF. *meschev-er* MISCHIEVE v. or *meschef* MISCHIEF sb.: see -OUS.

The stressing on the second syllable was common in literature till about 1700; it is now dialectal, vulgar, and jocular.]

†1. Unfortunate, calamitous, disastrous. Chiefly of events; also occas. of persons, miserable, needy, poverty-stricken. *Obs.*

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 158 Whan kyng R. herd of þat mischuos tide [orig. *la meschaunce*], & how his schippis misferd. c 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 389 þis almes-þevynge hap made alle owre rewme . . . full pore and nedey and myscheuous. c 1412 HOCCELEVE *De Reg. Princ.* 4713 þogh þat a man discueure & pleyne To many a lord his mescheuous myserie. c 1450 *Merlin* 5 Synne draweth bothe man and woman to myschevous ende. 1556 LAUDER *Tractate* 453 Quho list to pryde pretend, May be assurde of ane mischeuous end. 1563-83 FOXE *A. & M.* II. 810/2 Wbo sayde . . . that before this day seuenth nyght Hunne should haue a mischeuous death.

absol. a 1380 *St. Augustine* 870 in Horst. *Altengl. Leg.* (1878) 76 þe vessel . . . of holichirbe . . . He wolde breke and melte hit smal, þe mescheuous to parte wip al.

2. Of persons and animals, or their dispositions: Producing or designing mischiefe or harm; inflicting damage or injury; having a harmful influence or intent.

Now *rare*, owing to the predominance of sense 4.

1473 WARKW. *Chron.* (Camden) 11 The Lorde Say . . . and other myscheves peple that were aboute the Kyng. 1535 COVERDALE *Susanna* 28 Ye 2o elders came also, full of myscheuous ymaginations agaynst Susanna, to bringe her vnto death. 1563 WINSET *Cert. Tractates* Wks. (S.T.S.) II. 33 Quhen that mischeuous Nestorius . . . began to ryve the flok of Christe. 1595 SPENSER *Epithal.* 342 Ne let mischibvous witches with theyr charmes . . . Fray us. 1601 SHAKS. *Jul. C.* II. i. 33 Thinke him as a Serpents egge, Which hatch'd, would as his kinde grow mischeuous, And kill him in the shell. 1677 in *12th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 37 Some mischievous persons to dishonour my Lord Chancellor . . . stole the Mace and the two purses. 1724 RICHARDSON *De Foe's Tour Gt. Brit.* (1769) IV. 35 A People uncivilized, warlike, and very mischievous, commonly called Highland-men; who, being the true Race of antient Scots, speak Irish. 1860 WHARTON *Law Lex.* (ed. 2) s.v. *Animals*, Domestic animals, or animals not naturally mischievous, such as dogs or oxen.

3. Of things, events, actions: Fraught with or entailing mischiefe or harm; having harmful effects or results.

a. c 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 390 þis mischeuous þeruytynge of cristis orndance. c 1471 *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 277 Thayre myschevous dedis avaylid ham noughte. 1553 EDEN *Treat. Newe Ind.* (Arb.) 31 They committed

innumerable wronges and mischievous actes. 1582 STANYHURST *Æneis* II. (Arb.) 51 Through wals downe razed we draw thee mischeuous engyn. 1669 STURMY *Mariner's Mag.* c.3b, The mischieuous Storm continuing. 1736 BUTLER *Anal.* I. iii. Wks. 1874 I. 53 Vicious actions are, to a great degree, actually punished as mischieuous to society. 1792 BURKE *Corr.* (1844) III. 398 The opinions, principles, and practices, which I thought so very mischieuous. 1870 LOWELL *Among my Bks.* Ser. I. (1873) 195 A mischieuous fallacy. 1888 BRYCE *Amer. Commw.* I. xxvi. 403 To resist a momentary impulse of their constituents which they think mischieuous.

β. 1571-2 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* Ser. I. II. 121 Their mischieuous querrell. 1648 J. BEAUMONT *Psyche* x. cclxvii, Th' alarmed Gadarens..loading him with chains and fetters, hop'd They now had his mischieuous torrent stop'd. 1675 TRAHNERNE *Chr. Ethics* 323 Love without discretion is a mischieuous thing. 1747 in *Col. Rec. Pennsylv.* V. 111 The many mischieuous consequences that arose [etc.]. 1913 MRS. P. CAMPBELL *Let.* 5 Feb. in *B. Shaw & Mrs. Campbell* (1952) 81 Some mischieuous personal experience.

4. Of persons, their conduct, etc.: Disposed to or characterized by acts of playful malice or petty annoyance.

α. 1676 WYCHERLEY *Pl. Dealer* v. i, Don't we esteem the Monkey a Wit amongst Beasts, only because he's mischieuous? 1726 SWIFT *Gulliver* II. i, And well remembering how mischieuous all Children among us naturally are to Sparrows, Rabbits [etc.]. 1856 MISS YONGE *Daisy Chain* II. ix. 432 She..was only waked by Meta, standing over her with a sponge, looking very mischieuous. 1865 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* XIX. viii. (1872) VIII. 260 M. de Voltaire had..a big Ape, of excessively mischieuous turn; who used to throw stones at the passers-by.

β. 1847 C. M. YONGE *Scenes & Characters* xv. 194 You thought mischieuous was meant in Hannah's sense, when she complains of master Reginald being very mischieuous. 1861 — *Young Step-Mother* xxxi. 476 For shame, to be so mischieuous; such a great boy as you. 1952 F. SWINNERTON in *Bks. of Month Nov.-Dec.* 31/1 Wells, ..friendly with everybody, mischieuous, quick-thinking, nonsensically inventive.

5. Comb., as *mischieuous-eyed*, *-minded* adjs.; † *mischieuous-stomached* a., ill-tempered.

1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* (1586) 125 b, Moyles that..are..rugged of their body, and mischeuous stomaked [orig. *animo indomito*]. 1641 *True Rel. Dev. Des. Pap. Oxf.* A3 Mischieuous minded wretches. 1887 P. McNEILL *Blawearie* xv. 116 'Hey, chappie', cried out a mischieuous-eyed wench, quite unable to restrain her mirth.

mischieuously ('mistʃiʋəsli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY².] In a mischieuous manner.

†1. Unfortunately, disastrously, miserably. *Obs.*

c1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 14107 Mescheuous þen fel such cas þat sire Wayway slayn þer was. c1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 387 þer schuld no man haue be mischeuously nedy. 1430-40 LYDG. *Bochas* IV. xxiii. *heading*, Duke Brennus delighting to rob and steale, mischieuouslye ended. 1567 *Gude & Godlie B.* (S.T.S.) 182 Except ze mend, ..ze sall end all mischeuouslie. 1660 R. COKE *Power & Subj.* 166 The same judgment is to be given upon him, who mischieuously ended his life with pain.

†2. Wickedly. (Cf. MISCHIEF sb. 6.) *Obs.*

1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* x. vii. 424 His squyers they said hit was foul done, and mescheuously.

3. In such a manner as to produce injury or damage; with injurious effect, result, or intention.

1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* lxxiv. 17 Sic deidlie dwawmes so mischeufaislie..hes my hairt ouirpast. 1512 *Act 4 Hen. VIII.* c. 20 *Preamble*, The said..myscheuously disposed persons. 1583 STUBBES *Anat. Abus.* II. (1882) 6 To dispense with them that shall thus mischeuouslye behaue themselves. a1614 DONNE *Biathanatos* (1644) 74 Not likely to write any thing in jest mischeuously interpretable. 1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* IV. §154 The King was very mischeuously advised. 1775 ADAIR *Amer. Ind.* 339 By mischeuously endeavouring to foment a civil war. 1839 THIRLWALL *Greece* xi. II. 76 Though it was often mischeuously abused, it may be questioned whether it was not a salutary precaution. 1885 *Truth* 28 May 839/2 Lord Beaconsfield never exercised his patronage so mischeuously as when he raised Dr. Ryle to the Bench.

4. With playful maliciousness.

1730 W. HARTE *Ess. Sat.* 8 The Verse..nicely pointed in th' Horatian way Wounds keen, like Syrens mischeuously gay. 1786 tr. *Beckford's Vathek* (1883) 89, I had rather his teeth should mischeuously press my finger than the richest ring of the imperial treasure. 1803 LAMB *Let. to Coleridge* 13 Apr., I mischeuously wished that by some inauspicious jolt the whole contents might be shaken.

mischieuousness ('mistʃiʋəsnɪs). [-NESS.] The quality or condition of being mischieuous; injuriousness, harmfulness, perniciousness.

1567 *Luces & Eurialus* Gijb (Roxb.) 150 Myscheuousnes be not too be increased but too be lesseed. 1647 TRAPP *Comm.* Rev. xii. 3 A Dragon the devil is called ..for his mischeuousnesse. a1715 BURNET *Own Time* III. (1724) I. 525 Many were sensible of the mischeuousness of such a precedent. 1790 MARSHALL *Rur. Econ. Midl.* 56 A striking instance of the..mischeuousness of mice. 1829 BENTHAM *Justice & Cod. Petit., Abr. Petit. Justice* 3 The system..would remain as it does in all its mischeuousness. 1884 *Manch. Exam.* 1 Dec. 5/4 The tendency to scandal-mongering..only equalled..in mischeuousness by the spirit of rationalism.

misch-masch, var. MISH-MASH sb.

mischmetal (I ('mɪʃmɛt(ə)l). Also *misch metal*. [ad. G. *mischmetall*, f. *misch-en* to mix + *metall* METAL sb.] A mixture of lanthanons containing about 50 per cent cerium which is obtained usu.

by electrolysis of the fused chlorides from monazite and is used in lighter flints.

1923 B. S. HOPKINS *Chem. Rarer Elements* x. 168 The most important of these [cerium alloys] is the alloy called *misch metal*, mixed metal, commercial cerium, or simply 'cerium'. 1924 J. W. MELLOR *Comprehensive Treat. Inorg. & Theoret. Chem.* V. xxxviii. 608 A. Sieverts and G. M. Goldegg studied the action of hydrogen and nitrogen on the *mischmetals*. 1954 H. E. KREMERS in C. A. Hampel *Rare Metals Handbk.* xvi. 343 The most common ferrous alloy of the rare earths is the common lighter flint, which contains about 30 per cent iron, the balance being *misch metal*. 1966 PHILLIPS & WILLIAMS *Inorg. Chem.* II. xix. 18 A particularly interesting lanthanide alloy is 'misch-metal', with 50 per cent Ce, 25 per cent La, and the rest mostly Nd and Pr. This alloy is added to partly purified iron when it preferentially removes elements such as C, O, S, N, and P into the slag as lanthanide compounds.

mis'choice. [MIS-¹ 4.] Wrong or improper choice.

a1684 LEIGHTON *Comm. 1 Pet.* i. 13 (1693) 132 The great error of Mans mind..is the diverting of the soul from God, ..and this mischoyce is the very root of all our miseries. 1882 *Advance* (Chicago) 1 June, A mis-choice at such a time would be a misfortune. 1891 *Daily News* 2 Nov. 4/8 The mis-choice or misuse of a pronoun. 1896 J. WATSON *Mind of Master* v. 99 Sin is not merely a mistake or a misfit; it is a deliberate mischoice.

mis'choose, v. [MIS-¹ 1.] *trans.* and *intr.* To choose wrongly; to make a wrong choice (of).

c1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 190 In ðe moste and in ðe leste he [sc. Adam] forles His louerd-hed quanne he mis-ches. a1407 SCOGAN *Moral Ballad* 187, I wolde be sory, if that ye mischese. 1597 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* v. lxxv. §5 Unless they [sc. ceremonies] be either greatly mischosen..or els [etc.]. 1601 STOW *Ann.* 1286 (an. 1596) But that we mischosed the daie attempting so great a worke vpon his daie of rest. 1665 BOYLE *Occas. Refl.* I. vii. (1848) 89 If th' end be not mischosen, the means are to be estimated by their tendency thereunto. 1847 EMERSON *Repr. Men, Shakspeare* (1850) 149 The madness with which the passing age mischooses the object on which all candles shine.

So **mis'choosing** vbl. sb., **mis'chosen** ppl. a.

c1400 *Rule St. Benet* (Verse) 2247 þai sal cum To reknyng on þe day of dome For þer myschosing pam omang. 1597 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* v. lxxii. §20 This and the like mischosen resemblances. 1643 MILTON *Divorce Wks.* 1851 IV. 52 To ..shut up..the one with a mischosen mate, the other in a mistaken calling. *Ibid.* 87 Whom..onely marriage ruins, which doubtlesse is not the fault of that ordinance, for God gave it as a blessing, nor alwayes, of mans mis-choosing. 1895 *Century Mag.* Aug. 577/1 [A cat] whose mis-chosen tail was already a source of questioning self-contemplation.

† **mis'christen**, v. *Obs.* [MIS-¹ 1.] = MISBAPTIZE 1.

a1631 DONNE *Serm.* (1649) II. xxiv. 201 They did not onely mis-caninize men, made Devills Saints, but they mis-christened men, put names to persons..that never were.

mischsprache ('mɪʃsprɑːxə). [G., 'mixed language'.] = *mixed language* (MIXED ppl. a. 11).

[1885 M. GRÜNBAUM in *Sammlung gemeinverständlicher wissenschaftlicher Vorträge* XX. 613 (title) *Mischsprachen und Sprachmischungen*.] 1930 J. T. HATFIELD et al. *Curme Vol. Ling. Stud.* 12 The question as to the justification of calling this tongue German and whether it is a *Mischsprache*. 1963 *English Studies* XLIV. 9 There are cases where..a scribe half-transforms his original, producing a sort of *Mischsprache*.

misch(t)y, dial. var. MISCHIEF sb.

1890 S. S. BUCKMAN *John Darke's Sojourn in Cotteswolds* xvi. 150 Er's harmless enow when he comes yereby, er 'oodn't do none mischy. 1895 HARDY *Jude* I. i. 9 Just now he's a-scaring of birds for Farmer Troutham. It keeps us out of mischty. 1896 — *Under Greenw. Tree* II. v. 117 Bless ye, my sonnies! 'tisin't the pa'son's move at all. That gentleman over there..is at the root of the mischty [mischief, 1872, 1876, 1891 eds.].

mischuos, obs. form of MISCHIEVOUS.

miscibility (mɪs'ɪbɪlɪtɪ). [f. MISCIBLE: see -ITY.] The quality or condition of being miscible;

capability of being mixed (with something else).

1754 *Phil. Trans.* XLVIII. 683 The miscibility of platina with metallic bodies. 1786 *Ibid.* LXXXVI. 118 Miscibility with water. 1896 *Blackw. Mag.* May 685 The miscibility of racial traits. 1898 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* V. 248 The solubility, miscibility with fluids, and cohesiveness of the dust.

miscible ('mɪsɪb(ə)l), a. (sb.) [ad. L. type **miscibilis*, f. *miscēre* to mix: see -IBLE. Cf. F. *miscible*.] a. Capable of being mixed (with something). Usu. *spec.* of a liquid; capable of forming a true solution with another liquid.

1570 DEE *Math. Pref.* *ijj, When you haue two things Miscible, whose degrees are truly knownen. 1660 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* IX. (1687) 567/1 The Soul of the World God inkindled in the midst..; which (Soul) being not easily miscible, was not without difficulty contempered. 1750 G. HUGHES *Barbados* 106 Tho' oils in general..are not miscible with water. 1790 BURKE *Fr. Rev.* 163 All these had kept the landed and monied interests more separated in France, less miscible. 1807 T. THOMSON *Chem.* (ed. 3) II. 380 Alcohol has a strong affinity for water, and is miscible with it in every proportion. 1885 GOODALE *Physiol. Bot.* (1892) 221 Two liquids which are not miscible—for instance, oil and water. 1960 HAMILL & WILLIAMS *Princ. Physical Chem.* ix. 244 While phenol and water at this temperature and pressure are only partly miscible the addition of acetone increases their mutual solubility. 1964 G. I. BROWN *Intro. Physical Chem.* xxiii. 252 Ether will dissolve a little water (about 1.2 per cent at room temperature) to form a homogeneous solution, and water will also dissolve a little ether (about 6.5 per cent at room temperature) to form a similar solution. Within these

limits ether and water are completely miscible. As their mutual solubilities are limited, however, ether and water are only partially miscible.

† **b. sb.** A substance that will mix with another.

1660 INGELO *Bentiv. & Ur.* II. (1682) 126 Produc'd by the Commixture of such antecedent Miscibles. 1678 R. RUSSELL tr. *Geber* II. I. II. iii. 43 In Animals..there is not a perficient Proportion, nor miscibles of Proportion, nor Qualities of Miscibles.

Hence 'miscibility rare'⁰, miscibility.

1736 BAILEY (fol.), *Miscibility*.

mis-cipher (mɪs'saɪfə(r)), v. *rare*. [MIS-¹ 1.] *trans.* To express wrongly in cipher; †to affix a wrong numeral figure to.

1644 MARQ. ORMONDE *Let.* in *Carte Coll.* (1735) 290 The person's name, from whom it was sent.. [was] certainly mis-cyphered. 1657 J. SERGEANT *Schism Dispatch* 172 He proceeds, upon this mistake of his own and the Printer's mis-ciphering it, to call my sixth the seventh. 1893 S. R. GARDINER in *Hamilton Papers* (Camden) 22 Aversion [note: *Sic?* mis-ciphered for 'diversion'].

mis-citation (mɪs'saɪtʃən). [MIS-¹ 4.]

Incorrect citation.

1634 BP. HALL *Residue Contempl.* 190 What a mis-citation is this? 'Moses commanded'. The law was Gods, not Moseses. 1896 SAINTSBURY *Hist. 19th Cent. Lit.* v. 250 He made his own case worse by mis-citation.

mis-cite (mɪs'saɪt), v. [MIS-¹ 1.] *trans.* To cite or quote incorrectly. Also **mis'citing** vbl. sb.

1591 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* I. iii. 939 So Antichrists Miss-cite the Scriptures. a1609 DONNE *Let., To Sir H. Goodyere* (1651) 161 For this particular Author, I looked for more prudence..in him, in avoiding all miscitings, or misinterpretings. 1620 BP. HALL *Hon. Marr. Clergy* I. i, If Satan haue mis-cited the psalme 'Hee shall giue His angels charge ouer thee', for temptation. 1700 COLLIER *2nd Def. Short View* 20 Is the Testimony miscited? 1899 *Westm. Gaz.* 20 May 3/2 Nor do I blame [him]..for mis-citing the Act of Parliament which he venerates.

† **mis'clad**, pa. pple. *Obs.* [MIS-¹ 2.] Wearing wrong clothes.

1494 FABYAN *Chron.* III. liv. 35 [He] chaunged his..Armure and dyde vpon hym the Armour of a Brytayne, and by that meane as a Bryton mysclad [etc.].

mis'claim, sb. [MIS-¹ 4.] A wrong or mistaken claim.

a1626 BACON (J.), Error, misclaim, and forgetfulness, become suitors for some remission of extreme rigour.

mis'claiming, vbl. sb. [MIS-¹ 3.] Wrongful claiming.

1583 GOLDING *Calvin on Deut.* cxiii. 694 Notwithstanding his misclaiming of the priuiledge.

mis'class, v. [MIS-¹ 1.] *trans.* To put in the wrong class.

1782 AYSCOUGH *Catal. MSS. Brit. Mus.* II. 907 Manuscripts which had been misclassified, or overlooked.

misclassifi'cation. [MIS-¹ 4.] Erroneous classification.

1827 HARE *Guesses* Ser. I. (1873) 80 The misclassifications..produced by a general term. 1901 W. CALLAWAY in *Publ. Mod. Lang. Assoc. Amer.* XVI. 155 In such a mass of details occasional..misclassifications are inevitable.

miscle, variant of MISSEL, mistletoe.

† **mis'cleping**, vbl. sb. *Obs.* [MIS-¹ 3.]

Misnaming.

1387-8 T. Usk *Test. Love* I. x. (Skeat) I. 46 Thus is night turned in-to day, and day in-to night,..not in dede, but in misclepinge of foliche people.

misc'line, obs. form of MASLIN².

mis'code, v. [MIS-¹ 1, 3.] *trans.* To code incorrectly. So **mis'coding** vbl. sb.

1965 *Math. in Biol. & Med.* (Med. Res. Council) II. 54 Gross mistakes in the date are probably rare, and are due only to mispunching and/or miscoding. 1970 *Sci. News Let.* 23 May 510 The mutant DNA miscoded a single amino acid in the sequence of structural protein in the membrane. As a result..the entire membrane was defective.

mis'cognizant, *-isant*, a. *Law.* Also 7 *-conusant*. [a. AF. **mesconisant*, *-usant* = OF. *mesconnoissant*, *-conissant*, f. *mes-* MIS-² + *cognoissant*, pres. pple. of *cognoistre* (mod. F. *connaître*) to know.] Ignorant of.

1540 *Act 32 Hen. VIII.* c. 9 §5 That no maner of persone..shuld be ignorante or misconnoissant of the..penalties therein specified. 1586 *Act. 28 Eliz.* c. 1 in *Bolton Stat. Irel.* (1621) 386 To the intent no person or persons shall be ignorant or misconisant of the penalties herein contayned. 1628 COKE *On. Litt.* 99 The King shall not be intended to be misconusant of the Law.

† **miscognize**, v. *Obs. rare*-1. [ad. OF. *mesconnoiss-*, stem of *mesconnoistre* (mod. F. *méconnaître*): for the form cf. COGNIZE and RECOGNIZE.] *trans.* To fail to appreciate or acknowledge.

1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 1092 The good never intervert, nor miscognize the favour and benefit which they have received.

miscolle, obs. variant of MISKAL.

† **miscol'lection.** *Obs.* [MIS-¹ 4.] A wrong inference.

1610 BP. HALL *Apol. Brownists* §6 Wks. (1625) 555 In his words and yours I finde both a miscollection, and a wrong charge. 1615 SYLVESTER *Job Triumph.* xx. 413 Wks. (Grosart) II. 159, I conceive your mis-conceits, from hence; Your mis-collections, and your wrested Sense.

miscolor'ration. [MIS-¹ 4.] Discoloration.

1822-34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) IV. 540 Miscolorations of the same character as moles, freckles, and sunburn.

mis'colour, v. [MIS-¹ 1.] *trans.* To give a wrong 'colour' to (facts, etc.); to misrepresent.

1809 SYD. SMITH *Serm.* I. 31 The imagination always miscolours the facts in these cases. 1844 Q. *Rev.* LXXIV. 91 Many of the leading politicians... perverted by the bitterness of party miscoloured and distorted to the public... the motives [etc.]. 1879 HOWELLS *L. Aroostook* 139 You have no right to miscolor my words.

mis'coloured, a. [MIS-¹ 6.] Improperly coloured.

1658 HEXHAM, *Misverwet*, Ill-dyed, or Mis-coloured. a 1684 LEIGHTON *Comm.* I *Pet.* iii. 21 Wks. (1859) 223/2 Looking through the miscoloured glass of their own malice. 1822-34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) IV. 531 Miscoloured hair.

mis'colouring, vbl. sb. [MIS-¹ 3.] Attributing a false colour.

1669 PEYPS *Let.* 21 Nov., The miscolouring, misfiguring, diminishing, or undue magnifying, of an object.

† **mis'comfort, sb.** *Obs.* [MIS-¹ 7.] Distress, desolation, trouble; = DISCOMFORT *sb.* 2.

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 2992 He ne wyste what lond ne port He was aryued, for mys-comfort. a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* lxxii. 19 How ar pai made in miscmforth [in desolacionem]. 1387-8 T. USK *Test. Love* i. iv. (Skeat) l. 4 Than thought me that Love gan a litle to hevve for miscmfort of my chere. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 241/1 A Miscmforthe, mesticia. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 42 b, To theyr great confusyon & miscmfort.

† **mis'comfort, v.** *Obs.* [MIS-¹ 7.] *trans.* To trouble, distress, disturb.

1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 8508 To chastyse hym ..pat he myscomfort eft noun oper. a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* lxxii. 19 How ar pai miscmforthed. *Ibid.* cxix. 4 Aruys sharpe of pe myghty with kolis myscomfortand [cum carbonibus desolatoribus]. 1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* x. xxix. 460 Fyghte frely... & myscomforte yow noughte for ony knygt. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 241/1 To Miscmforthe, desolari.

miscompre'hend, v. [MIS-¹ 1.] *trans.* To comprehend wrongly, misunderstand.

1813 T. BUSBY *Lucretius* I. II. *Comm.* vi, The preceptor of Nero seems to have miscomprehended the poet. 1899 BARING-GOULD *Bk. of West* I. 16, I am quite certain to be miscomprehended by them.

miscompre'hension. [MIS-¹ 4.]

Misunderstanding.

1856 J. W. KAYE *Life Sir J. Malcolm* I. xv. 499 In either case, of disobedience or miscomprehension, he had proved himself... unworthy of the confidence. 1891 KIPLING *Life's Handicap* p. ix, [They] stare at each other hopelessly across great gulfs of miscomprehension.

miscompu'tation. [MIS-¹ 4.] Miscalculation, misreckoning.

1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* II. §71 A very gross miscomputation. a 1674 *Ibid.* VIII. §2. 1728 MORGAN *Algiers* I. iv. 116 Many Writers... make great Miscomputations in their References of the Hejira to our Aera.

† **miscompute, sb.** *Obs.* -¹ [MIS-¹ 4.] = *prec.*

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* VII. xviii. 380 As he maketh the account, and Budeus *de Asse* correcting the miscompute of Valla, delivereth it.

miscom'pute, v. [MIS-¹ 1.] *intr.* To miscalculate, misreckon.

1672 WALLIS in *Rigaud Corr. Sci. Men* (1841) II. 532 Excuse me if I have in haste miscomputed. 1726 T. MADOX *Firma Burgi* Pref. bj, I intended it should make only a Pamflet... But I miscomputed.

miscon'ceit, sb. Now *arch.* [MIS-¹ 4.] = MISCONCEPTION. (Common in the 17th c.)

1576 in *Grindal's Wks.* (Parker Soc.) 408 To remove the scrupulousness and misconceits of some few. 1596 SPENSER *F.Q.* IV. vi. 2 Full of melancholie and sad misfare Through misconcept. a 1600 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* VI. (1648) 119 A misconceit whereby they imagine every act which they doe knowing that they doe amisse... to bee mere sinne against the Holy Ghost. 1635 SIBBES *Confer. Christ & Mary* (1656) 4 She had a misconceit of Christ, as if he had been the gardiner. a 1716 SOUTH *Serm.* (1744) VII. ii. 40 That general misconceit of the Jews, about the kingdom of the Messiah. 1855 SINGLETON *Virgil* II. 172 Whether it is by misconceit of course, Or driv'n by storms... Ye've come within the margents of our flood. 1870 SWINBURNE *Ess. & Stud.* (1875) 105 Taintless of jealousy or misconceit.

miscon'ceit, v. arch. [MIS-¹ 1.] *trans.* To have a wrong conception or false idea of; to think erroneously (that...).

1595 MUNDAY *John a Kent* (Shaks. Soc.) 20 You wrong them, madame, if you misconceite that you or they shall be unnobly usde. 1599 NASHE *Lenten Stuffe* 73 If you would not misconceit that I studiously intended your defamation. 1606 J. FORD *Honor Triumphant* (Shaks. Soc.) 5 Else had I misconceited mine owne hopes, and beene grieved in mine owne conceits. 1677 GILPIN *Demonol.* (1867) 176 If this humour... misconceit inspiration or prophecy. 1871 R.

ELLIS tr. *Catullus* xvi. 4 You that... Misconceit me, sophisticate me wanton.

† **miscon'ceited, a. Obs.** [MIS-¹ 6.] a. Wrongly supposed. b. Having a wrong idea of.

1600 BRETON *Melan. Humours* (Grosart) 10/2 Feede not thy self with misconceited goode. 1633 BP. HALL *Hard Texts, N.T.* 118 Those w^{ch} are fondly and proudly misconceited of their... wisdom.

miscon'ceive, v. [MIS-¹ 1.]

1. *intr.* To have a false conception or entertain wrong notions (of). Also with clause, †to suspect (= MISDEEM *v.* 6 b).

c 1386 CHAUCER *Merch. T.* 1166 He that misconceyvethe, he misdemeth. c 1585 *Faire Em* III. 1236 You know it's for your cause I pleaseeth thus the King to misconceive of me. 1611 BIBLE 2 *Macc.* iii. 32 The high Priest suspecting lest the king should misconceiue [COVERDALE suspecte] that some treachery had beene done to Heliodorus by the Iewes. 1862 F. HALL *Refut. Hindu Philos. Syst.* 90 Even if I granted, that some men thus misconceive, still such a mistake would not be one of perception, but one of inference.

2. *trans.* To form an erroneous conception of; to misapprehend (a word, an action, etc.); to mistake the meaning of (a person).

1597 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* v. i. §1 To yeeld them... reasonable causes of those things, which, for want of due consideration heretofore, they misconceiue. 1605 TIMME *Quersit.* Pref. iii, A bad heart misconceiuethe good actions. 1642 MILTON *Apol. Smect.* Wks. 1851 III. 254 As for others who... have yet decreed to mis-interpret the intents of my reply, I suppose they would have found as many causes to have misconceav'd the reasons of my silence. 1794 BURKE *Sp. agst. W. Hastings* Wks. 1827 VIII. 250 If I have understood the matter wrong, or misconceived your design. 1828 SCOTT *F.M. Perth* vi, I cannot suffer my feelings... to remain unexplained, without the possibility of my being greatly misconceived. 1841 J. F. COOPER *Deerslayer* I. i. 10 The Mengwe fill the woods with their lies, and misconceive words and treaties. 1867 FREEMAN *Norm. Cong.* (1877) I. iv. 229 The translator seems to misconceive his meaning.

miscon'ceived, ppl. a. [MIS-¹ 2.]

1. Wrongly or erroneously conceived.

1595 SPENSER *Epithal.* 337 Ne let false whispers... Breake gentle sleepe with misconceiued dout. 1629 H. BURTON *Truth's Triumph* 343 A mis-alleged place, or a misconceiued allegation. 1640 BP. HALL *Episc.* I. i. 3 Being wedded to the love of this misconceiued pomp. 1800 *Proc. E. Ind. Ho.* in *Asiat. Ann. Reg.* II. 133/1 He believed... when he first read that paper, that it was a hasty and misconceived production. 1884 SIR E. E. KAY in *Law Times Rep.* (N.S.) I. 323/1 All I can say is, that this motion seems to be misconceived, and that it must be refused with costs.

† 2. Having a misconception or wrong idea.

1591 SHAKS. *1 Hen. VI.* v. iv. 49 No misconceyued, Ione of Airc hath beene A Virgin from her tender infancie. a 1612 HARRINGTON *Epigr.* (1633) I. 56 Take heed henceforth you be not misconceived.

miscon'ceiver. [MIS-¹ 5.] One who forms misconceptions.

a 1625 FLETCHER *Nice Valour* II. i, What a mis-conceiver 'tis. 1684 BAXTER *Answ. Theol. Dial.* 21 An erring Conscience is no Lawmaker, but a misconceiver. 1827 HARE *Guesses* (1859) 199 Armed at all points against carpers and misconceivers. 1891 E. ABBOTT *Philomythos* Intro. 45 A misconceiver of it [sc. truth].

miscon'ceiving, vbl. sb. [MIS-¹ 3.]

Misconception.

a 1586 SIDNEY *Arcadia* III. (1629) 232 And to be fallen from all happinesse, not by any misconceiving, but by his owne fault. 1616 BACON *Exceptions to Coke's Rep.* Wks. 1827 VII. 372 Any mistaking either in the declaring thereof unto him, or in his misconceiving of the same. 1685 BAXTER *Paraphr. N.T.* John iv. 25 Even the Samaritans expected the Messiah: But with misconceivings of him.

miscon'ceiving, ppl. a. [MIS-¹ 2.] That misconceives; having false notions. In first quot., *causally*, productive of misconception.

1590 SPENSER *F.Q.* III. x. 47 And misty dampe of misconceiving night. 1598 YONG *Diana* IV. 114, I was then so trustles and misconceiuing of my selfe, that [etc.]. 1628 STRAFFORD in *Browning Life* (1891) 295 They were the wise intelligent men, and we... the ignorant, the misconceiving.

† **misconcept.** *Obs.* [MIS-¹ 4.] Misconception.

1616 W. HAIG in *Russell Haigs* (1881) vii. 157 To have been... freed... of all misconcept they may have bred in your Majesty of me.

miscon'ception. [MIS-¹ 4.] The action or an act of misconceiving; a notion resulting from misconceiving.

1665 GLANVILL *Scepis Sci.* x. 53 It cannot be that our knowledge should be other, than an heap of Misconception and Error. 1672 HARVEY *Anat. Consumptions* (ed. 2) ii. 4 The great errors and dangers, that may result out of a misconception of the names of things. 1809-10 COLERIDGE *Friend* (1865) 97 There is another use of the word reason, ... and more exposed to misconception. 1873 SYMONDS *Grk. Poets* xii. 417 To suppose that the Greeks were not a highly moralized race is perhaps the strangest misconception to which religious prejudice has ever given rise.

† **miscon'clude, v.** *Obs.* -¹ [MIS-¹ 1.] *intr.* To draw wrong conclusions.

1636 T. GOODWIN *Child of Light* 34 Concerning which, men are more apt... to make... false Syllogismes, and to misconclude, then about any other spirituall truth.

† **miscon'cluder.** *Obs.* -¹ [MIS-¹ 5.] One who draws wrong conclusions.

1684 BAXTER *Par. Congreg.* 8, I am specially obliged to answer such misconcluders, lest they make my writings a means of deceit against my sence.

miscon'clusion. [MIS-¹ 4.] A wrong or false conclusion.

a 1631 DONNE *Let. to Pers. Hon.* (1651) 164 We must take heed of making misconclusions upon the want of it [sc. unity in religion]. 1634 BP. HALL *Fash. of World* 379 Away, then, with all the false-positions, and misconclusions, all the fantastical, or wicked thoughts of the world.

mis'conduct, sb. [MIS-¹ 4.]

1. Bad management; mismanagement. Often quasi-*spec.*, malfeasance or culpable neglect of an official in regard to his office.

1710 PALMER *Proverbs* 2 Princes have lost their crowns by the mis-conduct of the first year of their reigns. 1736 LEDIARD *Life Marlborough* II. 357 This new Commander, by some unaccountable Misconduct, ... suffer'd himself to be surprized. 1788 BURKE *Sp. agst. W. Hastings* Wks. 1827 VIII. 314 Whenever in any matter of money there is concealment, you must presume misconduct. 1863 H. COX *Instit.* III. ii. 599 Censure... of ministers of the Crown for misconduct of diplomatic affairs.

2. Improper conduct; wrong behaviour. Now often, in judicial trials, *spec.* in the sense of 'adultery'.

a 1729 ROGERS 19 *Serm.* (1735) xii. 236 It... highly concerned them to reflect, how great Obligations... the Memory of their past Misconduct... laid on them... to walk with Care and Circumspection. 1748 THOMSON *Cast. Indol.* II. lxxii, Let wisdom be by past misconduct learned. 1869 FREEMAN *Norm. Cong.* (1875) III. xii. 111 Stirred up by the misconduct of their eldest son. 1879 BLAKISTON *Teacher* 6 When a teacher feels his temper ruffled by a child's misconduct.

† b. *pl.* Instances of misconduct. *Obs.*

1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 256 ¶4 Such as are guilty... of the same Slips or Misconducts in their own Behaviour. 1771 GOLDSM. *Hist. Eng.* I. 106 His misconducts were incurable. 1857 GEN. P. THOMPSON *Audi Alt.* I. iii. 8 All malpractices and misconducts shall be smothered by the exercise of brute force at our expense.

miscon'duct, v. [MIS-¹ 1.]

1. *trans.* To mismanage.

1755 JOHNSON, *To misconduct*, to manage amiss; to carry on wrong. 1794 BURKE *Sp. agst. W. Hastings* Wks. 1827 VIII. 125 The administration misconducted the people oppressed. 1885 *Law Times* LXXVIII. 167/1 The second [sale], though not misconducted, had not realised the value of the property.

2. *refl.* To misbehave oneself.

1883 SIR EDWARD FRY in *Law Rep.* (11 Q.B. Div.) 596 A barrister may be... reprimanded by the judge if he misconducts himself in court. 1901 *Daily Colonist* (Victoria, B.C.) 11 Oct. 2/1 The Jacksons... induced girls to misconduct themselves with the belief that it was a necessary part of their religious devotions. 1922 JOYCE *Ulysses* 318 Belle in her bloomers misconducting herself. *Ibid.* 457 He made improper overtures to me to misconduct myself at half past four p.m. on the following Thursday.

miscon'jecture, sb. rare. [MIS-¹ 4.] Erroneous conjecture.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* v. xxi. 272 We hope they wil plausibly receive our attempts, or candidly correct our misconjectures. 1822 GALT *Sir A. Wylie* I. xxxii. 317 There may be some misunderstanding or misconjecture.

miscon'jecture, v. rare -¹. [MIS-¹ 1.] *intr.* To make wrong conjectures.

a 1626 BACON *Ch. Eng. Controv.* in *Resuscitatio* (1657) 166 Many Pressing, and Fawning Persons do misconjecture, of the Humours, of Men in Authority.

miscon'junction. [MIS-¹ 4.] A wrong conjunction.

1867 BUSHNELL *Mor. Uses Dark Th.* 128 There is no misconception so absurd as that of safety and wrong. 1898 *Atlantic Monthly* Apr. 461/1 The road... was... a diabolical misconjunction of slipperiness and supreme adhesiveness.

mis'consecrate, v. rare -⁰. [MIS-¹ 1.] *trans.* To consecrate improperly.

1872 in LATHAM.

mis'consecrated, ppl. a. [MIS-¹ 2.]

a. Consecrated to a wrong purpose. b. Improperly consecrated.

1634 BP. HALL *Def. Crueltie* 428 Our prayers were the gale... that tore these mis-consecrated flags, and sayles. 1880 BURTON *Reign Q. Anne* I. i. 42 He evaded the Communion, and so escaped desecration through the misconsecrated elements.

miscon'secration. [MIS-¹ 4.] Improper or invalid consecration.

1664 H. MORE *Myst. Iniq.* 132 This succession may be interrupted by the misordination or misconsecration of a priest or bishop.

mis'construable, a. [f. MISCONSTRUE *v.* + -ABLE.] Capable of misconstruction.

a 1734 NORTH *Exam.* I. ii. §160 If he had been taken up as a presupposed Prostitute out of the Goal... it had been misconstruable.

miscon'struct, v. [MIS-¹ 1.]

† 1. Chiefly *Sc.* = MISCONSTRUE. *Obs.*

1637 GILLESPIE *Eng. Pop. Cerem.* II. i. 7 Except as it is misreported... and misconstructed... by the false Calumnies of our Adversaries. 1666 ABP. SHARP *Let. to Dk. Rothes* in

Kirkton *Ch. Hist.* (1817) 213 *note*, To have their carriage, inclinations, and actions... misconstrued. 1678 SIR G. MACKENZIE *Crim. Laus Scot.* i. i. §. 4. 12 The doing what may tend to misconstrue, or raise jealousies. 1685 EARL OF ARGYLE *Last Sp.* in *Wodrow Hist. Ch. Scot.* (1722) II. 545. I pray you do not misconstrue my Behaviour this Day. 1795 M^cKNIGHT *Apost. Epist.* (1820) I. 183 Dost thou form a wrong opinion of the goodness of God? Dost thou misconstrue it?

2. To construct badly. *rare*—1.
1823 DE QUINCEY *Lett. to Yng. Man Wks.* 1860 XIV. 39 He fails to construct some leading idea, or he even misconstrues it.

miscon'struction. [MIS-1 4.]
1. The action of misconstruing; the putting of a wrong construction on words or actions.

1513 MORE in *Grafton Chron.* (1568) II. 760 Sometime a thing right well intended, oure misconstruction turneth it to worse. 1605 SHAKS. *Lear* II. ii. 124. 1662 *Bk. Com. Prayer* Pref., Words and phrases... liable to misconstruction. 1677 HORNECK *Gl. Law Consid.* ii. (1704) 58 Misconstructions of the ways of God. 1790 PALEY *Horæ Paul.* 210 To rectify the misconstruction that had been put upon his words. 1846 *Mirror of Literature* Sept. 119 Being well aware that misconstructions are apt to be placed on the projector of any new scheme. 1885 *Law Times Rep.* LII. (N.S.) 675/1 The language... is open to misconstruction.

2. Faulty or bad construction. *rare*.
1819 W. S. ROSE *Lett.* II. 21 Misconstructions and misconjugations allowed in the Tuscan and rejected in the Italian. 1822-34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) III. 56 Some misconstruction or misaffection of the cerebral organs. *Ibid.* 408.

miscon'structive, a. [f. MISCONSTRUCT + -IVE, after prec.] Characterized by misconstruction.
1649 BP. HALL *Cases Consc.* III. vii. 299 A conceit sensibly weak, and mis-constructive.

mi'sconstrue, v. Also (β) 6-7 *misconster*, (-tre, -ture). [MIS-1 I. For stress cf. CONSTRUE.]

1. *a. trans.* To put a wrong construction upon (words or actions); to mistake the meaning of (a person); to take in a wrong sense.

a. c 1374 CHAUCEUR *Troilus* I. 346 Ful ofte thy lady wole it misconstrue, And deme it harm in her opinioun. 1513 MORE in *Grafton Chron.* (1568) II. 791 But these words king Edward made to be misconstrued, and enterpreted, that Burdet ment the Crowne of the realme. 1587 GOLDING *De Mornay* xi. (1592) 158 Thou misconstrewest all the good which the bountifull providence of God doth vnto thee. 1601 SHAKS. *Jul. C.* v. iii. 84 Alas, thou hast misconstrued euery thing. 1611 BIBLE *Transl. Pref.* ¶ 1 It is sure to be misconstrued, and in danger to be condemned. *a* 1656 BP. HALL *Rem. Wks.* (1660) 241. I beseech you... misconstrue me not. 1675 OTWAY *Alcibiades* iv. iii. Alas, dear Friend, misconstrue not my Zeal. 1791 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Rom. Forest* viii. I know that young ladies are apt to misconstrue the unmeaning gallantry of fashionable manners. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng. v.* I. 583 Words, it was said, may easily be misunderstood by an honest man. They may easily be misconstrued by a knave. 1861 DICKENS *Lett.* 8 July (1880) II. 144. I fear you may sometimes have misconstrued my silence.

β. 1533 MORE *Apol.* 85 They... of theyr owne fauour to them selfe, mysse construe [Wks. (1557) 869/2 mysse construe] the good mannys mynde. 1579 GOSSON *Sch. Abuse* To Rdr., His schollers were woont, how plaine soeuer he spake, to misconster him. 1596 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* II. ii. 197 Least through thy wilde behaiouour I be misconsterd in the place I goe to. 1640 GLAPTHORNE *Ladies' Priviledge* I. Wks. 1874 II. 100 You misconster The intention of my looks, I am not angry Though much distemper'd. 1678 COLEMAN in *Trial of C.* 59 So as to make them mis-conster all our endeavours. 1869 LONSDALE *Gloss.*, *Misconster*, cor[rupt]ion of misconstrue.

absol. 1609 F. GREVIL *Mustapha* IV. ii. F. 2, Enuy take hold of worth, doubt did misconster. 1612 BP. HALL *Contempl.*, O.T. iv. *Birth of Moses* Wks. (1625) 868 Then, he aggrauates, and misconstrues. 1842 C. LEVER *Jack Hinton* (1843) xlvi. 308 It is so easy, when people have no peculiar reasons to vindicate another—to misconstrue—perhaps condemn.

† *b. intr.* to *misconstrue* of (in the same sense).
1581 RICH *Farew.* (1846) 145. I confesse I have trespassed in misconsternyng of your lines. 1588 GREENE *Pandosto* (1607) 4 He then began to... misconsture of their too priuate familiarity.

2. *trans.* To infer wrongly. *rare*—1.
1813 SCOTT *Rokeby* IV. xxi. A kindly smile... So kind, that, from its harmless glee, The wretch misconstrued villany.
So *mi'sconstruing vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1513 MORE in *Grafton Chron.* (1568) II. 791 By the misconstruing of the lawes of the realme for the princes pleasure. 1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1621) 1290 A perverse interpretation or misconstruing of words. 1636 COWLEY *Sylva* Wks. (Grosart) I. 25/2 Lest the misconstr'ring world should chance to say [etc.].

mis'construed, ppl. a. [MIS-1 2.] Construed amiss.

1682 DRYDEN & LEE *Dk. Guise* IV. i. To know The true intent of my mis-constru'd Faith. 1718 PRIOR *Solomon* III. 203 The long depending cause, And doubtful issue of misconstrued laws. 1762 WESLEY *Jrnl.* 5 Feb. (1827) III. 77 A misconstrued text in the Revelation. 1866 J. MARTINEAU *Ess.* I. 127 A labyrinth of misconstrued relations.

mis'construer. Also 6 *misconsterer*. [MIS-1 5.] One who misconstrues.

1592 CHETTLE *Kind-harts Dr.* (1841) 8 If enuious misconsterers arme themselves against my simple meaning. 1649 BP. HALL *Cases Consc.* III. x. 352 The scripture hath... set down the severall six dayes, wherein each part of it was distinctly formed: which those misconstruers are faine to understand of the distinct notifications given to the Angels concerning this almighty work.

† **mis'construous, a.** *Obs.* [f. MISCONSTRUE *v.* + -OUS.] Apt to misconstrue.

1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* I. 4 Misconstruous lack-iudgment.

miscon'tent, sb. rare. [MIS-1 4.] Discontent.
1683 Sir J. Melville's *Mem.* 155 There was at this Time a universal Miscontent [Bannatyne Club ed. *miscontentment*] in the Country. 1827 H. E. LLOYD *Timkowski's Trav.* II. 310 Divorce is frequent among them; the least miscontent on either side is sufficient to procure it.

miscon'tent, a. arch. and dial. Also 5-6 *myss-*, 6 *miss-*, *mes-*. [f. MIS-1 6, 7 + CONTENT *a.* Cf. *discontent* (from 1494) and *F. mécontent* (from 1642).] Not content; discontented, dissatisfied; ill-pleased. *Const. with, of.*

c 1489 *Corr. Plumpton* (Camden) 170 In any thing which ye are myscontent with. 1519 HORMAN *Vulg.* § 13. 73, I am sore miscontent with thy outrageous laughynge afore the peple. 1571 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xxviii. 101 Of this lyfe the Lord was miscontent. 1591 SPARRY tr. *Cattan's Geomancie* Ep. to Rdr. A. 4 None... after the vnderstanding and reading therof will be miscontent to confesse that [etc.]. 1637-50 *Row Hist. Kirk* (Wodrow Soc.) 314 The King was miscontent that no more mischief was done. *a* 1670 SPALDING *Troub. Chas. I* (1829) 7 [He] got not good payment of his fee... whereat he was miscontent. 1870 MORRIS *Earthly Par.* I. (1896) 212 Nor be ye with him miscontent For that with little ornament Of gold and folk to you he came.

miscon'tent, v. [f. MIS-1 I, 7 + CONTENT *v.*, after OF. *mescontenter* (14th c.).] *trans.* To dissatisfy, displease; *refl.* to become discontented.

1498-9 *Plumpton Corr.* (Camden) 133, I am right sorry.. that he shold myscontent your mastership & give you cause of accion. 1530 PALSGR. 637/1, I have served hym this seven yere, and I never myscontented hym. 1567 J. SANFORD *Epictetus* A8b, Thou shalt be troubled... & shalt be miscontente thy selfe with God and men. 1611 FLORIO, *Miscontentaire*, to miscontent. 1920 M. HEWLETT *Light Heart* v. 33 'I have had words come by me,' she said, 'that you are beguiling my Thordis. That miscontents me.'

† **miscon'tention.** *Obs.* [MIS-1 4, 7. Cf. *discontentation*.] Dissatisfaction.

1523 WOLSEY in *Fiddes Wolsey* Collections (1724) 140 His graces... miscontentation. 1591 SPARRY tr. *Cattan's Geomancie* 127 The man shall not be put from the Court, but hee shall continue there to his great miscontentation.

† **miscon'tented, a.** *Obs.* [MIS-1 6, 7. Cf. *discontented*.] Discontented, dissatisfied, displeased.

1534 LD. BERNERS *Gold. Bk. M. Aurel.* (1546) D vij, It was no reson, that suche as came to his seruyce shoulde retourne myscontented. 1575-85 BP. SANDYS *Serm.* xviii. § 7. 312 So it fareth with miscontented mindes. Their own desires plague them. *a* 1670 SPALDING *Troub. Chas. I* (Spalding Club) I. 78 Ane Meingzie of miscontentit puritanes. 1826 GALT *Last of Lairds* vii, Had she gotten a gentleman of family, I would not have been overly miscontented.

So † **miscon'tentedly adv.**, discontentedly.
1561 T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst.* III. 296 Neither ought we to take it miscontentedly that the outward man be destroyed so that the inward man be renewed.

† **miscon'tenting, vbl. sb.** *Obs.* [MIS-1 3, 7.] Discontent, displeasure.

1495 *Act 11 Hen. VII.* c. 10 *Preamble*, The murmore grugge and myscontenting of such youre seid subgettes. 1658 HEXHAM, A misliking, or a miscon'tenting.

miscon'tentment. *Obs. exc. arch.* [f. MIS-1 4, 7 + CONTENTMENT. Cf. OF. *mescontentement* (from 16th c.) and Eng. *discontentment*.] Discontent, dissatisfaction; grievance.

1579 FENTON *Guicciard.* v. (1599) 210 The French king with melancholy moodes and miscontentments tooke occasion to dismisse from his Court the Spanish Embassadors. *a* 1586 SIDNEY *Arcadia* I. xv. (1590) 67 Hauling through some aduenture, or inward miscontentment withdrawne him selfe from any bodies knowledge, where he is. *a* 1670 SPALDING *Troub. Chas. I* (Spalding Club) I. 220 It pleisit his Majestie to send this miscontentmentis in paper... to Edinbrugh. 1860 MOTLEY *Netherl.* xviii. (1868) II. 379 Alexander... his eyes declaring miscontentment—asked [etc.].

† **miscon'tinuance.** *Law. Obs.* [AF.; see MIS-2.] Continuance by unlawful process.

In some Law Dicts. confused with DISCONTINUANCE.
1540 *Act 32 Hen. VIII.* c. 30 Any myscontinuance or discontinuance or mysconveing of process. 1607 COWELL *Interpr.*, *Miscontinuance*, Kitchin, fol. 231 [error for 331]. See *Discontinuance* [ed. 1672 adds Is the same with Discontinuance]. 1628 COKE *On Litt.* 325 There is... a Discontinuance of Processe consisting in not doing, where the Processe is not continued... There is another erroneous proceeding and that consisteth in misdoing, as when one Processe is awarded in stead of another, or when a day is given which is not legal, this is called a miscontinuance and if the Tenant or Defendant make default it is error, but if he appeare, then the miscontinuance is salued, otherwise it is of a Discontinuance. 1771 JENKINS *Rep.* II. v. 57 A miscontinuance is where the continuance is made by undue process; a discontinuance is where no continuance is made at all.

misconusant, variant of MISCOGNIZANT.

† **miscon'vert, v.** *Obs.* [MIS-1 I.] *trans.* To convert to wrong uses.

1601 *Act 43 Eliz.* c. 4 § 1 Misconvertinge or misgovernemente, of any Landes Tenements Rentes. 1603

B.N.C. Munim. W. 20 (Rodborough), [Tenements] have for a long time been so misused and misconverted.

miscon'vey, v. Now *rare*. [MIS-1 I.] *refl.* To convey a wrong impression of one's meaning.
1839 S. WILBERFORCE *Lett.* in E. S. Purcell *Life Card. Manning* (1895) I. xiii. 275, I hope he has misconveyed himself to H. E. Manning. 1864 *Saunders' News Letter* 17 Dec., Lest I should have misconveyed myself to the jury.

† **miscon'veying, vbl. sb.** *Obs.* [MIS-1 3.] Mismanagement.

1540 *Act 32 Hen. VIII.* c. 30 The pursuinge myscontynuyng [v.r. mysconveying] or discontynuyng.

mis'cook, v. Chiefly *Sc.* [MIS-1 I.] *trans.* To cook badly; to spoil in cooking. Also *fig.* to mismanage.

1508 DUNBAR *Tua Mariut Wemen* 455 Bot folk a cury may miscuke, that knowledge wantis. 1570 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xvi. 8 This commoun weill he hes miscuikit. 1638 BAILLIE *Lett.* (Bannatyne Cl.) I. 70 These who, by their... imprudencies, had miscooked all the matter. 1825 JAMIESON, To *Miscook* to mismanage any business; as 'Ye've miscookit a' your kail'. 1864 MRS. CARLYLE *Lett.* III. 206 Food miscooked. 1868 F. E. PAGET *Lucretia* 234 In just retribution for his miscooking his master's chops.

mis'cookery. [MIS-1 4.] Bad cooking.
1655 MOUFET & BENNET *Health's Improv.* xiii. 112 The Tongues of Beasts are... never faulty of themselves, but marred oftentimes by miscookery.

mis'copy, sb. [MIS-1 4.] An error in copying.
1881 R. G. WHITE *Two Hamlets in Atlantic Monthly* Oct. 477/2 It [sc. *sallied*] might be... a misprint or a miscopy of *sullied*. 1899 Æ. J. G. MACKAY *Lindesay's Chron. Scot.* (S.T.S.) I. p. clv, 'Fiftie' is a miscopy for 'fifteen'.

mis'copy, v. [MIS-1 I.] *trans.* To copy incorrectly.

1825 COLERIDGE *Lit. Rem.* (1836) II. 324 These may have been... ignorantly miscopied. 1877 RUSKIN *Fors Clav.* lxxxii. 250 However... miscopied, the message... remains clear. 1903 *Strand Mag.* Nov. 504/1 Did this little imp miscopy your letters?

† **mis'cord, v.** *Obs.* [a. OF. *mescorder*; see MIS-2 and *CORD v.2*] *intr.* Not to correspond.

1387-8 T. USK *Test. Love* II. xiv. (Skeat) I. 27 In his first beginninge he was a man right expert in resons and swete in his wordes; and the werkes miscorden.

misco'rrect, v. [MIS-1 I.] *trans.* To correct wrongly.

1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Life*, He passed the first Seven Years of his Life at Mantua, not Seventeen, as Scaliger miscorrects his Author. 1789 T. TWINING *Aristotle's Treat. Poetry* Note 232 *ADYNAMIN*: which it was obvious enough for the transcriber to miscorrect into *adynami*.

misco'rrection. [MIS-1 4.] An erroneous correction.

1685 H. MORE *Paralip. Prophet.* vii. 42 Ptolemy not concerned in those Misco'rrections, they not happening in the years the Eclipses are set down in.

mis'counsel, sb. [MIS-1 4.] Wrong advice.

1496 *Dives & Pauper* (W. de W.) v. x. 208/2 Through his mysse counseyll... he slough all mankynde both goodly and bodely. 1678 MARVELL *Growth Popery* Wks. 1875 IV. 384 Before we give [our money] we would be secure it should be applied to this purpose, and not by miscounsels be diverted to others.

mis'counsel, v. [MIS-1 I. Cf. OF. *mesconseillier*.] *trans.* To counsel or advise wrongly.

1389 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 87 If any broyer or syster... mysconsel or lye his broyer. 1413 *Pilgr. Sowle* (Caxton 1483) II. lii. 55 Yf the fende haue mysconceyled them, they hadden also conceyll in that other side. 1530 PALSGR. 637/1 You wene you take the ryght way, but you are mys-counsayed. 1591 SPENSER *M. Hubberd* 128 Things miscounselled must needs miswend. 1616 DONNE *Serm.* (1660-1) III. 333 Can I think him fit to give me counsel, that mis-counsels himself in the highest business, Religion? 1643 PRYNNE *Sov. Power Parl.* I. (ed. 2) 11 These two great Favorites the Spensers who miscounselled and seduced him. 1841-3 ANTHON *Class. Dict.* 576 Having been bribed to miscounsel the people. 1877 RUSKIN *Fors Clav.* lxxvi. 116 The share that other people have had in counselling or miscounselling me.

So **mis'counselled ppl. a.**, **mis'counselling vbl. sb.**

c 1460 FORTESCUE *Abs. & Lim. Mon.* xiv. (1885) 144 The mysconseyllunge off hym in many oþer cases. 1643 PRYNNE *Sov. Power Parl.* IV. 19 Not daring to trust his prodigall mis-counselled King with moneys. 1823 GALT *R. Gilhaite* II. x. 106 The provocation given to the people of Scotland by the King's miscounselled majesty.

mis'count, sb. [MIS-1 4. Cf. OF. *mescont*, *mesconte*.] A wrong count, reckoning, or calculation.

1586 J. HOOKER *Descr. Irel.* in *Holinshed* II. 49/1 Aswell in the miscount of yeares as other vnlkelihoods found therein. 1637 RUTHERFORD *Lett.* (1664) lix. 132 O that he would take his own blood for counts & miscounts, that I might be a free man, & none had any claim to me, but onely, onely Jesus. 1897 *Daily News* 13 May 5/3 The Speaker has, owing to a miscount, been compelled to give a casting vote. 1903 *Fluff-Hunters* 137 She knew how many beans make five, and never made a miscount.

mis'count, v. [MIS-1 I. But cf. OF. *mesconter*, mod.F. (*se*) *mecompter*.]

1. *trans.* To miscalculate, misreckon.

a1548 HALL *Chron.*, *Hen. VIII*, 124 In their computation they had mistaken and miscounted in their number an hundredth yer. **1611** COTGR., *Mesconté*, misreckoned, miscompted. **1646** RUTHERFORD *Lett.* 9 Jan. (1664) 537 Christ cannot miscount one of the poorest of his lambs. **1793** *Tour thro' Theat. War* 47 A man less wretched might easily miscount time, and so did he. **1816** SCOTT *Antiq.* xii, After twice miscounting the sum, he threw the whole to his daughter.

2. intr. (†also *refl.*, after Fr.) To make a wrong calculation.

1390 GOWER *Conf.* I. 147 And if so be that he miscotenth, To make in his answer a faille. **1530** PALSGR. 637/1 Tell it agayne, you have myscounted your selfe, I warrant you. **1603** HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 1045 These philosophers doe miscount greatly, and stray farre from reason and proportion. . . if so be that Geometrical demonstrations do avale ought. **1659** BP. PATRICK *Div. Arith.* (1660) 6 Thus do all men generally miscount in the dayes of their health. **1687** A. LOVELL tr. *Thevenot's Trav.* I. v. 131 The trouble in going up [the steps], makes one often miscount. **1840** WHEWELL *Philos. Induct. Sci.* I. 133 In such a case we may forget in the intervals of the strokes, and miscount.

3. † a. To estimate wrongly. *Obs.* **b.** To regard erroneously (*as*).

a1684 LEIGHTON *Comm.* I *Pet.* ii. 17 (1693) 393 Men miscount themselves at home, they reckoning that they ought to be regarded. **1847** TENNYSON *Princess* IV. 315 While my honest heat Were all miscounted as malignant haste.

mis'counting, *vbl. sb.* [MIS-¹ 3.] Misreckoning.

a1366 CHAUCER *Rom. Rose* 196 To taken other folkes thing, Through robberie or myscounting [MS. *myscoueting*; Fr. *cest cele qui fait . . . bescochier et mesconter*]. **1655** FULLER *Ch. Hist.* VI. 274 The miscounting of Dialects for Tongues causlessly multiplieth the number of those Languages. **1861** RILEY *Liber Albus* II. 115 *note*. The word 'miskening' meaning miscounting or misleading.

† mis'covetise. *Obs.* [MIS-¹ 4.] Evil desire.

1496 Dives & Pauper (W. de W.) VII. iv. 280/2 Men sholde take no thyng for ony mys couetyse ayenst the lordes wyll.

† mis'craft. *Obs.* [MIS-¹ 4.] Malpractice.

1496 Dives & Pauper (W. de W.) v. xviii. 221/1 Yf the woman . . . do ony mys crafte to let hyrself or ony other from berynge of children.

miscreance¹ ('miskri:əns). Now *arch.* Also 4-5 *mes-*, 5 *mys-*: see CREANCE. [a. OF. *mescreance* (mod.F. *mécraence*) = Pr. *mescrezenza*, It. *miscredenza*: see MIS-² and CREANCE.] False belief or faith; misbelief.

1390 GOWER *Conf.* II. 175 Se nou the foule mescreance Of Greks in thilke time tho, Whan Venus tok hire name so. **1415** HOOCLEVE *Min. Poems* 16/252 For thow sholdist reconsole Thee to him, & leue thy mescreance. **1484** CAXTON *Ryall Book* CViii. They falle ofte . . . in heresy and in myscreance. **1540** Act 32 *Hen. VIII*, c. 26 Allured to . . . misbeleue mescreance and contempt of God. **1590** SPENSER *F.Q.* II. viii. 51 Paynim. . . if thou wilt renounce thy myscreance, . . . life will I graunt thee. **1863** YULE tr. *Jordanus' Mirab. Descr.* (Hakl. Soc.) xiv. 56 Their preachers [sc. Mohammedans] run about . . . in order to turn all to their own miscreance. **1864** KINGSLEY *Rom. & Teut.* xi. 311 The Crescent was master of the Cross; and beyond the Pyrenees all was slavery and 'miscreance'. **1876** RUSKIN *Fors Clav.* lxxii. 384 By the faith that is in it, what . . . good it can . . . do, by the miscreance in it, what mischief it can do.

† miscreance². *Obs. rare.* [irreg. f. MIS-² + L. *crē-crēscere*] to grow + -ANCE. Cf. OF. *mescreu* misgrown.] = MISGROWTH.

1658 A. FOX tr. *Würtz' Surg.* III. Introd. 218 Earth is the mother of all fruits, yet hath it many miscreance [orig. *viel Missgewaechse*]. **1658** — tr. *Würtz' Childr. Bk.* 359 Unless there be some miscreance, or other unshapedness about them.

miscreancy ('miskri:ənsi). [f. MISCREANT + -ANCY, after *miscreance*.]

1. Misbelief; = MISCREANCE¹ I. Now *arch.*

1611 COTGR., *Mescreance*, miscreance, misbeleefe. **1630** in Rushw. *Hist. Coll.* (1659) I. App. 33 Treasons . . . against the Celestial Majesty, as Schism, Heresie, Miscreancy. **1726** AYLIFFE *Parergon* 208 The more usual Causes of this Deprivation are such as these. . . Schism, Heresy, Miscreancy, Atheism. **1840** DE QUINCEY *Essenes in Blackw. Mag.* XLVII. 469/2 Does the audacity of man present us with such another instance of perfidious miscreancy? God the Jehovah anxious for the honour of Jupiter and Mercury!

2. Villainy, depravity. Also semi-*concr.*

1804 J. LARWOOD *No Gun Boats* 30 In the envious miscreancy of the men . . . la Sexe does not participate. **1851** W. ANDERSON *Expos. Popery* (1878) 75 The attempt of a perjured miscreancy to deliver England up to the domination of the obscene Italian Impostor. **1875** CALDER *Nat. Tribes Tasmania* 68 The savages . . . had long been the objects of the miscreancy of the sealers, and hated the white race accordingly.

miscreant ('miskri:ənt), *a.* and *sb.* Also 4-6 *-creant*, 6 *-croyaunte*. [a. OF. *mescreant*:—popular L. **minuscrēdentem*: see MIS-² and CREANT a.] A. *adj.*

1. Misbelieving, heretical; 'unbelieving', 'infidel'. Now arch., with some notion of sense 2.

c1330 *Arth. & Merl.* 5227 (Kölbing) Grete hepes him lay about Of mani paiem miscreant. **1419** in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. II. I. 87 Sir John Oldcastell, that was myscreant and unboxome to the lawe of God. **1532** MORE *Confut. Barnes* VIII. Wks. 774/1 Al miscreant Painmys, all false Jewes, al false heretikes. **1562** LECH *Armory* 26 b, If he [a Christian] . . . kill an heathen gentleman. . . he shall beare the armes. . . without any difference, sauing only y^e word of y^e same

miscreant gentleman. **1633** T. ADAMS *Exp.* 2 *Peter* iii. 4 All their [sc. Atheists'] virulent and miscreant positions shall perish with them in unquenchable flames. **1715** ROWE *Lady Jane Gray* v. Wks. 1728 III. 69 To break thro' all Engagements made with Hereticks, And keep no Faith with such a Miscreant Crew. **1823** SCOTT *Quentin D.* xvii, Such a miscreant dog as this Boar of Ardenne, who is worse than a whole desert of Saracen heathens. **1844** MACAULAY *Misc. Writ.* (1889) 310 No outrage committed by the Catholic warrior on the miscreant enemy could deserve punishment. **1865** KINGSLEY *Herew.* vi, The gates of the pit were too narrow for their miscreant souls.

2. Depraved, villainous, base.

1593 G. HARVEY *Pierce's Super.* 176 The Ring leader of the corruptest bawdes, and miscreantest rakehells in Italy. **1725** POPE *Odyss.* xvii. 667 All the miscreant race of human kind. **1818** COBBETT *Pol. Reg.* XXXIII. 381 The miscreant ministers and judges and spies who had been the abettors of that tyrant House. **c1820** S. ROGERS *Italy* (1839) 245 A miscreant crew, That now no longer serve me. **1850** S. DOBELL *Roman* i. Poet. Wks. (1875) 18 That . . . sneaks downcast With craven tail and miscreant trepidation To kennel and to collar.

B. sb.

1. A misbeliever, heretic; an 'unbeliever', 'infidel'. Now arch.

138. WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* III. 303 A litel covent of Sathanas synagoge, pat ben moche worse pan heþene myscreant. **c1400** *Three Kings Cologne* 2 þese pree kynges, pat of myscreantes were þe first byleuyng men. **1470-85** MALORY *Arthur* xxi. xiii. 860 These foure knyghtes dyd many batayles vpon the myscreantes or turkes. **1550** J. COXE *Eng. & Fr. Herald's* §55 (1877) 73 Alvred kyng of Engelande . . . fought agaynst the Danes and other myscreantes. **LVI.** battayles. **1554** T. MARTIN *Marr. of Priests* Bbiiij b, If the vnbeleuer or miscreyaunte dooe departe, let him departe. **1597** HOOKER *Ecl.* Pol. v. lxiii. §1 We are not therefore ashamed of the Gospell of our Lord Iesus Christ because miscreants in skorne haue vbraided vs. **1632** LITHGOW *Trav.* x. 477 A blasphemous miscreant, against their Pope, their Lady, and their Church. **1668** M. CASAUBON *Credulity* (1670) 81 Enough to make any miscreant, (professing outwardly Christianity) to blush. **1719** DE FOE *Crusoe* (Globe) 584 With a Caravan of Miscreants, as he call'd them, that is to say, Christians. **1788** GIBBON *Decl. & F.* lviii. VI. 42 [Soliman's] generosity to the miscreants was interpreted as treason to the Christian cause. **1840** DE QUINCEY *Essenes in Blackw. Mag.* XLVII. 469/1 Now he [sc. Josephus] will reveal himself (in the literal sense of the word) as a miscreant. **1873** DIXON *Two Queens* IV. XIX. v. 27 A miscreant who had raised his impious hands against the Vicar of Christ.

transf. **1660** F. BROOKE tr. *Le Blanc's Trav.* 17, I know many miscreants, that doubt whether the world hath such a beast [sc. a unicorn]. **a1681** WHARTON *Wks.* (1683) 45 There . . . ever have been some Hereticks and Miscreants, who rail . . . against Astrology.

2. A vile wretch; a villain, rascal.

1590 SPENSER *F.Q.* II. vi. 39 'Vile Miscreant', (said he) 'whither dost thou flye The shame and death, which will thee soone invade?' **1593** SHAKS. *Rich. II.* I. i. 39 Thou art a Traitor, and a Miscreant. **1657** EVELYN *Diary* 25 Dec., As we went up to receive the Sacrament the miscreants held their muskets against us. **1710** STEELE *Tatler* No. 101 ¶1 These Miscreants are a Set of Wretches we Authors call Pirates. **1780** BENTHAM *Princ. Legist.* xiii. §1 The miscreant who would commit murder that he might succeed to an inheritance. **1835** LYTTON *Rienzi* I. iii, He belongs to a horrible gang of miscreants, sworn against all order and peace. **1870** E. PEACOCK *Ralf Skirl.* III. 251 The miscreant, fully armed, set out on his errand of blood.

Hence **† miscre'antic a.**, villainous.

1793 J. WILLIAMS *Life Ld. Barrymore* 87 The miscreantic, pallid, hell-born, pestilential group. **179.** [J. WILLIAMS] *Crying Epistle* 59 *note*, Mr. Pitt has apparently as little respect for individual worth. . . as the most vile and miscreantic of his predecessors.

'miscreantly, adv. rare⁻¹. [f. MISCREANT + -LY².] Wretchedly.

a1734 NORTH *Life Sir Dudley North* (1744) 123 The common Sort, who are miscreantly poor, and the most faithless Wretches upon Earth.

miscre'ate, v. rare. [MIS-¹ 1.] *trans.* To create amiss. Also **miscreating vbl. sb.** and **ppl. a.**

1603 HARSNET *Pop. Impost.* 83 What a wonderful Saint-maker is Tyburne by this, that in a quarter of an hour shall miscreate a Saint [etc.]. **1670** LD. BROOKE *Monarchy* lxxi. Wks. (Grosart) I. 30 Yet both the head and members finite are And must still by their miscreating marre. **1841-4** EMERSON *Ess.* Ser. I. iv. (1876) 110 We miscreate our own evils. **1880** MEREDITH *Tragic Com.* (1881) 47 The thick-fetured sodden satyr of her miscreating fancy.

'miscreate, pa. pple. and ppl. a. [MIS-¹ 2.] = next. Also *absol.*

1590 SPENSER *F.Q.* II. x. 38 He. . . Ymner slew of Logris miscreate. **1599** SHAKS. *Hen. V.* I. ii. 16 That you should . . . nicely charge your understanding Soule, With opening Titles miscreate. **1607** R. WILKINSON *Merchant Royall* 15 To see a woman created in Gods image so miscreate. . . and deformed, with her. . . foolish fashions. **1868** BROWNING *Ring & Bk.* vi. 1478 Creation purged o' the miscreate, man redeemed. **1871** SWINBURNE *Songs bef. Sunrise* Prel. 53 Fancies and passions miscreate By man in things dispassionate.

miscre'ated, ppl. a. [MIS-¹ 2.] Created or formed improperly or unnaturally; mis-shapen, misformed. Also used as an abusive epithet.

In the first quot. a mistranslation.

1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* IV. xxxvi. 160 b, These wretched Græcians are left vnder the miserable seruitude of these miscreated Mahometists [orig. *des mescreans Mahometistes*]. **1590** SPENSER *F.Q.* II. vii. 42 For nothing might abash the villain bold, Ne mortall steele emperce his miscreated mould. **1596** NASHE *Saffron Walden* G 2 b, An Oration, including the miscreated words and

sentences in the Doctors Booke. **1667** MILTON *P.L.* II. 683 What art thou, . . . That dar'st . . . advance Thy miscreated Front athwart my way? **1712** HENLEY *Spect.* No. 396 ¶2 That Mongrel miscreated (to speak in Miltonic) kind of Wit, vulgarly termed the Pun. **1778** WESLEY *Wks.* (1872) XIV. 278 A miscreated phantom, called 'The Spiritual Magazine'. **1826** J. WILSON *Noct. Ambr.* Wks. 1855 I. 167 Every scraper on catgut as intent on the miscreated noise, as if [etc.]. **1831** TRELAWNY *Adv. Younger Son* II. 26 Ill-finished, dwarfish, or miscreated abortions. **1868** SWINBURNE *Blake* 42 This monstrous nomenclature, this jargon of miscreated things in chaos.

miscre'ation. [MIS-¹ 4.] *a.* The action of creating badly or improperly. *b. concr.* A miscreated thing; something ill-formed or mis-shapen.

1852 GILFILLAN *Martyrs Sc. Covenant* vii. 132 One of the vast creatures of the bygone chaos—the magnificent miscreations of Geology, interesting . . . as a fossil remain. **1871** C. KINGSLEY in *Devon. Assoc. Trans.* IV. 378 Great dirty warrens of houses, . . . peopled with savages and imps of our own miscreation. **1880** SWINBURNE *Stud. in Song* 202 Formless form, incarnate miscreation.

miscre'ative, a. [MIS-¹ 6.] Creating or forming amiss.

1819 SHELLEY *Prometh. Unb.* I. 448 The all-miscreative brain of Jove. **1890** SWINBURNE *Autumn Vision* vi, Darkening with its miscreative spell Light.

miscre'ator. [MIS-¹ 5.] One who miscreates.

1818 BYRON *Ch. Har.* IV. cxxv, Circumstance, that unspiritual god And miscreator.

† mis'credence. *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [Alteration of MISCREANCE after *credence*.] Misbelief.

1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 1346 The Governour of Cilicia is. . . doubtfull. . . whether there be gods or no? upon infirmity, as I take it, of miscredence and unbelief.

† mis'credent. *Obs.* [Alteration of MISCREANT after L. *crēdent-em* (see CREDENT). Cf. It. *miscredente*.] = MISCREANT *sb.*

1480 Robt. Deuyll (1827) 49 The myscredaunte Sarasyns. **1577** STANYHURST *Descr. Irel.* in *Holinshed* (1808) VI. 36 A dungeon appointed for offenders and miscreidents. **1847** HALLIWELL, *Miscredent*, a miscreant. *Devon.*

mis'credit, sb. [MIS-¹ 7.] Disbelief.

1565 W. ALLEN in Fulke *Def. Purg.* xi. 101 b, There dare no man . . . affirme that the doctrine of Purgatory is hurtfull to vertuous life, the only miscredit whereof, hath vtterly banished al good Christian condicions.

mis'credit, v. [MIS-¹ 7.] *trans.* To disbelieve.

1554 J. PHILPOT *Exam. & Writings* (Parker Soc.) 351, I can not otherwise do in believing them, but miscredit thee. **1565** STAPLETON tr. *Bæda's Hist. Ch. Eng.* Pref. 4 To miscredit the perfect behaviour of our primitive church, and the miracles wrought therein. **1652** BENLOWES *Theoph.* Pref., If thou wilt not prejudice thine own Charity by miscrediting me.

mis'credited, ppl. a. [MIS-¹ 2.] Disbelieved.

1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* I. VII. vii. 372 The miscredited Twelve hasten back to the Château for an 'answer in writing'.

mis'creed, poet. [MIS-¹ 4.] A mistaken creed.

a1821 KEATS *Sonnet on Fame* II. Wks. (1884) 413 Why then should man . . . Spoil his salvation for a fierce miscreed? **1822** SHELLEY *Hellas* ProL 106 Tyranny which arms Adverse miscreeds. . . To stamp. . . Upon the name of Freedom.

mis'criticize, v. rare. [MIS-¹ 1.] To criticize adversely or wrongly.

1877 SWINBURNE *Lett.* (1960) III. 275 Attacked and miscriticized in the Saturday Review and the Academy.

† mis'crooked, a. *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [MIS-¹ 6.] Bent awry, deformed.

1398 TREVISIA *Barth. De P.R.* VI. x. (Tollemache MS.), She strecchep oute his lymis. . . to kepe . . . þe childe þat he be not defacit with miscrokid lymes.

mis'crop, v. rare. [MIS-¹ 1.] *trans.* To sow (a field) with a crop out of rotation. Also *absol.*

1844 H. STEPHENS *Bk. Farm* III. 1222 A field may be miscropped in order to bring it the more quickly into the legitimate rotation of the farm. *Ibid.* 1317 A better notion of farming than to miscrop prevails.

mis'cry, v. dial. ? Obs. Also miscreed. [app. alteration of DESCRYP v.¹, by substitution of the prefix MIS-¹ 9.] *trans.* To descry, discover, detect.

1645 N. DRAKE *Diary Siege Pontefract* (Surtees) 76 One of them was taken, being miscryed by the boy which went out the night before. **1674** RAY *N. C. Words* 33 *Miscreed*: descryed, This I suppose is also only a rustick word, and nothing else but the word *descryed* corrupted. **1703** THOBESBY *Lett. to Ray* Gloss., *Miscryed*, discovered. **1847** HALLIWELL, *Miscreed*, discovered, detected, decried, adjudged. *North.*

mis'cue, sb. Also mis-cue, miss cue. [f. MIS-¹ 4 (or perh. orig. stem of MISS v.¹) + CUE sb.³]

a. A failure to strike the ball properly with the cue.

1873 BENNETT & 'CAVENDISH' *Billiards* 9 So long as the point of the cue was flat and unyielding, if the ball was not struck precisely in the centre, the consequence was a miss cue. *Ibid.* 33 A miss-cue. **1906** *Westm. Gaz.* 22 May 9/3 When Roberts wanted only two to complete his 'points' for the afternoon he made a mis-cue.

b. Hence in other sports, and *transf.* or *fig.*, an error resulting in a failure of some sort.

1883 in *Amer. Speech* (1965) XL. 130 When I escort a lady I . . . have a . . . Havana And puff it all the time And should she make a small miscue And knock it from my mouth, [etc.]. **1920** *Ade Hand-Made Fables* 26 It suggested that there had been a Miscue at the Christening. **1942** *Berrey & Van Den Bark Amer. Thes. Slang* §170/2 Error; mistake; blunder. . . Miscue. **1958** J. A. BARLOW *Elem. Rifle Shooting* (ed. 5) v. 56 The idea . . . is to be able to put sufficient force behind the bolt to eliminate any chance of a miscue—in other words, a failure to close the bolt. **1970** *Washington Post* 30 Sept. D1/7 One Oriole scored, another took third on the miscue and John Oates' sacrifice fly made it 2-2.

So *miscue v.*, to make a miscue; also *transf.* and *fig.*; *miscued ppl. a.*; *miscueing vbl. sb.*

1894 *Sheffield Daily Tel.* 29 Mar. 8/5 Dawson had a promising opening of potting the red, but mis-cued. **1929** *Times* 1 Nov. 7/4 At the end of the last of these breaks he missed a difficult *massé* cannon, through partly miscueing. **1941** G. HEYER *Envious Casca* xii. 219 Mathilda shied away from the thought, miscued, and straightened herself. **1941** J. SMILEY *Hash House Lingo* 38 *Miscue*, make an error. **1955** I. PEBBLES *On Ashes* x. 100 Bailey tried to hook Johnston and miscued so that the ball bounced off his pads. **1962** *Times* 3 Jan. 3/7 His miscued strokes always went up to score disconcertingly. **1962** *Sunday Times* 25 Feb. 22/7 Miss Truman was now mis-cueing. **1970** *Sunday Tel.* 1 Nov. 32/7 Southgate went nearest to a goal when Neale cut in from the left but Walker miscued badly.

† *'misculate, ppl. a. Obs. rare-1.* [ad. late L. *misculāt-us*, pa. ppl. of *misculāre* (whence OF. *mesler*, etc.: see *MEDDLE v.*)] Mingled.

1632 *Lithgow Trav.* VIII. 364 In this misculat iourneying of paine & pleasure.

† *mis'dain, v. Obs.* [See *MIS-1* 9. But cf. *MISDEEM.*] *trans.* To be mistrustful of. So *mis'dainful a. dial.*, suspicious.

1558 *Goodman How to Obey* 201 Papistes. . . Of whom to be misdained or slandered, is in the eyes of the godly, no small commendation. **1879** [see *MISDEEMFUL*].

mis'date, sb. [*MIS-1* 4.] A wrong date. Hence *mis'dateful a.*, abounding in wrong dates.

1858 *Carlyle Fredk. Gt. x. v. II.* 642 They abound in small errors, in misdates, mistakes. **1862** *Ibid.* XIII. ix. III. 536 Poor Biefeld being in this Chapter very fantastic, misdateful to a mad extent.

mis'date, v. [*MIS-1* 1.] *trans.* To assign or affix a wrong date to; to date wrong. Also *absol.* Also *mis'dated ppl. a.*

1586 *Stanyhurst Cont. Chron. Irel. Ep.* in *Holinshed II*, If he misdate, he is named a falsifier. **a 1626** *Bacon Charge agst. Earl of Somerset in Baconiana* (1679) 31 That you did deface, . . . and misdate all Writings that might give light to the Impoisment. **1671** *Rhode Island Col. Rec.* (1857) II. 422 Why and how the letter was soe long a cominge. . . we cannot but wonder; save as wee may suppose it was misdated. **1728** *Morgan Algiers II. iv.* 289 This Author seems to have misdated those occurrences. **1742** *Young Nt. Th. v.* 777 In hoary youth Methusalem may die; O how mis-dated on their flatt'ring tombs! **1815** *Paris Chit-chat* (1816) III. 144 His card of invitation was accidentally mis-dated, and he did not arrive till the day after the feast. **1858** *Carlyle Fredk. Gt. v. vi. I.* 606 Trusting to memory alone, she misdates, mistakes, misplaces. **1892** *Times* 23 Jan. 13/6 Misdated newspapers. *Ibid.*, The practice of mis-dating newspapers and other periodical publications.

mis'deal, sb. Cards. [*f. next.*] An error in dealing.

1850 *Bohn's Handbk. Games* 255 The turn up being anterior to the mis-deal. **1862** 'CAVENDISH' *Whist* (1879) 8 A misdeal loses the deal. **1886** *Euchre: how to play it* 108.

mis'deal, v. [*f. MIS-1* 1 + *DEAL v.*; in first sense after *Du. misdeelen.*]

† *1. intr.* To distribute unfairly. *Obs.*

1481 *Caxton Reynard* (Arb.) 7 Knowe not ye how ye mysdele on the plays whiche he threwe down fro the carre?

2. To deal or act improperly.

1561, etc. [see *MISDEALING.*]

3. Cards. To make a mistake in dealing; usually *intr.*, but occas. *trans.*

[**1746** *Hoyle Whist* (ed. 6) 10 If the Dealer should happen to miss Deal.] **1850** *Bohn's Handbk. Games* 254 On misdealing the entire hand. **1861** *Dickens Gt. Expect.* VIII. She won the game, and I dealt. I misdealt. **1891** *Spectator* 10 Jan., She can never be persuaded that she has misdealt until the cards have been carefully counted . . . three times.

fig. (cf. 2). **1868** *Browning Ring & Bk.* IV. 435 Fie on you, all the Honours in your fist, Countship, Househeadship,—how have you misdealt!

mis'dealing, vbl. sb. [*MIS-1* 3.] Wrong or improper dealing; †wrong-doing, evil conduct.

1561 *Daus tr. Bullinger on Apoc.* (1573) 14b, Let us take heede that we put not Gods so great benefites from vs through our owne misdealynges. **1571** *Golding Calvin on Ps.* xxxiv. 15 To abstain from al misdealing and to enure themselves to weldoing. **1587** — *De Mornay* xx. (1592) 319 They . . . which reffreyne from misdealing for feare of mans Lawe. **1863** *H. Cox Instit.* 1. x. 229 Misdealings with the public revenue. **1902** *Westm. Gaz.* 4 Feb. 3/2 Captain N. . . as an old cavalry officer, could not stomach the scandalous misdealing with horses that had taken place.

misde'cide, v. [*MIS-1* 1.] *intr.* To make a wrong decision.

1802-12 *Bentham Ration. Judic. Evid.* (1827) I. 270 It is . . . possible for the judge . . . to misdecide, without any regard to the evidence. **1830** *Examiner* 659/2 Nor can they misdecide from incompetency or any other cause of misdecision, without incurring shame.

misde'cision. [*MIS-1* 4.] Wrong decision or judgement.

1802-12 *Bentham Ration. Judic. Evid.* (1827) I. 28 The danger of . . . misdecision on the part of the judge. *Ibid.* II. 137, IV. 48. **1849** *Grote Greece* II. xlvi. V. 528 The dikast trial at Athens . . . had in it only the same ingredients of error and misdecision as the English jury.

misdeed (mis'di:d). [OE. *misdæd* = OS. *misdād*, OFris. *misdede*, MLG. *misdāt* (MDu. *misdaet*, Du. *misdaad*), OHG. *missi-*, *missetāt*, *misso-*, *missidāt* (MHG. *missetāt*, G. *missetat*), Goth. *missadēps*: see *MIS-1* 4 and *DEED sb.*] An evil deed; a wrong action; an offence; a crime. †In ME. also in collective sense = misdoings.

c 879 *Ælfred Gregory's Past. C.* liii. 413 Mine misdæda bioð simle beforan me. **a 1200** *Moral Ode* 130 A hwilke time se eure Mon of pinchþ his mis-dede [*MS. Trin.* misdæde]. **c 1200** *Ormin* 10618 þat misdæde þat was don þurh Adam & þurh Eve. **c 1290** *S. Eng. Leg. I.* 32/86 Lo here godes lomb, þat bi-nimeth þe worldes mis-dede. **1340** *Ayemb.* 114 Voryef ous oure misdedis ase we uoryeup to ham. **c 1386** *Chaucer Pars. T.* ¶206 He was wounded for oure mysdede, and defouled by oure felonies. **1470-85** *Malory Arthur* XVI. xiv. 683 Ye lefte me . . . and suffred me in peryll of deth . . . And for that mysdede now I ensure you but deth, for wae heaue ye deserued it. **1535** *Coverdale Ps.* 1. 9 Turne thy face for my synnes, and put out all my mysdedes. **1663** *Butler Hud.* 1. iii. 349 Like caittiff vile, that for misdeed Rides with his face to rump of steed. **1726** *Pope Odys.* XXII. 290 That impious ræe to all their past misdeeds Would add our blood. **1841** *Elphinstone Hist. India* II. 53 These misdeeds were not entirely unmixed with good actions.

† *mis'deedy, a. Obs.* [*f. prec.* + *-y*. Cf. MDu. *misdadich*, Du. *misdadig*, MDa. *misdædig.*] Doing wrong.

13. *Cursor M.* 18279 (Gött.) For mani wick and misdedi [*a 1425 Trin.* mis dedy] Has þu nu here tint forþi.

† *mis'deem, sb. Obs.* [*prob. f. next*, but cf. *DEEM sb.*] Misjudgement.

1593 *Lyly in Phenix Nest* Wks. (1902) III. 477 Such life leads Loue entangled with misdeemes. **1602** *Warner Alb. Eng.* XII. lxxv. 313 What should we say his Ioy, that his Misdeemes did sort to this?

mis'deem, v. Now chiefly *arch.* and *poet.* (See also *MISDAIN.*) [*MIS-1* 1. Cf. ON. *misdæma.*]

1. trans. To form an unfavourable judgement of, think evil of. *Obs.*

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xi. (*Symon & Iudas*) 370 Ws affer til helpe saklas men, bot to mysdeme na man kene. [*Leg. Aur. Nocentes perdere non decet.*] **1509** *Barclay Shyp of Folyis* (1570) 63 When he by gelousy His wife suspecteth . . . Or her misdeemeth, and kepeth in straitly. **a 1529** *Skelton Bouge of Court* 137 The seconde was Suspecte, which that dayly Mysdempte eche man. **1590** *Spenser F.Q.* 1. vii. 49 Till all unweeting an Enchaunter. . . made him to misdeeme My loyalty. *Ibid.* III. x. 29 As much disdainyng to be so misdempt, Or a war-monger to be basely nempt. **1628** *Gaule Pract. Theories* (1629) 96 His Iealousie hasts not to reuenge, while he cannot bot misdeeme her. **1767** *Lewis Statius* II. 370 He . . . saw his Friends misdeem'd in Clouds resort, To bask beneath the Sunshine of the Court.

† **2. intr.** To form an unfavourable judgement, think ill (of). *Obs.*

1388 *Wyclif Num.* xiv. 11 How long schal this puple bacbite me [*gloss, ether mysdeme of me?*] **1496** *Dives & Pauper* (W. de W.) 1. xlv. 86/2 To mysdeme of his euen crysten. **1548** *Udall, etc. Erasm. Par. Matt.* 1. 19 True honesty is neyther redy to misdeme, nor hasty to reuenge. **1671** *Milton P.R.* 1. 424 What but thy malice mov'd thee to misdeem Of righteous Job.

3. To have a wrong opinion of, be mistaken in one's view of.

c 1384 *Chaucer H. Fame* 92 That take hit [*sc. my tale*] wel, and scorne hit nocht, Ne hit misdemen in her thought. **1570** *Henry's Wallace* II. 352 Be war that 3e do nocht misdeme my taille. **1593** G. FLETCHER *Licia* To Rdr., Men unfitte to knowe what love meanes; deluded fondlie with their owne conceit, misdeeming so diuine a fancie. **1616** *Bretton Insect. agst. Treason* (Grosart) 5/2 There Wisdomes care can neuer trute the misdeeme. **1677** *Gilpin Demonol.* (1867) 257 Though such men are under God's fauour, yet they misdeem it, and think God is angry with them. **1784** *Cowper Task* IV. 685 Hence too the field of glory, as the world misdeems it. **1848** *Lytton Harold* II. ii. Nor misdeem me, that I, humble, unmitred priest, should be thus bold. **1875** *Lowell Under Old Elm* VIII, If ever with distempered voice or pen We have misdeemed thee, here we take it back.

b. trans. To suppose (a person or thing) erroneously to be (something else); to mistake (a thing) for another.

1667 *Dryden Secr. Love* v. Wks. 1701 I. 185 My grace to Philocles mis-deem'd my Love! ?**1802** *Wordsw. Sonn.*, 'Desponding Father', Misdeem it not a cankerous change. **1829** *Southey All for Love* vi. xxiv, Thy thoughts possess With one too painful theme, Their own imaginations For reality misdeem. **1872** A. DE VERE *Leg. St. Patrick, St. P. at Cashel* 65 Demons misdeemed for gods.

c. with adj. or phr. as compl.

1835 *Trench Sonnet 'Look, dearest, what a glory'*, If, having shared the light, we should misdeem That light our own. **1852** *Robertson Serm.* Ser. iv. xxxviii. (1863) 291 As if some poor miserable minister or teacher, rejoicing over his success, were to misdeem the work his own. **1885-94** R. BRIDGES *Eros & Psyche* Mar. 1. ii, The wealth which men misdeem of much avail.

4. To form a wrong judgement (of); to hold a mistaken opinion.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 27742 Wreth. . . Flites, scendes and misdenisse [*c 1375 Fairf.* fliting shindis & misdemis; *a 1400 Cott. Galba* It makes fliteing and misdemis] Man aun wiit it fra him cleuisse [*other texts flemis*]. **c 1386** *Chaucer Merch.*

T. 1166 He that misconceyeth, he misdemeth. **a 1618** *Sylvester Wks.* (Grosart) II. 335/1 Then doome not rashly, lest you may misdeem. **1629** H. BURTON *Truth's Triumph* 225 Misdeeming and doubting of the remission of sinnes. **1667** *Milton P.L.* IX. 301 Misdeem not then, If such affront I labour to avert from thee alone, which [etc.]. **1779** *Mason Eng. Garden* III. 536 Whom elder Thales, and the Bard of Thebes Held first of things terrestrial; nor misdeem'd. **1791** *Cowper Iliad* I. 528, I . . . much misdeem Of my endeavour, or my prayer shall speed. **1814** *Cary Dante, Hell* xxxii. 118 Farther on, If I misdeem not, Soldanieri bides. *Ibid.*, *Paradise* xxvi. 73 At his sudden waking, he misdeems Of all around him. **1839** *Wordsw. Mem. Tour Scotl.* 1803 iii, Leaving each unquiet theme Where gentlest judgments may misdeem. **1884** *Bible* (R.V.) *Deut.* xxxii. 27 Lest their adversaries should misdeem.

b. To suppose mistakenly.
1596 *Spenser State Irel. Wks.* (Globe) 609/1, I will rather thinke the cause of this euill. . . to proceede rather of the unsoundness of the Counsellers. . . which [etc.]. . . then of any such . . . appointment of God, as you misdeeme. **1600** *Hakluyt Voy.* (1810) III. 186 Least any man should misdeeme that God doth resist all attempts intended that way. **1817** *Shelley Rev. Islam* XII. x, He misdeems That he is wise, whose wounds do only bleed Inly for self. **1839-52** *Bailey Festus* 223 He by . . . instigating all the soul's vain aims, Misdeems to cause thee lose God.

† **5. trans.** To have a suspicion or inkling of; to suspect the existence or occurrence of (some evil).

1494 *Fabyan Chron.* v. cxviii. 92 The Kyng not mysdemyng any thyng of this Conspyred treason. **a 1553** *Udall Royster D.* iv. iii. (Arb.) 62 Surely, this fellowe misdeemeth some yll in me. **a 1607** T. BRIGHTMAN *Brightm. Rediv.* III. (1647) 78 While wee were in Ignorance, we lay secure in our sin. . . never mis-deeming our estate. **1607** *TopSELL Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 177 The Fox . . . misdeemeth no harm, and entrench into the hive which is wrought close into the mouth of his den.

† **b. to misdeem** (a person) *for* —: to suspect him to be —. *Obs.*

c 1500 *Melusine* 265/15 [He] was so Lyke a Sarasyng that no man mysdymed hym for other than a Sarasyng.

† **6. intr.** To suspect something evil. *Obs.*

c 1430 *Syr Gener.* (Roxb.) 222 Jewel thoght of treason and tray . . . Thoo he mysdemed in this case, When she cam not of so long while He supposed ther yede som gyle. **1556** J. HEYWOOD *Spider & F.* iii. 25 Hath fortune wrought my foes at this time hither, And not so much as warnde me to misdeeme. **1561** *Sackville Gorboduc* 1. i. 39 (Manly), If thynges do so succede As now my ielous mind misdemeth sore. **1596** *Lodge Marg. Amer.* 55 The emperour conceiving new suspitions upon this second assault, began to misdeeme.

† **b. const. clause.** To suspect (that . . .). *Obs.*

a 1530 *Heywood Play of Love* (Brandl) 516 Anone she mysdemed That I was not merely disposed, And so myght she thynke, for I disclosed No worde nor loke, but such as shewed as sadly as [etc.]. **1581** *Savile Tacitus, Hist.* 1. xxviii. (1591) 17 [He] gaue most men to misdeeme by his dealing, that he was somewhat of counsel with the case [orig. *præbuit plerisque suspitionem conscientia*]. **1600** *Fairfax Tasso* x. xxxviii, Nor say I this for that I ought misdeeme That Egypts promis'd succours faile vs might.

mis'deemer. [*MIS-1* 5.] One who misjudges.

1616 *Manifest. Abp. Spalato's Motives* App. iii. 6 This some misdeemers impute to their penury.

mis'deemful, a. dial. (See also *MISDAINFUL.*) [*f. MISDEEM v.* + *-FUL.*] Having a false judgement of; suspicious of.

c 1750 *Shenstone Wks.* (1777) I. 304 He too, misdeemful of his wholesome law, Ev'n he, expiring, gave his treasur'd gold To fatten monks on Salem's distant soil! **1879** *Miss Jackson Shropsh. Word-bk.*, *Misdeemful*, suspicious. *Misdeemful, misdainful*, (same as above—corrupted forms.

mis'deeming, vbl. sb. [*MIS-1* 3.] Misjudging; false judgement; †suspicion.

?**1468** *Paston Lett.* II. 313 But for gelosye and mysdemyng of peple that hafe me yn greete awayt. **1491** *Caxton Vitas Patr.* (W. de W. 1495) 1. xxxvii. 50b, To the ende that they . . . sholde haue noo suspecyon ne mysdemyng. **1571** *Golding Calvin on Ps.* iv. 2 His innocencie was overwhelmed. . . with the misdeemings of the common people. **1590** *Spenser F.Q.* 1. iv. 2 After that he had faire Una lorne, Through light misdeeming of her loialtie. **1612** J. MASON *Anat. Sorc.* 33 To take away all occasion of misdeeming.

mis'deeming, ppl. a. [*MIS-1* 2.] Misjudging; mistaken (of persons, their opinions, etc.); *dial.* suspicious. *Obs.*

?**1468** *Paston Lett.* II. 313 The world ys to mysdemyng and redy to make dyvysyon and debate. **1584** *Babington Confer. Frailty & Faith* (1596) 45 A suspicious misdeeming mind of euery bodie. **1590** *Spenser F.Q.* 1. ii. 3 Covered with darkenes and misdeeming night. **1648** J. BEAUMONT *Psyche* v. lxiii. (Grosart) 1. 83 O no, misdeeming Sovereign; I am sent The soft Ambassador of Peace to you. **1760-72** H. BROOKE *Fool of Qual.* (1809) IV. 98 Pardon the misdeeming transports of your lover. **1819** *Shelley Cenci* v. i. 87 The misdeeming crowd Which judges by what seems. **1848** A. B. EVANS *Leicestersh. Words, Misdeeming*, suspicious. 'She's sadly misdeeming'.

† *misde'light, sb. Obs.* [*MIS-1* 4.] Delight in something wrong.

?**13.** *All Saints* 510 in *Archiv Stud. neu. Spr.* LXXIX. 440 If any wyked sprete had broust hym in mysdelyte.

† *misde'light, v. Obs.* [*MIS-1* 1.] *pass.* To be wrongly delighted.

1640 *Bp. Hall Chr. Moder.* 1. x. 92 This hony-bagge hath ever a sting attending it; so as we are commonly plagued . . . in that wherein we were mis-delighted.

misde'liver, *v.* [MIS-¹ 1.] *trans.* a. To deliver to the wrong person or at the wrong place. b. To hand down improperly.

1858 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt. vi. ii. II.* 17 Message misdelivered by my Official Gentleman. 1885 *Law Times Rep.* LII. 324/2 The goods were misdelivered by the defendants to another firm. 1893 WESTCOTT *Chr. Aspects of Life* (1897) 408 The testimony of the Church is misdelivered if [etc.].

misde'livery. [MIS-¹ 4.] Wrong delivery.

1859 SALA *Tw. round Clock* 34 The misdelivery of a letter. 1867 BRANDE & COX *Dict. Sci., etc.* III. 89/2 (Printing) In case of any misdelivery a sheet is spoiled. 1885 *Law Times* LXXVIII. 386/1 The misdelivery by the company amounted to conversion.

† **misde'mean**, *sb.* *Obs.* [MIS-¹ 4.]

Misbehaviour, misdemeanour.

1602 W. BAS *Sword & Buckler* xxiii. To thinke it any misdemeane in vs, If we . . . doe fall againe Into our ancient Sword and Buckler vaine. 1742 in B. Peirce *Hist. Harvard Univ.* (1833) App. 86 Sundry crimes and misdemeans whereof he was convicted. 1773 J. ROSS *Fratricide* 1. 308 (MS.), A Criminal arraign'd For . . . some heinous misdemean.

misde'mean, *v.*¹ [f. MIS-¹ 1 + DEMEAN *v.*¹]

1. *refl.* To misbehave, misconduct oneself.

1558 in Strype *Ann. Ref.* (1709) I. i. 42 One of the Canons of Litchfield has also preached lewdly, and misdemeaned himself (those are the words in the Minutes of the Council-Book.) 1577-87 HOLINSHED *Chron.* (an. 1381) III. 434/2 Neither did the townsmen of S. Albons. . . thus outrageously misdemeane themselves. 1613 SHAKS. *Hen. VIII.* v. iii. 14 You that best should teach vs, Haue misdemean'd your selfe. a1618 RALEIGH *Prerog. Parl.* (1628) 18 Iustices . . . that had vsed extortion, or bribery, or had otherwise misdemeaned themselves. 1689 *Col. Rec. Pennsylv.* I. 256 They did not judge the Keeper to have highly misdemeaned himself in his office of Keeper of the board Scale. 1736 CARTE *Ormonde* I. 260 Sir Luke Fitzgerald misdemeaned himself before the board by uncivil words. 1857 *Hurlstone & Norman's Rep.* (1858) II. 221 The said William Baker did . . . unlawfully misdemean and misconduct himself in his said service by neglecting . . . his said master's service.

b. *intr.* in the same sense.

1765 C. SMART *tr. Phædrus* iv. ix. When our neighbours mis-demean, Our censures are exceeding keen.

† 2. *trans.* To misuse, abuse. *Obs.*

a1625 SIR H. FINCH *Law* (1636) 47 Hee that misdemeaneth authority that law giueth him . . . shall be a wrong doer *ab initio*.

misde'mean, *v.*² *rare*-¹. [f. MIS-¹ 8 + DEMEAN *v.*²] = DEMEAN *v.*²

1843 LYTTON *Last Bar.* iv. ix. My Lord Scales, lift the curtain; nay, sir, it misdemeans you not.

misdemeanant (mis'dri:mɪnənt). [f.

MISDEMEAN *v.*¹ + -ANT, or f. MISDEMEANOUR by substitution of suffix.] A person convicted of a misdemeanour.

1819 J. J. GURNEY *Notes on Visit to Prisons* 78 The only division of these females being that of misdemeanants from felons. Amongst the men, the classification is much more complete; for, the misdemeanants are divided into three classes, and the felons into four. 1843 *Penny Cycl.* XXV. 150/1 Misdemeanants of the first division. 1865 *Act 28-9 Vict.* c. 126 §67 In every Prison to which this Act applies Prisoners convicted of Misdemeanor, and not sentenced to Hard Labour, shall be divided into at least Two Divisions, One of which shall be called the First Division; . . . and a Misdemeanant of the First Division shall not be deemed to be a Criminal Prisoner within the Meaning of this Act. 1896 *Times* 30 July 5/6 Dr. Jameson and his fellow-prisoners . . . were placed in the apartments reserved for first-class misdemeanants.

b. *transf.* A person guilty of misconduct.

1886 A. M. ELLIOTT in *Amer. Jnl. of Philol.* VII. 146 They were no set of political convicts or social misdemeanants. 1892 W. BEATTY-KINGSTON *Intemperance* 34 To be compelled to slake their thirst with water would be no great hardship to these confirmed misdemeanants.

† **misde'meaned**, *ppl. a.* *Obs.* [MIS-¹ 2.] Ill-conducted.

1586 HOOKER *Descr. Irel.* in Holinshed II, Bewailing with great remorse of conscience his former misdemened life.

† **misde'meaning**, *vbl. sb.* *Obs.* [MIS-¹ 3.]

Misconduct, misdemeanour.

1487 *Rolls of Parlt.* VI. 389/1 For othre misdemenyng of the said John Morys ayenst your Highnesse. 1492 *Plumpton Corr.* (Camden) 265 Consideringe the said Dame Joyce was innocent, & nothinge knowinge of his misdemeaninge. 1562-3 *Act 5 Eliz.* c. 9 §7 Heinous Perjuries and other Offences and Misdemeaninges. 1625 [see *misbeing*, MIS-¹ 3]. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Misdemeanour*, a misdemeaning, or behaving one's self ill.

misde'meanist. [f. next: see -IST.]

Misdemeanant.

1862 LEVER *Barrington* xviii. Never did a misdemeanist take his 'six weeks' with a more complete consciousness of penalty than did Polly sit down to that piano.

misde'meanour, -or, *sb.*¹ Forms: see DEMEANOUR. [MIS-¹ 4.]

1. a. Evil behaviour, misconduct. Now *rare*.

1494 FABYAN *Chron.* II. clvii. 146 For the whiche mysse demeasure of this woman, that she had innaturally slayne hir lorde and husbonde [etc.]. 1561 *Child-Marriages* (1897) 78 Whan he perceyvid this Respondent to be with child, he perceyvid her noughtie lief and misdemeanour. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 629 This great riote and vnlawfull misdemeanour. 1579 *Termes of Law* 63 His . . . misdemeaner shall cause the officer . . . to loose his office. a1639 W.

WHATELEY *Prototypes* II. xxvi. (1640) 68 You . . . that are so wickedly gevin over to idlennesse, and drunkennesse . . . be ashamed of such more than beast-like misdemeanour. 1723 SHEFFIELD (Dk. Buckhm.) *Wks.* (1753) II. 104 A thousand slanders . . . will never here be able to give a suspicion of misdemeanor. 1775 JOHNSON *Tax. no Tyr.* 60 The whole town of Boston is distressed for the misdemeanour of a few.

b. An instance of this; a misdeed, offence.

1494 FABYAN *Chron.* VI. ccvi. 218 Some mysdemeanours and rules that were occupied and exercysed in his absence. 1592 NASHE *Four Lett. Confut.* 52 God forbid that our forheades should for euer bee blotted with our forefathers misdemeanors. 1601 R. JOHNSON *Kingd. & Commw.* (1603) 78 These misdemenors against all sence and reason. 1659 PEARSON *Creed* (1839) 490 By great and scandalous offences, by incorrigible misdemeanours, we may incur the censure of the Church of God. 1709 SWIFT *Adv. Relig. Wks.* 1751 IV. 129 If any apparent Transgression . . . would be imputed to him for a misdemeanor, by which he must certainly forfeit his . . . Station. a1716 SOUTH *Serm.* (1744) IX. xii. 359 God takes a particular notice of our personal misdemeanors.

2. *Law.* One of a class of indictable offences which were formerly regarded as less heinous than those called felonies; *high misdemeanour*: see quot. 1706. (All distinctions between a felony and a misdemeanour were abolished by the Criminal Law Act of 1967.)

1487 *Rolls of Parlt.* VI. 402/1 An Acte giving the Court of Star Chamber authority to punish divers misdemeanors. 1503-4 *Act 19 Hen. VII.* c. 14 §8 Such retheynours and offences and other Mysdemeanours as shalbe doon . . . contrary to the forme of this acte. 1614 BACON *Charge touching Duels* 22 Practice to imposition, though it tooke no effect, way-laying to murder, . . . have been adjudged haynous misdemeanors punishable in this Court. 1660 *Trial Regic.* 113 He charged the Prisoner at the Bar with Treason and high misdemeanors. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *High Misdemeanour*, a Crime of a hainous Nature, next to High Treason. 1769 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* IV. i. 5 This general definition comprehends both crimes and misdemesnors; which, properly speaking, are mere synonymous terms. *Ibid.* vi. 80 Words spoken amount only to a high misdemesnor, and no treason. 1807 JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1830) IV. 103 The trial of Dayton for misdemeanor may as well go on at Richmond. 1807 SIR S. ROMILLY in *Hansard Parl. Deb.* Ser. I. IX. 327 He conceived that if ministers should give such a pledge . . . it would be a high crime and misdemeanour. 1821 HOLFORD *Th. on Crim. Prisons* 36 Any person convicted of any misdemeanor, except libel.

3. Short for: A person imprisoned for misdemeanour; = MISDEMEANANT. (Cf. next word.)

App. in regular prison use till c 1820, when *misdemeanant* took its place.

1812 'A Prisoner' in *Examiner* 7 Sept. 574/2 The acts of Parliament required him to keep the felons and misdemeanours separate. 1815 *Rep. Comm. K.B. (etc.) Prisons* (Parl. Papers) 229 Four felons, nine misdemeanors, and one fine. *Ibid.* 230 The female misdemeanors I generally class with the female debtors. 1818 *Min. Evid. Comm. Prisons Metrop.* VIII. 109 For debtors, male and female, and vagrants and misdemeanors.

attrib. 1814 *Min. Evid. St. Gaols London* (Parl. Papers) App. i. 33 There are three [prisoners] for misdemeanors in the other misdemeanor ward.

† 4. Mismanagement. *Obs. rare*-¹.

Cf. DEMEANOUR 4. But the use in the quot. was probably suggested by MANURE.

1644 BP. HALL *Serm.* Wks. 1808 V. 236 Never was there any sterility, whereof there may not be a cause given; either . . . some naturall fault in the soil, or misdemeanure of the owners.

† **misde'meanour**, *sb.*² *Obs.* [f. MISDEMEAN *v.* + -our, -OR².] A person guilty of a misdemeanour.

1533 *Chron. Calais* (Camden) 154 If they fynde any mysdemeanours, suspect persons or straungers stirring in the strets. 1533-4 *Act 25 Hen. VIII.* c. 3 §1 The same mysdemeanours, Felons, Robbers and burglaries [sic] have . . . the pryvylege . . . of their clergy.

† **misde'meanour**, *v.* *Obs. rare*-¹. [f. MISDEMEANOUR *sb.*¹] = MISDEMEAN *v.*¹

1620 J. WILKINSON *Coroners & Sherifes* 52 If any one shal refuse to enter bond or misdemean himselfe.

† **misde'part**, *v.* *Obs. rare*-¹. [MIS-¹ 1.] *trans.* To distribute unfairly.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Man of Law's Prol.* 9 Thou blamest Crist, and seyst ful bitterly, He misdeparteth richesse temporal.

misderrivation. [MIS-¹ 4.] A wrong derivation.

1905 *Athenæum* 464/3 This misderrivation is no doubt responsible for the change of spelling of 'flet' to 'fleet'.

misde'rive, *v.* [MIS-¹ 1.]

† 1. *trans.* To divert into a wrong channel. *Obs.*

1649 BP. HALL *Cases Consc.* III. vii. 298 Mis-deriving the well meant devotions of . . . pious soules into a wrong channell.

2. To assign a wrong derivation to.

1817 COLERIDGE 'Blessed are ye' 16 To exaggerate and misderrive the distress of the labouring classes in order to make them turbulent. 1822-34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) I. 103 Alimom, alimonia, alimument . . . have been commonly mis-derived by the lexicographers from *alo*, 'to nourish'.

misde'scribe, *v.* [MIS-¹ 1.] *trans.* To describe inaccurately.

1827 BENTHAM *Ration. Judic. Evid.* Wks. V. 599 When any other circumstance is misdescribed in the pleadings. 1884 *Fortn. Rev.* Dec. 847 The events . . . have been systematically misdescribed by . . . the Liberal press.

Hence *misde'scribed ppl. a.*, *misde'scriber*.

1889 GASQUET *Hen. VIII & Eng. Monast.* II. 495 Those kindly misdescribers, Sir Walter Scott and the author of the 'Ingoldsby Legends'. 1891 ATKINSON *Moorland Par.* 153 These misnamed, or rather misdescribed pits.

misde'scription. [MIS-¹ 4.] Incorrect description.

1848 ARNOULD *Marine Insur.* 172 If the party insuring purposely misdescribed the vessel . . . the policy might be held void for such misdescription. 1885 *Law Times* LXXIX. 47/1 'Accountant' was held to be a misdescription of an accountant's clerk. 1886 DICEY *Eng. Case agst. Home Rule* (ed. 2) 225 The very heading of the Bill is a misdescription.

misde'scriptive, *a.* [MIS-¹ 6.] Giving an inaccurate description (*of*).

1903 *Law Q. Rev.* Jan. 9 His title is therefore misdescriptive of his book. 1938 R. G. COLLINGWOOD *Princ. Art v.* 80 Calling it by that misdescriptive name, we patronizingly license the child to go on with it.

misde'sert. *Obs.* or *arch.* [MIS-¹ 4.] The condition of being undeserving; ill-desert.

1596 SPENSER *F.Q.* VI. i. 12 My hapless case Is not occasion through my misdesert But through misfortune. 1656 EARL MONM. *tr. Boccacini's Advts. fr. Parnass.* 306 Those miserable creatures, who for their secret misdeserts, are . . . condemned to tug at an Oar. 1865 PUSEY *Truth Eng. Ch.* 192 Many of us, for our misdeserts, may be unfit for the immediate presence of God.

† **misde'serve**, *v.* *Obs.* [MIS-¹ 1.] a. *intr.* To deserve ill. b. *trans.* To fail to deserve.

1657 J. SERGEANT *Schism Dispatch't* 77 If any be found misdeserving in the same manner. 1672 *Essex Papers* (1890) I. 47 In assuring my selfe anew of yr friendship which I have never misdeserved.

† **misde'serving**, *vbl. sb.* *Obs.* [MIS-¹ 3.]

Misdesert.

1540 PALSGR. *Acolastus Iijb.* Through thy mysdeseruing. 1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* VII. xxx. 317 Not drained with any aspersion of mis-deseruing. a1649 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Hist. Jas. II.* Wks. (1711) 30 His past demerits and misdeservings.

misde'voted, *pa. pple.* [MIS-¹ 2.] Improperly devoted; devoted to a wrong object.

1612-15 BP. HALL *Contempl.*, O. T. XVIII. *Asa* Wks. (1625) 1328 There were some misdevoted to the worship of the true God. 1856 KINGSLEY *Misc.* (1859) I. 333 Twenty pages of comment on it would not have been misdevoted.

misde'votion. [MIS-¹ 4.] Wrong or misdirected devotion.

1612 DONNE *Progr. Soul, 2nd Anniv.* 511 Here . . . where mis-devotion frames A thousand Prayers to Saints. 1614 BP. HALL *No Peace with Rome* §20 The priuate mis-devotion of some superstitious old wife! 1649 MILTON *Eikon.* Wks. 1738 I. 429 The vanity, superstition, and mis-devotion of which place [sc. a private chapel], was a scandal.

† **misde'vout**, *a.* *Obs.* [MIS-¹ 6.] Wrongly devout.

1610 DONNE *Pseudo-martyr* 359 Some kings in a mis-devout zeale . . . neglected the office of gouvernement to which God had called them. 1651 BP. HALL *Soliloquies* xxiii. 287, I have grieved to see poor misdevout souls under the Papacy, measuring their orisons, not by weight but by number.

mis'diagnose, *v.* [MIS-¹ 1.] *trans.* To diagnose wrongly, make a wrong diagnosis of (a condition); also, to diagnose wrongly the condition of (an individual).

1928 *Daily Express* 6 Oct. 8/6 Internal troubles which have been misdiagnosed are the most common. 1949 G. RYLE *Concept of Mind* iv. 107 The . . . distresses of which such feelings are diagnosed, or mis-diagnosed, as signs are not themselves feelings. 1963 *Lancet* 12 Jan. 95/1 In spite of general recognition for nearly half a century that the two conditions simulate each other, nobody can say how often torsion is misdiagnosed as 'orchitis'. 1968 *Globe & Mail* (Toronto) 5 Feb. 13/6 Many children with minimal brain dysfunction are still being misdiagnosed. 1972 *Village Voice* (N.Y.) 1 June 36/3 His primary theme, however, is that far too many of the kids being drugged have been misdiagnosed.

misdiag'nosis. [MIS-¹ 4.] A wrong diagnosis.

1949 G. RYLE *Concept of Mind* iv. 105 Such misdiagnoses are more common in children than in grown-ups. 1965 J. POLLITT *Depression & its Treatment* iii. 43 Migraine, angina pectoris, and prolapsed intervertebral disc are the commonest misdiagnoses in this field. 1971 *Daily Colonist* (Victoria, B.C.) 28 Feb. 28/5 This is a depressingly high rate of misdiagnosis.

mis'dial, *v.* [MIS-¹ 1.] *intr.* To dial (usu. by mistake) a number other than that required on a telephone.

1964 W. MARKFIELD *To Early Grave* (1965) xii. 244 You could have been all along misdialing. 1967 J. GARDNER *Madrigal* i. 6 He misdialled, then got it right . . . The signal brut-brutted at the far end of the line. 1970 *Guardian* 27 Apr. 10/2 The Post Office say the numbers are similar to his, and people misdial.

† **mis'diet**, *sb.* *Obs.* [MIS-¹ 4.] Wrong diet, improper feeding.

1528 PAYNELL *Salerne's Regim.* Pref. Ajb, By our mysse dyete, and to moche surfettyng. 1590 SPENSER *F.Q.* I. iv. 23 A dry dropsie . . . Which by misdiet daily greater grew. 1620 SANDERSON *Serm.* I. 145 A man may have . . . little distempers in his body, through mis-dyete or otherwise. 1665 J. FRASER *Polichron.* (S.H.S.) 287 A place unfit for him, considering the aire and misdyet he was engaged to grapple with.

mis'diet, *v.* ? *Obs.* [MIS-¹ 1.] *trans.* To diet improperly. Hence **mis'dieter**.

1496 *Dives & Pauper* (W. de W.) I. xxx. 68/2 Yf a man mysdyete hym & ete & drynke out of mesure. 1607 WALKINGTON *Opt. Glass* 4 Those who distemper and misdiet themselves with untimely . . . surfeting. *Ibid.* 16 If consorting with misdieters, he bath himself in the muddy streames of their luxury. 1617 *HIERON Wks.* II. 253 To giue his patient a charge . . . to take heed how hee mis-diet himselfe.

mis'dieting, *vbl. sb.* ? *Obs.* [MIS-¹ 3.] Improper feeding.

1486 *Bk. St. Albans* cvijb, The leest mysdyeting and mysentending sleth h[ir]. 1496 *Dives & Pauper* (W. de W.) I. xxi. 56/2 By mysdyetyng of the moder whyle she is with childe. a1656 *BP. Hall Balm of Gilead* vj. 6 Wks. 1808 VIII. 158 This great body, by mis-dieting and wilful disorder, contracted these spirituall diseases.

† **mis'dight**, *pa. pple.* *Obs.* [MIS-¹ 2.] Ill-clothed; badly furnished or prepared; ill-treated, brought to misfortune.

a1400 *Songs of London Prentices* (Percy Soc.) 3 But if might Goe before right, And will Before skill, Then is one Mill misdight. 1596 *SPENSER F.Q.* v. vii. 37 Her heart gan grudge for very deepe despight Of so unmanly maske in misery misdight. 1597 *BP. Hall Sat.* III. vii. 66 Despised Nature suit them once aright, Their bodie to their coate: both now mis-dight. 1607 *R. C. [AREW] tr. Estienne's World of Wonders* 245 Their wine . . . Wherewith they bene each one so oft misdight [orig. *le vin, dont chacun d'eux s'enyure*].

misdi'rect, *v.* [MIS-¹ 1.] *trans.* To direct wrongly; to give a wrong direction to.

1603 *FLORIO Montaigne* II. xvii. (1632) 367 Fearing lest the contention of his will should make him to misse-direct his hand. 1768 *BLACKSTONE Comm.* III. xxiv. 390 In the hurry of a trial the ablest judge may mistake the law, and mis-direct the jury. 1868 *MISS YONGE Cameos* I. iii. 21 He himself remained to misdirect the pursuers. 1885 *Law Rep.* (14 Q. B. Div.) 694 The Court in banc will . . . grant a new trial on the ground that the jury were misdirected. 1897 *P. WARUNG Tales Old Regime* 129 Through the going out of the light, the blow was misdirected.

misdi'rected, *ppl. a.* [MIS-¹ 2.] Wrongly directed or applied; misguided; sent to a wrong address. Hence **misdi'rectedness**.

1790 *T. BURGESS Div. Chr.* 17 The vanity of mis-directed reason. 1828-43 *TYTLER Hist. Scot.* (1864) III. 96 In a spirit of erroneus and misdirected zeal. 1850 *MARSDEN Early Purit.* (1853) 381 The divinity of the times . . . was at once artificial, and to a great degree misdirected. 1886 *KIPLING Departm. Ditties*, etc. (1888) 48 It was a misdirected wire, Her husband was at Shaitanpore. 1965 *A. FARRER in J. Gibb Light on C. S. Lewis* 38 The primary function of mental pain, says Lewis, is to force our misdirectedness on our attention.

misdi'rection, [MIS-¹ 4.]

1. *a.* Wrong or improper direction or guidance; the action of misdirecting or the condition of being misdirected; direction to a wrong address.

1768 *BLACKSTONE Comm.* III. xxiii. 373 A new trial . . . is now very commonly had for the misdirection of the judge at nisi prius. 1830 *GEN. P. THOMPSON Exerc.* (1842) I. 228 The great object of fear to the middle classes, is the apprehended violence and misdirection of those with whom they think they would have to join. 1857 *WHEWELL Hist. Induct. Sci.* (ed. 3) I. 216 The mis-direction of their efforts. 1860 *MRS. CARLYLE Lett.* III. 48 The two notes . . . were received together (on account of misdirection). 1875 *Act* 38 & 39 *Vict.* c. 77 Order xxxix. A new trial shall not be granted on the ground of misdirection . . . unless . . . some substantial wrong or miscarriage has been thereby occasioned in the trial of the action.

b. Of the action of a conjurer, thief, etc.: distraction, guidance (of a person's attention) away from (something).

1943 *A. CHRISTIE Moving Finger* x. 124 A conjuring trick. . . You've got to make people look at the wrong thing and in the wrong place—Misdirection, they call it. 1949 *Amer. Speech* XXIV. 40 When the performer directs your attention, by word, glance, or gesture, away from a secret function, he calls the process *misdirection*. 1955 *Publ. Amer. Dial. Soc.* xxiv. 16 The thieves can apply misdirection (verbal, kinesic, tactile) to take his mind off his wallet—if only for a few seconds—and he will be astonished to find that he has been robbed. 1971 *P. O'DONNELL Impossible Virgin* iv. 71 There had been callers at the house. . . None of them had been genuine. . . It was all part of a misdirection play.

2. A wrong direction, line, or course.
1861 *CRAIK Hist. Eng. Lit.* II. 517 Whatever of misdirection any of them may have given for a time to the form of our poetry. 1887 *H. S. HOLLAND Christ or Eccles.* (1888) 8 We . . . wonder whether the entire movement of human life has not . . . taken some terrible misdirection.

† **misdi'spend**, *v.* [MIS-¹ 1.] *trans.* To spend improperly.

c1380 *Lay Folks Catech.* (L.) 793 Who euer mysdispensyd mystys of sowle or body or any oþer goodis agaynst godys law. 1390 *GOWER Conf.* I. 52 That I scholde schryve As touchende of my wittes fyve, And schape that they were amded Of that I hadde hem misdispended. c1412 *HOCLEVE De Reg. Princ.* 1303 Some riche is large, and his goode mysdispendede In mayntenance of synne.

† **misdi'spense**. *Obs. rare*-1. [MIS-¹ 4.] Wrong expenditure.

1450 *Rolls of Part.* V. 180/2 The mysdispence and applyng of the same.

† **misdi'stinguish**, *v.* *Obs.* [MIS-¹ 1.] *intr.* To distinguish wrongly, make wrong distinctions.

1594 *HOOKEE Eccl. Pol.* III. iii. §1 So that if wee imagine a difference where there is none, because wee distinguish where we should not, it may not bee denied that we misdistinguish. *Ibid.* III. ii. §2 Herein for two things wee are reprooched; the first is misdistinguishing 1654-66 *EARL ORRERY Parthen.* (1676) 353 You may acknowledge the Error of such a misdistinguishing.

misdistribution, [MIS-¹ 4.] Wrong or faulty distribution. So **misdi'stribute** *v.*

1914 *G. B. SHAW Misalliance* Pref. p. xxxvi, Obstructing the way of the proper organization of childhood, as of everything else, lies our ridiculous misdistribution of the national income. 1920 *S. ALEXANDER Space, Time & Deity* II. III. ix. 280 Evil is misdistribution, and vice is a feature of character which wills such misdistribution. 1958 *Archit. Rev.* CXXIV. 338/1 The misdistribution of people has inevitably brought problems, chiefly that of lack of housing. 1968 *Economist* 27 July 39/1 The schools are to have another \$33 million, similarly misdistributed.

misdi'vide, *v.* [MIS-¹ 1.] *trans.* To divide wrongly.

1882 in *Ogilvie*.

misdi'vision, [MIS-¹ 4.] *a.* An incorrect division.

1890 *Cent. Dict. s.v., Newt, newte*, an erroneous form due to misdivision of an ewte. 1905 *JEPERSEN Growth Eng. Lang.* 73 The result being the same misdivision of the word.

b. spec. in Cytology. The abnormal transverse (instead of longitudinal) division of a centromere at meiosis or mitosis.

1939 *C. D. DARLINGTON in Jnl. Genetics* XXXVII. 341 (*heading*) Misdivision in the genetics of the centromere. *Ibid.* 346 Misdivision in . . . 107 univalents consisted of the centromere dividing into two halves, as it does normally; but to these halves the wrong chromatids were attached or no chromatids at all. *Ibid.*, The simplest misdivision is that where two short arms are carried to one pole, two long arms to the other. 1972 *tr. J. Sybenga's Gen. Cytogenetics* v. 223 It happens occasionally that the centromeric region breaks up (mis-division), which results in two half chromosomes (the arms) each with a part of the centromere. *Ibid.*, After centromere mis-division, functional telocentric chromosomes may arise.

misdo (mis'du:), *v.* Forms: see *DO* *v.* 1 [OE. *misdon* = OFris. *misdua*, MDu., Du. *misdoen*, OHG. *missa-*, *missituon*, *-duan* (MHG. *missetuon*, *G. missun*): see MIS-¹ 1 and *DO* *v.* 1]

1. *intr.* To do evil or wrong; to do harm or injury to, unto, against. Now *rare* or *Obs.*

c950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* John iii. 20 Hælc monn . . . seðe yfle vel mis doeb. a1023 *WULFSTAN Hom.* I. (1883) 270 Ac to felu is þæra, þe ær þisan misdydan. 1154 *O. E. Chron.* (Laud MS.) an. 1135 Durste nan man misdon wið oðer on his time. c1200 *ORMIN* 3974, & siþ þatt iss þatt he misdoþ Onn anij kinne wise, It reowepþ himm. c1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 3555 He hauen sineged and misdon. a1300 *Cursor M.* 7914 Ga to dauid king, and sai He has misdon again mi lai. c1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xxxvi. (*Baptista*) 436 [He] with-stud in na degre agne pame pat in ony thing til hyme mysded. 1470-85 *MALORY Arthur* xvi. xvi. 686 Fair swete Ihesu that I haue mysdoou haue mercy vpon my sowle. c1500 *Melusine* 261 There nys none that may say that euer we mysdyde . . . ayenst our souerayne lord. 1561 *NORTON & SACKY. Gorboduc* I. i, I knowe nothyng at all, Wher in I haue misdone vnto his Grace. 1618 *WITHER Moito, Nec Careo* *Juvenilia* (1633) 531 To see my Friend misdoe, I want not eyes, Nor Love to cover his infirmities. 1671 *MILTON P. R.* I. 225 The erring Soul Not wilfully mis-doing, but unware Misled. 1676 *DRYDEN State Innoc.* v. i, I have misdone; and I endure the Smart. 1875-86 *W. Somerset Gloss.*, *Misdo*, to transgress; to do amiss.

2. *trans.* With pronominal or vague object: To do amiss. ? *Obs.*

a1060 *Laws of Ethelred* (Liebermann) 258 gif hit geweorpeþ þæt man unwillis . . . ænig þing misdeð. a1200 *Moral Ode* 100 Al þet we misduden her ho hit wulleð kuðe pere. 1297 *R. GLOUC.* (Rolls) 491 Ere Ion . . . bisoupte is grace of pat he adde misdo. c1320 *R. BRUNNE Medit.* 462 What hap he mysdo to dey þus? 1390 *GOWER Conf.* I. 122 Godd it thee forgyue If thou haue eny thing misdo Touchende of this. c1440 *HYLTON Scala Perf.* (W. de W. 1494) II. xl, They haue kyssed and made frendes: and all is forgyuen that was mysse done. 1528 *MORE Dyaloge* III. Wks. 225/1 The things that they mysdo. 1592 *KYD Sp. Trag.* II. v. 28 O poore Horatio, what hadst thou misdone. 1671 *MILTON Samson* 911 To shew what recompense Toward thee I intend for what I haue misdone. 1837 *CARLYLE in Lett. Jane W. Carlyle* (1883) I. 70, I know not whether this book is worth anything, nor what the world will do with it, or misdo.

b. To do (work), perform (a duty) improperly.

1840 *CARLYLE Heroes* iv. 274 The work committed to him will be misdone. 1858 — *Fredk. Gt. x. v.* II. 642 He could have done us this little service . . . and he . . . has been tempted into misdoing it! 1893 *Advance* (Chicago) 23 Mar., To misapprehend and mis-do the duty now fronting us.

† 3. To do evil or wrong to (a person); to harm, injure, wrong. *Obs.*

a1225 *Ancr. R.* 124 3if ei mon oðer ei wummon mis-seið oðer mis-deð ou. c1275 *LAY.* 22456 And ich þe wolle loke to pat no king ne sal þe mis-do [c1205 woh don]. c1357 *Lay Folks Catech.* (T.) 370 To be tholemode when men misdos us. 1377 *LANGL. P. Pl. B.* xv. 252 Misdoth he no man ne with his mouth greueth. 1470-85 *MALORY Arthur* v. xii. 181 Madame ther shal none of my subgettys mysdoou you ne your maydens. 1530 *PALSGR.* 637/1, I nouthr mysded hym nor myssayd him. 1597 *LYLY Wom. in Moon* III. i. 24, Pardon me, That I misdid thee in my wittles rage.

† *b.* To injure (an inanimate object). *Obs.*

1387 *TREvisa Higden* (Rolls) I. 111 Mysbyleued men mysdede neuere pat chirche. c1400 *Chron. Eng.* lxxii. in

Archiv Stud. neu. Spr. LII. 12 The walles were so stronge that noo man myght hem mysdoou.

† 4. To destroy, put out of existence. *refl.* To do away with oneself. *Obs.*

c1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 2642 Hamonel [? Hamones] likenes was ðor-on; þis crune is broken, þis is misdon. 1592 *KYD Sp. Trag.* IV. v. 6 Faire Isabella by her selfe misdone. 1599 *Warn. Faire Wom.* II. 669 Is not The better part of me by me misdone? My husband, is he not slaine? 1600 *HEYWOOD 2nd Pt. Edw.* IV. Wks. 1874 I. 142 Drown in a butte of Malmsey! that is strange, Doubtless he neuer would misdoe himself? 1613 *J. DAVIES* (Heref.) *Muses Teares* D2 b, Seuer Torquatus, did his Sonne mis-do For charging, 'gainst his Chardge, his brauing Po. 1619 in *Heath Grocers' Comp.* (1829) App. 348 A burial-place for children dying without baptism, and for such as had misdone themselves.

misdoer (mis'du:ə(r)). Now *rare*. [MIS-¹ 5.] A wrong-doer, evil-doer, offender, malefactor.

c1320 *R. BRUNNE Medit.* 503 Nat onely a mysdoer now he ys holde. But as a lewed fole he ys eke tolde. 1387 *TREvisa Higden* (Rolls) I. 115 Whan þeues and mysdoeres were pere byheded, þe hedes were i-left pere. 1433 *Rolls of Parl.* IV. 422/1 Pilours Robbours or eny other open mysdoers. 1495 *Act 11 Hen. VII.* c. 2 If eny persone or persones geve eny other mete or drinke to the seid mysdoers being in stokkes . . . or the same prisoners favour in their mysdoing. 1535 *COVERDALE Luke* xxiii. 39 And one of the mysdoers thate hanged there blasphemed him. 1596 *SPENSER State Irel.* (Globe) 610/1 Feare of law, which restrayneth offences, and inflicth sharpe punishment to misdoeres. a1670 *SPALDING Troub. Chas. I* (Spalding Club) I. 50 To summond thir misdoers at the marcat crossis of Aberdein. . . to compeir befor the secret counsall. 1802-12 *BENTHAM Ration. Judic. Evid.* (1827) IV. 590 Without having succeeded so far as to have produced in the breast of the misdoer any permanent . . . repentance. 1818 *SCOTT Hrt. Midl.* xvi, He may be called the father of a' the misdoers in Scotland. 1903 *Expositor* Nov. 339 The laws of physical nature . . . are not gentle in their treatment of misdoers, nor . . . of those involved in the misdoing of others.

mis'doing, *vbl. sb.* [MIS-¹ 3.] Wrong-doing, evil-doing; also *Law*, the improper performance of an act.

1340 *Ayenb.* 157 Ich me ssel ase moche ase ich may wyoute misdoinge a-yens ham paye and condecendre. c1386 *CHAUCER Melib.* ¶741 He that supporteth him and preyseth him in his misdoinge. 1495 [see prec.]. c1540 *COVERDALE Goostly Psalmes* Wks. 1846 II. 579 And after thy great benigne Forgyue thou all my mysdoinge. 1628 [see MISCONTINUANCE]. 1632 *J. HAYWARD tr. Biondi's Eromena* 8 My conscience doth not accuse me of misdoing. 1675 *W. SHEPPARD Actions*, etc. xii. 357 Of an Action upon the Case for Doing, not Doing, or Mis-doing. 1880 'OUIDA' *Moths* I. 102 The glance and the blush were not for the shame of her own misdoing. 1903 [see prec.].

b. An instance of wrong-doing, a misdeed. Chiefly in *pl.*

1543 *Necessary Doctrine* Iij, He shall . . . haue pardon . . . of all his misdoinges. 1547-8 *Ordre of Communion* 13 Wee do earnestly repent . . . for these our misdoinges. 1692 *R. L'ESTRANGE Fables* cccclxxxviii. 361 That All-seeing Eye . . . that Observes all our Mis-doings. 1848 *THACKERAY Van. Fair* xlvii, Harboursing of priests, obstinate recusancy, and Popish misdoings. 1898 *L. STEPHEN Stud. Biogr.* I. v. 168 We may forgive a misdoing which caused no permanent misery.

mis'doing, *ppl. a.* [MIS-¹ 2.] Doing wrong.

1554 *Interlude of Youth* (1557) Civb, Whan ye se mysdoing men Good counsell geue them.

† **mis'doom**, *sb.* *Obs.* [MIS-¹ 4.] Misjudgement.

1606 *Sir G. Goosecappe* I. iv. in *Bullen O. Pl.* III. 23 Such misconstructions, and resolud misdoomes Of my poore work.

† **mis'doom**, *v.* *Obs.* [MIS-¹ 1.] To misjudge.

1615 *SYLVESTER Job Triumph.* II. xix. 287 Know, there shall Judgment com, To doom them right, who Others (rash) misdoom.

mis'doubt, *sb.* Now *arch.* and *dial.* [MIS-¹ 4.] Apprehension of evil; hence *gen.* mistrust, suspision.

1592 *KYD Sp. Trag.* II. iv. 20 Ile conquer my misdoubt, And in thy loue and counsell drowne my feare. 1593 *SHAKS.* 2 *Hen. VI.* III. i. 332 Steele thy fearful thoughts And change misdoubt to resolution. 1621 *G. SANDYS Ovid's Met.* x. (1626) 209 And thee Adonis, her misdoouts dissuade From such encounters. 1680 *CROWNE Misery Civ. War* v. 70 The bird that sees the bush where once it self Was lim'd, . . . Cannot but hover round it with misdoubt. 1823 *GALT Entail* II. xxx, I hae a misdoot that a's no right and sound wi' her mar than wi' him. 1893 *SIR E. ARNOLD in Westm. Gaz.* 11 Oct. 7/2 It seems time for enlightened minds to lay aside misdoubt regarding the continuity of individual life. 1899 *C. H. HERFORD in Shaks. Wks.* (Eversley ed.) IV. 404 The tragic compuncions and misdoubts of Faustus.

mis'doubt, *v.* Now chiefly *dial.* or *arch.* [f. MIS-¹ 1 + DOUBT *v.* Cf. *obs.* *F. mesdoubter* *refl.* to suspect (1518 in Godefroy).]

1. *trans.* To have doubts as to the existence, truth, or reality of (a thing).

c1540 *tr. Pol. Verg. Eng. Hist.* (Camden No. 36) 156 The citizens . . . in nothing misdoubtinge their power [orig. *satis suis freti uribus*]. 1570 *J. DEE Math. Pref.* 6 That . . . I did misdoute your zelous mynde to vertues schole. 1621-31 *LAUD Serm.* (1847) 191, I will never misdoubt the piety of this nation in the performing this duty. 1684 *R. WALLER Nat. Exper.* 61 Misdoubting the sufficiency of the Ligature to sustain the air. 1862 *TROLLOPE Orley F.* xxvii, She did not say that she misdoubted the wisdom of her son's counsels. 1875-86 *W. Somerset Gloss.*, *Misdoubt*, to misbelieve; to doubt. 1887 *P. McNEILL Blawearie* 129 This was the voice of Teenie Bell: there was no misdoubting it.

absol. 1601 SHAKS. *All's Well* i. iii. 130 Manie likelihoods inform'd mee of this before, which hung so tottering in the ballance, that I could neither beleue nor misdoubt.

b. With clause: To doubt (*but*) *that* . . . ; to have doubts as to *how* . . .

1640 G. SANDYS *Christ's Passion* iv. 42/26 Who beares not his own burden, that none may Misdoubt, the Innoent became their prey. 1709 STRYPE *Ann. Ref.* iii. 74 We need not . . . misdoubt but that it is his, under whose name it goes. 1865 DE MORGAN in *Craves Life Sir W. R. Hamilton* (1889) III. 622 Misdoubting that the subscription plan had the sanction of the relatives. 1891 ATKINSON *Moorland Par.* 14 [He] gravely shook his head, and misdoubted how it would work.

2. To have doubts about the character, honesty, etc. of (a person); to be mistrustful or suspicious of.

c 1585 *Faire Em* II. 573 Jealousy . . . Hath so bewitched my lovely Manvilles senses That he misdoubts his Em, that loves his soul. 1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* II. i. 192, I doe not misdoubt my wife: but I would bee loath to turne them together. 1619 GATAKER *Spiritual Watch* (1637) 109 Peter then . . . misdoubted not himselfe, nor his own inability, but he would and should doe as then he said. 1818 SCOTT *Rob Roy* xxii, I dinna misdoubt ye. 1882 MISS C. F. WOOLSON *Anne* 371 We put him in charge of a woman, who said she'd take care of him, but I misdoubt her. 1902 A. LANG in *Blackw. Mag.* Apr. 481/1 His witnesses were misdoubted.

3. To have misgivings, suspicion, or forebodings in regard to.

1563-87 FOXE *A. & M.* (1596) 248/1 They began to misdout their speeding. 1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* iv. iii. 194, I beseech your Grace let this Letter be read, Our person misdoubts it: it was treason he said. 1593 — 3 *Hen. VI.* v. vi. 14 The Bird that hath bin limed in a bush, With trembling wings misdoubteth euery bush. 1663 H. COGAN tr. *Pinto's Trav.* lxxv. 307 Presently misdoubting the businesse, she went . . . to impart the sad news unto her Mother. 1857 DICKENS *Let.* (1880) II. 9, I much misdoubt an amateur artist's success in this vast place. 1870 MORRIS *Earthy Par.* II. iii. 496 Much they misdoubted what these came to do.

† b. To hesitate or scruple (*to do something*). *Obs.*

1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* II. 176 The holy Ghost misdoubteth not to speake in the Scriptures, after this usual phrase of speech [orig. *sacræ literæ non dubitant voces huiusmodi usurpare*].

4. To fear or suspect the existence or occurrence of (something regarded as evil).

c 1540 tr. *Pol. Verg. Eng. Hist.* (Camden No. 36) 159 The kinge, misdoubtinge some treason [orig. *fraudem suspicatus*]. a 1586 SIDNEY *Arcadia* III. (1629) 250 Hee misdoubted each mans treason, and coniectured euery possibility of misfortune. 1597 BEARD *Theatre God's Judgem.* (1612) 170 The Turks secure and misdoubting nothing. 1603 DRAYTON *Bar. Wars* I. xlix. Warn'd by Danger to misdoubt the worst. 1633 G. HERBERT *Temple, Ch. Porch* xxviii, Yet in thy thriving still misdoubt some evil. 1653 GATAKER *Vind. Annot. Jer.* 6 Because he misdoubted discovery as wel by the one as by the other. a 1721 SHEFFIELD (Dk. Buckham.) *Wks.* (1753) I. 64 My fearful conscious eyes Look often back, misdoubting a surprize.

absol. 1700 DRYDEN *Wife of Bath's T.* 116 Misdoubting much, and fearful of the event. 1850 MRS. BROWNING *Poems Island xxx.* Poems II. 189 And who would murmur and misdoubt, When God's great sunrise finds him out?

† b. transf. To fear for, have fears about. *Obs.* 1630 R. N. tr. *Camden's Hist. Eliz.* I. 14 This also troubled the French King, who could not but misdoubt France [orig. *Gallia non poterat non timere*], if by this new marriage England should fall againe to the Spaniard, his Enemy.

5. With clause (occas. with simple obj.): To fear or suspect (that something is or will be the case).

1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* vi. iii. 47 Misdoubting least he should misgyde His former malice to some new assay. 1605 in *Bucleuch MSS.* (Hist. MSS. Comm.) 81 They misdoubt they shall not be able to raise many voluntaries. a 1648 LD. HERBERT *Hen. VIII* (1683) 406 Neither did the King misdoubt that the putting of Arms into so many of his Subjects hands would redound to his prejudice. 1813 BYRON *Br. Abydos* I. v, Much I misdoubt this wayward boy Will one day work me more annoy. 1818 SCOTT *Hri. Midl.* xxxviii, And that ledly was the Queen herself. . . I misdoubted when I saw that your honour didna put on your hat. 1865 DICKENS *Mut. Fr.* III. xv, Mr. Boffin stared here, and stared there, as misdoubting that he must be in some sort of fit. 1885 *Harper's Mag.* May 830/2, I misdoubt the ladies won't like it.

b. With acc. and inf.: To suspect (a person or thing) of being (so-and-so). ? *Obs.*

1599 SANDYS *Europæ Spec.* (1632) 172 [He] is strongly misdoubted to practise with the Emperour for the joyning the Catholike and Lutheran forces in one. 1625 BP. MOUNTAGU *App. Cæsar* 275 You misdoubt the Testimony to bee forged, because it was forgotten to name the place.

c. refl. and intr. To suspect; to have suspicions of; to be suspicious of. *Obs.* or *arch.*

1637 HEYWOOD *Dial.* viii. 109 Dost thou misdoubt thee Of nothing lost? hast all thy tooles about thee? 1814 CARY *Dante, Paradise* xxiv. 86, I not a whit misdoubt of its assay. 1843 JAMES *Forest Days* I. ii. 12 Get thee gone, slut! . . . what dost thou know of friars' cells? Too much, I mis-doubt me. 1846 TRENCH *Mirac.* xviii. (1862) 300 The neighbours may have misdoubted of the work, as having been done on the Sabbath.

Hence **mis'doubted ppl. a.**
1687 H. MORE *App. Antid.* (1712) 181 Suspected Innocency and misdoubted Truth.

† mis'doubtful, a. Obs. -1 [MIS-¹ 6.]
Suspicious. So **mis'doubtfully adv.**, suspiciously.

1575 R. B. *Appius & Virg.* civ, When men wyll seeme misdoubtfully, Without an why, to call and crie. 1596

SPENSER *F. Q.* v. vi. 3 She gan to cast in her misdoubtfull mynde A thousand feares.

mis'doubting, vbl. sb. [MIS-¹ 3.] = MISDOUBT sb.

1571 GOLDING *Calvin on Ps.* lxxviii. 18 Our nature is forward to misdoubting. 1606 G. W[OODCOCKE] *Hist. Iustine* I. 5 This man . . . casting about . . . to found out the depth of this their misdoubting. 1823 J. F. COOPER *Pioneers* xi, The misdoubtings of our arrogant nature. 1877 LADY WOOD SHEEN's *Foreman* I. 264 She . . . had a little misdoubting of the success of an evening's entertainment.

mis'doubting, ppl. a. [MIS-¹ 2.] Distrustful, suspicious.

1652 *Eliza's Babes* 75, I must now ask thee pardon for those misdoubting thoughts. 1814 BYRON *Corsair* III. viii, Mis-doubting Corsair! 1868 HOLME LEE *B. Godfrey* xvi, Mis-doubting vagabond that you are.

mis'draught, rare. [MIS-¹ 4.]

† 1. Misbehaviour. (Cf. DRAUGHT sb. 20 b.) *Obs.*

c 1440 CAPGRAVE *Life St. Kath.* I. 821 Whanne she covde aspye ony mysdraught [MS. *Rawl. mysdrawte*] Of man or of woman, that thei were nyce.

2. A draught (of air) in a wrong direction.

1838 *Civil Engin. & Arch. Jyrl.* I. 212/2 The mortar . . . falls out in powder, and leaves gaping chinks for misdraught between the bricks.

mis'draw, v. [MIS-¹ 1.]

† 1. trans. To draw amiss. *Obs.*

Cf. OF. *mestraire le merel (la merele)*, jouer mauvais jeu, éprouver un revers; un trait de merele, un coup de la fortune (Godefroy).

1390 GOWER *Conf.* I. 18 So that under the clerkes lawe Men sen the Merel all mysdrawe. 1885 *Proc. Soc. Psychical Res.* III. 427 There were also 40 diagrams . . . all misdrawn.

† 2. To entice, allure, mislead. *Obs.*

1382 WYCLIF *Deut.* xvii. 17 He shal not haue many wyues, that mysdrawen [Vulg. *alliciant*] the soule of hym. 1599 SANDYS *Europæ Spec.* (1632) 122 So they be in the latine, and not purposely written . . . to misdraw the multitude.

† 3. intr. To go astray. (Cf. DRAW v. 68.)

c 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 304/168 þe lupere lucifer, þo he was is [sc. St. Michael's] felawe . . . for-to he gan misdrawe.

Hence **† mis'drawing ppl. a.** (in quot. *absol.*); **mis'drawn ppl. a.**, badly or wrongly drawn (up).

c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* III. pr. xii. (1868) 104 3if þere were a 3ok of mysdrawynges in diuerse parties [orig. *detrectantium jugum*]. 1867 BAGEHOT *Eng. Constitution* 268 The practical arguments and the legal disquisitions in America are often like those of trustees carrying out a misdrawn will.

mis'drawing, vbl. sb. [MIS-¹ 3.] A faulty drawing or delineation.

1872 PROCTOR *Ess. Astron.* iv. 59 A small misdrawing in an orthographic presentation of a planet. 1905 C. F. KEARY in *Author* 1 Feb. 144 Leslie's misdrawings of mob-capped maidens.

† mis'dread, sb. [MIS-¹ 4.] Dread of evil.

1608 SHAKS. *Per.* I. ii. 12 (Qo. 1) The passions of the mind, That haue their first conception by misdread.

† mis'dread, v. Obs. [MIS-¹ 1.]

1. refl. and intr. To have fear, be in dread.

c 1350 *Will. Palerne* 1567 Misdrede 3ow neuer; I wil fulfill alle forwardes feiþli in dede! 1597-8 BP. HALL *Sat.*, *Defiance to Envie* 25 Needs me then hope, or doth me need misdread?

2. trans. To dread (some evil).

1606 G. W[OODCOCKE] *Hist. Iustine* xxxi. 104 To auoyd a mischiefe which he misdreaded. *Ibid.* xxxv. 113 Alexander . . . misdreding no hostility prepared against him at all.

mis'drive, v. [MIS-¹ 1.]

† 1. trans. ? To commit (a wrong). *Obs.*

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 116 If trespas be misdryuen, & do þin owen scouure, & I wille make amendes.

2. To drive in a wrong direction.

a 1631 DONNE *Serm.* lxxxiv. Wks. 1839 IV. 58 They are miscarried, misdriven, . . . with the spirit of giddiness. 1674 N. FAIRFAX *Bulk & Selv.* 74 A curious frame . . . so feately set together . . . that should but any one pin of it be mis-driven . . . you hazard the cracking . . . of the whole. 1885 SIR H. TAYLOR *Autobiogr.* I. 298 The Government . . . was so much misled, or rather misdriven, as to supersede him in office.

mise (mi:z, maiz), sb.¹ Also 5-6 *myse*, 5, 8 *myze*, 6 *misse*, 7 *mize*. [a. AF., OF. *mise* action of placing or setting, expenses, account, wager, arbitration (whence med.L. *misa, misia*), fem. abstract noun f. *mettre* (pa. pple. *mis*) to place.]

† 1. pl. Expenses or costs. *Obs.*

c 1450 *Godstow Reg.* 88 The mysis and expensis I-had by the defeaute of the said John and Robert. 1469 *Anc. Cal. Rec. Dublin* (1889) I. 333 And also rollys to be made of the misis and costes. 1492 in Rymer *Fœdera* (1711) XII. 490 The Mises and Expenses the which he hath doon for th'entertaining of the Men of Werr.

2. A grant, payment, or tribute made to secure a liberty or immunity, as (a) by the inhabitants of Wales to a new Lord Marcher, king, or prince on his first entrance into their country, (b) by the inhabitants of the County Palatine of Chester on a change of earl.

? a 1500 *Chester Pl.* (E.E.T.S.) 439 Ofte I sett vpon falce Assyze rayvinge poore with layinge myze. 1535 *Act 27 Hen. VIII*, c. 26 §23 That all . . . lay and temporal . . . personnes now beynge Lordes Marches [v.r. Marchers] . . . shall . . . have all suche mysis and profittes of thir tennautes as they haue had or used to have at the first entre into their Landes. 1548 *Act 2 & 3 Edw. VI*, c. 36 §52. c 1567 in *Cardiff Rec.* (1901)

III. 279 As concernyng mysis the which the said Erle [of Pembroke] and lorde [Herbert of Cardiff] do clayme to have of their tennautes at their fyrst entry. 1648 *British Bellman* 7 Impositions, by way of Excise, Loane, Myzes, Weekly and Monethly Assesments. 1656 *King's Vale-Royal Eng.* 15 We perceive, that the Inhabitants of the said County of Chester, have paid, and must pay rightfully, at the change of every Owner of the said Earldom, 3000. Marks, called a Mize. And the inhabitants of the County of Flint, being parcel of the said County Palatine, must likewise pay 2000. Marks, which is also called a Mize. 1665 P. HENRY *Diaries & Lett.* (1882) 172 At Malpas at a parish-meeting . . . three mizes sess'd for y^e ensuing year. 1709 STRYPE *Ann. Ref.* Introd. §2. 13 Nor did she [Q. Eliz.] forget her Myzes; that is, what was due to her from the People of Wales, by antient Custom due to the Princes of Wales, . . . at their first Entrance upon the supreme Government.

3. A settlement by agreement.

In *Eng. Hist.* applied to the two settlements made in January and May, 1264, between Henry III and his rebellious barons, called the *Mise of Amiens* and *Mise of Lewes* respectively.

[a 1293 T. DE WYKES *Chron.* an. 1264 in *Hist. Angl. Script.* (1687) II. 63 Statutum quoddam quod Misam Lewensem inusitato nomine nuncupabat.] 1700 TYRRELL *Hist. Eng.* II. 1027 Until such time as the Peace between the said Lord the King, and the Barons at Lewes, according to a certain *Mise* or Agreement, should be fully concluded. *Ibid. marg.*, The *Mise* at Lewes. 1875 STUBBS *Const. Hist.* xiv. §177 (1896) II. 92 The *Mise of Amiens* . . . received the papal confirmation on the 16th of March.

4. Law. The issue in a writ of right.

1544 tr. *Nat. Brevium* 2 Ioynnyng the mysis vpon the mere. 1544 tr. *Littleton's Tenures* 101 He . . . may well have a writ of right agaynst him y^e recovered, for thys that the mise shall be joyned onely upon the clere right. 1726 W. NELSON *Lex. Manerium* (1733) 47 [The Court of the Manor] 'tis a Court which may try the *Mise* joined upon a Writ of Right. 1773 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* III. xx. 305 In a writ of right, the mise or issue is, that the tenant has more right to hold than the demandant has to demand. 1853 JUDGE LEE in *Grattan's Rep. Virginia* (1855) X. 355 Upon the mise joined on the mere right, every affirmative matter going to the right and title of the demandant . . . is necessarily put in issue.

† b. at one's own mise: by one's own pleading. [Cf. AF. *par sa mise et par soen assent* (Britton II. xviii).]

1453 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 270/2 In cas that they . . . appere nat, that than they that appered nat, by auctorite aforseid be ateynt and convict . . . as verily and in the same forme and effect, as they were ateynt and convict at their own mysis.

5. Comb., as mise-gatherer, mise-book, a book containing the ratings for the gathering of the mise in the various towns and villages of the County Palatine; **mise-layer,** an assessor of taxes; **mise-money** = 2 (above).

1673 **Mise-book* [see MISE v.]. 1725 J. JOLLEY (*title*) The Head Constable's Assistant, or, a *Mise-Book* for the County Palatine of Cheshire. 1886 *Cheshire Gloss.* (citing *Cheshire Sheaf* II. 361), There was, and perhaps still is, at Chester a *mise-book*, in which every town and village in the county is rated for this tax. 1597 *Crt. Leet Rec. Manch.* (1885) II. 130 Reynolde Parkynson and Anthonie Shepparde to the office of **mysegatherers* for this year to come. 1604 *Salford Portmote Rec.* (1902) 41 Henry Kelley and francis Hutchenson were appointed *mysegatherers*. *Ibid.* 114 There shalbee a Laye layd by the **Myselayers* for provysion of Bucketts and Hookes. 1615 in *Crt. Leet Rec. Manch.* (1885) II. 308 That A reasonable ley shalbe assessed and taxed by the *myselayers* . . . whereby sixe ladders [etc.] . . . maye be presently provided for the Comon good of all the inhabitants. 1617 in *N. & Q. Ser.* VII. (1891) XI. 66 **Mize Money*. 1679 BLOUNT *Anc. Tenures* 162 The tenants shall pay him a certain sum of money called *Mise-money*, in consideration whereof, they claim to be acquit of all fines and americiaments, which are recorded at that time and in Court Rolls and not levied. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Mise-Money*, Money given by way of Composition or Agreement, to purchase any Liberty.

† mise, sb.² Obs. [Of obscure origin. Cf. MISER sb.²] app. = PANADA.

c 1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 339/2 Myse, or mysys, *mice*, in plur. 1611 COGR., *Eau panée*, a Panado, a *Mise*.

† mise, v.¹ [app. back-formation f. MISER sb.¹] *intr.* To be miserly. Hence **misring ppl. a.**

1579 E. HAKE *News out of Poulves Churchyard* Djb, They scratch, they scrape, they mise, they muse. 1595 LODGE *Fig for Momus* Sat. iv. 21 A miserable mysing wretch, That lues by others losse, and subtle fetch.

mise (mi:z, maiz), v.² [f. MISE sb.¹] *trans.* To rate for the mise.

1673 SIR P. LEYCESTER *Hist. Antiq. Cheshire* iv. 309 The Township of Limme . . . is in our Common *Mise-book* Mized at o1l. 16s. ood. *Ibid.* 351 Runcorn Superior and Inferior . . . are Mized together in our Common *Mise-book*, and are very hard Mized. 1886 *Cheshire Gloss.*, *Mise*, to value for rating purposes.

mise, obs. pl. of MOUSE; var. MESE sb.² and v.

misease (mis'i:z), sb. *arch.* Forms: see MIS-² and EASE sb.; also 3 *meoiseise*, 4 *mysis*, *myssis*, *misheise*, *meseise* (?), 5 *myssaes*. [a. OF. *mesaise* (from 13th c.), f. *mes-* MIS-² + *aise* EASE.]

1. Distress, affliction; trouble, misery; extreme suffering or discomfort. Also *pl. Obs. exc. arch.*

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 114 Al þet flesch þuncheð sur oðer bitter, þet is, pine & weane, & teone, & alle meseise. c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 2466 þe vnkynde pou wilt vp reyse, þe kynde pou puttest to meseisey. c 1375 *Cursor M.* 3596 (Fairf.), Squa has now elde þis ysaac led þat he in mysese [Cott. langur] lijs in bed. 1382 WYCLIF *Gen.* iii. 16, I shal multiply thi mysyses and thi conceyungis. c 1386 CHAUCER *Pars. T.* ¶ 102, I go with-oute returning . . . to the lond of

mise and of derknesse, where-as is the shadwe of deeth. *c 1440 York Myst.* xx. 213 Myseise [Tounley sorow] had neuere man more. *c 1450 Merlin* 64 And so endured the kyng in grete myseise for love of Ygerne. **1470-85** MALORY *Arthur* ix. xix. 367 Alle the mysease that sir tristram hath was for a letter that he fond. **1483** CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 148/3 Wherefore are ye in so grete meseise for brede? Yf ye have none thys day ye shal haue to morn. **1490** — *Godfrey* vi. 25 Alle the meseises & the myschiefs that the peple of our lord endured that tyme. *c 1611* CHAPMAN *Iliad* XIII. 521 His dart, Meriones Pursude, and Adamas so striu'd, with it, and his meseise, As doth a Bullocke puffed and storme. **1848** LYTTON *Harold* II. v. ii. 25 'Gurth, has my father ailed? There is that in his face which I like not'. 'He hath not complained of meseise', said Gurth, startled. **1900** F. S. ELLIS *Rom. Rose* I. 7/178 Covetise eggs men on, for their meseise, To gather, but to scatter not.

†2. Lack of the necessities of life or of the means of living; poverty, need, want. *Obs.*

c 1200 Trin. Coll. Hom. 43 *Diuicias et paupertates ne dederis michi sed tantum uictui necessaria*, loured ne gif þu me noþer ne world winne ne meseise ac mi bare bileue. *a 1300 Cursor M.* 4770 þat he . . . ar grant þam son menskli to dei, Ar þat meseise [Gött. hunger] lang for to drei. *a 1325 Prose Psalter* xliii. 26 þou for-ȝetest our mesais [inopiæ nostræ] and our tribulacioun. **1362** LANGL. *P. Pl. A.* i. 24 þat on Clothing is from Chele ow to saue; And þat oþer Mete at Meel for meseise of piseluen. **1389** in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 31 Quat broyer or syster . . . falle in mischefe er mys-eise . . . he schal han Almesse. **1490** CAXTON *Godfrey* ci. 153 Seyng that our men suffred so moche famyne and meseise.

3. Uneasiness, disquiet.

1905 R. H. SHERARD *O. Wilde* vi. 75, I noticed with some meseise that . . . he seemed to have the middle class contempt for the title of knighthood.

† **mis'ease**, *a. Obs.* [app. an adj. use of MISEASE *sb.* modelled on F. *aise* adj. (? for **aaise* = à *aise* at ease); cf. the forms *eesse*, *eise*, s.v. EASY *a.*] Distressed, miserable; in want.

a 1225 Ancr. R. 46 Hwo se is ful meseise, of alle beo heo cwiite. *Ibid.* 162 Uorto urouren ancre pet is meseise [v.r. in meseise]. *c 1290 St. Julian* 106 in *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 259 þi holie Man . . . mani Meseise Man in is hous wel loueliehe vnder-fonge. **1377** LANGL. *P. Pl. B.* vii. 26 And amende mesondieuh pere-myde and myseise folke helpe. *c 1440* [see MISEASED]. *c 1450 Merlin* 94 He . . . yaf his godes . . . to myseise peple of his reame.

absol. ? **a 1400 Morte Arth.** 667 To mendynantez and myseise in myschefe fallene.

† **mis'ease**, *v. Obs.* —⁰ [a. obs. F. *mesaiser*, OF. *mesaisier*, f. *mesaise* MISEASE *sb.*] *trans.* To trouble, inconvenience.

1530 PALSGR. 637/1 If you take this waye, it wyll myseise you.

† **mis'eased**, *a.* Also 5 missaysid. [f. MISEASE *sb.* + -ED².] *a.* In want. *b.* Troubled, distressed.

c 1440 Eng. Cong. Irel. (Rawl. MS.) 115 The mayny, that was myssaysid [Dubl. MS. myssaysse] and hungry, founde ther mette and drynke y-now. **1553** GRIMALDE *Cicero's Offices* (1558) To Rdr., To make sound the sick mind (in case it be mis'eased and hath a wil to be relieved).

† **mis'easily**, *adv. Obs.* In 3 mis'eislich. [app. f. MISEASE + -LY².] ? Miserably.

a 1300 Earth ix. in *E.E.P.* (1862) 151 Whan erþ hap erþ wip streinþ þus geten, alast he hap is leinþ mis'eislich i-meten.

† **mis'easeness**. *Obs. rare* —¹. [f. MISEASE *sb.* + -NESS.] Trouble, affliction.

14.. *Wyclif's Bible* Job v. 21 (MS. Bodl. 277), þu schalt not drede myseesnesse [Vulg. *calamitatem*] whanne it comip.

† **mis'easety**. *Obs.* In 4 myseiste, -este, -eisete. [f. MISEASE + -te(e, -TY.) = MISEASE.

1382 WYCLIF *Mark* iv. 19 Myseiste [v.r. myseises, Vulg. *ærumnæ*] of the world. *Ibid.* xii. 44 But this of hir myseiste [Vulg. *penuria*] sente alle thingis that she hadde.

† **mis'easy**, *a. Obs.* [a. OF. *mesaisé*, -*aisié* (also -*aisi*), f. *mes-* MIS-² + *aisé* EASY *a.*] Miserable, wretched.

c 1290 St. Julian 120 in *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 259 A Meseisore man þane he pouste, no man ne miȝte iseo. **1387-8** T. Usk *Test. Love* i. iii. (Skeat) I. 150 Unneth may I ligge for pure misesy sorowe.

|| **mise au point** (miz o pwē). [Fr.] A focusing or clarification of an obscure subject or problem.

1946 *Word* II. 113 A general *mise au point* of the linguistic side of semantic problems is thus overdue. **1949** *Archivum Linguisticum* I. 126 The Geneva School retorted with an important *mise au point*. **1971** *Ibid.* II. 64 For a recent *mise au point*, see P. H. Matthews, . . . in *New Horizons in Linguistics*.

mis'educate, *v.* [MIS-¹ 1.] *trans.* To educate wrongly. Also **mis'educated** *ppl. a.* [MIS-¹ 2], wrongly educated.

1827 POLLOK *Course* T. ix. 167 The mis'educated fancies . . . Of superstitious men. **1856** G. WILSON *Gateways Knowl.* 86 The tongue is deliberately mis-educated. **1858** CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* vii. viii. II. 277 His fault was the general one, of having mis'educated the Prince. **1897** *Lady's Realm* June 216/1 Servants are not only more educated; they are mis'educated.

mis'education. [MIS-¹ 4.] Wrong or faulty education.

1624 BP. HALL *Epist.* vi. vi. 394 Our Land hath no blemish comparable to the mis-education of our Gentry. **1831** CARLYLE *Sart. Res.* II. iii. As for our Mis'education, make not bad worse. **1840** KINGSLEY *Misc.* (1859) I. 237

Spiritual faculties, which it is as wicked to stunt . . . by mis'education as it is to maim our own limbs.

|| **mise-en-page** (mizōpaz). [ad. Fr. *mise-en-pages* imposition.] The design of printed pages, including the layout of text and illustrations; also, the composition of pictures.

1926 R. FRY in J. M. Cameron *Victorian Photographs* 13 Here the artist has been able to control everything, the *mise-en-page*, the disposition of the drapery, and the illumination. **1930** *Times Lit. Suppl.* 3 July 556/1 More intent on realizing the volumes than on the *mise-en-page*. **1938** *Burlington Mag.* Sept. p. xiii/1 There is hardly a single plate . . . which can be considered a really satisfactory *mise-en-page*. **1939** *Ibid.* Apr. 177/1 No difference as far as the *mise-en-page* is concerned between the portrait said to be by Bellini and a Turkish work. **1957** *Listener* 5 Dec. 947/2 The wrapper is deplorable . . . and the *mise-en-page* rather poor . . . nevertheless a book to be thankful for. **1959** *Times* 26 Mar. 3/4 Neither the tonal harmony . . . nor the *mise-en-page* is always quite strong enough in these latter pictures. **1963** *Ibid.* 18 Apr. 7/6 Of special interest are the publications in which students are given the opportunity of gaining practical experience in the design of the book and the *mise-en-page*. **1968** *Listener* 25 Jan. 106/3 Television cannot emphasise in the manner of a newspaper's *mise-en-page*. **1972** *Guardian* 19 June 11/2 Aubrey Beardsley . . . contributed . . . the art of *mise en page* . . . the art of making dramatic use of big blank spaces.

|| **mise-en-scène** (mizāsēn). [Fr.] *a.* The staging of a play; the scenery and properties of a stage production; the stage setting.

1833 W. C. MACREARY *Diary* 14 Dec. (1912) I. 85 Saw the play, *Coriolanus*, in so disgraceful a state that it was useless to bestow a word upon the *mise en scène*. **1840** A. BUNN *Stage* II. xi. 298 More attention was paid to the *mise en scène* than to the acting. **1891** 'L. MALET' *Wages of Sin* I. iii. ii. 131 Only look at the walls of our exhibitions, look at the *mise en scène* of our theatres! **1911** G. B. SHAW *Blanco Posnet* Pref. 340 The *mise-en-scène* of a play is as much a part of it as the words spoken on the stage. **1951** *Oxf. Compan. Theatre* 715/1 Perhaps Antoine . . . never realized the force of some of his *mis-es-en-scène*. **1961** K. TYNAN *Curtains* III. 391 In the newer *mis-es en scène* one got a feeling of dehydrated Luhtishness. **1974** *Listener* 17 Jan. 92/3 The newspaper office *mise-en-scène* . . . gave it [sc. a radio play] early vitality.

b. transf. and fig. The setting, surroundings, or background of an event or action.

1872 E. BRADDON *Life in India* i. 8 Novelists . . . sometimes select India as the *mise en scène* of their tales. **1894 [see IMPRESSIONIZE *v.*]. **1901** *Q. Rev.* CXIII. 314 She [sc. Queen Victoria] was unrivalled in her sense of the proper *mise en scène* of a formal ceremonial. *a 1916* H. JAMES *Ivory Tower* (1917) 270, I manage to treat myself to some happy . . . *mise-en-scène* or exploitation of my memory of (say) California. **1924** EARL OF BIRKENHEAD *Amer. Revisited* vi. 165 She would have dictated peace, I should imagine, at Buckingham Palace; for the *réclame* of the *mise-en-scène* would, on the whole, have been greater than that of Versailles. **1940** WODEHOUSE *Eggs, Beans & Crumpets* 12 You have simply got to get your atmosphere right . . . Chance your arm with the *mise en scène*, and before you can say 'what ho', you've made some bloomer. **1972** J. HODGSON *Uses of Drama* xvi. 183 In certain dramatized situations 'people' are actors, and the rush of social events, *mise-en-scène*.**

† **mis'egging**, *vbl. sb. Obs.* [f. MIS-¹ 3 + EGGING *vbl. sb.* 1] Unlawful instigation.

1496 *Dives & Pauper* (W. de W.) vii. viii. 286/2 Yf a man . . . by mys eggyng take away an other mannes seruante he doth theft.

Misegun, vulgar corruption of MAZAGAN.

1818 SCOTT *Rob Roy* xiv, 'Am trenching up the sparry-grass, and am gaun to saw sum Misegun beans'.

misel, var. MIZZLE.

miselden, obs. f. MISTLETOE.

miself, obs. f. MYSELF.

miselle, obs. f. MIZZLE.

miselled, obs. f. MEASLED *ppl. a.*

miselto(e), obs. ff. MISTLETOE.

miselve(n), obs. ff. MYSELF.

mis'emphasis. [MIS-¹ 4.] Incorrect emphasis.

1927 *Sat. Rev. Lit.* 12 Mar. 651/1 The historic church has too frequently specialized in morbid and bogey-ish suggestions until the natural trend of a faith that its faith has been diverted to mis'emphasis on guilt and introspective self-analysis under the obsession of fear. **1962** R. B. FULLER *Epic Poem on Industrialization* 3 Full of fanciful mis'emphasis. **1965** H. KAHN *On Escalation* viii. 152 This example of past mis'emphasis is now widely known and is often cited by analysts.

mis'em'ploy, *v.* [MIS-¹ 1.] *trans.* To employ amiss; to use for a wrong or improper purpose; to put to wrong uses.

1609 W. M. *Man in the Moone* (1849) 16 Much riches were you bequeathed, the more is the pittie you have so little grace to misemploy them. **1654** H. L'ÉSTRANGE *Chas. I* (1655) 5 Considering how those moneys were mis-employed, indeed rather thrown away. **1681** DRYDEN *Abs. & Achit.* 613 'Tis sin to misemploy an hour. **1712** ADDISON *Spect.* No. 535 ¶1 That vain and foolish Hope, which is misemployed on Temporal Objects. **1852** GROTE *Greece* II. lxxviii. IX. 335 The force of Athens, misemployed and broken into fragments, is found . . . unable to repel a new aggressor. **1860** MILL *Repr. Govt.* (1865) 66/1 Not that the depositaries of power will not, but that they cannot, misemploy it.

misem'ployed, *ppl. a.* [MIS-¹ 2.] Wrongly or improperly employed. Also *absol.*

1646 FULLER *Wounded Consc.* (1841) 324 In case his leg be set, he . . . flies out, unjoining it again by his misemployed mettles. **1647** WARD *Simp. Cobler* 28 What a multitude of mis-employ'd hands, might be better improv'd in some more manly Manufactures. **1905** *Daily News* 30 Aug. 5 Workers and loafers, unemployed, misemployed, and unemployable.

misem'plying, *vbl. sb.* [MIS-¹ 3.]

Misemployment.

1686 HORNECK *Crucif. Jesus* xx. 574 These general gifts, upon his abuse and misemploying of them, are gradually removed. *a 1711* KEN *Preparatives* Poet. Wks. 1721 IV. 6 The pass'd can be no more, Whose misemploying I deplore.

misem'pment. [MIS-¹ 4.] Wrong employment or use; improper application.

1597-8 *Act 39 Eliz.* c. 6 §1 The . . . misemployments Falsities defrauding of the Trustes. *a 1661* FULLER *Worthies, Rutlandshire* (1662) II. 348 The pious and liberal gift is much abused by the avarice and mis-employment of the Governors thereof. *a 1676* HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* I. i. (1677) 4 An improvident expence, and misemployment of their time and faculties. **1705** STANHOPE *Paraphr.* II. 267 By our Negligence and Mis-employment they prove at last to have been bestowed in vain. **1846** GROTE *Greece* I. xvi. I. 497 A misemployment of abstract words. **1877** M. ARNOLD *Last Ess. on Church* 155 The risks which beset practice from the misemployment of such criticism.

misen, obs. form of MIZEN.

† **mis'english**, *v. Obs.* [MIS-¹ 1.] *trans.* To mistranslate into English. Also, to make an English word of illegitimately. Also *absol.* So **mis'englishing** *vbl. sb.*

1567-9 JEWEL *Def. Apol.* (1611) 257 Not nipping the Scriptures, nor misse-englishing them. **1641** SMECTYMNUS *Vind. Answ.* Pref., Hee tells us . . . of misenglishing Tertullian. *Ibid.* §6 With what face can the Remonstrant charge us with infidelity in quotation and mis-englishing? **1737** BYROM *Rem.* (Chetham Soc.) II. i. 137, I thought . . . that the word *inanimating* was mis-englished.

misenite ('misonait). *Min.* [f. *Miseno*, the name of a promontory near Naples, where the mineral is found.] Hydrous sulphate of potassium found in white silky fibres.

1854 DANA *Syst. Min.* (ed. 4) II. 377.

† **mis'enter**, *v. Obs.* [MIS-¹ 1.] *trans.* To enter erroneously.

1675 *Conn. Col. Rec.* (1852) II. 360 This was ordered Sept. 3, 75,—and was miss-entered here.

† **mis'entering**, *vbl. sb. Obs.* [MIS-¹ 3.] Erroneous entering, misentry.

1580-1 *Act 23 Eliz.* c. 3 §2 No Fyne . . . shalbee reversed . . . by any Write of Error, for false . . . Lattin . . . mis'entering of any Warrante of Attorney [etc.]. **1607** NORDEN *Surv. Dial.* I. 34 The misconceiuing mis'entering by the Surveyor, may be erroneous.

† **misen'treat, -in'treat**, *v. Obs.* [MIS-¹ 1.] *trans.* To treat badly; to ill-treat, ill-use.

1450 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 189/2 Arestyng and misentretyng, ayent the lawes of God and libertees of the Church, the Dean. **1483** CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 399/3 A clerke . . . sayd it was not honest . . . to mysentrete the holy body by vyolente hondes. **1519** HORMAN *Vulg.* 4 Pristhod is holy, and ought nat to be misintreated. **1583** GOLDING *Calvin on Deut.* lxxiii. 448 S. Paule warneth maisters y' they should not mis-intreat their seruants.

† **misen'treating**, *vbl. sb. Obs.* [MIS-¹ 3.] Ill-treatment.

1531 *Elyot's Instr.* in *Governor* (1883) 72 Complaining to the Pope of the misintreating of us. **1581** LAMBARDE *Eiren.* II. iii. (1588) 135 Violent handlings and misentreatings of the person.

mis'entry. [MIS-¹ 4.] An erroneous entry.

1602 FULBECKE *1st Pt. Parall.* 70 Because he did make a misentrie once into a rolle in a Court where hee was Steward. **1697** *View Penal Laws* 18 No Common Brewer shall be prosecuted for any Misentry—if [etc.]. **1768** BLACKSTONE *Comm.* III. 407 And if any mis-entry was made, it was rectified by the minutes.

† **mis'e'piscopist**. *Obs. rare* —¹. [f. Gr. *μῖσο*(o)-MISO- + *ἐπίσκοπος* BISHOP + -IST.] A hater of episcopacy.

1659 GAUDEN *Tears Ch.* iv. xxiv. 640 Those Mis'e'piscopists . . . who most envied . . . that honour to . . . other Bishops.

miser ('maizə(r)), *a.* and *sb.*¹ Also 6 myser, myzer, 7 mizer. β. 6-7 misard, 9 *dial.* miserd, misert, etc. [a. L. *miser* wretched, unfortunate.

The β forms are due to association with the suffix -ARD. Sp. and It. *miserio* have, like the Eng. word, the two meanings of (1) wretched, (2) avaricious.]

† *A. adj.*

1. Miserable, wretched. *Obs.*

1542 UDALL *Erasm. Apoph.* 108b *margin.*, Manne of all creatures moste miser. **1558** PHAER *Aeneid* II. E iv b, Again to weapons fourth I flew, and death moste myser call [L. *mortemque miserum opto*]. **1567** TURBERV. *Epit.* etc. 8 Thus must I Miser liue till shee . . . Doe pittie mee. *a 1586* SIDNEY *Arcadia* II. (1622) 174 Shee assured her selfe I was such a one as would make euen his miser-minde contented with that he had done. **1612** *Pasquil's Night-cap* (1877) 58 And looking forth did see that miser wight, which (like a drowned mouse) stood dropping there.

2. [attrib. use of B. 2.] Miserly. *arch.* or *dial.*
 1598 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. i. III. 781 Treasures, scrap't by th' Vsurry and Care Of miser-Parents [orig. *des ayeuls usuriers*]. 1612 W. PARKES *Curtaine-Dr.* (1876) 30 A miser finds a thriflesse sonne. 1729 SAVAGE *Wanderer* III. 155 The miser-spirit eyes the spendthrift heir. 1789 BURNS *To Mary in Heaven* iv. Still o'er these scenes my mem'ry wakes, And fondly broods with miser care! 1810 J. MONTGOMERY *W. Indies*, etc. (ed. 3) 18 Dark through his thoughts the miser purpose roll'd To turn its hidden treasures into gold. 1855 SINGLETON *Virgil* III. 63 Ah! fly fell regions, fly a miser shore [orig. *fuge litus avarum*].

β. 1825-80 JAMIESON, *Misert*, extremely parsimonious. Comb. 1602 BRETON *Mother's Blessing* (Grosart) 10/2 Where thou shalt see the mizer-minded-dogge, Frie in the furnace of his molten gold.

B. sb.
 † 1. A miserably or wretched person; a wretch. *Obs.* (*arch.* in Scott.)

1542 UDALL *Erasm. Apoph.* 108 b, So did the philosophier call hym a miser, that had no qualitee about the commen rate of manne. a 1548 HALL *Chron.*, *Hen. VIII*, 242 b, He patiently suffered the stroke of the axe, by a ragged and boocherly miser, wich he very ungodly performed the Office. 1584 R. SCOT *Discov. Witcher*. VIII. ii. (1886) 128 If these cold prophets . . . tell thee prosperitie and deceive thee, thou art made a miser through vaine expectation. 1591 SHAKS. *I Hen. VI*, v. iv. 7 Decrepit Miser, base ignoble Wretch. 1608 TOPSELL *Serpents* 99 Being destitute of . . . comfort, like a silly Miser . . . hee truded home to his owne lodging. 1820 SCOTT *Monast.* xxiv. And who . . . is the old miser who stands beside him? 1831 — *F. M. Perth* xv, See thou keep thy scoffs, to pass upon misers in the hospital.

2. One who hoards wealth and lives miserably in order to increase his hoard. Also, in wider use, an avaricious, grasping person, a niggard.

a. c 1560 *Misogonus* II. ii. 91 (Brandl), The misers wealth doth hurt his health. 1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V*, II. iv. 47 Defence . . . Which of a weake and niggardly proiection, Doth like a Miser spoyle his Coat, with scanting a little Cloth. 1634 MILTON *Comus* 399 The unsun'd heaps Of Misers treasure. 1691 NORRIS *Pract. Disc.* 265 To see an old shaking Miser among his Bags, like a Scare-Crow in a Field of Corn. 1764 GOLDSM. *Trav.* 51 As some lone miser, visiting his store, Bends at his treasure, counts, recounts it o'er. 1818 BYRON *Juan* I. cxxiv, Sweet to the miser are his glittering hopes. 1842 NEWMAN *Par. Sermon*. V. iii. 50 A miser praising alms-giving . . . is unreal.

β. 1588 GREENE *Perimedes* F, This Melissa flourishing thus in happy fame, the old misard her Father . . . sought out . . . a young Gentleman. 1623 COCKERAM *I, Cimbricke*. A misard, or niggard. 1879 MISS JACKSON *Shropsh. Word-bk.*, *Misard*, a miser, an avaricious man. 1886 *Cheshire Gloss.*

b. † *miser's gallon*: 'a very small measure' (Nares). *miser's sauce*: see quot. 1877.

1630 J. TAYLOR (Water-P.) *Armado* Wks. I. 82 The *Drunken Sisse*. Her Ordnance are Gallons, Pottles, Quarts, Pints, and the mizers Gallon. 1877 *Cassell's Dict. Cookery*, *Miser's Sauce*. — Mince some young onions, a little parsley, . . . and grate a dessert-spoonful of horse-radish. Mix these ingredients with an equal quantity of oil and vinegar.

† c. A niggard in the use of. *Obs.*

1630 J. TAYLOR (Water-P.) *Wks.* I. 130 Wine and Ale was so scarce, and the people there such Mizers of it, that [etc.].

† *miser*, sb.² *Obs.* Also 6 mizer. [Origin uncertain; perh. a use of F. *misère*, which according to Cotgrave had the sense of a drink made from the washings of bee-hives.] A kind of sop made with the crumb of bread, etc.

1594 NASHE *Unfort. Trav.* K, They may crumble it [sc. bread] into water well inough, and make mizers with it. 1670-74 HAN. *Woolley Queen-like Closet* (1684) 169 To make Misers for Children to eat in afternoons in Summer. Take half a pint of good small Beer, two spoonfuls of Sack, the Crum of half a penny Manchet [etc.].

miser ('maɪzə(r)), sb.³ Also mizer. [Origin uncertain.] A boring instrument used in sinking wells, consisting of an iron cylinder having an opening in the side with a cutting lip, which is attached to the lower end of a boring-rod.

1842 *Civil Eng. & Arch. Jnl.* V. 168/2 The 'miser' can bring up a cubic yard of earth each time it is raised. 1843 *Min. Proc. Inst. Civil Eng.* (1844) II. 59 The advantages of a large diameter were manifest to all practical men, particularly when the auger or 'miser' was used. 1875 E. SPON *Sinking & Boring Wells* 56 The valve in the old form of mizer is subject to various accidents which interfere with the action of the tool. *Ibid.* 57 The conical bottom of the mizer has a triangular-shaped opening.

miser ('maɪzə(r)), v.¹ *rare*. [f. MISER sb.¹] *trans.* To hoard up in a miserly fashion.

1888 G. MACDONALD *Elect Lady* xvi. 144 Before people had money, they must have misered other things! Some girls miser their clothes, and never go decent. 1902 *Cassell's Suppl.*, *Miser*, to keep or hoard like a miser; to save (with up).

miser ('maɪzə(r)), v.² [Related to MISER sb.³] *trans.* To bring up (earth) by means of a miser. Also *absol.* Hence '*miser*ing vbl. sb.', boring with a miser.

1842 *Civil Eng. & Arch. Jnl.* V. 420/1 The misering was continued until the depth of 189 ft. 10 in. was attained. 1843 HOLTZAPFEL *Turning* II. 552 note, In boring large holes, the earth is generally excavated by the process of 'misering up'. 1855 OGILVIE *Suppl.*, *Miser*, an iron cylinder . . . in which the earthy matters are collected, or misered-up, in the process of sinking.

miserabilism ('mɪzəɹəbɪlɪz(ə)m). [ad. mod.L. *miserabilism-us*, f. L. *miserābil-is* MISERABLE: see -ISM.] A form of pessimism (see quot.). So '*miserabilist*, an advocate of miserabilism;

miserabi'listic a., practising or advocating miserabilism.

1882 J. W. BARLOW *Ultim. Pessimism* 8 The third . . . of these unscientific species combines the characteristic evils of both wrathful and quietistic pessimism. It has been aptly termed Miserabilism (*Miserabilismus*). The miserabilistic pessimist spends his life in sulky grumbling at his lot, without making the slightest effort to improve it. He is not active, nor has the grace to be resigned. 1902 *Q. Rev.* Oct. 632 Leopardi's pessimism is of the 'miserabilist' kind.

miserability (ˌmɪzəɹəˈbɪlɪtɪ). *rare*⁻¹. [f. MISERABLE: see -ITY.] Miserableness.

1838 HAWTHORNE *Amer. Note-bks.* (1883) 180 The utter and ludicrous miserability thereof made us laugh.

miserable ('mɪzəɹəb(ə)l), a. and sb. [a. F. *miserable* (from 14th c.), ad. L. *miserābil-is* pitiable, f. *miserārī* to be pitiful, f. *miser* wretched.]

A. *adj.*

1. Of persons: a. Existing in a state of misery; wretchedly unhappy in condition. Now *rare*.

1526 TINDALE *I Cor.* xv. 19 Then are we off all men the miserablest. 1536 *Prymer of Salysbery* fol. clviij b, I am a wretched; and a miserable synner. 1548-9 (Mar.) *Bk. Com. Prayer, Litany*, Have mercy vpon vs miserable synners. 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 273 a, He . . . besecheth him for Christes sake . . . not to worke any extremite agest hym, beyng a myserable Prince [*miserum sane principem*]. 1588 SHAKS. *Tit. A.* III. ii. 28 To bid Æneas tell the tale twice ore How Troy was burnt, and he made miserable. 1604 E. G[RIMSTONE] *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* v. xii. 360 It was a thing very common . . . that the Divell . . . answered in these false Sanctuaries deceiving this miserable people. 1667 MILTON *P.L.* XI. 500 O miserable Mankind, to what fall Degraded, to what wretched state reserv'd! 1710 BEVERIDGE *The. Theol.* II. 383 How miserable wilt thou be without Christ, Satan always domineering over . . . thee.

absol. 1484 CAXTON *Fables of Æsop* IV. v. (1889) 107 Every one ought to do wel to the straunger and forgyue to the myserable. 1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 84 ¶ 2 In the Regard for the Miserable, Eucrate took particular Care, that the common Forms of Distress . . . should never obtain Favour by his Means.

b. Mentally full of misery; wretchedly unhappy in feeling. Now often in somewhat trivial sense: Wretchedly uneasy or uncomfortable.

1591 SHAKS. *Two Gent.* IV. i. 35 My youthfull trauaile, therein made me happy, Or else I often had benee often miserable. 1696 SWIFT *Let.* (1768) IV. i, He is the miserablest creature in the world; eternally in his melancholy note, whatever I can do. 1766 GOLDSM. *Vic. W.* xvii, Go and be miserable, for we shall never enjoy one hour more. 1802 MRS. E. PARSONS *My. Visit* IV. 152 Mr. Clifford . . . seemed very miserable by the loss of his box. 1847 C. BRONTE *J. Eyre* II, I cry because I am miserable. 1859 TENNYSON *Enid* 7 The pang That makes a man, in the sweet face of her Whom he loves most, lonely and miserable. 1866 [see 3].

absol. 1890 *Spectator* 15 Mar., Not by subordinating religious principle to the desires of the miserable.

2. Needy, poverty-stricken; wretchedly poor.

Obs. exc. as merged in 1 a.

1585 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* Ser. I. III. 747 Ydill beggaris and miserable personis. 1590 SWINBURNE *Testaments* 30 They be poore and needie, such as the law tearmeth miserable persons. 1697 DAMPIER *Voy.* (1699) 464 The Inhabitants of this Country [New Holland] are the miserablest People in the World. The Hodmadods of Monomatapa, though a nasty People, yet for Wealth are Gentlemen to these. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Miserable*, wretched, unfortunate, distressed, poor. 1842 *Borrow Bible in Spain* xxxiv, San Vincente, a large dilapidated town, chiefly inhabited by miserable fishermen.

3. Of conditions, events, etc.: Full of or fraught with misery; causing wretchedness.

1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* lxi. 50 My lyf hes bene so miserable. 1535 COVERDALE *2 Kings* xiv. 26 The Lorde considered the myserable affliction of Israel. 1594 SHAKS. *Rich. III.* I. iv. 2 O, I have past a miserable night, So full of fearful Dreames, of vgly sights. 1666 DRYDEN *Ann. Mirab.* Pref., Ess. (ed. Ker) I. 11 The destruction being . . . so vast and miserable, as nothing can parallel in story. 1726 SWIFT *Gulliver* II. viii, What could I expect but a miserable death of cold and hunger? 1813 SHELLEY *Q. Mab* v. 248 Disease, disgust, and lassitude, pervade Their valueless and miserable lives. 1866 MRS. CHARLES *Winifred Bertram* I. 13 Auntie says it is not of the least use to make one's self miserable about miserable things that never happened at all.

b. In weakened sense: Causing extreme discomfort.

1850 *Beck's Florist* 233 It was a miserable morning . . . when we started for Slough in our open conveyance. 1856 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* (1858) I. v. 403 The journey in the wild weather was extremely miserable.

4. Of things: Exciting, or such as to excite, pity; pitiable, deplorable. Now *rare* exc. with mixture of sense 5.

1552 ABP. HAMILTON *Catech.* Pref. (1884) 5 Bot and the samyn office be done negligently, thair is na thing afore God mair miserabil, mair hevvy and mair damnabil. 1665 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (1677) 307 Superstition I detest; but that it should become a derision, is miserable and to be pitied. 1726 SWIFT *Gulliver* II. vii, To show the miserable effects of a confined education. 1870 MAX MÜLLER *Sci. Relig.* (1873) 272 His success was after all a miserable failure.

5. Pitiably unworthy, inadequate, or meagre; contemptible, despicable; paltry, 'sorry', 'poor'.

1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* lxxii. 37 Ane vthir sort, more miserabil, Thocht that be nocht sa profitabile. 1534 WHITINTON *Tullyes Offices* I. (1540) 58 Ambycion and contention for honour is a vyce vterly very miserable. 1535 COVERDALE *Job* xvi. 2 Miserable geuers of comforte are ye. 1597 *Pilgrim. Parnass.* II. (1886) 8 [He] often scratcheth his

witts' head for the bringinge of one miserable period into the worlde. 1620 T. GRANGER *Div. Logike* 350 The Proposition is miserable. For a false adiunct is put a true adiunct, happie. 1723 CHAMBERS tr. *Le Clerc's Treat. Archit.* I. 137 Their Bases and Corniches will be confounded together, which must needs have a miserable Effect. 1743 WESLEY in *Wks.* 1872 I. 412 One of the most miserable sermons I ever heard. 1794 BURKE *Sp. agst. W. Hastings* Wks. 1827 VIII. 301 This miserable balance of 60,000. 1818 in *Harper's Mag.* (1884) June 126/1 The corn is miserable . . . ; we have to pound it. 1841 L. HUNT *Seer* (1864) II. 34 It would be the miserablest and most despicable of all mistakes. 1873 HALE *In His Name* vi. 60 He had lost certainly half an hour in that miserable altercation.

b. *colloq.* Applied to very weak tea. Also *absol.* 1842 LOVER *Handy Andy* xv. 130 The large bowl of miserable Mrs. O'Grady had prepared. 1900 E. GLYN *Visits Eliz.* 205 There was only a miserable tea left.

6. Miserly, mean, stingy. Now *dial.*

1484 CAXTON *Fables of Æsop* IV. iv. (1889) 106 The myserable auarycious, the more goodes that they have the more they desire to haue. 1522 [implied in MISERABLENESS 2]. 1597 HOOKER *Ecl. Pol.* v. lxx. § 20 The liberal harted man is by the opinion of the prodigall miserable, and by the iudgement of the miserable lauish. 1611 COTGR. s.v. *Fourmage*, Cheese is good when a miserable hand giues it. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* II. i. iv. ii. (1651) 228 That he be not too niggardly miserable of his purse. 1646 QUARLES *Judgem. & Mercy* Wks. (Grosart) I. 78/1 If I am covetous it is interpreted providence; if miserable, it is counted temperance. 1816-60 WHATLEY *Comm.-pl. Bk.* (1864) 235 In Norfolk and Suffolk, among the common people, the word *miserable* is the only one in use to signify what we call penurious. 1853 N. & Q. Ser. I. VII. 544. 1859 MRS. GASKELL *Round the Sofa* II. 101 A certain kind of sober pleasure in amassing money, which occasionally made them miserable (as they call miserly people up in the north).

† 7. Having pity, compassionate. *Obs.*

1584 *Three Ladies Lond.* F j b, Therefore pray ye Sir, be miserable to me, and let me go. 1600 HEYWOOD *1st Pt. Edw. IV.* IV. iv. I j b, My sonnes . . . itha Gaile, . . . and outstep [= outcept] the King be miserable, hees like to totter. 1630 J. TAYLOR (Water-P.) *Wks.* II. 80/1 Although my crime is vmeasurable, yet I hope your Lordship will not forget to become miserable.

8. Comb., as *miserable-looking* *adj.*

1839 DARWIN *Jrnl. Voy. Beagle* 3 A hospital, containing about a dozen miserable-looking inmates.

B. sb. A miserably person; one who is in misery, extreme unhappiness, or great want.

[In mod. use chiefly after F. *miserable*.]

1534 LD. BERNERS *Gold. Bk. M. Aurel.* (1559) H h v j b, These miserables after that they be appointed and set in their offices, where of they be nothyng woorthy [etc.]. 1640 tr. *Verdere's Rom. of Rom.* III. 131 Parmolina (so is this miserable called that speaks to you) loves you with passion. 1679 EVERARD *Disc.* 23 We need not admire at the Tribulation which these poor miserables do suffer. 1768 STERNE *Sent. Journ.*, *Dwarf*, So many miserables, by force of accidents driven out of their own proper class. 1815 SOUTHEY *Roderick* xxv, Saying thus, he seized the miserable. 1833 GEN. P. THOMPSON *Exerc.* (1842) II. 480 The same kind of effect, that a clean shirt and a razor have upon the miserable who was in want of them. 1896 'IAN MACLAREN' *Kate Carnegie* 287 It became such miserables [sc. students in grimy towns] to be insolent.

'*miserableness*. [-NESS.]

1. The quality or condition of being miserable; wretchedness, miserable unhappiness.

1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* I. xiii. (1614) 74 He found a miserable death, where others with miserableness seeke a blessed life. 1701 COLLIER *M. Anton.* (1726) 178 Does any natural defect force you upon grumbling, miserableness, or laying your faults upon your constitution. 1830 COLERIDGE *Let.* (1895) 751 During my long chain of bodily miserablenesses. 1890 *Spectator* 5 July, 'My God! what a genius I had when I wrote that book', said Swift, half-mad and wholly miserable . . . Wordsworth, without any miserableness or despair, was . . . of the same opinion.

† 2. Miserliness, niggardliness, stinginess. *Obs.*

1522 SKELTON *Why nat to Court* 1029 Suche gredynesse, Suche nedynesse, Myserableness, With wretchedynesse. 1641 QUARLES *Enchyr.* II. xvii, It is lesse reproach, by miserableness, to preserve the popular love, than by liberality to deserve the private thanks. 1681-6 J. SCOTT *Chr. Life* II. iv. § 3 Wks. 1718 I. 289 His Prosperity either shrivels him into Miserableness, or melts him into Luxury. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Miserableness*, Covetousness, Niggardliness, Stinginess.

3. Wretched or mean character or condition.

1633 BP. MORTON *Disch. 5 Imputations* 199 To the end that you may see the miserableness of your Cause, which must be supported by such Frauds . . . as his have benee.

miserably ('mɪzəɹəb(ə)lɪ), *adv.* [f. MISERABLE + -LY.]

1. In a miserable manner; in such a manner or to such an extent as to excite pity; in misery; in extreme unhappiness or discomfort.

1432-50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) IV. 5 He herde that his moder scholde die miserably. c 1440 *Alphabet of Tales* 244 And pan come tythandis at pe pope was myserable dead. a 1500 *Bernard. de cura rei fam.* (E.E.T.S.) I As he his howsalde sulde contene, And his famele miserably sustene. 1535 COVERDALE *Micah* II. 10 Because off their Idolatry they are corrupte, and shall myserably perish. 1657 WOOD *Life* (O.H.S.) I. 216 The effigies . . . miserably defaced when Oxon was besieged. 1726 SWIFT *Gulliver* III. iv, In the mean Time, the whole Country lies miserably waste. 1753 *Scots Mag.* Feb. 100/1 Five were miserably scorched. 1782 COWPER *Let.* 18 Nov., We promise, however, that none shall touch it but such as are miserably poor. 1822 SHELLEY tr. *Calderon's Mag. Prodig.* II. 44 The melancholy form Of a great ship . . . Drives miserably! 1881 RUSSELL *Hais* VII. 154 This unnatural strife . . . which had ended in her husband being thus miserably incarcerated.

b. Pitiably, deplorably, despicably.

1597 *Pilgrim. Parnass.* II. (1886) 6, I want a worde miserably! I must looke for another worde in my dictionarie. 1741 MIDDLETON *Cicero* II. x. 414 Bassus was miserably unwilling to deliver up his Legion.

2. So as to cause misery or distress; calamitously, disastrously. ? *Obs.*

1538 STARKEY *England* 22 Some put in pryson and myserably handly. 1584 POWEL *Lloyd's Cambria* 100 [They] set the cathedrall on fire, and . . . spoiled and burnt the towne miserably. 1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* II. 300 The Inglish men of weir, afflicted vs sair, and misaribillie. 1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1621) 59 [They] miserably and without resistance wasted the country about Emissa. 1728 MORGAN *Algiers* II. ii. 227 He continued his Excursions, miserably ravaging all the Italian Coasts.

b. So as to make one feel wretched.

1806 J. BERESFORD *Miseries Hum. Life* VI. xxxviii, On the road—one of the wheels of your carriage beginning to creak miserably.

†3. In a miserly fashion, covetously. *Obs.*—0

1611 COTGR., *Sordidement*, . . . basely, miserably, for (deere) lucres sake. 1736 AINSWORTH, Miserably (covetously), *Avare, illiberaliter*.

4. Meanly, wretchedly, badly.

1586 SIDNEY *Arcadia* II. xix. §4 (1590) 187 b, The same loue makes me ashamed to bring you to a place, where you shalbe so . . . miserably entertained. 1840 MACAULAY *Ess.*, *Ld. Clive* (1843) III. 113 The younger clerks were so miserably paid.

5. Used as a pejorative intensive (cf. *wretchedly*).

1715 POPE *Iliad* I. 180 Sanson's map . . . is miserably defective both in Omissions and false Placings. 1810 J. FOSTER in *Life & Corr.* (1846) I. lxxviii. 415 The miserably deficient improvement of a life of which the best part is now gone. 1871 CARLYLE in Mrs. Carlyle *Lett.* I. 392 She had a miserably bad sore throat.

miseraic(k, -a_ike, etc., obs. ff. MESARAIC.

† **miseration**. *Obs.* [ad. L. *miseratiōn-em*, n. of action f. *miserārī* to have compassion, f. *miser* wretched.] Pity, compassion, mercy.

1382 WYCLIF 2 *Esdra*s ix. 31 God of myseraciouns [Vulg. *Deus miseratiōum*]. 1432-50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) I. 5 Diuine miseracion [orig. *diuina miseratio*] hath prouided vse of letters in to the remedy of the imperfecion of man. 1522 SKELTON *Why nat to Court* 1041 God of his miseracyon Send better reformacyon! 1533 BELLENDEN *Livy* I. ii. (S.T.S.) I. 17 Hir sonnys war commandit but only miseracioun to be cassin in tyber. 1609 BIBLE (Douay) *Zech.* vii. 9 *comm.*, Doe ye mercie, and miserations [Vulg. *miserationes facite*]. 1638 JUNIUS *Paint. Ancients* 72 The sight of so many afflicted ones provoking teares by a mutual miseracion.

† **miserateur**. *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [a. L. *miserātor*, agent-n. f. *miserārī* to pity.] One who pities.

1609 BIBLE (Douay) *Isa.* liv. 10 *comm.*, Our Lord thy miserateur [Vulg. *miserator tuus*].

miserdom ('maɪzədəm). [f. *MISER sb.*¹ + -DOM.] The habits and practices of a miser.

1887 *Pall Mall G.* 11 Feb. 2/1 A Tory Government yielding to senseless and uncalled-for pressure for miserdom is a sight for men and gods. 1887 *Advance* (Chicago) 13 Oct. 641 In all the annals of miserdom or rapacity.

misere, obs. form of MISERY.

|| **misère** (mɪ'zɛə(r), Fr. mizer). *Cards.* [Fr. = poverty, MISERY.] 1. In boston and solo whist, a declaration by which the caller undertakes not to take a trick.

1830 'EIDRAH TREBOR' *Hoyle* 32 [Boaston.] If he is to play Misere, the elder hand leads, and in this case there are no trumps. *Ibid.* 34 In playing any of the four modifications of 'Misere'. 1888 A. S. WILKS & C. F. PARDON *How to Play Solo Whist* 2 The monotony of the very bad hands which in Whist were dealt out to him . . . he is now enabled to vary by calling 'misère'. *Ibid.* 6 The misère caller should . . . claim the full penalty for every such offence. *Ibid.* 9.

2. = MISERY.

1897 E. DOWSON *Let.* c 10 June (1967) 385 Writing to you has somewhat cheered me, but all my misères will return in a moment. 1903 [see GOD-FORSAKEN *ppl. a.*] 1964 *Punch* 2 Sept. 359/3 Recommended to those who still enjoy being stunned by the grandeurs of empire with the misères guaranteed absent.

|| **miseratur** (mɪzərɪ'etə(r)). *Eccl.* [3 pers. sing. pres. subj. of L. *miserārī* to have pity or mercy.] = May (God) have mercy; being the first word of the Absolution used in the Western Church.

c 1450 *Bk. Curtasye* 154 in *Babees Bk.*, To schryue þe in general þou schalle lere þy Confitour and miseratur in fere. a 1470 GREGORY in *Hist. Coll. Cit. Lond.* (Camd.) 167 He . . . layde hym downe prostrate, sayng there hys *Confyteor*, and alle the prelatys sayde *Miseratur*. 1845 J. JONES *Man. Plain-chant* 25 *The Confyteor, Miseratur, and Indulgentiam*, are recited, not sung.

|| **miserere** (mɪzə'riərɪ, -'rɛə-). Also 6 messerery, 7 misereri. [imper. sing. of L. *miserārī* (see prec.)]

1. a. The fifty-first Psalm (fiftieth in the Vulgate), beginning *Miserere mei Deus* ('Have mercy upon me, O God'), being one of the Penitential Psalms.

a 1225 *Anr.* R. 44, & mid te miserere, goð biuoren ower wouede & endeð ðer þe graces. 1539 PERY in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. II. II. 153 Sayeing the sawme of 'Messerery' ower us. 1583 FOXE *A. & M.* 1493/2 And so was brought . . . by the

Sheriffes toward Smithfield, saying the Psalme *Miserere* by the way. a 1693 *Urquhart's Rabelais* III. xxiii, If ever . . . I may lay hold upon thee . . . thou shalt have the *Miserere* even to the *Vitulos* [cf. Vulgate Ps. I. fin.]. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr. Miserere*, . . . is commonly that Psalm, which the Judge gives to such guilty persons as have the benefit of Clergy allowed by the Law. 1829 W. IRVING *Diary* 16 Apr. in *Life & Lett.* (1862) II. 310 *Miserere* in the cathedral in the evening. 1845 E. HOLMES *Mozart* 65 Arriving at Rome in the Holy Week, they hurried to the Sistine Chapel, to hear the *Miserere* at matins.

b. With reference to the time it takes to recite the *Miserere*. (Cf. F. *demeurer un bon miséré.*)

[c 1450 *ME. Med. Bk.* (Heinrich) 111 Sepe hem by þe space of þis psalme seyenge: miserere mei deus.] 1558 WARDE tr. *Alexis' Secr.* (1568) 26 Let all boyle together for the space of one *Miserere*. 1665 *Phil. Trans.* I. 97, I have heard one say, that had seen it, that it did not set Wood on Fire but after the time of saying a *Miserere*.

c. A musical setting of this psalm.

1776 BURNEY *Hist. Mus.* (1789) IV. 569 Metastasio, to whom I transmitted a copy of this *Miserere*. 1779 H. WALPOLE *Let. to C'tess Ossory* 15 Nov., I was last night at Lady Lucan's to hear the Misses Bingham sing Jomelli's 'Miserere'. 1845 E. HOLMES *Mozart* 67 The 'Miserere' of Allegri.

¶ d. = KYRIE I b.

? c 1620 R. PATRICK in S. Arnold *Cathedral Mus.* (1790) (title) The Te Deum, Benedictus, Miserere, Nicene Creed [etc.].

2. *transf.* A cry of 'Have mercy!'; a prayer or ejaculation in which mercy is asked for.

a 1616 BEAUM. & FL. *Woman's Prize* III. i, No more ay-mees, and miseries [read misereres] Tranio Come near my brain. 1657 J. D[AVIES] tr. *Lett. Voiture* xi. I. 19, I repeated to her in your behalf, a whole *Miserere*. a 1700 KEN *Hymnotheo* Poet. Wks. 1721 III. 75 The Mourners, who the Penitent espy'd, A universal miserere cry'd. 1804 *Edin. Rev.* V. 152 A main fault that pervades the whole is the monotonous cry of *miserere* for the poor Irish. 1845 LONGF. *Arsenal at Springfield* ii, What loud lament and dismal *Miserere* Will mingle with their awful symphonies [sc. of firearms]. 1882 J. H. BLUNT *Ref. Ch. Eng.* II. 350 The sweet Alleluias and the plaintive *Misereres* of the English Prayer Book.

†3. In full *miserere mei* ('mɪzərɪ), lit. 'have mercy on me'; a name for the 'iliac passion', a form of colic attended with stercoraceous vomiting. *Obs.*

1611 COTGR., *Reply*. . . the voiding of the excrements at the mouth; a disease called, *Miserere mei*. 1648 JENKYN *Blind Guide* iv. 116 You were under a quotiean fury, or sick of the miserere mei. 1722 QUINCY *Lex. Physico-Med.* (ed. 2), *Miserere mei*, this is apply'd to some Cholicks, where the Pains are so exquisite, as to draw Compassion from a Bystander. 1766 AMORY *Mem.* II. 50 In the excruciating torments of that most dreadful distemper a *miserere*. 1783 POTT *Chirurg. Wks.* II. 148 If it proves fatal by mortification, it is taken for a *passio-iliaca*, or *miserere*.

4. = MISERICORD 2 c. (An incorrect use.)

1798-1801 J. MILNER *Hist. Winchester* II. 36 The stalls with their misereres, canopies, pinnacles, &c. *Ibid. note*, That small shelving stool, which the seats of the stalls formed when turned up in their proper position, is called a *Miserere*. 1863 I. WILLIAMS *Baptistery* II. xxiii. (1874) 80 The *Misereres* here have place, As hiding from the day of Grace The quaint device, and snakes that twine, . . . Which speak the serpent's brood below. 1869 TOZER *Higl. Turkey* I. 80 The stalls . . . are provided with misereres, which . . . are seldom used, as the monks generally stand during the whole service. 1959 *Punch* 30 Dec. 675/2, I . . . selected a train with the longest carriages I could find. . . To get the full vista, I sat on the miserere at the front.

attrib. 1848 B. WEBB *Sk. Continental Ecclesiol.* II. 39 Four beautiful stalls, with miserere-seats and canopies. 1872 *N. & Q.* Ser. IV. IX. 405/1 *Miserere* carvings. *Ibid.* 472/2 *Miserere* stalls.

'miserhood. *rare.* [-HOOD.] Miserliness.

1867 BUSHNELL *Mor. Uses Dark Th.* 221 Hate, jealousy, petulance, miserhood, envy,—every sort of obliquity has its own disfigurement. *Ibid.* 253.

misericord (mɪ'zɛrɪkɔ:d), *sb.* Also 4-5 mysere-, 4-6 mi-, myseri-, mysery-. [a. OF. *misericorde*, ad. L. *misericordia*, f. *misericors* (see next).]

1. Compassion, pity, mercy. Also as *int.* *Obs.* except *arch.*

a 1315 SHOREHAM I. 1183 To oure lorde Mercy he cryp, and biddeþ hym Mercy and misericorde. c 1386 CHAUCER *Pars. T.* ¶ 731 Thanne is misericorde . . . a vertu, by which the corage of man is stired by the misere of him that is misersed. c 1489 CAXTON *Sonnes of Aymon* xi. 284 Gode lord . . . by thy pite & mysericorde graunt to Rowlande his prayer. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* viii. 72 Quhy vil þe nocht haue misericord & pytie of þour natiue cuntre? 1651 tr. *De-las-Coveras' Don Fenise* 144 [He] abandoned himselfe to diuine mercie, and to the misericord of the waves. 1657-83 EVELYN *Hist. Relig.* (1850) II. 217 The Diuine misericord did not utterly abandon our lapsed parents in this condition. 1705 VANBRUGH *Confederacy* I. iii, Misericord! what do I see! 1922 JOYCE *Ulysses* 380 They had had ado each with other in the house of misericord where this learning knight lay.

2. *Hist. and Antiq.* Senses derived from monastic uses of L. *misericordia*. a. An indulgence or relaxation of the rule.

1820 SCOTT *Monast.* xix, Indulgence shall be given to those of our attendants who shall, from very weariness, be unable to attend the duty at prime, and this by way of misericord or indulgentia.

b. An apartment in a monastery in which certain relaxations of the rule were permitted, esp. one in which those monks ate to whom special allowances were made in food and drink.

c 1529 in *Archæologia* (1882) XLVII. 51 That noo suche householdes be then kepte . . . butt oonly oon place which

shalbe called the mysericorde where shalbe oon sadde lady of the eldest sorte ouersear and maistres to all the residue that thidre shall resort. c 1535 *Surv. Yorksh. Monast.* in *Yorksh. Archæol. Jnrl.* (1886) IX. 212 A nother chambre by the same called Mysericorde. 1545 in *London & M'sex Archæol. Trans.* IV. 357 *note*, That Mr. Dean and his successors shal have the Misericorde, the great Kitchen [etc.]. 1883 *Athenæum* 24 Feb. 255/2 [Mr. Turle's house] was one of the largest of the houses . . . next after that of the abbot . . . It stood between the dorter and the misericorde. 1898 J. T. FOWLER *Durham Cath.* 59 The misericorde or 'loft'.

c. A shelving projection on the under side of a hinged seat in a choir stall, so arranged that, when turned up, it gave support to one standing in the stall. Also *attrib.*

c 1515 in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) I. 484 Iron worke and other small necessaries . . . as copper to hang the misericordes with [etc.]. 1874 MICKLETHWAITE *Mod. Par. Churches* 2 The chancel seats hung on hinges and provided with misericords. 1893 *Reliquary* VII. 129 Of the ancient misericords [in Limerick Cathedral] nineteen are perfect. 1904 *Athenæum* 20 Aug. 250/3 There are four misericord stalls at Wysall.

3. A dagger with which the *coup de grâce* was given. [So med.L. *misericordia*, F. *misericorde*.]

14. . . *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 653/2c *Hic pugis* [read *pugio*], mysercord. *Ibid.* 654/16 *Hec cica*, misericord. 1484 CAXTON *Chivalry* 63 Mysericorde or knyff with a crosse is gyuen to a knyght to thende that yf his other armures faylle hym that he haue recours to the myserycorde or daggar. 1859 *Archæol. Jnrl.* XVI. 356 A *misericorde*, or dagger of mercy, dug up in a field near Deddington. 1869 BOUTELL *Arms & Armour* iii. 49 It was adjusted at the waist, as was the mediæval *misericorde*, on the right side.

† **misericord**, a. *Sc. Obs.* [a. OF. *misericord*, L. *misericord-em* (-cors), f. *miseri-*, stem of *miserērī* to pity + *cord-*, *cor* heart.] Compassionate, pitiful, merciful.

1456 SIR G. HAYE *Law Arms* (S.T.S.) 269 Jugis suld be ay misericordes, and full of clemence and pitee. 1567 *Gude & Godlie B.* (S.T.S.) 168 How suld we thank that Lord, That was sa misericord. 1583 *Leg. Bp. St. Androis* 448 Ye man be gude, my Lord, And to yo^r man misericord.

† **miseri'cordially**, *adv.* *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. L. *misericordia* mercy + -AL¹ + -LY.² Cf. OF. *misericordialment*.] Mercifully.

1659 BROME *Queen & Conc.* IV. iii. 81 If misericordially This graecious Fæminine preserve your lives Ex ore lupi.

† **miseri'cordious**, a. *Obs.* [a. OF. *misericordieux* (from 12th c.), or ad. med.L. *misericordiōs-us*, f. *misericordia* (see MISERICORD sb.)] Compassionate, merciful.

1483 CAXTON *Cato* eiiij b, Yf he neuer pardonned . . . he shold not seme to be myserycordyous ne mercyful. a 1500 *Melusine* 313 There nys so grete a synnar in the world but that is more piteable & myserycordyous than the synnar repenteth hym . . . of his . . . synne. 1528 *Sheph. Kal.* xiv. l j b, By youre myserycordyous pyteye. 1634 W. TIRWHYTT tr. *Balsac's Lett.* 91 The misericordious Justice of God. 1648 W. BROWNE *Polexander* III. III. 79 That misericordious Goodnesse from whom I have so often petition'd you.

† **miseri'cordy**. *Obs.* [ad. L. *misericordi-a*: see MISERICORD sb.] Mercy.

14. . . *Chaucer's Boeth.* III. met. xii. (Caxton), The Lord and lugge of sowles was meoued to myserycordydes. 1491 CAXTON *Vitas Patr.* (W. de W. 1495) II. 243 b/2 To haue mercy of me poore synnar & Indygne of thy grete myserycordye.

† **mi'sericors**, a. *Sc. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [a. OF. or L. *misericors*; cf. MISERICORD a.] Compassionate. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* II. 566 Gratus God quihk is misericors [rime perforce].

miserism ('maɪzərɪz(ə)m). *rare*⁻¹. [f. MISER + -ISM.] Miserliness.

1798 ANNA SEWARD *Lett.* (1811) V. 155 Mr Newton has put an immense sponge upon Dr Falconer's reproach to his miserism.

† **mi'serity**. *Sc. Obs.* Also misaritie. [app. f. L. *miser* + -ITY after *prosperity*.] Misery.

1530 LYNDESAY *Test. Papyngo* 404 Quhat mortall cheangis, quhat miseritie! [rime calamitie]. 1533 GAU *Richt Vay* (1888) 51 Ye miserite of this vane vardin. 1552 LYNDESAY *Monarchie* 165 Sum tyme in vaine prosperitie, Sum tyme in gret Misaritie.

† **miserlike**, *adv.* *Obs.* Of obscure origin and meaning.

c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 2658 Dor-fore seide ðe ebru witterlike, Ðat he spac siðen miserlike. [Petrus Comestor: *Unde et Hebræi impeditioris linguæ eum fuisse autumant.*]

miserliness ('maɪzəlɪnɪs). [f. next + -NESS.] The quality or condition of being miserly; niggardliness, closefistedness.

1645 USSHER *Body Dic.* 304 Frugality without liberality [degenerateth] into sordid miserliness. 1860 GEO. ELIOT *Mill on Fl.* I. 227 In old-fashioned times, an 'independence' was hardly ever made without a little miserliness. 1865 LEWES in *Fortn. Rev.* II. 692 Economy is rejection of whatever is superfluous; it is not Miserliness.

miserly ('maɪzəlɪ), a. [f. MISER sb. + -LY¹.] Pertaining to or characteristic of a miser; niggardly, stingy.

1593 NASHE *Christ's T.* 29 b, If there were any that had dudden-olde coughing miserly Fathers they could not endure. 1860 WINSLOW *Obsc. Dis. Brain* vi. 169 If benevolent, he [sc. the insane person] becomes

parsimonious and miserly. 1870 DICKENS *E. Drood* vii, He was a miserly wretch who grudged us food to eat, and clothes to wear. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 104 The youth who has had a mean and miserly bringing up.

transf. 1869 LOWELL *Under the Willow* vii, To spend in all things else, But of old friends to be most miserly.

† **'miserous, a.** Obs. [a. OF. *miserieux*, f. *misère*: see MISERY.] Miserable.

c 1475 in Miss Wood *Lett. Roy. Ladies* (1846) I. 108 She hath been long in the miserous prison of Ludgate. 1530 PALSGR. 319/1 Myserable wretched or myserouse. 1560 PHAER *Æneid* VIII. (1562) Bbiiij, O plague most miserous.

misery (ˈmɪzəri). Also 4-6 *misere*, *mysere*, 4-7 *miserie*, (5 *mesury*), 5-6 *myserie* (e, 6 *misserie*). [a. OF. *miserie* (12th c.), ad. L. *miseria*, f. *miser* (see MISER).]

The 15th c. form *misere* seems to be a later re-adoption from OF. *miserie* (mod.F. *misère*.)

1. A condition of external unhappiness, discomfort, or distress; wretchedness of outward circumstances; distress caused by privation or poverty.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Troilus* iv. 272 Wrecche of wrecches, out of honour falle In-to miserie. c 1425 *Eng. Cong. Irel.* 43 Shew hym the mesury that thay suffer for his sake. c 1450 LOVELICH *Grail* xliii. 450 And so longe abode he here In povert and In grete Misere. 1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* II. viii. 84 In grete pouerte mysere & wretchidnes. 1535 COVERDALE *2 Esdras* ii. 17 Ye se the myserye y^t we are in, how Ierusalem lyeth wayst. 1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* II. ii. 41 Misery acquaints a man with strange bedfellows. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* x. 810 But say That Death be not one stroak, . . . but endless miserie. 1705 ADDISON *Italy* 5 The extream Misery and Poverty that are in most of the Italian Governments. 1829 LYTTON *Devereux* I. i, Early marriages were misery; imprudent marriages idiotism. 1836 MACGILLIVRAY tr. *Humboldt's Trav.* xix. 273 The converts live in great poverty, and their misery is augmented by prodigious swarms of mosquitoes. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* iv. I. 433 The sight of his misery affected his wife so much that she fainted. 1886 RUSKIN *Præterita* I. 432 The misery of unaided poverty.

personified. 1750 GRAY *Elegy* Epit., He gave to Mis'ry all he had, a tear. 1799 COWPER *Castaway* 59 But misery still delights to trace Its semblance in another's case.

2. a. With *†a* and *pl.* A miserable condition or circumstance; a cause or source of wretchedness.

1509 FISHER *Funeral Sermon*. *C'tess Richmond* Wks. (1876) 306 After that he [sc. Lazarus] was restored to the myseryes of this life agayne, he neuer laugh. 1548-9 (Mar.) *Bk. Com. Prayer, Offices* 24 b, The miseries of this wretched world. 1572 HULOET s.v., It is a great mysery to be very beautiful. 1615 STOW *Ann. Pref.* ¶ 5 What a hellish mysery it is to have vnreconcilable warres in one small kingdome. 1660 F. BROOKE tr. *Le Blanc's Trav.* III. xvi. 398 The misery is, diuers of them have fallen to frequent their Superstitions and Idolatries. 1697 DRYDEN *Æneid* x. 1076 The Gods from Heav'n survey the fatal Strife, And mourn the Miseries of Human Life. 1788 COWPER *Negro's Compl.* 43 By the miseries that we tasted, Crossing in your barks the main. 1842 BORROW *Bible in Spain* vii, He was going to expose himself to inconceivable miseries and hardships. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* v. I. 628 All the miseries of fallen greatness and of blighted fame.

b. *concr.* A miserable person or place.

1790 MME. D'ARBLAY *Diary* (1842) V. 181, I am sure she would gladly have confined us both in the Bastille, had England such a misery. 1888 *Lady* 25 Oct. VIII. 374/2 'Small street Arabs', she answered. 'The little miseries out of the gutters'.

c. *misery me!*, an interjection expressing self-pity, distress, or general wretchedness.

1888 W. S. GILBERT *Yeomen of Guard* II. 48 Misery me, lackadaydee! He sipped no sup and he craved no crumb, As he sighed for the love of a lady! 1968 N. MARSH *Clutch of Constables* I. 15 'O misery, misery, misery me,' she wrote with enormous relish.

3. The condition of one in great sorrow or distress of mind; miserable or wretched state of mind; a condition characterized by a feeling of extreme unhappiness.

1535 COVERDALE *Job* iii. 20 Wherefore is the light geuen, to him that is in mysery? and life vnto them that haue heuy hertes? 1599 *Return fr. Parnass.* I. i. 472 Thanks, gentle nimphes, for this sweete harmonie! Soe musick yealdes some ease to miserie. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* II. 563 Of good and evil much they argu'd then, Of happiness and final misery. 1729 BUTLER *Serm.* Wks. 1874 II. 35 It is acknowledged that rage, envy, resentment, are in themselves mere misery. 1833 TENNYSON *Two Voices* 2 Thou art so full of misery, Were it not better not to be? 1852 MRS. STOWE *Uncle Tom's C.* xxxiv. 311 It seemed as if I had misery enough in my one heart to sink the city.

† 4. Miserliness, niggardliness. Obs.

1531 ELYOT *Gov.* III. xxii. (1880) II. 345 This was but miserye and wretched nygardshippe in a man of suche honour. 1579-80 NORTH *Plutarch, Galba* (1595) 1107 His meane and simple ordinary of dyet. . . was imputed misery and niggardlines in him. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* III. 131 The Senate right sparingly (such was their miserie), decreed . . . one daies thanksgiving. . . and no more. 1624 WOTTON *Elem. Archit.* 66 A little inisery in the Premises, may easily breed some absurdity of greater charge in the Conclusion.

† 5. A mean or despicable condition. Obs.

1607 DEKKER *Knt.'s Conjur.* (1842) 76 Into so lowe a miserie (if not contempt,) is the sacred art of poesie false [etc.].

6. *dial.* Bodily pain; *U.S. dial.* (with *a*) a pain. to *put* (a person or animal) *out of* (his) *misery*: see *PUT* v. 1 48 d.

1825 FORBY *Voc. E. Anglia, Misery*, acute pain in any part of the body. 'Misery in the head', means a violent head-ache. 1867 LATHAM *Black & White* 38 Massa, I have such a misery in my back. 1895 *Century Mag.* Aug. 543/1 [His]

most memorable remark was that he had 'a misery in his stomach'.

7. *Cards.* = MISÈRE I. Common colloq.

8. *Comb.*, as *misery-line*, *-threshold*; *misery-making*, *-stricken*, *-thirsting* adjs.

1813 SHELLEY *Q. Mab* VI. 126 Thou framedst A tale. . . to glut Thy misery-thirsting soul. 1865 DICKENS *Mut. Fr.* II. xiv, Perverted uses of the misery-making money. 1806 *Daily Tel.* 10 Mar. 6/7 The misery-stricken people of Italy. 1902 W. JAMES *Varieties Relig. Experience* vi. 135 The sanguine and healthy-minded live habitually on the sunny side of their misery-line. *Ibid.* v. 135 We might speak of a 'pain-threshold', a 'fear-threshold', a 'misery-threshold'.

misese, obs. form of MISEASE.

mis'esteem, sb. [MIS-¹ 4. Cf. F. *mésestime*.] Want of esteem or respect; disrespect.

1850 OGILVIE, *Misesteem*, disregard; slight. 1881 F. T. PALGRAVE *Vis. Eng.* 111 They of the great race Look equably . . . on foe And fame and misesteem of man below. 1898 BODLEY *France* II. III. v. 258 The office of minister must remain in misesteem.

mis'esteem, v. [MIS-¹ 1. Cf. F. *mésestimer*.] *trans.* To have a wrong estimation of. Also *mis'esteeming* vbl. sb.

1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* VIII. iii. §8. 402 Albeit some Heralds make Harold by birth but a Gentleman of one, and the first descent, . . . yet . . . it may seeme he is mis-esteemed, seeing his Father was Goodwin a Duke by degree. 1647 H. MORE *Song of Soul* II. i. i. i, I must him tell, that he doth misesteem Their strange estate. 1685 BUNYAN *Pharisee & Publican* 51 What kind of righteousness of thine is this, that standeth . . . in a mis-esteeming of Gods Commands? 1848 LYTTON *Harold* VI. vi, I pray you not so to misesteem us. 1850 GROTE *Greece* II. lxvii. VIII. 477 The practical teachers of Athens and of Greece, misconceived as well as misesteemed. 1900 HENLEY *Verses War, Envoy*, That race is damned which misesteems its fate.

mis'estimate, sb. [MIS-¹ 4.] Wrong estimate or valuation.

1843 MILL *Logic* II. v. iv. 398 A positive mis-estimate of evidence actually had. 1852 H. ROGERS *Ess.* (1874) I. vii. 363 The presumption of this . . . intellect, its total misestimate of the exigencies of the great problems with which it had to deal.

mis'estimate, v. [MIS-¹ 1.] *trans.* To estimate erroneously, have a false estimate of.

1841 CARLYLE *Heroes* II. 75, I believe we mis-estimate Mahomet's faults even as faults. 1849 J. CUMMING *Christ Receiving Sinners* vi. 124 If you see a person mis-estimating every thing around him, thinking . . . that rags are royal purple.

misesti'mation. [MIS-¹ 4.] False or incorrect estimation.

1809 SYD. SMITH in *Lady Holland Mem.* (1855) II. 64 The delay occasioned by the mis-estimation of my own powers.

mis'execute, v. [MIS-¹ 1.] *trans.* To execute, carry out, or perform improperly.

1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* III. §234 A person so obnoxious to them, in the mis-executing his . . . office of Chief Justice in Eyre. 1894 *Voice* (N.Y.) 1 Feb., All the laws, good and bad, are so misexecuted by Tammany as [etc.].

misexe'cution. [MIS-¹ 4.] Improper execution.

1535 *Act 27 Hen. VIII*, c. 24 §9 Fynes. . . for none execution or mysexcucion. . . of suche writtes. 1809 W. BLAKE *Descr. Catal.* 34 All is misconceived, and its mis-execution is equal to its misconception.

misex'pending, vbl. sb. [MIS-¹ 3.] = next.

1646 QUARLES *Judgem. & Mercy* Wks. (Grosart) I. 82/1 The misexpending of my pretious time.

misex'penditure. *rare*-1. [MIS-¹ 4.] Wrong expenditure.

1795 HAMILTON *Wks.* (1886) VII. 89 A misexpenditure of so much money.

† **misex'pense**. Obs. [MIS-¹ 4.] = prec.

1598 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* I. ii. (1641) 9/1 Lesse should I wail their misse-xpence of leasure, If [etc.]. 1627 *Beggers Ape* C 2 b, O wretched end of idle vanity, Of misxepence and Prodigality. 1646 QUARLES *Sheph. Oracles* VIII. ad fin., This fruitlesse hower's misxepence. 1665 BOYLE *Occas. Refl.* v. i. (1848) 297, I will not be forward to condemn him of a mis-xepence.

misex'plain, v. [MIS-¹ 1.] *trans.* To explain incorrectly.

1674 BOYLE *Excell. Theol.* II. iv. 172 Divers phænomena of nature, that had been left unexplained, or were left misexplained by the Schools. 1864 GROSART *Lambs all Safe* 53 Misexplaining the incident as meaning only childlike-dispositioned adults, robs it of all its meaning. 1869 FARRAR *Fam. Speech* III. (1870) 129 note, A second-hand reflection of Greek thoughts, often both mistranslated and misexplained.

misexpo'sition. [MIS-¹ 4.] Incorrect exposition.

1524-5 *Archæol. Jrnal.* (1874) XXXI. 64 By inadvertence and misexposition of the saide Acte. 1645 MILTON *Tetrach.* Wks. 1851 IV. 247 Let them . . . give God his thanks, who hath . . . scow'd off an inveterat misexposition from the Gospel. 1673 BAXTER *Let. in Acc. Sherlocke* II. 168 You misxepound Rom. 7. and upbrayd others with the consequents of your misxeposition.

misex'pound, v. [MIS-¹ 1.] *trans.* To expound wrongly.

1673 [see prec.].

misex'press, v. [MIS-¹ 1.] *refl.* To express oneself faultily.

c 1718 *Life R. Frampton* (1876) 122 If in such a royal auditory he had misexprest himself. 1847 FR. A. KEMBLE *Rec. Later Life* III. 305 You have misunderstood me, or I misexpressed myself.

misex'pression. [MIS-¹ 4.] Incorrect expression.

1651 BAXTER *Inf. Bapt.* 324 The two former I hope are but mis-expressions of a tolerable sence. a 1832 BENTHAM *Deontol.* (1834) II. 221 Impute his neglect. . . to misconception, or misexpression, or forgetfulness.

misex'pressive, a. [MIS-¹ 6.] Expressing a wrong meaning. Hence *misex'pressiveness*.

1816 BENTHAM *Chrestom.* 109 Instead of being negatively and simply unexpressive, it is positively misexpressive. *Ibid.* Wks. 1843 VIII. 40 The inexpressiveness, or rather the misexpressiveness, of the language. 1832 AUSTIN *Jurispr.* (1879) II. 542 The terms promulgated and unpromulgated. . . are not less misexpressive than written and unwritten.

† **mis'fait**. Obs. In 4 *mysfait*, 5 *mesfeat*. [a. OF. *mesfait*, mod.F. *méfait* (= Pr. *mesfait*, It. *misfatto*), f. *mesfaire*, *méfaire* to *misdo*.] *Misdeed*.

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl. B.* XI. 366, I haue wonder of þe . . . Why þow ne suwest man and his make þat no mysfait hem folwe? 1481 CAXTON *Godfrey* viii. 29 All their mesfeates and trespeaces were redressyd.

mis'faith. [MIS-¹ 4.] Disbelief; mistrust.

1382 WYCLIF *Eccles.* II. 18 Who dreden the Lord, shul not ben of mysfeith [1388 unbileueful] to the wrd of hym. 1859 TENNYSON *Vivien* 382 A woman and not trusted, doubtless I Might feel some sudden turn of anger born Of your misfaith.

† **mis'fall**, sb. [MIS-¹ 4.] Mishap, misfortune.

1340 *Ayenb.* 84 Kueade mysfallas and zorzes. *Ibid.* 86, 182. c 1489 CAXTON *Blanchardyn* XII. 44 Ye wyll scandalyze & vttere your mysfal that is now happed to you of one man.

† **mis'fall**, v. Obs. [MIS-¹ 1. Cf. MLG., MDu., Du. *misvallen*, MHG. *missevallen*, Ger. *missfallen*.]

1. *intr.* To suffer misfortune, come to grief.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 7820 His hend he wrang. . . þat godds folk suld sua mis-fall. c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 2005 Humbert gan þer mys-falle. . . for he dreynthe þerin. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* XII. 365 And thai may happin to mysfall.

2. *impers.* or said of the event: To happen unfortunately, fall out amiss. *it misfell me*: misfortune befell me.

1340 *Ayenb.* 193 Hit is wel riȝt þet hit misualle to him . . . þet dep harm uader oþer moder. c 1386 CHAUCER *Knt.'s T.* 1530 Al-though thee ones on a tyme misfille Whan Vulcanus had caught thee in his las. 1481 CAXTON *Reynard* (Arb.) 55 Whiche mysfille her euyl, for the false felle foxe awayted wel his tyme [etc.]. 1509 BARCLAY *Shyp of Folyes* (1570) 70 Thou art blinde and mad to set thy brayne All thing to venge by wrath that doth misfall. 1530 PALSGR. 637/2 Sythe you wyll nat be ruled, if it mysfall with you, you can blame no body but yourselfe. 1596 SPENSER *F.Q.* v. v. 10 Thereat she gan . . . to upbrayd that chaunce which misfell. 1615 SYLVESTER *Job Triumph.* 157 Yet did not Job, for all that him mis-fell, Murmur at God.

† **mis'fame**, sb. Obs. *rare*-1. [MIS-¹ 4.] Evil fame or report.

1480 CAXTON *Trevisa's Higden* III. xxiii. 112 b, He had grete Joye of euyll loos and mysfame.

mis'fame, v. *rare*-1. [MIS-¹ 1.] *trans.* To spread a false report concerning.

a 1850 ROSSETTI *Dante & Circ.* I. (1874) 42 This false and evil rumour which seemed to misfame me of vice.

† **mis'fare**, sb. Obs. [f. MIS-¹ 4 + FARE sb. 1.] Going wrong or astray; mishap, misfortune.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 315 His sun. . . þat wat All pinges þat haldes stat, And halds þam up fro misfare þat þai ne worth to noȝt. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) II. 213 Steryng and meuyng in lymes wiþ oute eny mysfare [orig. *motus membrorum sine errore*]. c 1470 HENRY *Wallace* x. 1060 Mekill dolour it did him in his mynd, Off thair mysfayr. 1496 *Dives & Pauper* (W. de W.) x. ii. 372/2 They were more enclined to lechery for welfare than to robberye for mysfare. 1596 SPENSER *F.Q.* VI. iii. 24 Crying aloud to shew her sad misfare Unto the knights.

† **mis'fare**, v. Obs. Forms: see FARE v. 1 [OE. *misfaran* = OFris. *misfara*, MHG. *missevarn*, ON. *misfara*: see MIS-¹ 1 and FARE v. 1]

1. *intr.* To fare ill, come to grief, be unfortunate.

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Hom.* (Th.) I. 100 Sume . . . cweað ðæt hi þurh bletsunge misfarað, and ðurh wyrriunge geþeoð. a 1023 WULFSTAN *Hom.* xviii. (1883) 104 Eala, zefyrn is, þæt ðurh deofol fela pinga misfor. c 1230 *Hali Meid.* 34 For nis ha neauer wiðute care leste hit ne mis-feare. c 1350 *Will. Palerne* 1359 þi fader and al his folk so misfaren hadde, þat alle here lues in a stounde hadde be lore. c 1420 *Str Amadace* (Camden) XXI, A dede cors opon a bere lay A woman alle mysfare. 1496 *Dives & Pauper* (W. de W.) VII. xxviii. 319/1 In what londe usurye is used openly that londe shall mysfare. 1621 *Gude & Godlie B.* (S.T.S.) 232 Do 3e the contrair, 3our housis will misfair. 1633 HEYWOOD *Eng. Trav.* v, If shee misfare I am a man more wretched in her losse, Then had I forfeited life and estate.

b. Of an enterprise: To miscarry, fail.

c 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* (Edinb. MS.) x. 529 For it wes hys entention To put hym till all auentur Or that a sege on hym

mysfur. 1513 DOUGLAS *Aeneis* IX. Prol. 66 Now war me laith my lang laubour mysfur.

2. To go wrong; to transgress.

c 897 K. ÆLFRED *Gregory's Past.* C. i. 29 Forðon oft for ðæs lareowes unwiseomd misfarað [orig. *offendant*] ða hie riemann. c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 1911 If he sa3 hise breðere mis-faren, His fader he it gan vn-hillen. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 866, I sagh wel þat i misfard. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* II. 115 Er thou so with thiseif misfare. 1487 *How Good Wife Taught Dau.* 282 And kep thame fra freyd and mystair, That pouerte gar thame nocht mysfair.

3. *trans.* (Sc.) a. To do amiss. b. To cause to go wrong.

1461 *Liber Pluscardensis* XII. viii. He that all as made As langand gouernance of his Godhade Nathing mysfaris, bot all dois for the best. a 1578 LINDSEY (Pitscottie) *Chron. Scot.* (1728) 172 He shall . . . misfair the Government and Guidment of his Country.

† **mis'faring**, *vbl. sb.* *Obs.* [MIS-¹ 3.] Wrong-doing; transgression.

1595 SPENSER *Col. Clout* 758 For all the rest do most-whar fare amis, And yet their owne misfaring will not see. For either they be puffed up with pride [etc.].

† **mis'faring**, *ppl. a.* *Obs.* [MIS-¹ 2.]

a. Transgressing, misbehaving.

c 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 305/180 He [sc. Lucifer] may cōsi eue-re more his mis-farinde pruyte. a 1300 *Leg. Rood* (Ashm. MS.) 50 Eraclius þe emperour. . . Of þis mysfaryng prute [Vernon MS. mis farinde pruyde] hurde telle ilome. 13. . . K. *Alis.* 6470 Alle they [sc. the devil's sons] beon mysfaryng. 1413 *Pilgr. Soule* (Caxton) IV. xxxviii. (1859) 65 So that the kyng put away that foule, mysfaryng old one.

b. In evil plight.

c 1450 *Guy Warw.* (Camb.) 1118 He sawe a knyghte rydyng; Hys ryght arme was mysfaryng.

† **mis'fashion**, *v.* *Obs.* [MIS-¹ 1.] *trans.* To put out of shape; to make of a wrong shape.

1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 164/43 To Misfashion, *deformare*. 1594 BLUNDEVIL *Execr.* VIII. (1636) 757 He saith that they must needs mis-fashion the Regions, and make the . . . longitudes, and latitudes, to be untrue. 1608 J. DAYE *Humour out of Breath* III. v. What toyle I had to fashion them to loue, And how 'tis doubled to misfashion them. 1647 WARD *Simp. Cobler* 35 What is amisse in the mould, will mis-fashion the prosult.

mis'fashioned, *ppl. a.* [MIS-¹ 2.] Badly formed; deformed, mis-shapen.

1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* xxviii. 25 Thocht God mak ane misfashionit man, þe can him all schaip new agane. 1548 GESTE *Pr. Masse* F iv. What a misfashioned argumentation is this. 1594 HOOKER *Ecl. Pol.* Pref. iii. § 9 Through their misfashioned preconceit. 1633 BP. HALL *Hard Texts* O.T. 610 Such a scrip—as no wise shepheard would beare, as being mis-fashioned.

mis'fashioning, *vbl. sb.* [MIS-¹ 3.]

Disfigurement; deformity.

1469 *Paston Lett.* II. 343 Let hym bryng the hat upon hys hid for mysfacyonyng of it. 1581 MULCASTER *Positions* xxx. (1887) 110 Sicknesse assaileth vs three ways. . . by misfashioning, when either the whole bodie, or some parte therof, wanteth his due forme [etc.].

† **mis'fate**, *Obs.* [MIS-¹ 4.] Evil fate.

1614 SYLVESTER *Parl. Vertus Royall* I. Panaretus 1495 Were't throw their own mis-fate, in having none, Or having Vertues, not to have them known. 1652 BENLOWES *Theoph.* II. xxxiii. Misdeeds their own misfate engage.

† **mis'favour**, *Obs.* [MIS-¹ 7.] Disfavour.

a 1660 *Contemp. Hist. Irel.* 1641-52 (1880) III. I. 142 The clergie . . . deliuered their opinions in his misfavour.

misfeasance (mis'fi:zəns). *Law.* Also 7-feisance, 7-8-fesance, 8-fesans, 9-feazance. [a. OF. *mesfaisance*, f. *mesfaisant*, pres. pple. of *mesfaire*, *méfaire* to misdo: see MIS-² and FEASANCE.] A transgression, trespass; *spec.* the wrongful exercise of lawful authority or improper performance of a lawful act.

1596 BACON *Max. & Uses Com. Law* I. (1636) 32 He is subject to an action upon the case for his misfeasance. 1675 W. SHEPPARD (*title*) *Actions upon the Case for Deeds*, viz. *Contracts*, *Assumpsits* [etc.] . . . and for other Male-Feasance and Mis-feasance. 1689 *Trial Pritchard v. Papillon* 9 That were a Misfeasance, or a Male-execution of their Office. 1768 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* III. 208 Any misfeasance, or act of one man whereby another is injuriously treated or damaged, is a transgression, or trespass in its largest sense. 1781 W. JONES *Law Bailments* 54 A distinction seems very early to have been made in our law between the nonfeasance, and the misfeasance of a conductor operis. 1863 KINGLAKE *Crimea* II. 13 The custom of awarding wild, violent praise to the common performance of duty, and even now and then to actual misfeasance. 1875 DIGBY *Real Prop.* (1876) vi. 303 *note*, All cases of damage caused by misfeasance (commission of wrongful acts).

transf. 1840 *New Monthly Mag.* LIX. 242 The long-acre copse . . . which had so often sheltered the misfeasance both of my gun and lips. 1882 HUGHES *Mem. D. Macmillan* 6 He had . . . discovered some small misfeasance in the shop and had accused his apprentice of it.

† **mis'fease**, *v.* *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [Back-formation f. prec.] *trans.* To do evil to.

1571 in *Archæologia* XLV. 62 Whose son or servant shall be found to misfease Lohn a wood, sexton, in word or deed.

misfeasor (mis'fi:zə(r)). *Law.* Also 7-fesor, 9-feazor. [a. OF. *mesfesour*, -*feisour*, agent-n. f.

mesfaire, f. *mes-* MIS-² + *faire* to do.] One who commits a misfeasance.

1631 *Star Chamb. Cases* (Camden) 62 They take upon them to punish these misfeasors. 1884 *Law Rep.* 26 *Chanc. Div.* 146 The punishment which is reserved for wilful misfeasors.

mis'feature, *sb.* [MIS-¹ 4.] A distorted feature; a bad feature or trait.

a 1821 KEATS *Sonn.*, *Human Seasons*, He [sc. man] has his Winter too of pale misfeature. 1871 CARLYLE in *Mrs. Carlyle's Lett.* I. 42 Some misfeature of pronounciation, which I have now forgotten. 1890 R. BRIDGES *Shorter Poems* I. 5 All summer's dry misfeatures.

mis'featured, *ppl. a.* [MIS-¹ 2.] Having bad features.

1868 BROWNING *Ring & Bk.* I. 593 A dark misfeatured messenger.

mis'featuring, *ppl. a.* [MIS-¹ 2.] Distorting the features.

1885 TENNYSON *Wreck* ix, The strange misfeaturing mask that I saw.

† **mis'feel**, *v.* *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [MIS-¹ 1.] *intr.* To have sinful feelings.

c 1200 in *O.E. Hom.* I. 305 Ich habbe . . . Misifelet.

† **mis'feeling**, *ppl. a.* *Obs. rare.* [MIS-¹ 2.] Used in the earlier version of Wyclif's Bible to render *L. insensatus* 'senseless'.

1382 WYCLIF *Eccl.* xvi. 20 In all these thingus mys felende, or vnwittie, is the herte. *Ibid.* xxii. 14 With a mys felende go thou not away [1388 an vnwijs man].

† **mis'feign**, *v.* *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [MIS-¹ 1.] *intr.* To feign with a wrong intention.

1590 SPENSER *F.Q.* I. iii. 40 By him, who has the guerdon of his guile, For so misfeigning her true knight to be.

mis'felt, *ppl. a.* [MIS-¹ 2.] Felt incorrectly or imperfectly.

1935 L. MACNEICE *Poems* 42 We whose senses give us things misfelt and misheard.

† **mis'fere**, *v.* *Obs.* Forms: see *FERE v.*¹ [OE. *misfēran*; see MIS-¹ 1 and *FERE v.*¹]

1. *intr.* To do wrong, transgress; to misbehave (const. *mid*, *with* = towards).

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *De Vet. Test.* (Gr.) 7 Saul . . . þæt folc bewerode wið þa hænan leoda heardlice mid wæmnum, þeah þe he misferde on manegum oðrum þingum. a 1300 *Vox & Wolf* 212 in *Hazl. E.P.P.* 65 Men seide, that thou on thine liue Misferdest mid mine wiue. 1387 TREVISA *Hiden* (Rolls) VIII. 147 þe outrage of riche men, þat misferde with pore men [orig. *diuitum insolentiam qua pauperes indigne tractabantur*]. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* I. 241 Bot only that thou hast misferd Thenkende.

2. *intr.* and *pass.* To fare ill; to come to grief; to be unfortunate or unsuccessful.

c 1205 LAY. 26229 3if Arður mis-ferde þene he come to fihte. c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 7965 Alle þat þey made a day vpright, ffallen was down vpon þat nyght; . . . þat saw þe kyng hit misferde so. c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xxi. (Clement) 197, & his fadir fore doule & wa he trewynt in þe se mysferde. a 1425 *Cursor M.* 18311 (Trin.) þere I was wip my foos mysferde [Cott. was vm-sett].

3. ? *trans.* ? To overthrow.

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 224 Whan Sir Edward herd, þat þei had Lyncoln taken, & þe Juerie misferd, þer tresorie ouerschaken [cf. *supra* þei robbed þam & slouh].

mis'field, *v.* [MIS-¹ 1.] *trans.* To field (a ball) badly. Hence **mis'fielded** *ppl. a.*

1870 *Times* 10 Aug. 5/5 Both of these [sc. hits for four] . . . were unaccountably misfielded by Smith, who rarely makes mistakes. 1890 *Daily News* 18 Sept. 3/6 Key misfielded the ball. 1894 *Punch* 22 Dec. 298/3 The course of a 'misfielded' ball between leaving bowler's hand and returning thereto. 1954 J. B. G. THOMAS *On Tour* vi. 66 Dixon. . . looked at the South African wing for a moment and misfielded. 1974 *Times* 8 Jan. 7/8 The new beak picks up the pill and chucks at McCallum who misfields it.

Also as *sb.*, failure to gather the ball properly. 1909 *Daily Chron.* 25 Feb. 8/4 Guy's scored after a misfield of a high kick by Batchelor.

mis'figure, *sb. rare.* [MIS-¹ 4.] Disfigurement, deformity.

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xl. (Ninian) 682 Othir be þe to hafe remede of þis mysfigur, or be dede. 1857 HEAVYSEGE *Saul* II. II. iv. 149 As a thing which long pressed out of form, Does, after being restored to its true shape . . . start back All foul and crumpled to its old mis-figure.

mis'figure, *v.* Now *dial.* [MIS-¹ 1; after *disfigure* (cf. MIS-¹ 9).] *trans.* To disfigure; to distort the form of; to disguise.

1648 J. GOODWIN *Right & Might* Pref. 1 That men . . . should be able to misfigure the liberal and ingenious face of your actions into an absolute deformity. a 1677 MANTON *Serm. John* xvii. 3 Wks. 1872 X. 149 Some great . . . governor of the order of the world, whom they mightily transformed and misfigured in their thoughts. 1870 E. PEACOCK *Ralf Skirl.* III. 99 He may misfigure hissen next time as he likes, I shall know him.

mis'figured, *ppl. a.* Now *dial.* [MIS-¹ 2.]

Disfigured.

1624 GATAKER *Transubst.* 134 You may not marvaile why his answer is so diffused, deformed and mis-figured. 1886 S.W. *Linc. Gloss.* s.v. *Misfigure*, She's misfigured worse than ever I seed her. 1895 *E. Angl. Gloss.*, *Misviguired*.

mis'figuring, *vbl. sb.* [MIS-¹ 3.] Disfiguring; misrepresenting of figure.

1685 H. MORE *Illustration*, etc. 34 Even to the misfiguring his bwn visage by the distemper of his passion. 1699 PEPYS *Let. to Ld. Reay* 21 Nov., The miscolouring, misfiguring, diminishing, or undue magnifying, of an object.

misfire (mis'faiə(r)), *sb.* [f. next. Cf. MISS-FIRE.] a. A failure to discharge or explode.

1839 *URE Dict. Arts* 478 A mis-fire is hardly ever experienced with the fire-arms made at the Royal manufactory. 1859 *Musketry Instr.* 18 The instructor will naturally attribute 'mis-fires' to a dirty rifle. 1881 *GREENER Gun* 28 A misfire of the charge in the mortar. 1888 *Times* (weekly ed.) 21 Dec. 12/3 Did you leave him after three or four misfires?

attrib. 1902 *Westm. Gaz.* 26 Feb. 9/3 A misfire ball cartridge, of one that had been used but had not exploded.

b. The state or action of misfiring. 1966 B. C. MACDONALD *Car Doctor* iv. 45 If there is a regular or rhythmical type of misfire, together with a blackish exhaust, then the mixture is too rich. 1973 J. B. EDWARDS in *Springer & Patterson Engine Emissions* ii. 47 A significant level of misfire may exist in a poorly maintained and/or adjusted engine.

misfire (mis'faiə(r)), *v.* [MIS-¹ 1. Cf. *phr. to miss fire*, s.v. MISS *v.*¹] a. *intr.* Of a gun or its charge: To fail to be discharged or exploded.

1752 in *Scots Mag.* (1753) Aug. 401/2 The little gun was in use to snap or misfire. [1881 *GREENER Gun* 43 The weapons were . . . tiresome to charge and discharge, and continually miss-firing.] 1902 *Westm. Gaz.* 16 Apr. 8/1 Both guns in the fore-barbette had misfired.

b. Of an internal-combustion engine: to fail to explode the charge, or to explode it at the wrong instant. So **mis'firing** *vbl. sb.*

1905 *Motor Cycle* 6 Mar. 218/3 If an engine is back firing, that is, giving explosions in the silencer, it is also misfiring. Misfiring may result from a defect in the ignition system. 1928 MONTAGU & BOURDON *Cars & Motor-Cycles* III. 1244 An engine is said to misfire when the gas in one or more of the cylinders does not ignite. 1966 B. C. MACDONALD *Car Doctor* ix. 80 Other causes of misfiring are: incorrect valve timing, weak or broken valve springs, sticking valves, too much carbon in engine, [etc.]. 1974 HAYNES & WARD *Audi 100 Owners Workshop Manual* iv. 89/2 If the engine misfires regularly, run it at a fast idling speed.

c. *fig.* To fail, to be misdirected, to make a mistake. So **mis'fired** *ppl. a.*

1942 BERRY & VAN DEN BARK *Amer. Thes. Slang* § 170/6. 1949 KOESTLER *Promise & Fulfilment* xii. 132 The other after-effects of the misfired operation were in the same strain. 1974 J. GRAHAM 'Bloody Passage' viii. 120 'What a wonderful idea,' he said, and then the thing misfired slightly.

misfit (mis'fit), *sb.* [f. MIS-¹ 4 + FIT *sb.*³] 1. A garment or other article which does not fit the person for whom it is intended. Also *transf.* and *fig.*; *spec.* a person unsuited to his environment, work, etc.

1823 J. BEE *Dict. Turf*, etc., *Misfits*—clothes which do not suit the wearer's shape. Hence, 'tis a misfit', when a story, or some endeavour fails of its effect, then 'it won't fit'. 1851-61 MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* III. 232/2 There are a number of [artificial] eyes come over from France, but these are generally what we call misfits. 1862 MISS BRADDON *Lady Audley* II. ii. 19 Her mouth . . . was an obvious misfit for the set of teeth it contained. 1865 *Cornh. Mag.* June 645 There are some unfortunate people in this world, whose names are—how can I express it?—whose names are, Misfits. 1865 KNIGHT *Passages Work. Life* III. x. 213 [The] shoemaker . . . would occasionally have a misfit or two on his hands. 1903 C. E. OSBORNE *Father Dolling* vi. Amid the streets of Landport Father Dolling was no deplorable misfit. 1936 *Discovery* Sept. 280/1 The selection and training of personnel to eliminate as far as possible the misfit and (what is far more prevalent) the partial misfit who just stands the test of results but has really missed his vocation. 1939 T. S. ELIOT *Family Reunion* I. ii. 55 The very moment when you are wholly conscious of being a misfit, of being superfluous. 1959 *Times Lit. Suppl.* 30 Jan. 57/1 He is a determined individualist, wears Afrika Korps uniform while serving in the British Army and is something of a misfit. 1975 *Times* 20 Aug. 4/8 The police . . . said young misfits were taking as their victims other car drivers.

attrib. 1910 *Encycl. Brit.* XIV. 223/2 The advantage of this combination is that . . . it . . . lessens the danger of making 'misfit' pig iron, i.e. that which, because it is not accurately suited to the process for which it is intended, offers us the dilemma [etc.]. 1961 A. MILLER *Misfits* xi. 117 Nothin' but misfit horses, that's all they are, honey.

2. *Physical Geogr.* A stream which, if its average flow in the past was at present-day levels, would be expected to have eroded a larger or a smaller valley than it has done. *Usu. attrib.* or as *adj.*

1910 LAKE & RASTALL *Text-bk. Geol.* iii. 47 In this case the lower part of valley A is left dry, or with an insignificant stream only, which appears to be too small to have eroded the valley in which it flows. Such a stream is called a misfit. 1932 *Jrnl. Geol.* XL. 486 (*heading*) Misfit streams. 1964 *Prof. Papers U.S. Geol. Survey* No. 452-A. 6/1 Streams recognized as misfit are so usually underfit that the two names are frequently interchanged. 1968 R. W. FAIRBRIDGE *Encycl. Geomorphol.* 706/2 The most commonly recognized case of a misfit stream is the underfit river.

mis'fit, *v.* [Partly f. MIS-¹ 1 + FIT *v.*, partly f. prec. *sb.*] *trans.* and *intr.* To fail to fit, fit badly.

1885 W. ALLINGHAM in *Athenæum* 3 Oct. 435/1 No luck misfits thee, Ivy, great or mean, Mirthful or solemn. 1887 *Twin Soul* II. iii. 32 Every truth . . . is a link in one eternal and infinite chain, and cannot possibly misfit with or contradict

any other. 1894 *Outing* (U.S.) XXIV. 244/2 His garments all misfitted him so astonishingly.

So **misfitting** *vbl. sb. and ppl. a.*

1851 I. TAYLOR *Wesley & Methodism* 233 The misfitting of the twelve volumes [of Wesley's Writings] to the times current. 1896 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* I. 464 Mis-fitting boots.

† **mis'fong**, *v. Obs.* [f. MIS-¹ I + *fong*, FANG *v.* Cf. OE. *misfon* to make a mistake.] *trans.* To take wrongly.

c 1250 *Owl & Night*. 1374 (Cott. MS.), þah heo [sc. mine song] beo god me hine mai misfonge An drahe hine to sothede.

† **mis'footing**, *vbl. sb. Obs. rare-1*. [MIS-¹ 3.] Going astray.

1446 LYDG. *Nightingale Poems* 23/200 Myn handes were nayled fast vn-to the tre, And for mysfotyng, where men wente wrong, My feete thurgh-perced.

† **misfor'give**, *v. Obs. rare-1*. [MIS-¹ I.] *trans.* = MISGIVE I. (Cf. FORGIVE *v.* 7.)

c 1374 CHAUCER *Troilus* IV. 1426 But yet to lete hir go His herte misforyaf him ever-mo.

mis'form, *v.* [MIS-¹ I.] *trans.* To form or shape amiss; to mis-shape.

1413 *Pilgr. Sowle* (Caxton 1483) IV. xxx. 78 Ther wylle be fourged a fowle deformed hede and nedes must be mysformed all the body after. 1580 BLUNDEVIL *Horses Diseases* iii. 2 Those [diseases] that doe come . . . by error of nature, in misforming the yooing. 1609 BIBLE (Douay) *Jer.* xviii. *comm.*, A potter can make a new vessel of the same clay being misformed in casting. 1670 LD. BROOKE *Monarchy* cccxxi. Wks. (Grosart) I. 151 He shall find all wisdoms that suppress, Still by misforming, make their own forms less.

misfor'mation. [MIS-¹ 4.] Malformation. (Frequent in Good.)

1822-34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) I. 439 Where these defects depend on organic misformation, they will mostly be found without a remedy. 1842 J. H. NEWMAN *Par. Serm.* VI. xxiv. 390 Cases of . . . what may be called misformation of the reason.

mis'formed, *ppl. a.* [MIS-¹ 2.] Badly formed or shaped; mis-shapen.

1590 SPENSER *F.Q.* I. ii. 43 How long time . . . Are you in this misformed hous to dwell? 1610 G. FLETCHER *Christ's Tri.* 60 Such horrid gorgons, and misformed formes Of damned fiends. 1864 [CROLY, etc.] *Miscegenation* xvi. 65 The dirty, ignorant, and misformed Irish girl from the emigrant ships. 1883 J. W. SHERER *At Home & in India* 176 He . . . of the misformed arm.

mis'fortunate, *a.* Now chiefly *Sc.* and *U.S.* [MIS-¹ 6.] Unfortunate.

1590 PALSGR. 310/1 Mysfortunate. 1553 T. WILSON *Rhet.* 45 But what seeke I for misfortunate men, . . . seying it is an harder matter . . . to finde out happie men? 1573 L. LLOYD *Pilgr. Princes* (1607) 3 Thus was the misfortunate end of so fortunate a beginning. 1664 H. MORE *Myst. Iniq.* xix. 73 Harbours of retirement, . . . to the Nobler sort of Persons who are . . . misfortunate in their affairs. 1733 P. LINDSAY *Interest Scot.* 11 The misfortunate Trader that fails. 1782 ELIZ. BLOWER *Geo. Bateman* III. 21 But her's misfortunate in all her undertakings. 1818 SCOTT *Hrt. Midl.* xlvii, 'Married, Effie!' exclaimed Jeanie—'Misfortunate creature! and to that awfu'—'. 1834 SIR H. TAYLOR *Artevelde* II. IV. iv. 165 In that misfortunate wasting of his strength. 1855 HALIBURTON *Nat. & Hum. Nat.* I. 186 These arguments . . . do harm if the misfortunate critter is rubbed agin the grain. 1860 READE *Cloister & H. lv.* Maligning the misfortunate.

Hence **mis'fortunately** *adv.* *Sc.*, unfortunately.

1727 J. KEITH *Mem.* (Spalding Cl.) 71 We expected immediately to have open'd the trenches, but very misfortunately we had no cannon. 1881 BLACKIE *Lay Serm.* viii. 246 One of those men of small notions, . . . who, when perched misfortunately on high places [etc.].

misfortune (mis'fɔ:tʃən, -u:n), *sb.* [f. MIS-¹ 4 + FORTUNE *sb.*]

1. Bad or adverse fortune; ill-luck.

1502 ARNOLDE *Chron.* 60b/2, For his mysse fortune they wepe and waille. 1535 COVERDALE *Ps.* lxxii. 5 They come in no misfortune like other folke. 1579 *Termes of Law* 62 When any man by mysfortune is slaine by an horse or by a cart. 1590 SPENSER *F.Q.* III. iii. 5 When so her father deare Should of his dearest daughters hard misfortune heare. 1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* I. §20 The common misfortune of Princes, that in so substantial a part of their Happiness . . . as depended upon their Marriage, Themselves had never any part. 1742 *Act 15 Geo. II.* c. 30 Persons who have the Misfortune to become Lunatics. 1874 MOZLEY *Univ. Serm.* ix. 195 Misfortune, adversity, soften the human heart. *personified.* 1596 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* II. iv. 36 And neuer dare misfortune crosse her foote, Vnlesse she doe it vnder this excuse. 1650 WALLER *Poems* (1664) 180 Here weeps Misfortune, and there triumphs Crime. 1742 GRAY *Eton* 57 Black Misfortune's baleful train! 1838 LYTTON *Leila* I. II, Misfortune set upon my brow her dark and fated stamp.

b. An instance of this.

1494 FABYAN *Chron.* VII. ccxxviii. 257 After which season . . . fell to the Frenshe Kynge many and dyerse mysfortunys. 1553 EDEN *Treat. Newe Ind.* (Arb.) 39 A misfortune which chanced in the goulfe of the sea Atlantic. 1680 BUTLER *Rem.* (1759) II. 12 Nor shall our past Misfortunes more Be charg'd upon the ancient Score. 1767 GRAY in *Corr. w. Nicholls* (1843) 69, I have many *désagrémens* that surround me; they have not dignity enough to be called misfortunes, but they feel heavy on my mind. 1781 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* xxx. III. 177 He might perhaps be affected by the personal misfortunes of his generous kinsmen. 1860 WARTER *Sea-board* II. 181 To be deprived of Burial, . . . has ever been looked upon as amongst the greatest of misfortunes.

c. Proverbial phrases.

1622 MABBE tr. *Aleman's Guzman d'Alf.* I. iii. 29 *margin.* Misfortunes seldome come alone. 1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* I. §71 Let the fault or misfortune be what and whence it will. 1717 G. REDPATH in *Burns Mem. Wdrow* (1838) I. p. vii, Which is not our crime but our misfortune. 1717 ADDISON tr. *Ovid's Met.* III. *Cadmus ad fin.*, You'll find it his misfortune, not his fault. 1840 DICKENS *Barn. Rudge* xxxii, Misfortunes, saith the adage, never come singly. 1862 SIR B. BRODIE *Psychol. Inq.* II. iii. 83 The overabundance of leisure . . . is often a misfortune rather than a fault.

2. *dial. and colloq. to have or meet with a misfortune:* to have an illegitimate child. Hence used simply for: An illegitimate child, bastard.

1801 *Har'st Rig* liii, She wi' a Misfortune met, And had a bairn. 1835 MRS. CARLYLE *Lett.* I. 42 It would be difficult for me to say that an Annandale woman's virtue is the worse for a misfortune. 1836 MARRYAT *Midsh. Easy* iii, 'If you please, ma'am, I had a misfortune, ma'am', replied the girl, casting down her eyes. 1866 CARLYLE *Remin.* (1881) II. 156 A special 'misfortune' (so they delicately name it), being of Esther's own producing. 'Misfortune' in the shape ultimately of a solid tall ditcher. a 1881 — in *New Lett. Jane W. Carlyle* (1903) I. 59 ['Wee Jen'] Ann Cook's 'misfortune'.

† **mis'fortune**, *v. Obs.* Also 5 mes-. [MIS-¹ I.] a. *impers.* or said of an event: To happen unfortunately. b. *intr.* Of a person: To happen by mischance to do something. c. To be unfortunate, come to grief.

1466 *Mann. & Househ. Exp.* (Roxb.) 173 It mesfortened me . . . to hurte my lege. 1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* ix. ii. 340 And soo it mysfortuned hym, another stronge knyght met with hym. 1533 MORE *Apol.* 94 b, Whych thynge to se so mysfortune betwene any two crysten folke, is a thynge myche to be lamented. 1533 — *Answer. Poisoned Bk.* Wks. 1102/1 As for this argument of mine . . . I missefortuned to make so feble, y^e he taketh euen a pleasure to play with it. 1599 *Vestry Bks.* (Surtees) 276 Whatsoever shall happen to faille or misforten about the clock. 1615 E. HOWES in *Stow Ann.* Pref. ¶7 The Queene after mariage was conceiued with childe, but it misfortuned.

mis'fortuned, *a.* Now *rare*. [f. MISFORTUNE *sb.* + -ED².] Affected by misfortune, unfortunate.

1582 STANYHURST *Aeneis*, etc. (Arb.) 109 Also se that thither you bring thee martiall armour That the peasant left heere, with all his misfortuned ensigns. a 1578 LINDSAY (Pittscottie) *Chron. Scot.* (S.T.S.) I. 8 This potent prince . . . was murdreist be ane misfortunit gown. 1645 MILTON *Tetrach.* 44 While charity hath the judging of so many private greevances in a misfortun'd Wedlock. 1876 BLACKIE *Lang. & Lit. Highl. Scot.* I. 5 The Highlanders . . . were not exactly in the position of that misfortuned people [sc. the Poles]. 1881 — *Lay Serm.* i. 70 Coming into misfortuned collision with the great forces of the universe.

mis'fortuner, *rare-1*. [f. MISFORTUNE *sb.* + -ER¹.] One who meets with a misfortune.

a 1774 GOLDSM. *Intended Epil. 'Stoops to Conq.'*, Doctors, who cough and answer every misfortuner 'I wish I'd been called in a little sooner'.

† **mis'founding**, *vbl. sb. Obs.* [f. MIS-¹ 3 + *founding*, f. FOUND *v.*] ? Mistaken endeavour.

c 1460 Towneley *Myst.* xxviii. 242 In all youre skyldes more and les for mysfoundyng fayll ye. *Ibid.* 275 He shewid hym not to you, for mysfoundyng ye rafe.

mis'framed, *ppl. a.* [MIS-¹ 2.] Badly framed, formed, or fashioned; ill-formed, ill-constructed.

c 1510 BARCLAY *Mirr. Gd. Manners* (1570) A ij, A man with hoare heres uncomely doth incline To misframed fables. 1539 ABP. PARKER *Corr.* (1853) 11 Not with ambiguous sophistication to fortify their misframed judgments. a 1578 LINDSAY (Pittscottie) *Chron. Scot.* (S.T.S.) I. 143 Ane peace of ane misframit gunne that brak in the schutting.

mis'framing, *vbl. sb. rare-1*. [MIS-¹ 3.] Mis-shaping.

1533 MORE *Apol.* xiii. Wks. 874/1 In the misse framing of hys matter more towarde deusion then vnitye.

† **mis'gang**, *Obs.* Also -gong. [Partly a. ON. *misganga* straying, misconduct, partly f. MIS-¹ 4 + GANG *sb.*'] Going astray, misbehaviour.

13. . . *Cursor M.* 17235 (Gött.) Of þi misgang þu wend again. a 1325 *Maudelein* 21 in Horstm. *Altengl. Leg.* (1878) 163 For hir sinne & hir misgong.

† **mis'get**, *pa. pple. Obs.* [f. MIS-¹ 2 + *get*, pa. pple. of GET *v.*] Misbegotten.

1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 283 For of the false Moabites Forth with the strengthe of Amonites, Of that thei weren ferst misgete, The poeple of god was ofte upsete.

misgilt: see MISGUILT.

misgive (mis'giv), *v.* [MIS-¹ I, 7.]

1. *trans.* Of one's 'heart', mind, etc.: To suggest (to one) doubt or apprehension; to cause to be apprehensive (*that*); to incline to suspicion or foreboding. (See GIVE *v.* 22; the personal obj. was orig. a dative.)

1513 MORE in *Grafton Chron.* (1568) II. 777 Were it, that before such great thinges mennes harts . . . misgeueth them. c 1592 MARLOWE *Jew of Malta* II. ii, My heart misgives me that . . . He's with your mother. 1593 SHAKS. 3 *Hen. VI.* IV. vi. 94 So doth my heart mis-give me, in these Conflicts, What may befall him. 1667 MILTON *P.L.* IX. 846 Yet oft his heart, divine of something ill, Misgave him. 1712-13 SWIFT *Jrnl. to Stella* 14 Feb., I was afraid to knock at the door; my mind misgave me. 1727 GAY *Begg. Op.* I. vi, I am as fond of this child as though my mind misgave me he were my own. 1849

MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* v. I. 559 The minds of the questioners misgave them that the guide was not the rude clown that he seemed. 1865 KINGSLEY *Herew.* xii, Torfrida's heart misgave her.

b. *absol. or intr.* Said orig. of the mind, etc., and hence (now *rarely*) of the person (also *refl.*) = To have misgivings.

1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* III. iv. 89 Fetch me the Handkerchiefe, My minde mis-gives. 1612 BP. HALL *Contempl.*, O.T. IV. Wks. (1625) 872 Those seruices, which we are forward to, aloofe off, wee shrinke at, neere hand, and fearfully missegiue. a 1641 BP. MOUNTAGU *Acts & Mon.* (1642) 300 He began somewhat to misgive himselfe, and to feare detection. 1726 POPE *Odys.* xxii. 175 Learn, if by female fraud this deed were done, Or (as my thought misgives) by Dolius' son. 1838 LYTTON *Leila* I. vi, The Zeguis might misgive, did they see me leave the palace with you. 1872 C. J. VAUGHAN *Earnest Words* (1878) 154 When we . . . misgive ourselves as to the possibility of spiritual endurance. 1887 HALL CAINE *Deemster* xxxix, When this man came my mind misgave.

† c. *trans.* To suggest fear of. *Obs.*

1587 GOLDING *De Mornay* xvii. 308 Repentance presupposeth a fault, and conscience misgiueth the insewing of punishment for the same [orig. *s'en propose la pène*].

2. *intr.* To fail; to go wrong, miscarry. Of a gun: To fail to go off; to miss fire. Chiefly *Sc.*

1579 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* Ser. I. III. 227 The said George Hume presentand ane pistolet to him, quihill had slane him gif scho had not misgive. 1629 *Ibid.* Ser. II. III. 13 Thair purpose misgave thame. 1654 EARL MONM. tr. *Bentivoglio's Wars Flanders* 250 If the design of assaulting England misgive. 1703 BRAND *New Descr. Orkney, Zeland.*, etc. 112 Upon which the 1st. and 2d. Brewings misgave likewise, but the 3d. was good. 1752 in *Scots Mag.* (1753) Aug. 401/1 It [sc. a gun] misgave with him thrice at a black cock. 1799 J. ROBERTSON *Agric. Perth* 248 Oats for the first year frequently misgive. 1833 CHALMERS *Const. of Man* vi. (1834) I. 228 The abortive enterprises of . . . Unionism . . . have all of them misgiven. 1880 MRS. C. H. MACGILL *Mem. H. Macgill* 61 Fall back in thought on the question who He is, and your hope will not misgive.

3. *trans.* To bestow amiss; to cite wrongly.

1611 COTGR., *Mesdonner*, to misgiue, or bestow amiss. 1639-40 LAUD *Hist. Chanc. Oxf.* in *Rem.* (1700) II. 192, I knew nothing of any of their Liberty misgiven or misused, till about a Fortnight since. a 1713 ELLWOOD *Autobiog.* (1714) 318 Quotations . . . misgiven, misapplied, or perverted.

mis'given, *ppl. a.* [MIS-¹ 2.] Wrongly given. 1887 RUSKIN *Præterita* II. 254, I remember . . . his swift correction of my misgiven Wordsworth's line.

mis'giver, *rare*. [f. MISGIVE *v.* + -ER¹.] One who misgives.

1625 K. LONG tr. *Barclay's Argemis* II. iv. 76 Great are the gods portents, but greater farre Our inward feares; all men misgivers are. 1894 *Westm. Gaz.* 8 Feb. 3/2 The misgivers really hold the situation in their own hands.

mis'giving, *vbl. sb.* [f. MISGIVE *v.* + -ING¹.] The action of the vb. MISGIVE; a feeling of mistrust, apprehension, or loss of confidence.

1601 SHAKS. *Jul. C.* III. i. 145 And my misgiuing still Falles shrewdly to the purpose. 1612 BP. HALL *Contempl.* O.T. IV. *Plagues of Egypt*, His very misgiuing hardens him the more. 1705 STANHOPE *Paraphr.* I. 75 [To] look stedfastly up to this Tribunal, without any manner of Misgiving or Concern. 1781 COWPER *Conversat.* 770 Conscious of her crimes, she feels instead A cold misgiving, and a killing dread. 1803-6 WORDSW. *Ode Intim. Immort.* 148 Blank misgivings of a Creature Moving about in worlds not realised. 1840 DICKENS *Old C. Shop* I, I had a strong misgiving that his nightly absence was for no good purpose. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* II. I. 185 The bulk of the Scottish nation, . . . with many misgivings of conscience, attended the ministrations of the Episcopal clergy. 1883 H. DRUMMOND *Nat. Law in Spir. W.* VII. (1884) 230 The misgiving which will creep . . . over the brightest faith.

mis'giving, *ppl. a.* [-ING².] That misgives; having misgivings.

1598 R. TOFTE in *Shaks. Cent. Praise* 25 My misgiving minde presaging to me ill. 1646 P. BULKELEY *Gosp. Covt.* II. 172 With a . . . misgiving heart, fearing lest our own mouth should judge us. 1711 M. HENRY *Forgiv. Sin* Wks. 1857 II. 522 Sinners carry about with them a misgiving conscience. 1814 WORDSW. *White Doe* VI. 82 He heard, and with misgiving mind. 1845-6 TRENCH *Huls. Lect.* Ser. I. vii. 108 This is the true answer to every misgiving question of a like kind.

Hence **mis'givingly** *adv.*, with misgiving.

1834 DE QUINCEY *Autob. Sk.* Wks. 1854 II. 63 Misgivingly I went forwards, feeling . . . that . . . I was continually nearing a danger. 1850 L. HUNT *Autobiog.* II. xi. 77 A reform in Parliament, . . . which the younger ones . . . advocated but fitfully and misgivingly.

† **mis'gloze**, *v. Obs. rare-1*. [f. MIS-¹ I + GLOZE *v.*'] *trans.* To misinterpret.

1387-8 T. USK *Test. Love* II. i. (Skeat) l. 59, I have ordeyned hem, whiche that auctorite, (misglosed by mannes reson, to graunt shal ben enduced.

misgo (mis'gəʊ), *v.* Now *dial.* Pa. t. and pa. pple. as in GO *v.* Cf. MISWEND. [MIS-¹ I.]

1. *intr.* To go from the right path; to go astray; to go the wrong way. Often in *fig.* context.

1340 *Ayenb.* 94 Fol he is pet can þane rihte way and be his wytynde mysgeþ. c 1386 CHAUCER *Reeve's T.* 298 'Allas!' quod she, 'I hadde almost misgoon; I hadde almost gon to the clerkes bed'. 1387-8 T. USK *Test. Love* II. x. (Skeat) l. 143 And there thou hast miswent, eschewe the path from hensforward, I rede. c 1430 LYDG. *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 241 Duryng my lyf with many gret trespace, By many wrong path wher I have mys-went. 1509 BARCLAY *Shyp of Folys* 271 b, But in my journey if that I have mysgo By bytynge wordes or scarsnes of scyence. 1600 FAIRFAX *Tasso* XIV. xviii,

All thy souldiours wandred and misgone. 1875-86 *W. Somerset Gloss. s.v. Miswent.*

b. Of a thing: To go astray.

1864 *MRS. CARLYLE Lett. III. 242* Send me a single line . . . by return of post, that I may be sure the thing has not misgone.

2. intr. and pass. To go astray, go wrong in conduct or action; to err, make a mistake.

1300 *Cursor M.* 16148 O galilee pan es he born, be folk he dos mis-ga [Fairf. & bringis our folk in wa]. 1350 *St. Nicholas* 307 in Horstm. *Altengl. Leg.* (1881) 15 be iew sayd pan: 'pou has mis-gone, For to me payd pou neuer none'. 1400 *Rule St. Benet* (Prose) 5 be abot sal be blamid if pe cuuent mis-ga. 1450 *Bk. Curtasye* 363 in *Babes Bk.*, 3if any mann hase in court mys-gayne. ? a 1500 *Plowman's Tale* 756 Such mister men ben all misgo. [Echoed by Spenser *Sheph. Cal.*, July 201.] 1500-20 *DUNBAR Poems* ix. 70 Plane I rewoik in thir quhair I miswent. 1605 *MARSTON Du. Courtezan* II. D. Lord, how was I misgone, how easie ti's to erre. 1875-86 *W. Somerset Gloss., Miswent, p.t. and p.p., went astray; gone astray.* In these tenses common, but obs. in the *pr.t.*

3. Of a business, etc.: To go wrong, miscarry. 1766 *NICOL Poems* 21 (E.D.D.) But if a' mercy things mis-gae. 1843 *CARLYLE Past & Pr.* (1858) 125 The business had all misgone in the interim! 1866 — *Remin.* I. 169 Some whole fleet of cargoes had by sudden change of price during the voyage ruinously misgone. 1866 *GREGOR Banffsh. Gloss., Mis-gae*, to miscarry; as, 'A doot the thing 'ill mis-gae'.

†4. Of a firearm: To miss fire. *Sc. Obs.* [The usual word is *misgite*, MISGIVE.]

1586-7 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* Ser. I. IV. 139 The said Archibald . . . schote ane pistolett at him . . . ; and seeing the same misgaa, he . . . presentit ane uthir pistolett at him.

mis'going, vbl. sb. Now rare. [MIS-¹ 3.] Going astray; trespass, transgression.

1300 *Cursor M.* 17235 (Cott.) O pi misgaing pou weind again [cf. MISGANG, quot. 13.]. 1387 *TREvisa Higden* (Rolls) I. 31 be staat of mysgoynge [orig. *status deviationis*]. 1398 — *Barth. De P.R.* xiv. li. (Tollemache MS.) Londe of misgoynge and of errynge [orig. *terra deuii et erroris*]. 1855 *THACKERAY Newcomes* xiv. Let those pity her who can feel their own weakness and misgoing.

mis'gotten, pa. pple. and ppl. a. Also 5 mysgettyne. [MIS-¹ 2.]

1. Wrongly acquired or obtained; ill-gotten. 1412 *HOCCKLEVE De Reg. Princ.* 664 As yt mysgoten was, mys was despendid. 1425 *Cast. Persev.* 2628 in *Macro Plays* 155 Mys-gotyng good pee schal schende. 1550 *CROWLEY Epigr.* 703 The goodis mysgoten, that men do ther at wyne. 1596 *SPENSER F.Q.* vi. i. 18 Leave . . . that misgotten weft To him that hath it better justyfide. 1649 *BP. HALL Cases Consc.* iv. ix. (1654) 369 Secretly mis-gotten dispensations. 1903 *W. S. JACKSON Nine Points of Law* vi. 171 Here was he with a trunk-load of misgotten gold wandering haphazard . . . over two countries.

2. = MISBEGOTTEN.

1425 *Seven Sag.* (P.) 1075 He saw wyl with hys eye . . . That the child was mys-gettyne. 1652 *BENLOWES Theoph.* II. xxxi. 27 Misgotten Brat! 1904 *Blackw. Mag.* July 89/1 Cornwallis sahib . . . had beaten Tippu, and those misgotten Mysore log [= men].

mis'govern, v. [MIS-¹ 1. (F. *mesgouverner* is cited only from Palsgrave 637/2.)]

†1. trans. In obs. uses corresponding to those of GOVERN *v.*; to mismanage, misdirect, misconduct.

1440 *Jacob's Well* 148 He techyth his dyscyples, to mysgerne here tungys. 1493 *Festivall* (W. de W. 1515) 75 Then Iohan blamed hym and sayd y' he had mysgerounerd the chylde. 1513 *MORE* in *Grafton Chron.* (1568) II. 807 Brydeling and punishing of such as there had misgerounerd themselues. 1577 *GASCOIGNE Wks.* (1587) To Rdr. ¶¶¶¶¶, If any (misgerounerd their owne wittes) doe fortune to vse that for a Spurre, which I had here appointed for a Brydle. 1621 *T. WILLIAMSON tr. Goullart's Wise Vieillard* 76 They . . . feele . . . grievous woundes in their bodies, either for that their children misgerounerd themselues, or their wifes behaue themselues vsurpingly.

†b. intr. for refl. Obs.

1500 in *Grose, etc. Antiq. Rep.* (1809) IV. 407 A Shawme . . . yf it be blowne with to a vehemef[n]t wynde, It makithe it to mysgerne oute of his kynde.

2. trans. To direct and control the affairs of (a state, etc.) wrongly or badly; to mismanage the government of.

1587 *Mirr. Mag., Iago* vi. (1610) 73 Misgouern'd both my Kingdome and my life, I gaeu my selfe to ease. 1665 *BOYLE Occas. Refl.* iv. xi. (1848) 231 Our wonder, that the Rulers of States . . . should oftentimes mis-govern them. 1710 *M. HENRY Life Lieut. Illidge* Wks. 1853 II. 578/1 Our own wills have undone us; they have misgoverned us. 1889 *Sat. Rev.* 30 Mar. 371/2 All Oriental nations under Oriental rule are misgoverned.

†misgovernail. Obs. [MIS-¹ 4.] a. Bad steering. b. Mismanagement, misrule, misgovernment; disorder.

1439 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 29/2 By . . . misgovernaille of suche Maistres and Mariners with suche Shippes. 1440 *Gesta Rom.* xxv. 93 (Harl. MS.) That wacchemen schulde . . . visite eche house, pat pere was no misgouernayle pere in. 1470 *HARDING Chron.* cxlix. ii, Whom his father exiled for misgouernaille.

mis'governance. Obs. exc. arch. Also 5-6 *Sc. -governance.* [MIS-¹ 4.]

†1. Misconduct, misbehaviour; evil living or conduct. Obs.

1386 *CHAUCER Monk's T.* 22 Had never worldly man so heigh degree As Adam, til he for misgovernance Was drive out of his hye prosperitee. 1456 *SIR G. HAYE Law Arms* (S.T.S.) 150 Be causer of the misgovernance of sik ane

ungracious creature, all a hale company may tak . . . scathe and schame. 1470 *HARDING Chron.* cv. xiv, He had . . . repentance For his trespas and misgouernance. 1495 *Act II Hen. VII.* c. 11 *Preamble*, Yong people . . . be growen to ydelnes vices and other divers mysgouernances. 1512 *Act 4 Hen. VIII.* c. 20 *Preamble*, The same mys-governed persons shall lyf in robbery and mys-gouernance duryng ther lyves. 1627 *P. FLETCHER Locusts* iv. xxi, Those who disgrac't by some misgovernance (Their owne, or others) swell with griefe or spight.

†2. Mismanagement, misdirection, misuse. Obs.

1390 *GOWER Conf.* II. 150 For if ther fell him eny schame, It was thurgh his misgovernance. 1413 *Pilgr. Sowle* (Caxton 1483) l. i. 2 By their owne mys-gouernance they forlettyth the ryght way of vertu. ? a 1500 in *Grose, etc. Antiq. Rep.* (1809) IV. 407 The sounde borde crasede forsiht the instrumente, Throw mys-gouernance to make notis whiche was not his intente. 1579 *SPENSER Sheph. Cal.* May 90 All will be soone wasted with misgovernance. 1621 *BP. HALL Heauen upon Earth* §7 These vnruely affections are not more necessary in their best vse, then pernicious in their mis-gouernance. 1678 *SIR G. MACKENZIE Crim. Law* Scot. I. ix. (1699) 40 He who burns a House . . . by misgovernance and not of set purpose.

3. Bad government of a country or state.

1447 *BOKENHAM Seyntys* (Roxb.) 28 To what myschaunce The cyte he brouth, thorgh mys-gouernance. 1460 *FORTESCUE Abs. & Lim. Mon.* xiv. (1885) 144 Murmur ageynes the kynges person, for pe mys-gouernance off his reume. 1578 *LINDESAY (Pittscottie) Chron. Scot.* (S.T.S.) I. 171 They tuik god to witnes that they sould be guildes of the misgovernance of the realme. 1641 *BAKER Chron.* (1660) 160 That the Realm of England should be destroyed through the misgovernance of King Richard. 1878 *STUBBS Const. Hist.* III. xviii. 243 He is liable to be defamed for misgovernance.

†4. Lack of restraint. Obs.

1463 in *Heath Grocers' Comp.* (1869) 61 Yf anye debatis arose betwixt anye two members, for misgovernance of wordes. 1470 *Hors, Shepe & G.* (Roxb.) 27 Beware of surfete and misgouernance.

mis'governed, ppl. a. [MIS-¹ 2.]

†1. Characterized by misconduct; ill-conducted; immoral. Obs.

1440 *Jacob's Well* 270 No3t only to gode & sobre souereynes but also to mys-gouernyd. 1460 *G. ASHBY Dicta Philos.* 438 Misgoverned men and vicious. 1509 *BARCLAY Shyp of Folyis* 12 b, His mys-gouerned maners. ? a 1550 in *Dunbar's Poems* (1893) 309 Misgovernit 30wth makis gowsty age. 1611 *SPEED Hist. Gt. Brit.* ix. xvii. (1623) 884 Many misgoverned and loose persons.

†2. Unruly, unrestrained; misdirected. Obs.

1593 *SHAKS. Rich. II.* v. ii. 4 Where rude mis-gouern'd hands . . . Threw dust and rubbish on King Richards head. 1627 *DRAYTON Agincourt* 65 The beauteous Margerite, whose misgouern'd spleene So many sorrowes brought vpon her life. 1639 *DONNE Ess.* (1651) 69 How strong and misgouern'd faith against common sense hath he.

3. Badly ruled or managed; mismanaged.

1834 *Tait's Mag.* I. 732 The poor misgoverned child. 1875 *STEDMAN Vict. Poets* ii. (1887) 54 The punishment of a misgoverned career is that it hinders even the man of genius from being justified during his lifetime.

mis'governing, vbl. sb. [f. MISGOVERN *v.* + -ING¹ or MIS-¹ 3 + GOVERNING *vbl. sb.*] The action of the *vb.* MISGOVERN. **†a.** Misconduct. **Obs. b.** Misgovernment.

1487 *How Good Wife Taught Dau.* 256 For falt of aw and of teching Bryngis thame oft to mys-gouernyng. 1593 *SHAKS. Lucr.* 654 Blacke lust, dishonor, shame, mis-gouerning. 1609 *DANIEL Civ. Wars* I. xxxiii, Besides, the times, with all iniustice fraught, Concurr'd, with such confus'd misgouerning. 1711 in *10th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 112 The people . . . dethroned their King under pretence of misgoverning. 1845 *CARLYLE Past & Pr.* I. v, A Governing Class . . . which . . . could not . . . be kept from misgoverning, corn-lawing, and playing the very deuce with us.

mis'government. [MIS-¹ 4.]

†1. Evil conduct; unruly or disorderly behaviour; misconduct. Obs.

In the first quot. strictly two words.

1384 *CHAUCER H. Fame* 1975 Of good, or mys-gouernement. 1573 *L. LLOYD Marrow of Hist.* (1653) 140 Tarquinius Superbus . . . for his misgovernment and lust in the City against the chast matrons . . . was . . . banished Rome. 1581 *PETTIE tr. Guazzo's Civ. Conv.* III. (1586) 127 b, Through idleness, or gluttonie, or some such misgouernment. 1599 *SHAKS. Much Ado* iv. i. 100 Thus pretty Lady I am sorry for thy much misgouernment. 1602 *WARNER Alb. Eng.* (1612) Epit. 384 Through his owne obstinate headinesse and misgouernment. 1665 *GLANVILL Def. Van. Dogm.* To Tho. Albius, The unreasonable heats, frequent partialities [etc.] . . . The resentment I have of which misgovernments [etc.].

†2. Error or irregularity in the management, conduct, or use of anything; mismanagement. Obs.

1601 *Act 43 Eliz.* c. 4 §1 Misconvertinge or misgouernement, of any Landes Tenementes Rentes. 1650 *JER. TAYLOR Holy Living* i. §1 (1686) 9 If such mis-gouernment and unskillfulness make them fall into vitious and baser company. 1777 *HOWARD St. Prisons* (1780) 181 No . . . servant of any judge to take a fee on occasion of a petition or complaint, founded upon the foregoing orders, or any misgouernment.

3. Bad government of a country or state; maladministration of public affairs. Hence, disorder, anarchy (cf. *misrule*).

1592 *Nobody & Someb.* (1878) 293 King Archigallo that now raignes In tyranny and strange misgouernment. 1620 *COKE in Bacon's Wks.* (1827) VII. 376 Tending to . . . the raising of faction or other misgouernment. 1783 *BURKE Sp. Fox's E. India Bill* Wks. 1792 II. 386 Whether, with this

map of misgovernment before me, I can suppose myself bound . . . to continue . . . the management of these countries in those hands? 1849 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* iv. 1. 522 The misgovernment of James . . . completely turned the tide of public feeling. 1889 *Sat. Rev.* 30 Mar. 371/2 The chronic misgovernment . . . which usually accompanies Turkish rule.

mis'governor. [MIS-¹ 5.] One who misgoverns.

1509 *BARCLAY Shyp of Folyis* 257 b, O Lothsome lust: o mad mys-gouernour Of all mankynde. a 1649 *DRUMM. OF HAWTH. Hist. Jas. III.* Wks. (1711) 49 The nobility of Scotland should be ready . . . to seise upon the king's favourites, and misgouernours of the state. 1829 *GEN. P. THOMPSON Exerc.* (1842) I. 179 A nation bound by the act of past misgovernors. 1862 *CARLYLE Fredk. Gt.* xii. viii. (1873) IV. 187 Traitors, misgovernors worthy of death. 1884 *Sat. Rev.* 12 July 40/1 The misgovernors of Egypt.

†mis'grafted, pa. pple. Obs. [MIS-¹ 2.] Grafted amiss; *fig.* badly matched.

1530 *SHAKS. Mids.* N. I. i. 137 The course of true loue neuer did run smooth, But either it was different in blood . . . Or else misgrafted, in respect of yeares.

mis'graft, v. rare-⁰. [Inferred from *misgrafted*.] To graft wrongly. 1846 in *WORCESTER.*

mis'grafted, ppl. a. [MIS-¹ 2.] Grafted wrongly or unsuitably.

1738 *WARBURTON Div. Legat.* I. Ded. p. vi, The Barren Leaves of misgrafted Free-thinking.

†mis'gree, v. Obs.-⁰ [MIS-¹ 7.] To disagree. 1530 *PALSGR.* 518/1, I discorde, I mysgre, je descorde. 1570 *LEVINS Mamph.* 46/41 To Misgrée, dissentire.

†mis'grieved, pa. pple. Obs. [MIS-¹ 8.] Grieved or offended.

1543 *GRAFTON Contn. Harding* 578 He desired hym not to bee misgrieved that he did thus leaue hym. 1579 *TOMSON Calvin's Serm. Tim.* 236/1 That they may not thinke much or be misgrieved. 1641 *J. TRAPPE Theol. Theol.* 179 They are such, as are misgrieved at the matter of the word.

mis'ground, v. [MIS-¹ 1.] *trans.* To ground falsely.

1827 *HALLAM Const. Hist.* I. vii. 418 *note*, That he had misgrounded his opinion on a certain precedent, which [etc.].

mis'grounded, ppl. a. [MIS-¹ 2.] Falsely grounded; ill-founded.

1598 *SYLVESTER Du Bartas* II. Ded. to Earl of Salisbury 12 Cause-less Envie, and mis-grounded Hate. 1630 *PRYNNE Anti-Armin.* 253 O vnhappy flocke that must be led by such a young misgrounded Shepheard. 1633 *BP. HALL Hard Texts, N.T.* 33 Your frequent and misgrounded putting away of your wives. a 1684 *LEIGHTON Comm. I Pet.* i. 14 It is a foolish misgrounded fear. 1700 *ASTRY tr. Saavedra-Faxardo* II. 295 Sometimes, upon a mis-grounded Apprehension, Money is expended to no purpose.

mis'grow, v. rare-⁰. [MIS-¹ 1.] *intr.* To grow amiss.

1647 *HEXHAM, Mistwassen*, to Misgrowe.

mis'grown, pa. pple. and ppl. a. [MIS-¹ 2.]

Grown out of shape; mis-shapen.

1611 *CHAPMAN Iliad* xx. 36 Lame Mulciber, his walkers quite misgrowne. 1848 *tr. Richter's Levana* iii. §16. 25 An interlaced, misgrown, banyan forest. 1866 *GREGOR Banffsh. Gloss., Misgrown*, stunted.

mis'growth. [MIS-¹ 4.] A distorted or abortive growth.

1647 *HEXHAM, Een Miswas in kruyden, boomen, &c.*, a Misgrowth in hearbes, trees, &c. 1819 *COLERIDGE in Lit. Rem.* (1836) II. 204 A misgrowth or *lusus* of the capricious . . . genius of Shakspeare. 1848 *CLOUGH Amours de Voy.* III. 170 Our strivings, mistakings, misgrowths, and perversions. 1883 *A. W. WARD Eng. Poets* II. 443 A disgraceful illustration of too common a misgrowth of patriotism.

†mis'guess, v. Obs. [MIS-¹ 1.] *intr.* To guess wrongly.

1533 *MORE Debell. Salem* Wks. 976/2 He mysse gesseth amonge and weneth it were one, where in dede it was another. 1665 *HOKE Microgr.* 74 Not withstanding this mis-guessing.

mis'guggle, v. Sc. Also -goggle, -grugle. [f. MIS-¹ 8 + *guggle, gruggle* to handle roughly or clumsily (see *Eng. Dial. Dict.*)] *trans.* To handle roughly, maul; to mar, spoil, bungle.

1742 *R. FORBES Jrnl. in Ajax's Sp.*, etc. (1755) 33 She bad me had aff my hands, for I misgrugled a' her apron. 1814 *SCOTT Wav.* xviii, Donald had been misguggled by one of these doctors about Paris. 1818 — *Hrt. Midl.* viii, Overturning and misguggling the government and discipline of the kirk. 1825-80 *JAMIESON, To misguggle*, to spoil, . . . as, 'He's fairly misgugglit that job'.

mis'guidance. [MIS-¹ 4.] Guidance in a wrong direction; misdirection.

1640 *BP. HALL Episc. Ep.* Ded. 4 The misguidance of many well meaning soules . . . which are impetuously carried away in the throng. 1711 *SHAFTESB. Charac.* (1727) I. 113 By a small mis-guidance of the Affection, a Lover of Mankind becomes a Ravager. 1840 *CARLYLE Heroes* v. (1841) 258 He wanders . . . in a world of which he is as the spiritual light, either the guidance or the misguidance. 1844 *KINGLAKE Eothen* xiii. (1878) 171 The Nazarene, whose mis-guidance had been the cause of our difficulties. 1859 *I. TAYLOR Transmission Anc. Bks.* xxii. 410 Under the mis-guidance of these chronological errors.

† **mis'guide**, *sb.* *Obs.* [f. MIS-¹ 4 + GUIDE *sb.* III.] Misguidance; irregular behaviour.

1596 SPENSER *Hymn Heav. Love* 144 Nor spirit, nor Angell. . . Could make amends to God for mans misgyde. 1602 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* ix. xlv. 210 Proserpin her offence (Grown through Mis-Guides, Venial perhaps) we censure in suspence. ? 16. . . *Beggar-Laddie* xv. in *Child Ballads* V. 119 And for a' the lassie's ill misguide, She's now the young knight's lady.

mis'guide, *v.* [MIS-¹ 1.]

† 1. *refl.* To go astray, go wrong; to conduct oneself badly or manage one's affairs improperly.

1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 373 He may some himself misgyde, That seth noght the peril tofore. 1483 CAXTON *G. de la Tour* kvijb, How the badde. . . wymmen. . . were punnyshed, as they mysygyded them. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* I. 423 Quhen that thair se. . . thair king Misgyde him self in ony kynd of thing. 1651 CULPEPPER *Astrol. Judgem. Dis.* (1658) 43 The disease came by the mans own misguiding himself.

2. *trans.* To mismanage, misgovern, misrule. Hence (mod. Sc.), to treat badly or improperly; to abuse, injure, spoil.

1494 FABYAN *Chron.* VII. 502 The realme before tyme had been mysgegydyd by offycers. 1572 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xxxiii. 163 The Parische Kirkis. . . thay sa misgyde That nane for wynd and rane thairin may byde. 1671 MILTON *Samson* 912 To shew what recompence Towards thee I intend for what I have misdome, Misgyded. 1681 COLVIL *Whigs Supplic.* (1751) 94 When they misgyded church and state. 1787 [J. BEATTIE] *Scotticisms* 55 The boy misguides his cloaths. — Abuses, or sullies. 1893 STEVENSON *Catriona* xv, There were whiles when his dander rase to see the Lord's sants misgyded.

3. To guide in a wrong direction, misdirect, mislead.

1509 BARCLAY *Shyp of Follys* (1570) ¶ iij, Blinde foolishnes Misgideth the mindes of people hye and lowe. 1594 NASHE *Unfort. Trav.* 49 When Phaeton his chariot did misgyde. 1596 SPENSER *F.Q.* VI. iii. 47 Misdoubting least he should misgyde His former malice to some new assay. 1667 *Decay Chr. Piety* xvi. § 3 Those leaders. . . who misgyde their tractable admiring followers. 1680 COTTON *Compl. Gamester* 8 But his drunkenness misgyded his hand, so that he ran him only through the arm. 1709 POPE *Ess. Crit.* 202 To blind Man's erring judgment, and misgyde the mind. 1759 GOLDSM. *Polite Learning* vi, The truth is, vanity is more apt to misgyde men than false reasoning. 1880 MCCARTHY *Owen Times* IV. 338 The curious ignorance of the condition of American. . . feeling which misgyded England's policy.

absol. 1696 LOCKE *Let.* 21 Nov. in *F. Bourne Life* II. xv. 453 Outward hearing may misgyde but internal knowledge cannot err. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* I. i. ii, The nobles. . . have nearly ceased either to guide or misgyde.

mis'guided, *ppl. a.* Also 5 -kidyd. [MIS-¹ 2.]

† 1. Ill-conducted, ill-behaved, immoral. *Obs.* c 1490 *Plumpton Corr.* (Camden) 77 If I knew that she wold be a mysykidyd woman, I shold never speake word. . . for hir. 1500–20 *DUNBAR Poems* lx. 20 Druncartis, dysouris, dy[v]owris, drewellis, Misgydit memberis of the dewellis. 1523 in *Acc. Fam. of Innes* (1864) 97 Alexander has bene ane misgidit man prodigus and has waistit. . . his. . . gudis.

2. † a. Mismanaged, misruled. *Obs.* b. Badly trained or reared.

1562 WINSET *Cert. Tractates* Wks. (S.T.S.) I. 4 Manassing. . . destruction of zour. . . misreulit, and misgydit government. 1842 J. AITON *Domest. Econ.* (1857) 300 Misgyded apple and pear-trees may be recovered in a very few years.

3. Guided in a wrong direction; misdirected or misled in action or thought; hence, having a wrong purpose or intention; erring in thought or action.

1659 PHILIPOTT *Vill. Cant.* Aj, That fiction of Brute. . . obtruded upon us by seduced and misgyded Histories. 1660 MILTON *Free Commonw.* 18 To give a stay. . . to this general defection of the misgyded and abus'd multitude. 1660 *Trial Regic.* 101 Others might do it by a misgyded Conscience. a 1776 HUME *Ess.* (1777) I. ix. 68 An ambitious, or rather a misgyded [earlier *edd.* ignorant], prince arose, who [etc.]. 1825 LAMB *Elia* Ser. II. *Barbara S.*—, Some comic actor. . . in the misgyded humour of his part, threw over the dish such a quantity of salt [etc.]. 1828 SCOTT *F.M. Perth* xxxii, Far different had been the fate of the misgyded Heir of Scotland, from that which was publicly given out. 1903 R. D. SHAW *Pauline Ep.* 137 Unworthy and misgyded party cries had arisen among them.

Hence **mis'guidedly** *adv.*, **mis'guidedness**.

1809 KNOX in *Jebb & K. Corr.* (1834) I. 555 Ignorance, misgydedness, and. . . infelicity of circumstances. 1868 BROWNING *Ring & Bk.* ix. 932 A poor hard-pressed. . . thing Has rushed so far, misgydedly perhaps. 1874 MORLEY *Compromise* 96 Perversely and misgydedly self-asserting.

mis'guider. [MIS-¹ 5.] One who misguides.

a 1572 KNOX *Hist. Ref. Wks.* 1846 I. 206 Maister James, principall mysgydar now of Scotland. 1648 SALTMARSH *Some Drops* 50 That a new-star is to prepare for a misgyder, and your story of Barchochebas upon it, it hath more lightsonnes than light in it. 1741 RICHARDSON *Pamela* IV. 234 Pride, Vanity, Thoughtlessness, were my Misgyders. 1796 ELIZA HAMILTON *Let. Hindoo Rajah* (1811) I. 138 The misgyder of the mind of Zaarmilla has. . . mixed some truth with the abundance of his falsehoods. 1824 SCOTT *Redgauntlet* let. xi, My gudessire was nae manager—not that he was a very great misgyder.

mis'guiding, *vbl. sb.* [MIS-¹ 3.]

† a. Evil conduct; misbehaviour; disorder. b. Misrule; mismanagement; ill-treatment. *Sc.* c. Misdirection.

? c 1470 G. ASHBY *Active Policy* 431 Mysreule & extorcion Mysgyding, Robbery & negligence. 1480 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* cclxviii. u7b, Thurgh mysygydyng of the barge it ouerthrew on the pylles. 1520 *Caxton's Chron.* III. 25/2 He slewe .l. thousande of y^e olde sage faders of greate vertue bycause they tolde hym his mysygydyng. 1530 PALSGR. 470/2 Reformacions of mysygydyng [F. *reformacions des abus*] be very necessary in a comen welth. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* II. 214 King Occa. . . Throw mysygydyng was slane into the feild. 1588 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* Ser. I. IV. 266 For alleget mysygydyng of sum of the saidis collegeis. 1786 BURNS *On Sc. Bard* viii, He ne'er was gien to great misgydin, Yet coin his pouches wad na bide in. 1898 *Westm. Gaz.* 7 Oct. 3/2 The. . . perversion of our taste and misgyding of our aesthetic instincts.

mis'guiding, *ppl. a.* [MIS-¹ 2.] That misguides, misdirecting.

1753 H. JONES *Earl of Essex* (1756) 43 The narrow censures of misgyding crowds. 1811 SHELLEY in *Hogg Life* (1858) I. 406 A man under a misgyding preconception. 1801 *Daily News* 15 Oct. 4/6 The. . . misgyding criticisms of Tory newspapers.

Hence **mis'guidingly** *adv.*, 'in a way to mislead' (1847–54 Webster).

† **mis'guilt**, *sb.* *Obs.* In 4–5 -gilt, -gylt(e, -gelt. [f. MIS-¹ 8 + GUILT *sb.*] Offence, misdeed, crime.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 14732 þe moneurs for þair misgilt, þair bordes [Jesus] ouerkest, þair penis spilt. c 1350 *Will. Palerne* 3996 Let me make a-mendis for al my mis-gelt. *Ibid.* 4397, etc. ? 1370 *Robt. Cicyle* (Hall.) 61 Thyneke how thou was owte pylte Of thy lande, for thy mys-gylte. 14. . . *Leges Burgorum* li, Gif þat a burges be attachy. . . for det or for ony misgilt. c 1430 *Hymns Virgin* (1867) 123 Thys mys-gylt pou for-yeue me!

† **mis'guilt**, *v.* *Obs.* In 4 *pa. pple.* misgilt, -gelt. [f. MIS-¹ 8 + GUILT *v.*] To do wrong; used *intr.* or with pronominal obj.

13. . . *Sir Beues* (A.) 1581 What haue ich so meche misgilt? a 1325 *Maudelein* 24 in *Horstm. Altengl. Leg.* (1878) 163 Euer he schoneþ þat hap misgilt.

† **mis'guise**, *sb.* *Obs.* [MIS-¹ 9.] Disguise. So † **mis'guised** *ppl. a.*, † **mis'guising** *vbl. sb.*

1581 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xlv. 332 Þour filthie, fals mysynging, Of haly Kirk þour temerar dispysing. 1603 HARNET *Pop. Impost.* xxii. 149 These misgyded bewitched creatures. 1646 W. DELL *Rights Reform.* Ep. Ded. A 2 b, The power of God. . . shall as soon be made void, as the true Doctrine of the Gospel, though called Error, Heresie, and Schisme, and have all the misgydes of Hell put upon it.

† **mis'gye**, *v.* *Obs.* [f. MIS-¹ 1 + *gye*, GUY *v.* 1.] *trans.* To misgyde; *refl.* to misbehave.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Monk's T.* 543 Tho wiste he [sc. Nero] wel he hadde him-self misgyde. 1406 HOCCLVE *La Male Regle* 228 Sotil deceyours, By whom the peple is mis gyed & led. c 1500 *Lancelot* 1663 If thei tak not full contrisioune, And pwnys them that hath ther low mysygit.

† **mis'h**. *Cant. Obs.* [Shortening of COMMISSION *sb.* 2.] A shirt.

1671–80 *HEAD Eng. Rogue* I. iv. 44. a 1673 in *Head's Canting Acad.* 19 What though I no Togeman wear, Nor Commission, Mish, or slate.

mis'h (mɪʃ). Colloq. abbrev. of MISSIONARY *sb.* 1939 J. CARY *Mr. Johnson* 164 That's wot's wrong with some of these teetotal mishes. 1946 C. S. ARCHER *China Servant* vii. 105 You've no idea what a bunch of mishes will do, when sex rears its head.

mish, *obs.* form of MISS *v.* 1

mishaif, *Sc.* form of MISHAVE.

† **mis'hale**, *a.* *Obs.* [MIS-¹ 7. (Etymological perversion of *mi'sale* MESEL.)] Unhealthy, sick. c 1325 *Metr. Hom.* 132 Forthi thou, and the sones ilk ane, Sal be mishale als was Naamane [cf. *infra* un hale].

mishandle (mɪʃ'hænd(ə)l). *v.* [MIS-¹ 1. Cf. G. *misshandeln*, Du. *mishandelen*.] *trans.* To handle or treat badly or improperly; to handle roughly or rudely; to maltreat, ill-treat.

[1390: cf. MISHANDLING *vbl. sb.*] 1530 PALSGR. 637/2 It is nat well done to myshandell hym thus as you do. *Ibid.* 689/1, I restore a mater, or processe that was mysse handled. 1533 MORE *Apol.* xxxv. Wks. 899/2 To be so wrongfully myssehandeled and punyshed, for onelye speakynge agaynste mysseorder and abusions. 1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 257 b, There be some that are so beastly brutish that will mishandle the wordes and deedes of others, be they never so well spoken. 1616 BACON *Tract Commendams* Wks. 1827 VII. 319 The proceedings wherein had either been mis-reported or mis-handled. 1823 SCOTT *Quentin D.* xxi, It is a shame to see how they have mishandled the old man. 1828 SOUTHEY *Let.* (1856) IV. 93 He mishandled good subjects with great success. 1904 WEYMAN *Abb. Vlaye* vii, Solomon is old, and they may mishandle him.

mis'handled, *ppl. a.* [MIS-¹ 2.] Ill-managed; maltreated, ill-treated.

c 1610 SIR J. MELVIL *Mem.* (Bannatyne Cl.) 370 Charging us to tak cair of his mishandled esait. 1896 A. WHYTE *Bible Char.* 178 Poor mishandled Esau could not say that.

mis'handling, *vbl. sb.* [MIS-¹ 3.] Rough handling; improper treatment; maltreatment.

1390 GOWER *Conf.* II. 189 The wardes of the cherche keie Thurgh mishandlinge ben mysweynt. 1533 MORE *Apol.* xxxv. Wks. 900/2 The proues of al such myssehandlyng may. . . be brought foorth. 1658 A. FOX *Würtz' Surg.* II. vii. 68 Not regarding the mis-handling, it happeneth in some fals. . . that the skin goeth off from the bone. 1886 STEVENSON *Kidnapped* xiii. 119 He had looked on, day by day, at the

mishandling of poor Ransome. 1904 *Longman's Mag.* Jan. 254 Even my mishandling cannot rob the earth of its quickening power.

mishant, variant of MESCHANT.

mishanter (mɪʃ'æntə(r)), **mischanter** (mɪʃ'tʃæntə(r)). *Sc.* and *north. dial.* Also MISCANTER. [Var. of MISAUNTER, prob. influenced by *mishant*, *mischant* (see MESCHANT). The form *mischanter* is app. due to assimilation to the synonymous *mischance*.] Misadventure, mishap.

1755 R. FORBES *Ajax's Sp.* 31 They had some allagust that some mishanter had befa'n us. 1784 BURNS *Welcome Illeg. Child*, Mischanter fa' me, If outh of thee, or thy mammy, Shall ever daunton me, or awe me. 1824 SCOTT *Redgauntlet* let. xii, Mischanter on the auld beard o' ye! 1866 GREGOR *Banffsh. Gloss*, *Mischanter*, a hurt; a bruise. 1871 W. ALEXANDER *Johnny Gibb* (1873) 256 For there's sae mony mishanters 't we hear o' happenin' wi' the like o' 'im.

mishap (mɪʃ'hæp, 'mɪs-), *sb.* Forms: see HAP *sb.* 1; also 5 *myschap*, 6 *mishapp*. [f. MIS-¹ 4 + HAP *sb.* 1, prob. after OF. *meschance* MISCHANCE.]

1. Evil hap; bad luck; misfortune. Now *rare*. c 1386 CHAUCER *Monk's T.* 255 What man that hath freendes thurgh fortune, Mishap wol make hem enemys. 1470–85 MALORY *Arthur* VII. vii. 221 Thorou myshappe I save hym slee two knyghtes at the passage of the water. c 1530 *Pol. Rel. & L. Poems* (1866) 32 Wyse labour & myshappe seldom mete to-gyder. 1591 SHAKS. *1 Hen. VI*, I. i. 23 Shall we curse the Planets of Mishap? 1633 G. HERBERT *Temple* 132 *Artillerie* i, From small fires comes oft not small mishap. 1667 MILTON *P.L.* x. 239 It cannot be But that success attends him; if mishap, Ere this he had return'd. 1684 *Contempl. St. Man* I. ii. (1699) 21 The greatest felicity of the World, was tyed to the greatest Mishap. 1807–8 W. IRVING *Salmag.* xvii. (1860) 381 It is either my good fortune or mishap, to be keenly susceptible to the influence of the atmosphere. 1826–34 WORDSW. *To May* 66 And what if thou, sweet May, hast known Mishap by worm and blight.

2. In particularized use: An unlucky accident. c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 175 Many grete mishappes, many hard trauaile. c 1450 *Merlin* 5 A worthy man to whom weren falle many myshappes with-in shorte time. c 1586 C'TESS *PEMBROKE Ps.* cxxi. v, From ev'ry mishapp. Safe thou shalt by Jehovas hand be guarded. 1588 SHAKS. *Tit. A.* I. i. 152 Secure from worldly chanches and mishaps. 1667 DRYDEN *Ind. Emp.* v. ii, I might have liv'd my own Mishaps to mourn. 1781 COWPER *Conversat.* 321 Alas for unforeseen mishaps! 1836 W. IRVING *Astoria* I. 17 The pleasures, dangers, adventures, and mishaps, which they had shared together in their wild wood life. 1896 *Law Times* C. 438/2 The musical portion of the service had to be curtailed. . . in consequence of a mishap to the organ.

Proverb. 1509 BARCLAY *Shyp of Follys* (1874) II. 251 One myshap fortuneth neuer alone.

b. A fall from chastity. *rare*. (Cf. MISFORTUNE *sb.* 2.) Cf. *dial.* *mishap-child*, a bastard.

1857 P. CUNNINGHAM *Walpole's Lett.* I. 95 *note*, Lady Betty was the friend and correspondent of Swift. In early life she made a mishap.

† **mis'hap**, *v.* *Obs.* [MIS-¹ 1.]

1. *intr.* Of a person: To meet with mishap or misfortune; to come to grief. Also, to have the misfortune to do something.

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 4967 For pou myshappedest y þe first ende, Now sehalow spede er þat pou wende. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. x. 283 *Archa dei* myshapped and ely brake his nekke. 1402 HOCCLVE *Let. of Cupid* 217 For many a man by woman hath mishapped. c 1450 *Merlin* 24 Yef Vortiger hadde be ther, they hadde not so myshapped. 1533 MORE *Apol.* 192 b, Mo men then so many, haue misse happed to be. . . mysse punished.

2. Of an event or *impers.*: To happen unfortunately. Often with dative pron.

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 13280 Grace til hym wold non bytide, But euer mys happed [a 1400 *Petyt MS.* mishapned] on his syde. 14. . . *Arith. & Merl.* 795 (Douce MS.) For hit was myshapped so, In his herte hym was ful wo. c 1450 *Merlin* 471 Gawein was euer pensif for his vncl, . . . that hym sholde eny thinge myshappe. 1533 MORE *Apol.* 95 A thynge. . . myche more to be lamented, when yt myshappeth to fall betwene a man & his wyfe. 1592 LD. VAUX in *Ellis Orig. Lett.* Ser. III. IV. 109 This mishappethe me by Andrew Mallories lewdest misleading my sonne. 1633 B. JONSON *Tale Tub* III. i, Some things mishap'd, that he is come without her. 1647 HEXHAM, *Misschieden*, to Mishap, or to Fall out Ill.

b. Of a weapon: To fall unluckily.

1480 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* i. a 4, As this Brute shold shete vn to an hert his arwe myshapped. . . and so there Brute quelled his fadre.

So † **mis'happing** *vbl. sb.*, mishap.

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 68 Alle his mishappyng felle, he com in to Pountif [*Descendist en P. à sa confusioun*].

mis'haply, *adv.* [MIS-¹ 6.] By mischance.

1470–85 MALORY *Arthur* VII. vi. 220 By myshap thou camyst behynde hym and myshappely thou slewe hym.

† **mis'happen**, *v.* *Obs.* [MIS-¹ 1.]

1. = MISHAP *v.* 1.

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 289 Boste & deignouse pride & ille avisement Mishapnes oftentide. ? a 1400 *Morte Arth.* 3454 Mane, amende thy mode, or thou myshappene. 1530 PALSGR. 637/2 It is no wonder thoughe he myshappen, for he is ever quarellynge.

2. = MISHAP *v.* 2.

a 1400 [see MISHAP *v.* 2, quot. c 1330]. c 1430 *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* IV. xxiii. (1869) 188 When any wole flee in to þe skyes, and afterward hapneth him to falle, oþer mishapneth. 1530 PALSGR. 637/2 He that trusteth ever to happe it

myshappeneth hym somtyme. 1550 COVERDALE *Spir. Perle* v. (1588) 41 No evil mishappened vnto him therof. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. iii. 20 Affraid, least to themselves the like mishapen might. 1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* I. 59 If ought should mishappen. 1611 COTGR., *Mesadvenir* à, to mishappen, to succeed ill vnto.

So †**mishappening** *vbl. sb.*, mishap.

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 290 On þo þat God lufes left mishappenyng salle falle.

†**mish'happy**, *a. Obs.* [MIS-¹ 7.] Unhappy.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Melib.* ¶ 602 Sorweful and mishappy is the condicioun of a povre begger. c 1440 *Promp. Porv.* 339/2 Myshappy, or vnhappy, *infortunatus*.

So †**mish'happiness**, unhappiness, unluckiness.

a 1541 WYATT in *Tottel's Misc.* (Arb.) 47 What wit hawe wordes so prest, and forceable, That may conteyn my great mishappinesse? 1639 BAILLIE *Lett.* (Bannatyne Cl.) I. 143 The mishappines of the affair, which could not be... so compassed as to give content to all.

†**mish'harrit**, *pa. pple. Sc. Obs.* [? f. MIS-¹ + HARRE + -it = -ED.] ? Unhinged.

1501 DOUGLAS *Pal. Hon.* I. xix, I agane... Crap in the muskane aikin stok misharrit.

†**mish'have**, *v. Obs.* Also 6 *Sc.* *mishaif*, *mischawe*. [f. MIS-¹ I + HAVE *v.* 12. Cf. HAVING *vbl. sb.* 3. (In OE. *mishæbbende* = ill, unwell.) *refl.* To misbehave oneself.

1528 *Sc. Acts Jas. V* (1814) II. 323/2 Gefe ony tyme had bene þ' we had mishad ws. c 1560 A. SCOTT *Poems* (S.T.S.) iii. 49 Bot 3it 3e may misaif 3ow in sum caice, And 3e defend no' damissellis defame. 1562 *Aberdeen Reg.* (1844) I. 346 For the iniuring of diuere nychtbouris... and for mischawing of himself in sic sindry wayis. 1744 MRS. DELANY *Life & Corr.* (1861) II. 287 Barrow has mishaved himself so much that he must go.

misheant, variant of MESCHANT.

mishear (MIS'hɛər), *v.* Also 3 *misiheren* (see Y-HERE). [In OE. *mishieran*: see MIS-¹ I and HEAR *v.*] *trans.* †*a.* In OE., to disobey. *b.* To hear amiss, incorrectly, or imperfectly. Also *absol.* or *intr.*

c 961 *Æthelwold Rule St. Benet* v. (Schröer 1885) 62 Se þe eow gehyrð, he gehyrð me, and se þe cow mishyrð, he mishyrð me. a 1023 WULFSTAN *Hom.* xviii. (1883) 104 And þæt mancynn to swyðe gode mishyrde. a 1225 *Ancre R.* 296 On elpi word þæt tu mis-ihere. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 241/2 To Mishere, *obaudire*. 1552 HULOET, *Misheare, obaudio*. [Cf. COOPER *Thesaurus* (1565), *Obaudio*, to heare hardely or vnwillingly.] 1595 SHAKS. *John* III. i. 4 Thou hast mispoken, misheard, Be well aduis'd, tell ore thy tale againe. 1815 J. C. HOBHOUSE *Substance Lett.* (1816) II. 70/11 My informant misheard or mistook a metaphor for a fact. 1877 TENNYSON *Harold* v. 1, Your second-sighted man... Misheard their snores for groans. 1884 *Harper's Mag.* Dec. 142 Perhaps he had misheard the unknown voice.

So **mis'hearer**.

1483 *Cath. Angl.* 241/2 A Misherer, *obauditor*.

mis'hearing, *vbl. sb.* [MIS-¹ 3.] †*a.* Sinful hearing or listening. *Obs.* *b.* Hearing incorrectly or imperfectly.

1483 *Cath. Angl.* 241/2 A Misherynge, *obauditus, obaudicio*. 1493 *Dives & Pauper* II. xix. iv), Goddes name is taken in veyne by mysheryng For if thou haue liking to here grete othes [etc.]. 1832-4 DE QUINCY *Cæsars* Wks. 1859 X. 32 The universal mishearing in the outermost ring of the audience. 1860 PUSEY *Min. Proph.* p. vii, The question how the translators came so to render it, by what misreading or mishearing, or [etc.]. 1881 *Blackw. Mag.* Apr., [Errors] such as arise from mishearing.

†**mis'hearken**, *v. Obs.* [MIS-¹ 1.] *intr.* *a.* To listen sinfully. *b.* To mishear.

c 1200 in *O.E. Hom.* I. 305 Ich hadde... Mishercnet. c 1580 JEFFERIE *Bugbears* IV. v. 3 in *Archiv Stud. neu. Spr.* (1897) XCIX. 40 Art sure he did tel thee, or didest thou misseharken?

mishellene (mis'heli:n). [ad. Gr. *μισ-έλλην*, f. *μισ(ο)-*, f. *μισ-εῖν* to hate + *Ἑλλην* HELLENE, after PHILHELLENE *a.* and *sb.*] One who dislikes or is opposed to Greece or the Greeks. Hence **mishellenic** *a.*

1958 R. LIDDELL *Morea* 1. 16 Those two learned, grumpy, and extremely mishellenic travellers, Edward Dodwell and Sir William Gell. *Ibid.* 23 To the grumpy Mishellene, it is all merely boring and tiresome. 1972 W. ST. CLAIR *That Greece might still be Free* xxxi. 350 Henry Lytton Bulwer... became violently pro-Turkish in the Greek-Turkish questions later in the century. David Urquhart... also became a noted mishellene.

mishent, *obs.* variant of MESCHANT.

[**misher(s)ing**: see ABISHERING.]

mishit ('mishɪt), *sb.* [MIS-¹ 4.] In cricket, tennis, etc., a faulty or bad hit.

1882 *Australians in Eng.* 25 He made two mishits which fell harmless. 1898 *Westm. Gaz.* 1 Jan. 5/1 Caught at mid-off by Hirst, off a mis-hit. 1928 *Daily Tel.* 11 May 18/1 Lyon has never played a better innings... I did not notice that he made even a mis-hit. 1963 *Times* 11 June 4/6 Bear's bold effort ended in a mishit to leg slip.

So **mis'hit** (also *erron. miss-hit*) *v. trans.*, to hit (a ball) faultily. Also **mis'hitting** *vbl. sb.*

1904 P. F. WARNER *How we recovered Ashes* ix. 189 Gregory... mis-hit Braund and Rhodes caught him easily at backward point. 1930 *Times* 17 Mar. 4/4 Three minutes from the end Craig made his only mistake of the game, miss-

hitting a bumping ball. 1963 *Times* 6 May 3/5 Some flashes of brilliance... together with a good deal of mishitting... suggests that the final next Sunday may provide an attractive game. *Ibid.* 13 June 3/2 Booth batted sensibly for an hour to claim 33 out of 47 before mishitting a towering catch to backward point. 1974 *Country Life* 21 Feb. 360/1, I wondered whether he had mishit his tee shot.

mishlaw, variant of MUSHLA.

mish-mash ('mɪʃmæʃ), *sb.* Also 5 *mysse-masche*, 7 *mish-mass*, 9 *misch-masch*; *mish-mosh*, *mish-mush*. [A reduplication of MASH *sb.*¹ Cf. G. *mischmasch*, Da. (? from LG.) *miskmask*.] A confused mixture; a medley, hodgepodge, jumble.

c 1450 *Mankind* 49 in *Macro Plays* 3 But, ser, I prey yow þis questyon to claryfye: Dryff-draff, mysse-masche. 1585 HIGINS *Junius' Nomenclator* 362 A confused or disordered heape of all things together: a mishmash. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* xxvi. xl. 615 A very mish mash [orig. *conludio*] and sinke of vile and wretched persons. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (1638) 27 A mish-mash of Arabick and Portuguese. 1676 *Doctrine of Devils* 146 That Gallimawphey Mish-mass, of most Monstruous... Conceits and Practises. 1806 W. TAYLOR in *Robberds Mem.* (1843) II. 257 The Mishmash of Manuscript, printed extract [etc.]. c 1855 'L. CARROLL' (title) *Mischmasch*. 1860 PUSEY *Min. Proph.*, *Haggai* i. 2 The Samaritans... (amid their mishmash of worship, worshipping, as our Lord tells them, they know not what). 1876 GEO. ELIOT *Dan. Der.* xxii, A ridiculous mish-mash of superannuated customs and false ambition. 1957 *Time* 2 Sept. 34/2 Paul Gregory's *Crescendo*, a mish-mash of American music, with Ethel Merman, Rex Harrison, Louis Armstrong, &c. 1959 N. MAILER *Advts. for Myself* (1961) 335 You call this a report?... It is nothing but a mish-mosh. 1962 *John o' London's* 18 Jan. 68/2 How did the cast make out amid the mish-mush? 1964 G. MARX *Let.* 24 Feb. (1967) 305, I suggest you learn how to pronounce 'mishmash'. It is not pronounced 'mash',... but rather as though it were spelled *mosh*. 1965 P. ZIEGFELD *Ziegfeld's Girl* i. 7 How the elegant and impeccably British Mr. Maugham had come to write this mishmash nobody could figure out. 1975 *Listener* 30 Oct. 589/2 The original *Panorama* had consisted of a mish-mash of disconnected and frequently frivolous items.

attrib. 1652 *News fr. Low-Countr.* 1 When, first, the first confused Masse Did, from its mish mash medly, passe. a 1922 T. S. ELIOT *Waste Land Drafts* (1971) 27 From such chaotic *misch-masch* potpourri What are we to expect but poetry?

Hence '**mishmash** *v.*, to make a 'mish-mash' or confused mass of; to throw into confusion.

1694 MOTTEUX *Rabelais* IV. lx. (1737) 247 Then is sacrific'd to him Haberdins, Poor-Jack, mangle-mangled, mishmash'd. 1791 LEARMONT *Poems* 199 Steghin gluttons... Mish-mashin' creatures for their greed or gust. 1866 GREGOR *Banffsh. Gloss.*, *Meesh-mash*, to mingle; to throw into a confused mass.

||**Mishnah**, **Mishna** ('mɪʃnə). Also 7-8 *misna*, *mischna*, (*pl.* *mischnaios*). [post-Biblical Heb. *mishnāh*, *pl.* *mishnōth* and *mishnāyōth* (1) repetition, (2) instruction, f. *shānāh* to repeat, in post-Biblical Heb. to teach or learn (oral tradition).] The collection of binding precepts or *halakhoth* (see HALACHAH) which forms the basis of the Talmud and embodies the contents of the oral law. Also, a paragraph of the mishnah.

1610 T. FITZHERBERT *Policy & Relig.* II. xiv. 191 The first collection was made by Iudas, the sonne of Simon... and this was called *Misna*. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 169 The *Mischnaios*, and *Gemara* made vp the whole Talmud. *Ibid.* 170 Their *Mischna* or Talmud text. 1723 MATHER *Vindic. Bible* 300 The Jews affirm that the most remarkable copies of the *Mischna*, written in the second age after Christ, were marked with points. 1768-74 TUCKER *Lt. Not.* (1834) II. 673 Drawn from the Fathers, the Councils, or the *Mischna*. 1867 *Chamb. Encycl.* IX. 281/1, 524 chapters (*Perakim*), which contain the single *Mishnas*. 1883 *Encycl. Brit.* XVI. 503/2 A *mishnah*, if genuine, never begins with a passage of the Pentateuch.

Hence **Mishnic**, -ical ('mɪʃnɪk, -ɪkəl), also **Mishnaic** ('mɪʃnɪk), †**Misniac**, -acal *adjs.*, pertaining or relating to, characteristic of, the mishnah.

1718 PRIDEAUX *Old & New Test.* II. II. 67 The Tanaim or the Mishnical doctors. 1723 MATHER *Vindic. Bible* 301 Ephodæus assures us that all the ancient Misniack books were pointed. *Ibid.* 362 After these let the Misniacal Doctors be considered. 1867 *Chamb. Encycl.* IX. 281/1 The individual enactments of the Mishnic doctors. 1898 *Expositor* July 77 Very late Biblical or even Mishnic Hebrew. 1878 *Encycl. Brit.* VIII. 561/1 The Mishnaic usage. 1953 *Jrnl. Theol. Stud.* IV. 7 St. Mark is an apocalyptic, St. Matthew is a mishnaic writer. 1973 *Jewish Chron.* 2 Feb. 22/4 The Amoraim ('interpreters'), the post-Mishnaic teachers in the great schools of Palestine... and Babylon.

†**mis'honour**, *sb. Obs.* [MIS-¹ 7.] Dishonour. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 23644 þe wicked.. of alle þai sal haf mishonour.

So †**mishonour** *v.*, to dishonour.

1570-6 LAMBARDE *Peromb. Kent* (1826) 174 God was blasphemed, the holy Virgine his mother mishonoured.

mis-hook (mis'hʊk), *v. Cricket.* [f. MIS-¹ I + HOOK *v.* 8c.] *trans.* To hook (a ball) faultily. 1955 *Times* 19 July 12/1 The new ball was losing its shine, when he mishooked a bouncer gently to mid-wicket. 1963 *Times* 12 June 4/4 Bear completely mishooked a ball and was caught at 19.

So '**mishook** *sb.*, a faulty hook.

1961 *Times* 16 May 4/1 Minney... was caught off a mis-hook.

†**mis'hope**, *sb. Obs.* [MIS-¹ 7. Cf. MDu. *mishope*, MSw. *mishop*.] Despair.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 27050 For sli mis-hope þat þai lijn, ne dar þai nakin god bigin. c 1400 *Rule St. Benet* (Prose) 9 þat ye ne falle in na mis-hope, bot in godis trou3 to liue. c 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 5880 Mys hope of pair synn. 1506 *Kalendar of Sheph.* Ijb (1892) III. 93 Myshope.

†**mis'hope**, *v. Obs.* [MIS-¹ 7. Cf. MDu. *mishopen*, MHG. *missehoffen*, MSw. *mishoppa*.]

1. *trans.* To fail to hope in.
a 1240 *Lofsong in Cott. Hom.* 213 Ich ne mishopie þe nouet.
2. *intr.* To despair.

1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 8439 þat a man myshope nouht þogh he haue grete temptyng of pogh. a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* lxxiii. 20 Myshopand of thi godnes. c 1380 WYCLIF *Serm. Sel. Wks.* I. 346 How my3te þis Ladi myshope þat ne she schulde come to hevenc?

misick, *obs.* form of MIZZICK *dial.*

misidentifi'cation. [MIS-¹ 4.] Erroneous identification.

1902 *Encycl. Brit.* XXV. 468/1 The chief defects in practice were (1) frequent failure to identify, (2) liability to mis-identification. 1946 F. E. ZEUNER *Dating Past* III. v. 132 The implications of such misidentifications... are obvious. 1968 *Listener* 27 June 828/3 Much more serious... is the kind of terrible events which were foreshadowed in the novel *Fail Safe*, whereby one has accidental misidentification leading to some international disaster. 1973 *Nature* 13 July 74/3 They criticize Theyer's micropaleontological work by giving chapter and verse on a series of supposed misidentifications and miscorrelations.

So **misidentify** *v.*, to identify erroneously.

1895 L. STEJNEGER in *Ann. Report U.S. Nat. Museum* 1893 449 The specimens so recorded which I have had an opportunity to examine have either been misidentified, or else the locality was very doubtful. 1924 *Geogr. Jnl.* LXIV. 457 A marks the position of Camp IV. (26,700 feet) and G the point reached by Mallory, Norton, and Somervell in 1922, which was probably misidentified and placed too high in the theodolite measure of 1922, made in very difficult circumstances. 1951 *Essays in Crit.* I. 332 He [sc. Iago] pretends ignorance, he pretends helpfulness, he intentionally misidentifies. 1952 *Mind* LXI. 422 He misidentifies the test he is using. 1971 *Nature* 19 Mar. 149/3 This name has been widely used for specimens of the genus in the Mediterranean and northern Europe. Templeman regards them all as having been misidentified.

mis-iheren: see MISHEAR *v.*

Misima, var. MASSIM.

misimagi'nation. [MIS-¹ 4.]

Wrong imagination.

1618 BP. HALL *Righteous Mammon* Wks. (1625) 700 Who can without indignation look vpon the prodigies which this mis-imagination produces in that other sex?

mis'i'magine, *v.* [MIS-¹ 1.] *trans.* To imagine erroneously. So **mis'i'magined** *ppl. a.*

1625 DONNE *Serm.* 24 Feb. (1626) 44 God hath no where told thee, that hee hath done any such thing as an ouertender Conscience may mis-imagine. a 1684 LEIGHTON *Comm.* I *Pet.* Wks. (1868) 231 Had he come down, as some have misimagined it, only to set us this perfect way of obedience.

misim'pression. [MIS-¹ 4.]

A wrong impression.

1670 BAXTER *Cure Ch. Div.* 351 Even he that overcometh in the main yet seldom so far conquereth as to receive no misimpression upon his mind. 1869 SIR J. T. COLERIDGE *Mem. J. Keble* xiii. 301, I can scarcely avoid saying a few words to prevent a misimpression as to himself. 1884 SIR J. A. PICTON in *N. & Q.* 5 Apr. 271/2 [She] is under a misimpression as to any connexion between these two words.

misimprision. Error for MISPRISION.

1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* IX. xxi. 781/1 Whose fault as shee thought... was rather through misimprision then will.

misim'prove, *v.* Now rare. [MIS-¹ 7.]

1. *trans.* To employ wrongly (cf. IMPROVE *v.* 2); to fail to use to good purpose; to abuse, use ill. *Obs.* or *U.S.*

1658 H. MOSELEY *Healing Leaf* 15 What should become of him that had ten Talents, if he had misimproved them? 1680 MATHER *Irenicum* 19 That good principle of... moderation towards Brethren of differing Judgments, hath been... perversely misimproved. 1737 J. WILLISON *Affl. Man's Companion* VII. i. (1744) 128 The most Part of Men... mis-improve their Health. 1798 *Missionary Mag.* No. 22. 133 We warned the people against misimproving so high a privilege. 1826 LONGF. in *Life* (1891) I. vii. 87 You either overrated my abilities and advantages... or I have sadly misimproved them both.

2. To improve injudiciously; to 'make worse for mending'. Also *absol.*

1847 MILLER *First Impr. Eng.* xvi. (1857) 266 Nowhere... had the hand of improvement misimproved so sadly. 1853 G. JOHNSTON *Nat. Hist. E. Bord.* I. 115 This, our only station for the plant... has been... tampered with and misimproved of late.

misim'proved, *ppl. a. Obs.* or *U.S.* Also 8-improven. [MIS-¹ 2.] Wrongly employed; not used to good purpose; abused.

1661 HICKERINGILL *Jamaica* 95 Nor did this licentiousness long want the misimproved subtlety of a Gentleman. 1717 WODROW *Corr.* (1843) II. 286 Our sins and misimproven privileges. 1820 W. JAY *Prayers* 208 Our misimproved time and talents.

† **misim'provement**. *Obs.* [MIS-¹ 4.] Failure to employ properly, abuse, misuse.

1644 [H. PARKER] *Jus Populi* 41 If the commonwealth hath an interest in slaves, how can such mis-improvement thereof be answered to God? a 1748 WATTS *Improv. Mind* II. iv. We are justly chargeable with criminal sloth, and misimprovement of the talents. 1774 ABIGAIL ADAMS in *Fam. Lett.* (1876) 48 The misimprovement of our great advantages. 1806 A. STEWART in *Mem.* (1822) 232 Our sin in the misimprovement of former privileges.

misim'prover. *Obs.* or *U.S.* [MIS-¹ 5.] One who misimproves.

1712 BLACKWELL in H. G. Graham *Social Life Scot.* x. (1899) II. 133 [Every enjoyment that came from Providence] but feed to the slaughter of the misimprover. 1746 D. BRAINERD *Diary* 11 Oct. (1902) I. 314 My mind was perplexed with fears that I was a misimprover of time.

misincl'nation. [MIS-¹ 4.]

A wrong inclination.

1652 SCLATER *Civ. Magistracy* (1653) 16 If any are found of the same misse-inclinations now. 1673 O. WALKER *Educ.* 21 It is much easier to bend a natural mis-inclination to its neighbour virtue—than to its opposite.

misin'cline, *v.* [MIS-¹ 1.] To incline in a wrong direction.

1652 BP. HALL *Invis. World* III. §11 See him, by misinclining his own will, apostatizing from his Infinite Creator.

misin'clined, *ppl. a.* [MIS-¹ 2, 7.] a. Wrongly inclined. b. Disinclined.

a 1716 SOUTH *Serm.* (1744) X. i. 8 Our affections [are] mis-inclined. 1837 S. R. MATTLAND *Voluntary Syst.* (ed. 2) 12 If you've any thing... that you could let me have reasonable, I should not be misinclined to deal with you.

misin'fer, *v.* [MIS-¹ 1.] *trans.* To infer wrongly; also, † to draw a wrong inference from.

1597 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* v. lii. §4 Nestorius... did... misinfer that in Christ those natures can by no conjunction make one person. 1640 SIR E. DERING *Carmelite* (1641) B ij, You corrupt one Text and mis-inferre two other. a 1663 SANDERSON *Serm., Ad Clerum* (1681) 67 Such conclusions as are mis-inferred hence. 1700 COLLIER *2nd Def. Short View* 101 Because Modesty is the Character of Women, [I] misinfer, that no Woman must be shewn without it.

misin'ference. [MIS-¹ 4.] Wrong inference.

1627 W. SCLATER *Exp. 2 Thess.* (1629) A iv b, Plausibly perhaps by mis-inference. 1647 TRAPP *Comm. 2 Pet.* iii. 16 When we put words into the mouths of these oracles by mis-inferences or mis-applications.

misin'ferring, *vbl. sb.* [MIS-¹ 3.] = *prec.*

1627 BP. HALL *Epist.* IV. iv. 343 Is it the voice of treason, or religion? And, if traitorous, whether flatly, or by mis-infering?

misin'form, *v.* [MIS-¹ 1.] *trans.* To inform amiss; to give wrong or misleading information to.

In the first quot. prob. two words (see *MIS adv.*).

1390 GOWER *Conf.* I. 178 It nedeth of no bakbitinge That thou thi lady misinforme. 1530 PALSGR. 605/1, I... bring one from the trewe opinion by misinformyng. a 1608 DEE *Relat. Spir.* I. (1659) 67 You may also mark how the Devil at this time did misinform E. K. 1651 HOBBS *Leviath.* II. xxx. 175 To let the people be... mis-informed of the grounds... of those his essential Rights. 1667 MILTON *P.L.* IX. 355 Least... She dictate false, and misinforme the Will To do what God expressly hath forbid. 1701 NORRIS *Ideal World* I. iv. 188 Our senses... do not... deceive or misinform us as to the meer existence of things. 1807 G. CHALMERS *Caledonia* I. III. ix. 457 Pontoppidan misinformed, and deluded, his prince, upon a thousand points of history. 1974 *Physics Bull.* Jan. 3/2 All the above is well known... Those attempting to misinform the World Scientific Community are fully aware of my real circumstances.

absol. 1611 BIBLE *2 Mac.* iii. 11 That some of it belonged to Hircanus... and not as that wicked Simon had misinformed. 1625 BP. MOUNTAGU *App. Cæsar* 256 You misinforme against him for concluding with the Papists. 1678 MARVELL *Growth Popery* 43 However the King's Counsel may misinform.

misin'formant. [MIS-¹ 5.] One who gives wrong information.

1860 in WORCESTER, citing Wilberforce. 1882 *Standard* 11 Nov. 5/7, I am at a loss to know what your mis-informant can mean by the expression.

misinfor'mation. [MIS-¹ 4.]

1. The action of misinforming or condition of being misinformed.

1587 FLEMING *Contn. Holinshed* III. 1009/1 A... ruer, which the Britons called Isk; Ptolomeus by misinformation nameth it *Isaca*. 1654 in *Nicholas Papers* (Camden) II. 60, I must now contradict... what by L' Gen. Middleton's very unkind and unfriendly misinformation I mistold you in my last. 1668 CLARENDON *Vindic.* Tracts (1727) 37 Either by misinformation or negligence of the clerk... the county of Warwick was inserted. 1756 JOHNSON *K. of Prussia* Wks. 1796 XII. 239 He declares himself... against the use of torture, and by some misinformation charges the English that they still retain it. 1800 *Asiat. Ann. Reg.* 312/2 By the misinformation of our guides, we were led to Amergurh. 1861 J. S. MILL *Utilitarianism* v. 85 Courts of law allow voluntary engagements to be set aside... sometimes on the ground of mere mistake, or misinformation.

2. Erroneous or incorrect information.

a 1661 HOLYDAY *Juvenal* (1673) 262 According to the common misinformation, which the Romans had concerning the Jews. 1743 T. BIRCH *Life Boyle B.'s* Wks. 1772 I. p. cvi, Not only our weather-glasses, but likewise our senses, may give us misinformation about cold. 1846 J. W.

CROKER in *C. Papers* 22 Aug. (1884), Lord George is again under some misinformation. 1901 KIPLING *Kim* vii. 163 He was, by virtue of his office, a bureau of misinformation.

† **b.** With *a* and *pl.* *Obs.*

1627 LORNE in Willcock *Gt. Marquess* (1902) App. iii. 355 Whom they have incensed against me by their misinformations. c 1640 J. SMYTH *Lives Berkeleys* (1883-5) II. 407 A misinformation of those that waited in his sickness. 1788 JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1859) II. 63 It says that Congress removed to Hartford, but this is a misinformation.

misin'formative, *a.* [MIS-¹ 6.] That gives wrong information. So **misin'formatory** *a.*

1912 *Times Lit. Suppl.* 15 Feb. 64/3 To modify these few misinformative parts of a work which otherwise is... valuable. 1927 *Observer* 3 Apr. 25/3 A so-called Informatory Double that does not contain top card strength is better termed 'misinformatory'.

misin'formed, *ppl. a.* [MIS-¹ 2.] Incorrectly informed; having an incorrect or imperfect knowledge of or acquaintance with the facts.

c 1447 in F. M. Nichols *Lawford Hall* (1891) App. 23 The said pe de gre aboute is mysse enfourmed bothe of wedding of Agnes Forde and [etc.]. 1635 QUARLES *Embl.* II. vi. (1718) 85 She abuses Her mis-inform'd beholder's eye. 1735 BERKELEY *Free-think. in Math.* §6 Wks. 1871 III. 304, I own myself misinformed, and shall gladly be found in a mistake. 1815 A. BURN in *Mem.* III. (1816) 121 A weak and misinformed conscience. 1895 *Times* 9 Jan. 4/4 A few of the less important ones [viz. statements] were found to be misinformed or misleading.

misin'former. [MIS-¹ 5.] = MISINFORMANT.

1635 in *Lismore Papers* Ser. II. (1889) III. 222 Those malicious misinformers whose... lyes turned my sines into... a confused load of greife. 1637-50 ROW *Hist. Kirk* (Wodrow Soc.) 525 That all incendiaries, and misinformers of the subjects anent his Majestie... be punished. 1894 COLUMBUS (Ohio) *Disp.* 17 Jan., Your informer, or rather misinformer.

misin'struct, *v.* [MIS-¹ 1.] *trans.* To instruct amiss.

1547-64 BAULDWIN *Mor. Philos.* (Palfr.) 147 When they have beene... misinstructed... by a fawning and fltering flatterer. 1597 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* v. xlix. §3 Let vs not thinke that our Sauour did misinstruct his disciples. 1843 *Blackw. Mag.* LIV. 31 He... subsides into the mere singing-master, to misinstruct the rising generation.

misin'struction. [MIS-¹ 4.] Erroneous instruction.

1642 MILTON *Apol. Smect.* Wks. 1851 III. 299 Correcting by the clearnesse of their owne judgement the errors of their mis-instruction. 1664 H. MORE *Antiid. Idolatry* x. 116 By reason of the blinde Mis-instructions of their Church. 1839 *Spirit Metrop. Conserv. Press* (1840) II. 157 The official project... for the mis-instruction of our poorer countrymen. 1854 H. ROGERS *Ess.* (1874) II. i. 59 Bent and perverted by... early misinstruction. 1898 *Daily News* 26 May 4/7 The Eton Greek Grammar... was one of the worst ever compiled for the delusion and misinstruction of youth.

misin'telligence. [f. MIS-¹ 4 + INTELLIGENCE, prob. after F. *mésintelligence*.]

1. Misunderstanding between two parties; disagreement, discord. Now *rare* or *Obs.*

1639 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Sp. for Edin.* Wks. (1711) 216 Whatever those mis-intelligences have been, which might have estranged... us from your majesty. 1654-66 EARL ORRERY *Parthen.* (1676) 645 Her heart and face were in perfect mis-intelligence. 1765 MACLEAN *tr. Mosheim's Eccl. Hist.* XVII. ii. i. §21 (1768) IV. 323 There had subsisted... an, almost, uninterrupted misintelligence between the French monarchs and the Roman pontiffs.

2. Misunderstanding of the meaning of something; wrong impression as to facts.

1779 H. WALPOLE *Let. to Rev. W. Cole* 28 Jan., I showed one or two of them [sc. some tales] to a person... who may have mentioned them, and occasioned Mr. Lort's misintelligence. [1818 TODD, *Misintelligence*,... 2. Misinformation; false accounts.] 1822 SHELLEY *Sel. Lett.* (1882) 192 Their stupid misintelligence of the deep wisdom and harmony of the author.

3. Lack of intelligence or sagacity. *rare*.

1848 *Tail's Mag.* XV. 703 [tr. Fr.] There reigns in our stables a rudeness, a misintelligence, which does not allow our undertaking the necessary operations for taming these animals. 1876 LOWELL *Let.* (1894) II. 196 No doubt the government is bound to protect the misintelligence of the blacks, but surely not at the expense of the intelligence of the men of our own blood.

misin'telligible, *a.* *rare*-¹. [MIS-¹ 6.] Capable of being wrongly understood.

1847-8 DE QUINCEY *Protestantism* Wks. 1858 VIII. 89 It is not even intelligible, and, what is worse still, sure to be mis-intelligible.

† **misin'tend**, *v.* *Obs.* [MIS-¹ 1.] *trans.* To intend, purpose, or direct wrongfully.

1592 KYD *Sol. & Pers.* I. iv. 127 Cut short what malice Fortune misintends. 1598 DICKENSON *Greene in Conc.* (1878) III Such recreations not misintended, hinder melancholy.

† **misin'tended**, *ppl. a.* *Obs.* [MIS-¹ 2.]

Maliciously aimed.

1594 SPENSER *Amoretti* xvi, The Damzell broke his misintended dart.

† **misin'tending**, *vbl. sb.* *Obs.* In 5 *mysentendyng*. [app. f. MIS-¹ 3 + INTEND *v.* + -ING¹, but the meaning 'tend, care for' is not

recorded for INTEND or F. *entendre*.] ? Want of care, inattention.

1486 *Bk. St. Albans* c viij b, The leest mysdyetyng and mysentendyng sleth [hir].

misin'tention. *rare*-¹. [MIS-¹ 4.]

Wrong intention.

1626 BP. HALL *Contempl.*, O.T. xx. 74 The act is no other then what the infinite iustice of God would iustly worke by their mis-intentions.

misin'terpret, *v.* [MIS-¹ 1. Cf. F. *mésinterpréter*.] *trans.* To interpret erroneously or in an incorrect sense; to give a wrong interpretation to. *occas. absol.* Also

misin'terpreting *vbl. sb.*

1589 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* Ser. I. IV. 427 The motioun of my voyage... wilbe diverslie skansit upoun, the misinterpreting quhairof may tend... to my grite dishonour. 1593 SHAKS. *Rich. II.* III. i 18 Neere to the King in blood, and neere in loue, Till you did make him mis-interpret me. 1645 MILTON *Tetrach.* 83 That all misinterpreting, and occasion of fraud, or death may be remov'd. 1651 HOBBS *Leviath.* II. xxvii 153 False Teachers, that... mis-interpret the Law of Nature. 1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 80 ¶1 All their Words and Actions were misinterpreted by each other. 1821-2 SHELLEY *Chas. I.* III. 54 Mark too, my lord, that this expression strikes His Majesty, if I misinterpret not. 1880 McCARHY *Owen Times* xxxii. III. 63 They entirely misinterpreted the significance of the stories.

misin'terpretable, *a.* [MIS-¹ 6.] Capable of misinterpretation; liable to be misinterpreted.

1604 *Supplic. Masse Priests* §14 The letter of Scripture (mis-interpretable by every contentious spirite). 1684 E. S. ANSW. *H. More's Expos. Apoc.* 169 How mis-interpretable the Bible is... is too notoriously known. 1828 CARLYLE *Misc. Ess.*, *Werner* (1840) I. 110 The two most showy, heterogeneous, and misinterpretable writers of his day.

misinterpretation. [MIS-¹ 4. Cf. F. *mésinterprétation*.] Erroneous interpretation.

1576 *Lichfield Gild Ord.* (E.E.T.S.) 32 By the abvynge, mysinterpretacion or mystaking of these ordynances. 1624 DONNE *Serm.* (1640) ii. 17 S. Matthew... sayes in a word, which can admit of no mis-interpretation That that was fulfilled which Esay had said. 1684 T. BURNET *Th. Earth* III. 13 We are oblig'd to free it from those false glosses or mis-interpretations, that... make it wholly ineffectual. 1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 4 ¶2 One would think a silent Man... should be very little liable to misinterpretations. 1874 CARPENTER *Ment. Phys.* I. iv. (1879) 168 A far more frequent cause of false perceptions, however, lies in the misinterpretation of real Sense-impressions. 1896 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* I. 211 The histological misinterpretations it contains are so numerous [etc.].

misin'terpreter. [MIS-¹ 5.] One who misinterprets.

1599 NASHE *Lenten Stufe* Wks. (Grosart) V. 293 The lawyers and self-conceited misinterpreters. 1643 MILTON *Divorce* Introd., Wks. 1851 IV. 12 He is no better then a Pharise... whom as a misinterpreter of Christ I openly protest against. 1661 BOYLE *Style of Script.* 227 His solid defence of divers of its truths against its misinterpreters. 1825 COLERIDGE *Aids Refl.* (1848) I. 246 To present each article in its true Scriptural purity, by exposure of the caricatures of misinterpreters.

mis'join, *v.* [MIS-¹ 1.] *trans.* To join or connect wrongly, inappropriately, or unsuitably; *spec. in Law* (cf. MISJOINDER).

1540 *Act 32 Hen. VIII.* c. 30 Ye issues have been misioyned. *Ibid.*, Mysiojnyng of thissue. 1667 MILTON *P.L.* v. 111 Oft in her absence mimic Fansie wakes To imitate her [sc. Nature]; but misiojnyng shapes, Wilde work produces oft. 1687 DRYDEN *Hind & P.* II. 140 Luther, more mistaking what he read, Misjoins the sacred Body with the Bread. 1790 *Sempronia* III. 61 It misjoins nor thoughts, nor words, nor deeds. 1857 [see next].

mis'joinder. *Law.* [MIS-¹ 4.] Improper joinder of parties in an action or of causes of action in a suit.

1852 *Act 15 & 16 Vict.* c. 76 §35 In case it shall appear at the Trial of any Action that there has been a Misjoinder of Plaintiffs. 1857 KERR *Blackstone's Comm.* III. xx. 324 In actions of tort the plaintiff may always remedy a misjoinder of defendants, by entering a *nolle prosequi*, as to the defendant misjoined. 1883 [see JOINDER b].

mis'judge, *v.* [MIS-¹ 1.] *trans.* To judge wrongly; to judge ill of; to have false opinions of.

1533 MORE *Debell. Salem* x. Wks. 952/2 And therefore no more mysse iudge any manne. 1633 EARL MANCH. *Al Mondo* (1636) 171 If you know the goodness of a mans life, mis-judge him not by any strangeness of his death. c 1779 JOHNSON *L.P.*, *Waller* (1868) 109 That Clarendon might misjudge the motive of his retirement is the more probable. 1891 E. PEACOCK *N. Brendon* II. 3 How you misjudge us women!

b. *absol.* or *intr.* To err in judging; to form wrong opinions of.

1562 *Act 5 Eliz.* c. 5 §23 And because no maner of person shall misjudge of thintent of this Estatute. 1678 DRYDEN *All for Love* II. Wks. 1701 II. 70 You misjudge: You see through Love, and that deludes your sight. 1725 POPE *Odyss.* IV. 38 Too long, mis-judging, have I thought thee wise. 1868 BROWNING *Ring & Bk.* x. 1467 Have we misjudged here, over-armed our knight?

So **mis'judged** *ppl. a.*, **misjudging** *vbl. sb.* and **ppl. a.** (hence **mis'judgingly** *adv.*).

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 64 Suspicyon or misjudgyng of that thyng that is vncertayne. 1598 MARSTON *Scio. Villanie* II. vi. 199 Hence thou misjudging Censor. 1643 MILTON *Divorce* (1645) A 2 b, Let me arreede him, not to be the foreman of any mis-judg'd opinion, unless his

resolutions be firmly seated. 1677 GILPIN *Demonol.* III. ii. 10 All kind of distresses are obnoxious to the worst of misjudgings from malevolent minds. 1788 CHARLOTTE SMITH *Emmeline* (1816) IV. 314 Did he not wish to see his misjudging father? 1836-7 DICKENS *Sk. Boz, Scenes* xi, His graceful demeanour, stiff, as some misjudging persons have . . . considered it. 1838 LYTTON *Leila* III. i, 'I did not read that face misjudgingly,' thought the queen. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* II. I. 153 The misjudging friends of liberty.

mis'judgement, -'judgment. [MIS-¹ 4.] Wrong, mistaken, or perverted judgement.

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 93 Misiudgement is whan of a lyght suspicyon . . . we iudge our neyghbour to speke, thynke, or do y^t thynge that is mortall synne. 1633 BP. HALL *Hard Texts, N.T.* 157 To runne so far into the mis-judgement of their mindes. 1796 PEGGE *Anonym.* (1809) 368 They cannot carry off a misjudgment, or a rash saying, with the . . . indifference of a younger person. 1873 SPENCER *Stud. Sociol.* ix. (1877) 207 The bias thus causing misjudgments in cases where it is checked by direct perception, causes greater misjudgments where direct perception cannot check it.

mis'judger. [MIS-¹ 5.] One who misjudges.

1877 F. J. FURNIVALL *Leopold Shaks.* Introd. p. lxxxv, For all misjudgment and crime comes death to the misjudger.

|| **miskal** ('miskəl). Forms: 6 met-, mitical, -gal, 7 medical, mesticall, meticalle, mettegal, miticale, miscolle, 8 muscal, 9 mes-, met-, mitch-, mith-, miskal, -kel, -call, mitkul. [Arab. *mīḡāl* (locally *misqāl, mitqāl*), f. *paqala* to weigh. The 17th cent. forms in Eng. come mostly through Sp. *mitical*, Pg. *matical*, *metical*.]

1. An Arabian measure of weight, equivalent to 24 carats or about 1½ dirhems; the corresponding English weight is given variously for different countries at from 71 to 74 grains Troy.

1555 EDEN *Decades* (1885) 263, xi. Fanans and a quarter, is one Mitigal: And .vi. Mitigales and a halfe, make one vnce. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* VI. vii. (1614) 687 Euery Mitigall being a Duckat of Gold, and a third part. 1687 A. LOVELL tr. *Thevenot's Trav.* I. 67 The Medical is a Drachm and a half. 1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India & P.* 406 Their lowest Weight is a Miscolle; . . . whereof 6 make an Ounce. 1753 HANWAY *Trav.* (1762) I. v. lxiv. 293 The muscal through all Persia is the same. . . 6 dunk 1 muscal 6 muscals 1 dram. 1836 LANE *Mod. Egypt* II. 372 The cheera't (or carat), . . . as above mentioned, is the 24th part of a mitkāl'. 1884 J. PAYNE *1001 Nights* IX. 83 Make it not large, a mitical in weight and no more. 1886 YULE & BURNELL *Hobson-Jobson* Suppl., *Miscall*, . . . an Arabian weight, originally that of the Roman aureus and the gold dinār; about 73 grs. 1902 *Encycl. Brit.* XXXI. 627/1 The unit of weight [in Persia] is the miskāl (71 grains), subdivided into 24 nakhods (2.96 grains).

2. In Morocco, a money of account.

1695 MOTTEUX tr. *St.-Olon's Morocco* 145 The Meticalle or Ducat for the generality is nothing real, but such a manner of counting as by Francs or Livres in France. 1845 G. C. RENOARD in *Encycl. Metrop.* XXII. 285/1 (art. *Morocco*), 1 Mithkāl, or ducat, (an imaginary coin) = 10 waklyahs = 3s. 4d. *Ibid. marg.*, Miskel.

† **mis'keep, v.** *Obs.* [MIS-¹ 1.] *trans.* To keep, guard, or observe badly or wrongly.

13. *Evang. Nicod.* 915 in *Archiv Stud. neu. Spr.* LIII. 408 We sall nocht trow . . . be knyghtes pat him myskep had Sen he in graue was layd. c 1412 HOCLEVE *De Reg. Princ.* 1301 If it be wrong dispendid or mys-kept. 1530 PALSCR. 638/1 The beste thynge in the worlde, if it be myskept, wyll marre in processe of tyme. a 1618 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas, Mem. Mort.* II. lxxv. (1621) 1053 Misers mis-keep, and Prodigals mis-spend them. [a 1649 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Cypress Grove* Wks. (1711) 120 Prodigals mispend them, wretches miskeep them.]

† **mis'keeping, vbl. sb.** *Obs.* [MIS-¹ 3.] Improper or faulty keeping, observance, etc.

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xxxvi. (*Baptista*) 817 Gif pe dekinne eschapit thru miskepyng ore subtilite. 1387-8 T. USK *Test. Love* III. v. (Skeat) l. 42 To lese his love by miskepyng, thorowe his owne doing. 1457-8 *Anc. Cal. Rec. Dublin* (1889) I. 298 Becawys of har myskepyng of har sayd swyne. 1496 *Dives & Pauper* (W. de W.) I. xxi. 56/2 Cause of bodely sekeneise is . . . by myskepyng of the childe in the youthe. 1540 *Act 32 Hen. VIII.* c. 48 Al. . . wastes imbesselesinges miskeapinges . . . of the sayd artilleries.

† **misken, sb.** *Obs.* Also -kin. [? Dim. of MDu. *meese*, Du. *mees* titmouse.] A titmouse.

1585 HIGINS *Junius' Nomenclator* 60/1 *Parus* . . . a titmouse, miskén. 1616 SURFL. & MARKH. *Country Farm* 729 The Miskin is more subject vnto the gowt than any bird that is.

miskén (mis'kén), *v.* *Sc.* and *north. dial.* [f. MIS-¹ 1, 7 + KEN *v.*¹, prob. after ON. *miskenna* not to recognize (a person).]

1. *trans.* Not to know; to be ignorant of.

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* vii. (*Jacobus Minor*) 210 Lord, remyt þis gilt pam to, for þai myskenne quhat þai do. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* I. viii. 126 Quha knawis nocht the lynaige of Enee? Or quha miskennis Troye, that ryall cietie? 1552 ABP. HAMILTON *Catech.* (1884) 48 Miskénning the rycheousnes of God. a 1553 WEDDIRBURNE *Ball. Prayis Wemen* 3 (Bann. MS. 694), The veritie and trewth thay do miskén, Thruch thair obdurat obstinatioun. 1829 BROCKETT *N.C. Gloss.*, *Miskén*, to be ignorant of.

2. To have wrong ideas about; to misunderstand.

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* iii. (*Andrew*) 355 þu miskennis, and saweris nocht þe thinge he god will haf in thocht. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* II. 250 The world, thame self, and God for to miskén. 1660 DICKSON *Writings* (1845) I. 25 The impenitent . . . miskens both God and himself. 1737 J.

WILLISON *Affl. Man's Companion* VII. vii. (1744) 203 How ready am I to miskén and mistake him, when he changeth his Dispensations toward me! 1899 *Cumbld. Gloss.*, *Miskén*, to form a mistaken idea with regard to a person.

absol. c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* vii. (*Jacobus Minor*) 174 For nerhand all þe puple now myskenand trowis in Ihesu. c 1470 HENRY Wallace x. 459 Through thi falsheid thin awn wyt has myskend to.

b. refl. To have false ideas about oneself, one's position, etc.

1456 SIR G. HAYE *Law Arms* (S.T.S.) 6 He miskend himself and forzett quha had gevin him that grete beautee. 1573 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xlii. 424 That na wayis thay thair selfis miskén. 1791 LEARMONT *Poems* 266 Ye sair miskén yourself! Or thans ye wadnae tell me sic a tale. 1825-80 JAMESON s.v., *To miskén one's self*, to assume airs which do not belong to one, to forget one's proper station.

3. Not to know; to fail to recognize, mistake the identity of.

1549 *Compl. Scot.* vii. 70 Thai vald haue clair myskend it, be rasone that it was sa mekil altrit. 1646 RUTHERFORD *Lett.* (1664) II. lxviii. 536 Ye shall miskén him, & he shall appear a new Christ. 1652 LOVEDAY tr. *Calprenède's Cleopatra* I. 45 He miskén'd her not in the lustre of those glorious ornaments in which she then shin'd. 1722 RAMSAY *Three Bonnets* II. 14 Wks. 1877 II. 384 Gin that I had nae maist miskénd ye. 1824 SCOTT *St. Ronan's* xvi, No man fell so regularly into the painful dilemma of mistaking, or, in Scottish phrase, *miskénning*, the person he spoke to.

4. To refuse to recognize or notice; to affect ignorance of; to overlook, disregard, disown.

1508 DUNBAR *Tua Marit Wemen* 380 Quhen he . . . payntit me as pako, proudest of fedderis, I him miskénnyt, be Crist; & cukkald him maid. 1533 [see MISKENNING *ppl. a.*] 1552 LYNDESAY *Monarchie* 190 Thare Predecessouris, Peter and Paul, That day wyll thame mysken, at all. 1588 A. KING tr. *Canisius' Catech.* 231 b, Nother miskén we the iustice of God or denies it. 1637 RUTHERFORD *Lett.* (1862) I. lxxxix. 231 My Lord misként all and did bear with my foolish jealousies. 1724 in *Calderwood Dying Test.* (1806) 226 Miskén these new ones, hold you by the old. 1737-50 RAMSAY *Sc. Prov.* xxviii. 8 Poor fowk's friends soon miskén them. 1819 SCOTT *Leg. Montrose* xiii, Were I you, Ranald, I would be for miskénning Sir Duncan.

with clause. 1686 G. STUART *Joco-ser. Disc.* 14 I ken this County weel enugh, Miskén I tell'd ye.

miskén, variant of MISKIN, dunghill.

† **mis'kenning, vbl. sb.** *Old Law.* [f. MIS-¹ 3 + OE. **cennning*, vbl. sb. f. *cennnan* to make known, declare; see KEN *sb.*¹] A mistake or variation in pleading before a court. Also, a fine exacted for this.

Found in several alleged charters of Eadweard, but these are either forged or modernized in the 12th c.

11. *Charter of Eadweard* in *Earle Charters* 340 And ice an heom eft alswa ðat hi habben ðarto sace and socone, toll and team, infangeneðef and flemenesfermð, griðbriche and hamsoene, forestal and miskenninge. 1114-18 *Leges Henrici* xxii. in *Liebermann Gesetze* I. 561 Sepe etiam ex inscicia placitancium cause transeunt in ius aliorum: exaggeracione rerum . . . transeunt etiam in mislocutione—miskenninge. ? 1131 *Charter Hen. I.* *ibid.* I. 525 Et amplius non sit miskenninga in hustenge neque in folkesmote neque in aliis placitis infra ciuitatem. 1136 *Charter of Stephen* in *Stubbs Sel. Charters* (1895) 121 Omnes exactiones et iniustitias et mescheningas, sive per vicecomites vel per alios quoslibet male inductas, funditus exstirpo. c 1250 *Gloss. Law Terms* in *Rel. Ant.* I. 33 Miskenninge, *Mespris par oi, u de fet.* 1267 in *Lib. de Antiq. Leg.* (1846) 104 Quod non occasionentur propter miskenninga in suis loquelis, videlicet, si bene non omnino narraverint. 1387 TREVIDA *Higden* (Rolls) II. 95 Miskényng, chaunginge of speche in court. 1607 COWELL *Interpr.* 1658 PHILLIPS, *Miskenning* [1706 or *Miskonning*].

mis'kenning, ppl. a. *Sc.* [MIS-¹ 2.]

Misunderstanding, ignorant; neglectful, forgetful.

1533 BELLENDEN *Livy* v. xx. (S.T.S.) II. 216 To þame þat ar nocht myskenand na gude dedis suld be remembrit in reproche. 1552 ABP. HAMILTON *Catech.* (1884) 25 Wilful ignorant and miskénning men.

mis'kick, v. [MIS-¹ 1.] *intr.* In various sports, to fail to kick the ball properly.

1901 *Daily Express* 18 Mar. 8/4 Having to deal with a dropping ball which he could not properly judge, [he] miskicked. 1963 *Times* 21 Feb. 3/6 Lancaster presented Harris with an open goal, but the Watford winger completely miskicked. 1973 *Times* 24 Apr. 8/8 He miskicked and mishandled and could take pleasure only from his two successive penalty shots.

So **mis'kick sb.**

1973 *Times* 1 Jan. 17/6 His miskick only emphasized his mistake.

miskin¹ ('miskin). Also **miskén**. Variant (mainly s.w. midland dial.) of MIXEN.

1601 [BP. W. BARLOW] *Defence* 8 A very heape of miskén of shamelesse vntruethes. a 1603 *Order-bk. Worcester* in *Nichols Progr. Q. Eliz.* I. 533 Every person having any donghills or myskins. 1625 FLETCHER & SHIRLEY *Nt. Walker* III. 216 Would you mellow my young pretty Mistress In such a miskén? 1656 W. D. tr. *Comenius Gate Lat. Unl.* 139 Our home-bred ones turn over miskens, and refuse things flung out. 1789 W. MARSHALL *Glouc.* I. 330 *Miskin*, the common term for a dunghill; or a heap of compost. 1896 *Warw. Gloss.*, *Miskin*, a compost pit.

attrib. 1665 S. HARWARD *Treat. Propag. Plants* in *Markham Way to Get Wealth* III. iv. 103 Good rank mould, tempered with short muck and miskén water.

† **'miskin**². *Obs. rare*—¹. [? Dim. of MDu. *muse*, a. OF. *muse* (mod.F. *musette*, *cornemuse*) bagpipe.] (See quotes.)

1593 DRAYTON *Ecl.* II. 5 Now would I tune my Miskins on this Greene [marg. A little Bagpipe]. 1678 PHILLIPS, *Miskin*, (old word) a little Bagpipe.

miskin, variant of MISKEN *sb.*

† **miskin-fro.** *Obs.*—⁰ [f. MDu. *mesken*, *meiskijn* (= mod.Du. *meisje*) dim. of *meid* young woman + FROW *sb.*] A maidservant.

1632 COTGR., *Meschine*, a wench, maid seruant, miskin fro.

† **mis'kissing, vbl. sb.** *Obs. rare*—¹. [MIS-¹ 3.] Improper kissing.

1387 TREVIDA *Higden* (Rolls) IV. 219 Let no mys-kissyng have prise of soure bope lyvynge [orig. *Convictus vestros non vincant oscula concha*].

Miskito (mɪ'skɪtəʊ), *a.* and *sb.* Also **Misskito**, **Mosquito**, **Musquito**. [f. *Misquito*, a section of the eastern coast of Nicaragua.] *A. adj.* Of or pertaining to an American Indian people living on the Atlantic coast of Nicaragua and Honduras. *B. sb. a.* A member of this people. *b.* The language of this people.

1789 O. EQUIANO *Interesting Narr. Life O. Equiano* II. xi. 172 He had a mind for . . . cultivating a plantation at Jamaica and the Musquito Shore. . . I found with the Doctor four Musquito Indians. . . One of them was the Musquito king's son. 1830 *Honduras Almanack* 11 The canoe, a paddle and a harpoon, are the Mosquito man's whole wealth. 1907 F. W. HODGE *Handbk. Amer. Indians* I. 948/2 *Mosquito Indians*, a tribe named from its habitat on Mosquito lagoon. 1911 *Encycl. Brit.* XVIII. 902/2 The Mosquito Coast is so called from its principal inhabitants, the Misskito Indians, whose name was corrupted into Mosquito by European settlers and has been entirely superseded by that form except in the native dialects. 1932 *U.S. Bureau Amer. Ethnol. Bull.* No. 106. 10 Ethnographical Survey of the Miskito and Suma Indians of Honduras and Nicaragua. 1959 *Chambers's Encycl.* I. 343/2 The Lenca, Xicaque, . . . and coastal Misquito of the Atlantic pocket of Nicaragua-Honduras missed the stream of Maya-Nahua influence. 1964 *Amer. Speech* XXXIX. 47 The Mosquitos are Caribs. 1964 E. A. NIDA *Toward Sci. Transl.* ix. 194 In Miskito, a language of Nicaragua and Honduras, one encounters the following transliterations. 1966 C. F. & F. M. VOEGELIN *Map N. Amer. Indian Lang. (caption)* Misumalpan Family 1. Miskito.

mis'know, v. [MIS-¹ 1 and 7. In early use largely *Sc.*; cf. MISKEN.]

† 1. *intr.* ? To have an evil conscience. *Obs.* a 1300 *Cursor M.* 17314 Me think 3e haf to me misknawen of pat prophetz pat 3e gart hang.

† 2. *trans.* Not to know or be aware of; to be ignorant of. Also with clause as obj. *Obs.*

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* iii. (*Andrew*) 902 þe bischope þan, as Innocent, þat misknaw al hyr entent. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* VI. xi. 57 Misknawing quhat this ment. 1552 ABP. HAMILTON (*title*), The Catechisme; . . . ane . . . Instruction . . . in materis of our Catholik Faith . . . whilk na gud Christin man . . . suld misknaw. 1560 ROLLAND *Crt. Venus* I. 62 That I was thair . . . thay did misknaw. 1581 in *Cath. Tractates* (S.T.S.) 121 Gif ye haue red the antiquitie, ye can not misknau this.

† *b.* in *pa. pple.* *misknown* = unknown (*to*).

1558 KENNEDY *Compend. Tract.* in *Wodrow Soc. Misc.* (1844) 159 Because it was evir misknawin to the Kirk of God. 1562-3 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* I. 230 Quhilk article . . . suld not haif bene misknawin to the said Thomas. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* VII. 328 Our way we Know, and yet vnkowne to other, And whiles misknowne to vs.

3. To know badly; to have a wrong idea of; to misapprehend, misunderstand. Also *absol.*

1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* II. 5 Than tha misknaw God and Fortoun so far, Na wonder is suppois tha get the war. 1645 BP. HALL *Rem. Discontents* 108 If therefore we misknow, the fault is in the mean, through which we doe imperfectly discover them. a 1663 C. HARVEY *Sch. of Heart* xxii. iii, Some things thou knowest not, mis-knowest others. 1831 CARLYLE *Sart. Res.* I. iii, Great men are too often unknown, or what is worse, misknown. 1865 RUSKIN *Sesame* 162 What she half-knows, or mis-knows. 1879 J. C. MORISON *Gibbon* 26 It would be greatly to misknow Gibbon to suppose that his studies were restricted to the learned languages.

b. refl. = MISKEN 2 *b.* Chiefly *Sc.* ? *Obs.*

1530 PALSCR. 638/1 Whan a man mysknoweth hym selfe it is a daungerouse thynge for hym. 1565 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* I. 370 The greit honour we did unto thame . . . maid thame to misknaw thame selfis. 1617 JAS. I *Let. in Bacon's Wks.* (1830) XII. 329 You were afraid that the height of his fortune might make him misknow himself.

4. Not to recognize (a person); = MISKEN *v.* 3.

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xxv. (*Julian*) 317 & twa lyand [he] has persawyt, þat he mys-knew, fore þai ware hyd. c 1480 HENRYSON *Mor. Fab.* 48 Knew thou not well I was both Lord and King Of beastes all? Yes (quod the Mouse) I knaw, But I misknew because yee lay so law. c 1500 *Melusine* 102 Seeying that he mys-knewe the place for cause of the new toune & toure. 1570 *Satir. Poems Reform.* x. 19 Na word he said, quhairthrow I did misknaw him, Because in sic ane stait I neuer saw him. 1840 CARLYLE *Heroes* IV. (1858) 275 Why should we misknow one another, fight not against the enemy, but against ourselves, from mere difference of uniform?

5. To refuse to recognize or notice; = MISKEN *v.* 4.

1483 CAXTON *Cato* ivj, To thende that thou be not reputed for unkynde proude or misknowynge the . . . seruyce which they haue done to the. 1533 BELLENDEN *Livy* v. xx. (S.T.S.) II. 215 As Ignorant or mys-knawing sic thingis as

semys to my estate [orig. *mea condicionis oblitum*]. 1572 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xxxiii. 255 Thy ar sa riche, that thay do vs misknaw. 1575 FENTON *Gold. Epist.* (1582) 75 In their prosperitie they misknow vs. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* v. 212 He priuately wronged me, which I misknew, as vnwilling . . . to be too forward to seeke a redresse. 1633 BP. HALL *Occas. Medit.* (1851) 111 We misknow our parents: not acknowledging any friend, but the tailor that brings us a fine coat.

absol. 1558 KENNEDY *Compend. Tract.* in *Wodrow Soc. Misc.* (1844) 126 He that misknawis shalbe misknawin.

So misknowing ppl. a., ignorant.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* II. pr. viii. (1868) 61 Fortune . . . euere mysknowynge of hir self [L. *sui semper ignaram*].

† **mis'knowing**, *vbl. sb. Obs.* [MIS-¹ 3, 7.]

1. Ignorance.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* III. met. xi. (1868) 101 Alle the dyrknesse of his mysknowynge. c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xxiii. (vii *Sleperis*) 43 As he trewyte be mysknawine, pat let hym wyte na sutthfast thing. 1530 PALSGR. 245/2 Mysknowynge, *descognoissance*.

2. Wrong or spurious knowledge.

1623 BP. HALL *Great Impostor* Wks. (1625) 503 The vnderstanding of man is euery way deceitfull in ouerknowing, mis-knowing, dissemblyng. 1802 F. S. ELLIS *Lexical Concordance Shelley* p. viii. Well would it be for the world if no more was known of any poet's life, except through his works, than is known of Shakespeare's; how greatly should we then be delivered from misknowing!

3. Used for: MISKENNING.

1384 in Arnolde *Chron.* (1502) Cj b/2 That in the cite in noo plee be mis knowing.

mis'knowledge, *sb.* [MIS-¹ 4, 7.]

† 1. Failure to recognize or acknowledge. *Obs.* a 1533 LD. BERNERS *Gold. Bk. M. Aurel.* (1546) Mm vij b. The mysknowledge that thou makest to me. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* iii. 27 To punice vs for the mysknawlage of his magestie.

2. Spurious knowledge; misunderstanding.

1579 FENTON *Guicciard.* (1618) 219 Their men at armes, by negligence and misknowledge had charged their owne foot-men. 1653 A. WILSON *Jas. I.* 18 Lest men might presume further upon the misknowledge of my meaning to trouble this Parliament. 1679 G. R. tr. *Boaistuau's Theat. World* II. 338 If there be so much misery . . . it was joined to man since his mis-knowledge of God. 1866 CARLYLE *Remin.* (1881) I. 77 The dismal perception that this sham of knowledge had been flat misknowledge. 1891 *Athenæum* 26 Dec. 862/3 Mr. Wagner's misknowledge extends to other than philological matters.

† **mis'knowledge**, *v. Sc. Obs.* [MIS-¹ 7.] *trans.* To refuse to acknowledge.

1600 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* (1884) VI. 85 [Ogilvy had] steirit [up the complainer's tenants . . .] misknowledge him [and to withhold from him his mails and duties].

misky ('miski), *a.* Now *dial.* (see *Eng. Dial. Dict.*) Misty.

1680 KIRKMAN *Eng. Rogue* IV. viii. 108 Having a brave opportunity to drink . . . I swallowed so much . . . that my eyes were miskie.

mis'labelling, *vbl. sb.* [MIS-¹ 3.] Incorrect labelling.

1952 M. GARDNER *In Name of Science* i. 5 The government charged that displays of the book [sc. *Look Younger, Live Longer* by G. Hauser] next to jars of blackstrap constituted, because of the book's sensational claims, a 'mislabeling' of the product. 1960 *Times* 20 Sept. (Pure Food Suppl.) p. i/5 There still remains . . . the possibility of . . . mislabelling in retail shops. 1964 *Economist* 6 June 1098/2 Some American firms . . . have been charged with mislabelling.

mis'laid, *ppl. a.* See MISLAY *v.* 2.

1781 COWPER *Let. to J. Newton* Wks. 1837 XV. 109 In the mislaid letters I took notice of certain disagreeable doubts you had expressed.

mislaird, variant of MISLEARED.

mislane, *obs.* form of MASLIN².

† **mislaundre**. *Obs.* [Alteration of *dislaundre*, DISCLANDER: see MIS-¹ 9.] Scandal, disgrace.

1531 in *Archæologia* (1882) XLVII. 60 Redresse of the said myslaundre.

mislaid (mis'lei), *v.* [MIS-¹ 1. Cf. Du. *misleggen*, ON. *misleggja*.]

1. *trans.* To lay, place, or set wrongly; to misplace; to err in placing (a thing). Now *rare*.

1402 *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 97 For Alrede his clerke wrote his reson, that thou mysse layst, and dokkist it as the likist. 1591 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* I. i. 417 You have mis-cast in your Arithmetick, Mis-laid your Counters. 1601 BP. W. BARLOW *Serm. Paules Crosse* 35 Fire . . . if mislaid or abused, burneth the house. a 1631 DONNE *6 Serm.* (1634) ii. 34, I have not mislaid my foundation; my foundation is Christ. a 1656 VINES *Lord's Supp.* (1677) 286 Upon this ground wrongly mislaid and mistaken. a 1704 LOCKE *Cond. Und.* Introd. § 4 Wks. 1714 III. 394, I am apt to think the Fault is generally mislaid upon Nature.

† *b. fig.*

1671 CROWNE *Juliana* III. 35 Oh heavens! her grief mislayes her noble reason.

2. To lay (a thing) by accident in a place where it cannot readily be found.

1614 WOTTON in *Reliq.* (1672) 436, I have (I know not how) mislaid the Character which I left you, therefore I pray send me . . . a Copy. 1726-31 WALDRON *Descr. Isle of Man* (1865) 28 If anything happens to be mislaid, and found again, in some place where it was not expected. 1765 FOOTE *Commissary* I. (1782) 11 Be sure you don't mislay the pearl necklace. 1825 SCOTT *Jrnl.* 5 Dec., I cannot conceive what

possesses me . . . to mislay papers. 1852 MRS. CARLYLE *Let.* II. 202, I am certain it is not mislaid . . . I have searched too thoroughly.

† 3. To allege incorrectly. (Cf. LAY *v.* 1 26 c.)

Obs.

1596 BACON *Max. Com. Law* (1630) 21 The yeare must be alleged in fact, for it may be mislaid by the plaintiffe, and therefore the defendants . . . must allege it precisely.

Hence mis'laying *vbl. sb.* Also mis'layer.

1612 BACON *Ess., Judicat.* (Arb.) 450 The mislaier of a Meerestone is too blame. 1649 BP. HALL *Cases Consc.* I. ix. 82 The casualty of their mis-laying doth not alter their propriety; they are still his that lost them. 1898 BP. MOULÉ *Colossian Stud.* viii. 166 This little document has lately after a long mislaying, been in my use again.

misle: see MISTLE, MIZZLE.

mislead (mis'li:d), *v.* Pa. t. and pa. pple. misled. [OE. *mislēdan* = MLG., MDu., Du. *misleiden*, OHG. *misseleiten* (G. *missleiten*), Sw. *missleda*, Da. *mislede*: see MIS-¹ 1 + LEAD *v.* 1.]

1. *trans.* To lead astray in action or conduct; to lead into error; to cause to err.

c 1015 ÆLFRIC *Past. Ep.* xlvi. in Thorpe *Laws* (1840) II. 384 Gif he . . . leornian nele, ac mislet his hyrmen. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 28264 Mi spussed wyfe i haue misledd bath in burdyng and in bedde. 1422 tr. *Secreta Secret., Priv. Priv.* 142 He dothe many thynghis . . . wherof Some byth damagid, Some byth myslade. 1594 T. B. La Primaud. *Fr. Acad.* II. 255 When the affection of the heart . . . is misled and deceiued by humane reason. 1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* I. xix, Let not pleasure so much mislead or transport us, that we . . . forget, how many waies, our joyes, . . . be subject unto death. 1671 MILTON *P.R.* I. 226 The erring Soul Not wilfully mis-doing, but unware Misled. 1736 BUTLER *Anal.* I. iv. Wks. 1874 I. 78 Men are misled by external circumstances of temptation. 1781 COWPER *Retirem.* 126 The roving eye misleads the careless heart. 1814 SCOTT *Ld. of Isles* III. v, Though by ambition far misled, Thou art a noble knight. 1856 SIR B. BRODIE *Psychol. Inq.* I. iii. 98 Juries have . . . been misled by the refinements of medical witnesses.

absol. 1625 BACON *Ess., Friendship* (Arb.) 179 Scattered Counsels . . . will rather distract, and Mislead, then Settle, and Direct. 1671 MILTON *P.R.* IV. 309 What can they teach, and not misled? 1861 H. LAW *Beacons of Bible, Lamech* 10 Patience, the gentle guide to penitence, misleads to hard indifference.

b. refl. To misbehave, misconduct oneself.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Troilus* IV. 48 The folk of Troye hemselven so misledden, That with the worse at night homward they fledden. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 236 How thei for love hemself mislede.

† *c. ?* To adduce wrongly. *Obs.*

1654 GATAKER *Disc. Apol.* 80 Manie Papists have misled Scripture in their . . . labouring to prov the single life of the Priests to be of Divine Command.

† 2. To mismanage. *Obs.*

1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 141 And his astat . . . In such manere forto lede, That he his houshold ne mislede. 1494 FAYNAN *Chron.* VII. 502 To . . . make serche of certayne thynghes than myslad and euyll gyded within the realme.

3. In physical sense (or *fig.*): To lead or guide in the wrong direction.

1575 FENTON *Gold. Epist.* (1582) 16 Others supposing themselues to be misse-led and gone astray, are notwithstanding in the high way to their felicitie. 1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N.* II. i. 39 Are you not hee, That . . . misleade night-wanderers? 1635-56 COWLEY *Davidis* I. Wks. 1710 I. 309 An Angel whose . . . Might Put by the Weapon, and misled it right. 1667 MILTON *P.L.* IX. 640 A Flame Which . . . Misleads th' amaz'd Night-wanderer from his way. 1837 LYTTON *E. Maltrav.* 5 The lights have rather misled me.

Hence mis'leadable *a.*, capable of being misled.

1836 *For. Q. Rev.* XVII. 122 This last most misleadable, if not most leadable, age.

mis'leader. [MIS-¹ 5.] One who or something which misleads or causes people to err; also, †one who misrules or misgoverns (quot. 1390).

1390 GOWER *Conf.* I. 261 Thou Bonefas, thou proude clerk, Misledere of the Papacie. 1579 TOMSON *Calvin's Serm. Tim.* 774/2 A great number . . . which . . . were misleaders, & loued to disguise matters. 1596 SHAKS. *1 Hen. IV.* II. iv. 508 That villanous abhominable mis-leader of Youth, Falstaffe. 1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* IX. xi. (1623) 679 To deliuer the Realme from the misleaders of the King. 1703 ROWE *Ulysses* v. Wks. 1747 I. 410 Thou rash Misleader of this giddy Crowd. 1753 RICHARDSON *Grandison* III. i. 3 Delicacy, too, is often a misleader. 1853 MILL *Diss. & Disc.* (1859) II. 546 That Cleon, and men of his stamp . . . were by no means the worst misleaders of the Athenian people. 1868 J. DORAN *Saints & Sinners* II. 83 He denounced both song and music as misleaders.

mis'leading, *vbl. sb.* [MIS-¹ 3.] The action of the verb MISLEAD; †misconduct.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 27926 Fole behalduing, misleding o late. 1480 CAXTON *Descr. Brit.* 22 Scottes and pictes by misleding of Maximus the tyrant pursued Britayne. 1597 *Pilgr. Parnass.* v. (1886) 23 Nere let the pilgrims to this laurell mounte Fainte, or retire . . . Through the misleading of some amorous boye. 1645 MILTON *Colast.* Wks. 1851 IV. 348 Which may in time bring in round fees to the Licencer, and wretched mis-leading to the People. 1768-74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* II. 408 To other persons perhaps they might prove misleadings, stumbling-blocks. 1884 *Law Rep.* 27 Chanc. Div. 630 There has not been any misleading.

mis'leading, *ppl. a.* [MIS-¹ 2.] That leads astray or causes to err.

1638 JUNIUS *Paint. Ancients* 10 Such a mis-leading labyrinth of confused . . . precepts. 1649 MILTON *Eikon*. B 2, [A blindness] more gross or more misleading. 1834 DE QUINCEY *Autob. Sk.* Wks. 1854 II. 137 Natives as well as strangers . . . have fallen victims . . . to the misleading and

confounding effects of deep mists. 1864 PUSEY *Lect. Daniel* (1876) 487 It would then have been simply misleading, to have used these words at all. 1878 JEVONS *Primer Pol. Econ.* 47, I have heard it said that land is capital, intelligence is capital, and so forth. These are all misleading expressions.

Hence mis'leadingly *adv.*, mis'leadingness.

1862 T. A. TROLLOPE *Lent. Journey* i. 2 The period of the, somewhat misleadingly so called, *renaissance*. a 1866 J. GROTE *Treat. Moral Ideals* (1876) 379 An element of deceptiveness and misleadingness. 1881 *Contemp. Rev.* May 828 The misleadingness of the utterances of disease and grief. 1957 *Essays in Crit.* VII. 342 The misleadingness of any implication that I was scraping the barrel for evidence. 1975 *Nature* 10 Jan. 79/2 One example of the misleadingness of demonstration must suffice.

mis'lear, *v. Obs. exc. dial.* [OE. *mislēran*: see MIS-¹ 1 and LERE *v.*] *trans.* To misteach; to mislead, misguide; to lead astray.

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Saints' Lives* v. 119 þa ongunnon heora magas mycclum be-hreowsian þæt hi æfre þa martyras mislæran woldon. c 1275 LAY. 4311 Ac Brenne hafde luper men þat hine mislerede. c 1305 in *E.E.P.* (1862) 57 Er he ischryue were þe deuel was wel jurne about him to mislere. 1878 *Cumbld. Gloss.*, *Mis-leer't*, led astray.

So †mis'learing *vbl. sb.*, bad training.

13 . . . *Seuyn Sag.* (W.) 1391 For mi sones mislering, Ye schulle hadde evil ending!

misleard (mi'sle:rd), *a. Sc. and north. dial.* Also -leert, -laird. [f. MIS-¹ 2 + leared, LERED *ppl. a.*] Unmannerly, ill-bred; not knowing what is due to oneself or one's position in society.

1692 *Sc. Presbyt. Eloq.* (1738) 140 I'll not be greedy, nor misleard. 1786 *Har'st Rig* lviii. (1794) 21 The Embrugh wives them a' exceed For sad misleard' ill words indeed! 1808 STAGG *Bridewain* vi. Poems 4 Some gat sae misleard' wi' drink. 1820 SCOTT *Monast.* iv, What made you, ye misleard loons . . . come yon gate into the ha', roaring like bullsegs, to frighten the ledgy? 1832 HENDERSON *Prov.* 30 The deil's greedy, but you're misleard. 1897 CROCKETT *Lad's Love* x. 102, 'I could get on a heap faster!' cried the mis-leared lassie, her impudence rising instantly.

mis'learn, *v.* [MIS-¹ 1.] *trans.* To learn badly or incorrectly.

1678 *Yng. Man's Call.* 149 Things once mislearned are exceeding hardly unlearnt. 1872 RUSKIN *Fors Clav.* xix. 16, I learned nothing from it, and the public mislearned much. 1900 *Pilot* 23 June, Those who had mislearned the lesson which they had sought to teach them.

† **mis'learned**, *ppl. a. Obs.* [MIS-¹ 2.] a. Ill-taught, badly trained; *Sc.* = MISLEARED. b. Perversely learned.

1632 RUTHERFORD *Let.* (1664) II. xii. 449 Like a tarrowing & mislearned childe. 1637 *Ibid.* I. ci. 201, I would be rich, but dare not be mislearned and seek more in that kinde. 1642 T. LECHFORD *Plain Dealing* (1867) 85 Master Robert Parker . . . wrote that mislearned Book *De Politea Ecclesiastica*. 1649 BP. HALL *Cases Consc.* Addit. i. (1654) 384 A mis-learned Advocate.

† **mis'learning**, *vbl. sb. Obs.* [MIS-¹ 7.] Want of learning.

1382 WYCLIF *Ecclus.* iv. 30 And of lesing of thi myslernyng [Vulg. *de mendacio ineruditionis*] be thou confoundid.

mis'led, *ppl. a.* [pa. pple. of MISLEAD *v.*] Led astray; misguided; †ill-conducted.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 27735 Lates misledd, lightness o rage. 1594 KYD *Cornelia* III. 39 Esops mysled Country swaine, That fownd a Serpent pnyng in the snow. 1614 RICH *Honestie of this Age* (1844) 27 Her former misled life. 1634 MILTON *Comus* 200 To give due light To the misled and lonely Travailer. 1711 in *10th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 114 To take pitty . . . on his misled people. 1826 E. IRVING *Babylon* II. 384 Poor misled men, who are themselves ignorant of the spirit that driveth them.

misleden, *obs.* form of MASLIN², MISTLETOE.

† **mis'leeful**, *a. Obs. rare*-¹. [f. MISLEVE *sb.* + -FUL.] Unbelieving.

1382 WYCLIF *Ecclus.* i. 36 Be thou not rebel, and mys leeful [Vulg. *incredulus*] to the dred of the Lord.

misleen, -len, *obs.* forms of MISTLETOE.

mislen: see MASLIN².

mislest (mi'slest), *v.* [Alteration of MOLEST by substitution of MIS-¹ 9 for the first syllable.] *trans.* To molest, injure.

c 1573 *Durham Depos.* (Surtees) 259 Whether the said Rosse, Mathew Ogle, or Topping dyd then draw any wepon or mislest them sells. 1847 HALLIWELL, *Mislest*, to molest. *Var. dial.* [See *Eng. Dial. Dict.*] 1863 in Robson *Bards of Tyne* 81 Ther' sha'n't yen biv tongue or pen, Mislist wor toon or trade.

misletoa, -to(e): see MISTLETOE.

† **mis'leve**, *sb. Obs.* [f. MIS-¹ 4 + LEVE *sb.*] Misbelief.

c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 73 þe mannes shrifte þe purh his misleue herberzæð þe fule gost on his heorte. 13 . . . *E.E. Allit.* P. B. 1230 Hade þe fader . . . neuer trespass to him in teche of mysseleue.

† **mis'leve**, *v. Obs.* [f. MIS-¹ 1, 7 + LEVE *v.*] To believe wrongly; to misbelieve; to disbelieve.

c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 137 His fader . . . hadde dumb ben side he þe engel mislefe. a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 68 þe treowe is misleued. c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 3906 Ðat folc misleuede þoron. c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 1336 A temple . . . pat whilom þe folk mys-lyuande Worschiped per-inne

Maumetry. *c*1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xxxix. (*Cosme & Damyane*) 367 Myslewand yet þat it wes he. *14.* in *Tundale's Vis.* (1843) 82 Nay, sayde the sole, thou mys levest, I am not ho that thou wenest.

So †**mislevyng** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

*a*1300 *Cursor M.* 20904 þis ilk simon he yede to rome at turn misleuand lede. *Ibid.* 27431 He will..his misleuyng nocht for-sak. *c*1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 1348 To holden hem yn mys-leuyng. *a*1450 *Cov. Myst.* (Shaks. Soc.) 43 Ow, what menyht this myslevyng man?

misley, misleyne, obs. ff. MIZZLY, MASLIN².

†**mislich**, *a. Obs.* [OE. *mislic*, *misse-*, *mist-*, *mystlic* = OS. *mislic*, OFris., MLG., LG. *mislik*, MDu. *mis(se)-*, *mes(se)lijc* (Du. *misselijck*), OHG. *missa-*, *missi-*, *mis(se)lih* (MHG. *mis(se)lich*, G. *misslich*), ? Icel. *mislikr* (MSW. *mislika*, Da. *mislig*), Goth. *missaleiks*; see MIS-¹ and -LY¹.]

1. Diverse, unlike, various.

*c*888 K. ÆLFRED *Boeth.* xxxiii. §5 (Sedgefield) 82 þu fyldest þas eorþan mid mistlicum cynnrem netena, & hi siððan aseowe mistlicum sæde treowa & wyrta. *971 Blickl. Hom.* 43 þæt hie heora synna cunnon on rihtlice geandettan; forþon þe hie beoþ toþon mislice. *a*1122 *O.E. Chron.* an. 979 (MS. C) þy ilcan geara was gesewen blodig wolcen. & þæt . . . on mistlice beamas was gehiwod. *a*1225 *Anr. R.* 4 þe inre [rule] is euer illiche: þe uttre is misliche. *a*1240 *Wohung in Cott. Hom.* I. 281 Selcudes þat misliche and monifald hauen bifallen.

2. Wandering. (Cf. next 2.)

*a*1100 in Napier *O.E. Glosses* 98/3695 Errabundis .i. *uagabundis*, mistlicum.

†**misliche**, *adv. Obs.* Forms: 1 *mis(t)lice*, 2-4 *misliche*, 4 *misseliche*, -ly. [OE. *mis(t)lice*, *adv.* corresp. to prec.: see -LY². Cf. MDu. *misse-*, *messelike*, OHG. *misselicho*, MHG. *mis(se)liche*.]

1. In various ways; diversely, variously.

*c*888 K. ÆLFRED *Boeth.* xxxvi. §4 (Sedgefield) 106 Ealle men ge goode ge yfele winniad to cumnanne to goode, þeah hi hi misliche wilne. *a*1100 *O.E. Chron.* an. 1036 (MS. D), & his geferan he to-draf; & sume mislice ofslöh. *a*1175 *Cott. Hom.* 231 Ac þis yescod he hadde isert bi-tweone frend and fend þat þan hi come mistlice to berie [etc.]. *a*1225 *Anr. R.* 6 Vor þi mot peos riwle chaungen hire misliche efter echer ones manere. *1340-70 Alisaunder* 1160 Of menne þat myslych wer murred therin.

2. In various directions; astray.

*a*1100 *O.E. Chron.* an. 1072 (MS. D) Her Eadwine eorl & Morkere eorl hlupon ut & mislice ferdon on wuda. *c*1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 119 He scal misliche faran on monie gedwilpan. *c*1205 *LAY.* 6270 Fulle seouen zere heo misliche foren [c 1275 hii misferde pere]. *c*1320 *Cast. Love* 947 (Halliwell), I se the myslyche i-gon and unzemed [Vernon MS. *mis-lyken* & al for-3emed, Fr. *esgarez*].

3. Wrongly.

*a*1250 *Owl & Night.* 1773 þeos riche men . . . þat leteþ pane gode man þat of no fele þinge can & yeueþ rente wel Mislyche. *c*1350 *Will. Palerne* 207 But missely marked he is way. *Ibid.* 711 Crist it for-bede þat ich more of þat matere so misseliche eorþen!

mislicken: see MISLIPPEN.

†**mis'lie**, *v. Obs.* [MIS-¹ 1.] *intr.* To lie in a wrong position.

*c*1386 CHAUCER *Miller's T.* 461 And eft he routeth, for his heed mislay.

†**mis'life**, *Obs.* [MIS-¹ 4.] Wrong living.

1606 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* xv. c. 395 Can Iustice sleepe where such Mis-life is found?

†**mis'-light**, *v. Obs.* [MIS-¹ 1.] *trans.* To lead astray by its light.

1648 HERRICK *Hesper.*, *The Night-piece, to Julia*, No Will-o'-th'-Wisp mis-light thee; Nor Snake . . . bite thee.

mis'like, *sb.* [f. MISLIKE *v.*]

†1. = MISLIKING *vbl. sb.* 1. *Obs.*

*a*1300 *Cursor M.* 9907 þis castel es o luue and grace [9881] . . . Wit mislik sal he neuer be ledd, þe man þat piderwerd es fledd.

2. Want of affection; dislike (*of*), distaste (*for*), objection (*to*). †*to grow in mislike of*: to become unpopular with. Now rare.

*a*1569 KINGESMYLL *Conf. w. Satan* (1578) 54 As a man that swaloweth a most pleasant drink without any mislike of taste. *1587 FLEMING Contn. Holinshed* III. 1275/2 He grew in mislike of the nobilitie in continuall prouoking them to anger. *1593 SHAKS. 3 Hen. VI.* iv. i. 24 *1605 MARSTON Dutch Courtezan* II. i. B 3 b, O let not my secure simplicity, breed your mislike. *1645 USSHER Body Div.* (1647) 284 When the party withdraweth itselfe, in mislike, or loathsomness. *1845-6 TRENCH Huls. Lect.* Ser. i. vii. 112 Julian's mislike of the rising faith. *1885-94 R. BRIDGES Eros & Psyche* Feb. xxi, The goddess, whose mislike had birth from too great honour paid the bride on earth.

b. With a and pl.

1557 NORTH Guevara's Diall Pr. (1619) Prol. i. ¶2 What envie doth hee expose himselfe to, and multitude of mislikes, that hath the charge of governing others? *1610 HOLLAND Camden's Brit.* I. 84 Upon a mislike that they tooke to him . . . they deprive him of his Empire. *1620 E. BLOUNT Horæ Subs.* 222 Dispraising will nourish a mislike of such things, as deserue commendations.

†3. Disaffection, disagreement, dissension. *Obs.*

*a*1586 SIDNEY *Arcadia* II. xxvi. (1590) 218 The mislike growne among themselues did wel ally the heat against her. *1590 Act Privy Council* (1899) XIX. 300 [This] may breed a general murmure and mislike amongst the rest. *1654 EARL MONM. tr. Bentivoglio's Warrs Flanders* 75 Greater mislikes arising among the citizens, they came to blows.

†4. Wasting or consumption in animals or plants; sickness, disease. *Obs.*

1552 HULOET, s.v. Mislykinge, Tabidus, he that is in a mislyke. *1613 MARKHAM Eng. Husbandman* I. II. iii. (1635) 132 [If] you finde a certain mislike or consumption in the plant. *1614 — Cheap Husb.* 92 Of Leannesse, Mislike, Scurfe, and Manginsse in Swine. *1622 R. HAWKINS Voy. S. Sea* (1847) 49, I never have seene any man to whom they have bred mis-like, or done hurt with eating much of them.

†**mis'like**, *a. Obs. rare.* [MIS-¹ 7.] Unlike.

1570 LEVINS Manip. 122/40 Mislike, *dissimilis*. *1597 A. M. tr. Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 22/2 Small sproutes, not mislike vnto the feet of the fishe Purpura.

mis'like, *v.* Now chiefly literary or dial. [OE. *mislician* = OHG., MHG. *misselichên*, ON. *mislika*; see MIS-¹ 1 and LIKE *v.* 1.]

1. *trans.* To be displeasing to; to displease, offend. *Orig. const. dative* (†*occas.* in ME. with *to*).

*c*897 K. ÆLFRED *Gregory's Past.* C. xxi. 158 Donne eow misliciað þa medrymnessa þe ge on oðrum monnum gesioð. *c*1000 ÆLFRED *Exod.* xxi. 8 Gif heo misliciað þam hlaforde, forlate hið. *c*1200 ORMIN 18287, & tiss ma33 þe full innwardliþ Misslikenn. *c*1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 1728 Do sa3 laban þat iacob bi-gat Michil, and him mislikede þat. *c*1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 173, I trowe þe Sarazins our comyng mislikes. *138. WYCLIF Serm.* Sel. Wks. II. 395 If it myslike to þis pope. *1413 Pilgr. Sotule* (Caxton 1483) III. viii. 55 To be wroken vpon tho that aught haue mysliked them. *1573 TUSSEER Husb.* (1878) 63 The daie of S. Stephen old fathers did vse: if that doe mislike thee some other daie chuse. *1585-7 T. ROGERS 39 Art.* vi. (1625) 32 Against them which . . . deface and put out such texts as mislike them. *1870 MORRIS Earthly Par.* III. iv. 275 Because the Gods are wise, and thriftless deed Mislikes them. *1874 PUSEY Lent. Serm.* 56 If thou thinkest that thou . . . mayest take what thou likest, and leave what mislikes thee.

*absol. a*1250 *Owl & Night.* 344 For harpe & pipe & fowles song Mislikeþ if hit is to long. *1603 DRAYTON Heroic. Ep.* iv. (1619) 34 That pleaseth well, and This as much mislikes.

†b. To be out of harmony with. *Obs.*

Perhaps a distinct word f. LIKE *a.* or LIKE *v.* 2
*c*1470 HENRY Wallace xi. 1261 Bot a fyr brand in his forehead he bayr, And than him thoct it myslykt all the lawe [ed. *1570* And yat him thoct myslykit all the laif].

†2. *intr.* To be displeased; in ME. also, to be troubled or uneasy (cf. MISLIKING *vbl. sb.* 1). *Obs.*

*a*1300 *Cursor M.* 2513 Abram was þen ful mislikand Quen he herd þan o þis tyþand. *c*1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 2417 Now gynnes Leyr to myslyke. *c*1400 Ywaine & Gaw. 534 And knyghts and swiers war ful fayne, Myslyked none bot syr Ywayne. *c*1585 *Faire Em* III. 832 The repair of those gentlemen to your house hath given me great occasion to mislike. *1592 WARNER Alb. Eng.* VIII. xlii. 183 First they mislike, yeat at the length for lucar were mislead. *1621 BURTON Anat. Mel.* I. ii. iv. iii. (1651) 147 When the intrals were opened, and a noysome savour offended her nose, she much misliked. *1642 MILTON Apol. Smect.* 14 They made sport, and I laught, they mispronounc't and I mislik't.

†b. To be displeased with or at; to disapprove of. *Obs.*

*c*1555 HARPSFIELD *Divorce Hen. VIII* (Camden) 58 Who . . . would most highly mislike of this divorce. *1577 HANMER Anc. Ecl. Hist.* (1663) 234 It was not because we misliked with that form of faith. *1578 ROYDON in T. P[roctor] Gorgious Gallery* A i j b, [He] scofte at this, and did mislike at that. *a*1591 H. SMITH *Serm.* (1637) 410 Lest Agrippa should goe back and mislike with his boldness and say no.

†c. with clause or inf. *Obs.*

1539 CROMWELL in Merriman Life & Lett. (1902) II. 178, I mislike that thambassadour sayeth he shal not retourne. *a*1586 SIDNEY *Arcadia* II. (1629) 175 Misliking much such violence should bee offred . . . to men of our ranke. *1618 DALTON Countr. Just.* lxix. (1630) 168 If the party shall mislike to be . . . bound to the peace. *a*1656 HALES *Gold. Rem.* (1688) 397 They misliked that any such Form should be forced upon them.

3. *trans.* To be displeased or offended at; to disapprove of; to dislike.

1513 MORE in Grafton Chron. (1568) II. 778 That he much mislyked these two seuerall counsailes. *1547-8 Ordre of Communion* 2 Wee would not haue our subiectes, so muche to mislike our iudgment. *1593 SHAKS. 2 Hen. VI.* I. i. 140 'Tis not my speeches that you do mislike: But 'tis my presence that doth trouble ye. *1611 BIBLE Trans. Pref.* ¶11 If we . . . doe endeouor to make that better which they left so good; no man, we are sure, hath cause to mislike vs. *a*1634 CHAPMAN *Alphonsus Plays* 1873 III. 219 If she mislike the kiss I'll take it off agen with such an other. *1722 DE FOE Relig. Courtsh.* I. i. (1840) 9 She cannot mislike him. *1815 MAR. EDGEWORTH Love & Law* II. ii, That daughter will . . . choose the very man her father mislikes. *1878 GLADSTONE Glean.* (1879) I. 208 They mistrust and mislike the centralisation of power.

transf. 1577 B. Gooce Heresbach's Husb. II. (1586) 95 It misliketh not a moist grauell ground.

†4. To take sinful pleasure in (something). *rare-1.*

*c*1200 in *O. E. Hom.* I. 305 Ich habbe . . . Misliket swote smelles.

†5. *intr.* To grow sickly or unhealthy; to waste away. (Cf. LIKE *v.* 1 4.) *Obs.*

*c*1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* iv. 515 Yf that the fruyte myslike and from hem falle. *1552 HULOET*, Mislyken in the bodye . . . *tabe laborare*. *1601 HOLLAND Pliny* II. xx. xi, If a man perceiue that the fish . . . do mislike and grow sickly. *1606 — Sueton.* 211 The tree . . . did mislike and die.

Hence misliked *ppl. a.*, offended.

1641 SPECTYMNUS Answ. i. (1653) 3 Misliked Persons? and why not offending persons? *1680 BAXTER Cath. Commun.* (1684) 23 When I excluded his misliked sense.

mis'likeness, *rare.* [MIS-¹ 4.]

†1. A distorted shape. *Obs.*

*c*1440 *Eng. Cong. Irel.* 131/25 (Rawl. MS.) That thyng that was in mysle-lyckenys [Dubl. MS. that was forshape].

2. Bad portraiture.

1822 SOUTHEY Ep. A. Cunningham Poet. Wks. 1838 III. 308 This countenance, such as it is, So oft by rascally mislikeness wrong'd.

mis'liker. [f. MISLIKE *v.* + -ER¹.] One who mislikes, dislikes, or hates.

1565 COOPER Thesaurus s.v. *Auartere, Auersus a vero* . . . a misliker of the truth. *1618 in Farr S.P. Jas. I* (1848) 292 Those That were mislikers of this woman's deed. *1866 W. R. ALGER Solit. Nat. & Man* iv. 269 His mislikers considered him as 'a growling old bear'.

mis'liking, *vbl. sb.* [MIS-¹ 3.]

†1. The opposite of pleasure; discomfort, uneasiness; unhappiness, trouble. *Obs.*

*a*1225 *Anr. R.* 180 Vtre uondunge is hwarof cumeð likunge oðer mislikunge, wiðuten oðer wiðinnen. *1340 HAMPOLE Pr. Cons.* 8319 þat na mare grevance salle þou fele, Ne na mare payne have, ne myslykyng. *1375 BARBOUR Bruce* III. 516 Gretyng Cummys to men for myslikyng. *1470 Gol. & Gaw.* 877 Na myslikyng haue in hart, nor haue ye na dout. *1496 Dives & Pauper* (W. de W.) I. xliii. 84/2 Somtyme dremes come . . . of myslykyng that man hath when he is wakyng. *a*1568 ASCHAM *Scholem.* I. (Arb.) 47 What soeuer I [sc. Lady Jane Grey] do els, but learning, is ful of grief, trouble, feare, and whole mislikyng vnto me. *a*1600 T. TYMME *Silver Watch-bell* i. (1630) 10 The Peacock . . . with great mislikyng, vaileth his top-gallant, & seemeth to sorrow.

†2. Displeasure; indignation. *Obs.*

*a*1300 *E. E. Psalter* lxxvii. 49 He sent in pam wreth of his mis-likyng [L. *indignationem*]. *1587 Reg. Privy Council Scot.* Ser. I. IV. 209 To his Hienes mislykeing and miscontentment. *1592 Stow Ann.* 287 Going forth with the Bishop, til they came to Windsor, he entred the Castle, to the great mislikyng of the Bishope.

3. Dislike (*of*); aversion.

*a*1568 ASCHAM *Scholem.* II. (Arb.) 147 This mislikyng of Ryming, beginneth not now of any newfangle singularitie. *1637 GILLESPIE Eng. Pop. Cerem.* I. ix. 33 Their wish importeth a . . . mislikyng of all Festival dayes besides the Lords day. *1638 Sidney's Arcadia* II. 197 Particular mens likings and mislikings [edd. 1590, 1629 dislikings]. *1709 STRYPE Ann. Ref.* I. xl. 409 Yet her Majesty inwardly to the Secretary, and other her Counsellors, shewed much Mislikyng. *1866 HOWELLS Venetian Life* xi. 146 His own little learning has made him mistrust his natural likings and mislikings. *1891 Tablet* 7 Feb. 210 The prevalent mislikyng of dogmatic and traditional conclusions.

†4. Mutual disaffection, dissension. *Obs.*

1564 in Ellis Orig. Lett. Ser. I. II. 197 Whether you understande there by anye suche mislikyng betwene them or not. *1589 COOPER Admon.* 155 By defaming and slandering, he bringeth the parties in hatred and mislikyng.

†5. = MISLIKE *sb.* 4. *Obs.*

*a*1552 HULOET, Mislikyng in the body, *tabes*. *1601 HOLLAND Pliny* I. 539 That manner of Blasting or mislikyng called Sideratio. *Ibid.* II. 317 In case of mislikyng when the habit of the body receiueth no benefit by food. *1616 SURFL. & MARKH. Country Farm* II. liv. 302 They [sc. citron trees] fall . . . into mislikings and diseases.

mis'likyng, *ppl. a.* [MIS-¹ 2.] In senses of the verb. †a. Unpleasant. †b. Disaffected. †c. Sickly.

1477 NORTON Ord. Alch. v. in Ashm (1652) 70 Odours mislikyng, as Aloes and Sulphure. *1586 EARL LEYCESTER Corr.* (Camden) 385 That such a man should carye a mislikyng mind. *1601 HOLLAND Pliny* I. 504 The blackish, mislikyng, and vnkind herbs growing thereupon.

Hence **mis'likyngly** *adv.*, with dislike.

1882 J. HAWTHORNE Fort. Fool I. xviii, Having previously determined to shake his head mislikyngly.

mislin: see MASLIN², MISTLETOE.

misline (mis'lain), *v.* [MIS-¹ 1.] *trans.* To print with lines omitted or arranged in the wrong order. So **misline'ation**, the result of a mistake of this kind.

1922 JOYCE Let. 20 Mar. (1966) III. 62 Besides misprints I see . . . that it is in part mislined. *1964 F. BOWERS Bibliogr. & Textual Crit.* VI. iv. 182 It may be that some mislineation at the beginning of *Othello* was caused by the trouble he [sc. the compositor] experienced in adjusting text about the ornamental initial letter.

misling, obs. form of MIZZLING.

mislippen, *v. Sc. and north. dial.* Also **mislicken** (see LICKEN). [MIS-¹ 1.]

1. *trans.* To deceive; to disappoint.

1552 Burgh Rec. Edin. (1871) 173 Gyf it salhappin the saidis seriandis . . . to mislippin or defraude any party in wayrnyng [etc.]. *1581-2 Reg. Privy Council Scot.* Ser. I. III. 453 His majestie is liklie to be myslyppinnit of wyyn in thair default. *1683 G. MERITON Yorksh. Dial.* 7 If wee'd nut come just when we did, Wee'd been mislicken'd out of our dinners Pegg. *1775 WATSON Hist. Halifax* 543 *Mislippen'd*, disappointed. *1807-10 TANNAHILL Poems* (1846) 20, I hafins think his e'en hae him mislippened. *1888 Sheffield Gloss.*

2. To neglect, overlook.

1581-2 Reg. Privy Council Scot. Ser. I. III. 451 It can not be differnt nor myslyppinnit. *17.. The Ghaist* 6 The yearding o' my bains Dinna mislippen—O remember me! *1866 GREGOR Banffsh. Gloss., Mis-lippent*, neglected. *1894 CROCKETT Raiders* III, In a great job like the making of the earth, small points are apt to be mislippened (overlooked).

3. To suspect.

1816 SCOTT Bl. Dwarf iv, I thought it best to slip out quietly . . . in case she should mislippen something of what

we're gaun to do. 1871 W. ALEXANDER *Johnny Gibb* 243 Aw sanna begin to mislippen ye noo at the tail o' the day.

† **mis'literate**, *a. Obs.* [MIS-¹ 7.] Unlearned. 1532 *Guystarde & Sygysmonde* Lenvoy Dij, Yf ought be amys. In addycyon or sence myslyterate.

† **mis'live**, *v. Obs.* [MIS-¹ 1. Cf. OHG. *misselebên.*] *intr.* To live a bad life.

c1000 ÆLFRIC *Hom.* (Th.) II. 324 Nu bið mannum sceamu pæt hi mislybban sceolon. a1350 *St. Matthew* 468 in Horstm. *Altengl. Leg.* (1881) 137 He teches . . . þo men þat mislifand ware To mend þam self. 1579 SPENSER *Sheph. Cal.* May 87 If he misliue in leudnes and lust.

mislive, variant of MISLEVE.

† **mis'lived**, *a. Obs.* [f. MIS-¹ 6 + LIFE *sb.* + -ED². Cf. LIVED *a.*] Of evil life.

c1374 CHAUCER *Troilus* IV. 330 O olde unholson and mislyved man. 1566 DRANT *Horace*, *Sat.* I. iv. B vij b, If any person were mislyude in thefte, or leachers lore.

mis'liver, *rare* or *Obs.* [MIS-¹ 5.] A person of evil life; an evil liver.

1436 *Rolls of Parlt.* IV. 511/1 Alle maner of myslyvers and avowterers. 1528 TINDALE *Obed. Chr. Man* 153 Yf he soffre hyr to be an whore and a misse lyver. 1593 NASHE *Christ's T. 90b*, The dissolutest misliuer that lues. 1604 G. BABINGTON *Comf. Notes Levit.* xiii. §5 All . . . presumptuous misliuers, being most vncleane before God. 1873 B. GREGORY *Holy Catholic Ch.* 279 So many . . . misbelievers and mislivers are members of the Church.

mis'living, *vbl. sb.* [MIS-¹ 3.] Evil living.

c1325 in *E. E. P.* (1862) 119 Ful fresliche riht wol vs affray. And blame vs for vr mislyuynge. 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 3773 Parchaunce byfor þair endyng, þai er amended of þair myslyuynge. c1450 *Merlin* 2 Yef they will repent and forsake their myslyuynge. c1480 HENRYSON *Mor. Fab. Prol.* i, To repreue the haill misleuing of our man. 1528 PAYNELL *Salerne's Regim.* Pref. A iij b, By our myslyuynge and fylthy synne. 1558 Bp. WATSON *Sev. Sacram.* xvii. 108 The repentance that a myslyuynge manne or woman taketh for theyr myslyuynge. 1906 *Edin. Rev.* July 108 He suffered for his sins with his eyes fixed on fresh misliving.

† **mis'living**, *ppl. a. Obs.* [MIS-¹ 2.] Of evil life.

1519 HORMAN *Vulg.* 78 b, A myslyuynge woman. 1550 CROWLEY *Last Trumpet* 731 For where myslyuynge curates be, The people are not good certayne. 1558 [see prec.], 1624 Bp. HALL *Serm.* in *Rem. Wks.* (1660) 16 The mis-living Christian . . . crucifies Christ again.

mislo'cate, *v.* [MIS-¹ 1.] *trans.* To misplace.

1816-30 BENTHAM *Offic. Apt. Maximized, Extract Const. Code* (1830) 13 By artificially mislocated, understand conferred on an individual, other than him by whom the service was rendered. 1954 *Word X.* 239 In diagnosing the conflict between mentalism and mechanism he [sc. Bloomfield] mislocates the issue. 1959 P. F. STRAWSON *Individuals* II. viii. 244 Such an account runs the risk of mislocating the problem altogether. 1971 *New Scientist* 18 Mar. 611/1 The flash is both harder to see and it is mislocated. 1973 *Nature* 7 Sept. 12/2 Nuclear explosions fired on Amchitka are regularly mislocated by tens of kilometres.

mislo'cation, [MIS-¹ 4.] Mislacing.

a1661 FULLER *Worthies* (1840) I. 203, I am confident herein is no mislocation. 1677 CARY *Chronol.* II. I. §1. xx. 153 The Number . . . was originally the Transcriber's slip of the Pen; so likewise the mislocation of Aphobis. a1832 BENTHAM *Deontol.* (1834) I. 254 Dirt . . . is a sort of mislocation of matter in small particles. 1836-9 *Todd's Cycl. Anat.* II. 318/1 Mislocation of the germ during its growth. 1874 L. BACON *Genesis New England Churches* p. x, Every careless mislocation of words in the structure of a sentence. 1974 *Nature* 29 Nov. 369/2 All the main features are fairly well reproduced although there are some small mislocations.

mis'lodge, *v.* [MIS-¹ 1.] *trans.* To lodge or place in a wrong place; †to mislay.

1676 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1071/4 Lost or mislodged by a Messengers mistake. . . 6 or 7 bundles of Parchment Court Rolls. 1824 BYRON *Def. Transf.* I. i. 146 'Tis an aspiring one [sc. a soul], wate'er the tenement in which it is mislodged. 1827 HOOD *Hero & Leander* xxxvi, Mislodging music in her pitiless breast.

† **mis'look**, *sb.* [MIS-¹ 4.] Sinful looking.

1390 GOWER *Conf.* I. 53 Ovide telleth in his bok Ensampl touchende of mislok.

† **mis'look**, *v. Obs.* [MIS-¹ 1.]

1. *intr.* To sin in looking.

c1200 O.E. *Hom.* I. 305 Ich hadde . . . Mislokot. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* I. 56 That they wolde Misloke, wher that they ne scholde. *Ibid.* 57 Of mislokynge how it hath ferd, . . . now hast thou herd.

2. To look unfavourably on.

c1412 HOCLEVE *De Reg. Princ.* 703 And now I am myslokoyd on & loured.

3. *dial.* (See quotes.)

1875-86 W. Somerset *Word-bk.* *Mislook*, to mislay; to miss; to lose temporarily. 1876 *Mid-Yorksh. Gloss.*, *Mislook*, to overlook, neglectively.

† **mis'lore**, *Obs.* [MIS-¹ 4.] Evil teaching or counsel.

a1050 *Liber Scintill.* vii. (1889) 33 Flæsclira mislara [L. *carnalium sugge(stiones)*], a1100 in Napier *O.E. Glosses* 228/323 *Inlecebras*, misl[ara], c1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 29 Elch pine [of helle] is fremed on pre fold wise. On is þe defles tuithing and mislore.

† **mis'lose**, *v. Obs.* [f. MIS-¹ 1 + *lose*, LOOSE *v.*] Used to render L. *dissolvere*.

1382 WYCLIF *Josh.* xiv. 8 My bretheren, . . . discoumfortiden [v.r. myslosedyn, Vulg. *dissoluerunt*] the herte of the puple.

† **mis'losed**, *ppl. a. Obs.* In 5 mysloset. [f. MIS-¹ 1 + LOSE *v.* Cf. OF. *meslos* blame.] Dispraised, blamed.

c1440 *Gesta Rom.* xxxvii. 360 (Addit. MS.), Grete men are but glosede, and smale men borne downe and myslovede [read mislosede (for rime)]. c1450 *Bk. Curtasye* 208 in *Babees Bk.*, In swete wordis þe nedder was closet, Disseyuaunt euer and mysloset.

† **mis'love**, *v. Obs.* [f. MIS-¹ 1 + LOVE *v.* 1] *intr.* To love in a wrong way.

c1450 in *Pol. Rel. & L. Poems* (1903) 134 þat I myslyfede, I aske mercy.

† **mis'loving**, *vbl. sb. Obs.* [f. MIS-¹ 3 + LOVING *vbl. sb.* 2] Dispraise, depreciation.

a1300 *Cursor M.* 27683 Missau, and groching alsua Bak-bite, mislouing [Cott. *Galba* sklander and bacbiteing].

mis'luck, *sb.* Chiefly *Sc.* [MIS-¹ 4.] Misfortune.

1623 WODROEPHE *Marrow Fr. Tongue* 301 It was his Mislucke to marry that wicked Wife. 1647 HEXHAM, *Een misluck*, a Mishap, or a Misluck. 1711 *Country-Man's Let. to Curat* 84 But the Misluck is, he did not believe himself. 1725 RAMSAY *Gentle Sheph.* I. i. (1877) II. 47 Wha can help misluck?

So **mis'luck v. intr.**, to meet with misfortune.

1647 HEXHAM, *Mislucken*, to Misluck, to Mishap. 1808 JAMIESON, To *Misluck*, to miscarry, not to prosper. 1855 CARLYLE *Misc. Ess., Prinzenraub* (1857) IV. 343 They are to ride by two different roads towards Bohemia, that if one misluck, there may still be another to make terms.

misly, *obs.* form of MIZZLY.

mis'made, *pa. pple.* and *ppl. a.* [MIS-¹ 2.] Badly or wrongly made; †deformed, mis-shapen.

c1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* ix. (Bertholomeus) 217 þe face . . . wes awful & mysmade. 1393 in *Collect. Topogr.* (1836) III. 257 A feynyd chartre in oure alle forsaid confesses name mysmaad. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 154/3 A man whiche was greuously mysmaed. 1508 DUNBAR *Flying w. Kennedie* 53 Mismaid monstour. 1640 Bp. HALL *Episc.* II. xv. 172 His mis-made Presbyters. 1856 Mrs. BROWNING *Aur. Leigh* III. 524 Subjoined to limping possibilities Of mismade human nature. 1881 FAIRBAIRN *Stud. Life Christ* vii. 115 The simple Galileans were not mismade, only unmade, men.

mis'make, *v.* Now *Sc.* [MIS-¹ 1.] *a. trans.* To make badly. †b. To unmake, depose. *Obs. c. refl.* To disturb oneself, put oneself out.

c1400 *Chron. Eng.* lxxxv. in *Archiv Stud. neu. Spr.* LII. 24 Be stille, good wyff, quoth they, there of mysmake you nocht. 1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* xxviii. 10 That God mismakkis 3e do amend. 1575 *Burgh Rec. Edin.* 9 July (1882) 41 That we had spokine off his Grace that we had maid his Grace and we waid mismak him. 1613 W. COWPER *Holy Alphabet* 186 Wee haue mismade our selues, . . . and are not now like vnto that which God created vs. 1825 JAMIESON, To *Mismack*, *Mismake*. 1. To shape or form improperly; applied to clothes. 2. To trouble, to disturb; as 'Dinna mismake yourself for me'. 1887 *Jamieson's Dict. Suppl.* s.v., He could threep a lee in your face, an' no mismak him.

† **mis'making**, *vbl. sb. Obs.* [MIS-¹ 3.] Bad composition.

1532 *Guystarde & Sygysmonde* Lenvoy Dij, And where nede is to adde or elles detray Pardon of mysmakinge gladly thou hym pray.

† **mis'manage**, *sb. Obs. rare-1.* [MIS-¹ 4.] Bad management; improper administration.

a1716 BEVERLEY *Virginia* (1722) I. §20 That this Disappointment . . . proceeded from a Mismanage of Government.

mis'manage, *v.* [MIS-¹ 1.] *trans.* and *intr.* To manage badly or wrongly. Also **mis'managed** *ppl. a.*, **mis'managing** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1690 LOCKE *Hum. Und.* iv. xvii. §4 The Business of Assemblies would be in danger to be mismanag'd. 1698 COLLIER *Immor. Stage* (1699) 138 The Clergy mismanage sometimes, and they must be told of their faults. 1699 — *Def. Short View* 68 As for his Mismanaging, he must account to his Master. 1817 JAS. MILL *Brit. India* II. iv. ix. 294 The good of the community . . . so fortidably threatened in their mismanaging hands. 1838 LYTTON *Alice* 89 A mismanaged estate. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 21 Feb. 5/3 In some respects our foreign policy has been mismanaged.

Hence **mis'manageable** *a.*

1883 RUSKIN *Fors. Clav.* xc. 162 A kind of girl . . . who is more or less spoillable and mis-manageable.

mis'management, [MIS-¹ 4.] Bad or improper management or administration.

1668 PEPYS *Diary* 13 Nov., The reason he had to suspect his mismanagement of his money in Ireland. 1690 LOCKE *Govt.* II. xix. §225 Such Revolutions happen not upon every little Mismanagement in publick Affairs. 1711 POPE *Temp. Fame* 456 Old mismanagements, taxations new. 1845 E. HOLMES *Mozart* 82 The mismanagement 'of the blessed theatrical people, who, . . . delay every thing to the last'. 1878 LECKY *Eng. in 18th C.* I. iii. 423 In the English service mismanagement and languor were general.

mis'manager, [MIS-¹ 5.] A bad manager.

1683 in W. Maitland *Hist. Edin.* (1753) I. vi. 104 Mismanagerds and Imbezlers of the Common Good. 1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 258 ¶3, I would faine ask any of the present Mismangers, Why should not Rope-dancers [etc.] . . . appear again on our Stage? 1780 BURKE *Econ. Reform Wks.* III. 247 A long and unbroken pedigree of

mismanagers. 1862 *Public Opin.* 26 July 'Contents', The Mismanagement and Mismangers in the War Department. 1877 RUSKIN *Fors. Clav.* VII. 229 He would find . . . that the mismanagement could be 'arrested', instead of the mismanager.

mis'mannered, *a. north.* [MIS-¹ 6.] Ill-mannered, unmannerly.

1637 RUTHERFORD *Let.* (1862) I. cvi. 268 Some pining and mismannered hunger. 1790 MRS. WHEELER *Westmld. Dial.* (1821) 57 Sic like mismannered deins [= doings]. 1847 HALLIWELL, *Mismannered*, unbecoming. *Cumb.*

So † **mis'manners**, bad manners.

1697 VANBRUGH *Relapse* iv. i. (1708) 41, I hope your Honour will excuse my Mismanners to whisper before you. 1820 HOGG *Winter Even.* T. II. ix. 42, I do . . . beseetsh yer pardoune for myne grit follye and mismanners.

mis'mark, *v.* [MIS-¹ 1. Cf. ON. *mismarka* to mark (a sheep) wrongly.]

† 1. *refl.* To make a wrong guess. (Cf. MARK *v.* II.)

c1440 *York Myst.* xxix. 123 *Petrus* . . . Of his company never are I was kende. þou haste þe mismarkid.

2. *trans.* To mark, note, or designate wrongly. Also in *pa. pple.*, having wrong markings.

a1535 MORE *Answ. Poysoned Bk.* v. ii. Wks. 1135/1 In a side [= page] after misse marked with the number of 249, which should haue been marked . . . 259. 1699 COLLIER *Def. Short View* 90 His Objections at Big-Alliances, is somewhat unfairly transcrib'd, and the Page mismark'd. 1700 — *2nd Def. Short View* 101 Why is Nature thus disguis'd, and Quality mismark'd? 1904 *Daily Chron.* 30 Aug. 8/1 It does not matter if the birds are a trifle mismarked.

mis'marriage, [MIS-¹ 4.] An unsuitable marriage. So **mis'marry** *v.* (*lit.* and *fig.*).

1817 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Ormond* iv. (1833) 42 He was never the same man, especially since his last mis-marriage. 1892 *Sat. Rev.* 2 July 29/2 The absurd words he mismarried. 1893 SWINBURNE *Stud. Prose & Poetry* (1894) 121 The woes . . . of any couple accidentally or otherwise mismarried.

mismasc, *obs.* form of MIZMAZE.

mis'match, *sb.* [MIS-¹ 4.] A bad match; a discrepancy; lack of correspondence; also, an unequal or unfair sporting contest.

1606 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. iv. II. Arg. 6 Mis-Matches taxt. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* IV. 65 See you not . . . the mismatch that there is in our minds? 1881 MRS. A. R. ELLIS *Sylvestra* II. 168 That mismatch began the mending of Philip. 1883 *Harper's Mag.* Mar. 538/1 The saucer a mismatch. 1954 F. C. AVIS *Boxing Reference Dict.* 71 *Mismatch*, a contest between two boxers of very different standards of ability. 1958 *Optima* Mar. 40/2 The mismatch between arisings and normal disposal methods. 1959 *New Scientist* 9 Apr. 802/3 There is a bad mismatch which will run right through the crystal. 1961 *Times* 21 Nov. 3/3 There had been suggestions that this [sc. a boxing match] had been a mismatch. 1971 *Daily Tel.* 28 Apr. 5/3 There is a definite mis-match between what universities are producing and what industry is wanting. 1973 *Computers & Humanities* VII. 139 The computer . . . compares the corresponding words . . . until a mismatch occurs.

mi'smatch, *v.* [MIS-¹ 1.] *trans.* To match ill, badly, or unsuitably, esp. in marriage; *pass.* to be ill-matched or ill-mated. Also **mi'smated** *ppl. a.*, **mi'smatching** *vbl. sb.*

1599 B. JONSON *Cynthia's Rev.* v. x, *Cup.* I am studying how to match them. *Mer.* How to mis-match them were harder. 1633 T. ADAMS *Exp.* 2 *Peter* ii. 4 (1865) 288 How preposterous and mismatched is an erected countenance and a grovelling spirit! 1638 in *Buceleuch MSS.* (Hist. MSS. Comm.) I. 282 Here and there a mismatched suit, but none complete. 1643 MILTON *Divorce* 18 One example of mismatching with an Infidell. 1678 DRYDEN *All for Love* IV. Sure that Face Was meant for Honesty, but Heav'n mismatch'd it. 1726 LEONI *Albert's Archit.* II. 8/1 If the Members be . . . not mismatch nor unsightly. 1848 J. H. NEWMAN *Loss & Gain* 73, I have heard persons mentioned, but, if I tried, I think I should, in some cases mismatch names and opinions. 1853 FELTON *Fam. Lett.* xliii. (1865) 317 A mismatched pair of Eleusinian steeds. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 1426 The belts are of different lengths, so as to mismatch the sections as they are revolved. 1971 *Jrnl. Gen. Psychol.* LXXXV. 188 The interference occurs when the pictorial and linguistic symbolic representations of the color concepts are combined together with mismatching. 1974 *Nature* 7 June 566/2 This difference in thermal stability would indicate about 5% mismatching between the Mu MTV DNA and the tumour RNA.

Hence **mis'matchment** = MISMATCH *sb.*

1858 MRS. GORE *Heckington* III. xiii. 283 The mismatchments created by those hypocries of modern life which [etc.].

mismate (mis'meit), *v. rare.* [MIS-¹ 1: back-formation from MISMATED *pa. pple.* and *ppl. a.*] *intr.* and *refl.* To mate or match (oneself) unsuitably.

1891 HARDY *Group of Noble Dames* I. iii. 113 No syllable would have been breathed of how I mismated myself for love of you! 1946 *Mod. Lang. Notes* Feb. 73 This is Milton's longest account of this Biblical episode, and it is clear that here the sons of God are pious men who mismate with the daughters of him 'who slew his brother'.

mis'mated, *pa. pple.* and *ppl. a.* [MIS-¹ 2.] Ill-mated, ill-matched, unsuitably allied.

1825 J. NEAL *Bro. Jonathan* III. 382 The windows carefully mismated, no two of a size. 1858 J. G. HOLLAND *Titcomb's Lett.* v. 132 A mismated match is much worse than unmated life. 1859 TENNYSON *Enid* 1275 Not all mismated with a yawning clown. 1883 *Century Mag.* XXVI. 245/1 Several pairs of mismated oars. 1914 F. L. PACKARD *Miracle*

Man i. 10 Trousers... torn at the ankles where they flapped around miss-mated socks and shoes. 1931 *Weekend Rev.* 16 May 743/2 It presents him [sc. Bulwer-Lytton]... as the child of his mismated parents. 1952 W. STYRON *Lie down in Darkness* v. 194 At that age he was clear-headed enough to understand that he was not alone in a world of mismated passions: others betrayed and were betrayed, and got tired of loving.

mismating (mis'mertɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* [MIS-¹ 3.] Unsuited mating or matching; *spec.* wrong assorting (of printing types).

1900 T. L. DE VINNE *Pract. Typogr.: Treat. Type-Making* vi. 236 This difficulty tempts founders to make one set of small capitals serve for two or more distinct faces. An inexperienced can seldom detect the mismating. 1934 *Punch* 10 Jan. 55/2 There is enough cruelty, half-wittedness, epilepsy, moral depravity and the mismating and obstetrical bungling that sometimes prelude these horrors. 1968 *Punch* 7 Feb. 205/3 Mis-matings are most common in such surroundings.

mis'may, *v.* *Sc.* and *north. dial.* [Alteration of DISMAY or ESMAY by substitution of the prefix MIS-¹ 9. For the sense cf. MISMAKE *v. c.*] *trans.* To trouble, disturb, 'upset'; chiefly *refl.*

1300 *Cursor M.* 15265 Mismay yow nocht, mi breper dere, Quat-sum yee her or se. 1438 *Bk. Alex. Grt.* (Bannatyne Cl.) 21 We na wayis sould vs mismay. 1501 DOUGLAS *Pal. Hon.* i. lxii, Than as I mocht with curage all mismaid, . . . Sair abaisit, beluie I thus out braid. 1825-80 JAMIESON, To *Mismae*, to disturb; as 'She never mismaed her mind'.

mismaze, variant of MIZMAZE.

† **mis'mean**, *v.* *Obs.* [MIS-¹ 1.] *trans.* a. To mean or intend wrongly. b. To misinterpret.

1605 VERSTEGAN *Dec. Intell.* 230 Our northerne name of Peg, misment for Margaret. 1647 WARD *Simp. Cobler* 61 Mismeane me not.

† **mis'meaning**, *vbl. sb.* *Obs.* [MIS-¹ 3.] Wrong intention.

1586 SIDNEY *Arcadia* iv. (1622) 417 He saw the misfortune not the mismeaning of his worke, was like to bring that creature to end.

† **mis'meaning**, *ppl. a.* *Obs.* [MIS-¹ 2.] Wrong-thinking.

1387-8 T. USK *Test. Love* II. ix. (Skeat) 1. 88 Heretykes and misse-mening people.

mis'measure, *v.* [MIS-¹ 1.] *trans.* To measure or estimate incorrectly.

1742 YOUNG *Nl. Th.* v. 974 With aim mis-measur'd, and impetuous speed. *Ibid.* ix. 1330 Time, eternity! ('Tis these, mis-measur'd, ruin all mankind). 1851 E. FITZGERALD *Euphranor* 72 The moralist who worked alone and . . . in his closet was most apt to mismeasure Humanity. 1859 DE QUINCEY *Brevia* iv. in *Posth. Wks.* (1891) I. 261 What motive should that furnish him for mismeasuring Nineveh?

So **mis'measurement**, wrong measurement.
1859 MILL *Diss. & Disc.* I. 392 note, The habitual mismeasurement of the . . . value of things. 1900 MORLEY *Cromwell* III. i. 204 Mismeasurement of forces.

mis'metre, *v.* [MIS-¹ 1.] *trans.* To spoil the metre of. Hence **mis'metring** *vbl. sb.*

c 1374 CHAUCER *Troilus* v. 1796 So preyed I god that noon miswryte thee, Ne thee mismetre for defaulte of tongue. 1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* (Percy Soc.) 220 Go, little boker! I praye God the save From misse metryng by wrong impression. 1513 DOUGLAS *Aeneis* XIII. concl. 217 Take gud tent. . . the nowder maggill nor mismetir my ryme. 1829 SOUTHEY *Sir T. More* II. 228 note, Whether these verses are her own composition, or whether she only remembered, and elongated, and mis-metered them. 1891 LOUNSBURY *Stud. Chaucer* III. vii. 207 No one capable of reading can manage to mismetre them.

† **mis'minded**, *ppl. a.* *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [MIS-¹ 2.] Perverted in mind.

1509 BARCLAY *Shyp of Folyes* (1570) 25 Mad and misminded, priuate of wisdome.

mis'move. *U.S.* [MIS-¹ 4.] A faulty move or step in action.

1877 T. B. ALDRICH *Queen of Sheba* viii. (1885) 158 He had been guilty of a mismove in attempting to take her at a disadvantage. 1901 *N. Amer. Rev.* Feb. 166 It is a distress to look on and note the mismoves, they are so strange and so awkward.

† **mis'moved**, *a.* *Obs.* [MIS-¹ 6.] Moved unrhhythmically.

? a 1500 in Grose, etc. *Antiq. Rep.* (1809) IV. 407 How may a mysmovede tymere judge a trew instrument?

Misnagid, var. MITNAGGED.

† **mis'name**, *sb.* [MIS-¹ 4.] An abusive name.

1481 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 315 Challenge hym knaffe, or horson, or deffe, or any yoder mysname.

mis'name, *v.* [MIS-¹ 1.]

1. *trans.* To call by a wrong name; to name wrongly; = MISCALL 1. Often with *compl.*

1537 tr. *Latimer's Serm. bef. Convocation* Cvij, They be mis-named children of lyghte for as moche as they so hate lyghte. 1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1638) 244 Oftentimes mis-naming vnto them the places they passed by. a 1641 Bp. MOUNTAGU *Acts & Mon.* (1642) 145 Though he misname the man, and nicknames him Darius Medus. 1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 84 ¶ 4 By the Force of a Tyrant Custom, which is mis-named a Point of Honour, the Duellist kills his Friend. 1774 BEATTIE *Minstr.* II. xxxvii, In that Elysian age (misnamed of gold). 1882 FARRAR *Early Chr.* I. 497 If James and Josias and Simon were habitually called brothers when

they were only cousins, it can only be said that they were needlessly and systematically misnamed.

† 2. To call by an abusive name; = MISCALL 2.

c 1500 *Coventry Corpus Chr. Plays* 6/160 *Josoff*. . . Thogh thatt I dyd the mys-name, Marce, Mare! a 1529 SKELTON *Replyc. Wks.* I. 211 Bycause ye her mysnamed, And wolde haue her defamed. c 1550 BALE *K. Johan* (Camden) 85 If thu with an hatefull harte Misnamest a kyng. 1632 SHERWOOD, To misname, *improperer*.

So **mis'named** *ppl. a.*, wrongly named.

1839 HALLAM *Hist. Lit.* II. v. § 58 A tone of sadness reigns through this misnamed Paradise of Daintiness. 1904 *Contemp. Rev.* Aug. 164 The now misnamed Pacific Ocean.

mis'naming, *vbl. sb.* [MIS-¹ 3.]

1. The giving of a wrong name to a person or a thing; in *Law* = MISNOMER.

1539 *Act 31 Hen. VIII.* c. 13 § 16 Misrecital, misnaming or non-recital. 1599 THYNNE *Animadv.* (1875) 61 Although there be no mysnamynge of the signe [Taurus]. 1653 KITCHIN *Jurisd. Courts Lett* (ed. 2) 398 Defendant pleads misnaming of himself. 1689 *Grant in Brand Newcastle* (1789) II. 671 The . . . misnaminge or not naminge of any demise or grant.

† 2. Calling by abusive names. *Obs.*

1641 MILTON *Ch. Govt.* I. vi. 32 And whom ye could not move by sophistical arguing, them you thinke to confute by scandalous misnaming.

misne, *obs. form* of MIZEN.

† **mis'nim**, *v.* *Obs.* [f. MIS-¹ 1 + NIM *v.* Cf. OHG. *missenemen* to err.] a. *trans.* To mistake.

b. *intr.* To make a mistake; to err, do wrong.

a 1225 *Annc. R.* 46 3if 3e. . . gluffed of wordes, oßer misnimeð uers, nimeð ower uenie dun et ter eorðe. . . oßer ualleð adun al uor muchel misnimunge. a 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 455 3ef þu ne misnome onont ure maumez. c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 3091 Quad pharaon, 'ic haue mis-numen'. c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 211 He proued. . . þat þe kyng misnam, & did grete trespas. 1340 *Ayenb.* 83 Ine opre queeles huanne me mysnymþ.

Hence † **mis'niming** *vbl. sb.*: (a) error; (b) misappropriation.

a 1225 [see above]. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 10465 3uf eni clerck vorjeue out þe kyng of suich mis nyminge. 1340 *Ayenb.* 160 þo þet. . . ine alle pinges habbeþ discrecion and mesure wyþ-oute misnymyng.

misnome (mis'nəʊm), *v.* Only in pa. pple. [Back-formation f. MISNOMER.] *trans.* To misname.

1804 EUGENIA DE ACTON *Tale without Title* II. 101 The effect of a principle superior to either pride or misnomed delicacy. 1822 T. G. WAINWRIGHT *Ess. & Crit.* (1880) 294 note, The misnomed Grecian Shepherdess. 1852 LYTTON in *Blackw. Mag.* LXXI. 86/1 This *My Novel*. . . was misnomed and insulted as 'a Continuation of *The Caxtons*'.

misnomer (mis'nəʊmə(r)), *sb.* Also 5-nomer, 7-8-nosmer. [a. AF., OF. *mesnom(m)er* inf. used subst., f. *mes-* MIS-² + *nommer* to name:—L. *nōmināre* (see NOMINATE *v.*)]

1. *Law.* A mistake in naming a person or place.

1455 *Rolls of Parl.* V. 334/1 To allege or plede . . . misnourner. 1532 *Dial. on Lawe Eng.* II. xlvi. 122 He . . . pledeth misnomer [ed. 1638 misnosmer]. a 1625 SIR H. FINCH *Law* (1636) 385 The defendant may plead misnomer of himself, or no such towne. 1769 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* IV. 328 A plea in abatement is principally for a misnomer, a wrong name, or a false addition to the prisoner. 1846 *Act 9 & 10 Vict.* c. 95 § 59 No misnomer or inaccurate description of any person or place in any such plaint or summons shall vitiate the same. 1882 *Act 45 & 46 Vict.* c. 50 § 241 No misnomer or inaccurate description of any person, body corporate, or place . . . shall hinder the full operation of this Act.

2. *gen.* The use of a wrong name; misapplication of a term.

1635 JACKSON *Creed* VIII. xxvii. 304 The second [difficulty] pitcheth upon a misnomer of the Prophet, as whether that Prophecie . . . was uttered or written by Zachariah, or . . . Jeremiah. 1681 HICKERINGILL *Sin Man-catching* Wks. 1716 I. 174 The Spirit of God . . . miscalls none, and never is guilty of any misnosmer. 1796 MME. D'ARBLAY *Lett.* 16 Dec., You would not accuse yourself of a misnomer in calling him cherub. 1874 L. STEPHEN *Hours in Library* (1892) II. vi. 206 A kind of misnomer which classifies all Scott's books as novels. 1882 PEBODY *Eng. Journalism* xxi. 159 The City which, by a misnomer, is called the Metropolis.

3. A wrong name or designation.

1657 W. MORICE *Coena quasi Koinē* Def. vi. 309 The Notion of Presbytery (which sure is a misnomer). 1728 MORGAN *Algiers* II. v. 307 To pass by abundance of Misnomers he will needs call the Person I name Drub-Devil, Devil-Driver. 1818 BYRON *Juan* I. cc, My name of Epic's no misnomer. 1891 DRIVER *Introd. Lit. O.T.* (1892) 471 note, The term 'Chaldee' for the Aramaic of either the Bible or the Targums is a misnomer.

mis'nomer, *v.* [f. prec.] *trans.* To misname. Chiefly in pa. pple. and *ppl. a.* = Called by a name which is a misnomer, misnamed.

1740 RICHARDSON *Pamela* (1824) I. lxi. 404 The misnomed free-gifts which we read of in some kingdoms on extraordinary occasions. 1795 WOLCOT (P. Pindar) *Wks.* (1812) III. 435 Whose life (misnomer'd life) is death, rank death. 1848 *Fraser's Mag.* XXXVIII. 134 Louis, misnomed *le Grand*. 1854 LADY LYTTON *Behind the Scenes* I. II. ii. 186 He was beginning sorely to repent the precipitate step which he misnomed hospitality. 1884 EDERSHEIM *Life of Jesus* (ed. 2) II. 562 The wretched witticisms of what is misnomed common sense.

† **mis'note**, *v.* *Obs.* [f. MIS-¹ 1 + NOTE *v.*¹] *trans.* To abuse.

a 1225 *Annc. R.* 130 Saul, *abutens, siue abusio*. Vor Saul, on Ebreuwisch, is mis-notinge an Englisch ant te valse ancre mis-noted ancre nome.

mis'number, *v.* [MIS-¹ 1.] *trans.* To number incorrectly.

1614 RALEIGH *Hist. World* v. i. § 8 Which might well make it suspected, that the Armies by Sea, before spoken of, were misse-numbered. 1774 GOSTLING *Walk Canterb.* (1777) 140 The misnumbering the prebendal houses. 1906 *Bookman* Mar. (Educ. Suppl.) 25 The last twelve pieces are misnumbered, 103-114 instead of 147-158.

mis'nurture, *v.* [MIS-¹ 1.] To train up badly.

1625 Bp. HALL *Contempl.*, O.T. XIX. *Elisha cursing children*, He would punish the parents mis-nurturing their children . . . with the death of those children.

† **mis'nurtured**, *ppl. a.* *Sc. Obs.* [MIS-¹ 2.] Badly brought up; ill-bred; unmannerly. Hence **mis'nurturedness**.

a 1578 LINDESAY (Pittscottie) *Chron. Scot.* (S.T.S.) II. 84 It was ane misnurtartnes [v.r. misnortourit] deid and he was bot ane knaif that did it. *Ibid.* 120 The scoittismen growis nevir misnorturit nor disobedient to thair governouris. 1616 ROLLOCK *Lect.* xxxv. 343 This homelines will not be with misnourturnesse [sic: ? misprint], and with an opinion of paritie. 1637 RUTHERFORD *Lett.* (1664) I. xxvii. 62 That which idle on-waiting cannot doe, misnurtured crying and knocking will doe.

|| **miso** ('miso). [Jap.] A paste, made from soya beans and barley or rice malt, used by the Japanese in preparing various foods.

1727 J. G. SCHEUCHZER tr. *Kämpfer's Hist. Japan* I. i. ix. 121 Of the Meal of these Beans is made what they call *Midsu*, a mealy Pap, which they dress their Victuals withal. 1905 *Chambers's Jnl.* 25 Mar. 270/2 Soya beans . . . from which miso, soya and tofu are made. 1930 *Economist* 4 Jan. 24/1 The higher Japanese price-level is accounted for largely by such 'sheltered' goods as red beans, miso, dried bonito, [etc.]. 1966 P. S. BUCK *People of Japan* (1968) xiv. 167 Chicken with miso paste and raw vegetables. 1970 J. KIRKUP *Japan behind Fan* 104 A red lacquer bowl of rich miso soy (bean paste) soup.

miso- (majsəʊ, misəʊ), before a vowel usually *mis-*, repr. Gr. *μῖσο-* (*μῖσο-*), combining form of the root of *μισέω* to hate, *μῖσος* hatred. The compounds formed in Greek with this prefix are of the same kind as those with the similar *φίλο-*, *PHILO-*, but, both in Greek and in English, they are much less numerous than in the case of the latter prefix. The most important adoptions and coinages will be found as main words, viz. MISANTHROPY, MISOGAMY, MISOGYNY, MISOLOGY, MISONEISM, and the related words; others, chiefly nonce-words, follow here.

misandry, the hatred of males. **misarchist**, one who hates or opposes government in any form.

miso'basilist [Gr. *μῖσοβασιλεύς*], a hater of kings.

miso'capnic a. [In Bp. Montagu's Lat. edition (1619) of James I's works *A Counterblaste to Tobacco* appears as *Misocapnus*: Gr. *καπνός* smoke], hating tobacco smoke; so **miso'capnist**, a hater of tobacco smoke.

miso'catholic a., hating what is (Roman) Catholic. **'misoclere** a. [eccl. Gr. *κλήρος* clergy], clergy-hating.

mi'socyny [Gr. *κύν-*, *κύων* dog], hatred of dogs.

miso'gallic a., characterized by hatred of the French.

miso'gellastic a. *nonce-wd.* [Gr. *γελαστ-ός* laughable (see AGELAST; cf. AGELASTIC a. and sb.)], hating laughter.

miso'grammatist [Gr. *γράμμα* 'letters', pl. of *γράμμα* letter], a hater of letters or learning.

'miso-He'llene [cf. Gr. *μῖσέλλην*], a hater of the Greeks.

'misomath, a hater of mathematics.

misomo'narchical a., detesting monarchy.

miso'musist [Gr. *μουσα* learning], a hater of learning.

miso'pædist [cf. Gr. *μῖσοπαῖδ-*, *μῖσopaίς*], a child-hater.

miso'-parson, a hater of parsons.

miso'-paterist, a hater of the Fathers of the Christian Church.

misopogo'nistically *adv.* [Gr. *μισοπώγων* name of a satire by the emperor Julian: *πώγων* beard], with a hatred of beards.

misopo'lemical a. [cf. Gr. *μισοπολέμος*], war-hating.

mi'soscopist [Gr. *σκοπεῖν* to look at], a hater of sights.

misosophist [cf. Gr. *μῖσσοσφοῦς*], a hater of wisdom; so **misosophy**, hatred of wisdom; so **miso'sophical** a.

miso'theism [cf. Gr. *μῖσόςθεος*], hatred of God or gods; so **miso'theist**, **misothe'istic** a.

misotra'montanism, hatred of what is 'tramontane'.

miso'tyranny [cf. Gr. *μῖσοτύραννος*], hatred of tyranny.

'misoxeny [Gr. *μῖσοξενία*], hatred of strangers.

† **miso'xygenous** a., having no chemical affinity for oxygen.

1946 *Scrutiny* XIII. 249 In the absence of feminine precedents, she [sc. Beatrice] could do no better than what she very sensibly does do: follow masculine example, and answer to their affected misogyny with the affectation of *misandry. 1960 B. KAYE *Upper Nankin St.* xii. 232 Such women are common in . . . Kwangtung Province, where there

is a tradition of misandry. 1898 L. F. WARD *Outl. Sociol.* x. 228 These *misarchists see the beneficent influences of natural law in the industrial world interfered with. 1638 in *Bk. Sc. Pasquils* (1868) 43 Frome. All monster *Misobasillists. Almighty God deliver us. 1855 KINGSLEY *Westw. Ho!* vii, That *Misocapnic Solomon James I. 1839 'JOSEPH FUME' *Paper on Tobacco* 70 Offending the nostrils of all *misocapnicists with the fumes of his mundungus. 1857 ELLIS & BLACKBURN *Rep. Cases Q.B.* VII. 190 He would not have approved of the *misocatholic opinions. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* iv. 182 King Henry the sixth, acted herein by some *misocleric-Courtiers sent this Arch-Bishop for a New years-gift, a shred-pic. 1889 *Sat. Rev.* 26 Oct. 450/1 They seldom express their *misocynny' articulately. 1897 *Edin. Rev.* July 31 The *misogallic language and policy of Signor Crispi. 1877 G. MEREDITH *Ess. Comedy in New Q. Mag.* VIII. 2 It is but one step from being agelastic to *misogelastic. a 1661 FULLER *Worthies, Suffolk* (1662) III. 68 Wat Tyler. being to a *Misogrammatist (if a good Greek word may be given to so Barbarous a Rebel). 1868 VISCT. STRANGFORD *Selection* (1869) I. 345 A dastardly anti-Christian *misio-Hellene. 1872 DE MORGAN *Budget* 418 The great *misomath of our own day. 1644 MAXWELL *Prerog. Chr. Kings* 158 Our *Miso-monarchical Statists and Sectaries. 1642 SIR E. DERING *Sp. on Relig.* 116 Our better cause hath gained by this light: which doth convince our *Miso-musists. 1895 *Pop. Sci. Monthly* Sept. 655 Children, says the *misopaedist, are not only unfeeling. 1795 G. WAKEFIELD *Reply 2nd Pt. Paine* 54 For me, who am engaged in this controversy with our *misio-parson. 1840 G. S. FABER *Prim. Doctr. Regen.* p. xvii, Lest it should be eagerly caught up, by some strenuous *Misopaterist, as stultifying the legitimate Principle of an Appeal to Antiquity. 1842 MRS. BROWNING *Grk. Chr. Poets* Poems 1890 V. 135 He and Basil. talked low and *misopogonistically of their fellow-student Julian's bearded boding smiles. 1849 EASTWICK *Dry Leaves* 167 The *misopolemic Cobden. 1873 LOWELL *Lett.* (1894) II. 111 He has become a thorough *misoscopist or hater of sights. 1937 *Philos.* XII. 332 The disposition to be convinced of ill-founded or unfounded doctrines, or unconvinced of well-founded ones, is a *misosophical' disposition. 1890 *Eng. Illustr. Mag.* Nov. 130, I am a *mysosophist! All wisdom is vanity, and I hate it! 1820-30 COLERIDGE in *Lit. Rem.* (1838) III. 33 Schools of psilology. . . and *misosophy are here out of the question. 1937 *Philos.* XII. 319 A fraternity of persons of kindred credulities could only constitute a school of 'misosophy'. 1846 DE QUINCEY *Christianity* Wks. 1859 XII. 251 Hypocrisy, the cringing of sycophants, and the credulities of fear, united to conceal this *misotheism. 1881 H. HARTSHORNE *Glance 20th Cent.* 56 They unite themselves. . . as *misotheists, against all that is called God. *Ibid.*, The new *Misotheistic Association. 1846 DE QUINCEY *Mackintosh* Wks. 1862 XII. 78 Machiavelli's fierce *misotramontanism. 1874 MAHAFFY *Soc. Life Greece* v. 148 The . . . known *misio-tyranny of the family. 1883 *Q. Rev.* Jan. 197 His fellow *misoxene of a nearer East. 1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* ix. ix. (1623) 614 Our *Misoxenie (or hatred to strangers) was no new qualitie. 1674 JOSSELYN *Two Voy.* 125 Both Men and Women are guilty of Misoxenie. 1799 SIR H. DAVY in *Beddoes Contrib. Phys. & Med. Knowl.* 223 The terms philoxygenous and *misoxygenous must be changed.

misob'servance. *rare.* [MIS-¹ 4.] Failure to observe rules or conditions properly. Also † **misob'servancy.**

1496 *Dives & Pauper* (W. de W.) I. xl. 80/1 Yf they use in theyr dooyng any mysobseruance. 1637 EARL MONM. tr. *Malvezzi's Romulus & Tarquin* 49 Misobseruancie differs from contempt. 1817 JAS. MILL *Brit. India* I. II. v. 643 That as soon as any misobseruance was laid hold of by the judge, the whole of the preceding operations. . . should be set aside.

So **misob'serve v., misob'server.**

1649 MILTON *Eikon.* ix. 87 The . . . Covnanteers (For so I call them as misob'servers of the Cov'nant). 1693 LOCKE *Educ.* §81 If I misob'serve not, they [sc. children] love to be treated as rational Creatures, sooner than is imagin'd.

mis'occupy. [MIS-¹ 1.] *trans.* To occupy amiss. Also **mis'occupied ppl. a.**

1534 MORE *Treat. Passion* Wks. 1330/2 He may . . . misse occupy his eares and heape vp in his hart a donghyl of theyr dyuelyshe vanities. a 1832 BENTHAM *Deontol.* (1834) II. ii. 113 Unoccupied or misoccupied time.

misogamy (mais-, mi'sɒgəmi). [ad. mod.L. *misogami*-a, a. Gr. *μῖσογαμία-a, f. μῖσόςγαμος hating marriage (Stephanus), f. μῖσο- MISO- + γάμος marriage. Cf. F. *misogamie*.] Hatred of marriage.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr., Misogamie (misogamia)*, hating of marriage. 18. . . LAMB *Lett. to Coleridge* (L.), It is misogyny rather than misogamy that he affects. 1857 *Chamb. Jrnal.* VIII. 397 Not through any foolish independence of mankind, or adventurous misogamy.

So **mi'sogamist**, a hater of marriage; **misogamic** (maisə-, misə'gæmik) *a.*, marriage-hating.

1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Misogamist*, a Marriage-hater. 1780 M. MADAN *Thelyphthora* II. 89 *note*, Notwithstanding all the bitterness of that gloomy misogamist Jerome. 1877 MRS. FORRESTER *Mignon* I. 34 A cynical old misogamist. 1889 *Pall Mall G.* 7 Jan. 3/2 Any doubt he may have ever cherished in his misogynic breast concerning woman's creative capacity.

misogyne ('maisə-, 'misəʊdʒɪn). Also **misogyn.** [ad. Gr. μῖσογύνης (see MISOGYNIST). Cf. F. *misogyne*.] A woman-hater.

1817 COLERIDGE *Biog. Lit.* (Bohn) 112 The Misogyne, Boccaccio. 1877 C. READE *Woman-Hater* I. v. 113 Misogyn consented, but sighed. 1919 BEERBOHM *Seven Men* 186 'Tis a goodly jest! The confirm'd misogyn a ladies' man!

So **misogynic, misogynous** (mais-, mi'spɒdʒɪnəs) *adjs.*, woman-hating.

1825 *New Monthly Mag.* XV. 247 A cynic misogynic heretic old bachelor. 1859 MEREDITH *R. Feverel* xxv, His

misogynic soul. 1884 *Trans. Cumbld. & Westmld. Lit. Assoc.* X. 41 A woman has been, by misogynous old bachelors, said to be at the bottom of all mischief.

misogynist (mais-, mi'spɒdʒɪnist). Also **7-genyst**. [f. Gr. μῖσογύνης (f. μῖσο- MISO + γύνη woman) + -IST.] A woman-hater.

1620 *Swetnam Arraigned* I. ii. A4 [Mysogenos loq.] Swetnams name, Will be more terrible in womens eares, Then euer yet Misogenysts hath beene. 1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* i. xii. §3 Junius, at the first little better then a Misogynist, was afterwards so altered from himself, that he successively married foure wives. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) I. 308 That surly old misogynist, as he was deemed, Sir Oliver. 1858 THACKERAY *Virgin.* xxxiv. (1878) 274 'Confound all women, I say', muttered the young misogynist. 1900 W. L. COURTNEY *Idea of Tragedy* 104 Many critics have called him [sc. Euripides] misogynist, and certainly he says very hard things of the female sex.

Hence **mis'ogynism** = MISOGYNY; **misogynistic, -gynistical adjs.** = MISOGYNIC.

1821 *New Monthly Mag.* I. 88 The sentiment has been echoed by every misogynistic satirist. 1830 H. N. COLERIDGE *Grk. Poets* (1834) 274 Euripides did not indulge his supposed misogynism beyond the taste of his audience. 1850 J. BROWN *Horæ Subs.*, Locke & Sydenham (1858) 10 This misogynistical rosicrucian was brought over to Oxford by Boyle. 1876 H. KINGSLEY *Grange Garden* I. 30 Ben Jonson in his hideous misogynism. 1891 *Harper's Mag.* Jan. 196/2 The misogynistic lament that 'Adam ever lost a rib'.

misogyny (mais-, mi'spɒdʒɪni). [ad. mod.L. *misogyni*-a, a. Gr. μῖσογυνία, f. μῖσογύνης (see MISOGYNIST). Cf. F. *misogynie*.] Hatred of women.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr., Misogyne (misoginia)*, the hate or contempt of women. 1658 PHILLIPS, *Misogyne*, 18. . . [see MISOGAMY]. 1882 H. C. MERIVALE *Faucit of B. I.* i. 7 He . . . walked the banks apart, a thing of misogyny, in a suit of flannel.

misology (mais-, mi'spɒlɒdʒɪ). [ad. Gr. μῖσολογία (corresp. to μῖσολογος hating reason): see MISO- and -LOGY.] Hatred of reason or discussion; also, hatred of learning or knowledge.

1833 COLERIDGE *Table-t.* 16 Feb, Misology, or hatred and depreciation of knowledge. 1847 LEWES *Hist. Philos.* (1853) 327 Bruno's scorn sprang from no misology. 1865 GROTE *Plato* II. xxiii. 155 Tinged with misology, or the hatred of free argumentative discussion.

So **mi'sologist, misologue** ('maisəʊ-, 'misəʊlɒg), a hater of reason or discussion.

1866 M. P. W. BOLTON *Inquis. Philos.* 89 'Let us not', replies Socrates, 'become misologues, as some persons become misanthropes'. 1871 JOWETT *Plato* I. 438 As there are misanthropists or haters of men, there are also misologists or haters of ideas. 1873 MORLEY *Struggle Nat. Educ.* 66 What statesmanship is that which . . . invests its priests with a new function, and entrusts afresh a holy army of misologists with the control of national instruction?

misomere, obs. form of MIDSUMMER.

† **mison.** *Obs.* = MISY 1.

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* XIX. iii. II. 7 Of the excrecence name Misy [marg. or, Mison]. *Ibid.*, Misy [marg. or, Mison rather, according to Turneb.]. 1611 FLORIO, *Misi*, a kind of excrecence of the earth called Misons passing sweet in smell and taste.

mison, obs. form of MIZEN.

misonieism (maisəʊ-, misə'ni:ɪz(ə)m). [ad. It. *misonieismo* (Lombroso *L'uomo delinquente* (1889) I. 21), f. Gr. μῖσο- MISO- + νέ- os NEW: see -ISM.] Hatred of novelty. Hence **miso'neist**, a hater of novelty; **misonie'istic a.**, characterized by misonieism.

1886 *Pop. Sci. Monthly* Oct. 782 The fear of the unknown has been named misonieism. . . It is best exemplified in children and savages. 1891 H. ZIMMERN in *Blackw. Mag.* Feb. 206/2 'What else is it but this that we call misonieistic', continues Lombroso, 'that prevents the speedy acceptance of scientific improvements?' 1891 *Review of Rev.* Jan. 83/2 The most thoroughgoing misonieist.

† **miso'pinion.** *Obs.* [MIS-¹ 4.] An erroneous opinion.

1545 RAYNOLD *Byrth Mankynde* 2 Certaine thynges . . of the whiche bothe men . . and women . . haue conceauyd very erroneous and misopinions. 1624 BP. HALL *True Peacemaker* (1645) 102 Every fault is a crime; every misopinion an heresie. 1640 — *Episc.* i. xii. 54 Were there not foule mis-opinions in the Churches of Corinth, Galatia, Thessalonica, Colosse? 1680 WALLER *Div. Medit.* 35 Nothing but ignorance is the mother of this misopinion.

misor'dained, pa. pple. [MIS-¹ 2.] † *a.* Not guided or directed. *Obs.* † *b.* Irregularly ordained. So † **misor'daining vbl. sb.**, misdirection.

c 1400 *Mysordeynynge* [see MISORDINANCE]. 1456 SIR G. HAYE *Law Arms* (S.T.S.) 291 But hete, but wilfulness of a disordinate lust, . . but favour mysordanyt. 1640 BP. HALL *Episc.* II. xv. 172 A Nullity pronounced of those his misordained.

mis'order, sb. Now *rare.* [MIS-¹ 4.]

1. = DISORDER (in various senses); absence or breach of order; confusion; disorderly conduct, misbehaviour.

c 1400 *Ser J. Mandevelle & Gt. Souden* (MS. Bodl. e. Museo 160, fol. 111 b), They by & selle by craft & gyn, Theyr mysorder cawses alle myscheve. 1494 FABYAN *Chron.* II. xlvi. 29 After hym reyned. xx. Kynges successuely . . of the whiche . . is no mencyon made eyther for their rudenesse

. . or discordaunt meanes, or maners. . . the whiche mysordre Clerkes disdayned to wryte or put in memory. c 1515 BP. WEST in *Ellis Orig. Lett.* Ser. III. I. 182, I have begonne my Visitacyon in my Cathedrall Church of Ely, wher I have ffounde suche Mysorder. . . that [etc.]. 1586 COGAN *Haven Health* ccxiv. (1636) 228 It is better to preserve health by sobriety and temperance, than by surfet and misorder, to make the body weake and sickly. 1646 R. BAILLIE *Anabaptism* (1647) Pref. A, When an Army is once . . put in such misorder as it begins to run. 1654 Z. COKE *Logick* 50 The misorder (*ἀραγία*) in this motion is not from the soul. 1849 H. MILLER *Footpr. Creat.* ix. (1874) 160 The limbs seem to exhibit merely the amount of natural misarrangement and misorder.

† **b.** An instance of disorder; an ill-ordered procedure or state of things.

1538 STARKEY *England* I. iii. 20 Except we . . serch out al commyn fautys and general mysordurys. 1623 CAMDEN *Rem.* (1636) 263 His Uncles. . . with other of that faction, who sought to reforme the misorders of . . his Counsellours. a 1656 HALES *Gold. Rem.* (1688) 96, I will speak of the redress of some misorders very frequent in our Age. 1709 STRYPE *Ann. Ref.* xlv. 462 Because he found still the Continuance of that his misorder. 1885 EDGAR *Old Ch. Life Scot.* v. 234 To report to the Session what scandals and misorders existed within the bounds of his charge.

† **2.** Bad or wrong order. In first two quotes with reference to the 'ordering' of clergy. *Obs.*

1561 *Burnynge of Paules Church*, etc. (1563) Oij b, The order by whiche oure Bishops and Priests are made nowe, is more agreeing to the . . tradition of Thapostles than that misorder wherby the Popish prelates order their clergy. 1563-83 FOXE *A. & M.* 1693/2 *Boner*, Well Syr, what say you to the Sacrament of Orders? *Smith*, Ye may call it the Sacrament of misorders. 1641 R. B. K. *Parallel of Liturgy with Mass-bk.* 87 We follow punctually the misorders . . we cast the Epistles ever before and the Gospels behind.

† **mis'order, v.** *Obs.* [MIS-¹ 1.]

1. *trans.* To put into disorder or confusion; to confuse, disturb.

1494 FABYAN *Chron.* VI. ccix. 223 The daughter of Canutus. . . by whome many thynges were mysse orderyd, and specyally by y^e subtlylytie of this Erle Goodwyn. 1530 PALSGR. 638/1 Who hath mysordred these thynges sythe I wente. I dyd put every thyng in his ryght place. 1555 in Hakluyt *Voy.* (1599) 262 That which shall be misordered by negligence. 1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV.* IV. ii. 33 The Time (mis-order'd) doth. . . Crowd vs, and crush vs, to this monstrous Forme. 1909 *Daily Chron.* 24 Aug. 4/3 [He] charged the Admiralty with having so misordered the Navy as to expose the nation to the gravest jeopardy every hour.

2. To ill-treat, ill-use.

1550 COVERDALE *Spir. Perle* xxviii. 265 When he was mocked . . scourged . . and most cruelly misordered and dealt with all. 1575 *Gamm. Gurton* v. ii. (Manly), Master Doctor vpon you here complaineth That you and your maides shuld him much misorder.

3. *refl.* To misbehave, misconduct oneself; to be disorderly or ill-behaved.

1505 *Rep. Var. Coll.* (Hist. MSS. Comm. 1901) I. 5 If there be any of the bretherne . . that messay or do in myssorderynge hym selfe one anenst another. 1572 *Act 14 Eliz.* c. 5 §2 Every person or persons. . . taken vagrant wandring and misordering themselves. 1588 *Nottingham Rec.* IV. 220 For misordering hym selfe in the sarmon time. 1740 *Act. 13 Geo. II.* c. 24 The County . . where such Person shall be so found begging, or otherwise misordering him or herself.

† **mis'ordered, ppl. a.** *Obs.* [MIS-¹ 2.]

1. Of disorderly behaviour; ill-conducted.

1529 MORE *Dyaloge* IV. Wks. 274/1 Where were become al good ordre among men, if euery misordred wretche myght alleadge that his mischieuous dede was his desteny? a 1568 ASCHAM *Scholem.* I. (Arb.) 33 Fewe of them cum to any great age, by reason of their misordred life when they were yong. 1605 *Play of Stucley* in *Simpson Sch. Shaks.* (1878) 168 Thou lewd misordred villain.

2. Disordered, confused, deranged; irregular.

1538 in *Lett. Suppr. Monast.* (Camden) 184 A better deade for the comen wealth and dew reformation of the whole mysordred dyocesse can not be purposed. 1559 *Primer in Priv. Prayers* (1851) 101 No agreement of opinions, but, as it were, in a misordred quire, every man singeth a contrary note. 1631 GOUGE *God's Arrows* I. §43 Anger is mis-ordered, when it is unadvisedly, or immeasurably moved. 1645 RUTHERFORD *Tryal & Tri. Faith* (1845) 31 Christ must oil the wheels of mis-ordered will. 1794 MATHIAS *Purs. Lit.* (1798) 397 This mis-order'd world, these lawless times.

† **mis'ordering, vbl. sb.** *Obs.* [MIS-¹ 3.]

a. Mismangement; misrule. *b.* Disturbance. *c.* Misconduct.

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 61 In any other euyl keepyn of thy syght, or misorderyng of any other of all thy senses. 1535 *Act 27 Hen. VIII.* c. 18 Misorderyng of the saide riuier by casting in of dunge. 1625 BP. MOUNTAGU *App. Cesar* 3 Any misbeing, misorderyng, misdeameing in any point. 1643 PRYNNE *Sov. Power Parl.* I. (ed. 2) 8 Who for misorderyng of his people was deposed by them.

† **mis'orderly, a.** *Obs.* [MIS-¹ 6, 7.] Unruly, disorderly; irregular, confused.

a 1568 ASCHAM *Scholem.* I. (Arb.) 28 Lest his ouermoch hearinge of you driue him to seeke some misorderlie shifte. *Ibid.* 91 This kinde of misorderlie meter. a 1656 HALES *Gold. Rem.* I. (1673) 164 Unruly and disorderly affections. 1661 *Plymouth Col. Rec.* (1855) III. 213 Misorderly carriages tending to disturbance in the towne of Eastham.

† **mis'orderly, adv.** *Obs.* [MIS-¹ 6, 7.] In a disorderly manner.

a 1557 *Diurn. Occurr.* (Bannatyne Cl.) 36 The Scottis without any skaitth fled mis-ordourlie. 1558 KENNEDY *Compend. Tract.* in *Wodrow Soc. Misc.* (1844) 142 Takand the place of authoritie mysordourlie on thame selfis. 1592

STOW *Ann.* 1146 Being taken begging, vagrant, and wandering disorderly [cf. MISORDER v. 3, quot. 1572].

† **mis'ordinance.** *Obs.* [MIS-¹ 4.] a. Lack of order or regularity. b. Misconduct.

c1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 84 Mys-ordynance [v.r. mysordeyninge] of dietyng. 1509 *BARCLAY Shyp of Folyss* 252b, Who can rehers eche sort of folysshenes That vs mysydeyth through our mysordynance?

misordi'nation. [MIS-¹ 4.]

Improper ordination.

1664 [see MISCONSECRATION.]

misorien'tation. [MIS-¹ 4.] Variation in orientation.

1952 *Acta Crystallogr.* V. 162 When aluminium is cold-rolled, the original grains break up into smaller particles. X-ray micro-beam back reflexion photographs permit the determination of the mean particle size and misorientation. 1966 D. G. BRANDON *Mod. Techniques Metallogr.* ii. 82 If two neighbouring regions differ slightly in orientation, and if the misorientation is extensive, characteristic radiation will only image one region at a time. 1973 *Nature* 3 Aug. 276/2 The large more misorientated subgrains (misorientation normally > 5°) could be directly related to the optical subgrains.

So **mis'orient**, '-orientate *vbs.* [MIS-¹ 1], to orient differently or variably; also, to orient badly. (Chiefly as pa. pples.)

1951 *New Yorker* 22 Sept. 94 The result of misorienting the Secretariat and using glass so exuberantly is to create a building that functionally is often windowless on all sides. 1953 *Acta Crystallogr.* VI. 167/1 A large number of grains in which there is widely misoriented material will be irradiated. *Ibid.* 177/1 This mosaic structure consists of particles slightly misorientated with respect to one another. 1967 *Sunday Times* 9 Apr. 52 We have the uneasy suspicion that our communal sense of values has become misorientated; and so it has. 1970 *New Scientist* 8 Oct. 65/1 Adjacent grains are misorientated with respect to one another. 1973 Misorientated [see above].

† **mis'orned**, *ppl. a. Obs.* [f. MIS-¹ 2 + *orned after F. orné adorned. (Cf. ORNE a.²)]

Unadorned.

15.. R. COPLAND *Helyas* Prol. in Thoms *E. Eng. Prose Rom.* (1828) III. 2 To take no regard to the languag misorned and rude.

† **mis'owning**, *vbl. sb. Obs.* [MIS-¹ 7.]

Disowning.

1661 J. DAVIES *Civil Warres* 311 Manifesting an utter dislike and misowning of theirs and the kings proceedings.

† **mis'pair.** *Obs.* In 5 misplayre. [? Alteration of DESPAIR: see MIS-¹ 9.] ? Despair.

14.. *Sir Beues* 4264 (MS. Cant. in Hall.) The kyng Edgare Dryveth the to grete misplayre [MS. A. to meche te bismare].

† **mis'parlance.** *Obs. rare-1.* [ad. OF. *mesparlance*: see MIS-² and PARLANCE.] Evil speaking.

c 1570 *Pride & Lowl.* (1841) 49 And praid wisesse of his fowle misparlance.

mispay, *v.* [a. OF. *mespai-er*: see MIS-² and PAY v.¹]

† 1. *trans.* To displease, dissatisfy; to anger, irritate. *Obs.*

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 198 Hwose . . is wel ipaied gif heo is ipreid, & mis-ipaied gif heo nis itold swuch ase heo wolde. c1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 7811 So pe barons pem nought mispaye, Ne pe comun folk affraye. a 1340 *HAMPOLE Psalter* cxxxviii. 23 If thou see any thyng in my way that is mispayand til the c 1440 *York Myst.* v. 64 To do is us full lothe, þat shuld our god mispaye. 1493 *Dives & Pauper* II. xix. ivj, If thou . . art nat misplayed when thou heryst them [sc. oaths], thou takest goddes name in veyne. 2. To pay by mistake.

1698 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3369/4 Whoever has Mispaid such a Bill, let him enquire of John Brassey.

mispeak, **mispeche**, *obs. ff.* MIS-SPEAK, MIS-SPEECH.

misper'ceive, *v.* [MIS-¹ 1.] *trans.* To perceive wrongly or incorrectly; to mistake.

1924 J. E. MCTAGGART in J. H. Muirhead *Contemp. Brit. Philos.* (1st Ser.) 265 Consequently H will be misperceived by G as existing in time. 1953 *Mind* LXII. 207 The bedpost was not being misperceived when I dreamed that I saw the Eiffel Tower. 1973 E. BULLINS *Theme is Blackness* 174 No, of course I don't think you're the bad guy but you're misperceiving me wrongly. 1974 *Sci. Amer.* Jan. 84 One might succeed in correcting the eyes shown here so that they are perceived as gazing downward and leftward, but at that very moment the mouth is uncorrected and expresses sorrow rather than pleasure. Conversely, one might correct the mouth and misperceive the eyes.

misper'ception. [MIS-¹ 4.] The action of misperceiving or condition of being misperceived.

1722 *WOLLASTON Relig. Nat.* iii. 42 Wrong notions, and misperceptions of things. 1893 *Daily News* 24 Feb. 3/1 Lord R. Churchill said he must blame his aural misperception. 1949 H. C. WESTON *Sight, Light & Efficiency* iii. 108 One very familiar example of this mis-perception occurs in reading when we see a group of letters as the word they ought to represent, even though the printed word is mis-pelt.

misper'form, *v.* [MIS-¹ 1.] *trans.* To perform improperly.

a 1656 *VINES Lord's Supp.* (1677) 172 The positive worship of God in sacraments is not easily either misperformed or neglected. 1663 H. COGAN tr. *Pinto's Trav.* xxiv. 87, I do not think any of your company can accuse me for misperforming my duty. 1817 *JAS. MILL Brit. India* III. ii. 74 The duties of the office . . were . . such as could not be neglected, or misperformed. 1873 *BRYCE Holy Rom. Emp.* x, To degrade him if he rejected or misperformed it [sc. his task].

misper'formance. [MIS-¹ 4.] Improper performance.

1684 *BAXTER Twelve Argts.* §4. 10 Must we renounce the Communion with them all, or reserve exception against their faults and misperformances? 1885 H. W. BEECHER in *Amer. Rev.* Jan. 192 It is an argument against the misperformance of duty, and not against the imperative duty.

† **misp'person**, *v. Sc. Obs.* [Alteration of DISPERSON. by substitution of prefix: see MIS-¹ 9.] *trans.* To treat (a person) with indignity.

1523-4 *Extracts Aberd. Reg.* (1844) I. 445 For the mispersoning of . . the merchandis . . in calling of thame 'Coffeis'. 1530 *Ibid.* 134 Alex. Rutherford, bailzie, complenzeit in iugment that he was disobeyit, strublit, and mispersonit in the executioun of his office. 1613 *Extracts Rec. Lanark* (1893) 120 Quhille hic . . acknahaulege his offens in mispersoning the said Robert Lokhart [cf. *supra* impersonit].

misper'suade, *v.* Now rare or *Obs.* [MIS-¹ 1.] *trans.* To persuade wrongly or into error.

1597 *HOOKEE Eccl. Pol.* v. lxii. §9 The teachers error is the peoples tryall, harder and heauier by so much to beare, as he is in worth and regard greater that misperswadeth them. 1635 *JACKSON Creed* viii. ix. 86 Job's wife did seeke to mispersuade him. 1710 *NORRIS Chr. Prud.* vii. 328 Tho' he is misperswaded in so thinking.

misper'suasibleness. *nonce-ud.* Incapability of being persuaded.

a 1684 *LEIGHTON Comm. i. Pet. i.* 14 Sons of mispersuasibleness [rendering of *υιους της απειθεias*, Eph. v. 6].

misper'suasion. Now rare or *Obs.* [MIS-¹ 4.] Persuasion of what is erroneous; wrong conviction or conception.

1594 *HOOKEE Eccl. Pol.* Pref. viii. §13 Touching the sequele of your present misperswasions. 1597 *Ibid.* v. lxviii. §11 Suppose that some haue by misperswasion liued in Schisme. 1667 *Decay Chr. Piety* viii. ¶7 Some misperswasions concerning the diuine attributes, which do . . tend . . to the corrupting mens manners. 1707 in *Hearne Collect.* (O.H.S.) II. 50 To confirme people in their several misperswasions. 1829 *SOUTHEY Sir T. More* II. 207 Persons . . under a fatal but invincible misperswasion. 1834 *Oxf. Univ. Mag.* I. 47 Till the misperswasion is eradicated from the mind of the public.

mispickel ('mispikəl). *Min.* Also 7 -pickle, 8 -pikel. [a. G. *mispickel*, formerly also *mispüttl*, *mispilt*, of obscure origin.] Native arsenosulphide of iron; arsenical pyrites; arsenopyrite. Also *attrib.*

1683 *PETTUS Fleta Minor* II. 7 All Silver Oars . . free from Flint, Blent, Cobolt, Mispickel, Glimmer, Wolferan. *Ibid.*, The Blent, Cobolt, or mispickel Oars. 1789 in *Med. Comm.* II. 350 Specimens of aerated barytes that contain ramifications of mispickel. 1801 *CHENEVIX in Phil. Trans.* XCI. 215 To ascertain the quantity of metallic arsenic in mispickel. 1839 *URE Dict. Arts* 681 Mispickel is a tin-white mineral, which emits a garlic smell at the blowpipe.

Hence † **mispickly** a., resembling mispickel. 1683 *PETTUS Fleta Minor* I. 230 What is splandy, mispickly, glimery or spady.

misp'place, *v.* [MIS-¹ 1.]

1. *trans.* To put in a wrong place or in wrong hands.

1594 *SHAKS. Rich. III.* III. ii. 44 Ile haue this Crown of mine cut from my shoulders, Before ile see the Crowne so foule mis-plac'd. c 1600 — *Sonn.* lxvi, And gilded honor shamefully misplast. 1603 *FLORIO Montaigne* II. xxxi, If he haue not washt a glasse well or misplaced a stoole. 1662 *STILLINGFL. Orig. Sacra* III. i. §9 Many times arguments may be good in their order, but they are mis-placed. 1727 *BRADLEY Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Florist*, Handling a Flower . . is . . apt to misplace the Leaves. 1781 *COWPER Table-T.* 39 The globe and sceptre in such hands misplaced. 1822-34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) I. 60 [The teeth] may be misplaced by incurvation, or projection, or obliquity. 1867 *FREEMAN Norm. Conq.* (1877) I. vi. 489 Secondary authorities haue altogether misplaced the date.

b. To assign a wrong position to.

1551 *RECORDE Cast. Knowl.* (1556) 157 To prooue that it [the earth] standeth in the myddle of the worlde, . . I will declare certayne inuincible reasons for confutation of them that mysseplace it. 1779 *FORREST Voy. N. Guinea* 6 That . . the Spaniards, in their posterior charts, misplaced Solomon's islands.

† c. *absol.* To misplace one's words. *Obs.* 1603 *SHAKS. Meas. for M.* II. i. 90 *Elb.* Proue it before these varlets here thou honorable man, proue it. *Esc.* Doe you heare how he misplaces?

2. To set (one's affections) on a wrong object; to place (one's confidence) amiss; † to spend (time) unprofitably. Usually in pa. pple. (cf. next).

1638 *WILKINS New World* II. (1684) 176 In the study of which, so many do misplace their younger Years. 1665 *DRYDEN Ind. Emp.* v. i, Your guilty kindness why do you mis-place? 1666 *M. M. Solomon's Preser.* 82 Hast thou mis-plac't thy heart on a treacherous Friend? 1710 *PALMER*

Proverbs 174 A man of honour isn't therefore to be fool'd, because he has mis-plac'd his address. 1784 *COWPER Tiroc.* 50 Power misemployed, munificence misplaced. 1838 *JAMES Robber* I. vii. 159 With that bright confidence which you shall never find misplaced, you haue yielded your heart [etc.].

mis'placed, *ppl. a.* [MIS-¹ 2.] Put in a wrong place; devoted to a wrong object; hence, out-of-place, unseasonable, ill-timed.

1595 *SHAKS. John* III. iv. 133 The mis-plac'd Iohn. 1685 *BUNYAN Pharisee & Publican* 51 This misplacing of Gods Laws, cannot . . but produce mis-shaped, and misplaced Obedience. 1759 *GOLDSM. Bee* No. 3 ¶3 Misplaced liberality. 1793 A. YOUNG *Example of France* 58 Two words on this purity will not be entirely misplaced. 1797 *BURKE Regic. Peace* III. ad init., The loose, misplaced stones . . of this rough, ill kept . . French causeway. 1814 *LAMB Let. to Coleridge* 13 Aug., One's romantic credulity is for ever misleading one into misplaced acts of foolery. 1891 *HARDY Tess* xxxiii, The incident of the misplaced letter.

mis'placement. [MIS-¹ 4.] The action of misplacing or the condition of being misplaced; wrong position.

1655 H. MORE *Antid. Ath. App. Wks.* (1662) 159 The story of the misplacement of certain Mountains on the Earth. 1676 — *Remarks* 93 The measure of misplacement of the parts of the matter of the Universe. 1876 *BRISTOWE Th. & Pract. Med.* (1878) 867 Misplacements of the kidneys. 1881 *WESTCOTT & HORT Grk. N.T.* II. 301 The confusion arising out of the misplacement of the incident. 1906 J. H. MOULTON *Gram. N.T. Grk.* I. 84 A very curious misplacement of the article occurs in the *δ δχλος πολυς* of Jn. 12⁹.

mis'placing, *vbl. sb.* [MIS-¹ 3.] = prec.

1622 *BACON Holy War Wks.* 1827 VII. 131 An omission which is more than a misplacing. 1706 A. BEDFORD *Temple Mus.* ix. 192 The Misplacing of the Accent. 1891 *Athenæum* 31 Oct. 584/1 The erroneous dates haue led to much misplacing of the letters.

mis'plant, *v.* [MIS-¹ 1.] *trans.* To plant amiss; *spec. in Fencing* (see quot. 1767).

1692 *DRYDEN Cleomenes* II. i, Thou art . . Misplanted in a base degenerate Soil. 1767 *FERGUSSON Dict. Terms Small Sword* 13 To *Misplant*, not to direct any thrust properly.

mis'play. [MIS-¹ 4.] Wrong play.

1889 *Columbus* (Ohio) *Disp.* 1 Aug., A misplay of any kind would allow the score to be tied. 1894 *Outing* (U.S.) XXIV. 300/2 He was playing a steady, careful game, . . apparently waiting for Hovey's misplays.

mis'plead, *v. rare.* [MIS-¹ 1. AF. had *mespleder*.] *trans.* To plead wrongly or falsely.

1676 *BUNYAN Strait Gate* §44 Wks. (1692) 636/1 You that can tell how to misplead Scripture to maintain your Pride. 1681 *HICKERINGILL Sin Man-catching* Poster., Wks. 1716 I. 206 They suffer no Man's Cause to perish . . by a word mis-placed, mis-recited or mis-pleaded.

mis'pleading, *vbl. sb.* [MIS-¹ 3: cf. prec.] Wrong pleading; a mistake in pleading.

1532 *Dial. on Lavus Eng.* II. xlvi. 121 The Iudges shall so instructe hym . . that he shall renne into no ieopardy by his mispleadyng. 1540 *Act 32 Hen. VIII.* c. 30 Any myspleading lacke of colour . . or ieofoaile. 16.. T. ADAMS *Forrest of Thornes* Wks. (1629) 1059 And when the vpsshot comes, perhaps the mispleading of a word shall forfeit all. 1775 *DE LOLME Eng. Const.* I. x. (1784) 96 A misleading, or the like transgression.

† **mis'pleasance.** *Obs.* [MIS-¹ 7.] Grief, sorrow. 1387-8 *T. Usk Test. Love* I. iii. (Skeat) l. 22 There shal no mispleasance be caused through trespase on my syde.

† **mis'please**, *v. Obs.* [MIS-¹ 7. Cf. OF. *mesplaire*.]

1. *trans.* To displease.

c 1430 *Hymns Virgin* (1867) 90 *Schulde* neuere þan þis erpe for þis erpe mysplese heuene king. c 1450 *LOVELICH Merlin* 272 God . . Js misplesid . . whanne ony Synnere doth him hate. 1614 J. DAVIES *Ecl.* in *Browne Sheph. Pipe* G 6 Sith the rude world doon vs misplease That well deseruen.

2. *intr.* To be displeased with.

c 1450 *LOVELICH Graill* xxvi. 87 *Flegentyne* . . hire preide þat sche sholde not with hire mysplese. *Ibid.* xxxvi. 556 Wherefore his wyf gan there to mysplese.

† **mis'point**, *v.¹ Obs.* [See DISPOINT v.¹ and MIS-¹ 9.] *trans.* To balk.

1480 *CAXTON Chron. Eng.* ccxlix, When they apperceued this, that they were myspointed they saylled strayt to Depe.

mis'point, *v.² Now rare or Obs.* [MIS-¹ 1.] *trans.* † a. To point with the wrong finger. *Obs.* b. To punctuate wrongly; to mispunctuate. Also **mis'pointed** *ppl. a.*, **mis'pointing** *vbl. sb.*

1542 *UDALL Erasm. Apoph.* 87b, The error of mys-poyntyng with the fynger. 1567-9 *JEWEL Def. Apol.* (1611) 103 You haue purposely corrupted, and mispointed the whole place. 1582 *STANYHURST Æneis*, etc. (Arb.) 157 The mis-poynting of periods. 1635 *JACKSON Creed* viii. xxxiii. 376 Those sophistical Novelists who thus mispoint the words of his promise. . . Verily I say unto thee this day, thou shalt be with me in Paradise. 1649 *BR. HALL Cases Consc.* III. vii. 299 Ambroses mis-pointed reading. 1744 C. WILLIAMS *Asize Serm. at York* 26 This greatly mistaken passage . . could not possibly haue been mistaken . . if it had not been first mispointed. 1870 *LOWELL Study Wind.* 307 Misprints and mispointings.

† **mis'port**, *v.* *Obs.* [MIS-¹ 1.] *trans.* To import unlawfully.

c1630 *DONNE Sermon*. (1649) II. xxxiv. 305 When forain merchandize is mis-ported, the Prince may permit, or inhibit his Subjects to buy it, or not to buy it.

mis'praise, *v.* Now *rare*. [Mis-¹ 1, 7.]

1. *trans.* To dispraise, blame.

a1300 *Cursor M.* 25842 Mai naman mis-prais pe thing pe quilk es broght to god ending. 1340 *Ayemb.* 136 He prayzep more pe opre pe more he him-zelue misprayssep. 1481 *CAXTON Reynard* (Arb.) 7 Your Chylidren many yeris herafter shal be myspreyed and blamed therefore. 1850 *BLACKIE Eschylus I.* 196 Thus speaking, ye mispraise the holy rites Of matrimonial Hera and of Jove.

2. To praise amiss. Also *absol.*

a1631 *DONNE Sermon*. (1640) ix. 89 They, whom I have so mispraised, are the worse in the sight of God, for my overpraising. 1888 *F. T. PALGRAVE in 19th Cent.* Sept. 341 The natural frailty to mispraise and overpraise.

3. ? Error for: MISPRIZE *v.*¹

1550 *Sheph. Kal.* vii. D vij, When any maketh a vow and misprayseth to doo it.

† **mis'pride**. *Obs.* *rare*-⁰. [f. MIS-¹ 4 + PRIDE *sb.*, after MISPROUD.] Improper pride.

1530 *PALSGR.* 245/2 Mystakynge of a man selfe or myspride, *oultrecedance*. *Ibid.* 613/2, I loke ashoshe, or aswashe, as one dothe upon a thing by disdayne, or mispride.

misprint ('mis-, formerly mis'print), *sb.* [f. next.] A mistake in printing; an error of the press.

1818 in *TODD.* a1834 [see MIS-SCRIPT]. 1884 *Q. Rev.* Jan. 215 The bibliographical information...abounds in errors...many of them no doubt mere misprints.

mis'print, *v.* [MIS-¹ 1.] *a. trans.* To print incorrectly; to make a mistake in printing.

1494 *FABYAN Chron.* vi. cxciv. 198 If Dame Nature had any thynge forgotten or mysprynted in her. 1532 *MORE Confut. Tindale Wks.* 772/1 Leste there myght have bene some ouersight...by misse writing or mysse pryntynge those fygures of algorme. 1598 *T. SPENGHT Chaucer's Wks.* Bbbbvj, This place is misprinted, as well in misnaming of the signe, as the misreckoning the degrees of the sun. 1629 *H. BURTON Truth's Triumph* 97 Vega's copie hath sanctification haply mis-printed. 1729 *FENTON Wks. E. Waller, Observ.* (1729) p. xix, *Shillingsworth, Walter, Cid*, have been constantly mis-printed for *Chillingworth, Waller, and Sid.* 1817 *COLERIDGE Lett.* (1895) 673, I would that the misprinting had been the worst of the...ill-usage.

b. *intr.* Of deer: to leave foot-prints in a pattern different from the usual one.

1909 *W. A. & F. BAILLIE-GROHMAN* in *Edward, Duke of York Master of Game* 262 A hind...misprints, that is sometimes the hind foot will be placed beside the fore foot, sometimes inside or in front of it. 1957 *F. J. T. PAGE Field Guide Brit. Deer* 71 Misprint. To step irregularly; failure to register [i.e. to place the hind feet in the slots made by the fore feet].

misprisal (mi'spraizəl). *rare*. Also 7 -prizal. [f. MISPRIZE *v.*¹ + -AL¹ 5.] Contempt, disdain, SCORN.

1620 [J. PYPER] tr. *Hist. Astrea* vii. 230 The heuens...will accuse me of misprisall [orig. Fr. *mécognitionance*], if I lue not for you. 1652 *KIRKMAN Clerio & Lozia* 129 If the sots raile against the misprizal that I make of it. 1897 *MARIE CORELLI in Lady's Realm* Mar. 527/2 A marriage-vow sworn in falsification and misprisal of Love.

† **mis'prisement**. *Obs.* [a. OF. *mesprisement*, f. *mespriser* MISPRIZE *v.*¹] Disdain.

1484 *CAXTON Curial* 3 Therrour of mesprysement whyche thou hast gotten.

misprision¹ (mi'sprɪʒən). Also 5-6 mes-, mys(se-). [a. AF. *mesprisioun* (whence Law-Latin *misprisio*) = OF. *mesprison*, -*prision* mistake, error, wrong action or speech:—popular L. **minuspræhensionem*, n. of action f. **minuspræhendere* (OF. *mesprendre* to mistake, act wrongly, mod.F. *méprendre*): see MIS-² and PREHEND *v.*]

1. *Law*. A wrong action or omission; *spec.* a misdemeanour or failure of duty on the part of a public official.

1425 *Rolls of Parlt.* IV. 306/2 Suche misprisions and defautes of ye said Sherefs. 1491 *Act 7 Hen. VII.* c. 22 §1 Mesprision by hym comytted and doon ayenst the Kynges moost royal persone. 1622 *CALLIS Stat. Sewers* (1647) 120 To pronounce a Traytors judgement upon a Fellow, or a Fellons judgement upon a Traytor, is grand misprision. 1648 *COKE On Litt.* iii. lxxv. 139 If any man in Westminster Hall [etc.]...shall draw a weapon upon a Judge, or Justice, though he strike not; this is a great misprision. 1875 *STUBBS Const. Hist.* xvi. II. 476 All defaults and misprisions whereby the king was injured or the law broken.

b. *misprision of treason, of felony*: originally, an offence or misdemeanour akin to treason or felony, but involving a lesser degree of guilt, and not liable to the capital penalty. As various statutes enacted that concealment of a person's knowledge of treasonable actions or designs should be regarded as *misprision of treason*, this term came to be used as the ordinary designation for such concealment.

Hence it was often supposed that the word *misprision* itself expressed the sense of 'failure to denounce' a crime. This imagined sense Sir E. Coke (followed by Blackstone) attempted to account for etymologically, assuming that the

word was derived from the OF. *mespris* (mod.F. *mépris*: cf. MISPRIZE *sb.*¹ and *v.*¹) neglect, contempt.

1533-4 *Act 25 Hen. VIII.* c. 22 §9 Yf any person...being commaunded...to take the seid othe...obstynatly refuse that to doo...that every suche refusall shalbe...adjudged mesprision of high treason. 1551-2 *Act 5 & 6 Edu. VI.* c. 11 Provided also...that concealment or kepinge secrete of anye High Treason be deemed and taken only mysprision of Treason. 1572 *Act 14 Eliz.* c. 3 That yf any person or persons hereafter...counterfayte anye suche kind of Coygne...as is not the proper Coygne of this Realme... That then everye suche Offence shalbe deemed and adjudged mysprision of Highe Treason. 1579 *Expos. Termes of Law s.v.*, Misprision of felonie or trespassse. 1769 *BLACKSTONE Comm.* IV. 119 Misprisions...are...generally understood to be all such high offences as are under the degree of capital, but nearly bordering thereon: and it is said, that a misprision is contained in every treason and felony whatsoever; and that, if the king so please, the offender may be proceeded against for the misprision only. 1855 *KINGSLEY Westw. Ho!* II. vi. 176 Amyas was guilty of something very like misprision of Treason in not handing him over to the nearest justice.

¶ *c. trans.* in popular use.

a1662 *HEYLIN Laud* (1668) 54 It was almost made an Heresie...for any one to be seen in his company, and a misprision of Heresie to give him a civil Salutation as he walked the Streets. 1769 *Junius Lett.* ii. 12 A sort of misprision of treason against society. 1855 *MOTLEY Dutch Rep.* ii. i. (1866) 134 The edict...provided against all misprision of heresy by making those who failed to betray the suspected liable to the same punishment as if suspected or convicted themselves. 1862 *T. A. TROLLOPE Marietta I.* ix. 153 Guilty of mis-prision of flirting.

† 2. Wrongful capture. *Obs.*

1442 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 60/1 How...awners of divers Shippes, that have, be commaundement of the Kynges Counseill, sent their Shippes to the See, and they nought sette in their Shippes Maisters ne Maryners, for their mesprision on the See were putte in grete trouble.

3. The mistaking one thing, word, etc., for another; a misunderstanding; a mistake. *arch.*

1588 *SHAKS. L.L.L.* iv. iii. 98 A Feuer in your blood! why then incision would let her out in Sawcers, sweet misprision. 1590 — *Mids. N.* iii. ii. 90. 1594 *PLAT Jewell-ho.* iii. 17 By the misprision of the Brewer of English hoppers for Flemish hoppers. 1624 *SANDERSON Sermon*. I. 170 An earthly judge is subject to misprision, mis-information, partiality, corruption. 1630 *CAPT. SMITH Trav. & Adv.* Ep. Ded., To prevent therefore all future misprisions, I have compiled this true discourse. 1644 *BULWER Chiron*. 121 To use the Middle-Finger instead of the Index...is much to be condemned... Paschalius alluding to the same misprision of the Hand [etc.]. 1655 tr. *Sorel's Com. Hist. Francion* xii. 30 He intended to have foysted into his Chamber the Coffe... but by misprision he hid it in the Chamber of Raymond. 1774 *J. BRYANT Mythol.* II. 410 The fable of the Horse certainly arose from a misprision of terms. 1817 *LADY GRANVILLE Lett.* (1894) I. 114 Lady Jersey goes on calling Lord Morley Boringdon, and...he endures this misprision. 1846 *J. C. HARE Mission of Comforter* (1850) 193 The misprision of this passage has aided in fostering the delusive notion.

b. *misprision of the clerk*: a clerical error.

[In Britton (I. 317, 318) AF. *mesprisioun* is used with reference to misnomer: *mesprisioun de nouns, de vile.*]

1543 tr. *Act 14 Edu. III.* c. 6 That by the misprision of the clerkes of euery place, no proces shalbe adnulled or discontinued, by mistaking in writynge one syllable or one letter to moche or to lytle. 1543 tr. *Act 8 Hen. VI.* c. 15. 1706 *PHILLIPS* (ed. Kersey), *Misprision of Clerks*, a Neglect or Default of Clerks in Writing, Engrossing or keeping Records.

† c. A malformation: app. regarded as a mistake on the part of Nature. *Obs.*

1650 *BULWER Anthropomet.* 16 To preserve what is according to Nature, and in case of misprision to reduce unto the Naturall state. *Ibid.* 212 These misprisions of Nature in this Organical part.

¶ d. Unjust suspicion.

1657 *TRAPP Comm. Esther* v. 2 Neither did he commaund her to the block, as Henry the eighth did his Anne Bullen, upon a meer misprision of disloyalty. 1705 in *W. S. PERRY Hist. Coll. Amer. Col. Ch.* I. 156 Any temporary Misprisions we may for a short time (till the reason of the thing be duly considered) lye under at home.

misprision² (mi'sprɪʒən). *arch.* [f. MISPRIZE *v.*¹ after prec.] *a.* Contempt, scorn. *b.* Failure to appreciate or recognize as valuable.

1886 *A. DAY Eng. Secretary* II. (1595) 119 [Such men] do of seruants become sawcie...of aduisers, arrogant: & consequently, running into euery misprision of others. 1601 *SHAKS. All's Well* II. iii. 159 That dost in vile misprision shackle vp My loue, and her desert. 1692 *DRYDEN St. Euremont's Ess.* 19 The Legions particularly had in great misprision the Adversaries Horse. 1815 *SCOTT Guy M.* iii, Those...persons who...have their hearts barred against conviction by prejudice and misprision. 1871 *R. ELLIS tr. Catullus* lxiv. 301 Peleus sister alike and brother in high misprision Held. 1895 *ZANGWILL Master* I. viii. 96 It seemed an insult to Ruth Hailey, and a misprision of her kindly wishes.

mis'prize, *sb.*¹ *rare*. Also 6 mes-, 6, 9 -prise. [f. MISPRIZE *v.*¹: cf. OF. *mespris*, mod.F. *mépris.*] = prec.

1590 *SPENSER F.Q.* II. vii. 39 Mammon was much displeased, yet no'te he chuse But beare the rigour of his bold mesprise. a1843 *G. FIELD* in *C. R. LESLIE Mem. Constable* (1843) xi, 116 Our most eminent landscape painters...have been subjected...to frequent misprise and neglect. 1898 *T. HARDY Wessex Poems* 154 When I found you, helpless lying, And you waived my deep misprise.

† **mis'prize**, *sb.*² *Obs.* *rare*-¹. [Belongs to MISPRIZE *v.*² Cf. OF. *mesprise*, mod.F. *méprise.*] Mistake.

1590 *SPENSER F.Q.* II. xii. 19 A goodly Ship...Which through great disaventure, or mesprize, Her selfe had ronned into that hazardize.

misprize (mi'spraiz), *v.*¹ Also 5-6 mespryse, 5-9 -prise. [a. OF. *mesprisier*, -*priser* (mod.F. *mépriser*) = Sp. *menospreciar*, Pg. *menosprezar*:—L. **minuspretiare*: see MIS-² and PRIZE *v.* Cf. MEPRIZE *v.*] *trans.* *a.* To despise, contemn, scorn. *b.* To fail to appreciate the good qualities of.

1481 *CAXTON Godfrey liii.* (1893) 94 A mescreaunt named arrius which mesprised certeyn poyntes of the fayth. 1530 *PALSGR.* 635/1 He that mespriseth his betters it shalbe longe or he thrive. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* iii. 28 He that misprisis the correctione of his preceptor. 1599 *SHAKS. Much Ado* III. i. 52 Disdaine and Scorne ride sparkling in her eyes, Mis-prizing what they looke on. 1637 *HEYWOOD Royal King* II. iv, It sorrows me that you misprize my love. 1660 tr. *Amyraldus' Treat. conc. Relig.* II. iii. 205 By misprising and debasing his own worth. 1805 *SCOTT Last Minstr.* v. xxx, Less lik'd he still that scornful jeer Mispris'd the land he lov'd so dear. 1894 *BLACKMORE Perlycross* 23 Her fine qualities...were misprised and under-valued.

† **mis'prize**, *v.*² *Obs.* Also 5 mes-, myspryse, 6-7 misprise. [f. OF. *mespris*, pa. pple. of *mesprendre* to commit a crime (mod.F. *méprendre*). Cf. *comprise, reprise.*]

1. *intr.* To commit an offence, do wrong.

1485 *CAXTON Paris & V.* (1868) 48, I...knowe in my self that I haue mesprysed [orig. *i'ay grandement mespris*] and faylled toward you. c1489 — *Sonnes of Aymon* II. 59 Ye mysprysed sore when my brother...ye made thus shamefully deye. a1500 *Melusine* 79 Yf in eny poynt forsayd [I] haue myssaid or mesprysed.

2. *trans.* To mistake, misunderstand. Also with clause and *absol.*

1598 *B. JONSON Case Altered* IV. i, Monsieur Gaspar... misprize me not. 1624 *MIDDLETON Game at Chess* v. iii, How you misprize! this is not meant to you-ward. 1657 *W. MORICE Coena quasi Kowij* Def. xv. 206 There are some that misprize their faults to be their perfections.

mi'sprized, *ppl. a.*¹ [f. MISPRIZE *v.*¹ + -ED¹.] *a.* Despised, scorned. *b.* Not appreciated.

1648 *J. BEAUMONT Psyche* xvii. cxli, The best amends I can, I vow to make to you misprised slander'd Piety. 1822 *HAZLITT Table-t.* Ser. II. xi. (1869) 228 Such misprized obligations. 1880 *M^cCARTHY Own Times* lxxvii. IV. 529 The misprized Tiberius. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 396 The pangs of misprised love.

† **mi'sprized**, *ppl. a.*² *Obs.* [f. MISPRIZE *v.*² + -ED¹.] Mistaken.

1590 *SHAKS. Mids. N.* III. ii. 74 You spend your passion on a mispris'd mood.

mis'prizer. *rare*. [f. MISPRIZE *v.*¹ + -ER¹. Cf. OF. *mespriseur*.] A despiser.

1586 *A. DAY Eng. Secretary* II. (1625) 31 Some other misprizers of my courtesies. 1884 *19th Cent.* July 132 The misprizer of the spirit and the worshipper of the body.

mis'prizing, *vbl. sb.* [f. MISPRIZE *v.*¹ + -ING¹.] = MISPRISION².

1485 *CAXTON Chas. Gt.* 132 The mysprysynge that guy had doon in hys presence. 1539 *CROMWELL* in *Merriman Life & Lett.* (1902) II. 205 For mesprising and avoyding of his abuses. 1601 *SHAKS. All's Well* III. ii. 33 By the misprizing of a Maide too vertuous For the contempt of Empire. 1648 *W. BROWNE Poxalexander* III. v. 145 Our misprizing of men might make you doe the same to us. 1875 *D. GREENWELL Liber Human.* 106 What can be a more ignoble misprizing of man's true dignity, than to intimate...that man has no natural thirst after righteousness?

mispro'nonce, *v.* [MIS-¹ 1.] *trans.* To pronounce incorrectly.

1593 *NORDEN Spec. Brit., M^ssex* I. 21 Sometime we finde names in England giuen of the French, and mispronounced as... Beaulye for Beaulieu. 1642 *MILTON Apol. Smect.* Wks. 1851 III. 268 They mispronounce and I smik't. 1775 *SHERIDAN Rivals* I. ii, Mrs. Malaprop...shall treat me...with her select words so ingeniously misapplied, without being mispronounced. 1865 *DICKENS Mut. Fr.* III. xiv. 119 To correct Mr. Wegg when he grossly mispronounced a word. 1905 *Athenæum* 8 Apr. 430/3 Daily do we suffer from the conversation of persons...who misapply terms, mispronounce words.

mispro'ouncer. [MIS-¹ 5.] One who pronounces words incorrectly.

1885 *Educ. Times* 1 June 207/1 Warnings more adapted to American mispronouncers than to English.

mispronunciation. [MIS-¹ 4.]

Bad pronunciation.

1530 *PALSGR.* 12 Lest the lerner shulde accustomme any mispronunciation. 1832 tr. *Sismondi's Ital. Rep.* iv. 103 They were made to repeat—*ceci* and *ciceri*, and were, on their mispronunciation, immediately put to death. 1859 *R. F. BURTON Centr. Afr. in Jyrl. Geog. Soc.* XXIX. 234 The words Tanganyenka and Tanganyenko used by Dr. Livingstone...are palpable mispronunciations.

mispro'portion, *sb.* [MIS-¹ 4, 7.] Lack of proportion.

1825 *COLERIDGE Aids Refl.* (1848) I. 213 The temporary deformity and misproportions of immaturity. 1847 *H. BUSHNELL Chr. Nurture* (1861) viii. 219 A certain misproportion is induced which distempers all our efforts.

mispro'portion, *v.* [MIS-¹ 1.] *trans.* 'To join without due proportion' (Johnson).

† **mispro'portionateness**. *Obs.* [MIS-¹ 4, 7.] = DISPROPORTIONATENESS.

1587 GOLDING *De Mornay* xiv. (1592) 223 Mans Soule. . is troubled by the distemperature or misproportionateness of the body.

mispro'portioned, *ppl. a.* [MIS-¹ 2.] Badly or wrongly proportioned.

1552 HULOET, *Misproportioned, ineffigatus*. 1587 GOLDING *De Mornay* xiv. (1592) 222 A mishapen and misproportioned head. 1657 EARL MONM. tr. *Paruta's Pol. Disc.* 73 This monstrous body of the Roman Empire being composed of almost incompatible, ill-govern'd, and misproportioned parts. 1710 M. HENRY *Christ. No Sect* Wks. 1857 II. 458/1 When. . the exercises of devotion are either. . misplaced or misproportioned. 1879 DOWDEN *Southey* iii. 76 The rage of Popery working in his misproportioned features.

misprout (mis'praud), *a.* *Obs. exc. arch.* [MIS-¹ 6.] Wrongly or wickedly proud; arrogant.

1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 3047 3yf þou for strenkþe be mysproute, And hast bostful wrdys and loude. a1400 HYLTON *Scala Perf.* (W. de W. 1494) II. xiv. And yf ony man wolde lette his mysproute wylly he wexith felle & wrothe. 1545 RAYNOLD *Byrth Mankynde* Prof. Bvij, Vtterly abhorryng. . all fardynge, paynting, and counterfeit cast colours: which of some dampnable and mysproute people be dayly vsed. 1593 SHAKS. 3 *Hen. VI.* II. vi. 7 Impairing Henry, strength'ning misprout Yorke. 1605 CHAPMAN, etc. *Eastw. Hoe* III. ii, Ah thou misproute Prentise, dar'st thou presume to marry a Ladies sister? 1810 SCOTT *Lady of L. v.* xxvi, Thy mis-prout ambitious clan. 1864 MISS YONGE *Bk. Golden Deeds* 169 A bold but misprout and violent prince.

† **mis'proving**, *vbl. sb.* *Obs.* [f. MIS-¹ 7 + PROVE *v.* = thrive.] Falling off, failure. So **mis'proving ppl. a.**, failing, unsuccessful.

1542 UDALL *Erasm. Apoph.* 101 b, To laye vnto y^e Goddes y^e faulte of quaillyng and mysprouyng. 1798 *Trans. Soc. Arts* XVI. 204 By too thin planting I am subject to more misproving crops. *Ibid.* 209 If I try any fresh experiment, I never condemn it for misproving one year.

mis'punctuate, *v.* [MIS-¹ 1.] *trans. and intr.* To punctuate incorrectly.

a1849 POE *Marginalia v.* The writer who neglects punctuation, or mis-punctuates, is liable to be misunderstood. 1897 *Daily News* 3 Sept. 6/2 A mispunctuated sentence.

So **mis'punctuation**, wrong punctuation.

1807 SOUTHEY *Espriella's Lett.* (1814) III. 65 Omissions which alter the meaning, or mispunctuations which destroy it. 1879 W. S. SIMPSON in *Mem.* (1899) 87, I have corrected one or two mispunctuations.

† **mis'queme**, *v.* *Obs.* [MIS-¹ 7.] *trans.* To displease, offend.

?c1395 *Plowman's Tale* 647 But if any man these misqueme, He shal be baited as a bere. 1658 PHILLIPS *Misqueme*, (old word) to displease.

mis'quotation. [MIS-¹ 4.] a. Inaccuracy in quoting. b. An incorrect quotation.

1773 JOHNSON *Note on Shaks. Ant. & Cl.* I. v, The misquotation of *stall-worn* for *stall-worth*. 1833 DICKENS *Sk. Box, Tales* ix, He could never sit by and hear a misquotation from the 'Swan of Avon' without setting the unfortunate delinquent right. 1867 LEWES *Hist. Philos.* (ed. 3) I. 90 He is guilty of a very gross misquotation of Aristotle.

mis'quote, *v.* [MIS-¹ 1.] *trans.* To quote incorrectly.

1596 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. IV.* v. ii. 13 Looke how we can, or sad or merrily, Interpretation will misquote our looks. 1699 COLLIER *Def. Short View* 36 Because I Misquoted *Wasting Air*, for *Wafting Air*. 1771 JUNIUS *Lett.* lxi. 316 You answer. . by misquoting his words, and mistating his propositions. 1835 LYTTON *Rienzi* I. i, They. . misquote Latin over their cups. 1891 *Law Times* XCII. 181 Mr. Besant. . accused Mr. Willis of intentionally misquoting him.

absol. 1809 BYRON *Bards & Rev.* 66 With just enough of learning to misquote. So **mis'quoter**; **mis'quoting vbl. sb.**

1673 [R. LEIGH] *Transp. Reh.* 147 His disingenuity is visible in his. . misquoting of Thorndikes passage of Schism. 1830 *Blackw. Mag.* XXVIII. 894 We are sad misquoters.

mis'quote, *sb.* [MIS-¹ 4.] An incorrect quotation, a misquotation.

1855 J. A. SYMONDS *Let. Sept.* (1967) I. 61 How very kind of M. de Condolle it was to lend Mdlle the three misquotes. a1953 E. O'NEILL *Touch of Poet* (1957) I. 30 Disdainfully, emphasizing his misquote of the line from Byron. 1968 C. M. VINES *Little Nut-Brown Man* ix. 149 'Preferred not' had a different nuance from 'was not well enough to'. . it seemed a curious misquote. 1974 *Daily Tel.* 21 Oct. 16 Mr Heath made little attempt to correct the misquotes and inaccurate statements made by various Labour politicians.

mis'rate, *v.* Now rare. [MIS-¹ 1.] *trans.* To estimate wrongly. Also **mis'rating vbl. sb.**

1624 HEYWOOD *Captives* I. i. in *Bullen O. Pl.* IV. 112, I have bethought mee better nowe to keepe This business secret. . And not to make it publicke and this honest Purpose of myne by that meanes misrated. a1626 BACON *Ordin. Admin. Chanc.* (1642) 2 Any pretended misrating or misvaluing. a1677 BARROW *Serm.* Wks. 1686 III. xxix. 317 Either assuming false, or misrating true advantages. 1691 NORRIS *Pract. Disc.* 65 By this means we shall mis-rate both Persons and Things. 1804 EUGENIA DE ACTON *Tale without Title* III. 139 A boy, who. . greatly misrates her endowments.

mis'read, *v.* [MIS-¹ 1.] *trans.* To read or interpret wrongly.

1809 J. BARLOW *Columb.* x. 368 War sure hath ceased; or have my erring eyes Misread the glorious visions of the skies? 1851 ROBERTSON *Serm.* Ser. I. xvii. (1866) 297 Let not the rich misread the signs of the times. 1879 FROUDE *Cæsar* xiii. 189 He misread the disposition of the great body of citizens.

So **mis'reader**; **mis'reading vbl. sb.**

1847-8 DE QUINCEY *Protestantism* Wks. 1858 VIII. 150 The New Testament had said nothing directly upon the question of slavery; nay, by the misreader it was rather supposed indirectly to countenance that institution. 1849 H. MILLER *Footpr.* *Creat.* xv. (1874) 300 The hypothesis involves a misreading of the geologic records. 1866 KINGSLEY *Herew.* I. iii. 105 note, 'Ulcus Ferreus', says Richard of Ely; surely a misreading for uncus. 1885 *Law Rep.* 29 *Chanc. Div.* 210 A misreading of the clause.

mis'recital. [MIS-¹ 4.] An incorrect recital or account.

1539 *Act 31 Hen. VIII* c. 13 §16 For mysrecital or non recital of leases. 1634 *Jrnl. Irish Ho. Lords* (1779) I. 20 The Lords of the Committee perused the Journal-Book. . and amended what Mistakes and Misrecitals they found. 1818 *Cruise Digest* (ed. 2) V. 23 Though founded upon a misrecital. 1850 *New Eng. Hist. & Gen. Reg.* IV. 309 It is drawn up with technical accuracy. . A misrecital would have then been fatal to the suit. 1863 KINGLAKE *Crimea* I. xvii. 350 The Turkish Government soon detected in it not only a misrecital of history, but [etc.].

mis'recite, *v.* [MIS-¹ 1.] *trans.* To recite incorrectly; to give a wrong account or rendering of. Also *absol.*

1591 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* I. vi. (1641) 49/2 If the Grecians doe not mis-recite. 1596 BACON *Max. Com. Law* xxv. (1630) 97 The reference of the Patent, the date whereof was mis-recited. 1628 COKE *On Litt.* 46 b, If a man. . mis-recite a lease in point material which is in esse. a1715 BURNET *Own Time* IV. (1724) I. 639 They [sc. words] were often ill heard and ill understood, and were apt to be mis-recited by a very small variation. 1827 HALLAM *Const. Hist.* xii. (1876) II. 419 The committee reported on the 29th of March, after misreciting the order of reference to them in a very remarkable manner.

So **mis'reciting vbl. sb.** = MISRECITAL.

1572 *Act 14 Eliz.* c. 14 Any suche Mysnamynge, Mysrecyting or not true namynge or recytyng. 1688 PRIDEAUX *Valid. Orders Ch. Eng.* 70 That misreciting which you charge me with.

mis'reckon, *v.* [MIS-¹ 1.]

1. *trans.* To reckon, compute, or calculate (an amount) incorrectly; also, to make a wrong calculation in respect of (a certain number).

1524-5 *Rec. St. Mary at Hill* (1904) 330 For xxix ll of wax whiche was MisRekonyd in the byll of her Account. a1553 UDALL *Royster D.* I. iv. (Arb.) 28, I am not so olde, thou misreckonest my yeares. 1614 RALEIGH *Hist. World* II. (1634) 421 It is a familiar error in Josephus to misreckon times. 1669 STURMY *Mariner's Mag.* v. viii. 27 The mistake of a quarter of an Inch. . may make you misreckon a Gallon in the Content. 1717 BERKELEY *Jrnl. Tour Italy* Wks. 1871 IV. 567 Avellino reckons [I doubt misreckons] 30,000.

fig. 1628 BP. HALL *Serm. Lds. Parl.* 5 Apr. 22 Bee sure, if we be forgetfull, God will not mis-reckon his owne mercies. a1716 SOUTH *Serm.* (1727) VI. 397 His Heart misreckons him; and therefore when he comes to rectify his Account by the Measure God takes of Things [etc.].

2. *pass., refl., and intr.* To make a wrong calculation; to be out in one's reckoning. (Cf. *F. se mécompter.*)

a. pass. 1530 PALSGR. 638/1, I had rather paye to moche than to be mysrekened. 1586 in *Ellis Orig. Lett.* Ser. I. III. 8 Wherein no doubt he was misreckened.

b. refl. 1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* I. xxx. (1632) 103 He that hath once misreckoned himselfe is never seene againe. 1667 FLAVEL *Saint Indeede* (1754) 68 Thou misreckonest thyself, when thou think'st My provision is almost spent.

c. intr. a1608 DEE *Relat. Spir.* I. (1659) 90 Where have I misreckoned, I pray you? 1614 B. JONSON *Barth. Fair* II. ii, Dinke with all companies, though you be sure to be drunke: you'll mis-reckon the better, and be lesse asham'd on't 1708 SWIFT *Sent. Ch. Eng. Man* Wks. 1755 II. 1. 69 [He] must allow himself out, though. . he may not see in which article he has misreckoned. 1831 CARLYLE *Sart. Res.* I. xi, Wherefrom, if I misreckon not, your perspicacity will draw fullest insight.

† 3. *trans.* To present an incorrect (esp. an exorbitant) account to (a person). *Obs.*

1640 BROME *Sparagus Gard.* III. ii. E4 b, *Ex. Gen.* Who would be troubled with such pinching guests? *Gar. I.* tis good to misreckon such to be rid of 'hem. 1654 WHITLOCK *Zootomia* 335 For Arithmetick; who can misreckon a woman (they can men) in payments?

mis'reckoning, *vbl. sb.* [MIS-¹ 3.] Incorrect reckoning or casting of accounts; miscalculation.

1540 PALSGR. *Acolastus* biv, To helpe to vndo hym with mysse reckenyng and false dyce. 1562 J. HEYWOOD *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 161 Misrecknyng is no payment. 1647 TRAPP *Comm. 2 Tim.* II. 18 As inconsiderate Mariners, by misreckoning of a point, they have missed the haven. 1792 *Phil. Trans.* LXXXII. 103 By these precautions, almost all possibility of a misreckoning was prevented. 1845 LD. CAMPBELL *Chancellors* lxxxix. (1857) IV. 203 Seeing Lord Norris had not observed it, he went on with his misreckoning often.

misrecol'lect, *v.* [MIS-¹ 1.] *trans. and intr.* To recollect wrongly or imperfectly. (A favourite word of Bentham's.)

1787 BENTHAM *Def. Usury* vi. 49 If I do not misrecollect, I remember instances. a1832 — *Mem. & Corr.* Wks. 1843 X. 60 He received, if I misrecollect not, the sum of £1000.

So **misrecol'lection**.

1802-12 BENTHAM *Ration. Judic. Evid.* (1827) IV. 261 To enable him. . to reflect upon it, without danger of misrecol'lection. 1818 *Champion* 20 Dec. in *Athenæum* (1891) 26 Dec. 865/3 Oblivion, or misrecol'lection of the past. 1922 O. JESPERSEN *Lang.* iii. 70 He speaks. . of other linguistic changes as well. These he refers to the following causes. . (1) Mishearing and misunderstanding; (2) misrecol'lection; [etc.].

† **mis'rede**, *v.* *Obs.* Also 4 *pa. pple.* misirad, **mysrad**. [OE. *misrædan* = MDu., Du. *misraden*, OHG. *misserâten* (G. *missraten*); cf. ON. *misrâðit* (neut. *pa. pple.*); see MIS-¹ 1, and REDE *v.*, READ *v.*] *trans.* To misadvise. Also *absol.*

c960 ÆTHELWOLD *Rule St. Benet* lxiv. (Schröer 1885) 117 gif geferræden þære ræd on gemænum gefeahthe misrædað [v.r. *misrædað*]. c1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 215 þenne cumeð þe werse to sume mannes heorte. . and þus him misredef. a1300 K. Horn 308 Sore ihc me ofdrede, He wolde horn misrede. 1320 *Cast. Love* 427 Ac as a Mon mis-I-rad [ed. *Hall. mysrad*] On vche half he is mis-bi-lad. 1340 *Ayemb.* 184 þe ilke þet yleþf lihtlice uint ofte þet me him. . misret.

† **mis'regard**, *sb.* *Obs.* [MIS-¹ 4.] Lack of regard, respect, or care; neglect; contempt.

1542 RECORDE *Gr. Artes* (1640) To Rdr., Contempt or misregard of learning. 1596 SPENSER *F.Q.* IV. viii. 29 When as these rimes be red With misregard. 1637 GILLESPIE *Eng. Pop. Cerem.* III. iv. 50 There was also a great contempt and misregard shewed to the King. 1655 tr. *Sorel's Com. Hist. Francion* XII. 31 He found a small Seal. . by mis-regard huddled in amongst the rest.

† **mis'regard**, *v.* Chiefly *Sc. Obs.* [MIS-¹ 1.] *trans.* To have no regard for, to despise, disregard.

1582 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* (1880) III. 470 They wald gif his Majestie occasioun. . to think his letter. . misregardit. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* x. 453 The Kings safe Conduct he mis-regarded, giuing it neyther Respect nor trust. 1697 in A. FERGUSON *Laird of Lag* (1886) 247 They having misregard all former admonitions of the Synod.

Hence † **mis'regarder**, one who disregards.

1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* v. 228 Beeing vntamed Sauages, and mis-regarders of ciuility.

mis'register, *sb.* *Printing.* [MIS-¹ 4.] The incorrect positioning of printed matter in relation to other printed matter on the same sheet, esp. of two or more colours in relation to each other.

1931 *National Lithographer* Feb. 27/2 It was determined to study first the factors causing misregister. 1949 R. F. REED *What Lithographer should know about Paper* (Lithographic Technical Foundation, N.Y., Technical Bull. No. 8) 50 While misregister in the ordinary sense never occurs until two or more colors have been printed, it is obvious that improper printing of the first color may be. . the real cause of register trouble. 1963 C. W. LATHAM *Advanced Pressmanship* xvii. 130 When the first color plate does not register with another color plate it may be termed internal misregister or misfit. 1966 R. R. COUPE *Sci. of Printing Technol.* II. 47 The need to avoid misregister in multicolour work is usually regarded as the major reason for air-conditioning, but there are many others. 1968 *Gloss. Terms Offset Lithogr. Printing (B.S.I.)* 30 *Mis-register*, the appearance of the printed image out of its correct position. 1970 R. F. REED *What Printer should know about Paper* (Graphic Arts Technical Foundation, Pittsburgh) III. 33 Distortion due to wavy-edged paper is probably the most common and serious cause of misregister on sheet-fed offset presses.

Hence **mis'registered ppl. a.**

1963 C. W. LATHAM *Advanced Pressmanship* xvii. 130 If the plate is at fault, the same misregistered image will show the same error sheet after sheet.

mis'register, *v.* [MIS-¹ 1.] *trans.* To form from elements that are not properly aligned or positioned.

1969 G. L. HANSEN *Introd. Solid-State Television Syst.* xi. 265 It is imperative that the optical alignment of the light paths be precise. If they are not, the reproduced color image will be misregistered. That is, each image will not be located at exactly the same point on the camera tube. . and a blurred presentation will result. 1969 P. B. JORDAIN *Condensed Computer Encycl.* 278 If a line is misregistered irregularly, that is, if some characters are high, others low, etc., then line registration is bypassed in favor of character registration.

mis'registration. [MIS-¹ 4.] Faulty or imperfect registration (i.e. alignment or positioning) of images, *spec.* of the three fields that compose a colour television picture.

1942 H. C. MCKAY *Photographic Negative* IV. x. 649 The neutralized areas will print out gray, and the lines of misregistration will print dark. 1952 *Electronics* Nov. 216/2 Color edging includes color fringing, misregistration, etc. 1960 *Electronic Engin.* XXXII. 71 Misregistration is the least favourable feature of colour television as at present conceived. 1969 P. B. JORDAIN *Condensed Computer Encycl.* 87 Character misregistration takes the form of character high, character low, or character skew. 1971 [see FACTURE 4]. 1971 H. E. ENNES *Television Broadcasting* x. 469 This beam pulling or dynamic misregistration results in colored edges.

† **mis'rehearsal**. *Obs.* [MIS-¹ 4.] Misrecital, misquotation.

1472-3 *Rolls of Parl.* VI. 49/1 Any mysrehersell of the premisses in any wise notwithstanding. 1523 MORE in *Wordsw. Ecl. Biogr.* (1853) II. 60 If it mishappen me. . for lacke for good utterance, and misrehearsal to pervert. . their prudent instructions. 1631 C. MORE *Life Sir T. More* (1828) 332 They laid to his charge. . the. . misrehearsal of Tindall's arguments.

† **misre'hearse**, *v.* *Obs.* [MIS-¹ 1.] *trans.* To misrecite, misquote. Also *absol.*

1533 MORE *Debell. Salem Pref.*, Wks. 93/1 The man hath . . . misse rehearsed them to make the reader wene . . . I had written wronge. *Ibid.* xvii. Wks. 1009/1 He woulde make you wene here, that I bothe misrehearse and misseconstrue.

† **misre'join**, *v.* *Law. Obs.* [f. MIS-¹ 1 + REJOIN *v.* 1.] *intr.* To reply wrongly to a pleading.

a 1625 SIR H. FINCH *Law* (1636) 398 No replender shall be notwithstanding that the Tenant haue . . . misreioyned.

† **mis'reke**, *v.* *Obs.* [f. MIS-¹ 1 + REKE *v.* 1.] *intr.* To go astray.

a 1250 *Owl & Night*. 490 Vor sumerestyde is al wlonk & dop myreken monnes þonk. *Ibid.* 675 & some may a word mysreke þar muþ schal ayeyn horte speke.

misre'late, *v.* [MIS-¹ 1.] *trans.* To relate or recount incorrectly. Also *absol.* So **misre'lating** *vbl. sb.*, **misre'lation**, incorrect relation or account; also **misre'lated** *ppl. a.*, wrongly related or connected.

1621 BP. MOUNTAGU *Diatribæ* 489 It could not be, you should so often mistake, or mis-relate, if you had trusted your owne eyes. 1625 — *App. Cæsar* 118 Historical mistakings, misrelatings. a 1656 HALES *Gold. Rem.* 11. (1673) 4 That if any thing were either omitted or misrelated, it might be rectified. a 1663 BRAMHALL *Def. True Liberty* Ep. Ded., To press home those things in writing . . . (a course much to be preferred before verbal conferences, as being . . . less subject to mistakes and misrelations). 1674 HICKMAN *Quinquart. Hist.* (ed. 2) 226 Some things done in England, and misrelated by the Doctor, must be rectified. 1892 *Pall Mall G.* 16 July 3/1 Here are two flagrantly misrelated participles.

† **misre'ligion**, *Obs.* [MIS-¹ 4.] False religion. So † **misre'ligious** *a.*

1623 BP. HALL *Best Bargaine* Wks. (1625) 518 The eternall state of their soules hath not seemed too deare to cast away upon an ill bargaine of mis-religion. 1625 — *Contempl.*, O.T. xviii. *Seduced Prophet* *Ibid.* 1320 No penitence should bee more shunned then the consuetudine of the mis-religious. 1648 *British Bell-man* 1 Perjury and Lyes in their Mouths, Falshoods, Treasons, Misreligions in their hearts.

misre'member, *v.* [MIS-¹ 1.]

1. *trans.* To remember wrongly, imperfectly, or incorrectly; to have an imperfect recollection of. Now chiefly *dial.*, to forget, 'disremember'.

1533 MORE *Answ. Poysoned Bk.* Wks. 1139/1 Not the pacifier but my selfe was ouersene in that place wyth a litle hast, in misse remembering one worde of his. 1641 LO. FINCH in *Rushw. Hist. Coll.* (1692) I. 226 He who twice upon Oath with time of recollection, could not remember any thing of such a Business, might well a third time misremember somewhat. 1769 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* IV. vi. 80 [Words] may be . . . mistaken, perverted, or misremembered by the hearers. 1802-12 BENTHAM *Ration. Judic. Evid.* (1827) I. 170 The oftener a man has had to give an account of a fact the less likely he is to have forgotten it or in any point misremembered it. 1851 CARLYLE *Sterling* I. i. 8 A tumult having risen around his name . . . so that he could not be forgotten, and could only be misremembered. 1856 LEVER *Martins* xv, He forgets many a thing, but no man living can say that he ever misremembered a duel. 1890 W. A. WALLACE *Only a Sister?* xxix. 325 A doctor— . . . I misremember his name.

2. *absol.* or *intr.*

a 1631 DONNE *Lett. to Pers. Honour* (1651) 191 He is practising for the Mask, of which, if I mis-remember not, I writ as much as you desire to know in a letter. 1713 DERHAM *Phys. Theol.* 64 note, A Cave, which (if I misremember not) was lined with those Stalactical-Stones. 1815 W. TAYLOR in *Robberds Mem.* (1843) II. 454, I did not like to write to you without the book at my elbow, least I should misremember. 1841 LEVER C. O'Malley xcix, 'What do they call the convent?' 'It is a hard word, I misremember'.

So **misre'membrance** *rare.*

1542 RECORDE *Gr. Artes* (1575) 338 You would not haue me trust to memorie till I were better experte, leaste oftentimes I happen by misse remembrance to be abused. 1831 MACKINTOSH *Hist. Eng.* II. 200 Every misremembrance into which hurry or faintness plunged her.

† **mis'rempe**, *v.* *Obs.* [? f. MIS-¹ 1 + REMP *v.* 1.] *intr.* ? To go astray.

a 1250 *Owl & Night*. 1787 Telle ic con worde after worde & if þe pinkþ þat ic misrempe þu stond ayeyn and do me crempe.

mis'render, *v.* [MIS-¹ 1.] *trans.* To render or interpret incorrectly. So **mis'rendering** *vbl. sb.*

1661 BOYLE *Style of Script.* 64 The misrendering of the Original Particles. 1674 SCHEFFER *Laplant* ii. 59, I suppose they are both mistaken, and misrender'd them leaden darts. 1693 *Answ. Treat. Just Measures* 39 Those who so mistook and misrendred the design of the Brethren. 1871 LIGHTFOOT *Revision New Test.* iv. 178 'Your devotions' is not a misrendering but an archaism, signifying 'the objects of your worship'. 1883 *Harper's Mag.* Feb. 468/1 He would not admit that Shakespeare would allow Burbage to misrender Hamlet.

misre'peat, *v.* [MIS-¹ 1.] *trans.* To repeat incorrectly.

1615 BACON *Charge agst. Mr. I. S. in Resuscitatio* (1657) 61 Because I will not mistake, or mis-repeat, you shall hear the Seditious Libell, in the proper termes . . . thereof. 1645 PRYNE *Fresh Discov.* 36 He misrepeats, and misapplies some Passages of mine. a 1715 BURNET *Own Time* II. (1724) I. 296 Words, they said, might be misunderstood, misrepeated and denied.

misre'port, *sb.* [MIS-¹ 4.]

† 1. 'Evil report'; unfavourable repute. *Obs.*

1412-20 LYOG. *Chron. Troy* II. xix, Without spot of tresparse or of blame Of mysreporte in hyndrynge of our name. 1553 T. WILSON *Rhet.* 59b, Any misreport or evil behavior of our party here tofore. 1589 COOPER *Admon.* 12 They . . . shall often light into . . . misliking of many, and thereby get misreport. 1697 STILLINGFL. *Disc. Trinity* 42 The mis-report of him came from his zeal against Sabellianism.

2. A false or erroneous report, as of the actions or character of a person.

1530 PALSGR. 585/1, I hynder ones promocion by my mysse reporte. 1535 COVERDALE *Num.* xiv. 37 Because they brought vp a myszreporte of the lande that it was euell. a 1649 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Hist. Jas. II* Wks. (1711) 26 The king at first was loth to lend an ear to misreports and calumnies of a man lately so well deserving. 1736 CARTE *Ormonde* I. 312 The apprehension he lay under of those misreports. 1865 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* xviii. vi. VII. 193 An Aide-de-Camp made a small misnomer, misreport of one word, which was terribly important. 1901 A. LANG *Magic & Relig.* 44 If they are all misreports . . . what is the value of anthropological evidence?

b. without article, in generalized use.

1535 STARKEY *Lett.* p. xvii, Yf I had found truth in dede thes thyngys wych by mysreport their wyth you were commynly sayd. 1581 LAMBARDE *Eiren.* II. vii. (1602) 253 The one chargeth the other with words of misreport. 1660 INGELO *Bentiv. & Ur.* I. (1682) 65 You may have receiv'd misreport concerning him. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) VIII. 55 That I should . . . be the occasion . . . of widening differences by light misreport.

misre'port, *v.* [MIS-¹ 1.]

1. *trans.* To report (a matter) erroneously; to give a false or imperfect account of (an event, statement, opinion, or the like).

c 1430 LYOG. *Compl. Bl. Knt.* 605, I am worthy for to bere the blame If any thing here misreported be. 1592 GREENE *Conny Catch.* III. 25 This tale, because it was somewhat misreported before . . . is set downe now in true forme. a 1641 BP. MOUNTAGU *Acts & Mon.* (1642) 230 He mis-reporteth Herods off-spring and descent. 1722 DE FOE *Plague* Wks. (Bohn) V. 30 There has been heretofore much abuse in misreporting the disease. 1830 DE QUINCEY *Bentley* Wks. 1857 VII. 60 His behaviour . . . scandalously misreported by Bennet. 1874 MOTLEY *John of Barneveld* I. iv. 203 Villeroy had . . . been making mischief . . . by reporting and misreporting private conversations.

† b. *const. acc.* with *inf.* or *pres. pple.* *Obs.*

1574 tr. *Marlorat's Apocalips* 39 [They] boast themselves to be professors of the true faythe, and misreport thee to folow a false doctrine. 1579 FULKE *Heskins' Parl.* 4 You misreport S. Peter being a Lord of the higher house.

2. To give a false report or account of the statements or opinions of (a person).

1531 LATIMER *Lett. to Baynton* in *Foxe A. & M.* (1583) 1747/1 Christ himselfe was misreported, & falsely accused. 1675 BAXTER *Cath. Theol.* II. i. 11 You wholly mistake and misreport us. 1699 COLLIER *Def. Short View* 127 He calls me an unfair Adversary, as if I had misreported him. 1862 RAWLINSON *Anc. Mon. Chald.* I. viii. 215 The probability would seem to be, that Berosus has been misreported.

† 3. To speak ill of; to slander. *Obs.*

1534 MORE *Conf. agst. Trib.* II. Wks. 1209/2 Leste he should geue other folke occasion to . . . misreporte hym for an hypocrite. 1603 SHAKS. *Meas. for M.* v. i. 148 A man that neuer yet Did (as he vouches) mis-report your Grace. 1625 in *Ferguson & Nanson Munic. Rec. Carlisle* (1887) 280 James Blaklocke . . . did misreport and slauder the wife of Alexander Addle . . . in calling her shepe stealer.

† 4. *intr.* To give a false report (*of*). *Obs.*

1572 HULOET, To misreporte of an other. 1579 W. WILKINSON *Confut. Fam. Love* 10 If to slauder and misreport be a worke of righteuousnesse. 1601 J. WHEELER *Treat. Comm.* 62 The doings, which . . . they . . . doe . . . misreport of.

So **misre'ported** *ppl. a.*, **misre'porting** *vbl. sb.*

1513 BRADSHAW *St. Werburge* II. 2014 Go forth littell boke, Iesu be thy spede And saue the alway from mysreportyng. 1607 MARKHAM *Caval.* I. (1617) 20 It shall appeare great honor to our nation, and much shame to them who haue wrongd it with former misreportings. 1690 LOCKE *Hum. Und.* I. xxi. §62 The wrong Judgment that misleads us . . . lies in misreporting upon the various Comparisons of these. 1846 GROTE *Greece* I. xvi. I. 543 A misreported exaggerated and ornamented recital.

misre'porter, [MIS-¹ 5.] One who misreports.

1553 GRIMALOE *Cicero's Offices* II. (1558) 87 Dishonest mis-reporters [orig. maledictos]. 1584 Reg. *Privy Council Scot.* Ser. I. III. 648 To stope the mouthis of misreportaris. 1624 GATAKER *Transubst.* 114 As this mis-reporter and mis-expounder of him affirmeth. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) VII. 264 Let misreporters say what they will.

misrepre'sent, *v.* [MIS-¹ 1.]

1. *trans.* To represent improperly or imperfectly; to give a false representation or account of.

1647 CLARENON *Hist. Reb.* II. §49 Those . . . who had done them ill offices, and misrepresented their carriage to the King. 1677 GILPIN *Demonol.* II. ix. 390 Satan doth endeavour to misrepresent God to troubled Souls. 1726 SWIFT *Gulliver* III. viii, They had so horribly misrepresented the Meaning of those Authors to Posterity. 1846 WRIGHT *Ess. Mid. Ages* II. xiii. 87 Popular tradition generally misrepresents the actions, but not the character of its hero. 1879 FROUDE *Cæsar* xxi. 352 He had been himself misrepresented to his countrymen.

absol. 1671 MILTON *Samson* 124 This, this is he . . . Or do my eyes misrepresent? 1822 COBBETT *Weekly Reg.* 9 Feb. 362 If I had misrepresented, why not prove it?

2. To fail to represent correctly or adequately as agent or official representative.

1860 MILL *Repr. Govt.* (1865) 55 The constituencies to which most of the highly educated . . . persons . . . belong . . . are . . . either unrepresented or misrepresented.

So **misrepre'sented** *ppl. a.*, **misrepre'senting** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1688 *Pulpit-Sayings* 14 Such, who pretend to be clear from the Imputation of Misrepresenting. 1699 COLLIER *Def. Short View* 90 He understands the Art of Misrepresenting. 1817 DR. T. CHALMERS in *Mem.* (1850) II. 140, I had previously read the misrepresented passage to Mr. Chalmers. 1887 *Pall Mall G.* 28 Nov. 12/1 It [a company] can recover the purchase money from the misrepresenting vendors.

misrepre'sentation, [MIS-¹ 4.]

1. Wrong or incorrect representation of facts, statements, the character of a person, etc.; the action of misrepresenting.

1647 in *Rushw. Hist. Coll.* IV. (1701) I. 554 Those who have . . . improved all opportunities . . . by false Suggestions, Misrepresentations, and otherwise, for the destruction of this Army. 1661 BOYLE *Style of Script.* (1675) 5 The misrepresentation made by these men of the Bible. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 50 ¶ 5 Our Guides deceived us with Misrepresentations and Fictions. 1814 WELLINGTON in *Gurw. Desp.* (1838) XII. 9 Misrepresentation of facts is the common practise of the writers for newspapers. 1858 LD. ST. LEONAROS *Handy-Bk. Prop. Law* v. 26 A purchaser . . . who makes an actual misrepresentation, which tends to mislead the seller. 1875 HELPS *Soc. Press.* xxv. 403, I never met with a man who bore misrepresentation with thorough calmness.

2. 'Incorrect or unfaithful representation in the capacity of agent or official representative' (*Cent. Dict.* 1890).

misrepre'sentative, *sb.* [MIS-¹ 5.] One who fails to represent others; a bad representative.

1862 *New York Tribune* 26 Jan. (Cassell), A better reply from that misrepresentative of Indiana. 1887 *Pall Mall G.* 18 Apr. 9/1 Until the chairman appealed for order his . . . opponents would not hear one of their misrepresentatives.

misrepre'sentative, *a.* [MIS-¹ 6.] Not properly representative (*of*).

1736 SWIFT *Lett. to Sheridan* Wks. 1751 XIII. 147 The . . . slavish Practices of those mis-representative Brutes. 1892 *Daily Tel.* 18 Aug., The question before the country would be whether the representative or the misrepresentative branch of the Legislature should prevail. 1902 B. KIOO *West. Civilization* 99 Interpretations . . . utterly mis-representative of the real meaning of the phenomenon.

misrepre'senter, [MIS-¹ 5.] One who misrepresents.

1688 *Pulpit-Sayings* 15 They must not take it amiss, if as they were misrepresenters then, they are esteem'd Misrepresenters still. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) IV. 332 Ill will and passion were dreadful misrepresenters. 1760-72 H. BROOKE *Fool of Qual.* (1809) II. 9 Lawyers . . . are . . . the pleaders and impleaders, representers and misrepresenters . . . of our laws. 1813 SCOTT 3 Sept. in *Fam. Lett.* (1894) I. ix. 306 All I have to fear . . . is that some busy misrepresenter may whisper in the Regent's ear.

misre'pute, *v.* ? *Obs.* [MIS-¹ 1.] *trans.* To estimate erroneously. Also **misre'puted** *ppl. a.*, wrongly reputed or estimated.

1628 GAULE *Pract. Theories* (1629) 232 Wis-dome chose there to bee misreputed, rather then Curiosity should be satisfied. 1643 MILTON *Divorce* 47 They shall vindicate the misreputed honour of God and his great Lawgiver. 1659 H. L'ESTRANGE *Alliance Div. Off.* 101 Those Liturgies extant under the names of misreputed Authors.

misre'semblance, *rare.* [MIS-¹ 4.] † a. Want of resemblance or agreement. *Obs.* b. Bad likeness or portrait.

a 1618 RALEIGH in *Gutch Coll. Cur.* I. 75, I shall pick out some short mis-resemblances, or disagreements, between the common law, and the civil law. 1822 SOUTHEY *Ep. A. Cunningham* Poet. Wks. 1838 III. 313 Return we now . . . To a lighter strain; and from the gallery Of the Dutch Poet's mis-resemblances Pass into mine.

mis'rule, *sb.* [MIS-¹ 4.]

† 1. Disorderly conduct or living; misconduct; ill-conducted or irregular life; excess. *Obs.*

In quot. 1406 app. intended to be taken as two words (see *MIS A.*) rendering OF. *male regle*.

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 7952 Thow might meruell the mykell of my misrewle, But þat wottes . . . þat þere longes no loue . . . To hym þat dressis for my dethe. 1406 HOCCELEVE *La Male Regle* 90 My freendes seiden vn-to me ful ofte, My mis reule me cause wolde a fit. 1484 CAXTON *Fables of Æsop* III. xi, The cryme and mysrewle of his sone. 1494 [see MISDEMEANOUR¹ 1b]. 1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 95/43 Misrewle, excessus, luxus. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 749, I haue seen houses as full of such prostitutes, as the schooles in France are full of children. They there vse much misrule, riot and wantonnes.

2. Bad rule or government (of a state, etc.); misgovernment; the action of misruling or condition of being misruled; hence (often), a state of disorder, anarchy, or rebellion.

1399 LANGL. *Rich. Redeles* IV. 3 Where was euer one cristen kyng . . . þat helde swiche an household . . . As Richard is þis rewme þoru mysrule of oper? 1450 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 206/1 The Abbot and Convent . . . is in gret disolacion . . . by the mysreule and dilapidacion of diuers Abbottes. 1541 A. KERR in *Hamilton Papers* I. 142 This mysrewle and breik upoun the Bordouris. 1657-8 in *Burton's Diary* (1828) II. 365 Misrule is better than no rule; and an ill government . . . is better than none. 1667 MILTON *P.L.* VII. 271 And the loud misrule Of Chaos farr remov'd. 1725 POPE *Odys.* I. 139 The heav'n born maid Enormous riot and misrule survey'd. 1777 ROBERTSON *Hist. Amer.* VI. (1851) I. 650 The authority

of government had been almost forgotten during the long prevalence of anarchy and mis-rule. 1828 SCOTT *F.M. Perth* xix, As the town is in misrule, we two, Harry, will carry her home. 1841 GEN. ABBOTT in C. R. Low *Jrnl.* ii. (1879) 195 There is such misrule here, that the country never can be quiet; people are sent out for the express purpose of getting up rows.

3. **Lord** (also **Abbot, Master**) of **Misrule**: one chosen to preside over the Christmas games and revels in a great man's house. *Obs. exc. Hist.*

See Brand *Popular Antiquities* (1813) I. 387 seqq; R.T. Hampson *Medii Aevi Kalendarium* (1841) I. 116, 117.

1491 in *Excerpta Historica* (1831) 88 To Ringley, lorde of mysreule, upon a prest, £5. 1492 *Ibid.* 92 To Ringley, abbot of mysreule, £5. 1571 [see LORD *sb.* 14a]. 1577-87 HOLINSHED *Chron.* III. 1067/2 On mondaie the fourth of Januarie, the said lorde of merie disports came by water to London, . . . where he was receiued by Wause lord of misrule to John Mainard one of the shiriffes of London. 1633 R. EVELYN in *Archæol.* (1817) XVIII. 333, I giue free leave to Owen Flood my Trumpeter, gent. to be Lo^d of Misrule of all good Orders during the twelve dayes. 1654 H. L'ESTRANGE *Chas. I.* 72 That Christmas the Temple Sparks had enstalled a Lieutenant, a thing we country folk call a Lord of Misrule. 1664 H. MORE *Myst. Iniq.* 323 Their Master of Misrule at Christmas. [1820 SCOTT *Abbot* xiv, A hall, a hall! for the venerable Father Howleglas, the learned Monk of Misrule, and the Right Reverend Abbot of Unreason!]

b. **transf. and fig.**

1591 LYLly *Endym.* v. ii, Loue is a Lorde of misrule, and keepeth Christmas in my corps. 1623 WEBSTER *Duchess Malfi* III. ii, *Ant.* I must lie here. *Duch.* Must! you are a lord of mis-rule. *Ant.* Indeed, my rule is only in the night. 1660 SOUTH *Serm.* (1727) IV. i. 63 Their great Master of Misrule Oliver [Cromwell]. 1822 W. IRVING *Braceb. Hall* xxvi. 227 Slingsby . . . who is not merely lord of misrule in his school, but master of the revels to the village. 1850 HAWTHORNE *Scarlet Let.* viii. (1852) 99 There used to be a swarm of these small apparitions, in holiday time; and we called them children of the Lord of Misrule. 1898 K. GRAHAME *Golden Age* 15, I [sc. the wind] am the strong capricious one, the lord of misrule.

† c. **show of misrule** (? nonce-use): festivities such as those presided over by a Lord of Misrule.

1555 W. WATREMAN *Fardle Facions* II. viii. 182 Thei [sc. Brachmanes] couette no sightes, nor shewes of misrule: no disguisinges nor entreludes.

mis'rule, v. [MIS-¹ 1.]

† 1. **trans.** To manage or control badly. Also *refl.*

13. . . in *Hampole's Wks.* (1896) I. 172 þe foule fende þat mone gostle men begils þorou preway pontz of pryde þat misreule pere witte. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. IX. 59 Moche wo worth þat man þat mys-reuleth his Inwitte. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 170 Wher such thing falleth owerall That eny king himself misreule. c 1460 G. ASHBY *Dicta Philos.* 19 Suche folk as misreule theire spendyng. 1530 PALSGR. 638/1 If you mysrule your selfe, you maye . . . catche some disease.

2. To rule or govern (a country, etc.) badly. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 346 If he misreule that kingdom. 1402-3 *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 268 Engeland. . . Welche hathe be mysreuled 3erys sertyne. 1567 *Gude & Godlie B.* (S.T.S.) 197 Preistis. . . Misreule the realm and court no moir. 1810 G. CHALMERS *Caledonia* II. II. v. 200 The Duke of Albany misruled his kingdom. 1883 *Pall Mall G.* 12 Sept. 10/1 He pleaded guilty to being a disturber so long as Ireland was misruled by England.

Hence **mis'ruling vbl. sb.** and **ppl. a.**

c 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 214 For here synne & mysreulyng of hem self. 1839 LD. BROUGHAM *For. Relat. Gt. Brit.* Wks. 1857 VIII. 126 Like the knell of death to the hopes of the misruling few. 1927 *Daily Tel.* 25 Oct. 8/5 If in refereeing I give a flagrant legal mis-ruling. . . the Rugby Union can send for me and say what they think about me and my mis-ruling.

mis'ruled, ppl. a. [MIS-¹ 2.]

1. Disorderly; lawless; unruly. *Obs. or arch.*
a 1400 HYLTON *Scala Perf.* (W. de W. 1494) I. xlii, A fals mysruled loue of man to hymselfe. c 1400 *Apol. Loll.* 101 þat it [sc. a vow] be made wip deliberacoun, þat þe purpos or entent be not misruled. 1495 *Act II Hen. VII.* c. 2 §3 Vagaboundes and other mysruled persones. 1532 MORE *Confut. Barnes* viii. Wks. 777/2 Agaynst murderers & theues and against al other viciouse & mysruled persones. 1563 in Robertson *Hist. Scot.* (1759) II. App. 15 Except we put better order unto our misruled papists. 1829 SCOTT *Antiq.* xxvii, I may weel tak the tale hame to mysell, that hae had a misruled and roving life.

2. Badly ruled or governed.

1829 F. GLASSE *Belgic Past.* iii. 52 Misruled nations in vain wars engage. 1873 *Brit. O. Rev.* LVII. 500 The state of Ireland. . . was that of a misruled dependency.

mis'ruler, rare. [MIS-¹ 5.] † a. A disorderly person. *Obs.* b. A bad ruler.

1479 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 416, I shall reprove & chastice the mysrewlers & mysdoers in the forsaid toune. 1897 *Edin. Rev.* July 1 Their tyrants and misrulers.

† **mis'ruly, a.** *Obs.* [MIS-¹ 6.] Disorderly; unruly.

c 1412 HOCLEVE *De Reg. Princ.* 4376, I me repent of my misrewly [v.r. mysreulede] lyfe. 1442 *Rolls of Parl.* V. 55/2 Misgoverned Maisters. . . and other misruly poeple. 1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 100/21 Misruly, enormis. 1581 in *Cath. Tractates* (S.T.S.) 90 And knok the crouins of thame quha ar misreule. 1598 BP. HALL *Sat.* VI. i. 89 And crub the rauge of his mis ruly tongue.

miss (mis), *sb.*¹ Forms: 3-6 mis, mysse, 3-7 misse, 4-5 mys, (5 myss, 6 myshe), 6- miss. [Partly f. MISS *v.* 1; but other formations (likewise from the OTeut. **misso-*) seem to have coalesced with this. In the sense of 'loss' (branch I) the

word may partly represent OE. **miss* neut., 'absence, loss' (Sweet *Anglo-Saxon Dict.*), or be ad. ON. *missi-r* masc. or *missa* fem., 'loss'. In some of the earlier examples of branch II (fault, mistake) the word appears to have been evolved (like MIS *adv.*) from the resolution of compounds of MIS-*prefix*; of similar origin are MHG., MLG., MDu. *mis*se mistake, ill-success, Du. *mis* error. In the sense of 'missing a mark', etc. (branch III) it has not been found earlier than the 16th c., and may be purely a late formation on the verb; cf., however, early mod.Du. *mis*se 'vanus ictus, jactus' (Kilian), which was developed from the adverbial use in *mis*se slaan, to miss one's stroke. Cf. also ON. *á mis* *adv.*, so as to miss or fail to meet, whence the ME. *on mis* (see 4 below), later AMISS *adv.*, is prob. adopted.]

I. Loss, lack. (Cf. MISS *v.* 1 IV.)

1. a. The fact or condition of missing, having lost, or being without (a thing or person); loss, lack, privation. Const. of or *genitive*. (Cf. MISS *v.* 1 14.)

c 1470 HARDING *Chron.* CCXXX. iv, The kyng murdered . . . The duke was wod, and frantike for his misse. 1494 FABYAN *Chron.* VII. CCXXIX. 260 And when he lefte his crowne, than fell honour downe, for mysse of such a kyng. 1513 MORE in Grafton *Chron.* (1568) II. 783 When the wondering of the people cast a comely red in her chekes, of the which she before had most misse. 1586 MARLOWE *2nd Pt. Tamburl.* IV. ii, As when an herd of lusty Cymbrian bulls Run mourning round about the females miss. 1592 NASHE *P. Penilesse* 9b, If more regard were not had of him shortly, the whole Realme should haue a misse of him. 1614 RALEIGH *Hist. World* II. v. §4. 570 At Carthage, the misse of so great a person was diuersly construed. 1628-77 FELTHAM *Resolves* II. xxii. 40 An estate squander'd in a wanton waste, shews better in the miss, then while we had the use on't. 1886 SPURGEON *Treas. Dav.* Ps. cxliv. 15 Temporal blessings are not trifles, for the miss of them would be a dire calamity.

† b. Observable lack. (Cf. MISS *v.* 1 15.) *Obs.*

1689 S. SEWALL *Diary* 27 May, The main streets thwacked with people, and yet little miss of people in Fen-Church and Lumbard Streets. 1722 DE FOE *Plague* (1754) 248 There was no miss of the usual Throng of People in the Streets.

2. a. Disadvantage or regret occasioned by loss, absence, or privation of a person or thing. (Cf. MISS *v.* 1 16.) Chiefly in phrases, *to have or find (a) (great, heavy, little) miss of; to feel the miss of; there is no (great) miss of.* Now *dial. or vulgar.*

a 1200 *Moral Ode* 234 þenne hi cumeð eft to þe chele, of hete hi habbeð misse. 13. . . E.E. *Allit. P. A.* 262 þer mys nee mornyng com neuer here. c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 6707 Of soche a mon were a mysse þurgh the mekyll world. 1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. CCXIX. 279 These two kynges . . . bewayled the lorde James of Bourbon, sayeng, that it was great damage of hym, and a great mysse of hym out of theyr company. 1540 *St. Papers Hen. VIII.* III. 205 Their shalbe grete mysse of ther absentie, considering ther towardnes and goode esperience. 1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* III. xxv. (Arb.) 282 Heywood being loth to call for drink so oft as he was dry. . . sayd I finde great misse of your graces standing cups. ? 1608 BACON *Let. to Sir T. Bodley* Wks. 1830 XII. 91 In respect of my going down to my house in the country I shall have miss of my papers. 1657 W. RAND *r. Gassendi's Life Peiresc.* 66 Leaving behind him a great misse of himself, at Padua especially. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) VIII. 114 We know the miss of you, and even hunger and thirst, as I may say, to see you. 1751 ELIZA HEYWOOD *Betsy Thoughtless* II. 267 Agreeable as her conversation was, Mr. Truworth found no miss of her, as the lovely Harriot was left behind. 1797 MRS. A. M. BENNETT *Beggar Girl* I. 95 The poor servants will all have a miss of such a master as your honour. 1807 ANNA SEWARD *Let.* (1811) VI. 364 With such excellent qualities of head and heart [etc.] . . . I think his professional talents will have no great miss of what are called the classics. 1860 GEO. ELIOT *Mill on Fl.* III. viii, I was determined my son should have a good eddication: I'd none myself and I've felt the miss of it. 1901 'RITA' *Jilt's Jrnl.* I. xx, I'm thinking 'tis now you'll feel the miss o' your mother, my dear.

† b. **transf.** A person missed. *nonce-use.*

a 1631 DONNE *Eleg.* xvi. Poems (1654) 95, I found my misse, struck hands, and praid him tell. . . where he did dwell.

II. Wrong, mistake. (Cf. MISS *v.* 1 V.)

† 3. a. Wrong, wrong-doing; offence, injury; a wrong, misdeed. *with miss*: wrongly, amiss. *Obs.*

Not always distinguishable with certainty from MIS *adv.* a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 86 3if a mon . . . seið & deð so much mys þet hit beo so open sunne [etc.]. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 24339 To me his moder did þai þat mis. c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 4784 þou bedes me mys & outrage! 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 3289 Als Innocentes þat never dyd mys. 13. . . *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 2391 þou art confessed so clene, beknownen of þy mysse. c 1430 *Hymns Virgin* (1867) 98 Repentyng þe of al þi mys. c 1470 HENRY WALLACE II. 352 Be war that yhe with mys deyne nocht my taill. a 1500 Bernard. *de cura rei fam.* (1870) 7/162 Ane aulde woman þat is Licherus and wyl not lef hir mys. 1546 *Supplic. Poore Commons* (1871) 79 Defer not (moost deare Soueraine) the reformation of this mysse. 1590 SPENSER *F.Q.* III. ix. 2 What wonder then if one, of women all, did mis? 1592 SHAKS. *Ven. & Ad.* 53 He saith, she is immodest, blames her misse. c 1611 CHAPMAN *Iliad* v. 197 Some other way I might repair this shameful miss. 1616 J. LANE *Contn. Sqr.'s T.* XI. 60 But if hee will for neithers [sake] quitt the misse.

b. in alliterative association with *mend*, etc.

c 1320 *Sir Tristr.* 2760 Mendi þou most þat mis [viz. the slaying of Moraunt]. a 1400 *Relig. Pieces fr. Thornton MS.*

91 þou broghte thaym to blysse Thorowe mendyng of mysse. c 1470 HENRY WALLACE IV. 64 Off this gret myss I sall amendis hawe. 1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* II. ii. 78, I shalle amende all mysse that I hawe done ageynst yow. 1581 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xlv. 114 And tyme requyris amedement of missis. c 1620 A. HUME *Brit. Tongue* (1865) 2 To mend the misses that ignorant custom hath bred. 1637-50 Row *Hist. Kirk* (Wodrow Soc.) 164 To amend his awin misses, and to reforme abuses in his Court.

† 4. Phr. *on mis* (cf. ON. *á mis*) = AMISS, q.v. c 1230 *Hali Meid.* 17 þet is . . . þe stude & te time þe mahten bringe þe on mis forte donne. a 1350 *St. Anastasia* 202 in Horstm. *Altengl. Leg.* (1881) 27 Onmis þo wurdes þou vnderstode. c 1420 [see AMISS *adv.* 5].

† 5. *without(n) miss*: without mistake or uncertainty; undoubtedly, certainly; = *without fail* in its older application. [Cf. MDu. *sonder misse*.]

a 1250 *Five Joys of the Virgin in Rel. Ant.* I. 49 There is joie ant eke blisse, That ever last, wid-oute misse. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 24758 Quat time and term þat þis bitidd. . . I sal yow mon wid-vten mis. c 1450 LOVELICH *Merlin* 208 And whanne the devel vnderstod at this, thanne was he joyful, with-owten mis. *Ibid.* 308, 1366, 1388, 1454.

† 6. Error, mistake. *Obs.*

a 1568 ASCHAM *Scholem.* II. (Arb.) 90 Without any great misse in the hardest pointes of Grammer.

III. Failure to hit or attain. (Cf. MISS *v.* 1 I.)

7. a. Failure to hit something aimed at; *transf.*, an unsuccessful gramophone record (opp. HIT *sb.* 4.)

Proverb: *a miss is as good as a mile* (formerly † *an inch in a miss is as good as an ell*, etc.): a failure is a failure however near one may have been to success.

1555 W. WATREMAN *Fardle Facions* I. vi. 89 He throweth his stone, fetching his ronne, and maketh lightly a narowe mysse, though it be a good waye of. 1614 CAMDEN *Rem., Prov.* 303 An ynche in a misse is as good as an ell. 1721 KELLY *Sc. Prov.* 35 An Inch of a miss is as good as a span [misprinted spaw]. 1825 SCOTT *Jrnl.* 3 Dec. (1890) I. 32 He was very near being a poet—but a miss is as good as a mile, and he always fell short of the mark. 1860 ADLER *Prov. Poet.* xi. 237 Walter . . . evades the blow but the miss stretches his antagonist flat upon the ground. 1878 BROWNING *La Saisiaz* 163 What seemed hits and what seemed misses in a certain fence-play. 1887 RIDDER HAGGARD *Jess* v, He has just killed half a dozen. . . partridges without a miss. 1965 *Listener* 9 Sept. 391/1 Persons invited to give their verdict . . . are not being asked to say whether the songs are good or bad but merely whether they will be 'hits' or 'misses'. 1966 *Melody Maker* 16 July 20 Dusty's new single may be one of her misses.

b. *Billiards*. A failure to hit the object ball, on account of which the opponent scores: in certain circumstances considered the correct play. Phr. *to give a miss* = to avoid hitting the object ball, esp. with the intention of putting one's ball in a safe position; also, *to give the miss in baulk*. The opponent is said to *score a miss*.

1844 MARDON *Billiards* 29 In playing off, it is customary to give a miss in the baulk. *Ibid.* 115 Should the striker, when in hand, play at a ball in baulk, his adversary has the option of scoring a miss. 1867 W. DUFTON *Pract. Billiards* iii. 42 The miss may be made with the butt or the point of the cue. 1873 BENNETT & 'CAVENDISH' *Billiards* 345 In most cases a miss would be the game here. 1907 WESTBROOK & WODEHOUSE *Not George Washington* II. xxi. 228 And James . . . is actually giving this the miss in baulk! 1923 WODEHOUSE *Inimitable Jeeves* iii. 31 Anyway, it never even occurred to me for a moment to give her the miss-in-baulk.

c. **transf. to give a miss**, to abstain from, avoid.

1919 B. RUCK *Disturbing Charm* I. ii. 10 The Professor chose (as he often did) to give lunch a miss. 1927 A. HUXLEY *Let.* 17 May (1969) 286 The result of this will be that we must, alas, give Paris a miss. 1930 *Morning Post* 16 July 8/3 The leak is . . . among the . . . vegetables that are too often given a miss. 1950 J. CANNAN *Murder Included* vii. 183 I'm afraid I've given church a miss this morning. 1973 BOYD & PARKES *Dark Number* ix. 91, I think the CID would be happier if you gave the whole place a miss.

8. Failure to obtain or achieve something. *Now rare.*

1609 SIR E. HOBY *Let. to Mr. T. H.* 15 Your debts were . . . very clamorous: the misse of your preferment was grievous. 1615 W. LAWSON *Country Housew. Gard.* (1626) 18 After first or second grafting in the same Stocke, being mist (for who hits all) the third misse puts your Stocke in deadly danger. 1661 R. L'ESTRANGE *Interest Mistaken* Pref. p. iv, Aërius turn'd Heretique upon the misse of a Bishoprick. 1680 BAXTER *Answ. Stillingfl.* xxviii. 41 It is not . . . the miss of a Complement or Ceremony, that makes a Man a Rebel. 1753-4 RICHARDSON *Grandison* (1811) II. ii. 12 If they have had no lovers, or . . . have not found a husband, they have had rather a miss than a loss, as men go. 1834 GLADSTONE in Morley *Life* (1903) I. 112, I ought to be thankful for my miss [sc. failure to catch the Speaker's eye].

9. **Printing**. The omitting to lay on a sheet in feeding a printing-machine.

1888 JACOBI *Printers' Vocab.*

miss (mis), *sb.*² [Shortening of MISTRESS.]

Probably this oral shortening may have been suggested by the written abbreviations 'Mis.' and 'M^s' (the latter representing the spelling *mistris*) which were common in the 16-17th c. In the following quotes it is not quite certain that 'Mis' is not a mere graphic abbreviation.

1606 *Choice, Chance, & Change* G 4 My Mistrisse . . . did thus salute me. Seruante good morrow, what abroad so earlie? . . . mistris quoth I, shall the seruant bee in bed after his Mis? *Ibid.* H 2, If your mistris haue a fine wit, and your wife, but a plaine understanding . . . if your mis. be kind and your wife dogged: wil you loue your mis. better then your wife?]

1. A kept mistress; a concubine. Less commonly, a common prostitute, whore. *Obs. exc. dial.*

1645 EVELYN *Diary* June, The com'on misses [at Venice] go abroad bare-fac'd. 1662 *Ibid.* 9 Jan., She being taken to be the Earle of Oxford's Misse (as at this time they began to call lewd women). 1675 (*title*) The Character of a Town-Misse. 1678 BUTLER *Hud.* III. i. 864 All women would be of one piece, The virtuous matron, and the miss. 1765 BICKERSTAFFE *Maid of Mill* II. x. 42 If one is a Miss, be a Miss to a gentleman I say. 1803 MARY CHARLTON *Wife & Mistress* IV. 214, I would rather chuse to see this child, the wife of an honest man, than the Miss of a Nobleman. 1809 J. ADAMS *Wks.* (1854) IX. 303 A Miss of the street. 1826 J. WILSON *Noct. Ambr. Wks.* 1855 I. 10 Can you believe what the newspapers said that the parents connived at her being Colonel Barclay's miss? 1889 in *N.W. Linc. Gloss.* *transf.* 1700 DRYDEN *Fables, Cock & Fox* 56 This gentle cock... Six misses had, beside his lawful wife.

fig. 1678 BUTLER *Hud.* III. i. 969 (1694) 51 Our Money's now become the Miss Of all your Lives and Services.

2. Prefixed as a title to the name of an unmarried woman or girl (not entitled to the prefix 'lady' or some higher designation of rank).

In modern use, when *Miss* is prefixed to the surname alone, e.g. *Miss Smith*, it normally indicates the eldest (unmarried) daughter of the family; in referring to the others the Christian name is employed, e.g. *Miss Ethel (Smith)*. (But for reasons of convenience the Christian names are often inserted or omitted without regard to this rule.) When the title is applied to several persons of the same name at once, usage sanctions two forms, viz. *the Misses Smith* and *the Miss Smiths*, the former being regarded as grammatically the more proper.

1666-7 PEPYS *Diary* 7 Mar., Little Miss Davis did dance a jig at the end of the play. 1670 FLECKNOE *Epigr.* 43 To Miss Davies, On her excellent dancing. Dear Mis, Who would not think [etc.]. 1697 VANBRUGH *Relapse* IV. i. Enter Miss Hoyden, and Nurse. c 1700 FARQUHAR *Love & a Bottle* Epil., Oh Collier! Collier! thou'st frighted away Miss Cross. 1729 SWIFT *Direct. Serv.* xvi, Miss Betty won't take to her Book. 1772 in J. L. Chester *Westm. Abbey Reg.* (1876) 416 Miss Catharine Ayrton; aged three months. 1826 DISRAELI *Viv. Grey* II. IV. i. 171 Does my Lord Manfred keep his mansion there, next to the Misses Otranto? 1870 GEO. ELIOT in *Cross Life* III. 112 The Miss Gaskells were staying with them. 1880 *Theatre* Feb. 118 As Adriano Miss Josephine Yorke looked and sang admirably.

b. *Miss Nancy* (*dial.* and *colloq.*): an effeminate man; so to talk *Miss Nancy*, to speak politely; also *attrib.* Hence *Miss-Nancyfied*, *-Nancyish* adjs., effeminate; *Miss-Nancyism*, effeminacy.

1824 CARR *Craven Gloss.* s.v. *Nancy*, A Miss-nancy, is an effeminate man. 1848 A. BRONTË *Tenant of Wildfell Hall* I. iii. 53 You will treat him like a girl—you'll spoil his spirit, and make a mere Miss Nancy of him. 1855 'Q. K. P. DOESTICKS' *Doesticks, what he Says* 298, I could overlook the boarding-school-ism of the Miss Nancyish 'Journal'. 1863 'G. HAMILTON' *Gala-Days* 117 A man's hair is shag... Ceasing to be shag, it does not become beauty, but foppishness, effeminacy, Miss Nancyism. 1870 A. W. DRAYSON *Young Dragon* VIII. 61 Officers and men must be thorough soldiers—not 'Miss Nancy' sort of fellows. 1874 *Southern Mag.* XIV. 353 Poh! 'Miss-Nancyfied' men! 1886 *Harper's Weekly* 20 Mar. (Cent.), Ineffable silliness, sneering at the demand for honesty in politics as Miss Nancyism. c 1898 MRS. LYNN LINTON in *Speaker* (1901) 20 July 453/1, I think a dash of femininity in a man is good; but I hate a 'Miss Nancy'. 1916 W. RILEY *Netherleigh* xv. 152 Talkin' Miss Nancy as if 'e was a dancin' master. 1928 'BRENT OF BIN BIN' *Up Country* II. 8 He actually carried sleeping attire about with him, and a tooth-brush, Miss Nancy habits derided by the men.

c. A lady entitled to be addressed as 'Miss —'.

1840 HOOD *Kilmansegg, Marriage* xxiii, The Bride, who came from her Coach a Miss, As a Countess walk'd to her carriage.

d. *Miss Milligan*, a kind of patience played with two packs of cards.

1899 M. W. JONES *Games of Patience* 5th Ser. x. 27 Miss Milligan Patience. 1914 C. MACKENZIE *Sinister St.* II. III. xiv. 782 She used to sit playing 'Miss Milligan'... and said... that she had really enjoyed Patience for the first time. 1934 H. G. WELLS *Exper. Autobiogr.* I. i. 29, I have played a spread-out patience called Miss Milligan for the past fifteen years. 1938 C. MORGAN *Flashing Stream* II. ii. 205 Karen, make it four and bridge. Oh, you don't play. Five and poker. (No answer.) Hell, I'll play Miss Milligan. 1975 J. SYMONS *Three Pipe Problem* xviii. 200 She played all sorts of patience games from simple single-pack patiences like Miss Milligan and the elegant Windmill to complicated double-pack games like French Blockade and Triple Line.

e. A young woman, *Miss America*, *Miss England*, *Miss Europe*, *Miss World*, etc., chosen for beauty, personality, etc., to represent a country, region, etc.; also *transf.*

[1905 R. H. DAVIS (*title*) *Miss Civilisation*.] 1922 *N. Y. Times* 5 Sept. 1916 Miss Margaret Gorman of Washington, winner of the 1921 contest, will be known as 'Miss America'. 1927 *Maclean's Mag.* 1 June 40 'Miss Toronto' wearing a stylish Aberley of the attractive 'Bird of Gladness' design in which she won the cup at the 1926 Beauty Contest at Sunnyside. 1929 *Daily Tel.* 8 Feb. 11/4 'Miss Europe' was chosen to-night... from among the seventeen girls who had been selected as the most beautiful women of their respective countries. 1935 M. CAMPBELL *My 30 Yrs. Speed* ix. 202 Sir Henry Segrave was killed on Lake Windermere during attempts on the water-speed record with *Miss England* II. 1953 S. SPEWACK *Under Sycamore Tree* II. i. 35 Attention, everybody. We now bring you the results of the beauty contest... to pick Miss Human Ant of nineteen fifty-three. 1958 *Listener* 23 Oct. 662/1 Sport, travelogues, space-rockets, Miss World... succeed each other rapidly and effortlessly. 1962 E. CLEAVER in A. Dundes *Mother Wit*

(1973) 14/2 A... blue eyed 'white' girl is... proclaimed as... Miss Universe. 1968 *Radio Times* 28 Nov. 70/3 The first Miss World in 1951 measured 37-23-36. 1972 G. BROMLEY in *Absence of Body* III. 27 Poised at a desk on a low dais—as though she might have been Miss Great Britain... was a ravishing receptionist. 1974 *Times* 8 Mar. 3/4 (*heading*) Miss World stripped of title.

f. *Miss Ann(e)*, *Annie* (see *quots.*).

1926 C. VAN VECHTEN *Nigger Heaven* 286 *Miss Annie*, a white girl. 1942 Z. N. HURSTON in A. Dundes *Mother Wit* (1973) 224/2 Miss Anne used to worry me so bad to go with me. 1965 [see CHARLEY, CHARLIE 7]. 1966 *Publ. Amer. Dial. Soc.* 1964 XLII. 45 *The Man and Miss Ann* refer more specifically to the boss and the fair, young white lady of the plantation... Both... are used ironically. 1970 C. MAJOR *Dict. Afro-Amer. Slang* 81 *Miss Ann*, a white woman—carry-over from Southern terminology, but now used with a good-natured sneer or with outright maliciousness.

g. *Miss Willmott's ghost*, a large sea holly, *Eryngium giganteum*, so called in allusion to Ellen Ann Willmott (1860-1934), English horticulturist, who was responsible for the introduction of many plants.

1956 A. M. COATS *Flowers & their Histories* 89 The biennial sea-holly... has a spectral look in the twilight which might well justify its name of Miss Willmott's Ghost. It is said that when visiting gardens, Ellen Willmott used surreptitiously to drop a few seeds of this plant here and there, to surprise the owners in due course. 1963 *Oxf. Bk. Garden Flowers* 154/1 The biennial species, *E[ryngium] giganteum*, becomes quite white and desiccated after it has flowered, and is often called 'Miss Willmott's Ghost', after that great gardener Miss Ellen Willmott. 1974 R. L. FOX *Variations on Garden* 127 It [sc. *Eryngium giganteum*] is also called Miss Willmott's Ghost, Miss Willmott being a former plantswoman of the home counties with a tongue, and tastes, as sharp as a thistle's spine.

h. Occas. uses, as *Miss Lonelyhearts* (see LONELY a. 6); *Miss Right*, a woman who would be a perfect wife; *Miss White*, a lavatory.

1922 JOYCE *Ulysses* 347 When she wanted to go where you know she said she wanted to run and pay a visit to the Miss White. *Ibid.* 640 He would one day take unto himself a wife with Miss Right came on the scene.

3. With ellipsis of the proper name. Not now in educated use. a. Without article, substituted for the name of a young unmarried lady, often equivalent to 'the daughter of the house', 'the young lady of the family.'

1695 CONGREVE *Love for L.* II. x, Oh, madam, you are too severe upon miss. 1712 SWIFT *Jrnl. to Stella* 30 Dec., I saw the Bishop of Clogher's family to-day; Miss is mighty ill of a cold. 1747 GARRICK (*title*) Miss in her Teens. 1758 JOHNSON *Idler* No. 33 ¶ 24 Both the old lady and miss are fond of... collared eel. 1820 BYRON *Blues* I. 78 Is it miss or the cash of mamma you pursue? 1888 J. PAYN *Prince of Blood* xxviii. (1892) 229 'I hope miss is not much worse', he said.

b. *vocatively*.

1667 DRYDEN *Maiden Qu.* III, Adieu, Dear Miss! If ever I am false to thee again. 1670 [see 2]. 1740 tr. *De Mouhy's Fort. Country* Maid (1741) I. 60 And, Miss, since that is your Name, you shall go Home to your Parents. 1766 GOLDSM. *Vic. W.* xxxi, 'My sweetest Miss', cried my wife, 'he has told you nothing but falsehoods.' 1816 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* (1818) I. 101 'Dear Miss', said a lively old Lady to a friend of mine. a 1825 FORBY *Voc. E. Anglia* s.v., Nor must one say, 'Pray, Miss, do you go to the ball this evening?' 1850 MISS YONGE *Henrietta's Wish* iv. 49, 'I beg your pardon, Miss,' said she [sc. a maidservant]. 1901 'RITA' *Jilt's Jrnl.* I. ii, He... said, 'A pleasure, miss, I assure you...' 'Miss', I repeated... 'Fancy calling me—"miss". But then he isn't a gentleman.'

c. In angry or contemptuous use.

1906 WEYMAN *Chippinge* xxii, [A mother says] 'You hate me!' 'Oh no, no!' the girl cried in distress. 'You do, miss!'

d. A pert girl.

1818 KEATS *Lett.* (1958) II. 13 She is a downright Miss without one set off—we hated her. 1864 C. M. YONGE *Trial* I. vi. 100, I came down upon little Miss at last for her treatment of the doctor. 1937 M. ALLINGHAM *Dancers in Mourning* xi. 158 A sulky little miss if ever I saw one.

e. *miss sahib*, in India, the daughter of a mem-sahib, a European girl.

1888 KIPLING *Soldiers Three* (1889) 8 *Bund karo* all the Miss Sahib's *asbab* an' look slippy! 1892 — & BALESTIER *Naulakha* xx. 236 'Has the miss sahib any orders,' asked Dhunpat Rai. 1971 R. DENTRY *Encounter at Kharmel* III. 46 Oh, memsahib... Is the miss-sahib unwell? 1973 'B. MATHER' *Snowline* ix. 105, I saw the sahib... He... passed close to a group of goras and dirty miss-sahibs, who called out to him.

f. A female schoolteacher; an English governess in France.

1924 A. D. SEDGWICK *Little French Girl* I. vi. 51 The 'Misses' of her childhood. 1951 R. SENHOUSE tr. *Colette's Chéri* 21 No 'Fräulein', no 'Miss' was ever to be seen at Chéri's side. 1968 L. BERG *Risinghill* 16 Girls are caned as well as boys in Islington. 'Miss said no one should come in the class during the dinnertimes.' *Ibid.* 227 That's not a bad thing for a child to copy—to think 'Sir's mod!' or 'Miss is mod!' 1973 *Guardian* 20 Mar. 17/3, I would like to subject some of the 'misses' and some of the 'sirs' to the indignities and fears that they have heaped upon my kids.

4. A young unmarried woman; a girl, esp. a schoolgirl, or one who has lately left school; in modern use, often connoting the squeamishness or sentimentality characteristic of girls of such an age.

In literary English use now only playful or contemptuous; in trade use (distinguished from *ladies* and *children*, with reference to sizes or styles of articles of clothing), *misses* denotes girls of from about 10 to 17 years of age. The American dicts. describe the word as being in colloquial and trade use.

1667 DRYDEN *Maiden Qu.* II. i, Oh, my Miss in a Masque! have you found your Tongue? a 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew, Miss*,... a little Girl. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Miss*, a Title given to a young Gentlewoman. 1715 GAY *Ep. Burlington* 75 Three boarding-schools well stock'd with misses. 1750 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 85 ¶ 12 A knot of misses busy at their needles. 1796 LAMB *Let. to Coleridge* 28 Oct., To fall out like boarding-school misses. 1802 MRS. E. PARSONS *Myst. Visit* II. 172 Very unlike a novel-reading Miss. 1842 TENNYSON *Amphion* 81 The wether'd Misses! how they prose O'er books of travell'd seamen. 1858 MRS. GORE *Heckington* III. x. 213 Leave them [sc. whimsies] to such Misses as the Horsfords. 1880 in *Amer. Mail Order Fashions* (1961) 20 A Misses' bathing costume. The pattern... is in 6 sizes for misses from 10 to 15 years of age. 1880 *Nation* (N.Y.) 12 Aug. *adv.*, The Maples.—A Family School for Young Ladies and Misses. 1885 *Spectator* 30 May 706/1 Happiest when under the tyranny of some small miss of two or three. 1892-3 T. Eaton & Co. *Catal.* Fall & Winter 11/1 In misses' and small women's coats, we are still unexcelled. 1930 E. WALLACE *Lady of Ascot* VIII. 67 She catered for what they call in America the 'Miss', and had as her principal clients thousands of working girls, who, through the Carwood stores, were able to dress fashionably. 1951 *Vogue* Feb. 94/1 We pass through the Baby Linen on our way to the Misses. 1954 M. COREY *McCall's Compl. Bk. Dressmaking* 50 In junior sizes, as in misses' and women's sizes, the size that you take in a dress pattern is also the right size for your coat or your suit. 1970 *Vogue Sewing Bk.* II. 108 The Misses' figure is considered the statistically 'average' figure. 1973 *Philadelphia Inquirer* 7 Oct. 9 (*Adv.*), Misses' nationally famous Separates. Coordinated sets. *Ibid.*, Every winter coat for misses, juniors, women reduced Monday only.

5. = MRS. (*dial.* and *U.S.*) Also used conventionally of a married woman in public life.

1790 N. WEBSTER in *Gazette U.S.* 17 Nov. (Th.), The use of Miss for Mistress in this country is a gross impropriety. 1819 *Mass. Spy* 12 May (Th.), I concluded he had resolved to marry Miss Spruce, but found upon inquiry that his name was Spruce, and Miss Spruce was his wife. 1836 HALIBURTON *Clockm.* (1862) 451 If Miss Corncomb, your wife, ain't here. 1838 DICKENS *Nickleby* (1839) xxv. 246 The company... fell to, immediately: Miss Petowker blushing very much when anybody was looking, and eating very much when anybody was not looking. 1854 — *Hard T.* in *Househ. Words* 12 Aug. 598/2 Miss Josephine Seary... was then announced... 'Here 'th Jothphine hath been and got married to E. W. B. Childerth, and shee hath got a boy... three yearth old.' 1873 M. HOLLEY *My Opinions* 166 Miss Aster would give up her bedroom to me, or mebbly she would make Mr. Aster sleep with one of the boys, and have me sleep with her. 1875 in PARISH *Sussex Gloss.* 1878 R. T. COOKE *Happy Dodd* x. 99 'Mis' Potter sent that. 1888 L. D. POWLES *Land of Pink Pearl* 154 No married woman, not even excepting the Governor's wife, is ever accorded the title of 'Mrs.' but all ladies, married or single, are called 'Miss' or 'Missis' indiscriminately. 1936 MENCKEN *Amer. Lang.* (ed. 4) 124 The vulgar American misuse of... *Mis*' (pro. *miz*) for *Mrs.*... was so widespread by 1790 that... Webster denounced it as 'a gross impropriety'... It survives unscathed in the speech of the common people. 1937 N. MARSH *Vintage Murder* I. 6 What about Miss Dacres? Or should I say Mrs. Meyer? I never knew with married stars. 1974 *Daily Tel.* 3 Oct. 10/6 Miss Blyton seems to have indulged in a few affairs before marrying her devoted surgeon second husband. 1975 *Times* 3 Apr. 14/4 Miss [Eileen] Fowler attributes her success in her unusual field partly to the fact that she started her working life as an actress... 'My husband was a bit overweight when we married,' she said. *Ibid.* 4 Apr. 1/1 Miss Ure... was found collapsed by her husband, Mr. Robert Shaw, the actor.

miss (mis), sb.³ *Cards*. [Possibly a use of MISS sb.¹ or of MISS sb.²] At loo, an extra hand for which any of the players may discard his own.

1767 LADY M. COKE *Jrnl.* 10 June (1889) II. 22 There was to be two tables at Lu... The partys were scanty; both tables play'd with 'Miss'. 1861 H. KINGSLEY *Ravenshoe* (1862) III. 240 General Mainwaring had been looted in miss four times running. 1883 H. JONES in *Encycl. Brit.* XV. 1/1 Each player in rotation... looks at his cards, and declares whether he will play, resign, or take miss.

miss (mis), sb.⁴ *Colloq.* abbrev. of MISCARRIAGE 3.

1897 W. S. MAUGHAM *Liza of Lambeth* x. 167, I've 'ad twelve, ter sy nothin' of two stills an' one miss. 1951 J. CANNAN *And All I Learned* v. 70, I heard of a girl who'd had eleven misses. 1959 'J. ROSS' *Boy in Grey Overcoat* x. 125, I didn't care what happened either to me or the child. I hoped I would have a miss. 1971 'D. SHANNON' *Murder with Love* (1972) viii. 138 She had a miss, that time, lost the baby.

miss (mis), v.¹ Forms: 1 *missan*, 3-7 *miss*, 4-6 *mys* (se, mis, myse, 5-6 *myss*, 6 *mish*, 6- *miss*; *pa.* t. 1-4 *miste*, (3 *miss*te), 4-9 *mist*, 5-6 *myst*, 4- *miss*ed (also 5-*id*, -*yd*-*ud*, etc.); *pa. pple.* 3 *ymyst*, 3-4 *imist*, 4- (as in *pa.* t.). [OE. *missan* = OFris. *missa*, MLG., MDu., Du. *missen*, OHG. *missan* (MHG., G. *missen*), ON. *missa* (Sw. *mista*, Da. *miste*, from the *pa.* t. and *pa. pple.*):—OTEut. **missjan*, f. participial stem **miss*o-: see MIS-.]

I. *trans.* To fail to hit, meet, or light upon.

1. To fail to hit (something aimed at). Said either of the person aiming or of the missile. In OE. with obj. in genitive (cf. *miss of*, 23).

to miss the cushion: see CUSHION sb. 10a.

Beowulf 2439 He miste mercesles and his mæz ofsetc. c 1470 HENRY WALLACE x. 366 The Bruce him myssyt as Wallace passyt by. a 1547 SURREY in *Tottel's Misc.* (Arb.) 13 The palme play, where... With dazed eyes oft we... Have mist the ball. 1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* I. xxxiii, That ancient fellow, who, hurling a stone at a dog, mist him, and there withal hit... his step-dame. 1646 EVELYN *Diary* (Chandos ed.) 193 They were most accurate at the long-bow and

musket, rarely missing the smallest mark. 1664 INGELGO *Bentiv. & Ur.* vi. 182 The next Course was perform'd much after the same manner, only Proselenes miss'd the Ring. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* ii. iii. 148 The Purser... fired a pistol at Cozens, which however mist him. 1813 SCOTT *Rokeyby* iv. xxvi, The gun he levell'd—mark like this Was Bertram never known to miss. 1864 TENNYSON *En. Ard.* 753 The babe... rear'd his creasy arms, Caught at and ever miss'd it. 1867 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (1877) I. v. 387 He... missed the traitor, and slew another soldier who was near him.

b. in fig. application, esp. to miss one's aim, one's (or the) mark (see MARK sb.¹ 7e).

1530 PALSGR. 638/1 If I mysse nat my marke, he is a busy felowe. 1591 SHAKS. *1 Hen. VI.* i. iv. 4, I... oft haue shot at them, Howe're vnfortunate, I miss'd my ayme. 1604 *Ham.* iv. i. 43 (Qo. 2). 1602 2nd Pt. *Return fr. Parnass.* iv. iii. 1926 For that I misse this gaudy painted state, Whereat my fortunes fairly aim'd of late. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* ix. 176 The Ministers or Brethren now missing their mark, abated much of their former activity. 1735 POPE *Ep. Lady* 128 The Pleasure miss'd her, and the Scandal hit. a 1800 COWPER *Ep. to Prot. Lady* 38 But ill of every shape and every name, Transformed to blessings, miss their cruel aim. 1855 BROWNING *Grammarians's Funeral.* This high man, aiming at a million Misses an unit. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* ix. §1 Cromwell... in his later years felt bitterly that Puritanism had missed its aim.

c. Occasionally, of a missile, a blow, etc.: To chance not to hit (some object or part, not necessarily aimed at); to pass by without touching.

1749 BRACKEN *Farriery Impr.* (ed. 6) I. 300 Gun shot Wounds are seldom or never deadly (provided they miss the very Vitals). 1859 TENNYSON *Vivien* 781 One flash, that, missing all things else, may make My scheming brain a cinder.

d. absol. (Phr. hit or miss: see HIT v. 22.)

c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 3872 Ones he smot for on de ston, And miste, and sa3 de water gon. 1535 COVERDALE *Judg.* xx. 16 With the slynge coude they touch an heer, and not mysse. 1592 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* i. i. 214 Well in that hit you misse, sheel not be hit With Cupids arrow. 1687 A. LOVELL tr. *Thevenot's Trav.* i. xlix. 68 In cutting off Heads, they are very dextrous, and never miss. 1742 FIELDING *J. Andrews* i. xvi, I never saw a surer shoot at a partridge. Every man misses now and then. 1859 TENNYSON *Vivien* 349 The sick weak beast seeking to help herself By striking at her better, miss'd. 1866 READE *G. Gaunt* i. vi. 154 The longer and more steadily the duellist fixes his eye on his adversary, the less likely he is to miss.

2. Not to hit upon (the right path). Usually to miss one's way. (Also fig.)

a 1547 [see MISSING vbl. sb. 2]. 1582 N. LICHEFIELD tr. *Castanheira's Cong. E. Ind.* 13 b. The said Nicholas missed y^e channell, and ranne on ground. 1613 SHAKS. *Hen. VIII.* iii. ii. 439 Say Wolsey... Found thee a way... to rise in: A sure, and safe one, though thy Master mist it. 1667 MILTON *P.L.* iii. 735 Thy way thou canst not miss. 1742 FIELDING *J. Andrews* ii. ii, He could not apprehend any mischief had happened, neither could he suspect that he missed his way. 1800 A. CARLYLE *Autobiog.* 28 Their eldest son... having missed the road... fell into a peat pot. 1822 SHELLEY tr. *Calderon's Mag. Prodig.* i. 76 Take which [path] you will, you cannot miss your road.

3. To fail to obtain footing on (a step, plank, etc.). Also to miss one's footing. (Sc.) to miss a foot.

? a 1550 *Freiris Berwik* 558 in *Dunbar's Poems* (1893) 303 Freir Johine attour the stair is gane In sic wyiss, that mist he hes the trap, And in ane myr he fell. 1641 J. JACKSON *True Evang. T.* ii. 146 Till wee misse the bridge and fall into the ditch. 1670 [see FOOTING vbl. sb. 4]. 1785 BURNS *Halloween* xxvii, She... mist a fit, an' in the pool... she plumpit. 1816 SCOTT *Old Mort.* x, If he... dinna... miss any o' the kittle steps at the Pass o' Walkary. 1847 TENNYSON *Princess* iv. 159 Blind with rage she miss'd the plank, and roll'd In the river.

4. To fail to meet (a person with whom a meeting or interview was possible or intended). Also occas. intr. for reciprocal.

1589 NASHE *Returne of Pasquill* Wks. (Grosart) I. 91, I ranne presently to the water side to discover your comming in; I wonder how I missed you? 1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* iii. v. 56, I will visit her, tell her so: I will not misse her. 1663 PEPYS *Diary* 27 July, Walked over the Parke to St. James's, but missed Mr. Coventry. 1721-2 POPE *Let. to Atterbury* 14 Mar., I was disappointed... in missing you at the Deanery, where I lay solitary two nights. 1880 MEREDITH *Tragic Com.* 40 Then we missed: now we meet.

b. Of a letter: To fail to reach (a person).

1855 R. M. MILNES in *Life* (1891) I. xi. 527 Lady Ellesmere's letter missed me altogether, although directed as I desired.

5. Phrases. a. to miss fire. Of firearms: To fail to go off. Hence fig. to be unsuccessful, to fail in his or its object.

1727 GAY *Begg. Op.* i. xiii. (1729) 16 May my pistols miss fire. a 1734 NORTH *Exam.* i. ii. §160, I conclude only that Wilkinson was a Trapan, and after missing Fire [etc.]. 1837 DICKENS *Pickw.* vii, Never knew one of them miss fire before. 1838 D. JERROLD *Men of Char.* II. 166 That's how a man's brightest ideas sometimes miss fire. 1859 READE *Love me little* i, She missed fire—Uncle Fountain, like most Englishmen, could take in a pun by the ear, but wit only by the eye.

b. to miss stays (*Naut.*). To fail in the attempt to go about from one tack to another.

1691 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2687/3 It was by reason he mist stays. 1758 *Chron.* in *Ann. Reg.* i. 83/1 The Invincible, one of his fleet... missed her stays, and run upon a flat. 1821 SCOTT *Pirate* xxxiv, His mates... have been here waiting for him till they have missed stays. 1893 F. M. CRAWFORD *Children of King* i. 11 She was near missing stays.

fig. 1883 STEVENSON *Treas. Isl.* xxvi, I reckon I've missed stays!... I'm for my long home, and no mistake.

c. [ellipt. use of 5 a.] intr. Of a motor vehicle or an engine: to fail to explode the mixture in a cylinder. (In quot. 1904 *transf.*) Phr. to miss on all (or four, etc.) cylinders: see CYLINDER sb. 6.

1904 *Peel City Guardian* 14 May 3/2 Hargreaves was 'missing' very badly. 1917, 1932 [see CYLINDER sb. 6]. 1953 A. SMITH *Blind White Fish in Persia* x. 199 The departure from the Consulate was unceremonious, for the truck was missing badly, stalled several times and finally pulled us out through the gate. 1973 D. MACKENZIE *Postscript to Dead Let.* 8 The motor started missing a few miles back... then it died completely.

d. to miss a trick: see TRICK sb. 13 c.

II. *trans.* To fail to attain.

6. To fail to get, obtain, receive, or acquire; to come short of, go without (what it is possible or desirable to have).

c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 3336 A met for was, it het Gomor, Ilc man is he bead, and nunmor, Him gaderen or de sunne-sine, Elles he silden missen hinc. 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 5266 And for pe godhede es ful of blisse, parfor pe sight of it pai sal misse. 13... *E.E. Allit. P. B.* 189 Man may mysse pe myrte, pat much is to prayse. a 1450 LOVELICH *Merlin* 782 Whanne the devel aspide... that his pray he scholde thus mis. 1582 STANYHURST *Aeneis* 1. (Arb.) 18 Through this wyde roaming the Troians Italy mishing Ful many yeers wandred. 1596 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* ii. i. 37 And so may I... Misse that which one vnworthier may attaine. 1606 BACON in *Four C. Eng. Lett.* (1880) 41 Since the time I missed the solicitor's place. 1634 MILTON *Comus* 925 May thy brimmed waves for this Their full tribute never miss. 1779 JOHNSON *L.P., Denham* (1868) 33 At the Restoration he obtained that which many missed, the reward of his loyalty. 1850 MISS YONGE *Henrietta's Wish* iii. 29 She could not bear that her husband should miss his yearly holiday. 1872 TENNYSON *Gareth & Lynette* 1265 So will my knight-knave Miss the full flower of this accomplishment. 1879 FROUDE *Cæsar* xi. 130 Catiline had missed the consulship, and was a ruined man.

b. To fail to capture (a person, †a fortress).

1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* (S.T.S.) II. 468 Because the knew him not tha mist him, and sa he chaiped. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (1638) 94 Curroon... attempting vainly Hasser, but missing it redelivers Rantos also into his enemies hands. 1889 'R. BOLDRWOOD' *Robbery under Arms* xliii, What a muff Sir Ferdinand must be, he's missed me twice already.

c. Not to have the satisfaction of hearing, seeing, or witnessing (something).

1841 H. AINSWORTH *Guy Fawkes* III. i, It has been a painful spectacle... and yet we would not have missed it. 1852 ROGERS *Ecl. Faith* (1853) 181 Painful as were the revelations which ensued, I would not have missed them on any account. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 142, I would not have missed the speech of Protagoras for a great deal.

7. a. With inf. or gerund: To fail (to do something). Now *arch.* or *dial.*

c 1381 CHAUCER *Parl. Foules* 75 Thou shalt nat misse To comen swiftly to that place dere. 1477 NORTON *Ord. Alch.* v. in Ashm. (1652) 77 Which would not misse... to make *lac virginis*. c 1540 J. HEYWOOD *Four P.P.* 368 (Manly), I thought ye wolde nat haue myst To make men lyue as longe as ye lyste. 1568 *Jacob & Esau* Prol., To send him a son by Sara he did not misse. 1664 CHAS. II. in *Cartwright Madame* (1894) 159 Pardon me for haveing mist writing to you so many posts. 1667 MILTON *P.L.* vi. 499 Th' invention all admir'd, and each, how hee To be th' inventor miss'd. 1733 TULL *Horse-Hoeing* *Husb.* xiv. 196 In a dry Summer both sorts of Clover are apt to miss growing. 1816 SCOTT *Old Mort.* xxxiv, The whigs never miss to find it [sc. good ale] out. 1820 KEATS *Isabella* xxvi, I was in pain Lest I should misse to bid thee a good morrow. 1869 BROWNING *Ring & Bk., Pope* 1658 So, never I miss footing in the maze.

b. To fail to achieve (an object). Cf. 1 b.

1644 MILTON *Areop.* (Arb.) 54 To make it plain that this order will misse the end it seeks. 1738 WESLEY *Hymns*, 'But that Thou art my Wisdom, Lord', My Soul would be extremely stirr'd At missing my Design. 1779 JOHNSON *L.P., Cowley* (1868) 6 He that misses his end will never be as much pleased as he that attains it.

† c. to miss (one's) measure: to fail to measure correctly. *Obs.*

1631 WEEVER *Anc. Funeral Mon.* 271 The Carpenters (missing their measure) had made it so much too short.

d. To fail to accomplish (a stroke).

1858 'CRAWLEY' *Billiards* (ed. 2) 29, I attempted a difficult canon off the white—and missed it. 1888 J. PAYN *Myst. Mirbridge* xxii, A man... must be an angel indeed who misses his stroke at billiards without a murmur.

8. To escape, avoid. Now only *dial.*, exc. with adv. *just, narrowly*, etc. Also, † to get clear of, elude (pursuit).

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 166 [The ball]... mysseth the hande & falleth to the grounde. 1567 *Gude & Godlie B.* (S.T.S.) 126 Throw his bitter deide I mis Of hell the dyntis dour. 1638 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (ed. 2) 23 A shark (a man eating fish, and who seldom misse the hook, out of too much greediness). 1640 GLAPTHORNE *Wit in a Constable* iv. Wks. 1874 I. 223 The house anon I will enforme you, and what way to take To misse pursuit. 1788 P. HENRY in *Amer. Oratory* (1868) 19 (Stand. Dict.), Happy will you be, if you miss the fate of those nations, who... have groaned under intolerable despotism. 1791 W. JESSOP *Rep. Navig. Thames* 14 A cut of 400 Yards will miss a very crooked and Obstructed Part. 1890 'R. BOLDRWOOD' *Col. Reformer* (1891) 278, I turned... across country for Delhi, and after missing a few shots, rode one hundred and thirty miles before I stopped.

with gerund. 1600 HAKLUYT *Voy.* III. 257 [This] made mee and my company as narrowly to escape staruing... as euer men did that missed the same. 1687 [see NARROWLY 4b]. 1756 TOLDERVY *Hist. 2 Orphans* IV. 94 A hollier, who narrowly missed taking off the toes of Humphry with his carriage. 1814 SCOTT *Wav.* lxi, She... once very narrowly missed introducing Waverley to a recruiting-sergeant of his own regiment.

9. To fail to take advantage of; to let slip (an opportunity, etc.).

a 1628 PRESTON *New Covt.* (1629) 587 *marg.*, Because men misse the time they fall into misery. 1672 MARVELL *Reh. Transp.* i. 198 How frequent opportunities have I mist. 1772 PRIESTLEY *Inst. Relig.* (1782) I. 338 Would the orator Tertullus have missed so fine a topic of declamation, had there been the least colour of truth in this story? 1827 SCOTT *Highl. Widow* v, He thus missed an opportunity... of doing much good. 1841 JAMES *Corse de Leon* II. xi. 245 If we miss the precise moment... we have lost the great talisman for ever. 1902 T. M. LINDSAY *Church & Min. in Early Cent.* v. 173 It was better to be imposed upon sometimes than to miss the chance of entertaining a brother Christian.

b. To fail to catch (a train, etc.); not to be in time for. (Cf. *miss of*, 23 n.)

1823 DK. SUSSEX in S. Parr *Wks.* (1828) VII. 5, I fear to miss the Post. 1842 TENNYSON *Walking to Mail* 102 But put your best foot forward, or I fear That we shall miss the mail. 1856 [see LIE v. 27a]. 1886 *Manch. Exam.* 12 Jan. 4/7 Mr. Parnell himself was absent in consequence of missing his train at Crewe on the previous night.

c. In various colloq. phrases, as to miss the boat; to miss the bus: see BUS sb.² 1 b.

1929 F. C. BOWEN *Sea Slang* 91 *Miss the boat*, to be late for anything. 1930 *Times Educ. Suppl.* 8 Mar. 106/3 Boys of average ability... often had to neglect other pursuits... for fear that they might 'miss the boat'. 1930 *Aberdeen Press & Jnl.* 3 Sept. 4/5 As a medium for a dull debut, 'A Devil's Disciple' by Bernard Shaw... to use an Americanism, missed the boat by twenty years. 1931 *Time & Tide* 29 Aug. 1001 There are ten men in the Cabinet... There are three more who, by strange irony of circumstance, have missed the train. 1934 T. E. LAWRENCE *Let.* 18 Aug. (1938) 875, I fear I have missed the boat, for lately a viking ship came from you: so I place you in Norway. 1939 H. NICOLSON *Let.* 18 July (1966) 406 But Anthony... is in fact missing every boat with exquisite elegance. 1973 *Times* 24 Mar. 2/4 Some firms were missing the boat because their managements were not prepared to be adventurous.

10. To fail to see or perceive (something that is within view); to fail to 'catch' or hear (some part of what one is listening to); to fail to apprehend or perceive intellectually.

a 1588 *Tarlton's Jests* (1844) p. xx, You may see his goodly counterfeit Hung up on everie wall. You never can misse the likenesse, For everie bodie knowes... His fathers lovelie visnomie. 1596 SHAKS. *Tam. Shr.* v. ii. 18 You are verie sensible, and yet you misse my sence. 1605 *— Mach.* ii. ii. 13, I lay'd their Dagers ready, He could not misse 'em. 1610 *— Temp.* ii. i. 54. 1666 PEPYS *Diary* 28 Dec., I sat so high and far off that I missed most of the words. 1690 LOCKE *Govt.* ii. vi. §61 Wks. 1727 II. 175 The most blinded Contenders for Monarchy, by Right of Fatherhood, cannot miss this Difference. 1779 JOHNSON *L.P., Savage* (1868) 320 Mr. Savage... thought his drift could only be missed by negligence or stupidity. 1781 COWPER *Retirem.* 458 What obvious truths the wisest heads may misse. 1816 SCOTT *Old Mort.* xli, Ye canna miss Widow Maclure's public, for deil another house or hault is on the road for ten lang Scots miles. 1855 GEO. ELIOT *Ess., Evang. Teaching* (1884) 164 He is meeting a hypothesis which no one holds, and totally missing the real question. 1893 LIDDON *Life Pusey* I. viii. 165 Allusive writing is open to two objections: Its point is missed by the majority of readers [etc.].

III. *trans.* To omit.

11. To omit, leave out (usually, a part of what one is reading, reciting, or writing.) Also with *out*.

1530 PALSGR. 681/1 He hath a syngular memorie, he recyted al our hole comynycacion and myssed nat a worde. 1563-83 FOXE *A. & M.* II. 2047/2 Then the said Lane being somewhat abashed, said his beliefe to these words, which he misse vnwares: Borne of the virgin Mary. 1641 SMECTYMNUS *Vind. Answ.* §2 The Heathens had a Monitor that led them along in their prayers... that they might misse nor mistake no words. 1816 SCOTT *Old Mort.* xii, He has gone to church service with me fifty times, and I never heard him miss one of the responses in my life. 1818 BYRON *Juan* i. xi, If any actor miss'd his part She could have served him for the prompter's copy. 1870 TOULMIN SMITH *Eng. Gilds* 432 *note*, The transcriber by a slip of the pen has missed out words or parts of words.

† b. To leave undone through inadvertence. *Obs.*

1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 747 All thinges were prepared, and no thing was missed.

12. To omit the performance of (a customary or expected action); to fail or neglect to keep (an appointment); to be exceptionally absent from (church, school, etc.); to omit to attend or be present at (some particular spectacle, ceremony, festivity, etc., out of a series or succession).

1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* II. ii. 102 One... that will not misse you morning nor evening prayer. 1602 *Ibid.* III. i. 92 (Qo. 1), For missing your meetings and appointments. 1658 *Whole Duty Man* v. §34 He can never find in his heart so much as to miss a meal. c 1694 PRIOR *Lady's Looking Glass* 11 She would never miss one day A walk so fine. 1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 51 ¶6 Others never miss the first Day of a Play. 1742 FIELDING *J. Andrews* II. iv, She... rarely missed a ball, or any other public assembly. 1819 B'NESS BUNSEN in *Hare Life* I. v. 139 Mr. Thirlwall has never missed any Tuesday evening since, except the mocoli night. 1834 HOOD *Tylney Hall* I. xii. 122, I remember the time when Dr. Cobb never missed a meet of the hunt. 1886 RUSKIN *Præterita* I. 368, I never missed chapel.

† 13. To pass by, overlook. *Obs.*

1666 BUNYAN *Grace Abound.* §208 How many Scriptures are there against me? There are but three or four: and cannot God miss them, and save me for all them?

IV. *trans.* To be without; lack; want.

† 14. To be without, not to have, lack; to cease to have, lose. Also with *away*. (Cf. sense 6.) *Obs.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 20792 He wil nocht tak pe cark on him Quar pat it be sua soght or nai, þou hir bodi be mist o walle.
 1340 *HAMPOLE Pr. Consc.* 8000 þe dampned bodyse salte freedom mys. 1377 *LANGL. P. Pl. B. XII.* 101 As a man may noust se þat mysseth his eyghen. *c* 1400 *Rom. Rose* 5646 To paradys the soner go He shal, . . . Where that he shal no good misse. *a* 1450 *Cov. Myst.* (Shaks. Soc.) 50 Þoure fadyrly love lete me nevyr mysse. 1583 *Leg. Bp. St. Androis* 80 Gif he had not fled for feir, Gude Matchewell had mist his meir. 1628-77 *FELTHAM Resolves* i. xxxiv. 59 He hath good Materials for a foundation: but misseth where-with to rear the walls.

absol. 1573 *TUSSER Husb.* (1878) 35 To borow to daie and to-morrow to mis, for lender and borower, noiance it is. *a* 1631 *DONNE Lett. to Pers. Honour* (1651) 113 You have a fortune that can endure, and a nature that can almost be content to misse.

† *b.* to be missed: to be missing or absent; not to be found. *Obs.*

c 1374 *CHAUCER Troylus* III. 537 If that he were missed, night or day, Ther-whyle he was aboute this servyse. 1535 *COVERDALE 2 Kings* x. 19, I haue a greate sacrifice to do vnto Baal Who so euer is mysseed, shal not lyeue. 1596 *DALRYMPLE tr. Leslie's Hist. Scot.* II. 6 Of the Scottis onlie war misset twa knichtis, and of the commoun peple four thousand.

† *c.* Contextually, to do without. *Obs.*

1533 *HEYWOOD Pard. & Friar Bj.* This is the pardon, which ye cannot mysse. 1580 *LYLY Euphues* (Arb.) 264 Bringing vnto man both honnye and wax, . . . both so necessary that we cannot misse them. 1610 *SHAKS. Temp.* I. ii. 311 We cannot misse him: he do's make our fire [etc.]. 1637 *RUTHERFORD Lett.* (1664) cl. 301 Learn daily both to possess and miss Christ in his secret bridegroom-smiles.

15. To discover the absence of; to perceive that (a person or thing) is not in the expected or accustomed place. Also (*north.*) †with *away*.

c 1200 *ORMIN* 8919 Till pat itt comm till effenn, & ta þe 33 missentn þe 33 child. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 78 þe ueorðe time was þoa heo hefde imist hire sune, & eft hine iuond. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 17288 + 120 And when þai misset his body fast away þai fled. 1375 *BARBOUR Bruce* XIX. 504 On the morn, . . . The Inglish host mysset away The Scottis men. *c* 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 5641 þe child waked and his belt myst. 1568 *GRAFTON Chron.* II. 827 They mysseed hym and knewe not in what part of the world to make inquirie or serche for hym. 1592 *GREENE Conny Catch.* II. 21 The farmer . . . thrust his hand into his pocket and mist his purse. 1693 *DRYDEN & EARL MULGRAVE Ess. Satire* 47 Like her, who misse'd her Name in a Lampoon, And grieved to find her self decay'd so soon. 1712 *STEELE Spect.* No. 280 ¶ 4 This Man, whom I have missed for some Years in my Walks. 1750 *GRAY Elegy* 109 One morn I missed him on the custom'd hill. 1770 *SIR J. BANKS Jnl.* xvi. (1896) 376, I took decoction of bark plentifully, and in three or four days missed it [*sc.* an ague]. 1782 *COWPER Gilpin* 231 The post-boy's horse right glad to miss The lumbering of the wheels. 1814 *SCOTT Wav.* LXIII. It was sae dark that his folk never missed him till it was ower late. 1846 *BROWNING Soul's Trag.* I. 198 Well, he paid my fines Nor missed a cloak from wardrobe.

16. To perceive with regret the absence or loss of; to feel the want of.

1470-85 *MALORY Arthur* XVIII. v. 731 Madame said sir Bors now mys ye sir launcelot. *c* 1586 *C'TESS PEMBROKE Ps.* L. iii, Not want of sacrifice doth mee offend, Nor doe I misse thy alters daily flame. 1667 *MILTON P.L.* x. 104, I miss thee here, Not pleas'd, thus entertain'd with solitude. 1779 *JOHNSON L.P., Milton* (1868) 44 Milton was too busy to much miss his wife. 1849 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* v. I. 524 Every month his native land remembers and misses him less. 1870 *DICKENS E. Droad* III, I feel as if it would miss me, when I am gone so far away.

V. Intransitive uses.

† 17. To go wrong, make a mistake, err. In OE. *impersonal, const. dative of person. Obs.*

In some of the latest examples the word should perhaps be referred to sense I d.

a 975 *Canons K. Edgar* xxxii. in Thorpe *Laus* (1840) II. 250 Ac beo se canon him æt-foran eazum; beseo to, gif he wille, þy læs þe him misse. *c* 1275 *Passion our Lord* 102 in *O.E. Misc.* 40 þo seidme vre louerd crist . . . Nymep gode yeme pat ye nouht ne mysse. Hwam ich biteche pat bred . . . He me schal bitraye. *c* 1325 *Spec. Gy Warw.* 120 And, what it is, i wole þe wisse, Vnderstond, þat þu ne misse. 1489 *CAXTON Faytes of A.* IV. i. 230, I telle the that thou mysset in thy sayng in this byhalfe. 1562 *LEGH Armory* 51 There you misse. For if you marke it, this is not like y', y' went before. *a* 1568 *ASCHAM Scholem.* I. (Arb.) 26 If a childe misse, either in forgetting a worde, or in changing a good with a worse. 1633 *G. HERBERT Temple, H. Script.*, Starres are poore books, and oftentimes do misse. *a* 1700 *DRYDEN Fables, Cock & Fox* 452 For art may err, but nature cannot miss. *a* 1754 *FIELDING On Conversat.* Wks. 1784 IX. 366 If . . . men . . . often err in their conceptions of what would produce their own happiness, no wonder they should miss in the application of what will contribute to that of others.

† 18. To be lacking or wanting. *Const. dat. (of person) or to. Obs.* (Cf. *MISSING ppl. a.*)

c 1374 *CHAUCER Troylus* III. 445 Nil I nought swere . . . that he . . . wolde of that him missed han ben sesed. 1535 *COVERDALE Josh.* xxi. 45 And their mysseed [1611 failed] nothinge of all the good that the Lorde had promysed . . . it came eury whyt. *a* 1536 *Interl. Beauty & Good Prop. Women* ad fin., For grace doth neuer mys To them that vse good prayers dayly. 1589 *LYLY Pappe w. Hatched* D d, There shall not misse a name of any, that had a Godfather. 1611 *BIBLE I Sam.* xxv. 7 Neither was there ought missing vnto them, all the while they were in Carmel. 1828 *SCOTT F.M. Perth* xiii, 'The heir of Thomas Randolph might have a better claim to be answered.' 'And, by my honour, it shall not miss for want of my asking the grace.'

† 19. To fail to happen, come, etc. *Obs.*

1390 *GOWER Conf.* I. 325 Who loveth wel, it mai nocht misse. . . Bot if that thei som weie finde. 1603 *FLORIO Montaigne* I. xl, Death hath come, or it will not misse.

† 20. To come to an end, give out, fail. *Obs.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 9964 þis castel es o beld and blis, þar mirth es neuer mar to mis. *c* 1374 *CHAUCER Troylus* III. 1624 That, there-as thou now brought art in-to blisse, That thou

thy-self ne cause it nought to misse. *c* 1381 — *Parl. Foules* 40 Til the day gan misse. *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst.* i. 66 Thou has . . . giffen vs loy that neuer shall mys. *a* 1529 *SKELTON 'Now synge we'* 71 And thou shalt have blys That neuer shall mys.

21. To be unsuccessful: said of a person's designs or the person himself. Now *arch.* or *Obs.*

1592 *SHAKS. Rom. & Jul.* Prol. 14 What here shall miss, our toil shall strive to mend. 1662 *PEPYS Diary* 3 Nov., Though we have missed twice, yet they bring such an account of the probability of the truth of the thing, . . . that we shall set upon it once more. 1687 *DRYDEN Hind & P.* I. 149 The bank above must fail before the venture miss. 1747 in *Col. Rec. Pennsylv.* V. 137 If they miss in their Schemes. 1813 *SCOTT Rokeby* III. xxvi, If thy scheme miss.

22. *a.* Of crops, etc.: To be abortive or unproductive. *dial.*

1615 *W. LAWSON Country Housew. Gard.* (1626) 18 Put in eury such rooth three or foure Kernels of Apples or Peares . . . and that day Moneth following, as many moe (lest some of the former misse). 1826 in *N.W. Linc. Gloss.* (1889) s.v., The turnips have all missed. 1852 *Jnl. R. Agric. Soc.* XIII. II. 274 The seed has been known to miss occasionally.

b. To fail to menstruate at the normal time, to miss a period.

1947 *C. WILLINGHAM End as Man* 9 A beautiful but wicked girl of a good Port George family missed one month. Then she missed another month. She went to a doctor and found out the truth. 1961 *G. GREENE Burnt-Out Case* VI. i. 184, I think I have a baby on the way . . . I've missed twice. 1971 'P. HOBSON' *Three Graces* I. 8, I think I'm pregnant. This is the second time I've missed.

23. *miss of* —. Chiefly *Obs.* or *arch.*

a. To fail to obtain, receive, acquire, attain to, or secure; = 6. (†*occas. miss on.*)

a 1250 *Owl & Night.* 581 þu hauest ymyst of fayrhed & lute is þi godhede. *c* 1357 *Lay Folks Catech.* (T.) 379 And man withouten merci of merci sal misse. *c* 1386 *CHAUCER Shipman's T.* 352 And if that I were riche . . . Of twenty thousand sheeld shold ye nat misse. 1526 *SKELTON Magnyf.* 397 And of my seruyce you shall not mysse. 1599 *Return fr. Parnass.* II. i. 638, I had like have missed of this preferment for wante of one to be bounde for my truthe! *a* 1625 *BEAUM. & FL. Wit at Sev. Weap.* I. i, For feare some poore Earle steale her, 't has bin threatet To redeem morgag'd land, but he shall misse on't. 1633 *T. STAFFORD Pac. Hib.* I. xix. 111 Ill pleased for that they missed of the booty expected. 1712 *STEELE Spect.* No. 485 ¶ 3 He is that Sort of Person which the Mob call a handsome jolly Man; which Appearance can't miss of Captives in this part of the Town. 1742 *MRS. MONTAGU Lett.* (1809) II. 144 An animal that has missed of instinct, and not lit upon reason. 1835 *MACAULAY Ess., Mackintosh* (1852) 325/2 A project which . . . had very narrowly missed of success. 1841 *F. E. PAGET Tales of Village* (1852) 505 Placed in a state in which . . . he cannot miss of everlasting happiness. 1868 *SWINBURNE Blake* 89 Compelled . . . to an eternity of fruitless repentance for having wilfully missed of pleasure . . . in this world.

† *b.* To make a mistake with regard to. *Obs.*

c 1386 *CHAUCER Friar's T.* 118 Er we departe, I shal thee so wel wisse, That of myn hous ne shalthe never misse. *c* 1400 *Solomon* 30* in *Adam Davy* 97 And to knowe god & yuel pat I perof ne mysse.

c. To fail to seize or capture; = 6 b.

a 1631 *DONNE Elegy on Mrs. Bulstred* Poems (1633) 70 But thou hast both of Captaine mist and fort. 1678 *Donna Olimpia* 32 Which indeed, as to his possessions, she effected, though she missed of his life. 1737 *WHISTON Josephus, Hist.* IV. ii. § 5 Titus . . . had captives enough . . . to satisfy his anger, when it missed of John. 1833 *WHITTIER Pr. Wks.* (1889) I. 262 They had missed of the old chief, but had captured his son.

† *d.* To be without, lack; to cease to have, lose; = 14. *Obs.*

a 1300 *K. Horn* (Ritson) 126 Hue wenden mid y wisse, Of huere lyve to misse. *c* 1325 *Spec. Gy Warw.* 418 'beih sholen se god' aperteliche, In his godhede and in his blisse, Off which þei sholen neuere misse. *c* 1489 *CAXTON Sonnes of Aymon* xxii. 486 Wyte it that ye have mysseed of peas, For Charlemagne wylle noo thynge of it.

e. To fail to accomplish (a design) or realize (a hope); to fail in (an attempt or enterprise).

a 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 651 þet þeo þe beoð icumene . . . me to underneomene, moten misseþ prof. 1390 *GOWER Conf.* III. 349 And I [have] bot on desire, of which I misse. *c* 1420 *LYDG. Assembly of Gods* 108 Ofte of myn entente hath he made me mys. *c* 1489 *CAXTON Sonnes of Aymon* xiv. 321 He never mysseed of no thynge that he toke in hand. 1585 *T. WASHINGTON tr. Nicholay's Voy.* II. iv. 34 He hadde missed of his enterprise. 1649 *MILTON Eikon.* 2 Rather . . . then that the People should not still miss of their hopes, to be releiv'd by Parliaments. 1662 *PEPYS Diary* I Nov., I myself did truly expect to speed; but we missed of all. 1667 *Decay Chr. Piety* II. ¶ 1 Who can suspect that a cause so rightly dispos'd, should miss of its effect? 1703 *BURKITT On N.T. Matt.* xxvii. 27-31 The Jews missing of their Expectation of a Temporal King in Christ. 1719 *DE FOE Crusoe* II. (Globe) 503 If he miss'd of his Business outward bound, he was to go up to China.

f. Not to find (a person or thing) where one expects or desires to; to discover the absence of (a thing). Also, to fail to meet with (a person).

1560 *DAUS tr. Sleidane's Comm.* 57 b, When they missed of their company, they wer in such a rage [etc.]. 1603 *KNOLLES Hist. Turks* (1621) 634 Grittus . . . missing of the Moldavian, fell vpon Francis Schenden. 1610 *HEYWOOD Gold. Age* IV. i. 54 We have mist of Saturne lately fled. 1628 *GAULÉ Pract. Theories* (1629) 367 They worthily misse of Christ, that seeke him where he is not. 1721 *CIBBER Lady's Last Stake* v. Dram. Wks. 1757 II. 226 They are certainly gone out that way, and Sir Friendly must miss of 'em. 1769 *BURKE Corr.* (1844) I. 172, I was unluckily in London and so missed of him. 1889 *N.W. Linc. Gloss.*, I miss'd on him yisterdaay, though I look'd high an' low for him.

g. to miss of one's aim: = 1 b.

1621 *BURTON Anat. Mel.* III. II. VI. v, Penelope had a company of suiters, yet all missed of their aym. 1655

LOVEDAY tr. *Calprenède's Cleopatra* III. 222 Oroondates enrag'd to have miss'd of his aime, drew his sword and threw himself after Artaban. 1771 *FOOTE Maid of Bath* III. Wks. 1799 II. 234 Projects, the most prudentially pointed, may miss of their aim. 1876 *LOWELL Ode for 4th July* II. iii, Time has a quiver full of purposes Which miss not of their aim.

h. To fail to perceive or understand; = 10.

1678 *R. BARCLAY Apol. Quakers* x. § 19, 310 He cannot be certain, but may still miss of the sense of it. 1704 *NORRIS Ideal World* II. i. 38 The reason is so very obvious that we cannot well miss of it. 1708 *ATTERBURY Sermon.* (1726) II. vi. 190 These . . . Perfections of the Deity, are . . . most easy to be understood by us; upon the least Reflection and Enquiry we cannot miss of them.

i. With gerund: To fail (to do something); = 7 a.

1658 *Whole Duty Man* i. § 30 No man can miss of enjoying them [*sc.* God's mercies], but by his own default. 1663 *PEPYS Diary* 20 Sept., He hath not missed one night . . . of supping with my Lady Castlemaine. 1756 *WASHINGTON Lett.* Writ. 1889 I. 268 Since the first murders were committed by the Indians, I have never missed of receiving intelligence of their motions. 1840 *T. ROBBINS Diary* 12 Aug. (1887) II. 579 Missed of seeing my brother at Enfield. 1868 *SWINBURNE Blake* 6 With what excellent care and taste this has been done, no one can miss of seeing.

† *j.* To fail to accomplish (a stroke). *Obs.*

c 1320 *Sir Tristr.* 2389 Eft vrgan smot wip main And of pat stroke he miste.

k. To fail to be present at or to witness; = 6 c.

1612 *BEAUM. & FL. Cupid's Rev.* I. ad init., I had mist of this, if you had not call'd me.

l. To escape, avoid; = 8.

1628-9 *DIGBY Voy. Medit.* (Camd.) 85 [He] told me the Dunkerker ranged much . . . about our channell, and that in all probabilities I could not misse of a hott encounter with them.

m. To fail to take advantage of; = 9.

a 1628 *PRESTON New Court.* (1629) 587 Because they do not effect the thing they go about, when they misse of their time. 1785 *M. CUTLER in Life*, etc. (1888) II. 223 Missing of the opportunity by which I expected to have sent this letter last week.

n. To fail to catch (a boat, etc.); = 9 b.

1777 *FRANKLIN Lett.* Wks. 1889 VI. 56 Should you miss of one at Boulogne, proceed to Calais.

24. *miss on* —. To fail to hit upon.

1823 *LAMB Elia Ser.* II. *Amicus redivivus*, Trite as the counsel was, and impossible, as one should think, to be missed on.

25. *miss out (on)* —. To fail (esp. to achieve something); to make a mistake (over something); to omit; to be omitted.

1929 *D. SCARBOROUGH Can't Get Red Bird* xxvii. 405, I feel sorry for a poor sucker that misses out on any one of 'em. 1934 *Hound & Horn* VII. 393 They have a way of missing out on emotional experience, either through timidity and caution or through heroic renunciation. 1938 *R. FRANKEN Gold Pennies* xix. 224 Morton lumbered behind her, fearful that he might be missing out on something. 1942 *BERRY & VAN DEN BARK Amer. Thes. Slang* § 262/2 *Fail*, . . . miss out (on). 1944 *D. RUNYON Runyon à la Carte* 100 He will lay them according to how he figures their word . . . if Brandy Bottle misses out. 1952 *G. W. BRACE Spire* (1953) xii. 105 It was Flanders who was planning the reception . . . But he missed out on Wilfred Stearns. 1959 *Listener* 15 Jan. 115/2 We had to by-pass Tippaburra and miss out on that Christmas Eve spree. 1960 *S. H. COURTIER Gently dust Corpse* iii. 32 They . . . had missed out when prosperity hit the Mallee. 1960 *I. Cross Backward Sex* 116 You and I are going to miss out, y' know. 1961 *J. WADE Back to Life* ix. 120 Sorry I missed out on that report. 1963 *A. LUBBOCK Austral. Roundabout* 48 We didn't want the kids to miss out . . . They don't often get the chance to have a bit of fun. 1965 *M. MORSE Unattached* i. 38 It's a terrible feeling missing out. 1969 *New Yorker* 12 Apr. 56/2 The motivation derives from the desire not to miss out on any information that could be essential later. 1972 *National Observer* (U.S.) 27 May 21/5 (Adv.), Don't 'miss out' on any of the fresh, new kind of reporting that makes The Observer the national newspaper for the business of living.

miss (mis), *v.* 2 [f. *MISS sb.* 2] *trans.* To address as 'miss'.

1824 *MISS FERRIER Inher.* xlv, Did you hear how he Miss'd me to-day?—me a married woman! 1863 *MRS. CAREY BROCK Margaret's Secret* viii. 115, 'I am not accustomed to hear myself called Miss Ellis,' 'Well, you'll be missed here by every one'.

miss, *obs.* form of *MASS sb.* 1

missable ('misəb(ə)l), *a.* [f. *MISS v.* 1 + *-ABLE*.] That can be or is likely to be missed.

1924 *Glasgow Herald* 15 June 11/6 Of course it was not a record, but he holed out everything missable. 1955 [see *HOLEABLE a.*]. 1959 *Times* 11 Sept. 5/1 [He] holed all the missable putts.

missafic, erroneous form of *MISSIFIC*.

message, missai *obs.* ff. *MESSAGE, MISSAY*.

† *mis'sake*, *v.* *Obs. rare*—1. [a. MDu. *missaecken* (mod. Du. *miszaken*); cf. *FORSAKE v.*] *trans.* To deny, renounce.

1481 *CAXTON Reynard* (Arb.) I 16 Yf he were otherwyse . . . I wold euer myssake hym.

missal ('misəl), *sb.* 1 Forms: 4 messel, 5 myssal(l)e, 5-6 messall, missale, 5-7 missall, (7 *erron.* massal), 6- missal. [ad. eccl. L. *missāle*, neut. sing. of *missālis* (see next). Some of the

early forms represent OF. *messel* (mod.F. *missel*.)

1. The book containing the service of the Mass for the whole year; a mass-book.

c1330 *Arth. & Merl.* 3574 (Kölbing) Her after sone Merlin swore. . . Tofore þe king on o messel. 1432 *Test. Ebor.* (Surtees) II. 21, I wryte unto my chauntry in y^e chapell of Sancte Anne. . . my best Missall. 1480 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* ccxxx. 245 Charlys leyde his right hond on the paten with goddes body and his lift hond on the missale. 1506 *Test. Ebor.* (Surtees) IV. 247 To y^e Chapell in Holbek my Messall, my Portus in prynte. c1553 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 728 For Carryage of y^e new grailes and missales. 1611 *BIBLE Transl. Pref.* ¶13 Pope Nicolas the third. . . brought into vse the Missalls of the Friers Minorites. 1657-61 HEYLIN *Hist. Ref.* I. ii. §5. 40 Many of the inferior Clergy had not much more learning than what was taught them in the Missalls and other Rituals. 1726 AYLIFFE *Parergon* 356 In the Roman Church there were always Forms of Prayer, as may be seen in their Missalls, Breviaries, Rituals. . . &c. 1845 T. H. HORNE in *Encycl. Metrop.* XXI. 494/1 The Council held at Toledo, in 633. . . adopted the Missal and Breviary of Isidore, Bishop of Seville. 1895 G. H. PALMER in *Elem. Plainsong* 59 To S. Gregory alone belongs the credit of having compiled. . . the Sacramentary and Antiphoner, i.e. what we should now call the Missal and Gradual.

¶ b. Used vaguely for: A Roman Catholic book of prayers, esp. when illuminated; an illuminated book of hours, or the like.

1651 BAXTER *Inf. Bapt.* 304 The reading of one of their Missals, or books of Devotion. 1838 C. B. ELLIOTT *Trav.* II. 368 The greater part of the night, as well as of the day, is passed with rosaries, crucifixes, and missals. 1845 LONGF. *Norman Baron* iii, A monk. . . Who. . . repeated Many a prayer and pater-noster From the missal on his knee. 1858 O. W. HOLMES *Aut. Breakf.-t.* iii, He is as tender and reverential to all that bears the mark of genius. . . as a nun over her Missal. 1886 J. R. REES *Divers. Bookworm* (1887) 163 The pages of the missal are. . . illuminated with elegant borders of fruit, flowers, and birds.

2. *attrib.* and *Comb.* (usually with reference to the illumination of service-books or manuscripts), as *missal-album*, *hand*, *letter*, *-like* adj., *-marge*, *-page*, *-painter*, *-painting* vbl. sb. and ppl. a.; *missal caps* (*Printing*): see quot.

1890 W. WHITE *Catal. Ruskin Mus. Library* 6 *Missal Album of Lady Diana de Croy. 1875 J. SOUTHWARD *Dict. Typogr.*, *Missal caps, a style of fancy letter, used sometimes as initials to Old English or Black letter. 1831 LAMB *Let. to Dyer* 22 Feb., You never wrote what I call a schoolmaster's hand, like Mrs. Clarke; . . . nor a *missal hand, like Porson. 1888 *Athenæum* 20 Oct. 514/1 The colours used for the *missal letters, and in the final touches of the rubricator. 1872 BLACK *Adv. Phaeton* vii. 94 Decorating our bedrooms with *missal-like texts. 1855 BROWNING *Men & Women* II. 237 He. . . Fills his lady's *Missal-marge with flowerets. 1858 RUSKIN *Arrows of Chace* (1880) I. 129 The officers. . . of the British Museum refuse to expose their best drawings or *missal-pages to light. a1843 SOUTHEY *Comm.-pl. Bk.* (1849) IV. 258 In these countries the poets resemble *missal-painters;—their colours often rich, their pencilling delicate. 1883 RUSKIN *Art of Eng.* 9 The speciality of colour-method. . . founded on *missal-painting. 1895 *Army & Navy Co-op. Soc. Price List* 668 Colours for illuminating and missal painting. 1903 *Edin. Rev.* Apr. 450 The patient labour of *Missal-painting monks.

missal ('misəl), *a.* (*sb.*²) [ad. eccl. L. *missāl-is*, f. *missa* MASS *sb.*¹] Of or pertaining to the Mass; mass-. †Also *sb.*, a mass-priest.

a1548 HALL *Chron.*, *Hen. VIII*, 74 The Closet hanged with clothe of gold all other iewelless Missall. *Ibid.* 82 b, The alter apperelled with all Juelles myssall of great riches. 1549 LATIMER *3rd Serm. bef. Edw. VI* (Arb.) 86 It had bene good for our missal priestes to haue dwelled in that contrye. 1553 BECON *Reliques of Rome* (1563) 130^a Pope Honorius the third commaunded y^e the Missall bread shoulde be. . . lifted vp above the Priestes heade at the sacryng tyme. 1614 BP. HALL *No Peace with Rome* §19 Wks. (1625) 658 The Priestly Office of Christ is not a little impeached by the dayly Oblation of the Missal Sacrifice. 1637 GILLESPIE *Eng. Pop. Cerem.* Ep. A 3 b, Her sweet Voice is. . . muttering some missall and magicall Liturgies. 1660 R. COKE *Power & Subj.* 162 All his Missal vestiments. 1793 HELY tr. *O'Flaherty's Ogygia* I. 41 They distinguished Thanes into missals, and seculars; the Missal-Thanes were Presbyters.

missal, obs. variant of MISSILE.

'**missal-book**. [f. MISSAL *a.*] = MASS-BOOK.

c1645 HOWELL *Let.* (1650) 178 They present unto him the Cross, and the Missal book to swear upon. 1873 HALE *In His Name* viii. 71 The beautiful missal book, from which the Senior Canon was about to read. 1894 *Dublin Rev.* Oct. 246 Three early missal-books of the Roman Church, or, as they are called sacramentaries.

missale, variant of MESEL.

c1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xxxvi. (*Baptista*) 366 Missale are cline mad also.

†**mi'ssalian**, *a.* and *sb.* *Obs. rare.* [f. eccl. L. *missāl-is* MISSAL *a.* + *-IAN*.] *a. adj.* = MISSAL *a.* So 'missaline *a.* *b. sb.* A mass-priest. So 'missalist.

1624 DARCIE *Birth of Heresies* xii. 50 The vestments of these Missalian Sacrificers. *Ibid.* 51 A Pectorall. . . which the Missalists terme a Chasuble. *Ibid.* 52 The Stole put over the Amict, at the Missalians necke. *Ibid.* 53 The Missalian Priest. *Ibid.* xxi. 84 Was there euer. . . a more detestable Heresie then this Missaline transubstantiation? 1909 *Daily Chron.* 9 Oct. 4/4 The three brothers Maris might be re-incarnations of the Van Eyck brothers, or the de Limburg missalists.

missall (*Sc.*), **missar**: see MUZZLE, MISSER.

†**missary**. *Obs.* [ad. eccl. L. *missāri-us*, f. *missa* MASS *sb.*¹: see *-ARY*.] A Romanist or Romish priest.

1550 VERON *Godly Sayings* (1846) 34 The very missaries . . . do call it. . . the sacrifice of. . . praise. 1657 J. SERGEANT *Schism Dispatch* t 56 Such are neither easily deceivable by our Missaries, nor possibly undeceivable by Dr. H.

†**mi'ssatical**, *a.* *Obs.* [f. eccl. L. *missātic-us*, f. *missa* MASS *sb.*¹: see *-ATIC*.] Pertaining to the Mass.

a1670 HACKET *Abp. Williams* I. (1692) 101 Since he profess'd open adherence to the Romish Church and did not renounce the Missatical corruption of their priesthood. a1683 J. OWEN *Nat. & Causes Apostasy* Wks. 1852 VII. 99 Missatical sacrifices for the living and the dead.

†**mis-'savour**, *v.* *Obs.* [MIS-¹ I.] *intr. a.* To have defective sense of taste. *b. fig.* To have wrong notions of.

1402 *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 53 With wrong wrytyng he wrougte mykil care, and. . . foul fel fro the chirche, mis-saverynge of the sacrament. 1540 PALSGR. *Acolastus* H iv b, To vs also the palate myssesauoreth or mysse tasteth neuer a whytte.

†**mis'saw**. *Obs.* Forms: 3-4, 7 missawe, 4 mys(s)awe, mis(s)au(e, mys-, missagh. [f. MIS-¹ 4 + SAW *sb.*, saying.]

1. Evil speaking, calumny, slander, abuse.

a1225 *Ancr. R.* 124 Azein mis-sawe ofer misede, lo, heranont, remedie & salue. a1300 [see MISLOVING *vbl. sb.*]. a1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* xix. 3 All. . . wrangis and myssaghis. . . that thou suffird for vs. c1375 *Cursor M.* 5877 (Fairf.) Quat wene þai wip missawe fra my werk ham to drawe.

¶ 2. ? Wrong expression, perverted language. 1614 J. DAVIES *Ecl. in Browne Sheph. Pipe* G 4 So my sp'rits been stept In dulnesse, through these duller times missawes Of sik-like musicke (riming rudely cleept).

†**mis'say**, *sb.* *Obs.* Also 4 misai, 5 myssae. [f. next.] = prec.

a1300 *Cursor M.* 21474 Al has pis curt herd pi misai. c1460 *Towneley Myst.* xxiii. 568 If thou be crist. . . Com downe emangys vs all, And thole not thies myssaes [*rime* says].

mis-say (mis'sei), *v. arch.* Pa. t. and pa. pple. **mis-said** (mis'sed). Forms: see MIS-¹ I and SAY *v.*: also 4 misain, misaie; *pa. t.* misede. [ME. *misseggen*, *missei(n)*, etc. Cf. MDu. *misseggen*, LG. *miszeggen*, MHG. *mis(se)sagen*.]

1. *trans.* To speak evil of or against (a person); to abuse, slander, revile, vilify. Now *arch.* and *poet.*

a1225 *Ancr. R.* 186 Biddeð 3eorne uor þeo ou eni vuel doð ofer missiggeð. c1290 *Beket* 2036 in *S. Eng. Leg.*, Hold þinne mouthþ. . . þov mis-seist mi louerd þe king. 13. . . *Sir Beues* (A.) 1168 þow haddest vnriht, So te misain a noble knight! c1380 *Wyclif Wks.* (1880) 353 Crist was so patient. . . þat when he was mys-said he cursid not aȝen. 1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* v. i. 161 The kyngge commaunded that none of them vpon payne of dethe to myssaye them ne doo them ony harme. 1541 COPLAND *Guydon's Quest. Chirurg.* Eij b, Myssaye nat the auncyentes, nor dysprayne nat Hyppocrates. 1568 *Jacob & Esau* IV. xi, Cursed be the man that shall thee curse or missay. 1631 HEYWOOD *1st Pt. Fair Maid of West* III. 33 Is she such a Saint, None can missay her? 1872 TENNYSON *Gareth & Lynette* 923 Far liefer had I fight a score of times Than hear thee so missay me and revile. 1888 MORRIS *Dream John Ball* xii. 125 These men shall the blind and the fearful mock and missay.

† b. To say (something) with evil, abusive, or slanderous intent. *Obs.*

a1300 *Cursor M.* 14779 Mikel of him can þai missai. 1340 *Ayemb.* 189 By þe keuede huiche he ssel miszigge. 1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* VII. xi. 229 The myssayenge that ye mys-sayed me. 1530 PALSGR. 638/1, I never myssayd hym worde. 1593 DRAYTON *Ecl.* II. 95 And sore repents what he before misse-said. 1614 SYLVESTER *Parl. Vertues Royall* Wks. (Grosart) II. 134/2 And can suffer nought 'Gainst them to be mis-done, mis-said, mis-thought.

† 2. *intr.* To speak evil; to speak abusively, slanderously, arrogantly, or the like. *Obs.*

a1300 *Cursor M.* 13905 þou missais, deuel es in þe. c1386 CHAUCER *Manciple's T.* 249 He that hath misseyd. . . He may by no wey clepe his word agayn. 1481 CAXTON *Myrr.* I. v. 28 To whom it pleseth that they messaye. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* IV. vi. 27 Her tongue. . . brought forth speeches myld when she would haue missayd.

† b. To speak evil of. *Obs.*

a1300 *Cursor M.* 19420 Tua wittnes fals þai pam puruaid, To tell he had o godd missaid. c1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* 233 And of mynne olde seruauantis thow misseyst. 1477 *Paston Lett.* III. 185 Sum evyll tong. . . myss sayeth of me. 1579 SPENSER *Sheph. Cal.* Sept. 106 Their ill haviour garres men missay, Both of their doctrine, and of theyr faye.

3. *trans.* With pronominal or cognate obj.: To say amiss, wrongly, or incorrectly. Now *rare.*

a1400 *Cursor M.* 25192 (Cott. Galba) And of our praier crist es payd Sum tyme all if it be missayd. 1629 H. BURTON *Truth's Triumph* 254 Let men beleue that. . . which the diuine Scriptures doe say, and not which mens tongues doe mis-say. 1641 MILTON *Animadv.* §2 Wks. 1851 III. 203 Lest any thing in general might be missaid in their publick Prayers through ignorance. 1665 WITHER *Lord's Prayer Preamble*, Beseeching him to pardon what is misdore or missaid, by others, or misunderstood by me.

b. *intr.* To say what is not right or correct; to say something wrong or amiss.

1390 GOWER *Conf.* I. 19 And natheles I can noight seie, In aunter if that I misseye. c1489 CAXTON *Sonnes of Aymon* vii.

174 Ye have myssayed, For I never sawe Reynawde nor I wote not what he is. 1579 SPENSER *Sheph. Cal.* Sept. 2 Or Diggon her is, or I missaye. 1611 A. GILL in *Speed Theat. Gt. Brit.* Pref., Great love and little skill may cause mee to missay. 1816 BYRON *Siege of Cor.* Intro., Some of mosque, and some of church, And some, or I missay, of neither. 1879 BROWNING *Ivan Ivanovitch* 417 The Sacred Pictures—where skulks Innocence enshrined, Or I missay!

†**mis-'sayer**. *Obs.* [MIS-¹ 5.] An evil speaker, slanderer.

1340 *Ayemb.* 61 Blondere and misziggere byep of one scole. *Ibid.* 136, 177, 256. c1400 *Rom. Rose* 2231 If that any missayere Dispyse wimmen. 1481 CAXTON *Myrr.* I. v. 28 Myssayers felons & enuyous men that wil lerne no good.

†**mis-'saying**, *vbl. sb.* *Obs.* [MIS-¹ 3.] 1. The action of the verb MISSAY; evil speaking; slander, abuse.

13. . . in *Archiv Stud. neu. Spr.* LXXXI. 316/42 Blesset beo 3e. . . To whom þe world makeþ missiggyng. 1340 *Ayemb.* 66 þe myssiggynges þet is huanne þe on peyneþ pannopren and ziggeþ þe grate felonyes. c1440 *Jacob's Well* 83 Myssaying; þat is, when þou speykst euyll of an oþer mannys goodnesse. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 80 b, And asked of hym mercy and forgyuenes of his mis-sayenge. 1581 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* Ser. I. III. 433 For missaying, detracting and sclandering of the baillies.

2. Mis-statement.

1650 MILTON *Eikon.* Pref. (ed. 2) A 4 To. . . refute the mis-sayings of his book.

Misschelmasse, obs. form of MICHAELMAS.

mis-'script. [MIS-¹ 4.] A miswriting.

a1834 COLERIDGE *Notes & Lect.* (1849) I. 143 In treating this 'path' as a mere misprint or mis-script for 'put'. 1873 F. HALL *Mod. Eng.* 175 note, These mis-scripts [*analyse*, *paralyse*] look as if descendants of *αναλύω* and *παράλύω*, which are nothing.

missee, nonce-var. of MILCE, used for rime.

a1300 in *Rel. Ant.* I. 275 That he. . . bring us of this woning For his muchele misse [*rime blisce*].

misses (mist), *ppl. a.* [f. MISS *v.*¹ + *-ED*.] *a.* In senses of the vb. Also *dial.* of a heifer; Barren.

1615 WITHER *Sheph. Hunting* Ecl. iii, Thy mist pleasure. 1657 in *Burton's Diary* (1828) 195 It was a little missed sense, that might be mended. 1763 'THEOPH. INSULANUS' *Second Sight* 189 His account of a missed hatchet found by a dream. 1780 A. YOUNG *Tour Irel.* I. 259 Those who buy the mist heifers are farmers in Monaghan. 1898 *Westm. Gaz.* 6 Sept. 2/3 This missed train. 1905 *Daily Chron.* 24 Aug. 4/6 The undergraduate never heard more of the missed chapels.

† b. *missed way*: having missed the way; erring, straying. *Obs.*

1599 PORTER *Angry Wom. Abington* (1841) 116 To light my mist way feete to my right way.

c. *Med. missed abortion*: the retention of a fœtus in the womb for a period after it has died; also, the fœtus itself; *missed labour*: the retention of a fœtus in the womb beyond the normal period of pregnancy.

[1847 H. OLDHAM in *Guy's Hosp. Rep.* V. 109 A female carries a child in the womb to the full period of gestation; but the process of labour is literally missed, and lactation follows on completion of gestation. *Ibid.*, Cases resembling this, in its principal feature of labour being missed, have been recorded.] 1864 *Med. Times & Gaz.* 22 Oct. 449/2 Dr. Greenhalgh did not consider that Dr. Williams' cases could be placed under the head of missed labour. . . Dr. Oldham said that he had used the term as the most appropriate he could find. It was a case in which the time of natural labour passed by without any pains, and the child was not expelled. 1878 J. M. DUNCAN in *Ibid.* 28 Dec. 730/1 In a case of missed abortion. . . the important element of suspicion as to the real conditions may not have come into the mind either of the patient or her physician. *Ibid.*, This is a case in which you have. . . slight protraction of pregnancy, and then the condition of missed labour. 1936 W. SHAW *Text-bk. Gynaecol.* xii. 262 In missed abortion the signs of pregnancy disappear. 1971 E. S. TAYLOR *Beck's Obstetr. Pract.* (ed. 9) xxix. 436/1 Missed labor, unlike missed abortion, is extremely rare. Pregnancy continues to term in the normal manner, but near the expected date of confinement labor starts and then ceases after a time. 1972 W. BARR *Clin. Gynaecol.* xi. 148 There is a risk that, if a missed abortion is left in situ for over four weeks, difibrination of the blood can occur.

d. *missed approach* [APPROACH *sb.* 13], in *Aeronaut.*, an approach that is discontinued for any reason; esp. (with hyphen) *attrib.*

1951 *Gloss. Aeronaut. Terms* (B.S.I.) III. 20 *Missed-approach altitude*, the minimum height at which a final approach should be discontinued if it cannot be completed. *Ibid.* 21 *Missed-approach procedure*, procedure to be followed when an aircraft cannot complete final approach. 1971 *Flying Apr.* 42/3 Sometimes, the missed-approach procedure directs you to an NDB. 1973 *Black Panther* 13 Oct. 14/2 The Aero Commander pilot requested of Midway Tower a 'missed approach' (that he be allowed to go round again and make a second landing attempt).

mis-'see, *v.* [MIS-¹ I.] *trans.* To see imperfectly; to take a wrong view of. Also *absol.*

1591 FLORIO *2nd Fruites* 81 N. Well maie I want in habitlie, but neuer in affection. S. To much affection makes you mis-see both. 1840 CARLYLE *Heroes* v. (1841) 311 The man who cannot think and see; but only. . . missee the nature of the thing he works with? 1841 — *Misc. Ess.*, *Baillie* (1857) IV. 236 Herein he fundamentally mistook; mis-saw;—and so miswent. 1902 *Words of Eye-witness* 324 Its modest hues and stature being ridiculously mis-seen as 'purple-patched' and 'tall'.

missee, obs. form of MISSY.

mis-'seek, *v.* [MIS-¹ 1.] *trans.* and *intr.* To seek wrongly. So **mis-'seeking** *vbl. sb.*, **mis'sought** *ppl. a.*

1387-8 T. USK *Test. Love* II. xi. (Skeat) l. 48 Errorr in mankynde departeth thilke goodes by mis-seching, whiche he schulde have hole. a 1542 WYATT in *Tottel's Misc.* (Arb.) 87 The thing, that most is your desire, You do misseeke, with more trauell and care. 1563 *Mirr. Mag., Rivers* xxii, What myschiefs folow missought maryages. a 1628 F. GREVIL *Calica* lxvi, The heart of man mis-seeking for the best.

mis-'seem, *v.* Now rare. [MIS-¹ 1.] *trans.* To misbecome.

c 1400 *tr. Secreta Secret., Gov. Lordsh.* 62 Ne wost pou nocht pat yt mysemyys pi dignite.. whanne pou werys? 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* IV. vi. 108 Nor it sall neur me irk, na 3it misseme, The worthy Dido to hald in fresche memory. 1590 SPENSER *F.Q.* III. iii. 53 Ne certes, daughter, that same warlike wize, I weene, would you misseme. 1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* II. iv, He hath at least lent him nothing that doth belye him, or misseme him. a 1641 BP. MOUNTAGU *Acts & Mon.* (1642) 57 Divines ought not hold any opinion (it misseemeth their profession so to hold) which hath no footing in Scripture. 1819 *Chron.* in *Ann. Reg.* 523 A spirit that would not have missemed the most illustrious of her ancestry. 1836 CARLYLE in *Academy* 17 Sept. (1898) 272/1 His head is getting a shade of grey.. which does not mis-seem him, but looks very well.

† **mis-'seeming**, *vbl. sb.* *Obs.* [MIS-¹ 3.] ? False show.

1590 SPENSER *F.Q.* I. vii. 50 With her witchcraft and misseeming sweete.

mis-'seeming, *ppl. a.* [MIS-¹ 2.] Misbecoming, unseemly.

a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* lxxii. 15 Lo this misemand thing folous. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* I. Prol. 409 He.. haldis missemyng, Ay word by word to reduce any thing. *Ibid.* XII. i. 63 Of blude and frendschip na thyng mysemand [orig. *nec genus indecores*]. 1590 SPENSER *F.Q.* I. ix. 23 For never knight I saw in such misseeming plight. 1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* I. xxxvi, A thing which would no whit be misseeming or undecent.

misseif, *obs.* form of MISSIVE.

missel (mɪsəl). Forms: 1, 5 mistel, (1, 3 -il), 6 mistle, miscel, 6-7 missel(l), 7 mis(c)le, missle. [OE. *mistel*, (1) basil, (2) mistletoe, distinguished in the *Leechdoms* as *eorpmistel* and *acmistel* respectively: corresp. to OHG. *mistil* (MHG., G. *mistel*) mistletoe, early mod.Du. *mistel* 'viscum' (Kilian), 'glew' (Hexham), ON. only in comb. *mistilteinn* MISTLETOE (the Sw. and Da. *mistel* are prob. from LG.): of unascertained origin.]

† 1. Mistletoe. *Obs.*

c 725 *Corpus Gloss.* (Hessels) V 185 *Viscus*, mistel. c 825 *Epinal Gloss.* 1083 *Viscus*, mistil. c 1450 *Alphita* (Anecd. Oxon.) 192/1 [*Viscus*] g^s. wy de chene, a mistel. 1562 TURNER *Herbal* II. 164 b, Of the Missel or Misseltoe tre. 1566 WITHERS *Dict.* 22 b, Mistle, whiche groweth vpon aple trees and crabbe trees in a great nombre of white or yellow berries. 1573 TUSSEY *Husb.* (1878) 33 Giee sheepe to their fees the mistle of trees. 1610 BARROUGH *Meth. Physick* I. xxiv. (1639) 41 Mistle of the Oke. 1670 SWAN *Spec. M.* 246 Missel or Misseltoe, groweth.. upon trees.

† b. *attrib.*, as **missel-berry**, **-birdlime**, **-child**. 1562 TURNER *Herbal* II. 165 The thurse.. shiteth out the *miscal berries. 1658 SIR T. BROWNE *Gard. Cyrus* III. 123 The Quincunciall Specks on the top of the Miscal-berry. 1562 TURNER *Herbal* II. 164 b, The best *missel byrde lyme is freshe resemblinge a leke in Color within. 1579 LANGHAM *Gard. Health* (1633) 40 Missel birdlime, hath power to soften and ripen apomates with rosin and wax. 1608 SIR H. PLATT *Gard. Eden* (1653) 86 There you shall finde an Oake with Mistletoe therein, at the root whereof there is a *missel-child, whereof many strange things are conceived.

† 2. Basil, *Calamintha Clinopodium*. *Obs.*

c 1000 *Sax. Lechd.* I. 232 ðenim þas wyrte þe man ocimum & oðrum naman mistel nemnep. *Ibid.* II. 86 Eorð mistel. 12.. *MS. Bodl.* 130 lf. 54 b, Mistil. *Ocimum*.

3. Short for MISSEL-BIRD, MISSEL-THRUSH.

1845 *New Statist. Acc. Scotl.* XIV. (Ross & Cromarty) 189 The missel, blackbird, .. and throstle are common. 1882 *Proc. Berw. Nat. Club* IX. No. 3. 554 The Missels were fewer than usual.

missel, variant of MESEL *a.*

? 14.. *Iter Camerar.* xx. in *Balfour's Practicks* (1754) 582 Quhen they opin fish, they luke not gif they be missel fish, or not [cf. MESEL *a.* b, quot. a 1400].

missel, *obs.* Sc. form of MIZZLE.

misselane: see MESSELLAWNY.

misselany, *obs.* form of MISCELLANY.

'**missel-bird**. Now *dial.* Also 7 **missle-**, 8 **mizzel-**. [f. MISSEL. Cf. G. *mistelfink*, Du. *mistelvink*.] = MISSEL-THRUSH.

1626 BACON *Sylva* § 556 An Idle Tradition, that there is a Bird, called a Missel-Bird, that feedeth upon a seed which many times shee cannot digest [etc.]. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* II. vi. 98 One kind of thrush called *ἰσοβόπος*, the missel thrush or feeder upon misseltoe. 1676 WILLUGHBY *Ornith.* II. xvii. 137 *Turdus viscivorus major*. The Missel-Bird or Shrite. 1731 ALBIN *Nat. Hist. Birds* 31 The Mizzel-Bird, *Turdus Viscivorus*. 1768 PENNANT *Brit. Zool.* I. 226. 1773 G. WHITE *Selborne, To Pennant* 9 Nov., The people of Hampshire and Sussex call the Missel-bird the storm-cock. 1879 MISS JACKSON *Shropsh. Word-bk.*

misselden, **-din(e)**, *obs.* forms of MISTLETOE.

misselin, **-ling**, **-llane**, *obs.* forms of MASLIN².

misselling, **misselmas**, *obs.* ff. MIZZLING, MICHAELMAS.

'**missel-thrush**. [f. MISSEL. Cf. G. *mistel-drossel*.] A species of thrush, *Turdus viscivorus*, which feeds on the berries of the mistletoe.

1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) V. 320 The missel-thrush is distinguished from all of the kind by its superior size. 1774 G. WHITE *Selborne, To Barrington* Sept., Several magpies came determined to storm the nest of a missel-thrush. 1859 DARWIN *Orig. Spec.* III. 59 The recent increase of the missel thrush in parts of Scotland has caused the decrease of the song thrush. 1870 MORRIS *Earthly Par.* III. IV. 124 The sharp crying of the missel-thrush.

misselto(e), *obs.* forms of MISTLETOE.

† **mis-'semblance**. *Obs.* [MIS-¹ 4.] False semblance.

a 1641 SIR H. SPELMAN *Feuds* xx. Posth. Wks. (1698) 34 From such missemblances rise many errors.

missen, *obs.* form of MIZEN.

mis-'send, *v.* [MIS-¹ 1.] *trans.* To send wrong; to send to a wrong place or person. Chiefly in *ppl.* and *ppl. a.* **mis-'sent**.

14.. *Sir Beues* 1447² (MS.S.) He toke no leue, he is mys-sende. 1737 J. CHAMBERLAYNE *St. Gt. Brit.* (ed. 33) II. *Gen. List* 78 [Generall Letter-Office in Lombard-street].. Mr. Robert Parsons and Mr. John Barber, to overlook the Franks and mis-sent Letters. 1834 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Helen* II. 199 She pointed to the word 'mis-sent', written on the corner of the cover. 1839 MURCHISON *Silur. Syst.* I. xxix. 382 *note*, This sketch was missent. 1847-54 WEBSTER, *Missend*, to send amiss or incorrectly. 1841 EMERSON *Misc.* (1855) 249 It appears that there was some mistake in my creation; and that I have been missent to this earth.

† **mis-'sense**, *sb.* *Obs.* [MIS-¹ 4.] Wrong sense or meaning.

a 1618 SYLVESTER *Honor's Farwel* Wks. (1621) 1159 Without Offence, without Mis-sense, or Blame.

† **mis-'sense**, *v.* *Obs.* [MIS-¹ 1.] *trans.* To attach a wrong sense or meaning to.

1560 JEWELL *Serm. at Paul's Cross* Aijj, The false Prophets.. caused the people.. to missence the sacraments. 1627-47 FELTHAM *Resolves* I. lxxi. 215 Philoxenus.. hearing some masons, mis-sensing his lines.. falls to breaking their bricks amaine; they aske the cause, hee replies, they spoyle his work, and he theirs.

'**missense**, *a.* *Biol.* [MIS-¹ 4.] Causing or involving the insertion of a different amino-acid at a particular point in a polypeptide or protein molecule from that which is usual.

1961 LEVINTHAL & DAVISON in *Ann. Rev. Biochem.* XXX. 651 An alteration in any base pair by a mutagen raises the possibility of a class of so-called nonsense mutations, as well as a class of missense mutations.. A missense mutation in this context is one which causes a substitution of one amino acid for another at a particular position in the protein. 1974 *Nature* 2 Aug. 412/1 The missense mutation *trpA36* results in a Gly (GGA)→Arg (AGA) amino acid substitution at position 211 of the tryptophan synthetase A protein. *Ibid.* 413/1 The anticodons of the suppressor tRNAs are complementary to the missense codons suppressed by these tRNAs.

† **'misser**, **-ar**. *Obs.* [ad. eccl. L. *missarius* MISSARY.] A mass-priest.

a 1560 BECON *Jewel of Joy* Wks. II. 26 b, Verely these myssars are altygether amyse. 1604 [see MISSIFICAL].

misserie, *obs.* form of MISERY.

mis-'serve, *v.* Now rare. [In early use a. OF. *messervir* (see MIS-²); later f. MIS-¹ 1 + SERVE *v.*]

1. *trans.* To serve badly or unfaithfully; to do a disservice to.

1340 *Ayemb.* 20 þench hou uele zipe þou hest misserued oure hord Jesu crist. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 224 Of that the king his god misserveth, The poeple takth that he deserveth Hier in this world. 1475 *Paston Lett.* III. 130 If it be so that ye be mysse servyd ther. c 1500 *Geste Robyn Hode* cxc, I was mysserued of my dynere. 1584 *Extracts Aberdeen Reg.* (1848) II. 54 Quhilck [regrating of victual] is.. the caus that the pure commounis of this burght ar misservit. a 1626 BACON *Charge Sess. Verge* (1662) 19 Whereby a man may have that he thinketh he hath, and not be abused or misserved in that he buyes. 1727 ARBUTHNOT *Coins*, etc. xix. 200 Great Men who mis-served their Country, were often fined very highly.

† 2. To deprive of the services of. *Obs.*

1456 SIR G. HAYE *Law Arms* (S.T.S.) 147 Sen he.. mycht.. have had othis at will and wale, of quhilkis he has gert the King be misservit.

† 3. *intr.* To miss fire. *Obs.*

1661 *Justiciary Rec.* (S.H.S.) 10 George presented a Pistol to them which misserved. 1685 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2045/1 He presented his Pistol to the Country-man, but it mis-served.

† **mis-'service**. *Obs.* [MIS-¹ 4, 7.] A bad service; disservice.

1587 GOLDING *De Mornay* xxiv. 409 That seruice should rather bee a misseruice than a Service, if it were not according to his will. a 1660 *Contemp. Hist. Irel.* 1641-52 (1880) II. 1. 119 By those reciprocal misunderstandings a gape was open for the misservice of both kinge and kingdom.

misserye, **missese**, *obs.* ff. MISERY, MISEASE.

mis-set (mis'set), *v.* [MIS-¹ 1. Cf. MDu. *missetten*, *missitten*, OHG. *missisezzen*.]

1. *trans.* To set in a wrong place, misplace. c 1369 CHAUCER *Dethe Blaunche* 1210 Many a worde I ouer skipte In my tale for pure Fere Lest my wordys myssette were. a 1626 BACON *Charge Sess. Verge* (1662) 7 If.. that Boundary of Suits be taken away or mis-set, where shall be the end?

2. To put out of humour, 'upset'. *Sc.*

1501 DOUGLAS *Pal. Hon.* II. xxii, In recompence for his missettand saw, He sall 30ur hest in euerie part proclame. 1567 *Satir. Poems Reform.* IV. 12 In tyme be war fra ainis the work misset hir. 1790 J. FISHER *Poems* 143 (E.D.D.), I.. did's she bade, wha durst mis-set her? 1816 SCOTT *Bl. Dwarf* III, I did not say frighted, now—I only said mis-set wi' the thing. 1818 — *Hrt. Midl.* xviii, Our minnie's sair mis-set.

misset, **missese**, **misssey**: see MESSET, MISUSE, MISSAY *v.*, MISSY.

mis-'fire. [f. *phr.* to *miss fire*: see MISS *v.* 1 5 a. Cf. MISFIRE *sb.*] A failure to discharge or explode. Also *attrib.*

1811 *Sporting Mag.* XXXVIII. 290 It was done without a miss or a miss fire. 1881 *Times* 15 Jan. 5/6 The five-barrelled Gardner fired 339, with one miss-fire in the minute, worked single handed. 1914 W. OWEN *Let.* 28 Aug. (1967) 281 After your deplorable miss-fire fashion. 1933 *Times Lit. Suppl.* 2 Mar. 148/4 Narrating the missfire of a tired New York business man who hoped his wife and daughter would fly with him.

† **mis'shameful**, *a.* *Obs.* [MIS-¹ 8.] Shameful.

Perhaps the word originally written by Capgrave was intended as a form of *mischiefful*.

c 1440 CAPGRAVE *Life St. Kath.* v. 649 þou mysshaf[m]ful [v. rr. *myschamful*, *shameful*, *vnshamfulle*] doggeful of boost.

mis-shape (mis'ʃeɪp), *sb.* Now rare. [MIS-¹ 4.] A bad or deformed shape or figure; deformity. Also *concr.* a mis-shapen body or person.

c 1465 *Eng. Chron.* (Camden 1856) 7 The whiche Edmund hadde a crokid bak and was a mysshape. 1542 UDALL *Erasm. Apoph.* 223 Silenus.. whom for his monstrous mysshape,.. Jupiter, Apollo [etc.],.. used for their foole. 1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* I. 530 The duels of Crowland with their long tailed buttocks, and ugly mishapes. 1654 WHITELOCKE *Mem.* (1732) 596/1 Hardly to be called Men or Women, by reason of their mishapes. 1875 G. MACDONALD *Malcolm* I. xxii. 281 Disorder and misshape must appear to it the law of the universe.

mis-shape (mis'ʃeɪp), *v.* [MIS-¹ 1.] *trans.* To shape ill; to give a bad form to; to deform. *lit.* and *fig.*

1450-1530 *Myrr. our Ladye* 98 Oure.. soulle.. ys made to hys lykenesse but yt was deyoiled and darykyd and mysshape by synne. 1530 PALSGR. 637/2, I myshappe, or bring out of facyon. 1583 GOLDING *Calvin on Deut.* cix. 669 Such as mishape thinges by their inchauntments. 1590 SPENSER *F.Q.* II. v. 27 Whom.. she does transforme.. And horribly mishappes with ugly sightes. 1673 HOWE *Self Dedication* 292 They do strangely mis-shape religion who frame to themselves a religion made up of.. doubts and fears. 1703 J. SAVAGE *Let. Antients* viii. 49 Mishape me, if you please, into any Monstrous Form. 1798 COLERIDGE *Picture Poems* (1864) 157 A thousand circlets spread And each mis-shape the other. 1858 GREENER *Gunnery* 436 If the distance the drops fall be not sufficiently great, and they reach the water in a semi-fluid state, the resistance of the water mis-shapes them.

misshape, variant of MISHAP *v.*

mis-shaped (mis'ʃeɪpt), *ppl. a.* [MIS-¹ 2.] = next.

1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* xxxviii. (Percy Soc.) 192 His great body, Which was mishaped ful right wonderly. 1593 SHAKS. 3 *Hen. VI.* III. ii. 170 My mis-shap'd Trunke, that beares this Head. 1601 WEEVER *Mirr. Mart.* 203 Bleareyde, mishapt, vntoward, impious. 1709 POPE *Ess. Crit.* 171 Some figures monstrous and mis-shap'd appear, Consider'd singly, or beheld too near. 1876 T. HARDY *Ethelberta* (1890) 380 Did you ever see anything so ugly as that hand—a mis-shaped monster, isn't he?

Hence † **mis'shapedness**, deformity.

1610 HEALEY *St. Aug. Citee of God* 900 A statuary.. can mold or cast it [i.e. a statue] new.. without all the former misshapednesse.

† **mis-'shapement**. [MIS-¹ 4.] Deformity.

1653 H. MORE *Antid. Ath.* III. xi. Wks. (1712) 122 What is that outward misshapement of Body, to the inward deformity of their Souls?

† **mis-'shapen**, *v.* *Obs.* rare. [? f. MIS-SHAPEN *pa. pple.*] = MIS-SHAPE *v.*

c 1440 *Alphabet of Tales* 361, I am aferd þat I sall oght be mysshapend [cf. *ante* sho was shapen to be a biche whelp]. 1555 EDEN *Decades* To Rdr. (Arb.) 53 People mysshapened with phantastical opinions. 1788 *Trifler* No. xvi. 217, I conceived that the purest favour of Providence might be so perverted and mishapened, that [etc.].

mis-shapen (mis'ʃeɪp(ə)n), *ppl. a.* Forms: 4-6 **mys-**, **mischapen**, (5 -on, -yn, 6 -shapin), 6-7 **mishapen**, 4- **misshapen**, (7- **mis-shapen**). Also 4-5 **myschape**, **mysshap(e)**. [f. MIS-¹ 2 + *shapen*, *pa. pple.* of SHAPE *v.*]

1. Having a bad or ugly shape; ill-shaped; deformed; monstrous.

c 1375 *Cursor M.* 8076 (Fairf.) Sagh men neuer of na cures sa mishapen creatures. c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 5482 Mysshapoun

bestes. *Ibid.* 7758 There met hym pis Mawhown, pat was so mysshap. c1440 *Promp. Parv.* 339/2 Myschape thynge yn kynde, monstruosus. 1530 PALSGR. 637/1 He is the moste mysshapen slovyng that ever you sawe. 1581 PETTIE tr. *Guazzo's Civ. Conv.* III. (1586) 123 b, It sildome falleth out, that a good modie is lodged in a mishapen bodie. 1594 SHAKS. *Rich.* III. 1. ii. 251 On me, that halts, and am mishapen thus? 1687 DRYDEN *Hind & P.* III. 1054 A mishapen ugly race; The curse of God was seen on every face. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 50 ¶3 An huge mis-shapen Rock that grew upon the Top of the Hill. 1833 HT. MARTINEAU *Charmed Sea* iv. 48 Jagged, misshapen pieces of silver. 1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits, Character*, The mis-shapen hairy Scandinavian troll.

2. *transf.* and *fig.* Badly formed, shaped, or framed; distorted; †morally monstrous or ugly.

13... *E.E. Allit.* P. B. 1355 In notyng of nwe metes & of nice gettes, Al was pe mynde of pat man, on misshapen pinges. 1509 BARCLAY *Shyp of Folyis* (1570) 8 If I should write all the euils manifolde, That proceedeth of this counterfaite abusion, And misshapen fashions I neuer should haue done. 1579 G. HARVEY *Letter-bk.* (Camden) 59 A mis-shapin illfavorid freshe copy of my precious poems. 1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* i. xxiv, Crooked and mis-shapen minds. a1631 DONNE *Poems* (1650) 93 Mishapen Cavils, palpable untruths. 1633 G. HERBERT *Temple, Ch. Militant* 46 Such power hath mightie Baptisme to produce For things mis-shapen, things of highest use. 1670 in *12th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 15 Their ordinary designs [in tapestry] for the most part being deformed and mishapen. 1809 W. IRVING *Hist. New York* iv. iii. (1820) 238 Some dozen... mis-shapen, nine-cornered Dutch oaths and epithets that crowded all at once into his gullet.

†3. 'Without form' (*Gen.* i. 2). *Obs.* 1639 HORN & ROB. *Gate Lang. Unl.* ii. §20 A kind of darke and mis-shapen thicke fogge.

4. 'In Shakespeare, perhaps, it once signifies ill directed; as, to shape a course' (J.).

1592 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* III. iii. 131 Thy wit, that Ornament, to shape and Loue, Mishapen in the conduct of them both.

Hence mis-'shapenly *adv.* mis-'shapeness († mishapness), deformity.

1587 GOLDING *De Mornay* ix. (1592) 123 Euen mishapness it self is a kind of shape. 1611 COTGR., *Monstruëusement*, monstrously; mishapenly. 1621 BP. MOUNTAGU *Diatribæ* 94 To let you see the mishapness of your Argument. 1883 B. HARTE *Carquinez Woods* i. 3 At times this life seemed to take visible form, but as vaguely, as mis-shapenly as the phantom of a nightmare. 1903 G. MATHESON *Repr. Men of Bible* Ser. II. 271 It was as if a deformed creature... for the first time beheld his mishapness.

misshood ('mishud). [f. MISS sb.³ + -HOOD.] The condition of a young unmarried woman.

1861 THACKERAY *Philip* xvii, When she used to read the Wild Irish Girl or the Scottish Chiefs in the days of her misshood. 1886 *Blackw. Mag.* CXXXIX. 493 Pretty daughters... emerging from bread-and-butter-misshood.

missible ('misib(ə)l), *a. rare.* [f. L. *miss-*, ppl. stem of *mittere* to send + -IBLE. (*Missibilia* occurs for *missilia* in Sidonius.) Cf. OF. (*lettres*) *missibles*.] Capable of being sent.

1789 G. KEATE *Pelew Isl.* 315 Their spears... not being in general missible beyond fifty or sixty feet. 1809 LAMB *Let. to Coleridge* 30 Oct., This Custom-and-Duty Age would have made the Preacher on the Mount take out a licence and St. Paul's Epistles would not have been missible without a stamp.

missie, var. MISSY.

† **mi'ssific**, -fical, *adjs. Obs.* Also 7 *erron.* -afique. [f. eccl. L. *missific-us*: see -IC, -ICAL.] Celebrating Mass.

1604 *Answ. Supplic. Masse-priests* viii, These Missificall Missers. 1607 R. C[AREW] tr. *Estienne's World of Wonders* 343 Without interrupting his missificall deuotion. 1624 DARCIE *Birth of Heresies* xxii. 105 Abolishing your Pompilian and Missafique Idolatries.

† **mi'ssificate**, *v. Obs.* [f. ppl. stem of eccl. L. *missificāre*, f. *missa* MASS sb.¹: see -FICATE.] *intr.* To perform Mass. So † **missification**.

1641 MILTON *Ch. Govt.* v. Wks. 1851 III. 115 What can be gather'd hence but that the Prelat would still sacrifice?... he would missificate. 1641 R. BAILLIE *Parallel Liturgy v. Mass* Bk. 2 None but Schismatics will denie their harmonie with the ancients in this Missification. 1694 MOTTEUX *Rabelais* iv. lxvii. (1737) 277 Fourteen missificating Arch-lubbers.

missikin ('misikin). *jocular.* Also missakin (?), missykin. [f. MISSY + -KIN.] A little 'miss' or young lady.

1815 ZELUCA III. v. 149 Zeluca flew to the bell, with an exclamation, that but for her she should have forgot the Missikin in toto. 1839 *Tait's Mag.* VI. 35 Little mannikin lords and missykin ladies. 1863 HOLME LEE *A. Warleigh* III. 271 'It will be your turn some day, missikin'... 'No, it will never be my turn, for I purpose to lead a single life'.

missil, perverted form of MESLE *Obs.*

1610 GUILLIM *Heraldry* §5. ii. 241 Those Armes... doe admit... intermixture, of one colour with another, for which cause they are of Leigh termed Missils. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*

missile ('misail, 'misil), *a. and sb.* Also 7 -il(l), -al. [ad. L. *missilis* (neut. sing. *missile* as sb., missile weapon), f. *miss-*, ppl. stem of *mittere* to send; see -ILE. In OFr., Godefroy cites *missiles dardz*,

and Cotgr. has *feu missile*, 'a squib, or other fire-work throwne'.]

A. adj. a. Capable of being thrown; adapted to be discharged from the hand or from a machine or engine: chiefly in *missile weapon*.

1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* IX. xvi. (1623) 840 Women and children assaill the English from their windowes with all sorts of missill things. 1627 MAY *Lucan* III. 505 The Greeks missill weapons. a1711 KEN *Edmund* Poet. Wks. 1721 II. 313 The Pagans all the Traitors drave before, To shield them from the Anglians missile store. 1725 POPE *Odyss.* IX. 183 We bend the bow, or wing the missile dart. 1817 KEATINGE *Trav.* II. 2 Every missile article being immediately laid hands on by them and showered on us. 1872 E. W. ROBERTSON *Hist. Ess.* Introd. 13, The horseman... used his spears, ... as missile weapons.

b. Applied to weapons that discharge arrows, bullets, or the like. *rare.*

1819 SCOTT *Ivanhoe* xxx, Their long-bows, slings, and other missile weapons. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xiii. III. 371 To alter his missile weapon [sc. a gun] into a weapon with which he could encounter an enemy hand to hand.

c. *transf.* and *fig.*

1756 BURKE *Subl. & B.* Wks. 1808 I. 224 The porcupine with his missile quills. 1791 COWPER *Iliad* XI. 325 With missile force of massy stones. 1813 JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1830) IV. 227 Since the invention of gunpowder has armed the weak as well as the strong with missile death. 1864 SWINBURNE *Atalanta* 60 But Meleager smote, and with no missile wound, the monstrous boar.

d. *Zool.* Applied to the filaments which *Actinia bellis* sends out on provocation.

1855 GOSSE *Mar. Zool.* I. 29 *Actinia*. . . destitute... of missile filaments. 1856 TUGWELL *Man. Sea-Anemones* 90. *B. sb.*

1. a. A missile object or weapon, as a stone discharged from a sling, an arrow, a bullet.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Missil* (*missile*), a dart, stone, arrow, or other thing thrown or shot. 1828-41 TYTLER *Hist. Scot.* (1864) I. 79 The missiles which they [sc. engines of war] threw consisted of leaden balls. 1829 SCOTT *Demonol.* x. 377 Surprisingly quick at throwing stones, turf and other missiles. 1847 TENNYSON *Princess* Prol. 45 Some were whelm'd with missiles of the wall. 1897 FRAZER *Pausanias* I. 534 Despite the cross-fire of missiles and the bitter cold. *fig.* 1833 I. TAYLOR *Fanat.* ii. 28 The word [fanaticism] is the favourite missile of that opprobrious contempt [etc.]. 1866 G. MACDONALD *Ann. Q. Neighb.* ix. (1878) 167 All my missiles of argument were lost.

b. *Mil.* A destructive projectile that during part or all of its course is self-propelling and directed by remote control or automatically.

1945 (27 Aug.), etc. [see GUIDED a. b]. 1945 *Sci. Amer.* Nov. 283/3 Communications systems between air and ground making possible the most intricate maneuvers... by... pilotless missiles. 1946 *Aeroplane Spotter* 1 June 128/1 A rocket-propelled missile carries its oxygen internally, whereas a jet-propelled missile takes in its oxygen from the atmosphere. 1954, etc. [see BALLISTIC a. d]. 1956 *Newswweek* 7 May 19/1 The 'Nike B' is designed as an antimissile missile as well as an improved version of the anti-aircraft 'Nike' weapons. 1959 *Times Lit. Suppl.* 13 Feb. 79/2 Some of the smaller European members of N.A.T.O. have given notice that they will not allow American intermediate-range missiles to be stationed in their territory in time of peace. 1964 *Ann. Reg.* 1963 221 Another factor may have been a realization that the arms race was becoming ruinously expensive, and... a partial test ban would prevent the United States from outpacing the U.S.S.R. in research on an antimissile missile. 1973 *Sci. Amer.* Nov. 27/2 Under the SALT I agreement the U.S.S.R. is allowed about 25 percent more offensive missiles than the U.S.

c. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *missile base, carrier, gap* [GAP sb.¹ 6 a] *silo, site, submarine; missile-armed, -firing, launching* adjs.

1959 *Daily Tel.* 20 May 10/2 The nuclear-powered, missile-armed submarine offers itself as the costly major strategic weapon of the future. 1969 *New Scientist* 28 Aug. 421/2 The Royal Navy has only three fast patrol boats in service and none of these is missile-armed. 1956 W. A. HEFLIN *U.S. Air Force Dict.* 329/1 Missile base. 1958 *Listener* 3 July 7/2 The Soviet Union's aim is to attract Iceland out of the Nato alliance because she is fearful of the American missile bases there. 1957 *Economist* 21 Dec. 1025/2 The wheels of the missile-carriers rumble towards Europe from east and west. 1958 *Listener* 20 Feb. 303 The missile-firing nuclear-powered submarine will... prove the most potent form of nuclear attack in the future. 1959 *Economist* 13 June 1020/2 The Air Force gets an additional \$170 million to help close the 'missile gap'. 1962 *Listener* 19 Apr. 697/1 The passages on the 'missile gap' are a little dated, since Mr Kennedy has now told us that it scarcely ever existed. 1958 *New Statesman* 2 May 600/1 A missile-launching site. 1965 H. KAHN *On Escalation* vii. 141 The Soviets could increase pressure on us by simultaneously stationing missile-launching submarines or ships off our coasts, by sabotaging communications, [etc.]. 1967 *Economist* 28 Oct. 371/1 Their programme includes planes and medium-range missile silos as well as three Polaris-type submarines. 1974 *Times* 24 Oct. 6/8 Under the 1972 agreements the Soviet Union was allowed to have 1,618 operational land-based missile silos. 1949 *Aviation Week* 21 Feb. 11/3 (*heading*) Defense chiefs ask guided missile site. 1962 *Listener* 29 Mar. 553/1 On-site inspections of airfields and missile-sites. 1959 *New Statesman* 3 Jan. 6/3 A similar sum, according to one estimate, will be needed for the 40 Polaris missile-submarines which the Navy says it requires. 1974 L. DEIGHTON *Spy Story* xii. 119 They'll have one missile submarine close enough to fire.

2. *pl.* = L. *missilia, res missiles, largesse* (consisting of sweets, perfumes, etc.) thrown by the Roman emperors to the people.

1606 HOLLAND *Sueton.* 183 Scattered also abroad there were for the people Missils, during the whole time of those Plaies. 1647 A. ROSS *Mystag. Poet.* vi. (1675) 126 The

Romans were very lavish in their missals or larges at this solemnity.

'**missileman**. Also missile man, missile-man. [f. MISSILE *a.* and *sb.* + MAN *sb.*¹] One who is engaged in the construction, design, flying, or operation of a missile (sense B. 1 b).

1951 [see BIRD *sb.* 4 d]. 1961 *Amer. Speech* XXXVI. 234 The verb *destruct* is used by missile men to describe the push-button blowing up of a missile. 1962 *Daily Tel.* 7 Feb. 1/6 (*heading*) 300 missile men to lose jobs. 1963 *Ann. Reg.* 1962 35 The rapid development of the missile-men's craft. 1964 *Economist* 29 Feb. 803/3 The plight of the redundant missile-men.

missilery ('misailəri). *N. Amer.* Also missilry. [f. MISSILE *sb.* + -ERY.] Missiles collectively; a collection of missiles.

1880 *Harper's Mag.* Sept. 506/1 There were in her main-mast eighteen large grape, and sixteen musket-balls, besides smaller missilery in profusion. 1957 *Britannica Bk. of Year* 512/1 In military affairs, the prominence of the guided missile as a weapon was indicated by such terms as *missilry*, a collective term for such missiles. 1959 *Life* (Internat. ed.) 13 Apr. 20/1 We do have a mass of evidence to indicate that the Soviets have gone all-out in missilery. 1973 *Daily Colonist* (Victoria, B.C.) 27 Apr. 4/7 The [transistor] devices became important foundation stones of military aviation, missilery, and space exploration, where it is vital to save space and weight.

missilry, variant of MESELRY.

missiness ('misinis). [f. MISSY *a.* + -NESS.] = MISSISHNESS.

1857 J. MILLER *Alcohol* (1858) 97 The designation of water-drinker can carry no imputation of missiness or mediocrity.

missing ('misɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. MISS *v.*¹ + -ING¹.] †1. Absence, privation, lack. *Obs.*

a1300 *Cursor M.* 14228 We sal find missing witerli Of vr god freind o bethani. 1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. xi. 201 God wol nat let hym sterue In myschef for lacke of mete ne for myssynge of clopes. c1440 *York Myst.* i. 48 Of myrthe neuermore to haue myssyng. c1530 LD. BERNERS *Arth. Lyt. Bryt.* (1814) 499 Theyr hoost is... in great trouble for the myssyng of theyr emperoure. 1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* IX. iv. 48 Vpon which his suddaine flight and missing, the Emperesse Maud... was suspected to be guiltie of his death. 1611 SHAKS. *Cymb.* v. v. 275 My Lord... Vpon my Ladies missing, came to me With his sword drawne. 1634 BP. HALL *Contempl. N.T., Resurrection* 282 Shee freely confesseth the cause of her grieffe to be the missing of her Saviour.

2. Failure to hit, obtain, attain to, or take advantage of.

a1547 *SURREY Æneid* II. (1557) D 2 Whether by fate, or missing of the way. 1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* i. liv, Without ever missing he would every time make it goe through a needles-eye. a1628 PRESTON *New Covt.* (1629) 586 The missing of time bringeth misery. 1660 PEPYS *Diary* 28 Mar., This day we had news of the election at Huntingdon for Bernard and Pedley at which my Lord was much troubled for his friends' missing of it. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 15 ¶ 7 The missing of an Opera the first Night. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* III. i. 301 The currents were driving us to the northward... and we thereby risked the missing of the Ladrone. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* XIII. ii, These kind of hair-breadth missings of happiness. 1858 O. W. HOLMES *Aut. Breakf.-t.* ix, That trick of throwing a stone at a tree and attaching some mighty issue to hitting or missing.

† b. **missing-wood** (*Bowls*): see *quot. Obs.*

1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* s.v. *Bowling*, Bowl-room, or missing-wood, is when a bowl has free passage, without striking on any other.

† 3. Fault, error. *Obs.*

a1568 ASCHAM *Scholem.* II. (Arb.) 88 Shew his faultes iently, ... of such missings, ientle admonished of, proceedeth glad and good heed taking. 1664 PEPYS *Diary* 10 Aug., To see him... read it all over, without any missing, when... I could not... read one... letter of it.

'**missing**, *ppl. a.* [f. MISS *v.*¹ + -ING².]

1. Not present; not found; absent; gone. *spec. the missing*, soldiers (sailors, etc.) neither present after an action nor known to have been killed or wounded; so *missing, presumed dead* (in *quot.*, *fig.*). In wider use: (*to be*) *among the missing*: to be absent, to absent oneself (*U.S. colloq.*).

a1530 HEYWOOD *Play of Love* (Brandl) 24 Whiche one ones founde I fynde of all the rest Not one myssyng. c1566 *Merie Tales of Skelton* in Wks (1843) I. p. lxviii, Skelton was verry angry that his cup was mysynge. 1607 SHAKS. *Temp.* v. i. 255 There are yett missing of your Companie Some few odde Lads. 1611 BIBLE *1 Kings* xx. 39 Keep this man: if by any meanes he be missing, then shall thy life be for his life. 1671 MILTON *P.R.* II. 15 Moses was in the Mount, and missing long. 1716 SWIFT *Phyllis* 26 Wks. 1751 VII. 168 Next Morn betimes the Bride was missing. 1833 HT. MARTINEAU *Manch. Strike* i. 8 Missing from home. a1845 HOOD *Waterloo Ballad* 40 Before I'm set in the Gazette As wounded, dead, and missing. 1848 ARNOULD *Marine Insur.* (1866) I. II. ii. 524 The ship is what is called a missing ship, i.e. has been so long on the voyage that the owner has reason to suspect that she has met with some casualty. 1855 T. C. HALIBURTON *Nat. & Hum. Nat.* I. i. 10 If a person inquires if you are at home, the servant is directed to say, No, if you don't want to be seen, and choose to be among the missing. 1859 in Bartlett *Dict. Amer.* (ed. 2) 273 There comes old David for my militia fine. I don't want to see him, and think I will be among the missing. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. xxvii. 212 In a moment the missing man was drawn from between its jaws [sc. of the fissure]. 1900 *Daily News* 26 May 4/2 War Office Statement... The term 'missing' means that a soldier's fate has not been definitely ascertained. 1917

'CONTACT' *Airman's Outings* p. xii, Once eleven of our machines were posted as 'missing' in the space of two days. 1918 W. OWEN *Let.* 8 Oct. (1967) 581 Must now write to hosts of parents of missing, etc. 1962 *Listener* 11 Oct. 585/1 His [sc. Schönberg's] music seemed dead-alive on more than one occasion... Ernest Newman... reported him missing, presumed dead, just because he did not seem to have made it in time.

2. That fails to hit.
a 1586 SIDNEY *Astr. & Stella* xxiii, The curious wits, .. With idle paines, and missing ayme, do guesse. 1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* 1. xxxix, A never-missing runner at the Ring.

3. Of a crop: That has failed. ? *Obs.*
1777 A. Hunter's *Georgical Ess.* 408 Finding some beds I had sown very early with onions to be a missing crop.

4. Special collocations: missing link, (a) something lacking to complete a series; (b) *Zool.* a hypothetical type assumed to have existed between two related types; *esp.* a hypothetical animal assumed to be a connecting link between man and the anthropoid apes; also applied trivially to an animal (or person) supposed to resemble the latter; missing mass *Sci.*, the amount by which an observed or measured mass falls short of an expected or inferred mass; *spec.* in *Astr.*, the difference between the mass of a galaxy or cluster of galaxies calculated dynamically and the sum of the masses of the visible objects in the system; also, the difference between the mass there must be in the universe if it is closed and the total mass accounted for by direct observation; missing person, a person whose whereabouts are unknown (and who is being sought); also *attrib.* of an organization, etc., recording information about such persons; missing word, a term which arose in 1892 in connexion with 'competitions' instituted by certain periodicals, the object being for the competitors to guess the appropriate word to fill a gap left in a given sentence.

1851 LYELL *Elem. Geol.* xvii. 220 A break in the chain implying no doubt many *missing links in the series of geological monuments which we may some day be able to supply. 1862 G. DU MAURIER *Let.* Oct. in *Young G. du Maurier* (1951) 178, 1. . . said that if he would take the trouble to make a post mortem on the Irish rought I intend to kill next Sunday in the Park, he might convince himself that the 'missing link' had been found. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) IV. 154 The metaphysical imagination was incapable of supplying the missing link between words and things. [1876 tr. E.H.P.A. *Haecel's Hist. Creation* II. xxii. 293 Although the preceding ancestral stage is already so nearly akin to genuine Men that we scarcely require to assume an intermediate connecting stage, still we can look upon the speechless Primæval Men (Alali) as this intermediate link.] 1879 *Gentl. Mag.* CXLV. 298 The early critics of the hypotheses of evolution were not slow to fix upon 'missing links' and their nature. 1883 T. TYLER in *Time* VIII. 476 The exhibition at the Westminster Aquarium of... 'The Missing Link', or, according to another description, 'The Human Monkey'. a 1930 D. H. LAWRENCE *Phoenix II* (1968) 569 One woman... wrote to me out of the blue: 'You, who are a mixture of the missing-link and the chimpanzee, etc.'—and told me my name stank. 1936 A. O. LOVEJOY *Great Chain of Being* viii. 235 By 1760 the triumphs of the missing-link hunters were being celebrated in verse. 1966 R. & D. MORRIS *Men & Apes* v. 126 Albertus [Magnus] made the first attempt to bridge the gap between man and the rest of the animal world by means of a kind of 'missing link' in the shape of the pygmy and the ape. 1967 *Astrophysical Jnl.* CXLVIII. 713 It has been known for some time that the mass in ordinary galaxies is inadequate by a factor of about 40 to close the Universe... Apparently the *missing mass necessary for a closed Universe could not be uniformly distributed hydrogen. 1968 M. S. LIVINGSTON *Particle Physics* v. 93 The magnitude of the excitation of such a heavier particle is given by the 'missing mass' calculated from the *Q*-equation when the mass of the normal particle is assumed. 1970 *New Scientist* 9 Apr. 57/1 Information about the incoming pi meson, the target proton and the recoil proton is sufficient to calculate the 'missing mass'. 1976 G. B. FIELD in E. H. AVRETT *Frontiers Astrophysics* xii. 529 The missing mass in the Coma cluster or other clusters. 1982 *Nature* 24 June 623/1 Such holes might today provide the 'missing mass' known to reside in clusters of galaxies and galactic haloes. 1876 GEO. ELIOT *Dan. Der.* III. iii. 39 There were safer means than advertising: men might be set to work whose business it was to find *missing persons. 1943 R. CHANDLER *Lady in Lake* (1944) ii. 15 It will mean going to the Missing Persons Bureau. 1967 R. RENDELL *Wolf to Slaughter* ii. 20 They didn't want to add to their Missing Persons list if they could help it. 1970 *Guardian* 7 Jan. 18/2 A 'missing person' poster for station notice boards will be issued soon. 1975 'E. LATHEN' *By Hook or by Crook* xv. 147 The... kids had been missing persons all through the war. 1892 *Times* 14 Dec. 9/4 The decision of Sir John Bridge, to the effect that the *'missing word' competitions... are contrary to the law by which lotteries are forbidden. *Ibid.* 17 Dec. 7/6 'Missing Word' Lotteries. 1892 *Spectator* 17 Dec. 882/1 The fortunate guessers of the 'missing word'. 1898 GISSING *Town Traveller* xxv, The missing word this week, discovered by an East-end licensed victualler, was *pick-me-up*.

Hence †'missingly *adv.*, with a sense of loss. 1611 SHAKS. *Wint. T.* IV. ii. 35, I haue (missingly) noted, he is of late much retired from Court.

missiology (mɪs'ɪɒlədʒi). [*f.* MISSI(ON *sb.* + -OLOGY.)] The study of the methods, purpose, etc., of religious missions.

1937 *Tablet* 23 Oct. 545/1 (*heading*) The science of missiology. First principles of mission work. *Ibid.*, Missiology is a new word for a new science. 1961 A. V.

SEUMOIS in G. H. Anderson *Theol. Christian Mission* II. 133 Practical missiology, scientifically theological, covers the study of mission spirituality and mission methodology. 1971 *Sunday Times* (Johannesburg) 28 May 30/5 (Advt.), Senior Lecturer in Ecclesiastical History and Missiology. 1975 *Church Times* 11 July 2/5 Miss Myrtle Langley is to be head of the new department of missiology... at Trinity College, Bristol.

So missiological *a.*, of or pertaining to missiology; missiologist, one who concerns himself with missiology.

1951 *Theology* LIV. 349 The aim of missions... is... as a distinguished Roman Missiologist has said, to 'found' the Church'. 1957 *Scottish Jnl. Theol.* X. 300 One meets here the biblical theologian, the scientist in religions, the missionary and 'missiologist'. 1961 A. V. SEUMOIS in G. H. Anderson *Theol. Christian Mission* II. 123 The writing which marked the launching of the modern missiological movement. 1970 J. POWER *Mission Theol. Today* p. ix, There is a lacuna that so far has not been filled either by missionaries themselves or by missiologists. 1971 N. Q. KING *Christian & Muslim in Afr.* 90 Leaving aside such theological and missiological considerations, a large number of African Christians ask us to compare some of the Christians of the older generation.

mission ('mɪʃən), *sb.* [*ad. L. missiō-em*, n. of action *f. mittĕre* (miss-) to send. Cf. *F. mission*, in OF. = expenses (Cotgr.), from 16th c. in sense 3, from 17th c. in sense 4; Sp. *mission*, formerly *mission* (= 'dismissal' in Orozco 1611 s.v. *Missa*); It. *missione*.]

† 1. *a.* The action or an act of sending. *Obs.* 1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* III. iii. 189 Whose glorious deedes... Made emulous missions 'mongst the gods themselues, And draue great Mars to faction. 1611 FLORIO, *Missione*, a mission, a sending. 1647 *Missive of Consolation* Pref. A 2, This Mission of my thoughts into my country. 1658 OSBORN *Adv. Son* Wks. (1673) 225 Nor can this Mission to the Tower be looked upon for less than the best Fortune so high a Malefactor could be capable of. 1662 PETTY *Taxes* 13 The numerous missions of Cattle and Sheep out of Ireland. 1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India & P.* 87 The Extent of the Presidency is larger in its Missions than Residency.

b. Among the Jesuits, the sending of members of the order to seminaries abroad or on missionary work; also, a body of men thus sent, or the errand on which they are sent. *Obs.* 1598 in Foley *Rec. Eng. Prov. Soc. Jesus* (1878) III. 723 Ye continuallie confluence of the rares and bestes [sic] wittes of our nation to the Seminares, and ther constance in following their missions. *Ibid.* 724 Thes evident testimonies of missions and remissions... sent continuallie to Fr. P. by expresse messengers. 1606 *Ibid.* 268 Being sent in mission to the Colledge of Siville. 1644 *Ibid.* 66.

2. A sending or being sent to perform some function or service; *Theol.* the sending of the Second or Third Person of the Trinity by the First, or of the Third Person by the Second, for the production of a temporal effect. 1609 BIBLE (Douay) *Joel* ii. comm., The mission of the Holie Ghost performed on Whitsunday. 1676 HALE *Contempl.* 1. 310 The miraculous Mission of his Holy Spirit visibly and audibly. 1745 tr. *Coellogon's Univ. Hist. Arts & Sci.* II. 1180 The Mission whereby Christ came into the World in the human Flesh. 1752 J. GILL *Trinity* vii. 138 The greatness of God's love in the gift and mission of his Son. 1846 J. C. HARE (*title*) The Mission of the Comforter. 1897 *Catholic Dict.* (ed. 5) 904/1 It cannot... be said that all three Persons are sent, because mission consists in the procession of one Person from another.

3. *Eccl.* The action of sending men forth with authority to preach the faith and administer the sacraments; also, the authority given by God or the Church to preach. 1641 J. JACKSON *True Evang. T.* III. 186 Christ... in the Mission first of his Twelve, and after of his Seventy. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Mission* (says a Roman Catholic Author) is a giving of Orders, Jurisdiction and power to preach that Doctrine, which is taught by the Catholic Church, and to administer the Sacraments. 1672-5 COMBER *Comp. Temple* (1702) 291 These words, Receive the Holy Ghost... are properly used by us on the ordinary Mission of Pastors. a 1699 STILLINGFL., 50 *Serm.* (1707) xlvi. 729 That Christ and his Apostles did work... Miracles... and this for a Confirmation of their Divine Mission. 1727-52 CHAMBERS *Cycl. s.v.*, Jesus Christ gave his disciples their mission in these words, *Go, and teach all nations, &c.* The Romanists reproach the Protestants, that their ministers have no mission. 1884 *Catholic Dict.* 584/2 Mission is inseparably connected with jurisdiction. 1894 J. T. FOWLER *Adamnan* *Intro.* 28 To obtain consecration and mission from Pope Caestine I.

4. *a.* A body of persons sent to a foreign country, esp. for the purpose of conducting negotiations, establishing political or commercial relations, watching over certain interests, etc. 1626 BACON *New Atl.* (1627) 19 That in either of these Shippes, ther should be a Mission of Three of the Fellowes, or Brethren of Salomon's House; whose Errand was onely to give vs Knowledge of the Affaires... of those Countries, to which they were designed. 1662 PETTY *Taxes* 27 The envy which precedent missions of English [in Ireland] have against the subsequent. 1791 WASHINGTON in *Amer. State Papers* (1833) I. 127 An additional motive for this confidential mission arose in the same quarter. 1813 *Edin. Rev.* XXI. 155 The French mission was still suffered to remain in Stockholm, until the *Moniteur* mentioned the behaviour of Gustavus disrespectfully. 1816 J. PICKERING *Vocab.*, *Mission*... It was first employed as a diplomatic term, I believe, by American writers. 1845 T. H. HORNE in *Encycl. Metrop.* XVIII. 26/1 (1) Diplomatic Missions... the object of which is, affairs of State or Politics...; (2) Missions of Ceremony or Etiquette, the object of which is,

notifications or compliments of congratulation or condolence...; (3) Fixed Missions, in which the Diplomatic Agent... is charged with watching over the various objects above mentioned.

b. U.S. A permanent diplomatic establishment, embassy, or legation.

1805 *Amer. State Papers* (1832) II. 669 As nothing was said in my communication respecting the ordinary mission, it remains of course in force. 1890 *Century Dict. s.v.*, The members of the British mission at Washington.

5. *a.* A body of persons sent out by a religious community into foreign lands for the conversion of the heathen. Also (*esp. pl.*) the organized effort involved in the preparation and equipment of such bodies; called distinctively *foreign missions* (*cf. b.*) 1622 BACON *Holy War* Misc. Wks. (1629) 96 The Church... maketh her Missions, into the Extreme Parts, of the Nations, and Isles. 1648 GAGE *West Ind.* 3 Missions... of Volunteers, Fryers mendicants, Priests or Monkes, or else of forced Jesuites. 1660 F. BROOKE tr. *Le Blanc's Trav.* 42 S. Francis Xavierius... was called the Apostle of the Indies, his order continues their mission thither stil. 1660 DRYDEN *Astræa Redux* 193 Like zealous Missions, they did care pretend Of souls in show, but made the gold their end. 1768 MACLAINE tr. *Mosheim's Eccl. Hist.* Cent. xvii. i. §18 The African missions were allotted to this austere Order by the court of Rome. 1830 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 7) II. 632/2 A mission consists in general of one or two friars or priests, who settle among the savages [etc.]. 1864 *Chamb. Encycl.* VI. 488/2 The mission in the south of India soon received the support of the English Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge. 1888 *Encycl. Brit.* XVI. 515/2 In 1882 the amount raised by British contributions alone to foreign missions amounted to upwards of £1,900,000.

b. With qualifying word: An organization for the evangelization, spiritual instruction, or moral betterment of various classes of people; e.g. *home, city, police-court mission*. (*Cf.* MISSIONARY B. 1.) 1839 *Penny Cycl.* XV. 271/2 Within the last four years, 'City Missions' have been formed in London and several of the large towns. 1851 MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* I. 318 That the object of the London City Mission is most noble... admits of no dispute. 1861 E. L. CUTTS (*title*) *Home Missions and Church Extension*.

c. *Congregation of the Priests of the Mission:* a congregation founded by St. Vincent de Paul in 1624, mainly for the evangelization of the poor; also known as Lazarites. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr. s.v. Missionaries*,... Also, a particular institute in France, called the Fathers of the Mission; who go by pairs, preach and catechize, and perform other pastoral Offices. 1727-52 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Mission* is also the name of a congregation of priests and laymen, instituted by Vincent De Paul, and confirmed in 1626 by pope Urban VIII. under the title of Priests of the congregation of the mission. 1845 *Encycl. Metrop.* XIII. 488/1 The Priests of the Mission... acted as home-missionaries.

6. *a.* A permanent establishment of missionaries in a country; a particular field of missionary activity; a missionary post or station. 1769 *Chron. in Ann. Reg.* 189 An officer that has lived seven years in the missions of Paraguay. 1825 SOUTHEY *Tale Paraguay* III. xiv. They... To the nearest mission sped and ask'd the Jesuit's aid. 1836 MACGILLIVRAY tr. *Humboldt's Trav.* viii. 100 Nocturnal birds the fat of which is employed in the Missions for dressing food. 1843 MARRYAT *M. Violet* xix, The mission of Conception... is a very large stone building. 1880 C. R. MARKHAM *Peruv. Bark* 65 Dr. Weddell descended the river Tipuani to Guanay, a mission of Lecos Indians.

b. *transf.* An organization, usually including a church with quasi-parochial institutions, established in a particular district for the spiritual betterment or conversion of the people; *spec. R.C. Ch.* (see *quot.* 1884). 1800 C. BUTLER *Acc. A. Butler in Lives of Saints* (1847) I. 8 The vicar-apostolic of the middle district... appointed him to a mission in Staffordshire. 1845 *Catholic Direct.* 27 Hackney... This interesting Mission was established in July, 1843. 1884 *Catholic Dict.* 585/2 In countries where the majority of the population is non-Catholic... the priests having charge of souls are not inducted into parishes, but stationed on missions. 1903 C. E. OSBORNE *Father Dolling* v, It was resolved that Magdalen College should adopt S. Martin's Maidman Street, as its mission.

7. A special series or course of religious services, sermons, instructions, etc. organized in connexion with a particular church or parish for the purpose of stimulating the piety of believers and converting the unbelieving. 1772 NUGENT *Hist. Fr. Gerund* I. 287 *note*, In the time of Lent many preachers go about from town to town, inveighing vehemently against sin, and strenuously exhorting to repentance, which is called going upon a Mission. 1826 H. D. BEST *Four Yrs. France* xiv. 301 In the second year of my sojourn, a mission was preached at Avignon. 1862 [see MISSIONER]. 1906 *Ch. Times* 26 Oct. 513 The first service of the Ruridecanal Hampstead Mission.

8. *a.* The commission, business, or function with which a messenger, envoy, or agent is charged; now *esp.* the errand on which a political mission is sent. 1671 MILTON *P.R.* II. 114 How to accomplish best His end of being on Earth, and mission high. 1704 NELSON *Fest. & Fasts* xi. (1705) 135 None of the rest of the Apostles stand in competition with St. Paul for this Mission [sc. of converting Britain]. 1820 SCOTT *Abbot* ii, 'No', answered the old woman, sternly; 'to part is enough. I go forth on my own mission'. 1836 THIRLWALL *Greece* III. 365 Phæax possessed talents well suited for negotiation, but... he met

with such opposition as to deter him from proceeding further on the business of his mission. 1859 TENNYSON *Enid* 1376 Another hurrying past, a man-at-arms, Rode on a mission to the bandit Earl. 1863 LD. RUSSELL in R. F. BURTON *Mission to Gelele* (1864) p. x, You were informed. . . that you had been selected by her Majesty's Government to proceed on a Mission to the King of Dahomey, to confirm the friendly sentiments expressed by Commodore Wilnot to the King. 1873 HALE *In His Name* vi. 108 It seemed to him. . . that there was not one. . . who seemed to take the least interest in his mission.

b. orig. U.S. A military operation or project; esp. the dispatch of an aircraft or spacecraft on an operational flight; also *transf.*

1929 E. W. DICMAN *This Aviation Business* v. 107 Night, heavy long-distance, slow, and large all describe a certain type of airplane designed to accomplish a particular mission. 1939 *Aircraft Yearbk.* iii. 64 Many missions were flown, day and night, by participating bombardment and attack units. 1944 *Amer. N. & O.* Apr. 15/2 *Mission*, ordered operation against the enemy, such as dropping bombs, strafing ground troops and ships, dropping parachute troops, flying diversions (missions intended to draw the enemy away from the main objective), taking photographs, etc. 1962 J. GLENN in *Into Orbit* 43 The clock is pre-set on the ground according to a timing for retro-fire which we have computed before the mission. 1968 MRS. L. B. JOHNSON *White House Diary* 1 July (1970) 694 Lynda heard from Chuck. . . He had returned from a mission and. . . had only time to read two or three letters, write her. . . stuff a few more into his pocket, and leave on another mission! 1969 *Times* 23 May 1/2 Twice during the critical hours before the separation of the lunar module. . . from the command service module. . . the mission's future looked doubtful. 1971 *Daily Tel.* 19 July 7 Apollo 15, America's eighth manned flight for the Moon, is due to be launched on a 12-day mission. . . from Cape Kennedy a week today.

9. That which a person is designed or destined to do; a duty or function imposed on or assumed by a person; (a person's) vocation or work in life. Also *transf.* attributed to things. Sometimes *trivial* or *contemptuous*.

a 1805 WORDSW. *Prelude* i. Introd. 5 Whate'er its mission, the soft breeze can come To none more grateful than to me. 1819 BYRON *Juan* ii. clxxxii, Who. . . Thought daily service was her only mission. 1839 CARLYLE *Chartism* iii. (1858) 14 Work is the mission of man in this Earth. 1843 PRESCOTT *Mexico* iv. iii. (1864) 225 They. . . held it to be their 'mission' (to borrow the cant phrase of our own day) to conquer and to convert. 1848 LD. BROUGHAM *Of Revolutions* Wks. 1857 VII. 322 She [sc. France]. . . has a mission, what we would term a vocation, to hasten and help the Discontented. 1865 LOWELL *Thoreau* Prose Wks. (1890) I. 362 Everybody had a mission (with a capital M) to attend to everybody-else's business. 1881 W. S. GILBERT *Patience* ii. I am a man with a mission.

10. a. attrib. and Comb., as *mission-agent*, *-boat*, *-chapel*, *-church*, *-college*, *-farm*, *-field*, *-hall*, *-house*, *-journey*, *-land*, *-lecture-room*, *-preacher*, *-preaching*, *-premises*, *-room*, *-school*, *-seminary*, *-service*, *-ship*, *-society*, *-station*, *-style*, *-teacher*, *-tower*, *-vessel*, *-work*; also *mission-bred*, *-trained*, *-ward* adjs.

1888 E. J. MATHER *Nor'ard of Dogger* 98 The work accomplished by the *mission-agents. 1903 *Month* Aug. 150 Two small *mission boats were built. 1909 *Times Lit. Suppl.* 7 Jan. 3/2 He makes capital of the *mission-bred Kafir's misuse of book-learning. 1871 *Scribner's Monthly* I. 497 His church was only a *mission chapel, supported by a richer society of the same denomination. 1883 BESANT *Childr. Gibbon* ii. x, He had. . . a mission chapel to serve in some slum or other. 1792 in *Missionary Mag.* (1797) II. 217 He preaches twice every Lord's Day, in the *Mission church, in Calcutta. 1839 *Penny Cycl.* XV. 274/2 The Society for the Propagation of the Gospel founded a *mission college at Calcutta in 1820. a 1861 T. WINTHROP *John Brent* (1883) ii. 13 He had found his early way to California, bought a *mission farm, and established himself as a ranchero. 1856 *Mission Field* Jan. 5 The *Mission Field of the Society may be said to extend over an area of 7,000,000 square miles. 1859 L. N. R. *Missing Link* i. 10 Many churches. . . maintain. . . their own missionaries, and have their own Home *Mission halls. 1794 C. I. LATROBE tr. *Loskiel's Hist. Mission among Indians* N. Amer. ii. xii. 166 The *mission-house on the Mahony. . . was. . . burnt. 1824 W. H. KEATING *Narr. Exped. St. Peter's River* (1825) 150 At the time we passed at the Carey mission-house, this gentleman was absent on business. 1839 *Penny Cycl.* XV. 274/2 Funds for the erection of churches and mission-houses. 1902 T. M. LINDSAY *Church & Min. in Early Cent.* iv. 163 The *Mission-journey of Paul and Barnabas. 1851 *Whig Almanac* 1852 18/2 The Commissioners are required to report to the Secretary of the Interior the tenure by which the *Mission lands are held. 1851 R. NESBIT in *Mem.* xii. (1858) 305 After receiving 'licence', he preached in the *Mission Lecture Room. 1898 *Dublin Rev.* Apr. 315 A very holy Franciscan *mission-preacher. 1884 *Catholic Dict.* (1897) 634/2 In substance, *mission-preaching has been employed in every age of the Church. 1848 THOMSON *Hist. Sk. Secession Ch.* 153 More recently *mission-premises were erected. 1888 *Q. Rev.* CLXVI. 57 The multiplication of *mission-rooms in squalid districts. 1879-80 WEBSTER *Suppl.*, *Mission-school, a school for children who do not regularly attend a church, or who are poor and neglected. (U.S.) 1839 *Penny Cycl.* XV. 273/2 So successfully has the work of education been conducted in the *mission seminary. 1839 *Ibid.* 272/1 A South-Sea *mission-ship. 1856 MISS YONGE *Daisy Chain* ii. xvii. 529 They. . . hoped shortly to be called for by the mission-ship to return. 1809 C. SIMEON in W. CARUS *Life* (1847) 272 The religious dissipation of *Mission Societies. 1828 I. MCCOY in *Kansas Hist. Q.* (1936) V. 243 Here we intersected a wagon road leading from the settlements on Missouri River to Harmony *Mission Station. 1844 J. McDONOH *Papers* (1898) 78 One of these young men. . . is now at the mission station at Settra Kroo, Liberia, keeping a school for the native youth. 1876 W. BOOTH in H. BEGBIE *Life W. Booth* (1920) I. xxv. 417 What is a Mission Station? . . . It is not a building. . . ; it is not

even a society, but a band of people united together to mission, . . . to christianize an entire town or neighbourhood. 1884 LADY MARTIN *Our Maoris* i. 15 The Bishop came a day or two later, as he had to visit a mission station on the way. 1971 *Scope* (S. Afr.) 19 Mar. 31/1 The maternal grandfather. . . came to take up the same mission station. 1909 WELLS & HOOPER *Mod. Cabinet Work* 257 In America there has been a similar movement, known as 'The *Mission Style', which is more or less a revival of Gothic and Jacobean forms applied to modern work. 1930 J. DOS PASSOS *42nd Parallel* i. 122 I've got several magnificent mission style bungalows. 1948 A. L. KROEBER *Anthropol.* (rev. ed.) xii. 484 Since the American occupation, the buildings and ruins of the Spanish period have stood out as landmarks and have set the model for a type of architecture: the Mission style, which in essentials is nothing but Spanish Moorish architecture. 1972 M. MEAD *Blackberry Winter* x. 117 The apartment Luther had found [in 1923] was small enough for the furniture we had: a strong round folding table, . . . Luther's mission-style desk, [etc.]. 1897 MARY KINGSLEY *W. Africa* 557 Two *mission-teachers. 1868 B. HARTE *Angelus Poems* (1886) 7 The dome-shaped *Mission towers. 1965 *Listener* 27 May 766/1 The men at the top in Uganda and Tanganyika were both *mission-trained teachers. 1888 E. J. MATHER *Nor'ard of Dogger* 95 The fleets where *mission-vessels are stationed. 1925 T. DREISER *Amer. Trag.* (1926) I. i. 8 The *missionward march was taken up. 1861 (*title*) A Few Words to Bible *Mission-women. 1888 H. C. LEA *Hist. Inquis.* II. 34 Their arduous and dangerous *mission-work.

b. *mission control collect.*, a group or organization responsible for directing a spacecraft and its crew; *mission furniture* U.S., a plain, solid style of furniture said to have been modelled originally on the furniture of the Spanish missions in North America; *mission oak* U.S., mission furniture made of oak; *mission stiff* U.S. slang, (a) a missionary; (b) one who frequents missions, esp. a tramp who is religious or who pretends to be religious so as to get free food and lodging.

1964 J. L. NAYLER *Dict. Astronautics* 165 *Mission Control Center. The Center. . . is due to be operational in 1964 for Gemini rendezvous flights. 1969 *Times* 16 July 5/8 Key abbreviations used by mission control and the astronauts will be [etc.]. 1973 *Guardian* 21 May 2/7 After the first switch-over, mission control commanded the computer to move back to the primary coolant circuit. 1900 *Harper's Bazaar* 28 Apr. 388/1 She stumbled upon an artistic small shop filled to overflowing with what the salesman called *Mission furniture. 1910 *Daily Chron.* 24 Jan. 3/5, I have often wondered why the modest designs of the mission furniture are so attractive. 1967 *Boston Sunday Herald* 9 Apr. (Show Guide) 15/1 The turn-of-the-century Mission furniture, . . . coming into popularity with the recent art nouveau revival. 1927 U. SINCLAIR *Oil!* 223 Inside was furniture of a style called '*mission oak'. 1973 *Washington Post* 13 Jan. F.1/8 (Adv.). Big mission oak library table. 1904 'No. 1500' *Life in Sing Sing* 256/2 *Mission stiff, missionary; a convert. 1931 'D. STIFF' *Milk & Honey Route* v. 58 You may hang on to the good life for a time, while your erstwhile companions in sin dub you a 'mission stiff'. 1948 MENCKEN *Amer. Lang. Suppl.* II. 676 At the bottom of the pile are the poor wretches. . . who. . . gravitate dismally toward the big cities, to become beggars and mission-stiffs.

mission (mɪʃən), *v.* [f. prec. sb.]

1. *trans.* To send on a mission; to give (a person) a mission to perform. Chiefly in *passive*. 1692 BEVERLEY *Disc. Dr. Crisp* 19 Whom the Spirit of God. . . hath so Mission'd, Commission'd, and Enabled. 1737 *Dream* ii, To native Heav'n they're fled, and there have Place, Till mission'd to attend her Rising Race. 1785 *Gentl. Mag.* IV. 1. 66 The English. . . thinking that being missioned to the States of Barbary I might command some attention from the Algerines. 1818 KEATS *Endym.* i. 701 A disguis'd demon, missioned to knit My soul with under darkness. 1864 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* xi. ix. IV. 106 We shall see him expressly missioned hither. 1887 *Temple Bar* Sept. 32 Parties, each led by its own captain, and missioned to its separate duty, began to go forth.

b. *nonce-use.* To send. 1824 HOOD *Two Swans* xxi, And through the shadows dun He missions like replies.

2. To conduct a religious mission among (a people) or in (a district).

1772 NUGENT *Hist. Fr. Gerund* I. 287, I have heard the Theatines say [so]. . . when they come to mission our souls for us. 1894 *Westm. Gaz.* 25 Apr. 7/1 The young lady missionaries who have been sent out to Algeria to mission the natives. 1894 *Mexborough & Swinton Times* 30 Nov. 5/2 The brass band missioned the streets morning and afternoon.

3. *intr.* To conduct a mission. 1898 *Athenæum* 5 Nov. 648/2 It was used by St. Augustine when he was missioning in those parts.

† **missionaire.** *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [a. F. *missionnaire*.] = MISSIONARY.

1687 [see MISSIONER b].

missional (mɪʃənəl), *a. rare.* [f. MISSION sb. + -AL.] Relating to or connected with a religious mission; missionary.

1907 W. G. HOLMES *Age of Justinian & Theodora* II. 687 Several prelates, whose mission activities brought over whole districts and even nationalities to their creed.

missionarism (mɪʃənərɪz(ə)m), *rare.* [f. MISSIONARY *a.* and *sb.* + -ISM.] = MISSIONIZING *vbl. sb.*

1890 H. S. HOLLAND in S. PAGET *Henry Scott Holland* (1921) II. iv. 197 If I believe anything at all, I believe, with it, all that missionarism involves.

'missionarize, *v.* Also -aryize. [f. MISSIONARY + -IZE.] = MISSIONIZE.

1829 T. ARNOLD in Stanley *Life* let. xi, No missionarizing is half so beneficial, as to try to pour sound and healthy blood into a young civilized society. 1830 *Fraser's Mag.* I. 717 The regulation of the Church—the conversion of the Jews—the missionarizing Kamschatka and Galway.

missionary (ˈmɪʃənəri), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. mod.L. *missionāri-us* (17th c.), f. *mission-* MISSION + *-āri-us* -ARY. Cf. F. *missionnaire* sb. (G. Sagard *Hist. du Canada* 1636, p. 1008).] *A. adj.*

1. a. Relating to or connected with religious missions; sent on or engaged in a mission; proper to or characteristic of one sent on a mission; occupied in or characterized by mission-work.

In some collocations it is felt to be the *sb.* used attrib. *missionary rector* (R.C.Ch.): see quot. 1884. *missionary box*: a box for the reception of contributions in money towards the funds of a missionary society.

1644 in *Foley Rec. Eng. Soc. Jesus* (1878) III. 89 They seemed. . . firmly united in the several graces of priestly and apostolical missionary vocation. 1690 *Temple Misc.* II. 20 These [records] are agreed, by the Missionary Jesuits, to extend so far above Four Thousand Years. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* II. (Globe) 523 The Missionary Priests usually went thither [sc. to Macao], in order to their going forward to China. 1813-15 (*title*) Proceedings of the Church Missionary Society for Africa and the East. 1832 *Downes Lett.* I. 47 Near the gate is a large missionary cross. 1841 GEO. ELIOT *Let.* 21 June (1954) I. 98 We yesterday heard him preach his last Missionary sermon. 1842 *Borrow Bible in Spain* xlvii, One of those little accidents which chequer missionary life in Spain. 1849 [see AU FAIT *adverb. phr.*]. 1854 C. M. YONGE *Castle Builders* v. 69 The chimney-piece ornamented with missionary boxes and cards for shilling and penny subscriptions. 1854 in C. C. RICHARDS *Village Life Amer.* (1912) 47 If we wanted to take shares in the missionary ship, *Morning Star*, we could buy them at 10 cents apiece. 1866 J. C. PATTESON *Let.* 1 Jan. in C. M. YONGE *Life J. C. Patteson* (1874) II. x. 160, I value much these memorials of the first Missionary Bishop of the Church of England. 1872 FROUDE in *Brit. Q. Rev.* (1873) LVII. 509 That section of the Protestants who alone possessed missionary power. 1873 C. M. YONGE *Pillars of House* II. xviii. 150 Mrs. Shapote sent out invitations to a missionary tea in honour of him [sc. a missionary]. 1875 MAX MÜLLER *Chips* IV. 265 The three missionary religions, Buddhism, Mohammedanism, and Christianity. 1884 *Catholic Dict.* s.v. *Rector*, In England there is a certain number of missions in each diocese, important either on account of their having been long established or because of the size of the congregation, the priests in charge of which are styled 'Missionary-Rectors'. 1886 *Free Ch. Monthly* Dec. 365/1 Every class. . . to have its missionary box. 1894 ILLINGWORTH *Personality* 10 The missionary desire to commend their creed. . . will. . . increase the need of theological definition. 1932 T. S. ELIOT *Sweeney Agonistes* 23 I'll convert you! Into a stew. A nice little, white little, missionary stew. 1933 P. A. EADDY *Hull Down* v. 108 On some missionary hooker where they'll want to dish up two prayer meetings in the one week to all hands. 1942 A. P. JEPHCOTT *Girls growing Up* iii. 58 We redeemed ourselves. . . by working hard for a missionary box. 1971 J. MANTON *Sister Dora* xvii. 272 Selwyn of Lichfield. . . had been the first missionary bishop in Melanesia.

transf. 1865 GROTE *Plato* I. vii. 290 The. . . operations announced. . . by Socrates. . . as his missionary life-purpose.

b. *missionary position*: the position for sexual intercourse in which the woman lies underneath the man and facing him.

1969 *Daily Tel.* (Colour Suppl.) 10 Jan. 7 In six States [in the U.S.] a woman may still be awarded a divorce if her husband makes love to her in any other than the missionary position. 1971 *Vogue* Nov. 60/2 The face-to-face 'missionary position' (so called because it is virtually unknown in primitive races) is actually said to have been invented by Roman courtesans to hinder conception. 1971 'V. X. SCOTT' *Surrogate Wife* 54 His wife would allow only one position—male-on-top—called the Missionary position by some and the Mamma-Papa position by others.

2. That is sent out or forth. Now *Obs.* or *poet.*

1691 NORRIS *Pract. Disc.* 330 The Missionary Angels, that have the. . . Office of Guardians here upon Earth. 1699 POMFRET *Love Triumphant* Poems (1724) 28 Cupid. . . Who Troops of missionary Loves commands. 1850 S. DOBELL *Roman* vi. *Poet. Wks.* (1875) 95 The night. . . calling By missionary winds and twilight birds.

B. *sb.*

1. a. A person who goes on a religious mission; esp. one sent to propagate the faith among the heathen.

home missionary: a person (usually a layman) employed by some religious organization to labour in the evangelization or spiritual instruction of the poor. *city missionary*: one so employed amongst the poor of a city; chiefly, an agent of the London City Mission or of one of the similarly named organizations in other towns; so *town missionary*. *police-court missionary*: a person employed to attend a police-court and to work for the spiritual or moral benefit of those brought before it, and to inquire into cases of distress that are disclosed by the proceedings.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Missionaries*, persons sent; commonly spoken of Priests sent to unbelieving Countries to convert the people to Christian Faith. 1691 tr. *Emilianes' Frauds Rom. Monks* (ed. 3) 296 Should the Jesuits of Italy. . . send thither their Missionaries. 1726 CAVALLIER *Mem.* 1. 4 The King sent through all his Kingdom Missionaries to instruct the Protestants. . . in the Roman Religion. 1791 WESLEY *Wks.* (1872) VIII. 316 Why are we not all devoted to God; breathing the whole spirit of Missionaries? 1851 MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* I. 70 A poor. . . urchin, who was spoken of by one of the City Missionaries as being a well-disposed youth. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* i. §3. 23 The missionaries of the new faith appeared fearlessly among the Mercians. 1891 M. WILLIAMS *Later Leaves* 300 The great

assistance magistrates receive from the thirteen missionaries attached to the different Courts. *Ibid.* 397 My Court missionary saw the two off by train.

b. transf.

1672 MARVELL *Reh. Transp.* i. 92 That Politick Engine who . . . was employed by some of Oxford as a Missionary amongst the Nonconformists of the adjacent Counties. **1747** CHESTERF. *Let.* (1792) I. cxix. 323, I would not, at twenty years, be a preaching missionary of abstemiousness and sobriety. **c 1789** GIBBON *Mem.* Misc. Wks. 1814 I. 270 The fanatic missionaries of sedition have scattered the seeds of discontent in our cities. **1890** R. BUCHANAN *Coming Terror* (1891) 83 My father was one of Robert Owen's missionaries.

† **c. A 'Priest of the Mission', a Lazarite. Obs.**

1656 [see MISSION sb. 5 c].

2. An agent or emissary; esp. one sent on a political mission. Now rare or Obs.

1693 *Apol. Clergy Scot.* 101 The Agents of the party would employ their little Missionaries to gather Stories from all corners of the Country. **1777** BURKE *Let. to Sheriffs of Bristol* Wks. III. 200 That this ill-natured doctrine should be preached by the missionaries of a Court I do not wonder. **1821** JEFFERSON *Autob.* Wks. 1892 I. 148 The diplomatic missionaries of Europe at Paris. **1821** SCOTT *Pirate* iv. Mr. Triptolemus Yellowley, who was the chosen missionary of the Chamberlain of Orkney and Zetland.

† **3. A missionary body or establishment. Obs.**

1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* II. (Globe) 529 Christianity . . . was once planted here by a Dutch Missionary of Protestants. **1761** *Chron. in Ann. Reg.* 172 There were then . . . 612 jesuits colleges, 340 residuaries, 59 noviciates, 200 missionaries, and 24 professors houses of that society.

† **4. N.Z. A Christian. Obs.**

1834 E. MARKHAM *N.Z. or Recollections of It* (MS.) 32 They are all Missionaries as they call the Christians. **1840** *N.Z. Jnl.* 5 Dec. 292/2 The natives . . . call themselves missionaries, having embraced Christianity. **1841** *Ibid.* 10 Apr. 87/2, I asked whether it was true, that he had given up all fighting intrigues, and become a missionary. **1854** R. E. MALONE *Three Years' Cruise Austrolosian Colonies* iii. 22 Mihaneri (missionaries—the universal name, in New Zealand, for Protestant Christians).

5. The sweet-brier, *Rosa eglanteria*. N.Z.

1881 F. LARKWORTHY *N.Z. Revisited* 30 The sweetbrier, which here [sc. at Tarawera] goes by the name of the 'Missionary', blocking the roads and vacant spaces. [**1898** W. P. REEVES *Long White Cloud* i. 17 The sweetbrier . . . covers whole hillsides, to the ruin of pasture. Introduced, innocently enough, by the missionaries, it goes by their name in some districts.] **1912** B. E. BAUGHAN *Brown Bread from Colonial Oven* iii. 48 'Missionary', in the North Island is frequently an alternative spelling for 'sweet-brier', which is a pest. **1921** H. GUTHRIE-SMITH *Tutiro* xxvii. 274 Sweetbrier. 'Missionary' as it is still called, has been spread abroad by the horse.

'missionary, v. [f. the sb.] a. intr. To act as a missionary. b. trans. To act as a missionary towards (someone).

1862 *Independent* (N.Y.) 24 Apr. 3/1 He [sc. the Rev. S. H. Tyng] was always fond of missionarying. **c 1876** J. ALBERY *Man in Possession* 1, in *Dramatic Works* (1939) II. 105, I know I was [dreadfully wicked], but I'm not now, Teddy. I've been missionaryed, and preached to. **1884** MARK TWAIN *Huck. Finn* xix. 183 Preachin's my line, too, and workin' camp-meetin's, and missionaryin' around. **1893** K. D. WIGGIN *Polly Oliver's Problem* (1894) vii. 87 Boys hate to be missionaryed, and I'm sure I don't blame them.

'missionaryship. [-SHIP.] The position or status of a missionary.

1840 *Fraser's Mag.* XXII. 363 To back Wightwick in his propagandist missionaryship for the conversion of the public to architectural study. **1898** G. A. SMITH *H. Drummond* vi. (1899) 135 Drummond resigned the missionaryship.

missionate ('mɪʃəneɪt), v. U.S. [f. MISSION + -ATE.] intr. = MISSIONIZE v. a.

1816 J. PICKERING *Vocab.* To Missionate, to perform the services of a missionary. 'A low ecclesiastical word (says a learned clerical correspondent) used in conversation' in America. **1828** *Richmond* (Virginia) *Enquirer* 19 Aug. 4/1 (Th.), [Mr. Weed] was next heard of in the southern tier of counties, missionating for the administration. **1896** *Home Missionary* Oct. 303 To make professional visits, or to 'missionate' to the farmer, will not serve the purpose. **1966** *Publ. Mod. Lang. Assoc.* LXXXI. II. 7/2 Their fellow linguists who are interested in . . . missionating to convert the National Council of Teachers of English. *Ibid.* 8/1 Our missionaries should at least know what they are talking about before they set out to missionate.

missioned ('mɪʃənd), ppl. a. Chiefly poet. [f. MISSION sb. or v. + -ED.]

1. Having a mission; sent on a mission or errand.

1795 SOUTHEY *Joan of Arc* III. 101 The mission'd maid reply'd, 'Go thou Dunois, Announce my mission to the royal ear'. **1804** GRAHAME *Sobboth* 431 The mission'd men, who have renounced their homes, their country . . . Bearing glad tidings to the farthest isles. **1819** KEATS *Eve of St. Agnes* xxii, When Madeline, St. Agnes' charmed maid, Rose, like a missioned spirit, unaware. **1822** *Blackw. Mag.* XII. 38 The missioned Angel of Destruction.

2. That belongs to a person's mission to perform.

1798 in *Spirit Publ. Jnl.* (1799) II. 77 Ere his mission'd toil is done.

missionee ('mɪʃə'ni:). rare. [f. MISSION v. + -EE.] One who is susceptible to the arguments of an emissary or a missionary.

1951 'J. TEY' *Daughter of Time* v. 70 George could obviously be talked into anything. He was the born missionee.

† mission'neer, sb. Obs. [f. MISSION sb. + -EER¹.] One who gives a commission.

o 1660 *Contemp. Hist. Irel.* 1641-52 (1880) III. II. 140 That . . . such commissioners . . . had free libertie to . . . treat . . . accordinge instructions of their missioneeers.

† mission'neer, v. Obs. [f. MISSION sb. + -EER¹. Cf. electioneer vb.] intr. To conduct a mission. Also mission'neering vbl. sb. (also attrib.).

1715 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* I. 276 A Secular Priest . . . now Missioneering in Yorkshire. **1716** *Ibid.* III. *Diss. Drama* 12 That insolent Popish Missioneering Calumny. *Ibid.* 26 Their common Fool's Errand of Missioneering.

missioner ('mɪʃənə(r)). [f. MISSION + -ER¹.] One sent on a mission, a missionary; esp. (in early use) a Jesuit missionary. In mod. use chiefly, one who conducts or is in charge of a parochial mission (in some dioceses, a permanent clerical officer).

1654 W. MOUNTAGUE *Devout Ess.* II. v. §3. 94 The missioners of France . . . seek to establish this practice in all places where they teach, that persons of all conditions, make some short address to God, at the striking of every clock. **? 1687** DRYDEN *Let. to Sir G. Etherege* 13 Like mighty missioner you come *Ad Partes Infidelium*. **1716** M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* II. 120 Other four were sent as itinerant Preachers and Missioners into all the Counties of England. **1771** GOLDSM. *Hist. Eng.* I. 51 The pope enjoined his missioner to remove the pagan idols. **1849** ROCK *Ch. of Fathers* I. iii. 274 The British style of . . . illumination . . . was carried by British missioners far to the north. **1862** FURNISS *Confession* §xv. 16 One night during the Mission he went into the church. He stood near the platform where the missioner was preaching. **1894** BARING-GOULD *Deserts S. France* II. 76 St. Fronto, . . . probably a missioner of the third century. **1896** *19th Cent.* Aug. 213 Our [the Jesuits'] position as theologians, missioners, preachers.

† **b. fig.** (cf. MISSIONARY B. 1 b, 2.) Obs.

1687 DRYDEN *Hind & P.* II. 565 Poems (1743) I. 285 Those are the Manufactures we export; And these the Missioners [1st ed. Missionaries] our zeal has made. **1751** ELIZA HEYWOOD *Betsy Thoughtless* II. 215 As every little circumstance . . . seems a missioner from fate. **1793** BURKE *On policy of Allies* Wks. VII. 146 You will have a missioner of peace and order in every parish.

'missioning, vbl. sb. [f. MISSION v. + -ING¹.] The conducting of a religious mission.

1886 in H. BAUMANN *Londinismen*. **1961** B. R. WILSON *Sects & Society* III. xiv. 293 Costly missioning in pagan lands.

missionist ('mɪʃənɪst). [-IST.] One who does mission work.

1909 M. B. SAUNDERS *Litany Lane* i. iii. 34 These were wood-carvers, church artists, metal-workers, window designers, architects, carpenters and missionists.

missionize ('mɪʃənaɪz), v. [f. MISSION sb. + -IZE.] a. intr. To conduct or promote a mission; to do missionary work. b. trans. To do missionary work amongst (people).

1826 *Blockw. Mag.* XIX. 464 Why do they not buy all the land in a single island, and missionize and philanthropize at their own expense. **1879** MRS. HUTCHINSON *In Tents in Transvaal* xiv. 125 One must hope . . . that the Kafirs . . . will cheerfully suffer themselves to be missionized, shot, and bayoneted into tail-coats. **1888** MRS. J. K. SPENDER *Kept Secret* III. ii. 29 You have been spending the long years in missionizing cannibals.

Hence 'missionizing vbl. sb. and ppl. a.; 'missionizer, one who does missionary work.

1864 [see DISSENERISH]. **1888** *Voice* (N.Y.) 9 Feb. 4 Missionizing agencies. **1893** *19th Cent.* July 167 The missionizing . . . function of the Church. **1901** *Publ. Circular* 25 May 583/2 Social missionizers.

missis, missus ('mɪsɪs, -ɪz, 'mɪsəs). dial. and vulgar. [Corruption of MISTRESS. The oral equivalent of the abbreviation MRS. (q.v.), which is always written exc. in the vulgar uses explained below.]

1. Wife. (the missis is used by a man in speaking of his own or of another man's wife.)

1833 DICKENS *Let.* c 10 Dec. (1965) I. 34 Hint this delicately to your Missus. **1836** — *Let.* c 20 July (1965) I. 155 My Missis furthermore desires me to say [etc.]. **1839** CLARK *J. Noakes* lxviii (E.D.S.), Missus! I thinks as how, taa-day, You've put the meller's eye out! **1848** THACKERAY *Van. Fair* xxv, So he altered these words, bowing to the superior knowledge of his little Missis. **1860** GEO. ELIOT *Mill on Fl.* i. viii, And what with the Missis being laid up so, things have gone awk'arder nor usual. **1892** KIPLING *Borrook-r. Ballads* 11 Then 'ere's to you Fuzzy-Wuzzy, an' the missis and the kid. **1934** T. S. ELIOT *Rock* ii. 65 Lorraine-a-duck, it's the missus! **1946** K. TENNANT *Lost Haven* (1947) i. 23, I wouldn't let any missus of mine . . . go gallivanting with another chap. **1975** *Daily Mirror* 29 Apr. 25 If you fancy taking the missus for a day out, you take her virtually free.

2. Used by servants (usually without article) in speaking of their mistresses; spec. used by N. American Negroes and in India and S. Africa of a white employer, and loosely of any (esp. a white) woman.

1790 J. B. MORETON *Monners & Customs West India Islands* 154 Then missess fum me wid long switch. **1835** DICKENS *Sk. Box* (1837) 2nd Ser. 87 The servant . . . has utterly disregarded 'Missis's' ringing. **1837** DICKENS *Pickw.* xxxv, 'Gentlemen', said the man in blue . . . 'I'll give you the ladies; come'. 'Hear, hear!' said Sam. 'The young missises'. . . 'Missises, Sir'. . . 'We don't recognize such distinctions here'. **1850** MISS YONGE *Henrietta's Wish* iv. 49 Yes, Miss

Henrietta, I was coming down from Missus's room, when Mr. Godfrey stopped me. **1852** MRS. STOWE *Uncle Tom's Cabin* II. xxxiv. 203 'Missis,' said Tom, after a while, 'I can see that, some how you're quite 'bove me in everything; but there's one thing Missis might learn, even from poor Tom.' **1857** TROLLOPE *Borchester T.* II. ix. 165 'Mr. Slope called with it himself, your reverence', said the girl; 'and was very anxious that missus should have it to-day'. **1901** M. FRANKLIN *My Brilliant Career* xiii. 107 I'll tell the missus on you as sure as eggs. **1924** E. LEWIS *Harp* II. vii. 98 Does the missis hear the young masters in the stable? **1940** in H. WENTWORTH *Amer. Dial. Dict.* (1944) 392/2 Mighty fine for young missus. **1942** P. ABRAHAM *Dork Testament* II. iii. 113 As soon as she saw it was a white person she ran back into the house. 'Mal! Mal! There's a missus at the door!' **1943** 'B. KNIGHT' *Covenant* (1944) II. x. 132 He smiled at the Ayah and said, 'I will speak to the Missis and perhaps she will be willing to go.' **1950** L. BENNETT et al. *Anancy Stories & Dial. Verse* 48 Eee-Hee Missis, is me same one Sidung yah all de time. **1952** P. ABRAHAM *Poth of Thunder* III. i. 190, I work for old missus when I was a child. **1971** *Weekend World* (Johannesburg) 9 May 2/2 Langton told her to cook. 'When I refused, he slapped my face hard, accusing me of making myself a "missus".'

Hence 'missis v. trans., to address as 'Mrs.'

1838 DICKENS *Nich. Nick.* xlii, 'Don't Missis me, ma'am' . . . returned Miss Squeers.

Missisauga (mɪsɪ'sɔ:ɡə). Also Messasague, Messisauger, Missasago, Missasauga, Missis(s)a(u)ga(h), Mississagua, etc. [Ojibwa, lit. 'people of the Mississagi River' (in Ontario).] **1.** A tribe of Algonquian Indians; a member of this tribe. Also attrib. or as adj.

1703 tr. *Lahonton's New Voy. N.-Amer.* I. xxv. 230 A list of the savage nations of Canada. . . The Missisagues. **1749** G. CLINTON *Let.* 3 June in E. B. O'Callaghan *Docs. rel. Colonial Hist. New-York* (1855) VI. 486 To meet the Missisague Indians at Oswego. **1772** in *14th Rep. R. Comm. Hist. Manuscripts* App. X. 85 in *Parl. Papers 1805* (C. 7883) LIX. 1 The Chippewas and Missisagues are by far the most numerous and powerful nation with whom we have any connection in North America. **1798** B. S. BARTON *New Views Origin of Tribes & Nations N. Amer.* (ed. 2) App. 4 The Messisauagers, or Messasagues. The language of these Indians is, undoubtedly, very nearly allied to that of the Chippewas. **1831** A. S. WITHERS *Chron. Border Warfare* 299 Their force consisted of four thousand warriors, and was led on by a Missasago chief. **1838** A. JAMESON *Winter Stud. & Summer Rambles Conodo* I. 16 One solitary wigwam . . . the dwelling of a few Missasagua Indians. *Ibid.* 296 The scene of bloody conflicts between the Hurons and the Missisagues. **1888** *Jnl. Amer. Folklore* I. 151 (heading) Notes on the history, customs, and beliefs of the Missisagua Indians. *Ibid.* 152 These are the most advanced in civilization of the Missisagues. **1948** *Southwestern Jnl. Anthropol.* Spring 100 These people, particularly the Missisagues, seem to have occupied the southern end of the Park a century ago. **1960** D. JENNESS *Indians of Canada* (ed. 5) iv. 40 The cultivation of maize had spread . . . to some adjacent Algonkian tribes, . . . the Missisauga on the north shore of lake Huron. *Ibid.* xvii. 282 Many Missisauga moved into the old territory of the Hurons between lakes Huron and Erie.

2. = MASSASAUGA.

1843 W. OLIVER *Eight Months Illinois* 150 The inhabitants recognize two kinds of rattlesnakes, to wit, the wood- and the prairie-rattlesnake, or missisagua, of which the latter is much the smaller and less dangerous. **1961** *Listener* 16 Nov. 826/1 A missisaga rattler I once knifed.

missish ('mɪsɪʃ), a. [f. MISS sb.² + -ISH.] Like or characteristic of a miss, young lady, or schoolgirl; hence, affected, prim, squeamish, or sentimental.

1795 MME. D'ARBLAY *Diary* (1846) VI. 47, I remember how many people did not like that [sc. the name] of Evelina, and called it 'affected' and 'missish', till they read the book. **1853** MRS. GORE *Dean's Dau.* II. 86 Some foolish, missish scruple or other. **1865** MISS BRADDON *Eleonor's Victory* i, Another girl would have given herself all manner of missish airs. **1897** *Truth* 6 May 1123 The missish street dress, fashionable when the Queen came to the Throne, would never do for girls who play lawn tennis.

Hence 'missishness.

1839 T. HOOK *Births, Deaths & Marriages* I. ii. 41 My own missishness . . . in liking to have lovers in order to tease them. **1890** *Spectator* 13 Dec., There is far more 'gri't' and far less missishness in this story than are generally to be found in books written for girls.

mississippi (mɪsɪ'sɪpɪ). Also 8 missisipee, -ippi, 9 -ipie. [A fanciful application of the name of the North American river.] A game similar to bagatelle, in which balls are driven against cushions at the side of the table so as to go through arches (of which there are 15) at the end of the table, the number of the arch counting to the player whose ball goes through it.

1728 in *Dig. Proc. Crt.-leet Savoy* (1789) 15 Playing a game commonly called Missisipee. **1777** HOWARD *State of Prisons* 159 They also play in the yard at skittles, mississippi, fives, tennis, &c. **1835** J. WILSON *Biog. of Blind* 185, I remember his occasionally playing at billiards, missisipie, shuffle-board and skittles. **1850** *Bohn's Handbk. Games* 612.

attrib. **1757** *Act 30 Geo. II.* c. 24 §14 Any Gaming with Cards, Dice, . . . Mississippi or Billard Tables. **1801** STRUTT *Sports & Post.* IV. i. §18 Arches similar to those upon the mississippi-table.

Mississippian (mɪsɪ'sɪpɪən), sb. and a. [f. Mississippi (see below) + -AN.] A sb. 1. A native or inhabitant of Mississippi, a state on the Gulf of Mexico.

1775 J. ADAIR *Hist. Amer. Indians* 93 'The ugly yellow French', (as they [sc. Indians] term the Mississippians). **1867**

Harper's Mag. June 1/1 Two of us New Englanders, and a Mississippian. 1948 *Daily Ardmoreite* (Ardmore, Okla.) 4 May 1/6, I recognize our Negroes, as do all good white Mississippians, as a part of our citizenry. 1973 A. DUNDES *Mother Wit* 37 Mississippian David L. Cohn.

2. *Geol.* The Mississippian period or system. 1910 *Encycl. Brit.* V. 310/2 It became the practice to distinguish a 'productive' [Upper] . . . and an 'unproductive', barren . . . Lower Carboniferous; these two groups correspond in North America to the 'Carboniferous' and 'Sub-Carboniferous' respectively, or, as they are now sometimes styled, the 'Pennsylvanian' and 'Mississippian'. 1969 BENNISON & WRIGHT *Geol. Hist. Brit. Isles* ix. 184 The Carboniferous System is traditionally divided into the Lower and Upper Carboniferous in Britain and western Europe. The two systems in North America, the Mississippian and the Pennsylvanian, correspond broadly to these divisions.

B. *adj.* 1. Of, pertaining to, or peculiar to Mississippi.

1835 J. H. INGRAHAM *South-West* II. 79 Of every variety of gaited animals . . . the Mississippian pacer is the most desirable. 1963 *Economist* 10 Aug. 509/2 A man who, in Mississippian terms, is a relative moderate on the race issue.

2. *Geol.* [Named after the Mississippi River, on the bluffs of which in Iowa and Missouri the system is exposed.] Of, pertaining to, or designating a period and system of the Palaeozoic Era in North America that succeeded the Devonian and preceded the Pennsylvanian, and corresponds more or less to the Lower Carboniferous in Europe.

1870 A. WINCHELL *Sk. Creation* xii. 136 The Mountain limestone, or Lower Carboniferous mass, which I have proposed to designate the Mississippi Group, because so extensively developed in the valley of the Mississippi River.] 1891 H. S. WILLIAMS in *Bull. U.S. Geol. Survey* No. 80. 135 As these formations are bound together by a common general fauna and constitute a conspicuous feature in the geology of this region, it is proposed to call them the Mississippian series. 1933 R. C. MOORE *Historical Geol.* xvii. 257 The consensus of judgment among American geologists increasingly supports the view that the Mississippian and Pennsylvanian deposits should be reckoned as independent geologic systems rather than as subordinate divisions (series) of a so-called system that combines them. *Ibid.* 260 Red shale and sandstone . . . with a maximum thickness of about 3,000 feet form the upper part of the Mississippian system in much of the Appalachian region. 1967 *Oceanogr. & Marine Biol.* V. 131 Evaporite sediments of Mississippian age have caused similar uplift in nearby Nova Scotia.

† *mis'sit*, *v.* *Obs.* [MIS-¹ I. Cf. F. *messeoir*.] *intr.* To be unbecoming to; to misbecome (with dative). Also, to be inconvenient or disturbing to.

? a 1366 CHAUCER *Rom. Rose* 1194 And certes, it [a brooch] missat hir nought. c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xii. (*Mathias*) 44 & to be faddir pat hyme gat his byrth ful gretumly missate. 1390 GOWER *Conf. II.* 302 For it mai be that thi desir, . . . Per cas to hire honour missit. 1412-20 LYDG. *Chron. Troy* v. (1513) 2 Diiijb/1 And though so be that any worde mysse syt, Amende it with chere debonayre. c 1430 *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* i. lxxxviii. (1869) 50 And suppose pat, to pi seemynge, j hadde maad thing missittyngse.

missive ('misiv), *a.* and *sb.* Also 5 myssif, -yfe, 5-6 -yve, 6 missiwe, -yve, -eif. [ad. F. *missive* fem. (also sb. in Cotgr.), or med.L. *missivus* (Diefenbach), f. *miss-*, ppl. stem of *mittere* to send: see -IVE.

The corresponding words in med. Latin and the Romanic languages are used chiefly in phrases analogous to 'letter missive': med.L. *litteræ missivæ*, F. *lettre(s) missive(s)*, It. *littera missiva*, Sp. *letra*, *carta misiva*, Pg. *cartas missivas*, also *arma missiva* (cf. A. 2). Cf. MDu. *missiff-brief*. OF. has also *lettres missibles*.]

A. *adj.*
1. *letter missive*, *missive letter*. Usually pl. *letters missive* or † *missives*.

† *a. gen.* A letter or epistle sent from one person to another. *Obs.*

1519 HORMAN *Vulg.* viii. 80 b, Fyne and thynne papyr, seruyne for myssyue letters. 1530 PALSGR. 35 The letters missyves of suche as be secretiores in the sayd countreis. c 1532 DU WES *Introd. Fr.* *Ibid.* 898 The second boke shall be of lettres missyves in prose and in ryme. 1637 RUTHERFORD *Lett.* (1664) l. cxlii. 219, I know missive letters goe between the Devil & young blood. 1658 PHILLIPS, *A letter Missive*, a letter which is sent from one friend to another. 1710 J. CHAMBERLAYNE *St. Gt. Brit.* i. iii. x. (ed. 23) 281 Though the Number of Letters missive in England were not at all considerable in our Ancestors Days, yet it is now so prodigiously great (since the meanest People have generally learnt to write) that [etc.].

b. A letter or letters sent by a superior authority, esp. the sovereign, to a particular person or body of persons, conveying a command, recommendation, or permission. Now chiefly, in the Church of England, a letter from the sovereign to a dean and chapter nominating the person whom they are to elect bishop. (See CONGÉ D'ÉLIRE.)

1466 *Anc. Cal. Rec. Dublin* (1889) I. 323 The saide Maister John . . . for the Maire, Baylyffes and cominaltie . . . to make all myssyve lettres in lattyne to Irish enemies . . . and others . . . that understandeth not Englys. 1477 *MS. Rawl. B.* 332 lf. 42 *marg.*, A commission maad in a lettre myssif forto visite the priory of Hertford by my lord Abbot in proper persone. 1477 Edw. IV in *Ellis Orig. Lett.* Ser. i. I. 17 Whereas we have other tymes addressed our Lettres missyves vnto Robert Constable for restitution of the goods

of Thomas Yare. 1487 *Naval Acc. Hen. VII* (1896) 66 A letter missive vnder the Kynges signett. 1533-4 *Act 25 Hen. VIII*, c. 20 § 3 A licence vnder the greates seale . . . with a lettre myssyve, conteynynge the name of the persone which they shall electe and chose; By vertue of which licence the seid Deane and Chaptour . . . shall . . . electe . . . the seid person named in the seid lettres myssyves. 1555 EDEN *Decades Contents* (Arb.) 45 The letters missive which kyng Edward the .vi. sent. 1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 13 Alexander the Great had by his letters missive given commandement that the Greekes should provide Robes of purple against his returne. 1637-50 *Row Hist. Kirk* (Bannatyne Cl.) 63 His Maiestie sent aught missive letters, dated . . . To . . . (such a man) Minister of (such a place). 1679 BURNET *Hist. Ref.* i. iii. 236 The King granted a *Congé d'élire* to the Prior and Convent, with a Missive Letter, declaring the name of the person whom they should choose. 1768 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* III. 445 If a peer is a defendant, the lord chancellor sends a letter missive to him to request his appearance. 1841 HALLAM *Mid. Ages* (ed. 8) i. iv. 397 John I had long before admitted, that what was done by cortes and general assemblies could not be undone by letters missive. 1863 COX *Instit.* i. vi. 32 The Convention Parliament of 1688, elected by virtue of letters-missive written by the Prince of Orange. 1868 FREEMAN *Norm. Cong.* (1877) II. viii. 189 A good precedent for the *congé d'élire* and letter missive.

c. *Sc.* = B. 2.

1568 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* Ser. i. I. 641 All missive lettres, contractis or obligationis for marriage [etc.]. 1693 STAIR *Inst. Law Scot.* i. x. § 9 Though the buyer by a Missive Letter, wrote, that he thought he would not be able to furnish the Money. *Ibid.* iv. xlii. § 25 Missive-Letters are Probative, except where they relate to more solemn Writs, such as Bonds, Bills, or Accompts. 1773 ERSKINE *Inst. Law Scot.* III. ii. § 24 Missive letters in *re mercatoria* are valid, though they be not holograph.

d. *U.S.* Among Congregationalists, an official letter inviting churches to send delegates to a council.

1798 M. CUTLER in *Life, Jrnls. & Corr.* (1888) II. 4 We jointly addressed letters missive to eleven churches, all of whom complied, and the council was formed at my house. 1880 H. M. DEXTER *Congregationalism* x. 527 In what manner Councils are regularly called. This has been uniformly done by a form of written request, which has received the technical name of a Letter-Missive.

† 2. *Sc. missive bill, writing* = letter missive.

1564 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* i. 283 Heirupoun wer lettres direct and als missyve writings to this same effect sent to [etc.]. a 1578 LINDESAY (Pitscottie) *Chron. Scot.* (S.T.S.) II. 112 This was done all for sending of ane missive bill in England. 1570-80 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* Ser. i. III. 256 Missive bill of Houstoun and New Work.

† 3. Of a weapon or engine of war: = MISSILE *a.*

1548 PATTEN *Exped. Scot.* I. ijb, Most of our artillerie & missive engins. 1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1621) 879 Not with their missive weapons onely . . . but with their drawne swords. 1697 DRYDEN *Æneid* XII. 848 The feather'd Arrows fly, And clouds of missive Arms invade the sky. 1704 SWIFT *Batt. Bks.* Misc. (1711) 226 Ink is the great missive Weapon in all Battels of the Learned. 1780 in Grose, etc. *Antiq. Rep.* III. 68 Nor among the defensive machines is the missive wheel to be despised. . . The missive chariot may also be effectually used. a 1809 J. PALMER *Like Master* (1811) I. x. 141 He hurl'd the missive weapon which transpierced the heart of his adverse chief.

transf. 1667 MILTON *P.L.* vi. 519 Thir Engins and thir Balls Of missive ruin. 1695 BLACKMORE *Pr. Arth.* v. 254 Each on his Foe missive Destruction pours. a 1761 CAWTHORN *Poems* (1771) 19 Where dreadful flew the missive deaths around.

† 4. That is sent; sent on an errand; also, sent as a message. *Obs.*

1610 WILLET *Hexapla*, *Daniel* 376 Christ is none of the missive or ministring Angels. 1627-77 FELTHAM *Resolves* i. xvlii. 75 Scaliger defines Death to be the Cessation of the Souls functions: as if it were rather a restraint, than a missive ill. 1830 W. PHILLIPS *Mt. Sinai* i. 444 The missive words then told he.

B. *sb.*

1. A written message; a letter. Sometimes *spec.* = 'missive letter' (A. 1). Now usually, either denoting an official letter, or used as a somewhat high-flown equivalent of 'letter'.

In early use largely *Sc.*

1501 DOUGLAS *Pal. Hon.* II. v. How Acontius till Cydippe anone Wrait his complaint, . . . With vther lustie missives mony one. 1560 ROLLAND *Crt. Venus* II. 635 His small missive belyue he gaird him fro, Vnto thir thre. 1577-87 HOLLINSHED *Chron.* III. 1237/1 A missive persuasorie sent to the Scots for the marriage of their young queene Marie to our young king Edward the sixt. 1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* i. xxxix, To spend their time in wittily devising and closely hudding up of a quaint missive or witty epistle. 1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* i. 33 The last act of his short raigne left to memorie was a missive to his adopted sonne. c 1610 SIR J. MELVILLE *Mem.* (1827) 283 To the quihill convention his Maieste directed missyues to some of the nobilite. 1647 (*title*) A Missive of Consolation: sent from Flanders, to the Catholikes of England. 1791 GIBBON *Misc. Wks.* (1814) I. 342 Had I delayed . . . another post, your missive of the 13th . . . would have arrived in time. 1838 PRESCOTT *Ferd. & Is.* (1846) I. ix. 395 The marquis . . . had despatched missives, requesting the support of the principal lords . . . of Andalusia. 1879 FARRAR *St. Paul* (1883) 247 The circular missive from James and the Church at Jerusalem. 1885 DOBSON *At Sign of Lyre* 188 Mysterious missives, sealed with red.

2. *Scots Law.* A document in the form of a letter interchanged by the parties to a contract. Also *missive of lease* (or *tack*), *m. of sale*.

1561 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* i. 181 The charter party, and the missive, billis, and coquet of the said schip. 1572 *Ibid.* II. 139 The writting of missives and other writtis. 1773 ERSKINE *Inst. Law Scot.* III. ii. § 2 Where an agreement concerning heritage is executed in the form of mutual missives. 1816 SCOTT *Bl. Dwarf.* x, There really should be

some black and white on this transaction. Sae just make me a minute, or missive, . . . and I se write it fair ower, and subscribe it before famous witnesses. 1822 R. AINSLIE *Land of Burns* 94 As gif the Almighty was bun by missives o' tack, to gi'e them seed time an' harvest. 1832 *Act 2 & 3 Will. IV.* c. 65 § 9 Provided each Tenant . . . shall . . . have held such . . . Tenements under a Lease or Leases, Missive of Lease, or other written title. 1838 W. BELL *Dict. Law Scot.* s.v., It would appear that missives of lease, like missives of sale, require to be stamped to found an action.

† 3. A messenger. *Obs. rare.*

1605 SHAKS. *Macb.* i. v. 7 Whiles I stood rapt in the wonder of it, came Missives from the King, who all-hail'd me Thane of Cawdor. 1606 — *Ant. & Cl.* II. ii. 74. 1649 G. DANIEL *Trinarch.*, *Hen. IV.* ccclxxvi, Where trusted Ianizaries stand about The Tyrant, Missives to his Crueltye.

† 4. Something hurled or thrown; esp. a missile weapon. *Obs.*

1644 DIGBY *Nat. Bodies* xii. 100 The stringes [of a racket] . . . do cause the missives [sc. tennis balls] to speede so fast towards their apoynted homes. 1770 SIR J. BANKS *Jrnl.* (1896) 244 Defensive weapons they have none, and no missives except stones and darts. 1809 W. IRVING *Knickerb.* vi. viii. (1849) 366 The heavens were darkened with a tempest of missives.

¶ 5. = MISSILE *sb.* 2.

1649 JER. TAYLOR *Gt. Exemp.* i. Ad. § 7. 110 How great things God hath done for us, whether in publick Donatives, or private Missives.

† *'missively, adv.* *Obs.* [f. MISSIVE *a.* + -LY².] By letter.

1641 KEYLWAY in *Rigaud Corr. Sci. Men* (1841) I. 63 At least missively if not personally.

Misskito, var. *MISKITO a.* and *sb.*

missle, missletoe, *obs.* ff. MISSEL, MISTLETOE.

'*miss-mark*. *rare.* [f. MISS *v.* 1 Cf. MARK *sb.* 1 7e.] A person who misses the mark, or who fails in a purpose.

1908 HARDY *Dynasts* III. vii. ix. 520 So, as it is, a miss-mark they will dub me.

miss-maze, variant of MIZMAZE.

missment ('mismənt). *dial.* [f. MISS *v.* 1 + -MENT.] a. Mistake, error. b. Loss.

1868 TREGELLAS *Tales* 33 But howsoever, we maade a missment. 1866 W. THORNBURY *Greatheart* III. xviii. 248 There's something wrong in the level, surely, some missment (mistake), I tell 'ee. 1890 'Q.' *Three Ships* viii, We've found 'ee a great missment.

missomer, misson(ne: see MIDSUMMER, MIZEN.

mis-sort, v. [MIS-¹ I.] *trans.* To sort badly; to allot to a wrong place or in a wrong way. So *mis-sorted ppl. a.*

1581 MULCASTER *Positions* v. (1887) 25 If they be . . . mis-sorted in place. a 1626 BP. ANDREWES 96 *Serm.* xv. (1661) 503 Not to be mis-sorted into a place no ways meet. 1821 COLRIDGE *Lett., Conversat.* etc. (1836) II. 71 The present unsorted or mis-sorted ministry. 1873 M. COLLINS *Squire Silchester* II. xv. 179 These mis-sorted twins.

Hence *mis-sort sb.*, an instance of mis-sorting; a thing mis-sorted.

1898 *Daily News* 20 Dec. 3/3 To be able to sort the whole 500 . . . with not more than 30 'blinds'—mis-sorts, that is.

mis-sound, v. [MIS-¹ I.]

1. *intr.* To sound amiss.

? a 1500 in Grose, etc. *Antiq. Rep.* (1809) IV. 405 A songe myssoundithe of the prickynge be not right. *Ibid.* 409 For perversite of thy prickynge and myssoundynge of thy songe.

2. *trans.* and *intr.* To mispronounce.

a 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VIII.* 127 They called them Crakers, whych by misounding, was commonly called Kerkers. 1599 NASHE *Lenten Stuffe* 41 By corruption of speech, they false dialect and misse-sound it. 1880 FREEMAN *Lett.* 18 May in *Stephens Life & Lett.* (1895) II. 204 *W* is sure to be mis-sounded.

missour, *obs.* *Sc.* form of MEASURE.

Missouri (mis-, mi'zʊəri). *U.S.* [The name of a river and a state in the U.S.] 1. A member of an American Indian people of the Sioux family, first encountered by Europeans near the Missouri River; also, the language of this people.

1703 tr. *Lahontan's New Voy. N.-Amer.* I. 130 We . . . arriv'd on the 18th at the first Village of the Missouri. 1807 P. GASS *Jrnl.* 26 Six of them were made chiefs, three Otos and three Missouris. 1933 L. BLOOMFIELD *Lang.* iv. 72 The *Siouan* family includes many languages, such as . . . *Missouri, Winnebago*, [etc.]. 1947 *St. Louis (Missouri) Globe-Democrat* 16 Mar., The Missouris were a comparatively insignificant tribe.

2. *Colloq. phr. to be* (or *come*) *from Missouri*: to be very sceptical; to believe nothing until it is demonstrated. (Originally *I come from Missouri. You have got to show me.*)

1900 *Missouri State Tribune* (Jefferson City) 13 Dec. 4/1 Ex-Lieut.-Gov. Chas. P. Johnson thinks he knows the origin of the extensively-used expression: 'I'm from Missouri; you'll have to show me'; at least he can recall its use twenty years ago in Colorado. 1901 *Columbia Missouri Statesman* 13 Dec. 1/3 You gentlemen are from Kentucky, Texas, Tennessee and Arkansas and seem to trust each other, but 'I'm from Missouri and you must show me'. 1912 C. MCCARTHY *Wisconsin Idea* 291 In the words of the current slang phrase, every Wisconsin legislator 'comes

from Missouri' and you have to 'show him'. 1931 *Amer. Speech* VI. 205 *I'm from Missouri*, I don't believe that; you'll have to show me, or prove it to me. 1963 J. MITFORD *Amer. Way of Death* III. iv. 132 If you suggest... that Destiny led him there, he will give you an I'm-from-Missouri look.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *Missouri antelope* = PRONGHORN *sb.*; *Missouri Compromise Hist.*, an arrangement made in 1820 which provided that Missouri should be admitted to the Union as a slave state, but that slavery should not be allowed in any new state lying north of 36° 30'; also *attrib.*; *Missouri Indian* = sense 1 above; *Missouri mule*, a mule bred in Missouri; *Missouri question Hist.*, the question of the conditions under which Missouri should be admitted into the Union, and the connected problems regarding slavery; *Missouri skylark*, a variety of pipit, *Anthus spraguei*.

1806 LEWIS & CLARK in *Deb. Congress U.S.* (1852) 9th Congress 2 Sess. App. 1046 The Missouri antelope, (called Cabri) by the inhabitants of the Illinois). 1820 in T. H. Benton *Exam. Dred Scott Case* (1857) 102 The line is... nominated... by its popular descriptive appellation of 'the Missouri Compromise Line'. 1847 J. K. POLK *Diary* 16 Jan. (1910) II. 335 The line of the Missouri Compromise, viz., 36° 30'. 1943 E. B. WHITE *One Man's Meat* 16 The Missouri Compromise had temporarily settled the slavery question. 1949 D. S. FREEMAN in B. A. Botkin *Treas. S. Folklore* p. x, Wirt... did not issue his life of Henry until almost the time of the Missouri Compromise. 1765 R. ROGERS *Conc. Act. N. Amer.* 194 The inhabitants on this river are called the Missouri Indians. 1817 J. BRADBURY *Trav. Interior Amer.* 41 It is customary amongst the Missouri Indians to register every exploit in war, by making a notch for each on the handle of their tomahawks. 1923 *Nation* (N.Y.) 17 Oct. 432 Then there is the Missouri mule. He it was who won the war. 1972 *Listener* 21 Dec. 858/2 Not for nothing did the idiom 'as stubborn as a Missouri mule' come into the language. 1819 J. ADAMS *Let.* 21 Dec. in T. Jefferson *Writings* (1903) XV. 236 The Missouri question, I hope, will follow the other waves under the ship, and do no harm. 1884 J. G. BLAINE *20 Yrs. Congress* I. 15 The 'Missouri question'... formally appeared in Congress in the month of December, 1818. 1858 S. F. BAIRD in *Rep. Explor. Route to Pacific* (U.S. War Dept.) IX. 234 *Neocorys Spraguei*, Sclater. Missouri Skylark. 1940 E. T. SETON *Trail of Artist-Naturalist* 299 The strictly prairie birds were gone—of the Missouri skylark, for instance, I saw not one.

Missourian (mis-, mɪ'zʊəriən), *sb.* and *a.* [f. prec. + -AN.] *A. sb.* A native or inhabitant of the State of Missouri. *B. adj.* Of or belonging to, native or peculiar to, Missouri.

1820 *Deb. Congress U.S.* (1855) 26 Jan. 945, I cannot believe that I, or any other man or men, are better capable of governing Missourians than they are of governing themselves. 1862 *Harper's Mag.* Sept. 450/2 Teamsters, many of whom were young Missourians embarked for the first time upon a prairie trip. 1885 'MARK TWAIN' in *Century Mag.* Dec. 201 The Masons gave us a Missouri country breakfast, in Missourian abundance. 1944 B. A. BOTKIN *Treas. Amer. Folklore* II. 318 One of the harshest of these [sc. slang names] is Puke, for a Missourian. 1948 MENCKEN *Amer. Lang. Suppl.* II. vii. 173 D. S. Crumb... unearthed a great deal more that was specially Missourian, e.g. ... *buckshot land*, poor clay soil. 1957 *Encycl. Brit.* XIII. 258/2 About 1,700 armed Missourians invaded Kansas and stuffed the ballot boxes. 1973 R. ROSENBLUM *Mushroom Cave* (1974) 83 The junior diplomat, a glad-handing Missourian.

missourite (mis-, mɪ'zʊərɪt). *Petrogr.* [f. MISSOURI + -ITE¹ (see quot. 1896).] A grey, granular, igneous rock composed mainly of pyroxene, leucite, and sometimes olivine.

1896 WEED & PIRSSON in *Amer. Jnl. Sci.* II. 323 This rock is a new type, and it fills a place which has hitherto been vacant in all systems of rock classification... We have therefore called it missourite from the Missouri River, the most prominent and best known geographical object in the region where it occurs. 1927 *Ibid.* XIV. 179 These granitoid augite-leucite rocks will be called missourite, although Pirsson's original Montana missourite contained less leucite and about 15 per cent of olivine. *Ibid.* 180 The presence of olivine in missourite need not be regarded as essential. 1963 *Mineral. Abstr.* XVI. 388/1 The first missourites recorded from Russia are in an outcrop of alkaline gabbroic rocks near the Lomachan River.

'miss-out. [f. *vbl. phr.* to miss out: see MISS *v.* 1 25.] *a. pl.* In *Gambling*, loaded dice. *b.* In *Craps*, a losing throw: see CRAPS *b.*; also, the action of losing the right to throw.

1928 J. O'CONNOR *Broadway Racketeers* xiv. 157 The game keeper has all sorts of crooked ones, those known as 'Shapes', others called 'Miss-Outs'. 1936 *Detective Fiction Weekly* 21 Mar. 139/1 If the dice are cut as 'passers', the percentage in favor of the shooter is 'mild'; but cut for a banking or fading advantage (called 'miss-outs' or 'missing dice') the advantage is stronger. 1942 W. FAULKNER *Go down, Moses* 114 The spots on them miss-out dice. 1961 in *Partridge Dict. Underworld* (1968) 846/1 *Misses...* (2) Crooked dice that are gaffed to make more miss-outs than passes. 1964 A. WYKES *Gambling* v. 109 He loses if he throws a Two, Three, or Twelve (a 'crap' or 'miss-out').

† **mis'sowne.** *v.* *Obs.* [f. MIS-¹ 7 + *sowne*, SOUND *v.*] *intr.* To be discordant; not to agree.

1382 WYCLIF *Josh. Prol.*, And forsothe it may not be sooth that discordith [v.r. *myssouneth*, *Vulg. dissonat*]. c 1465 *Eng. Chron.* (Camden 1856) 57 Article longyng... to the said craft of nigromancie, or mis sownyng to the Cristen feith.

missoy, variant of MASSOY.

mis-'speak. *v.* Also 4-7 *misp-*. [MIS-¹ 1.]

† 1. *a. intr.* To speak wrongly or improperly; to speak evil. *Obs.*

c 1200 in *O.E. Hom.* I. 305 Ich hadde... Misispeken. c 1374 CHAUCER *Troilus* I. 934, I me repente If I mis spak. c 1386 — *Miller's Prol.* 31 If that I missepeke or seye, Wyte it the ale of Southwerk. 1595 SHAKS. *John* III. i. 4 It is not so, thou hast mispoke, misheard. 1613 tr. *Mexia's Treas. Anc. & Mod. Times* 764/1, I doe not inferre that it is lawfull for weomen to depraue or mispeake by any means.

b. To speak disrespectfully or disparagingly of.

c 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 228 Enemys of oure feip pat bakbiten or myspeken of vs. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* I. 227 If that I myhte ofserkne... That enyo man of hire mispeke. 1598 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. iv. iv. (1641) 232 Who mis-speaks of thee, hee spets at Heav'n, And his owne spettle in his face is driven.

† 2. *trans.* To speak evil of; to calumniate. *Obs.*

1582 N. T. (Rhem.) *Acts* xxiii. 5 The prince of thy people thou shalt not missepeake. 1584 PEELE *Arraignm. Paris* III. i, Mis-speak not all for his amiss.

3. *a. trans.* To speak, utter, or pronounce incorrectly or improperly. *rare.*

[1390: see MIS-SPEECH.] 1593 NASHE *Christ's T.* (1613) 132 We care not how we mispeake it so wee haue it to speake. a 1631 DONNE *Let. to M.M.H.* Poems (1654) 177 As a mother which delights to heare Her early childe mis-speake halfe uttered words. 1879 BUTCHER & LANG *Odysse.* XIV. 238 Thou hast not misspoken aught, nor uttered a word unprofitably.

b. refl. To fail to convey the meaning one intends by one's words.

1890 in *Cent. Dict.* 1894 *Congress. Rec.* 19 Jan. 1051/1, I simply wanted to bring that matter out plainly... I believe he mispoke himself. 1973 *Harper's Mag.* June 38/2 'The President,' Ziegler said, 'mispoke himself.' He explained that the President had noted his error in reviewing the transcript of the press conference. 1975 G. V. HIGGINS *City on Hill* II. 53 If I gave that impression, I mispoke myself. So *mis-speaking vbl. sb.*

1530 PALSGR. 172 *Blaspheme*, mispekyng of God. 1650 EARL MONM. tr. *Senault's Man bec. Guilty* 199 As they have the art of speaking, they have also the cunning of mis-speaking.

mis-'speech. [MIS-¹ 4.] † *a.* Evil speaking. *Obs.* *b.* Incorrect speaking.

c 1350 *Will. Palerne* 1523 þan meliors mekly hire maydenes dede calle, & many of hire meyne for drede of misse-speche. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* I. 178 And otherwys of no mispeche, Mi conscience forto seche, I can nocht of Envie finde That I mispoke have oght behinde Wherof love oughte be mispaid. a 1461 *Songs & Carols 15th C.* (Warton Club) 1 Rewle thi tunge in swych a gys, That non mysspeche come the froo. 1496 *Dives & Pauper* (W. de W.) II. i. 109/2 Goddes name is taken in vayne... by myslyuynge, by myspeche, & by mysherynge. 1895 *Atlantic Monthly* Mar. 432 Another form of mispeche, to which most of us are... subject,—the exchange of syllables.

† **mis-'speed.** *v.* *Obs.* [MIS-¹ 7.] *intr.* To be unsuccessful or unlucky.

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 6912 Now haue pey for-sake vs alle & sum... þat often mys-spedde in per passage. 1387 TREvisa *Hiden* (Rolls) I. 243 Dayes þat þe Romaynes myspedde were i-hote nefastis, as it were nouþ leaful. 1496 *Dives & Pauper* (W. de W.) VII. xiii. 297/2 He that wyll not paye his tythes shall myspede. 1501 *Plumpton Corr.* (Camden) 161, I send about it unto the Shereffe as sone as Hare Harlad com from you, for sume remedy ther, if he myspede.

mis-'spell. *v.* [MIS-¹ 1.] *trans.* To spell incorrectly. So *mis-spelt ppl. a.*

1655 FULLER *Hist. Cambr.* (1840) 160 No wonder, if they did mis-spell him whom they did mis-call, loading him with opprobrious language. 1775 SHERIDAN *Rivals* I. ii. That she might not mis-spell, and mis-pronounce words. 1838 HAWTHORNE *Twice-told T.*, *Chippings with a Chisel*, Some [of the monuments] were inscribed with misspelt prose or rhyme. 1846 LANDOR *Exam. Shaks.* Wks. II. 296, I wrote not down the words, fearing to mis-spell them.

Hence *mis-'spell sb.*, *mis-spelling.* *rare.*

1891 N. & Q. Ser. VII. XII. 351/2 He has discovered a misspell in Evelyn. 1895 *Dublin Rev.* July 37 Mis-spells occurring in proper names.

mis-'spelling. *vbl. sb.* [MIS-¹ 3.] A bad spelling; false orthography.

1695-6 *Act 7 & 8 Will. III.*, c. 3 §9 That noe Indictment... shall bee quashed... for miswriting misspelling false... Latine. 1731 *Gentl. Mag.* I. 213 Mis-spelling or Mistake of Clerkship. 1865 KINGSLEY *Herew.* Prelude 21 The misspellings of English names in his work are more gross than even those in Domesday. 1898 GISSING *Town Traveller* xxv, Mis-spelling, he knew, would invalidate his chance.

mis-'spend. *v.* Also 4-8 *misp-*, (4-6 *misp-*). [MIS-¹ 1.] *trans.* To spend amiss or wastefully; to make a bad, useless, or wasteful expenditure of.

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xxxiv. (*Pelagia*) 44 Scho þat welth & þat beute myspeudit in sic degre, þat [etc.]. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl. B.* xv. 74 How þat folke in folyes myspeuden her fyue wittes. 1460 *Pol. Rel. & L. Poems* (1903) 206, I haue myspeyndyd my yonge age In synne, and wantonnehed also. 1494 FABYAN *Chron.* VI. clxx. 164 Gouernours therof myspeut the patrimony therof in excesse. 1530 PALSGR. 638/1 Myspeude nat your monay, you may happe to haue nede of it. 1597 *Pilgrim. Parnass.* v. (1886) 19, I haue benee guiltie of mispeuding some time in philosophie. 1697 DRYDEN *Æneid* Ded., Some similitude, which diverts... your attention from the main Subject, and mispends it on some trivial Image. a 1721 PRIOR *On a Pretty Madwoman* i, Our

grief's misplac'd, our tears mis-spent. 1812 BYRON *Ch. Har.* I. xxvii, His early youth, misspent in maddest whim. 1858 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* (1858) II. vi. 15 [They] vowed to accept no benefice, lest they should misspend the property of the poor.

mis-'spender. [MIS-¹ 5.] One who misspends.

1607 HIERON *Wks.* I. 463 Misspenders of the sabbath. 1648 MILTON *Observ. Art. Peace* Wks. 1851 IV. 577 The most prodigal mis-spenders of time. 1766 JOHNSON *Prayers & Medit.* (1817) 67, I again appear in thy presence the wretched mispender of another year.

mis-'spending. *vbl. sb.* [MIS-¹ 3.] Bad or useless expenditure.

138. WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* III. 370 þis mon schal nedis be dampned for myspeyndyng of Gods tresoure. 1541 BARNES *Wks.* (1573) 364 Misspending of goodes. 1659 *Gentl. Calling* 422 Not only with the mis-spending their own estates, but other mens.

mis-'spenditure. *rare*—¹. [f. MIS-SPEND, after *expenditure.*] Wasteful expenditure.

a 1843 SOUTHEY *Sydney in Fraser's Mag.* (1868) LXXVIII. 104 Compelled to lose time the value of which he understood, and the mispenditure of which he lamented.

† **mis-'spene.** *v.* *Obs.* Also 4 -speyne. [f. MIS-¹ 1 + SPENE *v.*] *trans.* To misspend, misemploy.

c 1275 LAY. 13483 3ef ich his god mis-spene [earlier text for-loose]. c 1320 *Cast. Love* (Halliwell) 1150 And for oure syght myspeude also, His eyen were blynwhered boo. 1393 LANGL. *P. Pl. C.* xi. 174 And muche wo worth hym þat Inwitt mys-speyneþ [v.r. *myspeneþ*, *mys-spendeþ*].

† **mis-'spense.** -'ence. *Obs.* Also *misp-*. [f. MIS-¹ 4.] Improper or wasteful expenditure.

1591 *Garrard's Art Warre* 61 Mispence of munition. 1597 BEARD *Theatre God's Judgem.* (1612) 427 The losse of time and mispence of goods. 1627 BP. HALL *Epist.* II. x. 309 If your negligence, your riotous mis-spence, had empairod your estate. a 1677 BARROW *Serm. Wks.* 1687 I. 395 A wilful mispence of our time. a 1788 in *Croft Let. to Pitt on Johnson's Dict.* (1788) 40 The mispence of every minute is a new record against us in heaven.

mis-spent (stress variable), *ppl. a.* [MIS-¹ 2.] Badly or wastefully spent; ill-spent, wasted.

1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* lxvi. 3 The mispent tyme, the service vaine. 1781 COWPER *Hope* 715 The shameful close of all his misspent years. 1871 R. ELLIS tr. *Catullus* lxxv. 2 So in her own misspent worship uneasily lost.

'miss-stays. [f. as MISSTAY *v.*] Of a ship: the act or fact of failing to go about.

1878 D. KEMP *Man. Yacht & Boat Sailing* 245 A 'miss-stays' may be the consequence.

† **mis-'start.** *v.* *Obs.* In 3 -sturte, -storte. [MIS-¹ 1.] *intr.* To start forth amiss.

a 1250 *Owl & Night.* 677 & some may a word mys sturte [Cott. MS. *misstorte*] þar muþ shal speke ayeyn horte.

mis-'state. *v.* [MIS-¹ 1.] *trans.* To state erroneously; to make wrong statements about.

1650 R. HOLLINGWORTH *Exerc. Usurped Powers* 39 You dare to mis-represent and mistate the minde of God. 1657 SANDERSON *Serm.* Pref. § 12 (1674) C 3 They mis-state the Question, when they talk of pressing Ceremonies. 1791 COWPER *Yardley Oak* 48 Unrecorded facts Recovering, and misstated setting right. 1818 COBBETT *Pol. Reg.* XXXIII. 271 When a writer mis-states facts, be sure that he drives at no very laudable conclusion. 1865 BRIGHT *Sp., Canada* 13 Mar. (1876) 66, I am not mis-stating the case.

absol. 1864-8 BROWNING *J. Lee's Wife* IV. iii, Now do I mis-state, mistake?

So *mis-'stated ppl. a.*, *mis-'stating vbl. sb.*; *mis-'stater*, one who mis-states.

1643 PRYNNE *Sov. Power Parl.* III. 61 Through the mis-stating of the points in question. 1665 GLANVILL *Scepis Sci.* xix. 120 The mis-stated words are the original mistake. 1859 *Chamb. Jnl.* XI. 404 That gross misstater of fact.

mis-'statement. [MIS-¹ 4.] A wrong or erroneous statement.

1790 BURGESS *Div. Christ* Notes 39 There is in this passage a misstatement of important circumstances. 1818 COBBETT *Pol. Reg.* XXXIII. 271 A very flagrant mis-statement in point of fact. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 265 Story-tellers make the gravest misstatements about men when they say that many wicked men are happy.

mis-'stay. *v.* Also *miss-stay*. [app. f. *phr.* to miss stays.] *intr.* Of a ship: To miss stays.

1829 G. GRIFFIN *Collegians* (ed. 2) I. xii. 241 Ahoy! ahoy! Have an oar out in the bow, or she'll miss-stay in the swell. 1849 N. KINGSLEY *Diary* (1914) 88 We mis-stayed in but 11 feet of water, but the bottom is very muddy and not dangerous. 1885 *Standard* 5 May 6/8 C. H. Cumbell... misstayed in Cornlough Bay; took the ground. 1906 *Westm. Gaz.* 5 Dec. 9/2 The ship, when tacking, mis-stayed.

mis-'step. *sb.* [MIS-¹ 4.] *a.* A wrong step.

1837 *Yale Lit. Mag.* III. 8 (Th.), Forgetting the round door block, he made a mis-step. 1855 PRESCOTT *Philip II*, IV. vi. I. 460 As he was descending a flight of stairs he made a misstep and fell. 1888 B. A. WATSON *Sportsman's Paradise* 193 So that... the game may not be frightened by a mis-step. 1894 *Outing* (U.S.) XXIV. 363/2 One mis-step might have resulted in a clear fall of three thousand feet. 1963 J. WALSH *Shroud* (1964) vi. 47 His headlong disregard for bodily care and his courting of the injuries or death that lay only a mis-step away. 1974 *Sci. Amer.* Oct. 87/2 A misstep would not necessarily lead to a stumble or a fall.

b. = FAUX PAS.

a 1800 *Spirit of Farmer's Museum* (1801) 205 The Squire... can sit on the sessions, and fine poor girls for natural missteps. 1854 MARION HARLAND *Alone* xxi, Watchfully, prayerfully, I da strove to keep her feet in the path, and by no

misstep or fall, to cast obloquy upon the name she loved. 1892 *Harper's Mag.* June 152/2 Whatever we think of the first misstep of Tess in the immaturity of her girlhood. 1931 F. L. ALLEN *Only Yesterday* 101 The publishers of the confession magazines... concentrated on the description of what they euphemistically called 'missteps'. 1934 D. SARGENT *Thomas More* iii. 62 As in all diplomatic conferences each side spends a great deal of time waiting for the other side to make a misstep. 1949 *Sat. Even. Post* 1 Oct. 20/3 Russians... turn sick with fear if they make the slightest little misstep. 1974 *Publishers Weekly* 4 Feb. 64/2 Henry Keller... picks up a hitchhiker... For awhile, he shares her sexual favours... Becky is killed accidentally. The police don't care much; neither does Henry's wife, who forgives his misstep.

mis-step, *v.* [MIS-¹ I.] *intr.* To take a wrong step; to go astray.

1390 *GOWER Conf.* II. 143 Sche schal nocht with hir litel too Mistepe, bot he se it al. 1598 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. i. 1. (1641) 83 If man from duty never has mis-stept. 1869 S. BOWLES *Our New West* v. 102 Mules don't mis-step, and even the top-heavy pack jacks... carried their burden and themselves unharmed to the top.

mis-style, *v. rare.* [MIS-¹ I.] *trans.* To style or term incorrectly.

a 1604 HANMER *Chron. Irel.* (1633) 103 He... came to the Church called... the Church of great Paternus, mis-styled with the government therof. 1613 J. DAVIES *Muses Teares* B 4 Greatnes (as we mis-stile it). 1832 AUSTIN *Jurispr.* (1879) II. lv. 911 The privilege mis-styled personal.

† **mis-suc'ceeding**, *vbl. sb. Obs.* [MIS-¹ 3.] Ill-success. So † **mis-suc'cess**.

a 1656 BP. HALL *Serm. Wks.* (1662) 197 As some shifting alchymist that casts all the fault of his mis-success upon his glasse or his furnace. a 1661 FULLER *Worthies, Lincolnshire* (1662) II. 154 Miscarriages in his Government (many by mismanaging, more by the misucceeding of matters).

† **mis-sue**, *v. Law. Obs.* [MIS-¹ I.] *trans.* To sue (livery) wrongly.

[1227 in *Cal. Charter Rolls* I. (1903) 63 With soc and sac... mundbriche, miskennning, misseuing and forfeg.] 1548 STAUNFORD *Kinges Prerog.* (1567) 79 b, Yf the heire sue his generall luyerie beefore an offyce thereof founde omitting them in the luyerie, the luyerie is misseued. *Ibid.* 84 Whether in this case y^e misseuing of y^e same shal be a cause of reseiser or not.

mis-suit, *v.* [MIS-¹ I.] *trans.* To suit ill.

a 1618 SYLVESTER *St. Lewis* 588 Wks. (Grosart) II. 235 That Robe of Power, which those doth much mis-suit, Who have not on rare Vertue's richest Suit. 1860 MRS. BROWNING *Napoleon III in Italy* xviii. He will not swagger nor boast of his country's meeds, in a tone Missuited a great man most If such should speak of his own. 1864 BROWNING *Sludge the Medium*, Each... Is blind to what misuitts him.

† **'missure**, *Obs. rare-1.* [ad. L. type **missūra*, f. *miss-* ppl. stem of *mittere* to send; see -URE.] A commission.

1615 T. ADAMS *Lycanthropy* 5 The missure, 'I send you': the mixture, 'as lambes among wolves'.

missus: see MISSIS.

† **mis-sware**, *Obs. rare-1.* [f. MIS-¹ 4 + -sware, repr. OE. -swaru, -swara action of swearing, as in *ápswara*.] False swearing.

a 1240 *Lofsong in O.E. Hom.* I. 205 Wreððe and onde, lesunge, missware vuele i-holden treouðe.

† **mis-sway**, *v. Obs.* [MIS-¹ I.] *trans.* To sway in a wrong direction.

a 1640 JACKSON *Creed* XI. xxv. § 11 Other secular vanities, which usually misway us Christians to folly.

† **mis-swaying**, *vbl. sb. Obs.* [MIS-¹ 3.] Misgovernment.

1603 J. DAVIES (Heref.) *Microcosm*. 149 The first Edward, that did first refine This Common-weale, and made the same ascend When through mis-swaying it seem'd to decline.

† **mis-swearing**, *vbl. sb. Obs.* [MIS-¹ 3.] False swearing.

1493 *Dives & Pauper* (Pynson) II. xix. ivj, If thou have liking to here grete othes... or any mysswerynge.

miss-woman, -word: see MISWOMAN, MISWORD.

mis-sworn, *ppl. a.* [MIS-¹ 2.]

a. Forsworn. b. Whose name has been taken in vain.

1506 *Kalender Sheph.* E 6 (1892) III. 62 Myssworone By wordes [etc.]. ? a 1800 *Broomfield Hill* v. in Child *Ballads* I. 395 But if I stay from Broomfield Hills, I'll be a maid mis-sworn. 1871 R. ELLIS *Tr. Catullus* lxxvi. 4 A God's mis-sworn sanctity, deadly to men.

missy ('mist), *sb.* Also 7 missee, 8-9 missey, 9 missie. [f. MISS *sb.*² + -y dim. suffix.] An affectionate or playful appellation for a young girl: used chiefly by servants and the like. occas. contemptuous.

1676 in *12th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 29 A coach fit for pretty Missee is not to be found ready made. 1780 MME. D'ARBLAY *Let.* 24 Aug. in *Diary* (1891) I. 311, I beg my best compliments to him,—and to my master and missey. 1818 *Blackw. Mag.* III. 403 An English missy, slim and pale. 1852 MRS. STOWE *Uncle Tom's C.* xiv. 124 'What's little missy's name?' said Tom at last. 1876 BLACKMORE *Cripps* liii, The pious papa and the milk-and-water missy

rush into each other's arms. 1919 WODEHOUSE *Damsel in Distress* vii. 107 Those—them—over there are Ayrshires, missy. 1922 JOYCE *Ulysses* 733 Little chits of missies they have now singing. 1924 R. MACAULAY *Orphan Island* xv. 202 'You're very smart and proud, missie,' her uncle told her. 1967 P. ROTH *When she was Good* III. 274 Either you calm down with that bossy little voice, missy, or you get out.

Comb. 1831 *Society* I. 138 The missy-like astonishment you are pleased to assume.

Hence 'missyish a. = MISSISH.

1887 MISS BETHAM-EDWARDS *Next of Kin Wanted* II. xviii. 245 Why do you put on this missyish air of innocence?

missy ('mist), *a.* [f. MISS *sb.*² + -y.] Pertaining to, resembling, or characteristic of a miss or young lady; = MISSISH.

1809-12 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Vivian* viii, Her ladyship... values herself too highly, to make such a missy match. 1831 *Society* I. 88 The mean and missy feeling of seizing the first opportunity to speak to you of a man. 1859 BOYD *Recreat. Country Parson* ii. 43, I have heard... the same person called a gentlemanlike man and a missy piece of affectation. 1881 *Literary World* 14 Jan. 26/1 With nothing to recommend him physically but a missy prettiness.

missy, *obs. variant of MISY.*

mist (mist), *sb.*¹ Forms: 1- mist; also 3 mijst, 3-6 myste, 4-7 myst, miste, (5 meyst). [OE. *mist* str. masc. = MLG. (LG.), MDu. (Du.) *mist*, Icel. *mistur* (genit. *misturs*) neut. (Norw.), Sw. *mistur*:—O Teut. **mihstoz-*, f. *mīg-*:—pre-Teut. **migh-*, *meigh-*, as in Gr. *μίχλη*, OSl. *mīgla*, Skr. *mih* and *mēgha* cloud, mist. Perhaps further related to the root of OE. *mīgan*, MIG, and *meox* MIX *sb.*¹]

1. a. A cloud formed by an aggregation of minute drops of water and resting on or near the ground. In generalized sense, vapour of water precipitated in very fine droplets, smaller and more densely aggregated than those of rain. Sometimes distinguished from *fog*, either as being less opaque or as consisting of drops large enough to have a perceptible downward motion (cf. quot. 1972).

c 1000 ÆLFRED *Gen.* xv. 17 þa þa sunne eode to setle, þa sloh þær micel mist. c 1050 *Suppl. Ælfred's Gloss.* in Wr.-Wülcker 175/23 *Nebula*, mist, uel zenip. a 1200 *Moral Ode* 16 Ne nichte ich seon bi-fore me for smike ne for miste. c 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 239/688 A wel deork mijst þære com also þat swiþe longue i-laste. *Ibid.* 317/603 þwane þe sonne hath þudere i-drawe þene mist for hete. 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Cons.* 1445 Now gadirs mystes and cloudes in þe ayre. c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xl. (*Ninian*) 895 Bot myste ves in sic degre þat nan mocht a stane caste se. 1398 TREVISIA *Barth. De P.R.* xi. xii. (1495) 397 Myste is frende to theues and to euyl doers for he hydeth theyr spyers and waytynge. c 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 7105 þan fell sodaynly slike a myst, þat whidir to wende þai ne wist. 1530 PALSGR. 740/2 Whan the moysture of the dewe stryketh upwarde agayne, it maketh a myste. 1602 MARSTON *Ant. & Mel.* II. Wks. 1856 I. 26 The flagging'st bulrush that ere droopt With each slight mist of raine. 1667 MILTON *P.L.* XII. 629 As Ev'ning Mist Ris'n from a River o're the marsh glides. 1798 COLERIDGE *Anc. Mar.* I. xix, In mist or cloud on mast or shroud It perch'd for vespers nine. 1831 SCOTT *Cast. Dang.* iii, The mist had settled upon the hills, and unrolled itself upon brook, glade, and tarn. 1878 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* 40 The atmospheric moisture passes through the condition of visible cloud or mist. *Ibid.* 44 The position of a river is often marked by mist. 1972 *Meteorol. Gloss.* (Meteorol. Office) (ed. 5) 182 *Mist*, a state of atmospheric obscurity produced by suspended microscopic water droplets or wet hygroscopic particles. The term is used for synoptic purposes when... the associated visibility is equal to or exceeds 1 km; the corresponding relative humidity is greater than about 95 per cent.

fig. 1615 *HIERON Wks.* I. 438 Neither is euery myst of sorrow dissolved into teares. 1842 TENNYSON *Love & Duty* 43 Rain out the heavy mist of tears.

b. Used in proverbial phr.

c 1330 *Arth. & Merl.* 7364 (Kölbing) Ich hope... We schul hem driue, so sonne doþ mist! c 1420 LYDG. *Assembly of Gods* 1988 Derke as a myste, or a feynyd fable. 1535 COVERDALE *Isa.* xlii. 21 As for thyne offences, I dryue them awaye like the cloudes, and thy synnes as the myst.

c. *Scotch* († *Scottish*, † *Scots*) *mist*: a thick, very wetting mist characteristic of the Scottish hills; hence *jocularly*, a steady soaking rain.

1589 [? LYL] *Pappe w. Hatched* Ded., Wks 1902 III. 394 We care not for a Scottish mist, though it wet vs to the skin. 1599 *Broughton's Lett.* viii. 27 It is no marueile you so affect the Scottish mist; for where the head doth σκοροδιών, the tongue must needs σκοτολογείν. 1623 MINSHEU, *Mollinas*, soft showers, Scottish mists, a 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crews*, *Scotch-mist*, a sober, soaking Rain. 1770 *Wesley Jnl.* 16 Apr. (1827) III. 384 We... got into a Scotch mist. 1872 *Routledge's Ev. Boy's Ann.* 38/1 With a light drizzle or Scotch mist falling thickly.

d. *transf.* A cloud (of small particles) resembling a mist; a haze or haziness, as that produced by distance; hence *fig.* of time, etc.

1785 *Cowper Task* I. 360 The rustling straw sends up a frequent mist Of atoms. 1794 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Myst. Udolpho* I, The plains of Guienne and Languedoc were lost in the mist of distance. 1810 SHELLEY *St. Irvyne's Tower* v. 4 Why may not human minds unveil The dim mists of futurity? 1812 BYRON *Ch. Har.* II. ii, And o'er each mouldering tower, Dim with the mist of years, Grey flits the shade of power. 1869 *Freeman Norm. Cong.* (1875) III. xi. 5 Times... half shrouded in the mist of legend.

e. A colour suggestive of a mist.

1926 *Daily Colonist* (Victoria, B.C.) 21 July 16/4 (Advt.), A 4-ply worsted wool in shades of pink, mist, [etc.]. 1927

Daily Express 12 Mar. 3/5 Mist, a subdued mauve, suggesting the atmospheric effects of sunset. 1937 *Discovery* July 217/2 Our silk stockings are... described as... sun-tan, sandalwood, mist. 1963 *New Yorker* 29 June 57 Black, mist, rust, or olive.

2. a. Dimness of eyesight; a hazy or filmy appearance before the eyes caused by disorders of the body or by the shedding of tears.

c 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* II. 26 Læcedomas wip eazna miste. c 1220 *Bestiary* 102 in *O.E. Misc.* 4 Of hise eþen wereð ðe mist. 1655 CULPEPPER, etc. *Riverius* XIV. iv. 385 They have the Head-ach, mists before their Eyes, and giddiness. 1693 *SOUTH Sermon*. (1698) III. ii. 99 Where there is a Giddiness in the Head, there will always be a mist before the Eyes. 1859 TENNYSON *Enid* 1617 She did not weep But o'er her meek eyes came a happy mist. 1880 'OUIDA' *Moths* I. 33 She felt a mist before her eyes, a tightness at her throat. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VII. 66 Such patients usually complain of a mist before their eyes.

b. Hence used in phrases with reference to the obscuring of the vision (physical or mental), esp. to cast or throw a mist before (a person's) eyes; also simply, † to cast a mist or mists: to produce mystification.

1565 *COOPER Thesaurus*, *Offundere caliginem oculis*, to cast a miste before ones eyes. 1579 *GOSSON Sch. Abuse* (Arb.) 20 The juggler casteth a myst to worke the closer. 1607 DEKKER *Wh. of Babylon* H 4 They say you can throw mists before our eyes, To make vs thinke you faire. 1641 [see *PETTIFOG sb.*²]. a 1674 CLARENDON *Surv. Leviath.* (1676) 26 And by a mist of words... he dazzles Mens eyes. 1750 *JOHNSON Rambler* No. 81 ¶ 5 Over this law, indeed, some sons of sophistry have been subtle enough to throw mists, which have darkened their own eyes. 1824 *LAMB Elia* Ser. II. *Capt. Jackson*, He was a juggler, who threw mists before your eyes.

3. a. Applied to immaterial things conceived as enveloping a man's mind and obscuring his mental vision or outlook, or as veiling the real character or blurring the outlines of a thing.

c 888 K. ÆLFRED *Boeth.* v. § 3 fin., þa mistas ðe þæt mod gedrefað. a 1000 *Boeth. Metr.* xxiii, gif he... of him selfum ðone sweartan mist, modes þiostor, mæz aweorpan. c 1384 CHAUCER *H. Fame* I. 352 Euery thinge ys wyste, Though hit be keuered with the myste. 1509 *HAWES Past. Pleas.* x. (Percy Soc.) 36 The fatal problems of olde antiquyte, Cloked wyth myst and wyth cloudes derke. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 67 b, All cloudes & mystes vterly purged and expulsed out of our soules. 1576 *FLEMING Panopol. Epist.* 416 All mystes and fogges of ignorance. 1728 *VENER Sincere Penitent* Pref. 7 Those mists and false notions which our infirmities, education or conversation may have thrown in our way. 1779-81 *JOHNSON L.P., Cowley* (first par.), All is shown confused and enlarged through the mist of panegyric. 1810 *Sporting Mag.* XXXVI. 153 There is a kind of mist or dubiosity playing about it. 1842 TENNYSON *Will Waterproof's Monol.* 39 And softly, thro' a vinous mist, My college friendships glimmer. 1849 *ROBERTSON Sermon*. Ser. I. x. (1866) 170 It was faith straining through the mist. 1852 M. ARNOLD *Empedocles* II. 67 The mists Of despondency and gloom.

b. *mists of death, deathly mists.*

1729 *Savage Wanderer* III. 280 Sad o'er the sight swim shadowy mists of death. 1866 B. TAYLOR *Poems, Autumnal Vespers*, Death's mist shall strike along her veins. 1878 *BROWNING La Saisiaz* 484 As soul is quenchless by the deathly mists.

† 4. A state of obscurity or uncertainty; an 'atmosphere' of doubt. *Obs.*

1532 *MORE Confut. Tindale* Wks. 401/2 They wil clerly dissipate & discusse the myst that he fain would walke in. 1590 *SHAKS. Com. Err.* II. ii. 218 Ile say as they say, and perseuer so: And in this mist at all adventures go. 1650 B. *Discolliminius* 54 The Grand Cause of this Realme... is yet in the myst to many... judicious men. 1678 *HATTON Corr.* (Camden) 161 My Lord wee are in a mighty mist wth our buisnesse is here. a 1715 *BURNET Own Time* III. (1724) I. 510 In this mist matters must be left till the great revelation of all secrets.

5. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *mist-belt*, -cloud, -drop, -light, -magic, -mote, -pavilion, -plash, -sheet, -thread, -veil, -wreath; *mist-blotted*, -blurred, -circled, -clad, -cold, -coloured, -covered, -dimmed, -enshrouded, -exhaling, -green, -hung, -impelling, -laden, -pale, -shrouded, -tracked, -veiled, -wet, -wild, -wreathed, -wreathen, -wrought adjs.; *mist-blower*, a device for spraying insecticide into the tops of trees; so *mist-blowing* *vbl. sb.*; *mist-bow*, a white arch, resembling a rainbow, sometimes seen in misty weather; *mist-flower*, a plant of the tropical American genus *Conoclinium*; † *mist-hackle*, a 'cloak' or covering of mist; *mist-net*, a net made of very fine threads, used to trap birds etc. for ringing or examination and subsequent release; also as *v. intr.*, to trap in a mist-net; hence *mist-netter*, one who uses a mist-net; *mist-pond* = DEW-POND; *mist propagation*, a method of rooting plant cuttings in which high humidity is maintained in a greenhouse by an automatic system of watering with fine spray at regular intervals; *mist propagator*, an installation for this type of cultivation; *mist-tree*, a name for *Rhus Cotinus*, the smoke-tree (*Cent. Dict.*).

1906 *Rep. Brit. Assoc. Adv. Sci.* 1905 594 Passing either east or west of this '*mist-belt' the rainfall rapidly diminishes. 1864 TENNYSON *En. Ard.* 681 A great '*mist-blotted light Flared on him. 1946 POTTS & FRIEND in *Bull. Connecticut Agric. Exper. Station* No. 501. 48 The development of a '*mist blower which will apply thoroughly

a small quantity of a concentrated insecticide. 1969 *Nature* 9 Aug. 558/2 Only the mistblower, which is mounted on a tractor, seems feasible for large-scale applications. 1960 *Farmer & Stockbreeder* 12 Jan. 97/2 *Mistblowing of fruit trees is a practical proposition. 1880 *Academy* 11 Dec. 415 The whole view is *mist-blurred and indistinct. 1897 *Daily News* 11 Dec. 8/3 Clouds on which brilliant *mist-bows were thrown by the morning sunlight. 1935 W. EMPSON *Poems* 27 Hunter, *misticred, one whole pearl embrowned. 1796 H. HUNTER tr. *St. Pierre's Stud. Nat.* (1799) II. 363 These *mist-clad hills are islands emerging above the horizon. 1884 JEFFERIES *Life of Fields* 133 The inclined plane of *mist-clouds again reflects a grey light. 1889 W. B. YEATS *Wanderings of Oisín* III. 34 Came now the sliding of tears and sweeping of *mist-cold hair. 1890 *Cent. Dict.*, *Mist-colored. 1929 W. FAULKNER *Sartoris* 224 That 'ere mist-colored stallion. 1809 SHELLEY *Dial.* 20 Tell me... What awaits on Futurity's *mist-covered shore. a 1847 ELIZA COOK *Winter is here* III. The mist-covered pane. 1880 'MARK TWAIN' *Tramp Abroad* 398 Along their *mist-dimmed heights [i.e., of the Alps]. 1860 PUSEY *Min. Proph.* 375 Countless multitudes of *mist-drops. 1848 DICKENS *Dombey* xxxiii. Towards the *mist-enshrouded city. 1782 J. SCOTT *Ameeban Ecl.* II. Poet. Wks. 114 Dull are slow Ousa's *mist-exhaling plains. 1860 A. GRAY *Man. Bot.* 188 *Conoclinium*, *Mist-flower. 1961 A. SILLITOE *Key to Door* IV. xxvi. 389 Green fields rolling up to... Castone Wood, a *mist-green spearblade of sky above. 13... *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 2081 Vch hille hade a hatte, a *myst-hakel huge. 1601 WEEVER *Mirr. Mart.* (Roxb.) 210 A *mist-hung Star-exhaled Meteor. 1777 MASON *Eng. Garden* II. 396 The sable ensign of the night Unfurled by *mist-impelling Eurus. 1899 F. T. BULLEN *Way Navy* 85 The secret of Ireland's greenness is the *mist-laden Gulf Stream. 1930 BLUNDEN *Poems* 40 The wolfish shadows in the eerie places Sprawl in the *mist-light. 1921 R. GRAVES *Pier-Glass* 12 Cold fog-drawn Lily, pale *mist-magic Rose. 1923 H. CRANE *Let.* 15 Apr. (1965) 132 The eerie speed of the shutter... catching even the transition of the *mist-mote into the cloud. 1956 *Brit. Birds* L. 450 *Mist nets, a traditional Japanese method of catching birds, were introduced to British ringers at a meeting of the Bird Observatories Committee in January, and by the early autumn of 1956 it is probable that over a hundred nets were in use. 1961 *New Scientist* 23 Mar. 728/1 The watchers gather with note-books, binoculars, mist nets, Heligoland traps and boxes of rings. 1971 *Daily Tel.* (Colour Suppl.) 18 June 7/1 Birds are... snared in a 'mist net' (a long net erected on poles, which is of so fine a mesh that the birds cannot see it, and so fly into it, where they are entangled). 1972 *Science* 1 Sept. 806/3 Bats are mist-netted near cattle. 1973 *Country Life* 1 Feb. 263/3 Helpers... ring large numbers of passerines, which they trap in mist-nets. 1960 *Brit. Birds* LIII. 526 The capture of rare and difficult forms... is now within the province of every *mist-netter. 1849 C. BRONTË *Shirley* III. vi. 142 He would rather have appointed tryste with a phantom abbess, or *mist-pale nun. 1925 C. DAY LEWIS *Beechen Vigil* 26 Now from blue mist-pavilion You may see King Silence go Royally through the forest. 1916 BLUNDEN *Harbingers* 33 So heavily drives the rain, and lashes the open pool into white *mist-plashes. 1893 DARTNELL & GODDARD *Gloss. Words Wiltshire* 104 *Mist-pond, a pond on the downs, not fed by any spring, but kept up by mist, dew, and rain... More commonly called *dew-ponds*. 1931 N. & Q. 22 Aug. 141/2 High up on the hills, in various parts of the country, are to be found ponds. Some call them dew ponds, but a more correct title is mist pond. [1941 *Amer. Nurseryman* 1 May 5 (title) Propagation under mist.] 1953 *Ibid.* 1 Aug. 63/2 Results of some of the work we have done at Koster Nursery appear to indicate the equal value of constant *mist propagation in the open. 1961 *Amat. Gardening Suppl.* 28 Oct. 34/2 A technique known as mist propagation... The main feature of this technique is the automatic provision of a fine mist spray. 1969 *New Scientist* 10 Apr. 70 (caption) After five weeks' mist propagation, two-leaf cuttings of Iceberg [sc. a rose] are well-rooted young plants. 1972 *Country Life* 1 June 1419/3 Mist Propagation equipment. Maximises health and growth of plants. 1971 'J. FRASER' *Death in Pheasant's Eye* xxxi. 187 He'd have sufficient cash to buy a proper heating and ventilating system... Aye, and perhaps a *mist propagator! 1917 D. H. LAWRENCE *Look! We have come Through!* 47 A thick *mist-sheet lies over the broken wheat. 1890 'R. BOLDEWOOD' *Col. Reformer* (1891) 246 The *mist-shrouded pinnacle of... success. 1919 V. WOOLF *Night & Day* v. 62 Lonely mist-shrouded voyagings. 1957 MANVELL & HUNTLEY *Technique Film Music* III. 164 Calm scenes of mist-shrouded lakes and shots of dew-spangled vegetation. 1888 W. B. YEATS *Phantom Ship in Wanderings of Oisín* (1889) 87 Hang the *mist-threads for a little while Like cobwebs in the air. 1867 M. ARNOLD *Heine's Grave in New Poems* 204 And *mist-track'd stream of the wide. 1928 BLUNDEN *Retreat* 14 Or mist-veil brushed thee, fine as yet was wove For moonmaid's clothing. 1908 *Daily Chron.* 14 Nov. 4/4 Down the damp roadway move long lines of *mist-veiled traffic. 1776 MICKLE tr. *Camoens' Lusad* VII. 298 Distant navies rear the *mist-wet sail. 1936 L. B. LYON *Bright Feather Fading* 48 *Mist-wild you melt now, gossamer fawn. 1811 SCOTT *Don Roderick* II. lxiii. All the phantasms of my brain, Melted away like *mist-wreaths in the sun. 1849 M. ARNOLD *Resignation in Strayed Reveller* 123 Make, whistling, towards his *mist-wreath'd flock. 1864 TENNYSON *En. Ard.* 633 The *mist-wreathen isle. 1909 E. POUND *Personae* 43 Slender as *mist-wrought maids and hamadryads.

† **mist**, sb.² *Obs.* [? A use of prec. sb. influenced by *mystic*, *mystery*: cf. MISTY a.²] Things spiritual or mystical. *in mist*: mystically.

13... *E.E. Allit. P. A.* 462 Ry3t so is vch a krysten sawle, A longande lym to þe mayster of myste. c 1430 *Hymns Virgin* (1867) 41 þese prophetis spoken so in myst, What þei mente we neuere knewe. 1667 MILTON *P.L.* v. 435 So down they sat, And to thir viands fell, nor seemingly The Angel, nor in mist, the common gloss Of Theologians, but with keen dispatch Of real hunger.

† **mist**, sb.³ *Obs.* App. shortened form of MISTER sb.¹ = need.

c 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) xi. 41 þat þai schuld lede me fra citee to citee, if miste ware. ? 1469 *Paston Lett.* II. 334, I have grete myst of it.

mist (mist), v.¹ [OE. *mistian*, f. *mist* MIST sb.¹]

1. *intr.* To be or become misty; to gather or appear in the form of a mist; (of the eyes, outlines, etc.) to become dim, obscure, or blurred.

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gram.* xxxvi. (Z.) 216 *Caligo* me mistiað mine eagan. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 340/2 *Mystyn*, or grow roky as wedur, and mysty. 1655 VAUGHAN *Silex Scint.* I. 70, I have deserved a thick, Egyptian damp, Dark as my deeds Should mist within me. 1818 KEATS *Endym.* III. 44 When thy gold breath is misting in the west. 1821 CLARE *Vill. Minstr.* I. 132 Full sweet it was to look, How clouds misted o'er the hill. 1829 FROUDE *in Rem.* (1838) I. 241 It began to rain and blow, and, what was worse, to mist. 1891 COLUMBUS (Ohio) *Disp.* 23 Dec., Your eyes cannot but mist as you look and listen.

2. *trans.* To cover or obscure with or as with mist; to envelop in mist; to bedim (the eyes) with tears.

1430-40 LYDG. *Bochas* II. ii. (1554) 44 Flattery... Whiche... Misteth the iyen of eury gouernour That they cannot know their owne erreure. 1598 E. GUILPIN *Shial.* (1878) 21 He sits Misted with darknes like a smoaky roome. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* XXIX. xxvii. 730 They were misted againe, and lost the sight of land. 1605 SHAKS. *Lear* v. iii. 262 If that her breath will mist or staine the stone, Why then she lyes. 1628 GAULE *Pract. Theories* (1629) 373 Perhaps, her lauish weeping... misted her eyes. 1631 HEYWOOD *2nd Pt. Fair Maid of West* III. F 4 Let's mist our selues In a thick cloud of smoak. 1685 SIR G. MACKENZIE *Religious Stoic* v. 43 That Glass is now so misted and soiled. 1820 KEATS *Lamia* II. 274 No soft bloom Misted the cheek. 1858 MRS. OLIPHANT *Laird of Norlaw* III. 220 Stars do not mist themselves with tender dew about the perversities of human kind as these eyes do.

b. with immaterial obj.

1598 MARSTON *Seco. Villanie* II. v. 198 With Caduceus nimble Hermes fights, And mists my wit. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* I. ii. 14 We haue this testimonie of Moses of the Creation of the World, whose sense, if I haue missed or misted in these many words, I craue pardon. 1637 RUTHERFORD *Let.* (1862) I. cxviii. 294 If I were not misted, and confounded, and astonished how to be thankful. 1654 WHITLOCK *Zootomia* 495 This double Erroure mists mens Judgments concerning them.

† **mist**, v.² *Obs.* In 3 miste, myste. [? f. *mist* pa. pple. of MISS v.¹ Cf. Sw. *mista*, Da. *miste*.] *intr.* and *trans.* = MISS v.¹

a 1250 *Owl & Night.* 764 Oft spet wel a lute lyste þar muche strengpe solde myste. *Ibid.* 825 If þe uox miste of al þis dwele At þan ende ho creophy to hole. *Ibid.* 1640 Nule ic wiþ þe playdi na more Vor þer þu myst þi ryhte lore.

mist, obs. pa. t. and pa. pple. of MISS v.¹; scribal variant of ME. *miȝt* (see MAY v.¹).

† **mi'stad**, pa. pple. *Obs.* [app. f. MIS⁻¹ 2 + *stad*, pa. pple. of STEAD v.] In sorry plight.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 28158 Quen i sagh oper men mistad, Of his fare wald i be gladd.

mistakable (mi'steikəb(ə)l), a. [f. MISTAKE v. + -ABLE.] Capable of being mistaken, misapprehended, or misunderstood.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* VI. i. 279 If wee consider how differently they are set forth in minor and lesse mistakeable numbers. c 1653 HAMMOND *Paraphr. N.T.* Postscr. §32 Places of Scripture... mistakable by the Enthusiast. 1822 *Examiner* 341/1 The darkest and most mistakable parts of this drama. 1864 BOWEN *Logic* xii. (1870) 388 The internal peculiarities of the malady, of which the outward symptoms are only the faint and easily mistakable indications.

Hence **mi'stakableness**; **mi'stakably adv.**

1665 J. SERGEANT *Sure Footing* 221 Supposing the notoriety of it secur'd the thing from mistakableness. 1844 BROWNING *Let. to Dowson* 10 Mar. in *Athenæum* 18 July (1891) 108/1 The good fortune which appears slowly but not mistakably setting in upon me.

mistake (mi'steik), sb. [f. next. Cf. Sw. *mistag*.]

1. a. *properly*, A misconception or misapprehension of the meaning of something; hence, an error or fault in thought or action.

1638 JUNIUS *Paint. Ancients* 337 We doe excuse small mistakes in them. a 1656 USSHER *Let.* (1686) 505 'Upon the old Sabbath-day, or upon the Sunday'; by a strange kind of mistake, turning the Copulative into a Disjunctive. 1717 LADY M. W. MONTAGU *Let. to Lady Rich* 17 June, Your whole letter is full of mistakes from one end to the other. 1752 HUME *Ess. & Treat.* (1777) II. 5 It is easy for a profound philosopher to commit a mistake in his subtle reasonings. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) V. 166 Mistakes in the description of the premises. 1856 SIR B. BRODIE *Psychol. Inq.* II. iv. 134 There are not a few who make the great mistake of expecting too much of life. 1856 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* (1858) I. iii. 285 It will be thought... on wider grounds, that the measure was a mistake. 1874 MICKLETHWAITE *Mod. Par. Churches* 29 It is a great mistake to think that a building looks better for being empty.

† b. a *mistake of*: a misconception as to.

1649 *in Def. Rights & Priv. Univ. Oxford* (1690) 19 Mistakes of the manner and rules of proceeding. 1690 LOCKE *Hum. Und.* III. x. §16 Whatever Inconvenience follows from this Mistake of Words. 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 502 ¶ I It cannot be called a Mistake of what is pleasant. 1771 JENKINS *Cent. Rep.* (ed. 3) II. v. 57 For when the defendant appears, a mistake of the process to bring him to appear shall do no harm.

c. In generalized use.

1671 TILLOTSON *Serm.* Pref. b 5 b, Infallibility is an absolute security of the understanding from all possibility of mistake in what it believes. 1742 YOUNG *Nt. Th.* IX. 32 But if, beneath the favour of mistake, Thy smile's sincere. 1813

SHELLEY *O. Mab* VI. 30 Crime and misery are in yonder earth, Falsehood, mistake, and lust.

d. An instance of a woman's becoming pregnant unintentionally; an unplanned baby.

1957 *New Yorker* 12 Jan. 30/3 Owing to a 'mistake', Bernadette was probably 'caught'. She was beginning to 'show'. 1959 *Times* 2 Mar. 5/3 We all know the baby is a 'mistake'... but surely it is a mistake which is understandable. 1963 *in Sc. Nat. Dict.* (1965) VI. 303/1 The peer lassie was pitten awa frae make for makin a mistak.

2. Phrases. † a. *in, upon, or under a mistake*: under a misapprehension. *Obs.*

1683 *New Hampsh. Prov. Papers* (1867) I. 460 It may be I may be upon a mistake, but, according to what I know and belive, I am falsely indited. 1683 H. PRIDEAUX *in Lett. Lit. Men* (Camden) 185 That you may be under noe mistake as to him. 1742 YOUNG *Nt. Th.* VIII. 884 For what is vice? self-love in a mistake. 1777 *Bentley's Phal.* 328 note, Gronovius was under a mistake, in supposing the Romans had no such sum as a Talent in their accounts. 1822 SHELLEY tr. *Calderon's Mag. Prodig.* I. 32 You lie—under a mistake. 1839 *Standard* 12 Apr., Some timid conservatives... labour in the same mistake.

b. *by* (rarely *from*, † *in a*) *mistake*: erroneously, mistakenly. *Also in mistake for.*

1726 SWIFT *Gulliver* II. viii. It [sc. a tooth] was drawn by an unskilful Surgeon, in a Mistake. 1769 JUNIUS *Let.* xiii. (1771) I. 65 It is not that you do wrong by design, but that you should never do right by mistake. 1822 COBBETT *Weekly Reg.* 9 Mar. 579 In the year 1814; and not 1815, as I, from mistake, stated at Chichester. 1864 J. H. NEWMAN *Apol.* 23 A story of a sane person being by mistake shut up in the wards of a Lunatic Asylum. 1906 GALSWORDY *Man of Property* I. ii. 39 Old Jolyon... gave the driver a sovereign in mistake for a shilling. 1923 *World's Work* May 563/1, I remember looking at him and... expecting that I had been arrested in mistake for him.

c. *and no mistake*: without any doubt, undoubtedly, for certain; used *colloq.* to emphasize a preceding statement. Also used attrib., (*and-no-mistake* = undoubted, unquestionable. Also *make no mistake* (*about*) (something): have no doubt about it.

Often stressed (anomalously) on the syllable *no*.

1818 LADY MORGAN *Autobiog.* (1859) 15 He is the real thing and no mistake. 1837 THACKERAY *Ravensting* I, A tip-top swell, I can assure you, a regular bang-up chap, and no mistake. 1857 HUGHES *Tom Brown* I. i, Yes, it's a magnificent Roman camp, and no mistake, with gates, and ditch, and mounds. 1884 *Harper's Mag.* Feb. 412/1 Mary Ann was mad, an' no mistake. 1885 W. S. GILBERT *Mikado* II. 27 Ah, pray make no mistake, We are not shy; We're very wide awake. 1911 G. B. SHAW *Shewing-up of Blanco Posnet* 390 It wont make any difference to us: make no mistake about that. 1962 *Listener* 27 Sept. 463/2 But the present terms do confront us with this choice: make no mistake about it. 1963 *Ibid.* 21 Feb. 341/1 Make no mistake about Mr Bennet: we are meant to disapprove thoroughly of his detachment. 1974 *Times* 22 Mar. 11/7 Make no mistake. We had a major work of television last night.

attrib. 1838 THACKERAY *Fashionable Fax* Wks. 1900 XIII. 251 A reglar slap-up, no mistake, out-an'-out account of the manners and usitches of genteel society. 1848 — *Bk. Snobs* xxxiii, The real old original and-no-mistake nobility. 1858 O. W. HOLMES *Aut. Breakf.-t.* xii, He is the real, genuine, no-mistake Osiris.

3. *mistake-free a.*

1969 F. I. DRETSKE *Seeing & Knowing* II. 63 What we might call a mistake-free way of seeing D.

mistake (mi'steik), v. Forms: see TAKE v. [a. ON. *mistaka* to take by mistake, refl. to miscarry (Sw. *misstaga* refl. to be mistaken), f. *mis-* = MIS⁻¹ + *taka* to TAKE. For the uses cf. also OF. *mesprendre* (mod.F. *méprendre*).]

† 1. *trans.* To take wrongfully, wrongly, or in error. *Obs.*

c 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 345 bis office is dispised & cristes owne office is misse-taken. 1382 — *Deut.* v. 11 Thou shalt not mistaak the name of the Lord thi God idillich. 1387 TREVISIA *Higden* (Rolls) VII. 321 He hap noust mistake as his owne pat he hap i-fonge for a tyme. 14... *Lat. Eng. Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcher 604/39 *Presumptuo*, to mystake. 1550 CROWLEY *Way to Wealth* 579 To make restitution of that ye haue misse taken. 1614 B. JONSON *Barth. Fair* II. ii, To be euer busie, and mis-take away the bottles and cannes... before they be halfe drunke off. a 1631 DONNE *Sat.* v. Poems (1633) 348 To see a Pursivant come in, and call All his cloathes, Copes;... and all His Plate, Challes; and mistake them away.

† 2. a. *intr.* To transgress, offend, do wrong. *Obs.*

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 138 If þe Scottis kyng mistake in any braide Of treson in any pyng, ageyn Henry forsaid. ? a 1366 CHAUCER *Rom. Rose* 1540 Ladies, I preyre ensample taketh, Ye that ayeins your love mistaketh. c 1400 St. *Alexius* (Laud 622) 94 Ayeins no Man she mystook... Noiper in word ne dede. c 1500 *Melusine* 29, I haue mystaken ouermoche anenst your noble persone. 1822 SCOTT *Nigel* IV, I think the knave mistook more out of conceit than of purpose.

b. *refl.* (and *pass.*) in the same sense. *Obs.*

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* *Wace* (Rolls) 5145 þaw y mystok me greuouly, I prey þe of me haue þou mercy. c 1386 CHAUCER *Melib.* ¶ 852 We han so greetly mistaken us, and han offended... agayn your heigh lordship, that [etc.]. a 1400 *Pety Job* 116 in 26 *Pol. Poems* 124, I pray to the, Warne me when I am mystan. a 1425 *Cursor M.* 18788 (Trin.) His kyn wol he not forsake But we vs fouly mystake.

3. To err in the choice of, as to *mistake the* or *one's way* (*road*): to take the wrong path. Similarly to *mistake one's mark*. *Obs.* or *arch.* 1390 *Wencher Conf.* II. 35 That he mistake noight his gate. 1548 HALL *Chron.*, *Hen. VIII.* 26 By negligence of the carters y^t mystooke y^e way. 1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* II. xii.

(Frowde) 314 It is very hard to find one in perfect plight, and that doth not alwaies mistake his marke and shute wide. **1666** DRYDEN *Ann. Mirab.* cciii. [They] swallow in the fry, Which through their gaping jaws mistake the way. **1742** YOUNG *Nt. Th.* vi. 393 When blind ambition quite mistakes her road. **1791** MRS. RADCLIFFE *Rom. Forest* i, La Motte began to have apprehensions that his servant had mistaken the way.

4. a. trans. To misunderstand the meaning of (a person); to attach a wrong meaning to the sayings or doings of (a person).

1402 Pol. *Poems* (1859) II. 97 And so thou myse takist Jerom, and lvest on Bernarde. **1568** ASCHAM *Scholem.* II. (Arb.) 124 Erasmus... is mistaken of many, to the great hurt of studie, for his authoritie sake. **1591** SHAKS. *Two Gent.* II. v. 49 Why, thou whorison Ass, thou mistak'st me. **1637-50** Row *Hist. Kirk* (Wodrow Soc.) 312 [He] was mistaken, and his answer thrown to another sense. **1699** BENTLEY *Phal.* 460 There's no room for any suspicion, that he mistook his Author. **1709** POPE *Ess. Crit.* 557 Yet shun their fault, who, scandalously nice, Will needs mistake an author into vice. **1714** R. FIDDES *Pract. Disc.* II. 207 The old serpent... was... out of his calculation, and mistook his man. **1821** SHELLEY *Hellas* 792 Mistake me not! All is contained in each. **1837** BROWNING *Stratford* I. ii, I was away, Mistook, maligned: how was the king to know? **1891** *Pall Mall G.* 30 Oct. 5/3 On the point of resignation he has mistaken me.

† **b.** To have a wrong view of the character of (a person). Also with compl. *Obs.*

1589 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* VI. xxix. 129 Let them take me willful, or mistake me wanton. **1622** FLETCHER *Beggar's Bush* IV. i, Ger. Good fortune Master. Flo. Thou mistak'st me Clause, I am not worth thy blessing. **c 1680** BEVERIDGE *Serm.* (1729) I. 535 No, mistake not your selves; so long as you are so unjust to others [etc.],... ye have no ground to hope that God will be so merciful to you.

c. to mistake one's man: to judge incorrectly, or underestimate, the capabilities, character, etc., of the person with whom one has to deal.

1794 Mass. *Spy* 16 Apr. (Th.), If he supposes I am to be frightened by his pompous accusations, he has much mistaken his man. **1841** *Congress. Globe* 18 June 75/3 Mr. G. said that he was not to be coughed or cried down; gentlemen mistook their man if they supposed he was to be affected by the machinery of the political party.

5. To have a misconception with regard to (an opinion, statement, action, purpose, etc.); to misapprehend the meaning or intention of; to take in a wrong sense, attach an erroneous meaning to.

1496 *Rolls of Parlt.* VI. 511/1 As though every of the said Shires and other wordes theryn mistaken, had be well taken. **1560** DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 172 a, This Oration... was set forth in prynte, and John Calvine made a comentary to it, leste any man should mistake it. **1597** SHAKS. *2 Hen. IV.* IV. ii. 56 My Fathers purposes haue bene mistooke. **1610** — *Temp.* II. i. 56 He doth but mistake the truth totally. **1677** DRYDEN *Apol. Heroic Poetry* Ess. (ed. Ker) I. 179 They wholly mistake the nature of criticism who think its business is principally to find fault. **1729** BUTLER *Serm.* Wks. 1874 II. Pref. 7 An argument may not readily be apprehended, which is different from its being mistaken. **1769** JUNIUS *Lett.* xxii. 103 It sometimes may happen, that the judge may mistake the law. **1856** FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* (1858) I. ii. 144 He over-rated the strength of his English connexion, and mistook the English character. **1880** DIXON *Windsor* IV. i. 2 He mistook the times in which he lived.

6. To make a mistake; to be in error; to err in opinion or judgement; to be under a misapprehension; to take a wrong view.

a. intr. Now somewhat arch.

1581 PETTIE tr. *Guazzo's Civ. Conv.* II. (1586) 77, I think you mistake. **1591** SHAKS. *Two Gent.* v. iv. 94 Oh, cry you mercy sir, I haue mistooke. **1631** GOUGE *God's Arrous* I. §42. 67 God can not mistake: the evill at which he is at any time angry is indeed evill. **1699** BENTLEY *Phal.* 326 That He was not the first, that made this (false) Discovery, but mistook after great Names, Goltzius, and Fazellus. **1732** POPE *Ep. Cobham* 210 Yet, in this search, the wisest may mistake, If second qualities for first they take. **1802** MAR. EDGEWORTH *Moral T.* (1816) I. x. 85 If I don't mistake. **1819** SHELLEY *Cenci* IV. iv. 56 How; dead! he only sleeps; you mistake, brother. **1861** *Jrnl. Asiatic Soc.* XXX. 198 Professor Lassen mistakes as to the locality of this place. **1891** *Speaker* 2 May 532/2 If we mistake not, he has put the believers in the guilt of Richard III in a dilemma.

b. pass. (to be mistaken, † mistook), and † refl. Const. in (rarely † *of*).

1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V.* II. iv. 30 You are too much mistaken in this King. **1607** DEKKER *Knt's Conjur.* (1842) 69 The destinies (who fought on their side) mistooke themselves, and in steede of striking the colours out of his hand, smote him. **1644** GABRIEL PLATTERS in *Hartlib's Legacy* (1655) 253 If I be not hugely mistaken, it is the self-same with... Saint-Foin. **1658** COKAINE *Obstinate Lady* v. iv. Poems (1874) 96 But I am much mistook; you are not she Whom here I was to meet. **1671** MILTON *Samson* 907, I was a fool, too rash, and quite mistaken In what I thought would have succeeded best. **1784** COWPER *Task* III. 154 That He who made it [sc. the earth], and revealed its date To Moses, was mistaken in its age. **1824** HOGG *Conf. Sinner* 188, I can never be mistaken of a character in whom I am interested. **1848** DICKENS *Dombey* IV, You're mistaken I dare say. **1875** JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 431 Plato, if I am not mistaken, was ill.

† **7. trans.** With direct obj. (or acc. and inf.) and compl.: To suppose erroneously to be or to do... Also *passive. Obs.*

1596 SPENSER *F.Q.* IV. viii. 55 For me he did mistake that Squire to bee. **a 1637** B. JONSON *Eng. Gram.* Pref. (1640), The opinion of rudeness and barbarisme, wherewith it [sc. our language] is mistaken to be diseas'd. **a 1661** FULLER *Worthies, Warwickshire* (1662) 124 Vincent of Coventrie was... bred a Franciscan (though Learned Leland mistakes him a Carmelite). **1721** BRADLEY *Philos. Acc. Wks. Nat.* 144 Some mistake the Aureliae of certain kinds of Butterflies to

be the Aureliae of Ichneumon Flies. **1736** BUTLER *Anal.* II. iii. 170 Lest I should be mistaken to vilify Reason.

8. to mistake (a person or thing) for (some other person or thing): to suppose erroneously the former to be the latter; to substitute in thought or perception the latter for the former.

1611 SHAKS. *Wint. T.* II. i. 82 You haue mistooke (my Lady) Polixenes for Leontes. **1617** MORYSON *Itin.* I. 181, I touched the poore mans box with my fingers... mistaking it for the Font of holy water. **1651** HOBBS *Leviath.* II. xxv. 131 They mistake the Precepts of Counsellours, for the Precepts of them that Command. **1711** ADDISON *Spect.* No. 120 ¶ 15 She [sc. a hen] mistakes a Piece of Chalk for an Egg, and sits upon it in the same manner. **1791** MRS. RADCLIFFE *Rom. Forest* ix, The effusions of gratitude she mistook for those of tenderness. **1828** SCOTT *F. M. Perth* xxii, Poor gossip Oliver often mistook friends for enemies. **1871** MORLEY *Voltaire* (1886) 5 Those... who have the temperament which mistakes strong expression for strong judgment.

9. a. To err as to the identity or nature of; to take to be somebody or something else; now usually in phr. *there's no mistaking* = it is impossible not to recognize.

1590 SPENSER *F.Q.* III. viii. 5 In hand she boldly tooke To make... Another Florimell, in shape and looke So lively and so like, that many it mistooke. **1633** MILTON *Arcades* 4 What sudden blaze of majesty Is that which we from hence descry Too divine to be mistook. **1732** POPE *Ess. Man* II. 216 If white and black blend... is there no black or white?... To mistake them, costs the time and pain. **1837** DICKENS *Pickw.* II, There was no mistaking the fact. **1874** SYMONDS *Sk. Italy & Greece* (1898) I. xv. 320 Another [astrologer] described him so accurately that there was no mistaking the man.

b. To estimate wrongly.

1785 BURNS *Jolly Beggars* 3rd Recit., I fear I my talent misteuk.

† **10.** To commit an error in regard to (a date, a number, etc.); to perform (an action) at a wrong time. *Obs.*

1704 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4035/3 In the Circuit Gazette, the Day of the Month for the Assizes... is mistaken. **1726** SWIFT *Gulliver* III. ii, He... brought my Clothes very ill made, and quite out of Shape, by happening to mistake a Figure in the Calculation. **1734** SEYMOUR *Compl. Gamester* 79 He that mistakes his Stroke, loses 1, to that Side he is of.

† **11.** To bring by mistake into. *Obs.*

1663-9 DRYDEN *Wild Gallant* I. ii, Sure this fellow... was sent by Fortune to mistake me into so much money. **1667** — *Ind. Emp. Prol.*, Wks. 1725 I. 326 Grant us such Judges... As still mistake themselves into a Jest.

† **12.** To take amiss, object to. *Obs.*

1725 DE FOE *Voy. round World* (1840) 245 Since I would be a maker of presents, she should do herself the honour to take it with her own hands and he would be very far from mistaking them, or taking it ill from his wife.

mi'stakeful, a. [f. MISTAKE *sb.* + -FUL.] Full of mistakes.

1880 FURNIVALL in *Trans. New Shaks. Soc.* (1880-2) 199 The scrappy and mistakeful state of the text.

mistaken (mi'steik(ə)n), ppl. a. Also 8 *Sc.* -tane. [pa. pple. of MISTAKE *v.*]

† **1. a.** Wrongly supposed to be so. **b.** Wrongly taken for something else. **c.** Taken in a wrong sense; misunderstood, misconceived. *Obs.*

1597 BRETTON *Marie's Exercise* (Grosart) 5/2 Martha... complained to Thee of her sister's mistaken and mistermed idleness. **1660** DRYDEN *Astræa Redux* 149 The watchful traveller That by the moon's mistaken light did rise. **1744** [see MISPOINT *v.*].

d. mistaken identity: a phrase used to describe an error made with regard to a person's identity.

1865 *Remarkable Convictions* 26 (heading), Mistaken Identity.

2. Of persons: Labouring under a misapprehension; taking a wrong view.

1601 SHAKS. *Twel. N.* II. ii. 36 And she (mistaken) seems to dote on me. **1660** T. BLOUNT *Boscobel* 55 An imputation (laid on them by some mistaken Zelots) of disloyalty. **1712-14** POPE *Rape Lock* IV. 151 Yet am not I the first mistaken maid, By love of Courts to num'rous ills betray'd. **1715** DE FOE *Fam. Instruct.* I. iv. (1841) I. 73 You'll find yourself mistaken in my mother. **1770** JUNIUS *Lett.* xxxvi. 177, I think him honest, though mistaken. **1878** JEVONS *Primer Pol. Econ.* 11 A hundred years after the publication of his great book, there ought not to be so many mistaken people vainly acting in opposition to his lessons.

3. transf. of their opinions, actions, etc.: Wrongly conceived, entertained, or carried out; erroneous.

1676 HALE *Contempl.* I. 21 The mistaken estimate of the generality of men. **1692** R. L'ESTRANGE *Fables* xxxviii. 38 The Licentiating of any thing that is Course and vulgar, out of a foolish Facility or a Mistaken Pity. **1700** COLLIER *2nd Def. Short View* 123 Of these Lines he gives a foul and mistaken Translation. **1742** YOUNG *Nt. Th.* v. 301 Friends counsel quick dismissal of our grief: Mistaken kindness! our hearts heal too soon. **1868** FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (1877) II. vii. 158 We can only suppose that a mistaken feeling of loyalty hindered him. **1897** GLADSTONE *E. Crisis* 2 The unwise and mistaken views of some Powers have brought dishonour upon the whole.

mistakenly (mi'steik(ə)nl), adv. [f. prec. + -LY².] In a mistaken manner; by mistake; under a misapprehension; erroneously.

1654-66 EARL ORRERY *Parthen.* (1676) 805 A Vow... manifested to be mistakenly grounded. **1660** *Trial Regic.* 71 He was unhappily engaged in that bloody business, I hope mistakenly. **1715** LEONI *Palladio's Archit.* (1742) II. 71 A Portico (mistakenly called Piazza in England). **1759** GOLDSM. *Bee* No. 3 ¶ 40 Animated with a strong passion for the great virtues, as they are mistakenly called, and utterly

forgetful of the ordinary ones. **1850** ROBERTSON *Lect.* (1858) 69 It matters little whether it was rightly or mistakenly denied. **1881** SAINTSBURY *Dryden* 115 This was Amphitryon, which some critics have treated most mistakenly as a mere translation of Molière.

mistakenness (mi'steik(ə)nnis). [-NESS.] The condition or quality of being mistaken.

1865 J. GROTE *Explor. Philos.* I. 66 There is no reason why people should not find out the mistakenness of them... by making the attempts, and seeing the absurdity which results. **1894** *Athenæum* 20 Jan. 80/2 A little prose tale... which in simplicity and mistakenness is like the production of a clever child.

mistaker (mi'steik(ə)r). [f. MISTAKE *v.* + -ER¹.] One who mistakes or misunderstands. In early use, sometimes, one who willfully takes things in a wrong sense.

1551-2 Act 5 & 6 *Edw. VI.* c. 1 § 4 Their hathe arrisen... diverse doubt, rather by the curiositie of the Mynstre and mystakers, then of anye other worthe cause. **1628** BP. HALL *Old Relig.* 191 The well meaning ignorance of mistakers. **1684** tr. *Bonet's Merc. Compt.* XIX. 794 The unhappiness of the Mistakers ought to have derogated nothing from the excellency of the Medicin. **1827** in Hone *Every-day Bk.* II. 1032 Would it be impossible to make a... mistake with regard to the mistaker? **1869** BROWNING *Ring & Bk.* XI. 2045 So, let death alone! So ends mistake. So end mistakers!

mistaking (mi'steikɪŋ), vbl. sb. [f. MISTAKE *v.* + -ING¹.] The action of MISTAKE *v.*; †wrong-doing; misunderstanding, misconception; the act of making a mistake. From *c 1580* to *c 1650* frequent in the sense of: Mistake, error.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 27258 Enentes knightes [sal he frain] o mistaking, And namli wrangwis warring. **c 1430** *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* I. lxxvi. (1869) 44 To you dame Sapience sendeth me... to shewe you youre mistakinges. **1529** MORE *Dyaloge* I. Wks. 167/1 That we shall auoide... all such myssetaking, as might brynge vs into any damnable error. **1530** PALSGR. 245/2 Mystaking of a man selfe or myspride. **1573** BARET *Alv. M* 367 The likenesse causeth mistaking. *Errorem creat similitudo.* **1579** FULKE *Heskins' Parl.* 203 As his manfuld mistakings do declare. **1613** SIR H. NEVILL in *Bucleuch MSS.* (Hist. MSS. Comm.) I. 131, I would wish you not to neglect him, out of any mistaking of his worth. **1626** BACON *Sylva* §946 This Pretended Learned Man told me; It was a Mistaking in Me. **1651** HOBBS *Leviath.* IV. xlv. 336 The same mistaking of the present Church for the Kingdom of God. **a 1654** SELDEN *Table-T.* (Arb.) 112 The way to find out the Truth is by others mistaking. **1677** R. CARY *Palæol. Chron.* II. i. xxi. 161 To prevent Confusion, as well as Mistakings, it was not permitted [etc.]. **1824** BYRON *Juan* XVI. cxviii, He first inclined to think he had been mistaken; And then to be ashamed of such mistaking. **1890** *Spectator* 7 June, Those whose eyes are opened in a new world for their fearful mistaking. **1891** KIPLING *Light that Failed* IV. 66 There was no mistaking.

mistaking (mi'steikɪŋ), ppl. a. [-ING².]

1. Misunderstanding, misconception; erring.

1596 SHAKS. *Tam. Shr.* IV. v. 45 Pardon old father my mistaking eies. **1688** PRIOR *Ode Exodius* VII, Still enquiring, still mistaking Man. **1692** DRYDEN *Cleomenes* v. ii. 59 And with a good mistaking Priety, First blessing him, then Heaven! **1711** SWIFT *Examiner* No. 24 ¶ 2 And first I declare (because we live in a mistaking world) that [etc.]. **1725** POPE *Odys.* VII. 394 Man's of a jealous and mistaking kind. **a 1806** HORSLEY *Serm.* (1812) II. 252 They expected not like the mistaking Jews a Saviour of the Jewish nation only.

† **2.** Of opinions, statements: Mistaken, erroneous. *Obs.*

1651 BAXTER *Saints' R.* III. ii. (ed. 2) 193 Do not say then, I cannot believe that my sin is pardoned... and therefore I am no true Believer: This is a most mistaking conclusion. **1660** BOYLE *Seraph. Love To Rdr.* 3 Its mistaking Passages and unwary Expressions. **1680** BAXTER *Answ. Stillingfl.* lxiv. 87 How faulty and hurtful this mistaking passionate Separation is.

mistakingly (mi'steikɪŋli), adv. [f. prec. + -LY².] Erroneously; incorrectly; mistakenly.

1652-69 HEYLIN *Cosmogr.* III. 25 Sola... mistakingly called Heliopolis, by Qu. Curtius. **1654** WHITLOCK *Zootomia* 424 The mistakingly frighted, and running Army. **1678** *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1273/4 With the Crest an Eagles head and a fire-brand in the beak, but mistakingly engraved like a flaming torch. **1794** *Rigging & Seamanship* II. 338 If the chaser should mistakingly stand on. **1807** SOUTHEY *Espriella's Lett.* (1814) III. 284 The Heaven therefore which men mistakingly desire. **1883** *Nature* XXVII. 254/2 Parents mistakingly think the measles and whooping cough necessary accompaniments of childhood.

mistal ('mist(ə)l), dial. Also 7-9 *mistall*, 8 *mystall*, 9 *mistle*, *missel*, etc. [Of doubtful origin; perh. f. MIX *sb.*¹, dung + STALL *sb.*]

Connexion with Norw. *mjóstal* resting-place near a farm, or *mjólkestøð* station in the out-fields for milking purposes, is improbable.]

A stable or shed for cattle.

1673 *Depos. Cast. York* (Surtees) 29 He... saith that... he saw the said Mary Sikes riding upon the backe of one of his coves. And he endeavouring to strike att her stumbled and soe the said Mary flew out of his mistal window. **1703** THORESBY *Lett. to Ray* Gloss. (E.D.S.), *Mystall*, mewstall for cattle, oxen, and cows. **1808** *Complete Grazier* (ed. 3) 68 Ox-stalls, or Feeding Houses... are usually denominated [in Lincolnshire] *mistles*. **1847** HALLIWELL, *Missel*, a cow house. **Yorksh.** **1865** W. S. BANKS *Wakefield Words*, *Mistle*, a cowhouse. **1884** *Leeds Merc.* 3 June 2 Good Mistal, for 8 beasts, with Hay Chamber. **1885** *Law Times* LXXVIII. 187/2 Whilst the cattle were in the mistal they were supplied with water from the well in the plaintiff's land.

† **mis'taste**, *v.* *Obs.* [Formed after DISTASTE; cf. MIS-¹ g.] *a. intr.* To be out of taste. *b. trans.* To spoil the taste of. *c.* To have no taste for.

1540 [see MIS-SAVOUR]. 1562 J. HEYWOOD *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 90 Tast not to muche, lest taste mistast thy chaps. 1613 WITHER *Abuses Stript To Rdr.*, Some, no doubt, will mistaste my plainnes, in that I have so bluntly spoken [etc.].

mistate, *obs.* variant of MIS-STATE.

mistaught (mis'tɔ:t), *ppl. a.* [MIS-¹ 2.] Wrongly taught; badly brought up.

1552 HULOET, Mistaught or rude, *triuialis*. 1554 *Interlude of Youth* Biv, Who learned the thou mistaught man To speake so to a gentyman? 1692 R. L'ESTRANGE *Fables* xxxviii. 38 The Disorders, of either a Mis-taught, or a Neglected Youth. 1851 D. JERROLD *St. Giles* xxii. 223 Again, did strange thoughts tingle in that mistaught little brain.

† **miste**, *v.* *Obs.* [f. med.L. *mistum*, *mixtum* (OF. *miste*, *mixte*); see MIXTUM. Cf. med.L. *mixtāre* = 'mixtum sumere'.] *intr.* To take the light meal known as *mixtum*.

c 1400 *Rule St. Benet* (Prose) xxxv. 26 þa pat serue o þe kichin sal miste [orig. *accipiant* . . . *singulos biberes et panem*] bi-fore þe mikil mete bred, butter, þat yat may serue widvten gruching. *Ibid.* xxxviii. 27 Sho þat sal rede sal miste [orig. *accipiant mixtum*] ay litil, be-fore sho rede.

miste, scribal var. *mihte*: see MAY v. 1 a.

c 1205 LAY. 18690 Ne miste [c 1275 mihte] he of þan eorle naping iwinnen.

mis'teach, *sb.* [app. alteration of MISTETCH after next.] Bad habit.

1842 G. S. FABER *Prov. Lett.* (1844) II. 100 What gave these members of our Church such an unlucky misteach, that [etc.].

misteach (mis'ti:tʃ), *v.* [OE. *mistēcan*; see MIS-¹ I and TEACH v.] *trans.* To teach or instruct badly or wrongly. Also, † to misdirect.

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Hom.* (Th.) II. 50 ʒif ða lareowas . . . mistæcað, oððe misbysnað, hi forpærað hi sylfe. c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 475 Al-so he mistahte, also he schet. 1529 MORE *Dyaloge* iv. xi. Wks. 263/2 If thei should . . . blame the church for misteaching the people. 1549 COVERDALE, etc. *Erasm. Par. Rom. Arg.*, The Romaines . . . beying fyrst misse taught & by false preachers deceived. 1656 HOBBS *Six Lessons* Wks. 1845 VII. 316 When I think how dejected you will be . . . for misteaching the young men of the University. 1702 C. MATHER *Magn. Chr.* VII. 15 Their Teachers . . . had mistaught and mis-led the People. 1868 GLADSTONE *Juv. Mundi* x. (1870) 402 He is indeed mistaught with reference to the use of the strong hand.

absol. a 1661 FULLER *Worthies* (1840) III. 463 They did not only not teach in the Church, but misteach by their lascivious . . . behaviour. 1837 HT. MARTINEAU *Soc. Amer.* III. 295 Has not God his own ways . . . of teaching when man misteaches?

b. To teach (a subject) badly.

1831 CARLYLE *Misc. Ess.* (1840) III. 240 The New School, with all that it taught, untaught, and mistaught.

Hence **mis'teaching** *vbl. sb.*

1549 COVERDALE etc. *Erasm. Par. Gal.* 1 Simplesen it was, that they were through misteaching begiled. 1587 GOLDING *De Mornay* xvi. 306 The misteaching or misexample of the Parents. 1828 [see MISTETCH sb.].

misted ('mistid), *a.* [f. MIST sb. or v. + -ED.] Obscured by or hidden in mist; *fig.* dulled, blurred.

1627-77 FELTHAM *Resolves* i. viii, When the brain is misted, with arising Fumes. 1637 RUTHERFORD *Lett.* (1664) xxxii. 1. 74 Misted faith, & my fever conceive amiss of him. 1820 CLARE *Poems Rur. Life* (ed. 3) 58 Through the rimy misted pane. 1887 *Harper's Mag.* June 108 He walked the streets under the thinly misted moon.

misteir, *obs.* form of MISTER sb.¹

mistell (mis'tel), *v.* Also 7-8 -tel. [MIS-¹ I.]

† *1. trans.* To number or reckon incorrectly; to miscount. Also *absol.* *Obs.*

1426 LYDC. *De Guil. Pilgr.* 17618 Thys hand ek falsly beyth and sylleth; And in reknyng, thys hand mystelleth. 1530 PALSCR. 638/2 You have mystolde, for there was no lesse in the purce. 1608 SYLVESTER *Tri. Faith* i. xxxv. (1621) 540 That Bizantian Prince, that did mis-tell A four-fould Essence in the onely One. 1622 BRETON *Strange News* (Grosart) 5 Their prayers are all by the dozen, when if they miss-tell one, they thinke all the rest lost. 1647 HEXHAM, *Mistellen*, to Mistell, or to Miscount.

2. a. To relate incorrectly. † *b.* To misinform.

1565 JEWEL *Repl. Harding* (1611) 181 M. Harding mistelleth his authours tale, and auoucheth that he neuer meant. 1674 N. FAIRFAX *Bulk & Selv.* 141 One who could never mistake himself, nor mistel us. 1755 JOHNSON, *To Mistel*, to tell unfaithfully or inaccurately.

mistelwe, -tow, *obs.* forms of MISTLETOE.

mistely, *obs.* form of MISTILY.

† **mis'temper**, *sb.* *Obs.* [f. MIS-¹ 4 + TEMPER sb.] Disorder.

1549 CHEKE *Hurt Sedit.* (1641) 31 To . . . find by your mistemper to be themselves better ordered. c 1550 LLOYD *Treas. Health* T viij b, If he have the lepre mystempe and paynes through all the bodye.

So † **mis'temperance**, *disordered* or *improperly 'tempered'* condition.

1541 R. COPLAND *Galyen's Terap.* 2 Aiv, The mistemperance of y^e flesshe vlcerate. 1561 HOLLYBUSH *Hom. Apoth.* 26 The jaundis caused by mistemperance of heate.

† **mis'temper**, *v.* *Obs.* [f. MIS-¹ I + TEMPER v.] *trans.* To disturb or disorder.

a 1547 in *Laneham's Let.* (1871) Pref. 130 Haue youe bene mystemperyd With ale att any tyme? 1561 HOLLYBUSH *Hom. Apoth.* 21 b, Lyke to lyke mistempereth the body. 1592 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* VII. xxxiv. (1612) 166 When . . . Nor Husbands weale nor Childrens woe mistempered my head. 1642 SIR E. DERING *Sp. on Relig.* 120 It will not now suit this Bil, as it is now mistemper'd to that purpose.

Hence † **mis'tempering** *vbl. sb.*, disorder.

1561 HOLLYBUSH *Hom. Apoth.* 17 b, Manye wayes getteth a man the cough: somtyme of the brestes mistemperinge.

† **mis'temperateness**. *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [MIS-¹ 4.] = MISTEMPERANCE.

1561 HOLLYBUSH *Hom. Apoth.* 26 The jaundis . . . is caused . . . ether by mistemperatness of heate, or by stoppyng in the lyuer.

mis'tempered, *ppl. a.* *Obs.* or *arch.* [f. MIS-¹ 2 + TEMPERED.]

1. Badly or unsuitably mixed.

1506 *Kalendar Sheph.* L 3 (1892) III. 107 When they [sc. the humours] be vnegall & mysse tempered that one domyne ouer another. 1594 NASHE *Terrors of Night* Wks. (Grosart) III. 269 Our brains are like the firmament . . . and exhale . . . the like grose mistempred vapors and meteors. 1633 BP. HALL *Hard Texts, O. T.* 498 Those substitutions . . . shall be of a mis-tempered mixture, some of them strong . . . others weak.

2. Disordered, deranged.

1541 R. COPLAND *Galyen's Terap.* 2 Aiv, The mystempered flesshe ought to be deuyed in two differences. The fyrste is when the subiect flesshe is out of nature in an onely qualyte. 1587 HOLINSHED *Hist. Scot.* 114/1 He . . . vsed to sit at supper . . . till he were so mistempered, that being laid to sleepe, he would streight vomit out such heauie gorges, as [etc.]. 1595 SHAKS. *John* v. i. 12 This inundation of mistempred humor. 1872 BLACKIE *Lays Highl.* 33 Gentleness, and tenderness, and truth And Gospel charms to tame mistempered souls.

3. Of weapons: Tempered for an evil purpose.

1592 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* i. i. 94 From those bloody hands Throw your mistemper'd Weapons to the ground.

† **misten**, *v.* *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. MIST sb.¹ + -EN⁵ 2.] *trans.* To dim the senses or perception of.

1599 SANDYS *Europæ Spec.* (1632) 82 Whom neither the fumes of fierie passions doe misten, nor [etc.].

† **mis'tend**, *v.* *Obs.* In 4 *pa. pple.* mysetente. [f. MIS-¹ I + TEND v.²] *trans.* Not to give proper attention to.

13 . . . *E.E. Allit. P.* A 257 3e haf your tale myse-tente, To say your perle is al awaye, þat is in cofer.

† **misteous**, *a.* *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. MIST sb. + -EOUS.] 'Misty', obscure.

1549 *Compl. Scot.* x. 85 On this misteous propheseis, thai haue intendit veyris contrar scotland, in hope to conques it.

mister ('mistə(r)), *sb.*¹ *Obs. exc. arch.* and *dial.*

Forms: 3-4 meister, 3-5 mester, (4 me(i)stere, mæster, meyster, mystare, -eir), 4-5 misteir, -ere, mestyer(e, 4-6 mistir, mystir, 4-7 mestier, 4-8 myster, (5 mestyer, -ire, -ur, -our, maister, mystur, -yr, -ire, -air, mystyre, mistre, -tyr, 6 mistar, 7 mistier), 4- mister. [a. OF. *mestier*, *mester*, mod.F. *métier*, (1) service, office, occupation, (2) instrument or made-up article of certain kinds, (3) need, necessity (etc.) = Pr. *mester*, *meistier*, Sp., Pg. *mester*, It. *mestiere*:—popular L. **misterium* for *ministerium*: see MINISTRY and cf. MÉTIER. (In 13-14th c. stressed *mī'ster*.)]

I. Occupation, service, etc.

† *1.* Handicraft, trade; profession, craft. *man of mister*: a craftsman (cf. 5). *Obs.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 11840 He . . . dos him leches for to seke, And pai com bath fra ferr and ner, þat sliest war o pat mister. c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 94 He asked for his archere, Walter Tirelle was haten, maister of pat mister. *Ibid.* 169 Respons þei gaf him þere, þei were men of mistere. c 1386 CHAUCER *Prolog.* 613 In youthe he lerned hadde a good mister; He was a wel good wrighte, a carpenter. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 142 Of hem that ben Artificiers, Welche usen craftes and mestiers. c 1477 CAXTON *Jason* 21 For to mayntene the noble mestier of armes. 1538 STARKEY *England* II. i. 159 Euery man scholer apply hym selfe to hys mystere and craft. 1613 DANIEL *Coll. Hist. Eng.* I. 11 As one who well knew his mister.

† *2.* Office, duty, business, function. Chiefly qualified by possessive pron. *Obs.*

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 72 Holde euerich his owene mester, & nout ne reame oðres. *Ibid.* 414 Marthe mester is uorto ueden & schruden poure men, ase husefeldi. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 2154 Sem had five suns sere, Of an to spek es our mistere. c 1320 *Cast. Love* 478 Rihetes mester hit is and wes In vche dom Pees to maken. c 1386 CHAUCER *Knt.'s T.* 482, I noot which hath the woffulere mester. c 1400 *Rom. Rose* 6976, I am somtyme messenger; That falleth not to my mister. c 1450 *Bk. Curtasye* 352 in *Babees Bk.*, Now speke we wyll of officers of court, and als of her mestiers.

† *3.* Employment, occupation; practice. *to do, use* (such) *misters*: to be so employed. *Obs.*

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 84 þus ha beoð bisie i pisse fule mester. c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 536 And ðe fiftre hundred 3er, wapmen bigunnen quad mester, bi-twen hem-seluen hun-wreste playe. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 29319 þe tent [case of cursing] es of þis okerers pat openli dose sli mester. c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 11576 We haue now al pis fyue 3er Lyued in lechours mester. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* XII. 414

Thai maid knychtis, as it efferis To men that oysis thai mysteris.

† *4.* Skill or cunning in a profession; art. *Obs.* a 1400 *Minor Poems fr. Vernon MS.* 600/547 Mester wyl not fayle þi lyf, Hit nul þe neuere forsake. c 1450 *Merlin* 156 And he lepte vp lightly as he that hadde grete mystere. c 1475 *Rauf Coilyear* 442, I haue na myster to matche with maisterfull men.

5. Comb. † **mister man**, **misters** (genitive) **man**: a craftsman, artificer; a man having a certain occupation. Also † **mister folk**. Phrases like *all mister men*, *what mister man*, *such a mister man* came to be analysed as 'men of all misters', 'a man of what mister', 'of such a mister'; and these were subsequently interpreted as = 'men of all classes', 'a man of what (such a) class, or kind', 'what kind of a man', etc. The idiom occurs as an archaism in Spenser and later writers, from whom it was adopted (but with misapprehension of its meaning) by Pope and Scott; it survives dialectally in Yorkshire (see E.D.D.).

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 27261 All mister men wirkand wit handes. c 1325 *Prov. Hendyng* 270 in *Rel. Ant.* I. 115 Of alle mester men mest me hongeth theves. 1340 *Ayenb.* 39 Ine zuyche reuen, prouost, bedeles, oþre mesteres men huienge þet hy byep. 13 . . . *St. Erkenwolde* 60 in Horstm. *Altegl. Leg.* (1881) 267 Mony a mesteris mon of maners dyuerse. c 1386 CHAUCER *Knt.'s T.* 852 But telleth me what mister men ye been. c 1400 *Rom. Rose* 6332 Now am I maister, now scolere; Now monk, now chanoun, now bailey; What-ever mister man am I. c 1430 *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* i. cxx. (1869) 63 So þat ayens suich a mister man it is good to haue suich a gorgeer. c 1440 *Love Bonavent. Mirr.* xlvi. (Gibbs MS.), Othere mester men þat broghten with hem dyuerse instrumentys. c 1450 LOVELICH *Merlin* 13 What mester man is he, this, that doth vs here al this distres? c 1530 *Crt. of Love* 227 Seeing full sundry peple in the place, And mister folk. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. ix. 23 To weet what mister wight was so dismayd. 1593 DRAYTON *Sheph. Garl.* vii. 47 These mister artes been better fitting thee. c 1620 FLETCHER & MASS. *Lit. Fr. Lawyer* II. iii, What mister thing is this? Let me survey it. 1626 QUARLES *Feast for Worms* Medit. ii, What mister word is that? 1728 POPE *Dunc.* III. 187 Right well mine eyes arede the mister wight. 1814 SCOTT *Wau.* ix, Sometimes this mister wight held his hands clasped over his head.

II. † *6.* Instrument, tool. *Obs.*

c 1450 HOLLAND *Howlat* xvi, He couth wryte wonder fair, With his neb for mistar.

III. Need, necessity.

† *7.* Need arising from the circumstances or facts of the case. *mister is, (it) is mister*: it is necessary.

In the predicative use, the word becomes quasi-adj. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 24810 O siluer and gold giftes to bede, Mar þan mister es to rede. *Ibid.* 28377, I ha ben mare Grenand and greueand þan mister ware. c 1320 *Sir Tristr.* 1388 In his schip was boun Al þat mister ware. 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 7373 Helle . . . es . . . swa wyde and large, þat it moght kepe Alle þe creatures . . . Of alle þe world if myster ware. c 1350 *Will. Palerne* 1919 Mete & al maner þing þat hem mister nedet. c 1400 *Song Roland* 321 And we may son help yf me pink myster. c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 11815 þat mys to amend, is maistur ye go To the corse of þat kyng in his cleane towmbre. c 1440 *York Myst.* viii. 52 Me liste do no daies dede, Bot yf gret mystir me garte. c 1450 *Erle Tolous* 434 Hyt was no mystur them to bydd. 1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* I. xv. 57, I wyllle encountre with kynge bors and ye will rescowe me whan myster is. 1543 *Aberdeen Reg.* (1844) I. 191 That the portis be mendytt and lokit and reformat as mister is. 1556 LAUDER *Tractate* 490 Be wer . . . And mend, geue ony myster be. 1600 in *Pitcairn Crim. Trials* (Bannatyne Cl.) II. 286 Hald me excused for my vnsemly Letter, qhilk is nocht sa veil vrettin as mister ver.

† *8.* A condition in which help is needed, or there is a lack of some necessary thing; a state of difficulty or distress; *esp.* a state of destitution, lack of means. *Phr. in or at (one's) mister.* Rarely *pl.* = necessitous circumstances. In later use *Sc.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 803 þai cled þam þan in þat mister Wit leues brad bath o figer. *Ibid.* 10134 For-þi rede i þaim þat ye here þat mai yow help at [other texts in] yow mistere. c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* I. (Katherine) 248 Gret mystere gert me assemble 3ou & call. a 1400-50 *Alexander* 1774 For mestire & miserie vnneth may þou forthe þine awen caitefe cors to clethe & to fede. 1487 *How Good Wife Taught Dau.* 288 Sic mysteris haldis madynniss in, That thai ar pynt with pouerte. 1549-50 *Extracts Burgh Recs. Stirling* (1887) 58 Neid and mister compellit hir to sell the saidis warklumes to sustene hir. 1570 BUCHANAN *Admon.* (S.T.S.) 25 Saying yat yai had enterit yame in dangear and not supportit in mister. 1641 FERGUSON *Prov.* (1785) 24 Mister makes man of craft. 1768 ROSS *Helenore* I. 27 To come along sweer was she to intreat, An' yet I kend her mister to be great.

† *b.* *to have mister*: to be in straits or in necessity; to be in want of something. *Obs.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 19044 At þair gain come mete þai gaue, Ilkan þat þai sagh mister haue. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* xvii. 743 Till releif thame that had mister. 1432 *Test. Ebor.* (Surtees) II. 22 A rough felt . . . to be in kepnyng of Agnes Weston . . . to lay on y^e pore folke y^e hafe mystre in y^e winter. c 1489 CAXTON *Sonnes of Aymon* ix. 249 Socoure vs for the love of Ihesus, for we have well mystre. 1567 *Gude & Godlie B.* (S.T.S.) 97 Bot he will gif and len his gude at large, Till thame that mystre hes.

† *9.* Need or want of something specified. *Const. of, to.* Chiefly in *to have mister.* *Obs.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 3247 Wit tresur grette and riche ring, Suilk als maiden had of mister. *Ibid.* 4718 Was neuer mare mister o bred. *Ibid.* 28275, I . . . lette o þam þe lighter þat þai suld haue to me mister. c 1330 *Arth. & Merl.* 3428 (Kölbing), 3ou worp to hem wel gret mister. c 1400

MAUNDEV. (ROXB.) xxiv. 113 God hase na mister of mete ne drink. c 1475 *Partenay* 6253 Tho which had grett necessite, Both mister and ned vnto som goodnesse. c 1489 CAXTON *Sonnes of Aymon* vii. 180 Yf they have mystre of vs, Lete vs go holve & socoure theym. 1533 BELLENDEN *Livy* v. v. (S.T.S.) II. 160 þe ciete had grete myster of money, havand sa mony armys to gif wagis to. 1603 *Philotus* xv, He is richt gude, Ane man of wealth and nobill blude, Bot hes mair mister of ane Hude. 1692 *Sc. Presbyt. Eloq.* (1738) 140 England, that stands muckle in mister of a Reformation.

† b. with ellipsis of prep. Obs.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 20793 Disput, he sais, es na mister Bituix te wis in swilk a wer. a 1400 *Relig. Pieces fr. Thornton MS.* 24 Thurghe pese gyftes oure Lord Ihesu lerres man all þat he hase myster till þe lyfe þat es callid actyfe.

† c. with inf. to have mister: to need, require (to do something). Obs.

c 1325 *Metr. Hom.* 3 Laved men havis mar mister, Godes word for to her, Than klerkes. 13. . . E.E. *Allit. P. B.* 67, I haf jerned & 3at zokke of oxen, & for my hyzce hem bo3t, to bowe haf I mester. c 1435 *Torr. Portugal* 583 To the mownteyne he toke the wey, To rest hyme alle that day, He had mystyrr to be kyllyd [= cooled]. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* v. 36 Ve hause mistir to be vigilant ande reddy, sen the terme of cristis cumming is schort.

† 10. a. pl. Necessary articles, fittings, etc.; necessities. Obs.

1413 *Pilgr. Sowle* iv. xxxvii. 134b, Alle tho mystres, whiche that apperteynen to the body without, as clothyng howsnyng and defense ageyne dyuerse pyrilles. 1513 in *Acc. Ld. Treas. Scot.* (1902) IV. 481 Item for 3c Swetyn burdis to the said Lorence for misteris in the schippis. 1609 SKENE *Reg. Maj.* 29 (Stat. Rob. I) Reseruand to the tutours their reasonable misterres and necessare expenses.

b. Something needed or necessary. rare.

1829 SCOTT *Hrt. Midl.* xlv, Warld's gear was henceforward the least of her care, nor was it likely to be muckle her mister.

11. A matter or respect in which some necessity or want is felt; a case of need. *Sc.* in phr. with the vb. to beet: see BEET v. 3.

1598 DUNBAR *Tua mariit wemen* 128 He . . . may nought beit worth a bene in bed of my mystirs. 1513 DOUGLAS *Aeneis* i. viii. 105 To hev, and tak Tymmer to beit ayris and wther mysters. *Ibid.* vi. i. 15. 1721 RAMSAY *Scribblers Lashed* 78 To please the sighing sisters, Who often beet them in their misters. 1823 HOGG in *Blackw. Mag.* Mar. 314 If twa or three hunder pounds can beet a mister for you in a strait, ye sanna want it.

mister ('mɪstə(r)), sb.² Also 6 myster. [See MASTER sb.¹ 22, note.]

1. a. Used as a title of courtesy prefixed to the surname or Christian name of a man (not entitled to be addressed as 'Sir' or 'Lord'), and to designations of office or occupation.

The word in mod. use may be best described as the oral equivalent of the written prefix MR. (q.v. in its alphabetical place). In writing, the unabbreviated form is now used only with more or less of jocular intention; in a passage like quot. 1854 in d, most persons would now write 'Mr.' (with inverted commas).

1551 *Acts Privy Council Eng.* (N.S.) III. 397 To suffer the ij Mysters Bassetes to have accesse and speake . . . with thaire brother. 1706 in *Mem. Ripon* (Surtees) II. 302 My best hat which is at Mister Rignedal's in Ripon. 1786 MRS. A. M. BENNETT *Juvenile Indscr.* II. 42 'Squire Franklin meant to do great things for Mister Dellmore. 1840 HOOD *Up Rhine* xvii, Mister Broker, is that 'ere your carpet-bag? 1853 R. S. SURTEES *Sponge's Sp. Tour* xlv, Spraggon took advantage of a dead silence to call up the table to Mister Sponge to take wine, . . . and by-and-by Mister Sponge 'Mistered' Mr. Spraggon to return the compliment.

b. *transf.* and *jocular*.

1760-72 H. BROOKE *Fool of Qual.* (1809) I. p. vii, O Jupiter, some water, a little water! dear mister Jupiter, water, water, water! a 1806 H. K. WHITE *Descr. Summer's Eve*, The snare for Mister Fox is set.

c. The word 'mister' (Mr.) as a prefix or title. 1758 GOLDSM. *Mem. Protestant* (1805) II. 244, They never spoke to us without putting Mister to our Names. 1837 LYTTON *E. Maltrav.* 43 Stop, mon cher, don't call me Mister; we are to be friends. 1860 EMERSON *Cond. Life, Culture* Wks. (Bohn) II. 373 Mr. Pitt . . . thought the title of Mister good against any king in Europe. 1888 BURGON *Lives 12 Gd. Men* I. 440 'Well, Mr. Burgon?' . . . 'Mister at the end of 20 years! . . . I wish you wouldn't call me Mister'.

d. One who is entitled to be addressed or spoken of only as Mr. —.

1764 FOOTE *Mayor of G. I.* i, Has his majesty dubb'd me a Knight for you to make me a Mister? 1859 MACAULAY *Biog., Pitt* (1860) 182 Plain Mister himself he [Pitt] had made more lords than any three ministers that had preceded him. 1864 BURTON *Scot. Abr.* I. ii. 98 Whether the Persian Mirza expresses a Prince or a mere Mister.

e. *Mister Big, Mister Fixit*: see MR. 2 e; *Mister Charlie*: see CHARLEY, CHARLIE 7.

2. a. As a form of address not followed by the name; = SIR (or less respectful than that title). Now only *vulgar*.

1760-72 H. BROOKE *Fool of Qual.* (1809) I. 31, I must . . . tell you, Mister, that matters are much changed. 1782 MISS BURNEY *Cecilia* ix. iii. (1882) II. 322 Mrs. Belfield, . . . running into the passage, . . . angrily called out [to the chairmen], 'What do you do here, Misters?' 1834 HAWTHORNE *Twice-told T., Mr. Higginbotham's Catastrophe*, 'Good morning, mister', said Dominicus. 1862 LOWELL *Biglow P. Ser.* II. *The Courtin'*, Says he, 'I'd better call agin'; Says she, 'Think likely, Mister'. 1901 PUNCH 22 Jan. 65 Please Mister, when are we going to get through?

b. Colloq. shortening of *Mister Mate* (MATE sb.² 4 a). Freq. as vocative.

1909 F. H. SHAW *Daughter of Storm* xx. 177 'All right, sir,' said the second mate to Steadman. . . 'West by north,' said Steadman. . . 'I'll go and turn in, mister.' a 1966 C. S.

FORESTER *Hornblower & Crisis* (1967) v. 40 The mate was marking up the traverse board. 'What's the course, Mister?' asked Hornblower. 1972 *Listener* 6 Jan. 18/3 The Captain . . . addressed the Mate as William, except when he thought he was getting uppish, when he called him 'Mister'.

† 3. A (horse's) rider. (= MASTER sb. 4.) Obs. c 1620 in J. P. HORE *Hist. Newmarket* (1885) I. 360 The horse and mister yairof that first comes over the scoir at the said Walnuik of Paislaye.

† **mister** ('mɪstə(r)), v.¹ Chiefly *Sc.* Obs. Forms: as in MISTER sb.¹ Also *pa. t.* mustrid, 6 mestoret, mistorit, mystart, mistert. [f. MISTER sb.¹]

1. *impers.* To be necessary or needful. Const. inf. or clause, or absol.

1424 *Sc. Acts Jas. I* (1814) II. 7 Ande gif it misteris þat secular power be callyt perto in suppowale and helping of halykyrk. ? c 1500 *King & Barker* 99 in Hazl. *E.P.P.* (1864) I. 9 The hors prekyd, as he was wode, Het mestoret to spor hem not. c 1500 *Melusine* 222 Yf it mystier, we shal gyude & lede you . . . thrughe all the passages. 1583 *Leg. Bp. St. Androis* 884 Ten pund Stirveling I have heir, And mair, when misteris, you command. 1590 SPENSER *F.O.* III. vii. 51 As for my name, it mistreth not to tell.

b. *what misters* (a person to do something): what need is there for him to, why need he? Also *what misters* (a thing)? What need is there for it?

c 1440 *York Myst.* vii. 54 What mystris þe, in gode or ille, of me to melle þe? 1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* xvi. 62 What mystrith hym to edyffe cartage? 1581 in *Cath. Tractates* (S.T.S.) 77 Quhat misterit men in this eage seik out ane neu interpretation? 1590 R. BRUCE *Serm.* (1843) 17 Quhat misterd us to have a sign? 1603 *Philotus* cxxvi, Gude-man, quhat misteris all this mowis? 1715 A. PENNECUICK *Poems* 17 What misters me for to express, My present Poverty.

2. Of things: To be necessary, needful, or requisite. Const. dat. of person.

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* xvii. 215 And alkynd othir apparaill That mycht avail, or zeit mysteir Till hald castell. a 1400-50 *Alexander* 4281 Vs mistris neure na medecyne for malidy on erthe. 1412 *Catterick Ch. Contract* (Raine 1834) 8 All the stuffe of the stane that misters more for the makyng of the Kirke of Katrik. c 1450 *Merlin* 22 Blase sought all that hym mystered to write with. a 1530 HEYWOOD *Weather* (Brandl) 314 At all tymys when such thynges shall mister.

3. *trans.* To have need of, require.

1456 SIR G. HAYE *Law Arms* (S.T.S.) 268 Gif me think I mister ma, I sall have leve to produce ma. c 1460 *Towneley Myst.* xii. 231 We myster no sponys here, at our mangyng. c 1470 HENRY WALLACE III. 212 Harnes and hors, quhilk thai mysteryt in wer. 1513 DOUGLAS *Aeneis* xii. ii. 117 Now is the tyme that I maste mister the. 1533 GAU *Richt Vay* (1888) 62 They quhilk ar hail thay mister notht ane lech. 1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* I. 125 For surelie, we mister na Magistrat. 1722 RAMSAY *Three Bonnets* iv. 146 Counting what things he now did mister.

absol. 1438 *Bk. Alexander Gt.* (Bannatyne Cl.) 2 And gif thay mister, to mak rescours. 1572 *Act 31 Mar.* in *Peebles Burgh Rec.* (1872) 337 Quhair superabundance of stanis is to help vtheris thairwith that mistaris.

4. *intr.* To find it necessary to do something. Also with ellipsis of inf.

c 1440 *Alphabet of Tales* 6, I sall so ordand at þou sall nott mister to be a thief no mor. 1540 J. HEYWOOD *Four P.P.* 175 (Manly) That way, perchance, ye shall nat myster To go to heuen without a glyster! a 1578 LINDESAY (Pittscottie) *Chron. Scot.* (S.T.S.) I. 20 Na man misterit to tak feir of the Erle of Douglas. 1585 MONTGOMERIE *Cherrie & Slae* 805 First quhen he mister not, he micht, He needs, and may not now.

5. To have need (of). Also pass. to be mistered of: to have lost, feel the loss of.

c 1470 HENRY WALLACE I. 361 Bot bynd he was . . . Through hurt of waynys, and mystyrit of blud. 1484 CAXTON *Fables of Aesop* III. xvii, Gyue thou not that thyng of whiche thou hast nede of to the ende that afterward thouw mister not of hit. c 1500 *Melusine* 219 He . . . proffered to them his seruyse, yf they mister of it. 1552 ABP. HAMILTON *Catech.* 59 To be distribut to thaim self sa far as thai myster to thair honest sustentatioun. a 1572 KNOX *Hist. Ref.* III. Wks. (Wodrow Soc.) II. 81 It mycht chance that the Kynge mycht mister of his greit gunis and artailerie in France.

6. To be of advantage or service.

c 1489 CAXTON *Sonnes of Aymon* iv. 129 Lady moder, gramercy of so fayre a yefte as here is, For it mystreth me well. *Ibid.* vi. 141.

'mister, v.² [f. MISTER sb.²] *trans.* To address or speak of by the title of 'Mr.'

1742 FIELDING *J. Andrews* iv. ii, 'Pray, don't mister such fellows to me', cries the Lady. 1817 HAZLITT *Pol. Ess.* (1819) 213 He would not have been content . . . with Mistering his opponent, and Esquiring himself. 1830 MISS MITFORD *Village Ser.* v. (1863) 338 Mr. Warde—pshaw! he is too eminent a man to be mistered! John Warde, the celebrated fox-hunter. 1838 DICKENS *O. Twist* xiii, 'None of your mistering', replied the ruffian; 'you always mean mischief when you come that'. 1892 T. HARDY *Tess* xxvii, Darling Tussy! . . . Don't, for Heaven's sake, Mister me any more.

† 'misterful, a. *Sc.* Obs. [f. MISTER sb.¹ + -FUL.]

1. Needy, necessitous.

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xlv. (Lucy) 128 To helpe pure men & fede, & visit mysterful in ned. 1513 DOUGLAS *Aeneis* i. xvi. 136 Vnkend and misterful in desertis of Libie I wandir. 1517 *Burgh Recs. Edinb.* (1869) I. 170 The reparatioun, beylding and vphalding of the licht of any misterful alter. 1584 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* Ser. I. III. 605 For . . . sustentatioun of the puir people infectit and misterful. 1670 RAY *Prov.* 287 Misterfull folk mon not be mensfull.

2. Needful, necessary.

a 1450 *Ratis Raving* i. 977 Thane Is it misterfull to the Till have thai placis veil in thoct.

misteri, obs. form of MYSTERY.

mis'term, v. [MIS-¹ I.] *trans.* To term incorrectly; to apply a wrong term or name to.

1579 E. K. GLOSS *Spenser's Sheph. Cal.* Apr. 144 Flowre delicate, that which they vse to misterme, Flowre de luce. 1592 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* III. iii. 21. 1599 THYNNÉ *Animadv.* (1875) 28 The woorke, before this last edition of Chaveer termed 'the Dreame of Chaucer', is mysterm'd. 1623 MIDDLETON & ROWLEY *Sp. Gipsy* v. i, I am none of ought Your rage misterms me. 1822 *Liberal* I. 342 The factitious modes of society, which form what is mis-termed 'its well being'. 1891 L. MERRICK *Violet Moses* III. xxiii. 189 There are unions mistermed 'guilty'.

Hence mis'term'd ppl. a., mis'terming vbl. sb. and ppl. a.

1589 NASHE *Anat. Absurd.* Cjb, [His] bald affected eloquence, . . . better beseceming . . . a misterming Clowne in a Comedy, then a chosen man in the Ministerie. 1593 NORDEN *Spec. Brit.*, *M'sex* I. 8 Holding the smallest error (yea the misterming of the place) verie criminous. 1597 [see MISTAKEN ppl. a. 1]. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Misnomer*, . . . a misterming or miscalling.

† 'misterous, a. Obs. In 5 mysterus. [f. MISTER sb.¹ + -OUS.] Needy.

14. . . *Langland's P. Pl. C.* III. 78 (*MS. F., northern*) þese mysterus men þat after mede wayten.

mistership, corruption of MISTRESS-SHIP.

1588 SHAKS. *Tit. A.* IV. iv. 40 How now good fellow, would'st thou speake with vs? *Clow.* Yea forsooth, and your Mistership be Emperiall.

mistetch (mɪs'tetʃ), sb. *north. dial.* Also -tech. [f. MIS-¹ 4 + TETCH sb.] A bad habit.

c 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 1226 We . . . þat for our slepyng and mysteches, With goddis seruande we lete to wake. 1828 *Craven Gloss.*, *Mistetch*, a bad instruction, a misteaching. 'Toud mear hes gitten a sad mistetch'. 1847 HALLIWELL, *Mistech*, a bad habit. *North.*

mistetch (mɪs'tetʃ), v. *north. dial.* [app. an alteration of MISTEACH after prec. sb.] *trans.* To teach bad habits to; to train badly.

1529 MORE *Dyaloge* III. xiii. Wks. 229/2 Because he had mistetched his wife and his children, were vnmete for a great cure. 1683 G. MERITON *Yorksh. Dial.* 2 Thou macks sike Anters, Thou'l misteretch my Cow. 1828 *Craven Gloss.*, *Mistetch*, to teach bad tricks or habits, to give bad instructions. 1876 *Mid-Yorksh. Gloss.*, *Mistetch*, mistrain, or misteach.

mistetched (mɪs'tetʃt), ppl. a. *north. dial.* [f. prec. sb. or vb.] Badly trained; of bad habits: commonly applied to a vicious horse.

1691 RAY *N.C. Words* (ed. 2) 49 *Mistetch*; that hath got an ill habit, Property or Custom. A Mistetch Horse. 1787 MARSHALL *Rur. Econ. E. Yorksh.* (E.D.S.) 33 *Misteached* (pron. *mistech't*), pp. spoiled by improper treatment; vicious, as a horse. 1829 BROCKETT *N.C. Gloss.* (ed. 2), *Mistetched*, spoiled—said of a horse that has learnt vicious tricks. 1893 *Northumbld. Gloss.*, *Mistached*, *mistetched*. . . 'A dangerous horse is termed mistached'. 1900 *Darlington Horse Shoers' Assoc. Price List*, Cramped or Mis-stetched Horses.

mistful ('mɪstfʊl), a. [f. MIST sb.¹ + -FUL.] Full of mist; obscured with or as if with mist.

1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V.* IV. vi. 34, I must perforce compound With mistfull [printed mixtfull] eyes. 187. W. A. SCOTT in W. H. Rankine *Hero of Dark Cont.* (1806) 25 We've seen the mistful mountains on the lone Glenshee. 1893 *Westm. Gaz.* 31 Jan. 9/2 Morns rise mistful.

† **mis'thank**, v. Obs. [MIS-¹ 7.] *trans.* To show resentment at.

1591 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* I. v. (1621) 100 The Dolphin, beating 'gainst the bank 'Gan mine oblivion moodily misthank [orig. *pour taxer mon oubly*].

† **mis'thew**, Obs. [MIS-¹ 4.] A bad habit.

c 1325 *Prov. Hendyng* 18 (Camb. MS.), Ne be pi childe neur so dere And he wil mispewis [other version vnpewis] lere, Bete him opir wile.

mis'think, v. [f. MIS-¹ I + THINK v.¹]

† 1. *intr.* To have sinful thoughts. Obs.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 62 Ich hadde ivestend, seid Job, foreward mid min eien, þet ich ne misdenche. 1615 SYLVESTER *Job Triumph.* xxxi. 458, I made a Covenant with my constant eyes, From gazing out on blazing vanities. . . Why should I once mis-think upon a Maid?

2. To have mistaken thoughts; to think mistakenly (that . . .). Also **mis'thinking** vbl. sb.

a 1530 *Crt. of Love* 483 Women . . . lightly set their plesire in a place; When they misthink, they lightly let it passe. 1599 B. JONSON *Cynthia's Rev.* iv. iii, There is the note; and all the parts if I mis-thinke not. 1609 F. GREVIL *Mustapha* II. ii, For ignorance begetteth cruelty, Misthinking each man, euery thing can be. a 1631 DONNE *Elegy on Mrs. Boulstred* Poems (1654) 256 There would have been Some that would sinne, mis-thinking she did sinne. 1674 N. FAIRFAX *Bulk & Selv.* 5 If I do not much mis-think, a 1871 DE MORGAN *Budget* (1872) 336 One . . . who takes misthinking from points of view which none but a student of history can occupy.

3. *trans.* To think ill of; to have a bad or unfavourable opinion of. Also *intr.* const. of, in the same sense.

1593 SHAKS. 3 *Hen. VI.* II. v. 108 How will the Country . . . Mis-thinke the King, and not be satisfied? 1606 — *Ant. & Cl.* v. ii. 176. a 1634 CHAPMAN *Alphonsus* II. (1654) 14, I hope your grace will not mis-think of me, Who for your good . . . Bethought this means to set the world at Peace. 1843 LYTTON *Last Bar.* II. ii, When I am gone, my liege . . . will not misthink me, will not listen to my foes.

4. With cognate obj.: To think bad thoughts. a 1618 SYLVESTER *Panaretus* 1196 Wks. (Grosart) II. 134 Their People . . . can suffer nought 'Gainst them to be mis-

done, mis-said, mis-thought. 1667 MILTON *P.L.* IX. 289 Thoughts, which how found they harbour in thy brest, Adam, misstought of her to thee so dear?

mis'thought. [MIS-¹ 4.] Erroneous thought or notion; mistaken opinion.

1596 SPENSER *F.O.* IV. viii. 58 Error and misthought Of our like persons, eath to be disguiz'd. c 1843 CARLYLE *Hist. Sk.* (1898) 342 He had no soul... or his thought would not have been such a misthought.

misthrive (mis'thraiv), *v.* [MIS-¹ 7.] *intr.* To be unsuccessful; not to thrive. Hence **mis'thriven** *ppl. a.*, unsuccessful, unprosperous; **mis'thriving** *vbl. sb.*, failure.

1567 *Gude & Godlie B.* (S.T.S.) 187 And thocht thay fuffe at it, and blaw . . . The ma'ir thay blaw . . . The ma'ir it dois mis-thryue. 1599 JAS. I *Basil. δωρον* (1682) 51 This oversight hath bene the greatest cause of my mis-thriving in money matters. 1609 A. CRAIG *Poet. Recr.* (1873) 5 Amongst so many children some must mis-thrive and proue naght. 1776 C. KEITH *Farmer's Ha'* vi, And ay till this mis thriven age, The gudeman here sat like a sage. 1844 *N. Brit. Rev.* II. 34 A starving, misthriven, and wretched population.

mis'throw, *v. rare.* [MIS-¹ 1.]

†1. *trans.* To cast (glances) with a wrong intent.

1390 GOWER *Conf.* I. 60 Hast thou thin yhen oght misthrowe?

2. To throw (a ball) badly.

1896 *Westm. Gaz.* 14 July 4/2 To fumble the ball or misthrow it.

†**mis'punch**, *v. Obs.* [f. MIS-¹ 1 + *pünche*, OE. *þyncan* THINK *v.*²] *intr.* To seem wrong.

a 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 982 þæt tu of þæt ping þæt te mispunched, underfest þe an half & dustest adun þe oðere.

mistic, **-ical**, *obs. forms of MYSTIC*, **-ICAL**.

mistice, *obs. variant of MESTIZO*.

1704 *Collect. Voy.* (Churchill) III. 709/2, 150 *Mistices* and Negroes. *Ibid.* 732/2.

|| **mistico** ('mistikəʊ). [Sp. = Cat. *mestech*, taken to be a. Arab. *mistēḥ* (lit. flat surface) broad basket, large frying-pan, etc., f. *saṭaḥa* to flatten. In F. *mistic*, *mistique*: see also MYSTIC(K.) A coasting vessel having two sails, used in the Mediterranean.

1801 *Naval Chron.* VI. 416 The Spanish mistico Jean Baptiste. 1841 J. ALLEN *Engl. Wooden Walls* xvi. in *United Service Jnl.* Mar. 332 A well-directed fire was opened upon the misticoes from the frigate. 1886 *List of Ships Reported Dec.*, Abbrev., *Mis.* Mistico.

†**mis'tide**, *sb. Obs.* [f. next.] A mishap.

c 1400 *Cursor M.* 23599 (Edin.) Na mistid [other texts mischiue, mistime] mai þaim bitid, For þai er traist on ilka side.

†**mis'tide**, *v. Obs.* [OE. *mistidan*: see MIS-¹ 1 and TIDE *v.*]

1. *intr.* To happen amiss or unfortunately. In OE. *impers.* to be a failure.

1027-34 *Laws of Cnut* (Liebermann) 348, & ʒif hit tihle sig, & æt lade mistide, deme se bisceop. a 1250 *Owl & Night*. 1501 þu myht wene þæt þe mystide hwanne þu lyst bi hire side. 1421-2 HOCLEVE *Dial.* 644 Certes, for the defaute of good forsighte, Mis-tyden thynges þæt wel tyde mighte.

2. To have misfortune.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Melib.* ¶730 He that hath over-hard an herte, atte laste he shal mishappe and mistyde.

mistier, *obs. variant of MISTER*.

mistify: see MYSTIFY *v.*¹, *v.*²

mistigris ('mistigris). [ad. F. *mistigri* knave of spades, esp. when accompanied by two cards of the same colour at 'bouillotte' and 'brelan'.] The name of the blank card in a variety of draw poker; hence, the game in which it is used.

1882 *Poker 76* Mistigris. This is a variety of the game of Draw Poker, sometimes called Fifty-Three Deck Poker. Mistigris is a name given to the blank card accompanying every pack. 1895 *Poker Manual* 17 The Joker is sometimes called Mistigris.

†**'mistihede**. *Obs.* [f. MISTY *a.*¹ and *a.*² + *-hede*, **-HEAD**.] a. Mistiness, obscurity. b. Mystical significance.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Compl. Mars* 224 What meneth this? what is this mistihede? a 1400 HYLTON *Scala Perf.* (W. de W. 1494) II. xliii. By mystyhed it is illumyned for to see þe werkes of Jhesu in holy chirche. c 1413 LYDG. *Goodly Ballad* 33 Misty cloudes, that wolde overlede Trewe humble hertes with hir mistihede.

mistik, **mistilto**, *obs. ff. MYSTIC*, **MISTLETOE**.

mistily ('mistili), *adv.* Also 4 *mystiliche*, *mistili*, 4-5 *mistely*, etc. [f. MISTY *a.*¹ + **-LY**.²] In a misty manner; in early quotes. *fig.*

With the first quot. cf. MISTY *a.*²
1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 4364 In þe apocalipse apparty Es sayd þus ful mistily [etc.]. 138. WYCLIF *Serm.* Sel. Wks. I. 149 þæt þes pingis he seide bifore to hem in proverbis and mystily. c 1386 CHAUCER *Can. Yeom. T.* 841 Philosophres speken so mistily In this craft, that men can nat come therby. c 1450 *Merlin* 54 Than began Merlin to speke so mystily wher-of the boke of prophesyes is made. 1494 FABYAN *Chron.* VII. ccxlv. (1533) 173/1 Yt ys . . . so darkely or mystly wryten, that the reader therof shall hardely come to

ye knowlege of the trouthe. a 1633 AUSTIN *Medit.* (1635) 90 These Men having gazed long at the Starre above doe as Mistily behold the Wise-men below. 1813 *Examiner* 31 May 348/1 The mistily seen objects behind. 1864 LOWELL *Fireside Trav.* 278 It began to rain, first mistily, and then in thick, hard drops. 1874 LISLE CARR *Jud. Gwynne* I. iv. 122 A semi-unconscious and mistily vague hope. 1897 *Cent. Mag.* Feb. 556/1 The distant palms rose mistily into the genial air.

†**mis'time**, *sb. Obs.* [f. next.] Mishap.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 27768 In mining of his mistime He wites wend [read werd] and waris his time. 13. . . *Ibid.* 20050 (Gött.) Womman sal nocht peris of barn, Ne nane wid mistime [Cott. mischiue] be forfarn.

mistime (mis'taim), *v.* [OE. *mistimian*: see MIS-¹ 1 and TIME *v.*]

†1. *intr.* a. Of the event: To happen amiss. Const. dat. b. Of the person: To come to grief, suffer misfortune. *Obs.*

c 1000 tr. *Basil's Admon.* v. (1849) 44 ʒif him hwæt mistimāþ besarga his unrotnyse. a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 200 Lauhwen oðer gabben, ʒif him mis-biueolle [MS. T. mis-times]. 1401 *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 58 Litil wondir thow ʒ lordis myssetyme, that han suche confusours. c 1420 in *Lay Folks Mass Bk.* 84/38 Lat neuer my saul on domesday mystime.

2. Not to time properly: a. to do or perform at a wrong time; to say or do (something) out of season; b. to miscalculate or mis-state the time of. Also *absol.*

1390 GOWER *Conf.* I. 49, 1 prai the let me nocht mistime Mi schrifte. *Ibid.* III. 281 So hath such love his lust mistimed. ? a 1500 in Grose, etc. *Antiq. Rep.* (1809) IV. 405 The sownde of a trew songe makithe trew concorde, But subtilt prickynge mystymthe and causith grete discorde. a 1661 FULLER *Worthies, Monmouthshire* (1662) 53 If he is guilty in Mis-timing of actions, he is not the onely Historian without company in that particular. 1664 H. MORE *Myst. Iniq.* II. II. iii, As Grotius has mis-timed these Visions, so his Interpretations are accordingly absurd. 1673 SHAFTESB. *Parl. Sp.* in *Coll. Poems* 239 He desires you not to mistime it: but that it may have only the second place. 1706 *Reflex. upon Ridicule* 307 Actions mistim'd lose their value. 1752 CHESTERF. *Lett.* III. cclxxv. 259 [He] mis-times, mis-places, runs precipitately . . . at the mark. 1858 DORAN *Court Fools* 143 Rowley's chronicle drama abounds in anachronisms. The probable facts . . . are only mistimed. 1896 *Daily News* 14 July 4/6 [He] mis-timed a ball . . . and was out leg before wicket.

mistimed (mis'taimd), *ppl. a.* [MIS-¹ 2.]

†1. Unfortunate. *Obs.*

c 1470 HENRY Wallace VIII. 1212 The ost . . . prayit God . . . Him to conwoy fra all mystymt cace.

2. Ill-timed, unseasonable, out of place.

1687 R. L'ESTRANGE *Ans. to Dissenter* 40 That's a little Uncharitable, and Miss-timed. c 1710 KILLINGBECK *Serm.* (1717) 63 A hasty and unguarded Expression, an incautious and mistimed Reeproof. 1742 YOUNG *Nt. Th.* VIII. 792 There is a time, when toil must be prefer'd, Or joy, by mis-tim'd fondness, is undone. 1820 SCOTT *Abbot* III. We do not recover composure by the mere feeling that agitation is mistimed. 1887 *Spectator* 2 July 882/1 Proposals for reunion amongst Liberals would be absolutely mistimed.

3. Disturbed in one's habits, esp. with respect to eating and sleeping. *dial.*

1841 R. W. HAMILTON *Nuage Lit.* 356 'He has not slept for the last three nights. No wonder he is ill; he is quite mistimed'. His regular hours are interrupted. 1868 ATKINSON *Cleveland Gloss.*, *Mistimed*, subjected to irregularity as regards seasons of refreshment, especially sleep.

†**mis'timely**, *a.* (or *adv.*) *Obs.* [MIS-¹ 6.] Unseasonable (or unseasonably).

c 1680 BEVERIDGE *Serm.* (1729) II. 536 So careful should we be . . . of speaking any thing mis-timely.

mis'timing, *vbl. sb.* [MIS-¹ 3.] The action of the verb MISTIME.

1. a. Doing a thing at a wrong time. b. Miscalculation of the time of an event, etc.

1581 MULCASTER *Positions* xvi. (1887) 73 The rule of health condemnes not daunsing, but the mistyming of it. 1649 JER. TAYLOR *Gt. Exemp.* III. Disc. xiv. 11 He endures affronts, mistimings, tedious waytings. 1664 H. MORE *Myst. Iniq.* 448 The same falling out here that has in his other mistimings of Prophecy. 1693 J. EDWARDS *Author. O. & N. Test.* 152 There was no great mis-timing of the story. 1765 ELLWOOD *Autobiog.* (ed. 3) 301 If . . . there was any mis-timing in the Case it must lie on the Part of those Plotters for timing the breaking forth of their Plot. 1873 MAXWELL *Electr. & Magn.* II. §751 The error arising from a mistiming of the current.

2. *dial.* Disturbance of regular habits.

1844 W. CROSS *Disruption* xxxii. (E.D.D.), This illness maun have maid him less fit to thole any mistiming either of meat or sleep.

mistiness ('mistinis). [f. MISTY *a.*¹ + **-NESS**.] A condition of being misty; dimness, obscurity; also *concr.* or *semi-concr.* = vapour, haze, mist. Said of the atmosphere and of the eyes or sight.

1382 WYCLIF *Deut.* iv. 11 There weren in it [Sinai] darknesis, and clowde, and mystynes [Vulg. caligo]. 1561 T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst.* I. 89 A heavisome mistinesse is cast before our eyes. 1583 GOLDING *Calvin on Deut.* xxii. 130 God . . . did set a Cloude darknesse and mistinesse before him. 1626 BACON *Sylva* §91 The Mistinesse scattereth and breaketh up suddenly. 1656 JEANES *Mist. Schol. Div.* 38 The cloudinesse, and mistinesse of the air. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) I. 355 Mistinesses, which give to my deluged eye the appearance of all the colours in the rainbow. 1838 JAMES *Robber* iii. The mistiness of the mid-day sunshine. 1863 MISS BRADDON *Eleanor's Victory* i. The red August sunset was melting into grey mistiness.

1878 T. BRYANT *Pract. Surg.* I. 306 The . . . extent of the mistiness or obscurity is governed by the . . . extent of the impaired portion of retina.

b. of language and thought.

[1577 tr. *Bullinger's Decades* (1592) 24 The holy Prophets of God . . . did not call the worde of God darknesse, obscuresse, or mistinesse.] 1816 J. GILCHRIST *Philos. Etym.* 40 If he makes use of a little metaphysical mistiness. 1836 E. HOWARD *R. Reefer* xx, I cannot even shelter myself under the mistiness of the peremptory *we*. 1898 *Pall Mall Mag.* Feb. 250 In the mistiness of waking thought.

misting ('mistɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. MIST *sb.*¹ + **-ING**.¹] 1. Mist.

1686 GOAD *Celest. Bodies* I. xiii. 70 Great fog m. misting and misling 7 p. 1713 DERHAM *Phys.-Theol.* I. iii. 20 If the Vapours . . . soon meet the Cold, they are then Condensed into Misting. 1905 *Westm. Gaz.* 8 July 2/2 Arriving in an Irish 'misting', drenched to the skin.

2. **misting-up**, the act of obscuring as with mist, the process of becoming thus obscured; also *concr.*

1964 B. GASTON *Drifting Death* II. 22, I rinsed out the face mask against misting-up. 1966 T. WISDOM *High-Performance Driving* x. 108 A film of dirt or misting up on the inside [of the windshield] can make the fog seem twice as thick as it is in reality. 1969 *Listener* 6 Feb. 161/1 There were no major hitches during the flight, and only a few minor ones, such as the misting-up of windows.

misting ('mistɪŋ), *ppl. a.* [**-ING**.²] Misty.

1772 *Gentl. Mag.* 394 Oct. 22, misting morning, cloudy afternoon.

†**'miston**. *Obs.* [ad. L. *mistiōn-em*, f. *mist-*, *ppl.* stem of *miscēre* to mix. (Cf. MIXTION.)] Mixtion, mixture.

1612 WOODALL *Surg. Mate Wks.* (1653) 272 Miston is such a composition of bodies, as inceration, incorporation, colliquation, and contusion do declare. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* III. x. 128 In animals . . . many actions are mixt, and depend upon their living forme, as well as that of mistion. 1680 BOYLE *Scept. Chem.* II. 146 To evince that Nature makes other Mestions than such as I have allowed.

mistir, *obs. variant of MISTER sb.*¹

†**mis'tithe**, *v. Obs.* Also *pa. pple.* 3 *misiteoðeget*, 4 *mys-i-teyþed*. [MIS-¹ 1.] a. *intr.* To be dishonest in paying tithes. b. *trans.* To pay tithes wrongly upon.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 208 Mis-iteoðeget [*v.r.* tiheðe mis, teoðen mis], etholden cwide, oðer fundles, oðer lone. c 1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* III. 309 Alle þo þæt mystipen ony goodis ben cruely cursed. a 1450 MYRC 950 Hast þou wyth-holden any teyþpyng, Or mys-I-teyþed?

mistitle (mis'tait(ə)). *v.* [MIS-¹ 1.] *trans.* To give a wrong title or name to. Also **mis'titled** *ppl. a.*

1618 WITHER *Motto, Nec careo Juvenilia* (1633) 533 A bashfulness, which some mis-title, feare. 1670 MILTON *Hist. Eng.* IV. Wks. 1851 III. 141 Keaulin whom he mistitles King of East-Saxons. 1740 NORTH (*title*) Examen of an Historical Libel, mistitled A Compleat History of England. 1812 COMBE *Syntax, Picturesque* XXI, Who then will venture to declare That man's mistitled sorrow's heir? 1816 'QUIZ' *Grand Master* VII. 187 That all he got, mis-titled pay, Kept him in constant poverty.

mistle, *obs. form of MISSEL*, MIZZLE.

mistless ('mistlis), *a.* [f. MIST *sb.*¹ + **-LESS**.] Free from mist.

1853 C. BRONTE *Villette* I. xiv. 270 How soft are the nights of the continent! . . . No sea-fog . . . : mistless as noon, and fresh as morning. 1884 *Edin. Rev.* 479 An unclouded and mistless sky.

mistletoe ('miz(ə)ltəʊ, 'mis(ə)ltəʊ). Forms: a. 1 *mistiltán*, 5 *mistilto*, 6 *myscelto*, **-towe**, *miscelto*, *mysteltew*, *misteltow*, **-tewe**, *misletoa*, *muscelto*, 6-7 *miselto*, 6-8 *misselto*, 7 *misceltow*, *messelto*, 7-9 *misseltoe*, *mis(s)letoe*, 8-9 *miseltoe*, *mistleto*, 9 **-tow**, 7- *mistletoe*. β. 6 *mysceltyne*, *misceldin*, *misselden*, 6-7 *mis(c)elden*, 7 *misseldin(e)*, *mistleden*, *meseldine*, 8 *misleden*. γ. 6 *mislen*, 7 *misleen*. 9 *dial.* *mislin*. [OE. *mistiltán* (= ON. *mistilteinn*, Sw., Da. *mistleten*), f. *mistil*, **-el** (see MISSEL) + *tán* twig.]

The normal development (with obscuration of the final syllable) of OE. *mistiltán* is represented by the β-forms, of which the disyllabic γ-forms appear to be merely contractions. The α-forms, to which the current form belongs, descend from another type having secondary stress on the final syllable, which app. underwent the same development as the uncompounded word *tán* (str. masc.), from which *tá* (wk. fem.) was evolved in late WS.]

1. a. A parasitic plant of Europe, *Viscum album* (N.O. *Loranthaceæ*), growing on various trees (in Britain, frequently on the apple-tree, rarely on the oak) and bearing a glutinous fruit, from which a birdlime is prepared.

This plant was held in veneration by the Druids, esp. when found growing on the oak. It is still used in England in Christmas decorations, a bunch of it being commonly hung from the ceiling of a room or hall; see also quot. 1820. a. c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gloss.* in Wr.-Wülker 136/11 *Uiscerago*, *mistiltan*. 1548 TURNER *Names Herbes* (E.D.S.) 89 *Muscelto*. c 1550 LLOYD *Treas. Health* Cvijb, *Mysceltew* layd to the head draweth out the corrupt humores. 1558 PHAER *Æneid* VI. P4b *mag.*, *Mysteltew* callyd of some mistelwed growyng on trees in winter with a yelow shiny berry. 1588 SHAKS. *Tit. A.* II. iii. 95 The Trees . . . Ore-come

with Mosse, and baleful Misselto. 1599 A. M. tr. *Gabelhouer's Bk. Physicke* 24/1 Take Misseltoe of Hasellnuttree. Mistletoe of Oakes, of Peartree. 1663 *Boyle Usef. Exp. Nat. Philos.* II. v. vii. 185 A young Lady was cured onely by the powder of true mistletoe of the oake. 1716 *GAY Trivia* II. 41 Now with bright Holly all your Temples strow, With Laurel green, and sacred Mistletoe. 1768 *TUCKER Lt. Nat.* II. 371 It is thought the mistletoe would be lost out of nature, if it were not continually propagated from tree to tree by the thrush. 1820 W. IRVING *Sketch Bk., Christmas Eve* (1821) III. 32 note, The mistletoe is still hung up in farm-houses and kitchens at Christmas; and the young men have the privilege of kissing the girls under it, plucking each time a berry from the bush. When the berries are all plucked the privilege ceases. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 1221/1 The mistletoe of the oak had such repute for 'helping' in the diseases incidental to infirmity and old age, that it was called *Lignum Sanctæ Crucis*, Wood of the Holy Cross. 1885 *Encycl. Brit.* XVIII. 265/2 The mistletoe grows on a large number of different trees, such as the apple, lime, elm, maple, willow, thorn, poplar, and even on conifers. β. 1538 *TURNER Libellus, Viscum*, angli uocant Mysceltyne, aut Myscelto. 1548 — *Names Herbes* (E.D.S.) 80 Viscum is called. in english Miscelto or Misceldin. 1590 *GREENE Never too late* (1600) 89 None comes neere the fume of the Misselden but he waxeth blinde. 1611 *COTGR., Visc*, Missell, Mistletoe, Misseldine. 1656 *BLOUNT Glossogr.*, Messelto, Meseldine, or Misteldin [ed. 1661 *Misselden*]. [And in later Dicts.]

γ. 1562 *BULLEIN Bulw. Def., Bk. Simples* (1579) 50b marg., Mistletoe or Misen. *Ibid.* 50 b, This mislen groweth upon the tree through the dounge of byrdes. 1680 T. LAWSON *Mite into Treas.* 50 The Druides had Oak-Trees in great estimation; they worshipped the Misen that grows thereon. a. 1825 *FORBY Voc. E. Anglia* (1830), *Mislin-bush*.

b. Applied to other species of *Viscum* and other genera of N.O. *Loranthaceæ*.

American or false mistletoe, *Phoradendron* (*Viscum*) *flavescens*. West Indian mistletoe, *Loranthus*, *Phoradendron*, and *Arceuthobium* (*Treas. Bot.*).

1597 *GERARDE Herbal* III. xxxv. 1168, 2 *Viscum Indicum* L'Obelij, Indian Mistletoe. 3 *Viscum Peruvianum* L'Obelij, Mistletoe of Peru. 1806 *LEWIS & CLARK in Deb. Congress U.S.* (1852) 0th Congress 2 Sess. App. 1142 Mistletoe, thistle, wild hemp, bulrush. 1819 E. EVANS *Pedestrian Tour* 318 In this country [sc. Louisiana] grows the celebrated plant called mistletoe. 1838 J. HALL *Notes on Western States* II. 28 The mistletoe is seen hanging from the branches of the trees throughout the whole course of the Ohio. 1845-50 *MRS. LINCOLN Lect. Bot.* 186 *Viscum verticillatum* (mistletoe). 1847-60 *DARLINGTON Amer. Weeds & Pl.* 287 *Phoradendron*, . . . *P. flavescens*. Mistletoe. False Mistletoe. 1860 *GRAY Man. Bot.* 383 *P. flavescens*. (American Mistletoe).

†2. Basil; = MISSEL 2. *Obs.*

a. 1400 *Stockholm Med. MS.* 211 Mistilto, osinun.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *mistletoe berry*, *birdlime*, *bough*, *plant*, *seed*, *tree*; *mistletoe bird Austral.*, a small black, white, and crimson bird, *Dicaeum hirundinaceum*, which feeds on nectar, pollen, and berries; *mistletoe cactus*, a tropical American epiphytic cactus of the genus *Rhipsalis*, esp. *R. cassytha* and other species bearing white fruits resembling those of *mistletoe*; *mistletoe thrush*, the *missel-thrush*, *Turdus viscivorus*.

1626 *BACON Sylva* §556 It may be, that Bird feedeth upon the *Mistletoe-Berries and so is often found there. 1908 E. J. BANFIELD *Confessions of Beachcomber* I. iii. 96 Flower-pecker or *Mistletoe Bird. 1944 A. RUSSELL *Bush Ways* III. 19 Already there is a mistletoe-bird, with crimson breast, swaying itself on a mistletoe twig. 1965 *Austral. Encycl.* VI. 104/2 Mistletoe-bird, a small arboreal bird (*Dicaeum hirundinaceum*), the only representative in Australia of a group found throughout southern Asia . . . and belonging to a family known as flower-peckers. 1597 *GERARDE Herbal* III. xxxv. 1170 It can no where be read that *Chamaeleon niger* doth bear *Mistletoe birdlime. a. 1839 T. H. BAYLY (*title of poem*), The *Mistletoe Bough. [1850 J. MACFADYEN *Flora Jamaica* II. 182 *Rhipsalis*. . . Pseudo-parasitic plants, growing on trees, leafless, with small flowers, and with berries white, resembling those of the mistletoe.] 1889 W. WATSON *Cactus Culture for Amateurs* 227 They [sc. the flowers] . . . are succeeded by white berries, exactly like those of the Mistletoe, whence the name *Mistletoe Cactus, by which this species [sc. *Rhipsalis cassytha*] is known. 1967 *ELBERT & HYAMS House Plants* xi. 102 [*Rhipsalis*] *cassytha*, the Mistletoe Cactus, is a hanging mass of succulent branches dripping with white berries. 1753 *CHAMBERS Cycl. Supp.* s.v., The branches of trees full of *Mistletoe plants. *Ibid.*, The radicle of a *Mistletoe seed. 1719 SIR J. COLBATCH *Diss. conc. Mistletoe* 7 A Bird generally known by the Name of the *Mistletoe Thrush; which Name, I suppose, it derives from its feeding upon Mistletoe-Berries. 1828 J. FLEMING *Hist. Brit. Anim.* 64 Thrustle Cock, Shrike, . . . Misselto Thrush. 1562 *TURNER Herbal* II. 164 b, Of the Missel or *Misseltoe tree.

'mist-like, a. and adv. [f. MIST sb.¹ + -LIKE.] Like a mist.

1592 *SHAKS. Rom. & Jul.* III. iii. 73 Vnlesse the breath of Hartsicke groanes Mist-like infold me from the search of eyes. 1813 T. BUSBY *Lucretius* I. III. 642 The Soul's seeds . . . like spreading mist, Mist-like exude, and there no more exist. 1839 *LONG. Beleaguered City* IV. The mist-like banners clasped the air, As clouds with clouds embrace. 1847 *TENNYSON Princess* VII. 334 All the past Melts mist-like into this bright hour. 1873 'SUSAN COOLIDGE' *What Katy Did at Sch.* III. 49 A tender mist-like colour.

mistling, obs. form of MIZZLING.

mistoinit, obs. Sc. form of MISTUNED *ppl.* a.

mistone (mis'toun). *rare*-¹. [MIS-¹ 4.] Discord. 1813 *HOGG Queen's Wake* 250 The harp-strings jarred in wild mistone.

† **mis'toned**, *ppl.* a. *Obs.* [MIS-¹ 2.] Discordant, out of tune.

? a. 1500 in *Grose*, etc. *Antiq. Rep.* (1809) IV. 406 In the dyvers porporciones of the mystynode sownde. 1562 *WINSET Cert. Tractates* Wks. (S.T.S.) I. 20 That ane mistoneit string confoundis all zour harmonie. 1570 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xvii. 66 Mistonit stringis.

mistral ('mistrəl, mi'strəl). Also 7 *mestral*, 8-9 *maestral*, *maestrale*. [a. F. *mistral*, a. Pr. *mistral*:—L. *magistrāl-is* MAGISTRAL. The literal meaning is 'master-wind'; cf. Sp. *maestral* or *viento maestro* (Minsheu).] A violent cold northwest wind experienced in the Mediterranean provinces of France and neighbouring districts.

1604 E. G. [RIMSTONE] *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* III. v. 134 Southeast is by them called *Xirocque*. . . and his opposite, which is Norwest, *Mestral*. 1766 *SMOLLETT Trav. France & Italy* XII. The wind that blew, is called *Maestral*, in the Provincial dialect, and indeed is the severest that ever I felt. 1804 C. B. BROWN tr. *Volney's View Soil U.S.* 179 The mistral of Provence. 1813 J. FORSYTH *Rem. Excurs. Italy* 29 The nights are damp, close, suffocating, when not ventilated by the *maestrale*. 1891 A. LANG *Angling Sketches* 176 He reached Mentone, and there the mistral ended him.

† **mis'tram**, *v.* Sc. *Obs.* [Origin obscure.] *trans.* ? To derange, disorder.

1606 *BIRNIE Kirk-Buriall* xvii. (1833) E3b, By kirkburiall kirk bounds are so mistrammed, and in many places either so eatten up with intaking Iles. . . that [etc.]. 1614 *FORBES On Revelation* xii. §8. 103 [Satan] being. . . shut out of God his house, he furiously mistrammeth his owne.

mistrans'late, *v.* [MIS-¹ 1.] *trans.* To translate incorrectly.

1532 *MORE Confut. Tindale* Wks. 428/1 The tother word, which he hath also mistranslated of like malice *ecclesia*. 1645 *GATAKER God's Eye on Israel* 3 Which place . . . commonly mistranslated and mistaken by the most. 1718 *WATERLAND Vind. Christ's Div.* xxvii. (1720) 437 The learned Doctor by wrong Pointing and Mistranslating perverts a Passage of Justin Martyr. 1822 *SOUTHEY Sel. Lett.* III. 333, I do not mistranslate *beau ideal* when I write of the fair ideal of a work of art. 1855 *PUSEY Doctr. Real Presence* 67 note E, 'Behold the blood of the covenant', has been mistranslated, 'This blood is the covenant'.

mistrans'lation. [MIS-¹ 4.] Erroneous or incorrect translation.

1694 C. LESLIE *Short Method w. Deists* III. §1 Wks. 1721 I. 16 Mis-translations and errors either in Copy or in Press. 1731 *Act 4 Geo. II.* c. 26 §2 That Mistranslation, Variation in Form by reason of Translation, Misspelling or Mistake in Clerkship . . . shall be no Error. 1864 *PUSEY Lect. Daniel* 509 The statement, that the Zend books contained the doctrine of the Resurrection, was first rested on mistranslation.

mistrau, -**traw**, variant forms of MISTROW.

† **mis'tread**, *sb.* *Obs.* [MIS-¹ 4.] A wrong step; a *faux pas*.

1597 *MIDDLETON Wisd. Solomon* xix. 17 Eyes thought for to misleade, and were misleade: Feet went to make mistreads, and did mis-treade.

† **mis'tread**, *v.* *Obs.* [MIS-¹ 1.]

1. *trans.* To tread (one's shoes) awry. c. 1305 *Sat. Monks Kildare* in *E.E.P.* (1862) 154 Ofte mistredip se zur schone, zur fete bep ful tendre. 2. *intr.* To make a *faux pas*. 1597 [see MISTREAD *sb.*].

† **mis'treading**, *vbl. sb.* *Obs.* [MIS-¹ 3.] A mis-step; a misdeed.

1596 *SHAKS. I Hen. IV.* III. ii. 11 For . . . the Rod of heauen To punish my Mistreadings. 1647 *HEXHAM, Een Mis-terde*, . . . a Mistrading. 1760-72 H. BROOKE *Fool of Qual.* (1809) I. 92 Their secret lapses and mistreadings.

mistreat (mis'trit), *v.* [MIS-¹ 1.] *trans.* To treat badly or wrongly; to ill-treat. Also *mis'treated ppl.* a., ill-treated; *mis-treating vbl. sb.*, ill-treatment, abuse.

1453 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 270/2 To th' endaugeryng, trouble and mistreyng of all Ladies. c. 1465 *Eng. Chron.* (Camden 1856) 22 That they sholde not mystrete the said Oweyne, lest he made the Walshmen arise. 1496 *Dives & Pauper* (W. de W.) VIII. xiii. 339/2 Robberye is called al maner mystreatyng of an other mannes good ayenst his wyll. 1799 *SOUTHEY Nondescripts* IV, *The Pig*, A poor, mistreated, democratic beast. 1862 *LYTTON Str. Story* I. xii. 77, I had seen many more patients die from being mistreated for consumption than from consumption itself. 1868 J. H. NEWMAN *Verses Var. Occas.* 11 Where iron rule, stern precedent, Mistreat the graceful day. 1886 A. WEIR *Hist. Basis Mod. Europe* (1889) 42 She . . . ran counter to what Russians regarded as their traditional, though long mistreated régime.

mistreatment (mis'tritmənt). [MIS-¹ 4.] Bad treatment; ill-treatment.

1716 B. CHURCH *Hist. Philip's War* (1865) I. 140 The Government promising him satisfaction and redress for some mistreatment that he had met with. 1828 *CARLYLE Misc. Ess., Heyne* (1888) I. 59 Threats and mistreatment of all sorts. 18. . . DE QUINCEY *Language* Wks. 1858 IX. 94 Darkness gathers upon many a theme, sometimes from previous mistreatment. 1891 *CARD. MANNING in Dublin Rev.* July 161 A century of narrow and commercial mistreatment.

mistress ('mistris), *sb.* Forms: 4 *maist*-, *mastresse*, 4-6 *maystres*(se), 4-7 *maistres*(se), *mastres*, 5 *mastras*, *maistress*, -*tricc*-, *mayst*-,

maisteres, -*erace*, *mestresse*, 5-7 *mastress*(e), *mistresse*, 5-8 *mistres*, -*is*, 6 *masteres*, *maisters*, -*triss*-, -*teras*, *misterz*, *maistrice*, -*isse*, *mestres*, *maestriss*, *mystres*, 6-7 *mistriss*(e), (7 *misters*), 7- *mistress*. [a. OF. *maistrresse*, mod. F. *maîtresse* (cf. It. *maestrissa* and med. L. *magistrissa*), f. *maistre*, *maître* MASTER *sb.*¹ + -*esse*-*ESS*. For shortened and corrupted forms see MISS *sb.*² and MISSIS.]

1. A woman who rules, or has control.

1. a. A woman who employs others in her service; a woman who has the care of or authority over servants or attendants.

1426 *LYDG. De Guil. Pilgr.* 3786 For she that ys a maysteresse Muste have a seruant hyr to-beye. 1451 *Paston Lett.* I. 222, I send yow the *cerciorari* for my maistrresse your modir. c. 1532 *Du Wes Introd. Fr.* in *Palsgr.* 1036 My lady Mary of Englande, my lady and mastresse. 1535 *COVERDALE Ps.* cxxii. 2 As the eyes of a mayden [loke] vnto the handes of hir mastresse. 1591 *SHAKS. Two Gent.* II. iv. 106 Too low a Mistress for so high a seruant. c. 1614 *SIR W. MURE Dido & Aeneas* III. 391 Her Dams attending see their mistriss fall On piercing sword. 1715 *POPE Iliad* III. 526 The maids officious round their mistress wait. 1866 *READE G. Gaunt* II. iv. 76 That sort of . . . cold pity women are apt to show to women, and especially when one of them is Mistress and the other is Servant. 1866 W. COLLINS *Armada* II. 322 When the maid-servant had opened the door. . . 'Is your mistress at home?' he asked. 'Yes, sir.' 1903 J. M. SLOAN *Carlyle Country* xxi. 192 Jane Welsh was among the best of mistresses to her servants.

Proverbial phrases. 1573 *TUSSER Husb.* (1878) 107 Such maister such man, and such mistris such maid. 1611 *BIBLE Isa.* xxiv. 2. 1612 *PEACHAM Gentl. Exerc.* To Rdr., He should neuer leaue the Mistressse to court the maid.

b. *transf.* and *fig.*

1545 *ASCHAM Toxoph.* I. (Arb.) 44, I euer thought shooting shoulde be a wayter vpon learning not a mastres ouer learning. 1599 *SHAKS. Hen. V.* I. i. 52 The Art and Practique part of Life, Must be the Mistressse to this Theorique. 1658 *DRYDEN Death Cromwell* viii, Fortune, that easy mistress of the young, But to her ancient servants coy and hard. 1846 *Pref. Ess. in Charnock's Wks.* p. xii, Charnock's imagination was . . . the handmaid not the mistress of his reason.

2. a. The female head of a household or family, and, by extension, of an establishment of any kind.

? c. 1400 *Rule St. Benet* (Prose) 10 Ilkain sal take discipline at opir, als hir mastresse po3 scho ware. 1413 *Pilgr. Sowle* (Caxton) IV. xxxviii. (1859) 64 She bare hyr seluen boldely, right as she were maystresse, and hadde alle the government of the kyng, and his household. 1513 *BRADSHAW St. Werburge* I. 2317 Of whiche sayd places [sc. monasteries] she had the gouernance, As worthy maystres. 1611 *BIBLE I Kings* xvii. 17 The sonne of the woman, the mistresse of the house, fell sicke. 1641 J. JACKSON *True Evang.* T. III. 225 The Mistris is a good Huswife, but of shrewish condition. 1711 *STEELE Spect.* No. 202 ¶ 12 That the Masters and Mistressses of such Houses live in continual Suspicion of their ingenious and true Servants. 1773 *MRS. CHAPONE Improv. Mind* (1774) II. 72 The mistress of a family must be ever watchful. 1814 *SCOTT Wav.* liii, The future mistress of my family, and the mother of my children. 1861 *FLOR. NIGHTINGALE Nursing* 24 The mistress of any building, large or small, does not think it necessary to visit every hole and corner of it every day. 1864 *TENNYSON En. Ard.* 26 Enoch was host one day, Philip the next, While Annie still was mistress.

b. *Sc.* and *dial.* (with *the*): The wife of a principal tenant, a minister, etc. (the application varying in different localities).

1683 *Reg. Par. Forres* 10 Feb. (MS.), John the son of Thomas Urquhart of Burgorge and Flowrence Dunbar the Mistress [born]. 1786 *BOSWELL Jrnal.* 6 Sept. *note*, The tacksmen, or principal tenants, are named by their farms, as Kingsburgh, Corrichatachin; and their wives are called the mistress of Kingsburgh, the mistress of Corrichatachin. 1815 *SCOTT Guy M.* xxvi, Several of the neighbouring mistressses (a phrase of a signification how different from what it bears in more fashionable life!) had assembled at Charlieshope to witness the event of this memorable evening. 1822 *GALT Steam-Boat* xii. 296 Although Mr. Keckle had been buried but the week before, the mistress, as a minister's wives of the right gospel and evangelical kind should be, was in a wholesome state of composity.

†3. A woman who has charge of a child or young person; a governess. *Obs.*

c. 1320 *Sir Tristr.* 102 To hir maistrresse sche gan say þat þye was boune to go To þe knyt þer he lay. c. 1386 *CHAUCER Doctor's T.* 106 This mayde, . . . So kepte hir-self, hir neded no maistrresse. c. 1386 — *Sgr.'s T.* 369 Thise olde women that been gladly wyse, As is hir maistrresse, . . . seyde, 'madame' [etc.]. c. 1400 *Ywayne & Gaw.* 936 Sho was al hir maystres, Her keper, and hir cownsayler.

4. a. A woman who has the power to control or dispose of something. † to be *mistress*: to have the upper hand. Now *rare*.

c. 1380 *WYCLIF Serm.* Sel. Wks. I. 380 Oure Ladi. . . is special maistrresse to distroie þes heretikes. 1577 *F. de L'isle's Legendarie* Kiiij, The Cardinal knew that so long as the Queene mother was Mistressse, the accomplices should neuer be taken. a. 1586 *SIDNEY Arcadia* III. (1590) 254 While you say I am mistressse of your life, I am not mistressse of mine owne. 1592 Q. ELIZ. in *Archæologia* XIX. 11 That any lewd. . . subject of myne, should make his Soverain supposed of less gouernment than mistres of her word. 1687 A. LOVELL tr. *Thevenot's Trav.* I. lxx. 111 The World is turned topsie-turvie in this Island; for the Women are the Mistressses there. 1746 *HERVEY Medit.* (1818) 251 The little creature. . . shewed herself mistress of every grace which constitutes or embellishes harmony. 1794 *MRS. RADCLIFFE Myst. Udolpho* xxxix, You are your own mistress. 1807 *CRABBE Par. Reg.* II. 31 And now at sixty, that pert dame to see, Of all thy savings mistress, and of thee.

b. *transf.* of things more or less personified.

c 1430 LYDG. *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 60 Entendement double is a maystresse, Triew people to sette at distaunce. 1509 BARCLAY *Shyp of Folys* (1570) 185 This pride is lady and maistres Ouer womankinde. 1587 GOLDING *De Mornay* (1592) Pref. 4 Christ wrought by a powre, that is mistresse of Nature. 1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* II. xi, I know his reason . . . so absolute mistress over him, that she can never give him away in any vicious desire. 1614 JACKSON *Creed* III. 239 An infallible authoritie which may sit as Iudge and mistresse of all controuersies of faith. 1711-12 ATTERBURY *Serm.* (1734) II. vii. 200 The Mind of Man is . . . so little Mistress of strict Attention, so unable to fix itself steddyly even on God. 1727 ARBUTHNOT *Coins*, etc. 243 What a miserable Spectacle was this for a Nation that had been Mistress at Sea so long? 1742 YOUNG *Nt. Th.* VIII. 533 Pleasure's the mistress of ethereal pow'rs. 1785 COWPER *Task* IV. 703 Ere yet her ear was mistress of their powers. 1842 TENNYSON *Gardener's Dau.* 57 Such a lord is Love, And Beauty such a mistress of the world. 1884 *Sat. Rev.* 7 June 731/1 England is still mistress of the situation on the Nile.

†5. a. The female governor of a territory, state, or people. *Obs.*

c 1366 CHAUCER *A.B.C.* 109 From his ancille he made pe maistresse Of heuene & eerpe. 1598 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. ii. 11. 673 That prudent Pallas, Albion's Mysteris, That Great Eliza. 1686 WALLER *Poems* 244 Ages to come. . . Will think you Mistriss of the Indies were. 1785 COWPER *Task* v. 129 Imperial mistress of the fur-clad Russ!

b. Said of a country or state, etc. that has supremacy or suzerainty over others.

(Ancient Rome is freq. called the 'mistress of the world'.) 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* 1. 550 Arthur. . . Maid Bretane maistres & lady Off twelf kinrykis that he wan. 1456 SIR G. HAYE *Law Arms* (S.T.S.) 21 The kirk of Rome suld be callit lady and maistress of all cristyn kirkis. 1570-6 LAMBARDE *Peramb. Kent* (1826) 17 The Westsaxon kingdom, which in the ende became ladie and maistres of all the rest of the kingdomes. 1611 B. JONSON *Catiline* I. i. Chorus, Rome now is mistress of the whole World, sea and land, to either pole. 1785 COWPER *Task* IV. 169 A Roman meal, Such as the mistress of the world once found Delicious. 1835 THIRLWALL *Greece* I. 435 Eretria. . . was mistress of several islands. 1859 JEPHSON *Brittany* XVI. 255 England, mistress of Normandy and Anjou. 1893 EARL DUNMORE *Pamirs* II. 315 Russia, being then determined to make herself mistress of Central Asia.

†c. The chief, the first. *Obs.*

1491 CAXTON *Vitas Patr.* (W. de W. 1495) I. xxxvi. 32 b/2, The fayr vertue of charytee, whyche is the maystresse of all vertues. 1613 SHAKS. *Hen. VIII*, III. i. 152 The Lilly That once was Mistris of the Field.

†6. A woman, a goddess, or something personified as a woman (e.g. a virtue, a passion), having dominion over a person or regarded as a protecting or guiding influence. *Obs.*

c 1369 CHAUCER *Bk. Duchesse* 797 For that tyme yowthe my maistresse Gouerned me in ydelnesse. c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xviii. (*Egipciane*) 745 Sa pat pu myn maistres be, & ledar in wa of sawete. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 353 For Nature is under the Mone Maistresse of every lives kinde. c 1420 LYDG. *Assembly of Gods* 243 Wyll ye agre that Pebe your maistresse May haue the gudyng of your varyaunce? 1470-85 MALORY *Arth.* x. lxxi. 538 Wel I wote that loue is a grete maystresse. 1594 T. B. La Primaud. *Fr. Acad.* II. 61 They . . . do as if they meant to despise God and Nature, whome they will not followe as mistresse. 1605 SHAKS. *Lear* II. i. 42 Mumbling of wicked charmes, coniuering the Moone To stand auspicious Mistris. 1633 MILTON *Arcades* 36 The great Mistres of yon princely shrine. 1677 YARRANTON *Eng. Improv.* 6 To beat the Dutch with fighting, so as to force them from their beloved Mistriss and delight, (which is Trade and Riches thereby).

†7. a. A woman, or something personified as a woman, regarded as the authoress, creatress, or patroness of an art, religion, a state of life, etc.

a 1400-50 *Alexander* 4530 Minerua was a maistres of many kingis werkis. 1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* xiii. 46 Juno, the goddess of wedlocke whyche is lady maistresse, and wardeyne, of the connexes or bondes amnicules. a 1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* lxxxvii. 13 Dochtir to Pallas. . . Mastres of nurtur and of nobilnes. 1577 NORTHBROOKE *Dicing* (1843) 59 Idleness (sayeth Chrysostome) is the mystres and beginning of all vice and wickednesse. 1604 E. GRIMSTONE *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* III. iii. 127 Vntill that Experience (the mistris of these secrets) had taught them. 1708 MRS. CENTLIVRE *Busy Body* I. i, Want, the mistress of invention.

†b. = PATRONESS I. *Obs.*

[1460: see MISTRESS-SHIP 2.] 1710 SWIFT *Jrnl. to Stella* 10 Sept., I. . . saw my mistress, Ophy Butler's wife, who is grown a little charmless. *Ibid.* 1 Oct., To desire him to engage Lady Hyde as my mistress to engage Lord Hyde in favour of Mr. Pratt.

8. A female possessor or owner. Chiefly *to be mistress of*: to be possessed of; to have in her possession or at her disposal; also, to be perfectly acquainted with (a subject). ? *Obs.* (Cf. 4.)

1551 T. WILSON *Logike* Ep. A iij, I have first laboured to bring so noble a maistresse both of reason and judgement acquainted with so noble a countrey. 1600 SHAKS. *A.Y.L.* I. ii. 4, I show more mirth then I am mistresse of. 1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* I. xl, [The soule] who is the only and soveraigne mistris of our collection. 1665 BOYLE *Occas. Refl.* v. ix. (1848) 329 The Collection . . . is . . . such, as if the Mistress of it were less handsome than she is, might give her as well Cause to be jealous of these fine things. 1703 ROWE *Fair Penit.* II. i, If I was ever Mistress of such Happiness. 1756 WASHINGTON *Lett.* Writ. 1889 I. 256 You may expect . . . that, without a considerable reinforcement, Frederick county will not be mistress of fifteen families. 1766 *Gentl. Mag.* Dec. 587 A strong bodied mare, mistress of 16 stone. 1782 COWPER *Parrot* IV. 13 'Sweet Poll!' his doting mistress cries. 1811 MISS AUSTEN *Sense & Sens.* xl, Elinor, not hearing much of what was said and more anxious to be alone than to be mistress of the subject.

9. A woman who has mastered any art, craft, or branch of study.

1484 CAXTON *Fables of Auian* v. (1889) 221, I am a maystresse in medecyn. 1535 COVERDALE *Nah.* iii. 4 The fayre and beautiful harlot: which is a maistresse of wychcraft. 1590 SPENSER *F.Q.* I. vii. 1 Great maistresse of her art was that false Dame. 1611 SHAKS. *Wint.* T. IV. iv. 593, I cannot say 'tis pitty She lacks Instructions, for she seemes a Mistresse To most that teach. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 92 ¶5, I would advise all young Wives to make themselves Mistresses of Wingate's Arithmetick. 1718 ROWE tr. *Lucan* VI. 912 Haill mighty Mistress of Hæmonian arts. 1802 ANNA SEWARD *Lett.* (1811) VI. 48 Who is such a mistress, where I am so shallow a student. 1807 CRABBE *Par. Reg.* I. 184 The Sybil of the Row. . . Mistress of worthless arts. [1888 BRYCE *Amer. Commw.* VI. cii. III. 445 note, Degree titles. . . , Mistress of Polite Literature, Mistress of Music.]

10. a. A woman who has command over a man's heart; a woman who is loved and courted by a man; a sweetheart, lady-love. (Now avoided in ordinary use exc. in unequivocal contexts.)

1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* xviii. (Percy Soc.) 83 You are my lady, you are my masteres, Whome I shall serve with all my gentylnes. 1591 SHAKS. *Two Gent.* IV. iv. 182, I gieve thee this For thy sweet Mistris sake, because thou lou'st her. 1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* I. §20 How Gallant. . . a thing it would be for his Highness. . . to fetch home his Mistres. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Past.* III. 103 To the dear Mistress of my Love-sick Mind, Her Swain a pretty Present has design'd. 1750 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 28 ¶3 How few faults a man, in the first raptures of love, can discover in the person or conduct of his mistress. 1822 LAMB *Elia*, Ser. 1. *Modern Gallantry*, It was during their short courtship, . . . that he had been one day treating his mistress with a profusion of civil speeches. 1868 [see MISAPPRECIATION]. 1891 HARDY *Tess* xxxiii, A last jaunt in her company while they were yet mere lover and mistress.

b. Applied to animals.

1692 R. L'ESTRANGE *Fables* cxxiii, The Other Cock had a Good Riddance of his Rival. . . and had All his Mistresses to Himself again. 1720 GAY *Rur. Sports* 82 The dewlap'd bull . . . His well-arm'd front against his rival aims, And by the dint of war his mistress claims. 1840 PENNY *Cycl.* XVIII. 477/1 In France they allow twenty mistresses to each cock.

11. A woman who illicitly occupies the place of wife.

1430-40 LYDG. *Bochas* I. viii. (1494) cj, [Scylla loq.] Called in my cuntre a fals traitouresse. . . Of newe defamed and namyd a maistresse. 1601 R. JOHNSON *Kingd. & Commw.* (1603) 320 Every man hath his Mistresse with instruments of musicke, and such like pleasures [etc.]. a 1631 DONNE *Serm.* lxiv. 642 Those women, whom the Kings were to take for their Wives, and not for Mistresses, (which is but a later name for Concubines). 1694 EVELYN *Diary* 22 Apr., The quarrel arose from his taking away his own sister from lodging in a house where this Laws had a mistress. 1727 POPE & GAY *What passed in London* Swift's Wks. 1751 VI. 271 They took to Wife their several kept Mistresses. 1819 BYRON *Mazeppa* IV, But soon his wrath being o'er, he took Another mistress, or new book. 1859 MACAULAY *Biog., Pitt* (1860) 193 His Protestant mistresses gave less scandal than his Popish wife. 1865 TROLLOPE *Belton Est.* xviii. 212 For three years I was a man's mistress, and not his wife.

12. A female teacher, instructress; now only, one who is engaged in a school, or one who teaches some special subject, as music, drawing, etc. Cf. 3, and MASTER sb. 2.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Compl. Mars* 33 She hath take him in subieccioun, And as a maistresse taught him his lessoun. c 1374 — *Troilus* II. 98 'Is it of love? O, som good ye me lere!' 'Uncle', quod she, 'your maistresse is not here!' 1534 LD. BERNERS *Gold. Bk. M. Aurel.* (1546) Fv, He prouyded women and maystresses for to teache them. 1663 J. HEATH *Flagellum* (ed. 2) 4 From this A. B. C. Discipline and the Slighted Governance of a Mistris, his Father removed him to the Tuition of Dr. Beard. 1697 in *Col. Rec. Pennsylv.* I. 532 Such and so many masters, ushers, mistresses. a 1745 POPE *Mem. P.P.* Swift's Wks. 1751 V. 229 Even when I was at School, my Mistress did ever extol me above the rest of the Youth. 1826 MRS. DODS *Cook & Housewife's Man.* 88 The Masters and Mistresses of Boarding Schools. *Mod. She* is a mistress at the High School.

III. Used as a title or prefix.

13. a. Used vocatively as a term of respect or politeness; = MADAM, MA'AM. *Obs.* exc. *arch.* in general use. Also *W. Indies*.

c 1430 *Syr Gener.* (Roxb.) 269 'Maistres', he seid, 'god you spede!' ? 1468 *Paston Lett.* II. 313 And ye know welle, maistras, better ys afrende unknow then known. 1513 BRADSHAW *St. Werburge* I. 133 Blessed vyrgyn Werburge my holy patronesse, Helpe me to endyte I praye the, swete maystresse. 1534 MORE *Conf. agst. Trib.* II. Wks. 1170/2 Forsoth maistras quod he, youre husband loueth well to talke. 1588 SHAKS. *L.L.L.* v. ii. 847 Studies my Ladie? Mistresse, looke on me. 1667 MILTON *P.L.* IX. 532 Wonder not, sovrain Mistress, if perhaps Thou canst, who art sole Wonder, much less arm Thy looks. . . with disdain. 1824 HOGG *Conf. Sinner* 91 'Pray, mistress, what is your name?' 'My name is Arabella Calvert', said the other: 'Miss, mistress, or widow, as you chuse, for I have been all the three'. 1905 R. GARNETT *Will. Shaks.* 76 Mistress, if pardon for thy spouse entreating, Thine errand know for vain. 1957 F. A. COLLYMORE *Notes for Gloss. Barbadian Dial.* (ed. 2) 57 The archaic nominative of address has survived in Barbados, and may be heard any day on the lips of any servant or huckster addressing the mistress of the household, as, *I want some more butter, mistress. Mistress, you want any useful limes?* 1966 *Evening Standard* 1 Feb. 8/4, I would be very glad to get out of this hard country [sc. Jamaica], mistress.

†b. In angry use (cf. MISS sb.² 4 b). *Obs.*

1883 M. R. LAHEE *Acquitted though Guilty* vi, [Father to daughter] But let me tell thee one thing, mistress, if ever I catch thee wi' him I'll mischieve th' pair on yo'.

14. As a title of courtesy. Prefixed, a. to the surname (in early use also to the Christian name) of a married woman. Now abbreviated MRS. (q.v.), formerly M^{is}, Mis, M^{ris}. Now *dial.* and *W. Indies*.

1471 *Paston Lett.* III. 18 If it come to Mestresse Elysabeth Hyggens, at the Blak Swan. *Ibid.*, Mestresse Elysabeth hatte a son, and was delyveryd within ii. dayes aftir Seynt Bertelmew. 1552 LATIMER *Serm.* (1584) 288 Hee styred vp mistris Pilate, which tooke a nap in the morning [etc.]. 1563-83 FOXE *A. & M.* II. 2073/2 One maistresse Anne Lacie widowe in Nottinghamshire. 1628 *Obituary R. Smith* (Camden Soc.) 4 M^{is} Lucas, wife to Anthony Lucas. . . died. a 1631 DONNE *Lett. to Persons Hon.* (1651) 75, I hear from England of many censures of my book, of M^{ris} Drury. 1631 T. POWELL *Tom of All Trades* 141 To abate the fury of Mistrisse Overcount mine hostesse. 1782 COWPER *Gilpin* 65 Now Mistress Gilpin (careful soull) Had two stone bottles found. 1825 HOOD *Addr. to Mrs. Fry* xiii, I like your chocolate, good Mistress Fry! 1872 SCHELE DE VERE *Americanisms* 507 Mistress is in the South very frequently yet heard pronounced fully, without the usual contraction into 'Missess'. 1966 *Guardian* 14 Dec. 8/4 We go. . . to see Mistress Gladys Walker. . . Here [sc. in Barbados], Mrs is often spoken out, in full.

b. to the Christian name or surname of an unmarried woman or girl; = MISS sb.² *Obs.* or *dial.*

? 1461 *Paston Lett.* II. 78 To my right worchepfull Mastres Paston. c 1535 ELIZ. SHELLEY in *Miss Wood Lett. Roy. & Illustr. Ladies* (1846) II. 213 Your letter, . . . by the which I do perceive your pleasure is to know how mistress Bridget your daughter doth. 1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* I. i. 197 O heauen! this is Mistresse Anne Page. 1707 STEELE *Corr.*, Dear Mistress Scurlock. 1710 SWIFT *Jrnl. to Stella* 25 Nov., So, here is mistress Stella again with her two eggs, &c. 1818 TODD, s.v. *Miss, Mistress* was then the style of grown up unmarried ladies, though the mother was living; and, for a considerable part of the [18th] century, maintained its ground against the infantine term of *miss*.

†c. to a title, as *mistress mayoress. Obs.*

1541 *Cal. Anc. Rec. Dublin* (1889) I. 410 Such obprobrious words as one Walter Coke shold haw spokyn by Maistresses Mayras.

d. *transf.* and *jocular*.

1577-87 HOLINSHED *Chron.* III. 862/2 Some profit the husbandmen in some parts of the realme got by the moouing of this matter, where inclosures were alreadie laid open, yer mistresse monie could preuent them. 1592 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* III. v. 152 (Qo. 2), Mistresse minion you? Thanke me no thankings, nor proud me no prouids. 1596 — *Tam. Shr.* v. ii. 42, I, Mistris Bride, hath that awakened you? 1610 — *Temp.* IV. i. 235 Mistris line, is not this my Ierkin?

15. In the title of certain Court offices. (Cf. MASTER sb. III.) *Mistress of the Robes*: in the English Royal Household, a lady of high rank, charged with the care of the Queen's wardrobe. † *great mistress*: used to represent the title of the lady entrusted with the government of the household of a foreign princess.

1710 J. CHAMBERLAYNE *St. Gt. Brit.* 542 Mistress of the Robes, Sarah Dutches of Marlborough. 1768 *Hist. Eur.* in *Ann. Reg.* 116 The great duchess [of Tuscany], attended by her great mistress, and the ladies of honour. 1905 *Whitaker's Alm.* 85 Household of H.M. Queen Alexandra. Mistress of the Robes, The Duchess of Buccleuch.

IV. Technical senses.

16. In the game of Bowls, the jack; = MASTER sb.¹ 9. Often *fig.*

a 1586 SIDNEY *Arcadia* III. xiv. (1590) 303 Zelmane (vsing her own bias to bowle near the mistresse of her owne thoughtes). 1598 FLORIO, *Lecco*, is properly the maister or mistres at bowles or quoits. 1600 *Weakest goeth to the Wall* G 3, Though I come late, I hope to lie as neare the Mistresse as any of ye all. 1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* III. ii. 52 So, so, rub on, and kisse the mistresse. 1630 [see JACK sb.¹ 18]. 1680 COTTON *Compl. Gamester* III. 36 The World. . . where most are. . . wrong byassed, and some few justle in to the Mistress, Fortune!

† 17. *Bot.* = PLUMULE I. *Obs.*

a 1722 LISLE *Husb.* (1752) 281 The little mistress or plume (from whence the flower arises).

18. A lantern used in coal-mines.

1851 GREENWELL *Coal-trade Terms, Northumb. & Durh.* 36 *Mistress*, an oblong box, wanting the front side, carried upright; the use of which is to carry a lighted candle in a current of air. 1860 *Eng. & For. Min. Gloss.* (Newcastle Terms).

V. 19. a. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *mistress-market, -server; mistress-like* adv.; † *mistress-bowl* = sense 16 (cf. *master bowl*).

1598 FLORIO, *Matto*, . . . the *mistres bowle to caste at. 1654 WHITLOCK *Zootomia* 486 Let who will commend their *Mistresse-like-chosen Arts. 1802 MRS. GUTHRIE *Tour* xlvi. 152, I am sure that a *mistress-market must be a curious subject to the polished nations of Europe. 1609 DEKKER *Gull's Horn-bk.* III. 16 But [be] thou a Reueller and a *Mistris-seruer all the yeare.

b. *quasi-adj.* = 'Chief', 'leading': with fem. personification, or (formerly) with a sb. grammatically fem. in L. or Fr. (Cf. MASTER sb.¹ 25 a.)

1581 SIDNEY *Apol.* (Arb.) 30 So yet are they all directed to the highest end of the mistres Knowledge. . . *Architectonike*. 1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V.* II. iv. 133 Hee'le make your Paris Louer shake for it, Were it the Mistresse Court of mightie Europe. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* XVI. xliii. I. 403 Ioyners doe chuse the mistresse threadie graine [Fr. transl. *maistresse veine*] that is most streight. 1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* I. xxvii, After this general communitie, the mistris and worthiest part of it [etc.]. 1611 COTGR. s.v. *Maistresse, La maistresse Eglise*, a Cathedral Church, the mistresse Church, or chiefe Church in a Towne. 1613 JACKSON *Creed* I. 110 Rome. . . the Mistresse-citie of the world. 1641 MILTON *Prel. Episc.* Wks.

1738 I. 30 Being born free, and in the Mistress Island of all the British. 1641 W. STOKES *Vaulting Master* D. The ninth Passe, called The Mistress Command. 1667 BOYLE *Orig. Formes & Qual.* (ed. 2) 291 Subjected to the predominant Mistress Forme. 1899 MACKAIL *W. Morris* II. 198 Through the mistress-art to all the other subordinate arts.

mistress ('mistris), *v.* [f. prec.] *a. trans.* To provide with a mistress. † *b.* To make a mistress or paramour of. *c.* To call or address as 'mistress'. *d.* to *mistress* it: to play the mistress, to have the upper hand. *e.* To become mistress of (an art). *f.* To dominate as a mistress.

1579 J. STUBBES *Gaping Gulf* D 3 b. Both she and we poore soules, are to be mastered, and, which is worse, mistressed to. 1603 SIR C. HEYDON *Jud. Astrol.* xii. 318 Neither could Venus in conjunction with Mars cause any to mistress another mans wife. 1802 H. MARTIN *Helen of Glenross* III. 74 Not but I am surprised too to be 'mistressed', and to hear them talking of my child. 1819 'ROBERT RABELAIS' *Abeillard & Heloise* I Care not a farthing, but resolv'd To mistress it with men they lov'd. 1856 READE *Never too Late* II. xxii. 218 This one is a first-rate gilder, she mistressed it entirely in three days. 1904 M. HEWLETT *Queen's Quair* I. viii. 117 You are too masterful, my girl... I do not choose to be mistressed by a maid of honour.

'mistressdom. *rare*⁻¹. [See -DOM.] Female despotism.

1844 *Fraser's Mag.* XXX. 449/2 We object... to the sole sway and mistressdom of the one histrionic queen.

'mistresshood. [See -HOOD.] The condition or status of a mistress (of a household).

1879 *Gentl. Mag.* Jan. 3 Her first act of mistresshood was to give her husband a power of attorney to deal with all as he would. 1883 MRS. LYNN LINTON *Ione* III. xxx. 137 The house was a standing disgrace to her mistresshood.

mistressing ('mistrisɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. MISTRESS *sb.* + -ING¹.] Paying court to, or dallying with, a mistress.

a 1631 DONNE *To Mr. Tilman* Poems (1654) 350 As if their day were onely to be spent In dressing, Mistressing, and complement. 1633 G. HERBERT *Temple, Ch. Porch* xiv. Flie idleness, which yet thou canst not flie By dressing, mistressing, and complement. 1683 TRYON *Way to Health* 461 No Mistrissing, nor Revelling. 1783 WESLEY *Wks.* (1872) XI. 525 Drinking, and dressing, and mistressing.

mistressless ('mistrisls), *a.* [-LESS.] Having no mistress or female head.

1873 MISS BROUGHTON *Nancy* III. viii. 126, I have again taken advantage of the mistressless condition of the establishment. 1886 MRS. MOBERLY *Lady Valeria* II. iv. 92 Altcar Court lost much of its forlorn mistressless air.

mistressly ('mistrish), *a.* [-LY¹.]

1. Belonging to the mistress of a household. *rare.*

1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) I. 298 Will he take from me the mistressly management, which I had not faultily discharged?

2. [after MASTERLY 2.] Like one who is a 'mistress' in her art.

1786 MACKENZIE *Lounger* No. 76 ¶9, I have seen some of them go through their evolutions in a very masterly and mistressly manner. 1794 WALPOLE *Let. to the Miss Berrys* 27 Sept., I did see the new bust of Mrs. Siddons, and a very mistressly performance it is indeed. 1804 SOUTHEY *Sel. Lett.* (1856) I. 272 You who manage a pencil in so masterly, or mistressly a way. 1898 C. G. ROBERTSON *Voces Academicæ* 253, I thought Gerty would have burst out crying, but she controlled herself in a mistressly way.

3. Characteristic of a man's mistress. *nonce-word.*

1939 A. HUXLEY *After many a Summer* I. xiii. 180 Flirting with him all through dinner, so that you got the old man hopping jealous of him. That was masterly. Or should one say mistressly?

'mistress-piece. Now *rare.* [f. MISTRESS after *masterpiece*. Cf. F. *maîtresse pièce* the principal piece of a work.] A feminine masterpiece.

a 1648 LD. HERBERT *Hen. VIII* (1649) 175 Mistress Elizabeth Blunt... was thought, for her rare Ornaments of nature, and education, to be the beauty and Mistress-piece of her time. a 1661 FULLER *Worthies, Herefordshire* (1662) II. 41 Rosamund... being the Mistress-piece of beauty in that Age. 1902 *Daily Chron.* 24 Mar. 5/1 Those who hold his [Sir Walter Besant's] 'Dorothy Forster' to be his mistresspiece.

'mistress-ship. [f. MISTRESS *sb.* + -SHIP.]

1. The condition or status of mistress or head of a household, etc.; authority of one in the position of a mistress.

1581 MULCASTER *Positions* xxxviii. (1887) 176 From the lowest in menalty, to the highest in mistriship. a 1656 BP. HALL *Rem. Wks.* (1660) 407 If any of them still usurpe a Mistress-ship over them. 1705 BP. BULL *Corrupt. Ch. Rome* Wks. 1827 II. 290 They never acknowledged her mistressship over them. 1858 MISS MULOCK *Woman's Th. about Women* 55 Having all the cares, and only half the joys of maternity or mistress-ship. 1892 *Catholic News* 23 July, There is some talk of her Majesty putting the Mistress-ship of the robes into commission. 1898 FITCHETT *Fights for the Flag* 3 The struggle between the two maritime republics for the mistress-ship of the seas.

† 2. The status of a woman to whom the title of mistress was used: always in *your mistress-ship*. *Obs.*

1460 *Paston Lett.* I. 533 Beseching yow of your good maister-ship to be myn good maisteres to help wit your gracious word. *Ibid.* III. 253 Plestith it your maister-ship to witte. a 1553 UDALL *Royster D.* II. iv. (Arb.) 38 By your mistreshyps licence. 1611 MIDDLETON & DEKKER *Roaring*

Girl II. i, I humbly thank your good mistressship. 1632 MASSINGER *City Madam* IV. iv, He made a knight, And your sweet mistress-ship ladyfied.

3. The post of mistress in a school.

1891 *Brit. & For. School Soc. Rep.* 17 There has been a change of teachers, Miss Brown having resigned the mistress-ship on her marriage. 1900 *Standard* 27 Oct., Girls' School.—Head Mistress-ship.

4. Pre-eminent skill in an art, etc. ? *Obs.*

1819 *Blackw. Mag.* V. 125 His wife has a complete mistress-ship in the art. 1837 *Tait's Mag.* IV. 589 She... imparts to her... sketches a certain style and mistress-ship which no traveller of the other sex... could have attained.

mistrest, variant of MISTRIST.

mistrial (mis'triəl). [MIS-¹ 4.] A trial vitiated by some error (e.g. a disqualification in a judge or juror). Also, *U.S.*, an inconclusive trial, as where the jury cannot agree.

1628 COKE *On Litt.* 125 If there be a mistryall, (that is) if the Jury commeth out of a wrong place, or returned by a wrong Officer and giue a verdict. 1651 BROWNLOW *Rep.* 7 The words were spoken at C. in the County aforesaid... and so a Mistryall. 1810 EAST *K.B. Rep.* XII. 229 Little-dale... moved to... have a new trial on the ground of a mistrial. 1884 *Law Rep.* 9 Prob. Div. 185 They insisted that there had been a mistrial on the ground of improper rejection of evidence. 1889 *Boston (Mass.) Jnl.* 3 May 1/5 Another Mistrial. A Seven Days' Trial of a Case Results in a Disagreement of the Jury.

† **mis'trist,** *sb.* *Obs.* Also 5 *mystrest*. [MIS- 4.] = MISTRUST *sb.*

1382 WYCLIF *Prolog. Bible* iii. 4 God... punisshide hem... for grucchyng and mystriste to Goddis word. c 1440 *Generydes* 1673 In hym he hadde no maner of mystrest. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 241/2 A Mistriste, desperacio, diffidencia. 15... *Guistard & Sismond* II. (1597) C 3 b, And when they wer in comin, they put no mistrist.

† **mis'trist,** *v.* *Obs.* or *dial.* Also 4-5 -triste, 4-6 -traist, 5 *mystrast*, 5-6 -trest, 9 -thrist. [MIS-¹ 7.] = MISTRUST *v.*

a. trans. c 1386 CHAUCER *Pard. Prolog.* 41 And never shal he more his wyf mistriste. c 1440 *Generydes* 1399 It grevith me full soore, That ye shuld me mystrest by eny waye. c 1460 SIR R. ROS *La Belle Dame* 746 Sum man say how he mystristed is on sum partyse. 1552 ABP. HAMILTON *Catech.* (1884) 41 And quhy suld we nocht put all our traist... in the mercy of God?... Suerly we suld nocht mistrist him.

b. intr. 1390 GOWER *Conf. I.* 149 Sche wisseth forto ben unbore, Er that hire fader so mistriste To tellen hire of that he wiste. c 1400 *Song Roland* 186 'Sistir son', said the king, 'sore I mystrist'. c 1470 HENRY WALLACE IX. 1623 Ner the castell he drew thaim prewaly In till a schaw; Sotheroun mystraistyt nocht. 1567 *Gude & Godlie B.* 160 At thy deith thow did mistrast, And sa fell in dispair. 1596 DALRYMPLE *tr. Leslie's Hist. Scot.* II. 356 Quhom the deith of Makintosche causet gretlie to defecte, .. mistrasting of his actiounes. 1877 *Holderness Gloss., Mistrhist,* to mistrust or doubt.

mistrouth(e): see MISTRUTH.

† **mis'trow,** *sb.* *Obs.* Also 4 -tru(n), -trou(n), -trou3. [f. next. For the form *mistrun* cf. the verb.] Mistrust, suspicion.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 8433 And þat þou be nocht in mistru, þar-til mak i þe here a wou. *Ibid.* 9261 He sal find, withtven mistruns, Sexti hale generacions. *Ibid.* 15354 Ilkan Of oper had mistrun [rime resun]. c 1350 *Will. Palerne* 3314 Swiche mistrowe had meliors for þei so moche him preised. c 1400 *Rule St. Benet* (Prose) 19 Yef it sua bi-tide, þat any falle in mis-trou3; þan sal scho pray gerne to god.

† **mis'trow,** *v. north. Obs.* Also 4 -tru(n), -tro(u)n, -trou(e), -trau, -traw(e), -treu. [ad. ON. *mistrúa*, f. *mis-* MIS-¹ + *trúa* (see TROW *v.*)]

The form *mistrun* in *Cursor Mundi* was app. orig. used for the purposes of rime (perhaps under the influence of ON. *mistrúnadr* disbelief), but the *n* seems to have been afterwards taken as part of the stem: cf. prec. *sb.*

1. *trans.* To disbelieve (a person); to have no faith or confidence in.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 68 For þi þe trowe is misleued [MS. T. mistrowet], & þe sakelease ofte bilowen, uor wone of witenesse. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 3651 þat he þe mai þe less mistru [Gött. *mistrau*, *Fairf. mistraw*] þou sal sai þou ert esau. 13... *Ibid.* 17958 (Gött.) His auen sun sal he sende dune In erde, þat mani sal mistron. c 1450 *Merlin* 21 'Yef this be so', quod the Iuge, 'neuer shall I mystrowe the'. 1480 CAXTON *Ovid's Met.* xv. vi, The fader... belived the lesyng, which was full of iniquyte, & mistrowed hys son.

2. To suspect (a person) of (a misdeed).

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* x. 327 Thai mystrowit hym of tratry.

3. To disbelieve (a thing). Also with clause.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 22795 Bot mistrou [Edinb. *mistrun*] þat, es na nede. c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xl. (*Ninian*) 1303 Mystrowand þat I mocht helpe þe ocht.

4. *intr.* To be unbelieving, not to believe (*in*); to be doubtful (*of*).

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 13595 þe maisters luus þan bigan To mistru o þis sinful seli man [Fairf. *mistrowne* queper þis sely man, queper be fore blinde had he bene]. *Ibid.* 17402 Yee ar þe folk þat ai mistrus. *Ibid.* 22868 Vte of all skil it es... For to mistru in godds might. c 1380 WYCLIF *Serm.* Sel. Wks. I. 368 þe vigile of Baptist tellij how Gabriel bihi3te him, and þis storie tellij how Zacarie mistrowide.

Hence † **mis'trowing** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.* Also † **mis'trowable**, † **mis'trowful** *adjs.*, unbelieving; † **mis'trower**, an unbeliever.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 16643 Yee foles mistruand folk. *Ibid.* 18673 To frest if þai in trouth war tru, þair mistrung [Gött. *mistruning*, *Fairf. mistrowning*] for to misprais. *Ibid.*

21203 Lucas... þe mistruand he tok to teche. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* x. 329 For that ilk mystrowing, Thai... put in presoun. 1382 WYCLIF *Isa.* lxxv. 2, I sprede out myn hondis al dai to a puple mystrouful [1388 *vnbileueful*, *Vulg. incredulum*]. — *Bar.* i. 19 We weren mystrowable [1388 *vnbileueful*, *Vulg. incredibiles*] to the Lord oure God. 1390 GOWER *Conf. III.* 56 For espialle and mistrowinges They dede thanne suche thinges. 1456 SIR G. HAYE *Law Arms* (S.T.S.) 89 May men move were agaynis the Sarrazenis or othir mistrouraris. *Ibid.* 103 The Sarrazenis or othir mistrourand folk.

† **mi'strum,** *a. Obs.* [f. MIS-¹ 7 + OE. *trum* strong, after UNTRUM *a.*] Weak.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 262 3if heo pencheð wel heron, of mistrum, oðer leane mel [MS. T. of mistune meal, MS. C. of mistrume mel] of unsaure metes, of poure pitaunce?

mistrust (mis'trast), *sb.* [MIS-¹ 7. Cf. the later *distrust* *sb.*] Lack of trust or confidence; suspicion, distrust. *Const. of, in, †to.* †Also, doubt as to the truth or probability (*of* something).

c 1374 CHAUCER *Troilus* II. 780 For ever som mistrust, or nyce stryf, Ther is in love, som cloud is over the sonne. 1440 *Generydes* 5760 'To you', quod she, 'now haue I noo mystrost'. 1488 CAXTON *Chast. Goddess Chyldern* 35 No man shall haue mystrust of foryeuenece of whatsomuer synne man hathe done. a 1533 LD. BERNERS *Huon* lxxxii. 247, I had no mystruste in him. 1601 SHAKS. *Jul. C.* v. iii. 66 Mistrust of good successe hath done this deed. 1677 MARVELL *Corr. Wks.* 1872-5 II. 552, I have sent for you hither to prevent mistakes and mistrusts. a 1699 STILLINGFL. *Serm.* xlii. Wks. 1710 V. 640 The mistrust Men haue of themselves would make their Fears over-balance their Hopes. 1805 WORDSW. *Prelude* x. 161 Man is only weak through his mistrust And want of hope. 1854 MILMAN *Lat. Chr.* VIII. ii. III. 29 These decrees were sent to the Pope, with a significant menace, which implied great mistrust in his firmness.

mistrust (mis'trast), *v.* Also 4-6 -trost(e). [f. MIS-¹ 7 + TRUST *v.*, prob. after OF. *mesfier* (mod. F. *méfier*): see MIS-².]

1. *a. trans.* Not to trust, to have no confidence in (a person); to suspect the actions, intentions, motives (etc.) of.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Troilus* IV. 1606, I see wel now that ye mistrusten me; For by your wordes it is wel y-sene. c 1440 *Generydes* 5695 Me to mystroste trewly she is vnkynd... Vntrew to hir she shall me neuer fynde. a 1548 HALL *Chron., Edw. V.* 21 b, For whom mistrusted he that mistrusted his awne brother? 1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* v. v. 141, I will neuer mistrust my wife againe, till thou art able to woo her in good English. 1725 DE FOE *Voy. round World* (1840) 207 Had it been a Spanish ship, they would not have mistrusted him. 1861 THACKERAY *Four Georges* III. (1862) 151 She kept her household lonely and in gloom, mistrusting almost all people who came about her children. 1886 G. ALLEN *Darwin* VII. 113 The practical English nation mistrusts philosophers.

b. refl. To be doubtful as to one's own powers or capabilities.

1552 LATIMER *Serm.* (1584) 299 Mistrusting himselfe and hys owne doynge, and trusting in the merites of Christ. 1577-87 HOLINSHED *Chron.* III. 1212/1 They mistrusted themselves, .. their minds being suddelie altered, they returned. 1875 MANNING *Mission H. Ghost* VIII. 217 Our need to watch over ourselves and to mistrust ourselves, and to trust in God alone.

2. To entertain suspicions with regard to, have doubts about (a thing); to doubt the truth, validity, or genuineness of.

c 1375 xi. *Pains of Hell* 232 in O.E. *Misc.* 218 To god hit is most hye trespace To mys-trost his mercy and grace. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 167 b, Mystrust not the goodnes of god. 1529 MORE *Dyaloge* i. Wks. 123/2 The messenger thynketh that he may well mistrust & deny the myracles. 1602 MARSTON *Am. & Mel.* v. sign. I, When I see one... wallowe in a greates sloppe, I mistrust the proportion of his thigh. 1615 BACON *Sp. Undertakers* Wks. 1826 VI. 20 As gamesters use to call for new cards, when they mistrust a pack. 1742 *Lond. & Country Brew.* I. (ed. 4) 15 Such Waters ought to be mistrusted more than any, where they are not pure, clear, and soft. 1759 GOLDSM. *Bee* No. 4 ¶10 For my part I am ever ready to mistrust a promising title. 1848 LYTON *Harold* v. v. 178 Mistrust the wisdom that sees only the things of the day-light. 1871 MISS YONGE *Cameos* Ser. II. xiv. 152 Juan mistrusted this advice.

3. *a.* To suspect the existence of or anticipate the occurrence of (something evil). ? *Obs.*

1535 COVERDALE *Judges* VIII. 11 The hoost was carelesse, and mystrusted nothings. 1590 NASHE *Pasquil's Apol.* I. Bjb, No such largesse could be looked for at the hands of her Ma[*jestie*]... no fingring of Spanish coyne mought be mistrusted. 1598 BARRET *Theor. Warres* I. i. 2 To shake off securitie, to mistrust the worst. 1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* I. vi, They were all asleepe mistrusting no harme. 1674 PRIDEAUX *Lett.* (Camden) 18 It is feared... that he will speedly be mad, if he is not soe already, which his actions doe make every on mistrust. 1728 MORGAN *Algiers* II. iii. 238 The poor Prince, .. mistrusting no Treachery was easily surprisid.

b. with *obj.* a clause: To suspect that something has happened or will happen. ? *Now dial.* and *U.S.* †Also *pass.* (corresponding to *acc.* and *inf.* in the active): To be suspected (*of* doing something).

a 1450 *Knt. de La Tour* 35 The brother tolde her husbonde, the whiche alle his lyff after mistrusted that his wiff had done amys. 1554-5 EDEN *Decades* (Arb.) 386 Not mystrustynge that that shulde haue hyndered their bargenyng. 1565 COOPER *Thesaurus, Suspectus in aliqua virgine*, Mistrusted to be ouer familiar with a mayden. 1621 LADY M. WROTH *Urania* 475 Shee mistrusted I loued a brother of hers. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* I. xi. 46 Wisely mistrusting that reasonable spirits would never

firmly be lost in the adoration of things inanimate, . . . he [Satan] began an opinion that they . . . were living creatures. 1777 *Boston Gaz.* 10 Nov. 3/3 He said he was taking his way to Boston, but is mistrusted to be going to Long or Rhode Island. 1840 C. F. HOFFMAN *Greyslaer* I, x. 109, I mistrust that your Injun friend there . . . didn't help you much . . . in finding out old Josie. 1861 O. W. HOLMES *Elsie Venner* vii. 73, I mistrusted he didn't mean to come. 1867 *Harper's Mag.* July 147/1 They have left the Atlantic coast, given up by physicians as in the last stage of consumption—a fact that would never be mistrusted from their present robust condition. 1898 A. NICHOLAS *Idyl of Wabash* 188 Before early apples were ripe I mistrusted what was keeping him. 1904 T. ROOSEVELT in J. A. Riis *Life* viii. 187, I mistrust that it scared the Spaniard almost as much as our charge did. 1909 *Dialect Notes* III. 349, I mistrusted he was at the bottom of it. Not common.

absol. 1615 E. S. *Britain's Buss* E4 Except the Dutch should prove more froward and fond then I can yet mistrust.

†c. To have an inkling of (*what* is the matter). 1707 *Curios. in Husb. & Gard.* 204 Mistrusting what it ail'd, I took the Pot out of the Water.

4. *intr.* To be distrustful, suspicious, or without confidence. Also, †not to trust *in*, to be doubtful of.

138. WYCLIF *Ps. Prol.* 737 To mystrosten of forjuenesse, and of the merci of God. 1382 — *Bar.* i. 17 Wee han not leued, mystrosteinde to hym. 1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 194/32 To Mistruste, *diffidere*. 1711 *PRIOR Henry & Emma* 352 Near thee, mistrust not, constant I'll abide. 1725 POPE *Odyss.* II. 116 At once the gen'rous train complies, Nor fraud mistrusts in virtue's fair disguise. 1896 *Godey's Mag.* Apr. 391/2 Until I noticed . . . your confusion over your name, I never mistrusted.

Hence *mis'trusted ppl. a.*, in quot. †suspected.

1588 GREENE *Pandosto* (1843) 10 Hoping now he should be fully revenged of such mistrusted injuries.

mis'truster. [MIS-¹ 5.] One who mistrusts.

c 1425 *Found. St. Bartholomew's* (E. E. T. S.) 38 Ther was one amonge the wepers and waylers & mystrustres, rypyr & sadder of age. a 1560 BARNES *Wks.* (1573) 354/2 You Infidelles and mistrusters of God. 1643 MILTON *Divorce* *Wks.* 1738 I. 112 These cautious mistrusters might consider, that what they thus object lights not upon this Book. 1840 DICKENS *Old C. Shop* xvi, But now you're a universal mistruster. 1861 CRAIK *Hist. Eng. Lit.* I. 391 The enemies and mistrusters of all innovation.

mis'trustful, a. [f. MISTRUST *sb.* + -FUL.] Full of or marked by mistrust; wanting in confidence; distrustful, suspicious. Const. *of*.

1529 MORE *Dyaloge* IV. i. *Wks.* 247/2 To shewe our selfe so mistrustful & wauering, that for to serche whether our faith were false or true, we should geue hearing . . . to a fond frere. 1593 SHAKS. 3 *Hen. VI.* IV. ii. 8, I hold it cowardize, To rest mistrustfull, where a Noble Heart Hath pawn'd an open Hand, in signe of Loue. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* II. 126. 1680 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1548/3 We begin here to be somewhat mistrustful of the Merchandises that are brought from Germany. 1712 ARBUTHNOT *John Bull* III. ii, Why so mistrustfull! Hast thou ever found us false to thee? 1847 C. BRONTE *J. Eyre* (1857) 86 She presented it across the counter, accompanying the act by another inquisitive and mistrustful glance. 1886 NIXON *Euclid Revised* Pref., So far, teachers are either unaware, or mistrustful, of such strength.

†b. *transf.* Causing mistrust or suspicion. *Obs.*

1592 SHAKS. *Ven. & Ad.* 826 Or stonish'd as night-wanderers often are, Their light blown out in some mistrustful wood.

Hence *mis'trustfully adv.*, with mistrust or suspicion, distrustfully; *mis'trustfulness, n.* the condition or quality of being mistrustful; want of confidence, suspiciousness.

1542 UDALL *Erasm. Apoph.* 294 The mystrustfulness of the Byzancians he laied on the necke of . . . ye capitain. a 1586 SIDNEY *Arcadia* II. (1590) 181 b, A mistrustfulness of my selfe, as one strayed from his best strength. 1602 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* VI. xxxiii, Mistrustfully he trusteth, and he dreadingly did dare. 1672 EACHARD *Hobbs's State Nat.* (1705) 5, I am confident there must be some occasion or other of this so very great jealousy and mistrustfulness of yours. 1873 BROWNING *Red Cott. Nt.-cap* 330 Those five Cold fingers, tendered so mistrustfully. 1879 MEREDITH *Egoist* xxvii. (1889) 258 She controlled her alert mistrustfulness.

mis'trusting, vbl. sb. [-ING¹.] The action of the vb. MISTRUST.

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 64 That couent can neuer be in peace . . . where the heed is suspicious and full of mystrustynge. 1544 *Exhort. in Priv. Prayers* (1851) 568 Without wavering or doubtful mistrusting . . . in his almighty power. 1647 HEXHAM, A mistrusting, *een mistrouwinge*. 1921 *Spectator* 30 Apr. 556/2 Class bitterness and the mistrusting of the employer by the employed.

mis'trusting, ppl. a. [-ING².] That mistrusts, mistrustful. Hence *mis'trustingly adv.*

1552 HULOET, Mistrustynge, *diffidens*. *Ibid.*, Mistrustinglye, *diffidenter, dubitanter*. 1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 93 My wauering and mistrusting mynde. a 1586 SIDNEY *Arcadia* VI. (1638) 488 The humble teares of a still-mistrusting lover. 1822-56 DE QUINCEY *Confess.* I, Gradually, tentatively, mistrustingly, as one goes down a shelving beach into a deepening sea. 1845 *Whitehall* lix. 479 They parted coldly and mistrustingly.

mis'trustless, a. [-LESS.] Free from mistrust or suspicion; unsuspecting. Const. *of*.

1586 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* I. iv. (1612) 14 He hunts abroad, mistrustles of such wrong. 1596 R. L[INCHE] *Diella* (1877) 60 So Syrens sing vntill they haue their will, Some poore mistrustlesse Passenger to kill. 1632 QUARLES *Div. Fancies* II. xlix, Mistrustles Isaac seeing the wood, the fire, The

sacrificing Knife, begins t'enquire. 1770 GOLDSM. *Des. Vill.* 27 The swain, mistrustless of his smuted face. 1839 *Blackw. Mag.* XLV. 355 A bland expression of mistrustless affection.

†**mis'trusty, a.** *Obs.* [MIS-¹ 6.] Mistrustful, suspicious.

c 1440 *Partonope* (1862) 156 Ye shall me neuer fynde That euer mystrusty shall I to you be.

†**mis'truth.** *Obs. north.* Also 4 -trouth(e), -trowp, -traupe, -treuth. [MIS-¹ 7.] a. Disbelief, unbelief. b. Unfaithfulness.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 18676 Bot pair mistrouth, pe soth to sai, Es strengthing of vr trowth to dai. 13. . . E. E. *Allit. P. B.* 996 For two fautes pat pe fol was founde in mistrroupe. c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints v.* (*Johannes*) 364 To pat entent, pat pu of pi mystreuth haf scham now. c 1400 *Apol. Loll.* 97 bei are brout in to mis trowp, & hopip to haue helpe wip out God.

mistry (mis'trai), *v.* [MIS-¹ 1.] *trans.* To try wrongly.

1651 BROWNLOW *Rep. 7 marg.*, Judgement arrested being mis-tried. *Ibid.* 17 It was moved in Arrest of Judgement, that it was mis-tried, because [etc.]. 1906 *Daily News* 5 Mar. 7/6 Murray . . . was . . . mistried by Sir Forrest Fulton, and condemned to nine months' hard labour for perjury.

mistry, obs. form of MYSTERY.

mistryall, obs. form of MISTRIAL.

mistryst (mis'traist), *v.* *Sc.* and *north. dial.* [MIS-¹ 1, 7.]

1. *trans.* To fail to keep an engagement with. Also *absol.* or *intr.* const. *with*.

1816 SCOTT *Bl. Dwarf* iv, Ye'll be gaun yonder, Mr. Patrick; feind o' me will mistryst you for a' my mother says. 1893 STEVENSON *Catriona* xiii, 'Braw trysts that you'll can keep', said Alan. 'Ye'll just mistryst aince and for a' with the gentry in the bents'. 1894 CROCKETT *Raiders* 393 An ill speldron o' a loon that had mistrysted wi' twa lasses already.

2. *pass.* To be perplexed, confused, frightened (app. orig. = to have an unpleasant meeting with something).

1816 SCOTT *Bl. Dwarf* iii, It's a braw thing for a man to be out a' day, and frighted—na, I winna say that neither—but mistrysted wi' bogles in the hame-coming. 1818 — *Rob Roy* xiv, They are sair mistrysted yonder in their Parliament-House, about that rubbery o' Mr. Morris. 1855 ROBINSON *Whitby Gloss.*, *Mistrysted*, frightened, put out of track. 'I hae been sair mistrysted', sorely perplexed.

mis'tune, v. [MIS-¹ 1.] *trans.* To tune wrongly; to put out of tune, make discordant; to perform (music) out of tune. Hence *mis'tuned ppl. a.*, out of tune; †of persons, having no ear for music; *mis'tuning vbl. sb.*

1504 CORNISH in *Skelton's Wks.* (1568) z v b, If he [sc. the harper] play wrong, good tunes he doth lette Or by mystunynge the very trew armonye. *Ibid.* z v j, Any Instrument mystunyd shall hurt a trew song. 1535 LYNDSEY *Satyre* 75 Till all our rymis be rung, And our mistoinit sangis be sung. 1587 [see MIS-BEGIN]. 1636 B. JONSON *Eng. Gram.* vii, Where for want of one [sc. an accent], the word is in danger to be mis-tuned. a 1684 LEIGHTON *Comm. i. Pet.* iv. 8 *Wks.* 1830 II. 333 When thou prayest alone, while thy heart is embittered . . . it is as a mistuned instrument. c 1750 ARMSTRONG *Misc.* (1770) II. 197 Some of the best mimicks are mistuned, and have not the least ear to harmony. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* s.v. *Diatonic*, Ptolemy's tetrachords are so mis-tuned, that Salinas has charged him with having no ear. 1755 SMOLLETT *Quix.* (1803) I. 220 A hoarse, mistuned voice. 1815 SCOTT *Ld. of Isles v.* xxviii, Hymn mistuned and mutter'd prayer. 1883 *Knowledge* 25 May 315/1 With the pianoforte tuned (or, one might say, mistuned) to equal temperament. 1914 R. STANLEY *Text-bk. Wireless* *Telegr.* 134 In the Telefunken transmitter the circuits are slightly mistuned, the aerial circuit having a free wave length about 2 per cent. higher than that of the primary circuit, and this mistuning is increased with the closeness of the coupling. 1970 J. EARL *Tuners & Amplifiers* iii. 73 It is possible to mistune a stereo transmission and collect a terrific amount of sideband noise. *Ibid.*, The quality of f.m. is significantly impaired by even slight mistuning.

transf. and *fig.* 1744 ARMSTRONG *Art Preserv. Health* IV. 134 The Body, by long ails mistun'd. 1836 LANDOR *Imag. Conv.*, *Pericles & Aspasia* *Wks.* 1846 II. 429 Idly do our sages cry out against the poets for mistuning the heart. 1858 BUSHNELL *Nat. & Supernat.* II. (1864) 46 A scheme unstrung and mistuned.

mistur, obs. form of MISTER sb.¹

†**'misture¹**. *Obs. rare.* [?f. MISS *v.*¹ on the analogy of *mixture*; but prob. suggested by MISTER *sb.*¹ 8.] A loss, privation; = MISS *sb.*¹ 1, 2.

1563-83 FOXE *A. & M.* 1964/2 How sore they tooke hys death to hart, and also, how hardly they could away with the misture [orig. *desiderium*] of such a man. 1592 NASHE *P. Penlesse* 20 b, It is a great misture, that we haue not men swine as well as beasts.

†**'misture²**. *Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *mistūra*: see MIXTURE.] Mixture.

a 1626 BACON *Disc. Union Eng. & Scot.* in *Resuscitatio* (1657) 201 Such Imperfect Mistures, continue no longer, then they are forced.

misturn (mis'tɜ:n), *v.* Forms: see TURN *v.* [MIS-¹ 1. Partly after OF. *mestourner*.]

1. *trans.* To turn in a wrong direction; to pervert, invert; to reverse the order of; to turn to a wrong use.

c 1325 in *Rel. Ant.* I. 265 Armes other legges mis-turnd wose syth [sc. in dreams], Langour ant mourning that bih. 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 1617 pat es to say pam sall be wa pat here mysturnes pair lyfe swa. 1382 WYCLIF *Gal.* i. 7 Ther ben summe that disturblen 3ou, and wolen mysturne the euangeli of Crist. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* I. 56 Diverse men . . . Thurgh sihte of hem mistorned were, Stondende as Stones here and there. c 1440 *Jacob's Well* 142 pou mysturnyst pe tyme pat god ordeynyd, for pou makyst day of ny3t, & ny3t of day. a 1450 *Knit. de la Tour* 71 The unfulle synne of lecherye . . . mistornithe the ordre of nature. 1532 MORE *Confut. Tindale* *Wks.* 359/1 Tindal. . . manifestlye misturneth the mynde and sentence of our sauour. 1561 T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst.* III. 239 Wherupon followeth, that ye doctrine of iustification is mistourned, yea ouertorned from the very foundation. 1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 398 The state of the Question is mis-tourned by the Romanistes. a 1625 SIR H. FINCH *Law* (1636) 187 To reduce a water-course that is misturned.

2. *intr.* To turn in a wrong direction; to go wrong.

1390 GOWER *Conf.* I. 36 And whan this litel world mistorneth, The grete world al overtorneth. *Ibid.* III. 236 If the Monthe of Juil schal frese And that Decembre schal ben hot, The yeer mistorneth. 1413 *Pilgr. Soule* (Caxton) I. xxiv. (1859) 29 Bokes of moralyte techen what wey a trewe pylgrym owed for to take and not for to mystorne to one syde, ne to other.

So *mis'turning vbl. sb.*

c 1400 *Rom. Rose* 5545 And Fortune, mishapping, Whan upon men she is falling, Thurgh misturning of hir chance.

mis'tutored, ppl. a. [MIS-¹ 2.] Badly instructed or brought up.

a 1757 T. EDWARDS *Canons Crit.*, *Sonn.* xxviii. *To G. Onslow*, Gay, mistutored youths, who ne'er the charm Of Virtue hear. 1876 BLACKIE *Songs of Relig.*, etc. 141 Before the power of misouched creeds and a mistutored church.

misty ('misti), *a.*¹ Also 1 *mistig*, 4 *myisti*, *misti*, 4-5 *mysti*, 4-6 *mysty*, (6 -tie), 6-7 *mistie*, 4- *misty*. [OE. *mistig*. f. *mist* (see MIST *sb.*¹) + -ig, -y. Cf. MLG., MDu. *mistich*.]

1. *a.* Covered with, clouded or obscured by, mist; accompanied or characterized by mist; consisting of mist.

Beowulf 162 Atol æglæca ehtende wæs, . . . seomad and syrede, sinnihte heold mistige moras. a 1327 in *Rel. Ant.* I. 265 Eyr misty whose syth [in a dream], Desturbance that bih. c 1374 CHAUCER *Troilus* III. 1060 For I have seyn, of a ful misty morwe Folwen ful ofte a mery someres day. c 1430 LYDG. *Compl. Bl. Knt.* 24 Whan that the misty vapour was ayoun And clere and faire was the morowning. c 1460 RUSSELL *Bk. Nurture* 911 in *Babees Bk.*, Whepur hit be feyre or foule, or mysty alle withe reyn. 1592 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* III. v. 10 And locond day Stands tipto on the mistie Mountaines tops. 1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1638) 157 The night being dark and misty, and the moon giving little light. 1682 WOOD *Life* (O.H.S.) III. 29 Misty and rimy morning. 1718 LADY M. W. MONTAGU *Lett.* II. lii. 73 The misty rains . . . penetrated even the thick fur I was wrapped in. 1817 WOLFE *Burial Sir J. Moore* ii, By the struggling moon-beam's misty light. 1858 MASSON *Milton* I. 720 The mistier north is forgotten, and he longs to make Florence his home. 1877 TENNYSON *Harold* III. ii, Two young lovers in winter weather, None to guide them, Walk'd at night on the misty heather.

b. Clouded with fine particles resembling mist.

1833 TENNYSON *Miller's Dau.* 104 The very air about the door Made misty with the floating meal. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 4 May 5/3 The air is in fact quite misty with the fine impalpable dust.

c. Blurred or blinded as with a 'mist' of tears.

1859 TENNYSON *Enid* 1620 Not so misty were her meek blue eyes As not to see before them on the path. 1897 *Romance of Lady Barton* II. 745, I never took my misty eyes off Trieste and our home.

d. Having the appearance of being shrouded in mist; indistinct in form or outline.

1797 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Italian* xii, The long-drawn prospect faded into misty light. 1818 SHELLEY *Rosal. & Helen* 1198 A troop of misty shapes did seem to sit Beside me. 1833 N. ARNOTT *Physics* (ed. 5) II. 207 The light from adjoining points will mix at the edges, and will render the images misty and indistinct. 1898 *St. James's Gaz.* 12 Jan. 12/1 Striped across . . . in a misty admixture of colouring.

2. *fig.* (often with literal phraseology retained).

a. 'Dark'; obscure; unintelligible.

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl. B. x.* 181 Ac theologie hath tened me ten score tymes, The more I muse þere-Inne þe mistier it semeth. c 1380 WYCLIF *Serm.* Sel. *Wks.* I. 156 þes wordis ben mysty and derke to þe puple. 1471 RIPLEY *Comp. Alch.* XII. v. in Ashm. (1652) 185 Thys mysty talkyng. 1494 FABYAN *Chron.* 2 Ryght mysty storyes, doughfull and vnclere. c 1530 *Interl. Beauty & Gd. Prop. Women* Bijb, The wordes which thou spekyst in my presence Be so mysty, I perseyue not thy sentence. 1581 SIDNEY *Apol. Poetrie* (Arb.) 32 The Philosopher . . . is so hard of vtterance, and so mistie to bee conceiued, that [etc.]. 1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* II. xii. (Frowde) 236 Wherefore hath Heraclitus bene surnamed ακρωτις, 'a darke mysty clouded fellow'? 1624 GATAKER *Transubst.* 201 What not mystical, but mistie riddles are these? 1755 JOHNSON, *Misty* . . . 2. Obscure; dark; not plain.

b. Resembling mist; obscuring, causing ignorance. *Obs.*

1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* (Percy Soc.) 2 To drawe a curtayne I dare not to presume, Nor hyde my matter with a misty smoke. 1577-87 HOLINSHED *Chron.* I. 150/1 Liuing in a time of palpable blindness and mistie superstition. a 1631 DONNE *Elegy on Mrs. Boulstred* Poems (1654) 260 Blinde were those eyes, saw not how bright did shine Through fleshes misty vaile those beams diuine.

c. Not illuminated with the 'light' of reason, faith, truth, etc.

1616 HAYWARD *Sanct. Troub. Soul* i. § 3. 59 Mollife my stony heart, illuminate my misty minde. 1633 P. FLETCHER *Purple Isl.* iii. iv. Shed in my mistie breast thy sparkling light. 1669 PENN *No Cross* xx. § 14 (1682) 511 Though times began to look somewhat mistier, and the purity and spirituality of Religion to be much declined. 1748 JOHNSON *Van. Hum. Wishes* 144 Should Reason guide thee with her brightest ray, And pour on misty Doubt resistless day. 1811 W. R. SPENCER *Poems* 185 No beam of real fire My misty nature ever knows.

d. Of thought, speech: Having no definite 'outline' or character; vague, indistinct. Said also of writers with reference to style or exposition.

1816 J. W. CROKER in *C. Papers* 28 Nov. (1884), That misty pomp of language which you . . . think laudable. 1855 GEO. ELIOT *Ess., Evang. Teaching* (1884) 157 Their sense of truthfulness is misty and confused. 1865 TYLOR *Early Hist. Man.* iv. 58 A misty recollection hovering about it in our minds. 1890 GROSS *Gild Merch.* i. 94 The jurists had not yet shrouded the notion in misty complexity.

e. Of persons: Clouded in intellect. 1822 *Blackw. Mag.* XII. 101 And over a skin of Italy's wine To get a little misty. 1848 H. ROGERS *Ess.* (1874) i. vi. 316 A little too misty readily to follow the argument, they got drowsy.

3. Comb.: parasynthetic, as *misty-brained*; adverbial, as *misty-bright*, *-dark*, *-magnific*, *-soft* adjs. *misty-eyed* adj., that brings tears to the eyes; having tears in one's eyes.

1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* ix. i. i Through the misty-darke times of which Stories. . . I am lastly approached to these times of more light. 1649 HEYLIN *Hist. Indep.* ii. 80 *margin.* For this you must take the faith of the misty-brayned Pen-man, who had this . . . by Revelation. c 1810 COLERIDGE in *Lit. Rem.* (1838) III. 210 Paragraphs so vague and misty-magnific as this is. 1860 RUSKIN *Mod. Paint.* v. vii. iv. § 6. 140 The rain-clouds in the dawn . . . not shining, but misty-soft. 1871 M. COLLINS *Mrg. & Merch.* i. vii. 215 The air was misty-bright. 1886 *Pall Mall G.* 5 Oct. 1 1/2 A misty-voiced political sect. 1956 W. H. WHYTE *Organization Man* (1957) iii. xiii. 156 He can grow as misty-eyed as the next man at the banquet honoring the Grand Old Man. 1974 M. CECIL *Heroines in Love* vi. 151 Misty-eyed emotion and passionate declarations of love.

Hence 'mistyish a.', somewhat misty.

1686 GOAD *Celest. Bodies* ii. iv. 202 Mistyish Heaven.

† *misty*, a.² *Obs.* [app. the prec. adj. used by form-association for *L. mysticus*.] Pertaining to, involving, or characteristic of spiritual mysteries; mystical, spiritual.

c 1380 WYCLIF *Serm.* Sel. Wks. II. 286 And so þre misty wittis ben tokened in þe same story. c 1420 LYDG. *Commend. Our Lady* 134 Thou misty arke, probatik piscyne. c 1449 PECOCK *Repr.* ii. x. 203 O Sion, mysti douzter. 1450-1530 *Myrr. our Ladye* 330 The misty or spyrytuall body of cryste. 1570 LEVINS *Mamip.* i. 11/42 Mystie, mist, *nebulosus*. Mysty, mistery, *mysticus*.

mis-typing, *vbl. sb.* [MIS-¹ 3.] A bad or false typing; a typing error.

1936 F. M. FORD *Let.* 2 July (1965) 252 The 4 being a mistyping for 'I', I having just changed my machine.

misunderstand, *sb.* *rare*-¹. [f. next.] *Misunderstanding*.

1864 MEREDITH *Sandra Belloni* xxvi, No misunderstands, mindl Wilfrid's done with.

misunderstand, *v.* [MIS-¹ 1.]

1. *trans.* Not to understand rightly; to misconceive, miscomprehend. a. To take (words, statements, etc.) in a wrong sense.

c 1200 *Vices & Virtues* 37 Sume mis-understondet hier ðis hali writt. c 1380 WYCLIF *Serm.* Sel. Wks. II. 123 þei mysundirstonden þe lawe. 1529 MORE *Dyaloge* i. xxi. Wks. 147/2 That some of them which do rede it diligently . . . may yet for al that, mistake & misvnderstand it. 1614 RALEIGH *Hist. World* i. iii. § 9 He failed in distinguishing these two Regions, both called Eden: and . . . mis-vnderstood two of the four Riuers (to wit) Pison and Gehon. 1629 H. BURTON *Truth's Triumph* 310 It is plaine hee mis-vnderstandeth. . . the place. 1778 MISS BURNEY *Evelina* xxi, His booby of a servant had misunderstood his orders. 1791 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Rom. Forest* i, His sense of compassion was too sincere to be misunderstood. 1864 BRYCE *Holy Rom. Emp.* xxi. (1875) 381 To praise or to decry the Empire as a despotic power is to misunderstand it altogether. 1873 RUSKIN *Pol. Econ. Art Addenda* 223 He must say all he has to say . . . in the plainest possible words, or his reader will certainly misunderstand them.

b. To misinterpret the words or actions of (a person).

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 19152 Iesu þat yee did on rode, þat alwais yee mis-vnderstode. 1530 PALSGR. 639/1 He that mys-vnderstandeth a man must nedes make a folysshe answer. 1680 W. ALLEN *Addr. Nonconf.* 69 When Nicodemus grosly mis-understood our Saviour, and demanded how can these things be? 1791 CUMBERLAND *Observer* No. 140 V. 151, I conceive I have been misunderstood as having carried my attack against the moral doctrines of Socrates. 1837 LYTTON *E. Maltrav.* 13 My poor girl, we misunderstand each other. 1841 EMERSON *Ess., Self-reliance* Ser. 1. 58 To be great is to be misunderstood. 1847-9 HELPS *Friends in C.* (1851) i. 30 The question is, will people misunderstand you—not, is the language logically impregnable?

2. *intr.* Also with clause.

13.. *Cursor M.* 14207 (Gott.) Iesus said, '3e mis-vnderstand' [*Cott.* miss yee vnderstand]. *Ibid.* 15922 'Yoene . . . es ane of his pat wid vs es in band'. 'Eberthwert nai', said he, '3e misvnderstand' [*Cott.* yee mis nu vnderstand]. 1822 COBBETT *Weekly Reg.* 2 Feb. 295 The effects of the system were so manifest, that nobody could misunderstand whence they sprung. 1906 KIPLING *Puzzler in Tribune* 15 Jan. 4/3

Giuseppe placed the monkey atop of the organ, where the beast, misunderstanding, stood on his head.

Hence *misunderstandable* a., capable of being misunderstood.

1843 P. Parley's *Ann.* IV. 266 The old mamma grunted and looked very misunderstandable through her grey eyes.

misunderstander. [MIS-¹ 5.] One who misunderstands.

1529 MORE *Suppl. Soulys* Wks. 324/2 Many textes whiche as farre semed vnto the missvnderstanders to speake against purgatory, as [etc.]. 1697 J. SERGEANT *Solid Philos.* A 3 The true Sense of Aristotle's Doctrine, . . . being taken . . . from some Modern Misunderstanders, was lost. 1891 *Pall Mall G.* 26 Oct. 3/2 'Tim' is a really striking book. It is somewhat on the lines of 'Misunderstood', the chief misunderstander being the hero's own father.

misunderstanding, *vbl. sb.* [MIS-¹ 3.]

1. Failure to understand; mistake of the meaning; misconception, misinterpretation.

c 1449 PECOCK *Repr.* i. xii. 60 The mis vnderstanding of the firste text. 1579 W. WILKINSON *Confut. Fam. Love* Bi, All controuersies growne among men about their misunderstanding of the Scriptures. 1644 MILTON *Bucer on Div.* xxviii. 11 Through misunderstanding of the law. 1685 SOUTH *Serm.* (1697) i. viii. 347 The misunderstanding of a word. a 1839 PRAED *Poems* (1864) II. 184 Misrepresentations of reasons, And misunderstandings of notes.

2. The condition in which parties fail to come to an 'understanding'; an interruption of harmonious relations; dissension, disagreement.

1642 CHAS. I in *Rushw. Hist. Coll.* (1721) III. II. 5 The malignant Party, which have . . . begot this Misunderstanding between us and our good Subjects. 1691-2 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) II. 339 The accommodation which seem'd to be in view between the pope and the French, upon some misunderstanding, quite disappears. 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 263 ¶ 3 The many Misunderstandings which are created by the Malice and Insinuation of the meanest Servants between People thus related. 1849 COBDEN *Sp.* 17 America has three times, within the last few years, had a misunderstanding with two of the greatest Powers of the world. 1859 GEO. ELIOT *A. Bede* xxxiii, Some little pique or misunderstanding between them. 1867 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (1877) i. ii. 38 Occasional misunderstandings seem not to have seriously interrupted their friendship.

misunderstanding, *ppl. a.* [MIS-¹ 2.] That misunderstands. Also *absol.*

1610 HEALEY *St. Aug. Citie of God* 333 The misunderstanding reader . . . might imagine that the Pagans worshipped gods in the Temples. 1675 BAXTER *Cath. Theol.* II. v. 107 These are but the bold effusions of a misunderstanding contentious temerarious passion. 1881 *Athenæum* 23 July 103/3 Whatever is most vicious in a style which grows out of a misunderstanding worship of Keats. 1900 W. M. SINCLAIR *Unto You Young Men* iii. 72 Doubts and difficulties may make sad . . . the fainthearted, the misunderstanding.

Hence *misunderstandingly* *adv.*, by a miscomprehension.

1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Wold*, *Wold*, . . . as *Stow* in the *Wolds*, and *Cotswold*, . . . is sometimes misunderstandingly confounded with *Weald*.

misunderstood, *ppl. a.* [MIS-¹ 2.] Improperly understood; taken in a wrong sense. Also *absol.*

1594 CAREW *Huarte's Exam. Wits* (1616) 172 Three misunderstood lawes, which they haue learned at all aduentures. 1711 ATTERBURY *Serm.* (1734) i. xi. 291 A misunderstood Place of Scripture may overthrow One of the Prime Articles of Faith. 1790 BURKE *Fr. Rev.* 219 The most dangerous shock that the state ever received through a misunderstood arrangement of religion. 1887 STEDMAN *Vict. Poets* xi. 389 America, with her strange . . . misunderstood yearning for a rightful share of the culture . . . of the older world. 1892 ZANGWILL *Bow Mystery* 51 The incurable interest of humanity in the Unknown and the Misunderstood.

Hence *misunderstoodness*.

1826 BENTHAM in *Westm. Rev.* VI. 484 From non-understoodness or misunderstoodness comes oppositeness to expectation.

misure, *obs.* form of MEASURE.

1416 in *Madox Formulæ Angl.* (1702) 16 The boundes i founde and misured of the . . . grounde of John Bernardes.

misusage (mis'ju:zɪdʒ). Now *rare*. [MIS-¹ 4. Cf. OF. *mesusage*.]

† 1. Misconduct; corrupt practice, abuse. *Obs.*

1532 [see MISUSE v. 3]. 1579 *Roy. Proclam.* 15 Dec., The great misusage in the execution of sundrie her Highnes graunts made to diuers persons. 1579 SPENCER *Sheph. Cal.* July 184 Palinode. . . Yode late on Pilgrimage To Rome, . . . and then He saw thilke misusage.

2. Ill-usage; maltreatment; †pl. instances of this.

1554-5 EDEN *Decades* (Arb.) 386 The fame of their misusage so preuented them that the people of that place also offended thereby, wold bring in no wares. 1583 GOLDING *Calvin on Deut.* cli. 934 Vnder this saying our Lorde hath comprehended all the misusages that wee can offer to our neighbour. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* (1634) i. 30 These misusages which she [sc. the earth] abideth aboute, and in her outward skin, may seeme in some sort tolerable. 1670 G. H. *Hist. Cardinals* II. II. 158 The rest of the Cardinals looking upon the misusage of his person, as a reflection upon the Order. 1709 STRYPE *Ann. Ref.* Intro. § 1. 3 By occasion of the Hardships and Misusages shee underwent before. 1837 LOCKHART *Scott* (1839) VI. 394 He had no longer any thoughts for the petty misusage of mankind. 1858 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* vi. iii. II. 269 Foul misusage, not to be borne by human nature. 1886 A. WEIR *Hist. Basis Mod. Europe*

(1889) 308 The Serbs . . . were determined only to defend themselves from misusage.

3. Bad or wrong use, misuse.

1567 in *Strype Ann. Ref.* I. (1709) 508 This Misusage of the Privilege that belonged to him, as her Ambassador. a 1638 MEDE *Wks.* I. (1672) 14 If the Name of God be prophaned by the disesteem and misusage of the things it is called upon. a 1849 POE *Whipple*, etc. Wks. 1864 III. 387 The misusage of 'like' in place of 'as'.

† *mis'usage*. *Obs.* [MIS-¹ 4. Cf. OF. *mesusage*.] Misrule, mismanagement.

c 1470 HARDING *Chron.* CCXXXIII. iv, Made good rule and noble ordynance, Acooynding all misrule and misusage. a 1670 HACKET *Abp. Williams* i. (1692) 202 [They] presaged that after he had chafed at their mis-usage, they might promise to themselves a good cast of his office.

misuse (mis'ju:s), *sb.* [MIS-¹ 4. Cf. OF. *mesus* abuse, excess, misdeed.]

1. Wrong or improper use; misapplication.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P.R.* III. i. (1495) 48 Isidorr sayth by a mysuse Homo a man hath the name of humo the erthe. 1450-1530 *Myrr. our Ladye* 88 To be ware leaste by mysuse of oure free wylle we falle in blyndnesse and hardnes of harte. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 241/2 A Misuse; *Abusus, Abusio*. 1690 LOCKE *Hum. Und.* III. x. § 15 How much Names taken for Things are apt to mislead the Vnderstanding, . . . and that, perhaps, in words little suspected for any such Misuse. 1707 ATTERBURY *Serm.* (1726) II. iv. 112 Lest he should punish our Misuse of his Mercies, by stopping the Course of them. 1748 HARTLEY *Observ. Man* II. iv. § 3. 391 A great Misuse of Time to dwell upon such Speculations. 1866 J. MARTINEAU *Ess.* I. 14 Artful misuse of the confidence of others. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 28 Mar. 5/4 The gross misuse of his public position for private profit.

2. Ill-usage. *rare*.

1596 SHAKS. *1 Hen. IV.* i. i. 43 Vpon whose dead corpses there was such misuse, Such beastly, shamelesse transformation, By those Welshwomen done, as [etc.]. 1881 SWINBURNE *Mary Stuart* i. i. 10 The Catholics naked here to all misuse Fall off in numbered force, in means and power.

† 3. Evil custom or conduct. *Obs.*

1509 BARCLAY *Shyp of Folyes* (1570) 233 Let these fooles auoyde this mad misuse, and folowe the right way of vertuous grauitie. 1554 in *Strype Eccl. Mem.* (1721) III. xviii. 47 Thus plainly ye se one mischievous misuse in this mass. 1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* iv. ii. 109 How haue I bin behau'd, that he might sticke The small'st opinion on my least misvse?

misuse (mis'ju:z), *v.* [MIS-¹ 1. Cf. OF. *mesuser* to make a bad use (of), commit an error or misdeed.]

1. *trans.* To use or employ wrongly or improperly; to apply to a wrong purpose.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* iv. pr. vii. (1868) 145 þe comune worde of men mysusip . . . þis manere speche of fortune. c 1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* III. 252 And so many men mysosip [? read mysvisip] her power. c 1460 G. ASHBY *Dicta Philos.* 378 That mysyuideth his liuelode. . . And al his reuenues mysviseth! 1486 *Bk. St. Albans* dij, Som folke mysuse this terme draw. 1596 SHAKS. *1 Hen. IV.* iv. ii. 13, I haue misvs'd the Kings Presse damnable. 1620 *Hist. Fr. Rush* in *Thoms E. Eng. Prose Rom.* (1858) i. 289 He had so vildly misused the order of his religion. 1754 T. GARDNER *Hist. Dunwich* III At the house is a stone coffin misused as a trough. 1765 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* I. 244 A king cannot misuse his power, without the advice of evil counsellors. 1842 TENNYSON *Godiva* 72 The Powers, who wait On noble deeds, cancell'd a sense misused. 1859 GEO. ELIOT *A. Bede* v, It turns a man's stomach t' hear the Scripture misused i' that way. 1880 'OUIDA' *Moths* II. 117 It will not be men's fault if she misuse her liberty.

2. To subject to ill-treatment; to maltreat, ill-use.

1540 in R. G. Marsden *Sel. Pleas Crim. Adm.* I. (1894) 99 With moche other wrongs and injuries that I and other hath been mysused in tymes past. 1553 *Act 1 Mary* Sess. II. c. 3 § 1 Yf any person . . . shall . . . molest . . . disquiet or misuse, any Preachour. 1625 PURCHAS *Pilgrims* II. 1173, I was taken by the Turks and misused and almost slain. 1632 *Star Chamb. Cases* (Camden) 128 Whereupon Walton beat the prisoner, haleing and dragging him towards the common goale, and otherwise misused him. 1781 COWPER *Hope* 128 Men deal with life as children with their play, Who first misuse, then cast their toys away. 1840 DICKENS *Barn. Rudge* lvi, They haven't been misusing you with sticks, or pokers, . . . have they, Johnny? 1884 TENNYSON *Becket* i. iv, Who misuses a dog would misuse a child—they cannot speak for themselves.

† b. To violate, ravish, or debauch. *Obs.*

1382 WYCLIF *Judg.* xix. 25 The which whanne al nyxt thei hadden mysusid, thei laften hir eerly. 1538 BALE *God's Promises* v, Of late dayes thū hast mysused Bersabe, The wyfe of Urye. c 1540 W. SAMPSON in *Old Ways* (1892) 106 Bicause I have mysused here, I intende to make [her] a goode woman.

† 3. *refl.* To misconduct oneself. *Obs.*

1532 in W. H. Turner *Select. Rec. Oxford* (1880) 109 For the Mysvsage of Seriaunts. . . Yf any of the seriaunts. . . doth mysusse themselfe, or geve not attendans to the Mayre, Aldermen, and Bayllyffs. 1583 *Leg. Bp. St. Androis* 953 in *Satir. Poems Reform.* xlv, I schame to tell Sa oft as I misvsit my sell, In gnyding of the giftis of grace. 1581 LAMBARDE *Eiren.* II. vii. (1588) 202 If any such person . . . shall be taken begging, or wandring, or misusing himselfe [cf. MISORDER v., quot. 1572].

† 4. *trans.* To speak evil of; to abuse with words; to revile, deride. *Obs.*

1586 J. HOOKER *Hist. Irel.* 128/1 in *Holinshed* II, None taunting, checking, or misusing an other in anie vnseemelie wordes or deeds. 1596 SHAKS. *Tam. Shr.* i. i. 160. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* II. iii. vii. (1651) 356 Socrates was brought upon the stage by Aristophanes, and misused to his face. 1633 T. STAFFORD *Pac. Hib.* xiii. (1821) 143 Doe you not hear him misuse mee in words?

†5. 'To speak falsely of, to misrepresent'. *rare*—1.

c1600 SHAKS. *Sonn.* ciii. All my vows are oaths but to misuse thee.

†6. To deceive, delude. (Cf. ABUSE v. 4.) *Obs.*
1382 WYCLIF *Ecclus.* xxv. 36 Fro th flesh kut hir awei lest euermore sche mysve thee. 1599 SHAKS. *Much Ado* II. ii. 28 Proove enough, to misuse the Prince, to vexce Claudio, . . . and kill Leonato. 1601 SIR W. CORNWALLIS *Ess.* xxxii. Wee are misvsed by these spiritres both night and day.

misused (mis'ju:zd), *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + -ED¹.] Improperly used or employed; ill-treated.

c1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xxxv. (*Thadee*) 17 Mysoysit beute dois II ofte. c1620 A. HUME *Brit. Tongue* (1865) 15 T, the last of these misused souldiours, keepses always it's aun nature, excep it be before tio. 1634 MILTON *Comus* 47 The sweet poyson of mis-used Wine. 1823 SCOTT *Pevenil* xxxix, Submitting to all his injustice with the endurance of a faithful and misused spaniel. 1837 J. H. NEWMAN *Par. Serm.* I. ix. 139 The poor mis-used soul is left exhausted. 1853 J. NICHOL in *Knighr Mem.* (1896) 106 That misused sense of the word gallantry.

misuseful (mis'ju:sful), *a. rare.* [f. MISUSE + -FUL, after *useful*.] Characterized by misuse.

1890 A. LANG *Old Friends* xvi. 135 The wanton misuse, or rather the misuseful wantonness, of the Indian herb [*sc.* tobacco].

†**mis'usement.** *Obs.* [f. MISUSE v. + -MENT.] Ill-usage; seduction.

1561 BRENDE *Q. Curtius* IV. 56 b, And Darius coulde not be otherwyse perswaded but that she was slayne, because she woulde not consente to her mysusement.

misuser¹ (mis'ju:zə(r)). [MIS-¹ 5.] One who misuses.

1548 UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Par. Matt.* xv. 84 Not the faulte of the meates, but of the misuser. 1598 R. BERNARD tr. *Terence* (1607) 204 To him that knowes how to use them, they are good, but to the misuser of them they are ill. c1643 *Maximes Unfolded* 24 The misuser of his trust may forfeit that to others. 1927 *Manch. Guardian Weekly* Oct. 315/2 An exercise in most delicate raiillery at the expense of all the misusers of the English language.

misuser² (mis'ju:zə(r)). *Law.* [a. OF. *mesuser*, inf. used as sb.: see -ER¹.] Unlawful use of a liberty or benefit such as may lead to its forfeiture.

a1625 SIR H. FINCH *Law* (1636) 165 A franchise is . . . forfeited by misusing of it. As . . . keeping Faire vpon two dayes when hee hath but one granted: for that is a misuser. 1664 R. ATKYNS *Orig. & Growth Printing* 19 All lesser Governments under a Monarchy may by misuser be wholly taken away, or else abated. 1766 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. 153 An office . . . may be forfeited by mis-user or non-user. 1883 *Law Times* 27 Oct. 428/1 Something which had arisen in consequence of some neglect or some misuser.

misusing (mis'ju:ziŋ), *vbl. sb.* [MIS-¹ 3.] The action of the verb MISUSE.

1. Wrong use or employment; misuse.

c1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 56 Euere þe betre þat a þing is, þe worse & þe more abhominable is þe mysusinge þer-of. c1393 CHAUCER *Scogan* 95 Through misusing of right. 1488-9 *Act 4 Hen. VII.* c. 6 Through the negligence of . . . keepers . . . and by mysusing of their Offices, the dere . . . is destroyed. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 238 All vnlawfull vsurpyng or misvsyng of the temporal goodes of any persone. 1689 POPPLE tr. *Locke's 1st Let. Toleration* L's *Wks.* 1727 II. 313 Whether the Magistrate's Opinion can change . . . the Power he has, or excuse him to his Judge for misusing of it. 1814 MRS. J. WEST *Alicia de Lacy* II. 197 To render a strict account of our intrusted ten talents, for the mis-usings of reputation, of knowledge, of time. 1874 W. BRIGHT *Hymns* 22 Look not on our misusings of Thy grace.

†2. Misconduct. *Obs.*

1395 *Remonstrance* (1851) 153 How abhominable is the mysusinge of prelatz that holden benefisid men in secular officis. 1532 MORE *Confut. Tindale* *Wks.* 346/2 He semed verry penitent of hys mysseusing of hymself, in falling to Tyndalles heresies agayne. 1540 SIR W. EURE in *Ellis Orig. Lett.* Ser. III. III. 280 For the reformation of the mysusing of the Spirituallie in Scotlande.

†3. Maltreatment. *Obs.*

1590 SIR J. SMYTH *Disc. Weapons* Ded. 5 b, [They] haue liued . . . more vpon the spoile, and misusing of the common people. 1647 HEXHAM, *Een mishandelinge*, a Mis-using.

mis'value, *v.* [MIS-¹ 1.] *trans.* To value falsely or wrongly; to misestimate.

a1626 [see MISRATE]. 1614 J. DAVIES *Ecl.* in *Browne Sheph. Pipe* G 3 b, I dread my warke Woll be misualued both of old and yong. 1875 TENNYSON *Q. Mary* III. ii, I fear the Emperor much misvalued me. 1900 *Athenæum* 21 Apr. 490/2 After having been ignored or misvalued during his life.

So misvalu'ation.

1903 *Daily Chron.* 26 May 3/2 This same misvaluation is perhaps responsible for the statement that [etc.].

mis'venture, *sb.* Now *arch.* [MIS-¹ 4.] An unfortunate venture; a mischance, misadventure.

1563 HYLL *Art Garden.* (1574) A iv b, Whosoeuer thou be, That by misventure or by will, shall chaunce this booke to see. 1755 SMOLLETT *Quix.* III. v. I. 108 All the misventures, which have this day happened to us, are designed as a punishment for the sins committed by your worship. 1831 *Fraser's Mag.* III. 131 From among so many shipwrecks and misventures one goodly vessel comes to land. 1858 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* VI. i. II. 136 Pranks enough, and misventures, —half-drowning 'in the mill-race at Annamoe in Ireland', for one.

¶ In allusion to Cervantes' use of *desventura* (see DISVENTURE): Foolish 'adventure'.

1839 J. M. WILSON *Tales Borders* V. 96/2 Like all good knights of misventur, I fainted and fell down upon the floor. 1881 DUFFIELD tr. *Don Quixote* I. v. 61 My honoured uncle would read those impious books of misventures.

†**mis'venture**, *v.* *Obs. rare*—1. [MIS-¹ 1.] *trans.* To risk in bad investments.

1677 YARRANTON *Eng. Improv.* 20 Moneys misventur'd by trusting and bad Securities.

mis'venturous, *a. rare*—1. [MIS-¹ 7.] Not venturesome; timid.

1882 CARLYLE in *Century Mag.* XXIV. 20 Misventurous Irishwomen, giving up their plan of emigration to Australia.

misvocalization. [MIS-¹ 4.] The insertion of incorrect vowel-signs in forms of writing consisting mainly or entirely of consonants.

1932 *Times Lit. Suppl.* 14 Jan. 20/2 Surely *kābhōdh* 'glory' . . . is a misvocalization of *kābhēdh* 'liver'. 1942 *Jrnl. Theol. Stud.* XLIII. 155 An act. verb is required by the context on Gunkel's restoration of the text; the misvocalization is due to the unusual form.

mis'vouched, *pa. pple.* and *ppl. a.* [MIS-¹ 2.]

1. Alleged wrongly.

a1626 BACON *True Greatness Brit.* *Wks.* 1859 VII. 56 That very . . . saying of Mutianus, which was the original of this opinion [that money is the sinews of war] is misvouched, for his speech was, *Pecunia sunt nervi belli civilis*.

2. Not well vouched for.

1876 [see MISTUTORED].

†**mis'wandered**, *ppl. a.* *Obs.* [MIS-¹ 2.] In which one has gone astray.

1590 SPENSER *F.Q.* III. vii. 18 His late miswandred wayes now to remeasure right. 1620 QUARLES *Feast of Wormes* ix, They . . . relented, And (changing their mis-wandred wayes) repented.

†**mis'wandering**, *ppl. a.* *Obs.* [MIS-¹ 2.] Going astray.

c1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* II. pr. viii. (1868) 61 Amyable fortune . . . draweth mys wandrynge men [orig. *devios*] fro the souereyne good. *Ibid.* III. pr. ii. 65 þe myswandryng erroure mysledip hem in to false goodes. 1631 QUARLES *Hist. Samson* vii, Can thy miswandring eyes choose none, but her, That is the child of an Idolater? 1645 — *Solomons Recant.* Solil. v, Wavering footsteps, and miswandring eyes.

†**mis'waste**, *v.* *Obs.* [MIS-¹ 8.] *trans.* To lavish foolishly.

c1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* III. 400 þo seed of Gods word is better þen þo seed of mon; þerfore hit is worse to mysspende þat þen to mys waste monny seed. a1618 SYLVESTER *Spectacles* viii. *Wks.* (Grosart) II. 298 Their Health, Wealth, Wit, mis-wasted Are but as blossoms blasted.

†**mis'way**, *Obs.* [MIS-¹ 4.] A wrong path.

c1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* III. met. xi. (1868) 100 Who so that . . . coueyteth nat to ben deseyved by no mys-weyes [orig. *nullis devius*]. *Ibid.* v. pr. i. 149 It is to douten þat þou ne be maked weery by mysweys.

b. quasi-adv. in *to go misway*, to go astray.

c1400 *Rom. Rose* 4766 Love makith alle to goon miswey.

mis'wed, *v.* [MIS-¹ 1.] *trans.* To marry unsuitably. Also **mis'wedded** *ppl. a.*, of a marriage: Wrongly or unsuitably contracted.

1645 MILTON *Tetrach.* *Wks.* 1851 IV. 167 Every ungodly and miswedded mariage. 1828-32 WEBSTER, *Miswed*, to wed improperly.

†**mis'ween**, *v.* *Obs.* [MIS-¹ 1.]

1. *intr.* To have a wrong opinion. Also with *clause*.

1590 SPENSER *F.Q.* II. i. Prol. iii, Why then should witlesse man so much misweene, That nothing is but that which he hath seene? 1594 — *Astr.* xvii, Full happie man (misweening much) was hee. a1640 JACKSON *Creed* XII. iv. *Wks.* XII. 27 The Jews . . . misweening that the whole family . . . of God . . . should be comprised within the . . . family of Abraham.

2. *trans.* To think wrongly of, misjudge.

1614 J. DAVIES *Ecl.* in *Browne Sheph. Pipe* G 4 For thy tho Songsters are misweend of all. 1749 MELMOTH *Fitzosborne's Lett.* II. lxxii. 105 Ne thou, O man! who deal'st the tort, misween The equal gods.

†**mis'weening**, *vbl. sb.* *Obs.* [MIS-¹ 3.] Misthinking; misjudgement; mistrust.

1488 CAXTON *Chast. Goddes Chyldern* 92 A man shall put suche mysweyng away from hym. 1571 GOLDING *Calvin on Ps.* lix. 20 They bee made drunken as wel with their owne misweening as with the flattery of the common sorte. 1590 SPENSER *F.Q.* I. iv. 1 Least . . . rash misweening doe thy hart remove.

†**mis'weigh**, *v.* *Obs. rare*—1. In 5 mysweye. [MIS-¹ 1.] *trans.* To weigh amiss.

c1450 *Godstow Reg.* 9/157 The balance of vertues I haue mysweyed, With sleynge of tonge, or with wilfulness [etc.].

†**mis'wend**, *v.* *Obs.* [MIS-¹ 1. (For certain uses of *miswend* see MISGO v.)]

1. *trans.* To turn in a wrong direction; to misapply; to lead astray; to pervert.

1340 *Ayemb.* 22 Ac uor hire euele tongen hi miswendep moche uolk to done wel. *Ibid.* 62 Huanne he miswend and went to þe worse half al þet he yherp oper yziþ. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 80 Nectanabus his craft miswente. a1450 *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 243 Ther the Bibelle is al myswend To jangle of Job or Jeremye. c1460 G. ASHBY *Dicta Philos.* 469

That the myddyl of your liffe be not spent In ydelnesse, ne in vnthrift mysweht.

2. *pass.* and *intr.* To go astray (*lit.* and *fig.*); to come to grief. *Pa. pple.* **miswend** = a. gone astray; b. out of gear; dilapidated; ruined.

1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 7217 Vr louerd . . . prest ap imad uor to smite men þat bep miswend. 1340 *Ayemb.* 27 þe herte of þe enuious is enuenymed and suo miswend. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* I. 21 And eche in his compleignte telleth How that the world is al miswend. *Ibid.* 331 And that makth al mi world miswende. 1413 *Pilgr. Sowle* (Caxton 1483) III. iii. 51 Good hede he took . . . that cord or chaine were nought myswend other wise than it shold. 1581 RICH *Farew.* (1846) 38, I now forsake the former tyme I spent, And sorry am, for that I was miswend. a1586 SIDNEY *Sonn.* in *Arcadia* (1622) 494 What? is thy Bagpipe broke, or are thy lambes miswend? 1591 [see MIS-COUNSEL v.]. 1596 SPENSER *F.Q.* IV. v. 30 Who likewise sought her lover long miswend. 1600 FAIRFAX *Tasso* II. x. 21 In this maze still wandred and miswend. 1723 *Portland Papers* (Hist. MSS. Comm.) VI. 77 He that would see a church miswend, Let him go to Cuckeston in Kent.

†**mis'will.** *Obs.* [MIS-¹ 4.] Wrong desire.

1496 *Dives & Pauper* (W. de W.) vii. Introd. 27/1 Her wycked couetyse and myswyll of richesse.

†**mis'win**, *v.* *Obs.* [MIS-¹ 1.] *trans.* To obtain wrongfully.

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl. B.* XIII. 42 Of þat men mys-wonne þei made hem wel at ese. c1613 in *Overbury's Wks.* (1856) 10 As if the day Were come, wherein another Phaeton Stolne into Phœbus waine, had all misse-won A cleane contrary way.

mis-'wish, *sb.* [MIS-¹ 4.] Wrong desire.

1865 J. GROTE *Moral Ideas* II. (1876) 31 Mis-craving is physical disease, mis-wish is mental.

mis-wish, *v.* [MIS-¹ 1.] *trans.* To have wrong wishes with regard to.

1831 CARLYLE *Misc. Ess., Early German Lit.* (1840) III. 173 He men miswishes and misjudges, Inferiors scorns, superiors grudges.

So †**mis'wishing** *vbl. sb.*, wrong desire.

1571 GOLDING *Calvin on Ps.* xxxv. 25 This miswishing hath bin expounded.

†**mis'wite**, *v.* *Obs.* [MIS-¹ 1 or 7.] To neglect. a1225 *Anr. R.* 202 To . . . miswiten ei þing þet heo haueð to witene.

†**mis'wive**, *v.* *Obs.* [MIS-¹ 1.] *trans.* To marry unlawfully.

c1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 540 Two hundred 3er after 80 wunes, Mis-wiuen hem gunnen seðes sunes.

†**miswoman.** *Obs.* [app. f. MIS a. + WOMAN.] A 'bad woman'; a strumpet.

1528 TINDALE *Parab. Wicked Mammon* 17 Mysse women tyre them selues with golde and sylke to please theyr louers. 1530 PALSGR. 831 As a mysse woman is at ones commaundement. c1530 *Remedy of Love* Chaucer's *Wks.* (1561) 322 b, Flie the miswoman, lest she thee disceiue, Thus saith Salomon. 15 . . . *Guistard & Sismond* II. (1597) C6, Sooner . . . Then ye wold euer haue thought to be a miswoman.

†**mis'wonting**, *vbl. sb.* *Obs.* [MIS-¹ 3.] Disuse.

1627 BP. HALL *Div. Medit.* vii, These feeble beginnings . . . are soone extinguished by intermission, and by miswonting, perish.

misword (mis'wɜ:d), *sb.* Now *dial.* Also 9 miss word. [MIS-¹ 4. (Cf. MIS a.)] A harsh, angry, or cross word.

a1225 *Anr. R.* 190 A mis-word þet 3e polieð. 1598 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. iii. iv. 1015 Where . . . the Tyrant's sword Is not made drunk with blood for a Mis-word. 1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* I. 111 What mis-word can they have to say unto you? 1603 BRETTON *Packet Mad Lett.* (1633) 38, I haue received your snappish Letter whereby I see you are more angry, then I thought you would haue beene for a misword or two. 1801 W. HUNTINGTON *Bank of Faith* 88 Not one creditor ever gave me a miss word in this world. 1824 MRS. CAMERON *Pink Tippet* II. 33 If a miss word was said by chance, she would never let it drop. 1872 MRS. H. WOOD *Within the Maze* i, Not a mis-word would ever have arisen between them.

mis-'word, *v.* [MIS-¹ 1.] *trans.* To word (a message) incorrectly. Also **mis-'worded** *ppl. a.*

1883 *Advance* (Chicago) 16 Aug., A number of misworded telegrams. 1895 *Funk's Stand. Dict., Mis-word*, to word wrongly or inaccurately; as the telegram was misworded.

mis-'wording, *vbl. sb.* [MIS-¹ 3.] Wrong wording or expression.

a1680 BUTLER *Rem.* (1759) I. 425 [They] spoil all they do by wilful Miswording of their Acts. 1804 EARL MALMESBURY *Diaries & Corr.* III. 327 A Miswording in the original Message.

†**mis'work**, *v.* *Obs.* Chiefly in *pa. pple.* miswrought. [MIS-¹ 1.]

1. *trans.* (with indefinite obj.) To do amiss.

a1300 *Assump. Virg.* (Camb. MS.) 187 3ef ihc habbe eny þing mis wro3t, Tellez hit me. 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 1993 Turne agayne þan may he noht For to amend þat he has mys wroght. c1407 LYDC. *Reas. & Sens.* 2930 Yif any thing I ha mys wroght. a1529 SKELTON *Replcy.* *Wks.* I. 214 Howe ye haue small contrycion Of that ye haue mys wroght. 1554 *Interlude of Youth* Ciiij, And amende that thou hast mys wroght.

2. *intr.* To act amiss; to commit an offence.

c1350 *Will. Palerne* 5148 þat sche wold miswreche wrongli any time. 1413 *Pilgr. Sowle* (Caxton 1483) I. xv. 12, I am that same that hyely haue mys wroght. c1450 *Cov. Myst.* 121 Aȝens God thou hast mys wroght.

3. *trans.* To manufacture badly.

a 1626 BACON *Charge Sess. Verge* (1662) 19 That which is miswrought will miswear.

mis'worship, *sb.* [MIS-¹ 4.] Wrong or false worship.

1626 BP. HALL *Contempl.*, O.T. xx. 118 He was not more the father of a later Iereboam, then (in respect of misworship) he was the son of the first Iereboam, who made Israel to sin. 1840 CARLYLE *Heroes* i. (1841) 5 Such hideous inextricable jungle of misworships, misbeliefs.

mis'worship, *v.* [MIS-¹ 1.] *trans.* To worship amiss. Also **mis'worshipping** *vbl. sb.*; **mis'worshipper**.

1640 BP. HALL *Serm.* Wks. 1837 V. 420 In them God is made our idol, and we the misworshippers of him. 1647 WARD *Simp. Cobler* 35, I fear many holy men have not so deeply humbled themselves for their former misworshippings of God as [etc.]. a 1656 BP. HALL *Soul's Farew.* §3 There have not wanted nations... which have misworshipped it [heaven] for their God.

† **mis'wrench**, *v.* *Obs.* Only in pa. pple. 4 **myswreyn**. [MIS-¹ 1.] *trans.* To twist out of shape.

1390 GOWER *Conf.* II. 189 The wardes of the cherche keie Thurgh mishandlinge ben mysweynt.

† **mis'wrest**, *v.* *Obs.* [MIS-¹ 1.] *trans.* To pervert; *esp.* to pervert the meaning of (a passage).

a 1400 *Pety Job* 369 in 26 *Pol. Poems* 133 All thys world now ys myswrest, To carpe thys, lorde, ayenst the. 1532 MORE *Confut. Tindale* Wks. 501/2 The heretikes wrested & misse construed the scripture (as we see that these heretikes much more mysse wrest it nowe). 1583 GOLDING *Calvin on Deut.* lxx. 31 b, Ye see how this Text hath bin miswrested.

miswrite (mis'rait), *v.* [MIS-¹ 1.] *trans.* To write incorrectly; to make a mistake in writing (a word, etc.). Also **mis'written** *ppl. a.*

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gram.* I. (Z.) 294 gif hit byð miswriten oððe misweden of þam rihtan cræfte. c 1374 CHAUCER *Troilus* v. 1795 So preyre I god that noon miswryte thee, Ne thee mismetre. 1533 MORE *Apol.* vii. Wks. 858/2 These wordes seme to be miswriten, either in the principall booke, or in the copy. 1614 RALEIGH *Hist. World* II. xxii. §6 Whether it were so that Iosephus did omit, or else that he did mis-write, some number of the yeares. 1677 WALLIS in Rigaud *Corr. Sci. Men* (1841) II. 608 At your note K, I desire you to consider if there be not somewhat miswriten. 18.. KINGSLEY *Sir W. Raleigh in Misc.* (1859) I. 33 That the passage... is either misquoted, or miswritten by Raleigh himself, I cannot doubt. 1876 EMERSON *Ess.* Ser. II. i. 15 And substitute something of our own, and thus miswrite the poem. 1884 A. R. PENNINGTON *Wiclif* ii. 22 note, The miswritten word *apocryphus*, instead of *apocryphus*. 1899 PLUMMER *Sax. Chron.* II. p. xxxii, 1130 (miswritten 1080, MLXXX having been substituted for MCXXX).

miswriting (mis'rattin), *vbl. sb.* [MIS-¹ 3.] An error in writing.

1430-1 *Rolls of Parl.* IV. 378/1 Ony error in myswriting. 1632-3 LAUD *Hist. Chanc. Oxf. Rem.* 1700 II. 58 That Slip was but in the mis-writing of one word. 1677 W. MOUNTAGU in *Bucleuch MSS.* (Hist. MSS. Comm.) I. 325 There are some little miswriting[s] in the patent. 1752 J. LOUTHIAN *Form of Process* 167 Nor shall any such miswriting, &c. after Conviction, be Cause to stay or arrest Judgment. 1828 THIRLWALL & HARE tr. *Niebuhr's Hist. Rome* (1855) I. 264 The greatest difficulties in them [sc. the Fasti of Diodorus] arise from mis-writing. 1869 E. A. FREEMAN *O.E. Hist.* vii. 92 note, The text of the Chronicle has three years, but it seems clear that this must be a mis-writing for thirteen.

miswrought: see MISWORK *v.*

† **mis'wune**. *Obs.* [MIS-¹ 4.] Evil habit.

c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 13 For te quenchen... his lust þe miswune haeuð on broht.

† **mis'y**. *Obs.* Also 7 **mysy**, **missy**. [a. L. *misys* (Pliny), a. Gr. *μίσυς*. Cf. F. *misys*, It. *misi*.]

1. A kind of mushroom or truffle.

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* XIX. iii. II. 7 Within the province of Cyrenaica in Affricke, there is found the like excrescence, called Misy, passing sweet and pleasant.

2. A kind of copper ore, usually identified as yellow copperas or copiapite.

There is no evidence that the word was ever used in Eng. except with reference to the mineral described by Pliny.

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* XXXIV. xii. II. 510 Some... have written, that Misy is engendered by the means of a fire made with pine wood, in the hollow veins... of brasse ore... But the truth is, of the foresaid stone or ore [sc. chalcitis] it is engendered naturally. 1616 BULLOKAR *Eng. Expos.*, *Misy*, a kind of yellow copperas, shining like gold, brought out of Egypt and the Ile of Cyprus. 1661 LOVELL *Ilist. Anim. & Min.*, *Isagoge*, Some [minerals] have only little sparks, as *Misy*. 1683 PETTUS *Fleta Min.* II. 90 *Missy*... which G. Agricola from Pliny, calls *Atramentum sutorium*, or shoemakers Black; but Pliny makes it a kind of Vitriol. 1722 QUINCY *Lex. Physico-Med.* (ed. 2). a 1775 SIR J. HILL *Materia Med.* 141.

mis'y, *obs.* form of MIZZY.

† **mis'yearning**, *vbl. sb.* In 4 -3arning. [MIS-¹ 3.] Wrong desire.

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* iii. (Andrew) 451 þat... he, throw þe croice of þe blissit tre, suld exclude of mis3arninge þe tre.

† **mis'yeme**, *v.* *Obs.* [MIS-¹ 1.] *trans.* To neglect.

1028-c 1060 *Law Northumb. Priests* xxxiv. (Liebermann) 382 gif preost scare mis3ime beades oððe feaxes, gebete

þæt. a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 344 þe pinges in þisse riwle þet beoð mis3emed. 13.. E.E. *Allit. P. A.* 322 For hit was for-garte, at paradys greue Oure 3ore fader hit con mys3eme.

† **mis'yenge**, *v.* *Obs.* [f. MIS-¹ 1. + **zengen*, GENG *v.*] *intr.* To go astray, miss.

a 1250 *Owl & Night.* 1229 (Cott.) 3ef me ikepp mid iwarnesse An fleo schal toward mis3enge [Jesus MS. misyenge].

mis'yoke (mis'jæk), *v.* [MIS-¹ 1.] *trans.* To yoke or join (in marriage) unsuitably. Also *intr.*, to be so yoked.

1645 MILTON *Divorce* I. viii. 18 Therefore saith the Apostle 2 Cor. 6, 'Mis-yoke not together with infidels', which is interpreted of marriage. *Ibid.* II. xix. 7 Hinder'd in wedlock by mis-yoking with a diversity of nature as well as of religion. 1645 — *Tetrach.* Wks. 1851 IV. 150 Where the yoke is mis-yok't, heretic with faithfull. 1872 TENNYSON *Last Tourn.* 566 Mis-yoked with such a want of man.

mis'zealous, *a.* [MIS-¹ 6.] Wrongly zealous.

1617 BP. HALL *Quo Vadis?* §16 Their mis-zealous passions hide themselves in a pleasing sweetness. 1641 — *Ansv. Vind. Smectymn.* 66 Let those mis-zealous men... see how they will answer it. 1641 MILTON *Animadv.* Wks. 1851 III. 196 The practizes, and combinations of Libelling Separatists, and the miszealous advocates thereof.

miszen, *obs.* form of MIZEN.

mit (mit), *sb.* *Obs. exc. dial.* Forms: 1 mitte, 5 mytte, 9 mit. [OE. *mitte* wk. fem.:—O'Ev. type **mitjōn-*, f. root **met* to measure; see METE *v.* Cf. OHG. *mezzo* masc., [h]eminus', MHG. *metze*, G. *metze* masc., fem., a measure for corn, salt, etc.]

† 1. A measure of capacity, in OE. app. = two ambers; mentioned as used for corn, meal, honey, ale, wine; in 15th c. used for salt. *Obs.*

804-29 *Charters*, etc. (Thorpe) 460, xxx. ombra godes Ueulesces aloþ þet limpnað to xv. mittum. c 1050 *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 359/8 *Bata*, mittan. c 1450 *Godstow Reg.* 664 In the wyche xiiij. myttes of Salte [L. xiiii. *mittas salis*].

2. *dial.* 'A shallow tub, or other like vessel, used for household purposes' (Miss Jackson *Shropsh. Word-bk.*, Suppl. 1879), as *butter-mit*, *kneading-mit*. Cf. MOAT *sb.*²

1847 HALLIWELL, *Butter-mit*, a small tub in which newly-made butter is washed. *West.*

|| **mit** (mit), *prep. colloq. or jocular.* [G., with.] With (esp. with apparent ellipsis of 'me' or 'us').

1885 W. JAMES *Let.* 19 Feb. (1920) I. 241, I. suppose Mrs. Godkin will come mit. 1922 JOYCE *Ulysses* 505 Will some pleaseh pershon not now impeding so catastrophics mit agitation of firstclass table-numpkin? 1959 D. BARTON *Loving Cup* 237 Why not come along mit.

mit, *obs.* form of MIGHT *sb.*; var. MITT, a mitten.

|| **mita** ('mitə). [Sp.] In the Spanish-American colonies: A certain portion of the Indian population chosen by lot for a specified period of forced labour in the public service.

1726 J. STEVENS tr. *Herreza's Hist. America* V. 56 The Mitayos Tindarunas are Tributary Indians, the Curacas, or native Lords have set apart to hire them out to work in the Mines, build Houses, and the like... These they furnish to serve in their Mitas, or Turns, for the Space of two Months, or longer. 1777 ROBERTSON *Hist. Amer.* VIII. (1851) II. 102 In Peru, each mita, or division, destined for the mines, remains there six months. 1812 *Ann. Reg.*, *Gen. Hist.* 161 The inhumanity... of that regulation in the American colonies [of Spain] called the Mitas. 1880 C. R. MARKHAM *Peruv. Bark* 147 Mitas of Indians, for the purpose of collecting coca-leaves, were forbidden in 1569.

Mitanni (mɪ'tæni). Name of the people and language of Mitanni, a Hurrian kingdom centred on the Habur and Upper Euphrates which flourished in the fifteenth and early fourteenth centuries B.C. Also *attrib.* or as *adj.* So *Mitannian sb.*, an inhabitant of Mitanni; the language of Mitanni; *Mitannian*, *Mitannite* (*rare*) *adjs.*, of or pertaining to Mitanni, its people, or its language.

1897 A. H. SAYCE in *Proc. Soc. Biblical Archaeol.* XIX. 285 Tesup was the Mitannian Air-god. 1900 — *Ibid.* XXII. 176 The Mitannian language was highly agglutinative. *Ibid.* 182 The verb in Mitannian has hardly been differentiated from the noun. 1907 — *Archaeol. Cuneiform Inscr.* vi. 169 On the west... the Mitanni found themselves confronted by another northern population, the Hittites. 1910 *Encycl. Brit.* XIII. 539/1 Whether the Mitanni... were racially kin to the Hatti, cannot be determined at present. 1911 *Ibid.* XVIII. 182/2 From cuneiform sources we know the names of six other Mitanni rulers. *Ibid.*, The language of the Mitanni state... was neither Aryan nor Semitic. *Ibid.* 183/1 The Hittite King's interference restored the Mitannite state as a protectorate. 1933 L. BLOOMFIELD *Lang.* iv. 65 Extinct languages of an older time... Mitanni, east of Mesopotamia, from around 1400 B.C. 1939 L. H. GRAY *Foundations of Lang.* 380 Northern Mesopotamia was the home of the *Subaraean* group... divided into Mitannian and Khurrian (or Kharrian), which were very similar, if not identical. 1948 D. DIRINGER *Alphabet* 90 Hurrian... differs but very little from the language of the Mitanni. 1948 G. R. DRIVER *Semitic Writing* iii. 131 The proto-Elamites in the East and the Hittites and the Mitanni in the north devised their own systems of pictographic and cuneiform writing. 1952 *Trans. Philol. Soc.* 117 Chance... has also apparently left us without a *ū*-stem among the Indoeuropean borrowings into certain languages of the ancient Near East—Mitanni, Kassite,

Lycian and the like. 1955 T. BURROW *Sanskrit Lang.* i. 28 The author... was a Mitannian called Kikkuli. 1970 [see ELAMITE *sb.* and a.]. 1973 A. MALAMAT in D. J. Wiseman *Peoples Old Testament Times* vi. 149 The Aramaeans were always strongly influenced by the specific local environment, in Mesopotamia by the remnants of the Mitanni culture and by the Assyrians. 1973 H. A. HOFFNER in *Ibid.* ix. 223 It was these Mitanni who were responsible for the introduction into the Near East of scientific techniques for the breeding and training of chariot horses. *Ibid.* 224 The Hittite conqueror caught his Mitannian foes off guard and routed all opposition.

mitch (mitʃ), *v.* Now *dial.* Also 5-7 miche, 6 myche, 6-7 mitche, 9 mich, meech. [app. a. OF. *muchier*, *muçier* to hide, also *intr.* to skulk, lurk.]

† 1. *trans.* To pilfer. *Obs.*

[a 1225; cf. MICHER *sb.*] 1390 [Implied in MITCHING *vbl. sb.*]. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 337/1 Mychyn, or pryuely stelyn smale things. 1496 *Dives & Paup.* (W. de W.) i. liii. 94/1 That he myght haue myched or deled the moneye awaye, for he bare the pource. 1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 115/32 To Mych, *suffurari*. *Ibid.* 130/10 To Pilch, miche, *suffurari*.

2. *intr. a.* To shrink or retire from view; to lurk out of sight; to skulk. Also *pass.* and *Const. off.*

1558 PHAER *Aeneid* v. (1573) Oijb, To woods, and mountayn caues, and holes of rocks they miching ronne. 1581 STUDLEY *Seneca's Herc. Etæus* II. 193 b, Myche where thou mayst vnspye. 1582 STANYHURST *Aeneis* IV. (Arb.) 104 That doe ye forge? wherefore thus vayne in land Lybye mitche you? 1602 HEYWOOD *Wom. Killed w. Kindn.* Wks. 1874 II. 113, I neuer look'd for better of that rascal Since he came miching first into our house. 1605 *Hist. Stukeley* D 3, Then will we not come miching thus by night But charge the towne and winne it by day light. 1612 CHAPMAN *Widowes T.* v. i. K 4 b, Where found you him? My truant was mich't, Sir, into a blind corner of the Tomb. 1728 BAILEY, To *Miche*, to stand off, to hang back. 1907 J. M. SYNGE *Playboy of Western World* II. 42 You're pot-boy in this place, and I'll not have you mitch off from us now. 1960 A. CLARKE *Later Poems* (1961) 84, I mitched from miracles.

b. To play truant.

1580 LYLly *Euphues* (Arb.) 279 What made the Gods so often to trewant from Heauen, and mych heere on earth, but beautie? a 1586 SIDNEY *Astr. & Stella* xlvi, Yet, deare, let me his pardon get of you, So long, though he from book myche to desire, Till without fewell you can make hot fire. 1624-5 *Exeter City Mun. in Notes & Gleanings* (Exeter) II. 187/1 Some of of children pretendinge that they went to schoole went a meeching half a yeare or more together. 1672 [H. STUBBE] *Rosemary & Bayes* 18 Like truant children forsook their school, to go miching after black-berries. c 1806 T. SWIFT *Town Scene in Poet. Reg.* (1806-7) 157 On mischief bent, the imps had mitch'd from school. 1867 W. F. ROCK *Jim an' Nell* 6 Wan vomeon Hur mitched vro' schule. 1879 in Fitzpatrick *Life Lever* I. 10 One day Charley and I mitched from school. 1888 'Q' *Troy Town* xi. 117 Turn your back, an' they'd be mitchin' in a brace o' shakes. 1900 UPWARD *Eben. Lobb* 96 The limp and trembling boy... now looked as if he could never mich from Sabbath-school or throw a stone... again. 1933 DAVIES & THOMSON tr. *O'Sullivan's 20 Yrs. A-Growing* i. 6 What would you say for us to go mitching? a 1953 DYLAN THOMAS *Quite Early One Morning* (1954) 84 He cribbed, mitched, spilt ink, rattled his desk and garbled his lessons with the worst of them. 1968 *TV Times* 28 Sept.-4 Oct. 69/1, I used to mitch a lot from school because I simply dreaded it.

† 3. a. To grumble secretly. b. To pretend poverty. *Obs.*

1598 FLORIO, *Nicchiare*, to lament... to miche, to grumble closely or show some signe of discontent. 1611 COTGR., *Faire le senaud*... to miche it, or a rich man to make shew of pouertie.

mitch, *var.* MICH *sb.* and *obs.* f. MUCH.

mitch-board ('mitʃbɔ:d). *Naut.* [? f. *mitch* = MICHE *sb.*² + BOARD *sb.*] A support for a boom, yard, etc., when not in use.

1883 E. W. H. HOLDSWORTH *Sea Fisheries* 58 The mast of these Yarmouth luggers... is supported about the middle by a broad upright piece of wood called a 'mitch-board'. 1887 HALL CAINE *Deemster* (1888) 65 Davy jumped on deck, took a lantern, and fixed it to the top of the mitch-board. 1894 R. LEIGHTON *Wreck Golden Fleece* 18 The crutch of the mitch-board.

mitche, *obs.* form of MITCH *v.*

mitchel ('mitʃəl). ? *Obs.* [Possibly from the surname *Mitchel*; it can hardly represent the obsolete southern *mitchel* = MICKLE *a.*] (See *quots.*)

1669 in *Dict. Archit.* (Arch. Publ. Soc.) s.v., For paving the upper pawne with Mitchells per foote 8d. 1703 T. N. City & C. *Purchaser* 202 *Mitchels*, Purbeck-stones for Paving, pick'd all of a Size, from 15 inches square to 2 Foot. 1737 SALMON *Country Build. Estim.* (ed. 2) 3 Purbeck Paving at promiscuous Sizes... is about 7d. or 8d. per Foot; also *Mitchels* are valued at about 1s. 10d. per Foot. 1842 GWILT *Archit.*, *Mitchel*, a name given by workmen to Purbeck stones of twenty-four by fifteen inches when squared for building. [Perh. an error: cf. *quot.* 1703.]

Mitchell ('mitʃəl). The name of Sir Thomas Livingstone *Mitchell* (1792-1855), Scottish-born explorer of Australia, used *attrib.* in *Mitchell grass* to designate an Australian fodder grass of the genus *Astrebula*.

1883 F. M. BAILEY *Synopsis Queensland Flora* 660 Used for food by the natives. The most valuable fodder-grass of the colony. True *Mitchell*-grass. 1902 *Encycl. Brit.* XXXII. 108/2 The 'Mitchell grasses' (*Astrebula pectinata*) and its varieties, viz., the Wheat (*triticoideis*), the weeping (*elymoides*), and the curly (*curvifolia*)... have the most extraordinary vitality. 1909 *Chambers's Jnl.* Dec. 809/2 *Mitchell* grass is said to be able to survive a rainless period extending over three years. 1927 M. M. BENNETT *Christion*

v. 55 Curly Mitchell grass shimmered gold and silver. 1934 *Bulletin* (Sydney) 27 June 22/1 Bull Mitchell grass and its seed is easily the best feed we have. 1936 I. L. IDRIESS *Cattle King* xix. 178 Thudding through the Mitchell grass to the crackling of sticks and flying gravel, the mob galloped on. 1948 V. PALMER *Golconda* xix. 153 League upon league of crinkly Mitchell grass. 1965 *Austral. Encycl.* IV. 365/1 Four species of *Astrebula* (Mitchell grasses) are known. Because the dry leaves remain attached to the plant and support stock in times of drought, they have become famous as fodder plants.

|| **mitchella** (mɪtʃɛlə). *Bot.* [Mod.Lat.; named by Linnæus in 1753 after the botanist John Mitchell (died 1768).] A genus of trailing evergreen herbs of the N.O. *Rubiaceæ*; a plant of this genus, e.g. *M. repens*, the partridge-berry. 1824 *LOUDON Encycl. Gard. Gen. Index* (ed. 2) 1206/2 *Mitchelia* [read *Mitchella*]... a diminutive creeper which grows in peat soil. 1862 DARWIN in *Life & Lett.* III. 301 The *Mitchella* very good, but pollen apparently equal-sized. 1870 MRS. WHITNEY *We Girls* ii, Leslie was quick to spy the bit of creeping *mitchella*.

mitcher, variant of MICHER *sb.*

mitching ('mɪtʃɪŋ), *ppl. a. Obs. exc. dial.* Also 6-9 *muching*, 7 *micking*, *meiching*, 8-9 *meeching*. [f. MITCH *v.* + -ING².] Pilfering, skulking, truant-playing, pretending poverty.

1581 LAMBARDE *Eiren.* ii. vi. (1588) 196 Either *muching* or *mightie theeues*. 1592 SYLVESTER *Tri. Faith* iv. v, Here, *muching* Jonas (sunk in sudden Storm) Of his Deliverance findes a Fish the mean. 1609 BP. W. BARLOW *Answ. Nameless Cath.* 68 A *muching* Curre, biting her behinde, when she cannot turne backe. 1614 DYKE *Myst. Selfe-deceit* (1615) 40 They are no *muching* and *scraping niggards*, but rather wasteful and riotous prodigals. 1621 T. WILLIAMSON *tr. Goulart's Wise Vieillard* 72 What *muching* *couetousnesse* is it, not to be willing to part with somewhat of that which we haue. 1625 FLETCHER *Noble Gent.* i. i, O my *meiching* varlet—I'll fit ye as I live. 1766 J. ADAMS *Diary* 2 Jan., Wks. 1850 II. 173 *Meeching*, sordid, stupid creatures, ... they deserve to be made slaves to their own negroes! 1857 KINGSLEY *Two Y. Ago* I. 116 You loafing, *muching*, wrecking crew-keepers. 1866 BLACKMORE C. *Nowell* li, Not even a shark's fin, or a *muching* dolphin. 1877 — *Erema* xliii, Two *muching* boys, who meant to fish for minnows with a pin. 1939 DYLAN THOMAS *Map of Love* 14 When I whistled with *muching* boys through a reservoir park.

mitching ('mɪtʃɪŋ), *vbl. sb. Obs. exc. dial.* Also 4-9 *muching*, 7 *micking*. [f. MITCH *v.* + -ING¹.] Pilfering, skulking, playing truant. Also Comb., as *mitching-time*. † in *mitching wise*: in a skulking or surreptitious manner.

1390 GOWER *Conf.* II. 347 For noman of his conseil knoweth; What he mai gete of his Michinge. c1480 HENRYSON *Fable Fox & Wolf* 5 This Fox... durst no more with *muching* intermell. 1577 STANYHURST *Descr. Irel.* in *Holinshed* (1808) VI. Ep. Ded., His historie in *muching wise* wandred through sundrie hands. 1875 BLACKMORE *Alice Lorraine* I. xviii. 183 She laid upon Hilary all the burden of this lengthened *muching-time*. 1889 P. H. GOSSE in *Longm. Mag.* Mar. 517 We called it [*sc.* playing truant] '*muching*', pronouncing the *i* in '*much*' long, as in '*mile*', whereas in Devonshire the same word, in the same sense, is pronounced with the *i* short, as in '*mill*'. 1891 S. MOSTYN *Curatice* 67 The schoolboy's *muching* is the clergyman's Mondayishness. 1894 Q. Rev. July 136 These servants... were skilful in devising means of interrupting the performance, or *muching* from it to the nearest tavern.

mite¹ (mait). Also 4-6 *myte*, (5 *moighte*, *myght*). [OE. *mite* wk. fem. = MDu., MLG. *mite* (Du. *mijt* fem.), OHG. *mīza* fem., gnat:—OTEut. **mītōn*-. Cf. F. *mite*, of Teut. origin.

Franck suggests derivation from the Indogermanic root **mei*- expressing smallness. Some refer the word to an ablaut-variant of the Teut. root **mait*- (Goth. *maitan*, OHG. *meizen*) to cut.]

1. *a.* In early use, applied vaguely to any minute insect or arachnid; sometimes *spec.* a small parasitic insect infesting hawks. Now usually restricted to certain genera of the order *Acarida* of arachnids, and chiefly applied to the cheese-mite, *Tyroglyphus* (formerly *Acarus*) *domesticus*.

c1000 ÆLFRIC *Gloss.* in Wr.-Wülcker 122/6 *Ta[r]mus*, *māpa*, *mite*. c1386 CHAUCER *Wife's Prolog.* 560, I...wered vpon my gaye scarlet gytes. These wormes ne these Motthes ne these mytes vpon my peril frete hem neuer a deel. 1472-3 *Rolls of Parly.* VI. 59/1 Such [wools] as shall happen to rote or perych by long standyng, bityng of moightes. c1475 *Pict. Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 767/26 *Hoc gamalion*, a myght. 1486 *Bk. St. Albans* C v, An hawke that hath mites. 1530 PALSGR. 245/2 Myte in chese, *myte*. 1601 SHAKS. *All's Well* I. i. 154 *Virginie* breeds mites, much like a Cheese. 1611 COTGR., *Calendre*, the come-deouring Mite, or Weeuill. 1633 LATHAM *Falconry* Words Art Expl., Mites, are a kinde of vermine smaller then Lice, and most about the heads and nares of Hawks. 1658 ROWLAND *Moufet's Theat. Ins.* 1094 In English, Mites, in chese, leaves, dry wood, and wax. 1732 POPE *Ess. Man* I. 196 Say what the use, were finer optics giv'n, T' inspect a mite, not comprehend the heav'n? 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* s.v., The Mites among figs resemble beetles. 1870 NICHOLSON *Man. Zool.* xxxvii. (1875) 269 Several Mites (*Thalassarachna*, *Pontarachna*, &c.) have been found to inhabit salt water. 1881 E. A. ORMEROD *Injur. Insects* 62 Other kinds of mites which may very likely be found on currant bushes. 1896 *tr. Boas' Zool.* 285 Peculiar microscopic Mites... (*Demodex folliculorum*) occur in the follicles of the human nose.

b. With defining word prefixed (see quotes.).

1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) I. 48/2 The siro, or cheese-mite, is a very minute species. *Ibid.* 49/1 The baccarum, or scarlet

tree-mite, is a small species [of *Acarus*]. 1833 *Penny Cycl.* I. 69/2 Water-Mites (*Hydrachnellæ*). 1833 *Itch-mite* [see ITCH *sb.*]. 1835 KIRBY *Hab. & Inst. Anim.* xix. II. 305 A species of bat-mite [Pteroptes]. 1870 NICHOLSON *Man. Zool.* xxxvii. (1875) 269 The Wood-mites (*Oribatidæ*)... are to be found amongst moss and herbage, or creeping upon trees or stones. 1874 *Hardwicke's Sci.-Gossip* 234 *Tetranychus Lapidum* (Stone Mite). 1874, 1877 *Harvest-mite* [see HARVEST *sb.*]. 1896 *tr. Boas' Zool.* 284 The Beetle-mites (genus *Gamasus*) frequently occur on Beetles, Bumble-bees, etc... An allied, but thin-skinned form, the common Bird-mite (*Dermanyssus avium*) occurs on Birds (Fowls, Canaries), and sucks their blood. 1898 E. A. ORMEROD *Handbk. Insects* 61 *Phytoptus ribis*, or the Currant Bud Mite.

2. *slang.* A cheesemonger.

[1765 FOOTE *Commissary* III. i, Miss Cicely Mite, the only daughter of old Mite the cheesemonger.] 1785 GROSE *Dict. Vulg. Tongue*, *Mite*, a nick name for a cheesemonger, from the small insect of that name found in cheese.

3. *attrib. and Comb.*, as *mite-breeding*, *fly*, etc.; *mite-borne a.*, carried or transmitted by mites; so *mite-borne typhus*, scrub typhus; also called *mite typhus*.

1939 *Brit. Encycl. Med. Pract.* XII. 347 The classical form of the disease is the Japanese river fever which bears the same relation to mite-borne typhus fevers as does Rocky Mountain fever to the tick-borne. 1974 PASSMORE & ROBSON *Compan. Med. Stud.* III. xii. 73/2 The rash spares the face in louse-borne typhus but not in the mite-borne disease. 1624 GATAKER *Transubst.* 191 Corruption, putrefaction, mite-breeding [etc.]. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1824) I. 405 These [cheeses] are never found to breed mites... probably because the mite-fly is not to be found in Lapland. 1881 E. A. ORMEROD *Injur. Insects* 180 The Mite-infested bud. 1921 *Indian Med. Gaz.* LVI. 370/1 (*table*) Mite typhus. 1939 *Brit. Encycl. Med. Pract.* XII. 348 Scrub or rural form of tropical typhus... has been found to be mite-typhus conveyed by *T[rombicula] deliensus*. 1959 C. OGBURN *Marauders* (1960) viii. 265 He had all of the three worst scourges of the organization, in combination: mite typhus, amoebic dysentery and malaria. 1878 EMERSON *Sovereignty of Ethics*, The same original power which... works in a lobster or a mite-worm.

mite² (mart). Also 4 *myt*, 4-5 *myght*, 4-6 *myte*, 5 *myth*, 6 *myit*. [a. (? through OF. *mite*, 14th c.) MDu. *mite* fem. (early mod. Du. *mijte*, now *mijt*) = MLG. *mīte*, *meite*, *meute* (whence early mod. G. *meite*, something very small):—OTEut. **mītōn*-.; prob. identical with MITE *sb.*¹]

1. *a.* Originally, a Flemish copper coin of very small value; according to some early Flemish writers, worth $\frac{1}{3}$ of a Flemish penny, though other, chiefly smaller, values are also mentioned. In Eng. use mainly as a proverbial expression for an extremely small unit of money value. In books of commercial arithmetic in 16-17th c. it commonly appears as the lowest denomination of English money of account, usually $\frac{1}{24}d$, but sometimes $\frac{1}{32}d$, and sometimes $\frac{1}{12}d$; it is, however, unlikely that the word was ever in Eng. mercantile use. From the 14th c. *mite* has been the usual rendering (though the Wyclif versions have 'mynutis') of L. *minūtum* (Vulg.), Gr. *λεπτόν* in Mark xii. 43, where two 'mites' are stated to make a 'farthing' (Gr. *κοδράντης*, L. *quadrans*); hence the word was popularly taken as equivalent to 'half-farthing'.

1377 *LANGL. P. Pl. B.* XIII. 196 Haud noust... pe pore widwe [more] for a peire of mytes, þan alle þo that offreden in-to *gazafiliacum*? c1483 CAXTON *Dialogues* 51 A peny, a halfpenny, A ferdynge, a myte. 1535 COVERDALE *Mark* xii. 43 And there came a poore wyddowe, and put in two mytes, which make a farthinge. 1577 D. GRAY *Storeh. Brev. Arithm.* 5 Firste giue heede howe many Mites make one Farthing, and that beeyng 6. you shall for euery 6 Mytes cary one Farthing to the place of farthynges. 1600 HYLL *Arithm.* III. i. Pp vij, Four Mites is the aliquot part of a peny, viz. $\frac{1}{4}$, for 6. times 4 is 24. and so many mites marchants assigne to 1. peny. 1674 JEAKE *Arith.* (1696) 77 That is 16 Mites in one Farthing. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Mite*, an ancient small Coin, about a third part of our Farthing. 1778 *Eng. Gazetteer* (ed. 2) s.v. *Littleborough, Notts.*, Many little coins like flatted peas, called mites, are also found here. 1807 SOUTHEY *Esprilla's Lett.* I. 243 It will soon entirely disappear, just as the mite or half farthing has disappeared before it. 1863 TREVELYAN *Compet. Wallah* (1866) 95 We were ferried across [the Ganges] for the moderate remuneration of three mites a head.

† *b.* In proverbial phrases, as *not worth a mite*, *not to care a mite*, etc. (*to pay*) *to the mite*: = 'to the uttermost farthing', without deduction.

c1350 *Will. Palerne* 4543 William... Greiped him... so þat non mist a-mend a mite worp, i wene. *Ibid.* 5348 Al þe men vpon mold it amende ne mist... half a mite. c1374 CHAUCER *Compl. Mars* 126 He ne roghte not a myte for to dye. c1374 — *Troilus* II. 783 [832] Yf to lese his loye he set a myte, Than seemeth it þat loye is worth but lyte. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* III. 198 And fra the hart be discumfyt The body is nocht worth a myt. c1425 *Cast. Persev.* 247 in *Macro Plays* 84 þou synne my sowle sese, I zeue not a myth. c1485 *Digby Myst.* (1882) I. 142 And though thei sharme and crye, I care not a myght. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* III. Prol. 19 In cais thai bark, I compt it neur a myte. 1567 *Gude & Godlie Ball.* (S.T.S.) 176 Bot quhen he had payit all to aney myte, He mon be absolut than. 1592 GREENE *Groatsw. Wit* Wks. (Grosart) XII. 137 Greene will send you now his groat worth of wit, that neuer showed a mites-worth in his life.

c. With allusion to Mark xii. 43, (*one's*) *mite* is often used for: The small sum which is all that one can afford to give to some charitable or public object; hence *fig.* applied to an

immaterial contribution (insignificant in amount, but the best one can do) to some object or cause.

1650 BAXTER *Saints' R.* iv. xiv. 801 Will my mite requite thee for thy golden Mines? 1687 DRYDEN *Hind & P.* III. 113 Are you defrauded, when he feeds the poor? Our mite decreases nothing of your store. 1709 SWIFT *Critical Ess.* Wks. 1755 II. i. 140, I hope I may be allowed among so many far more learned men to offer my mite. 1747 BERKELEY *Tar-water in Plague* Wks. 1871 III. 479 It may not be amiss to contribute my mite of advice. 1784 FRANKLIN *Autobiog.* Wks. 1840 I. 103 My mite for such purpose was never refused. 1818 SCOTT *Hrt. Midl.* ix, Reuben Butler went to offer his mite of consolation to his old friend and benefactor. 1827 ROBERTS *Voy. Centr. Amer.* 255, I have been desirous... to add my mite to the great mass of information. 1873 MORLEY *Rousseau* I. ix. 328 He subscribed his mite for the erection of a statue to him.

† 2. A small weight; *spec.* the twentieth part of a grain troy. (See note s.v. DROIT².) *Obs.*

1390 GOWER *Conf.* II. 275 Lovers... though thei love a lyte, That scarsly woulde it weie a myte. 15... *MS. Harl.* 660 lf. 81 b, Euery subtylle grayne [doth] contayne 20 mytes. 1601, a1606, 1649 [see DROIT²]. 1725 [see BLANK *sb.* 10]. 1727 ARBUTHNOT *Tables Anc. Coins* 109 The Sevil piece of Eight... contains 13 Pennyweight 21 Grains and 15 Mites (of which there are 20 in the Grain) of Sterling Silver. 1727-38 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* (ed. 3) s.v.

3. *a.* A minute particle or portion; a tiny fragment. Now only *colloq.* or *vulgar.*

1608 SHAKS. *Per.* II. Prol. 8 Loosing a Mite, a Mountaine gaine. 1614 SIR A. GORGES *tr. Lucan* iv. 148 Although we few are but a mite Mongst thousands that for him do fight. 1633 FORD *Love's Sacr.* iv. ii, I have a sword... To... cut your throats, and mince Your flesh to mites. 1670 EACHARD *Cont. Clergy* 56 We be but mites of entity, and crumbs of something. 1691 RAY *Creation* II. 130 The Ants... drop upon them a small Mite of their stinging Liquor. 1820 BYRON *Mar. Fal.* III. i, All the pregnant hearts of our bold bold, Moulder'd into a mite of ashes. 1828 HAWTHORNE *Fanshawe* vii, A man must keep his mite of honesty.

† *b.* *Arith.* A fraction (see quot.) *Obs. rare*⁻¹.

1709-29 V. MANDEY *Syst. Math., Arith.* 21 A Fraction or Broken Number, is that which we assign for a part or parts of any whole thing. It is also wont to be called a Mite or Fraction, because these things are broke into small parts.

4. *fig.* A 'jot', 'whit'. Now only *colloq.* (used adverbially).

1377 *LANGL. P. Pl. B.* xx. 178 Surgerye ne Fisyke May nouste a myte auaille to medle azein elde. c1420 LYDG. *Assembly of Gods* 1814 Be hyt ryght or wrong, he changeth nat a myte. 1571 GOLDING *Calvin on Ps.* ii. 6 He is further of from earthly men, than that the whole multitude of them can one myte deface the glory of him alone. 1573 *New Custome* III. i. Diiij b, God waieyth not, who is a sprite, Of any vesture, or outward appearance a mite. 1632 TATHAM *Love Crowns the End* i. (1640) K1b, Since then my love is not one mite rewarded. 1886 C. D. WARNER *Their Pilgrimage* xi. (1888) 256 The White Sulphur waters... had not done her a mite of good. 1897 *Graphic* (Christm. No.) 9, I wonder whether you will help me a mite to-day. 1906 WINSTON CHURCHILL *Coniston* 191 He's a hard one to fool, too. Never suspected a mite did he? 1939 L. M. MONTGOMERY *Anne of Ingleside* i. 9 You needn't be a mite afraid to sleep in that bed. I aired the sheets to-day. 1955 H. CROOME *Mountain & Molehill* ii. 29 We were a mite surprised to see so many German names on your prospectus. 1958 *Spectator* 22 Aug. 241/2 This, to me, is a mite depressing. 1972 J. PORTER *Meddler & her Murder* viii. 107 'There was no need to go to all that expense, dear,' said Miss Jones, a mite huffily. 1972 J. WAINWRIGHT *Night is Time to Die* 66 If... the farmer buys pigs... and wishes to move them... he must obtain such a licence... This... may seem a mite bureaucratic. 1974 WODEHOUSE *Aunts aren't Gentlemen* iii. 20 Last night... it may be that I became a mite polluted, but that rarely happens.

5. A very small object; often, a very small living creature, as a tiny child. (Cf. MITING.)

In some instances this use might perh. be more properly referred to MITE¹.

1594 LYLY *Mother Bombe* II. ii, Well, without Halfpennie all my wite is not worth a dodkin: that mite is miching in this groue, for as long as his name is Halfpennie, he will bee banquetting for the other Halfpennie. 1821 CLARE *Vill. Minstr.* I. 7 And tales of fairy-land he loved to hear, Those mites of human forms, ... That through a lock-hole even creep with ease. 1852 DICKENS *Bleak* H. xv, A mite of a boy, some five or six years old. 1883 *Gd. Words* 639 When I was quite a little mite. 1893 *Atlantic Monthly* Feb. 283/1 What an intense spark of vitality must it be that warms such a mite [viz. a bird] in such an immensity of cold.

6. *mite society*, a 19th-century society whose object was to collect funds for some charitable purpose by small contributions (see sense 1 c).

1822 *Missionary Herald* (Boston, Mass.) XVIII. 21 Female Mite [Society] for Cher[okee] and Choc[taw] missions [gave \$]25. 1823 *Baptist Mag.* IV. 133, I have also assisted in the organization of two Female Mite Societies. 1872 *Newton Kansan* 26 Sept. 3/2 The Mite Society will hold a ten cent sociable in the school room this Thursday evening. 1878 *Harper's Mag.* Jan. 203/1 By means of 'mite' societies... sufficient money was raised to inclose it [*sc.* the grave-yard]. 1883 C. F. WILDER *Sister Ridnor's Sacrifice* 262 We call upon certain poor, we attend the 'Dorcas', the socials, the festivals, and mite societies.

|| **mitella** (mɪtɛlə). [L. *mitella*, orig. 'headband', dim. of *mitra*: see MITRE.]

1. *Surg.* A sling for the arm.

1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 434/2 The Mitella is a... Scarf to... carry the Arme in, that is hurt or wounded. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* 1855 DUNGLISON *Med. Lex.*

2. [Adopted as a generic name by J. P. de Tournefort in *Institutiones Rei Herbariæ* (ed. 3, 1719) I. 241.] A perennial herb of the genus so called, belonging to the family Saxifragaceæ,

native to North America and north-east Asia, and bearing racemes of small flowers; usually called MITRE-WORT.

For the meaning of the name, cf. quot. 1731 and the English synonyms *bishop's cap* and *mitre-wort*.

1731 MILLER *Gard. Dict.*, *Mitella* (so call'd, of *Mitella*, Lat. a little Mitre, because the Seed-vessel of this Plant resembles a Bishop's Mitre). Bastard American Sanicle... American *Mitella*. 1882 *Harper's Mag.* Nov. 853/2 Why should the starry blossom of the fringed mitella seek the snow-flake as its model?

miter, obs. form of METRE; var. MITRE.

† **mit'escent**, *a.* Obs. rare⁻⁰. [ad. L. *mītescentem*, pr. pple. of *mītescere*, f. *mītis* mild: see MITIGATE.] Growing mild.

1727 in BAILEY vol. II.

miteyn, obs. f. MITTEN *sb.*

mith: see MAY *v.*

mith, variant of MID *prep.* and *adv.* Obs.

|| **mithan** ('mīθən). Also mytton, mythun, methin, mithong, mithun. [Assamese *methōn*.] The GAYAL.

1845 E. J. T. DALTON in *Jrnl. Asiat. Soc. Bengal* XIV. 265 The Mytton is the only species of horned cattle possessed by the Meris. 1885 BALFOUR *Cycl. India* (ed. 3) II. 936 *Methin*, the wild cow of the hills near Cachar. 1885 HUNTER *Imper. Gaz. Ind.* I. 349 The mithan or gayal (*Gavaeus frontalis*). 1890 *Pall Mall G.* 18 Aug. 7/3 To propitiate these ghosts an animal must be slaughtered—whether it be the prolific pariah dog or the valuable mythun. 1921 *Blackw. Mag.* Feb. 258/2 There was no rice, no water, no fences, no herds of mithun. 1923 *Ibid.* Feb. 186/2 The mithong were once more stalled beneath the houses. 1937 *Jrnl. R. Anthropol. Inst.* 15 Over the neck of the bound and trembling Mithan.

† **mithe**, *v.* Obs. Forms: 1 *mīðan*, 3-4 *myth(e)*, 3-4 *mith(e)*. [A Com. W. Ger. str. vb.: OE. *mīðan* (pa. t. *māð*, pl. *meoðon*, *mīðon*, pa. pple. *mīðen*) corresponds to OFris. (*far*)*mītha* to avoid, OS. *mīthan* (MDu. *mīden*, Du. *mīden*), OHG. *mīden* to hide oneself, conceal, avoid (MHG. *mīden*, mod.G. *meiden* to shun, forbear).

For the affinities of the Teut. root **mīþ-*, see MIS⁻¹.]

1. *trans.* To conceal, dissemble (feelings, etc.). In OE. (as in OS.) occas. with obj. in genitive.

c 888 K. ÆLFRED *Boeth.* xxvi. §1 Ne me næfre næs ealles swa ic wolde, peah ic his mīðe. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 29069 Quen yee fast, pen sal yee scau gladnes wit yur sembland blith, and sua yur fasting sal yee myth. c 1300 *Havelok* 948 His sorwe he coupe ful wel mīpe. a 1310 in Wright *Lyric P.* iv. 24 My murthe is al with mourning meind, ne may ich mythen hit namore.

2. *absol.* and *intr.* To remain concealed, to escape notice (in OE. also *trans.* to escape the notice of); to hide one's thoughts or feelings.

a 900 *Gloss.* in Wf.-Wülcker 222/18 *Diliscendo*, mīpende. a 900 tr. *Bæda's Hist.* v. xii. (1890) 424 Monið ðing ze ez[el]lice ze willsumlice zeseh, þe oðre meoðon [L. *multa quæ alios laterent*]. c 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* II. 298/8 þonne biþ sona sweotol æteowod on him þær deaȝol mað. c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 3807 Ðoð ðis folc mīðe a stund for-dred. 1320-30 *Horn Ch.* 825 Sche might no lenger mithe; To him spac that maiden fre, And seyð, Horn, y love the.

mither: see MITRE, MOIDER *v.*, MOTHER.

mithology, etc., obs. forms of MYTHOLOGY, etc.

Mithra: see MITHRAS.

'**Mithracize**, *v.* Incorrect form of MITHRAICIZE *v.* Hence 'Mithracizing' *ppl.* *a.*

1876 A. WILDER in R. P. Knight's *Symbolic Lang.* p. xix, The Albigenes, it is supposed, were Manicheans or Mithracizing Christians.

Mithradatic, etc.: var. ff. MITHRIDATIC, etc.

|| **Mithræum** (mī'θri:əm). *Antiq.* Pl. *Mithræa*. [Mod.L. f. L. *Mithrā-s*: see MITHRAS.] A sanctuary of Mithras; a chapel (often underground) for the celebration of the Mithraic mysteries.

1878 COOTE in *Archæologia* (1882) XLVII. 206 A similarly acuminated stone was found in the Mithræum at S. Clemente in Rome. 1900 *Pilot* 24 Mar. 94/2 The lion-headed human figure... that so often occurs in the Mithræa.

Mithraic (mī'θræk), *a.* [f. MITHRA + -IC. Cf. late L. *Mithriacus* MITHRIAC.] Of, pertaining to, or connected with Mithras or his worship.

1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* i. iv. §16. 286 Zoroaster and the ancient Magi, who were best initiated in the Mithraick Mysteries. 1818 MILLINGEN in *Archæologia* (1821) XIX. 71 The crow, the scorpion, and the serpent, are animals commonly seen on Mithraic monuments. 1877 PARKER *Catacombs of Rome* Plate xv, Catacomb of Mithraic Worshipers.

Hence **Mi'thraicism** = MITHRAISM; **Mi'thraicist** = MITHRAIST; **Mi'thraicize** *v.* = MITHRAIZE.

1864 C. W. KING *Gnostics* 49 Such a connexion was actually declared by the partisans of Mithraicism. *Ibid.* 62 The author of the Apocalypse probably had the Mithraicists in view in penning this allegory. *Ibid.* 248 (Index) Mithraicizing Christians. 1878 COOTE in *Archæologia* (1882) XLVII. 206 A stone commemorating this birth of Mithras was an object of adoration amongst the Mithraicists. 1888 *Pop. Sci. Monthly* Feb. 560 Mithraicism,

with explanations of its alliance with Occidental Christianity. 1898 *Contemp. Rev.* Jan. 96 The Lord's Supper was modified to meet the Christians who had been converted from Mithraicism.

Mithraism ('mīθrænz(ə)m). [f. MITHRA + -ISM.] The religion of the worshippers of Mithras.

1822 HODGSON in *Archæol. Æliana* I. 307 The success of Mithraism in Gaul and Britain, must not, therefore, be attributed to novelty. 1887 J. A. FARRER in *Gentl. Mag.* Nov. 442 In its general tenets... Mithraism was the same as Zoroastrianism, out of which it sprang.

Mithraist ('mīθrænst). [f. MITHRA + -IST.] A worshipper of or believer in Mithras.

1888 *Pop. Sci. Monthly* June 283 Whether the Christians borrowed from the Mithraists or the Mithraists from the Christians. 1900 *Pilot* 24 Mar. 94/2 The Mithraists identified him [Ormuzd] with the Roman Jupiter.

Mithraistic (mīθræ'istik), *a.* [f. MITHRAIST + -IC.] = MITHRAIC *a.*

1900 *Open Court* May 290 Mithraistic Cameos. Showing Mithras born from the rocks between the Dioscuri, surrounded by Mithraistic symbols, among them the cup and bread of the Eucharist. 1920 *Glasgow Herald* 1 May 4 Hymn-writing... ran too much to gloomy terrorism and Mithraistic images of wounds and blood.

† **Mithra'itic**, *a.* Obs. [f. MITHRA + -ITIC.] = MITHRAIC *a.*

1827 G. HIGGINS *Celtic Druids* 152 A Mithraic cave, which was found near Newcastle.

Mithraize ('mīθræiaiz), *v.* [f. MITHRA + -IZE.] *intr.* To hold or affect the doctrines of Mithraism.

1890 in *Century Dict.*; and in later Dicts.

Mithras ('mīθræs), **Mithra** ('mīθræ). *Mythol.* Forms: 6 *Mitra*, 6-7 *Mythra*, 7 *Mithres*, 6-*Mithra*, 7-*Mithras*. [L. *Mithrās*, *Mithrēs* = Gr. *Mīθrās*, *a.* OPers. *Mithra*, corresponding etymologically to Skr. *Mitra*, one of the gods of the Vedic pantheon.] One of the chief gods of the ancient Persians, in later times often identified with the sun. His worship was introduced amongst the Romans under the empire, and spread over most of northern and western Europe. Also applied by More to the Supreme Being of 'Utopia'.

1551 ROBINSON tr. *More's Utopia* II. (1895) 267 There is one chiefe and pryncipall God... whome they all commonly in their cuntry language call Mythra. 1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* iv. ii. 115 [They] worshipped the Sunne, which they called Mitra. 1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 1306 This Zoroastres... named the good god Oromazes, and the other Arimanius... he gave out... also that there is one in the middes betweene them, named Mithres; (and hereupon it is, that the Persians call an intercessor or mediator Mithres). a 1650 CRASHAW *Wks.* (1904) 365 Before the Infant Shrine Of my weake feet the Persian Magi lay And left their Mithra for my star. 1822 HODGSON in *Archæol. Æliana* I. 284 Montfaucon thinks these two attendants are also Mithrases.

attrib. 1864 C. W. KING *Gnostics* 47 The Mithras-worship at first indeed makes its appearance as a distinct creed. 1903 J. MOFFAT in *Expositor* Dec. 469 The Mithra-cult.

Mithratic (mī'θrætik), *a.* [f. MITHRA + -ATIC.] Of, pertaining to, or concerned with the worship of Mithras.

1816 FABER *Orig. Pagan Idol.* III. 178 Porphyry... tells us, that the Mithratic grotto was a symbol of the World, and that it was dedicated to Mithras in the capacity of the great demiurgic father. 1822 PORTER *Trav. Georgia*, etc. I. 673 The true faith, from a dateless epoch in Persian annals until the conquest of the Arabs, was the Mithratic mystery.

Mithriac ('mīθriæk), *a.* and *sb.* rare. [a. L. *Mithriacus*, f. MITHRAS.] *a. adj.* = MITHRAIC. *b. sb. pl.* A festival of Mithras.

1818 R. P. KNIGHT *Symbol. Lang.* §168. 135 Another mode of mystic purification by baptism was the Taurobolium... of the Mithriac rites. [*Index has* Mithraic rites.] 1864 PUSEY *Lect. Daniel* viii. 537 The Satrap sent the King yearly 20,000 colts for the Mithriacs.

mithridate ('mīθrideit). Also 6 *mith-*, *methridat*, *mithrydate*, *mitridat*, 6-7 *metridat(e)*, *methridate*, 7 *mythridate*, *methredate*, *mithrydat*, *mitridate*, *medridate*. [a. med.L. *mithridātum*, altered from late L. *mithridātium*, orig. neut. of *Mithridātius*, -*ēus* adj., pertaining to Mithridates (see below, sense 1 note), f. L. *Mithri-*, *Mithradātēs*, Gr. *Mīθρι-*, *Mīθραδάτης*. Cf. OF. *metridat* (mod.F. *mithridate*), Sp., It. *mitridato*, Pg. *mithridato*.]

1. *Old Pharmacy.* A composition of many ingredients in the form of an electuary, regarded as a universal antidote or preservative against poison and infectious disease. Hence, any medicine to which similar powers were ascribed.

So called from Mithridates VI, king of Pontus (died c 63 B.C.), who was said to have rendered himself proof against poisons by the constant use of antidotes.

1528 PAYNEL *Salerne's Regim.* (1541) 33 b, Auicen saythe; There be certeyne medecines... which wyl not suffre poyson to approche nere the harte, as triacle and Metridate. 1533 ELYOT *Cast. Helthe* (1541) A ij, Mithridates invented the famous medicine ageynst poyson, callid Mithridate. 1593 S.

KELLWAYE *Defens. agst. Plague* 32 Take a great Onyon, make a hole in the myddle of him, then fill the place with Mithridat or Triacle, and some leaues of Rue, then [etc.]. 1605 TIMME *Quersit.* III. 177 Take of... the treacles of mythridate, and the confectiō of hiacinth, of each 2 ounces. 1616 SURFL. & MARKH. *Country Farm* 387 Some make a soueraigne mithridate against the plague... with two old walnuts, three figges [etc.]. 1686 D'URFEY *Commonw. Wom.* v. ii. 47 Fools may talk of Mythridate, Cordials, Elixers. 1758 R. BROWN *Compl. Farmer* (1759) 96 Anoint it with some honey or mithridate. 1802 GIFFORD tr. *Juvenal* vi. 959 Yet, if the husband, prescient of his fate, Have fortified his breast with mithridate. 1825 SCOTT *Betrothed* xvii, Their rash recipes, their mithridate, their amulets, and their charms.

attrib. 1694 SALMON *Bate's Dispens.* (1713) 591/2 The Mithridate Julep against Fits of the Mother.

b. transf. and *fig.*

1592 LYL *Midas* iv. 47 That which maketh me most both to sorrow and wonder, is that musick (a methridat for melancholy) should make him mad. 1597 TOFTE *Laura* III. xii, Cordiall of hart, right Methridate of loue. 1622 in *Navorth Househ. Bks.* (Surtees) 458 Y^e l're... was medridate to his hart. 1632 MASSINGER *Maid of Hon.* iv. iv, In this breach of faith My loyalty findes reward! what poysons him Proves Mithridate to me! 1812 SOUTHEY *Ess.* (1832) I. 120 Those... whom a sound understanding, and a mind well stored, have fortified, as with mithridate, against such poison. 1834 — *Doctor* lxxvi. (1848) 162 A drop of the true elixir, no mithridate so effectual against the infection of vice.

2. In full *mithridate mustard*, a name for the plants *Lepidium campestre* and *Thlaspi arvense*. Also *bastard mithridate mustard*: candytuft.

1597 GERARDE *Herbal* II. xix. (1633) 261 Mithridate Mustard... the roote is long and slender. 1731 MILLER *Gard. Dict.*, *Thlaspi*,... Mithridate Mustard. *Ibid.*, *Thlaspidium*,... Bastard Mithridate Mustard. 1760 J. LEE *Introd. Bot.* App. 319 Mithridate Mustard, Bastard, *Iberis*. 1780 J. T. DILLON *Trav. Spain* (1781) 392 A high mountain covered with mithridate. 1855 MISS PRATT *Flower. Pl.* I. 87 *Thlaspi arvense* (Mithridate Mustard, or Penny-cross).

Mithridatic (mīθri'dætik), *a.* Also 9 *mithradatic*. [ad. L. *mithridāticus*, *a.* Gr. *Μιθριδάτικός*, f. *Μιθριδάτης*: see MITHRIDATE and -IC. Cf. F. *mithridatique*, Sp. *mitridático*, Pg. *mithridático*.]

1. Of or pertaining to Mithridates VI, king of Pontus. *Mithridatic wars*, the wars waged by Rome against this king.

1649 OGILBY tr. *Virg. Georg.* II. (1684) 79 note, This Tree was first shewn by Pompey to Rome in his Mithridatic Triumph. 1678 J. D. (*title*) The History of Appian... In Two Parts. The First consisting of the Punick, Syrian, Parthian, Mithridatic, and Hannibalick, Wars. 1898 W. M. RAMSAY in *Expositor* Aug. 132 The Romans aided them to gain their freedom in the Mithradatic wars.

2. Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of mithridate. rare⁻⁰.

1847 in WEBSTER.

3. *a.* Resembling Mithridates or his alleged immunity from poisons (see MITHRIDATE 1 note).

b. Pertaining to or of the nature of mithridatism. 1868 HELPS *Realmah* vi. (1869) 122 Poison has no more effect on my Mithridatic constitution than ginger-beer. 1889 E. R. LANKESTER in *Nature* 13 June 149/2 The mithradatic theory of inoculations.

|| **mithri'daticon**. Obs. In 6 *metridaticon*. [med.L., *a.* Gr. *μῑθριδάτικόν*, neut. of *Μῑθριδάτικός*, MITHRIDATIC.] = MITHRIDATE 1.

1540 J. HEYWOOD *Four P.P.* 619 Mercury sublyme, and metridaticon.

mithridatism ('mīθri'dætɪz(ə)m). [f. L. *Mithridāt-ēs* (see MITHRIDATE) + -ISM.] The condition of immunity to a poison induced by administering to an organism gradually increased doses of it.

1851 MORELL tr. *Fourier's Pass. Human Soul* I. 191 The state of Mithridatism, or unitary accord of our bodies with the neuter poisons, will depend on [etc.]. 1889 E. R. LANKESTER *Adv. Sci.* (1890) 113 We may speak of this training in tolerance of poison as 'mithridatism'.

|| **mithridatium**. Obs. Also *mithridatium*. [L. *mithridātium*: see MITHRIDATE.] = MITHRIDATE.

1693 tr. *Blancard's Phys. Dict.* (ed. 2), *Mithridatium*, compounded by King Mithridates. 1764 GRAINGER *Sugar Cane* II. 130 note, This medicine is called *Mithridatium*, in honour of Mithridates.

mithridatize (mī'θri'dætəiz), *v.* Also *mithradatize*. [f. L. *Mithridāt-ēs* (see MITHRIDATE) + -IZE.] *trans.* To render immune or proof against a poison by the administration of gradually increasing doses of it. Also *transf.*

1866 LOWELL *Lett.* I. 406 Our constitutions adapt themselves to the slow poison of the world till we become mithridatized at last. 1889 E. R. LANKESTER *Adv. Sci.* (1890) 114 Poisonous snakes are... mithridatized in regard to their own poison. *Ibid.*, Thus the animal is mithridatized. 1889 — in *Nature* 13 June 149 The utility of the related terms 'mithradatize' and 'mithradatic' is obvious.

|| **mithri'datum**. Obs. Also 7 *meth-*, *myth-*. [med.L.: see MITHRIDATE.] = MITHRIDATE.

1603 DEKKER *Wonderfull Yeaere* D 2, For poor Methridatum and Dragon-water... were boxt in euery corner, and yet were both drunke euery houre at other mens cost. 1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* II. x. §8 For except it be Treacle and Mythridatum... they tye themselves to no receiptes seuerely and religiously. 1634 R. H. *Salerne's Regim.* 51 Under the name of Tryacle the noble medicine

Mithridatum may be comprehended, which two be like in operation.

mithril ('mɪθrɪl). [Invented word.] Name given by J. R. R. Tolkien to a mythical precious metal.

1954 J. R. R. Tolkien *Fellowship of Ring* II. iv. 331 Here alone in the world was found Moria-silver, or true-silver as some have called it: mithril is the Elvish name. . . The beauty of mithril did not tarnish or grow dim. *Ibid.*, Bilbo had a corslet of mithril-rings. 1955 — *Return of King* v. x. 165 The coat of mithril-mail that Frodo had worn wrapped in his tattered garments. *Ibid.* vi. ix. 308 On her finger was Nenyá, the ring wrought of mithril, that bore a single white stone flickering like a frosty star.

miticide ('maɪsɪd). [f. MIT + -I- + -CIDE.] Any substance used to kill mites.

1946 TRAVIS & MORTON *Use of Insect Repellants & Miticides*. (U.S. Dept. Agric., Bureau Entomol. & Plant Quarantine, E-698) 4 Benzyl benzoate is very effective as a miticide. 1955 *Sci.-News Let.* 18 June 392/2 Each of the six dusts is a mixture of insecticides, miticides and fungicides, and prevents damage by aphids, leaf-hoppers, spider mites, and by the plant diseases, mildew and black-spot. 1972 *Daily Colonist* (Victoria, B.C.) 30 July 47/5 Spray thoroughly now with a good miticide such as kelthane or malathion.

†**mitification**. *Obs. rare*. [n. of action f. L. *mitificāre*: see MITIFY v.] Mitigation.

1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 161 The juyce of Barly to be given to them for their mitification. 1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 63 Such distempers as require mitification.

†**mitify**, *v.* *Obs. rare*. [ad. L. *mitificāre*, f. L. *mitis* mild: see -FY.] *trans.* To soften, mitigate.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Mitifie*, to pacifie, or make quiet. 1744 MITCHELL in *Phil. Trans.* XLIII. 145 The virulent Acrimony of the cutaneous Contagion being inviscated, and consequently mitified, by the Semen which received it.

mitigable ('mɪtɪgəb(ə)l), *a.* [ad. L. **mitigābilis* (implied in *mitigābiliter* adv.) f. *mitigāre* to MITIGATE.] Capable of being mitigated.

a 1677 BARROW *Wks.* (1686) II. xv. 213 The rigour of that ceremonious law was mitigable. 1822-34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) I. 50 The pain will be . . . far less mitigable. 1887 GURNEY *Tertium Quid* I. 182 Supposing the pain of the rack to be mitigable.

mitigal: see MISKAL.

mitigant ('mɪtɪgənt), *a.* and *sb.* *rare*. [ad. L. *mitigant-em*, pr. pple. of *mitigāre* to MITIGATE: see -ANT¹.] *A. adj.* Mitigating, lenitive.

1541 R. COPLAND *Galyen's Terap.* 2 Cij, A playster made of mytygat thynge. 1727 in BAILEY vol. II. 1755 in JOHNSON. 1800 *Med. Jnrl.* IV. 558 The oxygen is the tempering, mitigant . . . principle of life.

B. sb. Something that mitigates; a lenitive.

1865 *Pall Mall G.* No. 182. 1/1 A simple disease which yields to mitigants.

†**mitigate**, *pa. pple.* and *ppl. a.* *Obs.* Forms: see MITIGATE *v.*; also 6 *Sc.* *mitigait*. [ad. L. *mitigātus*, *pa. pple.* of *mitigāre*: see next.] Mitigated, alleviated.

1432-50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) II. 387 Hit was answered to theyme by Apollo Delphicus that pestilence to be mitigate [L. *sedari*] [f. etc.]. *Ibid.* VII. 35 But their myndes not mitigate perwith [L. *Sed adhuc non sedatis animis*]. 1531 ELYOT *Gov.* II. vi. The wise prince with that playne confession was mitigate. a 1533 LD. BERNERS *Gold. Bk. M. Aurel.* (1546) L. vj, His chastyement was mitigate, and more easye. 1560 A. L. tr. *Calvin's Foure Serms. Song Ezech.* iv, That the pain should be mitigate. 1560 ROLLAND *Crt. Venus* ProL. 113 Sumpart ar dry and sum ar mitigait. 1592 in Neal *Hist. Purit.* (1732) I. 551 That some more mitigate and peaceable course might be taken therein.

mitigate ('mɪtɪgeɪt), *v.* Also 5 *mytygate*, 6 *mytygate*, *metigat(e)*, *mit(t)igat*, *mittegate*, 6-7 *mytigate*, *mittigate*, 7 *medigate*; also *pa. t.* 6 *Sc.* *metigat*. [f. L. *mitigāt-*, *ppl. stem* of *mitigāre*, f. *miti-*s mild, gentle. Cf. F. *mitiger* (OF. also *mitiguer*), Sp. *mitigar*, It. *mitigare*.]

1. *trans.* To render (a person, his mind, disposition, or mood) milder, more gentle, or less hostile; to appease, mollify. Now *rare*.

1432-50, 1531 [see MITIGATE *pa. pple.*]. 1513 MORE *Rich.* III. Wks. 57/1 Where the king toke displeasure, she would mitigate & appease his mind. 1584 COGAN *Haven Health* II. (1636) 21 The Chesse . . . was invented . . . to mitigate the minds or hearts of Tyrants. 1642 *Declar. Lords & Com.* London 8 Such Commissioners were mitigated, in respect of some clauses perilous to the Commissioners, and approved of for the time to come. 1761 HUME *Hist. Eng.* I. viii. 178 The Cardinal of Pavia . . . took care . . . to mitigate the pope by the accounts which he sent of that princes conduct. 1855 PUSEY *Doctr. Real Presence* Note S. §75. 694 S. Leo the Great . . . mitigated Genseric, when Rome was taken. 1859 J. BROWN *Rab & F.* (1862) 18 The severe little man was mitigated, and condescended to say 'Rab, ma man, puir Rabbie'.

2. *a.* To render (anger, hatred, etc.) less fierce or violent; to appease.

1494 FABYAN *Chron.* VII. CCXXXV. 271 The preestys . . . to the entent to mytygate . . . the crueltye of the sayd tyrautes, dyd open them the ornamentys of the sayde church. 1513 BRADSHAW *St. Werburg* II. 1554 O glorious virgin . . . Mitigate the malice . . . of Richard our lorde. 1558 BP. WATSON *Sev. Sacram.* xviii 116 To mitigate Goddes dyspleasure. a 1578 LINDESAY (Pittscottie) *Chron. Scot.* (S.T.S.) I. 302 Thir goode wordis . . . metigat and assuadgit

the Duike of Albanieis anger. 1579-80 NORTH *Plutarch, Sylla* (1595) 503 To mitigate somewhat the peoples ill will towards him. 1656 in *Verney Mem.* (1894) III. 317 [Luce begs Sir Ralph to do his best] to medigate my lady's anger against her dau'. 1777 ROBERTSON *Hist. Amer.* v. (1778) II. 90 Montezuma addressed them with every argument that could mitigate their rage. 1855 PRESCOTT *Philip II*, I. III. vi. 379 The . . . envoys interposed to mitigate the king's anger. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) IV. 17 His [Socrates'] hostility towards the sophists . . . was not mitigated in later life.

†*b.* To relax the violence of (one's actions, etc.).

c 1470 HENRYSON *Mor. Fab.* VII. (*Lion & Mouse*) xl, To remit sum tyme ane grit offence, And mitigate with mercy crueltye. 1509 BARCLAY *Shyp of Folys* (1570) 39 Mitigate by measure your proude hastie language. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* ProL. 13 Dame fortoune vil mittigait hyr auen crueltie.

3. *a.* To alleviate (physical or mental pain); to lessen the violence of (a disease); to lighten the burden of (an evil of any kind).

1432-50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) V. 389 A man nesynge, peple beyng by use to say 'Criste helpe the', and make a crosse on their mowthe to mitigate that passion. 1502 ATKYNSON tr. *De Imitatione* III. liiii. 241 Comferte me, good lorde, in my exyle mytygate my sorowe. 1541 R. COPLAND *Guydon's Quest. Chirurg.* Ojb, Anoynte it [sc. the place] with oyle of Roses . . . to mytygate the smert. 1553 T. WILSON *Rhet.* 5 It is wisdomed . . . warely to mitigate, by protestacion, the evill that is in them. 1590 SPENSER *F.Q.* I. x. 26 And dieted with fasting every day, The swelling of his woundes to mitigate. 1591 SPARRY tr. *Cattan's Geomancie* Bij, The Iasper stone . . . hath vertue to mittigate Kernels of the flesh. 1655 CULPEPPER, etc. *Riverius* VI. i. 132 At first the pain will seem to encrease; but afterward, it will be mitigated, and cease. 1715 ADDISON *Freeholder* No. 12 ¶2 Government . . . mitigates the inequality of power among particular persons. 1759 ROBERTSON *Hist. Scotl.* I. Wks. 1813 I. 29 Princes of greater abilities were content to mitigate evils which they could not cure. 1804 ABERNETHY *Surg. Obs.* 92 Nothing mitigated her sufferings so much as lint dipt in a solution of opium. 1824 J. H. NEWMAN *Hist. Sk.* (1873) II. II. iii. 256 He . . . gave himself up to the composition of those works which . . . mitigated his political sorrows. 1895 R. L. DOUGLAS in *Bookman* Oct. 23/1 The king . . . does his best . . . to mitigate the disastrous effects of the blunders of his middle life.

†*b. pass.* To be relieved of a burden. *Obs. rare*.

1644 HASTINGS INGRAM *Let. to Ld. Denbigh* 19 Aug., Ye countrie expecteth by yo' justice to be mittigated of yo' heavie pressures.

4. *a.* To abate the rigour or severity of (a law); to render less stringent or oppressive.

1532 MORE *Confut. Tindale* Wks. 641/1 Yet are the lawes of the church mitigated. 1563 *Homilies* II. *Fasting* II. 98b, It may lawfully . . . alter, change, or mitigate those Ecclesiasticall decrees & orders. 1683 *Brit. Spec.* 61 Where he sees the Laws rigorous or doubtful he may mitigate and interpret them. 1965 W. MITCHELL tr. *Huyghe's Relig. Orders Mod. World* I. 6 The mendicant Orders . . . while in part adopting the monastic and canonical forms of organization . . . plainly mitigated them to enable their members to go out and preach . . . in the highways and by-ways.

†*b.* To lessen the stringency of (an obligation).

1651 C. CARTWRIGHT *Cert. Relig.* 1. 2 Your Majesty knows . . . my obligation to him, which difference in opinion shall never mitigate in point of affection.

5. *a.* To reduce the severity of (a punishment). Also, † to lower, moderate (a price).

a 1533 [see MITIGATE *pa. pple.*]. 1539 *Act 31 Hen. VIII*, c. 8 To diminish or mitigate the penalties. 1542-3 *Act 34 & 35 Hen. VIII*, c. 7 Suche Lordes . . . shall . . . have the same auctorite to mitigate, and enhance the price of wyne . . . as . . . occasion shall require. 1596 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* IV. i. 203, I haue spoke thus much To mitigate the iustice of thy plea. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* I. iv. 1. (1651) 454 Those hard censures . . . are to be mitigated. 1667 MILTON *P.L.* x. 76 That I may mitigate thir doom. 1850 DICKENS *Bill-Sticking in Househ. Words* II. 604 They were . . . fined five pounds . . . but . . . the magistrate . . . mitigated the fine to fifteen shillings. 1869 TOZER *Higgl. Turkey* II. 284 As she could not reverse the curse . . . she did what she could to mitigate it by substituting for death a sleep of a hundred years' duration.

b. To render (a condition, custom) more humane.

1835 J. B. ROBERTSON in *Von Schlegel's Philos. Hist.* (1846) 39 Christianity first mitigated, and then abolished slavery. 1869 LECKY *Europ. Mor.* (1877) I. II. 252 Marcus Aurelius . . . mitigated the gladiatorial shows.

6. To moderate, reduce to a more bearable degree (heat, cold, light); to temper the severity of (a climate).

1611 TOURNEUR *Ath. Trag.* II. iii, That but mitigates The heat. 1611 BIBLE *Wisd.* xvi. 18 Sometime the flame was mitigated, that it might not burne vp the beasts that were sent against the vngodly. 1742 COLLINS *Oriental Ecl.* II. 24 Or moss-crown'd fountains mitigate the day. 1837 LYELL *Princ. Geol.* I. I. viii. 226 The winter and summer temperatures being sometimes mitigated, and at others exaggerated, in the same latitude. 1840 MACAULAY *Ess.*, *Clive* (1899) 504 Many devices which now mitigate the heat of the climate, preserve health, and prolong life, were unknown. 1846 DE QUINCEY *Antigone* Wks. 1860 XIV. 221 There were no stage lights; but . . . the general light of day was specially mitigated for that particular part of the theatre. 1860 MAURY *Phys. Geog. Sea* (Low) viii. §398 This current is felt as far as the Equator, mitigating the rainless climate of Peru as it goes, and making it delightful.

7. To lessen the gravity of (an offence); to palliate.

1719 YOUNG *Revenge* III. i, Then you must pardon me, If I presume to mitigate the crime. 1862 BURTON *Bk. Hunter* (1863) 301 It may perhaps do something to mitigate Surtees's offence in the eye of the world.

8. With a quality as obj.: To moderate (the severity, rigour, heinousness, etc., of something).

In recent times there has been a tendency to prefer this periphrastic use to the uses in which the vb. takes a thing or condition as its object.

1571 GOLDING *Calvin on Ps.* lxxviii. 34 The harshnesse of the metaphor was to bee mitigated. 1597 HOOKER *Ecl. Pol.* v. xxii. §20 We could greatly wish that the rigor of this their opinion were alayed and mitigated. 1660 WOOD *Life* (O.H.S.) I. 359 The strictness of the Lord's day was mitigated. 1702 J. PURCELL *Cholick* (1714) 165 To Mitigate the Violence of the Pain. 1718 *Free-thinker* No. 10. 69 No Consideration upon Earth can mitigate the Heinousness of the Crime. 1849 JAMES *Woodman* ix, One who . . . strove to mitigate the bloody rigour of a civil war. 1879 FROUDE *Cæsar* ix. 96 Cæsar interceded to mitigate the severity of the punishment.

†*9.* In physical senses: To render mild; to free from acidity; to make (land) fruitful. *Obs.*

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 379 This tree . . . hath in it a certaine fat liquor . . . and entrench into compositions of sweet ointments, for to . . . mitigate the other oile. 1654 R. CODRINGTON tr. *Iustine* XLIII. 507 To exercise and mitigate the fields with ploughs.

10. *intr.* To become mitigated; to grow milder or less severe. *rare*.

1633 T. JAMES *Voy.* 68 The cold did very little mitigate. 1738 H. BROOKE *Jerus. Deliv.* I. 43 But as his Years encrease, his Fires asswage Alay with Time, and mitigate with Age. 1880 McCARTHY *Own Times* IV. lvii. 235 The bitterness of popular feeling had very much mitigated.

mitigated ('mitigeɪtɪd), *ppl. a.* [f. MITIGATE *v.* + -ED¹.] In senses of the verb. *spec.* designating or pertaining to a religious order less austere than other orders.

1671 WOODHEAD *St. Teresa* II. xxxii. 199 The Fathers of the Mitigated Rule. *Ibid.* xxxv. 232 The Mitigated Fathers Carmelites had bin attempting the same. 1694 EARL OF PERTH *Let.* 17 Sept. (1845) 44 They are called rich Clarisses, because the poor Clarisses are of a far more rigid order. . . ; these are far more mitigated, and they gave us an entertainment of musick. 1771 SMOLLETT *Humph. Cl.* 10 May, Saying, in a mitigated tone—'Surely I am much obliged—'. 1791 BURKE *App. Whigs* Wks. 1842 I. 517 Who, though they perfectly abhor a despotick government, certainly approached more nearly to the love of mitigated monarchy, than [etc.]. 1810 *Sporting Mag.* XXXV. 36 Fined in the mitigated penalty of ten pounds. 1869 G. LAWSON *Dis. Eye* (1874) 12 The solid mitigated nitrate of silver. 1884 HUNTER & WHYTE *My Ducats & My Dau.* iii, She was dressed in mitigated mourning. 1888 [see CARMELITE *sb.* and *a.* 1b]. 1948 W. S. MAUGHAM *Catalina* ix. 43 Since it was a convent of the mitigated order they enjoyed a good deal of freedom.

Hence 'mitigatedly *adv.*, in a mitigated degree.

1884 H. JAMES *Little Tour in France* xviii, This young man . . . was mitigatedly monastic. He had a big brown frock and cowl, but he had also a shirt and a pair of shoes.

mitigating ('mitigeɪtɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. MITIGATE *v.* + -ING¹.] The action of the verb MITIGATE.

a 1683 SIDNEY *Disc. Govt.* III. xv. (1704) 287 The power of mitigating is inseperable from that of instituting.

mitigating ('mitigeɪtɪŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. MITIGATE *v.* + -ING².] Alleviating, extenuating, palliating.

1612 WEBSTER *White Devil* F 2, Beare me hence, Vnto this house of what's your mitigating Title? *Mon. Of conuertes.* 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* Wks. 1775 III. 205 I . . . have more than once applied to the judge on the behalf of such [highwaymen] as have had any mitigating circumstances in their case. 1841 MACAULAY *Ess., Hastings* (1850) 636 He could see no mitigating circumstances, no redeeming merit. 1903 R. D. SHAW *Pauline Epist.* 323 The Mosaic legislation [dealing with slavery] was essentially mitigating and restricting.

mitigation (mɪtɪ'geɪʃən). [ad. L. *mitigatiōnem*, n. of action f. *mitigāre* to MITIGATE. Cf. F. *mitigation* from 14th c.] The action of mitigating; the fact or condition of being mitigated.

1. Abatement or relaxation of the severity or rigour of a law, penalty, or the like; alleviation of anything painful, oppressive, or calamitous; extenuation or palliation of an offence. *in mitigation*: by way of palliation (of an offence); in order to obtain a favourable modification (of judgement, a penalty, damages).

[1347-8 *Rolls of Parlt.* II. 215/1 Si mitigation ne lui soit faite de sa dite ferme.] 1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. v. 252 Bote for þi muchel Merci mitigation I be-seche; Dampne me not on domes day for I dude so ille. c 1430 LYDG. *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 206 Sobre and appeese suche folk as falle in fureye, To trist and hevvy do mytygacioun. 1494 FABYAN *Chron.* VII. 651 For the mytygacion of his peynfull syknesse. 1533 MORE *Apol.* xlviij. Wks. 924/1 Therefore nede we no such change of the lawes for that purpose. But on y^e tother side, what harme would come of hys mytygacions, . . . the whole summe and sequele of hys deuises doe more than manifestly shew. 1533 ELYOT *Cast. Helthe* (1539) 36b, It somewhat profyfeteth in mitigation of excessiue heate. 1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V.* I. i. 70 How now for mitigation of this Bill, Vrg'd by the Commons? 1601 — *Tuel. N.* II. iii. 98 Ye squeak out your Coziers Catches without any mitigation or remore of voice. 1622 BACON *Hen. VII* 209 Their manner was . . . to suffer them to languish long in Prison, and . . . to extort from them great Fines and Ransomes, which they termed Compositions and Mitigations. 1664 H. MORE *Myst. Iniq.* xiii. 44 As for the mitigation of the fault of either side from any exteriour circumstances, I briefly adde, That [etc.]. 1749 E. MOORE *Trial Selem* 318 These crimes

successive on your trial Have met with proofs beyond denial, To which yourself with shame conceded, And but in mitigation pleaded. 1766 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. 508 Though, as against the rightful executor or administrator, he cannot plead such payment, yet it shall be allowed him in mitigation of damages. 1801 *Med. Jnl.* V. 221 She perspired very freely, but without affording any mitigation of her pain. 1817 COBBETT *Taking Leave Countrymen* 13 The Wolves... flew upon the fleecy fools and devoured them and their lambs without mercy and without mitigation. 1832 HT. MARTINEAU *Homes Abroad* i. 6 A mitigation of punishment. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 339 The shorter address in mitigation of the penalty. 1885 J. PAYN *Talk of Town* I. 45 William Henry murmured something in mitigation about its being an acrostic. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 24 July 5/1 All that could be done for him was to attempt some mitigation of his pain.

b. quasi-concr. A circumstance that mitigates. 1729 BUTLER *Serm.* Wks. 1874 II. 70 Mitigations and reliefs are provided for most of the afflictions in human life. 1742 YOUNG *Nl. Th.* VI. 4 This seeming mitigation but inflames; This fancy'd med'cine heightens the disease. 1864 PUSEY *Lect. Daniel* (1876) 240 Which God gave them as a mitigation of their ills.

†2. Softening (of words or statements); a qualification, limitation. *Obs.*

1588 FRAUNCE *Lawiers Log.* Ded. ¶Pj, The addition, detraction, or mitigation of woordes. 1651 HOBBS *Leviath.* III. xlii. 306 Hee bringeth one Text... Iohn 16. 13... where (saith he) by all truth, is meant, at least, all truth necessary to salvation. But with this mitigation, he attributeth no more Infallibility to the Pope, than to any man that professeth Christianity, and is not to be damned. 1709 STRYPE *Ann. Ref.* I. xlv. 445 A third letter was written to the Chancellor, with more mitigation.

†3. Propitiation (of a person); taming (of an animal). *Obs.*

1382 WYCLIF *Eccl.* xvii. 28 How gret the merci of God, and the mytigacioun... of hym to men conuertende to hym [L. *et propitiatio illius convertentibus ad se*]. 1737 WHISTON *Josephus, Antiq.* xvii. v. §5 The most venomous serpents... admit of some mitigation, and will not bite their benefactors.

†4. ? A soothing remedy. *Obs.*

1430 LYDG. *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 15 And ageyns hertis flor mitigacioun, Damysyns wiche withe her taste delyte, Fulle grete plente both of blak and white.

mitigative ('mitigativ), *a.* and *sb.* Now rare or *Obs.* [ad. L. *mitigativus*, *f.* *mitigare*: see MITIGATE *v.* and -IVE. Cf. F. *mitigatif*.]

A. adj. Tending to mitigate or alleviate; lenitive; also const. *of*.

1400 *Lanfranc's Chirurg.* 235 þou schalt zeue him medicyns... þat ben mitigatif for to take away þe akynge. 1541 R. COPLAND *Guydon's Formul.* Xjb, The fyfth fourme is vnguentum dulce mollyfyatyfe, resolutyfe, and mytygatyfe of the paynes of y^e synewes. 1566 WARDE *tr. Alexis' Secr.* III. 1. 49b. A playster mitigatiue, and very gentle for Cankers. 1611 COTGR., *Mitigatif*, mitigatiue, lenitiue, appeasiue.

B. sb. Something that serves to mitigate or alleviate; a soothing remedy.

1400 *Lanfranc's Chirurg.* 217 Leie þerto mitigatiuis for to do awei þe akynge. 1430 LYDG. *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 196 Ayer of nature... [is] a gret mytigatif. 1530 *Remedy of Love Prol.* 20 Welche may the feruence of loue laslake To the luer, as a mitigatiue.

mitigator ('mitigeitə(r)). Also 7-8 -er. [agent-n. *f.* L. *mitigare*: see MITIGATE *v.*] One who or something which mitigates or alleviates; †a soothing remedy.

1605 TIMME *Quersit.* I. xiii. 53 A certain red ocre... which is... a great mitigator of all griefes and paines. 1656 RIDGLEY *Pract. Physick* 257 Mitigators are usefull, either temperate or cold. 1711 SHAFESB. *Charac.* (1737) III. 23 The highest glory which cou'd be attain'd by mortal man, was to be mitigator or moderator of that universal tyranny already establish'd. 1869 BUSHNELL *Wom. Suffrage* vii. 139 They are no more mitigators now, but instigators rather.

mitigatory ('mitigeitəri), *a.* and *sb.* Also 7 mitt-. [ad. L. *mitigatōri-us*, *f.* *mitigare*: see MITIGATE *v.* and -ORY².] *A. adj.* Tending or serving to mitigate; lenitive; alleviating; palliative.

1611 CHAPMAN *Iliad* xi. 758 Then twixt his hands he brude A sharpe and mitigatory roote: which when he had infusde Into the greene well-cleansed wound, the paines he felt before Were well and instantly allaide. 1813 CROKER *Parl. Deb.* 18 Feb. in *Examiner* 22 Feb. 118/2 That... Admiral had since received no mitigatory or restrained orders. 1868 J. H. BLUNT *Ref. Ch. Eng.* I. 32 Whatever mitigatory explanations might be offered by the learned.

B. sb. Something which serves to mitigate; a lenitive or soothing remedy; a plea in extenuation.

1656 W. D. *tr. Comenius' Gate Lat. Unl.* §806 Hee mitigateth pains, with certain mitigatories, or anodynes. 1734 NORTH *Exam.* II. v. §2 (1740) 316 He talks of hard Usages, and straining Points of Law... and such Mitigatories.

Mitin ('mittin). A proprietary name for certain mothproofing agents, spec. *Mitin F.F.*, a substituted urea, Cl₂C₆H₃·NH·CO·NH·C₆H₃(Cl)O·C₆H₃(Cl)SO₃Na, which is used for treating woollen goods such as carpets.

1938 *Trade Marks Jnl.* 17 Aug. 994/1 Mitin Moth-proof... Moth repelling and destroying preparations. J. R. Geigy... Basle, Switzerland; manufacturers. 1945 *Chem. Abstr.* XXXIX. 764 A new attack based on the insecticidal activity of *p,p'*-dihalodiphenyl sulfones, sulfoxides and sulfides, and resulting in the introduction of the H₂O-sol. dye Mitin F.F. showed the fundamental toxicity of this type of compd. 1958 *House & Garden* Apr. 7/3 (Advt.), Stockwell [carpet].

All-woollen pile. Mitin-processed; guaranteed mothproof for life. 1969 *Chem. Abstr.* 18 Aug. 206/2 For the protection of wool, mohair, camel's hair, or alpaca, mixts. of 1 part dieldrin... Mitin FF, naphthalene... or alkyl-2-thiazolyl sulfide and 0.33-12 parts epoxide, polyamide, and (or) acrylic resins are used.

† **'miting.** *Obs.* Forms: 5 mytyng, myghtyng, 5-7 mytting, 6 myten, myting, myteyng. [f. MITE² + -ING³.] A diminutive creature. Often used as a term of endearment or of contempt.

c1440 *York Myst.* xviii. 113 With þat mytyng yf þat we þe mette þer is no salue þat hym may saue. *Ibid.* xxxi. 305 þou mummeland myghtyng. c1460 *Towneley Myst.* xii. 477 Hayll, þraty mytyng! 1508 KENNEDY *Flying w. Dunbar* 494 A myten [i.e. myting], full of flyting. a1529 SKELTON *E. Rummyng* 224 He calleth me his whytyng, His mullyng and his myting. — *Agst. Gornesche* iii. 115 For alle ys nat worthe a myteyng, A mekerell nor a wyteyng. a1585 MONTGOMERIE *Flying w. Polwart* 9 Foule mismade mytting.

mitis¹ ('mitis). Also mittis. [a. G. *mitis* (grün); from the name of the manufacturer, Ignaz Mitis of Kirchberg (1771-1842).] **mitis green:** Scheele's or Emerald green (see EMERALD 5 d).

1839 *URE Dict. Arts* 619 Mittis green is an arseniate of copper. 1853 WATTS *tr. Gmelin's Handbk. Chem.* VIII. 329 Cupric Aceto-arsenite. Schweinfurt Green, Vienna Green. Imperial Green, Mitis Green. 1892 CHURCH *Chemistry Paints & Painting* s.v. *Scheele's Green, Mittis Green.*

mitis² ('mitis). *Metallurgy.* [Named by the inventor of the process, P. Östberg of Stockholm; app. from L. *mitis* mild, taken in the sense of MILD a. 8 b.] **mitis casting:** a method of increasing the fluidity of molten iron (so as to render it possible to prevent the occlusion of air in the casting) by adding a minute quantity of aluminium to the charge in the crucible; also, a casting produced by this process. So **mitis-metal, process, etc.**

1885 T. NORDENFELDT in *Ironmonger* 9 May Suppl., On 'Mitis' Castings. 1886 *Chamb. Jnl.* 14 Aug. 527/2 The 'Mitis process'. *Ibid.* 528/1 In the United States and Sweden, Mitis Metal has already established itself as an article of commerce. 1888 *Pall Mall G.* 6 Sept. 12/1 The 1-20th part of 1 per cent. of aluminium, when added to molten wrought iron will reduce the fusing-point of the whole mass some 500 degrees, and will render it extremely fluid, and thus enable wrought iron (or what are commercially known as 'Mitis'-castings of the most intricate character) to be produced. 1894 *Jnl. Iron & Steel Inst.* XLIV. 476 Mitis Castings.—Stambke... describes the method in use at the Mitis foundry at Chemnitz.

mitkul, variant of MISKAL.

mitla ('mitla). [Native name.] An unidentified animal said to inhabit the forests on the borders of Bolivia and Brazil.

a1925 P. H. FAWCETT *Exploration Fawcett* (1953) xiv. 173 In the forests [of Bolivia] were various beasts still unfamiliar to zoologists, such as the mitla, which I have seen twice, a black dog-like cat about the size of a fox-hound. 1965 *Sun* 28 Sept. 3/1 He will spend two months looking for a mitla... in the forests of Rio Abuna.

Mitnagged (mit'nægɪd). Also Misnagid. Pl. Mitnaggedim. [ad. Heb. *mitnaggēd* opponent.] The name given by the Chasidim to their religious opponents; hence any Jew who is not a Chasid.

1904 *Jewish Encycl.* VIII. 623/1 *Mitnaggedim*, (lit. 'opponents'), title applied by the Hasidim to their opponents, i.e., to the Orthodox Jews of the Slavonic countries who have not become adherents of Hasidim... 'Mitnagged' now means... simply a non-Hasid. 1907 I. ZANGWILL *Ghetto Comedies* 409 'Me join the *Misnagd'im*!' cried the cobbler in horror. 'Never will I join with those who deny the Master-of-the-Name.' 1936 M. GOLDSTEIN *Thus Religion Grows* iii. 269 The Hasidim as well as the Mitnaggedim, both were confronted by the challenge of a new heaven and a new earth. 1964 S. BELLOW *Herzog* 139 She... seemed to be seeing the Old World—her father the famous *misnagid*.

mitochondrion (mitəʊ'kɒndrɪən). *Biol.* Pl. -chondria. [a. G. *mitochondrion* (C. Benda 1898, in *Arch. f. Anat. u. Physiol. (Physiol. Abth.)* 197), *f.* Gr. *μίτρος* thread + *χονδρίον*, dim. of *χόνδρος* granule or lump (of salt).] An organelle that is present (usu. in great numbers) in the cytoplasm of all cells with a true nucleus and primarily functions to store and release energy by the reactions of the Krebs cycle (see KREBS).

1901 *Jnl. R. Microsc. Soc.* 14 Meves believes that this term [sc. *Nebenkern*] should lapse, and himself employs for the separate granules Benda's term *mitochondria*, and for the *Nebenkern* which may be formed by their union, the term *mitochondrial corpuscle*. 1911, 1920 [see CHONDRIOSOME]. 1949 *Amer. Jnl. Physiol.* CLVII. 136 The residue... which contained only mitochondria and microsomes was transferred to a vial. 1962 *Science Survey* III. 169 Each mitochondrion is bounded by an outer limiting membrane, then there is a narrow space and then another membrane bounding an inner chamber. 1964 A. L. LEHNINGER *Mitochondrion* p. vii. It is now some fifteen years since the mitochondria were first recognized to be the 'power plants' of aerobic cells. 1970 *New Scientist* 24 Sept. 626/1 The amount of DNA in a chick liver cell mitochondrion... is only about 0.5 per cent of that in a bacterium. 1971 [see KREBS].

So **mito'chondrial a.**, of or pertaining to a mitochondrion or to mitochondria.

1901 [see MITOCHONDRION]. 1920 L. DONCASTER *Introd. Study Cytol.* ii. 23 Some investigators maintain... that every mitochondrial body arises only from a pre-existing one. 1962 *Lancet* 19 May 1056/1 Increased permeability of the mitochondrial membrane leads to the escape of enzymes and cofactors. 1970 *Sci. Amer.* Feb. 100/1 Heavy mitochondrial damage was followed by an almost total absence of dehydrogenase activity.

mitogenetic (maɪtəʊdʒɪ'netɪk), *a. Biol.* [f. as next + -GENETIC.] Mitogenic; applied *spec.* to a type of radiation supposed by some to be emitted by dividing cells and to stimulate mitosis in other tissues.

1927 *Biol. Abstr.* I. 1042/2 The blood through the admission of air sends out mitogenetic currents... The mitogenetic oxidation reaction is cared for through oxyhemoglobin. 1928 *Ibid.* II. 406/2 Experiments... lead the author [sc. A. Gurwitsch] to believe in the physical nature of what he terms mitogenetic rays. 1930 *Jnl. Marine Biol. Assoc.* XVII. 65 Various authors have framed the hypothesis of a mitogenetic radiation emanating from cells in the act of division. Gurwitsch first of all pointed out the mitogenetic influence of cells of embryonic tissues. 1952 G. H. BOURNE *Cytol. & Cell Physiol.* (ed. 2) ii. 94 The school of Gurwitsch has... claimed that mitogenetic radiation is closely associated with many other forms of cellular activity.

mitogenic (maɪtəʊ'dʒenɪk), *a. Biol.* [f. MITO(SIS) + -GENIC.] Inducing or stimulating mitosis. So **'mitogen**, a substance or agent which has a mitogenic effect.

1962 *Hereditas* XLVIII. 619 (*heading*) On the effect of mitogenic plant extracts (phyto-hemagglutinin) on human white blood cells cultured in vitro. 1963 *Proc. 9th Congr. European Soc. Haematol.* II. 1. 78 (*heading*) Factors stimulating cell division in cultured leucocytes. Chemical, serological and immunological studies on mitogens. 1970 *Nature* 26 Sept. 1351/1 When certain mitogenic agents are added to lymphocytes cultured in serum, the cells are activated to transform and divide. 1971 *Ibid.* 31 Dec. 508/2 Pokeweed mitogen is one of the plant lectins which... can be used to stimulate lymphocytes *in vitro*.

mitom, mitome ('mitəm, -əʊm). *Biol.* Also in mod. Latin form. [ad. mod.L. *mitōma* (mi'təʊmə), *f.* Gr. *μίτρος* thread: see MITOSIS and cf. *carcinoma, sarcoma*, etc.] Flemming's name for the mass of fibrils of protoplasm in the body of a cell.

1888 ROLLESTON & JACKSON *Anim. Life* p. xxi, Protoplasm... as a rule... is more or less vesicular, consisting of a denser substance (mitome) enclosing droplets of a more fluid character (enchelyma, paramitome). 1898 KLEIN & EDKINS *Elem. Histol.* 11 The divided nuclear mitoma. 1900 JACKSON *Gloss. Bot. Terms, Mitom.*

mitomycin (maɪtəʊ'maɪsɪn). *Biochem.* [f. *mito-* (perh. representing Gr. *μίτρος* thread or MITOSIS, MITOCHONDRION, etc.: the allusion is not explained by the (Japanese) authors of the name) + -MYCIN.] An antibiotic active against some bacteria and tumour cells that is produced by the soil bacterium *Streptomyces caespitosus*; also any of the three (or more) slightly different molecular species (as those designated *mitomycin A, B, and C*) into which preparations of this antibiotic can be resolved.

1956 T. HATA *et al.* in *Jnl. Antibiotics* (Tokyo) A. IX. 141 (*heading*) Mitomycin, a new antibiotic from *Streptomyces*. *Ibid.* 145 Mitomycins have a high antibacterial activity against gram positive and gram negative bacteria. 1958 *Antibiotics & Chemotherapy* VIII. S[*treptomyces*] *caespitosus*, which produces mainly mitomycin A and B in some cultural conditions, produces mitomycin C exclusively under other conditions. 1968 [see INDUCTION 9 d].

|| **mitosis** (mi'təʊsɪs). *Biol.* Pl. -oses (-'əʊsɪz). [mod.L., *f.* Gr. *μίτρος* a thread of a warp: see -OSIS; first formed in Ger. by W. Flemming in *Zellsubstanz, Kern und Zelltheilung* (1882) xxiv. 376.] The process of nuclear division by which a cell nucleus gives rise to two daughter nuclei identical with the parent nucleus; an instance of this; commonly also used to refer to the whole process of mitotic cell division, i.e. division of the cytoplasm as well as the nucleus; also, a cell or nucleus undergoing this. Cf. KARYOMITOSIS.

1887 *Jnl. R. Microsc. Soc.* 163 (*heading*) Showing mitosis in brain of tadpole. 1888 ROLLESTON & JACKSON *Anim. Life* p. xxii, The nuclear membrane is dissolved in mitosis and reconstituted round the new nuclei. 1891 *Lancet* 6 June 1269/1 The 'mitoses' are not of uniform size... but present the greatest variety in this respect in one and the same tumour. 1896 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* I. 65 Many of the corneal corpuscles... can... be seen undergoing mitosis. 1918 *Surg., Gynecol. & Obstetr.* XVIII. 205/2 These cells are large and mostly polyhedral... Mitoses are found, though rarely. 1937 C. D. DARLINGTON *Recent Adv. Cytol.* (ed. 2) i. 22 Nuclei divide by the characteristic process of mitosis in the course of which the whole nucleus, apart from the nucleoli, resolves itself into longitudinally split threads, the chromosomes. 1962 D. G. COGAN in A. Pirie *Lens Metabolism Rel. Cataract* 202 Although showing few mitoses normally, the lens epithelium may be activated into lively mitotic activity when stimulated by heat. 1970 AMBROSE & EASTY *Cell Biol.* i. 20 The actual process of cell division, however, known as mitosis, is remarkably similar for all cell types.

Hence **mitotic** (mi'təʊsɪk) *a.* = MITOTIC.

1890 in *Century Dict.*; and in later Dicts.

† **mitosome** ('maitəsəʊm). *Cytology. Obs.* Also *g* *mitosoma*. [a. G. *mitosoma* (G. Platner 1889, in *Arch. f. mikrosk. Anat.* XXXIII. 199), f. Gr. *μίτρος* thread + *σῶμα* body.] (See quots.)

1891 *Jrnl. R. Microsc. Soc.* 461 The portion of the *mitosoma* which becomes attached to the nucleus becomes chromatic and wanders to the anterior end of the spermatozoon. 1895 G. W. FIELD in *Jrnl. Morphol.* XI. 237 In view of the fact that the term 'Nebenkernel' has come to be applied to many sorts of intracellular structures... it seems best, since the history of the middle piece or 'Nebenkernel' is now better understood, that this noncommittal term... should be replaced by some term which gives a hint as to the nature of this body. Since the middle piece or 'Nebenkernel' of the echinoderm spermatozoon is formed from the mitotic spindle, the term 'mitosome', introduced by Platner, has been adopted and will be used to designate the middle piece, = Nebenkernel = *corpuscule accessoire* of other writers. 1920 L. DONCASTER *Introd. Study Cytol.* vii. 95 In the spermatozoon, as the cell enlarges, the mitochondrial bodies increase in size... In the young spermatid they unite to form a fairly compact mass near the nucleus at the side of the cell at which the tail will grow out. [Note] This mitochondrial mass ('mitosome') constitutes the 'Nebenkernel' of some authors, but as the word has been used to designate the remains of the division-spindle... the 'idiozome'... and other cell-structures, it is now dropping out of use. 1925 E. B. WILSON *Cell* (ed. 3) iv. 366 One of these [elements of doubtful nature] is the spindle-remnant, sometimes called the 'mitosome'... This body was believed by some earlier observers to play an important part in the sperm-formation, and was confused with the nebenkernel or with the acroblast; but later studies seem to show that it disappears without taking any definite part in the sperm-formation. 1934 L. W. SHARP *Introd. Cytol.* (ed. 3) xiv. 218 In insects generally the chondriosomes form a single more or less compact body, the nebenkernel (the mitosome of Gatenby).

mitotic (mi'tɔtɪk), *a.* [f. MITOSIS: see -OTIC.] Pertaining to, connected with, characterized by, or exhibiting mitosis.

1888 ROLLESTON & JACKSON *Anim. Life* p. xxii, The division of the protoplasm [of a cell]... may be indirect or mitotic. 1904 *Brit. Med. Jrnl.* 10 Sept. 584 The work of Flemming and his pupils in 1884 placed beyond doubt the mitotic reproduction of lymphocytes in these situations.

Hence **mitotically adv.**, by mitosis.

1890 in *Century Dict.* 1896 *Jrnl. R. Microsc. Soc.* 494 The cells of the inner theca layer begin to divide mitotically. 1946 [see AMITOTIC *a.*] 1973 *Nature* 30 Mar. 299/3 The thymus is usually thought of as a staging house through which pass stem cells and their mitotically amplified products.

|| **mitra** ('maitrə). Also *7* *mi-*, *mythra*. [L., a. Gr. *μίτρα*: see MITRE *sb.*]

1. *Antiq.* A head-dress = MITRE *sb.*¹ 1 a.

1638 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (ed. 2) 146 Above each doore is engraven the Idea of a Majestique Monarch; his roabe is long, a Tiara or Mithra on his head. 1850 LEITCH *tr. C. O. Müller's Anc. Art* §383 (ed. 2) 488 A magnificent luxuriance of curling hair restrained by the mitra.

2. *Bot.* † *a.* (see quot. 1775). *b.* (see quot. 1852).

1775 ASH, *Mitra*, the name of a plant, the mitreola. 1852 HENSLOW *Dict. Bot. Terms*, *Mitra*, used synonymously with galea, for 'Helmet'. Also, the thick, rounded, and folded pileus of some fungi.

3. *Surg.* 'A fillet or bandage applied on the head' (Mayne *Expos. Lex.* 1856).

|| **mitraille** (mitrajad). [Fr., f. *mitraille-r*: see MITRAILLE *v.* and -ADE.] A wholesale execution or massacre by volleys of mitraille.

1833 ALISON *Hist. Europe* (1849-50) III. xiii. §115. 123 The inhuman mitrillades of Lyons.

|| **mitraille** (mitraj, mi'treil), *sb.* Also anglicized *mitrail*. [F. *mitraille*, OF. *mi(s)traille* small money, pieces of metal; an altered form of OF. *mitaille*, f. *mite*: see MITE².] Small missiles, as fragments of iron, heads of nails, etc. shot in masses from a cannon; now *spec.* small shot or projectiles fired from a mitrailleuse.

[1802 C. JAMES *Milit. Dict.*, *Mitraille*, Fr. small pieces of old iron, such as heads of nails, &c., with which pieces of ordnance are frequently loaded.] 1868 KINGLAKE *Crimea* (1877) IV. vi. 140 His... purpose of meeting the assaulting column... with a pelting blast of mitrail. 1876 VOYLE & STEVENSON *Milit. Dict.* (ed. 3) s.v. *Mitrailleuse*, A machine gun intended to throw *mitraille*, that is, groups of small projectiles, independently, to distances of 1000 yards.

Hence **mitraille, v. rare** [cf. F. *mitrailer*], *trans.* to assail with mitraille.

1844 TH. PARKER in J. Weiss *Life & Corr.* I. 225 The wretched Terrorists of the Revolution guillotined... and mitrilled, I know not how many.

|| **mitrailleuse** (mitrajæʁ). [Fr., agent-n. f. *mitrailer* to fire mitraille (see MITRAILLE *v.*). In Littré only in sense 2.]

1. = MITRAILLEUSE I. Also, see quot. 1876².

1869 FOSBERY in *Jrnl. R. United Serv. Instit.* XIII. 540 *Mitrailleuse*, the term I have adopted in the title of this paper, perhaps best of all expressions what is intended, namely, a weapon producing a hail storm of comparatively small projectiles. 1876 VOYLE & STEVENSON *Milit. Dict.* (ed. 3) s.v. *Mitrailleuse*, The *Nobel* mitrailleuse is the one used in the Russian army. It is a ten-barrelled gun on the Gatling system. *Ibid.*, Mr. Hale... has invented a mitrailleuse which fires five rockets at a time. 1883 *Pall Mall G.* 15 Sept. 1/2 The French mitrailleuse was only an adaptation of the Montigny mitrailleuse.

2. One who works a mitrailleuse. *rare*°.

1890 in *Century Dict.*

|| **mitrailleuse** (mitrajøz). [Fr., fem. agent-n. formed as prec.] A breech-loading machine-gun with a number of barrels fitted together, so arranged that it can discharge small missiles simultaneously in large quantities with great rapidity, or singly in rapid succession.

It was introduced into the French army about 1868 and first brought into service in the Franco-German war of 1870-1. There are many varieties of this gun, with qualifying names prefixed.

1870 *Times* 23 July 10/3 The Emperor... is reported to have constantly had the mitrailleuses brought to St. Cloud to be tested under his own eyes... The mitrailleuse is, perhaps, relied upon to do for France in the present war what in the last the needle-gun did for Prussia. 1872 RUSKIN *Eagle's N.* §34 Our mechanical contrivance will only make the age of the mitrailleuse more abhorred than that of the guillotine. 1902 R. W. CHAMBERS *Maid of Paradise* i. 14 A battery of Montigny mitrailleuses passed.

mitral ('maitrəl), *a.* and *sb.* Also *8* *mytrale*. [a. F. *mitral*, ad. mod.L. *mitrālis*, f. L. *mitra*: see MITRE *sb.* and -AL¹.] *A. adj.*

1. Of, pertaining to, or resembling a mitre.

1610 GUILLIM *Heraldry* III. i. 190 The Field is Iupiter, a Crowne Mitral Imperiall Sol, garnished and enriched with sundry precious Gems, Proper. *Ibid.*, margin, A Crowne Imperiall Mitral. 1624 DARCIÉ *Birth of Heresies* xii. 54 Which Mytral Ornament is only preserved for eminent and higher Priests. 1658 SIR T. BROWNE *Gard. Cyrus* ii. in *Hydriot* etc. 41 The mitral Crown, which common picture seems to set too upright and forward upon the head of Aaron.

2. *a. Anat.* **mitral valve**: The left auriculo-ventricular valve of the heart, so called from its shape (see quot. 1872); formerly it was considered as two valves. Also called *bicuspid valve*.

[1693 *tr. Blancard's Phys. Dict.* (ed. 2), *Mitralis Valvula*, see *Episcopales*.] 1705 W. COWPER in *Phil. Trans.* XXV. 1074 The Mitral and Semilunary Valves of the Left Ventricle of the Heart. 1860 O. W. HOLMES *Prof. Breakf.-t.* xi. 227 Heart hits as hard as a fist,—bellows-sound over mitral valves. 1872 MIVART *Elem. Anat.* 408 The left auriculo-ventricular opening is guarded by two flaps, forming what is called the mitral valve, from a fancied resemblance to a bishop's mitre.

b. Anat. and Path. Of or pertaining to the mitral valve.

1853 MARKHAM *Skoda's Auscult.* 207 Constriction of the mitral orifice. 1857 DUNGLISON *Med. Lex.* s.v. *Regurgitation, Mitral regurgitation*... means the reflux of blood through the left auriculo-ventricular opening, during the contraction of the left ventricle. 1872 *Half-Yearly Abstr. Med. Sci.* LV. 103 (*heading*) The physical signs of mitral stenosis. 1879 *St. George's Hosp. Rep.* IX. 406 With mitral and tricuspid insufficiency. 1891 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Mitral area*, the area in which the sounds produced at the mitral valve are best heard. 1926 *Daily Colonist* (Victoria, B.C.) 14 Jan. 4/6 In 1921 the patient, a young girl, came up to the London Hospital suffering from mitral stenosis, or a gradual closing of one of the four valves of the heart. 1966 WRIGHT & SYMMERS *Systemic Path.* I. xxiv. 50/1 In mitral stenosis, two further complications may arise which still further burden the already overstressed heart: arterial fibrillation, and... increasing incompetence of the valve with progressively greater regurgitation of blood into the left atrium during ventricular systole.

B. sb. = *mitral valve*.

[1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* I, *Mitralis*, are two Valves at the Orifice of *Vena pulmonaris*, in the Left Ventricle of the Heart.] 1835 J. HOPE in *Cycl. Pract. Med.* IV. 424/1 Extreme contraction of the mitral... can be detected by the characters of the pulse, and the assemblage of other signs. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* III. 450 A... contracted mitral. 1899 *Ibid.* VI. 25 The degree of stenosis of the mitral is generally more severe than that of the tricuspid.

mitrate ('maitreit), *a.* *Bot. and Zool.* [ad. L. *mitrāt-us* wearing a turban, f. *mitra*: see MITRE *sb.* and -ATE.] Having the shape of a mitre or bonnet.

1848 E. FORBES *Naked-eyed Medusæ* 22 The umbrella is sub-cylindrical and mitrate. 1887 W. PHILLIPS *Brit. Discomycetes* I Receptacle... mitrate.

mitre ('maitə(r)), *sb.*¹ Forms: 4-5 *mytir*, 4-7 *mytre*, -er, 5 *mytyre*, *mytor*, 6 *mytyr*, *myttor*, *mytter*, *mither*, *meeter*, 6- *miter*, 4- *mitre*. [ad. F. *mitre* (= Pr., Sp. *mitra*, It. *mitra*, *mitria*, ON. *mitr*, *mitra*), ad. L. *mitra*, a. Gr. *μίτρα* (Ionic *μίτρη*) belt, girdle, head-band, turban.]

1. *a. Antiq.* As rendering of Gr. *μίτρα*, L. *mitra*: A headband or fillet worn by ancient Greek women; also, a kind of head-dress common among Asiatics, the wearing of which by men was regarded by the Romans as a mark of effeminacy.

1382 WYCLIF *Isa.* iii. 19 In that dai the Lord shal don awei the... armcerles, and mytris, and combs, and ribanes. — *Judith* xvi. 10 She bond togidere hir crisp heris with a mitre. c 1450 *Mirour Saluacioun* 3204 Judith hire clothis didee on most festyvale faire and swete With mytre hire heved arraied. 1590 SPENSER *F.Q.* I. ii. 13 And like a Persian mitre on her hed Shee wore. c 1614 MURE *Dido* & *Aeneas* II. 417 His curled head with Phrygian mytre. [*En.* IV. 216 *Mæonia* *mitra*] guised. 1647 A. ROSS *Mystag. Poet.* ii. (1675) 40 Bacchus used to wear a Mitre, which is the proper attire of women. 1699 GARTH *Dispens.* VI. 72 These, Miters emulate, Those, Turbans are. 1866 BRANDE & COX *Dict. Sci.*, etc.,

s.v., Servius makes it a matter of reproach to the Phrygians that they were dressed like women, inasmuch as they wore mitres.

|| Used by Chapman and Pope for the Homeric *μίτρη*, which means a belt or girdle.

c 1611 CHAPMAN *Iliad* v. 719 Oresbius, that did wear The gaudy mitre. 1716 POPE *ibid.* 870 Oresbius, in his painted mitre gay. [Gr. *δὴ ζωνύσκατος μίτρη.*]

† *b.* Applied by travellers in the 16-17th c. to the turban or the long conical cap worn by certain Asiatic peoples; also, rarely, applied to other kinds of head attire worn in remote countries. *Obs.*

1585 T. WASHINGTON *tr. Nicholay's Voy.* iv. xiv. 128 They weare... on their head a long mytre. 1604 E. GRIMSTONE *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* v. xxix. 420 The maides were clothed in new garments, wearing... vpon their heads myters made of rods covered with this mays. 1638 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (ed. 2) 227 About their heads they wreath great rowles of Callico, of silke and gold... they call them shashes, in past times (especially those worn by Kings) Cydarims or Tyraes, with us call'd Mithers.

2. A sacerdotal head-dress.

a. Hebrew Antiq. Used (after L. *mitra*, Vulg., and *μίτρα*, LXX.) for the ceremonial turban of the high priest (Heb. *miṣnepheth*, *ṣānīph*); also (in Wyclif and the Douay Bible, though not in the other versions) for the head-dress of the ordinary priests (Heb. *migbā'ēā*; Coverdale and the Bible of 1611 'bonnet', 1884 Revised 'headtire').

For the 'mitre' of the English Bible of 1611 the Vulgate has *cidaris* or *tiara* (*mitra* only in Exod. xxxix); its *mitra* is the 'bonnet' of the English Bible. Wyclif's rendering of *cidaris* by 'mytre' is noteworthy, as probably indicating that the word was already current in English (in sense 1 b).

1382 WYCLIF *Lev.* xvi. 4 He [sc. Aaron] shal be gyrd with a lynnene gyrdil, and a lynnene mytre he shal putte to the heed. — *Zech.* iii. 5 Putte 3e a cleane cappe or mytre [1535 COVERDALE a fayre mytre, 1611 a faire mitre, 1884 (Revised) a fair mitre (margin, or turban)] vpon his heued. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P.R.* xvii. cxxix. (1495) 687 The myter of the cheyf preest was shape to the liknesse of the herbe weybrede. a 1400-50 *Alexander* 1589. 1614 RALEIGH *Hist. World* iv. ii. §6. 470 Iaddus the high Priest... with his mitre. 1878 B. TAYLOR *Deukalion* iv. ii. 145, I took away The High Priest's mitre, long since threaddare gown.

b. Eccl. A head-dress forming part of the insignia of a bishop in the Western Church, and worn also by certain abbots and other ecclesiastics as a mark of exceptional dignity. In its modern form, it is a tall cap, deeply cleft at the top, the outline of the front and back having the shape of a pointed arch; the material has usually been white linen or satin, embroidered and often jewelled; but mitres of gold or silver have also been used.

The application of *mitra* in med.L. to the episcopal head-dress was doubtless suggested by its occurrence in the description of the attire of the Jewish high-priest. (See *a.*)

In the Anglican church after the Reformation, the mitre, though theoretically part of the episcopal insignia, was seldom actually worn except at coronations down to that of George III. In recent times some bishops have revived its use on special ceremonial occasions.

c 1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* II. 398 Bishopis... shulden knowe bope Goddis lawes; and pis token þei beren on hem, whanne þei hilen hem wip her mytir. c 1393 CHAUCER *Gentillesse* 7 Al were he mytre [Caxton mytor] croune or dyademe. 1431 *Rec. St. Mary at Hill* 27 Also a myter of cloth of gold set with stones. a 1533 LD. BERNERS *Huon* lxiii. 219 He [sc. the abbot] called all his couent, and charygd them... to reuest them selues with crosse and myter & copes, to receyue Huon. 1556 *Chron. Gr. Friars* (Camden) 33 Dyvers byshoppes and abbottes in their mytters. *Ibid.* 50 The byshoppe in his myttor. 1661 EVELYN *Diary* 20 Dec. There was a silver mitre with episcopal robes, born by the Herald before the herse [of the Bishop of Hereford]. 1687 DRYDEN *Hind & P.* I. 395 Our Panther... The crosier wielded and the mitre wore. 1852 HOOK *Ch. Dict.* (1871) 508 The episcopal coronet-Mitres, though worn in some of the Lutheran churches (as in Sweden), have fallen into utter desuetude in England, even at Coronations.

transf. c 1645 HOWELL *Let.* v. 48 Upon their heads they carry a Miter of paper. 1649 JER. TAYLOR *Gt. Exemp.* III. Ad Sect. xv. 161 The Crown of Thorns was his Miter. 1868 MARRIOTT *Vest. Chr.* p. xl, In Egyptian monuments we find the symbols of priesthood... such as... a high cap or mitre, indicative of authority.

c. Used as the symbol of the episcopal office or dignity.

1387-8 T. USK *Test. Love* II. ii. (Skeat) l. 36, I [sc. Love] bar both crosse and mytre, to yeve it where I wolde. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* I. 258 The Mitre with the Diademe He hath thurgh Supplantacion. 1589 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* v. xxiii. 103 What cite I forraine matters, when our natie Stories yeeld Of Myters meddling with our Sword an ouerplenteous feeld? 1641 HEYWOOD *Reader here you'll plainly see*, etc. 2 As Wolstan, Becket, Wolsey, ... And their successors, ... Would make the Miter level with the Crowne! a 1660 *Contemp. Hist. Irel.* (Irish Archæol. & Celtic Soc. 1879) I. 1. 101 To indeere himself unto the Council, that they may speake a good worde for him to enjoy a meeter. 1708 HEARNE *Collect.* 10 Jan. (O.H.S.) II. 88 Learning being... reckon'd a very ordinary Qualification for y^e Mitre. 1738 POPE *Epil. Sat.* ii. 240 Stars... (Such as on Hough's unsully'd Mitre shine, Or beam, good Digby, from a heart like thine). 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* iv. 1. 491 Baxter... refused the mitre of Hereford. 1903 *Edin. Rev.* Apr. 526 James II... could not get a mitre for Petre.

d. Her. The representation of a (bishop's) mitre. (In British heraldry borne, instead of helmet and crest, over the arms of episcopal

sees; in the arms of a few sees it occurs also as a charge.)

1610 GUILLIM *Heraldry* iv. ii. 193 He beareth Sable, a Miter with two Labels Argent. 1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl. s.v.*, In Germany, several great families bear the mitre for their crest; to show that they are advocates, or feudatories of antient abbies, or officers of bishops, &c. 1784 COWPER *Tiroc.* 369 In fancy sees him . . . ride In coach with purple lined, and mitres on its side. 1823 CRABB *Technol. Dict. s.v.*, Those [sc. the arms of the sees] of Norwich and Chester have three mitres. 1885 *Fairholt's Costume* II. Gloss. 286 The row of strawberry leaves around the modern archbishop's mitre is an invention of modern engravers. 1894 WOODWARD *Eccles. Her.* 101 The mitre of the Bishops of Durham is represented as rising out of a ducal coronet.

e. *slang.* A hat.

1896 FARMER & HENLEY *Slang, Mitre* (University), a hat.

f. A medieval type of woman's headwear resembling a bishop's mitre. Also *attrib.*

1877 *Encycl. Brit.* VI. 469/2 Some of the more popular of these strange varieties of head-gear have been distinguished as the 'horned', the 'mitre', [etc.]. 1906 H. DRUITT *Man. Costume* vi. 258 The next development shows the cauls curving outwards and upwards, and terminating above the head in a pair of horns. This form is called the *horned, lunar, mitre* or *heart* shaped head-dress according to the shape which it assumes. 1960 CUNNINGTON & BEARD *Dict. Eng. Costume* 136/2 Mitre head-dress.

3. Used as the name of various taverns and hotels, etc., as the *Mitre Tavern*, a famous place of resort in Shakespere's time. Also *attrib.*

1608 MIDDLETON *Mad World* v. H. This will be a True feast, a right Miter supper. 1611 BARRY *Ram-Alley* II. D 3, Meete me straite At the Myter doore in Fleet-street. 1633 ROWLEY *Match at Midn.* II. E 3, Come, weele . . . to the Miter in Bredstreete, weele make a mad night on't. 1661-6 WOOD *City of Oxford* (O.H.S.) III. 152 This High-German . . . fell sick at his arrival, in the Miter inne.

4. †a. The 'head' or 'cap' of an alembic. *Obs.*

1591 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* I. iii. 139 Like as in a Limbeck, th' heat of Fire Raiseth a Vapour, which still mounting higher To the Still's top; when th' odoriferous sweat Above that Miter can no further get, It softly thickning, falleth drop by drop.

b. A cowl for a chimney (*Cent. Dict.* 1890).

5. *Hist.* A base coin current in Ireland during the last half of the 13th c. (see quot.).

1749 J. SIMON *Irish Coins* 15 note, Other foreign coins called Mitres, Lionines, . . . Eagles, &c. from the stamp or figures impressed on them, were . . . uttered here for pennies, though not worth half a penny.

6. *Conch.* A mitre-shell.

1840 SWAINSON *Malacology* 98 The *Mitrinae*, or mitres, where the spire is always acute [etc.]. 1861 CARPENTER in *Rep. Smithsonian Inst.* for 1860, 180 Family Fasciolaridae (Tulip-shells and Mitres).

7. *attrib.* and *Comb.*: *mitre-bearer*, -*gold*, -*superstition*; *mitre-crowned*, -*missing*, -*shaped* adjs.; *mitre-wise* adv.; *mitre-flower*, 'a plant of the genus *Cyclamen*' (*Cent. Dict.* 1890); *mitre-mushroom*, an edible mushroom (*Helvella crispa*), so called from the shape of the pileus; *mitre-shell*, any one of numerous species of marine univalve shells of the genus *Mitra* (the shape in some species resembles that of a mitre); *mitre-snake*, 'a slender colubrine serpent (genus *Contia*), especially *C. episcopa*, of the Mexican borderland' (Funk's *Stand. Dict.* 1895).

1835 WILLIS *Pencilings* I. xviii. 127 The long train of proctors, . . . mitre-bearers, and incense-bearers. 1885 W. J. FITZPATRICK *Life T. N. Burke* I. 17 Dr. Butler . . . mitre-crowned, singing the High Mass at St. Finbar's. 1820 MILMAN *Fall Jerus.* (1821) 114 The breastplate gems, and the pure 'mitre-gold, Shinc lamplike. 1840 L. HUNT *Dram. Wks. Wycherley, Congreve*, etc. *Biog. Congreve* p. xxxiii, Bravo, Doctor Young! With leave of thy very gloomy, *mitre-missing, and most erroneous 'Night Thoughts' [etc.]. 1854 LINDLEY *Sch. Bot.* ix. 156 c. *Helvella crispa* (the *Mitre Mushroom). 1766 *Genl. Mag.* Apr. 169/1 The *mitre shap'd aloe. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* App., *Mitre-shell, the English name of the smooth and slender buccinum, with a split rostrum. a 1628 F. GREVIL *Sidney* II. (1652) 30 To binde this *Miter-superstition with the reall cords of truth. 1662 GREENHALGH in *Ellis Orig. Lett.* Ser. III. IV. 280 A very light cap with its corners standing straight and upwards, *mitre wise. 1844 THACKERAY *May Gambols Wks.* 1900 XIII. 442 The dinner-table set out, the napkins folded mitrewise.

mitre ('maitə(r)), *sb.*² Also *miter*. [Of somewhat uncertain origin: perh., as is usually assumed, a transferred use of prec., but the development of sense is not easy to explain.

Possibly there may be a reference to the early form of the episcopal mitre, which had a vertical band bisecting a rectilinear angle at the top.]

1. In Joinery and other mechanical arts: A joint (also *mitre-joint*) in which the line or plane of junction makes an angle of 45° with the side of each of the two pieces joined, so that the adjacent sides meet in a right angle; the shaped end or edge of a piece of material intended to form such a joint with another; an angle or slope of 45°. Now sometimes applied to any joint in which the angle made by the sides of the joined pieces is bisected by the line of junction.

keyed mitre: a mitre-joint strengthened by the insertion of keys (KEY *sb.* 9). *lapped mitre*: a combination of the lap and mitre joints.

1678 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* IV. 60 By Miters are meant the joining of two pieces of wood, so as the Joynt makes half a Square. 1710 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* II, *Mitre*, in Architecture, is the Workmen's Term for an Angle that is just 45 degrees, or half a right one; and if it be a quarter of a Right Angle, they call it a *Half Mitre*. 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 589 A lapped mitre. 1850 *Parker's Gloss. Archit.*, *Mitre*, the line formed by the meeting of mouldings or other surfaces, which intersect or intercept each other at an angle. 1876 *Encycl. Brit.* IV. 489/1 A keyed mitre. 1880 *Coach Builders' Art Jnl.* I. 71, I drive all home, and cut the mitres and joints on the fly single-handed, thus making a better job by single saw cut than can be obtained by solid mitre made at bench. 1882 J. LUKIN *Picture Frame Making* 2 These [mouldings] need only be sawn to a mitre or angle of 45 deg. 1901 S. Black's *Illustr. Carp. & Build.*, *Home Handicrafts* 28 The amateur measures off four pieces for the sides of his quadrangle [sc. the frame], allowing for the mitre. 1902 A. MORRISON *Hole in Wall* 337 Now a lock of that sort joins in an angle or mitre at the middle, where the two sides meet like a valve, pointing to resist the tide.

2. Short for *mitre-square*.

1678 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* v. 85 As the Square is made to strike an Angle of 90 Degrees, and the Miter an Angle of 45 degrees, so the Bevil [etc.]. 1842 GWILT *Archit.* Gloss. s.v. *Bevel*, The make and use of it [sc. the bevel] are much the same as those of the common square and mitre, except that those are fixed, the first at an angle of ninety degrees and the second at forty-five. 1877 *Amateur Handicraft* 77 The carpenter's Try-square, T-Square and Mitre. 1884 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech. Suppl.* 1890 in *Century Dict.*

3. Short for *mitre-wheel*.

1844 STEPHENS *Bk. Farm* II. 291 When it happens that . . . the wheels $\frac{1}{2}$, fig. 322, are . . . mitres. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* fig. 3182 d, Miters.

4. = GUSSET 2. (Cf. MITRE *v.*² 3.)

1882 CAULFIELD & SAWARD *Dict. Needlework* 305 In dividing the stitches to form the Gusset or Mitre, place double the number [etc.]. 1892 *Daily News* 10 Mar. 2/4 There are no buttons at the back [of the overcoat], but a finish is lent by mitres being worked in.

5. *Comb.*, *mitre-arch*, the curve formed by the mitre or junction of two curved surfaces, as in groining, etc.; *mitre-bevel* = *mitre-square*; *mitre-block*, board, (a) a joiner's mitre box; (b) = *mitre shooting-board*; *mitre box*, a joiner's templet with kerfs or guides for the saw in cutting material for mitre-joints; also, a similar tool for mitring printers' rules; *mitre-bracket*, each of the angle-brackets in the bracketing of a moulded cornice; *mitre-cap*, a cap of a newel terminating a handrail to which it is mitred; *mitre-clamp*, a clamp with mitred ends; hence *mitre-clamped*; *mitre-cramp*, a cramp to secure a glued mitre-joint while it is drying; *mitre-cut*, 'a groove cut in the surface of plate-glass for ornamentation' (*Cent. Dict.* 1890) having a bottom angle of nearly 90°; *mitre-dovetail*, dovetailing, a combination of the mitre and dovetail joints; also *attrib.*; (cross) *mitre drain* (see quot. 1838); *mitre-gauge* (see quot. 1875); *mitre-iron*, -*jack* (see quots.); *mitre-joint* (see sense 1); so *mitre-jointed a.*, furnished with a mitre-joint; *mitre-line*, any line which bisects a mitre-joint; *mitre-machine* = *mitring-machine*; *mitre-plane*¹ [PLANE *sb.*²], a plane having the iron set obliquely across the face of the stock; *mitre-plane*² [PLANE *sb.*³], the plane in which the mitre-joint lies; *mitre post*, each of the chamfered outer posts of a pair of lock-gates which, when closed, present an angular face to the stream; *mitre rule*, a plasterers' tool (see quot.); *mitre-seating a.*, (of a valve) that has an annular seating turned to an angle of 45°; *mitre shooting-board*, a shooting-board used in chamfering the edges of wood; *mitre sill*, the sill of a lock-gate which presents an angular face to the stream when closed; *mitre square*, a 'square' with the blade set immovably at an angle of 45° for striking lines on something to be mitred, also sometimes applied to the bevel; *mitre-valve*, a puppet valve having its face and seat inclined 45° to its axis; *mitre-wheel*, each of a pair of bevelled cog-wheels, the axes of which are at right angles, and which have their teeth set at an angle of 45°.

1725 W. HALFPENNY *Sound Building* 16 To find the Angle, or *Mitre Arch of a . . . Groin. 185. *Dict. Archit.* (Arch. Publ. Soc.) s.v. *Bevel*, [An instrument] which answers for a square, a common bevel, and a *mitre-bevel of forty-five degrees. 1846 HOLTZAPFEL *Turning* II. 503 *Mitre block. 1871 AVELING *Carpentry & Join.* 61 A saddle or block, known as a Mitre-block or box. 1884 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech. Suppl.*, *Mitre Board. 1888 *Lockwood's Dict. Mech. Engin.*, *Mitre Board*. 1678 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* v. 88 Another way . . . of Drawing, or striking out of Squares, Miters, and several Bevils . . . is with a Tool called a *Miter Box. 1875-84 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, *Miter-box*. 1725 W. HALFPENNY *Sound Building* 14 To find the . . . *Mitre-Bracket of a Cove. 1820 P. NICHOLSON *Staircases & Handrails* 7 *Mitre-cap . . . is a block of wood, turned to some agreeable figure . . . used in dog-legged stairs to terminate the handrail. 185. *Dict. Archit.* (Arch. Publ. Soc.) s.v. *Clamp*, *Mitre clamp. 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 602 Boards keyed and clamped, mortise-clamped, and *mitre-clamped. 1847 SMEATON *Builder's Man.* 90 The last method to be mentioned . . . may be termed *mitre-dovetailing. 1873 TARN *Tredgold's Carpentry* 240 *Mitre-dovetailing. 1838 *Civil Eng. & Arch. Jnl.* I. 97/2 Other drains are made

under the roadway which, from their form, are termed *cross mitre drains*. Their plan is in shape like the letter V . . . The construction of mitre-drains is [etc.]. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, *Miter-gage, a gage to determine the angle of a miter-joint in picture-frames, moldings, etc. 1894 HASLUCK *Woodworker's Handy-bk.* xiii. 121 The use of an adjustable mitre gauge. 1843 HOLTZAPFEL *Turning* I. 197 [A faggot of iron] made of a round bar in the center, and a group of bars of angular section, called *mitre iron, around the same. 1884 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech. Suppl.*, *Miter Jack, a templet used in making and fitting all kinds of small miters on moldings. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 367/2 [A plane] for the fitting and framing of *Miter and Bevil Joynets. 1791 SMEATON *Edystone L.* p. 196 The mitre joint of two contiguous bars. *Ibid.* §276, I chose them to be *mitre-jointed at the angles. 1678 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* v. 85 A *Miter line. 1890 W. J. GORDON *Foundry* 155 The cutting of the louvres, which a boy does on a *mitre machine. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 367/2 The *Miter Plain. 1894 C. P. B. SHELLEY *Workshop Appl.* 44 Mitre-planes . . . are intended for planing across the grain. 1823 P. NICHOLSON *Pract. Build.* 173 The upper mouldings are mitred together, so that the *mitre-plane may be perpendicular to the horizon. 1838 F. W. SIMMS *Publ. Wks. Gt. Brit.* II. 6 The gates are made water tight at the *mitre posts, by being rubbed dry the one upon the other. 1845 *Encycl. Metrop.* XXV. 177/1 The *mitre or joint rule is eighteen inches long by three inches wide, and about an inch thick, bevelled off to a thin edge about an inch wide. 1888 HASLUCK *Model Engin. Handybk.* 111 The *mitre-seating cone-valves . . . are often considered easier to make than the ball valves. 1903 *Cassell's Cycl. Mechanics* VI. 167/2 A *mitre shooting board. 1841 BRES *Gloss. Civ. Engin.* s.v. *Lock*, The bottom framings, against which the gates are shut, are called *mitre sills. 1678 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* v. 84 The *Miter square . . . is used for striking a Miter line, as the Square is to strike a square line. 1850 *Archæol. Jnl.* VII. 403 What is technically called a mitre square. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, *Miter-valve. 1833 LOUDON *Encycl. Archit.* Gloss., *Mitre wheel. 1844 STEPHENS *Bk. Farm.* II. 295 Each of the screws is mounted with a small mitre-wheel.

mitre ('maitə(r)), *v.*¹ [f. MITRE *sb.*¹; cf. early mod.F. *mitrare*, *mitrer*, Sp., Pg. *mitrar*, It. *mitrare*, *mitriare* (Baretti), OIt. *metrare*, med.L. *mitrāre*.] *trans.* To confer or bestow a mitre upon, to raise to a rank to which the dignity of wearing a mitre belongs. Chiefly in pa. pple. *mitred*, invested with something by way of mitre. c 1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* III. 25 Bischopis mytrid wip two hornys figuren þat þei schulden þoru god ensaumple putte þe folk þro vicis to virtues. c 1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 341/1 Mytryn, mitro. 1801 COLERIDGE in C. K. PAUL W. *Godwin* (1874) II. 74 It was once clothed and mitred with flame. 1804 J. GRAHAME *Sabbath* 332 Mitred with a wreath Of nightshade. 1891 C. E. NORTON *Dante's Purgat.* xxvii. 176 Wherefore thee over thyself I crown and mitre.

mitre ('maitə(r)), *v.*² Also *miter*. [f. MITRE *sb.*²]

1. *trans.* To join with a mitre-joint; to make a mitre-joint in; to cut or shape (the end of a piece of material) to a mitre. Also with *away*, *up*. to *mitre the square*: to bisect the angle of a joint.

1731 [implied in MITRING *vbl. sb.*]. 1753 HOGARTH *Anal. Beauty* xii. 172 The profile out-line of some corner of it [sc. the moulding] where it is 'mitered', as the joiners term it. 1833 LOUDON *Encycl. Archit.* §1122 The slates to be all close-mitred, when two planes meet against a diagonal line, they are said to be mitred. 1842 GWILT *Archit.* §2285 (1850) 607 Steps and risers mitred to cut string, and dove-tailed to balusters. c 1850 *Rudin. Navig.* (Weale) 116 They are . . . mitred into the gunwale. 1875 *Carpentry & Join.* 65 Such work as mitring up a box. 1881 YOUNG *Ev. Man his own Mech.* §452 The edges are bevelled or mitred away.

b. *intr.* To form a mitre, meet in a mitre-joint.

1820 P. NICHOLSON *Staircases & Handrails* 28 The part that mitres upon the riser below. 1875 *Encycl. Brit.* II. 467/2 A moulding returned upon itself at right angles is said to mitre. In joinery the ends of any two pieces of wood of corresponding form cut off at 45° necessarily abut upon one another so as to form a right angle, and are said to mitre.

2. a. *Bookbinding.* b. *Printing.* See quots.

1875 [cf. MITRED *ppl. a.*]. 1880 ZAEHNSDORF *Bookbinding* xxii. 119 As a general rule morocco is always mitred. *Ibid.* 121 Carefully mitreing the corners where any lines are used. 1888 JACOBI *Printers' Vocab.* *Mitre*, to chamfer . . . the ends of rules in order that they may join closely in forming a border.

3. *Needlework.* To make an angle in (a straight strip or band, etc.) by cutting out a three-cornered piece and uniting the resulting edges.

1880 *Plain Hints Needlework* 27 To make corners of a hem . . . they should be 'mitred'.

mitre, obs. form of METRE *v.*

mitred ('maitəd), *ppl. a.*¹ [f. MITRE *sb.*¹ and *v.*¹ + -ED. Cf. med.L. *mitrātus*.]

1. Entitled or privileged to wear a mitre. *mitred abbot* (= med.L. *abbas mitratus*): an abbot invested by the pope with the privilege of wearing a mitre; hence *mitred abbey* (med.L. *beneficium mitratum*), an abbey ruled by a mitred abbot.

In England before the Reformation the mitred abbots were members of the House of Lords.

c 1380 [see MITRE *v.*]. 1393 LANGL. *P. Pl. C.* v. 193 More pan al þy matchauns oper þy mytrede bisshopes, Oper lumbardes of lukes þat lyuen by lone as Iewes. 1550 BALE *Eng. Votaries* II. E iij, Welche of them shuld be highest in that mitred kingdom of idleness. 1560 DAUS. tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 368 The bishops . . . and . . . a few other mitred men. 1658 BRAMHALL *Consecr. Bps.* v. 139 One Bishop and two Mitred Abbats. a 1661 FULLER *Worthies, Yorks.* (1662) II. 190 Selby, where after he [Henry] founded a Mitred-Abby. 1759 DILWORTH *Pope* 67 The bishop . . . related that conference to a friend of his, a dignified but not a mitred clergyman. 1830 *Westm. Rev.* XII. 473 The methodist

parson and the mitred bishop. 1878 STUBBS *Const. Hist.* III. xx. 445 The mitred and parliamentary abbeyes were not identical.

c. Wearing or adorned with a mitre.

1420 LYDG. *Story of Thebes* 4186 As a bisshop, mytred, in his stalle. 1480 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* ccxlv. 300 Bisshops reussed and mytred with senscers to welcome the kyng. 1562 in *Rep. on Foedera* E. II. 48 The impure assemble of those shaven fathers, those mytred and redd-hattid fellows [at Trent]. 1637 MILTON *Lycidas* 112 He shook his Miter'd locks, and stern bespake. 1687 DRYDEN *Hind & P.* I. 202 Your fangs you fastened on the mitred crown. 1790 BURKE *Fr. Rev.* 153 We will have her [sc. religion] to exalt her mitred front in courts and parliaments. 1805 SOUTHEY *Madoc in W.* xv. The mitred Baldwin, in his hand Holding a taper, at the altar stood. 1850 TYMMS *Bury Wills* (Camden) 229 A leaden token . . . bears on the obverse a mitred head. 1863 J. R. WALBRAN *Mem. Fountains Abbey* (Surtees) 147 The abbot robed and mitred . . . standing under a trifoliated canopy.

b. Bearing a representation of a mitre. *rare*.

1768-74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1834) II. 464, I see the mitred coach come rolling along. 1772-9 W. MASON *Eng. Garden* IV. 106 The fane conventional there is dimly seen, The mitred window, and the cloister pale.

3. Formed like a mitre; having a mitre-shaped apex; *Nat. Hist.* in specific names (= mod.L. *mitratus*).

1547 SURREY *Aeneid* IV. 277 With mitred hats, with oynted bush and beard. 1860 *Chamb. Encycl.* s.v. *Basilisk*, The Mitred or Hooded Basilisk (*Basiliscus mitratus*), a native of the tropical parts of America. 1887 HAY *Brit. Fungi* 140 *Helvelia lacunosa*, the Mitred Helvel. 1897 H. O. FORBES *Hand-bk. Primates* II. 137 The mitred langur, *Semnopithecus mitratus*.

mitred ('maɪtəd), *ppl. a.* [f. MITRE *v.* + -ED.] In the senses of the verb.

1775 ASH, *Mitred*, cut off at an angle of forty-five degrees. 1832 *Skyring's Builders' Prices* 18 Mitred and glued borders. 1842 GWILT *Archit.* §2285 (1859) 607 If grooved for balusters, circular . . . mitred and turned caps, such to be mentioned. 1847 SMEATON *Builder's Man.* 90 Fig. 26 represents a still neater dovetail; and, as the edges are mitred together, is termed a mitred dovetail. 1860 BURN *Gloss. Techn. Terms Building* 7 *Mitred Borders*, narrow widths of boarding placed round the front hearths to fireplaces. 1871 *Ringwall's Amer. Encycl. Printing*, Mitred Rules. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, *Mitred*. (*Bookbinding*). Said of a fillet ornamentation when the lines unite exactly at their junction without overrunning. 1880 ZAEHNSDORF *Bookbinding* xxii. 119 This [finishing with a full gilt back] is done in two ways, a 'run up' back and a 'mitred' back. 1902 *Westm. Gaz.* 16 May 3/2 Perpendicular mitred lines of insertion on the skirt.

mitre-wort ('maɪtəwɔ:t). [f. MITRE *sb.* + WORT.] A book-name for the genus *MITELLA*.

false mitre-wort: a plant of the genus *Tiarella*. 1845-50 MRS. LINCOLN *Lect. Bot. App.* 176/2 *Tiarella cordifolia*, (mitre-wort). 1856 GRAY *Man. Bot.* (1860) 145 *Mitella*, Mitre-wort. *Tiarella*, False Mitre-wort.

mitridat(e), *obs.* forms of MITHRIDATE.

mitriform ('maɪtrɪfɔ:m), *a.* [ad. mod.L. *mitriformis*, f. *mitra* MITRE *sb.*: see -FORM]

a. *Bot.* Resembling or shaped like a mitre; conical, hollow, and open at the base, the base being sometimes irregularly indented; applied to the calyptra of mosses and to certain fruits. b. *Conch.* Shaped like a mitre-shell.

1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 322 The mitriform calyptra. 1843 *Penny Cycl.* XXVI. 446/2 [Of shells] Mitriform; spire produced, conic. 1881 R. B. WATSON in *Jrnl. Linn. Soc.* XV. 404 Shell, —high, mitriform, biconical.

mitring ('maɪ(ə)rɪŋ). *vbl. sb.* [f. MITRE *v.* + -ING¹.] The action of MITRE *v.* in its various senses; also *concr.* the shaped end of a piece prepared to be mitred with another.

1731 W. HALFPENNY *Perspective* 31 The Mitering of the under side of every Square . . . must be drawn from the Point of Sight. 1778 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 2) I. 618 The thickness of the bracket, with its mitring to the riser. 1852 SEIDEL *Organ* 158 Sometimes pipes require even a repeated mitring. This mitring greatly influences the . . . tone of a pipe.

b. *attrib.*, as *mitring tool*; also *mitring block*, *board*, *box*, *saw*, etc. = mitre block, board, etc.; *mitring-machine* (see *quots.*).

1845 *Encycl. Metrop.* XXV. 177/1 Tools used by the plasterer . . . There are also various mitring tools of iron or steel. 1871 *Ringwall's Amer. Encycl. Printing*, *Mitring Box*, a box used to facilitate the operation of cutting material that is to be mitred. *Ibid.*, *Mitring Machines*, various machines made for the purpose of mitring rules neatly and accurately. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, *Mitring-machine* (*Joinery*), a machine for mitring or slanting the ends of pieces which are to be united by a miter-joint. 1875 *Carpentry & Join.* 39 *The Mitring Box* . . . is used to cut pieces of moulding at the right angle for picture and other frames.

† *mitrous*, *a. nonce-wd.* [f. MITRE *sb.* + -OUS.] Relating to a mitre or bishopric.

1791 HUDDSFORD *Salmag.*, *Monody Death of Dick* 137 When soft reclines in velvet pomp supreme Divinity, entranc'd in mitrous dream.

mitry ('maɪtri), *a. Her.* [f. MITRE *sb.* + -Y¹.] Charged with a number of mitres.

1847 *Gloss. Her.*, *Mitry*. The word occurs in blazoning a bordure charged with eight mitres. 1889 ELVIN *Dict. Her.*

|| *Mitsein* ('mitzain). *Philos.* [ad. G. *mit* with + *sein* being.] A term used by Heidegger to

express the concept of man's being in its relationship with others.

1955 J. MACQUARRIE *Existentialist Theol.* iv. 89 Thus 'being-in-the-world' implies 'being-with-others' (*Mitsein*). 1957 H. BARNES tr. *Sartre's Being & Nothingness* III. iii. 413 The very existence of this grammatical form [sc. the word *we*] necessarily refers us to a real experience of the *Mitsein*. 1963 *Philos.* XXXVIII. 275 The whole world of human *Mitsein* is regarded by M. Bastide as his province. 1966 A. MANSER *Sartre* vi. 97 The essence of relations between consciousnesses is not *Mitsein* (being together), it is conflict.

mitsumata (mɪtsu'mɑ:tə). [*Japanese.*] A deciduous shrub, *Edgeworthia papyrifera*, bearing clusters of fragrant yellow flowers, belonging to the family Thymelæaceæ, and native to China, although widely cultivated in Japan, where its bast fibre is used in the manufacture of paper. Also *attrib.*

1889 J. REIN *Industries of Japan* III. 402 Mitsu-mata (*Edgeworthia*) paper has also a distinctly marked yellow colour. 1891 B. H. CHAMBERLAIN *Things Japanese* (ed. 2) 334 Several plants and trees contribute their bark to the manufacture of Japanese paper . . . The one most easily recognised by the unlearned is the *Edgeworthia papyrifera*, which has the peculiarity that its branches always divide into three at every articulation, whence the Japanese name of *mitsu-mata*, or 'the three forks'. 1936 D. HUNTER *Papermaking Pilgrimage Japan, Korea & China* iii. 45 The so-called 'vellum'—that smooth, long-fibred, natural-toned paper sometimes used in the printing of fine books and etchings . . . is made largely from the bark of the mitsumata shrub. 1947 — *Papermaking* (ed. 2) ii. 57 The origin of mitsumata (*Edgeworthia papyrifera*) as a papermaking material is uncertain, but there is a record stating that in the year 1597 a papermaking family was granted the privilege of gathering mitsumata bark in a certain locality of Japan. 1974 G. USHER *Dict. Plants used by Man* 223/2 *E[edgeworthia] papyrifera* . . . Cultivated for the bark fibres which are used, particularly in Japan to make a hand-made paper (Nepal Paper, Mitsumata Paper).

mitt (mɪt). Chiefly in *pl.* Also *mit.* [Shortened from MITTEN *sb.*]

1. = MITTEN *sb.* 2.

1765 *Univ. Mag.* XXXVII. 324/2 Silk mitts, and silk gloves. 1795 WOLCOT (P. Pindar) *Louistad v. Wks.* 1812 I. 304 Transform an old silk stocking into mitts. 1811 *Ora & Juliet* I. 42 Dudley laughed, and took hold of her cherry fingers, that peeped out of her mitts. 1828 SCOTT *Aunt Marg. Mirr.* *Introd.*, The black silk gloves, or mitts. 1851 *Catal. Gt. Exhib. II.* 575 Lace mitts. a1876 HT. MARTINEAU *Autobiog.* I. 57 The long mitts she wore.

transf. 1886 *Pop. Sci. Monthly* Nov. 208 The hands and forearms of the women are tattooed with mitts, as in the Marshall Islands. 1903 *Daily Record & Mail* 30 Dec. 7 A novel device . . . for persons who do not know how to swim. It consists of a mitt or gauntlet . . . When fitted to the hand it forms webs between the fingers and the thumb. *Ibid.*, An elastic band which fastens the mitt to the wrist.

2. a. = MITTEN *sb.* 1. † Also *slang*, a glove.

1812 J. H. VAUX *Flash Dict.*, *Mitts*, gloves. 1812 J. SMYTH *Pract. of Customs* (1821) 214 Waste Silk . . . may . . . be spun to make stockings, mitts, &c. but they will be coarse and ordinary. 1856 KANE *Arct. Explor.* II. i. 24 Mitts of seal-skin well wadded with sledge-straw. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Mitts*, a protection for the hands, covering the thumb in one space and the fingers in another, so that men wearing them can still handle ropes.

b. *U.S.* A protective glove worn in baseball by the catcher or first baseman.

1902 *Sears Catal.* 326 Boys' Canvas Mitt, made of canvas throughout; a good, cheap mitt for boys; well stuffed. 1949 *Nat. Geogr. Mag.* June 738/1 On the ball field the Indians waved their mitts.

3. *slang.* (orig. *U.S.*). a. A hand. b. a big mitt: a mode of swindling at cards (see *quot.* 1905); hence a municipal scheme undertaken with a view to the private advantage of its promoters.

1896 ADE *Artie* xiii. 116, I thought them was gloves you had on. Gee, is them your mitts? 1901 H. McHUGH *John Henry* 10 I'm sitting on the sofa with one mitt lying carelessly on the family album and the other bunched around a \$1.70 cane. 1903 *Daily Chron.* 27 May 7/2 A 'big mit' . . . is a big boodle game, a graft. 1905 *Blackw. Mag.* Jan. 137/1 At the 'big mit' game alone, an ingenious method of swindling by means of a stacked hand at stud poker, a vast profit was made. 1914 JOYCE *Dubliners* 74 He was also handy with the mitts. 1940 R. CHANDLER *Forewell, my Lovely* ii. 12 'Freeze the mitts on the bar.' The barman and I put our hands on the bar. 1959 I. & P. OPIE *Lore & Lang. Schoolch.* x. 197 The commonest challenge is 'Put up your mitts'.

c. *the glad mitt*: a warm or friendly reception; = *glad hand* (GLAD *a.* 4e); *the frozen* (or *icy*) *mitt*: an unfriendly reception; rejection; the 'cold shoulder'. *slang.*

1904 'No. 1500' *Life in Sing Sing* 255/2 *Glad mitt*, warm welcome. 1907 J. LONDON *Road* 187 The erstwhile hospitable farmers met us with the icy mitt. 1925 FRASER & GIBBONS *Soldier & Sailor Words* 156 He tried to make up to me but I gave him the frozen mitt. 1937 M. SHARP *Nutmeg Tree* ix. 111, I expected any number of black eyes, Julia darling, but not the frozen mitt. 1960 A. PRIOR in *Pick of Today's Short Stories* XI. 179 She'd have taken it and then handed me the frozen mitt.

d. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *mitt camp* *U.S. slang*, a palmist's or fortune-teller's establishment, tent, etc.; *mitt joint* *U.S. slang*, (a) (see *quot.* 1914); (b) = *mitt camp*; *mitt-reader* *U.S. slang*, a palmist; a fortune-teller.

1942 BERRY & VAN DEN BARK *Amer. Thes. Slang* §466/5 *Mitt camp* or *joint*, a fortune-telling establishment. *Ibid.* §626/7 *Mitt camp* or *joint*, a fortune teller's tent or booth. 1956 H. GOLD *Man who was not with It* (1965) i. 4 She would . . . take the tickets to Palmistry Pauline's mitt-camp. 1914

JACKSON & HELLYER *Vocab. Criminal Slang* 59 A 'mitt joint' is a gambling house where victims are 'steered' for fleecing by means of deceptively 'sure thing' hands. 1923 C. R. COOPER *Under Big Top* 60, I have seen a couple halt before a 'mitt joint' where a greasy Mexican or Syrian or anything else but a gypsy stands. 1942 *Mitt joint* [see *mitt camp* above]. 1928 *Amer. Speech* III. 414 *Mitt reader*, a palmist, or fortune teller. 1956 H. GOLD *Man who was not with It* (1965) xiv. 120 How do you know? You a mitt reader like your mother.

|| *Mittagessen* ('mɪtə:gəsən). Also *Mittagessen*, and with lower-case initial. [*Ger.*] In Germany: a midday meal; lunch.

1880 GEO. ELIOT *Let.* 11 July (1956) VII. 303 There is a magnificent drive to Baden which can be reached in seven hours (including time for the Mittagessen and the rest). 1899 R. FRY *Let.* Oct. (1972) I. 174 The Galleries shut at the absurd hour of 3 . . . in order that the officials may have some absurd meal, a *mittagessen* or something. 1941 M. TREADGOLD *We couldn't leave Dinah* xv. 238 The heavy *mittagessen* upon which Germany nourishes young and old. 1972 *Sat. Rev.* (U.S.) 25 Mar. 72/1 The *Mittagessen* (lunch) always begins with soup.

mittain(e), mittan, *obs.* forms of MITTEN *sb.*

† *mittane*. *Sc. Obs. rare.* Also *myttane*, *myttaine*. [Of obscure origin: cf. MITTELL.] A bird of prey, a kind of hawk.

1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* xxii. 12 Forsett is ay the falconis kynd, Bot euir the mittane [v.r. myttell] is hard in mynd. *Ibid.* xxxiii. 73 The myttane and Sanct Martynis fowle.

mitted ('mɪtɪd), *ppl. a.* [f. MITT + -ED².] Wearing mitts or mittens.

1893 *Atlantic Monthly* Feb. 155/1 Reaching in deftly with mitted arms.

Mittel-Europa ('mɪt(ə)ljʊə'rɔ:pə). Also *Mittel Europa*, *Mittleuropa*. [*Ger.*] Central Europe. Also *attrib.*

1918 M. J. DAVOREN tr. *Gettlich's German Grip on Russia* 24 It is in this combination of a community of the interests of Budapest with those of the financial circles of Berlin that the idea of the new politico-commercial consortium, known to-day by the name 'Mittleuropa', arose. 1918 Z. N. PREEV *Russian Riddle* iii. 36 It would be worth her while to abandon . . . her grandiose plans of Mittel-Europa. 1931 *Times Lit. Suppl.* 9 Apr. 281/3 The glorification of the *Mittel-Europa* ideal which Frederick the Great failed to realize. 1950 A. CHRISTIE *Murder is Announced* v. 48 Very temperamental you'll find her. Mittel-Europa refugee of some kind. 1956 AUDEN & KALLMAN *Magic Flute* (1957) 116 We'll never lack friends back in Mittel-Europa. 1971 C. FICK *Danziger Transcript* (1973) 29 He had a slight Mittel-Europa accent, but at Claridge's, who doesn't? 1975 J. SYMONS *Three Pipe Problem* xviii. 176 Would the totally unknown actress be able to resist the charm of Mittleuropa?

Mittel-European ('mɪt(ə)ljʊə'rɔ:pɪən), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. G. *mittel-europäisch*, f. *mittel* middle.]

A. *adj.* = *Middle-European* *adj.*

[1937 WYNDHAM LEWIS *Blasting & Bombardiering* xii. 189 With his dramatic miteuropean accent he gave this suggestion such a rich Austrian welcome as no suggestion ever had before or since.] 1939 C. BEATON *My Royal Past* xiii. 143 The destined lot of mittel-European royalty. 1957 P. KEMP *Mine were of Trouble* x. 187 The sinister but intriguing personality of a Mittel-European barman known as Otto. 1959 J. DRUMMOND *Black Unicorn* xv. 110 The fringe of the fashionable area, where the big shops give way to little mittel-European establishments. 1974 *Times* 31 Dec. 7/3 The pretence of Mittel-European dilettantism.

B. *sb.* A native or inhabitant of central Europe. 1950 A. CHRISTIE *Murder is Announced* xi. 118, I expect Mitzi, our Mittel-European, would love that. 1958 *Times* 24 July 5/3 A mittel-European exploding with conversation like a fire-cracker.

† *mittell*. *Sc. Obs. rare.* Forms: 5 *myttal*, *myttal*, 6 *myttell*. [Of obscure origin: cf. MITTANE.] 'A bird of prey of the hawk kind' (Jam.).

1457 *Sc. Acts Jas. II.* c. 32 (1814) II. 51 Vper foulous of reif as ernys bussardes gleddes and myttalles [v.r. (1566) mittalis]. 1500-20 [see MITTANE].

|| *Mittelschmerz* ('mɪt(ə)ljmɛrts). *Gynaecology.* Also *mittelschmerz*. [*G.*, lit. 'middle pain'.] Pain in the lower abdomen regularly experienced by some women between menstrual periods, perhaps related to the occurrence of ovulation.

1895 *Lancet* 28 Dec. 1625/1 Dr. J. Halliday Croom read a paper on So-called *Mittelschmerz*, sometimes called a form of dysmenorrhœa. 1942 MAZER & ISRAEL *Diagn. & Treatm. Menstrual Disorders* ix. 135 The pain undoubtedly emanates from the ovaries, since neither hysterectomy nor resection of the presacral nerve . . . eliminates *mittelschmerz*, but bilateral oophorectomy does. 1971 *Vogue* Nov. 60/2 Have intercourse as near ovulation as possible. This can be detected . . . by the pain that some women experience (*Mittelschmerz*). 1971 I. A. McDONALD *Method Obstetr. & Gynaecol.* xiii. 300 Some females regularly have a spotting of blood on day 14 of the menstrual cycle . . . It may be associated with lower abdominal pain (*Mittelschmerz*).

mitten ('mɪtən), *sb.* Forms: 4-5 *meteyn*(e), *metayn*, *myteyn*(e), *mytan*, -en, 5 *meting*, 5-6 *myttan*, -en, 5, 7-8 *mittain*, 6 *mytayne*, *myttayn*, *mytton*, 6-8 *mitton*, 6, 8-9 *mittan*, 7 *mittaine*, 7-*mittin*, -ing, 6- *mitten*. [a. F. *mittaine* (from 12th c.), of obscure origin; cf. F. *miton* gauntlet (16th c.), *mitten* (1738 in Littré), also Fr. dial. *mite*

mitten, and med.L. (13th c.) *mitana*, *mitanna* mitten, *mita* ? mitten.]

1. a. A covering for the hand, differing from a glove in having no divisions for the fingers, but provided with a separate receptacle for the thumb; worn either for warmth, or (e.g. by hedgers and other workmen) to protect the hand from injury or pain in handling something. Also (now *dial.*: see *Eng. Dial. Dict.*) applied to a thick winter glove.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Pard. Prol.* 45 He pat his hand wol putte in this Mitayn He shal haue multipliynge of his grayn. c 1394 P. *Pl. Crede* 428 Twey myteynes, as mete, maad all of cloutes; þe fyngers weren for werd, and ful of fen honged. c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* 1. 1167 And botis, cokirs, myttens [L. *manicas de pelibus*] mot we were. 1488 in *Tytler Hist. Scot.* (1864) II. 393 A pare of metingis for hunting. 1515 BARCLAY *Egloges* iv. (1570) C iij/1 His furred mittens were of a cures skin. 1563 *Homilies* II. *Excess of Apparel* 114 b, He that ruffeth in his . . . corked slippers, trimme buskins, and warme mittons, is more redy to chyll for colde, then the poore labouryng man. a 1623 FLETCHER *Love's Cure* ii. i, Let not thy mittens abate the talons of thy authority, but gripe theft and whoredom wheresoever thou meet'st 'em. 1634 PEACHAM *Gentl. Exerc.* II. vii. 126 December must be expressed with a horrid and fearefull aspect, . . . at his backe a bundle of Holly, . . . holding in furd Mittens the signe of Capricornus. 1662 *Plymouth Col. Rec.* (1855) IV. 12 There was found his capp, with his staffe and one mitting. 1667 PEPYS *Diary* 21 Jan., The Swede's Resident . . . came to us out of bed in his furred mittens and furred cap. 1729 T. CONSETT *Pres. St. Ch. Russ.* 157 note, The vulgar people . . . with their . . . gloves on, which are almost as large and strong as a hedger's mittins. 1742 MIDDLETON in *Phil. Trans.* XLII. 161 A large Pair of Beaver Mittings . . . which reach up as high as our Elbows. 1818 SCOTT *Hrt. Midl.* xxi, Hastily and confusedly searching for his worsted mittans and staff. 1840 R. H. DANA *Bef. Mast* iii, [The crew] can get their wet mittens and stockings dried. 1884 *Baby's mitten* [see COMBINATION 10].

fig. phrase. 1662 J. OWEN *Animadv. Fiat Lux* 311 Such stupid blockheads, as to be imposed on with Sophistry, that they may feel through a pair of Mittens.

b. Phrases. *to cast one's mitten*: to offer a challenge (cf. GAUNTLET¹ c). *to claw up* or *lay up* (a person's) mittens (Sc.): to give the finishing stroke to, to kill (cf. CLAW v. 8). *to handle without mittens*: to treat unmercifully.

1589 NASHE *Martins Months Minde* G 4, I cast him here my Mitten vpon the quarrell. 1678 RAY *Prov.* (ed. 2) 76 To handle without mittins. 1699 R. L'ESTRANGE *Erasm. Colloq.* (1711) 178 He handled the Reverend Fathers without Mittens. 1742 FORBES *Jrnl. fr. Lond. in Ajax*, etc. (1755) 30 They may come to lay up my mittens, an' ding me yavil, an' as sthy as gin I had been elf-shot.

c. *Her.*

1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. xviii. (Roxb.) 110/1 He beareth Gules, a left hand Male Mitton . . . proper.

d. *slang. pl.* (a) The hands. (b) Boxing-gloves. (c) Handcuffs.

1812 J. H. VAUX *Flash Dict.*, Mittens, the hands. 1859 *Hotten's Slang Dict.*, Mittens, fists. 1880 G. WEBSTER in *Sc. Nat. Dict.* (1965) VI. 306/1 My lad was made fast an' a pair o' mittens clappit on wi' little mair adee. 1883 J. GREENWOOD *Odd People* 56 That's their mittens they've got tied up in that hankercher. They're fighting covers. 1937 'D. HUME' *Halfway to Horror* 3 'Mittens' are handcuffs; a padlock is a 'monkey'.

2. a. A sort of glove of lace or knitted work covering the forearm, wrist, and part of the hand, but not extending over the fingers; much worn by women at the beginning of the nineteenth century, and revived towards the end of it. Now more commonly MITT.

1755 JOHNSON, *Mittens*, gloves that cover the arm without covering the fingers. 1762 *Ann. Reg.* 162 Their chief business was making silk nets, purses, and mittins. 1795 WOLCOT (P. Pindar) *Pindariana* Wks. 1812 IV. 187 On week-days were black worsted mittens worn; Black silk on Sundays did her arms adorn. 1824 MISS MITFORD *Village Ser.* 1. 223 The sleeves came down just below the elbow, and were finished by a narrow white ruffle meeting her neat mittens. 1838 DICKENS *Nich. Nick* iii, 'Hem!' said Miss La Creevy, coughing delicately behind her black silk mitten.

b. *transf.* See quot.

[1899 Cf. *mitten-wise*, 3 below.] 1900 *Daily Mail* 5 Feb. 7/1 The sleeve in its full dress adaptation is called the mitten because it falls from the shoulder, though it is attached to the bodice underneath the arm, and covers the hand right down to the knuckles.

3. Phrase (*slang* or *colloq.*). *to get the mitten*: of a lover, to be dismissed or rejected; hence, in wider application, to be dismissed from any office or position. Similarly, *to give* (a person) *the mitten*.

1838 J. C. NEAL *Charcoal Sk.* (Bartlett), Young gentlemen that have got the mitten . . . always sigh. 1848 LOWELL *Fable for Critics* 936 Here comes Dana, . . . Who'll be going to write what'll never be written Till the Muse, ere he thinks of it, gives him the mitten. 1851 [B. H. HALL] *College Words* 209 *Mitten*. At the Collegiate Institute of Indiana, a student who is expelled is said to get the mitten. 1867 O. W. HOLMES *Guard. Angel* xxxiii, Some said that Susan had given her young man the mitten, meaning thereby that she had signified that his services as a suitor were dispensed with. 1884 *Punch* 1 Mar. 108/2 Lifeboat hands who are found shrinking, Or with fear of danger smitten, Get, not medals, but the mitten.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, *mitten-gauntlet*, *-sleeve*, *-wise* (adv.); *mitten-beaver*, the skin of a beaver used for making mittens [cf. F. *mitaine* inferior

beaver-skins]; *mitten crab* (see *quots.*); *mitten-mill*, a fight with boxing-gloves.

1744 A. DOBBS *Countries Adjacent to Hudson's Bay* 26 The eight is the *Mittain Beaver, cut out for that Purpose to make Mittains, to preserve them from the Cold. 1934 *Times* 1 Feb. 17/5 If we want an English equivalent for the German *Wollhandkrabbe* it might be called the *mitten crab. 1934 *Nature* 9 June 856/1 The pincer claws are clothed with long soft hair, and a writer in the *Times* has suggested 'mitten crab' as an appropriate name for it. . . The mitten crab must have been introduced into German rivers before 1912. . . In 1923 the species was found to be established in the . . . Elbe and was determined as *Eriocheir sinensis*. 1959 *Chambers's Encycl.* IX. 455/1 Mitten crab, a popular name applied to a greenish grapsoid crab, *Eriocheir sinensis*, with conspicuous brown tufts of long silky hairs on the pincers of the male. 1898 *Archæol. Æliana* XIX. III. 246 The hands are covered with plate *mitten-gauntlets having gads and cuffs. 1859 MATSELL *Vocab.* s.v. (Farmer), *Mitten-mill. 1813 J. N. BREWER *Beauties Eng. & Wales* XII. II. ii. 146 A woman . . . with . . . *mitten sleeves, a belt and cordon. 1899 *Westm. Gaz.* 22 Dec. 3/1 When a lace sleeve, instead of having actual mittens, is brought *mitten-wise over the hand.

Hence *mitten v., U.S., *trans.*, to 'give the mitten' to.

1873 CARLETON *Farm Ball.* 10 Once, when I was young as you, and not so smart, perhaps, For me she mittened a lawyer, and several other chaps.

mittened ('mitənd), a. [f. MITTEN sb. + -ED².] Furnished with, or wearing, mittens.

1834 HT. MARTINEAU *Farrers* ii. 20 Jane settled herself, aproned, shawled, and mittened, at her desk. 1876 *Whitby Gloss.* s.v., 'A mitten'd cat catches no mice'. 1895 KIPLING *2nd Jungle-Bk.* 162 The girl . . . laid her mittened hand . . . to the ice floor of the hut.

† **'mittent**, a. *Path. Obs.* [a. L. *mittent-em*, pr. pple. of *mittēre* to send.] Said of the organ or part supposed to send peccant 'humours' to another.

1661 LOVELL *Hist. Anim. & Min.* 367 It's cured, by . . . evacuating corrupted humours and helping mittent parts. 1676 WISEMAN *Chirurg. Treat.* II. v. 179 Vicious Humours peccant in quantity or quality are either thrust forth by the Part mittent, . . . or attracted by the Part recipient. 1684 tr. *Bonet's Merc. Comput.* XVIII. 631 We must consider whether the part mittent [L. *pars mittens*] of the Humour to the Stomach be less noble than the part suscipient.

mittilate, Sc. form of MUTILATE.

|| **mittimus** ('mitməs), sb. [L. *mittimus* 'we send', the first word of the writ in Latin.]

1. *Law.* A warrant under the hand and seal of a justice of the peace or other proper officer, directed to the keeper of a prison, ordering him to receive into custody and hold in safe-keeping, until delivered in due course of law, the person sent and specified in the warrant.

a 1591 GREENE *2nd Pt. Conny-Catching* Wks. (Grosart) X. 132 The knight . . . bad him [sc. his clerk] make a mittimus to send the Tinker to prison. 1625 MASSINGER *New Way* v. 1, Take a Mittimus, And carry him to Bedlam. 1681 W. ROBERTSON *Phrasol. Gen.* (1693) 486 Send him away with a Mittimus to the house of Correction. 1728 VANBR. & CIB. *Prov. Husb.* v. 98 No words, Sir; a Wife, or a Mittimus. 1764 FOOTE *Mayor of G. I.* (1783) 15 Some warrants and mittimuses ready fill'd up. 1768-74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1834) I. 642, I never sign a mittimus to the house of correction, but had much rather it were done by somebody else. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* II. VI. i, Clapped in prison by mittimus and indictment of Feuillant Justices. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* III. 1. 320 The heir of an estate often . . . scarce attained learning enough to sign his name to a Mittimus.

† b. (See *quot.* 1641.) *Obs.*

1464 *Rolls of Parl.* V. 516/1 Doo to be made, oure Witt' of a Mittimus unto the Treasurer and Barons of oure Exchequer. 1641 *Termes de la Ley* 204 Mittimus is a Writ by which Records are transferred from one Court to another. 1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* I. 1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Mittimus*, in law, a writ, by which records are ordered to be transferred from one court to another; sometimes immediately, as out of the King's Bench into the Exchequer; and sometimes by a certiorari into the Chancery, and from thence by a mittimus into another court.

c. *transf.* and *fig.*

1638 NABBES *Cov. Gard.* v. vi. 71 Warr. . . I swear I understand it no more then Ignoramus himselfe. *Ralph.* Make his Mittimus and send him to schoole. 1642 BP. HALL *Free Prisoner* vii. in *Three Tractates* (1646) 123 Never was there a more close prisoner then my soul is for the time to my body; . . . which since it's first Mittimus, never stir'd out from this strait room. 1681 FLAVEL *Meth. Grace* xxxii. 540 His mittimus is already made for hell. a 1708 BEVERIDGE *Priv. Th.* 1. (1816) 164 How runs the mittimus, whereby he is pleased to send me to the dungeon of afflictions.

2. *colloq.* A dismissal from office or situation; a notice to quit (*dial.*). *to get one's mittimus*: to be dismissed; also, to get one's 'quietus'.

1596 NASHE *Saffron Walden* Xj b, Out of two Noblemens houses he had his Mittimus of ye may be gone. 1668 R. L'ESTRANGE *Vis. Quev.* (1708) 88 He had his Mittimus, and took the Left-hand way at parting. 1850 CARLYLE *Latter-d. Pamph.*, *Jesuitism* 15 Ignatius's black militia . . . have got their mittimus to Chaos again. 1857 KINGSLEY *Two Y. Ago* I. i. 24 He got his mittimus by one of Schamyl's bullets.

3. A jocular designation for a magistrate. 1630 RANDOLPH *Conceited Peddler* Wks. (1875) 38, I am no Justice of Peace, for I swear, by the honesty of a Mittimus, the venerable Bench ne'er kissed my worshipful buttocks. 1775 SHERIDAN *St. Patr. Day* II. ii, Nay, 'tis but what old Mittimus commanded.

Hence *mittimus v. *trans.*, to commit to jail by a warrant.

1764 FOOTE *Mayor of G. I.* (1783) 9 Had I been here, I would have mittimus'd the rascal at once. 1836 T. HOOK *G. Gurney* III. 83, I had mittimused half a dozen paupers for begging about the streets.

mittin(g, obs. forms of MITTEN sb.

mittle ('mit(ə)l), v. *Sc.* [? a. F. *mutiler* to MUTILATE; cf. *mittilate*.] *trans.* To hurt or mutilate. Hence *mittled *ppl. a.*

1820 A. SUTHERLAND *St. Kathleen* III. 213 The stirk that ye lat get itsel' mittled the ither day. a 1869 C. SPENCE *From Braes of Carse* (1898) 71 Collie left me in the bog, A mittled, mertered, drookit laddie. 1900 BARRIE *Tommy & Grizel* xxvi, Say a word against him and I'll mittle you.

mitton, obs. form of MITTEN sb.

mitty ('miti), *dial.* The stormy petrel.

1831 *Montagu's Ornith. Dict.* (ed. 2). 1840 *Penny Cycl.* XVIII. 44/1.

Mitty² ('miti). Also Walter Mitty. [f. the name of Walter Mitty, hero of James Thurber's short story *The Secret Life of Walter Mitty* (in *New Yorker* (1939) 18 Mar.).] A person who indulges in day-dreams; one who imagines a more adventurous or enjoyable life for himself than he actually leads; the characteristics of such a person. *Freq. attrib.* or *quasi-adj.* Hence *Mittyesque*, *Mittyish*, *Mitty-like* *adjs.*

1950 B. SCHULBERG *Disenchanted* (1951) xvii. 313 I've had daydreams of how I'd come back. Walter Mitty stuff about arriving in style. 1953 *Sunday Times* 14 June 8/4 The Mitty me, I notice, will risk his life for a trifle, but never gets his hands dirty. 1958 *Times Lit. Suppl.* 16 May 274/1 Greave takes refuge from the horrid realities of life in Mittyesque fantasies, pretending he is a high-powered American salesman. 1960 *Harper's Bazaar* Apr. 125/1 The average motoring man is . . . a visionary, a Walter Mitty locked in a private world of fantasy. . . Vintage cars seldom fail to spark off the Mitty in a man. 1960 *Sunday Express* 12 June 14/5 Women . . . live in a dream world of their own imagining—a Walter Mitty-ish 'Other Life'. 1961 *John o' London's* 28 Sept. 363/3 I'm in the delirious position of being able to indulge my Mitty-like obsession. 1968 S. BRITAN *Left or Right* v. 106 The whole Walter Mitty idea of a private line from Downing Street to the White House. 1972 *Guardian* 11 July 10/5 Both men are Mittyesque failures. 1974 N. FREELING *Dressing of Diamond* 33 Bernard was doing his hospitality act. . . This was no Mitty performance.

|| **mitu** ('mitju:). [Tupi.] = CURASSOW. Also || **mitupo'anga**. [Tupi *poranga* beautiful].

The two names are applied by Marggraf to two different genera or species, but the identification is doubtful.

[a 1644 MARGGRAF *Hist. Nat. Brasil.* v. (1648) 194 *Mitu* vel *Mutu* Brasiliensibus dicta avis ex Phasianorum est genere, major gallo gallinaceo. *Ibid.* 195 Reperitur & alia ejusdem species, quam *Mituporanga* vocant Brasilienses, solo rostro & pennis capitis differens [etc.].] 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.*, *Mitu*, or *Mitu-Porangu*; . . . a Brasilian bird of the pheasant-kind, according to Marggrave, . . . but supposed by Mr. Ray, rather to approach to the nature of the peacock or turkey-cock. 1828-32 WEBSTER, *Mitu*, a fowl of the turkey kind, found in Brazil. 1890 in *Century Dict.*; and in later Dicts.

mity ('maiti), a. [f. MITE sb.¹ + -Y¹.] Full of mites, abounding in mites: said esp. of cheese.

1681 COLVIL *Whigs Supplic.* (1751) 85 Some sold the soldiers mity meal. 1827 *Blackw. Mag.* XXII. 383 The part [of the cheese] is particularly mouldy and mity. 1904 *Longm. Mag.* May 27 Too much salt-junk and mity biscuit ain't good for you.

fig. 1778 in *Loyal Verses* (1860) 35 Do'st think it is an honest job This Mity bunch of Kings to rob?

|| **mitys** ('maitis). [Gr. *μίτυς*, the wax used by bees to cover the crevices of their hives.] (See *quots.*)

1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Mitys*, the gummy Wax with which a Bee-hive is first lin'd. 1816 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* xxvii. (1818) II. 485 [The bees] replacing the demolished cells . . . with mitys, which firmly fixes the comb to its support.

|| **mitzvah** ('mitsva:). *Judaism.* Also *misva*, *mitsva(h)*, *mitzwa*. Pl. *misvot*, *mitswoth*, *mitzvot*, *mitswoth*. [Heb. *mišvāh* commandment.] A precept; something which should be done; hence a good deed done as a religious duty, without expectation of earthly reward. Cf. BARMITZVAH.

1650 E. CHILMEAD tr. *Leon Modena's Hist. Rites of Jews* 1. i. 2 Precepts of the Written Law . . . they call . . . *Mizwoth de Draita*, that is to say, *Præcepta Legis*, Precepts of the Law. The second sort are . . . *Mizwoth de Rabbanan*, . . . Precepts of the Wise men. 1753 *Jewish Ritual* 33 All the eight Cakes together, for the Service of both Nights, are call'd *Mitzwoth*, i.e. the Statutes. 1831 *Ascamot, or Laws & Regulations Jewish Congregation* vii. 52 If these three *Misvot* as well as the *Misva* of saying the *Zemiroth*, shall have been given . . . it shall not be given to any other. 1893 I. ZANGWILL *Childr. Ghetto* (ed. 3) 1. iii. 41 *Mitzvah* is a 'portmanteau-word'. It means a commandment and a good deed, the two conceptions being regarded as interchangeable. 1932 L. GOLDING *Magnolia* St. 1. ii. 33 To break some of the less severe laws is almost accounted a *mitzvah*, a pious duty. 1959 W. L. GRESHAM *Houdini* xxi. 154 To Harry a good deed was something to be done quietly: 'So when you do a *mitzvah* you don't take along a brass band.' 1973 *Jewish Chron.* 2 Feb. 40/2 'Neither,' he adds scornfully, 'do we give out mitzvot according to money or position or influence.' 1973 *Synagogue Light* Sept. 11/1 There is great apprehension as to the meaning and message of this act of

removing the shoe, which forms an essential part in the right and mitzvah of *Chalitzah*.

mivvy ('mivvi). *slang*. [Origin uncertain; perh. a corruption of MARVEL *sb*. The three senses may not be connected.] 1. A marble.

1856 *N. & Q.* 5 Apr. 283/2 *Mivvies*, marbles. 1917 H. H. RICHARDSON *Fortunes Richard Mahony* i. iv. 33 You were always a good one at striking a bargain, my boy! What about: 'Four mivvies for an alley!'

2. A contemptuous term for a woman; the landlady of a lodging-house.

1881 *Punch* 10 Sept. 110/1 Lor' bless yer, they don't know the ropes, these old mivvies don't, more than a mug. 1887 *Punch* 10 Sept. 111/1 And talk about stodge! Jest you ask the old mivvy as caters for me at the crib where I lodge. 1892 E. J. MILLIKEN 'Arry *Ballads* 13/2 Bare-armed old mivvies you meet spread out pink in a theatre stall. 1923 J. MANCHON *Le Slang* 195 *Mivvy*, femme.

3. A person who is adept at something; a 'marvel'.

1906 E. PUGH *Spoilers* xv. 162 He's a mivvy at makin' things easy. 1959 'O. MILLS' *Stairway to Murder* xi. 121 He's a mivvy with anything like that.

Miwok ('mi:wɒk, 'ma:wɒk). [Native name.] A Penutian Indian people of California; a member of this tribe; also, the language spoken by the tribe. Also *attrib.* or as *adj.*

1877 S. POWERS in *Contrib. N. Amer. Ethnol.* III. 346 By much the largest nation in California, both in population and in extent of territory, is the Miwok, whose ancient dominion extended from the snow-line of the Sierra Nevada to the San Joaquin River, and from the Cosumnes to the Fiesno. 1916 *Univ. California Publ. Amer. Archaeol. & Ethnol.* XII. iv. 141 With the Miwok the moiety has no subdivisions. *Ibid.* 142 That totemic symptoms of one sort or another are present in the Miwok organization cannot be denied. 1949 *Los Angeles Times* 10 Apr. ii. 5/2 The name Yosemite was given to this valley by the Miwoks. 1964 GOULD & KOLB *Dict. Social Sci.* 436/1 A Miwok couple about to marry endogamously. 1966 C. F. & F. M. VOEGELIN *Map N. Amer. Indian Lang.* (caption) Miwok-Costanoan Family 1. Sierra Miwok. 2. Coast-Lake Miwok. 1972 *Language* XLVIII. 847, 6b is given. . by Sedlak for. . Miwok, Mongol (Dagor), . . and Siona. 1973 *Black Panther* 28 Apr. 10/1 He had come to participate in the Tuolumne Acorn Festival, an annual traditional ceremony of his people, the Miwok Indians.

† **mix**, *sb.*¹ *Obs.* Forms: 1 *miox*, *meox*, (*meohs*, *meohx*), 1-4 *mix*, *myx*, 2 *mex*. [OE. *meox* neut. (? or masc.) = Fris. *miux*, *miuxs*:—O Teut. type **mihso-*, a parallel formation with **mihstu-z* (Goth. *maihstu-s*, OHG., G. *mist* masc., *dung*), f. wk. grade of Teut. root **migh-*: see *MIG.*]

1. *Dung*; filth. Also *fig.*

c 888 K. ÆLFRED *Boeth.* xxxvi. § 1 Se wisdom & eac oðre cræftas . . licgað forsewene swa swa miox under feltune. c 1000 *Ag. Gosp.* Luke xiii. 8 Oð ic hine bedelfe & ic hine bewurpe mid meoxe. c 1000 ÆLFRED in *Morris OE. Hom.* i. 301 Seðe ahefð of meohse þone mann þe he wile. [Qui suscitavit de pulvere egenum & de stercore erigit pauperem.] c 1175 *Langb. Hom.* 113 God ahef of mexe pene mon þe he wile. a 1250 *Prov. Ælfred* 385 in *O.E. Misc.* 126 And viches cunnes madmes to mixe schulen i-Multen. c 1315 SHOREHAM *iv.* 239 For nys non of þe syxe [sins] þat hy ne comep of þane [sc. pride], For myx of alle myxe In heuene hy by-gan.

2. *transf.* A vile wretch.

c 1275 *Orison* 53 in *O.E. Misc.* 140 Ne myhte þe mixes þo wille þe don Bute a-mong peoues on rode an-hon. c 1350 *Will. Palerne* 125 þe queene his moder on a time as a mix pouzt, how faire & how fetis it was & freliche schapen. ? a 1400 *Morte Arth.* 989, I am comyne fra the conquerour, . . Messenger to þis myx, for mendemente of þe people.

3. As *adj.*: Filthy, foul.

a 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 204 þet each waried weoued of þe mix maumez ron of þet balefule blod al biblodeget. *Ibid.* 2100, & tine mix maumez alle beon amanset.

mix (miks), *sb.*² [f. *MIX v.*] 1. a. The act or result of mixing; a mixture. esp. *colloq.*: A muddle, 'mess'; (a) a state of being 'mixed' or confused; (b) a number of ingredients mixed together, or intended for mixing; *spec.* the prepared ingredients of a cake, etc., sold ready for cooking; (c) more generally, the proportion of different constituents that make up a product, plan, policy, etc.; a combination of various components into an integrated whole.

c 1586 C'TESS *Pembroke Ps.* cxlviii. iii, O make harmonious mix of voice and string. 1882 HOWELLS *Likely Story* iii. (1897) 56 She'll show the note to Miss Greenway, and you'll be ruined. Oh, poor Mr. Welling! Oh, what a fatal, fatal—mix! 1893 A. FULLER *Lit. Courtship* xv. 156, I thought of her clear eye and her healthy way of looking and talking, and I was more in a mix than ever. 1901 *Harper's Mag.* Apr. 761/1 'It has all been a mix and a muddle', she answered. 1905 *Speaker* 3 June 231/1 They made an indescribable mix and blend of colour. 1912 L. & M. GREENBAUM *Pract. Dentistry* xxvii. 457 It is best to subject the mass to the least amount of stirring conducive to a homogeneous mix. 1922 MOJONNIER & TROY *Technical Control of Dairy Products* xiii. 276 Ice cream made from mix No. 9 will feel about 12-00 per cent warmer to the tongue than ice cream made from mix No. 1. 1938, etc. [see *cake-mix s.v. CAKE sb.* 9]. 1945 B. MACDONALD *Egg & I* (1946) 66, I could use automatic biscuit mix for the crust. 1959 *Life* (Internat. ed.) 13 Apr. 20/2 The new term is 'mix'. There is, says the Administration, an adequate 'mix' of forces to maintain our deterrent. 1962 *Listener* 29 Mar. 579/2 When the egg mix is light and foamy add to it the sauce. 1962 *Times* 26 Apr. 9/5 (headline) Canada may ban food mix sales. 1962 L. DEIGHTON *Ipress File* xviii. 110 A bottle of Scotch, gin,

some assorted mixes. 1964 M. McLuhan *Understanding Media* (1967) v. 60 Oral societies are made up of people differentiated . . by their unique emotional mixes. *Ibid.* 64 Chaplin . . hit upon the wondrous media mix of ballet and film. 1966 [see *JERSEY*¹ 1]. 1967 *Daily Tel.* 17 May 17/7 Without sufficient statistics on the question of socially mixed entry to public schools, the committee believes it impossible to induce artificially a 'social mix'. 1967 *Times Rev. Industry* Aug. 16/2 Retailing strategy will probably go on trying to maximize interest in stores by an optimum mix of heavily advertised manufacturer-branded lines and an increasing proportion of housebrand lines. 1970 *Daily Tel.* 9 Apr. 36/5 The mix of dancing, cabaret, drinking and gaming created an undesirable temptation to young people. 1971 *Guardian* 9 June 13/1 Alcoholic mixes like bitter lemon. 1971 M. MCCARTHY *Birds of America* 31 First a cake made with a mix and then a real one. 1972 *Publishers Weekly* 6 Mar. 25/1 In publishing, I think you have to have a good mix, and not try to reach just one segment of the population, but to cover all segments. 1972 *Guardian* 5 Aug. 11/8 By expelling the Russians he [sc. Sadat] has drastically altered the strategic mix.

b. *Printing.* (See *quot.*)

1897 *Daily News* 29 Nov. 6/3 A somewhat different class of Printers' errors are those that arise from what are technically known as 'mixes'—that is the accidental running together of sentences . . which have no connexion.

c. **mix-up**, the state of being 'mixed up' (see *MIX v.* 6). *spec.* (a) a state of confusion; a mess or muddle; (b) a fight.

1841 S. BAMFORD *Passages in Life of Radical* I. xv. 94, I had expected being conducted to London alone, and certainly was not prepared for a mix-up with these men. 1898 *Daily News* 12 Aug. 6/3 One or two boats had run into the raft, and there was a considerable mix up there. *Ibid.* 24 Nov. 7/3 Glove Contest in America. Midway the round was a rattling mix up. 1902 *Daily Chron.* 14 Oct. 3/2 The general mix-up of things in these . . latter days. 1913 *Chums* 25 Jan. 361/2 Then for a full minute the two engaged in a 'mix-up'. 1913 *Collier's* 1 Feb. 27 (caption) A bad mix-up. 1919 [see *GOV.*] 1923 WODEHOUSE *Inimitable Jeeves* viii. 85 When the driver started making a fuss, there was a bit of a mix-up. 1932 J. C. POWYS *Glastonbury Romance* (1933) II. xxiii. 737 God! What a mix-up it all is. 1971 D. E. WESTLAKE *I gave at the Office* (1972) 139 As soon as the mix-up was brought to light I was freed.

2. **Cinemat. and Broadcasting.** The action or result of mixing two pictures or two sounds (see *MIX v.* 7 a).

1922 [see *FADE sb.*¹ 2]. 1932 *Wireless World* 16 Mar. 276/1 A sound-mix, which corresponds to a picture-mix (when the picture dissolves into another picture) is done by starting with one microphone set at its gain figure and the second microphone set at zero gain. *Ibid.*, For a smooth mix, the two knobs must be turned as nearly as possible at the same speed. 1960 [see *FADE sb.*¹ 2]. 1961 *Listener* 2 Nov. 716/1 If phrases overlap musically the visual counterpart is a mix; and . . a mix between two different angles on the same performer is usually upsetting to the viewer. 1962 A. NISBETT *Technique Sound Studio* ix. 152 It is the way that fades and mixes are carried out . . that distinguishes the polished, finished recording from the one that sounds amateur.

mix (miks), *v.* Pa. t. and pa. pple. mixed (mɪkst). [Back-formation from the ppl. *adj.* *mixt* (see *MIXED ppl. a.*), a. F. *mixte*, ad. L. *mixtus*, 737 pple. of *miscēre* to mix. Cf. *MIXT v.*

Our earliest example of the vb., in any form other than the pa. pple., is of the date 1538, and it was extremely rare until Shakspeare's time. Of the pa. pple. itself, the earliest examples are c 1480 and 1526, the latter year being the date of our first quot. for *MIXT v.* The OE. *miscian* (the alleged by-form **mixian* is spurious) which has generally been assumed to be the source of the present verb, app. did not survive into ME. Only two examples are cited by Toller, and in these the sense seems to be 'to apportion suitably'.

The L. *miscēre*:—*mik-sk-* is f. the Indogermanic root **mik-* (*meik*, *moik-*), represented by Skr. *miçra* (:—**mikro-*) mixed, and by many vbs. with the sense 'to mix' in the various langs.: Skr. *miksh*, ? Gr. *μίγναι* (Gr. *μύρναι* is from the cognate root *mig-*), Welsh *mysgu*, OIrish *mesc*, Lith. *maiszyti*, Osl. *městiti* (Russ. *meshat'*). Whether the OE. *miscian*, OHG. *misgen*, *miskan* (MHG., MLG., mod. G. *mischen*) is cognate with the Latin or an early WGer. adoption from it, seems doubtful; the absence of the word from Goth., Scandinavian, Osl., and Frisian, is an argument in favour of the latter view.]

1. a. *trans.* To put together (two or more substances, or groups or classes of things) so that the particles or members of each are more or less evenly diffused among those of the rest; to unite (one or more substances, groups, etc.) in this manner *with* another or others; to mingle, blend.

Not now employed with reference to the more intimate union of substances to form a chemical compound; in this application *combine* is the usual vb.

c 1480 *Songs & Carols* (Percy Soc.) 6 Butt now prosyrs [? read profyrs] glorius be myxyd with gall, Wyche bytter ys and tediou over all. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 3 More pleasant to beholde than is the colour of syluer myxte with golde. 1535 COVERDALE *2 Esdras* xiii. 11 And they were all myxte together; the blast of fyre, the wynde of the flammes, and y^e greate storme. 1538 ELYOT *Dict., Misc.*, . . to myxe [so 1545; 1548 reads myxt, 1552 myxte] or meddyl together. 1555-8 PHAER *Æneid* II. Eijj b, & mixt w^t dust & smoke [Virg. II. 609 *mixtoque undantem puluere fumum*] thick streames of reekings rise. 1560 BIBLE (Genev.) Heb. iv. 2 The worde that they heard, profitted not them, because it was not mixed [Gr. *συγκεκραμένως*] with faith in those that heard it. 1566 DRANT *Horace*, Sat. II. v. G viij, Aufidius, myxt heddy wyne, and honey all in one. 1572 MASCALL *Plant. & Graff.* 86 Clense the ground of weedes, and mixe it well with good molde and fat earth. 1638 JUNIUS *Paint. Ancients* 272 He who vainly mixing many faire colours representeth nothing else in his worke but a painted tempest. 1667 MILTON *P.L.* XII. 181-2 Thunder mixt with

Haile, Haile mixt with fire must rend th' Egyptian Skie. 1670 LADY MARY BERTIE in *12th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 21 Some ware all small ribbon, others brode ribbons, others broad and small mixed. 1716 LADY M. W. MONTAGU *Let. to C'tess Mar* 14 Sept., Their own hair . . they mix with a great deal of false. 1800 tr. *Lagrange's Chem.* I. 129 If you mix nitrous vapour with oxygen gas, there will be no absorption. 1811 A. T. THOMSON *Lond. Disp.* I. (1818) p. lxxi, Oxygen gas and sulphurous acid gas probably combine when simply mixed together. 1819 BYRON *Juan* II. lxxv, The lots were made, and mark'd, and mix'd, and handed In silent horror.

b. With immaterial obj.: To combine, associate, or blend (different principles, methods, qualities, or one principle, etc., *with* something else).

1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV.* v. ii. 46 Brothers, you mixe your Sadsnesse with some Feare. 1662 STILLINGFL. *Orig. Sacr.* II. vi. § 11 Now there had been no reason at all for this, if he had mixed promises together with his threatnings. 1707 FLOYER *Physic. Pulse-Watch* 277 In this case we must mix both the hot and the cold Method. 1729 BUTLER *Serm.* Wks. 1874 II. 7 The two principles are frequently mixed together, and run up into each other. 1815 ELPHINSTONE *Acc. Caubul* (1842) I. 333 They also mix trade and agency with their regular banking business. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) V. 124 In the election of the Council, the legislator attempts to mix aristocracy and democracy.

† c. To put in or introduce as an ingredient, to intersperse. *Const. to. Obs.*

1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 187 The milk also of a Goat mixed to a Womans milk is best for the nourishment of man, because it is not too fat. a 1715 BURNET *Own Time* (1724) I. 18 They were very factious and insolent; and both in their sermons and prayers were always mixing severe reflections on their enemies. 1742 YOUNG *Nt. Th.* VIII. 495 Knows he, that mankind praise against their will, And mix as much detraction as they can?

d. To prepare (a compound) by putting various ingredients together.

1592 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* III. iii. 44 Had'st thou no poyson mixt? 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* III. 685 From the Founts where living Sulphurs boil, They mix a Med'cine to foment their limbs. 1818 KITCHINER *Cook's Oracle* (ed. 2) 577 Puddings are best when mixed over night. 1842 C. WHITEHEAD *R. Savage* (1845) II. iii. 203 I'll write the letter while the punch is mixing. 1887 P. McNEILL *Blawearie* 100 He had mixed and otherwise prepared as much of his layering compound as he thought he might use.

e. *hyperbolically.* To confound, confuse together.

1667 MILTON *P.L.* VII. 215 They view'd the vast immeasurable Abyss. . . Up from the bottom turn'd by furious windes And surging waves, as Mountains to assault Heav'n's highth, and with the Center mix the Pole.

f. In various occasional uses: To unite (persons' eyes) in interchange of glances; to join (hands). Also † to *mix one's thigh* (= 4 b).

1592 SHAKS. *Ven. & Ad.* 489 Were neuer four such lamps together mixt, Had not his clouded with his browes repine. 1606 MARSTON *Fawn* IV. i, The Romans . . thought that a woman might mix her thigh with a stranger wantonly, and yet still love her husband matrimonially. 1713 ADDISON *Cato* III. ii. 36 Never to mix my plighted Hands with thine. 1868 TENNYSON *Lucretius* 56 And hands they mixt, and yell'd and round me drove In narrowing circles.

g. *Colloq. phr.* to *mix one's drinks*: to drink various kinds of alcoholic liquor in succession; *spec.* to become intoxicated by drinking both wine and liquor made from grain. Also *ellipt.* and *absol.*

1898 J. D. BRAYSHAW *Slum Silhouettes* 238 'E was gettin' a bit beargered—not that 'e'd 'ad so much, but 'e would keep mixin'; first one thing an' then annuver. 1933 J. B. PRIESTLEY *Wonder Hero* vii. 269 Had a thick night last night. . . Mixed 'em a bit. Always a mistake—mixin' 'em. 1950 G. GREENE *Third Man* II. 13 If you stayed around in a hotel lounge, sooner or later . . one mixed one's drinks. 1961 J. B. PRIESTLEY *Saturn over Water* III. 35, I mixed my drinks too much last night—I feel better now.

h. *Slang phr.* to *mix it*: to fight or quarrel; to start fighting; freq. const. *with*; also, to cause trouble. So to *mix it up*: to fight vigorously.

1900 A. CONAN *Doyle Green Flag* 165 This round must decide it. 'Mix it oop, lad; mix it oop!' the iron-men whooped. 1905 C. H. DAY *Actress & Clerk* xv. 149 As Hard Knox would have himself described in the technique of the ring, the men 'mixed it'. 1906 H. GREEN *At Actors' Boarding House* 359 They're goin' to mix it up. The little un'll win out, see if she don't. My eye! dames is allus fightin'. 1918 E. M. ROBERTS *Flying Fighter* 91 He grew angry and we mixed it. I gave him a black eye. 1919 WODEHOUSE *Coming of Bill* (1920) II. xiv. 239, I thought I could stay around and part 'em if they got to mixing it. 1941 E. C. SHEPHERD *Mil. Aeroplane* 14 Many a German bomber in daylight raids over England has accepted failure rather than 'mix it' with the British fighters which came to dispute with it. 1941 *Time* 8 Dec. 22/1 The tanks . . face the approaching column. . . Then they begin to mix it up. 1945 *Aeronautics* Feb. 50/3 Pilots took full advantage of every opportunity of 'mixing it' with the Hun. 1950 P. TEMPEST *Lag's Lexicon* 136 *Mix it, to*, to put one man against another. To make trouble. 1958 F. NORMAN *Bang to Rights* 28 The screw who's giving evidence against you starts telling a load of bleeding lies and mixing it for you. 1973 D. LEES *Rape of Quiet Town* vi. 92 These lads don't want to fight for nothing. If they can get away without mixing it they will.

2. a. *intr.* = to be mixed. Also, to admit of being mixed; to unite with, to go (well or badly) along with.

1632 MARMION *Holland's Leaguer* III. iii, O divine counsell! that so rare a beauty Should mix with wisdom. 1647 COWLEY *Mistr., Platonick Love* i, When Souls mix 'tis an Happiness; But not compleat 'till Bodies too combine. 1667 MILTON *P.L.* XI. 529 But is there yet no other way, . . how we may come To Death, and mix with our connatural

dust? a 1745 SWIFT *Abstr. Hist. Eng. Wks.* 1824 X. 303 The Danes . . . in process of time . . . mixed with the English. 1760-2 GOLDSM. *Cit. W.* xciv. Her dear idea mixes with every scene of pleasure. 1774 — *Nat. Hist.* i. xix. *init.*, All the bodies of the earth are continually sending up a part of their substance by evaporation, to mix in this great alembic [the atmosphere], and to float awhile in common. *Ibid.* (1776) II. 136 At last, when the approaches of sleep are near, every object of the imagination begins to mix with that next it. 1796 C. MARSHALL *Garden.* xix. (1813) 379 The pyramidal sort [of the Star of Bethlehem] is a proper flower to pot, mixing with others very ornamentally. 1797 LAMB *Let. to Coleridge* 10 Jan., I do long to see our names together; not for vanity's sake . . . altogether . . . ; and yet there is a little vanity mixes in it. 1815 ELPHINSTONE *Acc. Caubul* (1842) II. 111 The Afghaun Humsauyehs mix well with the Dooranees. 1845 *Encycl. Metrop.* XXV. 169/1 Some builders prefer receiving the grey-stone lime ground dry, as it mixes more readily when made up into mortar. 1889 SKRINE *Mem. E. Thring* 164 He floated in their element, not soluble. It is often the way with heroes: they will not mix.

b. Of the eyes: To interchange glances. *poet.* 1879 E. ARNOLD *Lt. Asia* 29 Their eyes mixed, and from the look sprang love.

3. *trans.* To unite (persons) in dealings or acquaintance; to associate; †to join in sexual intercourse. Chiefly *refl.* and *pass.* Now *rare.*

1535 COVERDALE *Era* ix. (*Contents*), Esdras is sorry that the people have myxte them selues with the Heythenish wemen. 1599 B. JONSON *Cynthia's Rev.* iv. v. Wee must mixe this gentleman with you in acquaintance. 1667 MILTON *P.L.* i. 579 Th' Heroic Race. . . That fought at Theb's and Ilium, on each side Mixt with auxiliar Gods. *Ibid.* xi. 686 Those ill-mated Marriages . . . Where good with bad were matcht, . . . and by imprudence mixt, Produce prodigious Births of bodie or mind. 1791-1823 D'ISRAELI *Cur. Lit.* (1866) 285/1 Ever since we have mixed ourselves with the Low Countries.

4. a. *intr.* To associate, have intercourse with (occas. *among*); to occupy oneself with, take part in. Also to *mix in with*. to *mix in*: to start or join in a fight (*slang*). Cf. 1 h and 4 c.

1667 MILTON *P.L.* vi. 21 Gladly then he mixt Among those friendly Powers who him receav'd With joy. 1697 DRYDEN *Aeneid* vii. 538 She flies the town, and, mixing with a throng Of madding matrons, bears the bride along. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 69 ¶1, I am infinitely delighted in mixing with these several Ministers of Commerce. 1725 Wodrow *Corr.* (1843) III. 232, I hope still to be guarded by better principles. Indeed, it's hard mixing in with self-willed and peremptory people. 1771 Junius *Lett.* liv. (1788) 293 He never mixed with the world. 1816 SCOTT *Old Mort.* x. Have you, who used to mix so little in these unhappy feuds, become so suddenly and deeply implicated. 1846 *Mirror of Lit.* Sept. 109 Here he mixed among the primitive and rude inhabitants of the district. 1868 E. EDWARDS *Raleigh I.* xxiii. 521 He had mixed largely with his countrymen, in every rank of life. 1870 J. P. SMITH *Widow Goldsmith's Daughter* vi. 69 Of course they couldn't expect to mix in with the rich children. 1872 *Routledge's Ev. Boy's Ann.* 153/2 Mr. Polybank has only mixed in the best society. 1895 M. HALSTEAD *100 Bear Stories* 117 Elk killing didn't seem half so great an achievement as it had before the bear had mixed in with the proceedings. 1912 R. A. WASON *Friar Tuck* xxi. 158 'Well, what if he did shoot,' sez Slim, 'we wouldn't have to mix in, would we?' 1971 WODEHOUSE *Much Obligated, Jeeves* ix. 89 If you see any more gnats headed in her direction, hold their coats and wish them luck, but restrain the impulse to mix in.

b. To have sexual intercourse with. 1615 CHAPMAN *Odys.* i. 123 She mixt [Gr. *μυξίσα*] with Neptune in his hollow caues. 1630 MAY *Contn. Lucan* i. 265 There goates . . . Doe mix with woman kinde 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) III. 363 Warreners assert, that the pole-cat will mix with the ferret. 1889 R. B. ANDERSON tr. *Rydberg's Teut. Mythol.* 151 They mixed with the wood sprites, and thus became the progenitors of the Huns.

c. To join battle, engage in conflict. *poet.* 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* iv. 359 Wasps infest the Camp with loud Alarms, And mix in Battel with unequal Arms. a 1700 — *Ovid's Metam.* XII. Fables 448 Where Greeks and Trojans mix'd in mortal Fight.

d. To be sociable. 1816 JANE AUSTEN *Emma* III. vii. 113 Mr. and Mrs. Elton . . . showed no unwillingness to mix, and be . . . agreeable. 1905 *Dialect Notes* III. 88 He doesn't mix much. 1940 A. CHRISTIE *Sad Cypress* i. vi. 83 Rather a funny crowd of people, but I don't mix much. You told me once that I wasn't a good mixer. 1965 M. SPARK *Mandelbaum Gate* 1. 7 He was in no great hurry for the flat, preferring hotel life where one need not mix.

5. To cross in breeding. *trans.* and *intr.* 1737 BRACKEN *Ferriery Impr.* (1757) II. 55 When a good English Mare is mixed with a Barb, she produces a better Foal. 1892 A. A. CROZIER *Pop. Errors about Plants* App. 157 (Funk) Plants mix or cross in the blossom only.

6. *mix up*. a. *trans.* To mix intimately, to work into a mixture with something else. 1753 J. BARTLET *Gentl. Ferriery* vi. (1754) 68 Then give him two drams of calomel, mixed up with an ounce of diapente, for two nights. 1845 *Encycl. Metrop.* XXV. 168/2 Mortar. . . Its composition varies . . . according to the various ingredients which may be mixed up with it.

b. In immaterial applications. Now only with unfavourable implication: To mix or associate irreverently, unsuitably, or confusingly; to confuse. Also *slang* (see quot. 1823).

a 1806 HORSLEY *Serm.* iv. (1816) I. 75 Who is he that shall determine in what proportions the attributes of justice and mercy, forbearance and severity, ought to be mixed up in the character of the Supreme Governor of the universe? 1818 BYRON *Juan* i. xx. But then she had a devil of a spirit, And sometimes mix'd up fancies with realities. 1823 'J. BEE' *Dict. Turf, To Mix it up*, to agree secretly how the parties shall make up a tale, or colour a transaction in order to cheat or deceive another party, as in case of a justice-hearing, of a law-suit, or a cross in a boxing-match for money. 1846 HARE

Mission Comf. (1850) 403 One virtue was mixt up with a thousand crimes. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 188 His manner of mixing up real and imaginary persons.

c. With implication of something discreditable or unpleasant: To associate with (inferior or discreditable company); to connect with or involve in (a compromising affair, shady dealings, etc.). Chiefly *refl.* and *pass.*

1847 MARRYAT *Childr. N. Forest* xxv. It is not fit that the heiress of Arnwood should mix herself up with foresters' daughters. 1882 E. DICEY *Victor Emanuel* v. 53 An Italian exile, who in his hot youth had been mixed up, very much against the grain, in an abortive plot for the assassination of the late King.

d. *intr.* (*Pugilism.*) Of two combatants: To interchange blows wildly and rapidly.

1898 *Daily News* 24 Nov. 7/3 The men were in the centre of the ring mixing up in the liveliest manner.

7. *Cinemat.* and *Broadcasting.* a. *trans.* To combine (two pictures or sounds) temporarily by fading one out as the other is faded in; freq. *intr.*, to pass from one picture to another in this way.

1922 L. C. MACBEAN *Kinematogr. Studio Technique* ix. 82 On occasions . . . it is necessary . . . to fade or mix titles into a scene to which they relate. 1929 *Radio Times* 8 Nov. 389/1 The D. C. Panel . . . which allows a producer . . . to mix and fade speech, music, and sound-effects. 1953 K. REISZ *Technique Film Editing* i. i. 25 From the scene in the present, Griffith simply mixed to the earlier scene and then mixed back again. 1961 G. MILLERSON *Technique Television Production* xvi. 305 Mixing opposite directions of movement can sometimes arouse feelings of expansion or impact. 1962 *Listener* 6 Dec. 983/1 Mr Cooper uses . . . the language and grammar of film-making in his radio plays. He will cut sharply from scene to scene; or he will mix from one scene into the next.

b. *trans.* To combine (two or more sound signals) into one, either linearly, by adding together a fraction of each in a mixer (sense 2 b), or non-linearly, by causing one signal to modulate a second in a mixer (sense 2 c).

1928 [see BALANCE v. 4]. 1931 C. DREHER in L. Cowan *Recording Sound for Motion Pict.* xxiv. 345 He also mixes the output of the microphones when several are used. 1958 W. F. LOVERING *Radio Communication* viii. 172 Suppressor-grid control may be used to 'mix' two signals to produce a modulated output. 1962 J. H. & P. J. REYNER *Radio Communication* ix. 364 A pentode valve was used as an anode bend detector . . . while a small triode, assembled round the same cathode, generated the local oscillation, and the two were mixed by using a common bias resistor in the cathode circuit. 1974 *Encycl. Brit. Macropædia* XII. 549/1 When several microphones are used on the set, their outputs are often mixed and reproduced on a single film tape.

mixable (miksəb(ə)), *a. rare*^o. [f. MIX v. + -ABLE. Cf. MISCIBLE, MIXIBLE, MIXTIBLE.] That can be mixed. Hence 'mixableness.

[1827 *Blackw. Mag.* XXI. 761 It consists of jarring, unmixable atoms.] 1854 WEBSTER, *Mixable*. [And in later Dicts.] 1881 WHITNEY *Mixt. Lang.* 7 Any view . . . concerning the mixableness or unmixableness of language.

† **mixar.** *Alch. Obs.*

a 1500 *Liber Patris Sap.* in Ashm. (1652) 199 Sche ys a very friendly mixar, The progeneration of a grate Elixar. *Ibid.* 201 The which ys called the grate Elixer, And ys verily made with a stronge mixar.

† **mixed**, *a. Obs.* [f. MIX sb.¹ + -ED².] Foul, polluted.

c 1300 *Havelok* 2533 þat fule traytour, that mixed cherl.

mixed, † **mixt** (mɪkst), *ppl. a.* [Originally *mixt*, a. F. *mixte* (in the AF. law phrase *accioum mixte* in Britton c 1290: see sense 1 below), ad. L. *mixtus*: see MIX v. The word having the appearance of an Eng. pple in -t, which would regularly have an alternative form in -ed (cf. *blest*, *blessed*, *vext*, *vexed*), the form *mixed* (*myxyd*) came very early into use, and ultimately gave rise to the formation of the vbs. MIX and MIXT.

The spelling *mixt* in the 17th c. is prob. in most instances merely phonetic, but may sometimes indicate that the writer apprehended the word as an adoption of L. *mixtus* rather than as the pple. of an Eng. vb. In recent use this spelling sometimes occurs (*Hist.*) in the legal sense 1, but otherwise it is confined to writers who advocate spelling reform.]

1. *Law.* Formerly applied to an action which partook at once of the nature of a real and of a personal action: see PERSONAL 6 a.

With the abolition of real actions (see PERSONAL a. 6), mixed actions necessarily came to an end.

1448 [see PERSONAL a. 6]. 1535 *Act 27 Hen. VIII.* c. 26 §4 All actions personals . . . and all actions mixte . . . shall be sued by original writte. c 1610 BACON *Case Post-nati Scotl.* (1641) 12 But for free-hold, or lease, or actions real, or mixt; he is not inabled, except [etc.]. 1768 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* III. 228 This action of waste is a mixed action; partly real, so far as it recovers land, and partly personal, so far as it recovers damages. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) V. 532 In pleas real or mixt. 1888 T. C. WILLIAMS in *Law Q. Rev.* IV. 398 Mixed actions partook of the nature both of real and personal actions.

2. a. Mingled or blended together; formed by the mingling of different substances, individuals, etc.

1557-8 PHAER *Aeneid* vi. Qivb, Thou hedlong throwst thyself on myxyd heapes of enmyes slain. 1611 BIBLE *Prov.* xxiii. 30 They that tarry long at the wine, they that goe to seeke mixt wine. 1663 GERBIER *Counsel* giv, A Building,

either made of stone, brick, or mixt. 1696 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3160/4 Stolen . . . 6 Pieces Northern brown mixt Clothes. 1742 YOUNG *Nt. Th.* v. 260 With mixt manure she surfeits the rank soil. 1747 WESLEY *Prim. Physic* (1755) p. xv. Abstain from all Mixt, all High-season'd Food. 1861 [F. W. ROBINSON] *No Church* II. 238 A plate of mixed biscuits. 1869 BOUTELL *Arms & Arm.* viii. (1874) 124 Armies . . . composed of mixed bands of mercenary soldiers.

b. Compounded of (different ingredients).

1622 BACON *Holy War* Ep. Ded., Therefore I have chosen an Argument, mixt of Religious and Ciuill Considerations; And likewise mixt between Contemplatiue and Actiue. 1639 GENTILIS *Servita's Inquis.* (1676) 840 This is the beginning in Venice of the Office of the Inquisition mixed of Secular and Ecclesiastical Persons. a 1716 SOUTH *Serm.* (1823) II. 14 With an odd kind of passion, mixed of pleasure and envy too. 1742 YOUNG *Nt. Th.* viii. 819 Nature . . . drinks to man, in her nectareous cup, Mixt up of delicates for e'vry sense. 1883 R. W. DIXON *Mano* i. xi. 33 This story mixed of spiteful falsity My wicked daughter gave.

3. Consisting of different or unlike elements or parts; combining diverse natures or qualities; not of one kind, not pure or simple, as *mixed motives*.

1530 PALSGR. 920 Myxed lyght is devyded in four partes. 1586 W. WEBBE *Eng. Poetrie* (Arb.) 69 A foote of two sillables, is eyther simple or mixt, that is, of like time or of diuers. 1590 SWINBURNE *Testaments* 123 Mixt conditions are those which are partlie arbitrarie and partlie casual. 1645 RUTHERFORD *Tryal & Tri. Faith* (1845) 51 David was punished according to the rule of that mixed and fatherly justice, which keeps a due proportion between the sin and the punishment. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 62 ¶6 Mixt Wit therefore is a Composition of Punn and true Wit. 1742 CIBBER *Let. to Pope* 34 What a merry mixt Mortal has Nature made you? 1790 *Monthly Rev.* III. 485 The mixed atomists, who ascribe the power of thinking to some inherent power in matter. 1818 M. EDGEWORTH *Let.* 13 Oct. (1971) 114 There were mixed motives I grant . . . Lord Byron was distressed for money. To be sure he could have had other fortunes but then there was vanity. 1844 H. H. WILSON *Brit. India* II. 164 A person of mixed European and Indian descent. 1849 HARE *Par. Serm.* II. 469 Man is a mixt being, made up of a spiritual soul and of a fleshy body. 1903 A. CARR in *Expositor* 6 June 418 With these mixed motives Pilate wrote the title. 1939 L. MACNEICE *Autumn Jnl.* iii. 18 None of our hearts are pure, we always have mixed motives.

4. Made up of good and bad elements; having both good and bad qualities.

1745 WESLEY *Answ. Ch.* 11, I have described them, as of a Mixt Character, with much Evil among them, but more Good. 1760-2 GOLDSM. *Cit. W.* lxxviii, This gentleman, who is of a mixed reputation. 1762 *Ann. Reg.* ii. 50 The life, character, transactions, and writings of that mixed man [Voltaire]. 1776 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* xii. 1. 343 Every circumstance that relates to this prince appears of a mixed and doubtful nature. 1882 MOZLEY *Remin.* I. xx, As regards the older boys it is a monastery, and the results are about as mixed as in the monastery of old times.

5. Of a company of persons: Comprising individuals of different birth, rank, or character; not restricted to one class or set. Hence, in bad sense: Not 'select', containing persons who are of doubtful character or status.

1611 BIBLE *Exod.* xii. 38 And a mixed multitude went vp also with them. 1657 J. WATTS *Vind. Ch. Eng.* 199 You cannot away with mixt communions. 1705 STANHOPE *Paraphr.* II. 249 This Parable was spoken before a mixt and numerous Auditory. 1720 SWIFT *Fates Clergyman.* Wks. 1751 V. 35 A free Manner of speaking in mixt Company. 1748 CHESTERF. *Let. to Son* 19 Oct., Avoid, in mixed companies, argumentative polemical conversations. 1817 BYRON *Beppo* lviii, The company is 'mixt'd' (the phrase I quote is As much as saying, they're below your notice). 1902 T. M. LINDSAY *Ch. & Ministry in Early Cent.* ii. 49 The population of Corinth was as mixed as that of Alexandria.

6. a. Of a government or polity: Combining features of two or more of the recognized types (monarchy, democracy, etc.); not pure or absolute in type.

1538 STARKEY *England* II. ii. 181 For thys cause the most wyse men . . . affyrme a myxte state to be of al other the best and most conuenient to conserue the hole out of tyranny. 1650 HOBBS *De Corp. Pol.* 72 This Policy they call Mixt Monarchy, or Mixt Aristocracy, or mixt Democracy, according as any of these three sorts do most visibly predominate. 1752 HUME *Ess. & Treat.* (1777) I. 12 Unbounded liberty of the press . . . is one of the evils attending . . . mixt forms of Government. 1844 LD. BROUGHAM *Brit. Const.* i. (1862) 12 The ancient republic of Sparta was a Mixed Aristocracy. *Ibid.* iii. 29 The British Constitution, the most perfect example of Mixed Government.

b. *Phonetics.* Of a vowel sound = CENTRAL a. 1 d.

1867 [see BACK a. 1 c]. 1890 H. SWEET *Primer Spoken Eng.* 4 In the vowels we distinguish three horizontal positions, or degrees of retraction of the tongue: back, mixed, front. 1918 D. JONES *Outl. Eng. Phonetics* 17 An example of a mixed vowel is the vowel in *bird*. 1966 M. PEI *Gloss. Ling. Terminol.* 164 *Mixed vowel*, Migliorini's term for middle vowel.

7. Of sciences: Involving or dealing with matter; not 'pure' or simply theoretical. Now *rare* or *Obs. exc.* in *mixed mathematics*: see MATHEMATICS.

1641 [see MATHEMATICS]. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Mixt Mathematicks*, are those Arts and Sciences which treat of the Properties of Quantity, apply'd to material Beings, or sensible Objects; as Astronomy, Geography, Navigation, Dialling, Surveying, Gauging, &c. a 1834 COLERIDGE *Method* iii, We call those [sciences] *mixed* in which certain ideas of the mind are applied to the general properties of bodies. 1835 URE *Philos. Manuf.* 2 The finest model of an automatic manufacture of mixed chemistry is the five-coloured calico machine.

8. *Path.* Said of diseases which present symptoms of two kinds of disease at once.

mixed fever: see quot. 1856. *mixed nevus*, 'one in which the true skin and the subcutaneous connective tissue are both involved' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

1767 GOOCH *Treat. Wounds* I. 275 The assemblage of symptoms will generally be of a mixt nature. 1856 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Mixed Fever*, ... a fever having a mixture of the symptoms of an inflammatory and a typhus fever, being a combination of *Synocha* and *Typhus*. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* II. 445 Where the case is marked by a moderate amount of œdema, and a moderate amount of paralysis, it is sometimes called mixed beriberi.

9. Comprising both sexes; involving the presence or co-operation of both sexes. *mixed school*, one in which girls and boys are taught together.

1644 MILTON *Areop.* (Arb.) 51 Who shall regulat all the mixt conversation of our youth, male and female together, as is the fashion of this Country? 1667 — *P.L.* IV. 768 Nor in Court Amours, Mixt Dance, or wanton Mask, or Midnight Bal. 1826 D. RAMSAY (*title*) Delineation of a mixed school in regard to its influence in promoting a Christian education. 1863 JOYCE *Sch. Management* 47 A mixed school, in which the girls do not learn needlework, is, so far as the time-table is concerned, the same as a boys' school. 1880 GROVE *Dict. Mus.* II. 339 *Mixed Voices*, the English term for a combination of female and male voices. 1889 BROWNLEE *Law-Tennis* 167 Ladies never play carelessly in Mixed Doubles. 1899 *Daily News* 2 Aug. 6/6 He was, he said, a convert to the mixed system in education.

10. *colloq.* Mentally confused, 'muddled'; *esp.* 'muzzy' with drink.

1872 *Leeds Mercury* 29 Aug. (Farmer), 'No, Sir, he was not drunk, and he wornt sober'. 'You say he wasn't drunk?' 'No, Sir, he was mixed'. 1880 *Punch* 4 Sept. 106 Tomkins's First Session... Rather 'mixed' after twenty-one hours' continuous sitting, he says [etc.]. 1882 H. C. MERIVALE *Faust* of B. II. I. xxiv. 106, I am myself a man of peace, who only carried a gun four times, and grew rather 'mixed' over it.

11. a. Special collocations: † *mixed angle*, one formed by the intersection of a straight line and a curve; *mixed arch*, an arch of three or four centres; *mixed bag*, a heterogeneous collection of people, objects, items, etc.; *mixed bathing*, simultaneous bathing in the same place by people of both sexes; *mixed bed*, a flower bed containing an assortment of plants, arranged in irregular groups; *mixed blessing*, a blessing (BLESSING *vbl. sb.* 4) that has unpleasant elements in it; *mixed blood*, (a) descent from two or more races; (b) a person of mixed descent; † *mixed body*, a compound body (cf. MIXT *sb.*); *mixed border*, in a garden, a long bed containing a mixture of hardy herbaceous plants and shrubs, hardy and half-hardy plants, bulbs, etc.; *mixed breed*, a cross-breed; *mixed cadence Mus.* (see quot.); *mixed-celled a. Path.*, involving or containing cells of more than one kind; *mixed chalice*, the sacramental wine with water added to it; *mixed company*, (a) company comprising both men and women; (b) company comprising people of different classes or characters; *mixed contract Civil Law* (see quot.); *mixed crystal Physical Chem.*, a homogeneous crystal formed of more than one crystalline substance; *mixed decrement Cryst.* (see quot.); *mixed earth* (see quot.); *mixed economy*, an economic system containing both private and state enterprise; *mixed farming*, farming which combines the raising of livestock and the cultivation of arable crops; so *mixed farm*; † *mixed figure Geom.*, one composed of straight lines and curves; *mixed flow*, flow (in a turbine or the like) that consists of two or more types (usu. radial and axial) in succession; usu. *attrib.* (with hyphen); † *mixed fraction = mixed number (b)*; *mixed grill*, a dish consisting of several different grilled or fried items of food; also *fig.*; *mixed language*, a language made up of a mixture of elements from two or more languages; a creolized language; cf. MISCHSPRACHE; *mixed-manned a.*, pertaining to or designating a military force comprising people of more than one nationality; so *mixed manning*; *mixed marriage*, (a) a marriage between persons of different races; also *transf.* and *fig.*; *mixed media*, (a) = *mixed technique*; (b) an entertainment, work of art, etc., which combines various media; = MULTI-MEDIA *a.*; also *attrib.* or as *adj.*; *mixed metal*, an alloy; also *fig.* (in quot. *attrib.*); *mixed metaphor*, the combination of two or more inconsistent metaphors in one figure; *mixed mode Philos.* (see MODE *sb.* 6); † *mixed money*, money coined of mixed metal; † *mixed motion*, the descending curve of the trajectory of a projectile; *mixed nerve*, a nerve which contains afferent and efferent fibres; *mixed number*, † (a) a whole number expressed by two or more

Arabic figures (*obs.*); (b) a number which consists of an integer and a fraction; *mixed person Law* (see quot.: after mod.L. *persona mixta*); *mixed pickles*, vegetables of several kinds pickled together; † *mixed plat Geom.*, a surface partly plane and partly curved; *mixed-pressure a. Engin.*, applied to a steam turbine powered by both high- and low-pressure steam; *mixed proportion Math.* = *mixed ratio*; † *mixed range = mixed motion*; *mixed ratio*, † *reason Math.* (see quot.); *mixed school* (see 9); *mixed technique* (see quots.); *mixed tithes (L. decimæ mixtæ)*, tithes partly of the nature of 'personal' and partly of that of 'prædial' tithes, e.g. those of cheese, milk, young animals; *mixed tone*, name of one of the Gregorian tones (= *peregrine tone*); *mixed train*, a railway train made up of both passenger-carriages and goods-waggon; formerly also, a train carrying different classes of passengers.

1594 BLUNDEVEL *Exerc. iv.* i. (1636) 272 Of plaine Angles, ... some are said to be *mixt, because the one line is crooked and the other right. 1702 RALPHSON *Math. Dict.*, Angle mixed or mixtilinear. 1815 J. SMITH *Panorama Sci. & Art* I. 131 *Mixed arches are of 3 centres. 1817 RICKMAN *Archit.* 41 Mixed arches are of three centres, which look nearly like elliptical arches; or of four centres, commonly called the Tudor arch. 1936 C. C. R. MURPHY (*title*) A *mixed bag. 1943 K. TENNANT *Ride on Stranger* (1968) v. 47 This mixed bag began, not ill-naturedly, to re-arrange itself in the seating. 1973 A. BEHREND *Samarai Affair* i. 13 Representatives of the press, a mixed bag in age, but not in sex. 1901 *Graphic* 31 Aug. 268/3 The case against *mixed bathing has passed into the academic or empty stage. 1930 *New Statesman* 27 Dec. 356/1 He... could obtain any sum he pleased for writing on any subject he pleased, from the League of Nations to the ethics of mixed bathing. 1964 M. LASKI in S. Nowell-Smith *Edwardian England* iv. 167 Bexhill where mixed bathing has just [sc. circa 1901] been introduced, though the custom will quickly spread. 1871 W. ROBINSON *Hardy Flowers* iii. 13 A *mixed bed, carefully arranged as to the height, and tastefully as to the quality and disposition of the contents. In this kind of bed I should have no band or circle whatever, but simply a careful following out of the mixed principle. 1873 *Young Englishwoman* May 238/1 We hope this year to see a great improvement in the bedding system—mixed beds introduced in the place of those of one sort of plant, and of one colour. 1933 *Discovery* Oct. 309/2 The introduction of European influences may prove a *mixed blessing. 1960 *News Chron.* 21 Sept. 6/3 In theory it was a Good Thing... In practice it turned out a mixed blessing. 1973 *Guardian* 16 June 11/3 Mr Duggan regards Mr Bloom's twin tub machine... as a very mixed blessing; a machine... which... uses the same lot of suds time and time again. 1817 S. BROWN *Western Gazetteer* 244 About one half of the Cherokee nation are of *mixed blood by intermarriages with the white people. 1858 THOREAU in *Atlantic Monthly* Aug. 306/2 The two mixed bloods... went off up the river. 1935 HUXLEY & HADDON *We Europeans* i. 23 If a Scottish or Irish clan is of 'mixed blood', what likelihood is there of purity of descent among the millions that make up the population of any great modern nation? 1960 *Press* (Vancouver) Dec. 13 A new and dominant element, the mixed bloods, descended from French and Scottish fathers and Indian mothers. 1963 A. LUBBOCK *Austral. Roundabout* 125 The largest... group of Aborigines are those, both full and mixed bloods, who have been completely detribalized... There is a fourth group of mixed-blood Aborigines. 1973 *Guardian* 20 June 11/3 The left-overs of the Korean war—the mixed-blood children fathered and then deserted by GIs... Today only 5 per cent of children placed by Harry Holt's [adoption] agency are mixed-bloods. 1656 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* vi. (*Aristotle*) (1687) 378/2 *Mixed bodies are twofold, imperfect and perfect. 1868 D. THOMSON *Handy Bk. Flower Garden* xii. 326 A *mixed border of hardy and half-hardy plants... would be effective anywhere. 1871 W. ROBINSON *Hardy Flowers* i. 5 The mixed border is capable of infinite variation as to plan as well as to variety of subjects. The most interesting variety is that composed of hardy herbaceous plants, bulbs, and alpine plants. 1899 G. JEKYLL *Wood & Garden* xvi. 200, I have a rather large... mixed border of hardy flowers. 1903 W. ROBINSON *Alpine Flowers* (ed. 3) i. 34 The mixed-border system rightly done enables us to cultivate... many of the more vigorous alpine plants as edgings. 1957 C. LLOYD *Mixed Border* i. 11 The mixed border stands mid-way between two extremes: the shrubbery on the one hand and the herbaceous border on the other. 1970 P. COATS *Flowers in Hist.* 39 'Mixed border' is the fashionable phrase, today, for a border of herbaceous plants with a backing of shrubs. 1974 A. SCOTT-JAMES *Sissinghurst* xiii. 137 At its [sc. a wall's] foot is a mixed border... planted with roses, shrubs, herbaceous flowers and irises. 1775 in *South Carolina Hist. & Geneal. Mag.* (1916) XVII. 99 Breakfasting with his *mixed breed daughters. 1789 P. THICKNESSE *Year's Journey* (ed. 3) II. xl. 107 If a male or female of this species [sc. Orang Outang] were to cohabit with an European of the contrary sex, they would... produce a mixed breed. 1838 H. COLMAN *1st Rep. Agric. Mass.* (Mass. Agric. Survey) 53, I have had some of the full-blood and some of the mixed breed. 1876 STAINER & BARRETT *Dict. Mus. Terms*, *Mixed Cadence, an old name for a cadence, consisting of a subdominant followed by a dominant and tonic chord; so called because the characteristic chords of the plagal and authentic cadences succeed each other. 1908 *Practitioner* Feb. 235 Leucocythaemia... may be qualified by such descriptive titles as *mixed-celled leucocythaemia... or lymphocytic leucocythaemia. 1964 S. DUKE-ELDER *Parsons' Dis. Eye* (ed. 14) xxv. 369 The cells [of a melanoma of the choroid] are usually spindle-shaped; they may be cylindrical or palisade-like, arranged in columns or around blood vessels, or even endothelial in appearance; most tumours are mixed-celled. 1877 J. D. CHAMBERS *Div. Worship* 244 The course of the Church of England in respect of the *Mixed Chalice. 1816 JANE AUSTEN *Emma* II. xvii. 329 Walk half-a-mile to another man's house, for the sake of being in *mixed company till bed-time. 1820 HAZLITT in *London*

Mag. Sept. 253 The conversation of authors... is better than any other. That of mixed company becomes utterly intolerable. 1901 G. B. SHAW *Three Plays for Puritans* 305 As far as my social experience goes (and I have kept very mixed company) there is no class in English society in which a good deal of Drinkwater pronunciation does not pass unchallenged save by the expert phonetician. 1973 A. BROINOWSKI *Take One Ambassador* ix. 131 Nance Donnelly... objected... to jokes about sex in mixed company. It was alright, a bit of dirt between men... But not with ladies present. 1860 WHARTON *Law Lex.* (ed. 2), *Mixed contract, one in which one of the parties confers a benefit on the other, and requires of the latter something of less value than what he has given; as a legacy charged with something of less value than the legacy itself. 1892 *Jrnl. Chem. Soc.* LXII. 1. 265 (*heading*) Solubility of *mixed crystals, especially of two isomorphous substances. 1916 R. H. RASTALL *Agric. Geol.* i. 4 Many of the most important rock-forming minerals are not pure chemical compounds; they are to be regarded rather as mixtures of various compounds possessing the property of isomorphism; in other words they are mixed crystals. 1952 T. L. TIPPELL tr. *Guinier's X-Ray Crystallogr. Technol.* viii. 207 There are substances which can never be classified; these are mixed crystals (solid solutions) whose unit cell size varies continuously with their composition. 1963 C. R. BERRY ed. in J. J. Gilman *Art & Sci. Growing Crystals* xii. 229 Mixed crystals of AgCl and AgBr... have been grown. 1823 H. J. BROOKE *Introd. Crystallogr.* 21 A *mixed decrement is one in which unequal numbers of molecules are omitted in height and in breadth, neither of the numbers being a multiple of the other, such as three in height and two in breadth, or four in height and three in breadth. 1796 KIRWAN *Elem. Min.* (ed. 2) I. 370 Earths, resulting from the union of earths, or sands, are called *mixed, because the ingredients... may in great measure be mechanically separated. *Ibid.* 371 The only mixed earths, to which peculiar names have been assigned, are loam and mould. 1938 *Encycl. Brit. Bk. of Year* 171/2 Under this *mixed economy there is a large and developed system of trade unionism among producers, and another... system of co-operative societies among consumers. 1949 E. ESTORICK *Stafford Cripps* xix. 362 Cripps' role as the 'master planner of Britain's mixed economy' now had its international complement. 1973 *Guardian* 1 June 12/2 Neither Lonrho's shareholders nor Labour's fundamentalists provide an argument for abandoning the mixed economy. 1892 W. E. SWANTON *Notes on N.Z.* ii. 89 The farm upon which, as in England, both sheep and cattle are carried and also crops are grown... is what is generally called a '*mixed farm'. 1917 C. S. ORWIN *Determination of Farming Costs* ii. 13 The analytical method is probably more useful in connexion with the highly-developed mixed farms of this country. 1942 *E. African Ann.* 1941-2 128/2 Friends who own a mixed farm ask us over. The first signs of their successful management are the calves... This is also a most successful pyrethrum farm. 1973 *Country Life* 15 Mar. 713/2 In the southern region of England... the average price of mixed farms of 10-49 acres with vacant possession... rose to £915 an acre. 1872 *Trans. Illinois Dept. Agric.* IX. 66 The majority of farmers, fruit-growers or others, generally succeed best by what is called *mixed farming. 1908 KIPLING *Lett. to Family* vi. 52 Providence... did not intend everlasting wheat in this section [in Canada]... Are you interested in mixed farming? 1913 W. K. HARRIS *Outback in Austral.* xxiv. 169 The district is an ideal one for 'mixed farming' (wheat and sheep). 1959 A. MCLINTOCK *Descr. Atlas N.Z.* p. xiv, Typical of the [Canterbury] plains is the patch-work of fields, indicative of a system of mixed farming, with supplementary fodder crops being necessary for stock. 1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* I, *Figures Mixt, are such as are bounded partly by right lines, and partly by crooked ones, as a Semicircle. 1889 *Mixed-flow [see AXIAL *a.* 4]. 1958 *Engineering* 21 Mar. 376/1 The runner vane shape is of particular importance, especially in mixed-flow machines, where the vanes are three-dimensional surfaces. At present it is possible only in the case of axial-flow machines to define runner vane shapes in a systematic way. 1969 *Trans. Inst. Engin. & Shipbuilders Scotl.* CXII. 221 (*heading*) Mixed flow pumps and fans. 1706 W. JONES *Syn. Palmar. Matheseos* 91 To Reduce an Improper Fraction into an Integer, or *Mixt Fraction. 1913 W. PETT-RIDGE (*title*) *Mixed grill. 1922 A. HUXLEY *Mortal Coils* 201 'Two mixed grills,' I said... to the waiter. 1959 *Good Food Guide* 205 The best dishes are such things as sauté river trout, mixed grill and cold turkey. 1973 'D. HALLIDAY' *Dolly & Starry Bird* xvii. 258 The whip... was pointing to me. I was wondering, if I got marked like a mixed grill, whether Charles would still love me. 1973 *Times Lit. Suppl.* 21 Dec. 1555/3 The audience will be a mixed-grill of faculty, students, alumni, businessmen, and perhaps a few who have simply wandered in from the rain. 1888 H. SWEET *Hist. Eng. Sounds* 55 A very intimate mixture of two languages is always a prelude to the complete extinction of the weaker one, and this is why few... of these thoroughly *mixed languages become permanently fixed. 1922 O. JESPERSEN *Lang.* xi. 224 These [pidgin] languages are not 'mixed languages' in the proper sense of that term. 1932 W. L. GRAFF *Lang.* II. x. 390 In several instances English used by people of an entirely different linguistic type results in a mixed or creolized language, the best known example being the so-called pidgin English of the Far East. 1972 R. ANTTILA *Introd. Historical & Compar. Ling.* xiii. 171 The various kinds of borrowing, that is, vocabulary, adstratum phonetics, and syntax, have led to the notion of a mixed language. 1963 *Economist* 16 Mar. 980/3 The *mixed-manned, mixed-money nuclear force that Mr Merchant is... trying to create. 1964 *Ann. Reg.* 1963 28 On June 4 Admiral C. V. Ricketts... arrived in London to sell the mixed-manned fleet to a reluctant Mr Thornycroft. 1963 *Times* 11 June 13/6, I fail to understand the fuss about *mixed manning for the proposed Nato nuclear surface fleet. 1698-9 *Mixed marriage [see WORLD *sb.* 4b]. 1829 K. H. DIGBY *Broad Stone of Honour: Godefridus* xviii. 212 They are the last to admit those monstrous and impious plans... which divide the children of mixed marriages, by training some to receive as truth, what others are to protest against as error. 1851 HT. MARTINEAU *Hist. Peace* v. xi. (1877) III. 434 The Catholic clergy were beginning to object to the mixed marriages which they had hitherto sanctioned. 1961 C. MCCULLERS *Clock without Hands* ix. 178 The conditions of the Negro in the North are appalling—mixed marriages, nowhere to live and lay his head. 1962 *Sunday Times* 8 July 32/5 David Franklin's libretto reinterprets the Orpheus legend in terms of a mixed

marriage between a white composer and a coloured cabaret-star turned opera-singer. 1966 *New Statesman* 15 Apr. 54/3 In this mixed marriage, she brings her talent from the world of working-girl and art student, weds it to the dandy showmanship that goes with a certain kind of aristocracy. 1970 J. BROWN *Un-melting Pot* vii. 105 Even mixed marriages between Jamaicans and Barbadians. 1972 *Listener* 21 Dec. 854/3 They understand very well the power of the Catholic Church, and the processes by which it is maintained: clerical control of the educational system, the mixed-marriage laws and the preservation of high fertility rates. 1962 R. G. HAGGAR *Dict. Art Terms* 214/2 *Mixed media, painting with water colors and paste, Indian ink, oil color, crayon, or some similar combination. 1970 BURTON & LANE *New Directions* iii. 66 The most extensive development of mixed media work are the Theatre Folk Ballads which Charles Parker has developed. 1972 G. F. BROMMER *Drawing* iv. 49 Paul Klee experimented freely with mixed media, as did his contemporaries in the German Bauhaus. 1972 *Guardian* 24 June 9/2 The newer, mixed-media work using a lot of sound, space, smell, and participation. 1973 *Sunday Times* 28 Oct. 37/1 (Advt.), Don't miss Contemporary Dance Theatre in Robert Cohan's *Stages!* A mixed media dance production with Bob Downes open music. 1617 MORYSON *Itin.* i. 154 A statua of a woman, made of *mixt metal (richer then brasse, vulgarly called *Bronzo*). 1756-7 tr. *Keyser's Trav.* (1760) I. 283 A blue kind of mixed metal, not unlike varnished steel. 1800 LAMB *Let. to Coleridge* (end of year), It seems the Doctor is invariably against the use of broken or *mixed metaphor. 1602 in J. Simon *Irish Coins* (1749) 104 Three score pounds in *mixt monies of the new standard of this realm. 1603 *Ibid.* 109 To reduce the base mixt monies of three ounces fyne to their value in silver. 1615 SIR J. DAVIES *Cases* 18 La Roigne Elizabeth, pur payer les gages del Army... que fuit mainteine... a suppresser le rebellion de Tyrone, causast vn grand quantity de Mixt Moneyes... destre coine in le Tower de London. 1669 STURMY *Mariner's Mag.* v. xii. 68 (plate), The *mixt or Crooked Motion. 1878 FOSTER *Phys.* iii. 1. 390 All the spinal nerves are *mixed nerves, composed of afferent and efferent, of motor and sensory fibres. 1542 RECORDE *Gr. Artes* (1575) 53 That number is called *myxt, that containeth articles, or at the least one article, and a digite. *Ibid.* 324 Mixt numbers (that is whole numbers with fractions). 1690 LEYBURN *Curs. Math.* 3 If many Digits alone, or many Digits and Cyphers stand together... promiscuously placed one among another, such Numbers are called Mixt or Compound Numbers. c 1865 in *Circ. Sci.* I. 443/2, 23; 33, &c., are mixed numbers. 1660 R. COKE *Power & Subj.* 209 The King is a *mixt person, because he hath Ecclesiastical and Temporal jurisdiction. 1857 J. H. WALSH *Dom. Econ.* 407 For *Mixed Pickles, prepare [etc.]. 1551 RECORDE *Pathw. Knowl.* i. Defn., And if it be partlie plaine, and partlie crooked, then is it called a *Myxte platte. 1909 *Engineering* 5 Feb. 198/1 A turbine of what is called a *mixed-pressure type, having high-pressure stages, in which the live steam may... keep the turbine running during the periods of insufficient supply of exhaust steam. 1929 T. M. NAYLOR *Steam Turbines* i. 9 Mixed pressure turbines use both high-pressure and exhaust or low-pressure steam. Often the exhaust steam supplied is intermittent, and so to obtain constant power from the turbine, high-pressure steam is admitted and it is controlled by a governor to enable the turbine to work at constant power. 1971 B. SCHARF *Engin. & its Lang.* xv. 209 We may... distinguish between straight condensing turbines, pass-out turbines, back-pressure turbines, exhaust turbines and mixed-pressure turbines. 1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* I, *Mixt Reason*, or *Proportion. 1669 STURMY *Mariner's Mag.* v. xii. 75 Every Shot made upon the Level hath the *mixt or Crooked-Range thereof. 1727-52 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Mixed ratio, or proportion. 1695 ALINGHAM *Geom. Epit.* 19 *Mixt Reason, is the comparing the sum of the Antecedent and Consequent, to the difference of the Antecedent and Consequent. 1935 E. NEUHAUS tr. *Doerner's Materials of Artist* v. 240 Painting with tempera into wet resin-oil color (*mixed technique). This technique is better suited to a deliberate, stylistic type of painting. 1969 R. MAYER *Dict. Art Terms & Techniques* 246/1 *Mixed technique*, in painting, the technique of combining tempera colors with paints of an oleoresinous medium... Mixed technique first became known in the U.S. and Britain in 1934. 1531 *Dial. Laus Eng.* II. I. 113 A *mixte tythe is properly of calves, lambes, pygges, and suche other that come parte of the grounde that thei be fedde of, & parte of the keypyng industrye, and ouersyght of the owners. a 1634 COKE *Inst.* II. (1642) 490 Now of tithes there be three kindes, prediall, personall, and mixt. 1672 *Cowell's Interpr.*, *Mixt Tythes*, Decimæ mixtæ. Are those of Cheese, Milk, &c. and of the young of Beasts. 1844 [W. B. HEATHCOTE] *Canticles* II, A ninth [tone] is generally added... called *Mixed. 1838 *Civil Engin. & Arch. Jnrl.* I. 115/1 The *mixed train which leaves Birmingham at half-past four. 1839 *Bradshaw's Railway Time Tables* 25 Oct., The Mixed Trains consist of First Class Carriages carrying six inside, and of 2d class carriages open at the side. 1850 LARDNER *Railway Econ.* 481 Mixed trains, by which goods and passengers are indifferently carried. 1866 W. COLLINS *Armada* I. 268 In the crowd and confusion caused by the starting of a large mixed train.

b. In Combs. used attrib.

1908 J. M. SULLIVAN *Criminal Slang* 16 *Mixed-ale oration*, a cheap political harangue containing bad English grammar. *Mixed-ale philosopher*, a drunken know it all. 1948 *Penguin Music Mag.* June 49 The best members of these choirs... incorporated in... a secular mixed-voice choir. 1956 *Railway Mag.* Nov. 729/2 Many Drummond mixed-traffic 4-4-0 tender engines were tried on this route. 1963 *Guardian* 28 Jan. 7/4 Everyone asks Mr Morris... how mixed-ability classes affect the number of grammar school entrances. 1963 *Daily Tel.* 25 June 1/1 President Kennedy and Dr. Adenauer agreed in Bonn to-night that the proposed mixed-crew NATO nuclear force was 'a good instrument for serving all members of the alliance in combining their defence efforts'. 1964 *Economist* 17 Oct. 228/2 A... contribution to the mixed-fleet command. 1969 *Jane's Freight Containers* 1968-69 444 A racing Mini being loaded into a mixed-traffic, British United Airways, VC 10. 1971 *Guardian* 17 Sept. 1/5 A delegation of six mixed-race Rhodesians. 1974 *Times* 21 May 3/1 Some teachers found that their brighter pupils started slacking when they were put in mixed-ability classes.

c. mixed up, mixed-up, involved, embroiled, intermingled; (mentally) confused, unbalanced, neurotic; hence mixed-up-ness, confusion. Cf. MIX v. 6.

1862 QUEEN VICTORIA *Let.* 15 Jan. in R. Fulford *Dearest Mama* (1968) 41, I only want your advice—not to get you further mixed up. 1884 'MARK TWAIN' *Huck. Finn* xlii. 432 Aunt Sally she was one of the mixed-upest looking persons I ever see. 1888 'R. BOLDREWOOD' *Robbery under Arms* II. viii. 144 How were any police... to keep the run of a few men... among such a mixed-up mob? 1903 H. JAMES *Ambassadors* VI. xv. 206 How comes Chad so mixed up, anyway? 1927 H. T. LOWE-PORTER tr. *T. Mann's Magic Mountain* I. iv. 123 'A fine mixed-up state of affairs,' said Hans Castorp. 1937 *New Yorker* 23 Jan. 12/1 M. Dali, standing alone and thinking dark, mixed-up thoughts. 1939 D. PARKER *Here Lies* 61 'I've been all sort of mixed up to-day... Everything so strange. 1945 G. ENDORE *Methinks the Lady* (1947) xi. 264 Such confusion, such mental mixed-up-ness, occurs at times in all of us. 1955, etc. [see CRAZY a. 4 f]. 1966 J. BINGHAM *Double Agent* x. 157 Poor damned old mixed-up queer. 1967 A. LASKI *Seven Other Years* xi. 154 It wasn't even as if she had made some kind of distinction between God and Christ and seen One as protecting her and the Other being Them: just a general mixed-upness. 1973 C. BONINGTON *Next Horizon* xi. 157 Layton was like a big, slightly mixed-up puppy, in need of love and care.

mixedly ('mɪksθl), adv. Now rare. [-LY²]

1. In a mixed manner; after the manner of a mixture or combination; †conjointly.

1570 BILLINGSLEY *Euclid* XII. ii. 361 Note the manner of the drift in this constration and construction, mixtly. 1656 S. H. *Golden Law* 56 The Israelites liv'd together in Goshen... and not mixtly or scatteringly amongst the Egyptians. 1839 *Fraser's Mag.* XIX. 127 He lived... with the revolution, revolutionally;... with the directory, directorially; with the consulate, mixedly. 1860 I. TAYLOR *Ultimate Civiliz.* 111 In such instances the Governing Power pleases itself in thinking of men—mixedly, and alternately—as brutes and as babies.

†b. Promiscuously; without discrimination.

1597 BEARD *Theatre God's Judgem.* (1612) 333 He spared neither noble or ignoble, but mixtly sent them to their graues, without respect of cause or justice.

2. With intermixture of other qualities, elements, etc.; not purely, simply, or absolutely.

1579 G. HARVEY *Letter-bk.* (Camden) 66 Any notable thinge... that... is not ether merely or mixtly outlandish. 1594 HOOKER *Ecl. Pol.* I. x. §10 The one sort [of laws] wee may for distinctions sake call mixedly, and the other merely Humane. 1653 *Apol. J. Goodwin* 4 Things of a Religious nature are absolutely such, or mixtly.

3. Math. In mixed proportion (see MIXED 11).

1695 ALINGHAM *Geom. Epit.* 19 If A : B :: C : D then mixtly as A + B : A - B :: C + D : C - D. 1709 J. WARD *Intro. Math.* II. vii. (1734) 191 If Four Quantities are Proportionals they will also be Proportional in Alternation, Inversion, Composition, Division, Conversion, and Mixtly.

mixedness ('mɪksθns), [f. MIXED + -NESS.] The quality of being mixed.

1668 WILKINS *Real Char.* II. i. §3. 28. 1727 BAILEY vol. II, *Miscellaneousness*, mixture or mixedness together without Order. 1881 J. HAWTHORNE *Fort. Fool* I. xxxv, The reservations produce... that mixedness in human characters which must more or less vitiate any... generalisation. 1893 *Spectator* 15 Apr. 490/1 The mixedness of American dinner-parties.

mixel(l), obs. forms of MIXHILL dial.

mixen ('mɪksən). Now dial. or arch. Also 1 micxsen, meoxin, -en, 1, 4-5 myxen, 3-5 mixne, 4 myxne, 5 myxon, 6 myxson, mickeson, mickson, 4-5, 7, 9 mexen, 7-9 dial. mixon, 9 dial. maxon, -en. [OE. *mixen* str. fem.:—prehistoric *mihsinja, f. *mihso-: see MIX sb.¹ and -EN³. A similar formation on the parallel stem *mihstu-

(Goth. *maihstus*, OHG. *mist dung*) is OHG. *mistunnea* dunghill.]

1. A place where dung and refuse is laid; a dung-hill or laystall; also, a heap of dung, earth, compost, etc. used for manure; †dung and refuse from sheds and cow-stalls, etc. (obs.).

c 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Luke xiii. 8 Ic delfo ymb hia & ic sendo micxseno. a 1000 ÆLFRIC *Sigewulfi Interrog.* xlix. (1888) 16 On þære nyðemestan feringe was heora gangpý & heora myxen. c 1386 CHAUCER *Pars. T.* ¶837 Though that hooly writ speke of horrible synne, certes hooly writ may nat been defouled, namoore than the sonne that shyneþ on the Mixne [v.rr. myxen, myxene, mexen]. 1480 *Robt. Devyll* 38 Into a foule donge myxen he her caryed. 1581 in *5th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* I. App. 579/2 Let all the myxsons and annoyances be caryed away byffore the spryng do cum. 1596 HARRINGTON *Metam.* Aj 42 By turning a streame of water on the mickesons, he [Hercules] scowred away that in a weeke, that an hundred could scant haue done in a yere. 1611 COTGR., *Fumier*, a mexen, dung-hill, heape of dung. 1622 MABBE tr. *Aleman's Guzman d'Alf.* II. 53 The... rottennest mixen that was in all the street. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* II. 173/1 A muck-hill is the place where the Dung is laid till it be carried into the field to manure the ground: some call it a Mixon. 1794 J. CLARK *Agric. Heres.* 23 The makings of mixens, however, is not properly attended to in general. 1865 GOSSE *Land & Sea* 12 Great mixens outside the doors, strewn with the shells of enormous limpets. 1881 BLACKMORE *Christowell* xvi, He was turning up a mixen in a meadow near the lane. a 1887 JEFFERIES *Field & Hedgerow* (1889) 169 He had dug up a gallon of snakes' eggs in the 'maxen'.

b. transf. and fig.

1609 BP. W. BARLOW *Answ. Nameless Cath.* 337 The Epistler would needes... haue this mixen stirred. 1684 BP. W. LLOYD *Hist. Acc. Ch. Govt. Pref.* (b), The *Gesta Pontificum*, that Mixen of ill-contrived Forgeries, which

perhaps was made before Bede's time. 1880 T. HARDY *Trumpet-Major* xxxvi. III. 151 We will let it be buried in eternal mixens of forgetfulness.

c. Proverbs. †a cock on his own mixen: cf. DUNGHILL sb. 1 b. *better wed over the mixen than over the moor*: 'better marry a neighbour than a stranger from distant parts' (E.D.D.).

a 1225 *Ansr. R.* 140 Ase me seib, 'bet coc is kene on his owune mixenne'. a 1661 FULLER *Worthies, Cheshire* (1662) I. 174 Better wed over the Mixon then over the Moor. 1710 *Brit. Apollo* No. 12. 3/2. 1818 SCOTT *Hrt. Midl.* xxxi, 'Better wed over the mixen as over the moor', as they say in Yorkshire. 1874 T. HARDY *Madding Crowd* xxii. I. 250.

2. A term of abuse or reproach to a woman or child: see quot. 1887. dial.

1764 FOOTE *Mayor of G.* I. Wks. 1799 I. 173 Who told you as much, Mrs. Mixen? 1887 T. DARLINGTON *Folk-Sp. S. Cheshire, Mexen, Mixen*,... a term of reproach to a female. 'Yo little mixen'. It seems to have originated as a comic substitute for *vixen*.

3. attrib., as *mixen-cart*, -*heap*, -*hole*, *mixen-varlet* (quasi-*arch.*), a term of abuse for a man.

1610 *Mirr. Mag.*, *King Madan* xi, I think the clowne that driues the mixen-cart Hath better hap than Princes such as I. 1886 *Cheshire Gloss.*, *Mixen-hole*, a midden hole. 1895 CROCKETT *Men of Moss-Hags* i. 13 Faugh, keep wide from me, mixen-varlet! 1903 F. HALL in *Eng. Dial. Dict.*, *Mixen-heap*, a dunghill.

mixer ('mɪksə(r)). [f. MIX v. + -ER¹.]

1. a. One who mixes (in various senses of the vb.); spec. in various manufactures, the workman who performs the operation of 'mixing'.

1611 COTGR., *Meslangeur*, a mingler, mixer, blender. 1828 SCOTT *Tales of Grandf.* Ser. II. xlvi. (1841) 207/2 The wretched mixer of the poison was tried and executed. 1854 LONGF. *Catawba Wine* ix, To the sewers and sinks With all such drinks, And after them tumble the mixer. 1884 *Manch. Exam.* 16 Sept. 7/1 Professional mixers [of cotton] had been less successful in their operations. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* II. 928 The 'mixers' and 'dippers' are particularly liable to suffer from phossy jaw [in match factories].

b. One who mixes drinks; a bartender. orig. U.S.

1858 LONGFELLOW *Catawba Wine* in *Atlantic Monthly* Jan. 271 To the sewers and sinks With all such drinks, And after them tumble the mixer. 1919 T. K. HOLMES *Man from Tall Timber* viii. 93 He... drank several insidious concoctions of the hotel's most famous 'mixer'. 1934 M. ALLINGHAM *Death of Ghost* xxiii. 262 There was too much gin in the cocktails, he decided, and reflected that the fault was a common one among unprofessional mixers. 1939 C. ISHERWOOD *Goodbye to Berlin* 21 Bobby is a mixer at a west-end bar.

c. Cinemat. and Broadcasting. One who operates the mixer (sense 2b) during sound recording and is responsible for balancing different signal sources and producing transitions from one source to another.

1929 F. GREEN *Film finds its Tongue* xiii. 186 A 'mixing booth' or monitor room had been built about 15 feet up... It had glass sides through which the 'mixer' could view everything that was going on. 1948 L. LEVY *Music for Movies* iv. 35 Just before writing this I had been sitting at the control desk in a mixer's cabinet during the rehearsals for a new picture. 1957 MANVELL & HUNTLEY *Technique Film Music* iv. 183 Regular consultation with the Music Mixer is necessary to ensure that the complete intention of the composer is... being registered on the sound-track.

2. a. A machine or mechanical contrivance for mixing. Also with defining word. spec. a domestic electrical appliance for mixing foods, ingredients for cookery, etc. See also *cake-mixer*, *electric mixer*.

1876 *Catal. Sci. App. S. Kens. Mus.* (1877) 248 *Mixoscope* (colour-mixer). 1883 *Fisheries Exhib. Catal.* p. lxxxiii, Patent mixer for mixing hard water supply and lime water. 1898 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* V. 443 The smaller end of the stirrer may be used to remove the drop of diluted blood from the mixer to the cell. 1901 *Westm. Gaz.* 1 July 7/3 The fall of a workman into a sugar mixer. 1957 M. GAIR *Sapphires on Wednesday* xi. 134 It was a kitchen, American style, complete with refrigerator, dishwasher, mixer, and garbage disposal unit. 1960 *Harper's Bazaar* Oct. 98/2 You must become accustomed to your oven, to your mixer, to your omelette pan. 1974 *Trafford Catal.* Spring-Summer 78/1 Three machines in one—a mixer, a liquidiser and a blender.

b. Cinemat., Broadcasting, etc. A device designed to receive two or more separate signals, from microphones or other sources, and combine them (usu. in variable proportions) in a single output.

1929 F. GREEN *Film finds its Tongue* xi. 171 When more than one microphone was used, each of them had an amplifying dial for monitoring. A panel containing more than one such dial was called a 'Mixer'. 1935 NILSON & HORNING *Pract. Radio Communication* viii. 356 The program fed into the mixer does not always come directly from a microphone but may be fed in from a phonograph pick-up. 1962 A. NISBETT *Technique Sound Studio* ix. 152 Where no mixer is available, it may be that linking music, etc., can be cut in by editing the tape; but I would regard a simple mixer—with two faders—as the very minimum for creative programme work. 1968 C. N. G. MATTHEWS *Tape Recording* xi. 109 To do full justice to any group of instrumentalists you need more than one microphone and also a mixer.

c. Electronics. A valve or circuit that produces an output signal containing frequencies equal to the sum and the difference of the frequencies of

two input signals. Freq. *attrib.*, as *mixer tube*, *valve*, etc.

1936 *Proc. IRE* XXIV. 208 (caption) Typical mixer circuit using 6L7 tube. *Ibid.* 210 The conversion conductance of a mixer tube. 1938 F. E. TERMAN *Fund. Radio* ix. 249 The heterodyne detector... commonly referred to as first detector, converter, or mixer, is required to develop a difference frequency... by combining the incoming radio wave with a local oscillation differing in frequency by the desired amount. 1952 E. ARMITAGE *Wireless Fund.* xviii. 324 The frequency-changing stage of a superhet consists of two parts—(1) a beat oscillator generating a signal of constant amplitude, and (2) a mixer valve into which are fed, on to different grids, both the aerial signal and the beat oscillator signal. 1968 *Radio Communication Handbk.* (ed. 4) 48/2 Any non-linear circuit element will act as a mixer, that is to say if frequencies f_1, f_2 are combined in the element, frequencies $f_1, f_2, f_1 + f_2$ and $f_1 - f_2$ will be present in the output.

3. A person in respect of his capacity for mixing with others; a sociable person; esp. *good mixer*, one who mixes readily with others. *orig. U.S.*

1896 *ADE Artie* xii. 105 I'm a good mixer and I've kind o' got next to the live ones. 1904 W. H. SMITH *Promoters* xx. 287 He was a most excellent 'mixer', told a story well [etc.]. 1917 *WODEHOUSE Man with Two Left Feet* 91 Some men are shy and some men are mixers. 1925 W. S. MAUGHAM in *Good Housekeeping* Sept. 15/2 He was a good mixer, and in three days he knew everyone on the ship. 1930 R. MACAULAY *Staying with Relations* xix. 281 Good plumpers, but poor mixers; that's what we are. 1937 [see *CEREBROTONIC a. and sb.*]. 1955 *Times* 18 Aug. 4/6 A man who is a ready mixer and with a natural flair for salesmanship may make £1,000 a year. 1967 N. FREELING *Strike Out* 148 You needed to... get on well with all the murderers? A 'good mixer'—a 'good team man'. 1975 *Listener* 24 July 126/3 He is neither so astute a tactician nor so gifted a mixer with his own men.

4. A social gathering for making people acquainted with each other. *U.S. colloq.*

1916 *Dialect Notes* IV. 277 A very successful mixer was given on Charter day. 1948 *Downers Grove* (Illinois) *Reporter* 21 Oct. 1/8 The Trojan Fathers Fall Mixer will take place Tuesday, Oct. 26 at the high school auditorium.

5. A drink with which an alcoholic liquor is diluted, as soda water, etc.; an alcoholic drink used in cocktails. Also *attrib.* *orig. U.S.*

1938 D. BAKER *Young Man with Horn* III. i. 147 They worked all possible combinations of bootleg gin and mixers, orange juice, lemon juice, grapefruit juice... and... root beer. 1948 *Sun* (Baltimore) 1 Jan. 15/1 In the case of the Tom Collins, it's largely a matter of which mixer should be used, plain soda or ginger ale. 1961 *Encounter* XVI. v. 81 Using Coca-cola as what the Americans call 'a mixer'. 1961 *Guardian* 21 Nov. 13/1 Vodka has become, like gin, an international 'mixer'... used to make martinis or to drink with tonic water. 1965 *Economist* 11 Dec. 1251/1 It [sc. Beechams] has just introduced a number of 'mixer' drinks to compete with Schweppes. 1968 *Daily Tel.* (Colour Suppl.) 13 Dec. 41/4 Port was traditionally enjoyed here as a mixer—mulled, say, in the way Dr Johnson liked it, with spices, orange, and cloves. 1975 T. TEAL tr. *Sjöwall & Wahlöö's Cop Killer* vii. 69 'Do you drink?' 'Yes... But... not lukewarm vodka with no mixer.'

6. A trouble-maker. *slang.*

1938 *PARTRIDGE Dict. Slang* (ed. 2) 1014/1 He's a reg'lar mixer! 1964 J. BURKE *Hard Day's Night* i. 21 He's a king mixer. *Ibid.* iv. 84 'The old mixer,' growled Paul. 'Come on—we'll have to put him right.' *Ibid.* v. 116 'Look,' said Paul slowly and deliberately, 'he's a mixer and a trouble-maker!' 1966 A. E. LINDOP *I start Counting* xviii. 226, I knew what a mixer she was, and I knew she was not capable of keeping a secret.

7. *attrib.*, as *mixer tap*, a tap through which both hot and cold water can be drawn in various proportions; *mixer valve*, a valve by which the proportions of the fluids or gases in a mixture are regulated.

1936 *Archit. Rev.* LXXX. 325/2 Mixer taps or hand showers are worth the extra cost of £2 or £3 they entail. 1972 *House & Garden* Dec.-Jan. 85/3 Mixer taps by Trufords... gold-plated. 1904 *Electr. World & Engin.* 2 Jan. 22/1 This magnet controls a compressed air valve, and this compressed air valve in turn controls a large mixer valve.

So *'mixeress*, a female mixer.

1830 W. TAYLOR *Hist. Surv. Germ. Poetry* II. 480 A poison-mixeress Ought not to sully England's royal throne.

mixey-maxy, variant of MIXTY-MAXTY.

† **'mix-grass**. *Obs. rare.* [? f. MIX v.] (See first quot.) Also *attrib.*

1778 [W. MARSHALL] *Minutes Agric., Digest* 73 By Mix-grass is here meant a compound of White-Clover, Rye-Grass, and Trefoil. *Ibid.*, *Observ.* 32 It was... stacked with the mix-grass hay of Norwood. *Ibid.* 80 No Manure has this year been laid on Mixgrass-Leys.

Mix-Hellene (miks'hɛ'lɪn). [ad. Gr. μίξήλλην, f. μίξ(ο)- MIXO- + Ἑλλην HELLENE.] A person of mixed Greek and barbarian blood.

1856 GROTE *Greece* II. xcvi. XII. 645 Taking into pay a semi-Hellenic population in their neighbourhood (Mix-Hellenes, like the Liby-Phenicians in Africa). 1875 LOWELL *Spenser* Pr. Wks. 1890 IV. 286 The descendants of the earlier English settlers had degenerated as much as the Mix-Hellenes who disgusted the Latin poet.

mixhill ('mɪkʃɪl). *dial.* Forms: 6 *mixel*(l), 9 *maxul*, 8- *maxhill*, *mixhill*. [f. MIX sb.¹ + HILL sb.] A dunghill, *mixen*.

1552 HULOET, *Mixell* and *dunghyll*. 1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 56/29 A *Mixel*, *stercorarium*. 1763 *Museum Rust.* I. lxii. 261 They generally make a *maxhill* on some corner of the land. 1846 HANNAM in *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* VII. II. 589 Part of the

ground... was manured from a mix-hill. 1887 *Kentish Gloss.*, *Maxul*, a dungheap.

mixible ('mɪksɪb(ə)l), *a.* ? *Obs. rare.* [f. MIX v. + -IBLE. Cf. MIXABLE, MISCIBLE, MIXTIBLE.] Capable of being mixed.

1607 J. DAVIES *Summa Totalis* Cjb, *Mixion* vnites Things mixible by change; Or intermingling of their Substances: Things mixible, are they, which, though they range, Are yet contain'd in eithers Essences. 1800 *Med. Jnl.* IV. 25 It being known that the sulphuric and septic acids are mixible with each other.

mixie-maxie, variant of MIXTY-MAXTY.

mixing ('mɪksɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* [-ING¹.] *a.* The action of the verb MIX. Also with *up* (see MIX v. 6).

1599 B. JONSON *Cynthia's Rev.* II. i, I cannot abide any thing that saours the poore ouer-worne cut... I must haue variety, I: this mixing in fashion I hate it worse, then to burne juniper in my chamber. 1611 *COTGR.*, *Mistionnement*, a mixing, mingling [etc.]. 1683 TRYON *Way to Health* xix. 615 These ought to be the Chief Ends and Considerations of every man in Marriage, and not the mixing of Mannours, and joyning together of Farnes. 1813 *VANCOUVER Agric. Devon* 213 The quantity of lime expended in these mixings being voluntary. 1875 *KNIGHT Dict. Mech., Mixing, (Cloth.)* uniting wool of different colors for mixed cloth, called *medleys*. 1890 *Spectator* 6 Dec., The mixing-up of a local control with the working of the Purchase Act. 1893 *Athenæum* 25 Nov. 731/2 This mixing... takes place in the arrangement of the stories. 1897 *Encycl. Sport* I. 62 *Mixing*, a deliberate attempt to put in a few running strides when in a walking race.

b. concr. in pl. (U.S. slang.) Mixed drinks.

1861 LOWELL *Biglow P. Ser.* II. i, Le' 's liquor; Gin'ral, you can chalk our friend for all the mixins.

c. attrib., as *mixing bowl*, *machine*, *sieve*, etc. **mixing valve**, a valve in which separate supplies of hot and cold water are mixed together; = *mixer tap*.

1875 *KNIGHT Dict. Mech., Mixing-machine*, Poole's machine for mixing chemicals, fertilizers, etc. *Ibid.*, *Mixing-sieve*, one by which ingredients are intimately combined by sifting together. 1881 *Encycl. Brit.* XII. 841/2 The rubber... is mechanically incorporated with about one-tenth of its weight of that substance [sc. sulphur] by means of the mixing rollers. 1887 *MORRIS Odys.* IX. 9 The wine-swain from the mixing-bowl fileth up And beareth forth, and poureth the wine in every cup. 1897 F. M. CRAWFORD *Carlione* xxv, Don Atanasio [the apothecary] laid down the broad mixing-knife he was using. 1898 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* V. 433 The mixing pipette is provided with a rubber nozzle. 1902 R. STURGIS *Dict. Archit.* III. 977 General Morin called attention to the necessity of the 'mixing valve'. 1951 *Good Housek. Home Encycl.* 281/2 *Mixing valves*: These are used mainly for showers and baths. 1973 J. WAINWRIGHT *Pride of Pigs* 59 A corner shower with a mixing valve that really worked.

† **'mixing, ppl. a.** [-ING².] That mixes.

1730-46 THOMSON *Autumn* 1362 The mind... where the mixing passions endless shift.

mixion, *obs.* form of MIXTION.

mixite ('mɪksaɪt). *Min.* [Named in 1879 by A. Schrauf, after A. *Mixa*: see -ITE.] 'Hydrous arsenate of copper and bismuth, found in fibrous, green incrustations' (Chester *Dict. Min.* 1896).

1882 *3rd App. to Dana's Min.* 82 *Mixite*... Occurs with bismuth, ochre, bismutite, and torbernite in the Geistergang at Joachimsthal. Named in honor of Bergrath A. *Mixa*.

† **'mixitive, a.** *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. MIX v. ? after *fulgitive*, etc.] Tending to mix.

1614 W. B. *Philosopher's Banquet* (ed. 2) 26 This mixitue application of viands.

Mixmaster ('mɪksmɑːstə(r)). The proprietary name of a type of electrical food-mixer. Freq. *transf.* and *fig.* (see quotes.).

1931 *Good Housekeeping* (N.Y.) Oct. 223/3 (Advt.), See what you get now in Mixmaster. A food mixer that beats everything—a juice extractor—an automatic salad oil dripper. 1935 *Official Gaz.* (U.S. Patent Office) 11 June 278/2 Chicago Flexible Shaft Co. *Mixmaster* for Food Mixers, Fruit Juice Extractor, [etc.] filed Nov. 21, 1934. 1946 *Britannica Bk. of Year* (U.S.) 832/2 *Mixmaster*, army bomber propelled by two rear counter-revolving propellers. Made by Douglas Aircraft Co., Inc. 1951 R. MALKIN *Boxcars in Sky* xiii. 156 In the business, they refer jocularly to the helicopter by a number of descriptive names: 'eggbeater', 'windmill', and 'mixmaster', to mention a few. 1963 *Economist* 11 May 537/2 A 'mixmaster' force of ships with American missiles and international crews. 1967 *Punch* 22 Mar. 410/1 On all those important matters our opinions are divided, and so therefore are our teachers; the whole situation is confused in the extreme. The mix-master whirrs, the beaters rotate, but unfortunately the recipe is missing. 1971 M. TAK *Truck Talk* 107 *Mixmaster-special*, any transmission with two shift levers; so named because, in running through the gears, the trucker's hands are constantly in motion.

mixne, *obs.* form of MIXEN.

|| **'mixo-** ('mɪksəʊ), repr. Gr. μίξο-, f. root of μίγναι to mix, occurring in many Gr. compounds with the sense 'mixed'; used in a few mod. scientific words founded on Greek analogies, as *mixogamous* (mɪksɔgəməs) *a. Ichth.* [Gr. γάμ-ος marriage + -OUS.], (see quot. 1880); *mi'xogamy Ichth.*, the condition of being

mixogamous; *mixo'haline a.* [Gr. ἅλι-ος of salt], brackish; *mixonephridium*, *mixonephrium*, in certain annelids, an organ in which the nephridium is combined with the coelomoduct; *mixopyous* (mɪksɔpiəs) *a. Med.* [Gr. μίξο-πύος, f. πύον pus], 'mingled, or mixed with pus; formerly applied to the urine' (Mayne *Expos. Lex.* 1856); *'mixoscope* [see -SCOPE], the name given to an apparatus for mixing colours; *mixo'scopia*, *mi'xoscopy Psychol.* [ad. G. *mixoskopie* (A. Moll *Die Conträre Sexualempfindung* (1891) v. 136), f. Gr. σκοπεῖν to look at], (see quot. 1939); hence *mixo'scopic a.* *mixo'trophic a.* [see TROPHIC *a.*], 'half-saprophytic' (B. D. Jackson *Gloss. Bot. Terms* 1900). See also MIXOBARBARIC, MIXOLYDIAN, and cf. MIX-HELLENE.

1880 GÜNTHER *Fishes* xiii. 177 The majority of Teleostei are mixogamous—that is, the males and females congregate on the spawning-beds, and several males attend to the same female, frequently changing from one female to another. 1881 *Athenæum* 15 Jan. 97 Chapter xiii [of Günther's Study of Fishes deals] with... mixogamy, polygamy... as occurring amongst fishes. 1959 *Archivio di Oceanogr. e Limnol.* XI. Suppl. 243 At the final session of the Venice Symposium a revised classification of marine waters according to salinity was adopted and recommended for universal application... The term 'brackish', as a classificatory term, was avoided because of its ambiguous meaning and the term 'mixo-haline' was proposed to indicate diluted sea water. 1969 G. VEVERS tr. *Friedrich's Marine Biol.* vii. 419 Waters with intermediate salinities are known as brackish or mixohaline. 1946 E. S. GOODRICH in *Q. Jnl. Microsc. Sci.* LXXXVI. 119 When, as in the majority of Polychaeta, the coelomostome is so completely fused to the inner end of the nephridium as to form an apparently simple large-funnelled organ... it may be called a mixonephridium... This new name is proposed to draw attention to the difference between these two kinds of organ (the metanephridium, and the compound nephromixial organ). 1963 *Mixonephridium* [see CELOMO-]. 1972 M. S. GARDINER *Biol. Invertebr.* xiii. 505/2 In a mixonephridium, the nephrostome has presumably become occluded and lost. 1958 G. A. KERKUT *Borradaile & Potts's Invertebrata* (ed. 3) viii. 287 *Mixonephrium*. The coelomoduct is so closely associated with the nephridium that they form an apparently simple funnelled organ. 1876 *Mixoscope* [see MIXER 2]. 1939 G. R. SCOTT *Encycl. Sex* 200/2 *Mixoscopia* or *mixoscopy*, the securing of sexual orgasm or excitation as a result of seeing human beings or animals engaged in copulation. 1940 HINSIE & SHATZKY *Psychiatric Dict.* 350/2 *Mixoscopia*, a form of sexual perversion, deriving pleasure from watching the act of coition between the desired one and another person. 1903 *Alienist & Neurologist* May 167 *Mixoscopic*. 1905 H. ELLIS *Stud. Psychol.* Sex iv. 188 Founded on the sense of vision also we find a phenomenon, bordering on the abnormal, which is by Moll named *mixoscopy*. This means the sexual pleasure derived from the spectacle of other persons engaged in natural or perverse sexual actions.

|| **'mixo-barbaric** (mɪksəʊbɑː'bærɪk), *a.* [f. Gr. μίξο-βάρβαρος half-barbarian half Greek; see MIXO- and BARBARIC *a.*] Characteristic of a people partly barbarous and partly Hellenic.

1876 C. T. NEWTON *Ess. Art & Archaeol.* xi. (1880) 413 All the barbaric and mixo-barbaric coinages imitated from Greek prototypes.

mixolimnion (mɪksəʊ'lɪmniən). Pl. -*limnia*. [f. MIXO- + -*limnion*, after EPILIMNION, HYPOLIMNION.] The upper, freely circulating layer of a meromictic lake. Cf. MONIMOLIMNION.

1937 G. E. HUTCHINSON in *Trans. Connecticut Acad. Arts & Sci.* XXXIII. 74 A meromictic lake may be regarded as consisting of an upper region capable of complete mixture at the time of the overturn, and here called the mixolimnion, and a lower region not undergoing mixture at the overturn and termed by Findenegg the monimolimnion. 1968 *Limnol. & Oceanogr.* XIII. 273 Both lakes are permanently stratified. The chemocline, separating the mixolimnion... from the monimolimnion... lies at 18 m in Green Lake and at 24 m in Round Lake.

mixologist (mɪksɔlədʒɪst). *U.S. slang.* [f. MIX sb.² or v. + -OLOGIST.] One who is skilled in the mixing of drinks; = MIXER 1b. Hence *mi'xology*.

1856 *Knickerbocker* XLVII. 615 Who ever heard of a man's... calling the barkeeper a mixologist of tipular fixins? 1870 W. F. RAE *Westward by Rail* xv. 201 The most delicate fancy drinks are compounded by skillful mixologists in a style that captivates the public. 1908 W. G. DAVENPORT *Butte & Montana* 45 Brandy and cigarettes were furnished by an expert mixologist from the Thornton Hotel. 1952 *John o' London's* 25 Jan. 82/4 There [sc. at Miami], it seems, a mixer of drinks at a bar is referred to as a mixologist. The art of mixing a cocktail is consequently known as mixology.

mixolydian (mɪksəʊ'lɪdɪən), *a. Mus.* [f. Gr. μίξο-λύδιος half-Lyidian; see MIXO- and LYDIAN.] The designation of (a) the highest in pitch of the modes in ancient Greek music; (b) the fourth of the 'authentic' ecclesiastical modes, having G for its 'final' and D for its dominant.

1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* II. x. (Arb.) 98 The Eolien, Mi[x]olidien and Ionien. 1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch* Explan. Words, *Mixolidian tune*, that is to say, lamentable and pitifull: meet for Tragedies. 1760 STILES in *Phil. Trans.* LI. 709 In the Mixolydian species, the diazeuctic tone was the first interval, reckoning from acute to grave. 1776 BURNAY *Hist. Mus.* I. 390 Mixolydian mode. 1842 W. F.

DONKIN in *Smith's Dict. Gr. & Rom. Ant. s.v. Music (Greek)*. The seven species of the Octachord were anciently denoted by the names Mixolydian, Lydian [etc.], the Mixolydian being the highest, and the Hypodorian the lowest. 1867 MACFARREN *Harmony* i. 14 The fourth mode Ambrose selected is the Hyper-Lydian, sometimes called Myxo-Lydian. 1893 H. E. WOOLDRIDGE *Chappell's O. Eng. Pop. Mus.* I. p. xi, Ecclesiastical Scale of G. 7th or Mixolydian Mode.

mixon, dial. form of MIXEN.

mixoploid ('miksəplɔɪd), *a.* (and *sb.*). *Biol.* [f. MIXO- + -PLOID.] Containing cells which are of differing ploidy or, more widely, have differing numbers of chromosomes. Also as *sb.*, a mixoploid individual.

1931 B. NĚMEC in *Rep. Proc. 5th Internat. Bot. Congr.* 1930 233 Many plants contain under normal conditions both diploid and polyploid cells. It is easy to get experimentally plants containing a varying number of polyploid cells. The author designates such plants mixoploid. *Ibid.*, Mixoploid organs tend to eliminate the polyploid cells when they form a minority, especially when they are highly polyploid. 1939 *Hereditas* XXV. 111 As a result of the agar treatment entire plants occasionally become mixoploids. 1944 *Jrnl. Heredity* XXXV. 359/2 Mixoploid tissue resulted from colchicine treatment. *Ibid.* 361/1 Individual anthers were mixoploid. 1951 *Nature* 2 June 891/1 In many species the diploid tissue grows at the expense of the tetraploid, and such a mixoploid reverts rapidly to the diploid condition. 1967 *Current Sci.* XXXVI. 307 (heading) Preferential elimination of diploid cells in a colchicine-induced mixoploid tissue. 1971 J. HAMERTON *Human Cytogenetics* I. vii. 224 Autosomal mosaics are less common, and about 1% of Down's syndrome patients are estimated to be mixoploids.

So 'mixoploidy, the property or state of being mixoploid.

1931 B. NĚMEC in *Rep. Proc. 5th Internat. Bot. Congr.* 1930 233 (heading) Mixoploidy and the cellular theory. 1958 C. P. SWANSON *Cytol. & Cytogenetics* ix. 300 This gradual change, if caught before the completion of the entire process of doubling, will give both tissues of mixed ploidy and cells with an uneven degree of polyteny in the individual chromosomes. Mickey (1946, 1947) has also shown this type of mixoploidy to be true for the spermatogonia in the testes of the grasshopper, *Romalea*. 1963 LEVAN & MÜNTZING in *Portugaliae Acta Biol.* A. VII. 10 The present writers would suggest that the term mixoploidy should include all cases in which cell populations contain more than one chromosome number irrespective of whether the numbers are euploid or aneuploid. Mixoploidy, thus, covers all cases of mosaicism and chimeric constitution in which the heterogeneity between different elements involves differences in chromosome number. Mixoploidy may originate by all kinds of mitotic irregularities, by cellular and nuclear fusions, or even by amitotic processes, provided they give rise to viable products. 1971 J. HAMERTON *Human Cytogenetics* I. vii. 225 *In vitro* studies on mixoploidy should include the use of single cell clones from a mixoploid culture so that the only genetic difference is confined to a single chromosome.

mixotrophic ('miksəʊ'trəʊfɪk), *a.* *Biol.* [a. G. *mixotroph* (W. Pfeffer *Pflanzenphysiologie* (ed. 2, 1897). I. vii. 349), f. MIXO- + Gr. τροφικός nursing.] Living by a mixture of autotrophic and heterotrophic nutrition; pertaining to nutrition of this kind.

1900 A. J. EWART in *Pfeffer's Physiol. Plants* I. vii. 364 By others [*sc.* plants] a portion only of the organic food is drawn from the external world, the rest being supplied by the imperfectly developed chlorophyll-apparatus; such may be termed 'mixotrophic' plants. *Ibid.*, All stages of transition between pure autotrophism and heterotrophism are exhibited among obligate or facultative mixotrophic plants. 1940 L. H. HYMAN *Invertebrates* I. iii. 58 Nutrition [of Protozoa] is holophytic, saprozoic, holozoic, or mixotrophic. 1965 BELL & COOMBE tr. *Strasburger's Textbk. Bot.* 5 Such mixotrophic organisms [*sc.* unicellular Protista] (which obtain their energy partly directly as autotrophs, and partly indirectly as heterotrophs) are regarded as the starting-point of two great developmental series which have led on the one side to the 'typical' plants and on the other to the 'typical' animals.

†'mixschipe. *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. MIX *sb.*¹ + -schipe -SHIP.] Wickedness.

a 1225 *Juliana* 46 (Royal MS.), Ant mi lauertes wil ich wuche, þat is meister ouer mixschipe [*Bodl. MS.* meister of alle mixschipes] ouer al þer imei.

†'mixt, *sb.* *Obs.* Also 7 mixte. [ad. L. *mixtum* neut. of *mixtus*: see MIXED *ppl. a.* Cf. F. *mixte sb.*]

1. A substance consisting of different elements mixed together; esp. in *Old Chem.*, a compound.

1644 DIGBY *Nat. Bodies* xxv. §3. 229 The causes of the figures of diuers mixtes, and particularly of some pretious stones. 1665-6 *Phil. Trans.* I. 326 He discourses of Bread, Wine, Oyle, and the other Mixtes that are made of Plantes. 1680 BOYLE *Scept. Chem.* III. 172 There may be two sorts of Mixts, whereof the one may not have any of all the same Elements as the other consists of. 1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* I, *Mixt*, i.e. a *Mixt Body*: By which, in Chymistry and Natural Philosophy, is understood a Body not mixt or compounded by Art, but by Nature; such as Minerals, Vegetables, and Animals. 1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl. s.v.*, *Perfect Mixts* are the class of vital or animated bodies. . . *Imperfect Mixts* are inanimate bodies. 1757 *Phil. Trans.* L. 163 Where the quantity of the mixt to be assayed was very small. 1805 W. SAUNDERS *Min. Waters* 462 The blood is not merely a peculiar chemical mixt, but a living part of the animal economy.

2. In immaterial applications: A product of mixture, a compound.

1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* II. ix. (Arb.) 97 Now also haue ye in euery song or ditty concorde by compasse and concorde entangled and a mixt of both. 1647 GENTILIS tr. *Malvezzi's Chief Events*, etc. 162 From that conflict it comes forth a mixt, which is not feare, but consideration.

†'mixt, *v.* *Obs.* Also 6 myxte, mixte. [Inferred from the pa. pple. *mixt* (see MIXED *ppl. a.*)]

In the early 16th c., although *mixt* was freely used as a pple., there seems to have been much doubt whether the inferred Eng. vb. should have the form *mixt* or *mix*. Elyot's *Lat. Dict.* (1538), s.v. *Misceo*, has *myxe*, but the edition of 1548 alters this to *myxt*.]

= MIX *v.*

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 39b, By mixtyng water with floure, & werkynge it into paste. 1531 ELYOT *Gov.* I. xiii, Mixing serious mater with thynges that were pleasaunt. 1545 RAYNOLD *Byrth Mankynde* 123 In the whiche also myxte barley meale. a 1548 HALL *Chron.*, Hen. VI 129 Aduertisyng hym. . . not to . . . mixte his safetie and surenesse with the unstauntable and unsuretie of his newe alye. 1563 WINSET *Cert. Tractates* Wks. 1890 II. 60 Bot. . . gif we sal begin to mixt noueltie with antiquitie. 1609 BIBLE (Douay) *Jer. Arg.*, In the next eleuen chapters he mixteth consolations and threats.

Hence †'mixting *vbl. sb.*

1535 COVERDALE 2 *Macc.* xiv. 3 Alcimus (which had . . . wilfully defyled himselfe, in the tyme of the myxtinge) [1611 their mingling (with the Gentiles)]. 1570 DEE *Math. Pref.* *ij, And so is this Arithmetike greatly enlarged, by diuerse exhibiting and vse of Compositions and mixtynges.

†'mixt, *a.* *Obs. exc. Hist.*: see MIXED *a.*

mixt, var. *mixed*, pa. t. and pa. pple. of MIX *v.*

Mixtec ('mi:ʃtɛk). Also *Mixteca*, *Mixteco*. [Sp., f. native name.] A people of central America; a member of this people; also, their language. Also *attrib.* So *Mixtec*.

1850 R. G. LATHAM *Nat. Hist. Varieties Man* 409 South of Mexico we have several languages of a small . . . area. . . *Mixteca*, spoken in Oaxaca [etc.]. 1928 D. H. LAWRENCE *Woman who rode Away* 267 His mother was a Mixtec Indian woman. 1934 A. HUXLEY *Beyond Mexique Bay* 288 In the waste land . . . stood a church . . . and, beside it, the Mixtec ruins which it had been built to exorcise and sanctify. 1948 D. DIRINGER *Alphabet* I. vii. 123 The Zapotecs and Mixtecs . . . in ancient times probably played the part of cultural intermediaries between the Maya Old Empire of the East, and the Toltec 'Empire' of the West. 1952 E. FISCHER-JØRGENSEN in E. P. HAMP et al. *Readings in Linguistics* II (1966) 307 An exception of a different kind is formed by languages of the Mixteco-type. In Mixteco the minimal utterance is cvcv or cvv, containing two syllabic bases. 1965 *Canad. Jrnl. Ling.* Spring 152 We made the first attempt with the sixteenth century Mixtec dictionary. *Ibid.* 153 We began on the Mixtec, first listing all the affix elements we knew. 1968 CHOMSKY & HALLE *Sound Pattern Eng.* 377 In languages such as Mixteco or Chinese, each vowel in the word may have its own distinctive prosodic features. 1972 *Language* XLVIII. 847 Otomi nasal vowels, Mixteco, . . . and Zoque. 1975 *Times* 24 May 10/1, I went to Mexico with only the most cursory knowledge of . . . the Toltecs, the Olmecs, the Mixtecs, the Zapotecs. *Ibid.* 10/5 Friezes made up of exquisitely curved geometric patterns . . . were Mixtec work.

mixter-maxter, etc., var. ff. MIXTY-MAXTY.

†'mixtible. *Obs. rare*. [ad. mod.L. type **mixtibile*, f. L. *mixt-*, ppl. stem of *miscēre* to MIX: see -IBLE.] = MIXTIL.

1750 tr. *Leonardus' Mirr. Stones* 57 The Magnet has Hardness, an iron Colour, and the like, proceeds from the Virtue of Mixtibles or the Elements.

mixtiform ('mɪkstɪfɔ:m), *a. rare*. [f. L. *mixt-us*, pa. pple. of *miscēre* to MIX + -FORM.] Of a mixed shape, form, or character.

1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* I. vii. ix, The General . . . glances, only with the eye, at that so mixtiform National Assembly. 1837 — in *Froude Life in Lond.* (1884) I. 108 My hearers were mixtiform dandical of both sexes.

†'mixtil. *Obs. rare*. [ad. L. type **mixtile*, neut. of **mixtilis* f. *mixt-*, ppl. stem of *miscēre* to MIX: see -ILE.] A mixed body, a compound.

1654 VILVAIN *Epit. Ess.* I. xxvi, From which . . . all mixtils doe surmount. 1654 — *Theol. Treat.* i. 27 Mixtils are compact of Elements into which they resolv.

mixtilinear ('mɪkstɪlɪnə(r)), *a.* [f. as prec. + -AR.] Formed or bounded partly by straight, and partly by curved lines.

1702 [see *mixed angle*, MIXED *ppl. a.* 11]. 1734 BERKELEY *Analyst* §34 The right Line C c being produced to K, there are formed three small Triangles, the Rectilinear C E c, the Mixtilinear C E c, and the Rectilinear Triangle C E T. 1803 WOODHOUSE in *Phil. Trans.* XCII. 121 The lines and mixtilinear triangle therein exhibited cannot be called natural signs. 1868 BLEDSOE *Philos. Math.* 61 The little mixtilinear figures at the ends of the triangles.

So *mixtilinear a. rare*⁻¹.

1833 *Fraser's Mag.* VIII. 491 Whether in rectilinear, curvilinear, mixtelinear [*sic*], or other figures.

mix'tilion, anglicized form (in translations of documents) of med.L. *mixtilion-em* MASLIN².

c 1640 J. SMYTH *Lives Berkeleys* (1883) I. 155 Had also Drage, picorne, mixtilion [etc.]. 1892 KIRK in *Abingdon Acc.* (Camden) p. xxi, Small quantities of corn, mixtilion, and malt were received from the mill under the Court.

†'mixtion, *sb.* *Obs.* Forms: a. 5 myxtion, -yon, -ioun, 6- mixtion; β. 5 myxyon, myxcion, 6 myxion, 6-7 mixion. See also MISTION. [a. F. *mixtion* (from 14th c.; also *mistion*), ad. L.

mixtiōn-em (also *mistiōn-em*), n. of action f. *miscēre* (pa. pple. stem *mixt-*, *mist-*); see MIX *v.*]

1. *gen.* The action, or process of mixing, or the condition or fact of being mixed. = MIXTURE I.

a. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 133/1 The waxe whyche is made of the bee purely wythout compagne and myxtioun of one bee with another signefyeth the body of our lord Jhesu cryst. 1530 PALSGR. 246/1 Mixtion of thynges, *mixtion*, *confusion*. 1563 W. FULKE *Meteors* (1640) 63 Upon the mixtion of these colours . . . all things haue their colour. 1594 R. ASHLEY tr. *Loys le Roy* 66 Being all vnited by the mixtion of bloud. 1604 CAWDREY *Table Alph.*, *Mixtion* [1613 *mixion*] mingling, or tempering together. 1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 279 An Embleme of the holy mixtion of seedes in Matrimony. 1644 DIGBY *Nat. Bodies* xvi. §7. 143 The qualities which we find in bodies doe result out of the composition, and mixtion of the Elements. 1705 C. PURSHALL *Mech. Macrocosm* 132 Those that consider that the Mixtion of different Particles, is the Cause of the Generation.

β. 1398 TREvisa *Barth. De P.R.* I. (1495) 6 From this holy trynyte all confusion and all myxcion of persones is voyded for the fader is a nother, the sone is a nother, the holy ghost is a nother. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 437b/1, He prayeth . . . that by the vertue of the same myxion the people may be vnited to god by veray loue & dyleccion. 1662 R. MATHEW *Unl. Alch.* §10. 5 By reason of the mixtion of forcible Vegetatives.

2. *concr.* A product of mixing, esp. a medicine or drug composed of various ingredients.

a. c 1477 CAXTON *Jason* 81 This myxtion shall haue suche vertue that yf thy body be anoynted therwyth the fyre ne the venym of the dragon . . . may not noye the. 1480 — *Ovid's Met.* xiv. vii, And other [flowers] she toke . . . & made diuerse myxtions. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* ix. 80 Thai mixtions he [Mithridates] eit euyrie daye vihtn an fastan stomak. 1558 WARDE tr. *Alexis' Secr.* (1568) 34 Annoint a piece of parchement with this mixtion. 1607 R. CLAREW tr. *Estienne's World of Wonders* 246 These their mixtions they call counterpoison. a 1648 DIGBY *Closet Open.* (1677) 171 Put this mixtion into a deep wooden dish. 1697 *Phil. Trans.* XIX. 657 There may be copious Supplies of Matter for such Mixtions. 1757 tr. *Henckel's Pyritol.* 122 These are . . . in their mixtion found of a like proportion of metal and sulphur.

β. 1502 *Ord. Crysten Men* iv. xxi. (W. de W. 1506) 232 To make these mixtions where with women paynte their visages. 1576 BAKER *Jewell of Health* 104b, Take the myxion, which put into a goates skynne.

b. = MIXT *sb.* I. *Obs.*

1481 CAXTON *Myrr.* II. xxi. 111 Of these two myxtions [sande and the glayre of the see] is made good glasse and clere. 1555 EDEN *Decades* 333 b, Yet are there not many that do care to knowe of what substance or natural mixtion it [*sc.* gold] consisteth. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* II. i. 55 Yet are they not to be closed up in the generall name of concretions, or lightly passed over as onely Elementary and Subterranean mixtions. a 1677 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* IV. ii. 299 *The materia proxima or secunda* of all other Corporeal Beings being the simple Elements, and the next Matter of all Mixtions or Composition.

3. = MIXTURE 5.

1557 N. T. (Genev.) *Heb.* iv. 2 It . . . profitted not them that they hearde the worde, because they y^t heard it, had not the mixtion of faith. a 1577 SIR T. SMITH *Commw. Eng.* I. vi. (1609) 5 Ye shall finde one viterly perfect without mixtion of the other. a 1619 FOTHERBY *Atheom.* II. x. §3 (1622) 304 God is a pure substance, without any mixtion. 1656 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* v. (1687) 185/2 But the Gods being void of corporeal mixtion understand purely and sincerely.

†'mixtion, *v.* *Obs. rare*. [ad. F. *mixtionner*, f. *mixtion*: see prec.] *trans.* To mix, make into a mixture.

c 1500 *Melusine* 142 Vesselles full of flaxe greycyd with oyle and mixtyouned with brymstone and sulfer.

'mixtish, *a. nonce-wd.* [f. *mixt*, MIXED *ppl. a.* + -ISH¹.] Of the nature of a mixture.

a 1844 L. HUNT *Blue-stocking Revels* II. 164 So Irish, so modish, so mixtish, so wild.

mixtly, variant of MIXEDLY *adv.*

||'mixtum. *Obs. rare*. [med.L. *mixtum*, neut. of *mixtus* MIXED *ppl. a.* Cf. MISTE *v.*]

1. In monastic rule: A slight refecton.

c 1490 CAXTON *Rule St. Benet* xxxviii. 131 The reder may afore his lecture take a lytyll refeccon that is called mixtum yf nede be for by-cause of his redyng atte mete. [1823 CRABBE *Technol. Dict.*, *Mixtum* (*Archæol.*), a breakfast, or a certain quantity of bread and wine.]

2. = MIXT *sb.* 1.

1656 [?] J. SERGEANT tr. *T. White's Peripat. Inst.* 207 A Mixtum, therefore is a body of certain parts, of diuers degrees of rarity and density [etc.]. *Ibid.* 215 The nature of Mixtum's, which consist in the Number and Proportion of rare and dense bodies, follows [etc.].

mixture ('mɪkstʃuə(r), -tʃə(r)), Also 6 myxture, mixtur. [ad. L. *mixtura* (also *mistura*), f. *mixt-* (*mist-*), ppl. stem of *miscēre*: see MIX *v.* Cf. OF. *mesture*, *misture*, F. *mixture*, It., Pg. *mistura*, Sp. *mistura*, *mixture*, G. *mixtur.*]

1. a. The action, process, or fact of mixing (in the intransitive senses of the vb.) or becoming mixed; also, an instance of this.

1530 PALSGR. 420/1, I allaye, as metalls be alayde or as sylver or golde is with their myxture, *je attrempe*. 1587 GOLDING *De Mornay* (1592) 144 Or y^e mixtur of the elements. 1594 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* I. iii. §2 If the Moore should wander from her beaten way, the times and seasons of the year blend themselves by disordered and confused mixture. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 62 That mixtures in garments, seedes, and the like, were forbidden by the Law of Moses. *Ibid.* 76 This river . . . passeth through the Lake

Thonitis without mixture of waters by reason of this swiftness. 1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Mixture*, in matters of drapery, denotes the union, or blending of several wools of different colours, not yet spun. 1731 ARBUTHNOT *Aliments* (1735) 22 When those Liquors are expell'd out of the Body, which by their mixture convert the Aliment into an Animal Liquid. 1842 A. COMBE *Physiol. Digestion* (ed. 4) 228 Mixtures of different kinds of food are strongly condemned by almost all writers on dietetics, as injurious to digestion. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* II. v. 250 From the intimate mixture of air and water we obtain foam. 1872 BAGEHOT *Physics & Pol.* ii. 69 Early in history the continual mixtures by conquest were just so many experiments in mixing races as are going on in South America now. 1876 VOYLE & STEVENSON *Milit. Dict.* s.v. *Mixing the Ingredients*, Five minutes is sufficient for a thorough mixture.

b. In the transitive sense: The action of mixing (different things). ? *Obs.*

1663 GERBIER *Counsel* 11 A good Surveyour sheweth his Art . . . in the fit mixture of Materials, Morter [etc.].

c. Mixed state or condition; coexistence of different ingredients or of different groups or classes of things mutually diffused through each other.

1597 HOOKER *Ecl. Pol.* v. xlvii. §4 O happie mixture, wherein things contrary do so qualifie and correct the one the danger of the others excesse. 1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* Pref. I A Discourse of the constitution of mans body, as he enjoyeth a perfect or apportioned health by a due Mixture of the principles whereof he consisteth; of the Temperament of each part arising from that mixture. 1712-13 SWIFT *Jrnl.* to Stella 23 Jan., There was a mixture of company.

†d. Mixed nature, complexity. *Obs.*

1614 RALEIGH *Hist. World* Pref. 1 How unfit, and unworthy a choice I made of my self, to undertake a work of this mixture, mine own reason . . . hath sufficiently resolved me.

†e. Sexual intercourse. Cf. MIX v. 4b. *Obs.*

[Cf. 1483 MIXTION 1 b.] 1604 DEKKER *1st Pt. Hon. Wh.* vi. Wks. 1873 II. 38 *Bellafronte* [a Courtesan] . . . For whose true love I would . . . Hate the worlds mixtures, and the smiles of gold. 1615 CHAPMAN *Odys.* VIII. 382 The Sunne their mixture saw; and came, and told. 1632 MILTON *Penseroso* 26 Thee [sc. Melancholy] bright-hair'd Vesta long of yore, To solitary Saturn bore; His daughter she (in Saturns reign, Such mixture was not held a stain). 1659 HAMMOND *On Ps.* xix. 9 The dread of offending God keeps the man from all impure mixtures. 1697 POTTER *Antiq. Greece* i. ii. (1715) 8 Promiscuous Mixtures had been allowed of amongst them. 1703-12 POPE *Thebais* 1. 96, I. . . With monstrous mixture stain'd my mother's bed.

f. The mixing or blending of different races in common offspring.

1842 PRICHARD *Nat. Hist. Man* 20 The tribe of people, termed . . . Cafusos . . . are known to have sprung originally from a mixture of native Americans with the Negroes imported from Africa. 1845 YOUATT *Dog* iv. (1858) 155 The shock-dog is traced by Buffon . . . to a mixture of the small Danish dog and the pug.

†g. The fact of 'mixing' socially with others, association. *Obs.*

1764 J. SMITH in F. Chase *Hist. Dartmouth Coll.* (1891) I. 26 He intended . . . to send his son to obtain his education in mixture with these Indians.

2. *concr.* A product of mixing; a complex unity or aggregate (material or immaterial) composed of various ingredients or constituent parts mixed together. a. With the components specified (const. of) or implied by the context.

1460-70 *Bk. Quintessence* 1. 9 Putte all pat mixture into a strong watir maad of vitriol and of sal petre, and pe silury wole be dissolved. 1582 N. T. (Rhem.) *John* xix. 39 Bringing a mixture of myrrhe and aloes. 1612 DRAYTON *Poly-olb.* II. 304 That braue youth, the splendor of whose eye A wondrous mixture shew'd of grace and maestic. 1676 GLANVILLE *Ess.* Pref. a iij b, The [seventh] Essay is a mixture of an Idæa, and a disguised History. 1702 ADDISON *Dial. Medals* i. Wks. 1766 III. 9 The agreeable Mixture of shades and fountains, in which the whole country naturally abounds. 1732 LEDIARD *Sethos* II. VIII. 227 His conduct . . . was . . . a fatal mixture of weakness and temerity. 1815 J. SMITH *Panorama Sci. & Art* II. 314 A simple mixture of sand and clay. 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* xix, His mixture of surprise, joy, and anxiety, did not deprive him of the presence of mind which the occasion demanded. 1884 W. H. GREENWOOD *Steel & Iron* ix. 186 It is always considered better to use a mixture of several brands of iron in a charge for any casting . . . since such mixtures are most frequently found to be stronger than the average of the several brands taken separately. 1899 *Albutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 826 The vessels may be all veins, . . . capillaries, . . . or very commonly a mixture of both. 1902 T. M. LINDSAY *Ch. & Ministry in Early Cent.* vi. 258 The sorry mixture of Paganism and Christianity which [etc.].

†b. = MIXT sb. 1. *Obs.*

1604 E. G. RIMSTONE *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* To Rdr., In the two following books, is treated of that which concerns the Elements and naturall mixtures, as Mettalls, Plants, Beasts, and what else is remarkable at the Indies. *Ibid.* IV. xiii. 248 We . . . will passe to the two other mixtures, the which are plants and beasts. 1634 MILTON *Comus* 244 Can any mortal mixture of Earths mould Breath such Divine enchanting ravishment?

3. *spec.* in various concrete applications.

a. A preparation for medicinal or other purposes, consisting of two or more ingredients mixed together. In *Pharmacy*, now applied to potions or liquid medicines, in contradistinction to pills and other solid forms in which drugs may be administered. *the mixture as before*: medicine to be taken in a similar dose as on a previous occasion (as a set phrase often found on medicine bottles); freq. *transf.* and *fig.*,

something that has already been encountered, used, etc.

1592 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* iv. iii. 21 What if this mixture do not worke at all? 1604 — *Oth.* i. iii. 104 With some Mixtures, powrefull o're the blood, . . . He wrought vp on her. 1695 Freezing mixture [see FREEZING vbl. sb. 2]. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Mixture* . . . In a Physical Sense, several Ingredients or Drugs mixt in a Medicine. 1806 *Med. Jrnl.* XV. 513 A pint of this mixture [sc. of wine and water] was presented to him. 1831 J. DAVIES *Manual Mat. Med.* 295 Antispasmodic mixtures. 1834 DICKENS *Let.* 3 Sept. (1965) I. 40, I have taken a wine-glass full of 'the mixture as before' twice a day, varying the amusement with an occasional pill. 1904 *Longm. Mag.* Feb. 304, I took a sip of the horrid mixture. 1920 WODEHOUSE *fill the Reckless* (1921) viii. 120 There he sat, surrounded by happy, laughing young men, each grasping a glass of the good old mixture-as-before. 1959 *Listener* 26 Feb. 363/1 What special or new responsibilities do these developments place upon industry? Some will say that it is the mixture as before, but in larger and more frequent doses. 1973 R. HILL *Ruling Passion* II. iv. 113 After ten minutes, all Pascoe had was the mixture as before.

b. A cloth of variegated or mottled fabric, usually of 'quiet' colouring. *heather, Oxford mixture*: see these words.

1722 DE FOE *Col. Jack* (1840) 310 Five yards of crimson [cloth] . . . and the rest of fine mixtures. 1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v., The mixture, or mixed stuff, is that whose wool and warp are of wools of different colours dyed and mixed before they were spun. 1799 *Hull Advertiser* 12 Jan. 2/3 Woollen drapery, jeans, quiltings, . . . plains, mixtures. 1882 CAULFIELD & SAWARD *Dict. Needlework, Mixtures*, a term applied to any cloths of variegated colouring, such as Knickerbockers and Tweeds. 1885 *Heather-mixture* [see HEATHER 3].

attrib. 1784 *Europ. Mag.* Nov. 339/2 But amongst the other class of gentlemen are worn dark green, drab, or mixture cloths. 1837 DICKENS *Pickw.* xx, An elderly . . . man, in a black coat, dark mixture trousers, and small black gaiters. 1897 *Daily News* 8 Apr. 8/5 The shot mixture canvases. 1902 *Daily Chron.* 7 Jan. 6/3 The jacket . . . of a drab-mixture serge.

c. A tea, tobacco, snuff, etc. of various sorts or qualities mixed together; usually with qualifying word to indicate the variety.

1840 HILL *Pinch-of-Snuff* 32 Prince's Mixture . . . is nothing more than plain brown Rappee scented with otto of roses. 1872 'M. LEGRAND' *Cambr. Freshm.* 286 I'm going in to get a canister of smoking mixture to take down with me. 1895 *Price List*, The Foochow Mixture, specially prepared and packed from the Finest Foochow Teas.

d. In an internal-combustion engine, the mixture of vaporized or gaseous fuel with air that enters the combustion chamber to form the explosive charge.

[1848 *Chambers's Edin. Jrnl.* 6 May 303/1 What is the moving power? The answer will be heard with surprise: the successive explosions of a mixture of gas and air in the boxes at the root of the wings, by which means they will be made to flap about twelve times a minute! The balloon . . . is a mere reservoir for gas. The explosion is to be effected in the four boxes by the electric spark.] 1894 B. DONKIN *Text-Bk. Gas, Oil & Air Engines* 1. 6 Sometimes an auxiliary pump is used for compressing the mixture. 1914 W. D. NEWTON *War* iii. 19 Brun shut off mixture, and, slowing down, he swung from the motor-cycle. 1943 A. P. FRAAS *Aircraft Power Plants* vi. 107 The power loss resulting from mixtures 10 or 20 per cent leaner than that for best power is not large as compared with the reduction in fuel consumption. 1968 R. H. BACON *Car* iii. 23 Modern carburetors have . . . cold starting devices to give very rich mixtures when starting the engine from cold. 1973 J. LEASOR *Host of Extras* i. 21 The engine . . . was under no stress at all, with tiny valves that let it take such delicate breaths of mixture, it never grew fussed like engines of lesser breeds.

e. Petrol to which has been added a small proportion of oil, used as a combined fuel and lubricant in some two-stroke engines; = PETROIL.

[1927: see PETROIL.] 1952 *Cyclemotor Manual* ('Motor Cycling') iii. 20 Use of oil of too thick a grade may result in the mixture being too heavy to pass through the carburettor jet in sufficient quantity. 1960 J. QUEENBOROUGH *Garage & Service Station Handbk.* xv. 263 Avery-Hardoll Ltd., market the *Petrouler* which can deliver a choice of two mixtures; there are tanks for petrol (13½ gallons) and two grades of oil (1½ gallons each). 1967 P. E. IRVING *Two-Stroke Power Units* vii. 131 As the proportion of oil is for convenience fixed at one figure, usually . . . six per cent, it may on occasion be necessary to add a little more oil or dilute the mixture with more petrol to obtain the proportion recommended for any particular engine. 1972 J. STEVENS *Scooter* iv. 99 The first scooters had engines calling for a 6% oil content in the mixture.

4. a. In mod. physical science used with restricted meaning: The mechanical mixing of two substances as distinguished from (*chemical*) combination; also *concr.* the product of such a mixing, in contradistinction to a *compound*. More explicitly *mechanical* or *simple mixture*, originally used in antithesis with †*chemical mixture*.

1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) XII. 184/1 Chemical mixture is attended with many phenomena which are never observed in simple mixtures. 1865 BRANDE & COX *Dict.*, etc., s.v. *Chemistry*, Artificial mixtures of oxygen and nitrogen. 1887 REMSEN *Elem. Chem.* i. (1897) 9 Mechanical Mixtures and Chemical Compounds.—In a mixture the substances are unchanged. . . . In a chemical compound the substances which are in combination are completely changed. They are so intimately combined that they cannot be recognised by any ordinary means.

b. A fluid containing some foreign substance in suspension: opposed to *solution*.

1765 HAMILTON in *Phil. Trans.* LV. 150, I think . . . we may consider the transparency of a heterogeneous fluid . . . as the criterion of a true solution, and where that is wanting, it is only a mixture. 1875 H. C. WOOD *Therap.* (1879) 18 Mixtures are preparations in which one or more medicinal substances are held in suspension in water. Of such nature are emulsions, in which some oily material is suspended by a gummy or an albuminous body.

5. The action or an act of adding as an ingredient; the presence of a heterogeneous element in the composition of something; quasi-*concr.* an amount or proportion of something heterogeneous that has been added to or mixed with a thing; admixture. *without mixture*: unmixed, pure.

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 40b, Whether . . . these bothe sayd thynges be toygder in your soule without any myxture of y^e contrary. 1529 MORE *Dyaloge* 1. Wks. 161/1 For when the gospell spekeh of wyne onely toumed into his precious blode, what man woulde aduenture to make any mixture of water. 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 59b, Suche ministers as should preache Gods worde sincerely, without any mixture of mens traditions. 1611 *Bible Rev.* xiv. 10 The same shall drink of the wine of the wrath of God, which is powred out without mixture into the cup of his indignation. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 96 The Earth . . . hath a kinde of bloodie mixture, somewhat like red waxe, the depth of three or foure cubites. 1625 BACON *Ess., Truth* (Arb.) 499 A mixture of a Lie doth euer adde Pleasure. 1641 BAKER *Chron.* (1653) 16 His [sc. K. Edgar's] Pious Acts were, that he built and prepared seven and forty Monasteries. . . . But now his mixture of Vice marred all. 1658 SIR T. BROWNE *Hydriot.* i. 2 Except the salt Ocean were handsomly contempared by a Mixture of the fresh Element. 1670 TEMPLE *Let. to Dk. Tuscany* Wks. 1731 II. 221 Such is the Composition of human Things, that nothing is pure or without Mixture. a 1704 B. KEACH *Key to open Script. Metaph.* (1779) 137 Adulterating the Word of God by the Mixture of their own Fancies. 1720 HEARNE *Collect.* (O.H.S.) VII. 186 His Conversation, which was generally facetious, not without a Mixture of Satyr. 1725 WATTS *Logic* 1. vi. §1 In order therefore to a clear and distinct Knowledge of things, we must uncloth them of all these Relations and Mixtures, that we may contemplate them naked, and in their own Natures. 1765 A. DICKSON *Treat. Agric.* i. xix. (ed. 2) 143 The soil in which there is a great mixture of moss. 1826 LAMB *Elia* Ser. 11. *Pop. Fallacies* xiii, The good things of life are not to be had singly, but come to us with a mixture; like a schoolboy's holiday, with a task affixed to the tail of it. 1845 YOUATT *Dog* vii. (1858) 211 His bark . . . had a slight mixture of the howl, and there was a husky choking noise in the throat.

6. *Mus.* In full *mixture-stop*: A compound stop or furniture stop: see COMPOUND a. 2f. and FURNITURE 8.

1776 HAWKINS *Hist. Mus.* IV. i. x. 147 The compound stops are the . . . Mixture, . . . and sundry others. 1811 BUSBY *Dict. Mus.* s.v. *Stop*, Mixture, or Furniture Stop. 1876 STAINER & BARRETT *Dict. Mus. Terms, Mixture*, an organ stop, consisting of several ranks of pipes to each note. 1876 *Mixture-stop* [see FURNITURE 8].

7. *Printing.* 'Type setting that calls for the use of three or more distinct faces or faces and bodies of type' (*Cent. Dict.* 1890).

1888 JACOBI *Printers' Vocab.*, *Mixture*, an extra charge involved on composition if three or more types are used in a work.

Hence † *mixture* v. *Obs.* rare⁻¹, *refl.* to mix or mingle oneself *with*, to associate *with*.

1582 N. LICHEFIELD tr. *Castanheda's Conq. E. Ind.* 1. xvi. 40 They will mixture themselves with you and yours [Pg. orig. *estar coeles de mestura*].

† *mixturous*, a. *Obs.* rare⁻¹. [f. MIXTURE sb. + -OUS.] Of the nature of a mixture.

1657-83 EVELYN *Hist. Relig.* (1850) I. 173 Nor is this co-existence with any mixturous confusion.

mixty-maxy, mixy-maxy ('mɪksti'mæksɪ, 'mɪksi'mæksɪ), a. and sb. *Sc.* and *dial.* Forms: a. 8-9 mixtie-maxtie, 9 mixer-maxter, 9- mixty-maxy; β. mixie-maxie, mixey-maxey, mixy-maxy. [A varied reduplication of *mixt* MIXED *ppl.* a. Cf. MISH-MASH.]

A. *adj.* Incongruously or promiscuously mingled; jumbled together; mixed; confused.

1786 BURNS *Earnest Cry* xxi, Yon mixtie-maxtie, queer hotch-potch, The Coalition. 1861 QUINN *Heather Lintie* (1863) 238 Degenerate things, however coud Yer mixtie-maxtie puddle Vie wi' the pure Milesian bluid O' winsome Sally Noddle. 1885 G. FRASER *Poems* 133 His points got mixy-maxy, and defied ye tae recall The guid advice he gied ye, for 'twas a' reel-rawl. 1894 *Superstuous Woman* (ed. 4) B C. 175 It makes a body feel mixtie-maxtie to come upon her sudden-like amidst the pots and pans.

B. *sb.* Anything promiscuously mixed; a mixed or confused mass, a heterogeneous mixture.

1824 MACTAGGART *Gallovid. Encycl.* (1876) 189 Wi' supper in his kyte weel fed, Composed o' unco mixie maxies. 1829 BROCKETT *N.C. Gloss.* (ed. 2), *Mixty-maxy, Mixy-maxy*, any thing confusedly mixed, an irregular medley—a *mish-mash*, or hotch-potch. 1871 ALEXANDER *Johnny Gibb* ix. 68 A mixer maxter o' figures wi' the letters o' the A B C. 1895 ROY *Horseman's Word* xxxix. 429 The world was a gey queer mixty-maxy.

mix-up: see MIX sb.² c.

mixy ('mɪksɪ), a. [f. MIX v. + -Y.] a. Adapted for mixing. b. *colloq.* Sociable.

1929 R. BRIDGES *Testament of Beauty* ii. 41 Nor that the unwholesomeness of mixy pollen was by the flowers contrived for their own benefit. 1942 BERREY & VAN DEN BARK *Amer. Thes. Slang* §363/14 Sociable, . . . *mixy*. 1968 P.

G. HOLLOWELL *Lorry Driver* vii. 181 Lorry drivers aren't so mixy nowadays since there are so many of them.

miz (miz). [Shortening of MISTRESS sb.]

1. Prefixed as a title to the name of a married or unmarried woman, = 'Mrs.' or 'Miss'. *southern U.S.*

1907 'O. HENRY' *Heart of West* i. 5, I ain't reflectin' none on Miz Yeager—she's the finest little lady between the Rio Grande and next Christmas. 1913 H. KEPHART *Our Southern Highlanders* xiii. 290 A married woman is not addressed as Miss by the mountaineers, but as Mistress when they speak formally, and as Mis' or Miz' for a contraction. 1937 M. MITCHELL *Gone with Wind* xlv. 800 'Don't you question Miz Wilkes' word,' said Archie. 1952 V. WILKINS *King Reluctant* i. iii. 46, I kin' spicion wat Miz Fell gwine ter say about dis-yere chile, Miz Virgie! 1975 E. BERCKMAN *Indecent Exposure* v. 53 Miz Tor is such a wonderful lady.

2. Repr. pronunc. of Ms².

1972 *Village Voice* (N.Y.) 1 June 28/3 Cavett addressed her as Mrs. Morgan and asked her if she would rather be called a miz and she said she didn't care. 1974 J. PHILLIPS *Power Killers* (1975) iii. iv. 183 Nice to have you back, ma'am... Or should I say 'Miz'? 1975 P. G. WINSLOW *Death of Angel* i. 48 'Smoky Angel, I believe he is called, Mrs Jones.' 'Miz,' she corrected him.

miz, mizz: see MIS *a*.² and *sb*.

mizen, mizzen ('miz(ə)n). *Naut.* Forms: 5 meseyn, 5-7 meson, 6 mizine, myszen, mesen, myssyne, myssen, missonne, mysson, *Sc. mozan*, 6-7 misen, 6-8 missen, misne, 7 myson, meisseine, mison, miszen, mizon, mizan(e, 7- mizen, mizzen. [a. F. *misaine* (in mod. Fr. foresail, foremast; c 1381 *migenne* in Hatz.-Darm.), believed to be ad. It. *mezzana* mizen-sail; the It. word is fem. of *mezzano* middle. Cf. Sp. *mesana*, Pg. *mezena* foresail, Du. *bezaan* (earlier *bezane*), G. *besan* (-mast, -segel) mizen.]

The agreement of the use in Eng. and It. suggests that the divergent use in mod. Fr. is not original; the statement that It. *mezzana* originally meant 'mainsail' seems to be merely a conjecture based on the etymological meaning of the word, the precise implication of which is uncertain: some have suggested that it may be 'middle-sized'.

The 16th c. MUSALL (*Sc.*) and *mysyll* (see quot. c 1515 s.v. MAIN-MIZEN) appear to be synonymous, but their relation to this word is obscure.]

1. a. (Also mizen-sail.) A fore-and-aft sail set on the after side of the mizen-mast. Often used as synonymous with SPANKER, but more correctly applied to the 'mizen trysail', set instead of the spanker in stormy weather. †Formerly also applied to a sail of similar shape serving as the principal sail in certain small craft.

1465 *Mam. & Househ. Exp.* (Roxb.) zoo Item, for a yerde for a meseyn, xvj. d. 1485 *Naval Acc. Hen. VII* (1896) 37 Blokkes for the meson with iij sheves of brasse. *Ibid.* 41 Meson sailes. .ij. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* vi. 41 Heise the myszen, and change it ouer to leuart. 1591 PERCYVAL *Bibl. Hisp.*, *Dict.*, *Messana vela*, the mizine saile. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 1 Yet are not wee content with a single maine saile. .vnlesse. . we haue fore-sailes and sprit-sailes in the Prow, misnes also hoised vp. . in the Poupe; . and all to set vs more forward vpon our death, and to hasten our end. 1609 *John Dory* vii. in Child *Ballads* V. 132/z They hoist their sailes, both top and top, The meisseine and all was tride-a. 1622 R. HAWKINS *Voy. S. Sea* lix. 138 To fight with sprit-saile and myson, and top-sayles loose. 1665 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (1677) 389 This tempest. . forced us. . to lie by the Lee without more sail than the mizzen. 1669 STURMY *Mariner's Mag.* i. ii. 16 Loose the Misne in the Brailes. 1670 COVEL *Diary* (Hakl. Soc.) 130 A small vessel with a meson and stay sail. 1694 NARBOROUGH, etc. in *Acc. Sev. Late Voy* ii. z We. . drove with our Misen-sail towards South-east. 1715 J. EDENS in *Phil. Trans.* XXIX. 318 Their Sails [sc. of a Caravel] are all Mizen Sails, that is, Triangular. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* i. vii. 73 We were obliged. . to continue under a reefed mizen till eleven at night. 1886 R. C. LESLIE *Seapainter's Log* vi. 130 The Dean is correct in his description of what was known in those days as bagging the mizen, by hauling the mizen-sheet to windward.

b. In figurative context.

1579 PUTTENHAM *Partheniades* in Nichols *Progr. Q. Eliz.* III. 477 Thou strike mizzen, and anker in his porte. a 1619 FLETCHER *Wit without M.* i. ii, My sister is a goodly portly Lady. . she spreads satten, as the Kings ships doe canvas, every where she may spare me her misen, and her bonnets strike her maine petticoate, and yet outsaille me. 1702 VANBRUGH *False Friend* iii. ii, There may be foul weather there too. I reckon at present he may be lying by under a mizen at the street door.

2. = MIZEN-MAST. Now rare.

1583 HAYES *Narr. Gilbert's Voy.* in *Hakluyt* (1811) III. 190 The Golden Hind succeeded in the place of Vizadmirall, and removed her flagge from the mizon unto the foretop. 1622 MABBE tr. *Aleman's Guzman d'Alf.* ii. 357 Streamers that belonged to the Main-Mast, the Misne, and other fitting places for them. 1626 CAPT. SMITH *Accid. Yng. Seamen* 13 In great ships they haue two misens, the latter is called the *boneaquentuer* mizen. 1634-5 BRERETON *Trav.* (Chetham Soc.) 169 This carries four masts. . 4. the mizen, which is placed in the stern almost over the helm. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.* s.v. *Admiral*, The white St. George's cross at the main, fore, or mizen.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.* in the sense 'pertaining to, connected with, or near the mizenmast or mizensail', as *mizen-boom*, *-brail*, *-cap*, *-halyard*, *-lift*, *-light*, *-parrel*, *-peak*, *-pole*, *-rigging*, *-royal*, *-sheet*, *-shroud*, *-skysail*, *-stay*,

-staysail, *-tack*, *-truck*, *† -tye*. Also *mizen-sail* (see 1), MIZEN-MAST, MIZEN TOP, etc.

1485 *Naval Acc. Hen. VII* (1896) 36 Meson shrowdes. *Ibid.* 49 Meson lyftes. . . Meson halyers. . . Meson perell. . . Meson shetes. . . Meson tyes. 1626 CAPT. SMITH *Acc. Yng. Seamen* 14 The mison stay. 1667 DRYDEN & DAVENANT *Tempest* 1. i, Get the Misen-tack aboard. Haul aft Misen-sheet! 1692 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) II. 456 Hanging white flags. . on the mizen peak. 1757 in J. S. McLennan *Louisbourg* (1918) 209 Fore stay sail, Main and Mizen stay sail all blown away. 1768 J. BYRON *Narr. Patagonia* (ed. 2) 206 Which he desired might be hung up in the mizen-shrouds. 1835 SIR J. ROSS *Narr. 2nd Voy.* xlvii. 594 Carrying away the mizen-boom. 1841 R. H. DANA *Seaman's Man.* i. i. 4 Mizen royal yard 16 ft. Mizen skysail yard 10 ft. . . Mizen pole 9 ft. 1905 *Daily Graphic* 17 Jan. 4/4 Watching the mizen truck swing among the stars. 1964 R. E. LLOYD in *Roving Commissions* 1963 228 On again next day with, to our joy, a mizzen staysail breeze.

'**mizen-mast.** *Naut.* The aftermost mast of a three-masted ship.

1486 *Naval Acc. Hen. VII* (1896) 14 A Mayne Meson mast for the said Ship. 1505 in *Ld. Treas. Acc. Scotl.* (1901) III. 86 Item, . . for ane mozan mast and ane pege mast. 1556 BURROUGH in *Hakluyt Voy.* (1599) I. 275 The Pinnesse bare her Myssen mast ouer boord with flage and all. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* ii. iv. 161 To make a mizen-mast for the *Wager*. 1895 R. LEIGHTON *Under Foeman's Flag* xxi, Her mizen-mast had been shot away in the battle.

'**mizen-top.** *Naut.* The 'top' of a mizen-mast; a platform just above the head of the lower mizen-mast.

1667 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 178/4 She wears upon her Main-top an English Ancient. . and a French upon his Mizen-top. 1806 *Med. Jnrl.* XV. 73 Lord Nelson was mortally wounded . . by a musquet-ball, . . fired from the mizen-top of La Redoubtable. 1833 MARRYAT *P. Simple* xiv, I was put into the mizen-top.

b. *attrib.*, as *mizen-top-boy*, *-man*, *-shrouds*.

1626 CAPT. SMITH *Accid. Yng. Seamen* 14 The mison top shroudes and their ratings. 1833 MARRYAT *P. Simple* xiii, Having recourse to one of his remedies to cure a mizen-top-boy of smoking. a 1860 H. STUART *Seaman's Catech.* 79 The duties of mizen-top-men aloft are much the same as the other topmen. . . The youngest and slightest hands in the ship are usually selected for mizen-top-men.

'**mizen-topgallant.** *Naut.* Used *attrib.* in *mizen-topgallant-mast*, the mast above the mizen-topmast; similarly in *mizen-topgallant brace*, *-mast-head*, *-sail*, *-yard*, etc.

1864 *Chamb. Encycl.* s.v., Above it [sc. the mizen-mast], are the mizen-topmast, the mizen-top-gallant-mast, and the mizen-royal. 1875 BEDFORD *Sailor's Pocket Bk.* vii. (ed. 2) 260 When she is immediately to hoist her ensign at the mizen top-gallant mast-head.

'**mizen-topmast.** *Naut.* The mast next above the lower mizen-mast. Also *attrib.*

1626 CAPT. SMITH *Accid. Yng. Seamen* 13 The mison top mast. 1692 *Capt. Smith's Seaman's Gram.* i. xiv. 63 Mizan Topmast Shrowds. . . Mizan Topmast Stay. . . Mizan Topmast Crowfoot. 1755 *Gentl. Mag.* XXV. 184 With the blue flag at the mizen-topmast head of the *Monarch*. 1841 R. H. DANA *Seaman's Man.* i. iii. 16 The main topsail braces. . are seized to the mizen topmast-head. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.* s.v. *Stay*, The mizen-topmast stay is that which comes to the hounds of the main-mast.

'**mizen-topsail.** *Naut.* The sail above the mizen-sail, the sail set on the mizen-topmast. Also *attrib.*

1626 CAPT. SMITH *Accid. Yng. Seamen* 13 The misen top sayle yeard. 1692 *Capt. Smith's Seaman's Gram.* i. xiv. 63 Mizan Topsail Lifts, Mizan Topsail Sheets. 1772-84 COOK *Voy.* (1790) I. 151 It was so tempestuous as to split the main topsail and the fore mizen-top sails. 1841 R. H. DANA *Seaman's Man.* i. iii. 16 The mizen topsail braces reeve up through the leading blocks. . on the main rigging. *Ibid.*, The lower block of the mizen topsail halyard is usually in the mizen tops.

mizen-yard. *Naut.* The yard on which the mizen-sail is extended.

1485 *Naval Acc. Hen. VII* (1896) 49 Meson yerdes. . ij. 1564 in R. G. Marsden *Sel. Pl. Cr. Admir.* (Selden) II. 129 Item a bade smalle bote of two tounne and a myssyne yerde vj¹/₂ viij¹/₂. 1627 CAPT. SMITH *Seaman's Gram.* iii. 17 You must allow the Misen Yard and Spretsaille Yard 1/2 inch of thickness to a yard in length. 1786 CUMBERLAND *Observer* No. 23 I. 224, I would hang him at the mizen yard.

mizer: see MISER *sb.*¹ and ².

mizerion, obs. form of MEZEREON.

mizmaze ('mizmeiz). Also 6 myse mase, 6-7 mis-mase, 7 misse-, 7, 9 mis-, 9 *dial.* mizz-, mizzy-maze. [Varied reduplication of MAZE *sb.*]

† 1. A labyrinth or maze. Chiefly *fig. Obs.*

1547 SALESBURY *Welsh Dict.*, *Frustial*, a myse mase. 1587 HARMAR tr. *Beza's Serm.* 69 Salomon. . hath walked vs through the whole labyrinth & mizmaze of this life. 1612 J. DAVIES *Muse's Sacrif.* (Grosart) 10/1 Errors misse-maze, where lost is Veritie, Or blinded so, that still wrong course it takes. a 1624 Bp. M. SMITH *Serm.* (1632) 234 In this distraction, and mizmaze, I think the middle-way to be the best way. a 1734 NORTH *Life Dudley North* (1744) 41 The Gentlemen of the House were in a Miz-maze, and knew not how to take one Step towards extricating themselves. 1794 *Percy's Reliq.* (ed. 4) II. Gloss. s.v. *Maze*, On the top of Catharine-hill, Winchester (the usual play-place of the school), was a very perplexed and winding path, running in a very small space over a great deal of ground, called a *Miz-Maze*.

2. Mystification, bewildering delusion; a state of confusion or perplexity. Chiefly *dial.*

1604 BABINGTON *Comf. Notes Exod.* viii. 18 The Lord will cut off that difference and mizmaze, . . and giue his truth victory ouer all Enchanters. 1871 PULMAN *Rustic Sk.* (ed. 3) 116, I da veel all ev a mizz-maze. 1875 *Q. Rev.* Oct. 392 The physico-theological mizmaze which. . clouded the perception of those who were following immediately in the wake of Newton. 1880 MRS. PARR *Adam & Eve* xxvii. 371, I want to be a bit quiet—my head seems all of a mizmaze like. 1880 W. Cornwall *Gloss.* s.v. *Mizmaze*, 'I'm all o' a mizzy-maze'. 1880 E. Cornwall *Gloss.*, *Mizmaze*, bewilderingment.

† 3. Dazzling radiance. *Obs.*

a 1814 *Gonzaga* II. i. in *New Brit. Theatre* III. 110, I have now a scheme in my head, which. . will envelope you all in a mizmaze of glory.

† **mizmore.** *Obs.* = MASSYMORE.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Mizmor* (Span. *mazmorra*), a Dungeon. 1658 in PHILLIPS.

Mizo ('mizəu), *sb.* and *a.* Pl. Mizo, Mizos. [Native name, lit. 'highlander', f. *mi* person + *zo* hill.] *A. sb.* A native or inhabitant of the territory of Mizoram in north-eastern India, formerly the Lushai Hills District or the Mizo Hills District. *B. adj.* Of or pertaining to these people. Cf. LUSHAI *a.* and *sb.*

1832 *Asiatic Res.* XVII. 375 *Krisong*. . is esteemed as being the more martial and decided character, and his influence. . with the *Mizhus*. . is consequently greater. *Ibid.*, *Ruding*, a Chief of the *Mizhu* tribe. *Ibid.* 400 The *Reiga* tribe are on the western side of the great river, beyond the *Pasi* and *Mizong* tribes. 1912 J. SHAKESPEAR *Lushei Kuki Clans* v. 110 Some Mizo (natives of these Hills) who were passing through the village also heard the song of those who knew magic. 1954 *Current Indian Statutes* II. 107 The district is largely inhabited by tribes who are collectively known as 'Mizos'—'Lusei' being one of the tribes. 1968 CHAPMAN & CLARK *Mizo Miracle* 85 The pioneer missionaries Lorrain and Savidge toured the district, learning the Mizo language and reducing it to writing. 1969 S. BARKATAKI *Tribes of Assam* 82 Mizo is a generic term which includes several sub-tribes. . Lusei, Ralte, Hmar, Pawi (Poi). *Ibid.* 83 The *lingua franca* of the Mizos which has become popularly known as the Mizo language or *Dulhian*, is the dialect of the Lusei clan. *Ibid.* 128 One can hardly imagine the difficulty with which a Mizo or Zemi Naga has to eke a livelihood out of his little patch of land. 1975 *Times* 17 May 6/1 'Hostile' Mizos have been up in arms for more than a decade. *Ibid.*, The Mizo National Front has joined hands with the underground movement of the Nagas.

Mizpah ('mizpə). [ad. Heb. *Mizpah* place-name in ancient Palestine (Gen. xxxi. 49).] An expression or token of association ('The Lord watch between me and thee'), esp. used *attrib.* to designate an ornament with 'Mizpah' inscribed upon it, as given by a lover.

[1887 *Mizpah* 21 Feb. 7 A deeper, more mysteriously beautiful meaning than appears at first sight, is comprehended in the word 'Mizpah'—light within light, circle within circle, revelation within revelation. *Ibid.* 10 It is our duty to examine from the Tower of Mizpah this wonderful Advent of Divinity.] 1898 T. EATON & Co. *Catal.* Spring & Summer 133/5, 10k Mizpah ring. 1907 B. M. CROKER *Company's Servant* xv. 152 Was she wearing his presents? the sapphire brooch. . the 'Mizpah' bangle. 1909 P. WEBLING *Story of Virginia Perfect* i. 11 The thick wedding-ring, with the heavy 'Mizpah' ring squeezed on her finger over it. 1940 H. G. WELLS *Babes in Darkling Wood* i. iv. 118 Mizpah, as they say inside the engagement rings. *Ibid.*, 'Anyhow, Gemini, Mizpah!' 'Mizpah,' he responded. Like most English people they thought that was a pledge between two young lovers. 1961 M. K. ASHBY *Joseph Ashby* xv. 202 The pedlars. . used to bring the silver 'Mizpah' brooches. 1970 I. ORIGO *Images & Shadows* ii. 69 He gave me the gold Victorian locket—engraved with the word Mizpah, 'God watch between us two'—which he had given to his fiancée.

|| **miz'quitl**, native Mexican form of MESQUITE. (In F. Hernandez *Nova Plant. Hist.* 1651.)

1753 in CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) XI. 672/2 The *mizquitl*, or mezquite, is a species of true acacia.

Mizrach ('mizra:x). [ad. mod. Heb. *mizrāh*, f. Heb. *mizrāh* east, f. *zārāh* to rise.] The east, the direction of Jerusalem; a sacred picture facing east; the Judaic practice of turning towards Jerusalem in prayer. Hence Miz'rachi, a religiously traditionalist Zionist organization, amalgamated with Hapoel Hamizrachi in 1957. 1892 I. ZANGWILL *Childr. Ghetto* I. 46 A crudely-coloured *Mizrach* on the east wall, to indicate the direction towards which the Jew should pray. 1911 *Zionist* Oct. 107/2 The Mizrachi profess to see in such work a danger to orthodox Judaism of which they claim to be the bulwark in Zionism. *Ibid.* Nov. 123/2 The Mizrachi Federation has issued a manifesto. . appealing for loyalty and labour for the Zionist movement. 1922 JOYCE *Ulysses* 689 His gaze turned in the direction of Mizrach, the east. 1934 M. M. KAPLAN *Judaism as Civilization* III. xiv. 174 The *Mizrachi* organization which is orthodox in its constituency, is devoid of any systematic philosophy of Judaism. 1956 *Ann. Reg.* 1955 285 The Mizrachi (Religious) Zionists of the world. 1973 *Jewish Chron.* 19 Jan. 2/1 (heading) Mizrachi in stormy debates. *Ibid.*, A stormy debate as a resolution about diaspora leaders. . marked the closing session here. . of the 22nd Mizrachi-Hapoel Hamizrachi conference.

mizurko, obs. form of MAZURKA.

mizzle ('miz(ə)l), *sb.*¹ Forms: 5 mysell, 7 misle, 9 mizzle. [f. MIZZLE *v.*¹ Cf. MDu. *mysel dew.*] Slight or drizzling rain, drizzle.

1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* xv. 55 And tormented [them] Rygth asperly with Rayne mysell, and grete heyle stones amonge. 1686 GOAD *Celest. Bodies* i. xii. 49 Snow and Mistle. *Ibid.* ii. xii. 322 A misle of Vapour or Fume may be extenuated into some hundreds [of miles] at least. 1806-7 J. BERESFORD *Miseries Hum. Life* (1826) vi. iii. A mist which successively becomes a mizzle a drizzle a shower a rain a torrent. 1860 *All Year Round* No. 72. 512 The sorts of rain are natural (as cat-and-dog-rains, showers and mizzle) and unnatural. 1886 S. W. Linc. *Gloss. s.v.*, There was a bit of a mizzle. a 1963 S. PLATH *Crossing Water* (1971) 34 This mizzle fits me like a sad jacket. 1975 P. G. WINSLOW *Death of Angel* x. 204 The neighbours would not be likely to air themselves in their gardens in a steady mizzle.

mizzle, *sb.*² *rare*. [f. MIZZLE *v.*²] Phr. to do a mizzle: to depart suddenly.

1923 J. MANCHON *Le Slang* 195 To do a mizzle, se trotter, se barrer.

mizzle ('miz(ə)l), *v.*¹ *dial.* Forms: 5- misel(le, my(s)ylle, 6 mizsel(l, mysle, myssel, mesel, misell, 6-8 misle, 7 mizzel, 7-9 mizle, mistle, 8 meazle, 9 measle, mezel, 6- mizzle. [Recorded only from the end of the 15th c.; cogn. w. the synonymous Du. *dial.* *miezelen*, WFlem. *mizzelen*, *mijzelen*, LG. *miseln*, *museln*; a frequentative formation with the suffix -LE 3; the base is found also in Du. *dial.* *miesregen* drizzle, *miezig*, *miezigerig*, LG. *misig*, drizzly.]

1. *intr.* (*impers.*) To rain in very fine drops, drizzle. Also to mizzle of rain.

1483 *Cath. Angl.* 241/2 To Miselle (*A. Mysylle*), *pluuitare*, *pluuitinare*. 1530 PALSGR. 130 *Ilbruyne*, it misleth. 1579 SPENSER *Sheph. Cal.* Nov. 208 Up, Colin, up! Now gynes to mizzle, hie we homeward fast. 1606 HOLLAND *Sueton.* 79 If it chanced to mizzle of raine, hee tooke that for a luckie signe. 1662 MABBE *tr. Aleman's Guzman d'Alf.* ii. 48 The raine... came not drizzling or mizzling downe vpon me; but [etc.]. 1711-12 SWIFT *Jrnl. to Stella* 24 Mar., It has rained or mizzled all day. 1721 BAILEY, To Misle, (*q.d.* to mistle, *i.e.* to rain in a Mist, of *Mieselen*, Du.) to rain small. 1852 MISS MITFORD *Recoll.* I. 81 On the morning in question, it did not absolutely rain, it only mizzled.

†2. *trans.* Of a cloud (also *impers.*): To send down in a drizzling shower. *Obs.*

1584 LYLY *Sappho* iv. iii. 59 It seemed to mysell gold, with faire drops. 1592 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* viii. xxxix. (1612) 192 Some Cloudes but misell Rayne.

mizzle ('miz(ə)l), *v.*² *slang.* Also in 'Shelta' form *misli*. [Of obscure origin: the Shelta *misli* 'to go' has been assigned as the source, but this may be from Eng.] *intr.* To disappear suddenly; to run or slink away, decamp, vanish, take oneself off; also *imperative* = be off! Also *dial.* 'to succumb, to yield, to give up' (*Eng. Dial. Dict.*) and *trans.* in Naut. phr. to mizzle one's dick: to miss one's passage.

1781 G. PARKER *View Society* II. 231 He preferred mizzling off to France. 1823 W. T. MONCRIEFF *Tom & Jerry* i. iv. (1828) 20 Now then Dicky, mizzle!—be scarce!—broom! 1842 BARHAM *Lay St. Cuthbert in Ingol. Leg.* 2nd Ser. 229 Come, mizzle!—be off with you!—go! 1849 DICKENS *Dav. Copp.* (1850) xxii. 236 Now you may mizzle, Jimmy (as we say at Court). 1853 R. S. SURTEES *Sponge's Sp. Tour* i. It was a murky October day that... Mr. Sponge... was seen mizzling along Oxford Street. 1863 C. ST. JOHN *Nat. Hist. Moray* 78 When it saw us the trout immediately turned itself round, and mizzled back into the pool it had come from. 1891 CAREW *No. 747*, xxxvii. 434 *Misli* in an 'our and a 'arf. 1904 A. LANG in *Morn. Post* 6 Feb., He mizzled into the general company, and I hope he enjoyed his luncheon. 1925 J. MASEFIELD *Sard Harker* iii. 134 He had broken his word... and missed his passage; 'mizzled his dick', as Pompey Hopkins called it. 1970 'R. LLEWELLYN' *But we didn't get Fox* iii. 47 There was a girl with him... He fell behind the table, and she mizzled.

mizzle ('miz(ə)l), *v.*³ *Obs. exc. dial. rare.* Forms: 6 mizzel, misle, 7 mizel, 9- mizzle. [A frequentative formation, perh. suggested by MIZMAZE.] *trans.* To confuse, muddle; †to make tipsy; also, to mystify (a person); to give (one) wrong information.

1583 STUBBES *Anat. Abus.* i. (1879) 87 Their heades preteley mizzled with wine. 1599 PORTER *Angry Wom. Abingt.* (Percy Soc.) 48 What though he be mump, misled, blind... tis no consequent to me. 1601 BP. W. BARLOW *Defence* 81 They were by their owne ignorance mizzled, or by their blind guidz miss-led. 1876 BOUND *Provinc. Heref.* (E.D.D.).

mizzle ('miz(ə)l), *v.*⁴ *Sc.* Also 9 mizle, misle. [Var. of MEASLE *v.*; early mod. Flemish (Kilian) has *maschelen* 'reddish spots contracted in winter when the legs are put too near the fire'.] *trans.* To make spotty. Hence 'mizzled *ppl. a.*, said *esp.* of the legs when discoloured by sitting too near the fire; also 'mizzly *a.*² in the same sense.

1801 W. BEATTIE *Fruits Time Parings, Yule Feast*, May the French for their ambition Get mizzled shins. 1805 A. SCOTT *Poems* 146 (Jam.) Oft have I blawn the danders quick Their mizle shins amang. 1808 in JAMESON. 1832 A. HENDERSON *Prov.* 47 Bare shouthers mak mizzled shins.

mizzle ('miz(ə)l), *v.*⁵ [Perh. f. MOAN *v.* + GRIZZLE *v.*²; cf. MISERY.] *intr.* To complain, whimper; used also of fretful children.

a 1935 T. E. LAWRENCE *Mint* (1950) i. xiv. 49 The question took a self-pitiful turn, and I mizzled gently in the white-walled silence. 1945 BAKER *Austral. Lang.* vi. 134 To complain: to mizzle and to whinge (whence come the nouns *mizzler* and *whinger*, and the verbal nouns *mizzling* and *whingeing*).

mizzle, *Sc.* form of MUZZLE *v.*

mizzler¹ ('mizlə(r)). *slang.* [f. MIZZLE *v.*² + -ER¹.] (See quot. 1890.)

1834 H. AINSWORTH *Rookwood* iii. v. Though a needy mizzler mysel, I likes to see a cove vot's vel dressed. 1890 BARRÈRE & LELAND *Slang Dict.* (1897) s.v., *Mizzler* or *rum mizzler* (popular), one clever at effecting an escape, or getting out a difficulty.

'mizzler². *slang.* [f. MIZZLE *v.*⁵ + -ER¹.] One who complains.

1945 [see MIZZLE *v.*⁵].

mizzling ('mizlɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. MIZZLE *v.*¹ + -ING¹.] The action of MIZZLE *v.*¹; the falling of very fine rain; †fine rain or drizzle. Also *fig.*

1483 *Cath. Angl.* 241/2 A Miselynge (*A. Mysyllynge*), *nimbus*. 1523 SKELTON *Garl. Laurel* 698 Of Plaiades he prechid with ther drowsy chere, Immoysturid with mislyng and ay droppynge dry. 1530 TINDALE *Deut.* xxxii. 2 My speach flowe as doeth the dewe, as the mesellynge vpon the herbes. 1572 MASCALL *Plant. & Graff.* (1592) 7 They... doe put their fruite gathered, into the middest of their Garden, in the raine & mislyngs, vpon the bare earth. 1656 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* vi. (1687) 378/2 They [sc. clouds] are condensed... into drops of water, which if they come down very small, are called mislyng; if greater, rain. 1687 A. LOVELL *tr. Thevenot's Trav.* ii. 73 In the Evening we had a shower of rain... which was the first, save onely a little mizzling, that we had seen fall since our departure from Aleppo. 1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.*, *Mizzling*; the falling of very small Rain, after a Fog in Winter or at some other Times. 1843 THOREAU *Let.* 8 June in *Atlantic Monthly* (1892) May 588, I must wait for a shower of shillings, or at least a slight dew or mizzling of sixpences, before I explore New York very far.

mizzling ('mizlɪŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. MIZZLE *v.*¹ + -ING².] That mizzles: a. of rain or the like.

1535 COVERDALE *Isa.* xviii. 4 There fel a myslyng shower, like a dew. 1655 R. DAVENPORT *K. John & Matilda* v. i. 14 b, These [eyes] sheed... mislyng showers. 1733 ARBUTHNOT *Ess. Effects Air* iv. 87 The Air... feels more moist when the Water is... in meazling and soaking Rains, than in great Showers. 1827 *Sporting Mag.* XX. 397 Tuesday morning came in with a nasty mistling rain. 1866 MRS. H. WOOD *St. Martin's Eve* xxviii, A slow, mizzling rain was falling.

b. of a day, weather, etc.

1641 BEST *Farm. Bks.* (Surtees) 44 If the morninge bee wette and mislinge. 1697 *Phil. Trans.* XIX. 745 Wet and Mistling Weather. 1714 GAY *Sheph. Week* Tues. 55 In mistling days... With nappy beer I to the barn repair'd. a 1845 BARHAM *Ingol. Leg.* Ser. III. *My Letters*, Another mizzling, drizzling, day!

† c. *fig.*

1608 CHAPMAN *Byron Plays* (Pearson) II. 269 The misling breath of policie.

mizzlings, *obs.* form of MEASLINGS.

mizzly ('mizlɪ), *a.*¹ [f. MIZZLE *v.*¹ + -Y¹.] Of the nature of, or characterized by 'mizzling'.

1566 J. PARTRIDGE *Plasidas Cuijib*, The deadly shaft through mislyng cloudes aloft in Skies doe lie. 1666-7 PEPPYS *Diary* 24 Jan., It proved dark, and a misly night. 1821 COLERIDGE in *Blackw. Mag.* X. 253 This... muzzy, mizly morning. 1853 G. J. CAYLEY *Las Alforjas* I. 187 It came on mizzly, and we put on our cloaks. 1866 BLACKMORE *Cradock Nowell* xxii, A mizzly drizzly rain set in.

mizz-maze, *dial.* variant of MIZMAZE.

mizzy ('mizi), *dial.* Forms: 4 misy, 7- mizzy. [ME. *misy*, perh. related to OE. *mēos* moss, bog.] A quagmire.

13.. *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 749 be gome vpon Gryngolet glydez hem vnder, þurȝ mony misy and myre. 1674 RAY *N.C. Words* 33 *Mizzy*, a Quagmire. 1755 in JOHNSON. 1819 J. BUTTERWORTH (Paul Bobbin) *Sequel Lanc. Dial.* 39 (E.D.D.) They draggunt meh... thro' mizzies. 1882 *Lanc. Gloss.*, *Mizzy*, a soft, boggy place.

Mlimo (m'li:məʊ). Also Umlimo (um'li:məʊ). [Bantu; see quots.] The name given by the Matabele and other East African tribes to their god. Also, one of the prophets or priests of this cult.

[1833 S. KAY *Trav. Caffraria* i. ix. 236 A few indeed there were who seemed to have some confused notion of invisible powers, whom they designated *Mooreemo* and *Booreemo*, and of whom they were taught by their sorcerers to stand in constant dread.] 1861 E. CASALIS *Basutos* ii. xiii. 248 Every being, to whom the natives render adoration, is called *Molimo*, the signification of which shows that it is by no means of heathen origin. It is evidently composed of the prefix *mo*, which belongs to almost all those words representing intelligent beings, and of the root *holimo*—above, in the sky. *Moholimo*, or the abbreviation *Molimo*, therefore, signifies, *He who is in the sky*. 1896 F. C. SELOUS *Sunshine & Storm Rhodesia* xxvi. 236 The Umlimos or prophets... exist among all the tribes in Mashunoland. 1928 P. NEILSON *Matabele at Home* ii. 38 Before the occupation by the white people of this country, it had become customary for many of the Matabele to go to the Umlimo's cave... at regular intervals, and there to make obeisance by presenting the Umlimo with cattle and beer. 1955 E. C.

TABLET *Far Interior* iv. 112 These magicians were diviners and hereditary priests of the cult of *Mwari* (Sintabele, *Mlimo*), a deity that was believed to have made the world and therefore controlled the rain... Lobengula, who seems to have had no faith in the *Mlimo*, nevertheless refrained from wiping out this nest of tricky parasites. 1965 L. H. GANN *Hist. S. Rhodesia* iv. 128 The Matabele, have settled north of the Limpopo, transferred their allegiance from *Nkulunkulu*, the Zulu high god, to *Mlimo*, the Karanga deity. *Ibid.* 129 *Mlimo* originally appears to have been regarded as some remote *deus absconditus*, the Ancient of Days, who took no notice of tribal affairs... But when the Matabele fell on evil days the god gained increasing political importance, and his cult... provided an effective machinery of revolt.

Mlle. Abbrev. of Mademoiselle (see MADEMOISELLE 1).

1792 F. BURNEY *Jrnl.* May (1972) I. 155 *Mlle. Planta* had told her I was going to be married!... why what I had said... a week ago, should not have reached this *Mlle* nor her informant, is marvellous. 1820 M. WILMOT *Let.* 3 Mar. (1935) 53 Poor nurse had her share—*Mlle* hers—and Nanny hers. 1896 C. K. SHORTER *Charlotte Brontë & her Circle* iv. 109 Madame Héger... has been gibbeted for all time in the characters of *Mlle. Zoraïde Reuter* and Madame Beck. 1975 B. GARFIELD *Hopscotch* i. 13 The German folded and then it was *Mlle Stein's* turn.

mm, m'm ((ə)m). Also mm-m, (*rare*) mn. [Imit.] Used to express a hesitating or inarticulate utterance of interrogation, assent, reflection, or satisfaction on the part of a speaker. Cf. UM *int.*

1922 JOYCE *Ulysses* 56 A sleepy soft grunt answered:—Mn. 1924 *Dialect Notes* V. 273 *M*: —, — m. 1966 G. N. LEECH *Eng. in Advertising* xxii. 197 By tomorrow they'll [sc. sandwiches] lose not a single 'M'm' of flavoursome moisture! 1967 *Boston Herald* 8 May 24/4 (*caption*) Mm... Another dud, but not bad for a dull movie. 1967 *Listener* 21 Sept. 367/2 Restraint is unnatural, mm? 1968 [see CHASE *v.*¹ 7c]. 1974 D. FRANCIS *Knock Down* ii. 21 'You'd thought of that, had you?'... 'Mm,' I said.

Mme. Abbrev. of Madame (see MADAME 1).

1806 *Young Ladies' Assistant in Writing French Lett.* i. 6 In hand-written letters, *Monsieur, Madame, Mademoiselle*, before family names, are abbreviated thus: *Mr. Mde. Mlle.*; in printed ones, we find *M.* for *Monsieur*, *Mme.* for *Madame*, *Mlle.* for *Mademoiselle*. 1860 D. G. ROSSETTI *Let.* 9 June (1965) I. 368 My best address would be: *Chez Mme Houlston* (as above); the said *Mme* is English and very obliging. 1896 C. K. SHORTER *Charlotte Brontë & her Circle* iv. 102 *Mme. Héger* was an accomplished spy. 1975 *Listener* 7 Aug. 190/1 *Mme Laure Bernardini* and her companion, *Mme Thérèse*, are very old.

|| **mna.** [Gr. *μῆνα*: see MINA¹.] = MINA¹.

1603 HOLLAND *Plurarch's Mor.* 373 A halfe a Mna [*mispr.* Mna; corrected in *Etrata*] of silver. 1737 WHISTON *Josephus, Of Jewish Weights & Meas.* p. cl, Maneh, or Mna—100 Shekels in weight—21,900 grains Troy. Maneh, Mna, or Mina, as a coin = 60 shekels = 7. 10. o. 1845 *Encycl. Metropol.* I. 444/2 The Greeks had a second pound of 16 physical ounces, called the *mna*, or *mina*.

† **mnam.** *Obs. rare.* Also NAM. [a. L. *mnam* (Luke xix. 24), accusative of *mnā* MNA.] = MNA. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. vi. 244 [He] ʒaf þæt Mnam to hym þat ten Mnames hadde.

mneme ('ni:mi). *Psychol.* and *Physiol.* [a. G. *mneme* (R. Semon *Die Mneme als erhaltende Prinzip im Wechsel des organischen Geschehens* (1904)), f. Gr. *μνήμη* memory.] The capacity which a living substance or organism possesses for retaining after-effects of experience or stimulation undergone by itself or its progenitors.

1913 M. HARTOG *Probl. Life & Reproduction* 275 The mnemic possibilities of an organism may be termed, collectively, its 'mneme'. 1921 L. SIMON *tr. Semon's Mneme* 12 The capacity for such after-effect of stimulation constitutes what I have called the *Mneme*. 1928 J. T. MACCURDY *Common Princ. Psychol. & Physiol.* ii. 15 The mneme and memory are thus reduced, fundamentally, to physico-chemical phenomena. 1966 E. ENG *tr. Strauss's Phenomenological Psychol.* i. iii. 61 *Mneme* must not be limited to organic substances.

mnemic ('ni:mik), *a.* [f. as prec. + -IC.] Pertaining to, of the nature of, or involving mneme. Hence 'mnemically *adv.*, 'mnemicness, the state or quality of being mnemic.

1908 *Daily Chron.* 3 Sept. 5/7 Alleging the existence of a mnemic factor in the life of plants. 1913 [see prec.]. 1921 B. RUSSELL *Analysis of Mind* iv. 78 Following a suggestion derived from Semon... we will give the name of 'mnemic phenomena' to those responses. 1921 L. SIMON *tr. Semon's Mneme* 11 Instead of speaking of a factor of memory, a factor of habit, or a factor of heredity, and attempting to identify one with another, I have preferred to consider these as manifestations of a common principle, which I shall call the mnemic principle. This mnemic property may be regarded from a purely physiological point of view, inasmuch as it is traced back to the effect of stimuli applied to the irritable organic substance. 1925 C. D. BROAD *Mind & its Place* viii. 377 Experiences which are owned in senses (2) or (3) may be said to be 'mnemically owned'. 1941 *Mind* L. 417 The only perceptible difference between conscious and non-conscious behaviour is *mnemicness*. 1943 A. M. FARRER *Finite & Infinite* xvii. 201 That already depends on the mnemic content, which disposes us to attention in one direction rather than another, because certain elements of memory are pressing closest to the gate. 1963 O. L. ZANGWILL *tr. Luria's Restoration of Function after Brain Injury* vi. 213 The patient retained the content of this

particular thought, and his difficulties were dynamic in nature rather than mnemonic. 1968 S. BOGOCH *Biochem. Memory* vi. 194 That is, the glycoproteins of the nervous system represent the mnemonic substances in which experiential information is encoded.

mnemon ('ni:mɒn). *Psychol.* [f. Gr. μνήμη- memory + -ON¹.] A unit of memory (see quots. 1965, 1966).

The coin of the term appears to be Cherkin (quot. 1966), whose forthcoming paper is mentioned by Young in 1965. Cherkin's paper was communicated to the editor of the *Proceedings* on 19 November 1965.

1965 *New Scientist* 23 Dec. 861 In the author's [sc. J. Z. Young's] view, memory is localized in small combinations of brain cells, which he calls 'mnemons'. 1966 A. CHERKIN in *Proc. Nat. Acad. Sci.* LV. 88 The proposed unit is defined as the minimum physical change in the nervous system that encodes one memory... The name proposed for the unit is the 'mnemon' (mneme = memory; -on = suffix denoting a fundamental particle). 1971 J. Z. YOUNG *Introd. Study Man* xix. 252 The time to begin accumulating such units of memory (mnemons) would be as soon as they are ready.

† **mnemo'neutic**, *a.* *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [ad. Gr. μνημονευτικ-ός of or for reminding, f. μνημονεύ-εiv to remind, f. μνήμων (see next).] = MNEMONIC. 1652 URQHART *Jewel Wks.* (1834) 212 This Mnemoneutick hexameter, quis, quid, ubi, quibus auxiliis, cur, quomodo, quando.

mnemonic (ni:'mɒnik), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. Gr. μνημονικ-ός, f. μνημον-, μνήμων mindful, f. μνᾶ-, μνάσθαι to remember. Cf. F. *mnémotique*, Sp. *mnemónico*, Pg., It. *mnemonico*, G. *mnemonisch*.] *A. adj.*

1. Intended to aid the memory; pertaining to mnemonics.

1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.*, *Mnemonic Tables*, among the artifices to assist the memory, this is one of great use. 1866 FELTON *Anc. & Mod. Gr.* I. iii. 40 Many of the North American tribes had invented... a set of mnemonic signs, by which the words of popular songs, once learned, could be recalled to the memory. 1870 JEVONS *Elem. Logic* xvi. 141 In the next lesson certain ancient mnemonic lines will be furnished.

2. Of or pertaining to memory. 1825 *Gentl. Mag.* XCV. i. 234 The mnemonic power of the late Professor Porson. 1905 SHERARD *Oscar Wilde* 246 We took immense pleasure in this mnemonic tourney.

B. sb.
a. A mnemonic device. *b.* = MNEMONICS.

1858 J. MARTINEAU *Stud. Chr.* 156 Serving the purpose of a theological Mnemonic to those who want a religion ready more than deep. 1836-7 SIR W. HAMILTON *Metaph.* vii. (1859) I. 122 Mnemonic, or the science of the laws of Memory. 1899 *Albutt's Syst. Med.* VII. 449 The different sounds are best remembered by the mnemonic given by Pitman.

mnemonical (ni:'mɒnikəl), *a.* [f. Gr. μνημονικ-ός (see MNEMONIC) + -AL¹.] = MNEMONIC *a.* I.

1661 HARTLIB in *Worthington's Diary* (1855) II. i. 45 It is the best mnemonical expedient to the acquit of languages. 1701 R. FLEMING *Rise & Fall Rome Papal* (1849) 137 To remember the three heads themselves, with relation to the morning, the day, and the evening, as they are comprehended in these three mnemonical words, propose, reflect, and examine. 1839 HALLAM *Hist. Lit.* II. ii. iii. §14 In these mnemonical treatises he [Bruno] introduced much of his own theoretical philosophy. 1847 EMERSON *Repr. Men, Uses Gr. Men Wks.* (Bohn) I. 287 The history of the universe is symptomatic, and life is mnemonical.

Hence **mnemonicalist** = MNEMONIST; **mnemonically adv.**, in a mnemonical manner.

1867 *Q. Rev.* Oct. 427 Each one of these mysterious letters was taken, mnemonically, as the initial of some technical word that indicated one of these four methods. 1887 J. GILLOW *Bibl. Dict. Eng. Cath.* III. 310 Hill, William, mnemonicalist.

mnemonician (ni:məʊ'nɪʃən). [f. MNEMONIC + -IAN.] = MNEMONIST.

1830 MAUNDER *Treas. Knowl.* 1, *Mnemonician*, one skilled in mnemonics.

|| **mnemonicon** (ni:'mɒnikɒn). [Gr. μνημονικόν, neut. sing. of μνημονικός; see MNEMONIC.] A device to aid the memory.

1858 *Appleton's Cycl.* III. 410 Bode's law is not a law, properly speaking, but simply a mnemonicon for remembering the distances of the planets from the sun.

mnemonics (ni:'mɒniks), *sb. pl.* [f. Gr. μνημονικά, neut. pl. of μνημονικός; see MNEMONIC and -IC 2 (-ics). Cf. F. *mnémotique*, Sp. *mnemónica*, Pg., It. *mnemonica*.] The art of refreshing, improving, or developing the memory, esp. by artificial aids; a system of precepts and rules intended to aid or improve the memory.

[1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Mnemonic.*] 1721 BAILEY, *Mnemonicks*, Precepts or Rules and common Places to help the Memory. 1755 in JOHNSON. 1824 *Register of Arts & Sci.* I. 46 (heading of paragraph) Mnemonicks. 1837 *Pop. Encycl.* V. 61 The ancients were well acquainted with mnemonics. 1843 CARLYLE *Past & Pr.* II. xvii. With all conceivable appliances and mnemonics. 1866 BRANDE & COX *Dict. Sci.*, etc., s.v., The common process of tying a knot in a handkerchief, &c., will exemplify the simplest species of mnemonics.

mnemonist ('ni:mənist). [f. MNEMON-IC + -IST.] One versed in the science of mnemonics;

one who teaches how to train and improve the memory, or practises the art of memory. Also, a professional entertainer who practises recollection.

1863 COOPER in *N. & Q.* 3rd Ser. III. 383 His [sc. Fuller's] contemporaries gave him credit for being an accomplished mnemonist. 1883 *Encycl. Brit.* XVI. 533/1 Modifications of the systems of Feinaigle and Aimé Paris were advocated by subsequent mnemonists. 1969 *Observer* 26 Jan. 28/7 Eventually he became a mnemonist or professional 'memory man'. His powers of recall were not so far from total.

mnemonize ('ni:mənaɪz), *v.* [f. MNEMON(IC) + -IZE.] *trans.* To express by a mnemonic formula. Hence **mnemonization**.

1845 *N. Amer. Rev.* July 260 This work... contains a series of numbers arranged with the various corresponding words to facilitate the rapid mnemonization of facts. *Ibid.* 263 Twelve fortunate individuals being thus mnemonized into immortality. 1850 P. MILES *Mnemotechny* 1. 17 On finding an Event with its Date, that we wish to Mnemonize, or retain in the mind by Mnemotechny, we [etc.].

mnemotechnic (ni:məʊ'teknik), *a.* and *sb. pl.* [f. MNEMOTECHNY + -IC. Cf. F. *mnémotéchnique*.]

A. adj. = MNEMONIC *a.*

1839 *Civil Eng. & Arch. Jnl.* II. 437/2 The mnemotechnic [sic] rule appended to it. 1844 FAUVEL GOURAUD (title) *Phreno-mnemotechnic dictionary*. 1873 HAMERTON *Intell. Life* III. x. (1875) 128 The mnemotechnic art... may be of some practical use in ordinary life.

B. sb. pl. [See -IC 2 (-ics).] = MNEMONICS. Also as *sing. rare*.

1845 FAUVEL GOURAUD in *N. Amer. Rev.* July 262 A gigantic impulse given to mnemotechnics. 1868 D. G. BRINTON *Myths New World* i. (1876) 15 On what principle of mnemotechnics the ideas were connected with the knots and colors we are very much in the dark. 1922 JOYCE *Ulysses* 503 See, you have forgotten. Exercise your mnemotechnic.

mnemotechnist (ni:məʊ'teknist). [f. MNEMOTECHNY + -IST.] = MNEMONIST.

1891 *Chambers's Encycl.* VII. 240/2 The mnemotechnist who has a succession of things to be remembered... compels himself to detect some association... between each of them and one of the 'hieroglyphs' which are to serve as memorial links.

mnemotechny (ni:məʊ'tekni). [f. Gr. μνήμη memory + -τεχνία, τέχνη art. Cf. F. *mnémotéchnie*.] = MNEMONICS.

1845 FAUVEL GOURAUD (title) *Phreno-mnemotechny*, or the art of memory. 1846 WORCESTER, *Mnemotechny*..., the art of memory, or an artificial method of improving the memory. 1850 P. MILES (title) *Mnemotechny*, or Art of Memory, theoretical and practical.

mo (məʊ), *adv.*, quasi-*sb.*¹, and *a.* *Obs. exc. Sc.* and *north.* Forms: 1 *má*, *Anglian mæ* (*adv.*); *má* (*adj.*); 2-6 *ma*, 3-6 *maa*, *moo*, (3 *moa*), 4-6 *may*, (6 *maye*, *me*, *moose*, *Sc. mea*, 7 *north. meay*), 3-9 *mo*, 5-9 *moe*, 6-9 *Sc.* and *north. mae*. [Com. Teut.: OE. *má* corresponds to OFris. *mâ*, *mê* (beside *mâr*, *mêr* *adv.*), influenced by the adj. *mâra*, *mêra* MORE), MDu. *mee* (the MDu., mod.Du. *meer*, OS. *mêr* *adv.*), is influenced by the adj.), OHG., MHG. *mêr* (mod.G. *mehr*; the MHG. *mê*, early mod.G. *meh*, is a shortened form), ON. *meir*(r) (Sw., Da. *mer*), Goth. *mais*:—OTeut. **maiz*. The OE. variant *mæ* has not been accounted for; but cf. OE. *mæst* MOST *adv.*

According to Brugmann, OTeut. **maiz* is unconnected with L. *māior*, *magis*, but is the formal equivalent of Oscan *mais*, and represents an Indogermanic type **maiz*, formed with comparative suffix -is (: **yes*: -yōs) on the root **ma* (: **mē*: -mō-); an ablaut-variant is found in OIrish *māo* more:—**mōyōs*.

† *A. adv. Obs.*
1. In or to a greater degree, extent, or quantity. *mo and mo*: increasingly.

c825 *Vesp. Psalter* li. 5 Du lufedes hete ofer freamsunnisse, unrehtwīsnisse mae ðon spreocan rehtwīsnisse. c888 K. ÆLFRED *Boeth.* xxxii. §3 Hit þær ne weaxð þe ma ðe ġimmas weaxað on winġeardum. a900 tr. *Bæda's Hist.* iv. xxix. (1890) 370 Dæt he... to ðæm upplian lustum ma & ma onbærned wære. c1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 9 Na na ne mei me her god don for þere saule þe on þis liue god bi-sinnen nalde. a1300 *Cursor M.* 5532 (Cott.) þis folk multiplid ai maa [a1425 *Trin.* moo & moo].

2. Longer, further, again, besides. Chiefly qualified by *any*, *no*, *none*; *ever*, *never* = at (any or no) future time. See also EVERMO, NATHEMO, NEVERMO.

c897 K. ÆLFRED *Gregory's Past.* C. lii. 405 Wenestu recce he hire æfre ma? 971 *Blickl. Hom.* 247 þæt wæter oflan and ma of heora mupe hit ne eode. c1200 ORMIN 4206 þatt næfre ma ne shall he ben O nane wise filedd. c1386 CHAUCER *Wife's Prolog.* 691 It is an impossible that any clerk wul speke good of wyues, . . . Ne noon oother womman neuer the mo. — *Wife's T.* 8 But now kan no man se none Elues mo. c1440 *Generydes* 2722 Nor let no mo suche thoughtez yow assayle. 1584 PEELE *Arraignm. Paris* v. i. Without mislike or quarrell any moe, Pallas shall rest content. 1591 GREENE *Maiden's Dr.* xv. No foreign wit could Hatton's overgo: Yet to a friend wise, simple, and no mo. a1619 FLETCHER, etc. *Q. Corinth* III. ii. Song, Grief is but a wound to woe; Gent'lest fair, mourne, mourne no moe. 1812 BYRON *Ch. Har.* i. xciii, Ye. . . Shall find some tidings in a future page, If he that rhymeth now may scribble moe.

B. quasi-sb. [These uses originated from the *adv.*, but from the point of view of the later language those that survived may be regarded as elliptical uses of the *adj.*]

† 1. With partitive genitive sing.: Something in addition; an additional quantity or amount. *Obs.*

a1000 *Andreas* 1443 (Gr.) No þe laðes ma þurh daroða gedrep gedon motan, þa þe heardra mæst hearma gefremedan. a1250 *Owl & Night.* 564 (Jesus MS.) Hwat dostu godes among monne? Na mo þene doþ a wrecche wrenne.

† 2. A greater number; more individuals of the kind specified or implied. *Const. than. Obs.*

In OE., a verb to which *má* is the subject is put in the singular. Subsequently, *mo* in this sense was treated as an *adj.* with ellipsis of a plural *sb.*, and therefore takes a plural *vb.*

a. In early use, with partitive genitive plural; later, *const. of*.

a900 tr. *Bæda's Hist.* II. ii. (1890) 102 Mid þyeower ma is. 971 *Blickl. Hom.* 61, & weana ma þonne æniges mannes gemet sy þæt hie ariman mæge. c1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 27 Ma monna ic scolde biestern swa. c1386 CHAUCER *Prolog.* 576 Of maistres hadde he mo than thries ten. c1470 HENRY WALLACE II. 192 Off we þai haiff wndoyne may than ynew. 1546 LANGLEY *Pol. Verg. De Invent.* vii. vi. 144 b. Of these valiant beggers ther be in euery place mo then a great meny. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* iv. 29 Ther is maye of the sect of sardanapalus amang vs, nor ther is of scipions. 1630 tr. *Camden's Hist. Eliz.* i. 19 The Papists murmured, 'That moe of the Protestants were chosen of set purpose'.

† b. Without partitive genitive or its equivalent. Often = more persons. † *mo twice*: twice as many. *Obs.*

a900 tr. *Bæda's Hist.* i. xi. [xiv.] (1890) 48 þæt heora monige heora feondum on hand eodan; & ġyt ma wæs þe þæt don ne wolde. c1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 141 And muchele mo fareð on þisse sæ, þæt is on þisse worlede, fuliende þe leome of penitence... þane don þe leome of maioðod. c1205 LAY. 12036 Heo... isezen scipen an & an while ma [c1275 *mo*] while nan. a1225 *Ancr. R.* 42 Her siggeð fifti auez, oþer an hundred, oþer mo oþer les. *Ibid.* 74 Mo sleað word þene sword. a1300 K. Horn 864 Her buþ paens ariued, Wel mo þane fiue. c1470 HENRY WALLACE x. 113 And I haiff seyn may twys in to Scotland, With 30n ilk king. 1563 WINSET *Four Scoir Thre Quest. Wks.* (S.T.S.) I. 129 In many places thryse in ye oulk, and in fer may nocht anis in the moneth. 1594 HOOKER *Ecl. Pol.* i. x. §2 Unto life many implements are necessary; moe, if we seek... such a life as [etc.].

† c. *the mo*: the majority, the greater part. *Obs.*

c1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 58, & for he had þe treuth, on his side were þe mo. 1399 LANGL. *Rich. Redeles* iv. 86 Some helde with the mo how it euere wente. c1449 PECOCK *Repr.* v. vii. 522 The mo of the peple. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 173 b. Crisostom answereth. Before the mo he hath spoken euyll of the. 1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* i. xv. (Arb.) 48 Some men among the moe became mighty and famous in the world.

† d. Phrases. *and mo*, or *mo*: and, or a larger number than that specified. (Frequently used to express an indefinite excess over a number stated approximately.) Similarly, *one or mo. Obs.*

a1000 *Elene* 634 (Gr.) Is nu worn sceacen .cc. [sc. wintra] oððe ma ġeteled nime. c1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 135 His michelnesse was nihled on ten fold wise and mo. c1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 313/490 For þe man þat miȝte go euereche dawe forty mile, and 3eot sumdel mo. c1320 *Sir Tristr.* 613 He... redily ȝaf him... Ten schillings and ma. c1470 *Gol. & Gaw.* 970 His scheild he chopit hym fra In twenty pecis and ma. 1473 *Exch. Rolls Scotl.* VIII. 153 note, To mak and depute subtennandis undir him in the said landis ane or maa as he thinkis maste expedient. 1599 *Act Sed.* 3 Nov. (1790) 30 That the secretarie... mak and constitut particular deputts, ane or mae. 1617-18 W. LAWSON *Orch. & Gard. Pref.* (1623) A iij b. A... way of planting, which I haue found good by 48. yeeres (and moe) experience.

† e. In phrases of which the proverb *the mo the merrier* is the type. *Obs.*

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* xiv. 273 The ma thai be, The mair honour allout haue we. 1529 S. FISH *Supplic. Beggars* (1871) 13 To make many hospitals for... poore people? Nay truly. The moo the worse. 1571 DIGGES *Pantom.* i. vii. C iv b. So haue ye the sides of your scale eche to be deuided in 12. 60. 100. 1000. poynts... the mo the more commodious. a1575 GASCOIGNE *Poesie, Flowers* 30 And mo the merrier is a Prouerbe eke. 1684 G. MERITON *Yorksh. Dial.* 64 Meay the merryer, but fewer better Fair.

† f. *mo and mo*: used to express a progressive increase in numbers. *Obs.*

c1205 LAY. 18276 Auer þer comen ma & ma and ferden toward Octa. 1530 PALSGR. 707/1 Sythe we used to scourge beggars out of towne, we haue ever sythe had mo and mo.

3. Other individuals of the kind specified; other persons or things in addition to those mentioned. *Const. than, save, but.* See also NO MO.

In the combinations *many mo*, *a hundred mo*, etc., *mo* admits of being taken as *adv.*: see A 1. So also in the modern *no mo*, which must not be confounded with the OE. *ná má*, where *ná* = 'not', and *má* might be referred to sense B 2. (The first quot. may belong to A. 2.)

c1000 ÆLFRED *Gram.* xiv. (Z.) 262 Donatus telð ġyt ma to ðisum: *ní, nisi*, sed. *Ibid.* 89 [see NO MO]. c1200 ORMIN 15496 þuss wrohhte þær þe Laferd Crist... hiss firsste takenn, & after þæt he wrohhte ma. a1225 *Ancr. R.* 328 þis beoð nu nie reuisns, & monie moa þer beoð. c1275 *Passion our Lord* 686 in O.E. *Misc.* 56 Nerun and Dacyen and mo þet beoþ vor-lorene. 13... E.E. *Allit. P. A.* 870, & wyth hym maydennez an hundrepe þowsande & fowre & forty þowsande mo. c1400 *Rom. Rose* 3023 He was not sole, for ther was mo. 1413 *Pilgr. Soule* (Caxton 1483) iv. vii. 61 This fayre grene appel tree... said... I ne bere neuer no mo but this

one appel. c 1460 *Towneley Myst.* iii. 152 Take . . of ich kynd beestis two, Mayll & femayll, but no mo. 1540 J. HEYWOOD *Four P.P.* Ajb, Yet haue I been at Rome also And gone the stacions all arowe, Saynt Peters shryne and many mo. 1594 *Hooker Eccl. Pol.* ii. vii. §2 The Chronicles of England mention no moe than only six kyngs bearing the name of Edward. 1597 *Ibid.* v. lxxviii. §12 The ancientest of the Fathers mention those three degrees of Ecclesiastical order specified and no moe. 1605 *BACON Adv. Learn.* ii. xv. §3 And besides which axioms, there are divers moe. 1641 C. BURGESS *Serm.* 5 Nov. 3 In all which places, and many moe, the Originall word is [etc.]. 1725 *RAMSAY Gentle Sheph.* iv. i. But first I'll Roger raise, and twa three mac, To catch her fast. 1785 *BURNS Death & Dr. Hornbook* xxii. Forbye some new, uncommon weapons. . . Sal-alkali o' Midge-tail clippings, And mony mae. 1844 W. JAMIE *Muse of Mearns* 71 (E.D.D.) Several mae that I did ken.

b. const. of.

1562 *TURNER Baths* 13 Other writers give a geat deale mo of properties unto this bath. 1583 *Leg. Bp. St. Androis* 614 Of honest men he had na mea. 1724 in *Calderwood Dying Testimonies* (1806) 232 Would you open moe of their eyes. 1856 G. HENDERSON *Pop. Rhymes etc. Berw.* 14 Need I mention any mae. . . O' the honest men o' the day.

†c. Phrases: *withouten mo, but ma* (Sc.) = only, alone. *Obs.*

c 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 311/418 þat euerech of heom [sc. firmamenz], i-wis, One steorre hath with-oute mo þat planete i-cleoped is. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 13489 Fiue laues and frisches tua, Bot quat don þai, wit-uten maa? 1375 *BARBOUR Bruce* II. 9 For he wald in his chambre be. . . in pruite, With him a clerk, for-owtyn ma. c 1440 *Generydes* 2682 It is your loue, quod she, withoute moo. 1560 *ROLLAND Cr. Venus* Prol. 88 On ane of thame alluterlie, but ma. a 1600 *MONTGOMERIE Misc. Poems* vii. 46 O worthie wicht both wyse and womanlie! O myn but mo!

C. *adj.* = MORE a.

[In OE. the construction of *mā* with a partitive genitive (see B 1, 2) was sometimes inconvenient, because the sb. which was felt to be virtually the subject or object of the verb, or the regimen of the prep., did not show the nature of this relation by its inflexion. Hence the genitive was occas. replaced by the case in which the sb. would have stood if *mā* had been absent, or (to express the same thing in another way) the sb. was placed in apposition with *mā*. In this way *mā* became practically an indeclinable *adj.*]

1. (With a sb. in *sing.*)

a. As the comparative of MUCH: More or greater in amount or quantity. b. Additional, further.

This use has always been rare, and perhaps the later examples may be due to mere inadvertence.

971 *Blickl. Hom.* 231 Ac ma wen is þæt þu onsende þinne engel, se hit mæg hrædlicor geferan. *Ibid.* 247 Ara nu. . . and ma wæter of þinum mupe þu ne send. c 1275 *Passion our Lord* 317 in *O.E. Misc.* 46 Hwat abyde ye neupe to habben mo wytnesse. 14. . . *Lett. Marg. Anjou & Bp. Beckington* (Camden) 69 For their moe surete, ye do the said B. and his servants to be bounden to us. 1535 *STEWART Cron. Scot.* III. 347 With small power rydan furth the way, This Striuling, . . . With far ma power hes him vmset. 1610 *SHAKS. Temp.* v. i. 234 With . . . noyses Of roring, . . . gingling chaines, And mo diuersitie of sounds. 1650 *SLINGSBY Diary* (1836) 342 Never thirstinge ambiciously after more hono^r nor covetously of moe estate. 1893 *Northumbld. Gloss.* s.v. *Mae*, The mae pairt on them wis gan back agyen.

2. As the comparative of MANY: More in number (as distinguished from *more*, greater in amount or quantity). Const. *than, nor*; also negatively with *but*. Frequently qualified by *many*, also by *far, well*. Rarely put after the sb.

c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 27 And forgiue us ure gultes þe we hauen don. . . and ofte . . . and mucle mo side þanne we sejen muzen. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 21883 Bot ai þe ma takens we see, Ai þe warr warist ar we. 1398 *TREVISIA Barth. De P.R.* vii. lxxvi. (1495) 282 The female serpentis haue moo teeth than males. 1481 *CAXTON Reynard* (Arb.) 7 Ye haue byten and nypte myn vncl. . . many mo tymes than I can telle. 1530 *RASTELL Bk. Purgat.* i. xiii. There be no mo Goddys but one. a 1641 *Bp. MOUNTAGU Acts & Mon.* (1642) 28 Bookes of moe sorts then one. 1655 *FULLER Ch. Hist.* viii. ii. §16 According to the rules of proportion, who could expect otherwise, but, the moe men, the moe Martyrs? 1737 *RAMSAY Sc. Prov.* (1750) 5 A fair maiden tocherless will get mae woocers than husbands. 1868 J. SALMON *Gowodean* III. ii. Ane maun keep mony mae cracks to their sel', . . than abroad they tell.

†b. Phrases. *mo. . . than one or two, two or three, mo. . . than enough. Obs.*

13. . . *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 730 He slept in his yrnes Mo nyzete pen in-noghe in naked rokkez. c 1500 *Lancelot* 1197 The lady said, 'Per dee, He vsyt haith mo horses than one or two'. 1500-20 *DUNBAR Poems* LXXI. 4 3eiris and dayis mo than two or thre.

†c. predicatively. *Obs.*

a 1300 *E.E. Psalter* xv. 2 Tille haleghs þat in land are ma, He selkouthed alle mi willes in þa. 1375 *BARBOUR Bruce* xi. 636 His fayis ar ma Than he. a 1400 *Sir Perc.* 926 He was ferde lesse my sonnes sold hym sel, Whenne thay ware eldare and moo. c 1460 *Towneley Myst.* i. 163 Erthly bestys . . . bryng ye furth and wax ye mo. c 1460 *FORTESCUE Abs. & Lim. Mon.* v. (1885) 119 How be it thai [sc. harms] both mony mo than we haue shewid yet. 1567 *Cal. Laing Charters* (1899) 208 Because that war fer may nor he was, he mycht nocht stope thaim. 1611 *BIBLE Ps.* lxxiv. 4 They that hate mee without a cause are moe then the haire of mine head. 1624 *Bp. MOUNTAGU Gagg* 32 Ecclesiastical constitutions are moe, more certain; of the same authority with the Churches written Lawes. 1655 *FULLER Ch. Hist.* ii. ii. §6 Seeing you are moe in Number.

3. Additional to the number specified; further, other.

Forming an adjunct to a sb. pl., often qualified by an indefinite *adj.* as *many, any, etc.*, or by a definite numeral *adj.* as *one, two, etc.*

c 1000 *ÆLFERIC Gram.* viii. (Z.) 32 þus byð eac na þat stowum. c 1320 *Sir Tristr.* 335 þe fairest hauke he gan ta þat

tristrem wan þat day; Wip him he left ma Pans for to play. 1382 *WYCLIF Ruth* i. 11 Y haue no mo sonys in my wombe. c 1449 *PECOCK Repr.* II. xi. 215 Thou3 ther wer x. thousand mo bokis writun in Londoun. . . of the same Seintis lif. c 1483 *CAXTON Dialogues* 30/24 Make the ynche to seethe, And put therin mo galles And more substance. 1564 *BULLEYN Dial. agst. Pest.* 4b, [A beggar from Redesdale (Northumberland) says:] Besides vs pakers, many me men haue gud lucke. c 1600 *MONTGOMERIE Cherrie & Slae* 847 Thair be mae sences than the sicht. 1613 *SHAKS. Hen. VIII.* III. ii. 5 You shall sustaine moe new disgraces, With these you beare already. a 1649 *DRUMM. OF HAWTH. Poems* Wks. (1711) 2 Day shall but serue moe sorrows to display. 1721 *RAMSAY Prospect of Plenty* 206 For rowth shall cherish love, and love shall bring Mae men t'improve the soil. 1813 E. PICKEN *Misc. Poems* I. 151 Gie's nae mae sic wither-shins.

†b. put after a sb. pl.; also with a sb. *sing.* preceded by *many a*, and negatively. †*times mo*, at other times. *Obs.*

c 1200 *ORMIN* 8157, & 3et he haffde suness ma Acc himm he þaff þatt crune. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 3210 Sex scor and seuen ypir liued sarra And deid wit-uten childer ma. a 1300 *Fall & Passion* 11 in *E.E.P.* (1862) 13 And in to helle some he lizte an wip him mani an mo. c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 26 After nyen & twenty zere þe dede him hipen ma, & sex monethes mo. c 1386 *CHAUCER Clerk's T.* 393 Ther fil, as it bifalleth tymes mo [etc.]. 1423 *Jas. I. Kingis Q.* xlii. I. . . sawe hir walk. . . With no wight mo, bot onely wommen tueyne. c 1440 *Generydes* 1964 After hym ther came ij kynggez moo. 15. . . *Adam Bel* 538 in *Ritson Anc. Pop.* P. 25 Syr, they be slayne, . . . And many an officer mo. 1579 *SPENSER Sheph. Cal.* June 57, I sawe Calliope wyth Muses moe. . . Theyr yvory Luyts . . . forgoe. a 1584 *MONTGOMERIE Cherrie & Slae* 20, I saw the cunning and the cat, . . . With mony beistis mo.

†c. with a sb. pl. qualified by *other* or with *other* used absolutely. *Obs.*

c 1290 *Beket* 571 in *S. Eng. Leg.*, Seint Thomas grauntede blupeliche þeos [sc. laws] and opure mo. *Ibid.* 2079 Ofte ich hadde þe guod i-do and manie othure mo. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 14449 Lazar þat ded was. . . he raisid, and oper maa. 1390 *GOWER Conf.* I. 181 Tuo Cardinals he hath assised With othre lordes many mo. c 1400 *Apol. Loll.* 79 And þis inconuenient mai not be voydid w' mani moo oper. 1470-85 *MALORY Arthur* I. viii. 45 Kyng Lot and mo other called hym a wythe. 1513 *DOUGLAS Æneis* III. iv. 6 The cruell Celeno, With all the vtheris Harpyis mony mo. 1545 *ASCHAM Toxoph.* I. (Arb.) 27 And infinite other mo lettes. 1622 *WITHER Chr. Carol* 87 Some others play at Rowlandhoe And twenty othre Gameboys moe. 1652 C. B. STAPYLTON *Herodian* xvii. 144 These Countries got he left unto his heires, With other moe.

¶ 4. *mo and less*: misused for *more and less* in reference to condition or rank. *Obs. rare*—1.

1426 *AUDELAY Poems* 80 Fore thi-self furst thou pray. . . And fore men and women mo and lees.

mo (məʊ), *sb.*² Also *mo'*. Colloq. or slang abbrev. *MOMENT sb.* Chiefly in ellipt. phr. *half a mo*: wait for half a moment, *i.e.*, for a short time.

1896 in J. R. Ware *Passing Eng.* (1909) 9/2 In half a mo'—half a mo' Your pluck and perseverance you can show. 1903 [see 'ARF]. 1905 H. G. WELLS *Kipps* II. v. 234 Chitterlow hesitated. 'Half a mo', my boy,' he said. 1929 N. C. JAMES *Sleeveless Errand* 176 Well, wait a mo, while I get my tata on. 1934 [see 'ARF]. 1938 *AUDEN & ISHERWOOD On Frontier* III. i. 98 Wait a mo. Gimme a torch. 1972 J. WILSON *Hide & Seek* vi. 110 Hang on. . . Hang on a mo. Look, you can't pin nothing on me.

mo, sb.³ Austral. and N.Z. slang abbrev. *MOUSTACHE, MUSTACHE sb.*

1936 M. FRANKLIN *All that Swagger* xli. 383 Darcy was a man. He had a 'mo'. 1946 D. STIVENS *Courtship Uncle Henry* 18 'I'll warn your pants for you. . . he'd warn me, the ends of his long black mo shaking. 1947 'A. P. GASKELL' *Big Game* 17 Never mind Henry, . . . we'll soon shave Hitler's mo off.

mo' (mɔː), *a. (sb.) and adv.* U.S. Also *mo*. An abbrev. (chiefly found in written Black English) of *MORE a. (sb.) and adv.*, esp. in phr. *no mo'*.

1902 J. D. CORROTHERS *Black Cat Club* i. 23 Read dat piece o' yo's once mo' an' let me die a-listenin' to it! *Ibid.* ii. 40 Black cats is dead bad luck. Dey's hoodooed me mo' den once. 1944 C. HIMES *Black on Black* (1973) 196 Pour me some mo' of that lickin'. 1953 S. A. BROWN in A. Dundes *Mother Wit* (1973) 41/2 Dere ain't no mo scufflin'. 1962 N. E. WHITTEN in *Ibid.* 402/1 White folks don't put much stock in roots and the like no mo'. 1969 S. SANCHEZ in S. Henderson *Understanding New Black Poetry* (1973) III. 272 White people Ain't rt bout nothing No mo. 1973 *Black World* Sept. 35 Me an' my baby's Got two mo' ways, Two mo' ways to do de Charleston!

-mo (məʊ), *suffix.* The final syllable of terms derived from the abl. *sing. masc.* of L. ordinal numerals which are used to denote book sizes by the number of leaves into which a sheet of the paper on which the book is printed has been folded, e.g. *duodecimo, sextodecimo*, etc., and, by analogy, *vicesimo-quarto, tricesimo-seculo*, etc., which may be pronounced or written as *12mo, 16mo, 24mo, 32mo*, etc., or *twelvemo, sixteenmo, twenty-fourmo, thirty-two mo*, etc.

c 1716 T. RAWLINSON *Let.* in T. Hearne *Remarks & Coll.* (1901) V. 178, I. . . would willingly know something of yr Sylloge Epistolar., whither MSS. & unpublisch'd, or a 12^{mo} of A° 1640. 1742 in N. & Q. (1855) 2 June 419 History of the Adventures of Joseph Andrews, &c., 12mo., in 2 vols., No. 1500, with alterations. 1776 in T. Harmer *Observations Divers Passages Scripture* (ed. 2) I. 484 (Advt.), The New Testament in Greek, . . . 2 vol. 12mo. 1801 *Schedule of Presswork Prices* in E. Howe *London Compositor* (1947) iii. 98 Twelves: Pot, such as ladies and christian ladies table part, 6mo. 35 Pica ems wide, 26 long. 1810 *Scale of Prices for Compositors' Work* Art. 6, in *Ibid.* vi. 176 English and larger

type, not less than 7s. . . English 12mo. to be paid not less than 10s. 6d. 1841 W. SAVAGE *Dict. Art. of Printing* 798 A sheet of paper folded into twenty-four leaves, forty-eight pages, is termed twenty-fourmo. 1894 *Amer. Dict. Printing & Bookmaking* 548/1 *Trigesimo-seculo*, the bibliographical term for thirty-two mo; written shortly 32mo. 1927 R. B. MCKERROW *Introduct. Bibliogr.* I. iv. 34 Duodecimo, sextodecimo, vicesimo-quarto, and tricesimo-seculo, but often called 'twelvemo', 'sixteenmo', 'twenty-fourmo', and 'thirty-two mo'. *Ibid.* II. ii. 167 Both in a 16mo and a 32mo the watermark is, however, often absent. *Ibid.* 170 (*heading*) Twelve-mo by cutting. 1949 F. BOWERS *Princ. Bibliogr. Descr.* v. 193 Sexagesimoquarto—64° or 64mo. 1952 J. CARTER *ABC for Bk.-Collectors* 89 The principal sizes, with their common abbreviations, are: Folio. . . Quarto. . . Octavo. . . Duodecimo (12mo, pronounced twelvemo). Sextodecimo (16mo, pronounced sixteenmo). Vicesimo-quarto (24mo, pronounced twentyfourmo). Tricesimo-seculo (32mo, pronounced thirtytwo mo). 1973 *Collins's Authors & Printers Dict.* (ed. 11) 406/2 *Sixty-fourmo*, . . . a book based on 64 leaves, 128 pages, to the basic sheet. . . abbr. 64mo (no point).

|| **moa** ('məʊə). [Maori.] *a.* A bird of the genus *DINORNIS*, formerly inhabiting New Zealand.

1820 *Gram. & Voc. New Zealand Lang.* 181 *Mōe O'*, a bird so called.] 1842 *Bp. WILLIAMS in Trans. Zool. Soc.* (1844) III. 237 The Natives told me of some extraordinary monster which they said was in existence, . . . to which they gave the name of 'Moa'. 1862 *DANA Man. Geol.* 578 The Moa (*Dinornis giganteus*) of New Zealand exceeded the ostrich in size. 1880 *Daily Tel.* 20 Sept., The other Barons are doomed, and will ere long be an extinct species, like the moa.

b. *attrib.*, as *moa bone*.

1875 J. VON HAAST in *Trans. N.Z. Inst.* VII. 89 The older occupants, probably the Moa-hunters, who were inhabitants, or at least frequent visitors at the Moa Bone Point Cave. 1957 J. FRAME *Owls do Cry* xiv. 61 A moa bone.

Moab ('məʊəb). *University slang. ? Obs.* [See quot.; at Winchester College *Moab* is the name for the lavatories.] A kind of hat: see quot. 1865.

1865 *Slang. Dict.*, *Moab*, a name applied to the turban-shaped hat fashionable among ladies, and ladylike swells of the other sex, in 1858-9. From the Scripture phrase 'Moab is my washpot' (Ps. lx. 8), which article the hat in question is supposed to resemble.—*University.* 1884 *Graphic* 20 Sept. 307/2 His stiff brown 'Moab' of the newest fashion.

Moabite ('məʊəbait), *sb. and a.* [ad. L. *Mōabīta* (Gr. *Μωαβίτης*, repr. Heb. *mōābī*), f. *Moab*: see -ITE.] *A. sb.*

1. One of the people of Moab, which bordered on the territory of the trans-Jordanic Israelites. In 16-17th c. occas. applied opprobriously to Roman Catholics.

1382 *WYCLIF Deut.* xxiii. 3 Amonytis and Moabites [so all later versions] . . . shulen not goon into the chirche of the Lord. 1567 *Gude & Godlie Ball.* (S.T.S.) 104 Ze Moabitish, with hornis tua ful hie, Outwart, lyke scheip, ze beir the beistis mark. a 1623 W. PEMBLE *Justif.* III. iii. (1629) 111 That doctrine is part of the dregs of corrupted nature, maintained by Popish Moabites. 1903 G. MATHESON *Repr. Men Bible* II. 66 The Moabite worshipped the physically beautiful.

2. *slang.* (See quotes.)

a 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew, Moabites*, Serjeants, Bailiffs and their Crew. 1725 in *New Cant. Dict.* 1823 'JON BEE' *Dict. Turf* 210 *Moabites*, baliffs and their followers.

B. adj. Pertaining to Moab or the Moabites. *the Moabite stone*, a monument erected by Mesha king of Moab c 850 B.C., which furnishes the earliest known inscription in the Phoenician alphabet.

1870 C. D. GINSBURG (*title*) *The Moabite Stone*; a facsimile of the original inscription. 1883 *Athenaeum* 1 Sept. 275/3 It is not to be supposed that because Berlin was taken in by the Moabite pottery, Dr. Lepsius would wish Bloomsbury to be deceived into buying a forged Deuteronomy.

Hence 'Moabites', a woman of the Moabites; *Moabitic* (məʊə'bitɪk), 'Moabitish' (-aʊf) *adjs.*, of or pertaining to or resembling the Moabites.

1530 *COVERDALE Ruth* ii. 6 The damsell the Moabitisse. 1611 *BIBLE ibid.*, The Moabitish damosell. 1882-3 *SCHAFF Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* II. 1540 The Moabitic worship.

moag, variant of *MOGUE v. dial.*

moa-hunter, Moa-hunter ('məʊə 'hʌntə(r)). N.Z. [f. *MOA* + *HUNTER*.] The name given to early Maori inhabitants of New Zealand. Also *attrib.* Hence *moa-hunting ppl. a.*

1870 J. VON HAAST in *Proc. Zool. Soc.* 53, I have been so fortunate as to find a large Moa-hunters' encampment, where their cooking-places and kitchen-middens. 1872 — in *Trans. N.Z. Inst.* IV. 78 Proceeding now to an examination of the traces left by the moa-hunting population. *Ibid.* 80, I discovered a moa-hunter encampment of considerable extent. 1873 A. TROLLOPE *Austral. & N.Z. II.* xxiii. 379 From these fractures Dr. Haast draws the conclusion that there were, before the Maoris, a race of moa-hunters. 1874 A. BATHGATE *Colonial Experiences* xvii. 241 The moa was hunted and used as food by man. . . Were these moa-hunters the ancestors of the Maories, or some more ancient race? 1892 W. L. BULLER in *Trans. N.Z. Inst.* XXV. 92 Long after the moa-hunters had disappeared. 1950 R. DUFF *Moa-Hunter Period Maori Culture* 7 The Moa-hunter phase of Maori culture, as defined and isolated here, is in my opinion clearly distinct from pre-European Maori culture, although it is probably ancestral to it. 1962 *Antiquity* XXXVI. 169 The existence of a widespread Moa-hunter culture in both [North and South] islands inferred by Duff has indeed been demonstrated by a number of excavations. 1974 *Nat. Geographic* Aug. 196 The men who hunted *Dinornis*. . . But the name

by which they are commonly known in English is the more appropriate one: moa-hunters.

† **moaks**. *Obs.* Pl. moakses. [repr. OE. *māx*, *māsc-*, recorded only in Comb.: see MASH sb.¹] A mash in brewing.

1703 SIR J. MORE *Eng. Interest* iv. 62 Two Moakses will . . . take out the strength of your Malt. *Ibid.* 68 Lade or Pump out your Second Liquor . . . on your Moaks. 1728 BAILEY, *Moaks*, a mashing in brewing Drink.

† **moal**. *Obs.* Also 3 mal. [a. ON. *māl* = OE. *mǣl*: see MAIL sb.²] Language, speech.

c 1200 ORMIN 4270 Forr Jesuss o Grickisshe mal Onn Ennglissish iss Hælennde. c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 81 Des frenkis men o france moel, it nemnen 'un iur natural'.

moal(e), *obs.* forms of MOLE.

Moal, Moallakat: see MU'ALLAQAT sb. pl.

'**moaler**. Some kind of railway lamp.

1843 MEESON & WELSBY *Exchequer Cases* (1845) XII. 33 Scott v. The Eastern Counties Railway Company. . . On the 18th May, 1841, the defendants . . . agreed to purchase . . . one triangular lamp, . . . twelve moaler lamps, four square lamps, two new side lamps [etc.]. *Ibid.* 35 The moaler, the square, and the new side lamps were delivered . . . and paid for.

moam(e), *obs.* forms of MOME.

moan (məʊn), *sb.* Forms: 3 man, 3-4 mon, mane, 3-7 mone, 4-6 moon(e), 5-7 moane, (5 moyn), 5- moan; *Sc.* 4-6 mayn(e), 5-9 mane, 8 main, 9 maen. [app. repr. an unrecorded OE. **mān*:—prehistoric OE. **main-*, whence **mainjan*, OE. *mānan* MEAN v.²

The sb. cannot well be identified with OE. *mān* wickedness (though the cognate ON. *mein* has the sense of 'hurt'); perhaps its phonetic coincidence with this may be the cause of its being unrecorded in OE. The word has app. no cognates in Teut. or elsewhere, as there seems to be no sufficient ground for etymologically identifying its derivative OE. *mānan* to complain (MEAN v.²) with *mānan* to intend, mean, speak of (MEAN v.¹).

1. a. Complaint, lamentation; an instance of this, a complaint, lament. Chiefly in phr. *to make (one's) moan*: const. of and with *obj. clause*. Now always apprehended as a transferred use of sense 2.

For † *to mean one's moan*, see MEAN v.² 1 b.
a 1225 *Anr.* R. 418 bis is lodlich ping hwon me makeð mone in tune of ancre eithe. c 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 96/140 And huy afenge pe deth for godes loue; with-oute anie mone. c 1290 *Beket* 1264 *ibid.*, 'To be we comieth to make ore mone: of strong lif pat we ledez. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 16865 Noiper pai gaf man, ne tok emsangle gode par-bi. c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xxvi. (*Nicholas*) 1137 þane in his hart he mad mayne & sichit sare. 1398 *TREvisa Barth. De P.R.* XII. xxvii. (1495) 430 The kite seketh his meete wepyngye wyth voys of pleynynge and of moon. 1413 *Pilgr. Sowle* (Caxton 1483) I. xv. 9, I not to whome to make my mone to. c 1450 *HOLLAND Howlat* 41, I herd ane petuoss appele, with ane pur mane, Solpit in sorowe. a 1553 *UOALL Royster D.* I. ii. (Arb.) 15 Of loue I make my mone. 1572 in *Digges Compl. Ambass.* (1655) 343 There is very great moan made for the loss of Monsieur D'Canales. 1591 *SHAKS. Two Gent.* II. iii. 33 Marke the moane she makes. 1720 *DE FOE Capt. Singleton* i. (1840) 18 A carpenter . . . made such pitiful moan to be taken in. 1832 *TENNYSON Miller's Dau.* vi, And oft I heard the tender dove In firry woodlands making moan. 1832 — *Mariana in South* i, But 'Ave Mary', made she moan. *Ibid.* vii, 'The day to night', she made her moan. 1853 *LYNCH Self-Improv.* vi. 135 The moan of the idle about circumstance. 1876 *FREEMAN Norm. Conq.* V. xxiii. 159 In Henry's days the people made their moan that they were ground down.

Comb. 1598 FLORIO, *Querela*, a complaint, a moane-making.

† b. A state of grief or lamentation. *Obs.*

1500-20 *DUNBAR Poems* lxxiv. 31 Behald my mayne, and mwrning merwalou. 1560 *INGELEND Disob. Child* G iij, Thou maiest learne what grieffe, sorowe and mone, Socrates had with Xantippa his wyfe. 1591 *SHAKS. 1 Hen. VI.* II. iii. 44 Thy mirth shall turne to moane. 1600 *DEKKER Gentle Craft* Wks. 1873 I. 49 T'would kill my soule to leave thee drown in mone. 1631 *MILTON Epitaph M'ness Winchester* 55 Here be tears of perfect moan weep for thee in Helicon.

c. A grievance, a grumble; an 'airing' of complaints. *orig. Services' slang.*

1911 'GUNS' & 'THEELUKER' *Middle Watch Musings* 12 'Guard and Steerage' ammicks, Sir! I wake up with a groan; Why can't I sleep till 7 a.m.? Once more I had a moan. 1927 *Daily Express* 5 Oct. 3/4 The midshipmen fling their moanful forms into chairs, and one says:—'Come on, you chaps, let's have a moan!' 1942 'DUGGIE' in *Forbes & Allen Ten Fighter Boys* 20 We all had a moan to the C.O. about it, and he in turn was in full agreement. 1974 *Times* 6 Apr. 14/8 It's the one moan I have about international rugby. There ought . . . to be referees from neutral countries.

2. a. In mod. use, with onomatopœic suggestion: A prolonged low inarticulate murmur indicative of physical or mental suffering.

Differing from *groan* in that it suggests a sound less harsh and deep, and produced rather by continuous pain than by a particular access or paroxysm.

1673 *MILTON Sonn.*, *Massacre in Piedmont*, Avenge O Lord thy slaughter'd Saints. . . Their moans The Vales redoubld to the Hills. 1708 *POPE Ode St. Cecilia* 60 Sullen moans, Hollow groans, And cries of tortured ghosts! 1789 *BLAKE Songs Innoc.*, *Cradle Song*, Sweet moans, dove-like sighs. 1808 J. MAYNE *Siller Gun* IV. viii, John answer'd only wi' his tears, Or made a maen! [1836, III. vii, mane.] 1864 *TENNYSON Boadicea* 25 Phantom sound of blows descending, moan of an enemy massacred.

b. *transf.* of the low, plaintive sound produced by the wind, water, etc.

1813 *SCOTT Trierm.* III. Introd. iii, See how the little runnels leap, In threads of silver, down the steep, To swell the brooklet's moan! 1832 *TENNYSON Pal. Art* 280 [He] hears the low Moan of an unknown sea. 1860 *TYNOALL Glac.* I. xxvii. 211 The moan of the adjacent pines chimed in noble harmony.

moan (məʊn), *v.* Forms: (? 5), 6-7 mone, (? 5 moone), 6-7 moane, 6- moan, 9 *Sc.* mane, maen. [f. the sb., a new formation taking the place of the older MEAN v.²

It is doubtful whether the vb. *moan* occurs before the 16th c. *Mone* is often a misprint or editorial misreading for *moue* = move; in other instances the rimes show that the word is MONE v. (= *mun*). The two 15th c. instances here given may be genuine, but possibly the true readings are *mene*, *mournyd*.]

1. a. *trans.* To complain of, lament (something); to lament for (a dead person); to bemoan, bewail. Const. with simple object and object clause.

[1471: see MOANED *ppl. a.*] a 1548 *HALL Chron., Hen. VIII* 68b, Their fall was little moned among wise men. 1605 *Stow Ann.* 780 This man was greatly moaned of the people. a 1677 *BARROW Serm.* Wks. 1716 II. 38 Doth not every man moan the scantness of his lot? 1749 *SMOLLETT Regicide* III. ii, The sick Wretch who moan'd the tedious Night. 1816 *SCOTT Antiq.* xl, Na, na, I maun never maen doing and suffering for the Countess Joscelyn. 1848 *THACKERAY Van. Fair* xiv, She . . . bitterly moaned the fickleness of her Matilda.

† b. *refl.* To lament or bewail one's lot, to 'make one's moan'; = MEAN v.² 2 d. Const. *to. Obs.*

c 1425 *Castle Persev.* 1632 in *Macro Plays* 125 Mankyndel take kepe of chastyte, & mone [printed moue; but cf. *quots. under* MEAN v.²] pee to maydyn Marye. 1548 *CRANMER Catech.* 148b, God hath commaunded us to . . . mone ourselues to him in all our troubles and aduersities. 1642 *ROGERS Naaman* 48 You should rouze up yourselves and moan yourselves to the Lord.

† 2. To condole with (a person); to pity. *Obs.*

1593 *Tell-Troth's N. Y. Gift* (1876) 24 He looked to have his wife rebuked and himselfe moned. 1596 *DANETT tr. Comines* (1614) 332 If this misery had fallen but vpon them only that made this composition, they had not been greatly to be moned. 1669 *DRYOEN Wild Gallant* III. i, *Non.* What! Does he take no pity on me? *Const.* Prithce moane him Isabelle.

3. a. *intr.* To make complaint or lamentation. Const. *of, for*. Now only *arch.* or *poet.*, coloured by association with sense 4.

1593 Q. ELIZ. *Boethius* I. pr. v. 15 Of our complaynt [thou] haste moned [L. *doluit*], & bewaylde the wrack of estymations Lose. 1593 *SHAKS. Lucr.* 977 Let there bechance him pitifull mischances, To make him mone. 1650 *Sc. Metr. Psalms* cii. 6, I like an owl in desert am, that nightly there doth moan. 1725 *POPE Odys.* XI. 100 Still as I spoke the phantom seem'd to moan, Tear followed tear, and groan succeeded groan. 1833 *TENNYSON May Queen* *Conclus.* xiv, And what is life, that we should moan? 1855 *BRIMLEY Ess., Angel in Ho.* 206 We listen to the fierce Achilles moaning for his lost mistress.

† b. *trans. (causatively)* To cause to lament, to grieve (a person). *Obs. rare*⁻¹. (Perh. *moans* is a misreading for *moves*.)

a 1625 *FLETCHER, etc. Fair Maid Inn.* v. i, And yet my wife (which infinitely moanes me) Intends [etc.].

c. (See *quot.* 1925.) *orig. Services' slang.*

a 1922 T. S. ELIOT *Waste Land Drafts* (1971) 57 line 42 So this injurious race was sullen, and kicked; Complained too of the ship. . . So the crew moaned. 1925 *FRASER & GIBBONS Soldier & Sailor Words* 156 *To moan*, to complain, to grumble, to be a pessimist. (Navy—equivalent to the Army 'grouse'.) 1948 *Landfall* II. 112 He felt through his pockets for a cigarette, found a butt and lit it. Why moan?

4. a. *intr.* To make a low mournful sound indicative of physical or mental suffering. Cf. *MOAN sb.* 2.

1724 [see MOANING *vbl. sb.*] 1798 *WOROSW. We are seven* xiii, In bed she moaning lay. 1819 *SHELLEY Cenci* III. ii. 79 The house-dog moans, and the beams crack. 1828 *D'ISRAELI Chas. I.* II. x. 245 The King . . . throwing himself on the bed . . . passionately moaned, shedding abundant tears. 1871 R. ELLIS *tr. Catullus* lxiv. 119 Mother, who o'er that child moan'd desperate, all heartbroken.

b. *transf.* of inanimate things.

1805 *SCOTT Last Minstr.* I. xii, She sits . . . And listens to a heavy sound That moans the mossy turrets round. 1851 *KINGSLEY Song, Three Fishers*, For men must work. . . Though the harbour bar be moaning. 1902 A. B. DAVIDSON *Called of God* x. 267 You hear . . . the forests moan.

5. *trans.* To utter moaningly. Also with *forth*.

1819 *KEATS St. Agnes* xxxiv, Fair Madeline began to weep And moan forth witless words. 1822 *SHELLEY Dirge*, Rough wind, that moanest loud Grief too sad for song. 1859 *TENNYSON Guinevere* 130 And in herself she moan'd 'Too late, too late!' 1878 *BROWNING La Saisiaz* 75 Melodious moaned the other 'Dying day with dolphin-hues.'

Hence † *moaned ppl. a.*, lamented.

1471 SIR J. PASTON in *P. Lett.* III. 4 Ther was kyllyd uppou the felde. . . Sir Omfrey Bowghsher off owr contre, whyche is a sore moonyd man her.

moaner ('məʊnə(r)), *colloq.* [f. *MOAN v.* + -ER¹.] One who moans; a complainer, a murmurer; a pessimist.

In *quots.*, 1927, 1932 'a singer of blues songs'. 1927 [see HONKY-TONK 1.] 1929 *Papers Mich. Acad. Sci., Arts & Lett.* X. 308/2 *Moaner*, a pessimist. 1932 *Amer. Speech* VII. 247 Clara Smith evidently deems it a mark of distinction to be known as 'The World's Greatest Moaner'.

1942 *BERREY & VAN OEN BARK Amer. Thes. Slang* §406/1 Gloomy or irritable person; pessimist. . . complainer; fault-finder. *moaner*. 1952 *Landfall* VI. 202 Anyone who questions too often is a 'moaner', yet in New Zealand the moaner is common. 1959 I. & P. OPIE *Lore & Lang. Schoolch.* x. 187 Croydon boys have twenty names for a cry-baby: . . . *moaner* [etc.]. 1969 I. KEMP *Brit. G.I. in Vietnam* v. 95 Burmeister . . . once said to me, 'Limey, you and Goad are the two biggest moaners in my squad.' 1969 F. SARGESON *Joy of Worm* iii. 87 But my boy, I did not intend to write you a letter to make myself out what our fellow countrymen call a 'moaner'.

moanful ('məʊnfʊl), *a.* [f. *MOAN sb.* + -FUL.]

1. Full of moaning or lamentation; expressing lamentation or grief. Said of a person, his actions, etc., hence of a melody, song, etc., plaintive, mournful, sad. Now somewhat *rare*.

a 1586 *STONEV Arcadia* I. (1598) 83 Now cease we to wearie the hearers With monefull melodies, for enough our griefs be reueald. *Ibid.* IV. (1629) 414 But in such monefull march, they went towards the other Shepherds. 1586 *WARNER Alb. Eng.* I. iv, He saw a monefull sort of people. a 1677 *BARROW Wks.* (1686) II. 483 Do not (saith S. James) grudge (or make moanfull complaint) against one another. [Cf. *quot.* a 1677 under MOANFULLY *adv.*] 1714 *GAY Sheph. Week, Past.* iii. 26 Sparabella. . . Did this sad Plaint in moanfull Notes devise. 1837 *CARLYLE Misc. Ess., Diam. Neckl.* (1840) V. 104 He . . . sobbing out the moanfull broken howl, sank down in swoon. 1855 *FRASER'S Mag.* LI. 95, I sang upon the linden like a moanful nightingale.

† 2. Fraught with or causing lamentation. *Obs.*

1573 *TWYNE Æneid* XII. Nn iij, And houses to deface, and monefull mariages to make. a 1660 *HAMMOND Wks.* (1684) IV. 580 Look upon all the sad moneful objects in the world. 1662 *HICKERINGILL Apol. Distressed Innoc.* Wks. 1716 I. 314 'Tis a sad Consingence that can joy at the thoughts of this days moanful Remembrance.

Hence 'moanfully *adv.*

1621 *LADY M. WROTH Urania* 189 Monefully she would sit, dayes without words. a 1677 *BARROW Wks.* (1687) I. 286 Do not (saith S. James) moanfully complain one against another. [Cf. *James* v. 9 *ἡ ἄσθενάετε κατ' ἀλλήλων*.]

moanification. *nonce-wd.* [see -FICATION.]

The action of 'making moan'.

1827 B. HALL *Diary* in *Lockhart Scott* xxv. (1881) 591 When he saw that we had no intention of making any attempt at sympathy or moanification.

moaning ('məʊniŋ), *vbl. sb.* [-ING¹.] The action of the verb *MOAN*, in various senses.

a 1586 *STONEV Arcadia* I. xi. (1590) 44 Palladius. . . besought her for her promise sake, to put silence so longe unto her moaning. 1648 *OWEN Righteous Zed Encouraged* Wks. 1851 VIII. 143 Hence his complaints, hence his moanings. 1724 *RAMSAY Vision* vi, Thy graneing, and maneing, Have laitie reich'd myne eir. 1744 *ARMSTRONG Preserv. Health* IV. 151 Nor to the rivulet's lonely moanings tune Your sad complaint. 1855 *BAIN Senses & Int.* II. ii. §9 (1864) 216 The moaning of the wind is due to the waxing and waning of the intensity of the sound. 1889 *TENNYSON Crossing the Bar*, And may there be no moaning of the bar, When I put out to sea. 1904 *Expositor* Mar. 198 The self-commissioner moanings of the modern lyrics of pessimism.

moaning ('məʊniŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. *MOAN v.* + -ING².] a. That moans.

a 1800 J. WARTON *Ode on Shooting*, Linnets, or warbling thrush, or moaning dove. 1829 F. GLASSE *Belgic Past.*, *True Lover* 141 A sighing, moaning, am'rous youth. 1830 *TENNYSON Poems* 97 On the black and moaning sea. 1859 *KINGSLEY Misc.* (1860) II. 281 The soft melancholy alto of the moaning woods.

b. *spec. moaning minnie* (also with capital initials). (a) Either of two German types of mortar (*minenwerfer* or *nebelwerfer*); also, a shell from one of these mortars; (b) an air-raid siren; (c) = *MOANER*.

1941 R. GREENWOOD *Mr. Bunting at War* xiv. 192 'One up now,' said Chris, listening to the drone of an engine. 'Hope Moaning Minnie doesn't sound, and bring mother downstairs.' 1944 *Hutchinson's Pict. Hist. War* 12 Apr. -26 Sept. 376 (*caption*) When the Germans beat a hasty retreat from Cagny among the material they abandoned was this multiple mortar, or 'Moaning Minnie'. 1950 [see MINNIE², MINNIE]. 1962 *Sunday Times* 21 Jan. 32/4 Another said that she ' . . . just didn't believe these moaning minnies'. 1972 *N.Z. News* 26 Apr. 6/5, I don't want to give the impression of being a moaning Minnie but may I . . . make a special plea to the railmen to . . . get back to work.

Hence 'moaningly *adv.*

1837 *VERLANOER Vestal*, etc. 80 Hark! the sad voic'd bell . . . now rolling Moaningly and low. 1844 *DICKENS Mart. Chuz.* xv, High over her they [sc. waves] break, . . . and giving place to others, moaningly depart. 1857 *FRASER'S Mag.* LVI. 489 The rain welters moaningly.

moanism ('məʊniz(ə)m), *rare*. [f. *MOAN v.* + -ISM.] The practice of lamenting; emotionalism. 1916 R. FROST *Let.* 24 May (1964) 34 Moanism and swooning.

moanless ('məʊnlis), *a.* [f. *MOAN sb.* + -LESS.] Without a moan.

1810 *SCOTT Lady of L.* vi. xxi, Thus, motionless, and moanless, drew His parting breath, stout Roderick Dhul!

moansome ('məʊnsəm), *a. nonce-wd.* [f. *MOAN v.* + -SOME.] = *MOANFUL*.

1883 *JEAN INGELow in Longm. Mag.* Sept. 533 While lovesome and moansome thereon spake and falter'd the dove to the dove.

† **'moanworthy**, *a.* *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [MOAN *sb.*] Worthy of lament.

1540 PALSGR. *Acolastus* Diiij, This was his moneworthy communication .i. this was his pituous tale worthy to be bewayled or lamented.

moap, *obs.* form of MOPE *v.*

|| **moar** (mɔər). Also **moor**. [Manx = Irish and Gaelic *maor*: see MAYOR 3.] (See *quots.*)

1656 J. CHALONER *Descr. Isle of Man* 17 Of which [courts], the Moors which are the Lords Bayliffs of the Land, give Summons. 1702 W. SACHEVERELL *Acc. Isle of Man* 2 The Towns [are govern'd] by the 4 Constables; and the Civil Constitution, by two Deemsters, 6 Coroners, 17 Moars, or Bayliffs, with several other inferior Officers. 1811 J. JOHNSON *Jurispr. Isle of Man* 82 There is also in each parish in the island, an ancient officer called a Moar, who collects the rents and fines due to the lord [etc.].

moar(e), *obs.* forms of MOOR, MORE.

moarish(e), *obs.* forms of MOORISH.

moary, *obs.* form of MOORY *a.*

† **moashy**. *Obs. rare*⁻¹. Some kind of fur.

1619 MIDDLETON *Tri. Love & Antiq.* D, Lamb, Wolf, Fox, Leopard, Minck, Stote, Miniuer, Racoone, Moashye, Woluerin, Caliber.

moat (məʊt), *sb.*¹ Forms: 4-8 mote, 4-6 (9-dial.) mot(t), 5-6 moote, 6 moate, 7 moat. [ME. *mote*, *mot*, *app.* identical with MOTE *sb.*² mound, embankment, *a.* OF. *mote*, *motte*.

The development of the sense 'ditch' from that of 'embankment' (for which cf. DIKE *sb.*¹, DAM *sb.*¹) may have taken place in Norman-French: Moisy (*Dict. Patois Normand*) says that *motte* is still used in Normandy for 'moat', and quotes from an early document (? of 16th c.) a passage containing *mote* in this sense.]

1. **Fortif.** A deep and wide ditch surrounding a town, castle, or other building, usually filled with water as a protection against assault. Also *transf.* and *fig.*

1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. VI. 76 þe Mot is of Merci þe maner al abouten. 1377 *Ibid.* B. XIX. 362 Conscience comaunded þo al crystene to delue, And make a muchte mote. 1469 *Bury Wills* (Camden) 46 Alle the curtelage . . . wyth jinne the moote. 1542 BOORDE *Dyetary* iv. (1870) 239 Yf there be a moote made aboute it [sc. a mansion], there should be some freesse sprynge come to it. 1593 SHAKS. *Rich. II.* II. i. 48 The siluer sea, Which serues it in the office of a wall, Or as a Moate defensiuve to a house. 1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* VI. §276 The Close in Leitchfield . . . ; a place naturally strong, and defended with a moat. 1694 G. SAVILE *New Model at Sea* 4 It may be said now to England, . . . What shall we do to be saved in this World? There is no other answer, but this, Look to your Moate. 17. . . S. JENYNS *Mod. Fine Lady* in Dodsley *Poems* (1763) III. 174 Until at length appears the ruin'd hall Within the grass-green moat, and ivy'd wall. 1808 LD. ERSKINE in Hansard *Parl. Debates* X. 929 Surrounded by that impregnable moat with which the Divine Providence has fortified this island, we can say [etc.]. 1820 W. IRVING *Sketch Bk., Royal Poet* I. 194 The garden . . . occupies what was once the moat of the keep. 1871 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (1876) IV. xviii. 153 A sort of ravine . . . forms a natural moat round the greater part of the city. 1937 *Times* 16 Nov. 19/6 One pair [of ducks] yearly chose the old moat or 'mott', all among the reeds and the moorhens, [to nest in].

2. A pond, lake; esp. a fish-pond. *Obs. exc. dial.*

1463 *Mann. & Househ. Exp.* (Roxb.) 563 My master put into his longe mote be the hie wey ate Overbury halle, in roches, ix^{xx}. [1472 in Blount *Law Dict.* (1691) s.v. *Mote*, Rogerus tradidit prefato Thomæ tria stagna & unam Motam Piscariam existentem infra manerium Domini de Yeffyn.] 1539 *Act 31 Hen. VIII.* c. 2 *title*, Fishing in any seuerall ponde stewe or mot with an intent to steale fishe out of the same is felony. 1598 YONG *Diana* 71 They came to a large greene meadow, wherein was a very faire great moate of cleere water. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) VI. 38 The water-hen . . . keeps near ponds, motes, and pools of water near gentlemen's houses. 1903 *Dial. Dict.*, *Mot*, a 'moat'; a small pond. *Chs. Nhp. War. Ess.*

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *moat-side*; *moat-garden*, one situated in a disused moat; † *moat-hen*, the moor-hen, *Gallinula chloropus* (cf. 1774 in 2); *moat-house*, a moated house.

1899 CROCKETT *Black Douglas* (ed 2) 94 Sholto stood . . . on the topmost step of the ascent from the *moat-bridge. 1826 HOR. SMITH *Tor Hill* (1838) II. 82 The *moat-garden. 1544 TURNER *Avium Præcip.* 16, Trynga, Anglicè a uwater hen, or a *mot hen. 1899 TREVELYAN *Eng. Age Wycliffe* 318 He was welcomed at nightfall to the kitchen fire of the *moat-house. 1697 VANBRUGH *Relapse* IV. v. Will they open the Gate, or do they desire I should grow at their *Moat-side like a Willow?

† **moat**, *sb.*² *Obs.* Also 7 mot, moate, 8 mote. [Cf. MIT 2.] A cheese-vat.

1602 PLAT *Delightes for Ladies* III. xxii, You may deuse motes or cases [for cheese] either rounde or square of fine wicker. 1617, 1629 *Cheese mot*, moate [see CHEESE *sb.*¹ 7]. 1736 BAILEY *Househ. Dict.* 171 Fill a narrow high cheese mote or vat, continually filling as the curd sinks, till the mote or vat is full.

moat (məʊt), *v.* [f. MOAT *sb.*¹] *trans.* To surround with or as with a moat, ditch, or trench. (Said of a personal agent, also of a river, fosse, etc. which serves as a moat.) Also with *about*, *in*, *round*.

c 1420 *Anturs of Arth.* 671 (Thornton MS.), I gyffe to the . . . Twa baronyse in Burgoyne, with burghes so balde, That are moted abowte [Douce MS. bailed abou3te]. 1509

HAWES *Past. Pleas.* xxxiv. (Percy Soc.) 175 A manour place, Moted about. 1606 HOLLAND *Sueton.* 17 The Cirque was enlarged on both sides and moted round about [L. & in *gyrum Euripio addito*]. 1680 MORDEN *Geog. Rect.*, Hungary (1685) 96 Komora is . . . moated by the Danow. 1700 DRYDEN *Ceyx & Alcyone* 372 An Arm of Lethe with a gentle flow . . . The Palace moats. 1768 MORANT *Essex* II. 599/1 It is now but a farm-house moated in. 1779 FORREST *Voy. N. Guinea* 183 A broad and straight street . . . It is so well raised, as never to be overflowed; and is moated on both sides. 1848 J. A. CARLYLE tr. *Dante's Inferno* (1849) 88 The deep fosses, which moat that joyless city. 1855 MOTLEY *Dutch Rep.* VI. xi. (1866) 804 Through the breach was seen a massive terreplein, well moated.

b. transf. and fig.

1617 BP. HALL *Quo vadis* (1624) §1 In moting our Iland with the Ocean he [GOD] meant to shut vs vp from other Regions. 1625 B. JONSON *Staple of N. iv.* i, He [a mastercook] . . . Makes Citadels . . . Some he dri-dishes, some motes round with broths. 1641 J. TRAPPE *Theol. Theol.* iv. 181 Warding off (as well as they can) Gods blow, motting themselves up against his fire. 1652 BENLOWES *Theoph.* III. lxvi, When purple robes hide scarlet sin Ingrain'd from that life-blood, which moated their Souls in. 1740 H. WALPOLE *Lett.* (1857) I. 63 The torrent broke down the quays . . . We were moated into our house all day. 1742 YOUNG *Nt. Th. v.* 481 Moated round, with fathomless destruction. 1830 *Examiner* 785/1 A prodigious effusion of cant . . . streamed forth, to moat in as it were, the new Government. 1852 M. ARNOLD *Empedocles on Etna* II, The sea of cloud That heaves its white and billowy vapours up To moat this isle of ashes from the world.

Hence **'moated ppl.** *a.*

1592 SYLVESTER *Tri. Faith* IV. xiv, Elias' Faith . . . Fir'd without fire his moated Sacrifice. 1603 SHAKS. *Meas. for M.* III. i. 277 There at the moated-Grange recides this dejected Mariana. 1676 DRYDEN *Aurengz.* Ep. Ded. 1 When he sees he can hardly approach Greatness, but as a Moated Castle. 1845 CARLYLE *Cromwell* I. Introd. iii. 38 A moated mansion, with ditch and painted paling round it. 1903 AUSTIN *Flodden Field* II. 72, I would not be an hour with him alone, For all my vaunted moated maidenhood.

moat(e), *obs.* forms of MOTE.

moater, variant of MOTER.

moath, *obs.* form of MOTH *sb.*¹

moating ('məʊtɪŋ). The puddling beaten in behind the stonework of a mining shaft built up through a bed of quicksand.

1830 *Brewster's Edin. Encycl.* XIV. 338/2 The ashler and moating are progressively carried up . . . The water . . . is kept back by the clay moating. 1839 in *URE Dict.* Arts 970.

moatley, *obs.* form of MOTLEY.

mob (mɒb), *sb.*¹ Also 7-8 mobb. [Abbreviation of MOBILE *sb.*² Cf. the following:]

1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 135 ¶10 It is perhaps this Humour of speaking no more than we needs must which has so miserably curtailed some of our Words, . . . as in *mob. rep. pos. incog.* and the like. a 1734 NORTH *Exam.* III. vii. (1740) 574, I may note the Rabble first changed their Title, and were called the Mob in the Assemblies of this [the King's Head] Club. It was their Beast of Burthen, and called first, *mobile vulgus*, but fell naturally into the Contraction of one Syllable. 1738 SWIFT *Pol. Conversat.* Introd., Wks. VI. 234 Abbreviations exquisitely refined; As Pozz for Positively, Mobb for Mobile.]

1. **a.** The disorderly and riotous part of the population, the roughs, the rabble; an assemblage of the rabble; a tumultuous crowd bent on, or liable to be incited to, acts of lawlessness and outrage. More recently also *spec. in Social Psychol.*

1688 *Verney Mem.* (1899) IV. 447 [13 Dec.] The Mobb carried away the very boards and rafters. [Cf. 1688 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) I. 486 (12 Dec.) This night the mobile were up again (etc.).] 1692 *Jacobite Conventicle* 19 But Common-wealths why should we rob, Of th' Glory of a Ruling Mob. 1695 C. HATTON in *H. Corr.* (Camden) II. 216 For these 2 nights a great mob have been up in Holborn and Drury Lane. 1774 GOUV. MORRIS in Sparks *Life & Writ.* (1832) I. 25 We shall be under the domination of a riotous mob. 1790 BURKE *Fr. Rev.* (ed. 2) 125 Lord George Gordon . . . having . . . raised a mob (excuse the term, it is still in use here) which pulled down all our prisons. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* v. I. 559 The army had become a mob. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* X. (1878) 729 When mobs were roaring themselves hoarse for 'Wilkes and liberty'. 1897 E. A. ROSS in *Pop. Sci. Monthly* July 390 (*heading*) The mob mind. *Ibid.*, Great mental instability marks the true mob. 1931 E. S. BOGARDUS *Fund. Social Psychol.* (ed. 2) xxv. 315 A mob is a crowd in a very high state of suggestibility. 1940 E. A. STRECKER *Beyond Clin. Frontiers* IV. 60 Lynching mobs, certain strike mobs, etc. furnish examples of positive reality-evasion action en masse. 1959 GILL & BRENNAN *Hypnosis* ix. 293 Such people are sometimes said to be hypnotized. They show regressive phenomena similar to those revealed by a mob. 1973 G. R. LESLIE et al. *Order & Change: Introd. Sociol.* xi. 289 Although scientific interest in mobs and riots as mechanisms of social change is relatively new, the phenomena themselves have existed throughout history.

† **b.** One of the mob. *Obs.*

1706 FARQUHAR *Recruiting Officer* II. (1707) 18 Enter Kite, with a Mob in each Hand Druff.

2. The common mass of people; the lower orders; the uncultured or illiterate as a class; the populace, the masses.

This is noted by Swift among the vulgarisms for which he censures Burnet's History.

1691 T. H[ALE] *Acc. New Invent.* p. xxiv, An idle Notion . . . that intoxicated the beliefs of the Mob. 1695 DRYDEN tr. *Dufresnoy's Art Paint.* Pref. 26 A very Monster in a Bartholomew-Fair for the Mob to gape at for their twopence. a 1715 BURNET *Own Time* (1900) II. III. v. 70 At least

he [the Prince of Orange] thought religion was only for the mob. 1738 SWIFT *Pol. Conversat.* I. 91 She sat among the Mob in the Gallery. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* I. ix, Refusing to gratify the good-natured disposition of the mob. [Note] Whenever this word occurs in our writings, it intends persons without virtue, or sense, in all stations. 1752 — *Covent Gard. Jnl.* 13 June, Three estates, namely kings, lords, and commons, all entirely passing by in silence that very large and powerful body which form the fourth estate in this community, and have been long dignified and distinguished by the name of 'the mob'. 1779-81 JOHNSON *L. P., Pope* Wks. IV. 42, I, says Pope, have the town, that is, the mob, on my side. 1795 SOUTHEY *Lett. fr. Spain* (1799) 50 The opinion of this forgiving power vested in the church, will, among the mob of mankind, destroy the motives to virtue. 1831 LD. BROUGHAM *Sp.* 7 Oct. (1838) II. 599, I do not mean the populace—the mob: I never have bowed to them. *Ibid.* 600 But if there is the mob, there is the people also. I speak now of the middle classes. 1868 DUFF *Pol. Surv.* 143 The mob of the great cities . . . is hostile to us.

† 3. Without *the*: Disorderly or lower-class people forming a crowd. *Obs.*

1693 *Humours Town* 128 A number of undistinguishable mob. 1716 ADDISON *Freeholder* No. 44 ¶3 A cluster of mob, who were making themselves merry with their betters. 1721 DE FOE *Mem. Cavalier* (1840) 15, I saw the street . . . full of mob. 1751 CHESTERF. *Lett.* 18 Mar. (1774) II. 118 Every numerous assembly is mob, let the individuals who compose it be what they will. 1789 A. YOUNG *Trav. France* (1890) 210 Great riots at Belfort—last night a body of mob and peasants demanded of the magistrates the arms in the magazine.

4. **a.** A promiscuous assemblage of people; a multitude or aggregation of persons regarded as not individually important. In Austral. and N.Z. use, without disparaging implication, a crowd; (N.Z.) a crowd, a group, a gang of workmen.

1688 CAPT. SOUTHOUSE *Taking K. James*, etc. (B. M. Add. MS. 32091-96, ff. 3), These Gent. mob [app. meaning the king and his friends] were much perplex'd to get a coach. 1700 DRYDEN *Cock & Fox* 328 Fancy . . . Compounds a Medley of disjointed Things, A Mob of Coblers and a Court of Kings. a 1704 T. BROWN *Praise Wealth* Wks. 1730 I. 87 The applauses the mob of quality gave to the Don's oration. 1737 POPE *Hor. Epist.* II. i. 108 But for the Wits of either Charles's days, The Mob of Gentlemen who wrote with Ease; Sprat, Carew, Sedley, and a hundred more. 1742 YOUNG *Nt. Th.* VIII. 1088 Earth's genuine sons, the scepter'd, and the slave, A mingl'd mob! a wand'ring herd! 1784 COWPER *Tiroc.* 206 Train him in public with a mob of boys. 1813 SHELLEY *Q. Mab* v. 58 Gold: Before whose image bow . . . The mob of peasants, nobles, priests, and kings. 1830 in J. WEST *Hist. Tasmania* (1852) II. 42 A mob of natives appeared at Captain Smith's hut. 1834 in R. McNAB *Old Whaling Days* (1913) App. C. 424 A mob of natives came running into the hut where we stopped. 1845 N.Z. *Company Rep.* XIX. 70 The Pah is small, and occupied by a few Natives, the crops, as I understood, being the property of several 'mobs' in different parts of the Sound. 1852 *Austral. & N.Z. Gaz.* 10 Jan. 11/2 In Major Hornbrook's words 'the Stedfast's mob is a much jollier mob than that of the Duke of Bronte'. 1860 G. DUPPA in S. S. Crawford *Sheep & Sheepmen Canterbury* (1949) v. 48 Commence shearing with a strong mob of shearers. 1863 F. E. MANING *Old N.Z.* iv. 66 It was 'our mob' coming to the rescue. 1875 HELPS *Ess.*, *Party-Spirit* 100 Those who think whatever the little mob in which they live pleases to think. 1877 Ht. *Martineau's Autobiog.* III. 177 Young men who deprecated the tyranny of a moneyed mob. 1884 'R. BOLDBWOOD' *Melb. Mem.* ix, He . . . was one of the 'Dunmore mob', and aided generally in the symposia which were there enjoyed. 1888 — *Robbery under Arms* xix, At the side of the crowd was a small mob of blacks. 1890 *Melbourne Argus* 16 Aug. 13/2 It doesn't seem possible to get a mob of steady men for work of that sort now. 1907 W. H. KOEBEL *Return of Joe* 257 [He] had but a few hours ago formed one of their 'mob', and [was] the most skilful bushwhacker in the district. 1941 *Coast to Coast* 214 The mob around the bar was thinning down, with chaps grabbing their bundles and going off home. 1944 *Living off Land* viii. 155 You may meet the Abo. He may be only a poor specimen on the outskirts of a township, or he may be a 'mob' of half-wild blokes in the furthest nor'west. 1960 S. ASHTON-WARNER *Incense to Idols* 23, I know one girl from another, course you do in my mob anyway. 1968 K. WEATHERLY *Roo Shooter* 27 Hunter pushed his way through the mob, every one of whom he knew, . . . and sat down at the table.

b. transf. and fig. A heterogeneous collection or crowd (of things). *Obs. exc. Austral.* Also *quasi-adv.*

1728 POPE *Dunc.* I. 65 She sees a Mob of Metaphors advance. 1742 YOUNG *Nt. Th.* IX. 1437 'Twill not make one amid a mob of thoughts. 1844 *Port Philip Patriot* 22 July 2/6 They buttoned up in front; the only suit in the mob which did so. 1892 G. PARKER *Round Compass in Austral.* v. 72 My wife . . . insisted on my carrying this book to you . . . and if it was in your mob of books, to give this copy to somebody that would appreciate it. 1934 A. RUSSELL *Tramp-Royal in Wild Austral.* xiii. 91 There'll be mobs of water on the track, we'll get mobs of beef at the runs, the stages'll be mobs shorter, an' there'll be mobs better camping grounds . . . And of course we'll be able to take it mobs easier. 1942 C. BARRETT *On the Wallaby* iii. 41 Even an offer of . . . mobs of tucker . . . failed to gain me a guide.

c. orig. Austral. A flock or drove of animals. (The form *mop* in quot. 1836 is perh. a mistake.)

1836 in *Three Yrs. Exper. of Settler in N.S.W.* 44 (Morriss) While I watched the mop [of cattle] I had collected. 1838 T. WALKER *Month in Bush* 8, I beheld a level plain, . . . with . . . 'mobs' of cattle scattered over the surface. 1843 J. COTTON *Lett.* July in Billis & Kenyon *Pastures New* (1930) xiii. 227, I inspected a mob (as it is termed here) of the cattle. 1846 G. H. HAYDON 5 *Yrs. in Austral. Felix* iii. 59 The 'old men' kangaroos are always the largest and strongest in the flock, or in colonial language, 'mob'. 1850 *Househ. Words* 6 Apr. 42/2, I was going down to Sydney with a mob of horses. 1853 R. CLOUGH *Lett.* 24 Sept. in J. Deans *Pioneers of Canterbury* (1937) 295, I should like to put all the calvers in

one mob. 1875 *Melbourne Spectator* 22 May 34/2 A mob of sheep has been sold at Belfast at 1s. 10d. per head. 1875 *Trans. & Proc. N.Z. Inst.* VII. 130 For about 400 birds of this large size to have been roasted in so small a compass in one mob would be a physical impossibility. 1906 J. OXENHAM *John of Gerisau* ix. At last... we sighted him [a white colt], galloping quietly along in the centre of the very last mob of all. 1933 *Bulletin* (Sydney) 5 July 21/3 The dog was turning the mob to work over the fallen animal. 1936 I. L. IDRIESS *Cattle King* vii. 63 A squatter was overlanding with a big mob of stock. 1940 *Geogr. Jnl.* XCV. 242 There is now only one firm remaining which has a mob of mules. 1964 *Sunday Mail Mag.* (Brisbane) 27 Sept. 3/5 Behind him... were the ragged outriders of the mob... I knew he didn't stand a chance of clearing those terrible hooves. 1968 K. WEATHERLY *Roo Shooter* 35 A small mob of wild pigs, mostly white with black spots. 1972 P. NEWTON *Sheep Thief* ii. 20 The two men had taken out a mob of ewes.

d. *Shetland dial.* A 'school' of whales.

1898 *Shetland News* 30 July (E.D.D.). It is believed this shoal [of whales] consisted of two mobs.

e. *Mil. slang.* A battalion, a regiment; a military unit.

1916 J. N. HALL (title) Kitchener's mob. 1916 *Anzac Book* 32 Yes; some d-d gobblers thought they would catch our mob nappin' but missed the bus. 1925 FRASER & GIBBONS *Soldier & Sailor Words* 156 *Mob*, any collection or body of troops. A very old Army term. 1948 PARTRIDGE *Dict. Forces' Slang* 120 *Mob*, unit, not necessarily in a derogatory sense. 'What mob are you from, chum?' 1972 M. PUGH *Murmur of Mutiny* iv. 34 You must have heard of Sharjah and the Trucial Oman Scouts. This mob is modelled on them.

5. *slang.* a. A company or gang of thieves or pickpockets working in collusion. Also, a member of such a company. *swell mob*, a class of pickpockets who dress stylishly to carry on their occupation; see also SWELL a. c.

1839 H. BRANDON *Poverty, Mendicity & Crime* 164/1 *Mobs*—companions. Working with mobs. Robbing with companions. 1843 *Punch* IV. 129/1 The swell mob—they are there. 1846 LANDOR *Imag. Conv.*, *Southey & L.* Wks. 1853 II. 156/1 Making room for the swell-mob of authors to pass by. 1851 MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* (1864) I. 234/1 Some classes of pattersers... work in 'schools' or 'mobs' of two, three, or four. 1859 *Slang Dict.*, *School*, or *mob*, two or more 'pattersers' working together in the streets. 1884 *Standard* 6 June 6/3 There were about twenty mobs (pickpockets) that never got a rap.

b. *U.S.* A more or less permanent association or gang of violent criminals. *The Mob*, a supposed permanent gang controlling much of organized crime in the U.S. and elsewhere; cf. *MAFIA*. Also *attrib.* and *Comb.*, amongst gangs, on behalf of a mob or 'The Mob'.

1927 *Amer. Speech* II. 385/1 Any kind of a gang was known as a push, a word credited to Australia, but I think it is a sister of the mob of the city underworld. 1930 WODEHOUSE *Very Good, Jeeves!* xi. 302 By the time he had come to the surface, a sort of mob-warfare was going on at the other side of the field. 1952 TURKUS & FEDER *Murder, Inc.* xv. 345 One mob baron... 'moved in' to the extent that he had his picture taken in a friendly pose with a candidate for the vice-presidency of the United States. 1968 P. OLIVER *Screening Blues* iv. 134 Within a year control of the New York numbers racket passed into the dominion of a mob enforcer. 1969 *Guardian* 24 Jan. 7/6 The Mob from its Chicago headquarters runs the subcontinent. 1975 'A. THACKERAY' *Quarter Ticket* 23 Better watch out... It could be the Mafia, the Mob, or whatever they call it these days.

6. *attrib.* and *Comb.*: a. simple attrib. (senses 1 and 2), as *mob action*, *-assembly*, *-associator*, *behaviour*, *-cause*, *-condemnation*, *control*, *-culture*, *-emotion*, *-fancy*, *favour*, *-fever*, *gentry*, *-government*, *-hysteria*, *-idol*, *-indignation*, *-leader*, *-madness*, *mania*, *-meeting*, *mind*, *-movement*, *-orator*, *-oratory*, *petition*, *-psychology*, *-reaction*, *rule*, *scene*, *-sensation*, *-storm*, *-sycophancy*, *-tide*, *-tyranny*, *-violence*, *-way*, *-will*, *-worship*; *mob-like* adj. b. objective, as *mob-adoring*, *-fearing*, *-inspiring* adjs. c. instrumental, as *mob-election*, *mob-created*, *-guided*, *led* adjs.

1972 TURNER & KILLIAN *Collective Behavior* (ed. 2) iii. 49/2 'Mob action is frequently nothing more than culturally sanctioned punishment carried out by unauthorized persons without 'due process'. 1828 E. IRVING *Last Days* 304 The 'mob-adoring press. a 1734 NORTH *Exam.* I. ii. (1740) 66 This 'Mob-assembly was drawn together for the Purpose of Terror. 1750 CARTE *Hist. Eng.* II. 135 These 'mob-associators broke open houses by night. 1973 G. R. LESLIE et al. *Order & Change: Introd. Sociol.* xi. 289 The distinction between 'mob behavior and riot behavior has to do with the degree to which the hostility is focussed upon a single object or class of objects. When the hostility is so directed and is concentrated on destruction of particular scape-goats, the term 'mob' is used. 1721 AMHERST *Terræ Fil.* No. 43 (1754) 226, I do not intend to enumerate all the strong holds of this prevailing 'mob-cause [sc. High-Church]. 1929 D. H. LAWRENCE *Pornogr. & Obscenity* 9 When it comes to the so-called obscene words... the first reaction is almost sure to be mob-reaction, mob-indignation, 'mob-condemnation. 1971 D. E. WESTLAKE *I gave at the Office* (1972) 89 The gun is the primary tool in situations of 'mob control. 1807-8 W. IRVING *Salmag.* (1824) 280 Your true 'mob-created great man. 1968 L. DURRELL *Tunc* v. 269 A surrogate 'mob-culture. 1823 MOORE *Fables* 9 Where Kings have been by 'mob-elections Rais'd to the throne. 1928 D. H. LAWRENCE *Woman who rode Away* 231 A steam of wet 'mob-emotions! 1929 GALSWORDY in *Story-Teller Mag.* Aug. 597/2 Impervious by nature and training to mob-emotion Soames yet was emotionalized. Here was something that was not mere mob-sensation. 1841 C. MACKAY *Mem. Pop. Delus.* I. 329 It tickled the 'mob-fancy mightily. 1835 LYTTON

Rienzi x. iii, Too vulgar a desire of 'mob favour. 1935 A. L. JAMES *Broadcast Word* i. 5 It will have cleansed our political life of its 'mob-fever. 1859 HELPS *Friends in C.* Ser. II. (ed. 2) II. 97 If they are 'mob-guided, 'mob-fearing people. 1722 DE FOE *Moll Flanders* (1840) 200 The assurance gave the 'mob gentry a check. 1770 BURKE *Pres. Disc.* Ser. Wks. I. 23 Whilst they are terrifying the great and opulent with the horrors of 'mob government. 1895 W. JAMES *Let.* 24 Dec. (1920) II. 28 Three days of fighting 'mob-hysteria at Washington can at any time undo peace habits of a hundred years. 1934 R. CAMPBELL *Broken Record* 59 Race-feeling, mob-hysteria. a 1849 H. COLERIDGE *Ess.* (1851) II. 169 Nelson was a 'mob-idol indeed. 1929 'Mob-indignation [see *mob-condemnation* above]. 1782 J. TRUMBULL *M'Fingal* iv. 95 And while plebeian signs ascend, Their 'mob-inspiring aspects bend. 1834 *New Monthly Mag.* XLI. 59 In their ambition to be 'mob-leaders, they were, in fact, 'mob-led. 1796 W. COOKE *Conversation* III. 34 That 'mob-like education of the streets. 1901 E. A. ROSS *Social Control* xiii. 147 'Mob-madness leads men captive to the impressions of the moment. 1935 L. MACNEICE *Poems* 60 'Mob mania in the air. 1714 MANDEVILLE *Fab. Bees* (1733) II. 41 In all 'mob-meetings, .. the entertainment in general is abominable. 1897 'Mob mind [see sense 1 above]. 1933 *Essays & Stud.* XVIII. 61 After half a century's work on the mob-mind psychologists are agreed that a crowd is an entirely different problem from an individual. 1964 GOULD & KOLB *Dict. Social Sci.* 433/2 The irrationality and excesses of which people are capable when acting under the influence of the 'mob mind'. 1923 D. H. LAWRENCE *Kangaroo* xvi. 338 But revolution is not a 'mob-movement. 1817 H. C. ROBINSON *Diary* 13 Feb. (1967) 54 One Walker spoke also—a coarse 'mob-orator with a stentorian voice. 1839 WHITTIER *Pr. Wks.* (1889) II. 333 The mob-orator of Clare and Kerry. 1965 *Punch* 13 Jan. 55/1 Hitler the rabble-rouser, Hitler the mob-orator. 1961 *John o' London's* 9 Nov. 517/2 His [sc. Hitler's] megalomaniac 'mob-oratory. 1724 DE FOE *Mem. Cavalier* (1840) 312 The 'mob petition from Bucks was presented to the king. 1896 W. JAMES *Let.* 11 June (1920) II. 36 The really bad thing here is the silly wave that has gone over the public mind—protection humbug, silver, jingoism, etc. It is a case of 'mob-psychology'. 1938 R. G. COLLINGWOOD *Princ. Art* v. 91 They cannot as a whole exhibit a compact mob-psychology. 1929 'Mob-reaction [see *mob-condemnation* above]. 1869 McLAREN *Serm.* Ser. II. vii. 123 The willing spirit sets us free, .. free from the 'mob rule of Passions and Appetites. 1922 U. SINCLAIR *They call me Carpenter* vii. 20 They're a lot of studio bums, doing a real 'mob scene on a real location. 1937 *Printers' Ink Monthly* May 39/3 *Mob scene*, a group of performers used as a background. 1929 'Mob-sensation [see *mob-emotion* above]. 1865 J. D. BURN *Three Yrs. among Working-Classes U.S.* p. xiii, A series of 'mob-storms would be sure to set in. 1849 MILL in *Westm. Rev.* LI. 16 One hardly expected to hear them taunted with... 'mob-sycophancy. 1881 'MARK TWAIN' *Prince & Pauper* 127 The 'mob-tide... dashed itself against the champion. 1893 *Ladies' Home Jnl.* Feb. 6/1, I don't approve of 'mob violence. 1949 LAPIERE & FARNSWORTH *Social Psychol.* (ed. 3) xxv. 471 There is a close relationship between critical social circumstances and mob violence. 1969 M. B. ARNOLD in T. Mischel *Human Action* 192 Emotions, whether mob-violence or passive love-ins, seem to have been chosen by many young people as sole guide of their actions. c 1800 R. CUMBERLAND *John De Lancaster* (1809) II. 280 A propensity in the town's-folk to... administer tumultuous justice in their own 'mob-way. 1924 J. MASEFIELD *Sard Harker* 51 Never had I thought that my fellow-citizens of Las Palomas would try to impose the 'mob-will upon the individual. 1893 E. DOWSON *Let.* c 27 Aug. (1967) 288 'One View of the Question', a beautiful piece of satire on English 'mob-worship.

7. *Special comb.*: *mob courtship*, courtship among the lower classes; *mob defence*, defence by the populace as opposed to military defence; † *mob-driver*, one who incites a mob; *mob feast* *nonce wd.*, a banquet open to every one; *mob law*, 'law' imposed and enforced by a mob; *mob-man* = *MOBSMAN*; *mob-master*, one who controls a mob; *mob opinion*, the opinion of the illiterate or uncultured; *mob reader*, a reader belonging to the mob; † *mob story*, a story circulating among the mob.

1883 RUSKIN *Fors Clav.* xc. 167 There are no words strong enough to express the general danger and degradation of the manners of 'mob-courtship, as distinct from these. 1845 W. H. MAXWELL *Hints Soldier on Service* I. 239 No city... afforded the same advantages, for what might be termed a 'mob-defence. a 1734 NORTH *Exam.* I. iii. (1740) 126 Colonel Mildmay, an old Rumper, and late 'Mob-driver in Essex. *Ibid.* II. v. 343 A Sideling-Writer... shall cry, O! the Papists are set up; just as his Mob-Drivers did to their Rabble. 1830 MOORE *Mem.* (1854) VI. 150 This is the third dinner... one of the others being a 'mob feast, at six shillings a-head. 1823 BENTHAM *Not Paul* 347 As has been seen in the case of Saint Stephen, .. a sort of 'mob-law might... be stated as forming part and parcel of the law of Moses. 1747 in *New Jersey Archives* (1883) 1st Ser. VII. 428 He discoursing with several of the 'mobmen, .. has heard them [say]... that the King himself was unable to quell mobs in England. 1835 *Maryland Hist. Mag.* IX. 160 You may see large companies of worthies marching to and fro, and a mob man, as such, cannot be seen. a 1734 NORTH *Exam.* III. vii. (1740) 571 'Mob-Masters... that upon the Watch-word, are to bring forward some hare-brained Rout, which they call the People. 1769 WARBURTON in *Pope's Ep. Cobham* 135 *note*, This, though a mere 'mob-opinion, is the opinion in fashion, and cherished by the Mob of all denominations. 1697 DRYDEN *Æneid* Ded. (e) 3b, Such things as are our Upper-Gallery Audience in a Play-House... These are 'Mobb-Readers. 1716 ADDISON *Freeholder* No. 9 ¶ 12 Do you... believe the 'mob-story, that King George designs to make a bridge of boats from Hannover to Wapping?

mob (mɒb), *sb.*² *Obs. exc. Hist.* [Cf. *MAB sb.*, *MOB v.*¹, and *MOB-CAP.*]

† 1. *Cant.* A strumpet. *Obs.*

1665 R. HEAD *English Rogue* I. lviii (end), We kist and parted; I sigh'd, she did sob; she for her lusty Lad, I for my

Mob. 1673 — *Canting Acad.* 13 *Mob*, a Wench or Whore. *Ibid.* 192 When a Mob he has bit, his Cole he will tell. 1697 N. LEE *Princess of Cleve Prol.*, The little Mob, the City Westcoateer.

† 2. A négligé attire, a dishabille; also *attrib. mob-dress. Obs.*

1665 R. HEAD *English Rogue* I. x, Their Mobs Scarfs, and Hoods all rent. 1709 *Brit. Apollo* II. No. 71. 3/2 It shines... As Beauty does, tho' in a Mob-Dress. 1710 SWIFT *Jnl. to Stella* 13 Dec., The ladies were all in mobs (how do you call it?) undrest. 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 302 ¶ 11 Wrapping Gowns and dirty Linnen, with all that huddled Oeconomy of Dress which passes under the general Name of a Mob.

3. = *MOB-CAP.*

1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) III. iii. 29 Her head-dress was a Brussels-lace mob, peculiarly adapted to the charming air and turn of her features. 1790 MALONE *Shaks. Wks.*, *Ham.* II. ii. 525 *note*, The ordinary morning head-dress of ladies continued to be distinguished by the name of a *mob*, to almost the end of the reign of George the second. 1793 STEEVENS *Ibid.*, In the counties of Essex and Middlesex, this morning cap has always been called a *mob*, and not a *mob*. My spelling of the word therefore agrees with its most familiar pronunciation. 1805 *Sporting Mag.* XXVI. 221 Some ladies talking of the revived fashionable headdress—mobs. 1830 MRS. BRAY *Fitz of F.* xxi, A neat little old woman, wearing a close mob and pinner.

mob (mɒb), *sb.*³ (See *quot.*)

1852 SEIDEL *Organ* 150 The mob is a sort of brush, consisting of threads of wool or silk, which are glued on to a thin handle of wood or wire.

† *mob*, *v.*¹ *Obs.* [Cf. *MAB v.*, *MOB sb.*², *MOBLE v.*]

1. *trans.* To muffle the head of (a person); to dress untidily. Also *to mob up*.

1664 H. MORE *Exp. 7 Epist.* Pref. b 2, Men... having... Chins as smooth as Womens, and their Faces mob'd in Hoods. 1681 — *Expos. Dan.* I. Notes 22 Monks and Friars mob'd in their Coats and long Coats. 1720 GAY *Eclogues, Tea-table*, Yet in the gall'ry mob'd, she sits secure. a 1745 SWIFT *Story Injured Lady* (1746) 3, I go always mobbed, and in an Undress. 1762 GOLDSM. *Cit. W.* xc. Wks. (Globe) 232 [He] shall sit... mobbed up in double night-caps.

2. *to mob* (it), *to go a-mobbing*: to go in disguise, or attired so as to escape recognition, to the unfashionable part of a theatre, etc. Hence (? associated with *MOB sb.*¹), to frequent low company.

[1720: see 1.] 1727 DE FOE *Hist. Appar.* iv. 43, I don't wonder such as these go a mobbing among those meanest of mad Things call'd Free-Masons; rough Cheats, and confess'd Delusions are the fittest things to amuse them. 1772 *Town & Country Mag.* 85/2 At the play one night with the Freemans, mobbing it in the gallery. 1782 MISS BURNBY *Cecilia* IV. vii, Warrant I'll mob with the best of them! 1825-9 MRS. SHERWOOD *Lady of Manor* I. ix. 389, I don't want you to make your appearance, I want to go incognito, to mob it, you know, to go in masquerade, and sit in the gallery. 1837 *New Monthly Mag.* LI. 36 He cannot mob it to see a play in the pit.

mob (mɒb), *v.*² [f. *MOB sb.*¹]

1. a. *trans.* To attack in a mob or disorderly crowd; to crowd round and molest or annoy; to press unduly upon; to throng; also in *pass.* to be attacked or surrounded by such a mob.

1709 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) VI. 494 Last week a corn factor... had like to have been mobb'd. 1717 DE FOE *Mem. Ch. Scotl.* II. 27 They mobbed the Presbytery, beat and very ill treated... the Moderator. 1719 *Rhode Island Col. Rec.* (1859) IV. 259 'Tis very wonderful to me... that none of His Majesty's officers of the custom, have been mobbed, and torn in pieces by the rabble. 1810 *Sporting Mag.* XXXVI. 262 The crowd were very abusive, following us, and mobbing us. 1828 MACAULAY in *Edin. Rev.* May, Whenever any tolerable book of the same description makes its appearance, the circulating libraries are mobbed. 1884 *Manch. Exam.* 4 Oct. 4/7 The Alcade of the town having made himself obnoxious to the people, they mobbed the Courthouse. 1894 BARING-GOULD *Deserts S. France* II. 63 The populace... mobbed and derided him in the streets.

b. *To force* (a person) *into* (an action, etc.), *drive him from* (a place) *by mobbing* him. *spec.* in bird behaviour, to engage in *MOBBING* (*vbl. sb.*² 1 c).

1724 DE FOE *Mem. Cavalier* (1840) 159 The king was obliged to leave them... for fear of being mobbed into something... unworthy of himself. 1840 HOOD *Up Rhine* 7 Between one and another, I was fairly mobbed into it. 1861 W. PHILLIPS *Disunion* 6 Throughout half the great cities of the North, every one who touches on it [the slavery question] is mobbed into silence! 1927 E. M. NICHOLSON *How Birds Live* vii. 87 An owl appears and is surrounded by a clamorous crowd of small birds which proceed to mob it. 1936 *Brit. Birds* XXX. 28 Usually when seen it was sitting in a tree, and it was much 'mobbed' by Rooks. 1938 T. H. WHITE *Sword in Stone* xvii. 250 They [sc. rooks] have got the courage to mob their enemies. I should think it takes some courage to mob a hawk, even if there is a pack of you. 1965 P. WAYRE *Wind in Reeds* v. 62 The falcon, sometimes... accompanied by the tiercel, would fly out and mob us.

2. *intr.* To form a mob, to congregate in a mob or disorderly crowd; also *to mob* it.

1711 E. WARD *Vulgar Brit.* VIII. 96 For those that Mob, like noisy Knaves, Against the Law, with Clubs and Staves. 1728 WOOLSTON *Disc. Miracles* iv. 61 If they did mob it to their own disappointment, about the Door of the House. 1753 FOOTE *Eng. in Paris* I. Wks. 1790 I. 37 They ha'nt spirit enough to mob here. 1826 HOOD *Fairy Tale* v, With dusty hides, all mobbing on together. 1840 — *Miss Kilmansegg, Fancy Ball* ix, As many more Mob round the door To see them going to see it. 1845 W. H. MAXWELL *Hints Soldier on Service* I. 74 Perceiving their unsteadiness when mobbed together in the repulse.

3. *nonce-use.* To mix up with a mob.

1847 TENNYSON *Princess* vi. 289 That Which . . . drags me down From my fixt height to mob me up with all The soft and milky rabble of womankind.

4. *trans.* To abuse, scold, rail at. *dial.* Also *absol.*

1803 [see MOBING *vbl. sb.*² 3]. a 1825 in FORBY *Voc. E. Anglia*. 1903 *Longm. Mag.* July 253 'Let her mob, she'll sune get tired.'

† **mobard.** *Obs. rare.* A 'clown', 'boor'. (A term of contempt.)

c 1440 *York Myst.* xxviii. 137 Nay such mobardis schall neuere man vs make. *Ibid.* xlv. 74 Harke, maistir. . . Howe þat pes mobardis maddis nowe, þer maistir þat oure men haue slayne.

† **mobarship,** variant of AMOBRESHIP *Obs.*

1467-8 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 589/2 A Graunte to hym. . . undre the Seall of oure Erledome of Marche, of th' office of Mobarship of oure Lordship of Dynby.

mobbed (mɒbd), *ppl. a.* [f. MOB *sb.*² and *v.*¹ + -ED.] Furnished with or wearing a mob; hooded. Also *Comb.* **mobbed-head**, a harlot (cf. MOB *sb.*² 1).

1681 H. MORE *Exp. Dan.* i. 22 They [sc. Monks and Friars] pretending to nothing but holiness. . . whether in these mob'd habits, or got into a more brisk dress. 1707 MRS. CENTLIVRE *Platonick Lady Epil.*, Young Templars. . . March hither [sc. to the theatre], where Mob'd-heads too often ply. 1708 — *Bustie Body Epil.* 33 Like that dark mob'd-up Fry. . . Who to remove Love's Pains bestow a worse.

mobber ('mɒbə(r)). [f. MOB *v.*² + -ER¹.]

1. One who mobs, in the senses of the verb.

1744 WHITEFIELD *Brief Acc. Late Trial Wks.* 1771 IV. 105 His Majesty had no where put the reins of Government into the hands of mobbers. 1745 BYROM *Jrnl. & Lit. Rem.* (Chetham Soc.) II. 11. 398 He orders no two persons be seen walking together. . . on pain of being deemed mobbers and rioters. 1885 *Harper's Mag.* Mar. 599 That sparrow. . . disappeared in a panic, and the whole party of mobbers with him.

2. *U.S.* (See quot.)

1892 E. L. WAKEMAN in *Columbus (Ohio) Dispatch* 6 Oct., Those who remove the fish to the stallmen's wagons, or the costers' carts, who are called 'mobbers'.

mobbie, mobee ('mɒbi, 'mɒbi). Also 7-8 **mobby**, 7 **mobbi**, (mabby). [a. Carib *mabi* batata, drink made from batatas.]

1. In the West Indies: a. A spirituous liquor made from the batata or sweet potato.

1638 T. VERNEY in *V. Papers* (1853) 194 This as we call mobby is only potatoes boyled, and then pressed as hard as they can till all the juice is gon out of the root into fayre water, and after three hours this is good drink. 1750 G. HUGHES *Barbados 34 note*, Mobby is a Drink made with pounded Potatoes, and Water fermented with Sugar or Molasses. 1826 H. N. COLERIDGE *West Indies* (1832) 40 Their suppers being a few potatoes for meat, and water or mobbie to drink.

b. (See quot. 1859.)

1833 MRS. CARMICHAEL *Dom. Mann. W. Ind.* II. xiv. 68 Ginger beer, mobee, and orgeat are always plentiful [in the market]. 1859 BARTLETT *Dict. Amer.*, *Mobee*, a fermented liquor made by the negroes in the West Indies, prepared with sugar, ginger, and snake-root.

2. In America: The expressed juice of apples and peaches, used in the distillation of apple and peach brandy; also the brandy itself. **mobby punch** (see quot. 1705).

1705 R. BEVERLEY *Virginia* IV. 11. xv. §74 (1722) 254 Mobby Punch, made either of Rum from the Caribbee Islands, or Brandy distill'd from their Apples and Peaches. 1860 WORCESTER, *Mobby*, the liquid or juice first expressed from apples and peaches, and afterwards distilled to make apple or peach brandy.

† **'mobbify, v.** *Obs.* [f. MOB *sb.*¹ + -(1)FY.] *trans.* To drive out by mob-violence.

a 1734 *NORTH Exam.* 11. v. (1740) 345 This same High and Low shall. . . serue for Noise, and mobbify out, at Elections, conformable Loyal Gentlemen.

† **mobbing, vbl. sb.**¹ *Obs.* [f. MOB *v.*¹ + -ING¹.] The action of MOB *v.*¹; in quot. *attrib.*

1825-9 MRS. SHERWOOD *Lady of Manor* I. ix. 390 The mobbing-party for the theatre was determined upon and carried into effect.

mobbing ('mɒbɪŋ), *vbl. sb.*² [f. MOB *v.*² + -ING¹.] The action of MOB *v.*²

1. a. Gathering in crowds; the action of a mob in assailing a person.

a 1734 *NORTH Exam.* III. vii. (1740) 579 The Spirit of the Faction was not broken till. . . the Rye Conspiracy was discovered; and then Mobbing were laid aside all at once. 1741 H. WALPOLE *Lett.* 12 Nov., It is Admiral Vernon's birthday. . . and the night will be full of mobbing, bonfires, and lights. 1816 *Remarks Eng. Mann.* 32, I never heard any one. . . say that the mobbing of a London rout was any thing but insipid.

attrib. 1781 S. PETERS *Hist. Connecticut* 411 David Wooster, the rebel General, Benedict Arnold's old acquaintance and mobbing confederate.

b. *Sc. Law.* (See quot. 1959.)

1800 D. HUME *Commentaries Law of Scotl.* IV. xvi. 228 A multitude may be convened for a criminal purpose without being guilty of mobbing. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 18 Mar. 4/7 Two of the prisoners. . . pleaded guilty to charges of mobbing and rioting. 1898 J. CHISHOLM *Green's Encycl. Law of Scotl.* 370 In the law of Scotland mobbing, or 'the Tumultuous Convocation of the Lieges', includes the several degrees and stages of disorder which are known in the law of England under the names of Riot, Rout, and Unlawful Assembly.

1959 *Chambers's Encycl.* XII. 327/2 Mobbing is violent or threatening action taken in an effort to obtain a definite end and this distinguishes it from rioting and breach of the peace which are disorderly conduct at large. 1973 *Observer* 4 Feb. 29/4 We almost goat ye fur mobbin' an' riotin'.

c. Esp. in bird behaviour, a type of display in which a group of small birds engages to drive off a predator, or a similar kind of display exhibited by one or two birds, in which they fly close to the object of their apparent aggression. Also *attrib.*

1919 F. FINN *Bird Behaviour* ix. 275 The mobbing of Hawks and Owls is no doubt often dictated by revenge. 1927 E. M. NICHOLSON *How Birds Live* vii. 93 Akin to fighting and play, but not identifiable with either, is the mobbing habit. 1936 *Brit. Birds* XXIX. 307 The 'mobbings' of nesting Rooks by other members of the colony. . . are sexual in origin. 1949 *Ibid.* XLII. 64 This behaviour is certainly in no way analogous to the so-called 'mobbing' of predatory birds. 1961 *Behaviour* IV. 288 (*title*) The motivational organisation controlling the mobbing calls of the Blackbird.

2. *Hunting.*

1781 P. BECKFORD *Hunting* (1802) 213 When hounds are at cold hunting with a bad scent, it may then be a proper time to send a whipper-in forward: if he can see the fox, a little mobbing, at such a time as this may reasonably be allowed.

3. ? Abusive treatment, scolding (see MOB *v.*² 4).

1803 *Censor* 1 Mar. 35 If he has not enough to give something to the waiter and the ostler, he must. . . undergo a good (or rather a bad) mobbing from these gentry.

mobbing ('mɒbɪŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. MOB *v.*² + -ING².] That gathers in a mob.

1842 F. BARHAM *Socrates* 48 Till the mobbing populace shall catch a sparkle of their radiance.

mobbish ('mɒbɪʃ), *a.* Also 8 **mobish**. [f. MOB *sb.*¹ + -ISH.] Resembling or characteristic of a mob; †given to mobbing (*obs.*), disorderly, tumultuous. Also, †characteristic of, or appealing to 'the mob' or lower classes; vulgar, clap-trap.

1695 *Whether Parlt. be dissolved by Death of Princess of Orange* 4 They turn more Mobbish than a Dover Court. 1699 COLLIER *2nd Def. Immor. Stage* 398 The Surveyor gives the Text a mobbish Turn, and foists in some of his own ill Language. 1711 HICKES *Two Treat. Chr. Priesth.* (1847) I. 168 His mobbish fallacious way of arguing. 1732 EARL OF OXFORD in *Portland Papers* VI. (Hist. MSS. Comm.) 156, I never was in so mobbish a place, we could scarce walk the streets for the numbers of people that flocked about us. 1793 A. YOUNG *Example of France* (ed. 3) 58 As if it was possible, after rousing, by inflammatory publications, the mobbish spirit, that you could draw the line of moderation. 1814 SCOTT *Wav.* xxxv, The group. . . were in ordinary Lowland dresses. . . which, contrasted with the arms they bore, gave them an irregular and mobbish appearance. 1831 *Blackw. Mag.* XXIX. 512 The mobbish love of destruction. 1864 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* xvi. vii. IV. 355 Be judicial, arithmetical, in passing sentence on it [sc. Voltaire's fraud]; not shrieky, mobbish, and flying off into the Infinite! 1920 *Q. Rev.* July 166 This mobbish or, as it may be termed, 'synnomic' character of primitive mentality is well known.

Hence **'mobbishly adv.**

1716 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* II. 250 The tumultuous Citizens of Thessalonica. . . having mobbishly murder'd one of the Emperor's Lieutenants. 1767 CHAUNCY *Disc.* 24 July 26 Some mobbishly disposed persons.

'mobbishness. [-NESS.] Tendency to mobbism; the practice of acting in groups.

1920 *Q. Rev.* July 166 The savage enjoys no privacy, but is always in some sort of a crowd. . . experiencing therefore all those peculiar mental effects which mobbishness brings in its train. 1927 W. DEEPIING *Kitty* xxiv. 310 You would still hope for your super-scientist. . . who, by pressing a button in his laboratory, could efface all mobs and mobbishness.

mobbism ('mɒbɪz(ə)m). [f. MOB *sb.*¹ + -ISM.] Mobbish behaviour.

1794 *Mass. Spy* 16 Apr. 3/2 A few days since, we experienced a scene of the most unlicensed mobism. 1830 *Blackw. Mag.* XXVIII. 620 Nothing better than what we must call. . . mere mobbism.

mobble, mobby: see MOBLE *v.*, MOBBIE.

mob-cap. [? f. MOB *sb.*² The relation to Du. *mopmuts* (*muts* = cap) is not clear.] An indoor cap worn by women in the 18th and early 19th c. (see quot.). Cf. MOB *sb.*² 3. Also *transf.*

1795 T. WILKINSON *Wandering Patentee* II. 137 On she came in a frock and a little mob-cap, and sang the song. 1812 H. & J. SMITH *Rej. Addr.* v, Lady Macbeth is to have. . . a cotton gown, and a mob cap. 1819 COLERIDGE in *Lit. Rem.* (1836) II. 225 A mob-cap is still a word in common use for a morning cap which conceals the whole head of hair, and passes under the chin. 1846 FAIRHOLT *Costume* 396 Mob-caps, that covered the hair, were worn [c 1780] with a full caul and deep border, secured by a broad riband. 1849 DICKENS *Dav. Copp.* xiii, A mob-cap; I mean a cap, much more common then than now, with side-pieces fastening under the chin. 1884 EDNA LYALL *We Two* ix, [Her] smooth grey hair was almost hidden by a huge mob-cap. 1971 *Daily Tel.* 19 Jan. 11/2 There's a whole range of Victoriana too, including washable mob-cap lamp-shades in lace and embroidered cotton.

Hence **mob-capped a.**, that wears a mob-cap; **mob-cappish a.**, *nonce-wd.*

1828 MOORE *Mem.* (1854) V. 251 Her beauty was gone; her dress was even prematurely old and mob-cappish. 1905 *Author* 1 Feb. 144 Misdrawings of mob-capped maidens.

mobese (mɒ'bi:z). [f. MOB *sb.*¹ + -ESE.] The cant of American professional criminals.

1955 *People* (Austral.) 19 Oct. 13/2 A few even felt. . . that Dewey should be 'hit'—which is mobese for gang murder. 1965 I. FLEMING *Man with Golden Gun* xiii. 173 In mobese, he was 'going to be hit'.

'mob-handed, a. colloq. [f. MOB *sb.*¹ + HANDED *a.* 1 b.] In considerable numbers, constituting a large body.

1934 P. ALLINGHAM *Cheapjack* xix. 254 His companions had been 'mob-handed', that is to say, working in a big group. 1966 A. PRIOR *Operators* vi. 64 Mo and his brother had returned home penniless to find the police mob-handed. 1970 *Sunday Tel.* 9 Aug. 27/7 The evergreen X class [of yachts] turned out mob-handed at 60 strong.

mo-bike ('mɒbaɪk), colloq. abbrev. of *motor bicycle*.

1925 *Punch* 22 Apr. 433/1 Just think of going out on a mo-bike in top-hats and tail-coats! 1971 *Ceylon Observer* (Mag. ed.) 19 Sept. 7/3 A Japanese mo-bike (over 180 c.c. of course!).

'mobilar, a. nonce-wd. [f. MOBILE *sb.*² + -AR.] Pertaining to the mob. So † **mobil'arity**.

1757 MRS. GRIFFITH *Lett. Henry & Frances* (1766) IV. 47 The mobilar Spirit infused into the People of Ireland, in 1753, has been the Root of all the Tumults and Risings in this Kingdom, ever since. *Ibid.*, It would be an useful Work for some ingenious Writer to lay open to the Public, the Difference between Popularity and Mobil'arity. *Ibid.* 226.

mobile ('mɒbɪl), *sb.*¹ Also 6-7 **mobil**. [a. F. *mobile* (in *premier mobile*, etc.), a. L. *mōbile* neut. of *mōbilis*: see MOBILE *a.*

The later examples with the spelling *mobile* were perh. intended by the writers for the Latin *mōbile* (in Eng. pronunciation 'mɒbili:). A pronunciation (mɒ'bi:l) is indicated by the rime in quot. 1645 under 1.]

† 1. *first, grand, great, principal mobile*, anglicized forms of PRIMUM MOBILE (*lit.* and *fig.*) *Obs.*

1549 *Compl. Scot.* vi. 48 Al thir nyne speris or hauynis ar inclosit vith in the tent spere, quhilk is thall the fyrst mobil. c 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* v. (1650) 150 Thou First Mobile, Which makst all wheel In circle round. 1652 URQUHART *Jewel Wks.* (1834) 249 There be some that have been pretty well principled, . . . yet seeing the great mobil of the rest, by circumvolving them into a contrary motion, hath retarded their action [etc.]. 1704 *Collect Voy.* (Churchill) III. 32/2 This Wind proceeds from the Course of the first *Mobile*. a 1797 MARY W. GODWIN *Posth. Wks.* IV. lxvii. 3 A world in which self-interest. . . is the principal mobile. *Ibid.*, *Lett. Pres. Char. Fr. Nation* 45, I begin to fear that vice, or, if you will, evil, is the grand mobile of action.

2. *Metaphysics.* A body in motion or capable of movement. Now *rare*.

a 1676 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* iv. ii. 292 Motion, whose Measure Time was, had a beginning, before which it was not; because no *Mobile* was more ancient than the beginning of Time. 1685 BOYLE *Enq. Notion Nat.* 355 The [Immaterial] Agent having no impentetrable Part, wherewith to impell the Corporeal *Mobile*. 1875 LEWES *Probl. Life & Mind* Ser. 1. II. iv. iii. §45. 279 There can be no direction, distance, dimension, unless a mobile moves in that direction, and a sensation appreciates it.

mobile ('mɒbɪli:), *sb.*² *arch.* Also 7 **mobele**, 7-8 **mobilee**. [Shortened form of L. *mōbile vulgus* the movable or excitable crowd.] The common people; the populace, rabble, MOB.

[1600 W. WATSON *Decacordon* (1602) 67 There followeth. . . another deuce plotted of purpose to make it seeme meet to the ignorant multitude. . . (for note this, that popularitie is the rouer they ayme at in all their proceedings, the *mobile vulgus* being euer wauering and readiest to run vpon euer change.) 1676 SHADWELL *Libertine* v. 81 *D. Lop.* D' hear that noise? the remaining Rogues have rais'd the Mobile, and are coming upon us. . . Enter two Shepherds, with a great Rabble. 1679 in *Verney Fam. Memoirs* Nov. (1899) IV. vii. 259 Y^e mobeles was very rud to y^e Dutch Imbasidor & his wife. 1683 HICKERINGILL *Hist. Whiggism* Wks. 1716 I. 11. 166 Dr. Lamb. . . (an Intimate and Friend to the Duke of Buckingham) was pull'd in pieces by the Mobile and Rabble. 1686 SIR J. LAUDER (Fountainhall) *Hist. Notices Sc. Affairs* (Bannatyne Cl.) 705 The Privy Councell. . . reproveth them. . . for they thought not fit to irritat the mobilee too much. 1688 W. LONGUEVILLE in *Hatton Corr.* (Camden) II. 99 The mobile has been very turbulent hereabouts. 1701 DE FOE *True-born Eng.* Misc. (1703) 34 He grants a Jubilee, And hires Huzzas from his own Mobilee. 1830 N. S. WHEATON *Jrnl.* 271 The mobile were fast gathering.

mobile ('mɒbɪl), *sb.*³ [Subst. use of MOBILE *a.*] 1. a. Also with pronunc. ('mɒbi:l). A form of decoration consisting usu. of abstract designs in metal, plastic, etc., contrived (as by suspension) so as to be mobile. Cf. STABILE *sb.*

[1936 P. NASH in *Archit. Rev.* LXXX. 208/3 Shadows bring us to Calder, who is. . . so far as I know, the original inventor of mobile sculpture and so, also, of the 'objet mobile'. The mobile object is not now confined to Calder's invention; both Max Ernst and Duchamp have made various pieces of this nature.] 1949 *Ibid.* CVI. 117 Alexander Calder's work on the 'stable' is not as well known in England as is his work on the now well established 'mobile'. In fact Calder has always done 'still' sculpture, and the term stable, given to it by Hans Arp, appears to be some months older than the name mobile, which was invented by Marcel Duchamp. 1952 *Granta* 29 Nov. 8/1 We find it agreeable. . . to hang pastel-tinted antlers on the wall near a mobile. 1957 *Times* 18 Nov. 11/1 Mobiles at Heal's include a life-size black cat, and a cut-out set of small figures costs from 4s. and can be set up by children of about 10 years without help. 1958 E. DUNDY *Dud Avocado* I. ix. 156 He picked up a wire coat-hanger and some string and a couple

of paint-brushes and a shoe, and started making them into a mobile. 1971 D. D. BOYDEN *Introd. Mus.* (ed. 2) 524 Someone has aptly noted that chance music is rather like the mobiles of Calder. 1972 *Sci. Amer.* Mar. 76/1 They were shown an arrangement of three colored geometrical objects in a 'mobile'.

b. *transf.* and *fig.*, esp. in *Mus.* (see quot. 1967).

1961 *Punch* 11 Jan. 116/3 Admirers of the hard, glittering mobiles constructed . . . by Stan Kenton may be pleased by *Standards in Silhouette* . . . A big, big band, making big, big sounds, in what was once a daringly experimental manner. 1967 *Listener* 2 Feb. 176/3 The crystallization of these new formal principles was the 'mobile'. It connotes a dynamic arrangement of musical thoughts in which several patterns are possible, depending on the decision of the interpreter. . . A 'mobile' is made up of finite (musical) thoughts of fairly conventional dimensions. . . As units they remain constant; but the arrangement of their sequence varies, subject to certain pre-compositional order. 1970 'J. MORRIS' *Candyvine Devel.* xvi. 184 Five electric guitars and a mobile of drums were backstopping a sleek, oxblood brown singer. 1971 E. BORROFF *Mus. in Europe & U.S.* xxvii. 656 Other works include . . . *Symphonies* (1955), for fifteen soloists; *Mobile* for two pianos 1958.

2. Short for: (a) mobile canteen; (b) (*Austral.* and *N.Z.*) mobile barrier; (c) mobile police.

1940 *New Statesman* 9 Nov. 466/1 Go up and have a cup of tea at the mobile. 1969 *Australian* 24 May 34/4 Fifth . . . over this trip and from behind the mobile here last week. 1971 W. J. BURLEY *Guilt Edged* iv. 62 Control to all mobiles: keep look out for red Mini-Cooper saloon. 1974 J. GARDNER *Corner Men* ii. 14 Put out a call. There must be some mobiles around. We need them here.

Mobile, *sb.*: see MOBILIAN *sb.*

mobile ('məubəl, 'məubəl), *a.* Forms: 5 *mobyte*, 6-7 *mobil*, 7- *mobile*. [a. F. *mobile*, ad. L. *mobilis*, f. *mō-*, *movēre* to MOVE. Cf. MOBLE *a.* and *sb.*]

1. Capable of movement; movable; not fixed or stationary. *a.* In various applications. Of the sight: Wandering, not steady. Of a star: Not fixed. *mobile spirits*, the 'spirits' by which the motor impulses were supposed to be transmitted to the muscles.

Now esp. used to distinguish transportable forms of facilities which are normally accommodated on a fixed site, as *mobile hospital, library, shop*, etc.

1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* xix. 71 Dydo . . . euer that she coude saye any thyng, as rayvshende helde her sighte all mobyle, wythout to areste it vpon one thyng of a long while. 1522 SKELTON *Why not to Court?* 522 Any star fyxt or els mobil. 1649 BULWER *Pathomyot.* i. v. 23 The Motive Faculty by a wonderfull providence of Nature moves the mobile Spirits, and these moved, flie forth . . . to their destinated Organs. 1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Mobile*, moveable; any thing susceptible of motion, or that is disposed to be moved either by itself, or by some other prior mobile, or mover. [Not in JOHNSON 1755.] 1927 *U.S. Daily* 22 Nov. 2/3 Mobile stations must be established in such a way as to comply as concerns frequencies and types of waves, with the general provision of Article 5. 1935 *Discovery* May 151/2 The treatment of patients far removed from the well-equipped hospitals, by means of mobile units complete with laboratories. 1937 *Archit. Rev.* LXXXI. 19 (*caption*) A mobile sculpture by Alexander Calder. 1938 *Encycl. Brit. Bk. of Year* 122/1 Mobile recording vans with a new method of editing records made it possible to broadcast composite sound records of events only a few minutes after their occurrence. 1940 *Economist* 5 Oct. 422/2 Cooking facilities have been provided by the L.C.C. Some mobile kitchens are at work. 1940 *New Statesman* 5 Oct. 321/2 Feeding centres and mobile canteens. 1955 *Radio Times* 22 Apr. 11/3 Franklin Engelmann with a BBC mobile recording unit visits Dudley to meet local people. 1959 *Economist* 14 Mar. 991/1 Mobile shops have more than doubled in number since the war, and are still taking extra trade on to the roads at the rate of perhaps fifteen a week. 1960 *Library Assoc. Rec.* Aug. 262/2 *Mobile library*, a vehicle devised, equipped and operated to provide, as far as reasonably practicable, a service comparable to a part-time branch library. 1961 L. D. STAMP *Gloss. Geogr. Terms* 258/1 *Mobile or footloose industries*, broadly those generally called 'light'. 1962 *Economist* 17 Nov. 665/3 The mobile lounges will not only provide transport . . . between the terminal and the parked aircraft but will also serve as waiting rooms. 1971 *Guardian* 10 June 1/1 A 22-bed mobile hospital . . . was among the supplies which left for Calcutta. 1974 *Camping & Caravanning* Sept. 15/1 Fees 30p per unit per night, C.C.Y. 5p. Mobile shop. Walking distance of beach.

b. Of a limb, an organ of the body: Movable, not fixed, 'free'.

1828 STARK *Elem. Nat. Hist.* I. 133 The Nine-banded Armadillo . . . body with seven, eight, or nine mobile bands. 1831 R. KNOX *Cloquet's Anat.* 579 The lower [region of the nose], which is less firm, but mobile, allows the apertures of the nostrils to be contracted, widened, or even closed. 1874 *Wood Nat. Hist.* 285 The hind toe of each foot is very mobile. 1881 J. HAWTHORNE *Fort. Fool* i. iii. A hawk circling high in air, with steady wings and mobile, down-looking head.

c. Of a liquid, etc.: That has its particles capable of free movement.

1851 NICHOL *Archit. Heav.* 101 Streams of matter internally mobile. 1860 MAURY *Phys. Geog. Sea* (Low) i. §27 Like all fluids they are mobile. 1878 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* 56 The mobile liquid passes into a compact rigid solid. 1880 BASTIAN *Brain* 9 The coming into contact of a fragment of organic matter with projected portions of the substance of an Amæba is followed by the closure of this mobile substance round it.

d. Of a cell, molecule, etc.: Capable of separate movement, 'free'; not adnate or fixed.

1871 T. H. GREEN *Introd. Pathol.* (1873) 102 It is the mobile cells which are principally concerned. These cells are the most active. 1877 E. R. CONDER *Bas. Faith* ii. 89 Yet

no less a task is laid upon the mobile molecules, momentarily renewed, momentarily perishing, of the brain.

e. *mobile spasm*, 'Gower's term for the slow and irregular movements that occur in the extremities after hemiplegia' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1891).

1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VII. 338. *Ibid.* 735 The peculiar mobile spasm known as athetosis.

f. *Sociol.* Of a person: able to move into different social levels, or a different environment or field of employment. Of a society: not rigidly stratified, in which upward or downward movement between social levels can take place, and also movement between fields of employment, etc., within the same social level.

1927 P. A. SOROKIN *Social Mobility* II. vii. 138 Such a type of social stratification may be styled open, plastic, penetrable, or mobile. *Ibid.* v. xvii. 427 Unskilled labor is more mobile than skilled labor. 1940 K. MANNHEIM *Man & Society* II. vi. 93 The significance of the mobile elements in social and cultural life. 1945 C. W. MILLS in *Jrnl. Econ. Hist.* V. Suppl. v. 39 For laissez faire, the pattern of success might involve a larger proportion of upwardly mobile persons. 1959 V. PACKARD *Status Seekers* (1960) xviii. 256 Many socially declining or downward-mobile people turn to alcohol or drugs for support.

g. *Philol.* = MOVABLE *a.* 7 b.

1955 T. BURROW *Sanskrit Lang.* iii. 80 The so-called mobile *s*. Indo-European *s* when it formed the first member of an initial consonant group, was an unstable sound, and liable to disappear under conditions which it has not been possible accurately to define. 1965 G. Y. SHEVELOV *Prehist. of Slavic* 230 The mobile consonants, i.e. consonants sometimes used, sometimes dropped on word boundaries. . . *n*-mobile . . . *s*-mobile. . . Problem of *k*-mobile.

h. Special collocations: as, *mobile barrier Austral.* and *N.Z.*, in *Trotting*, a foldable barrier designed to facilitate a flying start; *mobile home*, a large caravan permanently parked and used as a residence.

1965 *Weekly News* (Auckland) 8 Dec. 59/1 The controversy that is developing over the use of the mobile barrier in trotting. 1954 *N.Y. Herald Tribune Bk. Rev.* 13 June 12 Books pertaining to trailer houses—or mobile homes—published within the last five years. 1961 *Daily Tel.* 22 Nov. 17/4 Mobile homes for 1,200 families could be provided on 300 vacant sites in London. 1969 *Eugene (Oregon) Register-Guard* 3 Dec. 5D/1 Mobile homes—the things people used to call trailer houses. 1973 *People's Jrnl.* (Inverness & Northern Counties ed.) 1 Dec. 22/5 *Mobile Home*, Coats Caravans. 32 ft. x 9 ft. 6 in. Astral Mobile Home. Double End Bedroom, Bathroom, Kitchen and Lounge. Solid Fuel Fire. £895.

2. Characterized by facility of movement. *a.* Of features: That easily change in expression.

1851 MRS. BROWNING *Casa Guidi Wind* i. 798 And brows that with a mobile life contrive A deeper shadow. 1874 *GREEN Short Hist.* vi. §4. 309 The thin mobile lips . . . picture the inner soul of the man. 1878 BESANT & RICE *Celia's Arb.* xxxii. As much astonishment as discipline would allow, expressed upon a not remarkably mobile set of features. a 1880 C. T. NEWTON *Art & Archaeol.* iii. 79 In the Ephesian heads, the eye appears rather as if seen through a slit in the skin than as if set within the guard of highly sensitive and mobile lids.

b. Of a person, his mind, etc.: That turns or is turned easily from one thing to another; wanting in stability of purpose; also, in favourable sense, versatile.

1853 MILL in *Edin. Rev.* XCVIII. 432 They [sc. the Athenians] were not fickle, but (a very different quality, vulgarly confounded with it) mobile; keenly susceptible . . . to the feeling and impression of the moment. 1855 LEWES *Goethe* (1864) 127 Nor will this surprise those who have considered the mobile nature of our poet. 1860 HAWTHORNE *Marble Faun* (1879) I. ix. 89 This idea filled her mobile imagination with agreeable fantasies. 1866 *Cornh. Mag.* Oct. 465 [*Art. Naval Men*] The very nature of his work . . . makes an off-hand, free-spoken, decisive, and yet mobile man of him. 1867 MILL *Subj. Women* (1869) 117 Women's minds are by nature more mobile than those of men, less capable of persisting long in the same continuous effort. 1874 L. STEPHEN *Hours in Library* (1892) I. v. 187 His imagination is more intense and less mobile.

c. *rarely* of a visible object: Constantly in motion.

1882 STEVENSON *New Arab. Nts.* (1884) 145 In the mobile light of the lantern.

3. *Mil.* Of troops, etc.: That may be easily and rapidly moved from place to place. Also of police.

1879 A. G. F. GRIFFITHS *Eng. Army* iv. 107-8 Wheeled vehicles are not sufficiently mobile to conform to the rapid movement of active troops. 1897 *Westm. Gaz.* 16 Aug. 5/1 A mobile army of upwards of 25,000 men. 1938 F. D. SHARPE *Sharpe of Flying Squad* i. 11 The Flying Squad has about twenty cars, and they are very different cars to those of the Mobile Police. 1955 *Radio Times* 22 Apr. 13/3 The Police. A series of eight talks. 7. Beats and Mobile Patrols. 1967 N. LUCAS *C.I.D.* vi. 78 The new mobile patrol toured the streets with the hidden detectives scanning . . . the crowds.

-**mobile**. Used freely in the 20th century as the second element in combinations: *a.* Portable, or travelling under its own power. *b.* In occas. uses of immobile objects or structures, usu. having a function pertaining to, or being an imitation of, an automobile or other form of transport.

Mobilian (məʊˈbiːliən), *sb.* Also **Mobile** (məʊˈbiːl). [? f. the town of *Mobile* in Alabama + -IAN.] A lingua franca or trade language used formerly in south-eastern North America (see quot. 1907). Also as *adj.*

1840 G. BANCROFT *Hist. U.S.* III. xxii. 249 The whole country south-east, south, and west of the Cherokees . . . was in the possession of one great family of nations, of which the language was named by the French the Mobilian, and is described by Gallatin as the Muskogee-Chocta. 1907 F. W. HODGE *Handbk. Amer. Indians* I. 916/1 The so-called Mobilian trade language was a corrupted Choctaw jargon used for the purposes of inter-tribal communication among all the tribes from Florida to Louisiana, extending northward on the Mississippi to about the junction of the Ohio. It was also known as the Chickasaw trade language. 1928 W. A. READ *Indian Place-Names Louisiana* 6 The identity of *Manchac* with the Mobilian *imashaka*, 'rear entrance', is rendered more plausible by my discovery of the form *Mashake*. 1937 *Amer. Speech* XII. 212 Besides the Shawnee words one Algonquian term has slipped in through the medium of the Mobilian trade language. 1947 P. S. MARTIN et al. *Indians before Columbus* 68 In the Southeast a Choctaw jargon called 'Mobilian' was spoken from Florida to Louisiana and up the Mississippi River as far north as the Ohio. 1964 *Amer. Speech* XXXIX. 16 He [sc. Charles P. G. Scott] attempted to push O.K. back to the Mobile trade language, current along the Gulf of Mexico in the eighteenth century.

mobiliary (məʊˈbiːliəri), *a.* [ad. F. *mobiliaire*, f. L. *mobilis*-s movable; see -ARY.]

1. In the Channel Islands: Relating to movable property. Also as the distinctive epithet of a court that deals with 'mobiliary' questions.

1682 WARBURTON *Guernsey* (1822) 83 On the second Monday of the term, the mobiliary [sic; also in other passages] courts are held for the upper parishes. 1694 FALLE *Jersey* iv. 112 This Court . . . is intended for the decision of Matters of less moment, as Arrears of Rents . . . Arrests, Distraintings, and such like Mobiliary things. 1841 DUNCAN *Guernsey* 485 In the mobiliary court, all common debts may be sued for by way of summonses.

2. Of or pertaining to household furniture. **mobiliary art** = *art mobilier* (ART *sb.* VI. d).

1855 tr. *Labarte's Arts Mid. Ages* i. 10 Specimens of mobiliary sculpture. 1927 [see HOME *sb.* 15]. 1960 *Times Lit. Suppl.* 2 Sept. 565/4 'Mobiliary' art in the form of sculpture, carving and engraving on bone, antler, ivory and stone.

3. *Mil.* Pertaining to mobilization.

1888 *Daily News* 16 Apr. 6/3 We [the Russians] do not command the mobiliary facilities of the smaller Powers. 1896 *Westm. Gaz.* 5 Dec. 7/1 The frontier forces . . . have also been placed upon a mobiliary footing.

† **mobilification**. *Obs. rare*-1. [f. MOBILE *a.*: see -FICATION.] = MOBILIZATION.

1794 EARL MALMESBURY *Diaries & Corr.* III. 113, I trusted no time would be lost for putting his army into a state of mobilification.

mobility¹ (məʊˈbiːlɪti). [a. F. *mobilité*, ad. L. *mobilitās*, f. *mobilis*: see MOBILE and -ITY.]

1. *a.* Ability to move or to be moved; capacity of change of place; movableness. (Sometimes enumerated among the properties of matter.) Also, facility of movement.

1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* xv. 57 Wherby arose one euyllle goddesse callyd fame or renomnee, wichche . . . by mobylite vygorouse encreaseth her forse in rennyngne. c 1500 MORE *Wks.* C iij, I am Eternitee . . . Thou mortall Tyme . . . Art nothyng els but the mobilitie, Of sonne and mone chaungyng in euery degre. a 1639 WOTTON *Surv. Educ. in Reliq.* (1651) 318 A rod or barre of iron . . . by the help of a corke . . . being ballanced in water, or in any other liquid substance where it may have a free mobility, will bewray a kind of unquietude. 1669 BOYLE *Absolute Rest in Bodies* §2 The Epicureans . . . ascribing to every particular Atom an innate, and unloseable mobility, or rather, an actual motion. 1688 NORRIS *Theory Love* i. ii. 18 The two eminent Propertyts of matter, viz. that of receiving various Figures, and that of Motion or Mobility. 1727 ARBUTHNOT *Tables Anc. Coins*, etc. 244 The Romans had the advantage . . . by the Bulk of their Ships, and the Fleet of Antiochus in the Swiftnes and Mobility of theirs. 1792 *Phil. Trans.* LXXXII. 221 The thermometers I employed had not a sufficient mobility for very nice experiments. 1794 G. ADAMS *Nat. & Exp. Philos.* IV. xlix. 347 Of all that are known in the universe, the mobility of the matter of light is the greatest. 1837 BREWSTER *Magnet*. 322 The mobility of the needle is diminished. 1841 — *Martyrs Sci.* 97 Paul Anthony Foscarinus . . . wrote a pamphlet in which he illustrates and defends the mobility of the earth.

b. Of the limbs or organs of the body: Freedom of movement; absence of fixity or rigidity; occas. liability to be abnormally displaced.

1528 PAYNELL *Salerne's Regim.* (1541) 115 The .ii. cause [of over-much bleeding] is mobilitie of the arterie, . . . for woundes with out rest can nat heale. 1688 BOYLE *Final Causes Nat. Things* ii. 55 Nature not having given that mobility to the eyes of flies. 1831 R. KNOX *Cloquet's Anat.* 165 All that the former [sc. the tarsus] has gained with respect to size and solidity, it appears to have lost with reference to mobility. 1872 T. G. THOMAS *Dis. Women* (ed. 3) 59 In estimating the effects of direct pressure upon the position of the uterus, its extreme mobility must be constantly borne in mind. 1876 BERNSTEIN *Five Senses* 24 All organs adapted for touching are endowed with the greatest mobility. 1881 MIVART *Cat* 54 The mobility of the spinal column in different regions.

c. Of persons: Ability to move about. *spec.* in *Sociol.* the possibility of movement between different social levels that exists in a society (*vertical mobility*); also the possibility of

movement to different fields of employment or interest, or to new areas, within the same social level (*horizontal mobility*).

1777 JOHNSON *Let. to Mrs. Thrale* 29 Sept., Mrs. . . grows old, and has lost much of her undulation and mobility. 1779 *Ibid.* 16 Oct., But I am told how well I look; and I really think I get more mobility. 1900 *Amer. J. Soc. Sci.* 377 (*caption*) Mobility of type. 1927 P. A. SOROKIN *Social Mobility* 11, vii, 136 The intensiveness of the vertical mobility may be measured in the same way in the field of the political and occupational stratifications. *Ibid.* 160 Horizontal mobility, in spite of the great importance of the problem, is not an object of this study. 1938 T. H. MARSHALL *Class Conflict* 111 The use of mobility as an excuse for inequality is usually associated with a measure of self-deception. 1956 C. W. MILLS *Power Elite* xv, 349 Only if the criteria of the top positions were meritorious . . . could we smuggle merit into such statistics of mobility. 1965 B. B. WOLMAN *Handbk. Clin. Psychol.* xxxiv, 979 While mobility has been frequently related to schizophrenia, R. Freedman . . . failed to find positive correlation between high mobility and high hospital admission rates of schizophrenics. 1972 S. COYNE *Sci. of Society* (rev. ed.) vii, 230 Restricted mobility facilitates the protection of privileges by a stratum and the development and persistence of a unitary culture.

d. *Physics.* Of a fluid: Freedom of movement of its particles.

1817 FARADAY *Exp. Res.* ii, 6 The actual relative mobilities of the gases are inversely as their specific gravity. 1830 HERSCHEL *Stud. Nat. Phil.* 232 The perfect mobility of their [*sc. liquids*] parts among one another. 1871 TYNDALL *Fragm. Sci.* (1879) I, x, 311 The mobility of hydrogen . . . being far greater than that of air.

e. *transf.* and *fig.* of immaterial things.

1866 ROGERS *Agric. & Prices* I, iv, 108 Labour, on which so many circumstances are now conferring mobility and expansion. 1889 *Spectator* 12 Oct., It is within the province of the State to promote the mobility of labour and capital.

f. *Chem.* and *Physics.* [*tr.* G. *beweglichkeit* (given this specific sense by F. Kohlrausch 1876, in *Nachrichten von d. K. Ges. d. Wissensch. und d. G.-A.-Universität zu Göttingen* 17 May 220).] The degree to which a charge carrier undergoes movement in a definite direction in response to an electric field, now usu. expressed as the average speed (in cm. per second) in a field of one volt per cm. divided by the net number of charges on the carrier.

1895 C. S. PALMER *tr. Nernst's Theoret. Chem.* II, vii, 315 The term mobility (*Beweglichkeit*) or velocity of transport will mean . . . the velocity with which 1 g.-ion will be transported under the influence of a pull of 1, *e.g.* 1 kilogram weight. *Ibid.* 316 If we denote the mobility of the positive and negative ions by U and V, then their respective velocities will be in the same ratio as their mobilities. *Ibid.* 317 The conductivity of a solution of a binary electrolyte is greater in accordance as it contains more free ions, and according as these have a greater mobility. 1912 *J. Chem. Soc.* Cl, II, 1276 The following figures . . . are the results of the chief researches on the mobility of the hydrogen ion. . . All values are expressed in terms of the reciprocal ohm. 1924 J. R. PARTINGTON in H. S. Taylor *Treat. Physical Chem.* I, xi, 539 The equivalent conductance at infinite dilution is the sum of the mobilities of anion and cation at a given temperature. 1946 [see CARRIER I k (ii)]. 1950 W. J. MOORE *Physical Chem.* xv, 434 With two exceptions, the ionic mobilities in aqueous solutions do not differ as to order of magnitude, being all around 6×10^{-4} cm² sec.⁻¹ volt⁻¹. The exceptions are the hydrogen and hydroxyl ions with the abnormally high mobilities of 36.2×10^{-4} and 20.5×10^{-4} . 1963 B. FOZARD *Instrumentation Nucl. Reactors* ii, 15 In a uniform electric field the electrons and ions may be regarded as acquiring a uniform drift velocity which is superimposed upon their kinetic motion and directed towards the electrodes [of the ionisation chamber]. . . The term mobility may be used to indicate the ease with which ions may be caused to drift.

2. a. Ability to change easily or quickly; liability to fluctuation; changeableness, instability; fickleness.

1567 FENTON *Trag. Disc.* i, 19b, [There is not] any so greate a paterne or example of her [*sc. fortune's*] mobilitie [1579 mobility], as they that fynde often change of estate. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Mobility*, moveableness, changeableness, inconstancy. a 1676 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* iv, vii, 356 We cannot choose but daily observe in our selves a strange mobility and instability in our Imaginative and Intellective Faculty. 1829 I. TAYLOR *Enthus.* iv, (1867) 75 In the conformation of the heretic by temperament, there is more of intellectual mobility than of strength. 1873 HAMERTON *Intell. Life* ix, iv, (1875) 315 The mobility of fashionable taste. 1884 *tr. Lotze's Metaph.* 8, I do not ignore the many valuable results that are due to this mobility of imagination.

b. Of a person: The condition of being easily moved; excitability.

1824 BYRON *Juan* xvi, xcvi, So well she acted all and every part By turns—with that vivacious versatility, Which many people take for want of heart. They err—'tis merely what is call'd mobility. [*Note.* In French 'mobilité'. I am not sure that mobility is English.] 1837 C. LOFFT *Self-formation* II, 225, I had not the excitable spirit, the mobility, to use their own term, of our French neighbours. 1870 HUXLEY *Lay Sermon* ii, 27 Women are, by nature, more excitable than men—prone to be swept by tides of emotion, . . . and female education does its best to weaken every physical counterpoise to this nervous mobility.

c. Of the features: Facility of change of expression.

1845 E. HOLMES *Mozart* 298 Mozart's physiognomy was remarkable for its extreme mobility. The expression changed every moment. 1872 J. H. GLADSTONE *Faraday* ii, 89 That wonderful mobility of countenance. 1884 *Graphic* 4 Oct. 357 A mouth with a sympathetic mobility about it.

3. *Mil.* Of a field force and its equipment: The quality of being able to move rapidly from one position to another.

1866 E. B. HAMLEY *Operat. War* vi, i, 316 Mobility and the mutual support of all arms, . . . were now on the side of the French. 1871 C. H. OWEN *Mod. Artillery* III, iii, 329 Other means have been taken to give field batteries the greater mobility now required on some occasions. 1894 LD. WOLSELEY *Life Marlborough* I, 89 A new and well-ordered mobility and a facility of manœuvre was taught.

mobility² (məʊˈbɪlɪti). [*f.* MOBILE *sb.*², MOB *sb.*¹, after *nobility*.] The mob; the lower classes.

1690 DRYDEN *Don Sebast.* iv, iii, She singled you out with her Eye, as commander in Chief of the Mobility. 1695 HICKERINGILL *Lay-Clergy* Wks. 1716 I, 321 No wonder then that the mobility did run a madding, when Oppressions will make the Nobility and Wise Men mad. 1774 FOOTE *Cozeners* I, (1778) 24, I don't mean for the mobility only; . . . the best people of fashion ar'n't ashamed to follow my Doctor. 1823 BYRON *Juan* xi, xix, *note*, The select mobility and their patrons. 1843 *Blackw. Mag.* LIII, 79 They are as easily to be distinguished . . . from the children of the mobility, as is a well-blooded Arabian from a Suffolk punch.

mobilizable (məʊbɪˌlaɪzəb(ə)l), *a.* [*f.* MOBILIZE *v.* + -ABLE. Cf. F. *mobilisable*.] Capable of being mobilized.

1884 *Contemp. Rev.* XLV, 885 A mobilizable army. 1892 *Harper's Mag.* June 54/2 The mobilizable commands, posts, companies, and establishments of the armed force.

mobilization (məʊbɪˌlaɪz(ə)ʃən). [*a.* F. *mobilisation*, *f.* *mobiliser* to MOBILIZE: see -ATION.]

1. *a.* The action or process of mobilizing or rendering 'movable'; bringing into circulation; also in *Law*, the conversion of real into personal property. Cf. MOBILIZE *v.* 1 b.

1799 *Hist. Europe in Ann. Reg.* 89/1 [France] A mobilization of the national debt; by which the real stock was reduced to one-third, payable in money, and the other two in bonds to be taken in payment for national lands. 1879 BARING-GOULD *Germany* II, 249 Roman law . . . brought in the novel ideas of capital and the mobilisation of real property. 1890 LAW & JEWELL *tr. Gruber's Text-bk. Dis. Ear* xvii, 479 (*heading*) Mobilisation of the stapes. 1901 ROSE & CARLESS *Man. Surg.* (ed. 4) xvi, 400 A most valuable adjuvant in the treatment of fractures is massage . . . whilst in some cases early mobilization is also desirable. 1930 *Morning Post* 7 Aug. 11/6 The credit mobilisation in London by the Australian banks to meet Governmental commitments . . . was approved. 1967 *Economist* 14 Oct. 120/1 A growing number of Labour MPs are sponsoring the case for government 'mobilisation' of the £3,200 million odd of foreign shares held by private British investors. 1967 S. R. MAWSON *Dis. Ear* (ed. 2) xxi, 515 Relief of conductive deafness due to stapedia ankylosis by mobilization of stapes.

b. *Sociol.* The organizing of some hitherto unused form of social energy to bring about changes within a society.

1953 K. W. DEUTSCH *Nationalism & Social Communication* vi, 104 The processes of mobilization and assimilation may be illustrated rather strikingly in the case of Finland. 1964 G. GERMANI in I. L. HOROWITZ *New Sociol.* 395 We understand by mobilization the 'excess' . . . of group participation in relation to the level defined by the old society as 'normal'. 1968 A. ETZIONI *Active Society* xv, 393 Whatever the form of mobilization, whether it be direct or indirect, the process entails a shift of control and/or a shift of the usage of assets. 1972 TURNER & KILLIAN *Collective Behavior* (ed. 2) iv, 62/2 The crowding together of Negro Americans in the black ghettos is a type of mobilization that has contributed to urban insurrections.

2. *Mil.* and *Naval.* The action or process of mobilizing (an army, a fleet, etc.).

1866 *Ch. Times* 14 Apr., Austria . . . demanding that the mobilization of the Prussian army be at once discontinued. 1883 *Manch. Exam.* 26 Nov. 4/3 The news respecting the Russian mobilization of troops is exaggerated. *attrib.* 1885 *Pall Mall G.* 14 Feb. 7/1 A Mobilization Committee has been sitting at the War Office arranging for the despatch of troops to Suakin.

mobilize (məʊbɪˌlaɪz), *v.* [*ad.* F. *mobiliser*, *f.* *mobile*: see MOBILE *a.*]

1. *a. trans.* To render movable or capable of movement; to bring into circulation.

1838 *Globe* 15 Jan. 2/2 They have 'the masses', they say. We believe they have, so far as those inorganic masses as yet have been—to borrow a French term—*mobilised*. 1864 *Realm* 27 Apr. 3 Mobilise the riches of Austria (and Free Trade is in fact only movement—circulation—life) and [etc.]. 1868 *Pall Mall G.* 24 Sept. 4 Either the Governor-General must give up his tours, or must take his Council with him. The real question at issue seems therefore to be not as to the healthiness of Calcutta, but whether the Supreme Council should be mobilized. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VI, 259 Oil once deposited may be again mobilised and transferred to other capillaries.

b. *Surg.* To restore mobility to (an ankylosed bone); to free or detach so as to render more accessible.

1894 O. DODD *tr. Politzer's Text-bk. Dis. Ear* 318 The stapes is mobilized by means of a single or double hook inserted between the crura. 1914 ROSE & CARLESS *Man. Surg.* (ed. 9) xxxv, 1076 If a stone is lodged behind the second piece of the duodenum, it may be possible to manipulate it up, and make it accessible above the intestine; but otherwise the duodenum must be mobilized by dividing the peritoneum on its outer edge. 1953 *N.Y. State J. Med.* LIII, 2653/1 The stapes was mobilized, and the hearing improved on the operating table. 1967 G. M. WYBURN *et al. Conc. Anat.* iv, 121/2 Next the temporal lobes

[of the brain] should be mobilised from the floor of the middle cranial fossa.

c. *Sociol.* To bring into circulation (hitherto unused social assets or energies).

1953 K. W. DEUTSCH *Nationalism & Social Communication* vi, 100 Within any geographical setting and any population, economic, social, and technological developments mobilize individuals for relatively more intensive communication. *Ibid.*, Population mobilized for mass communication. 1968 A. ETZIONI *Active Society* xv, 409 Two disparate organizations seem to mobilize a collectivity more effectively than one. 1968 G. MYRDAL in W. Ewald *Environment & Change* iv, xvi, 261 Their [*sc. the lower strata of American society's*] low rate of participation in elections, when they are not mobilized and exploited by the political machines.

2. *Mil.* a. To prepare (an army) for active service. Also *fig.*

1853 C. L. BRACE *Home Life Germany* 256 When ever the army is to be prepared for war or mobilised, the Reserve step into their respective regiments again. 1871 L. W. M. LOCKHART *Fair to See* III, xxxiii, 100 A hundred times he had paraded the line of arguments he meant to employ, and the reserve which, in case of their failure, he held in readiness, and, so to speak, mobilised. 1951 D. B. TRUMAN *Governmental Process* ix, 271 The political party in the United States most commonly is a device for mobilizing votes.

absol. 1873 BORBSTÆDT & DWYER *Franco-Ger. War* viii, 170 It only requires a simple telegraphic order to mobilise . . . to set in perfectly harmonious movement the colossal machinery spread over the whole country.

b. *intr.* (for *passive*). To undergo mobilization.

1878 LD. WOLSELEY in *19th Cent.* Mar. 437 To fill its . . . stores, so that . . . its little army may be in a condition to mobilise. 1899 *Daily News* 18 Dec. 5/2 The Seventh Division is to mobilise at Aldershot.

Hence 'mobilized *ppl. a.*', 'mobilizing *vbl. sb.*'

1851 GALLENGA *Italy* 463 The mobilized national guard was to leave Milan for the camp. 1882 H. SPENCER *Stud. Sociol.* §515 In rude societies . . . the army is the mobilized community, and the community is the army at rest. 1899 F. T. BULLEN *Way Navy* 83 The signal was made, 'Mobilised cruisers proceed independently to Portland'. 1913 in W. S. CHURCHILL *World Crisis 1911-14* (1923) viii, 190 A very large staff would be employed at all the mobilizing centres to report upon the whole workings of the mobilization. 1953 K. W. DEUTSCH *Nationalism & Social Communication* vi, 101 The rate of growth of the mobilized population . . . and the changes in its sociological level could all be calculated. 1968 A. ETZIONI *Active Society* xv, 408 Strains and conflicts among the organizational arms of any mobilizing collectivity should be 'routine' and expected.

mobish, *obs.* form of MOBBISH.

Möbius ('mɔːbiəs). Also Moebius. The name of August Ferdinand Möbius (1790-1868), German mathematician, used, chiefly in *Möbius band, strip*, to designate a surface having only one side and one edge, formed by twisting one end of a rectangular strip through 180 degrees and joining it to the other end.

1904 E. R. HEDRICK *tr. Goursat's Course in Math. Analysis* I, 546 Möbius' strip. 1941 COURANT & ROBBINS *What is Math.?* v, 260 If the Moebius strip is cut along this [center] line . . . we find that it remains in one piece. 1950 Möbius band [see KLEIN BOTTLE]. 1960 F. LAND *Lang. Math.* xi, 171 We have in the Moebius strip the strange object which consists of one continuous surface bounded by one continuous curve. 1965 Möbius strip [see KLEIN BOTTLE]. 1970 *New Yorker* 28 Nov. 58/3 Barbara, taking a pair of scissors . . . turned the clipping on fragrant Christmas gifts into a Möbius strip. 1974 *Times* 10 Sept. 14/8 If the curtain at Covent Garden three weeks hence goes up on yet another ring, circle, hoop, saucer, dish or Möbius band I shall be heard to blow my nose in an ominous falling figure . . . which . . . betokens Doom.

† **'moble**, *a.* and *sb.* *Obs.* Forms: 4-6 *moble*, (4 *mobil*, *Sc.* *mwbill*), 4-5 *meoble*, *meoble*, *meble*, (4 *meeble*, *Sc.* *mebile*, 5 *Sc.* *mobyll*, *mubulle*, *meuble*), 5-6 *mobil*. [*a.* OF. *meuble*, *moble* (mod.F. *meuble*) = Pr. *moble*, Sp. *moble*, *mueble*, Pg. *movel*, It. *mobile*: see popular L. **mobil-em* for class. L. *mobil-em*: see MOBILE.]

A. adj. Movable. Chiefly of possessions, *e.g.* in *goods mobles, moble goods*, personal property. c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 300 When þe kyng asked half of alle þer moble þing. c 1340 HAMPOLE *Prose Tr.* 11 Thou sall noghte couayte þe hous or oþer thyng mobil or in-mobil of þi neightbour. c 1391 CHAUCEUR *Astrol.* i, §21 Alle the signes, be they moist or drie, or moble or fix. 1429 *Wills & Inv. N.C.* (Surtees) I, 80 And alle remenant and residewe of my goods moglez and vnmoglez. 1480 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* ccxxv, 230 For whiche nedes to be sped the kyng axed the fifte part of alle the meoble goodes of england.

B. sb. pl. Movable goods; 'personal' property. *rare in sing.*

13. . . *Coer de L.* 6460 Home he wente . . . With that tresore and the moble. c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 145 Richard . . . His mobles on siluer reised þorgh Ingland alle his gode. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* v, 275 A man . . . That wes . . . rich of mwbill [MS. E *moble*] and catell. c 1420 *Anturs of Arth.* 199 (Douce MS.) If auper matens or mas mizte mende þi mys, Or eny meble [*v.r.* *mobylls*] one molde. a 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* (1868) 119 They wolde haue lefte her no thing nor londes, heritage, nor meuble. 1456 SIR G. HAYE *Lay Arms* (S.T.S.) 154 Gudis wynnyn apen in mymes . . . that is to say meubleis. 1513 DOUGLASS *Æneis* VIII, vi, 15 Nor jit had [thai] craft to conques nor wyn geyr, Nor kep thair moblis quhen it gadderit was.

moble, mobble ('mɔb(ə)l), *v.* *Obs. exc. dial.* Also *moble*. [frequent. *f.* MOB *v.*¹ Cf. MABBLE *v.*]

trans. To muffle (one's) head or face. Chiefly with *up*. Hence †mobbled *ppl. a.*

1603 SHAKS. *Ham.* (Qos.) II. ii. 524 *Play*. But who, O who had scene the mobbled [1st *Fol.* inobled] Queene? *Cor.* Mobbled Queene is good, faith very good. 1655 SHIRLEY *Gentl. Venice* v. iii. The moon does mobble up her self sometime in't. Where she will shew a quarter face, and was The first that wore a black bag. 1668 OGILBY *Æsop* II. xi. 26 Mobbled nine dayes in my Considering-cap. 1673 MARVELL *Reh. Transp.* II. 278 'The old Jades... are mobbled up like so many Judges. 1879 in Miss Jackson *Shropsh. Word-bk.* s.v. *Moble*, 'Er mobbles 'erself up in that owd 'ood an' shawl, an' sits by the fire, tell 'er's as nesh as nesh. *Ibid.*, 'Yo' mun moble yourself well up, its a despart, raw, coud night.

¶ In mod. writers echoing Shakspeare's use.

1860 S. DOBELL in *Macm. Mag.* Aug. 325 But heard, far off, the mobbled wof of some new plaintiff for the light. 1877 EARL OF SOUTHEK *Meda Maiden*, etc. 120 There rested a woman,—close mantled in brown, Mobled and muffled from sandal to crown.

mobocracy (mɒˈbɒkrəsi). [f. MOB *sb.*¹, after *democracy*, *ochlocracy*: see -CRACY.]

1. The rule of the mob, government by a mob.

1754 A. MURPHY *Gray's-Inn Jnl.* No. 95 Another Mode of civil Policy, which cannot be called by a better name than a Mobocracy. 1789 MME. D'ARBLAY *Diary* 19 Nov., Mr. Wilkes... quarrelled with a gentleman for saying the French government was become a democracy, and asserted it was rather a mobocracy. 1839 *Times* 18 July. Henceforth... mobocracy will be 'at a heavier discount' than ever. 1878 BAYNE *Purit. Rev.* x. 431 [They] seem to have been infected... with the cretinous hallucinations of mobocracy.

2. The 'mob' or lowest class as a ruling body; a ruling or politically supreme mob.

1754 A. MURPHY *Gray's-Inn Jnl.* No. 95 The Mobocracy have further the legislative and executive Part of their Laws in their own Hands. 1819 *Metropolis* II. 73 Without the nobles, the mobocracy would have it all their own way. 1856 *Chamb. Jnl.* VI. 225 The shocracy in the pit, and the mobocracy in the gallery. 1885 *Century Mag.* XXXI. 54 The American demagogue is the courtier of American mobocracy. 1921 G. B. SHAW *Back to Methusalem* Pref. p. lxii, Bastiat had proved convincingly that Nature had arranged Economic Harmonies which would settle social questions far better than theocracies or aristocracies or mobocracies. 1949 F. L. WRIGHT (*title*) Genius and the mobocracy.

mobocrat ('mɒbɒkræt). [formed as prec. after *democrat*, etc.: see -CRAT.] One who advocates mobocracy; a leader of the mob, a demagogue.

1798 in *Spirit Public Jnls.* (1799) II. 123 Republican Gazette for 1892. Written and prophesied by an eminent Mobocrat. 1845 T. W. COIT *Puritanism* 233 The demagogue, the mobocrat, the sans-culottes. 1879 BAYNE *Less. fr. my Masters* I. 75 The idiotic notion, possibly entertained by a brainless mobocrat here and there, that [etc.].

mobocratic (mɒbɒˈkrætɪk), *a.* Also 8 mobcratic. [f. prec. + -IC.] Pertaining to or of the nature of a mobocracy; that advocates mobocracy.

1775 J. TUCKER *Let. to Burke* (ed. 2) 14 Tarring and Feathering would be the mildest Punishment, which such a Rebel against this (Mob-crat) Constitution could expect. 1836 MRS. STOWE in *Life* iv. (1889) 85 All the newspapers... were either silent or openly 'mobocratic'. 1889 J. M. ROBERTSON *Ess. Crit. Method* 23 His dislike of mobocratic and democratic principles.

mobocratical (mɒbɒˈkrætɪkəl), *a.* [formed as prec. + -IC-AL.] Of or pertaining to mobocracy.

1754 A. MURPHY *Gray's-Inn Jnl.* No. 95 Mr. Wilks... was not in his Heart of Mobocratical Principles. *Ibid.*, One disaffected Person cannot withstand the Mobocratical Power. 1804 FESSENDEN *Democr.* (1806) I. 98 Many plausible excuses For mobocratical abuses.

mobolatriy (mɒˈbɒlətri). [f. MOB *sb.*¹ + -olatriy, after *idolatriy*.] Worship of the mob.

1864 *Daily Tel.* 8 Apr., It is no sacrifice of revenue at the shrine of mob-olatriy, as the abandonment of half the malt tax was so clearly proved to be. 1882 *Dublin Morn. Mail* 15 Dec. 3 Mr. Gladstone has himself always discriminated between popularity and mob-olatriy.

'mobship. *nonce-wd.* [f. MOB *sb.*¹ + -ship, after *lordship*, *kingship*.] *a. jocularly.* The personality of a member of a mob. *b.* Mob-government.

1830 *Fraser's Mag.* I. 457 The two gentlemen... smile condescendingly on the mobility, cut a curvet in the air to shew their mobships that they are clever lively divinities, and finally [etc.]. 1893 HUXLEY *Evolution & Ethics* 51 The Ionian politics had passed through the whole gamut of social and political changes—from patriarchal... kingship to rowdy... mobship.

mobsmān ('mɒbzɪmən). [f. *mob's*, genitive of MOB *sb.*¹.]

1. One of a mob or crowd.

1868 *Express* 20 May, To... find himself in a well-dressed, querulous, selfish mob... to see small detachments of his fellow mobsmen conveyed by policemen through phaetons and barouches [etc.]. 1881 W. H. MALLOCK in *Contemp. Rev.* 938 Of all these thousands of men [composing a mob] each man has his own separate temperament... The passions that direct him as a mobsmān may be quite dormant in private life. 1901 R. M. STILLARD *B. Sullivan* II. 10 Forrest had none of his mobsmen in the theatre that evening to repeat the disturbance.

2. (In full *swell mobsmān*.) A member of the swell mob (see MOB *sb.*¹ 4). Also, = next.

1846 *Swell's Night Guide* p. iii, The topic blacklegs and swell mobsmān, who can pluck a pigeon with the sang froid of a ripened friendship. 1851-61 MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* II.

369 Swell-mobsmen, and thieves, and housebreakers. 1862 *Ibid.* IV. 25 'Mobsmen', or those who plunder by manual dexterity. 1856 *Q. Rev.* June 183 The swell mobsmen proper generally work together at races in gangs of from three to seven. *Ibid.*, A school of mobsmen. 1904 *Daily News* 9 Nov. 2 He belonged to a gang of swell mobsmen who frequented the West-end. 1935 A. J. POLLOCK *Underworld Speaks* 77/1 *Mobsmān*, a gangster, a thug; ruffian; gunman. 1974 *Daily Tel.* (Colour Suppl.) 29 Nov. 86/4 It is doubtful if the Victorian Londoner needed warning, for the artful mobsmen, toolers and dippers, together with their stickman accomplices, were everywhere among the crowds.

mobster ('mɒbstə(r)). *slang* (orig. U.S.). [f. MOB *sb.*¹ + -STER.] A member of a group of criminals; cf. GANGSTER. Also *attrib.* and *transf.*

1917 *Lincoln* (Nebraska) *Evening News* 11 July 4 Many mobsters have left the city, it is asserted, and leaders of the mob are going to be hard to find. 1940 *New Yorker* 13 July 17/1 A mob nickname he got from the mobsters. 1947 E. HYAMS *William Medium* x. 199 South African diamond mobsters. 1947 J. MULGAN *Report on Experience* x. 125, I never lived in Chicago, but have a wide vicarious acquaintance from films and paperbacks of mobster-rule and gang-law. 1957 *Observer* 3 Nov. 19/3 Mr. [Marc] Lawrence, renowned for his portraits of flinty Hollywood mobsters. 1962 D. WARNER *Death of Bogey* I. ii. 10 A scurrying horde of spivs and pimps, fiddlers and tweedlers, tearaways, mobsters. 1964 D. VARADAY *Gara-Yaka* xviii. 159 The dead mobsters were mangy, disease-ridden outcasts of the dog world. 1972 D. E. WESTLAKE *Cops & Robbers* (1973) xvi. 251, I was afraid to think about Vignano and his mobsters.

mobyllē, *Sc.* variant of MOBLE *Obs.*

mocadan, variant of MOKADDAM.

mocado, variant of MOCKADO.

mocador: see MUCKENDER.

mocamp ('mɒkæmp). [f. MO(TOR *sb.* + CAMP *sb.*²).] (See quot. 1970.)

1967 *Times* 1 Nov. (Suppl.) p. ii/1 If you're touring Turkey, stay at BP Mocamps. Here's a welcome for campers and caravanners. 1970 *Britannica Bk. of Year* (U.S.) 798/3 *Mocamp*, a camp providing tourists with a protected area for tents and trailers and offering various conveniences and services. 1972 *Maclean's Mag.* June 54/3 In Turkey camping facilities called Mocamps are found all over the country.

† **mocawk**, variant of MACAQUE.

mocayare, obs. form of MOHAIR.

moccasin ('mɒkəsɪn). Forms: 7, 9 mockasin, 8 molkasin, morgisson, mogasheen, -i(n)son, -erson, -oson, -ason, moggi(n)son, mokasin, -awson, mackassin, maccase(e)ne, mockassin, -aseen, -ason, -eson, magassin, 8-9 mocas(s)in, 9 mowkisin, mocki(n)son, mocco(s)o(n), -usin, -assin, mognesan, moggissin, mocsen, mocasson, moccassin, 8- moccasin. [a. Powhatan 'mockasin, Odjibwa 'makisin; other Indian dialects have the stress on the middle syllable, as in Narragansett *mo'kussin*, Micmac *m'kusun*.]

1. *a.* A kind of foot-gear made of deerskin or other soft leather, worn by the Indians of North America, and by the trappers and back-woodsmen who have adopted Indian customs. Also *attrib.*, as *moccasin track*, *awl*.

1612 CAPT. SMITH *Map Virginia* (Arb.) 44 *Mockasins*. Shoes. 1704 *New Hampsh. Prov. Papers* (1869) III. 290 *note*, Every Householder... shall provide... one good pair of snow shoes and mogasheens. 1725 S. WILLIARD in *Early Rec. Lancaster, Mass.* (1884) 238 We found a moggerson tracke, and spent some time scouting after said Tracke. 1760 *Char. in Ann. Reg.* III. 23/2 His dress was a deer-skin jacket... with morgissons, or deer-skin pumps, or sandals, which were laced. 1788 M. CUTLER in *Life*, etc. (1888) I. 423 We saw frequently moccasin tracks, which appeared to have been just made. 1799 J. SMITH *Acc. Remark. Occurr.* (1870) 115 All the surgical instruments I had, was a knife, a mockason awle, and a pair of bullit moulds. 1826 J. F. COOPER *Mohicans* (1829) II. iv. 59 The impression of a moccasin in the rich and moist alluvion. 1840 R. H. DANA *Bef. Mast* xxvi. 85 Indian curiosities... such as... feathers of birds, fur moccassins [etc.]. 1877 *Black Green Past* xlv, His moccassins of buffalo-hide were very elaborately embroidered.

b. A type of shoe for informal wear, resembling those worn by American Indians.

1895 *Montgomery Ward Catal.* 513/3 Infants' Moccassins, made from soft dingola stock, with silk lace and tassel. 1944 H. McCLOY *Panic* II. 13 The loose sweater, kilted skirt, and flat-heeled moccasin she had put on so hastily. 1970 B. KNOX *Children of Mist* III. 53 He wore a blue sports shirt with brown shoes, his feet were in light tan moccassins.

c. Austral. and N.Z. (See quotes.) 1929 H. B. SMITH *Sheep & Wool Industry Austral. & N.Z.* (ed. 3) x. 75 The shearers... arrayed in their working clothes, with bowyangs... and moccassins on (a kind of shoe made out of wool-pack, after the style of the foot-covering of the Red Indian). 1965 *N.Z. Listener* 26 Feb. 15/2 *Moccasin*, the shearers' home-made footwear, usually made of sacking or felt.

2. **moccasin flower**, plant, U.S. name for the orchidaceous genus *Cypripedium* (Lady's Slipper); yellow moccasin, *C. pubescens*.

1680 in J. Ray *Hist. Plant.* (1688) II. 1926/1 Helleborine flore rotundo luteo, purpureis venis striato. The Mockasine flower. 1700 PLUKENET *Opera Bot.* (1769) III. 101 *Helleborine Virginiana*... The Molkasin Flower. 1748 *Phil. Trans.* XLV. 159 They call it the Mocasine Flower, which

also signifies in their Language a Shoe or Slipper. 1882 *Garden* 3 June 384/1 The Moccasin Flower (*Cypripedium spectabile*)... here apparently finds a congenial home. 1890 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Moccasin plant*, same as *M. flower*. *Moccasin root*, the *Cypripedium pubescens*. 1902 *CORNISH Naturalist* *Thames* 181 Big white moccasin flowers... and bog arum. 1954 C. J. HYLANDER *Macmillan Wild Flower Bk.* 65 The Lady's-slippers or Moccasin-flowers are easily recognizable by the inflated sac which forms the lip of the flower. 1970 R. T. NORTHERN *Home Orchid Growing* (ed. 3) 197/2 *Cypripedium*. These are the moccasin-flowers or ladyslippers of our woods and moist meadows.

3. [Possibly a distinct word; in any case the reason for the name is obscure.] In full **moccasin snake**: a venomous crotaline snake, *Ancistrodon* (or *Cenchrus* or *Toxicophis* or *Trigonocephalus*) *piscivorus*, about two feet in length, usually of a somewhat aquatic habit, native of the Southern United States; also *water moccasin* (-snake). *highland* or *upland moccasin*, the Cottonmouth, *Agkistrodon atrofusca*, a similar or identical snake inhabiting the dry land and mountainous regions. Sometimes erroneously applied to the Copperhead snake, *Agkistrodon contortrix*, and to snakes of the colubrine genus *Nerodia*.

1784 J. FILSON *Discovery Kentucke* 27 The horned and the mockason snakes. 1784 J. SMYTH *Tour U.S.A.* I. vii. 54 The most noxious, virulent, and deleterious of the species, the rattle, moccasson, and horn-snakes. 1788 [see COPPER-BELLY]. 1791 W. BARTRAM *Carolina* 272 The moccasin snake is a large and horrid serpent. *Ibid.* 273 There is another snake in Carolina and Florida called the moccasin. 1842 HOLBROOK *N. Amer. Herpetol.* III. 33 *Trigonocephalus piscivorus*... *Water Moccasin Vulgo*. *Ibid.*, 45 The *Trigonocephalus atrofusca*... is... called in Tennessee Highland Moccasin. 1849 J. E. GRAY *Catal. Specim. Snakes Brit. Mus.* 16 The Black-brown Moccasin, *Cenchrus atrofusca*. 1853 BAIRD & GIRARD *Catal. N. Amer. Reptiles* I. 19 *Toxicophis piscivorus*... *Water Moccasin*. *Ibid.* 165 *Highland Moccasin* (*Toxicophis atrofusca*). *Ibid.* 166 *Upland Moccasin* (*Toxicophis atrofusca*). *Ibid.*, *Moccasin* (*Nerodia sipedon* and *N. fasciata*). 187. *Cassell's Nat. Hist.* IV. 319 The Copper-head Snake *Trigonocephalus* (*Ancistrodon*) *contortrix*, often wrongly called the Moccasin Snake... preys upon frogs and birds. 1885 *Riverside Nat. Hist.* (1888) III. 394 The so-called highland-moccasin, *Ancistrodon atrofusca*, has not been collected since the time of its original description. It and *A. piscivorus* are undoubtedly the same species. 1965 R. & D. MORRIS *Men & Snakes* iv. 80 As recently as 1943, it was claimed that moccasin venom had been used with success in the treatment of rheumatoid arthritis.

4. *attrib.*, as **moccasin telegram** or **telegraph** *N. Amer.*, a means for the rapid or surreptitious transmission of information, orig. by an Indian runner; = *bush telegraph*.

1908 A. C. LAUT *Conquest Gt. Northwest* II. 35 Word of the white woman ran before the advancing traders by 'moccasin telegram'. 1909 A. D. CAMERON *New North* 349 And now, apprised by moccasin telegraph, we are all on the *qui vive* to catch sight of a floating bride. 1927 *Sat. Even. Post* 23 July 3/3 That agency known to white men as the Moccasin Telegraph, by which odd bits of news are flashed from one isolated native camp to another. 1969 *Islander* (Victoria, B.C.) 15 June 5/1 Word of the new constable was relayed to Simon by moccasin telegraph.

moccasined ('mɒkəsɪnd), *a.* [f. prec. + -ED¹.]

1. Furnished or provided with moccassins.

1829 J. F. COOPER *Borderers* III. iii. 89 The two chiefs left the piazza in the noiseless manner of the moccasined foot. 1851 MAYNE REID *Scalp Hunt.* I. This region is only trodden by the moccasined foot of the hunter. 18... WHITTIER *Yankee Gypsies* Pr. Wks. 1889 I. 326 Quick tripping of fair moccasined feet on glittering ice pavements. 1903 *Blackw. Mag.* Apr. 497/2 Her moccasined feet, tucked into wide wooden stirrups. 1951 I. SHAW *Troubled Air* viii. 138 Moving a moccasined foot gently back and forth. 1968 M. WOODHOUSE *Rock Baby* xvii. 176 She started back towards the camp, her moccasined feet leaving damp footprints.

2. *U.S. slang.* (See quot.)

1859 BARTLETT *Dict. Amer.*, *Moccasined*, intoxicated. South Carolina. 1872 SCHELE DE VERE *Americanisms* 35 In the South a man made drunk by bad liquor is said to have been 'bitten by the [moccasin] snake', or simply to be moccasined.

† **moccenigo**. *Obs.* In 7 muccinigo, mutsenigo. [a. It. *moccenigo*, *mocenigo* (Florino 1611); from the name of Tommaso Mocenigo, doge of Venice 1413-23.] A small coin formerly current in Venice, worth about ninepence.

? 1553 J. LOCKE in *Hakluyt's Voy.* (1599) II. 1. 108 They haue euery pay, which is 45 dayes, 15 Mozenigos, which is 15 shillings sterling. 1605 B. JONSON *Volpone* II. i. You shall not giue mee sixe Crownes... nor two nor one; nor halfe a Duckat; no, nor a Muccinigo. 1617 MORYSON *Itin.* I. 201 The Spanish piastro of siver is given for sixe lires... the mutsenigo for a liro. 1655 SHIRLEY *Gentl. Venice* I. i. 5 *Mal.*... In the mean time lend me the trifling Ducats... *Cor.* Not a Muccinigo To save thee from the Gallies.

mocco, obs. form of MOCHA².

moch (mɒx), *sb.* *Sc.* [app. repr. OE. *mohðe* MOTH; cf. the 15th c. Eng. forms *mowhe*, *mowghe* (Promp. Parv.)] A moth.

c 1650 P. GORDON *Short Abridgem. Brit. Distemper* (1844) 113 This earle George his first wife... forbids her husband to leave such a consuming moch in his house, as was the sacraledeous medling with the abisie of Deir. 1871 W. ALEXANDER *Johnny Gibb* xxi. 156 Half ate'n wi' the mochs.

† **moch**, *a. Sc. Obs.* Also 6 moich. [Of obscure origin: cf. MOCH *v.* and MOCHY *a.*, also MUGGY *a.* and dial. *moke sb.* (Lincs.) a mist, fog, *moke adj.*, hazy, dark (E.D.D.).] Moist, damp.

1501 DOUGLAS *Pal. Hon.* 1. 26 Auld rottin runtis quhairin na sap was leift, Moch, all waist, widdirrit with granis montit. 1513 — *Eneis* XII. Prol. 46 Mysty vapour vpspringand, . . . In smoky soppis of donk dewis wak, Moich hailsum stovis ourheidand the slak.

† **moch**, *v. Sc. Obs.* Also 7 moach. [? *f.* MOCH *a.* But cf. *G. muichen* to turn rancid or mouldy.] *intr.* To decay, rot.

1624 *Extracts Aberd. Reg.* (1848) II. 394 Not onlie sall the most part of thame [sc. the books] moch and conswme, bot [etc.]. a 1670 SPALDING *Troub. Chas. I* (Bannatyne Club) I. 49 The cornes . . . begane to moche and rott.

moch, obs. form of MUCH *a.*

Mocha¹ ('møkə). Forms: 7 mocus, 8 moco(e), mocoa, mocho(e), mochoa, 8- Mocha. [In early examples *mocus*, *moco*, *mocho*; of obscure origin, but regarded (perh. correctly) by Johnson (and apparently by Woodward in 1728) as identical with the place-name MOCHA² (in 18th c. often spelt *Mocho*); hence now commonly written with capital M. Cf. *G. mokkastein*, *F. pierre de Mocka* (1765 in *Encyclopédie* X. 590), *Sp. piedra de moca*, *Pg. pedra de moca*, perh. after the Eng. name.]

1. (Also *Mocha stone*, *pebble*.) A variety of chalcedony resembling or identical with mossagate, having dendritic markings due to the presence of oxides of manganese, iron, etc.

1679 *Will Dan. Bennett* (Somerset Ho.), My Mocus stone Ring. 1704 in *Ashton Soc. Life Q. Anne* (1882) I. 180 A gold Moco Stone chain set in Gold. *Ibid.* 181 One Moco Stone Bracelet. 1728 WOODWARD *Fossils* 22 The Mocho-Stone. *Note, Achates Mochoensis*. These are nearly related to the Agat-Kind, . . . with Delineations representing Mosses, Shrubs and Branches. 1728 — *Catal. Foreign Fossils* 16 A Mochoa-Stone, with Delineations of Shrubs. 1753 MAS. DELANY in *Life & Corr.* (1861) III. 249 Some new acquisitions of shells, agates, mocoas, and a thousand fine things. 1769 *Public Advertiser* 29 May 3/4 Beautiful oriental Mocoas, Antiques, Seed Pearl. *Ibid.* 12 June 3/2 A Mourning Ring, Hair, Mocoa, set round with Amethyst. 1771 *Phil. Trans.* LXIII. 17 The Earl of Wandersford had one of them sawn into a slab, and it is as beautiful as a Moco. 1789 E. DARWIN *Bot. Gard.* II. 157 Pictured mochoes tessellate the ground. 1827 H. E. LLOYD tr. *Timkowski's Trav.* I. 185 An eminence which was covered with cornelians, calcedony, mocha stones, and jasper of different colours. 1843 BERKELEY in *Ann. Nat. Hist.* XI. 415 On Substances inclosed in Mochastones. [Footnote, This word is evidently used with considerable latitude, and by no means confined to the bodies so named in this country.] By Karl Mueller. 1864 BLACKMORE *Clara Vaughan* xl, Any Mocha stone, fortification agate, or Scotch pebble.

2. One of several brown geometrid moths lined and variegated with grey, esp. of the genus *Ephyra*; in full often *mocha moth*, † *stone*.

1775 M. HARRIS *Eng. Lepidoptera* 45 Mocha stone. Pale mocha stone. 1869 E. NEWMAN *Brit. Moths* 73 The False Mocha (*Ephyra porata*) . . . I do not know the caterpillars of the Mocha moths from each other. *Ibid.* 74 The Mocha (*Ephyra omicronaria*). *Ibid.*, The Dingy Mocha (*Ephyra orbicularia*). *Ibid.*, The Birch Mocha (*Ephyra pendularia*).

3. dial. 'A term applied to a cat of a black colour intermixed with brown.' (Halliwell 1847).

4. A type of English pottery, made from the late eighteenth to the early twentieth century, with white or cream body decorated with coloured bands on to which moss- or fern-like patterns have been applied. *Freq. attrib.*

1837 S. SHAW *Chem. of Compounds used in Manuf. Porc.* 1. v. 346 The readiness with which they combine with earth . . . renders them very useful in the Mocha and dipped ware. *Ibid.* II. i. 410 The peculiar kind of clay, in this neighbourhood, . . . veins of which are still kept open for supplying the same, fine in grain, and dark in colour, for the mocha dip. 1953 N. Teulon-Porter *Coll. Mocha Pott.* (Stoke-on-Trent Museum & Art Gallery Comm.) 1 There are a few collectors in the field and soon Mocha will vie for attention with lustre or transfer printed pottery. 1961 L. G. G. RAMSEY *Connoisseur New Guide Antique Eng. Pott., Porc. & Glass* 67 Mocha ware, so named because of its resemblance to the quartz mocha stone, was in demand for kitchen jugs and mugs and large cups and saucers after its invention about 1780. 1968 *Canad. Antiques Collector* June 17/2 What is Mocha Ware? Sometimes referred to as 'Leeds Ware' or 'banded creamware' it is a creamware decorated with seaweed or tree silhouettes. This was made from 1787 up to 1903.

mocha² ('møkə). Also 8 Mocco, 9 Moka, 9-Mocha. [The name of an Arabian port at the entrance of the Red Sea.]

1. a. In full, *mocha coffee*: a fine quality of coffee; originally, that produced in the Yemen province of Arabia in which the town of Mocha is situated. [So *F. Moka*, *Sp. café de Moca*, *Pg. café de Moka*.]

1773 SIR J. PRINGLE *Let. in Encycl. Brit.* (1797) V. 124/1 The coffee ought to be of the best Mocco. 1819 S. ROGERS *Hum. Life Poems* (1839) 14 Then fragrant clouds of Mocha and Souchong Blend as they rise. 1871 M. COLLINS *Mrq. & Merch.* II. x. 292 The . . . lady would . . . sip a cup of strong

Mocha. 1883 *Encycl. Brit.* XVI. 540/2 The . . . name of Mochá coffee is derived from the shipment of coffee there.

b. Used *attrib.* of cakes, puddings, etc., flavoured with coffee, or coffee and chocolate.

1892 A. B. MARSHALL *Larger Cookery Bk.* xii. 475 *Moka Cake*. . . Prepare a Genoise paste mixture . . . bake for an hour and a quarter, then turn out, and, when cold, mask over with Coffee glaze. 1908 J. KIRKLAND *Mod. Baker* III. lxxxii. 390 A butter cream flavoured with coffee and vanilla . . . will be useful for flavouring and decorating the popular cakes known as *Mocha fancies*. 1963 V. NABOKOV *Gift* v. 305 Old Stupishin, whose spoon was working its way through a wedge of mocha cake. 1972 M. J. BOSSE *Incident at Naha* ii. 102 His skin was like rich mocha chocolate. 1975 *New Yorker* 3 Feb. 26/2, I sold schnecken, cookies, apple turnovers, and mocha tarts.

c. A shade or tint of the colour of mocha coffee; a dark brown colour. Also *mocha brown*.

1895 *Montgomery Ward Catal.* 274/3 Men's Fedora Hats. . . Colors: Blue black, mocha brown and slate. *Ibid.* 275/1 Fedora Hats. . . Colors: Black, dark brown, gray, tan and mocha. 1919 T. S. ELIOT *Sweeney among Nightingales* in *Poems*, The silent man in mocha brown Sprawls at the window sill and gapes. 1971 *Vogue* 15 Sept. 15 Eye shadow in earthy wine, rose, turquoise and mocha. 1974 *Harrods Christmas Catal.* 15 Leather clutch bag. . . Black, mocha brown, navy, rust, or terracotta.

2. a. *mocha aloes*: an inferior kind of hepatic aloes, of dark colour and nauseous smell, brought to Aden from the interior. b. *mocha senna*: 'Indian' senna, the product of *Cassia lanceolata*, *angustifolia*, or *elongata*.

1881 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Aloes, Moka*. 1882 BENTLEY *Man. Bot.* (ed. 4) 524 The Common East Indian, Arabian, Mocha, or Bombay Senna is derived from *Cassia angustifolia*.

3. (See quot. 1968.) Also *attrib.*

1895 *Montgomery Ward Catal.* 290/2 Men's dressed mocha kid gloves. 1922 [see BOULTON *a.*]. 1938 E. BOWEN *Death of Heart* II. iv. 235 The stitching on her brown mocha gloves. 1968 J. IRONSIDE *Fashion Alphabet* 238 *Mocha*, a fine, soft, hard-wearing leather made from sheepskin from Arabia, Africa and Persia. The chief outlet was Mocha in Arabia, hence the name.

mochado, variant of MOCKADO.

mochato, obs. corrupt form of MUSTACHIO.

† **moche**. *Surg. Obs.* [a. *F. moche* skein, OF. *moiche* (mod. *F. mèche*) seton.] A seton.

1541 R. COPLAND *Guydon's Quest. Chirur.* Liv b, And all other woundes without tentes and mochos ought to be understande to be consolydate.

moche, obs. form of MUCH *sb.*, *a.* and *adv.*

mochel(l, -il(l, obs. forms of MICKLE.

mochenese, obs. form of MUCHNESS.

|| **mochi** ('mõtʃi). Also 7 musho. [Jap.] A cake made from pounded, glutinous rice.

In some quots. *mochi* has the honorific prefix *o-*. 1616 R. COCKS *Diary* 10 Feb. (1883) I. 109 Shezquey Dono . . . came to the English howse and brought a present of *mushos*, wyne, and redish. 1880 I. L. BIRD *Unbeaten Tracks Japan* I. 235 *Mochi*, a small round cake of unbaked rice dough, though insipid, is not unpalatable, and is much in favour. 1891 A. M. BACON *Jap. Girls & Women* I. 5 Cakes of *mochi*, or rice paste. 1936 K. TEZUKA *Jap. Food* 49 *Mochi* (glutinous rice boiled and pounded) is a special New Year food. 1960 B. LEACH *Potter in Japan* ii. 62 We were taken indoors and fed on what was described to me as good country food, which included O *Mochi*. These are dumplings made of pounded steamed rice of a particularly glutinous variety. *Ibid.* 239 *Mochi*, steamed and dried cakes of glutinous rice. 1970 J. KIRKUP *Japan behind Fan* 106 We would sip green tea and beer and nibble peanuts and seaweed biscuits and *o-mochi*, or sweet bean cakes.

Mochica (məʊ'tʃɪkə), *a.* and *sb.* Also Mochican, Moche, 9 Moxa. [Sp., *f.* an Indian word; cf. *Mocha*, the name of an archaeological site in the valley of the same name in the coastal region of northern Peru.] *A. adj.* Of or pertaining to the Mochica, a pre-Inca people living on the Peruvian coast, or their modern descendants, or the language spoken by them. *B. sb.* a. The name of this people or a member of it. b. The language of the Mochica.

1853 F. L. HAWKS tr. *Rivero & Von Tschudi's Peruvian Antiquities* v. 97 The Moxa language has strictly no declension. 1871 *Jrnl. R. Geogr. Soc.* XLI. 283 Bishop Luis Geronimo de Oré . . . is the only source from which we get specimens of the Puquina and Mochica languages. *Ibid.* 323 We have . . . the Lord's Prayer in the *Mochica*, a dialect spoken in the valleys of Runahuanac and Huarco. *Ibid.* 326 Tribes along the Peruvian coast . . . the *Chimus* (the *Yuncas* of Carrera); the *Mochicas* (the *Chinchas* of Garcilasso). 1877 E. G. SQUIER *Peru* viii. 128 You should have seen my Moche children forty years ago. 1927 *Geogr. Rev.* XVII. 42 The inhabitants of Chan-Chan spoke a language known as Yunga (or Yunca) or Mochica of which today vestiges survive in the vicinity of Eten. 1948 [see BICHROME *a.* and *sb.*]. 1953 A. C. KINSEY et al. *Sexual Behavior Human Female* vii. 231 The Mochican pottery of ancient Peru . . . depicts practically every petting and coital technique. 1959 [see HUACO]. 1961 J. B. PRIESTLEY *Saturn over Water* v. 57 A monochrome ceramic, of the Mochica Culture, representing a warrior in ambush. 1965 A. EMMERICH *Sweat of Sun & Tears of Moon* ii. 15 The Mochica also continued the use of elaborate gold headdresses by important personages. 1967 R. PENISTON-BIRD tr. *Gallo's Gold of Peru* 15 The Mochicans of the Peruvian coast . . . having as their centre the pyramids of the sun and moon at Moche developed the science of metallurgy before most of the Peruvian peoples.

1971 L. A. BOGER *Dict. World Pott. & Porc.* 229/2 The decoration on Mochica pottery which is painted or modeled or a combination of both, gives a vivid picture of the life and customs of the people.

† **'mochlic**, *a.* and *sb. Obs.* [a. *F. mochlique*, ad. *Gr.* *μοχλικός* pertaining to the use of levers (in reducing dislocation), *f.* *μοχλός* lever.] *a. adj. Surg.* Of or relating to the reduction of a dislocated bone (Mayne *Expos. Lex.* 1856). *b. sb. Med.* A drastic purge. So '**mochlical** *a.*, (of a medicine) drastic.

1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 390* Elaterium is numerated among mochlical Medicaments. [1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.*, *Mochlica*, a term by which some authors call the violent or drastic purges.]

mocho, -oa, -oe, obs. forms of MOCHA¹.

|| **mochras** (mɔtʃ'ras). Also 9 moocherus, mucherus, muchi-ras, mochurrus. [Hindi *mōčras*:—Skr. *mōčarasa*.] (See quots.)

1856 A. FAULKNER *Dict. Comm. Terms, Moocherus*, a gum resin yielded by the *Bombax Heptaphyllum*. 1882 J. SMITH *Dict. Plants Econ.*, *Mucherus*, a gummy substance obtained from the bark of *Bombax malabaricum*. 1885 E. BALFOUR *Cycl. India* (ed. 3), Muchi-ras. Hind. Gum from several plants,—*Salmalia Malabarica* and *Moringa pterygosperma*, also a gall from the *Areca catechu*. 1885 *Cassell's Encycl. Dict.*, *Mochras*.

mochree, var. MACHREE.

mochy ('mɔxi), *a. Sc.* [*f.* MOCH *a.* + -y. Cf. MOKY, MUGGY.] Damp, misty.

1786 *Har'st Rig* lxxxii, Mair scouthry like it still does look, At length comes on in mochry rook. [For later quots. see E.D.D.]

mochyll, variant of MICKLE.

mocio(u)n, -cioner, obs. ff. MOTION, -ER.

mock (mɔk), *sb.*¹ Now chiefly rare or arch. Forms: 5-6 mokk(e), 5-7 mocke, 6 mok, 7 moke, 6- mock. [*f.* MOCK *v.*]

1. a. A derivative or contemptuous action or speech; an act of mocking or derision.

c 1440 *Alphabet of Tales* 360 *be* gude man bade styl & had a mokk [L. *maritus delusus remansit*]. 1491 CAXTON *Vitas Patr.* (W. de W. 1495) II. 195 b/2 This olde philosopher . . . casted at hym many proude mockes & shamefull wordes. 1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* xlix. 45 Wyvis thus makis mokkis Spynnand on rokkis. 1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* xxxv. (Percy Soc.) 182 He . . . called me boye, and gave me many a mocke. 1535 JOYE *Apol. Tindale* (Arb.) 14 This saith Tindale yroniously in a mok as though it were false. a 1541 WYATT in *Tottel's Misc.* (Arb.) 36 Such mockes of dreames do turne to deadly payne. 1587 GOLDING *De Mornay* xv. (1617) 251 Ye may well thinke they gaue a dry mocke to all the arguments of Aristotle. 1615 SWETNAM *Arraignm. Wom.* (1880) p. xxi, Thou canst not goe in the street with her without mockes, nor amongst thy neighbours without frumps. 1679 EARL MULGRAVE *Ess. on Satire* 194 For after all his vulgar marriage mockes, With beauty dazzled, Numps was in the stocks. 1888 CHILD *Ballads* III. 178/1 Robin Hood . . . changes clothes with the palmer (who at first thinks the proposal a mock).

b. † to make mock(s) or a mock at: to deride (*obs.*). to make a mock of: to bring into contempt. to put the (or a) mock(s) on (someone): see quot. 1943 (*Austral. slang*).

a 1460 Gregory's *Chron.* in *Hist. Coll. Citizen Lond.* (Camden) 178 For men provesyde be fore pat the vyntage of Gascon and Gyan shulde come ovyr Dunbets Hylle, and men made but a mocke ther of. 1508 DUNBAR *Tua Mariit Wemen* 279 Makand mokis at that mad fader. 1535 COVERDALE *Ps.* xiii. 9 Ye haue made a mocke at the councill of the poore. — *Heb.* vi. 6 Yf they fall awaye (and concernyng them selues crucifye the sonne of God afreszhe, and make a mocke off him) that they shulde [etc.]. 1611 BIBLE *Prov.* xiv. 9 Fools make a mock at sin. 1693 *Mem. Cnt. Teckely* II. 125 Tekeley made a mock at this forced offer. 1714 GAY *Sheph. Week.* Tues. 19 Colin makes mock at all her piteous Smart. 1837 HAWTHORNE *Twice-told T.* (1851) II. xviii. 265 My own shadow makes a mock of my fooleries! 1891 HALL CAINE *Scapegoat* v, An evil spirit would make a mock at him. 1894 CROCKETT *Raiders* 21, I could never forgive her for making a mock of me. 1911 E. DYSON *Beno* 33 It's up t'me t'put a mock on that tripester. 1938 X. HERBERT *Capricornia* xxxiii. 482 'He put the mockes on me,' roared Norman. . . 'What's he saying, dear?' 'He . . . reckons I told the police on him.' 1943 BAKER *Dict. Austral. Slang* (ed. 3) 51 *Mocks on, put the*, to upset someone's plans, to spoil a person's calculations. Also, 'put the mock on'. 1965 W. GROUT *My Country's 'Keeper* xx. 206, I hope I am not 'putting the mock' on Norm because my feelings are the same as the rest of the Australian Test players: When O'Neill is a doubtful Test starter the job always looks grimmer.

c. Derision, mockery.

1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 726 All their trauaile, paine, and expences, were to their shame loste and employed, and nothyng gayned, but a continual mocke, and dayly derision of the French King. 1692 WASHINGTON tr. *Milton's Def. Pop.* vii. M.'s Wks. 1851 VIII. 171 Are they called so in vain, and in mock only? 1881 PALGRAVE *Visions Eng.* 247 [They] watched the Ganges-brimming jars In fiendish mock borne past their dungeon bars.

† d. An imposture. *Obs.*

1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. clxxvi. 213 He sent me with y^e letter, the goodlyest chesmen than euer I sawe: He found out that mocke, bycause he knewe well that the capitayne loued well the game of the chesse.

† e. In phr. *mocks and mows*: see MOW *sb.*

2. A thing to be derided or jeered at; something deserving of scorn.

1489 CAXTON *Faytes of A.* iv. i. 230 Other suche thinges of the whiche shulde not be reputed nor taken in Iugement but for a trifle or a mocke. 1583 *Leg. Bp. St. Androis* 127 They held it still vp for a mocke, How Maister Patrik fedd his flock. 1627 MAY *Lucan* x. 31 If ere the world her freedome had attained, He for a mocke had been reserv'd. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* iii. iv. §20 They were a fright to few, a mock to many, and an hurt to none. 1814 BYRON *Ode to Napoleon* xvi, Foredoom'd by God—by man accurst, And that last act, though not thy worst, The very Fiend's arch mock. 1890 MRS. A. E. BARR *Friend Olivia* i. 5 A Puritan gentleman is her mock, and nothing else.

3. The action of 'mocking' or imitating; *concr.* something that mocks or deceptively resembles; an imitation, a counterfeit.

1646 CRASHAW *Musicks Duell* 108 Now reach a straine my Lute Above her mocke, or bee for ever mute. 1659 BURTON'S *Diary* (1828) IV. 277 It is but a mock, an image of a House of Lords. 1807 J. BARLOW *Columb.* iv. 23 While pious Valverde mock of priesthood stands, Guilt in his heart, the gospel in his hands. 1844 MRS. BROWNING *Lost Bower* xxxii, Or, in mock of art's deceiving, was the sudden mildness worn?

4. *attrib. use:* † mock-sign, a derisive gesture; mock-word, a term of derision. (Perh. rather f. the stem of MOCK *v.*)

1659 HOWELL *Vocab.* i, To make mock-signs with the fingers. *Far la castagna ò la fica cioè* [etc.]. 1845 R. W. HAMILTON *Pop. Educ.* iv. (ed. 2) 61 Religion is a mock-word on their lips.

mock (mɒk), *sb.*² *dial.* [Possibly repr. an OE. **moc*, related to ON. *miúk-r* soft (see MEEK *a.*), *myki* MUCK.] (See *quots.* 1796, 1882.)

1777 *Horæ Subsecivæ* 275 (E.D.D.). 1796 W. MARSHALL *W. Eng.* I. 232 The washings of the 'mock', or pottage. *Ibid.* 328 *Mock*, pottage, or ground fruit. 1882 FRIEND *Devon. Plant names* (E.D.S.) 38 *Mock*, apples made into cheese or pommage, ready for the cider-press.

mock (mɒk), *sb.*³ *dial.*

1. A root or stump; a log.

1844 BARNES *Poems Rural Life* 328 *Mock*, a root or stump of a cut-off bush, or large stick. 1855 MORTON'S *Cycl. Agric.* II. 724/2 *Mock* (Dorset), the root of a tree. 1874 MRS. WHITCOMBE *Bygone Days Devon & Cornw.* 194 The Christmas Log... is usually called 'the mock'.

2. A tuft of coarse grass or rush left by cattle in pasture land.

1844 BARNES *Poems Rural Life* 328 *Mock*,... a tuft of sedge. 1886 ELWORTHY *W. Somerset Word-bk.* 482 The cattle usually leave tufts or patches of the ranker herbage: these are always called *mocks*.

mock (mɒk), *sb.*⁴ *Anglo-Irish.* [Of obscure origin.] A piece of land held in 'conacre'. Also *Comb. mockground* = CONACRE.

1824 *Evid. bef. Commons Comm.* 20 May 131 What do you mean by mockground? ... Do you not refer to mockground? It may be; they call it conacre. 1862 H. COULTER *West of Ire.* 71 Conacre or Mockground as they term it in Clare... I have heard of an instance of a Mock being charged for at the rate of £10 an acre.

mock (mɒk), *a.* (Not in predicative use.) [Partly from the attributive use of MOCK *sb.*¹; partly from the use of the stem of MOCK *v.* in combination with an object. The hyphen is still often used in the collocations of the adj. with sbs.; when these are used attributively the hyphen is almost always inserted.]

1. Prefixed to a sb. to form a designation for a person or thing that 'mocks', parodies, imitates, or deceptively resembles that which the sb. properly denotes; = sham, counterfeit, imitation, pretended.

a. of persons.

1548 LATIMER *Ploughers* (Arb.) 26, I feare me some be rather mocke gossellers then faythful ploughmen. 1591 SPENSER *M. Hubberd* 1091 They this mock-King did espy. 1652 EVELYN *Diary* 6 Mar., Then marched the mourners, General Cromwell... his mock-parliament-men, officers, and 40 poore men in gounes. 1660 FULLER *Mixt Contempl.* (1841) 256 Many mock-ministers having banished out of divine service the use of the Lord's prayer, creed, and ten commandments. 1668 DRYDEN (*title*) An Evening's Love, or the Mock-Astrologer. 1687 A. LOVELL *tr. Thevenot's Trav.* III. 10 The Tomb of the Mock-Saint which is in the middle of the Chappel. 1711 KEN *Hymnotheo* Wks. 1721 III. 217 The Envoy Thanks to the Mock-Angel paid. 1724 SWIFT *Drapier's Lett.* Wks. 1755 V. II. 30 This little arbitrary mock-monarch. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* vi. II. 84 A barrister... appeared for the mock plaintiff, and made some feeble objections to the defendant's plea. 1901 A. LANG *Magic & Relig.* 134 The mock-king who was annually killed at the Babylonian festival of the Saccæ.

b. of things, actions, events, etc.

c 1561 [see MOCK HOLIDAY]. 1581 SAVILE *Tacitus, Hist.* iv. xv. (1591) 179 Those mocke-expeditions of Caius the Emperour. 1623 COCKERAM, To Rdr., The mocke-words which are ridiculously used in our language. 1643 *Cony-catching Bride, title-p.*, This... Mock-Marriage was kept privately in London. 1646 J. BENBRIGGE *God's Fury* 54 Alas, your mock-prayers, mock-fasts, your mock-duties, make his fury come into face. 1647 R. STAPYLTON *Juvenal* 213 His wooden mock knife. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* II. ii. §43 Those Idols... were so far from defending themselves, that their mock-Mouths could not afford one word, to bemoan their final Destruction. 1656 BP. HALL *Rem. Wks.* (1660) 167 The Popish mock-fasts which allow the greatest dainties in the strictest abstinence. 1682 DRYDEN & LEE *Dk. of Guise* i. i, I'll swear him Guilty. I swallow Oaths

as easie as Snap-dragon, Mock-Fire that never burns. 1689 *Acc. Reasons Chas. II War States-Gen.* 6 After a Mock-Imprisonment of nine or ten days he was let out again. 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew, Mock-song*, that Ridicules another Song, in the same Terms and to the same Tune. *A Mock-Romance*, that ridicules other Romances, as *Don Quixot*. A Mock-Play, that exposes other plays, as the *Rehearsal*. 1711 KEN *Hymns Evang. Wks.* 1721 I. 88 Mock-Thunder-bolt in his Right Hand he graspt. 1770 *Junius Lett.* xxxviii. (1820) 188 The lofty terms... resembled the pomp of a mock tragedy. 1838 THIRLWALL *Greece* IV. xxviii. 49 The mock assembly was dismissed. 1839 FR. A. KEMBLE *Resid. in Georgia* (1863) 21 The turkey-buzzards... soar over the river like so many mock eagles. 1844 THIRLWALL *Greece* VIII. 361 A mock trial in which their enemies were judges. 1855 TENNYSON *Maud* III. vi. 33 It is time, O passionate heart and morbid eye, That old hysterical mock-disease should die. 1894 HALL CAINE *Manxman* v. ii, He... lifted his eyebrows and his hands in mock protest.

c. of qualities, sentiments, etc.

1648 SANDERSON *Serm.* II. 248 There are... many mock-graces... that... are not the things they seem to be. 1684 WINSTANLEY *Eng. Worthies* 346 One that was a Thrasonical Puff, and Emblem of mock-valour. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 309 ¶1 That superior Greatness and Mock-Majesty, which is ascribed to the Prince of the fallen Angels. 1749 J. CLELAND *Mem. Woman Pleasure* II. 12 The mask of mock-modesty was completely taken off. 1784 W. COXE *Trav. Poland*, etc. I. 150 This spirit of mock-reverence. 1806 T. CAMPBELL in *Smiles Mem. J. Murray* (1891) I. xiv. 326, I am not assuming any mock modesty. 1835 LYTTON *Rienzi* x. ii, The young man... had much of the... mock patriotism of the Romans. 1877 BLACK *Green Past.*, xxiv, He gave that advice with mock humility. 1880 SWINBURNE *Heptalogia* 90 Thank my stars I'm as free from mock-modesty, friend, As from vulgar fatuity. 1962 I. S. BLACK *High Bright Sun* i. 8 She had... none of the island girls' self-consciousness, none of their mock modesty.

d. Designating an examination set by a school to give pupils practice for a specified public examination. Also *ellipt.* as *sb.*

1960 *Guardian* 22 June 6/4 A prefect enters... 'It was a long time ago that we did Mock.' 1960 *Where?* III. 15 'Mock' GCE, an internal examination... run by some schools as a rehearsal for the normal GCE examinations. 1964 C. DALE *Other People* iii. 71 June... had done Tennyson for mock GCE. 1967 *Guardian* 2 May 6/5 Some interviewers... asked if students had done 'mock' 'A' levels at school. 1969 C. FREMLIN *Possession* xvii. 138 How could she ever get through her Mocks next time?

2. a. Special collocations (usually hyphenated): **mock auction**, a 'Dutch auction' (see AUCTION *sb.* 2); also, a fraudulent auction of worthless articles, in which a brisk pretence of bidding is kept up by confederates in order to elicit genuine bids; **mock auctioneer**, the auctioneer at a mock auction; **mock-colour**, a fugitive as opposed to a permanent colour or dye (cf. *false colour*: FALSE *a.* 16 b); **mock croc**: see CROC² 1 b; **mock-gold**, a yellow alloy composed of copper, zinc, platinum and other materials in various proportions (*Cent. Dict.* 1890); **mock-knee**, a callosity on the inner side of a horse's leg below the knee (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1891); **mock-lead** = BLENDE, hence **mock-leadly a.**, containing blende; † **mock-man**, (a) one unworthy to be called a man; also *attrib.*; (b) a chimpanzee; **mock-moon** = PARASELENE; **mock-ore** = *mock-lead* (see also *quot.* 1681); **mock-plum** = *bladder plum* (BLADDER *sb.* 10); **mock-rainbow**, a secondary rainbow (see RAINBOW 1); **mock-sun** = PARHELION; also *fig.*; † **mock-velvet**, perh. = MOCKADO. Also in names of culinary preparations, as **mock-brawn**, the flesh of a pig's head and ox feet cut in pieces, and dressed to resemble brawn; **mock-duck**, -goose, a piece of pork from which the 'crackling' has been removed, baked with a stuffing of sage and onions (*colloq.*); **mock venison**, leg of mutton long hung, cooked after the manner of venison. Also **MOCK TURTLE**.

c 1766 *Cheats of London Exposed* 32, I term them *Mock-Auctions, because they are deceits throughout. 1884 DICKENS *Dict. Lond.* 28/1 The 'Mock Auction' is a swindle. 1891 M. WILLIAMS *Later Leaves* 82 A mock auction case. 1959 *Daily Tel.* 13 Mar. 23/4 The requirement that a *mock auctioneer should display his name and address was still valid though it was not enforced by the police. 1959 *Listener* 9 July 72/1 The mock-auctioneer in back street or fairground. 1969 MRS. RAFFALD *Eng. Housekpr.* (1805) 302 To make *Mock Brawn. 1845 ELIZA ACTON *Mod. Cookery*, Index, Mock brawn. 1791 HAMILTON *Berthollet's Dyeing* I. II. iv. 207 If it loses its body or ground of colour it is a *mock colour. 1877 *Cassell's Dict. Cookery* 262 *Mock Goose is a name given in some parts to a leg of pork roasted without the skin, and stuffed just under the knuckle with sage-and-onion stuffing. 1728 WOODWARD *Nat. Hist. Fossils* (1729) I. I. 182 A black glossy Matter like Tale... common in Cornwall; and call'd there *Mock-Lead. 1829 *Glover's Hist. Derby* i. 84 Mock lead is the native sulphuret of zinc. 1757 *tr. Henckel's Pyritol* 6 These fissures... be often *mock-leadly. 1624 FLETCHER *Wife for Month* I. i, I would first take to me, for my lust, a Moore, One of your Gally-slaves, that cold and hunger, Decrepid misery, had made a *mock-man, Then be your Queene. 1636 MASSINGER *Bashf. Lover* v. i, What a Mock-man property, in thy intent, Wouldst thou have made me? 1738 [see CHIMPANZEE]. 1654 VILVAIN *Epit. Ess.* v. I, Three *mock-Moons at once reflex'd hav bin. 1889 *Pall Mall G.* 27 Oct. 7/1 Occasionally for a few minutes one or other of the mock-moons was very bright. 1681 GREW *Musæum* III. §ii. iii. 338 Mundick Ore, and Black Daze, mixed with a Vein of White and Green Spar... These

Ores, by some are called *Mock-Ores. 1786 WHITEHURST *Orig. St. Earth* (ed. 2) 230 This mineral has been usually known by the names of black-jack, and mock-ore. 1829 *Glover's Hist. Derby* i. 84 Mock ore, or sulphuret of zinc. 1890 B. D. JACKSON *Gloss. Bot. Terms*, *Mock-plums. 1725 POPE *Wks. Shaks.* I. Pref. 2 Each picture like a *mock-rainbow is but the reflexion of a reflexion. 1665-6 *Mock-sun [see PARHELION]. 1671 MARTEN *Voy. into Spitzbergen in Acc. Sev. Late Voy.* II. (1694) 50 A Parelion or Mock-sun. 1878 BROWNING *Poets Croisic* xxxix, Let France adore No longer an illusive mock sun. 1886 *Pall Mall G.* 2 Apr. 7/2 Four mock suns were seen in the neighbourhood of Greenwich. 1613 OVERBURY *New Charac., Fellow of House* (1615) L 3, His meanes will not suffer him to come too nigh [the fashion]; they afford him *Mock-veluet or Satinisco. 1845 ELIZA ACTON *Mod. Cookery* 225 *Mock Venison. Hang a plump and finely-grained leg of mutton in a cool place [etc.].

b. In popular or book names of plants, as **mock acacia**, *Robinia Pseud-Acacia* (see ACACIA¹ 2); **mock-apple**, Canadian name for *Echinocystis lobata* (*Treas. Bot. Suppl.* 1874); **mock bishop**(s)-weed, American name for the genus *Discopleura*; **mock-chervil**, (a) Cow parsley, *Anthriscus sylvestris*; (b) Shepherd's needle, *Scandix Pecten*; **mock gillyflower** (see GILLYFLOWER 3); **mock liquorice**, Goat's rue, *Galega officinalis*; † **mock-mustard**, [tr. mod. L. *sinapistrum*], ? *Salvadora indica*; **mock myrtle**, ? bog-myrtle, *Myrica Gale*; **mock-olive**, an Australian jasmine, *Notelaea longifolia* (*Maiden Native Pl. Australia* 1889); **mock-orange**, (a) the common syringa, *Philadelphus coronarius*; (b) the Carolina cherry-laurel, *Prunus caroliniana*; (c) the Australian native laurel, *Pittosporum undulatum* (*ibid.*); **mock pennyroyal**, the genus *Hedeoma*; **mock plane**(-tree), the sycamore, *Acer Pseudo-Platanus*; **mock privet**, the genus *Phillyrea*; **mock saffron**, *Carthamus tinctorius*; **mock willow**, *Spiræa salicifolia*.

1754 *Catal. Seeds in Fam. Rose Kilravock* (Spald. Club) 428 *Mock acacia. 1860 GRAY *Man. Bot.* 156 *Discopleura*. *Mock Bishop-weed. 1548 TURNER *Names Herbes* (E.D.S.) 54 Myrrhis is called in Cambrygeshyre casshes, in other places *mockecheruel. 1597 GERARDE *Herbal* II. cccc. 884 *Pecten Veneris*... Shepherds Needle, wilde Cheruill, Mock-Cheruill. 1548 TURNER *Names Herbes* (E.D.S.) 86 Regalicum is also named Ruta cararia, Galega, & Gaiarda... It may be called in englishe *mocke Licores. 1698 J. PETIVER in *Phil. Trans.* XX. 316 Five leaved *Mock-Mustard. 1837 ELLISON *Kirkstead* 26 Thickets... Of sweet *Mock-myrtle and of purple Ling. 1731 MILLER *Gard. Dict.*, *Syringa*... The *Mock-Orange; *vulgo*. 1812 BRACKENRIDGE *Views Louisiana* (1814) 59 There is particularly one very beautiful, *bois jaune*, or yellow wood: by some called the mock orange. 1903 QUILLER-COUCH *Adv. H. Revel* 139 A bush of mock-orange at the end of the verandah. 1860 GRAY *Man. Bot.* 308 *Hedeoma*. *Mock Pennyroyal. 1797-1804 MARTYN *Miller's Gard. Dict.* (1807) s.v. *Acer*, With us it [the Great Maple] is vulgarly called the Sycamore-tree and by some *Mock-plane. 1887 BENTLEY *Man. Bot.* (ed. 5) 521 The latter [*Acer Pseudo-platanus*] is generally known under the names of the Sycamore, Greater Maple, and Mock-plane. 1597 GERARDE *Herbal* III. liv. 1209 Of *mocke Priuet. 1 *Phillyrea angustifolia*. 1731 MILLER *Gard. Dict.*, *Phillyrea*, Mock-Privet. 1548 TURNER *Names Herbes* (E.D.S.) 29 Cneus or cnicus is called... in englishe Basterde saffron or *mocke-saffron. 1633 JOHNSON *Gerarde's Herbal* App. 1601 This Willow leaved Shrub... I have named in English *Mocke willow.

c. in names of birds, as **mock-nightingale**, (a) the BLACKCAP, *Sylvia atricapilla*; (b) the Garden warbler, *Sylvia salicaria*; (c) the White-throat, *Sylvia rufa* (or *Motacilla sylvia*); (d) the Sedge warbler, *Acrocephalus schoenobænus*; **mock regent-bird**, an Australian Honey-eater, *Meliphaga phrygia*; **mock-thrush** U.S. = MOCKING THRUSH.

1768 PENNANT *Zool.* II. 262 It [the blackcap]... is called in Norfolk the *mock-nightingale. 1831 *Montagu's Ornith. Dict.* (ed. 2) 42 It does not appear to me that the provincial names of Mock-nightingale, Nettle-creeper, Nettle-monger, are ever applied to the Blackcap, but to the White-throat and the Fauvette. 1878 NEWTON in *Encycl. Brit.* XVI. 541/1 The name... Mock-Nightingale is in England occasionally given to some of the Warblers, especially the Blackcap... and the Sedge-bird. 1848 GOULD *Birds Austral.* IV. 48 Warty-faced Honey-eater... *Mock Regent-Bird, [of the] Colonists of New South Wales. 1890 *Century Dict.*, *Mock-thrush.

3. *Comb. a.* with adjs. and advs. with the sense 'in a counterfeit manner', 'simulatedly'. Chiefly implying humorous or ludicrous simulation, as in **MOCK-HEROIC**.

a 1711 KEN *Edmund Poet.* Wks. 1721 II. 178 Seven mock-bright Angels on the Deck appear'd. 1836-48 B. D. WALSH *Aristoph.* 44 note, A mock-serious tone. 1858 GEN. P. THOMPSON *Audi Alt.* I. xlv. 173 The men, pompous, mousing, and mock-dignified. 1864 G. MEREDITH *Emilia* xxxvi, 'It is done, sometimes', she said, mock-sadly. 1871 — *H. Richmond* xlvii, I told her mock-loftily that I did not believe in serious illnesses coming to godlike youth. 1880 SWINBURNE *Stud. Shaks.* (ed. 2) 198 A pseudocritical and mock-historic society. 1893 *Outing* (U.S.) May 120/1 'Thank you... Mr. Smith!' she said, with a mock-offended air. 1900 G. SWIFT *Somerley* 117 Prudishly mock-modest. 1931 *Times Lit. Suppl.* 18 June 479/1 The sumptuous mock-Tudor mansion. 1933 L. BLOOMFIELD *Lang.* xxiii. 421 Mock-learned words, like *scrumptious*, *rambunctious*, *absquatulate*. 1936 *Discovery* Oct. 321/2 The short 'Brutus' curls of regency mock-classical beauties. 1949 KOESTLER

Insight & Outlook vii. 105 His facial expression and whole attitude must be mock-aggressive. 1951 W. DE LA MARE *Winged Chariot* 58 Mock-solemn creatures, with our jackdaw airs. 1952 S. KAUFFMANN *Philanderer* (1953) iii. 38 Russell inquired, in customary mock-religious tones, about the state of the Street [sc. Wall Street] and cotton futures. 1958 *Spectator* 8 Aug. 193/1 The viewer who is sitting proudly in mock-antique splendour. 1968 *Listener* 18 July 92/3 A baron who mock-diffidently invites him to dinner. 1969 *Ibid.* 9 Jan. 43/3 We all went off to the pub: mock Tudor, phoney like the rest of us. 1975 J. HOWLETT *Christmas Spy* ii. ii. 42 Her mock-Jacobean entrance hall.

b. with a verb, with the humorous sense 'pretendingly'; also with a ppl. adj., as † mock-made *a.*, made as a counterfeiter.

a 1619 FLETCHER *Bonduca* iv. ii. I defie thee, thou mock-made man of mat! *a* 1661 FULLER *Worthies, Somerset* (1662) iii. 31 Other mens mock-combending verses thereon [sc. Coryat's Crudities]. 1889 J. CORBETT *Monk* xi. 158 He [i.e. Monk's butler] was a wag whom Charles the First had mock-knighted one evening at supper with his table-knife.

mock (mɒk), *v.* Forms: 5 mokken, make, mocque, 5-6 mokken, mok, 5-7 mocque, 6- mock. [ME. *mokken*, *mocque*, ad. OF. *moquer* (F. *moquer*) to deride, jeer, a northern dialect form corresp. to the synonymous Pr. *mochar*, It. *moccare*.

According to some scholars, the word represents a popular L. **muccāre* to wipe the nose (whence F. *moucher*, It. *moccare*), f. **mucc-us* (class. L. *mucus*: see MUCUS). With the OF. (whence the Eng.) transitive use, cf. L. *ēmungere* to wipe the nose, to cheat. The reflexive use (the only one in mod. Fr.) *se moquer de quelqu'un*, may originally have denoted the derisive gesture imitative of the movement of wiping the nose. In mod. Provençal, according to Mistral, *mouca* means 'to wipe the nose', 'to strike on the nose', while *se mouca* = F. *se moquer*, and *mocado* means 'a blow on the nose', 'a humiliation'.

Another hypothesis, less plausible semasiologically, would connect the word with Ger. dial. *mucken* to growl, grumble, OHG. *irmuccazan* 'mutire' (mod. G. *mucksen* to grumble.)

1. a. trans. To hold up to ridicule; to deride; to assail with scornful words or gestures.

a 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* 64 They were mocked and scorned of alle folke for her leudnesse. *c* 1450 *Mankind* 371 in *Macro Plays* 14 Hauē 3e non other man to make, but euer me? 1484 CAXTON *Fables of Poge* vii. Alle the salary or payment of them that mokken other is for to be mocked at the last. 1530 PALSGR. 639/2 He mocketh hym at every worde and yet the foole perceyvet it nat. *Ibid.* 663/1. I potte, I mocke one with makyng a pottle in the syde of my mouth. 1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* iii. ii. 34 Loe, how he mockes me, wilt thou let him my Lord? 1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* iii. ii. 156 Mock not a Cobler for his black thumbs. 1781 W. CAMERON in *Sc. Paraphr.* xvii. vi. Mock not my name with honours vain, but keep my holy laws. 1812 J. WILSON *Isle of Palms* ii. 273 Art thou a fiend... Come here to mock... My dying agony. 1869 M. ARNOLD *Urania* vii. With smiles, till then, Coldly she mocks the sons of men.

b. With *adv.* or *phrase* as complement: To bring to a certain condition by mockery. Now *rare*. Also, † to mock out: (a) to evade (an argument, etc.) by mockery or trifling; (b) to gain by mocking or buffoonery.

1533 [TINDALE] *Supper of the Lord* E vj. And as for M. More, whom the verite most offendeth, & doth but mocke it out when he can not sole it. 1591 SPENSER *M. Hubberd* 509 For there [at court] thou needs must learne to laugh, to lie, . . . to be a beetle-stock Of thy great Masters will, to scorne, or mock. So maist thou chauce mock out a Benefice. 1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V.* i. ii. 285 Many a thousand widows Shall this his Mocke, mocke out of their deer husbands; Mocke mothers from their sonnes, mocke Castles downe. 1625 JACKSON *Creed* v. xxiv. § 4 He would... be mocked out of his skin by Courtiers. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* ix. vii. § 18 It was no solocisme to the gravity of Eliah to mock Baals priests out of their superstition. *a* 1863 WOOLNER *My Beautiful Lady* 60 Some gigantic bell, Whose thunder laughing through my brain Mocked me back to flesh again.

c. To defy; to set at nought.

1558 KNOX *First Blast* (Arb.) 38, I thinke likewise this reason shuld be mocked. 1596 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* ii. i. 30, I would ore-stare the sternest cies that looke... Yea, mocke the Lion when he rores for pray To win the Ladie. 1606 — *Ant. & Cl.* iii. xiii. 185 Fill our Bowles once more: Let's mocke the midnight Bell. 1877 C. GEIKIE *Christ* lxi. (1879) 746 The hierarchy... know how to honor the appearance of justice while mocking the reality.

d. *fig.* of impersonal things.

1667 MILTON *P.L.* iv. 628 Our walks at noon, with branches overgrown, That mock our scant manuring. 1741-2 GRAY *Agrippina* 156 These hated walls that seem to mock my shame. 1764 GOLDSM. *Trav.* 248 Though my harsh touch, falt'ring still, But mock'd all tune, And marr'd the dancer's skill. 1788 T. WARTON *On H. M. Birth-day* 51 And many a fane he rear'd, that still sublime In massy pomp has mock'd the stealth of time. 1807 WORDSW. *White Doe* vii. 28 A perishing That mocks the gladness of the Spring. 1821 SHELLEY *Adonais* 17 Melodies, With which, like flowers that mock the corsè beneath, He had adorned and hid the coming bulk of Death. 1847 A. R. C. DALLAS *Look to Jerus.* (ed. 4) 84 Australasia and Polynesia have arisen to mock our arithmetic. 1879 'E. GARRETT' *House by Works* I. 13 Their artless sport did not seem to mock her, as did the sunshine and the breeze.

2. a. intr. To use or give utterance to ridicule; to act or speak in derision; to jeer, scoff; to flout. Const. *at*, † *with*.

c 1450 *Mankind* 358 in *Macro Plays* 14 We xall bargin with yow, & noþer make nor scorne. 1502 *Ord. Crysten Men* (W. de W. 1506) ii. viii. 107 Also those the whyche mocketh with these auncyentes. 1561 T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst.* iii. 202 This forsooth is not to mocke with the Scriptures. 1581 MULCASTER *Positions* xli. (1887) 239 Some... do vse to abase them, and to mocke at mathematicall heades. 1604 E.

G[RIMSTONE] *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* i. vii. 21 Lactantius Firmian, and S. Augustine mocke at such as hold there be any Antipodes. 1611 BIBLE *Prov.* i. 26, I also will laugh at your calamitie, I wil mocke when your feare commeth. 1784 COWPER *Task* v. 122 Thus Nature works as if to mock at Art. 1810 SCOTT *Lady of L.* iii. v. Fleet limbs that mocked at time. 1822 SHELLEY *Chas. I.* ii. 386 If fear were made for kings, the Fool mocks wisely. 1884 TENNYSON *Becket* iv. ii. Will he not mock at me?

† **b.** To jest, trifle; to make sport. *Obs.*

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 341/2 Mokkyn, or iapyn, or tryfelyn, ludifico. *c* 1460 *Wisdom* 826 in *Macro Plays* 62 Mynde... On a soper I wyll... Set a noble with goode chere redyly to spende. *Wydyrstondynge*. And I tweyn be pis feer, To moque at a goode dyner. 1537 SIR J. DUDLEY in *Froude Hist. Eng.* iii. 253 He... mocked not with me, for he brake down a part of the decks of my ship. 1611 BIBLE *Gen.* xix. 14 Lot... said... the Lord wil destroy this citie: but hee seemed as one that mocked, vnto his sonnes in law.

3. a. trans. To deceive or impose upon; to delude, befool; to tantalize, disappoint.

c 1470 HENRY *Wallace* viii. 1412 In spech off luff suttell ye Sotheroun ar; Ye can ws mok, suppos ye se no mar. 1538 CROMWELL in *Merriman Life & Lett.* (1902) II. 141 He dothe but to dyvide to mocke al the world by practises with faire wordes for his owne purpose. 1561 T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst.* iii. 246 Let us not wilfully mocke our selues to our own destruction. 1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV.* v. ii. 126 My Father is gone wilde into his Graue... And with his Spirits, sadly I suriue, To mocke the expectation of the World; To frustrate Prophetes. 1611 BIBLE *Judg.* xvi. 10 Behold, thou hast mocked me, and told mee lies. 1648 BP. HALL *Breathings Devout Soul* (1851) 201 What would it avail me, O Lord, to mock the eyes of all the world with a semblance of holiness? 1667 MILTON *P.L.* x. 773 Why am I mockt with death, and length'nd out To deathless pain? 1812 H. & J. SMITH *Rej. Addr.* iii. (1873) 17 What stately vision mocks my waking sense? 1819 SHELLEY *Fragm. Tale Untold* 4 Empty cups... Which mock the lips with air, when they are thirsting. 1847 EMERSON *Repr. Men, Napoleon* Wks. (Bohn) I. 381 As long as our civilization is essentially one of property... it will be mocked by delusions. 1852 M. ARNOLD *Empedocles on Etna* i. 15 Mind is a light which the Gods mock us with, To lead those false who trust it.

† **b.** To disappoint of something promised. *Obs.*

1541 in I. S. Leadam *Sel. Cas. Crt. Requests* (Selden) 61 Your sayd servant and subiet was... dissapoynted and mocked of suche bandoges as he shold have had.

4. a. To ridicule by imitation of speech or action. (The current colloquial use, and presumably as old as the 16th c., but not evidenced in literature.) Hence, to imitate or resemble closely; to mimic, counterfeit. (Cf. MOCKING-BIRD.)

1595 SHAKS. *John* v. ii. 173 Another [sc. drum] shall... rattle the Welkins eare, And mocke the deepe mouth'd Thunder. 1611 — *Wint.* T. v. iii. 19-20 Prepare To see the Life as liuely mock'd, as euer Still Sleepe mock'd Death. *a* 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew, To Mock*, or mimic another. 1742 YOUNG *Nt. Th.* iii. 335 For what live ever here?... to bid each wretched day The former mock? 1817 SHELLEY *Rev. Islam* vi. xlv. 7 He [a horse] would spread His nostrils to the blast, and joyously Mock the fierce peal with neighings. 1822 — *Chas. I.* ii. 98 He mocks and mimics all he sees and hears. 1827-44 WILLIS *Lazarus & Mary* 16 Like life well mock'd in marble. 1843 RUSKIN *Mod. Paint.* ii. iv. 311 Not one of Stansfield's lines is like another. Every one of Salvator's mocks all the rest. 1867 G. G. McCRAE *Balladeadro* 30 (Morris) There the proud lyre-bird spreads his tail, And mocks the notes of hill and dale.

† **b.** To simulate, make a false pretence of. *Obs.*

1593 SHAKS. 3 *Hen. VI.* iii. 255, I long till Edward fall by Warres mischance, For mocking Marriage with a Dame of France. 1606 — *Ant. & Cl.* v. i. 2 Go to him Dollabella, bid him yeeld, Being so frustrate, tell him, He mockes the pawes that he makes.

c. to mock up: to make a mock-up of (see MOCK-UP); also, to counterfeit, simulate, imitate; to contrive or improvise; freq. *mocked-up ppl. a.*

1911 *Encycl. Brit.* XXIV. 971/2 The shapes and sizes of the armour plates are sometimes obtained by the 'mocking-up' process, in which the surface of the armour is represented in three dimensions. 1914 in W. S. Churchill *World Crisis 1911-14* (1923) 527 It is necessary to construct without delay a dummy fleet... They are then to be mocked up to represent particular battleships of the 1st and 2nd Battle Squadrons. *Ibid.* 528 The utmost secrecy must be observed, and special measures taken to banish all foreigners from the districts where the mocking-up [of the battleships] is being done. 1950 *Jrnl. R. Aeronaut. Soc.* LIV. 305/1 The first type should be used... provided that certain sections, as for example the engine installation, are mocked up accurately, if necessary as a separate mock-up. 1952 *Archit. Rev.* CXII. 55 It consisted of fabrics and prototype furniture by Terence Conran, arranged in a room cunningly mocked-up with a couple of venetian blinds and a bamboo ceiling. 1955 A. H. N. GREEN-ARMYtage *Portrait St. Luke* vii. 121 Mocked-up discourses in the biography of a man whose trade it was to deliver discourses of his own. 1959 *Observer* 5 April 18/4 The fuddy-duddy diplomat whose mock-up vicissitudes make the story. 1961 *Listener* 12 Oct. 576/3 Denis Mitchell mocked up a couple of glimpses of America. 1967 *Ibid.* 2 Feb. 175/3 Not a very good play, perhaps, with some mocked-up dialogue and sex brought in as a perfunctory afterthought.

† **5.** In the 17th c. the verb-stem was prefixed to a few sbs., forming compound sbs. with the sense 'one who or something which mocks...': mock-beggar, (a) applied to a house that has an appearance of wealth, but is either deserted or else inhabited by miserly or poor persons; also as quasi-proper name, *Mock-Beggar's Hall*, etc.; (b) used by Florio (? erroneously) for BULL-

BEGGAR; mock-clown *nonce-wd.*, a trick that deludes rustics; mock-guest, one who disappoints his guests of the liberal entertainment which he has led them to expect; in quot. *fig.* Also MOCK-GOD.

1611 FLORIO, *Beffana*, a bug-bear, a scarecrow, a *mock-begger, a toy to mocke an ape. 1615 *Cupids Whirligig* C 4, Whats this, A shirt that ye weare, Else 'tis a mock-beggar with stripes. 1616 *Rich Cabinet* 52 A Gentleman without meanes, is like a faire house without furniture, or any inhabitant, . . . whose rearing was chargeable to the owner, and painfull to the builder, and all ill-bestowed, to make a mock-begger, that hath no good morrowe for his next neighbour. 1622 J. TAYLOR (Water-P.) *Water-Cormorant* C 2 b, The poore receiue their answer from the Dawes, Who in their caaing language call it plaine Mockbegger Manour, for they came in vaine. *a* 1825 FORBY *Voc. E. Anglia, Mock-Beggar-Hall*. 1835 HORSFIELD *Sussex* I. 136 Some old buildings in a place called the Mock-beggars. 1840 *Gentl. Mag.* Oct. 338 Both places... bear the name of Mock-Beggar's Hall. The one is an insulated rock near Bakewell... presenting from the road the semblance of a house... The other is a Tudor... mansion in the parish of Claydon... which... remained so long unoccupied as to be the cause of numerous disappointments to those travellers who had never been taken in before. 1598 FLORIO, *Ingannauillano*, the name of a leape or sault so called in Italian, as we should say *mock-clowne. 1642 FULLER *Holy St.* i. 1. 3 Some women which hang out signes... will not lodge strangers; yet these *mock-guests are guilty in tempting others to tempt them.

mockable ('mɒkəb(ə)l), *a.* [f. MOCK *v.* + -ABLE. Cf. F. *moquable*.] Deserving of or exposed to derision.

1600 SHAKS. *A. Y. L.* iii. ii. 49 Those that are good maners at the Court, are as ridiculous in the Countrey, as the behauiour of the Countrey is most mockeable at the Court. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* (1872) III. i. vii. 41 This huge Moon-calf of Sansculottism, . . . is not mockable only, and soft like another calf. 1892 PEYTON *Mem. Jesus* iii. 63 The Primates... mock us unconsciously. We encounter the mockable element in man, just at the junction where flesh is passing into mind, animality into mentality.

mockadam, variant of MOKADDAM.

† **mockado** (mɒ'kɑ:dəʊ). *Obs.* Forms: 6 mockeado, mochadoo, mockadoo, -adowe, makadowe, moccadowe, 6-7 mocado, mockadoe, 6-8 moccado, 7 moccadoe, -dow, mocadoe, mochado, muckado, 8 mockade(e, 6- mockado. [app. a corruption of It. *mocajardo* (see MOHAIR) or some variant.

Cotgrave (1611) gives 'mockado' as the rendering of F. *moucade* (not found elsewhere) and *mocayart*, and he renders *moncairt* by 'silk moccadoe'; a Fr. form *mouquayart* occurs in 1580 as the name of a material for curtains. Florio (1611) has It. *mocaiaro*, and *mocaiorro*, 'mockado stuffe'.]

1. A kind of cloth much used for clothing in the 16th and 17th centuries. Also *attrib.*, as *mockado cassock*, *doublet*, etc.; *mockado ends*, *fringe* (mentioned as a commodity sold by weight). *tuft mockado*, a peculiar kind of mockado decorated with small tufts of wool.

It was made in Flanders and (first by Flemish refugees) at Norwich; it is usually mentioned as an inferior material (of wool) in contrast with silk and velvet, but a 'silk mockado' is also spoken of. Quot. 1638 exceptionally refers to *mockado* as a costly fabric; but the word by that time may have ceased to be generally understood.

1543 *Richmond Wills* (Surtees) 51 One night gowne of mockeado with one paire of hoase of the same. 1571-2 A. WHITFIELD in *Durham Depos.* (Surtees) 246 Mochadoo for the cote, collar, and hands, with sylk boottoes. 1579 DEE *Diary* (Camden) 6 Some kinde of tuft mockado, with crosses blew and red. 1587 HARRISON *England* ii. v. (1877) i. 132 Mockadoes tufted and plaine. *Ibid.* iii. i. (1878) ii. 6 Now by meanes of strangers succoured here from domesticall persecution, the same [sc. wool] hath bene imploied vnto sundrie other uses, as mockados, arbes, vellures [etc.]. 1589 PUTTINHAM *Eng. Poesie* iii. xxiv. (Arb.) 290 Who would not thinke it a ridiculous thing to see a Lady in her milke-house with a veluet gowne, and at a bridall in her cassock of mockado. 1590 *Acc. Bk. W. Wray* in *Antiquary* XXXII. 374, 1st black moccado fringe, iiis. viij. d. 1594 LODGE & GREENE *Looking-glass* (1598) C 3 b, When I... saw... what a faire mockado Cape it had. 1596 LODGE *Wits Miserie* 14 The farmer that was contented in times past with his Russet Frocke & Mockado sleeues, now sels a Cow against Easter to buy him silken geere for his credit. 1605 *Lond. Prodigal* iii. i. Why she went in a fringed gown, a single ruff, and a white cap; and my father in a mocado coat. 1617 in *Heath Grocers' Comp.* (1869) 427 Crimson mochados to make sleeves for the poore men. 1620 in *Naworth Househ. Bks.* (Surtees) 123 A pound of black moccado ends, ijs. viij. d. 1638 FORD *Lady's Trial* ii. i, Imagine first our rich mockado doublet. 1660 *Act 12 Chas. II.*, c. 4 Rates Inward, Mocado ends the dozen pound, iiij. li.

b. *fig.* as the type of an inferior material. Also *attrib.* or *adj.*: Trumpery, inferior.

(In quot. 1741 used, probably by etymological misapprehension, in the sense of 'mockery'. Cf. -ADO 2.)

1577 FULKE *Confut. Purg.* 287 Mockadoe miracles, narrations, and relations. 1589 R. HARVEY *Pl. Perc.* 8, I will nicke-name no bodie: I am none of these tuft mockadoo mak-a-dooes. 1619 J. TAYLOR (Water-P.) *Kicksey Winsey* B 8 b, I muse of what stuff these men framed be, Most of them seeme Muckado vnto me. 1621 — *Motto* D, I want that high esteemed excellence Of fustian, or mockado Eloquence. 1741 RICHARDSON *Pamela* II. 37 What Mockado is this to such a poor Soul as I?

2. (See quot.)

1738 in *6th Rep. Dep. Kpr. App.* ii. 120 A new Invention of making Carpetting called French Carpets or Moccadoes.

'**mockage**. Now rare or Obs. [f. **MOCK sb.** + -AGE.]

Very common in the 16th and 17th centuries.
1. a. The action or an act of mocking; mockery, ridicule, derision; a derisive utterance or action.

1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* ix. i. 338 In mockage ye shalle be called la cote male taylor. **1494** FABYAN *Chron.* vii. 608 The Frensche Gaguyne bryngeth in a matier of game, as he rehersith, to the mockage of Englishmen. **1535** COVERDALE *Isa.* xiv. 4 Then shalt thou vse this mockage vpon y^e kinge of Babilon. **1548** GEST *Pr. Masse* D ij, What an vn-sufferable mockage is this aswel of god as of our soueraygne lord y^e king. **1561** T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst.* iv. xx. (1634) 743 Christians ought truly to be a kinde of men... open to the malice, deceits, and mockages, of naughty men. **1577** HANMER *Anc. Eccl. Hist.* (1663) 38 In a mockage they tried the sharpnesse of their swords upon the dead bodies. **1607** R. C[AREW] tr. *Estienne's World of Wonders* 347 Turned into a matter of merriment and mockage of poore Saint Peter. **a 1677** MANTON *Serm. Ps.* cxix. 52 (1681) 347 Their Derision and Mockage of Godliness ceaseth. **a 1916** A. R. MACEWEN *Hist. Church in Scotl.* (1918) II. xxvii. 176 In their mockage they termed every thing that repugned to their corrupt affections 'devout imagination'. **1922** E. A. PARRY *What Judge Thought* viii. 133 It is interesting to remember that in Lewis Carroll, an ironist of a different type from Maule, we have another example of a deeply scientific mathematician reveling in the expression of ludicrous antiphrasis and quaint ridicule and mockage of commonplace humanity.

b. The fact or condition of being mocked.
1534 LD. BERNERS *Gold. Bk. M. Aurel.* (1546) G ij, The workes of the peple ar holden in mockage with wyse men. **1580** LYLIE *Euphues* (Arb.) 344 Which then brought youth into a foolis Paradise, and hath now cast age into an open mockage. **a 1656** HALES *Gold. Rem.* III. (1673) 36 It is but an error to think that God is a party capable of mockage and illusion; no art, no fineness can circumvent or abuse him.

2. An object of mockery.
1535 COVERDALE *Jer.* xxv. 9, I will make of them a wilderness a mockage and a continuall deserte. **1628** WITHER *Brit. Rememb.* Concl. 53 Nay, Law is made a mockage, and a scorn. **1657** REEVE *God's Plea* 23 Man... was the spoil of time, the mockage of fortune, and image of consistency. **a 1677** MANTON *Serm. Ps.* cxix. 83 (1681) 553 Though scorned and made a mockage [1725 mock] by those that... lived in pomp and splendor, yet his zeal was not abated.

3. Mimicry, close imitation; *concr.* something that mocks or resembles, a counterfeit.
1615 J. STEPHENS *Ess. & Char., A Ranke Observer* (1857) 160 Whilst he means to purge himself by observing other humours, he practises them by a shadow of mockage. **1686** GOAD *Celest. Bodies* III. i. 397, I can believe... that there are such Mockages of Humane Nature by Sea, as an Ape is on the Mountain.

mockaire, obs. form of MOHAIR.
'**mockaniste**. *nonce-wd.* [f. **MOCK v.** after the words in the context.] A mocker.
a 1550 *Image Ipcor.* III. in *Skelton's Wks.* (1843) II. 435/2 He is no Acquiniste, Nor non Occanist, But a mockaniste.

mockaseen, -a(s)sin, -ason, obs. ff. MOCCASIN.
mock-beggar: see **MOCK v.** 5.

'**mock-bird**. [f. **MOCK sb.**¹ + **BIRD sb.**] The American MOCKING-BIRD, *Mimus polyglottus*.
1649 *Perf. Descr. Virginia* (1837) 15 One Bird we call the Mock-bird; for he will imitate all other Birds Notes. **1709** STEELE *Tatler* No. 51 ¶4 The Indian Fowl, called the Mock-Bird, who has no Note of his own. **1774** GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1824) II. 337 The American Mock-bird. *Ibid.* 338 The mock-bird is ever surest to please when it is most itself. **1809** CAMPBELL *Gertr. Wyom.* I. iii. From merry mock-bird's song. **a 1854** CAROLINE A. SOUTHEY *Poet. Wks.* (1867) 13 The pretty mockbird with his borrowed notes Tells thee sweet truth.

b. Applied to the Sedge-warbler and the Blackcap (cf. **MOCKING-BIRD** 2).
1831 G. MONTAGU *Ornith. Dict.* 326 *Mock Bird*, a name applied to the Sedge Bird. **1894** NEWTON *Dict. Birds* 582. *c. fig.*
1800 SOUTHEY *Let. to Coleridge* 8 Jan., Moses will be a very mock-bird as to languages. **1823** BYRON *Island* II. xiii, Sweep these mere mock-birds of the despot's song From the tall bough where they have perch'd so long.

mock-clown: see **MOCK v.** 5.
mocke, mockeado, var. ff. MUCK, MOCKADO.

mocked (mɔkt), *a.* [f. **MOCK v.** + -ED¹.] Imitated (in quot. *absol.*).
186. DARWIN *Orig. Spec.* xiii. (1866) 507 When the mockers and the mocked are caught and compared they are found to be totally different in essential structure.

mockedar, obs. form of MUCKENDER.
mockers¹ ('mɔkə(r)). Forms: 5 moker(e, 6 *Sc.* mokkar, mockar, 6- mocker. [f. **MOCK v.** + -ER¹. Cf. *F. moqueur.*]

1. a. One who mocks, derides, or scoffs.
1477 EARL RIVERS (Caxton) *Dictes* 14 b, Ware that ye be no mockers for that engendred hattered. **c 1500** *Young Childr. Bk.* 59 in *Babes Bk.*, Be no glouere nor no moker. **1570** BUCHANAN *Ane Admonitioun* Wks. (1892) 24 Mokkaris of all religioun and vertew. **1634** CANNE *Necess. Separ.* (1849) 221 How can he prove that these were outwardly wicked and irreligious, known to be idolaters, drunkards, sorcerers, mockers, &c. **1683** BURNET tr. *More's Utopia* 39 If the many Mockers of Elisha, ... felt the Effect of his Zeal, What will become of one Mocker of so many Friars? **1688** SOUTH *Serm.* (1697) II. viii. 347 An Ordinance, in which God is so seldom mocked, but it is to the Mocker's confusion. **1750**

BYRON *Rem. Middleton's Exam.* 525 What these Mockers call'd a drunken Fit, Was God's Performance of what Joel writ. **1849** MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* II. I. 163 The peculiarities of the Puritan... had been... favourite subjects with mockers. **1903** *Speaker* 10 Oct. 29/1 The enthusiast was a happy man, the mocker was a miserable man.

b. One who deceives or illudes.
1600 SHAKS. *A. Y. L.* II. vi. 13 If thou diest Before I come, thou art a mocker of my labour.

c. transf.
1611 BIBLE *Prov.* xx. 1 Wine is a mocker, strong drink is raging. **1972** N. MARSH *Tied up in Tinsel* vii. 177 'He was a wine-bibber,' Nigel shouted. 'Wine is a mocker.'

d. Slang phr. to put the mocker(s) on: to thwart or bring bad luck to (a person, enterprise, etc.), to deride, mock, denigrate. Also to have (got) the mockers on, to give (one) the mockers, etc. Cf. **MOCK sb.**¹ b.

1923 C. DREW *Rogues & Ruses* 115 They'll ave to race without me to-morrow. I've got a mocker hung on me. **1949** L. GLASSOP *Luck Palmer* vii. 62 It's that sheila... She's put the mocker on us. **1970** 'B. MATHER' *Break in Line* v. 61 'He isn't bad at all.' 'Then what did you put the mockers on him for?' **1970** J. PORTER *Dover strikes Again* ii. 36 This investigation had got the mockers on it from the start. **1974** 'J. ROSS' *Burning of Billy Toober* xi. 102, I tailed him... Not to do anything. Just to let him see he was being tailed. To give him the mockers.

2. One who imitates in speech or gesture.
3. A mocking-bird.
1773 BARRINGTON in *Phil. Trans.* LXIII. 286 From the attention which the mocker pays to any other sort of... noises. **1859** BAIRD *Catal. N. Amer. Birds* 253 a, Var. *Mimus caudatus* Baird Long-Tailed Mocker. **1860** — *Birds N. Amer.* 353 *Harporhynchus rufus*. Thrasher; Sandy Mocker.
4. *Nat. Hist.* A mimetic animal.

186. DARWIN *Orig. Spec.* xiii. (1866) 507 The mockers are almost invariably rare insects.

mockers² ('mɔkə(r)). *Austral.* and *N.Z. slang.* Also *mokker*. [Origin obscure.] Clothes; a dress. So 'mockered-up a., dressed up.

1938 PARTRIDGE *Dict. Slang* (ed. 2) 1014/2 *Mockered up*, dressed in one's best. **1945** BAKER *Austral. Lang.* vi. 119 *All laired up* and its synonym *all mockered up* may also be noted. **1953** — *Australia Speaks* iv. 106 *Mocker*, clothes in general. **1959** G. SLATTER *Gun in my Hand* 51 Gives us a hand sometimes on the mixer or labourin about. Gets into his old mocker and gets stuck in. **1965** M. SHADBOLT *Among Cinders* xxv. 250 She was mocked up to the nines.

mockere, obs. form of MUCKER.
'**mockers-nut**. U.S. The fruit of the North American White-heart Hickory, *Carya tomentosa*. Also, the tree itself.
1814 F. PURSH *Flora Americae Septentrionalis* II. 638 *Juglans tomentosa*... This is known under the name of Mocker Nut, White-heart Hickory or Common Hickory. **1832** D. J. BROWNE *Sylva Amer.* 187 In the part of New Jersey which lies on the river Hudson, this species is known by the name of Mockernut Hickory. **1846-50** A. WOOD *Class-bk. Bot.* 491 Mocker-nut Hickory. **1859** J. G. COOPER in *Ann. Rep. Smithsonian Inst.* 255 *Carya tomentosa* Nutt., Mocker-nut. *Bot. North. U.S.* 402 Mocker-nut. White-heart Hickory. **1926** E. M. ROBERTS *Time of Man* 364, I see you dance under the mockernut tree. **1947** COLLINGWOOD & BRUSH *Knowing your Trees* 152/1 Attaining maturity at 250 to 300 years, mockernut hickory sometimes reaches a height of ninety or a hundred feet. **1969** T. H. EVERETT *Living Trees of World* 98/2 The mockernut... forms a handsome specimen that grows up to 90 feet high with a trunk up to 3 feet in diameter... Its nuts have thick, hard shells that contain a very small amount of sweet meat.

mockery ('mɔkəri). Forms: 5 moquerie, mockery, 5-6 mockerye, mockery, 6 mockeri, *Sc.* mokrie, mockrie, 6-7 mockerie, 6- mockery. [a. *F. moquerie* (13th c.), f. *moquer* to **MOCK.**]

1. Derision, ridicule; a derisive utterance or action.
1426 LYDG. *De Guil. Pilgr.* 13020 They be no thyng off myn allye; I haue off hem but moquerie. **1481** CAXTON *Reynard* (Arb.) 11 Reynart... shal thynke how he may begyle deceyue and bryng yow to some mockerye. **a 1533** LD. BERNERS *Huon* liv. 182 Y^e paynym dyd gyue it to Huon in a mockery. **a 1548** HALL *Chron., Hen. VIII* 101 b, All our saynyngs were by the Frenche kyng turned into mockery. **1560** DAUS. tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 193 b, This was the third mockeri of fortune that chaunced in Fraunce. **1563** WINSET *Wks.* (S.T.S.) II. 81 Studying to thraw be his mokrie and bairding the mekle vertew and honor of his father to be a vyce [etc.]. **1590** SPENSER *F.Q.* I. vii. 43 The forlorne Maiden, whom your eyes have seene The laughing stork of fortunes mockeries, Am th' onely daughter of a King and Queene. **1590** SHAKS. *Mids. N. II.* ii. 123 Wherefore was I to this keene mockery borne? **a 1656** BP. HALL *Rem. Wks.* (1660) 270 Should a man be bidden to... walk steddily on his head, this would justly sound as a mockery. **a 1719** ADDISON *Chr. Relig.* vii. Wks. 1766 III. 317 The insults and mockeries of a crouded Amphitheatre. **1838** THIRLWALL *Greece* III. xx. 163 The heralds of Darius had been put to death with cruel mockery. **1860** MRS. CARLYLE *Let.* III. 61 'Mrs. Prudence', as Mr. Barnes calls me in mockery. **1860** FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (1875) III. xii. 238 Laying himself open to the jeers and mockeries of his rebellious subjects. **1884** GLADSTONE in *West. Daily Press* 2 July 3/4 He was sorry that gentlemen with no knowledge of the subject should receive this remark with mockery.

b. A subject or occasion of derision; a person, thing, or action that deserves or occasions ridicule.
1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 38 Which thinges are doubtles to all that wise be, a very mockerye. **1590** SIR J. SMYTH *Disc. Weapons* 13, I conclude, that such fortifications in England are verie skornes and mockeries. **1596** SHAKS.

Tam. Shr. III. ii. 4 What will be said, what mockery will it be? To want the Bride-groom when the Priest attends To speake the ceremoniall rites of marriage? **1820** HAZLITT *Lect. Dram. Lit.* 314 When the name of Jeremy Taylor is no longer remembered with reverence, genius will have become a mockery, and virtue an empty shade. **1849** JAMES WOODMAN vii, As if he made a mockery of the very acquisitions he boasted of. **1870** BRYANT *Iliad* I. x. 311 Let no one yield to sleep, Lest we become the mockery of the foe.

2. Mimicry, imitation; a counterfeit representation; an unreal appearance. Now only in indignant use, a contemptible and impudent simulation.
1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V.* iv. Chor. 53 Yet sit and see, Minding true things, by what their Mock'ries bee. **1605** — *Mach.* III. iv. 107 Hence horrible shadow, Vnreal mock'ry hence. **1717** POPE *Elegy Unfort. Lady* 57 And bear about the mockery of woe To midnight dances, and the public show. **1853** KANE *Grinnell Exp.* xxvii. (1856) 225 It was a mockery of warmth, however, scarcely worthy the unpretending sincerity of the great planet. **1872** YEATS *Growth Comm.* 189 The unhappy monarch then went through the mockery of a trial for concealing his treasures.

3. Ludicrously futile action; something insultingly unfitting.
1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* I. i. 146 It is as the Ayre, invulnerable, And our vaine blowes, malicious Mockery. **1634** W. TIRWHYTT tr. *Balzac's Lett.* (vol. I.) 398 It were a mockery to make choyce of sicke folkes, and... to put sovereign power into their hands, to the end onely to have them leave it to others. **1798** *Monthly Mag.* VI. 397 Although suffered to perish almost for the common necessaries, his body was ostentatiously carried to the grave in a hearse, accompanied by the mockery of a mourning-coach. **1852** ROBERTSON *Serm.* Ser. III. xvii. 215 It is mockery, brethren, for a man to speak lightly of that which he cannot know. **1863** GEO. ELIOT *Romola* xxxvi, In her bitterness she felt that all rejoicing was mockery.

4. attrib.
1593 SHAKS. *Rich. II.* iv. i. 260 Oh, that I were a Mockerie, King [read Mockerie-king] of Snow, Standing before the Sunne of Bullingbrooke, To melt my selfe away in Water-drops. **1634** FORD *Perkin Warbeck* I. i, Still to be frighted with false apparitions Of pageant Majestie, and new-coynd greatnesse, As if we were a mockery King in state. **1834** *Tait's Mag.* 131/1 Legitimacy is a mockery word in such a case. **1898** WATTS-DUNTON *Aylwin* xi, A monstrous mountainous representation of an awful mockery-goddess.

mockeson, obs. form of MOCCASIN.
'**mocket**. Now *dial.* [Shortened from *mocketer*, MUCKENDER. Cf. Anglo-Irish *muckie, mocky*, in the same sense (H. C. Hart).] A bib or handkerchief; also, ? a kerchief.
1537 *Irish Act Hen. VIII.* c. 15 Or use or weare any shirt, smock... mocket, or linnen cappe, coloured or dyed with saffron. **1611** COTGR., *Baverette*, a bib, mocket, or mocketer to put before the bosome of a (slauering) child. *Ibid.*, s.v. *Embaveté*. **1880** W. CORNW. *Gloss.*, *Mocket*, a bib attached to an apron to keep the front of the dress clean.

† **mocket-head**. *Obs.* [Origin obscure.] See quot., and cf. ANCONY.
1686 PLOT *Staffordsh. iv.* 163 They work it [sc. the iron] into a bloom, which is a square barr in the middle, and two square knobs at the ends, one much less then the other, the smaller being called the Ancony end, and the greater the Mocket head.

mocketto, quasi-It. form of MOQUETTE.
† **mockful**, *a.* *Obs.* [f. **MOCK sb.** + -FUL.] Full of mockery.
1805 *Public Characters* 256 The merry maid in mockful play. **1820** C. R. MATURIN *Melmoth* (1892) III. xxxi. 253 Those whose mockful persecution, or whose vacant pity, might be equally torturing to her feelings.
Hence 'mockfully *adv.*, in a 'mockful' manner. **1834** *Fraser's Mag.* X. 426 He was impetuous, daring, and mockfully defiant.

† **mock-God**. *Obs.* [f. **MOCK v.** + **GOD sb.**] One who mocks, derides, or defies God. Also *attrib.* and forming adjs. as *mock-God-like*. (Very common in the 17th c.)
1601 DENT *Pathw. Heaven* 128 Now the earth is full of ranke Atheists and mocke-Gods: which scoffe at the Gospell. **1612** W. SLATER *Ministers Portion* 49 A pretty mocke-God answer it will bee, ... to tell him [sc. God]: for matter of tithing, thou hadst a custome to the contrary. **1618** S. WARD *Iethro's Justice* (1627) 42 What shall I say to such mocke-god-like Esaus? **1677** W. HUGHES *Man of Sin* I. x. 45 This Impudent Mock-God dares to make Laws to bind the Conscience immediately, where God Almighty hath left it free.

mock-guest: see **MOCK v.** 5.
'**mock-he'roic**, *a.* and *sb.* [f. **MOCK a.**]

A. adj. Imitating in a derisive or burlesque manner the heroic character or style; burlesquing heroic action.
1711-12 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 273 ¶8 We find in Mock-Heroic Poems, particularly in the *Dispensary*, and the *Lutrin*, several Allegorical Persons. **1765** COLMAN tr. *Terence, Eunuch* I. iii. 123 *note*, The poet in a kind of mock heroic manner invokes the muse to teach him to draw the character of his heroine. **1839** *Penny Cycl.* XV. 296/1 Tassoni's mock-heroic poem, 'La Secchia Rapita'. **1847** TENNYSON *Princess* Concl. 11 The men required that I should give throughout The sort of mock-heroic gigantesque. **1876** BLACK *Madcap* V. v, 'I am not to go down to the foot of the lane?' said she, with mock-heroic sadness. **1889** SWINBURNE *Stud. B. Jonson* 73 The passage is a really superb example of tragicomic or mock-heroic blank verse.

absol. 1756-82 J. WARTON *Ess. Pope* (ed. 4) I. iv. 255 Cervantes; who is the father and unrivalled model of the true mock-heroic.

B. sb. A burlesque imitation of the heroic style or manner.

1728 *Gulliver Decypher'd* 7 Peter abused the Wittlings of the Town for not having Sense enough to taste his Mock-Heroicks. 1847 TENNYSON *Princess* Concl. 64 In mock heroics stranger than our own. 1864 W. SMITH *T. B. Shaw's Hist. Eng. Lit.* xv. (1865) 294 The famous mock-heroic of Boileau. 1879 FROUDE *Cæsar* viii. 83 He [Cæsar] had no sentimental passion about him; no Byronic mock heroics.

So **mock-he-roical a.** = **MOCK-HEROIC a.** Also **mock-he-roically adv.**, in a mock-heroic manner.

1850 L. HUNT *Autobiog.* xxiii. (1860) 370 An article which I wrote, with the mock-heroical title of *The Graces and Anxieties of Pig Driving*. 1905 *Daily Chron.* 27 Dec. 4/7 The 'Argonaut' mock-heroically challenges anyone to point to a single case of a college man having bitten off another player's nose or ear.

† **mock-holiday.** *Obs.* [MOCK *a.*] Only in phrase: *to play mock-holiday*, to act deceitfully. *Const. with.*

15.. *Catal. Anc. Deeds* (1906) V. 498 As it seme he plaieth mock halliday with me. c1561 VERON *Free-will* 50b, God dothe playe mocke holy daye wyth us, if he promysethe thynges, that it lyeth not in us to obtayne. 1604 *Meeting of Gallants* 21 The stirrup plaide mock-holy-day with him, and made a foole of his foote. a1607 BRIGHTMAN *Revelation* (1615) 230 The Iesuites doe not interpret the Scriptures, but play mocke haliday with them.

mocking ('mɒkɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. **MOCK v.** + -ING¹.] The action of the verb **MOCK**; the utterance of derision or scorn; imitation, mimicry. Now only *gerundial*. Also occas. †an object of derision.

c1440 *Boctus* (*Laud MS.* 559 lf. 5 b), This came to Boctus the kyng All in scorne and in mokkyng. 1539 TONSTALL *Serm. Palm Sund.* (1823) 12 He was obediente to suffre the mockyng of the people of Jewes. 1607 SHAKS. *Timon* I. i. 35 It is a pretty mocking of the life. 1611 BIBLE *Ezek.* xxii. 4 Therefore haue I made thee... a mocking to all countries. 1656 EARL MONM. *fr. Boccalini's Advts. fr. Parnass.* I. i. (1674) 1 These false Cheaters... mind only mocking and cosenage.

† **b. mocking-stock**, a laughing-stock. *Obs.* Very common in 16-17th c.

1526 TINDALE *2 Pet.* ii. 13 Off you they make a mockyng-stoke. 1534 MORE *Conf. agst. Trib.* II. Wks. 1192/2 The Philisties... vsing Sampson for their mocking stocke in scorne of God. 1639 S. DU VERGER *tr. Camus' Admir. Events* 208 The wisest persons made but a mocking-stocke of his vanity. 1791 WALKER *Mocking-stock*, a butt for merriment. 1833 HT. MARTINEAU *Charmed Sea* viii. 122 How should you bear to be made... a mocking-stock while you were full of gloomy wrath?

mocking ('mɒkɪŋ), *ppl. a.* [-ING².] That mocks, ridicules, deludes, or mimics.

1530 PALSGR. 720/1, I skorne one with mockyng wordes, *je raffarde*. 1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* II. i. 52 Some merry mocking Lord belike, ist so? 1592 DAVIES *Immort. Soul* *Intro.* xx. The great mocking Master mock'd not then, When he said, Truth was bury'd here below. 1634 CANNE *Necess. Separ.* (1849) 286 A mocking contradiction of Mr. Johnson. 1720 J. HUGHES *Siege Damascus* II. ii. I am dar'd to it, with mocking scorn. 186. DARWIN *Orig. Spec.* xiii. (1866) 507 But if we proceed from a district where one Leptalis imitates an Ithomia, another mocking and mocked species belonging to the same genera, equally close in their resemblance, will be found. 1871 FREEMAN *Norm. Cong.* (1876) IV. xviii. 187 The savages, as the mocking tongues of the Normans called them.

'**mocking-bird.** [f. **MOCKING ppl. a.** Cf. **MOCK-BIRD.**]

1. An American passerine song-bird of the genus *Mimus*, esp. *Mimus polyglottus*, characterized by its habit of mimicking the notes of other birds.

1676 T. GLOVER in *Phil. Trans.* XI. 631 There are also divers kinds of small Birds, whereof the Mocking-bird, the Red-bird, and Humming-bird, are the most remarkable. 1688 J. CLAYTON *Let. to Roy. Soc.* 12 May (1844) 30 Their mocking Birds may be compared to our singing Thrushes. *Ibid.* 32 The red Mocking is of a duskish red, or rather brown; it sings very well, but has not so soft a Note as the grey mocking Bird. 1741 E. LUCAS *Jrnl. & Lett.* (1850) 11, I promised to tell you when the mocking bird began to sing. 1802 BINGLEY *Anim. Biog.* (1813) II. 155 The Mocking Bird seems to have a singular pleasure in leading other birds astray. 1855 W. S. DALLAS in *Syst. Nat. Hist.* II. 296 The hunters in the Southern States know that the moon is rising when they hear the Mocking Bird begin to sing.

2. Applied to other birds having a similar aptitude for mimicry: **a.** the Sedge-warbler, *Acrocephalus schænobænus*; **b.** = **BUTCHER-BIRD**; **c.** the Blackcap, *Sylvia atricapilla*; **d.** = **MOCKING-WREN**; **e.** the Lyre-bird, *Menura superba*; **f.** = **PARSON-BIRD** I; **g.** the Bhim-raj, *Edolius paradensis* (Balfour *Cycl. Ind.* 1857, p. 133); **h.** *French mocking-bird* (U.S.), the Thrasher (*Harporhynchus*).

a1779 J. COOK *Voy. Pacific* (1784) I. 151 [In New Zealand] A small greenish bird... One would imagine he was surrounded by a hundred different sorts of birds, when the little warbler is near. From this circumstance we named it the mocking bird. 1835 W. YATE *Acc. N. Zealand* II. (ed. 2) 52 *Tui*. This remarkable bird, from the versatility of its talents for imitation, has by some been called 'the Mocking Bird'. 1846 G. H. HAYDON *Five Yrs. in Austral. Felix* vi. 131 Numerous pheasants (*menura superba*). These birds are the mocking birds of Australia. 1860 BAIRD *Birds N. Amer.* 353

Harporhynchus rufus. French Mocking Bird. 1883 NEWTON in *Encycl. Brit.* XVI. 541/1 The name Mocking-Bird... is in England occasionally given to some of the Warblers, especially the Blackcap (*Sylvia atricapilla*) and the Sedge-bird (*Acrocephalus schænobænus*). 1894 — *Dict. Birds* 582 In North America two Wrens, *Thryothorus ludovicianus* and *T. bewicki*, seem to be widely known as 'Mocking-birds'.

mockingly ('mɒkɪŋli), *adv.* [f. **MOCKING ppl. a.** + -LY².] In a mocking manner.

1545 ELYOT *Dict.*, *Nasute*, wyttlyly, mockyngly. 1602 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* IX. xlvi. (1612) 215 And, he saying, Let vs meete, 'Let's meete', quoth Echo mockyngly. 1863 GEO. ELIOT *Romola* xxx, Whispers which died out mockyngly as he strained his ear after them.

mocking-stock: see **MOCKING vbl. sb.**

mocking thrush. [Cf. *mock-thrush*, **MOCK a.** 2 c.] The Thrasher, *Harporhynchus fuscus* or *rufus*.

1839 AUDUBON *Ornith. Biog.* V. 336 Townsend's Mocking Thrush. 1847 EMERSON *Poems, Musketquid* Wks. (Bohn) I. 485 A mocking thrush, A wild rose, a rock-loving columbine, Salue my worst wounds. 1876 GENTRY *Life-Hist. Birds E. Pennsylv.* I. 26 The Mocking Thrushes as a group are chiefly southern.

mocking wren. An American wren of the genus *Thryothorus*, esp. *T. ludovicianus*.

1874 BAIRD, etc. *N. Amer. Land Birds* I. 142 The great Carolina or Mocking Wren, is found in all the South-eastern and Southern States from Florida to Maryland. 1876 GENTRY *Life-Hist. Birds E. Pennsylv.* I. 74 *Thryothorus ludovicianus*,... is commonly surnamed the Mocking Wren from its remarkable powers of mimicry.

† **'mockish, a.** *Obs.* [f. **MOCK v.** + -ISH.] Mocking, derisive; also, mock, sham.

1494 FABYAN *Chron.* vii. 398 In derysson of the Kyng, they made this mokysshe ryme folowyn. 1513 MORE *Rich. III.* Wks. 67/1 After this mockishe eleccion, than was he Crowned [etc.]. 1631 WEEVER *Anc. Funeral Mon.* 457 This mockish rime doggerell.

b. Of animals: Skittish.

a1529 SKELTON *Col. Cloute* 181 Let se who that dare Sho the mokysh mare.

Hence † **'mockishly adv.**, in a 'mockish' manner.

1530 PALSGR. 839/2 Mockysshly, *par mocquerie*. 1532 MORE *Confut. Tindale* Wks. 392/1 Els could he neuer finde in his heart to speke so mockyshlye of such a matter.

† **mock-shade, mog-shade.** *dial. Obs. rare*—0. [Original form and etymology uncertain; the first element may be **MOCK a.** or possibly **MOCK sb.**², tree-stump; if the correct form be *mog-*, it may be connected with **MUGGY.**] (See *quots.*) Also **mock-shadow**, twilight (Halliwell 1847).

1669 WORLIDGE *Syst. Agric.* (1681) 329 *Mogshade*, the shadows of Trees, or such like. 1681 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* (ed. 5), *Day-lights-gate*, i.e. the going down of day-light; otherwise called the *Mock-shade*.

mock-sign: see **MOCK sb.**¹ 4.

mock turtle. [**MOCK a.**]

1. A dish consisting of calf's head dressed with sauces and condiments so as to resemble turtle.

1763 MRS. GLASSE *Cookery* (1767) 340 To dress a mock turtle. Take a calf's head [etc.]. 1783 J. FARLEY *London. Art of Cookery* (1789) I. iii. 32. 1826 MRS. DODS *Cook & Housew. Man.* 225 Mock Turtle, or Calf's Head.

2. (In full, *mock turtle soup*.) A soup made (usually of calf's head) in imitation of turtle soup.

1783 J. FARLEY *London. Art of Cookery* (1789) I. xiii. 158 Mock-Turtle Soup. 1789 MRS. PIOTZ *Journ. France* II. 196 The cold mock turtle soups... which London pastry-cooks keep in their shops. 1826 MRS. DODS *Cook & Housew. Man.* 83 Mock Turtle Soup. Procure the head of a middle-sized, well-fed cow calf [etc.]. 1833 MARRYAT *P. Simple* xxvii, As the midshipmen prophesied, there was plenty of pork—mock-turtle soup, made out of a pig's head [etc.]. 1855 DELAMER *Kitch. Gard.* (1861) 122 Cooks say that [i.e. Sweet basil]... is a grand secret in the composition of good mock-turtle soup.

fig. 1890 W. CORY *Lett. & Jrnl.* (1897) 553 Anglo-Catholics started vestments, and a whole lot of 'mock turtle'.

mock-up ('mɒkʌp). [f. **MOCK v.** 4 c.] **a.** An experimental model (often full-sized) of a projected aircraft, ship, apparatus, etc., used esp. for study, testing, practice, or display. Also *attrib.*

1920 *Flight* 19 Feb. 218/1 If the dimensions of such parts are difficult to determine on paper, the use of 'mock-ups' should be resorted to for this purpose. 1933 *Jrnl. R. Aeronaut. Soc.* XXXVII. 759 A mock-up of the eventual design was built to full scale with every instrument, lever, and fitting installed. 1944 U. SINCLAIR *Presidential Agent* (1945) IV. xv. 292 At the moment the Germans had the fastest fighter [plane], but Robbie had a new one in the 'mock-up' stage that was going to knock them all cold. 1944 [see *CONSOLE sb.* 3 b]. 1951 R. BRADBURY *Illustr. Man* (1952) 106 It's only a mock-up... When they plan a rocket they build a full-scale model first, of aluminium. 1966 T. PYNCHON *Crying of Lot 49* iv. 84 She was gazing at a mock-up of a space capsule. 1968 *Daily Tel.* (Colour Suppl.) 8 Nov. 23 (*caption*) This instrument panel mock-up... resembles as closely as possible the eventual airliner. 1971 *Sunday Australian* 8 Aug. 3/3 A 747 training mock-up at Sydney Airport.

b. transf. and fig. A plan, model, conception; an imitation.

1954 G. SMITH *Flaw in Crystal* xvi. 163 These coloured sheets... were mock-ups for a new children's magazine. 1957 J. F. HORNER *Summary of Scientology* 79 Because they do not immediately alter to fit his mock-up, he is constantly failing. 1959 J. CARY *Captive & Free* xiii. 68 'What I want to know,' she said, 'is when we're going to see the mock-up of the new front page.' 1959 *Guardian* 4 Dec. 13/5 'The thing is written in a half-bantering Anglicised mock-up of the Spanish idiom. 1961 L. MUMFORD *City in Hist.* Note to plate 38, 'All under one roof' may prove just a mock-up for the terminal form of the anti-city.

mock-word: see **MOCK sb.**¹ 4.

mocky ('mɒki). *U.S. slang.* Also *mockey*, *mockie*. [Origin uncertain; perh. f. Yiddish *makeh* a boil, sore.] A Jew. Also *attrib.* or as *adj.*

1931 D. RUNYON in *Collier's* 10 Jan. 10/3, I consider this... disrespectful, like calling Jewish people mockies, or Heeb, or geese. 1937 E. H. SUTHERLAND *Professional Thief* I. 12, I was over on the East Side and there saw this Jew who was pointed out to me as one of their best mocky cannons. 1943 I. WOLFERT *Tucker's People* xxix. 481 Love thy neighbor if he's not... a mockie or a slicked-up greaseball from the Argentine. 1955 *Publ. Amer. Dial. Soc.* xxiv. 90 Jewish organizations are referred to as *mocky mobs* or *mocky jew mobs*. 'Mocky is not a Jew. It's a Sixth Avenue Jew.'

moc-main ('mɒkmeɪn). *Surg.* [a. Chinese *muh-mien* 'cotton-tree, *Bombax Ceiba*' (Williams *Syllabic Dict. Chinese Lang.*)]

Loureiro *Flora Cochinchinensis* (1793) gives *mo-mien-hoa* as the Chinese name for *Bombax pentandra*.]

A white shining fibre of great lightness and elasticity, the produce of the seed-pod of the silk cotton-tree, *Bombax heptaphyllum*, native of Cochinchina and Cambodia.

moc-main truss, a specially designed truss padded with this elastic fibre.

1856 in MAYNE *Expos. Lex.* 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 748/1 *Moc-main*, a Chinese name for *Bombax Ceiba*. 1866 *Chambers's Encycl.* s.v. *Silk-cotton*. 1881 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Bombax heptaphyllum*,... a tree which affords the substance called *moc-main*.

|| **moco** ('mɒkəʊ). [Tupi *mocó*.] A kind of cavy, esp. the Rock cavy, *Cavia* (or *Kerodon*) *rupestris*, a South American rodent rather larger than the Guinea-pig.

1834 *Cuvier's Anim. Kingd.* I. 139 The Mocos have rather simpler grinders than the Cobayes. 1869 R. F. BURTON *Highl. Brazil* II. 313 The brown Moco peeped out of its home. 1898 *Nat. Science* June 376 The moco is... sometimes called the rock-cavy.

moco, *obs.* form of **MOCHA**¹.

† **mocoa.** *Obs.* [Of obscure origin; perh. a use of **MOCHA**¹.] Some kind of 'clouded cane'.

1762 FOOTE *Orators* I. (1780) 13 To drop a hint that I may occasionally use him as a walking stick; a kind of an elegantly clouded Mocoa, or an airy Anamaboo; yet, that it is by no means my intention to depend upon him as a support.

mocoa, mocoe, *obs.* forms of **MOCHA**¹.

mocock, mococo, *obs.* forms of **MACACO**².

mocock (mɒʊ'kɒk). *N. Amer.* Also *makak*, *makuk*, *mocuck*, *mohcock*, *mokuk*, *muccuck*. [American Indian.] (See *quot.* 1827.)

1779 J. LONG *Jrnl.* (1904) II. 155 We were reduced to a few fish and some wild rice, or *menomon* (which are kept in *muccucks*, or bark boxes). 1827 T. L. MCKENNEY *Sk. Tour to Lakes* 194 A mocock is a little receptacle of a basket form, and oval, though without a handle, made of birch bark, with a top sewed on with *wattap* (the fine roots of the red cedar, split), the smaller ones are ornamented with porcupines' quills, died red, yellow, and green. 1839 C. M. KIRKLAND *New Home* xx. 138 The Indians bring in immense quantities [of whortle-berries] slung in panniers or mococks of bark on the sides of their wild-looking ponies. 1859 P. KANE *Wanderings among Indians N. Amer.* 32 My companion was cooking some fish in a moh-cock, Indian fashion (for we had lost our kettle). 1905 N. Y. *Even. Post* 6 May, An old squaw stopped to offer a small mocock, a birch-bark box, holding perhaps a pound of maple sugar. 1931 G. L. NUTE *Voyageur* 80 In the spring maple sugar was also bought by the *makuk* (a birch-bark vessel) from the squaws. 1959 E. TUNIS *Indians* iii. 53/1 By far the commonest birch-bark container was the mocock, with a square bottom larger than its round top, that served as box or basket at need.

|| **moco-moco** (mɒkəʊ'mɒkəʊ). Also 8 *mucco-mucco*, 9 *moccomocco*, *mocamoca*, *moka-moka*. [Carib.: *moucou-moucou*, espèce de pied-de-veau' (*Dictionarium Galibi*, 1763).] A variety of arum, *Arum arborescens*, growing in Guyana, etc.

1769 E. BANCROFT *Guiana* 104 The *Muccomucco* always grows in water... It usually grows eight or ten feet in height and is jointed every few inches. 1825 WATERTON *Wand. S. Amer.* (1882) 25 The *mocamoca* trees on the banks of the Demerara. 1855 H. G. DALTON *Hist. Brit. Guiana* II. 201 *Mocco-mocco*, *Arum arborescens*. 1901 A. H. KEANE *Central Amer.* II. 441 The large leaved *Moccomoco*. 1903 *Des Vœux Col. Service* I. 26 *Moka-moka* a tall arum with bare stalks.

moconer, *obs.* variant of **MOTIONER**.

mockue, mockquery, *obs.* ff. **MOCK**, **MOCKERY**.

mocuddum, *obs.* form of **MOKADDAM**.

mocus, mocyon, *obs.* ff. **MOCHA**¹, **MOTION**.

|| **Mod** (mo:d), *sb.*¹ [Gael. *mòd* an assembly, court, a. ON. *mót*: see *MOOT sb.*] The yearly meeting of the Highland Association, for literary and musical competitions.

1893 *Daily News* 21 July 5/3 The Highland Association are going to hold their second 'Mod' at Oban. 1901 *Scotsman* 20 Sept. 4/2 The annual Gaelic Mod was held yesterday in Glasgow.

mod (mɒd), *sb.*² and *v.* Colloq. abbrev. of MODIFICATION and occas. abbrev. of MODIFY *v.*

1943 C. H. WARD-JACKSON *Piece of Cake* 43 Has this Wimpey got the new escape gear mod? 1958 'N. SHUTE' *Rainbow & Rose* i. 17 Captain Pascoe had it modded, special. 1967 *Autocar* 5 Oct. 24/1 This Healey had all the works racing mods which brought the engine power up to 210 b.h.p. 1967 *New Scientist* 14 Dec. 654/2 If the 'mods' are minor, the production line could absorb them without much interruption. 1974 *Publishers' Weekly* 12 Aug. 54/2 A rising generation of behavioral psychologists... is fanning out into our society to do its 'behavior mod' thing... These lab-trained mod squads have begun infiltrating schools, American family life, [etc.].

mod (mɒd), *sb.*³ and *a.* Also with capital initial. [Abbrev. of MODERN *a.* and *sb.* or MODERNIST.]

A. sb. A teenager who is characterized by his sophistication and tidiness; freq. contrasted with *ROCKER*¹. Also *attrib.* *B. adj.* Modern, sophisticated, stylish, esp. in dress.

1960 *New Left Rev.* Sept.-Oct. 4/2 Teds and Mods, Beatniks and Ravers. 1963 *Guardian* 13 May 18/1 Fights between the 'mods' and the 'rockers'. 1964 *Observer* 24 May 12/2 Mods and Rockers have co-existed comparatively well for a year or so—the Mods, neatly dressed and on scooters, the Rockers in studded leather jackets and on motor-bikes. 1964 *Punch* 3 June 815/1 (*heading*) Modgirl. 1965 *Granta* Summer 10 Student activists... have taken more account of the mod image cultivated by some universities. 1966 *Punch* 5 Oct. 505/2 He is naturally anxious that your furnishings should include what that enlightened store now calls 'Mod Gear'. 1968 J. IRONSIDE *Fashion Alphabet* 22 The Mods, both girls and boys, were very clean and neat and both wore close cut hair. *Ibid.* 194 The 'Mod' hair-cut, as opposed to long-haired 'Rockers', is short, neat and cut close to the head. 1970 G. JACKSON *Let.* 4 Apr. in *Soledad Brother* (1971) 207 This running dog... was transmitting the credo of the slave to our youth, the mod version of the old house nigger. 1972 *Daily Colonist* (Victoria, B.C.) 25 Feb. 4/2 The operation by the Metropolitan Police... of a 'mod squad'... whose members stroll the streets in 'mod' dress and unshorn hair. 1973 E. BULLINS *Theme is Blackness* 167 Everybody in our integrated circle of mod people is with it, man. We're the Now Crowd. 1975 *Islander* (Victoria, B.C.) 3 Aug. 4/3 Jerry, a mod young priest from San Diego.

mod (mɒd; also read as 'modulo'), *prep.* *Math.* Also *mod.* (with point). Abbrev. of MODULO *prep.*

The notation $b \equiv c \pmod{a}$ ('*b* is congruent to *c* modulo *a*') was introduced by Gauss (*Disquisitiones Arithmeticae* (1801) 1, 2).

1854 *Cambr. & Dublin Math. Jnl.* IX. 85 Each of these quantities must be congruent to zero, that is $A_0 \equiv 0$, $A_1 \equiv 0$, ..., $A_{p-2} \equiv 0 \pmod{p}$. 1860 *Rep. Brit. Assoc. Adv. Sci.* 1859 1. 230 The congruence $\phi(x) \equiv 0 \pmod{p}$, is said to be solved, when all the integral values of *x* are assigned which make the left hand number of the congruence divisible by *p*. 1949 USPENSKY & HEASLET *Elem. Number Theory* vi. 128 Two congruences with the same moduli can be added or subtracted, member by member, like equalities. In other words, from two congruences $A \equiv a \pmod{m}$, $B \equiv b \pmod{m}$ it follows that $A \pm B \equiv a \pm b \pmod{m}$. 1949 W. LEDERMANN *Introduct. Theory Finite Groups* i. 17, $ax \equiv bx \pmod{m}$ implies that $a \equiv b \pmod{m}$. 1971 D. GORENSTEIN in Powell & Higman *Finite Simple Groups* ii. 67, *q* is an odd prime power congruent to $-1 \pmod{4}$.

mod, obs. form of MOOD.

mod., abbreviation for MODERN, MODERATO.

modacrylic (mɒdə'krɪlɪk). [f. MOD(IFIED) *ppl.* *a.* + ACRYLIC *sb.*] A type of synthetic fibre consisting of molecules with between 35 and 85 per cent by mass of $-\text{CH}_2\text{CH}(\text{CN})-$ units (derived from acrylonitrile), which is used for children's nightwear, dresses, and household textiles.

1959 *Federal Register* (U.S.) 10 Feb. 981/2 The following generic names for manufactured fibers... are hereby established... Modacrylic. 1964 *Which?* Aug. 253/1 Fabrics made from modacrylic are easy to wash in warm water, and require little or no ironing. 1973 *Materials & Technol.* VI. vii. 495 Synthetic such as Saran and modacrylics do not burn but shrink away from the flame. 1974 *Encycl. Brit. Micropædia* VI. 958/2 Wigs made of modacrylics have had good acceptance.

modal ('mɒdəl), *a.* and *sb.* Also (sense 4) 6 **moodal**. [ad. med.L. *modālis*, f. L. *mod-us*: see *MODE* and *-AL*¹. Cf. F. *modal.*] *A. adj.*

1. Pertaining to mode or form as contrasted with substance.

1625 LAUD *Serm.* (Ps. cxxii. 3-5) 18 There must be... a paring off of foolish and vlearned Questions, yea, and of many Modal too. 1678 GALE *Crit. Gentiles* III. 6 Moral Bonitie and Vitiostie are differences of human acts merely accidental or modal. 1782 PRIESTLEY *Corrupt. Chr.* I. i. 148 Dr. Wallis thought the distinction... was only modal. 1852 ROBERTSON *Serm.* Ser. iv. xi. (1876) 104 A heresy, known in old times by the name of Sabellianism or modal Trinity. 1876 E. MELLOR *Priesth.* iv. 172 To discount from the teaching of Christ the words 'eat' and 'drink', as modal terms enjoining modal operations... is to relinquish the literal interpretation.

2. *Law.* Of a legacy, contract, etc.: Containing provisions defining the manner in which it is to take effect.

1590 SWINBURNE *Testaments* 135 Excepte the condition be not conditionall but modall, for (*conditio*) and (*modus*) doo greatlly differ. *Ibid.* 290 When the legacy is not conditional, but modall. 1726 AYLIFFE *Parergon* 336 Some think it to be a modal Legacy;... and consequently a Legacy of this kind ought to be paid before the Mode is fulfilled. 1860 WHARTON *Law Lex.* (ed. 2), *Modal legacy*, a bequest with a direction as to the mode in which it is to be applied to the legatee's benefit.

3. *Mus.* Pertaining to mode.

1597 MORLEY *Introduct. Mus. Annot.*, To this daie could I neuer see... a Long set for 3 briefes, with that signe, except it had either a figure of three, or then [read three] modal restes sette before it. 1777 SIR W. JONES *Ess. Imit. Arts Poems*, etc. 198 Each of them has a peculiar character, arising from the position of the modal note. 1880 W. S. ROCKSTRO in *Grove Dict. Mus.* II. 340 The Modal Sign is usually placed after the Clef, like the Time Signature in modern music. 1903 *Westm. Gaz.* 27 Nov. 10/2 A great many genuine old ballads, some so old as to be modal in form—that is, pre-existent to the time of the major and minor scale.

4. *Logic.* Of a proposition: Involving the affirmation of possibility, impossibility, necessity, or contingency. By some writers used in a wider sense, so as to be applicable to any proposition in which the predicate is affirmed or denied of the subject with any kind of qualification, or which contains an adverb or adverbial phrase. Of a syllogism: Containing a modal proposition as a premiss. Esp. in various collocations, as *modal logic*, that branch of logic which is concerned with the study of modal propositions (see also *quots.*).

1569 J. SANFORD tr. *Agrippa's Van. Artes* 22 b, And of these doo onely approue eight Mooodes and laugh at Moodal propositions. 1697 tr. *Burgersdicius his Logic* i. xxviii. 113 These Enunciations... are Modal; because they not only denounce the Predicate to agree or disagree with the Subject, but also declare the Manner how they both agree and disagree. 1774 REID *Aristotle's Logic* iv. §6 (1788) 95 In a modal proposition the affirmation or negation is modified. 1827 WHATLEY *Logic* ii. III. (ed. 2) 106 A Modal Proposition may be stated as a pure one, by attaching the Mode to one of the Terms. 1870 JEVONS *Elem. Logic* vii. 69 It has long been usual to distinguish propositions as they are pure or modal. 1932 LEWIS & LANGFORD *Symbolic Logic* vi. 153 (*heading*) Consistency and the modal functions. 1943 *Mind* LII. 265 The ideal textbook in mathematical logic would include extensive discussion of the intensional and modal logics. 1957 *Jnl. Symbolic Logic* XXII. 176 (*title*) New foundations for Lewis modal systems. 1957 A. N. PRIOR *Time & Modality* 133 There are some modal logicians who feel that statements containing sequences of modal operators like *MM*, *MML*,... are one and all 'meaningless'. 1962 W. & M. KNEALE *Devel. of Logic* x. 613 We turn to consider the possibility of using quantifiers to operate across modal signs. 1968 HUGHES & CRESSWELL *Introduct. Modal Logic* p. xi, Modal logic can be described briefly as the logic of necessity and possibility, of 'must be' and 'may be'. *Ibid.* ii. 25 Because of the non-truth-functionality of modal operators... the initial account does not lead to any obvious formal definition of validity for modal formulae. 1970 J. N. FINDLAY tr. *Husserl's Logical Investigations* I. 32 Modal distinctions play a central part in phenomenological theory, and Husserl is now contributing importantly to their own phenomenology.

5. *Gram.* *a.* Of or pertaining to the mood of a verb. *Esp.* in phr. *modal auxiliary*. *b.* Of a participle: Denoting manner or modality.

1798 TOOKE *Purley* ii. (1805) 467 Our language has made but small progress compared either with the Greek or with the Latin... even in this Modal and Temporal abbreviation. 1845 JELF *Grk. Gram.* I. §184 The Modal vowel, which signifies the modal relations of the verb, and varies accordingly. 1880 *Expositor* XII. 289 Those conjunctive and modal particles in which the Greek language is so incomparably rich. 1933 E. H. GROUT *Stand. Eng.* v. 122 The modal auxiliaries *may*, *might*, *can*, *could*, *must*, *ought*,... give a cast to the whole sentence in which they are. 1961 R. B. LONG *Sentence & its Parts* vi. 138 A category of modal auxiliaries is often set up for modern English, to include various verbs expressing ideas of possibility, constraint, and desire.

6. *a. Statistics.* Of or pertaining to a mode (sense 7c); occurring most frequently in a sample or population.

1897 *Proc. R. Soc. LXII.* 175 Probable error of modal frequency *yo*. 1900 K. PEARSON *Gram. Sci.* (ed. 2) 383 The average value of the character is very frequently taken as determining the type instead of the modal value. 1938 A. E. WAUGH *Elem. Statistical Method* iv. 46 In the first place it is necessary to locate the modal class. By this we mean the class which contains the most items. 1954 M. BERESFORD *Lost Villages* ix. 288 In the receipts of 1377 we have only the constables' names to add flesh and blood to the averages, modal ranges and medians of statistical calculations. 1968 *Listener* 25 July 101/1 The administrators we saw... had averaged only 2.8 years in all their completed jobs in the class; in fact, the modal (most frequently occurring) period in completed jobs was two years. 1973 *Jnl. Genetic Psychol.* CXXII. 248 The modal age of the youngsters was 13.

b. Representative, typical; *modal personality*, an imaginary personality in which each component trait or characteristic is present to an extent equal to the modal value of a particular society or group or, more widely, which is taken as in some way representative of it.

1944 C. DU BOIS *People of Alor* i. i. 3 Modal personality, then, is the product of the interplay of fundamental, physiologically and neurologically determined tendencies

and experiences common to all human beings acted upon by the cultural milieu. *Ibid.* 5 On such a base line data will show central tendencies that constitute the modal personality for any particular culture. 1948 K. DAVIS *Human Society* xv. 427 The modal divorce now occurs in the third year of marriage. 1949 R. K. MERTON *Social Theory* i. 57 The characteristic (modal) pattern for handling a standardized problem. 1954 INKELES & LEVINSON in G. Lindzey *Handbk. Social Psychol.* II. xxvi. 980/2 In our opinion, 'national character' ought to be equated with modal personality structure. 1956 W. H. WHYTE *Organization Man* (1957) 281 What might be called the modal man, however, is a twenty-five-to-thirty-five-year-old white-collar organization man. 1968 *McGraw-Hill Yearbk. Sci. & Technol.* 50/1 Examples of these typical motor patterns are the deep cooing and bowing of the domestic pigeon, the butting of a billy goat, [etc.]... These motor patterns have been given a wide variety of names, such as modal action patterns... and instinctive movements. 1968 J. O. ELLEFSON in E. Norbeck et al. *Study of Personality* ix. 142 Field primatologists report impressions of the existence of modal personalities, often designated as temperament, that characterize species. 1970 E. MCGINNIES *Social Behavior* iii. 70 Linton (1945) has conceived of national character as a modal personality structure, or configuration that appears with considerable frequency in a society. *Ibid.* 71 Identification of such modal behavior configurations makes it possible to arrive at certain generalizations about any given society and to describe more succinctly the differences between one society and another.

7. *Petrol.* Of or pertaining to the mode (sense 5b) of a rock; as indicated by a mode.

1902 W. CROSS et al. in *Jnl. Geol.* X. 609 A Modal Variety... may be defined as a rock having a mode with a slightly different development of the quite subordinate component minerals. 1938 *Nature* 17 Sept. 495/2 The second volume includes all the rocks with more than 5 per cent of modal quartz. 1962 A. E. J. & C. G. ENGEL in A. E. J. Engel et al. *Petrologic Stud.* 48 The thin sections used for modal analyses of two-pyroxene amphibolites were slightly thicker than is conventional, to accentuate the color difference.

B. sb. 1. *Logic.* A modal proposition (see A. 4).

1725 WATTS *Logic* ii. ii. §4 There is no great need of making modals a distinct sort [*sc.* of proposition]. 1827 WHATLEY *Logic* ii. III. (ed. 2) 108 When a hypothetical Conclusion is inferred from a hypothetical Premiss, then the hypothesis (as in Modals) must be considered as part of one of the Terms. 1878 S. H. HODGSON *Philos. Refl.* I. 368 It has the advantage of exhibiting the derivation of the Modals, as they are called, from the reflective mode of consciousness [etc.].

2. *Gram.* A modal verb (see A. 5).

1959 *Rep. 10th Ann. Round Table Meeting Ling. & Lang. Stud.* (Georgetown Univ. Inst. Lang.) iv. 112 Parallel rules apply to most of the modals and conjugators. 1965 N. CHOMSKY *Aspects of Theory of Syntax* ii. 63 *May* is a verbal auxiliary... a Modal. 1971 J. ANDERSON in A. J. Aitken et al. *Edin. Stud. Eng. & Scots* 69 These phenomena are often well documented in grammars purporting to give an account of the modals.

modalism ('mɒdəlɪz(ə)m). [f. MODAL + *-ISM*.] The Sabellian doctrine that the distinction in the Trinity is 'modal' only, i.e. that the Father, the Son, and the Holy Spirit are merely three different modes of manifestation of the Divine nature.

1859 SCHAFF *Hist. Chr. Ch.* (an. 1-311) 292 Sabellian modalism. 1905 W. SANDAY *Crit. 4th Gospel* viii. 244 The language of Ignatius tends to Modalism.

modalist ('mɒdəlɪst). [f. MODAL + *-IST*.] *a. sb.* One who holds or professes Modalism. *b. quasi-adj.* = MODALISTIC.

1832 I. TAYLOR *Saturday Even.* xxviii. 469 The error of the Modalists and Sabellians. 1897 *Expositor* Dec. 408 Passages... could be understood in a distinctly modalist sense.

Hence *moda'listic a.*, of or pertaining to the tenets of a Modalist.

1878 J. COOK *Boston Lect. Orthodoxy* ii. 40 The definition given here is not modalistic. 1882-3 *Schaff's Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* II. 1549 The old and generally accepted division into dynamic and modalistic Monarchianism.

modality (mɒdə'lɪtɪ). [ad. med.L. *modālītās*, f. *modālis*: see MODAL and *-ITY*. Cf. F. *modalité*.]

1. *a.* The quality or fact of being modal. Also, a modal quality or circumstance; the modal attributes of something; †a question or point relating to mode, manner, or method, and not to substance. *Now rare.*

a 1617 BAYNE *On Eph.* (1658) 144 Liberty in this sense, ... contingency, necessity, these are modalities agreeing to effects, as effects are in order to their second causes. 1647 M. HUDSON *Div. Right Govt.* II. iii. 87 Even the temporal part of that promise... was performed exactly in the reality, though not in the Modality thereof. 1656 *Burton's Diary* (1828) I. 44 Shall punctilios and modalities and forms, bind and tie up a Parliament? 1704 NORRIS *Ideal World* II. x. 401 We cannot conceive the modality of any substance as a Being distinct from that substance... We cannot conceive a circle as a being distinct from extension whose modality it is. 1825 *New Monthly Mag.* XIV. 474 The resemblance takes its colour from the modalities of thought and feeling of the artist by whom it is sketched.

b. In diplomacy, politics, etc.: a procedure or method; a means for the attainment of a desired end.

1957 G. F. KENNAN in *Listener* 28 Nov. 868/1 The modalities of German unification must flow from the will of the German people, expressed in free elections. 1960 *Guardian* 23 Aug. 7/6 He did hear nine members of the Council praise his statesmanship and the procedures ('modalities' is the new and foolish word) he had adopted. 1970 *New Yorker* 17 Oct. 162/2 The new word that is constantly being heard here is 'modalities'. Everyone

involved in the peace talks agrees that the military modalities of a cease-fire are more easily negotiated than the political modalities.

2. *Logic*. a. In the scholastic logic, the fact of being a modal proposition or syllogism. Also, the particular qualification by the presence of which a proposition is rendered modal.

1628 T. SPENCER *Logick To Rdr.*, The modalitie of propositions doth explicate the subject or predicate of the proposition wherein it is. 1725 WATTS *Logic* II. ii. §4 But whether the modality be natural, moral, &c. yet in all these propositions it is the mode is the proper predicate. 1843 MILL *Logic* I. iv. §2 Those distinctions among propositions which are said to have reference to their modality. 1870 JEVONS *Elem. Logic* VII. 70 All these assertions are made with a different degree of certainty or modality.

b. In Kantian and subsequent use, that feature of a judgement which is defined by the class in which it is placed when judgements are classified into problematic, assertory, and apodictic.

This is a development of the older sense 2a; the distinctive features of 'problematic' and 'apodictic' judgements being 'modalities' in the earlier sense, the term was extended to apply also to that of 'assertory' judgements. In Kant's classification 'the Categories of modality' are those of possibility and impossibility, existence and non-existence, necessity and contingency; the term is coordinate with Quantity, Quality, and Relation.

1836 *Penny Cycl.* VI. 368/1 These Categories consist of four primordial classes: 1. quantity, 2. quality, 3. relation, 4. modality; each class containing three Categories. 1884 tr. Lotze's *Logic* 53 What modality have such sentences as these, 'S will be P', 'S ought to be P', 'S may be P', 'S has been P'? No one of them affirms reality, but the unreal which is past in the last is something quite different from that which is permitted, enjoined, or future in the others. . . If all these shades of meaning had been taken into account, the forms of modality might have been correspondingly increased in number. 1949 HUTTEN & REICHENBACH tr. H. Reichenbach's *Theory of Probability* x. §80. 404 Like probabilities, the modalities must be regarded as properties not of individual propositions but of propositional sequences. 1951 G. H. VON WRIGHT *Ess. Modal Logic* 3 Related to the problems of mixed modalities are the problems of super-imposed or higher order modalities.

3. *Civil Law*. 'The quality of being limited as to time or place of performance, or, more loosely, of being suspended by a condition: said of a promise' (*Cent. Dict.* 1890).

4. *Psychol.* a. (See quot. 1909.)

1895 *Amer. Jnl. Psychol.* VII. 84 *Sinn*, sense, sensibility, modality. 1909 *Cent. Dict. Suppl.*, *Modality*, in *Psychol.*: (a) the nature or character of sensation or stimulus as determined by the sense-department to which it belongs or appeals: a term proposed by Helmholtz, to avoid a confusing use of *quality*. . . Hence (b) the sense-department itself: as, the sensations of different modalities. 1925 G. B. PHELAN (*title*) Feeling experience and its modalities. 1951 G. HUMPHREY *Thinking* II. 57 Sensory presentations of various modalities—auditory, kinaesthetic, and so on. 1971 tr. H. von Helmholtz's *Sel. Writings* XIV. 369 The most fundamental [distinction] is that among sensations which belong to different senses, such as the differences among blue, warm, sweet, and high-pitched. In an earlier work I referred to these differences in the *modality* of the sensations. 1972 D. R. KENSHALO in Kling & Riggs *Woodworth & Schlosberg's Exper. Psychol.* (ed. 3) v. 119/1 If we insist that each primary sensory modality has its own nerve pathway, the tactile, pain, and temperature senses fail to qualify as different modalities because their nerves are intermingled.

b. A term used to denote qualitatively different attributes or traits of personality.

1946 R. B. CATTELL in *Brit. Jnl. Psychol.* May 159 Three classes or 'modalities' of traits: (1) Dynamic traits, e.g. dispositions, sentiments, neurotic symptoms, ergs; (2) Temperament traits, e.g. general emotionality, surgency, preservation, hyperthyroidism, personal tempo; (3) Abilities or cognitive traits, e.g. native general intelligence, acquired perceptual and executive skills. 1962 E. R. HILGARD *Introd. Psychol.* (ed. 3) xvi. 452/2 Guilford. . . writes of seven 'modalities of traits', indicating that the kind of trait we see depends upon the direction from which we view personality. 1964 L. J. BISCHOF *Interpreting Personality Theories* XIV. 594 Formally, Cattell proceeds to divide traits into three modalities: temperament, dynamics, and ability. 1972 *Jnl. Social Psychol.* LXXXVII. 52 The conditioning events taking place during this phase leave an indelible imprint on the psychological modalities referred to as personality.

modalize ('mɔdəlaɪz), *v.* [f. MODAL *a.* + -IZE.] *trans.* To render modal. Hence *moda'lizable a.*, *modalization*; *'modalized ppl. a.*

1857 A. B. WILSON in *Oxford Ess.* 115 All dogmatic statements must be held to be modalized by greater or less probability. 1955 A. N. PRIOR *Formal Logic* III. i. 202 'Modalization' here plays a part. *Ibid.*, Provided that no propositional variable occurring in β occurs in α unless it is 'modalized', i.e. is either immediately preceded by 'M' or 'L' or occurs as part of a propositional formula which as a whole is preceded by 'M' or 'L'. *Ibid.* 209 A similar hexagon . . . could be constructed for modalized conjunctive and alternative forms. 1957 — *Time & Modality* 137 The only modalizable forms are single variables with or without a preceding sequence of N's. 1963 A. KENNY *Action, Emotion & Will* ix. 189 Descriptions of formal objects can be formed trivially simply by modalizing the relevant verbs. 1973 J. J. ZEMAN *Modal Logic* v. 80 Systems containing only a finite number of non-equivalent modalities will be called 'systems of complete modalization'. *Ibid.*, A formula is completely modalized if the prefixing of modal operators to it does not change its 'modal quality'.

modally ('mɔdəli), *adv.* [f. MODAL + -LY.] In a modal respect; with reference to mode or manner.

1647 M. HUDSON *Div. Right Govt.* II. ix. 130 Gods honour and the Kings are not really but onely modally and circumstantially different. 1704 NORRIS *Ideal World* II. i. 21 Things that are modally distinct, or distinct by a modal abstraction, that is, whose distinction is owing [etc.]. 1867 FROUDE *Short Stud., Spinoza* (ed. 2) 232 Therefore because things modally distinguished do not quâ substance differ from one another there cannot be more than one substance of the same attribute.

mod. con. ('mɔd 'kɔn). Also *mod. cons.* Colloq. abbrev. of *'modern convenience(s)* (see MODERN *a.* 3a). Also *transf.*

1934 *Punch* 24 Jan. 86/2 An advertisement . . . describing just such a house as we wanted. Just the right number of rooms, 'five minutes from the station, h. & c. in all bedrooms, all mod. cons.' 1952 A. HOCKING *Best Laid Plans* ix. 135 Four bedrooms, two sitting-rooms, k. and b., as the house agents say; every mod. con. 1963 *Times* 13 Feb. 11/4 Such a sophisticated 'mod. con.', the equivalent of a hot bath to splash in, is, generally speaking, beyond the ambition of the normal duck. 1966 'H. MACDIARMID' *Company I've Kept* xiii. 188 We had no 'mod cons', and were getting too old to put up with really primitive conditions. 1972 G. DURRELL *Catch me a Colobus* v. 99 It's a modest little place . . . but it's got all mod. con. and that sort of thing.

modd(e, obs. forms of MOOD, MUD.

moddam, moddom, moddum: see MODOM.

moddel, -der, obs. forms of MODEL, MAUTHER.

moddley-coddle, variant of MOLLY CODDLE.

mode (mɔd), *sb.* Also 4 *moede*; and see MOOD *sb.* [In branch I, a. L. *modus* measure, size, limit of quantity, manner, method, musical 'mode' (in late Latin also 'mood' in grammar and logic), f. W. Indogermanic **mod-* (:**med-*: see METE *v.*). In branch II, a. F. *mode* fem., ad. L. *modus* (with change of gender due to the final *e*); the Fr. word had in the 16th c. developed the sense of 'fashion', and this was adopted into Eng. in the 17th c.

The F. *mode* (15th c. in Hatz-Darm.) remained fem. in all uses until the 17th c., when the masc. gender was adopted for the uses, chiefly technical, that belonged to L. *modus*. For the sense 'fashion' the fem. gender was retained. Sp., Pg., and It. have *modo* (from Latin) manner, etc., *moda* (from Fr.) fashion; the Fr. word in the latter sense has been adopted as G. *mode*, Da. *mode*, Sw. *mod.*

I. In senses derived directly from the Latin.

1. *Mus.* a. A kind or form of scale; a particular scheme or system of sounds. (a) In ancient Greek music: Each of the scales or sets of sounds, according to one or other of which a piece of music in the diatonic style was composed; denoted by special names (Dorian, Phrygian, Lydian, etc.) and each having a special character attributed to it. Sometimes also applied to the scales used in other (e.g. Oriental) systems of music.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* II. pr. i. 20 (Camb. MS.), Musyca A dymysel of oure hows pat syngeth now lyhtere moedes or probasyons now heuyere [orig. *nunc leviores, nunc graviore modos*]. 1674 PLAYFORD *Skill Mus.* I. xi. 57 That which the Grecians called Mode or Mood, the Latins termed Tone or Tune. a 1727 NEWTON *Chronol. Amended* I. (1728) 59 He [Terpander] was the first who distinguished the modes of Lyric music by several names. 1841 ELPHINSTONE *Hist. Ind.* III. vii. I. 297 The Hindu music appears . . . to be systematic and refined. They have eighty-four modes, of which thirty-six are in general use, and each of which, it appears, has a peculiar expression. 1867 MACFARREN *Harmony* I. 8 In the diatonic genus, the Greeks had several modes.

(b) In mediæval church music: Each of the scales (ecclesiastical or Gregorian modes) in which PLAINSONG was composed (derived from and named after, but not always corresponding to, the ancient Greek ones); beginning on different notes of the natural scale, and thus having the intervals (tones and semitones) differently arranged. AUTHENTIC modes, PLAGAL modes: see these words.

1721 A. MALCOLM *Treat. Mus.* ix. 563 Authentick and . . . plagal Modes. 1782 BURNEY *Hist. Mus.* II. 14 The Eight Tones or Ecclesiastical Modes. 1839 *Penny Cycl.* XV. 296/1 In what is called the Gregorian Chant there are eight modes, or tones. . . The Authentic modes are the Dorian, Phrygian, Lydian, and Mixo-Lydian of the antients. 1881 MACFARREN *Counterp.* III. 6 A mode in the mediæval church was a distribution of . . . notes . . . which varied in the order of the tones and semitones according to what note was chosen for the key-note.

(c) In modern music: Each of the two species or classes (*major* and *minor*) of keys, having the intervals differently arranged: corresponding respectively to the Ionian and Æolian ecclesiastical modes. Formerly sometimes = KEY *sb.* 1 7 b.

1721 A. MALCOLM *Treat. Mus.* ix. 274, I would propose the Word *Mode*, to express the melodious Constitution of the Octave . . . ; and because there are Two Species, let us call that with a 3d g the *greater Mode*, and that with a 3d l the *lesser Mode*. *Ibid.* 277 The 3d and 5th of any Mode or Key deserve the Name of *essential Notes*. 1777 SIR W. JONES *Ess. Imit. Arts Poems*, etc. 198 Now a series of sounds relating to

one leading note is called a mode, or a tone, and, as there are twelve semitones in the scale, each of which may be made in its turn the leader of a mode, it follows that there are twelve modes. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) IX. 285/1 Major or minor intervals, as they prevail, characterize the major or minor mode. 1880 C. H. H. PARRY in *Grove Dict. Mus.* II. 460 The Dominant major ninth is only used in the major mode, the minor ninth in both.

b. The proportion of a long to a large and to a breve; = MOOD *sb.* 2 3. *Obs. exc. Hist.*

1667 SIMPSON *Compend. Pract. Mus.* 14 In former times they had four Moods or Modes of measuring Notes. 1782 BURNEY *Hist. Mus.* II. 421 The Circle with a point of perfection in the center, thus O, was the Sign for the *great Mode perfect*, in which all long notes were equal in duration to three of the next shorter in degree. 1880 W. S. ROCKSTRO in *Grove Dict. Mus.* II. 340 In the *Great Mode Perfect*, the Large is equal to three Longs. In the *Great Mode Imperfect*, it is equal to two only. In the *Lesser Mode Perfect*, the Long is equal to three Breves. In the *Lesser Mode Imperfect* it is equal to two.

2. a. *Gram.* = MOOD *sb.* 2. Also freq. *attrib.*

1520 WHITINTON *Vulg.* (1527) 3 Somtyme of the infynityve mode folowynge. 1581 FULKE in *Confer.* II. (1584) Mij, The wordes. . . are both the imperative mode in the Greeke text. 1751 HARRIS *Hermes Wks.* (1841) 159 Thus have we established a variety of modes: the indicative or declarative, . . . the potential [etc.]. 1843 *Penny Cycl.* XXXVI. 252/2 The term Verb comprehends those words in a language which are used to indicate the relations of mode or mood. 1933 L. BLOOMFIELD *Lang.* xvi. 273 In English . . . the unreal appears only in clauses introduced by *if* or *though*, or in combination with the phrasal mode-forms (*he would help us*, unreal of *he will help us*). 1946 H. HOIJER et al. *Ling. Struct. Native Amer.* 97 The forms of the verb [in Algonquian] fall into five orders. Each order consists of one or more modes, each with a full set of forms. 1946 C. MORRIS *Signs, Lang. & Behavior* v. 125 A third possibility . . . may be called the *mode-use classification*. 1961 R. B. LONG *Sentence & its Parts* 495 Five modes are recognized here: common (or 'indicative'), subjunctive, infinitival, gerundial, participial. 1965 *Canad. Jnl. Ling.* Spring 175 We have now considered all the verb prefixes except those for mode-aspect. The Eyak mode-aspect system is relatively well-proportioned and clear-cut.

b. *Linguistics.* (See quotes.)

1954 K. L. PIKE *Lang. in Rel. Human Behavior* I. iii. 35/2 On any level of focus each . . . emic unit . . . is divided structurally into three specific kinds of complex overlapping components which I shall call *modes*. 1967 W. A. COOK *On Tagmemes & Transforms* I. 9 Every linguistic sign is defined by its meaning, form and distribution. . . These are included in Pike's three modes: the manifestation mode, the feature mode, and the distribution mode. *Ibid.* 10 The tagmeme can be fully defined, parallel to the phoneme and morpheme, with its own peculiar feature, manifestation, and distribution modes.

3. *Logic.* [= med. L. *modus*, a rendering of Gr. *τρόπος*, introduced by the early commentators on Aristotle.] a. = MOOD *sb.* 2 1.

1532 MORE *Confut. Tindale* III. 290 And thys syllogysme yf Tyndale wolde fayne wyt in what figure it is made: he shall fynde it in y^e fyrst figure, & the thyrd mode. 1699 T. BAKER *Refl. Learning* v. 54 To reduce our . . . loose reasonings to certain Rules, and make them conclude in Mode and Figure. 1774 REID *Aristotle's Logic* III. §2 Wks. II. 694/2 The Mode of a syllogism is determined by the Quality and Quantity of the propositions of which it consists. 1843 MILL *Logic* II. ii. §1 Each figure is subdivided into modes, according to what are called the quantity and quality of the propositions.

b. The character of a modal proposition as either necessary, contingent, possible, or impossible; each of the four kinds into which modal propositions are divided as having one or another of these qualities. Also in wider use (see quotes.)

1852 MANSEL *Aldrich's Logic* (ed. 2) 45. 1937 A. SMEATON tr. *Carnap's Logical Syntax of Lang.* IV. §68. 247 Some of the known examples of intensional sentences belong to the autonomous mode of speech. 1941 O. HELMER tr. *Tarski's Introd. Logic* VIII. 175 The proof of Theorem 1—like any other indirect mode of inference—can be brought under the schema sketched above. 1946 C. I. LEWIS *Analysis of Knowl.* I. iii. 39 It is desirable to recognize two further modes also, which will here be called, respectively, comprehension and signification. 1965 J. O. URMSON *Philos. Analysis* 37 'Xs are logical constructions' is in the material mode of speech. 1966 W. V. QUINE *Ways of Paradox* XIII. 156 Whatever may be said about necessity may be said also, with easy and obvious adjustments, about the other modes. 1970 A. E. BLUMBERG tr. *Stegmüller's Main Currents Contemp. Germ., Brit. & Amer. Philos.* VI. 234 Two modes may exclude each other (necessity and possibility). *Ibid.* VII. 308 Put in the formal mode his thesis simply states that all thing-statements can be translated into a sense-data language (a phenomenalistic language).

4. a. A way or manner in which something is done or takes place; a method of procedure in any activity, business, etc.

a 1667 JER. TAYLOR *Gold. Grove, Guide Penit.* (1836) 156 The duty itself being once resolved upon, the mode of doing it may easily be found. 1798 WELLINGTON in *Gurw. Desp.* (1837) I. 5 A regular mode of bringing to an amicable adjustment . . . any questions which might hereafter arise. 1794 PALEY *Evid.* (1825) II. 239 A good man will prefer that mode, by which he can produce the greatest effect. 1818 *Cruise Digest* (ed. 2) III. 310 The mode in which a seisin of a rent may be acquired, has been already stated. 1825 WATERTON *Wand. S. Amer.* I. i. 88 The only mode then that remains is to proceed by water. 1884 F. TEMPLE *Relat. Relig. & Sci.* VI. (1885) 183 The writer made use of a mode of teaching used commonly enough in the Bible. 1900 L. H. BAILEY *Bot.* 152 When the compartments split in the middle between the partitions, the mode is loculicidal dehiscence.

† b. Used for 'mode of expression'. *Obs.*

1779-81 JOHNSON L. P., *Dryden Wks.* II. 385 He who writes much will not easily escape a manner, such a recurrence of particular modes as may be easily noted.

c. *Physics.* Any of the distinct kinds or patterns of vibration that an oscillatory system can sustain.

1867 J. TYNDALL *Sound* v. 188 When we make the same passage [from a fundamental tone to the first overtone] in a stopped pipe, we obtain a note a fifth above the octave. No intermediate modes of vibration are possible. 1877 RAYLEIGH *Theory of Sound* I. vi. 141 When a string vibrates in its gravest normal mode, the excursion is at any moment proportional to $\sin \pi x/l$. *Ibid.*, The production of 'harmonics' by lightly touching the string at the points of aliquot division is a well-known resource of the violinist. All component modes are excluded which have not a node at the point touched. 1911 *Encycl. Brit.* XXV. 454/1 In fig. 34 the stationary wave systems of the first four modes are represented. 1949 H. E. PENROSE *Princ. & Pract. Radar* 626 Energy may be propagated in a wave-guide in a doubly infinite series of modes analogous, to a small extent, to a singly infinite series of modes represented by a fundamental note and its harmonics. The modes are distinguished by the patterns of the lines of force traversing the fields. 1950 STEPHENS & BATE *Wave Motion & Sound* 386 In the theory of the specific heats of a solid the thermal vibrations are supposed to result from many simultaneous modes, whose phases have a random distribution. 1962 *Newnes Conc. Encycl. Electr. Engin.* 883/2 The various higher-order modes travel [along a waveguide] with different velocities. 1969 L. ALLEN *Essent. Lasers* ii. 13 The large number of modes at infrared or optical frequencies which are present in any cavity of reasonable size poses problems. This is because of the need for a high level of spontaneous emission to ensure that sufficient photons go into any one particular mode, to maintain the rate of stimulated emission.

5. a. A particular form, manner, or variety (of some quality, process, or condition). Now *rare* exc. in uses (e.g. in *mode of life*) in which it approaches sense 4.

1661 GLANVILL *Van. Dogm.* iii. 23 If they finde a determinate intellection of any Modes of Being, which were never in the least hinted by their external or internal senses. 1732 POPE *Ess. Man* i. 211 What modes of sight betwixt each wide extreme, The mole's dim curtain, and the lynx's beam. *Ibid.* ii. 83 Modes of Self-love the Passions we may call. 1758 JOHNSON *Idler* No. 1 ¶2 Every mode of life has its conveniences. 1781 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* xvii. II. 22 *note*, The mode of superstition which prevailed in their own times. 1791 BOSWELL *Johnson* Mar. an. 1781, Condescending to trifle in the same mode of conceit. a 1858 DE QUINCEY *Lang. Wks.* IX. 89 The French language possesses the very highest degree of merit, though not in the very highest mode of merit. 1863 TYNDALL (*title*) Heat considered as a Mode of Motion. 1888 MISS BRADDON *Fatal Three* i. i, She considered her mode of life intensely domestic.

b. *Petrol.* The quantitative mineral (as distinct from chemical) composition of a rock sample. Cf. NORM 2.

1902 W. CROSS et al. in *Jrnl. Geol.* X. 604 We introduce two terms... as substitutes for the cumbersome and oft-repeated expressions, standard mineral composition (that calculated from the rock analysis) and actual mineral composition. For the first we propose the word *norm*, and for the second the word *mode*. 1932 A. JOHANNSEN *Descr. Petrogr. Igneous Rocks* II. III (heading) Table 63. Modes of sodalite-granites. 1962 H. R. CORNWALL in A. E. J. Engel et al. *Petrologic Stud.* 361 In ash flows in cooling unit 3 of the Bullfrog Hills caldera... lithologic differences between the lower and upper parts indicate quite certainly that more than one flow is present. The differences are shown by variations in the mode. 1974 *Nature* 16 Aug. 562/2 The Clare Castle gneisses are coarse grained and weakly banded... Modes vary within the range: garnet 20-30%, sillimanite 5-20%, plagioclase 25-30%, potash feldspar 10-20% and quartz 10-40%.

6. *Philos.* a. A manner or state of being of a thing; a thing considered as possessing certain attributes that do not belong to its essence, and may be changed without destroying its identity. b. An attribute or quality of a substance; 'an accidental determination' (J.). c. In Locke's use: A 'complex idea' which denotes neither a substance nor a relation. *mixed mode*: a 'mode' formed by the combination of different simple ideas; opposed to *simple mode*, a mode formed by the repetition of the same simple idea. *Obs.*

1677 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* II. iv. Proem 5 Finite Ens or Being may be distributed into substance or Mode... Mode is not a complete ens or being, neither is it a mere nonentity or nothing. 1678 *Ibid.* III. 6 Moralitie is a mode not physically or intrinsically inherent in human acts. 1681 GLANVILL *Sadducismus* 143 That a Spirit is not an Accident or Mode of Substance, all in a manner profess. 1690 LOCKE *Hum. Und.* ii. xii. §4 Modes, I call such complex Ideas, which, however compounded, contain not in them the supposition of subsisting by themselves, but are consider'd as Dependances on, or Affections of Substances; such are the Ideas signify'd by the Words Triangle, Gratitude, Murder. 1704 CLARKE *Being & Attributes of God* Wks. 1738 II. 527 To suppose that there is no Being, no Substance in the Universe, to which these Attributes or Modes of Existence are necessarily inherent, is a Contradiction in the very Terms. For Modes and Attributes exist only by the Existence of the Substance to which they belong. 1725 WATTS *Logic* i. ii. §3 The next sort of objects which are represented in our ideas, are called modes, or manners of being. 1727-52 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Spinozism* (end), Since the mode is not really distinct from the substance modified. 1781 COWPER *Anti-Thelyph.* 42 That substances and modes of every kind Are mere impressions on the passive mind.

II. A direct adoption of mod.F. *mode* in the sense of fashion, prevailing fashion or custom.

7. a. A prevailing fashion or conventional custom, practice or style; *esp.* one characteristic of a particular place or period.

c 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* v. xxxviii. (1655) I. 233 He is also good at Larding of meat after the mode of France. 1645 EVELYN *Diary* 8 Feb., Some of our company were flouted at for wearing red cloakes, as the mode then was. 1665 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (1677) 45 The Bannyan and other Indian Females after the Oriental Mode are seldom visible. 1667 MILTON P.L. I. 474 Gods Altar to disparage and displace For one of Syrian mode. 1716 LADY M. W. MONTAGU *Lett. to C'tess of Mar* 21 Nov., They are... dressed after the French and English modes. 1745 *De Foe's Eng. Tradesman* (1841) I. x. 75 It is the mode to live high, to spend more than we get. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* (1872) III. ii. 59 There are modes wherever there are men. 1841 CATLIN N. *Amer. Ind.* (1844) II. lviii. 249 These people... have much in their modes as well as in their manners to enlist the attention. 1884 W. C. SMITH *Kildrostan* 69 We are grown To be a sort of dandies in religion, Affecting the last mode.

b. ? Something fashionable.

1841 LADY BLESSINGTON *Idler in France* I. v. 66 Oh, the misery of trying on a new mode for the first time, and before a stranger!

c. *Statistics.* The value or range of values of a variate for which there is a maximum number of instances in a given population.

1895 K. PEARSON in *Phil. Trans. R. Soc. A.* CLXXXVI. 345, I have found it convenient to use the term *mode* for the abscissa corresponding to the ordinate of maximum frequency. Thus the 'mean', the 'mode', and the 'median' have all distinct characters. 1906 R. H. LOCK *Rec. Progress in Study of Variations* 89 When dealing with a symmetrical curve the position of the mode is identical with that of the median. 1947 O. L. DAVIES *Statistical Methods in Res. & Production* iii. 27 In most industrial applications, however, distributions with more than one mode (multimodal) are, or should be, rare. The presence of two or more modes usually means that the sample is not homogeneous, i.e. that two or more distinct distributions have been combined. 1948 L. D. & A. CROW *Educ. Psychol.* xx. 393 The score in a given set of data that appears most frequently is called the mode. 1973 *Jrnl. Genetic Psychol.* CXXIII. 87 The Kuhlman-Anderson scores for the one group of Ss from a fifth-grade class yielded a mean of 93.91, a range of 46, a median of 93, and a mode of 92.

d. [Shortened form of F. *gris mode* fashion grey.] The name given to a variety of shades of grey (see quot. 1930).

1895 *Montgomery Ward Catal.* 125/3 Kid gloves... Colors: Black, brown, tan, mode, slate. 1930 MAERZ & PAUL *Dict. Color* 167/1 Mode... was a term used in the nineteenth century to indicate a class of colors... usually on the pale order, running from neutral grays to strongly tinted greys of all hues... The old pattern books contain hundreds of samples of different colors, of every conceivable hue, all called 'Mode'. 1957 M. B. PICKEN *Fashion Dict.* 224/2 Mode... pale, bluish-gray color, sometimes drab.

8. a. Conventional usage in dress, manners, habit of life, etc., *esp.* as observed amongst persons 'of fashion'.

1692 R. L'ESTRANGE *Fables* i. 2 We are to prefer... the Blessings of Providence before... the splendid Curiosities of Mode and Imagination. 1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 6 ¶4 Is there anything so just, as that Mode and Gallantry should be built upon exerting ourselves in what is proper and agreeable to the Institutions of Justice and Piety among us? 1789 JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1859) II. 554 These sentiments became a matter of mode. 1827 CARLYLE *Misc.* (1857) I. 19 Over which the vicissitudes of mode have no sway. 1894 A. C. HILLIER in *2nd Bk. Rhymers' Club* 80 We know that way they have of old, For it is mode in Opera-land.

† b. (*man, people*) of mode = *man* etc. of *fashion* (see FASHION sb. 12 b). *Obs.*

1676 ETHEREDGE (*title*) The Man of Mode, or Sir Fopling Flutter. 1693 *Humours Town* 28 The Man of Mode here in Town. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 119 ¶3 If after this we look on the People of Mode in the Country, we find in them the Manners of the last Age. 1711 STEELE *ibid.* No. 182 ¶3, I... had the Satisfaction to see my Man of Mode put into the Round-House. 1749 BOLINGBROKE *Patriot King* 181 The choice spirits of these days, the men of mode in politics.

† c. One who or that which sets or displays the fashion. *Obs.*

1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 478 ¶9 Every one who is considerable enough to be a Mode. 1818 LADY MORGAN *Autobiog.* (1859) 48, I shall send two dressed dolls for the two babies, as modes.

9. *the mode*: the fashion or custom in dress, manners, speech, and the like adopted in society for the time being. *arch.*

1649 DK. NEWCASTLE *Country Capt.* I. 11 Wee are governed by the mode, as waters by the moone. 1672 DRYDEN *Assignment Prol.*, But, gentlemen, you overdo the mode. 1697 — *Virgil, Life* *4 b, The Devotion... was their Interest, and, which sometimes avails more, it was the Mode. 1706 ADDISON *Rosamond* iii. iv, It suits a person in my station T' observe the mode, and be in fashion. 1728 YOUNG *Love Fame* v, The mode she fixes by the gown she wears. 1849 SAXE *Poems, Times* 303 Slaves to the Mode, who pinch the aching waist And mend God's image to the Gallic taste. 1898 HENLEY *Lond. Types, Barmaid*, Cheaply the mode she shadows.

† 10. In phrases: *in, out of (the) mode*, in, out of fashion or customary use, *esp.* in 'polite' society; *all, much the mode*, said of the object of a general but usually temporary popularity. *Obs.*

1664 EVELYN *Kal. Hort.* 25 This Tree is now all the mode for the Avenues to their Country palaces in France. 1669 WORLIDGE *Syst. Agric.* (1681) 175 The white Shock-Rabbit of Turkie is... now become the most in Mode. 1672 J. CRESSET in *N. Eng. Hist. & Gen. Reg.* (1868) XXII. 83 When they have come to Town, they must presently be in the mode, get fine clothes. 1673 *Remarques Humours Town*

3 These things are set formalities, and out of Mode. a 1680 BUTLER *Rem.* (1759) I. 101 Nothing can be bad or good, But as 'tis in or out of Mode. 1738 SWIFT *Pol. Conversat.* 117 Why Tom, you are high in the Mode. 1760 FRANKLIN *Lett. Wks.* 1840 VI. 230 If I would finish my letter in the mode, I should yet add something that means nothing. 1766 *Ann. Reg., Charac.* 5/2 Monsieur de Belleisle was then much the mode, being spoken of both at court and at Paris. 1773 GOLDSM. *Stoops to Cong.* II. i, What do you take to be the most fashionable age about town? Some time ago, forty was all the mode. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* iii. I. 408 In a few months experimental science became all the mode.

† 11. a. = ALAMODE 4. Also *attrib.*

1751 *MacSparran Diary* (1899) 407 A la mode (or mode) was a thin, glossy silk, used for hoods, scarfs, &c. 1766 W. GORDON *Gen. Counting-ho.* 429, 33½ yards figured mode. 1777 *Ann. Reg., Chron.* 213/1 A black silk mode cloak and other apparel. 1795 *Edin. Advert.* 6 Jan. 15/1 A Variety of Articles in the Haberdashery line... consisting of Modes, Vellum Modes, Sattins, &c. 1796 *Hist. Ned Evans* I. 156, I will lay my mode cloak to a brass pin. 1819 J. H. VAUX *Mem.* I. 119, I began my depredations by taking a piece of elegant black mode. 1826 MISS MITFORD *Village Ser.* II. 55 Her close black bonnet of that silk which once... was fashionable, since it is still called mode. 1864 *Cornh. Mag.* Aug. 136 She had on a black mode cloak that had been her mother's. 1900 *Academy* 21 July 41/1 Her train of soft mode silk, she held up at the back as she walked.

b. ? An article made of this material.

1847 C. BRONTE *J. Eyre* xviii, Brocaded and hooped petticoats, satin sacques, black modes, lace lappets, &c.

12. *pl. Lace-making*: (See second quot.)

1882 COLE in *Encycl. Brit.* XIV. 185/2 The use of meshed grounds extended [1650-1720], and grounds composed entirely of varieties of modes were made. 1882 CAULFIELD & SAWARD *Dict. Needlework, Modes*, a term used in Lace making to denote the open work fillings between the thick parts of the design.

† 13. (See quot.) *Obs.*

1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* II. 117/1 Modes, or self coloured flowers.

III. 14. *attrib.*, as *mode-book*, a fashion-book; *mode-locking Physics*, a technique by which the phase of each mode of oscillation in a laser is 'locked' to those of the two adjacent modes (so that a fixed phase relationship arises between all the modes), resulting in the emission at intervals of about a nanosecond of short trains of extremely short pulses whose duration is of the order of picoseconds; so *mode-locked a.*, applied to a laser in which this technique is employed and to the resulting pulses; (as a back-formation) *mode-lock v. trans.*, to subject (a laser) to mode-locking.

1861 MRS. H. WOOD *East Lynne* vii, Her head-dress... was like nothing in the mode-book or out of it. 1966 *Appl. Physics Lett.* VIII. 182/1 The YAlG:Nd laser was mode locked over a frequency width of order 12.6 Gc/sec (42 × 300 Mc/sec). 1971 *Physics Bull.* Dec. 718/2 Flashlamp pumped dye lasers have been successfully modelocked to produce high power pulses of transform-limited durations of 2-3 ps. 1965 *IEEE Jrnl. Quantum Electronics* I. 16/2 The light pulses from a mode-locked laser were observed with a magnetically focussed photo-multiplier tube. 1971 *Sci. Amer.* June 24/1 As the energy in the laser cavity is built up and then decays, a string of such mode-locked pulses emerges from the partially transmitting mirror in the front of the cavity. 1965 *IEEE Jrnl. Quantum Electronics* I. 16/1 (heading) Effect of mode-locking. 1967 *Science* 23 June 1558/3 In the first experimental demonstration of 'mode-locking', helium-neon and argon lasers were used.

† *mode, v. Obs. rare.* [f. MODE sb.]

1. *trans.* or quasi-*trans.* a. To put (a person) into fashionable clothing. b. *to mode it*, to follow the fashion.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* To Rdr. A ijb, In London many of the Tradesmen have new Dialects... The Taylor is ready to mode you into a Rochet, Mandillon [etc.]. a 1661 FULLER *Worthies, Sussex* (1662) III. 102 He was accounted... somewhat Clownish... partly, because he could not mode it with the Italians. *Ibid.*, *Warwick* III. 119 He could not Mode it, or comport, either with French ficleness, or Italian pride.

2. *intr.* To be or become 'the mode'.

1663 *Cup of Coffee* 5 Pure English Apesl ye may, for aught I know, Would it but mode, learn to eat spiders too.

modee, obs. form of MOODY.

modefy(e, -fyshe, obs. ff. MODIFY, MUDFISH.

model ('mɒdəl), sb. Forms: 6 modill, moddell, 6-7 modell, 6-8 modell, modle, 7 modull, modil, 7-8 modelle, 6- model. [a. OF. *modèle* (mod.F. *modèle*), ad. It. *modello*, dim. of *modo*, ad. L. *modus*: see MODE sb. From It. or Fr. the word has passed into other langs.: Ger. and Sw. *modell*, Du. and Da. *model*. Cf. MODULE sb.]

I. Representation of structure.

† 1. a. An architect's set of designs (plans, elevations, sections, etc.) for a projected building; hence, a similar set of drawings made to scale and representing the proportions and arrangement of an existing building. Also occas. a delineation of a ground-plan (e.g. of a town, a garden, etc.) *Obs.*

1575 GASCOIGNE *Poesies, Herbes* 173 And I shall well my sillie selfe content, To come alone vnto my louely Lorde, And vnto him... To tel some... reasonable worde, Of Hollandes state, the which I will present, In Cartes, in Mappes, and eke in Modells made. 1579-80 NORTH *Plutarch, Pompeius* (1595) 695 Pompey liked exceedingly

well the Theater. . . and drew a modell or platforme of it to make a statelyer then that in Rome. 1581 SIDNEY *Apol. Poetrie* (Arb.) 33 The same man, as soone as hee might see those beasts well painted, or the house wel in modell, should straightwaies grow without need of any description, to a iudicial comprehending of them. c1582 T. DIGGES in *Archæologia* XI. 228 The proportion of the fludgates and capestainsd. . . shall in modell bee allsoe sett downe. 1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV.*, 1. iii. 142 When we meane to build, We first suruey the Plot, then draw the Modell. 1601 SIR W. CORNWALLIS *Ess.* II. xl. (1631) 166 Cottages may be built without modelles, not pallaces. 1617-18 W. LAWSON *New Orch. & Gard.* (1623) Pref., The Stationer hath . . . bestowed much cost and care in hauing the Knots and Models by the best Artizan cut in great varietie. 1625 BACON *Ess., Gardens* (end), So I haue made a Platforme of a Princely Garden, Partly by Precept, Partly by Drawing, not a Modell, but some generall Lines of it. 1639 [see PLATFORM 2]. 1714 SWIFT *Pres. St. Affairs* Wks. 1755 II. 1. 205 When a building is to be erected, the model may be the contrivance only of one head.

fig. 1599 SHAKS. *Much Ado* I. iii. 48 Will it serue for any Modell to build mischiefe on? 1611 TOURNEUR *Ath. Trag.* II. ii, My plot still rises According to the Modell of mine owne desires.

b. *transf.* A summary, epitome, or abstract; the 'argument' of a literary work. *Obs.*

a 1626 BACON *Let. to T. Mattheu* in *Spedding Life & Lett.* (1870) IV. 133 Of this, when you were here, I shewed you some model. a 1627 MIDDLETON *Wom. Beware Wom.* v. i. 107 The actors that this model here discovers are only four. a 1649 WINTHROP *New Eng.* (1826) II. 231 That treatise about arbitrary government, which he first tendered to the deputies in a model, and finding it approved by some, and silence in others, he drew it up more at large. 1760-72 H. BROOKE *Fool of Qual.* (1809) III. 45, I have now . . . given you the . . . unformed rudiments of our Britannic constitution. And here I deliver to you my little model of the finished construction thereof.

†c. A description of structure. *Obs.*

1578 T. DIGGES in L. Digges *Progn. Everlasting To Rdr.* M, I founde a description or Modill of the world and situation of Spheres Cælestial and Elementare according to the doctrine of Ptolome. *Ibid.*, But in this our age one rare witte . . . hath by long studie, . . . deliuered a new Theoricke, or model of the world, shewing that the earth resteth not in the Center of the whole world, but only in the Center of thys our mortal world.

2. a. A representation in three dimensions of some projected or existing structure, or of some material object artificial or natural, showing the proportions and arrangement of its component parts. *working model*, one so constructed as to imitate the movements of the machine which it represents.

1615 G. SANDYS *Trav.* 221 Menelaus with fiftie ships, sent him only one, with the models of the other in clay, to colour his perjury. 1662 PEPYS *Diary* 30 July, Cooper . . . begun his lecture upon the body of a ship, which my having of a modell in the office is of great use to me, and very pleasant and useful it is. 1665 MOXON tr. *Vignola* (1702) 76 If they were all cut out, and placed one above another . . . you would . . . have the Model of a true pair of Stairs. 1676 T. MILLER *Compl. Modellist* 1 When you go to raise the Model of any Ship or Vessel, you must in the first place know the Length of her Keel [etc.]. 1697 BP. PATRICK *Comm. Exod.* xxv. 9. 483 The Hebrew word *Tabnit* . . . signifies a Structure, or Building; which cannot be better expressed than by the word Model, which he now saw of the House he was to erect. 1727 DE FOE *Syst. Magic* I. i. (1840) 30 Prometheus, who . . . is feigned by the poets to have first formed Man; that is to say, formed the Model of a Man by the help of water and earth, and then stole fire from the sun to animate the Model. 1766 tr. *Hasselquist's Voy. Levant* 149 They . . . force them to buy . . . models of the grave of Christ. 1824 R. STUART *Hist. Steam Engine* 96 The university's collection of mechanical and philosophical models. 1832 G. DOWNES *Lett. Cont. Countries* I. 192 A model of William Tell stands opposite another of his son. They are formed of wood. 1847 TENNYSON *Princess* Prol. 73 A dozen angry models jetted steam. 1850 MRS. JAMESON *Leg. Monast. Ord.* (1863) 149 At his feet is a small model of a hill. 1875 *Encycl. Brit.* III. 833/2 Mr. Brunel had completed a working model of certain machines for constructing . . . blocks.

b. *fig.* Something that accurately resembles something else; a person or thing that is the likeness or 'image' of another; *esp.* in *little model*, a thing that represents on a small scale the structure or qualities of something greater. *Obs. exc. colloq. or dial. in the (very) model of.*

1593 SHAKS. *Rich. II.*, 1. ii. 28 Thou dost consent In some large measure to thy Fathers death, In that thou seest thy wretched brother dye, Who was the modell of thy Fathers life. 1602 — *Ham.* v. ii. 50, I had my fathers Signet in my Purse, Which was the Modell of that Danish Seale. 1603 DRAYTON *Bar. Wars* IV. xxxiv, Seeing Lundy that so faire doth stand, . . . This little modell of his banish'd Land. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 21 Delighted (as the Father in his Child) in this new modell of himselfe. 1663 BP. PATRICK *Parab. Pilgr.* xv. (1687) 131 These quiet places are the resemblances of the serene regions above, and little models of Heaven. 1824 HOGG *Conf. Sinner* 138 The likeness to my late hapless young master is so striking, that I can hardly believe it to be a chance model. 1899 CROCKETT *Little Anna* Mark lii. (1900) 438 He minds me of Sir James—the very model of Sir James.

c. An archetypal image or pattern.

1742 YOUNG *Nt. Th.* IX. 1337 When shall I . . . Gaze on creation's model in thy breast Unveil'd, nor wonder at the transcript more? 1785 REID *Intell. Powers* 421 Every work of art has its model framed in the imagination.

d. *Dentistry.* A positive copy of the teeth or oral cavity, which is cast in metal, plaster, etc., from an impression (sense 2e) and which may be used to construct dental appliances.

1839 C. A. HARRIS *Dental Art* xxi. 348 The obtaining of a model of the alveolar ridge, or ridges, when one for each jaw is required, though apparently very easy, is nevertheless often attended with some difficulty. 1857 *Brit. Jnl. Dental Sci.* I. 579/1 Mr. Saunders thought that the plan of bending down the front part of the model could be fatal to a correct impression. 1917 F. A. PEESO *Crown & Bridge-Work* vii. 140 When the plaster for the impression has been tinted, the impression and model are easily distinguished by the difference in coloring. 1938 *Dental Rec.* LVIII. 14, I think, from a study of the original models, that there had probably been pyorrhœa for some years. 1940 [see IMPRESSION sb. 2c]. 1973 D. H. ROBERTS *Fixed Bridge Prosthesis* v. 66 Only one model can be poured from each impression.

e. A simplified or idealized description or conception of a particular system, situation, or process (often in mathematical terms: so *mathematical model*) that is put forward as a basis for calculations, predictions, or further investigation.

Cf. sense 1c.

1913 N. BOHR in *Phil. Mag.* XXVI. 1 To explain the results of experiments on scattering of a rays by matter Prof. Rutherford has given a theory of the structure of atoms. According to this theory, the atoms consist of a positively charged nucleus surrounded by a system of electrons [etc.]. . . Great interest is to be attributed to this atom-model. 1923 [see BOHR]. 1938 R. W. LAWSON tr. *Hevesy & Paneth's Man. Radioactivity* (ed. 2) viii. 89 These and other fundamental facts were responsible for the introduction of the model of the atom already described. In spite of these facts, however, it was later necessary to replace the atomic model by conceptions of a less concrete nature . . . in order to be able to interpret more complicated spectra. 1939 H. LEVY *Mod. Sci.* xxx. 515 Models of the universe have been erected that enable us with varying degrees of definiteness to picture these earlier stages. 1940 *Econ. Jnl.* L. 91 Previous models of the Trade Cycle . . . have thus mostly been based on the assumption of statically stable situations, where equilibrium would persist if once reached. 1949 *Econometrica* XVII. 193 The Mathematical Model discussed here . . . is a generalization of the Leontief Inter-Industry Model. 1958 *Listener* 11 Dec. 972/1, I want to discuss the cosmological theories which are generally classed as the evolutionary theories of the universe. 1969 J. ARGENTI *Managem. Techniques* 170 Any set of mathematical equations, linking together a complexity of factors and used to study the effects of change, is a Model. 1969 *Sci. Jnl.* Dec. 27/1 Mathematical models of the global atmosphere . . . can now be constructed with the aid of large, fast computers to handle the enormous quantities of data and the complex equations that represent the movements and heat balance of the atmosphere. 1970 *Nature* 21 Nov. 719/2 The equivalence of the corpuscular and wave models in the theory of optics. 1971 *Daily Tel.* (Colour Suppl.) 3 Dec. 24/3 Forrester has designed a model of the world system to try to discover the long term effects of pollution and overpopulation. The model, processed through a computer, predicts a variety of different futures. 1972 G. H. A. COLE in Cox & Dyson *20th-Cent. Mind* I. viii. 250 A system of physical concepts and quantities that describes the main features of a situation is known as a model. 1973 *Sci. Amer.* Dec. 117/1 There are many other varieties of speech error. All of them must be accounted for in a model of speech production.

f. *spec. in Mathematical Logic.* A set of entities that satisfies all the formulas of a given formal or axiomatic system.

1940 W. V. QUINE *Math. Logic* vi. 271 The fact that such classes constitute a model of the traditional real number system was pointed out by Dedekind. 1948 *Jnl. Symbolic Logic* XIII. 16 (heading) Models of logical systems. 1952 S. C. KLEENE *Introd. Metamath.* ii. 25 When the objects of the system are known only through the relationships of the system, the system is abstract. . . Then any further specification of what the objects are gives a representation (or model) of the abstract system, i.e. a system of objects which satisfy the relationships of the abstract system and have some further status as well. These objects are not necessarily more concrete, as they may be chosen from some other abstract system (or even from the same one under a reinterpretation of the relationships). 1963 W. V. QUINE *Set Theory* vi. 135 We have provided a model of arithmetic in set theory when we have provided a way of so reinterpreting arithmetical notations in set-theoretic terms as to carry the truths of arithmetic into truths of set theory. 1974 *Encycl. Brit. Macropædia* XI. 639/2 By Gödel's completeness theorem of 1930, if a formal system based on the first-order functional calculus *F* is consistent, there is a model in which the objects are the natural numbers.

†3. A mould; something that envelops closely.

1593 SHAKS. *Rich. II.*, III. ii. 153 Nothing can we call our own but Death, And that small Modell of the barren Earth, which serves as Paste and Couer to our Bones. 1599 — *Hen. V.*, II. Prol. 16 O England: Modell to thy inward Greatness, Like little Body with a mightie Heart.

†4. A small portrait. Hence confused with MEDAL. *Obs.*

1622 MALYNES *Anc. Law-Merch.* 356 Modells or Medalia to be worne by the said hundreth persons of the societie, and the Masters of counting houses. 1626 BOYLE in *Lismore Papers* (1886) II. 190, I received . . . a chayn, and the kings picture or modull of gowld fastened to the chayn of gold. 1658 WALTON *Life Donne* (ed. 2) 91 That model of Gold of the Synod of Dort, with which the States presented him at his last being at the Hague.

5. An object or figure made in clay, wax, or the like, and intended to be reproduced in a more durable material. †Also, rarely, a sketch or study made for a painting.

1686 AGLIONBY *Painting Illustr.* Explan. Terms, Model. Is any Object that a Painter works by, either after Nature, or otherwise; but most commonly it signifies that which Sculptors, Painters, and Architects make to Govern themselves by in their Design. 1695 DRYDEN *Dufresnoy's Art Painting* Pref. 44 To make a Sketch, or a more perfect Model of a Picture, is in the language of Poets, to draw up the Scenary of a Play. 1845 *Encycl. Metrop.* VIII. 456/1 He

[i.e. the mould maker] then pours the semi-fluid around and over the [clay] model until the upper part has the designed thickness. 1856 *Eng. Cycl., Biogr.* II. 929 (*Flaxman*), The contents of his studio included nearly all his working models, casts of all his chief works, &c.

6. *Plastering.* A tool for moulding a cornice, having a pattern in profile which is impressed upon the plaster by working the tool backwards and forwards. Cf. MOULD.

1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 606 Plastering. The tools of the plasterer consist of . . . rules called straight-edges; and wood models. *Ibid.*, The models or moulds are for running plain mouldings, cornices, &c. 1842 GWILT *Archit.* §2233.

II. Type of design.

7. Design, structural type; style of structure or form; pattern, build, make. a. of material structures.

1597 HOOKER *Ecl. Pol.* v. xiv. §1 A fault no lesse grieuous, . . . then if some King should build his mansion house by the modell of Salomons palace. 1660 F. BROOKE tr. *Le Blanc's Trav.* 46 This Town is . . . built very stately at the Italian model. 1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India & P.* 107 These Vessels that are for this Voyage are huge unshapen things, and bear both the Name and Model of their old Junks. 1778 *Eng. Gazetteer* (ed. 2), Putney . . . has a church after the same model with that of Fulham. 1829 I. TAYLOR *Enthus.* iii. (1867) 55 Each of his works is perfect, both in model and in movement.

b. of immaterial things, systems, institutions, etc.

In the 17th and 18th c. often in *new model*, denoting a remodelling of some institution, etc.

1593 G. HARVEY *Pierces Super. Wks.* (Grosart) II. 43 Such a new-devised modell, as neuer Sun saw before. . . Old Archilochus and Theon were but botchers in their rayling faculty. 1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* II. §10 It was now easy . . . to suggest . . . that here was an entire new Model of Government in Church and State. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* I. i. §45. 53 That new Mode of Ethicks, which hath been obruded upon the world . . . is no Ethicks at all. 1725 DE FOE *Compl. Eng. Gent.* (1890) 22 Exactly after the modelle of the Common-wealth of Rome. 1747 W. HORSLEY *Fool* (1748) II. 331 This new Modelle of Things has quite corrupted the very Soul of Naval Affairs. 1759 ROBERTSON *Hist. Scot.* VIII. Wks. 1851 II. 239 Such acts as . . . paved the way for a full and legal establishment of the presbyterian model. 1764 FOOTE *Mayor of G.* II. Wks. 1799 I. 176 He will put us into the model of the thing at once. 1874 GREEN *Short. Hist.* VIII. §5. 508 The new faith . . . borrowed from Calvin its model of Church government. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 51 Limited in size, after the traditional model of a Greek state.

c. *the (New) Model* (Hist.): the plan for the reorganization of the Parliamentary army, passed by the House of Commons in 1644-5.

1645 CROMWELL *Let. to Fairfax* 4 June in Carlyle *Lett. & Sp.*, That you would be pleased to make Captain Rawlins . . . a Captain of Horse. He has been so before; was nominated to the Model. 1645 WHITELOCKE *Mem.* 10 Jan., The commons . . . debated about the new model of the army. *Ibid.* 5 Feb., Debate about the ordinance for the new model. *Ibid.* 2 Apr., The new model was by them [sc. the king's party] in scorn called the new noddle.

d. An article of apparel of a particular design; a specified type or design of clothing; freq. with defining word prefixed.

1880 *Queen* 12 June (Advt.), Messrs Jay import from the first houses in Paris. Models of every style. 1906 *Bazaar, Exchange & Mart* Suppl. 3 Oct. 1308/1 Great bargains in ladies' wearing apparel, new and equal to new. Paris models. 1912 *Tatler* 23 Oct. 105 The forthcoming models are more than usually extravagant and . . . the latest creations all seem to have been designed 'regardless of cost'. 1933 N. COWARD *Design for Living* 1. 22 A silly pride made me show off to you, parade my attraction for you, like a mannequin. New spring model, with a few extra flounces! 1958 [see CASUALNESS]. 1975 *Times* 29 July 8/5 The Valentino collection is untypically small. . . Strikes . . . have dogged the production of the models.

e. A motor vehicle of a particular design; a vehicle produced in a specified year; also *transf.*, one of a series of varying designs of the same type of object; also *fig. Model T*, an early type of car produced by the American Ford Company; also allusively, of a person or thing that is outmoded, mass-produced, etc. Also *attrib.* or *as adj.*

1900 *Automobile Topics* 22 Dec. 366/1 For sale. Two-passenger Winton, 1900 model, in first-class condition. 1901 *Ibid.* 21 Sept. 848 Type No. 2. Model 'C'—12 HP. Double Cylinder Gasoline Engine. 1909 *Automobile* 7 Jan. 9/1 Henry Ford made a name for himself which will cling for all time when he handed out a replica of a full-fledged automobile of the four-cylinder type at the price of a runabout—nay, at the price of the cheapest runabouts. Model T of the Ford line is in the same class, in that it is all automobile and no price. 1909 *Westm. Gaz.* 2 Nov. 5/1 The engine of the 20-h.p. model . . . is of the monobloc order. 1910 *Ibid.* 4 Jan. 5/2 Mr. Huff pays a visit to Europe . . . to inspect the new models at Olympia. 1912 V. W. PAGE *Mod. Gasoline Automobile* xii. 618 The Ford car is one of the most popular of moderate-priced automobiles and over 100,000 of the Model 'T' are now on the road. *Ibid.* 619 (*caption*) Outlining the distinctive control system of Ford Model 'T' automobile. 1927 *Motor Cycling* 7 Dec. 102 (heading) Road tests of 1928 models. 1930 L. MUMFORD *City Devel.* (1946) 62 One might call this the model T dilemma. Mass-production . . . suffers . . . from rigidity. 1930 H. CRANE *Let.* 29 Dec. (1965) 360 'The middle west business man, approved panic model of 1931. 1932 A. HUXLEY *Brave New World* ii. 27 Twenty-three years after Our Ford's first T-Model was put on the market. 1942 E. PAUL *Narrow St.* ii. 17 Mary drew from somewhere inside her waist a dog-eared American passport of a model no longer in vogue. 1945 *Amer. Speech* XX. 148/1 *Model T*, non-com technician.

1947 *Reader's Digest* Jan. 119/1 Such simple demands as wages, hours and working conditions are strictly Model T. 1955 W. GADDIS *Recognitions* III. ii. 752 The minute you get used to the goddam thing some bastard puts out a new model. 1963 R. WOLFF I, *Keturah* (1964) I. vii. 47 The Model T chugged up the hill. 1966 *Economist* 26 Mar. 1251/2 A return to the one-off, custom-built job, is playing right back into Britain's hands and away from the undeveloped nations churning out marine model-Ts. 1968 *Listener* 23 May 670/1 There are still 405-line-only models, which cannot be converted, on sale. 1970 *Globe & Mail* (Toronto) 26 Sept. B 1/5 During the past model year, the trend was accelerated by the fact that the car companies had concentrated in their Canadian plants production of the models that happened to be most successful in the marketplace.

†8. a. Scale of construction; allotted measure; the measure of a person's ability or capacity. *Obs.* (Cf. *MODULE* sb. 1, 1 b.)

1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* I. vii. 519 An Errour ordinarie with Counsellors of Princes, that they counsell their Maisters according to the modell of their owne mind and fortune. 1620 R. CARPENTER *Conscionable Christian* (1623) 39 Haying... spoken... (according to the modell of time allotted for me to speake, and you to heare) of the reall religious practice [etc.]. 1624 F. WHITE *Repl. Fisher* 301 We are farre from appointing ignorant persons to be Judges of that which exceedeth their modill and skill. 1625 BACON *Unity in Relig.* (Arb.) 427 Of this I may giue onely this Advice, according to my small Modell. 1651 HOBBS, *Leviath.* II. xxiv. 130 Thus much (considering the modell of the whole worke) is sufficient. 1662 HIBBERT *Body Div.* I. 206 Shall any reduce and shrink up the thoughts and wayes of God to their narrow and straitned modell? 1675 BAXTER *Cath. Theol.* II. i. 278, I tell you the Ignorant and Carnal sort of Priests and Fryers did each man talk according to his Modell, and so do all Sects.

† b. Compass, extent of space. *Obs.*

? a 1600 in *Lyly's Wks.* (1902) III. 493 The thundring God whose all-embracing powre Circles ye modell of this spacious rounde.

9. Of a violin, viol, etc.: Curvature of surface.

1836 DUBOURG *Violin* ix. (1878) 266 The instruments by the three Amati are rather higher, or less flat, in the model, than those of Straduarius. 1848 J. BISHOP *Otto's Violin* i. (1875) 4 The even side [of the wood for the violin's back or belly] is then smoothed and the model traced on it.

III. An object of imitation.

10. a. A person, or a work, that is proposed or adopted for imitation; an exemplar.

1639 N. N. tr. *Du Bosq's Compl. Woman* I. Eivb, The desire we have to become like to some goodly model. 1693-4 GIBSON in *Lett. Men* (Camden) 217, I had a letter last night from Dr. Parsons, with a fresh request to send him down a [sc. history of a] Countie finished, from whence he might take a model to adjust his own materials. 1714 GAY *Lett. to Lady* 31, I then resolved some model to pursue, Perused French critics, and began anew. 1734 tr. *Rollin's Anc. Hist.* (1827) VIII. xix. v. 156 Which young officers should propose to themselves as a model. 1837 LYTTON E. *Maltrav.* III. ii, Models may form our taste as critics, but do not excite us to be authors. 1838 EMERSON *Addr., Cambridge, Mass.* Wks. (Bohn) II. 202 Imitation cannot go above its model. 1839 THIRLWALL *Greece* VI. 213 The system... served... as a model for the policy of Rome under the emperors. 1871 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (1876) IV. xix. 419 [The Church] of Rouen, we are told being his special and immediate model.

b. *Biol.* An animal or plant to which another bears a mimetic resemblance.

1877 *Encycl. Brit.* VI. 127/1 Probably this beetle shared in the immunity from attack accorded to its model. 1907 *Nature* 31 Oct. 673/2 An insect thus resembled by another is spoken of as its 'model', the imitating insect is called a 'mimic'. 1930 R. A. FISHER *Genetical Theory Nat. Selection* 148 The resemblance which is favourable to the mimic will be for the same reason disadvantageous to the model. 1968 R. D. MARTIN tr. *Wickler's Mimicry in Plants & Animals* i. 16 (caption) Leaf beetles... serve as models for roaches... which are palatable and resemble their models so closely that they are also avoided by predators. *Ibid.* iv. 43 This weed [sc. rye-weed]... is less demanding and tougher than its model, the wheat plant.

11. a. A person, or, less frequently, a thing, that serves as the artist's pattern for a work of painting or sculpture, or for some portion of such a work; *spec.* a person whose profession it is to pose for artists and art-students.

1691 *Emilienne's Frauds Rom. Monks* (ed. 3) 391 [She] commonly serv'd for a Model to the Limners of the Academy. 1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl. s.v.*, In the academies, they give the term model to a naked man, disposed in several postures. 1860 HAWTHORNE *Morb. Faun* II, One of those living models... whom artists convert into saints or assassins, according as their pictorial purposes demand. 1891 KIPLING *Light that Foiled* vii. (1900) 159 But remember, old man, she isn't a woman; she's my model; and be careful.

b. *transf.* A person, freq. a woman, who is employed to display clothes by wearing them, or to appear in displays of other goods.

1904 *Books of to-day* May 3 One of the models of the establishment came gracefully towards me. a 1911 D. G. PHILLIPS *Susan Lenox* (1917) II. i. 7 She was dressed in the sleek tight-fitting trying-on robe of the professional model. 1958 *Woman's Own* 5 Feb. 16/2 The first lesson every model learns is to stand and walk correctly. 1959 *Guardian* 26 Oct. 7/7 If the men were only going to become part-time models, they would need to go on doing one or two lessons a fortnight. 1962, 1970 [see *fashion-model* s.v. *FASHION* sb. 13]. 1971 B. PATTEN *Irrelevant Song* 55 Their beauty more awkward than even the topmost models.

c. A euphemism for 'prostitute'.

1963 [see *company director* s.v. *COMPANY* sb. 10]. 1968 J. LOCK *Lady Policeman* II. 19 There had been an increase of newsgang's notice-board ads for 'Models'. 1970 G. GREER *Female Eunuch* 195 Working as hostesses in high-class clubs, as 'models' or simply walking the streets.

12. A person or thing eminently worthy of imitation; a perfect exemplar of some excellence.

1788 ANNA SEWARD *Lett.* (1811) II. 104 A man [sc. Johnson] who, hating dissenters of all denominations, held up the writings of Clarke and the life of Watts as models of perfection. 1794 PALEY *Evid.* II. ii. (1817) 60 The Lord's Prayer is a model of calm devotion. 1805 N. NICHOLLS *Remin. in Corr. w. Gray* (1843) 43 Mr. Gray thought the narrative of Thucydides the model of history. 1868 SWINBURNE *Blake* 16 Their vivid and vigorous style is often a model in its kind. 1871 E. F. BURR *Ad Fidem* xi. 211 Models of pure and noble conduct.

13. a. *colloq.* in pl. = 'model dwellings' (see 15 a).

1887 *Pall Mall G.* 5 Oct. 4/2 The parish has gone down... and the building of the 'models' has not made it better. 1896 *Daily Chron.* 25 Aug. 5/6 The ordinary streets and the smaller models, which make up the bulk of the Ghetto, as we find it in Whitechapel [etc.]. 1900 *Doily News* 25 Oct. 3/4 The overcrowding per acre caused by 'models' was just as unhealthy as overcrowding per room.

b. *Sc. colloq.* A model lodging-house (see sense 15 a).

1899 'J. FLYNT' *Tramping with Tramps* II. 233 The price... is threepence a night, and this is the common price all over Great Britain, except in the so-called 'Models', where a penny more is charged simply for the very deceitful name. 1927 [see *flop-house* s.v. *FLOP* sb. 5]. 1935 MACARTHUR & LONG *No Mean City* xix. 282 'A model' in Gallowgate—one of those buildings which are ironically termed 'Working Men's Hotels'.

IV. 14. † a. = *MODULE* I. *Obs.*

1598 HAYDOCKE tr. *Lomatius* I. 89 But because Vitruvius measureth this order by models, I purpose likewise to keepe the same course, making the diameter of this column at the base, to consist of two models, whose height with the base and Capitell shal be fourteen models. 1665 MOXON tr. *Vignola* (1702) To Rdr., Our Author to avoid that... certain uncertainty hath reduc'd all his measure, to a convenient and universal measure, which is called by the Name of a Model [It. *modulo*]. The invention whereof hath made the whole Art of Architecture very easie. 1706 in PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey).

b. = *MODILLION*. *Obs.*

1663 GERBIER *Counsel* 39 The Models in the Cornishes may be just over the middle of the Column.

V. 15. *attrib.* and *Comb.* a. appositive, passing into *adj.*: Serving or intended to serve as a model; suited to be a model, exemplary, ideally perfect, 'pattern'.

model lodging-house: originally, one of a number of lodging-houses, established c.1840-5 by various philanthropists and placed under regulations intended to secure the comfort and the orderly conduct of the inmates; the designation was afterwards applied by the proprietors of large lodging-houses to their own establishments, often of a very low class. *model dwellings*: in London and elsewhere, certain large buildings divided into flats for working-class tenants, intended to supply better arrangements for sanitation and comfort than are obtainable at equally low rent in the same neighbourhoods.

1844 MARG. FULLER *Wom. 19th C.* (1862) 31 Lectures on some model-woman of bride-like beauty and gentleness. 1847 *Illustr. Lond. News* 23 Jan. 61 Model Lodging House in St. Giles's. 1849 J. S. BUCKINGHAM *National Evils* 25 My thoughts were thus... directed to... the desirability of forming at least one Model Town. 1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits, Ability* Wks. (Bohn) II. 35 Sir Kenelm Digby... was a model Englishman. 1857 KINGSLEY *Two Years Ago* Introd. (1881) I. 22 There's my lord's... model cottages, with more comforts in them, saving the size, than my father's house had. 1857 GEO. ELIOT *Scenes Clerical Life* (1858) I. 109 What a hobby farming is with Lord Watling!... It is really a model farm. 1860 *All Year Round* No. 57. 161 A mill-owner, whose mill, I was assured, was a model one. 1885 *Public Opinion* 9 Jan. 32/1 A model Bishop of London is... more easily imagined than discovered. 1891 *Tablet* 2 May 694 How did so model a youth get on at the University? 1891 M. WILLIAMS *Later Leaves* 369 In the case of many cleared areas, model dwellings have been erected for the accommodation of the persons displaced. 1898 E. HOWARD *To-Morrow* iv. 41 Another site for a model city could be purchased. 1909 *Chambers's Jnl.* Feb. 87/1 It [sc. Kinlochleven] is built on the model-town system. 1967 *Boston Globe* 18 May 14/1 The new Congress... almost stopped the Model Cities program. 1970 G. E. EVANS *Where Beards wog* All xi. 117 A horseman applied for a job with a farmer who had a few years before built himself a model farm with the most up-to-date farm buildings and all the latest equipment.

b. simple attrib., chiefly with reference to the life-models employed by artists, as in *model-day*, *-stand*, *-throne*. Also objective, as *model maker*, *-building*, *-making*. Also freq. attrib. in sense 2 a, as *model aeroplane*, *aircraft*, *boat*, *engine*, *railway*, *soldier*, *train*, *yacht*.

1920 Model aeroplane [see *model-making* below]. 1973 *Times* 27 July (Suppl.) p. iv/4 Thousands of different hobbies and recreations: toy soldiers, model aeroplanes, cigarette cards. 1951 *Catol. of Exhibits, South Bank Exhib., Festival of Britain* 126/2 Model aircraft. 1974 *Times* 8 Feb. 15/5 Pursuits such as whippet racing and model aircraft flying. 1912 W. OWEN *Lett.* 2 July (1967) 147 Bournemouth Cliffs... and especially the Model-Boat-Canal were... familiar to me. 1974 *Country Life* 3-10 Jan. 56/4 Model boats wanted... Cased or uncased. 1957 B. F. SKINNER in Saporta & Bastian *Psycholinguistics* (1961) 235/2 Model-building has a special status in the field of verbal behavior. 1972 *Computers & Humanities* VII. 79 His study is one of the richest we have for its methodological innovation, its model-building, and its attempt to treat the political culture of the time both as a system and as a block of evidence for larger concerns. 1873 W. MORRIS in Mackail *Life* (1899) I. 301, I keep it up, dreading the model day like I used to dread Sunday. 1906 E. NESBIT *Railway Children* i. 3 Peter had a birthday—his tenth. Among his other presents he had a

model engine. 1598 FLORIO *World of Wordes* 106/2 *Disegnone*, a map or mode maker. 1881 *Instr. Census Clerks* (1885) 55 Figure, Image-Maker... Model Maker. 1946 *Nature* 28 Dec. 928/2 He obtained a job as a model-maker to a firm of instrument manufacturers. 1965 *Moth. in Biol. & Med.* (Med. Res. Council) IV. 132 Friendly model-makers from the physical sciences are tempted to construct theories of 'how the brain works' on the basis of a few isolated and easily mathematized facts. 1920 *Glasgow Herald* 29 Oct. 9 The Prince of Wales... accepted from him a model aeroplane with which he won first prize in the junior section of a model-making competition. 1946 *Nature* 14 Sept. 361/2 The two tanks and propeller-testing tunnel were in operation, and it was possible to see every stage in the process of model-making and testing. 1963 L. LOEVINGER in H. W. Baade *Jurimetrics* 32 The basic elements that these procedures have in common are explication, model-making (or operational organization or programming), and the production of a testable conclusion. 1974 *Country Life* 12 Dec. 1869/1 The exhibition is divided into several sections each dealing with a different aspect of model-making. 1909 (title of periodical) Model railways and locomotives. 1972 *Times* 7 Aug. 2/4 A branch from an elm tree fell on to a model railway at Blenheim Palace. 1938 *Doily Herald* 21 Dec. 6/1 The collecting of model soldiers is a nursery pastime elevated into the dignity of an adult occupation by the word 'research'. 1973 *Country Life* 17 May 1385/1 Model soldiers have gone far beyond the realm of child's play and toy soldiers. 1899 MORROW *Bohem. Paris* 43 They placed the helpless M. Haidor on the model-stand. 1898 WATTS-DUNTON *Aylwin* VIII. ii, A... burly woman... standing on the model-throne between two lay figures. 1969 D. E. WESTLAKE *Up your Banners* (1970) xxxviii. 274 [He] never had a model train set when he was young. 1903 A. BENNETT *Truth about Author* II. 16 He sailed model yachts for us on the foulest canal in Europe. 1967 M. WADDELL *Olley Pursued* VIII. 64 A solitary soul wore gumboots and carried a large white model yacht.

c. Special comb.: *model agency*, an agency that supplies models (sense 11 or 11 b); *model-drawing*, in art-teaching, that branch or stage of study which consists in drawing in perspective from solid figures; *model girl* = sense 11 b; also *attrib.*; *model-room*, a room for the storage or exhibition of models of machinery and the like; *model school*, (a) a school intended to be a model in organization, teaching methods, etc.; (b) a school where models (sense 11 b) are trained; *model theory*, the theory of models (sense 2 e or, esp., 2 f), dealing with their construction, the conditions of their validity, etc.; so *model-theoretic*, *-theoretical* adjs., *model-theoretically* adv.

1945 *Glamour* Nov. 166/2 First, you have an interview with one of the leading model agencies, such as Conover or Powers. *Ibid.* 260/2 The model agency rarely selects girls for a given assignment. Invariably, the photographer calls for the girls he wants. 1950 J. D. MACDONALD *Bross Cupcoke* (1955) iv. 41, I went down to New York City... A model agency took me on. 1956 S. BELLOW *Seize the Day* (1957) i. 27, I got hold of the artist and he gave me the number of the model agency. 1972 A. MACVICAR *Golden Venus Affair* vi. 62 He got me work with this model agency. 1973 *Guardian* 25 May 5/5, I mentioned reports that a model agency apparently puts men in touch with call girls. 1843 J. B. WILLIAMS (title) A manual for teaching model-drawing from solid forms. 1962 *John o' London's* 4 Jan. 20/1 Witches who are model girls gone macabre. 1973 A. PRICE *October Men* vii. 92 A woman in a big hat, slender like a model-girl. 1974 R. HARRIS *Double Snare* iii. 19 Her figure... must once have been willowy in the model girl fashion. 1829 in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) III. 103 A Model Room for the Jacksonian Professor. 1854 DICKENS *Hard T.* I. iii. 15 To think of these vagabonds... attracting the young rabble from a model school. 1935 *Discovery* Nov. 342/1 The prime cause of the excavation was the announcement that a new model school was to be built on a field... which... covered part of the site of Camulodunum. 1966 A. PRIOR *Operators* iv. 40 Robin... said he knew some people in modelling who could help her... He had not been able to afford the so-called Model School. 1957 *Bull. Amer. Moth. Soc.* LXIII. 289 (heading) Model-theoretic and decidability theorems concerning generalized products. 1963 A. ROBINSON *Introd. Model Theory* p. vi, The model-theoretic approach to set theory. 1958 *Notices Amer. Moth. Soc.* V. 673 (heading) Some model-theoretical results concerning weak second-order logic. 1973 J. J. ZEMAN *Modal Logic* p. vi, The systems are studied model-theoretically. 1960 *McGraw-Hill Encycl. Sci. & Technol.* VIII. 525/2 On the basis of model theory, a small, readily modified model can be built and tested at low relative cost and the results applied to the full-scale device. 1967 S. C. KLEENE *Math. Logic* §23. 117 In the predicate calculus, proof theory has the advantage over model theory. 1969 W. A. J. LUXEMBURG (title) Applications of model theory to algebra, analysis and probability.

model ('mɒdəl), *v.* [f. prec. sb. Cf. *F. modeler*, *Sp., Pg. modelar*, *It. modellare*.]

†1. a. *trans.* To present as in a model or outline; to portray or describe in detail. Also with *forth*, *out*. *Obs.*

1604 DRAYTON *Moses in Mop of Miracles* II. 57 Afflicted London... When thy affliction seru'd me for a booke, Whereby to modell Egyp'ts miserie. o 1649 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Poems* (1656) 185 Cease dreames... To modell forth the passions of to morrow. a 1652 J. SMITH *Sel. Disc.* VII. iii. (1821) 327 Our Saviour, when he models out religion to them, points them out to something fuller of inward life and spirit.

† b. To frame a model or theory of the structure of. *Obs.*

1667 MILTON *P.L.* VIII. 79 When they come to model Heav'n And calculate the Starrs.

2. a. To produce or fashion in clay, wax, or the like (a figure or imitation of anything).

1665 *Phil. Trans.* I. 99 Having an extraordinary address in modelling the Figures. **1762-71** H. WALPOLE *Vertue's Anecd. Paint.* (1786) IV. 205 Michael. . . began by modelling small figures in clay, to show his skill. **1771** BP. HORNE *Disc. Creat. Man* Wks. 1818 II. 9 He moulded or modelled him [sc. man] as a potter doth. **1847** EMERSON *Poems, To Rhea* Wks. (Bohn) I. 403, I make this maiden an ensample To Nature, . . . Whereby to model newer races, Statelier forms, and fairer faces.

absol. **1858** O. W. HOLMES *Aut. Breakf.-t.* ii. (1859) 24, I rough out my thoughts in talk as an artist models in clay.

fig. **1641** MILTON *Reform.* ii. 45 But by what example can they shew that the form of Church Discipline must be minted and modell'd out to secular pretences?

b. [after MODEL sb. 2.e.] To devise a (usu. mathematical) model of (a phenomenon, system, etc.).

1965 C. H. SPRINGER et al. *Adv. Methods & Models* ii. 57 We 'modeled' a business process with the aid of a ready-made algebraic model. **1971** *Nature* 18 June 425/1 The first attempts to model the urban system were made by traffic engineers. **1972** *Physics Bull.* Feb. 84/3 The UKAEA has modelled the diffusion of particles in a fluid acted on by buoyancy, winds, currents and turbulence. **1972** *Sci. Amer.* May 97/3 Our hope is that the maps will . . . eventually be of aid to meteorologists who are modeling the present circulation in the atmosphere. **1974** *McGraw-Hill Yearbk. Sci. & Technol.* 250/2 All models [of land use] seek to allocate land-absorbing activities on some type of spatial network of subareas. The size of the subareas will, of course, vary depending on the total area being modeled.

3. a. To give shape to; to frame, fashion (usually, an immaterial object, or a document, argument, etc.). † to model out: to produce (an expression of countenance) by studied effort.

1625 PURCHAS *Pilgrims* II. x. xiv. 1848 The Mother . . . played a womans part, shed teares, . . . modeld out a dejected Countenance, and . . . made an impression in them of her innocencie. **1768** STERNE *Sent. Journ.* (1778) I. 53, I forthwith began to model a different conversation for the lady, thinking . . . that I had been mistaken in her character. **1818** CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) IV. 382 Articles were only minutes . . . and ought to be so modelled . . . as to make them effectual. **1885** *Manch. Exam.* 16 June 5/3 Budgets . . . modelled too much on . . . free-trade principles.

† **b.** To plan out, put into preliminary shape. *Obs.*

1683 DRYDEN *Life Plutarch* 71 Having model'd but not finish'd them [sc. the 'Lives'] at Rome he afterwards resum'd the work in his own country.

c. To mould or assimilate in form to.

1683 *Brit. Spec.* 39 The Words which they received . . . seem much to be modelled to that Dialect. **1903** *Contemp. Rev.* Mar. 357 The sea-shell models to its form the wandering fish that dwells therein by choice.

† **d.** To model into, to bring into (a particular shape). *Obs.*

a **1704** T. BROWN *Sat. Antients* Wks. 1730 I. 16 Some modell'd them [i.e. Satires] into a purposed form to act at the end of their Comedies. **a** **1817** T. DWIGHT *Trav. New Eng.*, etc. (1821) II. 149 It is impossible for a brook of this size to be modelled into more diversified, or more delightful, forms.

e. To form (something) after a particular model. Usually const. *after, on, upon.*

1730 *Hist. Litteraria* I. 437 He was ordered either to suppress them, or to model them according to the Plan that was prescribed to him. **1841** D'ISRAELI *Amen. Lit.* (1867) 130 The earliest writers of France had modelled their taste by the Greek. **1841** ELPHINSTONE *Hist. Ind.* XII. iii. II. 655 He modelled his court on that of Nádír Sháh. **1882** HINSDALE *Garfield & Educ.* II. 302 Each new college is modelled after the older ones. **1898** BODLEY *France* II. III. iv. 181 Parliamentary institutions primarily modelled on the English pattern.

† **4. a.** To organize (a body of men, a community, a government, etc.). *Obs.*

1654 FULLER *Two Serms.* 12 Were they all connected into one Body, . . . summed up and modelled in one Corporation. **a** **1661** — *Worthies, Wales* (1662) iv. 8 Wales . . . was not modelled into Shires . . . till the reign of K. Henry the eighth. **1674** BAKER *Chron., Chas. II* (an. 1659) 660 They propose first, to have the Army settled and modelled in a way of Unity before they determined upon the Government. **1678** SIR G. MACKENZIE *Crim. Laws Scot.* II. xvi. §2 (1699) 215 They having been modelled in an Army, and taken in the Field fighting, . . . they behaved to be judged by the Military Law. **1693** *Humours Town* 41 There's not a Trader . . . but has his share in Modelling the Government. **a** **1715** BURNET *Own Time* (1724) I. 421 The design was to keep up and model the army now raised. **1724** R. FIDDES *Morality* Pref. 63 God, who founded human society, may model it as he pleases. **1770** LANGHORNE *Plutarch* (1879) I. 101/2 Solon . . . being asked, What city was best modelled? he answered, That, where those who are not injured are no less ready to prosecute . . . offenders than those who are. **1842** J. AITON *Domest. Econ.* (1857) 323 The whole power of instituting and modelling parishes was at one time entirely ecclesiastical.

† **b.** To classify, arrange in a system. *Obs.*

1727 THRELKELD *Stirpes Hibernicæ* Pref., He [Boerhaave] has concisely modelled plants according to method.

† **5.** To train or mould (a person) to a particular mode of life or living; also, to make a tool of. *Obs.*

1665 BOYLE *Occas. Refl.* v. v. (1848) 316 Those whom their nearness to Him, or their Employments, make the conspicuous and exemplary Persons, being thus model'd, their Relations and Dependants will quickly be so too. **1666** in *10th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 24 By their too powerful persuasions to modell him to their designs. **1673** O. WALKER *Educ.* I. ii. 24 One . . . who may continually attend the Child, . . . model his manners, and preserve him from danger. **1701** FARQUHAR *Sir H. Wildair* II. i, 'Tis an insupportable toil, though, for women of quality to model their husbands to good breeding. **1734** tr. *Rollin's Anc. Hist.*

(1827) IX. 203 He modelled him, and instructed him fully in all that it was necessary to do or say.

† **6.** To plan, machinate. *Obs. rare-1.*

1725 POPE *Odys.* x. 339 Each friend you seek in yon enclosure lies, . . . Think'st thou by wit to model their escape?

7. intr. Of the portions of a drawing in progress: To assume the appearance of natural relief.

18. . . F. FOWLER *Charcoal Drawing* 44 (Cent.), The face now begins to model and look round.

8. trans. and intr. To act as a model (MODEL sb. 11 and 11 b); to display (clothes) as a model.

1915 W. B. YEATS *Reveries* (1916) 153 A pretty gentle-looking girl was modelling in the middle of the room. **1927** *Cleveland Press* 4 Mar., Vivian . . . will model Saturday in the shoe section of the Bailey Co. **1931** *Durant* (Okla.) *Daily Democrat* 29 Oct. 3/2 See them [sc. coats] modeled during style promenade tomorrow. **1948** 'J. TEY' *Franchise Affair* xxii. 260 A natural blonde with the clothes and figure of a girl who has 'modelled' clothes. **1957** M. SUMMERTON *Sunset Hour* iv. 61 Lolly . . . had modelled bikinis and gossamer underwear before blasé camera crews. **1969** *Guardian* 30 June 7/1, I was watching this Negro modelling sleepwear.

modeless ('mɔːdlɪs), *a.* Also 6 modelesse. [f. MODE sb. + -LESS.]

† **1.** Unmeasured. *Obs.* (Frequent in Greene).

1580-3 GREENE *Mamillia* I. Wks. (Grosart) II. 17 Nor to shew himselfe such a modelesse Aminius, to say all were Criples, because he found one halting. **1587** — *Carde of Fancie* *ibid.* IV. 11 Vsing suche mercilesse crueltie to his forraine enemies, & such modelesse [1593, A4, moodlesse] rigour to his natie citizens.

2. In mystical use: Having no 'mode' or specific determination.

1856 R. A. VAUGHAN *Mystics* (1860) I. vi. viii. 325 *note*, The sons are utterly dead to self, in bare modeless love. **1865** T. F. KNOX tr. *Life H. Suso* 31 The modeless abyss of the divine essence.

Hence 'modelessness.

1856 R. A. VAUGHAN *Mystics* (1860) II. x. i. 150 The contrast lies, with her, not between Finite and Infinite . . . between mode and modelessness, . . . but simply between God and Self.

|| **modeliar** (məʊ'dɛljə(r)). *Ceylon.* [Tamil *mudaliyār*, 'an honorific plural from *mudali* a chief (Yule).] A head-man, chief; a chief military officer. *grand modeliar*, a commander in chief.

1662 J. DAVIES tr. *Mandello's Trav.* 112 The Portuguez . . . made no difficulty to confer upon him the office of Grand Modeliar of Candy. . . Grand Modeliar, that is, Constable of the Kingdome of Candy. **1840** J. FORBES *11 Yrs. in Ceylon* 116 On our arrival at Avisavellé, the Modeliar informed us that [etc.]. **1845** *Encycl. Metrop.* XVI. 451/1 The chief military officer in each Désaveny was the Modelyár. *Ibid.* 452/1 The frequent collision of the civil and military authorities, the Koráles and Modelyárs.

modelist ('mɔːdlɪst). In quots. *modellist*. [f. MODEL sb. + -IST] A maker of models.

1676 T. MILLER (*title*) *The Compleat Modellist*: shewing The true and exact way of Raising the Model of any Ship or Vessel, small or great, either in Proportion, or out of Proportion. **1825** HOGG *Q. Hynde* 1. 28 Come, modellist, thy toil renew—Such scene shall never meet thy view!

† **1. modelize, v.** *Obs.* [f. MODEL sb. + -IZE. Cf. MODULIZE.]

1. trans. To frame or construct according to a model; to give a particular shape to; to model, frame; to organize. Also *refl.*

1605 SHELTON in *Verstegan Dec. Intell.* To Author, Thy curious nation . . . all that was rare or strange In forrain lands, at home did modellize. **1639** G. DANIEL *Ecclus.* xxiii. 86 He who ere Time was, yet Knew all things, and now Modellized fit, Sees with a careful Eye. **1650** *Merchant Adv. of Newcastle* (Surtees) 162 To modellise an acte for restrayning of the bretheren from taking apprentices. **1659** GAUDEN *Tears Ch.* iv. v. 426 Which . . . some silly Saints and devout bunglers will undertake to manage and modelize beyond their line and measure. **1660** F. BROOKE tr. *Le Blanc's Trav.* 387 Some amongst them . . . civilized the rest, and modelized the government. **1716** M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* III. *Diss. Physick* 30 The learned Protestant Antiquarian Bochart, and the erudite Popish Bishop Dan. Huetius, . . . agree entirely, that Apollo was modeliz'd by the Ethnicks upon the Platform of Phut. **1771** LUCKOMBE *Hist. Print.* 400 The Germans have a ragged r, . . . which, in modelizing their letters to the present shape, they have castrated. **1810** *Splendid Follies* II. 196 Her impatient husband was reproving her stupidity . . . ; for Milford would fain have modelized her.

2. To symbolize.

1625 C. BROOKE *On Sir Arthur Chichester* Poems (1872) 237 Her outward actions modelized her minde.

Hence 'modelized *ppl. a.*, modelled, shaped; 'modelizing *ppl. a.*, formative.

1599 B. JONSON *Ev. Man out of Hum.* III. i, For the more modelizing or enamelling, or rather diamondizing of your subiect. **1688** R. HOLME *Armory* IV. xii. (Roxb.) 475/2 Their gods, made of little Modellized stones or mettles. **1716** M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* II. 18 He had a Modellizing, . . . or an Approving Hand in all his Royal Letters, Commissions [etc.]. **1810** *Splendid Follies* III. 87 The enlightened Christian, who, but for the modelizing hand of science, which fashioned him in his cradle, had been thy [the negro's] equal.

modelled ('mɔːdəld), *ppl. a.* [f. MODEL v. + -ED.]

1. Shaped or organized after a particular or desirable model: frequently with qualifying adverb.

1621 G. SANDYS *Ovid's Met.* I. (1632) 9 O would I could my Father's cunning vse! And soules into well-modul'd Clay infuse! **1670** PENN *Case Liberty Consc.* 30 We are not such model'd Christians, as they coercively would have us. **1679** in *Wodrow Hist. Suff. Ch. Scot.* (1722) II. 60 The Lord Macdonald, a professed Papist, with a modelled Army . . . hath remained in Armes. **1700** S. L. tr. *Fryke's Voy. E. Ind.* 177 Their vigilant, and wisely Model'd Government. **1704** J. BLAIR in W. S. PERRY *Hist. Coll. Amer. Col. Ch.* I. 108 He . . . would keep a Standing modell'd militia in constant pay. **1863** 'OUIDA' *Held in Bondage* (1870) 3 Broad chest, and splendidly modelled arm. **1887** RUSKIN *Præterita* II. 60 A beautifully modelled forehead. **1895** MRS. B. M. CROKER *Village Tales* (1896) 21 Her two modelled arms, jingling with copper bangles.

2. Executed in relief.

1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 1458/1 A modeled map of a country 200 miles square.

modeller ('mɔːlə(r)). [f. MODEL v. + -ER.] One who models (in any sense of the vb.) or makes models, esp. one who forms models in clay, plaster, wax, or the like. Also *fig.*

1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* I. xxv. (1632) 79 Philosophy (as a former of judgements, and modeler of customs) shall be his principall lesson. **1692** WOOD *Ath. Oxon.* II. 101 He . . . became . . . a great proposal maker, and modeller of state, and publisher of several seditious Pamphlets. **1712** ADDISON *Spect.* No. 414 ¶ 5 Our great Modellars of Gardens have their Magazines of Plants to dispose of. **1791** SMEATON *Edystone L.* §69 A competent draughtsman and an excellent modeller. **1825** J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 465 The modeller and the mould-maker, whose occupations are very distinct branches of the art. The modeller has great scope for the exertion of natural and acquired ability, taste, and ingenuity. **1837** *Rep. Roy. Mint* App. 6 The office of a modeller should be established, and I should humbly submit that he might be chosen from among the most celebrated of our Royal Academicians. **1846** *Penny Cycl. Suppl.* II. 313/1 The . . . formative skill of the modeller [in clay].

|| **modelletto** (model'letto). Pl. *modelletti*. [It., dim. of MODELLO.] = MODELLO.

1937 *Burlington Mag.* Mar. 133/1 The other collectors . . . added the bozzetti and modelletti to their bronzes and sculptures. **1938** *Ibid.* Oct. 141/2 Tiepolo has developed his theme in masterly fashion, perhaps as a 'modelletto' for an altar-piece. **1962** R. G. HAGGAR *Dict. Art Terms* 215/1 *Modello* . . . Another name is *modelletto*.

modelling ('mɔːdəlɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. MODEL v. + -ING.]

† **1.** The action of drawing or projecting plans. *Obs. rare-1.* (The word may possibly be the *ppl. adj.* used *absol.* = 'modellers'.)

1581 MULCASTER *Positions* v. (1887) 35 Whose vse [sc. of Drawing] all modelling, all mathematicks, all manuaries do finde and confesse to be so notorious and so needefull.

2. fig. The action of bringing (anything) to a desired or desirable form or condition.

a **1653** BINNING *Serm.* (1845) 486 That constant . . . rule, which the Lord gives concerning the modelling and carriage of the armies of His people in all their wars. **1671** MILTON *Samson, Of Tragedy*, In the modelling . . . of this Poem . . . the Antients and Italians are . . . follow'd, as of much more authority. **1676** TOWERSON *Decalogue* 431 He who invests another person . . . should have the modelling of his own grant. **1722** WODROW *Hist. Suff. Ch. Scotl.* II. 277 The Council's Letter . . . contains some other Things anent the Modelling of the Justices of the Peace. **1749** MRS. DELANY in *Life & Corr.* (1861) II. 513 She is a fine lively girl, but wants a good deal of modelling.

3. a. The action or art of making models; the art of constructing representations of things in clay, wax, plaster, or the like; *spec.* the art of making a model in clay or wax to be copied in more permanent materials by the sculptor or founder.

1799 G. SMITH *Laboratory* II. 84 They are very expert in carving and modeling. **1856** *Eng. Cycl., Biogr.* II. 163 Chantrey . . . therefore turned his attention to modelling in clay. **1860** *Our Eng. Home* 167 These beautiful modellings and arboresque chasings. **1872** J. YEATS *Techn. Hist. Comm.* 351 Associated with and dependent upon casting is another new handicraft, called modelling. **1875** KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 1458/1 The largest attempt at geographical modeling was by Mr. Wyld.

b. transf.

1888 *Encycl. Brit.* XXIII. 90/2 A new school of taxidermists, with new methods, whose aim is to combine a knowledge of anatomy and modelling with taxidermic technique, are now coming to the front, and the next generation will discard all processes of 'stuffing' in favour of modelling.

c. The action of MODEL v. 8; the work of a fashion-model. Also *attrib.*

1949 *Chicago Tribune* 17 Feb. 10/3, I never thought of modeling as a career. **1959** 'J. CHRISTOPHER' *Scent of White Poppies* iv. 55, I did do some modelling there. **1963** G. MARX *Let.* 11 Apr. (1967) 63 She is abandoning the modeling school and plans to embark upon . . . settlement work. **1964** [see *fashion-modelling* vbl. sb. s.v. FASHION sb. 13 a]. **1973** *Sun* 25 May 3 She started her modelling career when a fashion photographer spotted her on a beach near Rimini.

d. The devising or use of abstract or mathematical models (MODEL sb. 2.e).

1965 C. H. SPRINGER et al. *Adv. Methods & Models* i. 4 The best way to untangle the confusion which many people have about mathematical modeling as a method for solving

important business problems is to untangle the whole idea of model building as a way of thinking about the world we live in. 1971 J. HOWLETT in B. de Ferranti *Living with Computer* ii. 13 The computer has made it possible to apply this method—mathematical modelling followed by numerical solution of the resulting equations—to problems that would be quite intractable without its aid. 1974 *Nature* 2 Aug. 450/3 It also gives the reader some feel for the vast problems involved in any worth-while quantitative modelling of climatic change.

4. *Art.* The representation of solid form in sculpture; *transf.* the representation of material relief and solidity in painting.

1874 SYMONDS *Sk. Italy & Greece* (1898) I. viii. 134 An ideal Roman head, with the powerful square modelling. 1884 H. WALLIS in *Athenaeum* 8 Nov. 599/2 The drapery also has all his careful elaboration and accurate modelling. 1889 *Academy* 25 May 365/1 The modelling in the numerous portraits... is painstaking rather than really firm or expressive of the structure beneath.

5. *attrib.*, as *modelling-clay*, *-wax*; *modelling-board*, a board used in loam-moulding to give shape to the mould (Knight *Dict. Mech.* 1875); *modelling loft* = *mould-loft* (Ogilvie 1882); *modelling-plane*, a short plane used in planing rounded surfaces (Knight); *modelling-stick*, *-tool*, tools used by modellers in clay or wax.

1886 *Encycl. Brit.* XXI. 571/1 Over this iron skeleton well-tempered *modelling-clay is laid and is modelled into shape. 1807 ANNA M. PORTER *Hungar. Bro.* iv. (1832) 40 She plied the *modelling-sticks, or the chisel, with equal vileness. 1846 *Penny Cycl. Suppl.* II. 313/1 *Modelling tools, are made of wood and wire. 1845 *Encycl. Metrop.* VIII. 790/1 To make the best *modelling-wax, take two cakes of virgin wax [etc.]. 1866 BRANDE & COX *Dict. Sci.*, etc. II. 551/1 Modelling wax consists of bees-wax melted with a small quantity of Venice turpentine, with which a little flake white in powder, or other powdered colour is mixed. 1891 KIPLING *Light that Failed* x. (1900) 201 A piece of red modelling-wax.

modellion, variant form of MODILLION.

modellist, obs. variant of MODELIST.

|| **modello** (mo'dello). Pl. *modelli*, *modellos*. [It., see *MODEL sb.*] A sketch, often executed in detail, for a larger painting which is prepared for a patron's approval; also, a small model for a larger sculpture. Cf. BOZZETTO, MAQUETTE.

1937 *Burlington Mag.* Oct. 188/1 We find the more finished *modello* replaced by the quick colour sketch. 1959 *Times Lit. Suppl.* 20 Mar. 154/5 The relation of genuine *modelli* to 'engraver's copies' is left in a state of confusion. 1964 *Listener* 12 Nov. 767/2 Vasari, on his visit to Titian's house in 1566, noticed many of these *modelli* propped against the wall. 1967 W. GAUNT *Compan. Painting* 63 The more detailed *modello*... gave the full conception of the painting. *Ibid.* 67 The *modelli* of the Italians. 1972 *Country Life* 6 Apr. 857/1 It is possible that the picture is a *modello* for a larger work, intended for a church or chapel. 1974 *Daily Tel.* 29 July 8/6 The recently acquired picture... is the *modello* for the painting of 'The Senators of Florence swearing allegiance to the Grand Duke Ferdinand II'.

modelly ('mɒdəli), *a.* [f. *MODEL sb.* + -Y¹.] Resembling a model (*MODEL sb.* 11 b); having the characteristics of a fashion-model.

1961 I. JEFFERIES *It wasn't Me!* vi. 70 Ghislaine was a bit too modelly to be true. 1965 *Observer* (Colour Suppl.) 5 Sept. 6/2 They wanted actresses because they thought models were too modelly.

'model-wood. The hard pale-coloured wood of the Indian rubiaceae tree *Adina* (or *Nauclea cordifolia*).

1857 E. BALFOUR *Cycl. India*, Model or Putchá Ootoo Wood. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 748/1 Model-wood. *Nauclea cordifolia*.

modem ('mɒdəm). [f. *MO(DULATOR + DEM(ODULATOR))*.] A combined modulator and demodulator (such as is used in connecting a computer to a telephone line) for converting outgoing signals from one form to another and converting incoming signals back again.

1958 *Proc. Inst. Electr. Engineers* CV. B. 450/2 Following carrier system terminology, it can be called a 'modem'. 1961 G. L. EVANS et al. in *Convention Rec. 5th National Symposium Global Communications* 100 A recent study of wireline data communications... has underlined the need for advancement in the field of data modulators-demodulators (modems). 1963 *Daily Tel.* 16 Dec. 15/2 The direct current (DC) signals which flow through a computer cannot be transmitted over telephone lines, so it is necessary to convert them... The black box which does this conversion at either end of the line is called a modem. 1971 *New Scientist* 7 Jan. 18/1 It is around 3:30 pm in the communications control room of Time Sharing Ltd, in London's West End. The modems are silent... Power has been off for half an hour. 1975 *Daily Colonist* (Victoria, B.C.) 13 May 27/1 They communicated over regular telephone lines, using teletypewriters connected to the lines by electronic devices known as modems.

modena ('mɒdnə). [Name of an Italian city.]

1. A deep purple colour. Also *attrib.*
1822-34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) I. 394 The modena hue is produced by the carbon with which the blood is loaded. *Ibid.* 400 [A cause which] converts it from a deep purple or modena, into a rich scarlet. *Ibid.* II. 114 The fauces present a Modena-red colour. 1888 W. WILLIAMS *Princ. Vet. Med.* (ed. 5) 219 The conjunctiva varies in shade from a bright scarlet to a modena red.

2. In full, **Modena pigeon**. A pigeon of the variety so called, distinguished by its stocky build and red legs.

1879 L. WRIGHT *Pract. Pigeon Keeper* xix. 220 (*heading*) Modena flying pigeons. 1936 W. A. DALLEY in *Pigeons of Today* 105 When once here the Modena... became an exhibition or fancy pigeon pure and simple. 1965 W. M. LEVI *Encycl. Pigeon Breeds* 247 The Modena is one of the most popular breeds in the United States. 1969 H. H. SHRIVES *Fancy Pigeons* 81 Modena pigeons are divided in Gazzi or Pied, Schietti or Self-coloured, and Magnani or Harlequin.

modenature. *Arch.* [a. F. *modénature*, ad. It. *modanatura*, f. *modano* moulding.] The mouldings decorating a cornice.

1664 EVELYN tr. *Freart's Archit.* II. i. 90 Its proportion... requires an enrichment of handsome Modenatures. 1953 *Archit. Rev.* CXIV. 91 The two outstanding features of the doctrine of Auguste Perret are the insistence on modenature—the profiling and management of projecting features—and the philosophy of the concrete frame. 1959 P. COLLINS *Concrete* ix. 197 The only modifications to this structural composition [in Greek architecture] consisted of surface modulations intended to make the forms more pleasing to the eye (namely *modé-nature* or profiling), and optical corrections.

Modenese (mɒd'ni:z), *a.* and *sb.* [f. *MODENA + -ESE*.] *A. adj.* Of or pertaining to Modena or its inhabitants. *B. sb.* A native or inhabitant of Modena.

1813 J. C. EUSTACE *Tour through Italy* I. vi. 131 The important 'Bucket'... was carried off from a well in one of the streets of Bologna, by a party of Modenese troops. 1839 K. H. DIGBY *Mores Catholici* ix. iii. 80 Peace was then made between all the Modenese... more than twenty thousand of the Modenese went to Reggio and Parma; and those two cities made peace with each other. 1936 G. F.-H. & J. BERKELEY *Italy in Making* II. xvi. 245 At Fivizzano, the Modenese soldiers fired on the crowd. 1957 *Encycl. Brit.* XV. 633/2 The wooden bucket captured by the Modenese from the Bolognese in the affray at Zappolino.

†**moder**, *v.* *Obs.* Also 5 *modre*, 5-6 *modere*. [ad. OF. *moderer* (F. *modérer*), ad. L. *moderārī*; see *MODERATE v.*] = *MODERATE v.* in various senses: To restrain, hold in check; to temper, mitigate; to regulate, settle; to modify. (Frequent in 15th c.) Hence *'modering vbl. sb.*, a diminishing, attenuation.

1414 in *Proc. Privy Council* (1834) II. 141 Eny... offre that were moderynge of your hoolle title or of eny of your claymes beyonde the see. c 1430 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 417/1 Moderynge alway the nombre of the Persones and Estates of the Parlement, and of other Officers, as the necessite and service of the Kyng... requireth. c 1450 tr. *De Imitatione* 111. xii. That pe desires of pe herte must be examyned & moderid. 1481 BOTONER *Tulle Old Age* (Caxton) d 3 b, Yf every man will tempre & modre his strength... he shal have grete desyre and plesire in his strength. 1495 *Act 11 Hen. VII*, c. 2 § 1 In modring of the seid estatute... it be ordeyned. 1533 *MORE Apol.* xxii. Wks. 882/2 If this pacifier would moder and measure his sufficiencie by the wordes of S. Paule [etc.]. 1533 J. HEYWOOD *Play Weather* (1903) 688 As we se the wynde in hys estate, We moder our saylys after the same rate. 1534 WHITINTON *Tullyes Offices* III. (1540) 135 One referreth al to the opynions of Socrates schole, the other modereth all after custome of men and lawe ciuile.

moder, obs. form of MAUTHER, MOTHER.

†**moderable**, *a.* *Obs.* -0 [ad. L. *moderābil-is*, f. *moderārī* to moderate; see *MODERATE v.* and -ABLE.] Moderate; temperate.

1623 COCKERAM, *Moderable*, temperate, measurable.

†**moderacy**. *Obs.* [f. *MODERATE a.*: see -ACY.] Moderation.

1601 in *Archpriest Controv.* (Camden) I. 193 They did it with much more moderacie and shewe of peace... than these did.

†**moderance**. *Obs.* [ad. med.L. *moderantia* (Du Cange), f. L. *moderant-em*: see next and -ANCE.] Moderation.

1481 BOTONER *Tulle Old Age* (Caxton) b 5 b, Fabius... had in himself a good disposicion of a moderance medlyd with curtesye. 1534 WHITINTON *Tullyes Offices* I. (1540) 21 Endued with this slender vertues, as moderance, temperance and... justice. a 1578 LINDESAY (Pitscottie) *Chron. Scot.* (S.T.S.) I. 111 He wald use sic moderance heirin and deill with thame as gentill as he could.

moderant ('mɒdərənt). [ad. L. *moderant-em*, pr. pple. of *moderārī* to moderate; see -ANT. Cf. F. *modérant.*] Something that moderates.

1897 *Daily News* 9 Feb. 7/4 He added a moderant in the form of castor-oil.

moderantism ('mɒdərəntɪz(ə)m). *Obs.* exc. *Hist.* [F. *modérantisme*, f. *modérant*, pr. pple. of *modérer* to moderate; see *MODER v.* and -ISM.] In France, during the Revolution, and later, the doctrines and spirit of the Moderate party in politics.

1793 BURKE *Policy of Allies* Wks. VII. 134 They [sc. the Jacobin Clubs] too have been lately subjected to an expurgatory scrutiny, to drive out from them every thing savouring of what they call the crime of moderantism. 1795 HEL. M. WILLIAMS *Lett. France* I. 139 (Jod.) The revolutionary tribunal... was denounced for its moderantism.

So 'moderantist, one professing moderantism.

1877 MORLEY *Crit. Misc.* Ser. II. 95 Other prominent members of the party whom they loved to stigmatise by the deadly names of Indulgent and Moderantist.

moderate ('mɒdərət), *a.* and *sb.* Also 5 *Sc.* *modreth*, 5-7 *moderat*. [ad. L. *moderāt-us*, pa. pple. of *moderārī*: see *MODERATE v.* Cf. F. *modéré.*]

A. adj.

1. Of persons, their attributes, actions, etc.: Observing, exhibiting, or acting with moderation; avoiding extremes; characterized by temperance of conduct or expression.

moderate drinker: one who does not drink to excess, but is not a teetotaler. So *moderate drinking*.

c 1412 HOCLEVE *De Reg. Princ.* 2436 Moderat speche engendrih reste, and makith. 1432-50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) IV. 309 A man lyke to a god, happy in batelle and moderate in peace. 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 175 They must bring with them a mynd neyther ambitious nor covetous, but godly and moderat. 1596 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* III. ii. 112 O loue be moderate, ally thy extasie. 1611 BIBLE *Ecclus.* xxxi. 20 Sound sleepe cometh of moderate eating. 1634 *Documents agst. Prynne* (Camden) 53 Methinkes it should make you more moderate, just, and compassionate towards others. 1680 TITUS *Sp. Ho. of Comm.* 26 Oct. in *Collect. Poems* 186 The moderatist and meekest Man that ever was... Slew the Egyptian. 1788 GIBBON *Decl. & F. V.* xlix. 97 In the reformation of religion, his first steps were moderate and cautious. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* vi. II. 64 Rochester's moderate counsels. 1887 *Poor Nellie* (1888) 76 You are such a very moderate man, Octavius, that you might just as well take the pledge as not.

2. *a.* Of opinions and their supporters: Not extreme; not strongly partisan. *b.* Hence (now usually with initial capital) used as the designation of various political and ecclesiastical parties and their views: see B. below.

a. 1644 HEYLIN *Brief Relat. Laud* 4 Some of the more moderate (or rather the lesse violent) Lords... gave out that they intended onely to remove him from his Majesties eare. 1654 GATAKER *Disc. Apol.* 26, I maintained a good correspondence... with the moderat sort on either side. 1705 (*title*) The New Association of those called Moderate-Church-Men. By a True-Church-Man. a 1715 BURNET *Own Time* IV. (1753) III. 137 He slackened all the laws made against the moderate Presbyterians. 1770 JUNIUS *Lett.* xxxviii. (1788) 203 They have lost or renounced the moderate principles of their government. 1889 *Spectator* 28 Dec., The temptation to a Prime Minister is to appoint only 'moderate' men.

b. 1753 WITHERSPOON *Eccl. Characteristics* Wks. 1804 II. 299 The moderate party commonly set up on a pretence of being more learned than their adversaries. 1842 *Mem. J. Halley* 37 There are two contending principles within the Church of Scotland, the supporters of which are called respectively Evangelical and Moderate. 1848 STRUTHERS *Rise Relief Ch.* 193 The Moderate clergy... were very unpopular. 1875 MCRIE *Story Scott. Ch.* 505 In 1763, Dr. Robertson became the avowed leader of the Moderate party. 1924 J. T. GWYNN *Indian Politics* iii. 18 The Moderate or Co-operating party is to-day so unpopular that it takes some strength of mind to remain a Co-operator. 1954 B. & R. NORTH tr. *Duverger's Pol. Parties* I. i. 46 In the nineteenth century parties were based upon the caucus and weak articulation; today most Conservative, Moderate, and 'Liberal' parties in Europe still display these two essential characteristics. 1973 *Perthshire Advertiser* 17 Feb. 1/1 Another member of the Moderate-Independent Association of Perth town councillors, Councillor Henry Giulianotti, has resigned from the association. 1973 T. K. DERRY *Hist. Mod. Norway* x. 325 In the summer of 1934 Hjort had failed to put through a scheme for linking the Agrarian Party with the Moderate Liberals.

3. *a.* Of medium or middling quantity, quality, size, or extent; fairly large or good; 'tolerable'. Now often (esp. in phr. *very moderate*) in depreciative sense: Mediocre, scanty.

c 1420 LYDG. *Assembly of Gods* 885 The remenaunt Of pety capteyns that with Vertu were, Moderat Dyete, & Wysdom auenaut [etc.]. c 1430 — *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 69 Moderat foode [1487 in *Camb. MS.* *modreth fude*] gevith to man his helthe. a 1547 SURREY *Ecclesiastes* v. 30 The cheif blisse that in earth to living man is lent, Is moderat welth. 1607 SHAKS. *Timon* III. iv. 117 There's not so much left to furnish out a moderate Table. 1711 SHAFESB. *Charac.*, *Misc.* v. ii. (1737) III. 283 A good Bargain it were, could we get rid of every moderate Performance in this kind [sc. Poetry or Essay]. 1711 SWIFT *Jrnl. to Stella* 10 Nov., Have you got the whalebone petticoats among you yet? I hate them; a woman here may hide a moderate gallant under them. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* III. vi. 350 It is a rock of a small circumference, but of a moderate height. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* II. 73 (*Russia*), They put a very moderate faggot into them [sc. stoves]. 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 69 Where great quantities of water are discharged from moderate heads, the actual head of water, and the virtual head... will nearly agree. 1828 PUSEY *Hist. Eng.* I. 38 The rest are very moderate productions. 1889 *Sat. Rev.* 16 Mar. 326/1 He [sc. the horse Monarque] looks long in the back and has very moderate loins. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* IV. 162 The skin assumes a moderate icteroid hue.

b. Of physical processes, conditions, or agencies: Not intense, violent, or rigorous. Of the voice: Neither excessively loud nor excessively low.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P.R.* xi. ii. (1495) 384 Winde that is moderate and not contraryouse to Shypmen. 1590 SPENSER *F.Q.* II. xii. 51 The milde ayre with season moderate Gently attempted. 1598 *Epalario* Ljb, Make a moderate fire as to a Tarte. 1704 J. CUNINGHAM in *Phil. Trans.* XXV. 1649 Grey cloudy Weather, with moderate Gales from NW to W. 1769 MRS. RAFFALD *Eng. Housekpr.*

(1778) 299 Bake them in a moderate oven. 1802 *Med. Jnrl.* VIII. 314 A second case... terminated... in a moderate sweat. 1863 *Joyce Sch. Management* 75 The monitors must be trained to speak, when teaching, in a moderate voice. 1949 J. D. B. WILSON *Southern Highlands* 175 Further east are two ribs beyond a shallow gully which give defined climbs... of moderate standard. 1956 A. J. J. MOULAM *Tryfan & Glyder Fach* 85 Ordinary route. About 200 feet. Moderate. 1966 M. WOODHOUSE *Tree Frog* xv. 122 If the climb had reached any level of difficulty higher than Moderate, which is the Climbers' Club's polite way of labelling a gumshoe doddle, we'd have died. 1971 N. TENNENT *Islands of Scoll.* i. 32 Arran rock offers little choice between easy to moderate scrambles and hard, strenuous routes. *Ibid.* iv. 78 *Broad Buttress*, 450 ft., Moderate.

c. Of prices, charges, etc.: not excessive, reasonable, low.

1904 *Punch* 6 Apr. p. ii (Advt.), Hotel... standing high in its own beautiful park... Moderate tariff or inclusive terms. 1923-4 *Guide to Oxf.* 19 (Advt.), Norfolk Hotel... Central Position. Moderate Terms. 1971 *Bibliothek* VI. 57 The New Aldis... at the moderate price of £4.50 and with more than 1600 additional entries... will be especially welcome. 1973 *Michelin: France* 40 Good meals at moderate prices.

4. Comb., as moderate-minded, -priced, -sized adjs.

1819 BYRON *Juan* i. cxviii, I'm a *moderate-minded bard. 1905 *Westm. Gaz.* 22 Sept. 2/3 Extensive and *moderate-priced hotels. 1765 *Museum Rust.* III. 157, I pass a *moderate-sized roller over the field. 1925 V. WOLF *Common Reader* 134 Six moderate-sized volumes. 1959 *Guardian* 9 July 5/3 The play... has a moderate-sized cast.

B. sb. a. One who holds moderate opinions in politics, religion, or any subject of controversy. Hence (now usually with initial capital), a member of any of the various parties of which 'Moderate' has been the official or customary designation; e.g. in the French Revolution (transl. of F. *modéré*) applied to the Girondins, later to the Dantonists and others.

1794 BURKE *Corr.* (1844) IV. 213, I take it for granted he will come to the moderates, and by thus reuniting the party, put himself [etc.]. 1803 JEFFERSON *Writ.* (ed. Ford) VIII. 222 A schism was taking place in Pennsylvania between the moderates and the high-flyers. 1831 A. W. FONBLANQUE *Eng. Under 7 Administr.* (1837) II. 81 The vast majority of society, Whig, Tory, and Moderates, acknowledge the necessity of Parliamentary Reform. 1833 ALISON *Hist. Europe* x. II. 62 note, Those who... frequent the society of... Feuillants, Moderates, or Aristocrats. 1877 MORLEY *Crit. Misc.* Ser. II. 98 The execution of the Anarchists only preceded by a week the arrest of the Moderates. 1882-3 *Schaff's Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* I. 659 The Moderates hastened to elect him [sc. Cæcilianus, bishop of Carthage]. 1920 H. V. LOVETT *Hist. Indian Nationalist Movement* iii. 69 The Moderates were pushed out of a hall and assailed with stones and mud. 1924 J. T. GWYNN *Indian Politics* iii. 18 It used to be... the fashion to decry the Moderates and Co-operators as if they were a party of weak men and time-servers. 1969 *Listener* 28 Aug. 268/3 'Moderates' (who include men with a very militant record) are at present containing the extremists and hot-heads. 1975 *Times* 6 Jan. 2/3 The moderates should exercise their overwhelming strength in the trade union movement.

b. In the Church of Scotland during the greater part of the 18th and the former half of the 19th century: A member of that party which (in opposition to the 'Evangelical' party) held lax views on doctrine and discipline, and opposed the abolition of lay patronage.

About 1843 the abbreviated forms *Mods* and *Nons* were familiarly used for 'Moderates' and 'Non-intrusionists'.

1842 *Mem. J. Halley* 40 One of the facts illustrative of the principles and practice of the Moderates which made a deep impression on Halley's mind. 1848 STRUTHERS *Rise Relief Ch.* 191 The Moderates, about the year 1735, allowed them [sc. the popular party] to have their own way. 1854 H. MILLER *Sch. & Schm.* xxii. (1860) 239 The younger men were staunch Liberals, but great Moderates, the elder, sound Evangelicals, but decidedly Conservative in their leanings.

c. In late 19th-c. municipal politics (opposed to *Progressive*): A member of the party hostile to undertakings involving large expenditure of public money.

1894 *Times* 19 Dec. 6/1 A Progressive headed the poll, followed by six Moderates, at the election of guardians.

moderate ('mɒdəreɪt), *v.* Also 6-7 moderat; *pa. pple.* 5-6 moderate, 6 *Sc.* moderat. [f. L. **moderāt-*, ppl. stem of *moderāri* (pre-classical and late L. *moderāre*), f. **moder-* = **modēs-* (whence *modestus* MODEST), a noun-stem parallel with *modo-*, *modus* measure, *MODE sb.* Cf. L. *operāri* to work, f. *oper-*, *opus* work.]

1. a. *trans.* To abate the excessiveness of; to render less violent, intense, rigorous, or burdensome; † to reduce the amount of (a fine, charge, financial burden).

1432-50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) V. 31 This Marcus Antonius... moderate grevous lawes and constitutions with other of gretter moderacion. c 1489 CAXTON *Blanchardyn* xx. 64 The maystres... dyd perceyue... that her Indynacion... was moderat in her herte. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 51 These outrageous mocyons be moderate & rectified by the cardinal vertue temperance. 1541 *Act 33 Hen. VIII.* c. 22 The saide maister... shall haue... auctorite to moderate such recognisances as be... forfeited. 1590 SPENSER *F.Q.* II. ii. 38 With equal measure she did moderate The strong extremities of their outrage. 1604 E. G[RIMSTONE] *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* II. xiii. 111 The coolnesse of the night then is not sufficient to moderate and to correct the violent heate of the Sunne. 1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* IV. iv. 5 The

griefe is fine, full perfect that I taste... How can I moderate it? 1632 PORY in *Ellis Orig. Lett.* Ser. II. III. 272 His Grace by his dyet hath so moderated his gout, as it is [etc.]. 1656 *Providence (R.I.) Rec.* (1893) II. 92 Ordered that ye Attournies fee is moderated from 6^s 8^d to 3^s 4^d. 1732 LEDIARD *Sethos* II. ix. 308, I... advise you to moderate your demands. 1731 ARBUTHNOT *Aliments* (1735) 146 By its astringent Quality it [sc. Tea] moderates the relaxing Quality of warm Water. 1765 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* I. viii. 319 All the hopes we can entertain of ever discharging or moderating our incumbrances. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 29 June 5/1 Mr. Balfour must moderate at once any hope he derives from the supposition. 1903 G. MATHESON *Repr. Men Bible* Ser. II. 36 Lot should have remembered this, and should have moderated his desires.

b. *intr.* for *refl.* To become less violent, severe, or rigorous.

1678 BUTLER *Hud.* III. ii. 463 Yet when his profit moderated, The fury of his heart abated. 1819 BARON DE BONSTETTEN in *Lady Morgan's Autobiogr.* (1859) 310 As the heavens have moderated, I propose... to pay you a visit. 1897 J. CHALMERS in *Life* xi. (1902) 443 Fortunately the weather moderated.

† c. *trans.* To simplify. *Obs.*

1557 N.T. (Genev.) To Rdr. *iiij, I haue so moderat them [the arguments of Scriptures] with playnesse and breuiteite, that the verie ignorant may easely vnderstande them.

d. *Nuclear Sci.* To slow down (a neutron); also, to provide (a reactor) with a moderator.

1945 H. D. SMYTH *Gen. Acct. Devel. Atomic Energy Mil. Purposes* viii. 89 It would take two years to produce enough heavy water to 'moderate' a fair-sized pile for plutonium production. 1956 H. SELIGMAN in A. Pryce-Jones *New Outl. Mod. Knowl.* 158 There are very few substances which can be used for this slowing-down process. There is carbon in pure form, or water which, instead of the normal hydrogen, has the 'heavy' hydrogen atom in its molecule. These substances are called moderators, as they are moderating the neutrons. 1958 O. R. FRISCH *Nucl. Handbk.* x. 4 The type of thermal neutron spectrum obtained from a reactor depends upon the conditions under which the neutrons are moderated. 1959 *Listener* 19 Nov. 873/1 They [sc. the reactors]... are cooled by carbon dioxide and moderated with graphite. 1966 *New Scientist* 24 Feb. 484/3 In a fast-reactor system, so called because the neutrons causing fission are not slowed down or 'moderated' but react at high energies, it is possible in theory to consume all the uranium. 1973 *Nature* 2 Feb. 317/1 In the reactors cooled and moderated by water, the reactor vessel must also be at this pressure.

† 2. a. *trans.* To exercise a controlling influence over; to regulate, restrain, control, rule. *Obs.*

1534 MORE *Treat. Passion* Wks. 1311/1 This coulde none do but he, that... was able... to moderate and measure theyr pacys hym selfe, in suche wyse as them selfe wyste not why. 1538 STARKEY *England* i. iv. 104 By hys royal powar... he may moderat al thyng accordyng to hys plesure and wyl. 1555 EDEN *Decades* 304 A collar or rayne wherwith he moderateth the course of the hartes. 1612 BRINSLEY *Lud. Lit.* xx. (1627) 238 The Interlineal translation may be a worthy helpe for a man... who can so moderate his eye, as to keepe it fixed upon either Greek or Latine alone. 1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 274 The woman was ordayned... to gouerne and moderate the house at home. 1641 *Mass. Body of Liberties* 95 in *Col. Laws Mass.* (1889) 59 Provided that the whole action be guided and moderated by the Elders of the Church where the Assemblie is helde. 1742 YOUNG *Nt. Th.* vii. 533 But these... When reason moderates the rein aright, Shall re-ascend. 1781 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* xvii. (1788) II. 33 Whatever could interest the public prosperity, was moderated by the authority of the Prætorian præfects. 1808 BARCLAY *Muscular Motions* 324 On what grounds are we to imagine that these two muscles shall... moderate one another with accuracy and precision?

refl. 1638 BAKER tr. *Balsac's Lett.* (vol. II.) 209 Yet moderate your selfe a little at first, and be reserved in a strange country. 1673 SIR L. JENKINS *Let. to Earl of Arlington* in W. Wynne *Life* (1724) I. 128 The two Bishops have moderated themselves as much as can be desired.

† b. To adjust, arrange, adapt; to modify; to proportion the quantity of. *Obs.*

1477 EARL RIVERS (Caxton) *Dictes* 18 He moderated so his mete and his drinke that he was at noo tyme fatter nor leener than other. 1523 FITZHERB. *Husb.* §44 And he that hath but a fewe shepe moderate this medicine accordyng. c 1570 Schort *Somme 1st Bk. Discipline* §6 The ministeris stipend should be moderated that neither [etc.]. 1630 R. JOHNSON'S *Kingd. & Commw.* 243 Not only his orders and decrees are broken and moderated by the Councell, but also sometimes rejected and contemned.

3. a. In academic and Eccl. use: To preside over (a deliberative body) or at (a debate, etc.).

to moderate a call (Sc.) = 'to moderate in a call' (see 3 b). 1577 HANMER *Anc. Eccl. Hist.* 84 There moderated there at that time the schoole of the faithfull, a famous learned man called Pantanus. 1593 BILSON *Govt. Chr. Ch.* xiv. 291 The Churches of Christ before that time were guided by certaine chiefe Pastours, that moderated as well the Presbyters as the rest of the flocke. 1630 W. SCOT *Apol. Narr.* (1846) 17 The General assemblies were not moderated by Superintendents. 1638 *Act Gen. Assemb. Ch. Scoll.* 17 Dec. (1682) 51 No Minister, moderating his Session, shall usurpe a negative voice over the members of his Session. 1708 S. SEWALL *Diary* 4 Feb., He expounded the first of Matthew yesterday; Moderated the Bachelours Dispute to day. 1748 *Whitehall Even. Post* No. 363 A Call was moderated for the Rev. John Edmonston, Minister at Cadross. 1809 KENDALL *Trav.* I. vii. 68 The governor or some one chosen to moderate the court. 1816 SCOTT *Old Mort.* xxxi, Others were moderating a harmonious call, as they somewhat improperly termed it, to new officers. 1848 G. STRUTHERS *Hist. Relief Ch.* ii. 201 A call was moderated... The people had set their affections upon Mr. William Adam... For him they moderated a kind of irregular call among themselves. 1968 *N.Y. Times* 26 June 1/5 Being shown live at the time was a panel discussion on the 'underground press' moderated by Steven V. Roberts, a reporter for The New York Times. 1975 *Listener* 9 Jan.

39/1 The closed circuit at the University of Kent at Canterbury was used recently to televise a meeting whose potential participants promised to be too numerous for any of the available halls... There were two 'teams' moderated by the chaplain.

b. *intr.* To act as moderator; to preside. Now chiefly *Sc.*, to act as president of a Presbyterian church court or of a synodical or congregational meeting.

In the Scottish Presbyterian churches, the 'call' or formal invitation to a minister-elect is signed by the members of the congregation at a meeting attended by the presbytery, and presided over by its moderator. On such an occasion the presbytery (or its moderator) is said to *moderate in a call*.

1581 *Confer.* III. (1584) Oj b, Any learned man present might moderate. 1614 B. JONSON *Bart. Fair* i. iii, A question of Predestination... put to 'hem by the Matron, your Spouse; who moderates with a cup of wine, euer and anone, and a Sentence out of Knoxe between. 1635 PAGITT *Christianogr.* 21 Stachis was the first Bishop of Bizantium... who hath had a continued Succession to the Patriarch now moderating. 1647 N. BACON *Disc. Govt. Eng.* i. xiii. (1739) 23 In the National and Provincial [Synods], sometimes Kings moderated alone, sometimes the Archbishop alone. 1707 E. CHAMBERLAYNE *Pres. St. Eng.* III. xii. (ed. 22) 468 The Regius Professors of Divinity, Law, and Physick, are obliged to moderate at every Doctors and Batchellors Act, in their several Faculties. 1766 T. CLAP *Ann. Yale-Coll.* 15 Mr. Andrew moderated at the Commencements. 1778 E. STILES *Lit. Diary* (1901) II. 311 The first Commencements were private. Rector Pierson moderated and gave Degrees till his Death. 1795 T. HUTCHINSON *Hist. Mass.* (ed. 3) I. 161 *note*, Mr. Mather... moderated at the masters disputations, and conferred the degrees at the commencement in 1681. 1803 *Gradus ad Cantabr.* 89 To Moderate, to perform the office of Moderator in the schools. 1869 A. MACDONALD *Story Disputed Settlement* (1877) 69 (E.D.D.), I must go over and see him one of these days, before his call is moderated in. 1898 N. R. JOHNSTON *Looking Back fr. Sunset Land* 150 He had moderated in a unanimous call for me in Topsham congregation.

† 4. a. *trans.* To decide (a question) as an arbitrator; to settle by bringing about a compromise.

1602 CAREW *Cornwall* i. 26 b, It passeth mine abilitie to moderate the question. 1603 SIR C. HEYDON *Jud. Astrol.* xii. 276, I will require no other arbitrators, to moderate the controuersie beetwene vs. 1726 LEONI *Alberti's Archit.* I. 23 b, Cato moderates the matter thus. 1744 WARBURTON *Remarks* i. Wks. 1811 XI. 327 But St. Paul himself has long ago moderated this question for us, and declared for the negative.

† b. *absol.* or *intr.* To act as mediator or arbitrator. Also, to take a mediating view. *Obs.*

1597-8 BACON *Ess., Discourse* (Arb.) 14 The honourablest part of talke is to giue the occasion, and againe to moderate and passe to somewhat else. 1612 BRINSLEY *Lud. Lit.* xiii. (1627) 184 When one taketh the affirmative part, another the Negative, and it may be a third moderateth or determineth betwene both. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 160 Elgazzuli... moderated twixt the Cadies and his owne Reformists. 1708 SWIFT *Sentim. Ch. of Eng. Man* i. Wks. 1751 IV. 65 Endeavouring to moderate between the rival Powers. 1713 ADDISON *Guard.* No. 122 ¶ 6 There were however a few select judges who moderated between both these extremes. 1756 *Connoisseur* No. 130 ¶ 1, I shall not pretend to moderate in family disputes of so important a nature.

moderated ('mɒdəreɪtɪd), *ppl. a.* [-ED¹.]

† 1. a. Reasonably restricted and limited. *Obs.*

1643 PRYNNE *Sov. Power Parl.* App. 14 Theopompus left it [sc. the kingly power] more moderated to his successors. 1665 MANLEY *Grotius' Low C. Wars* 496 They say, the Netherlanders were never enslaved, but had always a moderated Empire bounded by Laws. 1690 LOCKE *Govt.* II. xiv. (Rtdg.) 159 Moderated monarchies and well-framed governments. 1790 BURKE *Fr. Rev.* Wks. 1808 V. 333 If the present project of a republick should fail, all securities to a moderated freedom fail along with it.

† b. *well moderated*: well-conducted. *Obs.*

1660 WATERHOUSE *Arms & Arm.* 178 Abounding in rich, stout, grave, and well moderated Citizens.

2. Rendered moderate; reduced to a moderate amount or degree; duly regulated.

1814 D'ISRAELI *Quarrels Auth.* (1867) 261 [He] grudgingly bestows a moderated praise on this exquisite satire. 1857 BP. WILBERFORCE in *Life* (1881) II. x. 345 Lord Aberdeen thinks that anything but a carefully moderated course... will come in too strong contrast with your past silence. 1878 DOWDEN *Stud. in Lit.* 45 Those who possess a moderated but steadfast confidence in the beneficent tendencies of the laws of the world.

3. *Nuclear Sci.* Of a reactor: provided with a moderator. Of a neutron: slowed down by a moderator.

1945 [see GRAPHITE b]. 1950 F. GAYNOR *Encycl. Atomic Energy* 114 In a moderated reactor there remain more free neutrons to sustain and propagate the fission chain reaction of U²³⁵. 1962 *Newnes Conc. Encycl. Nucl. Energy* 244/2 Most of the fissions [in a thermal reactor] are produced by these moderated neutrons.

moderately ('mɒdərəθli), *adv.* [f. MODERATE a. + -LY².] In a moderate manner, degree, extent, or amount; in or with moderation.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P.R.* XIX. xliii. (1495) 886 Swetnesse layed to the tonge openyth moderatly and hetyth moderatly and moysteth moderatly. c 1489 CAXTON *Blanchardyn* i. 13 Blanchardyn... right moderatly and manerly mayntened hym self. 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 226 b, He wyl so moderatly use thys victory, that no man shall nede to feare hys vyolence. 1592 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* II. vi. 14 Therefore Loue moderatly, long Loue doth so, Too swift arriues as tardie as too slow. 1631 R. BOLTON *Conf. Affl. Consc.* ii. (1635) 155 If Hee be but moderatly, and not every day drunk. 1731 ARBUTHNOT *Aliments* (1735) 146 Tea is an Infusion of a Plant ascent, and moderately

astringer in warm Water. **1763** SHENSTONE *Ess.* Wks. 1777 II. 7, I think, moderately speaking, the vulgar are generally in the wrong. **1831** J. FOSTER in *Life & Corr.* (1846) II. 193 Never more than very moderately good. **1880** *Responsib. Opium Trade* 22 The Chinaman who smokes moderately.

b. Comb., as moderately-gifted, lighted adjs.
Combinations of the adv. with adjs. in -ED² are often incorrectly substituted for parasynthetic derivatives containing moderate adj., e.g. *moderately-sized for moderate-sized.*

1807-8 SYD. SMITH *Plymley's Lett.* Wks. 1859 II. 167/2 A set of worthy and moderately-gifted men. **1860-61** FLOR. NIGHTINGALE *Nursing* (ed. 2) 9 A moderately-sized bedroom. **1872** HUXLEY *Physiol.* ix. 220 A moderately-lighted surface.

moderateness ('mɒdəreɪtnɪs). [f. MODERATE a. + -NESS.] The state or condition of being moderate.

1571 GOLDING *Calvin on Ps.* xlvii. 11 When men ronne a head without advisement, there is no roome for moderatenesse. **1658** A. FOX tr. *Wurtz' Surg.* II. iii. 52 A true moderateness in eating and drinking. **1781** JUSTAMOND *Priv. Life Lewis XV.* II. 144, I am surprized at the moderateness of the sum. **1872** BAGEHOT *Physics & Pol.* (1876) 203 A vigorous moderateness in mind and body. **1894** W. WALKER *Hist. Congregat. Ch. U.S.* 361 A moderateness of cost which should put it within the reach of the most needy.

moderater, -érateur: see MODERATOR.

moderating ('mɒdəreɪtɪŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. MODERATE v. + -ING².] That moderates.

1673 R. LEIGH *Transp. Reh.* 22 Alack, Alack, said I, that was upon the moderating part. **1714** SWIFT *Pres. St. Affairs* Wks. 1755 II. i. 207 Acting for the future upon a moderating scheme in order to reconcile both parties. **1887** *Athenaeum* 26 Nov. 705/3 His moderating influence was especially valuable.

moderation (mɒdə'reɪʃən). [a. F. *modération* (14th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), ad. L. *moderātiō-em*, f. *moderārī* to MODERATE: see -ATION.]

1. The action or an act of moderating.
† a. Limitation, restriction; a fixed limit; a restricting provision or clause. *Obs.*

1437 *Rolls of Parl.* IV. 508/1 For ye reste of the saide Wolles and Wollfell, over the moderation aforesaid. **1461** *Ibid.* V. 467/1 The Kyng... assenteth to this Petition, and hit accepteth, with certeyn moderacions, provisions and exceptions. **1646** J. GREGORY *Posthuma* (1650) 12 This Moderation of the words, though it hath not so much evidence as would be required, yet it hath a notable pretens. **1700** C. DAVENANT *Disc. Grants*, etc. §111. 192 The Moderations or Savings put in writing as afore are in Number Forty Two.

† b. Control, rule, governance. Also, a system or method of government. *Obs.*

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 89 Whan holy persones... seeth them selfe to profyete greatly and increase in prosperite in maner by a moderacion of the heuenly dispensacions. **1531** ELYOT *Gov.* i. i, A body luyung, compacte or made of sondry astates and degrees of men, whiche is... governed by the rule and moderation of reason. **1568** GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 706 For surely he [sc. Humfrey Duke of Gloucester]... beyng a lyeue, and hauing the moderation and gouernaunce of the common welth, king Henry had neuer wauered in so many hasardes. **1593** BILSON *Govt. Chr. Ch.* ix. 111 It cannot be doubted, but the moderation of the keies, and imposition of hands were at first settled in the Apostles and exercised by them. **1612** T. TAYLOR *Comm. Titus* i. 7 He hath lost all the bridle and moderation of himself. **1633** BP. HALL *Hard Texts, N.T.* 130 My righteous iudgements in the moderation of the world and ordering all the affaires of my Church. **1726** LEONI *Alberti's Archit.* I. 77 Those who are entrusted with the supream authority and moderation in publick Affairs.

† c. Settlement by arbitration or compromise; an arrangement, a compromise. *Obs.*

1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 47b, Wherin not withstanding to use this moderation, that suche as be in possession already, be permitted to enjoye the rente. **1568** GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 731 If it might please the king of Englande to appoint certayne of the yomen... to appoint not onely who should enter, but also the number of them, he thought that this moderation should be both suretie and pleasure to both the parties.

d. Abatement of severity or rigour; restriction within moderate limits. Now *rare*. Also, †reduction (of expenditure), abatement or lowering (of pecuniary charges).

1598 GRENEWAY *Tacitus' Ann.* III. v. (1622) 71 They debated the matter concerning the moderation of the law *Papia poppæa*. **1601** F. GODWIN *Bps. of Eng.* 515 [He] went about by course of law to stay him and force him to a moderation of expence. **1621** ELSING *Debates Ho. Lords* (Camden) 110 Moved, whether a generall jubilee shalbe for the debtes, or whether a moderacion? **1629** MASSINGER *Picture* IV. i, In extremes Of this condition, can it be in man To vse a moderation? **1692** DRYDEN *St. Euremont's Ess.* 202, I find but two things that may render it [sc. Life] happy: The Moderation of a Man's Desires, and the good use of his Fortune. **1709** STRYPE *Ann. Ref.* I. xlvii. 475 It would be with some Moderation only for Strangers. **1716** SOUTH *Serm.* (1727) VI. i. 31 What is all Virtue but a Moderation of Excesses?

e. Nuclear Sci. The action or process of slowing down neutrons by the use of a moderator.

1945 H. D. SMYTH *Gen. Acct. Devel. Atomic Energy Mil. Purposes* II. 20 The process of slowing down or moderation is simply one of elastic collisions between high-speed particles and particles practically at rest. **1958** O. R. FRISCH *Nucl. Handbk.* v. 17 The moderation of fast neutrons to thermal velocities occurs by transfer of energy on elastic

collision. **1969** *New Scientist* 25 Sept. 639/2 The three essential functions of a blanket are neutron moderation, tritium breeding, and heat-transfer.

2. a. The quality of being moderate, in various senses; now only with reference to conduct, opinions, demands, desires, or their indulgence; avoidance of extremes; self-control, temperance; occasionally, †avoidance of severity or rigour, lenity, clemency.

1432-50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) V. 31 This Marcus Antonius... moderate grevous lawes and constitutions with other of gretter moderacion. **1509** HAWES *Past. Pleas.* xii. (Percy Soc.) 49 But moderacyon in theyr myndes is had, So that outrage may them not overtake. **1561** T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst.* I. 63 A pacience and quiet moderation of hart. **1628** PRESTON *Breastpl. Love* (1631) 212 The moderation that keepeth from actions wherein is excesse, is good. **1702** STEELE *Funeral* v. (1734) 79 Oh! grant me, Heav'n, grant me Moderation! **1725** DE FOE *Voy. round World* (1840) 209 He admired much the moderation I had used. **1782** V. KNOX *Ess.* (1819) I. ii. 12 Moderation is the law of enjoyment. **1796** LAMB *Let. to Coleridge* 5 July, Can you write with sufficient moderation, as 'tis called, when one suppresses the one half of what one feels or could say on a subject? **1827** DISRAELI *Viv. Grey* VI. i, There is moderation even in excess. **1855** BREWSTER *Newton* II. xxiv. 346 Constantius... in place of persecuting the Athanasians, treated them with the greatest moderation. **1875** JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) V. 68 He is sensible that moderation is better than total abstinence.

b. Phr. in moderation: in a moderate manner or proportion.

1867 *Chambers' Encycl.* IX. 350/2 The habitual use of alcoholic drinks in moderation. **1903** *Pilot* 17 Oct. 375/1 How about that cruel bearing rein? In strict moderation it may do no harm... but then in moderation it does not produce the effect aimed at by those who use it.

c. Sc. Applied to the views and policy of the 'Moderate' party in the Church of Scotland (see MODERATE B. b). Hence occas. *the Moderation* = 'the party of moderation', the 'Moderates'.

[**1735** ERSKINE *Serm.* Wks. 1871 II. 357 There is a generation of Gallios and Laodiceans who under the name of moderation, falsely so called, will look upon you as madmen.] **1753** WITHERSPOON (*title*) *Ecclesiastical Characteristics*... being an humble Attempt to open the Mystery of Moderation. **1801** T. BROWN in *D. Welsh Life* v. (1825) 165 The governing churchmen have persuaded the Dundases that it is absolutely necessary to secure the interest of moderation. **1831** J. M. CAMPBELL in *Mem.* (1877) I. 78 The Moderation was not half so excited against me as the Evangelicals... The 'Moderation' in my presbytery are not better than the rest.

3. Sc. The action of 'moderating in a call' (see MODERATE v. 3b); a meeting of a congregation together with the presbytery, for the purpose of signing a 'call' to a minister-elect. See also quot. **1808.**

1782 *Acts Gen. Assemb. Ch. Scotl.* (1843) 811 The resolution of Assembly respecting the moderation of calls. **1808** JAMIESON s.v. *Moderation*, When a minister is appointed to preside in this business [sc. of electing a pastor], it is said that the Presbytery grant a moderation to the people. **1867** A. DUNCAN in *D. Duncan Discourses* Memoir 5 The moderation was delayed till the month of June, when he received a unanimous call. **1875** JAS. GRANT *One of the '600'* v. I. 72 The provost and minister gabbled about presbyteries and synods, the moderation of calls, elders, deacons [etc.]. **1904** R. SMALL *Hist. U.P. Congregat.* I. 125 A moderation was applied for, £100 of stipend being promised.

4. pl. In the University of Oxford, the 'First Public Examination' for the degree of B.A., conducted by the Moderators (see MODERATOR 5b). Colloquially shortened to MODS.

1858 J. C. THOMSON *Alma Matres* 224 The next compulsory examination is called 'moderations'. **1883** A. BARRATT *Phys. Metempric* Pref. 13 When he was reading for double Honours in Moderations.

5. Comb., as (sense 2) moderation-monger; (sense 3 *Sc.*) *moderation day.*

1716 SOUTH *Serm.* (1727) VI. 80 No Moderation-monger under Heaven shall ever persuade me that St. Paul would have took such a Course with such Persons. **1904** R. SMALL *Hist. U.P. Congregat.* I. 353 His rejection on the moderation day was the last straw that broke the camel's back.

moderationism (mɒdə'reɪʃənɪz(ə)m). [f. MODERATION 2 + -ISM.] A policy or doctrine of being moderate or acting with moderation.

1960 [see CENTRISM].

moderationist (mɒdə'reɪʃənɪst). [f. MODERATION + -IST.] An advocate of moderation; *spec.*, one who supports the views of the 'moderate drinker' as opposed to the total abstainer.

1846 G. McCULLOCH *Sobriety contrasted w. Intemp.* 131 From the last resting place of every Moderationist arises a Voice... 'Beware of Moderation'. **1883** *League Jnl.* 20 Oct. 657/3 This is the new line of defence behind which some moderationists [sc. on the drink question] are disposed to shelter themselves.

moderatism ('mɒdərətɪz(ə)m). [f. MODERATE a. and sb. + -ISM.] The doctrines or policy of any of the parties known as 'Moderate'; addiction to moderate views or courses of action.

1795 *Hist. in Ann. Reg.* 83 It was common... with the more violent Jacobins... to make charges against those who were less so, or insinuate suspicions of Moderatism! **1835** PUSEY in *Newman's Lett.* (1891) II. 134 But I fear those persons have too far committed themselves, and are too ingrained

with moderatism. **1842** *Mem. J. Halley* 38 The principles of Moderatism in the Scottish Church. **1894** *Westm. Gaz.* 2 Apr. 2/2 Moderatism, then, has made no way in Rotherhithe; but a certain number of Progressives who voted in 1892 did not take the trouble to go to the poll. **1923** G. M. TREVELYAN *Manin & Venetian Revolution* iii. 49 The event resounded through Italy and Europe. It shook the somewhat self-complacent 'moderatism' of Giobertian waiters on opportunity. **1970** *Guardian* 1 Oct. 19/4 Mr. Crouch's apology for 'moderatism'... is as unexciting in print as it was ineffective in the worst university crises.

moderatist ('mɒdərətɪst). [f. MODERATE a. + -IST.] One who professes or is characterized by moderatism or moderation.

1716 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* II. 337 That solid Moderatist Mr. Talents. **1817** BENTHAM *Parl. Reform* *Intro.* 331 The Honourable Gentleman in question, who of all moderatists... seems to be least remote from Radicalism.

|| **moderato** (mɒdə'rato, mɒdə'rɑ:təʊ), *adv.* *Mus.* [It.: cf. MODERATE.] Moderately; at a moderate pace or tempo. Abbreviated *Mod.*

1724 *Explic. For. Words in Mus. Bks., Moderato*, is with Moderation. **1762** STERNE *Tr. Shandy* VI. xi. **1811** BUSBY *Dict. Mus.* (ed. 3), *Moderato*, a word used adjectively to signify a time of a moderate degree of quickness.

moderator ('mɒdəreɪtə(r)). Also 4, 6 *moderatoure*, 6 *moderater*, 6-7 *moderatur*. [a. F. *modérateur* 15th c. in Hatz.-Darm. (cf. OF. *modereur*), a. L. *moderātor*, agent-n. f. *moderārī*: see MODERATE v.]

† 1. A ruler, governor, director. Also *fig. Obs.*

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P.R.* VIII. xvi. (1495) 322 The sonne is moderatoure of the fyrmament. **1563-83** FOXE *A. & M.* I. 578/1 You... take vpon you so cockishly... to be a controller and maister moderatour of other mens matters. **1579** FENTON *Guicciard.* I. (1618) 27 There were ioynd with him (as moderators of his youth) John Iacques Triuulce, and the Count Pettillane... both Captaines of great experience. **1641** PRYNNE *Antip. Epist.* 17 The great Moderator of the Universe, who hath... wrought wondrous things... for the honour and safety of his Majesty, and his Realmes. **1640** BP. HALL *Chr. Moder.* I. vii. 66 Custome of the place, care of health, regard to our ability, are fit moderators of every mans palate. **1658** J. HARRINGTON *Prerog. Pop. Govt.* II. xi. (1700) 334 The Romans having conquer'd Antiochus, became Moderators of Asia. **1680** H. MORE *Apocal. Apoc.* 102 The works of Righteousness [were numbered] by dayes, of which the Sun is moderator. **1682** GREW *Anat. Plants* I. ii. 16 The Cortical [Body] is the Moderator of that [sc. Motion] in the Lignum. **1705** S. SEWALL *Let.-Bk.* II Sept., Storms and Tempests which Christ makes great use of in Governing the World; and in this He is only Moderator. **1808** BARCLAY *Muscular Motions* 370 The same muscles... when acting in any capacity as motors, have... at all times the same moderators and the same directors. **1867** FREEMAN *Norm. Cong.* (1877) I. iv. 209 Competent to act in his name as moderator of the Western realm.

† 2. *nonce-use.* One who keeps a middle course. **1565** T. STAPLETON *Fortr. Faith* 158* These meane moderatours, and half halters.

3. One who acts as an arbitrator between disputants; an arbiter, umpire, judge. Also, a mediator.

c. 1560 tr. *Calvin's Comm. Prayer Bk.* in *Phenix* (1708) II. 213 If so be any Contention rise, then such as are appointed Moderators either shall the Party, or else... exhort him to keep silence. **1578** SIDNEY *May Lady* in *Nichols Progr. Q. Eliz.* II. 99 Between whom the schoolmaster Rombus came in as a moderator. **1646** CRASHAW *Musicks Duell* 52 The high-percht treble chirps at this, and chides, Vntill his finger (Moderatour) hides And closes the sweet quarrell. **1657** TRAPP *Comm. Job.* xxxii. 279 He... takes the boldnesse to interpose as an Arbitr, or Moderator, blaming both sides [etc.]. **1712** ADDISON *Spect.* No. 309 ¶ 8 He acts as a kind of Moderator between the two opposite Parties. **1826** DISRAELI *Viv. Grey* II. xiv, He was earnestly requested by the contending theorists to assume the office of moderator. **1847** GROTE *Greece* II. xxvii. (1862) III. 37 They were directed... to invite from Mantinea a moderator. **1863** H. COX *Instit.* III. iii. 633 The Sovereign is a moderator between the several political parties in the State. **1884** *Manch. Exam.* 12 Sept. 5/1 In Syria he was the moderator between two sets of fanatics.

4. a. A person chosen to preside over a meeting or assembly and conduct its business; a presiding officer or president, esp. *U.S.*, one elected to preside over a 'town meeting'.

1573 CARTWRIGHT *Reply to Answ. Whitgift* 29 What is it then that is sayde in Exodus that Moyses... sate as it were moderatoure in that election? **1580** LYLLY *Euphuus* (Arb.) 421 The Ladie Flauia, as moderater commaunded them both to silence, willing Euphuus as vmpier in these matters, briefly to speake his minde. **1641** in *Col. Laws Mass.* (1889) 49 So shal the presedent or moderator have [a casting voice] in all Civill Courts or Assemblies. **1649** in *Rec. Muddy River & Brookline, Mass.* (1875) 36 *note.* It is ordered yt there be a Moderator chosen annually to regulate publicke towne meetings. **1766** M. CUTLER in *Life*, etc. (1888) I. 13 There should be a President appointed, to act as Moderator, to propose all matters to the Club. **1799** S. FREEMAN *Town Off.* 194 Having first chosen a Moderator to manage and regulate the business of the meeting. **1850** MARSDEN *Early Purit.* (1853) 107 A presiding moderator always concluded the exercise, which lasted from nine to eleven o'clock. **1882** *Mass. Public Stat.* 232 At every town meeting... a moderator shall be first chosen.

b. spec. A chairman of a television discussion (also in extended use). *N. Amer.*

1952 in A. Rothe *Current Biogr.* 433/2 Since 1946 he [sc. Senator Blair Moody] has also been moderator of the radio and television program *Meet Your Congress*. **1972** *Village Voice* (N.Y.) 1 June 28/3 She kept qualifying her aggression with apologies and withdrawals and cancellations... and

maintaining the good will of the moderator. 1972 *Evening Telegram* (St. John's, Newfoundland) 24 June 1/2 Ron Pumphrey, moderator of an open-line program on St. John's radio station VOCM. 1973 *Guardian* 17 Oct. 12/4 The present moderators... were picked by London broadcasting to do a specific job, that of answering the phone and referring the questions to a guest expert. 1974 R. THOMAS *Porkchoppers* xxv. 212 The program's moderator... was... the syndicated political columnist who specialized in political muckraking.

5. In academic use: a. A public officer formerly appointed to preside over the disputations or exercises prescribed in the University schools for candidates for degrees. Now (a) at Cambridge, one of two officers, appointed annually, who preside over and are responsible for the proper conduct of the examination for the Mathematical Tripos; (b) at Oxford, an examiner for Moderations.

1573 G. HARVEY *Letter-bk.* (Camden) 51 As he was abroad in the schooles, so wuld neds seme a moderator at home too in the haul. 1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 132 That occultate Anatomist Petrus Pavius of Leydon... my first Maister & Moderator in Anatomie. 1674 HICKMAN *Hist. Quinquart.* Epist. (ed. 2) a iij b, The main work of the Moderator is, to keep the Disputants to form. 1766 CLAP *Ann. Yale* 27 The Rev. Mr. Woodbridge acted as Moderator; and he and Mr. Buckingham and other Ministers present signed Certificates, that they judged them to be worthy of the Degree of Bachelor of Arts. 1797 *Cambr. Univ. Cal.* 142 Moderators are appointed and paid by the proctors. 1850 *Abstracts New Exam. Stat. Oxf.* (1851) 1 The 'First Examination' under Moderators will take place for the first time in Easter Term 1852. 1906 *Oxford Univ. Cal.* 176 Honour lists issued by Moderators from 1891.

b. At Dublin, a candidate for the degree of Bachelor of Arts who passes out first (Senior) or second (Junior) in honours.

1838 *Dublin Univ. Cal.* 15 Of the successful candidates in each department [sc. Physics and mathematics, Classics, Ethics and logics] there are two grades, called Senior and Junior Moderators. 1845 W. B. S. TAYLOR *Hist. Univ. Dubl.* 155 [List of] Works examined in for moderators in mathematics and physics. 1882 *Society* 16 Dec. 18/2 Mr. Maunsell graduated... as a Moderator and Silver Medallist.

6. In the Presbyterian churches: A minister elected to preside over any one of the ecclesiastical bodies, e.g. the congregation, the presbytery, the synod, the general assembly.

1563 *Min. Gen. Assembly in Peterkin Bk. Univ. Kirk Scotl.* (1839) 17 It was proposed be the hail Assemblie that ane Moderator should be appointed for avoiding confusion in reasoning. 1582 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* III. 476 Maister Nicholl Dalgleische, as moderatour of the hail synodal assemblie... Patrik Gillespie, moderatour of the hail presbiterie of Striveling. 1641 'SMECTYMNUS' *Answw.* xiv. (1653) 61 The Moderator in Geneva is not of a Superior order to his Brethren. 1692 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) II. 362 The moderator [of the generall assembly of the kirk] adjourned them till August 12 months. 1727 SWIFT *Further Acc. E. Curll Wks.* 1755 III. 1. 161 Some deceased moderator of the general assembly in Scotland. 1846 M'CALLACHAN *Brit. Empire* IV. viii. (1854) II. 287 The Assembly chooses a moderator for every meeting, who, in recent times, has been always a clergyman.

7. a. One who or that which mitigates or makes moderate.

1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* III. iv. II. ii. (1624) 535 Hope, that sweet moderator of passions as Simonides calls it. 1696 TRYON *Misc.* i. 6 This Essential Powder or pure Life, is the Moderator or Friendly Quality in all Minerals. 1817 J. SCOTT *Paris Revisit.* (ed. 4) 323 It was known to be... her [Russia's] policy, to recommend herself to France as the magnanimous moderator of the severity of her Allies.

b. *Hist.* A member of a band of persons opposed to the violent methods of the 'Regulators' who professed to supply the want of the regular administration of justice in the Carolinas c 1767-71.

1767 L.D. MONTAGU in A. Gregg *Hist. Old Cheraws* (1867) 182 A new set of people, who call themselves Moderators, have appeared against the Regulators. 1847 *Desperadoes of South-West in Harbinger* 7 Aug. 136/1 The regulators... soon find that their foes organize also; arm themselves, and prepare for systematic resistance, under the denomination of 'moderators'.

c. (Occas. in Fr. form *modérateur*.) Short for *moderator-lamp* (see 8 b). Also, the mechanical contrivance by which the supply of oil to the wick of such a lamp is regulated.

1851 *Pract. Mechanics' Jnl.* Mar. 273 It is however in the mode adopted for the adjustment of the oil supply to the burner that the improvement for which the inventor claims the name 'Moderator' consists. 1859 W. G. WILLS *Life's Foreshad.* II. xii. 161 He put out the moderateur. 1864 *Chamb. Encycl.* VI. 23/2 The greatest improvement ever effected in oil-lamps was in the so-called French moderator. 1875 *Ure's Dict. Arts.* etc. (ed. 7) III. 35 As the pressure employed is so great, the oil would, but for the 'moderator', flow over with too much rapidity. This moderator, or regulator, is a tapering rod of iron-wire.

d. *Nuclear Sci.* A substance that slows down neutrons passing through it; *spec.* one used in a reactor to reduce the speed of fast neutrons so that they cause fission more readily.

1945 H. D. SMYTH *Gen. Acct. Devel. Atomic Energy Mil. Purposes* II. 20 The light elements are most effective as 'moderators', i.e., slowing-down agents, for neutrons. 1958 W. K. MANSFIELD *Elem. Nucl. Physics* iv. 38 If the ²³⁵U content exceeds about 50 per cent it is possible to achieve a chain reaction without the use of a moderator. 1961 G. R. CHOPPIN *Exper. Nucl. Chem.* VIII. 115 Since it is desirable to increase the probability of capture by slowing the neutrons

down, a moderator containing a low Z element with a low capture cross section surrounds the source. 1962 *Newnes Conc. Encycl. Nucl. Energy* 509/1 The most common moderators are: light water (H₂O), heavy water (D₂O), graphite, beryllium, beryllia and organic liquids. 1966 C. R. TOTTLE *Sci. Engin. Materials* x. 236 In nuclear reactors... a moderator, or slowing-down material, is used to decrease the energy of fast neutrons produced in fission until they are more readily captured in the fissile material at lower energies. 1969 BENNISON & WRIGHT *Geol. Hist. Brit. Isles* i. 18 Since carbon is a good moderator of neutrons, carbonaceous rocks are liable to give a spurious indication of porosity.

8. *attrib. a. Anat. and Phys.* in names of certain structures exercising a regulating action, as *moderator-band*, *-centre*, *-ligament*, *-nerve*, *-ring* (see *Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1891).

1898 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* V. 849 The apparent provision against this distension [of the heart] in ungulates by the *moderator band, demonstrated by the late Professor Rolleston. 1782 A. MONRO *Compar. Anat.* (ed. 3) 76 Each lateral or *moderator ligament of the head. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* s.v., *Moderator-ring*... that ring which the muscles of the eye make round the optic nerve.

b. *moderator-* (occas. *modérateur*) *lamp*, a lamp in which, by a mechanical contrivance, the passage of the oil from the reservoir to the burner is regulated or moderated to a uniform flow.

1851 *Pract. Mechanics' Jnl.* Mar. 273 Hadrot's Moderator Lamp. 1857 *Union* 23 Jan. 63 (Adv't.), *Modérateur lamps*... just received from Paris. 1904 *Blackw. Mag.* Apr. 469/1 New lampshades... decorated the globes of the moderator-lamps.

moderatorial (mɒdə'reɪʃ(ə)l), *a.* [f. MODERATOR + -IAL.] Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of a moderator or chairman.

1867 'T. LACKLAND' *Homespun* II. 155 This moderatorial edict is echoed up in the bell-tower. 1926 *Scots Observer* 13 Nov. 4/4 There was a moderatorial flavour in the eloquence of the evening. 1968 *Guardian* 19 Mar. 16/1 In his moderatorial address to the council last night, the Rev. Edward Rogers, a former president of the Methodist Church, said the ecumenical movement had reached the point where it presented a challenge. 1975 *Church Times* 27 June 14/4 The most excitingly growing church I found during my Moderatorial year was such a union.

moderatorship ('mɒdə'reɪʃɪp). [See -SHIP.] The function, office, or position of a moderator.

1641 'SMECTYMNUS' *Vind. Answ.* xiv. 182 From whose Moderators our Bishops differ onely in perpetuities of Moderatorship. 1656 HEYLIN *Extraneous Vapulans* 153 Passed from one to another in their severall turns like the Moderatorship in the generall Assembly of the Kirk of Scotland. 1754 RICHARDSON *Grandison* (1781) I. xiii. 76 Mr. Reeves... said he would, by way of moderatorship in the present debate, read them a passage. 1838 *Dubl. Univ. Cal.* 15 Those candidates for degrees who have obtained honours in the preceding part of the College Course, are entitled to offer themselves as candidates for Moderatorships. 1901 *Daily Chron.* 25 Dec. 6/4 Moderatorship of the Free Church of Scotland... A letter was read from the Rev. Dr. Marcus Dods, declining to be nominated to the Moderatorship of the next Assembly.

† **moderatress**. *Obs.* [f. MODERATOR + -ESS.] A female moderator. (Only in 17th c.)

1602 DOLMAN *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* (1618) III. 664 The maker of the matter and moderatresse of all nature. a 1661 FULLER *Worthies, Yorksh.* (1662) III. 191 Hilda... being a kind of Moderatresse in a Saxon Synod. 1686 GOAD *Celest. Bodies* I. xii. 47 Those who allow the Lunar Influence to be Moderatress of the Tides.

† **moderatrix**. *Obs.* Also 6 moderatrice. [a. L. *moderatrix*, F. *modératrice*: see MODERATOR.] A female moderator.

1531 ELYOT *Gov.* II. ix, Temperance... is the moderatrice as well of all motions of the minde, called affectes, as of all actis procedyng of man. 1577 TIMME *Calvin on 1 Cor.* 64 b (*margin*), Loue the moderatrix of contention. a 1614 COPE in *Gutch Coll. Cur.* I. 120 He loved equity, as the true umpress between them both, as moderatrix of extremes. 1651 C. CARTWRIGHT *Cert. Relig.* I. 63 Your Church hath... practised it a long time, for a woman to be head or supreme moderatrix in the Church. 1673 *Ess. Educ. Gentlewom.* 13 She is ordinarily a Moderatrix in the Academy at the Disputation amongst learned Wits. 1741 MIDDLETON *Cicero* II. x. 386 He had given up all his resentments to the Republic; made her the Moderatrix of all his acts. 1753 RICHARDSON *Grandison* (1781) VI. lv. 356 The debate was closed, and referred to Mrs. Shirley, as Moderatrix.

† **'moderature**. *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. MODERATE v.: see -URE.] Moderation, temperance.

1574 NEWTON *Health Mag.* 77 Aristotle... referreth all the cause of prosperous health unto temperate moderature of meate and drinke, and [etc.].

modere, *obs.* form of MODER, MOTHER.

modereid, (? *erron.*) variant of MIDRED *Obs.*

moderhed(e, -les(se, -ly, obs. ff. MOTHERHEAD, -LESS, -LY.

modern ('mɒd(ə)n), *a.* and *sb.* Also 6-7 moderne. [ad. late L. *modern-us* (6th c.), f. *modo* just now (to the analogy of *hodiernus* that is of to-day, f. *hodiē* to-day). Cf. F. *moderne*, Sp., Pg., It. *moderno*, G. *modern*.]

A. adj.
† 1. Being at this time; now existing. *Obs. rare.*

1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* lxxxv. 5 Hodiern, modern, sempitern, Angelical regyne! 1555 *Extracts Aberdeen Reg.* (1844) I. 285 The next parliament, to be haldin... in name of our maist gracious quene moderne. 1597 *Burgh Rec. Glasgow* (1876) I. 185 Hew, erle of Eglintounne moderne. 1700 *Pennsylv. Archives* I. 127 Being obliged to it by thy former as well as modern kindness. 1752 *Charter Soc. Antiq. Lond.* 7 Wee have nominated... Martin Folkes, Esquire, to be the first and modern President of the said Society.

2. a. Of or pertaining to the present and recent times, as distinguished from the remote past; pertaining to or originating in the current age or period. *spec. (the) modern Babylon*: London; *modern Greats*: at Oxford University, the school of Philosophy, Politics, and Economics.

In Historical use commonly applied (in contradistinction to *ancient* and *medieval*) to the time subsequent to the MIDDLE AGES, and the events, personages, writers, etc. of that time. So *modern history*: see HISTORY 3 b.

1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* I. xv. 16 b, The writings of the ancient and moderne Geographers and Historiographers. 162. BACON *Let. to T. Mathew* in *Spedding Lett.* VII. 429 For these modern languages will at one time or other play the bank-rowtes with books. 1656 EARLE MONM. tr. *Boccalini's Advts. fr. Parmass.* II. xxviii. (1674) 177 The women of this modern Age had... need of amendment. 1676 RAY *Corr.* (1848) 122 Much also he hath... taken out of some modern writer it hath not been my hap to see. 1687 A. LOVELL tr. *Thevenot's Trav.* I. 275 There is another Aqueduct somewhat older, yet still modern. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey) *Pref.*, Our English Tongue... may be said to equal, if not surpass all other Modern Languages. 1713 POPE *Guard.* No. 4 ¶ 2 The authoress of a famous modern romance. 1757 J. H. GROSE *Voy. E. Indies* 74 These last are of modern date. 1757 tr. *Keysler's Trav.* (1760) III. 400 Their country appears to have been situated... at a great distance from the modern Padua. 1774 MITFORD *Ess. Harmony Lang.* 260 The most admired modern masters. 1810 E. D. CLARKE *Trav. Russia* xxv. (1839) 120/1 Perhaps we are not authorised in considering the modern Greeks as legitimate descendants of the Getæ. 1835 J. M. WILSON *Tales of Borders* I. 356, I proceeded to London... Months passed away, and I was still a wanderer upon the streets of the modern Babylon. 1847 DISRAELI *Tancred* III. v. v. 77 London is a modern Babylon. 1850 DICKENS *Dav. Copp.* xxxvi. 374 Bidding adieu to the modern Babylon. 1864 KIRK *Chas. Bold* II. iv. i. 170 The close of the 15th century is universally recognized as... the starting-point... of Modern, in distinction from *Mediæval*, history. 1904 A. BENNETT *Great Man* viii. 79 The human tide which beats for ever on the shores of modern Babylon. [1909 *Wanted! A New School at Oxf.* 4 It is a plan for, as it were, a modern-side Greats, based on Philosophy, but also... containing an admixture of certain other subjects.] 1922 JOYCE *Ulysses* 611 The sights of the great metropolis, the spectacle of our modern Babylon. 1925 *Times* 15 July 19/3 The examiners in the Final Honour School of Philosophy, Politics, and Economics ('Modern Greats') issued the following class list. 1935 N. MITCHISON *We have been Warned* II. 146 He was... thinking what a rotten school Modern Greats was. 1971 D. SCOTT A. D. *Lindsay* iii. 50 A new School of Politics, Philosophy and Economics—'Modern Greats'.

b. *Geol. and Zool.* Belonging to a comparatively recent period in the life-history of the world.

1823 BUCKLAND *Reliq. Diluv.* 21 The modern hyæna is an inhabitant exclusively of hot climates. 1830 LYELL *Princ. Geol.* I. 114 If such species be termed modern, in comparison to races which preceded them, their remains, nevertheless, enter into submarine deposits many hundred miles in length. 1873 DAWSON *Earth & Man* x. 248 The Modern Damans or Conies.

c. Prefixed to the name of a language to form a designation for that form of the language that is now in use, in contrast to any earlier form. In recent philology used technically to denote the last of the three periods into which it is customary to divide the history of living languages; distinguished from *Old* and *Middle*. *modern English*: see ENGLISH *sb.* 1 b.

1699 M. LISTER *Journey to Paris* 108 Another Book overwriten in a small Modern Greek Hand, about 150 years ago. 1748 SMOLLETT *R. Random* I. xxx. 275, I asserted that the modern Greek was as different from that spoke and written by the ancients, as the English used now from the old Saxon spoke in the time of Hengist. 1841 BORROW *Zincali* I. II. i. 235 The number of Persian, Slavonian, and modern Greek words with which it [sc. the language of the 'Gitanos of Estremadura'] is chequered. 1900 CLARKE & MURRAY *Dent's School Gram. Mod. French* p. v, An attempt has been made to make this a grammar of modern French. 1927 S. JÓNSSON *Primer Mod. Icelandic* p. v, The first suggestion that I should write a text book of modern Icelandic was made to me in 1917. 1971 B. S. J. ISSERLIN *Hebrew Word-Bk.* 1 Grammatically modern Hebrew differs less from Biblical Hebrew than Old English does from Modern English. 1971 N. FISHER *Rise at Dawn* x. 169 He was in Corfu and he speaks good modern Greek.

d. *modern languages*: as the designation of a department of study, ordinarily taken to include only the better-known living literary languages of Europe (sometimes merely French and German). Also *attrib.* in *modern language master, school, tripos*. Cf. *quots.* 162. and 1706 under sense 2 a.

1821 H. C. ROBINSON *Diary* 3 Oct. (1967) 70 Sara Coleridge... has taught herself modern languages, and is said to have great talent. 1838 *Dubl. Univ. Cal.* 55 Medals for Modern Languages. 1862 *Rep. Publ. Schools Comm.* (1864) III. 257 (Eton) With respect to modern languages, they are not cared for much, are they? 1932 AUDEN *Orators* I. i. 19 The really disgusted—the teacher of modern languages. 1961 R. B. LONG *Sentence & its Parts* xvii. 377 In *modern-language teaching* what is modern is the languages; in *modern language teaching* what is modern... is the teaching of languages.

e. With reference to secondary education, applied (in contradistinction to *classical*) to subjects of school instruction other than the ancient languages and literature. *modern school*, (a) in some English public schools, a separately organized division of the school in which 'modern subjects' form nearly the whole curriculum, Greek (and, usually, advanced Latin) not being taught; (b) a secondary modern school. *modern side* = *modern school* (a).

1862 *Rep. Publ. Schools Comm.* (1864) IV. 281 There would be this danger;... that idle and incapable boys would wish to enter this modern school to get off Latin composition and Greek. 1881 F. E. HULME *Town, Coll., & Neighb. Marlborough* 91 In the modern school the subjects of instruction are mathematics [etc.]. 1887 *Pall Mall G.* 7 Nov. 2/2 'Modern sides' are either effective (as they all ought to be) or non-effective. If the former, there are scholarships in 'modern subjects' for them to win. 1905 *Macm. Mag.* Nov. 78 [At Harrow] the Modern Side is not self-contained in the sense of having a separate staff. It has been thought that any attempt to group Modern Side boys together and apart under separate masters and tutors would be unwise. 1944 *Ann. Reg.* 1943 62 Three main types of secondary schools—grammar, modern, and technical. 1957 *Listener* 13 June 951/1 The 1944 [Education] Act had brought the modern school into being. 1975 *Times* 29 Aug. 10/4 When university entrance is considered there is a 47 per cent advantage of the combined grammar and modern schools over the comprehensives.

f. *absol.* That which is modern. †*upon the modern*: ? peculiar to modern times.

1760-72 H. BROOKE *Fool of Qual.* (1809) I. 165, I apprehend that this character is pretty much upon the modern. In all ancient or dead languages we have no term any way adequate, whereby we may express it. 1905 *Daily Chron.* 21 Jan. 4/6 He rejoices in that inability to depict the modern which is the most convincing sign of the contemporary.

g. *Typogr.* Used to designate a group of type-faces developed in the late eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries, distinguished by flat serifs, increased contrast between the thick and thin parts of the letters, and an effect of greater precision and vertical emphasis in use. Also *modern-cut*, *-face(d)* adjs.

1808 C. STOWER *Printer's Gram.* Specimens of Printing Types, (heading) Specimens of modern-cut printing types, from the foundries of Messrs. Fry and Steele, and Messrs. Caslon and Catherwood. 1819 R. AUSTIN in A. F. JOHNSON *Type Designs* (1934) iii. 97 The modern or new fashioned faced printing-type at present in use was introduced by the French, about 20 years ago. 1874 G. SIMPSON in Geo. Eliot *Lett.* (1956) VI. 44 Tinted paper ought never to be used with modern faced type. It suits ancient face only. 1894 *Amer. Dict. Printing & Bookmaking* 379/2 *Modern faces*, these are those kinds of Romans which have been cut since the beginning of the century. 1902 T. L. DE VINNE *Pract. Typogr.: Treat. Title-Pages* 234 Of modern-cut types we have many varieties. 1926 S. MORISON *Type Designs* 31 The main distinguishing characteristic of the modern-face is that the serif is thinner, longer and more refined than in the old-face. The difference as between the stem and the hair-line is more marked, and the general note of 'modern' is that of extreme precision and a certain perpendicularity. 1934 A. F. JOHNSON *Type Designs* iii. 73 During the eighteenth century the design of our roman types underwent a radical change, resulting in the style which we know as modern face, the type of the nineteenth century and still the type used in our newspapers and most of our books. 1972 P. GASKELL *New Introd. Bibliogr.* 210 By the second decade of the nineteenth century English printers were using modern face almost exclusively.

h. Of a movement in art and architecture, or the works produced by such a movement: characterized by a departure from or a repudiation of accepted or traditional styles and values. Cf. *ABSTRACT A.* 4 d.

[1849 *Art Jnl.* XI. 69/3 Between this society and one begun some years ago for the encouragement of modern Art and native artists, there should be no rivalry.] 1895 R. MUTHER *Hist. Mod. Painting* I. 10 Because this distinction between the eclectic and the personal, the derived and the independent, has not yet been carried out with sufficient strictness... it has hitherto been found so difficult to discover the distinctive style of modern art. 1927 C. BELL *Landmarks 19th-Cent. Painting* 5 Géricault and then Delacroix were the new influences in France; in England the innovator was Constable. From these points of departure you can trace the whole glorious history of modern art. 1929 H. R. HITCHCOCK *Mod. Archit.* xvii. 201 There is... little to compare with the unconsciously 'modern' work of those architects who continued the English tradition. 1938 O. LANCASTER *Pillar to Post* 74 When, shortly after the War, the Modern Movement... was first brought to public notice it led to a natural and healthy reaction against the excessive ornament... of the previous generation. 1958 S. W. CHENEY *Story Mod. Art* (rev. ed.) p. v, I have accepted here the broadest traditional usage of the term 'modern art' as covering the course of creative invention since 1800. 1972 P. M. BARDI *Archit.* xix. 117/1 The flight of refugees from the Nazis... scattered the pioneers of the Modern movement across western Europe and America. 1973 *Times* 19 June 14/4 *A Child of Six Could Do It*, [an exhibition of] cartoons about modern art at the Tate.

i. In full, *modern first (edition)*. A bookseller's term for the first edition of a book published after about 1900. Also *absol.* or as *sb.*

1922 M. SADLEIR *Excursions in Victorian Bibliogr.* 7 The dapper expert in ingenious moderns with his prefaces, his cancel-titles, [etc.]. 1952 J. CARTER *ABC for Bk.-Collectors* 122 *Modern firsts*, a category widely employed but... impossible to define with any precision, since its use among antiquarian booksellers is, and probably always will be, quite unstandardised. At present (1951) it commonly

extends as far back as 1900, and will often include books published before that date if their author's hey-day was after it. 1968 *Bertram Rota Ltd. Catal.* No. 158 (verso front cover), We are always pleased to receive offers of modern first editions and private press books in fine state. 1973 *Directory of Dealers Secondhand & Antiquarian Bks. Brit. Isles 1973-75* 240 E. H. Bucknall... modern first editions. 1975 *Bibliognost* Aug. 5 The chance that someone will find a simple first edition of a modern author is slim, because [John F.] Fleming's firsts are very special... Each would be priced well above the average cost of 'moderns'.

3. a. Characteristic of the present and recent times; new-fashioned; not antiquated or obsolete. In spec. phrases: *modern convenience*, an amenity, device, fitting, etc., such as is usual in a modern house; freq. *pl.*; cf. MOD. CON.; *modern dance*, a free expressive style of dancing distinct from classical ballet (see *quots.*); hence *modern dancer*, *dancing* vbl. sb.; *modern jazz*, jazz of a type which originated during and after the war of 1939-45.

1590 SIR J. SMYTH *Disc. Weapons* 8 b, Without composing them of divers sorts of weapons, according to the moderne vse. 1598 BARRET *Theor. Warres* Gloss. 251 Moderne warre, is the new order of warre vsed in our age. 1605 B. JONSON *Volpone* III. iv, He has so moderne, and facile a veine, Fitting the time, and catching the court-eare. 1676 ETHEREDGE *Man of Mode* I. i, Bell. He thinks himself the Pattern of modern Gallantry. *Dor.* He is indeed the Pattern of modern Foppery. 1701 DE FOE *True-born Eng.* 24 But England, Modern to the last degree Borrows or makes her own Nobility. 1859 [see *dish-left* s.v. *DISH sb.* 10]. 1872 HOWELLS *Wedd. Journ.* (1892) 79 They conjectured... flavours of Tennyson and Browning in his verse, with a modern tint from Morris. 1885 *Academy* 24 Jan. 53/1 Perhaps Gray is at his modernist in the 'Ode on Vicissitude'... if not most modern of all in that final quatrain of the Elegy which Gray's feeling for unity expunged. 1885 J. PAYN *Talk of Town* I. 130 A writing on the wall, which, albeit it was not in modern characters, needed... no interpreter. 1898 *Westm. Gaz.* 26 Jan. 3/2 Against such foes, men with the modernist artillery and highest explosives are utterly powerless. 1912 E. L. URLIN *Dancing Anc. & Mod.* p. xv, Modern dances... [are] derived from some primary human instinct, such as Worship, Mimicry, Love, or War... Modern dancing begins where... the art survives solely on account of the pleasure it gives to the performer, or to the spectator. 1926 *Times* 6 May 1/6 (Advt.), Superior accommodation in lady's quiet house... all modern conveniences. 1933 J. MARTIN *Mod. Dance* 2 There are as many methods and systems of modern dancing as there are dancers. *Ibid.* 3 By the modern dance we... imply by a method of negation those types of dancing which are neither classic nor romantic. 1937 E. ST. V. MILLAY *Conversation at Midnight* 1. 15 Peace and Quiet poured down the sink. In exchange for a houseful of 'modern conveniences'. 1955 D. GILLESPIE in Shapiro & Hentoff *Hear Me Talkin' to Ya* xix. 300 No one man or group of men started modern jazz. 1957 G. B. L. WILSON *Dict. Ballet* 188 *Modern dance*, the term used to designate a variety of styles which are not founded on the *danse d'école* (i.e. the Classical ballet). *Ibid.* 189 *Modern Dance* claims to make much use of 'natural movements' and it is also a reflexion of a state of mind. 1961 *Metronome* Apr. 12 By the 1950's 'modern' jazz, as the more advanced developments were termed, had to free itself both from esoteric tendencies within jazz itself and from over-dependence on Western European classical traditions. 1968 J. WINEARLS *Mod. Dance* (ed. 2) 9 The title 'Modern Dance' distinguishes those kinds which have been invented, developed, or adapted from various sources during the past half-century and which are clearly marked by an expressive style quite different from that of other forms such as National, Folk, Musical Comedy or Ballet. *Ibid.*, Modern Dancers consider that Ballet cannot deal satisfactorily with all possible dance-subjects.

b. in disparaging use.

1753 RICHARDSON *Grandison* (1811) V. xiii. 83 You... are not a modern woman; have neither wings to your shoulders, nor gad-fly in your cap; you love home.

c. *Her. in France modern*: see *quot.* 1893. 1889 P. O. HUTCHINSON in *Notes & Gleanings (Exeter)* II. 50/2 The French arms are represented as 'France Modern'. 1893 CUSSANS *Her.* (ed. 4) 223 Henry the Fourth:... three Fleurs-de-lys were substituted for a field *semé*, for the Arms of France. This alteration... constituted what is commonly known as France modern.

†4. Every-day, ordinary, commonplace. (*Frequent in Shaks.*) *Obs.*

1591 LODGE *Catharos* H3, It... maketh him blinde and inconsiderate in matters aswell moderne, as necessarie to his saluation. 1595 SHAKS. *John* III. iv. 42 Then... would I... rowze from sleepe that fell Anatomy... Which scornes a moderne Inuocation! 1600 — A. Y. L. II. vii. 156 The Justice, With eyes seuer and beard of formall cut, Full of wise sawes and moderne instances. 1610 B. JONSON *Alch.* iv. 1, Why, this is yet A kind of moderne happinesse, to haue Dol Common for a great lady.

5. *Comb.* with adjs. and pa. pples., as *modern-bred*, *-built*, *-looking*, *-made*, *-minded*, *-practised*, *-sounding*. Also *modern-day*, *-dress*, *-style* (attrib.).

1808 HAN. MORE *Cælebs* I. 1. 9 The mind of a true *modern-bred lady. 1811 JANE AUSTEN *Sense & Sens.* III. vi. 111 Cleveland was a spacious, *modern-built house. 1905 *Daily Chron.* 28 Dec. 4/4 Most of these furnaces are modern built. 1909 *Westm. Gaz.* 5 July 2/3 No one can fail to be impressed by the seriousness of *modern-day cricket. 1965 *Times Lit. Suppl.* 25 Nov. 1075/4 Philip Bumidge is a modern-day Hamlet. 1885 J. K. JEROME *On the Stage* 64 For ordinary *modern-dress parts, we had to use our own things entirely. 1849 J. FORBES *Physician's Holiday* vi. (1850) 58 The church is... more *modern-looking than the rest of the town. 1899 *Daily News* 27 Mar. 2/7 The allegation was that the punches had been forged and used upon *modern-made silver-plate to represent antique goods. 1907 *Dublin Rev.* July 191 The author is at times betrayed into making Neri almost impossibly *modern-

minded. 1970 *Guardian* 15 Jan. 12 Nigeria needs to prove that it is stable, modern-minded and representative. 1754 A. MURPHY *Gray's-Inn Jnl.* No. 86 Many of his Turns did not allude to *modern-practised Life. 1903 *Daily Chron.* 10 June 7/1 A piece with the more *modern-sounding title of 'The Court of Comfort'. 1883 'MARK TWAIN' *Life on Mississippi* 427 Inviting *modern-style pleasure resorts. 1927 *Melody Maker* Aug. 781/2 The voice again is heard together with trumpet and saxophones alternating in a modern-style extemporisation. 1975 *Guardian* 20 Jan. 8/3 Modern-style choreography.

B. *sb.* (Chiefly in *plural*.)

1. a. One who lives in or belongs to the present time; one who belongs to a modern as contrasted with an ancient period or epoch.

1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* i. ii. 2 b, The Isles Baleares, so anciently called: but by the modernes Maiorque and Mimore. 1609 B. JONSON *Silent Wom.* iv. ii, He must have Seneca read to him, and Plutarch, and the ancients; the modernes are not for this disease. 1717 PRIOR *Alma* 1. 520 Some in ancient books delight; Others prefer what modernes write. 1784 *Europ. Mag.* May 366/2 No modern has been heard to play an adagio with greater taste and feeling. 1812 T. TAYLOR *Diss. Philos. Aristotle* (title-p.), The insufficiency also of the Philosophy that has been substituted by the Moderns for that of Aristotle is demonstrated. 1840 *Penny Cycl.* XVII. 2/1 (*Organ*), In point of touch, and mechanism generally, the modernes are far superior to their predecessors. 1888 W. CORY *Lett. & Jnl.* (1897) 539 The old modernes, say Chaucer, Spenser and Le Sage.

b. *transf.* applied to a thing.

1735 J. PRICE *Stone-Br. Thames* 14 Description of many fine Bridges... in Italy wherein the finest among the Moderns is the Farnesian. 1975 *Country Life* 2 Jan. 37/2 In the visual arts the Walker Art Centre houses a world-famous collection of moderns.

2. One whose tastes or opinions are modern; a member of the modern school of thought in relation to any subject.

1897 *Mag. of Art* 283 It will be deemed old-fashioned by the latest of moderns. 1905 J. ORR *Probl. O.T.* xii. 453 *note*, Most of the moderns deny the supernatural character of prophecy.

†*mo'dernal*, a. *Obs.* [f. late L. *modern-us* (see *prec.*) + *-AL*.] Of or belonging to the present day.

1542 BOORDE *Dyetary* A iij, Ye* which [flowery language] in all wrytynges is vsed these modernall dayes.

'*modern*. [f. MODERN a. + *-ER*.] = MODERN sb.

1592 NASHE *P. Penillesse* 21 Report (which our moderns clepe flundering Fame) puts mee in memory of a notable iest I heard long agoe. 1926 *Brit. Weekly* 29 July 356/1 With a modern's contempt of ailments. 1971 *Ceylon Daily News* 17 Sept. 4/6 It is psychologically impossible for a modern to live in the same world that his predecessors lived.

†*modernicide*. *nonce-wd.* [f. MODERN sb. + *-CIDE* I.] One who kills 'moderns'.

a 1774 GOLDSM. *Ess., Visit to Elysium* Misc. Wks. 1837 I. 213, I should certainly have fallen beneath the hands of this company of men, who gloried in the title of Modernicides.

modernism ('mɒdənɪz(ə)m). [f. MODERN a. + *-ISM*.]

1. A usage, mode of expression, or peculiarity of style or workmanship, characteristic of modern times.

1737 SWIFT *Lett. to Pope* 23 July in P.'s Wks. 1757 IX. 218 b, The corruption of English by those Scribblers, who send us over their trash in Prose and Verse, with abominable curtailings and quaint modernisms. 1853 *Blackw. Mag.* LXXIV. 314 Shakespeare's archaism is exchanged for this modernism. a 1864 HAWTHORNE *Amer. Note-bks.* (1879) II. 77 Such modernisms as astral lamps. 1871 EARLE *Philol. Eng. Tongue* §481 The last of these [viz. 'its'] is a comparative modernism in the language. 1897 D. C. TOVEY *Rev. & Ess.* viii. 143 The published specimen contained... some imperfections and modernisms.

2. Modern character or quality of thought, expression, style of workmanship, etc.; sympathy with or affinity to what is modern.

1830 H. N. COLERIDGE *Grk. Poets* (1834) 274 The women of the Odyssey discover occasionally a modernism and a want of heroic simplicity. 1844 LINGARD *Anglo-Sax. Ch.* (1858) I. ii. 65 *note*, The modernism of its language. 1861 F. METCALFE *Oxonian in Iceland* iv. (1867) 57 And somehow this very modernism begets a desire for reverting now and then to old things, old people [etc.]. 1887 *Westm. Rev.* June 348 The Roman Church and the American Republic... The one typifying mediævalism, the other illustrating with tolerable fidelity the spirit of modernism.

3. *Theol.* A tendency or movement towards modifying traditional beliefs and doctrines in accordance with the findings of modern criticism and research, esp. a movement of this kind in the Roman Catholic Church at the beginning of the twentieth century.

1901 G. TYRELL *Lett.* 18 Aug. in M. D. Petre *Autobiogr. & Life Geo. Tyrell* (1912) II. ii. 52 He [sc. Kegan Paul] simply rants against Modernism, and glories in what ought to be our shame. 1903 — *Lett.* 19 Nov. (1920) vii. 132, I hope that the Catholicism in which we may eventually unite will be one in which all that is good and true in Modernism will be saved and sanctified. 1907 tr. *Pius X's Encyclical Lett. Doctrines Modernists* 15 If we... seek to know how the believer, according to Modernism, is marked off from the Philosopher, it must be observed [etc.]. 1913 A. FAWKES *Stud. Modernism* 373 The name Modernism was given to the present phase of the liberalising movement in the Church of Rome by the *Civiltà Cattolica*. 1915 *Hastings' Encycl. Relig. & Ethics* VIII. 763/1 Modernism is the name

given by the papal encyclical which condemned it to a complex of movements within the Roman Communion, all alike inspired by a desire to bring the tradition of Christian belief and practice into closer relation with the intellectual habits and social aspirations of our own time. **1923** *Edin. Rev.* Jan. 62 Between English Modernism and the now discredited Roman Modernism there is a deep cleavage. **1927** H. D. A. MAJOR *Eng. Modernism* 18 In the Roman Church Modernism is opposed to Mediaevalism; in the English Church, Modernism, as in Holland, is opposed to Traditionalism; in America Modernism is opposed to Fundamentalism. **1955** *Times* 17 Aug. 9/5 The mistake of modernism is to try to force a supernatural revelation into the mould of natural science and scholarship. **1972** L. F. BARMANN *Baron F. von Hügel & Modernist Crisis in Eng.* p. ix, In the sixty years following that conflict much has been written about modernism, though mostly from partisan standpoints.

4. The methods, style, or attitude of modern artists (MODERN *a.* 2 h); *spec.* a style of painting in which the artist deliberately breaks away from classical and traditional methods of expression; hence, a similar style or movement in architecture, literature, music, etc.

1929 H. R. HITCHCOCK *Mod. Archit.* xvii. 205 A city [sc. New York], whose 'modernism' consists in copying the poorest French models of the New Tradition. **1934** R. BLOMFIELD *Modernism* viii. 145, I have already called attention to the disastrous effect of Modernism on architecture, painting, and sculpture... I find the same insidious and repulsive influence at work in a good deal of contemporary music. **1946** R. WELLEK in W. S. Knickerbocker *20th Cent. Eng.* 69 The fine arts themselves and the art of literature reacted against realism and naturalism in the direction of symbolism and other 'modernism'. **1955** *Times* 1 June 8/7 Professor A. E. Richardson... foresaw a revival of the Hellenic influence in art and the decline of 'modernism'. **1961** *Listener* 23 Nov. 848/1 The American modernism introduced by Mr. T. S. Eliot, following Mr. Ezra Pound. **1971** *New Society* 25 Mar. 496/3 'Vision in Motion'... a brilliant manual, or compendium, of modernism. **1973** *Observer* 5 Aug. 28/3 Sassoon became... increasingly embittered at his neglect by the new pundits of 'modernism'. **1973** *Black World* Sept. 19/1 During the Twenties, Jorge de Lima became an important member of the literary movement known as Modernism. **1974** *New Yorker* 25 Feb. 122/1 Modernism, we are told, is passé; the Harvard English Department lists a course, 'American Modernism', that treats of 'American writing from 1900 to 1930'.

|| **modernismus** (ˌmɒdərˈnɪzəm). [G.] = MODERNISM 4.

1934 R. BLOMFIELD *Modernism* p. v, Since the war, Modernism, or 'Modernismus', as it should be called on the German precedent, has invaded this country like an epidemic. **1934** C. LAMBERT *Music Ho!* iv. 248 Listening to his [sc. Hindemith's] firmly wrought works we seem to see ourselves in a block of hygienic and efficient workman's flats built in the best modernismus manner. **1948** WYNDHAM LEWIS *Let.* 18 Oct. (1963) 464 'The Waste Land', which bit of modernismus appeared a few years before. **1958** *Listener* 17 July 102/1 A city that was to be the last word in modernismus, a technician's 'New Jerusalem'. **1970** *Daily Tel.* (Colour Suppl.) 9 Oct. 65/2 A bale of soft material, patterned in that modernismus which was so big in the Thirties, and now survives mainly in British Rail.

modernist ('mɒdərˈnɪst), *sb.* and *a.* [f. MODERN *a.* + -IST¹. Cf. mod.L. *modernista* (Luther), F. *moderniste*.]

† 1. A modern. *Obs.*

1588 J. HARVEY *Disc. Probl.* 106 Likewise... of sundry other neoterically mathematicians and modernists. **1592** G. HARVEY *Pierce's Super.* 182 The witt of this, & that odd Modernist, is their owne.

2. a. A supporter or follower of modern ways or methods; in the 18th c., a maintainer of the superiority of modern over ancient literature.

1704 SWIFT *T. Tub* ix. Wks. 1751 I. 138 That his [Mr. Wotton's] Brain hath undergone an unlucky shake; which even his Brother Modernists themselves, like Ungrates, do whisper so loud, that it reaches up to the very Garret I am now writing in. **1864** *Daily Tel.* 8 June, Those Guelphs and Ghibellines of art, the modernists and the mediaevalists. **1874** RUSKIN *Val D'Arno* (1886) 9 Behold, the Christians despising the Dunce Greeks, as the Infidel modernists despise the Dunce Christians.

b. *attrib.* (quasi-*adj.*)

1848 KINGSLEY *Yeast* v, That vile modernist naturalism is creeping back even into our painted glass.

3. In education, one who advocates the teaching of modern subjects (including modern languages) rather than that of the ancient classics.

1856 J. GROTE in *Camb. Ess.* 99 Let us survey the state of the attack upon it [sc. classical study] first by Patriots, and then by Modernists. **1905** *Jrnl. Educ.* Apr. 266/1 The presumption that the pure classicist would be degraded or contaminated by admixture with the modernist unregenerated by Greek.

4. *Theol.* One who inclines to, supports, or advocates theological modernism. Also *attrib.* or as *adj.*

1907 tr. *Pius X's Encyclical Let. Doctrines Modernists* 6 It is one of the cleverest devices of the Modernists (as they are commonly and rightly called) to present their doctrines without order and systematic arrangement. **1918** M. D. PETRE *Modernism* v. 101 These words are not written in a spirit of hostility to the Catholic modernist position. **1920** W. SANDAY *Divine Overruling* 67, I do not disclaim the name of Modernist. The name describes justly what I aim at being. I aim at thinking the thoughts and speaking the language of my own day, and yet at the same time keeping all that is essential in the religion of the past. **1923** *Edin. Rev.* Jan. 62 Roman Modernists took Newman's doctrine of

development. **1931** J. S. HUXLEY *What dare I Think?* vii. 228 Accounts of God which are as modernist as could be desired. **1970** *Times* 19 Aug. 10/8 The appointment of another avowed Modernist with a strong sense of the Church and a flair for knowing men, proved to be the eirenic answer. **1972** L. F. BARMANN *Baron F. von Hügel & Modernist Crisis in Eng.* p. ix, Modernists have been concerned to defend themselves and their aims, and anti-modernists have been equally concerned to justify the conduct of the Roman authorities and the positions of Roman theologians.

5. An artist, architect, writer, etc., whose work is characterized by modernism (see MODERNISM 4). Also *attrib.* or as *adj.*

1927 F. J. MATHER *Hist. Mod. Painting* 372 Modernist pictures are becoming discreet, almost cautiously monotonous in colour. *Ibid.* 373 In comparison the Modernists have attained nothing of the coherence or authority of a school. **1934** R. BLOMFIELD *Modernismus* vii. 125 The Modernist seems to glory in his own obscurity. *Ibid.* 132 In these Modernist works there is no brushwork worth looking at. **1935** H. G. WELLS *Things to Come* xii. 99 One sits on a chair of modernist form. (All furniture is metallic.) **1937** S. W. CHENEY *World Hist. Art* (1938) xxviii. 862 This wing of modernists—with Cézanne as their prime exhibit—brought in the familiar studio talk about form as the indispensable creative force in painting. **1961** *Listener* 23 Nov. 863/1 Rosenberg, unlike the modernists, does not go in for phanopocia or free association. **1963** *Ibid.* 21 Mar. 518/1 The writers were, in a sense, traitors in the modernist camp.

6. One who plays, appreciates, or supports modern jazz (see MODERN *a.* 3 a). Also *attrib.* or as *adj.*

1955 J. PRENTICE in A. J. McCarthy *Jazzbook 1955* 105 As I understand that the traditional field will be covered in another article I will confine myself to the modernists. **1958** V. BELLERBY in P. Gammond *Duke Ellington* II. 143 Such extensions and developments only lead to a destruction of its [sc. Jazz's] real and lasting value, as has unquestionably happened with some of the more involved modernist experiments. **1962** *Sunday Times* (Colour Suppl.) 10 June 3 The strange division between the extrovert 'traditionalists'... and the very different *avant garde* 'modernists' (whose idol is the revolutionary Charlie Parker).

modernistic (mɒdərˈnɪstɪk), *a.* [f. MODERNIST + -IC.] Of, pertaining to, or suggestive of modernism or modernists; having affinity to or sympathy with what is modern. Hence as *sb.* *pl.*, examples of modernistic art, music, etc.

1909 *Daily Chron.* 12 June 1/3 'L'Unione' is denounced as reeking with modernistic and kindred ideas opposed to the principles and dogmas of the Roman Church. **1924** *Public Opinion* 17 Oct. 383/1 The New Testament in relation to its own time is essentially and boldly modernistic. **1927** *Sunday Times* 13 Feb. 20/4 The audience liked its florid style as a change from more modernistic music. **1935** *Archit. Rev.* LXXVII. 82 The beautiful new dance-hall, with its modernistic sofas and lalique panels. **1958** P. GAMMOND *Decca Bk. Jazz* xv. 190 George Shearing will be remembered for his very accomplished playing in the 1940s, not for his more recent vapid modernistics. **1960** *Times* 29 Sept. 16/7 There is much to admire in this farrago of 'modernistics'. **1973** A. BEHREND *Samarai Affair* iii. 30 A modernistic portrait in oils of the latest pilot boat.

modernity (mɒdərˈnɪtɪ). [ad. med.L. *modernitāt-em*, noun of quality f. *modern-us*: see MODERN and -ITY. Cf. F. *modernité* (Littré).]

1. The quality or condition of being modern; modernness of character.

1627 HAKEWILL *Apol.* v. (1635) 192 Yea but I vilifie the present times, you say, whiles I expect a more flourishing State to succeed; bee it so, yet this is not to vilifie modernity, as you pretend. **1782** H. WALPOLE *Let. to Cole* 22 Feb. (1858) VIII. 161 Now that the poems [sc. Chatterton's] have been so much examined, nobody (that has an ear) can get over the modernity of the modulations. **1796** PEGGE *Anonym.* (1809) 429 Macrobius is no good author to follow in point of Latinity, partly on account of his modernity, and partly of his foreign extraction. **1888** *Athenæum* 31 Mar. 401/3 Those unlucky stumblings into modernity which some archaizing translators do not avoid. **1904** MAY SINCLAIR *Div. Fire* 415 My dear fellow, modernity simply means democracy. And when once democracy has been forced on us there's no good protesting any longer.

2. Something that is modern.

1753 II. WALPOLE *Let. to Bentley* Sept. (1857) II. 355 But here is a modernity, which beats all antiquities for curiosity. **1884** *Harper's Mag.* Dec. 80/1 After he had... arranged himself in these modernities.

modernization (ˌmɒdərˈnɪzəʃən). [f. MODERNIZE *v.* + -ATION.] The action or an act of modernizing; the state of being modernized. Also, a modernized version.

1770 GOUGH in *Let. to Granger* 263 The Marquis of Winchester's noble house at Englefield has suffered by some late modernizations. **1818** HALLAM *Mid. Ages* (1872) I. 150 We cannot always judge by the modernisation of a proper name. **1830** W. TAYLOR *Hist. Surv. Germ. Poetry* III. 317 The *Birds* is an abridgement, or modernization, of the comedy of *Aristophanes* so entitled. **1895** C. R. B. BARRETT *Surrey* iv. 101 The town of Bletchingley... is, despite some modernization, an old-world spot.

modernize ('mɒdərˈnaɪz), *v.* [ad. F. *moderniser*, f. *moderne*: see MODERN *a.* and -IZE.]

1. *trans.* To make or render modern; to give a modern character or appearance to; esp. (a) to rewrite (an old text) in modern spelling or language; to change (obsolete words, language, spelling) for modern equivalents; (b) to remodel and refashion an ancient building.

1748 [implied in MODERNIZED *ppl. a.*] **1752** FIELDING *Covent Gard. Jrnl.* 11 July, I have taken the liberty to

modernize the language. **1802** *Brookes' Gazetteer* (ed. 12) s.v. *Russia*, The young generation are modernizing these antic [= antique] vestments. **1818** *Brathwait's Barnabees Jrnl.* Introd. 9 The text was modernized throughout. **1880** DIXON *Windsor* III. xii. 116 No one ever dreamt of modernising Surrey's lines. **1901** *Daily Express* 28 Feb. 5/3 The King has decided to have Windsor Castle thoroughly modernised.

b. To bring about modern conditions in.

1860 THACKERAY *Round. Papers, De Juventute*, Gunpowder and printing tended to modernise the world. **2. intr.** To adopt modern customs, habits, ways, or the like. *rare.*

1753 RICHARDSON *Grandison* (1811) II. ii. 10 He scruples not to modernize a little; but then you see, that it is in compliance with the fashion, and to avoid singularity. **1802** Mrs. J. WEST *Infidel Father* I. 27 Muggleton had modernized so far as to have a chitterlin tacked into his holland shirt. **1853** W. JAY *Autobiog.* xviii. (1855) 172 Several new schools also, or to modernize—'colleges', for the sons of the prophets, have been established.

Hence 'modernized *ppl. a.*; 'modernizing *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1748 H. WALPOLE *Let. to Montagu* 25 July (1857) II. 119 The rest of the house is all modernised. **1824** J. WINTERBOTTOM *Observ.* *Two Fr. Words* 29 A very good modernized edition of the Essays. **1869** FARRAR *Fam. Speech* ii. (1873) 77 The Lettish, spoken in Courland and Livonia, is only a modernised form of Lithuanian. **1885** *Athenæum* 25 Apr. 533/2 Capt. Burton is justly severe on the unwarrantable modernizing of Camoëns. **1904** *Blackw. Mag.* Feb. 309/1 The modernising spirit has taken hold of the Statistical Department. **1905** *Athenæum* 19 Aug. 249/3 The Gatehouse which gave entrance to the now modernized Council House.

modernizer ('mɒdərˈnaɪzə(r)). [f. MODERNIZE *v.* + -ER¹.] One who modernizes.

1739 G. WHITEFIELD in *Life*, etc. (1756) 225 The Generality of our Modernizers of Christianity. **1805** SOUTHEY in *Ann. Rev.* III. 563 Not only the style, but the morals of the original... are vitiated by the French modernizers. **1886** POSNETT *Compar. Lit.* 47 We expect the old harmony between earlier sounds and ideas to be kept up by the moderniser.

b. One who desires to modernize education by the elimination of 'classics'.

1889 A. SIDGWICK in *Jrnl. Educ.* Feb. 116 Before it was the modernisers, asking, in view of needful modern subjects, Is there time for classics?

modernly ('mɒdərnlɪ), *adv.* [f. MODERN *a.* + -LY².]

1. In modern times. *Now rare.*

1605 VERSTEGAN *Dec. Intell.* ii. (1628) 54 The honour as well antiently as modernly of that great and noble nation. **1632** LITHGOW *Trav.* III. 87 Mount Ida, of old was called Phelorita, but modernly Madura. **1756** TOLDERVY *Hist.* 2 *Orphans* II. 69 With deliberations, shorter than those modernly used by the States General, a treaty of peace was agreed upon. **1856** *Ulster Jrnl. Archæol.* IV. 244 Bonaght... was specially due on land modernly held by sorren tenure.

2. In a modern manner; after the fashion of modern times.

1743 *Lond. Mag.* 35 To be modernly polite, introduces Extravagance. **1868** *Morn. Star* 29 June, The Latin original reads to-day most modernly. **1887** *Harper's Mag.* July 315 Most modernly American as it is, it has a flavor one tastes in travels of old times.

3. *Comb.*, as *modernly-armed*, *written* adjs.

1894 *Westm. Gaz.* 15 Oct. 5/1 The well-drilled and modernly-armed force which China can put in the field. **1905** *Daily Chron.* 28 Dec. 8/3 A modernly-written play.

modernness ('mɒdərˈnɪns). [f. MODERN *a.* + -NESS.] The quality or state of being modern; conformity to modern conditions or ideas.

1731 BAILEY vol. II, *Modernness*, newness, the being of late days. **1825** W. COBBETT *Rur. Rides* (1885) II. 19 The Bridewell, which from the modernness of its structure, appears to be [etc.]. **1835** *Fraser's Mag.* XII. 650 Though he should... outlive his modernness as much as George Coleman the Younger has outlived his youth. **1874** MAHAFFY *Soc. Life Greece* ix. 278 The fact remains a very curious monument of the modernness of Attic life. **1905** *Athenæum* 16 Sept. 362/3 The 'modernness' of thought shown in Jevons's mode of handling his subject.

|| **modernus** (mɒdərˈnəs). Pl. *moderni*. [L.] A modern person; someone who is characterized by, or notable for, his modernity.

1953 W. R. TRASK tr. *Curtius's European Lit.* II. xiii. 490 He is a *modernus* and considers that the ancients had loaded down their poetic narratives with a superfluity of similes, rhetorical figures, and digressions... These *moderni* of 1175... either consciously break with the theory of *imitatio* or restrict it very considerably. **1962** M. McLUHAN *Gutenberg Galaxy* 183 Francis Bacon, PR voice for the *moderni*, had both his feet in the Middle Ages.

moderschypp, -ship, *obs.* var. MOTHERSHIP.

moderwort, *obs.* form of MOTHERWORT.

modest ('mɒdɪst), *a.* [ad. F. *modeste*, ad. L. *modest-us* keeping due measure, moderate, modest, f. **modes-* a synonymous variant of *modo-*, *modus* measure: see MODE *sb.* Cf. Sp., Pg., It. *modesto*.]

† 1. Well-conducted, orderly; not harsh or domineering. *Obs.*

1574 HELLOWES *Gueuara's Fam. Ep.* (1577) 158 Your Lordship ought to... commaund your ministers of iustice... that they be milde, modest, and manerly: for sometimes the sorrowful Sutor doth more feeble a rough word they speake, then the iustice they dilate. **1611** BIBLE 2 *Macc.* iv. 37 The

sober and modest behaviour [τῆν σωφροσύνην καὶ πολλὴν εὐταξίαν] of him that was dead. 1652 SIR E. NICHOLAS in *N. Papers* (Camden) I. 320 He seems to be indeed a very modest and discreet person.

2. Having a moderate or humble estimate of one's own abilities or merits; disinclined to bring oneself into notice; becomingly diffident or unassuming; unobtrusive, retiring, bashful; not bold or forward. Hence of actions and attributes: Proceeding from or indicating these qualities.

1565 COOPER *Thesaurus* s.v. *Modestus*, *Adolescentia modestissima*, very modest & sober youth. *Ibid.*, *Modestus vultu*, of modest and sobre countenance. 1605 SHAKS. *Lear* II. iv. 25 Resolute me with all modest haste, which way Thou might'st deserve, or they impose this vsage? 1653 WALTON *Angler* ii. 51 You are so modest, that me thinks I may promise to grant it before it is asked. a 1680 BUTLER *Rem.* (1759) II. 213 Nothing renders Men modest, but a just Knowledge how to compare themselves with others. 1710 PALMER *Proverbs* 187 Tho' the modestest are not always sure to be paid first, yet an impertinent dun is very odious. 1712 BUDGELL *Spect.* No. 373 ¶ 12 When they are thus mixed and blended together, they compose what we endeavour to express when we say a *modest Assurance*; by which we understand the just Mean between Bashfulness and Impudence. 1748 CHESTERF. *Let. to Son* 22 Feb., The more you know, the modester you should be. 1781 COWPER *Truth* 68 He, Christian-like, retreats with modest mien. 1781 GIBBON *Decl.* & *F.* xxxi. III. 223 In a modest and suppliant tone. 1816 SCOTT *Antiq.* vi. A light and modest tap was heard at the parlour door. 1859 TENNYSON *Idylls* Ded. 17 We see him as he moved, How modest, kindly, all-accomplish'd, wise. 1899 'MARK TWAIN' *Man that Corrupted Hadleyburg*, etc. (1900) 105 A little book, merely a little book—could words be modest? 1901 J. WATSON *Life of Master* xxii. 202 Nathanael was a quiet, modest, diffident, questioning person.

b. *fig.* Of things, sometimes with semi-personification: Apparently retiring from observation, not obtrusively conspicuous.

1786 BURNS *To Mountain Daisy*, Wee, modest, crimson-tipped flow'r, Thou'st met me in an evil hour. 1830 J. G. STRUTT *Sylva Brit.* 73 Their delicate green changing to modest brown. a 1832 BRYANT *Yellow Violet* 3 The yellow violet's modest bell Peeps from the last year's leaves below.

3. Of women, their attributes and behaviour: Governed by the proprieties of the sex; decorous in manner and conduct; not forward, impudent, or lewd; 'shamefast'. Hence (in later use also of men), scrupulously chaste in feeling, language, and conduct; shrinking from coarse or impure suggestion.

a 1591 H. SMITH *Prepar. Mariage* 32 He sayd not that she was the wisest, nor the modestest wife in the world, but the fittest wife for him in the world. a 1586 MONTGOMERIE *Misc. Poems* li. 9 The myldest may; the mekest, and modest. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* iv. ii. 35 She modest was in all her deedes and words, And wondrous chaste of life. 1607 BEAUM. & FL. *Woman-Hater* v. v, Thou woman which wert borne to teach men vertue, Faire, sweet, and modest maid forgieue my thoughts. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* iv. 310 And by her yeilded, by him best received, Yeilded with coy submission, modest pride, And sweet reluctant amorous delay. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* iv. 288 Their modest Appetites, Averse from Venus, fly the Nuptial Rites. 1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 154 ¶ 1, I am apt to believe (begging your Pardon) that you are still what I myself was once, a queer modest Fellow. *Ibid.* ¶ 2, I found a sober modest Man was always looked upon by both Sexes as a precise unfashioned Fellow of no Life or Spirit. 1742 RICHARDSON *Pamela* IV. 120 Every one that can give himself the Liberty to say Things that shock a modest Person, . . . mistakes Courage for Wit. 1764 GOLDSM. *Trav.* 408 The modest matron, and the blushing maid. 1781 COWPER *Expost.* 48 Her women. . . Forgot the blush that virgin fears impart To modest cheeks, and borrow'd one from art. 1818 SCOTT *Hrt. Midl.* xxxv, A young woman. . . whose countenance might be termed very modest and pleasing in expression.

b. Of female attire: Decent, not meretricious. 1611 BIBLE I *Tim.* ii. 9 That women adorn themselves in modest apparell [Gr. ἐν καταστολή κοσμίῳ].

† c. Inoffensive to decency. *Obs.* 1638 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (ed. 2) 301 Their waist is circled with a peece of Callico, which makes them modest.

† d. *modest part*: that part of the body which modesty requires to be covered. *Obs.*

1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 15 As a cover to their modest parts, they gird themselves with a peece of raw leather, and fasten a square peece. . . to it. 1693 DRYDEN *Persius* iv. (1697) 460 The depilation of thy modest part.

4. Of or with reference to demands, statements, estimates: Not excessive; free from exaggeration, moderate; not unduly exacting or importunate.

1601 R. JOHNSON *Kingd. & Commw.* (1603) 153 Some more modest in writing affirme, that the Moscouite could leuie 150 thousand horse. c 1616 FLETCHER *Thierry & Theod.* II. i, I haue in the relation of my wrongs Bene modest. 1623 T. SCOT *Highw. God* 35 There is nothing practised in our Church, but that which finds allowance and approbation from the modestest and learnedest of their side. 1652 BOYLE *Wks.* (1772) I. p. 1, In less than a year, of which not the least part was usurped by frequent sicknesses and journies, by furnaces, and by (which is none of the modestest thieves of time) the conversation of young ladies. 1708 ADDISON *Pres. St. War* 5 During the last four Years, by a modest Computation there have been brought into Brest above six Millions Sterling in Bullion. 1781 COWPER *Conversat.* 889 Held within modest bounds, the tide of speech Pursues the course that truth and nature teach. 1792 BURKE *Corr.* (1844) III. 370 This is not the less modest and peaceable for being clear, open, and manly.

5. Of things: Unpretentious in appearance, style, magnitude, or amount.

1770 GOLDSM. *Des. Vill.* 140 There. . . The village preacher's modest mansion rose. 1823 RUTTER *Fonthill* 7 Surprised by the modest pretensions of the entrance. 1840 [see QUENCHER b]. 1842 MRS. GORE *Fasin.* 18 Dominique boasted a modest annuity of about fifty pistoles. 1856 THACKERAY *Christmas Bks.* (1872) 66 They set up a carriage—the modestest little vehicle conceivable. 1870 DICKENS *E. Drood* viii, And then I step into my modest share in the concern. 1886 *Pall Mall G.* 31 July 3/1 For the modest sum of 6d. 1887 RUSKIN *Præterita* II. 147 Modest gardens, and farm-dwelling houses.

6. *Comb.*, as *modest-like*, *-looked*, *-looking*, *-seeming* adjs.

1621 LADY M. WROTH *Urania* 517 Her *modest-like bashfulness. 1654 GAYTON *Pleas. Notes* III. i. 68 Never trust a *modest-lookt Stallion. 1818 SCOTT *Hrt. Midl.* v, A *modest-looking, fair-haired girl. 1864 A. MCKAY *Hist. Kilmarnock* 191 A plain, modest-looking structure. 1728-46 THOMSON *Spring* 989 The enticing smile, the *modest-seeming eye.

modestines, *erron.* variant of MODESTNESS.

† **mo'destious**. *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. MODESTY + -OUS.] Modest, chaste in habits.

1547 BOORDE *Introd. Knowl.* ix. E iij b, The women be modestiouse & in the townes & church they couer them self.

† **'modestless**, *a.* *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. MODEST *a.* + -LESS.] Destitute of modesty.

1591 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* I. i. 410 Alas! how faithlesse and how modest-lesse Are you.

modestly ('mddistli), *adv.* [f. MODEST *a.* + -LY².] In a modest manner.

† 1. Without exaggeration, excess, or importunity; with due measure, moderately; with reserve.

1561 DAUS tr. *Bullinger on Apoc.* (1573) 36 After he [the Lord] speaketh modestly, least by exasperating ouer much the sinne and error in the faythfull, he should trouble their myndes and discourage them vtterly. 1579 GOSSON *Sch. Abuse* Ded. (Arb.) 17 Euery man fedde modestly on that whiche stode before him. 1581 PETTIE tr. *Guazzo's Civ. Conv.* II. (1586) 99 A prince. . . must use his authoritie modestlie. 1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* IV. v. 222 Modestly I thinke, The fall of euery Phrygian stone will cost A drop of Grecian blood. 1674 TEMPLE *Let. Ld. Chamberlain* Wks. 1720 II. 317 He believes the Point of Predestination the firmest that ever any body did, and laughs at any of them, that speak modestly of it. 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 280 ¶ 3 Shewing how forcible it was to speak Modestly of your own Wants. 1735 SWIFT *Let. to Dk. Dorset* 30 Dec., I desired you would bestow a preferment of one hundred and fifty pounds a year to a certain clergyman. Your answer was, that I asked modestly.

2. Without self-conceit or presumption; not arrogantly or obtrusively.

1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 738 He modestly aunswered, most noble and redoubted Lorde, this [etc.]. 1599 SHAKS. *Much Ado* II. iii. 216, I could wish he would modestly examine himselfe, to see how much he is vnworthy to haue so good a Lady. 1638 MAYNE *Lucian* (1664) 335 Yet these speak much modestlyer then the Thebans, who deriue themselves from a serpents tooth sown. 1690 DRYDEN *Don Sebast.* Pref. (1692) 23, I think I may modestly conclude, that whatever errors there may be, . . . they are not those which have been objected to it. 1781 COWPER *Conversat.* 485 Know then, and modestly let fall your eyes, . . . That air of insolence affronts your God. 1837 MARRYAT *Perc. Keene* x, He hoped I was a good boy, which being compelled to be my own trumpeter, I very modestly declared I was. 1853 J. H. NEWMAN *Hist. Sk.* (1873) II. ii. 92 Togrul kissed the ground, and waited modestly, till he was led to the throne.

3. With womanly modesty; decently.

1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* II. xxv. 66 The women being . . . richly apparelled, yet doe weare the same modestly. 1593 SHAKS. I *Hen. VI.* v. iii. 179 *Mar.* Such commendations as becomes a Maide, A Virgin, and his Seruant, say to him. *Suf.* Words sweetly plac'd and modest [lie] directed. 1847 C. BRONTE *J. Eyre* vii, The hair to be arranged closely, modestly, plainly.

4. *Comb.* (cf. MODERATELY b).

1870 RUSKIN *Lect. Art* II. (1875) 41 No modestly-temper'd . . . thinker would now take upon himself to decide.

modestness ('mddistnis). Now *rare*. Also 6 modestines. [f. MODEST *a.* + -NESS.] Modesty.

1546 LANGLEY *Pol. Verg. De Invent.* II. ii. 36 b, A Kyng . . . which attained to that dignitie by no ambition or favour but by a singular wyt & sober modestines. 1548 R. HUTTEN *Sum of Diuinitie* B iij b, Thus precept conteineth excellent vertues, y^e is to saye diligence in obeyng, doinge our vocation, modestnes, pitie toward our parentes y^e common welth & such like vertues. 1638 H. RIDER *Horace's Epodes* xi, Then my modestness shall give o'er to strive.

modesty ('mddisti). Also 6-7 modestie. [a. F. *modestie* or ad. L. *modestia*, f. *modestus* MODEST *a.*]

† 1. Moderation; freedom from excess or exaggeration; self-control; clemency, mildness of rule.

1531 ELYOT *Gov.* I. xxv, Modestie; whiche worde nat beinge known in the englisse tongue, ne of al them which under stode latin, except they had radde good autours, they impropely named this vertue discretion. 1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* I. xviii. 21 He gouerned with all modestie to the great contentment of the inhabitauntes. 1596 SHAKS. *Tam. Shrew* Induct. I. 94, I am doubtfull of your modesties, Least . . . You break into some merry passion. 1601 — *Jul. C.* III. i. 213 The Enemies of Cæsar, shall say this: Then, in a Friend, it is cold Modestie. 1639 FULLER *Holy War* III. vii. (1647) 120 Richard refused . . . to strip poore mariners out of those rags of their estates wch the mercie and modestie of the waves and winds had left them. 1756 BURKE *Vind. Nat. Soc.* Wks. 1842 I. 20 Thus are

we running in a circle, without modesty, and without end, and making one error and extravagance an excuse for the other. 1781 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* xxxi. III. 192 The modesty of Alaric was interpreted. . . as a sure evidence of his weakness and fear.

ironical. 1839 SOUTHEY *Let.* 18 Feb., I am likely to recover something from Baldwin and Cradock. The trustees of their affairs had the modesty to expect that I should receive a dividend of one shilling in the pound [etc.].

2. a. The quality of being modest, or having a moderate opinion of oneself; reserve springing from an unexaggerated estimate of one's qualities; freedom from presumption, ostentation, arrogance, or impudence. † *on a modesty*: from a feeling of modesty.

1553 T. WILSON *Rhet.* 19 b, Modestie is an honest shamefastnesse. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 172 Augustus Cæsar. . . expressly forbad that the Poeme of Virgil should be burned, notwithstanding that he by his last wil and testament on a modesty [orig. *contra testamenti eius verecundiam*], gaue order to the contrary. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* II. ii. 289 There is a kinde [of] confession in your lookes; which your modesties haue not craft enough to color. 1681 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) I. 62 They would trust to his own modesty. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 231 ¶ 4 An Excess of Modesty obstructs the Tongue. 1712 STEELE *ibid.* No. 350 ¶ 2 Modesty is the certain Indication of a great Spirit. 1779-81 JOHNSON *L. P.*, *Addison* Wks. III. 46 By the influence of Mr. Montague, concurring. . . with his natural modesty, he was diverted from . . . entering into holy orders. 1802 *Med. Jyrl.* VIII. 366 A desire which perhaps proceeds from too much modesty, and a mistaken deference for others. 1827 HARE *Guesses* (1859) 6 True modesty does not consist in an ignorance of our merits, but in a due estimate of them.

† b. Humility (towards God). *Obs. rare.*

1557 N. T. (Geneva) *Acts* xx. 19 Seruyng the Lord with all modestie [Gr. μετὰ πάσης ταπεινοφροσύνης].

† c. Deferential feeling. *Obs.*

1598 B. JONSON *Ev. Man in Hum.* I. i, There is a way of winning more by loue And vrging of the modestie, then feare. 1663 J. SPENCER *Prodigies* (1665) 77 Arguments with Humane Authority generally shew better in Rhetorick then Logick, and press the modesties of men more then their judgments.

† d. Shame, confusion. *Obs.*

1594 LYLY *Moth. Bomb.* III. i, I can neither without danger smother the fire, nor without modestie disclose my furie.

3. a. Womanly propriety of behaviour; scrupulous chastity of thought, speech, and conduct (in men or women); reserve or sense of shame proceeding from instinctive aversion to impure or coarse suggestions.

1565 COOPER *Thesaurus* s.v., *Modestia*, . . . *Virginalis modestia*, Maydenly modestie & shamefastnes. 1591 SHAKS. *Two Gent.* I. ii. 55 Maides, in modesty, say no, to that, Which they will haue the profferer construe, I. 1610 — *Temp.* III. i. 53 By my modestie (The iewell in my dower) I would not wish Any Companion in the world but you. 1632 MASSINGER & FIELD *Fatal Dowry* I. i, To gaine their fauors, Our chastest dames put off their modesties. 1671 CLARENDON *Dial. Tracts* (1727) 288 You talk of modesty: there hath been no man seen to blush in the court since the king's return. 1691 HARTCLIFFE *Virtues* 201 In the case therefore of Conversation in general, and especially of that, which is mixt, Male and Female together, we must put on such a Modesty, as may guard our Virtue. 1699 ADDISON in *Lett. Lit. Men* (Camden) 294 A place. . . where Modesty is so very scarce that I think I have not seen a Blush since my first landing at Calais. 1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 6 ¶ 3 When Modesty ceases to be the chief Ornament of one Sex, and Integrity of the other, Society is upon a wrong Basis. *Ibid.* No. 154 ¶ 2 My character for Modesty was so notorious. . . that I resolved to shew my new Face in new Quarters. 1727-46 THOMSON *Summer* 1334 Check'd, at last, By love's respectful modesty. 1869 LECKY *Europ. Mor.* (1877) II. 319 The sister of St. Gregory of Nyssa was afflicted with cancer in her breast, but could not bear that a surgeon should see it, and was rewarded for her modesty by a miraculous cure. 1895 *Outing* (U.S.) XXVI. 8/2 They have no conception of the western idea of modesty, and go freely about in their 'nude simplicity'.

b. A kind of veil for the concealment of the bosom (see *quots.*). In full *modesty-bit*, *-piece*.

1713 ADDISON *Guard.* No. 118 ¶ 3 A narrow Lace. . . which runs along the upper part of the Stays before. . . and being as it were a part of the Tucker, . . . is therefore . . . called the Modesty-Piece. 1731 *Gentl. Mag.* I. 289 Sometimes the Stomacher rises almost to the chin, and a modesty-bit serves the purpose of a ruff; at other times but half way, and the modesty is but a transparent shade to the beauties beneath. 1789 *Loiterer* No. 32. 11 Their handkerchief opened on either side, and left between it a space of at least eight inches, which was occupied, not covered, by a bit of narrow lace, a part of the Ladies dress which I have since heard called a Modesty piece. c 1800 *Songs Costume* (Percy Soc.) 207 A Modesty they all must haue, If ne'er a smock they wear, O. 1910 *Westm. Gaz.* 21 Mar. 5/3 The 'modesty' and the edge of the sleeves are of golden lace.

transf. 1783 *Ann. Reg.* II. 14 The females [of Sumatra], before they are of an age to be clothed have what may not be inaply termed a modesty-piece, being a plate of silver in the shape of a heart hung before.

4. Unpretentious character (of things). *rare.*

1906 *Blackw. Mag.* Apr. 494/1, The straitness of their surroundings, the modesty of their homes may better be imagined than described.

Hence † **'modesty v.** (*nonce-wd.*), to throw away by prudery.

1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* IV. 42 Twice already have you, my dear, if not oftener, modesty'd away such opportunities as you ought not to haue slipt. *Ibid.* 55 You . . . haue accused me of hauing modesty'd away, as you phrase it, several opportunities of being—Being what, my dear?

modi, *obs.* form of MOODY.

modi'ation. *Hist.* [ad. late L. *modiatiōnem* a measuring by the MODIUS.] A toll or tax on wine.

1661 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* (ed. 2). *Modiation*, a measuring by the Bushel; Also a measuring of liquid things. 1738 TOVEY *Anglia Jud.* 63 That they shou'd be free throughout England and Normandy, of all Custom, Tolls, and Modiations of Wine.

modicity (məu'disiti). *rare.* [a. F. *modicité*, ad. med.L. *modicitatē-em*, f. L. *modicus* moderate: see next.] Moderateness.

1611 COTGR., *Modicité*, modicity, moderatenesse, meannesse, littleness. 1623 tr. *Favine's Theat. Hon.* 111. iv. 362 And those Jewels or Gifts . . . were not set down in the Inuentarie, after the Husbands decease, according to the modicity of the price, or small value of the things then giuen. 1881 H. JAMES *Portr. Lady II.* iv. 53 Mrs. Touchett . . . found compensation for the darkness of her frontage in the modicity of her rent.

modicum ('mɒdɪkəm). Also 7 mod(d)icom(e). [a. L., neut. sing. of *modicus* moderate, f. *mod-us* measure: see *MODE sb.*]

1. A small quantity or portion; a moderate or limited amount. (Often qualified by *little* or *small*.) a. of food and the like.

In quot. 1609 app. a slang term for 'something eaten in order to provoke thirst'.

c. 1470 HENRYSON *Mor. Fab.* 11. (*Town & C. Mouse*) xi, Ane modicum is mair for till allow, Sua that gude will be caruer at the dais, Than thrawin vult and mony spycit mais. 1580 LYL Euphuus (Arb.) 252 Age seeketh rather a Modicum for sustenance, then feastes for surfets. 1605 ARMIN *Foole upon F.* (1880) 24 There was no boote to bid runne for drams to driue downe this vndisgusted moddicome. 1609 DEKKER *Guls Horne-bke.* Proem. 4 Lay open all thy secrets, & y^e mystical Hieroglyphick of Rashers ath coales, Modicums & Shooing hornes. a. 1670 HACKET *Abp. Williams* 1. (1693) 74 Eat it up all, or not a whit, for a Modicum will Gripe the Belly. 1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Treacle*, Drink a small Modicum of good Wine upon it. 1859 TROLLOPE *West Indies* iii. (1860) 42 With the cup of coffee comes a small modicum of dry toast. 1875 H. C. WOOD *Therap.* (1879) 306 It is probable that but a modicum of the poison was absorbed.

b. of money or other property.

1604 DEKKER *Honest Wh.* Wks. 1873 II. 8 There's a little modicum more, porter, for making thee stay. 1628 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* II. iii. v. (ed. 3) 316 As Alcumists spend that small modicum [ed. 2, 1624 that little] they have to get gold. 1647 LILLY *Chr. Astrol.* clxxxv. 784 It may also import some parcell of Land or acquisition of some modicum by the decease of a Kinsman. a. 1734 NORTH *Exam.* I. iii. § 123 (1740) 203 Upon Search of his Pockets, there was found his ordinary Modicum of Guineas. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* v. viii, St. Paul hath taught me to be content with the little I have. Had the modicum been less, I should have known my duty. 1875 McLAREN *Serm.* Ser. 11. i. 14 A true, lofty life may be lived with a very small modicum.

c. *gen.*

1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* II. i. 74 What modicums of wit he vtters. 1606 HIERON *Wks.* I. 59 So you must euen giue all, euen for one little modicum of hearty obedience to the truth. 1620 VENNER *Via Recta* vii. 115 They are also cooling, notwithstanding the modicum of heate in them. 1675 EVELYN *Terra* (1676) 30 Such [Earth] as having a modicum of Loam naturally rising with it, to entertain the moisture, does neither defile the Fingers, nor cleave much to the Spade. 1781 COWPER *Conversat.* 2 Though nature weigh our talents, and dispense To ev'ry man his modicum of sense. 1858 BRIGHT *Sp. Reform* 27 Oct. (1868) II. 22 And no law can pass, not the smallest modicum of freedom or of justice come to you, until [etc.]. 1874 W. E. HALL *Rights & Duties Neutrals* II. ii. 64 To possess any force at all, it must possess a modicum of armament. 1878 STUBBS *Const. Hist.* III. xix. 371 The monastic and other schools placed some modicum of learning within reach of all.

† 2. Jocularly applied to a person of small stature. Also, more or less disparagingly, to a woman (cf. *piece, bit*). *Obs.*

1611 MIDDLETON & DEKKER *Roaring Girl* I. (*init.*), I haue culled out for him . . . a daintier bit or modicome then any lay vpon his trencher at dinner. 1623 MASSINGER *Dk. Milan* II. i. *Marc.* Where are you? You Modicum, you Dwarf? *Mari.* Here, Giancesse, here. 1632 SHIRLEY *Love in Maze* v. iv, Heaven bless your worship, and the sweet-faced modicum in your company.

modifiability (mɒdɪfə'ɪbɪləti). [f. next: see -ITY.] Capability of being modified.

1840 J. H. GREEN *Vital Dynamics* 57 The principle of organic modifiability and unity of composition. 1856 LYELL in *Darwin's Life & Lett.* (1887) II. 83, I foresee that many will go over to the indefinite modifiability doctrine. 1862 H. SPENCER *First Princ.* II. xiii. § 104 (1875) 302 The structural modifiability of a child is greater than that of an adult man.

modifiable ('mɒdɪfə'əb(ə)l), a. [f. MODIFY v. + -ABLE.] That can be modified.

1611 COTGR., *Modifiable*, modifiable, qualifiable. a. 1704 LOCKE *Exam. Malebranche* § 10 Wks. 1714 III. 432 It appears to me more difficult to conceive a distinct visible Image in the uniform unvariable Essence of God, than in variously modifiable Matter. 1840 J. H. GREEN *Vital Dynamics* 76 Man has the most modifiable organs of motion. 1889 *Scottish Leader* 16 Feb. 5/3 The whole case may have been modifiable by the decisions of the Commission now sitting.

Hence 'modifiableness.

1873 MORLEY *Rousseau* I. 145 This belief . . . of the easy modifiableness of a society in the hands of an energetic lawgiver. 1888 *Pop. Sci. Monthly* May 117 Buffon, who contended for the modifiableness of species.

modifica'bility. *rare.* [Formed as next + -ITY.] Modifiability.

1827 COLERIDGE *Table-t.* 12 Mar., Internal or mental energy and external or corporeal modifiability are in inverse proportions. 1883 ROMANES *Ment. Evol. Anim.* xviii. 281 An argument against the modifiability of instinct by natural selection.

modificable, a. *rare*⁻⁰. [ad. L. type **modificabil-is*, f. *modificāre* to MODIFY: see -ABLE.] Modifiable.

1721 in BAILEY. 1755 JOHNSON, *Modificable*, diversifiable by various modes.

modificand ('mɒdɪfɪkænd). *rare*⁻¹. [ad. L. *modificand-us*, gerundive of *modificāre* to MODIFY.] Something that is to be modified.

a. 1832 BENTHAM *Language Wks.* 1843 VIII. 317/2 In this way, modificative clauses in any number may be made to precede, and by that means exclusively attach upon one and the same modificand.

† **modificate**, v. *Obs.* [f. L. *modificāt-*, ppl. stem of *modificāre* to MODIFY.] *trans.* To modify; to limit, restrict; to distinguish with a specific mode of being or specific characteristics; to differentiate into various 'modes' or forms of existence.

1625 N. CARPENTER *Geog. Del.* I. iii. (1635) 48 A Philosopher ought to distinguish betwixt that which giues them a power to moue, and that which limits and modificate the action. 1660 R. SHERINGHAM *King's Suprem. Asserted* viii. (1682) 73 Although they do not diminish Majesty, . . . yet they do diversly qualifie and modificate it.

Hence † **modified** ppl. a.

1646 H. LAWRENCE *Comm. Angells* 29 To see God . . . evidently, clearly, . . . without a straitened and modified vision. 1659 PEARSON *Creed* vi. (1662) 312 *And he shall reign for ever and ever*, not only to the modified eternity of his Mediatorship, . . . but also to the complete eternity of the duration of his humanity. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* I. v. § 35, 870 The modified Lives of animals and men, as such, according to them [are] accidental things.

modification (mɒdɪfɪ'keɪʃən). [a. F. *modification* (14th c. in *Hatz.-Darm.*), or ad L. *modificatiōnem*, n. of action f. *modificāre*, -āri to MODIFY.]

1. a. The action of limiting, qualifying, or 'toning down' (a statement, etc.); a limitation, restriction, or qualification. (Tends to merge in sense 3.)

1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* III. iii. (1632) 459 So that it is naturally a paine unto mee, to communicate my selfe by halves, and with modification. 1626 DONNE *Serm.* lxxviii. (1640) 691 He that beleeves not every Article of the Christian faith, . . . *Damnabitur* (no modification, no mollification, no going lesse), He shal be damned. 1657 HAWKE *Killing is M.* 49 Mariana . . . approves the killing of Princes by poison . . . yet always with this modification, that it is better to poison a Tyrant in his chair, or in his habit, . . . then to poison his drink. 1660 R. COKE *Power & Subj.* 221 The Commissions and Bulls of the Popes Legate are . . . to be . . . published with such cautions and modifications as that Court shall judge expedient for the good of the Kingdom. 1769 JUNIUS *Lett.* xxi, This proposition they have uniformly maintained, without any condition or modification whatsoever. 1881 LOCKYER in *Nature* No. 616. 367 We find that the general statement requires a very considerable amount of modification.

† b. ? Appeasing, mollifying. *Obs.*

1656 FINETT *For. Ambass.* 48 The French Ambassador [having taken offence] . . . was entertained by one or two Lords of the Bed-Chamber . . . with as satisfactory reasons as they could frame for diversion, but with little effect, though Sir Thomas Edmons . . . were (together with the Master of the Ceremonies) sent to him immediately after to the same purpose of modification.

† 2. *Philos.* a. The bringing of a thing into a particular mode of existence; determination of a substance into a particular mode or modes of being; differentiation into a variety of forms or 'modes'. *Obs.* (merged in 3).

1502 *Ord. Crysten Men* (W. de W. 1506) IV. xvii. 217 After the circumstaunces and modyfyacyon of mortall synne. 1678 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* IV. iii. vi. 191 If men contend about the terme *specification* . . . I can . . . substitute in the room thereof a terme equivalent thereto in point of efficacy, namely, *modification*, which is used by our acute Dr. Sam. Ward. 1692 BENTLEY *Boyle Lect.* II. 14 If these powers of Cogitation, and Volition, and Sensation, are neither inherent in Matter as such, nor acquirable to Matter by any motion and modification of it. 1701 GREW *Cosm. Sacra* II. ii. § 26. 40 The Use hereof [sc. of Sense], being only to minister to the Modification of Life in the Vital Principle, wherein the Essence of Sense doth consist. 1836-7 SIR W. HAMILTON *Metaph.* viii. (1859) I. 150 The word *modification* is properly the bringing a thing into a certain mode of existence, but it is very commonly employed for the mode of existence itself.

† b. The form of existence which belongs to a particular object considered as a determination of some wider entity or substance; one of the particular or concrete forms into which a substance or entity is differentiated; a 'mode' or variety of being (cf. *MODE sb.* 6). *Obs.*

The philosophical conception having lost currency, the expression is obsolete both in philosophical and in general use, or is merged in sense 4.

1664 H. MORE *Myst. Iniq.*, *Apol.* 498 There is no Specifical change in the most contrary modifications of Matter imaginable, but onely Accidental. 1665 GLANVILL *Def. Van. Dogm.* 21 There is no way then of defending the

assertion of the souls being matter, or any modification of it. 1690 LOCKE *Hum. Und.* II. xiii. § 4 Each different distance is a different modification of space. 1768-74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1834) I. 17 Disposition, configuration, and motion, are not substances, but accidents in ancient dialect, or modifications according to modern philosophers. 1779-81 JOHNSON *L.P. Pope Wks.* IV. 72 His *Characters of Men*, written with close attention to the operations of the mind and modifications of life. 1836-7 [see 2]. 1841 D'ISRAELI *Amen. Lit.* (1867) 128 New modifications of thought create new modes of expression.

3. a. The action of making changes in an object without altering its essential nature or character; the state of being thus changed; partial alteration.

1774 BURKE *Amer. Tax.* Wks. II. 402 Sir, a partial repeal, or, as the *bon ton* of the court then was, a *modification*, would have satisfied a timid, unsystematic, procrastinating Ministry. 1835 SOUTHEY *Doctor* ciii. III. 305 It is a curious instance of the modification which words undergo in different countries. 1853 J. H. NEWMAN *Hist. Sk.* (1873) II. II. i. 71 Here again was a very powerful instrument in modification of their national character. 1859 DARWIN *Orig. Spec.* I. (1873) 5 Our oldest domesticated animals are still capable of rapid improvement or modification. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. i. 7 It required but a slight modification of our plans.

b. *Biol.* The development of non-heritable changes in an organism; cf. sense 4 b.

1896 *Natural Sci.* IX. 288 In the life of a single individual it is obvious that no modification can affect variation, since this is necessarily antecedent. 1908 *Encycl. Relig. & Ethics* I. 66/2 Individuals are born different by variation; they become different during their lives by modification. 1960 N. POLUNIN *Introd. Plant Geogr.* viii. 214 (*heading*) Modification and distributions of crops (and weeds).

4. a. The result of such alteration; a modified form, a variety. (Cf. sense 2 b.)

1669 HOLDER *Elem. Speech* 6 The chief . . . of all signes is . . . Humane voice, and the several modifications thereof by the Organs of Speech, viz. the Letters of the Alphabet. 1704 NEWTON *Opticks* (1721) 103 And therefore these Colours are to be derived from some other Cause than the new Modifications of Light by Refractions and Shadows. 1821 CRAIG *Lect. Drawing* iii. 142 Together with blue, red, yellow, and their modifications and combinations. 1823 J. BADCOCK *Dom. Amusem.* 24 The acid of wood in its original state, or the acetate of lime, which is its next modification. 1823 H. J. BROOKE *Introd. Crystallogr.* 96 The secondary forms of crystals have been explained to consist of modifications of the primary, occasioned by decrements on some of their edges or angles. 1857 MILLER *Elem. Chem., Org.* (1862) IV. § 1. 265 Stearin may exist in three modifications, each of which has a different fusing point. 1867 H. MACMILLAN *Bible Teach.* vii. (1870) 130 All the parts of a plant, from the seed to the blossom, are mere modifications of a leaf.

b. *Biol.* The non-heritable changes produced in an organism in response to a particular environment.

1896 *Natural Sci.* IX. 287 In a lucid paper he [sc. Lloyd Morgan] brought forward his useful distinction between variations, which are of germinal origin and congenital, and modifications, which are impressed on the organism by its environment. 1918 *Trans. Brit. Mycol. Soc.* VI. 221 If the organisms and their descendants when transplanted again into the original medium are again found to be red, then the change (loss of colour) is a modification. 1926 J. S. HUXLEY *Ess. Pop. Sci.* II. 21 We can now . . . distinguish definitely between 'mutations', which are due to changes in the constitution of the animal—in the hereditary factors themselves—and 'modifications', which are due to changes in the environment. 1965 BELL & COOMBE tr. *Strasburger's Textbk. Bot.* 353 The modifications induced in the alpine plant [of *Taraxacum officinale*], probably due principally to the increased amount of ultra-violet light it receives, are not inherited.

5. a. *Scots Law.* The action of assessing or awarding a legal payment; *esp.* the determination of the amount of a parish minister's stipend. (Cf. *MODIFY v.* 5.)

1569 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* I. 665 That he sall satisfie, content and pay all persons skaythit or hurt in their gudis be him . . . at the judgement, sicht, discretioun, and modification of Johnne Erskin of Dun. 1578 *Ibid.* III. 30 The ordinar assignationis of the stipendis of the ministre content in the yeirlye buke of the modification. 1595 *Extracts Aberdeen Reg.* (1848) II. 109 For payment of his vnlaw according to the modification of the consall. 1838 W. BELL *Dict. Law Scot.* s.v. *Locality*, The decree of the Teind Court, modifying a stipend to a minister from the teinds of the parish, is called a decree of modification.

b. *Law.* A limitation or conditioning of the holding of property.

1818 *Cruise Digest* (ed. 2) IV. 13 An agreement to make some future disposition or modification of real property.

6. *Gram.* a. Qualification or limitation of the sense of one word, phrase, etc. by another; an instance or result of this.

1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Modificative*, Nouns, and verbs . . . are susceptible of divers circumstances or modifications. 1845 *Encycl. Metrop.* I. 70/2 In all these instances, it is obvious, that the attribute expressed by the adjective undergoes some modification from the adverb.

b. Alteration of a vowel by 'umlaut'; an instance or result of this.

1845 J. M. KEMBLE in *Proc. Philol. Soc.* II. 136 This operation, for which we have no name, is known in Germany by that of Umlaut . . . we must content ourselves with the very insufficient rendering 'modification'. *Ibid.*, These modifications remain, even though the vowel that caused them should have perished by lapse of time. *Ibid.* 141 The long u, and its modification y. 1889 *Pall Mall G.* 22 Jan. 1/3 Why . . . cannot the 'reader' of the *Revue* look after the correct spelling of the German text? The signs of the modification are wanting in almost every case.

7. *Mus.* ? = *meantone temperament* (see MEAN TONE).

1811 BUSBY *Dict. Mus.* (ed. 3), *Modification*, a term applied to that temperament of the sounds of instruments whose tones are fixed, which gives a greater degree of perfection to one key than another, and produces between them a characteristic difference, as in organs, harpsichords, and piano-fortes.

modification (mɒdɪfɪ'keɪʃənəl), *a.* [f. MODIFICATION + -AL.] Having the nature of, or arising from, modification. So *modifi'cationally adv.*

1908 *Athenæum* 11 July 47/2 Many of the unfit are only *modificationally* unfit. 1924 J. A. THOMPSON in *Glasgow Herald* 19 July 4 When we put aside these parasitic diseases and modification diseases, there remain those that may be called constitutional.

modificative (mɒdɪfɪkeɪtɪv), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. med.L. *modificativus*, *f.* ppl. stem of *L. modificāre* to MODIFY; see -ATIVE. Cf. F. *modificatif*, -ive (18th c.).] *a. adj.* That has the property of modifying. *b. sb.* Something that modifies; a modifying word or clause.

1661 FULLER *Worthies, Gen.* (1662) i. 59 The Spirit of Truth it self, where Numbers and Measures are concerned, useth the aforesaid Modificatives ['almost', 'very nigh']. 1685 H. MORE *Paralip. Prophet.* 487 And though it be true that the Settlement of the Reformation is a further Perfection added thereto, yet that is but a modificative Addition to it, but that which is the main, the form and substance of the Reformation was before. 1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Modificative*, something that modifies, or gives a thing a certain manner of being. *Ibid.*, This last kind of words, which serve to modify nouns and verbs, since they have no general name in the common grammars, he [Buffier] chuses to call *modificatives*. 1832 BENTHAM *Language Wks.* 1843 VIII. 317/2 In this case put the modificative clause before the clause intended to be modified.

modifier (mɒdɪfɪkeɪtə(r)), *rare.* [a. L. *modificator*, agent-n. *f. modificāre* to MODIFY.] = MODIFIER. Also (repr. Sp. *modificador*) a member of a political party in Spain c1823 which advocated the modification as opposed to the abolition of the constitution.

1824 *Westm. Rev.* Apr. 325 The drift of this gross policy was too obvious; yet with it he aimed to satisfy the modifiers. 1889 *Science* 8 Nov. 318/1 Sulphuretted hydrogen, a modifier of the skin and of mucous membranes.

modificatory (mɒdɪfɪkeɪtəri), *a.* [f. prec. + -ORY².] Modifying; tending to modify.

1824 *Westm. Rev.* Apr. 318 The modificatory party in Spain included that the epoch of triumph was now at hand. 1861 MAX MÜLLER *Sci. Lang.* Ser. I. viii. 297 In Turkish . . . all modificatory syllables are placed at the end of the root. 1864 *Ibid.* Ser. II. vii. (1868) 326 Here 'j' and 'dh' are clearly modificatory letters.

modified (mɒdɪfaɪd), *ppl. a.* [f. MODIFY *v.* + -ED¹.] In senses of the verb: Limited, altered, qualified, etc. *modified logic*: see quot 1837-8. *Modified Standard (English)*: see quot. 1934.

1456 SIR G. HAYE *Law Arms* (S.T.S.) 126 Vassallis ar behaldyn to thair baroun in speciale juridiccioun modifyit, and to the king in generale. 1668 *Min. Baron Cr.* *Stitchill* (1905) 53 Three pundis sevin shillings for the modified pryce thereof. 1690 LOCKE *Hum. Und.* II. xviii. §7 The names, which in several arts have been . . . applied to several complex ideas of modified actions. 1837 DISRAELI *Venetia* II. ii. An uncertain light, or rather modified darkness, that seemed the sky. 1837-8 SIR W. HAMILTON *Logic* IV. (1860) I. 60 What I have called Modified Logic is identical with what Kant and other philosophers have denominated Applied Logic (*Angewandte Logik, Logica applicata*). 1845 *Proc. Philol. Soc.* II. 166 The modified word is not, as with us, the predicate or qualifying noun, but the subject or leading one. 1845 McCULLOCH *Taxation* I. i. (1852) 61 Proprietors of estates subject to a variable land-tax have, in fact, only a modified right of property in them. 1868 OUSELEY *Harmony* xv. 175 We may also take the third below, . . . and thus get a new bass, or as it is called, a *modified* bass. 1866 HUXLEY *Physiol.* xii. (1869) 314 The crystalline lens is composed of fibres which are the modified cells of the epidermis. 1913 H. C. WYLD in *Mod. Lang. Teaching* IX. 262/2 London English is a totally different thing from Received Standard: it is merely one of the many provincialisms, such as are heard in large cities, which fall under the designation of Modified Standard. 1914 — *Short Hist. English* ix. 236 It seems probable that the influence of *Modified Standard*, that is, of forms of English differentiated out of *Received Standard* by factors of social isolation, will have to be admitted and studied in the future. 1934 — in *S.P.E. Tract* xxxix. 604 Thousands of persons speak a form of English which is neither a local dialect, nor what some would call 'good English'. For this latter type, . . . I proposed the term *Modified Standard*. . . to cover all the various types of English . . . which . . . while they adhere, on the whole, to the Standard, especially in accidence and syntax, are nevertheless more or less deeply affected, either by *provincialism*, or by . . . *vulgarism*, in pronunciation. 1940 J. H. JAGGER *English in Future* i. 15 Changes [in Standard English] . . . have been mainly due to the influence of the various forms of Modified Standard—to accept Professor Wyld's terms—upon each other and upon Received Standard.

modifier (mɒdɪfaɪə(r)), [f. MODIFY *v.* + -ER¹.] 1. *a.* One who or a thing which modifies (see the vb.).

1583 *Acts Gen. Assem. Ch. Scotl.* (Maitland Cl.) II. 636 A request shall be made to the modifiers for that effect. 1587 *Ibid.* 726 The brethren agreeeth, that certane of their number be adjoynd with the Lords Modifiers, to perfyte the

assignments of this present year. 1682 H. MORE *Annot. Glanvill's Lux O.* 108 That universal Spirit of Nature is most certainly the Mover of the Matter of the World, and the Modifier thereof. 1757 HUME *Nat. Hist. Relig.* vi. in *Four Diss.* 47 That a limited deity . . . should in the end be represented as sovereign maker and modifier of the universe. 1860 MAURY *Phys. Geog.* (Low) xxi. 474 A powerful modifier of climate is the latent heat of vapour in the air. 1868 G. MACDONALD *R. Falconer* I. 243 We shall have . . . more modifiers and completers, and fewer inventors. 1890 *Anthony's Photogr. Bull.* III. 372 Colored media recommended as screens or modifiers of the light.

b. Genetics. Any gene which modifies the phenotypic expression of a gene at another locus.

1915 T. H. MORGAN et al. *Mechanism Mendelian Heredity* viii. 203 The F₂ from the crosses to self-color indicate that such modifiers are really present in the rats. 1919 *Jrnl. Exper. Zool.* XXVIII. 337 (heading) Specific modifiers of eosin eye color in *Drosophila melanogaster*. 1931 E. B. FORD *Mendelism & Evolution* II. iii. 49 If, however, another mutation controlling similar characters were to arise, such an old and ineffective gene might show itself as a 'specific modifier'. 1968 R. D. MARTIN tr. *Wickler's Mimicry in Plants & Animals* ii. 33 Such modifier genes can switch the other genes on or off or alter their functional level so as to improve the correspondence of the mimic with the model. 1971 LEVITAN & MONTAGU *Textbk. Human Genetics* xvi. 595 This [sc. gene interaction] is a very broad term and covers everything from genes whose interaction . . . is so intimate that they must be considered part of the same operating unit, to genes whose activities impinge only in a most indirect manner (and so are thought of as vague 'modifiers').

2. *spec. in Gram.* (see MODIFY *v.* 6). *a. A* word, phrase, or clause which modifies another.

1865 TYLOR *Early Hist. Man.* ii. 26 A third construction [sc. of sentences] is common . . . the modifier after the modified. 1924 H. E. PALMER *Gram. Spoken Eng.* II. 68 Possessives used as Modifiers. (Generally known as 'possessive adjectives'.) 1933 L. BLOOMFIELD *Lang.* xii. 194 A prepositional expression and an accusative expression . . . appearing in entirely different syntactic positions (e.g. as a modifier of verbs: *sit beside John*, or of nouns: *the boy beside John*). 1961 R. B. LONG *Sentence & its Parts* 490 In the commonest type of syntactic combination, a word-or-multiword unit, a head, combines with another or others, a modifier or modifiers, and determines the syntactic character of the total combination. 1970 G. C. LEPSCHY *Survey Structural Ling.* vi. 107 Modifiers . . . such as grammatical number, or article, which are centripetal . . . indicate the value—singular or plural, definite or indefinite—of the particular element to which they are attached.

b. A phonetic sign or symbol which modifies a character.

1899 H. SWEET *Practical Study of Languages* iii. 21 Thus, if there is a special mark or modifier to express voice, the absence of that modifier necessarily implies breath. 1911 *Encycl. Brit.* XXI. 462/1 The Organic Alphabet especially makes a large use of 'modifiers'—characters which are added to the other symbols to indicate nasal, palatal, &c., modifications of the sounds represented by italic letters in the Narrow Romic transcription; thus (*ln*) = nasalized (*l*).

modify (mɒdɪfaɪ), *v.* Also 4-7 *modēficē*, -fy(e). [a. F. *modifier* (14th c.), ad. L. *modificāre*, -āri to limit, moderate, *f. mod-us* MODE: see -FY.]

†1. *trans.* To limit, restrain, keep within bounds and measure. *Obs.*

1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 157 A king after the reule is holde To modifie and to adrece Hise yiftes upon such largesse That he mesure noght excede. *Ibid.* 233 The reule of Policie, Wherof a king schal modēficē The fleisschly lustes of nature. c1440 *Promp. Parv.* 341/1 Modyfyyn, or settyñ yn mene cōurse of reſone.

†2. To appease, assuage. *Obs.*

1430-40 LYDG. *Bochas* ix. xxxij[i]. (1494) Gijjb, Tyrauntys hertis thys vertue doth appese, Modēfyeth their cruell fell wodenesse. 1433 — *St. Edmund* II. 857 Thus kan the lord. . . The rage of beestis appene and modēficē. 1546 LANGLEY *Pol. Verg. De Invent.* I. xi. 21 b, [Orpheus] by the swetenes of his armonie delited and modēficēd the grosse hartis and rude myndes of men.

†3. *refl.* To control one's feelings. *Obs.*

1530 PALSGR. 639/2, I modēfyfe, I temperate, *je me modēficē*. . . What thoughe he speke a hastye worde you muste modēfyfe your selfe.

2. To alter in the direction of moderation or lenity; to make less severe, rigorous, or decided; to qualify, tone down, moderate. (Tends to merge in the wider sense 4.)

c1386 CHAUCER *Knt.'s T.* 1684 Wherefore to shapen pat they shal nat dye He wolde his firste purpos modēfyfe. 1426 LYDG. *De Guil. Pilgr.* 24376, I . . . prayed hym . . . that he wold . . . modēfyen his vengeaunce, and to with-drawe his lugement. c1480 HENRYSON *Test. Cress.* 299 The pane of Cresseid for to modēfy. 1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* xxxiv. (Percy Soc.) 174 Your hasty dome loke that ye modēfy. 1610 DONNE *Pseudo-martyr* 184 For so Mariana modēficēs his Doctrine, that the Prince should not execute any Clergy man, though hee deserue it. 1756 BURKE *Subl. & B.* IV. xxv. The great has terror for its basis; which, when it is modified, causes that emotion in the mind, which I have called astonishment. 1813 WELLINGTON in *Gurw. Desp.* (1837) X. 382 Upon the whole I conceive that it would be best for the court to modify their sentence. 1819 BYRON *Juan* II. lxxii. They did their best to modify their case. 1859 LANG *Wand. India* 402 There is generally a light breeze to modify the heat. 1869 TOZER *Highl. Turkey* II. 264 In fairy tales . . . inconsistencies are . . . modified and softened down. 1873 MISS BRADDON *Milly Darrell* xii, I suppose that medicine was intended to modify those attacks of sickness from which she has suffered so much.

3. *a. Philos.* To determine (a substance or other entity) into a particular 'mode' or modes; to give (an object) its particular modality or form of being.

a 1643 S. WARD in *Gale Cr.* *Gentiles* IV. III. vi. 191 That the previous Concourse of God, as the first cause, doth according to its mode modēficē and determine all the actions of second causes. 1678 GALE *Cr.* *Gentiles* IV. III. vi. 190 He doth by a particular efficacious concourse so modēficē and determine the entitative act, as that the natural specification and individuation thereof may be ascribed to him as the God of Nature. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Modēfy*, . . . In Philosophy, to give the Modality or manner of Existence. 1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Spinozism*, Whence it follows, that the substance modified by the square figure cannot be the same substance with that modified by the round figure.

†*b. gen.* To differentiate into a variety of forms; to distinguish or diversify by investing with specific characteristics. *Obs.* (merged in 4).

1669 HOLDER *Elem. Speech* 32 They ['letters'] modēfy and discriminate the Voice without appearing to discontinue it. 1690 LOCKE *Hum. Und.* II. xviii. §3 Sounds . . . are modified by diversity of notes of different length put together, which make that complex idea called a tune. *Ibid.* §6 Some others of the simple ideas . . . have been thus modified to a great variety of complex ideas. 1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India & P.* 278 More than twice Seven Plates are differently Modified to invite the Palate to Luxury. 1704 NEWTON *Opticks* (1721) 101 And therefore the differences of these Colours from one another do not arise from the different Confines of Shadow, whereby Light is variously modified, as has hitherto been the Opinion of Philosophers. 1777 SIR W. JONES *Ess. Imit. Arts Poems*, etc. 207 As the passions are differently modified in different men.

4. To make partial changes in; to change (an object) in respect of some of its qualities; to alter or vary without radical transformation.

1780 BURKE *Corr.* (1844) II. 387, I confess I see no cause to change, or to modify, my opinion on that subject. 1791 FEARNE *Cont. Remainders* (ed. 4) I. 108 Words of limitation operate by reference to or connection with other words, and extend or modify the estate given by those other words. 1798 MALTHUS *Popul.* III. vii. (1806) II. 211 Others employ themselves in modifying the raw materials of nature into the forms best suited to the gratification of man. 1834 *Tait's Mag.* I. 184/1 Measures of improvement so often mutilated, or, as the word is, 'modified' [by the House of Lords]. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* III. i. 321 There are, however, some important parts of his character still to be noted, which will greatly modify this estimate. 1863 H. COX *Instit.* I. iv. 18 The Crown must either assent to or reject bills in Parliament, but cannot modify them. 1878 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* xvii. 273 The agents which are now at work in modifying the crust of the earth.

b. To alter so as to adapt (to). *rare.*

1800 *Med. Jrnl.* III. 514 Every medical man . . . will know how to modify its dose and formula to the existing circumstances of his patient.

5. *Scots Law.* To assess, decree (a payment of money, a fine, costs); to award (a payment) to a person; *esp.* to determine the amount of a parish minister's stipend. †Also *absol.*

1457 *Sc. Acts Jas. II* (1814) II. 51/1 Vnder sik payne and vnlawe as þe barone or lorde sall modify. 1524 *Extracts Aberdeen Reg.* (1844) I. 108 To pass and modēfy the provest and Johne Colisonis expensis. 1539 *Ibid.* 160 The provest and bailzeis . . . modēficēt ane mendis for the said myspersonyng, as efter followis. 1569 *Acts Gen. Assem. Ch. Scotl.* (Maitland Cl.) I. 164 Every Superintendent . . . shall modēficē the stipends, augment or diminish the same, as occasione shall serve. 1583 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* III. 598 [The Lords of Council therefore] modēficis to hir the sowme of twentie schillingis to be paid to hir. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* VIII. 351, I received in compensation of my abuses . . . fifty Florentine Crownes of gold, being modified by the Duke him selfe. 1752 J. LOUTHIAN *Form of Process* (ed. 2) 118 May it therefore please your Lordship . . . to modify the Sum for which your Petitioners are to find Bail. 1754 ERSKINE *Princ. Sc. Law* (1809) 53 A commission of Parliament was appointed . . . for . . . modifying stipends to ministers out of the teinds. 1833 *Act 3 & 4 Will. IV* c. 46 §117 Such penalty . . . may be recovered by summary complaint to the sheriff . . . with such expences therefor as shall be modified by him. 1838 W. BELL *Dict. Law Scot.* s.v. *Modification*, The stipend . . . must be modified in grain or victual, and paid in money.

6. *Gram. a.* To limit or qualify the sense of (a word, phrase, or sentence).

1727-41 [see MODIFICATIVE *sb.*]. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) VIII. 72/1 The usual effect of adjectives . . . is to modify or particularise a general term. 1845 *Encycl. Metrop.* I. 70/1 The adverb . . . is used to modify an adjective, or a verb, or another adverb.

b. To change (a vowel) by 'umlaut'.

1845 J. M. KEMBLE in *Proc. Philol. Soc.* II. 138 The short *u* continues to represent the Gothic *u* . . . where it has not been dulled into *o*, or modified by a following *i* or *ë* into *y*.

7. *Cryst.* (See quot.)

1823 H. J. BROOKE *Introd. Crystallogr.* 24 The new planes produced by decrements are denominated *secondary* planes, and the primary form, when altered in shape by the interference of secondary planes, is said to be *modified* on the edges or angles on which the secondary planes have been produced. *Ibid.* 96 Crystals rarely present themselves under their respective primary forms; they are usually modified by new planes, producing secondary crystals.

modifying (mɒdɪfaɪɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* [-ING¹.] The action of the verb MODIFY.

1643 in *Dundee Charters* (1880) 86 The said Provest . . . shall compeir . . . and thair Judiciale consent to the modifying of the forsaid sowmes as ane constant yeirly stipend to thair persone. 1692 R. L'ESTRANGE *Fables* ccxv. 188 All this Descanting, and Modifying upon the Matter. a 1853 W. JAY *Autobiogr.* xvii. (1855) 163 General principles of church-government, which will admit . . . of considerable modifying in their application.

'modifying, ppl. a. [-ING².] That modifies.

1793 BEDDOES *Math. Evid.* 145 Indeed, except as to the sound of a language, it is indifferent whether these modifying words are prefixed or suffixed. 1823 H. J. BROOKE *Introd. Crystallogr.* 113 When the modifying planes first

touch each other on the edges of the tetrahedron, a regular octahedron is produced. 1843 BORROW *Bible in Spain* liii. There is many a cave of nature's forming... which nevertheless exhibits indications that man has turned it to some account, and that it has been subjected more or less to his modifying power. 1845 J. M. KEMBLE in *Proc. Philol. Soc.* II. 136 Where the modifying vowel has only been introduced in the process of conjugation. 1883 H. DRUMMOND *Nat. Law in Spir. W.* viii. (1884) 259 Changes of food... exert a powerful modifying influence upon living organisms.

modilich(e, -like, obs. forms of MOODILY.

modillion (məʊ'dɪljən). *Arch.* Forms: 6-8 modiglion, 6-8 modilion, 8-9 modillon, 7-modillon. [ad. It. *modiglione*; cf. F. *modillon* (in 16th c. also *modiglion*).

The ultimate etymology is not clear; the resemblance of sense would suggest connexion with L. *mutulus* MUTULE.] A projecting bracket placed in series under the corona of the cornice in the Corinthian, Composite and Roman Ionic orders. Also applied to similar ornaments in modern building. †In 17th c. sometimes = MUTULE.

1563 SHUTE *Archit.* Div b, Mutili, which is also named Modiglions. 1598 R. HAYDOCKE tr. *Lomazzo* i. xxvi. 95 Being diuided into 6 parts, one giues *denticuli*; an other *cymatium* which supporteth the modillions. 1664 EVELYN tr. *Freart's Archit.* 136 Modillions, being certain supports in the form of Corbells. 1665 MOXON tr. *Vignola* (1702) 36 The Modillion... or Underprop to bear up the Cornice. 1732 BERKELEY *Alciph.* III. §9 The Entablature and all its Parts and Ornaments... Triglyphs, Metopes, Modiglions, and the rest. 1838 BRITTON *Dict. Archit.*, Modillion... Less ornamented, they are sometimes used in the Ionic entablature. 1839 *Civil Eng. & Arch. Jnl.* II. 82/1 On the ends of the joists, an iron capping, forming a modillion. 1845 PETRIE *Round Towers Irel.* II. iii. 233 The mouldings which cap the Corinthian modillions in the palace of Dioclesian at Spalatro. 1855 REINNEL *Masons*, etc. *Assist.* 62 Manner of fixing Modillions, &c. on Soffits.

attrib. 1737 SALMON *Country Build. Estim.* (ed. 2) 29 Modillion Cornishes, Cove-Eaves, and Dentil Cornishes, are generally measured and valued by the Foot superficial. 1817 RICKMAN *Styles Archit. Eng.* (1848) 30 This modillion cornice is, in fact... rather Italian than Roman.

modinesse, obs. form of MOODINESS.

modiola (məʊ'daɪələ). *Nat. Hist.* [mod.L., alteration of L. *modiolus* MODIOLUS.]

1. *Zool.* A genus of mussels (Lamarck); a mussel of this genus. Cf. MODIOLUS 2.

1826 CROUCH *Introd. Lamarck's Conchol.* 18. 1839 SOWERBY *Conch. Man.* 1841 H. MILLER *O.R. Sandst.* xiv. (1842) 294 We may find the ancient modiola of the Lias in habitats analogous to those of its modern representative the muscle. 1876 *Beneden's Anim. Parasites* 16 We have opened hundreds of these modiolæ, and we have never met with any without their crabs.

2. *Bot.* A genus of *Malvaceæ* (Mönch 1794). Named from the whorled position of the carpels, resembling the nave of a wheel.

1846 LINDLEY *Veg. Kingd.* 370. a 1865 PAXTON *Bot. Dict.* (1868), *Modiola*, from *Modiolus*, the nave of a wheel, whorled position of carpels... *Nat. or. Malvaceæ.*

modiolar (məʊ'daɪələ(r)), *a. Anat.* [ad. mod.L. *modiolaris*, f. MODIOLUS.] Belonging to the modiolus of the ear.

1856 in MAYNE *Expos. Lex.* 1868 OWEN *Vertebr. Anim.* III. 220 The inner or modiolar wall of the turns.

modiolariform, *a. Bot. rare*⁰. [ad. mod.L. *modiolariformis*, f. L. *modiolaris*; see MODIOLUS and -FORM.] (See quot. 1866.)

[1839 LINDLEY *Introd. Bot.* III. i. (ed. 3) 454 Nave-shaped (*modiolariformis*). 1856 in MAYNE *Expos. Lex.* 1866 *Treas. Bot.*, *Modiolariform*, shaped like the nave of a wheel, round, depressed, with a very narrow orifice; as the ripe fruit of *Gaultheria*, or the carpels in *Modiola*.

modiolus (məʊ'daɪələs). [L. *modiolus* bucket on water-wheel, nave of wheel, trepan, etc., dim. of *modius* MODIUS.]

1. *Surg.* The crown of a trepan. *rare*⁰. 1693 tr. *Blancard's Phys. Dict.* (ed. 2), *Modiolus*, *Trepanum*, or *Anabaptiston*, an Instrument which they use in... Contusions, Cuts, and Fractures of Bone. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Modiolus*. Also a Trepan. 1891 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Modiolus*. Also, the crown of a trephine.

2. *Zool.* Earlier name for the genus of mussels *Modiola* (see MODIOLA 1); = *Mytilus modiolus* Linn.

[1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) XII. 610/1, Art. *Mytilus*, The modiolus, or great mussel.]

3. *Anat.* The conical axis around which the cochlea of the ear winds.

1823 in CRABB *Technol. Dict.* 1840 E. WILSON *Anat. Vade M.* (1842) 469 The central axis or modiolus is large near its base, where it corresponds with the first turn of the cochlea.

modir, obs. form of MOTHER.

modish ('məʊdɪʃ), *a.* [f. MODE *sb.* + -ISH.]

1. According to the mode or prevailing fashion. (Very common in 17-18 c.; now somewhat *arch.*) *a.* Of persons: Observant of or following the mode (usually with suggestion of disparagement).

1660 INGELO *Bentiv. & Ur.* II. (1682) 155 Such Manners as were scorned by the Modish World. 1664 PEPYS *Diary* 26 Aug., Mr. Pen, Sir William's son, is come back from France,

and come to visit my wife. A most modish person grown, she says, a fine gentleman. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 399 ¶1 The modish Hypocrite endeavours to appear more virtuous than he really is, the other kind of Hypocrite more virtuous. 1725 WODROW *Corr.* (1843) III. 188 All our modish writers. 1803 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Belinda* (1832) II. xxviii. 269 A very pretty, modish, affected young lady. 1885 AGNES M. CLERKE *Pop. Hist. Astron.* 14 The most brilliant and modish society in England was at that time to be met at Bath.

absol. 1675 E. PHILLIPS *Theat. Poet.* Pref. ** 3 For Cloths I leave them to the discretion of the Modish. 1902 *Westm. Gaz.* 16 Jan. 3/1 One still sees the modish clutching their skirts when they walk abroad.

b. Of things: Conforming to the mode; in accordance with the prevailing fashion; also, followed or sought after by people of fashion, fashionable.

1663 PEPYS *Diary* 21 Oct., A good velvet cloak... and other things modish. 1672 WYCHERLEY *Love in Wood* IV. ii. Besides, they say he has the modish distemper. a 1706 EVELYN *Sylva* (1776) 319 The Swedish Juniper, now so frequent in our modish gardens. 1743 *Lond. & Country Brew.* II. (ed. 2) 112, I believe the greatest Evil is on the Side of this destructive modish extraordinary Incorporation of the Yeast with the Beer. 1745 *De Foe's Eng. Tradesman* (1841) II. xlv. 156 Houses built thirty or forty years ago, are now old-fashioned, and must be pulled down, to build more modish apartments. 1810 S. GREEN *Reformist* I. 220 Her modish effrontery was evidently constrained by habitual puritanism. 1852 MRS. SMYTHIES *Bride Elect* xxi, Her mother's elegant and modish little abode. 1894 *Daily News* 9 Feb. 3/1 Till then [*i.e.* Easter], no one is supposed to wish for modish raiment.

¶2. *nonce-use.* Pertaining to 'mode' in the metaphysical sense.

1697 J. SERGEANT *Solid Philos.* 102 Whence the Notions signify'd by such Words are... Modish (as we may term it) or expressing some Manner [How] The Thing is.

modishly ('məʊdɪʃli), *adv.* Somewhat *arch.* [-LY².] In a modish manner; fashionably.

1665 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (1677) 144 His sleeve is either carelessly or modishly thrown over his arm. 1710 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4642/3 A Brick Building new and modishly built. 1776 FOOTE *Bankrupt Prol.*, Wks. 1799 II. 97 Unless, indeed, I modishly apply, For leave to sell my works by lottery. 1821 J. BUNTING in *Treffry Mem. J. Benson* (1840) 344 His ministry was scriptural; not metaphysically subtle, nor modishly sentimental. 1882 B. HARTE *Flip* iii, The slight... figure of a young woman modishly attired.

modishness ('məʊdɪʃnɪs). [f. MODISH + -NESS.] The state or quality of being modish; conformity to the fashion; affectation of the fashion.

1676 GLANVILLE *Seasonable Reflect.* 30 [They] do not Scoff at Religion out of enmity or malice, but out of modishness and compliance. 1712 M. HENRY *Life P. Henry* Wks. 1857 II. 744/2 We must... not affect singularity, nor affect modishness. 1894 A. BIRRELL *Ess.* ix. 101 Wit of that genuine kind which is free from modishness.

modist ('məʊdɪst), *rare.* [f. MODE *sb.* + -IST.] A follower of the fashion.

1837 *Q. Rev.* LIX. 414 The announcement of a new poem by Byron never excited a greater sensation amongst the men of letters—than the description of a new dress worn by a certain beautiful English duchess, periodically excites amongst the modists—of the continent. 1846 WORCESTER (citing *Q. Rev.*). Hence in later Dicts.

modistæ (məʊ'dɪstæ), *sb. pl.* Also *Modistæ*. [L.] The collective name given to a number of later medieval grammarians who developed and expounded a system of Latin grammar wherein Priscian's word classes and categories were integrated into the framework of scholastic philosophy.

1903 J. E. SANDYS *Hist. Classical Scholarship* I. xxxii. 642 The work in which this philosophy of grammar was first laid down was entitled *De Modis Significandi*, and its teachers were called *Modistæ*. 1951 R. H. ROBINS *Ancient & Mediaeval Grammatical Theory in Europe* iii. 77 Later writers of *Grammaticæ Speculativæ*... are often referred to as a group by the name 'Modistæ'. 1963 *Canad. Jnl. Linguistics* IX. 41 This short paper will attempt to draw attention to some of the grammarians of the Middle Ages... in particular to the group... now known as the Modistæ. 1968 J. LYONS *Introd. Theoretical Linguistics* i. 15 So many works were produced with the title 'The Modes of Signifying' (*De modis significandi*) that the grammarians of the period are often referred to collectively as 'modistæ'. 1971 G. L. BURSILL-HALL *Speculative Grammars of Middle Ages* II Martin of Dacia... was probably the first of the Modistæ. 1973 *Canad. Jnl. Linguistics* XVIII. 177 The *modistæ*, linguists of the fourteenth century who developed the *grammatica speculativa* by relating the grammatical theories current during the early part of the Middle Ages to an Aristotelian framework. 1974 *Encycl. Brit. Macropædia* VIII. 267/2 Before the *modistæ*, grammar had not been viewed as a separate discipline but had been considered in conjunction with other studies or skills (such as criticism, preservation of valued texts, foreign-language learning).

modiste (mɒdɪst). [Fr., f. *mode* fashion: see MODE *sb.*] One who makes, invents, or deals in articles of fashion; esp. a maker of ladies robes, millinery, etc.; a milliner, dress-maker.

c 1840 LADY WILTON *Art of Needlework* xiii. 188 Mercers and milliners, haberdashers and modistes. 1852 SMEDLEY *L. Arundel* xxxvi, Fashioned... by an ingenious Parisian modiste. 1880 DISRAELI *Endym.* xvi, The days of the great modistes, when an English lady might absolutely be dressed in London. 1903 *Speaker* 7 Feb. 465/2 The modiste and the governess had fallen foul of each other. 1936 G. GREENE *Gun For Sale* i. 13 He leant his face against a modiste's window and jeered silently through the glass.

modistic (məʊ'dɪstɪk), *a.*¹ [f. MODISTE + -IC.]

Relating to fashion or fashions.

1907 *Times* 16 Nov. 9/6 The sleeves of this dress show the trend of modistic thought in this direction. 1915 *Queen* 6 Nov. 855/3 The modistic information it contains is of the most enlightening description.

modistic (məʊ'dɪstɪk), *a.*² [f. MODIST (*Æ sb. pl.* + -IC.)] Of or pertaining to the modistæ.

1963 G. L. BURSILL-HALL in *Canadian Jnl. Linguistics* IX. 51 The *modus essendi* is the thing itself with its various properties; the thing is perceived in the mind and in the Modistic scheme this is the *modus intelligendi*. 1967 R. H. ROBINS *Short Hist. Ling.* iv. 77 The same distinction between form and matter recurs at various points in modistic speculative grammar. 1971 G. L. BURSILL-HALL *Speculative Grammars of Middle Ages* ii. 40 Modistic grammatical theory rests on the study of words and the properties of these words as the 'signs of things'. 1972 *Times Lit. Suppl.* 29 Sept. 1164/2 The late medieval 'modistic' grammars, which attempted to relate the traditional 'parts of speech' to postulated categories of reality. 1974 *Lang. Sciences* XXXII. 27 Moreover, special doctrines of Thomas of Erfurt are assumed to be general features of modistic theory.

modius ('məʊdɪəs). *Antiq. Pl.* *modii* ('məʊdɪə). [L. *modius*, whence F. *muid*.]

1. A Roman corn-measure, equal to about a peck. Also, in the Middle Ages, a measure of capacity, dry and liquid (= F. *muid*) of varying size, commonly rendered by 'bushel'.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P.R.* xix. cxxviii. (1495) 932 The mesure *Modius* hatte that name for it is perfyte of his manere. 1609 HOLLAND *Amm. Marcell.* xxv. xii. 278 So grievous and extreme was the famine... that if in any place there was but one Modius or pecke of meale found... it was exchanged for ten pieces of gold. 1693 tr. *Blancard's Phys. Dict.* (ed. 2). 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey). 1802 RANKEN *Hist. France* II. v. i. 312 A modius, probably a bushel of corn, sold at Mayence for ten shekels of silver.

2. A tall cylindrical head-dress with which certain deities are represented in ancient art.

1800 J. DALLAWAY *Anecd. Arts Eng.* 245 Both [Jupiter and Pluto] have frequently the cap called 'modius', from its resemblance to a bushel. 1850 LEITCH tr. C. O. Müller's *Anc. Art* §357 (ed. 2) 437 In terracottas from Magna Græcia... Demeter has the modius on her head.

modiwar, -wart, obs. forms of MOULDWARP.

modle, obs. f. MODEL.

modo: see MODU.

modoc ('məʊdɒk). *U.S. slang.* Also *modock*. [Origin unknown.] (See quotes.)

1936 ALLEN & LYMAN *Wonder Bk. Air* 312 A *modoc*, the derivation of which is obscure, is a flashy chap who goes around wearing helmet and goggles, and more than likely, leather boots and riding breeches, too, and talking about the big things he is going to do for aviation. 1942 BERRY & VAN DEN BARK *Amer. Thes. Slang* §756/2 *Modock*, one who has taken up aviation for publicity, social, or similar reasons. 1960 WENTWORTH & FLEXNER *Dict. Amer. Slang* 341/2 *Modoc*, one who becomes an Air Force flier for publicity, social prestige, or similar reasons.

modom ('mɒdəm). *colloq.* Also *moddam*, *moddom*, *moddum*. An alteration of *MADAM sb.*, in imitation of affectedly refined pronunciation.

1920 GALSWORTHY *In Chancery* II. xiii. 223 Very new; modom; quite the latest thing. 1932 'E. M. DELAFIELD' *Thank Heaven Fasting* I. i. 9 Madame Myrtle... was full of assurances about knowing exactly what Moddam meant. *Ibid.* II. 1, I only wished Moddam to judge the general style. 1932 WODEHOUSE *Doctor Sally* iii. 29 Did you call, moddom? 1934 H. G. WELLS *Exper. Autobiogr.* I. iv. 153 We are showing some very pretty sunshades just now Moddom. *Ibid.* 155 You haven't shown the lady the gingham at six-three! The young man has made a mistake Moddum. 1944 A. THIRKELL *Headmistress* ix. 200 A very handsome afternoon dress... but, as the dressmaker said, almost with tears, making moddom look her age. 1961 *Punch* 1 Mar. 372/1 The saleslady coughed delicately... 'It's up to you, Modom,' she said.

modre, obs. form of MOTHER *sb.*

Mods (mɒdz), colloquial abbreviation of *Moderations*: see MODERATION 4. Also *attrib.*

1858 J. C. THOMSON *Almæ Matres* 226 Between the 'little-go' and 'mods' he learns nothing new. 1876 O. WILDE *Let.* 5 July (1962) 15 Tonight the Mods list comes out. 1893 BEATRICE WHITBY *In Suntime of Youth* I. ii. 26 Neither the attainment of the Balliol scholarship, nor a 'first in Mods', elicited a word of congratulation. 1952 V. GOLLANZ *My Dear Timothy* I. xix. 221 The Schools in question were Mods—Classical Moderations... Mods were for the language and literature of Greece and Rome. 1955 *Times* 11 Aug. 9/2, I make a point of asking them how often they take down Aeschylus or Catullus and the usual answer is that they have scarcely opened a classical text since they got their first in Mods or won the Ireland.

† **'Modu, 'Modo.** *Obs.* The name of a devil (see quotes.).

1603 HARSNET *Pop. Impost.* x. 48 Modu, Ma: Maynies deuill, was a graund Commaunder, Muster-maister ouer the Captaines of the seauen deadly sinnes... so saith Sara Williams. *Ibid.* xxii. 148 Maho, and Modu (the two Generals of the infernal furies). 1605 *Modo* [see MAHU].

† **modulaminous**, *a. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [ad. L. type **modulāminōsus*, f. L. *modulāmen* melody, f. *modulārī* to MODULATE: see -OUS.] Melodious.

1637 SYDENHAM *Serm.* 25 By a kinde of modulaminous and delightfull ayre.

modulant ('mɒdjələnt). *rare*⁻¹. [ad. L. *modulant-em*, pres. pple. of *modulāri* to MODULATE.] A modulating agent.

1869 E. WADHAM *Eng. Versification* xvi. 119 In modern English verse alliteration only plays the subordinate part of a modulant, not to be unduly decried where not overdone.

modular ('mɒdjələ(r)). *a.* [ad. mod.L. *modulār-is* (or F. *modulāire*), f. L. *modul-us*: see MODULUS and -AR¹.]

1. *a. Arch.* Of or pertaining to a module or modulus (see MODULE 4).

1842 GWILT *Archit. Gloss.*, *Modular Proportion*, that which is regulated by a module.

b. Employing or involving a module or modules (MODULE *sb.* 4 d, e, f) as the basis of design or construction; designed as part of such a system.

1936 BEMIS & BURCHARD *Evolving House* III. iv. 64 Cubical modular design... simply requires that all parts of the house... be proportioned to the same module in all three dimensions. 1945 *Archit. Rec.* Jan. 102/2 The modular system does not necessarily involve making every product come out to even multiples of 4 inches... The system does suggest, however, that the 4-in. unit be considered as an increment wherever possible. 1956 W. H. WHYTE *Organization Man* (1957) 398 Modular construction is a condition of moderate-cost housing. 1960 *House & Garden* Dec. 31/1 As the houses are based on modular units, it is relatively simple to add a wing. 1966 B. J. KARAFIN in KUO & KAISER *System Analysis by Digital Computer* viii. 306 Modular programming makes it possible to build a library of simulation modules in much the same way as a library of numerical function subroutines is built. 1967 M. GOLDRING *Modular Directory Building Components* p. ix, The term 'modular components' covers those components that have at least two of their co-ordinating dimensions, such as length and width, in whole multiples of the basic 4 in/100 mm module. 1969 W. V. TIPPING *Introd. Mech. Assembly* ix. 217 The length of the machine obviously could, by the modular construction, be varied to within 30 in. Making the machine one sided only was considered but finally it was agreed to use a double sided module to keep down the length of the machine. 1970 *Washington Post* 30 Sept. B.1/1 The adjustable, modular-unit, wall-hung bookcase systems. 1970 [see MODULE *sb.* 4 d]. 1971 *Engineering* Apr. 71/1 Based on a modular construction, Denco floor consists of timber panels supported by jacks... at 610 mm or 600 mm... centres over the sub-floor... A... steel Tee section is screwed to the perimeters of the underside of each module to fix and support it on the jackheads. 1972 *House & Garden* June 76/1 So-called portable houses—modular prefabs—which come on a truck and get erected within several hours. 1973 *Computers & Humanities* VII. 144 This program is modular in design, that is, it consists of several steps each doing a simple task.

c. *spec.* Of an educational course: designed as a series of units or discrete sections. Cf. MODULE *sb.* 4 g.

1968 *Economist* 25 May 18/2 The board has developed proposals both for the retraining of adults for skilled jobs, and for a so-called 'modular' scheme of training for young entrants to industry. 1972 *Timber Trades Jnl.* 3 June 41/1 The courses would be modular, so that a company could send people in to be trained in any particular aspect. 1972 *Accountant* 19 Oct. 483/1 Much ingenuity has, however, been used by public sector institutions, and they have succeeded wherever possible in providing oral tuition on a modular basis, so that students of different bodies are able to share studies.

2. *Math.* Of or pertaining to a modulus.

1798 HUTTON *Course Math.* (1828) II. 415 If W were the greatest load which a modular wall, or column, could carry. 1815 — *Philos. & Math. Dict.* (new ed.) II. 60 *Modular Ratio*, a term invented by Mr. Cotes, to denote the ratio or number whose logarithm is what he calls the modulus [tr. *ratio modularis*, R. Cotes *Harmonia Mensurarum* (1722) p. 5]. 1843 MACCULLAGH in *Proc. R. Irish Acad.* II. 453-4 It may happen that only one of them [sc. the curves] can be used in the generation of the surface by the modular method, as the method of which we are treating may be called, from its employment of the modulus. A focal curve which can be so used shall be distinguished as a modular focal. 1845 DE MORGAN in *Encycl. Metrop.* II. 385/1 Taking, therefore, ϕ a solution of the modular equation, which makes the above-mentioned equations consistent. 1862 SALMON *Anal. Geom. Three Dimens.* 109 Professor MacCullagh calls the ratio of the focal distance to that from the directrix, the modulus of the surface, and the foci having imaginary planes of contact he calls modular foci. a 1883 H. J. S. SMITH *Collect. Math. Papers* (1894) II. 560 The Modular Curves of an Uneven Order. 1894 FORSYTH *Theory of Functions* 633 The general definition of a modular function is that it is a uniform function such that an algebraical equation subsists between $\phi\left(\frac{a\omega + \beta}{\gamma\omega + \delta}\right)$ and $\phi(\omega)$, where a, b, γ, δ , are integers subject to the relation $a\delta - b\gamma = 1$.

modularity ('mɒdjʊləriti). [f. MODULAR *a.* + -ITY.] The property of being modular; use of modules in design or construction.

1937 *Architectural Forum* Apr. 252/2 The unit used in this kind of modular design may be defined as the 'multiple module'. Modularity of this kind has much greater potentialities as an integrating factor for building as a whole. 1964 FISHER & SWINDLE *Computer Programming Syst.* iv. 219 A growing trend in the design and implementation of input/output control systems is the concept of modularity. 1966 L. B. ANDERSON in G. KEPES *Module, Symmetry, Proportion* 112 Modularity in architecture is no respecter of scales. 1968 *Brit. Med. Bull.* XXIV. 192/1 In 1965-66 the manufacturers introduced the so-called 'third generation computers', whose principal feature was their modularity. 1970 *Times* 7 May 35 These [digital transmitters] will be of more complex construction... and impose the need for modularity in design to ease servicing. 1975 *Sci. Amer.* Jan. 50/2 (Advnt.), Pop-in modularity makes it easy to replace logic boards when needed, without tools.

modularize ('mɒdjʊləraɪz), *v.* [f. MODULAR *a.* + -IZE.] *trans.* To construct on modular principles. So 'modularized *ppl.* *a.* Also 'modulari'zation.

1959 *Res. Highlights Nat. Bureau of Standards Misc. Publ.* 229 (U.S.) 18 These tubes are compatible with the modularized electronic circuitry developed as part of the Project Tinkertoy program. 1962 *Maintainability Design Criteria Handbk. for Designers of Shipboard Electronic Equipment* (Federal Electr. Corp., U.S.) iv. i. 1 Modularization usually results in a decrease in fault isolation time. 1966 L. B. ANDERSON in G. KEPES *Module, Symmetry, Proportion* 110 Later Medieval architecture did not fail to provide a more disciplined modularization. *Ibid.* 111 In the end it is space itself which is modularized. 1968 F. F. MARTIN *Computer Modeling* ix. 193 We have applied modularization to the logical flow chart of a hypothetical air traffic control model. 1971 *New Scientist* 28 Jan. 196/2 Apollo 14 will also carry a modularised equipment transporter. 1973 *McGraw-Hill Yearbk. Sci. & Technol.* 357/1 Design and construction improvements, ranging from perfection of wire-winding techniques for the prestressed concrete reactor vessel to modularization of auxiliary systems, have decreased costs significantly.

modularly ('mɒdjʊləli), *adv.* [f. MODULAR *a.* + -LY².] On modular principles.

1943 J. M. WOLFE *First Course Cryptanalysis* (rev. ed.) II. 19 The Vigenere operates on a modular addition while the Nihilist substitution does not. If the Nihilist addition were performed modularly, then all cipher numbers would be within the range of 4 from each other. 1972 *Sci. Amer.* Mar. 121/1 We live... in a world modularly constructed on the strictest rules; every atom is a storehouse of natural units.

'**modulate**, *pa. pple.* *rare*⁻¹. [ad. L. *modulāt-us*, *pa. pple.* of *modulāri* to MODULATE.] Modulated.

1814 CARY *Dante, Par.* xx. 23 As sound Of cittern, at the fret-board, or of pipe, Is, at the wind-hole, modulate and tun'd.

modulate ('mɒdjʊlət), *v.* [f. L. *modulāt-*, *ppl.* stem of *modulāri* to measure, adjust to rhythm, make melody, etc., f. *modulus*: see MODULUS. Cf. F. *moduler*.]

1. *trans.* To set or regulate in a certain measure and proportion; to adjust, temper, vary conformably to; to soften, temper, tone down. (This general sense tends to be coloured by those that follow.)

1623 COCKERAM II, Done by measure, *modulated*. 1783 BURKE *Sp. E. India Bill* Wks. IV. 43, I shall certainly endeavour to modulate myself to this temper. 1797 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Italian* ii, She determined to modulate that nature to her own views. 1832 TENNYSON *Eleānore* iv, Motions flow To one another, even as tho' They were modulated so To an unheard melody. 1858 BUSHNELL *Serm.* *New Life* xii. (1869) 168 He learns how to modulate and operate his will. 1904 *Blackw. Mag.* Mar. 345/2 His glance... travelled from the walls lined with well-bound books to the lamps modulated to the proper light.

2. *spec. a.* To attune (the voice, sounds, etc.) to a certain pitch or key; to vary or inflect in tone, adapt to a new tune; to give tune or melody to. *Const. to, †unto.*

1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 911 The second vse [of the tongue] is to breake the ayer that is driuen out of the Lungs and to Modulate the voyce. 1701 GREW *Cosm. Sacra* i. v. §21. 28 The Nose, Lips, Teeth, Palate, Jaw, Tongue... All serving to make, or to modulate the Sound. 1725 BROOME *Notes on Pope's Odyssey* iv. I. 261 Is it credible that any person could modulate her voice so artfully as to resemble so many voices? 1746 H. WALPOLE *Let. to Mann* 28 Mar., Gluck... is to play on a set of drinking-glasses, which he modulates with water. 1762 STERNE *Tr. Shandy* V. iii, He listened to the voice of nature, and modulated his own unto it. 1788 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* lii. V. 443 The songs of triumph were modulated to psalms and litanies. 1872 SPURGEON *Treas. David* Ps. lxxvi. 2 The noise is to be modulated with tune and time.

fig. 1805 SURR *Winter in Lond.* (1806) III. 184 To modulate by counsels resulting from experience, the sweetest chords of the human heart; which thus regulated constitute the harmony of life. 1830 DE QUINCEY *Bentley* Wks. 1863 VI. 174 Bentley's English style was less meritorious... He took no pains with it... He would not stop to modulate a tuneless sentence. 1845 CRAIK *Sk. Lit. & Learn.* III. 100 A soul of nobleness... modulates every cadence [of Spenser's poetry].

b. *intr.* of a song: To be sung in varying cadence or harmony (*with*).

1815 SHELLEY *Alastor* 46, I wait thy breath, Great Parent, that my strain May modulate with murmurs of the air... And voice of living beings.

3. *a. trans.* To sing, intone (a song). b. *intr.* To play, make melody (*on* an instrument). *rare.*

c 1557 ABP. PARKER *Ps.* xcii. 1 To thy good name, O God so hie, Due laudes to modulate. 1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India* & P. 174 Who hearing one sweetly modulating on an Ismean Pipe, swore he would rather hear the neighing of an Horse. 1889 *Harper's Mag.* Oct. 680 We are conscious of a murmuring humble voice: it is a beggar, who is modulating a prayer for alms.

4. *Mus. †a. trans.* To pass to (a particular note) in the course of a composition. *Obs.*

1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) XII. 512/1 After having sung the tone *ut*, we naturally modulate the third *mi*, and the fifth *sol*, instead of the double octave of *mi*, and the octave of *sol*.

† b. *intr.* To pass, in accordance with the laws of melody, *from* one note to another; to compose music correctly. *Obs.*

1782 BURNEY *Hist. Mus.* II. 19 *note*, The Greeks more frequently modulated from the key note to its fifth below, than to the fifth above. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) XII. 192/1

To modulate properly in the same tone, it is necessary, 1. To run through all the sounds of it in an agreeable air [etc.].

c. To pass from one key to or into another; to change the key. (Also said of the key.) † to *modulate upon* (a particular note): to introduce (it) as a transition to another key.

1721 A MALCOLM *Treat. Mus.* xiii. 441 To modulate into and make Cadences upon several other Keys. *Ibid.* 446 It now remains to shew, how to modulate from one Key to another, so that the Transitions may be easy and natural. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) XII. 193/1 Issuing from the major mode of *ut*, to modulate upon its mediant. 1889 PROUT *Harmony* x. (ed. 3) 104 A minor key most often modulates to one of the related major keys. 1890 A. B. BACH *Art Ballad* 128 Loewe here modulates... from G minor into E flat minor.

transf. 1885 S. COX *Expos.* xi. 131 In the middle of verse 5, the invocation of a divine advent modulates into a sorrowful and pathetic confession of sin.

5. *trans.* Chiefly *Telecommunications. a.* To vary the amplitude or some other characteristic of (a wave or oscillatory signal, or a beam of particles) in accordance with the variations of a second signal, usu. a wave of lower frequency; also used with the property that is varied as obj.

1908 *Trans. Amer. Inst. Electr. Engin.* XXVII. 575 For wireless telephony three things are necessary:... 2. Means for modulating this stream of waves in accordance with sound waves. 1921 J. SCOTT-TAGGART *Thermionic Tubes* xiii. 354 In wireless telephony, a steady stream of waves (usually termed the carrier wave) is usually modulated by means of a microphone. 1941 *Electronic Engin.* XIV. 485/1 The direct transmission and reception of speech or music over long distances... is impractical and propagation of audio frequencies is usually accomplished by using them to modulate an R.F. wave acting as carrier. 1952 R. W. DITCHBURN *Light* x. 299 It is not possible to observe the progress of a continuous beam of light without marking or 'modulating' it in some way. Three main methods of modulation have been used: (a) the toothed-wheel method, (b) the rotating-mirror method, and (c) the electronic shutter. In any of these methods the transit time is derived from a measurement of the frequency of the modulator. 1959 *Chambers's Encycl.* II. 591/2 In broadcasting on long, medium and short waves it is normally the amplitude which is modulated. 1962 *Newnes Conc. Encycl. Electr. Engin.* 428/2 In the klystron... the single cavity both modulates the beam [of electrons] to provide bunching, and abstracts energy from the beam on its return. 1965 *Science* 8 Oct. 153/3 The simplest way to modulate a beam of light—that is, the simplest way to make it carry a message—is to turn the generator of light on and off. 1972 *Sci. Amer.* Sept. 132/2 The received signal is decoded into its components and used to modulate three independent electron beams, each of which is allowed to strike only the red, green or blue phosphor dots.

b. To apply a signal to (a device) that modulates its output signal.

1920 P. E. EDELMAN *Exper. Wireless Stations* (rev. ed.) xv. 238 Starting with a telephone transmitter, this may be used to grid modulate one vacuum tube which in turn is cascaded to several others. 1953 W. A. ENSON *Vacuum-Tube Oscillators* xvi. 391 Magnetrons are ordinarily modulated by applying a large negative pulse to the cathode. 1973 *Sci. Amer.* Nov. 33/2 These diodes can be modulated rapidly by simply modulating the electric current that powers them.

c. To impress (a signal) on to a carrier wave by modulation.

1962 A. NISBETT *Technique Sound Studio* 267 A system for distributing audio information by modulating it on to a high frequency carrier... which is then amplified... and broadcast. 1970 J. EARL *Tuners & Amplifiers* v. 118 This [signal] cannot be added direct to the L + R information fed to the transmitter. First it has to be modulated on to a subcarrier of 38kHz. 1975 *Gramophone* Jan. 141 2/3, CD-4 employs a carrier tone at supersonic frequency... on to which is [sic] modulated the difference signals.

d. *transf.* To exert a modifying or controlling influence on; to regulate.

1964 *Science* 15 May 819/3 This explanation... places some restriction on the details of any model involving regulation by modulating transfer RNA. 1971 *Sci. Amer.* July 55/3 It seems certain that the brain can modulate the transmission of olfactory information as early as the level of the first synapse of the olfactory pathway. 1971 *Nature* 20 Aug. 550/2 Thus we conclude that magnetism may modulate climate to some degree by the ability of the Earth's magnetic field somehow to provide a shield against solar corpuscular radiation. 1973 *Ibid.* 16 Nov. 154/1 Although strychnine had no effect in our system, actin-like proteins may form structures that modulate the mobility of lymphocyte receptors. 1974 *Sci. Amer.* Nov. 39/1 The steam flow is modulated by a control valve actuated by a speed governor on the rotor.

6. *Biol.* Of a cell: to undergo modulation *into* (see MODULATION 8).

1956 C. H. WADDINGTON *Princ. Embryol.* xvi. 361 When differentiated vertebrate cells are grown in tissue culture... they 'modulate' into less-specialised forms which may appear to be dedifferentiated, but they do not re-acquire the ability to develop into some tissue other than the one from which they were originally derived. 1964 N. T. SPRATT *Introd. Cell Differentiation* vi. 68 Although cells of cultured tissues may undergo temporary dedifferentiation (that is, may modulate), permanent loss of basic properties which distinguish the cells as to type seems to be rare.

Hence 'modulated', 'modulating *ppl.* *adjs.*

1735 SOMERVILLE *Chase* III. 73 When The Master's Hand, in modulated Air, Bids the loud Organ breathe. 1751 W. THOMPSON *Sickness* v. 230 May the nightly Pow'r, Which whispers on my Slumbers, cease to breathe Her modulating Impulse through my Soul. a 1806 H. K. WHITE *Rem.* (1837) 359 The pleasure we derive from tragedy is a pleasing sorrow, a modulated pain. 1874 SYMONDS *Sk. Italy & Greece* (1898) I. ix. 173 Clear waves bathed in modulated azure. 1880 *Expositor* XII. 291 A number of phrases follow each other *asyndetically*, without conjunctive or modulating

particles. 1919 *Proc. IRE* VII. 193 The modulated output is therefore proportional to the curvature of the characteristic. 1920 M. B. SLEEPER *Wireless Design & Pract.* viii. 133 A modulated vacuum-tube transmitter can be divided into... the radiating, oscillating, reaction, and modulation circuits. 1921 *Electrician* 21 Jan. 95/2 In modulated wave signalling it has been proposed to leave out one of the essential modulating effects.

modulation (mɒdju:'leɪʃən). [a. F. *modulation* (14th c. in Hatz.-Darm.) or ad. L. *modulātiōnem*, n. of action f. *modulārī* to MODULATE.]

1. The action of forming, regulating, or varying according to due measure and proportion; †measured or rhythmical movement; variation (of light, line, form, etc.) with regard to artistic effect; a softening, tempering, or toning down.

1531 ELYOT *Gov.* i. xx. More ouer the emperours that were moste noble, delited in daunsyng, perceuyng therein to be a perfecte measure, whiche maye be called modulation. 1674 *Govt. Tongue* i. 3 To this purpose the infinite wisdom of God ordained Speech, which as it is a sound resulting from the modulation of the Air, has most affinity to the spirit. 1695 WOODWARD *Nat. Hist. Earth* IV. (1723) 195 The Matter of two or more Kinds being mix'd together, and, by the different Proportion and Modulation of that Matter, variously... diversify'd. 1753 HOGARTH *Anal. Beauty* xii. 95 Different kinds of softnings and modulations of the rays of light. 1883 C. C. PERKINS *Ital. Sculpture* II. ii. 124 That delicate modulation of surface treatment which gives high value to the best Florentine metal work. 1888 *Scribner's Mag.* III. 424 It is not the firmness of a line in drawing or sculpture that makes it forbidding; it is the stiffness or poor quality of its modulation.

2. The action of inflecting the voice or an instrument musically; variation of tone or pitch; regulated variety of inflexion in the voice; a particular inflexion or intonation.

1543 TRAHÉRON *Vigo's Chirurg.* II. III. xv. 60 That it [sc. the uvula] myght gyve modulation or tunyng to the voice. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* VII. xiv. 368 Although the weazon, throte and tongue be the instruments of voice, and by their agitations doe chiefly concurre unto these delightfull modulations. 1701 GREW *Cosm. Sacra* I. v. §10. 25 The Rings of the Wind-pipe, are fitted for the Modulation of the Voice. 1756-7 tr. *Keyser's Trav.* (1760) IV. 14 Among the singers in Italy... Farinelli indisputably makes the greatest figure for the fineness and modulation of his voice. 1797 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Italian* i. All the sensibility of character that the modulation of her tones indicated. 1824 L. MURRAY *Eng. Gram.* (ed. 5) I. 361 By modulation is meant that pleasing variety of voice, which is perceived in uttering a sentence, and which, in its nature, is perfectly distinct from emphasis, and the tones of emotion and passion. 1859 GEO. ELIOT *A. Bede* i With the same gentle modulation of voice as when he spoke to Seth. 1866 HUXLEY *Physiol.* VII. (1869) 205 The modulation of the voice into speech is effected by [etc.].

3. The action of singing or making music; an air or melody; *pl.* musical notes or sounds. Now *rare*.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P.R.* XIX. CXXXI. (1495) 941 Symphonia is temperate modulation accordyng in sownnes hygh and lowe. c 1425 *St. Mary of Oignies* II. xi. in *Anglia* VIII. 178/14 Oure lorde... fillid hir herte wip myrpe, and hir lippys wip modulacyone. 1616 BULLOKAR *Eng. Expos.*, *Modulation*, a pleasant tuning or sweete singing. 1624 DONNE *Serm.* II. (1640) 12, I will sing of thy mercy and judgement, sayes David; when we fixe our selves upon the meditation and modulation of the mercy of God, even his judgements cannot put us out of tune. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Modulation*,... a pleasant tuning, a singing or playing by number or measure. 1728-46 THOMSON *Spring* 608 Innumerable songsters, in the freshening shade Of new-sprung leaves, their modulations mix Mellifluous. 1816 T. L. PEACOCK *Headlong Hall* xi, To ring to the profaner but more lively modulation of *Voulez vous danser, Mademoiselle!*

4. *Mus.* a. *Hist.* In the ecclesiastical modes: Each of certain notes in each mode, on which a phrase of melody must begin and end (see *quot.*).

1880 *Grove's Dict. Mus.* II. 351/2 The intermediate phrases can only begin, or end, on one of another set of notes, called its Modulations. Of these Modulations, four—the Final, Dominant, Mediant, and Participant—are of more importance than the rest, and are therefore called Regular. But as the constant reiteration of these four notes would prove intolerably monotonous, in a Melody consisting of very numerous phrases, other notes, called Conceded Modulations, are added to them.

†b. Composition or performance of music, management of melody and harmony, in a particular 'mode' or key. Also, a chord or succession of notes, an air or melody (cf. 3). *Obs.*

1721 A. MALCOLM *Treat. Mus.* XIII. 441 Under the Term of Modulation may be comprehended the regular Progression of the several Parts thro' the Sounds that are in the Harmony of any particular Key as well as the proceeding naturally and regularly with the Harmony from one Key to another. 1782 BURNÉY *Hist. Mus.* II. 412 As to the Modulation, it is so monotonous, that little more than two chords are used throughout the Canon ['Sumer is i-cumen in']. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) XII. 191/2 Modulation... frequently means no more than an air, or a number of musical sounds properly connected and arranged. *Ibid.* 511/2 The modulation formed by *ut* with the octave of *sol* and the double octave of *mi*, sung one after the other. *Ibid.* 512/2 This modulation or chord *ut, mi, sol, ut*.

c. In modern use: The action or process of passing from one key to another in the course of a piece; the result of this, as an element in the harmony of the piece; a change of key.

1696 PHILLIPS, *Modulation*, a carrying on a Song in the same Key, sometimes passing out of it, then getting into it

again, without offending the Ears. 1721 A. MALCOLM *Treat. Mus.* XIII. 450 Having thus explained the Nature of Modulation from one Key to another. 1782 BURNÉY *Hist. Mus.* II. 163 *note*, The modulation from D major to C is rarely found in modern music. *Ibid.* 164 The following specimens of Chromatic Modulation, ascending and descending. 1839 *Penny Cycl.* XV. 296/2 Modulation may be divided into Simple, Chromatic (or extraneous), and Enharmonic. 1889 PROUT *Harmony* (ed. 10) xiv. §371 By... enharmonically changing one or more of its notes it [the chord of the Diminished Seventh] can be used for modulation between any two keys.

5. *transf.* Melodious composition in prose or verse; harmonious treatment of language.

1759 JOHNSON *Idler* No. 63 ¶7 Then begin the arts of rhetoric and poetry, the regulation of figures, the selection of words, the modulation of periods. 1779-81 — *L.P.*, *Waller* Wks. II. 269 The Poets of Elizabeth had attained an art of modulation, which was afterwards... forgotten. 1841 D'ISRAELI *Amen. Lit.* (1867) 476 A master in the art of versification was struck by our poet's modulation.

6. *Arch.* The proportioning or regulating of the parts of an order by the module (see MODULE 4).

1665 J. WEBB *Stone-Heng* (1725) 62 Ornaments made from the Rule of the Dorick Modulation. 1842 GWILT *Archit. Gloss.*, *Modulation*, the proportion of the different parts of an order.

7. a. Chiefly *Telecommunications*. The process of modulating a wave or beam (see MODULATE v. 5a) in order to impress a signal upon it; the extent to which a modulated carrier wave is varied; also, the wave-form or signal so impressed. Cf. DEMODULATION.

Freq. preceded by a *sb.* denoting either (a) the characteristic of the carrier wave that is varied (as in FREQUENCY MODULATION), or (b) the method by which the modulation is applied (as in GRID MODULATION).

1919 *Proc. IRE* VII. 193 (*heading*) Modulation. 1921 J. SCOTT-TAGGART *Thermionic Tubes* XIII. 355 Two general methods of modulation are used at present; either the amplitude of the continuous waves is varied by the microphone, or the wave-length is altered... Sometimes both wave-length and amplitude modulation occur at the same time. 1924 W. JAMES *Wireless Valve Transmitters* ix. 200 The strength of the note received is dependent... on the degree of modulation—that is, on the extent to which the amplitude of the oscillations vary. 1931 *Proc. IRE* XIX. 2146 Amplitude modulation by means of vacuum tubes can be effected in two different ways: as plate modulation or grid modulation. 1932 LADNER & STONER *Short Wave Wireless Communication* v. 73 Rectification is essential at the receiver, for the purpose of extracting the modulation. 1943 F. E. TERMAN *Radio Engineers' Handbk.* VII. 581 In phase modulation, intelligence is transmitted by varying the phase of the transmitted wave. 1949 H. E. PENROSE *Princ. & Pract. Radar* xvi. 310 The klystron and the reflex klystron depend for their action primarily upon velocity modulation of the electron stream. 1952 [see MODULATE v. 5a]. 1953 W. A. EDSON *Vacuum-Tube Oscillators* xvi. 386 The presence or absence of an output signal, in conjunction with an appropriate code, permits the communication of information. Such keying represents the simplest possible form of modulation, and is applicable to all kinds of oscillators. 1962 A. NISBETT *Technique Sound Studio* vi. 107 The equipment is lined up on a standard 1,000 c/s tone sent from the studio. The standard used is 1 milliwatt in 600 ohms... and is equivalent to 40% modulation at the transmitter. 1968 *Radio Communication Handbk.* (ed. 4) ix. 5/2 Choke modulation employs a choke as the coupling impedance between the modulator and the r.f. stage. 1972 *Sci. Amer.* Sept. 101/2 The most widely used processes of modulation are amplitude modulation (AM), frequency modulation (FM), pulse amplitude modulation (PAM) and pulse code modulation (PCM).

b. *transf.* The action or result of varying the magnitude, degree, etc., of something.

1964 *Science* 15 May 816 Modulation of transfer RNA species can provide a workable model of an operator-less operon. 1970 R. W. MCGILVER *Biochem.* XXIII. 543 (*heading*) Regulation [of metabolism] by modulation of enzyme activity. 1971 *Physics Bull.* July 388/1 An acoustic wave produces a periodic modulation of the density of the medium. 1973 *Sci. Amer.* Aug. 50/2 The conduction between them can be controlled by the modulation of the charge in a channel between them.

c. *attrib.*, as modulation envelope, the envelope of an amplitude-modulated carrier wave; modulation factor = modulation index; modulation frequency, the frequency of a wave used to modulate another wave; modulation index, a coefficient representing the degree of modulation of a carrier wave; *spec.* the ratio of the difference between the maximum and minimum frequencies of a frequency-modulated carrier to the frequency of the modulating signal.

1930 *Proc. IRE* XVIII. 2161 If this leakage is slower than the rate at which the modulation envelope decreases, then the condenser voltage cannot follow the modulation envelope. 1950 P. PARKER *Electronics* x. 301 In the radio frequency stages of a receiver, distortion is important only in so far as it makes the modulation envelope of the signal voltage different from the wave-form of the modulating sound. 1970 J. EARL *Tuners & Amplifiers* II. 47 To the centre-tap... is fed the mono and subcarrier stereo components, and the action of the switching transistors... is such that a 'modulation envelope' is formed, one side carrying the left-channel information and the other side the right-channel information. 1939 *Amat. Radio Handbk.* vi. 93/1 When using a continuous pure tone (sine wave) for modulating... the percentage modulation can be obtained by the Heising formula:—If $I_0 = R.M.S.$ value of unmodulated aerial current... $I_M =$ ditto when modulated. $m =$ modulation factor. Then $I_M = I_0 \sqrt{1 + m^2/2}$. 1930 *Proc. IRE* XVIII. 2162 The rate of decrease of the

modulation envelope depends upon the modulation frequency f and the degree of modulation m of the signal. 1962 SIMPSON & RICHARDS *Physical Princ. Junction Transistors* xviii. 453 The carrier and modulation frequencies are applied to one or both of the input electrodes. 1930 B. VAN DER POL in *Proc. IRE* XVIII. 1200 The whole practical problem of the amount of disturbance arising from frequency modulation depends therefore upon the value of the ratio $m = \Delta\omega/p$ of the absolute frequency deviation to the imposed audio frequency p . Owing to the importance of this parameter m ... it may be found useful to designate it by a special name for which we suggest the expression 'frequency modulation index'. 1931 H. RÖDER in *Ibid.* XIX. 2151 B. van der Pol has introduced the expression 'modulation index' for m_f . We shall use this term for both m_p and m_f [where m_p represents the degree of phase modulation in a wave $i = A_0 \sin(\omega_0 t + m_p \sin \mu t)$]. 1974 *Encycl. Brit. Macropædia* XVIII. 91/2 The larger the modulation index (and hence the wider the bandwidth required for transmission), the more effectively FM performs.

8. *Biol.* Reversible variation in the activity or form of a cell in response to a changing environmental.

1939 P. WEISS *Princ. Devel.* I. 94 This physiological, strictly nonprogressive fluctuation of a cell in response to its environmental conditions may be called modulation. It provides for a certain latitude within which a cell can comply adequately with certain variable functional demands of the developed body. 1964 N. T. SPRATT *Introd. Cell Differentiation* II. 20 We... cannot accurately draw a line between differentiations and modulations. 1970 AMBROSE & EASTY *Cell Biol.* XIII. 441 Hormones are known to affect the synthetic function and the size of certain organs. This is an example of what Weiss has called 'modulation'.

modulative ('mɒdjuleɪtɪv), *a. rare*. [ad. L. type **modulātiv-us*; see -IVE.] Serving to modulate (the voice or intonation).

1888 SWEET *Hist. Eng. Sounds* 71 Our punctuation-marks seem to have been originally modulative.

modulator ('mɒdjuleɪtə(r)). [a. L. *modulātor*, agent-n. f. *modulārī* to MODULATE.]

1. a. One who, or a thing which, modulates. c 1500 *Proverbis in Antiq. Rep.* (1809) IV. 408 A perfyte modolatur makithe his songe trew. 1654 WHITLOCK *Zootomia* 477 Poetry... is a most musically Modulator of all Intelligibles by her inventive Variations. 1713 DERHAM *Phys.-Theol.* v. v. (1727) 295 The Tongue... the artful Modulator of our Voice. 1834 DE QUINCEY *Autobiogr. Sk.* VI. Wks. 1862 XIV. 171 Thus, in a musical metaphor, the great man is the sole modulator and determiner of the key in which the conversation proceeds. 1896 MRS. CAFFYN *Quaker Grandmother* 145 The haze was a modulator of all things—a balancer.

b. *spec.* A device that produces modulation of a wave (MODULATION 7). Also *transf.*, a regulator, a controlling mechanism.

1919 *Proc. IRE* VII. 193 The curvature of the characteristic... makes possible its employment as a modulator and detector. 1930 *Discovery* Dec. 398/2 The output from the subscriber's telephone is amplified in the transmitting voice frequency amplifier and passes to the low frequency modulator. 1952 [see MODULATE v. 5a]. 1964 M. BROTHERTON *Masers & Lasers* xv. 182 If we feed into a modulator a voice frequency of 256 cps along with a carrier frequency of 50,000 cps, the modulator reacts by producing two new frequencies—one the difference frequency at 49,744 cps and the other the sum frequency at 50,256 cps. 1970 R. W. MCGILVER *Biochem.* XXIII. 547 The deoxycytidine phosphates are not modulators of any of the reductions. 1970 *Sci. Amer.* Nov. 120/1 The use of the laser for mass communication... awaits the development of a practical modulator: an apparatus for impressing multiple signals on the light beam. 1972 *Jazz & Blues* Nov. 21/1, I... checked out this new modulator which a lot of people... are now using. You put in your voice and you get another sound on it. 1974 *Nature* 17 May 250/1 Such a test might assess the role of putrescine as a potential modulator of growth in normal and neoplastic tissue.

2. A chart used in the 'tonic sol-fa' system, showing the relations of tones and scales.

1862 *Catal. Internat. Exhib.* II. xxiv. 35 The Modulator, or pointing board for teaching tunes.

modulatory ('mɒdjuleɪtəri), *a.* [ad. L. type **modulātōri-us*, f. *modulārī* to MODULATE; see -ORY.] Pertaining to or serving for modulation.

1880 PARRY in *Grove Dict. Mus.* II. 348/2 [Bach's] more wonderful modulatory devices must have fallen upon utterly deaf ears.

module ('mɒdju:l), *sb.* [a. F. *module* (1547 in Godefr. *Compl.*), or directly ad. L. *modul-us* small measure, limit or standard of measure, machine for measuring water, module in architecture, also rhythmic measure, dim. of *modus* measure; see *MODE sb.* 2, a. OF. *molde, modle*—L. *modulum*.] The earliest uses in Eng. seem to be based directly on Latin senses not found in Fr., and also to show confusion of the word with MODEL. The architectural sense appears to have been introduced from Fr. in the 17th c.]

†1. Allotted measure, compass, or scale; one's allotted power or capabilities. Cf. MODEL *sb.* 8. *Obs.*

1586 A. DAY *Eng. Secretary* II. (1625) 122 To repose a foundation consonant to the module or compass of this my present intendment. 1587 FLEMING *Contn. Holinshed* III. 1369/2 His counterfet so naturalie conveyed into colours, with his white beard, the hollownes of his cheekes, ... and all within a module the circumference whereof exceedeth

not six inches. 1607 WALKINGTON *Opt. Glass*. Ep. Ded. 3 Yet for that module of these habiliments in me I have ever bent my judgement so far as in it lay to limit [etc.]. 1628 COKE *On Litt.* Pref., The module of a preface cannot express the observations that are made in the work. 1640 G. WATTS tr. *Bacon's Adv. Learn.* ix. i. 471 That the mind for its Module [orig. *pro modulo*] be dilated to the amplitude of the Mysteries. 1663 CHARLETON *Chor. Gigant.* 41 Whose picture, though in too small a module, is taken also by our Author. 1681 WITTIE *Surv. Heavens* 70, I have reasoned with modesty according to my module.

2. †a. The plan or design in little of some large work. Cf. MODEL sb. 1. *Obs.*

1589 *Acts Privy Council* (1898) XVII. 455 Send unto us a plat forme or module of the situation of the said mylne upon the river. 1611 R. BADLEY *To Author* in Coryat *Crudities* k, Yet in thy booke the module is descried Of many a Citie, and Castle fortified. 1622 HAKEWILL *David's Vow* vi. 222 Man . . . himselfe, a little map or module as it were of the great world. 1636 EARL CORK *Diary in Lismore Papers* Ser. 1. (1886) IV. 210, I sent [them] . . . to take a module of the L. presidents howse . . . to make the lyke by flor my son. 1695 WOODWARD *Nat. Hist. Earth* II. 107 That's the Business of the Larger Work, of which this is only the Module or Platform.

†b. A plastic or graphic representation (usually on a small scale) of some material object. Cf. MODEL sb. 2.

1591 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* i. vi. 1015 You that have seen within this ample Table, Among so many Modules admirable [orig. *parmy tant de portraits*], Th' admired beauties of the King of Creatures. 1609 HEYWOOD *Brit. Troy* XII. lxxxvii, The Pummel . . . rarely wrought With artful Modules. a 1661 FELTHAM *Resolves*, etc. *Let.* x. 74 By this weeks Carrier you shall receive the Module of the World in a box.

†c. *poet.* A mere image or counterfeit. *Obs.*

1595 SHAKS. *John* v. vii. 58 And then all this thou seest, is but a clod, And module of confounded royalty. 1601 *All's Well* IV. iii. 114 Come, bring forth this counterfeit module. 1608 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. iv. 111. *Schisme* 492 This Childe (no Man, but Man's pale Module now).

†d. *poet.* A model for imitation; a type or pattern of excellence, a perfect exemplar (*of*); = MODEL sb. 10. *Obs.*

1609 DANIEL *Civ. Wars* IV. lxxxii, That vertuous Prince . . . borne to bee The module of a glorious Monarch. 1598 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* 11. Ded., From Thee (rare Module of Heroic minds). *Ibid.* II. i. 1. *Eden* 94 Ye Pagan Poets . . . ; from henceforth still be dum Your fabled prayes of Elysium; Which by this goodly Module you have wrought.

†e. A regularly formulated plan or scheme (of government, etc.); = MODEL sb. 7b. *Obs.*

1650 NEEDHAM *Case of Commw.* II. 50 Notwithstanding all the Reasons to the Contrary the Scottish Module was still pressed.

3. A standard or unit for measuring.

a 1628 F. GREVIL *Caelica* vi, Measure of all ioyes stay to phansie traces Module of pleasure. 1685 BERNARD *Let. to Author* in Poocke *Comm. Hosea* (a), Many of the ancients serv'd themselves with ordinary grains of corne (which module hath also entred our English Laws) for the Measures both of length and capacity. 1712 H. MORE'S *Antid. Ath.* I. v. Schol. 145 They are not made . . . by measure or module, which should limit, and, as it were, design and determine them. 1845 R. W. HAMILTON *Pop. Educ.* vi. (ed. 2) 123 A precise proposition is already adjusted, a module of the truth. 1863 HERSCHEL *Fam. Lect. Sci.* (1868) 450 The only new measure I would legalize would be a 'module' (or some other name at present unoccupied) of 50 geometrical inches.

4. a. *Arch.* In the classic orders, the unit of length by which the proportions of the parts are expressed; usually the semidiameter of the column at the base of the shaft.

[1563: see MODULUS I.] 1664 EVELYN tr. *Freart's Archit.* I. xxvii. 66 The Chapter contains two Modules and a third. 1760 RAPER in *Phil. Trans.* LI. 814 The shafts of the columns are so nearly 16 modules, that they seem to have been designed for that proportion. 1823 P. NICHOLSON *Pract. Build.* 480 The height given to the column is fourteen modules, or seven diameters.

b. *Numism.* The diameter of a coin or medal. 1887 *Athenæum* 24 Sept. 411/3 There are thirty plates, many of them containing coins of the smallest module.

c. A length chosen as a basis for the dimensions of parts of a building, items of furniture, etc., to facilitate their coordination, so that all lengths are an integral multiple of it; *spec.* one of 4 inches (101.6 millimetres). Also *attrib.*

1936 BEMIS & BURCHARD *Evolving House* III. iv. 64 A dimension of 4" for the module . . . is selected because it is the nominal greatest common divisor of the wood-frame house, which represents the bulk of American housing. 1945 *Archit. Record* Jan. 103/1 The architect can best realize the advantage of the coordination of masonry and metal window dimensions by doing preliminary building layouts on the familiar cross section paper of the module system, each grid line representing 4 inches. 1946 *Industr. Standardization* XVII. 269/1 'Module' furniture is designed on a coordinated 6-inch scale so that all pieces are interchangeable. 1949 *Architects' Jnl.* 20 Oct. 432/1 The planning grid on which the Hertfordshire County Council structure is based was an 8 ft. 3 in. module. 1955 *Sci. News* Let. 1 Jan. 13/1 Houses of the future may all be built using a four-inch cube called a module as the structural 'atom'. 1966 L. B. ANDERSON in G. KEPES *Module, Symmetry, Proportion* 117 Now the idea of the module is again asserted, with emphasis on its ability to encompass growth and change.

d. One of a series of production units or component parts that are standardized to facilitate assembly or replacement and are usu. prefabricated as self-contained structures.

1955 *Sci. Amer.* Aug. 30 (*caption*) Assembled module consists of a stack of wafers coated with opaque plastic.

Vertical wires through notches in the wafers provide electrical connections between the parts. 1959 HORSEY & SHERGAUS *Proc. Symposium Microminiaturization of Electronic Assemblies 1958* I. iv. 44 The electronic 'module' . . . is an individually fabricated subassembly that may be replaced *in toto* when repair becomes necessary. 1964 R. F. FICCHI *Electr. Interference* iii. 23 For circuits and components that can be grouped together, e.g., modules (a group of components mounted on a nonconducting board and wired together), and chassis drawers (groups of modules mounted in a rack), the following wiring rules should be followed. 1969 W. V. TIPPING *Introd. Mech. Assembly* ix. 240 The modules are bolted together to form a full machine ready for final trouble-shooting. 1970 J. EARL *Tuners & Amplifiers* vi. 141 The vast majority of tuner-amplifiers are now transistored, the designs being based on printed circuit boards or 'modules'. 1970 *New Yorker* 3 Oct. 28/1 In prefabrication, flat pieces of a house are built in a plant and assembled on a site. Plumbing, electrical wiring, and heating are then installed by conventional methods. Modules are larger, three-dimensional units, which are completely finished in the factory and then bolted together at the site in a much shorter time. Modular housing gives you more control in the plant. 1971 [see MODULAR a. 1b]. 1971 *Real Estate Rev.* Fall 48/2 Our housing needs in the next nine years must be met with factory-built modules, assembled on site.

e. *Astronautics.* A separable section of a spacecraft that can operate as an independent unit.

1961 *New Scientist* 4 May 241/3 To deal with its dual function the *Apollo* craft will have three separate sections, or modules: first, a command centre module . . . ; secondly, a propulsion module . . . ; and finally, a so-called 'mission' module. 1963 *Ann. Reg.* 1962 400 A capsule was to be fired from the earth into orbit round the moon, when a special part of it, christened the lunar excursion module, would detach itself. 1969 *Listener* 24 July 123/1 The ITV audience was being guided . . . towards the first climax of the night, the landing of the module on the Moon's surface. 1970 *Sci. Jnl.* Aug. 35/2 As additional modules are placed in orbit and docked with the first module, some could be devoted to specialized activities.

f. One of a number of distinct, well-defined units from which a computer program may be built up or into which any complex process or activity is analysed (usu. for computer simulation), each of which is complete in itself but bears a definite relationship to the other units.

1963 L. SCHULTZ *Digital Processing* xv. 340 Ideally, the total program system could be segmented into completely independent parts (called modules) that exhibit interdependence only through a central communication pool. 1964 FISHER & SWINDLE *Computer Programming Syst.* iv. 220 Because of such varying input/output requirements among programs and among machine configurations, it is now possible with many of the new 10cs packages to specify which modules of an 10cs [sc. an input/output control system, a set of routines for reading input and writing output data] are necessary for the most efficient processing of input/output requirements. 1965 *Economist* 17 July 272/2 This network is split up into sections or 'modules' that can be used in block form whenever a similar network is required. Shell used the example of the construction of chemical plant which the company put up around the world. The 'modules' in this instance are the particular items of plant, such as pressure vessels, which are standard. 1968 F. F. MARTIN *Computer Modeling* ix. 193 Modules are of two types: system or auxiliary. System modules simulate a specific function in system (or operation) logic . . . For example, a detection routine in a radar model is a system module that simulates the detection function of the radar . . . Auxiliary modules are nonsystem modules and are not necessarily unique to any given model. For example, a random statistical variates generator routine is an auxiliary module that may be applied in any stochastic model to generate random numbers. 1971 B. DE FERRANTI *Living with Computer* ix. 82 The computer programmer breaks his problem down into modules and gives the modules names so that they can be handled. 1973 R. M. ARMSTRONG *Modular Programming in COBOL* v. 60 The components of an operational control information system may be delineated as follows. Logistics: 1. Raw materials. 2. Production. 3. Salable product. Physical assets: 1. Property and equipment. 2. Capital projects. . . Manpower: 1. Payroll. 2. Benefits. 3. Personnel administration. We might describe these components as applicational modules at the systems level. *Ibid.* 63 In applying the above [characteristics] to a module in a computer system, a more precise definition is necessary. 1. The functions of input and output are well defined. 2. The module has a single entry point and a single exit point. 3. It exits to a standard return point in the module from which it was executed.

g. A unit or period of training or education. Cf. MODULAR a., 1 c.

1966 *Economist* 3 Dec. 1005/1 Eventually the sort of retraining envisaged could fit in with the notion . . . of periodic training 'modules', whereby skilled men would take repeated periods off productive work to renew their perhaps rusty skills and learn new ones. 1968 *Daily Tel.* 12 Nov. 19/5 A training manual for a module course on 'Repairs and Restoration' has been produced.

5. *Math.* a. = MODULUS 2.

a 1883 H. J. S. SMITH *Collect. Math. Papers* (1894) II. 545 The squared modules resulting from the $\sigma'(n)$ primitive and primary transformations of n .

b. *Math.* [ad. G. *modul* (R. Dedekind in P. G. L. Dirichlet *Vorlesungen über Zahlentheorie* (ed. 2, 1871) Suppl. x. 442).] Orig., a set that is a subset of a ring and is closed under addition and subtraction; now usu. defined as a commutative additive group whose elements may be multiplied by those of a ring (usu. a ring with an identity element), the product being in the group and the multiplication obeying the

associative and distributive laws; *left, right module* (see quot. 1970¹). Formerly also *modul*.

1927 *Amer. Math. Monthly* XXXIV. 64 The class concept was introduced by Dedekind as follows. A set M of elements of $I(a)$ which is closed under subtraction, and hence under addition and subtraction, is called a module. If M be such that, if β is any element of M , and γ is any element of $I(a)$, then $\beta\gamma$ is an element of M , the module M is called an ideal. 1937 A. A. ALBERT *Mod. Higher Algebra* i. 9 An additive abelian group is frequently called a module. *Ibid.* xi. 252 A set \mathfrak{M} of elements of a ring \mathfrak{U} is called a modul of \mathfrak{U} if $a - b$ is in \mathfrak{M} for every a and b of \mathfrak{M} . . . Thus a modul is simply an additive subgroup of the additive abelian group \mathfrak{U} . 1948 O. RE *Number Theory* vii. 159 The integers $0, \pm 1, \pm 2, \dots$ form a modul, but the natural numbers $1, 2, 3, \dots$ do not. *Ibid.* 161 A ring is a modul that is closed under multiplication. 1970 HARTLEY & HAWKES *Rings, Modules & Linear Algebra* v. 70 A module over a ring R (or R -module) is an Abelian group M (almost always written additively) together with a map $(r, m) \rightarrow rm$ from $R \times M$ to M satisfying the conditions $r(m_1 + m_2) = rm_1 + rm_2$, $(r_1 + r_2)m = r_1m + r_2m$, $(r_1r_2)m = r_1(r_2m)$, $1m = m$, for all $r, r_1, r_2 \in R$ and all $m, m_1, m_2 \in M$. It would be more accurate to call what we have just defined a left R -module. There is a similar definition of a right R -module in which the elements of R are written on the right. *Ibid.* 69 A module is a construct of great versatility. It turns up in many seemingly unlikely guises and has the knack of manifesting some of the quintessential features of a wide variety of mathematical structures. 1970 *Nature* 19 Dec. 1234/2 A vector space is built up linearly by means of 'scalar' multipliers from a number field. The more general concept of a module replaces the field by an arbitrary ring (with unity) related to an Abelian group so that a 'product' is defined satisfying the usual distributive and associative laws.

6. An apparatus for measuring or regulating a supply or flow of water. [= *It. modulo*.]

1875 L. D'A. JACKSON *Hydraulic Man.* (ed. 3) 136 Hydraulic engineers not having yet arrived at a perfect module for measuring the amount of water drawn off in an open channel for irrigation. *Ibid.* 147 This module discharges one cubic metre . . . per hour.

¶ 7. ? The capital of a pillar (cf. MUTULE). *Obs.*

1585 J. HIGGINS tr. *Junius' Nomenclator* 204/1 *Epistylum*, Vitruvius, capitulum, modulus. . . The head or chapter of the pillar: the module. 1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* I. 411 What a sort of modules or Chapters of pillars [orig. *quot epistylia*] . . . have beene digged up.

8. *Engin.* The pitch diameter of a gear wheel in millimetres (or inches) divided by the number of teeth.

1909 in WEBSTER. 1912 G. T. WHITE *Toothed Gearing* II. 17 Module = $D^m/N = .254/\text{diametral pitch} = \text{circular pitch} \times 8.085$. 1964 MORRISON & CROSSLAND *Introd. Mech. Machines* II. 142 One set of standard proportions is that the addendum should be equal to the module m (or the reciprocal of the diametral pitch) and the dedendum . . . greater than this by an amount of one-twentieth of the circular pitch or $0.157m$.

†'module, v. *Obs.* [In sense 1, a. F. *module-r*, ad. L. *modulāre* to MODULATE. In sense 2, alteration of MODEL v. after MODULE sb.]

1. *trans.* To sing, perform (music).

1610 G. FLETCHER *Christ's Vict.* II. xviii, Soon the old Palmer his devotions sung, Like pleasing anthems moduled in time. 1612 DRAYTON *Poly-ob.* xiii. 70 That Charmer of the Night . . . That moduleth her tunes so admirably rare.

2. To MODEL, mould, form.

1598 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. i. II. *Imposture* Argt., Justice and Mercy modul'd in their kinde. 1621 G. SANDYS *Ovid's Met.* I. (1632) 9 O would I could my Father's cunning vse! And soules into well-modul'd Clay infuse! 1695 WOODWARD *Nat. Hist. Earth* II. (1723) 95 Men . . . which were to inhabit this Earth, thus moduled anew.

†'modulet. *Obs.* rare. [f. MODULE sb. + -ET¹.] A little model.

1591 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* I. vii. 747 But, soft my Muse: what? wilt thou re-repeat The Little-World's admired modulet? 1610 W. FOLKINGHAM *Art of Survey* I. iii. 6 The Crassitude of the Soale is diuersified in seuerall Plots, and particular Modulets. *Ibid.* II. iv. 52 Proportion consists in the generall Modell and particular Modulets of the Plot.

†'modulize, v. *Obs.* [f. MODULE sb. + -IZE. Cf. OF. *moduliser* to make melody, and MODELIZE.] *trans.* To model, form a model of; to organize.

1605 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. iii. III. *Law* 115 While with the Duke [Moses], th' Eternal did devise, And to his inward sight did modulize His Tabernacle's admirable Form. 1679 EVERARD *Prot. Princes Europe* 40 They who have the . . . dexterity to modulize or conquer Sovereign Estates know better than any other by what Maxims their Successours may be enabled to maintain themselves therein.

moduli, obs. form of MODEL.

modulo ('mɒdjuləʊ), *prep.* *Math.* [abl. of L. *modulus*.] With respect to a modulus of. Also *attrib.*, = modular.

1897 *Bull. Amer. Math. Soc.* III. 381 Congruences irreducible modulo p ($p = \text{prime}$). 1903 J. BOWDEN *Elem. Theory Integers* x. 242 The statement of congruence is written $\alpha \equiv \beta \pmod{\mu}$, which is read 'a is congruent with β , modulo μ '. 1939 L. E. DICKSON *Mod. Elem. Theory Numbers* I. 8 Any positive integer n is congruent modulo 9 to the sum s of its digits. 1966 OGILVY & ANDERSON *Excursions in Number Theory* iv. 43 Since 8, 15, 22, 29, etc., and also $-6, -13$, etc. are all congruent to 1 (mod 7), they are members of the same residue class modulo 7. . . In arithmetic modulo 7, 8 is equivalent to 1 in many senses. *Ibid.* 44 In number theory one must often work with very large numbers. If these can be reduced to equivalent smaller numbers, much time-consuming labor can be avoided. Herein lies one of the great contributions of modulo arithmetic. 1971 J. H. SMITH *Digital Logic* vi. 115 Modulo-7 counters count normally up to six (110). The next count must reset the counter to zero.

1973 *Nature* 20 Apr. 541/3 A sufficiently dense integer sequence is well distributed in most arithmetic progressions modulo most (small enough) primes.

modulor ('mɒdju:lə(r)). [Fr.] A scale with initial dimensions of 7 feet 5 inches (226 cm.) and 3 feet 9 inches (114.3 cm.), devised by the French architect Charles-Edouard Jeanneret, called Le Corbusier (1887-1965), based on the proportions of a human figure six feet tall, and intended to be used for the co-ordinated design of buildings, their contents, and their surroundings. Also *attrib.*

1948 M. GHYKA in *Archit. Rev.* Feb. 39 Le Corbusier's Modulor, and the concept of the Golden Mean... The Modulor is a linear scale in the form of a tape. Its object is to provide a means by which practical realization may be given to the need for efficiency and harmony in the dimensioning of objects and their containers, in architectural design and in town-planning... The Modulor differs from such a [conventional] scale in that the markings on it are related to each other by the principle of the Golden Mean. 1954 DE FRANCIA & BOSTOCK tr. *Le Corbusier's Modulor* 5 The necessities of language demanded that the golden rule should be given a name. Of several possible words, the MODULOR was chosen... The 'Modulor' is a measuring tool based on the human body and on mathematics. 1962 *Listener* 27 Sept. 472/1 The modulor which he [sc. Le Corbusier] invented... seemed to have served this purpose. It... forced him to develop the shell from the inside in several stages, starting with the modulor as the smallest unit. *Ibid.* 472/2 His faithful students soon learned to assemble their modulor units to very much the same buildings they had designed before. 1964 J. SUMMERSON *Classical Lang. Archit.* vi. 46 It was not till the early years of World War II that le Corbusier created the system... which he has called the 'Modulor'. 1972 *Times* 30 Nov. (Books Suppl.) p. ii/5 Furneaux Jordan quotes the story of how Corbusier's six foot 'modulor' was chosen because he had heard that the 'good-looking man' in English detective novels... is always six feet tall.

|| **modulus** ('mɒdjʊləs). Pl. **moduli** ('mɒdjʊləi), **moduluses**. [L.: see MODULE.]

† 1. *Arch.* = MODULE *sb.* 4. *Obs.*

1563 SHUTE *Archit.* Cj, A Modulus, or half the thicknes of the pillar.

2. *Math.* a. A number by which Napierian logarithms must be multiplied in order to obtain the corresponding logarithms in another system (usually that with base 10).

[1722 R. COTES *Harm. Mensur.* 4 Pro diversa magnitudine quantitatis assumptae M, quae adeo vocetur Systematis Modulus.] 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* s.v. *Logarithm*, The line *oe* is what Mr. Cotes calls the modulus of the system. 1798 HUTTON *Course Math.* (1828) II. 306 Multiply the result by the modulus of the system of logarithms. 1897 *Chambers' Math. Tables* (ed. Pryde) 454 Modulus of common logarithms = M = 0.4342944819.

b. A constant multiplier, coefficient, or parameter involved in a given function of a variable.

For the specific applications see Greenhill *Elliptic Functions* (1892) 4, 53, and Forsyth *Theory of Functions* (1893) 377.

1843 MACCULLAGH in *Proc. R. Irish Acad.* II. 448 The given plane may be called a *directive plane*, and the constant ratio may be termed the *modulus*. 1865 BRANDE & COX *Dict. Sci.*, etc. I. 768 Any trigonometrical function of ϕ is termed an *elliptic function*, having the *argument* u and *modulus* k . 1873 MAXWELL *Electr. & Magn.* (1881) I. 217 We may call k and k' the two complementary moduli of the confoveal system. a 1883 H. J. S. SMITH *Collect. Math. Papers* (1894) II. 570 Geometrical Construction of the Transformed Modulus by means of the Modular Curve.

c. A measure of a quantity which depends upon two or more other quantities. In recent use chiefly, the absolute value of a complex quantity.

1845 DE MORGAN *Calculus of Functions in Encycl. Metrop.* II. 375/1 By the *modulus* of a (x, y) we mean the function $a(x, x)$ considered as of a single subject. The moduli of the sum, difference, product, &c. of two functions are the sum, difference, &c. of the moduli. 1846 CAYLEY *Coll. Math. Papers* I. 238 The square of the secant of the semi-angle of resultant rotation will be the modulus of the rotation. 1891 HOBSON *Trigonometry*. 255 The modulus of the sum of a number of complex quantities is less than, or equal to, the sum of their moduli.

d. *Theory of Numbers*. A number in respect of which other numbers are congruent. [Introduced in this sense by Gauss in *Disquisitiones Arithmeticae* (1801) I. 1.]

1845 *Encycl. Metrop.* I. 642/2 Numbers of the same form with respect to any modulus, are all those which can be represented by the same formula. Thus, 13, 17, 21, &c. are all of the form $4n + 1$; and 19, 25, 31, &c. of the form $6n + 1$; and 4 and 6 being the moduli. 1888 C. SMITH *Treat. Algebra* xxviii. 487 If two numbers a and b leave the same remainder when divided by a third number c , they are said to be congruent with respect to the modulus c . 1892 G. B. MATHEWS *Theory Numbers* 7. 1949 [see *MOD prep.*]. 1967 J. E. SHOCKLEY *Introduct. Number Theory* iii. 48 Corollary 6.2 furnishes the most efficient method for solving several systems of congruences when the same sets of moduli appear in each system.

3. *Physics and Mech.* A constant indicating the relation between the amount of a physical effect and that of the force producing it.

modulus of elasticity: originally applied by Young to the quantity by means of which the amount of longitudinal extension or contraction of a bar of a given material, and the amount of the tension or pressure causing it, may be stated

in terms of each other. Now used in a wider sense (see quot. 1877).

1807 T. YOUNG *Lect. Philos.* xiii. I. 137 According to this analogy, we may express the elasticity of any substance by the weight of a certain column of the same substance, which may be denominated the modulus of its elasticity. *Ibid.* II. 66 It may be shown that every small change of form is propagated along an extended chord with a velocity equal to that of a heavy body falling through a height equal to half the length of a portion of the chord, of which the weight is equivalent to a force producing the tension, and which may be called the modulus of the tension. 1824 TREGOLD *Strength Cast Iron* 251 The measure of the power of a body to resist impulsion, that is, the modulus of resilience. 1843 MOSELEY *Mech. Princ. Engin.* 162 The modulus of a machine... is the relation between the work constantly done upon it by the moving power, and that constantly yielded at the working points [etc.]. 1846 MALLET in *Trans. R. Irish Acad.* (1848) XXI. 93 If we take the modulus of elasticity for the following rocks from the preceding table, and, comparing these with the modulus of cast iron, suppose the time of wave transit in each to be proportionate roughly to the square roots of their respective moduli, we get the following table of results. 1877 SIR W. THOMSON in *Encycl. Brit.* VII. 804 *Modulus of Elasticity*. A modulus of elasticity is the number obtained by dividing the number expressing a stress by the number expressing the strain which it produces... An isotropic solid has two principal moduli—a *modulus of compression* and a *rigidity*.

4. A unit of payment (see quot.).

1882 *Cambr. Stat., Trin. Coll.* (1883) 590 The Council shall fix for the year the amount being not more than .250l. to be called a *modulus*. And there shall be paid to each Fellow... his proper dividend fixed as hereinafter mentioned by reference to the amount of the *modulus*. There shall be paid to the Master seven *moduli*, and to each of the Chaplains and to the Librarian one half of a *modulus*.

5. *gen.* A norm or standard. Cf. MODULE 3. *rare*.

1864 *Reader* 30 Apr. 544/3 He sometimes deviates from the strict modulus of the sonnet.

modur(e, obs. forms of MOTHER.

|| **modus** ('mɒdəs). Pl. (*rare*) **modi** ('mɒdaɪ); (in sense 4) **moduses**. [L. *modus*: see *MODE sb.*]

† 1. *Old Law*. The qualification of the terms of a conveyance or other instrument; the consideration of a conveyance.

1590 SWINBURNE *Testaments* 137 *Modus* is a moderation, whereby a charge or burthen is imposed, in respect of a commodity... The meane or moderation is known by this worde (*that*) as I make A. B. my executor or giue him a hundred pound, that he maie erect a monument. 1850 BURRILL *Law Dict., Modus*,... in old conveyancing. A consideration; the consideration of a conveyance, technically expressed by the word *ut*.

2. *gen.* The way in which anything is done; mode or manner of operation.

Sometimes short for *m. operandi* or *m. agendi* (see 5).

1648 EVELYN *Corr.* (1852) III. 23 Touching the reports of this day... as that Rochester was entered by stratagem, or Canterbury (for none of the relators agree either in the place or modus). a 1686 T. WATSON *Body Div.* (1692) 239 What shall be the modus or manner of Trial? 1780 in I. ALLEN *Hist. Vermont* (1798) 144 That either party should establish the modus, or rules to be pursued in determining disputes. 1846 in *Proc. Amer. Phil. Soc.* IV. 259 The modus in which the electric charge passes along the wires. 1898 A. LANG *Making Relig.* viii. 143 Because... psychologists are unable to explain, or give the *modus* of a set of phenomena.

† 3. *Philos.* = *MODE sb.* 6. *Obs.* In full **modus essendi** or **existendi**.

1675 HOWE *Living Temple* II. i. Wks. 1724 I. 126 [Criticism of Spinoza.] And if the Essence of Substance contains the inexisting Modi, the Essence of the Modi doth equally contain their inexistence in Substance. a 1679 T. GOODWIN *Christ Mediator* II. v. (1692) 48 One and the same thing is differenced from it self by a different *modus*, or manner of existing. a 1679 — *Man's Restaur.* *God* iii. 9 The distinction of their personality (if abstractly considered from the essence) being but *modus essendi*.

4. A money payment in lieu of tithes. In full **modus decimandi**.

1618 SELDEN *Hist. Tithes* x. 288 Where any... Prescription or Custome hath settled a *Modus Decimandi* or certain quantitie payable, though never so little, for the Tithes. 1669 WORLIDGE *Syst. Agric.* (1681) 111 It is to be wish'd that there were some more certain *Modus* in lieu of that troublesome way of Tything. 1687 *Assur. Abb. Lands* 31 Also *Modus* of Tithes was another Infringement of the Canons. 1747 *Gentl. Mag.* 57/1 The ancient *Modusses* and compositions for tythes. 1763 BURN *Eccl. Law* II. 388 Of *modus's*, or exemptions from payment of tithes in kind. 1766 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. iii. 29-30. 1843 *Meeson & Welsby's Excheq. Rep.* (1844) XI. 676 The plaintiff was... employed in maintaining and upholding the said *moduses*. 1866 GEO. ELIOT *F. Holt* vi. I. 137 The spiritual person who still took his tithes-pig or his *modus*.

5. In mod.L. phrases: a. **modus agendi**, the mode in which a thing acts or operates.

1849 NOAD *Electricity* (ed. 3) 29 Scientific men are not agreed as to the *modus agendi* of the amalgam applied to the rubber.

b. **modus operandi**, mode of operating: (a) the way in which a thing, cause, etc., operates; (b) in more recent use, the way in which a person goes to work.

1654 WHITLOCK *Zootomia* 222 Because their Causes, or their *modus operandi* (which is but the Application of the Cause to the Effect) doth not fall under Demonstration. 1835 *Edin. Rev.* LXI. 85 We are still ignorant of the nature... of this force, and of its *modus operandi*. 1843 MILL *Logic* III. x. §8 I. 529 We must make entire abstraction of all knowledge of the simpler tendencies, the *modi operandi* of mercury in detail. 1874 W. ARCHER in *Q. J. J. Microsc. Sci.* XIV. 130 The following will show the *modus operandi*. 1894

K. GRAHAME Pagan P. 86 It would hardly be in the public interest to disclose his *modus operandi*. 1935 G. POOLE *Haulage & Winding* xiii. 324 Assuming that an overwind has taken place... the *modus operandi* is as follows:—The engine-driver at once closes his throttle and immediately he has to call an assistant to go to the overwinding device; [etc.]. 1947 *Sci. News* V. 14 The *modus operandi* of insulin was, in Sakel's original theory, upon the nerve cells and the hormones which, he believed, excited their activity especially in the 'vegetative centres'. 1949 [see *HOW sb.* 2]. 1955 *Bull. Atomic Sci.* Feb. 58/3 Their *modus operandi* against limited aggression would be simple. 1972 *Mod. Law Rev.* XXXV. 28 The *modus operandi* of a small claims judge should approximate more closely to that of a police detective.

c. **modus vivendi**, 'a mode of living'; a working arrangement between contending parties, pending the settlement of matters in debate.

1879 *N. & Q. Ser.* v. XII. 109 'Modus Vivendi'—This formula is in daily use to express a practical compromise. 1882 *Standard* 27 Dec. 4/7 The Russian Government and the Pope have arranged a *modus vivendi*. 1884 *Manch. Exam.* 9 Dec. 5/5 He hoped to establish a *modus vivendi* pending the conclusion of a Treaty.

d. **modus ponens** (*Logic*), 'mood that affirms'; the rule that from *if p then q* together with *p*, *q* may be inferred; an argument of this form. In full **modus ponendo ponens**.

a 1856 W. HAMILTON *Lect. Metaphysics & Logic* (1860) I. 344 We can always easily convert an hypothetical syllogism of one form into another,—the *modus ponens* into the *modus tollens*. 1870 W. S. JEVONS *Elem. Lessons Logic* xix. 161 The argument is said to be of the *modus ponens*, or mood which posits or affirms. 1916 H. W. B. JOSEPH *Introduct. Logic* (ed. 2) xv. 335 The argument is said to be in the *modus ponens*. 1957 P. SUPPES *Introduct. Logic* ii. 32 The Latin name for the Law of Detachment is *modus ponendo ponens*. 1972 *Computer J. J. J. XV.* 230/2 Applying the rule of *modus ponens* on the above instance.

e. **modus tollens** (*Logic*), 'mood that denies'; the rule that from *if p then q* together with *not-q*, *not-p* may be inferred; an argument of this form. In full **modus tollendo tollens**.

a 1856 [see *modus ponens*]. 1881 MAX MÜLLER tr. *Kant's Critique Pure Reason* II. II. i. 678 The *modus tollens* of reasoning, from consequences to their grounds, is not only perfectly strict, but also extremely easy. 1916 H. W. B. JOSEPH *Introduct. Logic* (ed. 2) xv. 337 The *modus tollens* is of the form [etc.]. 1940 MIND XLIX. 208 An inference in the *modus tollendo tollens*... yields the contrary of the original contrary hypothesis. 1965 E. J. LEMMON *Beginning Logic* ii. 61 *Modus tollendo tollens* is the principle that, if a conditional holds and also the negation of its consequent, then the negation of its antecedent holds.

† **modwall**. *Obs.* Also 7-8 mud-, 8 mid-. A variant or corruption, in old Dictionaries, for WOODWALL or WITWALL.

1572 HULOET, *Modwall* a byrde which destroyeth bees, *apiastra*. 1657 C. BECK *Univ. Char.* I. ij, A mudwall or wood pecker bird. 1658 ROWLAND tr. *Mouffet's Theat. Ins.* 901 The nests of Swallows, Modwalls [orig. *apiastorum*], Owls, or Wood-peckers. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Midwall*... *Modwall*. 1736 AINSWORTH *Lat. Dict.* I, *Modwall* (bird), *picus*... *Mud wall* (bird), *apiaster*. *Ibid.* II, *Apiastra*,... *midwall*.

† **mody**, a. *Obs.* [f. *MODE sb.* + -Y.] Fashionable, modish.

1701 F. MANNING *Poems* 67, I am o'erjoyed, says one, that we shall see Of *Mody Fans* so great variety. 1741 RICHARDSON *Pamela* I. xxxii. 125, I said, O dear Mr. Longman, you make me too rich, and too *mody*. 1771 T. HULL *Sir W. Harrington* (1797) III. 42 These [dresses] were entirely new for the wedding... mine the *mody* coloured crimson, edged with ermine.

mody, obs. form of MOODY.

modyngstrete, var. or corrupt f. MIDDENSTEAD. c 1475 *Pict. Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 798/4 *Hoc senum* [= *cænum*], a *modyngstrete*.

modyr(e, obs. forms of MOTHER *sb.*

moe, var. MO more; obs. f. MOW *sb.* and *v.*

Möebius ('mɔ:biəs). The name of Bernhard *Möebius* (fl. 1884 in Mexico as a German subject), used *attrib.* to designate an electrolytic process that he devised for parting gold and silver (*Brit. Pat.* 16,554 (1884)), in which anodes of bullion and cathodes of silver or stainless steel are placed in a solution of silver nitrate, so that base metals go into solution and silver is deposited on the cathode, leaving behind the gold.

1902 *Encycl. Brit.* XXVIII. 110/1 Alloy scrap containing chiefly copper with, say 5 or 6 per cent. of gold, and other metals, and up to 40 to 50 per cent. of silver, is often treated electrolytically. Obviously, with modifications, the *Möebius* process could be applied. 1970 *Materials & Technol.* III. iv. 295 Electrolytic refining [of doré metal] is now widely employed. In the *Möebius* process the impure silver is cast into anodes which are enclosed in cotton or linen bags and dissolved electrolytically in acid silver nitrate solution.

Moebius, var. MÖBIUS.

moeble, obs. f. MOBILE *a.* and *sb.*;¹; var. MOBLE.

moed(e, **moeder**, obs. ff. MOOD, MOTHER.

|| **moederkappie** ('mɒdəkəpi). *S. Afr.* Also *muttercap*. [Afrikaans, f. Du. *moeder* mother +

kap, kapje hood, in reference to the shape of the flower.] Either of two South African orchids, *Pterygodium catholicum* or *Disperis capensis*, which bear bonnet-shaped flowers.

1887 J. MACKINNON *S. Afr. Traits* 124 Here is the Pride of Table Mountain and the Muttercap, two of the twenty-five species of orchids that exist in South Africa. 1910 D. FAIRBRIDGE *That which hath Been* xxiii. 284 Orchids in inexhaustible variety, from scarlet disas to yellow moederkappies... are still left to us. 1952 *Cape Times* 8 May 14/1 Pine trees... together with humans, have been too much for the nerines, the *moederkappies* and other veld things which used to flower there. 1971 U. VAN DER SPUY *Wild Flowers S. Afr.* 209/2 (caption) Moederkappie (*Pterygodium catholicum*) bears its flowers of subtle colours in spring. 1973 *Stand. Encycl. S. Afr.* VIII. 382/1 Moederkappie. Oumakappie... These names are borne by two quite distinct species: *Pterygodium catholicum*... is usually about 20 cm high, with two or three leaves sheathing the somewhat fleshy stem. The few sulphur-yellow flowers are borne in a lax spike. As the flowers fade they turn dull red. They have a strong scent... *Disperis capensis*. Common orchid, sometimes called 'granny bonnet', with magenta, greenish or cream-coloured flowers... The leaves are rather small and clasp the stem. The flowers are usually solitary.

moedor(e, moehair, see MOIDORE, MOHAIR.

moekul, var. MOGGEL.

moelline ('mœulin). [f. F. *moelle* marrow + -IN¹.] A kind of unguent for the hair.

1851 *Official Catal. Gt. Exhib. II.* 790 'Moelline', a peculiar oleaginous compound. 1860 in WORCESTER. 1864-1897 in WEBSTER.

moellon¹ (mwalō). *Arch.* [Fr., altered form (? assimilated to *moelle* marrow) of OF. *moillon*, *meulon*, *moiron*, of obscure origin.] Rubble used in masonry; = RAG sb.²

[1836: as Fr. in PARKER *Gloss. Archit.* (1850) s.v. *Ragstone*. 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade, Moellon* (French), rough stones fit for building.] 1875 in KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*

moellon² ('mwelōn). [Presumably Fr., and perh. identical with MOELLON.] The fluid obtained when fish-oils are rubbed into hides and recovered by expression, as in the manufacture of chamois leather (cf. DEGRAS, DÉGRAS a); also, a product made in imitation of this (see quot. 1969). Also called *moellon degreas*.

1897 C. T. DAVIS *Manuf. Leather* (ed. 2) 227 French moellon oil, strictly speaking, is an expressed oil from chamois tannage, French degreas being a mixture of moellon and oil obtained from washing the skins in an alkaline solution. 1922, etc. [see DEGRAS, DÉGRAS a]. 1939 *Thorpe's Dict. Appl. Chem.* (ed. 4) III. 552 (heading) Analysis of moellon-degreas. 1969 T. C. THORSTENSEN *Pract. Leather Technol.* xii. 202 Natural moellon is produced by the oxidation of raw cod liver oil in the tanning of sheep and goat chamois skins. Synthetic moellon is produced by the controlled aeration of raw cod liver oil to the desired oxidation fatty acid value; it results in more hydrophilic properties.

moerdre, moerdrer, moerdrice, obs. ff. MURDER, -ER, -ESS.

Mœritherium (mœr'itθiər'ium). [mod.L. (C. W. Andrews 1902, in *Verhandlungen V. Internat. Zool.-Congress* VI. 528), f. Gr. *Moipis* the name of a lake in Egypt + *θηρίον* wild beast.] An extinct proboscidean mammal of the genus so called, known from remains found in late Eocene beds of the province of Fayum in Upper Egypt.

1902 *Encycl. Brit.* XXX. 510/2 Most remarkable is a primitive proboscidean (*Mœritherium*) with a nearly full series of front- and cheek-teeth. 1924 J. A. THOMSON *Sci. Old & New* xli. 236 Millions of years ago, in the Eocene epoch... there lived in North Africa a primitive hoofed animal called *Mœritherium*. 1968 A. S. ROMER *Procession of Life* xvi. 265 *Mœritherium* was still a relatively small animal, of about pig size, and, except for a rather long body, of pig-like proportions.

moes, obs. form of MOSS.

Mæso-Goth ('mi:səʊgθ̄). Also Mæso-. [ad. late L. *Mæsogothī* pl., f. L. *Mæsī* the people of the country (called then *Mæsia*), corresponding to the modern Bulgaria and Serbia + *Gothi*: see GOTH.] A member of the Gothic tribe that inhabited Mæsia in the 4th and 5th c. after Christ.

1818 T. H. HORNE *Introd. Study Script* I. 302 Ulphilas, a celebrated bishop of the Mæso-Goths. 1864 *Chamb. Encycl.*, *Mæso-Goths*, the name given to the Goths who in the 3d c. settled in Lower Mæsia at the mouth of the Danube.

Mæso-Gothic ('mi:səʊ'gθ̄ik), a. and sb. Also Mæso-. [ad. late L. *Mæsogothic-us*, f. *Mæsogothī*: see prec. and -ic.] a. *adj.* Of or pertaining to the Mæso-Goths or their language. b. *sb.* The language of the Mæso-Goths.

Formerly applied to the language of the extant Gothic version of portions of the Scriptures, which is doubtless the work of the Mæso-Gothic bishop Wulfila (Ulphilas). But as the language does not differ materially from that of other remains of Gothic, and there is no evidence that such

differences as exist belonged to the dialect of Wulfila himself, philologists now usually speak of 'Gothic' simply.

1689 HICKES (*title*) *Institutiones Grammaticæ Anglo-Saxonice et Mæso-Gothicæ*.] 1818 T. H. HORNE *Introd. Study Script* I. 304 The Mæso-Gothic translation of the thirteen Epistles of Saint Paul made by Ulphilas. *Ibid.*, A complete set of Mæso-Gothic types has been cast. 1831 CARLYLE *Sart. Res.* III. vii. Had there been no Mæso-gothic Ulfila, there had been no English Shakespeare, or a different one. 1845 STODDART *Grammar in Encycl. Metrop.* I. 138/1 In Mæso-Gothic the verb *beon* or *bion* is not found. a 1886 J. KER *Lect. Hist. Preaching* vi. (1888) 93 The New Testament and the Septuagint... found their way into Western tongues, through the Vulgate and the Mæso-Gothic.

Moët (moë). [From the name of the firm, *Moët et Chandon* of Rheims, which sells it.] The name of a class of champagne.

1841 THACKERAY *St. Philip's Day at Paris* Wks. 1900 XIII. 554 A bottle of soda-water, which all the pit takes to be real moët. 1883 MISS BRADDON *Golden Calf* III. iv. 91, I can have a bottle of Moët there.

moether, obs. form of MOTHER.

moëurs (mœers, mœr), *sb. pl.* [Fr.:—L. *mōrēs*, pl. of *mos* custom.] The behaviour, customs, or habits of a people or a group of people.

1922 BLUNDEN *Bonadventure* xxi. 136 So strongly did I feel that in his hours of leisure and coalescence he was a critic of verse and *mœurs* that I almost asked him his name. 1940 H. G. WELLS *Babes in Darkling Wood* II. i. 145, I am a student of human behaviour. I am—how shall I call it?—an experimentalist in *mœurs*. 1954 I. MURDOCH *Under Net* xiv. 192, I sat... reflecting on the difference between French and English literary *mœurs*. 1957 L. DURRELL *Bitter Lemons* 34 Yet side by side with this crude and graceless world the true Mediterranean *mœurs* lingered. 1965 *New Statesman* 14 May 774/2 Mr. Baker's evident ambition was to present us with an authentic portrait of fleeting teenage *mœurs*.

moevable, etc.: see MOVABLE, etc.

mofe, obs. form of MOVE *v.*

mofette (mofet). Also moffette. [F., ad. It. (Naples) *mofetta* = Sp. *mofeta*.]

a. An exhalation of mephitic gas escaping from a fissure. b. An opening or fissure in the earth from which such exhalations escape.

1822-34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) III. 433 The first, formerly denominated phlogistic air, and sometimes mofette, is thrown forth largely during the decomposition of animal matter. 1823 CRABB *Technol. Dict.*, *Mofette* (Chem.) another name for Nitrogen. 1849 OTTÉ tr. *Humboldt's Cosmos* I. 209 Various substances have been ejected during the earthquake, as hot water, ... *Mofettes* [gloss. exhalations of carbonic acid gas]...; mud, black smoke [etc.]. 1887 *Our Earth & its Story* I. 225 The amount of carbonic acid which is discharged by these moffettes must be enormous.

moff¹, **moph** (mɒf). [See quot. 1885.] An instrument consisting of a pair of compasses, one leg of which is fashioned like the leg of a pair of callipers.

1885 *Let.* 28 Nov. (MS.). It is a cross, in fact, between compass and calliper; and its character of cross breed got it originally the name of hermaphrodite, which was corrupted into mophrodite, which has been shortened into 'moff'. 1902 MARSHALL *Metal Tools* 12 A useful form of callipers for marking off... is known by various names, such as 'odd-leg calipers', 'scribing calipers', 'hermaphrodite calipers', 'moph's', or 'jennies'.

moff² (mɒf). See quot.

1851 *Official Catal. Gt. Exhib.* III. 1373 Caucasian silk stuff (called *moff*). 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade*.

moffe, obs. form of MOVE *v.*

moffel(l, moffle, obs. forms of MUFFLE *v.*

moffette, variant of MOFETTE.

moffie ('mɒfi). *slang* (esp. *S. Afr.*). Also mophy. [? ad. colloq. shortening and mispronunciation of HERMAPHRODITE *sb.* and *a.*; cf. Afrikaans *moffedaai*, dial. var. *hermafrodiet*.] An effeminate man.

1929 F. C. BOWEN *Sea Slang* 92 *Mophy*, a term of contempt among seamen for delicate, well-groomed youngsters. 1960 D. LYTTON *Goddam White Man* i. 27 *Moffies*. They don't like women but they like women's clothes... But Achmed was not a proper moffie; he just liked fooling with boys. He didn't have the moffie voice. 1971 *Post* (S. Afr.) 23 May 18 The life of Edward Shadi—described as a beautiful, sexy moffie with a sweet soprano voice—was a strange affair.

Mofussil (mœʊ'fʌsɪl). *Anglo-Ind.* Also 8 Mofussel, 8-9 -ul, 9 Mofusil. [Hindustani *mufaṣṣil*, ad. Arab. *mufaṣṣal*, pa. pple. of *faṣṣala* to divide, separate.]

1. In India, the country as distinguished from the 'Presidency'; the rural localities of a district as distinguished from the chief station.

1781 *Hicky's Bengal Gaz.* 31 Mar. (Yule), A gentleman lately arrived from the Mofussil. *Ibid.* 30 June (*Ibid.*), A gentleman in the Mofussil, Mr. P., fell out of his chaise and broke his leg. 1878 (*title*) Life in the Mofussil; or the Civilian in Lower Bengal. 1886 YULE & BURNELL *Gloss. Anglo-Ind.* s.v., Thus if, in Calcutta, one talks of the Mofussil, he means anywhere in Bengal out of Calcutta; if one at Benares talks of going into the Mofussil he means

going anywhere in the Benares division or district (as the case might be) out of the city of Benares. And so over India.

2. *attrib.* Of, pertaining to, belonging to, or living in the Mofussil; rural, provincial.

c 1836 MACAULAY in *Trevelyan Life* (1876) I. 395 The Mofussil newspapers... have spoken favourably of this measure. 1860 *Rural Life in Bengal* 105 Characteristic of Mofussil life. 1878 *Life in Mofussil* I. 58 The natural dulness of a wet Sunday in a Mofussil bungalow. 1906 *Advice Note, Office of Superintendent of Govt. Printing, India* Voucher No. 5656 When cheques on mofussil banks are sent, they must include the amount of discount.

Hence **Mofussilite**, one residing in the Mofussil; **Mofussilite** *v. intr.*, to live away from a town or residency (*nonce-wd.*).

1845 (*title of newspaper*) The Mofussilite. 1863 SALA *Qualk the Circumnavigator* 64 Bankrupt scholars, whose parents had been mofussilising in an inordinate degree. 1888 *Bookseller's Catal. (Bombay)* To Purchasers, Mofussilites should always send the price and postage of the books beforehand.

mog (mɒg), *v.*¹ *dial.* and U.S. Also 7-8 mogg, 9 mug, maug.

† 1. *intr. Cards.* To exchange cards in the obsolete game of 'costly colours'. *Obs.*

1674 COTTON *Compl. Gamester* (1680) 89 You must deal off three a piece, and turn up the next Card following; then the Eldest is to take his choice whether he will Mogg (this is change a Card or no). 1734 SEYMOUR *Compl. Gamester* (ed. 5) II. 32.

2. To move on, depart, decamp. Chiefly with *off* or *on*.

1764 T. BRYDGES *Homer Travest.* (1797) II. 128 Get on board thy rotten ship; The rest, I hope, will scorn to mog off And dim my daylight's if I jog off. 1862 C. C. ROBINSON *Dial. Leeds* 363 'Mug on!' 'Wean't mug a bit'. 1880 *Antrim & Down Gloss.*, *Maug*, to walk away. 'Maug off with you'.

3. To walk along slowly but steadily; to jog *on*, move gently (E.D.D.).

1857 J. T. STATON *Bobby & Shuttle* 5 (E.D.D.) Aw mugged up eawt oth loom-shop into th' heawse. 1873 W. CARLETON *Farm Ball.*, *Out o' the Fire* 52 He... mugged along to the door-way, with never a word of row. 1894 REMINGTON in *Harper's Mag.* Feb. 359 As our horses were thirsty and footsore, we 'mugged along'.

4. *trans.* (See quotes.)

1879 MISS JACKSON *Shropshire Word-bk.*, *Mog*, to move from one place to another... 'Tell John to mog the cows i' the mornin'. 1887 *S. Cheshire Gloss.*, *Mog*,... (2) to make to go, remove. Speaking of some one who had honestly restored to her some belongings, a woman said, 'Many a one 'ud ha' mugged 'em off'.

mog, *v.*², *dial.* variant of MUG *v.*

mog (mɒg), *sb. slang.* [Abbrev. MOGGY 3.] A cat; also *transf.*, fur or a fur coat.

1927 W. E. COLLINSON *Contemp. Eng.* 26 As school-boys... Tike for dog, moke for donkey... mog for cat were quite usual. 1934 P. HESELTINE in C. Gray *Peter Warlock* III. i. 253 Such lovely mogs you can't imagine—including the best cat in the world, surely. 1937 *Scrutiny* V. 391 Surrounded by vast quantities of cats and mistresses, now engaged in some fantastic quest for the Ideal Mog. 1950 PARTRIDGE *Slang To-day & Yesterday* (ed. 3) III. iii. 247 Annuvver 'orse comes up, an' it's... a new mog fer the missus.

Mogadon ('mɒgəðɒn). *Pharm.* A proprietary name for nitrazepam.

1956 *Trade Marks Jnl.* 22 Feb. 180/2 Mogadon... All goods included in class 5 [sc. pharmaceutical, veterinary and sanitary substances]. Roche Products Limited, Welwyn Garden City, Hertfordshire; manufacturing chemists. 1965 *Brit. Med. Jnl.* 6 Nov. 1093/2 They received 15 mg. of Mogadon (nitrazepam, an analogue of chlordiazepoxide), an effective new non-barbiturate hypnotic. 1972 D. MARLOWE *Do you remember England?* ii. 32 She took a sleeping tablet (Mogadon). 1973 *Guardian* 31 May 8/5 Police found a total of 156 drug tablets including a bottle of Mogadon.

Mogador ('mɒgəðɔ:(r)). Also -ore. The name of a seaport in Morocco; used *attrib.* to designate certain of its products or exports; as *Mogador colocynt, gum*; also *absol.* (see quot. 1866).

1861-87 BENTLEY *Man. Bot.* II. iii. (ed. 5) 538 Morocco, Mogadore, or Brown Barbary Gum [is derived] from *Acacia arabica*. *Ibid.* 567 Mogador or Unpeeled Colocynt... is obtained from Mogador. 1866 R. S. CHARNOCK *Verba Nom.*, *Mogadore*, a bees'-wax from Mogador.

mogasheen, -ason, -erson, obs. ff. MOCCASIN.

Mogen David, var. MAGEN DAVID.

mogera, obs. form of MOGRA.

moget, var. MUGGET *Obs. exc. dial.*

mogey: see MOKI².

moggadored ('mɒgəðɔ:d), a. *slang.* Also mogodored. [Orig. uncertain.] Confused, 'at a loss'.

Moggadored could just possibly be Irish. The element -adore- looks very like the Irish agent ending -adóir, and *moggadore* would be the natural anglicization of an Irish **mogadóir*. This is not in any of the dictionaries, but it would be a regular formation from the verbal noun *magadh* 'mock, jeer, make fun of, laugh at, etc.' (A. J. Bliss).

1936 G. INGRAM *Muffled Man* ix. 146 'I don't know,' Charlie said hopelessly, 'it's got me all "mogodored"'. 1945 B. NAUGHTON in C. Madge *Pilot Papers* 105 He got some of these blokes moggadored: didn't know what to think, or do.

moggan ('mɒɡən). *Sc.* and *dial.* Also *g* **moggen**, **-in**, **mogan**, **muggin**, **moogan**. [Of obscure origin; the Gael. *mogan* is believed by Celtic philologists to be adopted from *Sc.* Cf. *mokins* *dial.* (Hants) 'gaiters made of coarse sacking' (E.D.D.); also (though the sense is more remote), *moggins* (Cheshire) shoes with wooden soles, clogs.]

1. A long footless stocking; a stocking used as a purse; also 'long sleeves for a woman's arms, wrought like stockings' (Jam.).

1742 R. FORBES *Jrnl. in Ajax Sp.* (1755) 31 I'm seer some o' them wat the sma' end o' their moggan. 1789 ROSS *Helenore*, etc. 134 Had I won the length but of ae pair of sleeves, ... And on my twa gardies like moggans wad draw? 1832-53 D. S. BUCHAN in *Whistle-binkie Ser.* III. 72 He... prepared for to dee: And left... his lang neckit moggin to me. 1897 *Blackw. Mag.* Nov. 613/1 They came into the place in their moggans at night, quiet as ghosts.

† 2. *pl.* The legs. *Obs.*

1780 W. FORBES *Dominie Deposed* 9 Wae to the night I first began To mix my moggans wi' thee, man.

moggel ('mɒɡəl). Also *moekul*. [Afrikaans; see quot. 1902.] A South African freshwater fish of the genus *Labeo*, esp. *L. capensis*, belonging to the family Cyprinidae.

1838 J. E. ALEXANDER *Expedition Interior Africa* I. vi. 144 My people came back in the evening with two or three large moekul or flat heads. 1902 *Trans. S. Afr. Philos. Soc.* XI. 214 It [sc. *Barbus capensis*] is now, however, called by the Dutch 'Moggel'—a word which... may be a corruption of the Latin *Mugil*, a generic name which has been applied to this fish, or it may refer to the general appearance and shape of this fish, 'moggel' in Dutch signifying a clumsy child. 1913 [see BAARDMAN]. 1947 K. H. BARNARD *Pict. Guide S. Afr. Fishes* 52 The Sandfish or Moggel... has a more cylindrical body-shape... Its chief character is the mouth with its thick fleshy lips; these form a sucking disc with which the fish browses on the algae and weeds on the rocks. The barbels are not prominent.

moggie: see MOKI².

moggi(n)son, obs. forms of MOCCASIN.

moggy ('mɒɡi). [Possibly a variant of MAGGIE.]

1. *dial.* (West Midland: see E.D.D.) A pet-name for a calf or cow.

c 1825 *Houlston Tracts* II. xlviii. 4 Skelton's kine... lowed so, 'twas pitiful to hear them. For all they were dumb creatures, I knew their meaning, as well as if they had said, 'Give us a mouthful of dry food...' 'No', says I, 'poor moggies, I cannot do that...'

2. *dial.* and *slang.* An untidily dressed woman. 1886 *S.W. Linc. Gloss.*, *Moggy*, a slattern, dressed out untidily: 'She did look a moggy'. 1896 FARMER & HENLEY *Slang*, *Moggy* (old) a badly-dressed woman; a guy.

3. *slang.* Also *moggie*. A cat. Also *attrib.*

1911 J. W. HORSLEY *I Remember* xi. 254 Cockney slang... 'moggies' for cats. 1966 *New Statesman* 27 May 788/2 He dries his hands on a moggie and uses a kitten to blot a false death certificate; 'just a fur ball, it's nothing,' he says. 1966 *New Scientist* 15 Dec. 613/3 Humans, to moggies, are but bloodheaded places to sit on. 1967 *Ibid.* 4 May 257/2 In the desert, there are several little wild cats superficially indistinguishable from domestic moggies. 1972 M. BABSON *Murder on Show* v. 64 We're concentrating on the nice pretty little moggies, remember? 1973 *People's Jnl.* (Inverness & Northern Counties ed.) 4 Aug. 4/3 Oh, and before I leave this topic of pussies, my neighbour across the lane also had a good laugh from the moggie next door to her. 1975 *Times* 7 July 5 Dodd came on wearing a shaggy red overcoat and... saying that it was genuine moggyskin and that he wore moggyskin longjohns.

Moghal, variant of MOGUL.

moghe, obs. form of MOTH, *MOW sb.*

moghet, var. MUGGET *Obs. exc. dial.*

Moghol, **moghra**: see MOGUL, MOGRA.

Moghrabbin, variant of MAUGRABIN.

1906 *Athenæum* 8 Dec. 735/2.

moght, obs. form of MOTH.

moght(e), **moz(e)**, obs. ff. *might* pa. pple. of MAY v.¹

Moghul, variant form of MOGUL.

|| **mogi-** (mɒdʒɪ, mɒɡɪ). Combining form of Gr. *μόγι-* with toil and pain, f. *μόγος* toil, used in a few mod.L. pathological terms, as *mogi'graphia* [Gr. *-γραφία*, *-GRAPHY*; cf. F. *mogigraphie*], difficult or cramped writing, writer's cramp; also in anglicized form *mogi'graphy*; hence *mogi'graphic a.* *mogi'lalia* [f. Gr. *μολιλάλιος* that speaks with difficulty], stammering; *mogi'lalism* = prec. (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1891). *mogi'phonia* [Gr. *φωνή* sound], 'a difficulty in producing loud vocal sounds with the larynx, ordinary speech remaining unaffected' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

1856 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Mogigraphia*, term for difficult or cramped writing: *mogi'graphy*. *Ibid.*, *Mogigraphicus*,... *mogi'graphic*. 1878 tr. von Ziemssen's *Cycl. Med.* XIV. 873 He distinguishes two varieties of defective speech, paraphonia and mogilalia. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* IV. 850

The cases described by B. Fränkel under the name *mogiphonia*.

mogi(n)son, **-issin**, **-nesan**, obs. ff. MOCCASIN.

mognion, obs. variant of MONION.

|| **mogo** ('mɒɡəʊ). [Native Australian.] The stone hatchet used by the aborigines of New South Wales.

1823 CRABB *Technol. Dict.*, *Mogo*, an Indian tomahawk. 1838 T. L. MITCHELL *Three Exped.* I. 204, I heard... the mogo of a native at work on some tree close by. 1868 W. CARLETON *Australian Nts.* 20 One mute memorial, by his bier His mogo, boomerang, and spear. 1876 *Forest & Stream* 13 July 375/2 With the head of the mogo [they] will crack the bones of animals for marrow.

mogodored, var. MOGGADORED *a.*

Mogol(l), **Mogor**, obs. forms of MOGUL.

mogoson, obs. form of MOCCASIN.

mogote (mɒ'ɡɒʊtɪ). *Physical Geogr.* [Sp. *mogote* hillock, heap, haystack.] One of the tall, steep-sided hills, approximately circular in cross-section, that occur in karstic regions in Cuba and elsewhere.

1928 *Geogr. Rev.* XVIII. 67 The Guaniguanico Mountains... rise from a smoothly undulating plain in the form of huge blocks and mesas, known as mogotes, to a maximum height of about a thousand or twelve hundred feet above the supporting floor. 1954 W. D. THORNBURY *Princ. Geomorphol.* xiii. 335 The pepino hills of Puerto Rico are much smaller than the mogotes of Cuba and hence more commonly rise to peaks rather than have flat summits. 1972 J. ROGLIĆ in Herak & Stringfield *Karst* i. 11 The karst... is characterized by isolated steep hills ('mogotes' in Cuba).

|| **mogra** ('mɒ:grɑ:). Forms: 7 *mogera*, 8-9 *mogree*, 9 *mohra*, *moogree*, *morgree*, *moghra*, *mogra*. [Hindī *mōgrā*.] The Arabian jasmine, *Jasminum Sambac*. Also *attrib.*

1662 J. DAVIES tr. *Mandelslo's Trav.* 86 There is almost no Flower but is sought after more for its colour than scent: for though those they call *Mogera* and *Scampi* have a good smell, yet [etc.]. 1757 J. H. GROSE *Voy. E. Indies* 229 A necklace... composed of flowers strung together, they call *mogrees*, something resembling Spanish double jessamy. 1813 J. FORBES *Oriental Mem.* III. 268 A sofa... adorned with wreaths of *mogrees*. 1834 MEDWIN *Angler in Wales* II. 317 The *mogra*-wreaths about his neck entwined, Those flowers the emblems of as pure a mind. 1879 E. ARNOLD *Lt. Asia* iv. 107 The *Suddha Devas*... Plucked the red mohra-flowers. 1891 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Moogree flowers*. 1893 *Pall Mall G.* 23 Dec. 2/1 They are *mogree* flowers. The nautch girls wear them in their hair. 1902 MISS W. DOUGHTY *Afoot through Kashmir Valleys* xi. 143 From off the island bowers Come scents of *moghra* trees in bloom.

Mograbi(a)n, **Mogrebbin**: see MAUGRABIN.

1837 *Pop. Encycl.* V. 10/2 *Mogrebbins*; Arabs of the western part of Egypt.

Mogreebee, variant of MAUGRABEE.

moguey: see MOKI².

Mogul (mɒʊ'ɡʌl, 'mɒʊɡəl), *sb.*¹ and *a.* Forms: *a.* 6-7 *Magoll*, 7 *Mogol(l)*, *-ull*, 8-9 *Moghul*, *-hol*, 9 *Mog-*, *Mughal*, 7- *Mogul*; *β.* 6-7 (9 from Pg.) *Mogor*, 7 *Maghoore*, *Magor(e)*. [a. Pers. and Arab. *muyal*, *muyul*, a mispronunciation of the native name MONGOL. The *β*-forms represent the Sp. and Pg. corruption *Mogor*.]

A. sb.

1. A Mongol or Mongolian; *spec.* in *Hist.* (a) A follower of Baber (a descendant of Tamerlane) who founded the Mongol empire in Hindustan in 1526; (b) a follower of Jenghis Khan in the 13th c.

a. 1625 PURCHAS *Pilgrims* I. 267 The Gouvernour of Surat and the Gouvernours brother of Cambaya, sent a Mogoll vnto me with a present of refreshing. 1662 J. DAVIES tr. *Mandelslo's Trav.* 82 The Mogul's... who came out of great Tartary, are good Natur'd, mild, discreet, civil [etc.]. 1841 ELPHINSTONE *Hist. Ind.* I. App. II. 433 There were Scythian irruptions into India before those of the Moguls under Chengiz Khan. 1842 W. MILES tr. *Hist. Hydr Naik* 317 The besieged Naik... had killed a great many of the Moghuls. 1874 L. J. TROTTER *Hist. Ind.* III. vii. 160 Driven out of the province he had hoped to reconquer for the Moghals, Abhi Singh... retired into his own country. 1886 YULE & BURNELL *Gloss. Anglo-Ind.* s.v., Among the Mahomedans of S. India the *Moguls* or *Mughals* constitute a strongly marked caste.

β. 1601 R. JOHNSON *Kingd. & Commw.* (1603) 179 In Cambaia it selfe, where the Mogors are of such fearefull puissance, liue the Resbuti.

† *b.* *Mogul's breeches*: ? a sort of long drawers or pyjamas. *Obs.*

a 1625 FLETCHER, etc. *Fair Maid Inn* iv. ii, Oh let him have his shirt on, and his Mogols breeches, here are women ith' house.

2. *the Great or Grand Mogul*, also shortened to *the Mogul*: the common designation among Europeans of the emperor of Delhi, whose empire at one time included most of Hindustan; the last nominal emperor was dethroned in 1857.

a. 1588 HICKOCK tr. *Frederick's Voy.* 6 Twelue yeares agoe the great Magoll a More king of Agray and Delay... became the gouernour of all... Cambaia. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage*

(1614) 542 The Mogol or Mogor. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 29 These Moguls or Emperours of East India. 1710 ADDISON *Whig Exam.* No. 5 ¶ 4 Turks and Indians, who have no laws above the Will of a Grand Signior or a Mogul. c 1796 T. TWINING *Trav. Amer.* (1894) 92 When I was at Dehli the Great Moghol... allowed me... to have his name and the date of my reception at his Court engraved on some personal ornament. 1840 DICKENS *Barn. Rudge* iii, But then he awoke out of a dream about picking a lock in the stomach of the Great Mogul. 1876 BANCROFT *Hist. U.S.* III. i. 11 The empire of the Great Mogul.

β. 1588 PARKE tr. *Mendoza's Hist. China* 407 The grand Tartar, or Mogor. c 1591 FITCH in Hakluyt *Voy.* (1590) II. i. 254 The people... call him the great Mogor. 1615 *Stow's Ann.* 945 The great Maghoore whome some corruptly call Mogall. c 1645 HOWELL *Lett.*, *The Vote* (1650) II. 128 That she may prize his royall favour more Than all the wares fetch'd from the Great Mogor! 1880 R. F. BURTON tr. *Camoens' Lusiad* x. II. 384 The Grand Mogor.

b. transf. Also *mogul*. A great personage; an autocratic ruler.

1678 DRYDEN *Kind Keeper* iv. i, Mr. Limberham is the Mogol of the next Mansion. 1754 R. WALL in *Trans. R. Hist. Soc.* (1932) XV. 29 Wen you wil read this scrape, the mogul will bee five or six leagues of going to Granad. 1877 *N.Y. Daily Tribune* 16 Feb. 4/4 John A. Logan is the Head Center, the Hub, the King Pin, the Main Spring, Mogul, and Mugwump of the final plot. 1902 'MARK TWAIN' in *Harper's Weekly* 6 Dec. 1824/2 My old friend, the great mogul... the station-master, you know. 1928 *Dialect Notes* V. i. 69 *Mogul*, an aristocrat. 'They think they are the moguls of this town.' New Mexico. 1957 *Times Lit. Suppl.* 10 May 285/2 Rich but decadent, moguls and hangers-on of the film industry. 1966 T. PYNCHON *Crying of Lot 49* i. 9 One Pierce Inverarity, a California real estate mogul. 1973 *Canad. N. & Q.* Nov. 12 Those who have examined the career of Canada's first 'movie mogul', have not been able to uncover the final chapters of his life. 1974 *Times* 14 Mar. 14/7 A group of cinema moguls asked how she [sc. Gertrude Stein] managed to get so much publicity. 'By having a small audience' was the reply.

3. The name of a kind of plum.

1718 MRS. EALES *Receipts* 29 The great white Mogul makes a fine black Plum. 1731 MILLER *Gard. Dict.* s.v. *Prunus*, White Imperial, Bonum Magnum; white Holland or Mogul Plum. 1845 MISS ACTON *Mod. Cookery* 483 Preserve of the Magnum Bonum, or Mogul plum.

4. In full *Mogul engine*, *locomotive*: A locomotive of a peculiar type built for hauling heavy trains.

1884 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech. Suppl.* s.v., The *Mogul* is generally accepted as a type of engine especially adapted to the economical working of heavy-freight traffic. *Ibid.* fig. 1756 *Mogul Locomotive*. 1885 *Iron* 25 Sept. 281/3 The 'Mogul' engine.

5. *pl.* Playing cards of the best quality (see quotes.).

1842 *Bradshaw's Jrnl.* 16 Apr. 371/2 The best cards are called *Moguls*. 1866 *Stationer & Fancy Trades Reg.* 1 Sept. 939 The different qualities of cards are distinguished as *Moguls*, *Harry's*, *Highlanders*, and *Merry Andrews*. 1867 *Philol. Soc. Trans.* 71 *Moguls*, so called from the device on the wrappers used for this particular sort of cards; the device being a fancy sketch or picture of the Great Mogul.

B. adj. 1. Of, pertaining or relating to, the Moguls, or the Mongol empire in India.

1617 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (ed. 3) 609 Wee might seeme to haue spoken sufficiently of the Cambayans already, in our former *Mogoll-Relations*. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* II. (Globe) 568 We thought our selves a Match for the whole ten thousand Mogul Tartars. 1722 tr. *Petis de la Croix's Hist. Genghiz Khan* i. i. 7 Every Mogul Family... were accustomed the first Day of the Year to celebrate a Feast. 1788 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* lxxv. VI. 332 Memorials in the Mogul or Persian language. *Ibid.* 337 In the Mogul empire of the north. 1858 J. B. NORTON *Topics* 38 The old Mogul dynasty. 1903 *Blackw. Mag.* Mar. 317/2 It was here that the later Moghul emperors held their daily court.

2. Denoting works of art, jewels, etc., noted for their richness, produced in India at the time of the Mogul empire.

1921 C. H. SMITH in C. S. Clarke *Indian Drawings* Pref., The other very important Mogul drawings bequeathed to the Museum by Lady Wantage. 1931 A. U. DILLEY *Oriental Rugs & Carpets* v. 140 The Mogul animal rugs of India, equally with the flower rugs, are photographic. 1958 A. RIDLER in C. Williams *Image of City* p. xxi, He seemed so full of the energy of thought that even the most lack lustre of his listeners felt themselves, for the time being, 'mogul diamonds'. 1963 S. C. WELCH *Art Mughal India* 12 We know dozens of Mughal Old Masters by name and style... Several of the qualities we find in Mughal art (romanticism, Indian-ness, and poetry) have frequently been denied it by critics. 1963 *Times* 20 Apr. 10/4 A sabre set with emeralds, the hilt carved in seventeenth-century Mughul jade. 1969 *Cultural News from India* Nov. 30 She illustrated her theory with slides of Mughul and Rajasthani miniature painting. 1969 *Times* 25 Nov. 14/6 (Advnt.), Four 17th century Mughal carpets. 1973 *New Society* 10 May 292/1 Western art influenced mughal artists.

Hence † *Mogulish a.* = MOGUL *a.*; *'Mogulship*, used ironically.

1719 J. T. PHILLIPS tr. *Thirty-four Confer.* 331 His two Sons... undertook to defeat all the Mogulish Army. 1851 H. MELVILLE *Moby Dick* III. xxii. 148 Before I saw it off... I must call his old Mogulship, and see whether the length will be all right. 1876 C. M. YONGE *Womankind* xxiii. 197 The mistress... viewing their summons to a parent's sick-bed... as an injury to her own Great Mogulship.

mogul ('mɒʊɡəl), *sb.*² [? ad. S. German dial. *mugel*, *mugl* in same sense.] A bump on a ski-slope. Also *attrib.* Hence *'moguled a.*

1961 R. SKEPPER *Tackle Ski-ing this Way* iii. 45 Moguls are large bumps, and occur most frequently in couloirs, on shoulders, in gullies, or very steep hills. They are usually caused by the piste skier's sheep complex... There is usually a mogul passage on every difficult run. 1965 *Daily*

Express 26 Oct. 23/6 Crowded pistes and modern technique (a series of closely linked turns near the fall-line) results [*sic*] in large areas of bumps, or moguls, on the steeper portions of the piste. 1969 M. HELLER *Ski* xv. 199 Closely related to mogul slopes is the heavily rutted traverse. 1970 *Times* 18 Dec. 20/2 At the crack of dawn the snowmobiles would be at work, compacting new snow and planing off exaggerated moguls (bumps). 1972 DEAN & SMITH *Wisconsin* 161/1 Every Wisconsin ski area has something unique to offer. . . Some even boast of 'friendly moguls'. 1975 *Friends* (U.S.) Mar. 25 'Hot' skiing over steep and moguled terrain.

Moguntine (məʊ'gʌntɪn), *a.* [f. L. *Moguntia*, ancient name of Mainz.] Of or pertaining to the city of Mainz in Germany (see *quots.*).

1641 (*title*) Looke about You.—The Plot of Contzen, the Moguntine Jesuite, to cheat a Church of the Religion established therein. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Moguntine*, belonging to Moguntia or Mentz a City in Germany, where Printing was first invented by John Gutenberg an. 1440. 1775 ASH, *Moguntine*, . . . belonging to the art of printing. [In recent Dicts.]

Moh: see MOHS.

|| **moha** (məʊhə). Also *mohar*. [Of obscure origin; in Fr. *moha de Hongrie*.] A variety of Italian millet.

1855 OGILVIE *Suppl.*, *Moha*. 1864 *Chamb. Encycl.* VI. 461/1 German Millet, or Mohar (*Setaria Germanica*). 1866 *Treas. Bot.*, *Moha*, *Setaria italica*.

mohair (məʊheɪr), *sb.* (and *a.*) Forms: 6 *mocayare*, *moochary*, *mockaire*, 7 *mohaie*, *moher*, *moehair*, *mowhayre*, 7-8 *moyhair*, *mowhair*, 7- *mohair*. [Ultimately *a.* Arabic *mūḥayyar* cloth of goats' hair (lit. 'select, choice', *pa.* pple. of *ḥayyara* to choose). The history of the forms is obscure, the word having come into Eng. by more than one channel. The present form is prob. due to association with *hair*.

The It. *moccaiaro* (*moccaiarro*, *moccaiaro*) and F. *mocayart*, *moncayart*, which come nearest of the European forms to the Arabic original, were early applied to textile fabrics of different material (see *MOCKADO*). In the 17th c. the Eng. word was adopted in Fr. as *mouaire*, now spelt *moire* (see *MOIRE*); the Sp. *moarre*, *muer*, It. *moarro*, G. *mohr*, seem to be adoptions from Fr.]

1. Properly, a kind of fine camlet made from the hair of the Angora goat, sometimes watered. Also, yarn made from this hair. In modern use often applied to a fabric in imitation of the true mohair, in the 18th c. wholly of silk, but now usually of a mixture of wool and cotton. *mohair glacé*: see *quot.* 1884.

1570 G. CAMPION in *Hakluyt's Voy.* (1599) II. 1. 127 There is also cotten wooll, . . . chamlets, mocayares. 1584 W. BARRET *Ibid.* 273 Cloth of Wooll, Karsies, Mockaires, Chamlets, and all sortes of Silke. 1588 T. HICKOCK tr. C. *Frederick's Voy.* 6b, Gerdes of wooll and bumbast black and red like to Mocharies. 1619 PURCHAS *Microcosmos* xxvii. 269 The new devised names of Stuffs and Colours, . . . Veletato, Philizello, . . . Mohaire. 1640 in *Noorthouck London* (1773) 840/2 Yarn, gromam or moyhair, the cwt. qt. five score 1s. 6d. 1641 Silke-mohers [see *DURETTO*]. 1668 T. ROKEBY *Let.* 28 Sept. in *Mem.* (Surtees) 16 A mohaire with a small weale [for a gown]. 1702-3 in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) II. 211 Crimson Morella mohair for the Curtains. 1727 W. MATHER *Yng. Man's Comp.* 409 They import . . . Camblents, Grogams, Grogam Yarn, Mohairs of Angor. 1735 POPE *Ep. Lady* 170 She . . . Observes how much a Chintz exceeds Mohair. 1742-3 Mrs. DELANY in *Life & Corr.* (1861) II. 204 Let my room be hung with mohair instead of paper. 1831 A. S. MACKENZIE *Year in Spain* II. 214 A petticoat of mohair. 1884 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech. Suppl.*, *Mohair Glacé*, a goat's-hair and cotton French dress goods. 1884 *West. Daily Press* 13 June 7/6 Mohair is a more ordinary material, serving for early morning outdoor wear.

2. A garment made of such material. 1673 LD. FOUNTAINHALL in M. P. Brown *Suppl. Decis.* (1826) III. 3, I have observed the most part of people to have ventured upon moyhairs. 1751 CHESTERF. *Lett.* (1792) III. 166, I could find no mohairs in London, that exactly answered that description. 1861 *Eng. Wom. Dom. Mag.* III. 69/1 A grey mohair is very pretty made with two fluted flounces at the bottom of the skirt.

3. The hair of the Angora goat. 1753 HANWAY *Trav.* I. v. lxx. 317 *note*, Mohair from turkey . . . is from 2s. 6d. to 12s. the pound. 1878 *Encycl. Brit.* XVI. 544/2 The first importation of mohair from the Cape [of Good Hope], made in 1862, amounted to 1036 lb. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 261/2 The woolly hair called mohair, which forms the fleece of the Angora goat.

4. *slang.* A soldier's nickname for a civilian. 1785 GROSE *Dict. Vulgar T.*, *Mohair*, a man in the civil line, a townsman, or tradesman, a military term, from the mohair buttons worn by persons of those descriptions or any others not in the army; the buttons of military men being always of metal. [1822 SCOTT *Nigel* xii, 'I need not speak of it, my lord,' said the man of war; 'the world knows it—all, perhaps, but the men of mohair—the poor sneaking citizens of London.']

5. *a. attrib. or adj.* Composed or consisting of mohair.

1640 GLAPTHORNE *Hollander* III. Wks. 1874 I. 113 Moehair peticoates. 1642 *Rates Merchandize* 59 Camel or Mo-hair yarne. 1674 WOOD *Life* (O.H.S.) II. 300 License was given to gent. commoners and commoners to wear silk and mo-haire round caps. *a* 1756 MRS. HAYWOOD *New Present* (1771) 259 Mohair-stuffs may be managed in the same way. 1778 *Eng. Gazetteer* (ed. 2) s.v. *Macclesfield*, Its chief manufacture is mohair buttons. 1861 W. FAIRBAIRN *Addr. to Brit. Assoc.* p. lxi, Fancy or mixed goods from alpaca and mohair wool.

b. spec. Comb.: mohair braid, 'worsted braid used for binding garments' (*Cent. Dict.* 1890); mohair goat, the Angora goat; mohair lustre (see *quot.*); mohair-shell (see *quot.*).

1882 CAULFEILD & SAWARD *Dict. Needlework* 350 *Mohair or Russian Braids. 1880 *Daily News* 17 Sept. 6/2 The Angora or *mohair goat. 1884 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech. Suppl.*, **Mohair Luster*, a black dress goods, resembling alpaca, consisting of mohair woven with cotton warp. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Suppl.*, *Moire*, . . . the *mohair shell, . . . a peculiar species of voluta, which seems of a closely and finely reticulated texture, and resembles on the surface a piece of mohair.

Also 'mohaired', 'mohairy' *adjs.* 1873 L. TROUBRIDGE *Jrnl.* 2 Oct. in *Life amongst Troubridges* (1966) viii. 63 An ancient mohairy sort of dress. 1965 *New Statesman* 15 Oct. 576/2 Part of the Piccadilly's audience . . . mohaired, razor-cut and agog.

Mohammed, Mohammedan, etc.: see MUHAMMAD, MUHAMMADAN, and related words.

Mohaque, mohar: see MOHAWK, MOHA.

|| **moharra** (məʊ'hæɪrə). Also *mojarra*. [American Sp. *mojarra*.] *a.* Any fish of the family *Gerridae*, common on the coasts of the Southern United States. *b.* A Californian surf-fish, *Hypsurus caryi*. *c.* The cow-pilot, *Pomacentrus saxatilis*.

1845 STORER *Synopsis Fishes N. Amer.* in *Mem. Amer. Acad.* II. 336 Gerres Brasilianus, Cuv. . . Called, at Porto Rico, 'Moharra'. 1882 JORDAN & GILBERT *Synopsis Fishes N. Amer.* 611 *Pomacentrus saxatilis*. Cow-pilot; Mojarra. 1884 JORDAN in Goode, etc. *Nat. Hist. Aquat. Anim.* 276 The names 'Minny', 'Sparada', and 'Moharra', are also applied to the smaller species [of 'perches'] northward. *Ibid.* 278 *Hypsurus Caryi*. . . is known as 'Moharra' to the Portuguese at Monterey; elsewhere it is a 'Perch'. *Ibid.* 279 The Moharra Family—*Gerridae*.

|| **Moharram** (məʊ'hɑrəm). Also 7 *muharam*, 8 *muharrem*, 8-9 *mohurram*, 9 *moharran*, *muharram*. [Arab. *muharram* (lit. 'sacred').]

a. The first month of the Muslim year, containing thirty days. *b.* An annual celebration in this month; originally a period of mourning observed by the Shiites in memory of the 'martyrdom' of Hasan and Husain; in India the ceremonies are now rather of a festal than a mournful character, and are shared in not only by Muslims generally, but even by many Hindus.

[1615 BEDWELL *Arab. Trudg.* N 1b, *Moharram*, *Muharam*, . . . the name of the first month of the Arabian Kalendar, containing 30 daies.] 1861 J. T. WHEELER *Madras in Olden Time* II. 347 The time came round for the Mussulman feast called 'Hossein Jossen' . . . better known as the Mohurram. 1882 FLOYER *Unexpl. Baluchistan* 80 The preparations for the Moharram were extensive.

mohaut, variant of MAHOE¹, MAHOUT.

Mohave (məʊ'hɑvɪ). Also *Mohawa*, *Mojave*. [Native name, f. *aha* water + *makave* beside.]

A. sb. A Yuman Indian people along the Colorado river; a member of this people; also, their language. *B. adj.* Of or pertaining to this people.

1831 J. O. PATTIE *Personal Narr.* 93 We resumed our march, and on the 6th arrived at another village of Indians called Mohawa. 1853 L. SITGREAVES *Rep. Expedition Zuiii & Colorado Rivers* 18 The appearance of the Mohaves is striking, from their unusual stature, the men averaging at least six feet in height. 1858 *Harper's Mag.* Sept. 463/1 When the trading was concluded, the Mojave people sauntered about the camp. 1877 *Mag. Amer. Hist.* I. 153 Languages, with a sonorous, sweet, soft, and vocalic utterance, . . . are the Mohave, Hualapai, [etc.]. 1949 M. MEAD *Male & Female* vi. 129 The conspicuous transvestitism of the Mohave Indians. 1949 *Word* v. 268 (*title*) Mohave voice and speech mannerisms. 1955 W. GADDIS *Recognitions* i. 45 The sermon, meanwhile, had progressed from vivisection to the Mojave Indians. *Ibid.* 46 Among the Mojaves, it is believed that everyone dead under the doctor's hand falls under his power in the next life. 1963 ERVIN & MILLER in J. A. Fishman *Readings Sociol. of Lang.* (1968) 85 The Mohave claim newborn children can understand speech. 1965 *Language* XLI. 305 Yuman shows various reflexes: Mohave, Cocopa, and Kiliwa have [i]. 1970 *Ibid.* XLVI. 538 There is some evidence in Mohave for contrastive pitch.

Mohawk (məʊhɔ:k). Also 7-8 *Mohock*, *Mohauk*; and in various forms purporting to represent the native pronunciation, as 7 *Mowha(w)ke*, *Mohaque*, *Mauquawog*, *Maquaw*, *Moqua*, 7-8 *Maqua*. [North American Indian. The spelling MOHOCK, *q.v.*, is now appropriated to a transferred use that survives only *Hist.*]

1. One of a tribe of North American Indians, formerly supposed to be cannibals.

The Mohawks originally inhabited the neighbourhood of the Mohawk River, in what is now the State of New York. They were the most powerful of the Six Nations or Iroquois. 1638 P. VINCENT *True Relat.* in *Mass. Hist. Coll.* Ser. III. (1837) VI. 40 He went with forty men to the Mohocks, which are cruel, bloody cannibals. 1651 *Plymouth Col. Rec.* (1855) II. 169 A request was made the last winter by a messenger from the French at Canada to assist them against

the Mowhakes. 1676 I. MATHER *K. Philip's War* (1862) 168 The Indian affirmed, that those Indians who are known by the name of *Mauquawogs* (or *Mohawks*, i.e. Man eaters) had lately fallen upon Philip. 1693 (*title*) A Narrative of an Attempt made by the French of Canada upon the Mohaque's Country. 1709 S. SEWALL *Diary* 9 Aug., Col. Hobbey's Regiment musters, and the Govr. orders the Maquas to be there and see them. 1778 WOLCOT (P. Pindar) *Poetic Epist. Reviewers* Wks. 1816 I. 3 With hatchets, scalping knives in shape of pens, To bid, like Mohocks, hapless authors die. 1819 REES *Cycl.* XXIII, *Mohawks*, an Indian Nation, acknowledged by the other tribes of the Six Nations to be the true old heads of the confederacy. 1845 *Encycl. Metrop.* XXI. 114/2 The appearance of a single Mohawk on the hills was sufficient to throw into alarm the Indian villages in New England.

b. Mohawks' corn: a variety of maize. 1678 WINTHROP in *Phil. Trans.* XII. 1065 In the pure Northern parts, they have a peculiar kind called Mohawks Corn, which though planted in June, will be ripe in season.

2. The language of the Mohawks.

1754 EDWARDS *Freed. Will* IV. xiii. (1831) 404 The question is not whether what is said be . . . Latin, French, English or Mohawk. 1787 *Mohawk Prayer Bk.* (*title-p.*), A new edition, to which is added the Gospel according to St. Mark, translated into Mohawk by Capt. Joseph Brant, an Indian of the Mohawk Nation. 1873 R. BROWN *Races Mankind* I. 243 Mr. Jones expresses his belief that in Canada there are only two distinct Indian languages—the Ojebway and the Mohawk.

|| 3. Used by mistake for AMOK 1. *Obs.* 1772-84 *Cook's Voy.* (1790) I. 288 Most of our readers must have heard of the Mohawks, and these [the Indians of Batavia] are the people who are so denominated, from a corruption of the word amock. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) XII. 439/1 If the officer takes one of these amocks or mohawks . . . alive, he has a considerable reward.

4. *Skating.* (See *quot.* 1892.)

1880 VANDERVELL & WITHAM *Figure-Skating* (ed. 3) 80 This change . . . was last year introduced into the Club figures on ice, and christened by the name of 'Mohawk'. 1892 MONIER-WILLIAMS, etc. *Figure-Skating* 60 A Mohawk is simply a step or stroke from any edge in one direction to the same edge on the other foot in an opposite direction. . . To make an Inside forward Mohawk, the skater must [etc.].

5. *attrib. and adj.*, as in *Mohawk language, nation*, etc. Mohawk tassel (see *quot.* 1891).

1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Suppl.* s.v. *Mohawks corn*, This Mohawk kind [of maize] need not be sown before June. 1763 WHITAKER *Serm.* 30 June (1767) 44 This Joseph is a Chief of the Mohawk Nation. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) I. 562/1 He . . . spoke well the Mohock language. 1878 (*title*) Mohawk minstrels' annual of dramas, dialogues, and drolleries. 1891 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Mohawk-tassel*, the *Eupatorium purpureum*.

Mohawk, mohdi: see MOHOCK, MAHDI.

mohcock, var. MOCOCK.

mohé, obs. f. MAY *v.* 1; var. MOWE *Obs.*

mohel (məʊ(h)əl). Also *Mohel*. [Heb. *mōhēl*.] A Jewish official who performs the rite of circumcision.

1650 E. CHILMEAD tr. *Leon Modena's Hist. Rites of Jews* IV. viii. 203 They also use to make choice of a Circumciser, which they call . . . Mohel. 1676 L. ADDISON *Present State of Jews* (ed. 2) 59 The Chief Officer at Circumcision is the Mohel. 1753 *Jewish Ritual* 19 The Operator (called the Mohel) makes use of a sharp, double edged knife. . . To assist the Mohel or Circumciser, is counted a meritorious Office. 1903 *Jewish Encycl.* IV. 95/2 As a rule, the wife of the godfather carries the child in and hands it to the mohel. 1932 A. Z. IDELSON *Jewish Liturgy* xiii. 166 The Mohel—Circumciser—places the child upon the 'chair of Elijah' and recites. *Ibid.* 167 Then the Mohel recites the benediction over wine and another benediction. 1973 *Jewish Chron.* 19 Jan. 11/2 [Al Jolson's] father was the local mohel and he circumcised me. 1974 *Observer* (Colour Suppl.) 10 Nov. 34/1 By Jewish law, a boy should be circumcised on the eighth day after birth. . . The devout treat it as a religious ceremony, with a mohel officiating and giving a blessing. *a mohel* is a trained and registered circumciser and there are a few score of them in Britain.

mohér, obs. form of MOHAIR; variant of MOHUR.

Mohican, Mohegan (məʊ'hɪ:kən, -gən), *a.* and *sb.* Also 8 *Mohigon*, *Mohickon*, 9 *Mohiccon*, *Mohigan*, *Mohecan*; also in renderings of the native form, 8 *Muhhekaneew*, 9 *Mahicanni*, *Mo-hee-con-neugh*. [From the native name.]

A. adj. *a.* Of or pertaining to the Mohicans. 1643 *Mass. Bay Rec.* (1853) II. 46 Concerning any advice . . . about the Nariganset or Mohegan sachems and their people. 1648 T. SHEPARD *Clear Sun-Shine of Gospel upon Indians New-Eng.* 26 The Mohegon Counsellor . . . is counted the wisest Indian in the Country. 1766 C. BEATTY *Two Months' Tour* (1768) 109 Thirty or forty of the Mohigon Indians. 1778 T. HUTCHINS *Topogr. Descr. Virginia* etc. 66 Mohickons. 1788 J. EDWARDS (*title*) Observations on the Language of the Muhhekaneew Indians. *Ibid.* 6 The analogy between the Mohegan, the Shawnee, and the Chippewau languages. 1881 *Encycl. Brit.* XII. 831/1 The Pequod and Mohegan tribes were amongst the largest and most powerful. 1884 G. SMITH *Short Hist. Chr. Missions* II. xii. 136 In 1661-63 the Mohecan Bible, the first Bible printed in America, was printed by him [*sc.* John Eliot].

b. Of a hairstyle, resembling that worn by the Mohicans, in which the head is shaved except for a strip of hair from the middle of the forehead to the back of the neck.

1960 *News Chron.* 25 Mar. 7/5 James Greenwood, of York, . . . had his hair cut in Mohican style for his thirteenth birthday. 1960 *Guardian* 27 Sept. 2/4 A Lowestoft boy . . . had a 'Mohican' haircut on Saturday and then went back to the barber to have the remaining strip of hair cut. 1965

Evening Standard 29 Oct. 6/6 A man with a Mohican haircut.

B. sb.

1. One of a warlike tribe of North American Indians of the Algonquin stock, formerly occupying the western part of Connecticut and Massachusetts. (See also quot. 1819). Also, the language of this tribe.

1788 J. EDWARDS *Observ. Lang. Muhhekanew Indians* 5 They are by the Anglo-Americans called Mohegans. *Ibid.* 11 The Mohegans have no adjectives in all their language. 1819 REES *Cycl.* XXIII, *Mohiccons*, a tribe of Indians whose habitations lie on a branch of the Susquehanna. . . Also an Indian tribe in the N.W. territory, which inhabits near Sandusky. 1826 J. F. COOPER (title) *The Last of the Mohicans*. 1836 *Pop. Encycl.* IV. 73/2 note, The word *kthuwuhunin*, in Mohegan. 1873 R. BROWN *Races Mankind* I. 225 The Mo-hee-con-neughs (or Mohicans) are now almost extinct.

†2. (See quot.) *Obs.*

1848 *Tait's Mag.* May 309 A Mohican, in Cadonian phraseology, is a tremendously heavy man, who rides five or six miles [in an omnibus] for sixpence.

3. Phr. *the last of the Mohicans*, the title of a novel (1826) by J. F. Cooper (1789-1851), used allusively to designate the sole survivors of a noble class or race. Also *fig.*

1832 *Boston Transcript* 3 Apr. 2/1 We have seen the last of the Mohicans and the last of the cocked-hats, and we pray that we may be able to say, on the morrow we have seen the last of the snow-storms. 1894 A. LANG *Cock Lane* 136 A hundred years after the blue stockings looked on Johnson as the last survivor, the last of the Mohicans of superstition, the Psychological Society can collect some 400 cases of haunted houses in England. 1922 JOYCE *Ulysses* 644 Fourcepence (the amount he deposited unobtrusively in four coppers, literally the last of the Mohicans). 1946 H. HOWE *We Happy Few* 7 You can't pay attention to a thing that John Calcott says because he is the perfect product of the school—our own special Last of the Mohicans.

Mohini-attam (məʊ'hi:ni:ætəm). Also (as one word) Mohiniattam. [*f.* *Mohini* the name of the supreme seductress of Hindu mythology (*f.* Skr. *muh* confuse, bewilder) + *Tamil attam* dance.] The name of an Indian dance for women showing the influence of the Kathakali school and noted for its gentle and graceful style.

1948 G. VENKATACHALAM *Dance in India* xii. 109 Mohini Attam . . . has its own style and technique, its peculiar idioms and expressions, coloured considerably by Kathakali. 1950 K. AMBROSE *Classical Dance & Costumes India* 11 *Mohiniattam* . . . was prevalent in Malabar right up to the late 'twenties, and it is very largely composed of a fusion of the Tanjore temple-dance and the Kathakali dance style of Malabar. 1953 F. BOWERS *Dance in India* 69 Mohini Attam was performed exclusively by women and was largely used by prostitutes to attract patrons. Because of its immoral associations, Mohini Attam fell into great disfavor and declined. 1967 SINGHA & MASSEY *Indian Dances* xii. 115 Mohini came to be synonymous with the essence of feminine beauty and allurements, and Mohini Attam is a dance which displays just such qualities. It is a solo dance, reserved exclusively for women. . . Mohini Attam is for the most part *nritta* although *abhinaya* is by no means absent. 1969 *Cultural News from India* Nov. 13 Kanak Rele. . . has done deep research into South Indian dance. . . Her repertoire consists of three major items: Mohini-attam; Kansa-natakam and pure Kathakali. 1971 *Femina* (Bombay) 2 Apr. 11/1 She was also one of the very first women in our time to learn Kathakali and Mohini Attam.

|| **moho**¹ ('mohə). [*Maori.*] A ralline bird, *Notornis Mantelli*, of New Zealand. See also NOTORNIS and TAKAHE.

1848 R. TAYLOR in *Proc. Zool. Soc.* (1850) XVIII. 211 *Moho* Rail, colour black, said to be a wingless bird as large as a fowl . . . ; it is nearly exterminated by the cat. 1850 MANTELL in *Proc. Zool. Soc.* XVIII. 211 According to the native traditions, a large Rail was contemporary with the Moa. . . It was known to the North Islanders by the name of 'Moho'. 1865 GOULD *Handbk. Birds Austral.* II. 576 *Notornis Mantelli* Owen. *Moho*.

|| **moho**² ('mohəʊ). [*Hawaiian.*] A genus of meliphagine birds peculiar to the Sandwich Islands, named in 1831 by Lesson; a bird of this genus.

[1782 W. ELLIS *Voy. Capts. Cook & Clerke* 1776-80 II. 156 A black and yellow bird called *mohō*.] 1890 in *Century Dict.* 1904 *Blackw. Mag.* Feb. 245 This *moho* feeds much also on the nectar of flowers.

Moho³ ('mohəʊ). *Geol.* Also *moho*. [*Abbrev. of Mohorovičić.*] = MOHOROVİČIĆ DISCONTINUITY.

1956 *Adv. Geophysics* III. 118 The boundary . . . is now called the Mohorovičić discontinuity (vulgarly 'The Moho'). 1959 *Daily Tel.* 21 Apr. 13/1 The bore must itself be several miles deep to penetrate to the mysterious 'moho' and find out what the bulk of the world is really made of. 1960 *New Scientist* 19 May 1278/3 It is . . . generally accepted that both the density and the seismic wave velocities change at the Moho. 1972 *Nature* 15 Dec. 383/3 The graben gives clear Moho refractions with normal upper mantle velocities.

moho, variant of MAHOE¹.

Mohock ('mohək). *Hist.* Also 8 *mohack*, 9 *mohawk*. [*Transferred use of mohock* MOHAWK; now differentiated in spelling.]

1. One of a class of aristocratic ruffians who infested the streets of London at night in the early years of the 18th century.

1711-12 SWIFT *Jrnl. to Stella* 8 Mar., Did I tell you of a race of rakes, called the Mohocks, that play the devil about this town every night, slit people's noses, and beat them, etc. 1711-12 HEARNE *Collect.* 30 Mar. (O.H.S.) III. 326 A certain barbarous Sect of Persons arose lately in London who distinguish themselves by the Name of Mohocks. 1717 PRIOR *Alma* III. 231 But give him Port, and potent Sack; From Milk-sop He starts up Mohack. 1758 CHESTERF. *Let.* 23 May *Misc. Wks.* (1777) II. 499 The other [lie] that Prince Eugene intended to murder lord Oxford, by employing a set of people called Mohocks, which society, by the way, never existed. 1789 M. MADAN tr. *Persius* (1795) III note, Nero . . . was a kind of Mohock in his diversions. 1829 LYTTON *Devereux* II. xi, A large band of those young men, who, under the name of Mohawks scoured the town nightly. 1894 J. KNIGHT *Garrick* VII. 111 Garrick [had] an experience of stage mohocks.

†2. (Meaning unknown.)

1772 GRAVES *Spir. Quix.* x. xxiv, Bob Tench . . . had always a little phial of Fryar's Balsam in his pocket, some . . . court-plaster, as well as his cork-screw and mohock.

3. *attrib.* and *adj.*

1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 324 ¶1 A Set of Men . . . who have lately erected themselves into a Nocturnal Fraternity, under the Title of the *Mohock Club*. 1882 *Punch* 18 Feb. 83/2 The Mohock Revival.

Hence '*Mohock v. trans.*, to assail or maltreat in the manner of Mohocks; '*Mohockism*, the practices or the spirit of the Mohocks.

1718 *Entertainer* No. 12. 76 We love Mischief for Mischief's sake, and can . . . break windows, . . . knock down Old Women, . . . and Mohock the Tories. 1882 *Punch* 18 Feb. 83/2 That ancient form of ruffianism known as Mohockism appears to have broken out with more than ancient severity in various parts of London. 1883 L. S. WINGFIELD *A. Rowe* I. ii. 40 He exceeded in luxury and Mohockism that pair of immortal rowdies.

Mohock, obs. form of MOHAWK.

mohoe, variant of MAHOE¹.

mohogena, -g(g)on(e)y, obs. ff. MAHOGANY.

mohol(l), obs. variant forms of MAHAL.

mohonono (məʊhəʊ'nəʊnəʊ). *S. Afr.* [*ad. Lozi muHonono.*] An evergreen tree with grey-green leaves, *Terminalia sericea*, of the family Combretaceæ, native to southern Africa; also called Transvaal silver leaf and vaalboom.

1864 T. BAINES *Explor. S.-W. Afr.* xx. 441 Passing through a thick mopane and mohonono forest, [we] outspanned about 7 p.m. in a more open flat. 1878 K. JOHNSTON *Africa* xxiv. 427 The silvery mohonono . . . is in form like the cedar of Lebanon. 1949 K. L. SIMMS *Sun-Drenched Veld* iii. 33 There is . . . the cedar-spread of the mohonono.

mohooohoo (mə'hu:hu:). Also *mahoohoo*, *mohoooh*, *mohohu*, *monooho*(o), *muchocho*. [*Sechuana.*] The white rhinoceros, *Ceratotherium simus*, found in central Africa and Zululand.

1835 A. SMITH *Diary* 11 July (1940) II. 107 The Baquana say that two kinds [of rhinoceros] are only in this country. The black, which they call *muchli* and the white *mohooohoo*. 1842 R. MOFFAT *Missionary Labours & Scenes S. Afr.* xxviii. 461 The mohoho, the largest species [of rhinoceros], has been known even to kill the elephant, by thrusting the horn into its ribs. 1849 A. SMITH *Illustr. Zool. S. Afr.: Mammalia* plate 19 Localities abounding in grass are therefore the haunts of the Mohooohoo. 1850 R. G. CUMMING *Five Yrs. Hunter's Life S. Afr.* xii. 77/2 With considerable difficulty we separated the horn of the muchocho from the skin by means of a long sharp knife. 1856 C. J. ANDERSSON *Lake Ngami* xxx. 387 The common white rhinoceros . . . called Monoohoo by the Bechuans. 1866 *Chambers's Encycl.* VIII. 236/2 The White Rhinoceros. . . or Muchuco, or Monooho, is the largest of the well-ascertained African species. 1875 W. H. DRUMMOND *Large Game & Nat. Hist. S. & S.-E. Afr.* 84 *Rhinoceros simus*, the mohoho of the Bechuans. 1879 E. P. WRIGHT *Animal Life* 141 It [sc. the white rhinoceros] is called by the Bechuans, Mahooohoo, and is considered by them to be one of the original animals of their country. 1884 J. MACKENZIE *Day-Dawn in Dark Places* 189 It is said the flesh of the mohuhu, or white rhinoceros is very good. 1894 R. LYDEKKER *Royal Nat. Hist.* II. 480 The individuals exhibiting this form being known to the Bechuans by the name of mohohu.

mohor, **mohout**, var. ff. MHORR, MAHOUT.

Mohorovičić discontinuity (məʊhəʊ'rəʊ vitʃitʃ). *Geol.* Also Mohorovicic discontinuity. [*f.* the name of A. Mohorovičić (1857-1936), Yugoslav seismologist.] The discontinuity between the earth's crust and the mantle which is believed to exist at a depth of about 10-12 kilometres under the ocean beds and 40-50 kilometres under the continents.

1936 J. B. MACELWANE in Macelwane & Schon *Introd. Theoret. Seismol.* I. viii. 204 We shall speak of this major boundary above which the various surficial layers lie as the Mohorovičić discontinuity, after A. Mohorovičić who discovered it. 1956 [see MOHO³]. 1958 [see MANTLE sb. 11]. 1971 I. G. GASS et al. *Understanding Earth* iii. 58/2 On the basis of seismic velocities, the mantle is usually divided into three regions—from the Mohorovicic discontinuity down to 400 km, from 400 to 1000 km, and from 1000 km to the core boundary.

mohr, variant of MHORR.

mohr, **mohra**, var. forms of MOHUR, MOGRA.

Mohs (məʊz). The name of Friedrich Mohs (see MOHSINE), used *attrib.* and in the possessive (chiefly in *Mohs*'s) *scale*) with reference to a scale of hardness he devised in which ten reference minerals that include very soft and very hard ones are assigned values of one to ten in order of increasing hardness.

The ten minerals of the scale are: 1, talc; 2, gypsum; 3, calcite; 4, fluor-spar; 5, apatite; 6, orthoclase; 7, quartz; 8, topaz; 9, corundum; 10, diamond.

1879 *Mineral Mag.* II. 265 Its density is 1.0025; hardness between 1 and 2 of Mohs's scale. 1897 *Amer. Jrnl. Sci.* CLIV. 409 We shall describe only a preliminary series of tests with the minerals of the Mohs scale. 1951 D. TABOR *Hardness of Metals* i. 2 The Mohs hardness scale has been widely used by mineralogists and lapidaries. 1962 R. WEBSTER *Gems* I. iv. 74 The hardness of beryl is 7½ on Mohs's scale. 1974 *Sci. Amer.* Aug. 64 Each material in the Mohs scale, up to Mohs 9 (corundum), is about 1.2 times as hard as the preceding material. Thus the scale is almost logarithmic from Mohs 1 through Mohs 9, a range that includes all but a few substances.

¶ *Erron.* written as *Moh* (or *moh*).

1903 J. E. MARR *Agric. Geol.* ii. 28 Moh's scale of hardness. 1934 J. A. PERRY *Chem. Engineers' Handbk.* xvi. 1558 The hardness of a material as measured by the moh scale is not always a criterion of its resistance to crushing. 1969 B. R. SCHLENKER *Introd. Materials Sci.* iv. 69 A Moh's hardness determination set of minerals.

mohsine ('məʊsain). *Min.* [*Named after Friedrich Mohs a German mineralogist* (1773-1839): see -INE⁴.] = LÖLLINGITE.

1843 E. J. CHAPMAN *Pract. Min.* 138 Mohsine. . . This substance having no general name, I have bestowed upon it that of the able and celebrated Mineralogist by whom it was first distinguished.

mohsite ('məʊsait). *Min.* [*Formed as prec. + -ITE.*] = ILMENITE.

1827 A. LEVY in *Phil. Mag.* Ser. II. I. 221 Some crystals belonging . . . to a new species, which . . . I propose to call Mohsite, in honour of Professor Mohs. 1837 DANA *Min.* 385 Mohsite . . . is supposed to have come from Dauphiny.

moht, obs. form of *might*, pa. pple. of MAY v. 1

mohua, **mohur**, var. MAHWA.

mohuhu, var. MOHOOHOO.

Mohummadan, variant of MUHAMMADAN.

|| **mohur** ('məʊhə(r)). *Forms:* 7 *moor*, 8 *muhr*, *mohr*, 9 *moher*, *more*, *muhar*, 8- *mohur*. [*Pers. muhr*, primarily seal, seal ring, cogn. w. Skr. *mudrā* seal.] A gold coin, originally Persian, but used in India from the 16th c. onward. Subsequently, 'the official name of the chief gold coin of British India' (Yule), weighing 180 grains troy, and containing 165 grains of pure gold; its value was 15 rupees. Usually *gold mohur*.

1696 OVINGTON *Voy. Surat* 219 The Gold Moor, or Gold Roupie, is valued generally at 14 of Silver; and the Silver Roupie at Two Shillings Three Pence. 1753 HANWAY *Trav.* (1762) I. v. lxiv. 293 Muhr ashresie, or treble ducat of 6 milder value 6 [English crowns]. 1763 SCRAFTON *Indostan* (1770) 218 The Colonel . . . sent . . . a present of five hundred gold mohurs [foot-note, about £1000 sterling]. 1776 *Trial Jos. Fowke, etc. Depos.* 17/1, 15000 rupees in mohurs. 1796 JANE AUSTEN *Sense & Sens.* (1879) 42 Nabobs, gold mohrs, and palanquins. 1801 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) Suppl. II. 265/1 *Moher*, in Bengal, a gold coin, worth about 33 shillings. 1827 D. JOHNSON *Ind. Field Sports* 175 A Gold Mohur (value two pounds). 1831 TRELAWNY *Adv. Younger Son* lxvii, I contrived to realize a few bags of gold moers, and rupees. 1849 E. B. EASTWICK *Dry Leaves* 201 An offering of one hundred gold muhars (one hundred and fifty pounds).

attrib. 1859 LANG *Wand. India* 9 The good players are playing high. Gold mohur points.

Mohurram, variant of MOHARRAM.

mohw, obs. variant of MAUGH (a male relative).

mohwa, variant of MAHWA.

Moi ('məʊi:), *a.* and *sb.* [*Native name.*] *A. adj.* Of or pertaining to a people of Indo-Australoid origin who were among the original inhabitants of Vietnam and are now found in the Southern mountain region (see quot. 1959). *B. sb. a.* The name of this people. *b.* A member of this people. *c.* The name of their language. Cf. MONTAGNARD 1 b.

1845 *Encycl. Metrop.* XVI. 780/2 The southern branches of those mountains, and the long ridge which divides Annam from Kambója are inhabited by the Muông and Mòi, or Ké-mois tribes, whose language also differs from that of the lowlanders. 1853 J. R. LOGAN in *Jrnl. Indian Archipelago* VII. 36 The Mòi or Ka-moi . . . on the opposite side of the Mekong occupy the broad expansion of the Anam chain towards Kambója. 1911 *Encycl. Brit.* XIV. 491/1 The population of French Indo-China falls into five chief divisions—the Annamese . . . the Khmers . . . the Chams . . . the Thais . . . and the autochthonous tribes classed by the other inhabitants as Moïs or Khas ('savages'). 1928 H. HERVEY *Trav. French Indo-China* 248 Here the Mòi, aboriginal tribes of ancient Chiampa, mingle with the Laotians and the Annamites. 1957 J. OLIVER tr. *Riesen's Jungle Mission* i. 14 With her to interpret, I could understand and express the most varied ideas, increasing my French-Mòi vocabulary. 1959 E. BROCKETT tr. *Bertrand's Jungle People* 11 The rather

vague term 'Moi Plateau' is applied to the area bounded to the north by the River Mékong, to the west by the Cambodian jungle and to the east by the mountain range of Annam. *Ibid.* 20 On the floor... a square sod of earth placed on a tin slab formed the traditional Moï hearth. 1961 D. LANCASTER *Emancipation French Indochina* 4 The Moïs... are a handsome, bronze-skinned people akin to the Dyaks of Borneo and the Bataks of Sumatra. 1965 B. NEWMAN *Background to Viet-Nam* vii. 73 Clever French philologists had adapted the Moïs languages to the Latin alphabet, so that reading and writing could be taught. 1968 *Listener* 13 June 760/3 Hill tribes... whom... the Vietnamese call *Moi*... practise a primitive agriculture, live in thatched long-houses... and are much addicted to gongs, rice wine and animal sacrifice.

moich, see MOCH *a. Sc.*

moicher, obs. variant of MICHER.

moide, obs. form of MUID.

moider ('mɔɪdər), *v. dial.* Also 7- moyder, moither, 8 moyther, 9 moither, moidor, -ar, mither, myther, meyther, meither. [Of obscure origin; possibly related to MUDDLE *v.*]

1. *trans.* 'To confuse, perplex, bewilder; to worry, bother, fatigue' (E.D.D.). Chiefly *pass.* and *refl.* Also in *passive*, to be overcome or stupefied with heat.

1674 RAY *N.C. Words* 33 Welly Moyder'd: almost Distracted. *Cheshire*. 1705 [T. WALKER] *Wit of a Woman* III. 29, I've been strangely moyder'd e're sin 'bout this same News oth' French King. I conno believe 'tis true. 1787 GROSE *Provinc. Gloss.*, Moider, to puzzle, perplex. *N. Ibid.*, Moytherd, confounded, tired out. Glouc. 1794 J. WILLIAMS *Crying Epistle*, etc. 20 Sure Common Sense is moider'd. 1824 MACTAGGART *Gallovid. Encycl.* 349 One whose intellects are rendered useless, by being in the habit of taking spirituous liquors to excess, is said to be moider't. 1848 MRS. GASKELL *Mary Barton* vi. 1. 90 Don't mither your mammy for bread, here's a chap as has got some for you. 1860 GEO. ELIOT *Mill on Fl.* III. viii. Scolding her for 'moithering' herself and going about all day without changing her cap. 1863 MRS. GASKELL *Sylvia's L.* II. ix. 156 She's fairly moithered w' heat an' noise. 1880 MISS BROUGHTON *Sec. Th.* II. v. Moidering his brain with temperance meetings, . . . temperance papers, and such trash. 1900 M. O'NEILL *Songs Glens Antrim* 4 This livin' air is moithered w' the bummin' o' the bees.

b. (See *quots.*)

1847 HALLIWELL, *Mither*, to muffle up; to smother; to encumber. *Northampton*. 1888 *Sheffield Gloss.* s.v., A Derbyshire woman said that a child was 'mythered up in clothing' when it was too much wrapped up.

2. *intr.* 'To talk incoherently or foolishly; to be delirious, to wander or ramble in one's mind'; also, 'to wander about aimlessly or confusedly' (E.D.D.).

1839 *Hereford. Gloss.*, Moither, . . . to be weak in mind. 1879 MISS JACKSON *Shropshire Word-bk.*, Moither, mither, . . . to talk incoherently—to ramble, as in feverish sleep, or delirium. *Com.* 'I thought the poor child wuz gwein to 'ave a faiver, fur 'er burnt like a coal, an' moithered all night'.

3. *intr.* 'To labour very hard' (Halliwell). Also quasi-*trans.* with *away*.

1828 [CARR] *Craven Gloss.* I. 328 Moider, . . . to labour hard, to toil. 1846 BROCKETT *N.C. Words*. 18. *Cornh. Mag.* (Ogilvie 1882), She lived only to scrape and hoard, moidering away her loveless life in the futile energies and sordid aims of a miser's wretched pleasure.

Hence 'moidered *ppl. a.*, confused, stupefied; 'moidering *ppl. a.*, stupefying, bewildering.

1674 Moidered [cf. MOIDER *v.*]. 1796 MARY LAMB *Let. to Coleridge* 17 Oct. in *Final Mem. C. Lamb* ii. 205 Polly, what are those poor crazy moythered brains of yours thinking of always? 1839 *Hereford. Gloss.*, Moithering or Moithered, confused, silly; also lightheaded or delirious. 1859 R. F. BURTON *Centr. Afr. in Jnl. Geog. Soc.* XXIX. 163 After midday it would be difficult . . . to find a chief without the thick voice, . . . and the moidered manners, which prove that he is either drinking or drunk. 1896 J. K. SNOWDEN *Web of old Weaver* vii. (1897) 78 It was out of these moidering talks with my mother that I gathered nerve enough [etc.]. a 1894 J. SHAW in R. WALLACE *Country Schoolm.* (1899) 350 Moiard, stupid.

moidore ('mɔɪdɔːr). Also 8 moyodore, moedor(e), moydor(e), moider, moidor. [Corruptly *a. Pg.* *moeda d'ouro* lit. 'gold coin' (*moeda* MONEY, *ouro*:—*L. aurum* gold).] A gold coin of Portugal, current in England in the first half of the 18th century (see *quot.* 1717). In later use, the word survived as a name for the sum of 27s., which was approximately the value of the coin.

[1702 in W. A. SHAW *Sel. Tracts Eng. Monet. Hist.* (1896) 166 In Portugal the Moeda is reckoned at ten Crusados or 28s. 7.1d.] 1711-12 NEWTON *Ibid.* 178 The Moydore of Portugal, one with another, as they are brought hither by the Merchant. . . in England are worth 27s. 8d. Half penny. 1717 — in Ld. ALDENHAM *Colloq. on Currency* (1900) 442 Some years ago the Portugal moedors were received in the west of England at 28s. apiece; upon notice from the mint that they were worth only about 27s. 7d., the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury ordered their receivers of taxes to take them at no more than 27s. 6d. 1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, Moidore, Moedore, or Moeda, a gold coin, struck, and current in Portugal. 1731 MRS. DELANY in *Life & Corr.* (1861) I. 325 The gentlemen subscribed two moiders a piece, and have two tickets each night to dispose of to ladies. 1749 FRANKLIN *Let. Wks.* 1887 II. 153, I send you also a moidore enclosed, which please to accept towards chaise hire. 1775 *Mass. Spy* (U.S.) 17 Mar. 4/3 Lost, a Sum of Money, all in Gold, viz. 3 Moidores, 1 Four Pistol piece, and 1 Half Guinea. 1860

TROLLOPE *Framley P.* viii, To pay back the dowager's hard moidores. 1874 L. STEPHEN *Hours in Library* I. 30 Tangible subjects which he can weigh and measure and reduce to moidores and pistoles.

moien, obs. form of MOYEN.

moienaunt, variant of MOYENANT *Obs.*

moienne: see MOYEN (kind of cannon).

moiet, dial. variant of MOTE *sb.*¹

moiety ('mɔɪti). Forms: 4-5 moite, 5 moitee, 5-6 moyte(e), 5-7 moytie, 6 moyity, 6-7 moitie, moyetie, moietie, 6-8 moity, 7 moyitie, moyety, mojety, 6- moiety. [ME. *moite*, *moitie*, *a. OF.* *moitié*, *moitié*, earlier *meité*, *meitie* (mod.F. *moitié*) = Pr. *meitat-z*, *mitat-z* (Gascon *maytat*), Sp. *mitad*, Pg. *mitade*, It. *metà* (and in learned form *medietà*):—*L. medietatem* middle point, in late L. half, f. *medius* middle: see MEDIUM. Cf. MEDIETY.]

1. A half, one of two equal parts: *a.* in legal or quasi-legal use.

1444 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 104/2 Ye to have the oone moite yerof, and he that espieth . . . hit forfaitable, to have the oyer moite. 1545 *Test. Ebor.* vi. 224 The moitie or half pairte of the mannor. 1592 KYD *Sp. Trag.* II. iii. 16 She is daughter and halfe heire Vnto our brother heere, Don Ciprian, And shall enjoy the moitie of his land. 1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 497 Mandron . . . offered him the one moite of his country and city. a 1674 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* xi. §176 To submit others to pay . . . a full moiety of all they were worth. a 1715 BURNET *Own Time* II. (1724) I. 214 All . . . were required to bring in one moiety of their fines: But the other moiety was forgiven those who took the Declaration. 1838 W. BELL *Dict. Law Scot.* s.v., A sum payable in moieties is payable in two equal shares, though sometimes, erroneously, the term is applied to a sum payable in two or three different parts or instalments.

b. *gen.*

c 1475 *Partenay* 5936 Thys monstre with teeth the swerd ther taking, In moites to Forthwith it breking. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* II. xii. 31 They . . . were depriv'd Of their proud beutie, and th'one moyity Transformd to fish for their bold surquedry. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 164 A man at three yeares of age, is come to one moitie of his growth and height. 1641 MILTON *Reform.* II. Wks. 1851 III. 57, I know they will not turn the beame or equal judgement the moiety of a scruple. 1672 MARVELL *Reh. Transp.* I. 119 Let half of them be School-Divines and the other moiety Systematical. 1776 GIBSON *Decl. & F. x. ad fin.*, We might suspect, that war, pestilence, and famine, had consumed, in a few years, the moiety of the human species. 1799 WASHINGTON *Let. Writ.* 1893 XIV. 196 On this Estate I have more working negroes by a full moiety, than can be employed to any advantage in the farming system. 1835-6 *Todd's Cycl. Anat.* I. 172/2 An earthworm cut in two . . . will continue to live, and each moiety will become . . . a perfect animal. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* II. 850 Hereditary taint may be traced in a very large proportion of alcoholic cases—it is said in nearly a moiety.

2. *a. loosely.* One of two (occasionally more) parts (not necessarily equal) into which something is divided; †one's share or portion.

1596 SHAKS. *I Hen. IV.* III. i. 96 Me thinks my Moity, North from Burton here, In quantitie equals not one of yours. 1597 HOOKER *Ecl. Pol.* v. lxxvii. §2 Saint Paul him selfe dividing the body of the Church of Christ into two moieties nameth the one part *ἰδύρας*. c 1600 SHAKS. *Sonn.* xlvi, By their verdict is determined The cleere eyes moyitie and the deare hearts part. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* II. iv. §5 Crowned Monarch of the Southern and greater Moity of this Island. a 1674 CLARENDON *Surv. Levith.* (1676) 261 The greater moiety of the world being . . . mere Heathen men and Pagans. 1838 [see 1]. 1854 HUXLEY *Lay Sermon*. v. (1870) 98 Physiological Science. Its subject-matter is a large moiety of the universe.

† b. *contextually.* A small part; a lesser share, portion, or quantity. *Obs.*

1593 SHAKS. *Lucr. Ded.*, The loue I dedicate to your Lordship is without end: wherof this Pamphlet without beginning is but a superfluous Moity. 1605 *1st Pt. Ieronimo* III. i, Methinks no moyetie, not one little thought Of them . . . But should raise spleens big as a cannon bullet Within your bosomes. 1611 SHAKS. *Wint. T.* II. iii. 8 Say that she were gone, . . . a moiety of my rest Might come to me againe. 1650 H. MORE *Observ. in Enthous. Tri.*, etc. (1656) 144 All that will be left of this learned discourse of yours, will prove such a small moitie of that knowledge your presumptuous mind conceited to be in her self, that [etc.]. 1650 FULLER *Pisgah* I. xii. 39 Who knows not, but that the word Moity . . . importeth the just midst, and true half of a thing, though *small moity* in ordinary discourse is taken for any Canton, or small portion.

c. Chiefly *Biochem.* and *Pharm.* A group of atoms forming part of a molecule.

1935 DORLAND & MILLER *Med. Dict.* (ed. 17) 842/1 *Carbohydrate moiety*, the non-nitrogenous residue of the amino acids resulting from deamination. 1945 *Jnl. Biol. Chem.* CLIX. 311 The lactone moiety [of pantothenic acid] can replace pantothenic acid for growth of the above organisms. 1954 A. WHITE et al. *Princ. Biochem.* xii. 265 The other penicillins have the same type of structure but have different side chains replacing the benzyl (C₆H₅CH₂-) moiety. 1962 *Lancet* 29 Dec. 1381/1 A.I.C. has been shown to be a key intermediate . . . in the biosynthesis of the purine moiety of inosinic acid. 1970 PASSMORE & ROBSON *Compan. Med. Stud.* II. xxxii. 9/2 Species differences may vary strikingly when the compound under examination is not itself toxic but becomes metabolized to release the toxic moiety. 1974 *Nature* 13 Dec. 586/2 Its molecular structure (containing both an indole and a phenylethylamine moiety) suggests the possibility of an interaction with brain monoamines.

3. *jocularly.* One's 'better half', i.e. a wife (rarely, a husband). (So F. *moitié*.) ? *Obs.*

1737 [S. BERINGTON] *G. de Luca's Mem.* (1738) 212 It was to deprive the Husband of the voluntary Love of his Moity. 1770 *Lady's Mag.* I. 228/2 Among the grievances against which Mr. Bustle exclaims abroad, is the excessive neatness of his notable moiety. 1829 LAMB in *Gem* 25 The Lady with a skeleton moiety in the old print.

4. *Anthropology.* Each of the two primary classes into which an Australian tribe is divided. Also a type of social division found in varying forms amongst tribes in other parts of the world, though rarely in Africa. Also *attrib.*

1888 HOWITT in *Jnl. Anthropol. Inst.* XVIII. 39 There are in such cases totems which each apply to one moiety of the tribe. 1899 B. SPENCER & GILLEN *Native Tribes Centr. Austral.* II. 70 The four [sub-classes] are Panunga and Bulthara, Purula and Kumara; the first two forming one moiety of the tribe, and the latter two forming another. 1914 W. H. R. RIVERS *Kinship & Social Organisation* III. 72 The dual system in which there are only two social groups or moieties. 1934 R. H. LOWIE *Introd. Cultural Anthropol.* xiv. 261 The moiety system can not explain why the Murrigin and Miwok permit only one kind of cross-cousin to be married, when both belong to the proper moiety. 1936 R. LINTON *Study of Man* xii. 207 Where both moieties and clans occur, the former are ordinarily more limited in their functions and of less social importance, possibly because the larger size of the moiety makes the establishment of well-defined attitudes . . . more difficult. 1937 R. H. LOWIE *Hist. Ethnol. Theory* xi. 182 Some Melanesians . . . have totemic moieties. 1938 G. A. REICHARD in F. BOAS *Gen. Anthropol.* ix. 431 One of the Toda moieties considers itself superior to the other and has definite and important religious functions. 1944 B. MALINOWSKI *Sci. Theory of Culture* vi. 162 The family, an extended kinship group, a clan, or a moiety, constitute one type. 1949 M. MEAD *Male & Female* 422 Three different forms of marriage, and several types of age-grading and moiety systems, resulted in a rich and complex form of social organization. 1952 A. R. RADCLIFFE-BROWN *Struct. & Function Primitive Society* vi. 118 Such moiety totemism . . . is found in a number of different varieties in Australia, and still other varieties are found in Melanesia and in North America.

moif(f, obs. *Sc.* forms of MOVE.

moighte, obs. form of MITE¹ (an insect).

moignon, variant of MONION *Obs.*

moil (mɔɪl), *sb.*¹ *arch.* and *dial.* Also 7 moyle, 7, 9 moile, 9 mooil, mwoil, mwile. [f. MOIL *v.*]

1. Toil, labour, drudgery; freq. in *toil and moil*.

1612 AINSWORTH *Annot. Ps.* vii. 15 Molestation [note] or moyle, miserie. 1642 ROGERS *Naaman* 318 When Masters care not what exesse of toile and moile servants undergoe. 1659 HAMMOND *On Ps.* xc. 10 Their life for that space was . . . hard travail or moyle. 1785 BURNS *Cotter's Saturday Nt.* II. This night his weekly moil is at an end. 1856 BRIMLEY *Ess.*, *Angel in Ho.* 219 Enduring moil and toil in the trenches before Troy. 1881 DUFFIELD *Don Quix.* II. xliii. 284 It is for love of me that he comes on foot and with all that moil.

2. Turmoil, confusion, tangle; hence *fig.* 'trouble, vexation, concern. Also in *pl.*' (E.D.D.).

1855 BAILEY *Mystic* 47 So fierce a storm, That with the madding moil the waves themselves Inflamed. a 1864 HAWTHORNE *Amer. Note-bks.* (1868) II. III. When I flounder into the midst of bushes, which . . . intertwine themselves about my legs, and brush my face [etc.] . . . It is laughable, after I have got out of the moil, to think how miserably it affected me for the moment. 1885 STEVENSON *Child's Gard., Keepsake Mill* III, Deaf are his ears with the moil of the mill.

3. 'Mud, mire; sticky, wet dirt' (E.D.D.); a spot, taint; damage caused by touch.

[1818 TODD (citing Upton), *Moil*, a spot.] 1842 AKERMAN *Wiltsh. Gloss.* 36 'To get into the mwile', to get into the mud. 1856 MRS. BROWNING *Aur. Leigh* IV. 552 A finished generation, dead of plague, Swept outward from their graves into the sun, The moil of death upon them. 1888 *Berksh. Gloss.*, *Mwile*, mire. 'A's a-gettin' vurder in the mwile', i.e. he's going from bad to worse.

† **moil**, *sb.*² *Obs.* Forms: 7-8 moyle, 8 moyl, moile, 8-9 moil. [? var. of MULE in the sense of hybrid; see *quot.* 1823. Cf. GENET-MOIL.

1823 J. BADCOCK *Dom. Amusem.* 47 The farina of the pippin was introduced to the flower of the Siberian crab, whereby a mule was produced.]

A variety of apple; also cider produced from this.

1657 AUSTEN *Fruit Trees* I. Ep. Ded. a iij, Cider that is made of the best Fruits, as Pearemaines, Pippins, Moyles, . . . is much stronger and better than that which is made of ordinary fruits. 1708 J. PHILIPS *Cyder* I. 27 Pregnant with the Dregs Of Moyle, or Mum, or Treacle's viscous Juice. *Ibid.* 29 The Moile Of sweetest hony'd taste. 1813 SIR H. DAVY *Agric. Chem.* (1814) 254 The golden pippin, the red streak, and the moil, so excellent in the beginning of the last century, are now in the extremest stage of their decay.

moil (mɔɪl), *a.* and *sb.*³ *dial.* (Anglo-Irish and Welsh border.) Also moyle, muil, mweeal, miel. (See E.D.D.). [a. Ir. *maol*, and the equivalent Welsh *moel*, lit. 'bald'] *a. adj.* Of cattle: Hornless. *b. sb.* A hornless cow.

1847 *Gloss. Heraldry, Moile*, a provincial word signifying an ox without horns. 1855 *Morton's Cycl. Agric.* II. 724 *Muil* (Irish), cow without horns. 1887 HAVERGAL *Hereford. Gloss.*, *Moyle*, a hornless cow or bullock.

moil (mɔɪl), *v.* Forms: 5-7 moile, 6-7 moyle, 7-9 moyl, (9 *dial.* myle, mile, mwoil, mwile), 7- moil.

[a. OF. *moillier* (—popular L. **mollīare*, f. L. *mollis* soft) to wet, moisten, also *intr.* to paddle in mud (mod.F. *mouiller* to wet).]

1. *trans.* To wet, moisten; to soil, bedaub, make dirty, chiefly in *passive*. *Obs.* exc. *dial.* and *arch.*

c.1400 *Beryn* 138 A monk that toke the spryngill, . . . And did right as the manner is, moillid al hir patis. 1575 TURBERV. *Venerie* 33 If they go to kenell wette and moyled with dyrt. 1653-4 WHITELOCKE *Jrnl. Swed. Emb.* (1772) l. 447 Though the streets were very dirty, and their robes very long, . . . yett they did not hold them up, butt were pitifully moyled. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *To Moil*, . . . to dawb with Dirt. 1735 SOMERVILLE *Chase* l. 262 Moil'd in the clogging Clay, panting they lag Behind inglorious. 1841 C. H. HARTSHORNE *Salopia Antiqua* 508 Moiled from yed to fut. a.1861 MRS. BROWNING *Mother & Poet* vii, Letters moiled With my kisses.

† b. *fig.* To defile. *Obs.* rare.

1596 SPENSER *Hymn. Heav. Love* 220 Rouze thyself. . . out of thy soyle, In which thou wallowest. . . And doest thy mynd in dirty pleasures moyle. 1647 TRAPP *Comm. Rev.* xiv. 4 Which have not moiled themselves with fornication corporall or spirituall. 1650 — *Comm. Lev.* xviii. 20 As David, how did hee moil himself with Bathsheba.

† 2. *intr.* To make oneself wet and muddy; to wallow in mire. *Obs.*

a.1566 R. EDWARDS *Damon & Pith.* (1571) fiii, All day I moyle in doure. 1575 GASCOIGNE *Flowers, Fruite of Foes* Poems 1869 l. 94 A serpent. . . Which (almost dead for colde) lay moyling in the myre. 1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* ii. (1586) 51 b, The Frogge continually doth crie while in the stinking Lakes he still doth moyle. 1599 *Sir Clyomon* Prol. A 2, Filthy Swine which in the mire doth moyle.

3. To toil, work hard, drudge. Sometimes with some trace of the etymological sense 2: To work in wet and mire. Often coupled with verbs of similar meaning, esp. in *toil and moil*. Very common *dial.*: see E.D.D.

1548-9 LATIMER *Serm. Ploughers* (Arb.) 26 They [sc. vnpredicating prelates] are so troubeled wyth Lordelye luyunge, . . . mounching in their maungers, and moylyunge in their gaye manoures and mansions, and so troubeled with loyteryng in theyr Lordeshyppes. 1559 *Mirr. Mag., Fall R. Tresilian* viii, And moyleth for no more then for his needfull hyre. 1580 H. GIFFORD *Gilloflowers* Poems (Grosart) 55 To toytle and moyle for worldly drosse. 1593 NASHE *Christ's T.* 44 b, Heere we labour, drudge and moyle. 1625 BACON *Ess., Plantations*, But moyle not too much under Ground: For the Hope of Mines is very Uncertaine. 1620 H. BURTON *Truth's Triumph* 250 Vega hath spent. . . 20 chapters. . . wherin he moyles in sweate and dust. c.1680 BEVERIDGE *Serm.* (1720) I. 387 He moyls and toils. . . to come at them [sc. riches]. 1687 MRS. BEHN *Lucky Chance* ii. i, I must moyl on in the damn'd dirty road, And sure such pay will make the journey easie. 1714 GAY *Sheph. Week* ii. 50 With these 'twas Marian's dear Delight, To moyl all day, and merry make at Night. 1830 GALT *Lawrie T.* ii. xi, Who toytle and moyl in stores and factories. 1849 LONGF. *Kavanagh* i. 8 They saw him daily moyling and delving in the common path like a beetle. 1858 SEARS *Athan.* ii. v. 205 The commentators are signally at fault in moyling at this passage. 1880 BROWNING *Dram. Idylls* Ser. II. Dr. — 34 A lawyer wins repute—Having to toytle and moyl.

† 4. *trans.* To weary, fatigue; harass, torment, worry. Chiefly *passive*. *Obs.*

1582 STANYHURST *Aeneis* i. (Arb.) 27 Iuno fel harted, Thee seas, thee regions, thee skies so spightfulye moyling [orig. i. 280 *quae mare nunc terrasque metu caelumque fatigat*]. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* xl. xxii. 1074 Much moyled they were all, and sore toiled in this untoward way. 1604 T. WRIGHT *Passions* i. ix. 33 Who is moyled with heavinesse. . . and perceiveth not his heart to be coerced? 1640 tr. *Verdere's Rom. Rom.* iii. 205 This while Alcicadant and Griolanis. . . were no lesse moyled, for the great Knight of the Sun. . . so stoutly withstood them. 1653 H. COGAN tr. *Pinto's Trav.* iv. 8 We had been. . . miserably moyled, and our hurts, that were great, but ill looked unto. 1823 *Spirit Publ. Jrnls.* (1825) 408 He seemed sadly moyled with his matrimonial miseries.

b. *refl.*

a.1560 BECON *Sick Mans Salve* Pref., We moyle and tormoile our selues in studying and deusing howe we maye come by the giftes of glassy fortune. 1581 MULCASTER *Positions* iv. (1887) 15 They [sc. the ancient writers] moyle themselues sore, with the maners and conditions of the nurse. 1600 HAKLUYT *Voy.* (1810) III. 401 To moyle themselves thus with abiect and base worke. c.1611 CHAPMAN *Iliad* xxiii. 637 No more tug one another thus, nor moyle yourselves [τρίβετε κακοῖα]. 1673 MARVELL *Reh. Transp.* ii. 115, I only threw it out like empty Cask to amuze him. . . ; he runs away with it as a very serious business and so moyles himself with tumbling and tossing it, that he is in danger of melting his Sperma Ceti. 1869 TENNYSON *North. Farmer, New Style* xiii, But 'e tued an' moil'd 'issen dead.

c. *intr.* for *refl.* To distress oneself. *Obs.* exc. *dial.*, to worry, be fidgety or restless.

1567 GOLDING *Ovid's Met.* ix. 502 They moyled they others myght not geve like gift as wele as shee [orig. *Et, cur non aliis eadem dare dona liceret, Murrum erat*]. 1889 N.W. LINC. *Gloss.*, *Moil*, . . . (2) To be fidgety or restless. 'Theaëre's noã gettin' noã rest wi' him at neets; he's tewin' an' moilin' about for iver'.

5. *trans.* To root up; to burrow in (the ground) like a pig, badger, etc.; 'to draw potatoes with the hand from under the growing plant' (E.D.D.). *Obs.* exc. *dial.*

1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 101 b, Like a wilde Boare, to moyle up by the rootes, the florishyng and most plentyfull Vynearde. *Ibid.* 325 b, It is appaunt enough what thinges are moyled uppe by the Rootes, but what is planted in that place, he confesseth he cannot as yet discern.

† b. *intr.* To burrow. *Obs.*

15. EDGEWORTH *Serm.* i. 6b, Couetous men be. . . euerlike wantes or Moles moyling in the grounde. [1625: cf. 3.] 1658 A. FOX *Würtz' Surg.* i. vi. 23 Why do they then

molest the Patient with seeking, pressing, . . . and moyling in the Wound.

† 6. *trans.* ? To maul, mangle. *Obs.*

1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India & P.* 118 Trampling a Man to Death, or Moyling him to Pieces with their Foreheads.

moil: see MOILES, MOYLE, MULE' and 2.

[**moile**, 'a dish made of Marrow and grated bread', in Speght's glossary to *Chaucer's Works* 1598 (copied in Blount *Glossogr.* 1656 and in later Dicts.) is due to misunderstanding of *franch moile* (see FRANCHEMYLE) in Lydgate's *Thebes* *ibid.* 370b/1.]

moile: see MULE *sb.* 1 and *sb.* 2

moiled (mɔɪld), *a. dial.* [f. MOIL *a.* or *sb.* 3 + -ED².] Of cattle: Hornless.

1839 *Hereford. Gloss.* s.v., 'A moiled sheep' is a sheep without horns. 1855 *Morton's Cycl. Agric.* II. 724 *Moiled* (Heref., Irish), without horns. 1879 MISS JACKSON *Shropsh. Word-bk.* s.v. *Moiled*, My pretty mwailed 'eifer.

moiled (mɔɪld), *ppl. a.* [f. MOIL *v.* + -ED¹.]

1. Hard worked; exhausted; oppressed with labour and toil.

1617-18 W. LAWSON *Orch. & Gard.* (1623) 48 The Horse and moiled Ox wrought to an vntimely death. 1793 *Gentl. Mag.* Dec. 1084 *Moiled*, troubled, fatigued. Sedgemour. 1820 CLARE *Poems Rural Life* (ed. 2) 136 The rough rude ploughman, . . . While moil'd and sweating, by some pasture's side, Will often [etc.].

2. Made dirty or foul; soiled. *dial.*

1632 SHERWOOD, *Moiled in the mire, Enfangé. Ibid.*, *Moyled, Souillé.* 1839 *Hereford. Gloss.*, *Moiled*, dirty with wet mud. 1882 W. WORCS. *Gloss.*

moiler ('mɔɪlə(r)), *rare.* [f. MOIL *v.* + -ER¹.]

One who moils or labours; a toiler.

1563-87 FOXE *A. & M.* (1596) 184/1 As for your Cardinals, we shut them out both of churches and cities, for that we see them not preachers but prollers; . . . not pillers and upholders of the church, but . . . moilers of monie and gold. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* (1809) I. 3 This Cain was a great toyler and moyler in the earth. 1880 MRS. RIDDELL *Myst. Palace Gard.* xxiii, Excepting a few millions of toilers and moilers.

moilere, obs. form of MULIER.

moiles (mɔɪlz). *Glass-blowing.* Also (in Dicts.) *moil*. [Cf. F. *meule* 'se dit, dans les verreries, des morceaux de verre qui s'attachent aux cannes', (Littré).] (See quot.)

1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, *Moiles*, the metallic oxide adhering to the glass which is knocked from the end of the blow-pipe.

moiley ('mɔɪli). *Sc.* and *Anglo-Irish.* Also *moylie*, *moylya*. [f. MOIL *a.*] A hornless cow or bullock; also *transf.* applied to a person; also *attrib.* or *adj.*

1824 MACTAGGART *Gallovid. Encycl.*, *Moylie*, a mild, good-natured person: an *auld moylie*, a tame person, even to silliness; a *moylie*, is also a bullock wanting horns. 1880 *Antrim & Down Gloss.*, *Moyly, Moylya*, a hornless cow. *Moyly*, hornless.

moiling ('mɔɪlɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* [-ING¹.] The action of the verb MOIL in various senses.

c.1560 [RICHARDES] *Misogonus* II. ii. 80 (Brandl) Or to what end shoulde we here spende Our dayes in vrksome moylinge? 1575 *Gamm. Gurton* iv. iii. (Manly), Why, makes the knaue any moyling? 1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 326 These men have. . . undertaken much fruitlesse labour in that lamentable moyling of thinges which they have subverted. 1604 T. WRIGHT *Passions* vi. 327 What brought first hunger and thirst, . . . toyling and moyling into this world? 1691 WOOD *Ath. Oxon.* II. 205 After a great deal of moyling, turmoiling, perfidiousness, and I know not what, he laid down his head and died. 1885-6 SPURGEON *Treas. Dav. Ps.* cxxvii. 2 Blesses them more in their resting than others in their moyling and toiling.

moiling ('mɔɪlɪŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. MOIL *v.* + -ING².] That moils; labouring, toiling; fatiguing, toilsome.

1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1621) 1198 Such moyling labor. 1608 *Merry Devil of Edmonton* (1617) F2, We haue had the moylingst night of it that euer we had in our liues. 1692 R. L'ESTRANGE *Fables* cccv. 266 Oh the Endless Misery of the Life I Lead! crys the Moiling Husbandman, to spend all my Days in Ploughing [etc.]. a.1711 KEN *Edmund Poet. Wks.* 1721 II. 81 That moyling Swain who ploughs the fertile clod, Looks rarely to his Benefactor God. 1840 DICKENS *Barn. Rudge* lxxi, I am an abject slave, and a toiling, moyling. . . potter's wessel. 1879 MISS JACKSON *Shropsh. Word-bk.*, *Miling*, dirty and laborious—'A milin' job'. 1897 *Daily News* 14 July 7/3 A good sprinkling of real moyling workers in their best.

Hence 'moilingly *adv.*, in a moyling manner.

1621 T. WILLIAMSON tr. *Goulart's Wise Vieillard* 7 He runnes and moylingly trots vp and downe.

moill(er)(e, -ie, -ye, moilre, obs. ff. MULIER.

moilsome ('mɔɪlsəm), *a.* [f. MOIL *v.* = -SOME.] Involving toil = LABORIOUS 2.

1877 BLACKMORE *Erema* i, A dark, narrow gorge departed from the moilsome mountain track.

Moine (mɔɪn). *Geol.* [f. *the Moine* (Gael. *A' Mhòine*), name of an area east of Loch Eriboll in northern Sutherland where rocks of the series

are exposed.] Used *attrib.* and as *the Moine(s)* to denote a highly folded series of metamorphic rocks, chiefly granulites and schists, in NW. Scotland and western Ireland which are thought to have been deposited in Pre-Cambrian (possibly Torridonian) times and metamorphosed later.

1888 *Q. Jrnl. Geol. Soc.* XLIV. 425 The various stages in the production of the Moine schists. *Ibid.* 438 Other intrusive igneous rocks pierce the micaceous flagstones of the Moine series. 1931 GREGORY & BARRETT *Geol. Stratigr.* i. 27 The lower part corresponds to the British Lewisian and Moine. 1934 *Geol. Mag.* LXXI. 303 The view that the Moines are Torridonian metamorphosed in post-Cambrian time is associated with the name of Peach. 1953 *Q. Jrnl. Geol. Soc.* CVIII. 100 The problems of the age of the Moine Series, and of the relations of the series with the other Highland formations, have been a source of controversy for more than a century and the metamorphism of the series has been assigned to periods ranging from early Pre-Cambrian to Lower Palaeozoic. 1961 *Science Progress* XLIX. 715 Younger Dalradian rocks. . . overlie the Moines and separate the Scottish and Irish outcrops. The Moines rest on a Lewisian basement and cannot accordingly be older than 1600 million years. *Ibid.* 716 The Moine Series is the last great formation of sedimentary origin in the British Isles whose stratigraphical relations remain to be established. 1969 BENNISON & WRIGHT *Geol. Hist. Brit. Isles* iii. 53 The unmetamorphosed equivalent of the lower part of the Moine may be the Greywacke Group of the Torridonian of Islay and Ornsay.

moine, obs. form of MINE *sb.*

|| **moineau** ('mɔɪnəʊ, ||mwano). *Fortif.* Also 8 *moyeneau*. [Fr.; regarded by Littré and Hatz.-Darm. as a use of *moineau* sparrow.] (See quot.)

1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* I, *Moyeneau*, . . . is a small flat Bastion, commonly placed in the middle of an over-long Curtain, by which the Bastions at the Extremities are not well defended from the Small-shot, by reason of their Distance; so that this Work is proper for placing in it a Body of Musqueteers to fire upon the Enemy from all sides. *Ibid.*, *Moineau* [with similar explanation]. 1802 in C. JAMES *Milit. Dict.* And in mod. Dicts.

† **moines**. *Obs.* rare. Also *moynes*. [ad. OF. (early 14th c.) *moinesse*, *moynesse*, *moignesse*, f. *moine*: see MONK and -ESS.] A nun.

1513 BRADSHAW *St. Werburge* i. 413 The other hyght saynt Erkengode a moynes serene. *Ibid.* 3519 Blessed pure virgin moines and abbasse, O venerable werburge.

moines, obs. form of *means*: see MEAN *sb.*

1449 *Verulam MSS.* (Hist. MSS. Comm., 1906) 3 *note.*

moinial, variant of MONIAL *sb.* *Obs.*

Moinian ('mɔɪniən), *a. Geol.* [f. MOINE + -IAN.] Of, pertaining to, or designating the Moine series of rocks (see MOINE). Also *absol.*, the Moine series.

1938 A. K. WELLS *Outl. Hist. Geol.* vi. 50 There is nothing inherently impossible in the suggestion that the Moinian rocks may be metamorphosed Torridonian. *Ibid.*, It is as well to remind ourselves that the great overthrusts separate an area where the succession is Lower Palaeozoic rocks, on Torridonian, on Lewisian, from one. . . in which the succession is: Dalradian, on Moinian, on Lewisian. 1954 *Q. Jrnl. Geol. Soc.* CX. 46 Many bodies of Lewisian gneiss are marked on the Geological Survey maps of the Moine area of Ross-shire. Preliminary studies. . . suggest that some at least of these bodies resemble the so-called inliers of Scardroy and Fannich in being of Moinian age. 1969 BENNISON & WRIGHT *Geol. Hist. Brit. Isles* iii. 46 The Lewisian also forms the basement to the Moinian Series, a dominantly arenaceous sedimentary sequence but everywhere separated from the Torridonian by the Moine thrust. 1971 *Geol. Mag.* CVIII. 193 Moinian and Dalradian metamorphic rocks occur in the north-east extension of the Ox Mountains [in Eire]. The petrology and migmatization of the Moinian are discussed and Dalradian rocks are described for the first time from this area.

moir, obs. form of MORE *a.* and *adv.*

|| **moire** (mwar, mwɔ:(r), mwə(r)). Also 7 *moyre*. [F. *moire*, according to Fr. lexicographers an adoption of some form of Eng. MOHAIR.]

The OF. *moire*, the name of some textile fabric mentioned by Chrestien of Troyes (12th c.), is believed to be unconnected with the modern word.]

Originally a kind of watered mohair; afterwards, any textile fabric (but usually silk) to which a watered appearance is given in the process of calendering; a watered or clouded silk.

moire antique, explained by Fr. lexicographers to mean a watered silk of large pattern, is in Eng. use practically synonymous with *moire*, which is apprehended as a shortened form.

1660 PEPYS *Diary* 21 Nov., We bought some greene-watered moyre, for a morning wastecoate. 1664 *Ibid.*, 8 May, A new black cloth suit and cloak lined with silk moyre. 1751 CHESTERF. *Let. to Son* 22 Apr. (1774) II. 136 Talk pompons, moires, &c., with Madame de Blot. 1855 MRS. CARLYLE *Lett.* II. 268 [Dressmaker loq.] I don't think I ever saw so trashy a moire. 1858 HOMANS *Cycl. Comm.* s.v. *Moire Antique*, If good silk be wrapped tightly and carelessly round a roller, it may become moire much against the inclination of the possessor. 1860 TROLLOPE *Framley P.* (1861) III. xvii. 316, 'I suppose Jane can put her hand at once on the moire antique when we reach Dover?' 1866 MISS BRADDON *Lady's Mile* 191 The heap of silk and moire. 1869 'MARK TWAIN' *Innoc. Abr.* xxiii. (1872) 166 Velvets and moire antiques.

|| **moiré** (mware, 'mœrei), *a.* and *sb.* [Fr., *pa.* pple. of *moirer*, to give the appearance of moire to, *f.* *moire* MOIRE.]

A. adj. a. Of silk: Watered. Also applied to other materials (as paper, linoleum) having an appearance resembling watered silk. Of metals: Having a 'watered' or clouded appearance.

1823 J. BADCOCK *Dom. Amusem.* 140 Moiré Watering, by other Methods. 1856 MRS. BROWNING *Aur. Leigh* iv. 565 Those passed the salts, with confidence of eyes And simultaneous shiver of moiré silk. 1868 JOYNSON *Metals* iv. 104 Giving the plates [of galvanised iron] the well-known moiré appearance. 1873 *Young Englishwoman* Apr. 199/2 The bottom is covered with moiré-paper. 1893 G. EGERTON *Keynotes* (1894) 33 The lap of her moiré gown. 1947 D. HUNTER *Papermaking* (ed. 2) 528, 1806... The commencement of the use of moiré papers, embossed by heated cylinders, used in bookbindings. 1972 J. K. P. EDWARDS *Floors* v. 69 Linoleum can be manufactured to give many different patterns and a wide variety of types, including plain, jaspé, moiré, marble and others.

b. Applied to the wavy or geometrical pattern of light and dark stripes ('fringes') that is observed when one pattern of lines, dots, etc., is visually superimposed on another similar pattern, or on an identical one that is slightly out of alignment with the first; chiefly in *moiré fringe, pattern*.

1940 *Chambers's Techn. Dict.* 553/1 *Moiré effect* (Photog.), a 'watered-silk' pattern... arising from interference between two line-screens; a defect for which occasional uses are found. 1950 *Proc. R. Soc. A. CCI.* 189 With the [diffraction] gratings made in the manner described above the moiré pattern consisted of a very complicated wavy pattern which repeated itself with great uniformity every quarter of an inch, this being the pitch of the lead-screw. 1953 H. A. CHINN *Television Broadcasting* ii. 70 The problem of a moiré pattern caused by 'beating' of the scanning lines with the lines of the target mesh does exist. 1956 J. GUILD *Interference Syst. Crossed Diffraction Gratings* p. v, Though attention was called to them by Lord Rayleigh as long ago as 1874 the fringes produced by crossed diffraction gratings, now usually termed moiré fringes, have somehow escaped mention in the textbooks of physical optics. 1963 *Sci. Amer.* May 54/3 The only general requirement for a moiré pattern is that the interacting figures have some sort of solid and open regions. The solid regions can be lines (straight, curved or wiggly), dots or any other geometric form... In the typical moiré pattern the moiré effect materializes when two sets of straight lines are superposed so that they intersect at a small angle. *Ibid.* 63/1 Moiré patterns sometimes plague the printer whenever he is obliged to print two or more halftone impressions one atop the other, which he must do in making multicolored reproductions. 1971 J. H. SMITH *Digital Logic* i. 3 Automatic programmed machines are... made to an extremely high accuracy, e.g. 5000 steps (digits) per inch are easily realised using moiré fringe devices. 1973 *Sci. Amer.* Oct. 120/2 Two sets of concentric circles that overlap generate moiré patterns in the form of radial lines. Concentric circles that overlap a grid of comparable spacing generate ellipses, parabolas or hyperbolas, depending on the angle of inclination between the plane of the concentric circles and the plane of the grid.

B. sb.

1. A variegated or clouded appearance resembling that of watered silk; *esp.* as imparted to metals for the purpose of ornament. Also a moiré pattern or effect.

1818 *Jrnl. Sci. & Arts* V. 368 On the Moiré Metallique, or Fer blanc moiré. *Ibid.*, The moiré has of late been much improved by employing the blow pipe... When the moiré has been formed, the plate is to be varnished and polished, the varnish being tinted with any glazing colour, and thus the red, blue, green, yellow, and pearl coloured moirés are manufactured. 1839 *URE Dict. Arts* s.v., *Moirée métallique*, called in this country crystallized tin-plate, is a variegated primrose appearance, produced upon the surface of tin-plate, by applying to it in a heated state some dilute nitromuriatic acid for a few seconds, then washing it with water, drying, and coating it with lacquer. 1888 *TEALL Brit. Petrogr.* 440 *Moiré*, the name given to the wavy appearance, comparable to that of watered silk, presented by thin plates of mica under crossed nicols. 1953 H. A. CHINN *Television Broadcasting* i. 27 The most objectionable moiré is probably that produced by the blanking pulses because they usually represent the greatest possible black-to-white contrast ratio. 1963 *Sci. Amer.* May 55 (caption) Moiré composed of beats is produced from nonintersecting parallel lines when the spacing of one set differs from that of another. 1967 E. CHAMBERS *Photolitho-Offset* xi. 160 The Agfa-Gevaert Diffusing Diaphragm is also a most useful asset in eliminating undesirable moiré and avoiding the need for excessive retouching. 1967 V. STRAUSS *Printing Industry* iv. 194/2 Moiré can also be introduced in presswork by defective overprinting.

¶ 2. Erroneously used for MOIRE.

1851 *Official Catal. G. Exh.* II. 504 'Moiré antique', for garments, various colours. 1851 *Repts. Juries G. Exh.* (1852) 368 Gros-de-Naples, glacé, and checked moiré, and satin. 1862 *London Soc.* II. 40 Costly Moirés. 1862 *Catal. Internat. Exh.* II. xx. 24 Moiré antiques. 1883 MISS BRADDON *Gold. Calif* i. ii. 43 Miss Pew... went rustling up and down the terrace... in her armour of apple-green moiré. 1885 MABEL COLLINS *Prettiest Woman* xxxi, He wore a coat of white moiré antique, embroidered with gold.

moiré, moire, v. [f. MOIRÉ *sb.* and MOIRE. Cf. *F. moirer.*] *trans.* To give a moiré or watered appearance to. Also 'moiring *vbl. sb.*

1823 *New Monthly Mag.* IX. 551/2 The means which I had employed for moiring tin-plates. 1884 W. H. WAHL *Galvanopl. Manip.* 521 (Cent.) The solution [salt, or sal ammoniac] may be applied to the surfaces to be moiréed with the aid of a sponge.

moireen, obs. form of MOREEN.

moirette (mwa'rət). [f. MOIRE + -ETTE.] A textile fabric made to imitate moire.

1895 *Price List*, Moirette for lining. 1900 *Daily News* 1 Sept. 6/7 A nut-brown cloth dress... has a petticoat of nut-brown moirette to match it.

moirneing, obs. form of MORNING.

moirologist (mɔi'rɒlədʒɪst). *rare*—1. [f. late Gr. μοιρολόγος (corruptly written μυρολόγος, mod. Gr. μυρολόγος, whence MYRIOLOGUE), f. Gr. μοῖρα fate, death + -λόγος speaker, discourses; see -LOGIST.] A hired mourner in modern Greece.

1886 *Q. Rev.* July 215 There may be found traces, too, of Lethe... in the death ballads sung by the hired mourners... The moirologists will sing of the loneliness of the living, of the horrors of death [etc.].

† **mois.** *Obs.* Also moys(e). [a. F. *mois* month.] Only in *mois of Easter or Pasch* (= OF. *mois de Pasques*, mod. L. *mensis Paschæ*): a. the month or the fortnight ending on Low Sunday; hence Low Sunday itself; b. the Easter dues, payable on or before Low Sunday.

1426 *Coventry Leet Bk.* (E.E.T.S.) 104 Ric. Joy reseyved the moysse of Ester of Ric. Crosseby, . . . C marc'. 1442 *Rolls of Parl.* V. 60/1 At the moys of Estre next comyng. 1449 *Ibid.* 169/1 Afore the Kyng in his Benche, atte the Moys of Pasche, that shall be in the yere of our Lorde MCCCXLVI. 1491 *Ibid.* VI. 443/2 To be certified on this side the Moys of Ester then next folowing.

moise (mɔiz), *v. dial.* Also 8 moys. *intr.* To thrive; to increase, improve, mend.

1787 W. MARSHALL *Norfolk* (1795) II. 384 To Moys, to thrive; spoken of crops and stock: also in a general sense, as 'he muddles on but does not moys'. 1791 *Gentl. Mag.* LXI. 11. 1022 It is a common saying among the common people of this place [Norwich] when a person does not seem to recruit after a fit of illness, or when he does not thrive in the world, that such an one does not moise. a 1825 FORBY *Voc. E. Anglia, Moise* v. to mend, improve, increase, &c. 1860 E. GILLET *Song Sol. in Norf. Dial.* vi. 11 To see wuther the wine-trees moised, and the pomegranates blowed.

† **moison.** *Obs. rare.* Forms: 4-5 moysoun, muso(u)n, muysoun, 4-6 moysoun. [a. OF. *moison, muison*, AF. *mewson* (1406 in Riley *Mem. Lond.* 563), early mod. F. *moison, moysoun* (Cotgr.):—L. *mēnsiōn-em* act of measuring, f. *mēns-*, *mētīri* to measure.] a. A 'measure' in music. b. Size, dimension.

c 1325 [see G-SOL-RE-UT]. 1362 *LANGL. P. Pl. A.* xi. 128 And alle Musons [v. rr. musonys, musounys, muysounes] In Musyk I made hire to knowe. ? a 1366 CHAUCER *Rom. Rose* 1677 And some ther been of other moysoun, That drowe night to hir sesoun, And spedde hem faste for to sprede. 1545 RAYNOLD *Byrth Mankynde* i. xv. (1552) 49 Vaynes... the which in moysoun & notable biggenesse moch surmount the quantite of y^e aboue named descendeinge brest vaynes.

moisonr, obs. form of MUSHROOM.

moissanite ('mɔis-, 'mwasnait). *Min.* [f. the name of H. Moissan (1852-1907), French chemist: see -ITE¹.] A green (sometimes black or bluish) silicon carbide, SiC, with metallic lustre, which is known only from the meteoric iron of Canyon Diablo, Arizona, and is made artificially as CARBORUNDUM.

1905 G. F. KUNZ in *Amer. Jrnl. Sci.* XIX. 397 As this is the first instance in which this compound [sc. carborundum] has been proved to occur in nature, and therefore, as a mineral, is entitled to a distinct mineralogical name, it would seem that the name of Professor Moissan himself should be associated with it. I would, therefore, propose for it the name of Moissanite. 1968 I. KOSTOV *Mineral.* 105 Artificial moissanite is called carborundum.

moist (mɔist), *a.* and *sb.* Also 4-5 moiste, 4-6 moyste, 4-7 moyst, 5 moste, 6 mowest. [a. OF. *moiste* (mod. F. *moite*).

The ulterior etymology is disputed. By most scholars OF. *moiste* is believed to represent late L. *mucidus*, an altered form of L. *mucidus* mouldy, related to *mucēre* to be mouldy, *mūcor* mouldiness, *mūcus* MUCUS. Cf. F. *moisir* to grow mouldy;—popular Latin **mūcīre*, class. L. *mūcēre*; also Rumonsch *musch* wet, Friuli *moscid* doughy, It. *moscio* limp. Some, however, following Diez, consider it to represent L. *musteus* like new wine, also fresh, new (said, e.g. of cheese, pepper, etc.), f. *mustum* new wine, MUST. It is possible that the two Latin words have coalesced in Fr.]

A. adj.

1. a. Slightly imbued with wetness; containing liquid in a state of suspension or absorption; not dry; damp, humid.

Now differing from *damp* in having no tendency to imply either an undesirable or a merely temporary or casual condition. In early use the word had a wider application.

1398 *TREVISIA Barth. De P.R.* v. xix. (1495) 123 Kynde makyth the mouth moyste wythin to tempre and change the eselyr the dryenes of the mete. c 1400 MAUNDEV. (1839) ix. 100 3iff the Erthe were made moyst and weat with that Watre, it wolde nevere bere Fruyt. *Ibid.* xiv. 160 3if Venym or Poysoun be broughte in presence of the Dyamand, anon it begynnethe to wexe moyst and for to swete. c 1420 *LYDG. Assembly of Gods* 258 With her moyst clothes with teares all be spreynt. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 244/1 To make moste, liquidare, & cetera, vbi to wete. 1529 *WOLSEY in Four C. Eng. Lett.* (1880) 10 This mowest & corrupt ayer. 1555 *EDEN Decades* 137 The confynes of the chiefe citie are moister then is necessary. 1611 *BIBLE Song* 3 *Child.* 26 As it had bene a moist whistling wind. 1667 *MILTON P.L.* xi. 741 The Hills to their supplie Vapour, and Exhalation dusk and moist,

Sent up amain. 1726 *LEONI Alberti's Archit.* I. 30/1 The moistest part of the Quarry. 1727-46 THOMSON *Summer* 1587 Like the red-rose bud moist with morning-dew. 1789 W. BUCHAN *Dom. Med.* (1790) 207 The skin grows moister, and the sweat... begins to have a peculiar fœtid smell. 1796 C. MARSHALL *Garden.* xviii. (1813) 311 Let spring sown seeds be watered occasionally, according to the weather, to keep them moist. 1797 *COLERIDGE Christabel* i. 218 The lady wiped her moist cold brow. 1815 *ELPHINSTONE Acc. Caubul* (1842) II. 91 The Gurmseer itself is moist, and sometimes even marshy. 1862 H. SPENCER *First Princ.* II. x. §84 (1875) 258 Moist winds... lose so much heat when they reach the cold mountain peaks, that condensation rapidly takes place. 1866 *TATE Brit. Mollusks* iv. 159 The variety inhabits moist places. 1884 F. M. CRAWFORD *Rom. Singer* I. 22 You are oppressed with a moist heat.

b. Of the eyes: Wet with tears, ready to shed tears. In 16-17th c. also, Watery, 'rheumy' (as one of the signs of old age).

c 1386 CHAUCER *Melib.* ¶ 26 Whan that thy frend is deed quod he lat nat thyne eyen to moyste been of teeris. 1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV.* i. ii. 203 Haeue you not a moist eye? a dry hand? . . . a white beard? . . . and wil you cal your selfe yong? 1609 B. JONSON *Sil. Wom.* i. i, Weake hammes, moist eyes, and shrunke members. 1807 WORDSW. *White Doe* II. 68 On the banner... He glanced a look of holy pride, And his moist eyes were glorified. 1817 SHELLEY *Rev. Islam* v. iv, Thoughts which make the moist eyes overbrim. 1859 TENNYSON *Enid.* 1199 The tender sound... Made his eye moist. 1897 'H. S. MERRIMAN' *In Kedar's Tents* vi, A round-faced, chubby little man, with a tender mouth and moist dark eyes looking kindly out upon the world.

c. Of a season, climate, etc.: Wet; rainy; having some rain; having a considerable rainfall.

1481 *CAXTON Myrr.* III. viii. 147 One somer is softe and moyste, And another is drye and wyndy. 1545 RAYNOLD *Byrth Mankynde* 89 The hote & moyste whether. 1604 E. G[RIMSTONE] *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* II. ii. 84 The night being colder then the day, is likewise more moist. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* i. 146 Ye Swains, invoke the Pow'rs who rule the Sky, For a moist Summer, and a Winter dry. 1815 *ELPHINSTONE Acc. Caubul* (1842) I. 175 Some places are refreshed in summer by breezes from moister countries. 1865 DICKENS *Mut. Fr.* i. vii, The weather is moist and raw. 1878 JEVONS *Prim. Pol. Econ.* iii. 30 In England we have good soil and a moist climate fitted for growing grass.

† *d.* In mediæval physiology, said of elements, humours, planets, etc. (= HUMID *b.*); opposed to DRY. (See COLD *a.* 6.) *Obs.*

c 1381 CHAUCER *Parl. Foules* 380 Nature... That hot, cold, heuy, lyght, moyst, & dreye Hath knywt with euene numberis of a-cord In esy voyys gan for to speke & seye [etc.]. 1390 *GOWER Conf.* III. 120 [Cancer] of himself is moiste and cold. c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 12 Oon of pe men is of an hoot complexioun & a moist, pat oper of a cold complexioun & a drie. 1509 *HAWES Past. Pleas.* xvi. (Percy Soc.) 73 Youth is... Hote, and moyste, and full of lustines. c 1550 *LLOYD Treas. Health* Aj, It shal do good to moyst persons and women. 1604 SHAKS. *Ham.* i. i. 118 (2nd Qo.), And the moist starre, Vpon whose influence Neptune Empier stands, Was sicke almost to doomesday with eclipse. 1707 *FLOYER Physic. Pulse-Watch* 71 In Children and Women the cooler and moister Diet is most agreeable to preserve their natural Pulses. 1774 *GOLDSM. Nat. Hist.* (1776) VI. 183 They [sc. fish] are cold and moist, and must needs, say they, produce juices of the same kind.

† 2. a. Of plants, fruits, etc.: 'Juicy, succulent' (J.); not withered or dry; fresh as opposed to dried. *Obs.*

1377 *LANGL. P. Pl. B.* xvi. 68 Matrymony I may nyme a moiste fruit with-alle. 1382 *WYCLIF Job* viii. 16 Moiste semeth the resshe befor the Sunne come. 1567 *MAPLET Gr. Forest* 41 b, It is then best of all riuen, clouen and cut in sunder when it is moyst and greene. 1607 SHAKS. *Timon* IV. iii. 223 Will these moist Trees... page thy heeles And skip when thou point'st out? 1611 *BIBLE Num.* vi. 3 Nor [shall he] eat moist grapes, or dried. 1611 *COTGR., Succulent*, succulent, sappie, moist, full of iuice.

† *b.* Of liquor: New, not stale. *Obs.*

c 1386 CHAUCER *Sir Thopas* 53 Notemuge to putte in Ale, Whether it be moyste or stale. — *Pard. Prol.* 29 A draughte of moyste and corny Ale.

† *c.* New, not worn, 'green'. *Obs.*

c 1386 CHAUCER *Prol.* 457 Hir hosen weren of fyn scarlet reed ful streite yteyd and shoes ful moyste and newe.

† 3. Yielding moisture or water; bringing or that brings rain or moisture; containing water (or other liquid). *Obs.*

1390 *GOWER Conf.* I. 264 Thilke blod which scholde have ese To regne among the moiste veines. 1590 SPENCER *F. Q.* III. i. 57 The moist daughters of huge Atlas strove Into the Ocean deepe to drive their weary drove. 1601 SHAKS. *All's Well* II. i. 167 Ere twice in murke and occidentall dampe Moist Hesperus hath quenched her sleepey Lampe. 1602 *2nd Pt. Return fr. Parnass.* i. ii. 167 Plaine Meteors, bred of the exhalation of Tobacco, and the vapors of a moyst pot, that soare vp into the open ayre. 1704 *POPE Windsor For.* 119 Moist Arcturus clouds the sky.

† 4. Liquid; watery. *Obs.*

c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* v. met. v. 132 (Camb. MS.) Oother beestis by the wandryng lyttnesse of hir wyngis betyn the wyndes and ouerswymmyng the spaces of the longe eyr by moyst fleeyng [orig. *liquido volatu*]. 1388 *WYCLIF Jer.* xlv. 25 Offre to it moist sacrifices [1382 *Ibid.* sacryfices of licoures]. 1390 *GOWER Conf.* III. 94 The moiste drops of the reyn Descenden into Middilerthe. 1530 *PALSGR.* 744/2, I swalowe downe any medycyne or lycour that is moyste, je assorbys. 1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV.* IV. v. 140 (1600 Qo.) But for my teares, The moist impediments vnto my speech, I had forestald this deere and deep rebuke. c 1611 *CHAPMAN Iliad* i. 308 The moist waies of the sea they said [Gr. ἐπέλευον ὑπὲρ κέλευθα].

5. Associated or connected with liquid. *spec. a.* *poet.* Tearful; accompanied with tears. *b.* Said of a process or apparatus in which liquid is used. † *moist measure*: liquid measure. *c.* Of diseases,

etc.: Marked by a discharge of matter, phlegm, etc.

1562 TURNER *Baths* 13 A ciath . . holdeth after moyste measure an unce and an halfe. 1605 1st Pt. *Ieronimo* i. ii. 61 Tis as common To weepe at parting as to be a woman . . play not this moyst prize. 1637 MILTON *Lycidas* 159 Where ere thy bones are hurld, Whether beyond the stormy Hebrides, . . Or whether thou to our moist vows deny'd, Sleep'st by the fable of Bellerus old. 1796 KIRWAN *Elem. Min.* (ed. 2) II. 395 No effectual method of analyzing this ore [Tui stone], in the moist way has as yet been discovered. 1839 URE *Dict. Arts* 812 The assay of ores, comprehending the mechanical part: that is, by washing; the chemical part, or assays by the dry way; and the assays by the moist way. 1876 BRISTOWE *Th. & Pract. Med.* (1878) 86 When . . the gangrene is what is usually called 'moist'. 1891 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Moist* *letter. Ibid.*, *Moist wart, the Condyloma acuminatum.* 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 511 It [sc. eczema of the fingers] may be dry or moist. *Ibid.* 524 The healing of a chronic moist eczema may be indefinitely delayed by washing.

d. *Med.* Of sounds heard in auscultation: Suggesting the presence of liquid.

1843 R. J. GRAVES *Syst. Clin. Med.* xx. 230 The only stethoscopic phenomena observed were extensive minute and moist bronchial râles. 1898 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* V. 10 Two great classes of the dry and of the moist sounds.

†6. Addicted to drink. (Cf. DRY a. 3.) *Obs. rare*-1.

1619 R. HARRIS *Drunkard's Cup* 8 By the testimony of the loosest and moystest naturalists, the very Poets.

7. Special collocations: **moist chamber**, a 'chamber' in which microscopic objects may be kept moist; **moist colour**, a water-colour pigment in the form of a soft paste; **moist gum** = DEXTRIN (*Cent. Dict.* 1890); **moist stove**, a hot-house heated with a moist heat; **moist sugar**, unrefined or partially refined sugar; also **attrib.** and **Comb.**, as **moist sugar-coloured** adj.; **moist sugar bowl**, **spoon**, etc.

1869 DALLINGER & DRYSDALE in *Monthly Microsc. Jnrl.* (1874) XI. 97 Recklinghausen's 'moist chamber' only enables us to arrest for a short time the dissipation of the fluid under examination. 1876 RUTHERFORD *Outl. Histol.* (ed. 2) 150 Schultze's modification of Recklinghausen's moist chamber. 1885 *Encycl. Brit.* XIX. 86/1 For water colours the pigments are prepared . . as 'moist colours' contained in small porcelain dishes. 1824 *LOUDON Encycl. Gard.* (ed. 2) §6177 The bark or 'moist stove' . . having a pit for bark or other fermenting matter instead of a stage. 1845 *Florist's Jnrl.* 124, I then place them . . in a moist stove or forcing house. [1657 R. LIGON *Barbadoes* (1673) 85 The Sugars they made, were but bare Muscavadoes, . . so 'moist, and full of molasses, and so ill cur'd.] 1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* xlv. IV. 202 Of a granular appearance, much resembling fine moist sugar. 1835 *Court Mag.* VI. 169/1 The two Misses Larkin . . wore their own sevenpenny-moist-sugar coloured hair. 1847 A. & H. MAYHEW *Greatest Plague of Life* iii. 30 She could not for the life of her lay her hands upon the lump-sugar, and we were obliged to put up with moist. 1886 W. H. ST. JOHN HOPE in *Archæologia* L. 150 This mazer was formerly used in the family as a moist-sugar bowl.

8. *Comb.*, chiefly parasynthetic, as **moist-brained**, **-eyed**, **-lipped**, **-natured**, **-nosed**, **-skinned**, **-tinged** adjs; also **moist-striking** adj.

1606 Sir G. *Goosecappe* i. i. in *Bullen O. Pl.*, III. 9, I . . know him to be a dull 'moist-braind Assé. 1847 WEBSTER (citing Coleridge), **Moist-eyed*. 1962 I. MURDOCH *Unofficial Rose* xxix. 284 She was, as he looked down at her, tense, *moist-lipped. 1669 WORLIDGE *Syst. Agric.* (1681) 71 A very excellent Soil for a cold *moist-natured Land. 1934 DYLAN THOMAS *Let.* 9 May (1966) 120, I would have introduced a . . paragraph all about her nasty little *moist-nosed muse. 1957 J. S. HUXLEY *Relig. without Revelation* (rev. ed.) ix. 216 The reptiles replaced the *moist-skinned amphibians. 1816 L. HUNT *Rimini* iv. 177 Then issue forth in this *moist-striking air. 1943 D. GASCOYNE *Poems 1937-42* 55 Obscurely still beneath a *moist-tinged blank Sky like the inside of a deaf mute's mouth.

†B. *absol.* and *sb.* That which is moist; moisture. Also, moist quality, moistness.

?a 1366 CHAUCER *Rom. Rose* 1564 Abouten it is gras springing, For moiste so thikke and wel lykng, That it ne may in winter dye. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 97 The fyr . . is withoute moist al drye. c 1470 HENRYSON *Mor. Fab.* i. (*Cock & Jasp*) xi. Riches . . Quhilk maith, nor moist, nor vther rust can screit. 1562 TURNER *Baths* 3 b, It is good for the crampe and for all colde diseases and moyste of the synewes. 1592 DAVIES *Immort. Soul* xxxi. v, She lodgeth Heat, and Cold, and Moist, and Dry, And Life, and Death, and Peace, and War together. 1606 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* ii. iv. III. *Schisme* 419 Myrtles and Bays for want of moist grew wan. 1615 CHAPMAN *Odys.* VIII. 67 The deepe moist then They further reacht. 1667 MILTON *P.L.* III. 652 Who . . Bear his swift errands over moist and dry, O're Sea and Land. 1742 *Young Nt. Th.* ix. 99 The moist of human frame the sun exhales; Winds scatter, thro' the mighty void, the dry.

moist, *v.* Forms: 4-6 moyste, moiste, 6-7 moyst (pa. pple. moist), 6- moist. [f. MOIST a.]

1. a. *trans.* To render moist, impart moisture to; to moisten, wet. *Obs. exc. dial.* (see E. D. D.).

1382 WYCLIF *Job* xxi. 24 And the bones of hym ben moistid with marj [Vulg. *irrigantur*]. — *Luke* vii. 38 Sche . . bigan to moiste his feet with teeris. 1398 TREVISAR *Barth. De P.R.* vi. xxii. (Tollem. MS.), Constantyn sayep þat drynke is nedful for many maner cause: for hit moystep þe drie body. *Ibid.* xiv. xlvi. (1495) 483 Valeyen ben moysted with stremes that come out of mountaynes. 1447 BOKENHAM *Seyntys* (Roxb.) 248 Blak brede . . In hote watyr moystyd . . she eet. c 1530 T. PRIDIOXE in *Collier Hist. Dram. Poetry* (1831) II. 384 Beholde myne eyes whose teres do moyst my paled face. 1533 ELYOT *Cast. Helthe* (1541) 32 b, Wyne heateth and moysteth the bodye. 1570-6 LAMBARDE *Peramb. Kent* (1826) 174 Moisting womens breastes that before were drie and wanted milke. 1590 C'TESS PEMBROKE

Antonie 600 His sworde Alreadie moisted is in his warme bloude. 1655 in *Hartlib Ref. Commw. Bees* 18 Rye . . need not . . be dried, but beaten and moisted with its own liquor. 1821 CLARE *Vill. Minstr.* II. 145 As evening moists the daisy by thy side.

b. To slake or quench (one's) thirst. **to moist one's lip**: to drink very little; also (slang) **to moist one's clay**. (Cf. MOISTEN v. 1 b.) *Now dial.*

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. XVIII. 366 May no drynke me moiste ne my thruste slake, Tyl [etc.]. 1530 PALSGR. 639/2, I dyd nat drinke to day, I dyd but moyste my lypes with a quarter of wine. a 1562 G. CAVENDISH *Wolsey* (1893) 241 Thus passed he forthe his dynner in great lamentation and hevynnes, whiche was more fed and moystyd with sorowe & teares, than with owther pleasant mets or dylicate drynks. 1579-80 NORTH *Plutarch, Lycurgus* (1595) 45 So they al dranke hartely except himself, who . . did no more but a litle moyste his mouth without, and so refreshed himself. 1602 2nd Pt. *Return fr. Parnass.* i. ii. 339 Meete me an houre hence, at the signe of the Pegasus in Cheapside, and Ile moyst thy temples with a cuppe of Claret. 1606 SHAKS. *Ant. & Cl.* v. ii. 285 Now no more The iuyce of Egypts Grape shall moyst this lip. 1834 A. SMART *Rambling Rhymes* 120 When he used to moist his clay An' lay his corn in.

†c. *fig.* Chiefly, To soften (the heart, etc.). *Obs.*

13. *Propr. Sanct.* (Vernon MS.) in *Archiv Stud. neu. Spr.* LXXXI. 317/57 þe wjuche teachers dude Moyste wd þe hertes of trewe men eueridel. 1435 MYSYN *Fire of Love* II. v. 80 Froo qwhens he byrnys with lufe swetist & with a draught of heuenly passage he is moystid & vmbeset & truly is transformyd with heit of happis to-cum. 1557 *Sarum Primer* 1 Good Lorde Jesu Christe, . . moiste my minde with thy most precious bloude. 1578 G. WHETSTONE *2nd Pt. Promos & Cassandra* v. ii, Stormes of teares did showre As myght, with rueth, haue moyst a stony hart. 1598 ROWLANDS *Betraying of Christ* 27 And let my teares be fouds to moist my heart.

†2. *absol.*

a 1548 HALL *Chron.*, *Hen. V* 37 b, Sprinkle a vessell of water and it moisteth not, but cast it out wholly together and it bothe washeth and norisheth. 1562 BULLEYN *Bulwark, Bk. Simples* 5 Wake is good for plasters . . it moisteth and is used for outwarde Medicines. 1581 MULCASTER *Positions* xx. (1887) 87 Walking in the dew moystes and harmes. 1624 *DONNE Devotions*, etc. (ed. 2) 162 As thy water moysts, so it cooles too.

3. *intr.* To rain slightly, to drizzle. *U.S. rare.* 1916 H. L. WILSON *Somewhere in Red Gap* iii. 117 It was moisting when we started, and pretty soon it clouded up. *Ibid.* 118 It wasn't moisting any more—it was raining for fair.

Hence †'moisted *ppl. a.*; †'moisting *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1382 WYCLIF *Deut.* xi. 10 Moystynge watrys [Vulg. *aque irriguæ*]. 1398 TREVISAR *Barth. De P.R.* xiii. v. (Bodl. MS.), After thee moistinge of þe londe þe [h]epes of grauel toschedeþ. 1541 R. COPLAND *Galyen's Terap.* 2 A iv, Sease y^e bathynge & moystynge. 1549-62 STERNHOLD & H. Ps. cxvi. 8 Thou hast deliuered . . my moisted eien from mournful teares. a 1562 G. CAVENDISH *Wolsey* in *Wordsw. Eccl. Biog.* (1818) I. 456 After he had . . dried his moisted cheekes, he spake to them in this sorte. 1586 BRIGHT *Melanch.* xi. 268 All which purgers are to be . . mingled with some moysting decoction. 1612 DRAYTON *Poly-olb.* ii. 40 Upon whose moisted skirt, with sea-weed fring'd about, The bastard Corall breeds.

moist, *obs.* Sc. f. MOST; MUST *sb.* (musk) and *v.*

moisten ('mɔɪs(ə)n), *v.* Also 6-7 moysten. [f. MOIST a. + -EN⁵.]

1. *trans.* To make or render moist, damp, or wet; to wet superficially or moderately. Also *absol.*

1580 [implied in MOISTENED, MOISTENING *ppl. adjs.*]. 1590 SPENSER *F.Q.* III. vi. 34 Ne doe they need with water of the ford . . to moysten their roots dry. 1610 MARKHAM *Masterp.* II. clxxiii. 483 It looseth and scattereth humors, warmth and moisteneth. 1611 BIBLE *Job* xxi. 24 His breasts are full of milke, and his bones are moistened with marrow. 1626 BACON *Sylva* §230 A Pipe a little moistned on the inside . . maketh a more solemne Sound, than if the Pipe were dry. a 1680 CHARNOCK *Chief of Sinners Obj. Mercy* Wks. (1847) 16 Water cannot but moisten, fire cannot but burn. 1727 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Apricoek*, Moistened then [sc. the apricoeks] with a Spoonful of Water or Vinegar. 1758 JOHNSON *Idler* No. 17 ¶1 By fatal confidence in these fallacious promises [of fine weather] . . many curls have been moistened to flaccidity. 1799 G. SMITH *Laboratory* I. 21 Mealed powder moistened with brandy. 1850 O. WINSLOW *Inner Life* iii. 88 No tears of repentance have ever moistened the eyes.

b. In expressions relating to the satisfaction of thirst. **to moisten the lips, throat**, etc.: to refresh oneself with liquor. **to moisten one's clay**: see CLAY *sb.* 4 b. (Cf. MOIST v. 1 b.)

In quot. 1821 *moisten the lips* is used = 'make the mouth water'.

1603 DEKKER *Batchelor's Banq.* iii. B4 b, And halfe a dosen times [they have] moystned their lips with the sweet ioyce of the purpled grape. 1741 tr. *D'Argens' Chinese Lett.* xl. 313 This same Priest . . takes care to moisten his Prayers by drinking every now and then a large Glass of Wine. 1819 SHELLEY *Cyclops* 583 *Ulysses*. If you drink much after a mighty feast, Moistening your thirsty maw, you will sleep well. 1821 LAMB *Elia* Ser. 1. *Grace before Meat*, The savoury soup and messes steaming up the nostrils, and moistening the lips of the guests with desire. 1826 SCOTT *Woodst.* v, You have been moistening your own throat to some purpose. 1840 DICKENS *Old C. Shop* xlvi, Mr. Swiveller . . chanced at the moment . . to be moistening his clay, as the phrase goes, rather copiously. 1842 A. COMBE *Physiol. Digestion* (ed. 4) 37 The generous self-denial of him who passed the cup to his wounded neighbour, without stopping even to moisten his own lips.

†c. *fig.* = MOIST v. 1 c. *Obs. rare.*

1582 [implied in MOISTENED *ppl. a.* 2]. ?a 1661 FULLER (*Webster* 1864), It moistened not his executioner's heart with any pity.

2. *intr.* To become moist.

1859 TENNYSON *Enid* 520 Nor let her . . blue eye Moisten, till she had lighted on his wound. 1880 G. MEREDITH *Tragic Com.* (1881) 71 The burning eyes of her Indian Bacchus fixed on her till their brightness moistened and flashed.

moistened ('mɔɪs(ə)nd), *ppl. a.* Also 6 moistned. [f. MOISTEN v. + -ED¹.]

1. Rendered moist.

moistened chicken (nonce-phrase), a literal rendering of *F. poule mouillée*, applied to a person excessively afraid of incurring any discomfort.

1580 SIDNEY *Ps.* vi. v, My moistned bed proofes of my sorrow showeth: My bed . . With my teares floweth. 1591 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. VI.* I. i. 49 When at their Mothers moistned eyes, Babes shall suck, Our Ile be made a Nourish of salt Teares. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* III. 652 The Southern Air And dropping Heav'ns the moisten'd Earth repair. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* XIII. i, All those strong energies of a good mind, which fill the moistened eyes with tears. 1825 *Greenhouse Comp.* I. 247 Any dirt or dust [should be] carefully wiped off with a moistened sponge. 1859 THACKERAY *Virgin.* II. xvii. 139 The story about the French is, that their governor, the Duke of Aiguillon, was rather what you call a *moistened chicken*. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* II. xxiii. 351 When two pieces of ice, with moistened surfaces, were placed in contact, they became cemented together. 1902 *Daily Chron.* 8 Jan. 5/1 A moistened finger . . may be recommended in an emergency.

†2. Softened, made tender. (Cf. MOISTEN v. 1 c.)

1582 T. WATSON *Centurie of Loue* xxi. *Poems* (Arb.) 57 Their beames drawe forth by great attractiue power My moistned hart.

moistener ('mɔɪs(ə)nə(r)), Also 7 moystner, moistner. [f. MOISTEN v. + -ER¹.] One who or something which moistens.

1611 COTGR., *Trempeur*, a dipper; wetter, moistener; soaker, steeper; seasoner, temperer. 1632 tr. *Bruel's Praxis Med.* 103 His diet must be liquid broths, and moistners of the body. 1755 JOHNSON, *Moistener*, the person or thing that moistens. 1867 *Contemp. Rev.* V. 34 The ocean, that great moistener and softening equalizer of the atmosphere.

moistening ('mɔɪs(ə)nɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* [-ING¹.] The action of the verb MOISTEN; also *concr.*

1611 BIBLE *Prov.* iii. 8 It shall be health to thy nauill, and marrow [marg. Hebr. watering, or moistning] to thy bones. 1611 COTGR., *Mouillement*, a wetting, or moistening. 1627 HAKEWILL *Apol.* I. v. §3. 52 It pleased God to open the windowes of Heauen for the moistning and nourishing of their seedes. 1854 RONALDS & RICHARDSON *Chem. Technol.* (ed. 2) I. 321 A moderate moistening of small coal has . . the advantage of preventing its falling through the grate-bars and creating dust.

'**moistening**, *ppl. a.* [-ING².] That moistens; rendering or becoming moist.

1580 SIDNEY *Ps.* xxii. ix, My moistning strength is like a pottsheard dried. 1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 10b/1 With moistening medicaments must it be cured and helped. 1683 SALMON *Doron Med.* I. 51 Moistning medicines. 1700 DRYDEN *Sigism. & Guiscardo* 504 When the World began, One common Mass compos'd the Mould of Man; One Paste of Flesh on all Degrees bestow'd, And kneaded up alike with moistning Blood. 1880 MISS BRADDON *Just as I am* iv, 'God bless you, Sir Everard', said Vargas, with moistening eyes.

moister, *obs.* form of MOISTURE *sb.* and *v.*

moistful ('mɔɪstfʊl), *a. rare.* [f. MOIST a. + -FUL 1.] Full of moisture; moist.

1591 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* I. iv. 94 Moistfull matter. 1612 DRAYTON *Poly-olb.* xviii. 28 Her moystfull Temples bound, with wreaths of quivering Reeds. 1855 SINGLETON tr. *Virgil* I. 347 The next Aurora . . Was scanning earth, and moistful shade from heaven Had chased away. 1892 *Punch* 17 Sept. 132/2 When it has to play quick It is moistful and thick, For the trombone is fond of beer.

moistify ('mɔɪstɪfaɪ), *v.* [f. MOIST a. + -FY.] *trans.* To moisten; used humorously of 'toppers'.

1786 BURNS *Earn. Cry* Postscr. vii, Tho' whyles ye moistify your leather. 1840 MRS. F. TROLLOPE *Widow Married* xxix, The ladies taught her how to arrange a 'spit-curl', so as to defy the moistifying effects of the climate. 1882 J. WALKER *Jaunt to Auld Reekie* 87 [They] moistified their drouthy clay Wi rousin brandy-whitters O' punch.

moistish ('mɔɪstɪʃ), *a.* [f. MOIST a. + -ISH.] Somewhat moist or damp. Hence 'moistishness.

1576 NEWTON *Lemnie's Complex.* II. iii. 109 b, This humour . . is a certayne vliginous moistishnes . . which ought . . to be sent out and purged. 1610 W. FOLKINGHAM *Art of Survey* I. xi. 36 A . . moistish earth. 1776-96 WITHERING *Brit. Plants* (ed. 3) III. 684 Moistish mountainous situations.

moistless ('mɔɪstlɪs), *a.* [f. MOIST *sb.* + -LESS.] Devoid of or free from moisture; dry.

1592 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* VIII. xxxix. 174 Some Cloudes giew Snow, that lights and lyes a moysture moystles. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 183 A rinde moystlesse hard and scaly. 1827 CAPT. G. BEAUCLEERK *Journ. to Morocco* xii. 141 The moistless tongue rattled as it essayed to speak. 1884 J. PURVES in *Gd. Words* Nov. 768 The subterranean galleries . . leave the seed dry and moistless.

'**moistly**, *adv.* [f. MOIST a. + -LY².] In a moist manner (in quot. 1602, drunkenly).

1602 2nd Pt. *Return fr. Parnass.* IV. iii. 1921 Swaggering full moistly on a taurnes bench. 1905 H. G. WELLS *Kippis*

ii. iii. 197 The bull really came at them . . . opened a mouth below his moistly glistening nose, and boomed. 1906 B. VON HUTTEN *What became of Pam* 78 March had moistly melted into April. 1927 H. V. MORTON *In Search of England* x. 180 Three of those prim, sallow, enthusiastic, middle-aged lovers of England . . . were . . . regarding moistly the bare rooms in which Brewster and the 'Pilgrim Fathers' were imprisoned. 1939 L. M. MONTGOMERY *Anne of Ingleside* vii. 50 Walter hated to be kissed moistly on the forehead. 1957 R. A. HEINLEIN *Door into Summer* (1960) i. 14 He shook hands moistly, sat me down, . . . and attempted to take my bag.

moistness ('mɔɪstnɪs). [f. MOIST *a.* + -NESS.] The quality or state of being moist; in early use also †*concr.*, moisture.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P.R.* iv. iv. (1495) 85 Yf moystnes be shedde in to the vttter partes of a thyng, it fyllyth alle the voyde place therof. c. 1400 tr. *Secreta Secret., Gov. Lordsh.* 80 Whos grape . . . ys nocht . . . gedryd or . . . be moystnesse of his stok sty vp to be crope and be braunches. 1526 TINDALE *Luke* viii. 6 Some [of the seed] fell on ston and as sone as yt was sponge vp yt widdred awaye because yt lacked moystnes. 1565 COOPER *Thesaurus, Alopecurus*, . . . an hearbe like a foxe's taile: full of moistnesse. 1591 FLORIO *2nd Fruites* 159 Looke that they [sc. the sheets] be drie, and without moistnesse, 1662 GERBIER *Princ.* 25 The moistnesse of this Clime. 1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict. s.v. Sweetmeats*, Which proceeds from the Moistness of the Fruit. 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 722 Cotton wool is generally used . . . to take the [gold] leaf up . . . on account of its . . . slight moistness. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 23 Feb. 5/4 A hybrid much better adapted to . . . the moistness of our climate.

† **b. transf. and fig. Obs.**

c. 1425 *St. Mary of Oignies* i. vi. in *Anglia* VIII. 139/19 Whanne she [was] comen to herselfe ageyne as after a moystnesse of mynde, rekenyd & countid streitly atte euene alle hir deedys. 1551 BIBLE (Matthew) *Job* xv. notes, Out of whiche procedeth suche false doctryne as drieth vp the moistnes of the soule in trifling out ye truth. 1576 WOOLTON *Chr. Manual* B iv, He hath the name of a christian, because he is ingrafted in Christ, as the branche in the stocke, . . . & so to receyve of his moystnesse and lyfe.

moistre, obs. form of MOISTURE *v.*

moisture ('mɔɪstʃə(r), 'mɔɪstʃə(r)), *sb.* Also 4-7 moisture, 5 mostour, 5-6 moystour, -er, 6 moistur, -er. [a. OF. *moistour* (mod. F. *moiteur*), f. *moiste* MOIST *a.*]

† 1. Moistness; the quality or state of being moist or damp. *Obs.*

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P.R.* v. xxiv. (Bodl. MS.) If. 13 b/1 Hoosennes of pe voice comep of the moisture of pe wosen and of pe lunges. 1477 NORTON *Ord. Alch.* v. in Ashm. (1652) 54 Moisture, and Drines, be qualities Passive. 1575 LANEHAM *Let.* (1871) 20 The weather enclenye too sum moyster & wynde. 1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 42 b/2 Through the humidite or moyster therof, it may soacke through the Escara. 1604 E. G[RIMSTONE] *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* v. xviii. 379 At such time as the fontaines, springs, and rivers, did increase by the moistures of the weather. 1625 N. CARPENTER *Geog. Del.* ii. ii. (1635) 22 In the Earth are ingendred the four first qualities of Heate, Cold, Drouth, and Moisture. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) VII. 94 Seldom venturing out, except when the moisture of a summer's evening invites them abroad. 1777 WATSON *Philip II* (1839) 247 Alva had . . . applied to Philip for liberty to leave the Low Countries, on account of the bad state of his health, occasioned by the moisture of the climate. 1794 S. WILLIAMS *Vermont* 61 Another remarkable effect is an alteration in the moisture or wetness of the earth.

2. *a.* Water or other liquid diffused in small quantity through air as vapour, or through a solid substance, or condensed upon a surface.

? a. 1366 CHAUCER *Rom. Rose* 1424 Through moisture of the welle swete Sprange up the sote grene gras. c. 1386 — *Pars. T.* ¶ 146 God shal destroie the fruyt of the erthe as fro hem; ne water ne shal yeve hem no moisture, ne the Eyr no refreshyng, ne fyr no light. c. 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) vii. 23 þai hafe na moisture bot pat þe forsaid ryuer ministers. 1412-20 LYDG. *Chron. Troy* (E.E.T.S.) II. 990 It [ebony] wil . . . nat corrupte with water nor moysture. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 244/1 A Mostour, *fluor, humor.* 1599 DAVIES *Immort. Soul* xxx. xviii. (1714) 94 The Moisture, which the thirde Earth Sucks from the Sea. 1611 BIBLE *Luke* viii. 6 Some fell vpon a rocke, and assoone as it was sprung vp, it withered away, because it lacked moisture. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* i. 387 For Moisture then abounds, and Pearly Rains Descend in silence to refresh the Plains. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* i. 123 The Earth having had no Rain after the Seed was sown, it had no Moisture to assist its Growth. 1783 BURKE *Sp. Fox's E. India Bill* Wks. IV. 78 In that country the moisture . . . is given but at a certain season. 1803 *Med. Jnrl.* IX. 231 Oxydated muriatic gas mixed with different other gasses. . . is easily changed into acid by the moisture of the flesh. 1843 BORROW *Bible in Spain* xxx. No moisture was wrung from his tanned countenance. 1878 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* 64 Snow is not the only solid form in which atmospheric moisture is precipitated. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 6 Apr. 5/2 The breeze is more balmy, with a touch of moisture in the air.

b. with reference to tears.

1597 SHAKS. *Lover's Compl.* 323 That infected moysture of his eye. 1838 DICKENS *Nich. Nick.* vii, Nicholas Nickleby's eyes were dimmed with a moisture that might have been taken for tears. 1897 'H. S. MERRIMAN' *In Kedar's Tents* vi, With, as it were, a small solution of sympathy, indicated by a moisture of the eye, for the family . . . in their bereavement.

† **c.** The liquid part or constituent of a body. In Mediæval philosophy, the humours or humid property, naturally inherent in all plants and animals. Also *radical moisture*: see RADICAL *a.* I. *Obs.*

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P.R.* vii. xxxi. (1495) 245 A Feuer Etyk . . . wastith the substancyall moisture of the body. c. 1450 LYDG. *Secrees* 1259 Yif purgacyons Be necessarye . . . Solve

flem brennyng or moysture To kepe a mene. 1471 Radical moisture [see RADICAL *a.* I]. 1521 FISHER *Serm. agst. Luther* ii. Wks. (1876) 323 The trees whan they be wydred . . . and all the moystour shronke into the rote & no lust of grenenes nor of lyfe aperreth outwardly. 1547 BOORDE *Brev. Health* cclxxxiv. 94 This matter [sc. spittle] doth come of the humidite or moisters of bloude. 1593 SHAKS. 3 *Hen. VI.* II. i. 79, I cannot weepe: for all my bodies moysture Scarce serues to quench my Furnace-burning hart. 1732 ARBUTHNOT *Rules of Diet in Aliments*, etc. i. 406 When the worms are large they will consume the moisture.

d. transf. and fig.

1426 LYDG. *De Guil. Pilgr.* 2618 The soule . . . may profyt neuer a dele To bere frut . . . Of vertu, . . . ffor that yt lakketh moysture Off grace. 1622 MALYNES *Anc. Law-Merch.* 64 Gaine was the radical moisture of commerce. 1871 MORLEY *Crit. Misc. Ser.* i. *Carlyle* (1878) 173 A cloud of sedulous ephemera still suck a little spiritual moisture.

† **e.** A noxious exhalation or humidity. *Obs.*

1542 BOORDE *Dyetary* iv. (1870) 239 To drye up the contagious moysters of the walles. 1542-5 BRINKLOW *Lament.* (1874) 81 Oh Lorde God, . . . when they be in trouble or plagued rightfullye of the eyther be drught, moysture, or pestilence, or anye suche like.

† **3.** Liquid in general. *Obs.*

1530 PALSGR. 585/1, I hysse, . . . as a hote thyng whan one putteth an any moysture. 1555 [see BULWARK *sb.* 1 b]. 1592 KYD *Sol. & Pers.* i. iii. 80 The earth is my Countrey, As . . . the marine moisture To the red guild fish. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Past.* III. 172 Now dam the Ditches, and the Floods restrain: Their Moisture has already drench'd the Plain. 1713 ADDISON *Cato* III. v, When you . . . offer'd the full helmet up to Cato, Did he not dash th' untasted moisture from him? 1741 J. MARTYN *Virg. Georg.* i. (1811) 80 Their wives . . . boil away the moisture of the sweet must over the fire.

4. *attrib. and Comb.*, as *moisture-seal, supply, moisture-bearing, -charged, -holding, -laden, -loving, -proof* (hence *-proofness*) *adjs.*; *moisture-proofing vbl. sb.*; *moisture content*, the proportional amount of moisture in any substance; *moisture cream*, a cosmetic cream which keeps the skin moist; a type of face-cream; cf. MOISTURIZER; *moisture lotion*, a liquid preparation for moisturizing the skin; *moisture meter*, an instrument for indicating the moisture content of a substance (commonly by measuring its electrical resistivity).

1922 W. G. KENDREW *Climates of Continents* 290 The rainfall increases steadily towards the east and south. An irregularity is caused by the Appalachians, . . . within range of the moisture-bearing winds from both the Gulf and the Atlantic. 1895 SWETTENHAM *Malay Sk.* 281 Plains and slopes of green on which the moisture-charged clouds unceasingly pour fatness. 1923 H. M. BUNBURY *Destructive Distillation of Wood* iii. 20 The moisture content of the limbs or branches is also greater than that of the trunk. 1936 *Burlington Mag.* Nov. 229/2 It was necessary to bring the panels to the agreed moisture-content before these repairs were put in hand. 1952 L. M. THOMPSON *Soils & Soil Fertility* x. 159 Increasing the moisture content of soils increases the up-take of phosphorus. 1971 *Materials & Technol.* II. 601 The moisture content of coke may . . . be high because of its high porosity. 1957 *New Yorker* 2 Nov. 61/2 (Adv.), Tussy Moisture Cream and Lotion . . . won't let your skin dry out. 1961 *Which?* Mar. 58/1 Basically, like other types of face cream moisture creams are emulsions of oils, fats or waxes, with water. 1952 A. G. L. HELLYER *Sanders' Encycl. Gardening* (ed. 22) 407 Culture of Pears: Soil, well drained and well supplied with humus to improve moisture-holding capacity. 1959 *Times* 7 Dec. (Agric. Suppl.) p. viii/5 The moisture-holding properties of old clay wastings. 1896 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* I. 252 The moisture-laden monsoon. 1957 Moisture lotion [see *moisture cream* above]. 1974 *Country Life* 28 Nov. 1694/3 Their own products include moisture lotion . . . eye shadow and lipsticks. 1827-35 WILLIS *May* 19 Dewes for the moisture-loving flowers. 1911 E. M. CLOWES *On Wallabyx* 272 A thick grove of moisture-loving palms. 1949 V. G. CHILDE *Prehist. Communities Brit. Isles* (ed. 3) viii. 135 The land molluscs of this period are . . . no longer the moisture-loving woodland species found in the neolithic camps. 1974 *Country Life* 28 Feb. 443/2 The moisture-loving hydrangeas. 1952 *Sci. Amer.* Sept. 61 (caption) Moisture meter . . . senses moisture in textile yarn by electrical conductivity and controls the speed of the drying drum by feedback. 1970 *Harrods Catal.* May 20/2 Moisture meter indicates condition of soil. . . 47/- . 1904 *Electr. Rev.* (N.Y.) XLV. 422/1 These transformers are mounted in moistureproof iron cases and may be operated either dry or with oil. 1929 *U.S. Patent* 1,737,187 4/1 By the term 'moistureproof' . . . we mean the ability to resist the diffusion of water vapor to an extent at least as great as . . . that displayed by ordinary waxed papers . . . and functioning to resist the penetration of water vapor therethrough. 1960 *Farmer & Stockbreeder* 19 Jan. (Suppl.) 27/1 The birds being vacuum packed in moisture-proof bags. 1975 *Sci. Amer.* July 123/1 The cell that supports the mirror is also made of moistureproof plywood. 1929 *U.S. Pat.* 1,737,187 4/1 A sheet or film of regenerated cellulose combined with a moisture-proofing composition. 1971 J. F. HANLON *Handbk. Package Engin.* x. 8 For moisture protection a layer of asphalt between two layers of paper is generally used. It is the least expensive moistureproofing, but in cold weather it becomes stiff. 1929 *U.S. Pat.* 1,737,187 4/1 The product . . . is one which has all of the desired properties of moistureproofness, flexibility, . . . and lack of odor. 1962 *Punch* 22 Aug. 256/1 We have improved on the moisture-proofness of Cellophane. 1960 Moisture-seal [see CRISPER *b.*]. 1878 K. JOHNSTON *Africa* ii. 26 There is naturally a marked difference in the moisture supply north and south of the Atlas.

† **moisture**, *v.* *Obs.* Forms: 5-7 moysture, 6 moster, moystre, 6 moisture, 6-7 moister. [f. MOISTURE *sb.*]

1. *trans.* To moisten; to water, make wet or damp.

1471 RIPLEY *Comp. Alch.* III. viii. in Ashm. (1652) 141 Therwith dyd Hermes moysture hys Tre. 1545 RAYNOLD *Byrth Mankynde* i. xi. (1552) 24 b, Moystrynge al that parte, as it were with a dewe. ? 1554 COVERDALE *Hope Faithf.* xxxi. (1574) 221 They water and moisture all things, and make them fruteful. 1584 LYLY *Sappho* III. iii. 18 Will you have any of this Syrope, to moysture your mouth? 1610 MARKHAM *Masterp.* i. xxxi. 60 It proceedeth only from flegme, cold and grosse, which moysturing the braine too much, causeth heauinesse.

2. *intr. a. to moisture away*: to decay from damp. **b.** To shed moisture.

1519 in *Fabric Rolls York Minster* (Surtees) 268 Item the amendynge of the dalmatykes for ye Advent & Septuagesym myghte be done w^t a litle cost, whiche nowe mosters away & not occupied. Item the lettron wherupon the gospell is red is moistered away & faullyn downe. 1610 G. FLETCHER *Chr. Vict.* i. xl, Heau'n stole it selfe from earth by clouds that moisterd vnder.

'moistureless, *a.* Also *dial.* moisterless. [-LESS.] Lacking, or destitute of, moisture.

1828 J. RUDDIMAN *Tales & Sk.* 241 Some aged female, whose dry and moisterless eyes can best withstand the pungent fumes of the operation. 1847 in WEBSTER. 1872 JEFFERIES *Wild Life in S.C.* 20 The chalk is moistureless, and nothing can grow on it.

moisturize ('mɔɪstʃəraɪz, -stʃə-). *v.* [f. MOISTURE *sb.* + -IZE.] To render moist, used esp. of a cosmetic cream applied to the skin. Hence 'moisturized *ppl. a.*; 'moisturizing *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1945 MENCKEN *Amer. Lang. Suppl.* I. 402 Verbs made of common nouns: . . . to moisturize. 1958 *Inside the ACD* (Amer. College Dict.) X. II. 1/1 *Moisturize*: Television advertisers have been giving this word hard use. Creams and lotions now moisturize the skin and scalp. 1958 *Times* 22 Sept. 13/5 Intended for all types of skin, it [sc. a cream] is said to have balancing qualities which include moisturizing and mild stimulating action. 1958 *Vogue* July 5 This make-up . . . is moisturized to help guard your skin against the sun's chief danger, dryness. Wear it over . . . exquisite moisturised foundation. 1959 *News Chron.* 14 July 6/3 A very light type of fluid foundation . . . with a moisturising content. 1963 *Word Study* Dec. 6/2 The word *to moisturize*, currently fashionable in cosmetic and beauty-care advertising and attacked by some linguists as superfluous and barbaric. 1965 M. FRAYN *Tin Men* i. 5 Tropical plants . . . perpetually watered by invisible built-in moisturising systems. 1966 *Harper's Bazaar* Sept. 73/2, I cover my face, lips too, with Veiled Radiance—it's essential that I use a moisturised base. 1971 *Homes & Gardens* Sept. 99/2 So much for the face, but the rest of the body will appreciate a little bit of moisturising as well. 1973 *Country Life* 26 Apr. 1194/4 The creamy moisturised lipsticks are available in pinks, browns, red and tawny tones. 1974 *She* Jan. 5 Skin Tone . . . moisturises and conditions your skin.

moisturizer ('mɔɪstʃəraɪzə(r), -stʃə-). [f. MOISTURIZE *v.* + -ER.] A preparation that renders or keeps the skin moist; a cosmetic cream.

1957 *Daily Mail* 17 Oct. 10/3 If the face then feels uncomfortably taut use a skin moisturiser before applying a foundation. 1966 J. S. COX *Illustr. Dict. Hairdressing* 99/2 Moisturizer permanent wave. 1967 *Times* 17 Jan. 13/1 A moisturiser under the foundation is essential if the skin is dry. 1972 *Guardian* 7 Nov. 11/3 The Vichy preparations include complete ranges of cleansers, toners, moisturisers, night creams.

moisty ('mɔɪsti), *a.* [f. MOIST *a.* + -Y.]

† 1. Of ale: New. (= MOIST *a.* 2 b.) *Obs.*

c. 1386 CHAUCER *Manciple's Prol.* 60 For were it wyn or oold or moysty Ale That he hath dronke he speketh in his nose.

2. Moist, damp, wet. Now *rare*.

1422 tr. *Secreta Secret., Priv. Priv.* 219 The bloode Is hotte and moysti. 1561 HOLLYBUSH *Hom. Apoth.* 27 b, The Lyuerworte that groweth in moystye marishes or standing waters. 1590 CRESS PEMBROKE *Antonie* 1317 Nor yet the cruell murth'ring blade Warm in the moistie bowells made Of people pell mell dieng. 1603 DRAYTON *Bar. Wars* II. xxxv, Amongst the Ayre-bred moystie Vapours throwne. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* IX. 404 The moysty and choaking heat. c. 1666 SIR J. LAUDER (Fountainhall) *Jrnls.* (S.H.S.) 76 Upright poddock stools . . . grow in humid, moysty places. 1889 F. R. STOCKTON *Ardis Claverden* (1890) 372 Tossed out upon the moysty air.

b. of a day, season, country, etc.

1545 ASCHAM *Teoxoph.* II. (Arb.) 156 A litle winde in a moystie day, stoppeth a shafte more than a good whiskyng wynde in a clere daye. 1596 SPENSER *F.Q.* VI. ix. 13 The moystie night . . . Her deawy humour gan on th' earth to shed. 1856 LOWELL *Let.* (1894) I. 301 A misty, moysty morning. 1861 MISS YONGE *Yng. Step-mother* II, It is not doing the place justice to study it on a misty, moysty morning. 1894 P. COLLIER in *Forum* (U.S.) Aug. 731 A misty, moysty island [sc. England].

† 3. Given to drink. *Obs. rare*—1.

1593 'P. FOULFACE' *Bacchus Bountie* C2, Which being once tasted, dooth maruelligously encrease a moystie appetite.

moit (mɔɪt). *dial.* and *Austral.* [var. MOTE *sb.*'] A particle of wood, stick, or some other substance caught in the wool of a sheep. Hence 'moiting *vbl. sb.* (see quot. 1862), 'moity *a.*

1862 C. C. ROBINSON *Dial. Leeds* 359 *Moiting*, a process in the manufacture of cloth, by which the wool, subsequent to being scoured . . . and preparatory to its passing through the 'willye', is cleansed from 'moits' or shivs. 1878 *Yorkshireman* 17 Aug. 97/2 I've a splendid lot [of wool] in just now— . . . not moity, and free from burr. 1878 'R. BOLDREWOOD' *Ups & Downs* viii. 83 The 'heavy and moity' parcels were not touched by the cautious operators at any price. 1903 *Eng. Dial. Dict.* IV. 144/2 'Sliver's full o' moits an' as rough as a bear's back. 1945 BAKER *Austral. Lang.* iii.

67 Many terms used by Australian wool-traders come from old English dialect, including . . . *moits*, short pieces of stick and scrub, principally found in neck wool. 1959 — *Drum 127 Moity* (of wool), carrying vegetable matter other than burr. 1965 J. S. GUNN *Terminol. Shearing Industry* II. 4 *Moit(s)*, pieces of stick and rubbish matted in wool, especially the neck wool.

moit, obs. Sc. form of MOAT *sb.*¹, MOTE.

moite(e, obs. form of MOIETY.

moither, moithern, var. ff. MOIDER, MATHERN.

moitie, -y, moitive, obs. ff. MOIETY, MOTIVE.

mojarra, variant of MOHARRA.

Mojave, var. MOHAVE.

mojo¹ ('mæʊdʒəʊ). *local U.S.* [Prob. of Afr. orig.: cf. Gullah *moco* witchcraft, magic, Fula *moco* 'o medicine man.] Magic, the art of casting spells; a charm or amulet used in such spells. Also *attrib.* and *as vb.*

1926 N. N. PUCKETT *Folk Beliefs Southern Negro* i. 19 The term *mojo* is often used by the Mississippi Negroes to mean 'charms, amulets, or tricks', as 'to work mojo' on a person or 'to carry a mojo'. 1930 R. BASS in A. DUNDES *Mother Wit* (1973) 382/2 There are a few signs that are more or less common to all mojo-workers. *Ibid.* 384/2 [Of the deepest South] Their *mojo* is not fakery. It is not trickery. It is magic. . . . *Mojo* is making its last stand. It has retreated to the swamp-lands. 1934 B. A. BOTKIN in W. T. COUCH *Culture in South* xxvi. 585 Fragments of hoodoo and conjuration, whose spells, . . . *mojos*, . . . goofer bags are the special province of the Negro 'root doctor' or 'hoodoo man'. 1962 N. E. WHITTEN in A. DUNDES *Mother Wit* (1973) 406/1 Local names for amulets are 'mojo', 'monjo', 'lucky hand' . . . and 'jomo'. 1966 *Crescendo* Aug. 3/2 With his weather mojo working overtime he got four hot sunny days. 1970 R. WELBURN in A. CHAPMAN *New Black Voices* (1972) 356 It is overdue time To *mojo* the demons. . . . Now it is time for *mojo*. 1971 *Black World* Apr. 81 A Mojo. . . a Mojo workin for you. 1973 C. HIMES *Black on Black* 18 *Slick* (in a whining voice): You got the best go and the *mojo*.

mojo² ('mæʊdʒəʊ). *U.S.* [Orig. unknown: see quot. 1955.] An addict's name for any narcotic drug, esp. morphine.

1935 A. J. POLLOCK *Underworld Speaks* 77/1 *Mojo*, any of the poisonous habit forming narcotics (dope). 1955 *Amer. Speech* XXX. 87 *Mojo* (probably from Sp. *mojar*, 'to celebrate by drinking') . . . a euphemism for morphine. 1963 R. I. McDAVID *Mencken's Amer. Lang.* 725 An addict well supplied is on the *mojo* and is said to be in high. 1971 E. E. LANDY *Underground Dict.* 134 *Mojo*, . . . morphine.

mok, obs. form of MOCK, MUCK *sb.* and *v.*

Moka, variant of MOCHA².

||mokaddam (mɒ'kɑdɑm). *India.* Also 7 mockadam, mocadan, 9 mucuddum, mucuddum, mokaddam, mokhad(d)am, -em, mocuddim, -um, mukaddim, muquaddam. [Arab. *muqaddam*, pa. pple. of *qaddama* to place in front.] = HEAD-MAN I.

1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 36 The better sort [of the Banian priests of Surat] are called Mockadams, or Masters. 1653 H. COGAN tr. *Pinto's Trav.* iv. 8 The Jaylor, which in their language is called Mocadan [etc.]. 1801 R. PATTON *Asiat. Mon.* 118 The subordinate collectors have been denominated choudries, and those who collected in villages, mocuddims. 1803 WELLINGTON *Let.* 16 Sept. in Gurw. *Desp.* (1844) l. 712 It has more than once happened that soubahdars and mucuddums, and between 60 and 100 drivers, have deserted in one night. 1870 SIR G. CAMPBELL in *Syst. Land Tenure* (Cobden Club) 158 This headman was called the Mokaddum in the more northern and eastern provinces. 1891 *Blackw. Mag.* Mar. 371 The 'muqaddam of Spins' in Anglo-Indian parlance only means the chief of Spinsters. 1901 *Ibid.* Oct. 551 The minor sheikhs . . . have certain limited powers in nominating the Mokaddams or lesser officials.

mokado(u)r, variant forms of MUCKENDER.

moka-moka, variant of MOKO-MOKO.

moke¹ (mæʊk). *dial.* Also 7 *pl.* mockes. [Assumed sing. of *mokes*:—OE. *māx* net: see MESH.] A mesh of a net. Also *pl.* wicker-work.

1604 *Hastings Corpor. Rec.* 4 Aug., in Cooper *Sussex Gloss.* (1853) 61 Any trawl-net, whereof the moak holdeth not five inches size throughout. 1669 WORLIDGE *Syst. Agric., Dict. Rust.*, The *Mokes* of a net, the meshes of a net. 1674 RAY S. & E. C. *Words* 72 The *Mokes* of a net. 1787 GROSE *Provinc. Gloss.*, *Moke*, the mesh of a net. Also wicker-work, perhaps from the resemblance to the meshes of a net. Norf.

moke² (mæʊk). *slang and dial.* [Of unknown origin. Cf. dial. *mokus* donkey (Hampshire, Devon).

In the 16th c. proverbial phrase 'Mocke (or Mok) hath lost her shoe' (Skelton *Why Nat to Courte*, 83, *Garlande of Laurell* 1396) it is possible that *Mocke* is a name for a donkey or a mare (cf. Skelton's use of *MOCKISH a.*), but connexion with the modern *moke* is unlikely. Senses 4 and 5 may be etymologically distinct.]

1. A donkey.

1848 [J. L. TUPPER] in *Art & Poetry* No. 3 (1850) 131 They might live like gods, have infinite *smokes*, Drink infinite rum, drive infinite *mokes*. 1851 MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* II. 85/1, I had a good moke (donkey), and a tidyish box ov a cart. 1854 THACKERAY *Newcomes* xxx, Miss Chumme . . . inclines to the one [sc. of the costermongers]

who rides from market on a moke rather than to the gentleman who sells his greens from a hand-basket. 1863 KINGSLEY *Water-Bab.* viii. 305 But he saw the end of such fellows, when he came to the island of the Golden Asses. . . . For they were all turned into mokes with ears a yard long, for meddling with matters which they do not understand. 1871 J. R. GREEN *Let.* (1901) 286 At last I have resumed my donkey. . . . Never was such a moke. She rushes at the steepest hillside.

2. *transf.* 'A stupid fellow, a dolt' (*Cent. Dict.* 1890); = DONKEY 2.

1855 D. G. ROSSETTI *Let.* 25 Nov. (1965) l. 282 He has an irreconcilable grudge against a poor moke of a fellow called Archer Gurney. 1873 J. A. MAIR *Handbk. Proverbs* 459 *Moke*, an old person, disrespectfully spoken to. 1915 *Dialect Notes* IV. 199 Terms of disparagement. . . *moke* about the same meaning and usage as *mutt*, or *boob*.

3. *Australian slang.* A very inferior horse.

1879 in L. A. SMITH *Music of Waters* (1888) 356 For many a long time he tried a Derby to win, But I was the moke to carry him in. 1888 'R. BOLDREWOOD' *Robbery under Arms* I. viii. 105, I am regular shook on this old moke. 1891 *Argus* (Melbourne) 12 May 6/3, I have exchanged my hired moke for a fine black horse. 1898 in M. DAVITT *Life & Progr. Australia* xxxv. 191 And a bosom friend's a 'cobber' And a horse a 'prad' or 'moke'. 1901 M. FRANKLIN *My Brilliant Career* xxvi. 220 My old moke flung a shoe and went dead lame. 1928 'BRENT OF BIN BIN' *Up Country* xiii. 210 If I lend you my mokes, the brides are mine if you win. 1943 'W. HATFIELD' *I find Austral.* 53 He's an old quiet moke these days.

4. *U.S.* A Negro.

1856 C. WHITE *Oh, Hush!* 9 Rose, don't you interfere, I'll show dis moke a sight. 1871, 1879 in Schele de Vere *Americanisms*. 1882 G. W. PECK *Peck's Sunshine* 53 They want to hear old fashioned negro melodies, and yet these mokes will tackle Italian opera. 1901 *Cosmopolitan* Sept. 637/2 Across the stage have paraded long processions of 'musical mokes', 'knock-about' and 'monologists'. 1945 MENCKEN *Amer. Lang. Suppl.* I. 635 *Moke* was thrown into competition with *coon* in 1899 by the success of 'Smoky Mokes', a popular song by Holzmann and Lind.

5. *Theatrical slang.* 'A variety performer who plays on several instruments' (*Cent. Dict.* 1890).

moke³. *dial.* Also *moak*. [Of obscure origin. Cf. *Sc.* MOCH *a.* and MUGGY *a.*; also Sw. dial. *moket* cloudy (Rietz).] A mist, fog.

1866 J. E. BROGDEN *Lincoln. Gloss.*, *Moke*, . . . a mist, foggy thick weather. 1876 *Mid-Yorksh. Gloss.*, *Moke*, . . . cloud and dampness together.

Hence *moky a. dial.* (See quot.)

1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Moky*, (old Word) cloudy; as *Moky Weather*. 1736 AINSWORTH *Lat. Dict.*, *Moky* weather, *tempestas caliginosa*. 1866 J. E. BROGDEN *Lincoln. Gloss.*, *Moaky*, hazy, dull, dark, weather.

Moke⁴ (mæʊk). = Mini-Moke (see MINI- b).

1963 *Daily Tel.* 8 Jan. 11/1 BMC believes the twin-engine Moke could be useful to farmers and for military and industrial use. 1967 *Guardian* 26 June 5/2 The Moke, a risky, insolent-looking little vehicle. . . has the minute quality of a 'Dinky' car. 1969 [see FADE *sb.* 1]. 1974 A. WILLIAMS *Gentleman Traitor* ix. 135 Keys to Thackeray Mansions and the Moke.

moke, obs. form of MOCK, MUCK *sb.* and *v.*

mokedore, variant of MUCKENDER.

mokel(l, moker, obs. ff. MICKLE, MOCKER¹.

mok-e-mok, var. MOKI-MOKI.

† **mokerard**. *Obs.* [See -ARD.] = MUCKERER, miser.

1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 6230 Auaryce, ryche and harde, ys a pefe, a mokerad [v. r. mokerard].

mokere, mokerer, obs. ff. MUCKER, MUCKERER.

mokhad(d)am, variant of MOKADDAM.

||moki¹ ('mɔki). [Maori.] Either of two New Zealand marine fishes, *Latridopsis ciliaris*, which is blue-grey and white, or the red moki, *Chironemus spectabilis*, which is reddish-brown, with dark brown bars on its sides; also, formerly, the blue cod, *Parapercis colias*.

1820 *Gram. & Voc. Lang. N. Zealand* (C.M.S.) 182 *Moki, s.* A fish so called.] 1845 E. J. WAKEFIELD *Adventure in N.Z.* I. iv. 93 The *moki* is also a well-flavoured fish, weighing 10 lbs. or 12 lbs. 1851 E. WARD *Jrnl.* 14 Feb. (1951) 129 A Maori brought us a fish today which he called 'Moko'—it was a very fair fish. 1857 HURSTHOUSE *N. Zealand* I. 122 Sea fish are more plentiful: the best are the Hapuka, . . . the Moki, the Wharehou [etc.]. 1893 *Star* 25 May 2/8 The fish in question was New Zealand 'Moki', or blue cod, as it is called there, though it has less affinity with cod than with our own gray mullet. 1960 DOOGUE & MORELAND *N.Z. Sea Anglers' Guide* 235 Red Moki. . . . Belongs to the same family [sc. the Chironemidae] as tarakihi and porae, but the stouter body form and colour distinguish it immediately. 1968 *N.Z. Listener* 15 Mar. 6/1 I've left a moki and a feed of crayfish in the outside safe. 1971 *N.Z. News* 3 Feb. 3/2 A member of the Whangarei Underwater Club. . . shot a six-pound red moki.

||moki² ('mɔki). Also *mogey*, *moggie*, *mokihi*, *mogey*. [Maori.] A kind of Maori raft. (See quot.)

1835 J. A. WILSON *Jrnl.* 25 Aug. in *Missionary Life & Work N.Z.* (1889) ii. 25 The moki only carries one person at a time. You sit as on horseback. 1840 J. S. POLACK *Manners & Cust. New Zealanders* I. 226 In the absence of canoes, a quantity of dried bulrushes are fastened together, on which the native is enabled to cross a stream. . . ; these humble conveyances are called moki. 1858 *Jrnl. Ho. Represent. N.*

Zealand App. iii. 18 (Morris), We crossed the river on mokis. 1860 W. C. *Let.* (1911) 16 Apr. in J. H. Beattie *Pioneers explore Otago* (1947) vii. 45 He started in the dead of winter, on a moggie by himself. . . . He crossed and re-crossed the lake several times. 1871 C. L. MONEY *Knocking About in N. Zealand* 52 (*ibid.*), Moguey, a Maori name for a raupo or flax-stick raft. 1884 R. C. REID *Rambles on Golden Coast N.Z.* 53 It had been used by the diggers as the keel of their 'mogey'. 1889 V. PYKE *Wild Will Enderby* 115 From amongst the bushes he drew forth a 'mokihi', on which he crossed the river in safety. 1963 *Evening Post* (Wellington, N.Z.) 9 Dec., He made the journey from Kingston to Queenstown on a mokihi.

attrib. 1858 *Jrnl. Ho. Represent. N. Zealand App.* iii. 18 (Morris), Moki navigation.

moki, var. MOKI-MOKI.

||mokihana (mɔki'hana). Also *mokehana*. [Hawaiian.] A Hawaiian tree, *Pelea anisata*, of the family Rutaceae.

1888 W. HILLEBRAND *Flora Hawaiian Islands* 64 *P[elea] anisata*. . . Nat[ive] name: 'Mokehana'.—All parts of the tree, but particularly the capsules, when bruised, emit a strong spicy odor of anise. 1915 W. A. BRYAN *Nat. Hist. Hawaii* xv. 221 The most highly scented of all are the seed pods of the mokihana used in making leis. 1954 *Ellery Queen's Mystery Mag.* Oct. 45/1 She. . . hung around her neck a lei of mokihana and maile.

||moki-moki ('mɔkimɔki). *N.Z.* Also *mok-e-mok*, *moki*, *moki-mok*, *mokky*. [Maori.] = MAKOMAKO¹; MOKO-MOKO 2.

1928 *Daily Express* 6 June 3 What is the moki-moki? 1935 E. HODGKINSON in A. E. CURRIE *Cent. Treas. Otago Verse* (1949) 33 The forest rings with tuis' and mokis' chiming. 1940 N. MARSH *Surfeit of Lampreys* (1941) xiv. 218 English birdsong there was pierced by the colder and deeper notes of bell-birds and mok-e-moks. a 1948 L. G. D. ACLAUD *Early Canterbury Runs* (1951) 361 Bell-bird.—Mako-mako, or Moki-mok. . . The name is still sometimes used; but the bird is now generally called a 'Mokky'.

mokkar, mokrery, obs. ff. MOCKER¹, MOCKERY.

||moko¹ ('mɔkɔ). [Maori.] The system of tattooing practised by the Maoris; also, any particular pattern of tattooing.

1769 J. BANKS *Jrnl.* 22 Nov. (1896) 203 The people. . . were browner. . . and they had a much larger quantity of *amoca* or black stains upon their bodies and faces. . . . In this particular, I mean the use of *amoca*, almost every tribe seems to have a different custom. 1823 CRUISE *Jrnl. Resid. N. Zealand* 310 The lines upon the faces and persons of the New Zealanders are universally designated *amoco*.] 1855 R. TAYLOR *Te Ika a Maui* 150 The grand ornament of all was the moko or tattoo. 1896 ROBLEY (*title*) Moko; or Maori Tattooing. 1896 — *Moko* 13 Fig. 8. — Moko signature on a deed. *Ibid.* 16 He drew for Dr. Traill the mokes of his brother and of his son.

Hence *moko v. trans.*, to tattoo in the Maori manner. Hence *'mokoed ppl. a.*

1896 ROBLEY *Moko* 183 Mokoed heads in museums and collections. 1902 WEBSTER *Suppl.*, *Moko, v. t.*

moko² ('mæʊkɔ). *slang.* (See quot.)

1860 *Hotten's Slang Dict.* (ed. 2), *Moko*, a name given by sportsmen to pheasants killed by mistake in partridge shooting during September, before the pheasant shooting comes in. They pull out their tails and roundly assert they are no pheasants at all, but mokes.

||moko-moko ('mɔkɔ'mɔkɔ). Also *mako-mako*, *moka-moka*. [Maori.]

1. A New Zealand species of lizard (*Lygosoma ornatum* or *L. moko*).

1820 *Gram. & Voc. Lang. N. Zealand* (C.M.S.) 182 *Moko moko*, a small lizard.] 1902 in WEBSTER *Suppl.*

2. The Bell-bird, *Anthornis melanura*.

a 1888 A. W. BATHGATE in Sladen *Australian Ball.* 22 (*title*) To the Moko-Moko, or Bell-Bird. 1889 PARKER *Catal. N. Zealand Exhib.* 119 (Morris s.v. Bell-bird), Bell-bird, . . . or Mako-mako (*Anthornis melanura*), is still common in many parts of the South Island. 1900 *Longm. Mag.* Jan. 231 The tuis and moka-mokas vie with each other to see who can sing the sweetest.

moksha ('mɔkʃə). *Hinduism and Jainism.* Also 8 *moksh*, 9- *moksa*. [Skr. *moksha* liberation, emancipation, f. *muc* to loose, release.] The final liberation of the soul when it is exempted from further transmigration; the bliss attained by this liberation. Also called MUKTI.

1785 C. WILKINS tr. *Bhāgvat-Geetā* xvi. 115 The divine destiny is for *Moksh*, or eternal absorption in the divine nature. 1828 H. H. WILSON in *Asiatick Res.* XVI. 104 An important consequence of this doctrine is the denial of *Moksha*, in its more generally received sense, that of absorption into the universal spirit. 1831 V. KENNEDY *Res. Anc. & Hindu Mythol.* vi. 185 The terms employed for final beatitude, that is identification with the supreme Being. . . are *kaivalyam*, *moksha*, or *jivanmukti*. 1840 H. H. WILSON *Two Lect. Relig. Pract. Hindus* ii. 64 All the philosophical schools propose for their object the ascertainment of those means by which the wanderings of the soul may be arrested, . . . its emancipation from bodily imprisonment and degradation be effected for ever. This is what is termed *Moksha*, or *Mukti*. 1875 M. WILLIAMS *Indian Wisdom* vii. 131 There are three 'gems' which together effect the soul's *Moksha*. . . right intuition. . . right knowledge. . . right conduct. 1915 *Encycl. Relig. & Ethics* VIII. 772/1 *Moksha* as the supreme aspiration runs through that best known portion of the *Mahābhārata* epic called the *Bhagavad-Gītā*. 1933 J. BAILLIE *And Life Everlasting* (1934) v. 118 In the concurrent tendency to regard *nirvana*—or *moksha*. . . as a state not of utter annihilation but of (unconscious) blissful union with the divine, we may surely find a foreshadowing. . . of a positive doctrine of eternal life. 1962 A. HUXLEY *Island* ix.

136 Murugan calls it dope. . . We, on the contrary, give the stuff good names—the *moksha*-medicine, the reality-revealer, the truth-and-beauty pill. 1971 *Illustr. Weekly India* 11 Apr. 9/2 They are the Tirthankaras, the Finders of the ford by which to cross the Ocean of Rebirth, or the Guides that show the way to *moksha*.

mokuk, var. MOCOCK.

mokum ('mɔukəm). [a. Japanese *moku-me*.] An alloy used in metal-work.

[1884 C. G. W. LOCK *Workshop Receipts* Ser. III. 38/2 Attention should be called to the so-called moku-me, a word which might be rendered by 'veins of the wood'.] 1889 BRANT *Krupp & Wildberger's Metallic Alloys* 322 The so-called 'mokum', an alloy introduced from Japan. . . Chiefly used for decorations upon gold and silver articles.

mol, variant form of MAIL *sb.*², MULL.

mol: see MOLE *sb.*⁷

|| **mola**¹ ('mɔlə). [L. *mola* (1) millstone; (2) salt cake; (3) a false conception (after Gr. μύλη). Senses 2 and 3 below are mod. Latin.]

1. A fleshy mass occurring in the womb; a false conception; = MOLE *sb.*⁵ Also *transf.* and *fig.*

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 163 A false conception called Mola, i. a moone calfe. 1636 JAMES *Iter Lanc.* (Chetham Soc.) 9, I hope no sisters did of molaes dye. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* II. vi. 93 Many Mola's and false conceptions there are of Mandrakes. 1649 G. DANIEL *Trinarch.*, Hen. IV, cccxlix, The Age (it seems) after soe great a Birth In Treason, as his owne, broke in the Cell; Slipt her Rebellions, like rude Molaes forth. 1671 GREW *Anat. Plants* iv. App. §1 These Thorns [have their origin], from the outer, and less fecund Part; and so produceth no Leaves, but is, as it were, the Mola of a Bud. 1753 N. TORRIANO *Midwifry* 39 Mola's and false Conceptions. 1822-34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) IV. 196 The human mola sometimes attains considerable development without either brain or spinal cord.

† 2. A fish; = MOLE *sb.*⁶ 1, MOLEBUT.

The Latin word is in Carpentier's additions to Du Cange, with a quotation from an anonymous MS. of the 16th c.; the passage is in Rondelet *De Pisc. Mar.* (1554) 425: see MOLEBUT.

1678 PHILLIPS (ed. 4), *Mola*, a Fish found in the Adriatick Sea.

3. *Ent.* The grinding surface of the broad basal projection of the mandible of certain insects.

1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* III. 437 These mandibles. . . are furnished with . . . miniature mill-stones to grind it [*i.e.* food]. The part here alluded to I call the *Mola*.

mola² ('mɔlə). [Native name.] A square of brightly coloured, appliquéd cloth worn as a blouse by Cuna Indian women of the San Blas Islands, Panama. Also *attrib.*

1941 *Nat. Geogr. Mag.* Feb. 217 With the skirt is worn a short-sleeved waist called a *mola*. The *mola* is of true Indian manufacture. 1964 I. SALEM tr. *M. & H. Larsen's Forests Panama* viii. 99 These *molás*. . . are perhaps the only really interesting things produced by the Cuna. Layers of different-coloured materials are cut into various shapes and superimposed one on another to produce a very colourful raised design. *Ibid.*, Some of these *molás* still depict the rather naïve, stylized animals portrayed on pre-Columbian pottery. 1966 J. M. KELLY *Cuna* i. 26 The 'Mola' tops had been introduced by the Spaniards who didn't like the women walking around with their breasts showing. 1972 *Islander* (Victoria, B.C.) 23 July 7/3 The women are known for their 'molás'. A *mola* is a square of five layers of material, and each piece is cut to show the colors of the different layers underneath. 1973 M. MACKINTOSH *King & Two Queens* v. 79 'These are original Cuna Indian molás,' said Rodger, and the most modern things in this upper hall.' 1974 *Daily Colonist* (Victoria, B.C.) 10 July 18/5 Molás are worn by women and girls of the Cuna tribe. The rectangular panels, approximately 16 by 24 inches, are worn in matched sets on the front and back of the blouse atop wrap-around print skirts.

† **molair**. *Obs. rare. Anat.* Used in pl. as rendering of L. *malaria* in the early editions of Vegetius iv. i; mod. editors read *malaria*, but the meaning is not clear. Topsell 1607, rendering the same passage, has 'grinding bones'; Markham 1610, copying Blundevil, has *molairs*, which in ed. 1675 becomes *molars*.

1580 BLUNDEVIL *Diet. Horses* viii. 4b, Then there is a great bone in his [the horse's] breast wherevnto are fastened . . . xxxvi. ribbes. And to the Columell behind be two bones, and from the molairs to the ioints other two.

molal ('mɔləl), *a. Physical Chem.* [f. MOLE *sb.*⁷ + -AL.] *a.* = MOLAL *a.*³ *a.*, MOLECULAR *a.* 1 *a.*

1908 GOODWIN & MAILEY in *Physical Rev.* XXVI. 49 In the fifth column we have computed the values of the fluidity *F* divided by the corresponding molecular volume ϕ of the liquid; this we have denoted by *f* and called the molal fluidity. 1923 LEWIS & RANDALL *Thermodynamics* iii. 22 If *w* is the molal mass of a substance (also known as molal weight or molecular weight), a mol of the substance in question is defined as *w* grams. 1972 *Science* 2 June 1011/2 Carbon dioxide. . . has a molecular weight *M* of 44 and a partial molal volume of 34.8 ml/mole.

b. Of a solution: containing one mole, or a specified number of moles, of solute per kilogramme of solvent or (now *rare*) per litre of solution. Of a concentration: expressed in terms of these quantities. Cf. MOLAL *a.*³ *b.*

1923 LEWIS & RANDALL *Thermodynamics* iv. 33 When we speak of a molal or tenth molal aqueous solution. . . , we shall refer, not to the concentration, but to the number of mols of solute in 1000 grams of water, which we may call the

molality. 1924 J. C. W. FRAZER in H. S. Taylor *Treat. Physical Chem.* I. vii. 236 Concentrations expressed in terms of 1000 cc. of solution and using the above methods of expressing the amounts of substances are known as molal, formal or normal concentrations. 1930 W. T. HALL *Textbk. Quantitative Analysis* iii. 26 A solution is said to be molal in hydrogen ions if it contains 1.008 g of H⁺ per liter. 1938 LUNDSELL & HOFFMAN *Outl. Methods Chem. Analysis* xxxv. 127 One author will regard a solution containing one mole of solute per liter of solution as molal, whereas another calls such a solution molar. 1965 PHILLIPS & WILLIAMS *Inorg. Chem.* I. vii. 250 The activity coefficient is then around 10⁻¹⁴ for molal solutions of these ions. 1970 [see MOLALITY below].

Hence *molality*, the molal concentration of a solution.

1923 [see sense *b* above]. 1931 [see MOLALITY]. 1963 W. J. MOORE *Physical Chem.* (ed. 4) v. 117 One advantage of molality is that it is easy to prepare a solution of given molality by accurate weighing procedures. 1970 *Man. Symbols & Terminol. Physicochem. Quantities & Units* (I.U.P.A.C.) 12 A solution having a molality equal to 0.1 mol kg⁻¹ is sometimes called a 0.1 molal solution. 1973 [see MOLALITY].

Molale (mɔu'la:li). Also Molele. [Native name.] A Penutian Indian people of Oregon; a member of this people; also, their language. Also *attrib.*

1846 H. HALE in *U.S. Exploring Expedition 1838-42: Ethnogr. & Philol.* 561 The Wailatpu family [of languages]. . . Wailatpu. . . Moléle. 1848 *Trans. Amer. Ethnol. Soc.* II. i. 15 The Indians [sc. the Wailatpu] include two tribes, the Cayuse. . . and the Molele, west of the Cayuse. . . in the mountainous territory about Mounts Hood and Vancouver. . . ; probably extinct. *Ibid.* 77 Wailatpu. . . Language. . . Molele. 1891 7th *Ann. Rep. U.S. Bureau Amer. Ethnol.* 1885-86 127 Hale established this family and placed under it the Cailloux or Cayuse or Willetpoos, and the Molele. . . The Molále were a mountain tribe and occupied a belt of mountain country south of the Columbia River. *Ibid.* 128 There are 31 Molále now on the Grande Ronde Reservation, Oregon. 1965 *Canad. J. Ling.* Spring 124 Inland, no. . . Molale, or Cayuse were found. 1966 C. F. & F. M. VOEGELIN *Map N. Amer. Indian Lang.* (caption) Molale language isolate. 1972 *Language* XLVIII. 380 A Molale myth.

† **molán**. *Obs.* Also 4 *molayne*, 5 *molane*, *mulan*. [Of obscure origin: cf. MOLLET.] A bit for a horse.

13. . . *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 169 His molaynes, & alle þe metail anamayld was þenne, þe steropes þat he stod on, stayned of þe same. 1483 *Cath. Engl.* 242/2 A molan [MS. *M. erron. mokan, MS. A. molane*] of a brydelle, *lorale, mordaculum, salmares. Ibid.* 246/1 A *Mulan, vbi Molan* (A.).

molar ('mɔlə(r)), *a.*¹ and *sb.* Also 7 *molare*, and 7-8 *pl.* in L. form *molares*. [ad. L. *molār-is* belonging to a mill (*sb.* millstone, grinder tooth), *f. mola* a millstone: see -AR¹. Cf. F. *molaire* (16th c.); also AF. *dentz moellers* (Britton).]

A. adj.

1. Grinding, serving to grind. *a. spec.* Applied to the back-teeth or grinders of mammals, and the flat or rounded grinding teeth of certain fishes.

1626 BACON *Sylva* §752 The Back-Teeth, which we call the Molar-Teeth, or Grinders. a1661 FULLER *Worthies, Cheshire* (1662) i. 172 How necessary these [mill stones] are for mans sustenance, is proved by the painful experience of such aged persons, who wanting their Molare Teeth must make use of their Gums for Grinders. 1728 BAILEY, *Molar Teeth* (*i.e.* Grinders), the five outmost Teeth on either side of the Mouth. 1871 DARWIN *Desc. Man.* I. i. 36 It appears as if the posterior molar or wisdom-teeth were tending to become rudimentary in the more civilised races of man. 1888 ROLLESTON & JACKSON *Anim. Life* 12 The number of molar teeth is greater in the Hare and Rabbit than in any other Rodents.

fig. 1831 SYD. SMITH *Wks.* (1859) II. 219/2 The majority of the new members will be landed gentlemen: their genus is utterly distinct from the revolutionary tribe; they have Molar teeth; they are destitute of the carnivorous and incisive jaws of political adventurers.

b. gen.

1844 *Civil Engin. & Arch. J. Jnl.* VII. 401/2 The peculiar mechanical power which streams employ in forming their channels by the operation of cataracts. . . the molar or grinding process, most common in mountainous countries.

2. Of or pertaining to a molar-tooth. **molar forceps** (see quot. 1884).

1831 R. KNOX *Claquet's Anat.* 599 At the back part, between the masseter and buccinator muscles, are two small bodies formed of the assemblage of these follicles. They are designated by the name of *Malar Glands*, because the orifice of their excretory duct is situated opposite the last molar tooth. 1884 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech. Suppl.* 613/2 *Molar Forceps*, heavy forceps for extracting the molars; or cowhorn forceps for eradicating roots when the crowns have decayed below the alveolar process. 1891 *Syd. Sac. Lex.*, *Malar glands*.

3. *Ent.* Of or pertaining to a mola.

1879 WOOD-MASON in *Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond.* 152 In. . . other 'rove-beetles', . . . no molar process is developed. *Ibid.*, The molar branch of the jaws in *Blatta* and *Machilis*.

4. *Path.* Of the nature of a mola or false conception.

1822-34 *Gaard's Study Med.* (ed. 4) IV. 186 Simulating pregnancy, from molar concretions. 1891 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

B. sb.

1. A molar or grinding tooth; a grinder; *spec.*, a **true molar**, a molar tooth in the adult which is not preceded by a deciduous or milk-molar.

false molar, a pre-molar; a molar tooth which has replaced a deciduous or milk-tooth.

1541 [see DUAL *sb.* 2]. 1671 J. WEBSTER *Metallogr.* ix. 140 Two or three of the molares or grinding teeth of an old Cow. 1767 *Phil. Trans.* LVII. 465 None of the molares, or grinding teeth of elephants, are discovered with these tusks. 1834 M^cMURTRIE *Cuvier's Anim. Kingd.* 50 The canini have two roots, which causes them to partake of the nature of false molars. 1855 W. S. DALLAS in *Syst. Nat. Hist.* II. 494 The true molars are furnished with sharply tubercular crowns. 1881 MIVART *Cat* 29 Behind the third premolar is an exceedingly small tooth, which is called a true molar.

2. *Ichthyology.* A tooth which has a rounded or convex or a flat surface.

1880 GÜNTHER *Fishes* 344 In all the species [*sc.* of *Myliobatidae*] the dentition consists of perfectly flat molars, forming a kind of mosaic pavement. *Ibid.* 406 Jaws [*sc.* of *Sargina*] with a single series of incisors in front, and with several series of rounded molars on the side.

3. *Ent.* One of the thick internal processes with a grinding surface found on and near the base of the mandibles of many insects.

1892 J. B. SMITH in *Trans. Amer. Entom. Soc.* XIX. 84 Another of the basal pieces, . . . I propose to call the **molar**, or grinder. . . In the present species the molars are ridged and dissimilar.

molar ('mɔlə(r)), *a.*² [f. L. *mōlēs* mass; see -AR¹; cf. MOLE *sb.*³] *a.* Pertaining to mass; acting on or by means of large masses of matter. Often contrasted with **molecular**.

1862 H. SPENCER *First Princ.* II. v. §55 (1875) 181 The molar motion which disappears when a bell is struck by its clapper, reappears in the bell's vibrations. 1871 TYNDALL *Fragm. Sci.* (1879) I. xii. 360 This cleavage is. . . molar, not molecular. 1903 F. W. H. MYERS *Human Personality* II. 509 This apparently molar world consists. . . of at least two interpenetrating environments, molecular and ethereal.

b. Psychol. (See quot. 1932.)

1925 C. D. BROAD *Mind & its Place* xiv. 616, I will lump together all such changes under the name of 'molar behaviour', as contrasted with 'molecular behaviour'. 1932 E. C. TOLMAN *Purposive Behavior* I. i. 7 On the one hand, he [*sc.* J. B. Watson] has defined behavior in terms of its strict physical and physiological details, *i.e.*, in terms of receptor-process, conductor-process, and effector-process per se. We shall designate this as the molecular definition of behavior. And on the other hand, he has come to recognize. . . that behavior. . . is more than and different from the sum of its physiological parts. Behavior. . . has descriptive and defining properties of its own. And we shall designate this latter as the molar definition of behavior. 1946 C. MORRIS *Signs, Lang. & Behavior* ii. 55 Behavioristics naturally attempts to supplement its description of behavior in molar or macroscopic terms. 1971 *J. Gen. Psychol.* LXXXIV. 157 Attention has been concentrated on those papers which do not support the notion that single cell behavior is reflected in molar behavior.

molar ('mɔlə(r)), *a.*³ *Physical Chem.* [f. MOL(E) *sb.*⁷ + -AR¹.] *a.* Of or pertaining to one mole of a substance; = MOLAL *a.* *a.*, MOLECULAR *a.* 1 *a.*

1902 A. FINDLAY tr. *Ostwald's Princ. Inorg. Chem.* vi. 89 The ratio of the weight of a given gas to that of an equal volume of the normal gas under the same conditions, is called its molecular weight or its molar weight. Since the former name has been derived from certain hypothetical notions regarding the constitution of the gases, notions which are not essential to the actual facts, we shall give preference to the name molar weight although, at present, the other is still the one most used. 1906 [see *gramme-molecular adj.* s.v. GRAM² *b.*] 1946 J. R. PARTINGTON *Gen. & Inorg. Chem.* i. 7 This is called the molar volume V_m , and Avogadro's hypothesis shows that it is the same for all substances. 1962 P. J. & B. DURRANT *Intro. Adv. Inorg. Chem.* xi. 303 If both sides of the equation are multiplied by the molecular weight *M* and divided by the density ρ , $(k - 1)M/(k + 2)\rho = \frac{1}{2}\pi N a = P_M$ where *N* is Avogadro's number and P_M is known as the molar polarisation. *Ibid.* 307 A quantity *R* known as the molar refraction. 1967 *Oceanogr. & Marine Biol.* V. 154 Some normal calcite and a small amount of dolomite with a molar ratio of CaCO₃:MgCO₃ of 1:1:1 were also present.

b. Of a solution: containing one mole, or a specified number of moles, of solute per litre of solution. Of a concentration: expressed in terms of these quantities. Cf. MOLAL *a.* *b.*

1927 C. J. ENGELDER *Textbk. Elem. Qualitative Analysis* 1. 4 Thus 34.468 grams of HCl or 58.46 grams of NaCl, dissolved and diluted to one liter, are molar solutions of these compounds. 1946 *Nature* 26 Oct. 585/1 The molar concentration required to produce a given effect is approximately one third that of the preceding member [of a homologous series]. 1970 *Man. Symbols & Terminol. Physicochem. Quantities & Units* (I.U.P.A.C.) 12 A solution with a concentration of 0.1 mol dm⁻³ is often called a 0.1 molar solution. 1971 G. D. CHRISTIAN *Analytical Chem.* i. 9 A one-molar solution of silver nitrate and a one-molar solution of sodium chloride will react on an equal-volume basis.

Hence *molality*, the molal concentration of a solution.

1931 J. C. WARE *Analytical Chem.* i. i. 3 Where the solubility is very small, the molality and the molarity of the solution will be approximately the same. 1951 M. A. PAUL *Princ. Chem. Thermodynamics* vii. 388 The molarity of a given solution evidently varies in general with temperature. 1970 *Man. Symbols & Terminol. Physicochem. Quantities & Units* (I.U.P.A.C.) 12 Concentration is sometimes called 'molarity' but this name is both unnecessary and liable to cause confusion with molality and is therefore not recommended. 1973 BLOCK & HOLLIDAY *Mad. Physical Chem.* ix. 203 In general, molarities cannot easily be related either to mole fraction or to molality, unless the changes in volume on dissolution are either negligible or can be allowed for.

molariform (mə'larifɔ:m), *a.* *Bot.* and *Zool.* [ad. mod. *L. molariform-is*, *f. L. molar-is*: see -FORM.] Having the form of a molar tooth.

1856 in MAYNE *Expos. Lex.* 1888 O. THOMAS *Catal. Marsupialia Brit. Mus.* 4 The milk-premolar well developed and long-persistent, molariform. 1903 *Amer. Jnrl. Sci.* XV. 176 The premolars rarely become molariform.

molarization (mə'ləraɪ'zeɪʃən). *Zool.* [*f. MOLAR a.*¹ and *sb.* + -IZATION.] The assumption, during the course of evolution, of the characteristics of a molar tooth by a non-molar tooth (*usu.* a premolar).

1937 *Proc. Zool. Soc. B.* CVII. 104 The molarization of the premolars is a case of convergent evolution. 1953 J. S. HUXLEY *Evolution In Action* ii. 56 The so-called molarization of the pre-molars.—The gradual conversion of the front grinders, which have milk-teeth predecessors, so as to resemble the true molars, which develop later and have no 'milk' fore-runners. 1972 *Nature* 24 Nov. 236/1 A morphological complex characterizes the earliest hominids. This complex... includes... lowering of the molar cusps, molarization of the premolars, [etc.].

So **molarized ppl. a.**, showing the consequences of molarization.

1971 A. A. DAHLBERG *Dental Morphol. & Evolution* viii. 99 The more distant from the canine, the more molarized or cuspidate the tooth. 1973 *Nature* 14 Sept. 106/1 In other cretaceous eutherians P⁴ is always three-rooted and partly molarized.

molarly ('məʊləri), *a.* [ad. *F. molaire* *MOLAR a.*: see -ARY².] Adapted for grinding or pulverizing food; = *MOLAR a.*¹ 1.

1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* III. xxxiv. 435 He [Marcel de Serres]... divides them [*sc.* the teeth of the Orthoptera] into *incisive* or cutting, *laniary* or canine, and *molarly* or grinding teeth. 1835 KIRBY *Hab. & Inst. Anim.* II. xxi. 381 Their *laniary*, *incisive*, and *molarly* teeth. 1884 *Sunday at Home* Jan. 28/2 It is this unequal wearing surface of the elephant's grinders which makes them truly 'molarly' or 'mill-stony'.

† **mo'lass.** *Sc. Obs.* Also *molash*. [Assumed sing. form from MOLASSES.] = MOLASSES 2.

1773 FERGUSSON in *Herd Songs* (1904) 48 The ignorant ass who drinks all the evening at burning molass. a 1779 D. GRAHAM *Coalm. Critship.* Writ. 1883 II. 51 Spout ye a mutchkin o' molash in her cheek, ye'll get her mind an' speed the better. 1813 G. BRUCE *Poems* 25 The only guid molass has dune, Some drouthie wives it's sent hame soon.

Hence **mo'lassed ppl. a.**, drunk with 'molass'.

1789 W. BUCHAN *Dom. Med.* (1790) 98 note, The common people have got so universally into the habit of drinking this base spirit, that when a porter or labourer is seen reeling along the streets, they say, *he has got molassed*.

|| **molasse** (molas). *Geol.* Also 8 *mollasse*. [*F. molasse*.] A soft coherent greenish sandstone of Miocene age, esp. that peculiar to the region between the Alps and the Jura.

1796 KIRWAN *Elem. Min.* (ed. 2) I. 99 *Mollasse*, a grey or yellowish grey stone, found in the neighbourhood of Lausanne, and various parts of France. 1827 R. JAMESON tr. *Cuvier's Theory Earth* 97 Certain lignites and molasses do in fact contain them [*i.e.* fossil remains of terrestrial mammifera]. 1886 J. GEIKIE *Outl. Geol.* 351 The lower portions of this Molasse pertain to the Oligocene.

molasses (mə'læsɪz). Forms: 6 *melasus*, *molassos*, 6-7 *malasso*(e)s, 7 *molosso*(e)s, *malosses*, *mallassus*, *mellasses*, *mollusses*, 7-8 *molosses*, -us, 8 *molossa*'s, *mollossus*, 7-9 *melasses*, 7- *molasses*. [*a. Pg. melaço* = *It. melazzo*:—late *L. mellæcum* must, neut. of **mellæceus* of the nature of honey, *f. mell-*, *mel* honey. A fem. form (:—late *L. *mellæcea*) occurs in *Sp. melaza*, *F. mélasse* (whence *It. melassa*), which may be the source of some of the Eng. forms.

The word was adopted in the plural form, and this has remained constant in Eng. exc. in the application to an alcoholic spirit (see MOLASS); the word is however construed as a sing. In the Western U.S. (according to Bartlett *Dict. Americanisms* 275) it is treated as a plural.]

1. *a.* The uncrystallized syrup drained from raw sugar; also, the syrup obtained from sugar in the process of refining.

The word is now rare in British use, but in the U.S. is commonly used promiscuously with *treacle*. In technical language, *molasses* is applied to the drainings of raw sugar and *treacle* to the syrup from sugar in the process of refining.

1582 N. LICHEFIELD tr. *Castanheda's Conq. E. Ind.* i. xxiv. 61 b, There was nothing els but Cocos and Melasus, which is a certain kinde of Sugar made of Palmes or Date trees. 1588 N. H. VOY. *Cavendish in Hakluyt Voy.* (1589) 810 One was laden with... molassos or sirrope of sugar, beanes [etc.]. 1599 HAKLUYT *Voy.* II. ii. 8 We spent here very neere three months before we could get in our lading, which was Sugar, Dates, Almonds, and Malassos or sugar Syrope. 1663 BOYLE *Usef. Exp. Nat. Philos.* II. iv. 105 Which, together with Rice and Mollossos (or black course Sugar) they put into a quantity of Water, and distil it in an Alimbeck. 1694 WESTMACOT *Script. Herb.* (1695) 6 Good store of Mollossos or common Treacle to sweeten it. 1731 P. SHAW *Three Ess. Artif. Philos.* 31 An Inquiry into a Method of converting Melasses or Treacle into tolerable Sugars. 1764 *Museum Rust.* II. iii. 17 Whatever saccharine particles touch the greatly-heated boiler are turned black, and form what is called molasses. 1864 GLADSTONE *Sp. on Budget* 7 Apr., There was also liquid sugar under the class of melasses or molasses.

b. fig.

1925 T. DREISER *American Tragedy* (1926) I. i. xvii. 127 'You're the cutest thing here,' whispered Clyde, hugging

her fondly. 'Gee, but you can pour on the molasses, kid, when you want to,' she called out loud. 1972 *N.Y. Times Book Review* 26 Nov. 1/1 The mournful molasses of his [*sc.* Eisenhower's] prose.

† 2. *Sc.* A spirit distilled from this: see MOLASS.

1789 W. BUCHAN *Dom. Med.* (1790) 98 note, Above two thousand private stills [in Edinburgh] are constantly employed in preparing a poisonous liquor called Molasses.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *molasses barrel*, *cake*, *candy*, *cask*, *cookie*, *gingerbread*, *hogshead*, *jug*, *scone*, *taffy*, *tierce*; *molasses acid* = MELASSIC ACID; *molasses beer*, a fermented liquor flavoured with molasses (*cf.* *treacle beer*); *molasses bird* (see quot.); *molasses cistern*, a tank which receives the molasses; *molasses-gate* (see quot. 1875); *molasses spirit* = sense 2.

1838 T. THOMSON *Chem. Org. Bodies* 624 The nature of the *molasses acid is not better known than that of the herbaceous matter. 1846 D. CORCORAN *Pickings* 29 Isn't that cotton bale dancing a quadrille with the *molasses barrel? 1742 *Lond. & Country Brew.* i. (ed. 4) 31 Of Brewing *Molasses Beer. 1839 *URE Dict. Arts* 91 Molasses beer. 1878 *Proc. U.S. Nat. Mus.* (1879) I. 190 [Birds of St. Vincent] *Certhiola saccharina*... Called the *Molasses bird'. 1836 W. G. SIMMS *Mellichampe* II. xxiv. 192 The negro broke his *molasses-cake evenly between himself and the soldier. 1863 B. TAYLOR *H. Thurston* i. 19 The distribution of wedges of molasses-cake. 1869 *Harper's Mag.* Oct. 753/1 With that penny he bought a 'bolivar'—as the huge molasses-cake was called in those days. 1809 'D. KNICKERBOCKER' *Hist. N. Y.* II. vii. iii. 195 Each... he patted on the head... and gave him a penny to buy *molasses candy. 1850 N. KINGSLEY *Diary* (1914) 103 [We] are privately enjoying ourselves over a dish of molasses candy. 1945 *This Week Mag.* 15 Dec. 2/2 Cookies, molasses candy, popcorn balls and cider were brought out. 1834 H. J. NOTT *Novellettes* I. 79 He was in a *molasses cask. 1851 A. O. HALL *Manhattaner* 5 It was a modest commercial plain... with... molasses casks, and corn sacks. 1845 *Encycl. Metrop.* VIII. 503/2 The curing-house is a large airy building provided with a capacious *molasses cistern. 1887 I. ALDEN *Little Fishers* xxi. 373 Dough-nuts, *molasses cookies, and soft gingerbread. 1974 'D. SHANNON' *Crime File* (1975) iv. 66 She asked for my recipe for molasses cookies. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* *Molasses-gate, a faucet with a sliding lip at the discharge end, to cut off the flow positively and prevent drip. 1884 PHIN *Dict. Apicult.* 44 Beekeepers have adopted the 'molasses-gate'. 1832 L. M. CHILD *Amer. Frugal Housewife* 70 A very good way to make *molasses gingerbread. 1864 T. L. NICHOLS *40 Yrs. Amer. Life* I. 36 The spectators... ate molasses-gingerbread. 1849 THOREAU *Week Concord River* 198 An 'untameable fly' buzzed at my elbow with the same non-chalance as on a *molasses hogshead. 1863 'G. HAMILTON' *Gala-Days* 76 He... came back with a molasses-hogshead. 1839 *Southern Lit. Messenger* V. 65/2 Behind the bar were... a *molasses jug, a bottle of vinegar, and... decanters. 1906 F. LYNDE *Quickening* 111 She went... to fill the molasses jug. 1927 M. DE LA ROCHE *Jalna* xxii. 275, I am bringing you a *molasses scone to stay you, Mamma. 1731 P. SHAW *Three Ess. Artif. Philos.* 123 History of *Molasses spirit. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* s.v. *Sugar spirit*, The manner of preparing it is the same with that used for malt and melasses spirits. 1928 S. V. BENÉT *John Brown's Body* 113 An awful *molasses-taffy voice behind them yelled 'Halt!' 1946 PARTRIDGE & BETTMANN *As We Were* 13 Molasses taffy was cooked in a kettle on top of the kitchen stove and when ready for pulling was served out in gobs. 1910 *Chambers's Jnrl.* Feb. 88/2 A few rusty *molasses-tanks. 1851 H. MELVILLE *Moby Dick* I. xxii. 168 Have an eye to the *molasses tierce, Mr. Stubbs.

Hence **mo'lassed a.** = MOLASSIED *a.*;

mo'lassied, mo'lassy adjs., charged with molasses.

1839 *URE Dict. Arts* 1209 The liquor... can dissolve none of the crystalline sugar, but only the coloured molassy matter. 1866 BLACKMORE C. *Nowell* vii, A glass of first-rate brown sherry—not the vile molassied stuff, thick as the sack of Falstaff, but the genuine thing. 1941 *Nature* 3 May 532/2 Nehring & Schramm also tested the effect... of molassied bran plus urea [on sheep]. 1960 *Farmer & Stockbreeder* 16 Feb. 128/3 Dried molassied beet pulp can replace an equal weight of oats in rations for store cattle and calves.

Hence **mo'lassed a.** = MOLASSIED *a.*;

mo'lassied, mo'lassy adjs., charged with molasses.

1839 *URE Dict. Arts* 1209 The liquor... can dissolve none of the crystalline sugar, but only the coloured molassy matter. 1866 BLACKMORE C. *Nowell* vii, A glass of first-rate brown sherry—not the vile molassied stuff, thick as the sack of Falstaff, but the genuine thing. 1941 *Nature* 3 May 532/2 Nehring & Schramm also tested the effect... of molassied bran plus urea [on sheep]. 1960 *Farmer & Stockbreeder* 16 Feb. 128/3 Dried molassied beet pulp can replace an equal weight of oats in rations for store cattle and calves.

Hence **mo'lassed a.** = MOLASSIED *a.*;

mo'lassied, mo'lassy adjs., charged with molasses.

1839 *URE Dict. Arts* 1209 The liquor... can dissolve none of the crystalline sugar, but only the coloured molassy matter. 1866 BLACKMORE C. *Nowell* vii, A glass of first-rate brown sherry—not the vile molassied stuff, thick as the sack of Falstaff, but the genuine thing. 1941 *Nature* 3 May 532/2 Nehring & Schramm also tested the effect... of molassied bran plus urea [on sheep]. 1960 *Farmer & Stockbreeder* 16 Feb. 128/3 Dried molassied beet pulp can replace an equal weight of oats in rations for store cattle and calves.

Hence **mo'lassed a.** = MOLASSIED *a.*;

mo'lassied, mo'lassy adjs., charged with molasses.

1839 *URE Dict. Arts* 1209 The liquor... can dissolve none of the crystalline sugar, but only the coloured molassy matter. 1866 BLACKMORE C. *Nowell* vii, A glass of first-rate brown sherry—not the vile molassied stuff, thick as the sack of Falstaff, but the genuine thing. 1941 *Nature* 3 May 532/2 Nehring & Schramm also tested the effect... of molassied bran plus urea [on sheep]. 1960 *Farmer & Stockbreeder* 16 Feb. 128/3 Dried molassied beet pulp can replace an equal weight of oats in rations for store cattle and calves.

Hence **mo'lassed a.** = MOLASSIED *a.*;

mo'lassied, mo'lassy adjs., charged with molasses.

1839 *URE Dict. Arts* 1209 The liquor... can dissolve none of the crystalline sugar, but only the coloured molassy matter. 1866 BLACKMORE C. *Nowell* vii, A glass of first-rate brown sherry—not the vile molassied stuff, thick as the sack of Falstaff, but the genuine thing. 1941 *Nature* 3 May 532/2 Nehring & Schramm also tested the effect... of molassied bran plus urea [on sheep]. 1960 *Farmer & Stockbreeder* 16 Feb. 128/3 Dried molassied beet pulp can replace an equal weight of oats in rations for store cattle and calves.

Hence **mo'lassed a.** = MOLASSIED *a.*;

mo'lassied, mo'lassy adjs., charged with molasses.

1839 *URE Dict. Arts* 1209 The liquor... can dissolve none of the crystalline sugar, but only the coloured molassy matter. 1866 BLACKMORE C. *Nowell* vii, A glass of first-rate brown sherry—not the vile molassied stuff, thick as the sack of Falstaff, but the genuine thing. 1941 *Nature* 3 May 532/2 Nehring & Schramm also tested the effect... of molassied bran plus urea [on sheep]. 1960 *Farmer & Stockbreeder* 16 Feb. 128/3 Dried molassied beet pulp can replace an equal weight of oats in rations for store cattle and calves.

Hence **mo'lassed a.** = MOLASSIED *a.*;

mo'lassied, mo'lassy adjs., charged with molasses.

1839 *URE Dict. Arts* 1209 The liquor... can dissolve none of the crystalline sugar, but only the coloured molassy matter. 1866 BLACKMORE C. *Nowell* vii, A glass of first-rate brown sherry—not the vile molassied stuff, thick as the sack of Falstaff, but the genuine thing. 1941 *Nature* 3 May 532/2 Nehring & Schramm also tested the effect... of molassied bran plus urea [on sheep]. 1960 *Farmer & Stockbreeder* 16 Feb. 128/3 Dried molassied beet pulp can replace an equal weight of oats in rations for store cattle and calves.

Hence **mo'lassed a.** = MOLASSIED *a.*;

mo'lassied, mo'lassy adjs., charged with molasses.

1839 *URE Dict. Arts* 1209 The liquor... can dissolve none of the crystalline sugar, but only the coloured molassy matter. 1866 BLACKMORE C. *Nowell* vii, A glass of first-rate brown sherry—not the vile molassied stuff, thick as the sack of Falstaff, but the genuine thing. 1941 *Nature* 3 May 532/2 Nehring & Schramm also tested the effect... of molassied bran plus urea [on sheep]. 1960 *Farmer & Stockbreeder* 16 Feb. 128/3 Dried molassied beet pulp can replace an equal weight of oats in rations for store cattle and calves.

Hence **mo'lassed a.** = MOLASSIED *a.*;

mo'lassied, mo'lassy adjs., charged with molasses.

1839 *URE Dict. Arts* 1209 The liquor... can dissolve none of the crystalline sugar, but only the coloured molassy matter. 1866 BLACKMORE C. *Nowell* vii, A glass of first-rate brown sherry—not the vile molassied stuff, thick as the sack of Falstaff, but the genuine thing. 1941 *Nature* 3 May 532/2 Nehring & Schramm also tested the effect... of molassied bran plus urea [on sheep]. 1960 *Farmer & Stockbreeder* 16 Feb. 128/3 Dried molassied beet pulp can replace an equal weight of oats in rations for store cattle and calves.

Hence **mo'lassed a.** = MOLASSIED *a.*;

mo'lassied, mo'lassy adjs., charged with molasses.

1839 *URE Dict. Arts* 1209 The liquor... can dissolve none of the crystalline sugar, but only the coloured molassy matter. 1866 BLACKMORE C. *Nowell* vii, A glass of first-rate brown sherry—not the vile molassied stuff, thick as the sack of Falstaff, but the genuine thing. 1941 *Nature* 3 May 532/2 Nehring & Schramm also tested the effect... of molassied bran plus urea [on sheep]. 1960 *Farmer & Stockbreeder* 16 Feb. 128/3 Dried molassied beet pulp can replace an equal weight of oats in rations for store cattle and calves.

Hence **mo'lassed a.** = MOLASSIED *a.*;

mo'lassied, mo'lassy adjs., charged with molasses.

1839 *URE Dict. Arts* 1209 The liquor... can dissolve none of the crystalline sugar, but only the coloured molassy matter. 1866 BLACKMORE C. *Nowell* vii, A glass of first-rate brown sherry—not the vile molassied stuff, thick as the sack of Falstaff, but the genuine thing. 1941 *Nature* 3 May 532/2 Nehring & Schramm also tested the effect... of molassied bran plus urea [on sheep]. 1960 *Farmer & Stockbreeder* 16 Feb. 128/3 Dried molassied beet pulp can replace an equal weight of oats in rations for store cattle and calves.

Hence **mo'lassed a.** = MOLASSIED *a.*;

mo'lassied, mo'lassy adjs., charged with molasses.

1839 *URE Dict. Arts* 1209 The liquor... can dissolve none of the crystalline sugar, but only the coloured molassy matter. 1866 BLACKMORE C. *Nowell* vii, A glass of first-rate brown sherry—not the vile molassied stuff, thick as the sack of Falstaff, but the genuine thing. 1941 *Nature* 3 May 532/2 Nehring & Schramm also tested the effect... of molassied bran plus urea [on sheep]. 1960 *Farmer & Stockbreeder* 16 Feb. 128/3 Dried molassied beet pulp can replace an equal weight of oats in rations for store cattle and calves.

Hence **mo'lassed a.** = MOLASSIED *a.*;

mo'lassied, mo'lassy adjs., charged with molasses.

1839 *URE Dict. Arts* 1209 The liquor... can dissolve none of the crystalline sugar, but only the coloured molassy matter. 1866 BLACKMORE C. *Nowell* vii, A glass of first-rate brown sherry—not the vile molassied stuff, thick as the sack of Falstaff, but the genuine thing. 1941 *Nature* 3 May 532/2 Nehring & Schramm also tested the effect... of molassied bran plus urea [on sheep]. 1960 *Farmer & Stockbreeder* 16 Feb. 128/3 Dried molassied beet pulp can replace an equal weight of oats in rations for store cattle and calves.

Hence **mo'lassed a.** = MOLASSIED *a.*;

mo'lassied, mo'lassy adjs., charged with molasses.

1839 *URE Dict. Arts* 1209 The liquor... can dissolve none of the crystalline sugar, but only the coloured molassy matter. 1866 BLACKMORE C. *Nowell* vii, A glass of first-rate brown sherry—not the vile molassied stuff, thick as the sack of Falstaff, but the genuine thing. 1941 *Nature* 3 May 532/2 Nehring & Schramm also tested the effect... of molassied bran plus urea [on sheep]. 1960 *Farmer & Stockbreeder* 16 Feb. 128/3 Dried molassied beet pulp can replace an equal weight of oats in rations for store cattle and calves.

Hence **mo'lassed a.** = MOLASSIED *a.*;

mo'lassied, mo'lassy adjs., charged with molasses.

1839 *URE Dict. Arts* 1209 The liquor... can dissolve none of the crystalline sugar, but only the coloured molassy matter. 1866 BLACKMORE C. *Nowell* vii, A glass of first-rate brown sherry—not the vile molassied stuff, thick as the sack of Falstaff, but the genuine thing. 1941 *Nature* 3 May 532/2 Nehring & Schramm also tested the effect... of molassied bran plus urea [on sheep]. 1960 *Farmer & Stockbreeder* 16 Feb. 128/3 Dried molassied beet pulp can replace an equal weight of oats in rations for store cattle and calves.

Hence **mo'lassed a.** = MOLASSIED *a.*;

mo'lassied, mo'lassy adjs., charged with molasses.

1760 J. LEE *Introd. Bot. App.* 319 Moldavian Baulm, *Dracocephalum*. 1821 SHELLEY *Hellas* 289 The false Moldavian serfs fled. 1890 *Century Dict. s.v.*, Moldavian cloak. 1891 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, Moldavian mint, the *Dracocephalum moldavicum*.

B. sb. a. An inhabitant of Moldavia. **b.** The Moldavian language.

1603 [see MISS v. 23 f.]. 1847 W. C. L. MARTIN *Ox* i. 8/1 The names of this animal in the present day are as follow:—*bison*,... in Polish *tur*,... in Moldavian *zimbr* [etc.]. 1851 BORROW *Lavengro* xlvi. The cuffs which I had seen him bestow upon the Moldavian. 1904 *Speaker* 24 Dec. 320/1 Translations from the Turkish, Arabic,... or Moldavian.

moldavite ('mɔldəvɪt). [ad. *G. moldavit*, *f. Moldau*, *G.* name of the Vltava River in western Czechoslovakia: see -ITE¹.] A tektite from the tektite field of Czechoslovakia; formerly, the substance (considered a local variety of obsidian) of which such tektites consist.

1896 A. H. CHESTER *Dict. Names Minerals* 179 *Moldavite*, an obs. syn. of obsidian. 1909 [see BILLITONITE]. 1915 *Bull. Geol. Soc. Amer.* XXVI. 281 The moldavites occur here and there, but never in any manner indicative of their origin. 1935 *Times* 28 Jan. 15/4 'Tektites' from Bohemia and Moravia have for more than 150 years been cut as gem stones under the names 'obsidian', 'water chrysolite' and 'moldavite'. 1964 *New Scientist* 16 Jan. 160/2 The Moldavites from Bohemia and Moravia, about 14-8 million years old (Miocene). 1972 *Science* 11 Aug. 519/2 In 1970 and 1971, two noteworthy finds of double moldavites were made in the fields of southern Bohemia.

molde, obs. var. MOLE *sb.*², MOULD.

Moldo-Wallachian (mɔldəʊwə'leɪkɪən), *a.* Also *Moldavo-Wallachian*. [*f. MOLD(AVIAN a.* and *sb.* + -O + WALACHIAN *a.*] Of or pertaining to both Moldavia and Wallachia, principalities of Romania united in 1859. Also as *sb.*

1848 [see ANARCHIAL *a.*]. 1869 *Bradshaw's Railway Manual* XXI. 358 A promise that the whole of the Moldo-Wallachian network should be under one supervision. 1929 W. G. EAST *Union Moldavia & Wallachia* iii. 54 The alleged desire of the Moldo-Wallachians to form one national state. *Ibid.* 58 Napoleon was secretly planning a war with Austria during his advocacy of Moldo-Wallachian union. 1971 P. CLINCA tr. *Giurescu's Making of Romanian Unity* State 117 The twin Moldavo-Wallachian town of Focsani lying on the former border.

mole (məʊl), *sb.*¹ Forms: 1 *maal*, *mál*, 5 *mool*, 6 *moole*, 6-7 *moll*, *moale*, 7 *molle*, *moal*, 9 *Sc. dial.* *maele*, *mail*, 4- *mole*. [OE. *mól*? neut., corresp. to OHG. *meil* neut., *meila* str. and wk. fem. (MHG. *meil* neut., *meile* str. and wk. fem.), Goth. *mail* neut.]

† 1. A discoloured spot, esp. on cloth, linen, etc. *iron-mole*: see the corrupted form IRON-MOULD. *Obs.*

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gloss.* in Wr.-Wülcker 125/19 *Stigmentum*, ful maal on rægel. c 1050 *Voc.* *ibid.* 446/10, 523/15 *Maculam*, mal. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl. B.* XIII. 315 bi best cote, haukyn, Hath many moles and spotted. 14... in *Rel. Ant.* I. 108 To done away mool or spoot from clothe. a 1535 FISHER *Serm.* Wks. (1876) 402 Any moole in your kerchieus. 1579 LYL *Euphuus* (Arb.) 39 One yron moul defaceth the whole peece of Lawne. 1588 L. M. tr. *Bk. Dyeing* 6 Weat it still againe, till ye see the moll go forth. 1807 HOGG *Mount. Bard* Poet. Wks. 1838 II. 262 That mantle bears the purple dye. And all the waters in Liddisdale, Can ne'er wash out the wondrous maele! 1825-80 JAMIESON, *Mail*, a spot in cloth, especially what is caused by iron; often, an *irne mail*.

2. *spec.* A spot or blemish on the human skin; in mod. use, an abnormal pigmented prominence on the skin, sometimes accompanied by a close hairy growth.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P.R.* VII. xvi. (1495) 235 Whan a mole of the eye is freshe and lytyl redde popy sede suffyceth to helpe it. 1571 HULL *Physiognomie* (title-p.), A little Treatise of Moles, seen on any

WHITEHEAD *On Ridicule* 217 The random pencil haply hit the mole; Ev'n from their prying foes such specks retreat.

3. *attrib. and Comb.*, as *mole-like*, *-marked* adjs.

1876 *Trans. Clinical Soc.* IX. 45 On the arms and hands were several mole-like specks of discoloration. 1906 *Blackw. Mag.* May 63/1 Such masculine flotsam as our mole-marked friend.

mole (məʊl), *sb.*² Forms: *a.* 4-7 *molle*, 5 *mooll*, *mulle*, 6 *moal*, *mowl*, *mol*, 6-7 *moale*, *moole*, *moule*, *mowle*, 6-7 *moll*, 7 *moul*, 4- *mole*; *β.* 5-6 *molde*, 5-7 *mold*, *mould*, 6 *mould*. [ME. *mulle*, *molle*, corresponding to MDu. *mol*, *moll(e)*, MLG., LG. *mol*, *mul* masc.; an early Frankish form (? 7th c.) appears in the Reichenau glosses in latinized form: 'talpas, muli qui terram fodiant'.]

Some scholars regard the word as a shortening of OTeut. **moldowerpon-*, *-worpon*- MOULDWARP; according to others it is an independent derivative from the root of MOULD *sb.*, MULL. The word resembles in form a WGer. word for 'lizard': OS., OHG. *mol*, MHG. *mol*, *molm*, *molch*, mod.G. *molch*; the two can hardly be identical, but they may be from the same root, or they may be hypocoristic shortenings of different compounds of **moldā* mould, earth.]

1. *a.* Any one of the small mammals of the family *Talpidae*; esp. the common mole of the Old World, *Talpa europæa*, a small animal about six inches in length, having a velvety fur, usually blackish, exceedingly small but not blind eyes, and very short strong fossorial fore-limbs with which to burrow in the earth in search of earthworms and to excavate the galleried chambers in which it dwells.

a. 1398 *TREVISIA Barth. De P.R.* XVIII. i. (1495) 739 The molle that hathe eyen cloyd wythin a webbe. 14... *Stockh. Med. MS.* I. 411 in *Anglia* XVIII. 305 Take & fle a mole owte of þe skyne. 1426 *LYDC. De Guil. Pilgr.* 18390 For low in erthe, on eury syde, Lyche a molle, they abyde. 1481-90 *Howard Househ. Bks.* (Roxb.) 359 My Lady gaff Braby for takynge of mulles xij.d. 1486 [see LABOUR *sb.* 1 d]. 1530 *PALSGR.* 246/1 Mole a beest, *talpe*. 1573 *TUSSER Husb.* (1878) 86 Go strike off the nowles of delung mowles. 1584 *LYLY Sappho* II. 131 Talke [not] with any neere the hill of a mowle. 1611 *BIBLE Lev.* xi. 30 These also shalbe vnclane vnto you, ... the Lyzard, and the Snaile, and the Moll. 1714 *GAY Sheph. Week, Friday* 157 While Moles the crumbled Earth in Hillscks raise. 1819 *WARDEN United States* I. 194 The Red mole of Seba, *Talpa rubra Americana*. 1886 *J. DALLAS in Jrn. Anthropol. Inst.* XV. 323 The distribution of the moles is also noteworthy. 1898 *Daily News* 21 Sept. 6/6 That leader, instead of burrowing underground like the mole, should appear on the surface.

β. c1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* iv. 130 The molde & other suche as diggett lowe Anoy hem not, in hard lond yf they growe. 1570 *LEVINS Manip.* 160/21 A Mold, *talpa*. *Ibid.* 218/40 A Mould, *talpa*. 1576 *Nottingham Rec.* IV. 164 Payd to Bacon . . . for takynge of mouldes in the felde xijjs. 1592 *LYLY Entertainm.* Wks. 1902 I. 478 Me he terrified . . . saying that he would turne me . . . to a molde.

b. In allusion to the blindness attributed to the European mole in classic and later times.

1563 *Mirr. Mag., Rivers* lxiv, Blynde as molles. 1598 *F. ROUS Thule* L 4 b, Like blinde Moles into our bane we goe. 1598 *SYLVESTER Du Bartas* II. i. II. *Imposture* 376 In heav'nly things ye are more blinde then Moals. 1697 *DRYDEN Virg. Georg.* I. 266 The blind laborious Mole In winding Mazes works her hidden Hole. 1713 *BENTLEY Rem. Disc. Freethink.* II. xlix. 269 In the whole Compass and last Tendency of Passages he is as blind as a mole.

2. *transf. and fig.* *a.* One who works in darkness.

1601 *DENT Pathw. Heaven* 76, I wonder . . . that these Moules and Mucke-wormes of this woorld, should so minde these shadowish things [sc. riches]. 1602 *SHAKS. Ham.* I. v. 161 Well said old Mole, can'st worke i'th' ground so fast? A worthy Pioneer. 1742 *YOUNG Nt. Th.* ix. 949 The miser earths his treasure; and the thief, Watching the mole, half-beggars him ere morn. 1855 *J. R. LEIFCHILD Cornwall Mines* 151 The miners there must have been generations of human moles pursuing their slow but certain advances in mysterious candlelight.

b. One whose (physical or mental) vision is deemed defective.

1610 *SHAKS. Temp.* IV. i. 194 Pray you tread softly, that the blinde Mole may not heare a foot fall. 1677 *W. HUGHES Man of Sin* I. iii. 1 I A very mole must see, and Papist can't gainay the Truth propounded.

c. colloq. A secret intelligence agent who gradually achieves a position deep within the security defences of a country or organization. Also *loosely*, anyone within an organization or in a position of trust who betrays confidential information. Cf. *SLEEPER* 2 d, *MOLE* v.² 2.

1925 *J. BUCHAN House of Four Winds* xi. 234, I also have certain moles at my command. . . . When the Cirque Doré mobilizes itself it has many eyes and ears. 1960 *G. BAILEY Conspirators* (1961) vi. 124 [In 1935 Fedossenko traveled at Magdenko's invitation to Berlin, where he was introduced to this 'Ivanov'. The latter displayed such a disconcerting knowledge of the innermost workings of the White military organizations that Fedossenko decided to join his network. . . . in order to discover the source of his information. He was recruited under the alias of 'The Mole'.] 1974 *J. LE CARRÉ Tinker, Tailor, Soldier, Spy* viii. 62 Ivlov's task was to service a mole. A mole is a deep penetration agent so called because he burrows deep into the fabric of Western imperialism. 1976 — in *Listener* 22 Jan. 90 A 'mole' is, I think, a genuine KGB term for somebody who burrows into the fabric of a bourgeois society and undermines it from within. 1977 *Time* 11 July 10/3 He also introduced a secret computer system to ferret out even 'sleepers' and 'moles',

deepcover agents whose meticulous disguises are planned for long-term use. 1979 *Daily Tel.* 3 Dec. 20 Brown says his men are searching for the 'mole' who betrayed their 1900 catalogue into the hands of foreign scientists. They are also checking on the patent. 1979 *A. BOYLE Climate of Treason* viii. 242 There were no 'moles' at large in Washington: 'Indifference, not treachery, was at the root of America's attitude to the [German] conspiracy.' 1980 *National Times* (Austral.) 10 Aug. 3/2 The death has sparked off speculation that Paisley was the mole long suspected of penetrating the CIA. 1984 *Times* 30 Nov. 3/8 Clearly therefore, we suggest, this points to a 'mole' within British Telecom Prestel headquarters.

3. *a.* Applied, usually with defining prefix, to other animals, as *Cape mole*, (*a*) the mole-rat *Bathyergus maritimus* (*Cent. Dict.* 1890); (*b*) the golden mole; *duck-mole* (see *DUCK* *sb.*¹ 12 b); *gold-*, *golden mole*, the Cape chrysochlore, *Chrysochloris aurea*; *marsupial mole*, a small pouched burrowing animal, *Notoryctes typhlops*, native of Australia; *radiated* or *star-nosed mole*, *Condylura cristata*. See also *SHREW-MOLE*, *WATER-MOLE*.

1731 *MEDLEY Kolben's Cape G. Hope* II. 123 Moles . . . are pretty numerous at the Cape. 1781 *PENNANT Hist. Quad.* II. 487 Linnæus places this [Brown Mole] and our radiated Mole, in his class of Sorex or Shrew. 1855 *W. S. DALLAS in Syst. Nat. Hist.* II. 490 The peculiar metallic lustre of their coats, which has given rise to the name of Golden Mole (*Chrysochloris aurea*), applied to the best known species. 1859 *WOOD Illustr. Nat. Hist.* I. 429 Radiated Mole, or Star-nosed Mole. — *Astromyctes cristatus*. 1898 *Guide Mammalia* 113 Marsupial Mole (*Notoryctes typhlops*). 1904 *Q. Rev.* Oct. 470 The golden moles, recognisable by the iridescent sheen of their fur.

† *b.* Short for *mole-cricket* (see 9 b). *Obs.*

1714 *DERHAM Phys.-Theol.* iv. xiii. (ed. 2) 234 note, Their two Fore-legs are formed somewhat like those of the ordinary Moles, or *Gryllotalpa*. 1761 *Ann. Reg.* 113 The gardeners round Lambeth are pestered with vermin called flying moles.

† 4. *French mole*: app. a translation of *F. taupe*, 'a sort of tumour formed under the integuments of the head, which are raised like the earth mined by the mole' (Littré). *Obs.*

1607 *C. TOURNEUR Rev. Trag.* Wks. 1878 II. 10 He hold her by the fore-top fast enough, Or like the French moale heave up hair and all.

5. The borer of a MOLE-PLOUGH.

1805 *R. W. DICKSON Pract. Agric.* I. Plate xlvii, Fig. 1. is the beam, 2. the mole, to which segments for lengthening it screw on at 3. 1834 *Brit. Husb.* I. 453 The mole, or borer, is a well-tempered cast-iron conical share, of about three inches diameter at the largest end.

6. *pl.* Moleskin trousers. Also *mole trousers*.

1881 *H. W. NESFIELD Chequered Career* vii. 75 We . . . met men in rough flannels and dirty soil-stained moles. 1888 *G. O. PRESHAW Banking under Difficulties* xxvi. 163 These moles are 12s. a pair. 1890 *Times* 16 Sept. 10/4 The missing man . . . was wearing . . . dark gray waistcoat, white mole trousers. 1900 *H. LAWSON Over Shiprails* 164 Tom stood up in his clean, white moles and white flannel shirt.

7. A shade of grey. Also as *adj.*

1908 *Westm. Gaz.* 29 Aug. 13/2 Mole has always been recognised . . . as a shade universally harmonious. *Ibid.* 26 Sept. 13/2 How charming with a mole suit is a mole hat, massed with roses! 1914 [see BEAVER¹ 2 c]. 1923 [see BRICK *sb.*¹ 4 c]. 1971 *Vogue* 15 Sept. 49 Rich autumn colours like wine, mole and teak.

8. *attrib. and Comb.* *a.* Simple attrib., as *mole-earth*, *-heap*, *-hillock*, *-hole*, *-run*, *-track* († *tract*); also *mole-grains*, *-spade*, *-spear*, *-staff*, *†-tine*, *-trap*, implements used in the destruction of moles.

1904 *Westm. Gaz.* 26 Nov. 16/1 There are some interesting diagrams of *mole-earths. 1658 *EVELYN Fr. Gard.* (1675) 100 They are destroyed likewise with *mole-graines, which is a set of sharp iron-points, skrewed upon a staff. 1617 *MINSHEU Ductor*, Mole-hill, or *Mole-heape. 1879 *G. MACDONALD P. Faber* II. xii. 234 Some mere moleheap, of which her lovelily sensitive organization . . . made a mountain. 1523 *FITZHERB. Surv.* xxvii. (1539) 50 The moss wyll rotte, and the *moll hyllockes wyll amende the ground wel. 1824 *SCOTT Redgauntlet* ch. viii. A stumble . . . over an obstacle so inconsiderable as a mole-hillock, cost the haughty rider his life. 1579 *LANGHAM Gard. Health* (1633) 350 Put Leekes into the *moldholes to make them come forth. 1613-16 *W. BROWNE Brit. Past.* II. v. 86 Or in the bancke the water hauing got Some Mole-hole, runs, where he expected not. 1844 *H. STEPHENS Bk. Farm* I. 604 A small opening in the soil . . . in the form of a *mole-run. 1587 *MASCALL Govt. Cattle* (1596) 291 Then take your *mole-spade and cast her vp. 1589 *GREENE Menaphon* (Arb.) 33 Poore Menaphon neither asked his swaynes for his sheepe, nor tooke his mole-spade on his necke to see his pastures. 1573 *TUSSER Husb.* (1878) 38 Sharp *moul-spade with barbs, that the moles do so rue. 1617-18 *W. LAWSON Orch. & Gard.* xiii. (1623) 47 You must watch her well with a Mole-spere. 1587 *MASCALL Govt. Cattle* (1596) 289 Be readie with your *mole-staffe to strike at the first . . . putting up the earth. 1676 *T. GLOVER in Phil. Trans.* XI. 633 They strike with an Instrument of Iron somewhat like *Mole-tines. 1707 *MORTIMER Husb.* (1721) I. 318 A deep Earthen Vessel set in the ground, with the brim even with the bottom of the *Mole-tracts. 1712 *J. JAMES tr. Le Blond's Gardening* 174 Traps should be laid about half a Foot deep in the Mole-Tracks. 1651 *R. CHILD in Hartlib's Legacy* (1655) 91 A *Mole-trap which the Gardiners frequently use about London. 1712 *J. JAMES tr. Le Blond's Gardening* 174 The surest way to catch them, is by . . . Boxes, or Cases, called Mole-Traps, made of Elder-Boughs slit in two.

b. Similitative, as *mole-colour*, *-eye*; *mole-blind*, *-eyed*, *-grey*, *-like*, *-sighted* adjs.; *mole-blindedly*, *-like*, *-wise* adverbs.

a 1660 *Contemp. Hist. Irel.* (Ir. Archæol. Soc.) II. 98 How are the Irish soe *mould-blinde that they canot see those abuses. 1820 *A. RODGER Poems & Songs* (1838) 246 Scores o' mole-blind fools forby. 1882 *CON. F. WOOLSON Anne* 502 As the prosecution *mole-blindedly averred. 1906 *Westm. Gaz.* 13 Oct. 13/1 The neutral tones, *mole-colour and grey. 1629 *N. CARPENTER Achitophel* III. (1640) 149 The child of nature, whose *mole eyes . . . can hardly pierce so farre as its own spheare. 1610 *HEALEY St. Aug. Citee of God* 149 But farre mistaken was hee, and *mole-eid in this matter. 1897 *E. K. CHAMBERS in Bookman* Jan. 113/1 The German dissertation . . . has . . . the narrowness of mole-eyed outlook. 1906 *Daily Chron.* 15 Oct. 8/2 A simple skirt in *mole-grey velveteen. 1662 *HIBBERT Body Div.* I. 262 They are sharp-sighted abroad . . . but *mole-like blind at home. 1837-9 *HALLAM Hist. Lit.* (1847) III. v. §23. 472 A purblind mole-like pedantry. 1891 *Daily News* 18 June 5/8 The blind mole-like marsupial recently discovered in South Australia. 1813 *J. QUINCY in Life* (1867) 285 It is now apparent to the most *mole-sighted. 1833 *CARLYLE Diderot Misc. Ess.* (1872) V. 30 He digs unweariedly, *molewise, in the Encyclopaedic field.

c. Objective, as *mole-seeker*, *-taker*.

c1515 *Cocke Lorell's B.* 10 Harde ware-men, *mole sekers, and ratte takers. *Ibid.* 5 With Ielyan Ioly at sygne of the bokeler, And mores *moule taker. 1541 in *Vicary's Anat.* (1888) App. ii. 109 Item, for John Watson, molletaker, ix s. iiiijd.

9. *a.* Special combinations: *mole-cast*, a mole-hill; *mole-catcher*, (*a*) one whose business it is to catch moles; † (*b*) used as a vague term of abuse or contempt; so also *mole-catching* *a.*; *mole ditch* = *mole drain*; so *mole-ditching* *vbl. sb.*; *mole-diver*, the Little Grebe, *Tachybaptus fluviatilis*; *mole drain v.*, to make drainage courses with the MOLE-PLOUGH; a drain made by a mole-plough; *mole-drainer* = MOLE-PLOUGH; *mole-plant* = *mole-tree*; *mole-stone*, a stone of a particular character regarded as an amulet (cf. TOADSTONE); *mole-tree*, the caper-spurge, *Euphorbia Lathyris*; *molewort*, the genus *Arabis* or wall-cress. Also MOLE-HILL.

1707 *MORTIMER Husb.* (1721) I. 330 An Instrument much used in the West Country for the spreading of *Mole casts. 1880 *Daily Tel.* 9 Dec. A fresh mole-cast, apparently just thrown up. 1573 *TUSSER Husb.* (1878) 90 Get *mowle catcher cunninglike mowle for to kill. 1603 *DEKKER Wonderful Year* D 2 That God would blesse the labors of those mole-catchers [sextons]. 1629 *SHIRLEY Wedding* III. G. Whorson mole-catcher. 1851 *D. JERROLD St. Giles* xiv. 138 A mole-catcher of tolerable parts. a 1663 *Urquhart's Rabelais* III. xlviii. 391 The *Mole-catching *Symmysts* have been . . . incensed. 1868 *Rep. Comm. Agric.* 1867 (U.S. Dept. Agric.) 232 Under draining wet, heavy places, with *mole ditches, or blind drains. 1868 *Rep. Iowa Agric. Soc.* 1867 154 Under-draining by *mole-ditching has been tried. 1887 *A. C. SMITH Birds Wilt.* 505 In Sussex it [sc. the Little Grebe] is called the *Mole Diver'. 1939 *WEBSTER Add.*, *Mole drain. 1950 *N.Z. Jrn. Agric.* June 534/1 A number of standard mole drains was drawn with the 3 in. plug at depths of 18 to 20 in. 1957 *E. BLUNDEN Poems of Many Years* 280 Waters drawn together From gully and moledrain by contour, chance and weather. 1844 *H. STEPHENS Bk. Farm* I. 606 An acre of ground can be *mole-drained for 13s. 6d. 1859 *Trans. Ill. Agric. Soc.* III. 361 Dragging the *mole drainer all over our lands. 1842 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 7) VIII. 139/2 The drain thus made is like a large mole gallery, and hence it is called *mole-draining. 1700 *E. LHWYD Let.* 12 Mar. in Rowlands *Mona Antiqua* (1723) 338 Besides, the Snake-Stones. . . the Highlanders have their Snail-Stones, Paddoc-Stones, *Mole-Stones. . . and to all which they attribute their several Virtues. 1846-50 *A. WOOD Class-bk. Bot.* 487 *Euphorbia Lathyris*. *Mole-tree. Caper Spurge. 1770 *J. HILL Herb. Brit.* II. 269 Genus iv. *Arabis*. *Molewort.

b. In the names of animals, as *mole-cricket* [cf. *Du. molkrekel*], any one of the fossorial orthopteran insects of the genus *Gryllotalpa*, esp. *G. vulgaris*; *mole hog-louse*, a cheliferous crustacean, *Apseudes talpa*; *mole-rat*, (*a*) any one of the myomorphic rodents of the family *Spalacidae*, esp. *Spalax typhlus*; (*b*) *dial.*, the common mole; *mole shrew*, (*a*) the American genus *Blarina* of *Soricidae*; (*b*) the genus *Urotrichus* of *Myogalinae*; *mole snake*, a non-venomous colubrid snake, *Pseudaspis cana*, native to Southern and E. Africa, and feeding on rats and mice.

1714 *DERHAM Phys.-Theol.* iv. xiii. (ed. 3) 233 note, The *Mole-Cricket (*Gryllotalpa*). 1879 *TODHUNTER Alceste* 18 In the glowing leas The shy mole-cricket shrilled. 1850 *A. WHITE List Crustacea Brit.* Mus. 67 *Apseudes talpa*, *Mole Hog-louse. 1781 *PENNANT Hist. Quad.* II. 469 Blind *Mole-Rat. 1836-9 *Todd's Cycl. Anat.* II. 176/2 The mole-rat (*Aspalax zemni*). 1849 *Sk. Nat. Hist., Mammalia* IV. 89 The Mole-Rat . . . *Spalax typhlus* [etc.]. 1855 *W. S. DALLAS in Syst. Nat. Hist.* II. 463 The *Georhychidae*, or Mole-Rats, form another family nearly allied to the Muridae. 1885 *Riverside Nat. Hist.* (1888) V. 101 The Mole-rats, or family *Spalacidae*. *Ibid.* 102 There are some half-dozen species of the latter [sc. *Bathyergus*], all of South Africa, among them the Strand Mole-rat (*B. maritimus*). 187. *Cassell's Nat. Hist.* I. 376 The Hairy-tailed *Mole-shrew *Urotrichus talpoides*. 1885 *Riverside Nat. Hist.* (1888) V. 148 The typical species, called the Mole-shrew, *Blarina brevicauda*. 1893 *J. NOBLE Illustr. Official Handbk. Cape & S. Afr.* 84 The Colubrinae include the large and abundant 'black' or *mole snake. 1911 *East London* (Cape Province) *Dispatch* 1 Sept. 7 When alarmed the mole snake is very pugnacious. 1931 *Discovery* Mar. 74/2 The South African mole snake is a non-poisonous species. It constricts its prey and swallows it whole. 1951 *R. CAMPBELL Light on Dark Horse* II. 36 A mole-snake has not only an apparent immunity [to bites from other snakes] but also the power to strangle other snakes. 1966 *E. PALMER*

Plains of Camdeboo xiii. 220 Sometimes we see a long, graceful, chinless snake in the veld, with a dark muscular body shining as if carefully polished. This is the mole snake and is harmless to man, killing its prey by constriction. 1970 [see BOOMSLANG].

Hence **'moleism** *nonce-wd.*, mole-like character.

1787 ANNA SEWARD *Lett.* (1811) I. 378 Darwin is a mole to Milton, and that you will say is indeed a moleism. 1796 *Ibid.* IV. 189 She, not aware of his moleism, relied upon it that all was well.

mole (məʊl), *sb.*³ Also 6 molle, 7-8 (in sense 2) mould, mold; 7 in Latin form moles. [In sense 1, ad L. *mōlēs* fem., mass; cf. OF. *mole*. In senses 2 and 3, a. F. *môle* masc., ad L. *mōlēs*. It. and Sp. have *mole* fem., (from the Latin) in the sense 'mass'; the sense 'pier, breakwater' (= 2 below) is expressed by Sp. *muelle*, Pg. *molhe*, It. *molo* (whence G. *molo*, beside *mole* from Fr.), the relation of which to L. *mōlēs* is uncertain.]

†1. A great mass, large piece; the collective mass of any object.

a1552 LELAND *Itin.* (1769) VII. 52 Kent Ryver is of a good Depth the not well to be occupied with Botes for rowling Stones and other Moles. 1555 EDEN *Decades* 27 When they sawe soo greate a mole to moue as it were by it selfe without ores. 1578 BANISTER *Hist. Man* I. 1. If he note . . . how the whole mole, and pack of members are sustayned by them [sc. bones]. 1596 F. SABIE *Adam's Compl.*, etc. G2, O mightie Founder of the earthly mole. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 153 The very mole and quantity of his [i.e. the elephant's] body is sufficient to arme him against the fear of death. 1611 CORYAT *Crudities* 486 That Superlatiue moles vnto which I now bend my Speech. 1637 HEYWOOD *Royal Ship* 27 How else could such a mighty Mole be rais'd? 1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 549 Whole roots . . . should be condtiond, for their mole hinders not. 1677 HALE *Contempl.* II. 92 The Guilt grows to such a moles, that a Man is desperately given over to all kind of Villany. 1711 G. HICKES *Two Treat. Chr. Priesth.* (1847) II. 108 The victim to be slain was brought to the mole (or bulk) of the altar.

2. A massive structure, esp. of stone, serving as a pier or breakwater, or as a junction between two places separated from each other by water. Hence metonymically, the water-area contained within the mole; an artificial harbour, a port.

a1548 HALL *Chron.*, *Hen. VIII* 204 The Turkeiplier with .vi. English Knightes were appointed to defende the Molle or Peere at the hauen mouthe. 1579 FENTON *Guicciard.* VI. (1599) 231 The other . . . retired to the mole of Naples. 1615 G. SANDYS *Trav.* 12 The sea-ruined wall of the Mould. *Ibid.* 255 The Mole, that from the South windes defendeth the hauen. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* x. 448 A French ship . . . that was lying in the Mould. 1695 BLACKMORE *Pr. Arth.* IV. 483 As when a Mold repels th' Invading Seas. a1674 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* xv. §12 He anchored in their very mole. 1727 A. HAMILTON *New Acc. E. Ind.* I. vi. 53 It has . . . a pretty good Mould, or Bason, for the Easterly [monsoons]. 1773 BRYDENE *Sicily* VII. (1809) 69 A stream of lava running into the sea, formed a mole, which no expence could have furnished them. 1791 W. BARTRAM *Carolina* 253 A long point of flat rocks, which defended the mole from the surf. 1840 *Civil Eng. & Arch. Jnrl.* III. 265/2 The extremity of the mole, called the chop, in which the sea made a large breach. 1847 E. CRESY *Encycl. Civil Engineer.* I. 67 The Mole, which united Chalcis in the island of Eubœa with Aulis in Bœotia. 1862 MERIVALE *Rom. Emp.* (1865) VI. xlviii. 64 A complete mole or break-water. 1872 YEATS *Growth Comm.* 42 Democrates . . . connected Pharos with the mainland by a jetty or mole. 1893 SLOANE-STANLEY *Remin. Midshipm.* Life xx. 264 We took up our position off the New Mole. *Ibid.* 267 Landing at the Old Mole . . . we emerged into Warport Street.

†3. *Antiq.* A Roman form of mausoleum. *Obs.* 1700 J. MONRO in *Misc. Cur.* (1708) III. 401 D.M. at the head of an Inscription, argues the Moles, the Sepulchre, the Monument, &c. was in the primary intention made for and dedicated to the Soul. 1715 POPE *Ep. Addison* 21 Huge Moles, whose shadow stretch'd from shore to shore, Their ruins perish'd, and their place no more! 1726 LEONI *Alberti's Archit.* II. 56/1 The Sepulchres of the Ancients are . . . in several other forms, as Moles and the like. 1818 BYRON *Ch. Har.* IV. ciii, Turn to the Mole which Hadrian rear'd on high. 1842 GWILT *Archit.* 1005 The mole of Adrian.

†**mole**, *sb.*⁴ *Antiq. Obs.* [ad. L. *mola* (Gr. *μύλη*): see MOLA¹.] A cake made of grains of spelt coarsely ground and mixed with salt (*mola salsa*) which was customarily strewn on the victims at sacrifices.

a1547 SURREY *Æneid* IV. 694 She with the mole all in her hands devout Stode neare the aulter. 1621 MOLLE *Camerar. Liv. Libr.* III. xviii. 206 This mole, lumpe, or seasoned dough. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Past.* VIII. 115 Crumble the sacred Mole of Salt and Corn.

mole (məʊl), *sb.*⁵ *Path.* Also 7 moale. [a. F. *môle*, ad. L. *mola* (Gr. *μύλη*): see MOLA¹.] A false conception; = MOLA¹ I.

1611 COTGR. *s.v. Frere, Freres des Lombards*, Moles, or Mooncalues. 1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 298 The Coagmentation therefore of the Mole is neuer made without copulation. a1617 BAYNE *Lect.* (1634) 117 Living births are strangers here, moales and abortives are otherwise. 1770 HEWSON in *Phil. Trans.* LX. 382 Those large clots which . . . have often been called moles or false conceptions. c1850 *Arab. Nis.* (Rldg.) 721 They showed a piece of wood, which they falsely affirmed to be a mole, of which the sultana had been delivered. 1881 *Trans. Obstet. Soc. Lond.* XXII. 44 The patient . . . had not menstruated . . . A fortnight afterwards the mole . . . was expelled.

†**mole**, *sb.*⁶ *Obs.* [a. F. *mole*. See MOLA¹ 2 and MOLEBUT.]

1. The sunfish, *Orthogoriscus mola*. (Cf. MOLEBUT.)

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 249 The Mole or Lepo called Phycis, doth alter her hue. 1661 LOVELL *Hist. Anim. & Min.* 233 Mole. *Mola*. . . The whole Fish is of a ferine savour, and very unpleasant.

2. *dial.* [Perh. a different word.] The rock goby, *Gobius niger*.

1880 in *Cornwall Gloss.*

mole (məʊl), *sb.*⁷ *Physical Chem.* Also mol (formerly as an alternative spelling, now usu. as an abbrev.). [a. G. *mol* (W. Ostwald *Grundlinien d. anorg. Chem.* (1900) viii. 163), f. *mol-ekül* MOLECULE.] That amount of any particular substance having a mass in grammes numerically the same as its molecular or atomic weight; now defined equivalently in the International System of Units as the quantity of specified elementary entities (molecules, ions, electrons, or the like) that in number equals the number of atoms in 0.012 kilogramme of carbon 12.

1902 A. FINDLAY tr. *Ostwald's Princ. Inorg. Chem.* viii. 156 When one gram-molecule or one mole (the molar or molecular weight of a substance expressed in grams) of any substance is dissolved in a litre or 1000 gm. of water, the solution produced freezes at -1.850° . 1923 LEWIS & RANDALL *Thermodynamics* iii. 22 The mol is not defined unless the chemical formula is established by universal usage or is definitely stated. 1954 *Physiol. Rev.* XXXIV. 342 Estimations of the molar concentration (mols per kilogram of water or osmols if the salts are known . . .). 1959 N. FEATHER *Introd. Physics Mass, Length & Time* xv. 282 A mass equal to 'the molecular weight in grammes', which we define as 1 mole of a substance, contains the same number of molecules (Avogadro's constant), whatever the substance. 1963 W. J. MOORE *Physical Chem.* (ed. 4) ix. 326 One mole of electrons would be one faraday of electrical charge. 1970 [see MOLALITY]. 1971 G. D. CHRISTIAN *Analytical Chem.* i. 8 Each mole of silver ion will react with one mole of chloride ion. 1972 *Physics Bull.* Jan. 40/1 The 14th General conference of Weights and Measures (CGPM) met in Paris on 4-7 October 1971. . . Amongst the main decisions taken by the conference were the final adoption of the 'mole' (mol) as an SI base unit. 1973 BLOCK & HOLLIDAY *Mod. Physical Chem.* xi. 256 In the chemical reaction occurring in the Daniell cell . . . two moles of electrons are required to convert one mole of copper (II) to one mole of zinc (II).

2. *Comb.* mole fraction, the ratio of the number of moles of a component in a solution to the total number of moles of all components present.

1923 LEWIS & RANDALL *Thermodynamics* xxii. 261 The mol fraction of bromine in a solution containing 160 grams bromine and 154 grams carbon tetrachloride is $\frac{1}{2}$ if we are considering the formula Br₂. 1973 A. W. ADAMSON *Textbk. Physical Chem.* ix. 345 The partial pressure of a component becomes proportional to its mole fraction in the limit of zero concentration.

||**mole** ('məʊli), *sb.*⁸ [Mexican Sp., ad. Nahuatl *mulli*, *mollī* sauce, stew.] A highly spiced sauce made chiefly from chilli and chocolate and served with various meats.

1932 H. W. BENTLEY *Dict. Sp. Terms in Eng.* 169 *Mole* . . . a sauce used in Mexican cookery in connection with the serving of meats. 1948 *Sat. Even. Post* 2 Oct. 52/3 Señora Gonzalez does her stuff on such fabulous and sustaining dishes as chicken mole—boiled chicken bathed in a sauce of exotic Mexican spices, cinnamon, chili, mashed-up peanuts and even a dash of chocolate [etc.]. 1957 'B. BUCKINGHAM' *Boiled Alive* xviii. 121 Turkey swimming in mole, a hot sauce made of chilli and chocolate, stuffed sweet peppers and mounds of pink-brown beans. 1966 *Punch* 9 Mar. 364/2 We were . . . sated with rich turkey mole.

†**mole**, *v.*¹ *Obs.* Chiefly *dial.* 7-9 male, 9 mail. [f. MOLE *sb.*¹] *trans.* To spot, stain, discolour, 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. XIII. 275 He hadde a cote . . . Acit was moled in many places with many sondri plottes. 1617 W. NICOLSON *Gloss. Brigantinum in Trans. Roy. Soc. Lit. Ser.* II. (1870) IX. 315 *Male*, to stain. 1691 RAY *Collect. Words* 145 To Mäle, *decolorare*. c1700 KENNETT *MS. Lansd.* 1033 (Halliwell), To male, to discolour, to spot, *Northumb.* 1808-18 JAMIESON, To Mail, *Male*, to stain. 1818 SCOTT *Hrt. Midl.* xvii. A bit rag we hae at hame that was mailed wi' the bluid of a bit skirling wean that was hurt some gate.

mole (məʊl), *v.*² [f. MOLE *sb.*²]

1. *trans.* To free from mole-hills (Webster 1832) or moles (*Cassell's Encycl. Dict.* 1885).

a1800 PEGGE *Suppl. to Grose* (1814), *Moling*, clearing the ground from mole-hills. York. 1827 MACKENZIE *Hist. Newcastle* II. 713 The two notherds are . . . also required to scale, mole, and dress the Cow-hill, Moor, and Leazes.

2. a. To burrow or form holes in, as a mole (Ogilvie 1882). to mole (something) out, to grope darkly in order to find (something); also, to elicit, bring to light.

1855 DICKENS *Dorrit* I. xxxv, He had felt his way inch by inch and 'Moled it out, sir' (that was Mr. Pancks's expression), grain by grain. 1924 W. M. RAINE *Troubled Waters* vii. 70 Tait would mole out quite enough evidence against him without any additional data supplied by indiscretion. 1932 L. C. DOUGLAS *Forgive us our Trespasses* (1937) xiii. 251 Maybe I'll ask you to mole out further data.

b. *intr.* To behave in the manner of a mole. 1856 W. G. SIMMS *Eutaw* xii. 129 How he snaked, and moled, and cooned, . . . we need not undertake to narrate.

3. *intr.* To destroy moles (*Cent. Dict.* 1890).

'molebut. *Obs. rare.* Forms: 6-7 molebout; in Dicts. 7 moleboute, -baut, -but(t, *erron.* -pout, 8 -bat. [a. F. *molebout*.

Said by Rondelet (*De Pisc. Mar.* 1554) to be a compound of the Provençal (Marseilles) name *mole* (which he says is from the L. *mola*, millstone, with allusion to the shape of the fish) and the Spanish synonym *bout*. Cf. MOLA¹ 2 and MOLE *sb.*⁸; with the second element, which cannot be Sp. or even Cat., cf. OF. (12th c.) *tourbout* TURBOT, and BUTT *sb.*¹]

The sun-fish, *Orthogoriscus mola*; = MOLE *sb.*⁶ I.

1598 FLORIO, *Bota*, a fish that grunteth called a Molebout. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 429 The greatest of all other fishes is the Mole-bout. 1659 TORRIANO, *Bóta*, a. . . Mole-pout. 1668 CHARLETON *Onomasticon* 129 *Mola*. . . the Molebut. 1672 JOSSELYN *New Eng. Rarities* 29 *Porpuse* or *Porpiss*, Molebut, Sea Hog, Sus Marinus, Turision. 1678 PHILLIPS (ed. 4), *Mole-but*. See *Porpus*. 1736 AINSWORTH *Lat. Dict.*, A molebat (fish) *Orthogoriscus*.

||**mo'lecula**. *Obs.* [mod.L.: see MOLECULE.] = MOLECULE.

1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* I. i. §16. 16 Asclepiades . . . supposed all the Corporeal world to be made . . . of Dissimilar and inconcinn Moleculæ, i.e. Atoms of different Magnitude and Figures. 1796 BURKE *Regic. Peace* i. Wks. VIII. 191 All these particular *moleculæ* united, form the great mass of what is truly the body politic. 1800 tr. *Lagrange's Chem.* I. 14 The *moleculæ*, which first unite themselves to a body, adhere with much greater force than the last.

b. In etymological sense: A small mass or aggregation.

1713 CHESELDEN *Anat.* III. x. (1726) 227 In such persons as have their blood too thin, the Globuli cohere and form Moleculæ or polyppuses.

moleculær (məʊləkjʊlə(r)) *a.* [f. mod.L. *moleculæ* (see MOLECULE) + -AR¹. Cf. F. *moléculaire*.]

1. a. Pertaining to, consisting of, or concerned with molecules; acting or inherent in the molecules of a substance. *spec.* applied to numerous physical quantities that involve the molecular weight of the substance concerned in their calculation (for most of which *molar* is a more appropriate designation; see MOLAR *a.*³ a). *moleculær heat, weight*: see the *sbs.*

1823 H. J. BROOKE *Introd. Crystallogr.* 51 Parallelopipeds, whose least molecular attraction is in the direction of their diagonal planes. 1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* IV. xxxvii. 3 Comparative anatomists have considered the nervous system of animals as formed upon three primary types, which may be called the *moleculær*, the *ganglionic*, and *cerebro-spinal*. 1841-4 EMERSON *Ess., Experience* Wks. (Bohn) I. 181 The new molecular philosophy shows astronomical interspaces betwixt atom and atom. 1855 H. SPENCER *Princ. Psychol.* (1872) I. i. iii. 51 Each portion, while passing on the wave of molecular motion, adds the molecular motion given out during its own transformation. 1859 DARWIN *Orig. Spec.* iv. (1878) 100 The shape of a crystal is determined solely by the molecular forces. 1867 C. L. BLOXAM *Chem.* 515 One equivalent of each of these hydrocarbons in the state of vapour occupies four volumes. [*Indexed*, p. 660, as] Molecular volumes of olefines. 1879 THOMSON & TAIT *Nat. Phil.* I. i. §385 The ultimate, or molecular, constitution of the bodies. 1880 *Jnrl. Chem. Soc.* XXXVIII. 294 For every substance, therefore, (A - 1)/d is a constant. . . If this constant be multiplied by the molecular weight P of any body, then P(A - 1)/d, referred to chemically comparable quantities, is the molecular refractive index, called in the rest of this paper the molecular refraction of the body. 1884 J. TAIT *Mind in Matter* 100 Molecular movements are not identical with thought and feeling. 1886 *Jnrl. Chem. Soc.* L. 294 The author [sc. W. Ostwald] in continuing his researches on 'Electrical Conductivity' . . . has examined about 130 different inorganic and organic acids in different states of dilution (gram-molecules in n-litres). He . . . expresses his results in terms of molecular conductivity. 1921 HOOD & CARPENTER *Text-bk. Pract. Chem.* VI. x. 489 The molecular conductivity is that of a solution containing 1 gram-molecule of the substance, as above [sc. when placed between electrodes of indefinite size and 1 cm. apart]. 1938 H. A. PERKINS *Course of Physics* xlvii. 624 The number of gram molecules per liter, or moles per liter, is called molecular concentration. 1959 N. FEATHER *Introd. Physics Mass, Length & Time* xv. 283 Equation (126) is now the equation of state for a mass m of an ideal gas of molecular weight, or, strictly, of molar mass, M. 1966 GUCKER & SEIFERT *Physical Chem.* (1967) xiii. 346 One molecular weight of the salt contains N ions of each element in the molecular volume V, equal to the molecular weight divided by the density.

b. Applied to the name of a science to denote a branch of it that deals with phenomena at the molecular level.

1880 *Sci. Amer. Suppl.* 10 Jan. 3342/2 Their favourite study is molecular physics. 1950, etc. [see MOLECULAR BIOLOGY]. 1960 *N. Y. Times* 3 Jan. 1F/2 The chief executive officer . . . disclosed that Westinghouse was actively engaged in 'molecular electronics'. 1961 R. D. BAKER *Essent. Path.* i. 6 With the electron microscope we are entering an era of molecular pathology. 1963 *Adv. Computers* IV. 141 'Integrated' circuits fabricated using 'molecular electronics' techniques. 1963 *Listener* 17 Jan. 121/2 It seemed to me that soon what Russian biology will mean will not be Lysenko, but some first-class molecular genetics. 1966 *McGraw-Hill Yearbk. Sci. & Technol.* 43/1 This view of the gene has changed considerably in molecular genetics, since the gene is now recognized as the information necessary to assemble a protein molecule. 1970 *Sci. News Yearbk.* 225 Molecular astronomy is a science only a few years old. Its purpose is to determine what chemical molecules can be found in interstellar space and, if possible, how they got there and what their being there means for theories of galactic and stellar evolution and of cosmology. 1973 *Sci. Amer.* Apr. 52/3 That was more or less the picture of the interstellar

medium in 1968, the year marking the birth of molecular astronomy as we now know it. 1974 *Nature* 23 Aug. 685/1 Now it is the turn of immunochemistry, or as some would have it, molecular immunology.

†2. *Biol.* Of tissue: consisting, or assumed to consist, of molecules (sense 3); finely granular. *Obs.* (but the use survives in *molecular layer* (see 5)).

1826, 1851 [see MOLECULE 3]. 1856 *Quain's Elem. Anat.* (ed. 6) III. 26 The intermediate portion, *f*, has a longitudinally-striped appearance, and is formed by the fine fibres of Müller . . . which intervene between the two parts of the granular layer, together with a homogeneous molecular uniting material.

3. *Philos.* Designating a proposition, sentence, etc., consisting of simpler propositions, sentences, etc. connected by a conjunction. Also *ellipt.* as *sb.*

1892 *Mind* I. 237 The molecular proposition—which cannot be expressed as a synthesis of more elementary propositions—involves a single (absolute or relative) predication and a number of interconnected individual subjects. *Ibid.* 239 The synthesis of molecular propositions having the same subject is represented by a synthesis of the predications. 1914 B. RUSSELL *Our Knowl. External World* ii. 54 'Molecular' propositions are such as contain conjunctions—if, or, and, unless, etc.—and such words are the marks of a molecular proposition. 1933 [see ATOMIC a. 2a]. 1937 A. SMEATON tr. *Carnap's Logical Syntax of Lang.* 111. §28. 88 \mathfrak{G}_1 is called a *molecular sentence* when \mathfrak{G}_1 is either an atomic sentence itself, or is formed from one or more such by means of symbols of negation and junction (and brackets). 1965 B. MATES *Elem. Logic* iii. 44 A formula that is not an atomic formula is called *general* if it begins with a universal or existential quantifier; otherwise it is called *molecular*.

4. *Psychol.* Concerned with or pertaining to an elementary unit of behaviour such as a physiological response. Cf. MOLAR a. 2 b.

1925, 1932 [see MOLAR a. 2 b.]. 1970 F. A. LOGAN in W. S. SAKHIAN *Psychol. of Learning* xvii. 307 The molar response 'bar depression' includes a number of responses distinguishable at a more molecular level, such as depression with the right paw, left paw, etc. 1973 *Jrnl. Genetic Psychol.* CXXIII. 99 The continuous-recording technique did . . . yield a more molecular analysis in that incidence of behaviors could be subdivided into frequency and duration.

5. Special collocations: *molecular fossil*, a molecular species found in ancient rock that is regarded as evidence of the early development of life; *molecular layer* *Anat.*, (a) either of the two plexiform layers of the retina; (b) the outermost layer of the cortex of the cerebellum and cerebrum, containing a mass of nerve fibres with many synapses but relatively few cells; *molecular orbital*, an orbital in a molecule; *molecular sieve*, a substance containing in its crystal structure pores and channels of molecular dimensions that permit the entry of certain small molecules but are impervious to others; *esp.* a zeolite used as a selective adsorbent.

1965 M. CALVIN in *Proc. R. Soc. A* CCLXXXVIII. 443 We are going to spend much of our time tracing organic evolution back in so far as we can trace it back in terms of 'molecular fossils' from the earliest well recognized fossils of morphological form. 1969 *Sci. Jrnl.* Apr. 36 The exciting studies of Calvin, who has attempted to prove the existence of what he calls 'molecular fossils', have not, however, firmly established the biogenic nature of these substances. 1971 *Nature* 30 July 325/2 The search for geological evidence about the origin and evolution of life on Earth has led to detailed searches for morphological and molecular fossils in Early Precambrian sedimentary rocks. [1856 *Molecular layer*: cf. sense 2 above]. 1867 *Quain's Elem. Anat.* (ed. 7) III. 726 The retina . . . exhibits a series of dissimilar strata, together with structures not confined to one stratum. (1st) Externally is the columnar layer; (2nd), in the middle is the granular layer, comprising the external nuclear, the internuclear, the internal nuclear, and the molecular layers; and (3rd) internally is the nervous layer. 1874 A. E. J. BARKER tr. *Frey's Histol. & Histochem. of Man* 593 Externally—that is, directed towards the surface of the cerebellum—these large ganglion cells send off several (generally two) characteristic protoplasm processes through the so-called 'molecular layer of Hess'. 1955 P. D. TREVOR-ROPER *Ophthalmol.* i. 19 The outer molecular layer is a reticular layer in which the end-knobs of the axons of the rod and cone cells arborise with the dendrites of the bipolar cells. *Ibid.* 20 The inner molecular layer consists of the arborisations of the axes of the bipolar cells with the dendrites of the ganglion cells. 1968 PASSMORE & ROBSON *Compan. Med. Stud.* I. xxiv. 46/1 In the older parts of the [cerebral] cortex, such as the rhinencephalon, only three layers of cells may be distinguished: the superficial molecular layer of fibres, the intermediate granular layer and a deep layer of pyramidal cells. 1932 R. S. MULLIKEN in *Physical Rev.* XLI. 50 The method followed here will be to describe unshared electrons always in terms of atomic orbitals but to use molecular orbitals for shared electrons. 1965 PHILLIPS & WILLIAMS *Inorg. Chem.* I. iii. 67 The problem will be introduced by a summary of the two important wave-mechanical approximation methods, the L.C.A.O. (linear combination of atomic orbitals) molecular-orbital method and the valence-bond method. 1926 *Colloid Symp. Monogr.* IV. 11 Collander's work on the sieve structure of semipermeable membranes of copper ferrocyanide has shown that the interstices between the micelles or aggregates are about 4 Ångström units in diameter. I would suggest a better molecular sieve, namely such crystals as dehydrated zeolites, etc. 1949 *Discussions Faraday Soc.* VII. 135 By cation interchange and by burning out interstitial ammonium ions a diversity of modified molecular-sieve sorbents can be produced. *Ibid.*, Some natural crystalline zeolites fall into three classes of

molecular-sieve sorbent each capable of separating mixtures by selective occlusion. 1965 PHILLIPS & WILLIAMS *Inorg. Chem.* I. xiv. 544 The molecular-sieve zeolites, sodium and calcium aluminosilicates, are used to fractionate noble gases and low molecular weight molecules generally. 1966 *McGraw-Hill Encycl. Sci. & Technol.* VIII. 547/1 Molecular sieves are capable of drying gases and liquids to extremely low residual water concentrations.

molecular biology. [f. MOLECULAR a. + BIOLOGY.] Biology at the molecular level, esp. that branch of biology which is concerned with the formation, organization, and activity of macromolecules essential to life (i.e. nucleic acids, proteins, etc.).

1950 *Harvey Lectures XLVI.* 3 The name 'molecular biology' seems to be passing now into fairly common use. . . It implies . . . an approach from the viewpoint of the so-called basic sciences with the leading idea of searching below the large-scale manifestations of classical biology for the corresponding molecular plan. It is concerned particularly with the forms of biological molecules, and with the evolution, exploitation and ramification of those forms in the ascent to higher and higher levels of organization. 1963 *Listener* 17 Jan. 121/2 The newest and most refined field of genetics, which deals with definite chemical substances and is known as molecular biology. 1964 G. H. HAGGIS et al. *Introd. Molecular Biol.* p. x, We may say that molecular biology is primarily concerned with the structure of proteins, nucleic acids and other large biological molecules, and with the detailed structure of myofilaments, chromosomes, ribosomes, membranes and other cell components. But the study of structure cannot be divorced from the study of function. 1970 *Nature* 4 July 13/1 The synthesis of genes *de novo* has been an aim of molecular biology since its very inception. 1974 *Daily Tel.* 3 Sept. 6 Molecular biology and genetic engineering have reached the stage where results of research could plunge the world into far deeper problems than those raised by the atom bomb.

mo'lecularist. *rare.* [f. MOLECULAR a. + -IST.] One who investigates the properties of molecules.

1869 J. H. STIRLING *As regards Protoplasm*, etc. 61 Neither molecularists nor Darwinians, then, are able to level out the difference between organic and inorganic.

molecularity (məʊləkjʊ'lærɪtɪ). [f. MOLECULAR a. + -ITY.] 1. The quality or state of being molecular; also, molecular agencies generally.

1842 *Penny Cycl.* XXIV. 335/2 Theories of molecularity. 1871 H. MARSHALL *For very Life* I. i. xvii. 123 Human will has knit particles together as close and tight as molecularity could.

2. *Chem.* The number of reacting molecules involved in a (real or postulated) single step of a chemical reaction.

1939 FOWLER & GUGGENHEIM *Statist. Thermodynamics* xii. 500 In general there is no simple connection between the molecularity of the mechanism . . . and the order of the reaction. 1950 K. J. LAIDLER *Chem. Kinetics* iii. 56 Whereas the order of a reaction is deduced directly from the experimental results, the molecularity can be determined only on the basis of additional arguments about which there is sometimes some uncertainty. 1970 PRETTRE & CLAUDEL *Elem. Chem. Kinetics* v. 64 If we accept that the reaction $I_2 + H_2 \rightarrow 2HI$ is a simple one, this means that it involves a molecule of iodine and a molecule of hydrogen and that consequently its molecularity is two.

molecularly (məʊləkjʊləli), *adv.* [f. MOLECULAR a. + -LY.] In a molecular manner; as regards molecules. Also, on a molecular scale.

1850 GROVE *Corr. Phys. Forces* (ed. 2) 16 All matter . . . is ever in movement, not merely in masses, . . . but also molecularly, or throughout its most intimate structure. 1873 ROBERTS *Handbk. Med.* 132 The tongue becomes moist, and cleans from the edges, either in patches or molecularly. 1927 L. B. LOEB *Kinetic Theory Gases* vii. 273 The surfaces are not completely molecularly rough. 1969 *Physics Bull.* June 227/1 Muscovite mica . . . gives molecularly smooth surfaces on cleavage.

molecule ('mɒlkju:l, 'məʊləkjʊ:l). [a. F. *môlécule* (1678 in Hatz.-Darm.), ad. mod.L. *môlécula*, dim. of L. *môlēs* mass.]

The word seems to have arisen in the 17th c. in the discussions initiated by the physical speculations of Descartes.]

1. a. *Physics and Chem.* One of the extremely minute discrete particles of which material substances are conceived to consist. In early use the term was employed somewhat vaguely; in modern chemistry the molecules of any element or compound are assumed to be of uniform size and mass, representing the smallest portions into which the substance can be divided without losing its chemical identity. (Cf. the earlier MOLECULA.)

organic molecules: Buffon's term for the indestructible and unchangeable minute particles, endowed with life, of which he supposed all animal and vegetable bodies to consist.

1794 G. ADAMS *Nat. & Exp. Philos.* I. iii. 79 Fermentation disengages a great quantity of air, that is disseminated among the fluid molecules. 1796 KIRWAN *Elem. Min.* (ed. 2) I. 20 The shape of the crystal will be determined by that of the first molecule formed. 1802 PALEY *Nat. Theol.* xxiii. (ed. 2) 459 For instance, I could never see the difference between the antiquated system of atoms, and Buffon's organic molecules. 1804 *Phil. Trans.* XCIV. 286 The word molecule . . . is understood to represent the peculiar solids, of definite composition and invariable form, the accumulation of which forms the crystals of mineral

substances. 1869 ROSCOE *Elem. Chem.* (1871) 169 The smallest particle of an element in the free state is, however, not a single atom, but a group of atoms mechanically indivisible, or a molecule. 1882 TYNDALL in *Longm. Mag.* I. 30 A group of atoms drawn and held together by what chemists term affinity, is called a molecule.

b. *transf.* and *fig.*
1838-9 HALLAM *Hist. Lit.* II. ii. i. 19 Language is always a mosaic work, made up of associated fragments, not of separate molecules. 1879 GEO. ELIOT *Theo. Such* vii. 134 He was a political molecule of the most gentlemanlike appearance.

c. Occasionally used for: A chemical equivalent (usually, of a compound).

1867 C. L. BLOXAM *Chem.* 515 One equivalent of each of these hydrocarbons in the state of vapour occupies four volumes. [Note] Or one molecule occupies two volumes (H = 1 vol.). 1878 A. CRUM BROWN in *Encycl. Brit.* XVI. 621/1 When a chemist speaks of acting on a molecule of succinic acid with two molecules of pentachloride of phosphorus, he means that he mixes them in the proportion of 118 parts of the former to 2 x 177.5 of the latter. For the sake of precision we sometimes speak of a molecule of water (or other substance) in grammes, or even of a gramme-molecule, a grain-molecule, &c.

2. In popular or loose use: A small particle.

1799 KIRWAN *Geol. Ess.* 478 The molecules of soil abraded and carried from some spots are often annually recruited by vegetation. 1835 KIRBY *Hab. & Inst. Anim.* I. iv. 162 The first plants and the first animals are scarcely more than animated molecules. 1859 J. R. GREENE *Man. Anim. Kingd., Protozoa* *Introd.* 12 Both alike [plants and animals] spring from germs, i.e. minute independent living molecules. 1878 GEO. ELIOT *Coll. Breakf. P.* 33 Feeding on molecules of floral breath.

†3. *Biol.* A minute but functional particle of animal tissue that is invisible or barely visible under the light microscope. *Obs.*

1826 KIRBY & SPENCE *Introd. Entomol.* IV. xxxvii. 3 Comparative anatomists have considered the nervous system of animals as formed upon three primary types, which may be called the molecular, the ganglionic, and cerebrospinal. The first is where invisible nervous molecules are dispersed in a gelatinous body, the existence of which has only been ascertained by the nervous irritability of such bodies, [etc.]. 1841 T. R. JONES *Gen. Outl. Animal Kingdom* 6 In animals belonging to this division, no nervous filaments or masses have been discovered. . . The contractile molecules of their bodies are not yet aggregated into muscular fibre. 1851 W. WILKINSON *Outl. Physiol.* 9 Molecular and granular matter consists of particles that vary in size from immeasurable minuteness to 1/10,000th of an inch in diameter; and these particles are called molecules or granules, according to the appearance they present when examined with a magnifying power of 300 diameters. *Ibid.*, Molecules are merely indistinct granules; but under a higher magnifying power molecules become granules, and new molecules appear.

mole-head. [f. MOLE sb.³ + HEAD sb.¹ 18 b.] = PIER-HEAD.

1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* i. vi. 4b, All the people . . . runne to the mole head to see vs enter into the port. *Ibid.* vii. 6b, We saw al along the môlehead the people with the soldiers. 1587 FLEMING *Contn. Holinshed* III. 1536/2 The pierre was not finished by 350 foot so far as the foundation thereof (which he called the Molehead) was laid. c 1710 *Torrington Mem.* (1889) 141 To the southward of the mould head. 1802 *Eng. Encycl.* VIII. 431/1 Ports—formed by throwing a strong mound . . . across the harbour's mouth to some island or rock—called mole-heads. 1836 MARRYAT *Midsh. Easy* xxxiii, Was he to be thrown over the molehead to the fishes?

'mole-hill, molehill. [f. MOLE sb.²]

1. A small mound, or occas. a ridge, of earth thrown up by moles in burrowing near the surface of the ground.

c 1430 *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* III. xxx. (1869) 152 At a molle hille j stumblode and fil douz. 1485-6 in *Durham Rolls* (Surtees) 98 Pro aspercione lez modhylls. 1492-3 *Ibid.* 652 Lez moldhillez. 1531 *MS. Acc. St. John's Hosp., Canterb.*, Paid for castyng a brode of moll hillys. 1610 G. FLETCHER *Christ's Vying* I. lv, Like a sort of busie ants, that crawl About some molehill. 1726 SWIFT *Gulliver* II. v, Walking to the top of a fresh Mole-hill, I fell to my Neck in the Hole. 1855 W. S. DALLAS in *Syst. Nat. Hist.* II. 489 The little heaps well known as Mole-hills. 1878 *Encycl. Brit.* XVI. 609/1 Passages . . . along which the animal hunts its prey, throwing out the soil in the form of mole-hills.

2. In allusions to the smallness of a mole-hill; chiefly antithetic with *mountain*. to *make a mountain (out) of a mole-hill*: to attribute great importance to something (esp. a difficulty or grievance) which is really insignificant.

1570 FOXE *A. & M.* (ed. 2) II. 1361/1 To much amplifying thinges y^t be but small, makyng mountaines of Molehills. 1576 FLEMING *Panopol. Epist.* 237 margin, To whom you are as much comparable as a mole hill to a mountaine. 1592 LYLIV *Entert.* Wks. 1902 I. 489 Among my ioies, there is one grieve, that my daughter, the Mistris of a Moole hil, hath so much forgotten . . . duetie. 1594 *Battle of Alcazar* II. ii. King of a mole-hill had I rather be, Than the richest subject of a monarchie. 1609 SHAKS. *Cor.* v. iii. 30. 1631 *Celestina* 282 Thou promist mountaines, but performest Mole-hills. a 1680 CHARNOCK *Mercy for Chief Sinners* Wks. (1846) 58 Can mole-hills stand against him who has levelled mountains? 1778 T. HUTCHINSON *Diary* 5 May, I told him his nerves were affected: every mole-hill was a mountain. 1892 J. TAIT *Mind in Matter* (ed. 2) 53 [This is] like making mountains out of molehills.

attrib. 1679 DRYDEN & LEE *Cædipus* IV. i, Each mole-hill thought swells to a huge Olympus. 1802-12 BENTHAM *Ration. Judic. Evid.* (1827) V. 738 Of the mountain of their nonsense the magnitude may be measured by the molehill dimensions of . . . their . . . sense.

3. A small eruption or excrescence. *nonce-use.*

1650 *BULWER Anthropol.* 157 Whose heaving phantasies fill their Faces full of such artificial Mole-hills.

Hence (*nonce-wds.*) 'molehillish *a.*, like a mole-hill: 'mole-hilly *a.*, abounding in mole-hills.

1830 *Blackw. Mag.* XXVIII. 888 Obstacles. . . we smile at the idea of surmounting, so molehillish do they *kythe*. 1835 *CLARE Rural Muse* 111 When I stroll o'er the mole-hilly green. 1891 'ANNIE THOMAS' *That Affair* I. xii. 201 A rather mole-hilly piece of grass.

moleine, obs. form of MULLEIN.

moleism: see MOLE *sb.*²

† **molen**. *Obs.* ? Shortening of MIRAMOLIN.

1538 *Bury Wills* (Camden) 136, vj sylver sponys wyth the molens heddes.

molen, obs. form of MULLEIN.

† **molen'darious**, *a.* *Obs.* rare⁻⁰. [f. med.L. *molendāri-us*, f. *molend-us*: see MOLENDINAR.] Of or pertaining to a mill.

1656 in BLOUNT *Glossogr.*: whence in later Dicts.

molendinaceous (mæʊləndi'neɪʃəs), *a.* *Bot.* [f. med.L. *molendīn-um* mill (see next) + -ACEOUS.] Of vegetable fruits or seeds: Resembling the sails of a windmill, i.e. having many 'wings'.

1840 SMART, *Molendinaceous*, shaped as the sail of a mill. 1856 in MAYNE *Expos. Lex.* 1900 B. D. JACKSON *Gloss. Bot. Terms* 160 *Molendinaceous*, furnished with large wing-like expansions. In mod. Dicts.

molendinar, *a.* and *sb.* *nonce-wd.* (*humorously pedantic*). [ad. med.L. *molendīnār-ius* (pertaining to a mill, f. *molendīnum* mill, f. *molend-us* (*frumentum molendum* corn to be ground) gerundive of *molere* to grind. (A brook at Glasgow is called the *Molendinar Burn*; the local pronunciation is (mɒləndi'nær).)] *a. adj.* Of or concerning a mill or miller. *b. sb.* A molar tooth.

1820 SCOTT *Monast.* xxviii, O most Molendinar beauty. 1824 — *St. Ronan's* xiii, The extraction of a carious molendinar. 1827 — *Diary* 10 Feb. in Lockhart *Life*, The stories of the Miller of Thirlstane, and similar molendinar tragedies.

So *mo'lendinary a.*, belonging to a mill; *sb.*, a mill.

1820 SCOTT *Monast.* xxix, The house of thy molendinary father. 1822 — *Pirate* xi, Can a man . . . look at that thing there, which they have the impudence to call a corn-mill, without trembling to think that corn should be intrusted to such a miserable molendinary?

molendinarius, *a.* *Obs.* ⁻⁰ [Formed as prec. + -OUS.] Of or pertaining to a mill.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Molendinarius*, of or pertaining to a Mill. 1728 in BAILEY.

mole-plough. [f. MOLE *sb.*² + PLOUGH *sb.*] A plough in which a pointed iron shoe attached to a standard is drawn along beneath the surface, making a hollow channel resembling the track of a mole, which serves as a deep drain.

1798 J. MIDDLETON *View Agric. Midx.* 289 A mole plough, invented by Mr. Adam Scott, for the purpose of making hollow-drains. 1879 SIR T. WRIGHTSON in *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* iv. 219 First we have the mole-plough forcing its way through a tenacious clay, and leaving a hollow channel.

moler¹ (mæʊlə(r)). [f. MOLE *v.*² + -ER¹.] A mole-catcher.

1893 BARING-GOULD *Cheap-Jack* Z. II. 39 Artisans out of humour because trade was slack, gangers, . . . millers, molers, gozzards. 1902 C. G. HARPER *Cambr., Ely & King's Lynn Road* 206 The moles . . . caught by the molers.

moler² (mæʊlə(r)). Also *Moler*. [a. Da. *moler*, f. northern Da. dial. *mo* loose chalky soil (= Norw., Sw. *mō* sandy heath) + *ler* loam, clay (= Norw., Sw. *ler* clay).] (See quot. 1923.) (A proprietary name.)

1910 *Chem. Abstr.* IV. 2363 'Moler' is an argillaceous diatomaceous earth found in a limited region in the flocks of Denmark. 1923 A. B. SEARLE *Sands & Crushed Rocks* I. iii. 127 Moler is a sandy material somewhat resembling kieselsguhr or diatomaceous earth. . . but it is less refractory and contains a considerable proportion of clay and volcanic ash, for which reason it is self-binding and can be made into bricks without any other bond. 1932 A. G. GEESON *Gen. Building Repairs* (ed. 2) I. i. 48 Plaster, terra cotta, moler and breeze slabs have the advantage that they can be sawn to size. 1936 *Times* 9 Nov. 20/1 (Advnt.). An extensive deposit of Diatomite of a high quality, known as 'Moler', which is suitable for many of the above purposes, exists on the Island of Für in Denmark. 1948 *Archit. Rev.* CIV. 57 The remaining blocks will be finished in a 4½ in. external concrete-brick cladding with an internal 4 in. skin of molar [sic] blocks with a 2 in. cavity. 1963 *Trade Marks Jnl.* 6 June 766/1 Moler. . . Insulators and insulating materials. Aktieselskabet Skarrehage Molerværk. . . Nykøbing Mors, Denmark; manufacturers; and Refractation Limited, . . . London, . . . merchants.

Moler, var. *MALER sb.* and *a.*

moleskin (mæʊlskɪn). [f. MOLE *sb.*² + SKIN.]

1. The skin of the mole used as a fur. Also other skins sheared so as to resemble this.

1668 R. L'ESTRANGE *Vis. Quev.* (1708) 14 The Impositions now to be set on foot, are upon Bare-neck'd

Ladies, Patches, Mole-skins, Spanish Paper, and all the Mundus Muliebris more than what is necessary and decent. 1903 *Edin. Even. News* 17 Apr. 6 There is just now an exceptional demand for moleskins. . . due to a report that the King recently had a waistcoat made of moleskins. 1906 *Westm. Gaz.* 3 Nov. 13/1 The moleskin that is produced by shearing musquash.

2. A strong, soft, fine-piled cotton fustian the surface of which is 'shaved' before dyeing.

1803 *Ann. Reg.* 830 A patent, dated June 28th, to Joseph Everett, clothier, for an article. . . which he denominates Salisbury Angola Moleskin. 1831 *Lincoln Herald* 9 Sept. 3/6 The trowsers are of stout moleskin. 1873 *BLACK Adv. Phaeton* xviii, The loafer in moleskin stood at some little distance.

3. *pl.* Outer garments, esp. trousers, made of moleskin (in sense 2).

1836 J. STRUTHERS *Poet. Wks.* (1850) II. 113 Our moleskins are every way as capable as their blouses. 1858 *Times* 20 Nov. 8/5 Our agricultural labourers who wear corduroys, or moleskins. 1893 MRS. C. PRAED *Outlaw & Lawmaker* I. 238 Bushmen in immaculate moleskins and flaring ties.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *moleskin breeches, clothes, coat, colour, trousers; moleskin-breeched, -coloured* adjs.; *moleskin shaver*, a workman who 'shaves' or crops the surface of moleskin; *moleskin squatter Austral.* and *N.Z.* (see quot. 1941).

1896 *Daily News* 25 July 8/1 Plodding old labourers, *moleskin-breeched. 1899 QUILLER-COUCH *Ship of Stars* xii, Taffy went forth to work in *moleskin breeches. 1854 H. MILLER *Sch. & Schm.* viii. 146 A suit of strong *moleskin clothes. 1903 *Westm. Gaz.* 10 Sept. 4/2 There is *moleskin colour, a term born of the mania for *moleskin coats, which . . . will result in *moleskin-coloured cloths of many kinds. 1881 *Instr. Census Clerks* 71 Fustian Manufacturer. . . *Moleskin Shaver. 1941 BAKER *N.Z. Slang* v. 40 Among other terms we have derived from farm life and sheep stations are *moleskin squatter, 'a working man who has come to own a small sheep run.' a 1948 L. G. D. ACLAND *Early Canterbury Runs* (1951) 387 *Moleskin squatter*. . . A correspondent writes: 'The last time I heard it was when the Government cut up Cheviot in 1893. . . Since then *m.ss.* have become too numerous to attract attention.' 1873 TROLLOPE *Harry Heathcote* (1874) i. 3 The young man. . . had on a flannel shirt, a pair of *moleskin trousers, and an old straw hat. 1900 H. LAWSON *On Track* 57 The scrub steamed—and stunk like a new pair of moleskin trousers.

mo'lest, *sb.* *Obs.*, exc. *arch.* [a. OF. *moleste*, ad. L. *molestia* trouble, f. *molest-us*: see next.] Trouble, hardship; molestation, injury.

13. . . *K. Alis.* 5443 The kyng thereof hadde moleste. *Ibid.* 5811 Bot of bestes and wormes felle, And of the wederes stronge, and tempestes, That hem duden grete molestes. ? a 1412 LYDG. *Two Merch.* 577 What grevous moleste and what heynesse With many assaut in dreed doth vs to doute! c 1489 CAXTON *Blanchardyn* xviii. 58 Neuertheles, they lefte not to lodge hem self there, what for daunger nor moleste that men coude do to them. 1590 GREENE *Mourn. Garment* (1616) K2, Thus clogg'd with loue, with passions and with griefe, I saw the country life had least moleste. 1647 LILLY *Chr. Astral.* clxxxv. 821 You have victory, . . . and acquire what you desired. . . even out of these molestes. 1865 W. J. LINTON *Claribel*, etc. 53 Alfred. . . Sat down to keep the feast of Epiphany Within his walls, secure from all moleste.

† **mo'lest**, *a.* *Obs.* rare. [a. OF. *moleste*, ad. L. *molest-us*: see next.] Troublesome, vexatious.

1539 TAVERNER *Erasm. Prov.* (1552) 64 Many ther be which while they studie to do a man good do hym much harme, or otherwise be moleste and greuouse unto him.

molest (mæʊlest), *v.* [a. OF. *molester* (12–13th c. in *Hatz.-Darm.*) = Sp. *molestar*, It. *molestare*, ad. L. *molestāre* to trouble, annoy, f. *molest-us* troublesome, burdensome, annoying, f. **moles-*, perh. cogn. w. *mōlēs* mass, burden.]

† 1. *trans.* To cause trouble, grief, or vexation to; to vex, annoy, put to inconvenience. *Obs.*

c 1374 CHAUCER *Troilus* iv. 852 (880) But how this cas doth Troilus moleste, That may not ertely mannes tonge seye. c 1400 *Rom. Rose* 5274 If he do not his requeste, He shal as mochel him moleste As his fellow. 1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* vi. 26 Elysse faynyng that she ne myghte no lenger duelle in the hous of Acerbe late her husbonde, bycause that she was overmoche moleste and greved by [etc.]. 1541 *Act 33 Hen. VIII*, c. 35 For lacke of the saide water [they] shall be muche greued annoyed and molested. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* xv. 134 3our gudschair molestet the pepil wyth intollerable exactions. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 645 Neither will I molest you with the recital of all the particulars thereof. 1617–18 W. LAWSON *New Orch. & Gard.* (1623) 4 If ouerflowing molest you after one day, avoid it then by deepe trenching. a 1667 COWLEY *Ess. in Verse & Prose, Liberty* i, These are the small uneasie things Which about Greatness still are found, And rather it Molest than Wound. 1705 ADDISON *Italy* (1733) 51 The Colds of Winter, and the Heats of Summer, are equally incapable of molesting you. 1726 LEONI *Alberti's Archit.* I. 4/1 The Western. . . Reflections of the Sun. . . molest us most of all: because they double the Heat.

† **b.** Of disease: To afflict, affect. Also *fig.* *Obs.*

1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 268 If he be molested still, with that mischievous maladie, yet [etc.]. 1600 J. PORY *tr. Leo's Africa* viii. 299 With the French poxe I think that no other countrie vnder heauen is so molested. 1604 T. WRIGHT *Passions* i. iv. 17 If the passions of the Mynde be not moderated according to reason. . . immediately the Soule is molested with some maladie. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* v. xiii. 253 Using continuall riding, they were generally molested with the Sciatic or hippegowte. 1696 *Phil. Trans.* XIX. 252 He has been. . . generally molested with a Diarrhæa for some years past.

2. To interfere or meddle with (a person) injuriously or with hostile intent. Now almost exclusively in negative contexts.

1494 FABYAN *Chron.* vii. 469 Certayne men of the duchie of Burgoyne. . . gaue vnto hym, to the entent he shulde nat molest or hurte that countre, CC. M. floryns of golde. 1553 EDEN *Treat. Newe Ind.* (Arb.) 34 Their chiefe studie is in no case to moleste their neyghbours. 1598 BARCKLEY *Felic. Man* (1631) 458 Another companie of Mice joyned with these and molested them more then before. 1659 MILTON *Civ. Power* 34 No protestant. . . ought, by the common doctrine of protestants, to be forc'd or molested for religion. 1660 R. COKE *Power & Subj.* 231 No person shall be molested for any offences abovesaid. 1695 KEN *Hymn*, 'Glory to thee, my God' v, Let. . . No powers of darkness me molest. 1769 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* IV. 115 By the statute 1 & 2 Ph. & Mar. c. 8. to molest the possessors of abbey lands granted by parliament to Henry the eighth, and Edward the sixth, is a *praemunire*. 1861 HURLSTONE & NORMAN *Excheq. Rep.* VI. 450 He the plaintiff should not nor would molest or disturb the said Ann Thomas in her person or in her manner of living. 1864 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gl.* xv. ii. (1872) V. 278 Prussians, under strict discipline, molest no private person. 1884 *Law Rep.*, 14 Q.B.D. 796 The Countess. 'molested' the defendant contrary to the covenant contained in the separation deed. 1902 A. LANG *Hist. Scot.* II. vii. 156 It does not seem. . . to follow that she intended to persecute or molest Protestants.

† **b.** To tamper with (a thing). *Obs.*

1603 T. M. True *Narrat. Ent. Jas.* I E4b, A great common (which as the people there-about complaine, sir I. Spenser of London hath very vncertainly molested). 1774 T. WEST *Antiq. Furness* (1805) 366 When it was first molested, some of the tomb stones were removed.

† 3. *intr.* To cause annoyance or vexation. *Obs.* 1580 LYLly *Euphues* (Arb.) 421 Your pardons obeyned, if I offend in sharpnesse, and your patience granted, if [molest in length, I thus beginne to conclude against you all [etc.].

† **mo'lestance**. *Obs.* [f. MOLEST *v.* + -ANCE.] Molestation.

1693 LYDE *True Acc. Retaking 'Friend's Adventure'* 14 Being incapable of making any further resistance, he went out upon Deck staggering to and fro, without any further Molestance from the Boy.

† **molestate**, *v.* *Obs.* [f. ppl. stem of L. *molestāre* MOLEST *v.*] *trans.* To harass, trouble.

1543 GRAFTON *Cont. Harding* 573 He desired the kyng y^t he would not molestate his realme herafter with suche cruel tormentyng and fieryng.

molestation (mɒlɪ'steɪʃən, mæʊ-). [a. OF. *molestation*, ad. L. *molestātiōn-em*, n. of action f. *molestāre* to trouble: see MOLEST *v.*]

1. The action of molesting, or the condition of being molested; annoyance, hostile or vexatious interference; †vexation, distress.

c 1400 *Beryn* 1599 Wee have no nede to dout werr, ne molestacioun. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* II. ii. 28 With this regrate our hartis sterit to petie, All molestacioun cessit and lattu be. 1578 T. N. tr. *Conq. W. India* 28 Neyther his person, nor none of his countrey should receyve anye molestation of him. 1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 2 There are some of the Plates (vnto my great molestatione and sorrowe) lost. 1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* II. i. 16, I neuer did like mollestation view On the enchafed Flood. 1611 FLORIO, *Asa*, . . . Also molestation, lazines, or anxiety of mind. a 1661 FULLER *Worthies, Westminster* (1662) II. 239 Such his hazarding his person (really worth ten thousand of them) to the great molestation of his true friends. a 1691 BOYLE *Hist. Air* (1692) 180 Having in great veneration the bodies of their ancestors, being most extremely against any molestation of the dead. 1708 MRS. CENTLIVRE *Busy Body* I. i, You are. . . to move your suit to Miranda. . . without let or molestation. a 1720 SEWEL *Hist. Quakers* (1722) Pref. b2, The People called Quakers at length obtained Liberty to perform their publick Worship without Molestation. 1777 WATSON *Philip II* XXII. (1839) 483 He arrived in a few weeks without receiving any molestation by the way. 1878 BOSW. SMITH *Carthage* 97 He would be safe from Roman molestation.

b. *Scots Law.* The harassing of a person in his possession or occupation of lands. *c. Eng. Law.* (See quots. 1884.)

1456 SIR G. HAYE *Law Arms* (S.T.S.) 106 The pape. . . may tak fra thame thair foresaid jurisdiction. . . gif thai mak any molestacioun to cristyn that is in thair jurisdiction. 1497 *Extracts Aberdeen Reg.* (1844) I. 65 Or yit, that ye or thai mak any arrestment, molestation, tribule, or injur to the saide Nicholl. 1547 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* I. 72 He sall desist and cese fra all stop, molestation, lett, and impediment making to the said Schir George Douglas. 1564 *Ibid.* 275 The partie makand the invasioun, persute, and molestationoun sall pay. . . the soum of fyve thousand markis. 1597 SKENE *De Verb. Sign.* s.v. *Assisa*, In sundrie civil causes, sik as perambulations, cognitions, molestations, . . . serving of briefes, and in all and sundrie criminal causes. 1627 *Burgh Rec. Glasgow* (1876) I. 359 Sik as beis imprissonet for capitall crymes, truble, molestation, or ryett done within the said burgh. 1861 HURLSTONE & NORMAN *Excheq. Rep.* VI. 453 The words 'molest or disturb', in that covenant, mean personal molestation or disturbance. 1884 *Law Rep.*, 12 Q.B.D. 543 It amounted to substantial molestation, using the word 'molestation' in the sense of injury knowingly and without lawful excuse inflicted upon another in his person, character, social position, or property. 1884 *Law Rep.*, 14 Q.B.D. 796 The molestation may be of different kinds: adultery and the birth of an illegitimate child as a consequence of that adultery are sufficient evidence of molestation. 1885 *Law Times Rep.* LIII. 306/1 The trustees covenanted to indemnify the husband from the debts of and molestation by the wife.

2. With *a* and in *pl.*: A trouble, annoyance, vexation; *concr.* a cause of annoyance. Now *rare*.

c 1400 *Beryn* 1101 For a molestacioun Ther was noon othir remedy, but a consolacioun. 1474 CAXTON *Chesse* 111 There cometh of glotonye riottes wronges and molestacions. 1555 EDEN *Decades* 359 Such greefes & molestacions as they

otherwise receave. 1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 62, I wil withdraw me selfe from all molestations and perplexities. 1604 T. WRIGHT *Passions* i. iv. 16 If the inferior appetite or passions obey and concurre with the will. they take away the molestations and tediousnesse that occurre in the practise of good woorks. 1629 J. COLE *Of Death* 93 The molestations of trade, or worldly affaires. 1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* iii. xxii. 213 All the molestations of Marriage are abundantly recompenced with other comforts. 1863 GEO. ELIOT *Romola* lxxi, The man who was as great a molestation to vicious citizens. . . as to a corrupt clergy.

mo'lested, *ppl. a.* [f. MOLEST *v.* + -ED¹.] In senses of the vb.; in quot., †harassed.

1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 2 Throughe the iniuries of this most disturbede and molestede time, there are some of the Plates lost.

molester (məʊ'lestə(r)). [f. MOLEST *v.* + -ER¹.] One who molest or disturbs.

1579 W. WILKINSON *Confut. Family of Loue, Brief Descr.* A j, God make him to be a member, not a molester of the Church. c 1670 COTTON *Voy. Irel.* ii. Poems (1689) 178 Till the Bells, that had been my morning molesters, Now wak'd me again, chiming all in to Vespers. 1725 KIRKPATRICK *Relig. Ord. Norwich* (1845) 10 To restrain all such molesters by ecclesiastical censure. 1895 *Pop. Sci. Monthly* July 118, It has no offensive odors to warn off molesters.

molestful (məʊ'lestfʊl), *a.* Now rare. [f. MOLEST *sb.* or *v.* + -FUL.] Troublesome, annoying, painful.

1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* i. 94 In tyme of weir quhen . . . to karie . . . kitchine veshels thay tho' haue and molestful. *Ibid.* vii. 13 Quha suspectet this kuir thairfor to be committit to him that he war nocht molestful to his young sone Daid. 1604 T. WRIGHT *Passions* i. ii. 9 Wee have a continual and molestfull battell with Carnall vices. 1621 T. WILLIAMSON tr. *Goulart's Wise Vieillard* 57 Thou oughtest not . . . to hold it grievous or molestful to haue lost thy sight. 1675 WOODHEAD, etc. *Paraphr. St. Paul* 116 The wicked also shall have a resurrection. . . to all manner of molestful passibility. 1891 C. E. NORTON *Dante's Hell* x. 47 That noble fatherland to which perchance I was too molestful.

Hence †mo'lestfully *adv.* (Minshew *Sp. Dict.* II. 1599.)

†**molestie**. *Obs. rare*—¹. [a. OF. *molestie*, ad. L. *molestia*; see MOLESTIOUS.] Trouble.

1532 *Chaucer's Boeth.* iii. pr. ix. (Skeat) l. 77 He ne geteth him nat suffisaunce that power forleteth, and that molestie [Camb. & Addit. MSS. molestie] prikketh. . . and that derkenesse hydeth.

mo'lesting, *vbl. sb.* [f. MOLEST *v.* + -ING¹.] The action of MOLEST *v.*; †annoyance, injury.

1523 CROMWELL in *Merriman Life & Lett.* (1902) I. 33 The grete molestyng and trowbelyng of all the nacions aboute theym. 1561 DAUS tr. *Bullinger on Apoc.* (1573) 211 b, If Christ will come to iudgement, why doth he differre it so long, and to so great molestyng of his? 1577 HAMMER *Anc. Eccl. Hist.* (1585) 394 Againe he fell a molestyng of y^e Nouations.

†**mo'lesting**, *ppl. a.* *Obs. rare.* [f. MOLEST *v.* + -ING².] Troublesome, interfering.

1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 10 b/2 The fracture of the bone, with the molestyng and troublesome accidentes thereof. 1604 T. WRIGHT *Passions* i. iv. 16 If our heartes . . . reioyce in God, then paine is turned into pleasure, and a molesting service into a delightfull obsequie. 1822 GALT *Provost* xl, In nothing, however, did his molesting temper cause so much disturbance, as when [etc.].

†**mo'lestious**, *a.* *Obs.* [f. L. *molestia* (n. of quality f. *molestus* troublesome) + -OUS.] Troublesome.

1524 PACE in *Strype Eccl. Mem.* (1721) I. App. xi. 20 Tediousnes of heats, thirst and hunger with molestious passage of baggage. 1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 34 b/1 They wear too intollerable and molestiouse vnto the patient. 1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* vi. xxiii. §14.114 Here in Britaine, the most vnquiet and molestious Prouince of all. 1620 VENNER *Via Recta* ii. 32 If the time be very hot, and the thirst molestious, . . . foure parts of water may be mingled with one of wine.

Hence mo'lestiousness, troublesomeness.

a 1670 HACKET *Cent. Sermon*. (1675) 895 They come upon us with some molestiousness and torment.

molestive (məʊ'lestiv), *a.* [f. MOLEST *v.* + -IVE.] Tending to annoy; troublesome, interfering.

1905 *North Amer. Rev.* Nov. 657, I suppose that the stranger always finds the patriotism of a country molestive. 1929 W. DEEPIING *Roper's Row* vi. 58 If the young Prossers had persecuted the son, Mrs. Prosser had been equally molestive to the mother.

†**mo'lestous**, *a.* *Obs. rare.* [f. L. *molest-us* troublesome + -OUS.] = MOLESTIOUS.

1555 EDEN *Decades* 90 It is a warlyke nation and hath byn euer hethero molestous to theyr bortherers. *Ibid.* 150 They seemed to bee molestous to thinhabitantes. 1657 W. MORICE *Coena quasi Kouh* Pref. 18 Humors which . . . were neither discerned, nor were molestous.

†**mo'lestuous**, *a.* *Obs.* [erron. f. L. *molest-us* troublesome; after *tempestuous*, etc.] Troublesome; troublous.

a 1572 KNOX *Bk. Common Order* (1602) 129 Afflictions are molestuous [ed. 1575 molestosome], noysome and hard to be borne with. 1611 MUNDAY *Briefe Chron.* 239 Pompilius . . . appointed his seate in another City. . . but finding it too molestuous he transferred the State to another City. 1657 TRAPP *Comm. Job* iii. 17 Vexatious persons, . . . molestuous and mischievous.

molet, *obs.* form of MOLLET *Obs.*, MULLET.

moletta, molette, *obs.* ff. MULATTO, MULLET.

molewarp, *obs.* form of MOULDWARP.

moley ('məʊli), *sb. slang.* [Origin obscure.] (See quot. 1950.)

1950 J. D. CARR *Below Suspicion* xi. 132 'Use the moleys when you catch 'im.' The moley was an ordinary potato, its surface jagged with the edges of safety-razor blades. They ground it into your face, twisted it, and. . . 1959 *Spectator* 6 Mar. 314/1, I suppose if I go on criticising him I shall end up by having the boys with the moleys call on me one dark night.

moley ('məʊli), *a. rare*—¹. [f. MOLE *sb.*² + -Y.] Of the nature of a mole.

1758 GOLDSM. *Hist. Our Own Lang.* ii. Wks. (Bohn) IV. 449, I am far from saying that Parker was a fine . . . writer of the English language, but he certainly did it infinite service in discouraging . . . the moley, creeping style, which, at that time, infected all the ranks both of the laity and clergy.

moleyne, molhah, *obs.* ff. MULLEIN, MULLAH.

moliabile, *obs.* variant of MOLLIABLE.

||**molimen** (məʊ'laimən). *Phys. and Path.* Pl. molimina (məʊ'liminə). [L. *mōlimen* effort, f. *mōliri* to make an effort, undertake, attempt.] An effort by which the system endeavours to perform any natural function, esp. *menstrual molimen*, the straining to bring about the catamenia.

1865 T. H. TANNER *Pract. Med.* (ed. 5) 670 The effect of the menstrual molimen is felt by the whole system. 1878 A. HAMILTON *Nerv. Dis.* 220 She never had had her catamenia nor noticed any molimina. 1889 J. M. DUNCAN *Lect. Dis. Women* xvii. (ed. 4) 133 There may be a molimen, or no molimen. When there is said to be a molimen or attempt, the girl expects the flow.

†**mo'liminous**, *a.* *Obs.* [f. L. *mōlimin-* MOLIMEN + -OUS.]

1. Characterized by great effort or endeavour; laborious.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Moliminous*, that hath force, or useth endeavor to do any thing; difficult. 1686 H. MORE *Real Pres.* viii. 62 All which things to repeat here would be too moliminous and inconsistent with the Brevity I intend. 1722 WOLLASTON *Relig. Nat.* v. 93 If the genius of the language . . . were well understood, some labor and moliminous attempts to account for it [the flood] might have been prevented.

2. *a.* Massive, cumbrous. *b.* Weighty, momentous.

c 1643 *Observ. on his Majesty's late Answ. & Expresses* 11 Some way was invented to regulate the motions of the peoples moliminous body. 1660 H. MORE *Myst. Godl.* vii. i. 281 Some Prophecies are not conditional but absolute, as certainly all those are that are of so vast and Moliminous Concernment to the World as the appearing of the Messias is. 1684 — *Answ.*, etc. 176 In this place it was impertinent, and too moliminous, nor suitable to the accustomed brevity and succinctness of the Apocalyptick style.

Hence †mo'liminously *adv.*, laboriously.

1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* i. ii. §19. 82 If this Deity must needs go about moliminously to make a world. . . what Tools and Instruments could he have to work withal?

molin *obs.* form of MULLEIN.

molinary ('məʊlinəri), *a. rare.* [f. late L. *molinari-us*, f. *molina* mill; see -ARY¹.] Of or pertaining to the grinding of corn.

1774 PENNANT *Tour Scot. in 1772*, 280 All the molinary operations are done at home. 1876 RUSKIN *Fors Clav.* VI. 161 The 'Lead', a stream 'led' from the Tay into the town for molinary purposes.

moline (məʊ'lain), *a. and sb. Her.* [Prob. repr. AF. **moliné*, f. *molin* (mod.F. *moulin*) mill; see MILL *sb.*¹ and -EE.]

A. adj. Of or resembling the expanded and curved extremities of a mill-rind; esp. in *cross moline*, a cross each of the arms of which terminates in two expanded and curved branches resembling the extremities of a mill-rind.

1562 LEIGH *Armorie* 188 b, He beareth ermin a crosse moline Or. 1610 GUILLIM *Heraldry* ii. vii. 70 The Field is Azure, a Crosse Moline Pierced Losenge-waies. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* iii. xvi. (Roxb.) 90/1 A cleever with a moline cutting end. 1761 *Brit. Mag.* II. 532 Azure, a cross moline, argent. 1868 CUSSANS *Her.* (1893) 118 There are twelve families of Miller who bear Crosses-Moline. . . and none who bear Millstones or Mill-rinds.

ellipt. 1864 BOUTELL *Her., Hist. & Pop.* vi. 29 The Cross Patonce . . . expands more widely than the Moline.

B. sb. 1. = *cross moline*.

1777 PORNY *Elem. Heraldry*, Dict., *Moline* . . . is used in Heraldry to denote a Cross which turns round both ways at all the extremities. 1823 CRABB *Technol. Dict.*, *Molines*.

2. = MILL-RIND (Ogilvie 1882).

Hence †*molined a. rare* = MOLINE *a.*

1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 342/1 Let it be called a Mill Rinde molined, because the ends turn like the Cross Moline.

†**molinet**. *Obs.* Also 8 molionet. [ad. F. *moulinet*, dim. of *moulin* a mill; see -ET¹.]

a. A little mill, a small grinding apparatus. *b.* A stick for whipping chocolate.

1648 GAGE *West Ind.* xvi. 106 The Chocolate . . . is stirred in a cup by an instrument called a Molinet, or Molinillo.

1676 WORLIDGE *Cyder* (1691) 176 This kernel being ground fine by a molinet. 1690 [EVELYN] *Mundus Muliebris* 11 A Tea and Chocolate Pot, With Molionet and Caudle Cup. a 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew, Molinet*, a Chocolate Stick, or little Mill. 1728 BAILEY, *Mollinet*, a small Muller to grind Colours.

||**molinete** (moli'nete). Also molinet. [a. Sp. *molinete*, lit. (toy) windmill, little mill.] In *Bullfighting*, a decorative pass made by a matador (see quot. 1959²).

1932 [see FAROL]. 1959 V. J. KEHOE *Aficionado!* 19 Manolo then did a *derechazo*, . . . ending the series with a *molinete* on his knees. *Ibid.* 208 The *molinete*. Performed with either hand, this pass is started by the matador citing the toro as for a *cambiado*, then spinning out of the pass in the opposite direction of the toro's charge. 1971 J. LEIBOLD *This is Bullfight* xvii. 202 The *molinete* can be executed with either the right or left hand. . . Timing, grace and elegance of execution are of prime importance in accomplishing the *molinete*.

Molinism¹ ('moliniz(ə)m). [f. the name of the Spanish Jesuit Luis *Molina* (1535–1600) + -ISM. Cf. F. *molinisme*.] The doctrine propounded in 1588 by *Molina*, that the efficacy of grace depends simply on the will which freely accepts it.

1669 GALE *True Idea Jansenisme* 107 The subversion of Molinisme.

Molinism² ('moliniz(ə)m). [f. the name of Miguel de *Molinos* (1627–96) a Spanish priest.] The doctrine of Molinos; quietism.

1720 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5863/1 [Auto da Fé] There were 43 Criminals brought out of the Prison of the Inquisition on this Occasion. . . most of them accused of Molinism or Judaism. 1868 BROWNING *Ring & Bk.* vi. 152, I heard. . . what is priest's-duty—labour to pluck tares And weed the corn of Molinism.

Molinist¹ ('molinist). [f. *Molina* + -IST.] One who holds the doctrine of Molinism; a follower of the Jesuit *Molina*. Also *attrib.*

1655 J. OWEN *Vind. Evang.* xxxi. 646 The Molinists and Jesuits on the one side, with the Jansenians, or Bayans on the other. 1859 *All Year Round* No. 30. 82 The Molinists, were . . . analogous to our High-Church party.

attrib. 1768 HUME *Ess. & Treat.* (1809) II. 481 The Molinist party had tried to discredit these miracles.

Hence †Molinistic *a.*

1669 GALE *True Idea Jansenisme* 54 They publish this *Cartel of Defiance* to the whole Molinistick Partie.

Molinist² ('molinist). [Formed as MOLINISM² + -IST.] A follower of Molinos.

1868 BROWNING *Ring & Bk.* v. 1838.

†**Molinosist**. *Obs.*—⁰ [a. F. *molinosiste*, f. the name *Molinos*; see prec.] = prec.

1727–52 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Molinosists*. . . the same with what are otherwise called *Quietists*. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) s.v.

molionet, *erron.* form of MOLINET.

†**mo'lition**¹. *Obs.* [a. F. *molition* (Rabelais), ad. L. *mōlitiōn-em*, n. of action f. *mōliri* to make exertions, to build, construct.] *a.* An endeavour, effort *b.* A contrivance, apparatus.

1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* ivb, This treasure house of Engines, Molitions, and of other Chyrurgical Instruments. 1642 M. NEWCOMEN *Craft Church's Adversaries* (1643) 24 You that have bin now these two yeares wrestling with them, you know what their Molitions have bin. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* i. ii. §22. 86 Infinite Atoms. after many Convolutions and Evolutions, Molitions and Essays . . . chanced . . . to settle into this form and system of things.

†**mo'lition**². *Obs. rare*—⁰. [a. med.L. *molitiōn-em*, n. of action from L. *molēre* to grind; see -ITION.] The action of grinding.

1731 BAILEY vol. II, *Molitions*, grindings.

†**moliture**. *Obs. rare*—¹. [ad. med.L. *molitūra*, f. L. *molēre* to grind; see -TURE.] = MOLTURE.

1656 BRAMHALL *Replie. Bp. Chalcedon* v. 204 This claim of universall power and authority doth bring more moliture to their mill.

molkasin, *obs.* form of MOCCASIN.

moll (mɒl), *sb.* Also 6–7 Mall. [A familiar diminutive of *Mary*. Cf. MOLLY.]

1. A female personal name. *Moll Cut-purse*, the nickname of a notorious female of the first half of the 17th c., introduced by Middleton and Dekker into their *Roaring Girl* and by Field into his *Amends for Ladies*. †*Moll Thomson's mark* (slang): see quot. 1785.

1567 WAGER *Marie Magdalene* 1194 (Carpenter) Conscience? how doth thy conscience, little Mall? 1611 MIDDLETON & DEKKER (title) *The Roaring Girle*. Or *Moll Cut-Purse*. As it hath lately beene Acted on the Fortune-stage by the Prince his Players. *Ibid.*, *Dramatis Personæ* . . . Mol the Roaring Girle. 1662 *Womans Champion* (title-p.) A true Relation of the mad Pranks. . . and most unheard of Stratagems of Mrs. Mary Frith, commonly called Mall Cutpurse. 1663 BUTLER *Hud.* l. ii. 368 A bold Virago, stout and tall, As Joan of France, or English Mall. 1711 BUDGE *Spect.* No. 67 ¶9 At last an impudent young Dog bid the Filders play a Dance called Mol Patley. 1785 GROSE *Dict.*

Vulg. T., *Moll Thompson's Mark*, M. T. i.e. empty; take away this bottle, it has Moll Thompson's mark upon it.

b. Moll Blood, the gallows.
1818 SCOTT *Hrt. Midl.* xx, Three words of your mouth would give the girl the chance to nick Moll Blood.

c. In names of animals and plants, as moll-blob = MARSH-MARIGOLD; **moll-hern** (-heron, -yern), the heron, *Ardea cinerea*; **moll-washer**, the pied wagtail, *Motacilla lugubris*.

1847-78 HALLIWELL, *Moll-washer*, the water-wagtail. 1848 *Zoologist* VI. 2191 Herons are not only very commonly called 'cranes' but also 'moll-herons', or rather 'moll-yerns'. 1854 MISS BAKER *Northampton Gloss.*, *Moll-blobs*, or *Molly-blobs*. 1880 JEFFERIES *Et. Estate* iv. 78 'A moll ern flod away.' 1939 F. THOMPSON *Lark Rise* v. 97 All legs and wings, like a moll-heron.

2. a. A prostitute. gen., a girl, woman; a girlfriend or sweetheart, esp. of a criminal; the unmarried female companion of a professional thief or vagrant; a female pickpocket or thief. See also gun moll. slang.

1604 MIDDLETON *Father Hubbard's T. Wks.* (Bullen) VIII. 78 None of these common Molls neither, but discontented and unfortunate gentlewomen. 1753 J. POULTER *Discoveries* (ed. 2) 34 To nap the Slangs from the Cull or Moll; that is, . . . to take the Things from the Man or Woman. 1785 GROSE *Dict. Vulg. T.*, *Moll*, a whore. 1819 T. THOMPSON in *Collect. Songs Newcastle Dial.* 10 When the Malls began their reels. 1823 'J. BEE' *Turf. Molls* are the female companions of low thieves, at bed, board, and business. 1840 H. D. MILES *Dick Turpin* xxi. 250 You might ha' knowed his moll, a spicy, swellish sort of a bit o' muslin. 1872 G. P. BURNHAM *Mem. U.S. Secret Service* 190 Doctor Blake and his 'moll' visited the town of Toms River. 1877 *Five Yrs. Penal Serv.* iii. 242 Once, when he was speaking of 'his old woman' for the time being, I asked if she was a 'crooked' one too. 'Oh, yes', he replied, 'I never had nothin' to do with any "moll" who couldn't cut her own grass.' 1891 J. BARON *Bleghburn Dickshonary* 44 'Aw'm gooin' to meet mi Moll-to-neet' is a varra common sayin' wi' factory lads: some o' th' better soot say 'woman' i' th' place o' Moll, but nooan so mony. 1923 [see DAME 2 c]. 1931 *Amer. Speech* VII. 111 *Moll*. 1. A gangster's sweetheart or mistress. 2. Any girl whether associated with the underworld or not. 1934 DYLAN THOMAS *18 Poems* 22 In this our age the gunman and his moll, Two one-dimensional ghosts, love on a reel. 1946 K. TENNANT *Lost Haven* (1968) i. 20 He went off with that bloody moll whose name I wouldn't speak. 1955 *Publ. Amer. Dial. Soc.* xxiv. 99 A woman pickpocket is . . . a moll. 1962 N. MARSH *Hand in Glove* iii. 90, I can see you're in a fever lest slick Ben and his moll should get back . . . before you make your getaway. 1975 C. FREMLIN *Long Shadow* xxvi. 190 The Psychopath's Moll. I'm doing it again, thought Imogen. . . saving him from the consequences of his follies.

b. attrib. and Comb., as moll-shop slang, a brothel; moll-tooler slang, a female pickpocket.
1923 J. MANCHON *Le Slang* 196 Moll-shop. 1957 M. K. JOSEPH *I'll soldier no More* (1958) 181 Pretty faces . . . peered shyly into the street. 'Looks like a moll-shop,' said Connolly. 1859 HOTTEN *Dict. Slang* 63 *Moll tooler*, a female pickpocket.

†3. ? A ramrod (sense uncertain; perh. a distinct word). *Obs.*

1596 *Acc. Winsford in Proc. Somerset Archæol. Soc.* 1900, 194 One muskett with his flaxe, twich boxe, moll, and rest.
Hence **moll v.** (see quot. 1851); **moll'd ppl. a.**, associating with or accompanied by a woman.

1851 MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* I. 310/2 'There is a great many furnished cribs, let to needys (nightly lodgers) that are moll'd up' (that is to say, associated with women in the sleeping-rooms). 1882 *Sydney Slang Dict.* 6/1, I see yer the other night when yer was Moll'd up and too proud to speak. 1935 *Flynn's* 19 Jan. 87/2 With each man moll'd, and his moll posing as his wife, they would not attract the suspicion which would be directed against a mob of men living together.

† **moll, a. Obs. rare.** Forms: 5 mole, 6-7 molle, 7 moll. [a. OF. *mol* (mod.F. *mou*, *mol*, fem. *molle*):—L. *moll-em* soft.]

1. Soft.
1474 CAXTON *Chesse* III. v. G viij, Hit happeth ofte tymes that the nature of them that ben softe and mole taketh soner Impression than the nature of men that be rude & stronge.

2. *Mus.* In *B moll*, *♭ moll* = flat. (Also BEMOL.)
1597 MORLEY *Introd. Mus.* 5 *Phi.* What is *♭ moll*? *Ma.* It is a propertie of singing, wherein *fa* must alwaies be song in *♭ fa ♭ mi*, and is when the *ut* is in *F fa ut*. a1600 MONTGOMERIE *Misc. Poems* iii. 14 *Sing sho tua notis*, the one is out of tone, As B acre lau and B moll far above. 1667 C. SIMPSON *Compend. Pract. Mus.* 113 *B Moll* was when they sung *fa* in *B*.

moll, obs. f. MOLE *sb.*¹ and *sb.*², MOULD, MULL.

molla, variant of MULLAH.

mollag ('mɒləg). *Manx dial.* [Manx.] 'A dog's skin blown up as a bladder, and used to float the herring-nets' (Kelly *Manx Dict.* 1866). *as empty as a mollag*, quite empty; *as full as a mollag*, dead drunk.

1883 *Fisheries Exhib. Catal.* (ed. 4) 132 One Balk or long line for cod-fishing, . . . with 'mollag' or buoy. 1894 HALL CAINE *Manxman* 151 Your head's as empty as a mollag.

mollah, variant of MULLAH.

'**molland.** *Obs. exc. Hist.* Also 3 mollond, 4-6 moland. [f. *möl*, southern ME. form of MAIL *sb.*²

+ LAND.] Land for which rent was paid in commutation of servile customs.

The explanation in quot. 1607 is erroneous; the term apparently continued to be traditionally applied to certain lands, but its import was matter of conjecture.

1290 *Reg. Bury St. Edmunds* in Vinogradoff *Villainage* (1892) 183 Omnes tenentes de molond solebant esse custumarii. ? a1300 *Reg. Eye Priory* ibid. 184 Si tota terra fuerit molond primogenitus debet eam retinere. [1399 in *Essex Rev.* July (1904) 131 John Pyg was admitted to tenure of four acres of molond.] 1505 *Will of Gyrden* (Somerset Ho.), v. acres molland. 1507 *Ibid.*, Molland Werkland Freeland Worland. [1563 in *Essex Rev.* July (1904) 131 Richard and Clemence Everard. . . held Sayer's molond, a quarter of molond belonging to it.] 1607 NORDEN *Surv. Dial.* iv. 183 *Molland* is up-land, or high ground, and the contrary is *Fenland*, low ground.

† **'mollart.** *Obs.* [F. (*poire de*) *mollart*, f. *mol*, *molle* soft + -art; see -ARD.] A kind of pear.

1600 SURFLET *Country Farm* III. xlix. 537 Delicate pears, such as are . . . the roset, hasting, rimolt, mollart, greening [orig. *de renoult, de mollart, de verdelet*].

mollasse, variant of MOLASSE.

mollat, variant of MOLLET *Obs.*

moll-'buzzer. *Thieves' slang.* [f. MOLL *sb.* + BUZZER.] So **moll-buzzing vbl. sb.** (see quots.).

1859 MATSELL *Voc.* (Farmer), s.v. *Moll*, . . . Moll-buzzer, a thief that devotes himself to picking the pockets of women. 1900 'FLYNT' & WALTON *Powers that Prey* 225 Her gift for mathematics made it clear that 'moll-buzzing' was much more remunerative than sleeping in cellars and peddling Park Row literature. 1903 *Moll-buzzing* [see GRAFT *sb.*²]. 1904 *Speaker* 11 June 256/2 He made a lot of money by 'moll-buzzing' or picking women's pockets in the streets. 1910 *N. Y. Even. Post* 25 Aug., To have the country cousin clutch his arm and enquire whether that rough-looking customer coming out of a Chatham Square saloon is a dip, a yegg, a stall, a moll-buzzer, a Fagin, or a gun. 1912 A. BERKMAN *Prison Mem. Anarchist* II. xxii. 278 The 'gun' . . . gathers messages for their 'moll buzzers' [f.n. women thieves]. 1912 *Collier's* 23 Nov. 12/2 When he came out he began as a 'moll buzzer', which, you understand, means a pickpocket who specializes on the fair sex; he buzzes the 'molls'. 1936 *Evening News* 9 Dec. 8/5 Buzzers are male pickpockets who specialise in opening women's handbags; moll buzzers are the females of the species. 1955 *Publ. Amer. Dial. Soc.* xxiv. 169 *The moll buzzer* (male or female) is not strictly speaking a pickpocket. . . But the thief takes money from the purses or handbags . . . carried by women. *Ibid.*, There's a reason for moll buzzing.

moll-caudle, -coddle, var. ff. MOLLY-CODDLE.

† **molle.** *Obs.* [a. Sp. *molle*, a. Quichua *mulli*; cf. F. *molle* 'an Indian tree' (Cotgr.).] The Peruvian mastic-tree, *Schinus molle*, native of tropical America.

1604 E. G. RIMSTONE *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* IV. xxx. 292 *Molle* is a tree of many virtues, which casteth forth small boughes, whereof the Indians make wine. 1640 PARKINSON *Theat. Bot.* 1524 *Lentisci Pecunai* [? read *Peruan*] *similis Molle dicta.* The Indians *Molle*. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* App. s.v., *Indian Mastic*, the name by which the *Molle*, or Peruvian *Lentisk* is sometimes called.

molle, mollee, obs. ff. MOLE, MULL, MALI *sb.*¹

mollefy, obs. form of MOLLIFY.

mollemoke, obs. form of MOLLYMAWK.

mollen, obs. form of MULLEIN.

mollescent (mɒ'lesənt). *Med.* [ad. L. *mollēscēt-em*, pr. pple. of *mollēscere*, f. *mollis* soft; see -ESCENT.] Tending to become soft. Hence **mollescence**, tendency towards softness; = MOLLITIES *b.*

1822-34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) III. 26 The brain . . . has been found in a mollescent or pulpy state. *Ibid.* 240 There is always to the touch a mollescence in their structure. 1855 DUNGLISON *Med. Lex.* (ed. 12), *Mollescence*, Mollities.

mollestuous, variant of MOLESTIOUS.

† **'mollet, sb. Sc. Obs.** Also 6 molet, mol(l)at. [a. OF. *molette* spur-rowel, also an ornamental stud imitating this; see MULLET. Cf. MOLAN.] (? Originally, a boss or stud on a bride-bit. Hence:) A studded or toothed bit for a horse; also **mollet bit**. Also **mollet-bridle**, a bridle having a bit of this kind (rendering L. *frenum lupatum*).

1503 in *Ld. Treas. Acc. Scotl.* (1900) II. 206 Item, for ane molat bridill and ane tee, xij s. *Ibid.* 396 And for mollat bit, small bittis [etc.]. 1505 *Ibid.* (1901) III. 135 Item, for ane gret mollet bit to the King, xiiij s. 1508 DUNBAR *Tua Mariit Wemen* 349 *Thar myght na mollet [v.r. mollat] mak me moy*, na hald my mouth in. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* VII. v. 196 *Thair harnyssing of gold rycht deyrly dycht*, *Thair runge the goldin mollettis burneist brycht*. 1536 BELLENDEN *Cron. Scotl.* (1821) II. 269 *Makbeth* . . . said, 'This man will not obey my chargis, quhill he be riddin with ane mollet bridil; nochtheles I sall gar him draw like ane avir in ane cart'.

† **'mollet, v. Obs. ? nonce-wd.** [f. prec.] intr. To ride.

1529 LYNDESAY *Complaynt* 333 *Bot*, geue thay can play at the cairtis, And mollet moylie on ane Mule, Thocht thay had neuer sene the scule, 3it. . . Wyl be maid sic ane spirituall man. [Cf. quot. 1508 under prec. *sb.*]

mollet, obs. form of MULLET.

molleton ('mɒlɪtɒn). [f. F. *molleton* f. *mollet*, dim. of *mol* (*mou*), *molle* soft.] = SWANSKIN.

1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade*, *Molleton* (French) swanskin; a kind of blanket or flannel. 1896 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* I. 744 Some close, soft material ('molleton' is suitable).

b. The rags of closely woven white flannels (*Eng. Dial. Dict.* 1903).

mollewell, variant of MULVEL.

molley, variant of MALI *sb.*¹; obs. f. MOLLY *sb.*¹

1852 *Life in Bombay* 23 There must be from one to six Molleys, or gardeners.

† **'molliable, a. Obs.** [Badly f. L. *mollire* to soften + -ABLE.] Capable of being softened.

1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* II. 85/2 *Tar*, a compounded Rosin, or Rosin made molliable. *Ibid.* 119/3 *Gums*. . . Liquid or more molliable, as *Liquidambra* [etc.]. 1766 *Compl. Farmer* s.v. *Stone*, a hard solid body, neither molliable, fusible by fire, nor soluble in water.

† **'molliate, v. Obs. rare**—1. [Formed as prec. + -ATE³.] *trans.* To make soft or easy.

1702 *Poet (Ovid) Bantered* (ed. 2) 23 Soon will she molliate your way, Charm'd with the Magick of a Fee.

† **'mollicine, a. Obs.**—0 [ad. mod.L. *mollicinus* (in *mollicinum emplastrum* soothing plaster, Phillips, ed. Kersey, 1706), inferred from late L. *mollicina* a kind of soft garment.] Mollifying. 1856 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.* s.v. *Mollicinus*.

† **mollicinous, a. Obs.** [f. prec. + -OUS.] Softening, mollifying (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1891).

mollie: see MALI *sb.*¹ and MOLLY.

mollient ('mɒliənt), *a. and sb.* [f. L. *mollient-em*, pr. pple. of *mollire* to soften, f. *mollis* soft; see -ENT.] **a. adj.** Softening. *rare*—0. † **b. sb. Med.** A softening application. *Obs.*

1612 *Enchiridion Med.* 92, I apply mollients and resolutives. 1721 BAILEY *Mollient*, softening, mollifying. 1736 AINSWORTH *Lat. Dict.*, *Mollient*, *molliens*, *delimens*. Hence **'molliently adv.**, soothingly, assuagingly.

1847 in WEBSTER; and in later Dicts.

† **mollifaction. Obs. rare**—1. [f. MOLLIFY *v.*: see -FACTION.] = MOLLIFICATION.

1822-34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) III. 460 There is a considerable difference in explaining upon the same principle the mollifaction of the diseased area.

mollifiable ('mɒlifiaəb(ə)l), *a.* [f. MOLLIFY *v.* + -ABLE.] Capable of being mollified.

1611 SPEED *Hist. Brit.* IX. vi. §14. 488 The King . . . perceiuing Becketts stiffnesse . . . to be no way mollifiable by whatsoeuer his old fauours [etc.]. 1755 in JOHNSON. In mod. Dicts.

mollification (mɒlɪfɪ'keɪʃən). [a. OF. *mollificacion* (F. *mollification*), ad. L. *mollificatiō-em* f. *mollificāre*: see MOLLIFY *v.* and -ATION.] The action of the verb MOLLIFY; an appeasing, appeasement, pacification. Also, †something that softens (a substance) or mitigates the harshness of (an action or quality); †a softening expression, a qualifying clause.

c1386 CHAUCER *Can. Yeom. Prol.* & T. 301 Yet forgat I to maken rehersaille Of watres corosif and of lymaille And of bodies mollificacion. 1541 R. COPLAND *Guydon's Form. Sjb*, The dylygent workman . . . ought to wyt to whiche resolucyon is due, and to which mollifyfycacion. 1562 BULLEYN *Bulwark, Dial. Soarnes & Chir.* 13 You muste use mollifications, and softenyng medicenes. 1590 BARROUGH *Meth. Physick* II. xi. (1596) 91 If it [sc. matter] creepe into the belly, you must minister most of all mollifications. a1619 FOTHERBY *Atheom.* II. viii. §5 (1622) 290 There is a mollification vsed, to reduce the . . . Deification, within the compasse of this sense. 1626 DONNE *Serm.* lxviii. (1640) 691 *Damnabitur* (no modification, no mollification, no going lesse) He shall be damned. 1698 NORRIS *Pract. Disc.* (1707) IV. 226 A Truth, which may be represented nakedly as it is, or with some tenderness and mollification. 1716 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* II. 184 In return of all his reciprocal Mollifications and Meliorations of some uncouth Points. 1881 *Daily News* 7 Feb., We close the book with some feeling of mollification toward its faults. 1886 G. ALLEN *Maimie's Sake* xvii, With some faint show of mollification in his softened tone.

† **mollificative, a. and sb. Obs.** Also 5 molyficatyffe, mollificatif(e), 6 molificative. [a. F. *mollificatif*, -ive, ad. med.L. **mollificativ-us*, f. *mollificāre* to MOLLIFY.] **a. adj.** That causes mollification or softening. **b. sb.** A medicine or application that softens.

c1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 47 *pe chapite of medicyns mollificatyues [v.r. molyficatyffes]. Ibid.* 211 *bis* is a mollificatif pat rasis made. 1590 BARROUGH *Meth. Physick* VII. iv. (1596) 388 If you will make a clyster mollificatiue lacking the things aforesayd, doe thus. *Ibid.*, Then make a clyster partly of mollificatiues & partly of expulsives. 1612 WOODALL *Surg. Mate* Wks. (1653) 32 This unguent is . . . of temperament cold . . . mollificative, and attractive. 1656-74 in BLOUNT *Glossogr.* 1775 in ASH.

mollified ('mɒlɪfaɪd), *ppl. a.* [f. MOLLIFY *v.* + -ED¹.] In senses of the vb.: †Softened, rendered

soft or supple (*obs.*); †rendered less severe; mitigated (*obs.*); appeased, conciliated.

1696 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Chirurg.* 37/1 The fleshe and all the other mollified parts of the ioyncete. 1682 DRYDEN *Relig. Loici* Pref., Wks. (Globe) 187 Those texts may receive a kinder and more mollified interpretation. 1764 HARMER *Observ.* xii. i. 35 [When] the sacred writer . . . says Ægypt has no rain he must be understood in the same mollified sense that Maillet, or rather the Abbot Muscier, puts upon Pliny. 1849 THACKERAY *Pendennis* I. xxix. 284 'Boys will be boys', the mollified uncle thought to himself. 1860 HOLLAND *Miss Gilbert* x, 'We are disappointed here again, Fanny', said the doctor with a mollified tone.

Hence 'mollifiedly' *adv.*

1626 W. FENNER *Hidden Manna* (1652) 72 The bloud of Christ is of a sufficient value to redeme them all *à toto*: Secondly, mollifiedly, *à tonto*.

mollifier ('mɒlɪfəɪə(r)). [f. next + -ER; cf. F. *mollifieur* (Cotgr.).] One who or something which mollifies.

1592 in *Misc. Hist. & Philol.* (1703) 169 The Lord Treasurer . . . ever secretly feigned himself to be a Moderator and Mollifier of the Catholicks Afflictions. 1610 MARKHAM *Masterp.* II. clxxiii. 485 Brancvrsin is a wonderful great mollifier. 1710 T. FULLER *Pharm. Extemp.* 317 Vinegar . . . is itself a prime Corrector and Mollifier.

mollify ('mɒlɪfaɪ), *v.* Also 5-8 *molify*, 5-6 *mol(l)ify*(e), -*efy*(e). [ad. F. *mollifier*, ad. L. *mollificare*, f. *mollis* soft + *-ficāre*: see -FY.]

1. *trans.* To render soft or supple; to make tender; to reduce the hardness of. Also *absol.* Now *rare*.

1426 LYDG. *De Guil. Pilgr.* 8399 Han a leche. . . Thy synwes harde to mollefy With oynementys, to make hem plye. *Ibid.* 10982 Dyamaunt, I trowe, ys noon, Nor noon other maner ston So indurat, to mollefy, As he. 1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* xv. 59 The erth. . . was alle made fatte and molfyed wyth the blode of the bestes that were there Imolated. 1555 EDEN *Decades* 220 These skynnes being made verye harde, they hunge them . . . in the sea . . . to mollifie them. 1610 MARKHAM *Masterp.* II. clxxiii. 493 Manna is of equall temper hote and dry; it openeth, it mollifieth, and incarnateth. 1638 WILKINS *New World* xiv. (1707) 119 Metals are not rarify'd by melting, but mollify'd. 1707 *Curios. in Husb. & Gard.* 300 One of the . . . Plants is that which so mollifies the Bones, that . . . we cannot stand upon our Legs. 1832 W. IRVING *Tales Alhambra, Moor's Legacy* (1875) 161 Pedrillo Pedrugo . . . put a basin of hot water under his chin, and began to mollify his beard with his fingers. *fig.* 1624 DONNE *Devotions* 306 Thou rainest vpon vs and yet doest not alwayes mollifie all our hardnes.

† *b.* to mollify the fist (? nonce-use): a jocular substitution for 'to grease the palm'.

1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India & P.* 98 Making the Merchant dance attendance till a right understanding be created betwixt the Shawbunder and them, which commonly follows when the Fist is mollified.

† *c.* to mollify the belly: to relax the bowels. *Obs.*

1533 ELYOT *Cast. Helthe* (1539) 21 Quynces. . . taken after meate. . . mollifieth the bealy. 1631 WIDDOWES *Nat. Philos.* 45 It mollifieth the belly, and cureth hardnesse of the backe and belly.

† *d. intr.* To become soft or tender. *Obs.*

1528 PAYNEL *Salerne's Regim.* Oij b, Tyll tyme the meate of them mollifie, and waxe tender.

2. *trans.* To soften in temper or disposition; to allay the anger or indignation of; to render less obdurate; to calm, pacify, or appease. From the 15th to the 17th c. very common in the phrase † to mollify (one's) heart. *Obs.*

c 1412 HOCCELEVE *De Reg. Princ.* 2638 Lat vs mollifie Our hertes stoute to his genterie. 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidone's Comm.* 408b, Ambassadors, whiche might mollifie their myndes and perswade them to peace. 1667 DRYDEN & DK. NEWCASTLE *Sir M. Mar-all* III. (middle), I must mollify him with money. a 1715 BURNET *Own Time* (1724) I. 213 Even the Presbyterians were much mollified. . . by his mild and heavenly course of life. 1754 HUME *Hist. Gt. Brit.* I. *Chas. I.* v. 271 To mollify, by these indulgences, the rage of his most furious persecutors. 1872 BLACK *Adv. Phaeton* xxvii, 'Oh, as you please', said the young man, a trifle mollified.

† *b. intr.* To become softened in temper or disposition; to grow more kindly or genial; to relax one's severity, to become less angry or obdurate, to relent. *Obs.*

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 246 Shall make the most harde herted persone that is, to mollify & melte. c 1533 TINDALE *Answe. More Wks.* (1573) 330/2 The hart here beginneth to mollifie and waxe soft. a 1586 SIDNEY *Arcadia* IV. (1598) 413 Philinax feeling his hart more & more mollifying vnto her, renewed [etc.]. 1694 DRYDEN *Love Triumphant* v. i, She has a delicious tongue of her own, and I begin to mollify. 1741 H. WALPOLE *Leit. to Mann* 23 Nov., He . . . owned his father had mollified, but hoped she would excuse him. 1823 *Examiner* 268/2 The father mollifies and is reconciled to the marriage.

† 3. To enervate, enfeeble. *Obs.*

1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* xii. 42 This man onely hath molyfyed my wyttes, and perturbed the corage of myn opynyon firste. 1577 NORTHBROOKE *Dicing* (1843) 165 Whose mind is so well ordered. . . that these wanton dauncings. . . woulde not corrupt, ouercome, and vtterlye molifie?

† 4. To abate the violence or intensity of (passions; also heat, cold, tempests, etc.); to relieve (care). *Obs.*

c 1495 *Epitaffe*, etc. in *Skelton's Wks.* (1843) II. 390 To mollyfy oure monys. 1542-5 BRINKLOW *Lament* 10 Their absence shulde not quenche nor mollifye your loue towards your brethren. 1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* II. (1586) 85 The extreme heate of the sunne, is something mollified with the cold blastes of the winde. 1612 DRAYTON *Poly-olt.*

xii. 186 Refresh you in my bathes, and mollifie your care With comfortable wines and meats. 1653 LD. VAUX tr. *Godeau's St. Paul* 238 His great courage could not be mollified. a 1833 R. WATSON in *Spurgeon Treas. Dav. Ps.* cxiii. 7 What sources of comfort does it [sc. Christianity] open to mollify the troubles of life!

5. To lessen the harshness or severity of (expressions, laws, etc.); abate the rigour of (demands); also, to represent in favourable terms, to euphemize. Now *rare*.

1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* (1812) I. ccccxxiv. 741 The erle of Flaunders . . . molefyed the mater as moche as he might. 1549 COVERDALE, etc. *Erasm. Par.* 2 *Cor. Arg.*, He mollifieth the sharpnes vsed in his former epistle. a 1674 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* VIII. §203 They would, by yielding to some things when they refused others, sooner prevail with the Houses to mollify their demands. 1681 DRYDEN *Sp. Friar* v. ii. 75 Now mince the Sin, And mollifie Damnation with a Phrase. 1785 SARAH FIELDING *Ophelia* xiii, He had not mollified the term of Savage. 1798 JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1859) IV. 249 Our alien bill struggles hard for a passage. It has been considerably mollified. 1880 *Expositor* XI. 469 The Apostle. . . could easily and euphoniously have modified and mollified his expression.

† 6. To impart a tender beauty to. *Obs.* or *nonce-use*.

c 1750 SHENSTONE *Ruin'd Abbey* 20 The vocal flute. . . Crowns his delight and mollifies the scene.

mollifying ('mɒlɪfaɪɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. prec. + -ING¹.] The action of the verb MOLLIFY.

c 1532 DU WES *Introd. Fr. in Palsgr.* 1040 Mollifyng of angr. a 1540 BARNES *Wks.* (1573) 274/1 Duns saith, that there is a mollifieng, that precedeth grace, which hee calleth attrition. 1643 STEER tr. *Exp. Chyrurg.* xiv. 55 They [sc. scars] require greater mollifying.

mollifying ('mɒlɪfaɪɪŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING².] That mollifies (in senses of the vb.).

1590 BARROUGH *Meth. Physick* III. xxxvii. (1596) 163 It profiteth greatly to descend into a bath made of mollifying herbs. 1611 BIBLE *Wisd.* xvi. 12 It was neither herbe, nor mollifying plaister that restored them to health. 1622 T. SCOTT *Belg. Pismire* 31 The Nobilitie liue idely, acquainting themselues with all effeminate fashions, and mollifying pleasures. 1713 M. HENRY *Meekness & Quietness of Spirit* (1822) 163 Could any thought be more mollifying than that? a 1797 H. WALPOLE *Mem. Geo. II* (1847) II. ii. 41 The face of Lord Kildare, one of the mollifying demagogues, was blackened on sign-posts. 1906 *Outlook* 24 Mar. 403/2 We should not embrace the mollifying delusion of security in private or in national life.

mollifyingly ('mɒlɪfaɪɪŋli), *adv.* [f. MOLLIFYING *ppl. a.* + -LY².] In a mollifying manner.

1920 E. O'NEILL *Beyond the Horizon* I. ii. 44 Mayo (mollifyingly). Of course I will, boy, and be glad to. 1928 'S. S. VAN DINE' *Greene Murder Case* II. 25 'You understand, of course,' he added mollifyingly, 'that I shall not interfere with your activities in any way.' a 1953 E. O'NEILL *Long Day's Journey* (1956) 30 Tyrone (impressed—mollifyingly). I know you may have thought it was for the best.

molligut ('mɒlɪɡʌt). *U.S. dial.* The angler, *Lophius piscatorius*.

1884 G. B. GOODE, etc. *Nat. Hist. Aquatic Anim.* 173 The Goose Fish or Monk Fish *Lophius piscatorius*. . . The names of the fish are many; . . . In Eastern Connecticut [it is called] 'Molligut'.

mollimock, variant of MOLLYMAWK.

mollin, *obs.* form of MULLEIN.

molline ('mɒlɪn). *Med.* Also -*in*. [A trade name; ? f. L. *mollis* soft + -INE.] A yellowish-white saponaceous preparation used as a base for ointments in the treatment of skin diseases.

1889 *Lancet* 6 Apr. 668/1 A saponaceous preparation which is known under the name of 'molline'. 1891 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Mollin*.

mollinet, *obs.* variant of MOLINET.

mollipilose (mɒlɪ'paɪləʊs), *a.* [f. L. *mollis* soft: see PILOSE.] Having soft pilage or plumage (*Cent. Dict.* 1890). Hence mollip'losity (*Ibid.*).

mollipuff, variant of MULLIPUFF.

mollisher ('mɒlɪʃə(r)). *slang.* A woman.

1812 J. H. VAUX *Flash Dict.*, *Mollisher*, a woman. 1851 MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* I. 424 One old mollesher (woman). . . brought out 8 lbs. of white rags.

mollitie, variant of MOLLITY.

|| **mollities** (mɒlɪ'ti:z). Also 7 *mollicies*. [L. *mollitiēs*, f. *mollis* soft.] † *a. fig.* Effeminacy (*obs.*). *b. Med.* Softening, softness, *mollities cerebri*, softening of the brain (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1891); *mollities ossium*, softening of the bones. 1604 JAS. I *Counterbl.* (Arb.) 110 Mollicies and delicacie were the wracke and ouerthrow. . . of the Romane Empire. 1835-6 *Todd's Cycl. Anat.* I. 437/1 The phenomena of mollities . . . and . . . other morbid actions. 1876 BRISTOWE *Th. & Pract. Med.* (1878) 923 Mollities ossium is characterised anatomically by progressive softening of the bones.

† **mo'llition**. *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [ad. L. **mollitiōn-em*, f. *mollire* to soften: see -ION¹.] Softening. 1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 75 Mollition is the beginning of Liqueation.

mollitious (mɒlɪ'ʃiəs), *a. rare*. [f. L. *mollitiēs* softness + -OUS.] Luxurious, sensuous. 1646 QUARLES *Barnabas & B.* (1651) 79 Can lusty diet, and mollicious rest bring forth no other fruits, but faint desires, rigid thoughts, and Phlegmatick conceits? 1840

BROWNING *Sordello* III. 129 Mollitious alcoves gilt Superb as Byzant-domes the devils built.

† **mollitude**. *Obs.* [ad. L. *mollitūdo*, f. *mollis* soft: see -TUDE.] Softness, effeminacy.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Mollitude*, softness, niceness, tenderness, effeminate, wantonness. 1767 A. CAMPBELL *Lexiph.* 11 A perennial mollitude of manners. In mod. Dicts.

† **mollity**. *Obs.* In 7 *mollitie*. [ad. L. *mollitiēs* softness: see MOLLITIES.] Gentleness.

1655 *Morrow of Compliments* 2 If that tenderness and mollitie inherent and predominant in your soft sex sway its scepter in you.

mollotto, *obs.* form of MULATTO.

mollusc, mollusk ('mɒləsk). *Nat. Hist.* Also 9 *mollusque*. [ad. F. *mollusque*, ad. mod. L. MOLLUSCA.] An animal belonging to the Mollusca.

1783 BARBUT *Genera Vermium* p. xvii, *Ascidia*. The Bladder Shaped Mollusque. *Holothuria*. The Tentaculated Mollusque. *Medusa*. The Snake-lock Mollusque. 1808 HOME in *Phil. Trans.* XCVI. 286 All the mollusques which creep on their bellies. 1839 *Penny Cycl.* XIV. 321/2 Terrestrial and fluviatile Mollusks. 1867 F. FRANCIS *Angling* vii. (1880) 259 These molluscs took well to the lake. 1898 R. MUNRO *Preh. Scot.* 81 This mollusc is now extinct in the Clyde.

Mollusca (mɒ'ləskə), *sb. pl. Zool.* [mod. L. *mollusca* (Jonston 1650), neut. pl. of L. *molluscus* (occurring in *mollusca nux*, a soft kind of nut), also ellipt. as *sb.*, and *molluscum* neut., used subst. as the name of a kind of fungus.]

a. Applied by Linnæus in 1758 to a heterogeneous group of invertebrates, forming the second order of his class Vermes, and comprising the Echinoderms, Hydroids, Annelids, and naked Mollusca. To these the shell-bearing Mollusca were added by later naturalists. *b.* In present use (mainly following the classification proposed by Cuvier in 1788-1800), a phylum or sub-kingdom of animals, comprising the four classes Gastropoda (limpets, snails, etc.), Scaphopoda (tooth-shells), Cephalopoda (cuttlefish, etc.), and Lamellibranchia (oyster, mussel, etc.); the classes Cirrhopoda, Tunicata, and Brachiopoda, included by Cuvier among the Mollusca, are now placed elsewhere, and the Polyzoa have since Cuvier's time been added to the phylum and again removed.

1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) XII. 204/1 *Mollusca*, in the Linnæan system, is the denomination of the second genus of vermes or worms. These are simple naked animals, not included in a shell, but furnished with limbs. 1806 TURTON tr. *Linn. Syst. Nat.* IV. 3 Class VI. Worms. . . They are divided into five Orders. I. Intestina. . . II. Mollusca. Are naked, furnished with tentacula or arms, for the most part inhabitants of the sea; and [etc.]. 1828 FLEMING *Brit. Anim.* 224 It is my intention to proceed to the consideration of the species [of Radiata]. . . immediately after the enumeration of the Mollusca. 1896 KIRKALDY & POLLARD tr. *Boas' Text-bk. Zool.* 289 *note*, In many Mollusca . . . certain parts of the epithelial covering of the pericardium are glandular.

molluscan (mɒ'ləskən), *a.* and *sb. Zool.* [f. prec. + -AN.] *a. adj.* Of, pertaining to, or having the characters of the Mollusca. *b. sb.* One of the Mollusca; a mollusc.

1828-32 in WEBSTER. 1835 KIRBY *Hab. & Inst. Anim.* I. viii. 236 The Cirripedes . . . seem to have little to do with the bivalve Molluscans. *Ibid.* 255 'The superiority of the Insect over the Molluscan tribes. 1883 *Gd. Words* Aug. 531/2 The molluscan population of our British shores.

molluscicide (mɒ'ləskɪsaɪd). Also *molluscacide*. [*molluscicide* f. MOLLUSC + -I- + -CIDE; *molluscacide* f. MOLLUSCA *sb. pl.* + -CIDE.] Any substance used to kill molluscs.

1947 DORLAND & MILLER *Med. Dict.* (ed. 21) *Molluscacide*. 1948 *Jrnl. Parasitol.* XXXIV. Suppl. 33 (*heading*) Results of screening tests on chemicals as molluscicides. 1949 *Ibid.* XXV. 475 (*heading*) Influence of some potential molluscicides on the oxygen consumption of *Australorbis glabratus*. 1965 *New Scientist* 22 Apr. 229/2 No efforts had previously been made to wipe out the snails with molluscicides. 1972 *Country Life* 2 Mar. 527/3 A new molluscicide spray is now being used . . . to eradicate the pest. 1974 *Nature* 22 Mar. 363/1 The widely used molluscicide sodium pentachlorophenate is a repellent to snails.

Hence **molluscicidal** *a.*

1950 *Jrnl. Parasitol.* XXXVI. 152 The molluscicidal activity of a series of 42 organic compounds has been studied. 1950 *Biol. Abstr.* XXIV. 3249/2 In this series of tests alpha-chloro-esters and amides of aliphatic monobasic acids showed a more marked molluscicidal activity than the unchlorinated derivatives. 1968 *New Scientist* 4 Jan. 24/3 Chlorinated hydrocarbons and organo-phosphates were found to have no molluscicidal activity.

molluscigerous (mɒlə'sɪdʒərəs), *a.* Also *molluskigerous*. [f. MOLLUSC + -GEROUS.] Bearing or producing molluscs.

1877 HUXLEY *Anat. Inv. Anim.* viii. 513 In some few of the *Synapta* . . . elongated tubular molluskigerous sacs are found attached . . . to one of the intestinal vessels.

molluscoid (mə'laskɔɪd), *a.* and *sb.* [f. as prec. + -OID.] *A. adj.*

1. *Zool.* *a.* Belonging to or resembling the Mollusca; *b.* Of or belonging to the Molluscoidea.

1855 *Eng. Cycl., Nat. Hist.* III. 858 The Molluscoid subdivision of the neural forms. 1877 LE CONTE *Elem. Geol.* I. (1879) 296 Their affinities [*i.e.* those of the Polyzoa] are probably molluscoid.

2. *Path.* Of the nature of molluscum.

1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 926 Molluscoid acne.

B. sb.

1. One of the Molluscoidea.

1855 W. S. DALLAS in *Syst. Nat. Hist.* I. 416 The Bryozoa and the Tunicata... have been formed into a separate subdivision, the Molluscoids. 1879 VERRILL in *Bull. U.S. Nat. Mus.* No. 15. 147 Molluscoids.

2. = MOLLUSCUM I (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1891).

molluscoidal (mə'laskɔɪdəl), *a.* [f. MOLLUSCOID + -AL¹.] = MOLLUSCOID *a.*

1872 DARWIN *Orig. Spec.* xi. (ed. 6) 309 At an ancient epoch the highest and lowest molluscoidal animals [ed. 5 (1869) x. 412 molluscs]... swarmed in numbers.

So molluscoidan *a.* (*Cent. Dict.* 1890).

molluscoidea (mə'laskɔɪdɪə), *Zool.* Also -oida. [mod.L. (Milne-Edwards 1844), f. MOLLUSC-A: see -OID.] A division of invertebrates comprising the Polyzoa and the Brachiopoda, and formerly also the Tunicata.

1855 *Engl. Cycl., Nat. Hist.* III. 858 Milne-Edwards has proposed a division of the Mollusca into the Mollusca proper, and the Molluscoidea (Molluscoidea), including under the latter class those Polype-like forms, the Polyzoa and the Ascidioida. 1869 HUXLEY *Introd. Classif. Anim.* iv. 82 The Ascidioida, Brachiopoda and Polyzoa... may be conveniently denominated Molluscoidea. 1875 NICHOLSON *Man. Zool.* (ed. 4) 330 Distribution of Molluscoidea in Time.

molluscoidean (mə'laskɔɪdɪən), *a.* and *sb.* [f. MOLLUSCOIDEA: see -AN.] = MOLLUSCOID *a.* and *sb.* (*Cent. Dict.* 1890).

molluscous (mə'laskəs), *a.* [f. L. *mollusc-us* (see MOLLUSCA, MOLLUSCUM) + -OUS.]

1. Of or belonging to the Mollusca.

1813 BAKEWELL *Introd. Geol.* 179 Molluscous animals of a particular species. 1816 BINGLEY *Useful Knowl.* III. 13 Molluscous Worms are simple animals, without shell, and furnished with limbs, as the cuttle fish, medusæ, star-fish, and sea-urchins. 1840 *Chamb. Jnl.* No. 438. 174/3 The snail belongs to the Molluscous division of the animal kingdom. 1886 *Gentl. Mag.* Apr. 407 Now that oysters are so dear... we should look around for some molluscous substitute.

2. *fig. esp.* in the sense of 'flabby', 'invertebrate'.

1873 W. S. MAYO *Never Again* xxix, Reclining in molluscous languor upon a mother-of-pearl reading-lounge, she seemed [etc.]. 1884 *Chr. World* 28 Aug. 648/4 The molluscous might of China. 1886 *Manch. Exam.* 9 Nov. 5/2 We may regard him as a fair type of Toryism in its present molluscous condition.

3. *Path.* Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of molluscum.

1837 *London Med. Gaz.* XIX. 860/2 The structure of the molluscous tubercles. 1885-8 FAGGE & PYE-SMITH *Princ. Med.* (ed. 2) I. 112 The peculiar discoid shape of molluscous growths. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 824 Molluscous tumours.

Hence molluscousness.

1870 *Contemp. Rev.* XIV. 408 That 'moral molluscousness' which my Lord Elcho has had the good fortune to make into a proverb.

|| **molluscum** (mə'laskəm). [mod.L., neut. of L. *molluscus*: see MOLLUSCA.]

1. *Path.* *a.* Any of various disorders characterized by soft rounded tumours or nodules on the skin, *spec.* (and orig.) molluscum contagiosum. Freq. in mod.L. collocations, as molluscum contagiosum, a viral disorder characterized by small, smooth, pinkish nodules with a central depression, that are painless, yield a milky fluid when squeezed, and usu. occur in groups; molluscum sebaceum, (a) molluscum contagiosum (? *Obs.*); (b) = kerato-acanthoma s.v. KERATO-.

This use is thought to derive from the adjectival use in quot. 1793.

[1793 C. F. LUDWIG in W. G. Tilesius *Historia Pathologica Singularis Cutis Turpitudinis* 6/1 Verum enim vero Rheinhardi visu foedum corpus tectum est verrucis mollibus sive molluscis et madidis sive myrmecis.] 1813 T. BATEMAN *Pract. Synopsis Cutaneous Dis.* 268 Molluscum. This form of tubercular disease is noticed rather as a singularity, which occasionally occurs, and of which a few instances are recorded, than as an object of medical treatment. 1817 — *Delineations of Cutaneous Dis.* Explan. of Plate LXI, Molluscum contagiosum. This singular eruption had not been noticed by Dr. Willan, and was unknown to myself till after the publication of two editions of my Synopsis. 1818-20 E. THOMPSON *Cullen's Nosol. Method.* (ed. 3) 332 Molluscum; Small soft wen. 1837 *London Med. Gaz.* XIX. 860/1 (*heading*) A few remarks on molluscum; with two cases of molluscum non-contagiosum. *Ibid.* 860/2 The non-contagious molluscum is characterized by tumors of various sizes, some of them as large as a hen's egg. 1868 *Jnl. Cutaneous Med.* I. 53 (*heading*) On molluscum sebaceum. 1870 *Med.-Chirurgical Trans.* XXXV. 225 The definition of Plenck could hardly be applied to any disease but Molluscum Contagiosum; the

case recorded by Tilesius appears certainly to have been one of Molluscum Fibrosum. *Ibid.* 230 The patient was covered with the tumours of Molluscum, or, as he [sc. Virchow] prefers to term it, Fibroma Molluscum. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 874 The molluscum tumours. 1932 R. L. SUTTON *Introd. Dermatol.* xv. 280 Molluscum contagiosum. Synonyms.—Molluscum sebaceum; Molluscum epitheliale; [etc.]. 1936 MACCORMAC & SCARFF in *Brit. Jnl. Dermatol.* XLVIII. 625 The microscopic architecture bears a resemblance to molluscum contagiosum, and it is possible that some of the recorded cases of giant molluscum contagiosum are examples of this tumour. We suggest the name 'molluscum sebaceum' as a convenient label. 1950 Molluscum sebaceum [see kerato-acanthoma s.v. KERATO-]. 1960 J. MARSHALL *Dis. Skin* xxvi. 684 Molluscum sebaceum presents as a solitary lesion usually on the centre face, sometimes... elsewhere. 1961 D. M. PILLSBURY et al. *Man. Cutaneous Med.* ix. 205 Molluscum is of no more than cosmetic importance, except when the conjunctivae are involved. 1967 H. MONTGOMERY *Dermatopathology* II. xxxiv. 1036/2 Cutaneous tags or papillomas have been given many different names in the older literature, including acrochordon, fibroma molluscum, molluscum fibrosum, and soft warts. 1970 PASSMORE & ROBSON *Compan. Med. Stud.* II. xviii. 116/2 Cowpox may develop after contact with infected animals... In contrast, molluscum contagiosum is contracted only from human cases.

b. A soft nodule characteristic of molluscum.

1841 *Edin. Med. & Surg. Jnl.* LVI. 216 In the 2d and 3d Figures are represented the free and attached surfaces of a tubercle, consisting of three mollusca, each with its proper aperture. 1890 J. L. MILTON *On Path. & Treatm. Dis. Skin* (ed. 3) ix. 449 A boy, twenty-two months old, was brought to St. John's Hospital with several molluscum spots on the left side of the face and neck... His mother, who had suckled him, had now a molluscum on her breast. 1960 J. MARSHALL *Dis. Skin* xv. 336 When they appear the papules [of molluscum contagiosum] are 1 to 2 mm. in diameter and the fully developed lesions are usually 5 to 10 mm.; but much larger 'giant mollusca' are sometimes seen.

c. attrib., as molluscum tumour; molluscum body, † corpuscle, one of the characteristic ovoid bodies that are found in the core of the nodules of molluscum contagiosum and are thought to be degenerate epidermal cells; also, a cytoplasmic inclusion in a cell that is in the early stages of degeneration.

1892 *Edin. Med. Jnl.* XXXVIII. 283 The so-called molluscum bodies... are not independent animal organisms. 1937 E. H. MOLESWORTH *Introd. Dermatol.* vii. 228 The so-called molluscum bodies are degenerate and deformed cells contained in the core of the lesion. They are not the infective agents. 1966 WRIGHT & SYMMERS *Systemic Path.* II. xxxix. 1571/2 The epidermal cells that are infected by the virus [of molluscum contagiosum] undergo premature keratinization and form the so-called molluscum bodies, which contain the virus inclusions. 1974 PASSMORE & ROBSON *Compan. Med. Stud.* III. II. xxxi. 58/1 Cytoplasmic inclusions (molluscum bodies) form in the cells of the stratum spinosum. 1886 C. H. FAGGE *Princ. & Pract. Med.* II. 688 The white material seems to be made up almost entirely of characteristic oval transparent bodies... without a nucleus... These have been described as molluscum corpuscles. *Ibid.*, A molluscum tumour resembles an ordinary sebaceous cyst or steatoma, but the contents are white instead of yellow.

† **2. Zool.** = MOLLUSC. *Obs.*

1832 JOHNSTON in *Proc. Berw. Nat. Club* I. No. i. 9 The *Eolis rufibranchialis* [is] a molluscum new to naturalists.

mollusk, -sque, variant forms of MOLLUSC.

Mollweide (mɔlvaidə). The name of Karl B. Mollweide (d. 1825), German mathematician and astronomer, used in the possessive, *attrib.*, and *absol.* to designate a homalographic map projection in which the surface of the globe is represented by an ellipse, with lines of latitude represented by the major axis and straight lines parallel to it (spaced more closely towards the poles) and meridians represented by the minor axis and equally spaced elliptical curves.

1901 C. F. CLOSE *Map Projections* II. 22 (*heading*) Homalographic equal-area (Mollweide's). Sometimes called Babinet's. 1912 A. R. HINKS *Map Projections* vii. 73 For the whole world on a single sheet we have Mollweide, which is useful for distribution diagrams, but can scarcely be called a map. 1937 F. DEBENHAM *Exercises in Cartography* x. 118 Draw an interrupted Mollweide projection to show continental areas with the least distortion. *Ibid.*, Make an approximate graticule on the Oblique Mollweide suitable for showing the British Empire Seas. 1947 H. D. THOMPSON *Fundamentals Earth Sci.* v. 52 Mollweide's Homalographic equal-area projection (1805) shows the entire surface of the earth inside an ellipse, the major, or equatorial axis of which is twice as long as the minor axis. 1960 F. LAND *Lang. Math.* vi. 70 Mollweide's map... is an equal-area map, preserving area relations at the expense of shapes. 1971 R. W. PURTON *Let's look at Maps & Mapmaking* 14 Mollweide's projection can be drawn with any line of longitude as its centre and can be used to draw attention to one particular part of the world.

molly ('mɔli), *sb.*¹ Also 8 molley, 8- mollie. [f. MOLL *sb.*¹ I + -Y.]

1. (With capital M.) A familiar pet-form of the name *Mary*; often applied contemptuously to a 'lass', 'wench', and occas. to a prostitute. (Cf. MOLL.)

1719 D'URFEY *Pills* I. 5 Town follies and Cullies, And Molleys and Dolleys, For ever adieu. 1819 SHELLEY *Peter Bell* 3rd vi. xxxii, 'Twould make George Colman melancholy To have heard him, like a male Molly, Chanting those stupid staves. 1890 *Gloucester Gloss.* 97 The men and girls [at a hiring-fair] are called 'Johnnies and Mollies'.

2. An effeminate man or boy; a milksop. *Miss Molly*, in the same sense (cf. *Miss Nancy*, MISS

*sb.*² 3b); hence *Miss Mollyism*. Cf. MOLLY-CODDLE.

1754 W. WHITEHEAD *World* No. 58 ¶1 If he goes to school, he will be perpetually teized by the nick-name of Miss Molly. 1785 GROSE *Dict. Vulg. T.*, Molly, a miss Molly, an effeminate fellow, a sodomite. 1816 'Quiz' *Grand Master* I. 19 In fact, a specimen of folly, A semi-ver [sic], a mere Miss Molly. 1834 J. WILSON in *Blackw. Mag.* XXXVI. 843 It would be sad... if John Bull were to be emasculated by Miss-Mollyism. 1879 L. B. WALFORD *Cousins* III. 172 Simon is not a molly, whatever he may be. 1884 *Illustr. Lond. News* 18 Oct. 363/3 When a man makes a 'molly' of himself by describing the work of the housemaid. 1901 'R. CONNOR' *Man fr. Glengarry* vii, The Langfords are regular Mollies.

3. A large basket used for packing fruit, etc.

1883 *Newspaper*, Pears, 2s. to 4s. per molley;... walnuts, 3s. 6d. to 4s. 6d. per molley. 1885 *Standard* 11 Sept., Innumerable 'mollies' (big baskets) of plums. 1898 *Gard. Mag.* 3 Sept. 581/1 Dutch [pears], 2s. to 2s. 6d. per molley.

4. Special combinations: Molly cotton-tail U.S. = cotton-tail; Molly dancer dial. (see quots.); molly-head slang, a 'soft-head', simpleton; molly-mop, an effeminate man; Molly washdish, the pied wagtail, *Motacilla lugubris*.

1859 BARTLETT *Dict. Amer.*, *Molly Cotton-tail, a rabbit. 1885 *Riverside Nat. Hist.* (1888) V. 78 Molly Cotton-tail. 1959 I. & P. OPIE *Lore & Lang. Schoolch.* xii. 261 In north Manchester, gangs of boys calling themselves *Molly Dancers' wear old clothes, mostly women's, and make-up their faces, and go around singing... 'Spare a copper for the Molly dancers'. 1971 *Jnl. Lancs. Dial. Soc.* xx. 8 *Molly Dancers*, performers of a traditional folk play, of which a number survived in North Staffordshire into the 1930's. I assume the phrase to be a popular etymology for *Morris Dancers*. 1902 *Munsey's Mag.* XXVI. 492/1 Stephens is in it to pass the stuff to the *mollyheads that can't be got at without him. 1829 MARRYAT *F. Mildmay* xvi, I'll disrate you, you d—d *molly mop. 1885 SWAINSON *Prov. Names Birds* 44 Pied Wagtail (*Motacilla lugubris*)... *Molly washdish.

Hence † 'mollyish' *a.*

1801 DIBDIN *Frisk, Jack at the Opera* iii, If it wasn't for the petticoat gear, With their squeaking, so mollyish, tender, and soft, One should scarcely know ma'am from mounseer.

molly sb.², mollie ('mɔli). *dial.* [Alleged to be an abbreviated form of MOLLYMAWK.]

1. = FULMAR. Cf. MAW (*mall*).

1857 F. O. MORRIS *Hist. Eng. Birds* VI. 237 Fulmar... Mallemoke. Molly. 1874 A. H. MARKHAM *Whaling Cruise to Baffin's B.* 144 The voracity of the 'mollies' swarming round the ship is perfectly astonishing. 1882 *Nature* XXVI. 387 Other birds were... seen, including... the molly.

2. A meeting of ship-captains held on board one of several ice-bound ships in company.

1874 A. H. MARKHAM *Whaling Cruise to Baffin's B.* 112 In the evening... I got some little insight into the mysteries of a 'mollie', though on a small scale. In whaling parlance, a 'mollie' means having a night of it. 1885 SCHLEY & SOLEY *Rescue of Greely* 183 These interviews are called 'Mollies', and are announced by a bucket hoisted as a signal at the fore-royal masthead... Generally speaking, a 'Mollie' means making a night of it.

molly ('mɔli), *v.* [f. MOLLY¹ or MOLLY-CODDLE *v.*] 1. *intr.* (See quot.) *dial.*

1884 R. LAWSON *Upton-on-Severn Words* 23 Molly, to do woman's work indoors, being a man. "E were a good un to molly for 'isself, were old Joe."

2. *trans.* = MOLLY-CODDLE *v.*

1907 M. C. HARRIS *Tents of Wickedness* II. ii. 138 Paul hasn't been mollied, and I hope he's a nice fellow.

molly, var. MALI *sb.*¹

molly-coddle ('mɔlikɔd(ə)l), *sb.* Also 9 moll caudle, -coddle. [f. MOLLY *sb.*¹ + CODDLE *v.*²]

a. One who coddles himself or is coddled; one who takes excessive care of his health; an effeminate man. Also *attrib.* *b. dial.* = MOLLYCOT.

1833 SIR C. NAPIER *Colonies* 209 A 'moll caudle' spirit that reigned supreme through all the acts of this government. 1849 THACKERAY *Pendennis* I. xxxii. 310 You have been bred up as a molly-coddle, Pen, and spoilt by the women. 1851 — *Eng. Hum.* v. (1853) 257 He couldn't do otherwise than... hold him up to scorn as a moll-coddle and a milksop. 1894 WILKINS & VIVIAN *Green Bay Tree* I. 24 This desperately molly-coddle age. 1895 *Times* 12 Nov. 14/2 They... come... from well-meaning but molly-coddle friends. 1903 *Eng. Dial. Dict.*, *Mollycoddle*,... 2. A man who does household work; one who interferes with women's business.

molly-coddle ('mɔlikɔd(ə)l), *v.* Also 9 muddle-coddle, muddle-coddley. [f. prec.] *trans.* To coddle or cocker up.

1870 DICKENS *E. Drood* ii, Don't muddle-coddley, there's a good fellow. I like anything better than being muddle-coddled. 1880 MRS. FORRESTER *Roy & V.* I. 264, I am not going to have the child molly-coddled in that way. 1883 MISS BRADDOCK *Gold. Calf* III. vii. 227 Look here, mother dear: I'm as well as ever I was, and I'm not going to be mollycoddled any more. 1898 *Cath. News* 21 May 8/3 This is very much like appealing to a householder to molly coddle a burglar who had invaded his premises rather than bring in the police.

Hence 'molly-coddling' *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1881 'RITA' *My Lady Coquette* xv, Fresh air is a thousand times better for her than molly-coddling and medicines. 1885 *Times* 2 Jan. 10 A hypersensitive and mollycoddling regard for our finer feelings. 1893 *Westm. Gaz.* 6 Feb. 10/2 Muddle-coddling is the curse of missions.

molly-coddler ('mɒli,kɒdlə(r)). [f. MOLLY-CODDLER v. + -ER¹.] One who molly-coddles.

1863 A. J. MUNBY *Diary* 31 Aug. (1972) 172 It keeps up a wholesome protest against the Mollycoddles, to see a whole countryful of stout lasses devoted to field-labour only. 1933 J. CARY *Amer. Visitor* 213 Minnie was a molly coddler, in Bewsher's phrase, and liked to take temperatures.

mollycot ('mɒli,kɒt). *dial.* [f. MOLLY sb.¹ + COT sb.⁵.] One who 'fusses' about domestic concerns; a man who performs a woman's domestic duties.

1826 *Blackw. Mag.* XX. 84/2 What in vulgar English is called a Molly-cot. 1837 MISS MITFORD *Country Stories* (1850) 99 He's a worse mollycot than a woman. c.1861 J. T. STATON *Rays fro' Loominary* (1867) 63 If ever aw contentedly turn Mollycot, there'll ha to be some very different noshuns oth whole duty o man.

molly-dook ('mɒli'du:k), *a. Austral. slang.* [f. MOLLY¹ (or perh. MAULEY) + DUKE sb. 7.] Left-handed. So molly-dooker, -hander, a left-handed person; molly-duked *a.*, left-handed.

[1926 'J. V. MARSHALL' *Timely Tips to New Australians, Mauldy, left-handed.*] 1934 *Bulletin* (Sydney) 21 Mar. 11/3 Hence the trade is taboo to the molly-hander. 1941 BAKER *Dict. Austral. Slang* 47 *Mollydooker*, a left-handed person. Whence, 'mollydook' (adj.): left-handed. 1969 *Southerly* XXIX. 8 It could be being written by someone else with the same absurdly decorous aim, someone molly-duked, atheist, over-educated.

mollyhawk ('mɒli:hɔ:k). Erron. form of MOLLYMAWK.

1880 L. V. BRIGGS *Jrnl.* 19 Oct. in *Around Cape Horn on Bark 'Amy Turner'* (1926) 105, I caught and skinned two mollyhawks, or mollymoke, as some sailors call them. 1884 SPURGEON in *Sword & Trowel* Apr. 167 The Mollyhawks, and Cape-pigeons... followed faithfully in our wake. 1888 *Daily News* 10 Sept. 2/4 Molly-hawks. 1917 [see *John Down* (JOHN 4)]. 1923 D. H. LAWRENCE *Kangaroo* viii. 169 A big albatross swung slowly down the surf; albatross or mollyhawk, with wide, waving wings. 1927 M. M. BENNETT *Christion of Lammemoor* i. 16 The mollyhawks and albatrosses planed and circled, keeping up with the ship with scarcely a movement of their great wings. 1969 *Landfall* XXIII. 103 In front of his house a mollyhawk was patiently taking up and dropping a pipi to break it on the hard sand by the water.

Molly Maguire ('mɒli mə'gwiə(r)). Now *Hist.* [A female name (see MOLLY sb.¹; *Maguire* is a common Irish surname) assumed together with the female disguise: see quot.] *a.* A member of a secret society formed in Ireland in 1843 for the purpose of resisting the payment of rent.

1868 W. S. TRENCH *Realities Irish Life* vi. 82 These 'Molly Maguires' were generally stout active young men, dressed up in women's clothes... The 'Molly Maguires' became the terror of all our officials. 1908 L. H. DAWSON *Nicknames & Pseudonyms* 202 *Molly Maguires*, young men, usually dressed in women's clothes, who formed an Irish association to resist distraint for rent in 1843. Their name was derived from Connor... Maguire, 2nd Baron of Enniskillen, who in 1641 took a prominent part in the Catholic conspiracy. 1909 *Westm. Gaz.* 19 Feb. 2/3 There were Molly Maguires in Ireland... long before the time of Mr. William O'Brien. 1971 E. NORMAN *Hist. Mod. Ireland* iii. 57 The secret societies formed to stimulate local violence on behalf of individual tenant claims;... societies which adopted the awful names of 'Whiteboys', 'Rockites', 'Levellers', 'Whitefeet', 'Molly Maguires', 'Ribbionmen', and so on.

b. transf. A similar society formed in the mining districts of Pennsylvania for purposes of intimidation, but suppressed in 1876.

1867 DIXON *New Amer.* II. 299 The judge who tried this murderer was elected by the Molly Maguires; the jurors who assisted him were themselves Molly Maguires. 1886 P. STAPLETON *Major's Christmas* 86 There come among us some men that belonged to a band of murderers that called themselves Molly Maguires. 1970 *Guardian* 14 May 10/1 The Molly Maguires were a group of rebel miners who fought a brave and reckless losing battle with employers who stopped at nothing to destroy them.

mollymawk, mollymawk. Also 7-8 malle-mucke, 8 malle-muck, 9 malle-mak, -muk(ke), -mauk, malle-moke, -mock, -muk, malle-mock, malle-moke, malle-mock. [a. Du. *malle-mok*, f. *mal* foolish + *mok* gull; cf. the synonymous *mallemeewu*. Hence G. *malle-muck* (1675), F. *malamoque*.] The fulmar, *Fulmarus glacialis*; also applied to other similar or nearly related birds. Cf. MOLLYHAWK.

1694 tr. *Marten's Voy. Spitzb.* (1711) 100 Of the Malle-mucke. a.1705 RAY *Syn. method. Avium* (1713) 130 *Wagellus Cornubiensis*. Malle-muck. 1776 PENNANT *Zool.* II. 464. 1815 J. LAING *Voy. Spitzbergen* (1822) 81 The Greenlanders account the flesh of the Malle-mucke good food. 1832 GOODRIDGE *Voy. South Seas* 20 Various birds... such as the Albatross, Nellys, Pecos, Mollimocks [etc.]. 1835 SIR J. ROSS *Narr. 2nd Voy.* iii. 38 There were some shearwaters and malle-mokes about the ship. 1880 *Standard* 20 May 3 Flocks of malle-mokes. 1892 E. REEVES *Homeward Bound* 103 Cape pigeons and mollymawks. 1898 *Spectator* 13 Aug. 208 The 'mallymoke', which comes nearest to the albatross in size and beauty. 1913 H. K. SWANN *Dict. Eng. & Folk-Names Brit.* Birds 153 *Malle-muck*, an old Dutch-mariner's name for the Fulmar. Now corrupted into 'Molly-mawk', and applied to various other species such as the Black-browed Albatross. 1933 *Geogr. Jrnl.* LXXXI. 217 The mollymawk is a wild sea-bird which inhabits the regions of Cape Horn. 1959 D. A. BANNERMAN *Birds Brit. Isles* VIII. 193 Dr Cushman Murphy describes this mollymawk [sc. the black-browed albatross, *Diomedea melanophrys*] as 'the commonest albatross in the southern hemisphere, the most sociable and the most fearless of man while at sea'.

1972 M. F. SOPER *N.Z. Birds* 181 Albatrosses and mollymawks are tube-nosed birds... that, except for a few species inhabiting the North Pacific, are confined to the Southern Hemisphere. In New Zealand waters the term 'molly-mawk' is conveniently applied to the smaller forms, all of which have black backs, and the term 'albatross' to the two 'great' albatrosses, the Wandering and the Royal, the adults of which have white backs.

'molman. *Obs. exc. Hist. Pl. molmen.* [late OE. **málmán*, f. *mál* MAIL sb.¹ + MAN. Cf. Sc. *mail-man*.] A holder of MOLLAND; one who held land for which he paid rent in commutation of servile customs.

1277 *Ely Survey* in *Vinogradoff Villainage* 442 De consuetudinariis qui vocantur Molmen. 1291 *Inquisition 19 Edu. I* (Rec. Office) *ibid.* 186 Liberi tenentes per cartam. Liberi tenentes qui vocantur fresokemen. Sokemanni qui vocantur molmen. Custumarii qui vocantur werkmen. 1892 *VINOGRADOFF Villainage in Engl.* 184 The word mal-men or mol-men is commonly used in the feudal period for villains who have been released from most of their services by the lord on condition of paying certain rents.

Moloch ('mɒlək). [a. L. *Moloch* (Vulg.), Gr. *Mόλοχ*, *Μολόχ* (LXX), repr. Heb. *'mōlek*. It is believed that the true form of the name (or rather title) was *'Melek* king (cf. the name of the Tyrian god Melcarth, 'king of the city'), but that the Jews after the Captivity pronounced it with the vowels of *'bōsheth* shame, in order to mark their horror of idolatry.

The Bible of 1611 has the name always as *Molech*, exc. in Amos v. 26, where it has 'your Moloch', though the Masoretic reading of the Heb. is *malk'kem* 'your king'. The earlier Eng. versions spell the name *Moloch* after the Vulgate.]

1. The name of a Canaanite idol, to whom children were sacrificed as burnt-offerings (Lev. xviii. 21); represented by Milton as one of the devils. Hence (as appellative, but now always with capital M), applied to an object to which horrible sacrifices are made. Also *attrib.*

The Rabbinical story that children were burnt alive (being placed in the arms of the image, whence they fell into the flames) appears to be unfounded, but is popularly well-known, and has influenced the transferred use.

1667 MILTON *P.L.* 1. 392 Moloch, horrid King besmear'd with blood of human sacrifice, and parents tears. 1794 COLERIDGE *Relig. Musings* 185 Thee to defend the Moloch Priest prefers The prayer of hate. 1799 *Sporting Mag.* XII. 332 The moloch to whom her honour and happiness had been sacrificed. 1817 COLERIDGE *Statesm. Man.* App. 10 The Molochs [sic] of human nature. 1838 *Civil Eng. & Arch. Jrnl.* I. 394/2 More lives have been sacrificed to the Moloch of high pressure steam, than [etc.]. 1882 BARLOW *Ultim. Pessimism* 49 The trouble of rearing new victims for the Moloch of culture. 1868 W. CORY *Lett. & Jrnls.* (1897) 237 This holocaust, this human incense, this Moloch-squeezing of innocents [a hot Sunday in school chapel].

2. The thorn-lizard or thorn-devil, *Moloch horridus*, native of Australia, one of the most grotesque and hideous of existing reptiles. Also *attrib.*, as *moloch-lizard* (Ogilvie *Suppl.* 1855).

[The mod.L. *Moloch horridus* (Gray 1841) was suggested by Milton's expression: see quot. 1667, sense 1.]

1845 J. E. GRAY *Catal. Specim. Lizards Brit. Mus.* 263 The Moloch, *Moloch horridus*, Gray. 1893 *Daily News* 22 Dec. 5/4 Australia produces many curiosities... but few are greater oddities in... appearance than the Moloch lizard. *Ibid.*, The Moloch is decidedly the most remarkable of recent additions to the Reptile House.

3. A Brazilian monkey, *Callithrix moloch*. 1875 *Encycl. Brit.* II. 155 The Moloch *Callithrix*. 1893 *Roy. Nat. Hist.* I. 173 Another Brazilian species is the Moloch titi (*Callithrix moloch*).

Hence *'Molochship nonce-wd.*

1661 COWLEY *Govt. Cromwell Wks.* (1688) 57 To set himself up as an Idol... and make the very Streets of London like the Valley of Hinnom, by burning the bowels of men as a Sacrifice to his Moloch-ship.

|| **molochine** ('mɒləkɪn), *a.* and *sb.* *Zool.* [f. mod.L. *Moloch* (generic name of the moloch lizard) + -INE¹.] *a. adj.* Pertaining to or connected with the reptilian sub-family *Molochinæ*, represented only by the MOLOCH (*Cent. Dict.* 1890). *b. sb.* A molochine lizard (*Ibid.*).

molochite(s), obs. forms of MALACHITE.

Molochize ('mɒləkaɪz), *v.* [f. MOLOCH + -IZE.] *trans.* in *nonce-uses.* *a.* To imbue with the cruelty characteristic of the worship of Moloch. *b.* To immolate, to sacrifice as to Moloch.

1825 HONE *Every-day Bk.* I. 295 Humanity was dead, for superstition Molochized the heart. 1877 TENNYSON *Harold* I. i. I think that they would Molochize them [sc. their babies] too, To have the heavens clear.

Hence *'Molochizing ppl. a.*

1878 P. W. WYATT *Hardrada* 44 The Molochizing fire that sears the germ of kindness in man's soul.

moloker ('mɒləkə(r)). *slang.* Also molocker. A renovated silk hat. So *'moloker v.* (see quot.). 1863 SALA *Breakf. in Bed.* v. 105 'Tis like an old hat that has been 'molokered', or ironed and greased into a simulacrum of its pristine freshness. 1893 *Westm. Gaz.* 18 July 3/3 A good Molocker (Molocker, it appears, is the trade term for renovated old *chapeaux*). *Ibid.*, We came across one shop where Molockers were sold.

moloss(e ('mɒʊ'ləs). *rare.* [ad.L. *molossus*.]

† 1. = MOLOSSUS I. *Obs.*

1731 BLACKWALL *Sacr. Classicks def. & illustr.* II. 100 The smaller Alcaic verse with a Molosse interpos'd.

2. = MOLOSSUS 2.

1842 DE QUINCEY *Mod. Greece Wks.* 1863 XIII. 460 Out bounds... a horrid infuriated ruffian of a dog—oftentimes a huge *moloss*, big as an English cow.

3. A mastiff-bat (see MOLOSSINE).

1845 *Encycl. Metrop.* XXII. 249 Molosses of the Old World... Collared Molosse... Plaited Molosse.

molossa's, obs. form of MOLASSES.

molosses, obs. form of MOLASSES.

Molossian ('mɒʊ'ləsɪən), *a.* and *sb.* *Hist.* [f. L. *Molossia* (= Gr. *Μολοσσία*) a country in Epirus, f. Gr. *Μολοσσός* MOLOSSUS: see -AN, -IAN.]

A. adj. Of or pertaining to Molossia; esp. *Molossian dog, hound*, a kind of mastiff.

1649 OGILBY *Virg. Georg.* (1684) III. 434 But feed Fleet Spartan Whelps, and thy Molossian Breed. 1837 *Penny Cycl.* IX. 481/1 Alexander was the first of the Molossian princes who bore the title of king of Epirus. 1879 FARRAR *St. Paul* (1883) 460 The carcass of a Molossian hound.

B. sb. An inhabitant of Molossia.

a.1592 GREENE *Mamillia* II. (1593) G 3 Sarcas the king of the Molossians. 1878 *Encycl. Brit.* VIII. 483/2 The Molossians [inhabited] the inland district of which the lake of Pambotis or Yannina may be regarded as the centre.

molossic ('mɒʊ'ləsɪk), *a. Prosody.* [f. MOLOSS-US + -IC.] Of or pertaining to a molossus.

1864 H. BUSHNELL *Work & Play* i. 34 You distinguish... the solemn, religious spondee, the swift trochaic run of eagerness or fear, the heavy molossic tread of grief or sorrow. 1890 in *Century Dict.*

molossine ('mɒʊ'ləsɪn), *a.* and *sb.* *Zool.* [f. mod.L. *Molossinæ* a family of bats (f. *Moloss-us*: see MOLOSSUS 2): see -INE.]

A. adj. Relating to the *Molossinæ*.

1891 FLOWER & LYDEKKER *Mammals* xiii. 669 The Molossine division is characterised by [etc.].

B. sb. One of the *Molossinæ* or mastiff-bats.

1840 *Cuvier's Anim. Kingd.* 69 The Molossines... These have the muzzle simple [etc.].

molossoid ('mɒʊ'ləsɔɪd), *a.* and *sb.* [Formed as prec.: see -OID.] = MOLOSSINE.

1864 H. ALLEN *Bats N. Amer.* (*Smithsonian Misc. Collect.* VII.) 6 The Molossoid group of the Noctilionidæ.

molossus ('mɒʊ'ləsəs). [a. L. *Molossus* = Gr. *Μολοσσός* Molossian, used subst. as below.]

1. *Prosody.* A metrical foot consisting of three long syllables.

1585 W. WEBBE *Eng. Poetrie* (Arb.) 69 Molossus, that is [a foot] of three long, as -- -- *forgiuenes*. 1879 J. W. WHITE tr. *Schmidt's Rhythmic & Metric* 33 The Molossus, like the spondee, was used in solemn religious melodies.

2. A Molossian dog.

1882 'OUIDA' *Maremma* I. 54 She was afraid of the white Molossus dog.

molossus, -otto, obs. ff. MOLASSES, MULATTO.

Molotov ('mɒlətɒf). Also Molotoff, and with lower-case initial. The name of Vyacheslav Mikhailovich Molotov (1890-1986), U.S.S.R. Minister for Foreign Affairs from 1939 to 1949, used *attrib.* in Molotov bread-basket, a container carrying high explosive and scattering incendiary bombs; Molotov cocktail, a makeshift incendiary hand-grenade, consisting of a breakable container filled with inflammable liquid, and a means of ignition; also *ellipt.* as *Molotov*.

1940 *Illustr. London News* 6 Apr. 446/2 The 'Molotov Breadbasket'... appeared to consist of two types. 1940 *Hutchinson's Pict. Hist. War* 7 Aug.-1 Oct. 91 Used with success in the Finnish war, the so-called 'Molotov cocktails' are considered an effective weapon against armoured divisions and have been adopted by the Home Guard. 1940 *Flight* 26 Sept. 244/1 A Molotoff bread basket dropped some 50 incendiary bombs in a S.E. district of London. 1942 J. T. GORMAN *Mod. Weapons of War* ix. 147 Stationary tanks can be disabled by dropping grenades or Molotov cocktails through the ventilating openings. 1943 T. W. LAWSON *Thirty Seconds over Tokyo* 32 A 500-pound incendiary, something like the old Russian Molotov Breadbasket. 1951 J. CARSWELL in A. Somerville *Autobiogr. Working Man* p. xiv, Feargus O'Connor was trying to popularize the ginger-beer bottle filled with inflammable mixture (a version of the Molotov Cocktail to which Englishmen seem to turn when ammunition is short). 1969 *Oz* Apr. 5/1 Issue number three carried instructions on how to make a molotov with diagram and said where in the university to strike with same. 1970 R. JOHNSTON *Black Camels* vi. 90 Sulaiman was on the last bottle. Half fill it with petrol, drop in one end of the wick, plug the neck of the bottle and, hey presto, a Molotov Cocktail... Select a target, light the wick, throw the bottle. Bottle hits target, bottle smashes, petrol spills out, flame from wick ignites petrol. 1972 R. K. SMITH *Ransom* iv. 168 Thirty cars zooming out of the night loaded with molotovs.

molour, -owre, obs. forms of MULLER.

† **molrowing** ('mɒləraʊɪŋ). *Obs. slang.* Also moll-rowing. [Perh. f. MOLL sb. + ROW v.³ + -ING¹.]

a. (See quot. 1860.) So 'molrower, a wencher or whoremonger. *b.* Caterwauling, row, noise. 1860 HOTTEN *Dict. Slang* (ed. 2) 174 *Molrowing*, 'out on the spree', in company with so-called 'gay women'. In

allusion to the amatory serenades of the London cats. 1892 E. J. MILLIKEN *Army Ballads* 42 A pootily piped 'Blooming Lavender', as meller as blackbirds in June, Beats 'Andel's molorings a buster. 1894 G. A. SALA *Things I have Seen* II. xiii. 121 The scene wound up with a great concert of practical cats on the roof, whose diabolical molorings still ring in my ears. 1896 FARMER & HENLEY *Slang* IV. 332/1 *Molrower*, a whoremonger.

molsh, obs. form of MULCH.

mol stick, obs. form of MAULSTICK.

molt: see MELT *v.*; obs. form of MOULT.

† **moltable**, *a. Obs. rare*—0. [f. *molt*, obs. form of MELT *v.* + -ABLE.] Capable of being melted, melleable.

1552 HULOET, Moltenable [1572 (ed. Higgins), Molteable], *fusilis*.

molte, molted: see MELT *v.*

molten ('mɒltən), *ppl. a.* Forms: see MELT *v.* [strong *pa. pple.* of MELT *v.*]

1. Liquefied by heat; in a state of fusion. Now said only of metals or other bodies that require great heat to melt them; not, e.g., of wax or ice. Cf. MELTED.

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xlvi. (*Juliana*) 39 þar men þane dang hir sare, & moltyne led hir gert zet a-pone hir hed. 1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* xxvi. 62 Out of thair throttis thay schot on vdder Hett moltin gold. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 135 To some the boylyng oyle or molte leed hath ben no more payne, than the pleasaunt warme water. *Ibid.* 192 b, Goddess of metall molten. 1596 SHAKS. *I Hen. IV.* v. iii. 34, I am as hot as molten Lead, and as heavy too. 1611 BARREY *Ram-Alley* iv. i, It lies, As heavy in my belly as moult lead. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* III. 686 Scum that on the molten Silver swims. 1784 COWPER *Task* I. 170 The stream, That, as with molten glass, inlays the vale. 1884 C. G. W. LOCK *Workshop Receipts* Ser. III. 249/2 Malleable iron is iron which has been 'decarbured' by the action of air upon it in a molten state.

b. *fig.*
1824 LANDOR *Imag. Conv., Demosth. & Eub. Wks.* 1853 I. 86/2 He leaves them in the quiet possession of all their molten arguments. 1871 SWINBURNE *Songs bef. Sunrise, Tenebræ* 27 In the manifold sound remote, In the molten murmur of song. 1884 F. HARRISON *Choice Bks.* (1886) 253 The molten passion of Burke. 1885 *Times* (weekly ed.) 15 May 5/3 The molten material of his mind too abundant for the capacity of the mould, overflowed it in gushes of fiery excess.

† c. **molten grease** (see quot. 1754). *Obs.*
1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Molten Grease*, a Disease in Horses. 1754 BARTLET *Ferriery* (ed. 2) 166 By molten-grease is meant a fat or oily discharge with the dung, and arises from a colliquation or melting down of the fat of the horse's body, by violent exercise in very hot weather.

2. a. Of metal or other substance: That has been melted (and again solidified). b. Of an image, etc.: Made or produced by melting and running into a mould; = CAST *ppl. a.* 8.

c 1290 *S. Eng. Leg. I.* 316/580 þei he of molten bras were. 1428 *Surtrees Misc.* (1888) 2 3ai fand certein smale peces multen tyn menged with other metall. 1535 COVERDALE *Exod.* xxxii. 4 They made a molten calf. 1641 BEST *Farm. Bks.* (Surtrees) 29 Wee buy our molten tallowe.. of the hucksters and tripe-wives. 1718 PRIOR *Solomon* II. 327 His Mystic Form the Artizans of Greece In wounded Stone, or molten Gold, express.

† 3. Dissolved (in a liquid); also, *loosely*, reduced to a partially liquid condition, e.g. by putrefaction.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 22791 It semis al again kind þan man es molten flex and banes, fra time þat þai be roten anes ha pith and lifj als þai had ar. c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* II. 284 And summe hem kepe Thre nyght in molten [L. *liquide*] donge.

4. *Comb.*, as *molten-blue*, *-crystal*, *-golden* adjs.

1862 G. M. HOPKINS *Poems* (1930) 132 As though some sapphire molten-blue Were vein'd and streak'd with dusk-deep lazuli. 1950 D. GASCOYNE *Vagrant* 27 Moulting molten-crystal plumes of birds of paradise. 1849 POE *Bells in Sartain's Union Mag.* Nov. 304/1 From the molten-golden notes, .. What a liquid ditty floats.

Hence **moltenly adv.**, like what is molten.
1870 LOWELL *Among my Bks.* Ser. I. iii. (1870) 149 A.. language.. that is still hot from the hearts and brains of a people, not hardened yet, but moltenly ductile to new shapes of sharp and clear relief in the moulds of new thought.

molter, obs. form of MOULDER, MOLTURE.

moltid, obs. *pa. t.* and *pa. pple.* of MELT *v.*

moltlong, variant of MALTLONG, MATLONG.

|| **molto** ('molto, 'mɒltəʊ), *a.* and *adv.* [It.] (See quot. 1801.)

1801 T. BUSBY *Dict. Mus.*, *Molto*, very or much. A word used in conjunction with some other, by way of augmentation; as *Molto Allegro*, very quick, *Molto Adagio*, very slow. 1889 G. B. SHAW *London Music 1888-89* (1937) 148 The *molto sostenuto* indicated by Gounod, which is the characteristic effect of the movement, was quite lost. 1928 [see MARTELLATO *a.*] 1959 *Times* 15 Jan. 12/6 Mr. Buckley did not play them *molto dramatico* in octaves as Rachmaninov used to do. 1970 *Times* 23 Feb. 12/3 That striking but rarely heard effect, *molto pianissimo* from a large choral body.

† **molton**. *Obs.* [f. the name South *Molton*, a town in North Devon.

The word appears as in Ger. use (but with Fr. pronunciation, and said to be from Fr.) in Flügel's *Ger.-Eng. Dict.* 1893. (? Confused with MOLLETON.)

A kind of coarse woollen cloth.

1545 *Rates Custom Ho.* dvijb, Tauestockes tawntons moltons. [1759 BRICE *Grand Gazetteer* 1208 *South-Moulton*. .. As the chief Manufactures are Serges, Shalloons, and Felts, great Quantities of Wool are brought here to Market.] 1809 A. HENRY *Trav.* 34 A molton, or blanket coat. *Ibid.* 139 The lock.. I had carried under my molton coat.

molton, obs. *pa. pple.* of MELT *v.*

moltoun, obs. form of MUTTON.

moltring, obs. form of MOULDERING *a.*

moltyne (e, -tynynd, obs. *pa. pple.* of MELT *v.*

Molucca (mə'lʊkə). Also 7 Molluca, Molucco. [Appears in Fr. (1522) as *Isles Moluques*, in It. (1598) as *Isole Moluche*, and in 17th c. Sp. and Pg. as *Maluco*, *islas Malucas* and *Molucas*.] The name (*the Moluccas*, *the Molucca Islands*) of a group of islands (also called the Spice Islands) situated in the Eastern Archipelago; used *attrib.* in *Molucca balm*, a cultivated labiate plant, *Moluccella laevis*, native of the Eastern Mediterranean region; *Molucca bat*, the Harpy bat, *Harpyia cephalotes*, native of the islands of Celebes and Amboyna; *Molucca bean*, the fruit of a species of BONDUC, *Guilandina Bonducella*; *Molucca berry*, the fruit of a large tiliaceous tree, *Elaeocarpus serratus*, native of India; *Molucca crab*, a name for species of the genus *Limulus*; the king-crab; *Molucca deer*, a species of deer, *Cervus moluccensis*, found in the Moluccas; *Molucca grains*, the seeds of the East Indian tree *Croton Tiglium*, from which croton oil is extracted; *Molucca nut*, the BONDUC nut (Mayne *Expos. Lex.* 1856).

1731 MILLER *Gard. Dict.* s.v. *Molucca*, *Molucca Balm. 1789 W. AITON *Hortus Kewensis* II. 310 *Moluccella laevis*. .. Smooth Molucca Balm.. *Moluccella spinosa*. .. Prickly Molucca Balm. 1781 PENNANT *Hist. Quad.* II. 558 *Molucca Bat. a 1688 J. WALLACE *Descr. Orkney* (1693) 14 Upon the Rocks you will find.. very oft these pretty Nutts [*arg.* *Molluca Beans], of which they use to make Snuff Boxes. 1700 J. WALLACE Jr. *Acc. Orkney* II. 36 After Storms of Westerly Wind, amongst the Sea-weed, they find commonly in places expos'd to the Western-Ocean these *Phaseoli*, that, I know not for what reason, go under the Name of Molucca Beans. [Cf. SLOANE in *Phil. Trans.* (1696) XIX. 398, where the name *Phaseoli Molucani* is cited from Sibbald *Prodr. Hist. Nat. Scot.* p. 55 part 2.] 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.*, *Anacardium*, the Portuguese denominate it *Fava de Molaqua*, the Molucca bean, by which title it is also known in England. 1887 BENTLEY *Man. Bot.* (ed. 5) 484 *Elaeocarpus (Gantrus) serratus*. — The fruits are commonly known under the name of *Molucca Berries. 1681 GREW *Museum* I. §v. iv. 120 The *Molucca-Crab. *Cancer Molucensis*. 1902 KROPOTKIN *Mutual Aid* 11 The big Molucca crab (*Limulus*). 1893 LYDEKKER *Horns & Hoofs* 299 The *Molucca deer. 1837 PENNY *Cycl.* VIII. 179/2 The seeds of the *Croton Tiglii* were formerly used as a drastic purgative medicine, under the name of grains of Tilly, or *Molucca grains. 1696 SLOANE *Catal. Plant. Jamaica* 225 *Molucco Nuts of med. cur.

molwarp, obs. form of MOULDWARP.

moly¹ ('mɒli). [a. L. *mōly*, a. Gr. *μῶλυ*.]

1. *Mythology*. A fabulous herb having a white flower and a black root, endowed with magic properties, and said by Homer to have been given by Hermes to Odysseus as a charm against the sorceries of Circe.

The Homeric moly is by some modern writers identified with the mandrake, but Theophrastus and Dioscorides apply the name to some species of garlic (*Allium*).

1567 GOLDING *Ovid's Met.* Ep. Ded. aivb, And what is else herbe Moly than the gift of stayedness And temperance? 1579 GOSSON *Sch. Abuse* (Arb.) 42 It shall preuayle as much against these abuses, as Homers Moly against Witchcraft. 1580 LYLLY *Euphues* Wks. 1002 II. 10 But as y^e hearb Moly hath a floure as white as snow, & a roote as blacke as incke: so age hath a white head, showing pietie, but a black hart swelling w^t mischief. 1634 MILTON *Comus* 636 And yet more med'cinal is it then that Moly That Hermes once to wise Ulysses gave. 1725 POPE *Odys.* x. 365 Black was the root, but milky white the flower, Moly the name, to mortals hard to find. 1884 A. LANG *Custom & Myth* 154 Homer's moly, whatever plant he meant by that name.

fig. 1593 LODGE *Phillis, Compl. Elstred* (1875) 68 He had Loues Moly growing on my pappes, To charme a hell of sorrow and mishappes.

2. Applied to various plants that have been supposed to be identical with the moly of Homer.

a. The liliaceous genus *Allium*, esp. the wild garlic, *Allium Moly*. Also with prefixed word, applied to various species of this genus, as *civet*, *Dioscorides'*, *dwarf*, *Homer's*, *Indian*, *Montpellier*, *pine-apple*, *serpent's*, *yellow moly*.

1629 PARKINSON *Paradisus* 141 Moly. Wilde Garlicke. 1660 SHARROCK *Vegetables* 105 The late Pine-apple Moly, the Civet Moly of Monspelier.. are well preserved many yeares. 1664 EVELYN *Kal. Hort.*, May (1679) 17 Flowers in Prime, or yet Lasting.. Bugloss, Homers Moly, and the white of Dioscorides [etc.]. *Ibid.*, Sept. 25 Flowers in Prime, or yet lasting.. Moly, Monspeliers [etc.]. 1682 WHEELER *Journ. Greece* I. 7, I should have taken it for a Moly, but that it had no smell. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* II. 55/2 Serpents Moly.. the small green leaves twine and crawl, from whence it took its name. 1721 MORTIMER *Husb.* (ed. 5) II. 231 Moly,

or Wild Garlic, is of several Sorts or Kinds, as the Great Moly of Homer, the Indian Moly, the Moly of Hungary, Serpents Moly, the Yellow Moly, Spanish Purple Moly, Spanish Silver-capped Moly, Dioscorides's Moly, the Sweet Moly of Montpellier, &c. 1789 W. AITON *Hortus Kewensis* I. 422 *Allium subhirsutum*. .. Hairy Garlic or Dioscorides's Moly. *Ibid.* 423 *Allium magicum*. .. Homer's Garlic, or Moly. *Ibid.* 428 *Allium Moly*. .. Yellow Garlic, or Moly. 1856 J. H. NEWMAN *Callista* (1890) 126 The stately lily, the royal carnation, the golden moly. 1899 *Westm. Gaz.* 4 Oct. 2/1 Moly, however, can be identified. It is a common bulb of Southern Europe, .. covering the ground with sheets of brilliant yellow.

† b. App. identified with Thrift, *Armeria vulgaris*. *Obs. rare*—1.

1578 LYTE *Dodoens* IV. l. 508 You may also reckon amongst the kinds of Moly, a sort of grasse growing alongst the sea coast.. and.. bearing flowers.. tuft fashion, of a white purple, or skie colour.

moly² ('mɒli), colloq. abbrev. of MOLYBDENUM. Also used for *molybdenum disulphide* (a lubricant).

1961 in WEBSTER. 1963 R. F. WEBB *Motorists' Dict.* 155 The [lubricating] action of 'moly' has been likened to a pack of cards resting on a table. 1970 *Financial Times* 13 Apr. 27/8 Not that Amax is remaining dormant on the moly front. The bringing in of the Henderson mine.. will nigh on double production capacity.

molybdate (məʊ'libdət). *Chem.* Also 8-9 molybdat. [mod., formed as MOLYBDIC *a.*: see -ATE¹. Cf. F. *molybdate*.] A salt of molybdic acid.

1794 G. ADAMS *Nat. & Exp. Philos.* I. App. 546 Molybdats, soluble in water.. but little known. 1796 HATCHETT in *Phil. Trans.* LXXXVI. 288 The acidulous molybdate of pot-ash. *Ibid.* 292 Molybdate of lead. 1861 BRISTOW *Gloss. Min.*, *Molybdate of Iron*, occurs in subfibrous or in tufted crystals of a deep yellow colour; also pulverulent. 1899 CAGNEY tr. *Jaksch's Clin. Diagn.* v. (ed. 4) 185 Molybdate of soda.

molybdæna (mɒlb'di:nə). ? *Obs.* Also 7-9 -dæna, and 9 in anglicized or Ger. form molybden. [a. L. *molybdæna*, a. Gr. *μολύβδαινα*, f. *μολύβδος* lead. For the history of the application of the word, see PLUMBAGO (note at end of article).]

a. Applied vaguely to various ores or salts of lead. b. An older name for MOLYBDENITE, by early mineralogists confused with graphite and with various ores of lead. c. From c 1790 to c 1820 sometimes used for MOLYBDENUM.

1693 tr. *Blancard's Phys. Dict.* (ed. 2), *Molybdæna*, native and factitious, the native is only a mixture of Lead and Silver Mine; the Factitious is a sort of Litharge. 1783 WITHERING tr. *Bergman's Outl. Min.* 65 The acid of molybdæna has never yet been obtained quite free from phlogiston. 1786 BEDDOES tr. *Scheele's Chem. Ess.* 227 Experiments upon Molybdæna. 1778. 1796 KIRWAN *Elem. Min.* (ed. 2) II. 4 The Molybdenous acid has been extracted from Molybdæna. *Ibid.* 215 The Molybden seems to me to be only in the state of a Calx. 1798 *Phil. Trans.* LXXXVIII. 123, I evaporated it to dryness, without perceiving any vestige of oxide of molybdæna. 1816 P. CLEAVELAND *Min.* 403 The Graphite and sulphuret of molybdæna often strongly resemble each other.

d. *attrib.*: † molybdæna acid, molybdic acid; molybdæna ochre = MOLYBDITE.

1783 WITHERING tr. *Bergman's Outl. Min.* 18 Molybdæna acid. 1854 DANA *Syst. Min.* (ed. 4) II. 144 Molybdæna Ochre.

Hence † molybd'enic, † mo'lybdenous adjs., obtained from or pertaining to molybdæna (cf. MOLYBDIC). molybde'niferous *a.*, containing molybdenum (*Cent. Dict.* 1890).

1790 WEDGWOOD in *Phil. Trans.* LXXX. 317 The molybdænic acid, discovered by Scheele. 1796 Molybdenous acid [see MOLYBDENATE]. 1796 KIRWAN *Elem. Min.* (ed. 2) II. 216 The molybdænic Calx is known to communicate a yellow colour to Lead. *Ibid.* 478 A pure Molybdenous acid. 1815 J. SMITH *Panorama Sci. & Art* II. 431 This is the molybdenous acid.

† **mo'lybdenated**, *a.* *Chem. Obs.* [f. MOLYBDEN-A + -ATE² + -ED¹.] Combined with molybdenum.

1796 KIRWAN *Elem. Min.* (ed. 2) II. 212 Yellow Molybdenated Lead Ore. *Ibid.* 322 Molybdenated Barytes is soluble in cold water.

molybdenian (mɒlb'di:nian), *a.* *Min.* [f. MOLYBDEN(UM) + -IAN 2.] Of a mineral: having a (small) proportion of a constituent element replaced by molybdenum.

1930 W. T. SCHALLER in *Amer. Mineralogist* XV. 571 Molybdenum-molybdenian. 1953 *Amer. Mineralogist* XXXVIII. 904 Prior to oxidation the rock contained.. a few grains of molybdenian scheelite.

molybdenite (məʊ'libdənait). [f. MOLYBDEN-A + -ITE. Cf. F. *molybdénite*.] † a. *Chem.* An artificial sulphide of molybdenum (*obs.*). b. *Min.* Disulphide of molybdenum occurring in tabular bluish-grey crystals.

1796 KIRWAN *Elem. Min.* (ed. 2) II. 319 Molybdenite.. By this name I distinguish the Regulus produced from Molybdæna. 1837 DANA *Min.* 426 Molybdenite generally occurs imbedded in.. granite.. and other primitive rocks. 1901 *Scotsman* 4 Nov. 5/8 Molybdenite in Queensland.

molybdenum (mə'libdɒnəm, mə'lib'di:nəm). *Chem.* [mod.L., alteration of MOLYBDENA.]

a. A metallic element (symbol Mo) occurring in combination, as in molybdenite, wulfenite, etc.

When separated it is a brittle, almost infusible silver-white metal, permanent at ordinary temperatures, but rapidly oxidized by heat. *molybdenum oxide* = MOLYBDITE (Cassell 1885). *molybdenum sulphide* = MOLYBDENITE (*Ibid.*).

1816 J. SMITH *Panorama Sci. & Art* II. 408 The ore containing molybdenum has almost the appearance of plumbago. 1873 WATTS *Fownes' Chem.* (ed. 11) 512 Molybdenum occurs in small quantity as sulphide.

b. **molybdenum blue**, a complex oxide or mixture of oxides of pentavalent or hexavalent molybdenum with a strong blue colour that is produced, usu. as a colloidal solution, when an acidic solution of a molybdate is reduced, and is used in chemical analysis and occas. as a dye; also, the colour of this substance.

1901 *Jrnl. Chem. Soc.* LXXX. II. 163 Molybdenum blue does not appear to contain the dioxide, MoO₃, but the semipentoxide, Mo₂O₅. 1920 F. A. MASON tr. *G. von Georgievics's Text-bk. Dye Chem.* 542 Molybdenum blue was used experimentally for a certain time on silk and cotton materials. 1951 *Amer. Mineralogist* XXXVI. 610 Ilsemanite is soluble in water, first producing a greenish blue solution which later deepens to a typical molybdenum blue. 1952 KIRK & OTHMER *Encycl. Chem. Technol.* IX. 203 The present importance of molybdenum blue rests on the fact that several colorimetric methods depend upon it: (1) the determination of trace quantities of phosphorus or phosphates by the preferential reduction of phosphomolybdic acid; and (2) a number of other methods employing phosphomolybdic acid as a reagent (for phenols, tyrosine, tryptophan, etc.) for reducing compounds. 1965 D. ABBOTT *Inorg. Chem.* xii. 642 Molybdenum 'blue' is an oxide formed when an acidified molybdate solution is greatly reduced. It has variable composition, usually about 67-68 per cent Mo.

molybdian (mə'libdɪən), *a. Min.* [alteration of MOLYBDENIAN *a.*] = MOLYBDENIAN *a.*

1951 C. PALACHE et al. *Dana's Syst. Min.* (ed. 7) II. 1078 Seyrigit. . . A molybdian scheelite, with MoO₃ 24.01 per cent.

molybdic (məʊ'libdɪk), *a.* [f. MOLYBD-ENA + -IC. Cf. F. *molybdique*.] *a. Min.* Containing or derived from molybdenum. *molybdic ochre* = MOLYBDITE. *molybdic silver* = WEHLITE. *b. Chem.* Applied to compounds containing molybdenum in its higher valency; esp. in *molybdic acid*.

1796 HATCHETT in *Phil. Trans.* LXXXVI. 317 The yellow molybdic acid. 1807 T. THOMSON *Chem.* (ed. 3) II. 247 The molybdic acid precipitates in the state of a fine white powder. 1823 W. PHILLIPS *Introd. Min.* (ed. 3) 287 Molybdic Silver. 1854 DANA *Syst. Min.* (ed. 4) II. 527 (Index) Molybdic ochre. 1873 WATTS *Fownes' Chem.* (ed. 11) 514 Solutions of molybdic salts have a reddish-brown colour.

molybdine (məʊ'libdɪn). *Min.* Also -in. [f. MOLYBD-ENA + -INE^s.] = MOLYBDITE.

1854 DANA *Syst. Min.* (ed. 4) II. 144 Molybdine. . . An earthy yellow powder. . . Occurs with molybdenite.

molybdite (məʊ'libdɪt). *Min.* [f. MOLYBD-ENA + -ITE. Cf. F. *molybdite*.] Trioxide of molybdenum occurring in yellow capillary crystals or incrustations.

1868 DANA *Syst. Min.* (ed. 5) 185.

molybdo- (məʊ'libdɔʊ), prefix.

1. *Path.* [repr. Gr. *μόλυβδος* lead.] Used in the names of certain diseases to indicate that they are caused by the presence of lead as *molybdo-colic*, *molybdo-dyspepsy*, *molybdo-paresis*, etc.

2. *Chem.* [Taken as combining form of MOLYBDENUM.] Prefixed to names of salts, to indicate the presence of molybdenum.

1836-41 BRANDE *Chem.* (ed. 5) 905 Tersulphuret of molybdenum. . . combines with the sulphurets of the electropositive metals. . . and forms a class of sulphur-salts, which may be called molybdo-tersulphurets.

molybdomancy (məʊ'libdɒmənsɪ). *rare*⁻¹. [f. MOLYBDO- + -MANCY.] (See quot.)

[1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.*, Molybdomantia, *Μολυβδομαντεία* (citing Potter *Archaeol. Gr.* II. xviii).] 1895 ELWORTHY *Evil Eye* 445 Molybdomancy, [divination] by noting motions and figures in molten lead.

molybdomenite (məʊ'libdɔ'mi:nɪt). *Min.* [f. Gr. *μόλυβδος* lead + *μήνη* moon: see -ITE.] Selenite of lead occurring in thin fragile white lamellæ (Cassell's *Encycl. Dict.* 1885).

molybdophyllite (mə'libdɔʊ'fɪlɪt). *Min.* [ad. G. *molybdophyllit* (G. Flink 1901, in *Bull. Geol. Inst. Univ. Upsala* V. 1. 91), f. Gr. *μόλυβδος*-s lead + *φύλλον*-ov leaf: see -ITE¹.] A hydrous silicate of lead and magnesium.

1901 *Jrnl. Chem. Soc.* LXXX. II. 664 Molybdophyllite. — This new mineral is of rare occurrence with hausmannite in granular limestone or dolomite at Långbanshyttan, in Wermland, Sweden. 1968 I. KOSTOV *Mineral.* 327 Perfect cleavage in one direction is displayed by molybdophyllite.

molybdous (məʊ'libdɔs), *a. Chem.* [f. MOLYBD-ENA + -OUS.] Applied to compounds into which

molybdenum enters in its lower valency, as opp. to MOLYBDIC: esp. in *molybdous acid*.

1796 HATCHETT in *Phil. Trans.* LXXXVI. 336 The green oxyde, which . . . I am inclined to call molybdous acid. 1826 HENRY *Elem. Chem.* II. 59 When one part of powdered molybdenum, and two parts of molybdic acid, are triturated in boiling water; . . . we obtain a fine blue powder, which is molybdous acid. 1873 WATTS *Fownes' Chem.* (ed. 11) 514 Molybdous salts in acids, are opaque and almost black.

molsite ('mɒlsɪt). *Min.* [said by Dana, the coiner of the name, to be f. Gr. *μόλυσις* stain, which was app. taken (in error for *μόλυσμα*) as the sb. corresp. to *μολύνειν* to stain, perh. by confusion with *μολύσις* scalding (f. *μολύ(ν)ειν* to scald, parboil): see -ITE¹.]

The statement in quot. 1935 as to the origin of the name is incorrect. In *Atti d. R. Accad. d. Sci. fis. e matem.* (1874) VI. ix. 43, Scacchi attributes the name *molsite* to Dana (in *Syst. Min.* (ed. 5)), and renders it in It. as *molisite* so as to make it conform to It. orthography (as he explains in *Lo Spettatore del Vesuviano* (1887)).]

Natural ferric chloride, FeCl₃, formed as a sublimation product on lavas surrounding fumaroles and occurring (before being hydrated by the air) as a yellow to red film or incrustation.

1868 DANA *Syst. Min.* (ed. 5) 118 Molsite. 1935 J. W. MELLOR *Comprehensive Treat. Inorg. & Theoret. Chem.* XIV. lxvi. 41 A. Scacchi observed in recent eruptions a yellowish or brownish-red incrustation associated with the lavas of fumaroles or steam holes. The coloration was attributed to the presence of ferric chloride, FeCl₃, and A. Scacchi called the mineral molsite, which J. D. Dana altered to molsite—from *μόλυσις*, a stain. 1968 I. KOSTOV *Mineral.* II. iii. 195 Molsite FeCl₃.

mom (mɒm). Also Mom. Colloq. abbrev. (chiefly U.S.) of MAMMA¹, MAMA; *spec.* the typical American matriarchal mother. Also *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *mom cult*, *culture*; *mom-bashing*, *-like*, etc.; *spec. mom-and-pop U.S.*, used *attrib.* to denote a small shop or store, etc., of a type often run by a married couple.

1894 *Dialect Notes* I. 332 *Mam, mom, mæ*, for mamma or mother. 1911 R. W. CHAMBERS *Common Law* v. 156 City-wearied fathers of youngsters who called their parents 'pop' and 'mom'. 1950 *Brit. J. Psychol.* June 230 The 'mom' culture in which American adolescents are often said to live. 1951 Mom-and-Pop [see HOLE sb. 7b]. 1957 *Economist* 28 Dec. 1121/2 Tin Pan Alley, Fundamentalism, and the Mom cult had it coming to them. 1958 *Manch. Guardian* 7 June 4/6 Three leading serious comedies are studies in parent-hating or mom-bashing. 1961 J. HELLER *Catch-22* (1962) i. 9 The hot dog, the Brooklyn Dodgers. Mom's apple pie. That's what everyone's fighting for. 1961 J. McCABE *Mr. Laurel & Mr. Hardy* (1962) v. 102 The troubles of the boys in their continuing endeavour to get away from their domineering, Mom-like wives. 1962 *Listener* 20 Dec. 1053/1 These 'mom and pop' stores and the somewhat larger ones certainly have no love for the supermarkets. 1966 *Economist* 9 July p. xxi/3 'Mom-and-pop' dealers in smaller communities and suburban fringes. 1968 *Globe & Mail* (Toronto) 17 Feb. 46/8 (Advt.). A family kitchen with mom in mind boasts a . . . built-in range and oven. 1972 *New Yorker* 21 Oct. 30/1 The mom-and-pop grocery store was the New York State headquarters of the McGovern campaign. 1975 *Ibid.* 13 Jan. 36/2 'Of course we will, Mom,' I said, and I patted her hand and laid it aside.

mom, momb, obs. ff. MUM, MUMBLE.

mombin (mɒm'bi:n). [Amer. Sp. *mombin*, f. Caribbean native name.] A West Indian tree of the genus *Spondias*, esp. *S. lutea*, of the family Anacardiaceæ, or its yellow or purplish fruit, resembling a small plum; = HOG-PLUM *a.*

1837 J. MACFADYEN *Flora of Jamaica* I. 228 The fruit [of *Spondias graveolens*] is called Mombin by the French colonists. 1920 W. POPENOE *Man. Tropical & Subtropical Fruits* iv. 156 The red mombin is a small tree, often spreading in habit. *Ibid.* 158 The red mombin is abundant in Mexico and Central America. *Ibid.* 159 The Yellow Mombin . . . is generally considered inferior in quality to the red mombin. 1972 A. F. SIMMONS *Growing Unusual Fruit* 201 Mombin fruit. . . *Spondias* species. *Ibid.* 202 Yellow mombin or hog plum (*Spondias mombin*). The egg-shaped yellow fruits are about 1 in long and sub-acid to sweet.

[**momblishness**. Explained as: Muttering talk. Error for *moubliemies* in *ne moubliemies* forget-me-nots.

[a 1500 *Assemb. Ladies* 61 (Addit. MS.) *Ne moubliemies and souenez also.*] 1532 *Chaucer's Wks.* 294 *Ne momblysnesse and souenesse.* 1721 BAILEY, *Momblishness*, talk, muttering. *[Id word]*. 1837 RICHARDSON s.v. *Mumble*, 'Ne momblysnesse ne souenesse.'—No mumbling talk nor noisy sound. *Chaucer.* 1890 *Century Dict.*, *Momblishness*, muttering talk. *Bailey.*]

mombu: see MAMBU.

mombyll, momchance, obs. ff. MUMBLE, MUMCHANCE.

† **mome**, sb.¹ *Obs.* [Corresponds to MLG. *mōme*, OHG. *muoma* (MHG. *muome*, mod.G. *muhme*), prob. a reduplication of the first syll. of OTeut. **mōdar* MOTHER. A probably related formation is represented by ON. *móna* 'mammy', MDu. (rare) *mōne* aunt (and perh. ME. *MONE sb.*², crone).] An aunt.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 342/1 *Mome*, or awnte [*Pynson* faders suster. *Mome*, or aunte, moders syster].

mome (məʊm), sb.² *Obs. exc. arch.* [Of obscure origin: possibly related to MUM. Some have compared Fr. (Norman dial.) *mōme* 'little child' (Moisy).] 'A dull blockish fellow' (Phillips, ed. Kersey 1706): a blockhead, dolt, fool.

1553 *Respublica* I. iv. 348 An honest mome; ah, ye dolt, ye lowte, ye Nodye. 1560 INGELEND *Disob. Child* G iij b, And me her husbände as a starke mome, With knocking and mockynge she wyll handell. 1573 TUSSEER *Husb.* (1878) 139 Ill husbandrie spendeth abrode like a mome. 1584 R. SCOT *Discov. Witcher.* VII. xii. (1886) 118 Saule saw nothing, but stood without like a mome. 1590 SHAKS. *Com. Err.* III. i. 32 Mome, Malthorse, Capon, Coxcombe, Idiot, Patch. 1609 DEKKER *Golls Horne-bk.* 5 Grout-nowles and Moames will in swarms fly buzzing about thee. 1656 S. H. *Gold. Law* 23 And yet like senseless Momes, sit still. 1719 D'URFEY *Pills* I. 147 Joan lipping her Liquor scatters, And Nelly hiccopping calls her Mome. 1721 — *Two Queens Brentford* IV. i. At this the Knight look'd like a Mome. 1881 DUFFIELD *Don Quix.* I. p. cxix. 4 [It is] farre more ease to play the Mome than the Mime, to reprehend, then to imitate. 1652 — *View all Religions* (1655) To Rdr., These censorious Momes. 1676 MOXON *Print Lett.* 4 My Pains and Endeavours may lie under the Censure of Detracting Momes. 1902 Q. *Rev.* Oct. 465 Samuel Rogers. . . could still describe the Italian mome as one 'Who speaks not, stirs not, but we laugh; . . . Arlecchino'.

mome (məʊm), sb.³ [Anglicized form of MOMUS.] † a. A carping critic (*obs.*). b. *nonceuse*. A buffoon, jester.

1563 *Mirr. Mag.*, *Wilful Fall Blacksmith* xiv, I dare be bolde a while to play the mome, Out of my sacke some others faultes to lease, And let my owne behinde my backe to peyse. 1652 A. ROSS *Hist. World Prof.* 4 [It is] farre more ease to play the Mome than the Mime, to reprehend, then to imitate. 1652 — *View all Religions* (1655) To Rdr., These censorious Momes. 1676 MOXON *Print Lett.* 4 My Pains and Endeavours may lie under the Censure of Detracting Momes. 1902 Q. *Rev.* Oct. 465 Samuel Rogers. . . could still describe the Italian mome as one 'Who speaks not, stirs not, but we laugh; . . . Arlecchino'.

mome (məʊm), *a.* A factitious word introduced by 'Lewis Carroll' (see quot. 1855).

Also occurs in *Through the Looking-Glass* (1871) i. 21. 1855 'L. CARROLL' *Rectory Umbrella & Mischmasch* (1932) 139 All mimsy were the borogoves; And the mome raths outgrabe. *Ibid.* 140 *Mome* (hence *solemome*, *solemone* and *solemn*), 'grave'. 1960 M. GARDNER *Annotated Alice* 195/1 'Mome' has a number of obsolete meanings such as mother, a blockhead, . . . none of which, judging from Humpty Dumpty's interpretation, Carroll had in mind. 1970 R. D. SUTHERLAND *Lang. & Lewis Carroll* vii. 149 Humpty Dumpty is reporting the generally accepted meanings. . . The information he imparts is 'as sensible as a dictionary'. . . He admits some difficulty with *mome*.

mome, variant of MALM *a. dial.*, soft.

momele, -ell, -elyng, obs. ff. MUMBLE, -BLING.

momene, variant of MALMENY *Obs.*

moment ('məʊmənt), sb. Also 5 momentt, 6 momente; *Sc.* 6 mamunt, 9 mament. [ad. L. *mōmentum* movement, moving power (hence, importance, consequence), moment of time, particle, f. *mō-*, *movēre* to MOVE. Cf. F. *moment* (from 12th c.), Sp., Pg., It. *momento*, MHG. *momente* fem., moment of time, mod.G. *moment* masc. (from Fr.), moment of time, *moment* neut. (from Latin) momentum, decisive consideration, essential factor.]

1. a. A portion of time too brief for its duration to be taken into account; a point of time, an instant. Also in the same sense, † *moment of an hour, of a minute* (prob. originally used with reference to *sen* 2c).

1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 5650 A moment of tyme es nan othir thyng, Bot a short space als of a eghre twynklyng. c 1386 CHAUCER *Knt.'s T.* 1726 In that selue moment Palamon Is vnder Venus. 1471 CAXTON *Recuyell* (Sommer) I. 236 And that the same moment & tyme þ' she had so doo Alcumena . . . began [etc.]. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 242/2 A Momentt, *articulus, momentum, momentum.* 1526 TINDALE I *Cor.* xv. 52 We shall all be chaunged and that in a moment and in the twinklyng of an eye. a 1548 HALL *Chron.*, *Edw. IV*, 201 In a moment of an houre, the Welshemen wer clene discomfited. 1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N.* III. ii. 33 When in that moment (so it came to passe) Tityania waked, and straightway lou'd an Asse. 1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* v. 300 In the verie selfe moment quhen thay war to Joynne battell, Bischope ffothadie. . . cumis betueine thame. 1627 FELTHAM *Resolves* II. [I.] xlix. (1628) 143 Wee are curdled to the fashion of a life, by time, and set successions; when all again is lost, and in the moment of a minute, gone. 1690 LOCKE *Hum. Und.* II. xv. (1695) 103 Such a small part in Duration, may be called a Moment, and is the time of one Idea in our Minds, in the train of their ordinary Succession there. 1748 CHESTERF. *Let. to Son* 16 Feb., The value of moments, when cast up, is immense, if well employed. . . Every moment may be put to some use. a 1774 GOLDSM. *Surv. Exp. Philos.* (1776) II. 295 As the sun is every moment altering its situation, so is the landskip every moment varying its shade. 1856 SIR B. BRODIE *Psychol. Inq.* I. iv. 125 The mind is often active even at the very moment of death. 1863 GEO. ELIOT *Romola* xxii, It seemed a long while to them—it was but a moment. 1871 FREEMAN *Norm. Cong.* (1876) IV. xvii. 78 Eadgar, the King of a moment. 1891 E. PEACOCK N. *Brendon* II. 10 At this moment a servant entered.

† *personified*. 1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* IV. xiii. 304 She remembreth how suddenly the Scene in the Masque was altered (almost before moment it self could take notice of it).

b. *the moment*: occas. in pregnant sense, the fitting moment, the momentary conjunction of circumstances that affords an opportunity.

1781 WASHINGTON in Bancroft *Hist. Const.* (1882) I. 21 The moment should be improved; if suffered to pass away it may never return. 1865 M. ARNOLD *Ess. Crit.* i. 5 The man is not enough without the moment.

c. Phrases. † *at a moment*: at a moment's notice; (*at this*) *moment in time*: now, the present instant; *for a moment*: (a) predicatively, destined to last but a moment; (b) *adv.*, during a moment; *not for a moment*: emphatically not; *for the moment*: so far as the immediate future is concerned; also, temporarily during the brief space referred to; *to have one's* (or *its*) *moments*: to be impressive, etc., on occasions; *to live for* (or *in*) *the moment*: to live without concern for the future; *of the moment*: of importance at the time in question; esp. *man of the moment*; *never a dull moment*: a catchphrase designating constant variety; *one moment*: elliptically for 'wait one moment', 'listen for one moment'; *on the spur of the moment*: see SPUR; *on, upon the moment* (now *rare*): immediately, instantly; *the moment*: elliptically for 'the moment when' or 'that', as soon as ever; *this moment*: used *adv.* for (a) without a moment's delay, immediately; (b) just now, hardly a moment ago; *to the moment*: with exact punctuality; also, for the exact time required.

1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* ii. xviii. 51 b. The other . . . being kept & reserved as at a moment to succour & supply the instant necessities which might happen. 1607 SHAKS. *Timon* i. i. 70 All those which were his Fellows but of late, Some better then his valed; on the moment Follow his strides. 1611 BIBLE *Prov.* xii. 19 The lip of truth shall be established for ever; but a lying tongue is but for a moment. 1763 SHENSTONE *Ess. Wks.* 1765 II. 206 The best time to frame an answer to the letters of a friend, is the moment you receive them. 1800 LAMB *Let. to Manning* 13 Dec., I have received your letter this moment, not having been at the office. 1840 DICKENS *Old C. Shop* i. I rose to go: 'One moment, Sir,' he said. 1871 R. ELLIS tr. *Catullus* x. 3 She a lady, methought upon the moment, Of some quality. 1871 BROWNING *Pr. Hohenst.* 28 Well, that's my mission, so I serve the world, Figure as man o' the moment. 1871 M. COLLINS *Mrq. & Merch.* III. i. 24 A cook who could roast a joint . . . to the moment. 1878 TENNYSON *Revenge* ii. You fly them for a moment to fight with them again. 1889 J. K. JEROME *Three Men in Boat* ix. 85 There is never a dull moment in the boat while girls are towing it. 1890 *Spectator* 18 Oct. 509/1 The political crisis in Portugal ended for the moment on Monday. 1926 I. MACKAY *Blencarrow* xxiii. 207 With the proper sort of company the situation might have had its moments. 1927 *Sat. Even. Post* 9 Apr. 119 Even a mailman has his moments. 1932 *Weekend Rev.* 14 May 617/1 There is never a dull moment. 1935 E. CARR *Jrn. in Hundreds & Thousands* (1966) 185 The three dogs lie on the bed, . . . trusting me to attend to their wants, living for the moment. 1935 *Discovery* Aug. 220/1 Land utilisation is the problem of the moment. *Ibid.* 221/1 This is the need dictated by world economic conditions of the moment. 1936 *Punch* 12 Aug. 170/2, I don't suggest for a moment that these are finished ideas. They are no more than artists' roughs. 1950 L. KAUFMAN *Jubel's Children* xx. 223 Jubel says there's never a dull moment. 1963 W. H. MISSILDINE *Your Inner Child of Past* xii. 127 Because they 'live in the moment', they actually tend to be blindly unaware of the feelings of others. 1970 O. NORTON *Dead on Prediction* vii. 137 That's something I didn't know. . . You have your moments! 1972 G. BROMLEY *In Absence of Body* iii. 30 What can we actually do to help at this moment in time? 1972 'T. COE' *Don't lie to Me* (1974) xxii. 169 Hargerson had his moments; happily this was one of them. 1972 R. ADAMS *Watership Down* xx. 126 'No one hurt?' 'Oh, several have been hurt, one way and another.' 'Never a dull moment, really,' said Bigwig. 1973 *Guardian* 12 Mar. 11/2 The usual stuff about meaningful confrontations taking place . . . at this moment in time. 1974 C. EGGLETON *October Plot* i. 11 There were five similar [flak] towers . . . but at this moment in time, they were only of passing interest. 1974 V. BROME *Day of Destruction* xv. 153 Here's our man of the moment. . . Hail the conquering hero comes.

d. *moment of truth*: the time of the final sword-thrust in a bull-fight (Sp. *el momento de la verdad*); *transf.*, a crisis or turning-point; a testing situation.

1932 E. HEMINGWAY *Death in Afternoon* vii. 68 The whole end of the bullfight was the final sword thrust, the actual encounter between the man and the animal, what the Spanish call the moment of truth. 1949 *New Statesman* 15 Jan. 61/1 A good detective story should be like a good bullfight. . . The author plunges the unexpected explanation into him like a sword—the moment of truth, as the Spaniards call it. 1954 H. CASTEEL *Running of Bulls* v. 106 The Spanish call the kill the hora de la verdad (the hour (moment) of truth). . . this is still the climactic second to which the whole fight has been dedicated. 1956 I. BROMIGE *Enchanted Garden* III. iii. 140 This, thought Fiona, was the moment of truth. 1957 'D. RUTHERFORD' *Long Echo* viii. 150 This was his Moment of Truth, but there was no arena packed with spectators to give him vicarious courage. 1959 *Listener* 6 Aug. 215/2 Now comes 'the moment of truth'. . . The matador causes the bull to stand square . . . and plunges his sword between its shoulder-blades. 1965 H. I. ANSOFF *Corporate Strategy* (1968) i. 16 We shall have . . . very little [to say]. . . about the utility function applied at the ultimate 'moment of truth' in selecting the preferred alternative. 1972 H. MACINNIS *Message From Malaga* i. 9 You've become a self-centred bastard, he told himself. . . He blamed this moment of truth on the combination of guitar, scent of flowers, night sky.

† 2. As the name of a definite measure of time.

a. In mediæval reckoning, the tenth part of a 'point' (see POINT *sb.* 1 A. 10), the fortieth or the fiftieth part of an hour. b. With reference to Rabbinical modes of computation (repr. Heb. *hēleq*): see quot. 1625. c. In the 17–18th c. occas. used for SECOND. *Obs.*

a. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P.R.* ix. ix. (1495), And a day [contains] quatre quadrantes. And a quadrant conteynyth syxe heures. And an heure four poyntes. And a poynt .x. momentes. And a moment twelve vnces. And an vnce seven and forty atomos. c. 1532 DU WES *Introd. Fr. in Palsgr.* 1078 Of atmos ben made the momentes, of momentes ben made the mynutes. 1621 BRATHWAIT *Nat. Embassie* 15 Who gouernes thee, point, moment, minute, heure.

b. 1625 T. GODWIN *Moses & Aaron* III. 155 Not before the ninth heure, and the 204. moment of an heure. . . Note in the last place, that 1080. moments make an heure.

c. 1642 H. MORE *Song of Soul* Notes 163/1, I understand, . . . by a moment one second of a minute. 1767 LADY MARY COKE *Jrn.* 23 Aug., The Clock has three hands, one for the hours, one for the minutes, and a third for the moments.

d. *Geol.* [a. F. *moment* (proposed in this sense by E. Renevier 1882, in *Congrès géol. internat.: Compt. Rend. de la 2me Session, 1881* 540).] A period of geological time corresponding to a stratigraphical zone (as defined by its fossil content).

1933 W. J. ARKELL *Jurassic Syst. Gr. Brit.* i. 21 Strictly speaking, . . . 'moment' should take priority over seculæ, and Diener adopts it, with the variations time-moment and zone-moment. 1958 *Bull. Geol. Soc. Amer.* LXIX. 113/2 At the Congress in Bologna in 1881. . . the only concrete suggestion came from the Swiss delegation (Renevier, 1882), which formally proposed 'moment' for the time equivalent of a zone. *Ibid.*, 'The term 'moment' has priority, as was . . . recognized at an early date by Diener (1919). 1969 BENNISON & WRIGHT *Geol. Hist. Brit. Isles* ii. 23 A zone is defined as strata deposited during an interval of time (known as a seculæ or moment, though these terms are not widely used) throughout which a particular faunal or floral assemblage existed.

† 3. a. A small particle. *to the moment*: to the smallest detail.

moment of a balance: lit. from the Vulg. *momentum statera*, which is a mere Hebraism, and therefore has not, as is sometimes supposed, any share in the sense-development of the Latin word.

1382 WYCLIF *Isa.* xl. 15 Lol! lentiles as a drope of a boket, and as a moment of a balounce ben holden. 1594 BLUNDEVIL *Exerc.* III. i. xvii. (1636) 316 For to every severall place, yea to every little moment of the earth in an oblique Spheare, belongeth his proper Horizon. 1638 JUNIUS *Pain. Ancients* 77 Examining therein every little moment of Art with such infatigable . . . care that it is easie to be perceived they do not acknowledge any greater pleasure. 1642 H. MORE *Song of Soul* i. Ep. to Rdr. *note*, This opinion, though it have its moments of reason, yet [etc.]. 1691 NORRIS *Pract. Disc.* 23 One of the Scales may and will receive some moments of Advantage more than the other. 1754 RICHARDSON *Grandison* VI. xvi. 58 Be good, and write me every-thing how and about it; and write to the moment. You cannot be too minute.

† b. *Math.* An infinitesimal increment or decrement of a varying quantity. *Obs.*

[1704 NEWTON *De Quadratura Curvarum*, Momenta id est incrementa momentanea synchrona.] 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey) s.v., Moments are such indeterminate and uncertain Parts of Quantity, as are supposed to be in a perpetual Flux. 1743 EMERSON *Fluxions* 3 The Moments and Fluxions ought not to be confounded together, since the Moments . . . are as different from the Fluxions, as any Effect is different from its Cause.

4. Importance, 'weight'. Now only in the adjectival phrase of (*great, little, any, etc.*) *moment*.

1522 CLERK in *Ellis Orig. Lett.* Ser. III. I. 310 He said the kynys I Highnes lettres if they had comme in season shulde have been of no smale momente. 1591 SHAKS. *1 Hen. VI.* i. ii. 5 What Townes of any moment, but we haue? 1617–18 W. LAWSON *New Orchard* i. (1623) 2 The Gardner had not need be an idle, or lazie Lubber, for so your Orchard being a matter of such moment, will not prosper. 1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* i. § 152 The Crown well knowing the moment of keeping Those the objects of reverence, and veneration with the People. 1709 *Tatler* No. 67 ¶ 11 A Matter of too great Moment for any one Person to determine. 1772 JOHNSON in *Boswell* (1811) II. 203 The great moment of his authority makes it necessary to examine his position. 1790 BURKE *Fr. Rev.* 90 Things which appear at first view of little moment. 1823 SCOTT *Peveil* xxiii, The affairs of moment which have called me hither. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* vi. § 3. 290 He [Caxton] printed all the English poetry of any moment which was then in existence.

† 5. Cause or motive of action; determining influence; determining argument or consideration.

1606 SHAKS. *Ant. & Cl.* i. ii. 147, I haue seene her dye twenty times vpon farre poorer forme. 1611 B. JONSON *Catiline* iv. v. Can these, or such, be any aydes to vs? Looke they, as they were built to shake the world, Or be a moment to our enterprise? 1627 MAY *Lucan* v. 389 Thinke ye that such as ye Can any moment to my fortunes be? 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* III. 117 The diuine Maiestie doth swey the moments of things, and sorteth them . . . to strange and vnlooked for effects. 1663 JER. TAYLOR *Funeral Sermon*. *Bramhall* 36 He so press'd the former arguments . . . and added so many moments and weights to his discourse, that [etc.]. 1691 NORRIS *Pract. Disc.* 59 This is a certain sign that we are not determined by the Moments of Truth, . . . but by some other By-Consideration and partial Inducement.

† 6. Motion, movement. *Obs.*

1641 MILTON *Ch. Govt.* i. Wks. 1851 III. 97 All the moments and turnings of humane occasions are mov'd to and fro as upon the axle of discipline.

7. A definite stage, period, or turning-point in a course of events.

This sense now tends to be apprehended as an application of sense 1, 'point of time'.

1666 SANCROFT *Lex Ignea* 6 A threefold Song [sc. Isa. xxiv–xxvii] . . . tun'd, and fitted to the three great Moments of the Event. The first, to the time of the Ruine itself. . . The second . . . fitted to a time of their Return. . . The third . . . belongs to the whole middle Interval. 1906 C. BIGG *Wayside Sk.* p. v. These Lectures . . . might have been called Essays on the Development of the Church. They refer to three great moments in that fateful process—the making of the mediæval system, the decay of the mediæval system, and the beginnings of modern Christianity.

8. *Mech.* † a. = MOMENTUM 4. *Obs.*

1706 W. JONES *Syn. Palmar. Matheseos* 282 Moment . . . is compounded of Velocity . . . and . . . Weight. 1727–52 CHAMBERS *Cycle.*, *Moment, Momentum*, in mechanics, is the same with *impetus*.

b. Applied, with qualifying words, to certain functions serving as the measure of some mechanical effect the quantity of which depends on two different factors.

Thus the *moment of a force* or *a velocity* about a point is the product of the length of the directed line representing the force or the velocity, multiplied by the length of the perpendicular from the point. The *moment of a couple* is the product of either of the two equal forces into the length of the arm. The *moment of inertia* of a body about any axis is the sum of the products of the mass of each particle of the body into the square of its least distance from the axis. *moment of momentum* of a rotating body is the product of momentum into the distance from the axis.

1830 KATER & LARDNER *Mech.* x. 135 The moment of a force is therefore found by multiplying the force by its leverage. *Ibid.* 137 The product of the numerical expressions for the mass of the body and the square of the radius of gyration . . . has been called the moment of inertia. 1858 RANKINE *Man. Appl. Mechanics* 22 The moment of a couple means the product of the magnitude of its force by the length of its arm. *Ibid.* 308 This is called the *bending moment* or *moment of flexure* of the beam at the vertical section in question.

c. *Physics.* The distance between the two poles of a simple bar magnet, or the two charges of an electric dipole, multiplied by the strength of either of them (called more fully the *magnetic* and the *electric moment*, respectively); more widely, the maximum torque that any given system of poles, or charges, can experience in a uniform magnetic, or electric, field (respectively) of unit strength; more fully called (*magnetic* or *electric*) *dipole moment*. Similarly the moment of order 2 (*quadrupole moment*) is a certain tensor of rank 2, whose components are quadratic functions of the spatial co-ordinates of the poles or charges; so *octupole moment* (moment of order 3), etc. Cf. MULTIPOLE *sb.*

1865 *Phil. Mag.* XXIX. 441 The product of the strength of the poles into the length between them is called the magnetic moment of the magnet. 1884 J. T. SPRAGUE *Electricity* (ed. 2) iii. 110 The magnetic moment of any uniformly magnetized substance is proportional to its volume. 1892 O. LODGE *Mod. Views Electricity* 445 A circuit conveying a current exactly imitates a magnet of definite moment, the equivalent moment being . . . nAC where A is the mean area of the coil, n the number of turns of wire, C the current, and μ a constant characteristic of the medium inside the coil. 1903 S. J. BARNETT *Elements of Electromagnetic Theory* xi. 282 The quantity $M = mL = T/H \sin \theta$ is called the magnetic moment of the magnet (analogous to the electric moment of an electret). 1916, etc. [see MULTIPOLE *sb.*] 1920 *Chem. Abstr.* XIV. 3014 Assuming the mol. to be a dipole it is possible to obtain the distance between the 2 charges from the moment of inertia and from this in turn to calc. the elec. moment by application of the quantum theory. 1934 *Physical Rev.* XLV. 761/1 We derived the magnetic moment of the deuteron in the same way as the magnetic moment of the proton. 1942 J. D. STRANATHAN 'Particles' of *Mod. Physics* x. 401 The magnetic moment of a neutron must be regarded as a fundamental property of the particle. 1953 *Sci. News* XXX. 7 The magnetization [of a piece of iron] is the magnetic moment per unit volume, or the pole strength per unit cross-sectional area. 1958 CONDON & ODISHAW *Handbk. Physics* IV. ii. 19/2 A quadrupole term is related to the second-order moments of the charge distribution. . . (Various slightly different definitions of the quadrupole moment are to be found in the literature.) *Ibid.* 20/1 The spherical-harmonic addition theorem . . . permits the writing of $V_k(R)$ in the form

$$V_k(R) = \frac{1}{R^{k+1}} \sum_{m=-k}^{+k} Q_{km} F_{km}(\theta) e^{-im\phi}$$

where the 2^k -pole moment is fully described by the $2k + 1$ quantities,

$$Q_{km} = \frac{4\pi}{2k+1} \int \rho(r) F_{km}(\theta) e^{im\phi} dv.$$

1962 CORSON & LORRAIN *Introd. Electromagn. Fields & Waves* v. 210 We set $m = IS$ as the dipole moment of the current loop, where S is a vector whose magnitude is equal to the area of the loop. It is perpendicular to the loop. *Ibid.*, It is possible to generalize the concept of magnetic dipole moment to any distribution of current in space. . . For a current distribution J in a volume τ , $m = \int \tau \mathbf{r} \times \mathbf{J} dv$. 1970 G. K. WOODGATE *Elem. Atomic Struct.* ix. 177 In order to be able to discuss departures of the nuclear charge distribution from spherical symmetry we should like to attribute to the nucleus electric multipole moments. *Ibid.* 180 The quadrupole moment Q is positive if the nuclear charge distribution is elongated along the direction of I [sc. the nuclear spin] (prolate) and negative if the distribution is flattened (oblate).

d. *Statistics.* Each of a series of quantities (*first, second, etc., moment*) that express the

average or expected value of the first, second, etc., powers of the deviation of each component of a frequency distribution from some given value, usu. the mean (giving a *central moment*) or zero.

1893 K. PEARSON in *Nature* 26 Oct. 615/2 Now the centre of gravity of the observation curve is found at once, also its area and its first four moments by easy calculation. 1925 R. A. FISHER *Statistical Methods for Research Workers* iii. 70 The standard error of the variance is $\sqrt{[(\mu_4 - \mu_2^2)/N]}$, where N is the number of samples, and μ_2 and μ_4 are the second and fourth moments of the theoretical distribution. 1938 A. E. WAUGH *Elem. Statistical Method* vi. 114 The formula for the first moment about the mean involves Σx and ... it reduces to zero, since $\Sigma x = 0$. We can thus say some things about the moments of all curves in advance: (1) $v_0 = 1$, (2) $v_1 = 0$, (3) $v_2 = \sigma^2$. *Ibid.*, In any symmetrical curve the odd moments, being based on the sums of odd powers of deviations, will equal zero. 1959 G. & R. C. JAMES *Math.*

Dict. 257/2 $\mu_r = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} (x - a)^r f(x) dx$ is the *r*th moment of *x*

around the point *a*, where *x* is a random variable with frequency function *f(x)*. 1961 D. V. HUNTSBERGER *Elem. Statistical Inference* v. 102 The first moment about the origin is the mean μ of the theoretical distribution... The variance σ^2 of a random variable *Y* is defined as the second moment about the mean, the average value of $(Y - \mu)^2$.

9. One of the elements of a complex conceptual entity. (After Ger. use.) Cf. MOMENTUM 5.

1863 J. G. MURPHY *Comm. Gen.* xxv. 1-11 These are all moments, potent elements in the memory of man, foundation-stones of his history and philosophy. a 1864 FERRIER *Grk. Philos.* (1866) I. v. 125 Being and not-Becoming are the elements or moments of Becoming. 1869 *Jrnl. Specul. Philos.* III. 351 The moments of the Comprehension are Universality, Particularity, and Individuality. 1879 J. VEITCH tr. *Descartes' Method* (1880) Introd. 79 It is a complete mistake historically to assume that the moment of Cartesianism is consciousness. 1906 E. F. SCOTT *4th Gospel* iii. 96 The ethical moment is thus markedly absent.

10. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *moment-space*; *moment-lived*, *-living* adjs.; *moment-axis* *Physics*, a line indicating by its length and direction respectively the moment and the direction of a couple; *moment-hand*, the seconds-hand of a time-piece; *moment-to-moment attrib. phr.*, of an immediate requirement, necessity, etc.

1865 BRANDE & COX *Dict. Sci.*, etc. I. 575 Such a line is called the *moment-axis of the couple. 1809 T. DONALDSON *Poems* 67 On Seeing a Clock; the hour and *moment-hands of which were going in contrary directions. 1833 LAMB *To Moxon* 24 July, *Life*, etc. (1876) I. 143 She takes it [*sc. her watch*] out every moment to look at the moment-hand. 1654 WHITLOCK *Zootomia* 404 All mans Creations (his Actions) are vanity; (but what he doth for his Creator) and his Creatures, (the Effects of those Actions) but Abortives, or *moment-lived. 1826 W. ELLIOT *Nun* 20 *Moment-living flowers that blow, Full of fragrance, soon to perish. 1508 DUNBAR *Goldyn Targe* 210 Than was I woundit to the deth we here, And yoldyn as a wofull prissonere To lady Beautee, in a *moment space. 1934 T. S. ELIOT *Elizabethan Essays* 8 Contemporary literature, like contemporary politics, is confused by the *moment-to-moment struggle for existence. 1957 A. MILLER *Coll. Plays* (1958) Introd. 23 It wanted... a kind of moment-to-moment wildness in addition to its organic wholeness.

† *moment*, *v.* *Obs.* *rare*⁻¹. [f. MOMENT *sb.*] *trans.* To determine to the moment the time or occurrence of; to time precisely.

a 1661 FULLER *Worthies, Suffolk* (1662) III. 62 All Accidents are minut and momented by Divine Providence.

momenta, pl. of MOMENTUM.

momental (məʊ'mentəl), *a.* [a. F. *momental*, ad. late L. **mōmentāl-is* (implied in *mōmentālīter*, adv.) f. *mōmentum*: see MOMENT *sb.* and -AL¹.]

† 1. Having only the duration of a moment; momentary. *Obs.*

1606 BRETON *Sidney's Ourania* D, Not one momentall minute doth she swerue. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* IV. 133 Mahomet the second... living in a discontented humour, to behold... this famous Cite, that so flourished in his eyes, by momentall circumstances, collected his cruel intentions, to the full height of ambition. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* v. v. 240 For holding no dependence on any preceding efficient but God, in the act of his production there may be conceived some connexion, and Adam to have been in a momentall Navell with his Maker.

† 2. 'Important; valuable; of moment'. *Obs.*

1818 in TODD, but with quot. 1606 as in sense 1 above.

3. *Math.* Of or pertaining to momentum, esp. in *momental ellipse*, *ellipsoid*.

1877 B. WILLIAMSON *Integr. Calculus* (ed. 2) x. § 207 The boundary of an elliptical lamina may be regarded as the momental ellipse of the lamina.

† **mo'mentally**, *adv.* *Obs.* [f. prec. + -LY².]

1. From moment to moment.
1612 tr. *Benvenuto's Passenger* I. i. 31 The bodies of living creatures remaining in a daily ebbing and flowing, so that momentally the corporall spirits are dissolved.

2. For a moment.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* III. xxi. 160 Ayre but momentally remaining in our bodies, it hath no proportionable space for its conversion.

† **momentane**, *a.* and *sb.* *Obs.* Also 6 -tain, -tayne, 6-7 -taine. [a. OF. *momentain*, ad. L. *mōmentāneus* momentary, f. *mōment-um*: see MOMENT *sb.* Cf. MOMENTARY *a.*]

A. adj. Lasting for a moment, momentary.

1510 *Hours Bl. Virg.* 102 This life that is momentaine. 1555 L. SAUNDERS in *Coverdale Lett. Mart.* (1564) 182 Our tribulation, which is momentane and light, prepareth an exceeding & an eternal weight of glory vnto vs. 1619 DONNE *Serm.* (1661) III. 271 Present any of the prophecies of the Revelation concerning Antichrist and a Papist will understand it of a single, and momentane, and transitory man, that must last but three year and a half. 1630 BRATHWAIT *Eng. Gentlem.* (1641) 375 Promising them... for this momentaine sorrow, an incessant joy in Sion.

B. sb. Math. = MOMENT 3 b.

1708 *Misc. Curiosa* II. 129 The Momentane of any Power. Hence † **momentaneously** *adv.* = MOMENTARILY 2.

a 1631 DONNE *Serm.* (1661) III. 405 For the mercies of God work momentaneously in minuts.

† **momen'taneal**, *a.* *Obs.* [f. L. *mōmentāne-us* (see MOMENTANE) + -AL¹.] Lasting but a moment. So † **momen'tanean** *a.*

a 1598 ROLLOCK *Serm. Wks.* (Wodrow Soc.) II. 300 The momentanean lightness of affliction wirks into us an everlasting wecht of glorie. c 1610 *Women Saints* 4 That which by nature... is... transitorie, and momentaneall. 1654 WHITLOCK *Zootomia* 283 He scarce affordeth the unchecked Current of the Affaires of the wicked, so much as to be a delay, but only in the apprehension of us Momentanean Ephemeris, and span-long-lived Accountants.

momentaneity (məʊməntə'ni:ti, -'eɪti). [f. MOMENTANE(OUS) + -ITY, after SPONTANEITY.] *Transitory character; momentariness.*

1921 D. H. LAWRENCE *Sea & Sardinia* viii. 314, I felt my sound Sardinian soul melting off me, I felt myself evaporating into the real Italian uncertainty and momentaneity. 1923 — *Kangaroo* vii. 157 All her high moments would have this Bacchic, weapon-like momentaneity.

† **momen'taneous**, *a.* [f. L. *mōmentāne-us* (see MOMENTANE) + -OUS.]

Very common in the 17th c.

1. Lasting but a moment; momentary.

c 1610 *Women Saints* 78 Contemning vile pleasure and momentaneous delighte. a 1711 KEN *Preparatives* Poet. Wks. 1721 IV. 41 Or on this Momentaneous Stage, In a short Time to live an Age? 1801 FUSELI *Lect. Paint.* iii. (1848) 407 Form displayed in space, and momentaneous energy, are the element of painting. 1921 H. POUTSMA *Characters of Eng. Vb. & Expanded Form* i. 2 The actions expressed by verbs... may be... momentaneous, i.e. covering only one moment, or comprised between two closely contiguous moments, so that the beginning and the end practically synchronize. 1921 E. SAPIR *Language* v. 108 'Cry out every now and then' or 'cry in fits and starts' is momentaneous-iterative. 1923 D. H. LAWRENCE *Kangaroo* vii. 163 Do I want this curious transparent blood of the antipodes, with its momentaneous feelings? 1926 H. POUTSMA *Gram. Late Mod. Eng.* II. § 2. 545 When distinctly verbal in nature, the attributive past participle mostly has a momentaneous or resultative aspect.

2. Occurring in a moment, instantaneous.

1657 W. MORICE *Coena quasi Koori* xv. 231 Though the previous dispositions were precedent, yet the introduction of the form is momentaneous. 1670 W. CLARKE *Nat. Hist. Nitre* 88 In which momentaneous explosion of the whole quantity all the force consists. 1692 RAY *Disc.* III. vi. (1732) 391 Shall this Dissolution be gradual and successive or momentaneous and sudden? 1793 HOLCROFT tr. *Lavater's Physiog.* xxvii. 130 Creation of every kind is momentaneous.

† 3. Pertaining to an infinitesimal division of time. Cf. MOMENT 3 b. *Obs.*

1708 *Misc. Curiosa* II. 128, I make use here, of what the celebrated Mr. Newton has demonstrated... concerning the Momentaneous Increments or Decrements of Quantities that Increase or Decrease by a continual Flux.

Hence † **momen'taneously** *adv.*, in a moment, also, every moment; **momen'taneousness**.

1727 BAILEY vol. II, *Instantaneousness*, Momentaneousness, or happening in the Nick of Time. 1753 N. TORRIANO *Gangr. Sore Throat* 8 Bad Humours, which when once formed, increase momentaneously, and that too with great Velocity. 1782 ELIZ. BLOWER *George Bateman* I. 225 Hassell, staggered by this application to his hinder part, turned momentaneously round. 1921 H. POUTSMA *Characters of Eng. Vb. & Expanded Form* i. 5 [Actions expressed by verbs may be] momentaneously iterative, which may be graphically represented by a succession of dots.

† **momentaniness**. *Obs.* [f. next + -NESS.] **Momentariness.**

1634 BP. HALL *Char. Man* (1635) 35 How doth the momentaniness of this misery adde to the misery. a 1653 GOUGE *Comm. Hebr.* x. 25 (1655) II. 484 As great a difference as is... betwixt momentaniness and everlastingness.

† **momentany**, *a.* *Obs.* [ad. F. *momentané*, ad. L. *mōmentāne-us*; see MOMENTANE.]

Very common in the 16th and 17th c.

Pertaining to the moment, momentary; transitory; evanescent.

1508 FISHER *7 Penit. Ps. cii. Wks.* (1876) 196 Every thyng in this worlde is caduke, transitory & momentany. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* XLV. i. 1201 The momentanie joy of some vaine and uncertein occurrence. 1644 HEYLIN *Brief Relat. Laud* 26 His death was glorious, the paines whereof were short and momentany to himselfe, the benefit like to perpetuall [etc.]. 1726 HUXHAM in *Phil. Trans.* XXXIV. 140 Vivid Coruscations... which... formed by their Collision momentany Arches of a Circle.

momen'tarian. *nonce-wd.* [f. MOMENT *sb.* + -ARIAN.] One who believes in 'moments' (see MOMENT *sb.* 3 b).

1863 DE MORGAN in *Graves Life Sir W. R. Hamilton* (1889) III. 598 Cotes was an infinitesimalist; so was Newton, till he abjured in 1706. But he continued a momentarian—which I take to be a $(dx)^\infty$ -man—all his life.

momentarily ('məʊməntərɪli), *adv.* [f. MOMENTARY *a.* + -LY².]

1. For a moment.

1654-66 EARL ORRERY *Parthen.* (1676) 519 The offended god, to make those Sentinels sleep eternally, that would not momentarily, sends down Mercury. 1799 in *Spirit Publ. Jrnls.* (ed. 2) I. 72 It may be momentarily palliated by a connection with a more wholesome family. 1878 F. A. WALKER *Money* xiii. 266 The price of gold... mounted... from 15.63 to 17.77, rising momentarily even to 20.17. 1891 T. HARDY *Tess* xxix, He released her momentarily-imprisoned waist, and withheld the kiss. 1928 'S. S. VAN DINE' *Greene Murder Case* iii. 39 The situation probably drove everything momentarily from their minds except the two victims of the shooting. 1975 *Times* 8 Sept. 12/3 One MP... was 'growled down'... He wondered momentarily if he had wandered into the Lords by mistake.

2. At every moment; moment by moment. *rare.*

1800 SOUTHEY *Let. to Coleridge* 1 May in *Life* (1850) II. 64, I am interrupted momentarily by visitors, like fleas, infesting a new-comer! 1895 J. G. MILLAIS *Breath fr. Veldt* (1899) 34 The light was also momentarily getting worse.

3. At the moment, instantly.

1799 SICKELMORE *Agnes & Leonora* I. 8 This was momentarily agreed to. 1801 ELIZ. HELME *St. Marg. Cave* II. 60 The friar groaned, but almost momentarily recovered his emotion. 1899 W. J. LOCKE *White Dove* (1900) iii. 43 Sylvester... having done all that was momentarily possible, was at last able to reflect.

4. At any moment. *N. Amer.*

1928 *Sun* (Baltimore) 13 Aug. 1/2 Arrests were expected momentarily as police continued their investigation of the fantastic murder mill. 1944 *Musical America* 25 Mar. 7/4 An addition to the family... is expected momentarily. 1970 *New Yorker* 3 Oct. 30/3 Miss Loren had been delayed in traffic but would arrive momentarily. 1970 *Daily Tel.* 22 Oct. 18 The [Canadian] captain came on the intercom. 'Please fasten your seat belts,' he said. 'We shall be taking off momentarily.' 1972 *New York* 8 May 6/2 We are expecting our first child momentarily. 1975 *Publishers Weekly* 10 Feb. 52/1 There is one woman who imagines she is in a motel and that her deceased husband will momentarily arrive to pick her up.

momentariness ('məʊməntərɪnɪs). [f. MOMENTARY + -NESS.] The quality or condition of being momentary or transitory. Also *fig.*

1827 HARE *Guesses* (1874) 510 One of those paradoxes... for which... their momentariness and unpremeditatedness are mostly a sufficient excuse. 1872 MORLEY *Voltaire* v. (ed. 2) 266 The momentariness of guilt and eternity of remorse.

momentary ('məʊməntərɪ), *a.* Also 6 -tarry, -arye, 6-7 -arie. [ad. L. *mōmentārī-us*, f. *mōment-um*: see MOMENT *sb.* and -ARY².]

1. Lasting but a moment; of but a moment's duration; transitory.

1526 TINDALE 2 *Cor.* iv. 17 Tribulacion, which is momentary and light. 1592 GREENE *Groat's W. Wit* (1617) 2 All mortal things are momentarie. 1641 MAISTERTON *Serm.* 17 A momentary dalliance. 1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 75 ¶ 8 His Grievs are Momentary, and his Joys Immortal. 1791 *Gentl. Mag.* 32/1 This error seems to have arisen from a momentary forgetfulness. 1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* II. xxii. 220 We availed ourselves of a momentary lull to shoulder the sledge. 1903 W. H. GRAY *Our Divine Sheph.* 55 The liar may get some momentary benefit... from his falsehood.

2. Of living beings: Short-lived; ephemeral.

1587 GREENE *Penelopes Web* C 2 b, Men are... the true disciples of tyme, and therefore momentarie. 1640 QUARLES *Enchirid.* II. c, How full of death is the miserable life of momentary Man. 1692 DRYDEN *Cleomenes* IV. i. 47, I wou'd have swopp'd a Youth for old Age, and all my Life behind, To have been then a momentary Man. a 1762 LLOYD *Genius, Envy & T.* 99 Born like a momentary fly, To flutter, buzz about, and die. 1873 M. ARNOLD *Lit. & Dogma* (1876) p. xxxi, Truth more complete than the parcel of truth any momentary individual can seize.

3. *nonce-use.* Ready at the moment.

1725 POPE *Odys.* XIV. 552 Hardly waking yet, Sprung in his mind the momentary wit.

4. Recurring or operative at every moment. *Now rare.*

1745 T. WARTON *Pleas. Melancholy* 210 Attentive mark The due clock swinging slow... Measuring time's flight with momentary sound. 1799 E. DU BOIS *Piece Family Biog.* II. 112 A dealer in the fine arts in momentary fear of a spunging-house. 1806-7 J. BERESFORD *Miseries Hum. Life* (1826) I. Introd., What... are the senses but five yawning inlets to hourly and momentary molestations? 1869 GOULBURN *Purs. Holiness* viii. 92 God is not only the ground, but the momentary support, of all existence.

† 5. Instant, instantaneous. *Obs.*

1799 E. DU BOIS *Piece Family Biog.* I. 21 An affair that demands a momentary decision. 1847 DISRAELI *Tancred* II. xi, I settled... that you were not to go away if anything occurred which required my momentary attention.

† 6. *Math.* Pertaining to an infinitesimal portion of time. *Obs.*

1812-16 PLAYFAIR *Nat. Phil.* (1819) I. 23 The change which any variable quantity undergoes in an infinitely small portion of time, is called the Momentary Increment of that quantity. 1833 HERSCHEL *Astron.* xi. 323 Between the momentary change of inclination, and the momentary recess of the node there exists an intimate relation.

7. *quasi-adv.*: = MOMENTARILY 3.

1725 POPE *Odyss.* VIII. 227 She spoke; and momentary mounts the sky: The friendly voice Ulysses hears with joy.

† **momentless**, *a. Obs. rare.* [f. MOMENT *sb.* + -LESS.] Having no foundation (see MOMENT *sb.* 5).

1633 AMES *Agst. Cerem.* II. 61 The Rejoinder forgetteth himself much, when upon this uncertaine and momentlesse conjecture, he compareth the Replier to a hungry creature.

momently ('məʊməntli), *a. rare.* [f. MOMENT *sb.* + -LY¹.] 1. Occurring at every moment.

1641 J. JACKSON *True Evang. T.* II. 152 Moderne Christians, whose very lives are, in short, a dayly, horary, momently breaking of that great Euangelicall precept. 1867 MRS. WHITNEY *L. Goldthwaite* xii, He told them of God's momently thought and care.

2. Enduring for a moment.

1817 COLERIDGE *Satyranes Lett.* i. in *Biog. Lit.*, etc. (1882) 245 A beautiful white cloud of foam at momently intervals coursed by the side of the vessel with a roar.

momently ('məʊməntli), *adv.* [f. MOMENT *sb.* + -LY².] 1. From moment to moment; every moment.

1676 W. ROW *Contn. Blair's Autobiog.* ix. (1848) 144 Take up the sweet cross of Christ daily, hourly, yea momently. 1747 *Mem. Nutrebian Cr.* II. 79 Who was dearer to him than the vital blood that momently circulated in his heart. 1892 ZANGWILL *Childr. Ghetto* i. vii, Reb Shemuel's tone became momently more sing-song.

Comb. 1848 H. AINSWORTH *Lanc. Witches* i. ix, He.. whirled on with momently-increased velocity.

2. At any moment; on the instant.

1775 PRICE in *Phil. Trans.* LXVI. 113, I will next state the different values.. of life-annuities, according as they are supposed to be payable yearly, half-yearly, quarterly, or momently. a 1822 SHELLEY *Pericles* Ess. & Lett. (1886) 139 In the act of watching an event momently to arrive.

3. *nonce-use.* Instantly.

1824 HOGG *Conf. Sinner* 357, I was momently surrounded by a number of hideous fiends.

4. For the moment; for a single moment.

1868 GEO. ELIOT *Sp. Gipsy* 265 Thoughts.. look at me With awful faces, from the vanishing haze That momently had hidden them. 1892 *Spectator* 2 Apr. 451/1 The fall in the price of Silver, which this week momently touched 39d. an oz.,... is creating genuine alarm. 1895 CROCKETT *Sweeth. Trav.* 157 The rain comes in furious dashes, and a chill blue blink looks momently through between.

momento (mə'mentəʊ), ? var. MEMENTO 3.

1871 GEO. ELIOT *Jrnl.* 19 Mar. in J. W. Cross *George Eliot's Life* (1885) III. xvi. 129 My present fear is that I have too much matter—too many *momenti*. 1951 DYLAN THOMAS *Let.* 12 Apr. (1966) 356 And the London frowsty Casino, a momento of which I enclose.

momentous (məʊ'mentəs), *a.* [f. MOMENT *sb.* + -OUS.]

† 1. Having motive force. *Obs.*

1652 L. S. *People's Liberty* x. 18 In such particulars... as are not momentous to the impairing of the publick welfare.

2. Of moment; of great weight, consequence, or importance; important, weighty.

1656 JEANES *Mixt. Schol. Div.* 15 There remaineth a second objection, which is the more momentous. a 1761 CAWTHORN *Poems* (1771) 202 Who... could decide whene'er they met Momentous truths without a bet. 1844 THIRLWALL *Greece* VIII. ix. 77 His death forms a momentous epoch in Grecian history. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* vi. §6. 325 The ten years which follow the fall of Wolsey are among the most momentous in our history.

3. Of persons: Having influence or importance. Now *rare*.

1667 J. CORBET *Disc. Relig. Eng.* 2 The Roman-Catholics in England... being Rich and Powerful... are very momentous, and seem to be capable of great Designs. 1824-9 LANDOR *Imag. Conv.* Wks. 1846 I. 464 Epaminondas was undoubtedly a momentous man, and formidable to Lacedæmon. 1898 G. B. SHAW *Plays* I. *Widower's Ho.* 13 Cokane, hardly less momentous than Sartorius himself, contemplates Trench with the severity of a judge.

† 4. Pertaining to momentum. *Obs.*

1775 WHITEHURST in *Phil. Trans.* LXV. 278 It seems reasonable to infer, that the momentous force is much superior to the simple pressure of the column IK.

Hence **mo'mentously** *adv.*

1748 J. LIND *Lett. Navy* ii (1757) 73 A person may offend very notoriously and momentously [sic]. 1880 KINGLAKE *Crimea* VI. ix. 250 Two or more courses of action momentously different.

momentousness (məʊ'mentəsnis). [-NESS.] The state or quality of being momentous.

1672 DODWELL in Baxter *Ans. Dodwell* (1681) 72 It may put them in mind of the greater momentousness of good Government and peace than many of their differences. 1752 CARTE *Hist. Eng.* III. 89 The momentousness of the affair. 1870 J. H. NEWMAN *Gram. Assent* II. x. 412 A conviction... of the reality and momentousness of the unseen world. 1884 *Daily News* 11 Feb. 5/5 A matter of a momentousness so stupendous.

† **mo'mental**, *a. Obs.* [irreg. f. MOMENT *sb.*, after *actual*, etc.] Having 'moment' or significance.

1613 SHERLEY *Trav. Persia* 53 Hauing gathered his intentions by very momentual circumstances, hee gaue the King, from time to time, notice of them.

momentum (məʊ'mentəm). Pl. -ta. [a. L. *mōmentum*: see MOMENT *sb.*]

† 1. = MOMENT 3 b. *Obs.*

1735 B. ROBINS *Disc. Newton's Meth. Fluxions* 75 Sir Isaac Newton's definition of momenta. That they are the momentaneous increments or decrements of varying quantities, may possibly be thought obscure.

† 2. 'Impulsive weight' (J., s.v. *Moment*); force of movement. *Obs.*

1740 CHEYNE *Regimen* 109 The Particles of Mercury have the greatest Momentum and Force. 1754-64 SMELLIE *Midwif.* I. 107 In young people the Momentum of the circulating fluid is greater than the resisting force of the Solids. 1817 COLERIDGE '*Blessed are ye*' 84 The short interruptions may be well represented as a few steps backward, that it might leap forward with an additional momentum.

† 3. *Mech.* = MOMENT *sb.* 8 b. *Obs.*

1839 *Penny Cycl.* XV. 311 Momentum, or Moment, of Inertia.

4. a. *Mech.* The 'quantity of motion' of a moving body; the product of the mass by the velocity of a body. *angular momentum* (see quot. 1870).

1699 KEILL *Exam. Refl. Th. Earth* 10 According to the Laws of motion, the momentum or quantity of motion of both bodies taken together would remain the same. 1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Moment*. In comparing the motions of bodies, the ratio of their momenta is always compounded of the quantity of matter, and the celerity of the moving body. 1870 EVERETT *Deschanel's Nat. Philos.* 75 The *angular momentum* of a rotating body is a name given to the product of the moment of inertia and the angular velocity. 1882 MINCHIN *Unipl. Kinemat.* 106 The momentum of a moving particle in any direction is defined to be the product of the number of units of mass in the particle and the number of units of velocity in its component of velocity in that direction.

b. Hence, in popular use, applied to the effect of inertia in the continuance of motion after the impulse has ceased; impetus gained by movement.

1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. xviii. 216 His momentum rolled him over and over down the incline. 1874 H. R. REYNOLDS *John Bapt.* III. iii. 189 Every drop of the Nile or the Ganges has been... lifted by the sunbeam to the height, the fall from which give the momentum of its onward passage to the sea.

Comb. 1880 C. & F. DARWIN *Movem. Pl.* 508 This momentum-like movement probably results from the accumulated effects of apogeotropism.

c. *fig.*

1782 V. KNOX *Ess.* I. lviii. 257 Such genius... makes itself felt by its own native force, and bears all before it by an irresistible momentum. 1790 BURKE *Fr. Rev. Wks.* V. 100 That momentum of ignorance... presumption, and lust of plunder, which nothing has been able to resist. 1868 KINGLAKE *Crimea* (1877) III. i. §44. 308 Ambition lends strength and momentum to the purposes of a general. 1902 A. B. DAVIDSON *Bibl. & Lit. Ess.* vii. 188 Faustus Socinus gave a new momentum to the exposition of the Epistle.

5. = MOMENT *sb.* 9.

1829 SIR W. HAMILTON *Discuss.* (1852) 31 You have all the *momenta* whose relation and notion constitute the reality of knowledge. 1874 MORRIS tr. *Ueberweg's Hist. Philos.* II. 232 The momenta of Quantity are: pure quantity, quantum, and degree. 1903 A. B. DAVIDSON *O.T. Prophecy* viii. 114 Revelation... was in all cases part of the life of the individual, a momentum in the spiritual relations of him and God.

6. Special Comb.: **momentum space** *Physics*, a three-dimensional space in which each particle of a physical system is represented by a point whose three Cartesian co-ordinates are numerically equal to the components of its momentum in the directions of the three co-ordinate axes.

1948 W. HUME-ROTHERY *Electrons, Atoms, Metals & Alloys* xx. 143 The momentum space is divided into little cells of side h/L , and volume h^3/L^3 . 1970 I. E. MCCARTHY *Nuclear Reactions* I. v. 111 We consider the matrix element in momentum space. 1970 G. K. WOODGATE *Elem. Atomic Struct.* vi. 98 Under this assumption the electrons are moving freely, with no forces acting on them, and their translational momenta can be taken to be directed isotropically in momentum space.

1948 W. HUME-ROTHERY *Electrons, Atoms, Metals & Alloys* xx. 143 The momentum space is divided into little cells of side h/L , and volume h^3/L^3 . 1970 I. E. MCCARTHY *Nuclear Reactions* I. v. 111 We consider the matrix element in momentum space. 1970 G. K. WOODGATE *Elem. Atomic Struct.* vi. 98 Under this assumption the electrons are moving freely, with no forces acting on them, and their translational momenta can be taken to be directed isotropically in momentum space.

momerie, -ry, *obs.* forms of MUMMERY.

momia, etc., *obs.* forms of MUMMY.

momie-cloth: see MUMMY-CLOTH 2.

momin, *obs.* variant of MAMMEE.

momiology (məʊm'ɒlədʒi). [f. F. *momie* MUMMY: see -LOGY.] The science of mummies.

1894 *Athenæum* 3 Mar. 283/2 Even the history of the Egyptian dynasties is a department of momiology.

† **momish**, *a. Obs.* [f. MOME *sb.*² + -ISH.] Resembling a 'mome' or fool.

1546 PHAER *Bk. Childr.* (1553) Aij, Snuffing at all that offendeth the noses of their momishe affections. 1592 BABINGTON *Comf. Notes Gen.* xii. §8 Cutting thereby and therein the combs of all such momish Monkes that [etc.].

† **momism**¹. *Obs. rare*⁰. [f. MOM-US + -ISM.] Carping; fault-finding.

1611 COTGR., *Momerie*, momerie, momisme, carping, fault-finding. 1625 in MINSHEU *Ductor* (ed. 2) 471.

momism² ('mɒmɪz(ə)m). U.S. Also Momism. [f. MOM + -ISM.] Excessive attachment to, or domination by, the mother.

1942 P. WYLIE *Generation of Vipers* xi. 185 Hitherto... man has shown a considerable qui vive to the dangers which arise from momism and freely perceived that his 'old wives' were often vixens, dragons, and xanthippes. *Ibid.* 197 The mealy look of men today is the result of momism and so is

the pinched and baffled fury in the eyes of womankind. 1947 *Sat. Rev.* (U.S.) 18 Jan. 19/2 Philip Wylie's latest diatribe about momism is welcome since it frankly implies that men have relinquished their duties as fathers. 1958 *Times Lit. Suppl.* 17 Oct. 595/1 The great *condottiere* of the lodges was a victim of 'momism'. His mother, it seems, made marriage impossible. 1962 R. E. FITCH *Odyssey of Self-Centred Self* iv. 129 We reject the Father God, and turn to Mother Nature. This is metaphysical Momism. 1968 'E. V. CUNNINGHAM' *Cynthia* (1969) ix. 117 You never made a real pass at me. You suffer from reverse Momism.

† **momist**. *Obs.* [f. MOM-US + -IST.] A fault-finder.

1597 MORLEY *Introd. Mus. Ded.*, Insulting momistes who think nothing true but what they doo themselues. 1619 HUTTON *Follie's Anat.* Epil. D 2 b, What Momists censure, or the roring sect; Be what it will, tis but their dialect. 1626 L. OWEN *Spec. Jesuit.* Ded. (1629) Aijb, All malignant Zoilysts, and biting Momists.

† **momize**, *v. Obs.* [f. MOM-US + -IZE.] *intr.* To play the part of Momus; to cavil.

1654 WHITLOCK *Zootomia* Pref. avjb, If Authors Carp (were not my Principle of Character otherwise) I could momize and cavil at Matter or Form.. of their Labours.

momlyng, *obs.* form of MUMBLING *sb.*

momma ('mɒmə). Also Momma. Chiefly U.S. var. of MAMMA (see the etym. note there). Also *attrib.* and *Comb.* Cf. MOM.

1884 *Century Mag.* Apr. 859/1 This incident... illustrates the position of the 'momma' or 'mammy' in a Southern family in the olden time. 1895 *Harper's Mag.* Nov. 841/2 Do you think you'd catch anybody reading a contract wrong to old Meakum? Oh, momma! Why, he's king round here. 1929 *Amer. Speech* IV. 476 A final note may be added on the word *momma* 'negro nurse'... The term is associated with the negroes... but is not an example of negro dialect, but rather of American English. 1939 L. M. MONTGOMERY *Anne of Ingleside* viii. 58 You're nothing but a sweet little girl. Momma's Pet! 1947 AUDEN *Age of Anxiety* (1948) v. 116 I've made their magic but their Momma Earth is His stone still. 1951 'J. WYNDHAM' *Day of Triffids* ii. 43 How'd that be, Momma? 1960 G. W. TARGET *Teachers* 223 A real nice Yiddisher Momma. 1961 *John o' London* 59 Nov. 519/2 Mommy is the all-American Momma-figure. 1970 G. GREER *Female Eunuch* 158 Baby-talk, even to the extent of calling... the wife 'momma'. 1972 M. J. BOSSE *Incident at Naha* iii. 128 A real live trollop... the last of the red-hot mommas. 1972 *Times* 29 Sept. 20/6 How well we have seen the result of this [price-] battle in the position of the small retailer, affectionately known as the 'Momma and Poppa shop'. 1973 *Black World* Apr. 57 My momma always set more places than there was folks to eat.

|| **momme** (mɒm, 'mɒmeɪ). Also 8 mome, momi. A Japanese measure of weight equal to 3.75 grammes.

1727 J. G. SCHEUCHZER tr. *Kämpfer's Hist. Japan* I. iv. vii. 349 The yearly value of the *Cobanj*... is from 55 to 59 *Mome*, or *Maas* in silver. *Ibid.* viii. 362 The highest value of the *Cobang*, as current in the country, is of sixty *Momi*, or *Maas*, of silver. 1868 in *Seyd Bullion* 265 The quantity of silver being coined daily... was 50,000 momme. 1898 *Echo* 20 Jan. 1/6 Heyl gives the mommes as equal to 1.75 grammes, while the correct equivalent is 3.75 grammes. 1902 L. HEARN *Kottō* vii. 58, I have already been able to put by about one hundred *momme* of silver. 1965 *Economist* 25 Dec. 1432/1 We buy gold by the—tael in Shanghai; momme in Tokyo; tola in Karachi; hong ping tael in Macao; and kilogram in Kabul. 1974 S. MARCUS *Minding the Store* (1975) ix. 184 This select 5% are not... our best customers, but... our most exacting ones. They know... the difference between a silk scarf made of twelve-momme weight and one made of sixteen-momme.

momme chance, *obs.* form of MUMCHANCE.

mommer, **mommet**, **mommie**, -y: see MUMMER *sb.*, MAUMET, MUMMY.

mommy¹ ('mɒmi). U.S. *dial.* The long-tailed duck, *Harelda glacialis* (*Cent. Dict.* 1890).

Mommy, **mommy**² ('mɒmi). Chiefly U.S. Var. MAMMY and MUMMY *sb.*² Cf. MOM, MOMMA. 1902 in *Dialect Notes* II. 239. 1974 HAWKEY & BINGHAM *Wild Card* vi. 59 Mommy'll bring you a glass of water. 1975 *Listener* 18 Sept. 386/2 'You and Mommy are always with people,' she complains.

mommyng(e), *obs.* forms of MUMMING *sb.*

momordicin (məʊ'mɔ:dɪsɪn). *Chem.* Also -ine. [f. mod.L. *Momordica* the balsam-apple (C. Durante *Herb. nov.*, 1585, ed. 1602 p. 59), now the name of a cucurbitaceous genus (Tournefort 1700) + -IN.] = ELATERIN.

1865 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* III. 1046. 1874 GARROD & BAXTER *Mat. Med.* (1880) 260 Elaterium contains an active principle, elaterine or momordicine.

† **mo'morsion**. *Obs. rare.* [Badly f. L. *momordī*, perfect of *mordere* to bite, after MORSION.] = CORROSION I a.

1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 51/1 As we have sayed of the momorsions or Bittes. 1599 — tr. *Gabelhouer's Bk. Physicke* 20/1 They sensible perceive a momorsion, and corrosion in their Wombe.

momot, variant of MOTMOT.

|| **mompei**, **mompe** ('mɒmpeɪ). [Jap.] Baggy working trousers worn in Japan.

1947 J. MORRIS *Phoenix Cup* II. 24 Most of the women wear *mompei*, rather ugly baggy trousers normally worn only

when working in the fields. 1959 R. K. BEARDSLEY et al. *Village Japan* v. 101 For field work, women wear a surplice-cut blouse of dark cotton work cloth tucked into roomy, gathered-ankle field trousers (*mompei*) of similar material. 1960 B. LEACH *Potter in Japan* v. 109 To keep moderately clean, I wear a pair of Hamada's 'mompei' (baggy overall trousers) and rubber boots. 1965 W. SWAAN *Jap. Lantern* xix. 224 The bending figures in their *mompe* or baggy trousers. 1972 *Nat. Geographic* May 672/2 Groups of women in *mompe*, the traditional baggy work trousers worn in rural areas, shifted the seaweed by hand.

mompyn, obs. variant of MUMPING *sb.*¹

† **'mompyns**, *sb. pl. Obs.* Also *mone pynnes*. [f. **mone*, MUN mouth + PIN.] The teeth.

c 1430 LYDG. *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 30 Thy mone pynnes bene lyche old yvory. c 1460 *Towneley Myst.* xii. 210 Syrs, let vs cryb furst for oone thyng or oder, That thise wordis be purst, and let vs go foder Oure mompyns.

momser, **momza**, **momzer**, varr. MAMZER.

† **'momurdotes**, *sb. pl. Obs.* [f. ME. **momur* = MAMMER *v.* + DOTE *sb.* (cf. DORT *sb.* and *cankerdort* Chaucer *Troil.* & *Cr.* II. 1572).] Sulks.

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 9089 (*heading*), The Solempnite of The Obit of Ector, And How Achilles Fell in pe Momurdotes for Luff.

|| **Momus** ('mɔməs). *Myth.* Occas. *pl.* 7 Momi, Momusses, 8 Momus's. [L. *Mōmus*, Gr. *Mῶμος*, personification of μῶμος *ridicule*.] A Greek divinity, the god of ridicule, who for his censures upon the gods was banished from heaven; hence, a fault-finder, a captious critic. *a daughter, disciple, son of Momus*, a facetious or humorously disagreeable person; a wag, a buffoon.

Often in allusions to the story (Lucian *Herm.* xx, Babrius *lix*) that when Hephaistos (or Zeus) had made a man, Momus blamed him for not having put a window in his breast.

1563 J. HALL in T. Gale *Enchirid.* Aiiij, But maugre nowe the malice great of Momus and his sect. 1579 FULKE *Refut. Rastel* 710 The sentence is wel enough placed, if Momus could let any thing alone. a 1586 SIDNEY *Apol. Poetrie* (Arb.) 72 If you . . . by a certain rusticall disdain, will become such a Mome, as to be a *Momus* of Poetry. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* Pref. to Rdr., Certes, such *Momi* as these . . . thinke not so honourably of their native countrey and mother tongue as they ought. 1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* II. xxiii. 14 That window which Momus did require. 1624 SANDERSON *Serm.* (1674) I. 223 A fault more pardonable, if our censures stayed at the works of men, like our selves; and Momus-like, we did not quarrel the works of God also. 1669 STURMY *Mariner's Mag.* aij, The Rules . . . in the following Treatise, are most exact . . . though much more abused by ignorant Momus and his Mates. . . ; I say, such Momusses will have their . . . Tails lash'd by the Devils. 1709 SWIFT *Trit. Ess.* Wks. 1751 IV. 180 Those carping Momus's, whom Authors worship as the Indians do the Devil, for fear. 1822 BYRON *Werner* III. i, Were Momus' lattice in your breasts, My soul might brook to open it more widely Than theirs. 1835 *Court Mag.* VI. 184/1 Th—e H—k, the momus of the social, the literary and the political world! 1848 DICKENS *Dombey* viii, 'I do not think . . . that Wickam is a person of very cheerful spirits, or what one would call a—' 'A daughter of Momus', Miss Tox softly suggested. 1860 RUSKIN *Mod. Paint.* V. ix. x. §7. 306 'Momus', the Spirit of Blame.

momy, **momyan**: see MUMMY.

|| **mon** (mɔn), *sb.*¹ [Japanese.] A family crest or badge. (Frequently used in decorative design.)

1878 MRS. B. PALLISER tr. *Jacquemart's Hist. Furniture* 457 Of these princely [Japanese] families we shall give the 'mon' or arms most frequently occurring.

Mon (mɔn), *sb.*² and *a.* Also **Moan**, **Mun**, **Mwun**. [Native name.] *A. sb.* A people of Indo-Chinese origin, also called **TALAING**, now inhabiting eastern Burma and western Thailand but having their ancient capital at Pegu in southern Burma; a member of this people. Also, their language. *B. adj.* Of or pertaining to the Mon. Cf. **MON-KHMER**.

1798 F. BUCHANAN in *Asiatick Researches* V. 235 To the kingdom, the natives of which call themselves Moan, we have given the name of Pegu, a corruption of the vulgar appellation of its capital city Bagoo. 1828 J. CRAWFORD *Jrnl. Embassy to Siam & Cochin China* xv. 448 Of the Mon, or Pegu, race, although the Siamese be in possession of no part of their territory, there are a considerable number in Siam. 1854 F. MASON in *Jrnl. Amer. Oriental Soc.* IV. 284 *Moan*, the name by which the Talaings now call themselves. 1873 *Jrnl. Asiatic Soc. Bengal* XLII. 34 The people of Pegu . . . call themselves Mun, Mwun, or Mon. . . The Burmese, since the conquest of Pegu . . . in 1757–58, had strongly discouraged the use of the Mun language. 1877 [see ANNAMITE *a.* and *sb.*]. 1881 C. J. F. S. FORBES *Compar. Gram. Languages of Further India* iv. 49 In three savage and more primitive dialects we find further traces of affinity with the Mon. 1907 V. C. S. O'CONNOR *Mandalay* iv. ii. 400 Under Binya Dala a strenuous effort was made by the Mōn people to recover their ancient ascendancy in Burma, and restore the glories of Pegu. 1939 L. H. GRAY *Foundations of Lang.* xii. 393 *Mōn-Khmēr* has six sub-divisions: Central (Mōn or Talaing, Khmēr or Cambodian, Bahuar, etc.). *Ibid.* 394 The earliest Mōn inscription is of 1084 (?). 1948 D. DIRINGER *Alphabet* vii. 410 The early Mon character was not only the ancestor of the modern Mon script, but also of the Burmese and some Shan characters. 1962 *Listener* 25 Oct. 646/2 U Nu proposed to . . . create separate states for the Mon and Arakanese peoples. 1971 *National Geographic* Mar. 356 Masterpieces of lacquer ware. . . The craft may

have originated in China and spread across Southeast Asia to the Mons, who brought the technique to the capital. 1972 W. B. LOCKWOOD *Panorama Indo-Europ. Lang.* 228 The group [*sc.* Mon-Khmer] takes its name from two of its members: Mon, the vernacular of the coastal districts round the Gulf of Martaban between Rangoon and Moulmein, and Khmer or Cambodian, the state language of Cambodia.

mon, **mun** (mɔn), *sb.*³ Colloq. abbrev. of MONEY *sb.*

1895 W. C. GORE in *Inlander* Nov. 64 *Mon*, . . . money. 1896 W. C. GORE *Student Slang* 7 *Mun*, . . . money. a 1911 D. G. PHILLIPS *Susan Lenox* (1917) II. v. 119 In little old New York . . . you've got to have the mon. or you get . . . the swift, hard, kick. 1958 A. WILSON *Middle Age of Mrs. Eliot* II. 122 *I'm* only going because she's got lots of lovely 'mon' and might leave it to me. 1959 M. STEEN *Tower* II. i. 147 You'll adore Kendall—American—tons and tons of lovely *mun!* 1963 'J. BELL' *Flat Tyre in Fulham* iii. 30 All that good 'mon' down the drain. 1968 J. N. CHANCE *Rogue Aunt* v. 86 'You should write little tabs, and tie them on,' said Clara. . . 'Tabs corsts mun,' said Barnskin. 1974 *Sunday Times* 22 Dec. 12/7 They were in this gambling club and he won lots and lots of lovely *mun*.

mon: see MAN *sb.*¹, MAN *indef. pron.* *Obs.*, MOAN, MONE *sb.* and *v.* *Obs.*, MOON, MUN *v.*

mona ('mɔnə). [a. Sp., Pg., It. *mona* monkey (whence the mod.L. specific name).] A small, long-tailed African monkey, *Cercopithecus mona*.

1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1824) II. 157 The fifth [of M. Buffon's species of African monkeys] is the *Mona*. . . it is distinguished by its colour, which is variegated with black and red; and its tail is of an ash colour, with two white spots on each side at its insertion. 1874 WOOD *Nat. Hist.* i. 47 All the long-tailed African monkeys are termed *Monas* by the Moors. 1897 H. O. FORBES *Handbk. Primates* II. 66 The *Mona* Guenon. *Cercopithecus mona*.

monacal: see MONACHAL.

monacanthid (mɔnəkənθɪd), *a. Zool.* [f. Gr. *μονάκανθος* (f. *μόνο-* MONO- + *ἄκανθα* spine) + *-id*.] Of a starfish: Having the ambulacral spines in a single row.

1890 *Century Dict.*

monaceticin (mɔnəkɛtɪn). *Chem.* Also **monoaceticin**. [MONO- 2.] (See ACETIN.)

1856 FOWNES' *Chem.* (ed. 6) 607 With acetic acid . . . it [glycerin] forms three combinations, —monaceticin, diaceticin, and triaceticin. 1869 ROSCOE *Chem.* (1874) 386 Mono-aceticin.

† **monach(e)**. *Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *monach-us* MONK.] An affected substitute for 'monk'.

c 1540 tr. *Pol. Verg. Eng. Hist.* (Camden) 129 Augustine and Miletus, two monaches of sownde livinge. 1611 H. BROUGHTON *Require of Agreement* 62 Fuller of eyes then all the Bridge-maker monaches to this day.

monachal, **monacal** ('mɔnəkəl), *a.* Forms: 7 **monac(h)all**, 7- **monachal**, 8- **monacal**. [ad. eccl. L. *monachāl-is*, f. *monach-us* MONK. Cf. F. *monacal* (16th c. Hatz.-Darm.)] Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of a monk or of monastic life; monastic; monkish.

1587 T. ROGERS 39 *Art.* (1625) 166 Papists, who . . . make the vowe and profession of the Monachall, or life of a Monck, as good a token of Christians, as Baptisme. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* II. 76 This monachall and licentious life. 1685 LOVELL *Gen. Hist. Relig.* 159 There are no Monachal Constitutions that so much oblige Monks to obey their Superiour, as [etc.]. 1726 AYLIFFE *Parergon* 368 If a child . . . has taken on himself the Monachal or Monkish Tonsure. 1841 *Blackw. Mag.* XLIX. 374 Under every creed, monachal austerity and seclusion had been attempted. 1889 FARRAR *Lives Fathers* II. xvi. 237 Jerome seems to have had the monacal feelings which led him wholly to avoid the society of women.

monachate ('mɔnəkət). *rare*⁻¹. [ad. L. *monachāt-us*, f. *monachus*: see MONK and *-ATE*¹.] The period of life passed as a monk.

1819 DUGDALE *Monast. Angl.* II. 94/1 Abbat Turketul . . . died, in his sixty-eighth year, and the twenty-seventh of his monachate.

monachism ('mɔnəkɪz(ə)m). [f. L. *monach-us* MONK + *-ISM*. Cf. F. *monachisme*.]

1. The mode or rule of life distinctive of monks and nuns; the monastic system or principle; monasticism.

1577 HOLINSHED *Descr. Brit.* vii. 11/2 Augustine . . . thinking this sufficient for . . . the establishment of hys monachisme. 1615 W. HULL *Mirr. Maiestie* 44 Popish Monachisme desineth and confineth profession of religion, to bare contemplation and meditation. 1726 AYLIFFE *Parergon* 375 From the time of King Edgar, to the Reign of Henry viii, Monachism had been growing here in England. 1862 *Macm. Mag.* Sept. 370 Monachism . . . separates the duty of charity from domestic duty, making the one the task of the nun alone, and the other of the wife and mother. 1876 J. H. NEWMAN *Hist. Sk.* II. i. v. 97 Monachism became . . . nothing else than a peculiar department of the Christian ministry.

† 2. A monkish characteristic. *Obs.*

1670 MILTON *Hist. Brit.* Wks. 1738 II. 70 Florence of Worcester, Huntingdon, Simeon of Durham, . . . with all their Monachisms.

monachist ('mɔnəkɪst), *a.* [f. eccl. L. *monach-us* MONK + *-IST*.] Favouring monachism.

1860 RUSKIN *Mod. Paint.* V. ix. ix. §11. 295, I do not find in Giorgione's work any of the early Venetian monachist element.

monachization. *rare*⁻¹. [f. next + *-ATION*.] The action or event of becoming a monk.

1813 J. FORSYTH *Rem. Excurs. Italy* 260 A sonnet ready for every occasion, such as births, . . . monachization, death.

monachize ('mɔnəkɪz), *v.* [f. L. *monach-us* MONK + *-IZE*.] *a. intr.* To live the life of a monk; to become a monk. *b. trans.* To make (persons) monks.

1884 ORNSBY *Mem. Hope-Scott* I. 179 Individuals . . . were soon attempting to monachize, and to live as they thought that men in their places would have lived in the olden days. 1896 *Dublin Rev.* July 222 Thê large share taken by Teuton women in the works of conversion and monachising.

Monacholite, blundered form of MONOTHELITE.

monacid (mɔnəkɪd), *a. Chem.* Also **monoacid**. [MONO- 2.] Having the power of saturating one molecule of a monobasic acid.

1862 HOFMANN in *Proc. Roy. Soc.* XII. 7 Water decomposes them with reproduction of the monacid compound. 1863 FOWNES' *Chem.* (ed. 9) 494 The mono-acid ethers. 1866 FRANKLAND in *Jrnl. Chem. Soc.* XIX. 385 The monacid alcohols.

monack: see MOONACK.

monacord(e), obs. forms of MONOCHORD.

monact (mɔnəkɪt), *a.* and *sb.* [Shortened from MONACTINE.] *a. adj.* = next. *b. sb.* A sponge-spicule consisting of only one ray (*Cent. Dict.* 1890).

1885 tr. F. E. SCHULZE in *Rep. Sci. Results Voy. H.M.S. Challenger, Zool.* XXI. 29 It seems to me, however, that those spicules, called by Carter 'Clavulæ' . . . are really monacts. *Ibid.* 37 The derived nature of a monact spicule is in many cases determinable.

monactinal (mɔnəkɪnəl), *a.* [Formed as next + *-AL*¹.] Of a sponge-spicule: That has only one ray.

1887 S. O. RIDLEY in *Rep. Voy. Challenger* XX. Introd. 6 The chief spicules of the group are 'monactinal', that is to say, consisting of only a single ray.

monactine (mɔnəkɪn), *a.* [f. (mod.L. type **monactin-us*) Gr. *μόνο-* MONO- + *ἄκτιν-*, *ἀκρίς* ray.] = MONACTINAL *a.*

1887 W. J. SOLLAS in *Encycl. Brit.* XXII. 416 (Fig. 12), Typical megascleres. *a.*, rhabdus (monaxon diactine); *b.*, stylus (monaxon monactine).

monactinellid (mɔnəkɪnɛlɪd), *sb.* and *a.* [ad. mod.L. *Monactinellidæ* *sb. pl.* (see below), formed as MONACTINE + *-ella* dim. suffix + *idæ*: see *-ID*.] *a. sb.* A sponge of the sub-order or group *Monactinellidæ*, characterized by the presence of uni-axial spicules. *b. adj.* Of or pertaining to this sub-order or group. So **monactinellidan** *a.* = prec. *adj.*

1883 CARTER in *Ann. Nat. Hist.* Ser. v. XI. 32 The great number of existing Monactinellid sponges. 1884 *Riverside Nat. Hist.* (1888) I. 67 The Monactinellidan forms in the palæozoic rocks are uncertain. 1885 HINDE in *Phil. Trans.* CLXXVI. 434 Those monactinellids whose skeletons are exclusively composed of uniaxial spicules.

monad ('mɔnəd). Also 7 **monade**. [a. L. *monad-*, *monas* unit, ad. Gr. *μονάς* unit, f. *μόνος* alone. Cf. F. *monade*, Sp., Pg. *monada*, It. *monade*.]

1. *a.* The number one, unity; an arithmetical unit. Now only *Hist.* with reference to the Pythagorean or other Greek philosophies, in which numbers were regarded as real entities, and as the primordial principles of existence.

1615 G. SANDYS *Trav.* 144 [tr. *Sibyl. Orac.* I. i.] Eight monads, decads eight, eight hecatons Declare his name [*sc.* *Ἡεϋοϋς* = 888]. 1649 G. DANIEL *Trinarch.*, *Hen. V.* cclv, Numbers carrie Their Preiudice, but Monads never varie. 1660 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* IX. (1687) 523/2 They make a difference betwixt the Monad and One, conceiving the Monad to be that which exists in Intellectuals; One in numbers. *Ibid.* 525/1 The Monad is a quantity, which in the decrease of multitude, receiveth mansion and station; for below Quantity, Monad [*read* below Monad, Quantity] cannot retreat. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* I. iv. 372 The Cause of that Sympathy, Harmony, and Agreement, which is in things, . . . was by Pythagoras called Vnity or a Monade. 1706 J. MATTHEWS *Forgiveness* To Rdr., They fram'd up a whole dead of frivolous depositions, without one entire monad of truth. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 485 Instead of saying that oddness is the cause of odd numbers, you will say that the monad is the cause of them.

b. applied to the Deity.

1642 H. MORE *Song of Soul* II. iii. 111. xii, One stedy Good, centre of essencies, Unmoved Monad, that Apollo hight. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* I. iv. 225 That which was called by them [*sc.* the Platonists and Pythagoreans] the *τὸ ἕν* or *μονάς*, Unity itself or a Monad—that is, one most simple Deity. 1841 D'ISRAELI *Amer. Lit.* III. 233 He [Robert Fludd] reveals the nature of the Divine Being, as 'a pure monad, including in itself all numbers'. 1850 DAUBENY *Atom. Th.* xiv. (ed. 2) 451 The monad is used to signify the

Deity, as being the first great Cause, one and the same, throughout all space, and in all time. 1870 J. H. NEWMAN *Gram. Assent* 1. iv. 49 But of the Supreme Being it is safer to use the word 'monad' than unit.

2. An ultimate unit of being; an absolutely simple entity. Also *attrib.*

Chiefly used with reference to the philosophy of Leibniz (1646-1716), according to which the universe of existence consists of entities without parts, extension, or figure, and possessing, in infinitely various degrees, the power of perception. Those among these 'monads' which have the perceptive power in the higher degrees are souls; the rest are formed in the view of the percipient mind into aggregates, which constitute bodies. The term was adopted by Leibniz from Giordano Bruno (*d.* 1600), with whom the 'monad' has the twofold aspect of a material atom and an ultimate element of psychical existence.

1748 HARTLEY *Observ. Man* 11. i. 27 No Sensation can be a Monad, inasmuch as the most simple are infinitely divisible in respect of Time. 1785 REID *Intell. Powers* 111. iv. 345 A person is something indivisible, and is what Leibnitz calls a monad. 1856 SIR B. BRODIE *Psychol. Inq.* I. ii. 38 The conscious indivisible monad which I feel myself to be. 1874 MORRIS tr. *Ueberweg's Hist. Philos.* §111 II. 27 Bruno opposes the doctrine of a dualism of matter and form. . . The elementary parts of all that exists are the minima or monads, . . . they are at once psychical and material. The soul is a monad. . . God is the monad of monads. 1879 HUXLEY *Hume* 111. 81 The possibility that the mind is a Leibnizian monad. a 1914 C. S. PEIRCE *Coll. Papers* (1931) I. 146, I therefore divide all objects into monads, dyads, and triads; and the first step in the present inquiry is to ascertain what are the conceptions of the pure monad, free from all dyadic and triadic admixtures. *Ibid.* ii. 149 Now in order to convert that psychological or logical conception into a metaphysical one, we must think of a metaphysical monad as a pure nature, or quality, in itself without parts or features, and without embodiment. 1929 R. BRIDGES *Test. Beauty* i. 19 It was no flaw In Leibnitz to endow his monad-atoms with Mind. 1937 [see *ACTIO IN DISTANS*]. 1965 *New Statesman* 18 June 942/2, I had been very impressed, wandering around housing estates, at the growth of what . . . seemed 'monad' politics. . . People didn't connect, except through mass media, but found images difficult to accept as reality.

transf. 1862 *Q. Rev.* Apr. 402 The wealth, the might. . . of the British empire are due not to the mere aggregation and activity of monads or units of mankind [etc.].

3. *Biol.* A hypothetical simple organism, assumed in evolutionary speculations as the first term in the genealogy of living beings, or regarded as associated with a multitude of similar organisms to form an animal or vegetable body.

1835 KIRBY *Hab. & Inst. Anim.* I. Intro. 24 Thus [according to Lamarck], by consequence, in the lapse of ages a monad becomes a man!!! 1847 TULK tr. *Oken's Physiophilos.* 570 Decomposition is a separation into Monads, a retrogression into the primary mass of the animal kingdom. 1851 H. SPENCER *Soc. Stat.* xxx. 451 We are warranted in considering the body as a commonwealth of monads, each of which has independent powers of life, growth, and reproduction. 1880 BASTIAN *Brain* 10 The encysted mass of living matter may after a time divide into a swarm of smaller though most active monads.

4. *Zool.* A protozoon of the genus *Monas*, or, more widely, of the older *Monadidea* or the class *Flagellata*.

1836-9 R. OWEN *Entozoa in Todd's Cycl. Anat.* II. 133/2 Some species of the Trematode Entozoa are infested by parasitic *Polygastrica* which belong to the Monads. 1846 MANTELL *Th. Animalcules* 38 The monads we have just examined are single, free animalcules. 1847-9 R. JONES *Polygastrica in Todd's Cycl. Anat.* IV. 7/1 The genus *Uvella* . . . somewhat resembles a transparent mulberry rolling itself about at will, whence the name 'grape monad', which these animalcules bear.

5. *Chem.* An element or radical which has the combining power of one atom of hydrogen.

1869 ROSCOE *Elem. Chem.* (1874) 172 The elements of the first group combine atom for atom with hydrogen, they are monovalent elements or monads. *Ibid.* 264 Thallium is a monad in the thallic compounds.

6. *attrib. and Comb.* a. *Biol.*, as *monad-deme* (see *DEME* 2), *-form*; *monad-like* adj. b. *Chem.*, as *monad atom*, *element*, *radical*.

a. 1842 PRITCHARD *Hist. Infusoria* 89 Separate Monad-like bodies. 1846 DANA *Zooph.* i. (1848) 7 note, Monad-like in their motions. 1874 *Monthly Jnl. Microsc. Soc.* XII. 261 The minute monad-forms found in macerations of fish.

b. 1869 ROSCOE *Elem. Chem.* (1874) 172 Each atom. . . requires two monad atoms for saturation. *Ibid.* 175 The monad elements unite amongst themselves to form only few and simple compounds. 1873 RALFE *Phys. Chem.* Intro. 26 From all dibasic acids a monad as well as a diad radical may be derived.

7. *quasi-adj.* = MONADIC. a. Of or pertaining to the monadic constitution of matter; b. *Chem.* That has the atomic constitution of a monad.

1846 DANA *Zooph.* vii. (1848) 107 These remarks are intended to support no monad or Lamarckian theory. 1866 ODLING *Anim. Chem.* 16 Monad, dyad, and triad combinations. 1878 LOCKYER *Spect. Anal.* (ed. 2) 124 Many monad metals give us their line spectra at a low degree of heat.

monadary ('mɒnədəri). [ad. mod.L. *monadārium*, f. *monas*: see MONAD and -ARY¹ B. 2.] The outer covering or envelope of an assemblage of monads. So also *mo'nadiary*, in the same sense.

1847-9 R. JONES *Polygastrica in Todd's Cycl. Anat.* IV. 7/2 Several genera composed of numerous Monads, associated together and connected by a common envelope, which constitutes a kind of compound polypary or monadary, as it has been recently called. 1880 PASCOE *Zool. Classif.* (ed. 2) 283 *Monadiary*.

Monadelphia (mɒnə'delfiə). *Bot.* [mod.L. (Linnæus 1735), f. Gr. *μόνος* one + *ἀδελφός* brother + -ΙΑ¹.] The sixteenth class in the Linnæan Sexual System, comprising plants with hermaphroditic flowers having the stamens united in one bundle.

1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.*, *Monadelphia*, . . . a class of plants whose stamina or male parts, by reason of their filaments running in among one another, are all formed into one body. 1785 MARTYN *Rousseau's Bot.* ix. (1794) 92 In the sixteenth class, called *monadelphia*, the filaments are united so as to form one regular membrane at bottom.

Hence 'monadelph', a plant of this class; *mona'delphian* a. = next. (1828-32 Webster.)

monadelphous (mɒnə'delfəs), a. *Bot.* [Formed as prec. + -OUS.] a. Of stamens: Having the filaments united so as to form one bundle. b. Of plants: Having the stamens monadelphous; belonging to the *Monadelphia*.

1806 GALPINE *Brit. Bot.* §321 Stam[ina] all connected, or monadelphous. 1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* Intro. 28 The stamens. . . are monadelphous in Malvaceæ and Meliaceæ. 1870 HOOKER *Stud. Flora* 397.

monadiary, variant of MONADARY.

monadic (mɒ'nædɪk), a. [ad. Gr. *μοναδικός* composed of units, f. *μοναδ-*, *μονάς* MONAD.]

1. a. Composed of monads or units; pertaining to or of the nature of a monad; existing singly. Also *quasi-sb.*, that which is composed of units.

1788 T. TAYLOR *Proclus* I. Diss. 14 The monadic, or that which is composed from certain units, they justly considered as nothing more than the image of essential number. 1839 BAILEY *Festus* xxvii. (1852) 467 In this fatal life There is no real union. All things here Seem of monadic nature. 1858 J. HADLEY *Ess.* (1873) 342 So, too, we have the seven openings of the head, the three twin pairs of eyes, ears, and nostrils, with the monadic mouth to make the seventh. 1872 BROWNING *Fifine* xlviii, What does it give for germ, monadic mere intent Of mind in face? 1873 *Contemp. Rev.* XXII. 45 Personality, self-consciousness, and freedom of the will, is rather the power of breaking through the limits of relative monadic existence, of expanding into the infinite by consciousness and will. 1875 J. H. NEWMAN *Let. Dk. Norfolk* 27 We cannot take as much as we please, and no more, of an institution which has a monadic existence.

b. *Philos.* Of a proposition, fact, function, etc., or the predicate contained therein, when the predicate is non-relational and applies to only one subject term.

1897 C. S. PEIRCE in *Monist* VII. 167 A non-relative name with a substantive verb, as '—is a man', . . . has one blank; it is a monad, or monadic relative. 1921 W. E. JOHNSON *Logic* I. 203 The number of substantial references are respectively one, two, three and four, and the corresponding adjectives or propositions may be called monadic, diadic, triadic and tetradic. 1939 *Mind* XLVIII. 486 It appears sometimes to be assumed that the elementary statement must be monadic, i.e., must have the form of a one-termed predicate, *fx*. 1946 C. MORRIS *Signs, Language & Behavior* iii. 78 'Black' is in this sense monadic. . . 'Deer' and 'black' are both monadic. . . But it would often be added that 'deer' designates an object and 'black' a quality of an object. 1956 J. O. URMSON *Philos. Analysis* ii. 17 A fact in which a particular has some absolutely simple and determinate characteristic was known as a monadic fact. 1963 W. W. LAMBERT in S. Koch *Psychol.* VI. 177 Most studies in general experimental psychology are carried out in terms of a monadic rather than a dyadic character. 1965 HUGHES & LONDEY *Elem. of Formal Logic* xxxix. 274 Such a schema might contain only monadic predicate variables (e.g. 'fx = gy').

2. *Chem.* Of the nature of a monad; univalent. 1877 WATTS *Fownes' Chem.* (ed. 12) I. 262 Potassium forms only one chloride, KCl, and is therefore univalent or monadic.

3. Relating to monadism.

1862 MAURICE *Mor. & Met. Philos.* IV. viii. §72. 517 Leibnitz, whose monadic tendencies may have placed him . . . at no very great distance from his opponent. 1874 MORRIS tr. *Ueberweg's Hist. Philos.* §121 II. 145 Kant. . . brings the monadic nearer to the atomistic doctrine.

monadical (mɒ'nædɪkəl), a. [f. prec. + -AL¹.] Of the nature of a monad; pertaining to a monad or monads.

1642 H. MORE *Song of Soul* 11. i. III. xxiv. All here depend on the Orb Unitive, Which also right Nature Monadicall. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* i. iv. 556 Henadical (or Monadical) Gods, and Intellectual Gods. 1875 McCOSH *Scott. Philos.* xl. 282 The monadical theory of Leibnitz.

Hence *mo'nadically adv.*

1794 T. TAYLOR tr. *Plotinus* Intro. 39 It is said. . . that. . . every number subsists monadically in unity. 1934 *Proc. Brit. Acad.* XIX. 71 Thus, Carnap holds, if we insist that protocol propositions must refer to content, then each protocol-language can be used only *monadically*. 1950 W. V. QUINE *Methods of Logic* (1952) §23. 130 A capital letter occurs monadically, i.e., with variables attached singly.

monadiform (mɒ'nædɪfɔ:m), a. *Biol.* [f. MONAD: see -FORM.] Having the form of a monad.

1862 G. KEARLEY *Links in Chain* i. 9 The *Gonium pectorale*, commonly called the High Priest's Breast-plate. . . consists of a combination of sixteen monadiform bodies, disposed regularly in a four-cornered tablet. 1866 [see next]. 1877 HUXLEY *Anat. Inv. Anim.* ii. 96 In *Bicosæca*. . . a fixed monadiform body is enclosed within a structureless and transparent calyx. 1885 E. R. LANKESTER in *Encycl. Brit.* XIX. 837/2 A very large number of *Gymnomyxa* produce spores which are termed 'monadiform', that is, have a single or sometimes two filaments of vibratile protoplasm extended from their otherwise structureless bodies.

monadigerous (mɒnə'dɪdʒərəs), a. *Zool.* Bearing or composed of monads.

1866 JAMES-CLARK in *Mem. Boston Soc. Nat. Hist.* I. 325 The monadigerous layer lines the cavity of the body. . . This layer is composed of monadiform animalcules packed closely side by side in a vast colony.

monadine ('mɒnədin), a. and sb. [ad. mod. L. *monadinus* (Ehrenberg), f. *monad-* MONAD.]

a. *adj.* Of or pertaining to the monads or *Flagellata*. b. *sb.* A protozoon belonging to this class.

1847-9 R. JONES *Polygastrica in Todd's Cycl. Anat.* IV. 7/2 The. . . group of animalcules belonging to the Monadine type. *Ibid.* 9/2 A proboscidiform mouth similar to that possessed by the Monadines of *Volvox*. 1881 CARPENTER *Microsc. & Rev.* (ed. 6) §418 Monadine forms.

So *monadinic* a., of or belonging to the monadine family.

1885 CUNNINGHAM in *Sci. Mem. Med. Officers India* 1. 11 Crowded with infusorial, monadinic, and schizomycete forms. *Ibid.* 29 The development. . . of some Monadinic organism.

monadism ('mɒnədɪz(ə)m). [f. MONAD + -ISM.] The theory of the monadic nature of matter or of substance generally; the philosophical doctrine of monads, esp. as formulated by Leibniz.

1875 J. CLERK MAXWELL in *Encycl. Brit.* III. 37/2 Of the different forms of the atomic theory, that of Boscovich may be taken as an example of the purest monadism. 1877 E. CAIRD *Philos. Kant* Intro. v. 81 We must free Monadism from the slough of ordinary Atomism, which, with Leibnitz, it never completely cast off. 1886 SYMONDS *Renaiss. It., Cath. React.* (1898) VII. ix. 78 [Bruno] supplied. . . Leibnitz with his theory of monadism.

monadist ('mɒnədɪst). Also *Monadist*. [f. MONAD + -IST.] A follower of monadism; Leibniz himself.

1855 J. M. D. MEIKLEJOHN tr. *Kant's Critique Pure Reason* 274/2 Against the assertion of the infinite subdivisibility of matter. . . objections have been alleged by the Monadists. 1900 B. RUSSELL *Crit. Exposition Leibniz* §78. 136 A Monadist must, with Leibniz, maintain the mutual independence of substances. 1932 *Mind* XLI. 518 Leibniz. . . the great Monadist.

monadistic (mɒnədɪstɪk), a. [f. MONAD + -ISTIC.] Pertaining to monadism.

1891 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1903 B. RUSSELL *Princ. Math.* iv. xxvi. 221 Given, say, the proposition *aRb*, where *R* is some relation, the monadistic view will analyse this into two propositions. . . *a*₁ and *b*₂. 1906 *Hibbert Jnl.* Oct. 107 The theory of monadistic idealism. 1917 A. S. PRINGLE-PATTISON *Idea of God* ix. 179 On this monadistic theory, the organic vesture of the spirit and its environmental conditions are both resolved into innumerable quasi-spiritual centres. 1937 *Mind* XLVI. 275 He rejects a pantheist version of the Absolute in favour of a monadistic one. 1941 D. H. PARKER *Experience & Substance* xvii. 348 The merits of a monadistic as opposed to a holistic interpretation of the 'wisdom of the body'.

monadite ('mɒnədət), *rare*⁻¹. [f. MONAD + -ITE.] One who believes in monadism.

1753 tr. *Genard's School of Man* 38, I close with the Monadites, and with them affirm that matter cannot absolutely think.

monadity (mɒ'nædɪtɪ), *rare*⁻¹. [f. MONAD + -ITY.] Monadic state or condition.

1844 MRS. BROWNING *Let. to Horne* II. 31 All truth is assimilative, and perhaps even reducible to that monadity of which Parmenides discoursed.

monadnock (mɒ'nædnɒk). *Geomorphol.* [The name of a mountain in New Hampshire, U.S.A., having this character.] A hill or mountain of erosion-resistant rock rising above a peneplain.

The place-name appears in Melville's *Moby Dick* (1851), 'his great, Monadnock hump'.

1893 W. M. DAVIS in *Nat. Geogr. Mag.* V. 70 The continuity of the plateau-like uplands [of New England] is interrupted in two ways; isolated mountains rise above it, and branching valleys sink below it. Mount Monadnock is a typical example of the former, with its bold summit more than a thousand feet above the surrounding plateau. . . It is simply an unconsumed remnant of the greater mass of unknown dimensions and form, from which the old lowland was carved. . . In my teaching, Monadnock has come to be recognized as an example of a distinct group of forms, and its name is used as having a generic value. A long paragraph of explanation is packed away when describing some other mountain as a 'monadnock' of greater or less height. 1900 J. E. MARR *Sci. Study Scenery* 147 The peneplain will be cut up by denudation, which may give rise to new hills, carved out of the plain, and marked at first by the possession of flat tops; to these Davis gives the name 'monadnocks'. 1935 *Geogr. Jnl.* LXXXVI. 268 Only here and there a monadnock stands out distinctly, as for instance the Umanak Rifkol, which forms a landmark 900 feet high. 1947 AUDEN *Age of Anxiety* (1948) v. 108 O stiffly stand, a staid monadnock, On her peneplain. 1968 R. W. FAIRBRIDGE *Encycl. Geomorphol.* 709/1 Monadnocks may take the form of hills, ridges or ranges.

monadological (mɒnədɔʊ'lədʒɪkəl), a. [ad. G. *monadologisch*, f. *monadologie*: see -AL.] Of or pertaining to monadology. So *monadologically adv.*

1895 A. C. ARMSTRONG tr. *Falckenberg's Hist. Mod. Philos.* vii. 278 Leibnitz's. . . monadological and harmonistic

principles. 1897 C. H. JUDD tr. *Wundt's Outl. Psychol.* 313 Matter is thought of as made up of similar [mental] atoms of a lower order (monistic, or monado-logical spiritualism). 1937 *Mind* XLVI. 503 Must we think, monadologically, of as many object worlds as there are knowing minds, though these many object worlds may have common features, in the sense of numerically diverse instances of the same universals? 1938 *Jrnl. Theol. Stud.* XXXIX. 427 It must be a matter for consideration how far it is of any profit to be familiar with (e.g.) Leibniz's monadological religious metaphysics without his doctrine of the judgement. 1943 M. FARBER *Found. Phenomenology* xvi. 533 The objective world is 'innate' in the monado-logical world. 1957 R. MANHEIM tr. *Cassirer's Philos. Symbolic Forms* III. II. iv. 170 'Monadological' time is the πρότερον τῆ φύσει, and... we can only thence arrive at mathematical-physical time.

monadology (mɒnə'dɒlədʒi). [a. F. *monadologie* (Leibniz), f. *monade*: see MONAD and -LOGY.] The philosophical doctrine of monads.

1732 *Hist. Litteraria* IV. 193 The second Argument is borrow'd from Leibniz's Monadology. 1847 LEWES *Hist. Philos.* (1867) II. 271 When that reasoning conducts him to such hypotheses as the pre-established Harmony and the Monadology. 1867 *Contemp. Rev.* VI. 60 He is developing... his monadology like a disciple of Leibniz. 1902 *Encycl. Brit.* XXX. 651/1 His [sc. Leibniz's] monadology, or half-Pythagorean, half-Brunistic analysis of bodies into monads.

†**monady**. *Obs. rare.* [irreg. f. MONAD.] The number one.

1637 HEYWOOD *London's Mirr.* B 4 b. [The Pythagorean school reasoned that] all nations... can tell no farther than to the Denary, which is Ten, and then returne in their account unto the Monady, that is one. 1659 tr. *Fludd's Mos. Philos.* 132 God... is understood to be that absolute Monady or Unity, which only was in it self.

monal, variant of MONAUL.

Monalechite, blundered form of MONOTHELITE.

Mona Lisa ('mɒnə 'li:zə). [It.] The name of a portrait painted by Leonardo da Vinci (1452-1519), used allusively and *attrib.* of an enigmatic smile or expression such as that of the woman in this painting. Also *fig.* See also GIOCONDA.

1923 D. H. LAWRENCE *Birds, Beasts & Flowers* 162 She, smiling with goaty munch-mouth, Mona Lisa, arranges it so. 1930 J. COLLIER *His Monkey Wife* xiv. 197 She eyed Emily with what had been called, in her last year at school, her Mona Lisa smile. 1934 T. S. ELIOT *Elizabethan Essays* 60 It [sc. *Hamlet*] is the 'Mona Lisa' of literature. 1950 A. WILSON *Such Darling Dodos* 59 She twisted her face into what she felt to be a more than usually Mona Lisa smile. 1967 J. CREASEY *Famine* xii. 113 She stood in front of him with that half-smile, a Mona Lisa kind of inscrutability. 1975 G. LYALL *Judas Country* xxx. 215 Mitzi was looking at me with a little mousey Mona Lisa smile.

Mona marble ('mɒnə mɑ:bl). [f. *Mona*, Roman name for Anglesey + MARBLE *sb.*] A serpentine limestone from the metamorphic beds of the island of Anglesey, off the N. coast of Wales.

1816 *Repository of Arts* (Ackermann) Oct. 243 (*heading*) Mona marble chimney-piece. *Ibid.* 244/2 The beautifully variegated tints of the mona marble. 1911 *Encycl. Brit.* XVII. 677/1 Mona marble is an opalcalcite from the metamorphic series of the Isle of Anglesey. 1971 *Country Life* 6 May 1089/1 'A chaste and elegant structure of Mona Marble', inscribed in Latin and Welsh.

||**mon ami** (mɒn ami). Also fem. mon amie. [Fr.] 'My friend', as a term of address.

1786 W. COWPER *Let.* 31 Aug. (1904) III. 93 Adieu, mon ami, yours faithfully, W. C. 1856 *Newsp.* & *Gen. Reader's Pocket Compan.* II. §1564 All in good time mon ami—all in good time. *Ibid.* §1788 Throughout the journal she is designated emphatically as mon amie. 1896 C. M. YONGE *Release* II. ii. 95 'Are you speaking of Beau-desert, mon amie?' said M. de Nidemerle. 1911 'I. HAY' *Safety Match* xv. 236 Flirtation is a crooked business, and you are straight, mon amie. 1966 A. CHRISTIE *Third Girl* xxi. 216 'I was quite sure she wouldn't walk out on me.' 'Ah yes. And then, mon ami, she did.' 1973 'A. HALL' *Tango Briefing* vi. 72 The desert is different from other places, mon ami.

monamide ('mɒnəmaɪd). *Chem.* [f. MON(O)- + AMIDE.] An amide formed by the displacement of one of the three hydrogen atoms of ammonia. See AMIDE 2 *note*.

1861 *Fownes' Chem.* (ed. 8) 734 Organic derivatives of ammonia—monamines, and monamides. 1869 ROSCOE *Elem. Chem.* (1871) 368 Lactic monamide is obtained by the action of ammonia on lactide.

monamine ('mɒnəmaɪn). *Chem.* [f. MON(O)- + AMINE.] = MONOAMINE.

1859 HOFMANN in *Proc. Roy. Soc.* IX. 293 Contributions towards the History of the Monamines. 1878 KINGZETT *Anim. Chem.* 35 The amines... may be grouped into 3 classes, namely monamines, diamines, and triamines. 1943 SUMNER & SOMERS *Chem. & Methods of Enzymes* xv. 269 It is probable that all of these enzymes are one and the same... The most suitable name for the enzyme would be 'monamine oxidase'. 1969 *Times* 21 Feb. 10/7 The patients were receiving anti-depressant drugs known as monamine oxidase inhibitors. 1973 *Sci. Amer.* Sept. 121/1 It was also discovered that iproniazid acted to inhibit the enzyme monamine oxidase. (Monamines, such as serotonin, norepinephrine and dopamine, are believed to act as chemical transmitters between nerve cells in the brain.)

monana'pæstic, a. *Pros. rare*—⁰. In Dicts. -anapestic. [f. MON(O)- + ANAPÆSTIC.] Containing but one anapæst.

1890 *Century Dict.*

monanday, Sc. variant of MONDAY.

||**Monandria** (mɒ'nændriə). *Bot.* [mod.L. (Linnæus 1735), f. Gr. μόνανδρος having one husband (f. μόνος MONO- + ἀνδρ- man, male).] The first class in the Linnæan Sexual System, comprising all plants having hermaphrodite flowers with but one stamen or male organ.

1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.*, *Monandria*,... a class of plants which have hermaphrodite flowers, with only one stamen in each. 1760 J. LEE *Introd. Bot.* II. ii. (1765) 73. 1785 MARTYN *Rousseau's Bot.* ix. (1794) 87. *attrib.* 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) XVI. 80/2 A genus... belonging to the monandria class of plants.

Hence mo'ander (*rare*—⁰), a plant belonging to the class *Monandria*; mo'andrian, mo'andric adjs. (*rare*—⁰) = MONANDROUS.

1828-32 WEBSTER, *Monander*. *Ibid.*, *Monandrian*. 1891 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Monandric*.

monandrous (mɒ'nændrəs), a. [f. Gr. μόνανδρος (see MONANDRIA) + -OUS.]

1. *Bot.* Belonging to the class Monandria; of a flower, having a single stamen.

1806 GALPINE *Brit. Bot.* §15 F[lowers] monandrous. 1849 BALFOUR *Man. Bot.* §394. 1881 *Jrnl. Linn. Soc.* XVIII. 365 Surrounded by 2 or more monandrous male flowers.

2. Having but one husband. *nonce-use*. 1866 SHUCKARD *Brit. Bees* 323 The queen is monandrous or single-spoused.

monandry (mɒ'nændri). Also mono-andry. [ad. Gr. *μόνανδρία, f. μόνανδρος: see MONANDRIA and -Y.]

1. The custom of having only one husband at a time.

1855 MISS COBBE *Intuit. Mor.* 155 Monogamy and Monoandry are general rules conducive to the Happiness of mankind. 1880 WEBSTER *Suppl.*, *Monandry*. 1882 A. MACFARLANE *Consanguin.* 8 In countries where monandry is established. 1904 *Contemp. Rev.* Oct. 486 From promiscuity... to... monogamy and monandry, every possible phase and form of the institution [of marriage] can be studied outside of the human species.

2. *Bot.* The condition of having but one perfect stamen.

1900 in B. D. JACKSON *Gloss. Bot. Terms* App.

monanthous (mɒ'nænθəs), a. *Bot.* [f. Gr. μόνος MON(O)- + ἄνθος flower + -OUS.] Bearing a single flower (on each stalk).

1858 A. GRAY *Bot. Gloss.*, *Monanthous*, one-flowered.

monapsal (mɒ'næpsəl), a. [f. MON(O)- + APSE + -AL¹.] Having a single apse.

1884 A. J. BUTLER *Coptic Ch.* I. i. 33 Mr. Freshfield's canon that a Greek triapsal church is later, and a monapsal church earlier, than the time of Justin II.

monarch ('mɒnək) *sb.*¹ Also 5 monarcha, 6-7 monark(e), 6 monarche. [ad. L. *monarcha*, ad. Gr. μονάρχης (more commonly μόναρχος), f. μόνος alone + ἀρχ-ew to rule. Cf. F. *monarque* (14th c. Hatz.-Darm.), Sp., It. *monarca*, Pg. *monarcha*.]

1. a. In early use, a sole and absolute ruler of a state. In modern use, a sovereign bearing the title of king, queen, emperor, or empress, or the equivalent of one of these. (Ordinarily, a more or less rhetorical substitute for the specific designation of the person referred to.)

c 1450 LYDC. *Secrees* 299 Souereyn of Renoun, Which as monarcha of eury Region, Gaff me this Charge. 1538 ELYOT *Dict.*, *Monarcha*, a pryncce, whiche reuleth alone without piere or companyon, monarche. 1572 H. MIDDLEMORE in *Ellis Orig. Lett.* Ser. II. III. 5 His desaign... is to make himselfe monarche of Christendome. 1587 GOLDING *De Mornay* viii. (1592) 96 From the great Monarkes we come to the Kings of severall Nations, and from them to vnderkings of Prouinces. 1596 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* IV. i. 189 The quality of mercy... becomes The throned Monarch better then his Crowne. 1638 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (ed. 2) 312 He is reputed as absolute a monark as any other in India. 1783 WATSON *Philip III*, III. (1839) 183 The French and English monarchs, in whose name this proposal had been made. 1875 MAINE *Hist. Inst.* xii. 350 According to... Austin, the Sovereign, if a single person, is or should be called a Monarch.

b. *transf.* and *fig.*

1581 SIDNEY *Apol. Poetrie* (Arb.) 40 To be moued to doe that which we know, or to be moued with desire to knowe, *Hoc opus: Hic labor est.* Nowe therein of all Sciences... is our Poet the Monarch. 1606 SHAKS. *Ant. & Cl.* II. vii. 120 Come thou Monarch of the Vine, Plumpie Bacchus, with pinke eyne. 1609 C. BUTLER *Fem. Mon.* I. A2, And all this vnder the government of one Monarch, of whom aboute all things they [sc. the bees] haue a principal care. 1640 H. KING *Serm.* 15 The Sunne... who is the Prince and Monarch of the Skie. 1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India* & P. 91 Unless the Seamen or Soldiers get Drunk, then are they Monarchs, and it is Madness to oppose them. 1742 YOUNG *Ni. Th.* IX. 1617 How far, how wide, The matchless monarch [sc. the sun], from his flaming throne... throws his beams about him. 1782 COWPER *Alex. Selkirk* I, I am monarch of all I survey. 1807 P. GASS *Jrnl.* 105 Most of the corps crossed over to an island, to attack and rout its monarch, a large brown bear. 1817 BYRON *Manfred* I, I, Mont Blanc is the monarch of mountains. 1872 MORLEY *Voltaire* (1886) 7 In the realm of

mere letters, Voltaire is one of the little band of great monarchs.

2. *slang.* The coin called a sovereign.

1851 MAYHEW *Labour I.* 52/1 Upper Benjamins, built on a downy plan, a monarch to half a finnuv... Pair of long sleeve Moleskin... half a monarch.

3. A very large red and black butterfly (*Danaus Plexippus*). In full, *monarch butterfly*.

1890 HYATT & ARMS *Insecta* 186 The monarch or milk-weed butterfly... is abundant during July and August wherever the milk-weed grows. 1893 MORRIS *Brit. Butterfl.* 71 The Monarch... is one of the commonest species throughout a great part of North America. 1945 E. B. FORD *Butterflies* I. 23 The Milkweed, Monarch, or Black-veined Brown Butterfly, *Danaus plexippus*... The first specimen [in Britain] was caught by Mr. J. Stafford at Neath, South Wales, on September 6th, 1876. 1974 A. DILLARD *Pilgrim at Tinker Creek* xiv. 252 Each monarch butterfly had a brittle black body and deep orange wings limned and looped in black bands. A monarch at rest looks like a fleck of tiger. 1975 *Country Life* 20 Feb. 450/1 The magnificent black-veined brown or monarch butterfly, that rare migrant to Britain.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.*: a. simple *attrib.*, as *monarch-like* adj. and adv., *monarch-wise*.

c 1586 C'LESS PEMBERKE *Ps.* XCIII. 1, *Monarck-like Iehova raignes. 1662 GERBER *Princ.* 12 The Monarchlike Staires of the Pallace of Darius. 1839 BAILEY *Festus* xviii. (1852) 252 The lion, monarchlike, alone Hath sympathies with no race but his own. 1886 T. B. LA *Primaud. Fr. Acad.* lv. 561 If a citie be assembled in *Monarch-wise [orig. *si monarchiquement*], it is to be defended against strangers.

b. *appositive*, as *monarch-bee*, -*dead*, -*god*, -*judge*, -*love*, -*martyr*, -*mind*, -*monster*, -*oak*, -*pope*, -*reason*, -*savage*, -*spirit*, -*swain*, -*victor*.

1766 *Compl. Farmer* s.v. *Queen-bee*, This was giving great talents to the *monarch-bee. 1864 NEALE *Seaton. Poems* 131 The monarch, midst the *monarch-dead Reposes in his glory. 1870 BRYANT *Iliad* I. 1. 3 The *monarch-god, Apollo. 1837-9 HALLAM *Hist. Lit.* II. iv. §61 Reasons... in favour of a *monarch-judge. 1647 COWLEY *Mistr.*, *Heart-breaking* v, Thus have I chang'd with evil Fate My *Monarch-Love into a Tyrant-State. 1842 SIR A. DE VERE *Song of Faith* 259 Mid wild revelry... Should thus the *Monarch-martyr's son appear. 1812 CRABBE *Tales* I. 67 And now, into the vale of years declined, He hides too little of the *monarch-mind. 1593 NASHE *Christ's T. Wks.* (Grosart) IV. 114 Vengeance on your soules... for thus mirroring mee for the *Monarch-monster of Mothers. 1682 DRYDEN *Mac Fl.* 28 *Monarch oaks that shade the plain And, spread in solemn state, supinely reign. 1904 A. LANG *Hist. Scoll.* III. II. 28 Charles I was acting on the example of four English *monarch-popes. 1700 DRYDEN *Cock & Fox* 326 Dreams are but interludes, which fancy makes; When *monarch reason sleeps, this mimic wakes. 1725 POPE *Odys.* IV. 454 The *monarch-savage [sc. a lion] rends the trembling prey. 1800 COLERIDGE *Piccolom.* III. iii, This great *monarch-spirit, if he fall, Will drag a world into the ruin with him. 1727-46 THOMSON *Summer* 494 Amid his subjects safe, Slumbers the *monarch swain. 1821 MRS. HEMANS *Dartmoor Poems* (1875) 145 The trophied car Wheeling the *monarch-victor fast and far.

c. *objective*, *instrumental*, etc., as *monarch-murderer*, *monarch-murdered* adj.

1611 FLORIO, *Monarcacida*, a Monarch-murtherer. 1795 COLERIDGE *To Author of Poems* 28 There for the monarch-murder'd Soldier's tomb You wove th'unfinish'd wreath of saddest hues.

Hence 'monarch *v. intr.*, to act the monarch; also to *monarch* *it*.

a 1653 G. DANIEL *Idyll.*, *Illustr.* 4 The Tirrannous High-Prest Once but a Man, now Monarchs o're the Rest. 1737 *Common Sense* I. 11 While he monarchs it in his own closet, [he] becomes contemptible in the Eyes of the World. 1839 *Fraser's Mag.* XX. 126 So be it known, We monarch it by rule of two, and not of one.

†**monarch**, *sb.*² *Obs.* [a. OF. *monarchie*, *monarque* fem., semi-popular ad. late L. type *monarchia*.] = MONARCHY.

1483 *Chron. Eng.* III. f.vj b, The Monarch of Rome a bowt this time mightily encreased. 1572 J. JONES *Bathes of Bath* Ep. Ded. aijj, Bladud... a Brittain the ix King of this Monarch after Brute. 1588 A. MARTEN *Exhort. Faithf.* Subjects D 2 b, The Roman Monarch... was one hundred times greater then ours. 1602 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* x. lvii. 250 It... was Aduisde a Monarch absolute in France to bring to pas. Aristocratrick government, nor Democratrick please.

monarch ('mɒnək), a. *Bot.* [f. Gr. μόνος one, single + ἀρχ-ή beginning, origin: cf. DIARCH.] Arising from only one point of origin, as the woody tissue of a root. *monarch-bundle*, a xylem-bundle in which there is only one strand.

1884 BOWER & SCOTT *De Bary's Phaner.* 350 In the heptarch or octarch examples of Lycopodium clavatum investigated, I almost always found one of the concave plates larger... the other smaller... with a separate... vascular strand (in itself monarch), lying in front of its... outer surface. *Ibid.* 363 The monarch bundles of some species of Trichomanes.

monarch, var. MONIKER *slang*, name.

monarchal (mɒ'nɑ:kəl), a. Also 6-7 -all. [f. MONARCH *sb.* + -AL¹. Cf. OF. *monarchal*.]

1. Of, belonging to, or characteristic of a monarch; befitting a monarch.

1592 *Nobody & Someb.* F3, My kingle browes itch for a stately Crowne, This hand to beare a round Monarchall Globe. 1610 GUILLIM *Heraldry* VI. vii. 280 The Blazon of these his Maiesties most Roiall and Monarchal Ensignes. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* II. 428 Satan, whom now transcendent glory rais'd Above his fellows, with Monarchal pride... thus spake. 1825 LAMB *Elia* Ser. II. *Convalescent*, To be sick is to enjoy monarchal prerogatives. 1826 G. S. FABER *Diffic.*

Romanism (1853) 60 The Bishops of Rome have legitimately inherited the alleged monarchical prerogatives of Peter. 1845 *Blackw. Mag.* LVII. 783 The royal harangue... has... a certain monarchical tone. 1886 *Belgravia Mag.* LX. 43 A bastard, crowned, Aped manners of monarchical state.

fig. 1612 DRAYTON *Poly-olb.* iii. 371 By whose monarchical sway, She fortifies herself.

2. Having the status of a monarch; that exercises the functions of a monarch.

1586 FERNE *Blaz. Gentry* II. 26 This is that fashioned Crowne which appertaineth to kinges onely monarchall. 1620 DEKKER *Dreame* (1860) 41 Hee [Adam]... was sole monarchall lord O're the whole globe. 1656 FINETT *For. Ambass.* 3 He... would never allow (he sayd) so much as a question or thought of competition betweene him a monarchall soveraigne and a meane Republique. 1678 MARVELL *Growth Popery* 12 The king... was more Generous and Monarchal than to assign Cause... for his Actions. 1826 G. S. FABER *Diffic. Romanism* (1853) 217 Christ's Monarchal Vicar might send two of his dependant suffragans... upon an ecclesiastical errand.

3. Of a state, etc.: That is ruled by a monarch. Of government or institutions: Monarchical. Now rare or Obs.

a 1586 SIDNEY *Arcadia* v. (1613) 451 The Princes persons; being in all monarchall governments the very knot of the peoples welfare. 1635 J. HAYWARD tr. *Biondi's Banish'd Virg.* Pref. verse, The ware... by thee in-brought To this Monarchall Ile. 1640 H. KING *Serm.* 41 Look... upon Kingdomes governed by formes Monarchall and Absolute as yours. 1836 LANDOR *Peric. & Asp.* clvii. Wks. 1853 II. 419/1 Nations monarchal and aristocratical. 1846 HARE *Mission Comf.* (1850) 15 [Such a change] would have overthrown the legitimate monarchal constitution of your being, to set up the ochlocracy within you in its stead.

Hence mon'archally adv., as a monarch.

1838 G. S. FABER *Inquiry* 392 Antichrist... hath already appeared in his true character, seated monarchally in the seven-hilled city.

monarchess ('mɒnəkɪs). Now rare. [f. MONARCH sb. + -ESS.] A female monarch.

1595 MARKHAM *Sir R. Grinville, To the fayrest ix*, Thou... Onelie immatchlesse Monarchesse of hartis. 1596 FITZ-GEFFRAY *Sir F. Drake* (1881) 74 Death-scorning Gilbert... To Englands Monarchesse did force to yeeld The savage land. 1616 CAPT. SMITH *Descr. New Eng.* 32 For example: Rome, What made her such a Monarchesse, but onely the adventures of her youth... in dangers abroad. 1642 BROME *Queens Exch.* v. i, Were I sole monarchess of this Island. 1843 J. NICHOLSON *Hist. & Tradit. T.* 92 Meg Merrilies or the monarchess of tinkers and gipsies.

monarchial (mɒn'ɑ:kɪəl), a. [f. L. *monarchia* MONARCHY + -AL¹. Cf. OF. *monarchial*.]

1. Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of a monarchy; that is under the dominion of a monarch. Cf. MONARCHIAL a. 3.

1600 W. WATSON *Decacordon* (1602) 39 When these Realmes of England, Wales and Scotland, shal be all one Monarchiall Ile of Iesuits. 1642 BRIDGE *Wounded Consc.* Cured iii. 56 The nature of Monarchiall government, we shall come to consider... in that which follows. 1680 AUBREY in *Lett. Eminent Persons* (1813) III. 447 The Liberty of Mankind, w^{ch} he thought would be greater under a free state than under a monarchiall government. 1737 *Common Sense* I. 119 The ancient Form of government, which was Kingly or Monarchial. a 1806 C. J. FOX *Reign Jas. II* (1808) 232 To promise, therefore, the continuance of a monarchiall establishment, and to designate the future monarch, seemed to be necessary. 1869 RAWLINSON *Anc. Hist.* 339 The form of government was monarchial.

2. = MONARCHAL a. 1.

1788 ANNA SEWARD *Lett.* (1811) II. 104 A man... who worshipped the monarchial claims and despised the parental ones. 1841 *Blackw. Mag.* XLIX. 368 The authoritative sentiment of duty is upheld... in all its absolute and monarchial rights. 1850 R. G. CUMMING *Hunter's Life S. Afr.* (1902) 47/2 The dignified and truly monarchial appearance of the lion. 1870 BALDW. BROWN *Ecl. Truth* 273 The growth of the monarchial power.

†3. = MONARCHAL a. 2. Obs. rare.

1600 W. WATSON *Decacordon* (1602) 319 He shall haue the title in words of a king monarchiall. *Ibid.* 324 One Iesuite Pope and prince Monarchiall. 1661 BAXTER *Mor. Prognost.* (1680) 65 A Visible Constitutive, or Governing-Head; whether Monarchiall... or Aristocratical or Democratical.

Monarchian (mɒn'ɑ:kɪən), sb. and a. *Ecl. Hist.* [ad. late L. *monarchianī* pl., f. *monarchia*: see MONARCHY and -AN.]

The term *monarchianī* is merely a nickname applied by Tertullian (*Adv. Prax.* x) to certain opponents of the doctrine of the Trinity, in derision of their unintelligent use of the word *monarchia* ('Monarchism, iniquity, tenemus', *ibid.* ii). In early apologetics, ἡ μοναρχία τοῦ Θεοῦ ('the monarchy of God') was a current designation for Christian monotheism, and these heretics regarded themselves as the defenders of this cardinal doctrine against the Trinitarians.]

A. sb. One of those heretics in the 2nd and 3rd centuries who denied the doctrine of the Trinity.

Modern historians distinguish between 'Dynamistic' or 'Adoptionist' Monarchians, who regarded Christ as a man endowed with Divine power, and 'Modalistic' Monarchians, who maintained that He was an incarnation of God the Father.

1765 A. MACLAINE tr. *Mosheim's Ecl. Hist.* II. v. §20 (1833) 64/1 His [sc. Praxeas'] followers were called Monarchians, because of their denying a plurality of persons in the Deity. 1841 H. J. ROSE tr. *Neander's Hist. Relig.* II. 283 The Monarchians who reduced the whole Trias (or Trinity) only to different conceptions and relations under which the One Divine Being is viewed. 1872 MORRIS tr. *Ueberweg's Hist. Philos.* §82 I. 308 The Monarchian, Praxeas... appears... to have taught that the Father descended into the Virgin.

B. adj. Of or belonging to the Monarchians or to Monarchianism.

1847 J. TORREY tr. *Neander's Hist. Relig.* II. 333 The founder of this Monarchian party in Rome. *Ibid.*... There arose... another Monarchian sect in Rome. 1853 W. E. TAYLER *Hippolytus* II. i. 75 The leaders of the Monarchian heretics. 1872 MORRIS tr. *Ueberweg's Hist. Philos.* §94 I. 387 He [Abelard] gives to the doctrine of the Trinity a Monarchian interpretation. 1899 A. E. GARVIE *Ritschian Theol.* IV. vi. 122 In spite of the opposition of the monarchian schools, whether adoptionist or modalist.

Hence Mo'narchianism, the antitrinitarian doctrine of the Monarchians. Mo'narchianist = MONARCHIAN sb. Monarchia'nistic a. = MONARCHIAN a.

1841 H. J. ROSE tr. *Neander's Hist. Relig.* II. 259 The others... were still more strongly opposed to this class of Monarchianism. 1858 J. MARTINEAU *Stud. Chr.* 246 This shows the yet powerful influence of the Judaic Monarchianism. 1872 MORRIS tr. *Ueberweg's Hist. Philos.* §82 I. 308 In the teachings of these Monarchianists the Logos-conception is not found. *Ibid.* §94. 394 He [Abelard] often employs... the almost Monarchianistic comparisons of Augustine. 1888 HATCH *Infl. Greek Ideas* vii. (1890) 207 The two schools of Monarchianism, in one of which Christ was conceived as a mode of God, and in the other as His exalted creature.

monarchic (mɒn'ɑ:kɪk), a. Also 7 -ique, 7-8 -icke. [a. F. *monarchique*, ad. Gr. *μοναρχικ-ός*, f. *μόναρχ-ος*: see MONARCH and -IC.]

1. Of a government: Having the characteristics of monarchy. Now rare; usually replaced by MONARCHICAL.

1624 *Brief Inform. Affairs Palatinate* 24 The Empire is not an Estate Monarchie, where the Prince ruleth absolutely. 1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* VI. §120 That the Parliament only aimed at taking his majesty's regal rights from him, to the prejudice of monarchic government, without any thought of reforming religion. 1727 WARBURTON *Eng. Causes of Prodigies* 119 He [sc. Sallust] first wrote under the Consular, and the other [sc. Tacitus] under the Monarchic State. 1864 CARLYLE *Freck. Gt.* IV. 492 'What form of government do you reckon best?' inquired he... 'The monarchic, if the king is just and enlightened'.

2. Of or belonging to a monarchy; pertaining to or favouring monarchy as a form of government.

1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* III. §80 In that [bill]... there were some clauses very derogatory to monarchic principles, as, giving the people authority to assemble together if the King failed to call them. a 1668 DAVENANT *Epithal.* Wks. (1673) 312 For Hymens common-weale cannot dispence In private with Monarchick excellence. 1756 BURKE *Vind. Nat. Soc.* 67 The Monarchick, Aristocratical, and Popular Partizans have been jointly laying their Axes to the Root of all Government. 1851 GALENGA *Italy* 159 Mazzini... blames the Milanese for throwing themselves into the arms of an Italian, however monarchic, confederate. 1867 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (1877) I. iii. 74 The monarchic, the aristocratic, and the democratic branches of our constitution.

3. Of or pertaining to a monarch or monarchs. Now rare or Obs.

1612 SELDEN *Drayton's Poly-olb.* Author of Illustr. to Rdr., The Author, in Passages of first Inhabitants, Name, State, and Monarchie succession in this Isle, follows [etc.]. 1676 NEEDHAM *Packet of Adv.* 15 The containing of Monarchick Power in its just bounds. 17... *Addit. Pope's Wks.* (1776) I. 107 In vain was ministerial breath. In vain monarchic folly. 1807 J. BARLOW *Columb.* IV. 420 A new creation waits the western shore, And moral triumphs o'er monarchic power.

†4. = MONARCHICAL 4. (In quot. *transf.*) Obs.

1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* v. 185 Cyprus, Candy, and Sicily, are the onely Monarchie Queenes of the Mediterranean Seas. *Ibid.* 191 The Cedars of Libanon... like Monarchick Lyons to wild beasts... become the chiefe Champions of Forrests.

monarchical (mɒn'ɑ:rɪkɪəl), a. Also 6-7 -all. [f. MONARCHIC a. + -AL¹.]

1. Of the nature of or having the characteristics of a monarchy; esp. of government, vested in a monarch.

1589 *Hay any Work* (1844) 48 Such is the civil government... Monarchicall in her Maiesties person. 1602 FULBECKE *Pandects* 32 Thus in the end they came to a Monarchicall estate. And these Nations... do create a Duke or Capitaine, who may gouerne the rest. a 1618 RALEIGH *Prince* (1642) 13 That a Kingdome be not too Monarchicall. 1771 JUNIUS *Lett.* lix. (1820) 305, I hope the English constitution will for ever preserve its original monarchial form. 1850 PRESCOTT *Peru* II. ii. 19 With the Aztecs... it [the form of government] was monarchial and nearly absolute. 1869 LECKY *Europ. Mor.* II. iv. 286 The monarchial... institutions of feudalism. 1888 SCHAFF *Chr. Church* VI. I. x. 44 Every little principality in monarchial Germany... has its own church establishment.

transf. 1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 39 It is more honourable (say they [sc. the Peripatetics]) and monarchial, that there should be one principle [e.g. the Heart] then many.

2. Of or pertaining to monarchy; that advocates monarchy as a form of government.

1628 WITHER *Brit. Rememb.* VIII. 1530 Ev'n what the son of Hannah told the Jewes, Should be their scourge (because they... were so vaine To aske a King...) that curse they shall Affirm to be a Law Monarchicall. 1658 SIR T. BROWNE *Gard. Cyrus* iii. 143 More in the edificial Palaces of Bees and Monarchial spirits; who make their combs six-cornered, declining a circle. 1833 ALISON *Hist. Europe* (1849) I. iv. §38. 474 The remains of monarchial attachment yet lingered. 1865 MAFFEI *Brigand Life* I. 90 Men representing all varieties of opinion... appeared in Naples... Mazzinians, monarchial democrats, &c. 1869 LECKY *Europ. Mor.* II. iv.

287 When the course of events has been to glorify... monarchial... spirit, a great... sovereign... will arise.

3. Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of a monarch; befitting a monarch; monarchal.

1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 198, I am content with my Monarchicall maiestie or title royall. 1622 DONNE *Serm.* 2 *Cor.* iv. 6 *Serm.* 1660-1 III. 377 There is not so Regal, so Sovereign, so Monarchial a Prerogative, as to have [etc.]. 1647 COWLEY *Mistress, Vain Love* 12 Your brave and haughty scorn of all Was stately, and Monarchial. 1649 MILTON *Eikon.* xv. 144 That his Monarchial foot might have the setting it upon thir heads. 1772 FOOTE *Nabob* I. (1778) 7 A very monarchial address. 1865 DICKENS *Mut. Fr.* I. viii, When... the bees worry themselves... about their sovereign and become perfectly distracted touching the slightest monarchial movement.

4. Having the power or functions of a monarch; having undivided rule; †autocratic.

a 1618 RALEIGH *Prince* (1642) 6 So that a Monarch bee not to Monarchicall... as the Russe Kings. 1641 J. JACKSON *True Evang. T.* III. 173 The Messias where he is Monarchicall, and rules, is also Eirenarchicall, and atones. 1906 D. W. FORREST *Authority of Christ* vii. 409 In the churches of Egypt, as we have seen, there was no monarchial bishop.

Hence mo'narchically adv., in a monarchial form or manner.

1586 T. B. *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* I. 587 Who can denie, that it is not a great deale better for great and mightie nations to be governed monarchically. 1651 HOBBS *Leviath.* II. xix. 98 Nor are those Provinces... Democratically, or Aristocratically governed, but Monarchically. 1656 J. HARRINGTON *Oceana* (1700) 70 To plant it Nationally, it must be... either Monarchically in part... or Monarchically in the whole. 1839 *Fraser's Mag.* XIX. 127 He lived... with Kings, monarchically; with the people, democratically. 1882-3 *Schaff's Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* II. 987/1 The Roman church... organized monarchically, the whole power centring in the Pope.

mo'narchico-aristo'cratic(al), a. That combines the monarchic and aristocratic principles.

1817 BENTHAM *Parl. Reform* Introd. 120 The monarchico-aristocratical theory. 1874 BLACKIE *Self-Cult.* 7, I once heard... that all the miseries of this country arise from its monarchico-aristocratic government.

monarchism ('mɒnəkɪz(ə)m). [a. F. *monarchie*, f. *monarchie*: see MONARCHY and -ISM.]

1. The principles of monarchial government; attachment to monarchy or the monarchial principle.

1838 *Fraser's Mag.* XVII. 213 The object... is to combine republicanism with monarchism. 1848 *Tait's Mag.* XV. 340 A president of a civil tribunal, and a president of a tribunal of commerce, were suspended for no act save their former monarchism. 1898 *Atlantic Monthly* LXXXII. 564/1 His [Bismarck's] monarchism rested not only on his personal allegiance to the hereditary dynasty [etc.].

2. Belief in a sole ruler (among the gods).

1877 J. E. CARPENTER *Tiele's Hist. Relig.* 215 All the gods [in the Homeric theology] are little else than representatives of Zeus, each in his own realm... Thus, monarchism has touched the borders of monotheism.

monarchist ('mɒnəkɪst). [f. MONARCH-Y + -IST. Cf. F. *monarchiste*.]

1. An advocate or supporter of monarchy. Also in *Fifth-Monarchist* (see FIFTH MONARCHY).

1647 M. HUDSON *Div. Right Govt.* II. ii. 83 This Relative blessing of Monarchie... the *Relatum* or Monarch, and the *Correlatum* or Monarchists and subjects. 1660 in *Brit. Mag.* (1833) IV. 147 Ye widows of those laime &c., by 5th Monarchists. a 1677 BARROW *Pope's Suprem.* ii. (1687) 76 The... Supposition of the Church Monarchists... That Saint Peter's Primacy... was not personal but derivable to his Successours. a 1734 NORTH *Lives* (1826) I. 118 For the principles of the former being demagogical, could not allow much favour to one who rose a Monarchist declared. 1823 BENTHAM *Not Paul* 203 Monarchists and Aristocrats! mark well! 1872 *Echo* Oct. 5 The Monarchists pretend that 'the beginning of the end of the Republic' has commenced. 1882-3 *Schaff's Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* III. 2449 Constitutional monarchists and absolute monarchists.

2. One who believes in monarchy among the gods.

1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* I. iv. §23. 403 Plato acknowledged and worshipped many gods yet... he was no polyarchist, but a Monarchist, an assessor of One Supreme God. 1893 R. C. JEBB *Growth Class. Grk. Poetry* 200 Aeschylus... is no monotheist, yet he might be described as a monarchist in religion.

3. = MONARCHIAN sb. rare.

1876 A. PLUMMER tr. *Döllinger's Hippolytus & C.* IV. i. 188 It is now no longer possible to define exactly what Sabellius himself or other later Monarchists contributed to the development of this view.

monarchistic (mɒn'əkɪstɪk), a. [f. prec. + -IC.] Of or pertaining to monarchism; in quot. = MONARCHIAN a.

1833 J. H. NEWMAN *Arians* I. v. (1876) 120 To confess that God was, in such sense, one Person with Christ, as (on their Monarchistic principle) to be in no sense distinct from Him.

monarchize ('mɒnəkəɪz), v. [f. MONARCH sb. + -IZE. Cf. F. *monarchiser*.]

1. *intr.* To perform the office of monarch; to rule as a monarch; to rule absolutely. Also to monarchize it.

1592 [see MONARCHIZING ppl. a. below]. 1593 SHAKS. *Rich. II.* III. ii. 165 Allowing him a breath, a little Scene, To

Monarchize, be fear'd, and kill with looks. **1649** HOWELL *Pre-em. Parl.* 11 That King hath an advantage hereby one way, to monarchize more absolutely, and never want money. **1656** S. H. *Gold. Law* 62 He was necessitated to Monarchize it, and self-ly manage all. **1822** SHELLEY *Tri. Life* 504 The delegated power, Arrayed in which those worms did monarchize, Who made this earth their charnel.

b. of personified agencies.

1592 NASHE *Four Lett. Confut.* K, Shee [sc. Art] a banisht Queene into this barraine soile, hauing monarchized it so long amongst the Greeks and Romanes. **1600** DEKKER *Old Fortunatus* Wks. 1873 I. 105 Vice.. in every land doth monarchize. **1849** J. WILSON in *Blackw. Mag.* LXVI. 25 The enthusiast adores Greece—not knowing that Greece monarchises over him.

2. trans. †**a.** To make subservient to one monarch; to rule over as a monarch. *Obs.*

1606 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* xv. xciii. 375 King Rodericke, surnamd the great, did monarchize at last Wales, that had neere as many Kings as Cantrefes in times past. **1612** DRAYTON *Poly-olb.* v. 68 By whom three sever'd Realms in one shall firmly stand, As Britain-founding Brute first Monarchiz'd the Land. **1621** LADY M. WROTH *Urania* 189 Raise vp your spirit, that which is worthy to Monarchise the world.

b. To make a monarchy of.

1660 MILTON *Free Commw.* Wks. 1851 V. 453 So far shall we be from mending our condition by monarchizing our Government. **1794** J. COURTENAY *Pres. St. Manners*, etc. *France & It.* 102 Let's boldly advance To hang the Convention, and Monarchise France. **1800** JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1896) VII. 451 Principles which go.. to sink the state governments, consolidate them into one, and to monarchize that.

Hence 'monarchizing *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.* Also 'monarchizer, one who monarchizes.

1592 NASHE *P. Penillesse* (ed. 2) 34 b, Such a monarchizing sprite it was, that sayd vnto Christ, If thou wilt fall down [etc.]. **1593** — *Christ's T.* Wks. (Grosart) IV. 137 The spryte of monarchizing in pryuate men is the spryte of Lucifer. **1608** HEYWOOD *Rape Lucrece* i. ii, Let the pride Of these iorreligous monarkisers Be Crown'd in blood. **a 1610** PARSONS *Leicester's Ghost* (1641) 10 Or like as Cæsars Monarchising spright Pursued false Brutus at Phillippos field.

†**Mo'narcho.** *Obs.* Also Monarcha, Monarko. [repr. It. *monarca* MONARCH.]

1. The title assumed by an insane Italian who fancied himself emperor of the world; hence *transf.* applied to one who is the object of general ridicule for his absurd pretensions.

1588 SHAKS. *L.L.L.* IV. i. 101 This Armado is a Spaniard that keeps here in court A Phantasime, a Monarcho, and one that makes sport To the Prince and his Booke-mates. **1596** NASHE *Saffron Walden* M 2 b, But now he was an insulting Monarch about Monarcha the Italian, that ware crownes on his shooes. **1634** MERES *Wits Commw.* 390 They [sc. braggers] gape after.. vaine prayse and glory. As.. in our age Peter Shakerly of Pauls, Monarcho that liued about the Court.

2. Used derisively for MONARCH.

1598 MARSTON *Sat.* IV. F 2, This thunder.. Is now the great Monarko of the earth, Whose awfull nod,.. Shakes Europus ground-worke.

monarcho- (mɒ'nɑ:kəʊ), comb. f. MONARCHIC *a.*, esp. in *monarcho-fascist*, in Communist phraseology, of a fascist form of government with a king as titular head of state, such as that established in Greece after the war of 1939–45.

1947 *Times* 10 May 3/5 Marcos speaks of the 'Monarcho-Fascist régime of the British occupation'. He refers further to the 'Greek Monarcho-Fascist forces' who collaborated with the occupation forces. **1950** R. LEEPER *When Greek meets Greek* xii. 195 Our critics on the Left had got so much into the habit of denouncing us as reactionaries (I myself was generally dubbed a monarcho-fascist) that perhaps they had come to believe it. **1966** *Economist* 27 Aug. 809 Aeschylus expounds what would sound today like 'monarcho-fascist' theories. **1971** W. H. MCNEILL in *A. Bullock 20th Century* 51/2 A new guerilla movement.. claimed to represent the democratic will of the Greek people against the 'monarcho-fascist' regime.

†**monar'chomachist.** *Obs.* [f. mod.L. *monarchomach-us* (see below) + -IST.] One who fights against monarchy; an anti-monarchist.

[**1600** (*title*) G. Barclaii.. de Regno et regali Potestate adversus Buchananum, Brutum, Boucherium, & reliquos Monarchomachos.] **1639** J. CORBET *Ungird. Scot. Armour* 30 That assertion of the Monarchomachists is not always true. **a 1649** DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Sp.* Wks. (1711) 219 The history which I have written, of the lives of the five kings of Scotland, may, by some monarchomachists, be challenged as scandalous. **1816** *Edin. Rev.* Sept. 221 The monarchom[ach]lists of the sixteenth century.

monarchy ('mɒnəki). Forms: *a.* 4–7 monarchie, 5–6 -ye, 6–7 monarkie, -ky, 5– monarchy; *β.* 6–7 monarchia. [a. F. *monarchie* (13th c.), ad. L. *monarchia*, Gr. *μοναρχία* rule of one, f. *μόναρχ-ος* MONARCH.]

†**1.** Undivided rule by a single person; sole rule or sovereignty; absolute power. *Obs.*

a. **1390** GOWER *Conf.* I. 26 The Monarchie Of all the world in that partie To Babiloyne was sougbit. *Ibid.* I. 27, 67. **1432–50** tr. *Higden* (Rolls) III. 33 And then the monarchye off men of Assiria, whiche contynued from Belus other Ninus to the laste tymes of Sardanapallus.. failede. **1561** NORTON & SACKV. *Gorboduc* Dumb Show bef. 1st Act, Gorboduc deuiding his Lande to his two Sonnes, which he before held in Monarchie. **1720** BUTLER *Serm.* Wks. 1874 II. 200 The monarchy of the universe is a dominion unlimited in extent, and everlasting in duration. **1845** LINGARD *Anglo-Sax. Ch.* I. iii. 114 [St. Peter] whose happy lot it had been

to receive.. the power of binding and the monarchy of loosing [orig. *potestatem ligandi et monarchiam solvendi*] both in heaven and on earth. **1876** MOZLEY *Univ. Serm.* i. 1 Gregory VII.. claimed the monarchy of the world.

β. **1535** STEWART *Cron. Scot.* (Rolls) II. 425 Kenethus.. was the first.. that had monarchia Of tua kinrikis. **1602** WARNER *Alb. Eng.* x. lvii. (1612) 251 Discourst of his Experience thus, he then descends to it, Whereby of Monarchia might himselfe the French King fit.

†**b.** *loosely.* Exclusive dominion (of a body of persons). *Obs.*

1600 W. WATSON *Decacordon* (1602) 324 The Iesuits aspire to the whole and absolute monarchie of the world.

2. A state having a form of government in which the supreme power is vested in a single person. Formerly, also, a nation or state having dominating power over all other states.

absolute or *despotic m.*, a government by the absolute will of the monarch. *constitutional m.* (see CONSTITUTIONAL *a.* 4b). *elective m.*, one in which the monarch is determined by election as opposed to heredity. *hereditary m.*, one in which the sovereign power descends by hereditary right. *limited m.* (see LIMITED *2*).

c **1430** LYDG. *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 128 The realmes and the monarchyes, Of erthly princes. **1494** FAYAN *Chron.* v. xci. 67 [Egbert] hadde subdued the more partie of the Kyngdomes of Saxons, and made of all but one Monarchy. **1552** LYNDSEY *Monarchie* 1979 As, quhen one Prouince.. Had hole power Imperiall,.. Abufe all Kyngis and Nationis, One Monarchie that men doith call. **1560** DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 392 b, That the same Monarchie, that hath ben now so many yeares in framinge, maye at the lengthe be established. **1599** SHAKS. *Hen. V.* II. iv. 73 Good my Soueraigne.. let them know Of what a Monarchie you are the Head. **a 1618** RALEIGH *Prince* (1642) 2 Monarchies.. are of 3 sorts touching the right or possession of them; *viz.* 1. Hereditary,.. 2. Elective,.. 3. Mixt.. Monarchies are of 2 sorts touching their power or authority; *viz.* 1. Intier... 2. Limited. **1651** HOBBS *Leviath.* II. xxvi. 140 It is.. necessary to consider in this place.. what is the will of the Sovereign, as well in Monarchies, as in other formes of government. **1776** GIBBON *Decl. & F.* vii. (1782) I. 204 Of the various forms of government,.. an hereditary monarchy seems to present the fairest scope for ridicule. **1874** BANCROFT *Footpr. Time* i. 47 The Chaldean Monarchy was the first in order of time.

3. In the abstract: Monarchical rule.

1638 *Hamilton Papers* (Camden) 40 It is chiflie monarchie which is intended by them to be destroyed. **1651** HOBBS *Leviath.* II. xix. 95 For they that are discontented under Monarchy, call it Tyranny. **1681** DRYDEN *Abs. & Achiit.* II. 904 Who once at such a gentle reign repine, The fall of monarchy itself design. **1742** HUME *Ess.* i. vii. (1777) 33 Absolute monarchy, therefore, is the easiest death, the true Euthanasia of the British constitution. **a 1862** BUCKLE *Civiliz.* (1873) III. iii. 156 The very institution of monarchy was repulsive to them.

†**4.** The territory of a monarch. *Obs. rare.*

c **1550** BALE K. *Johan* (Camden) 91 Than shall never Pope rule more in thys monarchie. **1699** BENTLEY *Phal.* 493 Crouds of those that would have come to Court from the furthest parts of the Monarchy.

5. transf. and fig. (From senses 1–3.)

1609 C. BUTLER (*title*) The Feminine Monarchie Or A Treatise concerning Bees. **1695** CONGREVE *Love for L.* Ded.. Nobody can dispute Your Lordship's Monarchy in Poetry. **1713** STEELE *Englishman* No. 7. 44 Liberty is checked by the Restraints of Truth, and the Monarchy of right Reason. **1791** BENTHAM *Panopt.* II. 205 A prison, a sort of monarchy which has never yet been noted for plans of conquest. **1884** J. PARKER *Apost. Life* III. 133 The only monarchy that is not tinsel is the monarchy of holiness.

†**monarda** (məʊ'nɑ:də). Also 8 monardus. [mod.L. (Linnæus *Hortus Cliffortianus* (1737) 11), f. the name of Nicolas Monardes (1493–1588), Spanish physician and botanist, one of the earliest writers on American plants.] An aromatic herb of the North American genus so called, belonging to the family Labiatae, esp. *Monarda didyma*, which has bright red flowers and is also called bergamot, bee balm, or Oswego tea.

1712 tr. *Pomet's Hist. Drugs* I. 179 This was doubtless the gum Monardus us'd against the gout. **1789** W. AITON *Hortus Kewensis* I. 36 Scarlet Monarda or Oswego-tea. **1865** WATTS *Dict. Chem. s.v.*, Oil of Monarda. The essential oil of an American Labiate plant, the *Monarda punctata*. It easily separates into a liquid oil and a camphor. **1931** M. GRIEVE *Modern Herbal* I. 95/1 Another American swamp plant... *M[onarda] didyma*, the Scarlet Monarda, is said to yield an oil of similar composition [to that of thymol]. **1970** C. LLOYD *Well-Tempered Garden* i. 45 For plants of an intricately branching habit like *Aster acris*, *Salvia superba*, or monardas, peasticks are ideal [support]. **1974** A. SCOTT-JAMES *Sissinghurst* xiv. 149 A charming lilac-pink monarda called Beauty of Cobham.

monardin (məʊ'nɑ:ɪn). *Chem.* [f. prec. + -IN.] A crystalline solid, isomeric with thymol, which separates from monarda oil.

1890 BILLINGS *Med. Dict.*, *Monardin*, a crystalline stearopten, isomeric with thymol, obtained from oil of horsemint.

monarsenous (mɒ'nɑ:sənəs), *a.* *Zool.* [f. MON(O)- + Gr. *ἀρσεν-*, *ἀρσην* male + -OUS.] Having only one male for several females.

In some recent Dicts.

monarthrititis (mɒnɑ:'θɑ:rtɪs). *Path.* [f. MON(O)- + ARTHRITIS.] 'Articular rheumatism of one joint only' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1891).

1893 in DUNGLISON *Dict. Med.* (ed. 21).

monarticular (mɒnɑ:'tɪkjʊlə(r)), *a.* *Path.* Also *mono-*. [f. MON(O)- + ARTICULAR.] Of a disease: Affecting a single joint (of the body).

1874 VAN BUREN *Dis. Genit. Organs* 82 This form is generally mono-articular. **1897** *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* III. 78 The partial or monarticular form of rheumatoid arthritis is Charcot's third division. **1898** *Ibid.* V. 862 Occasionally endocarditis may follow monarticular rheumatism.

†**monas** ('mɒnəs). Pl. monades ('mɒnədə:z). [Gr. *μόνας*: see MONAD.]

1. = MONAD in various senses.

1568 J. DEE in Ashm. (1652) 334 Our Monas trewe thus use by natures Law. **1656** BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Monas* (Gr.), the number one, unity. **1768–74** TUCKER *Nat.* (1834) I. 472 Though He be a monas and we are monades, yet [etc.]. **1865** GROTE *Plato* I. i. 11 The first principle or beginning of Number was the One or Monas. **1870** J. H. NEWMAN *Gram. Assent* 1. v. 121 The One Personal God, who is not a logical or physical Unity, but a living Monas. **1872** MORRIS tr. *Ueberweg's Hist. Philos.* §82 I. 309 So the divine Logos, after its hypostatization in Christ, returned again to the Father or Monas.

†**2.** *Arith.* (See quot.) *Obs. rare*–1.

1674 JEAKE *Arith.* (1696) 5 Digits are sometimes called Monades. **1704** in J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* I.

-**monas** [a. Gr. *μόνας*: see MONAD], an ending of some mod.L. names of genera of simple organisms (chiefly bacteria, protozoa, and algæ): cf. CHLAMYDOMONAS, LEPTOMONAS.

monast, obs. form of MONISH *v.*

monaster (mɒ'næstə(r)). *Biol.* [f. MON(O)- + Gr. *ἀστῆρ* star.] The single-star figure which occurs between the rosette and diaster stages in cell-division.

1889 BENHAM tr. *Waldeyer in Q. J. J. Microsc. Sci.* XXX. 177 The stage [of cell division] which is termed the 'mother star', 'aster', or 'monaster'. **1889** KLEIN *Elem. Histol.* 10.

monasterial (mɒnə'stɪəriəl), *a.* Now *rare*. [f. L. *monasteri-um* (see MONASTERY) + -AL¹.] Belonging to or of the nature of a monastery.

c **1420** LYDG. *Assembly of Gods* 913 Monasteriall monks. **1632** LITHGOW *Trav.* I. 19 Idle monasteriall Loyterers. *Ibid.* v. 219 False miracles, first inuented partly by monasteriall pouerty. **1670** WALTON *Lives* II. 134 [He declared] himself for the Church of Rome;.. betaking himself to a monasterial life. **1845** LINGARD *Anglo-Sax. Ch.* I. 250 Motives which led to the first monasterial establishments. **1846** CARD. WISEMAN *Fate of Sacrilege* Ess. 1853 I. 370 Sir Edward Dodsworth.. possessed the monasterial property of Newland.

Hence *MONASTERIALLY adv.*, like a monk.

1653 URQUHART *Rabelais* I. Prol. 3 It is not the habit makes the Monk, many being Monasterially accoutred, who inwardly are nothing lesse then monachal.

Monasterian (mɒnə'stɪəriən), *a.* and *sb.* *Eccl.* [f. med.L. *Monasteri-um* Münster (Westphalia) + -AN.] The designation of a fanatical sect of Anabaptists who, early in the 16th c., settled themselves at Münster under the style of 'the New Jerusalem'.

1641 T. HAYNE *Luther* 93 Luther wrote.. a Preface to Vrbanus Rhegius book against the Monasterians [etc.]. **1650** TRAPP *Comm. Exod.* ii. 12 The like madness is reported of the Monasterian Anabaptists.

†**mona'sterical**, *a.* *Obs. rare*–1. [f. L. *monastēr-ium* (see MONASTERY) + -IC + -AL¹.] Of or pertaining to a monastery; monastic.

1651 Fuller's *Abel Rediv.*, *Musculus* 250 The Prior.. demanded of him how he liked a Monasterical life.

monastery ('mɒnəstəri). Forms: *a.* 5–7 monasterie, (5 -eri, 8 -try, 6 monnestarie), 5-monastery; *β.* 5–6 monaster, (6 -tre), 5 monestre, 6 -tar, 6–7 -ter. [ad. eccl. L. *monasteri-um*, a. late Gr. *μοναστήριον*, f. *μονάζειν* to live alone, f. *μόν-ος* alone. The *β*-forms are from OF. *monastere*. Cf. MINSTER.] A place of residence of a community of persons living secluded from the world under religious vows; a monastic establishment. Chiefly, and now almost exclusively, applied to a house for monks; but applicable also to the house of any religious order, male or female.

1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) II. 27 The monastery of Wynneburne [1387 *Trevisa* mynistr, L. *monasterium*]. *Ibid.* 129 The monastery of Seynte Hilda [Trevisa abbay]. *c* **1440** *Gesta Rom.* xlv. 364 (Add. MS.) Sir, why purpose ye to dystroye þis monestre? **1451** *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 221/1 Th' abbesse and covent of oure Monasterie of Saint Saviour. **1483** CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 386/1 What monaster is yonder that I see? **1539** PERY in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. II. II. 141 He sainge what a goode Crysten is yowre Kinge of Ynglande to pwtē downe the Monesterys. **1596** DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* x. 310 A certane monestar not far fra the place quhair tha lay. *c* **1610** *Women Saints* 21 By her example, many monasteries of Virgins and monks were founded at Rome. **a 1660** *Contemp. Hist. Irel.* (Ir. Archæol. Soc.) I. 255 Captain Con Oneyll did garde the monester of the fryers preachers of S. Dominicks Order. **1759** B. MARTIN *Nat. Hist. Eng.* I. *Somerset* 73 Its Church.. was at first a Monastery. **1828** SCOTT *F.M. Perth* xi. There arose t'fāt great tumult at the outward gate of the Monastery. **1841** ELPHINSTONE *Hist. Ind.* I. 201 They have nothing of the freedom of the Hindū monastic orders.. and seem never allowed to leave the monastery. **1872** YEATS *Techn. Hist. Comm.* 143 Each monastery was a luminous point, whence the light of civilisation radiated into the darkness around.

b. attrib. and Comb.

1591 HORSEY *Trav.* (Habl. Soc.) 264 A yonge bishop of Rostove . . who had a sonn before he was exposed to that monnestic liffe. 1828 MOORE *Mem.* (1854) V. 254 A most monastery-like state of gloom and cheerlessness.

monastic (mɒ'næstɪk), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. med.L. *monasticus*, *a.* late Gr. *μοναστικός* (lit. 'pertaining to solitary life'), f. *μονάζειν* to live alone; see MONASTERY. Cf. F. *monastique* (14th c.), Sp. *monástico*, Pg., It. *monastico*.] *A. adj.*

†1. See quot. (prob. a misapprehended use). c1449 PECOCK *Repr.* i. xviii. 107 In lengthe of tyme ful greet change is alwey maad in . . the circumstauncis of politik gouernauncis, 3he, and of monastik gouernauncis (that is to seie, of gouernauncis bi whiche oon man gouerneth him self aloon).

2. Pertaining to or characteristic of persons living in seclusion from the world under religious vows and subject to a fixed rule, as monks, nuns, friars, etc.; pertaining to monasteries.

1600 SHAKS. *A.Y.L.* III. ii. 441 To forswear the ful stream of ye world, and to live in a nooke meerly Monastick. 1622 DRAYTON *Poly-ob.* xxiv. 444 He [Saint Gregory] at Myriad led A strict monastic life, a Saint alive and dead. a1631 DONNE *Elegy Mrs. Boulstred* 69 He sinks the deepe Where harmlesse fish monastique silence keepe. 1664 H. MORE *Myst. Iniq.* 447 Out of which luckless Representation . . this Monastick Legend seems to be framed. 1769 ROBERTSON *Chas. V.* VI. Wks. 1851 IV. 147 The three vows of poverty, of chastity, and of monastic obedience, which are common to all the orders of regulars. *Ibid.* 148 The primary object of almost all the monastic orders is to separate men from the world. 1806 *Gazetteer Scotl.* (ed. 2) 250 Ruins of monastic buildings. 1861 M. PATTISON *Ess.* (1889) I. 47 The inmates . . were submitted to an almost monastic discipline. 1872 YEATS *Growth Comm.* 333 Monastic lands . . yielded a scanty produce.

3. *Bookbinding.* The distinctive epithet of a method of finishing by tooling without gold. More commonly called 'antique'.

1880 ZAEHNSDORF *Bookbinding* xxii. 111 Finishing is divided into two classes—blind or antique, or as it is sometimes called, monastic and gold-finished. 1885 W. J. E. CRANE *Bookbinding for Amateurs* xx. 162.

B. sb. A member of a monastic order; a monk. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* x. 474 Your order . . by all the other Monasticks, is hated. 1721 R. KEITH tr. *T. à Kempis Vall. Lillies* Pref. 7 The pious Author having been a Monastick or Brother of the Order of St. Augustine. 1860 HOOK *Lives Abps.* I. v. 226 [They] are warned not to give to seculars or monastics an example of . . wicked conversation.

transf. 1864 LOWELL *Fireside Trav.* 26 His pie-plants . . compulsory monastics, blanched under barrels, each in his little hermitage, a vegetable Certosa.

Hence †*mo'nasticly adv.*, in a monastic manner.

1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* iv. 227 Quhair, quhen thair lyfe he monastiklie had informed, a Magnifik Monasterie . . he erected.

monastical (mɒ'næstɪkəl), *a.* Forms: 5 monastical, -alle, 6-7 -all, 6 *Sc.* monestycall, 6-monastical. [f. med.L. *monasticus* MONASTIC *a.* + -AL¹.] Pertaining to or characteristic of the monastic life; in early use = MONASTIC *a.* 1.

1401 *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 65 The thriddle degree . . off sich as ben gaderid in coventis togidere; . . the which for worldly combrance kepen in cloistris, . . and this clepe we monastical. 1432-50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) IV. 327 The . . Essei, exercisede and usede allemoste in alle thynges a life monasticalle. a1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. IV* 11 These monastical persones . . toke on them to write . . the noble actes . . of kynges and princes. 1593 R. HARVEY *Philad.* 51 A monastical liuer . . hath no partes of time for such young childish studies. c1610 *Women Saints* 79 Her monasterie was at Derham, which she herself built, and in it receiued her monastical weede. a1626 BACON *Ch. Controv.* Wks. 1879 I. 347 The idle and monastical continuance within the universities. 1641 MILTON *Animadv.* Wks. 1851 III. 232 Their liking of doltish and monastical Schoolemen daily increast. 1686 AGLIONBY *Painting Illustr.* 131 One of the first Founders of the Monastical Orders. 1774 T. WEST *Antiq. Furness* 61 [transl. of papal document] We will, that monastical discipline be there observed at all times. 1859 C. BARKER *Assoc. Princ.* i. 9 The gradual departure from primitive monastical austerity.

Hence †*mo'nastically adv.*, in a monastic manner.

1600 SURFLET *Countrie Farme* II. xlvi. 294 The Spaniards . . did erect and set vp a Couent of Friers Cordeliers, liuing monasticaly. a1652 J. SMITH *Sel. Disc.* ix. 452 To confine the soul thus monasticaly to its own home. 1729 SWIFT *Let. to Bolingbroke* 31 Oct., Years . . monastically passed in this Country of liberty and delight, and money, and good company! 1867 *Contemp. Rev.* IV. 377 A monastically organised community of ascetics.

monasticism (mɒ'næstɪsɪz(ə)m). [f. MONASTIC + -ISM.] The monastic system or mode of life.

1795 MILNER *Hist. Ch. Christ* IV. xix. (1812) II. 243 Monasticism continued to make a rapid progress through this whole century. 1845 H. ROGERS *Ess.* (1874) I. iii. 144 The church would soon have fallen back, like the purified forms of monasticism, into its ancient corruptions. 1868 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (1877) II. x. 452 Monasticism, in one form or another, was dominant for some ages. 1883 *Contemp. Rev.* Dec. 806 No one can question the services rendered to civilization by western monasticism.

monasticize (mɒ'næstɪsaɪz), *v.* [Formed as prec. + -IZE.] *trans.* To make monastic in

character; to convert to monasticism. Hence **mo'nasticized ppl. a.**

1854 *Fraser's Mag.* L. 321 Subjects . . belonging to the Romish, or, to speak more truly, to any monasticised church. 1854 MILMAN *Lat. Chr.* III. vi. (1864) II. 80 The institutions, which were hereafter to send forth S. Columban to convert and monasticise the German forests. 1893 *Edin. Rev.* July 256 A married clergy monasticised in vain by Dunstan.

Monastral (mɒ'næstrəl). The proprietary name of two groups of pigments having exceptional fastness: (a) blue and green pigments that are derivatives of phthalocyanine and are widely used esp. in paints, printing inks, and plastics; *spec.* copper phthalocyanine (Monastral Fast Blue B, or BS); (b) red and violet pigments that are derivatives of quinacridone.

1936 *Trade Marks Jnl.* 2 Jan. 2/2 Monastral. . . All goods included in Class 1, but not including chemical photographic developers and not including any goods of a like kind to chemical photographic developers. British Dyestuffs Corporation Limited, Imperial Chemical House, . . London, . . manufacturers. 1936 *Discovery* Jan. 2/1 A new blue pigment, which combines fastness to light, heat, acids and alkalis with tinctorial strength, has recently been introduced by Imperial Chemical Industries, Ltd. Known as Monastral Fast Blue BS. 1952 K. VENKATARAMAN *Chem. Synthetic Dyes* II. xxxvii. 1133 There are only three [phthalocyanine derivatives] which are extensively used for coloring printing inks, paints, varnishes, enamels, plastics, and other materials. These are metal-free phthalocyanine (Monastral Fast Blue G, ICI), copper phthalocyanine (Monastral Fast Blue B) and highly chlorinated copper phthalocyanine (Monastral Fast Green G). 1958 *Times* 4 Dec. 3/2 Some series of squares [of mosaic] were made to order in a precise shade of colour indicated by Mr. Piper himself, a rich monastral blue and a delicate pale yellow being examples. 1961 H. F. PAYNE *Org. Coating Technol.* II. xx. 904 At present a family of three distinctly different pigment colors is commercially available, namely: Monastral Red B; a dark, transparent, blue-shade red toner; Monastral Red Y; a yellow-shade red toner, lighter and more opaque in mass tone than Red B; Monastral Violet R; a dark, transparent, red-shade violet toner. 1970 *Sunday Times* (Colour Suppl.) 22 Nov. 69/4 Monastral Blue, an incredibly powerful synthetic pigment of fairly recent origin . . is sold under . . different names: Windsor Blue, Phthalocyanine Blue.

monatomic (mɒnə'tɒmɪk), *a.* *Chem.* Also **mono-**. [f. MON(O)- + ATOM *sb.* + -IC.] Containing one atom; consisting of molecules each containing one atom. Also used for: Univalent.

1848 WATTS tr. *Gmelin's Handbk. Chem.* I. 53 Monatomic gases. 1866 ODLING *Anim. Chem.* 32 Monatomic alcohol. 1871 TYNDALL *Fragm. Sci.* (1879) I. iv. 105 Chlorine itself is molecular and not monatomic. 1874 J. P. COOKE *New Chem.* 278 Such hydrates are said to be mono-atomic. *Ibid.*, A hydrate is . . monatomic, diatomic, triatomic, etc. according as it contains one, two, three, or more hydroxyl groups.

monatomism (mɒnə'tɒmɪz(ə)m). [Formed as prec. + -ISM.] The quality or condition of being monatomic.

1854 J. SCOFFERN in *Orr's Circ. Sci., Chem.* 46 The proof of monatomism would be capability of electric decomposition.

monaul (mɒ'nɔ:l). Also **monal**, **minaul**, -al, **moonaul**, **menall**. ['Hind. *mūnāl* or *monāl* (it seems to be in no dictionary) (Yule).] The Anglo-Indian name for the Impeyan pheasant (*Lophophorus impeyanus*). (See also quot. 1864.)

1787 LATHAM *Synopsis Birds* Suppl. 209 Impeyan Pheasant. . . Sir Elijah [Impey] informs me, that these birds are known in India by the name of Monaul. 1858-9 RUSSELL *Diary India* (1860) II. 164 They had only killed a few splendid minaul (monal, menall—*les trois se disent*), and another kind of pheasant called coqplass. 1864 JERDON *Birds of India* III. (II. II.) 510 *Lophophorus Impeyanus* Latham. . . The Monaul Pheasant. *Ibid.* 516 *Cerionis satyra*, Linnæus. . . 'Monaul' popularly by Europeans at Darjeeling, or Argus Pheasant. 1895 KIPLING *2nd Jungle Bk.* 39 The villagers . . saw the *minaul*, the Himalayan pheasant, blazing in her best colours.

|| **monaulos** (mɒ'nɔ:lɒs). [L., f. Gr. *μόναυλος* single flute, flute with a single pipe, f. *μόνος* single + *αὐλός* pipe.] An ancient Greek flute with one pipe.

1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) XII. 487/2 The monaulos, or single flute. 1864 ENGEL *Mus. Anc. Nat.* 155.

monaural (mɒn'ɔ:rəl), *a.* [f. MON(O)- + AURAL.] 1. Of or pertaining to the use of one ear only.

1888 *Pop. Sci. Monthly* XXXIII. 87 Direction cannot be appreciated by monaural observation. 1935 *Brit. Jnl. Psychol.* XXV. 270 Differences in the time of arrival of sounds from a single source at the two ears, or differences in intensity, . . are far smaller than the monaural or binaural thresholds for such time or intensity differences. 1955 *Sci. News Let.* 24 Sept. 204/3 Splitting sounds so that one ear hears it first is known as 'monaural delay'. Its use by the Air Force and airlines promises better and clearer communications in the air. 1972 L. A. JEFFRESS in J. V. Tobias *Found. Mod. Auditory Theory* II. ix. 360 The case where the noise is binaural and in phase at the ears and the signal is monaural . . is an interesting one.

2. = MONOPHONIC *a.* 2.

1931 *Jnl. Acoustical Soc. Amer.* Apr. 483 The fundamental difficulty is that we are at present restricted to monaural recording. 1948 *Electronics* Aug. 88/2 A person listening to sound through a binaural system has the illusion that the sound originates in the room rather than in the [head]phones. The effect is striking to anyone used to hearing monaural sound from a headset. 1951 *Wireless World* Mar. 85/1 Current radio broadcast and recording techniques are almost exclusively monaural, using a single microphone and transmission channel. 1959 *Sci. News* LIII. 57 A discerning listener could never be deceived into believing that even the best monaural reproduction was an original performance. 1964 P. J. GUY *Disc Recording* x. 148 Two loudspeakers are better than one, even for monaural reproduction. 1968 *Times* 29 Nov. p. iv/7 In July, 1967, E.M.I. ceased to produce new classical recordings in the monaural form. 1970 [see MONOPHONIC *a.* 2]. 1971 M. MCCARTHY *Birds of America* 212 Their gramophone and scratched monaural-78 records. 1974 *Encycl. Brit. Macropædia* XVII. 53/2 Stereophonic systems . . produce a far greater sense of realism than single-channel (or monaural) systems.

monaurally (mɒn'ɔ:rəlɪ), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY².] *a.* With or to one ear.

1933 *Jnl. Acoustical Soc. Amer.* IV. 288 The observer is placed in a sound field which is substantially that of a plane progressive wave, facing the source and listening monaurally. 1948 *Psychol. Bull.* XLV. 194 He observed that a sound heard binaurally was always louder than the same sound heard monaurally. 1972 N. I. DURLACH in J. V. Tobias *Found. Mod. Auditory Theory* II. x. 385 The tone is presented monaurally.

b. In a monaural (monophonic) manner; = MONOPHONICALLY *adv.* *b.*

1958 *Manch. Guardian* 30 June 5/3 Dvořák's Fourth Symphony is first played through one speaker, then monaurally through both, and finally stereophonically through both. 1964 P. J. GUY *Disc Recording* x. 147 It was the original aim of the record manufacturers to make stereophonic records playable monaurally with an ordinary pickup.

monax: see MOONACK.

monaxial (mɒ'næksɪəl), *a.* *Bot.* and *Zool.* [f. MON(O)- + L. *axi-s* + -AL¹, after AXIAL.] Having only one axis; developing along a single line.

1880 *Nature* XXI. 449 In many cases it [the central capsule] is monaxial, in others dipleuric. 1880 PASCOE *Zool. Classif.* (ed. 2) 283 *Monaxial*, when the axis is in one direction only. 1888 *Athenæum* 31 Mar. 406/2 Sponges with monaxial spicules. 1902 *Encycl. Brit.* XXV. 433/2 If this be the primary, or relatively primary axis [of flower] the plant is monaxial; the majority of plants are, however, pluriaxial.

monaxile (mɒ'næksɪl), *a.* and *sb.* *Zool.* [f. MON(O)- + L. *ax-is* + -ILE.] *a. adj.* Of a sponge-spicule: Having only one axis. *b. sb.* A monaxile spicule.

1888 ROLLESTON & JACKSON *Anim. Life* 810 Monaxile spicules. *Ibid.*, Spicules to a great extent tetraaxile; large monaxiles common . . spicules for the most part monaxiles.

monaxon (mɒ'næksɒn), *a.* *Zool.* [f. Gr. *μόνος* (see MONO-) + *ἄξων*, *ἄξων* axis. Cf. mod.L. *Monaxona* neut. pl., the name of an order of sponges.] Having only one axis. So **monaxonic** *a.*

1885 E. R. LANKESTER in *Encycl. Brit.* XIX. 849/2 A spherical (homaxonic) or a cone-shaped (monaxonic) perforated shell. 1887 SOLLAS *Ibid.* XXII. 416/1 Monaxon Biradiate Type (rhabdus). *Ibid.* 416/2 Modifications of monaxon type.

monaxonid (mɒ'næksɒnɪd), *a.* and *sb.* *Zool.* [ad. mod.L. *Monaxonida* neut. pl., formed as prec.: see -ID.] *a. adj.* Belonging to the sub-order *Monaxonida* of sponges. Of a sponge or sponge-spicule: Having only one axis. *b. sb.* A monaxonid sponge.

1887 S. O. RIDLEY in *Rep. Voy. Challenger* XX. Introd. 5 Monaxonid sponges. *Ibid.* 6 Both these forms of spicule are . . 'monaxonid'. 1887 SOLLAS in *Encycl. Brit.* XXII. 422/1 The scleres are moulded on a Monaxonid base. *Ibid.* 427/2 The *Choristida* . . are commoner than the Monaxonids.

monazite ('monəzart). *Min.* [Named by Breithaupt, 1829 (Ger. *monazit*), f. Gr. *μονάζειν*, to be solitary, on account of its rarity.] Phosphate of the cerium metals, found in small, reddish or brownish crystals (A. H. Chester).

1836 T. THOMSON *Min., Geol.*, etc. I. 672 Monazite. . . This name was given by Breithaupt to a mineral brought by Fielder from the Uralian mountains. 1865 WATTS *Dict. Chem., Monazite*. Edwardsite, Mengite, Eremite. A phosphate of cerium and lanthanum, also containing thorium according to some authorities. 1903 *Edin. Rev.* Oct. 388 The North Carolinian monazite.

monbar, var. MIMBAR.

Monbazillac (||mɒnbəzɪjak, mɒn'bæzɪlæk). Also **Mont Bazillac**, **Montbazillac**. [Name of a village south of Bergerac in the Dordogne department of S.W. France.] A sweet, white dessert wine, similar to Sauternes.

[1833 C. REDDING *Mod. Wines* v. 158 The best wines are produced on the hills, upon the left bank of the Dordogne, in the communes of St. Laurent and Monbazillac.] *Ibid.* 404/2 (*index of wines*) Mont Basillac, 158. 1926 P. M. SHAND *Bk. Wine* v. 66 Montbazillac . . is a label still met, which prepares one for a rich, sweet white wine that is made from the Sémillon grape. 1935 C. W. BERRY *In Search of Wine* viii. 186 We then had a bottle of 1918 Monbazillac—a trifle

sweet for me. 1955 J. THOMAS *No Banners* v. 39 A bottle of Montbazillac stood on the little table between their chairs. 1967 A. LICHINE *Encycl. Wines* 131/2 With one exception—sweet, white Montbazillac—the wines of Bergerac are simply not in the same class [as those of Bordeaux]. 1975 *Times* 17 May 11 Montbazillac is made with grapes that have been subjected to the action of *botrytis cinerea* or 'noble rot'.

monchaunce, variant of MUMCHANCE.

monche, obs. form of MUNCH *v.*

monchen, -ioun, -on, -yn, var. ff. MINCHEN.

|| **mon cher** (mō ʃɛr). [Fr.] 'My dear fellow', as a term of address.

1680 ROCHESTER *Poems* 24 But now Moncher, dear Pug, says she, adieu. 1888 'RITA' *Vivienne* i. ii. 23 Good bye, *mon cher*, and don't overwork yourself. 1920 F. M. FORD *Let.* 30 May (1965) 100 You see, *mon cher*, there are plenty of other people... with the temperament of poets. 1975 A. CHRISTIE *Poirot's Last Case* xv. 162 So far, *mon cher*, this X has operated with so much ability that he has defeated me, Hercule Poirot!

monchiquite (mɒn'tʃɪkwɪt). *Petrogr.* [a. G. *monchiquite* (Hunter & Rosenbusch 1890, in *Tschermak's mineral. u. petrograph. Mittheilungen* XI. 447), f. Serra de *Monchique*, name of a mountain range in southern Portugal where such a rock is found: see -ITE¹.] A lamprophyre containing small phenocrysts of olivine and augite, and usu. also biotite or an amphibole, in a glassy ground-mass consisting of or containing analcite.

1891 *Ann. Rep. Arkansas Geol. Survey* 1890 II. iv. 110 The Brazilian dikes... form an olivine-free class of the rock that Rosenbusch calls monchiquite. 1896 *Jrnl. Geol.* IV. 679 (*heading*) On the monchiquites or analcite group of igneous rocks. 1961 [see CAMPTONITE]. 1965 [see FERROAN *a.*].

monck, -ely, -ery: see MONK, MONKLY, etc.

moncorne, obs. form of MONGCORN.

Mond (mɒnd). The name of Ludwig Mond (1839–1909), German-born British chemist, used *attrib.* to designate processes devised by him and the plant and products of these processes, esp. (a) a method of manufacturing producer gas by passing air and an excess of steam into a gas producer so that most of the nitrogen of the coal is converted into ammonia and can be recovered; (b) a process for obtaining high-purity nickel by decomposing by heat the volatile nickel carbonyl, which is obtained from crude nickel oxide by reduction with hydrogen followed by reaction with carbon monoxide.

1887 *Encycl. Brit.* XXII. 244/1 The Mond process, of all the many sulphur-recovery processes yet introduced, is the best. 1903 *Jrnl. Franklin Inst.* CLV. 390 The success of the Mond nickel process, as carried on in England, has been seriously hindered by the discovery that the process is dangerous to the health of the men employed. 1907 E. L. RHEAD *Metalurgy* (new ed.) vi. 76 Mond gas is generated by passing into the producer air containing the maximum amount of water vapour that the heat produced is capable of decomposing. 1936 BONE & HIMUS *Coal* xxiv. 424 The trades using Mond Gas are diverse, including... manufacture of motor cars and component parts, foundries... chemical works, [etc.]. 1946 J. R. PARTINGTON *Gen. & Inorg. Chem.* xvii. 485 Mond gas is formed with a large excess of steam which keeps the temperature low. 1947 G. W. HIMUS *Elements Fuel Technol.* xv. 324 A number of Mond plants were installed and found to be economic. 1969 H. T. EVANS tr. *Hägg's Gen. & Inorg. Chem.* xxxiv. 727 In the so-called Mond process a very fine powder is desired, and the reduction is done with water gas at 350–400°C.

mond, obs. form of MOUND, world, orb.

mondain, obs. form of MUNDANE.

|| **mondaine** (mɒdɛn), *sb.* (and *a.*) [F. *mondaine*, f. *mondain* worldly, ad. L. *mundānus*, f. *mundus* world: cf. MUNDANE *a.* (*sb.*)] A woman belonging to fashionable society. Also **mondain** (mɒdɛn), a man belonging to fashionable society.

1888 MRS. H. WARD R. *Elsmere* II. iv. xxvi. 285 He was in a mood to be impatient with a *mondaine's* languid inquiries into clerical work. 1889 E. DOWSON *Let.* 24 Mar. (1967) 55 Here you have the refinement of the mondaine with the independence of the cocotte. 1902 [see ETIQUETTE 4]. 1906 B. VON HUTTEN *What became of Pam* xii. 192 He was a dandy and a *mondain*, who... had never done anything noteworthy. 1908 *Westm. Gaz.* 3 Oct. 13/2 The bold attempt of the milliners to coax mondaines to the smaller hat will be watched with interest. 1912 *Tatler* 23 Oct. p. vi (Adv.). Not only have the requirements of the smart mondaine been carefully considered but [etc.]. 1920 A. HUXLEY *Let.* 4 May (1969) 185 Cocteau is a man of fabulous cleverness, but not serious—He is just a mondain. 1920 *Q. Rev.* July 38 The provocative elegance of the Flavian mondaines. 1924 *Public Opinion* 7 Nov. 458/2 She was in point of fact a most accomplished mondaine. 1970 G. GREER *Female Eunuch* 266 Flatly contemptuous words like *kept-woman* and *call-girl* have taken over... from... *courtesan, mondaine*.

b. adj. Attached to things of the world; worldly.

1889 E. DOWSON *Let.* c. 11 Jan. (1967) 23, I will free myself from the intolerable *corvée* of the *mondain* dinner. 1896 C. M. YONGE *Release* II. viii. 144 Ah! you are *mondaine*, you are Protestant, madame. 1927 H. NICHOLSON *Some People* 88 When I got to bed I realised that by 'worldly' he had meant

'mondaine'. 1929 L. REA *Six Mrs. Greenes* II. 58 Lavinia, mondaine, vivid, with a delicate certainty of touch that enabled her [etc.]. 1962 *Listener* 24 May 920/3 His pleasure in the company of children and simple people—as opposed to *mondain* people.

mondanity, var. MUNDANITY.

Monday ('mandei, -di). Forms: 1–2 *Mónan dæg*, 2 *Monendæig*, *Móndæg*, 3 *Monen dai*, *Munendai*, 3–4 *Monenday*, *Monedai*, (3 -dæi, 5 -day), 5–7 *Munday*, (6 -day(e)), 5 *Monnyn day*, *Monunday*, 8 *Mooneday*, 4– *Monday*; *Sc.* 5 *Monunday*, *Monynday*, *Monnunda*, 6 *Mon(o)unday*, 6–9 *Mononday*, (7 *Moonday*), 8 *Mununday*, 9 *Munan-*, *Mona(n)-*, *Munonday*. [OE. *Mónandæg*, f. *mónan* genit. of *móna* MOON *sb.*¹ + *dæg* DAY; a translation of late L. *Lūnæ diēs*, whence F. *lundi*, It. *lunedì*, etc. Equivalent forms in the other Teut. langs. are OFris. *mônendei*, *mōnedei*, MLG. *mānendach*, *māndach*, MDu. *manendach*, *maendach* (Du. *maandag*), OHG. *mānētag* (MHG. *māntac*, *māntac*, *mōntac*, mod.G. *Montag*), ON. *mánadag-r* (Sw. *måndag*, Da. *mandag*).]

1. The second day of the week.

c. 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* John vii. 32 *rubric*, D̄ys sceal on monan dæg on þære fyftan wucan innan lecnene. c. 1050 *Byrhtferth's Handboc in Anglia* (1885) VIII. 321 þæs sunnandæges nama wæs of þære sunnan, & þæs monandæges of þæs monan. c. 1060–1125 *Rect. Singul. Person.* §3 in Liebermann *Gesetze* 445 Kotesetlan riht be ðam ðe on lande stent: on sumor he sceal selce Mondæge ofer gearas fyrst his laforde wyrcan. 1129 *O.E. Chron.* an. 1129, þa began þæt mot on Monendæig & heold on an to ðe Fridæg. c. 1200 *Winteney Rule St. Benet* (1888) 49 þæt is asunnandæge & on monan dæg. c. 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 72 He fel out on ðe munendai. c. 1290 *Beket* 900 in *S. Eng. Leg.*, And þe Monenday sore syk þe bischop thomas lay. 1387 *TREVISIA Higden* (Rolls) II. 25 From Saturday at none for to Monday. 1422 *Rolls of Parlt.* IV. 173/2 The Monunday next before the fest of Seint Martyn. a. 1557 *Diurn. Occur.* (Bannatyne Cl.) 24 The Inglismen come on Scottis ground, and lay still fra Monunday to Sattirday. 1562 *WINNET Cert. Tractates* iii. Wks. (S.T.S.) I. 23 On Pasche Monunday last passit. 1592 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* III. iv. 17 *Cap.* But soft, What day is this? *Pav.* Monday, my Lord. 1624 *LAUD Diary* 29 Mar., Wks. 1853 III. 151 Easter Monday. 1638 *BRATHWAIT Barnabees Jrnl.* (1818) 15 Banbery... Where I saw a Puritane-one Hanging of his cat on Monday, For killing of a mouse on Sunday. c. 1713 H. CAREY *Ballad, Sally in our alley* iv, And that's the day that comes betwixt A Saturday and Monday. a. 1810 *TANNAHILL Poems* (1846) 145, I see I maun quat takin' Munonday's yill. 1896 A. E. HOUSMAN *Shropshire Lad* iii, Or come you home of Monday When Ludlow market hums.

2. With specific epithet. **Black Monday**, (a) a name for Easter Monday (the historical explanations in the quots. are untrustworthy; for the unlucky character ascribed to Mondays generally, and esp. to one or more Mondays in April, see *Leechdoms* III. 76 and 162, Brand's *Pop. Antiq.* ed. Ellis 1813 I. 466 ff., and quot. 1700; the common notion that rejoicing is naturally followed by calamity may have caused the day after Easter day to be regarded as even more perilous than other Mondays); (b) *school slang*, the first school-day after a vacation. † **Bloody Monday school slang**, the first day of vacation, a day of punishment for offenders. † **Fat Monday** [= F. *lundi gras*], the Monday before Shrove Tuesday. **Saint Monday**, used with reference to the practice among workmen of being idle on Monday, as a consequence of drunkenness on the Sunday; chiefly in phrase to *keep Saint Monday*. *Colloq Monday*: see COLLOP¹ *i.c.* *Handsel Monday*: see HANDSEL 5. Also HOCK-MONDAY, PLOUGH-MONDAY.

? 1359 (MS. ? 1389) *E.E. Gilds* (1870) 97 Yis gilde schal haue, by þere, foure monspesches... ye secunde schal be on blake monunday. c. 1435 *Chron. London* (Kingsford 1905) 13 In the same yere [1360] the xiiii day off April and the morwe after Ester Day, Kyng Edward with his Oost lay byfore the Citee off Parys; the which was a foule Derke day... so bytter colde, that sytting on horse bak men dyed. Wherefore, vnto this day yt ys called blak Monday. 1449 *BOWER Fordun's Scotichron.* xiv. xvii. 358–9 [Relates that the army of the Black Prince sustained terrible losses from a storm on Easter-Monday 1357.] Propter hoc hucusque in Anglia feria secunda Pasche Blak-monoday vulgariter nuncupatur. 1491 *Acc. Ld. High Treas. Scot.* I. 176 Item, on Blak Monnunda, to the Freris of Edinburgh, ix s. 1596 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* II. v. 25 It was not for nothing that my nose fell a bleeding on blacke monday last. 1601 *Nottingham Rec.* (1889) IV. 256 Itt ys ordered, that the Aldermen... shall wayte on Maister Maior on Blake Monday yearlye. a. 1604 *HANMER Chron. Irel.* (1633) 186 Anno 1209, the occasion of blacke Munday, and the original remembrance thereof rose at Dublin. [A massacre of the English settlers of Dublin by the Irish on Easter-Monday.] 1700 *Poor Robin* Feb., I find not by the Stars we shall have ever a Black-Monday this Month, which we are very glad of, because such days are very prejudicial to the Credit of Astrology. 1735 *Ibid.* Jan., But after Twelfth day Christmas is visibly eclips'd and beclouded; then comes Black monday for the School boys, and they as well as the rest must go to their daily Labour. 1749 *FIELDING Tom Jones* VIII. xi, My mother... made home so disagreeable to me, that what is called by school-boys Black Monday, was to me the whitest in the whole year. 1829 BROCKETT *N.C. Words* (ed. 2), *Black-Monday*, the first day of going to school after the vacation.

1682 R. VERNEY *Let. to Father* Winchester College 18 May, We shall breack up on the Whensday before holy Thursday; And Sr. I would desire you to let your horses be here on the Satterday following that I may be going on Bloddy Munday, upon which day all the Children... Goe home & after that day noebody stays but some of the Children which the Warden makes stay here for some notorious action they have committed. 1765 GARRICK in *Univ. Mag.* XXXVII. 326/1, I, like a boy who long has truant play'd... On bloody Monday take my fearful stand And often eye the birchen-scepter'd hand.

1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* IV. xxxvi. 159 b, They doe obserue two Lents... wherof the first beginneth on the fat munday, being ix. dayes before the lent of the Latins.

1753 *Scots Mag.* Apr. 208/1 (*title*) St. Monday; or, the tipling tradesmen. 1804 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Popular T., Tomorrow* vii. (1856) 408 *note*, It is a custom in Ireland among shoemakers, if they intoxicate themselves on Sunday, to do no work on Monday; and this they call making a Saint Monday. 1857 *GEN. P. THOMPSON Audi Alt.* I. vii. 22 An assemblage of artisans keeping Saint Monday. 1890 E. ROPER *By Track & Trail* xvii. (1891) 255 Ah Sin loses no time in holiday... he has no St. Mondays.

3. *attrib.*, as **Monday night**, *pop.*, etc. Also **Monday Club**, a right-wing Conservative club (cf. *CLUB sb.* 13) that originally held its meetings on Mondays; so **Monday-clubber**, a member of this club; **Monday-morning attrib.**, suggestive of lethargy or disinclination after a busy or eventful weekend.

1596 SHAKS. *1 Hen. IV.* I. ii. 39 A purse of Gold most resolutely snatch'd on Monday night. 1602 — *Ham.* II. ii. 406 A Monday morning 'twas so indeed. 1676 LADY CHAWORTH in *12th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 33, I shall send your Lordship the peck of chesnuts... by the Monday carrier. 1862 *Monday pop* [see *POP sb.* 4]. 1880 W. S. GILBERT *Pattience* II, Who thinks suburban 'hops', More fun than 'Monday Pops'. 1884 J. QUINCY *Figures of Past* 198 Here we were, Monday evening, actually dining in New York. 1892 *KIPLING Barrack-r. Ballads, Snarleyow, An'* if one wheel was juicy, you may lay your Monday head 'Twas juicier for the niggers. 1897 MARY KINGSLEY *W. Africa* 142 This morning the French official seems sad and melancholy. I fancy he has got a Monday head (Kipling). 1921 D. H. LAWRENCE *Sea & Sardimia* 261 The rather inert, narrow, Monday-morning street. 1938 R. G. COLLINGWOOD *Princ. Art v.* 95, I get back to my book with that Monday-morning feeling. 1962 *Evening Standard* 12 Feb. 6 (*caption to cartoon*), Lord Salisbury has become patron of the 'Monday Club', a new group of Young Conservatives formed to 'keep the Conservative Party Conservative'. 1966 *Observer* 16 Oct. 12/5 To dismiss them simply as acts of political vengeance or as another example of 'African savagery' is Monday Club mumbo-jumbo. 1970 G. K. ROBERTS *Political Parties & Pressure Groups in Britain* i. 9 Pressure-groups within political parties... Recent examples in Britain are... the Monday Club, which tries to maintain what it chooses to regard as the basic principles of Conservatism. 1972 R. COPPING *Story of Monday Club* 5 Rebellng against Macmillan's 'Winds of Change' speech a tiny group of young energetic dissentients formed the Monday Club on 1st January 1961. 1972 *Times* 21 July 12/1 His successful conservative opponent, the Monday Clubber, Harold Soref. 1973 *Times* 20 June 4/3 The executive of the Monday Club, the right-wing Conservative pressure group, decided last night... to expel the Essex branch of the club for its associations with the National Front. 1973 *Guardian* 27 June 1/3 Mr Enoch Powell... banned reporters from a Monday Club meeting last night.

Mondayish ('mandeɪʃ), *a.* [f. prec. + -ISH.] Affected with the indisposition, often felt by clergymen on Monday, resulting from the work of Sunday. Hence **'Mondayishness**.

1804 W. BULL in *Mem.* (1864) 313, I quite forgot it was Monday, and I dare say I am Mondayish. 1850 GILFILLAN in *Watson G's Lett. & Jrnl.* (1802) 145 Your letter has cheered my 'Mondayishness'. 1884 *Congregationalist* Apr. 320 There is a disease, only known among ministers, of Mondayishness. 1884 *Guardian* 10 Sept. 1350/2 It might be read... even by the Mondayish clergyman.

mondain(e), obs. forms of MUNDANE *a.*

|| **monde** (mɒd). [Fr.: lit. 'world'. Cf. BEAU MONDE.] The 'world' of fashionable or aristocratic persons; 'society'. Also, a person's particular 'world' or circle; the 'set' in which one moves.

1765 H. WALPOLE *Let.* 26 Sept., When the *monde* returns to Paris, I shall probably be more dissipated. 1774 *Ibid.* 23 Apr., I... expect you will think no personages of less *monde* fit to invite to our *partie quarrée*. 1823 *BYRON Juan* xiv. xix, 'Tis said... That no one has succeeded in describing the *monde*, exactly as they ought to paint. 1862 THACKERAY *Philip* iv, Unless you are of the very great *monde*. *Ibid.*, You come home late, and you don't live in a proper *monde*, sirl! 1872 E. BRADDON *Life in India* v. 167 Bills have been left at the houses of the *monde*.

monde, obs. pa. t. of MUN *v.*

mondeyne, obs. form of MUNDANE.

mondglorye, variant of MANDGLORYE *Obs.*

'**mondial**, *a.* In 5 -all. [a. OF. *mondial*, ad. late L. *mundiālis*, f. L. *mund-us* world: see MUNDANE *a.*] † 1. Wordly, mundane. *Obs.*

c. 1475 *Partenay* 18 And wel at ease of goodes mondiall.

2. [ad. mod.F. *mondial*.] Pertaining to, affecting, or involving the whole world; world-wide, universal. Hence **mondialization**.

[1918 A. GRAY tr. *Grelling's Crime* II. iii. 175 While in this question Germany could accept the system *individuel* she could not accept the system *mondial*.] 1919 S. HUDDLESTON *Peace Making at Paris* i. 10 Chaos threatened, with the black

night of a mondial revolution. 1920 *Glasgow Herald* 28 June 8 The codification of mondial commercial laws is also aimed at. 1924 *Blackw. Mag.* Aug. 280/2 They were resolved to create their 'mondial situation', and to strengthen it.. against the English. 1960 R. CARPENTER *Greek Sculpture* viii. 213 Be it hoped without consequent detriment to its mondial reputation. 1961 *Economist* 11 Nov. 528/1 A vast extension of the common market—a 'mondialisation' to use the latest jargon. 1962 *Spectator* 5 Oct. 495 Chiding the French for their fear of mondialisation. 1965 *New Scientist* 2 Sept. 544/1 Perhaps this capitalist-sounding manoeuvre towards the 'mondialization' of a natural resource will appeal to the Afro-Asian bloc at the UN.

mondic, obs. form of MUNDIC.

|| **mon Dieu** (mɔ̃ djø). [Fr.] = *my God!* (cf. GOD 7).

1768 STERNE *Sent. Journey* I. 57 The poor monk blush'd .. *Mon Dieu!* said he.. you never used me unkindly. 1849 THACKERAY *Pendennis* I. viii. 80 'You may come and live down here—down here, *mon Dieu!* for ever' (said the Major, with a dreary shrug, as he thought.. of Pall Mall). 1861 G. MEREDITH *Let.* 19 Nov. (1970) I. 113, I had, the truth is, a miserable walking companion; to wit, Buonaparte Wyse (son of the Minister at Athens, who will hardly own him), and of Mde Bon[aparte] Wyse (Lucien's daughter), whom he will hardly own.. *Mon Dieu!* 1945 'O. MALET' *My Bird Sings* I. vi. 43 *Mon dieu!* But nobody answers. 1964 *Guardian* 10 Oct. 5/4 We eat, *mon dieu*, how we eat! 1974 P. HIGSMITH *Ripley's Game* ii. 17 *Mon dieu!*—Well, where did he hear it from?

Mondism ('mɒndɪz(ə)m). [f. the name of Alfred Mond (1868–1930), British politician.] The views of A. Mond, especially his advocacy of co-ordination and co-operation as bases of industrial enterprise.

1917 F. M. FORD *Let.* 5 Jan. (1965) 82 What a Ministry! Everything which has fought against all one's life. Northcliffism.. Mondism, Balliolism! 1928 *Daily Tel.* 10 July 10 After further disorder Mr. Cook was called upon. He attacked 'Mondism', which he declared was the infant of Fascism and should be killed at birth. 1962 T. L. JOHNSTON *Collective Bargaining in Sweden* vii. 169 This labour peace conference is usually referred to as the Swedish attempt at Mondism.

|| **mondo** ('mɒndəʊ). [Jap., f. *mon* asking + *do* answering.] An instructional technique of Zen Buddhism consisting of rapid dialogue of questions and answers between master and pupil.

1927 D. T. SUZUKI *Essays in Zen Buddhism* I. vi. 256 The following 'mondo' or dialogue (literally questioning and answering) will give us a glimpse into the ways of Zen. 1960 KOESTLER *Lotus & Robot* x. 233 In its mondos and koans, Japanese ambiguity reaches its metaphysical peak. 1961 *Times Lit. Suppl.* 17 Feb. 8/3 Perhaps the most significant part of its [sc. a book's] contribution consists in its argument.. that the zen mondo are full of direct, coherent, systematic and intelligible communication.

mondongas, obs. form of MUNDUNGUS.

|| **mondongo** (mɒn'dɒŋəʊ). [Sp. *mondongo*. Cf. MUNDUNGUS.] A dish composed of tripe.

1622 MABBE tr. *Aleman's Guzman d'Alf.* II. 274 On the Saturdays, we always made our meals of Mondongo's [satur. The tripe or intrals of any beast]. 1884 *Health Exhib. Catal.* 159/2 Mondongo (a soup-like dish; a favourite preparation in the country) [Venezuela].

mondoyne, obs. form of MUNDANE.

Mondrian ('mɒndriən), *a.* [f. the name of P.C. ('Piet') Mondrian, *Mondriaan* (1872–1944), Dutch painter.] Resembling the geometrical abstract style of Mondrian.

1958 *Listener* 27 Nov. 888/1 A Mondrian scheme of simple primary colors. 1963 *Times* 30 Apr. 15/5 The Mondriaan-like luminous coloured panels.

† **mone**, *sb.*¹ *Obs.* Forms: 1 *gemána*, 3 *ymone*, *imone*, *man*, 3–4 *mone*. [OE. *gemána* wk. masc.:—OTeut. type **gamainon-*, cogn. w. **gamainjo-* common; see MEAN *a.* 1]

1. Companionship; sexual intercourse. Cf. MENE.

a 900 tr. *Bæda's Hist.* II. viii. [ix.] (1890) 120 þa he ærest his ærendwrecan sende.. & pisse fæmnan gemanan bæd. c 1205 LAY. 25916 Ne mihte þat maiden his mone i-pölien. a 1225 *St. Marher.* 13 Ant heom i folhi neodeluket þæt cunnib to beon cleane wiðuten monnes man ant fleoð flesches fulþen. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 6359 So nis it noȝt quæþ þe king uor mi kinedom is ymone [v.r. in mone] Vor an felawe ich abbe þer to. c 1315 SHOREHAM I. 1690 And 3if hys make mone craueþ. *Ibid.* 1763 Bot 3if þer ulesches y-mone be folzynde. 1387 *TREVISIA Higden* (Rolls) VI. 29 He was i-bore of þe mayde Marie by vertu of God wiþ oute mannys mone [L. *non humano semine*].

2. A companion.

1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 6436 þo he was of al engelond king wiþoute mone. a 1300 *K. Horn* 560 (Camb. MS.) Aþulf was his mone.

† **mone**, *sb.*² *Obs.* rare⁻¹. [? *a.* ON. *móna* 'mammy'.] An old woman, a crone.

1390 GOWER *Conf.* I. 97 He sende up for the lady sone, And forth sche cam, that olde Mone.

mone (mɒn), *sb.*³ [ad. mod.L. *mona*, the specific name, or its source Pg. *mona*: see MONA. Cf. F. *mone* (Buffon).] = MONA.

1868 *Museum Nat. Hist.* I. 30 The mone.. is usually brought to Europe from Senegal.

† **mone**, *v.* *Obs.* Forms: 3 *mune-n*, 3–4 *mun*, 3 *mon*, 4 *monne*, 3–5 *mone*. [*a.* ON. *muna* to remember (a preterite-present, 1 and 3 sing. *man*, 1 pl. *munon*, pa. t. *munða*, *munda*), etymologically identical, and in most of its forms coincident, with *munu* to intend (see MUN *v.*).

The equivalent OE. *munan* to think, consider, is rare exc. in the compounds *gemunan* (see I-MUNE *v.*), *ofmunan* to recollect, *onmunan* to consider; it is unlikely that the ME. verb is of native origin, as the examples are all from dialects with Scandinavian admixture. For the root and the cognates in other Teut. and Indogermanic langs., see MIND *sb.*¹)

1. *trans.* To remember, bear in mind. Also *intr.* (const. of).

c 1220 *Bestiary* 370 in OE. *Misc.* 12 De hertes costes we oȝen to munen [*rime* sunen = *shun*]. c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 558 Noe and hise ðre sunen, Sem, Cam, Iaphet, if we hit munen, And here foure wives woren hem wið. *Ibid.* 2409 So ðinke euerlic wis man.. ðe of adames gilte muneþ. a 1300 *E.E. Psalter* lxx. 5 Comes and sees, goddes werkes mones. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 8384 Bot if þou par-of wil mone, sir king Will i wat þat þou me hight. *Ibid.* 23927 Leuedi [Mary]. giue me grace.. Mi sinnes to bete.. þi suns ded to mon on ai. 1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 7673 Yn a prouerbe of olde Englys.. þat souȝpe wones, yn age mones. c 1320 *Sir Tristr.* 657 Child.. How were þou fram rohand lorn? Monestow neuer in lede? c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 4811 [Androcheus] preied hym 'þat he wolde mone þat he was his broþer sone'. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* xix. 526 Bot othir dedis nane war donne That gretly is apone till monne.

b. *intr.* To make remembrance. Const. *on, for*. a 1425 *Cursor M.* 8252 (Trin.) Of cercles þat he toke away Offringe he made to mone on ay. a 1440 *Sir Eglam.* 1008 (Lincoln MS.) He gafe thame [lands] for to lyfe appone, For Cristabelle saule to mone.

2. To mention, tell of. Also *absol.* and *intr.* const. of.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 9233 Iechonias 3e herd me mun [*other texts* mone], Salatiel he had to sun. a 1300 *Ibid.* 9519 þis ilk king þat i of mon He had an anlepe son. a 1310 in Wright *Lyric P.* xxxii. 92, Y wole mone my song on whom that hit ys on y-long. c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 214 Bot Noe & his pre sones And þeir wyues—þe bible hit mones—Were none worthi in Godes sight. *Ibid.* 14823 Mayster Edmond seis, as me mones. þat þe Engle hadde nyntene sones. 13.. *Propr. Sanct.* (Vernon MS.) in *Archiv Stud. neu. Spr.* LXXXI. 106/99 Bariona, þat we of mone, hit is to mene 'a coluer sone'.

b. const. *dat.* of person.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 20325 [Mary *loq.*] I sal mon mi suet sun, He sal te [sc. John] do til him com. *Ibid.* 24758 Quat time.. þat þis bitidd þat sco was geten.. I sal yow mon wiðvten mis. 1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 11888 Now hawe 3e herde þe poyntes twelue.. Prestes oȝhte hem alle to kunne Lewed men to teche and monne. c 1325 *Body & Soul in Map's Poems* (Camden) 336 3wanne thoum me tauist on untighþ, an me gan ther offe mone. a 1400 *Relig. Pieces fr. Thornton MS.* ix. 239 'What may þis mene', quod these men, 'mone it vs mare'.

mone, obs. f. MANY, MOAN, MONEY, MOON, MUN.

monechen, -*on*(e, -*yn*, var. ff. MINCHEN *Obs.*

monecian, obs. form of MONÆCIAN.

Monéddo, variant of MANITOU.

1845 HIRST *Com. Mammoth*, etc. 17 We deemed Monéddo's will Had given us to these sons of Flame.

Monégasque (mɒnegask), *sb.* and *a.* Also Monegasque. [Fr.] *A. sb.* A native or inhabitant of Monaco. *B. adj.* Belonging to or characteristic of Monaco or its inhabitants.

1882 T. H. PICKERING *Monaco* i. 11 That which may be, and is, done in Riviera towns.. is impossible in the Monégasque metropolis on the Mediterranean. *Ibid.* vi. 96 Three harvests of four different products make up a total, according to Monégasque arithmetic, of twelve crops. *Ibid.* iii. 59 The Monégasques enjoy the privilege of being governed—and well governed—without being called upon to contribute in any way towards the expenses. 1926 MUIRHEAD & MONMARCHÉ *Southern France* 196 The inhabitants ('Monégasques') are forbidden access to the gaming tables. 1938 H. G. WELLS *Apropos of Dolores* iii. 88 She was really Monégasque. 1962 *Listener* 3 May 761/1 The population [of Monaco] is 23,000, but only 3,000 of them are real Monégasques. 1966 G. GREENE *Comedians* iii. 64, I am uncertain whether she was French—perhaps she was a rare Monégasque. 1966 S. ROSSITER *South of France* 162 The inhabitants ('Monégasques').. enjoy immunity from taxation. *Ibid.* 167 A joint-stock company, which pays an annual tribute to the Monégasque government for its 'concession' of the gambling monopoly. 1968 *Guardian* 5 Jan. 6/6 Installed as manager is Georges Penna, a Monégasque of Italian parentage. 1973 *Daily Tel.* 19 Mar. 3/2 In 1958 there was more publicity when Prince Rainier banned them from Monaco after Lady Docker tore up a paper Monégasque flag.

monek(e), obs. forms of MONK.

monekeer, **monekur**, varr. MONIKER.

Monel ('mɒnəl). Also monel. [(Altered form of) the name of Ambrose Monell (d. 1921), president of the International Nickel Company when that firm introduced the alloys.] Used as a proprietary name (usu. *attrib.*) to denote alloys composed of about 68 per cent nickel and 30 per cent copper with small amounts of other elements, which have a high tensile strength and

good resistance to corrosion, particularly towards sea-water.

1909 *Trade Marks Jnl.* 17 Feb. 286 Monel Metal.. Metal alloy. International Nickel Company.. Manhattan, New York, U.S.A. 1918 *Chambers's Jnl.* Mar. 207/1 These discs are made of monel metal. 1945 *Electronic Engin.* XVII. 384 Electrodes on the instrument consist of Monel metal cores which do not corrode in saline solution. 1970 *Motor Boat & Yachting* 16 Oct. 49/2 The original iron fastenings have been superseded by monel fastenings. 1970 W. J. PATTON *Mod. Manufacturing Processes* iv. 54 Nickel and the monels are too soft and ductile to be readily machinable, but a more machinable monel is available in R Monel (Monel R-405), containing 66% nickel, 31.5% copper, and 0.05% sulfur. 1972 T. P. McMAHON *Issue of Bishop's Blood* (1973) xiii. 191, I was shuddering at what Meredith was going to charge. He's got a thing about always using Monel metal on what he calls 'furnishings'.

monellin ('mɒnəlɪn). *Chem.* [f. the name of the Monell Chemical Senses Center, in Philadelphia, U.S.A., where it was first isolated + -IN¹.] A protein with a sweet taste isolated from the berries of the tropical plant *Dioscoreophyllum cumminsii*.

1972 MORRIS & CAGAN in *Biochim. & Biophys. Acta* CCLXI. 114 We propose the name 'monellin' for the sweet material we have isolated. 1972 *Daily Colonist* (Victoria, B.C.) 27 Feb. 25/6 [Scientists] had isolated a new, low-calorie sweetener said to be 3,000 times more intense by weight than sugar. Named 'Monellin' the product is derived from a wild red berry that grows abundantly in tropical West Africa. 1973 *Nature* 27 July 196/3 Both thaumatin and monellin exhibit sweetness to a prodigious degree.

monembryony (mɒ'nembriənɪ). Also mono- [f. MON(O)- + EMBRYON + -Y.] The condition of producing but one embryo. Hence **monembryonic** *a.*, having a single embryo.

1849 BALFOUR *Man. Bot.* §586 In general, one embryo is produced [in fertilization], constituting what is denominated monembryony. 1879 STORMONTH *Man. Sci. Terms, Monembrionic*.

moneme ('mɒni:m). *Linguistics.* [*a.* F. *monème*, f. MON(O)- + -EME.] In the terminology of some linguists, the smallest meaningful unit of language: = MORPHEME.

1953 C. E. BAZELL *Linguistic Form* i. 9 In the modern school of Geneva.. there is a tendency to use the otherwise unknown term *moneme* for the American *morph*. 1960 H. MARCHAND *Categories Present-Day Eng. Word-Formation* x. 367 The result of blending is, indeed, always a moneme, i.e. an unanalysable, simple word, not a motivated syntagma. 1960 A. MARTINET in *Word* XVI. 4 Minimal meaningful units.. have sometimes been called 'morphemes'.. I will rather use.. *moneme*, which has been used with that meaning by some linguists of the Geneva school. 1968 J. W. F. MULDER *Sets & Relations in Phonology* i. 47 The phonological features.. do not represent moneme expressions, i.e. they are.. not distinctive on the grammatical level. 1970 *English Studies* LI. 446 It is noteworthy that Anglian *ald* often becomes *old* (in *o*-areas) in ME nicknames like *Oldman* but not in Christian names like *Aldith*, *Aldred* etc. which are somewhat fossilized and no longer associated with the moneme. 1970 G. C. LEPSCHY *Survey of Structural Linguistics* vi. 106 A linguistic utterance undergoes a first articulation into monemes, which are the elementary grammatical units corresponding to what American linguists call morphemes.

monemerous: see MONOHEMEROUS.

† **monen-**. *Obs.* rare. [ME. *Monen* in *Monenday*, Monday. Cf. OE. *Mónan éfen, niht*, Sunday night.] *monen morrow*, Monday morning.

a 1300 *Vision of Paul* (MS. Laud 108) in *Archiv Stud. neu. Spr.* LII. 38 Fram saturday non to þe monen moruwe.

monenergist, **monenergistic**, *a.*: the more correct forms of MONERGIST, MONERGISTIC *a.* (see s.v. MONERGISM).

1915 *Encycl. Relig. & Ethics* VIII. 821/2 The Monenergistic or Monothelite controversy seems at first glance to be a mere sequel to the Monophysite conflict. *Ibid.* 822/1 The Monenergists were possessed with the idea that the redemptive activity of the God-man emanated wholly and solely from His divine nature.

|| **'moneo**. *Oxford Univ. Obs.* [L., = 'I warn'.] A formal reminder of a University function. So **'moneo** *v. trans.*, to serve with a 'moneo' or reminder.

1715 HEARNE *Collect.* (O.H.S.) V. 83 This Morning preached Mr. Mear.. at St. Marie's.. It was about half an hour after ten e he came to Church.. He excused himself by saying he was moneo'd for y^e Afternoon. *Ibid.* 128 This Morning preached at X^t Church Dr. Potter.. Mr. Taylor of X^t Ch. was put in the Note, there having been a Mistake in delivering the Moneo.

moneour, obs. form of MONEYER.

monepic (mɒ'nepɪk), *a.* rare. Also monoepic. [f. MON(O)- + Gr. *ἐπι-ος* word + IC.] Composed of a single word or of sentences consisting of a single word.

a 1832 BENTHAM *Lang. Wks.* 1843 VIII. 333/1 This proposition will consist of one word only, or of divers words,—will be either monoepic or polyepic. 1895 *Pop. Sci. Monthly* Feb. 440 A child's first imitative talk, which might be described as monepic or single-worded—as 'wow-wow', 'dow' (down)—is essentially vague. *Ibid.* Apr. 781 His speech is monepic.

monepiscopacy (mɒnɪ'pɪskəpəsi). [f. MON(O)- + EPISCOPACY.] Government of the Church by bishops endowed with monarchical authority. 1889 GORE *Ministry Chr. Ch.* ii. 73 No one... can maintain that the existence of what may be called, for lack of a distinctive term, monepiscopacy is essential to the continuity of the Church. 1903 *Dublin Rev.* Jan. 84 St. Peter is commonly said by the Fathers to be the type of monepiscopacy.

So **monepiscopal a.**, pertaining to or of the nature of a monepiscopacy; || **monepiscopus** (quasi-Latin), a monepiscopal bishop.

1891 G. G. FINDLAY tr. *Sabatier's Apostle Paul* App. 396 The mon-episcopal régime of Ignatius. *Ibid.* 399 The failure of Baur's attempt to identify the bishop of the Pastorals with the mon-episcopus (or monarchical bishop) of the second century.

moner ('mɒnə(r)). *Biol.* Also **monere**. Anglicized form of **moneron**, sing. MONERA.

1868 HUXLEY in *Q. J. J. Microsc. Sci.* VIII. 210, I propose to confer upon this new 'Moner' the generic name of *Bathybius*. 1869 tr. *Haeckel* *ibid.* IX. 219 Detaching themselves... from the periphery of the Moner-colony. *Ibid.*, This Moner-form would be intimately allied to Protogenes. 1873 MAX MÜLLER in *Fraser's Mag.* July 5 The physiologist... sees in the lowest Moneres the living proof of an independent beginning of life. 1882 COUES *Biogen*. (1884) 33 The chain of life is unbroken from moner to man.

moner, obs. form of MANNER.

|| **monera** (mɒ'nɪərə), *sb. pl.* [mod.L., badly f. Gr. *μονήρης* single.] Haeckel's name for a group of protozoa composed of organisms of the simplest form. Also sing. **moneron**, one of the monera.

1869 tr. *Haeckel* in *Q. J. J. Microsc. Sci.* IX. 28, I have called those forms of life standing at the lowest grade of organization Monera. *Ibid.* 35 A Protozoan organism of the Monera group. 1876 tr. *Haeckel's Hist. Creat.* I. 184 The first complete observations on the natural history of a Moneron... were made by me... in 1864. 1894 E. CLODD in *Academy* 7 July 14/1 The theory of the continuity of life from moneron to man.

Hence **mon'neral**, **mon'neric** *adjs.* = MONERAN *a.* **mon'neran a.**, of or belonging to the monera; *sb.* a moneron.

1877 HUXLEY *Anat. Inv. Anim.* ii. 95 An endoplasmic repetition of the moneran Protomonas. 1881 CARPENTER *Microsc. & Rev.* (ed. 6) §394 Another very interesting 'moneric' type is the *Vampyrella*. 1891 *Q. J. J. Microsc. Sci.* XXXII. 611 Haeckel was mistaken in assuming their disappearance in a 'moneran stage'.

monergism ('mɒnədʒɪz(ə)m). *Theol.* [ad. mod.L. (and Ger.) *monergismus*, f. Gr. *μόνος* (see MONO-) + *ἔργον* work: see -ISM.] *a.* The doctrine of some Lutherans that regeneration is entirely the work of the Holy Spirit; opposed to SYNERGISM. *b.* Applied by some mod. writers to the doctrine (closely akin to Monothelism) that the two natures in Christ have only 'one operation' (*μία ἐνέργεια*). (In this sense some Ger. writers have, more correctly, *monenergismus*.) Hence **monergist sb.**, one who professes monergism; also *adj.* = next. **moner'gistic a.**, of or pertaining to monergism. See also MONENERGISTIC *adjs.*

1867-80 M'CLINTOCK & STRONG *Cycl. Bibl. Lit.* VII. 481 (Cassell *Suppl.*) It is held by monergists that the will of sinful man has not the least inclination towards holiness... until it has been acted upon by divine grace. 1893 E. K. MITCHELL tr. *Harnack's Outl. Hist. Dogma* 300 The Monergistic and Monothelistic Controversies. 1898 SPEIRS & MILLAR tr. *Harnack's Hist. Dogma* IV. 252 The Monergist and Monothelistic Controversies.

|| **monerozoa** (mɒnɪərə'zəʊə), *sb. pl.* *Zool.* [mod.L., f. Gr. *μονήρης* single + *ζῷον* animal.] An alternative name for MONERA.

1881 CARPENTER *Microsc. & Rev.* (ed. 6) §392 Monerozoa (as they have been designated by Prof. Haeckel, who first drew attention to them).

Hence **monero'zoan a.**, of, belonging to, or characteristic of the monerozoa; *sb.* one of the monerozoa; **monero'zoic a.** = prec. *adj.*

1879 CARPENTER in *Encycl. Brit.* IX. 375/1 Living organisms of the simplest possible 'monerozoic' type.

mones, **monesche**, obs. forms of MONISH *v.*

monesia (mɒu'ni:(i)ə). [Origin unknown.] An astringent substance obtained from the bark of a Brazilian tree, *Chrysophyllum Buranhem* (*C. glycyphloeum*). Hence **monesin** (mɒ'ni:sɪn) *Chem.*, an acrid principle obtained from monesia.

1843 *Pharm. J. J. J.* III. 292 Dr. G. Martin St. Ange... says: 'A vegetable substance, called monesia, has lately been imported from South America, in the form of hard thick cakes... M. Bernard Derosne, the druggist, who introduced it, informs me that some travellers call the monesia bark, *goharem*; and others, *buranhem*'. 1858 HOGG *Veg. Kingd.* 500 An acid [read acrid] principle, analogous to saponin, called monesin.

monest, obs. form of MONISH *v.*

monestar, **-er**, **-re**, obs. forms of MONASTERY.

monestycall, obs. Sc. form of MONASTICAL.

monetain, obs. form of MOUNTAIN.

† **monetarian**, *a.* *Obs. rare*-1. [f. L. *monētāri-us* (see MONETARY *a.*) + -AN.] Of or pertaining to money or coins; numismatic.

1716 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* III. 80 The last of all the Medal-kind Authors and Monetararian Writings.

monetarism ('mɒn-, 'mɒnɪtəɪz(ə)m). [f. MONETARY *a.* + -ISM.] The economic doctrine or theory of a monetarist or of monetarists.

1969 *Newsweek* 6 Jan. 48 The combination of Stansian horse-and-buggy finance with Friedmanian go-go monetarism. 1970 *Times* 13 Mar. 10 The lecture was a full-blooded onslaught on 'the new monetarism', the doctrines of the Chicago school of economists led by the celebrated Professor Milton Friedman. 1971 *Times* 2 Aug. 13/4 Professor Paul Samuelson... describes monetarism as a disease and defines it as a 'pathological belief... that only the rate of growth of the money supply can affect significantly the rate of inflation or the level of unemployment'. 1971 *Sunday Times* 8 Aug. 4 Monetarism, the belief that the state of the economy can be decisively manipulated through regulating the flow of money, became an accepted cult in the White House after Dr Burns had left it to assume the chairmanship of the Federal Reserve Board. 1975 *Times* 28 Aug. 24/5 The Treasury... distrust of 'monetarism' arises from a belief that it has only one equation, that which links the money supply and the money national income.

monetarist ('mɒn-, 'mɒnɪtəɪst), *a.* and *sb.* [f. MONETARY *a.* + -IST.] *A. adj.* Of a monetary character or having a monetary basis.

1914 GEDDES & THOMSON *Sex* x. 239 This order of things—avowedly mechanical, militarist, and monetarist at best... seems to many of us... the only possible form of industrial civilisation. 1971 *Times* 2 Aug. 13/4 The father of the current monetarist school of economic thought. 1972 *Times* 6 Dec. 22/8 The distinctive monetarist assertion is that inflation is attributable solely to increase in the money supply. 1973 *Times* 16 Aug. 15/2 It is not... true—even in terms of the monetarist theories on which Mr Powell relies—that the Government deficit uniquely determines the money supply. 1974 *Financial Times* 21 Oct. 16/8 The basic argument of the sadly mislabelled 'monetarist' school is that attempts by monetary and fiscal stimulation to lower the level of unemployment below a sustainable minimum, determined by underlying forces, will not bring about a lasting drop in the level of unemployment.

B. sb. One who places emphasis on monetary matters, *spec.* one who advocates tighter control of the money supply as an important remedy for inflation.

1963 *Economist* 27 Apr. 299/2 To control inflation by curtailment, as prescribed by the 'monetarists'. 1965 *Ibid.* 25 Sept. p. xxiv/1 The main battle was between the 'monetarists' (who... believe that screwing down the money supply is always the answer to inflations of any sort) and the 'structuralists'. 1971 *Daily Tel.* 25 Jan. 12/2 It is argued by monetarists that lower rates of interest would contribute to inflation. 1971 *Times* 2 Aug. 13/4 In a highly controversial article in today's *Washington Post* influential monetarists in the United States are compared to water diviners.

Hence **moneta'ristic a.**

1972 *Publisher's Weekly* 6 Mar. 60/1 Nixon's two-and-a-half-year dalliance with laissez-faire and the monetaristic theories of Milton Friedman.

monetary ('mɒn-, 'mɒnɪtəri), *a.* [ad. L. *monētāri-us* of or belonging to the mint, f. *monēta* mint: see MONEY.]

1. Of or pertaining to the coinage or currency. **monetary unit**, the standard unit of value of a country's coinage.

1802-12 BENTHAM *Ration. Judic. Evid.* (1827) I. 148 Monetary forgery—forgery in relation to the current coin. 1830 GEN. P. THOMPSON *Execr.* (1842) I. 208 The principles of what he terms monetary value. 1832 tr. *Sismondi's Ital. Rep.* iv. 85 The whole monetary system of Europe was... abandoned to the depredations of sovereigns, who continually varied the title and weight of coins. 1853 HUMPHREYS *Coin Coll. Man.* vi. 56 The effigy of Pan was adopted as a monetary type by the Panticapeans. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* i. §6. 53 Laws which regulated the monetary standard.

2. Pertaining to or concerned with money, pecuniary.

1860 RUSKIN *Mod. Paint.* V. ix. xi. 330 Monetary asceticism, consisting in the refusal of pleasure and knowledge for the sake of money. 1865 BRIGHT *Sp. Canada* 13 Mar. (1876) 67/1 Men who are deep in great monetary transactions. 1866 CRUMP *Banking* iii. 74 The person who introduces a customer to a bank is expected to have some knowledge... of his friend's monetary affairs. 1872 J. H. GLADSTONE *Faraday* ii. 76 But it was not in monetary gifts alone that his kindness to the distressed was shown. 1936 J. M. KEYNES *Gen. Theory Employment* xv. 203 A monetary policy which strikes public opinion as being experimental in character or easily liable to change may fail in its objective. 1944, etc. [see *International Monetary Fund* s.v. INTERNATIONAL *a.* 2]. 1951 R. FIRTH *Elements of Social Organization* iv. 142 Even where monetary rewards for labour are largely current, he has noted that work may be undertaken for other than money symbols. 1961 *Ann. Reg.* 1960 475 The measures ranged from the traditional restraints to a new and previously untried monetary instrument. 1973 *Times* 6 July 17/1 The 'Smithsonian' agreement, which President Nixon characterized... as 'the most significant monetary agreement in the history of the world'.

moneth(e), obs. forms of MONTH.

monethyl (mɒ'nɛθɪl). *Chem.* Also **mono-**. [f. MON(O)- + ETHYL.] An organic compound in

which one atom of hydrogen is replaced by one molecule of ethyl. Hence **mo'nethylc a.**

1868 *Fownes' Chem.* (ed. 10) 615 Monethyl borate C₂H₅BO₂. 1869 *Roscoe Elem. Chem.* 339 Monethyl [sic] phosphine. 1881 *Academy* 14 May 360/2 An ethylether malic acid isomeric with the monethyl malate of Desmoussis.

'**monetism**. *nonce-wd.* [f. L. *monēta* (see MONEY) + -ISM.] The worship of money. So also 'monetist, one who practises monetism.

1707 J. STEVENS tr. *Quevedo's Com. Wks.* (1709) 488 For founding the new Sect of Monetism, changing the Name of Atheists into that of Money-mongers, or Monetists [translating Sp. *dinerismos* and *dineristas*].

monetite ('mɒnɪtaɪt). *Min.* [f. *Moneta*, name of a small island near Puerto Rico: see -ITE¹.] A hydrogen phosphate of calcium, CaH(PO₄), occurring as translucent, pale yellowish white crystals.

1882 C. U. SHEPARD in *Amer. J. J. Sci.* CXXIII. 400 The Moneta mineral, which we call monetite from its locality, is accompanied by two other species. 1968 I. KOSTOV *Mineral.* 458 Monetite and stercorite are triclinic.

monetization ('mɒn-, 'mɒnɪtə'zeɪʃən). [f. next + -ATION. Cf. mod.F. *monétisation*.] The action of monetizing.

1864 in WEBSTER. 1890 G. B. SHAW *Fabian Ess. Socialism* 191 Monetization of silver, import duties.

monetize ('mɒn-, 'mɒnɪtəz), *v.* [f. L. *monēt-a* MONEY + -IZE. Cf. F. *monétiser*.] *trans.* To give a standard value to (a metal) in the coinage of a country; to put into circulation as money.

1880 in WEBSTER, *Suppl.* 1903 *Speaker* 10 Oct. 52/1 He demonetised silver in Germany and monetised gold.

Moneto, obs. variant of MANITOU.

1773 *Hist. Brit. Domin. N. Amer.* XIII. xi. 241 They assert, there are two monetes or spirits; that the one ends all the good things they have, and the other all the bad.

monneur, obs. form of MONEYSER.

money ('mʌni), *sb.* Pl. moneys. Forms: 3-6 **moneye**, 4-5 **monoie**, -oye, **moone**, 4-6 **monay(e)**, **monie(e)**, **mon(e)**, **monye**, 4-8 **mony**, 5-7 **monny**, 6-7 **monie**, 4- **monye**. [a. OF. *monnaie*, *mon(n)oié* (mod.F. *monnaie*) = Pr., Sp. *moneda*, Pg. *moeda*, It. *moneta*;—L. *monēta* (? f. *monēre* to warn, remind): orig. the name of a goddess (in classical times regarded as identical with Juno), in whose temple at Rome money was coined, hence, a mint, money. Cf. MINT *sb.*¹

For the plural the irregular spelling *monies* is still not uncommonly met with, esp. in sense 4.]

1. *a.* Current coin; metal stamped in pieces of portable form as a medium of exchange and measure of value. *piece of money*: see PIECE *sb.* 3 c.

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1725) 238 Edward... wille wite certeyn, who schent has his mone. Of clippers, of roungers, of sulik takes he questis. 1340 *Ayenb.* 26 Of guod metal hy makeþ ualse moneye. 1377 *LANGL. P. Pl. B.* xv. 343 þe merke of þat mone is good, ac þe metal is fieble. 1611 BIBLE 1 *Kings* xxi. 2, I will giue thee the worth of it in money. 1680 MORDEN *Geog. Recl., Asiat. Tartaria* (1685) 396 The Mony of this kingdom is of a good Alloy. 1711 *ADDISON Spect.* No. 3 ¶ 5 Behind the Throne was a prodigious Heap of Bags of Money. 1859 GEO. ELIOT *A. Bede* ix, It's no use filling your pocket full of money if you've got a hole in the corner.

fig. 1651 HOBBS *Leviath.* i. iv. 15 Words are wise mens counters, they do but reckon by them: but they are the mony of fooles.

b. Applied occas. by extension to any objects, or any material, serving the same purposes as coin.

c 1400 MAUNDEV. (1839) xxii. 239 He [the great Khan]... makethe no Money, but of Lether emprented, or of Papyre. 1553 EDEN *Treat. Neue Ind.* (Arb.) 24 The monie which they vse, is made of a certayne paper... with ye kinges ymage printed thereon. 1600 J. PORY tr. *Leo's Africa* Introd. 22 Salt is the principall thing which runneth currant for money throughout all the emperours dominions. 1807 ROBINSON *Archæol. Græca* ii. xix. 177 In cases of emergency... the Spartans were allowed the use of money made from the skins of beasts.

c. In mod. use commonly applied indifferently to coin and to such promissory documents representing coin (esp. government and bank notes) as are currently accepted as a medium of exchange. See PAPER MONEY.

1819 *Noble's Instr. Emigr. U.S.* 107 The best money to take to the United States, is either guineas or Spanish milled dollars;... Bank of England notes will not do. 1864 *Chamb. Encycl.* VI. 529/2 No one hesitates in counting a £5 Bank of England note as money. 1880 BON. PRICE in *Fraser's Mag.* May 675 Only 3l. in each 100l. were cash—that is, coin and bank notes, true money. 1903 *Westm. Gaz.* 18 June 2/1 In international commerce the form of money most used is a bill of exchange, and a good bill is good money.

† *d.* **black money** (= med.L. *moneta nigra*), copper coinage; ? also, debased silver coin. **white money**, standard silver coin. *Obs.*

[1335 *Act 9 Edw. III*, stat 2, c. 1 §4 Que totes maneres de noire monoie, que courent ja communalment en notre roialme... soient tote oultrement ostez.] 1423 *Rolls of Parlt.* IV. 256/2 For as muche as gret scarcity of Whit money is wyth inne this land, because that silver is bought. 1469 *Sc. Acts Jas. III* (1597) §40 That there be na Deniers of France,

.. nor nane vther counterfaictes of black money, be tane in payment in the Realme, bot our soveraine Lords awin black money. 1567 HARMAN *Caveat* 42 He plucked out viii. shyllinges in whyte money. 1607 MIDDLETON *Phenix* i. vi. He had so much grace before he died to turn his white money into gold, a great ease to his executor. 1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* iv. v. 264 Receiving black money from cheaters, he payes them in good silver.

2. (With *pl.*) A particular coin or coinage. Also, a denomination of value representing a fraction or a multiple of the value of some coin; in full, *money of account* (see ACCOUNT *sb.* 1).

1426 LYDG. *De Guil. Pilgr.* 17614 Thys hand in frenshe. . . Ys callyd 'Poitevyneresse', For yt forgoth. . . A monye callyd Poitevyn. 1481 CAXTON *Myrr.* iii. xiv. 165 The monyes were established first; for as moche as they had not of alle things necessarye to gydre. 1588 J. READ tr. *Arcaus' Compend. Meth.* 69, I made an orifice with the Trepan, to the greatnes of a siluer mony called a Roiall. 1617 MORYSON *Itin.* i. 285 Now I will set downe the divers monyes of Germany with the severall values of them. c 1630 MUN *Eng. Treas.* (1664) 4 He ought to know the Measures, Weights, and Monies of all forraign Countries. a 1637 B. JONSON *Discov. Consuetudo* etc. (1640), Custome is the most certaine Mistresse of Language, as the publicke stampe makes the current money. 1648 C. WALKER *Hist. Independ.* i. 169 Francis Allen a poor Goldsmith. . . In honour of whom Clipped monyes are now called (Allens). 1756 NUGENT *Gr. Tour, Germany* II. 62 At Cologne, the most remarkable money is the rixdollar. 1837 *Penny Cycl.* VIII. 328/1 Constantine I. introduced the milliarenis, worth somewhere about a shilling of our money. 1839 *Ibid.* XV. 322/1 The denominations. . . of the different monyes current among the chief nations of antiquity. 1885 *Athenaeum* 30 May 690/1 The reasons for these changes in coinage, the intentions of those who issued monyes. . . are often almost unknown.

3. a. Coin considered in reference to its value or purchasing power; hence, property or possessions of any kind viewed as convertible into money or having value expressible in terms of money.

c 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 262/41 Non opur Moneye, heo seide, ich ne habbe bote mi-self her. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. XIII. 394 To marchaunden with monoye [*v.r.* moneie] and maken her eschaunges. c 1386 CHAUCER *Prolog.* 705 Up-on a day he gat him more moneye Than that the person gat in monthes tyme. c 1430 LYDG. *London Lyckpenny* i, But for lack of mony I cold not spede. 1529 MORE *Suppl. Soulys* Wks. 325/2 Then were he very cruell in that he deliuereth them not without monie. 1539 BIBLE I *Tim.* vi. 10 For couetousnes of money is the rote of all euyll. 1651 HOBBS *Leviath.* ii. xxii. 122 Sometimes Justice cannot be had without mony. 1718 LADY M. W. MONTAGU *Lett.* (1887) II. 237 'Tis his business to get money, and hers to spend it. 1753 HANWAY *Trav.* II. i. iii. 15 They have introduced the custom of giving money to servants. 1776 ADAM SMITH *W. N.* iv. i. ¶ 1 Wealth and money. . . are, in common language, considered as in every respect synonymous. 1879 FROUDE *Cæsar* xviii. 301 He already owed half a million of money. 1890 *Murray's Mag.* June 764 He'll come into a lot of money some fine day.

b. with demonstrative or possessive adj., designating a sum applied to a particular purpose or in the possession of a particular person.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 16475 Here i yeld yow yur mone, ges me a-gain mi war. c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1725) 308 þat tyme no ping he wrouht, bot spendid his mone. 1463 *Bury Wills* (Camden) 27 This mony not to be deliuerid to noon of hem. 1590 SHAKS. *Com. Err.* iv. i. 63 The monie that you owe me for the Chaine. c 1645 [see FOOL *sb.* 1 d]. 1684 BUNYAN *Pilgr.* ii. (1862) 351 Then said one of them, I will pay you when I take my Mony. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) I. 477 Notwithstanding the father paid the whole money. 1838 D. JERROLD *Men of Character* (1851) 320 The highway laconism of 'your money or your life!' 1891 KIPLING *Light that Failed* iii. Come back when your money's spent.

c. considered as a commodity in the market (for loan, etc.).

a 1687 PETTY *Pol. Arith.* vi. (1691) 100 It is certain that mony which payeth those Rents, and driveth on Trade, must have increased also. 1691 SIR D. NORTH *Disc. Trade* Pref. B. 2, Money is a Merchandise, whereof there may be a glut, as well as a scarcity. 1776 ADAM SMITH *W. N.* iv. i. It is not any scarcity of gold and silver, but the difficulty which such people find in borrowing, and which their creditors find in getting payment, that occasions the general complaint of the scarcity of money. 1797 BURKE *Regic. Peace* iii. Sel. Wks. III. 208 The value of money must be judged, like every thing else, from it's rate at market. 1878 *Encycl. Brit.* XVI. 721/1 In mercantile phraseology the value of money means the interest charged for the use of loanable capital. Thus, when the market rate of interest is high money is said to be dear, when it is low money is regarded as cheap.

¶ d. a certain money (see CERTAIN *sb.* 5 b).

c 1380 *Antecrist* in Todd 3 *Treat. Wyclif* 149 To sett perein her synget for a certeyne monye. 1556 *Chron. Gr. Friars* (Camden) 70 [She] gave hare husbunde a sartyne mony a yere dureynge hys lyffe.

e. Wages, salary; one's pay.

1887 PARISH & SHAW *Dict. Kentish Dial.* 103 He's getting good money, I reckon. 1916 G. B. SHAW *Pygmalion* II. 143 His proper trade's a navy; and he works at it sometimes. . . and earns good money at it. 1920 E. O'NEILL *Beyond the Horizon* II. i. 85 If that's the case, you can go to the devil. . . You'll get your money tomorrow when I get back from town. 1963 H. GARNER in R. Weaver *Canad. Short Stories* (1968) 2nd Ser. 45 Nobody really liked working for Malloy-Harrison, but the money was better than most places.

4. *pl.* Properly = 'sums of money', but often indistinguishable from the sing. (sense 3). Now chiefly in legal and quasi-legal parlance, or as an archaism.

1382 WYCLIF 2 *Macc.* iii. 6 And tolde to hym the tresorie in Jerusalem to be ful with monyes [Vulg. *pecuniis*] vnoobreable. 1625 BACON *Ess.*, *Usury* (end), No Man will Lend his Moneyes farr off, nor put them into Vnknown Hands. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* IV. 140 [He] furnished him with great monyes, and other necessaries. 1734 tr. *Rollin's Anc. Hist.* XIX. v. (1827) VIII. 163 To make him a present of the monies arising from that sale. 1822 BYRON *Werner* II. ii. But to steal The moneyes of a slumbering man! 1865 *Morn. Star* 3 Feb., A young woman, was charged. . . with stealing from the person of Robert Tharston, . . . 7s. 6d., his moneyes. 1866 CRUMP *Banking* v. 118 An agreement to pay the bill when certain monies were realised. 1871 R. ELLIS tr. *Catullus* xxix. 22 Is not all his act To swallow monies, empty purses heap on heap?

¶ From Shakspeare onwards, the use of the *pl.* for the sing. has been commonly attributed to Jews, whose supposed pronunciation is sometimes ridiculed by the spelling 'monish'.

1596 SHAKS. *Merch.* V. i. iii. 117 You come to me, and you say, Shyllocke, we would haue moneyes. 1794 CUMBERLAND *Jew* II. ii. *Sheva*. Why truly, monies is a goot thing. 1819 SCOTT *Ivanhoe* xi. 'O', said the Jew, 'you are come to pay moneyes. . . And from whom dost thou bring it?'

5. With defining word, forming specific phrases, as big money; see BIG *a. B.* 2; † chief money = capital; dirty money; see DIRTY *a.* 6 b; even money, equal betting, also *attrib.*; † present, † real money = READY MONEY; † single, small money, small change; † Spanish money *slang* (see quot. 1700).

For *hard, soft money* see HARD *a.* 2, SOFT *a.* Freq. with prefixed *sb.*, denoting the reason or purpose for which money is expended, as beer-money (BEER *sb.* 4), BLOOD-MONEY, card-money (CARD *sb.* 14), conscience-money (CONSCIENCE 16 c), † COPY-MONEY, gate-money (GATE *sb.* 13), HUSH-MONEY, POCKET-MONEY, SMART-MONEY, etc.

a 1380 *St. Bernard* 738 in Horstm. *Altengl. Leg.* (1878) 53 3if i take þe þe chef moneye [L. *capitale*] Wip to pleye. 1553 *Stanford Churchw. Acc.* in *Antiquary* XVII. 117 It. of ye yeparisheoners for crowche mony or paschull mony iijjs. vijd. 1590 SHAKS. *Com. Err.* iv. i. 34, I am not furnis'd with the present monie. 1591 GREENE and Pt. *Comny-c.* (1592) D2, [There] came another and bought a knife and should haue single money again. 1611 DONNE *Anat. World, 1st Anniv.* 234 And that rich Indie which doth gold interre, Is but as single money coyn'd from her. 1685 PETTY *Last Will* p. v, Which. . . raised me an estate of about 13000l. in ready and real money. a 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew, Spanish-money*, fair Words and Compliments. 1722 DE FOE *Plague* (1884) 106 Small Money to make up any odd Sum. 1903 *Daily News* 8 Aug. 4/5 If number five wins the bank collects all the even-money bets.

6. Phrases, etc.

a. Proverbs. *money makes the mare* (or † horse) to go; *money is the sinews* (or † nerves) of war (cf. Cicero *Phil.* v. ii. 5 'nervos belli, pecuniam infinitam'); *time is money*; etc.

c 1450 *Cov. Myst.* (Shaks. Soc.) 268 In old termys I have herde seyd That mony makyth Schapman. 1573 J. SANDFORD *Hours Recreat.* (1576) 213 Money makes the horse to goe. 1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* II. xxiii. § 38 But that opinion I may condemne with like reason as Macchiauelli doth that other: that monies were the sinews of the warres. 1611 BIBLE I *Tim.* vi. 10 The loue of money is the rote of all euill. 1638 [see NERVE *sb.* 2]. c 1645 [see FOOL *sb.* 1 d]. 1660 T. M. C. *Walker's Hist. Independ.* IV. 65 The Army could not subsist without money (which is the Nerve of War). 1659, 1698 [see MARE 1 b]. 1681 A. BEHN *Rover* II. III. i. 43 Money speaks sense in a Language all Nations understand. 1748 B. FRANKLIN *Advice to Young Tradesman in Writings* (1905) II. 371 Remember that time is money. 1792 WOLCOT (P. Pindar) *More Money, Odes to Mr. Pitt* iv, 'Tis money makes the old mare trot. 1845 C. LEVER *Lett.* in L. Stevenson *Dr. Quicksilver* (1939) ix. 149 You have paid your money, and you may take your choice. 1846 *Punch* 3 Jan. 17 (caption) You pays your money, and you takes your choice. 1853 T. T. LYNCH *Lect. Self Improvement* v. 113 Money is power—power for subud and power for tinsel. 1861 TRAFFORD *City & Suburb* xiv, Money makes money, it is said. 1886 BARING-GOULD *Court Royal* xliii, Time was money to Mr. Cheek. He did not allow the grass to grow under his feet. 1898 G. B. SHAW *Arms & Man* II. III. 57 A twenty leua bill! Sergius gave me that, out of pure swagger. A fool and his money are soon parted. 1903 *Sat. Even. Post* 5 Sept. 12/1 When money talks it often merely remarks 'Good-by'. 1905 'O. HENRY' in *N.Y. World Mag.* 12 Nov. 8/1 Money talks. But you may think that the conversation of a little old ten-dollar bill in New York would be nothing more than a whisper. 1927 E. O'NEILL *Marco Millions* i. ii. 36 He'll have time enough for that, but with us time is money. *Ibid.* iii. 44 Money isn't everything, not always. 1930 G. B. MEANS *Strange Death of President Harding* IV. 72 One can do nothing—be nothing, without money, not even in the White House. Money is power. 1952 W. G. HARDY *Unfulfilled* 199 Money isn't everything. 1956 A. WILSON *Anglo-Saxon Attitudes* II. ii. 277 Yeah, he's on the Market. . . You know the sort of stuff. Money talks and so on. 1965 *Times* 14 July 8/4 In the Government today were known supporters of C.N.D. Why? Because the Prime Minister put them there. Why? Because he shared their views? Because it was expedient to do so? Because he was practising some duplicity? Why? 'You pays your money and you takes your choice.'

b. for money: in return or exchange for money.

for or at the money: at the price paid. for love or money: see LOVE *sb.* 1 7 c. (so and so) for my money, a colloq. expression of approbation = '... is what I desire or like', '... is my choice', 'give me. . .'; for my money: also = in my opinion. † to take eggs for (one's) money: see EGG *sb.* 4. to have a run for one's money: see RUN *sb.* 1 d.

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1725) 246 þei wer out of þe tour deliuerd for mone. c 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 241 Whanne

prelatys. . . fauouren hem in synne for moneye. 1513 BRADSHAW *St. Werburge* I. 1677 There was habundance Of all-manner pleasures to be had for monye. 1549 [see GO *v.* 24 b]. 1566 E. H. tr. *Erasmus's Diuersoria* sig. B2^v This behaiour doth well beseme Frenchmen peraduenteure, how be it the fashions of Duche lande shall go for my monye when all is done. 1589 [see GO *v.* 24 b]. 1599 SHAKS. *Much Ado* II. iii. 63 Well, a horne for my money when all's done. 1616 W. HAUGHTON (title) *English-Men* for my Money. 1667 DRYDEN & DK. NEWCASTLE *Sir M. Mar-All* v. i, They may talk what they will of Oxford for an university, but Cambridge for my money. 1700 [see GIVE *v.* 3 c]. a 1734 NORTH *Life Dudley North* (1744) 181 It is certain the Pamphlet is. . . utterly sunk, and a Copy not to be had for Money. 1802-12 BENTHAM *Ration. Judic. Evid.* (1827) IV. 93 The higher you pay for your dispatch, the more delay you have for your money. 1840 *Spirit of Times* 21 Nov. 447/3 Give me the gall, I say, that has an eye for dirt, for she is the gall for my money. 1842 S. LOVER *Handy Andy* x, 'You're right', said Dick, 'Murphy is the very man for our money'. 1882 *Daily Tel.* 30 Jan., Khamseem, who cost 570 guineas at Mr. Vyner's sale, is reckoned a bargain. . . at the money. 1932 D. L. SAYERS *Have his Carcase* xi. 138 Peter's the man for my money. He won't seek a hardworking man lose a job for want of a good news story. 1943 *N.Y. Times* 9 May II. 5/5 Glenn was, and for my money is still tops. 1954 J. SYMONS *Narrowing Circle* xiv. 59 For my money, Marian was responsible. . . for the trouble we'd had. 1969 D. CLARK *Death after Evensong* iv. 97, I wouldn't mind not finding who did Parseloe in. For my money he deserved it.

c. to make money: to acquire or earn money; also, to get money by the sale of, make a profit out of. to coin money: to acquire wealth rapidly (see COIN *v.* 1 c). to cost money: see COST *v.* 1 d.

1457 *Paston Lett.* I. 416 He. . . resseyvyth but chaff and waare for hys cornys and wollys, &c. and then most abyde along day to make money. 1472-1632 [see MAKE *v.* 29]. 1828 W. McDOWALL *Poems Galloway Dial.* 25 When Buonaparte in splendour shone, 'Twas then I made the money. 1901 *Spectator* 20 July 82/1 The War Office ought not to make money out of, any more than they should subsidise, the rifle clubs.

d. (it is) everybody's or every man's money: in early use, what everybody prefers to buy; also, what everybody can afford to buy; now (mainly in negative context) what everybody would find worth its price. (Also in analogous phrases: see quots. 1625, 1712, 1851.) to be (good, bad, etc.) money: to be a (good or bad) investment, to 'pay'. there is money in (something): money can be made out of it.

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 381 The ointment of Saffron confected at Soli in Cilicia, imported for a good while and caried the praise alone: but soone after that of Rhodes was every mans money. 1625 BACON *Ess.*, *Riches*, When a Mans Stocke is come to that, that he can expect the Prime of Markets, and ouercome those Bargaines, which for their greatnesse are few Mens Money. 1653 GATAKER *Vind. Annot. Jer.* 29 The whole work. . . consists of two great volumes, and the price consequently correspondent, not every mans money, and in fewer hands therefore. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 482 ¶ 1 Such a Discourse is of general Use, and every married Man's money. 1851 MAYHEW *London Lab.* I. 91/1, I sell dry fruit, sir, in February and March, because I must be doing something, and green fruit's not my money then. *Ibid.* 139/1 Mignonette's everybody's money. Dahlias didn't go off so well. *Ibid.* (1861) III. 103, I reckon Astley's is the worst money for any man. *Ibid.* 130 Richardson's used. . . to be more money, but now it's as bad as the rest of 'em. 1887 *Pall Mall G.* 1 Mar. 14/1 There is undoubtedly money in guns.

e. money burns (a hole) (in) one's pocket (or † purse) (and similar phrases): one is impatient to spend one's money. Cf. BURN *v.* 1 16.

1529 MORE *Dyalogue of Ymagys* II. x. f.lxi, Hauyng a lytell wanton money whyche hym thought brennyd out the botom of hys purs. 1702 FARQUHAR *Inconstant* v. iii. 77 My time lyes heavy on my hands, and my Money burns in my Pocket. 1875 S. SMILES *Thrift* viii. 125 A man who has more money about him than he requires. . . is tempted to spend it. . . It is apt to 'burn a hole in his pocket'. 1943 M. LASSWELL *Suds in your Eye* xiv. 103 Her money was burning a hole in her pocket. 1958 L. DURRELL *Balthazar* xiii. 227 I've scraped a dowry together over the years. . . The money burns my pocket. 1972 A. S. NEILL *Neill! Neill! Orange Peel!* II. 238 Today, I don't see the young. . . saving money. It burns a hole in their pockets.

f. your money or your life: a formula used by highwaymen, etc., in threatening to kill a person if he does not hand over money.

1841 F. A. BURNEY *Jrnl.* 23 Feb. (1926) 321 Mr. Dixon attempted expostulation, upon which the Highwayman drew out a Pistol, . . . exclaiming, with an oath, 'Your money or your life!' 1848 J. A. FROUDE *Lett.* 16 May in W. H. Dunn *Froude* (1961) I. 118 Nothing will open rich John Bull's understanding but a hand at his throat and 'Your money or your life'. 1864 J. PAYN *Lost Sir Massingberd* II. xiii. 212 A pistol, was protruded into the carriage. 'Your money or your life! . . .' said a rough voice.

g. in the money: among the prize-winners in a competition, show, or the like; amply or sufficiently supplied with money; rich.

1902 'D. DIX' *Fables of Elite* 48 It is True that when the Spurt is over I am generally in the Money. 1928 *Morning Post* 20 Oct. 6/1 One of them is to-day a full champion, the other three all winners, and 'in the money', as the fanciers say, whenever shown. 1945 G. CASEY in *Coast to Coast* 1944 3 Shift her round like you was doin' yesterday and you'll be in the money. 1946 L. BROMFIELD *World we live In* 325 Being in the money at the moment, I said that of course I'd lend her any reasonable amount. 1969 T. PARKER *Twisting Lane* 200 She said we could stay there rent free until I was in the money again.

h. money for jam, money for old rope (and similar phrases): a profitable return for little or

no trouble; a very easy job; someone or something easy to profit from, beat, etc.

1919 *Athenaeum* 8 Aug. 727/2 The great use of jam in the Army... originated a number of phrases, such as 'money for jam' (money for nothing). 1927 T. E. LAWRENCE *Let.* 22 Sept. (1938) 540 Recently I made nearly ten pounds out of reviewing eleven books. Money for jam, as the airman says. 1936 J. CURTIS *Gilt Kid* xiii. 134 He would spin her a fanny about the marriage laws, tie the poor kid up. It ought to be money for old rope. 1942 E. WAUGH *Put out More Flags* 150 At the moment there were no mortars and he was given instead a light and easily manageable counterfeit of wood which was slung on the back of his haversack, relieving him of a rifle. At present it was money for old rope. 1958 'A. GILBERT' *Death against Clock* iv. 47 If he saw the wallet it must have seemed money for jam. 1966 'L. LANE' *ABZ of Scouse* 70 Money for old rope, something for nothing. Other similar phrases are *money fer dirt*; *money fer raggedy kecks*; *money fer jam*, etc., etc. 1973 A. HUNTER *Gently French* iii. 24 Wasn't no risk, it was money for jam. 1974 N. BENTLEY *Inside Information* v. 52 I'll advance you another two hundred. Christ, that's money for old rope.

i. *not everybody's money*: not to everybody's liking.

1923 J. MANCHON *Le Slang* 196 *You ain't everybody's money*, vous ne pouvez pas plaire à tout le monde. 1933 'G. ORWELL' *Let.* c. 10 Dec. in *Coll. Ess.* (1968) I. 128 As to the actual writing in *Ulysses*, it isn't everybody's money, but personally I think it is superb in places.

j. *to put one's money on*: to bet on (a horse, etc.); also *fig.*, to favour or depend on; to expect the success of.

1931 T. R. G. LYELL *Slang, Phrase & Idiom* 528 If you've got any sense, you'll put your money on that horse I told you of. 1963 *Listener* 21 Feb. 341/3 She does not put all her money on love. 1969 *Ibid.* 8 May 636/1 A century hence, prophesied one critic, it would be only 'the careless glance of curiosity, or the student's all-ranging eye' that would turn upon the Little Nells and Paul Dombey; he put his money instead on Dickens's humour.

k. *to put (or get) one's money where one's mouth is*: to produce, bet, or pay out money to support one's statements or opinions. orig. *N. Amer.*

1942 Z. N. HURSTON in A. Dundes *Mother Wit* (1973) 224/1 'Put your money where your mouth is!' he challenged. 1951 *Amer. Speech* XXVI. 99/1 *Get your money where your mouth is*, a phrase [in poker] which means, 'put up or shut up'. 1970 *Globe & Mail* (Toronto) 26 Sept. 7/3 Eventually it got to the point when he suggested that maybe I was the guy who should take it on. Sort of put your money where your mouth is. 1975 A. PRICE *Our Man in Camelot* v. 95 The squadron betting book the barman keeps... for guys who are ready to put their money where their mouth is.

l. *to have money to burn*: see BURN v. 1 8d.

7. *attrib. and Comb.* a. simple attrib., as *money-affair*, *-bond*, *-chest*, *†-codger* (= miser), *-coffer*, *-controversy*, *-debt*, *-draught*, *-drawer*, *-economy*, *-fear*, *-fine*, *-flow*, *-god*, *-hunger*, *-lust*, *-market*, *†-means*, *†-miser*, *-mulct*, *-payment*, *-price*, *-purse*, *-rent*, *†-sack*, *-safe*, *-sense*, *-slave*, *-standard*, *-supply*, *-system*, *-till*, *-token*, *-transaction*, *-valuation*, *-value*, *-wages*.

1702 STEELE *Funeral* II. i. Your Lordship will send for Him, when you are at Leisure to look upon *Money-affairs. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* I. III. viii. Rich if Court-titles and *Money-bonds can enrich him. 1836 PUSEY in Liddon *Life* (1893) I. xvii. 393 To put a canker into the *money-chests of the Protestant landlords. 1818 *Blackw. Mag.* III. 402 Musty, frousy, stingy, *money-codger. 1525-6 *Rec. St. Mary at Hill* 331 For... mending of the lock of the *money cofur within the plate chest. 1597 BEARD *Theatre God's Judgem.* (1612) 490 If there were anie *money-controversies to be decided. 1711 M. HENRY *Forgiv. Sin* Wks. 1853 II. 319/2 Our Saviour in his parables alludes to *money-debts. 1890 SIR G. F. DUCKETT *Visit. Eng. Clunia Found.* 31 He found the house with a money-debt of 935 marks. 1758 M. P.'s *Let. on Navy* 19 These assigned Tickets would be equal to *Money-draughts upon any responsible Banker. 1880 W. NEWTON *Serm. for Boys & Girls* (1881) 372 She had lost the key of her *money-drawer. 1942 L. B. NAMIER *Conflicts* 50 It is not easy to translate into exact figures this barter business, which is... contrasted with the *money-economy and transactions of the Western Powers. 1962 H. R. LOYN *Anglo-Saxon Eng.* iv. 159 The earliest law-codes give evidence... of the importance of a money-economy. 1927 *Money-fear [see *money-lust* below]. 1875 STUBBS *Const. Hist.* I. iii. 47 Such are the proportions of the wer-gild and the *money-fines. 1953 C. F. HOCKETT in Saporta & Bastian *Psycholinguistics* (1961) 64/1 *Money-flow (at least in one direction) is *income*. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* II. vii. 39 'Suffice it then, thou *Money God,' (quoth hee) 'That all thine ydle offers I refuse'. 1891 STEVENSON & OSBOURNE *Wrecker* (1892) vii. 120 Far from the *money-hunger of the West. 1965 *Times Lit. Suppl.* 25 Nov. 1047 (Advnt.), A young manhood of scheming and money-hunger in Chicago. 1927 D. H. LAWRENCE *Let.* 18 Dec. (1962) II. 1027 They must first overthrow in themselves the money-fear and *money-lust. 1930 E. POUND *XXX Cantos* xiv. 61 The perverts, who have set money-lust before the pleasures of the senses. 1600-12 ROWLANDS *Four Knaves* (Percy Soc.) 63 A knight... Intreats his father... Some *money-means to help him he would make. 1586 A. DAY *Eng. Secretary* I. (1625) 45 A wretched ending of such *money-misers. 1650 TRAPP *Comm. Exod.* xx. 17 Violence offered to a woman... if shee were not quick, it was onely a *monic-mulct. 1799 *Hull Advertiser* 15 June 1/2 The house is... subject to a *money payment in lieu of tithes. 1776 ADAM SMITH *W. N.* I. v. (1869) I. 49 Six shillings and eight pence... in the time of Edward I. I consider as the same *money-price with a pound sterling in the present time. 1861 MAINE *Anc. Law* v. 157 The husband... pays a money-price to her relations for the tutelage which they surrender to him. c. 1821 J. W. MASTERS in *Eng. Dial. Dict.* (1903) IV. 149/2 He brought our Jack a leather cap An' Sal a *money-puss. 1878 B. F.

TAYLOR *Between Gates* 273 We stood under fig-trees hung with money-purses filled with seeds. 1966 A. R. SCAMMELL *My Newfoundland* 33, I kept mine [sc. a dollar bill] for weeks in my little money-purse (we never called them purses). 1792 A. YOUNG *Trav. France* I. iv. 340 Much the greater part of the lands of France are not let at a *money-rent, but at one-half or one-third produce. 1848 MILL *Pol. Econ.* I. II. viii. 366 An attempt to introduce... a system of money rents and capitalist farmers. 1603 DAVIES *Microcosm.* 153 The *Money-Sacke best kept the Land from sack. 1799 *Hull Advertiser* 6 Oct. 3/3 Charged... with having broken open... the *money-safe within the said dwelling-house. 1865 D. G. ROSSETTI *Let.* 14 Sept. (1965) II. 571 This might have been... executed... more profitably in a *money-sense than what I did do. 1963 *Times Lit. Suppl.* 25 Jan. 62/3 Their hair-dressing or their money-sense. 1929 D. H. LAWRENCE *Pansies* 116 He can't help being a slave, a wage-slave, a *money-slave. 1771 RAPER in *Phil. Trans.* LXI. 468, I discovered the Egeian Talent to have been the *money-standard of Macedon. 1878 F. A. WALKER *Money* iv. 76 (heading) The importance of the *money supply. 1975 *Times* 18 June 29/7 For this year a 15 per cent rise in the money supply and a 12 1/2 per cent rise in gnp... would be the right interim targets. 1929 D. H. LAWRENCE *Pansies* 109 Why don't we do something about the *money system? 1857 *Quinland* I. II. ii. 289 If the stars were extinguished, it would not disturb him, unless his *money-till were upset. 1937 C. M. ARENSBERG *Irish Countryman* 175 His or her remittances would eventually reach his money-till. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 242 They will need a market-place, and a *money-token for purposes of exchange. 1858 LD. ST. LEONARDS *Handy-Bk. Prop. Law* xviii. 133 Looking at this as a simple *money transaction. 1848 MILL *Pol. Econ.*, Prel. Remarks, I. 5 He accepted these [goods] at a *money valuation. 1870 EMERSON *Soc. & Solit., Eloquence* Wks. (Bohn) III. 32 In old countries, a high *money-value is set on the service of men who have achieved a personal distinction. 1817 MALTHUS *Popul.* (ed. 5) I. 31 An increased number of labourers receiving the same *money-wages will necessarily, by their competition, increase the money price of corn.

b. objective and objective genitive, as *money-borrower*, *-catcher*, *-clipper*, *-coiner*, *-getter*, *-grabber*, *-hoarder*, *-loser*, *-lover*, *-raiser*, *-spender*, *-teller*, *†-thirster*, *money-breeding*, *-catching*, *-changing*, *-clipping*, *-earning*, *-getting*, *-grabbing*, *-grasping*, *-losing*, *-loving*, *-meditating*, *-raising*, *-saving*, *-spending*, *-sucking* vbl. sbs. and ppl. adjs.; *money-conscious*, *-directed* adjs.; c. advb. and instrumental, as *money-bloated*, *-distressed*, *-mad*, *-minded*, *-mouthed*, *†spelled* (= spellbound) adjs.

a. 1845 SYD. SMITH *Ballot* Wks. 1859 II. 306/1 The *money-bloated blockhead. 1766 GOLDSM. *Vic. W.* iii. Though he was a *money-borrower. 1796 MRS. M. ROBINSON *Angelina* I. 71 The blustering... *money-breeding savage, her father. 1702 C. MATHER *Magn. Chr.* VII. 33 The Disciples of this *Money-catcher became so Exceeding Fierce. 1841 EMERSON *Lect., Man the Reformer* Wks. (Bohn) II. 236 The most bronzed and sharpened money-catcher. 1737 (title) *The Pleasant Art of *Money-Catching*. 1938 G. GREENE *Nineteen Stories* (1947) 76 Mr. Calloway sat on his usual seat staring out over the *money-changing booths at the United States. 1759 B. MARTIN *Nat. Hist. Eng. I. Somerset* 68 A notorious shelter for Robbers and *Money-clippers. 1563-87 FOXE *A. & M.* (1596) 311/1 About which time also... Lewes for *monie clipping were put to execution. 1715 LEONI *Palladio's Archit.* (1742) II. 78 *The Mensarii* had the inspection over *Money-Coiners, and Bankers. 1933 *Money-conscious [see CONSCIOUS a. 12]. 1963 *Times* 1 May 15/4 The parties being money-conscious to the highest degree. 1970 T. HILTON *Pre-Raphaelites* vi. 171 The destructiveness of capitalist society, its callous and *money-directed disregard of culture. 1852 THACKERAY *Esmond* I. xiv. Few fond women fell *money-distressed. 1921 J. LONDON *Let.* 7 Sept. (1966) 364 My long stuff is pretty good at *money-earning. 1813 L. HUNT in *Examiner* 26 Apr. 257/2 An assembly of jobbers and *money-getters. 1653 WALTON *Angler* i. 5 *Money-getting men. 1836 J. H. NEWMAN *Par. Serm.* (ed. 2) II. xxviii. 395 A life of money-getting is a life of care. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 190 Socrates makes a playful allusion to his money-getting habits. 1903 *Eng. Dial. Dict.* s.v., He's a regular *money grabber. 1933 *Times Lit. Suppl.* 27 Apr. 283/3 A money-grabber, notorious in a money-grabbing age. 1920 D. H. LAWRENCE *Touch & Go* 9 We say it is a mere material struggle, a *money-grabbing affair. 1789 WOLCOT (P. Pindar) *Expost. Odes* iii, Perdition catch the *money-grasping wretch. 1643 TRAPP *Comm. Gen.* xxiii. 16 It may well be said of *money-hoarders, they have no quick-silver, no current money. 1795 LD. AUCLAND *Corr.* (1862) III. 301 The *money-holders know... that the whole continental system is involved in calamity. 1928 *Weekly Dispatch* 6 May 15 About 30 [musical comedies] prove to be *money-losers. 1963 E. HUMPHREYS *Gift* II. iv. 239 If a reputation for being a money-loser had reached as far as Barrot's ears, there was very little hope of him ever making a film again. 1870 J. K. MEDBERY *Men & Myst. Wall St.* 200 It is the greatest money-making and *money-losing spot on the globe. 1960 *Farmer & Stockbreeder* 16 Feb. 87/2 All your life you have heard that farming is a money-losing proposition. 1832 MRS. GRANT *Mem.* (1844) III. 214 He is no *money-lover, and is kind-hearted. 1793 ROWE *Fair Penit.* I. i. 54 Sour, unrelenting, *Money-loving Villains. 1768 *Woman of Honor* III. 219 That *money-mad avarice. 1929 D. H. LAWRENCE *Pansies* 79 Fear of my money-mad fellow-men. 1965 G. JACKSON *Let.* 16 Mar. in *Soledad Brother* (1971) 69 The shocks and strains of this money-mad society are enough to ruin the purest of minds. 1974 A. ROSS *Bradford Business* 169 Money-mad property developers. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* XI. ix, Not so travels the *money-meditating tradesman. 1588 W. KEMPE *Educ. Children* sig. C3 One of these *money minded parents. 1957 *Times Lit. Suppl.* 20 Dec. 769/4 The insistence of the more money-minded directors on its premature exploration. 1604 PRICHT *Honors Fame* (1881) 4 Some golden *money mouthed eloquence, that vseth a detractors Oratory. 1909 *Westm. Gaz.* 11 Aug. 1/3 This remarkable man began his career as

a *money-raiser fifteen years ago with an £8,000 collection. 1955 W. DEAN in H. Van Thal *Fanfare for E. Newman* v. 61 *Don Giovanni* in Trianon's version and Nicolai's *Merry Wives of Windsor* had to be put on as money-raisers. 1960 *Farmer & Stockbreeder* 29 Mar. 105/3 The huge success of *money-raising efforts. 1826 E. IRVING *Babylon* I. IV. 311 Legislation upon any principle but that of money-making, or *money-saving, hath gone to sleep. 1615 T. ADAMS *White Devil* 42 A mercenary tongue and a *money-spel'd conscience. 1920 *Edin. Rev.* July 163 Meleager was always a *money spender rather than a money maker. 1900 J. LONDON *Let.* 1 Mar. (1966) 97 The habit of *money spending. 1911 H. GRANVILLE BARKER *Madras House* III. 91 The Middle Class Women of England form one of the greatest Money Spending Machines the world has ever seen. 1921 GALSWORTHY *To Let* II. v. 162 A lot of slow-fly *money-sucking officials. 1594 R. ASHLEY tr. *Loys le Roy* 20 b, *Money-tellers, and changers. 1651 FRENCH *Distill.* Pref. *3 b, Did you never heare of a vapouring fellow... that... was... caught aside by *money-thirsters?

8. Special combinations: *money-back* a., designating a system, agreement, etc., whereby a customer will be refunded the money he pays, if he is not satisfied with the goods or service provided; *†money-bank* = BANK sb.³ 2 or 7; so *†money-banker*; *†money-batterer*, a clipper or sweater of coin; *†money-bawd*, derisive name for a userer; *money-belt* orig. *U.S.*, a belt designed for carrying money; *money-bill*, a bill in Parliament for granting supplies; *money-broker*, a money-dealer; *money bug* *U.S. slang*, a person having great wealth or financial power; *money centre* *U.S.*, a place of pre-eminent importance in the financial affairs of a region or country; *spec.* New York; *money-clause*, a clause (in a Parliamentary bill) for granting supplies; *money-column*, (a) a portion of an account-book page or the like, marked off by vertically ruled lines for the reception of figures denoting sums of money; (b) the column of a newspaper devoted to the money-market; *money-cowrie* = COWRIE 1 a; *money crop* *U.S.*, a crop that is grown mainly for selling and not for the grower's consumption; = *cash-crop*; *money-dealer*, one who deals in money in the way of exchange, banking, lending, etc.; so *money-dealing* vbl. sb.; *†money-dropper*, a sharper who drops a piece of money and then pretends to have found it, in order to obtain the confidence of his intended dupe; *money-flower*, the plant *Honesty*, *Lunaria biennis*; *†money-gentleman*, a 'money-man' (see below) of good position; *money-gold* rare, gold coin; *money illusion* (orig. *U.S.*), the illusion that money has a fixed value in terms of its purchasing power; *money-jobber*, a dealer in money or coin; so *money-jobbing* vbl. sb.; *money king* *U.S.*, a magnate in finance; a person of great wealth; *money-letter*, a letter containing money; *money-man*, a financier; also (*nonce-use*) one who desires money; *money market*, (a) the sphere of operation of the dealers in loans, stocks and shares, etc.; (b) a place in which the financial activity of a region is centred; *†money-master*, one who possesses large funds with which he does business, a capitalist; *†money-merchant*, a trader in money, money-dealer; *money-order*, an order for payment of a specified sum, issued at one post-office and payable at another (in British official use restricted to what is popularly called a *post-office order*, in which the name of the payee does not appear on the order, but is transmitted from the issuing to the paying office in a 'letter of advice'; thus distinguished from the *postal order*); *money-player*, (a) *U.S.*, a type of gambler (see quot. 1935); (b) a professional, as opposed to an amateur; *money-pot*, an earthenware money-box from which coins can be taken only by breaking the vessel; *money-power*, (a) the power to coin money, regulate its use, etc.; (b) the power exercised by money or by wealthy people, firms, etc.; *money-quake*, a financial smash of seismic magnitude; *†money-scrivener*, one whose business it is to raise loans, put money out at interest, etc., on behalf of his clients (see SCRIVENER); *money-shark* orig. *U.S.*, an avaricious money-dealer; *money shop*, a shop where money can be obtained; *spec.* an establishment which performs more conveniently many of the functions of a bank, and specializes in arranging loans; *money-spider* = next (a); also, a spider of the genus *Salticus*; *money-spinner*, (a) a small spider, *Aranea scenica*, supposed to bring good luck in money or other matters to the person over whom it crawls; (b) one who makes great profits by speculation or usury; also, a person who, or thing which, makes a lot of money;

something that is very profitable; hence money-spinning *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*; money-taker, †(a) one who takes bribes; (b) one who is appointed to receive payments of money, *esp.* one who is set at the entrance of a place of entertainment to receive the money for admission.

1922 *Weekly Dispatch* 12 Nov. 4 (Advt.). All our business is conducted on the 'Money-back' principle; that is to say, if you are not perfectly satisfied with your purchase return it to us within seven days and we will refund your money in full by return of post. 1955 *Radio Times* 22 Apr. 2/3 Sisco paints are sold on a 'money back' guarantee. 1972 *Farm & Country* 19 Dec. 13/3 We are certain that you will be satisfied and offer a money back guarantee. a 1628 F. GREVIL *Sidney* (1652) 230 That provident Lady... made his credit swell through all the 'money-banks of Europe. 1677 YARRANTON *Eng. Improv.* 18 All persons that have designs to get considerable Sums of Moneys into their hands for intended designs, or hazardous adventures, apply themselves to the 'Money-Bankers. c 1515 *Cocke Lorell's B.* (Percy Soc.) 11 Players, purse cutters, 'money batersers, Golde washers. 1626 B. JONSON *Staple of N.* 2nd Intermeane, Old Couetousnesse... the 'Money-bawd, who is a flesh-bawd too, they say. 1846 *St. Louis* (Missouri) *Reveille* 9 Sept. 3/2 The stock consists, in part, of Shirts, Collars... 'Money Belts. 1923 *Outward Bound* Mar. 408/2 Among cowboys... one might... leave one's money-belt full of gold and notes beside the fire. 1958 P. KEMP *No Colours or Crest* viii. 174, I had a hundred gold sovereigns in my money belt. a 1715 BURNET *Own Time* iii. (1724) I. 439 The House of Commons gave a 'money bill' for this. 1827 HALLAM *Const. Hist.* (1876) III. xiii. 27 The long agitated question of the right of the lords to make alterations in money-bills. 1616 B. JONSON in *Browne's Past.* II. To Author, Or, like our 'Money-Brokers, take vp names On credit, and are cossen'd. 1833 J. HOLLAND *Manuf. Metal* II. v. 113 Mr. Rothschild, the eminent capitalist and money-broker. 1898 *People* 20 Mar. 4/4 The happiness or the misery of 3 millions of people wholly dependent on the whims and caprices of, say, half a dozen 'money bugs', as they are called in the States. 1922 *Public Opinion* 11 Aug. 132/2 The profiteering class, money bugs as the Americans call them. 1838 D. D. BARNARD *Speeches & Rep.* 36 Composed of twenty-six local sovereignties, of all which New-York is the 'money centre, as London is the money centre of half the world. 1900 *Congress. Rec.* 17 Feb. 1897/2 Gilt-edged paper can be placed in the money-centers at a small per cent. 1844 LD. BROUGHAM *Brit. Const.* xvii. (1862) 266 The assent of the Lords to a 'money-clause is just as necessary as to any other part of a Bill. 1727-51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Book-keeping*, They may keep the debt and credit both on one side, by double 'money-columns. 1861 *Chamb. Encycl.* II. 227/2 The first money-column on each page is for the discount, and the second for the cash. 1906 *Daily Chron.* 23 May 6/4 A keen eye intent on the money-column [of a newspaper]. 1839 SOWERBY *Conch. Man.* 65 'Money Cowry, *Cypræa Moneta*. 1881 *Harper's Mag.* Oct. 723/1 Cotton is the 'money crop. 1904 T. WATSON *Bethany* 5 They never failed to make it their object to produce on the farm the necessary supplies, tobacco or cotton being merely the surplus crop, the money crop. 1974 S. MARCUS *Minding the Store* (1975) xii. 243 Until about 1932, Texas had essentially an agriculturally based economy. By 1905 cotton was the money crop. 1977 HAWKINS *Life Johnson* 423 A company of 'money-dealers, who, in their time, held the balance of the Antwerp exchange. 1866 CRUMP *Banking* i. 1 Some authorities assert that the Lombard merchants commenced the business of 'money-dealing. 1748 SMOLLETT *Rod. Rand.* xv. A rascally 'money-dropper, who made it his business to decoy strangers in that manner to one of his own haunts. 1578 'Money floure, 1597 money flower [see *penny-flower*, PENNY 12]. 1665 PEPYS *Diary* 7 Apr., Unless the King can get some nobleman or rich 'money-gentleman to lend him money. 1841 N.Z. *Jrnl.* No. 32. 92 Natives talk about 'money-gold. 1842 *Lett. Settlers in Wellington, Nelson & New Plymouth* (1843) 137 We can get them [sc. pigs] from the natives for blankets, or for 'money gold' as they call it, which we call sovereigns. 1925 J. GREGORY *Bab of Backwoods* xxiii. 283 Gold that had... been dull bits of ore dug from rocky hillsides; that men had taken and made into money-gold. 1928 I. FISHER *Money Illusion* (1929) i. 4 The 'Money Illusion'... the failure to perceive that the dollar, or any other unit of money, expands or shrinks in value. 1975 *Times* 30 June 12/8 Money illusion is, as in Germany, dying... as people spend indexed wages rather than save. 1696 J. CARY *Ess. Coyne* 9 The People were again furnish'd by the 'Money-Jobbers, with new Arguments against the Government. 1798 BP. WATSON *Address People Gt. Brit.* 5 Money-jobbers, who deal in large speculations on credit. 1790 BURKE *Fr. Rev.* 277 By this means the spirit of 'money-jobbing and speculation goes into the mass of land itself. 1838 D. D. BARNARD *Speeches & Rep.* 106 To see him [sc. the President] sit as a great 'money king over the nation. 1900 *Congress. Rec.* 7 Feb. 1610/1 Where ought control of the currency to rest?.. At present the banks and the money kings wield this power. 1886 W. J. TUCKER *E. Europe* 85 As to those with the parcels, or 'money-letters, ask them to wait. 1575-85 ABP. SANDYS *Serm.* i. 5 As before he exhorted vs to come and buie freely, without monie; because God is no 'monie man. 1662 PEPYS *Diary* 18 Sept., To dinner to Sheriff Maynell's, the great money-man. 1928 Money man [see DATE v. 2 d]. 1958 Money-man [see CACKLE sb. 3 a]. 1973 *Times* 2 Feb. 14/7 New York money men have been known to quake in the knowledge that they have on deposit \$1,000,000 of overnight money. 1791 A. HAMILTON *Establishment of Mint in Wks.* (1810) I. 291 In Holland, the greatest 'money market of Europe, gold was to silver... as 1 to 14.88. 1816 SCOTT *Antiquary* II. vii. 190 In the present state of the money-market. 1861 GOSCHEN *For. Exch.* 10 The power which foreign capitalists, holders of bills of exchange upon England, may exert over our money-market. 1883 *Century Mag.* Sept. 691/2 Wall Street... is the money market of the whole country. 1964 *Financial Times* 12 Mar. 10/2 South Africa has developed a money market which, in relation to national income, handles a larger volume of funds than the traditional London discount market. 1604 T. M. BLACK *Bk. in Middleton's Wks.* (Bullen) VIII. 28 An hoary 'money-master... his only recreation was but to hop about the Burse. 1630 R. JOHNSON'S *Kingd. & Commw.* 339 They are great Bankers and money Masters. 1647 TRAPP *Comm. Matt.* xxi. 12 Christ is everyday casting out of his Church all

these 'money merchants. a 1656 HALES *Gold. Rem.* III. *Serm.*, etc. (1673) 26 Augustinus Chiessius, a Banker, a Money-merchant at Rome. 1802 in H. JOYCE *Hist. Post Office* (1893) 438 At Sight pay... one Pound... and place the same to the Account of the 'Money Order Office. a 1861 A. H. CLOUGH *Mari Magno in Poems* (1871) 320 The money-order had been cashed. 1893 in H. JOYCE *Hist. Post Office* (1893) 420 The Money Order Office had been established in 1792. 1972 *Post Office Guide* 590 Inland money orders are issued by and payable at all money order offices. 1935 A. J. POLLOCK *Underworld Speaks* 77/1 'Money player, the tougher the game, this particular gambler excels on account of having lots of nerve. 1944 *Gen* 11 Mar. 30 It is one of the die-hard notions that no money-player is fit to lead an England team. 1681 GREW *Musæum* iv. §iv. 381 A Roman 'Money-Pot... fashion'd almost like a Pint Jug without a Neck. Closed at the top, and having a Notch on one side, as in a Christmas-Box. 1829 H. R. DOC. 215 U.S. Congress 1 Sess. No. 6. 12 The application of the 'money power of the Government to regulate the unequal action. 1831 T. H. BENTON in *Reg. Deb. Congress U.S.* 2 Feb. 50/2 The money power of the bank is both direct and indirect. 1840 J. S. MILL in *Edin. Rev.* LXXII. 11 The additions to the 'money-power' of the higher ranks, consist of the riches of the *novi homines* who are continually aggregated to that class from among the merchants and manufacturers. 1926 R. H. TAWNEY *Religion & Rise of Capitalism* ii. 89 When he [sc. Luther] looks at German social life, he finds it ridden by a conscienceless money-power, which incidentally ministers... to the avarice and corruption of Rome. 1959 *Ann. Reg.* 1958 90 The United Party was pictured as being... dominated by jingoes and in the hands of the money-power. 1841 HOR. SMITH *Moneyed Man* III. iii. 67 A 'money-quake, whose explosion should hurl all their fortunes into the air. 1852 MUNDY *Our Antipodes* (1857) 20 At the time of the general money-quake he fell like the rest—failing for an immense sum. 1704 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) V. 414 Mr. Adams, an eminent 'money scrivener of this city... is gone aside (as tis said) for 50,000. a 1784 JOHNSON in *Boswell Life* (1816) III. 20 Jack Ellis, a money scrivener behind the Royal Exchange. 1844 *Congress. Globe* 28th Congress 2 Sess. App. 37/2 Banks... managed... by a set of irresponsible 'money sharks. 1972 G. F. NEWMAN *You Nice Bastard* 347 *Moneyshark*, unlicensed money-lender (operating at especially high rates of interest). 1816 SCOTT *Let.* 23 July (1932) I. 502 You had better be looking out & inquiring after some 'money-shop, as we shall have enough of bills. 1972 *Guardian* 9 June 11 The new 'money shop' branches which are sprouting up in the High Streets... Money shops are not really banks at all... 'Loan shop'... is still the best shorthand description. 1875 MELLISS *St. Helena* 217 *Salticus nigrolimbatus*, Cambr.—The large black and white 'Fly-catcher' or 'Money-spider', as it is commonly called. 1879 N. & Q. Ser. v. XII. 229 The superstition in connexion with so-called 'money-spiders'. 1756 MRS. F. BROOKE *Old Maid* No. 36. 289 Last night you were more pleased than a wise woman ought to have been, at seeing a 'money-spinner upon your handkerchief. 1859 G. A. SALA *Twice round Clock* 69 The clown, the dunderheaded money-spinner who votes that books are 'rubbish'. 1862 SALA *Seven Sons* I. x. 253 The son of a city money-spinner of mushroom extraction. c 1880 A. W. PINERO *Money Spinner* (1890) 22 Have you forgotten my father's [gaming] house... Have you forgotten what they called me then, because of my never-failing good fortune—because of my luck. They called me the Money Spinner! 1952 W. GRANVILLE *Dict. Theatr. Terms* 119 *Money-spinner*, a successful play or artiste. 1954 G. SMITH *Flaw in Crystal* 87 He found he had a pretty knack of writing so that ordinary men and women could understand and feel something of the beauty he saw around him. And he turned that touch into a money-spinner. 1958 A. WILSON *Middle Age of Mrs. Eliot* II. 237 If he publishes anything it'll have every chance of being a money spinner. 1970 *Times* 23 Jan. 25/5 (Advt.), Their products range from fertilizers and basic heavy chemicals to... complex petrochemicals... big money-spinners for Britain's export. 1855 CHAMIER *My Travels* III. iv. 95 'Money-spinning defies even a sirocco or a pestilence. 1936 J. BUCHAN *Island of Sheep* vi. 105 He's a stockbroker—a one-man firm which he founded himself. His interests? Not financial exclusively—indeed, he professes to despise the whole money-spinning business. 1973 *Courier & Advertiser* (Dundee) 1 Mar. 2/2 The money spinning lager boom already accounts for some 12 per cent. of the beer drunk in Britain. 1616 R. C. *Times' Whistle* iv. 1442 Sayth master 'money-taker, greas'd 'th' fist, 'And if thou comst in danger, for a noble I'll stand thy friend'. 1825 HONE *Every-day Bk.* 5 Nov. I. 1185, I paid my penny to the money-taker.

money ('mʌni), *v.* [In sense 1, ad. F. *monnayer*; in the other senses, f. MONEY sb.]

1. *trans.* To coin or mint (money). *rare.*

c 1430 *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* I. cxii. (1869) 59 And therefore on him was forged and moneyed th' ransom; and the wikkede smithes forgerden him on his bak and moneyden [orig. Fr. *monnoyerent*] him. 1691 LOCKE *Lower. Interest* Wks. 1727 II. 44 If your Exportation will not balance your Importation... away must your Silver go again, whether Monied or not Monied. 1865 SALA *Amer. in War* I. 136 The American... double-eagle... is perhaps the most beautiful and splendid coin ever moneyed in any mint.

† 2. To supply with money, bestow money upon. In bad sense, to bribe. *Obs.*

1528 TINDALE *Obed. Chr. Man.* D. i. j. b. How many yerres they will prolonge the sentence with cavillacions & sutteltes, if they be well moneyed on both parties. 1530 — *Pract. Prel.* G. j. Then come in the embassadours of Fraunce and monye a fewe prelates... to betraye both the kynge and the royaume to. 1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* ix. xi. (1623) 674 Some perfidious English, whom King Robert had moneyed. 1624 HEYWOOD *Captives* i. i. in *Bullen O. Pl.* IV. Thou hast monied me in this, Nay landed me. a 1625 FLETCHER & MASS. *Laws of Candy* i. i. He out of his own store Hath monied Cassilanes the General.

† b. To furnish money for (an undertaking).

a 1697 AUBREY *Lives, Ingelbert* (1898) II. i He was a poore-man, but Sir Hugh Middleton... moneyed the businesse.

3. To dispose of for money. *rare.*

c 1611 CHAPMAN *Iliad* xi. 590 Our prey was rich and great; Twice five and twentie flocks of sheepe [etc.];... And these

soone-moned wares We draue into Neileus towne. 1895 *Funk's Stand. Dict.*, *Money v...* 2. (Rare.) To dispose of for money; as, to money a cargo.

4. *to money out:* to state in detail the prices of; to 'price out' or 'figure out' (a tender or estimate). *Sc.*

1833 LOUDON *Encycl. Archit.* §1059 (Scottish Specification) A detailed bill of every article contained in the estimate, together with the price at which each article was monied out, must accompany such tender. 1893 *Westm. Gaz.* 1 Nov. 7/3 The high prices at which they moneyed out their tenders.

'moneyage. *Hist.* [a. OF. *monneage* (mod. F. *monnayage*), mint, tax upon money, f. *monnayer* MONEY *v.* Cf. med. L. *monētāgium* and *monētaticum*.] 'A payment by the moneyers for the privilege of coining; otherwise explained as a payment by the subjects to prevent loss by the depreciation or change of coinage' (Stubbs *Sel. Charters Gloss.* s.v. *Monetarium*).

1747 CARTE *Hist. Eng.* I. 482 Moneyage was a duty of twelve pence paid every third year in Normandie to the Duke for not altering the coin. 1762 HUME *Hist. Eng. to Hen. VII.* I. App. II. 414 Moneyage was also a general land-tax... levied by the two first Norman kings, and abolished by the charter of Henry I.

'money-bag.

1. A bag for holding money. Often used jocularly in pl. to denote 'wealth'.

1565 COOPER *Thesaurus* s.v. *Numarius*, *Theca numaria*, a money bagge. 1596 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* II. v. 18, I did dreame of money bags to night. 1713 ADDISON *Guard.* No. 106 ¶ 4, I found my place taken up by an ill-bred, aukward puppy, with a money-bag under each arm. 1825 LAMB *Elia* II. *Stage Illusion*, The insecure tenure by which he [sc. the miser] holds his money bags and parchments? 1884 *St. James's Gaz.* 9 July 6/1 The elder had possession of the money-bags; and so Prince Victor was forced to eat the leek.

2. *transf. (pl.)* A person who is chiefly remarkable as a possessor or lover of money.

1818 KEATS *Isabella* xviii, How could these money-bags see east and west? 1898 J. ARCH *Story of Life* 378 Though squarsons and squires, landlords and money-bags leagued together against me, I was returned by a majority of 34.

money-bound, *a. jocular.* [after *weather-bound*.] Detained by want of money.

1825 MOORE *Mem. Sheridan* II. 488 His letters to the treasurer of the theatre on these occasions were generally headed with the words 'Money-bound'. 1863 JEAFFRESON *Sir Everard's Dau.* 85 When you were often money-bound for a month at a time at a manor-house, because you hadn't the requisite amount of cash wherewith to tip the servants on leaving. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Money-bound*, a phrase expressive of such passengers as are detained on board till a remittance arrives for paying the passage made.

'money-box. A box in which money is kept; *esp.* a closed box into which savings or contributions are dropped through a slit.

1585 HIGINS tr. *Junius' Nomencl.* 249 *Capsella fitilis*... a money box made of potters clay, wherein boyes put their money to keepe, such as they hang in shops, &c. towards Christmas. 1611 COTGR., *Cachemaille*, a money box. 1755 JOHNSON, *Moneybox*, a till. 1848 DICKENS *Dombey* xviii, The juggler's wife is active with the money-box in another quarter of the town. 1858 O. W. HOLMES *Aut. Breakf-t.* vii. (1895) 169 The brains also are shaken up [by riding] like coppers in a money-box.

'money-changer. One whose business it is to change money at a fixed or authorized rate.

1382 WYCLIF *John* II. 14 And he fond in the temple men sellenge sheep, and oxen, and culueris, and chaungeris [v. r. money chaungeris] sittenge. c 1440 *York Myst.* xxvi. 73 In oure temple... Where tabillis full of tresoure lay... Of oure cheffe mony-changers. 1526 TINDALE *Matt.* xxi. 12 And overthrew the tables of the mony changers. 1727 ARBUTHNOT *Coins*, etc. 212 The Usurers or Money-changers being a sort of a scandalous employment at Rome. 1827 MACAULAY *Ess.*, *Machiavelli* ¶ 13 The tables of Italian money-changers were set in every city.

moneyche, obs. form of MONISH.

moneyed ('mʌniɪd), *a.* Forms: 5-7 monyed, 6 monide, 6-9 monied, 6- moneyed. [f. MONEY sb. + -ED².]

1. Having or possessing money, rich in money. *moneyed man* often *spec.* = CAPITALIST.

1457 *Paston Lett.* I. 416 Of such chaffir takynge he shall never be monyed. 1573 L. LLOYD *Pilgr. Princes* 104 Hee should bee the most monyed Prince that euer shoulde raigne in India. c 1592 MARLOWE *Jew of Malta* I. (1633) C, Thou art a Merchant and a monied man. 1597 BACON *Ess.*, *Colours v.* (Arb.) 143 When a great moneyed man hath deuided his chests and coines and bags. 1625 *Ibid.*, *Usury* ¶ 4 To inuite Moneyed Men, to lend to the Merchants, for the Continuing and Quickning of Trade. 1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* vi. §288 The Marquis of Worcester was generally reputed the greatest monied man of the kingdom. 1712 SWIFT *Cond. Allies* Wks. 1751 VIII. 119 That Set of People, who are called the Monied Men; such as had raised vast Sums by trading with Stocks and Funds and lending Money upon great Interest. 1727 A. HAMILTON *New Acc. E. Ind.* I. xii. 139 The Insolence of the Portuguese makes it unsafe for money'd strangers to dwell among them. 1803 WORDSW. *Poems Nat. Indep.* I. xx. *Sonnet*, These times strike monied worldlings with dismay. 1822 J. FLINT *Lett. Amer.* 108 To appropriate to themselves the labour of less moneyed citizens. 1844 STANLEY *Arnold* (1858) I. vi. 237 The landed aristocracy and moneyed aristocracy. 1868 RUSKIN *Time & Tide* (1872) 154 The monied men and leaders of commerce.

1871 M. COLLINS *Mrq. & Merch.* III. ix. 226 So moneyed a man deserves better treatment.

†b. With qualifying adv.: (*well, plentifully, etc.*) supplied with money. *Obs.*

1471 RIPLEY *Comp. Alch.* v. xxxix. in Ashm. (1652) 157 For they can teach hys Monkeys to leve in poverté, And to go clothdy and moneyed religyously. 1479 *Paston Lett.* III. 254, I was nott weell monyed, for I hadde nott paste x. marke. 1556 J. HEYWOOD *Spider & F.* lxxiii. 3 Had he bene an ant plenteouslie monide. 1688 FAIRFAX in *Magd. Coll. & Jas. II* (O.H.S.) 245 Ye best moneyed was best qualified.

2. Consisting of money, derived from money. 1790 BURKE *Fr. Rev. Sel. Wks.* II. 129 The monied property was long looked on with rather an evil eye by the people. 1798 MALTHUS *Popul.* (1817) II. 398 The clear monied rent yielded to a certain number of proprietors [etc.]. 1812 COMBE *Picturesque* XIX, 'Tis a proud scene of monied strife Forms this magnificence of life. 1825 W. IRVING in *Life & Lett.* (1864) II. 233 The moneyed influence of the man of wealth. 1835 *Penny Cycl.* III. 475/2 Trade revived, and the monied resources of the State were improved. 1856 LEVER *Martins of Cro' M.* 346 For these, we want power from you and some present moneyed assistance.

3. *moneyed interest*: interest or concern in money as a possession; a class or body of persons having such interest. (Cf. *landed interest.*)

1711 [see LANDED a. 2]. 1757 J. H. GROSE *Voy. E. Indies* 407 A class of men called the moneyed interest. 1776 ADAM SMITH *W.N.* II. iv. (1869) I. 355 As such capitals are commonly lent out and paid back in money, they constitute what is called the monied interest. 1790 BURKE *Fr. Rev.* 164 The monied interest is in its nature more ready for any adventure; and its possessors more disposed to new enterprizes of any kind. 1793 A. YOUNG *Example France* 81 The monied interest... have some advantages from the more portable nature of their wealth. 1865 J. BRIGHT *Sp. Canada* 13 Mar. (1869) 67 We know what 'the City' means... It means that the people who deal in shares... 'the moneyed interest' of the City, are alarmed.

4. U.S. Of a company or corporation: Having power to deal in money.

1872 SCHELE DE VERE *Americanisms* 301 A Moneyed Institution, as chartered companies are generally called, like banks, insurance companies, and the like. 1889 *Century Dict.* s.v. *Corporation, Moneyed corporation*, a corporation having banking powers, or power to make loans on pledges or deposits, or authorized by law to make insurances.

moneyer ('manɪə(r)). Forms: 4 moneur, 4-5 monyour, moneyere, 4-7 monyer, 5 moneyour, monyowre, moneour, moniour, 6-8 monier, 4-moneyer. [a. OF. *mon(n)ier, mon(n)oiier*:—L. *monētārius* coiner, minter.]

1. †a. A money-changer. *Obs.*

a1300 *Cursor M.* 1427 *pair ox, pair cu, pair scepe* þai sald, And moneurs [*Fairf. moneyers*] þair mone tald. c1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* II. 49 Jesus... turnede up so don þe bordis of monyeris. c1400 *Rom. Rose* 681 I But see what gold han usurers, And silver eek in garners, Taylagiers, and these monyours.

b. A money-dealer, banker, capitalist. ? *Obs.*

1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Moneyers*... Also Bankers that make it their Trade, to deal in Monies upon Return. 1755 JOHNSON, *Moneyer* 1. One that deals in money; a banker. 1855 THACKERAY *Newcomes* lxiv, F. B., sir, has a station in the world; F. B. moves among moneyers and City nobbs.

2. One who coins money; a coiner, minter. Now chiefly *Hist.*

Formerly used as an official designation at the Mint; the 'Company of Moneyers' was abolished in 1837.

1421-2 HOCLEVE *Dialogue* 174 Ye cursed men, ye false moneyours. 1469 in *Archæologia* XV. 175 The seid moniours to coyne and to make it. a1577 SIR T. SMITH *Commw. Eng.* II. xxi. (1589) 91 To enquire of all heretiques... false moniers, extortioners [etc.]. 1631 BEDWELL *Descr. Tottenham* E 3b, A House... sometime in the tenure and occupation of Simon Bolton, monyer. 1668 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 294/4 The Provost and Company of Moneyers. 1670 PETTUS *Fodinae Reg.* 41 The Master-worker, who receiveth the Silver from the Warden, and delivereth it to the Moniers. 1697 EVELYN *Numism.* i. 4 Coin'd by certain Florentine moneyers. 1815 *Ann. Reg., Chron.* 84 The moneyers' hall and offices also escaped with little injury. 1874 STUBBS *Const. Hist.* I. x. 314 The general depreciation of the coinage, caused by the dishonesty of the moneyers.

†'moneyfied, *pa. pple.* *Obs. rare*—1. In quot. monifide, -fid'. [f. MONEY *sb.*: see -FY.] Endowed with money.

1641 *Witt's Recreat.* M 8, Nature did well in giving poore men wit, That foolles well monifide [1663 *Ibid.* I 5b, monifi'd] may pay for it.

'moneyful, *a. rare*—1. [-FUL.] Abounding in money.

1604 BROUGHTON *Corrupt. in Handl. Relig.* 52 The Iewes... looke for a moneyfull King.

'money-grub. [See GRUB *sb.* 2.c.] One who is sordidly intent on amassing money.

1768 *Woman of Honor* III. 235 Vanity is seen capable of erecting the very dirtiest money-grubs into Peers. 1816 T. L. PEACOCK *Gryll Gr.* (1861) 128 He has been chosen as the most conspicuous grub among the moneygrubs of his borough.

'money-grubber. [See GRUBBER 3.] = prec.

1840 *Bentley's Miscellany* VIII. 449 The money-grubber, pent up in a close city. 1851 D. JERROLD *St. Giles* xxxii. 333 And so, they've turned you over... to the old money-grubber. 1862 THORNBURY *Turner* II. 258 Was this... the mere money-grubber and sordid Harpagon? 1932 A. HUXLEY *Lett.* (1969) 361 It's terrifying what can be done by people who have a monopoly of means of propaganda—private money-grubbers.

So 'money-grubbing *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1848 THACKERAY *Van. Fair* xx, The whole pack of money-grubbing vulgarians. 1870 DISRAELI *Lothair* xxxii, They have become absorbed in money-grubbing and what they call industry.

'money-lender. One whose business is lending money at interest.

178. BURKE *Sp. Durat. Parl. Wks.* 1812 V. 378 In every district of the kingdom, there is some leading man, ... some active attorney, some popular preacher, some moneylender, &c. &c. who is followed by the whole flock. 1835 DICKENS *Sk. Boz, Pawnbroker's Shop*, The better sort of pawnbroker calls himself a silversmith, ... while the more humble money-lender boldly advertises his calling, and invites observation. 1878 STUBBS *Const. Hist.* III. xviii. 91 The odium which has been heaped upon him as a money-lender.

So 'money-lending *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1765 FOOTE *Commissary* I. Wks. 1799 II. 7 That canting, couzening, money-lending, match-making, pawnbroking —. 1818 T. L. PEACOCK *Nightmare Abbey* 118 A money-lending Jew. 1866 CRUMP *Banking* i. 8 Money-lending was carried on very extensively after the return from captivity.

moneyless ('manɪləs), *a.* [-LESS.] Without money, having no money.

1362 LANGL. *P. Pl. A.* VIII. 130 Meteles and Moneycles on Maluerne hulles. 1509 BARCLAY *Shyp of Folyes* (1570) 5 That poore men and monyles may her once see. 1641 MILTON *Ch. Govt.* II. iii. Wks. 1851 III. 173 Where bribery and corruption solicits, paltring the free and moniless power of discipline with a carnal satisfaction by the purse. 1712 *Spect.* No. 437 ¶1 She marries... a Moneyless Girl to a Man of Fortune. 1841 EMERSON *Lect., Man the Reformer* Wks. (Bohn) II. 242 We are first thoughtless, and then find that we are moneyless. 1841 R. OASTLER *Fleet Papers* I. xxxvii. 289 Her public coffers are moneyless.

'money-maker.

†1. a. One who coins money; a minter, moneyer.

c1400 *Destr. Troy* 1590 Marchandes, Monymakers, Mongers of fyché. 1431 *Test. Ebor.* (Surtees) II. 16 Ego Johannes Esyngwald de Eboraco, monymakerr. 1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. cxxxvi. 163 Two hundred money makers, that forged there the Money for the french kyng.

†b. A maker of counterfeit coin. *Obs.*

c1440 in Hearne *R. Glouc.* (1724) 587 Another [statute] he made a none ryghte That monye makers shuld lesse hure syghte. 14... *Agst. Friars in Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 250 Money-makers I trow thei be, *regis proditores.* a1734 J. COMER in *Rhode Island Hist. Soc. Coll.* (1893) VIII. 65 This day came up ye case of ye money makers to trial. 1777 in *New Hampsh. Hist. Soc. Coll.* (1863) VII. 93 To pay Col. Sam'l Folson nineteen pounds eleven shillings for... apprehending Money makers. 1778 in *Ibid.* 149 Jn^o Mac Glauglin, a money maker.

2. a. One who gains and accumulates money; one who is skilled in, or intent on, getting money.

1864 G. MEREDITH *Sandra Belloni* i, The fact of his being a money-maker was redeemed in their sight by his devotion to music. 1899 R. WALLACE G. *Buchanan* ii. 41 He was no money-maker.

b. A thing which yields pecuniary profit.

1899 ADE *Doc Horne* 22, I expect to have an interest in the Neapolitan Dental Parlors, where I'm working now. It's a sure money-maker. 1901 *Munsey's Mag.* XXV. 748/2 Some wells have been great money-makers for their owners. 1940 E. FERGUSSON *Our Southwest* xix. 349 He has instead snapped up his dances as money-makers.

So 'money-making *vbl. sb.*, acquisition of wealth; *ppl. a.*, occupied in, or intent on, acquiring wealth; also (of things), yielding money, lucrative.

1739 CIBBER *Apol.* (1740) 58 These Shares of the Patentees were promiscuously sold out to Money-making Persons, call'd Adventurers. 1855 MILMAN *Lat. Chr.* xi. viii. V. 187 The Jews were the first; their strange obstinacy in money-making made them his perpetual victims. a1862 BUCKLE *Civiliz.* (1869) III. iii. 171 A mercantile and money-making spirit. 1887 JESSOPP *Arcady* ii. 63 Farming never has been a money-making pursuit.

money matter. [See MATTER *sb.* 1 21.] An affair turning upon money. Chiefly *pl.*, the financial side of things.

1552 LATIMER *Serm. 2nd Sund. Adv.* (1584) 252 b, It is not a trifling matter, it is not a money matter. 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 74 A money matter can not breake their frendshyp. 1618 *Barnevelt's Apol.* Civb, I settled the money-matters of the Princes. 1712 ARBUTHNOT *John Bull* iv. ii, What if You and I, Nic., should inquire how Money-matters stand between us? 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xii. III. 203 He had been a principal agent of the Order of Jesuits in money matters. 1887 RUSKIN *Præterita* II. 247 Anxiety about money matters.

'money-monger. A dealer in money, esp. in the way of lending it.

1571 GOLDING *Calvin on Ps.* xv. 5 For it is a very vnmeet thing, that... only the monymongers sitting stil shuld take tribute of euery mans labors. 1639 MASSINGER *Unnat. Combat* iv. ii, My pay... The citie cormorants, my monie-mongers, Have swallow'd downe already. 1755 J. SHEBBEAR *Lydia* (1769) II. 32 The 'Change-alley jobbers, who can no more suffer a story to lie still without improving, than these money-mongers can their cash without interest. 1844 KINGLAKE *Eöthen* (1845) 102 Rothschild (the late money-monger). 1877 RUSKIN *Fors Clav.* lxxxiii. 325 Given... not by God... but only by the Jew money-monger in twenty per cent.

appos. c1613 ROWLANDS *Paire of Spy-Knaves* 14 The sonnes of Mammon, mony-monger slaues.

Hence 'money-mongering *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.* Also †'money-monging (cf. *mass-monging, etc.*).

1594 R. WILSON *Cobler's Proph.* i. ii. 140 The money monging mate with all his knauerie. c1600 *Timon* v. v. (Shaks. Soc.) go Away, thou money-monging cormorant. 1816 KEATS *Sonn. to Haydon*, A money mong'ring, pitiable brood. 1848 KINGSLEY *Yeast* xv. (1881) 304 The last place in which he will look for the cause of his misery is in that very money-mongering to which he now clings as frantically as ever. 1874 FARRAR *Christ* xiii. (1881) 88 These money-mongering Jews.

moneyocracy (man'ɒkrəsi), *jocular.* [See -CRACY.] The moneyed class as a ruling power.

1834 *Blackw. Mag.* XXXV. 339 Which has at last precipitated the nation, bound hand and foot into the bonds of the shopocracy and moneyocracy. 1859 SALA *Gas-light & D.* xxvi, The flower of the British aristocracy and moneyocracy.

moneyour, *obs.* form of MONEYER.

money's-worth. [WORTH *sb.*]

1. Something that is worth money, or is recognized as equivalent to money. Often in phr. *money or money's worth.* Cf. the older MONEY-WORTH.

a1604 HANMER *Chron. Irel.* (1633) 160 Laden with gold, silver, money, and monies worth. 1674 ALLEN *Danger Enthu.* 90 To take mony, or monies-worth, whereby to live. 1760 FOOTE *Minor* II. (1767) 40 Tho' money is not to be had, money's worth may, and that's the same thing. 1845 STEPHEN *Comm. Lavus Eng.* (1874) II. 174 An obligation to pay money or money's worth on the breach of any covenant.

2. An equivalent for the sum of money paid or to be paid; full value. (Now chiefly with *poss. pron.*)

1588 SHAKS. *L.L.L.* II. i. 137 In surety of the which, One part of Aquitaine is bound to vs, Although not valued to the monies worth. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 141, I give my pupils their money's-worth.

'moneywort. [Suggested by the old L. name *Nummularia*.] The plant *Lysimachia Nummularia* or Herb Twopence, which has roundish glossy leaves. Also, a book-name for *Anagallis tenella*, *Sibthorpia europæa* (Bastard or Cornish Moneywort), and other plants.

1578 LYTE *Dodoens* i. liii. 78 Monyworthe hath small slender stalkes... vpon euery side whereof groweth small rounde leaues... almost like to a penny. 1597 GERARDE *Herbal* II. clxxxix. 505. 1756 WATSON in *Phil. Trans.* XLIX. 815 The purple-flowered Moneywort. 1787 WITHERING *Brit. Plants* (1796) II. 239 *Anagallis tenella*... Purple-flowered Money-wort. Bog Pimpernel. *Ibid.* III. 557 *Sibthorpia europæa*. Bastard Moneywort. 1848 C. A. JOHNS *Week at Lizard* 287 *Sibthorpia Europæa*, Cornish Moneywort, ... clothes the sides of every... rill.

'money-worth, *sb.* [WORTH *sb.*]

1. = MONEY'S-WORTH I. ? *Obs.*

c1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 67 Alle syche as taken money or money worþ for gostly offices. c1394 P. Pl. *Crede* 715 þat þey may kachen Money oþer money-worthe and mede to fonge. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 275 Yf they be founde to haue ony money or money worth, contrary to theyr rule. 1545 BRINKLOW *Compl.* xxiv. (1874) 71 And if thei... geue no mony nor mony worth, thei shal be countred heretyckes. 1668 CLARENDON *Vindic.* Tracts (1727) 23, I do positively deny that ever I received... the least sum of mony or mony-worth for any lease made by his Majesty of his customs. 1800 *Chron.* in *Asiat. Ann. Reg.* 101/1 To dispose of his patronage for money, for money-worth, or for any thing convertible into money.

2. Worth in money, money-value.

1903 *Expositor* Apr. 271 The value of a gift is independent of its money-worth. 1904 *Quaritch's Catal.*, It is... equivalent in intrinsic value to an early Quarto, and ought to be equivalent in money-worth likewise.

†'money-worth, *a. Obs.* [WORTH *a.*] Worth money, valuable.

In examples like quot. 1611, the word may be the prec. *sb.* used predicatively.

1611 COTGR. s.v. *Argent*, C'est argent qu'argent vaut: Prov. Nothing but money is money-worth. 1645 USSHER *Body Div.* (1647) 294 Whether it be Cattell, money, or any thing that is money-worth. 1649 BP. HALL *Cases Cons.* (1650) 24 There is no great difference between this case, and that of loane...; save that there money is let, here commodities money-worth.

monful, *obs.* form of MANFUL *a.*

mong (mɑŋ), *sb.* 1 Also 8-9 mung, 9 mang. [Aphetic form of YMONG *sb.* (OE. *gemang*).]

1. A mingling, mixture. *Obs. exc. dial.*

a1225 *Ancr. R.* 384 þis mong wored so þe eien of þe hoerte þet heo ne mei iknowen God. a1240 *Sawles Warde* in *Cott. Hom.* 251 For eider is unþolelich ant ipis ferliche mong þe leatere þurh þe earre derued þe mare. 1848 A. B. EVANS *Leicestersh. Words* s.v., 'All of a mang loike': i.e. all, as it were, mashed or jumbled together.

†b. Intercourse, commerce. *Obs.*

a1240 *Ureisin* in *Cott. Hom.* 185 Ich nabbe no mong, ne felawschipe, ne priuete wip þe world. c1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 7384 Wyp false Godes 3e make monge.

2. Applied to mixtures of different kinds of meal (the precise application varying according to locality).

[1380 in *Essex Rev.* July (1904) 146, 3 acres of peasemong & 3 of benemong.] c1475 *Pict. Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 785/12 *Hec mixtilio, mo[n]ge.* 1787 GROSE *Provinc. Gloss.*, *Mung*, food for chickens. a1825 FORBY *Voc. E. Anglia, Mung*, a

mixture of coarse meal with milk or pot-liquor for the food of dogs, pigs, or poultry. 1888 *Sheffield Gloss.*, *Mung*, a mixed food for horses.

3. A crowd. *dial.*

1877 E. LEIGH *Cheshire Gloss.*, *Mung*, a crowd, a rabble. 1883 C. F. SMITH *Southernisms in Trans. Amer. Philol. Soc.* 51 A student. (from West Tennessee) was heard to say recently: 'Well, if I fail on my examination, I'll have the consolation that I am in the *mang*' [i.e. 'the crowd'].

4. *attrib.* See quot. 1872.

1849 *N.Y. Express* 17 Feb. (Bartlett), As many of our citizens who intend to go to California may base their arrangements upon the dung news of some of the papers, we conceive it to be our duty to state that most of these letters are fictions. 1872 SCHELE DE VERE *Americanisms* 618 *Mung* news means confused news; statements which seem contradictory are, in like manner, called *mung*.

mong (mɑŋ), *sb.*² Austral. slang abbrev. of MONGREL *sb.*

1933 *Bulletin* (Sydney) 16 Aug. 39/1 And the mong fired him! 1934 *Ibid.* 30 May 20/3 The silliest dogs for miles around live in Warrnambool; these mongs crouch down when a car approaches and spring at the front wheels with snappy barks. 1956 G. CASEY in *Coast to Coast 1955-6* 80 Reckon Charlie Spender's having trouble with that mong of his. 1966 [see HEEL v. 4]. 1967 [see BLUDGE v. 1]. 1967 PARTRIDGE *Dict. Slang Suppl.*, *Mong*, a mongrel dog. 2. Hence, pejorative for any dog, even of the best pedigree. 1970 J. CLEARY *Helga's Web* v. 77, I can't lose. I backed a mong last night that had only three legs. . . and it finished up beating the bunny home.

† **mong**, *v.*¹ *Obs.* Forms: 1 *mangian*, 3 *mang*, 7 *mung*. [OE. *mangian* = OS. *mangōn*, ON. *manga*:—O'Leut. **mangōjan*, f. L. *mango* dealer, trader. In quot. 1606 a back-formation from MONGER *sb.*¹ (which Holland spells *munger*).]

a. *intr.* To traffic (*with*). b. *trans.* To barter.

c 897 K. ÆLFRED *Gregory's Past.* c. xlv. 333 Hwæt forstent ænigum menn ðæt, ðeah he mangise ðæt he ealne ðisne middangeard age, gif he his saule forspildt? c 1000 ÆLFRED *Hom.* (Th.) I. 412 Mid sceapum he mangað. a 1225 *Ancre. R.* 146 Saint Gregorie awundred him, & seid þet men beoð wode þet treoweð so vuele [v.r. mangan swa uele]. *Ibid.* 407 Vndeore he madeð God. . . þet for eni worldliche lue his lue trukie [v.r. manges]. a 1300 *E.E. Psalter* ci. 27 And als hilinge wende saltou þa, And þai sal be turned [v.r. manged, Vulg. *mutabuntur*] swa. 1606 HOLLAND *Sueton*. 68 He was none of these that lie in the winde to mung and catch at Inheritances.

mong, *v.*² *dial.* Also *mung*. [app. f. MONG *sb.*¹]

† 1. *intr.* ? To mingle (*with*). *Obs.*

a 1310 in Wright *Lyric P.* xvi. 52 With murthes monie mote heo munge, that brid so breme in bour.

2. *trans.* To mix; also, to knead.

1790 GROSE *Provinc. Gloss.* (ed. 2), *Mung*, to mix. Worcester. 1810 MARSHALL *Rev. Rep. Agric.*, West. 334 note, The term in use, for this mixed mongrel crop, . . . is . . . mong corn; doubtless from the obsolete verb *mong* to mix. 1893 *Broad Norfolk* 17 To *mung* is used as meaning to knead dough.

mong (mɑŋ), *prep.* Now always written 'mong (*Sc.* 'mang). Also 3-4 *mang*. [In ME. an aphetic form of *among*, *among*, or *imong* (OE. *zamong*) YMONG *prep.*; since the 16th c. only poetical shortening of AMONG.] Among.

c 1200 ORMIN 239 þæt icc ne beo mang wimmankinn Till hæping butenn chilldre. c 1205 LAY. 10292, & mong [c 1275 a-mong] heom seoluen vnmete seorzen. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 10274 þe tre þat bers na fruit to hand, Mang oþer tres aght not to stand. 1596 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* III. v. 94 How somere thou speakest 'mong other things, I shall digest it? 1640 HABBINGTON *Q. Arragon* II. i. C 2 b, Tis that will make thee held a potent Peere, Mong men oth' Pike, of buffe, and bandeliere. 1678 BUTLER *Hud.* III. ii. 351 'Mong these there was a Politician, With more Heads than a Beast in Vision. 1786 BURNS *Vision* II. v, 'Mong swelling floods of reeking gore. 1796 MACNEILL *Waes o' War* II. 60 Thrice frae aff the ground he started, . . . Thrice. . . Sigh'd—and sank 'mang heaps o' slain. 1858 W. T. MATSON *Poems* 3 The breeze that 'mong the branches makes a stir Of leaves.

mongan ('mɔŋgən). *Austral.* [Native name.] A species of ring-tailed opossum, *Pseudocheirus herbertensis*, found in the rain forest of north-eastern Queensland.

1890 C. LUMHOLTZ *Among Cannibals* 173 (Morris), Jimmy. . . had. . . found mongan. . . a new and very pretty mammal, whose habitat is exclusively the highest tops of the scrubs in the Coast Mountains. 1970 W. D. L. RIDE *Guide to Native Mammals of Australia* 76 Mongan, Herbert River Ringtail, *Pseudocheirus herbertensis*. . . Very dark brown with white under-surface; tip of tail white.

mongcorn ('mɑŋkɔ:n). *Obs. exc. dial.* Forms: 3 *mancorn*, 5 *mongorne*, 5-6 *mong(e)corne*, 6 *mon-*, *muncorne*, 7 *mun(c)k-corn*, *mungcorne*, 7, 9 *muncorn*, 8 (in Dicts.) *mangcorn*, 8-9 *mungcorn*, (9 *monk-corn*). [f. MONG *sb.*¹ + CORN *sb.*¹] 'Mixed corn'; a mixture of two kinds of grain (usually wheat and rye) sown together; = MASLIN².

1263 *Muniment Magd. Coll. Oxf.* (1882) 144 Mancorn. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 334/2 Mestlyone, or monge corne. (S. mongorne), *mixtilio*. 1552 HULOET, Beere corne, barley bygge, or moncorne. 1572 J. JONES *Bathes Buckstone* 9b, Some [make bread] of Miscelling, or Muncorne, as in Worcester Shyre. 1620 MARKHAM *Farew. Husb.* 117 Masline, or as some call it Munc-corne or Blend-corne, being part Rye, and part Wheate mixed together. 1686 PLOT *Staffordsh.* 341 They sow it with Muncorn or Miscellane in the place of wheat. 1805 DUNCUMB *Agric. Heref.* 66 Rye, which with an equal proportion of wheat, constituted the

bread-corn used in religious houses before their suppression, is now sown but sparingly, but grain thus mixed in flour during a time of scarcity, or dearth, still retains the name of monk-corn, from the circumstances above-mentioned. 1855 *Morton's Cycl. Agric.* II. 724 *Muncorn* (Herefords.), a mixture of different seeds sown to come up as one crop.

b. *attrib.*, as *mongcorn bread*, *heap*; also as *adj.* = mingled, mixed, in *mongcorn team*.

c 1394 *P. Pl. Crede* 786 And mene mong-corn bred to her mete fongen. 1598 *Bp. Hall Sat.* v. ii. 116 A jolly rounding of a whole foote broad From of the mong-corne heape shall Trebius loade. 1655 MOUFET & BENNET *Health's Impr.* xxv. 239 Misslin or Munccorn-bread, made of Rye and Wheate together. 1839 *Hereford. Gloss.* 128 A 'muncorn team' means a team of horses and oxen mixed. 1879 MISS JACKSON *Shropsh. Word-bk.* s.v., Muncorn bread's very . . . good, but their's nuthin' like a bit o' good w'eaten flour.

monge presawnte, var. MAUNCH PRESENT *Obs.*

monger ('mɑŋgə(r)), *sb.*¹ Forms: 1 *man(c)gere*, 2 *mangare*, 3-5 *mongere*, 5 *mounger*, 6-7 *munger*, 3- *monger*. [OE. *mangere* (= OHG., ON. *mangari*), agent-n. of *mangian* MONG *v.*¹]

1. A dealer, trader, trafficker. From the 16th c. onwards, chiefly, one who carries on a petty or disreputable 'traffic'; also, in recent use, in conscious analyses of words like *cheesemonger*.

a 975 *Canons K. Edgar* § 14 in Thorpe *Laws* II. 246 We læraþ þæt preosta gehwilt tilige him rihtlice & ne beo ænig mangere mid unrihte. c 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Matt. xiii. 45 Eft is heofena rice ælic þam mangere þe sohte þ gode mere-grot. c 1150 *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 539/31 *Mercator, uel negociator, mangare.* c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 1590 Marchandes, Monymakers, Mongers of fych. 1567-9 JEWELL *Def. Apol.* (1611) 615 Against these Mongers of Miracles, my God hath armed me. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 485 One rich mungor or other, buying vp a commodity, . . . for to haue the Monopoly of it, raiseth the market. 1639 FORD *Lady's Trial* I. i, *Fvt.* I am . . . no monopolist Of forged Corantos, monger of Gazets. *Pie.* Monger of courtzans, fine Futelli. 1654 GAYTON *Pleas.* Notes III. vii. 111 Their [the Barbers'] shops are. . . the Magazines of all Newes. . . All the Mongers of that kinde come thither for matter and Inspiration. 1812 *Religionism* 23 Cheese-mongers not more like, nor beans, each other; For every monger is a monger's brother. 1841 SYD. SMITH in *Lady Holland Mem.* (1855) II. 445 Mongers who have lived in the midst of cheese. 1874 RUSKIN *Fors Clav.* xxxviii. 33 He would be . . . more reverend to mortals. . . as a true monger of sweet fish. 1881 DUFFIELD *Don Quix.* I. Pref. 32 Official guardians of the faith and mongers of prayers.

† b. Used for: WHOREMONGER. *Obs.*

1706 BAYNARD in Sir J. Floyer *Hot & Cold Bath.* II. (1709) 282 Some strong young Mongers of good Constitutions, have brushed through such Misfortunes.

2. Used as a second element in compounds, as *cheesemonger*, *costermonger*, *fishmonger*, *fleshmonger*, *ironmonger*. In formations dating from the middle of the 16th c. onwards -*monger* nearly always implies one who carries on a contemptible or discreditable 'trade' or 'traffic' in what is denoted by the first element of the compound, as *ceremony-monger*, *fashion-monger*, *mass-monger*, *merit-monger*, *news-monger*, *pardon-monger*, *scandal-monger*. The more important compounds of this kind are given as main words or under their first element; the following are examples of the occasional formations, the number of which is unlimited.

1297 *Coram Rege* Roll m. 22 dorso (1808) 143 Willelmum le Feymonger. c 1475 *Plumpton Corr.* (Camden) 30, I fand one which hath bene of old a supersedias mungor. 1550 BALE *Image Both Ch.* xviii. Bbvj, Foule priestes, . . . and holy water mongers dayly peruerting the ignorant people. 1678 BUTLER *Hud.* III. ii. 999 The impatient States-Monger Could now contain himself no longer. 1748 CHESTERF. *Let. to Son* 6 Dec., The numerous. . . tribe of insect-mongers, shell-mongers, and pursuers and driers of butterflies. 1761 CHURCHILL *Rosciad* 509 The nice punctilio-mongers of this age. 1829 SOUTHEY *Sir T. More* I. v. 109 The humanity-mongers, who deny the necessity and lawfulness of inflicting capital punishment in any case. 1837 HAWTHORNE *Twice-told T.* (1851) I. xix. 276, I must be content to bear the stigma of a fiction monger. 1858 *Eclectic Rev.* Ser. vi. III. 411 The latter qualification. . . is notoriously complied with by most of our recent word-mongers. 1863 KINGSLEY *Let.*, etc. (1877) II. 181 My only fear is that people will fancy me a verbal-inspiration-monger. 1900 *Academy* 28 July 73/2 Ah, Mr. Haggard, what an incorrigible hero-monger you are!

† **monger**, *sb.*² *Obs.* [Origin obscure; perh. a use of prec.] A kind of fishing vessel.

1561 EDEN *Arte Nauig.* Pref. Cīv b, Fyshermen that go a trawling for fyshe in Catches or mongers. 1570 *Act 13 Eliz.* c. 11 § 3 The Catches, Mongers and Picardes pretending to buy fressh Herrynges.

monger ('mɑŋgə(r)), *v.* [f. MONGER *sb.*¹] *trans.* To deal or traffic in.

1928 *Observer* 5 Feb. 15/1 Both American and British opinion is laughing out of court those who monger their scares about the United States Navy. 1962 *Times Lit. Suppl.* 10 Aug. 570/3, I laughed at her and told her, that she cannot monger any money out of my pocket.

mongerell, *obs. form* of MONGREL.

mongering ('mɑŋgəriŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. MONGER *sb.*¹ + -ING¹. Cf. *soldiering*.] Trading, trafficking.

Chiefly used, like *monger*, as a second element in compounds, with a like implication.

1846 THORPE *Ælfric's Hom.* II. 95 Let none of them undertake any reevship or mongering. 1867 H. C. LEA *Sacerdotal Celibacy* xxv. (1884) 413 The salvation mongering of Tetzel. 1892 STEVENSON *Across the Plains* 314 All these. . . militant mongerings of moral half-truths.

So 'mongering *ppl. a.*, as in *borough-mongering*.

mongery ('mɑŋgəri). [f. MONGER *sb.*¹ + -Y.] = MONGERING *vbl. sb.*, only as second element in compounds, as *book-mongery*, IRON-MONGERY, etc.

1876 BLACKIE *Lang. & Lit. Highl. Scot.* ii. 68 These days of widespread prose and bookmongery.

Monghol, Mongholian, var. ff. MONGOL, -IAN.

† **Mongibel**. *Obs.* [ad. *Mongibello* (for *Monte Gibello*: from Arab. *jabal* mountain), the mod. Sicilian name.] Mount Ætna: in quotes. *transf.*

1660 HOWELL *Parly of Beasts* 134 Within us we felt too often. . . such furnaces or Mongibells of fires. 1674 T. FLATMAN *On Death Dk. Albemarle* vi. 8 The City turn'd into one Mongibel.

† **'monging**, *vbl. sb.* *Obs.* Also 1 *mang(g)ung*, 3 *manging*(e). [OE. *mangung*, f. *mangian* MONG *v.*¹] Trading, trafficking. In mod. use only as a second element in compounds, as *mass-monging*, *scandal-monging*.

c 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Matt. xxii. 5 Ða forgyndon hiþ þæt & ferdun, sum to his tune, sum to hys mangunge. c 1000 ÆLFRED *Hom.* (Th.) I. 524 Se færð embe his mangunge. a 1300 *E.E. Psalter* xliiii. 14 þou salde þi folke with-out waringe, And noht was mikelhede in þair manginge. 1560 W. BALDWIN *Funeralles Edw. VI.* C ij (Roxb. Club), Repent you, marchantes, your straunge marchandises Of personages, prebends [etc.] . . . Your monging of vitayles, corne, butter, and cheese.

So † **'monging** *ppl. a.*, as in *fashion-monging*, *mass-monging*, *merit-monging*.

mongke, *obs. form* of MONK.

† **'mongle**, *v.* *Obs.* [? freq. of root *mong-*, *mang-* to mix (cf. MONG *sb.*¹). Cf. the much later MINGLE.] To mingle. Hence † **'mongling** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

a 1225 *Ancre. R.* 6 þeos riwle. . . is euer on & schal beon, wiðute monglunge & wiðute chaungunge. *Ibid.* 116, Ich am stille of þe more, noust one monglinde honden, aþ puten honden utward. *Ibid.* 338 þus euer sum vuel mongleð him mit mine gode. *Ibid.* 384 þe heorte schir. . . þet non ne mei hebben mid monglunge of undeawwes.

Mongo¹ ('mɔŋgəʊ). Also Lomongo. [Native name.] A Bantu people living in Zaïre (formerly the Belgian Congo); a member of this people; the language of this people. Also *attrib.*

1906 VISCT. MOUNTMORRES *Congo Independent State* 45 East of the Laoua. . . the Mongo, perhaps on account of their contact with the Arabised tribes. . . appear to have advanced to a much higher state of civilisation than in other parts. 1910 *Encycl. Brit.* VI. 925/1 Farther north and largely occupying the valley of the Ruki are the Mongo, a large forest tribe. 1919 A. WERNER *Introd. Sketch Bantu Lang.* 314 *Congo*, . . . the languages included under this heading are. . . *Lolo* (Mongo, Lunkundu)—on the Equator within the great northern bend of the Congo. 1928 E. A. & L. RUSKIN *Dict. Lomongo Lang.* *Introd.*, Lomongo belongs to the Bantu group of languages and is spoken by at least 300,000 people, dwelling in Middle Belgian Congo, north and south of the equator. 1946 *Nature* 6 July 14/2 Important monographs were produced on the Mongo, Basongo, and Bakongo. 1961 G. GREENE *Burnt-Out Case* vi. i. 178 She remembered. . . her father teaching her the Mongo for 'bread' and 'coffee' and 'jam'. They were still the only three words in Mongo that she knew. 1961 *Listener* 16 Nov. 831/1 If the Mongo tribes had been contained within a single province. . . the prospect of maintaining an independent Congo as a single state would hardly have been worth considering.

mongo² ('mɔŋgəʊ). [Mongolian.] A monetary unit of Mongolia, one hundred of which are equal to one tugrik.

1935 *Statesman's Year Bk.* 774 The *Tukhrik*, a silver coin equivalent to half an American gold dollar, and divided into 100 *Mongo*. 1968 C. NARBETH *Coin Collector's Encycl.* 145 The Mongolian People's Republic. . . first minted coins in copper and silver of Mung and Tugrik denominations. 1969 *Whitaker's Almanack 1970* 984 Mongolia (Outer), Tugrik of 100 *Mongo*. 1972 *Statesman's Year-Bk.* 1165, 100 *māngō* = 1 *tugrik*.

mongoe, variant of MUNGO.

mongoes, *obs. form* of MONGOOSE.

Mongol ('mɔŋgɔl), *sb.* and *a.* Also 8 *Mungul*, -al, 8-9 *Mongul*, 9 -ghol, -gole. [The native name, said to be f. *mong* 'brave'. Cf. MUGUL.]

A. *sb.* 1. One of an Asiatic race now chiefly inhabiting Mongolia, a large territory situated between China proper and Siberia, but formerly extending into eastern Europe; also more widely, one of the Mongolian race, a Mongolian. 1738 tr. *Strahlenberg's Descr. Russ.*, etc. 138 Those few Munguls of King Ill-chan's Army, who [etc.]. 1788 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* lxxv. VI. 358 Timour dispatched. . . a numerous army. . . to subdue the Pagan Calmucks and Mungals. 1837 *Pop. Encycl.* V. 33/1 Having subjugated Russia, the

Mongols entered Poland in 1240. 1883 *Encycl. Brit.* XVI. 744/1 Lamaism has always had a great attraction in the eyes of the Mongols.

2. (Also with lower-case initial.) A person afflicted with mongolism.

[1866: see MONGOLIAN *a.* and *sb.* A. 3.] 1896 *Brit. Med. Jnl.* 12 Sept. 617/1 There is probably in the Mongol a more profound and general condition of intrauterine failure of development than in the cretin. 1913 *Jrnl. Nerv. & Mental Dis.* XL. 338 Mentally, mongols are as a rule quiet, good tempered, and easily amused. 1926 *Lancet* 23 Jan. 190/2 The resemblance between the Mongol and the cretin has naturally produced an endocrine theory. 1932 [see B. 2 below]. 1960 *Guardian* 29 Apr. 6/5 The number of adult mongols was likely to increase fairly steadily. 1970 PASSMORE & ROBSON *Compan. Med. Stud.* II. xxxi. 17/1 A variety of cytogenetic aberrations have been found amongst the 2-5 per cent of mongols who are neither simple trisomics nor trisomic/normal mosaics.

B. *adj.* 1. Pertaining to or characteristic of the Mongols, their country, or language; Mongolian.

1763 SCRAFTON *Indostan* (1770) 18 The Tartars, or the Mungul Tartars...are commonly called Moguls. 1799 *Monthly Rev.* XXX. 489 The Nogais still bear...in their countenance the marks of their Mongol descent. 1845 *Encycl. Metrop.* XXV. 867/1 The Monghol and Manchu languages. 1857 DUFFERIN *Lett. High Lat.* (ed. 3) 254 Oblique Mongol eyes. 1883 *Encycl. Brit.* XVI. 741/2 An expedition into Syria, by which the country was made tributary to the Great Mongol Empire. 1883 *Ibid.* 749/2 The Mongol tongue is a member of the great stock which recent scholars designate as Finno-Tataric or Ural-Altaic.

2. (Also with lower-case initial.) Pertaining to or affected with mongolism; = MONGOLIAN *a.* and *sb.* A. 3.

1896 *Brit. Med. Jnl.* 12 Sept. 617/1 There are at present in the Royal Albert Asylum 19 Mongol idiots in a population of 560. 1932 SHRUBSALL & WILLIAMS *Mental Deficiency Pract.* xiii. 206 In mongols, laxity of the joints is very characteristic, and mongol imbeciles tend in sitting naturally, to take up the crossed position of the Buddha in contemplation. 1965 [see DOWN'S SYNDROME]. 1970 PASSMORE & ROBSON *Compan. Med. Stud.* II. xxxi. 18/1 The greatly increased risk of having mongol offspring is the reason why every effort should be made to discover translocation carriers so that appropriate genetic advice may be given. 1974 G. F. NEWMAN *Price* ii. 68 He made contributions to the maintenance of his ex-wife and her mongol son.

Mongolfier, variant of MONTGOLFIER.

Mongolian (mɒŋˈɡɔːliən), *a.* and *sb.* Also 8 **Mungalian**, 9 **Mongholian**. [f. MONGOL + -IAN.] *A. adj.*

1. *a.* Pertaining to the Mongols, their country, language, etc.; = MONGOL *a.* Also *Mongolian* *lamb*.

1738 tr. *Strahlenberg's Descr. Russ.*, etc. (title-p.), A Vocabulary of the Kalmuck-Mungalian Tongue. *Ibid.* 139 After the Tartars had totally defeated the Mungalian Army. 1836 H. MURRAY, etc. *Hist. & Descr. Acc. China* I. ii. 39 The opinion which assigns to the Chinese a Tartar, or rather Mongolian lineage. 1862 *Chamb. Encycl.* IV. 692/1 The Mongolian goat. 1878 *Encycl. Brit.* XVI. 750/1 The Mongolian characters...are written perpendicularly from above downward. 1893 LYDEKKER *Horns & Hoofs* 182 The tsain or Mongolian gazelle. 1963 *Sunday Express* 27 Jan. 9/5 A Mongolian lamb hat. 1970 *Vogue* Jan. 22/3 A helmet of white Mongolian lamb.

b. *Mongolian hot-pot* (see quot. 1971). 1967 E. HUNT *Danger Game* viii. 152 He ate oysters at Lo Fan Shan and Mongolian Hotpot. 1968 *Times* 6 Jan. 20/5 The New Hong Kong...are serving a speciality called 'bin lo'...a cross between Mongolian hotpot and Japanese *sukiyaki*. 1971 *Good Food Guide* 421 Mongolian hot-pot (a kind of Mandarin fondue bourguignonne, for which you do your own cooking at the table).

2. *Anthropology. a.* Belonging to the yellow-skinned straight-haired type of mankind (according to Blumenbach's classification). Cf. MONGOLOID.

1828 STARK *Elem. Nat. Hist.* I. 38 The Mongolian variety inhabits eastern Asia, Finland, and Lapland in Europe, and includes the Esquimaux of North America. 1834 *Penny Cycl.* II. 473/1 The white (or Caucasian), the yellow (or Mongolian), and the black (or Ethiopian). 1903 *Blackw. Mag.* Mar. 372 Their features are decidedly Mongolian.

b. *Mongolian fold* = EPICANTHUS; so *Mongolian eye*, one with an epicanthus.

1913 [see EPICANTHUS]. 1926 H. H. WILDER *Pedigree of Human Race* v. 298 It follows that it is not the Mongolian eye that is racial. 1927 PEAKE & FLEURE *Priests & Kings* xii. 192 The head is...relatively low and rounded with, in many individuals, flattened features and the additional or 'Mongolian' fold of the eyelid. 1935 HUXLEY & HADDON *We Europeans* iv. 117 A fold of skin, the 'epicanthic fold', covers the inner angle of the eye. This gives the effect known as the 'Mongolian eye'. 1964 *New Statesman* 10 Apr. 559/1 A quick and painless operation will...remove the young lady's Mongolian fold.

3. Applied to a person born with the condition known as MONGOLISM. Also with lower-case initial.

1866 J. L. H. DOWN in *Clin. Lect. & Rep.* (London Hospital) III. 260, I have for some time had my attention directed to the possibility of making a classification of the feeble-minded, by arranging them around various ethnic standards... The great Mongolian family has numerous representatives, and it is to this division, I wish...to call special attention. A very large number of congenital idiots are typical Mongols. *Ibid.* 261 The Mongolian type of idiocy occurs in more than ten per cent. of the cases which are presented to me. 1890 *Jrnl. Mental Sci.* XXXVI. 189 Mongolian imbeciles. 1892 J. L. DOWN in *Tuke Dict.*

Psychol. Med. II. 644 Ten per cent. of all cases of idiocy arrange themselves around a highly characteristic type which the writer has proposed to call the Mongolian variety. 1904 *Brit. Med. Jnl.* 17 Sept. 679 The histological examination of two brains of Mongolian idiots. 1965 [see DOWN'S SYNDROME].

4. *Mongolian pheasant*, a variety of pheasant, *Phasianus colchicus mongolicus*, native to southern Russia and Mongolia, introduced to other countries early in the twentieth century; also called the Kirghiz pheasant; also *ellipt.*; *Mongolian spot*, a bluish or brownish spot found, usu. singly, in the sacral region of nearly all new-born babies of Oriental races (and occas. in other races), and which usu. disappears in two or three years.

1903 W. ROTHSCHILD in *Field* 20 June 1033/3 The bird known in America as the Mongolian pheasant is not the *Phasianus mongolicus* of Brandt, but the *Phasianus colchicus*, var. *mongolicus* of Pallas, otherwise our common Chinese ring-necked pheasant (*Phasianus torquatus*) Linné. *Ibid.* 1033/6, I have had a number of the true Mongolian pheasant (*Phasianus mongolicus*) alive at Tring for two years. 1909 J. G. MILLAIS *Nat. Hist. Brit. Game Birds* 104 If the pure and cross-bred Mongolians have a fault it is a tendency to stray more than other pheasants. 1921 *Daily Colonist* (Victoria, B.C.) 23 Oct. 18/1 This boy [sc. an old cock pheasant] looked like a Mongolian, seemed too dark for an ordinary ringneck. 1963 D. A. BANNERMAN *Birds Brit. Isles* XII. 338 The Kirghiz pheasant *Phasianus mongolicus* Brandt. Commonly (but incorrectly) named the Mongolian pheasant, is distinguished by the broad white-ring around the neck interrupted in front, having the mantle, chest and breast bronzy orange-red... Introduced into England for Lord Rothschild in 1900. 1965 *Observer* (Colour Suppl.) 10 Oct. 33/2 There's a Mongolian there...a fine ring neck... That old bird he always roosts in that apple tree there. 1907 *Arch. Pediatrics* XXIV. 428 His findings led him...to a special study of the morphology of the 'Mongolian' spot. 1966 WRIGHT & SYMMERS *Systemic Path.* II. xxxix. 1507/1 The blue naevus...is analogous to the 'Mongolian spot', but may occur in any race and on any part of the body. 1969 *Beaver* Spring 49/1 A baby's pale Mongolian spots are patted lovingly.

B. *sb.* a. A native of Mongolia; a Mongol. b. One of the Mongolian race of mankind (see A. 2). c. The language of the Mongols.

1846 J. Bell's *Geog., Asiat. Russ.* iii. IV. 176 They speak a very rude dialect of Mongolian. 1854 R. G. LATHAM in *Orr's Circ. Sci., Org. Nat.* I. 316 The Mongolians are the most nomadic of populations. *Ibid.* 317 Zingis-Khan was a Mongolian and not a Turk. 1905 *Blackw. Mag.* Mar. 341/1 The white officers bade the chattering Mongolians cease their clavers.

Mongolianize (mɒŋˈɡɔːliənəɪz), *v.* [f. MONGOLIAN *a.* + -IZE.] *trans.* To render Mongolian in character or quality.

1923 *Contemp. Rev.* Mar. 299 The Bolsheviki, striving originally to make Russia Western, has succeeded merely in Mongolianising her.

Mongolic (mɒŋˈɡɔːlɪk), *a.* and *sb.* [f. MONGOL + -IC.] *a. adj.* Mongolian. *b. sb.* The Mongolian language.

1834 *Penny Cycl.* II. 473/2 The Bhots, or inhabitants of Bhotan and Tibet, are Mongolic. 1884 G. SMITH *Short Hist. Chr. Missions* xvii. (1904) 212 The Negritic or Black, the Mongolic or yellow, and the Caucasian or white. 1888 A. H. KEANE in *Encycl. Brit.* XXIV. 2/2 Many Turkic forms and words can be explained only by reference to Mongolic.

Mongoliform (mɒŋˈɡɔːlɪfɔːm), *a.* [f. MONGOL + -(I) FORM.] Having the form characteristic of the Mongolians.

1849-52 *Todd's Cycl. Anat.* IV. 1355 The cranium is Mongoliform and brachycephalic.

Mon'golioid, *a.* and *sb.* rare⁰. = MONGOLOID. 1882 in OGILVIE. 1891 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

mongolism (mɒŋˈɡɔːlɪz(ə)m). *Med.* Also **Mongolism**. [f. MONGOL *sb.* and *a.* + -ISM. Cf. MONGOLIAN *a.* and *sb.* A. 3.] A relatively common congenital form of mental deficiency which is associated with a low expectation of life, is always accompanied by a chromosomal abnormality (usually trisomy for chromosome 21), and is marked by numerous signs, including short stature, short thick hands and feet, a large tongue, a flat face with features somewhat similar to those of Mongolians, and a friendly and cheerful disposition; Mongolian idiocy. Cf. DOWN'S SYNDROME.

1900 *Lancet* 6 Jan. 23/1 (heading) The differential diagnosis of Mongolism and cretinism in infancy. 1924 *Psyche* V. 1 It is...well known that a certain type of mental and physical backwardness has long been described, under the name of 'Mongolism'. 1960 *New Chron.* 1 July 5/4 From a medical dictionary he learned that mongolism was a type of congenital idiocy. 1961 R. D. BAKER *Essent. Path.* xxii. 615 Cases of...spina bifida and meningocele, mongolism, and cerebral palsy occur at the rate of 1 or 2 of each of these conditions per 1000 births. 1961 [see DOWN'S SYNDROME]. 1971 *Brit. Med. Bull.* XXVII. 47/1 The epidemicity of mongolism has also been studied.

Mongolize (mɒŋˈɡɔːlaɪz), *v.* [f. MONGOL + -IZE.] *trans.* To render (a people) Mongolian in character, customs, etc.; to introduce a large

Mongolian element into. Hence **Mongolization**.

1814 tr. *Klaproth's Trav.* 10 They perhaps belong to the most ancient branches of Mongolized Tartars. 1887 *Amer. Missionary* (N.Y.) Sept. 270 The Mongolization of America. 1906 *Daily News* 2 July 6/2 Australia was determined...not to Mongolise its dominions.

'**Mongolo-**' (mɒŋˈɡɔːləʊ), used as combining form of MONGOL or MONGOLIAN, to denote 'partly Mongolian and partly...'

1888 A. H. KEANE in *Encycl. Brit.* XXIV. 2/2 Mongolo-Turkic and Finno-Ugro-Samoyedo-Tungusic. 1903 *Contemp. Rev.* Aug. 190 The Mongolo-Manchurian question.

Mongoloid (mɒŋˈɡɔːləɪd), *a.* and *sb.* [f. MONGOL + -OID. Cf. F. *mongoloïde*.] *A. adj.*

1. *a.* Belonging to that one of the five principal races of mankind (according to Huxley's division), which prevails over the vast region lying east of a line drawn from Lapland to Thailand.

1868 HUXLEY in *Trans. Intern. Congr. Preh. Archæol.* (1869) 93 In the Mongoloid race the complexion ranges from brownish-yellow to olive. 1934 WEBSTER & WESTLEY *World Civilization* ii. 22 These three races are generally called Negroid, Mongoloid, and Caucasian. *Ibid.* 23 The Malays, Polynesians, and American Indians are included among Mongoloid peoples. 1939 C. S. COON *Races of Europe* i. 2 From a branch of this hyperborean group there evolved, in northern Asia, the ancestral strain of the entire specialized mongoloid family. 1967 E. A. HOEBEL in *Rapport & Wright Anthropol.* 70 The most outstanding Mongoloid physical trait is the slant eye, more elegantly known to anthropologists as the internal epicanthic fold.

b. *Mongoloid eye, fold* = *Mongolian eye, Mongolian fold*.

1931 E. A. HOOTON *Up from Ape* v. 420 The Mongoloid eye characteristically fills the orbit and protrudes slightly. *Ibid.* 421 A common modification...is the inner or internal epicanthic fold, often referred to as the 'Mongoloid fold'. 1960 J. COMAS *Man. Physical Anthropol.* v. 271 Generally, the eyelid opening is horizontal, but in many groups of Asia and America the so-called Mongoloid fold is found.

2. (Also with lower-case initial.) = MONGOLIAN *a.* 3; characteristic of or resembling a mongol or mongolism.

1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 236 Dr. A. E. Garrod mentions six cases of mongoloid idiots. 1949 S. S. SARASON *Psychol. Probl. Mental Deficiency* viii. 210 Ages of the mother and father at the birth of the Mongoloid child are relatively advanced. 1961 *Lancet* 13 May 1028/2 (heading) 21-Trisomy/normal mosaicism in an intelligent child with some mongoloid characters. 1962 [see B. 2 below]. 1965 ROSEN & GREGORY *Abnormal Psychol.* xxi. 462/1 She was mongoloid in appearance, good natured, cheerful and cooperative. 1973 *Times Lit. Suppl.* 19 Oct. 1269/5 The bereaved mother peopling her flat with 'friends' via spiritualist contact with a mongoloid daughter.

B. *sb.* 1. One of the Mongoloid race. 1868 HUXLEY in *Trans. Intern. Congr. Preh. Archæol.* (1869) 95 The Xanthochroi inhabit a far smaller area of the earth's surface than the Mongoloids. 1964 R. T. ANDERSON in M. F. A. Montagu *Concept of Race* 62 The second [interpretation] holds that the Lapps represent a remnant of an ur-race that was the ancestor of both modern Mongoloids and modern Caucosoids. 1971 *National Geographic* Mar. 323/1 Like the majorities, they are virtually all Mongoloids, and often hard to tell apart.

2. (Also with lower-case initial.) = MONGOL *sb.* and *a.* A. 2.

1949 *Amer. Jnl. Mental Deficiency* LIV. 204 (heading) Case report: reproduction in a mongoloid. 1962 *Amer. Jnl. Human Genetics* XIV. 125 Trisomy of a short acrocentric chromosome in the human complement has come to be recognized as such a common etiologic factor in mongolism...that the discovery of a forty-seven chromosome mongoloid is no longer worthy of note. Only a few cases have been described in which the mongoloid patient had forty-six chromosomes. 1974 E. TIDYMAN *Dummy* vi. 87 Its...inmates...were mongoloids and schizoids, the emotionally disturbed and the mentally incompetent.

mongoose, **mongoose** (mɒŋˈɡuːs, 'mʌŋɡuːs). Forms: 8 mongoes, -goos, mungos, 8-9 mungoes, mungooz, -goz, 9 mongous, mungoose, (*pl.* ?erron. mungoes), 7- mungoose; β . 8-9 mangoust, (-oost). [*a.* (? through Pg. *mangus*) Marathi *mangūs* (Telugu *mangisu*, Konkani *mungasa*, Canarese *mungisi*). The β -forms are from F. *mangouste*.]

1. An ichneumon, *Herpestes griseus*, common in India, and well known for its ability to kill venomous snakes unharmed. Also applied to other ichneumons (subfamily *Herpestinae*); in the form *Mungos* the word has been used in zoological Latin as the name of a genus (now *Crossarchus*) of this subfamily. The proper plural form is mungoes, but *mongoose*, *mongeese*, and other variants are occasionally used.

1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India & P.* 116 A Mongoose is a-kin to a Ferret. 1764 GRAINGER *Sugar Cane* ii. 95 note, A species of East India animal, called a Mongoes, which bears a natural antipathy to rats. 1800 *Asiat. Ann. Reg., Misc. Tracts* 3/2 The *viverra ichneumon*, which, by the Europeans, is called mungoes. 1827 D. JOHNSON *Ind. Field Sports* 204 A cat withstood the poison better than any other animal, excepting the Mungoose (Ichneumon). 1859 BOWRING *Vis. Philippine Isl.* xvi. 274 Oxen, swine, buffaloes, deer, goats... flying squirrels, dogs, rats, mungoes and other quadrupeds,

are found in various stages of domesticity and wildness. **1881** *Encycl. Brit.* XII. 629/1 The Indian ichneumon or mungoos. . . is considerably smaller than the Egyptian form. **1893-4** *Roy. Nat. Hist.* I. 474 The thick-tailed mungoose (*Cynictis penicillata*) . . . inhabits the Cape Colony, and is of medium size. **1894** *Kipling Jungle Bk.* 124 It is the hardest thing in the world to frighten a mungoose. **1896** R. LYDEKKER *Hand-bk. Carnivora* 244 (heading) The mungoose. Genus *Herpestes*. **1927** L. GASK *All about Animals* 158 Mungoose. . . are well known in Africa and in the warmer parts of Asia. **1927** G. JENNISON *Nat. Hist.: Animals* 82 Mongoose saved the West Indian sugar plantations from total destruction by rats. **1960** G. DURRELL *Zoo in my Luggage* 109 Young pigmy mongooses flatly refuse to feed from bottle or from fountain pen filler. **1971** F. COLLYMORE in J. Figueroa *Caribbean Voices* I. 81 The mungoose. . . is a troublesome sort of creature. . . For nobody seems to know with any degree of certainty which to choose of his plural forms—mongooses, mongeese, mungoose or mungooze.

β. **1774** *Goldsms. Nat. Hist.* II. 304 The Weasil kind. . . comprehends. . . the Ferrit, the Mangoust [etc.]. **1785** G. FORSTER *tr. Sparman's Voy. Cape G.H.* (1786) II. 246 The *viverra ichneumon*, or the mangoust. **1840** *tr. Cuvier's Anim. Kingd.* 93 The *Urva* of Mr. Hodgson appears also to be a Mangouste, with incomplete orbits.

2. A species of lemur or maki, *Lemur mongoz*. [Possibly a distinct word; but no source has been found for it in Malagasy or any other language of the Indian Ocean, and it may be a transferred use of the name of the ichneumon.]

1758 EDWARDS *Glean. Nat. Hist.* I. 12 The Mongooz. [The Fr. version, in parallel columns, has *Le Mongous*.] These animals are brought from Madagascar, and many of the smaller islands between that and the East Indies; they seem to be one remove from the direct Monkey. **1774** *Goldsms. Nat. Hist.* IV. 240 A second of this kind [sc. the Maki], which is also a native of Madagascar, is the Mongooz. **1797** *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) IX. 785/2 The mongooz, or woolly maucauco, inhabits Madagascar. **1828** STARK *Elem. Nat. Hist.* I. 60 *L. mongoz*. . . The Mongooz. . . The Mongoos pass a considerable portion of the day in sleep. **1839** *Penny Cycl.* XV. 331/2 Mongoose, or Mongooz, one of the names of a species of Macaoco, *Lemur Mongoz*, Linn. **1868** *Museum Nat. Hist.* I. 43 The Mongous (*Lemur Mongoz*) . . . is a little larger than the ring-tailed lemur.

mongorne, obs. form of MONG-CORN.

mongrel ('mɑŋgrəl), *sb.* and *a.* Forms: 5 mengrell, 6 mon-, mungere, 6-7 mangrel(l), mo(u)ngrel, -ell, 6-8 mungrel, -il, mongrell, -il, 7 mungrill, 7- mongrel. [app. f. root *meng-*, *mang-*, *mong-*, to mix (see MENG *v.*, MONG *sb.* and *v.*) + -REL.] *A. sb.*

1. The offspring of two different breeds of dog. Chiefly, and now only, a dog of no definable breed, resulting from various crossings.

1486 *Bk. St. Albans* fiiij b, A Grehownd, a Bastard, a Mengrell, a Mastye. **1573** *Tusser Husb.* (1878) 98 Of masties and mungrels. **1576** *Fleming tr. Caius' Dogs* 43 Of mungrels or rascalls [*L. degeneres*] somewhat is to be spoken. And among these, y^e Wappe or Turnespet. **1607** *TOPSELL Four-f. Beasts* 154 Of the mixt kind of Dogs called in English Mangrels or Mungrels. Those we call Mangrels which though they be on both sides, propagated by Dogges, yet are they not of one kind. **1613** *OVERBURY A Wife*, etc. (1638) 111 Like a true mongrel, he neither bites nor barks, but when your back is towards him. **1674** *Lond. Gaz.* No. 945/4 A great old Indian Spaniel, or Mongrel, as big as a Mastiff. **1697** *DRYDEN Virg. Past.* III. 25 His Mungril bark'd, I ran to his relief. **1704** *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4079/4 A. . . Greyhound, . . . with . . . a brushy Stern like a Mongrel. **1766** *Goldsms. Mad Dog iv.* Both mongrel, puppy, whelp, and hound, And curs of low degree. **1827** *HOOD Mids. Fairies* xx, A flock of panick'd sheep. . . Watching the warning mongrel here and there. **1862** *CALVERLEY Verses & Transl.* (ed. 2) 48 A long-backed fancy-mongrel. **1882** *MISS BRADDON Mt. Royal* III. vi. 106 'What kind of dogs did you see in your travels?' . . . 'Two or three very fine breeds of mongrels'.

† *b.* Applied to persons as a term of contempt or abuse. (Cf. *cur.*) *Obs.*

1585 *MONTGOMERIE Flying* 772 Gleyd gangrell, auld mangrell! to the hangrell, and sa pyne. **1601** B. JONSON *Poetaster* III. iv, You mungrels, you curres, you ban-dogs, we are Capitaine Tvcca, that talke to you. **1620** *MIDDLETON Waste Maid* II. ii, How did the mongrels hear my wife lies in? **1647** *WHARTON Bellum Hybern.* Wks. (1683) 227 To the intent that this barking mongrel may not delude the ignorant with his pedling trash. **1764** *FOOTE Mayor of G. I.* Wks. 1799 I. 171 Is that your manners, you mongrel?

2. In wider use: An animal or plant resulting from the crossing of different breeds or kinds; restricted by some scientists to the result of the crossing of varieties (opp. to *hybrid*).

1677 *CHARLETON Exercit. de Differ. et Nom. Anim.* (ed. 2) 26 *Canis*. . . *Lyciscus*, a Mongrel, engendered of a Wolf and a Bitch. **1706** *PHILLIPS* (ed. Kersey), *Mongrel*, a Creature got by two kinds. **1796** *MORSE Amer. Geog.* I. 197 Mongrels, the offspring of the wolf and dog. **1828** *WEBSTER, Hybrid*, a mongrel or mule. **1859** *DARWIN Orig. Spec.* iv. 99 A large majority . . . of the seedlings thus raised will turn out mongrels. *Ibid.* viii. 273 The parents of mongrels are varieties, and mostly domestic varieties. **1879** *tr. De Quatrefages' Hum. Species* i. vii. 63 This crossing itself is differently named according to whether it takes place between different races or different species. In the first case it produces a mongrel, in the second a hybrid.

3. A person not of pure race; the offspring of parents of different nationalities, or † of high and low birth. Chiefly in disparaging use.

1542 *UDALL Erasm. Apoph.* 15 By the waie of reuilyng or despite, laiying to the charge of the same Antisthenes that he was a mougneell, and had to his father a citezen of Athenes, but to his mother a woman of a barbarous or saluage countree. **1577** *HANMER Anc. Eccl. Hist.* (1619) 356 Selenas, . . . a mungrell, by father a Gotth, by mother a Phrygian.

1600 *HOLLAND Livy* IV. ii. 140 Being a mungrell, as it were, the one halfe a Noble, the other a Commoner. **1622** *FLETCHER Sea Voy.* IV. ii, *Cl.* Of what sort are they? *Jul.* They say they are Gentlemen. But they shew Mungrels. **1708** *WILSON*, etc. *tr. Petronius Arbitr* 62 He's of a right Breed both by Father and Mother, no Mungril. **1870** *EDGAR Runnymede* xxii, Men. . . of every race, mongrels almost to a man. **1898** F. T. BULLEN *Cruise of Cachalot* 115 Neither do the Arab mongrels. . . bear any too good a reputation.

fig. **1632** *LITHGOW Trav.* I. 2, I being . . . borne to the Muses, as to the World, a mungrell to both.

4. In transferred applications, more or less contemptuous.

† *a.* A person of mixed or undefined opinions, or who leans to both sides (in religion or politics). Also (*rare*), a person of undefined official position.

1554 T. SAMPSON in *Strype Eccl. Mem.* (1721) III. App. xviii. 53 A weak brother seeth you, as mungrels mingling yourselves with the Papists in their idolatry. **1561** *DAUS tr. Bullinger on Apoc.* (1573) 58 It were better thou were a Sinner or an Heathen, than an hypocrite and a mongerell. **1632** *LITHGOW Trav.* VIII. 361 Our seuerall Ambassadors . . . at Constantinople, who rather stay there as Mungrels than absolute Ambassadors. **1638** *MEDE Wks.* IV. (1672) 819 You desired but to know what I thought of *Genusflexio versus Altare*, and I think I have told you; and you see hereby what a mungrel I am. **1645** *King's Cabinet Opened* 48 The King. . . despiseth you by the name of Mungrells, as not altogether firme enough to his owne designe. **1677** *BARROW Serm.* (1686) III. 89 If thou wilt be brave, be brave indeed; singly and thoroughly; be not a double-hearted mongrel. **1713** *ADDISON Cato* III. vi, Mongrils in faction, poor faint-hearted traitors!

b. A 'cross' (between).

1613 *PURCHAS Pilgrimage* (1614) 586 Whose Religion was a mungrell of the Greekish, Egyptian, and their own. **1645** *MILTON Colast.* Wks. 1851 IV. 377 Though his two faculties of Serving-man and Solicitor, should compound into one mongrel. **1863** *COWDEN CLARKE Shaks. Char.* xvi. 411 In character he is a sort of mongrel between the thoroughbred jester-clown and the cur errand-boy. **1864** *CARLYLE Fredk. Gt.* XVII. v. (1872) VII. 56 Some cart, or dilapidated mongrel between cart and basket.

B. adj. (appositive and attributive uses of the *sb.*)

1. Of dogs: That is a mongrel or of mixed breed.

1576 *FLEMING tr. Caius' Dogs* 33 It remaineth that we deliuer vnto you the Dogges of a mungrell or currishe kind. **1679** *BLOUNT Anc. Tenures* 10 A Mungrel Hound, for the Chase of the wild Boar. **1688** J. CLAYTON in *Phil. Trans.* XVIII. 133 There followed them two or three Mungrel Curs. **1773-83** *HOOLE Orf. Fur.* XVII. 629 When th' exerting voice of village-swains A mungrel cur against the wolf constrains. **1890** C. L. MORGAN *Anim. Life & Intell.* (1891) 168 The bitch retains the influence of the mongrel puppies . . . and therefore mongrelizes subsequent litters.

b. As an abusive epithet for a person.

1605 *SHAKS. Lear* II. ii. 24 A Knaue, a Rascall, . . . and the Sonne and Heire of a Mungrill Bitch. **1606** — *Tr. & Cr.* v. iv. 14 That mungrill curre Aiax. **1720** J. HUGHES *Siege Damascus* v. ii. (1777) 63 Perfidious mungrel slave!

2. In wider use, of animals and plants. (Cf. *A.* 2.)

1635 *SWAN Spec. M.* (1670) 355 The Tassel [or male] of the Saker is called a Hobbie, or Mongrel Hawk. **1645** *HOWELL Lett.* III. 54 The Welsh nag. . . is right and of no mungrill race. **1768** *BOSWELL Corsica* i. (ed. 2) 40 Their sheep being of a mongrel race. **1770-4** A. HUNTER *Georg. Ess.* (1803) I. 489 Care should be taken that the cabbage tribe . . . should be cultivated at as great a distance from each other as possible, to prevent the ill consequences of a mongrel produce. **1871** *DARWIN Desc. Man* II. xv. 156 The result would . . . be the production . . . of a mongrel piebald lot [of pigeons].

3. Of persons: Of mixed race or nationality; having parents of different races. Chiefly in disparaging use.

1606 *HOLLAND Sueton.* 30 Diuers mungrell Gaules no better than halfe Barbarians. **1670** *DRYDEN Cong. Granada* I. i, Their Mungril Race is mix'd with Christian Breed. **1728** *MORGAN Algiers* I. i. 10 A mungrel breed of Tyrians and old Africans. **1805** *SOUTHEY Madoc in W.* xv, To learn that law from Norman or from Dane, Saxon, Jute, Angle, or whatever name Suit best your mongrel race! **1861** *Lond. Rev.* 16 Feb. 187 We Englishmen may be proud of the results to which a mongrel breed and a hybrid race have led us. **1871** *DARWIN Desc. Man* I. vii. 225 An immense mongrel population of Negroes and Portuguese. **1879** *FARRAR St. Paul* (1883) 354 Men . . . unsophisticated by the debilitating Hellenism of a mongrel population.

4. *transf.* Of persons, things, classes: Of mixed origin, nature, or character; not referable to any definite species or type; that is 'neither one thing nor the other'. Chiefly in contemptuous use.

1581 *SIDNEY Apol. Poetrie* (Arb.) 65 Neither the admiration and commiseration, nor the right sportfulness, is by their mungrell Traggy-comedie obtained. **1600** *SURFLET Country Farm* vi. xxii. 792 Such wines are called mungrell or bastard wines, which (betwixt the sweete and astringent ones) haue neither manifest sweetenes, nor manifest astringtion. **1632** *High Commission Cases* (Camden) 319 What is betweene Adam and Christ, halfe a new creature and halfe an ould, a mongrell Christian. **1645** *King's Cabinet Opened* 47 He [the king] calls those, who have deserted their trust in Parliament, . . . by the name of a base, mutinous, and mungrell Parliament. **1661** *FULLER Worthies, Wilts* (1662) III. 158 These Mungrell Pamphlets (part true, part false) doe most mischief. **1663** *BUTLER Hud.* I. iii. 1225 This zealot Is of a mungrel, diuers kind, Cleric before, and Lay behind. **1691** *WOOD Ath. Oxon.* I. 186 About that time King Hen. 8 [was] setting up a mongrel Religion in the Land. **1702** in *Somers Tracts* 4th Collect. (1751) III. 21 A Sort of mungril Church-goers, whose Concomity was not the Result of Principle, but of a luke-warm Compliance with the Humour

of the Times. **1762-71** H. WALPOLE *Vertue's Anecd. Paint.* (1786) IV. 84 His imitators, without his taste, compounded a mungrel species, that had no boldness, no lightness, and no system. **1764** *LLOYD Law Student* Poet. Wks. 1774 I. 24 That mungrel, half-form'd thing, a Temple-Beau? **1826** *HOOD Irish Schoolm.* viii, A mongrel tint, that is ne brown ne blue. **1833-5** J. H. NEWMAN *Hist. Sk.* (1876) III. i. iii. 51 [He] had been brought up. . . a mongrel sort of religionist, part Jew, part Pagan. **1884** W. ST. J. BRODRICK in *Fortn. Rev.* June 755 A subservient peagee, elastic principles, and a mongrel policy.

b. Applied to a word formed of elements from different languages, or to a dialect made up of different languages.

1610 *HOLLAND Camden's Brit.* I. 486 A mungrell name halfe Saxon and halfe Latin. **1652-62** *HEYLIN Cosmogr.* II. (1682) 180 A mungrel Language, composed of Italian, French, and some Spanish words. **1715** *tr. Pancirollus' Rerum Mem.* I. i. viii. 21 Aurichalcum. . . is a mungrel Word derived from both those languages [Greek and Latin]. **1867** *DEUTSCH in Q. Rev.* CXXIII. 450 The Aramaic. . . had become in the hands of the people a mongrel idiom. **1871** *FARRAR Wilt. Hist.* iii. 93 If they spoke their own language, it bewrayed them by its mongrel dialect.

Hence (*nonce-words*) **'mongrelism, mongrelity, the condition of being a mongrel; 'mongrelish a., 'mongrelly a.,** resembling a mongrel.

18.. *MOORE On Hunt in Byron's Wks.* (1846) 526/1 They suffer small mongrelly curs in their kitchen. **1859** F. FRANCIS *Newton Dogvane* (1888) 40 A mongrel-looking, coarse-sterned pointer. **1859** *SALA Gas-light & D.* xxi, A brown dog of an uncertain shade of mongrelity. **1884** *BLACKMORE Tommy Upm.* II. ii. 17 What marvel, that we have sold our birth-right to an acephalous mollusk, when the simple use of the tongue has passed into such headless mongrelism? **1889** *Pall Mall G.* 9 Jan. 2/1 [The dog] began to develop undoubted signs of mongrelism.

† **'mongrel, v. Obs. rare.** In 7 moun-, mun-. [f. *prec.*] *trans.* To make mongrel or hybrid.

1602 *MARSTON Ant. & Mel.* I. Induct., Millane being halfe Spanish, half high Dutch, and halfe Italians, the blood of the chifest houses is corrupt and mungrel'd. **1607** — *What you Will* I. i, Shall our blood be mungrel'd with the corruption of a stragling French?

mongrelism ('mɑŋgrəlɪz(ə)m). [f. *MONGREL sb.* + -ISM.] The condition or quality of being mongrel or hybrid.

1598 *FLORIO, Bastardume*, bastardise, mongrelism. **1831** *Examiner* 274/2 [He] has passed from rank Toryism to the mongrelism of 'moderate reformer'. **1849** D. T. BROWNE *Amer. Poultry Yd.* (1855) 66 There is no breed of fowls more dishgured by mongrelism than this. **1871** *GALTON in Proc. Roy. Soc.* XIX. 396 The variations to which the breed is liable, and which might at first be thought due to mongrelism.

mongrelize ('mɑŋgrəlɪz), *v.* [f. *MONGREL sb.* + -IZE.] *trans.* To make mongrel in race, composition, or character.

1629 *MAXWELL tr. Herodian* (1635) 256 It was not fit that either of their Races should be Mungreliz'd in that manner. **1859** *DARWIN Orig. Spec.* iv. 99 How . . . comes it that such a vast number of the seedlings are mongrelized? **1871** *GALTON in Proc. Roy. Soc.* XIX. 396 The breed of rabbits which I endeavoured to mongrelize was the 'Silver-Grey'. **1890** [see *MONGREL a.* 1].

Hence **mongrelization**.

1889 H. CAMPBELL *Caus. Dis.* x. 76 Hybridization or mongrelization of disease.

'mongrelizing, vbl. sb. [-ING¹.] The action of the verb MONGRELIZE.

1922 *Edin. Rev.* July 36 Unchecked mongrelizing destroys the symmetry of a national type.

'mongst (mɑŋst), *prep. poet.* Aphetic form of AMONGST.

c 1590 *MARLOWE Faustus* vii, Faustus is feasted mongst his noblemen. **1601** *SHAKS. Phoenix & Turtle* 20 Mongst our mourners shalt thou go. **1632** *MILTON L'Allegro* 4 'Mongst horrid shapes, and shrieks, and sights unholy. **1707** *WATTS Hymns & Spir. Songs* I. xxxix. (1751) 28 And 'mongst a thousand tender Thoughts [can] Her Suckling have no Room? **1871** *PALGRAVE Lyr. Poems* 38 'Mongst all perfections the most perfect wife.

† **'mongster. Obs.** [f. *MONG-ER sb.* 1: see -STER.] A female trader; only as the second element in comb., as *flower-mongster*.

1281 in *Cal. Pat. Rolls Edw. I* 462 Agathe le Flurmongester.

monguba, variant of MUNGUBA.

Mongul, obs. form of MONGOL.

monhad, -heade, obs. ff. MANHOOD, -HEAD.

monhydride (mɒn'hɑɪdrɪd). *Chem.* [f. *MON(O)-* + *HYDRIDE*.] A compound of one atom of hydrogen with an element or radical.

1866 *ODDLING Anim. Chem.* I Monhydrides, dihydrides, and trihydrides. . . and their derived chlorides.

moni, obs. form of MANY.

'monial, a. and sb. 1 *Obs.* Also 4 -yale, 4-6 -yal(l), 6 -iale, moiniall. [a. OF. *monial, moinal* (*moniale sb. fem.*), f. *F. moine* MONK; or ad. med.L. *moniā-l-is*.] *A. adj.* Monastic. *rare* = 0.

1656 *BLOUNT Glossogr.*, *Monial* or *Monachal*.

B. sb. A nun.

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl. B. x.* 319 here shal come a kyng and confesse 30w religiouses. . . And amende monyales monkes and chanouns. 1513 BRADSHAW *St. Werburge* II. 319 Virgin and moinal of mycle excellence. c1550 BALE *K. Johan* (Camden) 18 Canons of S. Marke, Vestals and Monyals. 1587 FLEMING *Contn. Holinshed* III. 1027/1 The first was a house for women called moniales or nuns.

monial ('mɔniəl), *sb.*² *Arch.* Now *Antiq.* Forms: 4 moniel, monyele, moyniele, 4-6 moynel(l), 5 munell, 6 monyelle, -al, mun(y)iall, moinel, mynell, 9 monial. [a. OF. *moinel*, *moynel*, *monial* (also *meigneaul*, *mayneau*, *maineau*, mod.F. *meneau*), of unknown origin. Cf. MULLION, MUNNION.]

1. A mullion.

1330 in J. T. SMITH *Antiq. Westminster* (1807) 185 [For the purpose of strengthening and keeping in their places] the moynells [in the east gable]. 1379 *Mem. Ripon* (Surtees) III. 102 Et in j moniel lapid. figend. cum plumbo in praedictis aluris. a1440 *Sir Degrev.* 1459 Square wyndowus of glas. The rechest that ever was Tho moynelus was off bras. 1426-7 *Rec. St. Mary at Hill* 64 For iiii munell for wyndowes. a1548 *HALL Chron., Hen. VIII* 73 The postes or monyelles of eury wyndow was gylte. 1569 in *Pension Bk. Gray's Inn* (1901) 464 Munialls in the said windowes. 1846 *Eccelesiologist* V. 164 The west window of the north aisle, of three lights with simply intersecting monials. 1856 J. ALLEN *Lisheard* viii. 119 Three small square-headed lights. . . the openings separated by monials. 1878 McVITTIE *Christ Church Cathedral* 28 note. In all these old walls were found . . . annulated monials and cusped tracery.

†2. One of the plates of gold on the back of a bishop's or abbot's glove. *Obs.*

c1540 *Inv. Westm. Abbey in Trans. Lond. & Mdsx. Archæol. Soc.* IV. 317 The best payre of Pasturall Gloves, with parells of brodered work and small perells haveyng on them ij monyals of gold garnyshed with vj stones and xxiiij gret perles.

moniaist, obs. Sc. superl. of MANY.

monic ('mɔnik), *a. Math.* [f. MON(O- + -IC).] Of a polynomial: having the coefficient of the term of highest degree equal to one.

1937 A. A. ALBERT *Mod. Higher Algebra* ii. 24 The coefficient a_n is called the leading coefficient of f and we shall call f a monic polynomial when $a_n = 1$. [Note] This notion occurs so frequently in algebra that the author believes it would be wise to adopt the above term. 1963 BEAUMONT & PIERCE *Algebraic Found. Math.* ix. 328 Thus, for any nonzero polynomial $g(x)$, there is a unique monic polynomial $f(x)$ which is a multiple of $g(x)$ by a nonzero element of F .

monica, **monick(er)**, var. MONIKER.

monide, obs. f. MONEYED.

monie, obs. f. MANY, MONEY.

monied, var. MONEYED.

moniefauld, **moniel**, obs. ff. MANIFOLD, MONIAL.

monier, var. MONEYER.

monies, irreg. pl. of MONEY *sb.*

monies cunnes, **kinnes**, **kunnes**: see MANYKIN.

moniest, obs. f. superl. of MANY.

monifald, -fold, obs. ff. MANIFOLD.

monifide: see MONEYFIED.

moniker ('mɔnikə(r)). *slang.* Also monarch, monekeer, monica, monick(er), monniker, etc. [Origin unknown.] A name, a nick-name. Also (*rare*) as *v. trans.*, to apply a name to (a person). 1851 MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* I. 218/2 'What is your "monekeer" (name)?'—Perhaps it turns out that one is 'White-headed Bob', and the other 'Plymouth Ned'. 1851 [see REAM *a.*] 1879 *Macm. Mag.* Oct. 502/1 While at the station they asked me what my monarch (name) was. 1882 *Sydney Slang Dict.* 6/1 *Monniker*, a person's name (often assumed). *Ibid.* 10/1 The padding ken of Sally Hicks, who's got a new moniker, which is Lushing Loo. 1885 M. DAVITT *Prison Diary* I. xvi. 151 Many of them having a fresh 'monicker' (name) each conviction. 1895 *Times* 11 Nov. 3/4 The van is alright; I have had the 'monnick' (slang word for name) taken off it. 1903 'J. FLYNT' *Rise Ruderick Clowd* i. 46 In the—Ward 'monakers', or nicknames, mean more than they do in uptown communities. 1907 J. LONDON *Road* (1914) 169 His 'monica' was Skysail Jack. 1926 J. BLACK *You can't Win* ix. 111 Whether it was his appearance or his careful manner of speech that got him his monoger, 'The Sanctimonious Kid', I never knew. 1936 J. CURTIS *Gilt Kid* v. 50 Eileen, or something, that was the sister's monick. 1936 M. FRANKLIN *All that Swagger* lii. 488 'I thought it was mimosa.' 'That's its trade moniker; it's home name is wattle.' 1938 *Amer. Speech* XIII. 195, I monickered him (gave him his moniker, or tramp name). 1944 *Sun* (Baltimore) 7 Aug. 2/7 He came by the name of Omar N. (the N being for Nelson) through his father's searching for a 'distinctive' moniker for his offspring. 1959 *Times Lit. Suppl.* 13 Feb. 84/1 Henry Handel Richardson herself . . . was able to hide behind the male signature on her books (her maiden name wedded to two favourite family monikers). 1960 *Melody Maker* 31 Dec. 6/3 Oliver Cool is the pseudonym of singer Larry Ellis, who found he won more success when he adopted the 'far-out' monniker. 1964 *Punch* 2 Dec. 826/1 Mildly bitter moniker given to Swiss-based moneymen. 1968 L. MORTON *Long Wake* i. 18 The documents came to Jack Roberts for my 'Monica'. 1972

Village Voice (N.Y.) 1 June 78/3 Slim and his brother helped bail the pilot out. The Airplane Kid moniker followed.

monilated ('mɔnɪlətɪd), *ppl. a. Anat.* [f. L. *monile* necklace + -ATE² + -ED¹.] Moniliform.

1877 HUXLEY *Anat. Inv. Anim.* vii. 416 An accessory gland composed of dichotomous monilated tubes. 1898 P. MANSON *Trop. Diseases* xxvi. 393 The individual hairs become white, or downy, or splintered or monillated [*sic*].

moniless(e), obs. forms of MONEYLESS.

monilia (mɔ'nɪliə). *Bot. and Med.* Also *Monilia*. Pl. monilia, -iæ, -ias. [mod.L., f. L. *monile*, necklace, in allusion to the chains of spores.] A fungus belonging to the genus *Monilia*, which now (properly) consists only of imperfect forms of *Sclerotinia* and *Neurospora*, several of which cause plant diseases, but formerly included some species (now assigned to *Candida*) which are important human pathogens. Also *attrib.*

1751 J. HILL *Gen. Nat. Hist.* II. 69 Monilia is a genus of Fungi, consisting of a pedicle supporting a number of naked seeds, arranged in series like the beads of a necklace. The Monilia all produce distinct male and female flowers. . . [Micheli] has . . . divided this genus into two, under the names of Botrytis and Aspergillus; but the differences, this division are founded upon, are rather specific than generic; we have therefore arranged them all together under one genus. 1916 *Jrnl. Trop. Med. & Hygiene* XIX. 89/1 White, creamy, roundish colonies, characteristic of a monilia, developed within twenty-four hours. 1920 *Lancet* 17 Apr. 851/2 The 20°C. incubator in which the collection of monilias was kept. 1932 *Jrnl. Infectious Dis.* L. 75 Various types of moniliae. 1950 *Jrnl. Amer. Med. Assoc.* 13 May 215/2 A pyoderma in which Monilia may be present merely as saprophytes. 1968 J. H. BURN *Lect. Notes Pharmacol.* (ed. 9) 112 In extreme cases there may be a fatal septicaemia due to monilia. 1975 C. A. THOROLD *Diseases of Cocoa* iii. 27 Monilia disease is confined to the north-west of South America and the adjacent part of Central America.

So *mo'niliat* *a.*, of, caused by, or pertaining to a monilia or moniliae; *mo'nilloid a.*, resembling a fungus of this type.

1928 *Mycologia* XX. 127 (*title*) The moniloid species of *Sclerotinia*. 1947 *Jrnl. Amer. Med. Assoc.* 20 Sept. 192/2 (*heading*) Iodine treatment in monilial infections. 1951 *Ibid.* 27 Jan. 207/1 (*heading*) Monilial infections complicating the therapeutic use of antibiotics. *Ibid.* 208/1 A severe monilial esophagitis. 1973 *Nature* 28 Sept. 214/1 Specimens of clinically uninfamed gingiva were cultured with the addition of nystatin . . . to prevent monilial over-growth. 1974 PASSMORE & ROBSON *Compan. Med. Studies* III. xiii. 13/1 Trichomonal and monilial infections should be excluded by the examination of smears of vaginal exudate [in the treatment of vulvovaginitis].

moniliasis (mɔnɪ'laɪsɪs). *Path. Pl. -ases.* [f. MONIL(IA + -IASIS).] Infection with or a disease caused by a fungus of the genus *Candida*.

1920 *Lancet* 24 Apr. 898/2 It is probable therefore that the so-called tea-taster's cough is a moniliasis. 1925 *Jrnl. Obstetr. & Gynaecol.* XXXII. 69 (*heading*) Vaginal monilias and vaginal moniliasis. 1947 *Jrnl. Amer. Med. Assoc.* 27 Dec. 1186/2 The moniliasis form a group of infections. 1958 *New Biol.* XXVII. 62 Moniliasis, which is a disease or complex of diseases with diverse manifestations caused by several yeast-like fungi of which *Candida albicans* is the most important, has a world-wide distribution. . . The most familiar aspect of moniliasis is thrush in infants. 1964 WINNER & HURLEY *Candida Albicans* p. v. We refer to these diseases as candidosis, this being the term, which . . . we have preferred to 'candidiasis', 'candidosis' and 'moniliasis'. 'Moniliasis' was the correct term when the causative organism was known as Monilia, but its continued use today leads to confusion. 1974 PASSMORE & ROBSON *Compan. Med. Studies* III. xix. 9/2 (*heading*) Candidiasis (thrush, moniliasis).

moniliform (mɔ'nɪlɪfɔ:m), *a.* [a. F. *moniliforme*, or mod.L. *moniliformis*, f. *monile* necklace: see -FORM.] Of the form of or resembling a necklace; necklace-shaped; having contractions at regular intervals; consisting of or characterized by a series of globular or oval protuberances suggesting a string of beads.

1802-3 tr. *Pallas' Trav.* (1812) II. 195 Moniliform iron-ore, and pudding-stone, are still more common in the schistous beds. 1819 SAMUELLE *Entomol. Compend.* 260 Antennæ as long or shorter than the body, with moniliform joints. 1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* III. 146 note, That [*sc.* the horn on the tail] of *Sphinx latrophæ* . . . is moniliform. 1874 COOKE *Fungi* 38 The spores are . . . generated in a moniliform manner, and afterwards separating at the joints. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VI. 582 Portions of the veins on the back of the hand become quite moniliform, that is to say, there was an alternation of small dark swellings with narrow almost colourless intervals between them.

Hence *mo'niliformly adv.*, so as to resemble a necklace.

1848 E. FORBES *Naked-eyed Medusæ* 59 From the four bulbs spring as many pale yellow, moniliformly-granulated, slender, coiling tentacula. 1882 J. M. CROMBIE in *Encycl. Brit.* XIV. 553/2 In *Ephebaei* they [*sc.* the gonidial granules] are not moniliformly arranged.

moniment, obs. form of MONUMENT.

monimolimnion (mɔnɪmɔ'lɪmɪnɪən). Pl. -limnia. [a. G. *monimolimnion* (I. Findenegg 1935, in *Internat. Rev. d. ges. Hydrobiol. u. Hydrographie* XXXII. 377), f. Gr. *μόνιμο-σ* stable + -limnion, after EPILIMNION, HYPOLIMNION.] The lower, denser, non-

circulating layer of a meromictic lake. Cf. MIXOLIMNION.

1937 [see MIXOLIMNION]. 1957 G. E. HUTCHINSON *Treat. Limnol.* I. vii. 464 These lakes have never fully circulated in the ordinary way, since they developed large monimolimnia. 1968 [see MIXOLIMNION].

monimolite (mɔ'nɪmɔ'lɪt). *Min.* [Named by L. J. Igelström, 1865 (*monimolite*), f. Gr. *μόνιμο-σ* stable, because it is decomposed with great difficulty: see -LITE.] Antimonate of lead and iron, found in yellowish or brownish crystals. 1868 DANA *Syst. Min.* (ed. 5) 546.

†**monion**. *Mil. Obs.* Also 7 mougnon, 7-9 mognon, 8 moignon. [a. F. *moignon*, in 17th c. †*mougnon*, of obscure origin: cf. Sp. *muñon* muscle of the arm.] (See quots. 1658, 1706.)

1652 LOVEDAY tr. *Calprenède's Cassandra* i. 47 His sleeve which issuing forth of a Mougnon of gold, in the forme of a Lions Jawes, cover'd his Arme to the elbow, was of the same. 1658 PHILLIPS, *Mougnon*, (French) the brawny part of the arm, also the brassel, or that part of a Coat of Armour, that covereth the Arms. 1659 HOWELL *Lex., Partic. Vocab.* xlv. Monions for the shoulders, *gli spalacci*, *Les moignons*, *Espaldares*. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Moignon*, the Stump of a Leg or Arm that is cut off; also Armour for the Arms. 1802 JAMES *Milit. Dict.*, *Mognions*.

monion, **monieur**, obs. ff. MUNNION, MONEYER.

moniplies, variant of MANYPLIES.

monipolical: see MONOPOLICAL.

monish ('mɔnɪʃ), *v.* Forms: *a.* 4-5 monast, -yst, moonest, 4-6 monest(e; β. 4 mones, moneyche, 5 -ys(s)ch(e, -esche, -yche, 5-6 monysh(e, -yssh(e, 6 monis(s)h(e, *Sc.* monis, -ys, 6- monish. *Pa. t.* and *pa. pple.* in -st. 4-5 monyst, 4-6 monest, 6-ist. [a. OF. *monester*—popular L. *monestāre*, an unexplained derivative of *monēre* to advise, warn. For the change of termination in English, see ADMONISH.]

1. *trans.* To ADMONISH (a person), in various senses. (Also *absol.*) *arch.*

a. a1300 *Cursor M.* 27330 And for to monest [Fairf. monast] him fulf gerne, if he can nocht, for to lerne. c1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* III. 6 Here he monestip ech man to lyve wel. c1400 *Rom. Rose* 3579 For I you pray, and eek moneste, Nought to refuson our requeste. c1449 PECOCK *Repr.* iv. iv. 445 Poul bade him [*sc.* Titus]. . . forto correcte defaultis as weel as forto moneste. 1494 FABYAN *Chron.* vi. cliii. 140 Monesting hym . . . that he shuld exchew and forbere suche doynge.

β. a1300 *Cursor M.* 26828 We moneyche [Fairf. monest] biscoeps preistes bath. . . pat pai thol na sauls for to be lend vnto þe feinddes hand. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* XII. 383 Thai may weill monyss [Camb. MS. monast] as thai will. c1440 *Gesta Rom.* xlviii. 216 (Add. MS.), Whan Ioseph was monysshed and bidden by the aungell, that he shuld flee into Egipete. 1483 *Chron. Eng.* g.vij, He monyschyd all cristen men that prestes shuld be worsshipped a bownd all other men. 1513 DOUGLAS *Eneis* x. viii. 5 The haly nymphe . . . Hyr brother Turnus did monys and exhort To succur Lawsus. a1533 FRITH *Answ. More* (1829) 175 And so are we monished by Isaiaih, in the 8th chapter, that we believe no such fantasies. a1568 ASCHAM *Scholem.* i. (Arb.) 31 Chide not hostelle: . . . but monish him gentelle. 1606 G. WOODCOCKE [Lives Emperors in *Hist. Iustine* Hhij, Men say that his parents were monished in a dreame to cal him Theodosius. 16. . . SWINBURNE *Spousals* (1886) 91 Yet is he rather to be monished than compelled to marry this Woman. 1839 BAILEY *Festus* iv. (1848) 31 Were thou and I To monish them. 1856 MISS WINKWORTH tr. *Tauler's Life & Serm.* xxi. (1857) 360 Each doing as he is inwardly monished by the Holy Ghost. 1866 T. N. HARPER *Peace thro. Truth* Ser. 1. 15 The Apostle then, as Pacian monishes us, speaks of a visible unity.

¶ Pa. t. and pple. in -st.

a1300 *Cursor M.* 29292 He pat aght. . . fra hali kirk has laht, and he par-for es monest thrise [etc.]. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* XII. 379 Tharfor thai monyst thame to be Of gret vorschip. a1400-50 *Alexander* 3127 (Ashm. MS.) Jus monest he þe messangers paire maistr to say. c1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 6400 Of þis wyse monest was he. 1513 DOUGLAS *Eneis* III. iii. 77 Lat ws obey Phebus. . . As we bene monest. 1536 BELLENDEN *Cron. Scot.* (1821) I. 231 Reule monist be this visiuon, come with the said reliquies.

b. In ecclesiastical use. (Cf. MONITION 3 b.)

c1440 *Jacob's Well* 56 Alle þo pat . . . kepin or defendyn an opyn theef, after þe tyme þey be thryes monestyd of here ordinarye, in speccyal or in general [etc.]. 1533 *Acc. Ld. High Treas. Scot.* VI. 152 To monis the priores. . . for nonpayment of their taxt of the Beltane terme. 1607 in W. H. HALE *Prec. in Causes of Office* (1841) 10 He is now monished to appear in the Consistorie the first court day of Easter next. 1633 *Acts Durham High Commission* Cr. 36 Hath heard the late Lord Bishopp Neile . . . monish and require Vaux to give over the profession of casting of figures. 1847 COOTE *Pract. Eccl. Courts* 257 [Form of Monition.] We do therefore hereby authorize . . . peremptorily to monish, or cause to be monished, the said Alexander McMath, that he shall [etc.]. 1872 O. SHIPLEY *Gloss. Eccl. Terms* s.v. *Monition*, an order monishing the party complained against to obey. 1885 *Law Times* LXXIX. 438/1 Whether the clergyman . . . had sufficiently monished him or any other erring parishioner.

†2. With thing as obj. (chiefly in translations): To exhort to; to give warning of; to call to mind.

1382 WYCLIF *Luke* iii. 18 He monestinge manye othere thingis [Vulg. *Multa quidem et alia exhortans*]. 1382 — *John* iii. 10 If I shal come, I shal moneste [Vulg. *commonebo*] his werkes, whiche he doith. 1388 — *Eccles.* vii. 3 The ende of alle men is monestid [Vulg. *finis cunctorum admonetur hominum*]. a1533 FRITH *Disput. Purgat.* Pref.

(1829) 83 Let them remember what Paul monisheth 1 Tim. 4. 1540 PALSGR. *Acolastus* D iij b, Surely he is a stoute and a hartye monysher, if he monysher any thyng well.

Hence 'monishing' *vbl. sb.* Also 'monisher', one who admonishes.

1382 WYCLIF *Isa.* xxx. 21 Thin eres shu'n heren the wrd bihinde the bac of the monestere. 1388 — *Deut.* xxi. 20 He dispisith to here oure monestyngis. c 1440 *Gesta Rom.* ii. xxix. 370 And the voice of monysshing is this. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 243/1 A Monyschere, hortator, monitor. 1513 DOUGLAS *Aeneis* iv. viii. 115 Eik bygane the feirfull sawis seir Off the devynis, with terrible monysshingis. 1540 Monysher [see MONISH v. 2]. a 1600 *Ballad* in T. James *Corrupt. Scripture* (1611) iii. 44 In his monestings he forsaketh despising. 1624 GEE *Hold fast* 33, I should seeme rather to be an accuser . . . then a monisher in . . . dutie to my Countrey.

monish ('manɪʃ), *sb.* [See MONEY *sb.* 4 ¶.]

1846 *Swell's Night Guide* 125/2 *Monish*, tip us the, give me the money. 1848 *Sinks of London laid Open* 116/1 *Monish*, tip us the, give me the money.

'**monishment.** *arch.* Also 5 monestement. [f. MONISH *v.* + -MENT. In Caxton, a. OF. *monestement.*] Admonition, warning. Also, †a reminder.

1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 265/2 Gerard . . . refused alwey his monestementes and techynges. 1494 FABYAN *Chron.* vii. ccxlii. 286 Kyng John came not at y^e day appoynted . . . accordyng to y^e monysshement to hym gyuen. 1563 FOXE *A. & M.* 853 b, Monkes, friers, and nonnes . . . forgot that their ceremonies wer monishmentes to put them in mynd of their profession. 1565 COOPER *Thesaurus, Commotio.* . . a monishment: an aduertisement. 1896 SNOWDEN *Web of Weaver* xix. (1897) 212, I was fairly plagued with it till I had shaved my beard, to spite her monishments.

monism ('mɒnɪz(ə)m). [ad. mod. L. *monism-us*, f. Gr. *μόνος* single: see -ISM.]

1. *Philos.* A metaphysical system based on the assumption of a single ultimate principle or kind of being instead of two or more: opposed to DUALISM and PLURALISM in various applications.

a. The doctrine that only one being exists. 1862 F. HALL *Hindu Philos. Syst.* 160 To the Vedāntins the establishment of monism, or non-duality, is most essential. They wish to make out the soul to be Brahma, and the world to be false; whence it would follow, that Brahma solely is true, and that nought but him exists.

b. A general name for those theories which deny the duality (i.e. the existence as two ultimate kinds of substance) of matter and mind.

Thus materialism and idealism or spiritualism are both species of monism; the name, however, is often applied specifically to a third variety, viz. the doctrine that physical and psychical phenomena are alike manifestations of a reality which cannot be identified with either matter or mind.

1876 tr. *Haeckel's Hist. Creat.* i. ii. 35 The Monism here maintained by us is often considered identical with Materialism. 1887 *Encycl. Brit.* XXII. 564/1 Until dualism had been thought out, as in the Peripatetic school, it was impossible that monism (or at any rate materialistic monism) should be definitely and consciously maintained. 1898 ILLINGWORTH *Div. Imman.* iii. 71 Monism . . . started from the physical side, from analysis of the cerebral conditions of thought.

c. The doctrine that there is only one Supreme Being, as opposed to the belief in a Good and an Evil Principle as co-ordinate powers.

1872 MORRIS tr. *Ueberweg's Hist. Philos.* i. 334 Against the dualism of the Manichæans . . . Augustine defends the monism of the good principle.

d. In various uses indicating a theory or doctrine of a single force, source, or system from which all particular instances devolve.

1890 W. JAMES *Princ. Psychol.* i. x. 366 The contrast between the Monism thus reached and our own psychological point of view can be exhibited schematically. 1903 B. RUSSELL *Princ. Math.* i. iv. 43 The subject is important, since the issues between monism and monadism, between idealism and empiricism . . . all depend, in whole or in part, upon the theory we adopt in regard to the present question. *Ibid.* 44 Numerical identity and diversity are the source of unity and plurality; and thus the admission of many terms destroys monism. 1949 P. A. SCHILPP *Albert Einstein* xxiii. 591 The question is still open whether it is possible thereby to arrive at a real monism; for the conversion of Joule into mkg does not prove that the two forms of energy are in essence the same. 1964 GOULD & KOLB *Dict. Soc. Sci.* 440/1 Monism is the notion . . . that in any society there must be one supreme power or authority and this must be lodged in the state. 1970 G. A. & A. G. THEODORSON *Mod. Dict. Sociol.* 93 *Cultural monism*, a doctrine that advocates the assimilation of ethnic minorities into the dominant culture of a society to attain cultural uniformity. 1971 R. F. C. HULL tr. *Jung's Psychol. Types* in *Coll. Wks.* vi. viii. 318 The idea-oriented attitude must tend towards monism.

2. (See quot.: perh. a misapprehension.)

1880 PASCOE *Zool. Classif.* (ed. 2) 283 *Monism*, the descent of all organic beings from one primitive stock.

monist ('mɒnɪst). [f. Gr. *μόνος* single + -IST.] One who holds a doctrine of monism (in any sense).

1836-7 SIR W. HAMILTON *Metaph.* xvi. (1859) i. 295 The Realists or Substantialists are again divided into Dualists, and into Unitarians or Monists, according as they [etc.]. 1862 F. HALL *Hindu Philos. Syst.* 267 Can monism be established by simply showing, that two things are different in kind? If so, the Naiyāyikas, no less than you, are monists. 1934 F. W. COKER *Recent Political Thought* xviii. 504 The pluralist charges the monists with the error of regarding all non-political associations created by the state as dependent

for their continued existence upon the will of the State. 1960 L. LIPSON *Great Issues of Politics* (ed. 2) vi. 153 The monist, too, has his problems. Desiring to provide society with an integrating focus, he must designate what this should be. 1964 GOULD & KOLB *Dict. Soc. Sci.* 439/2 In international law the monists are those who believe that international and municipal law are both parts of a single system of law. *Ibid.* 563/2 Politically, public opinion is regarded by the monists as simply the manifested general will.

Also *attrib.* or as *adj.*, of or pertaining to the doctrine of monism.

1931 *Times Lit. Suppl.* 5 Mar. 164/2 Ramanuja fought against the monist view with as intense spiritual passion as any Christian critic could have shown. 1960 L. LIPSON *Great Issues of Politics* (ed. 2) vi. 152 Both philosophies stand unequivocally against something: the pluralist, against organized unity; the monist, against anarchic diversity.

monist: see MONISH *v.*

monistic (mə'nɪstɪk), *a.* [f. MONIST + -IC.] Pertaining to, involving, or holding monism.

1862 F. HALL *Hindu Philos. Syst.* 251 The belief, that the internal organ, &c., the whole world, are false, is the very life of the monistic doctrine. 1866 J. MARTINEAU *Ess.* i. 158 Mind, to think out its problems . . . cannot be monistic. 1872 *Contemp. Rev.* XX. 393 Eleticism was monistic, did not intend to recognise any distinction between matter and spirit. 1880 PASCOE *Zool. Classif.* (ed. 2) 283 *Monistic* theory holds that creation was the product of natural forces. 1886 MYERS in Gurney, etc. *Phantasms of Living* i. Intro. 50 A monistic scheme of the universe. 1890 W. JAMES *Princ. Psychol.* i. x. 367 For us it is an unpardonable logical sin . . . to change the terms without warning . . . For monistic idealism, this is the very enfranchisement of philosophy. 1903 B. RUSSELL *Princ. Math.* iv. xxvi. 221 The monistic view . . . regards the relation as a property of the whole composed of a and b, and as thus equivalent to a proposition which we may denote by (a)tr. 1926 J. C. SMUTS *Holism & Evolution* v. 108 The fundamental concept of Holism will bring us nearer to that unitary or monistic conception of the universe which is the immanent ideal of all scientific and philosophical explanation. 1957 S. AUROBINDO in Radhakrishnan & Moore *Sourcebk. in Indian Philos.* xvi. 586 In the monistic view the individual soul is one with the Supreme. 1960 L. LIPSON *Great Issues of Politics* (ed. 2) xiv. 417 There are classic instances of a monistic state combined with a controllable government. *Ibid.*, A monistic state like Britain, therefore, has its powers both centralized and integrated. 1964 GOULD & KOLB *Dict. Soc. Sci.* 563/2 The divisions . . . can be roughly classified as being between advocates of a monistic, organic view and holders of a pluralistic, numerical theory of public opinion. 1971 J. Z. YOUNG *Introd. Study Man* x. 124 Others [committed by] their addiction to a monistic science, try to find a system that avoids the separation of mind and matter. 1971 R. F. C. HULL tr. *Jung's Psychol. Types* in *Coll. Wks.* vi. viii. 301 Intellectualism is always monistic.

So 'monistical' *a.* (*Cent. Dict.* 1890); hence 'monistically' *adv.*, from a monistic point of view.

1880 *Athenæum* 25 Dec. 851/3 [Bahnsen's] philosophy . . . defines the 'Ding an sich' of Schopenhauer, the Will, pluralistically, and not, as Hartmann does, monistically.

†'monit. *Obs.* [ad. L. *monit-us*.] A reminder. 1692 THOBESBY *Diary* (ed. Hunter) i. 227 Lord, sanctify all monits of mortality!

monition (mə'nɪʃən), *sb.* [a. OF. *monition* (from 13th c.), or ad. L. *monitiōn-em*, n. of action f. *monit-*, *monēre* to admonish.]

1. †a. Instruction, direction (*obs.*) b. Warning; admonitory counsel. Also in particularized sense, an admonition, a warning.

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* iii. (Andreas) 655 Andro mad pame monicione, pat pai suld nocht his passione let. *Ibid.* vi. (Thomas) 49 be kinge . . . gerte mak gret monicione, pat, al pat euire vare in pe tovne Suld . . . come to pat feste. 1421-2 HOCLEVE *Dialog* 234 To do this labour . . . at the excitinge and monicion of a devout man. 1471 CAXTON *Recuyell* (Sommer) II. 527 But neuer for . . . the monysshons ne warnynges of cassandra the kyng wold not change his purpoos. 1494 FABYAN *Chron.* ii. xvii. 32 The kyngye disdeynynge this demeasure of Andragius, after dyuers monysshons to hym gyuen, gatheryd his knyghtes & made warre vpon Andragius. 1516 *Joseph Arim.* 34 By monysshon of the Archaungell gabryell they made a Churche . . . of our Lady. 1529 MORE *Dyaloge* iii. Wks. 245/2 With a good monicion & fatherly counsell to vse it reuerently. 1552 *Bk. Com. Prayer, Coll. 1st Sund. Lent.* O Lord . . . geue us grace to vse such abstinence, that . . . we may euer obey thy godly monicions. 1636 JACKSON *Creed* viii. xii. §4 That peremptory monition to his Apostles. 'Pray that yee enter not into temptation'. 1682 SIR T. BROWNE *Chr. Mor.* ii. §11 The capital sufferings of others are rather our monitions than acquitments. 1692 R. L'ESTRANGE *Fables* ccxx. 193 Deaf . . . to the Councils and Monitions of the very Spirit of Reason it self. 1713 SWIFT *On Himself* Wks. 1755 IV. i. 11 Sage monitions from his friends His talents to employ for nobler ends. 1843 CARLYLE *Past & Pr.* iii. xiii. To them the voice of Prophecy, of heavenly monition, is quite ended. 1879 GREEN *Read. Eng. Hist.* xxiii. 117 Turning the deafest of all deaf ears to the monitions which he received to stay.

2. A warning or intimation of the presence or imminence of something (now only, of some impending danger).

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P.R.* xvi. xlvi. (1495) 569 Blacke gete gyuyth monysshon of them that haue fendys wythin them. 1432-50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) II. 229 In that he jafe not to hym a monicion per of. 1694 W. HOLDER *On Time* vi. 72 We have no visible Monition of the Returns of any other Periods, such as we have of the Day, by Successive Light and Darkness. 1839 *Penny Cycl.* XV. 332/1 These Monitory Lizards . . . obtained credit for this monition solely from the accident of their haunts. 1906 *Daily News* 10 Apr. 6 The first monitions of the impending catastrophe occurred in 63 A.D., when . . . Campania was shaken by an earthquake.

3. An official or legal intimation or notice, esp. one calling on a person to do something specified.

c 1460 *Oseney Reg.* 92 After thre monicions or warnynges (by y^e vicare of Cudelynton or his stedys beryng to yem to be paide) [etc.]. 1467 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 406 That they appere in the yeld halle . . . vpon monicion to them yeven by eny seriaunt, vppon the peyn of xijd. 1492 *Bury Wills* (Camden) 78 That than the seyd aldyrman . . . shall after resonable warnyng and ther monysshon avoyde hym. 1512 *Act 4 Hen. VIII.* c. 4 *Preamble*, Of the which outlaries . . . the partie defendaut . . . had never knowlege ne monysshon. 1540-1 ELYOT *Image Gov.* (1549) 142 Onely hearyng that he was chosen Pretor, before that he had monicion thereof, he fled. 1615 *Act 12 Jas. I.* c. 8 in *Bolton Stat. Irel.* (1621) 434 That every person should have lawfull knowledge and monition of such actions as hereafter bee to be . . . sued against him. 1863 JOWETT in *Life & Lett.* (1897) i. x. 311, I hear that this monition is to be issued at the V.-C. Court next week.

b. A formal notice from a bishop or an ecclesiastical court admonishing the person complained of to refrain from a specified offence.

1509 BARCLAY *Shyp of Folyes* (1570) 236 To thy monition my Bishop I assent. 1610 BP. CARLETON *Jurisd.* 275 That all Translations of Prelates, all depriuations, reuocations, monitions, Ecclesiastical censures . . . shall be voide, vaine, and of none effect. 1696 PHILLIPS (ed. 5), *Monition*, . . . a warning given by Ecclesiastical Authority to a Clerk to reform his Manners, upon Intimation of his Scandalous Life. 1725 tr. *Dupin's Eccl. Hist.* 17th c. i. iii. i. 77 What Monitions soever, Excommunications or Interdicts he [the Pope] may make. 1827 HALLAM *Const. Hist.* i. ii. 77 note, A severe monition from Archbishop Morton to the abbot of St. Alban's, imputing all kinds of scandalous vices to him and his monks. 1847 COOTE *Pract. Eccl. Courts* 255 [Form of] Monition to Refrain. 1906 [see MONITION *v.*].

c. In those courts which use the civil law process (as the court of admiralty), a process in the nature of a summons. (*Bouvier Law Dict.* 1856.)

1840 HAGGARD *Cases Admiralty* III. 300 The Court . . . further decreed a monition against Matthew Russell. 1854 *Act 17 & 18 Vict.* c. 78 §13 It shall be competent to him to proceed by way of Monition, citing the Owner or Owners of such Ship [etc.] . . . to appear and defend the Suit.

mo'nition, v. Eccl. Law. [f. prec. *sb.*] *trans.* To warn by a monition.

1883 *Q. Rev.* CLVI. 530 The offending clergymen had been solemnly monitioned. 1906 SIR L. DIBDIN in *Guardian* 28 Feb. 347/2, I suspend Mr. F. from office and benefice for two years. I monition him not to offend again . . . Disobedience to the monition which I have decreed . . . can be . . . dealt with by the infliction of an even severer sentence.

monition, obs. form of MUNITION.

†'mo'nitioner. *Obs.* [f. MONITION *v.* + -ER¹.] One who or that which gives admonition or warning.

1556 OLDE *Antichrist* 199b, As many as conside not so faithfull a monicionar. 1597 J. KING *On Jonas* (1618) 595 Wretched is the man, whom the Lord correcteth not; whose first messenger and monitioner is the first borne of death.

†'monitive, *a.* and *sb.* *Obs. rare.* [f. L. *monit-*, ppl. stem of *monē-re* to admonish + -IVE.]

a. *adj.* Warning, admonitory. b. *sb.* A warning or reminder.

a 1638 MEDE *Wks.* (1672) 326 Ignatius . . . urges the Vnity of the Altar for a monitive to the Congregation to agree together in one. 1677 BARROW *Serm.* Wks. 1716 II. 140 Considering the usefulness of them . . . as they are exemplary and monitive.

monitor ('mɒnɪtə(r)), *sb.* Also 7-8 -our. [a. L. *monitor*, agent-n. f. *monēre* to advise, warn, admonish: see -OR.]

1. a. One who admonishes or gives advice or warning to another as to his conduct. Now somewhat *arch.* †Also (*rare*), one who advises another to do some particular action, an instigator.

1596 BACON *Max. & Use Com. Law* i. xvi. (1636) 61 When a man is author and monitor to another to commit an unlawfull act. 1616 — *Adv. Villiers in Cabala* (1663) 42 In this [sc. religion] you need not be a Monitor to the King; the chiefest of his imperial titles, is, to be The Defender of the Faith. 1630 BRATHWAIT *Eng. Gentlem.* (1641) 116 Though reason like a discreet Monitor advise them to Moderate their passions. 1630 BP. HALL *Occas. Medit.* xc. (1633) 229 O God, thou art still equally mercifull . . . Let the sound of thy faithful monitors smite my eares. 1692 DRYDEN *Cleomenes* i. i, *Panth.* You promis'd Patience, Sir. *Cleom.* Thou art a Scurvy Monitor, I am Patient. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 155 ¶5 The officious monitor is persecuted with hatred . . . because he assumes that superiority which we are not willing to grant him. 1771 BURKE *Corr.* (1844) i. 278 Strict and faithful monitors, that keep watch on every action of my life. 1830 CUNNINGHAM *Brit. Paint.* II. 231 'George', said his monitor, 'you must have reasons for keeping such company.' 1855 THACKERAY *Newcomes* II. i. 7 'You boast of its being over. You see it is not over', says Clive's monitor and companion.

b. *transf.* of things more or less personified. (Often of conscience.)

1651 JER. TAYLOR *Serm. Gold. Grove, Summer* xiii. 162 A final judgement is no good monitor to him, to whom it is a severe executioner. 1759 STERNE *Tr. Shandy* II. xvii, Conscience, this once able monitor,—placed on high as a judge within us. 1824 HOGG *Conf. Sinner* 1 Of the matter furnished by the latter of these powerful monitors [sc. history and tradition], I have no reason to complain.

2. A senior pupil in a school, or (formerly in England and still in America) a student in a college, who has special duties assigned to him, esp. that of keeping order, and who may occasionally (as in some elementary schools) act as a teacher to a junior class.

1546 in Peacock *Stat. Cambr.* (1841) 123 Let them [sc. the deans] appoint six monitors, two for public worship and four for speaking Latin [i.e. to enforce the speaking of Latin]. 1607 *Stat. in Hist. Wakefield Gram. Sch.* (1892) 65 Their several absences, negligencies and misbehaviours... given up by the monitors in their bill. 1612 BRINSLEY *Lud. Lit.* 295 The Monitors of that weeke. a 1656 BP. HALL *Rem. Wks.* (1660) 248 Even the most careless boyes will be afraid to offend in the face of the monitor. 1764 *Mem. G. Psalmanazar* 75 This mark of distinction [sc. a large riband] did moreover entitle me to be head monitor and marshal of that whole school. 1841 ELPHINSTONE *Hist. Ind. I.* 353 They are taught, with the aid of monitors, in the manner introduced from Madras into England. 1848 *Stat. & Laws Harvard* (1854) 11 Monitors are appointed, and their duties and compensation fixed, by the Faculty. 1875 A. R. HOPE *My Schoolboy Fr.* 76 We looked to see that none of the monitors were in sight. 1882 *New Educ. Code* (ed. J. Russell) 23 Temporary monitors employed in place of the teachers causing the vacancies are recognised as part of the school staff.

3. a. Something that reminds or gives warning.

1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* v. i. § 32 That picture was placed there by the Cardinals own appointment, to be to him a monitor of humility. 1675 TRAHERNE *Chr. Ethics* 202 All our enjoyments... are daily monitors of mercy to us, because they are purchased by the blood of Christ. 169. LOCKE *Educ.* § 107 The Pains that come from the Necessities of Nature, are Monitors to us to beware of greater Mischiefs, which they are the Fore-runners of. 1760 GRAY *Corr. w. Nicholls* (1843) 205, I sympathise with your gout: it would be strange if I did not, with so many internal monitors as I carry about me, that hourly bid me expect it myself this autumn. 1791 W. BARTRAM *Carolina* 100 At the reanimating appearance of the rising sun, nature again revives; and I obey the cheerful summons of the gentle monitors of the meads and groves. 1840 BP. JOLLY *Observ. Sunday Serv.* 219 Such emblematical rites... cleared of superstition, are useful helps and monitors to our weak minds.

b. One who is appointed to listen to and report on radio broadcasts, esp. from a foreign country.

1939 *Times* 2 Nov. 5/3 The material, after it is taken down and translated by the monitors, is summarized by an editorial staff. 1945 *Times* 26 May 2/4 In another room monitors were listening to Morse signals. 1974 *Daily Tel.* 16 July 1/2 Radio monitors heard what purported to be a 20-second reading by the Archbishop.

c. Broadcasting. A device for indicating or ascertaining the technical quality of a transmission without disturbing the transmission itself; esp. (also *monitor screen, tube*) a television screen for displaying the picture from a particular camera or that being transmitted. *Freq. attrib.*

1931 A. NADELL *Projecting Sound Pictures* ii. 36 The projectionist has only to listen to the sound in his monitor and adjust the guides until the disturbance disappears. 1934 *Proc. IRE XXII.* 450 The monitors are designed for continuous operation, giving a continuous indication of the radio transmitter's frequency, and enabling the radio station operator to tell at a glance whether the transmitter is within the assigned limits. 1944 R. E. LEE *Television* 155 The video engineer clamps down one of the 'pots' on his control panel, draining the light from the monitor screen. 1958 M. DICKENS *Man Overboard* x. 155 He caught sight of himself on the small monitor screen at one side of the cameras. *Ibid.* 160, I saw myself on the monitor. 1959 *Listener* 13 Aug. 238/1 In their monitors the searchers could see the boxes televised by the camera 200 feet down beneath the surface of the lake. 1961 G. MILLERSON *Technique Telev. Production* i. 16 Above each camera's control unit is a monitor-tube on which its picture is displayed. 1961 K. R. STURLEY *Sound & Television Broadcasting* v. 338 Equipment known as a 'transmitter executive monitor' may be installed at a station to keep a watch on distortion due to overload and noise such as hum. 1969 *Times* 22 July (Moon Suppl.) p. i/1 There's a great deal of contrast in it and currently it's upside down on our monitor but we can make out a fair amount of detail. 1971 H. E. ENNES *Television Broadcasting* i. 32 On the monitor panel are located adjustments for the kinescope focus and brightness... oscilloscope (waveform monitor) focus and brightness, and a switch to accommodate monitoring either the line waveform... or the field waveform... on the oscilloscope tube.

d. Any instrument or device for monitoring some process or quantity; *spec.* one for detecting or measuring radioactivity.

1948 *Nucl. Sci. Abstr.* I. 282 The different types of radiation distribution... and detecting devices, such as air monitors... are briefly explained. 1958 O. R. FRISCH *Nucl. Handbk.* ii. 9 A special monitor... has been designed for the use of persons leaving a laboratory; this counts α - or β -activity on both sides of the two hands. 1961 *Rev. Sci. Instruments XXXII.* 1098 (*heading*) Transmission current monitor for high energy electron beams. 1962 *IRE Trans. Audio X.* 132/1 The audio-radar monitor recorder is designed to continuously monitor and record 16 audio channels and one radar display on a single reel of magnetic tape. 1966 P. J. O'HIGGINS *Basic Instrumentation* x. 289 A monitor is an instrument that is used to measure continuously or at intervals a quantity or condition that must be kept within a prescribed limit. An example is the oil gauge in an automobile. 1973 *Biomed. Engin.* VIII. 255/3 There are situations in which a portable monitor can with advantage be replaced by a permanently-installed instrument which performs a 'watch-dog' function and gives warning if the radiation level rises above a pre-set value (or alternatively warns if any radiation is present at times when none should exist). 1973 *Daily Tel.* 10 Aug. 3 (Adv.), A foetal heart monitor... enables medical staff to tune in to the heart-beat of an unborn baby. 1974 *Rev. Sci.*

Instruments XLV. VIII. p. xi (Adv.), Continuous liquid helium level monitor.

†4. = BACK-BOARD 4. *Obs.*

1784 COWPER *Task* II. 585 A Monitor is wood—plank shaven thin. We wear it at our backs. 1828 *Lights & Shades* I. 315 In one corner of the room may be seen Miss Jenny chocking in a monitor. 1831 BRITTON *Irishmen & Irishwom.* (ed. J. 67) Every real young lady she averred ought to wear monitors and steel collars.

5. A large lizard of the family Varanidæ, found in Africa, Asia, and Australia; so called from being supposed to give warning of the vicinity of crocodiles.

1826 PRICHARD *Research. Phys. Hist. Man* (ed. 2) I. 73 Africa possesses the Monitors. 1832 LYELL *Princ. Geol.* II. 103 The monitor of New Holland is specifically distinct from the Indian species; these latter again from the African. 1884 *American VIII.* 218 Large monitors and many smaller lizards abound. 1900 *Westm. Gaz.* 19 Apr. 1/3 Among the latest arrivals at the Zoo is a Bengal monitor. 1958 [see AGAMID]. 1965 R. MCKIE *Company of Animals* i. 3 Not twenty paces away was a six-foot Malayan lizard, a monitor, grey against the shingle.

6. a. An ironclad having a very low free-board and one or more revolving turrets containing great guns, built on the model of the vessel invented by Captain Ericsson (see *quot.* 1862).

1862 ERICSSON *Let. 20 Jan.* in *Church Life* (1890) I. 255 The iron-clad intruder will thus prove a severe monitor to those leaders [sc. of the Southern Rebellion]... On these and many similar grounds I propose to name the new battery Monitor. 1864 *Ibid.* II. 49 The ability of a dozen monitors to take Charleston. 1862 [see IRONCLAD sb.]. 1887 *Westm. Rev.* June 368 It is stated that the United States possesses fourteen monitors twenty years old, and five in process of construction.

attrib. 1864 H. DRAPER in *Q. J. Jnl. Sci.* I. 520 When a person enters a Monitor turret, he cannot fail to feel a sensation of absolute protection, surrounded as he is on all sides by 11 inches of iron.

b. An ironclad railway truck carrying a big gun.

1885 W. W. BURNS in *Century Mag.* July 460 General Lee's famous railroad monitor was approaching.

7. U.S. (In full *monitor roof* or *top*.) A raised part of a roof (e.g. in a railway-carriage or omnibus), with openings for light and ventilation. Hence *monitor-car*.

1871 SNOW *Pathfinder* 2 'The roofs [of certain railway passenger cars] are of the monitor pattern', meaning slightly elevated along the centre, to make the car airy. 1875 *KNIGHT Dict. Mech., Monitor-car*.

8. A jointed nozzle used in hydraulic mining, which may be turned in any direction.

1881 RAYMOND *Mining Gloss.* 1883 *Century Mag.* Jan. 324 Pipes from fifteen to thirty inches in diameter... may be seen winding through a hydraulic mine. These pipes terminate in monitors, each discharging a gleaming shaft of water so powerful as to toss about rocks, tons in weight. 1891 *Engineer LXXXII.* 217 The monitor... has a ball joint that permits it to be slung in any direction. 1898 [see HYDRAULIC a. 1].

9. *attrib.* (see also 3 c), as *monitor man, room, speaker, monitor lizard* = sense 5.

1869 P. GILLMORE tr. *Figuier's Reptiles & Birds* (1870) 13 In the Crocodiles and *Monitor Lizards... a mutilated part is not renewed. 1908 E. J. BANFIELD *Confessions of Beachcomber* i. iii. 99 There is... no iguana (rather, monitor lizard), though a fair variety of other reptiles. 1947 I. L. IDRIESS *Isles of Despair* xiv. 92 The great carved head of Kodak the crocodile, of Karum the monitor lizard. 1966 D. FORBES *Heart of Malaya* viii. 93 The only creature we saw was a six-foot long monitor lizard slithering across the road. 1929 *Photoplay* (Chicago) Apr. 31/2 *Monitor man, the person who operates the volume control on talking picture production, modulating sounds as they come through the microphone so as to get a more even and natural tone. 1931 *Star* 8 May 12/1 The 'monitor room' where the sound experts listen to the conversation was moved 50 feet away. 1960 O. SKILBECK *ABC of Film & TV* 86 *Monitor speaker, loudspeaker used as a check in dubbing, or as an alternative to headphones by recordists. 1975 *Independent Broadcasting* Aug. 11/1 The technical area with two mixing desks... and two monitor speakers.

'monitor, v. [f. prec. sb.] 1. *trans.* To guide as a monitor. *nonce-word*.

1818 KEATS *Endym.* IV. 884 In that same void white Chastity shall sit, And monitor me nightly to lone slumber.

2. a. To check or regulate the technical quality of (a radio transmission, television signal, etc.).

1924 [implied in MONITORING *vbl. sb.*]. 1929 G. ALLIGHAN *Romance of Talkies* 64 During the recording, the mixer operator monitors the record through the light valves, thereby assuring himself that no record is lost. 1930 *Bell System Techn. Jnl.* IX. 273 The... control desk provides facilities by which the attendant can monitor the incoming voice currents and the outgoing radio signal. 1934 *Electronics* May 139/2 Methods of monitoring program transmission both visually and aurally. 1958 *Times Rev. Industry* Aug. 9/3 The output from the analyser can be monitored with headphones. 1962 A. NISBETT *Technique Sound Studio* 258 The signal is monitored by the limiter and any wave which exceeds a certain volume causes a corresponding increase in feedback, which reduces the signal.

b. To listen to and report on (radio broadcasts, esp. from a foreign country); also, to eavesdrop on (a telephone conversation).

1939 *Times* 2 Nov. 5/3 About 150 news bulletins alone, in many different languages, are monitored each day. 1948 *Amer. Speech XXIII.* 219 From secret radios, constructed and hidden by British prisoners, the B.B.C.'s broadcasts were monitored. 1955 F. SWINNERTON *Sumner Intrigue* xi. 85 A telephonist had illegitimately monitored a

conversation. 1958 'N. SHUTE' *Rainbow & Rose* i. 7 We've been monitoring their frequency. *Ibid.* 22 The constable sat down to monitor the conversations. 1971 R. DENTRY *Encounter at Kharmel* v. 92 If I were running Ziauddin's operation, I'd be monitoring every newscast in Asia. 1972 D. HASTON *In High Places* vi. 74 We sat for three weeks in Kleine Scheidegg, monitoring weather forecasts twice a day.

c. In more general use: to observe, supervise, or keep under review; to measure or test at intervals, esp. for the purpose of regulation or control.

1944 *Times* 20 Mar. 5/7 American and British control officers work at the same desks throughout the 24 hours, 'monitoring' the aircraft as they travel across the 3,000 miles of ocean. 1947 C. GOODMAN *Sci. & Engin. Nuclear Power* I. 255 We must monitor the cooling water to be sure that it contains no dangerous activities. 1957 *Listener* 3 Oct. 501/2 The Royal Observer Corps have been given the vital job of monitoring the extent of fall-out all over the country. 1958 *Observer* 9 Nov. 17/5 The phonocardiograph is useful in monitoring the [unborn] child's heart when the mother is sleeping or is over-anxious. 1959 *Daily Tel.* 14 Apr. 1/6 The committee was set up in November, 1956, to initiate and monitor a programme of research design. 1961 *New Scientist* 21 Dec. 744/1 The principle is now used... to monitor (while in service) the thickness of boiler shell and pipe walls that are subject to corrosion. 1966 *Lancet* 24 Dec. 1387/1 Pulse-rate and blood-pressure were closely monitored. 1967 S. WOODGATE in Wills & Yearsley *Handbk. Management Technol.* 94 These work schedules give supervision and management the ability to monitor progress and to detect immediately if delays to schedules are occurring. 1972 *Sci. Amer.* Aug. 110/3 The radius of the mirror was monitored frequently during the grinding operation by a center-of-curvature test. 1974 *Nature* 17 May 204/2 Thirty-five inspectors monitor the 2,000-odd works registered under the Alkali Act. 1974 *Physics Bull.* Nov. 533/1 Traces of metals in air and water as low as 0.01 parts per million can be monitored with the latest instrument.

So 'monitored *ppl. a.*; 'monitoring *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1924 *Proc. IRE XII.* 561 A third requirement relates to monitoring facilities. 1929 G. ALLIGHAN *Romance of Talkies* 64 Acoustic treatment of the walls of the monitoring room secures the reverberation characteristic of the theatre. 1933 *Electronics* June 160 A monitoring panel and a two-way communication system so that the operator may keep in constant communication with the pilot of a landing aircraft. 1937 *Discovery* Nov. 330/2 At the side of the studio there is a 'monitoring' television receiving set, so that the floor directors and the announcers can see the outgoing programme. 1939 *Times* 2 Nov. 5/3 Monitoring consists of listening to and recording information contained in programmes broadcast by other countries. *Ibid.*, The monitoring service [of the B.B.C.] deals with some 250,000 words every 24 hours. 1945 *Times* 7 Apr. 4/7 The Japanese Government intended to continue its efforts... according to a monitored report from the United States Office of War Information. 1949 *Atomic Energy & Life Sci.* (U.S. Atomic Energy Comm.) 61 Automatic monitoring equipment, measuring radioactivity of water... would stop flow if radiation were above safe limit. 1961 *Lancet* 22 July 187/2 Continuous monitoring of the atrial pressure would provide early warning of a dangerous rise. 1962 *B.S.I. News* Mar. 24/2 Two types of plug are dealt with in B.S. 196: two-pole and two-pole and pilot contact, the latter being chiefly required for use with electrical interlocks or with 'monitored earth' circuits. 1971 *Hi-Fi Sound* Feb. 66/1 Systems of this standard are, or can be, of 'monitoring' class—the sort of equipment *Hi-Fi Sound* would use for examining the qualities of new recordings or evaluating new cartridges or other components. 1972 *Accountant* 17 Aug. 214/1 A period of... regulated and monitored practical training.

monitorial (mɒnɪ'tɔəriəl), a. [f. L. *monitōri-us* (see MONITORY) + -AL¹, or ad. F. *monitorial*.]

1. = MONITORY a. 1, 1 b.

1725 tr. *Dupin's Eccl. Hist.* 17th C. I. II. i. 17 The Senate being inform'd that the Monitorial Bull was publish'd. a 1754 CARTE *Hist. Eng.* (1755) IV. 63 The Emperor... issued on the 30th of that month monitorial letters requiring him to lay down his arms. 1816 F. H. NAYLOR *Hist. Germany* I. i. iv. 128 They resolved to preface hostilities with a monitorial address to the Palatine. 1858 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* VIII. v. II. 342 His Majesty even honours him by expecting he should quietly keep a monitorial eye upon the Crown-Prince.

2. Of, pertaining to, connected with, or performed by monitors in schools.

1845 R. W. HAMILTON *Pop. Educ.* iv. (ed. 2) 81 Bell and Lancaster introduced the reciprocal and monitorial system. 1864 *Edin. Rev.* July 185 The 'monitorial' system, or the system of governing the younger boys through the elder. 1888 W. HUNT in *Dict. Nat. Biog.* XVI. 57/1 He [Drury, headmaster of Harrow] disliked flogging, and the system of monitorial caning seems to have grown up in his time.

3. Belonging to the monitors (MONITOR sb. 5).

1878 *Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist.* July 92 In one special dental modification they are Iguanian, in another Monitorial.

Hence *monitorially adv.*, in a monitorial manner (1847 Webster).

'monitorship. [-SHIP.] The office or position of a monitor; also, the period during which any one holds the office of monitor.

1641 'SMECTYMNUS' *Vind. Answ.* § 15. 187 Those... who... might be fit Monitors... were designed to that office of Monitorship. 1847 *Tait's Mag.* XIV. 292 They not only pay the boys and girls for acquiring a knowledge of the business, but they also pay the person who, during their monitorship and apprenticeship, is to have the benefit of their assistance, for teaching them. 1851 R. NESBIT in Mitchell *Mem.* xii. (1858) 301 The Government Institution has such advantages over us... in monitorships and teacherships, &c. 1866 *Harvard Mem. Biog.*, C. B. Brown I. 359 He met his expenses by keeping school during the winter and with the aid furnished by the college monitorship.

monitory ('mɒnɪtəri), *a.* and *sb.* Also 5 manyterye. [ad. L. *monitōri-us*, *f.* *monitor*: see MONITOR and -ORY. Cf. F. *monitoire*.]

A. adj.

1. Giving or conveying a warning; serving to admonish; admonitory.

c 1450 *Mankind* 872 in *Macro Plays* 33 Mankend, 3e were obliuows of my doctrine manyterye. 1586 A. DAY *Eng. Secretary* 1. (1625) 3 Sundry Epistles, the titles whereof are . . . Monitorie, Accusatorie . . . and such like. 1622 BACON *Hen. VII*, 75 The King also made a Statute in that Parliament, Monitory and Minatory, towards Iustices of Peace, that they should duly execute their office. a 1652 J. SMITH *Sel. Disc.* vi. 199 The general difference between propheticall dreams and those that are merely nouthetical or monitory. 1692 R. L'ESTRANGE *Fables* xxxi. 31 That which was Rudeness, and Ill Nature in the Aggressor, was only a Monitory Justice, and a Discreet Sharpness in the Other. 1783 BURKE *Sp. Fox's E. India Bill* Wks. 1842 I. 298 These were the sole object of the monitory resolution of this house. 1819 WORDSW. *Waggoner* II. 154 He heard the monitory growl [of a mastiff]. 1834 *Tracts for Times* No. 22. 10 'The Warning Clauses', or 'The Monitory Clauses' [of the *Quicunque vult*]. 1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits, Truth* Wks. (Bohn) II. 52 The mottoes of their families are monitory proverbs. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 26 June 5/3 Lord Brabourne had to say a few monitory words to bring the preachers back to their forgotten text.

Const. of. a 1854 H. REED *Lect. Eng. Lit.* v. (1855) 157 William Caxton—whose life is to be thought of . . . as monitory of 'perpetual industry'.

b. monitory letter = B. 2.

1696 PHILLIPS (ed. 5), *Monitory Letters*, Letters from an Ecclesiastical Judge, upon Information of Scandals and Abuses within Cognizance of his Court. 1699 C. MATHER in *Quincy Hist. Harvard Univ.* (1840) I. 487, I have already written a large monitory letter to those innovators. 1769 ROBERTSON *Chas. V*, x. III. 211 The Pope . . . immediately issued monitory letters. 1839 JAMES *Louis XIV*, II. 23 Judging that the monitory letters he received were rather from the hands of enemies than of friends, he displayed a calm countenance.

2. **monitory lizard** = MONITOR *sb.* 5.

1810 *Naval Chron.* XXIII. 59 That extraordinary animal called the Monitory Lizard, from its faculty of warning persons of the approach of any venomous animal. 1839 *Penny Cycl.* XV. 332/1 The warning of these Monitory Lizards was said to be a hissing or whistling.

B. sb.

† 1. An admonition; something that serves as a warning. *Obs.*

c 1557 ABP. PARKER *Ps. lxxviii.* 118 Argt., This hie profound oration A monitorie is To God to turne. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* 1. iv. 19, I see not why they should denie God that libertie to impose, or man that necessitie to need such monitories. a 1677 BARROW *Serm.* (1686) III. iii. 31 Monitories, encouragements and excitements to our duty.

2. A letter containing an admonition or warning, *esp.* one issued by a bishop or pope.

1624 BACON *Apothegm* 70 in *Resuscitatio* (1661) 303 There was a King of Hungary, took a Bishop in Battel, . . . Whereupon the Pope writ a Monitory to him; For that he had broken the priviledge of Holy Church. 1707 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4360/1 There are Three Monitories printed, and affix'd in the most frequented Places of that City. 1790 GIBBON *Misc. Wks.* (1814) III. 458 A monitory, or summons, to appear in fifteen days, was affixed on the church doors. 1816 F. H. NAYLOR *Hist. Germany* I. II. xi. 479 Ferdinand . . . in a thundering monitory, annulled their proceedings. 1872 MORLEY *Voltaire* 219 This testimony, given with a vagueness that ought to have proved it legally valueless, was the fruit of the episcopal monitory.

monitress ('mɒnɪtrɪs). [f. MONITOR *sb.* + -ESS.]

1. A female monitor or admonisher.

1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* IV. 54 His divine monitress, he called me! 1813 SCOTT *Rokeby* IV. xii. She . . . Assumes a monitress's pride, Her Redmond's dangerous sports to chide. 1859 THACKERAY *Virgin*, xvi. Harry . . . corrected the faulty intonation, under his English monitresses. 1897 'OUIDA' *Massarenes* xv. 187 It must be very annoying to have a perpetual monitress in one's own daughter.

attrib. 1887 RUSKIN *Præterita* II. 422 Lady Trevelyan . . . became at once a monitress-friend in whom I wholly trusted.

2. In a girls' school, a pupil having special duties assigned to her (cf. MONITOR *sb.* 2).

1844 *Yng. Communicant* (1848) 12 As head monitress I know them both very well. 1868 *Regul. & Ord. Army* §465 The training of School Mistresses, pupil teachers and Monitresses. 1884 *Cassell's Fam. Mag.* Mar. 216/2 The monitress . . . moves towards the three culprits, and tells them, . . . that talking is not allowed.

monitrix ('mɒnɪtrɪks). *rare*—1. [fem. in Latin form of MONITOR: see -TRIX.] = prec.

1727 SOMERVILLE *Hor. Epist.* I. x. 42 In vain from Nature's rules we blindly stray, And push th' uneasy monitrix away.

moniwhat, variant of MANYWHAT *Obs.*

monk (mɒŋk), *sb.*¹ Forms: 1–3 munuc, (munec-), 2–3 munec, -ek, 3 munuch, 3–4 monek(e, 4 monok, munc, mun(c)k, 4–6 monke, munke, 5 mongke, 6 moonke, *Sc.* mounche, moun(c)k(e, mwn(c)k(e, 5–6 monck, 3– monk. [OE. *munuc*:—pre-historic **muniko*—, ad. popular L. **monicus* for *monachus*, a. late Gr. *μοναχός*, subst. use of Gr. *μοναχός* adj., single, solitary, *f.* *μόν-ος* alone. Cf. OFris. *munek*, -ik, *monik* (MDu. *monic*, *monc*, *mun(i)c*, Du. *monnik*, *munnik*), MLG. *mon(n)ik*, *monk*, OHG. *munih* (MHG. *mun(i)ch*, *mün(e)ch*, G. *mönch*), ON. *múnkr* (Da., Sw., *munk*); also the Rom.

forms, F. *moine*, Pr. *monge-s*, Sp. *monje*, Pg. *monge* (:—Rom. type **monio*), It. *monaco*.

In accordance with its etymology, *monachus* originally meant a religious hermit or solitary, but was from an early period applied to cœnobites, and this eventually became the ordinary use.]

1. a. A member of a community or brotherhood of men living apart from the world under the vows of poverty, chastity, and obedience, according to a rule (characteristic of the particular order), and devoted chiefly to the performance of religious duties and the contemplative life. The different orders of monks are distinguished by habits of various shapes and colours (cf. b).

In England, before the Reformation, the term was not applied to the members of the mendicant orders, who were always called *friars*. From the 16th c. to the 19th c., however, it was usual to speak of the friars as a class of monks. In recent times the distinction between the terms has been carefully observed by well-informed writers. In Fr. and Ger. the equivalent of *monk* is applied equally to 'monks' and 'friars'.

The word properly belongs to Christian use, but is sometimes applied to persons of other religions (e.g. Muslims, Buddhists).

a 900 tr. *Bæda's Hist.* v. xii. [xi.] (1890) 434 Wæs sum munuc & mæssepreost in nehnesse his cetan eardigende, þæs noma was Hamgels. c 961 ÆTHELWOLD *Rule St. Benet* i. (1885) 9 Fewer synt muneca cyn. Ðæt forme is mynstermonna. . . Oper cyn is ancrena [etc.]. c 1122 O.E. *Chron.* an. 675 (Laud MS.) Hwilt abbot þe bep þær coren of þe munecan. c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 143 þe treowe men, þe munckes, þe mejdene, þe weddede wiuens. . . sculen beon icleopod on þe fader riht halue. c 1205 LAY. 12906 þæt child munec was inne Winchæstre. a 1225 *Ancre. R.* 318 Munuch, preost, oðer clerik. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 11478 Sir alein was ek inome in monekene wede In þe priorie. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 22002 Quatkin man sum euer it es. . . or clerç, or munk [Gött. monk], or canun. 1377 *Langl. P. Pl. B.* xx. 262 Monkes and monyals and alle men of Religoun. c 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) ii. 5 Ane abbay of munkes. 1518 WRIOTHESLEY *Chron.* (Camden) I. 12 All the orders of friers channons, moncks of Stratforde and Tower Hill. 1530 PALSGR. 246/1 Monk of the charterhouse, *chartrevx*. 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 371 The common people named him Monke, because he was of thordre of Paule, the first Hermit. 1567 *Gude & Godlie B.* (S.T.S.) 206 The Monkis of Melros maid gude kail, On Frydayis quhen they fastit. 1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* x. 436 A Dominican mounck. 1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1638) 251 Bajazet. . . there executed Torlac Keman another seditious Turkish Monk. 1649 EVELYN *Diary* 19 May, A Monk at his beades. 1788 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* lx. VI. 129 The priests and monks were the loudest and most active in the destruction of the schismatics. 1846 GREENER *Sci. Gunnery* 18 Many ascribe the discovery [of gunpowder] to Roger Bacon, the monk. 1849 KEMBLE *Saxons in Eng.* II. ix. II. 448 Although monks are not necessarily clergymen. . . many of the body in this country took holy orders. 1889 *Ch. Times* 992/1 That the object of a monk was to make a good man of himself, the object of a friar was to do a good work among others.

b. Preceded by defining adj. having reference to the colour of the habit: black monk, a Benedictine; also, a Black or Augustinian Canon; † gray monk, white monk, a Cistercian monk.

c 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 20/42 A fair Abbeye he let þære a-rere. . . Of blake Monekes. c 1290–c 1300 [see GREY a. 2]. c 1305 *Edmund Conf.* 184 in *E.E.P.* (1862) 76 Blake monekes he se3. c 1400 *Rom. Rose* 6695 As these chanouns regulers, Or white monkes, or these blake. c 1450 HOLLAND *Houlat* 178 The Se Mawis war monkis, the blak and the quhyte. c 1500 *Lytell Geste Robin Hood* iv. 35 (Ritson) Than were they ware of two blacke monkes, Eche on a good palferay. c 1630 *RISDON Surv. Devon* §204 (1810) 213 Which monastery he replenished with black monkes, Augustines. 1790 TYRRELL *Hist. Eng.* II. 744 The White Monks . . . were forced to pay . . . 40000l. of Silver. 1766 ENTICK *London* IV. 237 This parliament was adjourned to Westminster, amongst the black monks.

c. Proverbs.

1340 *Ayenb.* 165 Vor þe cloþinge ne makeþ nazt þane monek. 1546 HEYWOOD *Prov.* (1867) 62 Ye make hir a cook-queane, and consume her good. And she must sty like a beane in a moonkis hood. 1613 SHAKS. *Hen. VIII*, III. i. 23 But all Hoods, make not Monkes. 1678 RAY *Prov.* (ed. 2) 296 The Devill was sick, the Devill a monk would be, The Devill was well, the devill a monk was he.

† 2. *pl.* The house of a particular order. (Cf. FRIAR 2 c, quot. 1375.) *Obs. rare.*

1556 *Chron. Gr. Friars* (Camden) 3 Whane he [sc. King John] had raynyd xvij. yeres he dyde, & is burryd there in the monkes before the hie auter.

3. As the name of certain animals whose form suggests the costume of a monk, esp. with reference to the cowl or hood; see also quots. and SEA-MONK. (Cf. G. *mönch*.)

1789 BROWNE *Jamaica* 430 *Buprestis* 1. *Fusca minima rugosa*. The Monk. This Insect is smaller than the Wevil. 1815 S. BROOKES *Conch.* 156 Monk, *Conus monachus*. 1831 G. MONTAGU'S *Ornith. Dict.* 326 *Monck*, a name for the Bullfinch. 1840 tr. *Cuvier's Anim. Kingd.* 99 [Seals] The Monk (*Pelagius*). 1848 J. GOULD *Birds Australia* IV. pl. 58 *Tropidorhynchus Corniculatus*. . . Its bare head and neck have also suggested the names of 'Friar Bird', 'Monk', 'Leather Head', etc. 1848 *Zoologist* VI. 1976 Angel Fish, *Squatina angelus*. This strange fish . . . is frequently called a 'monk'. 1851 MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* (1861) II. 64 His pigeon-cote . . . is no longer stocked with carriers, dragoons, horsemen, jacobins, monks. 1863 *Cassell's Pop. Nat. Hist.* I. 116 The Monk, *Pithecia monachus* [a monkey].

4. As the name of various objects in certain arts and crafts (see quots.) Cf. F. *moine*, G. *mönch*.

Also *spec.* in *Printing*, a blotch or area where the ink is excessive.

1683 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.*, *Printing* 385 When the Pressman has not Destrubited his Balls, some splotches of Inck may lye on . . . them, which . . . he delivers upon the Form; so that the Sheet Printed on has a black blotch on it: Which Blotch is called a Monk. 1683 PETTUS *Fleta Min.* 1. 15 When the Loam is prepared you must then have a Frame, in which you may beat the Proof-Test and Crucibles: . . . then . . . grease also the upper part of the Frame which is called the Monk. 1763 W. LEWIS *Comm. Phil.-Techn.* 130 A round-faced pestle, called a Monk. 1771 P. LUCKOMBE *Hist. & Art of Printing* 500 *Monk*, when the Press-man has not distributed his balls and the ink lies in blotches, it is called a Monk. 1834–47 J. S. MACAULAY *Field Fortif.* (1851) 207 The piece of agarick used to communicate the fire to the powder is called the monk. 1876 VOYLE & STEVENSON *Milit. Dict.*, *Monk*, a piece of junk or touch-wood laid over the priming of a mine to give the miner time to retire. 1892 A. POWELL *Southward's Pract. Printing* (ed. 4) xlv. 409 Be very careful not to let the roller 'run into the ink' . . . or the roller will be 'smothered' . . . If not perceived, and the roller is applied to the type, there will be great blotches of ink in different places, perhaps filling it up and causing 'monks', or black patches, in the impression. 1915 *Southward's Mod. Printing* (ed. 3) II. i. 4 This is called rolling the forme. . . If inefficiently performed there will be too much ink on the impression, or even blotches, technically, 'monks'. 1938 *Amer. Speech* XIII. 272 A dark spot on a page is a monk. 1956 *Collins's Authors' & Printers' Dict.* (ed. 10) 265/2 *Monk*, . . . a patch of letterpress with too much ink.

5. a. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *monk-artist*, *-bishop*, *-land*; *monk-like* adj. and adv., *monk-educated*, *-made*, *-ridden*, *-taught* adjs.

1855 MILMAN *Lat. Chr.* xiv. x. (1864) IX. 321 No doubt . . . many *monk-artists fled from the sacrilegious East to practise their holy art in the safe and quiet West. 1861 tr. *Montalembert's Monks of West* II. 19 St. Martin, the great *monk-bishop whose ascetic and priestly virtues had edified Gaul. 1633 *Sc. Acts Chas. I* (1817) V. 26/1 Any church lands fryer lands *monk lands or comoun lands. 1611 FLORIO, *Monacale*, *Munke or Nun-like. 1818 COBBETT *Pol. Reg.* XXXIII. 691 But, monk-like, whenever it deviates from downright dullness, it is only to discover its malignity towards toleration and freedom. 1895 *Westm. Gaz.* 23 Oct. 7/3 With a monk-like girdle round his waist. 1865 KINGSLEY *Herew.* xx, The French look on us English *monk-made knights as spurious and adulterine. 1848 LYTTON *Harold* vi. v, He concealed his disdain of the monks and *monk-ridden. 1868 MILMAN *St. Paul's* 246 The shouts of a rabble of monks, of *monk-taught men, and boys *monk-educated.

b. Special comb.: *monk-bat*, the *Molossus nasutus* of Jamaica, etc.; *monk bond Building* (see quot. 1936); † *monk-child*, a boy who is being brought up to be a monk; *monk-craft* (after *priestcraft*), monkish practice or policy based upon unworthy motives; *monk-flower*, a name for the supposed genus *Monachanthus*, to which the orchids of the genus *Catasetum* have been sometimes referred; † *monk-house*, a monastery; *Monk-Latin*, the corrupt Latin used by monks; *monk-monger*, a favourer of monks or monasticism; *monk parrot* (see quot.); *monk's bench* = *monk's table*; *monk's cloth*, 'a kind of worsted' (Halliwell 1847); † *monk's cowl* = MONKSHOOD; *monk-seal*, a white-bellied seal inhabiting the Mediterranean and neighbouring ocean; *monk's gun*, *harquebus Antiq.* [= G. *mönchsbüchse*], a name given to the wheel-lock gun of the 16th c., from the fancy that it was invented by the monk Schwarz, the alleged inventor of gun-powder; *monk's-head*, † (a) ? = *monk-seal*; (b) = MONKSHOOD; (c) the plant *Leontodon Taraxacum*; † *monk's peason*, woodlice (cf. *monk-pease*); *monk's-seam* *Naut.*, (a) a seam in which the selvages of sails are sewn flat one over the other; (b) 'the fash left at the junction of the moulds when a ball is cast' (Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk.*); *monk's shoe* (see quot. 1969); also *ellipt.* as *monk*; *monk's table*, a convertible wooden seat, the back of which is hinged to swing over and rest horizontally on the arms, thus forming a table; † *monk-swan* (see quot.).

1851 GOSSE *Nat. Sojourn Jamaica* 294 The habit so strongly reminded me of a herd of monks shutting themselves up in a convent, that I thought the species might well be designated as the *Monk Bat. 1936 *Archit. Rev.* LXXIX. 241/3 *Monk bond, which is a better ordered arrangement than Yorkshire or Flying bond, is popular in the North of Europe. Two stretchers are followed by one header in every course, the headers being so disposed that verticality of their axial lines is little apparent, and a striking result is obtained of diagonal lines of stretchers, which look like a series of corbels or cantilevers embedded in the wall. 1952 *Ibid.* CXII. 87 A double monk bond was adopted, the whole of the façade being set out to a large scale to ensure that the pattern over them was an even one. c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Hom.* (Th.) II. 174 Sum *munuc-cild drohtnode on his mynstre. c 1205 LAY. 13251 Nime pane munec child & maken Brutlonde king. 1691 D'Emilia's *Frauds Rom. Monks* (ed. 3) 242 They were only the effects of Priest and *Monk-Craft to get Mony. 1848 LYTTON *Harold* iv. iv, I shall need no mediator between nature and monk-craft. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 247/1 (MS. A) *Munke howse, *cenobium* & cetera; vbi Abbey. 1694 MOTTEUX *Rabelais* v. xxviii. (1737) 123 The Prior of the Monk-House. 1843 CARLYLE *Past & Pr.* II. vi, Some of us can preach, in English-Saxon, in Norman-French, and even in *Monk-Latin. 1873 LELAND *Egypt. Sketch Bk.* 3 A Monk-Latin chronicle. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* II. v. §24 Oswald (a great *monk-monger . . .) held

York and Worcester. 1865 KINGSLEY *Herew.* xxiii, Are you a monk-monger into the bargain? 1878 *Daily News* 16 Sept. 3/1 'Monk' parrots are sickly parrots, which have caught cold on their passage to the wholesale dealers in Liverpool, London, &c. 1925 BRODHURST & LAYTON *Gloss. Eng. Furnit.* 110 Sometimes settles were treated in a similar manner and called 'Monks' Benches. 1950 S. HOWARD *Our Furnit. through Ages* viii. 162 A table-settle... was of Cromwellian inspiration and was in consequence most uninspiring; it is sometimes called a 'Monk's Bench'. 1441-2 *Act. 20 Hen. VI.* c. 10 Draps appellez 'monkes clothes. 1950 'Mercury' *Dict. Textile Terms* 352/2 *Monks' cloth, a heavy all-cotton fabric woven in a basket weave from coarse and rough yarns. 1972 P. MARKS *Collector's Choice* i. 26 The yards of monk's cloth and fawn-colored carpet lining his galley. 1548 TURNER *Names Herbes* (E.D.S.) 9 It is called muench kappen in duche, and it may be called in englishe *monkes coule or blew wolfsbaine. 1841 *Penny Cycl.* XXI. 158/1 The skull of the *Monk Seal (*Phoca Monachus*). 1855 W. S. DALLAS in *Syst. Nat. Hist.* II. 470 The Monk Seal (*Stenorynchus monachus*), which inhabits the Mediterranean. 1894 *Nature* 26 July 307 A Monk Seal (*Monachus albiverus*) from Madeira. 1881 GREENER *Gun* 47 In the Dresden Museum there is an example of this [wheel-lock] system in the celebrated 'Monk's Gun'. 1870 BLACK tr. *Demmin's Weapons of War* 69 The flock of compilers still continue to call this little hand-cannon 'Moenchs-büchse', or *monk's arquebus. 1666 J. DAVIES *Hist. Caribby Isles* 101 There is another kind of Porposes which have the snout round and hollow, ... some call them *Monks-heads, and Sea-Monks. 1682 WHEELER *Journ. Greece* I. 25 *Aconitum Lycocotium* [sic]. ... which I took to be a kind of monks-head. 1760 J. LEE *Introd. Bot. App.* 319 Monk's-head, *Leontodon*. 1845 BURNETT *Plantæ Util.* II. Pl. lx, From the receptacle looking bald, after the flower and seeds are gone, it [sc. *Leontodon Taraxacum*] is sometimes called Monkshead. 1558 WARDE tr. *Alexis' Secr.* (1568) 24 The little beastes called *Monkes peason or sowes. 1626 CAPT. SMITH *Acid. Yng. Seamen* 17 A *munke seame, a round seame. 1759 BLANCKLEY *Nav. Expositor, Monk Seam*—Sewing the Edges or Selvedges of Sails together, over one another on both Sides to make it the Stronger. 1938 L. MACNEICE *I crossed Minch* vii. 92 Ginger-coloured *monk suede shoes. 1953 J. KORN *Boot & Shoe Production* xxv. 142 The Monk Shoe. ... Like the Cromwell, this was formerly a quarter-over shoe. 1968 *Times* 6 Dec. 10/6 The best-selling shoes are ... boots and monks (almost boots). 1969 R. T. WILCOX *Dict. Costume* (1970) 217/1 *Monk's shoe*, a low shoe of soft but heavy leather with heel and plain toe and a strap passing over the instep and buckled at the side. 1907 *Yesterday's Shopping* (1969) 130/4 Bamboo *Monks' Table. ... This can be used either as a seat or table, the top being made so that it will slide off to form back of seat. 1972 *Country Life* 23 Mar. 723/3 The so-called monk's table, serving as seat and table. ... was developed during the 17th century. ... In shape it was a low-backed box-chair with a solid round or rectangular back, wider than the seat, and with horizontal arms. 1668 CHARLETON *Onomasticon* 114 *Dodo Lusitanorum*, *Cygnus Cucullatus*, ... the Dodo or *Monk-swan of S. Maurice's Iland.

monk (mɒŋk), *sb.*² Colloq. abbrev. of MONKEY *sb.*

1843 *Spirit of Times* 1 Apr. 54/1 P. Fowler ... is one and identical with the celebrated jockey of Miss Foote, in stable parlance, ycleped Monk. ... The word Monk in this case ... is in fact an abbreviation of a noun substantive by which a certain animal is recognised, the countenance of which is said strongly to resemble that of the very jockey in question. 1901 GREENOUGH & KITTREDGE *Words & their Ways* (1902) vi. 61 Slang is fond of clipped words: as, *monk for monkey*. 1903 A. M. BINSTAD *Pitcher in Paradise* xii. 285 He swore at the monkey freely, and the monk retaliated in cordial but vehement dumbshow with every bitter curse that was known to the forest. 1958 G. BARKER *Two Plays* 70 That's the one. His little monk's dead.

† **monk**, *v.* *Obs. rare.* [f. MONK *sb.*¹]

1. *trans.* a. To make a monk of. b. *nonce-use.* ? To cause to look like a monk.

a 1000 *Egberti Confess.* xxvii. in Thorpe *Laws* II. 152 He hine mot muncien. c 1205 LAY. 12904 þa pis child wes iwaxen þæt hit cuðe riden, þa lette his fader hit munekien [c 1275 monaki]. 1738 LD. S. MANNERS in *Fam. Rose Kilravock* (Spald. Club) 448, I don't care twopence what I wear, provided he [sc. Ramsay, the painter] does not monk me.

2. *to monk it:* to be a monk.

1756 AMORY *Buncle* (1770) III. 63 It pleased me so much to see these monks march off with their smiling partners. ... It is really a fine thing to monk it on this plan.

monk-corn, variant of MONGCORN.

monkdom ('mɒŋkdəm). [f. MONK *sb.*¹ + -DOM.] The condition of a monk; monks collectively; the domain of monks.

1862 HOOK *Lives Abps.* II. iv. 281 Throwing off the restraints of monkdom ... he travelled as a visitor from one monastery to another. 1883 FROUDE *Luther in Contemp. Rev.* XLIV. 5 Hans ... was bitterly disappointed, knowing, perhaps, more of monks and monkdom than his son. 1890 E. JOHNSON *Rise Christendom* 485 Monkdom passed under the ... condemnation of the world some 400 years ago.

monke, *obs.* form of MONKEY.

monkery ('mɒŋkəri). Chiefly *contemptuous*. Also 6-7 monk(e)rye, -erie, monckery, 7 munk(e)ry. [f. MONK *sb.*¹ + -ERY. Cf. MDu. *monikerie*.]

1. The state, condition, or profession of monks (or religious orders in general); monastic life, monasticism.

? 1536 LATIMER in *Lett. Suppress. Monast.* (Camden) 149 For the upstandyng of his forsayd howse, and contynuaunce of the same to many good purposesse, natt in monkrye. 1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 349 But Monkery was then a sequestration & departing from the

world, not a profession in the world. 1601 F. GODWIN *Bps. of Eng.* 17 For the space of 90 yeeres after, monkerie ceased throughout the realme. 1635 PAGITT *Christianogr.* 34 Oswald one of the greatest settlers up of Monkery, begat Oswald the Monke. 1749 WESLEY *Wks.* (1872) X. 8 You quote not one line from any Father in the third century, in favour of monkery. 1818 HALLAM *Mid. Ages* (1872) III. 274 After the introduction of monkery, and its unsocial theory of duties. 1844 STANLEY *Arnold* (1858) I. ii. 65 Monkery seems flourishing there in great force. 1874 H. R. REYNOLDS *John Bapt.* iii. § 2. 181 The ... modern eulogists of monkery.

2. a. A body or community of monks; an establishment of monks; a monastery.

1549 LATIMER *4th Serm. bef. Edw. VI* (Arb.) 118 If he dye in the state of dampnation, he shal rise in the same. Yea, though he haue a whole Monkerye to synge for hym. 1581 *Sc. Acts Jas. VI* (1814) III. 276/1 The monkreis ar altogidder abolisheit, and thair places and abbayis ar for pe maist part left waist. 1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 302 b, Whom the Pope deposed from his kingdom, and thrust into a monkery. 1600 SURFLET *Country Farm* II. liv. 367 In many countries it [*Agnus Castus*] is seen planted almost in all the monkeries. 1716 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* III. *Diss. Drama* 24 For refusing to submit to the Union of the Spanish and Italian Monkeries into one Congregation. 1740 H. WALPOLE *Ep. to T. Ashton* 22 To woods and caves she never bade retreat, Nor fix'd in cloister'd monkeries her seat. 1852 R. KNOX *Gl. Artists & Gt. Anat.* 168 A long residence ... in courts, monkeries, and barracks. 1866 *London Rev.* 28 Apr. 470/2 Brother Ignatius has quite as much right to set up a monkery at Norwich as the Irvingites have to set up a temple in Gordon Square. 1898 W. WHITE *Jrnl.* 244 To Shulbred farm, an old monkery.

b. Monks collectively; also, the monks (of a particular place).

1552 LYNDESAY *Monarchie* 4669 All Monkrye, 3e may heir and se, Ar callit Denis, for dignite. 1552 LATIMER *Serm. 5th Sund. Epiph.* (1584) 322 Do not as the fondness of the Monkery first did. 1837 LANDOR *Pentameron, 5th Day's Interview* Wks. 1853 II. 346/2 The clergy and monkery at Certaldo had never been cordial with Messer Giovanni. 1878 E. C. G. MURRAY *Russians of To-day* 141 It was the custom to recruit the ranks of monkery by ... impressing some of the worst-behaved pupils in the four ecclesiastical academies of St. Petersburg, Moscow, Kiev and Kazan. 1880 SWINBURNE *Stud. Shaks.* iii. (ed. 2) 214 And of such here is enough to glut the gorge of all the monks in monkery.

3. pl. Monkish practices, appurtenances, or paraphernalia.

1624 DARCIE *Birth of Heresies* xv. 62 The principall Monkeries are celebrated on the left side of the Altar. 1873 Mrs. H. KING *Disciples, Ugo Bassi* v. (1877) 179 It likes me ill to see. ... thy bright face above the monkeries Of the black habit of the Barnabites. 1878 MORLEY *Diderot* I. iii. 59 The ... confused theological wilderness of sin, asceticism, miracle, and the other monkeries.

4. Conduct or practice characteristic of monks (esp. those of the Middle Ages); a system of life or conduct marked by the alleged faults or abuses of monasticism.

1649 Bp. HALL *Cases Consc.* IV. i. (1654) 290 Although those Casuists doe sufficiently doat upon their Monkery. 1695 KENNETH *Par. Antiq.* vii. 26 If we renounce all the monkery of this tale. 1846 HARE *Mission Conf.* (1850) 425 This righteousness lies not ... in human service, monkery, pilgrimages [etc.]. 1854 MILMAN *Lat. Chr.* I. i. (1864) I. 57 A second marriage ... was revolting to the incipient monkery of the Church. 1872 CREIGHTON *Hist. Ess.* II. (1902) 61 A reaction against ... the monkery and bigotry of the Middle Ages. 1884 TENNYSON *Becket* IV. ii, I, that thro' the Pope divorced King Louis, Scorning his monkery.

5. *slang.* The practice of going on tramp; also, the country districts frequented by tramps.

a 1790 POTTER *Dict. Cant.* (1795), *Monkery*, the country. 1812 J. H. VAUX *Flash Dict.*, *Monkery*, the country parts of England are called *The Monkery*. 1851 MAYHEW *London Labour* I. 244 He had followed the 'monkry' from a child. *Ibid.* 247 The writer of this account was himself two whole years on the 'monkry', before he saw a lodging-house for tramps. *Ibid.* 248 'Well', said he, 'I don't know what this 'ere monkry will come as, well' a bit'.

'monkess. *rare.* [f. MONK *sb.*¹ + -ESS.] A nun.

1729 T. CONSETT *State of Russia* 167 Monkesses to knit, sow, or weave lace. 1861 tr. *Montalembert's Monks of West I.* 426 How little she desired to be a monkess [orig. F. *moinesse*, rendering Jerome's *monacha*].

monkey ('mɒŋki), *sb.* Forms: 6 munckey, munnkey, munnkey, monke, 6-7 munckey, 7 monkeye, -eie, 7-8 monkie, 6- monkey. *Pl.* 6-9 monkies, 7- monkeys. [Of uncertain origin.]

The MLG. version of *Reynard the Fox* (1498) has (only once, l. 6161) *Monke* as the name of the son of Martin the Ape; and early in the 14th c. the same character is mentioned as *Monnekin* (v.r. *Monnequin*) by the Hainaulter Jean de Condé in *Li Dis d'Entendement* (Scheler) 853 (the passage is also printed by Chabaille as a 'branche' of the *Roman du Renart*). As the name does not occur in any other version of *Reynard*, the Eng. word can hardly be derived from the story. But it is not unlikely that the proper name may represent an otherwise unrecorded MLG. **monke*, MDu. **monnekijn*, a colloquial word for monkey, and that this may have been brought to England by showmen from the continent. The MLG. and MDu. word would appear to be a dim. (with suffix -*ke*, -*kijn*: see -*KIN*) of some form of the Rom. word which appears as early mod.F. *monne* (16-17th c.), It. *monna* (earlier *mona*), Sp., Pg. *mona*, mod.Pr. *monno* female ape (a masc. *mono* occurs in Sp. and Pg.), whence the diminutive forms, early mod.F. *monine*, It. *monnino* and †*monicchio* (Florio). The origin of the Rom. word has not been discovered.]

I. The simian animal, and transferred uses.

1. a. In its widest application, an animal of any species of the group of mammals closely allied to and resembling man, and ranging from the anthropoid apes to the marmosets; any animal of

the order *Primates* except man and the lemurs. In a more restricted sense, the term is taken to exclude the anthropoid apes, and the baboons; in popular use associated chiefly with the greenish long-tailed species having cheek-pouches, often kept as pets.

By some writers, the word *ape* is used to express the wider of the two senses above explained, and *monkey* is confined to its narrower application. Others employ *monkey* as the wider term, restricting *ape* to the tailless and especially the anthropoid 'monkeys'.

1530 PALGR. 246/1 Monkey a beest, *brouticque*, *marmot*. ? 1533 in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. III. II. 242, ij Muske Catts, iij lyttll Munnkies, a Marmazat [etc.]. 1570 B. GOOGE *Pop. Kingd.* II. 16 b, Besides at home they Parots keepe, and Apes and Munekeys store. a 1585 MONTGOMERIE *Flying* 483 Manie monkes and marmasits came with the mother. 1600 SHAKS. *A. Y. L.* IV. i. 154 More giddy in my desires, then a monkey. 1622 BACON *Hen. VII* 243 His Monkie. ... tore his Principall Note-Booke all to pieces, when by chance it lay forth. 1664 WOOD *Life* 21 Dec. (O.H.S.) II. 25 His person ridiculous, like a monkey rather than a Xtian. 1706-7 FARQUHAR *Beaux Strat.* II. ii, She reads Plays, keeps a Monkey, and is troubled with Vapours. 1727 Philip *Quarll* (1816) 26 The greener sort of monkies. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* II. 562 They sit on their hams, with their legs and arms disposed in the manner of monkies. 1810 SOUTHEY *Kehama* XIII. xii, The antic Monkies, whose wild gambols late, ... Shook the whole wood. 1820 SHELLEY *Witch Atl.* lxxiv, The chattering of the monkey. 1880 HAUGHTON *Phys. Geog.* vi. 273 The American monkies differ widely ... from all the apes and monkies of the Old World.

b. With qualifying word: see quotes.

howling monkey: a monkey of the genus *Mycetes*. See also CAPUCHIN, MOUSTACHE, PROBOSCIS, SQUIRREL, SPIDER, VERVET monkey.

1607 [see MARTIN²]. 1802 BINGLEY *Anim. Biog.* (1813) I. 86 The howling monkey. 1863 BATES *Nat. Amazon* ix. (1864) 255 The nocturnal Owl-faced Monkey (*Nyctipithecus Trivirgatus*). *Ibid.* xii. 391 The Scarlet-faced Monkey. 1905 *Westm. Gaz.* 14 Sept. 4/1 *Cercopithecus albigularis*. Sykes's Monkey, as it is called after its discoverer, who brought the first specimen home more than seventy years ago, is a handsomely marked species.

c. *monkey up* (or *on*) a stick: a toy consisting of the figure of a monkey attached to a stick so that it can be moved up and down it on a sliding ring. Also *transf.* and *fig.*

1863 *Tyneside Songs* 18 In these days he was a regular brick, When he sold the munkeys up the stick. 1874 'MAX ADELER' *Out of Hurly-burly* viii. 96 Willie had a purple monkey climbing on a yellow stick. 1890 KIPLING *Let. in C. E. Carrington* *Rudyard Kipling* (1955) v. 157 The blandishments of the people to whom a new writer-man is as a new purple monkey on a yellow stick. 1926 W. DE LA MARE *Connoisseur* 317, I went bobbing over its boulders and chasms like a jack-in-a-box or a monkey-on-a-stick. 1927 W. E. COLLINSON *Contemp. Eng.* 8 The monkey on a stick, often used to indicate someone very fidgety and restless. 1966 G. BUTLER *Nameless Coffin* xii. 192 A 'monkey' is a man who has never been in prison. ... but is the known associate of criminals. He is a monkey on a stick and it is usually only a matter of time before his stick breaks and he's down there with his friends.

d. *three (wise) monkeys:* a conventional sculptured group of three monkeys, one with its paws over its mouth ('speak no evil'), one with its paws over its eyes ('see no evil'), and one with its paws over its ears ('hear no evil'); hence used allusively.

1926 *Army & Navy Stores Catal.* 197/3 The three wise monkeys. 'Speak no evil, see no evil, hear no evil.' Per group of three Monkeys -/4. 1969 B. KNOX *Tallyman* v. 89 The three wise monkeys would be non-starters against those people. 1969 G. MITCHELL *Dance to your Daddy* x. 119 Perhaps there are three other wise monkeys in this house besides yourselves. 1970 A. DRAPER *Swansong for Rare Bird* viii. 66, I know the score. I'm like the three monkeys. 1974 J. STUBBS *Painted Face* vii. 108 He was like those three monkeys. ... Neither heard, saw nor spoke evil.

2. *transf.* a. One who resembles a monkey in appearance or behaviour; esp. a mimic, or one who performs comical antics.

1589 NASHE *Martins Months Minde* 34 See how like the old Ape this young Munkey patereth. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* 7 The Englishmen call any man vsing such Historiical actours [sic] 'a Munkey'. a 1716 SOUTH *Serm.* (1842) IV. 106 In a word, no man can be exact and perfect in this way of flattery, without being a monkey and a mimic. 1791-1823 D'ISRAELI *Cur. Lit.* (1866) 25/2 Imitation by which an inferior mind becomes the monkey of an original writer. 1809 MALKIN *Gil Blas* IV. viii. ¶ 10 If she is stark mad for such a monkey as this. 1873 SYMONDS *Grk. Poets* viii. 256 Grote clearly thinks that Aristophanes was a meddling monkey.

b. Used as a term of playful contempt, chiefly of young people. Also *spec.* in various *slang* uses (see quotes.).

1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* IV. i. 131 This is the Monkeys owne giuing out: She is perswaded I will marry her [etc.]. 1605 — *Mach.* IV. ii. 59 Now God helpe thee, poore Monkie: But how wilt thou do for a Father? 1616 B. JONSON *Devil an Ass* II. viii, I cannot get my wife To part with a ring, on any termes: and yet The sullen Monkey has two. 1710 SWIFT *Jrnl. to Stella* 2 Nov., Well, little monkies mine, I must go write; and so good-night. 1715 DE FOE *Fam. Instruct.* II. i. (1841) I. 170 Our master's son ... is such a religious monkey. 1819 BYRON *Juan* I. xxv, A little curly-headed, good-for-nothing, And mischief-making monkey from his birth. 1849 THACKERAY *Pendennis* III, The young monkey used to ride out ... in quest of Dulcinea. 1876 RUSKIN *Let. to Yng. Girls* 8 Serve the poor, but, for your lives, you little monkies, don't preach to them. 1895 'EDNA LYALL' *How Children raised Wind* I, Go to sleep, you monkies, and don't worry your brains at this time of night. 1912 A. H. LEWIS *Apaches of N. Y.* xi. 225 'Did youse lobsters hear me handin' it to th'

monkeys?' he asked. . . 'That chink, Low Foo, snakes two of me shirts. I sends him five, an' he on'y sends back three. So I caves in his block wit' a flatiron.' 1914 JACKSON & HELLYER *Vocab. Criminal Slang* 59 *Monkey*, a man, used in the mildly indifferent sense of a stranger. . . Sometimes used to signify a 'boob'. 1928 *Amer. Mercury* Aug. 399/2 Several chorus girls from a Broadway show entered the room against the vigorous protests of the head waiter. One of the monkeys, as they are called, sang and did an infinitely torrid dance. 1941 J. SMILEY *Hash House Lingo* 38 *Monkey*, dish washer. 1942 BERREY & VAN DEN BARK *Amer. Thes. Slang* §451/2 Plebeian, . . . *monkey*. *Ibid.* §460/5 *Monkey*, . . . a Chinese. *Ibid.* §511/3 (*Bridge*) *monkey*, a bridge builder. *Ibid.* §576/22 Orchestra leader, . . . *monkey*. 1966 [see sense 1 c above]. 1967 G. JACKSON *Let. 2 Nov. in Soledad Brother* (1971) 137, I am the object of the severest ridicule (coon, monkey, shoe. . .). 1970 P. LAURIE *Scotland Yard* 291 *Monkey*, a, an unpleasant person.

c. Slang phr. *to make a monkey (out) of*: to make a fool of (someone); to deceive, dupe; to ridicule. orig. U.S.

1900 ADE *Fables in Slang* 164 His friends would stand and watch him make Monkeys of these anaemic Amateurs. 1900 F. P. DUNNE *Mr. Dooley's Philos.* 192 'Willum Waldorf Asthor has busted th' laws iv hospitality, an' made a monkey iv a lile subjick iv th' queen,' he says. 1931 M. ALLINGHAM *Police at Funeral* viii. 101, I don't want to put up any idea that isn't useful, and if I'm making a monkey of myself you mention it. 1932 KAUFMAN & RYSKIND *Of Thee I Sing* II. i. in *Famous Plays* (1933) 668 The man who ought to love me Tried to make a monkey of me. 1934 J. O'HARA *Appt. in Samarra* (1935) vii. 211 So then you turn around and pay him back by . . . making a monkey out of him right in his own spot. 1938 E. BOWEN *Death of Heart* I. v. 97 You make a monkey of me. 1952 [see AGIT-PROP]. 1973 'M. INNES' *Appleby's Answer* xxi. 180 The plain fact was that Bulkington had . . . made a monkey of her. It was all very mortifying.

d. orig. U.S. A modern dance.

1964 [see DISCOTHEQUE]. 1965 [see FRUG]. 1969 N. COHN *AWopBopLooBop* (1970) ix. 85 Dance-crazes bossed pop right up until the Beatles broke. There was the Hulley Gully, the Madison, . . . the Monkey. 1975 *Time* (Canadian ed.) 25 Aug. 49/1 The frug, the boogaloo, the monkey and similar 'hang-loose' mating rituals.

3. In Australia: = *monkey-bear* (see 18).

1847 CARPENTER *Zool.* §314 (1857) I. 352 The Phascolarctos or Koala . . . by the colonists . . . is usually termed the native Bear or Monkey.

4. a. *dial.* A young hare. b. *Australian.* A sheep.

1881 A. C. GRANT *Bush Life Queensland* vii. (1882) 66 No one felt better pleased than he did to see the last lot of 'monkeys', as the shearers usually denominated sheep, leave the head-station. 1889 *Fishing Gaz.* 7 Sept. 147/3 A young hare (or monkey, as they are called here [sc. on the Wye] at this time of the year). 1893 F. ADAMS *Austral.* 137 Now and then . . . you lit upon a 'mob' of the wild, timid, yet inquisitive 'monkeys' (sheep).

II. Applied to various machines or implements.

† 5. A kind of gun or cannon. *Obs.*

1650 *Art. Rendition Edinb.* *Castle* 4, 28 Short Brasse Monkeys *alias* Dogs. 10 Iron Monkeys. 1663 *Flagellum, or O. Cromwell* (1672) 103 Twenty-eight Brass Drakes called Monkeys.

6. a. A machine consisting of a heavy hammer or ram working vertically in a groove and used in anchor-making and in driving bolts and piles. Also applied to the ram itself and to the hook by which it is raised.

1750 BLANCKLEY *Nav. Expositor, Monkey*, a Block made of Iron with a Catch, made use of in Ginns for driving Piles. 1794 *Rigging & Seamanship* I. 80 The *Monkey* is a machine for setting the arms, &c. It consists of a weight of about 200 lb., . . . and a long iron shank suspended by an iron chain to a crane. 1823 CRABB *Technol. Dict.*, *Monkey (Mil.)*, a machine which is used for driving large piles of wood into the earth. 1839 URE *Dict. Arts* 44 The junction, or shutting on, as the workmen call it, of the several members of an anchor, is effected by an instrument called a monkey. 1847 *Illustr. Lond. News* 16 Oct. 252/3 A pointed iron rod . . . took 46 blows of a monkey. 1855 OGILVIE, The monkey of a pile-driving machine is the double hook which takes up the ram. 1874 THEARLE *Naval Archit.* 135 The bolt is driven with an iron sliding ram, termed a 'monkey', an operation usually requiring four men. 1902 *Engineer* 19 Sept. 285 The snatch hook of the pile driver is the monkey whilst the falling weight is the ram.

b. *Mil.* The instrument which drives a rocket.

1885 in CASSELL. 1896 in FARMER *Slang*.

c. Short for *monkey-block* (see 18).

1833 MARRYAT *P. Simple* vi, 'What blocks have we below?' . . . I have a couple of *monkeys* down in the store-room.

7. Applied to various receptacles for liquor. (Cf. the phrase in 12 below.) a. A kind of wooden kid for grog. (Adm. Smyth.)

b. ? A hunting flask. *Obs.*

1852 R. S. SURTEES *Sponge's Sp. Tour* (1893) 309 Having . . . filled his 'monkey' full of sherry, our friend Jog slipped out the back way to loosen old Ponto.

c. A globular earthenware water-vessel with a straight upright neck. Cf. *MONKEY-POT* 2.

1834 M. SCOTT *Cruise Midge* xvi. (1842) 301 That claret, Brail—and the monkey of cool water—thank you. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 1166/2 The water-jars, or monkeys, used in tropical countries. These are merely unglazed earthenware jugs having a small neck and a spout. 1883 OLIVE SCHREINER *African Farm* II. viii. In the front room a monkey and two tumblers stood on the centre table.

8. a. A bricklayer's hod. (1885 in *Cassell's Encycl. Dict.*) b. (See quot.)

1886 *Good Words* 530 [Lucifer-match making.] The splints . . . are received in large cases and are transferred in

batches of 20,000 or so on to trays, technically known as 'monkeys'.

9. *Mining.* (See quots.)

1883 GRESLEY *Gloss. Coal-mining* 170 *Monkey* (Lei.), an iron catch or scotch fixed in the floor of a way. 1888 W. E. NICHOLSON *Coal Trade Gloss.* (E.D.D.), *Monkey*, an arrangement placed between the rails at the head of an incline, which allows the wagons to pass over it in going up, but prevents them from running back.

10. A solution of zinc chloride, used as a flux in soldering.

1890 in *Century Dict.*

11. *Austral.* and *N.Z.* (See quots.)

1933 *Press* (Christchurch, N.Z.) 4 Nov. 15/7 *Monkey*, a handle made by putting a strap between two dees on a saddle and rolling it round itself. It is to hold on to when riding a bucking horse. 1945 BAKER *Austral. Lang.* iii. 71 A *monkey* or *monkey-strap*, a looped strap on the offside of a saddle pommel, used by inferior 'rough-riders'.

III. Colloquial and slang uses.

12. *to suck* (or *sup*) *the monkey*: (a) to drink from the bottle; hence, to tipple; (b) to drink out of a cocoa-nut emptied of milk and filled with spirit; (c) to drink spirits from a cask through a straw or tube inserted in a small hole.

1797 MRS. A. M. BENNETT *Beggar Girl* (1813) III. 253 Thee hast been sucking the monkey. *Ibid.* 270 A goodish wench in the main, if one keeps a sharp look-out after her, else she will sup the monkey. 1822 SCOTT *Pirate* xxxix, 'Why, he has sucked the monkey so long and so often', said the Boatswain, 'that the best of him is buffed'. 1833 MARRYAT *P. Simple* xxx, Do you know what 'sucking the monkey' means? . . . It is a term used among seamen, for drinking rum out of cocoa-nuts, the milk having been poured out. 1842 BARHAM *Ingol. Leg. Ser. II. Black Mousquetaire*, Besides, what the vulgar call 'sucking the monkey' Has much less effect on a man when he's funky. 1868 *Star* 27 Mar., Three men . . . were charged with an offence called 'sucking the monkey', but in legal phraseology feloniously stealing, taking, and carrying away brandy from a cask in the London Dock. 1894 *Westm. Gaz.* 10 Dec. 5/3 'Sucking the Monkey' . . . was the cause of the death of a dock labourer. . . He had driven in the bung of a cask of brandy, and having had a good draught of the liquor, became unconscious.

13. a. *monkey's allowance* (see quots.).

1785 GROSE *Dict. Vulg. Tongue* s.v., *Monkey's allowance*; more kicks than halfpence. 1833 MARRYAT *P. Simple* ii, You'll find monkey's allowance—more kicks than halfpence.

b. Slang phr. *cold enough to freeze the balls off a brass monkey*: extremely cold. Also in similar and allusive phrases.

[1835 F. CHAMIER *Unfortunate Man* I. iv. 117 He was told to be silent, in a tone of voice which set me shivering like a monkey in frosty weather.] 1928 *Amer. Speech* IV. 123 Cold enough to freeze the tail off a brass monkey. 1937 PARTRIDGE *Dict. Slang* 528/2 Cold enough to freeze the balls off a brass monkey. 1972 *Evening Telegram* (St. John's, Newfoundland) 5 Aug. 3/1 Here's Smallwood still putting up a brass-monkey face right to the bitter end. 1973 *Guardian* 20 July 9 (*headline*) Brass monkey weather. *Ibid.*, You ought to buy yourself a brass monkey and then you will know what a freeze is.

c. *I'll be* (or *I am*) *a monkey's uncle*: a colloquial expression of surprise.

1926 MAINES & GRANT *Wise-Crack Dict.* 5/2 *Be a monkey's uncle*, be surprised. 1961 PARTRIDGE *Dict. Slang* Suppl. 1142/2 I'll be a monkey's uncle!

d. Slang phr. *not to give* (or *care*) *a monkey's* (*fuck*, etc.): not to care at all; to be completely indifferent or unconcerned.

Even without the last bracketed word a fairly coarse expression.

1960 G. W. TARGET *Teachers* 100 The Old Man's door opened and the pair of them came out, Stillwell not seeming to give a monkey's, but too casual, and poor Jimmy Taylor with his hands clenched before him like the broken forelegs of a ginned rabbit. 1961 PARTRIDGE *Dict. Slang* Suppl. 1188/1 *Monkey's f'ck, not to care a*, not to care a rap; low (esp. Naval). 1968 M. WOODHOUSE *Rock Baby* xii. 116, I don't give a monkey's knee if he was with the Resistance or the Mafia. 1970 *Observer* 10 May 33/5 Tony Martin has booked himself a vasectomy. . . 'I was brought up by a Catholic,' he said, 'but I don't give a monkey's; you've got to be practical.' 1972 J. BROWN *Chancer* iii. 44, I don't give a monkey's if you drop down dead. 1975 J. WAINWRIGHT *Square Dance* 26 'Not,' snarled Sugden, 'that I give a solitary monkey's toss what you wear.'

e. *a barrel* (*wagon-load*, etc.) *of monkeys*: a type of something extremely cunning, mischievous, jolly, or disorderly, esp. in phr. *as artful as a wagon-load of monkeys* (and varr.). *colloq.*

1895 W. C. GORE in *Inlander* Dec. 115 *Barrel of monkeys*, or bushel of monkeys, *to have more fun than*, to have an exceedingly jolly time. 1930 G. GOODCHILD *McLean Investigates* xvi. 310 If once we lose touch with Feeny—good-bye to the Rajah's ruby. He is as clever as a cartload of monkeys. 1933 H. SIMPSON in 'A. Berkeley' et al. *Ask a Policeman* II. i. 106 Didn't I say you could never be up to Fate? Not if you were as clever as a wagon-load of monkeys with their tails burnt off. 1937 WOODHOUSE *Summer Moonshine* xvii. 104 His brother-in-law . . . was . . . as artful as a barrel load of monkeys. 1958 *Times* 14 Aug. 9/4 A wagon-load of monkeys is, as everyone knows, a conveyance filled to the brim with a superabundance of high spirits, artfulness, and mischief. 1968 A. POWELL *Mil. Philosophers* 155 They're as artful as a cartload of monkeys when it comes to breaking the rules. 1978 G. VIDAL *Kalki* II. 24 Christianity was never exactly a barrel of monkeys when it came to the here and now. 1986 *Times* 28 Apr. 31/6 Plot-wise, it is as mischievous as a wagon-load of monkeys.

14. a. *my monkey's up*: I am angry or enraged. So *to get one's m. up*, *to put* (a person's) *m. up*.

1833 B. WEBSTER *Golden Farmer* II. ii. 40 The Golden Farmer, . . . ven his monkey's up, would go through me like a flash of lightning through a gooseberry bush. c 1852 J. R. PLANCHÉ *Good Woman in Wood* II. ii. 27 I'm short in stature—that I don't deny, But put my monkey up, I'm six feet high! 1863 *Tyneside Songs* 25 For when maw mungky's up aw gan The yell hog or nyen. 1873 *Routledge's Yng. Gentl. Mag.* June 433/2 My ole massa's monkey up, and no mistake. 1889 'F. ANSTEY' *Pariah* II. iv, I always get my monkey up when I hear these swells laying down the law about indigo. 1880 'OUIDA' *Moths* II. 91 I'm glad that girl put my monkey up about the coals.

b. *to have a* (or *the*) *monkey on one's back*: (a) to be angry or enraged (*obs.*); (b) orig. U.S., to be a drug-addict (see also quot. 1942); hence *monkey* = addiction to, or habitual use of, drugs. *slang.*

1860 HOTTEN *Dict. Slang* (ed. 2) 174 A man is said to have his monkey up, or the monkey on his back, when he is 'riled', or out of temper. 1942 BERREY & VAN DEN BARK *Amer. Thes. Slang* §509/28 *Have a Chinaman or monkey on one's back*, to manifest withdrawal distress. 1949 N. ALGREN *Man with Golden Arm* 60 *He wants to carry the monkey*, he's punishin' hisself. . . 'n don't even know it. *Ibid.*, Then I got forty grains 'n went up to the room 'n went from monkey to nothin' in twenty-eight days 'n that's nine-ten years ago 'n the monkey's dead. 1960 C. L. COOPER *Scene* xiii. 168 We're just little kids with the monkey and a couple bucks. Well, our monkey weighs just as much as yours, and it hurts just as much, and it takes the same stuff to get it off as it does yours! 1970 E. R. JOHNSON *God Keepers* (1971) vi. 61 An addict's greatest worry would not be his, since Vito would feed his monkey. *Ibid.* 68 Having a monkey on your back . . . always worked out logically to be the first purpose in a junkie's life. 1972 H. C. RAE *Shooting Gallery* iii. 204, I didn't have the monkey then. That's how I got started.

15. £500; in America, \$500. *slang.*

The explanation in quot. 1832 is prob. erroneous; the German original has 'five pounds', but this sense is equally unauthenticated.

1832 tr. *Pueckler-Muskau's Tour of German Prince* III. xiv. 372, I won eight rubbers and two 'Monkeys'. What is a 'Monkey'? you ask. . . One for twenty-five pounds is called a Poney; and one for fifty, a 'Monkey'. 1861 WHYTE MELVILLE *Gd. for Nothing* xxviii. II. 31 A 'monkey' at least to the credit-side of your own book landed in about a minute and a half. 1881 *Standard* 23 Mar. 3/7 Dourance . . . was decidedly favourite, and after 500 to 45 had been noted to her name, nearly a monkey went on at 10 to 1. 1922 E. WALLACE *Flying Fifty-Five* x. 57, I lost a monkey on the last race, and a monkey on the Coventry. That's a thousand, isn't it? 1972 *Sunday Sun* (Brisbane) 9 Jan. 18/4 Lady from pub A told lady from pub B that the boss had given her a monkey as a bonus. Lady from pub B interpreted monkey as the slang term for \$500 and immediately attacked her boss for his stinginess in only handing out \$100. 1973 *Times* 9 Jan. 4/8 It looks like you are going to be roped into that theft from the pub but it will be all right. It will cost you a monkey (£500).

16. *to have a monkey on a house*, etc.: to have a mortgage on it.

Common in northern and midland dialects: see E.D.D. Presumably suggested by the initial *m* of *mortgage*.

1877 *N. & Q.* ser. v. VIII. 289 A Monkey on the House. 1886 *Graphic* 10 Apr. 399/2 To a lawyer. . . a mortgage is a 'monkey with a long tail'.

IV. 17. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *monkey appendage, fur, -god, -kind, -mimic, -mischief, -people, -skin, -tribe; monkey-faced, -led, -looking, -tailed* adjs.; *monkey-like* adj. and adv.; *monkey-fashion* adv.

1795 SOUTHEY *Lett. fr. Spain* (1799) 6 The little boys wear the *monkey appendage of a tail. a 1864 HAWTHORNE *Amer. Note-bks.* (1879) I. 39 With something of the *monkey aspect inseparable from a little Frenchman. 1868 A. J. MUNBY *Diary* 7 Sept. (1972) 245 She sprang or climbed, *monkey-fashion. 1895 KIPLING *and Jungle Bk.* 218 When he tired of ground-going he threw up his hands monkey-fashion to the creeper. 1920 in C. W. CUNNINGTON *Eng. Women's Clothing* (1952) v. 160 Afternoon frock. . . with . . . fringe of *monkey fur. 1960 *Sunday Express* 23 Oct. 14/5 The latest fur coat for cult-clothes addicts is in monkey fur. 1883, 1886 *Monkey-god [see HANUMAN I]. 1962 *Listener* 22 Feb. 350/2 The monkey-gods of Stupidity, Mediocrity, and Servility to be always defied. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) II. 101 Man's head . . . is differently formed from that of all other animals, the *monkey-kind only excepted. a 1843 SOUTHEY *Comm.-pl. Bk.* III. 809 Mankind at the lowest point where monkey-kind is at its highest. 1775 SHERIDAN *Rivals* II. i, But country dances! . . . to be *monkey-led for a night! 1611 COINTR, *Pierre du Coignet*, a *Monkie-like Image of stone in our Ladies Church at Paris. 1856 MACAULAY *Biog., Johnson* (1860) 99 The master was often provoked by the monkey-like impertinence of the pupil. 1884 *Pall Mall Budget* 22 Aug. 14/2 Brown urchins swarm up trees monkeylike. 1834 M. SCOTT *Cruise Midge* xviii. (1842) 341 The *Monkey-looking paws. 1728 POPE *Dunc.* II. 236 The *monkey-mimics rush discordant. 1778 P. THICKNESSE *Year's Journey* (ed. 2) II. xlv. 103 All [negroes] have a degree of monkey cunning, and even *monkey mischief. 1886 C. M. YONGE *Chantry House* I. xv. 142 He made no secret of his contempt for the insufferable dullness of the country, enlivening it by various acts of monkey-mischief. 1895 KIPLING *and Jungle Bk.* 140 Ere Mor the Peacock flutters, ere the *Monkey-People cry. 1910 W. DE LA MARE *Three Mulla-Mulgars* viii. 105 Mishcha and Mōha . . . wouldn't touch *monkey-skin. 1962 E. E. EVANS-PRITCHARD *Ess. Soc. Anthropol.* v. 112 His head was covered with a monkey-skin cap. 1733 *Harmony in Uproar* in *Arbuthnot's Misc. Wks.* (1751) II. 25 The taunting Reproaches of this foul-mouth'd *monkey-tail'd Railer. 1728 POPE *Dunc.* II. 232 Three Cat-calls be the bribe Of him, whose chatt'ring shames the *monkey-tribe.

18. a. Special comb.: *monkey bag* (see quot.); *monkey band* = *monkey orchestra*; *monkey-bear*, the koala or native bear of Australia; *monkey-bird* (see quots.); *monkey-block*, 'a

small single block strapped with a swivel; also, those nailed on the topsail-yards of some merchantmen, to lead the buntlines through' (Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk.* 1867); **monkey-board**, a footboard at the back of a vehicle for a footman or conductor to stand on; **monkey-boat**, (a) and (b) see quots. 1858, 1867; (c) a long narrow canal boat; **monkey bridge** *Naut.* (see quots.); **monkey business** orig. *U.S.*, foolish, trifling, or deceitful conduct (cf. *MONKEY v.* 2); **monkey-chaser** *U.S. slang*, (a) a Negro from the West Indies or other tropical regions; (b) (see quot. 1952); **monkey coat** = *monkey-jacket*; **monkey-doodle business** *U.S. slang* = *monkey business*; **monkey-drift**, 'small prospecting drift' (Raymond *Mining Gloss.* 1881); **monkey-eating eagle**, also **monkey eagle**, the largest eagle found in the Philippine Islands, *Pithechophaga jefferyi*; **monkey-engine**, a form of pile-driver having a monkey or ram moving in a wooden frame (Knight *Dict. Mech.* 1875); **monkey forecable** *Naut.* (see quot. 1948); **monkey-gaff** ? *U.S.*, a small gaff on some large merchant-vessels, placed above the spanker-gaff; **monkey gland**, a gland or testicle from a monkey, grafted on to a man as a possible means of rejuvenation; also *attrib.*; **monkey-hammer**, a jeweller's drop-press; **monkey-house**, a building in which monkeys are kept for show, as at zoological gardens; also *transf.* and *fig.*; **monkey-hurdler** *U.S. slang* (see quots.); **monkey island** *Naut. slang*, a small bridge above the pilot-house; **monkey-jacket**, a short close-fitting jacket, such as is worn by sailors; **monkey-man**, (a) *U.S. slang*, a weak and servile husband; (b) a man resembling a monkey; **monkey meat** *U.S. Army slang*, tinned meat; *spec.* tinned beef-and-potato hash; **monkey orchestra**, a group of Meissen or other porcelain figures representing monkeys playing musical instruments; **monkey** (or **monkey's**, **monkeys**) *parade slang* (see quots.); also **monkey-parading** *vbl. sb.* and *pl. a.*; † **monkey-pease**, wood-lice (cf. *monkey's-peason*); **monkey poop** *Naut. slang* (see quot. 1929); **monkey pox**, a virus disease of monkeys (and of human beings), similar to smallpox; **monkey-press** = *monkey-hammer*; **monkey-pump**, 'straws or quills for sucking the liquid from a cask, through a gimlet-hole made for the purpose' (Smyth 1867); **monkey-rail**, a supplementary rail above the quarter rail; **monkey-rigged a., rigged with 'monkey-spars' (in quot. used for 'not full-rigged'); **monkey-rope**, a rope fastened to a sailor's waist-belt when he is working in a dangerous position; (see also 18b below); **monkey's fist**, a thick knot made at the end of a rope to give it weight when it is thrown; **monkey shaft** *Austral.* and *N.Z. colloq.*, a small trial shaft; **monkey-shines pl.**, *U.S. slang*, monkey-like tricks or antics; also *sing.*; **monkey's island** *Naut. slang* = *monkey island*; **monkey-spars**, 'reduced masts and yards for a vessel devoted to the instruction and exercise of boys' (Smyth); **monkey('s)-tail**, a short hand-spike; 'a lever for training a carronade' (Smyth); **monkey strap** = sense 11 above; **monkey suit**, † (a) a type of child's suit (see quot. a 1901); (b) *slang* (orig. *U.S.*), a uniform; a formal dress suit, evening dress; **monkey's wedding** *S. Afr. colloq.*, a situation of alternating or simultaneous sunshine and rain; **monkey-trap** *colloq.* or *dial.*, something decorative worn by women to make themselves attractive to men; **monkey trial**, the trial in 1925 of a Tennessee school-teacher, J. T. Scopes, for teaching evolutionary theories; also *transf.* and *attrib.*; **monkey trick**, a mischievous, foolish, or underhand trick or act; an antic; *usu. pl.*; † **monkey-waist**, a waist resembling a monkey's; **monkey-wrench**, a wrench or spanner having a movable jaw; also *fig.*, esp. in *colloq. phr.* to *throw (or hurl) a monkey-wrench into the machinery*, etc.: to act as an obstruction or hindrance; to 'throw a spanner into the works'; hence as *v. trans.*, to turn with a monkey-wrench.**

1847 H. MELVILLE *Omoo* xxxiv. 134 A small leather wallet—a 'monkey bag' (so called by sailors)—usually worn as a purse about the neck. 1934 W. B. HONEY *Dresden China* iv. 118 Some of the best known of all Meissen figures are the 'Monkey Band...', an assemblage of more than twenty separate figures with a conductor, which is said to have been modelled in ridicule of Count Brühl's orchestra. 1891 'ADA CAMBRIDGE' *Three Miss Kings* ii. 9 A little 'monkey-bear' came cautiously down from the only gum tree that grew on the premises. 1848 SCHOMBURGK *Hist. Barbados* 681 *Vireo olivacea* Wilson. The 'Monkey Bird. 1861 DU CHAILLU

Equat. Afr. xvi. 306 This little monkey is also a great favourite with the monkey-birds (*Buceros albocristatus*), which I often saw playing with it. 1794 *Rigging & Seamanship* I. 156 *Monkey-blocks... This sort of blocks is sometimes used on the lower yards of small merchant ships, to lead (into the mast or down upon deck) the running rigging belonging to the sails. 1842 MRS. F. TROLLOPE *Vis. Italy* II. xxii. 366 The almost grotesque effect occasioned by... four laquais crowded on the *monkey-board. 1865 *Morn. Star* 11 Feb., The man... pursued the omnibus and again jumped on the step and endeavoured to get on the spare monkey-board. 1884 *Law Rep.* 12 Q.B. Div. 201 In consequence of a defect in the ironwork by which the 'monkey-board'... was supported, the plaintiff fell. 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade*, *Monkey-boat, a boat employed in the docks. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, Monkey-boat, a half-decked boat above-bridge on the Thames. 1882 *Standard* 26 Sept. 6/4 They had to cross a 'monkey-boat' to get to the barge. 1885 *Harper's Mag.* May 859/1 [On Regent's Canal]. We are in the midst of a little fleet of monkey-boats, deep down in the water with bricks and sand. 1927 G. BRADFORD *Gloss. Sea Terms* 115/2 *Monkey bridge, usually above the pilot or chart house where the standard compass is commonly set. Sometimes the fore and aft bridge on a sailing ship. 1967 C. JOKSTAD *Captain & Sea* 100 We placed the body on the monkey bridge, which is the very after end or stern of the vessel. 1883 G. W. PECK *Peck's Bad Boy* 109 There must be no *monkey business going on. 1902 H. HAPGOOD *Spirit of Ghetto* vii. 209 The 'monkey business' of learning had ruined the child. 1934 C. DAY LEWIS *Hope for Poetry* vi. 29 A pandemonium of slogans, national anthems, headlines... manifestos, monkey business. 1972 'H. CARMICHAEL' *Naked to Grave* vi. 79 Because I've seen her talking with one of the neighbours isn't to say there was any monkey-business between them. 1926 C. VAN VECHTEN *Nigger Heaven* 286 *Monkey-chaser, a Negro from the British West Indies. 1952 *New Yorker* 30 Aug. 15/3 Monkey chasers are gin and ice, with a little sugar and a traee of water. That term 'monkey chaser' comes from Georgia. 1859 *Times* 27 Jan. 9/4 Jones was at the time dressed not as he now is, but in what they call a '*monkey coat'. 1928 *Sat. Even. Post* 12 May 41/2 They ought not to go abroad with such *monkey-doodle business. 1909 *Westm. Gaz.* 6 Sept. 5/3 The general plumage of the *Monkey Eagle is a rich brown above and creamy white in the under parts. 1909 R. C. MCGREGOR *Man. Philippine Birds* I. 226 (heading) *Pithechophaga jefferyi* Grant. *Monkey-eating eagle. 1966 R. & D. MORRIS *Men & Apes* vi. 204 The heavy-billed, shaggy-crested *Pithechophaga* eagle of the Philippines is popularly called the monkey-eating eagle. 1971 J. E. DUPONT *Philippine Birds* 47 (heading) Monkey-eating Eagle. 1873 *Rep. R. Comm. Unseaworthy Ships* 808/1 in *Parl. Papers* (C. 853) XXXVI. 315 Has a half poop and *monkey forecable. 1948 R. DE KERCHOVE *Internat. Maritime Dict.* 473/1 *Monkey forecable*, a short low forecable open on the after side and used solely for anchor gear (windlass, and so on). 1883 *Century Mag.* Oct. 946/2 An answering pennant flying from her *monkey-gaff. 1924 G. B. SHAW *St. Joan* p. xix, Fortified... against old age by... weekly doses of *monkey gland. *Ibid.* p. xx, Which is the healthier mind? the saintly mind or the monkey gland mind? 1929 *Encycl. Brit.* XI. 747/2 The grafting into men of testicles from apes (the so-called 'monkey glands') has been practised by Voronoff and others with resulting rejuvenation. 1971 R. DENTRY *Encounter at Kharmel* iv. 72 Stop talking like Noel Coward after a shot of monkey glands! 1869 *Routledge's Ev. Boy's Ann.* 308 An instrument something like what in engineering is called a 'monkey-hammer', but is known in the goldsmith's trade as a 'drop-down' or monkey press. 1854 *Zoologist* XII. 4283 The 'monkey-house has been subjected to a course of cleansing. 1914 'I. HAY' *Knight on Wheels* (ed. 2) xxiii. 221 The rooms... were described by the agent and Timothy as 'a lovely little bachelor suite' and 'a self-contained monkey-house' respectively. 1923 A. HUXLEY *Antic Hay* xvii. 246 The world would soon be a... bear-garden... and a monkey-house. 1924 J. BUCHAN *Three Hostages* ix. 131 It's up to the few sahibs like him in that damned monkey-house at Westminster to make a row about it. 1966 J. B. PRIESTLEY *Salt is Leaving* iv. 49 'Why do you have this window thing—here along the wall?' 'So I can see what's happening in my club... Come in later one night... when it's all lit up down there—and you're looking through a window at a monkey house.' 1936 *Amer. Mercury* May p. x/2 *Monkey hurdler, organist. 1951 W. MORUM *Gabriel* II. ix. 250 Nelson's a monkey hurdler... He plays one of those Wurliitzer organs at the talks. 1912 'AURORA' *Jock Scott* xix. 243, I was on *Monkey Island (a pet name for the upper bridge) for hours. 1963 P. J. ABRAHAM *Last Hours* xi. 134 Up on the monkey island he had realized there would be no power for the lights. 1830 N. AMES *Mariner's Sk.* 187 My wardrobe consisted of a '*monkey' jacket, bought in Gravesend, [etc.]. 1840 R. H. DANA *Bef. Mast* xxiii, We always took our monkey-jackets with us. 1894 C. N. ROBINSON *Brit. Fleet* 515 In 1889 a monkey jacket took the place of the blue tunic. 1968 J. IRONSIDE *Fashion Alphabet* 37 *Monkey-jacket*. This was originally a warm, heavy, thick, jacket worn by sailors... But more usually now it refers to a shorter waist-length jacket similar to a bell-boy, middy or mess jacket. 1924 J. E. & L. MARTIN (song-title) *Monkey man. 1927 S. A. BROWN in C. Cullen *Caroling Dusk* 132 Had a stovepipe blonde in Macon Yaller gal in Maryland in Richmond had a choklit brown Called me huh monkey man—Huh big fool monkey man. 1928 *Collier's* 5 May 36/3 A money man is a contemptuous thing among Negroes, friendless, distrusted, and generally despised. But a monkey man! Well, there's nothing lower than a monkey man. 1935 E. R. BURROUGHS *Pirates of Venus* iii. 54 Venus was inhabited! But by what?... Were they a species of monkey-man? 1960 P. OLIVER *Blues fell this Morning* 117 The man who is proud of his sexual prowess, real or imaginary, takes pleasure in ridiculing the 'monkey men': the West Indians and other Negroes that he despises whom he compares with the apes. 1966 *Southern Folklore Q.* XXX. 230 The Monkey Man is the servile mate who without protest turns over his hard-earned money to a woman... The husband who stayed and put up with it all became a Monkey Man and a standing joke. 1968 P. OLIVER *Screening Blues* vi. 258 The 'creeping man' and the 'monkey man' are objects of contempt in the blues, but they are the lovers who succeed when the singer fails. 1918 in Cowing & Cooper *Dear Folks at Home* (1919) x. 87 He was crying pitifully, and we gave him cigarettes and some of our *monkey meat and hardtack. 1919 *Red Cross Mag.* Feb. 37/1 When you hear the soldier's side of the

story, his mess in camp and on the line consists of 'monkey meat' (canned beef-and-potato hash). 1929 *Papers Mich. Acad. Sci. & Arts* X. 309 *Monkey meat*, canned beef and potato-hash. 1906 R. L. HOBSON *Porcelain* xiii. 122 A Frenchman named Acier... worked at Meissen from 1764 till he was pensioned off in 1799, and modelled the celebrated Cries of Paris... and the *Monkey Orchestra. 1960 R. G. HAGGAR *Conc. Encycl. Continental Pot. & Porc.* 22/2 *Monkey orchestra*: a series of twenty-one porcelain figures of monkeys playing instruments with a conductor, modelled by Kändler at Meissen in 1747. 1910 H. G. WELLS *New Machiavelli* (1911) i. iii. 66 These twilight parades of young people, youngsters chiefly of the lower middle-class, are one of the odd social developments of the great suburban growths—unkindly critics... call them, I believe, *Monkeys' Parades. 1914 E. PUGH *Cockney at Home* 116 If you don't know what a monkey parade is ask Anderson here... 'It's a place where the elite of the beau monde of Suburbia meet nightly, for purposes of flirtation.' 1934 J. B. PRIESTLEY *Eng. Journey* iv. 183 Elderly citizens have been protesting against this practice of promenading on Sunday nights [in Bradford]. They have always been disgusted by the sight of young people *monkey-parading in this fashion... They could easily do it in a much more civilised fashion than this of monkey-parading. *Ibid.* 185 A Sabbatarian town of this kind, which could offer its young folk nothing on Sunday night but a choice between monkey-parading and dubious pubs. 1682 HARTMAN *Preserver & Restorer of Health* 47 Take a hundred *Monkey-pease, or Hoglice, those that roul themselves round when they are touched. 1929 F. C. BOWEN *Sea Slang* 92 *Monkey poop [misprinted poor], the half deck of a flush decked ship. 1959 P. VON MAGNUS et al. in *Acta Path. & Microbiol. Scand.* XLVI. 156 The isolation of a virus from the diseased animals will also be described as well as some studies on the properties of the agent which in this paper will be referred to as *monkey pox virus. 1960 *Ann. N. Y. Acad. Sci.* LXXXV. 957 The etiologic agent of monkey pox has been isolated from naturally infected animals by using both embryonated chicken eggs and tissue cultures. 1971 *Daily Colonist* (Victoria, B.C.) 25 Aug. 5/1 *Monkey-pox*, a disease very like smallpox, has been discovered for the first time in human beings in Africa. What caused the outbreak is a mystery. 1869 *Monkey-press [see *monkey-hammer*]. 1840 R. H. DANA *Bef. Mast* xxxv, [We] painted... the *monkey-rail, black, white, and yellow. 1900 *Scribner's Mag.* Sept. 290/1 Hanging over the monkey-rail in order to see as well as feel the quick answer of the vessel to her helm. 1882 *Daily Tel.* 12 Sept. 2/1 Most of the steamers nowadays are *monkey-rigged. 1851 H. MELVILLE *Whale* lxxii, The *monkey-rope was fast at both ends. 1927 G. BRADFORD *Gloss. Sea Terms* 115/2 *Monkey's fist, a complicated knot with weight enclosed, used at the end of a heaving line. 1961 K. VONNEGUT *Sirens of Titan* (1967) i. 21 The hard, ball-like knot known as a monkey's fist. 1974 *Islander* (Victoria, B.C.) 29 Sept. 10/2 They were so high above us that we had to crane back our necks to look at them, waiting for the lethal lead-filled monkey's fists at the end of their lines to come whistling down. 1880 G. SUTHERLAND *Tales of Goldfields* 69 They began to think they might be already too deep for it, and a small '*monkey'-shaft was therefore driven upwards from the end of the tunnel. c.1832 T. D. RICE *Jim Crow* iii, I cut so many *munky shins, I dance de gallopade. 1847 'H. FRANCO' *Trippings of Tom Pepper* I. vi. 43 Let me catch him cutting up any monkey shins in this house, and I'll bea[n] him! 1878 A. R. GROTE in *Pop. Sci. Monthly* XIII. 435 You may have noticed barefooted boys cutting up 'monkey shins' on trees with entire safety to themselves. 1894 F. R. STOCKTON *Pomona's Trav.* 76 Most of them played and cut up monkey-shins on the hay. 1932 R. FROST *Let.* 13 Dec. (1964) 231 In a way it was a monkey-shine and he hadn't had minded poetry's having a little the best of it for once. 1945 *Monkey-shines* [see *CUT v.* 600]. 1973 'H. HOWARD' *Highway to Murder* xi. 141 Why all the monkeyshines to get rid of Lucy? He'd been divorced before and he could be divorced again. 1917 'TAFFRAIL' *Sub* iv. 110 He kept watch on the 'monkey's island'. 1919 W. LANG *Sea-Lawyers's Log* iii. 33 Now this 'ere is called the forebridge, and that little platform above it is the Compass Platform. Monkey's island, they calls it. 1833 MARRYAT P. *Simple* vi, Hand me that *monkey's tail. 1929 W. SMYTH *Bonzer Jones* i. 13 Put a *monkey strap on [the buck-jumper for riding]! 1886 C. M. YONGE *Chantry House* I. 1. 9 Mrs. Gooch had only to thrust her hand into the little pocket of his *monkey suit to convict him on the spot. a 1901 — *Autobiogr.* in C. Coleridge C. M. Yonge (1903) ii. 66 'Monkey suits', with jacket and waistcoat all in one, and trousers fastened over. 1920 R. LARDNER in *Sat. Even. Post* 27 Nov. 42/4, I and the Mrs. and Kate was the only ones there in evening clothes. The others had attended these functions before and knew that they wouldn't be enough suckers on hand to make any difference whether you wore a monkey suit or rompers. 1928 *Daily Mail* 7 May 6/4 *Monkey suit*, flying suit. 1950 DYLAN THOMAS *Let.* 10 Jan. (1966) 343, I... demoted my monkey-suit and borrowed some proper shoes. 1974 A. FOWLES *Pastime* v. 46 He could... hire one of those monkey-suits from Moss Bros. 1949 *Cape Times* 29 Nov. 16/3 The Peninsula had a '*monkey's wedding' rainfall yesterday with the sun shining at intervals and rain falling intermittently. 1961 *Ibid.* 8 Aug. 7 The weather was not exactly 'monkey's wedding' weather last week, sunshine alternating with a drizzle. 1931 W. DE LA MARE *Seven Short Stories* 85, I take you for an honest man's daughter with not a ha'penny to spare on fal-lals and *monkey-traps. 1925 *Evening Sun* (Baltimore) 26 June 17/3 Washington is getting the reflex of increasing European interest in the so-called *monkey trial. 1963 *Times* 30 Apr. 11/6 The student teachers, Miss Dori Doss and Miss Martha Powell, are apparently prepared for a second 'monkey trial' if necessary, though they realize that their determination could cost them their careers. 1969 D. F. HORROBIN *Science is God* ii. 15 It is associated more with the summer heat of the monkey-trial country of Tennessee rather than with the coolness of the dreaming spires of Oxford. 1653 W. DENTON *Let.* 13 Mar. in M. M. Verney *Memoirs* (1894) III. vi. 203 Bring it [sc. a colt] with you in your coach, and then she will teach it all her *Monkey tricks. 1742 RICHARDSON *Pamela* (ed. 3) III. xxvii. 408 Hold him fast, and play over all thy monkey tricks with him, with all my heart. 1809 MALKIN *Gil Blas* v. i. ¶ 90 Playing a hundred monkey tricks. 1864 BURTON *Scot. Abr.* I. v. 315 Imitating by divers monkey-tricks, the holy ceremonies of the Mass. 1910 G. K. CHESTERTON *G. B. Shaw* 152 Shaw treats vengeance as something too small for man—a monkey trick

he ought to have outlived. 1951 Monkey trick [see DOT v. 1 5]. 1958 C. ACHEBE *Things fall Apart* III. xxv. 184 He had warned Obierika that if he and his men played any monkey tricks they would be shot. 1604 ROWLANDS *Looke to it* (1872) 28 You with the Hood, the Falling-band, the Ruffe, The *Monkey-wast, the breeching like a Beare. 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade, *Monkey-wrench*. 1894 *Outing* (U.S.) XXIV. 132/2, I luckily had a pair of gas pliers in my valise which I used as a monkey wrench. 1904 W. N. HARBEN *Georgians* 267 He... dug down in the road whar his pipe j'ined the main, till he got to it, an' then he monkey-wrenched it off. 1920 *Everybody's Mag.* May 36/3 Don't throw a monkey-wrench into the machinery! 1931 *Daily Express* 16 Oct. 1/2 Mr. Lloyd George hurled a monkey wrench last night into the creaking and decrepit machinery of Liberalism. 1966 D. VARADAY *Gara-Yaka's Domain* xi. 126 Just as I was about to squeeze the trigger an ebb wind threw the monkey wrench into the works. The rising ill-wind struck the back of our necks, carrying our scent down to the elephant. 1971 *Black Scholar* Apr.-May 30/2 It is the black inmate who throws the monkey wrench into the works. 1975 *Jewish Chron.* 16 May 2/3 Mr Eban has thrown a monkey-wrench into the Israeli information campaign in the United States.

b. In names of fruits and plants: monkey apple, apple-tree (see quots.); monkey-cup, the pitcher-plant, genus *Nepenthes*; monkey fiddle, a West Indian tree or shrub, *Pedilanthus tithymaloides* or *P. angustifolius*, of the family Euphorbiaceae; monkey-flower, the genus *Mimulus*; monkey grass, the fibre of *Attalea funifera*; monkey guava, *Diospyros mes-piliformis*; monkey nut, a name for the pea-nut, *Arachis hypogaea*; monkey orchid, *Orchis tephrosanthos*; monkey-pod (tree) = GUANGO; monkey-puzzle, a large, evergreen tree, *Araucaria araucana*, native to Chile and belonging to the family Pinaceae, whose leaves are densely arranged to cover the whorled branches; also fig.; monkey-puzzler = monkey-puzzle; monkey-rope *S. Afr.*, one of several climbing plants, esp. *Secamone alpinii*, of the family Asclepiadaceae; monkey's dinner-bell, the sandbox tree, *Hura crepitans*; monkey-vine, *Ipomea Nil*. Also MONKEY-BREAD, -FACE, -POT.

1823 *Trans. Hort. Soc.* (1824) V. 446 [Sierra Leone] *Monkey Apple. *Anisophyllea laurina*. 1833 *Penny Cycl.* I. 187/1 The monkey apple (*Anisophyllea laurina*) the drupe of which is, in flavour and size, between a nectarine and a plum. 1857 HENFREY *Bot.* 427 *Clusia flava* is called the Wild Mango, or Monkey-apple, in Jamaica. 1750 G. HUGHES *Barbados* 129 The *Monkey Apple-tree... The Fruit hath its Name from its being eaten by Monkeys. 1848 SCHOMBURGK *Hist. Barbados* 599 *Anona palustris* Linn. Monkey Apple Tree Hughes. 1845-50 MRS. LINCOLN *Lect. Bot.* 54 The pitcher-plant is a native of Ceylon, where it is called *monkey-cup. 1913 *Publ. Field Columbian Museum Bot. Ser. II.* 360 The peculiar silicious ridges of the stems and branches [of *Pedilanthus bahamensis*] produce a high squeak when they are rubbed together—children play at fiddling with them, hence the local name *'Monkey-fiddle'. 1954 *Caribbean Quarterly* III. 1. 6 The dumpy fiddle (more often called monkey fiddle) makes a grotesque squeaking when two sticks of it are rubbed together. 1789 W. AITON *Hortus Kewensis* II. 361 *Mimulus*... *Monkey-flower. 1796 C. MARSHALL *Garden.* xix. (1798) 344 Monkey flower, or American fox glove, blue. 1882 *Garden* 24 June 437/3 The... dull cupreus section of Monkey flowers. 1858 *Monkey grass [see PIASSABA]. 1887 MOLONEY *Forestry W. Afr.* 522 *Monkey Guava. 1880 *Encycl. Brit.* XI. 221/2 Even in England large quantities of these *'monkey nuts' are consumed by the poorer children. 1892 ZANGWILL *Childr. Ghetto* I. iii. There was brisk traffic in soft and gray peas and monkey-nuts. 1896 H. L. TANGYE *New S. Afr.* iv. 297 He brings a whole heap of sweet potatoes... and monkey nuts, the latter being sometimes known as ground, or pea-nuts. 1916 [see ARACHIS]. 1950 T. S. ELIOT *Cocktail Party* III. 142 *Alex.* Three of us have been out on a tour of inspection of local conditions. *Julia*. What about? Monkey nuts? 1855 MISS PRATT *Flower Pl.* V. 209 *Monkey Orchis. 1888 W. HILLEBRAND *Flora Hawaiian Islands* 115 *Pithecolobium Samang*, the Samang or *Monkey-pod tree, enjoys great favour as a shade tree. 1937 D. & H. TEILHET *Feather Cloak Murders* ix. 156 They drove down the scented street, overshadowed by the great leafy monkey pod trees which rustled in the night breeze. 1969 T. H. EVERETT *Living Trees of World* 203/1 The rain tree, monkey pod or saman... an evergreen or deciduous native of the West Indies and Central America now planted in many other tropical regions... has a wide-spreading, dome-shaped crown and grows up to 100 feet in height. 1866 *Reader* 9 June 566 Mr Carruthers calls attention to the singular genus *Araucaria* (the *'monkey-puzzler' of ignorant gardeners). 1891 *Times* 7 Oct. 10/6 Cones of the monkey puzzle. 1923 DALLIMORE & JACKSON *Handbk. Coniferae* II. 160 The common name of *Monkey Puzzle* is said to have originated in Cornwall... On one occasion when the owner of a plant was exhibiting it to friends a remark was passed to the effect that 'it would puzzle a monkey to climb that tree', and the owner forthwith adopted the name 'monkey puzzle'. 1938 *Times Lit. Suppl.* 14 May 342/2 The multitudinous little Careys of the future will have to be trained in mental agility on this veritable monkey-puzzle of a pedigree. 1940 [see CHILE]. 1969 T. H. EVERETT *Living Trees of World* 24/2 The dark green leaves of the monkey puzzle are broad, stiff, leathery and sharp-pointed. They overlap each other and clothe the curious, rather brittle snakelike branches closely. 1906 J. GALSWORTHY *Man of Property* III. iii. 298 In the shade of a *monkey-puzzler or in the lee of some india-rubber plant. 1936 E. WAUGH *Mr. Loveday's Little Outing* 9 The weather... had suddenly blackened into a squall. There had been a scuttle for cover;... a table-cloth lofted to the boughs of the monkey-puzzler, fluttering in the rain. 1838 W. H. HARVEY *Genera S. Afr. Plants* 221 [*Secamone*] *Thunbergii*... known by the colonial name of 'Babianstouw' or *'Monkey-rope', is a voluble [*sic*] climbing shrub, not uncommon in our woods. 1849 E. E. NAPIER *Excurs. S. Afr.* II. 369 Noble forest-trees,

mostly connected together by various lianes and creepers—here called *'monkey ropes'. 1876 H. BROOKS *Natal* 125 The festooned stems of evergreen twiners hang down as 'monkey ropes'. 1907 T. R. SIM *Forests & Forest Flora Cape of Good Hope* 177 Both [species of *Vitis*] form 'Monkey-ropes', which, split up, are much used by the natives for tying down the thatch on hut-roofs. 1972 *Stand. Encycl. Southern Africa* VII. 515/1 Monkey-rope... (*Secamone alpinii*.) Plant of the family Asclepiadaceae, a scrambler on bushes and trees. When it grows in a forest its old stems form the well-known 'monkey-ropes' hanging down from the trees. *Ibid.* 515/2 Other climbers, also called monkey- or bush-rope, are *Rhoicissus capensis* (monkey grapes), *Cynachum obtusifolium*, and *Dalbergia* spp. ('doringtou'). The runners of most of these plants are particularly strong and are therefore used by baboons and monkeys for climbing. 1849 BALFOUR *Man. Bot.* 495 The juice of *Hura crepitans*, Sandbox-tree, or *Monkey's dinner-bell, is also very acrid. 1750 G. HUGHES *Barbados* 168 *Monkey-Vine. 1848 SCHOMBURGK *Hist. Barbados* 612 *Ipomea Nil*, Pers. Monkey Vine Hughes. Blue Ipomea.

*monkey, v. [f. MONKEY sb.]

1. trans. a. To ape the manners of, mimic. b. To mock, make a jest of.

1859 MRS. BROWNING *Villafranca* viii. All cursed the Doer for an evil Called here, enlarging on the Devil,— There, monkeying the Lord! 1875 BROWNING *Aristoph. Apol. Wks.* 1896 I. 674/1 Then marched the Three who... Monkeyed our Great and Dead to heart's content That morning in Athenai. 1892 PEYTON *Mem. Jesus* iii. 63 If man allows vanity, lust, vulgarity in his nature, he delivers himself to be mocked and monkeyed.

2. intr. To play mischievous or foolish tricks. Also, to fool or mess about or around; to waste time, or spend time aimlessly; to tamper with. So 'monkeying vbl. sb. orig. U.S.

1881 I. M. RITTENHOUSE *Jrnl. in Maud* (1939) ii. 39 What with talking, running back and forth and general monkeying Clara slipped and fell. 1884 E. W. NYE *Baled Hay* 38 The young coyote may come and monkey o'er his grave. 1884 *Canon City* (Colo.) *Mercury* 22 Aug. 4/1 This reminds us of a sign in a Michigan planing mill, 'Dont Monkey with the Buz Saw.' 1886 *Chicago Advance* 9 Sept. 565 There can be no 'monkeying' with the issue. 1887 F. FRANCIS *Saddle & Moccasin* 143 It is just possible that I may have been monkeying with the cards a little. 1889 *Anthony's Photogr. Bull.* II. 188 His time is too fully occupied in 'monkeying' about his boat, sails and rigging. 1891 KIPLING & BALESTIER *Naulakha* vi. I don't see how you fellows have the time to monkey around here. 1916 *Dialect Notes* IV. 277 'What did you do after supper?' 'We just monkeyed around.' 1932 E. WAUGH *Black Mischief* v. 168 I'm not going to have any monkeying about with my men. You'll lame the whole army in a day if you try to make 'em wear boots. 1939 G. B. SHAW *Geneva* III. 98 A frontier is a frontier; and there must be no monkeying with it. 1955 *Times* 27 June 2/7 Any attempt to 'monkey about' with the powers or composition of the Upper House would destroy the balance of the constitution. 1957 *Times* 23 Sept. 11/1 Any departure from tradition form or colour would be as serious as monkeying about with the colour of an old school tie. 1972 J. W. THOMPSON in W. KING *Black Short Story Anthol.* 257 Muhdear [*sic*. Mother] monkeyed with my collar again. And for what must have been the twentieth time, she smoothed my tie.

3. To dance the 'monkey': see MONKEY sb. 2 d. U.S.

1969 *New Yorker* 11 Oct. 50/3 Gamely they tried to Frug (or was it Monkey?) to the plangent anthems of a younger generation.

*monkey-bread. Also monkey's bread. The fruit of the baobab tree; the tree itself.

1789 W. AITON *Hortus Kewensis* II. 439 *Adansonia digitata*... Ethiopian Sour Gourd, or Monkeys-bread. 1849 BALFOUR *Man. Bot.* §784 The Baobab tree of Senegal, or monkey-bread. 1897 MARY KINGSLEY *W. Africa* 149 Dr. Pélessier then insists on banging down monkey bread-fruit with a stick, to show me their inside.

*monkeyed, ppl. a. [f. MONKEY sb. + -ED².] Made like a monkey.

1790 J. WILLIAMS *Shrove Tuesday in A Cabinet*, etc. (1794) 29 Champagnee humanis'd, and monkey'd man.

*monkey-face.

1. a. A face like a monkey's. Also attrib. Also, a person with a monkey-like or funny face.

1598 FLORIO, *Mona*, an ape, a munkie, a pug, a kitten, a munkie face. 1660 F. BROOKE tr. *Le Blanc's Trav.* 333 One... made us good laughing, with his mows and monkey faces. 1681 T. FLATMAN *Heraculus Ridens* No. 33 (1713) I. 214 Harry will... have his little Monkey-face mounted to adorn the top of the Amsterdam-Coffee-house. 1765 FOOTE *Commissary* I. Wks. 1799 II. 17 Doctor Catgut, the meagre musician; that sick monkey-face maker of crotchets. 1936 C. SANDBURG *People, Yes* lvi. 130 Where did ja cop dat monkeyface. *Ibid.* 131 Gwan monkeyface peddle yer papers. 1946 E. O'NEILL *Ice-man Cometh* (1947) i. 17 Hello, leedle Rocky! Leedle monkey-face! I did not recognise you. *Ibid.*, Laugh, leedle monkey-faces! Laugh like fools, leedle stupid peoples! 1959 I. & P. OPIE *Lore & Lang. Schoolch.* ix. 171 A funny-faced person may also be called... 'Monkey Face'.

b. A grimace. *West Indies colloq.*

1943 L. BENNETT *Jamaican Humour in Dialect* 3 For wen she laugh it like she Dah meck up monkey face. 1946 E. N. BURKE *Stories told by Uncle Newton* I. 31 The boys make monkey faces at me and I return the compliment with interest. 1952 S. SELVON *Brighter Sun* iv. 58 'Pewee, come an' go to school!' but Pewee made them a 'monkey face' and ran into the shop.

†2. The betel-nut. *Obs.*

1700 PLUKENET *Opera Bot.* (1769) III. 145 Palma *Arecifera fructu compresso* [etc.]. *Hujus fructus Nucis*... ex Angola allatus est, & à nostratibus *Monkey-face*, ibi dicitur.

3. The monkey-faced owl. *U.S. colloq. or dial.*

1955 *Amer. Speech* XXX. 180 The barn owl is very generally called *monkey-faced owl*, a designation often shortened to *monkey face*.

So 'monkey-faced a.: spec. U.S., monkey-faced owl, the barn-owl, *Tyto alba*.

1803 *Lett. Miss Riversdale* II. 284, I shall be so much my own enemy, as to take up with any monkey-faced battered rake. 1850 R. G. CUMMING *Hunter's Life S. Afr.* (1902) 14/1 This is a common failing among this monkey-faced race. 1915 J. BUCHAN *Thirty-Nine Steps* i. 12, I went home, dressed, dined at the Café Royal, and turned into a music-hall. It was a silly show, all capering women and monkey-faced men. 1917 *Dialect Notes* IV. 426 *Hibou paille*, the American barn owl (*Aluco pratincolo*): also called *monkey-faced owl*. 1955 [see MONKEY-FACE 3]. 1961 O. L. AUSTIN *Birds of World* 154/1 Barn owls differ from the typical owls in their heart-shaped facial disk, which is so simian in aspect that the birds are often called 'monkey-faced owls'.

monkeyfy ('mʌŋkɪfaɪ), v. Also 8 monkeyfy. [f. MONKEY sb. + -FY.] trans. To make like a monkey; to make ridiculous-looking. Hence 'monkeyfied, monkeyfying ppl. adjs.

1761 *Chron. in Ann. Reg.* 126 A parcel of prentice boys monkeyfied in the same manner [i.e. 'frenchified up in the new mode']. 1834 M. SCOTT *Cruise Midge* x. (1842) 174 The people have so monkeyfied him that he is scarcely presentable on the quarterdeck. 1836 E. HOWARD *R. Reefer* xix. His features were compressed into a small monkeyfied compass. 1862 D. WILSON *Preh. Man* vii. 121 The very monkeyfying process to which some of the illustrations of inferior human types have been subjected in this pictorial chorography.

monkeyhood ('mʌŋkɪhʊd). [f. MONKEY sb. + -HOOD.] The condition or state of being a monkey; also monkeys collectively.

1846 G. MOORE *Power of Soul over Body* (1852) 9 The first man, was luckily evolved after passing through all the variety of monkeyhood, into a being fit to produce others like himself. 1873 L. STEPHEN *Ess. Freethinking* 266 The upright posture appeared at a certain period in the course of his development from monkeyhood.

monkeyish ('mʌŋkɪʃ), a. [f. MONKEY sb. + -ISH.] Like a monkey; resembling a monkey in imitateness or mischievousness.

1621 BP. MONTAGU *Diatribæ* 11 Some Apish and Monkeyish as well as Lion-like duels. 1830 ARNOLD in *Life & Corr.* (1844) II. App. C. 388 But monkeyish imitation will do no good. 1852 DICKENS *Bleak Ho.* xx. He drinks, and smokes, in a monkeyish way. 1882 'F. ANSTEE' *Vice Versa* iv. Their [*sic*. boys'] monkeyish mischief.

Hence 'monkeyishness.

1824 *Blackw. Mag.* XV. 263 This is the great excellence of Talma in tragedy—that he has little or none of the monkeyishness of his country. 1890 BARING-GOULD in *Troub. Land* iv. The Germans have a saying that the higher a monkey climbs the more he exposes his monkeyishness.

monkeyism ('mʌŋkɪz(ə)m). [f. MONKEY sb. + -ISM.] Monkey-like nature or character; behaviour characteristic of a monkey.

1845 *Blackw. Mag.* LVII. 51 The chattering and capering monkeyism of the Parisian exquisite. 1867 GOLDW. SMITH *Three Eng. Statesmen* (1882) 207 The religious middle classes were soon repelled by the impieties of the [French] revolution... all men of sense by its monkeyism and its madness.

*monkey-pot. Also monkey's pot.

1. The woody seed-vessel of the Brazilian tree *Lecythis ollaria*; the tree itself.

1849 BALFOUR *Man. Bot.* §867 *Lecythis ollaria*, a large Brazilian tree, yields the woody capsules called Monkey-pots. 1855 DALTON *Hist. Brit. Guiana* II. 201 Monkey's pot, *Lecythis grandiflora*. 1861 BENTLEY *Man. Bot.* 310 Pyxis of the Monkey-pot... with transverse dehiscence. 1871 KINGSLEY *At Last* xi. If nature has played the poor monkeys a somewhat tantalizing trick about Brazil nuts, she has been more generous to them in the case of some other Lecythids, which go by the name of monkey-pots.

2. A vessel used in tropical countries for cooling drinking-water. Cf. MONKEY sb. 7 c.

1897 GUNTER *Susan Turnbull* xxi. 265 Let him [the butler] remember that the rain-water for our drinking is to be well chilled in monkey-pots.

† monkey'rony. *Obs.* Alteration of MACARONI (in sense 2) by association with *monkey*.

1775 SHERIDAN *Rivals* III. iv. An' we've any luck we shall see the Devon monkeyrony in all the print-shops in Bath! 1786 MRS. A. M. BENNETT *Juvenile Indiscr.* III. 5 The sneaking crew of monkeyronies.

monkeyry ('mʌŋkɪrɪ), rare⁻¹. [f. MONKEY sb. + -RY.] A place where monkeys abound.

1826 H. N. COLERIDGE *West Indies* (1832) 201 The froggeries of France, the crabberies of Antigua, or the monkeyries of Trinidad.

*monk-fish. [f. MONK sb.¹ Cf. Ger. *mönch*.]

1. The Angel-fish, *Squatina angelus*.

1610 GUILLIM *Heraldry* III. xxvi. (1611) 183 To these must be added Mantegres, Satyrs, Monk-fishes. 1672 JOSSELYN *New Eng. Rarities* 96 *Munk Fish*, a flat Fish like scate, having a hood like a Fryers Cowl. 1769 HEWSON in *Phil. Trans.* LIX. 205, I next went to Brighthelmstone, where I found kingston, or monk-fish, a species of skate. 1836 YARRELL *Brit. Fishes* II. 407 The Angel-fish... is also called Monk-fish, because its rounded head looks as if enveloped in a monk's hood. 1883 *Fisheries Exhib. Catal.* (ed. 4) 108 Monk Fish or Angel Shark, caught at Lynn, Norfolk.

2. The Angler, *Lophius piscatorius*.

1666 MERRETT *Pinax* 186 *Rono piscatrix*, the Monk, Toad, Nass, or Devil fish. 1880-4 DAY *Fishes Gt. Brit.* I. 74. 1884 [see MOLLIGUT].

Mon-Khmer ('mɒŋk(ə)mæ(r)). [f. MON *sb.*² and *a.* + KHMER *sb.* and *a.*] The designation of a group of Indo-Chinese languages, of which the most important are Mon and Khmer, spoken in south-east Asia and considered by some philologists to belong to the Austroasian family. Also *attrib.*, with reference to the peoples who speak these languages.

1887 *Trans. Philol. Soc.* 1885-86 428 The . . . Indo-Chinese division and its two branches Mōn-Khmer, and Tai-Shan. *Ibid.* 435 The numerals and many words belong to the Mōn-Khmer family. 1904 G. A. GRIERSON *Linguistic Survey of India* II. I The Mōn-Khm̄r languages are monosyllabic. 1932 [see KHMER *sb.* and *a.*]. 1933 [see AUSTRIAN *a.*]. 1936 [see AUSTRO-²]. 1964 S. WAVELL *Nogo King's Daughter* ii. 36 The Semelairs, whose unique language is Mon-Khmer, had lived on the lake as long as they could remember.

monkhood ('mɒŋkɦʊd). [f. MONK *sb.*¹ + -HOOD.] The state, condition, or profession of a monk; the monastic life, monasticism. Also, monks collectively. So †**monkhede** [-HEAD].

a 900 tr. *Bæda's Hist.* v. xiii. [xii.] (1890) 434 þæt he in ðæt gemyndgæde mynster mid his bene inngedon was & inn munuchade besocnen. c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Hom.* (Th.) II. 126 Æðer ge preosthades ge munuchades menn. 1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 201 þat he forsake. . . God of heuene and hys bapteme And alle þe godenesse of hys munkhede. c 1449 PECOCK *Repr.* iv. vii. 460 Dynys. . . makith mensioun that the grete dukis of the chirche. . . ordeyneden the religioun of monkhode to be had and vsid in the chirche. c 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 6410 He left all and to monkhede he pas. 1687 ATTERBURY *Answ. Consid. Spirit Luther* 25 He had left off his Monkhood too. 1740 HOR. WALPOLE *Ep. fr. Florence* 189 Nor the dark cloister's mystick rites display, Whence num'rous brawny Monkhoods waste away. 1839 LONGF. *Hyperion* i. vii. (1853) 47, I think the name of Martin Luther, the monk of Wittenburg, alone sufficient to redeem all monkhood from the reproach of laziness. 1854 MILMAN *Lot. Chr.* iv. vii. (1864) II. 344 Image worship in the mass of the people, of the whole monkhood. 1888 H. C. LEA *Hist. Inquis.* I. 252 The council had forbidden the formation of new orders of monkhood.

monkie, obs. form of MONKEY.

†**monking**, *ppl. a.* Obs. [f. MONK *sb.*¹ + -ING².]

a. Living like monks. b. ? Harboursing monks.

1537 tr. *Latimer's Serm. bef. Convoc.* 8 Neither these be solitary, how religious, how mocking, how munningk, I would say; so euever they be. 1650 FULLER *Pisgah* II. xiii. 286 Behold here the large difference betwixt him [sc. John the Baptist] and monking Eremites. 1834 COLERIDGE *Table-t.* 31 May, The old cenobitic establishments. . . were converted. . . into monasteries and other monking receptacles.

monkish ('mɒŋkɪʃ), *a.* [f. MONK *sb.*¹ + -ISH.]

1. Of or belonging to monks; monastic.

1546 BALE *Eng. Votories* I. (1548) 42 b, Those .ii. hornes of that earthly Beast were here in Englande, the .ii. monkysch sectes that in those dayes fyrst entered. 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 59 Men must be warned that they suffre not them selues to be bounden to Monkish vowes. 1587 T. NORTON *Colvin's Inst.* iv. xiii. 422 b, Only monkish life [is] termed perfection in the Papacie. 1617 MORYSON *Itin.* III. 212 Monkish vowes being against the word of God. 1781 COWPER *Chority* 43 Where wast thou then, sweet Charity? . . . Wast thou in monkish cells and nunn'ries found? 1840 DICKENS *Old C. Shop* i, Fantastic carvings brought from monkish cloisters. 1843 BORROW *Bible in Spain* III, Most of these men spoke of priestcraft and the monkish system with the utmost abhorrence. 1869 McLAREN *Serm.* Ser. II. vi. 104 Sometimes you will find in an old monkish library the fair vellum that [etc.].

b. That is a monk.

1697 T. SMITH in *Lett. Lit. Men* (Camden) 243 The life of this Great Saint, written by an old Monkish author. 1859 C. BARKER *Assoc. Princ.* III. 72 A Latin history. . . written. . . by a monkish historian, known as Geoffrey of Monmouth. 1881 WARREN *Celtic Liturgy* 56 A monkish pilgrim from the city of Constantinople.

c. Used, executed, or performed by monks.

1612 SELDEN *Illustr. Drayton's Poly-olb.* ix. 147 He. . . is affirmed the same with Ine K. of Westsex in our Monkish Chronicles. 1646 EVELYN *Mem.* (1819) I. 229 A MS. in y^e old Monkish character. a 1761 CAWTHORN *Antiquarians* 62 Wrapp'd in a leaf of monkish Latin. 1833 CHALMERS in *Mem.* (1851) III. 410 Mr. Sparke. . . invited me to the palace to see an old monkish painting. 1838 MURRAY *Hand-bk. N. Germ.* etc. 63 [Utrecht is] in monkish Latin Ultra Trajectum, whence comes its modern name.

d. Suited to an establishment of monks.

1791 W. GILPIN *Forest Scenery* II. 144 The situation of Beaulieu-abbey is. . . perhaps more monkish, than could easily have been found in the neighbourhood.

2. Resembling a monk or what pertains to a monk.

1577 tr. *Bullinger's Decodes* (1592) 884 The greatest part of these monkish priests, doe nothing else but sing in the Church, and mumble masse. 1581 HANMER *Answ. Jesuit's Challenge* To Rdr. 2 In weede monkish, frierish, priestly and Phariscaill. 1602 MARSTON *Ant. & Mel.* I. Wks. 1856 I. 14 A thinne lippe, and a little monkish eye. 1645 MILTON *Colast.* Wks. 1851 IV. 365 The exposition. . . is the receav'd Exposition by all lerned men, unless it bee a Monkish Papist heer and there. 1849 DICKENS *Dov. Copp.* xxiii, 'What is a proctor, Steerforth?' . . . 'Why, he is a sort of monkish attorney'. 1882-3 *Schaff's Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* II. 917 He lived like a monk. . . He was not monkish, though.

3. Characteristic of monks or the monastic system; chiefly in depreciatory sense, having the

evil characteristics, features, or tendencies attributed to monasticism.

1570-6 LAMBARDE *Peramb. Kent* (1826) 231 By this and such other Monkish partes of theirs, you may see *Quid otium & cibus sociot alienus*. 1591 *Troub. Roigne K. John* (1611) To Gentlem. Rdrs. 70 Fond rashnesse mureth first a Prince, And Monkish falsenesse poynseth last a King. 1625 N. CARPENTER *Geog. Del.* II. vii. (1635) 126 In such a Monkish age.—the most petty Inventions were admired for great matters. 1641 MILTON *Animadv.* Wks. 1851 III. 190 Your Monkish prohibitions, and expurgatorious indexes. 1695 KENNETT *Por. Antiq.* Pref. (end), There be some, who slight and despise this sort of Learning, and represent it to be a dry, barren, Monkish studie. 1790 BURKE *Fr. Rev.* 149 This Gothic and monkish education. 1813 SHELLEY *Notes to Q. Mab* Poet. Wks. (1891) 44/1 Chastity is a monkish and evangelical superstition. 1863 RUSKIN *Munerio Pulv.* Wks. 1872 II. 4 The monkish doctrine of the opposition of body to soul. 1864 BURTON *Scot. Abr.* II. i. 68 He. . . is a monkish, bookish person, who meddles with nothing but literature.

Hence 'monkishness.

1882 in OGILVIE. 1900 *Daily News* 27 July 4/6 The monkishness of Henry the Sixth's portrait.

monkism ('mɒŋkɪz(ə)m). [f. MONK *sb.*¹ + -ISM.] The monkish system.

1716 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* II. 272 Back again. . . into their unavoidable Mahometanism, and consequentially Monkism, and judaical Papism. 1807 G. CHALMERS *Caledonia* I. II. vii. 318 The merit of Monkism now found its way into Western Europe. 1848 BLOCKW. *Mog.* Sept. 328 They have been sunk in the mire of their monkism.

monkly ('mɒŋkli), *a.* Now rare. [f. MONK *sb.*¹ + -LY¹.] Of or pertaining to a monk or monks; monastic.

a 900 tr. *Bæda's Hist.* v. xix. title (Schipper) 652 Dætte Cynred Mercna cyning & Offa Eastseaxna cyning on munuclicum hadum to Rome becom. c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xviii. (*Egipciane*) 29 For sa ennornyt þat man was in monkylike vorke, vord, & dede. . . þat [etc.]. 1532 MORE *Confut. Tindale* Wks. 397/2 As Otho did in Almaim which ranne out of the charterhouse, & . . . toke a wyfe for sobrenes and chastysyng of hys munkelye membres. 1548 G. WISHART tr. *Swiss Conf. Poyth in Wodrow Soc. Misc.* (1844) 22 We reject and refuse this monckely chastite. 1652 EARL MONM. tr. *Bentivoglio's Hist. Relat.* 73 But to return to the Monkly Order. 1893 *Month* Dec. 574 No longer monkly garbs, but dainty muslins or frilled confections, flit hither and thither.

Hence 'monkliness.

1887 I. TAYLOR in *Pall Mall G.* 8 Oct. 11/2 Islam. . . replaced monkliness by manliness.

monkrie, -ry(e), obs. forms of MONKERY.

monkship ('mɒŋkʃɪp). [f. MONK *sb.*¹ + -SHIP.]

a. The monastic system; monks collectively. b. With *poss. pron.* The personality of a monk.

1620 BRENT tr. *Sarpi's Counc. Trent* (1676) 634 All Catholick Writers do condemn Luther. . . of Heresy, for saying that Monkship is a humane invention. 1716 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* II. 159 For 'tis truly said of Mathew Paris, that his Monkship is at every body that comes in his way. 1861 BERESH. HOPE *Eng. Cothedr.* 19th C. v. 168 As society and monkship drew more apart from each other [etc.].

monk's-hood, **monkshood** ('mɒŋkʃɦʊd). [Named from resemblance of form.]

1. A plant of the genus *Aconitum*, esp. *Aconitum Napellus*.

[Cf. Du. *monnikskop* (early mod. Du. 'Munckskoppekens, aconitum, hecatheis, vulgo cappa vel cucullus monachi', Kilian), Ger. *mönchskoppe*.]

1578 LYTE *Dodoens* III. lxxix. 427 Blew Woolfs bane, or Monkes Hoode, . . . is small. . . The flowers be as litle hoodes. 1597 GERARDE *Herbal* II. ccclx. 823 This kind of Woolfs bane, called *Napellus verus*, in English, Helmet flower, or the great Munks hood. 1629 PARKINSON *Porod.* 215 *Napellus verus flore cæruleo*, Blew Helmet flower or Monkes hood. 1634 T. JOHNSON tr. *Parey's Wks.* 805 The juice, fruit, and substance of *Nopellus [morg.* or Monks-hood] taken inwardly, killeth a man the same day. 1845-50 MRS. LINCOLN *Lect. Bot.* 31 Such plants as have horned or hooded nectaries, as the Columbine and Monk's-hood, are mostly poisonous. 1872 OLIVER *Elem. Bot.* II. 130 Monkshood is very poisonous, and the root has been mistaken for Horse-radish, . . . with fatal result.

2. Applied to species of the genus *Delphinium* (Larkspur); also, to *Dielytra Cucullaria* (Treas. Bot. 1866).

1597 GERARDE *Herbal* II. ccccxxvi. 924 In English Larkes spur. . . and Munkes hoode. 1629 PARKINSON *Parad.* Table, Monkes hoode, or Larkes spurs. 1678 PHILLIPS, *Monkshood*, a kind of flower called in Latin *Consolida Regalis*.

†3. *Anat.* The trapezius muscle. *Obs.*

1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 773 The second is called *Cucullaris* or the Monkes-hood. . . Galen calleth it *Trapezius* or the Table-muscle. 1683 SNAPE *Anat. Horse* IV. xxii. (1686) 193 The *Cuculloris* or Monk's Hood.

4. **monkshood moth**, book-name for *Plusia moneta*, which lives on the plant monkshood.

1882 W. F. KIRBY *Eur. Butterfl. & M.* (1903) Plate xli.

monk's rhubarb. [trans. med. L. *Rheubarbarum* (or *Rha barbarum*) *Monachorum*; cf. F. *rhubarbe des moines*.] A name for species of dock, esp. *Rumex Patientia* and *R. alpinus*.

1578 LANGHAM *Gard. Health* 197 Drinke one dramme of the roote of the garden Docke, or Monkes rubarb to purge withall. 1597 GERARDE *Herbal* II. lxxviii. 314 The Monkes Rubarbe is called. . . of some *Rhuborbarum Monachorum*, or Monkes Rubarbe; because as it should seeme some Monke or other haue used the roote hereof in steed of Rubarbe.

1707 *Curios. in Husb. & Gard.* 280 *Hippolopothum* or Monks-Rhubarb. 1731 MILLER *Gard. Dict.* s.v. *Lopathum*, Round-leav'd Alpine Dock, by some call'd Monks Rhubarb. 1866 *Treos. Bot.* 998/1 s.v. *Rumex*. 1895 J. SHAW in R. WALLACE *Country Schoolm.* (1899) 22 Plants, such as Monks' rhubarb and masterwort, of no value now, but formerly used in poor people's broth.

† Erroneously applied to the garden rhubarb, *Rheum Rhaponticum*.

1737 BRACKEN *Forriery Impr.* xxv. (1749) 216 *Rhoponticum* or Monk's Rheubarb. 1832 *Veg. Subst. Food* 310 Monk Rhubarb. . . a native of Asia. . .; we find it mentioned by Tusser as early as 1573, as being then cultivated in England.

Monmouth ('mɒn-, 'mɒnməθ). *Hist.* Also 7 **Munmoth**. The name of a town in Gwent, Wales (formerly the county town of Monmouthshire), used *attrib.*

1. **Monmouth cap**: a flat round cap formerly worn by soldiers and sailors.

1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V.* IV. vii. 104 The Welchmen. . . wearing Leekes in their Monmouth caps. 1605 CHAPMAN, etc. *Eostw. Hoe* IV. F3, Hurle away a browne dozen of Monmouth capps or so, in sea-ceremony to your bone voyage. 1640 HOWELL *Dodono's Gr.* 13 Sometimes you shall not see in the whole atmosphere from morning to night as much cloud as would line a Monmoth Cappe. 1641 *Arminian Nunnery* 6 They came to Church in round Monmouth Capps. 1644 SYMONDS *Diary* (Camden) 14 Bewdley. The onely manufacture of this towne is making of capps called Monmouth capps. 16. . . *Song of Cops* in J. P. COLLIER *Roxb. Boll.* (1847) 173 The soldiers that the Monmouth wear. 1713 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5182/4 The Caps that the Dutch Seafaring Men do generally wear, formerly called Monmouth Caps. 1777 *Maryland Jnl.* 22 July (Th.), [He had on a] Monmouth cap, and old coarse shoes. 1938 A. L. MAYCOCK *Nicholas Ferrer* viii. 204 The three masters in their black gowns and Monmouth caps followed by the boys, two and two.

2. **Monmouth cock**: a military 'cock' of the hat in vogue towards the end of the 17th century.

[Prob. named after James Duke of Monmouth, natural son of Charles II.]

1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No 129 ¶ 10 The smartest of the Country Squires appear still in the Monmouth-Cock. 1769 GRANGER *Biog. Hist. Eng.* II. 470 The Monmouth, or military cock of the hat, was much worn in this reign [sc. Charles II].

monn, variant of MUN *v.*, must.

monnestarie, obs. form of MONASTERY.

†**monnet**. *Obs. rare.* (See quot.)

1653 R. SANDERS *Physiognomie* 176 Little ears denote a good understanding, but they must not be of those ears which being little, are withall deformed, which happens to men as well as cattel, which for this reason they call Monnets; for such ears signifie nothing but mischief and malice.

monnick, **monniker**, varr. MONIKER.

monnyplies, variant of MANYPLIES.

||**mono** ('mɒno), *sb.*¹ [Sp.] A boiler-suit, workman's overalls (see also quot. 1937).

1937 F. BORKENAU *Sponish Cockpit* II. 123 The streets and cafés are full of militia, all of them dressed in their monos, the new dark-blue uniforms. 1965 C. D. EBY *Siege of Alcázar* (1966) i. 28 Many of them wore their regular overalls—loose-fitting blue boiler-suits called monos.

mono ('mɒnoʊ), *sb.*² and *a.* [The prefix MONO-abstracted from compounds in which it occurs.]

1. Colloq. abbrev. of MONOPHONIC *a.* 2; also as *sb.*, monophonic recording or reproduction.

1959 *Manch. Guardian* 4 Aug. 3/2 For the benefit of non-stereo collectors, most of these records have appeared also in mono. 1961 *Times* 1 July 11/5 The mono recording is fair enough. 1963 *Which?* Jan. 3/1 When a mono orchestral record. . . is reproduced, the sound from any one instrument generally appears to come from much the same direction as all the other instruments. 1971 M. MCCARTHY *Birds of America* 24 'Did it have to be stereo?' Peter groaned, homesick for their old mono set. 1972 K. BONFIGLIOLI *Don't point that Thing at Me* II. 16 The Flying Scotsman whooped stereophonically. . . I competed in mono. 1974 *Listener* 14 Feb. 219/2 A radio play with a surplus of stereo trickery is not likely to be well received by listeners on mono sets.

2. Colloq. abbrev. of MONONUCLEOSIS.

1964 *Amer. Speech* XXXIX. 120 The general student preoccupation with internal disorders and other forms of illness, especially around examination time (cf. the frequent references among students to *mono* for 'mononucleosis'). 1970 *New Yorker* 9 May 45/3 After three sleepless, cold nights. . . he came down with something resembling mono. 1972 F. KNEBEL *Dark Horse* (1973) vi. 88, I had a chance to meet the Yugoslav ambassador last summer, but then I came down with mono.

mono: see MONOSABIO.

mono- (mɒnoʊ, mɒ'nɒ), before a vowel often *mon-*, repr. Gr. *mono-*, combining form of *μόνος*, alone, only, sole, single, occurring in a number of words adopted from existing Greek compounds (as MONARCH, MONODY, MONOGAMY, MONOGRAM, MONOLOGUE, MONOPOLY), and hence used to form words, mostly scientific and technical, independently of a Greek original. The second element of these words is normally of Greek origin, but in recent formations *mono-* is often combined (instead of

UNI-) with a Latin element (as *monocellular*: see also 2 below), and occas. prefixed to an English word (as MONOLINE, MONO-RAIL). Many of these words have correlatives in *di-* (see *DI-pref.*²), *tri-*, *poly-*, etc. The more important will be found as Main words; others of less importance follow here.

1. General words: **monoalpha'betic** *a.*, denoting a cipher in which each letter corresponds to one letter of the normal alphabet. || **mon(o)anæ'sthesia** *Path.*, anæsthesia of a single part. **mono'anthropism**, belief in the unity or indivisibility of mankind. **'monoblast** *Biol.* [a. G. *monoblast* (O. Naegeli *Blutkrankheiten und Blutdiagnostik* (ed. 3, 1923) 143): see -BLAST], a cell that develops into a monocyte. **mono'blastic** *a. Biol.* [Gr. βλαστ-ός sprout, bud], having a single germinal layer (*Cent. Dict.* 1890). || **mono'blepsia**, -'blepsis *Path.* [Gr. βλέψω vision], a state of vision in which objects are distinct only when one eye is used (Mayne *Expos. Lex.* 1856). **mono'branchiate** *a.*, having only one set of branchiæ or gills (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1891). **'monocable**, an aerial ropeway in which a single endless rope is used both to support the loads and to move them; usu. *attrib.* **mono'cardian** *a.* [Gr. καρδιά heart], 'having a single heart, as fishes and reptiles' (Webster 1847). **mono'causal** *a.*, in terms of a sole cause. **mono'cellular** *a. Biol.* = UNICELLULAR; so **mono'cellule**, a unicellular organism (*Cent. Dict.*). **mono'centric** *a. Biol.*, having a single centre, as a cell; *Anat.* = UNIPOLAR. **mono'cercous** *a. Zool.* [Gr. κέρκ-ος tail] = *monomastigata* (*Cent. Dict.*). **monoci'stronic** *a. Genetics*, containing as much genetic information as is carried by a single cistron. || **monocho'rea** *Path.*, 'chorea limited to one area, as an arm' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*). **monociliate**, -'ciliated *adjs. Zool.*, having a single cilium, uniciliate. **mono'clonal** *Biol. and Med.*, forming a single clone; derived asexually from a single individual or cell. **mono'celian** *a. (and sb.) Zool.* [Gr. κοιλία cavity], having the encephalocœle single; pertaining to the class *Monocœlia*, otherwise called *Leptocardii* (*Cent. Dict.*); so **mono'celic** (-'celic), 'having a single cavity' (Mayne). **mono'colour** = MONOCHROME *sb.* 2 c. **mono-coloured** *a. rare*, having only one colour; also *fig.* **mono'condylar**, -'con'dylar, -'con'dylic *adjs. Zool.* [Gr. μονοκόδυλλ-ος single-knuckled, f. κόνδυλος knuckle], having one occipital condyle, as the skull of birds and reptiles; distinguished from DICONDYLIAN. **monoconso'nantal** *a.*, containing a single consonant. **mono'cormic** *a. Bot.* [Gr. κορμ-ός tree-trunk], having a single main axis of growth. **mono'crotic**, **mo'nocrotous** *adjs. Phys.* [Gr. κρότ-ος beat], of a pulse, having a single beat, not DICROTIC. **'monocrystal**, a single crystal; so **mono'crystalline** *a.*, consisting of or constituting a monocrystal. **mono'dentate** *a. Chem.* [L. *dentatus*: see DENTATE *a.*], (of a ligand) having only one point of attachment to a central atom. **mono'dermic** *a.* [Gr. δέρμα skin], having, or consisting of, a single dermal layer. **monodi'abolism** (*nonce-wd.*), belief in a single devil; cf *polydiabolism* (POLY- 1). **monodia'lectal** *a.*, speaking only one dialect; hence **monodia'lectally** *adv.* **monodi'ametral** *a. Math.*, term proposed for quartan curves with a single diameter. **monodichla'mydeous** *a. Bot.* [cf. MONOCHLAMYDEOUS], 'having indifferently either a calyx only, or both calyx and corolla' (*Treas. Bot.* 1866). **'monodiet**, a diet confined to one type of food. **monodi'mensional** *a.*, existing in or having only one dimension; linear. **monodi'metric** *a. Cryst.* = DIMETRIC. **monodi'sperse** *a. Physical Chem.*, (of a dispersed phase) present as particles all of the same mass; (of a sol) containing such a phase. **mono'distich** (*nonce-wd.*), a distich forming a complete poem. **mono'dynamous** *a. Bot.* [Gr. δύναμις power; after DIDYNAMOUS], having one stamen much longer than the rest (Mayne). **monoener'getic** *a. Physics*, (consisting of particles) of the same energy; emitting radiation all of one energy. **mo'næstrous** *a. Zool.* [ÆSTRUM 2 b, ÆSTRUS 2 b] (see quot.). **'monofil**, **monofilament**, a single strand of man-made fibre; freq. *attrib.* **mono'flagellate** *a. Zool.* = *monomastigata*. **mono'functional** *a. Chem.*, having or corresponding to a single functional group per molecule. **mono'ganglial** *a. Path.*

[see GANGLION 1], epithet of a bubo affecting only one gland. **monogangli'onic** *a.*, having a single ganglion (*Cent. Dict.*). **monogerm** *a. Agric.*, (of a sugar-beet variety or seed produced by it) having or consisting of only one seed in each seed ball; (cf. *multigerm* s.v. MULTI- 3). **mono'glacial** *a.*, applied to the theory that there was only one ice age; so **mono'glacialism**, the monoglacial theory. **mono'glacialist** *sb. and a.*, (of or pertaining to) a supporter of this theory. **monogo'neutic** *a. Ent.* [Gr. γονεύ-ειν to beget], having only one brood a year (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*). **monogono'poric**, -go'no'porous *adjs. Zool.* [Gr. γόν-ος generation + πόρ-ος passage], having only one sexual aperture or generative pore, as certain dendrocœle worms (*Cent. Dict.*); **mo'nolobite**, a trilobite in which the division into three lobes is not distinctly marked (*Ibid.*). **mono'lobular** *a. Path.*, having a single lobule or lobe. **mono'locular** *a. Bot. and Path.*, having a single cavity or cell, unilocular (Mayne). **'monolog** *Linguistics* (see quot.). **mono'mastigate** *a. Zool.* [Gr. μαστίγ-, μαστίγ whip], of infusorians, having a single flagellum, uniflagellate (*Cent. Dict.*). **monomero'somatous** *a. Zool.* [Gr. μονομερ-ής consisting of one part (μέρ-ος part) + σωματ-, σῶμα body], having the body formed of one segment, as the order *Monomerosomata* of *Arachnida* in Leach's classification (Mayne). **mono'mictic** *a.* [Gr. μικτός mixed], applied to a lake in which there is only one overturn each year. **monomine'ralic** *a. Petrol.*, composed of a single mineral. **mono'neuran** [Gr. νεύρ-ον nerve], a member of Rudolphi's division *Mononeura* of animals with only a ganglionic nervous system (Brande 1842); so **mono'neurous** *a.*, belonging to this division (Mayne). **mono'personal** *a.*, having but one person (Worcester 1860, citing Meadows). **'monophane** *Min.* [Gr. μονοφαν-ής visible alone], obs. synonym of EPISTILBITE, prob. so named because it has one very distinct and brilliant cleavage (Chester). **mo'nophanous** *a.* [see prec.], 'similar in appearance' (Maunder 1830). **'monoplacid** *a. Zool.* [Gr. πλακ-ούς flat cake], having but one madreporic plate, as a star-fish (*Cent. Dict.*). **mono'pleurid** [PLEURA], one of the family *Monopleuridæ* of bivalves. **mono'pleurobranch** *a.*, belonging to the sub-order *Monopleurobranchiata* of gastropods, which have gills only on one side; *sb.*, a member of this sub-order (*Cent. Dict.*); so **monopleuro'branchian** (Brande 1842), **monopleuro'branchiate** (*Cent. Dict.*). **monopneu'monian** *a. (and sb.) Zool.* [Gr. πνεύμων lung], belonging to the *Monopneumona* or fishes with one lung; so **mono'pneumonous** *a.* (*Cent. Dict.*). **mono'prostyle** *a.*, of a colonnade, consisting of a single row of columns placed in advance of the wall of a building. **monopte'rygian** *a. (and sb.) Zool.* [Gr. πτερυγ-, πτέρυξ wing, fin], belonging to the order *Monopterygii* or fishes with one fin (*Cent. Dict.*); so **monopte'rygious** *a.* (Mayne). **'monopulse**, used *attrib.* and *absol.* to designate (the mode of operation of) radar in which the direction (and usu. also the range) of a target is precisely determined from a single echo pulse that is detected using two or more adjacent aeriels. **mono'pylean** *a. (and sb.) Zool.* [Gr. πύλη gate], belonging to the group *Monopyleæ* of radiolarians, which have a single pseudopodal opening (*Cent. Dict.*). **mono'schemic** *a. Pros.* [Gr. μονόσχημ-ος of but one form, f. σχῆμα form], consisting of one form of foot throughout (*Ibid.*). **'mono-sentence** *nonce-wd.*, a brief or insufficient sentence. **monoso'matic** *a. Cryst.* [Gr. σωματ-, σῶμα body] (see quot.). **mono'somatous** *a. Zool.* [see prec.], having a single body or cell, as a rhizopod (*Cent. Dict.*). **'mono-sound** *rare*⁻¹, an abrupt single sound. **'monospasm**, spasm confined to one side. **mono-spe'cific** *a. Biol.*, affecting or containing only one species. **'monostach**, **mo'nostachous**, **mono'stachyous** *adjs. Bot.* [mod.L. *monostachyus*, Gr. στάχυ-s ear of corn], bearing a single spike. **mono'static** *a.*, (of radar) having a single aerial as both transmitter and receiver. **mono'stigmatous** *a. Bot.*, having but one stigma (Mayne). **'monostylous** *a. Bot.*, having but one style (Mayne). **monosympto'matic** *a. Med.*, having a single dominant symptom; also in *Psychol.* and more general use. **mono'telephone**, a telephone adapted for transmitting sounds of definite pitch; hence

monotele'phonic *a.* (*Cent. Dict.*). **mono'thelious** *a. Zool.* [Gr. θήλ-ος female], applied to species in which several males serve to fecundate a single female; polyandrous (*Ibid.*). **mono'thetic** *a.*, (a) *Philos.* [Gr. θετικ-ός positing, pertaining to a thesis], 'positing or supposing a single essential element' (*Ibid.*); (b) *Taxonomy*, (of a classification) having groups formed on the basis of a single characteristic, or a series of single characteristics; hence **mono'thetically** *adv.* **mo'notomous** *a. Min.* [Gr. τομή cutting, section], having a cleavage distinct only in a single direction. **'monotower**, used *attrib.* and *absol.* to designate a crane whose jib is mounted on a single tower. **mono-un'saturated** *a. Chem.*, (of a compound) saturated except for one multiple bond (usu. between carbon atoms) at which addition can normally occur. **mono'xenic** *a. Parasitology* [Gr. ξένος stranger], applied to a culture, or the cultivation, of a parasitic organism in the presence of a single other species. **mono'xenous** *a. Parasitology* [a. G. *monoxen* (A. de Bary 1867, in *Bot. Zeitung* XXV. 264/1), f. Gr. ξένος stranger], of a parasitic plant or animal: restricted to a single host species during its entire life-cycle.

1927 *Daily Express* 24 Nov. 13 The most simple code is the 'monoalphabetic', in which a letter is always represented by the same sign, letter, or numeral. 1893 DUNGLISON *Med. Lex.* (ed. 21) *Monanæsthesia. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VII. 302 The co-existence of brachial monoplegia with brachial monoanæsthesia. 1950 A. HUXLEY *Themes & Variations* 259 The best antidote to nationalistic idolatry is a monotheism with its corollary (since God's fatherhood implies men's brotherhood) of *monoanthropism. 1925 *Contrib. Embryol. Carnegie Inst. Washington* XVI. 241 Naegeli... derives the monocyte from the myeloblast of the bone-marrow... and terms this young cell the 'monoblast'. 1938 H. DOWNEY *Handbk. Hematol.* I. v. 386 Ehrlich has taken... exception to Bloom's conclusion that monoblasts other than lymphocytes and myeloblasts do not exist. 1968 PASSMORE & ROBSON *Compan. Med. Stud.* I. xxvi. 12/2 These cells [sc. monocytes] are produced mainly in the spleen and lymph nodes. The parent cell, the monoblast, is like the myeloblast and lymphoblast, a cell of about 15 μm in diameter with a large nucleus, containing 2-3 nucleoli, filling much of the cell cytoplasm. 1926 H. BLYTH *Mod. Telferage & Ropeways* xiii. 111 The *mono-cable system has been developed very extensively in this country, and although formerly considered as being suitable only for light duty and small gradients, has now proved to be quite suitable for capacities up to 150 tons per hour and gradients of 1 in 2½. 1958 I. C. F. STATHAM *Coal Mining Pract.* II. vii. 509 The Mono-Cable is the oldest and simplest, being first used in Dantzig in 1644. 1964 *Economist* 14 Nov. 745/2 Using [for bridges] a mono-cable instead of dual cable suspension. 1973 *Gloss. Terms Materials Handling (B.S.I.)* VII 8 *Mono-cable trestle*, a structure supporting a mono-cable ropeway between the ropeway stations. 1957 C. HUNT *Guide to Communist Jargon* xxiv. 86 Lenin's doctrine illustrates the weakness of *monocausal explanations of highly complex phenomena. 1972 R. PLANT in Cox & Dyson *20th Cent. Mind* I. v. 161 Weber conceded that an economic interpretation of history and social life was possible, but he was not willing to accept any monocausal view in its entirety. *Ibid.* 165 Against the Marxist monocausal view of history therefore, Weber poses a far more complex picture. 1859 *Todd's Cycl. Anat.* V. [129/2] The simpler and *monocellular Algae. 1880 W. S. KENT *Infusoria* I. 99 The monocellular unimpregnated ovum. 1878 tr. *Gegenbaur's Comp. Anat.* 597 If the rete remains broken up, then it is known as a diffuse, unipolar, or *monocentric rete mirabile. 1887 H. M. WARD in *Nature* 27 Jan. 301/2 A complexity is introduced as soon as the sap-vacuoles appear, in many cases making the cells not monocentric but polycentric. 1866 H. J. CLARK in *Amer. Jnl. Sci.* XLII. 324 The *monociliated *Flagellata*. 1857 *Ann. Nat. Hist.* Ser. II. XIX. 260 A group of *monociliated Monads. 1880 W. S. KENT *Infusoria* I. 145 The normal, small, monociliated and unciliated sponge-cells. 1965 *Proc. Nat. Acad. Sci.* LIV. 1193 For these purposes, one would prefer a *monocistronic message containing information for only one protein. 1972 *Nature* 21 Jan. 131/2 Each segment is transcribed into a single messenger RNA and at least eight of these ten molecules are translated as monocistronic messengers. 1914 W. E. AGAR in *Phil. Trans. R. Soc. B.* CCV. 422 When a population is known to have been descended asexually from a single common ancestor, it consists of a single clone and may be described as *monoclonal. *Ibid.* 442 The monoclonal population was descended from 70 original ancestors, themselves all descended parthenogenetically from a single known female. 1973 *Sci. Amer.* Aug. 44/1 Are the plaque cells transformed cells, in which the genetic material has somehow become changed from that of the normal cell population? If so, the plaque cells could be expected to be monoclonal: a homogeneous population derived from a single cell, rather than a mixed population of cells as in normal human tissue. 1963 *Listener* 31 Jan. 220/2 The idea of using full orchestra was avoided... To paint a picture which should have universality of expression... the *monocolour of strings seemed the only possible medium. 1798 *Trans. Soc. Arts* XVI. 284 A *mono-coloured substance. 1955 *Times* 25 June 5/6 The parties of the extreme left and those of the right favour a 'mono-coloured' Government... since such a one-party Government... would be more or less permanently at the mercy of right or left. 1890 *Century Dict.*, **Monocondylar*, **Monocondylarian*. 1891 FLOWER & LYDEKKER *Mammals* iii. 83 The former [the Anomodontia] have become *monocondylic by [etc.]. 1948 D. DIRINGER *Alphabet* x. 161 The consonantal principle and the selected symbols to represent *mono-consonantal words were used by the Egyptians at the beginning of the third millennium B.C. 1965 *Canad. Jnl. Linguistics* Spring 154 In other cases we find monoconsonantal roots in one language cognate with biconsonantal forms in the other.

1899 *Nature* 9 Nov. 28/1 Following Vöchtung, the author recognises two principal types—the 'monocormic and polycormic respectively... The common spruce fir is an example of a monocormic conifer. 1891 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, **Monocrotic*, a term applied to the pulse in which the dicrotic wave is absent. 1877 ROBERTS *Handbk. Med.* (ed. 3) II. 22 Among the principal dangerous signs are a marked dicrotic or *mono-crotous pulse. 1934 *Rev. Sci. Instr.* V. 402/2 *Monocrystals with dimensions of the order of 10 cm were readily produced. 1946 *Nature* 10 Aug. 199/2 The X-ray density must be related to monocrystals, and if indeed the starch grain were a monocrystal the numbers found might be considered as a proof. 1973 *Ibid.* 16 Nov. 124/1 Of future plans perhaps the most striking was V. Braginsky's... idea of using a massive monocrystal instead of an aluminium bar with a resultant very high quality factor to look for the sort of signals astronomers expect from nearby galaxies. 1934 *Rev. Sci. Instr.* V. 402/2 The test showed the main body of the growth to be *monocrystalline with the seed. 1946 *Nature* 24 Aug. 261/1 An extensive study was made by R. Jacquesson on the effect of torsion on a monocrystalline rod. 1968 C. G. KUPER *Introd. Theory Superconductivity* vi. 97 Pippard... made measurements with a number of monocrystalline cylindrical specimens of tin. 1949 KIRK & OTHMER *Encycl. Chem. Technol.* IV. 382. Monofunctional ligand groups... are sometimes known as unidentate or *monodentate groups. 1974 *Jrnl. Inorg. & Nuclear Chem.* XXXVI. 1221/1 The behaviour of ethylenediamine as a monodentate ligand has also been reported in a few other cobalt... and chromium... complexes. 1891 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, **Monodermic*, having an envelope or skin consisting of one layer only. 1897 *Nature* 7 Oct. 555/2 The elements which constitute the mono-dermic outer wall of the coelom. 1880 SPALDING *Eliz. Demonology* 17 *Monodiabolism being as impossible as monotheism. 1972 J. L. DILLARD *Black English* iii. 85 Reading and writing almost pre-suppose a certain degree of mastery of Standard English, since nothing was written for the *monodialectal speaker of Plantation Creole. 1964 *Archivum Linguisticum* XVI. 73 Martinet... [distinguishes] two senses of the term *dialect*: dialect₁, a variety of a language... used *monodialectally within a whole language area... and *dialect*₂, a local dialect within a larger dialect₁ area. 1872 *Brit. Assoc. Rep.* II. 23 On *Monodiametral Quartan Curves. By F. W. Newman. 1920 *Chambers's Jrnl.* 1 May 349/2 No matter what the advocate of a mixed-food diet may say to the contrary, there is no disputing the fact that the nearer one gets to the *mono-diet the better the health will be. 1953 'I. DEVI' *Forever Young Forever Healthy* v. 61 The mono-diet... is the kind of diet where you eat only one type of food. It makes no difference whether it is only milk... or anything else. 1952 *New Biol.* XII. 100 Besides such two-dimensional layers of more or less loosely fixed molecules there certainly must exist some analogous linear phenomena along the edges of crystals, and this would make *monodimensional strings or chains of adsorbed particles. 1959 *Brno Studies in English* I. 31 The monodimensional character of spoken utterances... as opposed to the... polydimensional character of written utterances. 1854 *Pereira's Polarized Light* (ed. 2) 196 The pyramidal, the tetragonal, or the *monodimetric system. 1925 G. BARGER tr. *H. Freundlich's Elements Colloid Chem.* 132 The preparation of colloidal solutions containing particles of uniform size—so-called unidisperse (*monodisperse) sols—is mostly very difficult. 1940 GLASSTONE *Text-bk. Physical Chem.* xiv. 1232 By means of the ultracentrifuge it has been found that many protein solutions are monodisperse. 1971 *Europ. Jrnl. Biochem.* XXIII. 575 The binding of human serum albumin by monodisperse latex particles was studied. 1825 CARLYLE *Schiller* III. (1845) 154 The plan was that it [the *Xenien*] should comprise an immense multitude of detached couplets, each conveying a complete thought... It was at first intended to provide about a thousand of these pointed *monodistichs. 1950 GLASSTONE *Sourcebk. Atomic Energy* xi. 310/1 Another source of *monoenergetic neutrons is the $Li^{7}(p,n)Be^{7}$ reaction, the energy of the incident protons being carefully controlled. 1954 *Sci. News* XXXIII. 41 If, therefore, we bombard a nucleus of a particular element with a monoenergetic beam of particles, the nuclei which are excited as a result of the collisions taking place will have a wide range of excitation energies. 1971 *Nature* 3 Dec. 261/1 This factor can be experimentally determined through the use of mono-energetic gamma-ray sources. 1900 HAEPE in *Q. Jrnl. Microsc. Sci.* Nov. 16 There are two forms of sexual season evident in female mammals; the *monocæstrous, in which there is only a single œstrus at one or more particular times of the year (bitch), and the polyœstrous, in which there are two or more concurrent diœstrous cycles at a particular time of the year (mare). 1916 CROSS & BEVAN *Text-bk. Paper-Making* (ed. 4) i. 10 The [cellulose] solution has been extensively applied to the production of artificial threads of high lustre, so-called 'artificial silk', and various grades of *Monofil (*Crin, Crinole*). 1940 *Times* 21 Mar. 5/5 The other two factories will convert the raw material into intermediate products—monofil at the works of I.C.I. [etc.]. 1972 *Trout & Salmon* June 58/2 Nylon monofil slips more easily through the rod-rings. 1949 *Mod. Plastics* Nov. 69/1 Nylon *monofilaments are well established as a material for bristles. 1960 *Aeroplane* XCVIII. 43/3 The chafer covering the bead is of monofilament nylon, as in the case of all other Firestone tubeless tyres, to prevent capillary action of the air and so assist in the maintenance of pressure. 1960 M. SHARCOFF *Place of Many Winds* vii. 115 These lures... are attached to nylon monofilament lines in varying lengths. 1973 *Sci. Amer.* Dec. 134/1 New forms of nylon rope without stretch (a braided sheath around a monofilament core) are used for the long, dark climb. 1880 W. S. KENT *Infusoria* I. 310 A simple *monoflagellate organism. 1898 SEDGWICK *Student's Text-bk. Zool.* I. 30 Monoflagellate forms. 1946 *Jrnl. Amer. Chem. Soc.* LXVIII. 360/2 The *monofunctional trimethylchlorosilane acts as a growth terminating agent or 'chain-stopper'. 1949 [see *monodentate* adj. above]. 1964 *Brit. Med. Bull.* XX. 91/1 The carcinogenic action of a series of monofunctional ethyleneamines. 1971 *Nature* 10 Dec. 324/1 When the number of bonds was anything less than twelve, the bifunctional reagent was able to react with only a monofunctional stoichiometry. 1974 *Analytical Chem.* XLVI. 344 (heading) Potentiometric titration of monofunctional bases in ion exchanger-aqueous solution medium. 1861 BUMSTEAD *Ven. Dis.* (1879) 401 It is very rare for more than a single gland on one or both sides to suppurate specifically; and hence the virulent bubo is said to

be *'monoganglial'. 1950 *Proc. Amer. Soc. Sugar Beet Technologists* VI. 156 *Monogerm sugar beet varieties have not been developed in either Europe or America. Failure to develop such varieties is due to difficulties in detecting monogerm plants. 1971 *Farmers Weekly* 19 Mar. 38/3 Modern monogerm varieties mean there is less worry about bolting than before. 1972 *Nature* 21 Jan. 136/2 Larks still destroy young seedlings, spaced scientifically and grown from monogerm seeds. 1914 W. B. WRIGHT *Quaternary Ice Age* vi. 125 We are bound to take our stand on the comparatively simple *monoglacial hypothesis until we can prove at least one interglacial period. 1961 L. D. STAMP *Gloss. Geogr. Terms* 323/1 The monoglacial theory considers the Pleistocene ice-sheet to have expanded and contracted in only one general movement without any substantial 'interglacial periods' of recession followed by advance. 1957 J. K. CHARLESWORTH *Quaternary Era* II. xxxvii. 920 Upholders of *monoglaciation are becoming fewer, and discussion is turning more and more upon the number of the epochs rather than upon the question of their existence. 1959 F. E. ZEUNER *Pleistocene Period* ii. 54 (heading) Monoglaciation. 1914 W. B. WRIGHT *Quaternary Ice Age* vi. 125 The Cyprina Clays of Denmark... were referred by Geikie... to one of the interglacial periods, but... it was very justly held by the *monoglacials that they might easily be of preglacial age. 1946 *Antiquity* XX. 10 Controversy raged with considerable acrimony between the monoglacialis and polyglacialis exponents of Pleistocene geology. 1968 R. W. FAIRBRIDGE *Encycl. Geomorphol.* 458/2 For a long time, a considerable controversy persisted between monoglacialis and polyglacialis, eventually to be conclusively won by the latter. *Ibid.* 913/1 For a long time, there was a minority belief in only one glacial epoch, the so-called monoglacialis school, and a few representatives still survive. 1888 *Lancet* 26 May 1043 The cirrhosis is at first *monolobular. 1929 H. E. PALMER *Rep. Res. Activities 1928-9 Inst. Res. Eng. Teaching* (Tokyo) 9 Each of these white spots is a word, that which is contained in a ring is not a word but a word-family... I propose to call the spots *monologons* and the rings *monologemes* (the termination *on* suggests the individual unit, and the termination *eme* suggests the group unit...). There are times however when... instead of the cumbersome 'monologons or monologemes' we may use the convenient common form **monologs*. 1947 H. BONGERS *Hist. & Princ. Vocab. Control* I. iii. 56 The vocabulary of a language consists of... Units neither more nor less than single words written without a break... These have been conveniently termed 'monologs'. 1956 *Proc. Nat. Acad. Sci.* XLII. 84 For the three categories of Forel's classification [sc. polar, temperate, and tropical] the terms cold *monomictic, dimictic, and warm monomictic have been used by one of us [sc. Hutchinson]... in a forthcoming extensive work on limnology. 1957 G. E. HUTCHINSON *Treat. Limnol.* I. vii. 438 It is... proposed to use the term dimictic for any lake circulating twice a year; warm monomictic will be employed as a substitute for tropical, implying winter circulation above 4°C; and cold monomictic as a substitute for polar, implying summer circulation below 4°C. 1968 R. W. FAIRBRIDGE *Encycl. Geomorphol.* 603/2 The monomictic lake waters [of Lake Atitlán, in Guatemala] appear to be fully circulating in the dry season, but Deevay (1957) found that in August the temperature at the surface is 24°C versus 20°C at the bottom. 1917 *Jrnl. Geol.* XXV. 243 The inquiry gives considerable support to the belief that the *monomineralic rocks... are generated by the process of collection of crystals under the action of gravity. 1956 *Mineral. Mag.* XXXI. 120 Specimens (24) to (28) inclusive are practically monomineralic rock specimens from which small, platy single crystals may be obtained. 1970 *Nature* 17 Oct. 258/2 The extreme composition range of the lunar sprays can be most readily explained by solar flares melting minute, essentially monomineralic particles on the lunar surface. 1865 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* III. 1047 **Monophane*. 1903 GEIKIE *Text-bk. Geol.* VI. III. iii. (ed. 4) 1170 The families of *Monopleurids... and Hippuritids. 1843 *Civil Eng. & Arch. Jrnl.* VI. 330/2 The advanced or *monoprostyle colonnade in the centre is 200 feet in length. 1955 *IRE Convention Record* VIII. 132/2 A third method for generating both positive and negative errors simultaneously... is known as *monopulse radar, since all information on range and angle errors is generated from each single pulse. This very satisfactory name was proposed by Bell Telephone Laboratories engineers. 1965 D. K. BARTON in R. S. BERKOWITZ *Mod. Radar* vii. 603 (heading) Operation of amplitude-comparison monopulse. *Ibid.* 598 In return for the added complexity in the receiving and antenna system, the monopulse radar offers reduction in tracking errors caused by target scintillation, an improved data rate... and efficiency in overcoming thermal noise errors on distant targets. 1966 *McGraw-Hill Encycl. Sci. & Technol.* VIII. 577/2 An additional advantage of monopulse tracking as compared to conical scan is that no mechanical action is required in monopulse. 1970 *Sci. Jrnl.* May 46/1 Modern radars, such as those of the chirp or monopulse types, need compression filters to convert long shallow pulses into tall brief ones and expansion filters to do the opposite. 1817 KEATS *Let. Mar.* (1931) I. 13 Your kindness affects me so sensibly that I can merely put down a few *mono-sentences. 1888 TEALL *Brit. Petrogr.* 440 **Monosomatic*, a term applied to crystals and their inclusions when both belong to the same mineral species. 1875 *Gentl. Mag.* XV. 445 His laugh—with an abrupt, short, *monosound—more like a short gasp or snort than a laugh. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VII. 291 The *monospasms or protospasms of Jacksonian epilepsy. 1951 WHITBY & HYNES *Med. Bacteriol.* (ed. 5) xvii. 293 One such *mono-specific serum thus appropriately prepared will only agglutinate *Brucella melitensis*. 1964 A. L. THOMSON *New Dict. Birds* 309/2 Flocks may be mono-specific or composed of several species. 1970 *Nature* 22 Aug. 779 (caption) *Digenea subarticulata*... belongs to a genus formerly thought to be monospecific. 1974 *Ibid.* 1 Nov. 78/2 The reactivity of the DeV reagent was abolished by previous incubation with a monospecific rabbit anti-human IgG serum. 1819 *Pantologia*, **Monostach calvis*, in botany, a stem bearing a single spike. 1850 OGILVIE, **Monostachous*. 1775 J. JENKINSON tr. *Linnæus' Brit. Plants* 254 **Monostachyous* [wrongly explained, 'consisting of but one range or order']. 1856 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Monostachyous*. 1957 R. WATSON-WATT *Three Steps to Victory* xxii. 128 We had already erected a direction-finding hut so close to the others as to show that we were... confidently counting on wholly *monostatic working. That is to say we would obtain all the information required from a sector of our front by

observations made at a single site accommodating both transmitter and receiver. 1973 *Nature* 9 Mar. 109/2 Some work has been reported in which a steerable monostatic radar has been pointed obliquely in several directions successively, so as to measure more than one velocity component. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 119 Charcot thinks... that in children the usual stigmata [of hysteria] are often absent and the disease is *'monosymptomatic'. 1937 G. W. ALLPORT *Personality* (1938) p. ix, Cultural determinism is one of the monosymptomatic approaches; it has a blind spot for the internal balancing factors and structural tenacity within personality. 1965 Monosymptomatic [see *conversion hysteria*]. 1972 H. J. EYSENCK *Psychol. is about People* iii. 111 Her patients were all... suffering from serious and complex phobic anxieties; there were no monosymptomatic cases. 1962 P. H. A. SNEATH in Ainsworth & Sneath *Microbial Classification* 291 Special classifications are usually based on single characters, or on a series of single characters... Beckner... calls such groups monotypic, because the defining set of features is unique, but since monotypic has other meanings, *monothetic is a better term. 1965 *Math. in Biol. & Med.* (Med. Res. Council) III. 82 (caption) Group Y is monothetic, and is subdivided monothetically. 1969 E. MAYR *Princ. Systematic Zool.* iv. 83 When the definition of the logicians—'individuals sharing common characters'—was replaced by 'members of a group having descended from a common ancestor', a monothetic characterization of a taxon was no longer necessary. 1835 SHEPARD *Min. I.* p. xxxi, Pearl Kerate... 1 Hexahedral... 2 Pyramidal... 3 *Monotomous. 1938 *Engineer* 3 June 615/1 Messrs. Butters Brothers are showing... a *'Monotower' electric crane. 1953 *Dock & Harbour Authority* XXXIV. 88/2 The design of the mast for the monotower crane. 1963 *Engineering* 19 Apr. 532 During erection as a monotower up to 90 ft, the crane grows from the bottom. 1971 B. SCHARF *Engin. & Its Lang.* xvi. 230 Monotower cranes... consist of a latticed tower surmounted by a derrick crane. 1972 J. R. ILLINGWORTH *Movement & Distribution Concrete* vi. 84 With monotowers, full circle slewing is obtained, but static base operation limits coverage to the area swept out by a particular jib length. 1939 *Thorpe's Dict. Appl. Chem.* III. 241 (table) Fully saturated triglycerides... *Mono-unsaturated-di-saturated glycerides. 1950 *Analytical Chem.* XXII. 1261/1 Extinction coefficients... are reported for seventeen pure cis and trans mono-unsaturated and saturated acids, esters, and alcohols. 1965 E. D. WILSON et al. *Princ. Nutrition* (ed. 2) v. 35 The quantity of the monounsaturated fatty acids in the average American diet matches that of the saturated ones, about 40 per cent. 1953 E. C. DOUGHERTY in *Parasitology* XLII. 259/2 Such an expression as 'two-membered culture' becomes *'monoxenic culture'. 1969 *Oikos* XX. 287 (heading) The monoxenic cultivation of some rhabditid nematodes. *Ibid.* 288/1 Some nematode species were studied under controlled conditions on monoxenic agar cultures. 1940 B. G. CHITWOOD in J. R. CHRISTIE *Introd. Nematology* II. iv. 243/2 Parasites of animals may also be classified according to the number of hosts necessary for completion of the life cycle. Species in which there is a single host are termed *monoxenous. 1962 W. P. ROGERS *Nature of Parasitism* x. 219 A specific parasite (sometimes called species-specific or monoxenous) can live on or in one species of host only. 1973 N. D. LEVINE *Protozoan Parasites* (ed. 2) i. 5/1 A monoxenous parasite has only one type of host—the definitive host. *Ibid.* 5/2 The term monoxenous parasite is used by some authors for a parasite which is restricted to a single host species.

2. *Chem.* Used in the names of compounds to signify the presence of a single atom or combining equivalent of the element or radical indicated by the word to which *mono-* is prefixed. Also used to indicate monomeric compounds (e.g. *mononucleotide* below).

monoethanolamine, 2-aminoethanol $H_2NCH_2CH_2OH$, a viscous high-boiling liquid used in making detergents; *mono'glyceride*, any compound consisting of glycerol esterified at only one of its hydroxyl groups; *mono'nucleotide* [ad. G. *mononucleotid* (Levene & Mandel 1908, in *Ber. d. Deut. Chem. Ges.* XLI. 1906)], any of the compounds whose molecules are formed from a single molecule each of phosphoric acid, a sugar, and a heterocyclic base, and are the units of which nucleic acids are composed; a monomeric nucleotide.

PROTO- has also been used with the same meaning. The nomenclature is regularly continued in the series *di-*, *tri-*, *tetra-*, *penta-*, *hexa-* (see *HEXA-* and *HEX-*), *hepta-*.

The more important of these names are treated as main-words: see MONACETIN, MONAMIDE, MONETHYL, MONOCHLORIDE, MONOXIDE, etc.; also MONOBROMO-, MONONITRO-, etc. With a like sense are formed MONACID, MONATOMIC, MONOBASIC, MONOVALENT. A free use of the prefix is illustrated here in *mono-compound* (see *quot.*); *mono-substitution*, substitution affecting only one of the elements or radicals in a compound; *mono-substituted a.*, formed by *mono-substitution*. 1865 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* III. 1047 **Mono-compounds*. This term is applied to compounds containing 1 at. of the element specified. 1929 *Chem. Abstr.* XXIII. 3232 If 352 parts of ethylene oxide is added to 3400 parts of 25% aq. NH_3 at 10°, *monoethanolamine is obtained. 1959 *Times Rev. Industry* Jan. 67/1 The CO_2 removed by scrubbing with monoethanolamine is used as a purge gas. 1972 *Materials & Technol.* IV. xv. 516 Since monoethanolamine reacts more readily with ethylene oxide than does ammonia, excess of the latter and careful control of the ethylene oxide concentration is essential for appreciable amounts of the mono-alcohol to be formed. 1860 H. DEBUS in *Q. Jrnl. Chem. Soc.* XII. 243 (heading) **Monoglycerides*. 1926 G. D. ELSDON *Edible Oils & Fats* iv. 17 The β monoglycerides

have been prepared by using dichlorhydrin. 1954 E. W. ECKEY *Veg. Fats & Oils* iv. 143 An important practical application of alcoholysis of fats is the preparation of monoglycerides which are used in shortenings to improve their cake-making properties and as emulsifiers. . . Monoglyceride mixtures are prepared also as a first step in the manufacture of oil-modified alkyd resins, and in the preparation of certain detergents. 1972 *Lipids* VII. 433/1 Palmitic, stearic and oleic acids were the predominant fatty acids present in the monoglycerides. 1908 *Jrnl. Chem. Soc.* XCIV. 1. 587 The composition of the thymingluco-phosphoric acid is almost identical with that of heminucleic acid. . . and may be considered to be a *mononucleotide. 1956 *Nature* 11 Feb. 271/1 Preparations or fractions of ribonucleic acid were hydrolysed in *N* potassium hydroxide to mononucleotides. 1968 H. HARRIS *Nucleus & Cytoplasm* iii. 55 The mononucleotides released from this material by alkali hydrolysis are contaminated with other compounds. 1974 *Nature* 1 Nov. 75/2 The data show total ³²P c.p.m. in the RNA and in the triphosphate termini as mononucleotides and pppNps released by KOH hydrolysis of that RNA. 1889 *Nature* 26 Sept. 539/2 On the constitution of *monosubstituted derivatives of camphor, by M. P. CAZENEUVE. 1881 WATTS in *Nature* 15 Dec. 148/1 The saturated hydro-carbons. . . are first described; next their *mono-substitution derivatives. 1885 REMSEN *Org. Chem.* (1888) 131 The lactic acids. . . will be shown to be mono-substitution products of propionic acid.

mono-acetin, -acid: see MONACETIN, -ACID.

monoamine (mɒnəʊ'eɪmɪ:n). *Biochem.* [f. MONO- 2 + AMINE.] a. Any compound having a single (primary, secondary, or tertiary) amine group in its molecule, *spec.* one which is a neurohormone; = MONAMINE.

1951 I. L. FINAR *Org. Chem.* 1. xiii. 260 Diamines may be prepared by methods similar to those for the monoamines, using alkylene halides instead of alkyl halides. 1965 J. POLLITT *Depression & its Treatment* iv. 53 Monoamines are neurohormones regarded as essential for normal activity of the brain. 1972 *Nature* 31 Mar. 225/2 There is much evidence pointing to changes in monoamine metabolism in mental illnesses characterized by alterations in mood.

b. *Comb.* monoamine oxidase, the enzyme or group of enzymes that brings about the oxidation (and consequent inactivity) of monoamines in the body; monoamine oxidase inhibitor, any of a class of drugs which inhibit the functioning of monoamine oxidase (so allowing accumulation of serotonin and noradrenaline in the brain), some of which are used as antidepressants.

[1943: cf. MONAMINE.] 1951 *Proc. Soc. Exper. Biol. & Med.* LXXVIII. 157/1 Despite numerous investigations of its enzymatic function, monoamine oxidase has not been significantly purified. 1962 *Lancet* 29 Dec. 1343/1 There is a strong impression that iproniazid is clinically more effective in relieving depression than other monoamine-oxidase inhibitors. 1965 J. POLLITT *Depression & its Treatment* iv. 47 Methedrine and other amphetamines are incompatible with monoamine oxidase inhibitors. 1973 *Nature* 6 Apr. 417/1 Roulston, studying the action of chlordimeform and related compounds on the southern chattle tick, suggested that inhibition of monoamine oxidase (MAO) could be involved.

monoanæsthesia: see MONO- 1.

monoao, var. MANOAO.

mono-articular: see MONARTICULAR.

monoaxal (mɒnəʊ'æksəl), a. *Physics.* [f. MONO- + AX-IS + -AL¹.] (See quot.)

1890 *Century Dict.*, *Monoaxal*, pertaining to a single axis. *Monoaxal isotropy*, the case in which the homotatic coefficients are completely isotropic round one axis only.

monobasic (mɒnəʊ'beɪsɪk), a. *Chem.* [f. MONO- + BASE *sb.*¹ + -IC.] Having one base, or one atom of a base. Of an acid: Containing one atom of replaceable hydrogen. Also = MONATOMIC.

1842 T. GRAHAM *Elem. Chem.* 167 Monobasic salts. 1849 D. CAMPBELL *Inorg. Chem.* 140 Solutions of bibasic or mono-basic phosphate of soda. 1862 MILLER *Elem. Chem.* (ed. 2) III. 52 Monatomic or monobasic elements, one atom of which is in combination equivalent to . . . one atom of hydrogen. 1869 ROSCOE *Elem. Chem.* (1871) 349 Formic acid is monobasic.

monoblastic, -blepsia, -blepsis: see MONO- 1.

monobloc ('mɒnəʊblɒk), a. (*sb.*) [Fr. (1906 in Robert); cf. MONO- 1 and BLOC(*k sb.*)] Made as, or contained within, a single casting. Also as *sb.*, a monobloc engine.

1909 *Westm. Gaz.* 2 Nov. 5/1 The engine of the 20-h.p. model. . . is of the monobloc order. 1929 *Radio Times* 8 Nov. 448 (Adv't.), Batteries beyond present standards. . . Above is the LDG, 2v. 60 a.h. . . Below: the monobloc 10v. DMHG with special elements. 1930 *Engineering* 26 Sept. 401/3 The cylinders form a monobloc casting. 1944 *Jrnl. R. Aeronaut. Soc.* XLVIII. 365 In liquid-cooled engines, separate steel cylinders were generally abandoned in favour of monobloc light alloy castings. *Ibid.*, At the outbreak of the present war the monoblocs in use were still not entirely satisfactory. 1963 *Engineering* 2 Aug. 140/3 Of monobloc construction, the new pump is available in cast iron. 1972 *Shooting Times & Country Mag.* 24 June 14/2, I must confess to being disappointed that our top-flight English gunmakers. . . do not offer an alternative. I visualise a self-opening boxlock, with monobloc barrels, [etc.].

monobranchiata: see MONO- 1.

monobromated (mɒnəʊ'brəʊmeɪtɪd), a. *Chem.* [See MONO- 2 and BROMATE.] Said of organic compounds in which one atom of bromine has been substituted or added in each molecule.

1889 *Cent. Dict.* s.v. *Camphor*, Monobromated Camphor.

monobromide (mɒnəʊ'brəʊmaɪd, -mɪd). *Chem.* [f. MONO- 2 + BROMIDE.] A compound of one atom of bromine with a monad element or radical.

1875 in *Family Herald* 4 Dec. 78/2 The monobromide of camphor produced the most extraordinary effect. 1881 *Syd. Soc. Lex.* s.v. *Camphor*.

mono'brominated, mono'bromized, adjs. *Chem.* [MONO- 2.] = MONOBROMATED.

1862 OPPENHEIM in *Jrnl. Chem. Soc.* XV. 29 Monobrominated menthene. 1862 MILLER *Elem. Chem.* (ed. 2) III. 243 Monobrominated ethylene. 1878 KINGZETT *Anim. Chem.* 104 A monobrominated product. 1889 *Nature* 26 Sept. 539/2 On a new monobromized camphor.

monobromo- (mɒnəʊbrəʊməʊ). *Chem.* Also (esp. before a vowel or *h*) monobrom-. [See MONO- 2 and BROMO-.] Combining form, expressing the presence in a compound of one atom of bromine, as *monobromacetic acid, monobromobenzene*.

1858 *Fownes' Chem.* (ed. 7) 464 Monobromacetic acid. 1862 MILLER *Elem. Chem.* (ed. 2) III. 370 Monobromosuccinic Acid. 1869 ROSCOE *Elem. Chem.* (1871) 369 Monobromsuccinic acid. 1873 *Fownes' Chem.* (ed. 11) 759 Monobromobenzene is a liquid boiling above 150°.

monocalcic (mɒnəʊ'kælsɪk), a. *Chem.* [MONO- 2.] Containing one atom or equivalent of calcium.

1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* IV. 299 Two molecules of dicalcic phosphate and one of monocalcic phosphate.

monocarbon (mɒnəʊ'kɑ:bən), a. *Chem.* [MONO- 2.] Containing or derived from one atom of carbon.

1866 ODLING *Anim. Chem.* 49 The most stable monocarbon compound known to chemists, namely, carbonic anhydride. 1869 ROSCOE *Elem. Chem.* (1874) 317 Monocarbon or methyl series.

monocarbonate (mɒnəʊ'kɑ:bənət). *Chem.* [MONO- 2.] A neutral salt of carbonic acid (H₂CO₃) in which both atoms of hydrogen are replaced by a metal: see CARBONATE *sb.* 1.

1854 J. SCOFFERN in *Orr's Circ. Sci., Chem.* 457 It is a true neutral, or mono-carbonate. 1876 HARLEY *Mat. Med.* (ed. 6) 152 By continued boiling it is further reduced to mono-carbonate.

monocardian: see MONO- 1.

monocarp ('mɒnəʊkɑ:p), *Bot.* [a. F. *monocarpe* (De Candolle), f. Gr. *μόνο-ς* MONO- + *καρπ-ός* fruit; in mod.L. *monocarpus*.] A monocarpic plant.

1846 SMART, *Monocarp*, a plant that bears fruit but once.

monocarpellary (mɒnəʊ'kɑ:pəlɪ), a. *Bot.* [MONO-.] Having or consisting of a single carpel.

1863 BENTHAM *Flora Austral.* I. Introd. 17 Where a more precise nomenclature is adopted, the flower is *monocarpellary* when the pistil consists of a single simple carpel. 1873 OLIVER *Less. Bot.* 30 Garden pea. pistil superior, apocarpous, monocarpellary. 1875 BENNETT & DYER *Sachs' Bot.* 492 A whorl of monocarpellary ovaries.

mono'carpian, a. Bot. rare⁰. Also -ean. [Formed as next (or f. mod.L. *monocarpe-us*) + -IAN. Cf. F. *monocarpien*.] = next.

1856 HENSLow *Dict. Bot. Terms*, Monocarpian, Monocarpous, [L.] *Monocarpeus*. 1891 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, Monocarpian.

monocarpic (mɒnəʊ'kɑ:pɪk), a. *Bot.* [Formed as MONOCARPOUS + -IC.] Of a plant: Bearing fruit only once (and then dying).

1849 BALFOUR *Man. Bot.* §634 Annuals and biennials, which flower the first or second year and die, as well as the Agave, and some Palms which flower only once in forty or fifty years, and perish, are monocarpic. 1857 HENFREY *Elem. Bot.* 548 Monocarpic perennials. 1875 BENNETT & DYER *Sachs' Bot.* 519.

monocarpous (mɒnəʊ'kɑ:pəs), a. [f. mod.L. *monocarp-us*: see MONOCARP and -OUS.]

1. *Bot.* = MONOCARPELLARY.

1731 BAILEY vol. II, *Monocarpous*, a term apply'd to such plants as bear but one single fruit. 1856 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.* 1876 HARLEY *Mat. Med.* (ed. 6) 603 Fruit monocarpous. 1882 VINES *Sachs' Bot.* 560 When the gynæceum of a flower consists of a single ovary only one fruit is formed, and the flower is said to be monocarpous.

2. *Bot.* = MONOCARPIC.

1830 LINDLEY *Introd. Bot.* III. i. (1839) 475 *Monocarpous*: bearing fruit but once, and dying after fructification, as Wheat. 1842 BRANDE *Dict. Sci., etc.*, *Monocarpos* [read *Monocarpous*]. . . is a term invented by De Candolle to designate what gardeners call annual plants. 1875 BENNETT & DYER *Sachs' Bot.* 806 The plant itself is also completely exhausted, all its disposable formative substances are given up to the seed and the fruit, and it dies off (monocarpous plants).

3. *Path.* (See quot.)

1891 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Monocarpous*. . . In Medicine, formerly used to describe an eruption the spots of which were not close to each other but discrete.

monocaryon, -caryotic, varr. MONOKARYON, -KARYOTIC a.

monocellular, -cellule, -centric: see MONO- 1.

monocephalous (mɒnəʊ'seʃələs), a. [f. mod.L. *monocephalus*, Gr. *μονοκέφαλος* one-headed (f. *μόνο-ς* MONO- + *κεφαλή* head) + -OUS.] Having only one head.

1. *Bot.* a. A term applied to a fruit or ovary which has but one head or summit. b. Applied to a plant which has its flowers disposed in a single head or umbel.

1845-50 MRS. LINCOLN *Lect. Bot.* xv. 90 They [*sc.* the capsules] are monocephalous, as in the lily, or polycephalous, as in *Nigella*. 1856 HENSLow *Dict. Bot. Terms*, *Monocephalous*, where flowers are disposed in single heads or umbels, &c. Also, where the ovary is surmounted by a solitary style or stigma.

2. Having the character of a monocephalus.

1885 in *Cassell's Encycl. Dict.*; and in mod. Dicts.

|| **monocephalus** (mɒnəʊ'seʃələs). *Teratology.* [mod.L., see prec. Cf. F. *monocéphalien* (Littré).] A double monster having one head and two bodies more or less completely blended together.

1882 in OGILVIE; and in later Dicts.

So **mono'cephaly** (see quot.).

1891 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Monocephaly*, the condition of a *Monocephalus*.

monocercous: see MONO- 1.

monoceros (mɒ'nɒsərəs). Also 4-5 monoceron, 7-cerot. [a. OF. *monoceros*, *monoceron*, a. L. *monoceros*, med.L. also *monoceron*, a. Gr. *μονόκερας*, -κερωτ-, f. *μόνο-ς* MONO- + *κέρας* horn.]

† 1. The UNICORN. *Obs.*

13.. K. *Alis.* 6539 A best ther is. . . That is y-cleped Monoceros. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* xviii. xc. (1495) 839 Monoceron is a wyld beast moste shape like to the horse in bodi. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 206 The Licorne or Monoceros. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* II. iv. 1. iv. (1624) 303 A Monocerot's horne. 1656 TRAPP *Comm. James* iii. 7 Some creatures indeed may be taken, but not tamed, as the tiger, panther, monoceros. 1684 tr. *Bonnet's Merc. Compt.* vi. 239 [He] cured several of the Plague, onely by applying a piece of the Monocerot's horn. 1749 POINTER *Oxon. Acad.* 160 [In the Musæum] Monoceros and Rhinoceros Horns.

† 2. A fish having a 'horn', as the saw-fish, sword-fish, or narwhal. *Obs.*

1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* II. xii. 23 Bright Scolopendraes arm'd with silver scales; Mighty Monoceros with immeasured tayles. 1635 SWAN *Spec. M.* (1670) 329 The Monoceros or a fish with one horn may fitly be called the Sea-Unicorn. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Monoceros*. . . Also the Saw-fish. 1825 G. PAXTON *Illustr. Holy Script.* (ed. 2) I. 89 The Monoceros is a native of the Indian seas.

3. *Astron.* The zodiacal constellation of the Unicorn, lying between Canis Major and Canis Minor.

1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) XII. 239/2. 1839 *Penny Cycl.* XV. 340/1.

4. A genus of prosobranchiate gasteropods (Lamarck 1809), so called from the prominent spine on the outer lip; the unicorn-shell.

1828 J. FLEMING *Hist. Brit. Anim.* 342. 1851-6 WOODWARD *Mollusca* 113.

monoceros (mɒ'nɒsərəs), a. [f. Gr. *μονόκερωτ-ος* (cf. prec.) + -OUS.] Having a single horn or horn-like process. (In recent Dicts.)

|| **monochasium** (mɒnəʊ'keɪzɪəm). *Bot.* Pl. -ia. Also anglicized mo'nochasy. [mod.L., f. *μόνο-ς* MONO- + *χάσι-ς* chasm, separation. Cf. DICHASIUM.] Eichler's name for that form of cymose inflorescence in which the main axis produces only a single branch; a uniparous cyme.

1890 in *Century Dict.* 1891 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1898 tr. *Strasburger's Text-bk. Bot.* (1903) 436 A monochasium is termed a *helicoid cyme* or *bostryx* when the lateral branches always arise on the same side of the pseudaxis. 1900 B. D. JACKSON *Gloss. Bot. Terms*, *Monochasy*, a uniparous cyme, either pure, or resulting from the reduction of cymes.

Hence **mono'chasial a.**, of the nature of or pertaining to a monochasium.

1887 BENTLEY *Man. Bot.* (ed. 5) i. iv. §1. 215 The same form of unilateral, monochasial, or uniparous cyme.

monochlamydeous (mɒnəʊ'klɑ:mɪdəs), a. *Bot.* [f. mod.L. *Monochlamydeus*; f. Gr. *μόνο-ς* MONO- + *χλαμυδ-*, *χλαμύς* cloak: see -EOUS.] Having only one floral envelope; having a single perianth; belonging to the division *Monochlamydeæ*.

1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* Introd. 24 If it [*sc.* the calyx] is unaccompanied by the corolla, plants are said to be Monochlamydeous. 1845 *Encycl. Metrop.* VII. 47/2 The Great Nightshade and many other monochlamydeous flowers. 1882 G. ALLEN *Colours of Flowers* vi. 111 There would be no reason why flowers with petals should not appear sporadically among monochlamydeous families.

monochloride (mɒnəʊ'klɔːraɪd, -raɪd). *Chem.* [MONO- 2.] A compound of one equivalent of chlorine with an element or radical.

1866 ODLING *Anim. Chem.* 1 Analogous mono-, di-, and trichlorides of metals. 1873 Fownes' *Chem.* (ed. 11) 194 Iodine unites directly with chlorine, forming a monochloride and a trichloride.

monochlorinated (mɒnəʊ'klɔːrɪneɪtɪd), *a.* *Chem.* [MONO- 2.] Having one equivalent of chlorine added or substituted in each molecule.

1852 WATTS tr. *Gmelin's Handbk. Chem.* VII. 289 Monochlorinated Methyl-Ether. 1873 Fownes' *Chem.* (ed. 11) 555 A mono-chlorinated or monobrominated olefine. 1876 *Encycl. Brit.* V. 676/2 Monochlorinated ethylic ether.

monochloro- (mɒnəʊ'klɔːrəʊ), *Chem.* Also (esp. before vowel or *h*) monochlor-. [See MONO- 2 and CHLORO-.] Combining form, expressing the presence in a compound of one equivalent of chlorine, as *monochloroacetic acid*, *monochlorhydrin*, etc.

1855 WATTS tr. *Gmelin's Handbk. Chem.* IX. 192 Monochloroacetic Acid. C⁺H³ClO⁴. *Ibid.* 498 Monochlorhydrin. 1858 *Ibid.* XII. 540 Monochloroacetate of Ethyl. 1857 MILLER *Elem. Chem.* III. 380 Monochlorhydrin. 1862 *Ibid.* (ed. 2) III. 373 Glycolic Acid . . . has also been procured by heating monochloroacetate of potash for some time [etc.]. 1869 ROSCOE *Elem. Chem.* (1871) 367 Monochloro propionic acid. *Ibid.* 409 Monochlorobenzol. 1873 Fownes' *Chem.* (ed. 11) 759 Monochlorobenzene.

monochord ('mɒnəkɔːd). *Forms:* 5-6 monacord(e, monacorde, 5 *Sc.* mony-, monicord, 7- monochord. [a. F. *monacorde* (from 14th c.), ad. med.L. *monochordos*, -on, a. Gr. *μονόχορδος*, neut. of *μόνος* adj., having a single string, f. *μόνος* MONO- + *χορδή* string (see CHORD *sb.*). Cf. MANICHORD.]

1. A musical instrument composed of a soundboard with a single string; in the 11th c. used in singing-schools to teach the intervals of plain-song; in later use, an instrument for the mathematical determination of musical intervals.

1432-50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) III. 211 As hit may be schewed in the monacorde [orig. in *monochordo* (v.r. *monacordo*)], when the wire extendede on a holowe body is distreynede diametrally. 1609 DOULAND *Ornith. Microl.* 23 A Monochord. . . is a long square pece of wood hollow within, with a string drawne ouer it. 1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* II. vii. 72 His mother tongue was like the dull musick of a monochord, which by study he turns into the harmony of severall instruments. 1652 WHARTON tr. *Rothman's Art Divining* 157 That the Soule of the World . . . may . . . be as a Monochord sounding out by the threefold kinds of Creatures, Intellectuall, Celestiall, and Corruptible, at one Blast, one only Life. 1694 HOLDER *Harmony* (1731) 50 These Rations are more certainly found upon the Measures of a Monochord. 1782 BURNEY *Hist. Mus.* (1789) II. ii. 78 The method Guido pursued in teaching boys to sing was by making them practice with the monochord. 1880 GROVE *Dict. Mus.* II. 354 *Monochord*. . . an instrument consisting of a long box of thin wood with a bridge fixed at each end, over which is stretched a wire or catgut string. 1881 BROADHOUSE *Mus. Acoustics* 101 Thompson's monochord is a method of demonstrating the pitch by adding different weights to a stretched string.

2. A mediæval musical instrument with several strings and bridges for the production of a combination of sounds. *Obs.* exc. *Hist.*

c 1407 LYDG. *Reson & Sens.* 5583 And Instrumentys . . . Many moo than I kan telle: . . . Orgnys, cytolys, monacordys. c 1450 HOLLAND *Houlat* 758 The crovde, and the monycordis, the gittyrnis gay. 1497 *Acc. Ld. High Treas. Scotl.* I. 116 Item, to Johne Hert, for bering a pare of Monicordis of þe Kingis fra Abirdene. 1885 A. J. HIPKINS *Pianoforte in Encycl. Brit.* XIX. 65/2 We attribute the adaptation of the narrow regal keyboard to what was still called the monochord, but was now a complex of monochords over one resonance board, to the latter half of the 14th century.

3. A harmonious combination of sound; hence *fig.* harmony, agreement. Now rare.

c 1420 LYDG. *Assembly of Gods* 7 Musyng . . . how that I myght make Reason & Sensualyte in oon to acorde; but I cowde nat bryng about that monacorde. *Ibid.* 2016. c 1500 in *Grose Antiq. Rep.* (1809) IV. 408 Purenis in the margent makithe a trew monacorde. 1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* xvi. (Percy Soc.) 62 The vii. scyences in one monacorde. Eche upon other do full well depende. a 1548 HALL *Chron.*, *Hen. IV* Intro., By the whiche you shal . . . bryng vs into an vnitie and monacorde. *Ibid.*, *Hen. VII* 3 There laked a wrest to the harpe to set all the strynges in a monacorde and tune. a 1550 *Image Ipocr.* III. 471 in *Skelton's Wks.* (1843) II. 439 For of that monacorde The scripture doth recorde. 1644 BULWER *Chinol.* 105 Their cunning manning of the Hand in time and tone, I have sometimes call'd the Horse-Rhetorique of Smithfield, which by calculation I have found to differ from the Fish Dialect of Billingsgate, in the monochord of motion. 1880 SWINBURNE *Stud. Shaks.* iii. (ed. 2) 210 We hear a sound of sacred and spiritual music as solemn as the central monochord of the inner main itself. 1880 — *Stud. Song* 91 The sense of thy golden Great harp's monochord Was the joy in the soul of the singers that hailed thee for master and lord.

Hence †**monochordize** *v.* [tr. F. *monochordiser*], *intr.* to perform on the monochord; **monochordist**, a writer who treats of the monochord. Also †**monochordical** *a.*, pertaining to the science of the monochord. **monochordous** *a.* (see quot. 1856).

1653 URQUHART *Rabelais* i. vii. (Rtdg.) 35 He . . . would nod his head, monochordizing with his fingers. 1687 SETTLE *Refl. Dryden* 95 To answer him in Trigonometrical, Metaphysical, and Monochordical Fustian is not to the purpose. 1834 *Westm. Rev.* XX. 81 The monochordists from Euclid downwards. 1856 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Monochordus*, having only one string: monochordous.

monochorea: see MONO- 1.

monochroic (mɒnəʊ'krɔɪk), *a.* rare. [f. Gr. *μόνος* of one colour (f. *μόνος* MONO- + *χρόμα* colour) + -IC.] Having or showing only one colour.

1890 in *Century Dict.* 1899 CAGNEY tr. *Jaksch's Clin. Diagn.* i. 1 Arterial blood is monochroic.

monochromasy (mɒnəʊ'krɔɪməsɪ). *Ophthalm.* Also -chromacy. [f. MONO- + Gr. *χρῶμα* colour: see -Y³.] = MONOCHROMATISM b.

1900 *Stud. Yale Psychol. Lab.* VIII. 15 Still another form of color-vision is found in monochromasy. All the visible objects are seen as shades of one color. What this color is, it has as yet been impossible to say. 1922 W. PEDDIE *Colour Vision* ii. 16 The most extreme condition is that of total colour blindness in which every colour in the spectrum can be matched with grey. It is not inconceivable that a case of this kind may be one of true monochromasy, the one colour extending throughout the whole spectrum. 1957 *Jrnl. Optical Soc. Amer.* XLVII. 338/2 (heading) 'Blue monochromacy': a new color vision defect. 1971 *Jrnl. Physiol.* CCXII. 211 (heading) Colour vision in blue cone 'monochromacy'.

monochromat (mɒnəʊ'krɔɪmət), -chromate (-krɔɪmeɪt), *sb.* *Ophthalm.* [ad. L. *monochromat-us*, Gr. *μονοχρόματ-ος*: see -ATE¹.] A person who suffers from monochromatism (sense b).

1902 J. M. BALDWIN *Dict. Philos. & Psychol.* II. 793/2 König affirmed that the vision of the faint-light 'monochromates' was in quality blue. 1915 J. H. PARSONS *Introd. Study Colour Vision* II. i. 159 Differing from all these groups there are people who apparently see all parts of the spectrum of one hue. . . These are the total colour-blind or monochromats. 1956 *Brit. Jrnl. Ophthalm.* XL. 463 This female 'cone monochromate' would thus have to be a compound heterozygote for protanopia and deuteranopia. 1971 *Nature* 9 Apr. 395/1 The recovery of the rod sensitivity after a long full bleach can be followed for a wider than normal range when an area of the monochromat's retina which has few cones is tested.

monochromate (mɒnəʊ'krɔɪmeɪt), *v.* [Backformation from MONOCHROMATOR.] *trans.* = MONOCHROMATIZE *v.* So 'monochromated', -chromating *ppl. adjs.*

1955 G. E. BACON *Neutron Diffraction* iv. 80 For any position XY of the monochromating crystal there will be some particular wavelength which is at the right glancing angle θ to the crystal to undergo Bragg reflection when it is incident along PB. 1955 *Rev. Sci. Instruments* XXVI. 564 A bent crystal monochromator . . . was constructed to monochromate the specimen-reflected x-ray beam. *Ibid.*, X-ray diffraction laboratories are making increasing use of single crystal monochromated radiation for various types of investigations. 1961 J. THEWLIS et al. *Encycl. Dict. Physics* IV. 827/2 Normally, the monochromating crystal is used in conjunction with a neutron spectrometer. 1971 *Nature* 16 Apr. 436/1 The aim of our experiments was . . . to check that there was no large disparity between the observed and calculated flux of monochromated synchrotron radiation.

monochromatic (mɒnəkɔːrə'tætɪk), *a.* [f. Gr. *μόνος* MONO- + *χρωματικός* CHROMATIC (f. *χρῶμα* colour); Gr. has *μονοχρώματος* of one colour.]

1. Of or presenting one colour only; applied *spec.* to light of one wave-length. Also applied to other radiation that is (nominally) of a single wavelength or energy throughout.

monochromatic lamp, a lamp which produces such a light.

1822 BREWSTER in *Trans. Roy. Soc. Edin.* IX. 437 The Monochromatic Lamp being thus completed, I lost no time in applying it to the illumination of Microscopic objects. 1827 *Q. Jrnl. Sci.* XXII. 374 Talbot on Monochromatic Light. 1854 DE QUINCEY *Autob. Sk.* i. §2 Wks. 1854 II. 36 note. Porphyry is far from being so monochromatic as Gibbon's argument would presume. 1854 *Pereira's Polarized Light* (ed. 2) 27 The component prismatic colours are simple or homogeneous lights. Each of these may be termed a monochromatic light. 1874 T. HARDY *Far fr. Mad. Crowd* II. iii. 30 Under a monochromatic Lammas sky. 1923 GLAZEBROOK *Dict. Appl. Physics* IV. 22/2 The crystal is pulverised and the powder compressed into a rod, placed in the axis of a cylindrical photographic film and subjected to 'monochromatic' X-rays. 1955 C. R. N. STROUTS et al. *Analytical Chem.* II. xxvi. 942 It is desirable to use essentially monochromatic radiation for most analytical applications of X-ray diffraction. 1967 R. CASTAING et al. in *A. Septier Focusing Charged Particles* II. iv. 289 An incident monochromatic electron beam.

2. *a.* Executed in monochrome.

1823 J. BADCOCK *Dom. Amusem.* 52 Mr. Gilpin's mode of monochromatic painting and printing. 1828 *Edin. Rev.* Sept. 75 The Monochromatic works were highly esteemed. 1879 ROOD *Chromatics* xviii. 310 In monochromatic designs the small interval is very frequently employed.

b. sb. pl. = studies in monochrome.

1893 *Athenæum* 27 May 676/2 There are examples of all sorts of styles . . . [including] the monochromatics and subtle tone-studies of Mr. Whistler.

3. *Ophthalm.* Exhibiting or affected with monochromatism (sense b); completely colour-blind.

1902 J. M. BALDWIN *Dict. Philos. & Psychol.* II. 793/2 The sensations of those individuals whom they named 'monochromatic' . . . were dogmatically affirmed to be vision under the form of red or blue or green, it was uncertain which. 1956 *Brit. Jrnl. Ophthalm.* XL. 470 His vision is monochromatic when examined in the colour apparatus. 1974 *Sci. Amer.* Dec. 25/3 The ophthalmologist testified that the witness was actually monochromatic, which meant he could perceive no colors at all.

Hence **monochromatically** *adv.*, also *fig.*; **monochromaticity**, the condition of being monochromatic; the extent to which any radiation is concentrated at one wavelength or frequency; †**monochromatist**, a painter in monochrome.

1784 J. BARRY in *Lect. Paint.* i. (1848) 81 The old method of those they called monochromatists. 1880 W. SEVERN in *Macm. Mag.* No. 245. 376 Nothing is more puzzling to beginners than to determine between two very opposite colours as to which is the darkest in tone, or, to use a long word monochromatically. 1890 *Anthony's Photogr. Bull.* III. 408 For development, a monochromatically lighted room is still a necessity. 1960 S. TOLANSKY *Surface Microtopography* i. 5 For two-beam work the Wratten 77A didymium glass filter gives excellent monochromaticity. 1963 G. TROUP *Masers & Lasers* (ed. 2) vii. 113 The advantages of maser optical sources are: the extreme monochromaticity, resulting in huge spectral energy-densities; [etc.]. 1972 *Daily Tel.* 31 May 10/3 Janacek's Sonata '1905' . . . was massively though rather monochromatically delivered. 1972 *Nature* 22 Dec. 483/1 The intensity, coherence and monochromaticity of laser light have made it an ideal radiation source for selective alteration of cell organelles.

monochromatism (mɒnəʊ'krɔɪmətɪz(ə)m). [f. MONOCHROMAT(IC *a.* + -ISM.)

a. The monochromatic condition.

c 1865 J. WYLDE in *Circ. Sci.* I. 54/1 A series of . . . phenomena connected with mono-chromatism.

b. Ophthalm. Complete colour-blindness, in which all colours appear as shades of one colour, probably grey.

1934 in WEBSTER. 1946 W. D. WRIGHT *Res. Normal & Defective Colour Vision* xxiv. 297 In monochromatism, all qualitative differences in stimuli disappear, so that colour matching is reduced to brightness matching. 1956 *Brit. Jrnl. Ophthalm.* XL. 462 There exist rare cases of monochromatism in which the characteristic symptoms accompanying typical total colour blindness are lacking. 1966 *Arch. Internal Med.* CXVIII. 491/2 This report describes a family with atypical congenital monochromatism.

monochromatize (mɒnəʊ'krɔɪmətaɪz), *v.* [f. MONOCHROMAT(IC *a.* + -IZE.)] *trans.* To make monochromatic. So **monochromatized**, **monochromatizing** *ppl. adjs.*

1951 *Jrnl. de Physique* XII. 268/1 It is . . . necessary to 'monochromatize' the beam. *Ibid.* 268/2 The monochromatized neutrons . . . had de Broglie wavelengths 1.06 Å and hence velocities approximately three times thermal. 1955 G. E. BACON *Neutron Diffraction* iv. 102 Two methods of making diffraction measurements have . . . been described using a neutron beam direct from the pile, without first monochromatizing. 1962 *Rev. Sci. Instruments* XXXIII. 875/1 (heading) Preparation of bent crystals for monochromatizing x rays. 1974 *Nature* 19 Apr. 671/2 Both structure analyses were based on diffractometer data taken with monochromatized Cu radiation. 1974 *Physics Bull.* Oct. 443/2 The three essential components of a neutron scattering spectrometer: monochromatizing crystal, material sample and crystal for analysis of the scattered beam.

Also **monochromatization**, the process of making monochromatic.

1955 C. B. WALKER tr. *Guinier & Fournet's Small-Angle Scattering X-Rays* iii. 104 It might be thought that the double monochromatization and the large distance from X-ray tube to film would require a prohibitive increase in the exposure time. 1955 *Rev. Sci. Instruments* XXVI. 564 The usual method of monochromatization consists of inserting (at the required Bragg angle) a single crystal between the x-ray source and the specimen. 1967 J. LECIEJEWICZ tr. *Auleyner's X-Ray Methods in Study of Defects in Single Crystals* ii. 76 The only disadvantage of the method is the very long exposure time caused by the low intensity due to precise monochromatization of the beam.

monochromator ('mɒnəkɔːrəmeɪtə(r), mɒnəʊ'krɔɪmeɪtə(r)). *Physics.* [f. MONOCHROMAT(IC *a.* + -OR.)] Any device used to select radiation of a single wavelength or energy (or, in practice, a very narrow range of wavelengths or energies).

1909 *Chem. Abstr.* III. 2074 The monochromator is a spectrometer arrangement of the Pellin and Broca or Hilger type with constant deviation of 90°, in which the eyepiece can be replaced by a second slit. 1924 E. C. C. BALY *Spectroscopy* (ed. 3) I. iv. 109 Any fixed arm spectrometer can be converted into a monochromator by replacing the eyepiece by a slit placed in the focus of the telescope lens or mirror. 1955 C. B. WALKER tr. *Guinier & Fournet's Small-Angle Scattering X-Rays* iii. 100 Bent crystals were originally introduced in X-ray spectroscopy, serving as analyzers capable of producing intense spectra; they can serve equally well as monochromators. 1969 *Nature* 11 Oct. 146/1 Changes in diffraction geometry, and more especially the use of focusing monochromators, should yield a considerably higher neutron flux, permitting the use of smaller crystals.

monochrome ('mɒnəʊ-, mɒnəʊ'krɔɪm), *sb.* and *a.* *Forms:* 7-9 monochrom, 8 monocrome, 9-monochrome. [In sense 1, ad. med.L. *monochroma*, -*chromat-*, evolved from Gr.

μονοχρώματος adj.; in the other uses a. F. *monochrome* or ad. Gr. μονόχρωμος, -ον, of one colour, a by-form of μονοχρώματος (see MONOCHROMATIC.)] A. sb.

1. a. A painting executed in different tints of one colour, with representation of light and shade.

1662 EVELYN *Chalcogr.* iv. 35 Those wretched gravings... where the Devil is but one great blot... and the rest of the Figures Monochroms as ridiculous. 1760 *Ann. Reg.* III. 11. 164/1 Four monochromes which stand first in the catalogue of pictures [from Herculaneum]. 1801 FUSELI *Lect. Paint.* i. (1848) 350 Monochrom, or paintings of a single colour. 1848 *Ibid.* 351 *note*, There appears to be no example of the perfect monochrom (μονοχρώματος) on the ancient vases. 1849 RUSKIN *Sev. Lamps* iv. §41. 132 The Elgin frieze is a monochrom in a state of transition to sculpture. 1861 THORNBURY *Turner* I. 105 His earliest works being mere monochromes in sepia. 1866 BRANDE & COX *Dict. Sci. s.v.*, A drawing in chiaro-scuro is a monochrome, whether in black and white or in any colour and white... The skiagram or silhouette is not a monochrome, though executed in a single colour.

b. *transf.*, esp. in *Photogr.* (see *quots.*).

1940 *Chambers's Techn. Dict.* 555/2 *Monochrome*, a photographic print in one colour of varying brightness. 1968 *Gloss. Terms Offset Lithogr. Printing (B.S.I.)* 8 *Monochrome*, an original or print in a single colour. 1973 D. A. SPENCER *Focal Dict. Photographic Technologies* 394 *Monochrome*, an image or picture in a single colour which is usually (but need not be) black.

2. a. Representation in one colour; esp. in phr. (to paint, etc.) in *monochrome*. Hence occas., the state of being in one colour; a tract of one colour.

1851 *Illustr. Lond. News* 31 May 493/1 Messrs. Hullmandel, who produce effects in monochrome. 1858 BIRCH *Anc. Pottery* I. 259 A great improvement... was the use of incised lines cut through the colour to relieve the monochrome. 1861 J. BELL *Colour on Statues in Jnl. Soc. Arts* IX. 424/1 The wonderful groups of the Medici monuments, have come down to us in their native monochrome, untouched by change of tint. 1874 FERGUSSON in *Contemp. Rev.* Oct. 759 No architect ever proposed to line the whole... with one cold, monotonous monochrome of gray. 1876 T. HARDY *Ethelberta* II. 47 Here grassed hills rose like knuckles gloved in dark olive, and little plantations between them formed a still deeper and sadder monochrome. 1902 *Encycl. Brit.* XXXI. 685/1 If a coloured object were illuminated solely by a paraffin light, a print from the negative would give a fair representation of the object in monochrome.

b. *Cinemat. and Television.* Reproduction in black and white.

1918 H. CROY *How Motion Pictures are Made* 294 Relieving the monotony of the monochrome. 1957 *Encycl. Brit.* XV. 859/2 *Monochrome*.—For black-and-white photography the principal problem is to make a reasonable compromise between film grain and film speed. 1961 G. MILLERSON *Technique Television Production* 128 Colour media can employ both tonal and colour separation, to distinguish between planes. Colour separation may mean nothing when transformed into monochrome.

c. *fig.*

1962 *Listener* 10 May 828/3 A dramatic exaggeration, associated with Verdi and Puccini, inevitably crept into the gentle monochrome.

3. A paint or glaze of a single colour.

1906 S. W. BUSHELL *Chinese Art* II. viii. 40 Some of the most brilliant monochromes of the time are plain washes of one of the enamel colours used in polychrome decoration. 1933 *Burlington Mag.* Nov. 203/1 Monochromes, which may be divided into celadons and semi-celadons, brown-glazed, white-glazed, and black-glazed wares.

B. *adj.* a. Having only one colour; executed in one colour. Also *fig.*

1849 RUSKIN *Sev. Lamps* iv. §41. 133, I have an intense love for these monochrom figures. 1850 LEITCH tr. C. O. Müller's *Anc. Art* §74 Outline drawing and monochrome painting. 1861 THORNBURY *Turner* II. 89 Some almost monochrome but powerful water-colour Swiss scenes. 1902 *Encycl. Brit.* XXXI. 685/1 This light-filter... will render all coloured objects in correct monochrome luminosity. 1906 S. W. BUSHELL *Chinese Art* II. viii. 35 All the new monochrome glazes introduced under his rule. 1957 *Encycl. Brit.* II. 540/1 At Mersin, the burnished and incised monochrome pottery of the Neolithic period was almost entirely replaced by the painted wares. 1959 [see BICHROME a. and sb.]. 1970 *Daily Tel.* 13 Jan. 16 One must have balanced communities; there is nothing worse for society than a monochrome area. 1972 C. STEPHENSON *Merrily on High* xii. 181 As a curate in Cowley St. John I worked in a completely monochrome district as far as the church was concerned.

b. *Photogr. and Television.* Reproducing all colours as shades of grey; 'black and white'; pertaining to such reproduction.

1918 H. CROY *How Motion Pictures are Made* 290 A strip of Priezma negative differs slightly from a monochrome film. *Ibid.* 294 Monochrome effect on the screen is varied successfully by a different process. 1958 *Newnes Compl. Amat. Photogr.* 144 The monochrome photographer who turns to colour is rather apt to think his old principles still apply. 1961 G. MILLERSON *Technique Telev. Production* 128 A further variation can arise through distinctions between techniques when making colour and monochrome motion pictures. *Ibid.* Although colourful design may delight those in the studio, it has no significance to the viewer in monochrome television. 1972 *Sci. Amer.* Feb. 117/1 Intended largely for paramedical students, nurses and technicians, it presents both in sharp monochrome and strong color photographs, all blood red and fat yellow, a review of the general structure of the body.

Hence *mono'chromic, mono'chromical adjs.* = MONOCHROME a. 'mono'chromist, a painter in monochrome; also (*quot.* 1861'), one who

advocates the use of monochrome.

mono'chromous a. = MONOCHROME a. 'mono'chromy, the art of painting in monochrome.

1839 *Civil Eng. & Arch. Jnl.* II. 368/1 These kinds of sculpture... were held in greater estimation than *monochromic sculpture. 1854 *Blackw. Mag.* LXXVI. 556 These gentlemen... wear a monochromic or one-coloured suit. 1901 in *N. & Q.* 9th Ser. VIII. 503/2 These *bacini*... are sometimes monochromic... others show a number of fantastic designs. 1890 *Century Dict.*, **Monochromical.* 1662 EVELYN *Chalcogr.* v. 127 Heredices the Corinthian, and Thelophanes the Sicyonian, who were both of them but *Monochromists. 1861 J. BELL *Colour on Statues in Jnl. Soc. Arts* IX. 424/1 Is the addition of coloring to statues to be looked upon as an advance in art, or a retrogression? The polychromists will, of course, hold it to be the former, while the monochromist in sculpture will represent that [etc.]. 1861 THORNBURY *Turner* I. 99 Girtin was at first little more than a monochromist. a 1878 SIR G. SCOTT *Lect. Archit.* (1879) I. 180 The churches... of one unvaried stone colour... have been made over periodically to the tender mercies of the monochromist. 1856 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Monochromus*... *monochromous. 1880 SALA in *Daily Tel.* 26 Feb. 5/8 The general monochromous dinginess of the disestablished hotel. 1855 HYDE CLARKE *Dict.*, **Monochromy*,... painting in one colour. 1879 ROOD *Chromatics* xviii. 310 We return now to a brief consideration of monochromy, or decoration in a single colour.

monochronic (mɒnəʊ'krɒnɪk), a. [Formed as next + -ic.] Relating to a single period of time.

1840 SMART, *Monochronic*, existing at one and the same geological period. 1882 OGILVIE, *Monochronic*, in *geol.* applied to organic remains which seem to have been deposited at the same period. [Similarly in later Dicts.] 1905 F. E. CLEMENTS *Research Methods in Ecology* 319 *Monochronic*, arising but once. 1967 *Philos.* XLII. 140 Geography was at one time in danger of running into a dead monochronic alley by limiting itself to the visible present.

monochronous (mɒnəʊ'krɒnəs), a. *Pros.* [f. Gr. μονόχρονος (f. μόνος MONO- + χρόνος time) + -OUS.] Consisting of one 'time' or mora; monosemic.

1890 in *Century Dict.*

monochroous (mɒnəʊ'krəʊs), a. [f. Gr. μονόχροος (see MONOCHROIC) + -OUS.] = MONOCHROIC. 1856 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Monochroous*,... monochroous. 1891 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

monociliated: see MONO- I.

monocle ('mɒnək(ə)l), sb. [a. F. *monocle* (in OF. as *adj.* = one-eyed), ad. L. *monoculus:* see MONOCULOUS.]

1. A single eye-glass.

1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade, Monocle* (French), a reading-glass for one eye. 1886 W. J. TUCKER *E. Europe* 46 'He has... a glass in his eye'. 'A binocle or a monocle?' 1889 D. C. MURRAY *Dang. Catspaw* xiv. (1890) 247 A great monocle which the old gentleman used for the critical examination of his work lay near at hand. 1894 *Idler* Sept. 175 The young man screwed a monocle into his right eye.

2. = MONOCULE (*Cent. Dict.* 1890).

'*monocle, v.* [f. the sb.] *trans.* To provide with a monocle. So 'monocled a.

1922 M. B. HOUSTON *Witch Man* xii. 154 Major Coberton monocled his eye. 1926 L. P. GREENE *Major—Diamond Buyer* 18 The monocled one coughed deprecatingly. 1940 *Horizon* Mar. 185 The monocled idiot who made good on the fields of Mons and Le Cateau. 1965 *Listener* 30 Dec. 1063/1 Colonel Creighton, monocled, and seated bolt upright in his rickshaw as though it were a Daimler. 1974 *Times* 26 Apr. 18/6 It is ironical that youth and the new guard should be represented by a 63 year old monocled cavalry officer.

monocleid ('mɒnəklaɪd). [f. Gr. μόνος MONO- + κλειδ-, κλείς key.] A cabinet locked by a single key.

c 1840 (*title*) Description of the Monocleid Writing-cabinets... invented by Thomas Sopwith. 1885 *Newcastle Chron.* 25 May, Superior Oak Monocleide.

monoclinial (mɒnəʊ'klaɪnəl), a. and sb. *Geol.* [f. Gr. μόνος MONO- + κλίειν to bend + -AL¹. Cf. *anti-, iso-, synclinal.*]

A. *adj.* a. Consisting of strata that slope in the same direction and at the same angle throughout.

In *quot.* 1876 the word appears to have been used with a slightly different meaning, perh. because 'direction' was interpreted as referring to directions in a horizontal plane rather than a vertical one.

1843 W. B. & H. D. ROGERS in *Rep. 1st, 2nd & 3rd Meetings Assoc. Amer. Geologists & Naturalists* 485 While the phrases, *anticlinal dip*, and *synclinal dip*, sufficiently express the directions of the beds, due to concave and convex flexures, we propose the term *monoclinial*, to signify a sameness in the direction of the dip, and shall term a mountain or valley, in which such sameness prevails, a *monoclinial mountain*, or *monoclinial valley*. 1858 H. D. ROGERS *Geol. Pennsylv.* I. 10 The ridges... are of three orders... In geological language they are of anticlinal, synclinal, and monoclinial structure. *Ibid.* 18 *Monoclinial Valleys.* 1875 J. W. POWELL *Explor. Colorado River* xi. 160 *Monoclinial valleys*... run in the direction of the strike between the axes of the fold—one side of the valley formed of the summits of the beds, the other composed of the cut edges of the formation. 1876 PAGE *Adv. Text-bk. Geol.* iv. 83 The strata of a district, though lying at different angles, may all slope in the same way, and in such a case they are said to be monoclinial or dipping in one main direction. 1930

Compt. Rend. 15th Internat. Geol. Congress 1929 II. vi. 361, I shall consider only four major types of blocks included between bounding faults: 1. Tilted or monoclinial blocks; [etc.]. 1942 O. D. VON ENGELN *Geomorphology* xv. 327 *Monoclinial ridges*, alternating with monoclinial valleys, appear where a series of resistant and weak beds all dip in the same direction. 1957 G. E. HUTCHINSON *Treat. Limnol.* I. i. 111 The channel containing Lenore Lake lies in a zone of fractured basalt on a monoclinial slope.

b. Applied to a fold consisting of a single slope connecting strata that are parallel and more or less horizontal but at different levels.

1877 LE CONTE *Elem. Geol.* (1879) 178 Such a bend is called a monoclinial fold or axis. 1880 C. E. DUTTON *Rep. Geol. High Plateaus Utah* ii. 25 The great structural features of the High Plateaus are the faults and monoclinial flexures. 1940 E. S. HILLS *Outl. Struct. Geol.* v. 111 An individual normal fault may pass either laterally or vertically into a monoclinial flexure. 1969 J. BUNDRED *Basic Geol. for Engineers* iv. 115 A monoclinial fold... has basically a single undulation.

B. sb. a. A monoclinial fold.

1880 C. E. DUTTON *Rep. Geol. High Plateaus Utah* ii. 26 So close is the homology that we are justified in calling a monoclinial in some of its aspects a modified fault. The only difference for structural purposes is that in the case of a typical fault of the simplest form the shearing is along one plane, while in the monoclinial the shearing lies between two planes. 1886 T. M. READE *Orig. Mount. Ranges* xx. 250 The Water-Pocket flexure, one of the grandest monoclinals of the west. 1914 J. PARK *Text-bk. Geol.* ix. 140 In sharply bent monoclinals, the strata in the middle limb are generally drawn out, compressed, or deformed.

b. A monoclinial set of strata; = HOMOCLINE.

1916 *Bull. Geol. Soc. Amer.* XXVII. 92, I welcome the suggestion of the term *homocline*. The need of a term for this structure has long been felt in the United States Geological Survey, where confusion has been avoided in editing by using *monocline* for the homocline as distinct from *monocline* or monoclinial fold.

Hence *mono'clinally adv.*

1858 H. D. ROGERS *Geol. Pennsylv.* I. 10 Dipping only in one direction, or monoclinally. 1880 C. E. DUTTON *Rep. Geol. High Plateaus Utah* ii. 31 At East Fork Cañon the thrown beds... are turned up monoclinally. 1968 R. W. FAIRBRIDGE *Encycl. Geomorphol.* 483/2 At coastlines the same ancient cyclic landsurface may be monoclinally warped down to pass beneath marine sequences of Jurassic or Cretaceous rocks.

monocliniate (mɒnəʊ'klaɪnət), a. *Cryst.* [Formed as MONOCLIN-AL + -ATE².] = MONOCLINIC.

1847 in WEBSTER; and in later Dicts.

monocline ('mɒnəklaɪn). *Geol.* [Formed as MONOCLIN-AL; cf. *anti-, iso-, syncline.*]

a. A monoclinial fold.

1879 GEIKIE in *Encycl. Brit.* X. 300/1 The strata are thus bent up and continue on the other side of the tilt at a higher level. Such bends are called *monoclines* or *monoclinial folds*, because they present only one fold, or one half of a fold, instead of the two which we see in an arch or trough. 1898 MILNE *Seismol.* iii. 33 The bases of monoclines are tracts where faults are frequent. 1916 [see MONOCLINAL a. and sb. B. b.]. 1940 E. S. HILLS *Outl. Struct. Geol.* iv. 70 A monocline is a local steepening of an otherwise uniformly dipping or horizontal series, and is composed of an anticlinal bend above, followed by a synclinal bend at a lower level... In oil-field geology, however, the term is used for formations in which the dip is more or less uniform in one direction. 1942 M. P. BILLINGS *Struct. Geol.* iii. 41 In plateau areas... the strata may locally assume a steeper dip... Such a fold is a monocline. The beds in a monocline may dip at angles ranging from a few degrees to ninety degrees. 1962 READ & WATSON *Introd. Geol.* I. viii. 487 In this way monoclines may be formed and may grade into zones of normal faulting.

b. = HOMOCLINE.

1912 E. H. C. CRAIG *Oil-Finding* v. 74 Oil may be obtained from monoclines, often in great quantity. In such cases the more gentle the dip, the better. 1925 A. B. THOMPSON *Oil-Field Exploration* I. v. 186 The term 'monocline' is here retained in its customary oil-field phraseology as representing a series of uniformly dipping beds, irrespective of the relationship they may bear to the general structure of the district. 1951 E. N. TIRATSOO *Petroleum Geol.* iv. 79 The monocline can be considered as virtually one limb of an anticline up which the migrating fluids pass, leaving well-marked layers of dynamically separated gas, oil and water.

monoclinian (mɒnəʊ'klaɪniən), a. *Bot.* [Formed as MONOCLIN-OUS + -IAN.] = MONOCLINOUS. 1900 B. D. JACKSON *Gloss. Bot. Terms.*

monoclinic (mɒnəʊ'klaɪnɪk), a. *Cryst.* [Formed as MONOCLIN-AL + -IC. Cf. F. *monoclinique.*] Having three unequal axes, two of which intersect each other at right angles and the third or principal axis intersects one at right angles and the other obliquely.

1869 PHILLIPS *Vesuv.* x. 275 The fifth, or oblique, or monoclinic system, has one of its axes perpendicular to the other two. 1869 ROSCOE *Elem. Chem.* xix. (1874) 215 Yielding the salt, (NH₄)₂HPO₄, which crystallizes in the monoclinic system. 1879 GEIKIE in *Encycl. Brit.* X. 227/2 The Monoclinic or Orthoclase feldspars.

So *monoclinio'edral, monoclinio'hedric, monoclinio'metric adjs.* [see HEDRAL, CLINOHEDRIC s.v. CLINO- 2, METRIC a. 1] (in the same sense).

1888 TEALL *Brit. Petrogr.* 440 **Monoclinohedral.* 1854 *Pereira's Polarized Light* (ed. 2) 229 The **monoclinohedric* system. 1862 J. B. JORDAN *Const. Models Crystallogr.* 20 Fifth System. The Monoclinohedric. 1858 THUDICHUM

Urine 123 Creatinine crystallizes in the *monoclinometric system.

monoclinous (mɒnəʊ'klaɪnəs), *a.* [f. *F. monocline* (1799), or mod.L. *monoclinus*, f. *Gr. μόνος* MONO- + *κλίη* bed, couch; see -OUS.]

1. *Bot.* Having both stamens and pistils in the same flower, hermaphrodite.

1828 STARK *Elem. Nat. Hist.* II. 466 Those vegetables where the male and female organs occur on the same plant are called Monoclinous; and the others Diclinous. 1849 BALFOUR *Man. Bot.* §648 The flower is hermaphrodite, or monoclinous. 1888 VINES in *Encycl. Brit.* XXIV. 131/2 Series 2. *Polypetalæ*: usually monoclinous.

2. *Geol.* = MONOCLINAL *a.*

1882 in OGILVIE; and in later Dicts.

monocœlian, -cœlic, -coloured: see MONO 1.

mono'colous, a. nonce-wd. [f. *Gr. μονόκωλος* (f. *μόνος* MONO- + *κώλος* limb) + -OUS.] (See quot.)

1798 FERRIAR *Illustr. Sterne, Varieties of Man* 200 The people were monocolous, that is, having only one leg, or scapodous, having feet so large as to shelter the whole body, in a supine posture.

mono-compound: see MONO- 2.

monocondylar, etc.: see MONO- 1.

monocoque (mɒnəʊ'kɔ:k). [a. *F. monocoque*, f. *mono-* MONO- + *coque* egg-shell.] *a. Aeronaut.* A fuselage or other structure having an outer covering in the form of a rigid skin or shell designed to bear all or most of the stresses that arise; now esp. one without longerons or stringers (see quot. 1948). Also *transf.* *Usu. attrib.*

1914 *Sphere* 3 Oct. p. ii/1 The very speedy monocoques of the French. 1919 A. W. JUDGE *Elem. Princ. Aeroplane Design* vi. 98 The Monocoque Type of Body. This type of body... consists of a single shell, conforming with the outside shape of the body, and... so constructed that it can withstand all the stresses which it is called upon to bear, without the necessity for longerons or cross bracing members. 1935 C. G. BURGE *Compl. Bk. Aviation* 595/1 The 'monocoque' is becoming increasingly popular for both military and commercial aeroplanes. 1938 E. W. C. WILKINS *Aeroplane Design* vii. 171 The monocoque fuselage... consists of a thin shell... built around a number of transverse rings or formers... These formers are placed at intervals of about 2 ft. or more in the case of a wooden monocoque, but are very much closer together in the case of the metal monocoque. 1948 C. E. CHAPEL *Aircraft Basic Sci.* ii. 84/2 Monocoques may be divided into three classes (monocoque, semimonocoque, and reinforced shell), and different portions of the fuselage may belong to any of these classes. The true monocoque has as its only reinforcement vertical bulkheads formed of structural members... All stresses are carried by the shell or skin. 1951 *Engineering* 2 Nov. 573/1 A wing of the thin-walled monocoque type. 1969 K. MUNSON *Pioneer Aircraft 1903-14* 123/2 Late in 1911 the ideas of the Swedish engineer Ruchonnet, for a monocoque fuselage shell of moulded plywood, were applied by Armand Deperdussin's designer, Louis Béchereau. 1970 *New Scientist* 12 Nov. 329/2 No longer would an airship need to have a metal fabric-covered skelton. Instead it could have a 'monocoque' structure—the strength would be in a stiff lightweight outer shell. 1971 *Daily Colonist* (Victoria, B.C.) 6 June 25/6 Launched four years ago, she is of monocoque design—one shell, no ribs, no frame, smooth inside and out.

b. In a motor vehicle, an underframe and body built as a single rigid structure (or in racing cars as a number of box-like sections) throughout which the stresses are distributed. *Usu. attrib.*

1956 MOLLOY & LANCHESTER *Automobile Engineer's Ref. Bk.* xviii. 2 All-metal bodies fall into two main categories, firstly those which are used in conjunction with a separate chassis frame and secondly which are of the type known as monocoque or unit construction. The former naturally require only body structure panels, whereas the latter, in addition, require many pressings to form a unit (underframe or subframe), which although ultimately part of the body, is [a] substitute for the chassis frame and has provision made for all necessary attachment points for the various mechanical units. 1961 COSTIN & PHIPPS *Racing & Sports Car Chassis Design* v. 43 All these, plus the single transverse torsion bar and the telescopic dampers, pick up on the rear bulkhead of the monocoque. 1963 *Engineering* 1 Feb. 181/1 GT cars featuring monocoque construction of laminated wooden box sections. 1968 *Daily Tel.* (Colour Suppl.) 15 Nov. 29/2 Despite the terrible force of the impact, the integrity of the cockpit area was preserved by the immensely strong monocoque chassis of his car. 1969 'D. RUTHERFORD' *Gilt-Edged Cockpit* i. 15 With the whole of his body encased in the monocoque shell and no part of his face visible he was an anonymous figure... Already other cars were flashing past. 1973 TERRY & BAKER *Racing Car Design & Devel.* vi. 129 Although the basic space-frame is a comparatively light structure, it requires a separate body and fuel containers, all of which are integral parts of a monocoque, so this tends to nullify any hoped-for weight advantage.

monocorde, obs. form of MONOCHORD.

monocormic: see MONO- 1.

monocot, monocotyl, shortened forms of MONOCOTYLEDON.

1877 LE CONTE *Elem. Geol.* i. (1879) 354 Types... of the monocotyls on the one hand, and of the Dicotyls on the other. 1890 *Athenæum* 22 Nov. 702/1 Angiosperms are divided [by Dr. D. H. Campbell] into two 'sub-classes', thus placing the monocots and dicots on a lower level than the cycads.

mono'cotyle, a. Bot. rare—⁰. [See prec. and cf. MONOCOTYLOUS 2.] = MONOCOTYLEDONOUS.

1828-32 in WEBSTER; and in some later Dicts.

monocotyledon (mɒnəʊ'kɔ:tɪlɪdɒn). *Bot.* [ad. mod.L. *monocotylēdon*, f. *Gr. μόνος* MONO- + *κοτυλήδων* cup-shaped cavity; see COTYLEDON.]

The term *Monocotyledones* was employed by Ray, but its practical introduction into botanical classification dates from Jussieu 1779.]

A flowering plant having one cotyledon or seed-leaf in the embryo. The Monocotyledons (in *Bot. Lat. Monocotyledones*), or Endogens, constitute one of the two great classes of flowering plants.

[1703 RAY *Methodus Plant.* 2 Monocotyledones, quæ nec folia seminalia bina efferunt, nec lobos binos condunt.] 1727 BAILEY (vol. II.), *Monocotyledon*, which springs from the Seed with a single Leaf at first, as Corn, Tulips, Onions, &c. 1800 tr. *Lagrange's Chem.* II. 261 It is chiefly from the seeds of the monocotyledons... that the greater part of the feculæ are extracted. 1857 HENFREY *Elem. Bot.* §750 The stems of Monocotyledons are very generally herbaceous.

monocotyledonous (mɒnəʊ'kɔ:tɪlɪdɒnəs), *a. Bot.* [f. prec. + -OUS.] Having a single cotyledon; belonging to the class of Monocotyledons.

1770 C. MILNE *Bot. Dict.* s.v. *Cotyledones*, some seeds, however, have only one seminal leaf; in which case, the plants, by botanists, are termed Monocotyledonous. 1785 MARTYN *Rousseau's Bot.* xiii. (1794) 131 note. 1845 DARWIN *Voy. Nat.* xi. (1873) 244 Stately trees... loaded by parasitical monocotyledonous plants. 1851 RICHARDSON *Geol.* vii. (1855) 164 The monocotyledonous, or endogenous classes.

b. Of or belonging to a monocotyledon.

1849 BALFOUR *Man. Bot.* §91 Endogenous or Monocotyledonous Stem. 1876 PAGE *Adv. Text-bk. Geol.* ix. 185 The parallel venation of a monocotyledonous leaf.

monocotylous (mɒnəʊ'kɔ:tɪləs), *a.* [In sense 1 f. mod.L. *monocotyl-us*, f. *Gr. μόνος* MONO- + *κοτύλη* cup, cavity; see -OUS. Cf. *F. monocotyle*.]

1. *Zool.* Having one vent or mouth (see quot.).

1856 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Monocotylus*, applied by Blainville to a Family (*Monocotyla*) of the *Entozoa myzocephala*, comprehending those of which the body has but one vent: monocotylous.

2. *Bot.* Used for MONOCOTYLEDONOUS.

1905 BALFOUR *Goebel's Organogr. Plantis* II. 327 The seedlings... have the ordinary leaf-form of monocotylous plants.

monocracy (mə'nɒkrəsi). [ad. assumed *Gr. type *μονοκρατία*; see next and -CRACY.] Government by a single person, autocracy.

1651 BIGGS *New Disp.* ¶34 The Monocracy and single-sold'd temperature of the Liver. 1754 A. MURPHY *Gray's Inn Jnl.* No. 95 Monocracy, Aristocracy, and Democracy. 1839 SYD. SMITH *Ballot* (ed. 2) 29 A scene of wholesale bacchanalian fraud... which would disgust any man with a free government, and make him sigh for the monocracy of Constantinople. 1893 GOLDW. SMITH *United States* 160 Jefferson's jeremiads over the encroachments and corruptions of monocracy under the first two Presidents.

monocrat (mə'nɒkræt). [ad. *Gr. μονοκρατ-ής* ruling alone, f. *μόνος* MONO- + *κρατ-έιν* to rule; see -CRAT.] *a.* One who rules alone; an autocrat. (In Dicts.) *b.* A partisan of monocracy or monarchy; a political nickname given circa 1790 by Jefferson to members of the Federalist party, because they sided with England as against France.

1792 JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1859) III. 494 The doctrines of the Monocrats. 1793 *Ibid.* IV. 9 The war between France and England has brought forward the Republicans and Monocrats in every State. 1883 J. T. MORSE jr. *Jefferson* xv. (1885) 251 Here was an act, done by the great Republican doctrinaire-president, ... monarchical, beyond what any 'monocrat' had ever dared to dream of.

appos. 179. JEFFERSON in W. Irving *Washington* (1863) V. 148 (Funk) Even the monocrat papers are obliged to publish the most furious philippics against England.

Hence **monocratic a.**, relating to monocracy. 1890 LOWELL *Milton's Areop.* Latest Lit. Ess. (1891) 101 His experience of Cromwell apparently having made any monocratic devices distasteful to him.

monocrotic, -crotous: see MONO- 1.

monocular (mə'nɒkjʊlə(r)), *a.* Also (in sense 2) **monocular.** [f. late L. *monocul-us* (see MONOCULUS) + -AR. Cf. *F. monoculaire*.]

1. *a.* Having only one eye, or the use of only one eye. Now rare.

1640 HOWELL *Dodona's Gr.* 86 Who going to cut downe an ancient white Hawthorne-Tree... had some of the prickles flew into his eye, and made him Monocular. 1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* i. 82, I could never find any Animal that was monocular. 1696 E. LHWYD in *Phil. Trans.* XXVII. 464 He had... catch'd Monocular Trouts. 1767 BARRINGTON *ibid.* LVII. 207 Monocular fish, which are said by Giraldu Cambrensis to be found in the lakes of Snowden. 1886 R. F. BURTON *Arab. Nts.* (abr. ed.) I. 90 Had we escaped the mortification of those monocular Kalandars. 1887 *Brit. Med. Jnl.* 7 May 995 A small monocular fætus.

b. quasi-sb. A one-eyed person.

1886 R. F. BURTON *Arab. Nts.* (abr. ed.) I. 82 [She] returned with three monoculars.

2. *a.* Of or pertaining to one eye only; adapted to one eye.

1858 *Edin. Rev.* CVIII. 439 Monocular vision, or vision with a single eye. 1874 VAN BUREN *Dis. Genit. Org.* 87 These varieties of ophthalmia... are rarely mono-ocular. 1878 CARPENTER in *Encycl. Brit.* XVI. 274/1 By the insertion of a suitably constructed binocular eye-piece into the body of any ordinary monocular microscope. 1891 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Monocular bandage*, a bandage applied to one eye only. 1902 19th Cent. Apr. 605 It is still more rare for it [sc. colour-blindness] to be monocular.

fig. 1890 J. MARTINEAU *Seat Author. Relig.* 163 Such a monocular phenomenon is the orthodoxy of the Church. 1923 *Public Opinion* 8 June 542/3 The bane of cancer research has been its monocular myopia.

b. Wearing a monocle. rare.

1903 G. B. SHAW *Man & Superman* p. xxiii, These college passmen, these well groomed monocular Algys and Bobbies.

c. quasi-sb. A glass, esp. a field-glass, in the use of which only one eye is employed in viewing an object.

1936 *British Birds* XXX. 39 It was only when I turned my monocular on the bird in the water that I realized it was a Red-legged Partridge. 1959 *Chambers's Encycl.* IX. 385/2 The modern microscope usually has interchangeable bodies, making it possible to use the same stand with monocular or binocular. 1971 D. WHILLANS in C. Bonington *Annapurna South Face* v. 58 There was a monocular in the tent which I focused on the dark, moving shape.

Hence **monocularity**, monocular condition; **monocularly adv.**, with the use of one eye only.

1857 *Nat. Mag.* II. 276 Thieving may not unnaturally be assigned to a mental strabismus or monocularity. 1880 W. JAMES *Coll. Ess. & Rev.* (1920) 177 If under these circumstances the object thus monocularly seen were translocated outwardly, we should have a complete verification. 1881 CARPENTER *Microsc.* §36 (ed. 6) 39 No one who has only thus worked monocularly can appreciate the guidance derivable from binocular vision. 1972 *Sci. Amer.* Aug. 86/3 An insect disguised as a leaf may be invisible monocularly but stand out in a different depth plane from real leaves when it is viewed stereoscopically.

† **mo'noculate, a. Obs. rare**—¹. [f. late L. *monocul-us* (see MONOCULUS) + -ATE², after L. *oculātus* OCULATE *a.*] One-eyed.

1618 T. ADAMS *Spir. Eye-salve* Wks. (1629) 664 Philosophy (vnbaptized with grace) is said to be monoculate, to haue but one eye, and that is of naturall Reason.

monocule (mə'nɒkjʊ:l). rare. [a. *F. monocule*, or ad. L. *monocul-us* MONOCULUS.] A creature with only one eye (e.g. the Cyclops). Also, a member of the Linnæan genus MONOCULUS.

1771 J. R. FORSTER *Catal. Anim. N. Amer.* 33 Monocule, King's Crab, Monoculus Polyphemus. 1829 *Blackw. Mag.* XXVI. 285 Little moving things, no bigger than mites, were bustling about, and now and then I could perceive one or two of these diminutive monocules venturing [etc.]. 1832 *Ibid.* XXXII. 667 The orifice in the forehead of the Monocule abhorred.

monoculist (mə'nɒkjʊ:lɪst). rare. [f. late L. *monocul-us* (see MONOCULUS) + -IST. Cf. *F. monoculiste*.] A monocular person.

1622 MISSELDEN *Free Trade* 114 Some Monoculists, by the sharpness of the sence drawne to one Eie, see better with that, then both. 1659 'HODG TURBERVIL' *Walk knaves, walk in Morgan Phoenix Brit.* (1732) I. 262 Our Learned Monoculist and Noble Commander, Col. Hewson. 1866 *North Brit. Mail* 26 Sept., O'Baldwin had the valuable assistance of a... not over-refined monoculist, and another equally objectionable member of pugilistic society.

monoculite (mə'nɒkjʊ:lɪt). rare. [Formed as prec. + -ITE¹.]

† 1. ? = MONOCULIST. *Obs.*

1718 *Entertainer* No. 14. 95 Are there no Deputies of oak or Monoculites?

2. 'A fossil animal that appears to have but one eye' (*Cent. Dict.* 1890).

monoculous (mə'nɒkjʊ:ləs), *a.* [f. L. *monocul-us* (see MONOCULUS) + -OUS.] One-eyed.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Monocular, Monoculous* [sic], that hath but one eye, one ey'd. a 1661 FULLER *Worthies, Carnarvonsh.* (1662) IV. 30 He telleth us also of Monoculous Fishes. 1661 GLANVILL *Van. Dogm.* 129 We judge truth to be circumscrib'd by the confines of our belief... and... repute all the rest of the world Monoculous. 1785 *Gent. Mag.* LV. i. 267 note, But Polypheme surely was monoculous. 1861 F. HALL in *Jnl. Asiatic Soc. Bengal* XXX. 206 note, Every one-eyed man, in these parts, [is now known] as Holkar, from the monoculous Marathā chieftain of that name. 1887 O. W. HOLMES in *Atlantic Monthly* LIX. 638 Dr. Knox was the monoculous Waterloo surgeon, with whom I remember breakfasting.

fig. 1845 NAPIER *Conq. Scinde* II. ii. 283 Outram's monoculous diplomacy.

monoculture (mə'nɒkʌltʃʊə(r)). [irreg. f. MONO- + CULTURE sb. Cf. *F. monoculture* (1842 in Robert).] *a.* The cultivation or exploitation of a single crop, to the exclusion of others that are possible. Also fig.

1915 C. R. ENOCK *Tropics* xxxiii. 373 The decline of sugar 'monoculture' may have proved a blessing in disguise. Cotton and many food-stuffs are now produced. 1925 E. F. ROW tr. *Demangeon's Brit. Empire* 134 This plantation system, this exploiting to the uttermost of a single valuable product, involves the dangers of all monoculture. 1948 *Times* 17 June 5 The name [sc. groundnut scheme] is too suggestive of monoculture and dustbowl. 1961 J. RUSSELL tr. *Lévi-Strauss's World on Wane* iv. 39 Humanity has taken to monoculture, once and for all, and is preparing to produce civilization in bulk, as if it were sugar-beet. 1962 *Economist*

7 July 60/1 A 'monoculture' economy dependent on only one resource for most of its income. 1970 J. ARDAGH *New France* vi. 206 The monoculture of cheap wine was dangerous for the region's economy. 1974 *Country Life* 28 Mar. 710/1 The replacement of broad-leaved woodland with conifer and increasing monoculture.

b. An area in which monoculture is practised or a single kind of (higher) animal maintained.

1951 *New Biol.* X. 56 Nature abhors a monoculture, and the most carefully tended orchards soon become ecological associations with distinctive flora and fauna. 1970 *New Scientist* 21 May 372/1 The transformation of habitats from virgin forests to cultivated woods, vast crop monocultures, industrial areas and big cities is the most radical change of nature that has struck Europe since the last glaciation. 1974 *Environmental Conservation* I. 17/2 Huge areas are turned into monocultures. 1974 *Nature* 24 May 307/3 One is towards the establishment of monocultures of eland, wildebeest, gazelle or kob.

c. An area in which all the inhabitants share a common culture or way of life.

1968 *Listener* 5 Sept. 298/1 Los Angeles's least endearing characteristic: the tendency to fragment into self-contained, specialised areas—social monocultures. Functional monocultures, too: in Los Angeles you tend to go to a particular place to do a particular thing.

Hence **mono-cultural** *a.*; **monoculturist**, one who practises or advocates monoculture.

1915 C. R. ENOCK *Tropics* xl. 442 Events in some tropical lands have laid bare the unwisdom of monocultural methods. 1928 E. R. JOHNSON et al. *Princ. Transportation* xxi. 243 The South from earliest colonial days has been agricultural and primarily monocultural. 1964 GOULD & KOLB *Dict. Soc. Sci.* 583/1 The 'Deep South' region of U.S.A. exhibits specialized cultural, political, and economic (monocultural) features. 1965 *New Scientist* 23 July 199/1 Monocultural crop planting on totally cleared areas. 1968 W. E. LAMBERT et al. in J. A. Fishman *Readings Sociol. of Lang.* (1968) 479 It is of special interest to note a basically similar pattern appearing in all three of the American settings, two bicultural and one monocultural. 1973 *Country Life* 30 Aug. 586/2 The monoculturists' ideas of good yields being likely to cause any self-respecting rotational farmer to blush with shame.

|| **monoculus** (mə'nɒkjʊləs). [late L., irreg. f. Gr. μόν-ος MON(O)- + L. *oculus* eye.]

1. A one-eyed being.

c 1440 *Alphabet of Tales* 389 When he had þurgh raklesnes loste ane of his een and was made monoculus. 1597 BACON *Coulters Gd. & Euill* Ess. (Arb.) 152 As to a monoculos [sic] it is more to loose one eye, than to a man that hath two eyes. 1638 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (ed. 2) 20 The Arimaspi (who from winking when they shoot are said to be *Monoculi*). 1709 *Tatler* No. 36 ¶ 5. *Ibid.* No. 56 ¶ 1. [Used as a proper name.] 1722 QUINCY *Lex. Physico-Med.* (ed. 2), *Monoculus*, is used for a Person having but one Eye. 1819 *Pantologia, Monoculus*, . . . *Monopia*. A very uncommon species of monstrosity, in which there is but one eye, and that mostly above the root of the nose.

2. A Linnæan genus of 'insects' or minute crustaceans; a member of this genus.

1752 J. HILL *Hist. Anim.* 22, 23. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* VII. 288 The Monoculus or Arborescent Water-Flea. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) XII. 240/2 The quadricornis, or four-horned monoculus, a very small species about half a line in length. 1848 E. FORBES *Naked-eyed Medusæ* 60 So wrote Otho Frederic Müller—filled, by his studies of minute life, with a deep spirit of reverence and admiration of his monoculi. 1880 HUXLEY *Crayfish* v. 279 The water-fleas or the monoculi of the ponds.

3. a. A bandage for one eye.

1849 in CRAIG. 1875 in KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*

b. A single eye-glass (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1891).

monocycle ('mɒnəsəɪk(ə)l). [f. Gr. μόνος MONO- κύκλος wheel, CYCLE. Cf. Gr. μονόκυκλος with one circle.] A velocipede having only one wheel.

'In one form the rider is seated inside the wheel' (Webster *Suppl.* 1902).

1869 *The Velocipede* (N.Y.) Apr. 79 A New York mechanic has devised a monocycle or single machine. 1869 *Sci. Amer.* 22 May 330 The machine is evidently a monocycle. 1902 *Speaker* 15 Feb. 564/1 Monocycles progressing at eighty miles an hour.

monocyclic (mɒnəsɪk(ə)l, -'sɪk(ə)l), *a.* [Formed as prec. + -IC.] Having a single circle or cycle.

1. *Zool. a.* Of or pertaining to the *Monocyclia*, a subclass of crinoid Echinoderms having only a single cirlet of basal plates. *b.* Of or pertaining to the *Monocyclia*, a division of Holothurians having the tentacles in a single circle or series.

1882 F. H. CARPENTER in *Q. J. J. Microsc. Sci.* XXII. 377 The monocyclic *Comatulæ*. 1888 ROLLESTON & JACKSON *Anim. Life* 545 When they [sc. underbasals] are present the base of the apical system is said to be dicyclic, when absent monocyclic. 1900 Lankester's *Treat. Zool.* III. 111 Monocyclic and dicyclic genera should not be placed in the same line of descent.

2. *Bot. a.* Having the members of a floral series disposed in a single whorl. *b.* Annual (B. D. Jackson *Gloss. Bot. Terms* 1900).

1882 S. H. VINES tr. *Sachs' Text-bk. Bot.* 601 When the members of a series (calyx, corolla, etc.) are in one whorl, the series is said to be monocyclic. 1891 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Monocyclic*, having the members of a series all in one whorl. 1895 S. H. VINES *Students' Text-bk. Bot.* II. III. 501 The simplest case is that in which each series of floral organs . . . occupies a single whorl, or is monocyclic.

3. *Electr.* 'Designating a certain system or arrangement of armature windings and

transmission lines for the utilization of currents in a combined lighting and power service' (Webster *Suppl.* 1902).

4. *Chem.* Having a molecular structure with a single ring.

1910 *J. Chem. Soc.* XCVII. 1616 From this glycol we could obtain a monocyclic terpene. 1939 *Nature* 26 Aug. 349/1 The detailed consideration of monocyclic compounds is then taken up. 1967 M. E. HALE *Biol. Lichens* viii. 105 Free monocyclic phenolic substances.

5. *Geol.* Having undergone a single cycle of erosion or (quot. 1969) of mountain-building.

1952 *J. Geol.* LX. 188/1 Four general types of landscapes, suggested by Bryan's (1943, pp. 472-473) classification of soils: (1) simple, monocyclic landscapes which can be fitted to the idealized cycle; (2) complex, multicyclic landscapes which require historical interpretation; (3) compound landscapes . . . ; (4) exhumed landscapes. 1954 W. D. THORNBURY *Princ. Geomorphol.* ii. 23 Monocyclic landscapes are less common than multicyclic and are in general restricted to such newly created land surfaces as a recently uplifted portion of the ocean floor. 1968 R. W. FAIRBRIDGE *Encycl. Geomorphol.* 286/2 Monocyclic landscapes are rarely found except in very recently formed land surfaces. 1969 BENNISON & WRIGHT *Geol. Hist. Brit. Isles* iii. 36 Within both the Caledonian and Lewisian belts there is evidence of several periods of folding and metamorphism and neither represents a simple monocyclic unit.

monocyclous (mɒnəsɪk(ə)l), *a.* *Conch. rare*-0. [f. mod.L. *monocycl-us* (formed as MONOCYCLE) + -OUS.] (See quot.)

1856 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Monocyclus*, applied to the *Scalaria monocycla*, because its last turn is circumscribed at the base by a transversal filament: monocyclous.

monocyst ('mɒnəsɪst), *Path.* [f. MONO- + CYST.] A tumour consisting of a single cyst.

1869 T. G. THOMAS *Dis. Women* (ed. 2) 553 The monocyst . . . develops the power of cysto-genesis and becomes polycystic. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* II. 1110 The hydatid bladder . . . consists of a single simple sac or monocyst.

monocysted ('mɒnəsɪstɪd), *a.* [Formed as prec. + -ED².] = next.

1885 T. GILL in *Smithsonian Rep.* (1886) i. 765 The monocysted Gregarines [read Gregarines].

monocystic (mɒnəsɪstɪk), *a.* [Formed as prec. + -IC.] Having or consisting of a single cyst.

1872 T. G. THOMAS *Dis. Women* (ed. 3) 652 Unilocular or monocystic tumors rarely attain a great size as such. 1885 E. R. LANKESTER in *Encycl. Brit.* XIX. 853/2 The sporulation . . . of the various monocystic Gregarines.

Hence **monocystically** *adv.*

1872 PEASLEE *Ovar. Tumors* 31 The distinction . . . of the monocystically inclined and the polycystic . . . cystoma.

monocystid (mɒnəsɪstɪd), *Zool.* [ad. mod.L. *Monocystid-æa* (neut. pl.), f. Gr. μόνος MONO- + κύστ-ις bladder, CYST: see -ID.] A member of the order *Monocystidea* of Gregarines, having the body simple, i.e. not segmented.

1882 E. R. LANKESTER in *Q. J. J. Microsc. Sci.* XXII. 58 The Monocystid *Adelia ovata*. 1888 ROLLESTON & JACKSON *Anim. Life* 859 The Monocystids of the Earthworm.

So **monocystidean** *a.* and *sb.* (in recent Dicts.).

monocyte ('mɒnəsəɪt), *Biol.* [ad. G. *monocyte* (Pappenheim & Ferrata 1910, in *Folia Haematologica* X. i. 81): see MONO- and -CYTE.] A kind of large leucocyte which has a single oval or indented nucleus and no coarse granulation in the cytoplasm, constitutes 3-8 per cent of the total leucocytes in human blood, and is the circulating form of the macrophage.

1913 STEDMAN *Med. Dict.* (ed. 2) 556/1 Monocyte. 1927 A. PINEY *Rec. Adv. Haematol.* ii. 16 The large hyaline leucocyte or monocyte is not easy to place with certainty into either the granular or the non-granular group. 1970 T. S. & C. R. LEESON *Histology* (ed. 2) viii. 140/1 Monocytes migrate readily through vessel walls and develop into phagocytic cells which cannot be distinguished from macrophages already present within the connective tissues. They are effective in combating tubercle bacilli. 1974 PASSMORE & ROBSON *Compan. Med. Stud.* III. xxi. 5/1 Absence of monocytes or basophils from the blood film or reduction in their number does not have clinical significance.

Hence **monocyteic** *a.*; **monocytosis** [-OSIS], an abnormal increase in the number of monocytes in the blood.

1914 STEDMAN *Med. Dict.* (ed. 3) 576/1 Monocytosis. 1934 WEBSTER, *Monocytic*. 1935 WHITBY & BRITTON *Disorders Blood* i. 18 The origin of the monocytic cells has been and still is, the subject of much controversy. 1938 H. DOWNEY *Handbk. Hematol.* I. v. 389 Monocytes may appear in large numbers in the peripheral blood in the monocytic leucemias. *Ibid.* II. xv. 1067 In chronic malaria, the irritation of the reticulo-endothelium often leads to a monocytosis in the peripheral blood. 1972 *Nature* 4 Feb. 275/1 Cells of the monocytic series. 1974 PASSMORE & ROBSON *Compan. Med. Stud.* III. xxi. 5/1 Monocytosis is seen in the course of infectious mononucleosis and in some bacterial infections, notably tuberculosis.

monocyttarian (mɒnəsɪt'ɪəriən), *a.* and *sb.* *Zool.* [f. mod.L. *Monocytaria* neut. pl. (f. Gr. μόνος MONO- + κύτταρ-ος cell) + -AN.]

a. adj. Belonging to the group *Monocyttaria* of Radiolarians, which have a single central

capsule; unilocular. *b. sb.* A member of this group.

1890 in *Century Dict.*

monodactyl, -yle (mɒnəʊ'dæktɪl), *a.* *Zool.* [ad. Gr. μονοδάκτυλ-ος one-fingered, f. μόνος MONO- + δάκτυλ-ος finger. Cf. F. *monodactyle*.] = MONODACTYLOUS.

1819 G. SAMOUELLE *Entomol. Compend.* 177 Monodactyle claws. 1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* III. xxviii. 48 The foot or Tarsus [of the Diptera], is almost universally monodactyle. 1852 DANA *Crust.* II. 1036 A monodactyle hand. 1870 FLOWER *Osteol. Mamm.* xix. (1876) 319 The monodactyle foot of the Horse.

monodactylic, *a.* *Pros. rare*-0. [f. MONO- + DACTYLIC.] Containing but one dactyl.

1890 in *Century Dict.*

monodactylous (mɒnəʊ'dæktɪləs), *a.* *Zool.* [f. MONODACTYL + -OUS.] Having only one finger, toe, or claw. In Crustacea = SUBCHELATE.

1828-32 in WEBSTER. 1841 *Penny Cycl.* 421/1 The last three pairs [of feet] are monodactylous. 1856-8 W. CLARK *Van der Hoeven's Zool.* I. 671 Hippoidea.—First pair of feet monodactylous or subchela. 1881 *Nature* 29 Sept. 527/2 A link . . . between our modern monodactylous horse and its three-toed ancestor.

mono'dactyly. [f. MONODACTYL + -Y.] The condition of being monodactyl.

1897 *Amer. Naturalist* Feb. 161 The monodactyly, observed in the pig by Aristotle.

monodelph ('mɒnədəlf), *Zool.* [ad. F. *Monodelphe* (De Blainville), f. mod.L. *Monodelph-ia*, f. Gr. μόνος MONO- + δελφύς womb.] A mammal belonging to the subclass *Monodelphia* of mammals, characterized by a single uterus and vagina, and comprising all mammals except the monotremes and marsupials.

1842 BRANDE *Dict. Sci.* etc., *Monodelphs*, . . . a name given by De Blainville to the first sub-class in his binary division of Mammalia. 1878 BARTLEY tr. *Topinard's Anthropol.* 22 The Monodelphs include (1) The *Cetacea* and *Amphibia*. (2) The *Pachydermata* [etc.].

So **monodelphian**, (*a.*) *adj.* of, belonging to, or characteristic of the *Monodelphia*; (*b.*) *sb.* a member of this subclass; **monodelphic**, **monodelphous** *adjs.*

1856 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Monodelphus*, . . . monodelphous. 1869 HUXLEY *Introd. Classif. Anim.* 90 In this manner . . . the Monodelphian foetus is supplied with nourishment. *Ibid.* 98 The type of a distinct order of decudate Monodelphous *Mammalia*. 1870 FLOWER *Osteol. Mamm.* i. (1876) 3 The remaining Monodelphian Mammals are:—1. Primates. 1881 MIVART *Cat* 469 The Cat, as a monodelphous mammal, of course shares the characters which distinguish that subclass from both the others. 1882 OGLIVIE, *Monodelph, Monodelphian, sb.* a mammal belonging to the sub-class Monodelphia. *Ibid.*, *Monodelphic*.

monodelph, etc., *erron.* ff. MONADELPH, etc.

monodermic: see MONO- 1.

|| **mo'nodia**. *Mus.* [It. or L.: see MONODY.] (See quot.)

1880 ROCKSTRO in *Grove Dict. Mus.* II. 354/1 *Monodia*. A term applied, by modern critics, to music written in what is sometimes called the Homophonic Style: that is to say, music, in which the Melody is confined to a single part, instead of being equally distributed between all the Voices employed, as in the Polyphonic Schools.

monodiabolism, -diametral: see MONO- 1.

monodic (mɒnɒdɪk), *a.* [ad. Gr. μονωδικ-ός f. μονωδ-ός: see MONODY and -IC.] Pertaining to or of the nature of monody. In *Music*, characterized by the predominance of one part or melody, to which the other parts merely furnish harmonies.

1818 BUSBY *Gram. Mus.* 99 *note*, The first of these styles of melody they term *monodic*, the second *polyodic*. 1879 *Grove Dict. Mus.* I. 746/1 Homophone . . . is sometimes applied to music written in what was formerly called the Monodic style. 1883 ROCKSTRO *ibid.* III. 278/2 The Monodic School of Florence. 1896 J. A. F. MAITLAND in *Dict. Nat. Biog.* XLVII. 42/2 The new art of monodic writing, as opposed to the elaborate involutions of the madrigalian period. 1900 H. W. SMYTH *Greek Melic Poets* p. xxi, Monodic melic, or that which is sung by a single voice, is represented in the earliest stage of Greek song by the nome.

So **mo'nodical** *a.*; **mo'nodically** *adv.*

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Monodical*. 1890 *Century Dict.*, *Monodically*.

monodichlamydeous, etc.: see MONO- 1.

monodist ('mɒnədɪst). [f. MONOD(Y) + -IST.]

1. One who writes or sings a monody.

1751 RICHARDSON *Corr.* (1804) III. 183 Think you, Madam, that a certain monodist did not imagine himself possessed by this purer flame. 1825 HONE *Every-day Bk.* 13 Aug. I. 1106 The monodist [sc. Huddesford, who wrote a 'Monody on the Death of Dick, an Academic Cat'] connects him with cats of great renown in the annals of witchcraft.

2. One who composes in the monodic style; opposed to *contrapuntist* (Cent. Dict. 1890).

1916 STANFORD & FORSYTH *Hist. Mus.* vii. 148 There is no sudden revolution in the method of handling the musical material such as the monodists engineered in 1600. 1974 *Country Life* 14 Mar. 590/3 In the early-17th century... the Italian Monodists... sought to find a new expressive force by abandoning the use of the contrapuntal device.

monodistich: see MONO- I.

'monodize, v. nonce-wd. [f. MONOD(Y + -IZE.)] *trans.* To make the subject of a monody.

1796 COLERIDGE *Let. Aug. in Biog. Lit.* (1847) II. 370, I was at Matlock, the place monodized by Bowles.

|| **monodon** ('mɒnədɒn). *Zool.* [mod.L., f. Gr. *μονόδοντος*, *μονόδουτος*, f. *μόνος* MON(O)- + *δόντος*, *δούτος* tooth.] A genus of delphinoid cetaceans, containing only the narwhal (*M. monoceros*); also, a member of this genus.

1752 J. HILL *Hist. Anim.* 314 *Monodon*, the Unicorn-fish, or Nar-wal. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* c 1865 LETHEBY in *Wylde's Circ. Sci.* I. 103/2 Even the Monodons or narwhales may be made to yield train-oil.

monodont ('mɒnədɒnt), *a. rare*-0. [Formed as prec.] Having only one tooth. Also **monodontal a.**, of the nature of an 'only tooth'; also, pertaining to the genus *Monodon*.

1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp.* xxxvii. (1856) 340 The horn, that monodontal process which gives them their name of sea-unicorn. 1891 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Monodont*.

monodrama ('mɒnədʁɑ:mə, mɒnədʁɑ:mə). Also **monodram(e)**. [f. MONO- + DRAMA.] A dramatic piece for a single performer. Now esp. an opera for one singer.

1793 SOUTHEY *Let. to G. C. Bedford* 26 Oct. in *Life* (1849) I. 185 Monodramas, comedras, tragedras, all sorts of dramas. 1803 in *Spirit Publ. Jnls.* (1804) VII. 170 He [an actor] is assisting to get up the Monodram, in which he takes a principal part. 1823 *Edin. Rev.* XXXVIII. 183 The first attempt at dramatic writing would naturally be in the form of a monodrame. 1829 *Examiner* 275/2 The puns and drollery of Mathews in his new monodrama *At Home*. 1849 *Eclectic Rev.* XXVI. 211 The entire sum of his [Browning's] poetry may be said to be dramatic, though much of it... simple monodrama. 1904 *Athenæum* 18 June 776/1 Tennyson intended 'Maud' to be a pure monodrama, yet it was taken for a portrait of himself. 1954 *Grove's Dict. Mus.* (ed. 5) V. 666/2 The title part of Berlioz's 'Lélio'... in which a single actor appears, may be called a 'monodrama'. *Ibid.*, A work like Schoenberg's 'Erwartung', in which a single acting singer appears, is also in the nature of 'monodrama'. 1966 *Listener* 19 May 736/3 *Erwartung*... a monodrama or 'prose opera' (Stravinsky)... This fragmentary half-hour composition... is scored for soprano (no supporting cast) and large orchestra. 1974 *New Yorker* 29 Apr. 120/1 An extravagant monodrama for singer, pianist, and orchestra.

fig. 1824 *New Monthly Mag.* X. 41 Friendship is with them a *mono-drama*, in which they play the principal and sole part.

Hence **monodramatic a.**, pertaining to or characteristic of a monodrama; **monodramatist**, one who writes a monodrama.

1801 *Monthly Mirror* Aug. 136 A German... has lately appeared on this stage, in an Italian mono-dramatic interlude, called *Il Cazolario*. 1803 in *Spirit Publ. Jnls.* (1805) VIII. 178 Hint to a Mono-dramatist, how to avoid damnation. 1825 *Blackw. Mag.* XVII. 731 These great performers... have retired into a dignified and limited range of mono-dramatic parts. 1897 TENNYSON *Mem. Ld. Tennyson* I. 402 'Maud' and other monodramatic poems.

monodromic (mɒnədʁɒmɪk), *a. Math.* [f. Gr. *μόνος* MONO- + *δρόμος* course + -IC, after F. *monodrome* (Cauchy).] Of a function: Having a single value for one value of the variable.

1890 in *Century Dict.* 1893 FORSYTH *Theory of Functions* 15 *note*.

monodromy (mɒnədʁɒmi). *Math.* [f. as MONODROMIC a. + -Y.] (See quot. 1909.)

1897 B. RUSSELL *Essay on Foundations of Geometry* i. 24 As regards independence of rotation in rigid bodies (Monodromy). If ($n-1$) points of a body remain fixed, so that every other point can only describe a certain curve, then that curve is closed. 1903 *Nature* 19 Feb. 382/2 It is pointed out that in the non-Pythagorean geometries devised by Hilbert, Helmholtz's axiom of monodromy is not verified, inasmuch as it is possible by rotation through four right angles, to bring the points of a line into positions which they do not occupy before the rotation. 1909 *Cent. Dict. Suppl.*, *Monodromy*, (a) the characteristic property that, if the argument returns by any path to its original value, the function also returns to its original value. (b) The property that the curves described by a revolution or rotation through four right angles are closed. 1949 G. & R. C. JAMES *Math. Dict.* 237/1 *Monodromy theorem*. The theorem states that, if the function $f(z)$ of the complex variable z is analytic at the point z_0 and can be continued analytically along every curve issuing from z_0 in a finite simply connected domain D , then $f(z)$ is a function-element of an analytic function which is single valued in D ; in other words, analytic continuation around any closed curve in D leads to the original function element.

monody ('mɒnədi). [ad. L. *monodia*, *monodium*, *a. Gr.* *μονωδία* solo, lament, f. *μόνος* *μονωδός* singing alone, f. *μόνος* MONO- + *ὄδ-* contracted form of *ἀοιδ-* *ablaut-var.* of *ἀείδ-* *ειν* to sing: cf. *ὄδῃ* ODE. Cf. F. *monodie*, It. *monodia*.]

1. In Greek literature: a. A lyric ode sung by a single voice; an ode sung by one of the actors

in a tragedy (as distinct from the chorus); hence, a mournful song or dirge.

[1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poésie* i. xxiv. (Arb.) 63 Such funeral songs were called *Epicedia* if they were song by many, and *Monodia* if they were uttered by one alone.] 1623 COCKERAM, *Monodies*, mournful songs. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Monodie*, a lamentable or funeral song, where one sings alone. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 156 ¶7 Tragedy was a monody or solitary song in honour of Bacchus, improved afterwards into a dialogue. 1760 FAWKES tr. *Sappho* *Introd.*, She wrote nine Books of Odes, besides Elegies, Epigrams, lambics, Monodies and other Pieces. 1896 HAIGH *Greek Drama* 363 The monodies form one of the most salient features in the tragedy of Euripides. 1900 H. W. SMYTH *Greek Melic Poets* p. xxi, The chief representatives of the monody are the Aiolians and the Ionic Anakreons.

b. A funeral oration. [So in late Gr.]

1781 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* xviii. II. 110 *note*, The monody pronounced on the death of Constantine, might have been very instructive; but prudence and false taste engaged the orator to involve himself in vague declamation.

2. A poem in which a mourner bewails some one's death.

1637 MILTON *Lycidas* *Argt.*, In this Monody the Author bewails a learned Friend, unfortunately drown'd. 1691 Wood *Ath. Oxon.* I. 590 Soon after was a tomb erected... whereon was insculpt'd a Monodie made by Dr. Laur. Humphrey. 1790 COLERIDGE (*title*) *Monody on the Death of Chatterton*. 1809 BYRON *Bards & Rev.* 747 Let monodies on Fox regale your crew. 1866 M. ARNOLD (*title*) *Thyrsis*. A Monody, to commemorate the author's friend, Arthur Hugh Clough.

3. *Mus.* The homophonic style of composition (see MONODIA). Also, a composition in this style.

1887 *Daily News* 3 May 6/1 Songs for a single voice were not known in art music until Vincenzo Galilei... composed solos with instrumental accompaniments. On the invention of these 'monodies', as they were called, the three above-named [Italian] masters... founded their dramatic attempts. 1890 in *Century Dict.*

4. 'Monotonous sound; monotonousness of sound' (*Cent. Dict.*).

a 1849 POE *Bells* iv, Hear the tolling of the bells—Iron bells! What a world of solemn thought their monody compels! 1885 MISS MURFREE *Prophet Gt. Smoky Mts.* i. 30 The vague, sighing voice of the woods rose and fell with a melancholy monody.

monodynamic (mɒnədai'næmɪk, -dɪn-), *a. rare*. [f. Gr. *μόνος* MONO- + *δύναμις* power + -IC.]

1. Having only one power or talent. *nonce-use*. 1823 DE QUINCEY *Herder* Wks. 1862 XII. 128 Monodynamic men, men of a single talent.

2. *Chem.* = MONOVALENT.

1872 THUDICHUM *Chem. Phys.* 23 Butyryl... is a monodynamic radical.

monodynamism (mɒnədai'næmɪz(ə)m), *rare*. [f. Gr. *μόνος* MONO- + *δύναμις* power, force + -ISM.] The doctrine that all forms of activity in nature are only various manifestations of one force.

1867 LEWES *Hist. Philos.* (ed. 3) I. 3 Side by side with this tentative... monotheism there is a bold and unhesitating monodynamism, the efforts of all the early thinkers being to reduce all the powers of nature to one principle.

monodynamous: see MONO- I.

|| **Monœcia** (mɒ'ni:ʃiə). *Bot.* [mod.L. (Linnæus 1735), f. Gr. *μόνος* MONO- + *οἶκος* house: cf. DIŒCIA.] The twenty-first class in the Sexual System of Linnæus, comprising plants which have the stamens and pistils, or male and female organs, in separate flowers, but on the same plant.

1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.*, *Monœcia*, in botany, a class of plants which have not the male and female parts... in the same, but in different flowers; and those on the same root. 1785 MARTYN *Rousseau's Bot.* ix. (1794) 95. 1862 DARWIN in *Life & Lett.* (1887) III. 304 About one-third of the British genera of aquatic plants belong to the Linnæan classes of Mono- and Diœcia.

Hence **mo'nœcian a.** = MONŒCIOUS; *sb.* a monœcious plant or animal.

1828-32 WEBSTER, *Monœcian* [*a.* and *sb.*]; and in mod. Dicts.

monœcious (mɒ'ni:ʃiəs), *a.* Also **monœcious**. [f. MONŒCI-A + -OUS.]

1. *Bot.* a. Of phanerogams: Having unisexual male and female flowers on the same plant; belonging to the Linnæan class MONŒCIA. (Cf. MONOICIOUS a.)

1761 STILES in *Phil. Trans.* IV. 259 Not only in the Diœcious plants, but in the Monœcious and Polygamious also. 1822 *Hortus Anglicus* II. 545 With flowers monœcious. 1877 DARWIN *Forms of Fl.* *Introd.* 9 We now come to our second Class, that of monœcious species, or those which have their sexes separated but borne on the same plant. 1900 B. D. JACKSON *Gloss. Bot. Terms, Monœcious homogamy*, fertilization from another inflorescence of the same plant (Delpino).

b. Of cryptogams: Having both male and female organs on the same individual.

1861 BENTLEY *Man. Bot.* 393 When conceptacles of both kinds [sc. with antheridia and sporangia] occur on the same plant, this is termed *monœcious*, if on different plants, they are *diœcious*. 1887 *Ibid.* (ed. 5) 396 Some species, as *Fucus platycarpus*, are monœcious, i.e. contain both antheridia and oogonia in the same conceptacle.

2. *Zool.* [Cf. MONOIC a.] Having the two sexes in one individual; hermaphrodite.

1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* IV. xlvi. 401 The first of these purposes was best promoted by creating things 'according to their kind', with sexes monœcious or diœcious. 1880 PASCOE *Zool. Classif.* (ed. 2) 283 *Monœcious*. When the male and female are associated in one organism. 1888 ROLLESTON & JACKSON *Anim. Life* *Introd.* 25 The testis may co-exist with the ovary in the same animal, which is then said to be monœcious or hermaphrodite.

Hence **mo'nœciously adv.**

1847 W. DARLINGTON *Amer. Weeds* *Gloss.* (1860) 424/2 *Monœciously* or *monoicously polygamous*; having perfect and imperfect flowers on the same plant. 1890 in *Century Dict.*; and in later Dicts.

monœcism (mɒ'ni:ʃiəz(ə)m). [ad. mod.L. *monœcismus*, f. Gr. **μόνοικος* (see MONŒCIA) + -ISM.] The condition of being monœcious.

1875 BENNETT & DYER *Sachs' Bot.* III. vi. 807 If the plant which produces both kinds of sexual organs is large or at least strongly differentiated, distance in the relationship of the two kinds of reproductive cells is still attained by the male and female organs being produced on different branches; and this phenomenon, which is in general termed *Monœcism*, is also common in the vegetable kingdom. 1966 AINSWORTH & SUSSMAN *Fungi* II. xx. 661 Monœcism and diœcism... are defined on a physiological basis according to whether an organism contributes one or two nuclei to the sexual process.

monœcy (mɒ'ni:ʃi). *Biol.* [f. MONŒC(ISM) + -Y.] = MONŒCISM.

1949 DARLINGTON & MATHER *Elem. Genetics* xii. 242 Dioecy ensures outbreeding. Monoecy only favours it. 1970 [see DIŒCY].

monoëidic (mɒnəu'aidɪk), *a. rare*-1. [f. Gr. *μονοειδής* of one form or kind (f. *μόνος* MONO- + *εἶδος* form) + -IC.] Of one form or nature.

a 1822 SHELLEY *Ess. & Lett.* (1840) I. 145 A beauty wonderful in its nature... It is eternally uniform and consistent and monoëidic with itself. *Ibid.* 146 The divine, the original, the supreme, the monoëidic beautiful itself.

monoembryony: see MONEMBRYONY.

monoëpic: see MONEPIC.

monœstrous, monoflagellate: see MONO- I.

monoethyl: see MONETHYL.

monogam ('mɒnəgæm). *Bot.* [*a.* F. *monogame*, ad. mod.L. *monogamæ*, fem. pl. of *monogamus* MONOGAMOUS.] A plant of the order MONOGAMIA.

1828-32 WEBSTER, *Monogam*, in botany, a plant that has a simple flower, though the anthers are united. [citing] *Lee*. In mod. Dicts.

|| **Monogamia** (mɒnəu'geɪmiə, -'gæmiə). *Bot.* [mod.L. (Linnæus) use of late L. *monogamia* 'single marriage', MONOGAMY.] The sixth order in the nineteenth class (*Syngenesia*) in the Linnæan Sexual System, comprising species which bear solitary flowers (not collected in a capitulum) in which the anthers are united. Not now recognized as an order in any system.

1760 J. LEE *Introd. Bot.* II. iii. (1765) 81 *Monogamia*. 1807 J. E. SMITH *Phys. Bot.* 400 Linnæus has a 6th Order in this [sc. the 19th] Class, named Monogamia, consisting of simple flowers with united anthers; but this I have presumed to disuse, because [etc.].

Hence **mono'gamian a.**¹, pertaining to this order.

1828-32 in WEBSTER.

monogamian (mɒnəu'geɪmiən), *a.*² *rare*. [f. MONOGAMY + -AN.] Of or pertaining to monogamy; monogamous.

1876 L. H. MORGAN in *N. Amer. Rev.* CXXIII. 62 It was founded upon marriage between single pairs, but it fell before the monogamian family of civilized society. 1881 *Contrib. N. Amer. Ethnol.* IV. 5 As the syndyasmian family of the period began to assume monogamian characteristics.

b. *Zool.* 'Mating with but one of the opposite sex' (*Funk's Stand. Dict.*).

monogamic (mɒnəu'gæmɪk), *a.* [f. Gr. *μονωγαμ-ος* (see MONOGAMOUS) + -IC. So F. *monogamique*.]

1. Of or pertaining to monogamy; (less correctly) practising monogamy, monogamous.

1840 *Fraser's Mag.* XXI. 391 All trace of the monogamic pillar of orthodoxy therefore disappears. 1860 J. M. LUDLOW in *Macm. Mag.* II. 46 If M. Michelet has satisfied himself by means of physiology that man is a monogamic animal, so much the better. 1876 in *Ruskin Fors. Clav.* VI. 376 A Home should minister to all the needs of its members. This, ordinary monogamic homes cannot do. 1882-3 SCHAFF *Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* III. 2549/1 The institution of monogamic marriage in Genesis.

2. *Bot.* = MONOGAMOUS a.³

1856 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Monogamicus, Monogamus*. The latter of these two terms is applied by H. Cassini to the *calathidia* of the *Synantheræ* when they contain flowers which are of the same sex, as in the *Lactuca*: monogamic: monogamous. 1866 *Treas. Bot.*, *Monogamia* (adj. *Monogamic*), having flowers distinct from each other, and not collected in a capitulum.

Hence **mono'gamically adv.**, in a monogamic manner.

1911 G. B. SHAW *Getting Married* 140 In our population there are about a million monogamically superfluous women.

mono'gamious, a. Bot. [f. MONOGAMI-A + -OUS.] Belonging to the Linnæan order *Monogamia*.

1856 in MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*

monogamist (mɒ'ndgəmist). [f. Gr. μονόγαμος (see MONOGAMOUS) + -IST.]

1. 'One who disallows second marriages' (J.); also, one who by custom or law is debarred from second marriage after the death of the first spouse; opposed to *digamist*.

1651 C. CARTWRIGHT *Cert. Relig.* 1. 49 Hierom [was] a Monogamist. 1766 GOLDSM. *Vic. W.* ii. I maintained... that it was unlawful for a priest of the church of England, after the death of his first wife, to take a second; or, to express it in one word, I valued myself upon being a strict monogamist.

2. One who has but one living and undivorced spouse, as opposed to *bigamist* or *polygamist*.

1731 BAILEY (vol. II.), *Monogamist*, one who is of single marriage. 1861 *Sat. Rev.* 21 Dec. 637 Polygamy is forbidden by the Gospel, and... consequently, on becoming a Christian, a man must... become a monogamist. 1862 MAX MÜLLER *Chips* (1867) I. 168 The Parsis are monogamists.

3. quasi-adj. = MONOGAMISTIC.

1875 POSTE *Gaius* IV. (ed. 2) 545 A monogamist forum will not enforce polygamist laws. 1906 *The Christian* 1 Nov. 9/2 Christianity, the only absolute monogamist religion.

Hence *monoga'mistic a.*, of or pertaining to monogamists (sense 2) or monogamy; favouring monogamy.

1890 in *Century Dict.*

mo'nogamize, v. [Formed as prec. + -IZE.]

†1. *intr.* To hold the opinion of the 'monogamists' (see MONOGAMIST 1). *Obs.*

1605 T. BELL *Motives Rom. Faith* Ded., If Tertullian.. erred montanizing;... if Hieronimus monogamizing.

2. *trans.* To make monogamous in character.

1911 H. S. HARRISON *Queed* xxiii. 297 Since, however, the church and the law allowed him but one [wife], he must more drastically monogamize his heart.

monogamous (mɒ'ndgəməs), *a.* [f. eccl.L. *monogamus* (a. Gr. μονόγαμος marrying only once, f. μόνος MONO- + γάμος marriage) + -OUS. Cf. F. *monogame*.]

1. Of persons: Practising monogamy.

a. Having or permitted to have only one living and undivorced husband or wife at one time: opposed to *bigamous* or *polygamous*. b. Refraining or debarred from remarriage after the death of the first spouse: opposed to *digamous*.

1798 MALTHUS *Popul.* (1817) I. 216 The number of people increased in a fourfold ratio by polygamy, to what it is in those countries that are monogamous. 1828-32 WEBSTER, *Monogamous*, having one wife only and not permitted to marry a second. 1865 W. G. PALGRAVE *Arabia* I. 295 A faithful and (though wealthy) a monogamous husband.

2. *Zool.* Of animals, esp. applied to birds: Pairing with only one male or female, either for the breeding season, or for life.

1770 G. WHITE *Selborne, To Pennont* xxix. Among the monogamous birds several are to be found, after pairing-time, single, and of each sex. 1830 'B. MOUBRAY' *Dom. Poultry* (ed. 6) 141 The pigeon is monogamous, that is, the male attaches and confines himself to one female, and the attachment is reciprocal. 1835 KIRBY *Hab. & Inst. Anim.* xxi. II. 384 Both sexes [of these fishes], for they are monogamous, watch and defend them [sc. their eggs] till the young come forth. 1835-6 OWEN in *Todd's Cycl. Anat.* I. 267/1 All the Birds of Prey... are monogamous. 1871 DARWIN *Desc. Man.* II. xx. 361 Several kinds, as some of the Indian and American monkeys, are strictly monogamous, and associate all the year round with their wives. 1880 GÜNTHER *Fishes* xii. 178 Some Teleostei... are monogamous.

3. *Bot.* Belonging to the Linnæan order *Monogamia*.

1821 tr. *Decandolle & Sprengel's Elem. Philos. Plants* 11. ii. 94 The Linnæan Monogamous plants. 1856 [see MONOGAMIC a. 2]. 1891 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

4. Of or pertaining to monogamy.

1882 BABER in *Roy. Geog. Soc., Suppl. Papers* I. 1. 97 A European... whose personal conviction... is strictly monogamous. 1878 LECKY *Eng. in 18th C.* (1883) I. 495 Perpetual monogamous attachments would always be the most common. 1884 *Century Mag.* XXVIII. 621 The monogamous family, formed by the union of one woman with one man. 1885 J. G. BERTRAM *British Alm. Comp.* 77 The grouse... [is] a bird of strictly monogamous habits. 1895 'G. PASTON' *Stud. Prejudices* vii, Monogamous marriage. Hence *mo'nogamously adv.*; *mo'no-gamouslyness*.

1875 *Echo* 3 July 1/3 There are in this country... 500,000 women who cannot possibly be monogamously married. 1946 KOESTLER *Thieves in Night* 11. iv. 170 There remains the tyranny of monogamousness.

monogamy (mɒ'ndgəmi). Also 7 *monogamie*. [ad. F. *monogamie*, ad. eccl.L. *monogamia*, Gr. μονογαμία, f. μονόγαμος (see MONOGAMOUS).]

1. The practice or principle of marrying only once, or of not remarrying after the death of the first spouse: opposed to *digamy*. Now *rare*.

1612 T. TAYLOR *Comm. Titus* i. 6 The marriage of the wives sister is forbidden by proportion euen in monogamie.

1620 BP. HALL *Hon. Marr. Clergy* i. xix. 106 If hee had euer read the Booke following, of Monogamie, he might have found [etc.]. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr., Monogamie*, a marrying of one only wife all the life time. 1727-51 [see 2]. 1856 MACAULAY *Biog., Goldsm.* (1860) 62 Moses and his spectacles, the Vicar and his monogamy... have caused... much harmless mirth.

2. The condition, rule, or custom of being married to only one person at a time (opposed to *polygamy* or *bigamy*); chiefly applied to the rule or custom (more explicitly called *monogyny*) by which a man can have only one wife, but also including *monandry*, the rule or custom by which a woman can have only one husband.

1708 *Brit. Apollo* No. 82. 1/1 Monogamy is Agreeable to the Primary Intention of a Marriage-state. 1727-51 CHAMBERS *Cycl., Monogamy*, the state or condition of those who have only married once, or are restrained to a single wife. 1788 REID *Active Powers* 111. 111. vi. Suppose again, that we reason for monogamy from the intention of nature. 1869 LECKY *Europ. Mor.* I. 107 In Rome... monogamy was firmly established. 1878 K. JOHNSTON *Africa* 111. 41 In Morocco Monogamy is the rule both amongst the Arabs and the Berbers. 1886 *Law Times* LXXX. 335/2 A country where monogamy is the only legal form of marriage.

3. *Zool.* The habit of living in pairs, or having only one mate.

1785 G. FORSTER tr. *Sparman's Voy. Cape G. H.* II. 120 Thevenot is right when he asserts, that the ostrich lives in monogamy, or with one female. 1828 STARK *Elem. Not. Hist.* I. 51 These apes... live in monogamy.

monoganglial, -ganglionic: see MONO- 1.

monogastric (mɒnə'gæstri:k), *a.* [ad. F. *monogastrique*: see MONO- and GASTRIC.]

1. *Anat.* (See quots.)

1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Suppl., Monogastric*, in anatomy, a name given by Vieussens, and some French writers, to one of the muscles of the ear, called by Cowper, the *internus auris*, and more properly by Albinus, the *tensor tympani*. 1904 *Appleton's Med. Dict., Monogastric*,... 2. having a single belly (said of muscles).

2. Having only one stomach or digestive cavity.

1814 *Edin. Rev.* XXIII. 289 The one [i.e. Avarice] is a monogastric bloodsucker. 1849 HUXLEY in *Phil. Trans.* CXXXIX. 426 The stomach of a monogastric Diphyes. 1855 DUNGLISON *Med. Lex.* (ed. 12) s.v., Man is monogastric; ruminating animals, on the contrary, are polygastric. 1875 H. C. WOOD *Therap.* (1879) 547 Youatt states that... both with monogastric animals and ruminants, he has never known the drug to fail.

monogen ('mɒnədʒən). *Chem.* [See MONO- 2 and -GEN 1.] An element which combines in one proportion only.

1873 [see POLYGENIC a. 2].

monogenean (mɒnə'dʒeɪni:ən), *sb.* and *a.* [f. mod.L. name of order *Monogenea* (J. V. Carus in W. C. H. Peters et al. *Handbuch der Zoologie* (1863) II. 477), f. MONO- + Gr. γενεά race, generation: see -AN.] *A. sb.* A trematode parasite of the order Monogenea, which passes its entire life cycle in one host, esp. an ectoparasitic fluke of fishes; a monogenetic trematode. *B. adj.* Of or pertaining to this group of parasites.

1960 *Parastology* L. 51 (title) The attachment of the monogenean *Discotyle sagittata* Leuckart. 1963 J. LLEWELLYN in *Adv. Parasitol.* I. 287 (title) Larvae and larval development of monogeneans. *Ibid.*, The two studies were based on samples of monogenean larvae. 1971 *Nature* 23 July 225/1 The targets of the larvae of monogenean flukes are mostly fish of much greater size. 1972 D. A. ERASMUS *Biol. Trematodes* vii. 166 Within their hosts, monogeneans generally occur on the fins, skin, gills, gill chamber and buccal cavity.

monogeneity (mɒnədʒi:ni:ti). *Math.* [Formed as next + -ITY.] The state or condition of being monogeneous.

1906 *Athenæum* 20 Jan. 83/3 The following papers were communicated [on Jan. 11]: 'On the Monogeneity of an Algebraic Function', by Dr. H. F. Baker, [etc.].

monogeneous (mɒnə'dʒi:ni:əs), *a.* [f. mod.L. *monogene-us*, f. Gr. μονογενής (f. μόνος MONO- + γένος kind, race) + -OUS. Cf. F. *monogéné*.]

1. Of one race or family.

1856 in MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*

2. *Biol.* Generated in the same form as that of the parents.

1890 *Century Dict.* s.v. 1891 *Ibid.* s.v. *Trematoda*, The monogeneous and digeneous suborders [of *Trematoda*].

3. *Math.* Having a single differential coefficient. Cf. MONOGENOUS a. 7.

1888 B. WILLIAMSON in *Encycl. Brit.* XXIV. 72/1 (*Variable*) The function is *monogeneous*.

monogenesis (mɒnə'dʒenɪsɪs). [a. mod.L.: see MONO- and GENESIS. Cf. F. *monogénèse*.]

1. *Geol.* Oneness of origin.

1864 WEBSTER (cites *Dana*).

2. *Biol.* in various uses (see quots.).

1866 BRANDE & COX *Dict. Sci., etc., Monogenesis*. Professor van Beneden understands this term as applied to the direct development, e.g. of an Entozoon from a parent resembling itself. Prof. A. Thomson uses it as applied to descent of an individual from one parent form, containing both the sperm cell and germ cell, or male and female parent principles. 1866 *Chamb. Encycl.* VIII. 195/2 The terms

Monogenesis and *Homogenesis* have been... applied to the cases in which non-sexual reproduction takes place by fission or gemmation. 1882 OGILVIE, *Monogenesis*... (c) Defined by Haeckel to mean development of all the beings in the universe from a single cell. 1891 *Syd. Soc. Lex., Monogenesis*,... the doctrine of the descent of the members of a species from an original single pair. *Ibid.*, *Monogenesis*,... the same as *Monogeny*.

3. *Linguistics.* The theory that all languages have one common origin.

[1905 A. TROMBETTI *L'Unità d' Origine del Linguaggio* 56 Noi dunque consideriamo la monogenesi del linguaggio per lo meno come un argomento assai forte in favore della monogenesi dell'uomo.] 1936 *Science & Society* 1. 23 At various times scholars have raised the question of monogenesis as opposed to polygenesis of human speech: whether it had a single origin at a given time and place, whence it spread over the rest of the earth, or whether it was independently evolved by different branches of the human family. 1949 *Archivum Linguisticum* I. 76 The issue of monogenesis versus polygenesis is likewise evaded, although a critical appraisal of Trombetti's arguments might have been useful. 1949 M. PEI *Story of Lang.* (1952) vii. 357 A few daring linguists, like the Italian Trombetti, have strenuously asserted the thesis of the 'monogenists', or single common origin, of all the world's tongues. 1966 H. LANDAR *Lang. & Culture* xx. 153 His guess implicates a monogenesis of the world's languages, much as the Italian duck-hunter Trombetti supposed, but a monogenesis which occurred as recently as 30,000 years ago.

Hence *mono'genesisist* = MONOGENIST.

1862 *Temple Bar V.* 215 The theory of gradual climatic changes must... be abandoned, and the monogenists must... fall back upon a new line of defences... This quarrel of the mono- and polygenesisists... is a very pretty one.

monogenesy (mɒnə'dʒenɪsɪ). [f. Gr. μόνος single + -γενεσία, f. γένεσις: cf. MONOGENESIS.]

1. = MONOGENISM.

1885 in *Cassell's Encycl. Dict.*, and in later Dicts.

2. = MONOGONY.

1890 in *Century Dict.*

monogenetic (mɒnədʒɪ'netɪk), *a.* [Formed as MONOGENESIS: see -GENETIC.]

1. *Geol.* Of or pertaining to monogenesis; 'resulting from one continued process of formation' (Webster *Suppl.* 1880).

1873 [see POLYGENETIC a. 2]. 1880 DANA *Man. Geol.* (ed. 3) 776 The Appalachians... constitute one individual among mountains, because a result of one genetic process, or in a word, monogenetic.

2. *Biol.* Of or pertaining to monogenesis or monogenism.

1873 MAX MÜLLER in *Fraser's Mog.* July 2 There are, indeed, two schools of physiologists, the polygenetic and monogenetic, the former admitting from the beginning a variety of primitive cells, the latter postulating but one cell, as the source of all being. 1886 *Science* VII. 169/1 The monogenetic theory which believes in the original common origin of all mankind from one pair. 1896 F. B. JEVONS *Introd. Hist. Relig.* i. 7 Man's origin was monogenetic.

3. *Zool.* (See quot. 1903.)

1888 ROLLESTON & JACKSON *Anim. Life* 649 In the monogenetic Trematoda [the ovum] is always laid; in the digenetic it may, or may not commence its development in the oviduct. 1903 MINCHIN *Sporozoa* in E. R. Lankester *Treat. Zool.* I. 166 In *Monocystis* the whole life-history is a single cycle... it is, in fact, monogenetic... But in many other Sporozoa... the life-cycle becomes digenetic, that is to say, it is differentiated into two distinct generations.

4. *Bot.* (See quot.)

1900 B. D. JACKSON *Gloss. Bot. Terms, Monogenetic Reproduction*, asexual reproduction.

monogenic (mɒnə'dʒenɪk), *a.* [f. Gr. μόνος MONO- + γένος kind, origin (cf. -GEN) + -IC.]

1. *Geol.* (See quot.) So F. *monogénique*.

1856 MAYNE *Expos. Lex., Monogenicus*, applied to a rock of which all the parts are of the same nature; thus the monogenic gneiss is a calcareous rock in a calcareous cement, more or less pure: monogenic.

2. *Chem.* Combining with an element in only one form; forming only one compound with a monovalent element.

1873 *Fownes' Chem.* (ed. 11) 231 There are a few other monogenic elements.

3. *Math.* *monogenic function*: a function which has a differential coefficient; i.e. one whose rate of variation in any direction is independent of that direction by being independent of the mode of change of the variable.

1893 FORSYTH *Theory of Functions* 14 The idea of a monogenic function of a complex variable and the idea of dependence expressible by arithmetical operations are not coextensive. 1902 H. F. BAKER in *Encycl. Brit.* XXVIII. 539/1 A monogenic analytical function; the word monogenic having reference to the fact that various series, in $x-c$, $x-c_1$, $x-c_{11}$, ..., which represent the function in different parts of the plane, have a single origin, namely, the series $f(x)$, all the properties of the function being virtually continued in this one series.

4. *Biol.* a. 'Of or pertaining to monogenesis' (Webster 1897). b. (See quot.)

1894-1900 G. M. GOULD *Dict. Med.* (ed. 5), *Monogenic*, in biology, producing but one sort of embryo, as distinguished from *diphygenic*.

5. 'Having a single origin;—applied to the human species' (Webster *Suppl.* 1902).

6. *Biol.* [cf. GENIC a.] Involving or controlled by a single gene.

1939 *Jrnl. Genetics* XXXVIII. 420 These results indicate that the asynaptic condition in *N. sylvestris* is determined by a difference which behaves as a monogenic recessive. 1960 *Phytopathology* L. 766 (heading) Dominance of avirulence and monogenic control of virulence in race hybrids of *Ustilago avenae*. 1971 *Brit. Med. Bull.* XXVII. 40/2 Conventional measurements of blood pressure are too variable to distinguish between monogenic and polygenic models of heredity.

Hence **mono'genically** *adv.*

1970 *Plant Disease Rep.* LVI. 696 A true resistance mechanism which is monogenically controlled.

monogenism (mə'nɒdʒɪnɪz(ə)m). [f. MONO- + -GEN + -ISM. So F. *monogénisme*.]

1. The doctrine of monogeny; the theory that the human races have all descended from a common ancestry, or from a single pair.

1865 HUXLEY in *Fortn. Rev.* I. 273 Five-sixths of the public are taught this Adamitic Monogenism, as if it were an established truth, and believe it. 1878 *N. Amer. Rev.* CXXVI. 471 But the church doctrine as to man's moral condition does not depend at all upon monogenism. 1880 A. H. KEANE in *Nature* 30 Dec. 199/1 Unorthodox monogenism, that is monogenism not starting from a created pair, ... seems [etc.].

2. 'Lamarck's term for the doctrine that all animal types actually living have derived their origin from the same anatomical element' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1891).

monogenist (mə'nɒdʒɪnɪst). [f. MONO- + -GEN + -IST. So F. *monogéniste*.]

1. One who believes or maintains the theory of the origin of mankind from a single pair.

1857 GLIDDON in Nott & G. *Indig. Races* 402 The Monogenists and the Polygenists: being an exposition of the doctrines of schools professing to sustain dogmatically the Unity or the Diversity of human races. 1865 HUXLEY in *Fortn. Rev.* I. 273 According to the Monogenists, all mankind have sprung from a single pair. 1875 TYLOR in *Encycl. Brit.* II. 114/1 The monogenist has claimed all mankind to be descended from one original stock, and generally from a single pair.

attrib. 1865 HUXLEY in *Fortn. Rev.* I. 273 The Monogenist hypotheses. 1883 TYLOR in *Nature* 3 May 8/2 Prichard, the leader of the monogenist school forty years ago. 1888 CAVE *Inspir. O. Test.* ii. 103 A monogenist argument.

2. One who maintains the unity of origin of living beings.

1868 OWEN *Anat.* III. 817 To meet the inevitable question of 'Whence the first organic matter?' the Monogenist is reduced to enumerate the existing elements into which the simplest living jelly... or sarcod... is resolvable.

Hence **monoge'nistic** *a.*, pertaining to monogenists or monogenism.

1865 *Reader* 11 Feb. 162/3 A consideration of the monogenistic and polygenistic theories of the origin of man. 1865 HUXLEY in *Fortn. Rev.* I. 275 Combining all that is good in the Monogenistic and Polygenistic schools. 1890 — in *19th Cent.* July 754 Their judgment was often unconsciously warped by strong monogenistic proclivities.

monogenous (mə'nɒdʒɪnəs). *a.* [f. Gr. *μόνο-ς* MONO- + *γέν-ος* kind, origin, *γεν-* to grow, produce (see -GEN) + -OUS.]

1. *Bot.* (See quot. 1856.)

1856 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Monogenus, Bot.*, applied by Lessing to monocotyledonous plants, because they have but one surface of increase, which is central: monogenous. 1891 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1900 B. D. JACKSON *Gloss. Bot. Terms, Monogenous = Endogenous*.

2. = MONOGENEOUS *a.* 1.

1866 *Reader* 15 Sept. 796 One wild bird may have been the ancestor of all the fantails, another of all the carriers, and so on. Thus domestic pigeons may be said to be 'monogenous' as to their origin from one wild species, 'polygenous' as to the individual ancestor of each variety. 1891 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

3. *Chem.* = MONOGENIC 2.

1870 *Eng. Mech.* 11 Feb. 524/1 Chlorine forms only one compound with hydrogen... Chlorine may, for this reason, be called a monogenous element.

4. *Geol.* (See quot.) Cf. MONOGENIC 1.

1888 TEALL *Brit. Petrogr.* 440 *Monogenous*, a word applied by some authors to clastic rocks the fragments of which are derived solely from one rock.

5. *Biol.* Used as a general designation for gemmation, or sporulation, as modes of asexual reproduction involving but one parent.

1884 SEDGWICK tr. *Claus' Zool.* I. 96 Reproduction by fission, which, with that by budding and spore-formation, is included under the term monogenous asexual reproduction.

6. 'Of or pertaining to monogenism' (*Cent. Dict.*).

7. *Math.* 'Having a single differential coefficient considered as a rule of generation' (*Cent. Dict.*); = MONOGENIC 3.

monogeny (mə'nɒdʒɪni). [f. Gr. *μόνο-ς* MONO- + -GENY. Cf. F. *monogénie*.]

1. The (theoretical) origination of mankind from one common pair of ancestors; also *loosely*, the theory of such origination, monogenism.

1865 *Anthrop. Rev.* Oct. 362 This paper was entitled, 'On Monogeny and Polygeny'. 1893 S. LANG *Hum. Origins* 405 As the old orthodox argument for monogeny faded into oblivion, a new and more powerful one was furnished by the doctrine of Evolution, as expounded by Darwin.

2. Monogenesis; monogenous reproduction.

1856 MAYNE *Expos. Lex. Monogenia, Physiol.*, applied by Burdach to the mode of generation which consists in the production, by an organised body, of a part which separates at some period and becomes by its growth a new individual, similar to that which has produced it: monogeny.

monoger, var. MONIKER.

monoglot ('mɒnɒglɒt), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. Gr. *μονόγλωττος*, f. *μόνο-ς* MONO- + *γλώττα*, *γλώσσα* tongue, language.] *A. adj.*

1. Of a person: That speaks, writes, or understands only one language.

1830 SOUTHEY *Let.* 19 June in *Life* (1850) VI. 106 Lamentable experience makes me know how much is lost by a monoglot traveller. 1905 *Schoolmaster* 15 Apr. 774/1 'Monoglot' Welsh maidens are few in these days.

2. Written in only one language.

1890 in *Century Dict.* 1895 *Funk's Stand. Dict.* s.v., A monoglot dictionary.

B. sb. One who knows only one language.

1894 *Times* 11 Jan. 7/4 Whether monoglots only are reckoned, or [etc.]. 1895 *Westm. Gaz.* 8 May 2/3 Four or five of them [sc. the jurors]... are Welsh monoglots, and do not know a word of English. 1896 *Blackw. Mag.* 717 Sour and Saxon-hating monoglots.

monogoneutic: see MONO- 1.

monogenic (mə'nɒdʒɪnɪk), *a.* *Biol.* [f. Gr. *μόνο-ς* MONO- + *γονικός* parental, f. *γον-*, *γεν-* to bear, produce.] Of the nature of monogeny; non-sexual. So **mo'nogonous** *a.*

1876 tr. *Haeckel's Hist. Creat.* I. 183 The phenomena of non-sexual or monogenic propagation. *Ibid.* Contents p. viii, Nonsexual or Monogonous Propagation.

monogonoporic, -gonoporous: see MONO- 1.

monogony (mə'nɒɡəni). *Biol.* [f. Gr. *μόνο-ς* MONO- + *-γονία* begetting. Cf. MONOGENIC.] Reproduction by fission or gemmation; non-sexual propagation.

1873 MAX MÜLLER in *Fraser's Mag.* July 4 Cells... capable of producing by the processes of monogony... and amphigony, the endless variety of living creatures. 1876 [see AMPHIGONY]. 1900 B. D. JACKSON *Gloss. Bot. Terms* Add.

monogram ('mɒnɒɡræm). Also 7

monogramme. [Two formations. (1) In sense 1, ad. L. *monogrammus* *adj.*, a. Gr. **μονόγραμμα*, f. *μόνο-ς* single, only + *γράμμη*-ή line. Cicero attributes to Epicurus the use of this word (app. with the virtual sense 'unsubstantial') as descriptive of the gods according to his conception of them, and Lucilius uses *monogrammus* for a thin and colourless person, a 'mere shadow'. Nonius (c 280) who has preserved the passage of Lucilius, explains the word as designating a picture drawn in line only, before the colour is applied. (2) In sense 2, ad. late L. *monogramma* *neut.* (5th c.), irregularly formed after late Gr. *μονόγραμμα*, *neut.* of *μονόγραμμα*, f. *μόνο-ς* single + *γράμμα* letter. Both the late L. and the late Gr. words were applied to the 'monogram' (in the modern sense) which represented the signature of the Byzantine emperors. In med.L. *monogramma* was common. Cf. F. *monogramme* *masc.* (1633 in Hatz.-Darm.)]

† 1. A picture drawn in lines without shading or colour; a sketch. *Obs.*

1610 HEALEY *St. Aug. Citie of God* II. xxi. *Vives' Comm.* (1620) 84 Painters... first doe onely delineate and line forth the figure they will draw: which is called a Monogramme. a 1637 B. JONSON *Underwoods, Poet to Painter* 11 You were... To... draw My Superficies:.. Which if in compasse of no Art it came To be described by a Monogram, With one great blot, yo' had formed me as I am. a 1660 HAMMOND *Serm.* ii. Wks. 1684 IV. 571 A kind of first draught, or ground colours only, and monogram of life. 1675 COCKER *Morals* 66 You here, our choicest Monograms may scan, Where man is fairly pictur'd forth to Man. 1801 FUSELI *Lect. Paint.* i. (1848) 350 The next step of the art was the monogram: outlines of figures without light or shade, but with some addition of the parts within the outline. 1843 [see MONOCHROME *sb.*].

2. A character composed of two or more letters interwoven together, the letters being usually the initials of a person's name; now often, such a character stamped or otherwise made on notepaper, seals, etc.

the Christian monogram or monogram of Christ, the combination (✠) of the first two letters of *Χριστός* (Christ).

1696 in PHILLIPS (ed. 5). 1697 EVELYN *Numism.* v. 186 A monogram oftentimes served their turn. 1727-52 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v., The Roman labarum bore the monogram of Jesus Christ. 1761 *Phil. Trans.* LII. 31 The fourth letter is succeeded by a monogram, or complex character, formed of E and the aforesaid accented I. 1781 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* xx. (1787) II. 194 The mysterious monogram, at once expressive of the figure of the cross, and the initial letters of the name of Christ. 1839 *Penny Cycl.* XV. 341/1 The monograms used by the German and Italian engravers. The French artists rarely used monograms. 1845 *Encycl. Metrop.* XXIII. 568/2 Most of the ancient Printers made use of monograms or ciphers, containing the initial letters of their names, or other devices curiously interwoven. 1847 LD. LINDSAY *Sk. Hist. Chr. Art* I. 102 A cross... supporting the monogram of Christ. 1865 DICKENS *Mut. Fr.* 1. x, Twemlow received a highly-perfumed cocked-hat and monogram

from Mrs. Veneering. 1883 ANNA K. GREEN *Hand & Ring* viii, I have read the Monogram upon your handkerchief. 1900 A. LANG *Hist. Scot.* I. ii. 24 On these stone pillars is found the Christian monogram, surrounded by a circle.

† 3. (See quot.) *Obs. rare*—0.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Monogram*,... a sentence in one line, or an Epigram in one verse. As *Pauper videri Cinna vult, & est pauper*, Mart. 1658-1706 PHILLIPS. 1721 BAILEY.

† 4. (See quot.) *Obs. rare*.

1801 J. HAGER *Babylon. Inscr.* 53 Some arbitrary sign, figure or character, destined to express complete words, and which I therefore call monograms. *Ibid.* 56 The characters on the Babylonian bricks being... monograms... designed to express either whole sentences or whole words.

5. *attrib.*

1871 'M. LEGRAND' *Cambr. Freshm.* 364 With gorgeous monogram buttons. 1884 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, Suppl., *Monogram Machine*, a foot press for stamping monograms, initials, sizes, etc., on paper or manufactured articles. 1919 T. WRIGHT *Romance of Lace Pillow* xvi. 223 Monogram Lace, in the form of medallions—the sacred monogram I.H.S. from an antique pattern being most in demand—has been made for Mr. George Smith at Olney during the last thirty years, and sent to the Continent for ecclesiastical purposes.

Hence **'monogram v. trans.**, to decorate with a monogram; **'monogrammed** *a.*, bearing a monogram; **'monogrammist**, one who applies a monogram.

1868 E. YATES *Rock Ahead* i. vii, The much monogrammed note. 1884 *Harper's Mag.* Jan. 299/2 Its monogrammed coupés. 1890 'L. FALCONER' *Mlle. Ixe* vi, The... monogrammed envelopes. 1939 'A. BRIDGE' *Four-Part Setting* vi. 64 I took those new pillow-cases round to be monogrammed. 1939 *Burlington Mag.* Jan. 40/2 No 'monogrammist' was too petty... to be scrutinised with the same minute and untiring precision. 1951 *Good Housek. Home Encycl.* 139/2 Monogrammed handkerchiefs must be ironed on the wrong side. 1971 *Daily Tel.* 27 Jan. 11 (caption) Red wool suit... monogrammed in red with Balmain initials. 1974 *Ibid.* 30 Sept. 12 Young Conservatives have their shirts monogrammed 'Y.C.' 1974 *Ashmolean Mus. Rep. Visitors 1972-3* 38 A 19th-century woodcut by the monogrammist H. Ch., *Rothenburg ob der Tauber, Rathaus.* 1975 'E. LATHEN' *By Hook or by Crook* xvii. 160 Lois... instructed Cartier to monogram a demitasse set.

† **mono'grammal**, *a.* *Obs. rare*. [f. L. *monogrammus* (see prec.) + -AL¹.] Drawn in line only, without colour.

a 1619 FOTHERBY *Atheom.* II. x. § 4 (1622) 306 And as I shewed before, of Punctum in Geometry; that it hath diuers lines, as monogrammall draughts of the image of God: so may the same be shewed in *Arithmeticall unity*. *Ibid.* xiv. § 2. 355 A monogrammal description, and a kind of rude draught, as it were with a Cole.

monogrammatic (mə'nɒɡrə'mætɪk), *a.* [f. late L. *monogrammat-*, *monogramma*, MONOGRAM + -IC. So F. *monogrammatique*.] Of, pertaining to, or in the style of, a monogram.

1773 SWINTON in *Phil. Trans.* LXIV. 322 It will follow, that the Romans borrowed the monogrammatic way of writing rather from the Etruscans than the Greeks. 1820 *Genil. Mag.* XC. i. 431 As far as Roman Capitals can express this Inscription which is partly monogrammatic, it stands thus [etc.]. 1874 W. H. WITHROW *Catacombs of Rome* (1877) 401 They frequently abound also in... monogrammatic abbreviations. 1905 *Athenæum* 11 Nov. 654/1 The monogrammatic cross belongs to the third century after Christ.

So **monogra'mmatical** *a.*, concerned with monograms.

1871 *Athenæum* 16 Sept. 374 Mr. Richard Redgrave joins his two 'R's' back to back, and triumphs as a monogrammatical artist.

mono'grammatize, *v.* [Formed as prec. + -IZE.] *intr.* To use monogrammatic characters in writing.

1818 *Edin. Rev.* XXXI. 108 In their inscriptions... the Spanish Goths... were fond of using combined capitals—of monogrammatizing.

monogrammic (mə'nɒɡræ'mɪk), *a.* *rare*. [f. MONOGRAM + -IC.]

† 1. = MONOGRAMMAL. *Obs.*

1721 BAILEY, *Monogrammick Picture*, a Picture only drawn in Lines without Colours.

2. Pertaining to or of the nature of a monogram.

1851 D. WILSON *Preh. Ann.* (1863) II. iv. iv. 286 A species of Monogrammic Runic writing.

† **mono'grammical**, *a.* *Obs.* [Formed as prec. + -ICAL.] = prec. 1.

1685-6 H. MORE in Norris *Theory Love* (1688) 219 No Attention is sufficient to make us rightly discern the beauty of Holiness, but onely a shadowy Notion or Meager Monogrammicall Picture thereof.

† **mono'grammous**, *a.* *Obs. rare*—1. [f. L. *monogrammus* *adj.* (see MONOGRAM) + -OUS.] In outline; indistinct.

1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* I. ii. § 2. 61 As for those Romantick Monogrammous Gods of Epicurus, had they been seriously believed by him, they could have been nothing else but a certain kind of Aerial and spectrous men.

monograph ('mɒnɒɡrɑ:f, -græf), *sb.* [f. MONO- + -GRAPH.]

The earlier word with this meaning was MONOGRAPHY (= Fr. and Ger. *monographie*, still in use), which was discarded prob. because its formation suggested an abstract sense. (Cf. *Eng. photograph* and F. *photographie*.) Fr. has *monographe*

sb., writer of a monograph, and adj. (of a book) treating of one subject.]

1. Originally, in Natural History, a separate treatise on a single species, genus, or larger group of plants, animals, or minerals. (In this use often with const. *of* instead of the more usual *on*.) Hence, in later use, *gen.* a separate treatise on a single object or class of objects: in contradistinction to the general treatises in which this is dealt with as part of a wider subject.

1821 tr. *Decandolle & Sprengel's Elem. Philos. Plants* III. i. §6. 163 By a Monograph we understand a complete account of any one family, tribe, or genus, nothing being neglected which is necessary for a perfect knowledge of it. 1827 *Q. J. J. Sci.* XXII. 39 By the frequent publication of monographs, . . . the science of natural history cannot but be essentially promoted. 1828-32 WEBSTER s.v., A monograph of violets in botany; a monograph of an Egyptian mummy. 1839 G. BIRD *Nat. Philos.* 77 On the subjects treated of, in the preceding five chapters, the student may consult. . . the monographs in Sir David Brewster's *Encyclopædia*. 1847 HARDY in *Proc. Berw. Nat. Club* II. No. 5. 234 A Monograph of the Scottish species. 1862 ANSTED *Channel Isl.* Pref. (ed. 2) 7 The Channel Islands . . . deserve and require a monograph. 1876 PAGE *Adv. Text-bk. Geol.* xiii. 237 Mr. Woodward's Monograph of Fossil Crustacea. 1880 *Athenæum* 12 June 762 Monographs on Poe, Hawthorne [etc.].

¶ 2. Misused for MONOGRAM 2.

1849 ALB. SMITH *Pottleton Legacy* (1854) 24 A steel key . . . with some initials worked in a monograph in the handle. 1876 FREEMAN *Hist. & Arch. Sk.* 49 On one of which [pillars] is a monograph out of which ingenious men have spelled the word 'Theodoricus'.

monograph ('mɒnɒgrɑːf, -æ-), *v.* [f. MONOGRAPH sb.] *trans.* To write or produce a monograph on; to treat or discuss in a monograph.

1876 T. GILL in *Harper's Mag.* Jan. 220/2 Dr. H. Wood has monographed our fresh-water algæ. 1881 DARWIN *Veg. Mould* i. 8 The British species of Lumbricus have never been carefully monographed. a 1887 HOOKER in *Darwin's Life & Lett.* I. 347 It was monographing the Barnacles that brought it about. 1890 MISS A. M. CLERKE *Syst. Stars* 277 This extraordinary object . . . has been monographed, mapped, measured, figured and photographed.

monographer ('mɒnɒgrəfə(r)). [f. mod.L. *monograph-us* (see MONOGRAPHY) + -ER¹.] One who writes or has written a monograph.

1770 G. WHITE *Selborne, To Barrington* 8 Oct., Every kingdom, every province, should have its own monographer. 1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* xlviii. IV. 425 Apollodorus . . . was the first monographer of insects. 1880 NEWTON in *Encycl. Brit.* XIII. 825/2 Few existing birds offer a better subject for a monographer [than the kakapo]. 1905 *Speaker* 11 Mar. 565/1 It is impossible to imagine two subjects more attractive to the intending monographer than Matthew Arnold and Sidney Smith.

monographic ('mɒnɒgrəfɪk), *a.* and *sb.* [f. MONO- + -GRAPHIC; in senses 1 and 2 after MONOGRAM; in sense 4 after MONOGRAPHY; cf. F. *monographique*.] *A. adj.*

† 1. = MONOGRAMMIC 1. *Obs.*

1731 BAILEY, *Monographick Picture*, a Picture only drawn in Lines without Colours. 1859 GULLICK & TIMBS *Paint*. 38 The monographic style [of painting in Greece] consisted also of lines, but the inner lines or markings were given as well as the exterior outline.

2. = MONOGRAMMIC 2.

1888 *Harper's Mag.* Apr. 746 A monographic combination of the letters A and P. 1890 in *Century Dict.*

3. Representing a sphere in a single diagram.

1855 *Rep. Brit. Assoc., Sections* 148 On Improved Monographic Projections of the World. By James Gall.

4. Pertaining to or of the nature of a monograph.

1825 *Good Study Med.* (ed. 2) II. 547 The monographic and clinical writers of our own country. 1869 W. S. DALLAS tr. *Müller's Facts for Darwin* x. 106 A Monographic Memoir. 1899 *Albutt's Syst. Med.* VI. 205 Material for . . . monographic treatment. 1959 C. SINGER *Short Hist. Sci. Ideas* vii. 274 The earliest modern scientific works of a monographic character, the great books of Belon, Rondelet, Vesalius, Gesner, are exclusively biological. 1970 *Daily Tel.* 12 Sept. 8/5 There is Waterhouse's monograph on Gainsborough . . . and some exhibition catalogues that are monographic in their range. 1974 *Nature* 18 Jan. 165/3 The book as a whole usefully fills an important gap in the monographic literature.

† *B. sb. pl.* Writings treating a subject monographically. *Obs.*

1768 PENNANT *Zool.* (1776) I. 342 The curious monographs on the swallow tribe of that worthy correspondent.

mono'graphical, *a. rare.* [Formed as prec. + -ICAL.] = MONOGRAPHIC *a.* 3.

1709 *Med. J. n. l.* 305 This valuable monographical book is divided into four distinct parts. 1828-32 in WEBSTER. 1904 *Edin. Rev.* July 152 The monographical method has been much discussed.

mono'graphically, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY².] In the manner or form of a monograph.

1838 V. THOMAS *Addr. B'ham Roy. Sch. Med. & Surg.* 29 Aug., To write monographically, is to write profoundly, it is to write professionally. 1874 COUES *Birds N.W.* Introd. 7 Three families . . . are treated monographically. 1964 R. H. GERHARD in D. Abercrombie et al. *Daniel Jones* 281 The idea of representing monographically the vowels of *go* and *gay*.

monographer ('mɒnɒgrəfɪst). [f. MONOGRAPH or MONOGRAPHY + -IST.] A monographer.

1822 *Good Study Med.* III. 198 The ophthalmic monographers, by making every variety of affection a distinct disease, have most unmercifully enlarged the list under this genus. 1847 WEBSTER, *Monographer*, one who writes a monograph [cites *Keith*].

monography ('mɒnɒgrəfi). [f. Gr. *μόνος* MONO- + *γράφειν* to write: see -GRAPHY. In sense 1, it represents mod.L. *monographia* (18th c.), f. *monograph-us* (Linnæus), one who writes a treatise on a single genus or species. Cf. F. *monographie* (1807 in Littré).]

1. = MONOGRAPH 1. (*Obs.* in Natural History applications; but still occasionally applied to a treatise on some special subject in other departments of knowledge.)

1773 G. WHITE *Selborne, To Barrington* 20 Nov., My monography of this little domestic and familiar bird. 1777 *Ibid.* 20 May, A good monography of worms would afford much entertainment and information. 1785 SIR J. E. SMITH in *Mem.* (1832) I. 133 Schreber is writing a monography on the genus *Aster*. 1819 W. LAWRENCE *Lect. Physiol. Zool.* (1822) 22 The best monography we possess in the class Mammalia. 1838 J. G. DOWLING *Ecl. Hist.* iii. §3. 208 Monographies (if I may be allowed to naturalize a useful word) or treatises on particular branches, have been still more abundant [in Germany] than works on the general history of the church. 1849 R. A. VAUGHAN in *Brit. Q. Rev.* May 307 Schleiermacher . . . wrote also monographies on Anaximander . . . and Socrates. 1866 MERIVALE *Sallust* Introd. (ed. 2) 15 The *Catilina* and *Jugurtha* are what are denominated in modern times Monographies; i.e. narratives of a detached series of connected events. 1876 FERGUSSON *Hist. Ind. & East. Archit.* III. i. 294 In order to write a complete monography of the Kashmiri style, we ought to be able to trace it very much further back than anything in the previous pages enables us to do.

† 2. (See quot.) *Obs.* -⁰

1828-32 WEBSTER, *Monography*, a description drawn in lines without colors. Qu. should not this be *monogram*?

monogyn ('mɒnɒdʒɪn). *Bot.* [ad. mod.L. *monogyn-us*: see MONOGYNIA.] (See quot.)

1828-32 WEBSTER, *Monogyn*, in botany, a plant having only one style or stigma [cites *Smith*]. 1860 WORCESTER, *Monogyn* [cites *Lindley*].

|| **Monogynia** ('mɒnɒdʒɪniə). *Bot.* [mod.L. (Linnæus), f. *monogyn-us* monogynous (the sense 'pistil'): see -IA.] The first order in each of the first thirteen classes of the Linnæan Sexual System, comprising plants having flowers with only one pistil or stigma. Also used *attrib.* or *adj.*

1760 J. LEE *Introd. Bot.* II. iii. (1765) 78. 1785 MARTYN *Rousseau's Bot.* x. (1794) 99. 1845 *Encycl. Metrop.* XXV. 7/1.

Hence *mono'gynian*, *mono'gynic*, *mono'gynious adjs.* = MONOGYNOUS *a.* 1.

a 1794 SIR W. JONES *Enchanted Fruit* Wks. 1799 VI. 182 Taught. . . To class by pistil and by stamen, Produce from nature's rich dominion Flow'rs Polyandrian Monogynian. 1891 *Syd. Soc. Lex., Monogynic*, same as *Monogynous*. 1856 MAYNE *Expos. Lex., Monogynius*, having one pistil, or one style; . . . monogynious.

monogynist ('mɒnɒdʒɪnɪst). [f. MONOGYN-Y + -IST.] One who practises or is in favour of monogyny.

1895 in *Funk's Stand. Dict.* 1902 in *Cassell's Suppl.*

monogynæcial ('mɒnɒdʒɪnɪʃ(ɪ)əl), *a. Bot.* [f. MONO- + GYNÆCI-UM + -AL¹.] Applied to a simple fruit formed by the gynæcium of a single flower.

1876 H. J. BALFOUR in *Encycl. Brit.* IV. 150/2 Simple fruits are hence sometimes denominated monogynæcial, as being formed by one gynæcium.

monogynous ('mɒnɒdʒɪnəs), *a.* [f. mod.L. *monogyn-us* (see MONOGYNIA) + -OUS.]

1. *Bot.* Having only one pistil, style, or stigma; belonging to the order *Monogynia*.

1816 P. KEITH *Syst. Phys. Bot.* I. 117 Sometimes the pistil is single or solitary . . . the flower is [then] said to be monogynous. 1837 — *Bot. Lex.* s.v., Flowers having but a single style are said to be monogynous, as in *Primula*. 1861 BENTLEY *Man. Bot.* I. iv. §4. 274.

2. Of or pertaining to monogyny; living in monogyny.

1890 in *Century Dict.* 1906 *10th Cent.* Feb. 223 The Report [on the decline of the birth-rate in N.S.W.] . . . stigmatises the married state of those who practise it [sc. limitation of offspring] as one of 'monogynous prostitution'.

3. *Zool.* 'Having only one female mate' (*Cent. Dict.*).

monogyny ('mɒnɒdʒɪni). [f. MONO- + Gr. *γυνή* woman, wife.] The practice of mating with only one female, or of marrying only one wife. (*Corresp.* to MONANDRY.)

1876 H. SPENCER *Princ. Sociol.* (1877) I. 698 Monogyny does not fully express the union of one man with one woman . . . since the feminine unity is alone indicated by it. . . Hence monogamy, expressing the singleness of the marriage, may be fitly retained.

monohalogen ('mɒnəʊ'hælədʒən), *a.* [f. MONO- + HALOGEN.] Containing one equivalent of a halogen.

1893 *Proc. Royal Soc.* LIV. 101 On the Ratio of the Specific Heats of the Paraffins and their Monohalogen Derivatives, by J. W. Capstick.

monohemerous ('mɒnəʊ'hɪ:mərəs), *a. Med.* Also 9 monemerous. [f. mod.L. *monohēmer-a* neut. pl. (ad. Gr. *μονοήμερος*, var. of *μονήμερος* lasting one day only, f. *μόνος* MONO- + *ήμερος* day) + -OUS.] Lasting or existing only one day.

[1693 tr. *Blancard's Phys. Dict.* (ed. 2), *Monohemera*, Diseases that are cured in one Day.] 1731 BAILEY, *Monohemerous Diseases*, such as last but one Day, or are cured in a Day. 1856 MAYNE *Expos. Lex., Monemeros*, . . . lasting or enduring one day. . . monemerous.

monohull ('mɒnəʊhʌl). [f. MONO- + HULL sb.²] A boat with a single hull. Also *attrib.* or as *adj.* Cf. MULTIHULL.

1967 *Motor Boating* Oct. 135 This year the race was split into two divisions, caused by the catamaran show of superiority: one for monohulls, the other for cats. 1968 *Observer* 9 June 23/5, I would like to see two separate [single-handed Atlantic crossing] races in future, . . . —one for monohulls and one for multihulls. 1969 *Sunday Times* 2 Feb. 50 The design of the monohull can be improved—there is constant experiment with materials. 1971 *New Scientist* 4 Feb. 265/2 The superiority of the Planesail concept over the conventional monohull or multihull arrangement had already been amply demonstrated. 1972 *Observer* 11 June 18/7, I am confident that Three Cheers, and certainly a multihull, will win—with the radical monohull Strongbow our only serious competitor. 1973 'A. YORK' *Captivator* iii. 44 She's all but thirty feet long . . . and being a cat, she's fourteen feet wide. That means she has about the same accommodation as a monohull.

monohybrid ('mɒnəʊ'hɪbrɪd), *sb.* and *a. Biol.* [f. MONO- + HYBRID sb. and a.] *A. sb.* A hybrid that is heterozygous with respect to a single gene. *B. adj.* Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of such a hybrid, or a cross resulting in such a hybrid. So *mono'hybridism* (*rare*).

1904 *Rep. Evolution Comm. R. Soc.* No. 2. 126 Unresolved characters in ordinary mono-hybrids. 1907 R. C. PUNNETT *Mendelism* (ed. 2) 34 The cases . . . concern only a single pair of differentiating characters, that is to say, are cases of monohybridism. 1910 *Amer. Naturalist* XLIV. 67 The crosses have all given a simple mono-hybrid ratio. 1911 FARMER & DARBISHIRE tr. *H. de Vries's Mutation Theory* II. 585 We have given the name of monohybrids to those mongrels whose parents differ from one another in a single elementary character only. 1931 A. F. SHULL *Heredity* (ed. 2) vii. 52 Offspring produced by two parents which differ in only one inherited feature are known as monohybrids. 1964 M. CRITCHLEY *Developmental Dyslexia* x. 64 The author concluded that developmental dyslexia follows a monohybrid autosomal dominant mode of inheritance. 1967 A. MÜNTZING *Genetics: Basic & Applied* v. 46/2 Heterozygotes for one gene pair, monohybrids, . . . display monohybrid segregation in the ratio of 3:1.

monohydrate ('mɒnəʊ'hɑɪdrət), *Chem.* [See MONO- 2 and HYDRATE.] A hydrate containing one equivalent of water. So *mono'hydrated a.*, compounded with one equivalent of water.

1853 *URE Dict. Arts* I. 987 Monohydrated nitric acid. 1854 J. SCOFFERN in *Orr's Circ. Sci., Chem.* 315 Monohydrate of nitric acid. 1857 MILLER *Elem. Chem.* (1862) III. 309 The normal or monohydrated monobasic organic acids. 1876 HARLEY *Mat. Med.* (ed. 6) 69 The acid thus obtained is the Monohydrate (HNO₃).

monohydric ('mɒnəʊ'hɑɪdrɪk), *a. Chem.* [See MONO- 2 and HYDRIC.] *a.* Having one equivalent of hydrogen in combination.

1856 in MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*

b. Of an alcohol or phenol: containing a single hydroxyl group.

1880 *J. n. l. Chem. Soc.* XXXVIII. 28 (*heading*) Sulphates of mono- and poly-hydric alcohols. 1926 J. READ *Text-bk. Org. Chem.* xxiv. 541 Ordinary phenol, or carbolic acid, . . . is a monohydric phenol. 1937 *J. n. l. Aeronaut. Soc.* XLI. 737 Fuels containing monohydric alcohols are rendered harmless to magnesium and its alloys by saturating such fuels with complex alkali fluorides soluble in them. 1967 I. L. FINAR *Org. Chem.* (ed. 5) I. vi. 144 The monohydric alcohols form an homologous series with the general formula C_nH_{2n+2}O.

mono'hydrogen. [MONO- 2.] Used *attrib.* to denote compounds with one equivalent of hydrogen.

1869 ROSCOE *Elem. Chem.* xv. (1871) 160 Monohydrogen phosphate.

monoic ('mɒnɪk), *a. Zool. rare.* [ad. mod.L. *monoica* (neut. pl., De Blainville 1825), *a. Gr.* type *μόνοικος: see MONÆCIA.] = MONÆCIOUS 2.

1856 MAYNE *Expos. Lex., Monoicus*. . . *Zool.* Applied by Blainville to a sub-Class (*Monoica*, nom. pl. n.) of the *Paracephalophora*, comprehending those which have the sexes distinct, but in the same individual: monoic. 1882 *Entom. Mag.* Mar. 226 The . . . evolution of monoic insects.

monoicous ('mɒnɪkəs), *a. Bot.* [f. mod.L. *monoic-us*, F. *monoïque*, irreg. ad. Gr. type *μόνοικος (see MONÆCIA) + -OUS.] *a.* = MONÆCIOUS 1. Now *rare* or *Obs.* *b.* Applied by Darwin to those 'polygamous' plants which

have the three sexual varieties together on the same individual: opposed to *trioicous*.

1822 GOOD *Study Med.* IV. 5 Monoicous plants. 1831 J. DAVIES *Manual Mat. Med.* 154 Flowers greenish, small, monoicous, disposed in spikes. 1863 BERKELEY *Brit. Mosses* 65 *Cryphaea*, Mohr. Monoicous. 1877 DARWIN *Forms of Fl.* Introd. 12 Of the other or monoicous sub-group of polygamous plants, or those which bear hermaphrodite, male and female flowers on the same individual, the Common Maple (*Acer campestre*) offers a good instance.

Hence *monoicously adv.*

1847 [see MONOICIOUSLY].

monoid ('mɒnɔɪd), *a.* (and *sb.*) [ad. Gr. *μονοειδής* of one form, uniform, f. *μόνος* MONO- + *εἶδος* form: see -OID.]

1. *Anc. Prosody.* Composed of feet of one kind. 1890 in *Century Dict.*

2. *Math.* Applied to a surface which possesses a conical point of the highest possible ($n - 1$)th order. Also *absol.* or *sb.* = *monoid surface*.

1862 CAYLEY in *Proc. Brit. Assoc.*, Sections 3 A cone... and a monoid surface with the same vertex. 1866 BRANDE & COX *Dict. Sci. s.v.*, The cones P and Q are called respectively the superior and inferior cones of the monoid.

monoideal (mɒnəʊaɪ'di:əl), *a.* *rare*-1. [f. MONO- + IDEAL *a.* 3 b.] Expressing or conveying only one idea.

1922 JOYCE *Ulysses* 667 The infinite possibilities hitherto unexploited of the modern art of advertisement if condensed in trilateral monoideal symbols.

monoideism (mɒnəʊaɪ'di:z(ə)m). Also *monoideism*. [f. MONO- + IDE-A + -ISM.] Concentration of the mind, or fixation of the attention, upon one idea; *esp.* as a form of monomania or a hypnotic condition.

1860 FOWLER *Med. Voc.*, *Mono-ideism*, that artificially induced condition in which the acts of the mind, sensation, and motion, may be completely governed by means of suggestive ideas—the individual being conscious.—*Braid*. 1885 GURNEY & MYERS in *Proc. Soc. Psych. Research* III. 407 It is observed that the mental condition of hypnotised 'subjects' is often one of marked mono-ideism—of strong and one-sided attention. 1890 tr. T. Ribot's *Psychol. of Attention* iii. 96 This higher form of ecstasy may at times reach the state of complete, absolute monoideism, that is, the state of perfect unity of consciousness. 1891 W. J. GREENSTREET tr. *Guyau's Educ. & Heredity* i. 14 This state has been called monoideism, and is found in somnambulists. 1891 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Monoideism*, Braid's term for the condition in which mental conditions in one person are governed by ideas suggested by another. 1892 SULLY in *Tuke Dict. Psych. Med.* I. 110/2 Narrowness of interest with its accompanying tendency to monoideism is one fertile source of danger in an age when subdivision and specialisation of work has been carried to an extreme point. 1907 *Athenæum* 2 Mar. 258/1 Monoideism in science is always a present peril. 1966 D. W. ABSE *Hysteria* viii. 116 It was essentially a narrowing of the attention, or a 'monoideism'... that ushered in the hypnotic trance.

Hence *monoideistic a.*, pertaining to or characterized by monoideism.

1902 W. JAMES *Var. Relig. Exper.* 525 Philosophy, with its passion for unity, and mysticism with its monoideistic bent, both 'pass to the limit' and identify the something with a unique God who is the all-inclusive soul of the world. 1904 G. S. HALL *Adolescence* II. 50 The history of philosophy shows that the mono-ideistic thinkers... were the victims of an environment or an age itself overwrought, one-sided and extreme.

mono-iodo-. *Chem.* [See MONO- 2 and IODO-.] Combining form, denoting the presence in a compound of one atom of iodine.

1873 *Fownes' Chem.* (ed. 11) 802 Oxyphenols are formed from the corresponding monoiiodophenols. 1891 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Monoiodopentane*, same as *Amyl iodide*.

monok, obs. form of MONK.

monokaryon (mɒnəʊ'kæriən). *Bot.* Also *monocaryon*. [f. MONO- after DIKARYON.] A mononuclear cell, spore, or mycelium in higher fungi that have a dikaryotic stage of the life cycle. Hence *monokaryotic a.*, containing or characteristic of a monokaryon.

1935 E. A. BESSEY *Text-bk. Mycol.* xii. 323 The secondary mycelium (dikaryon phase) is of far greater importance in the life cycle, the primary mycelium (monocaryon phase) occupying but a short period of the life of the fungus. 1936 *Amer. Jnl. Bot.* XXIII. 310/1 Throughout this paper the terms *monocaryon mycelium* and *dikaryon mycelium* will be employed instead of the older terms *haploid* and *diploid*. 1941 *Bot. Rev.* VII. 412 These give rise either to dikaryotic diploid oidia or to monokaryotic haploid oidia. 1947 F. A. & F. T. WOLF *Fungi* II. xiv. 334 The complete cycle from the monokaryotic to the dikaryotic condition. 1968 R. RIEGER et al. *Gloss. Genetics & Cytogenetics* 299 *Monokaryon*, a uninucleate cell, a spore, or a tissue consisting of such cells, as opposed to a dikaryon. 1972 E. MOORE-LANDECKER *Fund. Fungi* iv. 91 The monokaryon is at first nonseptate. *Ibid.* 92 When the monokaryotic hyphae fuse, the nuclei of one hypha flow into the other.

monokini (mɒnəʊ'ki:ni). [f. MONO- after BIKINI b, with reference to BI- *pref.*²] A one-piece beach garment, usu. one equivalent to the lower half of a bikini and worn by women.

1964 *Daily Mirror* (Brisbane) 6 July 6 Monokinis are selling in Paris like iceboxes in Alaska. 1964 *Time* 7 Aug. 36/3 Sunbathing... she in a bikini... he in a monokini. 1965 *New Yorker* 10 Apr. 92 He works wearing only a jet monokini, a trained canary perched on his shoulder. 1966 B.

E. WALLACE *Murder in Touraine* xi. 96 She was standing there near naked in her brief monokini. 1966 *N. Y. Times* 30 May 20 Hand-loomed Orton yarn 'monokini' has top and bottom joined by a band. 1968 B. FOSTER *Changing Eng. Lang.* iii. 121 In France in the year 1964... there was much talk of a topless bathing suit, immediately known as the *monokini*. 1971 *Observer* (Colour Suppl.) 9 May (recto front cover), This monokini is not a tattered pair of cut-down jeans but the latest smart, expensive one-piece swimsuit made of disguised suede. 1974 *Guardian* 4 July 2/7 The monokini is no longer the rage only at St-Tropez. French girls usually go topless in Paris open-air swimming pools.

monoklinohedric, var. MONOCLINOHEDRIC.

monolater (mɒ'nɒlətə(r)). [f. MONOLATRY, after *idolater*.] A worshipper of one god. So *monolatrism*.

1900 *Dublin Rev.* July 210 He... declares them to have been 'monolatrists', i.e. to have believed in many gods, and worshipped but one, Jehovah. 1905 J. ORR *Problem O.T.* iv. 86 Israel emerges from the dim past as a loose aggregate of polytheists or at least monolaters.

mo'nolatrous, *a.* [f. MONOLATRY, after *idolatrōus*.] Of or pertaining to monolatry.

1892 MONTEFIORE *Hibbert Lect.* i. 18 A conscious infraction of a known monolatrōus law. 1897 R. L. OTTLEY *Aspects O.T.* ii. 69 In its earlier stages the worship of the ordinary Hebrew was not monotheistic but monolatrōus.

monolatry (mɒ'nɒlətri). [f. Gr. *μόνος* MONO- + *λατρεία* worship, -LATRY.] The worship of one god, where other gods may be supposed to exist.

1881 W. R. SMITH *Old Test. In Jew. Ch.* x. 273 The religion of the Old Testament is no mere natural variety of Semitic monolatry. 1886 HUXLEY in *19th Cent.* Apr. 495 A worship of one God—monolatry as Wellhausen calls it—which is very different from genuine monotheism. 1892 MONTEFIORE *Hibbert Lect.* i. 11 Monolatry is the worship of one god; monotheism, of the one and only God.

monolayer ('mɒnəleɪə(r)). [f. MONO- + LAYER *sb.*] *a.* A layer or film one molecule thick.

1933 *Biochem. Jnl.* XXVII. 1581 The structure of proteins in bulk solution is different from that which exists when the protein is extended as a monolayer in a film. 1950 W. J. MOORE *Physical Chem.* xvi. 496 The ordinary three-dimensional states of aggregation have many counterparts in the two-dimensional world of monolayers. 1972 R. G. KAZMANN *Mod. Hydrol.* (ed. 2) iii. 62 Ideally this would form a film one molecule thick on the water surface—a monolayer. 1973 *Nature* 10 Aug. 328/2 In these severe conditions of lack of water (a few monolayers of water adsorbed on soil particles) some growth and metabolic activity of bacteria... does occur.

b. Biol. and Med. A culture consisting of a layer of cells one cell thick.

1952 *Proc. Nat. Acad. Sci.* XXXVIII. 748 The virus of Western Equine Encephalomyelitis, adapted to chicken embryo, will produce plaques when it is grown on a monolayer of cells obtainable from chicken embryos. 1961 *Nature* 22 Apr. 370/2 The vaccinia virus was grown in monolayer cultures of monkey kidney tissue. 1973 *Ibid.* 6 Apr. 399/2 The division of most 'normal' cells in culture is inhibited after they have grown to a confluent monolayer.

monolein (mɒ'nəʊlɪn). *Chem.* [MONO- 2.] An OLEIN containing one equivalent of oleic acid.

1857 MILLER *Elem. Chem.* (1862) III. 278 Monolein... Diolein... Triolein. 1873 RALFE *Phys. Chem.* 49.

monoline ('mɒnəlaɪn). [f. MONO- + LINE *sb.*]

1. (With capital initial.) The inventor's name for one of the printing machines which cast a line at a time. Cf. LINOTYPE.

1902 *Encycl. Brit.* XXXIII. 522/2 The former class [of type-setting and type-casting machines] is exemplified by the Linotype, the Typograph, and the Monoline machines. 2. = MONO-RAIL.

1902 *Westm. Gaz.* 1 Feb. 10/2 A project for constructing a railway between Edinburgh and Glasgow on the monoline principle.

monolingual (mɒnəʊ'liŋgwəl), *a.* and *sb.* [f. MONO- + LINGUAL *a.* 4 b.] *A. adj.* Speaking only one language; written in a single language.

1953 *Use of Vernacular Lang. in Educ.* (Unesco) ii. 50 It cannot be denied that the business of government is easier in a monolingual than in a multilingual nation. However, it does not follow that legislation or school policy requiring the use of the official language at all times will give the same results as actual monolingualism. 1954 L. MACNEICE *Autumn Sequel* 54 At times she is monolingual, monotone. At others mistress of the Tower of Babel. 1968 *Amer. N. & Q.* Mar. 109/1 As a monolingual dictionary and a ready reference work... the Larousse has no parallel in any other language. 1972 *Language* XLVIII 910 The English translations do not, I think, allow the monolingual speaker of English to get any sense of how a speaker of Japanese feels when he is addressed with *-san*.

B. sb. One who speaks only one language.

1956 E. HAUGEN *Bilingualism in Americas* iv. 77 Any kind of sampling test which adequately measures monolingual skill can be used to make comparisons between monolinguals and bilinguals speaking the same language. 1971 G. ANSRE in J. Spencer *Eng. Lang. W. Afr.* 147 Essentially... in cases of both monolinguals and bilinguals incorporating loans, the results seem similar. 1972 H. KURATH *Studies Area Linguistics* vii. 112 A few of them have even been adopted by English monolinguals of Pennsylvania.

Hence *mono'lingualism*, the ability to speak only one language; *mono'linguist* = MONOLINGUAL *sb.*; *monolin'guistic a.* = MONOLINGUAL *a.*

1928 *Observer* 8 Apr. 14/3 There is no one living... speaking only Manx and no English. Ten years before that the monolingualists had dwindled to under half a dozen. 1942 L. B. NAMIER *Conflicts* 3 Union... in monolingualistic national States became in the nineteenth century the political aim of the educated, and in time of the semi-educated, classes in Europe. 1960 J. LODWICK *Asparagus Trench* 66 All the monolingualists who... would opt for Indian tea in Pekin. 1968 Y. MALKIEL *Essays on Linguistic Themes* i. 6 It is... held that bilingualism and even trilingualism are more widely disseminated the world over than is strict monolingualism. 1972 H. KURATH *Studies in Area Linguistics* 124 Monolingualism prevails in large parts of the world.

monolith ('mɒnəlɪθ), *sb.* and *a.* Also *monolithe*. [a. F. *monolithe* *adj.* and *sb.*, or ad. L. *monolith-us* *adj.*, a. Gr. *μόλιθος* made out of one stone, f. *μόνος* MONO- + *λίθος* stone.]

A. sb. 1. A single block of stone, *esp.* one of notable size, shaped into a pillar or monument.

[1827 G. HIGGINS *Celtic Druids* 214 The monolithoi or single stones.] 1848 *Chamb. Inform. People* I. 433/2 Twenty-four colossal monolithes, representing Indian gods, are placed in separate divisions. 1851 D. WILSON *Preh. Ann.* (1863) I. v. 166 The giant monoliths of Salisbury plain. 1862 R. H. PATTERSON *Ess. Hist. & Art* 411 Several remarkable monoliths, or temples carved out of single rocks. 1875 *Encycl. Brit.* II. 390/2 The obelisks of Egypt are generally huge monoliths of red granite or syenite.

2. *transf.* and *fig.* A person or thing resembling a monolith; *esp.* (after Russ. *monolit*; cf. *monolitnost'* monolithic unity of the party) a political or social structure presenting an indivisible or unbroken unity.

1934 H. NICOLSON *Curzon: Last Phase* xi. 323 M. Stamboliiski, the peasant Prime Minister of Bulgaria, was also granted an audience... Curzon was attracted towards this solid, somewhat helpless, monolith. He always felt at his ease with entirely self-made people. 1940 AUDEN *Another Time* 117 The monolith Of State. 1953 *Manch. Guardian* 6 Apr. 4/1 The 'monolith' of Soviet power is stirring. 1957 *Economist* 7 Sept. 766/2 A growing diversity in the economic scene is liable to lead to cracks in the political monolith. 1959 P. H. JOHNSON *Unspeakeable Skipton* xxiii. 203 If the Commissioners of Inland Revenue ever caught up with her, she would undoubtedly bring tears to their eyes, reducing them from monoliths to simple, sentimental men with mothers of their own. 1962 J. WAIN *Strike Father Dead* 115 She was a woman of few words, as thick round the middle as an oak, with strong limbs and a big head and shoulders. She wasn't talkative, but... you just wouldn't expect to get a flow of words out of a monolith like that. 1966 *Listener* 12 May 700/3 His [sc. Bruckner's] symphonies are towering monoliths. 1975 *Times* 4 Jan. 13/3 State run monoliths whose inspiration would owe more to the opportunism of Benito Mussolini than to idealism.

B. adj. 1. = MONOLITHIC 1.

1850 LEITCH tr. C. O. Müller's *Anc. Art* §310 (ed. 2) 352 Monolith colossal statues. 1864 PUSEY *Lect. Daniel* i. (1876) 32 Monarchs who transported a monolith obelisk from Armenia. a 1878 SIR G. C. SCOTT *Lect. Archit.* (1879) II. 48 The side doorways were found to have monolith jambs.

2. *fig.* = MONOLITHIC *a.* 4.

1922 E. BLUNDEN *Shepherd* 53 Between great monolith trees.

monolithal ('mɒnəlɪθəl), *a. rare.* [f. MONOLITH + -AL¹.] = MONOLITHIC *a.* 1.

1830 MAUNDER *Treas. Knowl.* I. 1847 SMEATON *Builder's Man.* 215 The principal Egyptian buildings were the pyramids, obelisks, labyrinths, monolithal chambers, sphinxes, and temples. 1859 W. H. GREGORY *Egypt* I. 190 The image of the god in his monolithal (made of a single stone) shrine.

monolithic (mɒnəʊ'liθɪk), *a.* [f. MONOLITH + -IC.]

1. *a.* Formed of a single block of stone; of the nature of a monolith.

1825 FOSBROOKE *Encycl. Antiq.* I. 12 These sanctuaries often consisted of a single excavated block. They are called Monolithic temples. 1849 FREEMAN *Archit.* 101 The Greek column, which, in idea at least, is so essentially monolithic. 1859 TENNENT *Ceylon* II. x. ii. 622 Rows of monolithic pillars, each twenty-six feet high. 1876 FERGUSSON *Hist. Ind. & East. Archit.* iv. ii. 338 There is no doubt that their monolithic character is the principal source of the awe and wonder with which they have been regarded.

b. Electronics. Of a solid-state circuit: composed of active and passive components formed in a single chip (or thin film: see quot. 1967).

1963 E. KEONJIAN *Microelectronics* i. 8 (heading) Monolithic circuits. *Ibid.* 9 A monolithic piece of material is treated in such a way as to possess an electronic circuit function. 1965 *New Scientist* 20 May 510/2 The multi-chip assembly has some advantages over the monolithic circuit—for example, the various chips can be tested before assembly. 1967 *Encycl. Dict. Physics* Suppl. II. 173/1 *Monolithic circuit*, an integrated circuit which uses either thin film or silicon chip techniques for both active and passive devices but not a mixture of these techniques. Since true monolithic thin film circuits are not commercially available the term is more usually applied to silicon chip construction, where it implies, in particular, that any circuit capacitors do not use evaporated dielectrics. However, monolithic silicon chip circuits may use a deposited pattern of connectors between circuit elements. 1970 [see INTEGRATED *ppl. a.* b]. 1971 *Physics Bull.* Jan. 45/1 The new computer has a main memory constructed entirely of monolithic circuits and uses silicon memory chips instead of magnetic cores for storage.

2. Composed or consisting of monoliths; relating to or characterized by monoliths.

1851 D. WILSON *Preh. Ann.* v. 100 The remarkable monolithic group called 'The Stones of Stennis.' *Ibid.* 103 What may be styled the monolithic era of art.

3. (See quot. 1881.)

1881 YOUNG EV. *Man his own Mech.* §1232 It is intended to build the walls in 'monolithic' concrete, that is to say, a wall composed of concrete built up piece-meal which hardens into a solid unbroken mass. 1885 [see BETON]. 1898 *Engineering Mag.* XVI. 131/1 A Large Monolithic Concrete Building. *Ibid.* A large Monolithic Factory Building.

4. *transf.* and *fig.* Resembling a monolith, having one or more of the qualities of a monolith; great, massive; immovable, unwavering, unemotional; unified, homogeneous, unchallenged. *Esp.* applied to organizations, parties, governments, etc., which are autocratic or monopolistic (freq. in derogatory use).

1920 D. H. LAWRENCE *England, my England* (1922) 87 Maurice had a curious monolithic way of sitting in a chair, erect and distant. 1923 A. HUXLEY *Antic Hay* xiii. 102 His appearance is monolithic and grim. 1937 *Nation* (N.Y.) 10 July 32/1 The monolithic corporation talks loudly to the workers. 1942 *New Republic* 9 Nov. 598/2 The monolithic power structure of the totalitarian state. 1945 A. L. ROWSE *West-Country Stories* 26 The Fourth Symphony of Sibelius, the most monolithic of them all. 1948 J. TOWSTER *Polit. Power in U.S.S.R.* p. ix, The peculiarities of the monolithic Communist Party. 1952 *Economist* 22 Mar. 702/1 Herr Grotewohl and his monolithic Socialist Unity Party are democratic. 1953 *Times* 11 Apr. 7/2 Wherever there is monolithic rule the autocrat is bound to repress all views that are not his own. 1959 *Listener* 5 Mar. 423/1 There were many contradictory elements in her, but they and she were static, immovable, almost monolithic. 1971 *Nature* 7 May 2/2 But would not the merging of the research councils create too monolithic a central sponsor? 1974 E. AMBLER *Dr. Frigo* 11. 124 We were never a monolithic party.

mono' lithically, adv. [f. MONOLITHIC *a.*; see -ICALLY.] In a monolithic form or manner (see senses 3 and 4 of MONOLITHIC *a.*).

1905 C. S. HILL in Buel & Hill *Reinforced Concrete Constr.* vi. 138 The readiness...with which they may be bonded monolithically. 1932 KIPLING *Limits & Renewals* 80, I was monolithically military. 1952 SPARKES & SMITH *Concrete Roads* xvii. 398 Integral kerbs are those which are constructed monolithically with the slab. 1960 *Times* 17 Feb. 5/6 Insulating concrete can be cast monolithically. 1960 *Sunday Times* 22 May 17/5 Greedy for praise and monolithically uncharitable. 1962 *Friend* 14 Sept. 1116/1 A row of intent figures... Sometimes the families, the lovers and the photographers got mixed up with these still figures. But they monolithically stood on, for three full hours. 1966 *New Statesman* 27 May 762/3 The church [in Spain] can no longer be regarded as an institution monolithically in support of the *status quo*, opposed to change at all costs. 1975 *Times* 11 July 15/4 The contention that the Liberal Party is monolithically moderate.

monolithism ('mɒnlɪθɪz(ə)m). [f. MONOLITH *sb.* + -ISM.] The quality or fact of being monolithic (see MONOLITHIC *a.* 4); the principle of totalitarian rule.

1927 *Nation* 21 Dec. 703 The tactics...constituted a danger to the 'monolithism' of the party. 1948 J. TOWSTER *Polit. Power in U.S.S.R.* ii. vi. 132 Cutting across both the monopoly and monolithism power principles, this act was...condemned as 'open counter-revolution'. 1957 T. KILMARTIN tr. *Aron's Opium of Intellectuals* 129 The Bolsheviks have always had two slogans, one which insisted on monolithism, the other which encouraged conflicts of ideas and tendencies to sustain the vigour of the Party.

monolobite, -lobular, -locular: see MONO- 1.

mono' logian, rare. [Formed as next + -IAN.] = MONOLOGIST.

1625 MINSHEU *Ductor* (ed. 2) 474 A Monologian, or a Monologue, one that will have all the talk to himselfe, or one that loues to heare himselfe talke. 1835 *Tait's Mag.* II. 18 Pierre [is] a monologian well worth the listening to.

monologic (mɒnəʊ'lɒdʒɪk), *a. rare.* [f. Gr. *μονόλογος* (see MONOLOGUE) + -IC. Cf. F. *monologique*.] Pertaining to, or of the nature of, a monologue.

1852 BLACKIE *Stud. Lang.* 27 You will thus make for yourself a sort of speaking practice in the monologic form. 1866 BLACKMORE *Cradock Nowell* liii, A page and a half of monologic dialogue. 1886 *Academy* 16 Oct. 253/3 A record of her [sc. Miss F. Marryat's] 'musical, dramatic, and monologic' triumphs.

monological (mɒnəʊ'lɒdʒɪkəl), *a.* [Formed as prec. + -ICAL.] = MONOLOGIC. Also of a person: Given to monologue or soliloquy.

1823 *New Monthly Mag.* IX. 394/2 [He] appeared not only in his monological entertainments, but also in the drama. 1829 CARLYLE *Misc., Ger. Playw.* (1840) II. 55 Plays, which...are essentially monological. 1834 BECKFORD *Italy* II. 228 In return for the honour of being admitted to this monological dialogue I kept nodding and bowing. 1842 J. STERLING *Ess.* (1848) I. 453 [Tennyson's] *St. Simeon Stylites*, a kind of monological personation of a...mad ascetic. 1872 O. W. HOLMES *Poet Breakf.-t.* x. 281 King Thomas [sc. Carlyle], the last of the monological succession.

monologist (mɒnəʊ'lɒdʒɪst). [f. Gr. *μονόλογος* (see MONOLOGUE) + -IST.] One who talks in monologue, one who soliloquizes; also, one who monopolizes the conversation. See also MONOLOGUIST.

1711 SHAFESB. *Charac.* (1737) III. Misc. iii. ii. 185 Thus our Monologist, or Self-discoursing Author, in his usual Strain. 1727 BAILEY (vol. II), *Monologist*, one that loves to have all the Talk to himself. 1848 GILFILLAN in *Tait's Mag.*

XV. 279 A lecturer, in the common sense of the term, he is not; call him rather a public monologist, talking rather to himself than to his audience. 1882 *Athenæum* No. 2841. 435 When monologist meets monologist mutual admiration rarely results. 1885 E. C. STEDMAN in *Century Mag.* XXIX. 509 The Autocrat...is always acute,—the liveliest of monologists.

b. One who performs monologues.

1858 *Sat. Rev.* 7 Aug. 133 An indifferent troupe of actors can produce an excitement far beyond that which is caused by the pert song or flippant anecdote of the most accomplished monologist. 1892 *Speaker* 30 July 141/2 One prominent comedian and monologist of the Comédie Française.

monologize (mɒnəʊ'lɒdʒaɪz), *v. intr.* [Formed as prec. + -IZE.] *intr.* To talk in monologue.

1826 DISRAELI *Viv. Grey* I. i. 'Now who could have told the child that?' monologized mamma, with all a mamma's admiration. 1890 SYMONDS *Mem. C. Gozzi* I. 128 Celio monologized against his mortal foe Morgana. 1899 *Speaker* 2 Dec. 237/2 The characters seem to monologize abstractedly.

monologue ('mɒnɒləg), *sb.* [a. F. *monologue*, 'one that loues to heare himselfe talke; or talkes very much about very little' (Cotgr.), ad. Gr. *μονόλογος* speaking alone, f. *μόνος* MONO- + *-λογος* speaker, speaking. See -LOGUE.]

†1. One who does all the talking. *Obs.*—0

1625 [see MONOLOGIAN].

2. a. 'A scene in which a person of the drama speaks by himself' (J.); contrasted with *chorus* and *dialogue*. Also, in modern use, a dramatic composition for a single performer; a kind of dramatic entertainment performed throughout by one person.

1668 DRYDEN *Ess. Dram. Poesy* (Ker) I. 78, I can show... in *Catiline* and *Sejanus* sometimes thirty or forty lines [of rhyme together], I mean besides the Chorus, or the monologues. 1696 PHILLIPS (ed. 5), *Monologue*, a Dramatick Scene, where only one Actor speaks. 1739 CIBBER *Apol.* (1756) II. 164 The monologues and pageants drawn from place to place on wheels answer exactly to the cart of Thespis. 1845 E. HOLMES *Mozart* 200 The opera began with a monologue. 1872 LIDDON *Elem. Relig.* iv. 132 The true sense of the monologue in Hamlet may be thus summed up. 1883 S. C. HALL *Retrospect* II. 254 It was in monologues that he [Mathews] surpassed all competitors.

transf. 1849 LYTTON *Caxtons* vi. 1, Life is a drama, not a monologue.

b. In generalized sense: Literary composition of this nature.

1668 DRYDEN *Ess. Dram. Poesy* (Ker) I. 50 He also gives you an account of himself...in monologue; to which unnatural way of narration Terence is subject in all his plays.

c. A poem, or other non-dramatic composition, in the form of a soliloquy. Used *spec.* of Old English verse.

1866 *Athenæum* 3 Feb. 175/1 Mr. Robert Buchanan's new volume of poems, 'London Idyls', will consist principally of monologues. 1902 W. W. LAWRENCE in *Jrnl. Eng. & Gmc. Philol.* IV. 462 Ebert expressed the opinion that the Seafarer should be interpreted as a monologue from beginning to end. 1905 E. RICKERT in *Mod. Philol.* II. 372 They are specimens of the *giedd* or short monologue arising from a dramatic situation, such as occurs frequently in *Beowulf*. 1935 A. C. BARTLETT *Larger Rhet. Patterns Anglo-Saxon Poetry* 106 Monologue and duologue, direct and indirect discourse, all are undramatic. 1943 B. F. HUPPÉ in *Jrnl. Eng. & Gmc. Philol.* XLII. 529 The basic outline [of the *Wanderer*] has already been set, with the two contrasting and complementary pagan monologues, framed and bound together by the expository Christian introduction, conclusion and 'bridge passage'.

3. A long speech or harangue delivered by one person who is in company or conversation with others; talk or discourse of the nature of a soliloquy.

1859 HELPS *Friends in C.* Ser. II. II. v. 115 Notice the self-contained talker, whose talk is a monologue. 1873 BLACK *Pr. Thule* iii, He was pleasing himself with a series of monologues, interrupted only by his cigar. 1905 A. C. BENSON *Upton Lett.* (1906) 310 He will plunge into a fiery monologue about his ambitions.

'**monologue, v.** [f. prec.] *intr.* To MONOLOGIZE. Hence 'monologuing *vbl. sb.*

1834 *Tait's Mag.* I. 367/1 'What, the rectory of —, if I'll change my coat?' monologues the vicar. 1863 *Not an Angel* I. 140 Miss Mary...monologued the while, after her manner. 1892 *Blackw. Mag.* Aug. 205 Holmes...goes on with his monologuing—if we may coin a word. 1894 G. MOORE *Esther Waters* 41 Feeling that he had secured an appreciative listener, he continued to monologue regarding the wealth and rank his family had formerly held.

monologist ('mɒnɒləgɪst). Also -logueist. [f. MONOLOGUE + -IST.] One who talks or performs in monologue; one who delivers monologues.

1865 *Athenæum* 29 July 151/3 The newest of the monologists is Mr. McCabe. 1866 *Ibid.* 3 Feb. 175/1 Such subjects as 'The Murder Idyl', in which the monologist is a woman whose husband has been hanged. 1874 W. MATHEWS *Gt. Conversers*, etc. i. 30 The name... would imply that he [Ld. Macaulay] was a monologueist, not a converser. 1901 *Dict. Nat. Biog.* Suppl. I. 317/2 Browning was, as a writer, largely a psychological monologist.

monologuize ('mɒnɒləgaɪz), *v.* [Formed as prec. + -IZE.] = MONOLOGIZE.

1870 READE *Put yourself*, etc. II. xiii. 185 He kept the ball always going, but did not monologuize. 1885 G. MEREDITH *Diana* xvii, Finding Redworth beside him, he monologuized

in his depths. 1886 BESANT *Childr. Gibeon* Prol. 1, Her lips had a habit of silently monologuising.

monology (mɒ'nɒlədʒɪ). [ad. Gr. *μονολογία* (f. *μόλογος*: see MONOLOGUE).]

†a. A monologue. *Obs.* b. The habit of monologizing.

1608 CHAPMAN *Byron's Conspir.* E 3 b, Which the Welch Herald of their praise, the Cucko Would scarce haue put, in his monology, In iest, and said with reuerence to his merits. 1616 BULLOKAR *Eng. Expos., Monologie*, a speaking still of one thing, a long tale of one matter. 1625 MINSHEU *Ductor* (ed. 2) 474 Monologie, a long tale of little matter, only speech without substance. a 1859 DE QUINCEY *Convers.* Wks. 1860 XIV. 171 Coleridge persisted in monology through his whole life.

mono'machic, a. rare—1. [ad. Gr. *μονομαχικός*, f. *μονομάχος*: see MONOMACHY.] Of the nature of single combat.

a 1610 SIR J. SEMPLE in *Sempill Ballatis* (1872) 246 Thes monomachicke [printed -th-] Jarris betuix my selfe and the.

monomachist (mɒ'nɒmækɪst). *rare.* [f. Gr. *μονομάχ-ος* + -IST.] One who fights in single combat.

1846 DE QUINCEY *Notes Gilfillan's Lit. Portraits* Wks. 1859 XII. 281 With the air of some Titan slinger or Monomachist from Thebes and Troy.

monomachy (mɒ'nɒmækɪ). [a. F. *monomachie* or ad. L. *monomachia*, a. Gr. *μονομαχία*, f. *μονομάχ-ος*, that fights alone, f. *μόνος* MONO- + *-μαχ-*, *μάχεσθαι* to fight.] A single combat; a contest between two; a duel.

1582 A. FLEMING (*title*) A Monomachie of Motives in the mind of man. a 1586 SIDNEY *Arcadia* II. xix. *heading*, The monomachie betweene Anaxius and Pyrocles. 1618 T. ADAMS *Crucifix* Wks. (1629) 823 Christ after his monomachie or single combat with the Deuill in the Desart, had Angels to attend him. 1624 HEYWOOD *Gunaik.* II. 62 All the monsters and terrors of the earth in single monomachy to overcome. 1649 BP. HALL *Cases Consc.* II. ii. (1650) 83 A monomachie of twelve single combatants on either part. a 1770 SMART *Duellist* 38 The morning came—and man to man, The grand monomachy began. 1822 BYRON *Let. to Kinnaid* 6 Feb., The duello, or monomachie. 1885 R. F. BURTON in *Academy* 1 Aug. 69/1 The other [kind of combat] is the monomachy for especial purpose...to decide an important question without shedding the blood of the general.

b. In Latin form.

1624 HEYWOOD *Gunaik.* II. 110 He died in a single monomachia valiantly by the hand of Achilles. 1845 FORD *Handbk. Spain* II. 604 This monomachia is evidently Oriental. 1903 A. LANG in *Blackw. Mag.* July 46/2 These were the first wounds he received either in battle, siege or the monomachia.

'**monomane.** [a. F. *monomane*: see next and -MANE.] A monomaniac.

1846 WORCESTER cites *Month. Rev.*

monomania (mɒnəʊ'meɪniə). [a. mod.L. *monomania*, f. Gr. *μόνος* MONO- + *μανία* MANIA; after F. *monomanie* (Esquirol).] A form of insanity in which the patient is irrational on one subject only.

1823 *Quart. Jrnl. For. & Brit. Med.* V. 311 [M. Esquirol's Account of Colony of Maniacs, at Gheel, near Brussels]. Monomania is sometimes successfully treated with neutral salts in aqua graminis. 1833 PRICHARD in *Cycl. Pract. Med.* II. 833 The term monomania, meaning madness affecting one train of thought...has generally been adopted of late times instead of melancholia. 1877 L. O. PIKE in *Encycl. Brit.* VI. 584/2 Kleptomania and homicidal monomania are asserted by medical theorists to be forms of mental aberration. 1883 T. S. CLOUSTON *Clin. Lect. Mental Dis.* 17 The fixed delusional states without excitement or depression come next, the Monomanias.

b. *transf.* in popular use: An exaggerated enthusiasm for or devotion to one subject: a craze (*for*).

1834 *Edin. Rev.* LIX. 43 The epidemic monomania which infected the world so largely during the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries. 1849 DICKENS *Dav. Copp.* xvi, I call it quite my monomania, it is such a subject of mine. 1864 KINGSLEY *Rom. & Teut.* iii. (1875) 72 A virtuous youth whose monomania was shooting. 1866 MISS BRADDON *Lady's Mile* xxxiii, That sort of thing is a monomania with very rich people.

monomaniac (mɒnəʊ'meɪniæk), *sb.* (a.) [f. MONOMANIA: see -MANIAC.] a. One who suffers from monomania; one who has a monomania or craze.

1833 *Athenæum* 23 Nov. 792 In the year 1793, there was, at Besançon, an idiot—a mono-maniac—a fool. 1838 PENNY *Cycl.* XII. 484/2 It is rarely that the mind of the monomaniac is otherwise perfectly sound; there is generally combined with the delusion a morbid state of the moral feelings. 1862 H. AIDÉ *Carr of Carrlyon* I. 167 The old gentleman is a monomaniac on the subject of society. 1889 JESSOP *Coming of Friars* vii. 322 A small army of wandering monomaniacs...were roaming about London.

b. *adj.* = next.

1836 SIR J. PAGET *Let.* 29 Nov. in *Mem.* v. (1901) 93 He is certainly a sharp fellow, but I should think rather monomaniac on the reflections. 1849 GEO. ELIOT *Let.* 24 Oct. (1954) I. 318 How does she manage to endure her life with that poor monomaniac husband.

monomaniacal (ˌmɒnəʊməˈniækəl), *a.* [f. MONOMANIA, after *maniacal*.] Pertaining to, characterized by, or afflicted with monomania.

1833 *Blackw. Mag.* XXXIV. 452 He is transformed at the beck of our Monomaniacal Necromancer into a fish. 1845 R. W. HAMILTON *Pop. Educ.* x. (ed. 2) 327 These are the fanatics to whom this subject [*sc.* education] is a monomaniacal idea. 1857 DICKENS *Lett.* 13 July, He retired from the stage early in life (having a monomaniacal delusion that he was old). 1897 S. S. SPRIGGE *Life T. Wakley* xxv. 230 Wakley was not monomaniacal on medical reform. 1971 *Eng. Studies* LII. 249 He is, in short, a soulless creature set apart from the rest of humanity by his monomaniacal devotion to pure avarice.

Hence **monomaniacally** *adv.*

1856 DICKENS *Dorrit* (1857) I. xxi. 186 Young Sparkler hovering about the rooms, monomaniacally seeking any sufficiently ineligible young lady. 1972 *New York* 3 Apr. 65 Her voice adheres monomaniacally to the same pitch.

mono'manious, *a. rare*—⁰. [f. MONOMANIA + -OUS.] Monomaniacal.

1872 LATHAM, *Monomanius*, monomaniacal. Colloquially it is, probably, the commoner word, though avoided by writers who study purity.

Monomark (ˌmɒnəʊmɑːk). Also **monomark**. [f. MONO- + MARK *sb.*'] A combination of letters and/or figures used as an identification mark for goods or personal property. Also *transf.* Hence 'monomark *v. trans.*', to apply a monomark to; 'monomarking *vbl. sb.*

1925 *Westm. Gaz.* 10 July, The Monomark system was explained by its inventor, Mr. William Morris, at a luncheon yesterday in London. A monomark, said Mr. Morris, is the shortest officially recognised postal name and address. 1925 *Glasgow Herald* 10 July 11 The idea... is to set up an international system whereby firms may be granted a 'monomark', consisting of a combination of symbols preceded by B.C.M. (British Commercial Monomark). *Ibid.*, Any individual, child or adult, who cares to pay a modest fee will be entitled to be 'monomarked'. *Ibid.*, The eternal enigma of the identity of Smith—in England alone there are 530,000 bearers of the name—could be kept from business intercourse by the 'monomarking' of each number of the clan. 1926 *Ibid.* 27 Feb. 10 The persistency of the Scot's mental monomarks applied also to the vocal expression of them. 1928 *Daily Mail* 14 Aug. 9/7 Bench yesterday held that a monomark on a dog's collar did not fulfil the requirements of the law in respect of the address of the animal's owner. 1975 *Times* 18 Sept. 2/1 (Adv.), A Telex at your disposal for £25 p.a... British Monomarks (Est. 1926).

monomastigate: see MONO- 1.

monome (ˌmɒnəʊm), *sb.* and *a.* ? *Obs.* [a. F. *monôme*. f. MONO- in imitation of *binôme*: see BINOMIAL.] = MONOMIAL.

a 1719 HARRIS (J.). 1829 SANG in *Philos. Mag.* VI. 262 The Primitives and Derivatives of the Product of two Monome Functions. 1845 LARDNER in *Encycl. Metrop.* I. 527/1 Monomes are said to be homogeneous when they are of the same degree.

monomeniscous (ˌmɒnəʊmɪˈnɪskəs), *a.* [f. MONO- + MENISCUS + -OUS.] Applied to those eyes, in invertebrates, that have only one lens.

1883 LANKESTER & BOURNE in *Q. Jnl. Microsc. Sci.* XXIII. 196 The closely-set groups of monomeniscous eyes of Myriapods. 1888 ROLLESTON & JACKSON *Anim. Life* 525 With the exception of the lateral eyes of *Limulus*,... Arachnid eyes are always monomeniscous.

monoment, *obs.* form of MONUMENT *sb.*

monomer (ˌmɒnəʊmɛ(r)), *Chem.* [f. MONO- + -MER.] Any compound from which a polymer might be formed by the combining together of its molecules (sometimes with the molecules of another compound).

1914 *Chem. Abstr.* VIII. 1037 If released from this combination, it [*sc.* chromic acid] gives at once a polychromic acid, which goes back to the monomer only in the presence of strong bases. 1942 *Electronic Engin.* XIV. 668/3 Impurities in the monomer styrene can have a very serious effect in the electrical properties of the finished polystyrene. 1957 *Technology* July 176/2 Will these catalysts polymerize monomers other than ethylene? 1974 *Guardian* 31 Jan. 6/2 Plastics manufacturers are now mounting health hazard investigations of vinyl chloride monomer.

Hence **mono'meric** *a.*, existing in the form of a monomer.

1929 [see DIMERIC *a.* 2]. 1944 *Electronic Engin.* XVI. 348/3 This 'frost'... was caused by volatile impurities and residual monomeric styrene. 1969 *Nature* 13 Dec. 1060/2 The process by which the monomeric constituents of DNA are produced from their ribose analogues is now recognized to constitute a biochemical control mechanism of the greatest importance.

monomerosomatous: see MONO- 1.

monomerous (ˌmɒnəʊmɛərəs), *a.* [f. mod.L. *monomer-us* (ad. Gr. *μονομερής*, f. *μόνο-* MONO- + *μέρ-* part) + -OUS.] *a. Ent.* Consisting of only one member or joint. *b. Bot.* Applied to flowers having one member in each whorl.

1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* IV. 326 Monomerous (*Monomerus*). When the trunk has no suture or segment. *Ibid.* 378 *Tarsi* mostly trimerous, rarely dimerous or monomerous. 1880 GRAY *Struct. Bot.* vi. §2. 176 Terms... composed of the Greek numerals prefixed to the word meaning parts or members, as *Monomerous*, for the case of a flower of one member of each.

monometallic (ˌmɒnəʊmɪˈtæɪlɪk), *a.* [f. MONO- + METALLIC, after *bimetallic*.]

1. Pertaining to, involving, or using a standard of currency based upon one metal.

1877 [see BIMETALLIC]. 1878 *N. Amer. Rev.* CXXVII. 130 A mono-metallic basis of gold. 1879 *Sussex Daily News* 14 June 5/1 England is what is called monometallic, that is, she bases her currency on one metal, gold. 1890 *Times* 4 Jan. 9/2 If the world became monometallic on a silver basis.

2. *Chem.* (See *quot.*)

1905 G. M. GOULD *Dict. New Med. Terms, Monometallic*, 1. containing one atom of a metal in a molecule. 2. capable of replacing one atom of hydrogen in an acid. 3. consisting of one metal.

monometallism (ˌmɒnəʊmɪˈtæɪlɪz(ə)m). [f. prec.: see -ISM.] The monometallic system or standard of currency.

1879 *Blackw. Mag.* Aug. 232 British statesmen of all parties... have united in extolling the advantages of 'monometallism' in the form of a single gold standard. 1881 *World* 11 May 6/1 The only alternatives were universal monometallism by the adoption of gold, or a convention among the nations binding each other to use silver and gold equally at certain fixed values.

Hence **mono'metallist**, one who advocates or favours monometallism. Also *attrib.*

1876 *N. Amer. Rev.* CXXVI. 163 The mono-metalists denounce it for demonetizing the best of the two metals. 1885 *Atlantic Monthly* Apr. 448/2 Monometallists and bimetalists, business men and bankers, are assaulting the dangerous silver legislation. 1886 *Contemp. Rev.* May 622 The ever-growing scarcity of gold... was remarked... also by the monometallist Economist.

monometer (ˌmɒnəʊmɪtɛ(r)). *Pros.* [a. L. *monometer*, a. Gr. *μόνομετρος*, f. *μόνο-* MONO- + *μέτρον* METRE.] A line consisting of one 'metre'.

1847 in WEBSTER. 1870 R. C. JEBB *Sophocles' Electra* (ed. 2) 141/1 Dochmiac monometer. 1900 H. W. SMYTH *Grk. Melic Poets* 248 The refrain is an iambic monometer, which was often used in exclamations.

monomethyl (ˌmɒnəʊmɛθɪl). *Chem.* [MONO- 2.] Used *attrib.* to denote organic compounds in which one equivalent of methyl takes the place of one of hydrogen. Also **mono'methylated**, -*me'thylie* *adjs.* in same sense.

1869 ROSCOE *Elem. Chem.* (1871) 340 Mono-methyl phosphine. 1880 FRISWELL in *Jnl. Soc. Arts* XXVIII. 444 Dimethylaniline... free from unaltered aniline, and containing only 3 per cent. of the monomethylated compound. 1902 WEBSTER *Suppl.*, *Monomethylie*.

monometric (ˌmɒnəʊmɛtrɪk), *a.* [f. Gr. *μόνο-* MONO- + *μέτρον* measure (see METRE *sb.*')] + -IC.]

1. *Cryst.* = ISOMETRIC 3.

1837 DANA *Min.* 348 Primary form: monometric. 1868 *Fownes' Chem.* (ed. 10) 288 The monometric, regular, or cubic system.—The crystals of this division have three equal axes, all placed at right angles to each other.

2. Written in one metre.

1892 *Century Mag.* June 185 Its serene verse, impressive even in the monometric dialogue.

monometrical (ˌmɒnəʊmɛtrɪkəl), *a.* [f. MONOMETER + -ICAL.] Pertaining to or consisting of a monometer or monometers.

1882 in OGILVIE.

monomial (ˌmɒnəʊmɪəl), *sb.* and *a.* [irreg. f. MONO- after *binomial*. Cf. MONOME and MONOMIAL.]

1. *Algebra.* *a. sb.* An expression consisting of one term only.

1706 PHILLIPS (ed. 6), *Monomial*, in *Algebra*, a Magnitude or Quantity of one Name, or of one single Term. 1854 J. R. YOUNG in *Orr's Circ. Sci., Math. Sci.* 209 The square of a monomial is itself a monomial. 1866 BRANDE & COX *Dict. Sci. etc. s.v.*, Thus *a*, *2 ab*, *3 acx*² are monomials.

b. adj. Consisting of one term only.

1801 *Monthly Rev.* XXXV. 471 Formation of the powers of monomial quantities. 1854 J. R. YOUNG in *Orr's Circ. Sci., Math. Sci.* 234 When the surd... is monomial. 1902 *Encycl. Brit.* XXIX. 180/2 Sarrau's Monomial Formula is much employed, in giving the muzzle velocity.

2. Applied to a term consisting of one word only.

1884 *Jnl. Nerv. Dis.* XI. 452 Professor Wilder urges the adoption of technical, brief, monomial terms. 1885 B. G. WILDER *Ibid.* XII. 272 Most of the names selected or introduced by me consist of a single word each; they are monomials, or better, mononyms.

monomolecular (ˌmɒnəʊmɔːləkjʊlə(r)), *a.* [f. MONO- 1 + MOLECULAR *a.*] *a.* Composed of or pertaining to a single molecule or single molecules.

1877 *Chem. News* 23 Mar. 124/1 (*heading*) On the monomolecular unit of volume for gases and vapours. 1915 *Jnl. Amer. Chem. Soc.* XXXVII. 191 The anhydride of betaine, (CH₃)₃NCH₂CO₂, has the structure of a salt, but no one seems to have determined whether this is monomolecular or dimolecular. 1974 *Biochim. & Biophys. Acta* CCCXLVI. 79 (*heading*) A monomolecular electron transfer chain.

b. In chemical kinetics: having or pertaining to an order or a molecularity of one. Cf. UNIMOLECULAR *a.*

1899 *Jnl. Franklin Inst.* CXLVII. 469 Another classical case of the monomolecular reaction is the decomposition of arsine. 1935 J. N. FRIEND *Text-bk. Physical Chem.* II. iii. 56

Radioactive transformations... provide the only known examples of true monomolecular reactions. *Ibid.* 81 As the solvent and catalyst molecules remain virtually constant in amount, many reactions that really are polymolecular are found to conform to the requirements of the monomolecular law. 1943 SUMNER & SOMERS *Chem. & Methods of Enzymes* i. 13 In most instances enzyme reactions classed as monomolecular are only approximately so. 1973 *Biol. Abstr.* LV. 2244/1 The monomolecular reaction equation gives a good fit to disease progress curve in the field within the primary infection period.

c. Of a film or layer: being one molecule in thickness.

1917 *Jnl. Amer. Chem. Soc.* XXXIX. 1904 On cooling these surfaces to liquid air temperature the surfaces become covered with a monomolecular layer. 1931 *Jnl. Physical Chem.* XXXV. 859 If a mono-molecular layer of gas is adsorbed at 300°C while the volume is kept constant the pressure increase will be about 8 mm. 1941 *Ann. Reg.* 1940 353 The remarkable properties of monomolecular films of certain organic liquids spread over water, mercury, or gallium. 1965 B. E. FREEMAN tr. *Vandel's Biospeleology* xviii. 317 It is the monomolecular waxy layer which makes the integument of terrestrial arthropods impermeable to water.

monomorphemic (ˌmɒnəʊmɔːfɪːmɪk), *a.* [f. MONO- + MORPHEMIC *a.*] Consisting of a single morpheme.

1936 *English Studies* XVIII. 160 Alongside his [*sc.* Trnka's] five 'monomorphemic' or simple phonemes... he is forced to set up a like series of 'dimorphemic' combinations. 1942 [see BIMORPHEMIC *a.*] 1953 C. E. BAZELL *Linguistic Form* i. 5 Neither *John start-* nor *start-ed* can be replaced by a monomorphemic constituent. 1971 B. MAFENI in J. Spencer *Eng. Lang. W. Afr.* 110 By far the greater majority of Nigerian Pidgin words are invariable in form and are usually monomorphemic—that is, not divisible into smaller meaningful units. 1973 R. HARRIS *Synonymy & Linguistic Analysis* iii. 66 English *older* consists of two morphemes... while *sister* is monomorphemic, since neither *sist-* nor any other division gives units which can plausibly be identified as having 'reasonable similarity of meaning' with phonemically comparable units in other utterances.

monomorphic (ˌmɒnəʊmɔːfɪk), *a.* [Formed as MONOMORPHOUS *a.* + -IC.] = MONOMORPHOUS *a.* Now *spec.* in *Genetics*, identical as regards genotype, a particular chromosome, or a part of a chromosome.

1880 WEBSTER *Suppl.* 1894-1900 G. M. GOULD *Dict. Med.* (ed. 5), *Monomorphic*, in biology: (a) applied to a collection of individuals, exhibiting similarity or identity of form; (b) applied to species in which the same forms recur one after another with comparatively insignificant individual character. 1894 W. BATESON *Materials for Study of Varieties* 37 The... case in which the whole community, grouped according to the degrees in which they display a given character, forms one Curve of Error, may conveniently be called monomorphic in respect of that character. 1895 *Cambr. Nat. Hist.* V. 498 This species [of Hymenoptera] is said to be monomorphic. 1957 *Cold Spring Harbor Symp. Quantitative Biol.* XXII. 397/2 A highly polymorphic population... will be able... to leave progeny of some sort in a wider range of environment than could a monomorphic one. 1960 *Proc. Nat. Acad. Sci.* XLVI. 41 The population fails to reach the level of adaptedness which it would have if it were monomorphic for a genotype with an adaptive value equal to that of the *A₁A₂* heterozygotes. Suppose, then, that a mutation produces an allele *A₃* such that the fitness of the homozygote *A₃A₃* is equal to that of the heterozygote *A₁A₂*. Natural selection is expected to lead to gradual elimination of *A₁* and *A₂*, and to establishment of a population monomorphic and homozygous for *A₃A₃*. 1971 *Nature* 17 Sept. 190/2 *D. simulans* is one of the three widespread species of *Drosophila* considered to be monomorphic with regard to chromosome structure. 1973 *Ibid.* 31 Aug. 574/2 Of the thirty-one loci examined eight are monomorphic in all eleven populations. 1974 *Ibid.* 11 Oct. 514/1 *T. vivax* is generally considered monomorphic, although evidence of morphological variation between strains has been reviewed recently.

mono'morphism. [f. as prec. + -ISM.] 1. The condition of being monomorphous. Cf. MONOMORPHIC *a.*

1863 WALSH in *Proc. Entom. Soc. Philad.* II. 223 Monomorphism is the rule; Dimorphism is the exception. 1957 *Cold Spring Harbor Symp. Quantitative Biol.* XXII. 399/1 In nature... it is unlikely that... a reversion to monomorphism will often occur. 1960 *Proc. Nat. Acad. Sci.* XLVI. 45 The replacement of the balanced polymorphisms present in the parental races by chromosomal monomorphisms certainly proves that acquisition in evolution of a balanced polymorphic condition need not be irreversible. 1973 *Nature* 31 Aug. 575/1 Most loci tend to monomorphism in reproductively as well as geographically isolated populations.

2. *Math.* A one-to-one homomorphism.

1956 C. CHEVALLEY *Fund. Concepts Algebra* i. 11 A homomorphism which is injective is called a monomorphism; a homomorphism which is surjective is called an epimorphism. 1969 F. M. HALL *Introd. Abstr. Algebra* II. ii. 39 In a monomorphism different objects always have different images. 1971 E. C. DADE in Powell & Higman *Finite Simple Groups* viii. 252 The diagonal map $\sigma \rightarrow \sigma \times \sigma$ is a natural monomorphism of G into $G \times G$.

monomorphous (ˌmɒnəʊmɔːfəs), *a.* [f. Gr. *μόνο-* MONO- + *μορφ-* *ῥή* form + -OUS.] Having only one form; exhibiting similarity of form throughout its various stages of development.

1839 WESTWOOD *Mod. Classif. Insects* I. 17 In the Monomorphous division... the pupa continues active. 1874 LUBBOCK *Wild Flowers* ii. 37 We find monomorphous and heteromorphous species in the same genus. 1899 *Abbutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 472 The features of the eruption, whether monomorphous or polymorphous... are... all characteristic.

Monomoy (ˈmɒnəmoɪ). The name of a peninsula (Monomoy Point) in Mass., U.S.A., used *attrib.* or *absol.* to denote a type of surfboat (see quot. 1966).

1908 *Ann. Rep. U.S. Life-Saving Service* 1907 65 The keeper . . . returned to the station . . . to . . . attempt to reach the steamer in the Monomoy surfboat. 1966 *Random House Dict.*, *Monomoy surfboat*, a double-ended surfboat having rather full lines with high carrying capacity and seaworthiness, used by the U.S. Coast Guard. 1967 *Proc. U.S. Merchant Marine Council* Jan. 19/2 The transfer was accomplished by the *Rockaway's* boat, a 26-foot Monomoy, with a crew of 12 men.

monomyarian (ˌmɒnəˈmaɪəriən), *a.* and *sb.* [f. mod.L. *Monomyaria* n. pl. (f. Gr. *μόνο-ς* MONO- + *μύς* muscle) + -AN.] **A.** *adj.* = MONOMYARIAN *a.*

1840 *Penny Cycl.* XVII. 111/1 Oysters, or Ostraceans, a family of monomyarian [*sic*] conchifers. 1851 *WOODWARD Mollusca* 48 The monomyarian bivalves lie habitually on one side. 1862 *BURTON Bk. Hunter* (1863) 2 If you make an allusion to monomyarian malacology, it will not naturally be supposed to have reference to the cooking of oyster sauce.

B. *sb.* = MONOMYARIAN *sb.*
1837 *Penny Cycl.* VII. 433/2 The common oyster will serve as an example of the Monomyarians. 1881 *Cassell's Nat. Hist.* V. 232 We may . . . notice in the valve of the Monomyarian a simple unbroken line.

So monomyarianous a.
1852 *FORBES in Edin. New Philos. Jnl.* LII. 72 Monomyarianous Lamellibranchiata.

monomyary (ˌmɒnəˈmaɪəri), *a.* and *sb.* [See prec. and -ARY.]

A. *adj.* Belonging to the group *Monomyaria* of bivalves, having only one adductor muscle.

1835-6 *Todd's Cycl. Anat.* I. 695/2 The family of monomyary Conchifers. 1872 *NICHOLSON Palæont.* 218 In the Monomyary Bivalves it is the posterior adductor which remains, and the anterior adductor is absent.

B. *sb.* A bivalve of the group *Monomyaria*.
1842 *BRANDE Dict. Sci.* etc., *Monomyaries*, all those bivalves or conchifers which have only one adductor muscle. 1851 *WOODWARD Mollusca* 26 The valves of the oyster (and other monomyaries) are connected by a single muscle.

mono'neirist. [f. Gr. *μόν-ος* MON(O)- + *νειρός* dream.] A person who has never dreamed but once.

1762-71 *WALPOLE Vertue's Anecd. Paint.* (1786) V. 100 It seems he had never dreamed before, and Thoresby quotes Mr. Locke for another mono'neirist.

mononeuran, -neurous: see MONO- I.

Mononga'hela. U.S. (See quot. 1859.)

1805 *Mississippi Messenger* (Natchez) 1 July 3/1 *From Pittsburgh.* . . a Quantity of best Monongahela Whiskey for sale by the barrel. 1831 J. J. AUDUBON *Ornith. Biogr.* I. 504 The women . . . soon found my flask filled with monongahela (that is, reader, strong whisky). 1834 W. G. SIMMS *Guy Rivers* I. 76 Having cleared his throat with the contents of a tumbler of Monongahela which seemed to stand permanently full by his side. 1847 W. I. PAULDING *Madmen All* in J. K. & W. I. Paulding *Amer. Comedies* 192 May I never taste Monongahela again! 1859 *BARTLETT Dict. Amer.*, *Monongahela*. A river of Pennsylvania, so called, gave its name to the rye whiskey of which large quantities were produced in its neighbourhood, and indeed to American whiskey in general. 1863 *DICEY Federal St.* I. 157 Where the cigar-case was always ready, and the flask of monongahela was always full.

mononitrate (ˌmɒnəˈnaɪtrət). *Chem.* [MONO- 2.]

1856 G. GORE in *Orr's Circ. Sci., Pract. Chem.* 56 The mononitrate is formed by dissolving bismuth to saturation in warm dilute nitric acid.

mononitro- (ˌmɒnəˈnaɪtrəʊ). *Chem.* [See MONO- 2 and NITRO-.] Used to denote organic compounds in which one equivalent of the radical NO₂ takes the place of one atom of hydrogen.

1869 *ROSCOE Elem. Chem.* (1871) 421 Mononitro-naphthalin. 1873 *Fownes' Chem.* (ed. 11) 765 Mononitrotoluene. *Ibid.* 766 The mononitroxylenes are heavy oils. 1891 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Mononitrocellulose*, C₆H₅(NO₂)O₅, the chief result of the action of cold nitric acid of moderate strength on cotton.

mononomial (ˌmɒnəˈnɒmɪəl), *a.* and *sb.* Intended as a more correct form of MONOMIAL.

1844 *DE QUINCEY Logic Pol. Ec. Pref.* 9 Consequently, whilst 'natural price' (the contradiction of 'market price') is always a mononomial, price, founded on the relation of Supply to Demand, must always be a binomial. 1873 F. HALL *Mod. Eng.* vi. 175 *note*, Then there is *dynameter*, with the *monomial* of the mathematicians, . . . slavishly copied from the French, for *dynamometer* and *mononomial*.

mono'nomian, a. [f. MONO- after *antinomian*.] Recognizing or based upon one law.

c 1810 *COLERIDGE Lit. Rem.* (1838) III. 307 When Jeremy Taylor escapes from the Mononomian Romaism, which netted him in his too eager recoil from the Antinomian boar.

mononuclear (ˌmɒnəˈnjuːklə(r)), *a.* (*sb.*) [f. MONO- + NUCLEUS + -AR.] **a.** Having one nucleus. **b.** *sb.* A mononuclear cell; *spec.* a monocyte.

1886 *tr. Hueppe's Bact. Investig.* 68 Large mononuclear cells. 1896 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* I. 818 The large mononuclear leucocytes. 1904 *Brit. Med. Jnl.* 10 Sept. 583

These cells are supposed to be transitional between the large mononuclear and the polymorphonuclear neutrophils. 1908 *Jnl. Infectious Dis.* V. 175 In the experiments recorded subsequently . . . + + [indicates] destruction of the large mononuclears with degeneration of the lymphocytes. 1928 *Amer. Jnl. Physiol.* LXXXV. 490 There are many forms of large mononuclears which are hard to distinguish from lymphocytes by the ordinary Wright stain. 1956 *Nature* 21 Jan. 138/2 The total leucocyte count was about double . . . the mononuclears being increased by about 10,000 and the polymorphonuclears by about 6,500. 1974 *PARK & GOOD Princ. Mod. Immunobiol.* xiii. 171 Other chemotactic substances . . . derive from the complement components and these influence the mononuclears, as well as polymorphonuclears.

So mono'nucleated a. = MONONUCLEAR; *spec.* (see quot. 1930).

1890 *Q. Jnl. Microsc. Sci.* XXX. 490 Large mononucleated cells are seen lying scattered between the lymphocytes. 1896 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* I. 117 Round mononucleated cells with fairly abundant protoplasm. 1930 W. S. THOMPSON *Population Problems* xvi. 279 The modern city . . . always has one nucleus which is far more important than any of the others and indeed as a rule it has a 'downtown' area in which are congregated most of the important offices, stores, hotels, amusements, and public buildings. . . Why have our modern large cities assumed this mononucleated form? 1938 L. MUMFORD *Culture of Cities* vii. 489 Under this mode of design, the planner proposes to replace the 'mono-nucleated city', as Professor Warren Thompson has called it, with a new type of 'poly-nucleated city', in which a cluster of communities, adequately spaced and bounded, shall do duty for the badly organized mass city. 1971 *Nature* 10 Sept. 105/1 Attached cells . . . were mostly mononucleated, though sometimes binucleated.

mononucleate (ˌmɒnəˈnjuːklət), *a.* *Biol.* [f. MONO- + NUCLEATE *a.*] = MONONUCLEAR *a.*

1957 *New Biol.* XXIV. 30 In the primitive type, *Iridia* studied by le Calvez, there is no visible difference between the sexual and the asexual individuals until they begin to reproduce. Both are mono-nucleate. 1971 *New Scientist* 8 July 90/1, I shall be concerned with the mononucleate hybrid cells that are produced when the nuclei of two cells (and occasionally three) fuse together.

mononucleosis (ˌmɒnəˈnjuːkləʊsɪs). *Med.* [f. MONONUCLE(A) *a.* (*sb.*) + -OSIS.] An abnormally high proportion of mononuclear leucocytes (monocytes or lymphocytes), or of monocytes alone, in the blood; esp. = *infectious mononucleosis* (see INFECTIOUS *a.* 2 c).

1920, etc. [see *infectious mononucleosis* s.v. INFECTIOUS *a.* 2 c]. 1928 *Amer. Jnl. Physiol.* LXXXV. 497 The spleen is an important factor in the production of an emotional relative mononucleosis. 1950 *Biol. Abstr.* XXIV. 1776/1 (*heading*) Exceptional hematological reactions in chronic benzene poisoning. Neutrophilic granulocytosis, lymphocytosis, and mononucleosis. 1968 *New Scientist* 25 Jan. 203/2 Suspecting that the presence of the EB virus and the girl's glandular fever were connected, the Henles . . . started testing blood samples from other patients who had contracted mononucleosis. 1972 T. P. McMAHON *Issue of Bishop's Blood* (1973) vii. 88 I'm not too sure that mononucleosis isn't a modern-day version of the megrims of our Victorian ancestors. 1974 J. HELLER *Something Happened* 333 Even people who've been out awhile with hepatitis or mononucleosis have a hard time making their way back. They lack pep.

mononym (ˈmɒnənɪm). [f. Gr. *μόνο-ς* MONO- + *ὄνομα* name.] A term consisting of one word only.

1884 *COUES in Auk* Oct. 321 1889 [see POLYONYM 3]. 1895 B. G. WILDER in *Buck's Handbk. Med. Sci.* IX. 100/1 It has now become a serious question which of these short mononyms shall be employed.

Hence **mononymic** (ˌmɒnənɪmɪk) *a.*, consisting of a mononym or mononyms; **mononymy** (ˌmɒnənɪmɪ), a mononymic system; **mononymize** (ˌmɒnənɪmaɪz) *v.*, to convert into a mononym; whence **mononymization**.

1872 J. W. DUNNING in *Entom. Monthly Mag.* VIII. 274 In a mononymic system, we should require as many separate names as there are objects to be named. 1885 B. G. WILDER in *Jnl. Nerv. Dis.* XII. 272 This feature of mononymy particularly characterizes the terms which [etc.]. 1889 *Buck's Handbk. Med. Sci.* VIII. 525/1 *note*, A polyonymic adjective . . . may be mononymized, by selecting a main adjective and combining it with a prefix. *Ibid.* 525/2 *note*, The desired mononymization is best attained by simply dropping the superfluous genitive [in *torcular Herophilii*].

monooho(o), varr. MOHOHOHO.

mono'ousian, -ious, adjs. rare. [f. eccl. Gr. *μονοούσι-ος* (f. *μόνο-ς* MONO- + *οὐσί-α* essence) + -AN, -OUS.] Of one substance.

1678 *CUDWORTH Intell. Syst.* I. iv. §36. 611 Athanasius . . . disclaimeth a monoousian Trinity, as Epiphanius did before a tautoousian. *Ibid.* 620 According to Athanasius, the Three divine Hypostases, though not monoousious, but homoousious only, are really but one God.

mono-oxy-: see MONOXY-.

mono'palmitin. *Chem.* [MONO- 2.] The lowest in the series of palmitates of glyceryl: see PALMITIN.

1857 *MILLER Elem. Chem.* III. 278 Monopalmitin . . . Dipalmitin . . . Tripalmitin. 1873 *RALFE Phys. Chem.* 48.

monopathic (ˌmɒnəˈpæθɪk), *a.* [f. next + -IC.] Affecting one organ or function.

[1856 *MAYNE Expos. Lex.*, *Monopathia*, term for a single suffering of disease. *Monopathicus*, of or belonging to

Monopathia: monopathic.] 1890 *Century Dict.* 1891 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

monopathy (ˌmɒnəˈpæθɪ). [ad. mod.L. *monopathia* or Gr. *μονοπάθεια* (in sense 2); see MONO- and -PATHY.]

† 1. Solitary suffering. *Obs.*

1654 *WHITLOCK Zootomia* 31 Every one calculateth his Nativity . . . by crying at his Birth, not coming only from the Bodies Monopathy, or sole suffering by change of its warme Quarters; but . . . from Sympathy with the divining Soule.

2. A disease or disorder affecting only one organ or function (Ogilvie 1882).

monoped (ˈmɒnəped). Also -pede. [f. MONO- + L. *ped-*, *pēs* foot.] A creature having only one foot. Also *adj.*

1827 J. WILSON *Noct. Ambr. Wks.* 1855 I. 319 Any one single thing in this world . . . rational or irrational, monoped, biped, or quadruped. 18. . . *Even. Star* 24 Dec., The apparent monoped. 1891 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Monopede*, a monstrosity in which the two lower limbs are fused into one.

monopersonal: see MONO- I.

monopetalous (ˌmɒnəˈpetələs), *a.* Also 7 -ose. [f. mod.L. *monopetal-us* + -OUS: see MONO- and PETAL *sb.*] Of a flower: Having the corolla in one piece or the petals united so as to form a tube. (Called also *gamopetalous* and *sympetalous*.)

1693 *Phil. Trans.* XVII. 762 The Flowers come out in Clusters, are monopetalose, with five *Lacinia* or Incisures. 1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* I, *Monopetalous Flowers* . . . are . . . all of one piece. 1783 *DAVIDSON in Phil. Trans.* LXXXIV. 455 The corolla is monopetalous. 1839 *LINDLEY Introd. Bot.* I. ii. 167. 1877-84 F. E. HULME *Wild Fl. p. vi*, Corolla rotate, monopetalous, five-cleft, tube very short.

monophagize (ˌmɒnəˈfædʒaɪz), *v.* [f. Gr. *μονοφάγ-ος* (see next) + -IZE.] *intr.* To eat alone.

1854 *BADHAM Haliout.* 518 Whereas the glutton might sometimes munch and monophagize in solitude.

monophagous (ˌmɒnəˈfæɡəs), *a.* [f. Gr. *μονοφάγος*] that eats alone; see MONO- and -PHAGOUS.] Eating only one kind of food.

1868 *BREWER Dict. Phrase & Fable, Monophagous*, the eater of one sort of food only. 1879 *tr. Semper's Anim. Life* 51 A very conspicuous contrast exists . . . between Monophagous animals . . . and Polyphagous creatures. 1881 E. R. LANKESTER in *Nature* 3 Mar. 406/1 Monophagous and polyphagous animals are distinguished.

So † mono'phagian, † monophague (see quot.).

1625 *MINSHEU Ductor* (ed. 2) 474 A Monophagian, or Monophague, one that eats his meat alone without companie, or eats only of one kinde of meat.

monophagy (ˌmɒnəˈfædʒɪ). [ad. Gr. *μονοφαγία* eating alone; see MONO- and -PHAGY.]

1. Eating alone.

1658 *PHILLIPS, Monophagy*, an eating alone, or of one kind of meat. 1872 *DASENT Three to One* II. 250 Monophagy makes a man melancholy and unsocial.

2. The eating of only one kind of food.

1625 *MINSHEU Ductor* (ed. 2) 474 Monophagie, a meale made with one kinde of meat. 1656 *BLOUNT Glossogr.*, *Monophagie*, a meal made of, or a living always with, one kind of meat. 1879 *tr. Semper's Anim. Life* 56 Monophagy in animals is often connected with the occurrence of special organs.

monophane, -phanous: see MONO- I.

monophase (ˌmɒnəˈfeɪz), *a.* *Electr.* [f. MONO- + PHASE *sb.* 3.] Exhibiting a single phase: cf. *polyphase*.

1902 L. BELL in *Encycl. Brit.* XXXI. 888/2 Monophase Induction Motors closely resemble the polyphase motors in construction, but have only a single-phase winding in the primary.

mono'phasic, a. [f. prec. + -IC.] *a.* *Electr.* = prec. Hence, **b.** Applied to (a record of) a nerve impulse that is of the same sign throughout, and to experimental arrangements devised to give such records.

1883 *Phil. Trans. R. Soc.* CLXXXIII. 35 (*table*) Character of variation. Monophasic, -39:1. Diphasic, +11:7, -21:2. 1900 *Nature* 26 July 290/2 So producing a monophasic variation of considerable E.M.F. 1915 W. M. BAYLISS *Princ. Gen. Physiol.* xii. 380 If electrode B is on a spot [of the nerve] which has been killed, the wave of negativity . . . disappears in the killed area, so that the only electrical effect seen is that due to the becoming negative of spot A and consists, therefore, of only the first half . . . of the diphasic response; it is . . . 'monophasic'. 1932 *Jnl. Cellular & Compar. Physiol.* I. 177 Local asphyxia at one of the leading-off electrodes renders a nerve potential record monophasic even more effectively than crushing does. 1950 *Jnl. Gen. Physiol.* XXXIII. 654 The problem of obtaining a monophasic lead, by which is meant one in which no membrane changes at the distal electrode are recorded, is one of great importance in view of the complexity of the potentials to be analyzed. Crushing or heating was so unsatisfactory that keeping the distal lead on intact nerve was a preferable arrangement. 1967 L. A. GEDDES in C. C. Brown *Methods in Psychophysiol.* xv. 441 As a result of the intermittent activity of a variety of cells and organs, short duration, asymmetrical (with respect to the time axis) or completely monophasic pulses are presented to the reproducing apparatus.

Hence **mono'phasically adv.**, by a technique yielding a monophasic record; **monopha'sicity**, the property of being monophasic.

1928 *Amer. Jnl. Physiol.* LXXXVI. 187 The size of response was measured by the action current led off monophasically from the peroneal nerve. 1932 *Jnl. Cellular & Compar. Physiol.* I. 178 Gerard argues that monophasicity results because the asphyxiated region of the nerve is completely depolarized, while a killed region, if supplied with oxygen, may partially repolarize to give a diphasic record. 1941 S. H. BARTLEY *Vision* xii. 286 The monophasically recorded optic-nerve pattern produced by a flash of light on the retina, is a complex series of oscillations. 1950 *Jnl. Gen. Physiol.* XXXIII. 654 By the time at which the equilibrium period was completed the fibers were fully blocked. Monophasicity continued without further difficulty to the end of the experiment. 1972 *Science* 2 June 1044/1 The excitability of primary afferent terminals was tested by stimulating the fibers through a low-resistance, glass microelectrode, and the conducted antidromic volley was recorded monophasically.

monophone (ˈmɒnəʊfəʊn), *rare*. [f. Gr. *μόνο-ς* MONO- + *φωνή* sound.]

1. (See quot.)

1891 R. L. GARNER in *New Rev.* Nov. 429, I have found it necessary to coin a new word to describe the character of their [sc. monkeys'] speech, and as each idea seems to be couched in a single word of one syllable and nearly, indeed of one letter, I have called it a monophone.

2. = HOMOPHONE.

1891 *Teachers' Aid* 27 Jan. 311 A list of spelling, prefixes, affixes, and roots, with a few monophones, is all it contains.

monophonematic (ˈmɒnəʊfəʊnɪˈmætɪk), *a.* *Linguistics*. [f. MONO- + PHONEMATIC *a.*] = MONOPHONEMIC *a.*

1940 *Language* XVI. 249 The argument for the monophonematic character of Dutch *ei*, (and the same applies to the English sounds in *bite*...) can be shown not to hold if the total structure of the syllable and the behavior of the diphthongs are examined. 1952 A. COHEN *Phonemes of Eng.* ii. 24 The problem of how to decide whether we have to do with one or more phonemes (monophonematic or polyphonematic interpretation). 1961 *Brno Studies in English* III. 68 It is... in this medium section of the concerned sound trace that this most essential quality of the monophonematic diphthong must obtain the most obvious prominence.

Hence **monophone'matically adv.**, **monophonema'ticity**.

1953 C. E. BAZELL *Linguistic Form* iv. 47 The absence of possibility of being on a morph-boundary... may be a criterion of monophonematicity. 1961 *Brno Studies in English* III. 68 What matters... is... the direction and the zonal extent of the monophonematically evaluated 'gliding diphthong'. 1961 F. W. HOUSEHOLDER in Saporta & Bastian *Psycho-linguistics* 18/1 The chief metaphysical bones hassled over... concern such points as 'biuniqueness', 'monophonematicity' [etc.].

monophonemic (ˈmɒnəʊfəʊnɪˈmɪk), *a.* *Linguistics*. [f. MONO- + PHONEMIC *a.*] Of or pertaining to a single phoneme; consisting of a single phoneme.

1936 *Amer. Speech* XI. 206 Over against the monophonemic words cited above are to be set the pleiophonemic words made up of two or more phonemes each. 1955 *Archivum Linguisticum* VII. 154 A distinction is drawn between monophonemic short-vowel and polyphonemic long-vowel diphthongs. 1957 S. POTTER *Mod. Linguistics* ii. 42 The simplest instances of the commutation test are provided by such monophonemic forms as occur in most languages.

monophonic (ˈmɒnəʊfɒnɪk), *a.* *Mus.* [Formed as MONOPHONE + -IC.] 1. = HOMOPHONIC 1, 2.

1885 *Cassell's Encycl. Dict.* 1895 *Funk's Stand. Dict.* 1920 E. WALKER in F. S. Marvin *Recent Devel. Europ. Thought* 286 If we exclude some monophonic conceptions that have still their value for us, [sc. music] is barely five hundred years old. 1942 *Scrutiny* XI. 1. 7 The monophonic work of Léonin and Perotin. 1972 *Harper's Dict. Mus.* 206/1 Monophonic vocal music has existed since ancient times.

2. Of sound broadcasts, gramophone records, etc.: involving only one channel, so that there is only one output signal and all the sound appears to the listener to come from a single source; = MONAURAL *a.* 2. Opp. STEREOPHONIC *a.*

1958 *Newstweek* 13 Oct. 102/2 Bending an ear to a single-track (monophonic, to hi-fi devotees) record is 'like listening to a concert through a crack in the door'. 1959 *Proc. Inst. Electr. Engin.* CVI. B. Suppl. No. 14. 257/1 The monophonic reproduction on two loudspeakers appears to issue from a very small source situated between them but, when operating in a stereophonic manner, the ambient studio sound appears to fill the whole space between the loudspeakers with positional accent on the individual sound sources. 1960 *New Scientist* 4 Feb. 262/2 Such a stereo system may not be 'compatible' with ordinary monophonic receivers. 1962 A. NISBETT *Technique Sound Studio* 240 In a monophonic recording... noise at a natural level will generally sound excessive. 1968 *Consumer Reports* Sept. 502/1 Only stereo discs are reviewed, since record companies have all but stopped producing classical monophonic discs. 1968 *Times* 29 Nov. (Sound of Leisure Suppl.) p. vi/4 The sound was still monophonic: that is, it still came from a single track or radio signal and could never give us any sensation of listening to real musicians spread naturally across an audio stage. 1970 *Jnl. Gen. Psychol.* LXXXIII. 256 The pure tones... were... recorded on magnetic tapes by a single-track monophonic Tandberg tape recorder. Subsequently, these magnetic tapes were played back to S through a pair of Sharpe monaural liquid-filled headphones. 1974 *Nature* 13 Dec. 535/1 Monophonic reproduction gave no explicit directional information, even when reproduced from more than one loudspeaker.

monophonically (ˈmɒnəʊfɒnɪkəlɪ), *adv.* [f. prec. + -AL + -LY².] *a.* *Mus.* As regards monophony.

1942 *Scrutiny* XI. 12 It is well that we should understand how in 'progressing' music lost much, polyphonically as well as monophonically.

b. In a monophonic (monaural) manner; as regards monophonic reproduction; = MONAURALLY *adv.* b.

1959 *N.Y. Times* 8 Feb. 14X/3 The disks are available stereophonically and monophonically. 1959 *Proc. Inst. Electr. Engin.* CVI. B. Suppl. No. 14. 207/1 If coincident directional microphones are employed and we add left A to right B... the resultant may well be unsuitable monophonically. 1963 *Which?* Jan. 8/2 Both these could play stereo records, without conversion, though the sound was reproduced monophonically. 1974 *Encycl. Brit. Macropædia* XVII. 53/2 A record that can be played stereophonically over stereophonic equipment or monophonically over monophonic equipment is called a compatible recording.

monophonous (ˈmɒnəʊfəʊnəs), *a.* *rare*. [Formed as MONOPHONE + -OUS.]

1. Of a musical instrument: Producing only one note at a time.

1878 J. HULLAH in *Grove's Dict. Mus.* I. 47 An air is a composition for a single voice or any monophonous instrument.

2. = HOMOPHONOUS.

1869 J. L. NEVINS *China* xiv. 197 In our language, these monophonous words are so few that the other words in the sentence clearly fix the meaning.

monophony (ˈmɒnəʊfəʊni), *Mus.* [Formed as MONOPHONE + -Y.] 1. = MONODY.

1890 *Century Dict.* 1964 W. LOVELOCK *Student's Dict. Mus.* 56/2 *Monophony*, music which consists simply of a melodic line without any form of accompaniment. 1968 *Encycl. Brit.* XV. 745/2 *Monody*,... a musical term that in England is often used to describe music for a single melodic line, though in the U.S. monophony is preferred for this meaning.

2. Monophonic recording or reproduction.

1959 *Proc. Inst. Electr. Engin.* CVI. B. Suppl. No. 14. 201/1 The best microphone positions for monophony and stereophony frequently differ considerably and are often quite incompatible. 1961 *Atlantic Monthly* Jan. 146/3, I am sure their transients, meaning the quick high overtones of fiddles and trumpets, are as hard to handle in monophony as in stereo.

monophote (ˈmɒnəʊfəʊt), *a.* [f. Gr. *μόνο-ς* MONO + *φωτ-, φῶς* light.]

1. Epithet of an electric arc-lamp regulator (see quot.). Also monophotal *a.* (Funk's *Stand. Dict.* 1895).

1884 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech. Suppl.*, *Monophote Regulator*, a voltaic-arc regulator adapted to but a single light on a circuit: as distinguished from *polyphote* regulator.

2. *Monophote lamp* = HOLOPHOTE.

1893 SLOANE *Electr. Dict.* 321 *Lamp, Holophote*... Synonym—Monophote Lamp.

Monophoto (ˈmɒnəʊfəʊtəʊ), [f. MONO(TYPE *sb.* and *a.* + PHOTO.)] The proprietary name of a photo-composing machine which uses a perforated paper tape produced by a keyboard unit to control filmsetting by a second unit which replaces the type-caster of a Monotype machine. Also *attrib.*

1954 [see FILMSET *v.*] 1958 *Times Lit. Suppl.* 18 Apr. 209/3 How important the correction factor is may be seen from the history of the Monophoto... which is likely to become one of the more successful photo-composing machines. 1967 COX & GROSE *Organiz. Bibliogr. Rec. by Computer* ii. 27 (caption) These [sc. trial galley proofs] were produced on a Monophoto composing machine. 1973 S. JENNETT *Making of Books* (ed. 5) v. 85 The mechanical Monophoto may be called a first-generation photo-composing machine.

monophthalmic (ˈmɒnəʊθælmɪk), *a.* [f. Gr. *μόνοφθαλμ-ος* (f. *μόνο-ς* MONO- + *ὄφθαλμός* eye) + -IC.] One-eyed.

1857 J. W. DONALDSON *Chr. Orthod.* 356 The belief in Cyclopiam or monophthalmic deities. 1865 *Sat. Rev.* 16 Sept. 355/2 St. Jerome was equally explicit about the existence of the Phœnix and monophthalmic men.

monophthong (ˈmɒnəʊθɒŋ), [ad. Gr. *μονόφθογγ-ος* adj., f. *μόνο-ς* MONO- + *φθόγγος* sound.] A single vowel sound. Also *attrib.*

1620 T. GRANGER *Div. Logike* 303 Syllables of one letter, that is, every vowel, Monophthongues. 1776 CAMPBELL *Philos. Rhet.* (1801) I. 219 An equal mixture of consonants with soft and monophthong vowels. 1783 J. BEATTIE *Diss.* 266 *Eau in beau* is as truly a monophthong as the interjection O. 1885 E. SIEVERS in *Encycl. Brit.* XVIII. 782/2 The sound of the so-called long *a* in *make, paper*, &c., although once a monophthong, is now pronounced as a diphthong. 1888 SWEET *Eng. Sounds* 22 The levelling of the two elements of a diphthong under a monophthong.

Hence **monophthongal** (ˈmɒnəʊθɒŋgəl) *a.*, consisting of a monophthong; **monoph'thonging *vbl. sb.*** = MONOPHTHONGIZATION.

1783 J. BEATTIE *Diss.* 266 Grammarians... speak of triphthongs, or three monophthongal sounds coalescing in one syllable. 1863 A. M. BELL *Princ. Speech* 123 The Scottish dialect, in which the monophthongal *A* is a very common vowel. 1894 G. DUNN in *Class Rev.* Mar. 94 In general... diphthongs have two monophthongal correlates. Thus: eu: ü: ü. 1894 F. J. CURTIS *Invest. Rimes Clariodis* 52 The

monophthonging of *ai* was of too old a date to allow us to suppose that [etc.].

monophthongize (ˈmɒnəʊθɒŋgaɪz), *v.* [f. MONOPHTHONG + -IZE.] *trans.* To convert into a monophthong. Also *intr.* Hence **monophthong'ization**.

1880 SWEET in *Trans. Philol. Soc.* 158 That unaccented (æi) underwent a gradual approximation of its elements, ending in monophthongization and shortening. 1885 *Amer. Jnl. Philol.* VI. 420 Cases claimed as examples of the monophthongization of *ei*. *Ibid.* 435 A monophthongized diphthong. 1904 *Expositor* Apr. 313 That Boeotian monophthongizing of the diphthongs. 1914 H. C. WYLD *Short Hist. Eng.* vi. 107 In W.S. the *ea* which resulted from *æ* preceded by a front consonant was monophthongized in L.O.E. itself, and became *e*. 1927 J. J. HOGAN *Eng. Lang. in Ireland* 69 M.E. *ai, ei*. These were levelled under *ai* in M.E. This was monophthongized, and converged with M.E. *ā*. 1965 W. S. ALLEN *Vox Latina* ii. 62 Although French has monophthongized to *o*, the *au* diphthong must have survived long enough to cause the change of *c* to *ch* in... *chose* from *causam*. 1968 — *Vox Graeca* ii. 71 The [ē] of Boeotian was the result of monophthongizing the diphthong [ai]. 1970 B. M. H. STRANG *Hist. Eng.* ii. 111 The diphthong, in either form, began to monophthongize.

monophyletic (ˈmɒnəʊfɪlɪtɪk), *a.* [f. Gr. *μόνο-ς* MONO- + *φυλετικ-ός*, f. *φυλῆτης* tribesman, f. *φυλή* tribe.] Pertaining to one family or race or to descent from a single prototypal form. Hence **monophyly** (see quot. 1961).

1874 *Q. Jnl. Microsc. Sci.* XIV. 247 Monophyletic stem-structure of the Animal Kingdom. 1875 tr. *Schmidt's Desc. & Darw.* 325 The so-called monophyletic hypothesis, according to which the different families of organisms are derived from a single primordial form. 1879 tr. *Haeckel's Evol. Man* I. 247 My Gastraea Theory, on which I base the monophyletic genealogy of the animal kingdom. 1927 N. P. WILLIAMS *Ideas of Fall* viii. 516 The 'monophyletic' theory of the origin of humanity (that is, the view which regards the whole of mankind as descended from a single pair of ancestors). 1945 G. G. SIMPSON in *Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist.* LXXXV. 17/1 It is not useful to set up a classification in which groups with different names cannot be distinguished morphologically, but this does happen if theoretical monophyly is too strictly demanded. 1946 *Nature* 16 Nov. 719/1 This clear distinction between the genera at so deep a level in the Palæocene is not suggestive of a monophyletic origin for the family. 1953 E. MAYR et al. *Methods & Princ. Systematic Zool.* iii. 41 One of the objects of taxonomists in the post-Darwinian period was to construct a classification of animals composed of monophyletic groups. 1961 G. G. SIMPSON *Princ. Animal Taxonomy* iv. 124 Monophyly is the derivation of a taxon through one or more lineages (temporal successions of ancestral-descendant populations) from one immediately ancestral taxon of the same or lower rank. 1963 DAVIS & HEYWOOD *Princ. Angio-sperm Taxonomy* ii. 46 It is a widely expressed principle that taxonomic groups (at least above the species level) should be monophyletic. 1969 E. MAYR *Princ. Systematic Zool.* iv. 75 The issue of monophyly has been confounded by various confusions.

monophyllous (ˈmɒnəʊfɪləs), *a.* [f. Gr. *μόνοφυλλ-ος* (f. *μόνο-ς* MONO- + *φύλλον* leaf) + -OUS.] Of a calyx: Consisting of one leaf.

1746 HILL in *Phil. Trans.* XLIV. 63 This Ring is truly a monophyllous undulated Calyx. 1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 216 Calyx monophyllous, divided.

monophyodont (ˈmɒnəʊfəʊdɒnt), *a.* (*sb.*) *Zool.* [f. Gr. *μόνο-ς* MONO- + *φύ-ειν* to generate + *ὄδοντ-, ὀδοῦς* tooth.] *a. adj.* Having only one set of teeth. Said also of the teeth.

1849-52 OWEN in *Todd's Cycl. Anat.* IV. 901/2 The Monophyodont character of the Cetacea. 1875 BLAKE *Zool.* 47 The Cetacea are either toothless or monophyodont. 1890 FOTHERGILL *Zool. Types & Classif.* 179 Edentata. Teeth... are monophyodont, rootless, and without enamel.

b. *sb.* A monophyodont animal.

1849-52 OWEN in *Todd's Cycl. Anat.* IV. 901/2 The 'Monophyodonts', or those that generate a single set of teeth. 1888 ROLLESTON & JACKSON *Anim. Life* 363.

Monophysite (ˈmɒnəʊfɪsaɪt), *sb.* (*a.*) *Eccl. Hist.* [ad. eccl.L. *Monophysita*, *a.* eccl.Gr. *Μονοφυσίτης*, f. *μόνο-ς* MONO- + *φύσις* nature: see -ITE¹ 1 a.] A heretic who believes that there is only one nature in the person of Jesus Christ.

The bodies of Christians now professing this belief are the Coptic, Armenian, Abyssinian, and Jacobite churches.

1608 FRYER *Acc. E. India & P.* 272 The Acephali and Monophysites [sic]. 1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Monophysites*, a general name given to all those sectaries in the Levant, who only own one nature in Jesus Christ. The Monophysites, however, properly so called, are the followers of Severus, and Petrus Fullensis. 1788 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* xvii. IV. 591 Under the rod of persecution, the Nestorians and Monophysites degenerated into rebels and fugitives. 1861 J. G. SHEPPARD *Fall Rome* xi. 587 Pernicious heresies, like that of the Monophysites in Egypt. 1875 BOULTBEE *Theol. Ch. Eng.* 20 Nor can the human nature be converted into the divine, as the Eutyrians and other monophysites taught.

b. *attrib.* or *adj.* = next.

1788 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* xvii. IV. 563 The *monophysite* doctrine (one incarnate nature) was rigorously preached in the churches of Egypt and the monasteries of the East. *Ibid.* 608 Severus, the Monophysite patriarch of Antioch. 1861 J. G. SHEPPARD *Fall Rome* xi. 608 The Monophysite heretics... were cruelly persecuted by the orthodox Greeks. 1882 *Century Mag.* XXIII. 851 Those old fears about lapsing into the Monophysite heresy. 1905 *Expositor* Apr. 261 Christianity in its Nestorian or Monophysite form.

monophysitic (mɒnəʊfɪ'sɪtɪk), *a.* [f. prec. + -IC.] That is a Monophysite; pertaining to or characteristic of Monophysites or their heresy. So **monophysitical** *a.* (Ogilvie *Suppl.* 1855).

1823 ROSCOE tr. *Sismondi's Lit. Eur.* (1846) I. ii. 51 The Nestorians... massacred seven or eight thousand of their orthodox or monophysitic adversaries. 1893 E. K. MITCHELL tr. *Harnack's Outl. Hist. Dogma* 299 Origen, who had many sympathizers among the monophysitic monks.

monophysitism (mɒ'nɒfɪsɪtɪz(ə)m). [f. MONOPHYSITE + -ISM.] The belief of the Monophysites.

1837 *Pop. En cycl.* V. 37/1 In 483, the Acephali... had already seceded, and formed the real strength of Monophysitism. 1899 *Dublin Rev.* Jan. 83 The extension of the Coptic Rite in Egypt favoured the spread of monophysitism.

monopitch ('mɒnəʊpɪtʃ), *sb.* and *a.* [f. MONO- + PITCH *sb.*]. *A. sb.* Uniformity of pitch in speaking or singing.

1939 in WEBSTER *Add.* 1942 A. T. WEAVER *Speech Forms & Princ.* x. 243 Monopitch, frequently miscalled monotone, results first, from unemotional speaking and, second, from a dull or inactive mind which fails to see distinctions in the meanings of the language which is being spoken. 1964 CRYSTAL & QUIRK *Systems Prosodic & Paralinguistic Features in Eng.* ii. 16 These deficiencies also mar his discussion of... pitch (including 'monopitch', step up and down, and slide).

B. adj. Of a roof: consisting of a single uniformly sloping surface. Of a building: having such a roof.

1941 *Archit. Rev.* LXXXIX. 47 The mono-pitch roof was employed for simplicity and to enable all the rain-water to be collected at the front of the house owing to the limited fall available for the drains. 1961 *Guardian* 25 Mar. 5/5 A simple and comely monopitch building. 1971 *Daily Tel.* 14 Aug. 7/3 The crematorium's group of mono-pitch grey slate roofs appear to form a large pyramid.

monopladic: see MONO- I.

monoplane ('mɒnəʊpleɪn). [f. MONO- + PLANE *sb.*]. An aeroplane or glider having only one 'plane' or main supporting surface on either side of the fuselage (so called because in the earliest monoplanes the wing on each side was part of a single structure extending across the fuselage); †the wing itself. Also *attrib.* or as *adj.*

1907 *Sci. Amer.* 16 Nov. 358/1 (heading) The latest French aeroplanes and their records. The Pelterie monoplane. *Ibid.* 358/3 One end of the monoplane (which is made in two halves) was broken. *Ibid.*, The Pelterie aeroplane resembles the monoplane machine with which M. Bleriot experimented unsuccessfully last spring. 1907 *Nature* 5 Dec. 106/2 Another aeroplane which is also attracting considerable attention at Paris is the 'monoplane' of M. Robert Esnault Pelterie. This, unlike most recent types, has only a single transverse supporting surface. 1908 *Times* 20 May 7/6 A monoplane aeroplane... made some successful evolutions yesterday. 1908 *Sci. Amer.* 18 July 44/1 The rear half of the monoplane, at its outer ends, has movable planes for correcting the transverse stability. 1910 *Blackw. Mag.* July 4/1 The aeroplane, whether monoplane, biplane, or other. a 1918 J. T. B. MCCUDDEN *Five Yrs. in R. Flying Corps* (1919) 63 Two Taube monoplanes came over St. Omer. 1922 *Glasgow Herald* 8 Aug. 8 A Swiss pilot on a motorless monoplane succeeded in making a flight lasting 45 seconds. 1935 C. G. BURGE *Compl. Bk. Aviation* 123/1 Gliders are usually of monoplane type, though biplane constructions have been used. 1960 C. H. GIBBS-SMITH *Aeroplane* x. 54 The year 1907 saw the crystallisation of the two basic forms of early aeroplane—the pusher biplane and the tractor monoplane. 1969 K. MUNSON *Pioneer Aircraft 1903-14* 98/1 Levasseur's first full-size aeroplane, a bird-like monoplane tested in 1903, was an utter failure. 1973 J. DI MONA *Last Man at Arlington* (1974) xi. 84 A single engine monoplane thundering toward an ammunition ship.

monoplast ('mɒnəʊplæst). *Biol.* [f. MONO- + -PLAST.] An organism consisting of a single cell. Hence **monoplastic** *a.*

1877 E. R. LANKESTER in *Q. J. J. Microsc. Sci.* XVII. 403 The Monoplast = Ovum. *Ibid.* The monoplastic phase of individual development. 1879 STORMONTH *Man. Sci. Terms, Monoplast*, a naked non-vascular body; an animal cell destitute of envelope. *Monoplastic*, having one primary form.

monoplastid (mɒnəʊ'plæstɪd). [f. MONO- + PLASTID.] = MONOPLAST. Also *attrib.*

1889 VINES in *Nature* 24 Oct. 621 Weissmann appears to have fully established, that the body of unicellular organisms (monoplastides)... is immortal at any rate potentially. 1894-1900 G. M. GOULD *Dict. Med.* (ed. 5), *Monoplastid*. 1895 MOORE in *Sci. Progress* June 323 There are many monoplastid forms with affinities among the polyplastids.

monoplegia (mɒnəʊ'pli:dʒɪ(ə)). *Path.* [mod.L., f. Gr. μόνος MONO- + -πληγία, πληγῆ stroke.] Paralysis of one part or limb only. Hence **monoplegic** *a.*, pertaining to or affected with monoplegia.

1890 *Century Dict.* 1893 W. R. GOWERS *Man. Dis. Nerv. Syst.* (ed. 2) II. 437 A monoplegia affecting the leg only. 1896 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* I. 666 Paralysis of the limbs in epidemic cerebro-spinal meningitis... may be of very various type (hemiplegic, paraplegic, monoplegic).

monopleurid, **-pleurobranch**, **-pneumonian**, etc.: see MONO- I.

monoploid ('mɒnəʊplɔɪd), *a.* (and *sb.*) *Biol.* [a. G. *monoploid* (O. F. I. Langlet 1927, in *Svensk Bot. Tidskr.* XXI. 1); see MONO- and -PLOID.] = HAPLOID *a.* (and *sb.*) (see quot. 1968). Hence **'monoploidy**, the state or condition of being monoploid.

1928 *J. Genet.* XIX. 138, I do not think it necessary to replace haploid with monoploid as Langlet (1927) proposes. 1943 L. W. SHARP *Fund. Cytol.* xiv. 211 In the sporophytes of plants true monoploidy occurs very rarely. 1944 *Genetics* XXIX. 232, 16 monosomes and five trisomes were found in the 11 aberrant offspring of a monoploid pollinated by a diploid. 1952 SRB & OWEN *Gen. Genetics* xi. 215 Doubling the chromosomes of a monoploid can give rise to diploid individuals homozygous for all the gene pairs in the organism. 1955 G. F. SPRAGUE *Corn & Corn Improvement* iv. 131 Monoploid or haploid plants, which have one set of chromosomes, arise spontaneously by the parthenogenetic development of unfertilized eggs. Much less frequent are the androgenetic monoploids. *Ibid.* Genes for a high incidence of monoploidy. 1968 R. REIGER *Gloss. Genetics & Cytogenetics* 299 *Monoploid*, of cells or individuals (monoploids) having one chromosome set with the basic number of chromosomes, i.e., the lowest haploid number of chromosomes in a polyploid series.

monopode ('mɒnəʊpəʊd), *sb.* and *a.* Also **-pod**. [ad. L. *monopodius*, a. Gr. *μονοπόδιος = μονόπους (-πόδ-), f. μόνος MONO- + πούς foot. Cf. F. *monopode*.]

1. A creature having only one foot; *spec.* one of a race of men fabled to have only one foot, with which they shaded themselves from the heat of the sun (see Pliny *Nat. Hist.* vii. ii). Also *transf.*

1816 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* xxii. (1818) II. 277 Some [larvæ], a kind of monopods, have only one of such [pediform] prominences. 1864 LOWELL *Fireside Trav., At Sea* 172 The monopodes, sheltering themselves from the sun beneath their single umbrella-like foot. a 1963 C. S. LEWIS *Poems* (1964) 43 Ran till the sunrise shone upon the bouncing Monopods at their heels. 1971 C. BONINGTON *Annappurna South Face* App. F. 286 Each member of the team was also issued with a special clamp to fit on the head of an ice axe with a ball-and-socket attachment to the camera, which made a very useful and compact monopod. 1972 QUICK & LABAU *Handbk. Film Production* xiii. 100 A 'monopod' is a single fixed leg terminating in a screw base that matches the bottom of the camera.

2. = MONOPODIUM.

1890 in *Century Dict.*

3. As *adj.* Having only one foot.

(Cf. L. *monopodium* one-footed table.)

1890 in *Century Dict.* 1896 *Archæol. (Inst.) J. J. LIII.* 42 Monopode tables for the reception of oblations.

monopodial (mɒnəʊ'pəʊdiəl), *a.* [f. MONOPODIUM + -AL¹.] Pertaining to or of the nature of a monopodium; characterized by having a single and continuous axis from which lateral shoots are produced. Hence **monopodially** *adv.*

1876 BALFOUR in *Encycl. Brit.* IV. 93/2 In monopodial branching the primary axis may continue to develop more strongly than its lateral axes. *Ibid.* 125/1 In Myosotis (Forget-me-not) the axis is not a sympodium, but the branching takes place monopodially. 1880 GRAY *Struct. Bot.* iii. §3. 55 note, A stem formed by the continued development of a terminal bud is monopodial or a monopodium.

monopodium (mɒnəʊ'pəʊdɪəm). [mod.L., f. Gr. μόνος MONO- + ποδ-, πούς foot.]

1. *Bot.* A single axis which extends at the apex producing in succession lateral structures beneath it.

1875 BENNETT & DYER tr. *Sachs' Bot.* 156. 1876 BALFOUR in *Encycl. Brit.* IV. 93/2.

2. (See quot. 1970.) Also, the support for an early 19th-century table, sideboard, etc., comprising an animal's head with a single foot. (Cf. MONOPODE *sb.* 1.)

1807 T. HOPE *Househ. Furnit.* 36 Little round monopodium or stand, of which the top... is capable of being raised or lowered at pleasure. 1948 M. JOURDAIN *Regency Furnit. 1795-1820* (ed. 2) 105 Console table supported by carved gilt lion monopodia. 1959 G. SAVAGE *Antique Collector's Handbk.* 195 The monopodium, or single leg surmounted by a human or animal head and torso, is peculiarly Regency. 1970 — *Dict. Antiques* 275/2 *Monopodium*... is applied to certain small tables of the Regency and Empire period which have a three-sided support usually terminating in brass claws at the bottom corners. 1971 *Country Life* 22 July 225/3 From about 1815 the marble top of a console table might be supported at each front corner by an eagle monopodium with boldly outcurving breast and widespread wings.

monopodous (mɒ'nɒpədəs), *a.* *rare.* [f. Gr. μόνος MONO- + ποδ-, πούς foot + -OUS.] One-footed.

1884 *Harper's Mag.* Jan. 307/1 Monopodous storks and impossible parrots.

monopody (mɒ'nɒpədi). *Pros.* [ad. mod.L. **monopodia*, a. Gr. μονοποδία, f. μόνος MONO- + ποδ-, πούς foot.] A measure consisting of a single foot.

1844 [see DIPODY].

Hence **monopodic** (mɒnəʊ'pɒdɪk) *a.*, consisting of or constituting a monopody.

1890 in *Century Dict.*

monopolar (mɒnəʊ'pəʊlə(r)), *a.* [f. MONO- + POLAR *a.*] *a.* Of, having, or using a single electrode; applied esp. to techniques and apparatus (*a.*) for passing electric currents through the body using two electrodes of different sizes or natures, one being usually much larger than the other, and (*b.*) for measuring electric potentials in the body, where one electrode is inserted in the region to be studied and the other acts as a reference electrode.

1906 *Practitioner* Dec. 772 The patient, if the monopolar bath had to be administered, grasped a metal bar, suspended from the ceiling, and in connection with the battery swung over the bath, the other electrode remaining in the water. 1936 H. H. U. CROSS *Electr. in Therapeutics* xiii. 296 In the spark-gap system the patient may be connected to the solenoid in monopolar or bipolar fashion. 1956 S. LICHT *Some Clin. Applic. Electroneurophysiol.* i. 8 Chauveau... introduced the monopolar method of stimulation into physiology. 1962 BLAKE & TROTT *Periodontology* xiii. 135 Monopolar diathermy of this type is particularly suitable for minor oral surgery. 1973 M. SCHWARTZ *Physiol. Psychol.* i. 20 In monopolar recordings, one electrode is placed on some relatively neutral or 'indifferent' location, such as the ear, for the EEG, while the other is placed on the scalp.

b. Of or pertaining to a MONOPOLE³.

1971 I. G. GASS et al. *Understanding Earth* xvi. 239/2 The dipolar rather than monopolar nature of the Earth's magnetic field.

'monopole'. Also 6 money polde, monopolle, monapole, 7 monopol. [a. OF. *monopole* or ad. late L. *monopodium* MONOPOLY.]

† 1. = MONOPOLY. *Obs.*

a 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VI* 158 Diuers other crymes were layde to his charge, as... gathering together and making a money polde of offices, fees, wardes, and fermes. 1596 BP. W. BARLOW *Three Serm.* ii. 49 The intollerable licenses of Monopoles and Solesales. 1596 HARRINGTON *Metam. Ajax* 97 Now for my monopole, I would aske but this trifling sute. 1609 J. DAVIES *Humour's Heav. on Earth* (Grosart) 35 Some to gaine Some Monopole, which then could not be got.

† 2. An emporium. *lit.* and *fig.* *Obs.*

(Cf. Gr. μονοπώλιον trading mart enjoying a monopoly.) 1600 W. WATSON *Deccacordon* (1602) 61 Merchants... trafficke... from one Mart, hauen, promontorie, or Monopole to another. *Ibid.* 237 [Father Parsons is] a Monopole of all mischiefe. 1610 BOYS *Wks.* (1629) 454 The deuill... begat insolent pride, which is a monopole of mischiefe.

† 3. An unlawful convention; a conspiracy. *Obs.*

1549 *Compl. Scot.* xvi. 140 The ciuill lauis deffendis & forbiddis al monopoles and conuentions of the comont pepil. 1587-8 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* IV. 253 It becomes alwayes his majestie... to repres and stay all monopoles and factiounes.

4. [Fr., monopoly.] (See quot. 1967.)

1883 *Daily News* 31 Aug. 6/2 The familiar pop of the champagne cork being very rarely heard. Perhaps those learned authorities, Dr. Oliver and Dr. Myrtle... have 'shut down' on 'monopole' and 'extra dry'. 1885 *Christie's Catal. Wines* 14 Apr. 9 Three Dozens of Champagne, Heidsieck's Dry Monopole, 1874. 1886 *St. Stephen's Rev.* 13 Mar. 12/1 The pint of dry Monopole, with which he sustained exhausted nature. 1915 T. BURKE *Nights in Town* 399 He shouted for a half-of-bitter with the solemnity of one who commands that two bottles of dry Monopole be put on the ice. 1967 A. LICHINE *Encycl. Wines* 356 *Monopole*. This designation, frequently found on wine labels, literally means 'an exclusive'. Blank Monopole would be the proprietary brand of the wine shipper whose name would occupy the blank.

† **'monopole'**. *Obs.*⁻⁰ [ad. Gr. μονοπώλης, f. μόνος MONO- + πώλης seller.] A monopolist.

1648-60 HEXHAM *Dutch Dict., Een Focker*, a Monopole, or an Engrosser of Wares and Commodities.

monopole³ ('mɒnəʊpəʊl). [f. MONO- + POLE *sb.*]. 1. A single electric charge or, esp., a single magnetic pole, having a spherically symmetric field. *Freq. attrib.* or as *adj.*

1937 J. W. T. SPINKS tr. G. Herzberg's *Atomic Spectra & Atomic Struct.* i. 63 The system gives an external electric field, which... falls off more rapidly with increasing distance than that of the dipole, which itself falls off more rapidly than that of the monopole. 1950 D. HALLIDAY *Introd. Nuclear Physics* ii. 59 A single charge at the origin is a simple monopole, with no higher moments. 1951 *Proc. Camb. Philos. Soc.* XLVII. 196 Dirac has suggested that the quantization of electric charge could be explained by the existence of magnetic monopoles. *Ibid.* 206 The main difference of behaviour between electric particles and monopoles lies in the greater ionizing power per centimetre of the monopole, except near the end of the path. 1958 CONDON & ODISHAW *Handbk. Physics* vii. iv. 59/1 The first term of Eq. (4.6) corresponds to a monopole or simple charge, the second to the electric-dipole moment, the third to the electric-quadrupole moment, the fourth to the electric-octupole moment, etc. A similar multipole expansion is possible with magnetic interactions... leading to magnetic-dipole terms, etc. 1962 CORSON & LORRAIN *Introd. Electromagn. Fields* ii. 54 The first term is merely the potential which we would have at P if the whole charge were concentrated at the origin. It is called the monopole term and is zero only if the net charge is zero. 1967 W. R. HINDMARSH *Atomic Spectra* v. 49 We must extend the concept of the nucleus by attributing to it magnetic and electric moments (in addition to the electric monopole or nuclear charge) and a finite volume. 1969 *Physical Rev.* CLXXXIV. 1393 (heading) Search for magnetic monopoles in deep ocean deposits. *Ibid.* 1401/2 This work would indicate that there is less than one monopole/4000 m³ of the earth. 1973 *Nature* 20 Apr. 527/1 The scheme... ignores all

other atomic monopoles (including those on the methyl carbons and hydrogens which closely approach the negative charge) as well as all higher moments. 1974 *Ibid.* 3 May 15/1 Searches for quarks, magnetic monopoles and intermediate vector bosons have all so far proved negative. 1975 *Physical Rev. Lett.* XXXV. 489/2 We conclude that we have detected a magnetic monopole of strength $g = 137e$.

2. *Radio.* An aerial consisting of a single conducting rod with the electrical connection made at one end, the length of which is usually about a quarter of the wavelength to be transmitted or received.

1950 *Proc. IRE XXXVIII.* 1040 (heading) Measured directivity induced by a conducting cylinder of arbitrary length and spacing parallel to a monopole antenna. 1966 L. V. BLAKE *Antennas* iv. 176 When the quarter-wave vertical antenna (monopole) is fed at its base with the other side of the feed line connected to ground, its radiation resistance and input impedance are just half the values for the half-wave dipole in free space. 1974 *Nature* 5 Apr. 493/1 The transmitter antenna was a vertical monopole lifted to 1,000 to 1,500 m by balloon.

† **monopoled**, *ppl.* *a.* *Obs.* -⁰ (See quot.) 1611 [see MONOPOLIZE *v.* 1].

† **mo'nopoler**. *Obs.* Also 6-7 -ier. [a. OF. *monopolier*; see MONOPOLE¹ and -IER.] A monopolist.

1589 G. FLETCHER in *Lett. Lit. Men* (Camden) 81 The said Company... having reduced themselves to the number of xij, and so being now more notable Monopoliers than they were before. 1601 J. WHEELER *Treat. Comm.* 102 The said company by no sound reason... can be charged to be anie such Monopoliers. 1611 COTGR., *Monopolier*, a monopolier, or monopolizer. 1640 [see POLLER 2]. 1641 *Frogs of Egypt* 5 By Thee our base Monopolers doe fall.

† **mono'polian**. *Obs.* [f. MONOPOLE¹ or MONOPOLY + -AN.] A monopolist.

1601 J. WHEELER *Treat. Comm.* 66 The said M. M. Adventurers were now in his town of Embden no more to be accounted Monopolians, then they were here before in Antwerp. 1622 E. MISSELDEN *Free Trade* (ed. 2) 57 The setting of the price at the pleasure of the Monopolian to his private benefit, and the prejudice of the publique.

† **mono'polical**, *a.* *Obs.* (In quot. 7 moni-) [f. MONOPOLE¹ + -ICAL.] Monopolistic.

1624 CAPT. SMITH *Virginia* 139 Whosoever... seeketh either by getting monopolical patens, or by forging vniust tales to hinder our welfare.

† **monopolish**, *a.* *Obs.* [f. MONOPOLE¹ or MONOPOLY + -ISH.] Monopolistic.

1580 in *Cal. St. Papers, Foreign* 366 There is no such 'monopolish' trade used at Emden. 1601 J. WHEELER *Treat. Comm.* 105 The above said slander of Monopolie, and monopolish trade vsed in Embden. 1613 — in *Buccleuch MSS.* (Hist. MSS. Comm.) I. 122 A monopolish passport granted to Versteegan.

monopolism (mə'nɒpəlɪz(ə)m). [f. MONOPOLY + -ISM.] The system of monopolies.

1881 *Nature* 27 Oct. 602/1 A land of strong tendencies toward monopolism and conservatism. 1888 BRYCE *Amer. Commw.* III. v. xciv. 318 The two great national parties... denounce monopolism in the abstract.

monopolist (mə'nɒpəlɪst). [f. MONOPOLE¹ or MONOPOLY + -IST. Cf. It. *monopolista*, G. *monopolist*.]

1. One who monopolizes or possesses a monopoly; one who favours monopoly.

1601 J. WHEELER *Treat. Comm.* 72 By this means... the Hanes should... possess the whole trade of the realme, as Monopolists of the whole kingdom. 1648 GAGE *West Ind.* xii. 61 The Marquesse of Serralvo... was the best Monopolist of salt that ever those parts knew. 1671 W. PERWICH *Despatches* (R. Hist. Soc.) 148 The army has been sickly, & the monopolist that undertook the furnishing them with provision is much blamed. 1775 BURKE *Sp. Concl. Amer.* Wks. III. 63 To raise the value of the possessions in the hands of the great private monopolists. 1866 GEO. ELIOT *F. Holt* xxx. We know what monopolists are: men who want to keep a trade all to themselves, under the pretence that they'll furnish the public with a better article. 1885 *Law Times* LXXVIII. 222/1 An absolute right to refuse to supply a prime necessary of life is a dangerous weapon indeed with which to arm a monopolist.

2. *transf.* One who obtains, assumes, or occupies anything to the exclusion of others.

1742 *Young Nt. Th.* II. 508 Joy is an import; joy is an exchange; Joy flies monopolists; It calls for two. 1781 COWPER *Conversat.* 627 When some green heads... Suppose themselves monopolists of sense. 1813 BYRON *Corsair* III. vi. The life thou leav'st below, denied above By kind monopolists of heavenly love. 1817 KEATS *Wks.* (1889) III. 5 He feels his being as deeply as Wordsworth, or any other of our intellectual monopolists. 1866 BRIGHT *Sp., Reform* 4 Dec. (1876) 392 The monopolists of political power.

3. *attrib.* passing into *adj.*

1844 COBDEN in *Pall Mall G.* (1891) 16 Oct. 3/1 Those monopolist humbugs, who are ready to hurrah for free trade in China, and vote against it in England. 1879 G. ALLEN *Col. Sense* i. 1 The pleasure of colour is one which raises itself above the common level of monopolist gratification, and attains to the higher plane of aesthetic delight. 1887 *Westm. Rev.* June 327 The immunities... conceded to the members of that monopolist corporation.

monopolistic (mə'nɒpəlɪstɪk), *a.* [f. prec. + -IC.] Relating to, or connected with, a monopoly or a system of monopolies. *Spec. monopolistic*

competition, a type of imperfect competition characterized by monopolistic trading.

1883 *N. York Chr. Union* Aug. 30 The monopolistic 'railroad trunk-line fare-agreement'. 1891 *Review of Rev.* 15 Aug. 171/1 Associated press franchises are a monopolistic possession that gives some newspapers an advantage over others. 1892 *Nation* (N.Y.) 25 Aug. 138/1 The spirit of trades unionism is essentially monopolistic and prescriptive. 1903 R. T. ELY *Studies in Evolution of Industrial Soc.* iv. 196 Private favoritism monopolies are businesses not naturally monopolistic. 1933 E. CHAMBERLIN *Theory of Monopolistic Competition* iv. 69 Monopolistic competition... concerns itself not only with the problem of an individual equilibrium (the ordinary theory of monopoly), but also with that of a group equilibrium (the adjustment of economic forces within a group of competing monopolists, ordinarily regarded merely as a group of competitors). 1937 [see IMPERFECT *a.* 11]. 1938 E. W. SHANAHAN *Mod. Econ. Organisation* x. 235 The movement towards combination... has been successful in establishing monopolistic enterprises. 1942 W. B. TAYLOR *Financial Policies of Business Enterprise* xxxi. 750 The warp and woof of business enterprise are interwoven with ever-changing threads of competition and monopoly; and when both are found co-existing in a given enterprise, that business is said to be carrying on its functions under conditions of monopolistic competition. 1962 *Daily Tel.* 31 Jan. 10/2 The Monopolies Commission can report on monopolistic practices referred to it. 1964 GOULD & KOLB *Dict. Social Sci.* 441/1 Monopolistic competition denotes a condition of partial market control due to the exclusive possession of the trade in some commodity on the part of a seller and limited by the fact that one commodity may be substituted for another with varying degrees of ease. 1969 *Times* 27 Jan. 10/7 It is starting to match monopolistic selling power against monopolistic buying power in the grain market. 1969 D. C. HAGUE *Managerial Econ.* II. iv. 87 The first of these [kinds of imperfect competition] can be dealt with quite briefly. It is known as monopolistic competition, though the originator of the term, the American economist Professor E. H. Chamberlin intended this to be used in a slightly different sense.

Hence *monopolistically adv.*

1923 *Glasgow Herald* 30 July 6 We need no longer cry out to obstructive departmental control and monopolistically inclined private enterprise—'A plague on both your houses.' 1957 K. A. WITFOGEL *Oriental Despotism* II. 45 They [sc. industries] were for the most part either directly managed or monopolistically controlled by the hydraulic governments. 1966 *Economist* 26 Feb. 774/1 Rises in dividends are determined individually, not monopolistically.

† **mono'politan**. *Obs.* [Formed as MONOPOLITE + -AN.] A monopolist.

1601 MARTIN in *D'Ewes Jnls. Parl. Eliz.* (1682) 646 The Monopolitans of Starch, Tinn, Fish, Salt, and I know not what. 1607 COKE *Charge at Norwich Assizes* 41 Unto whom is rightly ioyned a Promooter, a Monopolitan, and an Alcumist. 1630 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Wks.* II. 342/1 Hee was no diuing Politician, Or proiect-seeking Monopolitan.

Hence † **monopolit'anian**, in the same sense.

1630 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Navy of Landships* Wks. I. 78/1 It serues for the Dyet of Project-mongers, Monopolit'ianians and diligent Sute-joggers.

† **mo'nopolite**. *Obs.* [f. MONOPOLE¹ or MONOPOLY + -ITE¹ I.] A monopolist.

1591 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* I. iii. 522 You Marchant Mercers, and Monopolites. 1599 T. M[OUFET] *Silkwormes* 58 To keepe out fell and black Monopolites, The Myrmedonian crue [referring to ants]. 1616 R. CARPENTER *Christ's Larum bell* 58 Monopolites, ingrossers, regraters.

So *monopolitical a.* (*nonce-wd.*), interested in monopolies.

1860 W. H. RUSSELL *Diary in India* I. 7 'The confounded public', as that large and respectable body is frequently styled in the privacies of official and monopolitical life.

monopolizable (mə'nɒpəlɪzəb(ə)l), *a.* [f. MONOPOLIZE *v.* + -ABLE.] That can be monopolized.

1898 W. J. LOCKE *Idols* xxii. I'm not a monopolisable woman.

monopolization (mə'nɒpəlɪ'zeɪʃən). [f. next + -ATION.] The action of the verb MONOPOLIZE; the process of monopolizing or the condition of being monopolized.

1727 A. HAMILTON *New Acc. E. Ind.* II. xlvi. 155, I advised him to take Protection from the Dutch, and allow them the Monopolization of the Trade of his Country. 1791 NEWTE *Tour Eng. & Scot.* 391 The immoderate extension of sheep walks, and that spirit of territorial monopolization which prevails... in... Scotland. 1878 *N. Amer. Rev.* CXXXVI. 524 The swarm of Chinese... and their monopolization of many branches of industry. 1879 H. GEORGE *Progr. & Pov.* v. ii. (1881) 261 The monopolization of land that went on in England during the reign of Henry VIII.

monopolize (mə'nɒpəlɪz), *v.* [f. MONOPOLE¹ or MONOPOLY + -IZE. Cf. F. *monopoliser*.]

1. *trans.* With reference to commerce: To get into one's hands the whole stock of (a particular commodity); to gain or hold exclusive possession of (a trade); to engross.

Now tending to be felt as merely a contextual application of sense 2; the use with a saleable commodity as obj. is consequently almost obsolete. In early use often, † *to monopolize into* (one's) hands; also † *const. from*.

1611 COTGR., *Monopolé*, Monopoled, or monopolized;... ingrossed, as a commoditie, into one, or a few mens hands. 1615 in *Buccleuch MSS.* (Hist. MSS. Comm.) I. 169 The Hollanders would engross this merchandise, and monopolise it from all mankind. 1626 BERNARD *Isle of Man* (1627) 173 Covetousnesse... hath monopolized commodities into his hands, inhanced the prices of things [etc.]. 1653 in

Rymer *Fædera* (1735) XX. 644 To endeavour thereby to Monopolize all Trade into your Hands, and to exclude all other Nations. a 1704 T. BROWN *Walk round Lond., Upon Compters Wks.* 1709 III. III. 54 Another [man]... marches from one side of the Ward to another, as if he was just going to the Exchange, to monopolize the Commodities of both the Indies. 1783 JUSTAMOND tr. *Raynal's Hist. Indies* I. 144 The Arabians... repaired in crowds to these celebrated islands, the productions of which they had already monopolized. 1817 JAS. MILL *Brit. India* II. iv. vii. 254 If the trade was... monopolized and engrossed by a combination. 1854 BADHAM *Haliout*. 470 The Emperor of all the Russias used to monopolize the acipenser helops... to supply himself... with... caviare. 1878 BOSW. SMITH *Carthage* 27 Those who monopolised the commerce of the countries where alone the citron tree grows. 1879 H. GEORGE *Progr. & Pov.* vi. ii. (1881) 295 Land... the source of all wealth and the field of all labor, is monopolized.

† *b. absol. or intr.* To have a monopoly. *Obs.*

1622 BACON *Hen. VII* 163 There passed a Law... for Monopolizing and exacting vpon the Trade. 1714 C. JOHNSON *Country Lasses* I. i, London... Satan's chief residence: he picks up a vagabond soul or two now and then with us, but he monopolizes there.

2. *transf. and fig.* To obtain exclusive possession or control of; to get or keep entirely to oneself. † *Const. to* (oneself), *from* (another).

1628 PRYNNE *Brief Surv.* Epist., The enuious... cauls of some peevish Diuines, who would monopolize Diuinity to themselues alone. 1656 COWLEY *Anacr.* vii. Gold alone does Passion move, Gold monopolizes Love. 1659 T. PECKE *Parnassi Puerp.* 38 Nor shall mute Fish, the Sea Monopolize. 1668 R. STEELE *Husbandman's Calling* x. (1672) 250 When you suffer the world to monopolize your hearts from God, then the right use of the world is perverted. a 1714 M. HENRY *Layman's Reasons* Wks. 1853 II. 549/1, I cannot monopolize the Church; it is narrow enough, I dare not make it narrower. 1762 H. WALPOLE *Vertue's Anecd. Paint.* (1765) III. 44 note, Descamps says, that Lely growing jealous of Roestraten, proposed to him a partition of the art; portraits were to be monopolized by Lely. 1778 MISS BURNEY *Evelina* vi. She is a little angel! I cannot wonder that you sought to monopolize her. 1838 DICKENS *Nich. Nick.* xix. This fellow, Hawk, is monopolising your niece. 1861 F. METCALFE *Oxonian in Iceland* vii. (1867) 114 A title now monopolized in England by Knights and Baronets. 1886 *Sk. fr. Acad. Life* 62 Dr. Johnson was allowed to monopolise conversation as he did, because his sagacity was admitted to be enormous. 1889 A. R. WALLACE *Darwinism* 27 The progeny of any one species would, if allowed to increase unchecked, alone monopolise the land.

Hence *mo'nopolized ppl. a.*

1788 JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1859) II. 540 We participate now of a monopolized, instead on an open market. 1845 *Encycl. Metrop.* VI. 172/1 Any... monopolized commodity. 1894 C. N. ROBINSON *Brit. Fleet* 18 The advantages of monopolized commerce.

monopolizer (mə'nɒpəlɪzə(r)). Also **monopoliser**. [f. MONOPOLIZE *v.* + -ER¹.] One who monopolizes.

1629 GAULE *Holy Madn.* 389 Now an Ingrosser... now an Haberdasher of small wares... nay worse than these... a Monopolizer. 1651 G. W. tr. *Cowley's Inst.* 283 Monopolizers, who were called Ingrossers, Fore-stallers, and Regrators, and many others who are punishable by Imprisonment and the Pillory. 1668 CHARLETON, etc. *Ephes. & Cimm. Matrons* II. Pref., I am no Monopolizer of such Commodities. 1734 FIELDING *Univ. Gallant* IV. Wks. 1882 X. 95, I wonder he escapes being destroyed by the men as a monopolizer [of the women]. 1760 *Chron.* in *Ann. Reg.* 96 Some Armenians... bought up great quantities of grain... Several monopolizers have been put to death. 1769 MRS. F. BROOKE *Hist. Emily Montague* cxcv. (1784) IV. 47, I am a most intolerable monopolizer of the sex; in short, I have very little relish for any conversation but theirs. 1779 W. SMITH in *15th Rep. R. Comm. Hist. Manuscripts* App. vi. 429 in *Parl. Papers* 1897 (C. 8551) LI. 1 The common people sick of the War, and think they are made a prey of by commissaries, quarter-masters, forage-masters, monopolisers, schemers, &c., &c. 1812 *Examiner* 25 May 327/1 The... avarice of an hard-hearted monopolizer. a 1862 BUCKLE *Civiliz.* (1869) III. ii. 88 The nobles... were, at that period, the monopolizers of political power. 1877 F. A. S. HEWITT in *Raymond Statist. Mines & Mining* 372 It is the fashion to denounce these corporations as monopolizers. 1879 H. GEORGE *Progr. & Pov.* v. ii. (1881) 259 The extent to which the monopolizers of land, can, in rent, levy tribute upon the earnings of labor.

mo'nopolizing, *vbl. sb.* [f. MONOPOLIZE *v.* + -ING¹.] The action of the vb. MONOPOLIZE; monopolization.

a 1617 HIERON *Wks.* (1619) II. 487 An opinion will be had that that man seeks the raising of his owne esteeme out of others blemishes, and the engrossing and monopolizing of all respect and reuerence to himselfe. 1622 MISSELDEN *Free Trade* (ed. 2) 54 Some thinke that the reducing of trade into Order and Government, is a kind of Monopolizing and restraint of trade. 1712 M. HENRY *Life P. Henry* Wks. 1853 II. 714/1 This monopolizing of the great ordinance of baptism. 1747 MRS. DELANY in *Life & Corr.* (1861) II. 473 She has many friends that wish to have a share of her company, and as I am no friend to monopolizing, I can't and must not murmur at their enjoying a pleasure I am so sensible of. 1902 S. SMITH *Life, Work* xvi. 149 All poverty and suffering arose from the monopolizing of land by private owners.

attrib. 1792 A. YOUNG *Trav. France* 73 These people have the true monopolizing ideas. 1818 HALLAM *Mid. Ages* ix. II. (1819) III. 380 The discounts... resulted from the monopolizing spirit of their corporations, who oppressed all artisans without the pale of their community. 1837 — *Hist. Lit.* I. i. iii. 556 With that true love of letters which scorns the monopolising spirit of possession, Lorenzo permitted his manuscripts to be freely copied for the use of other parts of Europe.

mo'nopolizing, *ppl. a.* [-ING².] That monopolizes; having a monopoly.

1797 BURKE *Let. Affairs Irel.* Wks. IX. 460 A small monopolizing junto. 1825 COBBETT *Rur. Rides* 407 This canting son of the monopolizing sect. 1854 H. MILLER *Sch. & Schm.* (1858) 75 A wall erected by some monopolizing proprietor of the neighbouring lands. 1869 LANDRETH *Life A. Thomson* i. 17 The stir has been diverted to the monopolizing railway. 1891 *Athenæum* 24 Oct. 545/2 [Prof. Marshall pleads] for the collective good against the too pertinacious individualism of monopolizing capitalists.

†**mo'nopolous**, *a.* *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. MONOPOLE¹ + -OUS.] Monopolistic.

1628 F. GREVILLE *Sidney* xv. (1652) 203 She never was . . . overladen with any such excesses in her Person, or defects in her Government, as might constrain her to support, or be supported by a monopolous use of favourites.

monopoly (mə'nɒpəlɪ). [ad. late L. *monopolium*, a. Gr. *μονοπώλιον* (also *-πωλία*), f. *μόνος* MONO- + *πωλ-εῖν* to sell. Cf. MONOPOLE *sb.*]

1. *a.* Exclusive possession of the trade in some article of merchandise; the condition of having no competitor in the sale of some commodity, or in the exercise of some trade or business. In U.K. law, a situation in which one supplier or producer controls over one third of the market.

1534 MORE *Treat. Passion* Wks. 1303/2 He knoweth . . . that of all the disciples, there would none be so false a traitour . . . but him self alone. And therefore is thus ware Judas all in thine owne hande. Thou haste a monopoly thereof. 1551 ROBINSON tr. *More's Utop.* i. (1895) 58 Suffer not thies ryche men to bye vp all, to ingrosse and forstalle, and with their monopolye to kepe the market alone as please them. 1625 BACON *Ess., Riches* (Arb.) 239 Monopolies, and Coemption of Wares for Resale, . . . are great Meanes to enrich: especially, if the Partie haue intelligence, what Things are like to come into Request, and so store Himselfe before hand. 1648-58 HEXHAM, *Fockerie*, a Monopolie, or an Engrossment of all sorts of Wares and Commodities. 1774 BURKE *Sp. Amer. Tax.* Sel. Wks. I. 102 You have, in this kingdom, an advantage in Lead, that amounts to a monopoly. 1850 CALHOUN *Wks.* (1874) III. 112 This hostility terminated in breaking down the exclusive monopoly of the Bank of England, and narrowing greatly the specie basis of its circulation. 1861 M. PATTISON *Ess.* (1889) I. 41 In the reign of Edward III [German traders] had a practical monopoly of the carrying trade. 1948 *Act 11 & 12 Geo. VI* c. 66 Prelim. Note, This Act sets up a permanent Commission to investigate conditions in industry and trade which tend towards a monopoly. 1964 *Times Rev. Industry* Mar. 16/1 The Act also laid down the definition of a monopoly that is still operative: a situation in which one company or group of companies acting together control one third of an industry. 1970 *Daily Tel.* 15 July 17/5 By law, over a third of the market is defined as monopoly.

b. In generalized sense. (In 17th c. often, †the crime of 'engrossing'.)

1601 J. WHEELER *Treat. Comm.* 65 Setting also price before hand of that which they sell, and of that which they will buy, and so committing open Monopoly. 1606 HOLLAND *Sueton.* Annot. 24/2 Who knoweth not that Monopoly is, when one engrosseth some commodity into his owne handes, that none may sell the same but himselfe or from him? 1622 MISSELDEN *Free Trade* 57 Monopoly is a kind of Commerce, in buying, selling, changing or bartering, vsurped by a few, and sometimes but by one person, and forestalled from all others, to the gaine of the Monopolist, and to the Detriment of other men. 1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl., Monopoly*, . . . an unlawful kind of traffic, when one or more persons make themselves sole masters of any commodity, trade, manufacture, or the like, with design to enhance its price; those who have occasion for it being obliged to purchase it at their hands, and on their own terms. 1793 BENTHAM *Emancipate your Colonies* Wks. 1843 IV. 412 Monopoly, that is, exclusion of customers, has certainly no tendency to produce increase of the number of traders.

2. An exclusive privilege (conferred by the sovereign or the state) of selling some commodity or trading with a particular place or country.

1596 DRAYTON *Legends* iii. 517 Then daily beg'd I great Monopolies. 1601 B. JONSON *Poetaster* v. iii, Thou [sc. an actor] shalt have a monopoly of playing, confirm'd to thee and thy couey, vnder the Emperours broad scale, for this seruice. 1604 R. CAWDREY *Table Alph., Monopolie*, a licence that none shall buy or sell a thing, but one alone. c. 1605 ROWLEY *Birth Merl.* v. ii, Take her hence . . . To be shown up and down at fairs and markets, Two pence apiece. To see so foul a monster Will be a fair monopoly and worth the begging. 1620 MIDDLETON *Chaste Maid* v. iii, I would not have my cruelty so talk'd on To any child of mine for a monopoly. 1640 HABBINGTON *Queen of Arragon* iv. F2b, 'Cause one of Oberons Groomes had got from her The Monopoly of transporting gnats. 1641 Remonstr. *State Kingd.* 9 The Monopolies of Sope, Salt, Wine, Leather, Sea-Cole, and, in a manner, of all things of most common and necessary use. 1753 HANWAY *Trav.* (1762) I. v. lxxi. 320 Monopolies, or exclusive privileges, are generally ungrateful to the people of a free state. 1831 SIR J. SINCLAIR *Corr.* II. 249 The Public Revenue [of Russia] . . . is likely to increase, particularly the customs, and the farm, or monopoly of brandy. 1831 MACAULAY *Ess., Bacon* (1897) 361 Raleigh held a monopoly of cards, Essex a monopoly of sweet wines. 1845 STOCQUELER *Handbk. Brit. India* (1854) 269 The finest salt in India is manufactured on the coast of Cuttack, yielding the Government a revenue little short of eighteen lacs of rupees, when the East-India Company possessed a monopoly of the manufacture of that necessary of Hindoo life. 1872 YEATS *Growth Comm.* 214 They [the Dutch] secured a monopoly of trade with Japan which lasted throughout the modern period. 1875 *Encycl. Brit.* III. 650/2 The monopoly of the right to print the Bible in England is still possessed by the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge, and her Majesty's printer for England. 1878 LECKY *Eng. in 18th C.* I. i. 122 The Assiento treaty, by which

England obtained the monopoly of the slave-trade to the Spanish Colonies.

3. *transf.* and *fig.* (often with conscious metaphor). *a.* Exclusive possession, control, or exercise of something.

1643 SIR T. BROWNE *Relig. Med.* II. §3, I make not my head a grave, but a treasure of knowledge. I intend no Monopoly, but a Community in learning. 1653 MILTON *Hirelings* Pref., Till which grievances be remov'd and religion set free from the monopolie of hirelings. 1712 HENLEY *Spect.* No. 396 ¶2 The monopoly of Punns. . . has been an immemorial privilege of the Johnians. 1787 BENTHAM *Def. Usury* xii. 123 Wealth has indeed the monopoly of justice against poverty. 1823 SCOTT *Peveil* vii, Do you think you have a monopoly of rebellion, and that we have not a right to show a trick of disobedience in our turn? 1861 FREEMAN *Hist. Ess.* Ser. I. ix. (1871) 268 Neither side has a monopoly of right or . . . wrong. 1878 H. S. WILSON *Alp. Ascents* ii. 45 Peter has almost a monopoly now of the Matterhorn.

b. In generalized sense.

1804 J. GRAHAME *Sabbath* (1839) 8/1 Thy children, Scotia, in the desert land, Driven from their homes by fell Monopoly, Keep holy to the Lord the seventh day. 1813 J. THOMSON *Lect. Inflamm.* Introd. 29 That spirit of domination, exclusion, and monopoly, by which most of her [sc. the church of Rome's] institutions at that period were actuated.

4. *to make a monopoly of:* *a. lit.* to obtain the exclusive sale of (a commodity); *b. fig.* to 'monopolize', keep to oneself (a possession).

1576 GASCOIGNE *Steele Gl.* 753 Master Merchant . . . Can finde the meane, to make Monopolies Of euery ware, that is accompted strange. 1595 DANIEL *Civ. Wars* (1609) v. xcvi, He . . . makes a Monopoly of offices. 1629 H. BURTON *Truth's Triumph* 231 The iniquity of the Pontificians in making a monopoly of Gods grace. 1693 DRYDEN *Juvenal* Ded. (1726) p. v, Johnson [= Ben Jonson] . . . had been acquainted with the Rules, yet seemed to envy to Posterity that Knowledge, and like an Inventor of some useful Art, to make a Monopoly of his Learning. 1710 ADDISON *Whig Exam* No. 1 ¶1 The Kitcat have pretended to make a Monopoly of our sense. 1745 P. THOMAS *Jrnl. Anson's Voy.* 10 A certain Honourable Gentleman . . . is . . . Endeavouring to make a Monopoly of this Voyage, and to that end designs to publish by Authority. 1769 BURKE *Late St. Nat.* Wks. II. 87 Government in France has made a monopoly of that great article of salt.

5. A thing which is the subject of a monopoly (in senses 1-3).

1838-9 HALLAM *Hist. Lit.* IV. iv. vii. §7 It is one of those happy ideas which have been privileged monopolies of the first inventor. 1845 McCULLOCH *Taxation* II. v. (1852) 206 The culture of opium . . . is a government monopoly, being confined to the provinces of Bahar and Benares. . . Every one who chooses may raise opium within the prescribed limits. 1868 G. DUFF *Pol. Surv.* 186 The culture . . . of tobacco was made a Crown monopoly. 1878 *Print. Trades Jrnl.* xxiii. 22 Printing the Holy Scriptures is a monopoly. 1902 W. M. ALEXANDER *Demonic Possession in N.T.* ii. 25 Such traits are not the monopoly of the Babylonian spirits.

6. A trading company that has a monopoly.

[a 1692 POLLEXFEN *Disc. Trade* (1697) 125 If Corporations in Trade with Joint-Stocks, should appear to be . . . to all intents and purposes Monopolies, mischievous to Trade.] 1871 *Q. Rev.* Oct. 461 Other enterprises with enormous capitals, e.g. banks, . . . are not monopolies. 1887 E. BELLAMY *Looking Backward* v. (1890) 41 Without being . . . checked by the clamour against it, the absorption of business by ever larger monopolies continued.

7. (With capital initial.) The proprietary name of a game (invented by Mr. Charles Darrow) in which the players use imitation money to engage in simulated financial dealings. Also *attrib.* Monopoly money, money that is not 'real', valueless currency.

1935 *N. Y. Times* 24 Nov. x. 6/2 Heading all other 'board games' . . . is the season's craze, 'Monopoly', the game of real estate. 1938 C. BEATON *Diary* i Aug. in *Wandering Years* (1961) 344 The game of 'Monopoly' wasn't very enjoyable this morning. 1939 G. GREENE *Lawless Roads* Prol. 5 A game called 'Monopoly' played with a picture-board and dice and little counters. *Ibid.*, There were 'Monopoly' parties. 1954 *Trade Marks Jrnl.* 23 June 634/2 *Monopoly*. Board games John Waddington Limited. . . Leeds. 1960 *Guardian* 9 Dec. 9/7 My knowledge of the world of big business. . . I gained entirely from playing Monopoly. 1972 K. BONFIGLIOLI *Don't point that Thing at Me* xiii. 110 Martland's word was as good as his bond, but his bond was mere Monopoly money. 1972 *Times* 8 Apr. 1/3 Private tenants in rented flats are banding together . . . against property speculators whom they accuse of ruthlessly playing Monopoly with their homes. 1974 *Times* 27 Apr. 10/7, I think they are playing with Monopoly money because some people say things like 'I have lost £10,000'.

8. *attrib.*, as *monopoly licence, price, problem, profits, -trend; monopoly capitalism*, a capitalist system typified by trade monopolies in the hands of a few people; *monopoly value*, the value of anything the supply of which is controlled by the holders of a monopoly; *spec.* applied to licensed premises.

1937 C. DAY LEWIS *Mind in Chains* 13 The quality of intellectual production is inevitably debased under *monopoly-capitalism. 1943 H. READ *Politics of Unpolitical* i. 6 It [sc. the oligarchy of trade unions] is now openly merging itself with the ascendant oligarchy of monopoly capitalism, to form what James Burnham has called 'the managerial class'. 1955 — *Grass Roots of Art* (rev. ed.) vii. 139, I feel fairly sure that that barrack-room will have more amenities under monopoly capitalism than in the totalitarian State. 1964 GOULD & KOLB *Dict. Social Sci.* 442/2 Monopoly capitalism in Marxist terminology is the stage of capitalism in which control over means of production and distribution has become highly concentrated in the hands of a small group of capitalists. 1625 BACON *Apophth.* xxix. Resusc. (1671) i. 227 The Lord

Keeper, Sir Nicholas Bacon, was asked his Opinion by Queen Elizabeth, of one of these *Monopoly licenses. 1905 J. J. COCKSHOTT *Licensing Act 1904* 3 The State, in conferring upon me a monopoly license, had also granted me a commercial asset of great value. 1776 ADAM SMITH *W.N.* I. xi. (1869) l. 153 The rent of land, . . . considered as the price paid for the use of the land, is naturally a *monopoly price. 1807 *Edin. Rev.* X. 347 They still fight for the impossibility of driving a distant traffic, without encouragement of monopoly-prices. 1955 *Times* 15 June 5/4 The *monopoly problem is discussed usually in terms of a single seller or a small group of sellers acting in concert, who are able to restrict supplies. 1931 *Economist* 26 Dec. 1222/1 The 'ring', producing a sectionalised product, will be able to exaggerate the *monopoly profits already exacted from the helpless consumer. 1964 GOULD & KOLB *Dict. Social Sci.* 543/1 Profits include . . . permanent monopoly profits, more properly termed monopoly rents. 1944 *Horizon* Jan. 67 What is valid . . . is no more than the good old perception of *monopoly-trends in finance and industrial organization. 1883 F. A. WALKER *Polit. Econ.* III. i. 90 Here is a high degree of value . . . where yet no labor has been. . . This is an instance of what may be called *'monopoly-value', or as some prefer to call it, scarcity-value. 1904 *Hansard Commons* 20 Apr. 735 We think that when any new licence is granted the monopoly value should go to the public. 1905 J. J. COCKSHOTT *Licensing Act 1904* 6 The monopoly value will be secured to the public instead of being 'handed over to wealthy brewery companies for the mere asking'. 1934 DUMMEIER & HEFLEBOWER *Econ. with Applications to Agric.* viii. 166 Monopoly value refers to exchange value for any commodity of which the supply is sufficiently under one control that the exchange value or price which prevails for it is different . . . than it would be under ordinary competitive conditions. 1936 JATHAR & BERI *Introd. Econ.* ix. 170 In all cases of monopoly value, the monopolist must carefully weigh . . . the nature of the demand, and . . . the expenses of production per unit. 1953 B. SPILLER *Imkeeping* x. 190 On the grant of a new licence the justices must exact the payment of a *monopoly value*, i.e. the difference between the value of the premises licensed and unlicensed.

monopo'lylogist. [f. next + -IST.] One who performs a MONOPOLYLOGUE.

1830 *Examiner* 278/1 The Monopolologist [sic] startled his audience. 1832 *Ibid.* 294/2 Mathews made his first appearance as a Monopolylogist.

monopolylogue (mə'nɒpəlɒɡ). [f. Gr. *μόνος* MONO- + *λόγος* POLY- + -λογία -LOGUE.] An entertainment in which a single performer sustains many characters. Also *fig.*

1824 in *Spirit Publ. Jrnl.* (1825) 333 Like Mathews in a Monopolylogue. 1834 T. H. LISTER in *M. Napier's Corr.* (1879) 153 The Duke of Wellington lays aside his mysterious monopolylogue. 1838 *New Monthly Mag.* LII. 76 The third part was another Monopolylogue, called 'All well at Natchitoches'—all the characters by Mr. Mathews. 1845 HOOD *To Lady on Dep. India* v, Go where with human notes the Parrot dealeth In mono-polly-logue. 1848 J. H. NEWMAN *Loss & Gain* x. 68 The conversation, or rather mono-polylogue, as some great performer calls it, ran in somewhat of the following strain. 1860 *Sat. Rev.* X. 273/1 Last week we gave a view of a distinguished religious actor in a monopolylogue and domestic performance—Spurgeon at Home.

monopo'tassic, *a.* *Chem.* [See MONO- 2.] Containing one equivalent of potassium.

1873 *Fownes' Chem.* (ed. 11) 325 Monopotassic sulphate, is commonly called bisulphate of potash.

monopous (mə'nɒpəs), *a.* *nonce-wd.* [f. Gr. *μονωπ-* (*μονώψ*) or *μόνωπ-* + -OUS.] One-eyed (f. *μόνος* MONO- + *ὤψ* eye) + -OUS.] One-eyed.

1798 in *Spirit Publ. Jrnl.* (1799) II. 327 That a great many gentlemen . . . never had more than one eye. . . ; that their progeny also were like themselves monopous.

monoprionidian (mə'nɒpɹiəniˈdiən), *a.* *Palæont.* [f. Gr. *μόνος* MONO- + *πρίων* saw.] Having serrations on one side of the stem only: said of graptolites. Also *monoprionid a.*

1870 NICHOLSON *Man. Zool.* 95 Besides the simple forms of Graptolites with a row of cellules on one side (monoprionidian), there are others with a row of cellules on each side (diprionidian). 1888 ROLLESTON & JACKSON *Anim. Life* 769 A typical or monoprionid Graptolite.

Monoprix ('mə'nɒpɹi:). [Fr., lit. 'one price'.] One of a chain of multiple stores (in France) in which a cheap class of goods is sold (orig. all at the same price).

1937 W. FORTESCUE *Sunset House* ix. 164 Bulky goods hastily thrust into bags at the Monoprix. 1965 V. CANNING *Whip Hand* v. 48, I bought six pairs of pants at a Monoprix. 1966 G. GREENE *Comedians* i. i. 23 Cynicism is cheap—you can buy it at any Monoprix store. 1973 D. ORGILL *Jasius Pursuit* i. 8 She had seen *Mademoiselle* in the Monoprix down in Cannes.

monopropellant (mə'nɒpɹə'pɛlənt), *sb.* and *a.* [f. MONO- + PROPELLANT *a.* and *sb.*]

A. sb. A substance which can be used as a rocket fuel without needing an additional oxidizing agent.

1949 G. P. SUTTON *Rocket Propulsion Elements* v. 115 Monopropellants are stable at ordinary atmospheric conditions, but decompose and yield hot combustion gases when heated and pressurized. 1958 C. C. ADAMS et al. *Space Flight* iii. 79 A monopropellant is generally unstable and delivers energy through its own decomposition, which is generally induced by a catalytic agent such as potassium permanganate (with hydrogen peroxide). 1972 *Materials & Technol.* IV. xix. 741 Hydrogen peroxide was employed as a monopropellant to provide power for the turbine-driven pumps [in the V2 rocket].

B. adj. Employing a monopropellant.

1949 G. P. SUTTON *Rocket Propulsion Elements* v. 115 The feed system of monopropellant units is usually simple, because only one liquid needs to be supplied. 1954 K. W. GATLAND *Devel. Guided Missiles* (ed. 2) i. 23 Rockets can be classified into two main types: (a) Bi-propellant, in which the fuel and oxygen supplies are injected separately into the combustion chamber, and (b) mono-propellant, in which the fuel and oxygen are combined in a single substance. 1967 *Technology Week* 23 Jan. 28/2 Anhydrous hydrazine will fuel the liquid monopropellant engine.

monoprostyle: see MONO- 1.

monops ('mɒnɒps), *a.* and *sb.* [f. Gr. μόνος MONO- + ὤψ eye.] †*A. adj.* One-eyed. *Obs. rare*⁰. *B. sb.* A one-eyed individual. *rare*⁻¹. 1857 R. G. MAYNE *Expos. Lex. Med. Sci.* (1860) 716/2 *Monops*, having but one eye: one-eyed. 1876 G. MEREDITH *Beauch. Career* III. ix. 155 He would have been a Nelson of politics, if he had been a monops, with an excuse for not seeing. 1900 *DORLAND Med. Dict.* 396/1 *Monops*, a fetus having but a single eye. [And in later med. dict.]

monopsony ('mɒnɒpsəni). *Econ.* [f. MON(O)- + Gr. δψων-εἶν to buy provisions + -Υ³.] A condition in which there is only one buyer for the product of a large number of sellers; cf. MONOPOLY. Also in extended use (see quot. 1971). Hence *mo'nopsonist*; *monopso'nistic a.*

1933 J. ROBINSON *Econ. Imperfect Competition* xviii. 219 When the market changes to a single buying agency... this may be described as monopsony buying. *Ibid.* 224 Just as we have price discrimination for a monopolist, so we may have price discrimination for a monopsonist. *Ibid.* xxvi. 296 Monopsonistic exploitation can also arise where... the supply of labour to each firm is less than perfectly elastic. 1941 R. TRIFFIN *Monopolistic Competition & General Equilibrium Theory* iii. 113 Other types of interrelationships, intermediate between monopsony and pure competition, can be distinguished. 1948 *Commerce & Industry* (Pretoria) Mar. 280 The supplying of sawlogs on a contract term of 20 years... may place the sawmiller in a monopsonistic position in a particular forest region. *Ibid.* Bargaining power will be fairly evenly divided between the two parties. The dangers of monopsony... will thus be limited. 1955 *Times* 15 June 5/4 The term 'monopsonist' for a monopoly buyer was coined in the thirties—but has got little foothold in popular discussion. 1964 *Economist* 1 Feb. 434/1 Bargaining between a monopsony buyer and a suppliers' ring. 1968 *Internat. Encycl. Social Sci.* X. 464 Analogous to a seller's monopoly power, a buyer is said to have 'monopsony' power when he can significantly affect the price of what he buys by varying the quantity bought. 1969 D. C. HAGUE *Managerial Econ.* II. iv. 98 When there is a single buyer in any market, he is often described as a *monopsonist*. 1971 M. COOPER in *Royal Soc. Health Jnl.* XCI. 220/2 The main risks of the B.M.A. scheme however are not of this type. Rather they lie in breaking up the State monopsony. *Ibid.* 221/2 A monopsony is a consumer so large that it can exert pressure on price merely by the threat of withdrawing its custom. 1973 *Times Lit. Suppl.* 9 Mar. 255/2 The granting of monopsonistic concessions to wholesale merchants.

monopsychism ('mɒnəpsaɪkɪz(ə)m). [f. Gr. μόνος MONO- + ψυχή-ή soul + -ISM.] The theory that all souls (or the souls of all mankind) are one; the unity of souls asserted by this theory. 1864 W. HEELEY in *Calcutta Rev.* XXXIX. 383 Some of his expressions point clearly to the middle-age notion of monopsychism—that all mankind had but one soul. a 1894 ROMANES *Th. on Relig.* (1895) 50 Wherein all causation is gathered up into the monopsychism of a single personality.

|| **monopsychosis** ('mɒnəpsaɪkɪz(ə)sɪs). [mod.L., see MONO- and PSYCHOSIS.] = MONOMANIA.

1883 T. S. CLOUSTON *Clin. Lect. Mental Dis.* 18 A true impression from a nerve of common sensibility may be misinterpreted, as when a man has cancer of his stomach that causes him real gnawing pain, and he says he has rats inside him that are eating his vitals. It might help you to understand this condition better if it were called Monopsychosis. 1902 *Baldwin's Dict. Philos. & Psychol.* s.v. *Mono-, Monomania* (..also termed, by Clouston, monopsychosis).

† **monopter.** *Arch. Obs. rare*⁰. Also 8 *monoptere*. [ad. F. *monoptère*, ad. med.L. *monopteros*: see MONOPTEROS.] = MONOPTEROS. 1696 PHILLIPS (ed. 5), *Monopter*, was a sort of a round Temple, whose Roof was supported by one Pillar only. 1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Monoptere*, .. a kind of temple among the antients, round, and without walls; having its dome supported by columns. 1775 in ASH.

monopteral ('mɒnɒptərəl), *a.* and *sb.* [f. late L. *monopter-os* (Vitruvius, in sense 1 below), mod.L. *monopter-us* (in sense 2), *a.* Gr. *μόνοπτερος, lit. 'having one wing or fin', f. μόνος MONO- + πτερόν wing, fin, row or circle of columns: see -AL¹.]

A. adj.

1. *Arch.* Of a temple: Consisting of a single circle of columns supporting a roof.

1823 P. NICHOLSON *Pract. Build. Gloss.* 588 *Monopteron*, or *Monopt[e]ral Temple*, an edifice consisting of a circular colonnade, supporting a dome, without any inclosing wall. 1841 *Civil Eng. & Arch. Jnl.* IV. 118/2 The uppermost is a Corinthian rotunda, forming an open or monopteral temple (i.e. without any cella).

2. *Zool.* Having a single fin, wing, or alate part [Cf. F. *monoptère* (1798 in Hatz.-Darm.).]

1887 SOLLAS in *Encycl. Brit.* XXII. 417/2 (Fig. 17) *K*, monopteral cymba.

B. sb. A monopteral temple; a monopteros.

1845 PARKER *Gloss. Archit.* (ed. 4) I. 243 *Monopteros*, *Monopteral*, .. a circular temple consisting of a roof supported on columns, without any cell.

|| **monopteros** ('mɒnɒptərəs). *Arch.* Also 8-9 *monopteron*. [subst. use of late L. *monopteros* *adj.*: see MONOPTERAL.] A monopteral temple.

1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Monopteron*, a sort of round Temple, whose Roof was only supported by Pillars; so call'd, from its having but one Wing or Isle. 1823 [see MONOPTERAL *a.* 1]. 1850 LEITCH tr. C. O. Müller's *Anc. Art* §190 (ed. 2) 171 Temple.. of Mars Ultor on the capitol, a small monopteros, which we still see on coins. 1883 tr. Reber's *Hist. Anc. Art* 476 *Monopteros*, a circular structure of outstanding columns, commonly without a cella enclosed by walls.

monopterous ('mɒnɒptərəs), *a.* *Bot.* [f. mod.L. *monopter-us* (see MONOPTERAL) + -OUS.] Of certain seeds: Having but one wing.

1856 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Monopterus*, having but one wing, as the *carcerula* of the *Fraxinus*: monopterous. 1866 in *Treas. Bot.*

monopterygian, -ious: see MONO- 1.

monoptic, a. [f. Gr. μόνος MONO- + ὀπτικός-ός of or pertaining to sight (see OPTIC).] One-eyed. Also, pertaining to or involving vision with one eye. Also *absol.*

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Monoptick*, that seeth onely with one eye. 1730 BAILEY (fol.), *Monoptick*. 1960 KOLERS & ROSNER in *Amer. Jnl. Psychol.* LXXIII. 4 One may distinguish at least three modes of viewing: monocular, binocular, and a third which we shall call 'dichoptic'. [Note] Consistency of usage would require that the first two be called 'monoptic' and 'dioptic' respectively. 1968 *Perception & Psychophysics* III. 237/2 Under the monoptic condition, both disk and ring were presented to the same eye, half the time to the left eye and half the time to the right eye. 1971 *Jnl. Gen. Psychol.* LXXXIV. 163 Dichoptic masking was nearly as strong as under monoptic and binocular conditions.

Hence *mo'noptically adv.*, with one eye. 1965 *Jnl. Exper. Psychol.* LXIX. 199/1 The extent of masking by pattern was slightly less dichoptically than monoptically. 1972 *Nature* 22 Dec. 480/1 The observer perceives a pattern which approximates very closely a square-wave distribution, just as if the two components were superimposed physically and viewed monoptically.

monoptical ('mɒnɒptɪkəl), *a.* *humorously pedantic.* [Formed as prec. + -AL¹.] One-eyed.

1821 *Blackw. Mag.* IX. 61 Monoptical Squire Polyphemus. c 1842 M. J. HIGGINS *Ess.* (1875) 74 He was a rugged veteran, white-haired, bloated, lame, and monoptical.

monoptote ('mɒnɒptəʊt). Also 7-8 -tot. [ad. late L. *monoptōt-us*, *a.* late Gr. μονόπτωτ-ος, f. Gr. μόνος MONO- + πτώω falling, cogn. w. πτώσις case, f. πίπτ-ειν to fall. So F. *monoptote*.] A noun occurring in a single oblique case (as L. *astu*).

1612 BRINSLEY *Pos. Parts* (1669) 101 Q. Which call you Monoptots? A. Such words as are found in one oblique case. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Monoptote*, a word having but one Case. 1751 WESLEY *Wks.* (1872) XIV. 40 Monoptots, which have but one Case; as, *astu*. 1854 ANDREWS & STODDARD *Lat. Gram.* §94. 36 Monoptote.

Hence *monop'totic a.*, having only one case. 1872 LATHAM s.v. *Monoptote*, A word that appears in one form only is, on the first view, equally aptotic and monoptotic—both or either.

monopylean: see MONO- 1.

monopyrenous ('mɒnəpaɪrɪnəs), *a.* *Bot.* [f. Gr. μόνος MONO- + πύρην fruit-stone + -OUS. Cf. F. *monopyrène*.] Having but one stone or kernel: said of fruits.

1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Monopyrenous Fruit*, such Fruit of a Plant, as contains in it only one Kernel, or Seed. 1866 *Treas. Bot.*, *Monopyrenous*, containing one stone.

mono-rail ('mɒnəreɪl). Also *monorail*. [f. MONO- + RAIL *sb.*²] *a.* A single rail astride which or suspended from which railway vehicles or the like run; also, a vehicle that travels in this way. Also *attrib.* Hence 'mono-railer'; 'monorailing *vbl. sb.* mono-railway.

1897 *Westm. Gaz.* 9 Apr. 4/2 Patent electric express railway... built on the mono-rail system. 1901 *Daily News* 14 Mar. 3/2 The Proposed Monorail between Liverpool and Manchester. 1902 *Westm. Gaz.* 16 May 5/3 A scheme... for the construction of a mono-railway. 1902 *Encycl. Brit.* XXXII. 143/2 In the Langen mono-rail the car is hung from a single overhead rail; a line on this system is worked between Barmen and Elberfeld, a distance of about 9 miles. 1949 *Sun* (Baltimore) 3 Oct. 2/7 These chutes will pull the guns out of the rear clam shell doors of the C-82 along monorails attached to the roof of the fuselage. 1958 *Daily Mail* 17 Jan. 9/4 A trip on the world's first monorail. 1960 *Farmer & Stockbreeder* 16 Feb. (Suppl.) 35/1 One is an overhead monorail down the centre feeding passage to carry a food container from which the rations may be semi-automatically fed into the troughs. 1962 R. B. FULLER *Epic Poem on Industrialization* 44 Their 1929 failure With world monopoly 'Mono-railing' Was only caused by the fact that Their first trial section of single rail Was not long enough. 1963 *Punch* 7 Aug. 194/2 The monorailer slid to a halt. 1964 *Daily Tel.* 7 Jan. 15/1 A free monorail system may be built in North Buckinghamshire. 1971 *Ibid.* 16 Apr. 6/7 A French demonstration hovertrain has been running for 18 months on an 11-mile stretch of elevated monorail outside Orléans. 1973 R. KERROD *First Look at Railways Today* 45 It is called a monorail, for it moves along a single rail.

b. monorail camera, a technical camera having as part of its stand a bar or monorail which allows considerable adjustment of the apparatus and may support additional components.

1958 D. CHARLES *Commercial & Industr. Photogr.* i. 10 Monorail camera... a recent, mainly metal, engineer-built construction, with a full array of 'movements'. 1971 P. D. JAMES *Shroud for Nightingale* iii. 52 The Yard photographer manoeuvred his tripod and camera—a new Cambo monorail.

monorchid ('mɒnɒ:kɪd), *a.* and *sb.* [f. mod.L. *monorchis*, *monorchid*:- see MONORCHIS. Cf. F. *monorchide*.] *a. adj.* Having only one testicle; characterized by or exhibiting monorchism. *b. sb.* A monorchid person; = MONORCHIS.

1822-34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) IV. 6 There is a set of barbarians at the back of the Cape of Good Hope, who appear to be very generally monorchid, or possessed of only a single testis. 1874 VAN BUREN *Dis. Genit. Org.* 390 A Monorchid has only one testicle in the scrotum. 1885 *Lancet* 18 July 141/2 The question as to the possible... inconvenience to which monorchids are liable falls under two heads.

monorchidism ('mɒnɒ:kɪdɪz(ə)m). [f. prec. + -ISM.] = MONORCHISM.

1860 *New Syd. Soc. Year-bk. Med.* 304 Researches in Monorchidism and Cryptorchidism in Man. 1874 VAN BUREN *Dis. Genit. Org.* 392 Occasionally monorchidism is acquired.

|| **monorchis** ('mɒnɒ:kɪs). Pl. *monorchides* ('-ɔ:kɪdɪz). [mod.L. *monorchis*, pl. (incorrectly) *-ides*, *a.* Gr. μόνορχις *adj.*, f. μόνος MONO- + ὄρχις testicle.] A person or animal with only one testicle.

1722 QUINCY *Lex. Physico-Med.* (ed. 2), *Monorchis*. 1843 CURLING *Dis. Testis* 52 Many instances of monorchides, or persons having only a single testis, are also mentioned by the old authors. 1865 A. S. TAYLOR *Princ. & Pract. Med. Jurispr.* 866 Monorchides... have been known to be prolific.

monorchism ('mɒnɒ:kɪz(ə)m). [Formed as MONORCHIS + -ISM.] The condition of having only one testicle.

1876 in DUNGLISON *Med. Lex.*

monorganic ('mɒnɒ:'gænik), *a.* [f. MON(O)- + ORGAN + -IC.]

1. *Med.* Of a disease: Affecting a single organ.

1880 in WEBSTER *Suppl.*

2. Having only one organ.

1887 *Science* 3 June 534 In the natural world some beings are monorganic, others are polyorganic.

monorheme ('mɒnəri:m), *sb.* *Linguistics.* Also *monorrheme*. [f. MONO- + RHEME.] A single element or word with a phrasal meaning. So *monorrhemic a.*

1937 J. ORR tr. *Jordan's Introd. Romance Linguistics* iv. 379 Bally proceeds to view the sentence in its genetic and psychological aspects, its development from the 'monorheme' to the 'dirheme' by a process of integration or 'condensation' of two originally independent units. 1939 L. H. GRAY *Foundations of Lang.* viii. 229 Another type of monorrhemic verbal sentence is seen in verbs expressing meteorological conditions, such as Latin *pluit*. *Ibid.* 230 A verb is the sole part of speech which can form a complete sentence, i.e., which can contain both a subject and a predicate in a single monorrheme. 1950 *Archivum Linguisticum* II. 186 The nature of the 'monorhemes' varies between a wish or request, a questioning attitude, .. and .. a mere report of something perceived. 1969 tr. *Akhmanova & Mikael'an's Theory of Syntax in Mod. Linguistics* iii. 55 Phrases are called 'monorhemes' when they consist of a single element, and 'dirhemes' when the number of elements is two. 1970 *Language* XLVI. 923 In these apparent monorhemes a hic-et-nunc adverb has been deleted.

monorhine ('mɒnɒraɪn), *a.* and *sb.* *Zool.* Also *monorrhine*. [f. mod.L. *Monorhina*, f. Gr. μόνος MONO- + ῥῖν-, ῥίς nose.] *A. adj.* Having a single nasal passage only; *spec.* applied to the *Monorhina*, a group of skulled vertebrates, having only one nasal passage, and comprising the lampreys and hags. Also *monorhinal* ('mɒnɒraɪnəl), *monorhinous* ('mɒnɒraɪnəs), *adjs.* in the same sense.

1890 *Century Dict.*, *Monorhinal*. *Ibid.*, *Monorhine*. 1897 E. R. LANKESTER in *Nat. Science* July 47 To assume... that these fishes were monorrhine, is surely illegitimate and arbitrary. 1900 *Nature* 20 Sept. 504/2 There is no evidence whatever that any of the creatures classed together as Ostracodermi were monorhinal like the Lampreys. 1902 *Webster's Dict., Suppl.*, *Monorhinous*.

B. sb. A monorhinal vertebrate.

1890 in *Century Dict.*; and in later *Dicts.*

† **monorhythm.** *Obs.*⁻⁰ [f. Gr. μόνος MONO- + ῥυθμ-ός RHYTHM.] = MONORIME.

Etymologically the word should mean 'having one rhythm'; but prob. it was intended as a more correct form to be substituted for the hybrid *monorhyme* (-rime), the word *rhyme* being regarded as a derivative of ῥυθμός.

1775 ASH, *Monorhythme*, a poetical composition in which all the verses end with the same rhyme.

mono-rhythmic, a. *rare Pros.* [Formed as prec. + -IC.] = MONORIME *a.* (Cf. prec.)

1833 LONGF. *Anc. Span. Ball. Prose Wks.* 1886 I. 162 They [old Spanish ballads] are all monorhythmic, with full

consonant rhymes. 1833 — *Drift-Wood* *ibid.* 296 in these old romances . . . the verse is monorhythmic.

monorime, -rhyme ('mɒndraɪm), *sb.* and *a.* [*a.* *F. monorime* (1690 in Hatz.-Darm.), *f.* Gr. *μόνο-ς* MONO- + *ρῖμη* RIME, RHYME.]

A. sb. *a.* A poetical composition or passage in which all the lines have the same rime. *b. pl.* Lines forming a 'tirade' with one rime.

1731 BAILEY (vol. II.), *Monorhyme*, a poetical composition, all the verses whereof end with the same rhyme. 1868 T. WRIGHT *Pref. to Langtoft's Chron.* (Rolls) II. p. xi, In this manuscript each new set of monorimes is headed by a title in Latin. 1886 POSNETT *Compar. Lit.* 46 *note*, The rudeness of this versification, says M. Gêruez . . . is marked by monorimes, of indeterminate length.

B. adj. Having a single rime. So also 'monorimed *pl. a.* [see -ED²].

1833 LONGF. *Drift-Wood* Prose Wks. 1886 I. 299 The old romances were sung; and . . . hence there was a good reason for dividing them into monorhyme stanzas. 1898 SAINTSBURY *Short Hist. Eng. Lit.* (1905) 737 These rolling quatrains, rhymed as a rule *aaba*, . . . but sometimes monorhymed throughout. 1902 H. LYNCH *G. Paris' Med. Fr. Lit.* 90 A little poem . . . in monorhymed quatrains.

|| **monosabio** (mono'sabjo). [*Sp., f. mono* monkey + *sabio* wise, trained.] A picador's assistant in the bullring. Also *ellipt.* as *mono*.

1897 *Encycl. Sport* I. 158/2 *Monosabios*, boys and men employed in the service of the bull fight. 1924 E. HEMINGWAY *In our Time* xii. 22 The horse's entrails hung down in a blue bunch . . . the *monos* whacking him on the back of his legs with the rods. 1927 — *Men without Women* 38 The *monos* were leading a horse out by the bridle toward the bull. 1928 *Daily Tel.* 17 July 9/3 In another bull-ring at Vista Alegre . . . the matador Albageno and a 'monosabio' were dangerously wounded by bulls yesterday. 1932 E. HEMINGWAY *Death in Afternoon* vi. 58 You will see . . . the picadors arriving on the horses they have ridden in from town, these horses having been ridden from the bull ring by the red-bloused *monos* or bullring servants. *Ibid.* xvi. 187 [The] San Sebastian *monosabios* should be, by rights, policemen . . . They carry . . . puntillas, broad-headed knives. 1959 V. J. KEHOE *Aficionado!* 37 The *monosabios* . . . handle the picadores' horses and aid them in getting into the correct position for the charge of the toro. *Ibid.* 53 The areneros and *monosabios* generally wear a red shirt, and dark blue pants. 1973 J. M. WHITE *Garden Game* 61 An image from the *corrida de toros* . . . the *monosabios* smoothing the cruelly trampled area.

monosaccharide (mɒnəʊ'sækərɪd). *Chem.* Also †-saccharid. [*f.* MONO- + SACCHARIDE.] Any sugar which cannot be hydrolysed to give simpler sugars.

1896 W. D. HALLIBURTON *Essent. Chem. Physiol.* (ed. 2) i. 10 (*table*) Monosaccharides or glucoses. 1902 *Encycl. Brit.* XXXI. 723/2 The simplest carbohydrates constitute the group of monosaccharides, of which dextrose . . . is the most important. 1936 C. S. GIBSON *Essent. Princ. Org. Chem.* xv. 445 The production of a ketohexose from the preliminary aldohexose may be due to the usual interconversion of monosaccharides in the presence of alkalis in aqueous solution. 1968 *Punch* 11 Sept. 356/3 'Oh, ah,' said Walter Gabriel, 'especially considering that, at the same time, she's also producing monosaccharides, trisaccharides, and a whole perishing range of they oligosaccharides.' 1972 *Sci. Amer.* Oct. 71/1 Lactose is a disaccharide composed of the monosaccharides glucose and galactose.

monosaccharose (mɒnəʊ'sækərəʊz, -s). *Chem.* [*f.* MONO- + SACCHAROSE.] = MONOSACCHARIDE. 1902 J. B. COHEN *Theoret. Org. Chem.* xx. 276 The monosaccharoses possess strong reducing properties. 1919 S. B. SCHRUYER *Introd. Study Biol. Chem.* v. 199 All the native monosaccharoses are optically active. 1951 I. L. FINAR *Org. Chem.* I. xviii. 357 Monosaccharides (monosaccharoses).

monoschematic: see MONO- 1.

monoscope ('mɒnəskəʊp). *Television.* [*f.* MONO- + -SCOPE.] (See quot. 1953.)

1938 C. E. BURNETT in *RCA Rev.* II. 414 'Monoscope' is the name which has been given to a developmental type of tube designed to produce a video signal of a test picture or pattern enclosed in the tube. Since the picture must be enclosed in the tube, the Monoscope is not suitable for developing a video signal which represents action. 1953 AMOS & BIRKINSHAW *Television Engin.* I. iv. 79 A monoscope is a camera tube containing a target on which a pattern or photograph is printed and which, by scanning the target, generates a picture signal corresponding to the printed image. 1955 G. M. GLASFORD *Fund. Television Engin.* xv. 480 A useful device for generating a video test signal is the monoscope.

monose ('mɒnəʊz, -s). *Chem.* [*f.* MON(O) + -OSE².] = MONOSACCHARIDE; (see also quot. 1948).

1892, 1903 [see BIOSE]. 1935 TIPSON & STILLER in HATROW & SHERWIN *Textbk. Biochem.* ii. 77 (*heading*) The action of alkalis on monoses. 1948 [see BIOSE].

mono'selenide. *Chem.* [MONO- 2.] A selenide containing one equivalent of selenium.

1873 *Fownes' Chem.* (ed. 11) 228 The mono, tri, and pentaselenides.

monosemantic (mɒnəʊsi:'mæntɪk), *a.* [*f.* MONO- + SEMANTIC *a.*] Of a word or phrase, having only one meaning. Also **monoseman'temic** *a.*

1957 S. POTTER *Mod. Linguistics* vii. 147 The simplest words are manifestly those which symbolize single things or concepts, like proper names. These may be described as

monosemantic, and therefore unambiguous. 1960 E. DELAVENAY *Introd. Machine Translation* vi. 97 The vocabulary is classified into monosemantic and polysemantic grammatical words. 1966 *English Studies* XLVII. 56 Such case-forms are not strictly monosemantic, but can vary in their function according to the context.

monoseme ('mɒnəʊsi:m), *a.* *Pros.* [ad. Gr. *μόνοσημ-ος*: see next.] = next. 1902 in *Webster's Dict., Suppl.*

monosemic (mɒnəʊ'si:mɪk), *a.* [*f.* Gr. *μόνοσημ-ος* cited in sense 'having only one signification' (*f.* *μόνο-ς* MONO- + *σημα* sign, mark) + -IC.]

a. Pros. Consisting of or equal to a single mora. (Cf. *diseemic*, *triseemic*.)

1890 in *Century Dict.*

b. Linguistics. = MONOSEMANTIC *a.*

1969 *Computers & Humanities* III. 251 The verses contain a very high proportion of monosemic words and polysemic words used in their primary meaning. 1971 O. A. WOJTASIEWICZ tr. *Pelc's Studies in Functional Logical Semiotics of Natural Lang.* 23 The English word 'bay' has more usages . . . 'Orchid', on the other hand, is a monosemic word.

monosemy ('mɒnəʊsi:mɪ). [*f.* MONO- + SEM(ANTIC *a.* + -Y³.] Of a word or phrase, the quality of having only one meaning. Cf. POLYSEMY.

1951 S. ULLMANN *Princ. Semantics* ii. 107 Multiple meaning—which includes a number of non-lexical elements—comprises everything running counter to 'monosemy' in the language system. 1969 S. HOOK *Lang. & Philosophy* III. 255 Now on to the comments concerning polysemy and monosemy. 1972 HARTMANN & STORK *Dict. Lang. & Linguistics* 144/1 *Monosemy*, when a word or phrase has only one semantic meaning, e.g. *ball-point pen*, as opposed to polysemy or multiple meaning.

monosepalous (mɒnəʊ'sepələs), *a.* *Bot.* [*f.* MONO- + mod.L. *sepal-um* SEPAL + -OUS. In *F. monosépale*.] Properly, Having one lateral sepal only; but commonly misused for *gamosepalous*.

1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* *Introd.* 24 In *Scleranthæ* the calyx is always monosepalous. 1837 P. KEITH *Bot. Lex.* s.v., If the calyx of any flower consists merely of a single piece, or sepal, or of several sepals united, it is said to be monosepalous, as in *Primula*. 1861 BENTLEY *Man. Bot.* 225 When a monosepalous calyx is entire, the number of sepals can then only be ascertained by the venation.

monosexual (mɒnəʊ'seksjuəl), *a.* [*f.* MONO- + SEXUAL *a.*] Of one sex, or with the attribute of being either male or female; pertaining to one sex exclusively. (See also quot. 1970.)

1964 *Oceanogr. & Marine Biol.* II. 209 Peripheral cells of the adult thallus undergo meiosis and give rise to attached haploid leafy appendages which are monosexual and produce anisogamous male and female gametes respectively. 1966 *Listener* 23 June 918/3 A film whose monosexual character is emphasized by a sound-track which contains only three words . . . spoken by a female voice. 1969 *Sunday Times* 31 Aug. 47/7 The £1.8 million belonging to well over half the university's monosexual seats of collegiate learning. 1970 *Diogenes* LXXII. 61 Mono-sexual, in need of no deep or lasting relation with a partner of the opposite sex. 1971 *Guardian* 2 June 9/4 The Edwardian situation in which half the bachelor population were always off doing monosexual Empire-building.

So **monosexu'ality**, the property or state of being monosexual.

1910 A. A. BRILL tr. *Freud's Three Contributions to Sexual Theory* 7 The conception which we gather from this long known anatomical fact is the original predisposition to bisexuality, which in the course of development has changed to monosexuality, leaving slight remnants of the stunted sex. 1958 B. MAGEE *Go West Young Man* ii. 43 Yale has female graduate students, but no female teachers or undergraduates. This monosexuality is Yale's biggest fault. 1970 *Diogenes* LXXII. 61 In Roman times this monosexuality took the form of imperialistic sex.

monosign ('mɒnəʊsɪn). [*f.* MONO- + SIGN *sb.*] A 'sign' or word used with only one meaning at a time: opp. PLURISIGN. Hence **monosig'nation**, **monosig'native** *a.*

1940 *Kenyon Rev.* II. 266 The atomic ingredient of literal language is the monosign (called in logic the 'term'); the atomic ingredient of poetic language tends to be the plurisign. *Ibid.*, I am not inquiring whether the ideal of monosignation is ever perfectly realized. *Ibid.* 267 A logician . . . requires monosignative clarity. 1949 WELLEK & WARREN *Theory of Lit.* xv. 190 Instead of aiming at a system of abstractions consistently expressed by a system of monosigns, poetry organizes a unique, unrepeatable pattern of words, each an object as well as a sign. 1954 P. WHEELWRIGHT *Burning Fountain* 378 The plurisign is . . . distinguished from the monosign, or steno-term. 1965 *Encycl. Poetry* 760/1 The depth symbol . . . defies any adequate analysis into monosignative components.

monosig'nificant, *a.* [*f.* MONO- + SIGNIFICANT *a.*] Having only one meaning. Also **monosig'nificance**.

1940 *Kenyon Rev.* II. 503 *Monosignificance*. Mr. Wheelwright uses . . . in two ways, as formal logical abstraction . . . and as a useful temporarily consistent selection. *Ibid.* 505 If . . . words are not statically and isolatedly monosignificant in the prose of science and instruction, what better sense can be made of . . . the realm of poetry—connotation—plurisignification. 1947 H. JACOB *Planned Auxiliary Lang.* 20 A high degree of precision . . . can be attained by assigning to each element one invariable meaning, *i.e.*, each element is monosignificant. *Ibid.*, No language . . . has so far achieved absolute monosignificance . . .

The principle of monosignificance is . . . understood to apply to the smallest but complete unit of thought, the sentence.

mono'silicate. *Chem.* [MONO- 2.] A silicate containing one equivalent of silicic anhydride. 1857 MILLER *Elem. Chem.* (1862) III. 198 Monosilicate of ethyl.

monosiphonous (mɒnəʊ'saɪfənəs), *a.* *Bot.* [*f.* Gr. *μόνο-ς* MONO- + *σίφων* tube, pipe (SIPHON) + -OUS.] Having a single siphon; applied to certain *Algæ* (*Florideæ*) in which a transverse section of the frond shows only a single large, elongated central cell or siphon not surrounded by smaller similar cells. So **monosiphonic** (-saɪfənɪk) *a.*

1853 HARVEY *Nereis Boreali-Amer.* II. 8, IX. *Wrangeliaceæ*. Frond filiform, monosiphonous. 1857 BERKELEY *Cryptog. Bot.* §133 Of those green *Algæ* which are masked by calcareous matter, there are two series distinguished by their monosiphonous or polysiphonous stems. 1888 VINES in *Encycl. Brit.* XXIV. 126/2 The filaments [of the *Phæosporeæ*] may consist of single rows of cells (*monosiphonous*), as in most *Ectocarpeæ*, or of several rows of cells (*polysiphonous*), as in the *Mesoglaeæ*. 1900 B. D. JACKSON *Gloss. Bot. Terms, Monosiphonic*.

|| **monosis** (mɒ'nəʊsɪs). *Bot.* [mod.L., *a.* Gr. *μόνωσις* solitariness, singleness, *f.* *μονοῦν* to make single or solitary, *f.* *μόνο-ς* single.] The isolation of an organ from the rest. (Cf. MONOSY.)

1873 COOKE *Man. Bot. Terms* (ed. 2) 73. 1874 R. BROWN *Man. Bot.* 609.

mono-ski ('mɒnəʊski:). [*f.* MONO- + SKI *sb.*] A ski on which a person can stand with both feet. Hence *as v. intr.*, to use mono-skis; 'mono-skier, one who uses mono-skis.

1953 *Austrian Information* (U.S.) 3 Jan. 9/2 Monoskis are at present being displayed in Viennese sporting goods stores. They are single skis on which beginners or below-average skiers can stand with both feet. 1963 *Water Skier* Spring 12/2 Carry out series of connected virages across wakes on mono ski (feet on front and rear bindings). 1966 *Ibid.* Sept.-Oct. 15/2 Anne and Pat are confident monoskiers. 1968 A. DIMENT *Gt. Spy Race* viii. 129 It looked . . . pretty amateur from the beach. Round here if you can't mono-ski you're not worth watching. 1971 'D. HALLIDAY' *Dolly & Doctor Bird* xiv. 201 Dolly's launch passed with a man and a girl on monoskis.

monosodic (mɒnəʊ'səʊdɪk). *a.* *Chem.* [MONO- 2.] Containing one equivalent of sodium.

1873 *Fownes' Chem.* (ed. 11) 333 Monosodic Carbonate. *Ibid.* 340 Monosodic orthophosphate.

So **mono-'sodium**, used *attrib.*

1857 MILLER *Elem. Chem.* (1862) III. 250 Mono-sodium glycol. 1929, etc. [see GLUTAMATE]. 1954 A. WHITE et al. *Princ. Biochem.* xx. 588 Guanine gout has been reported in this species [sc. the pig]; this is . . . analogous to human gout, in which monosodium urate may accumulate in the cartilages. 1975 *Listener* 14 Aug. 205/1 Cargoes of factory food, bound for the supermarket shelves. . . 'The Taste of Monosodium Glutamate.'

monosomatic, -ous: see MONO- 1.

monosome ('mɒnəʊsəʊm). *Cytology.* [*f.* MONO- + -SOME⁴.] 1. A chromosome in a diploid chromosome complement which lacks its homologous partner; a diploid individual having such a chromosome in its complement.

1921 [see *hexasome* s.v. HEXA-]. 1944 *Genetics* XXIX. 232, 16 monosomes and five trisomes were found in the 11 aberrant offspring. 1970 *Caryologia* XXIII. 359 In this paper, we report on the rates of transmission of disomes (21 II), monosomes (20 II + 1 I), double monosomes (19 II + 2 I) and plants carrying isochromosomes and telocentric chromosomes in two aneuploid series of wheat.

2. A single ribosome attached to a molecule of messenger RNA.

1964 HASELKORN & FRIED in *Proc. Nat. Acad. Sci.* LI. 308 In a previous communication we presented evidence indicating that the addition of RNA from turnip yellow mosaic virus (TYMV) to purified *E. coli* ribosomes results in the formation of a complex containing one 70S ribosome and one molecule of RNA. We shall call such complexes monosomes. 1971 *Nature* 10 Sept. 107/2 Most ribosomes appeared as 'free' monosomes, while in the reticular cells most of them were attached to membranes in typical 'polysome' patterns. 1972 *Ibid.* 31 Mar. 237/2 Fig. 1 shows a typical distribution of monosomes and polysomes isolated from non-infected and infected Proctor barley leaves.

monosomic (mɒnəʊ'səʊmɪk), *a.* (*sb.*) *Cytology.* [*f.* MONOSOM(E) + -IC.] Having or being a diploid chromosome complement in which one (or occas. more than one) chromosome lacks its homologous partner. Hence *as sb.*, a monosomic individual.

1926 *Univ. Calif. Publ. Bot.* XI. 61 This paper is devoted to a second form called 'fluted', which has been found on cytological examination to be a monosomic (2n - 1). *Ibid.* 67 Monosomic forms may be used advantageously for a determination of linkage groups. 1932 *Genetics* XVII. 689 Comparatively few investigations have been concerned with a study of monosomics (2n - 1 types) and their mode of inheritance. 1957 C. P. SWANSON *Cytol. & Cytogenetics* (1958) vi. 190 Probably the best known monosomic type is the haplo-IV *Drosophila*. 1961 *Lancet* 23 Sept. 723/2 The normal male is naturally monosomic for the X, and the XO-female can reach maturity in reasonably good health. 1972 *Hereditas* LXX. 132/1 A number of monosomic lines of Chinese Spring were used as pollen parents. 1974 *Nature* 19 Apr. 714/3 Monosomics and trisomics have seldom been developed in the same species.

So 'monosomy, the character or condition of having a monosomic chromosome complement.

1948 *Nature* 5 June 873/1 Genetical experience shows that, like polyploidy, monosomy and polysomy in a wide range of plants and animals can characterize whole individuals. 1961 *Lancet* 16 Sept. 625/1 Both cases show monosomy and trisomy involving the X chromosome or an autosome of similar size and morphology. 1972 *Science* 5 May 518/3 Not so well documented... are the occasional observations of monosomy, trisomy and other aneuploidies.

monospasm: see MONO- 1.

monosperm ('mɒnəʊspɜ:m). *Bot.* rare⁻⁰. [f. Gr. *μόνος* MONO- + *σπέρμα*-a seed, SPERM. Cf. F. *monosperme* (adj.).] A plant having but one seed. 1879 in *STORMONTH Man. Sci. Terms*; and in later Dicts.

monospermal (mɒnəʊ'spɜ:məl), *a.* *Bot.* rare. [Formed as prec. + -AL¹.] Having only one seed; monospermous. Also **mono'spermatous** *a.* [Cf. F. *monospermatique*.]

1856 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Monospermal*, *Monospermatous*, having only one seed: one-seeded; both of these terms are used, but the second is the more correct one. 1876 J. H. BALFOUR in *Encycl. Brit.* IV. 151/2 The drupe is a.. monospermal and unilocular indehiscent fruit.

mono'spermic, *a.* [Formed as prec. + -IC.]

1. *Bot.* = MONOSPERMOUS.

[1856 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Monospermic*, the same as *Monospermus*.] 1891 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Monospermic*, the same as *Monospermatous*.

2. *Phys.* Pertaining to, or affected with, monospermy.

1902 *Webster's Dict.*, *Suppl.* s.v., *Monospermic* eggs.

monospermous (mɒnəʊ'spɜ:məs), *a.* *Bot.* [Formed as prec. + -OUS.] Having only one seed.

1727 BAILEY (vol. II), *Monospermous* [1737 *Ibid.*, *Monospermous*], which bears a single Seed to each Flower, as in Valerian, the Marvel of Peru, &c. 1760 J. LEE *Intro. Bot.* I. xv. (1765) 39. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) XI. 388/2 There are eight barren stamens, and two monospermous berries [in *Menispermum*]. 1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 8 *Bocconia* has... a monospermous capsule. 1861 BENTLEY *Man. Bot.* 336 The pericarp is monospermous.

monospermy ('mɒnəʊspɜ:mi). *Phys.* [After POLYSPERMY (Gr. *πολυσπερμία*), f. Gr. *μόνος* MONO- + *σπέρμα* seed. Cf. F. *monospermie*.] Impregnation of an ovum by a single spermatozoon; opposed to *polyspermy*.

1902 in *Webster's Dict.*, *Suppl.*

monospherical (mɒnəʊ'sfɛrɪkəl), *a.* rare⁻⁰. [f. Gr. *μόνος* MONO- + *σφαῖρα*-a sphere + -ICAL.] Consisting of or having a single sphere.

1775 in ASH. 1836 in SMART; and in recent Dicts.

monospondylic (mɒnəʊ'spɒndɪlɪk), *a.* [f. Gr. *μόνος* MONO- + *σπόνδυλος* (Attic *σφόνδυλος*) vertebra + -IC: see SPONDYLE.] Having a single centrum, as a vertebra; without intercentra, as a vertebral column.

1884 RYDER in *Rep. U.S. Fish. Comm.* 983 The caudal part of the axial column may be perfectly monospondylic.

|| **monosporangium** (mɒnəʊ'spɔ:rændʒɪəm). *Bot.* [mod.L., f. MONO- + SPORANGIUM.] A sporangium containing or bearing monospores.

1892 *Jrnl. Quekett Microsc. Club* July 25 The monosporangia are terminal, on one- or two-celled branches. 1900 B. D. JACKSON *Gloss. Bot. Terms*, *Monosporangium*, used by Sauvageau for the organ which produces monospores.

monospore ('mɒnəʊspɔ:(r)). *Bot.* [f. MONO- + SPORE.] An undivided spore, as in some of the lower Algæ.

1892 *Jrnl. Quekett Microsc. Club* July 24 Their neutral organs are undivided, i.e. they are monospores. 1900 B. D. JACKSON *Gloss. Bot. Terms*, *Monospore*, a special spore in *Ectocarpus*, by Sauvageau considered to be a *Gemma*.

monosporous ('mɒnəʊspɔ:(r)). *a.* *Bot.* [f. MONO- + SPORE + ED². Cf. F. *monosporé*.] = MONOSPOROUS.

1882 J. M. CROMBIE in *Encycl. Brit.* XIV. 555/1 Monosporous species.

monosporiferous (mɒnəʊ'spɔ:ɪfərəs), *a.* *Bot.* [f. MONOSPORE + -(I)FEROUS.] Bearing monospores.

1892 *Jrnl. Quekett Microsc. Club* July 24 There was ample material for learning the true characters of the epiphyte in all stages of the neutral or monosporiferous state.

monosporogony (mɒnəʊ'spɔ:ɪrɒɡəni). [f. Gr. *μόνος* MONO- + *σπόρος* sowing, seed + -γονία begetting.] (See quot.)

1891 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Monosporogony*, the form of asexual reproduction in which a single cell detaches itself from the adjoining cells of an organism, increases by division, and forms a multicellular organism.

monosporous (mɒnəʊ'spɔ:(rəs), mɒ'nɔspɔ:(rəs), *a.* *Bot.* [f. Gr. *μόνος* MONO- + *σπόρος* SPORE + -OUS.] Having but a single spore.

1856 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Monosporous*, applied to any conceptacle of a cryptogamous plant which contains but a single sporule: monosporous. 1874 COOKE *Fungi* 26 M.

Séveillé was of opinion that the basidia of the Tremelli were monosporous. *Ibid.* 145 Each of them [sc. these tubes] very soon emits four monosporous spicules.

monostable ('mɒnəʊstəɪb(ə)l), *a.* *Electronics.* [f. MONO- + STABLE *a.*] Stable in one position or state only; characteristic of a device with this property.

1952 [see ASTABLE *a.*]. 1966 *McGraw-Hill Encycl. Sci. & Technol.* VIII. 631/2 The monostable multivibrator has frequent application in electronic circuits where timing and gating operations are required. 1974 LONG & EVANS *Electronic Princ. & Circuits* xiii. 346 Monostable and bistable circuits require a triggering source in order for switching to take place.

monostach, etc.: see MONO- 1.

monostearin (mɒnəʊ'sti:əri:n). *Chem.* [MONO- 2.] That species of stearine formed from glycerin by the replacement by stearyl of one only of the three OH groups.

1854 *Fownes' Chem.* (ed. 5) 599 Three compounds of stearic acid with glycerin have been thus produced, which M. Berthelot distinguishes as monostearin, bistearin, and tetrastearin. 1879 C. R. A. WRIGHT in *Encycl. Brit.* X. 697/2 The process of saponification may be viewed as the gradual progressive transformation of tristearin... into distearin, monostearin, and glycerin.

monostele ('mɒnəʊsti:l). *Bot.* [f. Gr. *μόνος* MONO- + *στήλη* block of stone, slab: see STELE.] A single axial cylinder of tissue in certain plants. So **mono'stelic** *a.* Also **mono'stely** (see quot.) and **mono'stelous** *a.*

1900 B. D. JACKSON *Gloss. Bot. Terms*, *Monostelic*, having a single axial cylinder of tissue, in which the vascular tissue is developed. *Ibid.*, *Monostely*, the state of having a single stele; adj. *monostelous*. 1902 *Encycl. Brit.* XXV. 412/2 margin, Arrangement in strands: the cylinder or monostele.

monostich ('mɒnəʊstɪk), *sb.* *Pros.* Forms: 7-8 **monostich**, 7- **monostich**. Also 6, 8 in Gr. form **monostichon**. [ad. late L. *monostichum*, *monostichium* (Ausonius), *a.* Gr. *μόνοστιχον*, neut. of *μόνοστιχος* adj. consisting of one verse, f. *μόνος* MONO- + *στιχος* row, line, or verse. Cf. F. *monostique* adj. (a 1382 in Du Cange) and *sb.*] A poem or epigram consisting of but one metrical line.

1577 KENDALL *Flowers of Epigr.* 104 b, This Monostichon here following, was written upon the gate of the Monestarie of the Benedictines. 1607 J. CARPENTER *Plaine Mans Plough* 38 [The seven works of mercy] aptly comprehended in this Monostich. *Visito, poto, cibo, redimo, tego, colligo, condo.* 1693 J. H. tr. *Juvenal* x. Ep. Ded. 3, I know not whether you have ever met with the following Monostich. 1708 *Brit. Apollo* No. 47. 1/1 That Celebrated Monostich, The Bashful Water saw her God, and Blusht. 1721 BAILEY, *Monostichon*, an Epigram consisting of one single Verse. 1871 BROWNING *Balaust*. 169 Who could speak A chorus to the end, or prologize, ... Or thrust and parry in bright monostich. 1891 DRIVER *Intro. Lit. O.T.* (1892) 342 Single lines or monostichs: these are found but rarely.

monostich ('mɒnəʊstɪk), *a.* Also 7 **monostick**, 9 (sense 2) **monostic**. [a. Gr. *μόνοστιχος* (see prec.); in sense 2 *a.* F. *monostique* (Haüy).]

1. *Pros.* Consisting of a single line of verse. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Monostich*, (*monostichon*) that which consists of one onely verse. 1895 W. R. W. STEPHENS *Life & Lett. Freeman* I. 37 It contains monostich passages.

† 2. *Min.* = MONOSTICHOUS 1. *Obs.* 1805-17 R. JAMESON *Char. Min.* (ed. 3) 211 Monostic topaz... is a slightly oblique eight sided prism, in which two and two lateral planes meet under very obtuse angles.

monostichous (mɒ'nɔstɪkəs), *a.* [f. Gr. *μόνος* MONO- + *στίχος* row, line + -OUS.]

1. *Min.* (See quot.) Cf. MONOSTICH *a.* 2.

1856 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Monostichous*, applied by Haüy to a variety of the prism, the base of which is surrounded with facets which have different inclinations, as the *Yenites monosticha*: monostichous.

2. *Bot.* Arranged in a single vertical row, rank, or series, on one side of an axis, as the flowers in certain grasses. (Opposed to *distichous*.)

1866 *Treas. Bot.*, *Monostichous*, arranged in one row. 1900 B. D. JACKSON *Gloss. Bot. Terms*.

3. *Zool.* Consisting of a single layer or row.

1883 LANKESTER & BOURNE in *Q. Jrnl. Microsc. Sci.* XXIII. 195 These may be called respectively Monostichous and Diplostichous eyes. 1888 ROLLESTON & JACKSON *Anim. Life* 492 (*Arthropoda*) The hypodermic cells beneath the thickened cuticle constitute the *ommateum*, and remain either in a single or form a double layer; hence mono- or diplo-stichous. The monostichous *ommateum* is said to be apostatic when cup-shaped. *Ibid.* 525 All the eyes of *Limulus* are monostichous. 1902 E. R. LANKESTER in *Encycl. Brit.* XXV. 697/2 The monomeniscous eye is rarely provided with a single layer of cells beneath its lens; when it is so, it is called monostichous.

monostigmatous: see MONO- 1.

monostomatous (mɒnəʊ'stomətəs), *a.* *Zool.* [f. Gr. *μόνος* MONO- + *στόματ*-, *στόμα* mouth + -OUS: cf. next.] Having only one mouth or sucker; *spec.* of or pertaining to the *Monostomata*, the higher of the two main divisions of the *Metazoa*, including all metazoans (with a single oral aperture) except

the sponges or *Polystomata*. Opposed to *polystomatous*.

In recent Dicts.

monostome ('mɒnəʊstəʊm), *a.* and *sb.* [a. F. *monostome* (Littre), ad. Gr. *μονόστομο*-ος with one mouth, f. *μόνος* MONO- + *στόμα* mouth.]

a. adj. Having only one mouth or sucker. *b. sb.* An animal having only one mouth or sucker, as a metazoan, or a parasitic trematode worm of the genus *Monostomum* or family *Monostomidae*. So **mo'nostomous** *a.* [f. Gr. *μονόστομο*-ος + -OUS], having only one mouth; monostomatous.

1848 E. FORBES *Naked-eyed Medusæ* 80 Brandt... divided the *Discophoræ* into Monostomous and Polystomous. 1849 HUXLEY in *Phil. Trans.* CXXXIX. 426 The stomachal membrane of the Monostome Medusæ. 1856 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Monostomus*, having but one mouth, or opening: monostomous. 1860 COBBOLD in *Jrnl. Linn. Soc.* (1861) V. 38 The absence, however, of a ventral sucker... points to a closer alliance with the Monostomes.

monostrophe ('mɒnəʊstrɔ:f), *Pros.* [ad. Gr. *μόνοστροφος* adj., f. *μόνος* MONO- + *στροφή*-ή recurring metrical scheme, STROPHE.] A poem in which one strophic arrangement is repeated throughout.

1890 in *Century Dict.*

monostrophic (mɒnəʊ'strɔ:fɪk), *a.* (and *sb.*) *Pros.* [ad. Gr. *μόνοστροφικός*-ός, f. *μόνοστροφος*: see MONOSTROPHE and -IC.] *A. adj.* Consisting of repetitions of one and the same strophic arrangement.

1671 MILTON *Samson Pref.*, The measure of Verse us'd in the Chorus is of all sorts, call'd by the Greeks Monostrophic, or rather Apolelymenon, without regard had to Strophe, Antistrophe or Epeod. 1788 [CUMBERLAND] *Observer* No. 111. IV. 158 By making his Chorus monostrophic, he has robbed it of that lyric beauty, which [etc.]. 1847 GROTE *Greece* II. xxix. (1862) IV. 119 Until this time [600 B.C.] the song had been monostrophic, consisting of nothing more than one uniform stanza, repeated from the beginning to the end of the composition. 1849 J. W. DONALDSON *Theat. Græc.* I. ii. (ed. 6) 27 The Dithyramb of Lasus eventually became monostrophic.

B. sb. pl. Monostrophic verses.

1784 G. I. HUNTINGFORD (*title*) An Apology for the Monostrophics which were published in 1782. With a second collection of Monostrophics. 1785 COWPER *Let. to Unwin* 22 Oct., Wks. 1836 V. 169 Huntingford's Monostrophics.

monostyle ('mɒnəʊstəɪl), *a.*¹ *Arch.* [f. MONO- + STYLE¹.] Built in one style throughout.

1850 PARKER *Gloss. Archit.* (ed. 5) I. 308.

² **monostyle**, *a.*² *Arch.* [f. Gr. *μόνος* MONO- + *στυλ*-ος pillar: see STYLE².] Having or consisting of a single shaft, pillar, or column. So **mono'stylar** *a.*

1844 *Civil Eng. & Arch. Jrnl.* VII. 10/1 We question whether any more monostylar monuments, supporting nothing, will be erected for some time. 1850 PARKER *Gloss. Archit.* (ed. 5) I. 308 Monostyle.

monostylous: see MONO- 1.

mono-substitution: see MONO- 2.

monosulphide (mɒnəʊ'sʌlfəɪd), *Chem.* [MONO- 2.] A sulphide containing one equivalent of sulphur. Also † **mono'sulphuret**, in the same sense. Also **mono'sulphite**, a sulphite containing one equivalent of sulphurous acid.

1854 J. SCOFFERN in *Orr's Circ. Sci.*, *Chem.* 408 Two compounds of sulphurous acid with soda are known—the monosulphite and the bisulphite. *Ibid.* 411 The monosulphuret or monosulphide of potassium.

|| **monosie** ('mɒnəsi). *Bot.* [a. F. *monosie* (Morren), f. Gr. *μόνωσις*: see MONOSIS.] (See quotes.)

1869 M. T. MASTERS *Veget. Terat.* 58 The late Professor Morren proposed the general term *Monosy* for all these cases of abnormal isolation. 1900 B. D. JACKSON *Gloss. Bot. Terms*, *Monosy*, Morren's term for the abnormal isolation of parts due to (a) *Adesmy* or (b) *Dialysis*.

† **monosyllabe**. *Obs.* [a. F. *monosyllabe* or ad. late L. MONOSYLLABON.] = MONOSYLLABE *sb.* 1585 JAS. I *Ess. Poesie* (Arb.) 59 Gif your Sectioun be nocht... a monosyllabe.

monosyllabic (mɒnəʊ'sɪləbɪk), *a.* [ad. med.L. *monosyllabic-us* (R. Bacon 1271), f. late L. *monosyllab-us* = Gr. *μονοσύλλαβος*: see MONOSYLLABON. Cf. F. *monosyllabique* (1752 in Hatz.-Darm.).]

1. Of a word: Consisting of one syllable.

1828-32 WEBSTER, *Monosyllabic*, 1. Consisting of one syllable; as, a monosyllabic word. 1845 STODDART *Gram.* in *Encycl. Metrop.* I. 151/1 A short monosyllabic preposition. 1906 *Athenæum* 12 May 575/1 Monosyllabic roots.

2. Consisting of monosyllables or of a monosyllable. (Cf. MONOSYLLABE *sb.* c.)

1828-32 WEBSTER, *Monosyllabic*, . . . 2. Consisting of words of one syllable; as, a monosyllabic verse. 1838 DICKENS *Nich. Nick.* xvi. The same gentleman... again made a monosyllabic demonstration, by growling out 'Resign!' 1866 GEO. ELIOT *F. Holt* *Intro.*, Throwing out a monosyllabic hint to his cattle. 1872 ATKINSON tr. *Ganot's*

Nat. Philos. §161 A person speaking with a loud voice in front of a reflecting surface at the distance of 112·5 feet can only distinguish the last reflected syllable; such an echo is said to be monosyllabic. 1877 DOWDEN *Shaks. Prim.* iv. 41 The appearance in Shakespere's verse of weak monosyllabic endings. 1899 *Albuiti's Syst. Med.* VIII. 367 The speech is often monosyllabic, a whispered monotone.

b. Philol. Used as the distinctive epithet of those languages (e.g. Chinese) which have a vocabulary wholly composed of monosyllables.

1824 *Crit. Res. in Philol. & Geol.* 172 The Chinese, and other monosyllabic tongues. 1875 WHITNEY *Life Lang.* xii. 239 If we met with monosyllabic tongues in different parts of the earth, we should have no right to infer their connection.

3. Of a person: Uttering only monosyllables.

1870 DISRAELI *Lothair* viii. Lothair was somewhat monosyllabic and absent. 1892 MRS. H. WARD *D. Grievie* i. viii. Mr. Ancrum . . . had been cheered a little during his last days at Clough End by the appearance of David, very red and monosyllabic, on his doorstep.

† **monosyllabical, a. Obs. rare.** [Formed as prec. + -AL¹.] = MONOSYLLABIC.

1866 *Phil. Trans.* XVI. 63 A Monosyllabical Name. 1755 JOHNSON, *Monosyllabical*, consisting of words of one syllable. 1776 — in Boswell *Life* 22 Mar., He is quite unsocial; his conversation is quite monosyllabical.

monosyllabically (mɒnəsɪləˈbɪkəlɪ), *adv.* [f. MONOSYLLABICAL + -LY².] In a monosyllable or monosyllables.

1816 COLERIDGE *Lett.* (1895) 664 Which I know to be (monosyllabically speaking) a lie. 1821 LAMB *Elia* Ser. i. *My First Play, Vice versa* . . . in his own peculiar pronunciation monosyllabically elaborated, or Anglicised, into something like *verse*. 1882 SALA *Amer. Revis.* ix. (1885) 118 He became responsive, but only monosyllabically so. 1904 *Daily Chron.* 1 June 6/7 Hone wrote of 'cabs' monosyllabically in 1827.

monosyllabicity (mɒnəsɪləˈbɪsɪtɪ). [f. MONOSYLLAB(LE *sb.* + -ICITY.)] = MONOSYLLABISM. Also **monosyllabication**.

1951 N. C. BODMAN in *Language* XXVII. 205 There has been no change . . . in the monosyllabicity of the Chinese morpheme from the most ancient times that we know of to the present. 1956 J. WHATMOUGH *Language* iii. 42 The ideal seems to be . . . somewhere between the extremes of monosyllabication and polysynthesis. 1957 *Archivum Linguisticum* IX. 73 Grappin might have mentioned . . . the monosyllabicity of *bóbr*. 1968 *Language* XLIV. 131 The simultaneous trend toward polysyllabic creations in pseudo-scientific language and monosyllabicity (*the mods, the frug*).

monosyllabism (mɒnəsɪləˈbɪz(ə)m). [Formed as MONOSYLLABE + -ISM. Cf. F. *monosyllabisme*.] Addiction to the use of monosyllables; the quality of being monosyllabic.

1804 MITFORD *Inquiry* 414 In the spirited and easy flow of that line thus, its monosyllabism is apt to escape the ear's notice. 1824 *New Monthly Mag.* XII. 198 The rounded and sonorous Italian enunciation does not admit of being despatched in the snip-snap articulation compatible with the monosyllabism of our own language. 1885 *Encycl. Brit.* XVIII. 774/2 Which . . . brought back so considerable a part of the vocabulary to monosyllabism.

b. spec. in Philology. (See MONOSYLLABIC 2 b.)

1846 WORCESTER (cites *Ec. Rev.*). 1860 FARRAR *Orig. Lang.* 183 It should be observed that trilateralism is not necessarily incompatible with monosyllabism. 1896 A. H. KEANE *Ethnol.* 208 Monosyllabism is thus shown to be, not the first but the last stage in the evolution of human speech.

monosyllabize (mɒnəsɪləˈbɪz), *v.* [Formed as prec. + -IZE.] *trans.* To render monosyllabic. Hence **mono'syllabizing** *vbl. sb.*

1857 *Zoologist* Ser. i. XV. 5692 The English love for monosyllabizing. 1904 *Speaker* 4 June 229/1 This monosyllabizing of the language.

monosyllable (mɒnəsɪləˈb(ə)l), *sb.* and *a.* Also 6 monosillable, 6-7 monasyllable, -sillable, 7 monesyllable, -sillible. [ad. late L. *monosyllabus* (see MONOSYLLABON) after SYLLABLE.]

A. sb. A word of one syllable.

1533 MORE *Debell. Salem* Wks. 956/1 He forgeatteth thys lyttle shorte woorde, thys monosyllable, such, which he rehearsed first. 1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* ii. v[i]. (Arb.) 90 For this purpose serve the monosyllables of our English Saxons excellently well. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 324 The French men call it 'furchette'; which word our farriers . . . do make it a monosyllable, and pronounce it the 'frush'. 1620 DONNE *Serm.* lxxiv. (1640) 753 This one little particle, this monosyllable, So. 1638 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (ed. 2) 339 Their language is most part of monosyllables. 1647 WARD *Simp. Cobler* (1843) 86 Some are raking in old rusty Charnel books, for old mouldy monesyllables. 1680 MORDEN *Geog. Rect., China* (1685) 418 They have above 60,000 Letters but not above 300 Words, which are, for the most part, all Monasillables. 1692 DRYDEN *Cleomenes* ii. 1. 14 By Heav'n, I'll change it [my name] into Jove or Mars! Or any other civil Monosyllable, That will not tire my Hand. 1711 J. GREENWOOD *Eng. Gram.* 181 Almost all the Original Words of our Language are Monosyllables. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 88 ¶4 It is pronounced by Dryden, that a line of monosyllables is almost always harsh. 1906 J. OMAN *Probl. Faith & Freedom* iii. 101 To perpetrate ten monosyllables in succession was a high offence.

b. Phrase, in monosyllables, † in monosyllable.

1570-6 LAMBARDE *Peramb. Kent* (1826) 233 Erasmus compareth the English toong to a Dog's barking that soundeth nothing els but Baw waw waw in Monosillable. 1888 C. MORRIS *Aryan Race* viii. 190 Philologists are

generally satisfied that man first spoke in monosyllables, each of which conveyed some generalized information.

c. Often used to indicate some emphatic word (esp. *yes* or *no*), which is sometimes intentionally left unnamed. **to speak (answer, etc.) in monosyllables:** to speak with intentional curtness; to answer little but 'yes' or 'no'.

1608 DEKKER *Lanth. & Candle-Lt.* i. A. She dealt in nothing but in Monosyllables, (as if to haue spoken words of greater length would haue crackt her Voice). 1679 DRYDEN *Tr. & Cr.* ii. iii, *Achil.* I can brook no comparisons. *Ajax.* Nor I. *Achil.* Well, *Ajax.* Well, *Achilles.* *Thers.* So, now they quarrel in monosyllables. 1824 MISS MITFORD *Village Ser.* i. 20 A low soft voice, sweet even in its monosyllables. 1833 L. RITCHIE *Wand. by Loire* 165 Her reply was conveyed in a monosyllable. 1865 TROLLOPE *Belton Est.* v. 'No'. She pronounced the monosyllable alone. 1885 'E. GARRETT' *At Any Cost* vi. 104 He . . . remembered her only as a gaunt, black-eyed girl, who answered in monosyllables. 1903 *Longm. Mag.* Sept. 291 Juliet leant back in her corner responding by an occasional monosyllable.

B. adj. 1. = MONOSYLLABIC a. 1. Now rare.

1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* ii. vi[i]. (Arb.) 92 Words monosyllable which be for the more part our naturall Saxon English. 1640 TORRIANO *Ital. Tutor* title-p., A display of the monosyllable particles of the Language, by way of Alphabet. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr., Monosyllable*, that hath but one syllable. 1658 PHILLIPS *Pref., Pronouns, and Monosyllable Verbs*, as *Mine, Thine, This, What, Love, Give*. 1676 MARVELL *Mr. Smirke* 43 The Gentleman's name . . . is the Monosyllable voice with which Cats do usually address themselves to us. c. 1790 COWPER *Wks.* (1837) XV. 320 [He] would think the line improved by a monosyllable epithet, which would make it run more smoothly.

2. = MONOSYLLABIC a. 2. rare.

1697 DRYDEN *Aeneid* Ded. (e) 4 b, It seldom happens but a Monosyllable Line turns Verse to Prose. 1706 POPE *Let. to Walsh* 22 Oct., Monosyllable-lines, unless artfully managed, are stiff or languishing; but may be beautiful to express Melancholy. 1821 BYRON *Juan* v. liii, Others in monosyllable talk chatted.

mono'syllable, v. rare. [f. MONOSYLLABLE *sb.*] *trans.* To reduce to a monosyllable.

a 1647 CLEVELAND *Smectymnus* 46 Like to nine Taylors, who if rightly spell'd, Into one man are monosyllabled.

mono'syllabled, a. rare. [f. MONOSYLLABLE *sb.* + -ED².] = MONOSYLLABIC a. 3.

1838 I. TAYLOR *Home Educ.* 131 A monosyllabled stanza.

|| **mono'syllabon.** *Obs.* Pl. -syllaba. [L. *monosyllabon*, a. Gr. *μονοσύλλαβον*, neuter of *μονοσύλλαβος* adj., f. *μόνο-ς* MONO- + *συλλαβ-ή* SYLLABLE.] A monosyllable.

1576 GASCOIGNE *Steele Gl.* (Arb.) 77 That Grammer grudge not at our English tong, Becaue it stands by Monosyllaba, And cannot be declined as others are. 1580 G. HARVEY *Three Proper Lett.* 55 You shal as well . . . heare *fayer* as *faire*, . . . wyth an infnyte companye of the same sort: sometime Monosyllaba, sometime Polysyllaba. 1608 MIDDLETON *Fam. Love* v. iii, I will onely in Monosyllaba aunswere for my selfe. 1672 H. MORE *Brief Reply* 102 It was a great oversight, . . . to leave out that Monosyllabon which was of such principal signification in the sentence. 1716 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* II. 299 No Laconick Monosyllabon.

monosyllogism (mɒnəsɪləˈdʒɪz(ə)m). [f. MONO- + SYLLOGISM.] (See quot.) So **monosyllogistic a.**

1838 SIR W. HAMILTON *Logic* xix. (1860) I. 363 A syllogism, viewed as an isolated and independent whole, is called a Monosyllogism, that is, a single reasoning. *Ibid.* xxvi. II. 44 In respect to the External Form, Probations are Simple or Monosyllogistic, if they consist of a single reasoning.

monosymmetric ('mɒnəsɪˈmetrɪk), *a.* [f. MONO- + SYMMETRIC.]

a. Cryst. = MONOCLINIC.

1880 in WEBSTER *Suppl.* 1887 *Athenæum* 10 Sept. 345/2 [Graphite occurs] in tabular crystals so indistinctly formed as to render it uncertain whether they belong to the hexagonal or monosymmetric system.

b. Bot. = next.

1890 in *Century Dict.*

monosymmetrical, a. Bot. [f. MONO- + SYMMETRICAL.] Of flowers, fruits, etc.: Divisible into exactly similar halves in one plane only.

1875 BENNETT & DYER *Sachs' Bot.* 184 A shoot with alternating leaves in two rows is also simply bilateral without being monosymmetrical. *Ibid.* 533 The happy expression *zygomorphic* already used by Braun may be applied equally to monosymmetrical flowers. 1898 tr. *Strasburger's Text-bk. Bot.* (1903) 16 When . . . a division into two similar halves is only possible in one plane, the degree of symmetry is indicated by the terms *simply symmetrical, monosymmetrical, or zygomorphic*.

Hence **monosymmetrically adv.**

1875 [see POLYSYMMETRICALLY.]

monosymmetry (mɒnəsɪˈsɪmɪtri). *Bot.* [f. MONO- + SYMMETRY.] The condition of being monosymmetrical.

1875 BENNETT & DYER *Sachs' Bot.* 183 Monosymmetry is . . . a particular case of the ordinary bilateral structure.

monosymptomatic: see MONO- 1.

monosystemic (mɒnəsɪˈstɛmɪk), *a.* *Linguistics.* [f. MONO- + SYSTEMIC a. 2.] Based on a single system of language analysis.

1949 *Trans. Philol. Soc.* 1948 127 Such studies I should describe as paradigmatic and monosystemic in principle.

1951 *Archivum Linguisticum* III. 130 The structural method still tends to concern itself with units evolved by a monosystemic analysis at the word-level. 1958 J. BERRY in J. A. Fishman *Readings Sociol. of Lang.* (1968) 739 The initial consonant in the Kikuyu word for 'book' . . . in terms of a monosystemic analysis at rate rate is a phoneme contrasting with other ('original') b-sounds . . . but relatively rare. 1964 R. H. ROBINS *Gen. Linguistics* iv. 158 In this sense phonemic analysis is monosystemic. 1967 F. P. DINNEEN *Introd. Gen. Linguistics* x. 319 The American structuralist approach [is] 'monosystemic', whereas Firth's approach is designed to be 'polysystemic'.

|| **monota** (mɒˈnɔʊtə). *Antiq. Pl.* -tæ. [mod. L., f. Gr. *μόνωτος* (also *μονούατος*) one-eared, with one handle, f. *μόνο-ς* MONO- + *ᾠτα-, οὐατ-, οὐς* ear, handle.] A one-handled vase.

1887 B. V. HEAD *Hist. Numorum* 521 Amphora with small monota beside it.

monotechnic (mɒnɔʊˈteknɪk), *a.* [f. MONO- + TECHNIC a.: after POLYTECHNIC a. and *sb.*] Dealing with or providing instruction in a single technical subject; also designating an educational institution providing such instruction. Also *ellipt.* as *sb.*, an institution of this kind.

1904 *Jrnl. Inst. Electr. Engin.* 25 Feb. 458 Many of the American schools of engineering are practically monotechnic institutes in contradistinction to the polytechnics here. 1904 G. S. HALL *Adolescence* I. 170 Thousands of our youth of late have been diverted from secondary schools to the monotechnic or trade classes. 1931 *Times Educ. Suppl.* 15 Aug. 319/4 Some of these schools are in universities, some in schools of art, some in technical colleges and polytechnics, while one forms a monotechnic. 1962 *Technology* Dec. 276 Furniture. Monotechnic. . . The local College of Further Education is one of only two centres offering a complete course in furniture manufacture. 1967 *Times Rev. Industry* July 82/1 Monotechnic education, all the rage 20 years ago, is out. *Ibid.* 82/3 A comparatively small monotechnic cannot keep pace with all these developments.

monotelephone, -phonic: see MONO- 1.

Monotessararon (mɒnɔʊˈtesərən). [a. med. L. *monotessararon*, f. (erron. after *diatessararon*) Gr. *μόνο-ς* single + *τέσσαρ-ες* four.] A continuous scriptural narrative prepared from a collation of the four Gospels; = DIATESSARON 3.

1831 T. H. HORNE'S *Introd. to Bible* (U.S. ed.) II. i. xi. 478 (Funk) The importance . . . of . . . obtaining the clear amount of their various narratives, has . . . suggested the plan of digesting the Gospels into . . . a connected history . . . termed . . . a Monotessararon. 1862 F. BARHAM (title) *Improved Monotessararon*; . . . combining the words of the Four Gospels. 1882 in OGILVIE.

monothalamic (mɒnɔʊθəˈlæmɪk), *a.* Also incorrectly -thalmic. [Formed as next + -IC.]

1. = MONOTHALAMOUS 2.

1845 J. PHILLIPS *Geol. in Encycl. Metrop.* VI. 608/2 Monothalamic cephalopoda.

2. Bot. Of fruits: Formed from one pistil or flower.

1870 *Henfrey's Elem. Bot.* §255 Fruits may be divided into *free* or *monothalamic* fruits, formed from single flowers, and *confluent* fruits. 1871 MASTERS in *Nature* 2 Nov. 6/2 Classification of Monothalamic Fruits. 1874 R. BROWN *Man. Bot.* 483 Monothalamic Fruits.

b. (See quot.)

1900 B. D. JACKSON *Gloss. Bot. Terms, Monothalamic, monothalamous*, (1) applied to apothecia consisting of a single chamber; (2) when galls consist of only one interior chamber.

monothalamous (mɒnɔʊθəˈlæməs), *a.* [f. Gr. *μόνο-ς* MONO- + *θάλαμο-ος* bed-chamber (see THALAMUS) + -OUS.] Having only one chamber.

1. Ent. (See quot.)

1816 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* xiv. (1818) I. 456 The majority of galls are what entomologists have denominated mono-thalamous, or consisting of only one chamber or cell.

2. Applied to the chambered shells of foraminifers and gasteropodous molluscs.

1834 ROGET *Anim. & Veg. Physiol.* I. 265 Some, . . . as the Argonaut, or Paper Nautilus, have shells undivided by partitions; and are accordingly termed *unilocular* or *monothalamous*. 1835-6 *Todd's Cycl. Anat.* I. 114/1 The surface of the body is . . . covered with a shell, which is . . . rarely monothalamous. 1880 W. S. KENT *Infusoria* I. 328 Some Monothalamous Foraminifer such as *Lagena* or *Miliola*. 1888 ROLLESTON & JACKSON *Anim. Life* 875 (*Radiolaria*) The cyrtoid skeleton may be monothalamous . . . or . . . polythalamous.

3. Bot. Applied to the apothecia of certain lichens.

a 1886 E. TUCKERMAN (Cent.). 1900 [see MONOTHALAMIC 2 b].

monothallious (mɒnɔʊθəˈliəs), *a.* *Chem.* [MONO- 2.] Applied to thallious salts which contain one equivalent of thallium.

1868 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* V. 755 The monothallious salt TIH^2PO_4 , is formed on mixing the dithallious salt with [etc.]. 1873 Fownes' *Chem.* (ed. 11) 413 Monothallious orthophosphate.

monothalloid (mɒnɔʊθəˈlɔɪd), *a.* *Bot.* [f. Gr. *μόνο-ς* MONO- + *θαλλ-ός* (see THALLUS) + -OID.] Having a single or undivided thallus.

1891 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

monothamnoid (mɒnəθə'mnɔɪd), *a.* *Bot.* [f. Gr. *μόνο-* MONO- + *θάμνος* bush, shrub, + *-OID.*] = MONOTHALLOID.
1891 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

monothecal (mɒnəθi:kəl), *a.* *Bot.* [f. Gr. *μόνο-* MONO- + *θήκη* case, box + *-AL.*] Having only one loculament or cell: applied to anthers.
1849 BALFOUR *Man. Bot.* § 405 Sometimes the anther has a single cavity, and becomes unilocular... or monothecal.
1880 in WEBSTER *Suppl.*; and in recent Dicts.

monotheism ('mɒnəθi:z(ə)m), [f. Gr. *μόνο-* MONO- + *θεός* god + *-ISM.* Cf. F. *monothéisme.*] The doctrine or belief that there is only one God.

1660 H. MORE *Myst. Godl.* III. ii. 62 But thus to make the World God, it to make all; and therefore this Kinde of Monotheisme of the Heathen is as rank Atheisme as their Polytheisme was proved to be before. 1736 BAILEY (folio) Pref. (end), *Monotheism*, the Doctrine or Principles of the Unitarians. 1812 COGAN *Jewish Disp.* ii. § 7. 322 [The Jews] have continued firm... in their adherence to pure Monotheism, under every persecution. 1865 LECKY *Ration.* (1878) II. 277 A race whose pure monotheism formed a marked contrast to the scarcely disguised polytheism of the Spanish Catholics. 1876 GLADSTONE in *Contemp. Rev.* June 18 The only large monotheism known to historic times is that of Mahomet.

monotheist ('mɒnəθi:st), *sb.* (*a.*) [Formed as prec. + *-IST.* Cf. F. *monothéiste.*] One who believes in only one God; an adherent of monotheism.

1680 H. MORE *Apocal. Apoc.* 84 They destroy the worship of the Son of God under an ignorant pretence of Monotheisme; whereas the more distinct knowledge of that one God does not make us less Monotheists than they. 1812 COGAN *Jewish Disp.* ii. § 7. 321 The general propensity to the worship of Idols was totally subdued; and they became Monotheists in the strictest sense of the term. 1874 MAHAFFY *Soc. Life Greece* xi. 334 Their literary monuments were composed by the cultivated monotheists.

b. attrib. or adj. = next.
1825 *Genil. Mag.* XCV. l. 235 Abury... might be a temple of the first, or Monotheist Druids. 1872 BAGEHOT *Physics & Pol.* ii. (1880) 77 The Jews, who were monotheist, were conquered by the Romans who were polytheist. 1875 [see POLYTHEIST b].

monotheistic (mɒnəθi:'istɪk), *a.* [f. prec. + *-IC:* see *-ISTIC.*] Of, pertaining to, believing in, or characterized by monotheism.

1846 TRENCH *Miracles* Introd. 58 The monotheistic religion of the Jews. 1871 C. HODGE *Syst. Theol.* I. i. iii. 243 There are monotheistic hymns in the Vedas. 1900 SAYCE *Babylon. & Assy.* xi. 262 A monotheistic school actually existed in one of the literary circles of Babylonia.

So **monotheistical** *a.* = MONOTHEISTIC; hence **monotheistically** *adv.*, in a monotheistic manner.

1877 T. SINCLAIR *Mount* (1878) 81 The severe monotheistical spirit. 1905 J. ORR *Probl. O.T.* iv. 93 They [the patriarchs] thought and spoke monotheistically.

Monothelete (mɒ'nəθi:li:t), *Theol.* A more correctly etymological form of MONOTHELITE. So **Monothel'etian**, **Monothel'etic** *adjs.*; **Monothel'etism**.

1850 NEALE *Hymns East. Ch.* 33 He [S. Germanus] might be the more favourably disposed to Monotheletism, because he had been so deeply injured by its great opponent, Pogonatus. 1880 T. M. LINDSAY in *Encycl. Brit.* XI. 156/1 The Monotheletes refused to submit. 1887 HEARD *Russian Ch.* i. 2 The monotheletian patriarchs and the dyotheletian popes mutually anathematized each other. 1885 SCHAFF *Hist. Church, Mediæval Christ.* § 110. 490 The Monotheletic or one-will controversy.

monothelious: see MONO- 1.

Monothelism (mɒ'nəθi:lɪz(ə)m), *rare.* [f. MONOTHEL(ITE) + *-ISM.* Cf. F. *monothéisme.*] = MONOTHELITISM.

1685 LOVELL *Gen. Hist. Relig.* 132 They who look upon Monothelism as an Heresie, ought [etc.]. 1856 J. C. ROBERTSON *Hist. Chr. Ch., 2nd Period* 39 He... agreed with him... in a personal profession of Monothelism.

Monothelite (mɒ'nəθi:li:t), *sb.* and *a.* Also 6, 8 -it; in blundered forms 5 Monacholite, Monalechite, 7 Monotholite; cf. MONOTHELETE. [ad. med.L. *monothelita*, ad. (with assimilation from *-ita* -ITE¹) late Gr. *μονοθελήτης* (7th c.), f. Gr. *μόνο-* single + *θελήτης*, agent-n. from *θέλλειν* to will. Cf. F. *monothélite.*] *A. sb.* An adherent of the heretical sect (founded in the 7th c.) which maintained that Christ has only one will.

1430-40 LYDG. *Bochas* IX. iv. (1558) 23 Of a secte called Monacholites. 1460 CAPGRAVE *Chron.* (Rolls) 96 His [sc. Eraclius] heresie, which they clepid Monalechites. c 1559 R. HALL *Life Fisher in F.'s Wks.* (E.E.T.S.) II. 135 Athago against the monothelites. 1597 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* v. xlviii. § 9 The Church hath of old condemned Monothelites as Heretiques, for holding that Christ had but one will. 1615 SIR E. HOBY *Curry-combe* iv. 174 You have heard that Honorius the first was a Monotholite. 1638 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (ed. 2) 161 They professe Christianity taught them erroneously by Jacobus the Syrian Monothelite. 1716 Monothelit [see MONOTHELITIC a.], 1856 J. C. ROBERTSON *Hist. Chr. Ch., 2nd Period* 67 Wilfrid... was invited to take a place in the council against the Monothelites.

allusively. 1652 *Observ. Forms Govt.* 16 It is nothing else but a Monarchy of Monothelites, or of many men of one will most commonly in one point only.

B. adj. Of or pertaining to the Monothelites or their doctrine.

1619 PURCHAS *Microcosmus* lix. 695 The Maronites... maintain the Monothelite Heresie. 1680 BAXTER *Answ. Stillingfl.* xxxviii. 64 So were the Orthodox under the Nestorian, Eutychnian, Monothelite, Princes. 1788 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* xlvii. IV. 589 note, The Monothelite monk. 1840 W. PALMER *Eccl. Hist.* vii. 73 Honorius [bishop] of Rome sanctioned the Monothelite heresy. 1856 J. C. ROBERTSON *Hist. Chr. Ch., 2nd Period* 55 The Monothelite controversy for a time weakened the influence of Rome.

Monothelitic (mɒnəθi:'lɪtɪk), *a.* Cf. MONOTHELITIC. [f. prec. + *-IC.*] = MONOTHELITE *a.*

1716 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* II. 290 The Emperor Constans the 2d, that he might the better execute his Monothelitic Principles of Arian Prosecution, he pretended to impose Silence on the Heterodox Monothelits. 1854 MILMAN *Lat. Chr.* II. 126 Severinus... repudiated the Monothelitic doctrine. 1882-3 *Schaff's Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* II. 1192 The Monothelitic confession of the Patriarch Sergius.

Monothelitism (mɒ'nəθi:lɪtɪz(ə)m), See also MONOTHELITISM. [f. MONOTHELITE + *-ISM.*] The doctrine of the Monothelites.

1765 MACLAINE tr. *Mosheim's Eccl. Hist.* VII. II. v. § 5 The doctrine of Monothelitism. a 1861 CUNNINGHAM *Hist. Theol.* (1864) I. xi. 328 Honorius advocated Monothelitism. 1882-3 *Schaff's Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* I. 457 Monothelitism continued among the Maronites on Mount Lebanon.

monothematic (mɒnəθi'mæ:tɪk), *a.* [f. MONO- + THEMATIC *a.*] Having a single dominant theme or element, *spec. in Mus.* So **mono'thematism**.

1886 F. PRAEGER tr. *Naumann's Hist. Mus.* II. 1188 The employment of *leit-motiv*... is nothing but a return to monothematism. 1907 R. BOUGHTON *Bach* 15 Monothematic music in polyphonic style was bound to result in a fugue. 1934 C. LAMBERT *Music Ho!* v. 326 The work is entirely monothematic, and... should be regarded as a continuation of the formal principles first evolved by Liszt. 1958 *Times* 13 Sept. 10/4 The basically monothematic nature of the opening movement is unusual in a symphony. 1961 *Times* 2 Nov. 16/3 Edwin Muir, a dour, almost monothematic poet. 1962 H. R. LOYN *Anglo-Saxon Eng.* iii. 125 These names are often... ditheumatic such as Wulfbold, Wulfhere, Leofric, and the like rather than monothematic.

monothetic: see MONO- 1.

monothionic (mɒnəθai:'ɒnɪk), *a.* *Chem.* [See MONO- 2 and DITHIONIC.] In **monothionic acid**, a very unstable fluid, H₂SO₂, obtained by the action of diluted sulphuric acid on iron or zinc, with exclusion of air.
1891 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

monotint ('mɒnəʊtɪnt), [f. MONO- + TINT.] Representation in a single colour or tint; also a picture in only one colour. Chiefly in phr. *in monotint*. Cf. MONOCHROME.

1886 *Contemp. Rev.* Sept. 405 To borrow the language of painting, the characters are mere studies in mono-tint. 1886 *Athenæum* 28 Aug. 273/3 The list of books... includes... 'All round the Clock', from original drawings in colour and monotint by Harriett M. Bennett. 1887 *Ibid.* 24 Sept. 413/2 Books illustrated in colour and monotint.

monotocardian (mɒnəʊtəʊ'kɑ:diən), [f. mod.L. name of suborder *Monotocardia*, f. MON(O)- + Gk. *αὐτό-* gen. of οὖς auricle + *καρδία* heart.] A prosobranch mollusc having only one auricle and one row of gill leaflets, belonging to the suborder Pectinibranchia, formerly called *Monotocardia*. Also as *adj.* So **monoto'cardiac** *a.*

1901 *Q. J. J. Microsc. Sci.* XLIV. 258 It is fairly easy to derive the Monotocardian type of nervous system, radula, gill, and reproductive system from the corresponding organs of existing Diotocardia. *Ibid.* 259 In the adult Monotocardian a single kidney alone is present. *Ibid.* 261 The monotocardian kidney. 1902 *Rep. Brit. Assoc. Adv. Sci.* 630 Recent research... has resulted in proof that the dextral torsion which leads to the monotocardian condition, does not affect all organs lying primitively to the left of the rectum. 1958 G. A. KERKUT *Borradaile & Pot's Invertebrata* (ed. 3) xv. 613 (caption) Heteropods... are pelagic monotocardians. 1971 *Oxf. Bk. Invertebrates* 36 Some archaeogastropods show the primitive features of paired gills within the mantle cavity... But others, the 'monotocardians',... have lost the second gill.

monotocous (mɒ'nɒtəkəs), *a.* [f. Gr. *μονοτόκος* bearing but one at a time (f. *μόνο-* MONO- + *τοκ-*, *τίκτειν* to bring forth) + *-OUS.*] *a. Zool.* Bearing only one or normally only one at a birth; uniparous. *b. Ornith.* Laying only one egg before incubating. *c. Bot.* Bearing fruit only once: a term proposed instead of MONOCARPIC.
1880 GRAY *Struct. Bot.* 33 note, *Monotocous* (bearing progeny once)... would be more appropriate [than monocarpic]. 1890 [all three uses] in *Century Dict.* 1936 *Nature* 12 Sept. (Suppl.) 451/2 Conceptual thought could only have arisen in a monotocous mammalian type with an arboreal ancestry. 1937 A. HUXLEY *Ends & Means* xiv. 264 After achieving a stable inner environment, placental and, in some cases, monotocous birth, highly developed sense

organs, and a well co-ordinated nervous system, all but one [sc. mammal] proceeded to specialize. 1968 *Economist* 15 June 49/2 The rest of us, monotocous individuals that we are, certainly ought to be fascinated by all the bizarre phenomena involved in multiple births.

monotome ('mɒnəʊtəʊm), *a. rare.* [f. Gr. *μόνο-* MONO- + *τόμος* TOME.] Comprised in one volume.

1872 F. HALL *Recent Exempl.* 55 note, It is used by Southey, in *The Doctor* (monotome ed.), p. 32. 1873 *Mod. Eng.* iii. 56 note, The monotome edition of Gibbon's *Miscellaneous Works*, in 1837.

monotomous: see MONO- 1.

monotone ('mɒnəʊtəʊn), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. mod.L. **monoton-us* adj., a late Gr. *μονότονος*, f. Gr. *μόνο-* MONO- + *τόνος* TONE. Cf. F. *monoton* adj. Sp. *monó tono*, It. *monotono*, G. *monoton* adjs. The use of the word as a *sb.* is peculiar to Eng.]

A. adj. 1. = MONOTONOUS *a.* 1 (*rarely* 2).
1760 *Phil. Trans.* LIX. 494 The Europeans conclude... the Chinese tongue... is barren, monotone, and hard to understand. 1862 C. P. SMYTH *Three Cities in Russia* II. 195 The dark figure of a watchman soldier pacing his weary round through the monotone snow, appeared the only living object. 1872 O. SHIPLEY *Gloss. Eccl. Terms* 6 The accent being either plain, i.e. monotone; or *medius* [etc.]. 1875 KINGLAKE *Crimea* (1877) V. i. 51 As lulling as the monotone waves. 1901 R. BRIDGES *Milton's Prosody* 78 The monotone recitation of the prayers in cathedrals.

2. *Math.* [ad. G. *monoton* (C. Neumann *Ueber die nach Kreis-, Kugel- und Cylinderfunktionen fortschreitenden Entwicklungen* (1881) ii. 26).] = MONOTONIC *a.* 2, MONOTONOUS *a.* 3.

1905 J. PIERPONT *Lect. Theory of Functions of Real Variables* I. ii. 68 A sequence $A = a_1, a_2, \dots$, whose elements satisfy the relations $a_n < a_{n+1}$, $n = 1, 2, \dots$ is called an increasing sequence... If, on the other hand, $a_n \leq a_{n+1}$, $n = 1, 2, \dots$ A is said to be a monotone increasing sequence. 1937 *Duke Math. J. Jnl.* III. 489 We assume that $\phi(\rho)$ is completely monotone in $0 \leq \rho < \infty$. 1948 [see MONOTONICITY a.]. 1968 P. A. P. MORAN *Intro. Probability Theory* iv. 186 We say that a sequence, A_n , is monotone if we always have $A_1 \leq A_2 \leq A_3 \leq \dots$, or $A_1 \geq A_2 \geq A_3 \geq \dots$ [Etc.] 1970 R. B. ASH *Basic Probability Theory* viii. 255 ϕ has a monotone nondecreasing power function.

B. sb.

1. *a.* A continuance or uninterrupted repetition of the same tone; the utterance, in speech or singing, of a number of successive syllables without change of pitch.

1644 BULWER *Chiron*. 136 Shun similitude of gesture; for as a monotone in the voice, so a continued similitude of gesture. 1768 PENNANT *Brit. Zool.* I. 224 The pigeon kind excepted, whose slow plaintive continued monotone has something sweetly soothing in it. 1870-74 J. THOMSON *City Dreadf. Nt.* x. xv. He murmured thus and thus in monotone. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 367 The speech is often monosyllabic, a whispered monotone. 1906 H. BLACK *Edin. Serm.* 184 There is no music in a monotone.

b. transf.

a 1840 POE *Bells Poems* (1859) 77 Tolling, tolling, tolling In that muffled monotone. 1850 ALLINGHAM *Goblin Child of Ballyshannon* vii. The monotone Of the river flowing down Through the arches of the bridge. 1863 WOOLNER *My Beautiful Lady* 76 Drearily solemn runs a monotone, Heard through breathless hush. 1878 H. S. WILSON *Alp. Ascents* i. 15 A monotone of murmur from the river.

2. Monotony or sameness of style in composition or writing; something composed in such a style.

1871 T. W. HIGGINSON *Atlantic Ess., Let. to Yng. Contrib.* 78 An essay may be thoroughly delightful without a single witticism, while a monotone of jokes soon grows tedious. 1875 STEDMAN *Vict. Poets* v. (1887) 169 'In Memoriam'... although a monotone, [is] no more monotonous than the sounds of nature,—the murmur of ocean [etc.]. 18.. BLACKIE (Ogilvie 1882), The sentimental monotone of Macpherson's *Ossian*. 1903 *Edin. Rev.* Jan. 65 The whole story is a miracle in monotone.

3. *fig.* A monotonous continuance or recurrence of something.

1856 RUSKIN *Mod. Paint.* IV. 172 Its [sc. science's] history is a monotone of endurance and destruction. 1901 HENLEY *Hawthorn & Lavender* 61 In a dull dense monotone of pain.

4. One tone or colour; cf. MONOTINT.

1896 *Boston* (Mass.) *Youth's Companion* 3 Dec. *Adv.*, Single and double-page engravings in monotone. Hence **'monotonely** *adv.* = MONOTONICALLY *adv.* 2.

1948 BOCHNER & MARTIN *Several Complex Variables* vii. 135 If a sequence of (real) harmonic functions which are collectively bounded from above are monotonely decreasing, then either they converge uniformly to a harmonic function proper, or they diverge 'uniformly' to $-\infty$.

monotone ('mɒnəʊtəʊn), *v.* [f. MONOTONE *sb.*] *trans.* To recite, speak, or sing in one unvaried tone; to chant or intone on a single note.

1864 J. W. BROOKS & J. PLACE (title) On monotonizing Prayer. 1880 F. G. LEE *Ch. under Q. Eliz.* I. 313 The parish clerk... was duly authorized by the Primate of England... to monotone the Psalms at Mattins and Evensong. 1890 *Tablet* 25 Oct. 655 He knelt while the Litany was monotoned. 1899 *Eclectic Mag.* Feb. 184 He generally seized the opportunity... to monotone long extracts. 1899 *Daily News* 7 Feb. 6/3 The choir monotone the service.

Hence **'monotonizing** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*
1883 SIR H. OAKELEY *Bible Psalter* Pref. 6 The recited portion ought to approach as nearly as possible to good

monotoning. 1897 F. THOMPSON *New Poems* 159 The wind and I keep both one monotoning tongue.

monotoned (mɒnəʊtəʊnd), *a. rare*. [f. MONOTONE + TONE *sb.* + -ED².] Having only one tone.

1890 R. BOLDFREED *Miner's Right* xxxvi, The monotoned wastes of the great Gold Desert. 1890 — *Col. Reformer* (1891) 394 Sandy spaces, already flushed with green, had succeeded to the pale, dusty, monotoned landscape.

monotonic (mɒnəʊ'tɒnɪk), *a. Mus.* [f. MONOTONE *sb.* + -IC.] 1. Relating to or uttered in a monotone; 'also capable of producing but a single tone, as a drum' (*Cent. Dict.* 1890).

1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) XII. 538/2 The fundamental bass which in itself is monotonic and little suited for singing [etc.]. 1828-32 WEBSTER, *Monotonic*, monotonus (*little used*). 1850 HELMORE *Man. Plain Song* 227 Monotonic mediation. 1880 ROCKSTRO in *Grove Dict. Mus.* II. 355/1 The use of Monotonic Recitation is of extreme antiquity.

2. Of a function or quantity: varying in such a way that it either never increases or never decreases. Of a sequence: consisting of terms that vary in this way. = MONOTONE *a.* and *sb.* A. 2, MONOTONOUS *a.* 3.

1901 *Ann. Math.* II. 116 It follows that $f(s)$ is a monotonic function that actually decreases in parts of the interval $0 \leq s \leq l$. 1908 T. J. I'A. BROMWICH *Introd. Theory Infinite Series* i. 5 A sequence in which $a_{n+1} \geq a_n$ for all values of n is called an increasing sequence; and similarly if $a_{n+1} \leq a_n$ for all values of n , the sequence is called decreasing. Both increasing and decreasing sequences are included in the term monotonic sequences. 1923 *Proc. Camb. Philos. Soc.* XXI. 633 Z shall be monotonic considered as a function of ρ . 1957 G. E. HUTCHINSON *Treat. Limnol.* I. v. 251 The velocity at any point in a fluid could be expressed as a continuous monotonic or regularly oscillating function of time. 1968 E. T. COPSON *Metric Spaces* i. 16 Every bounded monotonic sequence of real numbers is convergent. 1970 *Nature* 3 Oct. 36/2 The rate of uptake of calcium by the isolated reticulum... also displayed monotonic dependence on the concentration of free Ca^{2+} in the medium. 1973 *Jrnl. Genetic Psychol.* CXXII. 327 Young-adult responses were... even more clearly a monotonic function of actual figure age than were preschool responses.

So **monotonical** *a.*

1752 CHESTERF. *Let. Son* 23 Jan., A play, in which one should not be lulled to sleep by the length of a monotonical declamation.

monotonically, *adv.* [f. prec. + -AL¹ + -LY².]

1. In the manner of a monotone.

1890 *Lippincott's Mag.* Jan. 100 Hear'st thou that rush of homeward-hurrying things, And word-calls monotonically harsh?

2. In the manner of a monotonic function, i.e. either without ever increasing or without ever decreasing.

1904 E. R. HEDRICK tr. *Goursat's Course in Math. Analysis* I. iv. 148 A function $f(x)$ is said to increase monotonically in a given interval (a, b) if for any two values x', x'' in that interval $f(x') \geq f(x'')$ whenever $x' > x''$. 1934 *Amer. Math Monthly* XLII. 421 Equation (13) defines Y as a single-valued, continuous, monotonically decreasing function of X . 1958 *Jrnl. Geol.* LXVI. 164/2 The rate of solution should increase monotonically as the fresh solvent is brought up at ever increasing rate. 1974 *Nature* 2 Aug. 451/3 These provided the dramatic highlight of the programme, which declined monotonically in interest for its final hour.

monotonicity (mɒnəʊ'tɒnɪsɪti). [f. MONOTONIC *a.* + -ITY.] The property or state of being monotonic. *a.* Of a function or variable (see MONOTONIC *a.* 2).

1948 *Duke Math. Jrnl.* XV. 313 (*heading*) The complete monotonicity of certain functions derived from completely monotone functions. 1961 [see ENTROPY 2 b]. 1972 *Computer Jrnl.* XV. 218/2 We now derive a monotonicity relation which will be used in Section 5 to prove convergence.

b. Of sounds (see MONOTONIC *a.*).

1971 *Nature* 23 Apr. 524/2 Speech remained unaffected except for slight slowing and slurring of words and the presence of some monotonicity.

monotonist (mɒnəʊ'tɒnɪst). [f. MONOTONE *sb.* or MONOTONY + -IST.] In various nonce-uses: One who speaks monotonously; one who constantly 'harps on' one subject; one whose style is monotonous; one who loves or advocates monotony.

1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1768) IV. 125 If I ruin such a Virtue, sayest thou! Eternal monotonest! 1785 TRUSLER *Mod. Times* I. 139 To others, who do not like to be taught by boys... and who go to church more to keep up appearances, than from any spirit of devotion, he would provide a monotonest of sixty. 1848 GILFILLAN in *Tait's Mag.* XV. 521 To avoid insipidity of excellence in his seraphs, and insipidity of horror in his fiends... was a problem requiring... dramatic as well as epic powers. No mere monotonest could have succeeded in it. 1905 *Westm. Gaz.* 30 Sept. 4/2 The Imperialist or monotonest who likes to see as many people as possible under a Government of the same pattern.

monotonize (mɒnəʊ'tɒnaɪz), *v.* [f. MONOTONOUS + -IZE.] *trans.* To render monotonous.

1804 SOUTHEY *Lett.* (1856) I. 257 The very snow, which you would perhaps think must monotonize the mountains, gives new varieties. 1824 *Examiner* 199/2 Madame Rossini has languished through *Zelmira*, and Madame Vestris monotonized *Rosina*, till every frequenter of the opera must be completely wearied. 1889 *Blackw. Mag.* July 93 This destroys individuality and monotonizes character.

monotonous (mɒ'nɒtənəs), *a.* [f. Gr. *μόνοτονος* (see MONOTONE *a.*) + -OUS.]

1. *a.* Of sound or utterance: Continuing on one and the same note; usually in modified sense, having little variation in tone or cadence. *b.* (See quot. 1811.)

1778 WARTON *Hist. Eng. Poetry* II. Emend. a 4, Every line was perhaps uniformly recited to the same monotonous modulation with a pause in the midst. 1795 SEWARD *Anecd.* (ed. 2) II. 367 Lord Chatham's eloquence... was neither the rounded and the monotonous declamation... that we have seen admired in our times. 1811 BUSBY *Dict. Mus.* (ed. 3), *Monotonous*, an epithet applied to any instrument which produces but one tone or note: as the drum, the tamborine, &c. 1814 SCOTT *Wav.* xvii, The monotonous and murmured chant of a Gaelic song. 1839 FR. A. KEMBLE *Resid. in Georgia* (1863) 61 A melancholy, monotonous boat horn. 1854 BUSHNAN in *Circ. Sci.* (1865) I. 285/2 The successive notes have nearly all the same pitch. This kind of succession... is properly termed the monotonous. 1859 TENNYSON *Guinevere* 417 A voice, Monotonous and hollow like a Ghost's Denouncing judgment. 1863 MARY HOWITT tr. *F. Bremer's Greece* II. xii. 42 The owl of Minerva lets us hear in the evening his monotonous cry.

2. *transf.* and *fig.* Lacking in variety; uninteresting or wearisome through continued sameness; said e.g. of occupations, scenery, literary style, etc.

1791-1823 D'ISRAELI *Cur. Lit.* (1859) II. 208 The national character retained more originality and individuality than our monotonous habits now admit. 1827 STEUART *Planter's G.* (1828) 60 The Lime, a Tree, which, unless on the foreground, is always formal and monotonous in landscape. 1831 MACAULAY *Ess.*, *Byron* (1897) 154 The monotonous smoothness of Byron's versification. 1873 HAMERTON *Intell. Life* XII. i. (1875) 434 The monotonous character of the Midland scenery. 1876 MISS BRADDON *J. Haggard's Dau.* II. 23 The life is somewhat monotonous... but I hope you will not grow weary of it. 1876 GREEN *Stray Stud.* 6 Dull straight streets of monotonous houses. 1895 RIDER HAGGARD *Heart of World* i, These men proved to be half-breeds of the lowest class, living in an atmosphere of monotonous vice.

quasi-*adv.* 1845 BROWNING *Pictor Ignotus* 58 As monotonous I paint These endless cloisters and eternal aisles With the same series, Virgin, Babe and Saint.

3. *Math.* Of a function (see quot.).

[= Ger. *monoton*, introduced by C. Neumann 1881.] 1890 in *Century Dict.* 1902 LOVE in *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 10) XXVIII. 547 A function which never increases or never diminishes throughout an interval is said to be 'monotonous throughout' the interval. 1935 T. CHAUNDY *Differential Calculus* iii. 51 Over the whole domain we may call the function 'monotonous'.

Hence **mo'ntonousness**.

1839 *Fraser's Mag.* XIX. 158 Rhymed alexandrines... produce a wearisome monotonousness. 1881 *Times* 15 Mar. 12 The weary monotonousness of Russian life. 1889 'MARK TWAIN' *Yankee at Cr. K. Arthur* xxvii. 303 There is a profound monotonousness about its facts.

mo'ntonously, *adv.* [f. MONOTONOUS *a.* + -LY².] 1. In a monotonous manner; with tiresome uniformity or lack of variation.

1828-32 WEBSTER, *Monotonously*, with one uniform tone; without inflection of voice [citing Nares]. 1871 L. STEPHEN *Playgr. Eur.* xiii. (1894) 327 Wreaths of mist... chased each other monotonously along the rocky ribs. 1872 LIDDON *Elem. Relig.* iv. 143 A man in whom disease had never been latent, and whose constitution had been even monotonously free from its assaults.

2. = MONOTONICALLY *adv.* 2.

1938 *Physical Rev.* LIV. 948/1 $F(a)$ is a monotonously decreasing function. 1954 D. TER HAAR *Elem. Statistical Mech.* 444, In x is a monotonously increasing function of x . 1970 *Internat. Jrnl. Quantum Chem.* IV. 611 E decreases monotonously from $R = 10a_{II}$ to $R = 2a_{II}$. 1974 *Nature* 17 May 243/2 The torque might have been expected to decrease monotonously as the polymer dissolved.

monotony (mɒ'nɒtəni). [f. late Gr. *μονοτονία* sameness of tone, monotony, f. *μόνοτονος* MONOTONE *a.* Cf. F. *monotonie* (1690 in Hatz.-Darm.)] The quality of being monotonous.

1. Sameness of tone or pitch; want of variety in cadence or inflection; occas. quasi-*concr.* a monotonous sound, a monotone.

[Cf. 1706 in sense 2.] 1724 BAILEY (ed. 2), *Monotony*, the having but one Tone. [1731 *Ibid.* (vol. II.), *Monotonia*, the having but one tone; also a want of inflection or variation of voice, or a pronunciation, where a long series of words are delivered with one unvaried tone.] 1748 J. MASON *Elocut.* 19 To avoid a Monotony in Pronunciation, or a dull, set, uniform Tone of Voice. 1749 *Power Pros. Numbers* 15 For though its [sc. the drum's] Sound be only a Monotony, yet [etc.]. 1761 STERNE *Tr. Shandy* IV. xix, It is in vain longer, said my father, in the most querulous monotony imaginable, to struggle as I have done. 1774 WARTON *Hist. Eng. Poetry* i. I. 21 Our earliest poets... were fond of multiplying the same final sound to the most tedious monotony. 1818 SHELLEY *Stanzas written in Dejection* IV, I might... hear the sea Breathe o'er my dying brain its last monotony. 1831 W. GODWIN *Thoughts Man* 22 A sheepish... schoolboy, that hung his head, and replied with inarticulated monotony. 1866 GEO. ELIOT *F. Holt* i, The soft monotony of running water. 1896 'H. S. MERRIMAN' *Flotsam* ii, The sleepy monotony of the rattling block-sheaves.

2. *transf.* and *fig.* Wearisome sameness of effect; tedious recurrence of the same objects, actions, etc.; lack of interesting variety in occupation, scenery, literary style, etc.

1706 POPE *Let. to Walsh* 22 Oct., I could equally object to the Repetition of the same Rhimes within four or six lines of each other, as tiresome to the ear thro' their Monotony. 1783 BLAIR *Lect. Rhet.* xiii. 261 Monotony is the great fault

into which writers are apt to fall, who are fond of harmonious arrangement. 1820 W. IRVING *Sketch Bk.* I. 13 At sea, everything that breaks the monotony of the surrounding expanse, attracts attention. 1831 MACAULAY *Ess.*, *Byron* (1807) 158 Never was there such variety in monotony as that of Byron. 1843 BORROW *Bible in Spain* vii. 46 A tower—the only object which broke the monotony of the waste. 1883 GILMOUR *Mongols* xxiv. 295 The monotony of prison life.

monotremal (mɒnəʊ'tri:məl), *a. rare*⁻¹. [f. MONOTREME + -AL¹.] = MONOTREMATOUS.

1866 *Reader* No. 163. 152/2 Monotremal mammals.

|| **Monotremata** (mɒnəʊ'tri:mətə), *sb. pl. Zool.* [mod.L., neut. pl. of *monotrēmatus* adj., f. Gr. *μόνο-σ* MONO- + *τρηματ-, τρήμα* perforation, hole, f. *τρᾶ-* root of *τετραίνεω* to bore through, perforate.] The lowest Order of Mammalia, containing mammals which have only one opening or vent for the genital, urinary, and digestive organs.

The Order comprises the duck-billed platypus (*Ornithorhynchus paradoxus*) and several species of spiny ant-eaters of the genera *Tachyglossus* (or *Echidna*) and *Zaglossus* or *Acanthoglossus*. They are native to Australia and New Guinea, and are oviparous.

1833 *Proc. Zool. Soc.* 12 Mar. 29 [tr. of Geoffroy St. Hilaire], The Monotremata. 1839-47 OWEN in *Todd's Cycl. Anat.* III. 368/1 The skull in both genera of Monotremata is long and depressed.

monotremate (mɒnəʊ'tri:mət), *a.* and *sb. Zool.* [ad. mod.L. *monotrēmatus*: see prec.]

a. adj. = MONOTREMATOUS. *b. sb.* in *pl.* = MONOTREMATA.

1846 SMART, *Monotremates*.

monotrematous (mɒnəʊ'tri:mətəs), *a. Zool.* [f. MONOTREMATA + -OUS.] Pertaining to or characteristic of the *Monotremata*.

1835-6 *Todd's Cycl. Anat.* I. 174/2 The monotrematous animals... form a complete exception to this statement. 1886 *Fortn. Rev.* Apr. 527, I am by no means convinced that all mammals had monotrematous progenitors.

monotreme (mɒnəʊ'tri:m), *sb.* and *a. Zool.* [f. Gr. *μόνο-σ* MONO- + *τρήμα-α*: see MONOTREMATA. Cf. F. *monotrème*.]

A. sb. A member of the *Monotremata*.

1835 KIRBY *Hab. & Inst. Anim.* II. xxiv. 483 This Subclass is divided into two Orders, Monotremes, and Marsupians. 1884 *Rep. Brit. Assoc.* 777 Mr. Caldwell... had discovered that the Monotremes were oviparous.

B. adj. = MONOTREMATOUS.

1890 *Century Dict.* s.v., Monotreme mammals; a monotreme egg.

Hence **mono'tremous** *a.* = MONOTREMATOUS.

1890 in *Century Dict.*

monotriglyph (mɒnəʊ'tri:glɪf), *a.* and *sb. Arch.* [ad. L. *monotriglyph-os* (Vitruvius), *a.* Gr. **μονοτρίγλυφος* adj., f. Gr. *μόνο-σ* MONO- + *τρίγλυφος* TRIGLYPH. Cf. F. *monotriglyphe* *sb.* and *adj.*]

A. adj. Having only one triglyph in the space over an intercolumniation.

1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) II. 239/1 [The Doric intercolumniations] were either systyle, monotriglyph...; diastyle...; or aræostyle. 1823 P. NICHOLSON *Pract. Build.* 588 *Monotriglyph*; having only one triglyph between two adjoining columns: the general practice in the Grecian Doric. 1842 GWILT *Archit.* §2605, *A* is the systyle monotriglyph intercolumniation of 3 modules.

B. sb. (See quot. 1850.)

1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Monotriglyph*. 1734 *Builder's Dict.* 1823 CRABB *Technol. Dict.*, *Monotriglyph* (*Archit.*), monotriglyphon; the space of one triglyph between two pilasters or columns. 1850 PARKER *Gloss. Archit.* (ed. 5) I. 308 *Monotriglyph*,... the intercolumniation in the Doric order which embraces one triglyph and two metopes in the entablature.

So **monotri'glyphic** *a.* = MONOTRIGLYPH *a.*

1837 *Penny Cycl.* VII. 218/2 Monotriglyphic intercolumniation.

† **monotroch**. *Obs.* Also -troche. [ad. Gr. *μονότροχος* one-wheeled (car), f. *μόνο-σ* MONO- + *τροχός* wheel.] A vehicle with only one wheel.

1807 *Sporting Mag.* XXIX 66 A most curious sort of gig called a Monotroche from its having only one wheel was exhibited in Bond Street, the 24th inst. 1825 MOORE *Sheridan* I. 22 Ixion... instead of being fixed to a torturing wheel, was to have been fixed to a vagrant monotroche, as knife-grinder. 1828 SCOTT *My Aunt Margaret's Mirr.* (*Imit.*), These monotrochs [ocularly = wheelbarrows].

monotrochal (mɒ'nɒtrəkəl), *a. Zool.* [f. mod.L. *monotroch-us* (Ehrenberg), *a.* Gr. *μονό-τροχος*: see prec.] + -AL¹.] *a.* Belonging to the division *Monotrocha* of rotifers, in which the trochal disk or 'wheel' is single. *b.* Having a single band of cilia, as the larva of a polychæte worm. *c.* Belonging or pertaining to the division *Monotrocha* of *Hymenoptera*, in which the trochanter has but one joint. So **mono'trochian** *a.* (*sb.* a monotrochal rotifer), **mo'notrochous** *a.*

1845 *Encycl. Metrop.* VII. 266/1 The Wheel Organs are either *Monotrochous*, i.e. have a simple connected ring of cilia, or [etc.]. 1854 ADAMS, etc. *Man. Nat. Hist.* 341 Rotifers... I Order.—Monotrochians (*Monotrocha*). 1886 A. G. BOURNE in *Encycl. Brit.* XXI. 8/1 A monotrochal

polychaetous larva. 1890 *Century Dict.*, *Monotrochian* [a. and sb.]. 1895 *Cambr. Nat. Hist.* V. 494 In the stinging Hymenoptera the trochanters are usually of a single piece, and these Insects are called monotrochous.

|| **monotropa** (mə'nəutrəpə). *Bot.* [mod.L. (Linnaeus 1737), f. Gr. *μόνοτροπος* living alone, solitary, f. *μόνο-* MONO- + *τρόπος* turn, direction, way, manner (f. *τρέπειν* to turn).] A genus of dicotyledonous plants, the type of the N.O. *Monotropeae*, characterized by a solitary flower with separate petals. *M. uniflora* (the only species) is the Indian-pipe or corpse-plant. Also this plant.

[1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.*, *Monotropa*, in botany, the name of a genus of plants, called by Tournefort, *orobanchoides*, and by Dillenius, *hypopitiss*.] 1778 G. WHITE *Selborne, To Barrington* 3 July, *Monotropa hypopitiss*, yellow monotropa, or birds' nest. 1845-50 MRS. LINCOLN *Lect. Bot.* x. 61 The *Monotropa*, or Indian pipe, is of pure white, resembling wax-work. 1905 *Longm. Mag.* Jan. 257 The uncanny yellow monotropa abounds as of old.

monotropaceous (mə'nəutrəp'eɪʃəs), *a. Bot.* [f. mod.L. *Monotropaceae* (Lindley 1836) + -OUS.] Of or pertaining to the *Monotropaceae* (or *Monotropeae*), an order of gamopetalous herbs, having the *Monotropa* as typical genus.

In recent Dicts.

monotropeous (mə'nəutrəp'i:əs), *a. Bot.* [f. mod.L. *Monotropeae* (Nuttal 1818) + -OUS.] = MONOTROPACEOUS.

1856 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Monotropeus*, applied to a Family.. of plants established by Nuttal, having the *Monotropa* for their type: monotropeous.

monotrophic (mə'nəutrəfɪk), *a. Zool.* [f. Gr. *μόνοτροφος* (f. *μόνο-* MONO- + *τρέφειν* to feed) + -IC. Cf. *μονοτροφέιν* (Strabo) to eat but one kind of food.] Of a parasitic organism: Infesting only one host; feeding on one kind of food.

1900 A. C. JONES tr. *Fischer's Struct. Bacteria* 49, I. Prototrophic Bacteria.. occur only in the open in nature, never parasitic, always monotrophic. II. Metatrophic Bacteria.. (facultative parasites), monotrophic or polytrophic.

monotropic (mə'nəutrəpɪk), *a.* [f. Gr. *μόνο-* single, MONO- + *τρόπος* turn + -IC.]

1. *Math.* = MONODROMIC (opp. to *polytropic*). 1891 tr. *Harnack's Diff. & Int. Calc.* 128 The total course of a one-valued (monotropic) function is realised by help of two planes.

2. (See quot.) [? Error for *monotrophic*.] 1900 B. D. JACKSON *Gloss. Bot. Terms, Monotropic*, applied to bees which visit only one species of flower.

3. *Physical Chem.* Exhibiting monotropy. 1897 W. D. BANCROFT *Phase Rule* iii. 32 It is probable that the substances classified as 'monotropic' by Lehmann.. are analogous to phosphorus. 1924 A. E. HILL in H. S. TAYLOR *Treat. Physical Chem.* I. ix. 390 In other cases it is not easy to determine whether a given form is monotropic or enantiotropic. 1955 J. ZERNIKE *Chem. Phase Theory* ii. 29 Cubic and hexagonal white phosphorus.. are monotropic with respect to the violet form. 1964 G. I. BROWN *Introd. Physical Chem.* xx. 217 In monotropic substances there is no definite transition temperature, and one form of the substance is more stable than the other.

monotropism (mə'nəutrəpɪz(ə)m). *Physical Chem.* [f. MONOTROPIC a. 3 + -ISM.] = next. 1924 A. E. HILL in H. S. TAYLOR *Treat. Physical Chem.* I. ix. 390 An example of monotropism is found in the case of phosphorus. 1950 W. J. MOORE *Physical Chem.* v. 109 (heading) Enantiotropism and monotropism.

monotropy (mə'nəutrəpɪ). *Physical Chem.* [ad. G. *monotropie* (O. Lehmann *Molekularphysik* (1888) I. 119), f. Gr. *μόνο-* MONO- + *τροπή* turning.] The existence of two polymorphs of a substance, one of which is stable and the other metastable over the whole range of their existence, so that conversion of the latter into the former can occur but not *vice versa*.

1902 A. FINDLAY tr. *Ostwald's Princ. Inorg. Chem.* 255 (heading) Enantiotropy and monotropy. 1932 J. N. FRIEND *Text-bk. Physical Chem.* I. xi. 181 It may.. so happen that, in certain cases of presumed monotropy, the transition point lies very much below the melting point and has not been realised experimentally for this reason. 1970 CHAKRAVARTI & MITRA *Textbk. Physical Chem.* I. vi. 232 Examples of monotropy are white and violet phosphorus, diamond and graphite, silica, iodine monochloride [and] *a-* and *β*-benzophenone.

monotypal ('mə'nəutəpəl), *a.* [f. MONOTYPE + -AL¹.] = MONOTYPIC.

1890 in *Century Dict.* And in later Dicts.

monotype ('mə'nəutəp), *sb.* and *a.* [f. MONO- + TYPE; in sense 1 repr. mod.L. *monotypus*.]

A. sb. 1. 'The only or sole type; especially, a sole species which constitutes a genus, family, or the like' (Ogilvie *Suppl.* 1882).

1881 BENTHAM in *Jrnl. Linn. Soc.* XVIII. 345 Macodes, Blume, and Hyophila, Lindley, are both monotypes from the Malayan Archipelago.

2. In graphic art, a print taken from oil-colour or printer's ink painted on a sheet of glass or metal, the process being such that prints are

produced singly. Also, the method of producing such a print. Also *attrib.*

1882 *Artist* 1 Feb. 60/1 A very interesting collection of monotypes executed by Mr. Charles A. Walker of Boston. Though Mr. Walker did not invent the monotype still to him is due the credit of developing this process. 1902 E. BALE in *Encycl. Brit.* XXXII. 18/1 The monotype is not a new, but a revival of a somewhat old, method of reproducing on paper a painting by an artist. 1926 L. BINYON *Engraved Designs of W. Blake* ii. 13 Out of such experiments may have come the idea of the 'monotype' which Blake was to use to such good purpose. 1954 *Oxford Mag.* 21 Jan., Anyone who does not know what Monotypes are can spend a profitable twenty minutes at his exhibition at Black Hall in deducing the nature of Mr. Baynes's technique. 1955 P. HERON *Changing Forms of Art* xi. 174 No English artist living excels him in this medium, especially where it involves the process known as 'monotype'. 1962 *Listener* 18 Oct. 624/2 An exhibition of monotypes and off-set drawings completed by Robert Colquhoun just before he died. 1970 *Oxf. Compan. Art* 736/1 G. B. Castiglione made monotypes on etching plates in the 17th c., William Blake's monotypes were apparently done on pieces of card.

3. (With capital initial.) The proprietary name of a composing machine consisting of two units, a keyboard which produces the perforated paper tape used to control the caster, which produces type in individual characters.

1893 *Official Directory World's Columbian Exposition* (Chicago) 459/1 Lanston Monotype Machine Co., Washington, D.C. Monotype Machine. 1895 *Current Hist.* (Buffalo) V. 961 The Lanston Monotype.. invented by Tolbert Lanston, of Washington, D.C. marks an important advance in the development of typographical art.. both a type-setting and a type-casting machine. 1897 *Daily News* 15 Oct. 6/2 The monotype machine. 1906 *Daily Chron.* 15 Sept. 6/5 The machinery.. included a couple of Monotypes. 1931 A. ESDAILE *Student's Man. Bibliogr.* iii. 58 The monotype method.. involves two machines. 1959 [see INTERTYPE]. 1965 J. MORAN *Composition of Reading Matter* vi. 65 The Monotype machine consists of two units--the keyboard and the caster. By operation of the keyboard a paper ribbon is perforated by means of compressed air. The ribbon is fed into a caster which carries a matrix-case. This moves to different positions in accordance with the perforated ribbon and molten metal is pumped into the appropriate matrix. Cast types are ejected singly and assembled in a channel until a line is completed. 1973 S. JENNETT *Making of Books* (ed. 5) iv. 79 The type produced by the Monotype is of excellent quality, and in use is indistinguishable from founders' type.

B. adj. = MONOTYPIC [cf. F. *monotype* adj.]. Cf. also MONOTYPE 2 and 3.

1885 in *Cassell's Encycl. Dict.* And in later Dicts.

monotypic (mə'nəutrəpɪk), *a.* [f. mod.L. *monotyp-us* (see next) + -IC.]

1. Having or containing only one type or representative.

1878 T. GILL in *Proc. U.S. Nat. Mus.* 231 All the genera are monotypic except *Maltha*. 1881 BENTHAM in *Jrnl. Linn. Soc.* XVII. 322 *Paradisanthus*, *Kegelia* [etc.].. are all monotypic genera. 1888 J. T. GULICK *ibid.*, *Zool.* XX. 201 Monotypic Evolution is any transformation of a species that does not destroy its unity of type. a 1894 ROMANES *Darwin & after D.* (1897) III. 75 The all-important distinction between monotypic and polytypic evolution.

2. That is a monotype; that is the sole representative of a genus or a higher group.

1886 P. L. SCLATER *Catal. Birds Brit. Mus.* XI. 17 *Hemidaenia*.. This is again a monotypic form.

So *monotypical a.* = MONOTYPIC.

1890 in *Century Dict.* And in later Dicts.

monotypous (mə'nəutrəpəs), *a.* [f. mod.L. *monotyp-us* (f. Gr. *μόνο-* MONO- + *τύπος* TYPE) + -OUS.] = MONOTYPIC 1. (See quotes.)

1856 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Monotypus*, applied by Mirbel to genera, as the *Rosa*, and to Families, as the *Labieae*, composed of one union of objects intimately joined by a multitude of relations perceptible at first glance; applied by De Candolle to genera which contain but a single species: monotypous. 1891 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Monotypous*, of one type. Applied to genera the species of which are very similar, and form a distinct type.

monoundai, -day, obs. forms of MONDAY.

monovalent (mə'nəu'veɪlənt, mə'nəuvələnt), *a.* [Hybrid f. MONO- + VALENT.] 1. *Chem.* = UNIVALENT.

1869 ROSCOE *Elem. Chem.* (1871) 172 The elements of the first group combine atom for atom with hydrogen, they are monovalent elements or monads. 1881 tr. A. Strecker's *Org. Chem.* 114 The Monovalent Alcohol Radicals.

2. *Med.* *a.* Containing or being an antigen from a single strain of a micro-organism.

1930 H. CHILD tr. *Besredka's Immunity in Infectious Dis.* iii. 44 The same conclusion, .. that the streptococcus is unique, because the monovalent serum acts against all the human streptococci. 1960 *Jrnl. Amer. Med. Assoc.* 19 Mar. 1230/1 The influenza pandemic which occurred in the United States in 1957-1958 provided an excellent opportunity to determine the efficacy of monovalent vaccines. 1968 *Amer. Jrnl. Epidemiol.* LXXXVIII. 149/1 Group B received monovalent vaccine containing 400 CCA units of B/Maryland/1/59 antigen. 1972 *Clin. Sci.* XLIII. 871 The monovalent influenza antigen used was the strain AO/Swine (Shope) vaccine treated with desoxycholate to eliminate possible toxic effects.

b. Of an antigen or antibody: having only one site at which it can become attached to antibody or antigen, respectively.

1960 *Jrnl. Immunol.* LXXXIV. 409 The studies.. were carried out with antibodies specific for two haptenic groups of dissimilar nature... It was essential for the experiments

involving hapten-antibody combination *in vivo* that the haptens be molecularly dispersed, since aggregation of haptens *in vivo* would result in the haptens no longer being monovalent. 1966 *Jrnl. Exper. Med.* CXXIII. 229 Hapten-specific delayed hypersensitivity was only transiently suppressed by intravenous injections of monovalent conjugates of arsanilic acid and *N*-acetyl-tyrosine. 1970 J. T. BARRETT *Textbk. Immunol.* vi. 127/2 Monovalent (incomplete) Rh antibodies can be responsible for erythroblastosis. 1972 *McGraw-Hill Yearbk. Sci. & Technol.* 142/2 The agglutinin used in this experiment was a monovalent rather than a divalent agglutinin, that is, a molecule which binds to the cell surface with its one remaining active site but which cannot cause agglutination because it lacks a second active site.

3. *Cytology.* = UNIVALENT *a.*

1906 *Rep. Brit. Assoc. Adv. Sci.* 1905 570 Whether each half of the chromosome is to be regarded as a monovalent chromosome is doubtful.

Hence **monovalence, monovalency**, the character of being monovalent.

1890 in *Century Dict.* And in later Dicts.

monovular (mə'nəuv-, mə'nəuvju:lə(r)), *a. Biol.* [f. MONO- + OVULAR *a.*] = MONOZYGOTIC *a.*

1936 *Yale Jrnl. Biol. & Med.* VIII. 589 We think of human monovular twins as having identically the same inheritance and as being so similar in height, weight, build, appearance, and mentality as to confuse relatives and friends. 1962 *Biol. Abstr.* XL. 1726/1 While neonatal polycythemia in monovular twins is obviously due to intrauterine transfer of blood.. the postnatal polycythemia in single newborn infants remains unexplained. 1966 *Arch. Surg.* XCII. 865/1 The occurrence of Hashimoto's thyroiditis in a mother and her three daughters, two of whom are monovular twins.

monoxide (mə'nɒksaɪd, -'bɒksɪd). *Chem.* [f. MONO- 2 + OXIDE.] An oxide containing one equivalent of oxygen.

The term is used where several oxides of the same element are to be distinguished, as carbon monoxide CO, to be distinguished from carbon dioxide CO₂.

1869 ROSCOE *Elem. Chem.* (1871) 69 The salt decomposes on heating into nitrogen mon-oxide and water. 1873 *Fownes' Chem.* (ed. 11) 129 Equal weights of oxygen, nitrogen, and carbon monoxide are respired in equal times. 1891 *Lancet* 2 May 993/2 Small quantities of carbon monoxide.

b. attrib.

1900 *Lancet* 25 Aug. 607/2 Deaths from carbon monoxide poisoning. 1904 *Athenæum* 31 Dec. 909/2 The oxygen.. combines with a portion of the carbon to form carbon monoxide gas.

monoxy-, monox-. *Chem.* Also mono-ox-. [f. MONO- 2 + OXY(GEN).] Combining form, expressing the presence in a compound of one equivalent of oxygen.

1863 *Fownes' Chem.* (ed. 9). 494 Monoxethylenamine C₄H₁₀O₂, NH₃. Dioxethylenamine (C₄H₁₀O₂)₂, NH₃. *Ibid.* 578 Monooxysalicylic-acid. 1881 *Nature* 14 Apr. 566/1 Benzene, when acted on by.. nitrogen tetroxide-N₂O₄—yields.. monoxy-benzene—C₆H₅O—an isomer or metamer of quinone. 1891 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Monooxybenzol. Ibid.*, *Monoxybenzol*, the same as *Carbonic acid*.

monoxyle (mə'nɒksɪl). Also -xyl. [a. F. *monoxyle* adj. (Littré), ad. Gr. *μονόξυλον*: see MONOXYLON.] = MONOXYLON.

1774 *Misc. in Ann. Reg.* 169/2 To these succeeded trunks of trees cut hollow, termed by the Greeks monoxyles. 1840 KEIGHTLEY *Rom. Emp.* III. v. 376 The Goths embarked their warriors in three thousand monoxyls or canoes. 1885 R. F. BURTON *Arab. Nis.* IV. 168 note, Here it [sc. the Arab word] refers to the canoe.. pop. 'dug-out' and classically 'monoxyle'.

monoxylic (mə'nɒksɪlɪk), *a.* [Formed as MONOXYLOUS + -IC.] = MONOXYLOUS.

1863 D. WILSON *Preh. Ann.* III. vi. (ed. 2) II. 160 The rude oaken coffin, or monoxylic cist. 1878 MILLER & SKERTCHLY *Fenland* ii. 28 Monoxylic canoes could not have conveyed a large number of men. 1882 C. ELTON *Orig. Eng. Hist.* 168 Buried in the canoe-shaped chests of oak which are known as the 'monoxylic coffins'.

|| **monoxylon** (mə'nɒksɪlən). Pl. monoxyla. Also 7-8 in mod. Gr. form monoxylō (sing.). [a. Gr. *μονόξυλον*, neut. of *μονόξυλος*: see next.] A canoe or boat made from one piece of timber.

1555 EDEN *Decades* 78 Theyr canoes whiche we may well caule Monoxyla, bycause they are made of one hole tree. 1682 WHEELER *Journ. Greece* 1. 37 The Fortress.. neither can be approached by Land, nor Sea, except in those Monoxyla's, or little Barques, which draw not above a foot of water. 1776 R. CHANDLER *Trav. Greece* 281 A man waded to it [sc. a hut] and procured us a monoxyle or tray. *Ibid.*, The monoxyla or skiffs carry every thing to and fro. 1800 *Naval Chron.* III. 478 There you may see the Monoxylon, built exactly upon the model of the ancient Greek vessel; whose name it likewise retains. 1863 D. WILSON *Preh. Ann.* I. ii. (ed. 2) I. 57 The rude British monoxyla, shaped and hollowed out by stone axes, with the help of fire.

¶ *b.* Erroneously explained.

1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Monoxylon*, boats in the Ionian Isles propelled with one oar. [Hence in recent Dicts.]

monoxyloous (mə'nɒksɪləs), *a.* [ad. L. *monoxylus* (a. Gr. *μονόξυλος* made from a solid trunk, f. *μόνο-* MONO- + *ξύλον* wood, timber, piece of wood) + -OUS.] Formed or made out of a single piece of wood; also, using one piece of wood to make a boat or coffin, etc.

1863 D. WILSON *Preh. Ann.* I. ii. (ed. 2) I. 47 The monoxyloous artificers of Britain's prehistoric times. *Ibid.* ix.

229 The monoxylous boat-builders of the Forth. 1875 — in *Encycl. Brit.* II. 338/2 The monoxylous oaken canoes dug up from time to time in the valley of the Clyde.

mono'zoan, a. Zool. [Formed as next + -AN.] = MONOZOIC 1.

1890 in *Century Dict.*

monozoic (mɒnəʊ'zəʊɪk), *a. Zool.* [f. mod.L. *Monozōa* neut. pl. (f. Gr. *μόνος*- MONO- + *ζῶον* animal) + -IC.]

1. Belonging to the division *Monozoa* of radiolarians; = MONOCYTTARIAN.

1890 in *Century Dict.*

2. Applied to a spore which produces one sporozoite (see quot.).

1901 [see POLYOIC 1 b]. 1903 MINCHIN *Sporozoa* in E. R. Lankester *Zool.* I. 165 The spores are distinguished as *monozoic, dizoic, tetrazoic, polyzoic*, and so forth, according as they contain one, two, four, or many sporozoites. In the monozoic condition there is no secondary multiplication within the sporocyst.

monozygotic (mɒnəʊzə'gɒtɪk), *a. (sb.) Biol.* [f. MONO- + ZYGOT(E + -IC.)] Of twins (also rarely of triplets, etc.): derived from a single ovum (and therefore identical). Also as *sb.*, such an individual.

1917 H. H. NEWMAN *Biol. of Twins* 3 Such twins, quadruplets, or larger sets of offspring are known as monozygotic. 1930, etc. [see DIZYGOTIC a.] 1957 *Ann. N. Y. Acad. Sci.* LXIV. 759 Because the twins were believed to be probable monozygotic, excess skin was taken from the less extensively burned twin and cross-transplanted to her sister. 1965 *Listener* 24 June 930/2 We have learnt, too, the significance of a natural freak—the monozygotic or identical twin. 1968 [see MONOZYGOSITY below]. 1970 *Sci. Jnl.* June 30/2 Such monozygotic twins form only a small proportion of all twins.

Hence monozygosity, the property of being monozygotic.

1928 *Biol. Abstr.* II. 685/2 (heading) Value of dactyloscopic and dermatologic methods in diagnosing monozygosity in twins. 1952 *New Biol.* XII. 28 The only method at present available for diagnosing monozygosity involves comparison of as many morphological and physiological characters as possible. 1968 *Obstetr. & Gynecol. Survey* XXIII. 940 Two-thirds of monozygotic twins have a single placenta with a single chorion, and the diagnosis of monozygosity can be definitely established in this two-thirds.

monra(d)dene, variant forms of MANRED *Obs.*

monradite (mɒnræ'daɪt). *Min.* [a. G. *monradit* (A. Erdmann 1842), f. the name of Dr. Monrad of Bergen; see -ITE.] A massive granular variety of pyroxene found at Bergen in Norway.

1846 *Penny Cycl. Suppl.* II. 308/2. 1849 J. NICOL *Man. Min.* 190. 1852 BROOKE & MILLER *Phillips' Min.* 662.

monræidene, monreden, var. ff. MANRED.

Monroeism (mɒn'rəʊɪz(ə)m). [f. name of James Monroe, president of the United States 1817-1825.] The 'Monroe doctrine' (see DOCTRINE 2 c). So Mon'roeist, a supporter of the Monroe doctrine.

1896 *Westm. Gaz.* 18 Jan. 5/1 It is stated... that the report... in its definition of Monroeism, declares that the acquisition by purchase, aggression, or otherwise, of territory on the American Continent by a foreign Power will be construed as an unfriendly act. 1901 *Ibid.* 17 Sept. 2/2 He was a determined Monroeist. 1904 *Speaker* 1 Oct. 6/2 Monroeism before the advent of Mr. Roosevelt has always been confined to enforcing a 'hands off' policy.

monrolite (mɒnrəʊlaɪt). *Min.* [f. *Monroe* the name of its locality in New York State + -LITE.] = FIBROLITE.

1849 SILLIMAN in *Amer. Jnl. Sci.* VIII. 385 On Monrolite. 1852 BROOKE & MILLER *Phillips' Min.* 662.

Monrovia (mɒn'rəʊvɪə). The name of the capital city of Liberia used *attrib.* with reference to the political grouping of African states resulting from a conference which took place there in May 1961.

1962 *Ann. Reg.* 1961 304 The Monrovia Powers, which included the heirs of *Afrique noire d'expression française*, were more disposed to co-operate with Europe. 1962 *Listener* 18 Oct. 594/2 It [sc. Nigeria] is one of the leading countries of the so-called Monrovia group of African states who have sought to maintain a realistic course on international problems. 1963 HAILE SELASSIE in *Jnl. Mod. African Studies* Sept. 285 The commentators of 1963 speak, in discussing Africa, of the Monrovia States, the Brazzaville Group, the Casablanca Powers... Let us put an end to these terms. 1965 H. LAND in C. Legum *Africa* (rev. ed.) 217 It [sc. Nigeria] played a major rôle in helping to eliminate the friction between the Casablanca and Monrovia groups, and in establishing the Organization of African Unity. 1971 W. LAQUEUR *Dict. Politics* 313 Tubman... sponsored the Monrovia Conference of 1961.

|| **mons** (mɒnz). Pl. montes ('mɒntɪz). [L. *mons* mountain.] The Latin word for 'mount', 'mountain', used in certain phrases.

a. *Palmistry*. **mons area**, the sensitive area of the *mons veneris*. **mons Jovis**, **mercurii**, **saturni**, **veneris** (see quot. 1678). b. *Anat.* **mons pubis**, the more or less prominent fatty eminence covering the pubic symphysis of the

human male. **mons Veneris**, the similar eminence in the woman; also (usu. in phr.) **mons**.

1621 B. JONSON *Gipsies Metam.* Wks. (Rtldg.) 620/2 You are no great Wencher, I see by your table, Although your *Mons Veneris* says you are able. 1678 PHILLIPS (ed. 4), *Tubercula*, in Chiromancy are those more eminent Muscles, or protuberant parts under the Fingers; they are otherwise called *Montes*; that under the Thumb, *Tuberculum*, or *Mons Veneris*; that in the Root of the Fore-finger, is called *Mons Jovis*, of the Middle-finger, *Mons Saturni*, of the Ring-finger, *Mons Solis*, of the Little-finger, *Mons Mercurii*. 1693 tr. *Blancard's Phys. Dict.* (ed. 2), *Mons Veneris*, the upper part of a Womens Secrets, something higher than the rest. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) I. 740/1 The *mons veneris*... is internally composed of adipose membranes. 1857 BULLOCK tr. *Cazeaux' Midwif.* 39 The *Mons Veneris* is a rounded eminence... situated in front of the pubis, and surmounting the vulva. 1965 MASTERS & JOHNSON in J. Money *Sex Research* iv. 109 The concept of manipulating only the clitoris rather than the entire mons area is grossly in error. 1968 T. LIDZ *Person* xiv. 427 Stimulation of the mons area or perineal region in general can rapidly revive the arousal. 1969 'J' *Sensuous Woman* (1970) iii. 32 It takes longer to come to orgasm with mons manipulation, but it is just as satiating an experience as direct clitoral shaft massage.

mons., erroneous abbreviation of MONSIEUR.

monsc(h)ipe, obs. forms of MANSHIP.

monse, obs. form of MANSE *v.*

|| **monseigneur** (mɒnsɛnjɔːr). Pl. messeigneurs (mɛsɛnjɔːr). Forms: 7 montseigneur, -senior, mount-segnior, -senior, mons(e)igneur, 7-monseigneur. [F., f. *mon my* + *seigneur* lord. Cf. SEIGNEUR.]

1. A French title of honour given to persons of eminence, esp. to princes, cardinals, archbishops, and bishops. Abbreviated *Mgr.* †In absolute use: The title conferred since the time of Louis XIV upon the Dauphin of France. *Obs.*

1610 *Histrio-m. Eij*, Every Pedlers French is term'd Monseigneur. 1698 M. LISTER *Journ. Paris* (1699) 195 The chief of the Blood Royal are lodged here, viz. the King, Monseigneur the Dauphin, and the 3 Grandsons [etc.]. *Ibid.* 201 Monseigneur had been but lately possessed of it [sc. Meudon]. 1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Monseigneur*, in the plural Messeigneurs, a title of honour and respect used by the French. *Ibid.*, *Monseigneur*... is a quality now restrained to the dauphin of France. 1859 DICKENS *T. Two Cities* II. vii, Monseigneur, one of the great lords in power at the Court, held his forthrightly reception. 1871 E. C. G. MURRAY *Member for Paris* III. 331, 'I drink to the health of Monseigneur le Duc de Hautbourg', cried M. Ballanchu.

†2. Used for MONSIGNOR. *Obs.*
1600 W. WATSON *Decacordon* (1602) 96 First he [Doctor Lewis] was made Montseigneur. 1601 *Imp. Consid. Sec. Priests* (1675) 55 And when was that, our great Monseigneurs? 1660 FISHER *Rusticks Alarm* Wks. (1679) 580 The Pope, and his Cardinals Mount Seniors, Jesuits [etc.].

|| **monsieur** (||mɒsjə, mɒ'sjɔː). Forms: 6 monsieur, -sire, -sieu, mounsire, -syre, *Sc.* mounsour, 6-7 mouns(i)er, -sieur, 7 mounser, -seur, monser, mounsieur, meusier, 6- monsieur. Also jocularly 8-9 MOUNSEER, 9 MOSSOO. [F.; originally two words, *mon my*, *sieur* lord. Cf. MESSIRE and MONSEIGNEUR.]

Cf. Sp. *monsieur*, lt. *monsù*, used in speaking to or of a Frenchman.]

1. The title of courtesy prefixed to the name, surname, or nobiliary title of a Frenchman; originally restricted to men of high station, but now equivalent to the Eng. 'Mr.', exc. that it is applied to the bearer of any title of rank as well as to others. In English often used in speaking of (European) foreigners of other than Fr. nationality, instead of the equivalent prefix (as *Herr, Signor, Señor*) used by the particular nation. Abbreviated *M.* (the forms *Mons.*, *Monsv.*, often occurring in Eng. writings, are not now current in France). See also the plural MESSIEURS.

1512 in *Acc. Ld. High Treas. Scotl.* (1902) IV. 399 Monsure Lamote servitouris, that dansit ane moris to the King. 1523 *St. Papers Hen. VIII.* VI. 194 Mons^r. de Rokyndolff off th'Allmains. 1533 in *Acc. Ld. High Treas. Scotl.* (1905) VI. 133 Writtingis send furth of Ingland to Monsieur Bewis. 1616 SIR C. MOUNTAGU in *Bucclench MSS.* (Hist. MSS. Comm.) I. 248 Mounser Shamburgh when he is in town I hear lies near me. 1643 EVELYN *Diary* 5 Dec., The palace of Mons. de Bassompierre. 1670 COTTON *Espernon* I. 1. 3 Monsieur de la Valette was he that would take upon him to execute this design. 1759 GOLDSM. (title) *Memoirs of M. de Voltaire*. 1763 *Ann. Reg.* 86 When M. Rousseau published his *Emilius*... The following letter from mons. Rousseau... To accept of Mons. Rousseau's resignation. 1798 (title) *Stella*. Translated from the German of M. Goethe. 1848 JULIA KAVANAGH *Madeleine* viii. 99 Monsieur Bignon was a hale... little man, on the verge of fifty. 1871 E. C. G. MURRAY *Member for Paris* III. 332 M. le Duc de Hautbourg.

†b. *transf.* and *jocular*. Often with reference to the French custom of prefixing the title to designations of office. *Obs.*

1553 *Republica* I. iv. 395 Sayde not I he sholde be called Mounsier Authoritye? a 1553 UDALL *Royster D.* IV. viii. (Arb.) 77, I my selfe will mounsire grande captainne

vndertake. 1556 J. HEYWOOD *Spider & F.* lvii. 246 With this mounser grand captayne the great bragger: Was much a mased. 1563 PILKINGTON, etc. *Burn. Paules* DjB, But that a man may not be wiser than Mounser Pope, I would interpret this greate miracle thos. 1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N.* IV. i. 10 Mounsieur Cobweb, good Mounsier get your weapons in your hand. 1678 DRYDEN *All for Love* Pref., He has... transformed the Hippolytus of Euripides into Mounsieur Hippolyte. 1792 WOLCOT (P. Pindar) *Solomon & Mousetrapp* II, To catch that vile free-booter, Mounsieur Mouse.

c. **Monsieur (de) Paris**, a euphemistic title conferred in France upon the public executioner.

1859 DICKENS *T. Two Cities* II. vii, At the gallows and the wheel... Monsieur Paris... presided.

2. Used (vocatively or otherwise) as a title of courtesy substituted for the name of the person addressed or referred to: (a) in speaking to or of a Frenchman; (b) in literal renderings of the mode of speech of Frenchmen.

1588 SHAKS. *L.L.L.* v. i. 47 Mounsier, are you not letted? 1601 — *All's Well* II. v. 94 Where are my other men? Monsieur, farewell. 1713 SWIFT *Salamander* Wks. 1755 III. 11. 75 We say monsieur to an ape Without offence to human shape. 1768-74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1834) II. 595 The French carpenter cannot saw his boards without... calling to his fellow, 'Monsieur, have the goodness to reach me that file'. 1873 HOWELLS *Chance Acquaint.* viii, 'Monsieur heaps me with benefits;—monsieur'—began the bewildered cooper.

†b. Used for: The French people. *Obs.*
1673 *Remarques Humours Town* 95 When they are witty, they are always beholding to Monsieur. 1695 *Roxb. Ball.* (1887) VI. 446 Now Monsieur bring out all you can, We'll fight yon ship or man to man. 1701 T. BROWN *Advice in Collect. Poems* 106 That, that's the sure way to Mortifie France: For Monsieur our Nation will always be Gulling. [1755: see MOUNSEER.]

3. *Hist.* A title given to the second son or to the next younger brother of the King of France.

1572 MIDDLEMORE in *Ellis Orig. Lett.* Ser. II. III. 8 The motion that was made to the Queene your mistris for Monsieur. 1608 MIDDLETON *Mad World* IV. F.3, It was suspected much in Mounsiers dayes. a 1635 NAUNTON *Fragm. Reg.* (Arb.) 36 The same time that Mounsier was here a Suitor to the Queen. 1670 COTTON *Espernon* III. ix. 445 The King, the Queens, the Monsieur, and Madame, with all the other Princes, and Princesses. 1798 R. C. DALLAS tr. *Cléry's Jnl. Occur. Louis XVI* 159 Monsieur, and the Count d'Artois, were again assembling all the emigrants. 1821 JEFFERSON *Autobiog. & Writ.* (1892) I. 128 They procured a committee to be held... to which Monsieur and the Count d'Artois should be admitted.

4. A person who is addressed as 'Monsieur'; in early use, a Frenchman of rank; in later use, a Frenchman generally. Now *rare* or *Obs.*: see MOSSOO, MOUNSEER.

1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* lxiii. 42 Mounsours of France, gud clarat-cunnaris. 1613 SHAKS. *Hen. VIII.* I. iii. 21 Now I would pray our Mounsieurs To thinke an English Courtier may be wise, And ncuier see the Lououre. 1627 DRAYTON *Agincourt* 59 A shoolese Souldier there a man might meete, Leading his Mounsier by the armes fast bound. 1640 T. RAWLINS *Rebell.* II. i. D, And I... onely surviv'd to threat defiance In the Mounsiers teeth, and stand Defendant For my Countries cause. 1644 MILTON *Educ.* 8 Nor shall we then need the Mounsieurs of Paris to take our hopefull youth into thir... custodies, and send them over back again transform'd into mimics. 1659 HOWELL *Lexicon. Ital. Prov.*, The Counts of Germany, the Dons of Spain, the Monnsieurs of France, the Cadets of England, the Nobles of Scotland,... make a poor company. 1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India & P.* 88 The French... whose Factory is better stor'd with Mounsieurs than with Cash. 1705 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) V. 580 At last the mounsiers struck, and are brought into Plymouth. 1756 *Rhode Island Col. Rec.* (1860) V. 472, I do not doubt if the mounsiers should think proper to attack us, we should be able to give them a good flogging. 1846 H. MELVILLE *Typee* (rev. ed.) Sequel 304 Jimmy... had a talk about the 'Wee-Wees', as the people of Nukukeva call the Mounsiers.

5. **Monsieur John, Jean**, a kind of pear.
[1664 EVELYN *Kal. Hort.* Nov. 78 Pears, Messire Jean.] 1731 MILLER *Gard. Dict.* s.v. *Pyrus*, Messire-Jean blanc & gris, i.e. The White and Grey Monsieur John. 1741 *Compl. Fam.-Piece* II. iii. 400 These Pears. [Oct.] Green Sugar... Monsieur Jean... and others. 1860 R. HOGG *Fruit Manual* 200 [Pears] Messire Jean (... Monsieur John).

6. (See quot.) ? *Obs.*
1760 MRS. GLASSE *Cookery* (1767) 331 To dress a turtle the West Indian way... Then take from the back-shell all the meat and entrails, except the monsieur, which is the fat, and looks green. 1769 ELIZ. RAFFALD *Eng. Housekpr.* (1805) 15. 1785 FARLEY *Lond. Art Cookery* (1789) 30.

†7. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as **Monsieur-land**, France; **Monsieur-like adv.**, after the manner of a Frenchman; **Monsieur's pear**, ? = 5; **Monsieur(s) plum**, a large yellow plum. *Obs.*
1668 DRYDEN *Evening's Love* I. ii, They were of your wild English... a kind of Northern Beast, that is taught its feats of activity in *Monsieur-land. 1679 G. R. tr. *Boaystuaus' Theat. World* III. 245 And dressing of themselves *Monsieur-like. 1658 EVELYN *Fr. Gard.* (1675) 114 *Monsieurs Pear. *Ibid.* 128 *Monsieurs Plum. 1706 LONDON & WISE *Retir'd Gard.* I. 40 The Monsieur Plum is large, round, and of a Violet Colour. 1731 MILLER *Gard. Dict.* s.v. *Prunus*, Prune de Monsieur, i.e. the Monsieur Plum.

† **Monsieurship**. *Obs.* [f. MONSIEUR + -SHIP.] a. The personality of a 'monsieur'. b. The condition of being a 'monsieur'.

1579 G. HARVEY *Letter-bk.* (Camden) 66 Hath your Monsieurship so soone forgottin. 1607 DEKKER *Knt.'s Conjur.* (1842) 36 Practising all the foolish tricks of fashions after their Mounsieur-ships. 1673 WYCHERLEY *Gentl.*

Dancing-Master iv. i, You have sworn . . . he shall never have me if he does not leave off his Monsieurship.

monsignor, -nore (mɒn'si:njə(r), -'njɔ:rei, mɒn'si:njə(r)). Pl. *monsignori* (-'njɔ:ri). [It. *monsignor* (shortened -*signor*), formed after Fr. *MONSEIGNEUR*; see *SIGNOR*.] An honorific title bestowed upon prelates, officers of the Papal court and household, and others. Also *absol.*

1641 MILTON *Ch. Govt.* II. i. 43 Bilson hath decipher'd us all the galanteries of Signore and Monsignore, and Monsieur. 1670 G. H. *Hist. Cardinals* II. i. 130, I have encharged Monsignor Burelont to wait upon you. 1768 BARETTI *Acc. Manners & Cust. Italy* II. 168 Their cardinals and principal monsignori's seem in general to have a greater turn for the science of politics than for any other. 1813 C. O'CONNOR *Columbanus ad Hibernos* No. 6. 116 The thunders of scarlet Cardinals and purple Monsignores. 1870 ISRAELI *Lothair* lxiii, There were some cardinals in the apartment and several monsignori. 1884 *Men of Time* (ed. 11) 218/2 Monsignor Capel . . . was named private chamberlain to Pope Pius IX., in 1868. 1896 *Century Mag.* Feb. 595 'Monsignori' are not necessarily bishops, nor even consecrated priests, the title being really a secular one.

Hence *monsignorial a.*, possessing this title. 1876 *Tinsley's Mag.* XIX. 342 [He] was not a cardinal archbishop, a monsignorial prelate, or Loyolite.

monslæht, -slaujt, etc.: see *MANSLAUGHT*, etc.

monsoon (mɒn'su:n). Forms: 6 monsoyn, 6-8 monson, 7 monzoon(e, -sone, -coin, -zoin, monthsoune, mon(e)thstone, moonsoon, mounson, -soun(e, munso(o)n, manson, -sound, mossoon, mous(s)on, 8 mounsoon, mous(s)oon, 6-monsoon. [a. early mod. Du. *monsoen*, -soyn (Linschoten 1596), a. Pg. *monção*, in 16th c. also *moução* (Yule), believed to be a. Arab. *mausim* lit. season, hence monsoon, f. *wasama* to mark.

The word is found in all the Rom. langs.: F. *mousson* (in 17th c. also *monson*, *muesson*), Sp. *monzon*, It. *monsone* (in 16th c. *moson*.)]

1. a. A seasonal wind prevailing in southern Asia and especially in the Indian Ocean, which during the period from April to October blows approximately from the south-west, and from October to April from the north-east, the direction being dependent upon periodic changes of temperature in the surrounding land-surfaces.

The south-west or summer monsoon is commonly accompanied by heavy and continuous rainfall, and is therefore often referred to as the *wet* or *rainy monsoon*, the north-east or winter monsoon being known as the *dry monsoon*.

1584 BARRET in *Hakluyt's Voy.* (1599) II. i. 278 The times or reasonable windes called Monsons. *Ibid.* 280 The monson from India for Portugall. 1598 W. PHILLIP tr. *Linschoten* i. xcii. 143 In Goa they stayed till the Monson, or time of the windes came in to sayle for China. 1615 in Danvers & Foster *Corresp.* III. 268, I departed for Bantam having . . . the opportunity of the Monethsone. 1615 SIR T. ROE *Embassy* (Hakl. Soc.) I. 36 The Monthsone will else be spent. 1687 A. LOVELL tr. *Thevenot's Trav.* III. i. 1. 1 The proper season for Sailing on the Indian-Sea is called *Mousson* or *Monson*, by corruption of *Mousssem*. 1757 J. H. GROSE *Voy. E. Indies* 365 The winter monsoon. 1778 ORME *Hist. Milit. Trans. in Indostan* II. 533 The monsoon . . . warned Admiral Pococke to quit the coast. 1779 FORREST *Voy. N. Guinea* 182 During the north east monsoon, the highest tide is in the night. 1783 JUSTAMOND tr. *Raynal's Hist. Indies* I. 47 The dry and rainy monsoons. 1804 C. B. BROWN tr. *Volney's View Soil U.S.* 205 The current called the summer monsoon. 1815 ELPHINSTONE *Acc. Caubul* (1842) I. 167 The most remarkable rainy season, is that called in India the south-west monsoon. 1873 H. F. BLANFORD *Winds N. India* 12 North-east winds are more than twice as frequent in the so-called south-west monsoon as at the opposite season, when the north-east monsoon prevails at sea. *Ibid.* 23 While the average direction of the summer monsoon is less easterly, that of the winter monsoon is less westerly.

b. *the breaking up, change of the monsoon*: the period of tempestuous weather which frequently prevails between the north-east and the south-west monsoons.

1693 SIR T. P. BLOUNT *Nat. Hist.* 418 The Tempestuous Months about Autumn, or at the change of the Monsoons. 1698 FRYER *Acc. E. Ind. & P.* 48 The breaking up of the Monsoons. 1761 *Ann. Reg., Charac.* 7/1 Toward the end of October, the rainy season, which they term the change of the monsoon, begins on the coast of Coromandel. 1898 F. T. BULLEN *Cruise Cachalot* 99 The change of the monsoon in the Bay of Bengal is beastliness unadulterated.

c. The rainfall which accompanies the south-west monsoon; the rainy season.

1747 *Scheme Equip. Men of War* 23 Like Monsoons or Water-Spouts, the higher they rise, the more they are contracted. 1800 WELLINGTON in *Gurw. Desp.* (1837) I. 77, I doubt whether that will be sufficiently early to enable us to conclude matters before the setting in of the monsoon. 1838 *Lett. fr. Madras* (1843) 224 There is a great deal of distress among the natives, owing to the failure of the monsoon. 1869 E. A. PARKES *Pract. Hygiene* (ed. 3) 82 The floods of the excessive monsoon which prevails there [*i.e.* Burmah]. 1877 C. GEIKIE *Christ* xlix. (1879) 589 The early rains were longed for as the monsoons in India after the summer heat.

2. *transf.* Any wind which has periodic alternations of direction and velocity, caused by variations of temperature between the land surfaces and the surrounding ocean, or by the difference of temperature between the polar and equatorial regions. Cf. *TRADE WIND*.

1691 RAY *Creation* i. (1692) 79 That the Monsoons and Trade Winds should be so constant and periodical even to the thirtieth Degree of Latitude all round the Globe . . . is a Subject worthy of the Thoughts of the greatest Philosophers. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* II. 560 Easterly and westerly monsoons . . . prevail in this country. c1796 T. TWINING *Trav. Amer.* (1894) 8 The northwest monsoon was now prevailing. 1855 MAURY *Phys. Geog. Sea* xiv. §787 Monsoons are, for the most part, formed of trade-winds. When at stated seasons of the year a trade-wind is deflected in its regular course . . . it is regarded as a monsoon. 1889 W. FERREL *Treat. Winds* 199 All the great monsoons . . . are found in countries and on oceans adjacent to high mountain ranges.

3. *fig.* and in figurative context.

1785 BURKE *Nabob of Arcot Wks.* IV. 320 Those who have seen their friends sink in the tornado which raged during the late shift of the monsoon. 1831 CARLYLE *Sart. Res.* III. viii, Such a minnow is Man; . . . his Ocean the immeasurable All; his Monsoons and periodic Currents the mysterious Course of Providence. 1846 DE QUINCEY *Antigone of Sophocles Wks.* 1862 XIII. 212 In the very monsoon of his raving misery.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.* **monsoon forest** [tr. G. *monsunwälder* (A. F. W. Schimper *Pflanzengeographie* (1898) III. iii. 281)], a deciduous forest found in regions of heavy seasonal rainfall.

1662 J. DAVIES tr. *Mandello's Trav.* 245 Which put us in hope, we should soon have the Manson-wind. 1804 ANNA SEWARD *Mem. Darwin* 186 The monsoon winds. 1883 ELIOT in *Ind. Meteorol. Mem.* II. 2 These characteristics of the monsoon rains of that year. *Ibid.* 3 Cyclonic or South-west Monsoon Storm of . . . July 1878. 1903 W. R. FISHER tr. *Schimper's Plant-Geography* III. iii. 260 The monsoon forest is more or less leafless during the dry season, . . . is trophophilous in character, usually less lofty than the rain-forest, rich in woody lianes, rich in herbaceous but poor in woody epiphytes. 1926 TANSLEY & CHIPP *Study of Vegetation* xv. 291 Monsoon forest occurs in regions where the rainfall exceeds 180 cm. . . but where there is a prolonged dry season during which the forest is more or less leafless. 1960 N. POLUNIN *Introd. Plant Geogr.* xiv. 439 Widespread though variable are the monsoon forests or abundant 'seasonal' forests, developed in regions enjoying abundant rainfall during the wet season, but having this alternating with a pronounced drought lasting from four to six months or sometimes longer.

Hence *mon'soonal a.*, of or relating to a monsoon; *mon'soonish a.*, suggestive or characteristic of a monsoon; *mon'soonishly adv.*, as in a monsoon.

1878 *Encycl. Brit.* XVI. 148/2 The heavy monsoonal rains fairly set in. *Ibid.*, The winds of Australia are also strictly monsoonal. 1886 KIPLING *Plain Tales from Hills* (1888) 118 Not a mere hill-shower but a good, tepid, monsoonic downpour. 1900 — in *Academy* 17 Mar. 219/1 It rained monsoonicly. 1913 J. MURRAY *Ocean* iv. 83 The monsoonal deflection of the tradewinds, for some distance out to sea, out of their course to westward. 1936 *Geogr. Jnl.* LXXXVIII. 297 The arrival of the deep mass of monsoonal air. 1961 *Aeroplane* Cl. 504/1 Hundreds of these birds had made their way to Australia by soaring in front of 'monsoonal fronts'. 1972 *Kent Life* July 82/2 Under the equatorial sun and monsoonal rains, two crops of rice are easily obtained. 1975 *Bangladesh Observer* 22 July 5/3 Two friends from Dacca and I were enjoying a monsoonic evening in Delhi. It had rained not torrentially but heavily enough to flood some areas and bring the temperature down.

monster ('mɒnstə(r)), *sb.* and *a.* Forms: 3-6 monstre, 5-6 *Sc.* monstir, -tour, 6 mounster, monstur(e, -tuire, *Sc.* -toure, 5- monster. [OF. *monstre* (= Pg., It. *monstro*), ad. L. *monstrum* monster, something marvellous; orig. a divine portent or warning, f. root of *monère* to warn.]

A. *sb.*

†1. Something extraordinary or unnatural; a prodigy, a marvel, *Obs.*

c1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* II. pr. i. 20 (Camb. MS.) Thilke meruayles Monstre [L. *illius prodigii*] fortune. 1382 WYCLIF 2 *Macc.* v. 4 Alle men preyden, the monstis, or wondres, . . . for to be turned in to good. c1412 HOCCLIVE *De Reg. Princ.* 344 Was it not eek a monstre as in nature þat god I-borē was of a virgine? c1430 LYDG. *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 119 It were a monstre gcyne nature, as I fynde, That a grete mastyfe shuld a lyoun bynde. 1533 BELLENDEN *Livy* IV. viii. (S.T.S.) II. 74 Is it nocht ane huge monstoure, . . . þat It [sc. the city] suld haue made him king. 1537 in *Lett. Suppress. Monast.* (Camden) 160 The vicar off Mendyllsham . . . hath . . . brought home hys woman and chyldern into hys vicarage. Thys acte by hym done is in thys cowntre a monster, and many do growge at it. 1558 KNOX *First Blast* (Arb.) 20 He that iudgeth it a monstre in nature, that a woman shall exercise weapons. 1562 WINSET *Last Blast Wks.* (S.T.S.) I. 44 Ingratitude and vtheris deuyllische monstres of vice. 1614 BUDDEN tr. *Ærodius Disc. Parents' Hon.* (1616) 5 Contempt, impiety, murdering of parents, were therefore ordinary monsters among the Greekes. 1641 *Vind. Smectynnuus* vii. 91 That power, which was a stranger and a monster to former times. 1702 *Eng. Theophrast.* 43 'Tis the rarity that makes the monster. 1710 SHAFTESB. *Adv. Author* III. iii. 183 Monsters and Monster-Lands were never more in request.

2. a. An animal or plant deviating in one or more of its parts from the normal type; *spec.*, an animal afflicted with some congenital malformation; a misshapen birth, an abortion. Cf. *MONSTROSITY*.

a1300 *Cursor M.* 9846 If pou fand . . . A barn . . . þat had thre fete and handes thre, And if pou sipen a-noiþer fand þat wanted oþer fote or hand, . . . monstres moght man call þam like. c1400 MAUNDEV. (1839) v. 47 A monstre is a thing difformed asen Kynde both of Man or of Best. 1481 CAXTON *Myrr.* I. xiv. 44 Or it hath a membre lasse than he ought to haue, . . . and may be called therfor a monstre. 1556 *Chron.*

Gr. Friars (Camden) 57 A monstre, a calfe wyth ij. heddes, iiij. eres, iiij. eyne, viij. [feete] and ij. taylles. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* 337 A horsse-keeper which broght . . . an infant, or rather a monster, which he had got vpon a Mare. 1614 B. JONSON *Bart. Fair* III. i, Then you met the man with the monsters, and I could not get you from him. a1680 BUTLER *Rem.* (1759) II. 72 His Parts are disproportionate to the whole, and like a Monster he has more of some, and less of others than he should have. 1717 LADY M. W. MONTAGU *Lett. to C'tess Mar* 16 Jan., The princes keep favourite dwarfs. The Emperor and Empress have two of these little Monsters. 1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Mule*, *Mules*, among gardeners, denote a sort of vegetable monsters. 1754-64 SMELLIE *Midwif.* I. 123 When two children are distinct they are called twins; and monsters, when they are joined together. a1793 J. HUNTER *Ess. & Observ.* (1861) I. 240 The vegetable kingdom abounds with monsters. 1840 POE *1002nd Tale Wks.* 1864 I. 141 The term 'monster' is equally applicable to small abnormal things and to great. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* IV. 528 It [*i.e.* congenital absence of spleen] has been noted in monsters.

b. *transf.* and *fig.*

1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* III. iii. 107 Thou ecchos't me; As if there were some Monster in thy thought Too hideous to be shewne. 1821 SCOTT *Kenilw.* xxx, Varney was one of the few — the very few moral monsters, who contrive to lull to sleep the remorse of their own bosoms. 1837 EMERSON *Address, Amer. Schol. Wks.* (Bohn) II. 175 The state of society is one in which the members have suffered amputation from the trunk, and strut about so many walking monsters. 1873 M. ARNOLD *Lit. & Dogma* (1876) 356 The non-Christian religions are not to the wise man mere monsters.

3. a. An imaginary animal (such as the centaur, sphinx, minotaur, or the heraldic griffin, wyvern, etc.) having a form either partly brute and partly human, or compounded of elements from two or more animal forms.

Except in heraldic use, the word usually suggests the additional notion of great size and ferocity, being specifically associated with the 'monsters' victoriously encountered by various mythical heroes.

c1385 CHAUCER *L.G.W.* 1928 (*Ariadne*) This Minos hath a monstre, a wicked beste, That was so cruel that . . . he wolde him [*i.e.* a man] etc. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 123 A Monstre [*i.e.* Sagittarius] with a bowe on honde: On whom that sondri sterres stonde. c1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* i. 935 For eddris, spritis, monstis, thyng of drede. To make a smoke and stynk is good in dede. 1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* xv. 58 Wherof was made a monstre fulle terrible, that hath as many eyes in her hede . . . as she hath fedders vpon her. 1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* xxxv. 28 He sall ascend as ane horreble grephoun, Him meit sall in the air ane scho dragon; Thir terrible monstis sall togidder thrist. 1567 *Gude & Godlie Ball.* (S.T.S.) 214 Thocht Hercules, for Exionie, A mychtie monster did subdew, Zit endit he in miserie. 1586 MARLOWE *1st Pt. Tamburl.* IV. iii, A monster of fiew hundred thousand heades, Compact of Rapine, Pyracie, and spoile. 1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* II. ii. 69 This is some Monster of the Isle, with foure legs. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 54 Annotodus a Monster (otherwhere like a fish, his head, feet and hands like a Man). 1737 POPE *Hor. Epist.* II. i. 18 The great Alcides, ev'ry Labour past, Had still this Monster [sc. Death] to subdue at last. 1821 BYRON *Sardan.* I. ii, A sort of semi-glorious human monster. 1874 PAPWORTH & MORANT *Brit. Armorial* *Introd.* 7 How difficult it often is to determine what species of beast, bird, . . . monster, . . . or tree, a charge was intended to represent. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) V. 13 The book of the Laws if left incomplete is compared to a monster wandering about without a head. 1893 CUSSANS *Her.* (ed. 4) 98 The Dragon is a winged monster.

b. *transf.* and *fig.*

1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* xxvi. 91 The fowll monstir Glutteny. 1515 BARCLAY *Egloges* iv. (1570) Cvjb, Fearefull is labour, . . . Dreadfull of visage, a monster intreatable. 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 17b, He would wishe that all learned men woude set on with touch and nayle to overcome that Monstre. 1666 DRYDEN *Ann. Mirab.* ccxviii, The infant monster [*i.e.* the fire of London], with devouring strong, Walk'd boldly upright with exalted head. 1702 ROWE *Tamerl.* I. i. 96 Oh thou fell Monster, War. 1825 LYTTON *Zicci* i, The monster that lives and dies in a drop of water—carnivorous—insatiable. 1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits, Wealth Wks.* (Bohn) II. 75 Engineers and firemen without number have been sacrificed in learning to tame and guide the monster [sc. Steam].

¶ In collocations like 'faultless monster', 'monster of perfection', connoting an incredible or repulsively unnatural degree of excellence.

1682 SHEFFIELD (Dk. Buckhm.) *Ess. Poetry* 235 Reject that vulgar error which appears So fair, of making perfect characters, There's no such thing in Nature, and you'll draw A faultless Monster which the world ne're saw.

4. A person of inhuman and horrible cruelty or wickedness; a monstrous example of (wickedness, or some particular vice).

1556 J. HEYWOOD *Spider & F.* liv. 22 Which deede; if we do, where are our like monsturs? 1598 B. JONSON *Ev. Man in Hum.* III. iii, And he to turne monster of ingratitude, and strike his lawfull host. 1605 SHAKS. *Lear* I. ii. 102 He cannot bee such a Monster. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 51 That Monster of irreligion, Mahomet. 1642 D. ROGERS *Naaman* 14 Open monsters and odious livers. 1683 EVELYN *Diary* 5 Dec., That monster of a man, Lord Howard of Escrick. 1707 WATTS *Hymns & Spir. Songs* I. xxxix. (1751) 28 Should Nature change, And Mothers Monsters prove. 1713 ADDISON *Guard.* No. 105 ¶ 5 These monsters of inhumanity. a1715 BURNET *Own Time* II. (1724) I. 269 Dryden . . . being a monster of immodesty. 1783 JUSTAMOND tr. *Raynal's Hist. Indies* VI. 293 They were no sooner landed at Barbadoes, but the monster sold her who had saved his life. 1847 EMERSON *Repr. Men, Montaigne Wks.* (Bohn) I. 336 The correspondence of Pope and Swift describes mankind around them as monsters. 1877 MRS. OLIPHANT *Makers Flor.* xii. 297 Alexander VI was a monster of iniquity. 1887 BOWEN *Æneid* I. 347 Pygmalion, monster unrivalled in hellish deed.

5. An animal of huge size; hence, anything of vast and unwieldy proportions.

1530 PALSGR. 744/2 A monster of the see. a 1533 LD. BERNERS *Huon* l. 167, I condempne thee to be .xxviii. yeres a monster in y^e see. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 839 A great beast. (a Crocodile or some other monster). 1738 WESLEY *Ps.* CXLVII. vii, Monsters sporting on the Flood, In scaly Silver shine. 1759 GOLDSM. *Pres. St. Polite Learn.* (Globe) 432/2 From these inauspicious combinations proceed those monsters of learning, the Trevoux, Encyclopédies, and Bibliothèques of the age. 1832 TENNYSON *Lotos-eaters* 152 The wallowing monster spouted his foam-fountains in the sea. 1966 K. MARTIN *Father Figures* i. 20 Buying from the all-purposes shop bullseyes and, for a penny, 'monsters', which were big bottles of fizzy lemonade.

6. attrib. and Comb. a. simple attrib., as *monster-brood*, *-bulk*, *-land*, *-market*, *-spite*; *monster-like* adj. and adv.; *monster-browed*, *-headed* adjs.; b. objective, as *monster-master*, *-monger*, *-queller*, *-slayer*, *-tamer*; *monster-bearing*, *-breeding*, *-killing*, *-quelling*, *-slaying*, *-taming*, *-teeming* adjs.; c. instrumental, as *monster-guarded*, *-spouted* adjs.; d. appositive, as *monster-cloud*, *-crew*, *-god*, *-lord*, *-machine*, *-man*, *-mask*, *-master*, *-paddock*, *-people*.

1648 FANSHAWE *Il Pastor Fido* i. v. 9 The *monster-bearing earth Did never teem such a prodigious birth. 1728 POPE *Dunc.* i. 108 In each she marks her Image full exprest, But chief, in Tibbalds *monster-breeding breast. 1738 GRAY *Propertius* ii. 41 Earth's *monster-brood stretch'd on their iron-bed. 1929 BLUNDEN *Near & Far* 49 Though the full cloud Frowns *monster-browed. 1697 DRYDEN *Aeneid* ix. 959 Down sunk the *Monster-Bulk, and press'd the Ground. 1934 BLUNDEN *Mind's Eye* 16 A sky of freakish *monster-clouds. 1697 DRYDEN *Aeneid* viii. 395 Thy Hands, unconquer'd Heroe, cou'd subdue The Cloud-born Centaurs, and the *Monster Crew. 1716 POPE *Iliad* v. 954 To tame the *Monster-God Minerva knows, And oft afflicts his Brutal Breast with Woes. 1594 *Selinus* K 2, Thou hast trode The *monster-garded [printed monster-garden] paths, that lead to crownes. 1869 'MARK TWAIN' *Innoc. Abr.* xx. 147 The more immediate scenery consisted of fields and farm-houses outside the car, and a *monster-headed dwarf and a moustached woman inside it. These latter were not show-people. 1966 *English Studies* XLVII. 141 Digressions . . . thrown in by the poet . . . as the fair means by which an experienced teller of long stories overcomes the monotony of a series of *monster-killings. 1710 SHAFESB. *Adv. Author* iii. iii. 183 Monsters and *Monster-Lands were never more in request. 1736 THOMSON *Liberty* v. 676 Vanish'd Monster-land. 1561 T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst.* iii. xxii. (1634) 456 It was a *monsterlike change that the honour of first birth was removed to Jacob. 1606 SHAKS. *Ant. & Cl.* iv. xii. 36 Monster-like. 1610 GUILLIM *Her.* iii. xxvi. 183 Animals, which being duly shaped, doe neuertheless monster-like degenerate from their kind. 1655 H. L'ESTRANGE *Chas. I.* 119 In the same moneth . . . wherein this *Monster-Lord [Audley] was sentenced. 1970 G. JACKSON *Let. 4 Apr. in Soledad Brother* (1971) 211 He was giving to us all of the life force and activity that the *monster-machine had left to him. 1598 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* ii. i. ii. *Imposture* 638 Which, like the vaunting *Monster-man of Gath, Have stirr'd against us little David's wrath. 1690 DRYDEN *Amphitryon* v. i, Monsters and monster men he shall engage. 1638 JUNIUS *Paint. Ancients* 43 A man may find them always upon the *monster-market, where they stand and stare upon such maimed creatures. 1969 L. J. CHIARAMONTE in Halpert & Story *Christmas Mummings in Newfoundland* 89 They are great favourites with little children, who beg their parents for money to buy a new *monster mask. 1598 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* ii. ii. ii. *Babylon* 85 This *monster-master stout, This Hercules . . . they tender. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 5 Guiding their Monster-masters to a prey. 1704 SWIFT *T. Tub* v, I have always looked upon it as a high Point of Indiscretion in *Monster-mongers, and other Retailers of strange Sights, to hang out a fair large Picture over the Door, drawn after the Life. 1634 MASSINGER *Very Woman* iii. i, A March Frog kept thy mother; Thou art but a *monster Paddock. 1680 OTWAY *Caius Marius* i. i, The *Monster-people roar'd aloud for joy. 1751 POPE's *Dunciad* iv. 492 *Scribl. note*, It becomes a doubt, which of the two Hercules's was the *Monster-queller. 1959 A. G. BRODEUR *Art of Beowulf* 81 Outside the climate of mutual love . . . Beowulf would be little more than the monster-queller and marvelous swimmer of folk-tale. 1948 K. MALONE in *English Studies* XXIX. 167 Beowulf's mention of sea-monsters . . . takes us back to the swimming match with Breca, one detail of which is precisely this monster-quelling on the part of the hero. 1948 L. SPITZER *Linguistics & Literary Hist.* iii. 98 She must ask Hippolyte to resemble his father, the *monster-slayer, by slaying the monster that she has become. *Ibid.* 95 We learn that Hippolyte has not, to his regret, equalled his father in his feats of *monster-slaying. 1797 *College* 26 How to mitigate their *monster-spite. 1942 BLUNDEN *Romantic Poetry & Fine Arts* 17 *Monster-spouted fountain. ? 1606 DRAYTON *Eglog* iv. *Poems* D 7 b, Such *monster-tamers who would take in hand? 1648 FANSHAWE *Il Pastor Fido* i. i. 155 That *monster-taming King. . . Had never grown so valiant. . . If first the monster Love he had not tam'd. 1819 SHELLEY *Prometh. Unb.* i. 447 Never yet there came Phantasms so foul through *monster-teeming Hell.

7. Special Comb., as † *monster-little-man*, a dwarf monstrosity; † *monster-love*, a deformed or aborted love.

1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* 12 The most parte thought him to be some Monster-little-man. 1633 FORD *Broken H.* i. i, This thought Begets a kind of monster-love.

B. adj. [developed from the attrib. and appositive use of the sb.]

1. Of extraordinary size or extent; gigantic, huge, monstrous. Cf. MONSTRE a.

1837 (*title of play*) The elements—earth, air, fire water; or, The monster ballroom of 1837 (R.A.M. 15/5/1837). 1839 *Spirit Metrop. Conserv. Press* (1840) II. 152 This monster product of our time. c 1842 F. ROGERS (Ld. Blachford) *Let.* (1896) 113 The phrase 'monster meeting' was due to me. An immense balloon . . . had been popularly christened the 'monster balloon', and I applied the phrase contumeliously

to one of O'Connell's immense . . . meetings. 1843 BORROW *Bible in Spain* xxxvi, The monster bell of Moscow. 1843 *Ann. Reg.* 227 The assemblage of immense masses of people . . . denominated 'Monster Meetings'. 1844 LINGARD *Anglo-Sax. Ch.* (1858) II. App. C. 344 In the old church . . . was a monster organ. 1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp.* xlvii. (1856) 423 The port of Pröven is securely sheltered by its monster hills. 1868 DISRAELI *Let. to Mrq. Abercorn* 8 June (in *Davey's Catal.* (1895) 21), I have to receive this morning a monster deputation of your Excellency's subjects. 1901 *Oxford Times* 16 Mar. 4/2 This monster liner, will . . . be the biggest vessel afloat. 1952 'R. CROMPTON' *William & Tramp* ii. 83 Their jaws never ceased to move rhythmically around a couple of Monster Humbugs. 1961 *Guardian* 27 Sept. 8/3 Many older housewives . . . find great satisfaction in a monster weekly 'bake'.

2. Comb. with advb. force = 'like a monster', as *monster†-eating*, *-neighing* adjs. rare.

1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* 261 Their . . . liuely vgly figure, represented in this monster-eating-beast. 1886 KIPLING *Departm. Ditties*, etc. (1888) 82 An incarnation of the local God, Mounted upon a monster-neighing horse.

Hence † 'monsterful a., marvellous, extraordinary. † 'monsterfy v., to make monstrous. 'monsterhood, the state of being a monster. 'monstership, a mock title for a monster.

c 1400 *Beryn* 2767 These monstrefulle things, I devise to the Be-cause pow shuldrist nat of hem a-basshid be. 1597 WARNER *Syrinx* N iv, These Monsters [abusers of women] woulde monsterfie the Manners and beautifull Ornaments of Women. 1598 B. JONSON *Ev. Man in Hum.* iii. ii, Let who will make hungrie meales for your monster-ship, it shall not bee I. a 1745 SWIFT *Dr. Delany's Reply* 10 'Tis so strange, that your monstership's crany Should be envied by him, much less by Delany. 1852 *Fraser's Mag.* XLV. 90 It was a Behemoth of puffs . . . standing alone in solitary monsterhood.

monster ('mɒnstə(r)), v. rare. [f. MONSTER sb.]

1. trans. To make a monster of.

1605 SHAKS. *Lear* i. i. 223 Sure her offence Must be of such vnnatural degree, That monsters it.

2. To exhibit as a monster; to point out as something wonderful.

1607 SHAKS. *Cor.* ii. ii. 81, I had rather haue one scratch my Head i' th' Sun, When the Alarum were strucke, then idly sit To heare my Nothings monster'd. 1833 LAMB *Elia* Ser. II. *Productions Mod. Art*, Were the 'fine frenzies', which possessed the brain of thy own Quixote, a fit subject . . . to be monstered, and shown up at the heartless banquets of great men? 1873 E. FITZGERALD *Let.* (1889) I. 352 He [Béranger] hated Paris, . . . hated being monstered himself as a Great Man, as he proved by flying from it.

3. to monster it: to play the monster, assume the appearance of greatness. nonce-use.

1646 BUCK *Rich. III* Ded., They will haunte the noblest merits and endeavors to their Sun-set, then they monster it.

Hence 'monstered a., rendered monstrous, abnormally great. Also 'monsterer, one who makes great in a remarkable degree, an exaggerator. (Echoing Shaks.: see MONSTER v. 2, 1607.)

1877 BLACKIE *Wise Men* 95 You worship your own selves, and make your gods A monstered self. 1840 MRS. GORE in *New Monthly Mag.* LX. 52 The political Lady Patroness; . . . the accredited monsterer of nothings inaudible in the gallery.

monster: see MONSTRE sb.¹ Obs.

† monstrable, a. Obs. rare⁻¹. [ad. L. *monstrābil-is*, f. *monstrāre*: see MONSTRATE v. and -ABLE.] Capable of being shown or demonstrated.

c 1450 *Mirour Saluacioun* 1694 Thre things notable The whilk be thre figures of olde tyme ware monstrable. 1656 in BLOUNT *Glossogr.*

† monstral. Obs. rare⁻¹. [Perh. some error; cf. MONSTRATE.] = MONSTRANCE 2.

1532 CRANMER *Let. to Hen. VIII* in *Misc. Writ.* (Parker Soc.) 233 Spoiling and robbing all the countries of Austria, Stiria, and Carinthia. . . as well churches as other houses, not leaving Monstral nor the Sacrament.

monstrance ('mɒnstɹəns). Also 3-4 mustrance, 4 munstrance, 6 monstrans. [a. OF. *monstrance* (AF. *moustrance*: Britton c 1290), ad. med.L. *monstrant-ia*, f. L. *monstrant-em*: see MONSTRANT a. and -ANCE.]

† 1. Demonstration, proof. Obs.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 21796 In constantinopol and in france, Godd had mad manni mustrance. c 1400 *Ibid.* 22298 (Edinb.) Antecriste . . . in pe tempil sale he site . . . pare sale he do him circumsise, and munstrance make of his maistris.

† b. Law. In *monstrance of right*, translating AF. *monstrance (moustrance) de droit*, a writ issuing out of Chancery, for restoring a person to lands or tenements legally belonging to him, though found in possession of another lately deceased. Obs.

1651 tr. *Kitchin's Courts Leet* (1675) 421 He shall have Traverse or Monstrans of Right to the same. 1668 HALE *Pref. to Rolle's Abridgm.* a1jb, Offices post Mortem, Traverses interpleder, and Monstrans of Right in relation thereunto.

2. R.C. Ch. a. An open or transparent vessel of gold or silver, in which the host is exposed.

1506 in *Brit. Mag.* (1833) III. 39 Itm paid for the hyre of A Monstrans at corpus xpe tyde viij d. 1552 *Inv. Ch. Goods Surrey* 84 A monstrance of sylver. 1851 J. H. NEWMAN *Cath. in Eng.* 244 One of them [i.e. the priests] . . . takes out the Blessed Sacrament, inserts it upright in a Monstrance of

precious metal. 1872 O. SHIPLEY *Gloss. Eccl. Terms* s.v. *Benediction*, The priest . . . turns and blesses the people with the monstrance which contains the blessed Sacrament.

b. A receptacle used for the exhibition of relics.

1522 in Nichols *Mann. Anc. Times* (1797) 272 Item, a monstrans, w^t a relike of Sent Marten. 1876 C. M. DAVIES *Unorth. Lond.* 233 The chapel of St. Paul . . . exhibited in a monstrance the relics of the saint.

† monstrant, sb. Obs. rare. In 6 monstraunt. [app. ad. L. *monstrant-em* (see MONSTRANT a.) in subst. use. Cf. MONSTRAL, MONSTRATE sb.] = MONSTRANCE 2.

1509 FISHER *Serm. in St. Pauls Wks.* (1876) 274 He . . . kissed not the selfe place where the blessyd body of our lorde was conteyned, but . . . the fote of the monstraunt.

† 'monstrant, a. Obs. rare⁻⁰. [ad. L. *monstrant-em*, pr. pple. of *monstrāre*: see MONSTRATE v.] Showing or declaring.

1727 in BAILEY vol. II.

† monstrate, sb. Obs. rare⁻¹. [Perh. some error; cf. MONSTRAL, MONSTRANT sb.] = MONSTRANCE 2.

1524 in G. Oliver *Hist. Coll.* (1841) App. 16 A Monstrate, siluer, hole gilte with . . . a crucifix in the topp.

† monstrate, v. Obs. [f. L. *monstrāt-*, ppl. stem of *monstrāre* to show, f. *monstr-um*: see MONSTER sb.] trans. To prove, demonstrate.

1647 M. HUDSON *Div. Right Govt.* II. x. 166 The light of nature is sufficient to monstrate the . . . impiety thereof.

† mon'stration. Obs. [ad. L. *monstrātiōn-em*, f. *monstrāre*: see prec.] A demonstration.

1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 82 The blood burst incontinent out of the nose of the dead king at the comming of his sonne, geuing thereby as a certain monstracion, howe he was the author of his death.

† 'monstrative, a. Logic. Obs. rare⁻¹. [ad. L. type **monstrātīvus*, f. *monstrāre* to show: see -IVE.] (See quot.)

1653 Z. COKE *Logick* (1657) 164 A necessary Syllogism is either Monstrative [or] Demonstrative. Monstrative is, whose Mean is taken from a monstrative place, that is, from every place of necessary invention, except the efficient cause, the end, and the effect.

† mon'strator. Obs. [L., f. *monstrāre*: see MONSTRATE v.] A demonstrator, exhibitor.

1852 SIR W. HAMILTON *Discuss. Philos.* etc. 689 This exhibition a University ought to supply; and at the same time, as a necessary concomitant, a competent monstrator.

† monstre, sb.¹ Obs. Also monstun, monstyr, monestere. [ad. med.L. *monstrum*, app. ad. OF. *monstre* fem. (mod.F. *monstre*), vbl. sb. f. *monstrer* to show.] = MONSTRANCE.

c 1480 *Acc. St. Andrew Hubbard in Rec. St. Mary at Hill* p. lxi, The crose of the monestere. 1498-9 *Rec. St. Mary at Hill* 233 Item, for menynging of the monstry for the Sacrament xvjd. 1519 *Churchw. Acc. St. Margaret's, Westm.* (Nichols 1797) 8 A monstre of siluer and gilt to bear in the Sacrament on Corpus Christi day. 1548 in *Archæologia* (1869) XLII. 89 Item a monster of silver and gilt.

|| monstre (mɒstr), sb.² [Fr.] In phr. *monstre sacré* (lit. sacred monster), a striking and eccentric public figure; a false idol, esp. in the world of entertainment.

[1940 J. COCTEAU (*title*) *Les monstres sacrés.*] 1959 *Manch. Guardian* 17 July 4/3 Unlike Mlle Sagan she seems vulnerable, and capable of development, not a born 'forgive sacré'. 1965 *Listener* 10 June 870/1 We must forgive Mailer because he is both exceptional and typical—the paradigm who is also a *monstre sacré*. 1969 *Ibid.* 9 Jan. 62/1 Compare her with the late Edith Piaf, a *monstre sacré* of a different order. 1969 *Times* 26 Nov. 9/4 That most fabulous of *monstres sacrés*, Sarah Bernhardt. 1975 *Times* 30 Oct. 8/5 Half saint, half satyr, wholly *monstre sacré*, the face [of Bertrand Russell] looks out upon us from the photographs.

|| monstre (mɒstr), a. [Fr.; adjectival use of *monstre* MONSTER sb.] A frequent journalistic substitute for MONSTER a., esp. as applied to meetings, 'demonstrations', etc.

1840 BARHAM *Ingol. Leg. Ser. 1. Monstre Balloon (ad fin.)*, Three cheers for the 'Monstre' Balloon. 1893 PEEL *Spem Valley* 352 He . . . helped . . . to organise the monstre gathering on Peep Green.

monstre, obs. form of MONSTER.

'monstricide. nonce-wd. [f. L. *monstr-um*: see -CIDE 2.] The slaughter of monsters.

1859 THACKERAY *Virgin.* xxv, If Perseus had cut the latter's [i.e. the Dragon's] cruel head off he would have committed not unjustifiable monstricide.

† mon'striferous, a. Obs. [f. L. *monstr-um*: see -FEROUS.] Producing or bearing monsters.

1558 KNOX *First Blast* (Arb.) 7 This monstriferouse empire of women. 1716 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* II. 379 Not to be able to stand the Brunt or Medusæan Aspect of his own Monstriferous Bantling. 1891 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

monstrif'cation. *nonce-wd.* [Formed as next: see -FICATION.] The action of making monstrous.

1849 RUSKIN *Sev. Lamps* iv. §3. 96 Many forms of so called decoration . . . ought in truth to be set down in the architect's contract, as 'For monstrification'.

† **'monstrify, v.** *Obs.* [f. L. *monstr-um*: see -FY.] *trans.* To render monstrous; to pervert.

1617 COLLINS *Def. Bp. Ely* To Rdr. 12 How punctual he is in his recitings, marring and monstrifying anothers directest meaning, with his . . . prodigious interpunctions.

† **monstrison.** *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [OF. *monstraison*, -treson, -trison, repr. L. *monstratiō-em*: see MONSTRATION.] A parade.

1422 tr. *Secreta Secret.*, *Priv. Priv.* 139 Ther was a fayre custome amonge the Iues, for onys a yere the kynge sholde hae of his Pepill and his hoste a monstrison.

monstrosity (mɒn'strɒsɪti). [ad. late L. *monstrōsitas*, f. *monstrōs-us* MONSTROUS: see -ITY.]

1. An abnormality of growth, esp. in an animal or plant; *concr.* a part or organ that is abnormally developed; also occas. = MONSTER *sb.* 2.

1555 EDEN *Decades* To Rdr. (Arb.) 53 So that the monstrositie growth owte of the body. 1652-62 HEYLIN *Cosmogr.* iv. (1682) 138 Amongst these there are some Rarities, if not monstrosities, in nature. 1793 CLARKE in *Phil. Trans.* LXXXIII. 161 The defect of heart (not an uncommon kind of monstrosity) proves, that [etc.]. 1797 M. BAILLIE *Morb. Anat.* (1807) 38 The person to whom this monstrosity belonged, lived to near fourteen years of age. 1859 DARWIN *Orig. Spec.* ii. (1878) 33 By a monstrosity, I presume is meant some considerable deviation of structure, generally injurious, or not useful to the species. 1884 J. TAIT *Mind in Matter* (1892) 49 It is because nature refuses to propagate monstrosities that hybrids are sterile.

b. *transf.* and *fig.*

1639 FULLER *Holy War* II. xxxiv. (1647) 89 The body of their state being a very monstrosity, and a grievance of mankind. 1664 POWER *Exp. Philos. Concl.* 184 This numerous piece of Monstrosity (the Multitude). 1701 NORRIS *Ideal World* I. ii. 48 Those few defects, . . . monstrosities or whatever you please to call them, which are to be found in the world, and seem to disfigure the face of nature. 1831 [see MOON-CALF 1 b]. 1858 GREENER *Gunnery* 113 Such a monstrosity [sc. as the 'Lancaster gun'] would have been buried soon after its birth. 1886 C. A. BRIGGS *Messianic Proph.* Pref. 11 The word Jehovah . . . is a linguistic monstrosity.

2. = MONSTER *sb.* 3. Also *fig.*

1643 SIR T. BROWNE *Relig. Med.* II. §1 The Multitude . . . confused together, make but one great beast, and a monstrosity more prodigious then Hydra. 1646 — *Pseud. Ep.* v. xix. 262 We shall tolerate flying Horses, . . . Harpies and Satyres; for these are monstrosities, rarities, or else Poetical fancies. 1665 GLANVIL *Sceptis Sci.* xiv. 95 Education . . . can lick us into shapes beyond the monstrosities of Africa.

3. The condition or fact of being monstrous, or formed contrary to the ordinary course of nature.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Monstrosity*, . . . monstrousness. c 1714 ARBUTHNOT, etc. *Mem. M. Scribl.* I. xv. (1741) 56 'Monstrosity could not incapacitate from Marriage', witness the Case of Hermaphrodites. 1766 *Compl. Farmer* s.v. *Smut*, Wolfius was of opinion that the smut of corn proceeds from a monstrosity of the embryo. 1873 MIVART *Elem. Anat.* ix. 389 The optic structure is never single and median except by monstrosity.

b. *transf.* and *fig.*

1651 BINNING *Serm.* (1847) 530 What a monstrosity is it for one member to seek its own things . . . as if it were a distinct body. 1662 GURNALL *Chr. in Arm.* verse 18. I. lv. §2 (1669) 425/1 Sin being a brat of hell, comes not to its full complexion and monstrosity, till it be sent back to the place it came from. a 1697 SOUTH *Serm.* II. v. 224 We sometimes read . . . of Monstrous Births, but we may often see a greater Monstrosity in Educations. 1826 SOUTHEY *Vind. Eccl. Angl.* 246 The statement of his contemporary biographer confuted itself by its monstrosity. 1856 HORT *Coleridge in Cambr. Ess.* 327 The moral monstrosity of supposing that God can have given us lying faculties. 1902 A. B. DAVIDSON *Called of God* xi. 282 To be lost . . . does not imply any uncommonness of vice, or monstrosity of wickedness.

monstrous ('mɒnstɹəs), *a.* Forms: 5 monstrous, 6 monstrous, -terus, -trose, -t(e)rouse, monstreous, 6-7 monstrous, 6-monstrous. [ad. OF. *monstreux*, -tereux, ad. late L. *monstrōsus*, f. L. *monstrum* MONSTER: see -OUS and cf. MONSTROUS.]

† 1. a. Of things, material and immaterial: Deviating from the natural order; unnatural. *Obs.*

1460 CAPGRAVE *Chron.* (Rolls) 26 Zoroastes, when he was bore, low as no child ded but he, and this lawing was no tokne of good, for it was monstrous, that is to seyn, ageyn course of kynde. 1508 DUNBAR *Tua Marii Wemen* 57 God gif matrimony were made to mell for ane zeir! It war bot monstrous to be mair, but gif our myndis pleisit. 1577 VAUTROILLIER *Luther on Ep. Gal.* 83 It seemeth a very straunge and a monstrous maner of speaking thus to say: I lue, I lue not: I am dead, I am not dead [etc.]. 1625 BACON *Ess., Unity in Relig.* (Arb.) 433 It is a thing monstrous, to put it [i.e. the temporal sword] into the hands of the Common People. 1648 BEAUMONT *Psyche* I. xv. His Diadem was neither brass nor rust, but monstrous Metal of them both begot. 1682 SIR T. BROWNE *Chr. Mor.* I. §9 That Vice may be uneasy and even monstrous unto thee, let iterated good Acts . . . make Virtue . . . a second nature in thee. 1701 ROWE *Amb. Step-Moth.* II. ii. 924 More monstrous Tales have oft amus'd the Vulgar. 1736 BUTLER *Anal.* I. iii. Wks. 1874 I. 60

That there are instances of an approbation of vice . . . for its own sake . . . is evidently monstrous.

† b. Of persons: Strange or unnatural in conduct or disposition. *Obs.*

1568 BIBLE (Bishops') *Zech.* iii. 8 They are monstrous persons. 1579 LVLV *Euphues* (Arb.) 108 Pasiphæe so monstrous to love a Bull. *Ibid.* 158 An atheist, a man in my opinion monstrous. 1627 DRAYTON *Moone-calfe, Aginc.* etc. 165 And in her fashion she is likewise thus, In euery thing she must be monstrous. 1607 SHAKS. *Timon* IV. ii. 46 Hee's flung in Rage from this ingratefull Seate Of monstrous Friends. 1654 tr. *Scudery's Curia Pol.* 137, I must appear to them . . . uncivil and monstrous.

2. a. Of animals and plants: Abnormally formed; deviating congenitally from the normal type; malformed.

1597 GERARDE *Herbal* I. lxxxix. 143 A degenerate Garlick growen monstrous. 1638 JUNIUS *Paint. Ancients* 23 They are as little brought forth after the nature of man, as prodigious and monstrous bodies. a 1697 SOUTH *Serm.* II. v. 224 We sometimes read and hear of Monstrous Births. 1790 HORNE in *Phil. Trans.* LXXX. 296 The . . . double skull of a monstrous child. 1830 R. KNOX *Béclard's Anat.* 307 Certain monstrous fetuses, acephalous and others, have been seen destitute of all the muscles. 1859 DARWIN *Orig. Spec.* v. (1873) 115 This is often seen in monstrous plants.

fig. 1742 YOUNG *Nt. Th.* v. 489 A sensual, unreflecting life is big With monstrous births. 1875 E. WHITE *Life in Christ* III. xviii. (1878) 233 It was a mingling of the law and the gospel; which, like all unnatural unions, produced a monstrous birth.

† b. said of human beings. *Obs.*

[1500-20: see 4.] 1586 MARLOWE *1st Pt. Tamburl.* IV. (1590) D2b, Were that tamburlaine As monstrous as Gorgon, prince of Hell, The Souldane would not start a foot from him. 1615 CHAPMAN *Odys.* IX. 268 In which kept house A man in shape, immane, and monstrous. 1688 in *Wood's Life* 28 July (O.H.S.) III. 273 A monstrous young woman, . . . whose shapes is very wonderful.

transf. and *fig.* 1538 STARKEY *England* I. iii. 84 The parties in proportion not agreeing . . . make in thys polytyke body grete and monstrose deformyte. 1575-85 ABP. SANDYS *Serm.* xx. 349 Those are ougly paternes of monstrous mindes.

3. a. Having the nature or appearance of a monster (see MONSTER *sb.* 3).

c 1540 *Pilgr. T.* 325 in *Thynne's Animadv.* (1863) App. 86 This is the woman . . . whom Iohn saw . . . syting upon a monstros best. 1547 BOOROE *Introd. Knowl.* vi. (1870) 141 Castours and whyte beares, & other monstros beasts. 1581 MARBECK *Bk. of Notes* 924 The Sea of the monstrous beast Antichrist. 1615 J. SANOYS *Trav.* 113 Adorned with the statues of gods and men; with other monstrous resemblances. 1667 MILTON *P.L.* II. 625 Nature breeds, Perverse, all monstrous, all prodigious things . . . Gorgons and Hydra's, and Chimera's dire. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Past.* VII. 62 Such and so monstrous let thy Swain appear, If one Day's Absence looks not like a Year. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* II. (Globe) 580 Their monstrous Idol. 1835 THIRLWALL *Greece* I. vi. 210 On its confines are the haunts of the monstrous Chimæra, and the territory of the Amazons. 1870 MORRIS *Earthly Par.* I. 1. 418 Long-necked dragons . . . And many another monstrous nameless thing.

b. Abounding in monsters. ? *Obs.*

1637 MILTON *Lycidas* 158 Where thou . . . under the whelming tide Visit'st the bottom of the monstrous world. 1725 POPE *Odys.* IV. 658 Must I the warriors weep, Whelm'd in the bottom of the monstrous deep?

4. a. Of unnaturally or extraordinarily huge dimensions; gigantic; immense; enormous.

1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* xviii. 29 Be I bot littill of stature, They call me catyve creature; And be I grit of quantitie They call me monstrowis of nature. 1553 EDEN *Treat. Newe Ind.* (Arb.) 29 They haue serpentes of monstrous greatnes. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 379 This man . . . in his Mairaltie had made great and monstros stockes to emprison men in. 1582 T. WATSON *Centurie of Love* lviii, There is a monstrous hill in Sicill soyle. 1600 J. PORY tr. *Leo's Africa* IX. 349 Of locustes there are . . . such monstrous swarmes . . . that [etc.]. 1667 MILTON *P.L.* I. 197 Thus Satan . . . Lay floating . . . in bulk as huge As whom the Fables name of monstrous size, Titanian, . . . Briarior, . . . or that Sea-beast Leviathan. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 129 ¶ Dressed in a most monstrous Flaxen Periwig. 1726 SWIFT *Gulliver* II. viii, I was equally confounded at the Sight of so many Pigmies . . . after having so long accustomed mine Eyes to the monstrous Objects I had left. 1818 CREEVEY in *C. Papers* (1904) I. 277 Dined at Lord Hill's with my young ladies . . . and a monstrous party. 1848 W. H. BARTLETT *Egypt to Pal.* xxi. (1879) 452 The soil revealed its singular fertility in noble grain-crops and weeds of monstrous growth.

b. of immaterial things.

1601 SHAKS. *All's Well* II. ii. 34 It must be an answer of most monstrous size, that must fit all demands. 1867 J. G. ROGERS *Priests & Sacram.* v. 103 The power, indeed, is too monstrous for any man under heaven to exercise.

† c. Excessively difficult. *Obs. nonce-use.*

1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* I. 81 The right figures of both which Crystallines are monstrous, if not impossible, to find out.

5. With emotional sense, expressing indignation or wounding contempt: Outrageously wrong or absurd.

1573-80 BARET *Alv.* E. lf. 1 What a monstrous absurditie is this that E . . . should haue neither sound nor signification. 1588 MARPREL. *Epist.* (Arb.) 31 Nay saies my L. of winchester (like a monstrous hypocrite, for he is a very duns). 1588 SHAKS. *Tit. A.* IV. iv. 51 Shall I endure this monstrous villany? 1610 — *Temp.* III. ii. 33 Wilt thou tell a monstrous lie? 1662 STILLINGFL. *Orig. Sacra* III. i. §15 What monstrous arrogancy would it be in any man to think there is a mind and reason in himself and that there is none in the world? 1682 DRYDEN & LEE *Dk. of Guise* III. i, To spread your monstrous Lyes and sow Sedition. 1715 ADDISON *Freeholder* No. 7 ¶ 4 So many absurd and monstrous falshoods. 1836 J. GILBERT *Chr. Attonem.* viii. (1852) 221 Monstrous would be the supposition that an injury could be repaired by a compensation provided at the

cost of Him who had been injured. 1850 ROBERTSON *Serm.* Ser. III. i. (1872) 4 The monstrous fact of Christian persecution. 1878 R. W. DALE *Lect. Preach.* ix. 285 It seems monstrous for us to sing about God's goodness to the Jews and never to sing about his goodness to ourselves. 1888 BRYCE *Amer. Commw.* I. xxv. 371 A monstrous system of bribery.

6. Like or befitting a 'monster' of wickedness; atrocious, horrible.

1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 336 Monstrouse and pestiferous persones. 1567 *Ballad on Murder Darnley in Fraser's Mag.* LXX. 221 His cruell murther ye will call monstrous. 1595 SHAKS. *John* II. i. 173 *Qu.* Thou monstrous slanderer of heauen and earth. *Con.* Thou monstrous Iniurer of heauen and earth. 1608 *Yorksh. Trag.* I. ix, What made you show such monstrous cruelty? a 1661 HOLYOAY *Juvenal* (1673) 22 No man at first is monstrous. 1858 HOLLANO *Ticomb's Lett.* viii. 159 So I say that a goddess woman is a monstrous woman.

absol. 1898 G. MEREOTH *Odes Fr. Hist.* 15 Nor would he shun her sullen look, nor monstrous hold The doer of the monstrous.

† 7. As an exclamation, in the sense 'greatly to be marvelled at', 'astounding'. *Obs.*

1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N.* III. i. 107 O monstrous. O strange. We are hanted. 1596 — *1 Hen. IV.* II. iv. 243 O monstrous! eleuen Buckrom men growne out of two? *Ibid.* 591 O monstrous, but one halfe penny-worth of bread to this intollerable deale of Sacke? 1605 — *Lear* v. iii. 159 Most monstrous! O, know'st thou this paper? 1693 CONGREVE *Old Bach.* IV. xxi, O bless me! O monstrous! A Prayerbook?

† 8. a. Used as a colloquial or affected intensive. *Obs.* Cf. 4.

1710-11 SWIFT *Jrnl.* to *Stella* 7 Feb., We have a monstrous deal of snow. 1717 LAOY M. W. MONTAGU *Let. to Abbé Conti* 29 May, The Greeks have a most monstrous taste in their pictures . . . drawn upon a gold ground. 1782 MISS BURNEY *Cecilia* I. iii, After all this monstrous fatigue, I was forced to have my hair dressed by my own maid. 1782 WOLCOT in J. J. ROGERS *Opie & his Wks.* (1878) 22 West the famous painter, a monstrous favourite of George's. 1825 COBBETT *Rur. Rides* (1885) II. 38 Here is a monstrous deal of vanity and egotism.

b. quasi-*adv.* in the sense: Exceedingly, wonderfully, 'mighty'. Now mainly *U.S.*

1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N.* I. ii. 54 Ile speake in a monstrous little voyce. 1608 ROWLANOS *Humors Looking Glasse* 14 A Gentleman. . . Hath a young wife and she is monstrous fine. 1655 in *Nicholas' Papers* (Camden) II. 262, I cannot but feare he may do this monstrous vnhappy act. 1710 SWIFT *Jrnl.* to *Stella* 6 Dec., It is such monstrous rainy weather, that there is no doing with it. 1782 MISS BURNEY *Cecilia* I. v, She's a monstrous shocking dresser. 1801 tr. *Gabriell's Myst. Husb.* III. 84 She had a prettyish face and monstrous nice hair. 1826 DISRAELI *Viv. Grey* II. xiii, The most monstrous clever young man. 1840 MRS. F. TROLLOPE *Widow Married* xii, I think we shall be monstrous good friends. 1848 W. T. THOMPSON *Major Jones's Sketches of Travel* III. 23 Augusty's a monstrous pretty city; but it ain't the place it used to be, not by a grate sight. It seems like it was rottin off at both eends, and ain't growin much in the middle. 1884 'MARK TWAIN' *Huck. Finn* 134 Behind a monstrous long raft. 1907 *Dialect Notes* III. 233 'Yes'm, I'se monstrous hungry.' 1942 BERREY & VAN DEN BARK *Amer. Thes. Slang* §20/14 *Very; exceedingly*, . . . mighty, monstrous.

9. *Comb.*, as † *monstrous-kindred* adj.; monstrous craws, a form of elephantiasis common in the West Indies; monstrous pippin, rennet, large kinds of apple.

1787 H. WALPOLE *Let. to C'tess Ossory* 6 Sept., The principal babe put me in mind of what I read so often, but have not seen, the *monstrous craws. 1558 PHAER *Aeneid* viii. (1562) Cc ijb, All *monstrous kynded gods. 1860 R. HOGG *Fruit Manual* 9 (Apples), *Gloria Mundi*, . . . *Monstrous Pippin. 1731 MILLER *Gard. Dict.* s.v. *Apple*, A List of such Apples as are prefer'd for Kitchen Use . . . *Monstrous Reinette. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) XV. 721/1 Monstrous rennet.

monstrously ('mɒnstɹəslɪ), *adv.* [-LY².]

† 1. In the manner of a monster; with congenital malformation. *Obs.*

1532 MORE *Confut. Barnes* VIII. Wks. 741/2 A man myght haue seene frere Barns when he came laste into the lande . . . and yet myght happely . . . haue taken him for a monstre, he had so monstrously dressed himself because he would be wondred on. 1604 T. WRIGHT *Passions* I. x. 44, I might declare, what Passions they are subiect vnto, whom Nature monstrously hath signed.

2. † a. In an unnatural or extraordinary manner.

1555 EDEN *Decades* To Rdr. (Arb.) 53 Vicious behaoures which monstrously deforme the myndes of men. 1588 J. UOALL *Diotrephes* (Arb.) 17 My flesh trembleth to heare you speake so monstrously. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* I. iii. 10 They melted down their stolen ear-rings into a calf, and monstrously cryed out: These are thy gods O Israel! that brought thee out of the land of Egypt. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) XII. 330/1 Virtues . . . of the same nature as those which the Basilians [sic] attributed to their monstrously cut stones.

b. To a monstrous degree; in later use often as a mere intensive, 'hugely', 'vastly'.

a 1674 CLARENON *Surv. Leviath.* (1676) 301 We are monstrously in the fault. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 48 ¶ 1 Heels to his Shoes so monstrously high, that he had three or four Times fallen down, had he not [etc.]. 1782 MISS BURNEY *Cecilia* I. v, She had been . . . so monstrously engaged, I could never find her at home. 1826 DISRAELI *Viv. Grey* IV. ii, In life, surely man is not always as monstrously busy as he appears to be in novels and romances. 1861 HUGHES *Tom Brown at Oxf.* II, In monstrously short time the pursuing skiff showed round the corner. 1904 'ANTHONY HOPE' *Double Harness* I. 4 She's monstrously fat.

monstrousness ('mɒnstɹəsnɪs). [Formed as prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being monstrous,

in various senses of the adj.; esp. unnaturalness, hugeness; enormity.

1574 *Brief Disc. Troub. Franckford* 211 All monstrousnes off errors, and whiche Satan newlie sekethe to bring into the church againe [being] driuen awaie. 1606 *Proc. agst. Late Traitors* 22 The monstrousnesse and continuall horreur of this so desperate a cause. 1625 K. LONG tr. *Barclay's Argenis* v. vii. 350 The monstrousnesse of his knavery. a1734 *NORTH Exam.* iii. vii. §33 (1740) 527 Let none start at the Monstrousness of this supposition. 1818 HALLAM *Mid. Ages* (1872) I. 138 The apparent incredibility of the charges from their monstrousness.

b. as a mock-title. *nonce-use*.

1726 in *Hist. Norfolk* (1829) II. 1202 The two dick fools will be new dressed to attend to his monstrousness [sc. the Norwich Guild Snap Dragon].

† **monstruosity**. *Obs.* [ad. F. *monstruosité*; see MONSTRUOUS and -ITY.] = MONSTROSITY.

1402 *Repl. Friar Daw Topias* in *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 106 Kynde hath determynd the noubre of thi fyngris, and if it passe noubre, it is clepid monstruosité. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 359 Ouer and aboute those monstruosities which Italy hath deused of it selfe, we haue remaining . . . those also of strange . . . nations abroad. 1604 T. WRIGHT *Passions* v. 265 If his Parents were . . . marked by any monstruositie of Nature. 1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* iii. ii. 87 This is the monstruositie in loue Lady, that the will is infinite, and the execution confin'd. 1650 GENTILIS *Considerations* 84 That of one member bigger than another, hath nothing to doe with goodness, but with Monstruosity. 1724 WARBURTON *Tracts* (1789) 2 If the Monstruosity of their Crimes exceede even imaginary ones. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) XII. 247/2 M. Fabri arranges . . . compressions of the cranium, and many other deformities of this kind in the class of morbidic monstruosities. *Ibid.* 248/2 Monstruosities which are perpetuated exist in the original organization of the seed of the plant.

† **monstruous**, *a.* *Obs.* Also 4 -ruos, 5-6 -ruus, -rowous, 6 -ruows, 6-7 -ruouse. [ad. L. *monstruōsus*, irreg. f. *monstrum* MONSTER; see -OUS. Cf. F. *monstrueux*, Sp., Pg., It. *monstruoso*.] = MONSTROUS in various senses.

Very common in the 16th c.

c1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* iv. met. iii. 95 (Camb. MS.) Hem . . . pat . . . byweyleth the Monstrous chaungynge pat they suffren. 1432-50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) VII. 133 This pope Benedicte aperred to a man after his dethe, in a monstrous similitude. 1471 CAXTON *Recuyell* (Sommer) 17 The fiere dragons, the dedely griffons, the monstrous bestes. c1495 *Epitaffe*, etc. in *Skelton's Wks.* (1843) II. 392 O murthrer vnmesurable . . . Monstruus of entrayle, aborrdy in kynde. 1542 BECON *Pathw. Prayer* xlvi. Rivb. All the monastical sectes haue put of their cowles & monstrous garments. 1562 WINSET *Cert. Tractates* (S.T.S.) I. 12 The monstruus ydoll of auarice. 1609 BIBLE (Douay) *Numb.* xxii. Comm., Being accustomed to such monstruous things, he replied familiarly, nothing therewith astonished. 1668 CULPEPPER & COLE *Barthol. Anat.* i. xvii. 45 Tis monstruous, when both the kidneys are joynd into one beneath, and cleave together. 1692 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) II. 332 A monstrous fish of an ell long, having the parts and shape of a dog . . . was shot in the Thames. 1700 W. KING *Transactioner* 55 A Monstruous Birth. 1724 WARBURTON *Tracts* (1789) 3 Revenge is monstruous. 1727 *Philip Quarll* 238 Several Rarities, which they said did belong to a monstruous English Hermit.

Hence † **monstruously adv.**, **monstruousness** = MONSTROUSLY, MONSTROUSNESS.

1545 ASCHAM *Toxoph.* i. (Arb.) 53 If I woulde enter, to descrybe the monstruousenes of it, I shoulde rather wander in it, it is so brode. 1561 T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst.* iv. 125 They that vomite out such monstruousnesse, are so not ashamed of their own shame, that [etc.]. 1563 *Homilies* II. *Agst. Idol.* iii. 56 Some spake more monstruously then euer did Balams Ass. 1653 R. SANDERS *Physiogn.* 159 Malice is represented in a man by some deformity or monstruousness. 1690 CHILD *Disc. Trade* (1694) 206 It is evident they do monstruously increase. 1708 *Brit. Apollo* No. 38. 1/2 Two children . . . who are so monstruously conjoyn'd.

monstuire, -tur(e), *obs.* ff. MONSTER.

monsware, variant of MANSWEAR *sb.* *Obs.*

mont, *obs.* form of MOUNT.

montabanke, *obs.* form of MOUNTBANK.

montage ('mɒntɑːʒ). [Fr., f. *monter* to MOUNT.]

1. *Cinemat. and Television.* a. The selection and arrangement of separate cinematographic shots as a consecutive whole; the blending (by superimposition) of separate shots to form a single picture; the sequence or picture resulting from such a process.

1929 I. MONTAGU tr. *Pudovkin's On Film Technique* 179 It is important to gain a clear conception of the activities embraced here by the word *Editing*. The word used by Pudovkin, the German and French word, is *montage*. Its only possible English equivalent is *editing*. 1930 *Observer* 5 Oct. 20/4 Montage, or constructive cutting . . . is simply the method of building up a film from broken and isolated strips of celluloid. 1936 *World Film News* July 48/3, I recall the fate of *montage* when it was adopted in England. 1939 H. G. WELLS *Holy Terror* iv. ii. 398 Using the cinema in the schools to display the rapid development of the new life of mankind . . . with a montage in which the Beethovenised head of Rud, the ruler and guide, was displayed in such a manner as to evoke and sustain a world-wide enthusiasm. 1959 *Punch* 10 June 787/2 Very good photography . . . and montage, or editing . . . in the jazz-club scene behind the credit titles. 1961 *Listener* 10 Aug. 217/1 The programme opened with a montage of newspapers cascading from the presses. 1974 *Some Technical Terms & Slang* (Granada Television), *Montage*, a sequence of film images cut together, usually to music.

b. *attrib.* passing into *adj.*

1948 A. HUXLEY *Ape & Essence* (1949) 125 A series of montage shots exhibits, in twenty seconds, the slow, hour-long advance of Loola and Dr. Poole. 1949 *Here & Now* (N.Z.) Oct. 29/3 It doesn't matter if it's [sc. a film is] documentary, expressionist, montage, poetic, or just plain cinematic. 1961 K. REISZ *Technique Film-Editing* (ed. 9) II. vi. 112 The term *montage sequence* . . . refers to the quick impressionistic sequence of disconnected images, usually linked by dissolves, superimpositions or wipes, and used to convey passages of time, changes of place, or any other scenes of transition. 1962 *Listener* 4 Oct. 536/2 An edgy . . . musical score, perfectly geared to the montage shots of computers, drawing-boards, teleprinters. *Ibid.* 29 Nov. 909/2 The rows of cells and their inhabitants are arranged like a montage sequence from a Russian silent film. 1963 *Movie* Jan. 5/3 Montage sequence of individual crows attacking each child.

2. The act or process of producing a composite picture by combining several different pictures or pictorial elements so that they blend with or into one another; a picture so produced.

1938 A. COOPER *Making a Poster* 34 Used as 'montage' in conjunction with blue skies, or green fields, photographs of human beings appear singularly unattractive. 1938 *Times* 26 Feb. 10/3 The colours, photographs, and lettering which in the ordinary poster are brought into an effect of unity by skilful 'montage'. 1941 A. HUXLEY *Let.* 27 May (1969) 467 Use either the portrait of Father Joseph . . . or else a montage made of the various illustrations in the book. 1958 *Observer* 18 May 16/5 They see, upon the pink and gold jacket [of a book], a montage of representative faces of the period. 1972 *Islander* (Victoria, B.C.) 16 July 10/2 This art [sc. découpage] is not, however, to be confused with either collage or montage, both of which are used as pictures rather than as a decoration for furniture.

3. *transf.* and *fig.* (The process of making) a mixture, blend, or medley of various elements; a pastiche; a sequence, miscellany.

1934 C. LAMBERT *Music Ho!* v. 329 The montage or pastiche of the neo-classicists. 1941 B. SCHULBERG *What Makes Sammy Run?* iii. 45 It [sc. a night club] was a montage of hot music, drunken laughter, loud wisecracks and hostesses like lollypops in red, green and yellow wrappers. *Ibid.* ix. 172 It was flashing through my mind like a montage nightmare. 1961 *Listener* 23 Nov. 863/1 It [sc. a poem] is certainly not modernist, if by modernist one thinks of a play of images, a montage in free verse. 1963 T. A. SEBEOK in J. A. Fishman *Readings in Sociol. of Lang.* (1968) 19 When describing speech phenomena, many linguists . . . continue to employ a mixed nomenclature, drawing for their technical vocabulary now on articulatory, now on acoustic, and sometimes on perceptual phonetics; the resulting montage may show seams, but the total picture makes sense. 1973 *Guardian* 21 Apr. 10/2 She has used a montage of sound, from the throbbing . . . [of] your own heart beat to various street sounds, even a street musician.

Montagnais (mɒtəˈnɛɪ), *sb.* and *a.* Also **Montagnois**, **Mountaine(r)**, **Mountainer**. [a. F. *montagnais* mountaineer; hence, member of a mountain tribe.] *A. sb.* An Algonquian Indian people of eastern Canada; a member of this people; also, their language. *B. adj.* Of or pertaining to this people.

1625 PURCHAS *Pilgrimes* IV. viii. vi. 1607 They were three Nations when they went to war; the *Estechemins*, *Algoumequins*, and *Mountainers*. 1703 tr. *Lahontan's New Voy. N.-America* I. 207 He deals with the other Savage Nations, namely, the *Montagnois*, and the *Papipanaochois* in Arms and Ammunition. 1792 G. CARTWRIGHT *Jrnl.* I. Explanation of frontispiece, His jacket . . . sash, and rackets are Mountaineer. 1800 *Mass. Hist. Soc. Coll.* VI. 16 The ensuing vocabulary I transcribed *viva voce* from Gabriel, a young Mountaineer Indian. *Ibid.* 17 There is evidently a great resemblance between the Skoffie and Mountaineer. 1863 H. Y. HIND *Explor. Labrador Peninsula* II. xxvii. 101 The Nasquapees, like their friends and allies the Montagnais, hate the Esquimaux. 1894 *11th Ann. Rep. U.S. Bureau Amer. Ethnol.* 1889-90 267 The Indians of the Ungava district are locally known as Naskopie, a term of reproach applied to them by the mountaineers (the Montagnais of the early Jesuit missionaries). 1916 *Trans. R. Soc. Canada* X. i. 314 It . . . is possibly a transition between the Ojibwa and Montagnais snowshoe. 1933 [see CREE *sb.* and *a.*]. 1934 D. JENNESS *Indians of Canada* (ed. 2) xviii. 271 The Montagnais country was a well-wooded area abounding in moose. 1941 *Beaver* Mar. 27 The Montagnais shoe is the commonest form used throughout the Labrador Peninsula. 1966 C. F. & F. M. VOGELIN *Map of N. Amer. Indian Lang.* (caption) Algonquian Family. 1. Cree-Montagnais-Naskapi. 1973 HOWAT & TAYLOR *Dict. World Hist.* 1013/1 *Montagnais Indians*, group of Canadian Algonquian tribes, discovered (1603) at the mouth of the Saguenay by Champlain, who enlisted them in an expedition (1609) against the Iroquois.

|| **montagnard** (mɒtəˈnɑːr). [Fr., f. *montagne*: see MOUNTAIN and -ARD.]

1. An inhabitant of a mountain region; a highlander, mountaineer. Also *attrib.*

1842 MRS. F. TROLLOPE *Vis. Italy* I. i. 10 A montagnard population is always better worth looking at, than any other.

b. An aboriginal people living in the highlands of South Vietnam; a member of this people; also *attrib.* or as *adj.* Cf. *Moi a.* and *sb.*

1962 *Courier-Mail* (Brisbane) 1 Aug. 2/6 Montagnard scouts report that they have seen elephants carrying artillery pieces. *Ibid.*, Whether a montagnard could distinguish between a mortar and a field piece [etc.]. 1966 *Listener* 29 Dec. 949/2 Next . . . the mountains and the high plateaux where the Montagnard tribesman lives. 1968 *Ibid.* 13 June 760/3 The Highlands take up half the physical area of South Vietnam but they contain less than one tenth of its people. Moreover most of these are not ethnic Vietnamese but hill tribes of South Seas descent whom the French called Montagnards and the Vietnamese call *Moi*, meaning

savages. 1972 *Times* 31 May 5/4 (caption) A Montagnard woman comforts her husband as he lies in Kontum hospital. 1972 *Guardian* 3 June 11/1 The name Montagnard was first given to the hill tribes of Vietnam by the French colonisers — it means simply 'the mountain people'. 1974 *Nature* 15 Mar. 186/3 The Montagnards (the highlanders) conduct much of their agriculture in cleared areas of forests, and so their fields were often sprayed during attacks on the inland forests.

2. *Hist.* A member of the 'Mountain' or extreme democratic party in the legislatures of the first French revolution.

1879 *Encycl. Brit.* IX. 602/2 The Montagnards alone . . . opposed a declaration of war.

|| **montagne russe** (mɒtəˈnɛɪ rɪs). *Canad.* [F. *montagnes russes* switchback.] A switchback, scenic railway, roller coaster.

1838 *United Service Jnl.* July 302 Wherever there is a hill or declivity, a 'montagne Russe' is speedily prepared. 1885 [see CUL-DE-SAC 2]. 1947 *Horizon* July 32 Political excitement . . . 'ran high', but . . . it seems like a switchback, a *montagne russe* compared with Mount Everest.

Montagu¹ ('mɒntəɡjuː). The name of George Montagu (1751-1815), British naturalist, used *attrib.* or in the possessive to designate animals first described by him, as **Montagu's blenny**, a small marine fish, *Coryphoblennius galerita*; **Montagu's harrier**, *Circus pygargus*, the smallest British harrier; also *ellipt.*; **Montagu's sea-snail**, a small marine fish, *Liparis montagu*; **Montagu shell**, the shell of a small marine bivalve of the genus *Montacuta* which lives as a commensal with an echinoderm; **Montagu's sucker**, sucking-fish = *Montagu's sea-snail*; **Montagu's Venus**, the shell of the marine bivalve *Venerupis pullastra*.

1836 W. YARRELL *Hist. Brit. Fishes* I. 219 (heading) Montagu's Blenny. 1969 A. WHEELER *Fishes Brit. Is. & N.-W. Europe* 439/1 Montagu's blenny has a very restricted distribution in the British Isles, being found only on rocky shores on the south-western coasts. 1843 W. YARRELL *Hist. Brit. Birds* I. 101 It will . . . be an advantage, as well as a gratification, to call this bird in future Montagu's Harrier and *Circus Montagu*. 1880 *Encycl. Brit.* XI. 492/1 This was called by him the Ash-coloured Falcon, but it now generally bears his name, and is known as Montagu's Harrier. 1930 J. S. HUXLEY *Bird Watching* ii. 27, I could take a map and mark down just where I saw my first dartford warbler, my first smew, Montagu's harrier, and so on. 1954 A. W. P. ROBERTSON *Bird Pageant* ii. 38 While hunting, the montagu usually flies into the wind. 1971 *Country Life* 20 May 1245/3 The old, wild, undrained Fens . . . where the Montagu's harrier still nests in the reed-beds. 1835 L. JENYNS *Man. Brit. Vertebr. Anim.* 473 Montagu's Sea-Snail . . . Discovered by Montagu, at Milton, on the south coast of Devon. 1925 J. T. JENKINS *Fishes Brit. Is.* 106 The illustration shows eggs of Montagu's Sea Snail. 1969 A. WHEELER *Fishes Brit. Is. & N.-W. Europe* 505/1 Montagu's sea snail is a more littoral species, found on the shore up to mid-tide level. 1901 E. STEP *Shell Life* 101 The rusty Montagu-shell (*Montacuta ferruginosa*) is more oblong, greyish white in hue, but this is hidden by a rusty-looking incrustation. 1961 P. STREET *Shell Life on Seashore* viii. 122 The Montagu shells attach themselves near the mouth of the urchin so that they can extract food particles. 1836 W. YARRELL *Hist. Brit. Fishes* II. 277 (heading) Montagu's Sucking-fish. *Ibid.* 278 Montagu's Sucker, in the adult state, is from two inches and a half to three inches long. 1925 J. T. JENKINS *Fishes Brit. Is.* 106 Montagu's Sucker is common from the north of Norway to the Channel. 1819 W. TURTON *Conchol. Dict. Brit. Is.* 243 *Venus Montacuti*. Montagu's Venus.

Montagu² ('mɒntəɡjuː). *Naut.* [The name of Rear-Admiral Victor Alexander Montagu (1841-1915): see quot. 1974.] Used to designate a rig used for small boats in the Royal Navy. Hence **Montagu whaler**, a whaler carrying this rig.

1925 A. MOORE *Last Days Mast & Sail* vii. 228 The Montagu whalers recently introduced into the Navy carry a standing lug. 1939 A. S. BENNETT *June of Rochester* i. 12 *Hecla* was only a converted Montagu whaler with barely sitting headroom in the tiny cabin. 1948 R. DE KERCHOVE *Internat. Maritime Dict.* 473/2 *Montagu rig*, a two-mast fore-and-aft service rig for ship's boats in the British Navy. The sail plan includes a stay foresail, standing lug mainsail, and jib-headed mizen. A centerboard is fitted to boats with Montagu rig. 1974 W. E. MAY in *Maritime Monogr. & Rep.* (Nat. Maritime Museum) No. 15, 18 It was not until the early years of the present century that the Montagu whaler appeared. This boat, partially following the proposals of Rear-Admiral Victor Alexander Montagu, had a fuller body aft and was rigged with a standing-lug mainsail, triangular foresail and small triangular mizen.

Montague ('mɒntəɡjuː). *Hairdressing.* Also **Montague curl**. [Origin unknown.] A flat curl, several of which were used to dress the front of the hair, often forming a fringe.

1881 *Mme. Demorest's 'What to Wear' 1881-82* Autumn & Winter 68/1 The flat Montague curls and *crève-cœur* locks are being affected. 1882 *Mme. Demorest's 'What to Wear' 1882* Spring & Summer 80/1 Montagues continue, as formerly, to please the fancy. They may be flattened or combed up; the latter is preferred. 1905 A. B. MOLER *Man. Barbering* 86 Artificial curls . . . Montagues are made by fastening a strand of hair to a style of hairpin for this purpose. *Ibid.* 90 Montagues, or short curls, for the front of the face . . . are usually dressed on a wig block. 1960 CUNNINGTON & BEARD *Dict. Eng. Costume* 138/1 *Montague Curls*, . . . an evening dress coiffure, the front hair arranged in a crescent-shaped fringe of curls gummed to the forehead.

1966 J. S. Cox *Illustr. Dict. Hairdressing* 99 *Montague*, ... a pin curl mounted on a hairpin.

monta(i)gne, obs. forms of MOUNTAIN.

Montaignesque (mōtē'nesk), *a.* [See -ESQUE.] Characteristic of or relating to the French philosopher and essayist, Michel de *Montaigne* (1533-92), or his writings. Also **Montaignian** (-iən), **Montaignish** (-iʃ) *adjs.* So **Montaignism**, the theories or ideas of Montaigne.

1831 DISRAELI *Young Duke* III. v. vi. 175 In the Lords, I admire the Duke... There is a gruff, husky sort of a downright Montaignish naïveté about him. 1917 J. STRAHAN *Andrew Bruce Davidson* iv. 65 One cannot but be struck by the curiously Montaignesque style. 1959 *Jrnl. Philos.* LVI. 544 Hume... has also affinities to the Montaignian sceptical tradition. 1964 *Philos.* XXXIX. 205 He... found it necessary to refute Montaignism. 1965 *Amer. Philos. Q.* II. 19/1 The same scepticism, with the same Montaignian arguments.

montan, obs. form of MOUNTAIN, MUNTIN.

|| **Montaña**¹ (mōn'taɲa). [Sp.: see MOUNTAIN.]

1. *pl.* As the proper name of certain mountain districts in Spain.

1840 *Penny Cycl.* XXII. 201/1 The Montañas of Asturias. 2. In Spanish-American countries: A forest of considerable extent; *spec.* the name of the part of Peru east of the Andes. Cf. MONTE².

1840 *Penny Cycl.* XVIII. 3/2 [Peru], The Mountain Region, or *Montaña*, runs parallel to the Pacific. 1856 I. F. HOLTON *New Granada* 436 (Cent.) All land covered with thicket is called monte if it be but a few miles through, and montaña if more. 1878 H. W. BATES *Central Amer.*, etc. 210 The traveller... finds himself in the Montaña of Peru, a... little-known region on the eastern slopes of the Andes. *Ibid.* 339 The Ecuador Montaña is... more abundantly watered. 1888 GUILLAUME *Amazon Prov. Peru* 3 The Montaña or forest country—is that immense region lying along the slopes of the... eastern range of the Andes.

Montana² (mōn'ta:nə, -'tænə). The name of a state in the north-west of the U.S.A. used *attrib.* in *Montana tree*, a type of saddle or saddle-tree.

1891 *Harper's Mag.* June 7/2 Their saddle is what is known as the Montana tree.

Montanan (mōn'ta:nən, -'tæn-), *a.* Also **Montanian**. [f. MONTANA² + -AN or -IAN.] A native or inhabitant of Montana.

1870 *Montana Pick & Plow* (Bozeman) 29 July 2/2 That desire to know, so prominently a characteristic of our countrymen, is perhaps enhanced among Montanians, by reason of their comparative isolation. 1894 *Harper's Mag.* Aug. 482/1 (*caption*) The terrified Montanians. 1932 *Frontier* (Missoula, Montana) Mar. 206/2 The better Montanan you are... the better American. 1972 *Fairbanks* (Alaska) *Daily News-Miner* 3 Nov. 2/4 Montanans struggled for years with the question of whether to have a convention.

montance, obs. variant of MOUNTANCE.

montane ('mɔntɛn), *a.* *Nat. Hist.* [ad. L. *montān-us*, f. *mont-*, *mons*: see MOUNT *sb.* and -ANE. So F. *montane*.] Pertaining to or inhabiting mountainous country.

1863 J. G. BAKER *N. Yorks. Stud. Bot.*, etc. 211 One of the most frequent of the characteristically montane species. 1881 *Gardeners' Chron.* 15 Oct. 503/2 A single species restricted to elevated montane localities in Tasmania. 1885 J. G. BAKER *Lake Dist. Flora* 238 Parsley Fern... one of the most universal of the montane Lakeland plants.

montane, obs. form of MOUNTAIN.

† **montanic**, *a.* *Obs. rare*. [f. L. *montān-us* (see MONTANE) + -IC.] Of or pertaining to mountains; consisting of mountains.

1799 KIRWAN *Geol. Ess.* 161 The most extensive montanic ranges commonly consist of three chains.

† **Montanical**, *a.* *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. *Montan-us* (see MONTANISM) + -ICAL.] = MONTANISTIC.

1607 *Schol. Disc. agst. Antichr.* i. i. 39 It was superstitious and neere Montanical.

Montanism ('mɔntənɪz(ə)m). [f. *Montān-us* (see below) + -ISM.] The tenets of a heretical Christian sect, founded in Phrygia by Montanus about the middle of the 2nd century.

Montanus claimed for himself and two female associates prophetic inspiration. The tenets of the sect were millenarian and severely ascetic, but otherwise did not differ appreciably from those of the Catholic church.

1597 HOOKER *Ecl. Pol.* v. lxxii. §11 Tertullian proclaiming euen open warre to the Church maintained Montanisme. 1649 JER. TAYLOR *Gt. Exemp.* III. Disc. xvi. 57 If by such austerities I lead others to a good opinion of Montanism I must... alter my dyet. 1902 T. M. LINDSAY *Ch. & Ministry in Early Cent.* vi. 215 *note*, Prophecy lasted until it was finally discredited by Montanism.

Montanist ('mɔntənɪst), *sb.* (and *a.*) [f. *Montān-us* (see prec.) + -IST.] A believer in Montanism. Also *adj.* = MONTANISTIC.

1577 HANMER *Anc. Ecl. Hist.* 89 *margin*, Apollonius against the Montanists. 1579 FULKE *Heskins' Parl.* 439 Other heresies of y^e Montanistes. 1653 BAXTER *Chr. Concord* 69 Some Arians, Nestorians, Monothelites, Montanists, denied the souls immortality. 1702 ECHARD *Ecl. Hist.* (1710) 546 Tertullian... began to incline towards the errors of the Montanists. 1833 MOORE *Trav. Irish Gentl. in Search Relig.* I. 263 The Montanists... took it on the word

of their founder that he was the very Paraclete promised by the Redeemer. 1859 SCHAFF *Hist. Chr. Ch.* (an. 1-311) 300 The Montanist prophets. *Ibid.* 301 The Montanist Proclus.

Hence **Montanistic**, † **Montanistical** *adjs.*, of or relating to Montanism.

1629 BP. HALL *Hon. Marr. Clergy* II. xvi, The Montanisticall vaunt of virginitie. 1645 PAGITT *Heresiogr.* (1647) 89 A fourth hold Antinomian, Montanisticke, and Familisticke Tenets. 1660 STILLINGFL. *Iren.* II. II. (1662) 160 Setting aside the Montanisticall spirit... the first-rise of this Ignis fatuus was from the bogs of Popery. 1833 J. H. NEWMAN *Arians* I. i. (1876) 17 The perverse spirit... which we have been tracing in its Montanistic and Novatian varieties, still lurked in those parts.

montanite ('mɔntənait). *Min.* [f. the name of *Montana*, one of the States of the American Union: see -ITE.] A hydrous telluride of bismuth occurring in yellowish earthy incrustations.

1868 GENTH in *Amer. Jrnl. Sci.* Ser. II. XLV. 317 A tellurate of bismuth, for which I propose the name 'Montanite'.

Montanize ('mɔntənəɪz), *v.* [f. *Montān-us* (see MONTANISM) + -IZE.] *intr.* To follow the doctrines of the Montanists.

1594 HOOKER *Ecl. Pol.* IV. VII. §4 Tertullian... judged all them who did not Montanize to be but carnally minded. 1620 BP. HALL *Hon. Marr. Clergy* I. XIX. Hee might haue found his Tertullian, then Montanizing, to vpbraid the true and catholike Church. 1840 MILMAN *Hist. Chr. III.* 363 *note*, Tertullian evidently Montanises in this treatise.

† **montanous**, *a.* *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [ad. L. *montān-us* (f. *mont-*, *mons*: see MOUNT) + -OUS.] 'Belonging to Mountains, mountainous' (Bailey 1721).

1658 ROWLAND tr. *Moufet's Theat. Ins.* 947 *Bombilophagus*, is a Fly, montanous, big, very black.

montant¹ ('mɔntənt). ? *Obs.* In 5 mountaunt. [a. F. *montant*, pres. pple. of *monter* to rise, MOUNT, used subst.] = MUNTIN. Also *attrib.*

1449 in *Cal. Proc. Chanc. Q. Eliz.* (1830) II. Pref. 55 Beames, mountaunts, rafturs. 1723 CHAMBERS tr. *Le Clerc's Treat. Archit.* I. 108 Without the Chambranle is a Plat-Band... called a Montant or Window-post. 1823 P. NICHOLSON *Pract. Build.* 228 Muntins or Montants. 1838 *Civ. Eng. & Arch. Jrnl.* I. 150/1 They [i.e. the piles] were driven in panels (montants) of sixteen feet. *Ibid.*, Two other similar pieces were then placed near the top of the 'montant' piles. *Ibid.* 150/2 Additional ties... were notched on to the 'montant' pieces.

† **montant**². *Obs. rare*. Also 6 montanto. [a. F. *montant* 'an upright blow, or thrust' (Cotgr.), subst. use of *montant* pr. pple.: see prec. The form *montanto* is fictitious It. or Sp.; Prof. Skeat compares Sp. *montante* 'two-handed sword' (Minsheu.) A 'downright' blow or thrust.

1598 B. JONSON *Ev. Man in Hum.* IV. v. I would teach these nineteene [gentlemen], the speciall rules, as your *Punto*,... your *Passada*, your *Montanto*: till they could all play very neare... as well as my selfe. 1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* II. iii. 27 To see thee fight, ... to see thee passe thy puncto, ... thy distance, thy montant. [1599 — *Much Ado* I. i. 30, I pray you, is Signior Mountanto return'd from the warres?]

montan wax ('mɔntən wæks). Also **Montan wax**. [f. L. *montān-us* of or belonging to a mountain + *wax sb.*¹] A hard, brittle substance that is extracted from lignite by means of benzene or other solvents, consists mainly of higher fatty acids and their esters, and is used in making polishes and as an electrical insulator.

1908 *Chem. Abstr.* II. 2875 Montan wax is obtained by extracting brown-coal by benzene and purifying the product by repeated distillation with superheated steam. 1920 *Times* 4 Feb. 11/3 Another by-product recovered from this particular lignite... is Montan wax... This mineral is very valuable on account of its high melting point, and for this reason it is unequalled in the manufacture of high-grade boot polishes, gramophone records, and other articles. 1936 BONE & HIMUS *Coal* v. 55 The raw coals contain... anything up to about 7.5 per cent. of 'Montan wax' (m.p. usually 78° to 88°). 1947 *Times* 23 June 2/7 The shortage of mined coal, together with the value of montan wax, has given added value to lignite. 1969 R. F. LANG tr. *Henglein's Chem. Technol.* 411 Montan wax is obtained from strongly bituminous, dry coal by extraction with benzene or benzene-alcohol.

|| **montaria** (mɔnta'ria). [Pg.] A dugout canoe used in the Amazon region.

1933 P. FLEMING *Brazilian Adventure* I. xvi. 132 The other two boats belonged to smaller and faster types. One was a *montaria*, also clinker-built and actually I think a more finished and substantial bit of work than the true *montaria* of the Amazon. 1936 *Discovery* Dec. 382/2 Whole families, with their *montarias*, the hire of which was included in the daily wage, were recruited near the collecting-grounds.

montayn(e), obs. forms of MOUNTAIN.

Mont Bazillac, **Montbazillac**, varr. MONBAZILLAC.

|| **montbretia** (mɔnt'bri:(t)ə). [mod.L. (De Candolle), named after A. F. E. Coquebert de *Montbret*, a French botanist (1780-1801).] A genus of iridaceous plants, bearing bright orange-coloured flowers; a plant of this genus.

[1845 LINDLEY *Veg. Kingd.* (1846) 161.] 1899 *Daily News* 22 July 4/4 Nasturtiums, montbretias, etc. 1900 *Book of*

Gardening 352 Those [Tritonias] usually catalogued as Montbretias are the most popular.

|| **mont de piété** (mɔ də pjete). [Fr.] = *mount of piety* (see MOUNT *sb.*¹ 5 b).

1854 THACKERAY *Newcomes* I. xxviii. 265, I saw his grandeur when I went lately to Strasbourg, on my last pilgrimage to the Mont de Piété. 1890 W. BOOTH *In Darkest England* II. vi. 215 There would be no difficulty... of instituting a private Mont de Piété. 1923 WODEHOUSE *Inimitable Yeeves* iv. 43 The idea of—er—pledging the pearls at the local Mont de Piété was, you will readily understand, repugnant to us. 1967 S. PAKENHAM *Sixty Miles from England* II. 31 The Mont de Piété was full of gold earrings, pawned by fishwives, for the price of fish was low. 1969 [see HOCK *sb.*⁷ b].

monte¹ ('mɔntɛ). Also *monty*. [a. Sp. *monte* mountain; heap or stock of cards left after each player has his share.] 1. a. A Spanish and Spanish-American game of chance, played with a pack of forty-five cards. *three-card monte*, a game of Mexican origin, played with three cards only of which one is usually a court-card.

1824 J. R. POINSETT *Notes on Mexico* (1825) iii. 37 We found a numerous assembly of men gambling deeply, at a game called *monte*. 1850 B. TAYLOR *Eldorado* I. xii. 80 They are playing monte, the favorite game in California. 1876 BESANT & RICE *Gold. Butterfly* Prol. II, I thought we should find a choice hotel, with a little monty or poker afterwards. 1877 BLACK *Green Past.* xiii, Five-Ace Jack received a liberal percentage from the three card-monte men who entertained these innocent folks. 1887 F. FRANCIS *Saddle & Moccasin* 66 'Do you want to play monte?' he asked. *Ibid.* 144 He... was eight hundred [dollars] ahead once. But he played it off at monte.

b. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *monte-banker*, *blanket card*, *game operator*, *table*, etc.; *monte-bank*, a monte table; also used as the name of the game itself.

a 1861 T. WINTHROP *Life in Open Air* (1863) 128 A background of mustangs, monte-banks, and lynch-law. 1939 T. KING *21 Games to play for Money* 27 To take its [sc. Faro's] place, Monte Bank has come into being. 1855 F. S. MARRVAT *Mts. & Molehills* xiv. 267, I was soon asleep, notwithstanding... the clinkings of the monte-bankers, and the noise of the crowd below. 1898 H. S. CANFIELD *Maid of Frontier* 78 His long and angular shadow fell across the monte blanket spread flat upon the ground. 1897 *Sears, Roebuck Catal.* 356/3 'Spanish Monte Cards', 48 cards in pack, assortment of black and colors. 1899 T. W. HALL *Tales* 276 Judge Leander Quinn was lured away from a monte game with a couple of buck Indians. 1961 J. SCARNE *Compl. Guide to Gambling* xix. 520 Countless Monte operators plied their trade on the steamboats of the Ohio and Mississippi... in the 1850s. 1873 J. H. BEADLE *Undevel.* *West* iv. 92 We take our stand near the monte table, where a considerable crowd gathers. 1889 K. MUNROE *Golden Days* II. 15 'This influx of gold caused monte-tables, and other gambling layouts, to spring up.

2. (See MONTY.)

|| **monte**² ('mɔntɛ). [Sp.: lit. 'mountain'.] In Spanish-American countries: A more or less wooded tract; a small forest.

1826 [see MONTAÑA]. 1879 *Encycl. Brit.* IX. 406/2 The montes of Uruguay are of no commercial value.

Monte³ ('mɔntɪ). Colloq. shortening of MONTE CARLO. Also = *Monte Carlo rally*.

1928 P. DE KETCHIVA *Confessions of Croupier* xvi. 194 After her extraordinary luck at Monte... she had lost all her winnings the following night at the Cannes Casino. 1956 R. BAXTER in M. Couper *Rallying to Monte Carlo* p. v, 'Doing the Monte' is like being a dog owner. Once you start, it's difficult to stop. 1968 *Autocar* 25 Jan. 35/3 Driving genius helps, but Montes are finally won by masterly planning.

monte, obs. form of MOUNT.

montebank(e), obs. forms of MOUNTBANK *sb.*

montebrasite (mɔnti'bra:zait). *Min.* [f. the name of *Montebras* in France (A. Des Cloizeaux 1871): see -ITE] A variety of AMBLYGONITE.

1873 J. NICOL *Elem. Min.* (ed. 2) 124 Amblygonite... *Montebrasite*, with no soda, is perhaps distinct. 1882 C. ELTON *Orig. Eng. Hist.* 9 The newly described mineral 'montebrasite', a phosphate of alumina.

Monte Carlo (mɔnti'ka:ləu). [Name of a resort in Monaco famous for its gambling casino.]

1. a. Used *attrib.* to designate methods of estimating the solution to numerical problems that involve the random (or pseudo-random) sampling of numbers with some chosen frequency distribution.

1949 *Math. Tables & Other Aids to Computation* III. 546 This method of solution of problems in mathematical physics by sampling techniques based on random walk models constitutes what is known as the 'Monte Carlo' method. The method as well as the name for it were apparently first suggested by John von Neumann and S. M. Ulam. 1950 *Nucleonics* May 27 (*heading*) Random sampling (Monte Carlo) techniques in neutron attenuation problems. 1955 *Sci. Amer.* May 90/3 The accuracy of a Monte Carlo approximation improves only as the square of the number of trials. 1961 *New Scientist* 16 Mar. 678/3 This method of imitating the apparently random fluctuation of events in the real world which it is unnecessary or impossible to study in detail, is the crux of the Monte Carlo simulation technique. 1964 *Guardian* 19 June 6/6 (Adv.), Familiarity with Monte Carlo methods and computer programming would be an advantage. 1970 O. DOPPING *Computers & Data Processing* xx. 328 An important field of application of random numbers is in the Monte Carlo methods. They are based on

the repetition of a computation in a great number of cases, where one or more parameters are allowed to vary in a random fashion from one computation to the next. *Ibid.*, Monte Carlo methods can also be used for computing determined results. For instance, we can, in principle, calculate an approximation of $\pi/4$ by investigating which fraction of a number of points, chosen at random in a square, are inside the inscribed circle. 1972 *Computers & Humanities* VII. 39 Monte Carlo methods of simulation were applied to a population model for Paleolithic human populations.

b. absol.

1951 *Nat. Bureau of Standards Appl. Math. Ser.* (U.S.) XII. iii. 6/1 In some instances... a judicious combination of Monte Carlo applied to the physical model with analysis of the equations is indicated. 1962 D. SLAYTON in *Into Orbit* 23 A branch of probability mathematics which the scientists call 'Monte Carlo'—because it boils down, really to nothing more than a complex way of figuring the odds. 1969 *Nature* 15 Mar. 999/2 Monte Carlo involves, essentially, a sequence of operations on a sequence of random numbers $\{u_i\}$, where, ideally, the $\{u_i\}$ are independent and identically distributed. 1969 J. ARGENTI *Managem. Techniques* 172 Monte Carlo is a form of simulation... and both often require the use of a computer. It is possible, however, to use Monte Carlo with pencil and paper.

c. Monte Carlo fallacy: the fallacy that the probability of any particular outcome to one of a series of repeated but independent events of chance is inversely dependent upon the previous outcomes (so that, e.g., a succession of failures is thought to increase the probability of success on the next occasion).

1957 *Sci. Amer.* Nov. 136/2 In our studies of the manifestations of subjective probability in gambling we have given particular attention to the Monte Carlo fallacy; the well-nigh unanimous belief that after a run of successes a failure is inevitable, and *vice versa*. 1973 A. J. AYER *Central Questions of Philos.* viii. 164 The notorious Monte Carlo fallacy consists in assuming that because the odds against an even number's coming up ten times in succession are over a thousand to one, there is equally little chance of the tenth spin yielding an even number, if the previous nine have done so.

2. Monte Carlo rally: an annual international car rally, first held in 1911, of which the final stages take place in Monte Carlo (also shortened to *Monte Carlo*).

1950 R. LOWRY *Monte Carlo Rally* ix. 76 There are Rallies ideally suited to such tastes but the Monte Carlo is not one of them. 1973 *Guardian* 26 Jan. 13/1 Irate Monte Carlo Rally drivers... complained about speed traps set up by the French police... On the Monte Carlo, two reports of excessive speeding mean automatic disqualification.

montecule, variant of MONTICULE.

|| **monte di pietà** ('monte di pjeta). Also *monte de pietà*. Pl. *monti di pietà*. [It.] = *mount of piety* (see MOUNT *sb.*¹ 5b).

1654 J. HOWELL *Parthenopoeia* Epistle to Reader sig. A1^v *Monte de pietà*, an Hospital of 60000. Duckets of yearly Revenue. 1805 P. BECKFORD *Familiar Lett. from Italy* I. 231 *The Monte di Pietà* was established first at Florence, in the year 1496, to restrain the usury of the Jews. 1883 *Athenæum* 18 Aug. 218/1 The... 186 first-class pictures from the Monte di Pietà, where they had been pawned ages ago by destitute aristocratic families. 1973 *Listener* 18 Jan. 81/2 These Christian pawnshops, still in existence in Italy today, were known as *Monti di Pietà* or 'funds of charity'. When they were first founded, in Umbrian towns of the mid-15th century, they charged low interest rates.

montere, obs. form of MONTERO.

montéff, variant of MONTEITH *Obs.*

Montefiascone (montefia'skone). Also *Monte Fiascone*. The name of a town in Latium, central Italy, used (freq. *attrib.*) to designate the sweet white wine made there.

1673 J. RAY *Observations Journey Low-Countries* 363 Heer [sc. in Rome] is great variety of Wines... as Greco, Lagrime of Naples... Monte Pulciano, di Monte fiascone. 1803 C. WILMOT *Let. 1 Jan. in Irish Peer* (1920) 136 The Montefiascone wine is celebrated; we found it excellent. 1833 C. REDDING *Hist. Mod. Wines* ix. 240 Of the home growths... another is the Monte Fiascone, of a fine aroma, and intoxicating. It is grown near the Lake Bolsena. 1966 H. JOHNSON *Wine* 136 Fugger went no further, but ended his days drinking Montefiascone, and no doubt boring his boon-companions to death with the story of Est Est Est. 1967 A. LICHINE *Encycl. Wines* 356 *Montefiascone*, white wine grown in the foothills of the Volsini Mountains, Italy.

montegre, variant of MANTIGER.

monteigh, erron. form of MONTEITH.

monteigne, -ir(o), obs. ff. MOUNTAIN, MONTERO.

monteith¹ (mɒn'ti:θ). *Antiq.* Also 7 *monteigh*, 8 *montéff*, 7-9 *monteth*. (See quot. 1683.)

1683 *Wood Life Dec.* (O.H.S.) III. 84 This year... came up a vessel or bason notched at the brims to let drinking glasses hang there by the foot so that the body or drinking place might hang in the water to coole them. Such a bason was called a 'Monteigh', from a fantastical Scot called 'Monsieur Monteigh', who at that time or a little before wore the bottome of his cloake or coate so notched 〰〰〰. 1689 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2453/4 Stolen...; a large Monteth. 1699 FARQUHAR *Constant Couple* Epil., The poet merits an ignoble death, Who fears to fall over a brave Monteth. 1728 *Ann. Barber-Surg. Lond.* (1890) 489 An earthen monteth. 1721 BAILEY, *Monteth*, a scollop'd Bason to cool Glasses in. 1773 *Lond. Chron.* 7 Sept. 248/3 The following articles...

were assayed and marked;... montéffs, mazareens. 1901 *Athenæum* 10 Aug. 197/2 A monteth, containing thirteen silver beakers, given to the town [i.e. Nottingham] in 1689.

Monteith² (mɒn'ti:θ). A type of coloured cotton handkerchief with a white design (see quots.).

1882 CAULFIELD & SAWARD *Dict. Needlework* 350 *Monteiths*, a description of Cotton Handkerchiefs, which are dyed of one uniform colour, but have a pattern of white spots occurring at regular distances... These goods are known by the name of the manufacturers, at Glasgow. 1957 M. B. PICKEN *Fashion Dict.* 226/1 *Monteith*... cotton handkerchief, having colored background with white design, made by discharging dye. 1958 A. & N. L. CLOW in C. SINGER et al. *Hist. Technol.* IV. viii. 249, 5000 looms were employed in 1796 in the neighbourhood of Glasgow making pullicates for the Turkey-red dyers. These became known throughout Europe as monteiths, after Henry Monteith, who acquired Dalmarnock from Macintosh.

monte-jus (mɒt(ə)ʒys). Also -juice. [Fr., f. *monter* to raise + *jus* juice, liquid.] In the making of sugar, an apparatus for raising the level of the liquid by means of air or steam pressure.

1872 P. SOAMES *Manuf. Sugar* 133 The cane-juice runs along the gutter to the monte-jus C, where it is elevated into the clarifiers, D. 1921 *Dict. Occup. Terms* (1927) §449 *Montejuice attendant*, *montejuice boy*: stands by valves of montejuis apparatus. 1924 A. J. WALLIS-TAYLER *Sugar Machinery* viii. 147 This monte-jus should be sunk in the ground, and enclosed with brickwork or masonry in a sort of well. 1950 N. DEERR *Hist. Sugar* II. xxxiii. 578 The montejuis was introduced into the industry in 1819 by Dubrunfaut.

Montelian (mɒn'ti:lɪən), *a.* *Archæol.* [f. the name of the Swedish archæologist, Oscar *Montelius* (1843-1921) + -AN or -I)AN.] Applied to a system of classification and nomenclature devised by Montelius.

1937 G. E. DANIEL in *Antiquity* XI. 185 The implications of the Montelian theory of the dolmen are fivefold. 1938 — in *Ibid.* XII. 302 These modifications are not enough to make the Montelian classification a really workable typology. *Ibid.* 303, I use the word dolmen throughout here in the Montelian sense of a small single chamber. 1941 *Proc. Prehistoric Soc.* VII. 21 Archaeologists who neglect the B-Dolmens of northern Europe are destroying... any case they might make for the defence of the Montelian sequence. 1950 G. E. DANIEL *Hundred Yrs. Archaeol.* xii. 235 The Montelian periods were rendered difficult to use because of their very close linkage in typology and name with the various classes of collective tombs.

Montélimar (mɒn'te:lɪmɑ:(r)). The name of a town in the department of Drôme in S.E. France used *attrib.* and *absol.* to designate a type of nougat orig. made there.

1908 J. KIRKLAND *Mod. Baker* IV. 16 *Nougat Montélimar* is another kind of mixture in which almonds are used. 1923 R. WHYMPER *Manuf. Confectionery* 139 Montélimar nougat for chocolate coating should not be as hard as that which is sold in blocks. 1968 W. J. FANCE *International Confectioner* 569/1 Nougat Montélimar which is very well known, originally came from the East. 1972 'J. MELVILLE' *Ironwood* iii. 50, I wanted to cheer him up. I had some bags of montelimar and marchpane.

Montem ('mɒntem). *Obs. exc. Hist.* In 8 mountain. [From the *L. ad montem*, 'to the Hill'.] A festival (originally annual, latterly triennial) formerly celebrated by the scholars of Eton, who in fancy costumes went in procession to 'Salt Hill', a mound near Slough, and there collected money from the bystanders. The money collected was applied to defray the expenses of the senior colleger (the 'Captain of the Montem') at King's College, Cambridge. The last celebration was in 1844.

1743 DOD in *Phil. Trans.* XLII. 561 This young Gentleman had... over-heated himself... by performing a Part at the Mountain, near Eton, where he was a Scholar. 1745 R. CUST in Maxwell-Lyte *Eton Coll.* (1899) 511 It was never Mr. Cook's intention to let us have a Montem this year. 1777 SHERIDAN *Sch. Scand.* v. ii, Mr. Surface, it seems, had come home the night before late from Salthill, where he had been to see the Montem with a friend, who has a son at Eton. 1817 J. EVANS *Excurs. Windsor*, etc. 353 The ancient custom of the Montem is celebrated at Eton every third year on Whit-Tuesday. 1899 SIR A. WEST *Recoll.* I. i. 60, I took part in the last 'montem'.

b. attrib. and Comb., as *montem day*, *dinner*, *dress*, *pole*, *procession*; *montem-sure-night*, the night of the twentieth day before the montem, when it became 'sure' that the senior colleger could not receive a twenty-day summons to present himself for a vacancy in King's College, Cambridge, and so would be Captain of the Montem.

a 1769 HUGGETT in *Brand's Pop. Antiq.* (1813) I. 345 The Montem day used to be fixed for the first Tuesday in Hilary Term. 1817 *Genil. Mag.* June 559/2 The young Gentlemen walked... in grand procession, to Frogmore, in their full Montem dresses. 1865 W. L. C. *Etoniana* 153 The night which followed the twentieth day before the Montem was called *Montem-sure-night*. 1886 DOWDEN *Shelley* I. i. 25 The years 1805 and 1808 were made glorious by the Montem processions. 1893 A. G. GRINNAN in *Will. & Mary Coll. Quarterly* II. 118 Mrs. Young... paid the bills of tailors, ... cost of montem poles and the montem dinner, and all manner of expenses incident to their position.

montenance, variant of MOUNTENANCE.

† **Monte'negrian**, *a.* *Obs. rare.* = next. 1845 *Blackw. Mag.* Jan. 45/1.

Montenegrin(e) (mɒntɪ'nɪ:grɪn), *a.* and *sb.* Also *Montenegrin*. [f. *Montenegro* (Venetian It., = Tuscan *monte nero*, black mountain, a literal translation of the local Slavonic name *Crnagora*) + -IN.]

A. adj. Relating to Montenegro (a republic of Yugoslavia, formerly a Slavonic principality, on the east of the Adriatic) or to its inhabitants, language, etc.

1840 *Brit. & For. Rev.* XI. 136 The Montenegrine mode of making war. 1849 PATON *Highl. Adriatic* I. 105 The idea of a Montenegrine port on the Adriatic was at once negatived. 1883 *Encycl. Brit.* XVI. 781/2 The first Montenegrin newspaper... began to appear in 1870. 1939 W. B. YEATS *Statesman's Holiday in Last Poems & Plays* (1940) 77 Here's a Montenegrin lute, And its old sole string Makes me sweet music And I delight to sing. 1942 *R.A.F. Jnl.* 13 June 24 The Montenegrin guerrillas attacked the hotel. 1958 P. KEMP *No Colours or Crests* x. 220 The German and Albanian forces... had started an offensive against the Montenegrin Partisans. 1970 *Internat. & Compar. Law Q.* XIX. 334 The Montenegrin Code of Property. 1972 *Times* 20 Oct. 9/7 Montenegrin officials and a guard of honour awaited the Queen's arrival.

B. sb.

1. A native or inhabitant of Montenegro. 1840 *Brit. & For. Rev.* XI. 136 A Montenegrine is always armed. 1887 L. OLIPHANT *Episodes* (1888) 181 A stalwart Montenegrin, looking magnificent in his national costume. 2. A close-fitting woman's garment resembling some Oriental military costumes, and ornamented with braid-work and embroidery (*Cent. Dict.* 1890).

Montepulciano (montepul'tʃano). The name of a town in southern Tuscany, Italy, used to designate the red wine made there.

1673 [see MONTEFIASCONE]. 1702 LADY VERNEY *Let.* 25 Aug. in M. M. Verney *Verney Lett.* (1930) I. vii. 114 Mr. Cheret... has sent you a hamper of Montepunchana [sic]... A dozen bottles. 1817 T. JEFFERSON *Let.* in A. LICHINE *Encycl. Wines* (1967) i. 5 There is still another wine to be named to you, which is the wine of Florence called Montepulciano. 1958 A. L. SIMON *Dict. Wines* 112 *Montepulciano*, one of the better red table wines of Tuscany. 1966 C. RAY *Wines of Italy* xiv. 135 *Marsicano*... lighter in colour and in alcohol than Montepulciano and fresh to the taste when drunk young.

|| **montera** (mɒn'teɪrə). [Sp.: see MONTERO.] The black hat worn by a bullfighter.

1838 *Quarterly Rev.* LXII. 416 He [sc. the matador] then throws his cap, 'montera', on the ground with peculiar action. 1932 E. HEMINGWAY *Death in Afternoon* vi. 62 As the matadors come in front of the president's box they bow low and remove their black hats or monteras. 1967 MCCORMICK & MASCAREÑAS *Compl. Aficionado* iv. 130 With a single traje de luces costing the equivalent of \$225, a good montera costing \$30, and all the other equipment in that ratio, to launch a novillero requires capital such as Ayala does not have. 1969 A. ARENT *Laying on of Hands* (1971) xi. 125 He yanked off the sombrero and replaced it with the *montera*, the black bullfighter's hat.

Monterey (mɒnte'reɪ, mɒntə-). The name of a city in California. Used *attrib.* in *Monterey cypress* (= MACROCARPA), *halibut*, *mackerel*, *pine* (= INSIGNIS) (see quots.).

1873 J. LESTER *Atlantic to Pacific* 92 Beneath the shade of a *Monterey Cypress, is the sarcophagus which holds the cherished dust of Starr King. 1884 SARGENT *Rep. Forests N. Amer.* (10th Census IX) 179 *Cupressus macrocarpa* Hartweg... Monterey Cypress. 1969 T. H. EVERETT *Living Trees of World* 35/2 The Monterey cypress... restricted to a very small area on the coast of central California, ... sometimes is as much as 90 feet tall. 1882 JORDAN & GILBERT *Synopsis Fishes N. Amer.* 821 *Paralichthys californicus*... *Monterey halibut; Bastard Halibut. 1884 G. B. GOODE *Nat. Hist. Aquatic Anim.* 316 The *Monterey Mackerel—*Scomberomorus concolor*. 1834 SARGENT *Rep. Forests N. Amer.* (10th Census IX) 196 *Pinus insignis* Douglas... *Monterey Pine. 1874 J. S. HITTALL *Resources of Calif.* (ed. 6) xi. 358 The Monterey pine (*Pinus insignis*) is extensively cultivated as an ornamental tree. 1935 *Discovery* Mar. 82/1 The Monterey Pine (*Pinus radiata*) is the tree that has proved most successful in Australia as a forestry product. 1957 [see INSIGNIS]. 1971 *Countryman* LXXXVI. iv. 184 The collared dove has... one stronghold in the Monterey pines on the west side of Porthcressa. 1974 HAWKEY & BINGHAM *Wild Card* xxi. 168 The patio overlooked a large garden planted with mature Monterey pines.

|| **montero** (mɒn'teərəʊ). Also 7 *muntiro*, *mountera*, -re, -ro, 7, 9 *montera*, 9 *monteiro*; 7 *anglicized* *mountire*, *monte(e)re*, *mounteer*, *montier*. [Sp. *montera*, f. *montero* hunter, lit. 'mountaineer', f. *monte*: see MOUNT *sb.*] A Spanish hunter's cap, having a spherical crown and a flap capable of being drawn over the ears. Also *montero cap*. (Common in the 17th cent.)

1622 R. HAWKINS *Voy. S. Sea* xiii. 28 Upon their heads they wear a Night-capp, vpon it a Montero, and a Hat over that. a 1626 BACON *New Atl.* (1900) 32 His Hatt was like a Helmet, or Spanish Montero. a 1642 BEDELL *Erasmus in Fuller Abel Rediv.* (1867) I. 83 Another... sent him... a muntiro lined with rich sables. 1652 URQUHART *Jewel Wks.* (1834) 230 A mountera-cap on his head. 1659-60 PEPYS *Diary* 20 Mar., Two monteeres for me to take my choice of. 1665 J. FRASER *Polichron.* (S.H.S.) 164 The fellow... shot an arrow at him, which stuck fast in the tippet of his muntire cape which hung behind his back. *Ibid.* 354 A Montier cape

called Magirky on his [Montross's] head. **a1674** CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* ix. §55 [He] was taken in his Journey, having a Mountero on his head. **1694** MOTTEUX *Rabelais* iv. xxx. (1737) 124 The *Midriff*, like a Mounter-Cap. **a1713** ELLWOOD *Autobiog.* (1765) 74 A large Montier-cap of Black Velvet, the Skirt of which being turned up in Folds [etc.]. **1762** STERNE *Tr. Shandy* vi. xxiv, The Montero-cap was scarlet. . . mounted all round with furr, except [etc.]. **1823** SCOTT *Pevenil* xxxv, A large montero cap, that enveloped his head. **1826** J. WILSON *Noct. Ambr. Wks.* 1855 l. 98 Now all these old heroes Of helms and monteros. **1833** LONGF. *Outre Mer* Prose Wks. 1886 l. 146 A peasant woman. . . with a montero cocked up in front. *transf.* **1820** W. IRVING *Sketch Bk.* II. 382 The cedar bird, with. . . its little monteiro cap of feathers.

Montessori (mɒntɪ'sɔːri). The name of the Italian physician and educationalist, Dr. Maria Montessori (1870-1952), used to designate her educational system or ideas for the individual development of young children through free but guided play with apparatus designed specially to encourage sense perception and mental interest; also *ellipt.* Hence *Monte'ssorian a.* and *sb.*, **Monte'ssorianism**.

1912 A. E. GEORGE *tr. M. Montessori (title)* The Montessori method. **1917** A. S. NEILL *Dominie Dismissed* vii. 96 'But I thought that was your line. . . Montessori and all that kind of thing! 'I don't know what Montessorianism is,' I said; 'I have forgotten everything I ever read about Froebel and Pestalozzi.' **1929** J. VAN DRUTEN *After All* III. ii. 114 Even if you do succeed in turning our kids' home into a sort of. . . Montessori school of confidence. **1934** WEBSTER *Montessorian*, adj. & n. **1949** G. B. SHAW *Let. in To Young Actress* (1960) 188 Montessori is all right while the children are under six, but no use afterwards. **1958** *Times Lit. Suppl.* 31 Jan. 59/4 From the first three of these it is possible to distil the essence of the Montessorian doctrine. **1958** *Times* 20 Mar. 13/4 The question is why all teachers are not Montessorians. *Ibid.*, Montessorianism is sometimes presented more like a religious cult than an educational method. **1972** 'E. LATHEN' *The Longer the Thread* viii. 81, I was thinking of something much more ambitious—with preschool training, possibly Montessori teachers.

monteth, variant of MONTEITH.

Monteverdian (mɒntɪ'vɜːdiən), *a.* [See -AN.] Of, pertaining to, or resembling the Italian composer Claudio Monteverdi (1567-1643) or his music.

1947 M. F. BUKOFZER *Music in Baroque Era* (1948) iii. 98 Schein adopted here the airy dialogue of the Monteverdian continuo canzonetta. **1952** K. DALE *tr. Redlich's Claudio Monteverdi* iv. 160 The realization of the Monteverdian Basso Continuo has at all times been a rock upon which many editors have foundered. **1959** *Times* 20 Mar. 16/2 The Monteverdian recitative should be compulsory training for all second-year operatic students. **1963** D. ARNOLD *Monteverdi* vii. 138 Whereas no one could find anything Monteverdian in the 'Gombert Mass', the vespers bear the imprint of his style.

monteyne, obs. form of MOUNTAIN.

Montezuma's revenge (mɒntɪ'zu:mæz rɪ'vendʒ). *slang.* [f. the name of Montezuma II (1466-1520), Aztec ruler at the time of the Spanish conquest of Mexico + REVENGE *sb.*] Diarrhoea suffered by visitors to Mexico.

1962 *Western Folklore* XXI. 28 The North American in Mexico has coined a number of names for the inevitable dysentery and diarrhoea: 'Mexican two-step', 'Mexican fox-trot', 'Mexican toothache', and, less directly if more colorfully, 'Montezuma's revenge', the 'Curse of Montezuma' and the 'Aztec hop'. **1969** *Daily Tel.* 11 Apr. 28/5 Prevent gippy tummy. Also known as Delhi belly, Rangoon runs, Tokyo trots, Montezuma revenge. **1970** *New Scientist* 8 Jan. 47/1 An intestinal attack known as gippy tummy. . . in the Middle East; . . . Montezuma's revenge in Mexico. **1970** *Times* 8 May 9/3 England's World Cup football squad suffered their first casualty in Mexico on Wednesday, when 20-year-old Brian Kidd was struck down by what is known as 'Montezuma's Revenge'—a stomach complaint.

Montgolfier (mɒnt'gɒlfɪə(r); Fr. mɔ̃gɔlfje). Also *erron.* mongolfier. [The name of the brothers J. M. and J. E. Montgolfier of Annonay (Ardèche), France, who invented the apparatus. In Fr. the Montgolfier balloon is called by the derivative name *montgolfière* fem., which has sometimes been adopted by Eng. writers.] A balloon raised by heated air instead of gas; a 'fire-balloon'. (More fully *Montgolfier balloon*.)

The first voyage made in a Montgolfier balloon was by Pilatre de Rozier, 21 Nov. 1783.

1784-5 *Ann. Reg.* 329 He made a small balloon filled with inflammable air. . . suspended to which was an enormous Montgolfier (a balloon of rarified air). **1785** *Ibid.*, *Principal Occur.* 39/1 A Montgolfier, or fire-balloon. **1849** SIR G. HEAD *Rome* I. 46 A huge paper 'Montgolfier', or fire balloon. **1860** *Chamb. Encycl.* I. 646/2 The longest voyage ever executed in a Montgolfière. **1866** BRANDE & COX *Dict. Sci. etc.*, *Mongolfier Balloon*, a balloon filled with atmospheric air. . . dilated by heat.

montgomeryite (mɒnt'gɒməriat). *Min.* [f. the name of Arthur Montgomery (b. 1909), U.S. geologist + -ITE¹.] A hydrated basic phosphate of calcium and aluminium, Ca₄Al₅(PO₄)₆(OH)₅.11H₂O, which is found as

green monoclinic crystals at Fairfield, Utah, U.S.A.

1940 E. S. LARSEN in *Amer. Mineralogist* XXV. 321 The name montgomeryite is proposed for this mineral after Mr. Arthur Montgomery of New York City, who. . . collected the material. **1964** *Ibid.* XLIX. 1119 This apparently represents the first reported occurrence of montgomeryite from a pegmatite.

month¹ (mʌnθ). Forms: 1 mɒnəθ, -oθ, -eθ, mɒnθ, 3 mɒnθ, 2-5 moneθ, 3 monepθ (*Orm.*), 3-4 monpe, monthe, monet, 3-7 monethe, 4 munth, moonep, monyþ, mooneth, mounthe, 4-5 monepe, 4-6 monyþ, 4-7 moneth, 5 munethe, 5-6 monythe, 6 moneth, *Sc.* monecht, 3- month. [Common Teut.: OE. *mónað* masc., = OFris. *mônath*, *môn(a)d*, masc., OS. *mānoth* masc. (in glosses: MLG. *mānet*, MDu. *maent*, Du. *maand* fem.), OHG. *mānôa* (MHG. *mānôt*. mod.G. *monat*) masc., ON. *mánuð-r* masc. (Sw. *månad*, Da. *maaned*), Goth. *mēnōþ-s*:—OTeut. **mānōþ-*, related to **mānon-* MOON *sb.*¹

In the 16-17th c. the spelling *moneth* was almost universal.]

A measure of time corresponding to the period of revolution of the moon.

1. a. Any one of the twelve portions into which the conventional year is divided. (When not otherwise determined by the context, the reference is to the 'months' inherited by Western civilized nations from the Romans, and known by the names January, February, etc.) More explicitly *calendar month*, less commonly † *calendary*, *civil*, *political*, *usual month* (for illustrations of these designations see under the adjs.).

The primitive calendar month of ancient nations began on the day of new moon or the day after, and thus coincided (except for fractions of a day) with the synodical month (see 2). Among many peoples of antiquity, however, it was from a very early period found desirable that the calendar year should contain an integral number of the smaller periods used in ordinary reckoning. Hence the true 'months' were superseded by a series of twelve periods each having a fixed number of days (on the average one-twelfth of the number in the calendar year), and thus having no relation to the changes of the moon; but this artificial period continued to bear the name of 'month'. The systems according to which the reckoning by months was brought into relation with that by years were very various. In the Julian calendar, the months in leap year had alternately 31 and 30 days, while in other years February had only 29 instead of 30. This symmetrical arrangement was under Augustus broken up by the transference of a day from February to August, and of a day from September and November to October and December respectively, producing the system now in use.

c 888 K. ÆLFRED *Boeth.* v. §2 þonne ðære sunnan scima on Agustus monðe hostot scinð ðonne dysegað se ðe þonne wile hwelc sæd ofæstan þæm dryzum furum. **c 1000** ÆLFRIC *Gen.* vii. 11 On þam oþrum monðe on þone seofenteoþan dæg þas monðes. **a 1123** O.E. *Chron.* an. 1110 On þære fiftan nihte on Maies monðe. **c 1205** LAY. 7220 He [Julius Cæsar] makede þane kalender þe dihteþ þane moneð & þe 3er. **c 1386** CHAUCER *Prolog.* 92 He was as fresh as is the month of May. **1477** EARL RIVERS (Caxton) *Dictes* I In the moneth of Iuyll the said yere. **1535** COVERDALE *Exod.* xiii. 4 This daye are ye gone out, euen in y^e moneth of Abib. **1615** BEDWELL *Arab. Trudg.*, *Alkhoran*, This moneth they call *Ramadhan*, which also is their Lent. **1678** SIR G. MACKENZIE *Crim. Laws Scot.* II. iv. §1 (1699) 185 Registrat in the Books of Secret Council, the 15. day of that Moneth. **1681** W. ROBERTSON *Phraseol. Gen.* (1693) 868 The Moneth of March. **1775** S. J. PRATT *Liberal Opin.* xiv. (1783) II. 236 The arid month of July. **1794** CRUDEN *Concord.* (ed. 5) s.v. *Month*, The names and order of the months in the [Hebrew] Civil year are the same as in the preceding table, only beginning the year with Tisri or September. **1807** ROBINSON *Archæol. Græca* III. xxv. 332 The Roman January, which was their first month, was in the depth of winter. The Macedonians reckoned Dios their first month from the autumnal equinox. **1861** M. PATTISON *Ess.* (1889) I. 36 Dr. Pauli. . . more than once gives the day and the month, without remembering to add the year of an event.

b. An emblematic representation of this. **1644** EVELYN *Diary* 7 Nov., The Temple of Janus quadrifrontis, having 4 arches importing the 4 Seasons, and on each side niches for the Monethes. **1712** BUDGE *Spect.* No 425 ¶4 Then came up the three Months which belong to this season. *Ibid.*, Then came the Attendant Months.

2. *Astr.* a. (In full *lunar month*.) The period in which the moon makes a complete revolution relatively to some point, either fixed or moveable.

There are thus several species of lunar month, as the time of the revolution is different according to the point with regard to which it is reckoned. Usually the term denotes the *synodical month*, i.e. the period from one new moon to the next, the length of which is 29 days, 12 hours, 44 minutes, 2.7 seconds. The other kinds of lunar month (the lengths of which are all between 27 and 28 days) are the *anomalistic*, *sidereal*, *tropical*, and *nodical month*: see those adjs.

c 1000 Sax. *Leechd.* III. 248 On ðam monthe synd getealde nigon & twentig daga & twelf tida, þis is se monelica monað. **c 1250** Gen. & Ex. 145 De mones list is moneð met. **1398** TREVISA *Barth. De P.R.* ix. ix. (1495) 354 The month of the mone is that space in the whyche the mone passyþ from one poynt in the fyrmant and comyþ ayen to the same. . . conteynyth xxvij dayes and viij houres. **1483** *Cath. Angl.* 246/2 A munethe, *interlunium*. **1551** RECORDE *Cast. Knowl.* (1556) 14 A Moneth is the iuste time of the propre course of the Moone, from change to change. **1715** tr. *Gregory's Astron.* (1726) I. 241 Tho' a Month be properly that space of time wherein the Moon goes thro' the Zodiac; yet [etc.]. **1875** *Encycl. Brit.* II. 800/1 We have as many different

species of months as there are different motions with which that of the moon can be compared. *Ibid.* 800/2 The different lunar months. Synodical month, Sidereal month, Tropical month [etc.].

† b. *month of apparition, illuminative month*: that part of the lunation during which the moon is actually visible. (The length of this was variously stated.) *Obs.*

1594 BLUNDEVIL *Exerc.* III. i. xlvi. (1636) 360 The month of Apparition consisteth of eight and twenty daies. **1658** PHILLIPS s.v., A moneth of Apparition, i. the space of 26 dayes and 12 hours, wherein the Moon appears, the other three dayes being deducted wherein it is obscured by the Sun.

c. *solar month*: the twelfth part of the solar year; the time occupied by the sun in passing through one of the signs of the zodiac.

c 1000 Sax. *Leechd.* III. 244 Dære sunnan gear is þæt heo beyrne þone miclan circol zodiacum. . . Ælce monðe heo yrnð under an þæra tacna. **1398** TREVISA *Barth. De P.R.* ix. ix. (1495) 354 The monthe of the sonne duryth as longe as the sonne abydyth in one sygne in his course. **1715** tr. *Gregory's Astron.* (1726) I. 241 That space of time. . . wherein the Sun runs thro' one Sign of the Zodiac, is call'd a Solar Month.

3. a. A space of time, reckoned from any moment, and either (a) extending to the corresponding day of the next calendar month (in which case the space of time is called 'a calendar month'), or (b) containing 28 days (often miscalled a 'lunar month').

a 900 tr. *Bæda's Hist.* v. xvii. [xix.] (1890) 454 He þa fela monþa þær gesælīgum Ʒ elesum geornlice abysegað was. **c 1000** ÆLFRIC *Gen.* xxix. 14 Da an monuð agan was. **c 1205** LAY. 7771 þreottene monðes wunede Julius in Oðeres. **c 1250** Gen. & Ex. 2592 Dre moneð haueð Ʒhe him hid. **c 1350** Will. *Palerne* 5074 þe feot of þæt marriage a moneþ fulle lasted. **1362** LANGL. *P. Pl. A.* III. 140 Heo may as muche do In a Mooneþ ones, As [soure] secre seal In Seuene score dayes. **c 1400** MAUNDEV. (1839) v. 49 At the ende of Ʒ Wekes or of a Monethe, thei comen agen. **1481** CAXTON *Godfrey* cxxi. 183 The siege had thenne endured nygh ix. monethes. **1579** LYLly *Euphues* (Arb.) 46 A quicke understanding, is able to attaine to more in a moment. . . then a dull and blockish head in a month. **1599** *Acts Privy Council* XXIX. 591 Allowance. . . at x.li. the moneth, accompting xxviij daies to the monethe, is yearlie cxxx.li. **1628** COKE *On Litt.* 135b, A month *mensis* is regularly accounted in Law 28. dayes, and not according to the Solar moneth, nor according to the Kalender, vnlesse it bee for the account of the laps in a *quare impediat*. **1683** TRYON *Way to Health* 134 Which comes to pass in six, eight or twelve Moneths, more or less. **1747** W. HORSLEY *Fool* (1748) II. 248 The hurricane Months begin about the Twelfth of July, and continue to the Nineteenth of October. **1766** BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. ix. 141 A month in law is a lunar month, or twenty-eight days, unless otherwise expressed. **1842** J. AITON *Domest. Econ.* (1857) 303 In Scotland, we are said to enjoy nine months of winter and three months of very bad weather. **1850** *Act 13-14 Vict.* c. 21 (An Act for shortening the Language used in Acts of Parliament) §4 The Word 'Month' to mean Calendar Month, unless words be added showing Lunar Month to be intended. **1886** LUCY *Gladstone Parl.* 372 That plank bed, every square inch of which is as well known in the House of Commons as if members had passed upon it a month of all-night sittings.

b. *sing.* for *pl.* after a numeral. *Obs. exc. dial.* **c 1175** Lamb. *Hom.* 3 þe mon þe leie xii moneð in ane prisune. **a 1225** *Ancre. R.* 218 Sum ancre is þæt weneð þæt heo schule beon stronglucst uonedeð iðe uormeste twelf moneð þæt heo bigon ancre lif. **a 1300** *Cursor M.* 11127 Mare þan þre monet dueld he In his aghen kindli contre. **c 1300** *Harrow. Hell* 208 Twelwe moneþ is agon, þæt I polede martirdom. **c 1400** *Destr. Troy* 8373 Sex moneth & no more. **c 1470** HENRY *Wallace* III. 334 Till x moneth war gayne.

c. *spec.* One of the 'nine months' commonly accounted to make up the period of pregnancy in women (about 270-80 days). So *seven months' child*, one born about 30 weeks after conception.

c 950 Lindisf. *Gosp.* Luke i. 36 Dis moneð [Rushw. MS. monoð] is ðe seista ðær ðiu ge-ceiged is un-berend. **1834** *Cycl. Pract. Med.* III. 471/2 Both mother and daughter. . . were in the habit of menstruating up to the seventh month.

d. Used as an indefinite measure of time, esp. in *pl.*, a long while.

1601 SHAKS. *All's Well* IV. iii. 99, I haue to night dispatch'd sixteene businesses, a moneths length a peece. **1819** SHELLEY *Cenci* III. i. 330 What you in one night squander were enough for months! **1891** MEREDITH *One of our Cong.* xxv, 'Is there anything of Dartrey's wife?' 'Dead', he answered. 'When?' 'Months back'. **1897** *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* II. 455 Beriberi often originates in ships miles and months away from the land.

e. *ellipt.* for a month's leave, duty, absence, etc.; also for the amount of wages corresponding to a month's service.

1787 CHARLOTTE SMITH *Romance Real Life* I. 211 Here Beaulieu put the infant to nurse with Gabriella Niviniot, to whom he paid a month before-hand. **1793** SMEATON *Edystone L.* §330 The present third man, who was at this time taking his month on shore.

f. Phrases. † *month about*: during alternate months. *month by month*: in each successive month (without suggestion of cessation). *month after month*: each month as a sequel to the preceding (without suggestion of continuity). *from month to month*: continuously from one month to the next. *from the month*: from the period when the lying-in mother is left by the monthly nurse. *month of Sundays* (colloq.): an

indefinitely prolonged period. *this day month*: at a time a month after the day indicated.

1611 BIBLE I Chron. xxvii. 1 Nowe the children of Israel . . . which came in, and went out moneth by moneth, throughout all the moneths of the year. 1656 H. PHILLIPS *Purch. Patt.* (1676) 89 Moneth by moneth, nay, day by day. 1668 PEPYS *Diary* 11 Mar., About four o'clock the House rises, and hath put off the debate to this day month. 1749 *Hist. Pelham, Mass.* (1898) 224 Said Scale is to be Kept, Month about at each Plase. 1771 GOLDSM. *Hist. Eng.* II. 74 Entrusted with the charge of guarding him month about. 1808 *Times* 26 Feb. 4/4 A Widow . . . [wants] to take the Care of a Child from the month. 1818 SHELLEY *Marengi* xiii. 3 He hid himself, and hunger, toil, and cold, Month after month endured. 1832 MARRIAT N. *Forster* v. It may last a month of Sundays. 1864 TENNYSON *Aylmer's Field* 488 So month by month the noise about their doors . . . made The nightly wiper of their innocent hair Falter before he took it. 1884 H. COLLINGWOOD *Under Meteor Flag* 269 Don't be a month of Sundays about it. 1894 OWEN & BOULGER (*title*) *The Country Month* by Month.

†4. Applied (as the name of the nearest recognized division of time) to certain measures of duration supposed to be important in particular sciences. *philosophical month* (old Chem.): see quot. 1727-41. *medical* or *medicinal, decretory* or *decretorial month*: the space of 26 days 22 hours, formerly supposed by physicians to represent the interval between the crises of disease. *Obs.*

1646 [see MEDICAL a. 1 d]. 1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Month*, Philosophical Month, amongst chymists, is the space of 40 days and nights.

†5. *pl.* = MENSES. *Obs.*

1578 LYTE *Dodoens* II lxxi. 241 The wilde Basill . . . stoppeth . . . the inordinate course of the Moneths. 1664 PEPYS *Diary* 27 Sept., My wife having . . . her months upon her is gone to bed. 1694 WESTMACOTT *Script. Herb.* 183 Saffron . . . expelleth the Months and Child.

6. Attributive uses and combinations.

a. *attrib.*, as *month-brother, -end; month-old* adj.; *month-long* adj. and adv.; † *month book*, an account book intended to serve a month; *month clock*, a clock which goes for a month between windings; † *month courses* = MENSES; † *month-day*, (a) a stipulated or allowed period of a month's duration, chiefly in phr. *within a month day* (cf. DAY sb. 11); (b) the corresponding day of the following calendar month; *month-man dial.* = *month's man* (see b); *month-name*, the name of any one of the calendar months; † *month-nurse* = *monthly nurse*.

1557 *Order of Hospitals* Fvj, You shall kepe xiiij *Month-Books. Every Booke shall containe all your receipts and Paiments receued and paid in euery Moneth. a 1889 G. M. HOPKINS *Poems* (1967) 37 A sister, born for each strong *month-brother. 1799 *Times* 1 June 4/4 Turkey carpets, a *month clock, a quantity of old china. 1884 F. J. BRITTEN *Watch & Clockmaker's Handbk.* 268 Month Clocks have an intermediate wheel and pinion between the great and centre wheels. 1962 E. BRUTON *Dict. Clocks & Watches* plate 7 (*caption*) French month clock with skeleton frame. 1563 HYLLE *Art Garden.* (1593) 100 The same water drunk . . . doth stay the excess of the *month courses. 1390 *Gower Conf.* II. 27 He his trowthe leith to borwe To come, if that he live may, Ayein withinne a *Monthe day. *Ibid.* 100 Withinne . . . tuo Monthe day. c 1440 *Generydes* 1890 To muster withynne a moneth day. c 1470 [see DAY sb. 11]. 1546 LANGLEY *Pol. Verg. De Invent.* v. iv. 103b, Thei vse commonly not to be purified afore the moneth day. 1929 *Times* 30 Oct. 14/2 The corporations would . . . withdraw funds from the call money market to meet their *month-end requirements. 1843 PUSEY *Serm. Holy Euch.* 28 All but a *month-long fast from our 'daily Bread'. 1887 MORRIS *Odys.* x. 14 And me month-long there he cherished. 1794 *Annals of Agric.* XXII. 212 Harvest-men, (month-men) 4l. per month. 1906 *Athenæum* 8 Sept. 280/3 The old dislike of Quakers to the ordinary *month-names. 1828 *Lights & Shades* II. 312, I was boxed up with a market-gardener, a *month-nurse [etc.]. 1909 R. BROOKE *Let. Jan.* (1968) 155 On Thursday . . . I go . . . to our filthy academy in the Fens . . . (by a *month-old engagement) with a pack of women. 1940 W. FAULKNER *Hamlet* IV. 292 The month-old corn-silk beard which concealed most of his abraded face. 1960 *Farmer & Stockbreeder* 1 Mar. 150/3 Day-old pullets . . . chicks as hatched . . . month-old pullets.

b. Possessive genitive, as † *month's day* = *month day* (see a); also = MONTH'S MIND; *month's end dial.*, a religious celebration held after the expiration of a month from the date of a funeral (cf. MONTH'S MIND); *month's man*, a man employed at enhanced wages for one month's labour during harvest.

c 1526 *Plumpton Corr.* (Camden) 226 As I understand, ye are contented to bide the order of me & others, . . . so that an end wear maid before *months day next. 1542 in *Suss. Arch. Coll.* (1869) XXI. 201 [Will of T. Delve: At his burial x masses . . . At his month's day a cast of bread, two pounds of beef, and a penny]. 1863 *Monthly Packet* Dec. 683 In many a parish, the only occasions on which the church is well filled is when one of these *'Month's Ends' (as they are called, whatever time may have elapsed since the funeral) gathers together a train of mourners. 1750 W. ELLIS *Mod. Husbandm.* V. ii. 8 He commonly employed six *Months-Men every Harvest. 1804 CHARLOTTE SMITH *Conversations*, etc. I. 191 But what is a month's man? . . . One who is hired by the farmer, to work for him for a month, during harvest.

*month*² (mənθ). *Obs. exc. Hist.* Also 5 monthe, 5, 9 *Hist. month*. [ad. Gael. *monadh* until 13th c. pronounced (monað). Cf. place-names such

as *Month Blair*.] A high hill, mountain. Applied *spec.* to the Grampians, esp. towards their eastern extremity (Jamieson).

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* II. 494 Dreand in the month thar pyne. c 1425 WYNTOUN *Chron.* VII. v. 634 be bak þai turnyt richt son, and fiende, And oure þe Monthe richt son þaim spede. c 1470 HARDING *Chron.* (1543) 236 Betwixt the mounthes and the water of Tay, Which some do call mountaignes in our language. 1520 *Sc. Acts Parl.* (1814) I. 201 All kynd of monthis . . . hes mercheis thre, Heidrowm, watter, and monthis bord. 1561 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* I. 193 The benefices on this syde of the Month . . . and beyond the Month. c 1600 *Battell of Balrinness in Scot. Poems* 16th C. (1801) II. 347 On Towie Mounth I mett a man. 1640 in *Rose of Kilravock* (Spalding Club) 333 [Twelve tenants of the] Twa Culmoires were peacefully leading peats . . . from the Month of Mulbuy.

† *'monthish*, a. *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. MONTH sb.¹ + -ISH.] Of or pertaining to a month, monthly.

1540 PALSGR. *Acolastus* Qij, A monthyshe vytayle . . . i. as moche vitayles, as wolde serue vs for a hole monethe.

monthling ('mənθlɪŋ). *rare*⁻¹. [f. MONTH¹ + -LING.] A child a month old, or whose age can be counted only by months.

1804 WORDSW. *To my Infant Daughter* 16 Frail, feeble Monthling!—by that name methinks, Thy scanty breathing time is portioned out Not idly.

monthly ('mənθli), a. and sb. [f. MONTH¹ + -LY¹. OE. had *món(a)plíc*: cf. OS. *mōnothlic*, OHG. *mânôdlîh* (G. *monatlich*.)] A. adj.

1. a. Done or recurring once a month or every month.

1647 FULLER *Good Th. in Worse T.* (1841) 125 We have . . . not care enough to keep one monthly day of humiliation. 1661 COWLEY *Prop. Adv. Exp. Philos. Verses & Ess.* (1669) 46 Two of the Professors by daily, weekly or Monthly turns shall teach the publick Schools. 1783 BURKE *Ind. Comm. Rep. Wks.* II. 260 Mr. Hastings . . . urges the necessity of the monthly payment of the Nabob's stipend being regularly made. 1838 LYTTON *Alice* I. iii. 26 She saw Evelyn opening the monthly parcel from London. 1889 H. CAMPBELL *Causat. Disease* viii. 54 Monthly migraine.

b. = MENSTRUAL a. 2.

1612 WOODALL *Surg. Mate Wks.* (1653) 68 Anise-seed . . . moveth urine and monthly termes. *Ibid.* 71 *Amoniicum* . . . provoketh the monthly courses and urine. 1806 *Med. Jnrl.* XV. 29 About five years ago the monthly period ceased, and since that time the head-ach became universal. 1889 J. M. DUNCAN *Clin. Lect. Diseases Wom.* xix. (ed 4) 152 The woman has this violent disease during her monthly time.

2. Pertaining or relating to a month; payable every month.

1572 WALSINGHAM in *Digges Compl. Ambass.* (1655) 213 My monthly charges [are] drawing now to two hundred pounds the month. 1573 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* II. 219 Dalie, owlkite, or monethlie wageis. 1843 *Borrow Bible in Spain* xli, An offer of a monthly salary. 1848 GLAISHER in *Phil. Trans.* CXXXVIII. 125 On the Corrections to be applied to the Monthly Means of Meteorological Observations taken at any hour, to convert them into Mean Monthly values. 1902 T. M. LINDSAY *Ch. & Ministry in Early Cent.* iv. 125 They paid a monthly subscription to the common fund (*stips menstrua*).

3. Continued or enduring for a month. Now *rare exc.* as applied to the revolution of the moon, where the sense blends with sense 1.

1589 GREENE *Menaphon* (Arb.) 26 Minutes ioyes are monthlie woes. 1605 SHAKS. *Lear* I. i. 134 Our selfe by Monthly course . . . Shall our abode Make with you by due turne. 1667 MILTON *P.L.* III. 728 The neighbouring Moon . . . her aide Timely interposes, and her monthly round Still ending . . . in her pale dominion checks the night. 1692 BENTLEY *Boyle Lect.* vi. 24 The monthly Revolutions of the Moon. 1825 A. R. C. DALLAS *Prelim. Statem.* in R. C. DALLAS *Corr. Byron* I. p. lxxx. It is truly absurd to see how all Lord Byron's monthly friends prostitute the word *intimacy*.

4. Special combinations, as *monthly bird*, the fieldfare (Swainson *Prov. Names Birds* 1885); *monthly boat, ship*, a ship on a long voyage on which the crew is paid by the month; † *monthly mind* = MONTH'S MIND; *monthly nurse*, a sick-nurse who attends a woman lying in during the first month after her accouchement; *monthly rose (tree)*, the Indian or China rose, erroneously supposed to flower every month.

1898 *Nautical Mag.* Dec. 827 She passed the ship *Libertas*, evidently a good *monthly boat, jogging along the same way under close-reef topsails. 1649, 1660 Monthly mind [see MIND sb. 5 b]. 1798 E. WYNNE *Diary* 9 Mar. (1952) 294 These ladies say I shall very soon be brought to bed. I am exceedingly well, had the *monthly nurse in the house. 1840 DICKENS *Sk. Young Couples* 21 If one of a friend's children die, the formal couple are . . . punctual in sending to the house . . . if a friend's family be increased the monthly nurse is not more attentive than they. 1844 DICKENS *Mart. Chuz.* xix, A monthly-nurse, or, as her sign-board boldly had it, 'Midwife'. 1664 EVELYN *Kal. Hort.*, Mar. (1699) 31 Cut away some Branches of the *Monthly Rose-tree close. 1664 *Ibid.* in *Sylva* 75 September . . . Flowers in Prime, or yet lasting . . . Muske Rose, and Monthly Rose. 1688 R. HOLME *Amoury* II. 62/2 The Monthly Rose [is] of the purple colour, it bears three times in the year. 1707 MORTIMER *Husb.* (1721) II. 164 The Monthly Rose bearing Flowers only three Months in England. 1866 *Chamb. Encycl.* VIII. 335/2 The name Monthly Rose is often given to it from the notion that it flowers every month. 1955 G. S. THOMAS *Old Shrub Roses* ix. 60 There was one ancient Rose which under favourable conditions of high culture and special pruning often produced a second crop of flowers in the autumn. This Rose was known in England as the Monthly Rose. 1893 E. I. BARRA *Tale Two Oceans* 20 She was what the sailors called a good old *monthly ship. 1903 H. HOLMES *Life &*

Adventures on Oceans 34 'I like a good monthly ship,' remarks a seaman standing by. 'In these racehorses a fellow's dead horse is hardly worked out before you think of getting into port again.'

B. sb.

1. *pl.* = MENSES. Now *colloq.*

1872 J. G. MURPHY *Comm. Lev.* xv. 25 The issue is not at the usual time of the monthlies. 1922 JOYCE *Ulysses* 361 That squinty one is delicate. Near her monthlies, I expect, makes them feel ticklish. 1960 C. MACINNES *Mr. Love & Justice* 30 'Don't go,' she said. 'I'm sorry—I'm wrought up. I always am a bit just after my monthlies.' 1963 *Observer* 29 Sept. 31/5 One mother . . . said she had told him most of them [sc. the facts of life]—'even about girls and the monthlies'.

2. A literary periodical magazine or review published once in each month.

1833 *Knickerbocker* I. 185 We have articles on Political Economy in the monthlies, the weeklys, and the dailys. 1849 C. BRONTË *Let.* 15 Nov. in C. Shorter *Brontës: Life & Lett.* (1908) II. 83, I feel that the fiat for which I wait does not depend on newspapers . . . The monthlies and quarterlies will pronounce it. 1856 *Gentl. Mag.* July 7 All the monthlies above named had passed away before Cave started *The Gentleman's Magazine*. 1904 *Daily Chron.* 12 Mar. 4/7 'Can you get me a copy of the Apocrypha?' he asked. . . 'I can't quite remember, sir,' she replied; 'is it a weekly—or a monthly?' 1973 *Nation Rev.* (Melbourne) 31 Aug. 1464/1 The emphasis in the early days of the new monthlies and quarterlies was on strong opinion.

3. Short for *monthly rose* (see A 4).

1852 MOTLEY *Corr.* (1889) I. v. 130 Our gardener had dug up his half-hardy roses, multifloras, and monthlies.

monthly ('mənθli), *adv.* [f. MONTH¹ + -LY².]

1. Once a month; in each or every month; month by month.

1533-4 *Act 25 Hen. VIII.* c. 8 The poore carriers . . . repairenge wekely and monthly to your citee of London. 1569 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* II. 23 And sua furth monethlie upon the first day of everie moneth. 1603 OWEN *Pembrokeshire* (1892) 10 He held Sessions and a Countee Courte monethlie. 1664 EVELYN (*title*) *Kalendarium Hortense*, or Gard'ner's Almanack, directing what he is to do monthly throughout the Year. 1744 BERKELEY *Let. to Prior* 3 Sept., Wks. 1871 IV. 300 Two pamphlets that come out monthly. 1878 JEVONS *Prim. Pol. Econ.* 53 Clerks receive their salaries monthly.

†2. After the manner of a lunatic. *Obs. rare*⁻¹.

1611 MIDDLETON & DEKKER *Roaring Girl* v. ii, The man talks monthly. . . I see hee'll be starke mad at our next meeting.

month's mind. Also 5-7 month mind.

1. *Eccl.* In England before the Reformation, and still in Ireland among Roman Catholics: The commemoration of a deceased person by the celebration of masses, etc., on a day one month from the date of his death.

There seems to be no authority for applying the term to the commemoration throughout the month following the funeral. The notion that it meant a commemoration recurring every month is baseless. For an English rustic survival of the 'month's mind' custom, see *month's end* in MONTH sb. 6 b.

1466 in *Somerset Medieval Wills* (1901) 210, I will that there be at my dirige mass and moneth mynde noon other tapers ne candelstikkis but such as be of the same church. 1487 in *Paston Lett.* III. 463 Every weke following unto my monthes mynde oon trentall, and iij. trentalles at my monthes mynde beside the solemne dirige and masse that is to be required for me at that tyme. 1530 in *N. & Q.* (1900) 9th Ser. VI. 414/1, I will that my executors cause an hole trigintall of masses to be saide . . . upon the day of my buryall . . . and likewise as many at the monthes mynde and asmany at my yeres day. 1546 LANGLEY *Pol. Verg. De Invent.* vi. viii. 128 In England the custome is to kepe the thirty daie or moneth mynde with like Obites, as wer dooen on the buriall daies. [Orig. *Apud Anglos hoc fit vicesimo nono die postquam mortuus est sepultus.*] 1565 COOPER *Thesaurus, Cenotaphium*, a monument of one dead where the body is not, as the herse at the monthes minde. 1721 STRYPE *Eccl. Mem.* II. iv. 281 The month's mind for the two Dukes of Suffolk late deceased was kept September 22: so the more solem celebration of the funerals of great persons about a month more or less after their interments used to be callid. 1830 W. CARLETON *Traits Irish Peas.* (1843) I. 163 He hadn't even a Month's mind! *Ibid. note.* A Month's Mind is the repetition of one or more masses, at the expiration of a month after death, for the repose of the departed soul. 1884 *Weekly Rev.* 11 Oct. 452/2 The month's mind of the late Marchioness of Londonderry was celebrated in the Catholic Church of Newtownards.

b. *transf.* and *fig.*

1598 TOFTE *Alba* (1880) 18 Loe here the Months Mind of my deare bought loue Which (once a Month) I vovd to memorise. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 522 They doe offer sacrifice euery 20 day of the Moone, and these month-mindes they kepe as holy-daies. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* VIII. vi. 763 They vse to solemnize certayne months-mindes in their Saunge manner for any great personage dead.

2. Used allusively as a more or less playful synonym for MIND sb.¹ 13; an inclination, a fancy, a liking. Also (rarely) to be in a month's mind, to have a strong expectation. *Obs. exc. dial.*

1580 LYLY *Euphues* (Arb.) 464 Determininge to ende his lyfe in Athens, although he hadde a moneths minde to England. 1598 BP. HALL *Sat.* IV. iv. 116 He thast's like Chaucers frosty Ianuere; And sets a Months minde vpon smylyng May. 1611 COTGR. s.v. *Engrand*, Tu es bien engrand de trotter . . . thou hast a moneths mind to be gone. 1621 BP. MOUNTAGU *Diatribæ* 382 You bend toward them in the parting, and beare a moneths mind still vnto them. 1660 PEPYS *Diary* 20 May, In another bed there was a pretty Dutch woman, but though I had a month's mind I had not the boldness to go to her. 1700 CONGREVE *Way of World* III.

i, She has a Month's mind; but I know Mr. Mirabell can't abide her. 1755 J. SHEBBEARE *Lydia* (1769) II. 76 This baronet then had a month's mind to the Dowager Viscountess. 1809 MALKIN *Gil Blas* vi. ii. ¶2 If you once leave us, we are in a month's mind that we shall not see you again. 1815 *Hist. J. Decastro & his bro. Bat* IV. 224 Now her ladyship felt malice enough against the men to have a month's mind to another husband. 1826 SCOTT *Jrnl.* 8 July, He [a lion] was lying like a prince in a large cage, where you might be admitted if you wish. I had a month's mind—but was afraid of the newspapers.

Montian (mɒntʃən), *a. Geol.* [ad. F. *montien* (G. J. G. Dewalque *Prodrome d'une Descr. géol. de la Belg.* (1868) x. 185), f. *Mons* (L. *mons*, *mont-* mountain), name of a town in SW. Belgium; see -IAN.] Of, pertaining to, or designating a stage of the Palaeocene series that lies above the Danian (and like it is not represented in Britain) and below the Landenian. Also *absol.*

[1882 A. GEIKIE *Text-bk. Geol.* 848 The most ancient Tertiary deposit of the west of Europe appears to be the limestone of Mons (Système Montien.)] 1896 J. W. JUDD *Student's Lyell* xv. 220 Paleocene Beds ('Montian').—In the coarse limestone of Mons in Belgium and in the Marls of Meudon in the Paris basin we have strata which are perhaps older than any in the British Islands. 1914 J. PARK *Textbk. Geol.* xxx. 416 The concretionary limestone of the upper division, representing the Montian sub-stage of the Cretaceous system, has yielded... the very characteristic Danian cephalopod, *Nautilus danicus*. 1921 *Geol. Mag.* LVIII. 146 The Montian (Calcaire pisolitique) is now only found in a few isolated patches and seems to have been deposited in certain areas rather than over the whole Paris region. 1955 G. G. WOODFORD tr. *Gignoux's Stratigr. Geol.* ix. 473 Far from being localized in narrow grooves, the Montian sea was widespread in a large gulf bounded on the north by the Pays de Bray and Chateau-Thierry and in the south reaching Mantes... and Vertus. 1960 [see DANIAN a.]. 1969 BENNISON & WRIGHT *Geol. Hist. Brit. Isles* xv. 336 The earliest Tertiary beds found on the continent of Europe, the Danian and Montian which together form the Palaeocene (though some authors consider the Danian late Cretaceous), were never deposited in the British area.

monticellite (mɒntɪ'seɪlɪt). *Min.* [f. the name of T. Monticelli (1758–1846) an Italian mineralogist; see -ITE.] A yellowish chrysolitic silicate of magnesium, calcium, and iron.

1831 H. J. BROOKE in *Philos. Mag.* X. 265 Monticellite... On the supposition of its being an undescribed mineral, and from Vesuvius, I have named it after Mr. Monticelli, who has published a work in illustration of the minerals found in the neighbourhood of that mountain. 1845 *Encycl. Metrop.* VI. 509/1 Monticellite... A Mineral from Vesuvius. 1896 in CHESTER *Dict. Min.*

monticle ('mɒntɪk(ə)l). Also 5 mɒ(u)ntɪcle. [ad. F. *monticule*; see MONTICULE.] A small mountain or hill.

1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* i. 13 Vpon whom was so moche sonde layde, that vpon polydorus semed to be a lityl hille or montycle. *Ibid.* iii. 17 In whiche place there hadde be accumyle, or heped, of sonde a lityl hille or montycle. 1721 BAILEY, *Monticles*, little Mountains. 1842 BORROW *Lavengro* xxv, He stood on the top of a steep monticle. 1877 LYTELL *Landmarks* II. ii. 51 A moated hillock... the learned-men's monticle or moated camp.

monticoline (mɒntɪ'kɔʊlɪn), *a. Nat. Hist.* *rare*⁰. [f. L. *monticol-* a mountaineer (f. *monti-*, *mons* mountain + *col-ère* to inhabit) + -INE.] Inhabiting mountains (*Cent. Dict.* 1890).

monticolous (mɒntɪ'kɔʊləs), *a. rare*⁰. [Formed as prec. + -OUS.] Living or growing on mountains.

1856 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.* 1891 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

† **mon'ticulate**, *a. Obs. rare*⁰. [f. MONTICULE + -ATE² 2.] (See quot.)

1840 SMART s.v. *Montanic*, Monticulate means, having many little projections.

monticule (mɒntɪ'kjʊ:l). Also *erron.* 9 monticole. [a. F. *monticule* (whence the earlier MONTICULE), ad. late L. *monticulus*, dim. of *monti-*, *mons* mountain; see -CULE.]

1. = MONTICULE. Also *fig.*

1799 *Hist. Europe* in *Ann. Reg.* 46/2 Five sources contribute to form these fountains, which send up to the top little monticules of sand. 1818 J. MITFORD in *Observer* 15 Nov., Mount Ida (a small monticule so named). 1864 M. EYRE *Lady's Walks in S. France* xxi. (1865) 236 On a high monticule frowns the grim old ruin. 1904 *Speaker* 19 Mar. 592/2 An amphitheatre of abrupt monticules.

b. *spec.* A small conical mound produced by volcanic eruption.

1833 LYELL *Princ. Geol.* III. 100 If we could strip off from Etna all the lateral monticules now visible... the diminution of the entire mass would be extremely slight! 1883 BURTON & CAMERON *To Gold Coast for Gold* I. ii. 41 The lower monticules and parasitic craters.

2. *Anat. and Zool.* A minute eminence (on the surface of an animal or organ).

1874 H. A. NICHOLSON in *Q. Jrnl. Geol. Soc.* XXX. 501 The presence of 'monticules' or 'mamelons' from which the name *Monticulipora* was derived, cannot be relied upon. 1890 *Century Dict.*, *Monticulus*, in *anat.*, a little elevation, a monticule.

monticuliporoid (mɒntɪ'kjʊ:lɪpɔːɪd), *a. and sb. Zool.* [f. mod.L. *Monticulipora*, a genus of

corals (f. L. *monticul-us* + mod.L. -pora; see MADREPORE) + -OID.] *a. adj.* Of or pertaining to the genus *Monticulipora*. *b. sb.* A coral of the genus *Monticulipora*.

1881 H. A. NICHOLSON *Genus Monticulipora* 12 Some other Monticuliporoid type. *Ibid.*, This character being common to many Monticuliporoids. 1883 — in *Ann. Nat. Hist. Ser. v. XIII.* 117 The Monticuliporoid Corals of the Wenlock Limestone. *Ibid.*, Some of the commoner Wenlock Monticuliporoids.

monticulose (mɒntɪ'kjʊ:ləs), *a.* [Formed as next; see -OSE.] Covered with small eminences.

1846 DANA *Zooph.* (1848) 562 With an uneven or monticulose surface.

monticulous (mɒntɪ'kjʊ:ləs), *a. rare*⁰. [ad. med.L. *monticulōsus*, f. L. *monticul-us*; see MONTICULE.] Having little projections or hills. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Monticulous*, full of hills or mountains. (In mod. Dicts.)

montiform ('mɒntɪfɔ:m), *a.* [f. L. *monti-*, *mons* mountain + -FORM.] Mountain-like; having the shape of a mountain.

1816 G. S. FABER *Orig. Pagan Idol* II. 289 Like the montiform pagodas of Buddha. 1819 *Blackw. Mag.* V. 583 The earliest montiform edifice, which the sons of men reared as a studious copy of Mount Meru.

montigenous (mɒntɪ'dʒɪnəs), *a. rare*⁰. [f. late L. *montigen-a* native of the mountains (f. *monti-*, *mons* mountain + *gen-* root of *gignère* to beget) + -OUS.] Native of mountain localities.

1721 BAILEY, *Montigenous*, born on the hills.

Montilla (mɒntɪ'lɪjə). [Name of a town in Southern Spain.] A dry sherry-type wine made in the vicinity of Montilla.

1793 D. MCBRIDE *Gen. Instructions for Choice of Wines* i. 29. Montilla is a light white wine, the chief beverage at Seville. [1846 R. FORD *Gatherings from Spain* xiv. 155 The name of amontillado... has been given to it from its resemblance in dryness and quality to the wines of Montilla, near Cordova.] 1851 C. REDDING *Hist. Mod. Wines* (ed. 3) xii. 208 At Montilla, near Cordova, they have a very fine-flavoured dry wine, called Montilla, which is generally consumed in that place. 1876 H. VIZETELLY *Facts about Sherry* viii. 86 With these wines we tasted some choice Montilla of a fabulous age. 1935 SCHOONMAKER & MARVEL *Complete Wine Bk.* iv. 96 Montilla... is, in every way, an admirable wine. 1961 *Spectator* 21 Apr. 582 Montilla is fairly rare in this country... and is not, in the very strictest sense of the word, really a 'sherry' at all for it doesn't come from the delimited area around Jerez, but from near Cordoba. 1967 A. LICHINE *Encycl. Wines* 358/1 In Spain, Montillas are usually sold from the barrel and in their first year.

montipore ('mɒntɪpɔː(r)). *Zool.* [ad. mod.L. *montipora* a genus of perforate corals, f. L. *monti-*, *mons* mountain + mod.L. -pora; see MADREPORE.] A perforate coral of the genus *Montipora*.

1899 BERNARD in *Jrnl. Linn. Soc.*, *Zool.* XXVII. 129 A heterogeneous group consisting of Montipores [etc.].

So *montiporine a.*, related to the Montipores.

1899 BERNARD in *Jrnl. Linn. Soc.*, *Zool.* XXVII. 147 *Psammocora*, Dana, is the last genus which Milne-Edwards and Haime placed in their Montiporine subfamily of the Poritidae.

montit, obs. pa. t. of MOUNT *v.*

† **mon'tivagant**, *a. Obs. rare*⁰. [f. L. *monti-*, *mons* mountain + *vagant-em*, pres. pple. of *vagāri* to roam (cf. *montivagus*); see -ANT¹.] (See quot.)

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Montivagant*, that wandreth on the mountains.

So † **mon'tivagous a.** [f. L. *montivag-us* + -OUS.]

1658 PHILLIPS, *Montivagous*, wandering up and down the hills and mountains.

† **montjoy**. *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [a. F. *mont joie*, a commemorative cairn, f. *mont* hill + *joie* joy.] See quot. 1727; also *transf.*

1653 URQUHART *Rabelais* II. xxxiii. 218 Finally they found a montjoy or heap of ordure and filth. 1727 BAILEY vol. II, *Mont-joye*, a Name by which they call Heaps of Stones, laid together by Pilgrims, in which they stick Crosses [etc.].

montmartrite (mɒnt'mɑ:traɪt). *Min.* [Named by Delamétherie 1806 after *Montmartre*, near Paris, its locality; see -ITE.] A variety of gypsum containing calcium carbonate.

1821 URE *Dict. Chem.*, *Montmartrite*.

montmorillonite (mɒntmɔːrɪlɒnɪt). [Named 1847 after *Montmorillon* in France; see -ITE.]

a. A massive rose-red silicate of aluminium. Also, any of the montmorillonoids, or these minerals collectively (see quots. 1954, 19662).

1854 [see DELANOVITE]. 1865 WATTS *Dict. Chem.*, *Montmorillonite*, a rose-red, fragile, argillaceous substance found at Montmorillon. 1866 in BRANDE & COX *Dict. Sci.*, etc. II. 534/3 s.v. *Mineralogy*. 1934 [see DELANOVITE]. 1935 *Amer. Mineralogist* XX. 482 Montmorillonite, beidellite, and nontronite form an isomorphous completely miscible series. 1949 P. C. CARMAN *Chem. Constitution & Properties Engin. Materials* xiii. 383 The main constituent is a mineral of the montmorillonite group, either montmorillonite or

beidellite. 1954 H. WILLIAMS et al. *Petrogr.* xvii. 327 By substitution of magnesium or iron for aluminium, especially in montmorillonite, the composition of clay minerals may vary considerably from the formulas given. Beidellite, for example, is essentially a magnesian montmorillonite, and nontronite is one rich in iron. 1962 *Amer. Mineralogist* XLVII. 145 Beidellites and montmorillonites should be divided at the composition at which the lattice charges from octahedral and tetrahedral substitution equal one another. *Ibid.*, The term beidellite should be used for the aluminium-rich members of the montmorillonite-beidellite series of minerals. 1966 *McGraw-Hill Encycl. Sci. & Technol.* VIII. 587/2 Montmorillonite clays have wide commercial use. The high colloidal, plastic, and binding properties make them especially in demand for bonding molding sands and for oil-well drilling muds. They are also widely used to decolorize oils and as a source of petroleum cracking catalysts. 1966 W. A. DEER et al. *Introd. Rock-Forming Min.* 111. 264 The name montmorillonite... was originally applied to a clay mineral with composition similar to that of pyrophyllite except for the presence of excess water, $Al_4Si_8O_{20}(OH)_4 \cdot nH_2O$. Chemical variation of this basic formula yields a group of clay minerals which are related by a common structure and by similarity of chemical and physical properties, and are therefore classed as the 'montmorillonite group'. According to present usage one member of this group is itself called montmorillonite and has the formula $(Na)_{0.7}(Al_{3.3}Mg_{0.7})Si_8O_{20}(OH)_4 \cdot nH_2O$. An alternative term once used for this type of clay is 'smectite', and this has now been revived to describe the group as a whole (Mackenzie, 1957a), which contains the following principal members: montmorillonite, beidellite, nontronite, saponite, hectorite and saunonite. 1971 *Nature* 15 Jan. 157/2 Montmorillonite, a silicate mineral with typical expanding layers, consists of mica-like sheets that are normally separated by one or two layers of water molecules.

b. *attrib. montmorillonite group*, the group of clay minerals (of which montmorillonite is the type) otherwise known as montmorillonoids.

1938 *Mineral. Mag.* XXV. 153 The montmorillonite group is shown to have three end-members, montmorillonite, $Al_2Si_4O_{11}$, nontronite, $Fe_2Si_4O_{11}$, magnesium-beidellite, $Mg_3Si_4O_{11}$. 1946 *Amer. Mineralogist* XXXI. 423 The minerals of the montmorillonite group are characterized by a very wide range in the ions which can proxy Si or Al within the crystal lattice. 1949, etc. [see above].

montmorillonitic (mɒntmɔːrɪlɒnɪtɪk), *a. Min.* [f. prec. + -IC.] Resembling or containing montmorillonite.

1943 *Proc. Soil Sci. Soc. Amer.* VII. 134 (heading) The adsorption of phosphate by kaolinitic, and montmorillonitic clays. 1958 *Nature* 6 Dec. 1596/1 The montmorillonitic nature of this mineral. 1970 *New Scientist* 15 Jan. 98/1 In Mexico... the remarkable natural montmorillonitic clay itself provides the mud.

montmorillonoid (mɒntmɔːrɪlɒnɔɪd). *Min.* [f. as prec. + -OID.] Any of a group of clay minerals that comprises montmorillonite together with some chemically related minerals that likewise undergo a reversible expansion on absorbing water and have a characteristic structure in which water molecules are situated between sheets composed of two layers of silicon atoms sandwiching one nominally of aluminium, the differences between the minerals consisting in the extent and nature of the replacement of silicon and aluminium by other elements. Also *attrib.* or as *adj.*

1951 *Clay Minerals Bull.* I. 195 To avoid this confusion and also the lengthy term 'minerals of the montmorillonoid group'... the term 'montmorillonoid' was suggested [by D. M. C. MacEwan] for this group of minerals. 1951 D. M. C. MACEWAN in G. W. BRINDLEY *X-Ray Identification & Crystal Struct. Clay Minerals* iv. 86 (heading) The montmorillonite minerals (montmorillonoids). 1953 *Jrnl. Soil Sci.* IV. 233 It is fairly simple to detect by X-ray diffraction the presence of montmorillonoids in clays using glycerol... or ethylene glycol. 1955 *Trans. Faraday Soc.* LI. 582 Considerable attention has been paid in recent years to the retention of organic molecules by clays of the montmorillonoid group. 1959 *Clay Minerals Bull.* IV. 67 The name montmorillonoid is understood as covering a continuous isomorphous series extending from montmorillonite, with ideal formula $Al_2Si_4O_{10}(OH)_2$, to beidellite, with ideal formula $(R_1H_3O)Al_2(Si_3Al)O_{10}(OH)_2$. 1966 *Canad. Jrnl. Soil Sci.* XLVI. 235 Montmorillonoid minerals are sometimes more abundant in the lower horizons of soils in which other clay minerals are more uniformly distributed. 1971 *Clay Minerals* IX. 107 Results of... analyses confirm the general montmorillonoid character of the mineral.

|| **montoir**. *Obs.* [Fr., f. *mont-er* to MOUNT.]

1. A horse-block.

1727 BAILEY vol. II, *Montoir*, a stone as high as the Stirrups, which Italian Riding Masters mount their Horses from. 1755 in JOHNSON. In mod. Dicts.

2. (See quot.)

1727 BAILEY vol. II., *Montoir*, the Poise or Rest of the Foot on the left Stirrup.

† **monton**¹. *Obs.* [a. OF. *monton*, var. of *mouton* sheep; see MUTTON.] A battering-ram.

a 1533 LD. BERNERS *Huon* cv. 348 Themperour... dressed vp his engyns and montons to breke the walles.

|| **monton**² ('mɒntɒn). *Mining.* [Sp. *monton* heap, pile, f. *monte* MOUNT sb.]

1. (See quots.)

1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade, Monton* (Spanish), a miner's name for a heap of ore; a batch under the process of amalgamation, varying in quantity in different localities, from 15 to 32 quintals. 1880 D. C. DAVIES *Metall. Minerals*

414 *Monton*. . . a pile of ore, the weight of which varies in the various mining districts of South America.

2. A unit of weight employed in Mexico chiefly for ore under the process of amalgamation (*Cent. Dict.* 1890, citing Dupont).

Montpellier (||mōpɛlje, mōnt'pɛlje). The name of a town in the department of Hérault in Southern France used *attrib.*, as **Montpellier butter**, a sauce made from butter coloured green and flavoured with herbs and anchovies; **Montpellier green** = *verdigris green* [VERDIGRIS 2]; **Montpellier yellow** = *Cassel yellow* [CASSEL], also called *mineral yellow* [MINERAL a. 5 b].

1889 *Montpellier butter* [see *green butter* (GREEN a. 13)]. 1960 E. DAVIO *French Provincial Cooking* 117 *Montpellier butter* is usually served with salmon and the chef's way of doing it is to have a fine piece of middle cut of cold salmon with the skin removed, and the fish thickly spread with the green butter. 1930 MAERZ & PAUL *Dict. Color* 185/2 An old synonym for Verdigris is 'Montpellier Green', from the name of the French city, which was a center for the color trade in the Middle Ages and during the Renaissance. 1969 R. MAYER *Dict. Art Terms & Techniques* 420/1 Other names for verdigris are Montpellier green, viride aeris.. and vederame. 1835 G. FIELO *Chromatogr.* ix. 77 Patent Yellow, Turner's Yellow, or Montpellier Yellow.. has an excellent body, and works well in oil and water, but is soon injured both by the sun's light and impure air. 1969 R. MAYER *Dict. Art Terms & Techniques* 406/2 Turner's yellow.. Among its many names are.. Montpellier yellow, [etc.].

† **montra**. *slang. Obs.* [a. F. *montre* watch: cf. *MUNTER Sc.*] A watch.

1812 J. H. VAUX *Flash Dict.*, *Montra*, a watch.

Montrachet (mōtrʌʃe, mōtrʌʃe). Name of a wine-growing district of the Côte d'Or, France, used to designate the white wine produced there.

1833 C. REDDING *Hist. Mod. Wines* v. 99 The situation to the south-west of Meursault, where it joins Puligny, is noted for the delicious white wine called Mont-Rachet, of exquisite perfume, and deemed the most perfect white wine of Burgundy, and even of France. 1839 *URE Dict. Arts* 1300 The insulated part towards the top furnishes the wine called *Chevalier Montrachet*, which is less esteemed.. than the delicious wine grown on the middle height, called *true Montrachet*. Beneath this district, and in the surrounding plains, the vines afford a far inferior article, called *bastard Montrachet*. 1841 *Fraser's Mag.* June 533 A bottle of Montrachet, similarly poured out to us, was very fair. 1875 H. VIZETELLY *Wines of World II.* 24 The distinguishing characteristics of Montrachet are *finesse*, fullness, absolute homogeneity, and softness, combined with a powerful yet delicate flavour and immense richness. 1903 A. CONAN DOYLE *Adventures Gerard* vi. 218 But there are times when Montrachet is better than the wine of Bordeaux. 1938 W. S. MAUGHAM *Summing Up* 310 A dozen oysters and a pint of Montrachet. 1965 O. A. MENDELSON *Dict. Drink* 228 Dumas has said that Le Montrachet should be drunk bare-headed, on one's knees.

|| **montre** (mōtr). *Organ-building*. [F. *montre* sample, show, f. *montrer* to show.] (See *quots.*)

1876 STAINER & BARRETT *Dict. Mus. Terms*, *Montre*, mounted diapason. An organ stop whose pipes form part of the case or are placed away from the soundboard. 1888 *tr. Locher's Explan. Organ Stops* 40 *Montre* is the name given by the French to the visible, or front, Principals.

Montrealer (mōntrɪ'ɔ:l(ɪ)). [f. *Montreal* + -ER¹.] A native or inhabitant of the city of Montreal in Canada.

1888 [see SEIGNEUR]. 1909 *Westm. Gaz.* 1 Apr. 9/3 Dr. Macnamara.. is always claimed as a Montrealer, because he was born in this city while his father.. was quartered here. 1963 *Guardian* 13 Mar. 13/5 Most Montrealers find London in winter.. marrow-freezing. 1967 *Times* 28 Feb. (Canada Suppl.) 31 Two out of three Montrealers speak French.

montross, montt, obs. ff. MATROSS, MOUNT.

montroydite (mōn'trɔɪdɪt). *Min.* [f. the name of *Montroyd Sharpe* (see *quot.* 1930) + -ITE¹.] Mercuric oxide, HgO, which is found as deep red orthorhombic crystals.

1903 A. J. MOSES in *Amer. Jnrl. Sci.* XVI. 262 The name Montroydite is suggested in honor of Mr. Montroyd Sharpe, one of the owners of the mines at Terlingua [in Brewster County, Texas]. 1932 *Amer. Mineralogist* XVII. 541 The mineral [sc. mosesite] was found in association with eglestonite, terlinguaite, montroydite and kleinite in the quick-silver mining district [of Texas]. 1958 *Prof. Papers U.S. Geol. Survey* No. 312. 71/1 Montroydite occurs as hairs and growths and as needlelike crystals along the cleavage planes of calcite. 1968 I. KOSTOV *Mineralogy* ii. iv. 257 Montroydite is also red but has very strong birefringence.

montuno (mōn'tu:nəu). [Amer.-Sp. *montuno* native to mountains, wild, rustic, untamed.] An improvised passage in a rumba.

1951 *Sat. Rev. Lit.* 24 Nov. 75 His modernisms grow logically from an amalgam of influences that includes Tatum, Wilson, Hines, Gillespie, and the Cuban *montuno* masters. 1956 M. STEARNS *Story of Jazz* (1957) xix. 248 The *montuno*, or *ad lib* passage, .. is often based on just one, or sometimes two, chords. 1957 J. KEROUAC *On Road* (1958) iv. v. 287 The piano *montunos* showered down on us from the speaker. 1958 E. BORNEMAN in P. GAMMOND *Decca Bk. Jazz* xxi. 270 Whereas the themes of the songs were usually lilting tunes of obviously Spanish descent, the *montunos* were unmistakably African.

montuous, variant of MOUNTUOUS *Obs.*

monture ('mɔntjʊə(r)). [a. F. *monture*, f. *monter* to MOUNT: see -URE.]

1. 'A mounting, setting, or frame; the manner in which anything is set or mounted: as, the monture of a diamond. *shaft-monture*, a kind of mounting for the heddles of looms in figure-weaving'. (*Cent. Dict.* 1890.)

1831 G. R. PORTER *Silk Manuf.* 245 The carefulness and skill.. required in preparing the various arrangements of the harness in the loom or, to use the technical phrase, in *building the monture*. 1882 OGILVIE, *Monture*, a setting, mounting, frame, or the like.

|| 2. [As Fr. (mōtyr).] Something mounted or 'set up'.

1886 *York Herald* 10 Aug. 3/2 Flower Department.. A quantity of French Montures.

monture: see MOUNTURE.

monty ('mɔntɪ). *Austral. and N.Z. colloq.* Also *monte*. [Prob. the same word as MONTE¹.] A certainty: used esp. of a horse considered certain to win a race.

1894 H. LAWSON *Martin Farrell in Coll. Verse* (1967) I. 269 Chaps, I've got a vote for Hughie—but it ain't no monte yet. 1901 *Bulletin Reciter* (Sydney) 182 It's the biggest bloomin' monte Dat 'as ever come our way. 1908 E. S. SORENSON *Squatter's Ward* xii. 122 It's a monty the little squib would let out a yell just as I was gettin' clear. 1910 O'BRIEN & STEPHENS *Material for Dict. Austral. Slang 1900-10* (typescript), *Monte*, a take-down game of cards—a sure thing. 1930 K. S. PRICHARD *Haxby's Circus* iii. 41 She's the chance of a life-time.. The biggest bloomin' monty ever started on a racecourse. 1933 *Bulletin* (Sydney) 29 Nov. 10/1 'And they'll take, it's a monty, an ell,' said Pat, 'if we give them an inch.' 1946 *Coast to Coast 1945* 27 He's a monty! We always were lucky. 1947 D. M. DAVIN *For Rest of our Lives* 297 From Christchurch this chap Sloan, for a monty, with that particular brand of New Zealand English. 1970 *N.Z. Listener* 12 Oct. 12/1 Old Jerry wouldn't think of looking for me over this way. That's for a monty. To keep going's the right thing.

monty, variant of MONTE¹.

monument ('mɔnjʊmənt), *sb.* Forms: 4-5 *monymnt*, 4-6 *monumete*, 6-7 *monimnt*, 3-*monument*. [ad. L. *monu-*, *monimentum*—something that reminds, a memorial, monument, f. *monēre* to remind: see -MENT. Cf. F. *monument*, Sp., Pg., It. *monumento*.]

† 1. A sepulchre, place of sepulture. *Obs.* [The earliest recorded sense in Eng.; repr. a late L. development of the sense as in 5 b, which was adopted later. Cf. Welsh *mynwent* (a. L. *monumentum*), graveyard.]

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 1690a be prince o preistes o pair lagh went to pat monument, And sperd it wit a mikel stan. 13.. *Evang. Nicod.* 723 in *Archiv Stud. neu. Spr.* LIII. 404 He wand pat cors.. And layd it in his monument. c 1450 *Mirour Saluacioun* 3403 The dore of the monument was stopp'd with a grete stone. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 228 All y' be in theyr monumetes, or graues, shall here the voyce of the sone of god. 1592 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* III. v. 203 In that dim Monument where Tybalt lies. 1611 *Bible Isa.* lxxv. 4 A people.. Which remaine among the graues, and lodge in the monuments. 1658 SIR T. BROWNE *Hydriot.* ii. (1736) 31 The Saints we observe arose from Graves and Monuments. [Echoing *Vulg. Matt.* xxvii. 53.]

fig. c 1380 *Wyclif Wks.* (1880) 299 Wo be to you, pharises, .. pat ben but hud monumentis.

2. a. A written document, record; a legal instrument. (App. sometimes confused with *muniment*.)

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 342/2 *Monymnt*, or *charterys*, or *oper lyke*, *munimentum*. 1559 MORWYNG *Evonym.* 332 *Leaninge to the monuments* and sayings of Paulus *Ægineta*. 1563 FOXE (*title*) *Acts* and *Monuments* of these latter and perillous Dayes. 1631 GOUGE *God's Arrows* III. §65. 303 Their rolles in which they recorded their monuments. 1685 STILLINGFL. *Orig. Brit.* i. 4 *Gildas*.. sadly laments the want of any *Domestick Monuments*, to give him certain information. 1709 STRYPER *Ann. Ref.* i. iv. 84 This discourse of Guest.. I have transcribed from the original, and put in among the monuments in the end of the book. ? 1757 BURKE *Abridgm. Eng. Hist.* III. ix. Wks. 1812 V. 727 All our monuments bear a strong evidence to this change [in the laws]. 1868 M. PATTISON *Academ. Org.* v. 184 The critical study of the monuments of Roman and Feudal Law may justly claim no inconsiderable share in our endowments.

† b. A piece of information given in writing. † *monuments of letters* (= Renaissance Latin *monumenta litterarum*): information furnished by documents.

1555 EDEN *Decades* 283 But when Demetrius was demanded whether eyther by the monuments of letters or by fame lefte theym of theyr predecessours they hadde any knowlege of the gothes. c 1560 R. MORICE in *Lett. Lit. Men* (Camden) 24 Suche papers of monuments as I hadd in my custodie concerning the furnytur of your Ecclesiasticall stoyre. 1650 STAPYLTON *Strada's Lou C. Warres* VII. 40, I can promise many Animadversions concerning them, out of the Monuments of Letters in my hands.

3. a. An indication, evidence, or token (of some fact). Now rare.

1605 ROWLANOS *Hell's Broke Loose* 4 For Fatus the Governour of Iury oortooke Theudas, and sent his head as a monument to Ierusalem. 1672 PETTY *Pol. Anat.* (1691) 25 There is at this Day no Monument or real Argument that, when the Irish were first invaded, they had any Stone-Housing at all. 1711 WALLIS in *J. Greenwood's Eng. Gram.* Pref. 4 Other Books.. where may be found many Monuments of uncommon Learning. 1903 MATHESON *Repr. Men of Bible* 93 They came to Aaron to ask a sign—a visible monument of the Divine Presence.

† b. Something serving to identify; a mark, indication; something that gives warning, a portent.

1590 SPENSER *F.Q.* I. v. 38 His goodly corps.. Was quite dismembred, and his members chast Scattered on every mountaine as he went, That of Hippolytus was lefte no monument. *Ibid.* II. xii. 80 His brave shield, full of old monuments, Was fowly ras't, that none the signes might see. 1596 SHAKS. *Tam. Shr.* III. ii. 97 Wherefore gaze this goodly company, As if they saw some wondrous monument, Some Commet, or vnusual prodigie? 1656 *tr. Hobbes' Elem. Phil.* (1839) 13 For acquiring of philosophy, some sensible monuments are necessary, by which our past thoughts may be not only reduced, but also registered every one in its own order. 1657 THORNLEY *tr. Longus' Daphnis & Chloe* 205 Laius has shewed the monuments [*orig. γυωπλαματα*] thou hadst about thee.

c. *U.S. Law*. Any object, natural or artificial, fixed permanently in the soil and referred to in a document as a means of ascertaining the location of a tract of land or any part of its boundaries.

1828-32 in WEBSTER. 1858 J. KENT *Comm. Amer. Law* (ed. 9) IV. 546 In the description of the land conveyed, the rule is, that known and fixed monuments control courses and distances.

4. a. Anything that by its survival commemorates a person, action, period, or event.

c 1530 TINDALE *Answ. More Wks.* (1573) 283/1 For our false fayth in visityng the monuments of Christ, therefore hath God also destroyed them. 1596 SPENSER *State Irel. Wks.* (Globe) 628/1 Is there any token, denomination, or monument of the Gaules yet remaynyng in Ireland? 1618 BOLTON *Florus* (1636) 92 He razed Saguntus to the ground, an ancient rich City of Spaine, and a great, but grievous moniment of her truth, and faith to the Romans. 1769 *De Foe's Tour Gt. Brit.* IV. 130 Many Monuments of this Battle are still to be seen here. 1837 J. PHILLIPS *Geol.* 5 It is not certain that monuments remain of all the changes which have occurred. 1876 E. MELLOR *Priesth.* vi. 280 The Supper becomes thus a historic objective monument.

b. An enduring evidence or example.

1675 *Strange News from Oakingham* 5 We.. do deserve, no more mercie at his hands than other the Monuments of his Exemplary Justice. 1713 ADDISON *Cato* III. ii. One.. Who pants for breath, and stiffens, yet alive, In dreadful looks: a monument of wrath! 1789 GIBBON *Autobiog.* (1896) 154, I wished to have observed a country, the monument of freedom and industry. 1820 HAZLITT *Lect. Dram. Lit.* 40 It may be considered as a monument of the taste and skill of the authors. 1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp.* xxxiv. (1856) 299 They [ice-bergs] were beautiful objects, monuments of power.

c. Applied, like mod.F. *monument*, to outstanding survivals of an early literature.

1852 E. A. ANDREWS *Coptious Latin-Eng. Lex.* App. A. 1653 (*title*) Specimens of the oldest monuments of the Latin language. 1897 W. P. KER *Epic & Romance* ii. 183 *Beowulf* is, at any rate, the specimen by which the Teutonic epic poetry must be judged. It is the largest monument extant. 1949 G. K. ANOERSON *Lit. Anglo-Saxons* iii. 63 Unquestionably the most important monument of Old English epic literature.. is the poem *Beowulf*.

5. a. A structure, edifice, or erection intended to commemorate a notable person, action, or event.

the Monument: a Doric column 202 feet in height, built in the City of London (1671-77) after the design of Sir C. Wren, to commemorate the great fire of London, 1666, which originated in a house 202 feet from the site of the column.

1602 WARNER *Alb. Eng. Epit.* (1612) 365 Their edifying and sumptuous Erections of all our chiefe Minsters, Monasteries, and Monuments. 1645 EVELYN *Diary* 26 Feb., This monument [i.e. the Forum Trajanum] being at first set up on a rising ground. 1685 *Ibid.* 17 June, At this time the words engraved on the monument in London, intimating that the Papists fir'd the City, were erased and cut out. 1701 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3718/4 Mr. Jer. Wayte, Fishmonger, near the Monument in New Fish street, London. 1842 BARMHAM *Ingol. Leg. Ser.* II. *Misadv. Margate*, And now I'm here, from this here pier it is my fixed intent To jump, as Mister Levi did from off the Monument! 1864 BRUCE *Holy Rom. Emp.* xvi. (1875) 284 Over all rose those two monuments of the best of the heathen Emperors.. the columns of Marcus Aurelius and Trajan.

b. A structure of stone or other lasting material erected in memory of the dead, either over the grave or in some part of a sacred edifice. (Cf. 1.)

1588 SHAKS. *Tit. A.* i. i. 350 Traytors away, he rest's not in this Tombe: This Monument fiew hundred yeares hath stood, Which I haue Sumptuously re-edified. 1683-4 in SWAYNE *Sarum Churchw. Acc.* (1896) 346 Setting up y^e monument of Mrs. Ray. 1771 JUNIUS' *Lett.* liv. (1820) 286 Honours shall gather round his monument. 1860 WALTER *Sea-board* II. 183 Sometimes the dead were buried in haste, and Monuments were erected.. on the sides of the public roads. 1903 MORLEY *Gladstone* II. v. ix. 157 He found the speech for a monument to Lord Palmerston in the Abbey 'a delicate and difficult duty'.

† c. A carved figure, statue, effigy. *Obs.* (Often in Shaks.)

1593 SHAKS. *Lucr.* 391 Where, like a vertuous Monument shee lies, To be admir'd of lewd vnhalloved eyes. 1601 *All's Well* IV. ii. 5 If the quick fire of youth light not your minde, You are no Maiden but a monument. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 567 At Rome there bee divers peeces of Praxiteles his making.. standing among the monuments and bookes within the librarie of Asinius Pollio. 1611 SHAKS. *Cymb.* II. ii. 32 O sleepe, thou Ape of death, lye dull vpon her, And be her Sense but as a Monument, Thus in a Chappell lying.

† 6. *abstr.* in *monument of*: in commemoration of.

1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 695 At the foot thereof was a great heape of Elephants teeth, .. vpon them were set

the skulls of dead men, which they had slain in the warres, in monument of their victorie.

7. *attrib. and Comb.*, as *monument-builder*, *-maker*; *monument-like* adj.; † *monument candlestick*, a candlestick fashioned after the model of the Monument (see 5 above); *Monument City* = MONUMENTAL CITY; † *monument-money*, money collected from visitors to Westminster Abbey who were shown the monuments.

1654 WHITLOCK *Zootomia* 409 All more or lesse strive at a Perpetuity of their Names; though let me say in a more Preposterous way, than these *Monument-Builders do. 1688 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2316/4 A pair of *Monument Candlesticks. 1856 *Life Illustrated* 31 May 33/4 Baltimore is the *'Monument City', with the great battle monument, and several others of note, within its limits. 1906 *Springfield (Mass.) Weekly Republ.* 8 Mar. 4 Baltimore has been known for years as the 'Monument City', and some of these monuments are in reality works of art. 1886 A. WINCHELL *Walks Geol. Field* 42 A striking *monument-like remnant of a formation that once covered the whole of this high plateau. *Ibid.* 55 Many a monument-like outlier. 1665 J. WEBB *Stone-Heng* (1725) 86 These were..their barbarous *Monument-makers. 1655-6 in *Athenæum* 9 Aug. (1884) 187/1 The Counsell was moved this day, ..that those who have the..disposing of the *monument money at Westminster, may be directed to dispose the same.. to the maintainance of five Masters of Musick.

monument ('mɒnjʊmənt), *v.* [f. prec. Cf. F. *monumenté* placed on official record.] *trans.* In various nonce-uses: To cause to be perpetually remembered; to record on a monument; to furnish with a monument.

1606 FORD *Honor Tri.* (Shaks. Soc.) 24 Unspotted Lucrece who..monumented her rape with extremity of death. 1660 WATERHOUSE *Arms & Arm.* 36 They had their *Arcus Triumphales*, in which..were monumented the Victories of those to whose memory those piles of fame were erected. 1756 H. WALPOLE *Let. to Bentley Aug.*, The poor woman..passed her whole widowhood..in collecting and monumenting the portraits and relics of all the great families from which she descended. 1856 HAWTHORNE *Eng. Note-bks.* (1870) II. 86 The ecclesiastical dignitaries bury themselves and monument themselves to the exclusion of almost everybody else.

monumental (mɒnju:'mentəl), *a.* [ad. late L. *monumentalis*, f. L. *monument-um* MONUMENT *sb.*: see -AL¹. Cf. F. *monumental*.] *A. adj.*

1. Pertaining to a monument or memorial structure, or to monuments in general. † In early use (cf. MONUMENT *sb.* 1), pertaining to the tomb, sepulchral.

1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* v. ii. 5 Skin..smooth as Monumental Alabaster. c 1647 CRASHAW *Upon Death of most desired Mr. Herrys* 68 Softly may he be possesser, Of his monumentall rest! 1715-20 POPE *Iliad* vi. 591 Press'd with a Load of Monumental Clay! 1728 — *Dunc.* II. 313 And Monumental brass this record bears. 1760-72 H. BROOKE *Fool of Qual.* (1809) III. 143 Marbled effigies and monumental deposits of the renowned. 1769 THORPE (*title*) *Registrum Roffense*: or, a Collection of..Instruments of divers kinds... Together with the Monumental Inscriptions in the several Churches and Chapels. 1856 *Eng. Cycl.*, *Biogr.* II. 163 Chantrey's career for the last twenty years of his life, as a monumental sculptor, was unrivalled. 1890 *John Bull* 5 Apr. 228/1 When the light of monumental history first dawned upon Assyria, the land was found to be inhabited by a Semitic race.

fig. 1837 J. PHILLIPS *Geol.* 6 The general rules of geology contribute continually to fill up the void spaces in its monumental history.

2. Serving as a monument or memorial.

1632 BROME *Northern Lasse* III. ii. Wks. 1873 III. 55, I will now bestow my wealth in Monumental good deeds. 1784 COWPER *Task* i. 276 The Mole..Toils much to earn a monumental pile, That may record the mischiefs he has done. 1785 BURKE *Sp. Nabob of Arcot's Debts* Wks. IV. 30 A name that will be well remembered as..long as the monumental debt of England shall endure. 1817 RICKMAN *Archit.* 108 The monumental chapels of this style are peculiarly deserving attention.

† *b.* Serving as a memento; also, serving as a proof of identity. *Obs.*

1601 SHAKS. *All's Well* iv. iii. 20 Hee hath giuen her his monumentall Ring. 1657 THORNLEY tr. *Longus' Daphnis & Chloe* 207, I exposed her with these monumentall toys.

3. Having the aspect of a monument; like a monument.

1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* III. iii. 153 Perseuerance, deere my Lord, Keepe honor bright, to haue done, is to hang Quite out of fashion, like a rustie male, In monumentall mockrie. 1632 MILTON *Penitens* 135 Shadows brown that Sylvan loves Of Pine, or monumental Oake. 1740 BAYNARD *Health* (ed. 6) 25 Lot's sad monumental wife. 1839 *Fraser's Mag.* XX. 710 It has really an air quite monumental, as our French neighbours phrase it. 1874 MICKLETHWAITE *Mod. Franch. Churches* 18 A monumental building, such as a church should be. 1879 SALA in *Daily Tel.* 8 May, The monumental fourpost bed has been taken down.

4. *transf.* Comparable to a monument in massiveness and permanence. Often said of literary works. Also, *loosely*, vast, stupendous.

a 1658 CLEVELAND *Gen. Poems*, etc. (1677) 77 Defend my Rump, great Love, allay my grief, O spare me this, this Monumental Beef! 1864 SALA in *Daily Tel.* 18 Nov., The public began to doubt the veracity of that monumental liar. 1876 GEO. ELIOT *Dan. Der.* xxii, His monumental obtuseness. 1894 J. T. FOWLER *Adamnan* Pref. II Dr. Reeve's original edition of Adamnan, a truly monumental work. 1901 *Weekly Reg.* 6 Dec. 714 Manuals of etiquette.. embodying monumental snobbery and priggishness.

5. Historically prominent and significant; remaining conspicuous to posterity.

1844 MRS. BROWNING *Drama of Exile* 36 Thou shalt be an Idea to all souls;—A monumental melancholy gloom Seen down all ages. 1870 SWINBURNE *Ess. & Stud.* (1875) 313 That gallery of monumental men and mighty memories. 1876 LOWELL *Among my Bks.* Ser. II. 94 The relation of Dante to literature is monumental, and marks the era at which the modern begins.

† *b.* *sb.* in *pl.* *a.* Identifying tokens. *b.* Monumental erections. *Obs. rare.*

1657 THORNLEY tr. *Longus' Daphnis & Chloe* 203 Now it seem'd best..to view the monumentals. a 1687 COTTON *Martial* VIII. iii. 5 When raz'd Messalla's Monumentals must Lye with Licinus's lofty Tomb in dust.

Hence *monumentality*, the quality of being monumental.

1888 G. B. SHAW *Let.* 9 Feb. (1965) 184 If I had..physical monumentality, I should bring London up to the mark. 1890 *Scott. Leader* 11 Nov. 7 Art, in spite of a number of good artists, lacks monumentality. 1934 J. J. SWEENEY *Plastic Redirections in 20th Cent. Painting* 60 A genuinely new 'archaism'—an extreme simplicity and monumentality of form, with no necessary naturalistic association. 1937 *Archit. Rev.* LXXXII. 49/1 The proposed King George V Memorial in Old Palace Yard..epitomizes all that is implied by the hideous word 'Monumental'. And the chosen site admits of very little monumentality. 1963 *Times Lit. Suppl.* 4 Jan. 2/3 The sculptor Ivan Schadr..who among many other monumentality has been responsible for the large moveable pink rose. 1969 R. BANHAM in Jencks & Baird *Meaning in Archit.* 108 According to Baird, the Thinkbelt's avoidance of showy monumentality..will lead to practically every fashionable evil in the book. 1974 *Impressionism* (R. Acad.) 37/1 The strong contrasts between simple planes of colour, and the vigorous forms of tree and house, give the painting a great monumentality.

Monumental City. U.S. The city of Baltimore, Md. Cf. *Monument City* above.

1827 *National Gaz.* (Philadelphia) 20 Nov. 213 The brave sons of Cincinnati at the festival board in the 'monumental city'. 1853 F. W. THOMAS *John Randolph* 178 In 'the monumental city' I read law. 1882 *Harper's Mag.* June 20/2 No women..equal the fair daughters of the Monumental City. 1904 *Baltimore American* 5 Dec. 14 Detectives..of the Baltimore force, have been working there during the past week, and it is probable that they will return to the Monumental City today. 1949 *Business Week* 24 Sept. 101 'The Monumental City' is the nation's second largest seaport.

monumentalism (mɒnju:'mentəlɪz(ə)m), [f. MONUMENTAL *a.* + -ISM.] A monumental style; building on a grand scale.

1902 *Encycl. Brit.* XXVIII. 451/2 The plain lessons of the Crimean War were unheeded, and monumentalism became the ideal of coast defences. 1970 H. BRAUN *Parish Churches* xiv. 174 A tower..supplies its church with the element of monumentalism, the dimension of which is height.

monumentalize (mɒnju:'mentəlaɪz), *v.* [f. MONUMENTAL + -IZE.] *trans.* To make permanent record of; to record or commemorate as by a monument.

1857 G. J. WIGLEY *Borrower's Instr. Eccl. Building* Pref. I Christianity has dwelt and monumentalized itself. 1874 C. P. SMYTH *Our Inher. in Gt. Pyramid* III. xi. (ed. 2) 223 Our ancient measures..had been monumentalized there..before history began. 1881 *Athenæum* 20 Aug. 229/3 Who are..impelled to monumentalize their impressions in rhyme. 1885 'HELEN FAUCIT' in *Blackw. Mag.* 758 Looks and gestures, which it is, or it is not, the business of the artist to monumentalise.

Hence *monumentalization*, the act of making or state of being monumental. *monumentalizing vbl. sb.*, a placing on record, commemoration.

1877 C. P. SMYTH *Our Inher. in Gt. Pyramid* (ed. 3) 32 This monumentalisation of superhuman contemporary knowledge. 1881 *Athenæum* No. 2811. 328/2 The sonnet as a poetic form for the monumentalizing of a single thought or phase of emotion..is already high in favour.

monumentally (mɒnju:'mentəli), *adv.* [f. MONUMENTAL *a.* + -LY².]

† 1. *a.* By means of a monument. *Obs. rare*—1. a 1619 FLETCHER, etc. *Knt. Malta* v. i, Thy memory..in brazen Characters, Shall monumentally be register'd To ages consequent.

b. As regards monuments.

1882-3 M. R. VINCENT in *Schaff's Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* 2000 Monumentally, the city [Ravenna] falls into the line of ecclesiastical history with the era of the Theodosian family.

2. By way of a monument or memorial; like a monument.

1654 GAYTON *Pleas. Notes* I. 2 Like Pauls Scaffolds, Monumentally standing, because none dare take them down. 1705 PENN in *Pa. Hist. Soc. Mem.* X. 15, I would have the said county to be marked northerly by trees or stones monumentally. 1891 *Harper's Mag.* July 275/1 Embodied monumentally in stone.

3. *a.* In a 'monumental' degree.

1888 LOWELL in *Daily News* 26 July 6/3, There is something especially—I might almost use a cant word and say monumentally—interesting in a meeting like this. 1955 *Sci. Amer.* Oct. 118/2 The authors deserve admiration for their persistence and energy in carrying out a monumentally tedious series of experiments.

b. In a monumental way (cf. MONUMENTAL *a.* 4).

1918 E. POUND *Let.* c Apr. (1971) 134 Frazer has of course done the whole job monumentally, BUT good god how slowly, in how many volumes.

monumentary (ˌmɒnju:'mentəri), *a.* [f. MONUMENT *sb.* + -ARY. Cf. late L. *monumentarius*.] Of the nature of a monument.

1810 *Sporting Mag.* XXXVI. 153 The remains of this once celebrated character are permitted to remain without any monumentary token of respect.

monumented ('mɒnjʊməntɪd), *ppl. a.* [f. MONUMENT *v.* + -ED¹.] Monumentally commemorated.

1774 S. WESLEY in *Westm. Mag.* II. 654 When..lies desert the monumented clay. 1844 R. CHAMBERS *Vest. Creation, Early Hist. Man.* (1850) 249 The dimly monumented Toltecan.

monumenter ('mɒnjʊməntə(r)), [f. MONUMENT *v.* + -ER¹.] One who erects monuments.

1890 E. L. ARNOLD *Phra* viii, Nor did I think I was marble, or even the plaster of more frugal monumenters.

'monumentless, *a.* [f. MONUMENT *sb.* + -LESS.] Without monuments or memorials.

1843 CARD. WISEMAN *Ess., Superficial Trav.* (1853) III. 441 The mushroom growth of a monumentless people.

|| **mon vieux** (mɔ̃ vjø). [Fr.] An affectionate form of address: old friend, old man.

1913 BARONNESS ORCZY *Eldorado* I. vii. 55 If you are not satisfied, *mon vieux*..you can send in your resignation when you like. 1917 F. M. FORD *Let.* 5 Jan. (1965) 83 Well, God bless you, *mon vieux!* 1919 C. MACKENZIE *Sylvia & Michael* I. 12 It has been a thoroughly third-class adventure, *mon vieux*. 1924 E. HEMINGWAY *In our Time* i. 9 I'm drunk, I tell you, *mon vieux*. 1959 L. DURRELL in *Spirit of Place* (1969) 360 Wait till you see the menu—it is pure trigonometry, *mon vieux*.

mony, obs. form of MANY.

mony-: see MONI-.

-**mony**, *suffix*, occurring only in sbs. adopted from Latin; in *acrimony*, *ceremony*, *querimony*, *sanctimony*, it represents L. *-mōnia*, and in *matrimony*, *parsimony*, *patrimony*, *testimony*, it represents L. *-mōnium*; for *alimony* there are two L. forms *alimōnium*, *-mōnium*, the former being ante- and post-classical. The *-mōn-* of the two L. suffixes is related by ablaut to the suffix *-men* of object-nouns, of which *-mentum* -MENT is an extended form.

monyal(e, **monyall**, var. ff. MONIAL.

monycion, obs. variant of MUNITION.

monye, **monyel**(l, obs. ff. MANY, MULLION.

monyer, obs. form of MONEYSER.

monyfa(u)ld(e, -**ffold**, obs. ff. MANIFOLD.

1509 *Sel. Cas. Cr. Star Chamber* (Selden) 198 The monyffold riettes oppressions & wranges don to him.

monykin: see MANYKIN.

monyment, obs. form of MUNIMENT.

monyon, obs. form of MULLION.

monyour, -**owre**, obs. forms of MONEYSER.

monyple: see MANYPLIES.

monys, -**y(s)ch**, obs. forms of MONISH.

monyssh, obs. form of MANNISH, MOONISH.

monyst: see MONISH.

monyth(e, obs. forms of MONTH.

† **monzie**. *rare*. Sc. corruption of MONSIEUR. a 1686 PEDEN in *Biogr. Presbyt.* (1838) I. 79 Oh the Monzies, the French Monzies, see how they run.

monzonite (mɒnzəʊnaɪt). [Named after Mt. Monzoni, Tyrol, its locality: see -ITE¹.]

1. *Min.* [F. v. Kobell (*monzonit*), 1871.] A silicate of aluminium, iron, etc., resembling green hornstone.

1882 *1st App. to 5th ed. Dana* 11.

2. *Petrogr.* [a. F. *monzonite* (de Lapparent 1864, in *Ann. des Mines* VI. 259).] A granular igneous rock with a composition intermediate between syenite and diorite, *spec.* one containing approximately equal amounts of orthoclase and plagioclase.

1895 A. HARKER *Petrogr.* iii. 44 A special type of augite-syenite is presented by the Triassic intrusions of Monzoni in the southern Tyrol (monzonite of authors). 1925 *Jrnl. Geol.* XXXIII. 506 The term 'monzonite' properly will apply only to the rocks with a mixture of andesine and orthoclase. 1956 E. W. HEINRICH *Microscopic Petrogr.* iii. 53 Monzonites occur as stocks, laccoliths, dikes, sills, and small plutons. 1974 *Encycl. Brit. Macropædia* IX. 222/2 In general appearance and in field relations monzonites resemble granitic rocks; they differ from granites by reason of their lower quartz content.

Hence *monzo'nitic a.*, (composed) of monzonite or monzonites.

1932 F. F. GROUT *Petrogr. & Petrog.* 85 The plagioclase of monzonites crystallized before orthoclase, and the resulting mixture of euhedral and anhedral crystals is the typical

'monzonitic' texture. 1936 A. JOHANNSEN *Descr. Petrogr. Igneous Rocks* III. 96 The relations between the orthoclase rocks, the plagioclase rocks, and the monzonitic series. 1974 W. C. LUTH in H. Sørensen *Alkaline Rocks* vii. 514/1 The greatest effects, in terms of producing alkaline magmas would be expected of dioritic, monzonitic and andesitic magmas.

moor (mu:), *sb.*¹ [f. MOO *v.*] The low of a cow; an act of lowing.

1789 D. DAVIDSON *Seasons* 46 Thou rangest o'er thy food, among the queys, A' fearless o' thy moo, or cap'ring tail. 1902 *Contemp. Rev.* Dec. 840 The cows utter long 'moos' of excitement.

moor (mu:), *sb.*² Shortened f. MOOLA.

1945 F. FAY *How to be Poor* i. 3 In the vernacular of those in the know, you have the 'moola' (sometimes abbreviated 'moo', meaning 'money'). *Ibid.* xi. 45 What Are We Gonna Do, To Get Rid of All Our 'Moo'? Catchy, isn't it? ... Later on I shall give and teach you—for free—... the lyrics and music for this our battle cry of freedom, using my well-known 'Dum-De-De-Um-Dum' method. After you have mastered 'What Are We Gonna Do, To Get Rid of All Our "Moo"?' I shall expect to hear you full-throatedly singing this chant of Truth from the housetops. 1949 W. R. BURNETT *Asphalt Jungle* (1950) vii. 56 After all, as far as she knew, he was still loaded with what the boys vulgarly referred to as moo! 1975 D. BLOODWORTH *Clients of Omega* ix. 84 Most of my nurses... don't work for moo... But local stuff I pay.

moor (mu:), *v.* Also 6 *mo*, (9 *mue*). [Echoic.] *intr.* Of a cow or ox: To low. *b.* Of a person: To utter the sound represented by 'moo'.

1549 *Compl. Scot.* vi. 39 The calfs began tyl mo. 1565 GOLDING *Ovid's Met.* i. (1593) 21 Thou [sc. Io]... dolefullie dost moo Unto my talke. 1607 *Barley-Breake* (1877) 25 Whose dolefull Sounds the Echo did receiue, That to his moanes the syluan beasts did moo. 1818 TODD, *To Mue*,... 2. To low as a cow; usually pronounced *moo*, though *mue* should seem to be the orthography. 1855 THACKERAY *Newcomes* II. 174 Blessed darling crows, moos, jumps in his nurse's arms. 1892 J. S. FLETCHER *When Chas. I was King* ii. I used to wonder... if that were Farmer Denby's roan cow that mooed so loudly under the western window.

Hence 'mooring' *vbl. sb.*

1844 THACKERAY *Little Trav.* i. A huge penful of Durham oxen... maintain an incessant mooring and bellowing. *transf.* 1888 *Harper's Mag.* Apr. 738 The mooring of the waters seemed to deepen.

moor, *obs.* f. MO, more; *obs.* and *dial.* f. MOW.

mooch (mu:tʃ), *sb.* *slang* and *dial.* Also *mouch*. [f. MOOCH *v.*]

1. *slang.* The action of mooching; esp. in phr. *on the mooch*.

1867 *Lond. Herald* 23 Mar. 221 (Farmer s.v. *Moocher*) If... asked... what he was doing, he would have said he was on the mooch. 1889 J. K. JEROME *Three Men in Boat* iv. You are doing a mooch round the town.

2. *dial.* The fruit of the blackberry.

1839 *Hereford. Gloss.* 69 In the Forest of Dean 'to mooche blackberries', or simply 'to mooch', means to pick blackberries; and blackberries have thus obtained their name of 'mooches'. 1886 BRITTEN & HOLLAND *Eng. Plant-n.*

3. *slang.* = MOOCHER 4.

1914 JACKSON & HELLYER *Vocab. Criminal Slang* 60 *Mooch*,... current amongst beggars. A mendicant, an alms solicitor. 1953 W. BURROUGHS *Junkie* (1972) xiv. 146 Cash was a junk mooch on wheels. He made it difficult to refuse.

mooch, mouch (mu:tʃ), *v.* Now *slang* and *dial.* Forms: 5 *mowche*, 7, 9 *mouche*, 7 *mooch*, 9 *mooche*, *moach*, *moche*, *modge*, 7- *mouch*, 8- *mooch*. [In 15th and 17th c. *mowche*, *mouche*; the senses, closely similar to those of MITCH *v.*, suggest that it was adopted from the source of that word (OF. *muchier* to hide, skulk, etc.) with some dialectal variety of pronunciation.]

† 1. *intr.* ? To act of the miser, pretend poverty; = MITCH *v.* 3 b. *Obs. rare*¹.

c 1460 *Towneley Myst.* xxx. 571 The pennys thai powchid and held thair still; The negons thai mowchid and had no will for hart fare.

2. To play truant; esp., in later use, to play truant in order to pick blackberries; hence *trans.* to pick (blackberries).

1622 MABBE tr. *Aleman's Guzman d'Alf.* II. 289 Wee... runne a-mooching eyther to our Aunts house, or our grandfathers, where wee are made much of. 1655 tr. *Com. Hist. Francion* vi. 9 The Eagle more mindfull of Prey than Honour, did one day mooch from the Thunder which lame Vulcan had made... for Almighty Iupiter. 1787 GROSE *Provinc. Gloss.*, *Mooch*, to play the truant. 1839 [see MOOCH *sb.* 2]. 1887 F. T. HAVERGAL *Herefordsh. Gloss.* 23 'Where is —?' 'Oh, he's gone mooching'.

3. *intr.* To loaf, skulk, sneak, loiter, or hang about; to slouch along.

1851 MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* I. 424/1 These hedge fellows are slow and dull; they go mooching along as if they were croaking themselves. 1879 MISS JACKSON *Shropsh. Word-bk.* 285 'E's no good, 'e does nuthin' but moach about from mornin' till neer'. 1882 OGILVIE, *Mouch*,... to live a sort of semi-vagabond life, selling water-cresses and other wild produce, and without a fixed place of abode. 1888 'R. BOLDREWOOD' *Robbery under arms* xxii. II. 15 And I don't see but what bushranging... ain't as safe a game... as mooching about cattle duffing. 1889 J. K. JEROME *Three Men in Boat* vii. All the inhabitants... come out and mooch round the lock with their dogs, and flirt, and smoke.

transf. 1881 *Daily Tel.* 20 Oct., They found the vessel able to do little more than drift. After mooching along in barge-fashion awhile, they sighted a steamer.

4. *trans.* To pilfer, steal.

1862 MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* [IV.] 418/2, I don't mean to say that if I see anything laying about handy that I don't mouch it (*i.e.* steal it). 1880 JEFFERIES *Hodge & M.* II. 178 To mouch a good armful of fresh-cut clover. 1888 *Daily Tel.* 27 Nov. 5/2 They... would hotly assert that they never mouched a penny from anybody.

5. *intr.* 'To sponge, to slink away and allow others to pay for your entertainment' (Barrère & Leland *Dict. Slang*).

1857 'DUCANGE ANGLICUS' *Vulgar Tongue* 13 *Mouch*, *v.*, to go about sponging on your friends. 1975 D. RAMSAY *Descent into Dark* ii. 69, I mooch these days because I've given it [*sc.* smoking] up.

6. *trans.* To beg, cadge, scrounge.

1899 'J. FLYNT' *Tramping with Tramps* iv. 395 *Mooch*, to beg. 1914 *Sat. Even. Post* 4 Apr. 10/2 And State Street, Chicago, 60. He sure mooched that stem. No nickels. Dimes, buddie... He can beg coin. 1931 'D. STIFF' *Milk & Honey Route* iii. 33 Loan your safety razor to a bum and he will mooch you for half your blades. 1933 'G. ORWELL' *Down & Out* xxxiv. 254 Every night I mooched tanners for my kip off of the students. 1953 W. BURROUGHS *Junkie* (1972) xiv. 147 He would mooch junk off Old Ike, who couldn't turn down anyone sick. 1954 G. KERSH in D. Knight *100 Yrs. Sci. Fiction* (1969) 228, I came across a student, mooching drinks, an educated man with no place to sleep. 1972 D. MORRELL *First Blood* i. iii. 17 First thing I know, a bunch of your friends will show up, mooching food, maybe stealing, maybe pushing drugs.

moocha ('mu:tʃə). Also moochi(e), muchi, mutsha, mutshi, umutsha. [Bantu.] A short skirt worn as a loin-cloth by the aboriginal inhabitants of eastern South Africa before the introduction of European dress.

1878 H. A. ROCHE *On Trek in Transvaal* xv. 325 A wee little Kafir boy with nothing upon him but his 'moochie', or tails, drives by a herd of calves. 1885 R. HAGGARD *King Solomon's Mines* x. 153 He slipped off the 'moocha' or girldie round his middle, and stood naked before us. 1898 *Chambers's Jnl.* 8 Jan. 95/2 His only dress consisted of a monkey skin muchi, or apron, and in his hand he carried a rifle. 1909 N. PAUL *Child in Midst* 139 Presently he appeared, a tall thin native, with no clothing except a cow-hide mutshi, with flaps around his waist. 1923 *Chambers's Jnl.* Apr. 222/1 The native kilt or moocha composed of strips of raw hide. 1936 *Blackw. Mag.* Mar. 304/1 All the bravery of the Zulu war-dress was there... the leopard-skin karosses, the embroidered moochas, the white goat-hide garters. 1936 WILLIAMS & MAY *I am Black* xviii. 181 There came before his eyes a boy of fourteen years wearing only a moochi of cowhide polished with pig's fat. 1948 O. WALKER *Kaffirs are Lively* 30 The menfolk stride along bare-thighed, in swinging umutshas of monkey-tails. 1967 E. M. SLATTER *My Leaves are Green* 1 He wore only his 'mutsha' of monkey-skin tails. 1970 *Rand Daily Mail* 29 Oct. 12 (*caption*) Beaded 'muchi'.

moochary, *obs.* form of MOHAIR.

moocher, moucher ('mu:tʃə(r)). Now *slang* and *dial.* Forms: (9) *mochar*, *mutcher*, *mocher*, 7, 9- *moucher*, 9- *moocher*. [f. MOOCH *v.* + -ER¹.]

† 1. ? An offender against. *Obs. rare*¹.

1671 J. BRYDALL *Law Eng. relating to Nobility & Gent.* (1675) Pref., If High-Shoon Common-wealths-men, and other Mouchers against Honor, Decency, and Order should continue as they were wont before the Re-Erecting of this Honorable Court, I should be sorry.

2. *dial.* One who 'mooches' or plays truant from school, esp. in order to gather blackberries; hence a gatherer of blackberries.

1870 LADY VERNEY *Lettice Lisle* x. 117 What a moucher you are, David! Allays after them blackberries. 1876 MRS. EWING *Jan of Windmill* vi. 'I played moocher', he continued — by which he meant truant.

3. *slang.* One who loiters about, a loafer; also in various specific applications (see quotes).

1862 MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* [IV.] 282/1 They loiter about the streets and public-houses to steal from drunken persons, and are called 'Bug-hunters' and 'mutchers'. 1878 JEFFERIES *Gamekeeper at H.* vii. 142 There are three kinds of poachers, the local men, the raiders, and the 'mouchers'—fellows... who occasionally loiter along the roads and hedges, picking up whatever they can lay hands on. 1880 — *Gr. Estate* 89 Broad burdock leaves, which the mouchers put on the top of their baskets to shield their freshly gathered watercresses from the sunshine. 1905 J. K. JEROME *Idle Ideas* xi, The Whitechapel hawker or the moocher of the Paris boulevard. 1906 *Daily News* 17 Dec. 6 The moocher—the man who lives by gathering watercress, blackberries, nuts, mushrooms [etc.].

4. *slang.* A beggar, a cadger; one who begs or scrounges. Cf. MOOCH *sb.* 3, *v.* 6.

1857 'DUCANGE ANGLICUS' *Vulgar Tongue* 13 *Moucher*, beggar. 1899 'J. FLYNT' *Tramping with Tramps* iv. 395 *Moocher*, a beggar. This word is the generic term for tramps in England. 1925 *Amer. Speech* I. 152/1 'Mooch' is a gem of a word, with its expressive agent-noun 'moocher', the name for a person who sponges on another. 1931 'D. STIFF' *Milk & Honey Route* ix. 96 A moocher may do all the things a panhandler does, only he draws smaller dividends because he lacks the salesman's poise. 1933 'G. ORWELL' *Down & Out* xxxii. 236 Some of the cant words now used in London... A moocher—one who begs outright, without pretence of doing a trade. 1962 K. ORVIS *Damned & Destroyed* xi. 75 You moocher, you—don't you respect a lady's natural curiosity? Be nice to me. After all, I'm paying for this party.

moocherus, variant of MOCHRAS.

moochi(e), *varr.* MOOCHA.

moochin ('mu:xi:n). *Anglo-Welsh colloq.* Also *mwchin*. Anglicized form of Welsh *mochyn* pig.

(cf. Ir. *muc*), applied to a person, esp. a child, as a term of reproach or opprobrium. Cf. PIG *sb.*¹ 5.

1940 DYLAN THOMAS *Portrait of Artist as Young Dog* 58 He sat down in the road. 'I'm on a sledge,' he said, 'pull me, Patricia, pull me like an Eskimo.' 'Up you get, you moochin, or I'll take you home.' 1945 — *Let.* 30 July (1966) 280 He said, 'Look, what they did, the moochin.' 1953 — *Under Milk Wood* (1954) 12 Saw him in the bushes... Playing mwchins... Send him to bed without any supper.

mooching, mouching ('mu:tʃɪŋ), *pppl. a.* [f. MOOCH *v.* + -ING².] That 'mooches'.

1862 HUGHES in *Macm. Mag.* V. 250/1 And the yuckle did scraam, 'Let us peck out his eyes' 'Zich a girt mouchin wosbird deserves to be caddled'. 1888 *Bury Times* 28 Jan. 7/5 The Mouching Fraternity.—James Thompson... and John Sullivan... were charged with begging at Walmersley.

moochulka, variant of MUCHULKA.

|| **moochy** ('mu:tʃi). *Anglo-Ind.* Also *mochee*. [Hindi *moči*.] One of the caste of leather-workers.

1837 *Lett. fr. Madras* (1843) 123 The Bramins and merchant boys all sat together; there was another row of the Moochy or workman caste. 1850 *Benares Mag.* IV. 380 Mild indeed we thought such a penalty for a vile mochee's infringement of the great budmash's dustoor.

moock, *dial.* variant of MUCK *sb.*

moo-cow ('mu:kəu). [f. MOO *v.* + COW.] A childish name for a cow.

1812 COMBE *Picturesque* xiv. *ad fin.*, The sheep all baa'd, the asses bray'd, The moo-cows low'd, and Grizzle neigh'd! 1841 THACKERAY *Charac. Sk.*, *Artists* (1869) 428 Can they design so much as a horse, or a dog, or a 'moo-cow', for little Jack who bawls out for them? not they.

mood (mu:d), *sb.*¹ Forms: 1 *mód*, 3-5 *mod*, 3 *modd*, 4-5 *Sc. mud*, *mwde*, 5 *modde*, *moed(e)*, 4-6 *mode*, *north.* and *Sc. mude*, 5 *north. moyde*, 6 *moud*, *Sc. moyd*, *muyd*, 5-7 *moode*, 3- *mood*. [Com. Teut.: OE. *mód* neut. = OFris. *môd* neut., mind, thought, intention, OS. *môd* masc., mind, courage (MDu. *moet*, *moed*-, Du. *moed* masc.), OHG. *muot* masc., mind, thought, courage (MLG. *muot*, mod.G. *mut*), ON. *môð-r* masc., anger, grief (Sw. *mod* neut., Da. *mod* courage), Goth. *môþ-s*, *môð-* anger, emotion:—OTeut. **mōdo-*, f. pre-Teut. root **mō-*: *mē-*: *mā-* (in Doric Gr. *μῶ-θαυ* to seek after, OS. *sū-mēti* to venture, Gr. *μα-τεύειν* to seek).]

† 1. Mind, heart, thought, feeling. *Obs.*

a 900 tr. *Bæda's Hist.* iv. xxx. (1890) 374 God onsende in þara broðra mod, þæt heo woldan his ban geneoman. c 1205 LAY. 11 Hit com him on mode & on his mern þonke þæt he wolde of Engle þa æðelæn tellen. *Ibid.* 4489 Heo haude enne leoue-mon... þe leof hire weis on mode [c 1275 on heorte]. a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 240 Nim ofte iðine mode þene grime dom of domesdei. c 1275 *Wom. Samaria* 22 in O.E. *Misc.* 84 Wymmon, if þu understode Hwo hit is þæt drynke byd, þu woldest beon of oper mode. c 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 103/85 Nov ich wot, quath þe Iustise, 3ware-to þou tornest þi mod. c 1300 *Seyn Julian* 103 (Ashm. MS.) Vor we nabber power no mon to þing in sunne asen is mode. 1390 *Gower Conf.* III. 163 If thou wolt take into thi mod Reson, thou myht be reson deeme That [etc.]. c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 515 For to mele with þæt maidyn & hir mode here.

2. With specific colouring.

† a. Fierce courage; spirit, stoutness, pride.

Beowulf 1167 He hæfde mod micel. c 1205 LAY. 25476 Ah cniht he wes wunder god & he hafde swiðe muchel mod. c 1290 *Beket* 1838 in *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 159 Heo bi-leueden al heore grete mod and heore pretninge al-so. a 1330 *Otuel* 1123 þo was otuwel fol of mood, & faust as he were wood. 13... *E.E. Allit. P. A.* 401 Maysterful mod & hyze pryde. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* xix. 622 The erll, that wes of mekill mude. a 1500 *Syr Peny* 117 in *Hazl. E.P.P.* I. 166 Peny wyll mayster be, Prove nowe man of mode. [1579 FENTON *Guyard.* xiii. (1599) 604 Not weighing in their glorious moodes, how farre the daunger exceeded the attempt.]

† b. Anger. *to peck, pick mood*: to take offence, become angry. *Obs.*

c 1175 *Pater Noster* 215 in *Lamb. Hom.* 67 For-ziþ þi wreððe and þi mod, for þenne is þi bode god. c 1205 LAY. 8792 þat mines æmes muchele mod swa milde is iwurðen. 13... *Seyn Sag.* (W.) 262 And sone sche gan to pekke mod. c 1320 R. BRUNNE *Medit.* 345 To turne a waye from hem, fadyr, þy mode. c 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 3635 His herte wax angry & ful of mod. c 1386 CHAUCER *Knt.'s T.* 902 Til at the laste aslaked was his mood. c 1412 HOCCEVE *De Reg. Princ.* 4347 But or þey twynned þens, þei pekkid moode. 1513 SKELTON *Agst. Scottes, Vnto diuers people* 21 Who so therat pyketh mood, The tokens are not good To be true Englysh blood. c 1535 REDFORDE *Play Wit & Sci.* etc. (Shaks. Soc.) 101 Lord let thy mercy fall, And mytgyate thy moode. 1591 SHAKS. *Two Gent.* iv. i. 51 Who, in my moode, I stab'd vnto the heart. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* I. x. 9 Mood without might is vain and bootlesse [orig. *vanam sine viribus iram esse*]. [1819 SCOTT *Ivanhoe* xxix, And now my father in his mood may slay this poor bondsman. 1855 TENNYSON *Maud* i. l. xiv, What! am I raging alone as my father raged in his mood?]

† c. Passionate grief. *Obs.*

a 1300 *K. Horn* 1519 (Cambr. MS.) Rymenhild was ful of mode; He wep teres of blode. 13... *Guy Warw.* (A.) 1549 Neyze his hert brast for mode, & for sorwe 3ede ner wode. c 1430 *Syr Gener.* (Roxb.) 1259 She wept, she sobbed, for grete moode.

3. a. A frame of mind or state of feelings; one's humour, temper, or disposition at a particular time.

In early use not always distinguishable from sense 1.

Beowulf 50 Him was geomor sefa, murnende mod. 971 *Blickl. Hom.* 7, & blipe mode heo sang on þam cantice. c 1200 ORMIN 8945 Witt hafens sohht to widewhar. . . Wipp serhrfull hertte & sariz mod. a 1250 *Owl & Night.* 8 And eyrher ayeyn oþer swal And let þat vuele mod vt al. c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 3577 So wurd he wroþ, o mode sarp. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 7701 Daud. þat was mild o mode. c 1300 *Havelok* 1703 þo was Ubbe blipe of mod, þat he saw him so fayr and hende. 1481 CAXTON *Reynard* iv. (Arb.) 7 Tho spack Grymbart the dasse. . . with an angrey moed. 1590 SPENSER *F.Q.* I. iii. 8 With pittie calmd downe fell his angry mood. 1601 SHAKS. *Jul. C.* III. ii. 272 Fortune is merry, And in this mood will giue vs any thing. 1638 R. BAILLIE *Lett.* (Bann. Cl.) I. 37 Thir reasons make the multitude in a high moode to flock to the Counsell-house. 1660 F. BROOKE tr. *Le Blanc's Trav.* 382 But like mules they [sheep] are humoursome, and one must. . . expect their good mood before they will travail. a 1703 BURKITT *On N.T.* Luke ii. 38 Nature will have her good moods, but grace is steady. 1807 *Med. Jnrl.* XVII. 8 The self-dubbed Doctor retired in an angry mood. 1839 KEIGHTLEY *Hist. Eng.* II. 52 Assailing him with a virulence of scurrility hardly exceeded by Luther in his worst moods. 1852 MRS. STOWE *Uncle Tom's C.* xix, Miss Ophelia had never seen him in this mood before, and she sat perfectly silent. 1887 BOWEN *Virg. Aeneid* iv. 424 Only to thee were his moods and his hours of tenderness known.

transf. 1816 BYRON *Siege Cor.* xvi, Wildest of waves, in their angriest mood. 1872 LIDDON *Elem. Relig.* ii. 58 Men talked about. . . the moods of Nature, the religion of Nature.

b. to change (†turn) one's mood: to change one's state of mind. Also, *one's mood changes.* (Cf. MIND sb.¹ 13.)

a 1300 *Siriz* 109 Dame, dame, torn thi mod. 13. . . K. Alis. 102 Y-changed was al his mod. c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* I. (*Katherine*) 485 The empriour þan changit his mud. ? a 1400 *Morte Arth.* 3222 Bot be ane aftyre mydnyghte alle his mode changede. 1551 CROWLEY *Pleas. & Payne* 19 No fende, therefore, shall chaynege your mode. 1860 TYNDALE *Glac.* I. xxiv. 170 His mood was entirely changed.

c. in a mood (for something), in the mood (to do something): disposed, inclined. Also † *in the mood (of doing something).*

1589 [see MOOD sb.² 1 b]. 1613 FLETCHER, etc. *Captain* v. iii, You'r pleasant, but Fabritio know I am not in the mood [printed wood] of Suffering jest. 1838 THIRLWALL *Greece* III. xxv. 393 But the Council was not in a mood for such reflections. 1840 DICKENS *Barn. Rudge* ix, She was in no mood for sleep. 1880 McCARTHY *Own Times* III. xlvii. 426 He saw what men were in the mood to do.

d. pl. Fits of variable or unaccountable temper; esp. melancholy, gloomy, or bad-tempered fits.

1859 TENNYSON *Elaine* 795 Then turn'd Sir Torre, and being in his moods Left them. 1863 'HOLME LEE' *A. Warleigh* II. 307 When first he asked me to marry him did I not say 'No'. . . ? Have I not told him since I should be dead with moods in a month?

e. attrib. and as quasi-adj. That is intended to suggest, induce, recall, or depict a particular mood or frame of mind.

1898 G. B. SHAW *Perfect Wagnerite* 124 Beethoven had shown how those inarticulate mood-poems which surge through men who have. . . no exceptional command of words, can be written down in music as symphonies. 1927 *Observer* 14 Aug. 8 On the last side of 86 is Joseph Speaight's expressive little mood-picture for quartet, 'The Lonely Shepherd'. 1940 A. OBOLER *Fourteen Radio Plays* 257 *Mood music*, music as background to plant mood of scene. 1946 R. HULL in A. L. Bacharach *Brit. Music* xviii. 230 First-rate powers of argument are to the fore. . . but the variations themselves admit of mood-contrasts which keep the music free from any danger of dry impersonality. 1948 L. LEVY *Music for Movies* x. 111 The slicker, more expressive phrase, 'mood music', which has been imported from the United States. 1955 D. KEENE *Who was Wilma Lathrop?* ii. 19 'Would you prefer mood music?' . . . Wilma stacked the spindle with records. 1957 MANVELL & HUNTLEY *Technique Film Music* i. 22 To help them in this task, volumes of classified 'mood' music began to appear as early as 1913, when the Sam Fox Moving Picture Music Volumes by J. S. Zamecnik were published. 1960 *Times* 28 Sept. 15/4 *The Moon of the Caribbees* hardly more than a mood piece. 1962 *Listener* 27 Dec. 1102/2 They seem to me to be mood-poetry in a pejorative sense. 1969 J. BURMEISTER *Hot & Copper Sky* ii. 39 'What did you sing?' . . . 'Oldies, "Body and Soul", "Smoke Gets In Your Eyes", "Blue Moon". Strictly mood.' 1970 *Daily Tel.* 20 May 16/8 It says much for Mr Wesker's delicate mood-piece that it nevertheless made an effect. 1972 H. KEMELMAN *Monday the Rabbi Took Off* xiv. 99 The organ had been playing mood music, a series of mournful cadenzas in a minor key.

f. Comb. mood swing Psychol., an abrupt change of mood without apparent cause which is associated with some forms of mental instability.

1942 *Amer. Jnrl. Orthopsychiatry* IV. 715 Present methods of examining candidates for the air service are good so far as they go since they inquire into the presence of such symptoms as enuresis, somnambulism, mood swings, or phobias. 1943 J. W. MACFARLANE in R. Barker et al. *Child Behavior & Devel.* xviii. 316/1 At year five, four clusters were apparent. The first included quarrelsomeness, mood swings, negativism, . . . and competitiveness. 1965 J. POLLITT *Depression & its Treatment* i. 5 Manic-depressive type. . . Commoner among those with a family history of mood swings or similar illness. 1970 H. P. LAUGHLIN *Ego & Defenses* xiii. 201 An interesting. . . application of the principles of Inversion is encountered in the area of mood and mood swings.

4. Formerly used in many alliterative collocations: a. with verbs, as *to mend, amend, mese one's mood; to mar, meng, meve (= move) one's mood; also marred, meved, etc., in one's mood.* Also *to mourn in mood, to mean*

one's mood (MEAN v.²), mean oneself of one's mood.

c 1205 LAY. 3407 His mod him gon mengin, he morznede swiþe. a 1225 [see MENG v. 3]. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 2259 Bot sua he mengud þam pair mode, þat naman oþer vndirstode O his spece wat he wald sai. *Ibid.* 3059 Quils sco hir mened of hir mode Comfort had sco son ful gode. a 1300-1400 [see MEAN v.² 1 b]. a 1300 [see MEND v. 2]. c 1325 *Spec. Gy de Warewyke* 123 Hit is a derne mourni[n]g in mod. 13. . . [see MESE v.]. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl. B.* x. 263 Why meuestow þi mode for a mote in þi brotheres eye. ? a 1400 *Morte Arth.* 3454 Mane, amende thy mode, or thow myshappene. c 1440 *York Myst.* xxii. 43 He has fastid, þat marris his mode, Ther fourty dayes with-owten foode. c 1470 HENRY Wallace VII. 1099 Als Inglimens sair nurnyt in thair mode. a 1510 DOUGLAS *K. Hart* i. 170 Out of mesour marrit in thair mode. 1513 — *Aeneis* i. ii. 13 With sceptour in hand thair muyd to meis and still. a 1518 SKELTON *Magnyf.* 2394 He may mende your mode. a 1529 — *Bowge of Courte* 317 Meuyd all in moode.

† **b. (with) mood and main, main and mood, mood and might.** (Cf. MAIN sb.¹ 2, MIGHT sb. 5.) Cf. OS. *mōd endi meginkraft* (Hel. 156).

a 900 tr. *Bæda's Hist.* i. xvi. (1890) 54 Ða ongunnon heo sticce mælum mod & mægen monian. 971 *Blickl. Hom.* 97 Forþon we sceolan mid ealle mod & mægene to Gode gecyrran. c 1300 *Cursor M.* 2624 þou sal hir serue wit mode and mayn. *Ibid.* 23584 To wirscip þat godd þam had forlight, þai graid þam bath mode and might. a 1352 MINOT *Poems* (ed. Hall) vi. 77 God. . . Strenkith him main & mode His recht in France to win. c 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 555 þai þat loues god with mayne and mode. c 1460 *Towneley Myst.* xix. 157 With moyde and mayn. 1560 [see MENG v. 3].

mood (mu:d), sb.² [An alteration of MODE sb., due to association with MOOD sb.¹]

1. Logic. a. (= MODE sb. 3 a.) Any one of the classes into which each of the four 'figures' (see FIGURE sb. 23) of valid categorical syllogisms is subdivided on the ground of the several ways in which syllogisms differ with regard to the quality and quantity of their constituent propositions.

The moods have mnemonic names (BARBARA, CELARENT, etc.), in which the three vowels represent the quality and quantity of the three propositions: A = universal affirmative, E = universal negative, I = particular affirmative, O = particular negative. (Some of the consonants also have significant functions.) The number of recognized moods is 19, viz. four in the first figure, four in the second, six in the third, and five in the fourth.

A different, probably a historically older, sense of the word occurs in some writers (e.g. Aldrich and Whately) alongside the sense above explained, and without being expressly distinguished from it. In this sense the mood of a syllogism is the type of structure to which it belongs in respect of quality and quantity alone, without regard to the figure; so that, e.g. Celarent in the first figure and Cesare in the second would be not two moods but two varieties of the same mood. (See quot. 1906, where this sense is definitely adopted to the exclusion of the other.)

[1532: see MODE sb. 3 a.] 1569 J. SANFORD tr. *Agrippa's Van. Arts* 21 b, A Syllogisme. . . which ought to be in one of the .xix. Moods. 1589 *Marprel. Epit.* Eiv b, The moode answereth unto Celarent, elder daughter to Barbara. 1638 CHILLINGW. *Relig. Prot.* i. iii. §29. 142 In what mood or figure, would this conclusion follow out of these Premises? 1870 JEVONS *Elem. Logic* xvi. 136 We call each of these triplets of propositions a mood or form of the syllogism. 1884 tr. *Lotze's Logic* 88 The above rule, which, where both premisses are affirmative, requires one to be universal, prescribes a particular affirmative conclusion, and admits the moods *Darapti*, *Datisi*, and *Disamis*. 1906 JOSEPH *Logic* xii. 240 The difference of mood depends on the quantity and quality of the propositions composing the syllogism. This may be the same in different figures, or different in the same figure. . . The different moods have received distinct names in the various figures wherein they occur; and hence what are called the 'mood-names' . . . indicate both figure and mood.

b. in mood and figure: in due logical form.

1589 *Pappe w. Hatchet* Bbj, Tis neither in moode nor figure. [1699: see MODE sb. 3 a.]

attrib. 1693 DRYDEN *Juvenal* vi. (1697) 146 O what a midnight Curse has he, whose side Is pester'd with a Mood and Figure-Bridel [Note] A Mood and Figure-Bride, a woman who has learn'd Logic.

2. Gram. a. Any one of the several groups of forms in the conjugation of a verb which serve to indicate the function in which the verb is used, i.e. whether it expresses a predication, a command, a wish, or the like; that quality of a verb which depends on the question to which of these groups its form belongs.

1573 GOLDING in Baret *Alv.* To Rdr. viii, How shall men directly fynde The Coniugation, Number, Person, Tence, And Moode of Verbes together in their kynde? 1669 MILTON *Acced. Grammar* 17 There be four Moods which express the manner of doing; the Indicative, the Imperative, the Potential or Subjunctive, and the Infinitive. 1751 HARRIS *Hermes* i. viii. (1765) 140 Hence. . . the variety of Modes or Moods. 1824 L. MURRAY *Eng. Gram.* (ed. 5) I. 111 Mood is a particular form or state of the verb, showing the manner in which the being, action, or passion, is represented. 1869 J. MARTINEAU *Ess.* II. 69 A mere grammatical metamorphosis from mood to mood.

† **b. with punning reference to MOOD sb.¹**

1621 B. JONSON *Gipsies Metam.* (1641) 52 All your fortunes we can tell yee. . . In the Moods too, and the Tenses, That may fit your fine five senses. 1682 N. O. *Boileau's Lutrin* II. 14 This Baggage once in her mad Moods and Tenses Had Lombard read, the Master o' th' Sentences. 1818 SCOTT *Rob Roy* xvii, You are, of course, jealous, in all the tenses and moods of that amiable passion? 1905 *Westm. Gaz.* 1 July 13/1 The things that were momentous to FitzGerald were the moods and tenses of himself, of nature, and his friends.

c. attrib.

1928 H. POUTSMA *Gram. Late Mod. Eng.* (ed. 2) i. i. 31 Some of these verbs. . . are also used as modal auxiliaries, i.e. as substitutes for actually existing mood-forms. 1931 M. CALLAWAY *Temporal Subjunctive in Old Eng.* 19 The use of the Subjunctive of Antecedent Action, in dependent clauses introduced by particles meaning 'after' . . . is to be accounted for. . . by the nature of the main clause. . . This theory is substantially identical with that advocated by Oskar Erdmann. . . and by Ernst Bernhardt. . . hereafter referred to by me as the Erdmann-Bernhardt theory of mood-syntax. 1962 F. BEHRE *Contrib. Eng. Syntax* 59 Certain uses of the indicative that have not earlier been duly considered by writers on mood-syntax. 1965 — in *English Studies* XLVI. 90 In both the Old English and Middle English examples the mood-form is indeterminate.

3. Musical senses. † **a.** In mediæval music, a term used to indicate the relative duration or time-value of certain notes to each other in the rhythm of a piece; = MODE sb. 1 b. *Obs.*

The *great mood* determined the relation of the 'long' to the 'large', the *lesser mood* that of the 'breve' to the 'long'; each of these was called *perfect* when the greater note was equal to three of the smaller, *imperfect* when it was equal to two. (Cf. PROLATION, TIME.)

1597 MORLEY *Introd. Mus.* 12 *Ma.* Degrees of musicke they made three, Moode: Time and Prolation. *Phi.* What did they tearme a Moode? *Ma.* The dew measuring of Longes and Larges, and was either greater or lesser. *Ibid.* 18 There be foure Moodes now in common vse: Perfect of the more prolation, Perfect of the lesse prolation. Imperfect of the more prolation. And Imperfect of the lesse prolation. *Ibid.*, *Annot.* ¶ 4 b, If a plainsong consisted al of Longes, it was called the first mood: if of a Long & a Briefe successively, it was called the second mood, &c. 1609 DOULAND *Ornith. Microl.* 42 A Moode. . . is the measure of Longs in Larges, or of Breeces in Longs. 1609 C. BUTLER *Fem. Mon.* v. (1623) K iij, Now and then she beginneth in duple time some two or three Semibreves, but alwaies endeth with Minims of the triple Moode. 1782 BURNLEY *Hist. Mus.* II. 183 As all Discant moves in some particular Measure, Mode, or *Mood*, he [Franco] first defines a Mood. . . 'A *Mood* is the representation of the time of measured sounds, expressed by Longs or Breves.'

† **b.** A written symbol used to indicate 'mood' (in the above sense). *retorted mood:* see RETORTED ppl. a.

1597 MORLEY *Introd. Mus.* 2.

† **c.** = MODE sb. 1 a (in the various applications).

1597 MORLEY *Introd. Mus.*, *Annot.* ¶ 4 b, By the name of *Mood*, were signified many things in Musicke. First those which the learned call *moodes*, which afterwards were teamed by the name of *tunes*. 1667 C. SIMPSON *Compend. Pract. Mus.* 112 That which the Grecians called *Mode* or *Mood*, the Latins termed *Tone* or *Tune*. 1667 MILTON *P.L.* 1. 550 Anon they move In perfect Phalanx to the Dorian mood Of Flutes and soft Recorders. 1694 HOLDER *Harmony* 138 The several Moods (some call'd them Tones) of Music. 1706 A. BEDFORD *Temple Mus.* iii. 57 Their [sc. the Greeks'] Seven Moods. . . were no more than the Seven different Methods of altering their Tunes, by Flats and Sharps placed at the Beginning of a Lesson. 1788 CAVALLIO in *Phil. Trans.* LXXXVIII. 252 The best keys to be played in are the keys of C, of F, of E flat, of B flat, of G and of D in the major mood, and the keys of C, of D, of A, and of B, in the minor mood. 1844 BECK & FELTON tr. *Munk's Metres* 59 Poems of the Doric mood.

d. transf. (from c, associated with MOOD sb.¹).

1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV.* iv. v. 200 And now my death Changes the Moode: For what in me, was purchas'd, Falles vpon thee, in a more Fayrer sort. 1637 MILTON *Lycidas* 87 That strain I heard was of a higher mood. 1671 — *Samson* 662 But with th' afflicted in his pangs thir sound. . . seems a tune, Harsh, and of dissonant mood from his complaint.

† **4.** = MODE sb. 6. *Obs. rare*—1.

1666 BOYLE *Orig. Formes & Qual.* 10 Whether these Accidents may not conveniently enough be call'd the Moods or primary affections of Bodies.

† **5.** = MODE sb. 9. *Obs. rare*—1.

1646 SHIRLEY *Poems* II. 48 Others, that have. . . fashionably observ'd the English Scene, Say (but with lesse hope to be understood) Such titles unto Playes are now the mood.

† **mood, v.** *Obs. rare*—1. [? f. MOOD sb.¹ (if not an error for brood.)] *intr.* To reflect moodily.

1796 SIR J. DUCKWORTH in *Corr. Adm. J. Markham* (1904) 81 We returned to Port au Prince to mood upon our absurd indigested and blundering plan.

mood, dial. (Sheffield) variant of MOULD sb. and v., adopted in certain technical uses.

1833 J. HOLLAND *Manuf. Metal* II. 23 In this state it [sc. the fork] is called, in common with all articles after the first formation by the hammer, a *mood*. 1860 TOMLINSON *Arts & Manuf.* Ser. II. *Cutlery* 49 This *mood* or *mould*, as it is called, is shown in the annexed cut. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 1233/1 A length is cut off, and the forger speedily *moods* this, that is, shapes it roughly into the form of a pocket-knife blade.

mood(e, moodal, obs. ff. MUD, MODAL.

mooddin, variant of MUEZZIN.

mooded ('mu:did), *a. rare.* [f. MOOD sb.¹ + -ED².] Formed to convey or reflect different moods.

1868 G. M. HOPKINS *Jnrls. & Papers* (1959) 166 Fine, with gracefully mooded clouding.

mooder, obs. form of MOTHER sb.

moodie, variant of MOUDIE (mole).

moodily ('mu:dili), *adv.* Forms: 1 *módelice*, 3 *modi(3)li3*, *modi(3)like*, 4 *modilich*, 4-5

mo(o)diliche, 7- moodily. [OE. **módiglice* (for the actual form *módelice* cf. the parallels cited s.v. MIGHTLY *adv.*), f. *mód* MOOD *sb.*¹: see -LY².]

†1. Bravely, boldly; haughtily, angrily. *Obs.*
993 *Battle of Maldon* 200 þær modelice manega spræcon.
c 1200 ORMIN 1296 Forr bule lateþp modilij, & bereþp upp
hiss hæfedd. *Ibid.* 2041 þuss mihte 3ho full modilij Off
hire sinne þellpenn. **c 1250** *Gen. & Ex.* 2584 Ðo bad ðis king
a opelike, In alle burjes modilike, Euerilk knape child of ðat
kin ben a-non don ðe flod wið-in. **1377** *LANGL. P. Pl. B. iv.*
173 And modilich [C. v. 167 v. rr. modiliche, moodiliche]
vppon Mede with myzte þe kyngeloked. **1603** FLORIO
Montaigne i. xlvii. (1632) 152 If the fervor of Monsieur de
Foix had not drewne him over rashly and moodily to pursue
the straglers.

2. In a moody or sullen manner.

1611 *COTGR., Mornement*, sadly, pensively; moodily,
lumpishly. **1833** *MARRYAT P. Simple* xxxviii, 'I can do
nothing for you, Peter; I have no interest whatever', replied
he moodily. **1872** *TENNYSON Last Tourn.* 647 Pacing
moodily up and down. **1876** *LOWELL Among my Bks.* Ser. II.
306 When his mother died, in 1810, [he] was moodily
inconsolable. **1906** *Blackw. Mag.* Jan. 104/1 Thirlstone..
was staring moodily into the fire.

moodiness ('mu:di:nis). [OE. *módignes*, f. *módig*: see MOODY and -NESS.]

†1. Pride, passion, anger. *Obs.*

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Hom.* (Th.) I. 360 Ða heofenlican myrðe
begytan, ðe ða heofenlican englas ðurh modignisse forluron.
a 1175 *Cott. Hom.* 219 Hi wolde mid modinesse beon betere
þonne he 3esceapen were. **c 1200** ORMIN 4979 þiss mahhte
tredeþp unnderrfot All modinessess strenneþe. **a 1250** *Owl*
& *Night*. 1405 þe gost.. styþp on heyh þur modynesse.
c 1275 *Sinners Beware* 79 in *O.E. Misc.* 74 Prude and
modynesse. **1530** *PALSGR.* 246/1 Modynesse angre, *attayne*,
ire. **1571** *GOLDING Calvin on Ps.* lv. 16 This wish proceeded
not of a troubled or unadvised head, or of moodynesse.
1626 *tr. Boccacini's New-found Politicke* III. ii. 179 Such was
the naturall hatred of the sheepe towards the Dogs, and the
implacable moodiness which they conceived to be hurried
vp and downe, that [etc.].

2. The state or condition of being moody,
sullen, or abstracted.

1858 *CARLYLE Fredk. Gt.* (1872) I. i. iii. 29 Whiffs of
jealousy.. the product of accidental moodinesses in him.
1861 J. NICHOL in *Mem.* (1896) 75 His kindness was often
tried by my moodiness and eccentricity. **1891** *WEYMAN*
Story F. Cludde x. In the general silence and moodiness I
escaped notice.

†'mooding. *dial. Obs.* [f. **mood* a. Welsh *mwd*
arch + -ING¹.] Vaulting, an arched ceiling.

1749 in D. R. Thomas *Hist. Dioc. St. Asaph* (1870) 701
The mooding of the chancel.

moodir, moodirich, var. ff. MUDIR, MUDIRIEH.

moodish ('mu:diʃ), *a. rare*⁻⁰. [f. MOOD *sb.*¹ +
-ISH.] Characterized by moods; fitful,
capricious. Hence 'moodishly *adv.*,
'moodishness.

Davies, followed by recent Dicts., quotes an example of
moodishly from Richardson's *Grandison*; but in the passage
quoted (I. let xxii) all early editions have moodily.

1876 H. GARDNER *Leone* II. in *Sunflowers* 122 Lay aside
this rustic moodishness. **1898** *Academy* 29 Oct. 173 The
turbulent neurotic moodishness of the Italian poet.

moodle ('mu:d(ə)l), *v.* [Origin unknown.] *intr.*
To dawdle aimlessly, to idle time away. *Const.*
about, on.

1893 G. B. SHAW *Music in London 1890-94* (1932) 116
The literary man.. hardly able to believe that the conductor
can be serious in keeping on the band moodling on for forty-
five mortal minutes before the singers get to business. **1921**
— *Back to Methuselah* v. 223 That old one who saw you
out of your shell has gone off to muddle about doing nothing.
1928 — *Intelligent Woman's Guide Socialism* lxix. 328
Napoleon often muddled about for a week at a time doing
nothing but play with his children or read trash or waste his
time helplessly.

|| **moodooga** (mu:'du:gə). [a. Telegu *moduga*.]
The East Indian tree *Butea frondosa* or
monosperma; only *attrib.* in *moodooga oil*, a clear
oil obtained from the seeds of this tree.

1866 *Treas. Bot.* s.v. *Butea*, The seeds [of *Butea frondosa*]
yield a small quantity of oil, called moodooga oil, which the
native doctors consider to possess anthelmintic properties.
1887 *BENTLEY Man. Bot.* (ed. 5) 532. **1890** in *Century Dict.*
1891 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

moodur, *obs.* form of MOTHER.

moody ('mu:di), *a.* Forms: 1 *módig*, -eʃ, 2-3
modij, 1-5 *modi*, 3-6 *mody*, 4 *modey*, *Sc.* *mwdy*,
4-5 *mode*, 4, 6 *Sc.* *mudy*, 5 *modee*, 6 *modye*, 6-7
(8 *Sc.*) *moodie*, (7 *muddy*), 8 *Sc.* *mudie*, 6- *moody*.
[OE. *módig* = OS. *mōdag*, -ig (MDu. *moedich*,
Du. *moedig*), OHG. **muotag* implied in *muotig*
courage (MHG. *muotec*, -ig, mod.G. *mutig*),
ON. *mōðug-r* (Sw., *Da. modig*), Goth. *mōdag-s*
angry:—O Teut. *mōdag-*, f. **mōdo*- MOOD *sb.*¹]

†1. Brave, bold, proud, high-spirited. (Often
applied vaguely as an epithet of praise.) *Obs.*

Beowulf 1812 þæt wæs modig secg. **c 1205** *LAY.* 23698
Muche cniht & strong mon and modi on heortan. **a 1250**
Owl & Night. 500 þu art wel modi & wel breme. **1375**
BARBOUR Bruce IX. 659 Thretten Castellis with strynth he
wan, And ourcom mony a mody man. **a 1400-50** *Alexander*
215 þe mode kyngel of Messedone. *Ibid.* 3327 þe mody men
of Messedone. **1606** *BIRNIE Kirk-Buriall* xvii. (1833) E 3 b,
Πολυάνδριον, sometyme the name of Gehenna, for the boules

of many muddy men that fell in that greene. **1755** *Capt. Car*
xxvii. in *Child Ballads* III. 434/2 But mony were the mudie
men Lay gasping on the grien.

†2. Proud, haughty, arrogant; headstrong,
stubborn, wilful, obstinate. *Obs.*

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Deut.* xxi. 18 gif ænig man hæbbe modigne
sunu and rancne [Vulg. *filium contumacem et proteruum*].
c 1100 *Voc.* in Wr. -Wülcker 316/17 *Superbus*, modig. **c 1200**
ORMIN 9613 Forr Drihhtin hateþp modij mann, & lufeyþ
alle meoke. *Ibid.* 11852 To 3eornenn affter laferddom &
affter modij wikenn. **a 1225** *Leg. Koth.* 418 3ef ha þeos
modi motild [L. *hanc contionatricem temerariam*] ouercumen
mahten. **1362** *LANGL. P. Pl. A. x.* 212 And so comep Dobest
aboute and bringep a-doun Modi, And þat is wikked wil.
c 1460 *Towneley Myst.* xxiii. 86 Yee, for as modee as he can
loke, he wol haue turnyd an othere croke Myght he haue
had the rake.

†3. Angry, given to anger, wrathful. *Obs.*

c 1200 ORMIN 8263 Forr þatt he wass modij mann &
grimme wiþp his leode. **c 1250** *Gen. & Ex.* 2712 A modi
stiward he ðor fond, Betende a man wid hise wond. **13..**
Guy Warw. (A.) 906 þe douke Reyner seye þat cas of
Sessoine: wel modi [Caius MS. full angry] he was. **c 1440**
Promp. Parv. 341/1 Mody or angry. **1544** *BALE Brief Chron.*
Cobham B vij. In his modye madnesse without iust profe ded
he openlye excommunicate him. **1567** *GOLDING Ovid's Met.*
vi. 43 Hir countnance did bewray Hir moodie minde [orig.
confessuque vultibus iram]. **1589** *WARNER Alb. Eng.* vi. xxxiii.
(1612) 162 When, like a Lion thirsting bloud, did moodie
Richard range. **1608** *SYLVESTER Du Bartas* II. iv. iv. *Decay*
1190 O ragefull Tyrants! moody Monsters, see, See here my
Case. **1649** *MILTON Eikon.* 240 There be a sort of moodie,
hot-brain'd, and alwayes unedify'd consciences. **1697**
DRYDEN Aeneid xii. 1233 Angry Jove.. the moody sire.

4. Subject to, or indulging in, moods of ill-
humour, depression, or the like; ill-humoured,
gloomy, sullen, melancholy.

1593 *SHAKS. Lucr.* 553 And moodie Pluto winks while
Orpheus plays. **1632** *SHERWOOD, Moodie, morne, triste.*
1658 *Witty Apophth.* 147 A young maid having married an
old man, was observed on the day of marriage to be
somewhat moody. **1681** *DRYDEN Abs. & Achit.* 45 The
Jews, a headstrong, moody, murmuring race. **1805**
WORDSW. Waggoner iv. 134 It rather hath Stirred him up to
livelier wrath; Which he stifles, moody man! With all the
patience that he can. **1815** *BYRON Hebr. Melodies* x. ii. Those
smiles upon the moodiest mind Their own pure joy impart.
1846 *TRENCH Mirac.* xx. (1862) 327 Her sickness.. had
brought her into a moody melancholic state. **1887** T. HARDY
Woodlanders I. iv. 64 Even among the moodiest, the
tendency to be cheered is stronger than the tendency to be
cast down.

b. Applied to humour, thought, action, etc.

1593 *SHAKS. Lucr.* 1602 Unmaske deare deare, this
moodie heaunesse. **a 1649** *DRUMM. OF HAWTH. Poems*
(1656) 178 Those Soules which vices moody Mists moody
blind. **1742** *GRAY Eton Coll.* 79 Moody Madness laughing
wild. **1785** *BURKE Sp. Nabob of Arcot's Debts* Wks. IV. 215
It may be said that this letter was written by the nabob of
Arcot in a moody humour, under the influence of some
chagrin. **1829** *HOOD Eugene Arom* 38 Then leaping on his
feet upright Some moody turns he took. **1850** *PRESCOTT*
Peru II. 48 The cavaliers rode back to Caxamalca, with
many moody speculations on what they had seen.

c. Expressive of moodiness or ill-humour.

1596 *SHAKS. 1 Hen. IV.* i. iii. 19 Maiestie might neuer yet
endure The moody Frontier of a seruant brow. **1800**
COLERIDGE Death of Wallenstein III. vii. What! meet such
news with such a moody face? **1814** *WORDSW. Excursion* iv.
482 Cleave not so fondly to your moody cell. **1820** *BYRON*
Mar. Fal. i. ii. A moody brow and mutter'd threats.

Hence *modijleʒc* (Orm.) [see -LAIK], pride.

c 1200 ORMIN 73 Acc þurh þatt lape modijleʒc þatt
comm all off hemm sellfenn. *Ibid.* 2633 Ne toc 3ho þohh nan
modijleʒc Off hire miccle sellpe.

moody ('mu:di), *sb. slang.* [f. the adj.] A
persuasive and insidious approach adopted in
order to gain confidence; any flattery or lies
intended to suggest compliance. Hence,
nonsense, twaddle, 'rubbish', esp. in phr. (*a lot*
of old moody). Also as *vb.*, to bluff or deceive by
means of flattery, etc.

1934 P. ALLINGHAM *Cheapjack* xii. 148 'Moody' meant
a bit of humbug. It is a very common word among the
grafters. They would say, 'We'd better moody the landlady
a bit,' when they meant that they would pay her a few
compliments; and when they did not believe something you
were saying they would tell you to 'cut out the moody'. **1958**
F. NORMAN *Bang to Rights* i. 37 'I don't think that you are
as bad as you are painted, I would like you if you would to
tell me a little about yourself.' This aproch [sic] is known as
the old moody. **1960** *News Chron.* 16 Feb. 6 You trying to
give me the old moody? **1962** R. COOK *Crust on its Uppers* i.
21 Trying to moody through to the royal enclosure on the
knock. **1966** A. PRIOR *Operators* x. 142 Emmie was always
giving me a lot of old moody about you having some money
stashed. **1970** R. BUSBY *Frighteners* x. 93 The same old
moody he'd heard a thousand times before.

moody, variant of MOUDIE (mole).

mooe, *obs.* form of MO, more.

moocy ('mu:ɪ), *sb. slang.* Also moey, mooe. [f.
Romany *mooi* mouth, face; cf. *mow sb.*²] A
mouth; a face.

1859 *HOTTEN Dict. Slang* 64 Mooe. **1896** *FARMER &*
HENLEY Slang IV. 328/1 Moey. **1955** P. WILDEBLOOD
Against Law iii. 148 All nylons and high-heeled shoes and
paint an inch thick on their moeys.

mooftee, -ti, variant forms of MUFTI.

Moog (mʊ:g, mu:g). Also moog. [f. the name of
R. A. Moog, an American engineer, its
inventor.] In full, **Moog synthesizer**. An

electronic musical instrument (see quots. 1969
and 1971).

The word *Moog* is a registered proprietary term.

1969 *Punch* 5 Feb. 193/3 A moog synthesiser.. is an
electronic musical instrument capable of generating all
kinds of weird sounds. **1970** *Melody Maker* 31 Oct. 9/4
'Switched-On Bach'.. gave a lot of people the idea to throw
Moog records on the market very quickly. **1971** *Playboy*
Feb. 156/2 Says drummer Graeme Edge: 'We've got a Moog
synthesizer that gives us complete control of any sound
frequency that the human ear can hear, and we plan to use
it to make tapes for the Mellotron. We'll use the two
combined and the Mellotron will eventually be a playback
machine for the Moog.' **1971** *Guardian* 5 Mar. 9/4 A Moog
synthesiser.. is a computer that can provide any thing from
electronic drum beats against a background of flashing
psychedelic lights, to bird song..complete with country
scenes. **1971** *Melody Moker* 13 Nov. 39/1 The Moog is
basically a collection of electrical modules, some of which
you would find in any good recording studio. **1973** *Observer*
21 Jan. 30/3 Jesus Christ Superstar: The music from the
show given the full studio treatment (including moog) by an
Australian line-up. **1974** *Official Gaz.: Trademarks* (U.S.
Patent Office) 5 Feb. TM 21/1 Moog Music Inc.,
Williamsville, N.Y. Filed Dec. 1, 1972 Moog. For
Electronic Musical Instruments.. First use Jan. 1, 1954.

moogan, moogree, var. ff. MOGGAN, MOGRA.

Moohummudan, variant of MUHAMMADAN.

mooil, *dial.* variant of MOIL *sb.*¹

mooktee, var. MUKTI.

mool (mu:l), *sb. Sc. and north. dial.* Forms: 6-9
mule, 6 mull, 7 mole, 7, 9 mowle, 8-9 mooil, 9
moul, muil, mowl, mee(a) (see E.D.D.), 8- mool.
[app. a *dial.* variant of MOULD *sb.*¹; for the form
cf. *gool* GOLD *sb.*² Some of the forms coincide
with those of MULL *sb.*, and it is occasionally
difficult to distinguish the two words.]

1. Mould, earth, soil; also in *pl.* 'dry earth in a
pulverized state; earth for working' (*Eng. Dial.*
Dict.); a small lump or clod of earth. (In the first
quot. used fig.)

a 1578 *LINDESAY (Pitscottie) Chron. Scot.* (S.T.S.) I. 369
Quhen scho come on Scottis ground scho.. inclynnit hir self
to the earth and tuik the mullis thairof and kissit. **1641** *BEST*
Form. Bks. (Surtees) 107 They.. rake it all over with hey-
rakes.. till the mowles be indifferent small. *Ibid.*, Another
hath a showle and showleth the mowles into the hole. **1775**
J. WATSON *Hist. Halifax* 543 Mool, Mold or Earth. **1788** W.
MARSHALL *Yorks.* II. 341 Gloss., Meals, mould, earth soil.
1802 A. SCOTT *Poems* (1808) 48 Now fields, convuls'd like
dashin' waves, Wild row along, An' out the ripen'd treasure
laves The mools among. **1834** J. WILSON *Noct. Ambr.* Wks.
1856 IV. 72 Men ca' the wee sleek mool blind because he has
nae een they can see, and leevies darklin in the moul. **1889**
FENN *Cure of Souls* 52 (E.D.D.) Good leafy mowles for nex
year's blubs [bulbs].

2. The soil for a grave; the grave. Also *pl.*
grave-clods.

1596 *DALRYMPLE tr. Leslie's Hist. Scot.* I. 69 The rest I pas
ouer, of quihlkes mony now vndir ane mule and lumpe of
clay ly together. **1645** *RUTHERFORD Tryal & Tri. Foith* xx.
(1845) 258 The mules of the holy grave. **1728** *RAMSAY*
Robt., Richy, & Sandy 22 Ah, heavens! did e'er this lyart
head of mine Think to have seen the cauldrie mools on
thine. **1789** *BURNS Addr. to Toothache* iv. Or worthy friends
rak'd i' the mools, Sad sight to see! **1816** *SCOTT Antiq.* xxxiv.
When ye laid his head in the grave.. ye saw the mools laid
on an honest lad that likit you weel. **1885** *RUNCIMAN*
Skippers & Sh. 260 Aw'll be putten away and happed up
amang the mools afore maw bonny lad comes hyem ony
mair. **1894** *CROCKETT Lilac Sunbonnet* ix. 75 Ye smell o' the
mulls. **1903** J. LUMSDEN *Toozle* iv. 174 Guid auld
Younger's i' the mools.

3. *Comb.*, mool-board: see MOULD-BOARD.

mool (mu:l), *v. Sc.* Forms: 6, 9 mule, 9 moul, 6-
mool. [f. MOOL *sb.*]]

1. *trans.* To crumble; esp. to crumble (bread)
into a bowl in order to soak it in liquid.

1595 *DUNCAN App. Etymol.* (E.D.S.) 70 *Intero*, to mule in.
1737 *RAMSAY Sc. Prov.* (1797) 95 Ye ken naithing but milk
and bread when it is mool'd in to you. **1824** *MACTAGGART*
Gallovid. Encycl. 413 The bairnies them daigh did mool.

2. *intr.* To associate intimately with.

17.. *Blythsome Bridol* iii. in *Herd Coll. Scot. Songs* (1776)
II. 24 And there will be Alaster Sibbie Wha in wi' black
Betsy did mool. **1808-80** *JAMIESON, To mule in with one*, to
have intimacy with one, as those who crumble their bread
into one vessel; q. to eat out of the same dish. *I wodno mule*
in with him, I would have no intimate fellowship with him.
1818 *HOGG Brownie of Bodsbeck* I. xi. 219 Though I ken I'll
soon be in a warld o' spirits, an' that I maun mingle an' mool
wi' them for ages.

3. *trans.* To bury (cf. MOOL *sb.* 2 and 3).

1818 *HOGG Brownie of Bodsbeck* I. xi. 208 But where are
they now? A' mouled! a' mouled!

mool, *obs.* f. MOLE, MULE, var. MOUL.

moola ('mu:lə). *slang* (orig. U.S.). Also moolah.
[Origin unknown.] Money.

1939 J. O'HARA *Pal Joey* (1940) 97, I never saw the day
wherein no matter how much moola I had I could not use
some more. **1944** *Penguin New Writing* 20 111 You don't like
it, but you like the moola all right. **1951** *People* (Austral.) 1
Aug. 20/3 She left there, too. 'Not enough moolah.' **1968**
BUSBY & HOLTHAM Moin Line Kill v. 44 Expensive though.
You blokes must spend a lot of moola on that stuff. **1970**
New Yorker 5 Sept. 40 (*caption*) Gentlemen, nothing stands
in the way of a final accord except that management wants
profit maximization and the union wants more moola. **1973**

J. WAINWRIGHT *High-Class Kill* 154 What did he do for a living?.. Where did the moolah come from? 1975 J. SYMONS *Three Pipe Problem* xiv. 113 Then the only thing to be settled is the lolly, the moolah.

moola(e, -lah, obs. forms of MULLAH.

moolavee, variant of MOOLVEE.

moolberye, obs. form of MULBERRY.

mould, obs. form of MOLE²; MOULD.

moole, obs. form of MOLE, MULE.

mooley: see MULEY, MOOLEY sb. and a.¹

'moolin(g)s, sb. pl. Sc. Also mu(i)lin, moulin. [f. MOOL v. + -ING¹.] Crumbs.

1828 MOIR *Mansie Wauch* vii. 60 The laddie's girn set with moolings of bread. 1895 CROCKETT *Men of Moss-Hags* ii. 18, I fed him with crumbings out of my jacket pocket —'moolings' Maisie Lennox called them.

mooll, obs. f. MOLE².

moollah, var. f. MULLAH.

moollen, obs. form of MULLEIN.

† **moolowe, a. Obs. rare⁻¹. ? Variant of or error for MELLOW a.**

1574 R. SCOT *Hop Gard.* 6 If your ground be grassye, roughe, or styffe, it should be first sown with Hempe, or Beanes, which naturally maketh the grounde moolowe, destroyeth weedes [etc.].

|| **moolvee ('mu:lvi:).** Forms: *a.* 7 meuleuee, 8 moulewy, molavie, -vee, moulavie, 9 moolavee, 9 moulavie, maulavi; *β.* (7 *erron.* moolevelee), 9 moulvi(e, -vee, maulvie, moolvee. [Urdū *mulvi*, a. Arab. *maulawiyy*, properly an adj., judicial, but used as sb., = *maulā* MULLAH, of which it is a derivative.] A Muslim doctor of the law; in India, a complimentary designation among Muslims for a teacher of Arabic, or a learned man generally.

1625 PURCHAS *Pilgrims* II. ix. xv. 1611 Amongst the Turkes. . the Meuleuees. . are an order of Derueeshes, that turne round with Musike in their Diuine Seruice. 1772 *Order of Council of H.E.I.C. in Claim of Roy Rader Churn* 13/2 (Stanf.) The Cauree and Muftee of the district, and two Moulweys, shall sit to expound the Law. 1784 N. B. HALHED in *Calcutta Rev.* (1856) XXVI. 79 A Pundit in Bengal, or Molavee May daily see a carcass burn. 1788 BURKE *Sp. agst. W. Hastings* Wks. XVI. 103 These women have Mr. Middleton's. . guarantee. . for their having a law officer of high rank, or moulavie (*printed* moulavre) of their own. 1834 *Baboo* II. xii. 253 The holy Moolavee was sent on board the ship. 1841 ELPHINSTONE *Hist. Ind.* II. viii. iii. 235 Though there was no organised body of clergy, there was a class (called moulavis or mullahs) from which judges, lawyers, and ministers of religion were. . taken. 1862 BEVERIDGE *Hist. Ind.* III. ix. vi. 677 The Moulvie of Lucknow. 1864 J. A. GRANT *Walk across Afr.* xi. 239 The Seedees, though knowing nothing of the Mohammedan religion, the majority not being circumcised, were much more particular on those occasions, and offered more opinions than a 'moulvie', or Mussulman priest, would. 1891 *Daily Chron.* 4 Sept. 5/5 Mohammedan moulvis. 1904 G. SMITH *Short Hist. Chr. Missions* 106 The Maulvies or Mohammedan doctors of Tunis. 1972 *Guardian* 1 Dec. 14/3 The great bulk of [Guyanese] Indians are Hindus or Moslems, and pundits, moulvis and parents always viewed such [Christian] schools with suspicion.

Hence **moolvee-ship, the office of the moolvee formerly appointed as assessor in certain courts.**
a 1886 SIR G. YULE in Yule & Burnell *Anglo-Ind. Gloss.* Suppl. (1886) s.v. *Law-officer*, The Moulvee-ship. . must have been abolished before I became a judge (I think), which was 2 or 3 years before the Mutiny; for I have no recollection of ever sitting with a Moulvee.

mooly, Sc. variant of MOULY a.¹ and ².

moomba ('mu:mba). Austral. [Aboriginal word.] An annual carnival or pre-Lent festival held in Melbourne.

1963 *Times* 26 Feb. 9/1 A procession of floats to mark the beginning of Melbourne's curious Moomba festival. 1965 *Austral. Encycl.* IV. 55/1 Melbourne followed in March 1954 with a fortnight of carnival that was termed Moomba. 1967 *Australian* 18 Mar. 11/1, I recall the early Moombas very well: parts of them, at least.

Moomin ('mu:mɪn). In the children's tales of the Finnish writer Tove Jansson (b. 1914), one of an imaginary race of small, shy, fat, hibernating creatures that live in the forests of Finland. Also attrib. and Comb. So Moomin-like a., resembling or characteristic of a Moomin.

1950 E. PORTCH tr. *Jansson's Finn Family Moomintroll* i. 14 One spring morning at four o'clock the first cuckoo arrived in the Valley of the Moomins. *Ibid.* 22 Moomintroll . . . threw his eggshell into the waste-paper basket, for he was (sometimes) a well brought up Moomin. *Ibid.* vii. 162 Now you can all have a wish—the Moomin family first! 1957 M. ALLINGHAM in T. Jansson *Moomin* 1 On the Moomins themselves I find myself uncharacteristically reticent. Their appeal is so personal and so intricate that I feel chatter about them is like gossip in public about friends. . . . When Moomin fans discover each other they. . . are. . . likely to sit down trustingly together. 1965 G. MITCHELL *Pageant of Murder* iii. 29 Kitty made an unseemly grimace behind the massive, Moomin-like back. 1967 B. W. ALDERSON tr. *Hurlimann's*

Three Centuries Children's Bks. in Europe vi. 81 Nonsense. . . is perhaps found at its best in the Moomin books of this author. The Moomins. . . conquered children in a trice. 1971 K. HART tr. *Jansson's Moominvalley in Nov.* xviii. 136 Let us observe half-a-minute's silence to show our appreciation of the Moomin family.

moon (mu:n), sb.¹ Forms: 1 móna, 2-7 mone, (4 mon, mowne), 4-7 moone; north. 4-6 moyn(e, 5-6 mwne, 8 mune, 8-9 muin, 6- moon. [Com. Teut.: OE. *móna* wk. masc. = OFris. *móna*, OS. *māno* masc. (MLG. *māne* masc., MDu. *māne* masc., fem., Du. *maan* fem.), OHG. *māno* masc. (MHG. *māne*, *mōne*, *mōn* masc., rarely fem.; also *mānt*, *mōnt*, *mōnde*, mod. G. *mond* masc.), ON. *māne* masc. (Sw. *māne*, Da. *maane*), Goth. *mēna* masc.:—O'Veut. **mānon*.

According to Brugmann this form has arisen by substitution of suffix, from the *t*-stem **mānōp*- MONTH, as O'Veut. **nefon*- NEPHEW from Indogermanic **nepōt*- (cf. L. *nepōt-em*). Cognate words for 'moon' and 'month' are found in all branches of the Indogermanic family; outside Teut. the following types occur: **mēnā* (Gr. *μήνη* moon), **mēnon*- (Lith. *mėnū* moon), **mēne-s, -os*- (Lith. *mėnesis*, dial. *mėnas*, month), and with reduced grade of stem-suffix **mēns*- (Skr. *mās, māsa*, Zend *māsha*, OSl. *měsęcī*, moon, month, Gr. *μήν*, Ion. *μείς*, L. *mēnsis*, Irish *mí*, month). The prevailing view that the root is **mē-*, to measure (the moon having, it is supposed, been named from its function as a measurer of time) is plausible, but cannot be considered certainly true.]

1. a. The satellite of the earth; a secondary planet, whose light, derived from the sun, is reflected to the earth and serves to dispel the darkness of night.

The moon's constantly recurring changes and phases (see 1 c and NEW MOON, FULL MOON, HALF-MOON, HARVEST MOON, and cf. CRESCENT, QUARTER) have caused it to be taken as a common type of changeableness or fickleness. They are popularly supposed to influence the health of body and mind, and to cause lunacy (cf. LUNATIC). The moon's appearance to the eye of being diversified with light and dark patches gave rise to the fanciful comparison of its disc to a man's face (see 1 f and MAN-IN-THE-MOON). It has been worshipped as a deity by many races; in classical mythology it was identified with various goddesses (see 1 b). Its white or silvery light is taken as emblematic of coldness or chastity.

The moon's attraction is the chief cause of the tides. The period in which the moon completes her series of changes, or in which her orbital revolution brings her back to the same apparent position with regard to the sun, is called a month; in astronomical use this term is applied in a wider sense (see MONTH sb.¹ 2 a).

c 888 K. ÆLFRED *Boeth.* xxi. Sio sunne bringð leothe dagað, & se mona liht on niht. c 1205 LAY. 17861 þa a þan auen time þe mone gon to scine. c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 145 Ðe moonen list is moneð met. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 17288 + 59 He wald for vus marderþe be, þat time when þe moyn wor. fl. c 1384 CHAUCER *H. Fame* III. 1026 To wexe and wane. . . As dooth the faire whyte mone. c 1460 *Towneley Myst.* xiv. 177 It gyfys more light. . . Then any son. . . Or mone, when he of son has ton his light. 1486 *Bk. St. Albans* cvj. Take hony at the chaungyng of the moon. 1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* 1. (1586) 20 Looke that the winde be Westerly, and the moon in the wane. 1588 SHAKS. *L.L.L.* iv. iii. 30 The siluer Moone. 1649 FULLER *Just Man's Funeral* 13 The moon would have shined without any spots. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) I. 253 The waters of the sea, running from all parts, to attend the motions of the moon, produce the flowing of the tide. 1850 TENNYSON *In Mem.* xxviii. The moon is hid; the night is still. 1873 DAWSON *Earth & Man* i. 9 The moon seems to be a body which has had time to complete the whole history of geological change, and to become a dry, dead, and withered world.

b. Since the disappearance of the grammatical genders of OE., in which *móna* was masc., the feminine pronoun has commonly been used in referring to the moon, even when no personification is intended (the neuter pronoun occurs, but less frequently); in poetry the moon is often personified, always as a female, and sometimes, after classical example, identified with various goddesses, as Cynthia, Diana, Phœbe.

c 1290 *St. Michael* 451 in *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 312 Ase man may bi þe Mone i-seo þe swyle heo is neowe rist. 13. . . E.E. *Allit. P. A.* 1069 The mone may þer-of acroche no myzte, To spotty ho is, of body to grym. 1382 WYCLIF *Isa.* xiii. 10 The moone shal not shyne in his [1388 hir] lyzt. — *Matt.* xxiv. 29 The sunne schal be maad derk, and the mone schal not 3yue hir list. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 108 Benethe alle othre stant the Mone. . . Of flodes hihe and ebbes lowe Upon his change it schal be knowe. 1591 SPENSER *Virg. Gnat* 508 And eke the Moone her hastie steedes did stay. 1784 COWPER *Tiroc.* 38 And, when descending he [sc. the sun] resigns the skies, Why takes the gentler moon her turn to rise? 1842 TENNYSON *Love & Duty* 22 The Sun will run his orbit, and the Moon Her circle.

c. With reference to the moon's changes or phases, its influences, etc.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Compl. Mars* 235 He that hath with love to done Hath after wo then changed is the mone. 1393 LANTL. *P. Pl. C.* x. 108 Lunatik lollers and leperes a-boute, And mad as þe mone sitt more oper lasse. 1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* xviii. (Percy Soc.) 83 The minde of men chaungeth as the mone. 1603 SHAKS. *Meas. for M.* III. i. 25 Thou art not certaine, For thy complexion shifts to strange effects, After the Moone. a 1668 DAVENANT *Law agst. Lovers* III. i. That were a sudden change, and would shew More of the Moon in him, than is in a mad-woman. 1784 COWPER *Task* II. 599 Our habits. . . change with ev'ry moon. 1803 *Med. Jnl.* IX. 138 This periodical increase and decrease of the fever he was inclined to ascribe to the changes of the moon.

d. **mean moon (Astr.):** an imaginary moon supposed for purposes of calculation to move

uniformly in the ecliptic, completing its circuit in the same time as the actual moon. **calendar, ecclesiastical moon:** an imaginary moon used in determining the date of Easter.

1712 *Rule for Finding Easter* p. vii, In the Year 1664, the Astronomical Moon, viz. the Moon in the Heavens; and the Ecclesiastical one, viz. that found by the Column of Golden Numbers, happening to differ from each other, this Rule became matter of great Dissention. 1877 *Encycl. Brit.* VII. 615/1 This calendar moon is not the moon of the heavens, nor the mean moon of the astronomers. 1878 *Bk. Com. Prayer acc. to Use Ch. Irel.*, The Moon referred to in the definition of Easter-Day is not the actual Moon of the Heavens, but the Calendar Moon, or Moon of the Lunar Cycle, which is counted as full on its fourteenth day.

e. Proverb. **to believe that the moon is made of (†) green cheese (or cream cheese):** to believe an absurdity. Similarly, † **to say that the moon is blue.** See also CHEESE sb.¹ 2 a.

1528 Roy *Rede Me* (Arb.) 114 Yf they saye the mone is belewe, We must beleve that it is true. 1529 FRITH *Antith.* Wks. (1573) 105/1 They woulde make men beleue. . . that ye Moone is made of grene cheese. 1611, 1638, 1783 [see CHEESE sb.¹ 2]. 1752 MRS. LENNOX *Fem. Quix.* IV. i. You may as well persuade me the Moon is made of a Cream Cheese, as that [etc.]. 1768-74 [see CREAM-CHEESE].

f. with allusion to the MAN-IN-THE-MOON.

a 1310 in Wright *Lyric P.* xxxix. 110 This ilke mon upon heh when er he were, wher he were ythe mone boren ant y-fed. c 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* 1. 1024 þou hast a ful grete care Lest þat þe Chert wole falle out of þe mone. c 1449 PECCOCK *Repr.* II. iv. (Rolls) 155 A man which stale sumtyme a birthan of thornis was sett in to the moone, there forto abide for euere. 1588 SHAKS. *L.L.L.* v. ii. 214 *Rosa.* You tooke the Moone at full, but now shee's changed? *Kin.* Yet still she is the Moone, and I the Man. 1597 LYLY (*title*) *The Woman in the Moone.*

† g. **moon's man:** a man who is under the moon's influence. (See also MOON-MAN.) **minion of the moon = MOON-MAN 1. moon's minion (pseudo-arch.):** a night-watchman.

1596 SHAKS. *1 Hen. IV.* 1. ii. 30 Let vs be Dianaes Forresters, Gentlemen of the Shade, Minions of the Moone. [Cf. 1. ii. 15.] *Ibid.* 35 The fortune of vs that are the Moones men, dooth ebbe and flow like the Sea. 1609 [DEKKER] *Ravens Alm.* B. At the beginning of every Almanack, it is the fashion to haue the body of a man. . . bitten and shot at by wild beasts and monsters. And this fellow, they. . . call the man of the moon, or the moons man. 1623 CAMDEN *Rem., Apparel* (1636) 237 To what cause our mutability. . . may be referred, I know not, vlesse that we. . . are Lunares or the Moones men. 1827 LYTTON *Pelham* xlix. In an instant two of the moon's minions, staffs, lanterns, and all, were measuring their length at the foot of their name-sake of royal memory.

h. **fig. (esp. associated with the sun or the stars).**

c 1586 ROYDON *Elegie Sir P. Sidney* Spenser's Wks. (Globe) 569/2 Tis likely they acquainted soone; He was a Sun, and she a Moone. 1588 SHAKS. *L.L.L.* IV. iii. 230 My Loue (her Mistres) is a gracious Moone, Shee (an attending Starre) scarce seene a light. 1668 R. STEELE *Husbandman's Calling* v. (1672) 70 The moon of the world doth interpose and hide from him the sight and beams of the Sun of Righteousness. 1778 JOHNSON 29 Apr. in *Boswell*, Modern writers are the moons of literature; they shine with reflected light, with light borrowed from the ancients.

2. The moon as visible during one (lunar) month is in popular language spoken of as a distinct object from that of another month; its 'age' being the number of days that have elapsed since new moon. Similarly, the sb. is used with qualifying words for: The moon as shining or visible at some particular time or place, or as presenting some particular appearance. (See also NEW MOON, FULL MOON, HARVEST MOON, etc.)

there is a moon, there is no moon = the moon is visible (not visible) at the time and in the place indicated or implied. **the old moon in the new moon's arms (or lap):** the appearance of the moon during the first quarter in which the dark portion of the orb is made faintly luminous by earth-light.

c 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* III. 182 On anre nihte ealdne monan. *Ibid.* 252 Se wintelica mona gæð norðor þonne seo sunne ga on sumera. 1154 *O.E. Chron.* an. 1135 Als it uare threintil ald mone an sterres abuten him at mid dæi. c 1386 CHAUCER *Probl.* 403 But of his craft to rekene wel his tydes, . . . His herberwe and his moone, . . . Ther nas noon swich. 1556 WITHALS *Dict.* (1568) 1/2 The time betweene the olde Moone and the newe. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* III. ii. 167 And thirtie dozen Moones with borrowed sheene, About the World haue times twelue thirties beene. 1661 EVELYN *Tyrannus* (ed. 2) 13 When the State it self was as seldome aboute the Age of a Moon without a new face. 17. . . *Sir Patrick Spens* vi. I saw the new moon. . . 'Wif the auld moon in her arme. 1802 COLERIDGE *Dejection* 13 Lo! the New-moon winter-bright! . . . I see the old Moon in her lap, fortelling The coming-on of rain and squally blast. 1820 KEATS *Hyperion* 1. 83 One moon, with alteration slow, had shed Her silver seasons four upon the night. 1823 F. CLISSOLD *Ascent Mt. Blanc* 22 The sun being now near his setting, and there being no moon. 1837 *Penny Cycl.* IX. 253/1 If the paschal moon fall on a Sunday, the next Sunday is Easter Sunday. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. xxv. 185 The night being without a moon, we carried three lanterns. 1884 *Harper's Mag.* Nov. 906/2 The young moon hung in the west. 1894 H. NISBET *Bush Girl's Rom.* 17 The moon was divine as it bathed everything with its silver lustre, as only Australian moons can do.

3. a. With reference to the moon's position above the earth, or its conspicuousness in the sky; often quasi-personified, e.g. as the witness

of terrestrial doings, the 'queen of the night', or the like.

Shakspere has many passages containing such allusions. **c 1220** *Bestiary* 598 He sweren bi ðe rode, bi ðe sunne and bi ðe mone. **1484** CAXTON *Fables of Æsop* iv. x. (1889) 115 God kepe . . . the mone for the wulues. [Cf. Cotgr. s.v. *Lune*, *Garde la lune des loups*, and Rabelais i. xi.] **1553** *Respublica* iii. iv. 759, I will couche youe all vp soone, where ye shalnot be spied neither of Sonne nor Mone. **1597** MORLEY *Introd. Mus.* 183 Making as little account of them as the moone doth of the barking of a dog. **1600** SHAKS. *A. Y. L.* v. ii. 119 Pray you no more of this, 'tis like the howling of Irish Wolues against the Moone. **1667** MILTON *P. L.* i. 784 While over head the Moon Sits Arbitress. **1807** COLERIDGE *To Wordsw.* 101 A tranquil sea, Outspread and bright, yet swelling to the moon.

b. Phrases. † *under the moon, anunder moon:* in this sublunary sphere, on earth; contrariwise † *above, beyond the moon.* † *below the moon:* sublunary, earthly. († to *praise, boast*) *above* or *beyond the moon:* extravagantly. † *to cast, go beyond the moon:* to go to extravagant lengths. *to be (or jump) over the moon:* to be very happy or delighted.

a **1300** *Cursor M.* 15610 Of his soru mai naman tell þat liues vnder þe mone. **13..** *E. E. Allit. P. A.* 1092 His lyf wer loste an-vnder mone. **c 1380** WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 192 Trewe seruyce of god is lettid & þis veyn knackyng. . . is preised abouen þe mone. **c 1425** *Cast. Persev.* 2691 in *Macro Plays* 154 Mary! þi sone a-bouyn þe mone, as make Mankynde trewe & sad, In grace for to gon. a **1518** SKELTON *Magnyf.* 226 All is without measure, and fer beyonde the mone. a **1533** FRITH *Another Bk. agst. Rastell* (1829) 220 Rastell thinketh that I stand well in my own conceit, and boast myself above the moon. **1559**, etc. [see *CAST* v. 41]. **1586** A. DAY *Eng. Secretary* i. (1625) 80 You reckon too wide, you goe beyond the Moone. **1602** SHAKS. *Ham.* iv. vii. 146 All Simples that haue Vertue Vnder the Moone. **1613** — *Hen. VIII.* iii. ii. 134 His Thinkings are below the Moone, not worth His serious considering. **1625** BACON *Ess., Ceremonies* (Arb.) 27 The Dwelling vpon them, and Exalting them about the Moone, is . . . Tedious. **1724** RAMSAY *Vision* xii, Far above the mune, We watching beings do conuene. [c **1765** in *Oxf. Dict. Nursery Rhymes* (1951) 205 High diddle, diddle, The Cat and the Fiddle, The Cow jump'd over the Moon.] **1833** S. SMITH *Life & Writings* 3. *Downing* 18, I could have jumped over the moon. **1840** T. C. HALIBURTON *Clockmaker* 3rd Ser. viii. 109 Ready to jump over the moon for delight. **1936** M. KENNEDY *Together & Apart* iii. 189 She didn't know she had a brother and she's over the moon. **1944** N. COWARD *Middle East Diary* 116 The Captain . . . absolutely over the moon with pleasure at having this command. **1972** J. BROWN *Chancer* iv. 53 He goes back there. She's over the moon, of course, and off they go to parties.

c. Typifying a place impossible to reach or a thing impossible to get. Esp. in phr. *to ask (cry, wish) for the moon:* to ask or wish for the unattainable.

[**1550** N. UOALL *Answer to Commoners of Devonshire & Cornwall* in N. Pocock *Troubles connected with Prayer Bk.* of 1549 (1884) 178 They will cry to have a piece of the moon.] **1593** SHAKS. 2 *Hen. VI.* iii. i. 158 And dogged Yorke, that reaches at the Moone, Whose ouer-weening Arme I haue plucked back. **1777** PRIESTLEY *Matt. & Spir.* (1782) I. Pref. 7 My mind is no more in my body, than it is in the moon. **1813** WELLINGTON in *Gurw. Desp.* (1838) XI. 86 If I had been at any time capable of doing what these gentlemen expected, I should now I believe have been in the Moon. **1847** TENNYSON *Princess* iv. 408, I babbled for you, as babies for the moon. **1852** DICKENS *Bleak* Ho. vi, He was a mere child in the world, but he didn't cry for the moon. **1860** THACKERAY *Lovel* v. (1861) 196, I might as well wish for the moon as hope to get her. **1928** E. O. WINSTON tr. *Cicero's Lett. to Atticus* II. x. 293 You are asking for the moon. **1930** J. B. PRIESTLEY *Angel Pavement* vi. 307 That was not asking much, and yet . . . he could not help thinking it was really like asking for the moon. **1946** V. S. PRITCHETT *Living Novel* 44 They are grown up. They do not cry for the moon. **1965** *Listener* 16 Sept. 431/1 To turn on the telly every night for a week and expect to see what you yourself would choose to see is little short of asking for the moon. **1972** *Accountant* 5 Oct. 410/1 To hope for equity or justice in any such scheme is to cry for the moon.

† d. In various phrases expressing ineffectual or useless action or attempt. *Obs.*

a **1529** SKELTON *Bouge of Court* 383 Thou mayste not studey, or muse on the mone. **1590** SIR J. SMYTH *Disc. Weapons* 15 Their bullets doo worke as much effect against the Moone, as against the Enemie that they shoote at. **1655** [see *BARK* v. 2]. **1705** tr. *Bosman's Guinea* 433 To think of forcing any thing from them, is to dispute with the Moon.

e. *to shoot († bolt, † shove) the moon* (slang): to make a 'moonlight flit'.

1823 *Grose's Dict. Vulgar T.* (ed. Egan), *Shoving the Moon*, moving goods by moonlight to prevent their being seized by the landlord. *Cant.* a **1825** *Universal Songster* I. 70 She wish'd to gammon her landlord, and likewise bolt the moon. **1837** COL. HAWKER *Diary* (1893) II. 123 He having just 'shot the moon', I had to follow him to a cockloft in St. Giles's. **1892** ZANGWILL *Bow Mystery* 10 It is well for the landlord to be about his own estate in Bow, where poachers often shoot the moon.

4. An appearance in the sky resembling a moon. (Cf. *mock-moon*.)

a **1123** O. E. *Chron.* an. 1106 (MS. E) On þa niht þe on morgen was Cena Domini . . . wæron gesewen twegen monan. **1500-20** DUNBAR *Poems* xxxv. 50 Full weil I wist to me wald nevir cum thrift, Quhill that twa monis were sene vp in the lift. **1595** SHAKS. *John* iv. ii. 182 They say fiew Moones were seene to night: Foure fixed, and the fit did whirle about The other foure, in wondrous motion. **1784** COWPER *Task* v. 152 A wat'ry light . . . that seem'd Another moon new risen, or meteor fall'n From heav'n to earth.

5. A figure or representation of the moon, either crescent-shaped (cf. *HALF-MOON*) or

circular (like the full moon); a moon-shaped ornament or vessel.

Specific uses are: (a) a gas-globe (cf. *MOON-SHAOE*); (b) *U. S. slang*, a large circular biscuit.

1431 *Rec. St. Mary at Hill* (1905) 26 A hole vestement of blu veluet with sterres & mones of golde. **1520-1** *Fabric Rolls York Minster* (Surtees) 305 Too corporax casis . . . the one wth a moone, & the other of cloth of tusshew blake of the owt side. **1594** ? PEELE *Alcazar* i. i, Our Moores haue seen the siluer moons to wane. In banners brauely spreading ouer the plaine. **1642** R. CARPENTER *Experience* v. xix. 326 Your arguments are like your invincible Armado's which in their first appearance make a mighty Moone, but are burnt and confounded in the end. **1821** [see *MAHOMET*]. **1832** TENNYSON *Pal. Art* 188 And pure quintessences of precious oils In hollow'd moons of gems. **1883** 'MARK TWAIN' *Life on Mississ.* lii. 460, I spent my last 10 cts. for 2 moons (large round sea-biscuit) & cheese. **1883** *B'ham Daily Post* 11 Oct., Tumblers and Gas Moons.

b. *slang.* The buttocks. (Used in *sing.* and *pl.*) **1756** *Life & Mem. E. T. Bates* iii. 31 But his Moon shall never be covered by me or Buck. 'till they put down the Ready—and no Brummagums. **1922** JOYCE *Ulysses* 82 Or their skirt behind, placket unhooked. Glimpses of the moon. **1938** S. BECKETT *Murphy* 220 Placing her hands upon her moons, plump and plain.

c. A moon-shaped mark or area; *spec.* a small area of greater translucency observable by transmitted light in some early porcelains such as Chelsea.

1855 *Poultry Chron.* III. 57 Breast. The best spangled and clearest from tipping with white at the end of the moon. **1865** *Chambers's Encycl.* VII. 535/2 An artificial fly . . . adorned with two moons from a peacock's tail. **1909** *Chambers's Jnrl.* Sept. 586/2 Chelsea [porcelain] . . . may be distinguished by . . . greasy-looking discs known as 'moons' in the paste. **1935** *Amer. Speech* X. 159/1 Moons, crescent-shaped nicks which agates [sc. marbles] receive from hard hits. The belief was that soaking an agate in vinegar would take out the moons. **1948** W. B. HONEY *Old Eng. Porc.* (new ed.) ii. 53 The exceptionally beautiful porcelain of the red-anchor period has a very soft paste of fine grain, often showing by transmitted light the round spots of higher translucency known to collectors as 'moons'. **1959** G. SAVAGE *Antique Collector's Handbk.* 79 From 1750 to 1753 a body noted for its 'moons', or patches of greater translucency, was employed.

6. The disc, plate, or orifice representing the moon in a clock which exhibits the moon's phases.

1546-7 *Burgh Rec. Stirling* (1887) 45 Ane orlege and mone with all necessaris tharof, kepanz just cours fra xij houris to xij houris. **1628** *Burgh Rec. Glasgow* (1876) I. 366 For . . . vpputting of the horolog brodis, mones, bunkis and roweris. **17..** FERGUSON in J. Nicholson *Operat. Mechanic* (1825) 493 The plate that carries the moon, that is a round hole m, through which the phase or appearance of the moon is seen on the sun's plate.

7. The satellite of a planet.

1665 *Phil. Trans.* I. 72 If these two Planets have Moons wheeling about them. **1667** MILTON *P. L.* VIII. 149 And other Suns . . . With thir attendant Moons. **1784** COWPER *Tiroc.* 634 The moons of Jove. **1838** J. P. NICHOL *Solar Syst.* 139 Jupiter has four moons, each larger than ours.

8. a. *poet.* = MOONLIGHT.

1390 *GOWER Conf. I.* 327 Piramus cam after sone Unto the welle, and be the Mone He fond hire wimpel blodi there. **1667** MILTON *P. L.* i. 440 To whose bright Image nightly by the Moon Sidonian Virgins paid their Vows. **1833** TENNYSON *Lady of Shalott* i. 33 And by the moon the reaper weary, Piling sheaves in uplands airy. **1896** A. E. HOUSEMAN *Shropshire Lad* xxxvi, White in the moon the long road lies.

b. *U. S. colloq.* = MOONSHINE 4; *spec.* whisky. **1928** *Collier's* 29 Dec. 8/2 Wherever you go in Colorado a bootlegger . . . says to you 'Mister, this is good stuff. It's Leadville "moon".' *Ibid.* 8/3 The art of producing sugar 'moon' and aging it in charred casks. **1950** *Sat. Even. Post* 27 May 20/1, I would buy a couple of pints of moon.

† 9. With ordinal numeral, denoting a particular day after a new moon. *Obs.*

Cf. *L. luna tertia, quarta*, etc.

c 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* III. 184 Mona se forma on eallum pingum dondum nytlic ys . . . & blod lætan oððe wanian ealne dæg mona god ys. *Ibid.*, Mona se oðer . . . Mona se ðrida. **1709** *Rule for finding Easter* 8 By fixing Easter-Day upon the Lord's-Day following the 14th Moon.

10. a. The period from one new moon to the next; a lunation, lunar month; *gen.* a month. † *twelve moons* = twelvemonth. Until recently, common in the — *th (day) of the moon*; now chiefly *poet.* and in renderings of the speech of primitive or uncivilized peoples.

c 1375 *Cursor M.* 9152 (Fairf.) Helias pat prophete . . . pat stint þe rayne porouh his praier, hit lasted vj. mones [Cott. monet, Gött. monethes] & iij. zere. a **1400** *Med. Receipts* in *Rel. Ant.* I. 52 The .ix. day in that ilk mone. **c 1400** *Destr. Troy* 1064 At Mid Aprille, the mone when myrthes begyn. **1523** FITZHERB. *Husb.* §20 Terre . . . neuer dothe appere, tyll the moneth of Iune, and specyally whanne there is great wete in that mone. **1608** SHAKS. *Per.* II. v. 10 One twelve Moones more shee'le weare Dianas liuerie. **1618** J. DYKE *Caveat Archippus* (1619) 20 Who may not soone be sufficient to reade . . . the Church-seruice, and once in a Moone to bestow a mornings blessing vpon his people? **1653** H. COGAN tr. *Pinto's Trav.* ii. (1663) 33 The last assault, that was given on the thirteenth day of the Moon. **1716** GAY *Trivia* II. 360 When hoary Thames . . . Was three long moons in icy fetters bound. **1756** WASHINGTON *Lett.* Writ. 1889 I. 393 They proposed . . . to stay only one moon, and then to start for their nation. **1822** LAMB *Elia* Ser. I. *Roast Pig*, A young and tender suckling—under a moon old. **1876** *Encycl. Brit.* IV. 675/1 The 14th of the paschal moon. **1877** W. MATTHEWS *Ethnogr. Hidatsa* 60 A land where the summer was but three moons long. **1901** HENLEY *Hawthorn & Lavender* 40 This is the moon of roses, The lovely and flowerful time.

b. *slang.* A month's imprisonment. Freq. with *pl.* as *moon*.

1830 MONCRIEFF *Hrt. London* II. i. (Farmer), They've lumbered him for a few moons, that's all. **1894** A. MORRISON *Mean Streets* 259 So Scuddy's life went on, with occasional misfortunes in the way of a moon, or another drag. **1928** E. WALLACE *Gunner* vi. 50 Gunner's got three moon for bein' a suspected. **1936** J. CURTIS *Gilt Kid* iv. 39, I was doing nine moon for screwing. **1953** K. TENNANT *Joyful Condemned* xviii. 167, I got a twelve moon.

c. = HONEYMOON.

[**1709** MRS. MANLEY *Secret Mem.* (1736) I. 28 Tho' it survives not the Hymenæan moon.] **1859** G. MEREDITH *R. Feverel* xxxii, Where may these lunatics have gone to spend the Moon?

11. The time during which the moon is visible. *Obs.* or *poet.*

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* iv. 617 And als soyn as the moyn was past, Hym thought weil that he saw a fyre. **1832** TENNYSON *Eleanore* 124 The . . . odorous wind Breathes low between the sunset and the moon.

† 12. *the moon.* a. *Alch.* Silver. b. *Her.* Argent.

1572 BOSSEWELL *Armorie* II. 119 b, His field is Saturne, an hande dextre in fesse, of the moone. **1610** B. JONSON *Alch.* II. i, The great med'cine! Of which one part projected on a hundred Of . . . Venus, or the Moone, Shall turne it to as many of the Sunne. **1651** FRENCH *Distill.* vi. 197 It will resolve the bodies of the Sunne, and Moone.

† 13. A fit of frenzy; = LUNE 2. *Obs.*

1607 TOURNEUR *Rev. Trag.* II. E 2, I know 'twas but some peeuish Moone in him. **1642** SIR E. DERING *Sp. on Relig.* 94 A new Moon did take these men, I did begin to finde a different greeting.

14. = MOON-EYE 1. ? *Obs.*

1726 W. GIBSON *Diet. Horses* (ed. 2) 213 Other Infirmities . . . such as Moons and Defluxions in the Eyes.

15. *attrib.* and *Comb.* a. Simple attrib. = 'of or pertaining to the moon, existing in or made by the moon or moonlight', as *moon-base, -blasting, -cloud, -dawn, -dew, -dust, -folk, -gleam, -glimpse, -haze, -mist, -lander, -landing, -landscape, -maid, -land, -mountain, -path, -pull, -ray, -rising, -rock, -setting, -shadow, -sky, -stuff, -tide, -track, -wake*; b. objective, as *moon-gazing* adj.; c. instrumental or locative = 'by the moon or moonlight, in the moonlight, under the influence of the moon', as *moon-bathed, -blanched, -blasted, -bright, -brightened, -chained, -charmed, -chequered, -crazed, -dappled, -dazzled, -drawn, -drenched, -flecked, -flooded, -freezing, -gathered, -glittering, -haunted, -horned, -led, -locked, -loved, -mad, -made, -mellowed, -misted, -parched, -raised, -rich, -shadowed, -soaked, -tanned, -taught, -trodden, -warmed, washed, -whitened* adjs.; also (sense 5) *moon-crowned* adj.; d. similitive, as *moon-arched, -browed, -faced* ppl. adjs.; also = 'moon-shaped', as *moon-head*; e. *moon-blue, -cold, -coloured, -cool, -grey, -pale, -white, -yellow* adjs.

1776 MICKLE tr. *Camoens' Lusiad* II. 77 Stern warriors with the quivering lance, Or *moon-arch'd bow. **1961** *Economist* 18 Nov. 676/2 Commercial services . . . between New York and *Moonbase Alpha in one day. **1969** *Guardian* 15 July 6/6 One of the things we shall be doing in those early lunar flights is to find a good place for a moon base. **1909** *Daily Chron.* 4 Sept. 7/4 He was looking up at the *moon-bathed cliff with a rapt intense look. **1939** SPENDER & GILI tr. *Lorca's Poems* 51 To the sound of cold tambourines And moon-bathed cithars. **1852** M. ARNOLD *Summer Night* 1 In the deserted *moon-blanched street. **1794** COLERIDGE *Relig. Musings* 338 Ghastlier shapings than surround *Moon-blasted Madness when he yells at midnight. **1642** MILTON *Apol. Smect.* Wks. 1851 III. 314 Those thanks in the womans Churching for her delivery from Sunburning and *Moonblasting. **1918** D. H. LAWRENCE *New Poems* 33 A *moon-blue moth goes flitting by. **1922** JOYCE *Ulysses* 438 Her moonblue satin slipper. **1806** MOORE *Epist.* i. iv, How we should feel, and gaze with bliss Upon the *moon-bright scenery here! **1911** *Moon brightened [see *image crowded* adj. (IMAGE sb. 8)]. **1855** BAILEY *Mystic*, etc. 90 *Moon-browed maids. **1946** DYLAN THOMAS *Deaths & Entrances* 63 The *moon-chained and water-wound Metropolis of fishes. **1855** M. ARNOLD *Southern Night* xxx, Down to the brimm'd *moon-charmed Main. **1910** W. DE LA MARE *Three Mulla-Mulgars* vii. 95 The deep shadows of the *moon-chequered forest. **1813** HOGG *Queen's Wake* II. Wks. (1876) 19 His cap the *moon-clouds silver gray. **1933** W. DE LA MARE *Fleeting* 119 The autumnal night Hung starry and radiant . . . O'er *moon-cold hills. **1944** E. SITWELL *Green Song* 1 Till the fire of that sun The heart and the moon-cold bone are one. **1922** W. DE LA MARE *Down-Adown-Derry* 20 A beaming of *moon-coloured light. **1930** R. LEHMANN *Note in Music* 98 The grass . . . foamed with the moon-coloured profusion of the flower which she called milkwort or Star-of-Bethlehem. **1969** G. MACBETH *War Quartet* 29 Staled Of heat, now *moon-cool. **1921** W. B. YEATS *Four Plays for Dancers* 72 The *moon-crazed heron Would be but fishes' diet soon. **1776** MICKLE tr. *Camoens' Lusiad* iv. 168 And *moon-crown'd mosques lay smoking in the dust. **1910** W. DE LA MARE *Three Mulla-Mulgars* xix. 252 The *moon-dappled forest through which they had so heavily ascended. **1895** F. M. CRAWFORD *Casa Braccio* xiii, The *moon-dawn sending up its soft radiance to the sky. **1940** C. DAY LEWIS *Poems in Wartime* 10 All over the countryside *Moon-dazzled men are peering out for invaders. **1927** JOYCE *Simplex* in *Pomes Penyeach*, A *moon-dew stars her hanging hair. **1844** EMERSON *Essays* 2nd Ser. viii. 243 In countless upward-striving waves The *moon-drawn tide-wave strives. **1922** JOYCE *Ulysses* 48 A tide westering, moon-drawn, in her wake. **1929** C. MACKENZIE *Gallipoli Memories* xi. 189 The grillos shrilling far and wide across that *moon-drenched island.

1959 *Britannica Bk. of Year* (U.S.) 753/1 *Moon dust, meteoric particles on the surface of the moon. 1969 GUARONAN 30 July 17 The first experiments of exposing germ-free mice to moon dust. 1619 *Pasquil's Palm*. (1877) 131 To comfort *Moone-fac'd Cuckolds, that were sad. 1806-7 J. BERESFORD *Miseries Hum. Life* 304 The necessity of borrowing the spectacles of a moon-faced friend. 1855 TENNYSON *Maud* i. i. xviii, Maud the beloved of my mother, the moon-faced darling of all. 1913 W. DE LA MARE *Peacock Pie* 98 Those wallowing, *moon-flecked waves. 1945 C. MANN in Murdoch & Drake-Brockman *Austral. Short Stories* (1951) 262 Nights... *moon-flooded, starlit. 1901 H. G. WELLS *First Men in Moon* xviii. 218 We have shown these *moon folk violence. 1819 SHELLEY *Prometh. Unb.* i. 32 The spears Of their *moon-freezing crystals. 1834 LYTTON *Pompeii* iii. xi, These old hags, with... their *moon-gathered herbs. 1828 *Lights & Shades* II. 274 This ominous ramble of the *moon-gazing 'thrice illustrious'. 1870-4 J. THOMSON *City Dreadf. Nt.* xiv. 1, With tinted *moongleams slanting here and there. 1821 SHELLEY *Hellas* 633 In the faint *moon-glimpse He saw... the Turkish admiral. 1794 COLERIDGE *Relig. Musings* 274 Where by night, ... The lion couches... Or serpent plants his vast *moon-glittering bulk. 1927 J. JOYCE *She weeps over Rahoon in Pomes Penyeach*, His sad heart has lain Under the *moon-grey nettles. 1934 L. B. LYON *White Hare* 34 The moon-grey barn. 1930 BLUNOEN *Summer's Fancy* 42 Whispering their vows below *moon-haunted trees. 1891 KIPLING *Light that Failed* (1900) 103 A faint beating like that of a muffled drum came out of the *moon-haze. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* I. iii. vi, The rubicund *moonhead goes wagging; darker beams the copper visage. 1894 O. WILCOE *Sphinx*, And did you talk with Thoth, and did you hear the *moon-horned lo weep? 1960 T. HUGHES *Lupeval* 60 And has shorn Summarily the moon-horned river From my bed. 1922 J. A. DUNN *Man Trap* xv. 207 Death cold the nights in this dead land that looks like *moonland. 1970 *Sci. Jnrl.* May 7/1 Neil Armstrong climbing down those few fragile steps of his *moonlander's ladder to the craggy lunar surface. 1962 *Daily Tel.* 5 July 26/6 A small *Moon-landing capsule. 1969 *Guardian* 16 July 17/4 An American moon landing does not constitute an unchallenged lead over Russia. 1954 KOESTLER *Invisible Writing* iii. 43 Certain scenes... have the rugged and hostile greatness of a *moon-landscape. 1832 TENNYSON *Pal. Art* 252 A still salt pool... that hears... The plunging seas draw backward from the land Their *moon-led waters white. 1943 C. DAY LEWIS *Word over All* 42 The earth is buoyed in *Moon-locked oblivion. 1629 MILTON *Hymn Nativ.* xxvi, The yellow-skirted Fayes... leaving their *Moon-lov'd maze. 1869 W. BARNES *Early England & Saxon-English* 103/2 *Moon-mad. 1920 BLUNOEN *Waggoner* 31 To hear the moon-mad gypsy rave. 1880 W. WATSON *Prince's Quest Poems* (1905) II. 178 As steals The *moon-made shadow at some traveller's heels. 1928 BLUNDEN *Retreat* 14 Or mist-veil brushed thee, fine as yet was wave For *moonmaid's clothing. ? 1795 COLERIDGE *To Nightingale* 10 Within whose mild *moon-mellow'd foliage hid. 1910 W. OE LA MARE *Three Mulla-Mulgars* i. 4 Mutta-matutta's father died from sleeping in the *moon-mist. 1913 D. H. LAWRENCE *Love Poems* 13 The moon-mist is over the village. 1936 L. B. LYON *Bright Feather Fading* 17 Yet parishes *moon-misted, Yet Avon, Severn, Humber His name remember. a 1821 KEATS *Sonnet: To Nile in Compl. Poetical Wks.* (1907) 305 Son of the old *moon-mountains African! 1927 F. B. YOUNG *Portrait of Clare* 129 An orchard... in which *moon-pale apples lay where they had fallen. 1914 C. MACKENZIE *Simister Street* II. iii. vii. 637 Most people... would obtain the finest thrill that Oxford could offer from the sudden sight of... the *moon-parched High Street in frost. 1897 KIPLING *Captains Courageous* iv. 103 She sat down in the *moon-path on the water. 1922 D. H. LAWRENCE *Fantasia of Unconscious* xv. 279 Her [woman's] deep positivity is in the downward flow, the *moon-pull. 1818 SCOTT *Hrt. Midd.* xxix, Haud your tongue, ye *moon-raised b—! 1844 LO. HOUGHTON *Palm Leaves* 202 A picture by *moon-rays designed. 1925 C. DAY LEWIS *Beechen Vigil* 30 In a *moon-rich garden. 1927 *Observer* 11 Sept. 8 A... short interval between successive *moonrisings being favourable for late harvest work. 1969 *Guardian* 15 July 7/2 On July 24, if all goes well, 50 kilogrammes of *moonrock will arrive on earth. 1971 *New Scientist* 24 June 766/1 The exchange in Moscow recently of a minute quantity of Apollo moonrock for an even more minute quantity of Luna 16 moonrock. 1905 E. F. BENSON *Image in Sand* xviii. 290 The sublimities of the sun-rises and *moon-settings were gone from her. 1925 E. O., & S. SITWELL *Poor Young People* 28 The *moon-shadows Palely pass and re-pass. 1958 J. BETJEMAN *Coll. Poems* 270 Near your curious mausoleum *Moonshadowed on the grass. 1934 BLUNDEN *Choice or Chance* 55 To silence too that speaks angelic tongues From *moon-skies and the sun's November gleam. 1892 LO. LYTTON *King Poppy* Epil. 133 Herbs *moon-soak'd on Hecate's altars. 1929 E. H. VISIAK *Medusa* (1963) xviii. 226 They are too apt already to be taken with such *moonstuff. 1969 *New Scientist* 18 Dec. 607/1 We should not go 'up there'... merely to bring back a few pounds of 'moonstuff'. 1648 HERRICK *Hesper., Oberon's Pal.*, And now he finds His *Moon-tann'd Mab. 1850 MRS. BROWNING *Sea-side Walk* ii, The water grey Swang in its *moon-taught way. — *Early Rose* xii, Singing gladly all the *moontide Never waiting for the sunrise. 1858 LYTTON *What will he do with It?* (1859) III. vi. x. 196 They were to his eyes the *moon track in the ocean of history. 1899 KIPLING *Five Nations* (1903) 9 The moon-track a-quiwer bewilders our eyes. 1865 SWINBURNE *Atalanta* 41 Making sweet... *moon-trodden ways And breathless gates and extreme hills of heaven. 1876 MORRIS *Sigurd* II. 137 The *moonwake over the waters. 1959 R. GRAVES *Coll. Poems* 316 A *moon-warmed world of discontinuance. 1902 W. D. HOWELLS *Literature & Life* 62 A few *moon-washed stars pierce the vast vault with their keen points. 1967 *Coast to Coast* 1965-66 131 Vicky sat staring into the mysterious moon-washed night. 1885 W. B. YEATS *Island of Statues* i. ii, in *Dublin Umv. Rev.* May 82/2 Some say that all who touch the island lone Are changed for ever into *moon-white stone. 1916 BLUNDEN *Harbingers* 5 Through the moonwhite sea. 1957 C. DAY LEWIS *Pegagus* 12 O moon-white brow and milky way of flesh! a 1963 S. PLATH *Crossing Water* (1971) 38 The moth-face of her husband, moonwhite and ill, Circles her like a prey. 1892 LO. LYTTON *King Poppy* vii. 187 They *moon-whiten'd wings. 1961 R. GRAVES *More Poems* 29 And in my dreams went chasing here and there A fugitive beacon—your *moon-yellow hair.

16. Special combinations: moon-blink (see quot.); moon-blow, injury to the body produced by the moon's rays; moon-born *ppl.* a., (a) born under the moon's influence; (b) born in the moon; moon-bounce, the use of the moon as a reflector of radio waves (chiefly in the UHF band) aimed at it from one ground station and detected by another; moonbound *a.* (orig. U.S.), directed or moving towards the moon; moon-bow, a lunar rainbow; moon-box, a device for exhibiting the moon on the stage of a theatre (*Cent. Dict.*); moonbug *colloq.*, a lunar module; moon buggy = moon-car; † moon-burnt *ppl.* a., moonstruck; moon-cake, a round Chinese cake eaten during mid-Autumn festivities; moon-car, a vehicle designed for use on the moon; moon-clock, a clock showing the changes and phases of the moon; † moon-clover = moon-trefoil; mooncraft, a spacecraft for travel to the moon; also = moon-car; moon crawler = moon-car; moon-creeper = MOONFLOWER 2 (*Cent. Dict.*); moon-culminating *ppl.* a., applied to such stars (used in calculating longitude) as culminate with the moon and are near its parallel of declination; so moon-culmination, the culmination of certain stars with the moon (*Cent. Dict.*); moon-culminator, a moon-culminating star; moon-cutter, one who cuts gas globes (see sense 5); moon-daisy, the ox-eye daisy, *Chrysanthemum Leucanthemum*; moon-dog, a dog that bays the moon; † in early use = MOONER 1; moon-down *N. Amer.*, the time when the moon goes down or sets; † moon-drake (fancifully modelled on FIRE-DRAKE), a fiery moon; moon-face, a moon-shaped face; *spec.* a rounded swollen face characteristic of individuals with excessive amounts of glucocorticoids in the body, e.g. in cases of Cushing's syndrome; † moon-flaw, a defect attributed to the moon's influence; moon-flight, a flight to the moon; moon-glade U.S., the track made by moonlight on water; moon-glow, glowing moonlight; moon-god, the god of the moon; a deity associated with the moon; so moon-goddess; moon-knife, a crescent-shaped knife used by leather-workers; moon-lily = MOONFLOWER 2; moon-madness, lunacy (cf. sense 1 c); moonmark (see quot.); moon milk = milk of the moon (see MILK sb. 6); moon-month, a lunar month (Ogilvie 1882); moon-penny, *Chrysanthemum Leucanthemum* (Treas. Bot. 1866); moon-plant, the plant SOMA; moonport [after AIRPORT], (a) a place from which rockets are launched to the moon; (b) a landing-place for rockets on the moon; moon probe *Astronautics*, an exploratory space flight made towards the moon by an unmanned vehicle; also, the vehicle itself; moon-proof *a.*, proof against the moon's light or influence; moon race, competition between nations to be the first to effect a landing on the moon; moon-rainbow, a lunar rainbow; moon-rocket, (a) a ride at a fun-fair consisting of rocket-shaped cars travelling round an inclined circular track; (b) a rocket designed for flight to the moon; moon-sail, -sheered *ppl.* a. (see quot.); moon-shaft, a ray of moonlight; moon-ship, a spaceship designed to travel to or towards the moon; moon-shoot = moon-shot sb.; moon-shooter *slang*, one who makes a 'moonlight fit'; moon-shot (orig. U.S.), the launching of a spacecraft to or towards the moon; moon-shot *ppl.* a., accompanied by fitful moonlight; moon-slave *poet.*, applied to the tide as dependent upon the moon; moon-sted *ppl.* a., ? occupied by the moon; moon-suit, a suit designed to be worn on the moon; moon-trefoil, *Medicago arborea*; moon-walk, the action of walking on the moon; so as *v. intr.*, to walk on the moon; moonwalker, one who walks on the moon (see also quot. 1950); so moon-walking *vbl. sb.*; moon-wise *a.*, learned in the moon's movements, etc.; † moon-wiser, an instrument for finding the position of the moon; † moon-work (see quot.); moon-year [cf. G. *mondjahr*], a lunar year (Webster 1864).

1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Moon-blink, a temporary evening blindness occasioned by sleeping in the moonshine in tropical climates. 1851 R. F. BURTON *Scinde* I. ii. 12 It took his countenance a year or two to recover from the effects of the *moonblow. 1691 DRYDEN *K. Arthur* II. i, A *moon-born elf. 1857 W. SMITH *Thorndale* IV. ii, There would be no end to the astonishment of your moon-born traveller. 1892 LO. LYTTON *King Poppy* vii. 69 The moon-born music of the nightingale. 1960 *Aeroplane* XCVIII. 320/1 The *Moon-bounce technique was a form of long-distance radio communication which could be carried out on

wavelengths which were not susceptible to ionospheric or other terrestrial disturbances. 1968 *Radio Communication Handbk.* (ed. 4) xii. 20/2 Typical ground station equipment for moonbounce requires a transmitter output power exceeding 100 watts, net aerial gains of the order of 15-20 db, and receivers of 500 c/s bandwidth. 1975 *Nature* 4 Sept. 36/1 On July 7, 1974 while using a Moon Bounce technique on 1,296 MHz I observed the appearance of strange, delayed echoes. 1965 *NASA Facts* III. 1. 4 The *moonbound Apollo's space navigation system includes two relatively conventional units. 1968 *Guardian* 23 Dec. 1 The world last night saw... life on board the moonbound capsule. 1871 G. MACDONALD *Ode to Light in Organ Songs*, All the colours... In rainbow, *moon-bow, or in opal gem. 1963 *Britannica Bk. of Year* (U.S.) 856/1 *Moon bug, the LEM [i.e. lunar excursion module]. 1969 *Daily Tel.* (Colour Suppl.) 10 Jan. 21 (caption) Parent spacecraft (command and service modules) separates leaving lunar module ('moonbug') attached to rocket stage. 1971 *Guardian* 23 July 11 The astronauts will have a powered *moon buggy called Rover. c 1560 A. SCOTT *Poems* (S.T.S.) iv. 65 Sum *moonbrunt madynis myld, At nonetnyd of the night, Ar chappit vp with chylde. 1938 CHIANG YEE *Silent Traveller in London* 38 At this time [sc. mid-September] all the sweet-shops produce a great variety of seasonal cakes, which we call '*Moon-Cake', and those especially which are made in Canton in South China are very famous. 1952 D. YEN HUNG FENG *Joy Chinese Cooking* xii. 211 Moon cakes are seldom made at home, for the genuine type are difficult to make and require a long list of hard-to-prepare ingredients as well as special wooden forms and cooking implements. 1966 'HAN SUYIN' *Mortal Flower* viii. 174 In all the markets, the mooncakes... parade their roundness in all the foodshops, light, feathery, moon-white. 1971 *Nat. Geographic* Oct. 556 (caption) Golden yolks, ... salted and dried in the sun... are steamed with rice or cooked in Cantonese moon cakes, served at festival time. 1965 *Sci. World* 28 Oct. 8 Would a sticky coating of dust block the window of an astronaut's '*moon car'? 1973 *Daily Tel.* 13 Mar. 19/4 The Lunokhod 2 robot mooncar has... resumed studies of Moon soil and rock and taking photographs. 1800 *Gentl. Mag.* 1226/2 Under the West tower is a *moon-clock. 1713 J. PETIVER in *Phil. Trans.* XXVIII. 47 Camerarius his *Moon Claver. 1962 F. I. OROWAY et al. *Basic Astronautics* v. 216 Evidence derived from stationary and mobile *mooncraft will doubtless support the belief that any manned bases or outposts on the Moon will have to be underground. 1963 *Times* 31 May 19/7 Two gigantic crawler transport vehicles for use in the Apollo mooncraft launching. 1971 *Daily Tel.* 3 Aug. 1/6 Falcon, the Apollo 15 mooncraft, blasted off yesterday from the lunar surface. 1970 *Guardian* 18 Nov. 1/2 Russia is likely to try to bring its *moon crawler Lunokod-1 back to earth. 1827 *Philos. Mag.* I. 47 A List of *Moon-culminating Stars for 1827. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Moon-culminators, certain stars near the same parallel of declination as the moon [etc.]. 1883 *B'ham Daily Post* 11 Oct., Flint-glass Trade.—*Moon Crawler wanted. 1855 MISS PRATT *Flower. Pl.* (1861) III. 311 Ox-eye or *Moon Daisy. a 1887 JEFFERIES *Toilers of Field* (1892) 310 The broad moon-daisies stand in the grass. 1668 EVELYN *Corr.* 24 June, Let the *Moon-dogs bark on, 'till their throats are drie. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* II. 184/1 The Mooner, or Moon-Dog which continually is Barking at the Moon. 1832 J. BREE *St. Herbert's Isle* 163 'Tween the screech of the owl and the moon dog's moan. 1797 B. HAWKINS *Let.* 23 Dec. in *Georgia Hist. Soc. Coll.* (1916) IX. 276 Last evening, just before *moon down, his camp had been fired on. 1863 W. B. CHEAOLE *Jnrl. Trip across Canada* (1931) 125 Camp at moondown in wood close to our lake. 1938 C. H. MATSCHAT *Suwanee River* 68 Five hours till moon-down. a 1635 CORBET *A non sequitur Poems* (1807) 218 See where a *moon-drake 'gins to rise. 1855 THACKERAY *Newcomes* liii, He... surveyed the beauties of his time as the Caliph the *moonfaces of his harem. 1944 J. HOFFMAN *Female Endocrinology* xxxv. 574 The facial adiposity may materially alter the normal features and is responsible for the 'moon face' and 'pig-eyed' expression of the classical case. 1958 *Spectator* 11 July 60/3 Swelling of the face—'moon-face' after cortisone. 1959 J. FLEMING *Miss Bones* xii. 136 Her large moon-face remained quiet expressionless. a 1652 BROOME *Queen & Conc.* IV. vii, I fear she has a *Moonflaw in her brains. 1963 *Daily Tel.* 28 Oct. 12 The Soviet Union, he says, is planning no manned *moon-flights. 1975 S. JOHNSON *Urbane Guerilla* v. 182 The famous moonflight of Apollo 11. 1866 LOWELL *Biglow P.* Ser. II. *Introd.*, *Moonglade: a beautiful word: for the track of moonlight on the water. 1893 *Westm. Gaz.* 8 Nov. 3/1 The gondolas and launches pass like dark shadows in a moon-glade. 1926 *Blackw. Mag.* Oct. 530/2 She could no longer see the moving shape presently lost among the vague masses of *moonglow and darkling shadow which veiled the moor. 1934 W. HUOSON et al. (*song-title*) Moonglow. 1965 M. WEST *Ambassador* viii. 181, 1... woke... to a room full of moonglow. 1862 RAWLINSON *Anc. Mon., Chald.* viii. 1. 200 The temple at Mugheir was built in honour of the *moon-god, Sin or Hurki. 1831 KEIGHTLEY *Myth. Gr. & It.* 194 From their confounding her with their own Artemis, it would seem that they regarded her as the *moon-goddess. 1882 J. PATON in *Encycl. Brit.* XIV. 389/2 The dyed leather is... grounded with a curious *moon knife. 1888 CLARK RUSSELL *Death Ship* 111. 129 The *moon-lily when it hangs down its white beauty and contracts its milky petals. 1817 SHELLEY *Rev. Islam* VI. xvii. 2 Want, and *Moon-madness, and the pest's swift Bane. 1879 G. M. HOPKINS *Poems* (1967) 80 Only I'll Have an eye to the sakes of him, quaint *moonmarks, to his pelted plumage under Wings. 1879 — *Let. to R. Bridges* (1955) 83 By moonmarks I mean crescent shaped markings on the quill-feathers, either in the colouring of the feather or made by the overlapping of one on another. 1885 *Encycl. Dict.*, *Moon-milk. 1965 *New Scientist* 3 June 666/2 These crystals form a colloid in water to give the substance that, in British caves, is called moonmilk. 1973 P. O'DONNELL *Silver Mistress* ix. 161 They reached a huge stalactite chamber. Around the perimeter shimmered white patches of the calcite deposit called moonmilk. 1866 LINOLEY & MOORE *Treas. Bot.* II. 754/1 *Moon-penny. *Chrysanthemum leucanthemum*. 1940 F. KITCHEN *Brother to Ox* ix. 152 The grass-reaper... cuts through life, sweeping down the slender moon-pennies and toppling them over. a 1843 SOUTHEY *Comm.-pl. Bk.* IV. 634 A seller of *moonplant. 1862 R. H. PATTERSON *Ess. Hist. & Art* 475 The soma or moon-plant is a round smooth twining plant, peculiar to the Aravalli Hills [etc.]. 1963 *New Scientist* 18 Apr. 138/3 NASA has acquired 87,000 acres just

north of Cape Canaveral, Florida, as the site for its 'Moonport'. 1965 *New Statesman* 16 July 74/1 To have two Moonports is extravagance enough. 1967 *Britannica Bk. of Year* (U.S.) 803/3 Moonport, a place on the surface of the earth equipped for sending spacecraft to the moon. 1958 *Oxford Mail* 16 Aug. 1/8 Engineers are making final checks on the multiple rocket which is expected to be launched tomorrow on America's first 'Moon probe'. 1972 *Guardian* 22 Feb. 2/4 The unmanned Soviet moon probe Luna 20 made a soft landing on the moon's surface last night. 1616 B. JONSON *Masque of Oberon* Wks. 979 Be your eyes, yet *Moone-proof? 1817 *SHELLEY Rev. Islam* vi. xxvii. 9 A hanging dome of leaves, a canopy moon-proof. 1835 J. P. KENNEDY *Horse Shoe* R. vi. Your thick skull is moon-proof. 1963 *Guardian* 17 July 1/5 It is now intended to have the whole question of the 'moon race' brought up in the International Astronomical Union. 1971 S. CAVELL *World Viewed* 63 We lash ourselves to these ideas with burning coils of containment, massive retaliation, moon races, yellow perils. 1850 *BROWNING Christmas Eve* vi. 11 'Twas a *moon-rainbow, vast and perfect. 1946 G. TYRWHITT-DRAKE *English Circus & Fair Ground* xvii. 202 There were many... rides, such as Airways, Autodrome Aeroplanes, and *Moon Rocket. 1953 POHL & KORNBLUTH *Space Merchants* (1955) i. 5 The slim V-2s and stubby Moon rockets of the past. 1954 'R. CROMPTON' *William & Moon Rocket* i. 20 A fair ain't a fair these days without a Moon Rocket. 1841 R. H. DANA *Seaman's Man*. 116 *Moon-sail, a small sail sometimes carried in light winds, above a skysail. 1896 E. PHILLIPOTS *Down Dartmoor Way* 201 They turned into the black wudes all laced wi' *mune-shafts. 1930 E. POUND *XXX Cantos* xxi. 98 Yellow wing, pale in the moon shaft. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Moon-sheered, a ship the upper works of which rise very high, fore and aft. 1949 *Moonship [see GRAVITY 5]. 1963 *Wall St. Jnl.* 19 Aug. 20 North American Aviation awarded \$934.4 million job... Order is for Apollo Moonship. 1970 *Universe* 30 Jan. 9/5 The horror of some future manned moonship being marooned in space is something we don't like to think about. 1958 *Oxford Mail* 14 Aug. 1/9 The United States first *moon-shoot' has about a one-in-ten chance of success. 1892 *Globe* 2 Apr. 1/5 The *moon-shooters sometimes have lodgers in their abodes. 1958 *Washington Post* 18 Aug. A. 8/4 Yesterday's *moon shot blew up 50,000 feet and 77 seconds after the launching at Cape Canaveral. 1969 *New Scientist* 9 Jan. 56/3 Much heartened by the success of the three-man Moon shot, the National Aeronautics and Space Administration is unveiling ambitious plans for the mid-1970s. 1971 R. NESBITT *Evolution & Existence of God* 10 If the Universe were in fact a chaos, Apollo moonshots would be inconceivable. 1902 *Contemp. Rev.* Dec. 842 The gusty *moon-shot night. 1839 BAILEY *Festus* viii. (1852) 93 Where tide, the *moonslave, sleeps. 1591 *Troub. Raigne* k. John II. (1611) 75 Could I... Remoue the Sunne from our Meridian, Vnto the *moonested circle of th' antipodes. 1953 POHL & KORNBLUTH *Space Merchants* (1955) xii. 131 *Moon suits rented '50 Years Without a Blowout'. 1731 MILLER *Gard. Dict.*, *Medicago*; *Moon-Trefoil... It hath... a... Fruit, shap'd somewhat like a Half-Moon. 1966 WEBSTER *Dict.*, *Moonwalk, Moonwalker. 1969 *Daily Tel.* 16 July 22/2 While on the moon, the astronauts will... only moonwalk for about 3 1/2 to four hours. 1969 *Observer* 20 July 1/2 Hints that the 'moonwalk' will also be brought forward were strengthened when the astronauts' physician, Dr Charles Berry, said that he did not now expect the two men to go to sleep on the moon. 1971 *New Scientist* 11 Feb. 286/2 Physical activity exacerbated this condition and contributed to the unusually high heart-rates seen on the moonwalk. 1973 J. WAINWRIGHT *Touch of Malice* 31 It was a little like a moon-walk. A slow deliberate progression from point 'A' to point 'B'. 1950 WEBSTER *Dict.*, *Moonwalking*, sleepwalking outdoors in bright moonlight.—*Moonwalker. 1969 *Times* 3 June (Suppl.) p. iii/1 The two moon-walkers will be in the lunar module's upper, or ascent stage. 1966 *Punch* 31 Aug. 336/3 Machines with metal boots are being constructed for *moon-walking. 1582 STANYHURST *Aeneis* III. (Arb.) 74 And *moonewise Coribants on brasse their od harmonie tunkling. 1674 FLAMSTEED in *Phil. Trans.* IX. 219, I fell to peruse Mr. Street's Discourse, and to consider the Contrivance of his *Moon-wiser. 1679 C. NESSE *Antichrist* 201 His work is Idolatry, a work of darkness, *moon or night-work.

Moon (mu:n), *sb.*² The name of Dr. William Moon (1818-94), of Brighton, used *attrib.*, *absol.*, or in the possessive to designate the embossed type which he invented to enable blind people to read.

1859 *3rd Rep. Soc. of Supplying Books in Moon's Type* 7 The plan of teaching the Blind... to read by Books embossed in Moon's type has been tested. 1859 M. FISON *Darkness & Light* 19 Moon's System of Embossed Books... Moon's Alphabet consists of the common letters simplified, and therefore is easily learnt... By Moon's method of Stereotyping, the letters are thrown up with such sharpness and prominence, as to be felt even by fingers become dull through age. 1910 *Encycl. Brit.* IV. 63/1 A society was instituted in 1847 by Dr. W. Moon for stereotyping and embossing the Scriptures and other books in 'Moon' type. 1959 *Listener* 14 May 868/3 Books in Braille and Moon. 1973 *Times* 28 Feb. (Victoria Centre, Nottingham, Suppl.) p. ii/1 (Advnt.), [Blind people] may prefer to develop a particular handcraft as a hobby, or to concentrate on mobility, braille, Moon type reading, typing. 1973 *Times Lit. Suppl.* 7 Dec. 151/4 (Advnt.), Books in Braille and Moon that are specially prepared for the Blind of all ages.

moon (mu:n), *v.* [f. MOON *sb.*¹]

1. In various nonce-uses. *a. trans.* To expose to the rays of the moon; *refl.* to 'bask' in the moonlight (cf. SUN *v.*); to give out (a light) as a moon. *b. intr.* To shine as a moon; to move as a satellite.

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 96 If they would haue it [*sc. wax*] to be exceeding white indeed, they seeth it yet once more, after it hath bin thus sunned and mooned. 1850 MRS. BROWNING *Night & Merry Man* i. Where be all thy laughters clear?... Where thy festive companies, Mooned o'er with ladies' eyes? 1854 DE QUINCEY *Autobiog.* Sk. vi. Wks. II. 337 The huge man... not sunning, but mooning

himself—apricating himself in the occasional moonbeams. 1871 G. MACDONALD *Wks. Fancy & Imag.* IV. *Parables, Love's Ordeal.* An earthen lamp whose faint light Mooned out a tiny halo. 1886 R. F. BURTON *Arab. Nts.* (abr. ed.) III. 99 White as a full moon when it mooneth on its fourteenth night. 1903 H. S. MERRIMAN *Tommaso's Fortune*, etc. (1904) 64 The more curious of the President's guests, who were now mooning innocently around them as they sat.

c. intr. and trans. To expose one's buttocks to (someone). Cf. MOON *sb.*¹ 5b. *slang.*

1968-70 *Current Slang* (Univ. S. Dakota) III-IV. 84 *Moon*,... to display one's bare buttocks as a taunt. 1974 *News & Reporter* (Chester, S. Carolina) 24 Apr. 3-A/1 The convention... was to last through Saturday afternoon, and we imagine that it did although we did hear a wild rumor that a cut-up named Fannie might pull her own version of 'the streak' during the Sunday breakfast... just to get the Sunday session off to a good start if the session started getting dull. But, Fannie has assured us that she didn't 'moon' anybody.

2. *intr.* To move or look listlessly or aimlessly (as if moonstruck); to go about, along, around (etc.) in a moonstruck or listless manner. *colloq.*

1848 ALB. SMITH *Idler upon Town* 46 A mooner is an individual who moons about without any object, half absent, half contemplative. 1861 HUGHES *Tom Brown at Oxf.* i. I mooned up and down the High-street, staring at all the young faces. 1867 MISS BRADDON *Run to Earth* II. ii. 40 'What are you standing mooning there for?' asked the man. 'Why don't you go to bed?' 1886 J. K. JEROME *Idle Thoughts* (1889) 44, I... did nothing whatever, except moon about the house and gardens.

b. trans. To pass away (the time) in an aimless or listless manner; also *occas.* to utter mooningly.

1836 T. HOOK *G. Gurney* III. 179, I 'moon'd out, that my sympathetic ignorance of the object of our dialogue had wounded her feelings. 1876 BESANT & RICE *Gold. Butterfly* xvi, I might have mooned away the afternoon in the Park. 1878 W. C. SMITH *Hilda among Broken Gods* (1879) 235 Why had I mooned away the night, when there was that to do Which still might heal our sorrow?

3. To hunt by moonlight.

1898 *Encycl. Sport* II. 64 All the excitement of the expedition may be said... to lie in this 'mooning'. If the dark object which the hunter fondly imagines to be an opossum lie higher than the line of the moon, he must perforce fix his eyes on it and walk steadily backwards until the moon is directly behind it... The beast can obviously be mooned from one spot only at any given moment.

moon, rare obs. f. MAN *sb.*¹; obs. f. MOAN.

moonack (mu:næk). Also 7-8 monack, 8 monax, 9 moonax. [a. Lenape *monachgeu* (f. *monham* to dig); the mod.L. form is *monax*.] The ground-hog or woodchuck, *Arctomys monax*.

Among Blacks, the name is applied to a mythical animal supposed to have a baneful influence.

1676 T. GLOVER *Virginia* in *Phil. Trans.* XI. 630 There are also several sorts of ravenous Beasts, as Wolves, Racoons, ... Monacks, Flying Squirrels. 1740 P. COLLINSON *Mem. Bartram* (1849) 140 A harmless land-animal, about the size of the large gray Fox-Squirrel, called a Monack. 1747 G. EDWARDS *Nat. Hist. Birds* II. 104 The Monax, or Marmotte, of America. 1814 LEWIS & CLARK *Trav. Missouri River* (1893) III. 966 We observed in our route no animals except... a moonax. 1872 SCHELE DE VERE *Americanisms* 152 The poor negro who meets it... is doomed... Experienced negroes say when they look at him: 'He gwine to die; he seed the moonack'.

moonaul, variant of MONAUL.

'moonbeam. A ray of moonlight. Also *fig.*

1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N.* III. i. 176 And plucke the wings from painted Butterflies, To fan the Moone-beames from his sleeping eyes. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 113 As the Moone-Beames playing vpon a Waue. 1737 POPE *Hor. Sat.* II. vi. 189 Tell how the Moon-beam trembling falls, And tips with Silver all the walls. 1793 COLERIDGE *Imit. Ossian* 19 But I... shall... dwell, the Moon-beam of thy soul, In Slumber's nightly hour. 1817 WOLFE *Burial Sir J. Moore* II, By the struggling moonbeams' misty light.

'moon-blind, *a.* [Cf. Du. *maanblind*, G. *mondblind*.]

1. Of horses: Suffering from 'moon-eye'; moon-eyed. Also used *sb.* as the name of the disease.

1668 *Phil. Trans.* III. 731, I had a very narrow escape from an excellent Horse which had that only defect, which they call Moon-blind. 1689 O. HEYWOOD *Diaries*, etc. (1885) IV. 134 [The mare] was a very likely beast, but proved moon-blind. 1720 W. GIBSON in *Compl. Farmer* (1766) s.v. *Blind Q* 3/2 Most... foreign writers, ... in treating the diseases of horses, have... reckoned the moon-blind symptoms as a peculiar disease of the eyes, without having any relation to a cataract. 1905 *Blackw. Mag.* Jan. 66/1 Another horse... which was... moonblind—that is to say, he was more blind at certain times than at others.

2. *fig.* Of intellect: Purblind. ? *Obs.*

1711 SHAFESB. *Charac.* (1737) III. 211 We have to deal with a sort of moon-blind wits, who... may be said to renounce day-light, and extinguish... the bright visible outward world. 1738 WARBURTON *Div. Legat.* I. 39 The Professors of them [*sc. metaphysics and logic*] are Moon-blind Wits. 1757 — *Let. to Hurd* 8 June (1809) 244 In full... confidence of the publick's being more than moon-blind, you gave them a key to the secret.

3. Suffering from blindness brought on by sleeping exposed to the moon's rays. Also used as *sb.* (see quot. 1877).

1830 MARRYAT *King's Own* xxii, It would be as well... to request the officer of the watch not to permit the men to

sleep on the upper deck. We shall have many of them moon-blind. 1846 MRS. R. LEE *Afr. Wanderers* xviii. (1854) 314 Soldiers who have been moon-blind for life. 1877 R. I. DODGE *Plains Gt. West* v. 67 There is said to be [a] plains malady, which, however, I cannot vouch for. It is called 'moon-blind'. The idea is that the full rays of the moon affect the eyes of a man sleeping exposed to them, so that he cannot see at night.

Hence 'moon-blindness.'

c 1720 W. GIBSON in *Compl. Farmer* (1766) s.v. *Blind Q* 4/1 Another kind of moon-blindness, which is also the fore-runners of cataracts. 1857 LIVINGSTONE *Trav.* vi. 133 You may sleep out at night, looking up to the moon till you fall asleep, without a thought or sign of moon-blindness. 1894 HAYES *Among Men & Horses* i. (ed. 2) 9.

'moon-calf. [Cf. G. *mondkalb* (Luther); also *mondkind*, MLG. *maanekind* (*kind* = child).]

† 1. *a.* An abortive shapeless fleshy mass in the womb; a false conception. *Obs.*

Regarded as being produced by the influence of the moon. 1565 COOPER *Thesaurus, Mola*,... a moone calfe (in the womans woumbe). 1594 T. B. LA PRIMAUD *Fr. Acad.* II. 387 The moone calves in the womb, which fall out often. 1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 193 The signes of the Mola or Moon-calf. 1658 tr. *Porta's Nat. Magic* II. ii. 29 A certain woman... brought forth in stead of a child, four Creatures like to frogs... But this was a kind of a Moon-calf.

fig. 1623 *Poems on Aff. State* (1703) II. 106 And then Democracy's Production shall A Moon-calf be. 1644 *Prerogative Anatomized* 12 The Parliament is in labour of a Moon-Calf.

b. A misshapen birth, a monstrosity. *Obs.* or *arch.*

1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* II. ii. 139 How now Moone-Calf. 1831 CARLYLE *Sart. Res.* III. x. (1858) 168 England... offers precisely the elements... in which such moon-calves and monstrosities are best generated. 1837 — *Fr. Rev.* (1872) III. i. vii. 41 This huge mooncalf of Sansculottism.

c. One born with undeveloped brain; a congenital idiot; a born fool.

[1620 B. JONSON *News Fr. New World, Pr.*... Moone Calves! what Monster is that...? 2 *Her. Monster?* none at all; a very familiar thing, like our foole here on earth] 1627 DRAYTON (*title*) *The Moone-Calf. Stultorum plena sunt omnia*. 1693 DRYDEN *Juvenal* vi. (1697) 158 The Potion... turns his Brain, and stupifies his Mind. The sotted Moon-Calf gapes. 1765 BEATTIE *To Churchill* 4 Fame, ... What half-made moon-calf can mistake for good? 1818 SCOTT *Hrt. Midl.* xxx, If he is as you say, d'ye think he'll ever marry a moon-calf like Madge? 1886 STEVENSON *Kidnapped* v, 'No', said the poor moon-calf, changing his tune at once.

2. In allusive or misapprehended senses.

a. One who gazes at the moon; a 'mooning', absent-minded person. (Cf. CALF¹ i c.)

c 1613 MIDDLETON *No Wit like Woman's* I. i. 112 One Weatherwise... Observes the full and change, an arrant moon-calf. 1826 DISRAELI *Viv. Grey* III. vi, I have been playing, I fear, the mooncalf tonight; and find that, though I am a late watcher, I am not a solitary one. 1840 DICKENS *Barn. Rudge* vi, Instead of standing gaping at her, like an old mooncalf as I am.

† *b.* A child of the moon; a fickle, unstable person. *Obs. rare.*

1607 CHAPMAN *Bussy d'Ambois* IV, Women... Are the most perfect images of the Moone (Or still-vnweand sweet Moon-calves with white faces). 1647 TRAPP *Comm. Acts* xxii. 19, I shall be counted a Moon-calf; a *Retrahit* shall be entred against me. 1656 — *1 Tim.* iii. 8 Ministers must neither be Sea-calves, nor Moon-calves; double-tongued, nor unstable, or double-minded.

3. An animal imagined to inhabit the moon.

1901 H. G. WELLS *First Men in Moon* xi. 116 We saw... the mooncalf's shining sides... First of all impressions was its enormous size; the girth of its body was some fourscore feet, its length perhaps two hundred. *Ibid.* 120 We came upon another drove of mooncalves bellowing up a ravine. 1955 *Times* 11 Aug. 7/4 It will be nice if, when we make our landfall on the moon, we find the mooncalves prodding their craters with a noiseless drill.

'moon-cursor. † *a.* *Old Cant.* (See quot. 1673.)

b. dial. A wrecker.

1673 R. HEAD *Canting Acad.* 101 The Moon Cursor is generally taken for any Link-Boy; but particularly he is one that waits at some Corner of Lincolns-Inn-Fields with a Link in his hand, who under the pretence of Lighting you over the Fields... shall light you into a Pack of Rogues. 17... in J. ASHTON *18th Cent. Waifs* (1887) 234 One Volly Vance, otherwise call'd Glyn Jack from his having been a Moon Cursor, or Link Boy. 1770 C. BIDDLE *Autobiog.* (1883) 51 A ship from Jamaica... the crew of which had left her, and gone to Providence in what was called one of the Mooncursors or wreckers. 1813 R. B. THOMAS *Farmer's Almanac* (Boston, U.S.) Dec., All the village moon-cursors came in for their portion of the wreck.

'moon-dial. A dial for showing the hours of the night by the moon.

1686 GOAD *Celest. Bodies* I. vi. 17 Some pretious Stones are Natural Moon-dials, the Selenite [etc.]. 1727-52 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *dial.* a 1849 POE *Fairyland* 11 About twelve by the moon-dial. 1877 *Encycl. Brit.* VII. 154 *note*, In one of the Courts of Queens' College, Cambridge, there is an elaborate sun-dial... and around it a series of numbers which make it available as a moon-dial when the moon's age is known.

moondoggle ('mu:ndɔg(ə)). *slang* (chiefly U.S.). [Blend of MOON *sb.*¹ and BOONDOGGLE *sb.*]

Lunar exploration regarded as a 'boondoggle' (see BOONDOGGLE *sb.* b). Hence 'moondoggling' *vbl. sb.*

1962 *Economist* 1 Sept. 780/1 The... taunts of 'moondoggle'... when Mr Kennedy first outlined his plans for exploring the moon. 1963 *Punch* 1 May 620/2 The vast expense of the crash programme to put a man on the moon

is... open to the charge of being... economic moon-dogging. 1967 *Britannica Bk. of Year* (U.S.) 803/2 *Moon-doggle*, useless exploration of the moon that is wasteful of time and money.

moone, obs. form of MOAN, MOON.

moon (mu:nd, *poet.* 'mu:nd), *ppl.* a. [f. MOON sb.¹ or v. + -ED.]

† 1. Lunatic. *Obs. rare*⁻¹.
c 1550 CHEKE *Matt.* iv. 24 Al y^t weer... other sprited, or moond, or palseid.

2. a. Shaped like the (crescent) moon; crescent-shaped. b. Ornamented with moons or crescents; having moon-shaped markings.

1607 DEKKER *Whore of Babylon* Wks. 1873 II. 258 Goe; cut the salt fome with your mooned keeles. a 1618 SYLVESTER *Mirac. Peace* Sonn. xxxviii, The Mahomite... in Vienna plaine His mooned Standards hath already pight. 1630 DRAYTON *Noah's Flood* 381 When with his mooned traine The strutting Peacock... Flutters into the Arke. 1667 MILTON *P.L.* iv. 978 Th' Angelic Squadron... sharpening in mooned horns Their Phalanx. 1776 MICKLE tr. *Camoens' Lusiad* i. (1778) 20 Their bowsprits pointing to the shore, (A safe moon'd bay). 1817 SHELLEY *Rev. Islam* xii. 6 The brazen rein she flung Upon his neck, and kissed his mooned brow. 1868 TEGETMEIER *Pigeons* xxi. 174 The Swiss and Mooned pigeons have a crescent-shaped coloured mark on the breast. 1885-94 R. BRIDGES *Eros & Psyche* Nov. v, 'Twas then he wrought this work... Emboss'd with rich design, a mooned car.

3. † a. mooned man = MAN-IN-THE-MOON. *Obs.* b. Accompanied or attended by the moon, or moonlight. Also applied to a moon-goddess.

1605 DRAYTON *Man in the Moon* ad fin., And oftentimes the Mooned man outspies the Eauedropper. 1629 MILTON *Hymn Nativ.* xxii, Mooned Ashtaroth, Heav'ns Queen and Mother both. c 1825 BEDDOES *Apotheosis* Poems (1851) 96 Be pale, thou mooned midnight!

4. Moonlit. *rare*.

1831 LYTTON *Milton* i. ii, Dreams he of nymph half hid in sparry cave, Or Naiad rising from her mooned wave?

moon ('mu:nə(r)). [f. MOON sb.¹ or v. + -ER¹. In first sense rendering mod.L. *lūnārius*.]

† 1. A kind of watch-dog (see *quots.*). *Obs.*

1576 FLEMING tr. *Caius' Dogs* 29 This kinde of dogge is likewise called... the Mooner: Because he doth nothing else but watch and warde... bawling and wawing at the Moone. 1589 L. WRIGHT *Hunting of Antichrist* 16 The dogge called Lunarius, the Mooner, whose nature is continually to barke at the Moone-shine in the water. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* ii. 184/1.

2. One who moons about.

1848 [see MOON v. 3]. 1866 SALA *From Waterloo to Peninsula* II. 102 A 'Mooner' is an idle, listless, friendlessly inquisitive person, of street-wandering habits. 1884 *Punch* 5 July 1/1 The ancient grey Bridge is delightful to moon on, For ne'er such a spot for the mooner was made.

3. One who moons (sense 1 c).

1974 [see MOONING *vbl.* sb. 3].

moon ('mu:nɔ:). [f. MOON v. + -ERY.] = MOONING *vbl.* sb. 1.

a 1834 COLERIDGE in *Blackw. Mag.* CXXXI. 119/2 The most fantastic yet maudlin moonery.

moonest: see MONISH v.

† **moonet**. *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. MOON sb.¹ + -ET¹.] A small moon, satellite.

1642 BP. HALL *Free Prisoner* ii. Three Tract. (1646) 112 Some lesser Planets moving round about the Sun, and the Moonets about Saturn and Jupiter.

moon-eye. [f. MOON sb.¹ + EYE sb.; in sense 1 transl. of L. *oculus lunaticus* (Vegetius).]

1. *Farriery*. (Usually *pl.*) An eye affected with intermittent blindness (attributed to the moon's influence); also, the disease itself, moon-blindness.

1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 280 Of Lunatick or Moon-eyes. 1639 T. DE GRAY *Compl. Horsem.* 6 Be you... marvellous carefull that neither your stallion or mare have... moon-eyes, watry eyes, or blood-shotten eyes. 1748 tr. *Vegetius' Distemp. Horses* 152 There is another Distemper... the Ancients called it a Moon-eye.

2. a. A North American fish, *Hyodon tergisus*. b. The cisco, *Coregonus hoyi*.

1845 STORER *Synopsis Fishes N. Amer.* in *Mem. Amer. Acad.* II. 462 *Hyodon tergisus*... Called 'Moon-eye', 'Shiner', 'Lake Herring' at Buffalo. 1884 G. B. GOODE *Nat. Hist. Aquatic Anim.* 541 The Moon-eye or Cisco.

moon-eyed, *ppl.* a. [f. MOON-EYE + -ED². Cf. G. *mondäugig*.]

1. a. *Farriery*. Affected with the disease of 'moon-eyes'; moon-blind.

1610 MARKHAM *Masterp.* ii. xii. 239, I haue seene many a slothfull and heauy horse brought to be moone eyed by the folly of his rider. 1792 A. YOUNG *Trav. France* 75 The English mare that carries me... is going rapidly blind. She is moon-eyed. 1821 *Sporting Mag.* VIII. 202 George Parker on his examination found that she was 'moon-eyed'. 1889 'C. E. CRADDOCK' *Despot of Broomedge Cove* vi. 105 Do ye know ennything 'bout'n a horse's eyes? I be sort'n 'feard he's moon-eyed, or suthin'. 1905 A. ADAMS *Outlet* 21 Tolleston took the only blind horse in the herd... At the time of his purchase, no one could see anything in the eyeball which would indicate he was moon-eyed.

b. Purbblind; squint-eyed. *Obs. exc. dial.*

1688 DRYDEN *Brit. Red.* 94 So manifest, that even the moon-eyed sects See whom and what this Providence protects. 1736 AINSWORTH *Lat. Dict.*, Moon eyed, *lusciosus*, *lusciosus*. 1785 GROSE *Dict. Vulg. T.*, Moon-eyed hen, a

squinting wench. 1886 R. E. G. COLE *Gloss. Words S.-W. Lincs.* 93 Old Jane, his first wife, was moon-eyed. When folks are moon-eyed, they have to gleg at you (look askance) out of the corner of the eye. 1912 *Dialect Notes* III. 583 *Moon-eyed*, half-blind.

† 2. Having eyes adapted for seeing at night. *Obs.*

1699 WAFER in *Phil. Trans.* LV. 51 From their seeing so clear as they do in a moon-shiny night, we used to call them moon-eyed. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. 6), *Moon-eyed* or *Owl-eyed*, that can see better at Night, than by Day. 1796 *New Ann. Reg.* 166 Or whether blinded by the solar glare, The moon-eyed Indian... to balsam groves repair. 1817 G. FIELD *Chromatics* (1845) §335. 165 That kind of nyctalopia [sic] called moon-eyed, which is common to the Bushmen of Southern Africa, who sleep out the day, and are blind when the sun shines, but... see well in seeming darkness.

3. Having round, wide-open eyes, as a terrified person.

1790 WOLCOT (P. Pindar) *Compl. Ep. to J. Bruce* Wks. 1812 II. 358 Moon-eyed Wonder opes her lap to thee. 1799 CAMPBELL *Pleas. Hope* II. 265 Fly, like the moon-ey'd herald of Dismay, Chased on his night-steed by the star of day.

4. Drunk; intoxicated. *U.S. slang.*

1737 *Pennsylvania Gaz.* 6-13 Jan. 2/1 He sees two Moons, Merry, Middling, Moon-Ey'd, Muddled, [etc.]. 1940 *Amer. Speech* XV. 447/2 Sid gits moon-eyed every Saturday night.

moon-fern. [Cf. G. *mondfern*.] = MOON-WORT 1.

1671 in SKINNER *Etymol. Ling. Angl., Bot.* 1813 HOGG *Queen's Wake* i. iii. (1814) 68 We saddled our naigis wi' the moon-fern leaf, And rode fra Kilmerrin kirk. 1840 BROWNING *Sordello* III. 2 Braid moonfern now with mystic trifoly.

moon-fish. A name used for several pale-coloured marine fishes having thin, moon-shaped bodies, esp. the OPAH, *Lampris guttatus*, a sunfish, *Mola mola*, or a North American fish of the genera *Selene* or *Vomer*.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* III. xxiv. 169 The Moone fish, or Orthragoriscus. 1681 *Grew Museum* I. 102 Moon-fish, *Mola Salviani* Luna; Because the Tail-fin is shaped like a Half-Moon. 1810 *Nat. Hist. in Ann. Reg.* 631/2 The moon-fish (tetraodon mola). 1845 STORER *Synopsis Fishes N. Amer. in Mem. Amer. Acad.* II. 339 *Ephippus gigas*, Parkinson... Called 'Moon-fish' in the Antilles. 1873 [see ANGEL-FISH]. 1878 *Proc. U.S. Nat. Museum* I. 376 *Argyrosius vomer*—Moon-fish. *Ibid.*, *Selena argentea*—Moon-fish... Not common. *Ibid.*, *Vomer setipinnis*—Moon-fish; Sun-fish. 1883 GOODE *Fish. Indust. U.S.* 17 (Fish. Exhib. Publ.) Moon-fish *Chatodipterus faber*. 1884 — *Nat. Hist. Aquatic Anim.* 322 *Selena setipinnis*... known... in North Carolina as the 'Moonfish' or 'Sunfish'. *Ibid.* 323 The Silver Moonfish—*Selena argentea*. 1896 JORDAN & EVERMANN *Check-List Fishes N. & Mid. Amer.* 350 *Lampris luna*... Mariposa; Opa; Gudlax; Moonfish. 1959 A. HARDY *Fish & Fisheries* II. iv. 75 Another wanderer from warmer waters, coming right into the North Sea and occasionally being taken off the Yorkshire coast, is the most brilliantly coloured of all our fishes, the opah or moon-fish, *Lampris guttatus* (which has in turn also been called the sun-fish). 1963 P. H. GREENWOOD *Norman's Hist. Fishes* (ed. 2) xviii. 329 The order [sc. Lampridiformes] includes the large oceanic Opa or Moon-fish (*Lampris*). 1965 A. J. McCCLANE *Standard Fishing Encycl.* 499/1 The moonfish (*Vomer*) have a head profile that is only moderately high. *Ibid.* 499/2 Both the lookdowns and the moonfish grow to about 10-12 inches.

moon-flower.

1. The ox-eye daisy, *Chrysanthemum Leucanthemum*; also *C. segetum* (Treas. Bot.).

1787 WITHERING *Brit. Plants* (ed. 2) II. 929 Greater Daisy. Ox-eye. Moon-flower. 1861 DORA GREENWELL *Poems* 268 The Sun-flowers and the Moon-flowers.

2. A tropical climbing plant, *Ipomoea alba*, of the family Convolvulaceæ, which bears fragrant, white, trumpet-shaped flowers opening at night; also, other closely-related plants of the genera *Ipomoea* and *Quamoclit*.

1859 TENNENT *Ceylon* II. vii. iii. 162 One most interesting flower... is a night-blowing convolvulus, the moon-flower of Europeans. 1887 MISS E. MONEY *Dutch Maiden* (1888) 23 The odorous moon-flower gave out a rich perfume. 1939 A. H. WOOD *Grow them Indoors* 102 Morning glory, moon flower, dawn flower—there are numerous common names for different members of this group of woody climbers. 1963 W. BLUNT *Of Flowers & Village* 110 My cobaeas and moonflowers have both already germinated. 1969 G. MACBETH *War Quartet* 28 Split tins... Leafed into fronds of moon-flowers.

3. A name used in Africa for *Datura arborea* or *D. suaveolens*, shrubs native to Central America and belonging to the family Solanaceæ, bearing fragrant, white, trumpet-shaped flowers; also called moon-lily or angel's trumpet.

1913 C. PETTMAN *Africanderisms* 325 Moon lily or Moon flower, *Datura Knightii*, which has long, pendulous, strongly scented white flowers. 1973 PALMER & PITMAN *Trees S. Afr.* III. 1976 It [sc. the potato family] yields foods... flowers... shrubs—such as the moonflower, *Datura arborea* L., and *Cestrum* species.

moong: see MUNG, MOONG.

moonge, variant of MUNGE *dial.*

Moonie ('mu:ni). *slang.* [f. the name of Sun Myung Moon (see *Unification Church* s.v. UNIFICATION 2) + -IE.] A nickname for a

member of the Unification Church. Chiefly in *pl.*

1974 *Washington Monthly* Feb. 55/2 The Moonies... are extremely media-conscious. 1976 *Fiji Times* 10 Jan. 12 Last year, two of their children left home to cast their lot in with 'the Moonies'. 1977 *Observer* 20 Feb. 6/4 Some of Mr Patrick's deconverted youngsters told the conference of life with Sun Myung's 'Moonies'. 1979 *N. Y. Rev. Bks.* 25 Oct. 8/3 Chris has been transferred to 'city work' and is a full-time Moonie. 1984 S. TOWNSEND *Growing Pains A. Mole* 75, I don't care if he's a Moonie or a Divine Light Missionary so long as he is far away from me.

† **moonified**, *ppl.* a. *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. MOON sb.¹ + -IFY + -ED¹.] Shaped like a moon.

1795 *Jemima* I. 143 [A peacock's] moonified tail.

moonily ('mu:nili), *adv.* [f. MOONY a. + -LY².] a. ? Like a moon. b. In a mooning manner.

a 1849 BEDDOES *Song on Water* ii, So our sails in the bubbles Ghostly are mirrored, and hover Moonily. 1887 *Punch* 10 Sept. 110 'Far worsel' he moonily muttered.

mooniness ('mu:ninis). [f. MOONY a. + -NESS.] The quality or condition of being moonly.

1895 G. MEREDITH *Amazing Marriage* I. xix. 216 Contact with her spirited him out of his mooniness. 1929 W. DEEPIING *Roper's Row* xiv. 149 The other girls at Fosgon and George's observed her 'mooniness'. 1929 A. HUXLEY *Do what you Will* 55 The human countenance... of pallid mooniness.

moon (*vbl.* sb. [f. MOON v. + -ING¹.])

1. The action of the verb MOON; listless or aimless wandering about or contemplation.

1857 KINGSLEY *Two Y. Ago* i, John Briggs... neglected alike work and amusement for lazy mooning over books. 1882 L. STEPHEN *Swift* ix. 195 The knight used, it seems, to lose himself in metaphysical moonings.

attrib. 1859 MEREDITH *R. Feverel* xii, Lady Blandish likewise hinted at his mooning propensities. 1862 SALA *Acc. Addresses* 214 It may have been on a mooning excursion... when I had... nothing to do.

2. Hunting by moonlight. (See MOON v. 3.)

3. The action of exposing one's buttocks (MOON v. 1 c).

1974 *Guardian* 22 Mar. 17/8 Streaking... seems to be the mainly male equivalent of the mainly female practice that cropped up in campuses across the United States in the late fifties and early sixties. This was known as 'mooning'... Mooning consisted... of exposing the bottom in the general direction of whoever the mooner wanted to impress, protest to, or affront.

moon (*ppl.* a. [-ING².]) Listless, aimless. Hence **mooningly** *adv.*

1893 MAX PEMBERTON *Iron Pirate* 177 Chinese mooningly silent. 1905 *Athenaeum* 19 Aug. 232/2 The Celt of 'the Forty-five' was not a mooning misanthrope.

moonish ('mu:nɪʃ), a. *Obs.* or *arch.* Also 5 **monyssh**. [f. MOON sb.¹ + -ISH.] Resembling or characteristic of the moon; influenced by the moon; acting as if under the moon's influence; changeable, fickle.

c 1407 LYDG. *Reson & Sens.* 6183 God forbade That ther sholde in womanhede Ben any Monyssh tache at al, But stedfaster than ys a wal. 1581 MULCASTER *Positions* xxxviii. (1887) 176 As for bodies the maidens be more weake, most commonly euen by nature, as of a moonish influence. 1600 SHAKS. *A. Y. L.* III. ii. 430 At which time would I, being but a moonish youth, greeue, be effeminate, changeable. 1612 WEBSTER *White Devil* K 3, These are but Moonish shades of greifes or feares. 1834 SIR H. TAYLOR *2nd Pt. Artevelde* IV. ii, 'Tis moonish madness.

moonite. [f. as prec. + -ITE.] A dweller in the moon.

1762 STERNE *Tr. Shandy* v. xxxiii.

|| **moonjah, munjah** ('mundʒa, 'mandʒa). Also moon-, munja, moonyah. [Hindī *munj*, Skr. *munja*.] A name for certain Indian plants yielding fibres used for making ropes.

1855 ROYLE *Fibr. Plants India* 32. 1864 *Chamb. Encycl.* VI. 559/1 *Moonjah, Munjah*, or *Moonyah* (*Saccharum Munja*), a grass of the same genus as the sugar-cane. 1866 *Treas. Bot.*, *Moonyah*, an Indian name for the fibre of *Arundo Karka*. 1879 E. ARNOLD *Lt. Asia* v. 130 Its head bound back With munja grass.

moonke, -rie, obs. forms of MONK, MONKERY.

moonless ('mu:nlis), a. [f. MOON sb.¹ + -LESS.] Without a moon; not lit up by the moon.

1508 DUNBAR *Flying* 92 Eolus full woid, and Neptunus, Mirk and moneless. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* (Rolls) III. 53 But sail or ruther in the mirk midnycht, And mvneles als withoutin ony licht. 1653 H. MORE *Conject. Cabbal.* (1713) 3 Moonless and starless nights. 1750 CARTE *Hist. Eng.* II. 393 It was... in a dark moonless night that the Scots before midnight... marched under cover of the adjoining wood. 1894 K. GRAHAME *Pagan Papers* 104 The moonless night has a touch of frost, and is steely-clear.

moonlet ('mu:nlit). [f. MOON sb.¹ + -LET.] A little moon. Also, an artificial satellite.

1832 MOTHERWELL *Poems* 47, I pledge thee in the silver horn Of yonder moonlet bright. 1891 *Cassell's Fam. Mag.* Dec. 55/1 The satellites of satellites, the little moonlets of the moons. 1895 [see *impact crater*]. 1955 *Sci. News* Let. 13 Aug. 107/2 The man-made moonlets will circle the earth many times every day, appearing to rise in the west and set in the east, reversing other sky phenomena. 1965 J. BLISH *Mission to Heart Stars* ii. 27 Since Phobos always kept the same face turned towards Mars, there would be no need to

both stumbling around on the dark side of the moonlet. 1971 *Sci. Amer.* Jan. 47/1 Was the heat provided by the impact of meteorites or of a larger celestial body, or by the collision of 'moonlets' to form the present moon?

Hence †moonleted *a. Bot.* = LUNATE.

1787 *tr. Linnæus' Fam. Pl.* 385 *Isopyrum*... Capsules many, moonleted, recurved, one-cell'd.

moonlight ('mu:nlaɪt), *sb.* [f. MOON *sb.*¹ + LIGHT *sb.*¹ Cf. Du. *maanlicht*, Ger. *mondlicht*.]

1. *a.* The light of the moon.

? a 1366 CHAUCER *Rom. Rose* 1010 Ne she was derk ne broun, but bright, And cleer as [is] the mone-light. c 1440 *Jacob's Well* 166 In þe nyxt folwyng, be þe monelyzt, a knyzt .. cam rydyng homwarde. 1596 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* v. 54 How sweet the moone-light sleepes vpon this banke. 1666 DRYDEN *Ann. Mirab.* lxxviii, Till the last streaks of dying day withdrew And doubtful moonlight did our rage deceive. 1765 MATY in *Phil. Trans.* LV. 311, I saw the comet, but could form no judgment as to its appearances, because of the moon-light. 1883 STEVENSON *Silverado Sq.* 4 A tall ship lying anchored in the moonlight.

b. transf. and fig.

a 1450 *Tottenham* 153 The cheefe was a plowmell, And the shadow of a bell, Quartered with the Moone-light. 1868 FARRAR *Silence* & *V.* ii. (1875) 30 This pale moonlight of a utilitarian or rational morality. 1873 BLACK *Pr. Thule* iii, If you asked him what Sheila was like, he would have answered by saying that there was moonlight in her face.

c. The colour of the light of the moon, as a shade in fabrics.

1922 *Daily Mail* 18 Dec. 1 (Adv.). In the following colours: Turquoise, Mastic, Moonlight, Silver, [etc.]. 1927 *Daily Tel.* 26 Apr. 13 (Adv.). Following shades: Sapphire, Moonlight, Bois de Rose, [etc.].

d. moonlight and roses: used allusively of a situation, atmosphere, etc., characterized by sentimentality or romance.

1925 BLACK & MORET (*song-title*) Moonlight and roses. 1942 *Amer. Speech* XVII. 58 The moonlight-and-roses kind of Civil War play. 1959 *Encounter* Apr. 79/1 In *Look Homeward Angel* we have the romanticised figure of Laura James, the moonlight-and-roses woven about her.

† 2. A moonlight scene or landscape. *Obs.*

1753 *Scots Mag.* May 263/2 A moon-light, from Van Bosman. 1762-71 H. WALPOLE *Virtue's Anecd. Paint.* (1786) III. 243 A small moon-light. 1778 SIR J. REYNOLDS *Disc.* viii. (1876) 457 A picture which I have of Rubens: it is a representation of a moonlight.

3. = MOONSHINE *sb.* 4. ? *Obs.*

1809 SCOTT *Poacher* 81 You cask holds moonlight, run when moon was none. 1824 — *Redgawntlet* ch. xviii, A cask of moonlight. 1829 [see MOONSHINE *sb.* 4.]

4. *U.S.* An excursion made by moonlight. *Ellipt. for moonlight flit. colloq.*

1886 *Boston (Mass.) Jnl.* 13 Aug. 3/7 To-night the fourth in the series of moonlights will be made. 1958 G. BELLAIRS *Corse at Carnival* ix. 131 His bags has gone... He's packed up... Done a moonlight as likely as not. 1971 R. PARKES *Line of Fire* xvi. 149 It's no good him trying to find 'em... Done a moonlight, they did.

5. *Amer. Univ. slang.* (See *quots.*)

1851 B. H. HALL *College Words* 210 *Moonlight.* At Williams College, the prize rhetorical exercise is called by this name; the reason is not given. The students speak of 'making a rush for moonlight', i.e. of attempting to gain the prize for elocution. 1860 C. DURFEE *Hist. Williams College* 104 Those who receive the appointment to speak for the prize have always... been called 'Moonlights'.

6. *attrib. as adj. a.* Accompanied by, bathed in moonlight; lit up by the moon, moonlit; performed by the light of the moon.

1584 R. SCOT *Discov. Witcher.* x. ix. (1886) 150 Riding in a moone light night. 1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N.* II. i. 141 If you will... see our Moone-light reuels, goe with vs. 1797 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Italian* xii, The gate opened at once upon the moonlight mountains. 1819 KEATS *Eve St. Agnes* xiii, A little moonlight room, Pale, latticed, chill. 1829 COLERIDGE *Monody Chatterton* (later vers.) 135 Dancing to the moonlight roundelay.

b. moonlight flit, flitting: the removal of household goods by night to avoid paying rent. Also, the action of leaving rented accommodation without paying the rent; a stealthy, usu. nocturnal, departure. So *moonlight wanderer. (colloq. or slang.)*

1721 [see FLITTING *vbl. sb.*]. 1821 J. GALT *Ann. Parish* xxxi. 263 He was fain to make a moonlight flitting, leaving his wife for a time to manage his affairs. 1823 'J. BEE' *Dict. Turf* 120 Moonlight wanderers, or 'fly-by-night' persons, who cheat their landlords and run away by night. 1824 *Craven Gloss.* 93 Moon-light flit. 1855 [see FLIT *sb. a.*] 1866 *Athenæum* 13 Oct. 474 Probably Walkden wished to have his rent before it was due, that he might be safe against 'a moonlight flit'. 1892 STEVENSON & OSBOURNE *Wrecker* v. 79 In the excellent Scots' phrase, I made a moonlight flitting, a thing never dignified. 1924 M. ARGO in *Sc. Nat. Dict.* (1965) VI. 364/1 Takkin' 'a meenlichty flittin', are ye? 1969 *Listener* 27 Mar. 424/3 Very often we were living somewhere and couldn't pay the rent, so we had to indulge in what was known as a moonlight flit with what furniture and goods were available.

c. moonlight lustre, a lustre glaze with a marbled effect used on porcelain in the early 19th century, *spec.* by the Wedgwood factory.

1924 H. BARNARD *Chats on Wedgwood Ware* ix. 236 Lustre ware was not made until the beginning of the nineteenth century, when some very beautiful effects were produced, including the one which has since been called 'Moonlight'. 1966 G. A. GODDEN *Illustr. Encycl. Brit. Pott. & Porc.* p. xxiv, Messrs Wedgwood introduced a decorative type of marbled pink or purple 'gold' lustre called 'Moonlight Lustre'. 1970 *Times* 7 Oct. 10/6 This type of service was first made around 1820 and only the early examples, like that sold

yesterday, are splashed in a pink glaze known as moonlight lustre.

7. *Comb.*

1762 WARTON *On Birth Pr. Wales* 48 The cloister's moonlight-chequer'd floor. 1820 SHELLEY *Sensitive Plant* 1. 34 The wand-like lily... lifted up... its moonlight-coloured cup.

moonlight ('mu:nlaɪt), *v.* [Back-formation f. MOONLIGHTER.] 1. *a. pass.* To be attacked by moonlighters. *b. intr.* To engage in moonlighting.

1887 *Spectator* 15 Oct. 1376 An Irish tenant pays this rather than be moonlighted. 1887 *Times* 26 Feb. 8/3 Eight men were... charged with moonlighting... The accused were not moonlighting.

2. To do a 'moonlight flit'. *dial. and colloq.* 1903 in *Eng. Dial. Dict.* 1971 A. NIXON *Attack on Vienna* vii. 71 He moonlit out of his luxury flat... and moved into a boarding-house.

3. To do paid work, usu. at night, in addition to one's regular employment. *colloq. (orig. U.S.).*

1957 [implied in MOONLIGHTING *vbl. sb.* 3]. 1960 *Economist* 12 Nov. 657/1 The firemen and police have long been supplementing their pay... by 'moonlighting', that is, by taking outside paid work. 1965 *Daily Tel.* (Colour Suppl.) 7 May 19/1 Some manage to 'moonlight' with two or three jobs—though jobs are harder to find. 1970 P. CARLON *Death by Demonstration* xvi. 175 You think I moonlight? Believe me, one job's enough. 1974 *Times Lit. Suppl.* 15 Feb. 157/4 He... naturally for one who moonlights as the *Financial Times's* gardening correspondent when not otherwise engaged as a Fellow of Magdalen—never misses a turn on botanical or horticultural matters.

moonlighted ('mu:nlaɪtɪd), *ppl. a.* [f. MOON *sb.*¹ + LIGHTED *ppl. a.* after MOONLIGHT *sb.* Cf. MOONLIT.] Moonlit.

1829 JAMES *Richelieu* xxviii, The thunder-clouds passed away, and left the sky clear and moonlighted. 1859 MEREDITH *R. Feverel* xx, The moon-lighted valley.

moonlighter ('mu:nlaɪtə(r)). [Formed as next: see -ER¹.] 1. One who engages in moonlighting or commits a moonlighting outrage.

1882 *Leeds Merc.* 27 Mar., A 'moonlighter' shot by the police. 1893 VIZETELLY *Glances Back* II. xxxv. 275 Irish landlords driven abroad... by the fear of moonlighters.

2. One who does a 'moonlight flit'. *dial. and colloq.*

1903 in *Eng. Dial. Dict.* 1964 *Sunday Mail* (Brisbane) 15 Nov. 12 Brisbane flat owners... estimate that moonlighters—tenants who slip away overnight without paying the rent—are costing them £100,000 a year.

3. One who 'moonlights' (MOONLIGHT *v.* 3). *colloq.*

1957 *Times* 12 Nov. (Canada Suppl.) p. ix/4 'Moonlighters' take a second job after hours; married women take advantage of modern kitchens to do the same. 1964 *Observer* 9 Aug. 9/2 Even in America, an estimated four million workers are 'moonlighters'—that is, they take on a part-time job on top of their full-time one. 1973 C. EGGLETON *Seven Days to Killing* v. 61, I employ a lot of moonlighters, blokes who take a second job at nights.

moonlighting ('mu:nlaɪtɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. MOONLIGHT *sb.* + -ING¹.]

1. The performance by night of an expedition, or of an illicit action.

1881 *Gentl. Mag.* Jan. 67 The exciting occupation of moonlighting... The object is to capture the cattle that have gone wild [etc.]. 1883 *Century Mag.* July 330/2 Sometimes well owners 'torpedo' their wells stealthily by night to avoid paying the high price charged by the company. This operation is called 'moonlighting'.

2. *spec.* In Ireland, the perpetration by night of outrages on the persons or property of tenants who incurred the hostility of the Land League.

1882 *Pall Mall G.* 20 June 2/1 As Boycotting is preferable to 'Moonlighting', so is parliamentary obstruction to physical force. 1892 *Times* 9 Dec. 9/1 A gross 'moonlighting' outrage is reported from Kerry, where... a party of ten men entered the house of a farmer... and treated him so brutally that he is not expected to recover.

fig. 1886 HUXLEY in *Life* (1900) II. ix. 144 All good men and true should combine to stop this system of literary moonlighting.

3. The act or practice of MOONLIGHT *v.* 3. *colloq. (orig. U.S.).*

1957 *Reporter* (N.Y.) 8 Aug. 11/3 He takes two or three hours off and then... departs for a second job... The practice is known as 'moonlighting'. 1961 *Economist* 16 Dec. 1145/2 Several attempts have been made to ban moonlighting on the ground that it robs the unemployed of jobs. 1972 *Times* 8 Jan. 21/2 What about moonlighting? This is not the distilling of illicit liquor but the taking of a second job to keep body and soul together, or to finance one's own personal brand of extravagance.

So 'moonlighting *ppl. a.*

1886 *Pall Mall G.* 26 Aug. 8/2 Small Moonlighting gangs. 1887 *Spectator* 8 Oct. 1330 One of the moonlighting party that attacked Sexton's house.

moonlighty ('mu:nlaɪtɪ), *a.* [f. MOONLIGHT *sb.* + -Y.] Resembling moonlight.

1876 MRS. OLIPHANT *Curate in Charge* vii, A sort of moonlighty blue.

'moon-like, a. and adv. [f. MOON *sb.*¹ + -LIKE.] Like or resembling a moon; having the characteristics of the moon; after the manner of the moon.

1596 SPENSER *F.Q.* v. vii. 13 She saw transfigured Her... Moone-like Mitre to a Crowne of gold. 1642 H. MORE *Song*

of *Soul* II. iii. lxxii, Venus Moon-like grows corniculate. 1810 SOUTHEY *Kehama* VIII. iv, The multitude behind close up the rear With moon-like bend. 1865 G. MACDONALD *A. Forbes* 5 A pale face, on which a faint moon-like smile was glimmering.

† 'moonling. *Obs.* [f. MOON *sb.*¹ + -LING¹.] A simpleton; an idiot.

1616 B. JONSON *Devil an Ass* I. vi, I have a husband, ... But such a moon-ling, as no wit of man Or roses can redeeme from being an Asse.

moonlit ('mu:nlaɪt), *a.* [f. MOON *sb.*¹ + LIT *ppl. a.*] Lit up by the moon; bathed in or flooded with moonlight.

1830 TENNYSON *Arab. Nts.* 27 The sloping of the moonlit sward. 1883 *Gd. Words* 112 She stood on deck, watching the moonlit sea.

'moon-litten, *a. poet.* [See LITTEN *ppl. a.*] = *prec.*

1845 HIRST *Poems* 74 Under a lattice encircled with flowers Dim with the dew of the moon-litten hours. 1870 MORRIS *Earthly Par.* II. III. 105 A piece of fair moonlitten snow.

'moon-man. [Cf. MOON *sb.*¹ 1 g.]

† 1. One whose occupation is pursued by moonlight; a 'night-walker'; one who robs by night. *Obs.*

Cf. 'the moones men', Shaks. *1 Hen. IV.* I. ii. 35.

1632 SHERWOOD, Moone-men, brigands.

† 2. A gipsy. *Obs.*

1608 DEKKER *Lanth. & Candle Lt.* G 2 b, A Moone-man signifies in English a mad-man. By a by name they are called Gipsies, they call themselves Egyptians, others in mockery call them Moone-men. 1621 B. JONSON *Gipsies Metam.* Wks. (1641) 65 They are Gipsies o' this yeare, o' this Moone... *Cl.* Oh they are called the Moone men I remember now! a 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew, Moon-men, Gipsies.*

3. A dweller in the moon. Also *fig.*

a 1625 FLETCHER, etc. *Fair Maid Inn* IV. ii, *Tay.* Shall I be a moon-man? *Foro.* I am of opinion, the people of that world... do vary the fashion of their cloathes oftner then any Quick-silver'd nation in Europe. 1847 EMERSON *Poems* (1857) 104 Beauty of a richer vein... Unto men these moonmen lend, And our shrinking sky extend. 1958 *Spectator* 5 Sept. 305 An electronic sideshow starred Gygan, the Man from the Moon, a seven-foot creature of steel with a sixty-inch chest to keep all the transistors in. He walked spastic fashion with that curious whirring noise which all Moonmen seem to affect. 1962 A. WESKER *Chips with Everything* 1. iii. 19 All right you creepy crawly nig-nogs, moon men that's what you are, moon men.

4. An astronaut who travels to the moon.

1965 *N. Y. Jnl.-American* 21 Feb. 11/1 The spot where America's Moonmen are most likely to land. 1968 *Daily Tel.* 30 Dec. 1/3 (*headline*) Moonmen greeted by wives. 1970 *Observer* 19 Apr. 8/4 They were virile men, these astronauts. They were patriots, but they were moonmen.

moonquake ('mu:nkweɪk). *Astr.* [f. MOON *sb.*¹ after EARTHQUAKE.] A tremor of the moon's surface. (In *quot.* 1940 *a poet. nonce-use.*)

1940 R. GRAVES *No More Ghosts* 41 The pallid sky heaved with a moon-quake. 1953 *Jnl. Brit. Interplanetary Soc.* XII. 66 The work which such an expedition could do is then described: amongst other things, artificial 'moon-quakes' would be set off by explosives, so that seismic records could be made. 1961 *Flight* LXXIX. 427/2 Other scientific instruments aboard the Surveyor will include a sensitive seismometer to record moonquakes or meteorite impacts. 1968 *Observer* 29 Dec. 17/3 The astronauts will place on the surface an instrument to register moonquakes. 1970 *Nature* 5 Dec. 906/1 It is now clear... that tidal strain is causing moonquakes when the Moon is at its nearest to the Earth. 1973 *Telegraph* (Brisbane) 13 Mar. 14/1 A seismologist has said that for some mysterious reason almost all moonquakes occur only in two separate belts on the moon.

moonraker ('mu:nreɪkə(r)). [f. MOON *sb.*¹ + RAKER¹.]

1. A native of Wiltshire.

See *quot.* 1787. In Wiltshire a more complimentary turn is given to the story: the men were caught raking a pond for kegs of smuggled brandy, and put off the revenue men by pretending folly.

1787 GROSE *Provinc. Gloss., Prov. R. v. i. j. b.* Wiltshire Moon-rakers. Some Wiltshire rusticks, as the story goes, seeing the figure of the moon in a pond, attempted to rake it out. 1819 J. C. HOBHOUSE *Let. in Smiles J. Murray* (1801) I. xvi. 409, I have been... immersed in the miserable provincial politics of my brother moon-rakers of this county. 1881 SLOW *Wiltsh. Rhymes* 1 The Wiltshire Moonrakers.

2. *Naut.* A sail above the sky-sail; cf. *moon-sail*.

c 1829 D. JERROLD in M. R. Booth *Eng. Plays of 19th Cent.* (1969) I. 173 Now she makes more sail... mounts her royals, moon-rakers and sky-scrappers. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.* 1890 W. J. GORDON *Foundry* 37 Now all the old canvas has gone, with its snowy wings from the watersails to the moonrakers.

Hence 'moon-raking *vbl. sb.*, 'raking the moon'; *fig.* pursuing vain thoughts.

1869 BLACKMORE *Lorna D.* xvii, As soon as ever it was known that my wits were gone moonraking. 1894 HALL *Caine Manxman* I. ix. 43 Have the lad's wits gone moonraking, I wonder?

'moonrise. [f. MOON *sb.*¹ + RISE *sb.*] The rise of the moon. Also used for: The east. Also (*U.S.*), the time at which the moon rises.

1728 *Phil. Trans.* XXXV. 454 A luminous Arch... which extended it self almost from Sun-set to Moon-rise. 1817 SHELLEY *Rev. Islam* II. x, O'er the still sea and jagged islets

darted The light of moonrise. 1868 LOCKYER *Elem. Astron.* 172 The time between two successive moonrises varies considerably. 1877 in BARTLETT *Dict. Amer.* (ed. 4). 1884 'MARK TWAIN' *Huck. Finn.* viii. 63 When it was good and dark, I slid out from shore about moonrise. 1913 D. H. LAWRENCE *Love Poems & Others* 26 (title) Red moon-rise. 1926 E. M. ROBERTS *Time of Man* (1927) x. 379 I'll be gone at moonrise. 1931 E. O'NEILL *Mourning becomes Electra* i. i. 191 You dasn't stay there till moonrise at ten o'clock. 1975 *Sci. Amer.* Feb. 70/2 A lunar day is 24-8 hours in length, the interval between successive moonrises.

moonscape ('mu:nskəip). [f. MOON sb.¹ + SCAPE sb.³] The surface or landscape of the moon, or a scene resembling this. Also *fig.*

1926 *World's Work* May 5 It embodies all the scientific facts known to-day, and the 'moonscape' in the foreground is an actual scene as viewed through the telescope. 1960 *20th Cent.* June 509, l. took... off... on a mighty leap across the moonscape. 1961 l. FLEMING *Thunderball* xvi. 173 Now the pale moonscape changed. 1969 *Sun* 22 July 1/3 Armstrong, the first to walk, looked at the desolate moonscape and told the world: 'It has a beauty of its own... it's very pretty up here.' 1971 D. LEES *Rainbow Conspiracy* vi. 89 The deserted moonscape terrain of Pike's Scar. 1974 V. CANNING *Mask of Memory* ii. 23 His thin, drawn face a moonscape of chalky white.

moonseed ('mu:nsi:d). [f. MOON sb.¹ + SEED sb., after mod.L. *menispermum* (badly f. Gr. μήν moon, σπέρμα seed).] A plant of the genus *Menispermum* (having lunate seeds).

1739 MILLER *Gard. Dict.* 11, *Menispermum*, Moon-seed. 1822 *Hortus Anglicus* II. 547 *Menispermum Canadense*. Canadian Moon Seed... *M. Virginicum*. Virginian Moon Seed. 1857 GRAY *First Less. Bot.* (1866) 95 The rudiments of pistils are often found in the sterile blossom, and rudimentary stamens in the fertile blossom, as in Moonseed. attrib. 1849 BALFOUR *Man. Bot.* §746 *Menispermaceæ*, the Moon-seed Family.

moonset ('mu:nsɛt). *poet.* [f. MOON sb.¹, after *sunset*.] The setting of the moon.

1845 BROWNING *Good News* iii. 'Twas moonset at starting. 1870 MORRIS *Earthly Par.* III. iv. 280 In the darkling tide Betwixt the moonset and the dawn of day.

'moon-shade. [Cf. G. *mondschatten* in sense 3.] †1. The plant nightshade. *Obs.*

1626 BACON *Sylva* §975 Soporiferous Medicines.. Hemlocke, Mandrake, Moonshade.

2. A circular lamp-shade. (Cf. MOON sb.¹ 5.) 1830 GALT *Laurie T.* ix. vii. A table-lamp with a moon-shade. 1841 *Civil Eng. & Arch. Jnl.* IV. 195/1 No moon-shades should ever be used, as, besides intercepting a considerable portion of the light, they [etc.].

3. Shadow occurring between spells of moonlight.

1905 H. HUNT. *Pre-Raphaelitism* II. 19 Like palled shapes in a heavy dream, detached by moonlight and moonshade.

'moon-shaped, *a.* Shaped like the moon, *esp.* crescent-shaped, lunate.

1709 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4510/7 The Hoy Burthen 9 or 10 Tun, .. Moon shap'd in her Sleir. 1763 MILLS *Pract. Husb.* III. 282 Compressed moon-shaped pods. 1868 W. K. PARKER *Shoulder-girdle Vertebr.* 32 The moon-shaped 'glenoid' spaces of the coraco-scapular cartilage.

|| **moonshee**, **munshi** ('mu:nʃi:). Also 8 *munchee*, 8-9 *moonshi*, -shy, 9 *munshee*. [Urdū *munshī*, a. Arab. *munshī*], pres. pple. of *ansha'a* to compose, causative of *nasha'a* to grow up.] A native secretary or language-teacher in India.

1776 N. B. HALHED *Code Gentoo Laws* i. 17 *Moonshī*, a Writer or Secretary. 1782 J. PRICE *Tracts* I. 89 (Y.) The young gentlemen.. reason and dispute with the *munchees* (tutors) in Persian and Moors. 1788 BURKE *Sp. agst. W. Hastings* Wks. XVI. 223 There was a Persian moonshee in a secret, of which Cantoo Baboo was ignorant. 1800 WELLESLEY in Owen *Desp.* (1877) 743 An establishment of Moonshies and native teachers... will be attached to the new College. 1849 E. B. EASTWICK *Dry Leaves* 40, I made my old Muhammadan Munshi.. compute the date. 1865 *Spectator* 11 Feb. 164 The Queen read Persian like a moonshi. 1947 R. O. WINSTEDT *Malays* 152 His father was *munshi* to William Marsden. 1968 D. DUFF *Victoria in Highlands* 360 Abdul Karim advanced to become the Queen's India Secretary and was thereafter known as the Munshi Hafiz Abdul Karim... The Munshi's privileged position led to much opposition. 1975 *Times* 26 July 7/6 The language teacher, or *munshi*.. was larger than I expected.

moonshine ('mu:nʃain), *sb.* Also 5 -shone (?). [f. MOON sb.¹ + SHINE sb. Cf. OHG. *mānschīn* (mod.G. *mondschein*), Du. *maneschijn*, ON. *mānaskin*.]

1. *a.* = MOONLIGHT sb.¹ 1. Now *rare* or *poet.*

c1500 *Melusine* 22 Here shall we abyde tyl it be moone shyn. 1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* v. v. 106 Pinch him, and burne him, and turne him about, Till Candles, and Star-light, and Moone-shine be out. 1633 EARL MANCH. *Al Mondo* (1636) 130 His dayes.. passe as a shadow by Moone-shine. 1798 COLERIDGE *Anc. Mar.* i. 78 Whiles all the night, through fog-smoke white, Glimmered the white moon-shine. 1814 SCOTT *Wav.* xxxvii. The twilight had given place to moonshine when the party halted upon the brink of a precipitous glen. 1884 W. C. SMITH *Kildrostan* 45 Every.. gleam of moonshine.. mocked and laughed at him.

b. fig. and allusive.
1607 CHAPMAN *Bussy d'Ambois* iv. i. Women.. as the tender Moon-shine of their beauties Cleeres, or is cloudy, make men glad or sad. 1839 BAILEY *Festus* xvi. (1852) 186 The lap-dog dreams, as round he lies, In moonshine of his mistress' eyes.

† *c.* The time when the moon begins to shine.

1690 *Gt. Scanderbeg* 19 We went together, at the Moon-shine, upon the Sea Shore.

† *d. transf. (jocular).* A month. *nonce-use.*

1605 SHAKS. *Lear* i. ii. 5 For that I am some twelue, or fourteen Moonshines Lag of a Brother?

2. *a.* Taken as the type of: An appearance without substance; something unsubstantial or unreal; now *esp.* foolish or visionary talk, ideas, plans, etc.; orig. in phr. † *moonshine in the water*, later simply *moonshine*. Also *a matter of moonshine* (? *obs.*).

1468 *Paston Lett.* II. 326 If Sir Thomas Howys wer.. made byleve and put in hope of the moone shone in the water and I wot nat what. 1530 PALSGR. 865/1 For moone shyne in the water pour une chose de riens. 1588 SHAKS. *L.L.L.* v. ii. 208 1617 MORYSON *Itin.* III. 6 Their continuall brawlings about Moone shine in the water. 1624 BEDELL *Lett.* ii. 49 Our dissentions are about Moone-shine. 1658 R. FRANCK *North. Mem.* (1821) 33 Their.. delectable morsels will melt into moonshines. 1785 *GROSE Dict. Vulg.* T. s.v., A matter or mouthful of moonshine, a trifle, nothing. 1822-56 DE QUINCEY *Confess.* (1862) 7 Coleridge's entire statement upon that subject is perfect moonshine. 1841 B. HALL *Patchwork* II. viii. 155, I found the whole affair.. a matter of moonshine. 1874 L. STEPHEN *Hours in Library* (1892) I. vii. 261 A science, and not a mere edifice of moonshine. 1887 *Spectator* 3 Sept. 1173 As for all this talk about Federalism, it is moonshine. It means nothing practical at all.

† *b. to hang by the moonshine*: to be baseless. 1532 *MORE Confut. Tindale* Wks. 564/2 Ye may wel perceiue.. that the prof of al his whole conclusion.. hangeth all by the moneshyne.

c. slang. gilded moonshine: see quot. ? *Obs.*

1823 'J. BEE' *Dict. Turf* 121 *Gilded Moonshine*, sham bills of exchange: 'no effects'. 1824 *Hist. Gaming* 19 To borrow money on his own notes of hand, which they call 'gilded moonshine'.

† 3. *Cookery. a. eggs in moonshine*: a preparation of eggs used in the 16th and 17th c. Also *allusively* (with reference to sense 2). *b.* A dish in which a 'sky' of blancmange or custard was diversified with a half-moon and stars in clear jelly. (Mrs. Glasse *Cookery*, 1767, p. 289.)

1576 in *Hakluyt's Voy.* (1600) III. 23 It is to be thought that the King of Portugal would not have given to the Emperor such summes of money for eggs in moonshine. 1593 G. HARVEY *Pierce's Super.* 24 You may discourse of.. I wot not what maruelous egges in moonshine. 1605 SHAKS. *Lear* II. ii. 35 Ile make a sop oth' Moonshine of you. c1645 HOWELL *Lett.* (1655) II. xxii. 34 Could I those whitely Stars go nigh, .. I'd poach them, and as Moon-shine dress, To make my Delia a curious mess. 1660 MAY *Accompl. Cook* (1665) 437 Eggs in Moon-shine.

4. Smuggled or illicit spirit. Cf. MOONLIGHT sb. 3. In the U.S., illicitly distilled liquor, *esp.* whisky.

(The precise application varies with the locality.) 1785 *GROSE Dict. Vulg.* T. s.v., The white brandy smuggled on the coasts of Kent and Sussex, is [ed. 1796 and the gin in the north of Yorkshire are] called moonshine. 1829 BROCKETT *N.C. Gloss.* (ed. 2), *Moon-light, Moon-shine*, .. smuggled whiskey. 1841 J. T. HEWLETT *Parish Clerk* I. 9 A glass of real Hollands—genuine moonshine. 1875 E. KING *Southern States N. Amer.* 479 Would we have some more 'moonshine'? No? 1957 M. MCCARTHY *Memories Catholic Girlhood* vii. 157 It did not smell like the whisky my grandfather drank. It was moonshine, they said; corn whisky. 1960 A. LOMAX *Folk Songs N. Amer.* 257 I'll eat when I'm hungry and drink when I'm dry, If moonshine don't kill me, I'll live till I die. 1973 'B. MATHER' *Snowline* i. 16 All liquor is either bootleg—smuggled—or moonshine, distilled from anything and everything.

attrib. 1875 E. KING *Southern States N. Amer.* 478 Producing from his pocket a flask of 'moonshine' whiskey, [he] invited us to drink. 1886 *Century Mag.* XXXI. 432/1 He had a moonshine apparatus over on Sweetwater. 1901 *Munsey's Mag.* XXV. 428/1 Georgia and Arkansas have the greatest number of moonshine stills. *Ibid.* 430/2 Moonshine whiskey.

† 5. *attrib.* or as *adj.* *a.* Illuminated by the moon; moonlit; (of persons) active by moonlight or at night. Cf. MOONLIGHT sb. 6. *Obs.*

1587 HARRISON *England* I. xxiv. 129 A spirit that would of custome in a moone shine night.. run at tilt and turneie in compleat armor with anie knight.. in that place. 1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* v. v. 42 You Moone-shine reuellers. 1626 BACON *Sylva* §866 Starre-Light Nights, yea, and bright Moone-shine Nights, are Colder than Cloudy Nights. 1726 SWIFT *Gulliver* i. v, It being likewise a Moon-shine Night. 1820 *Sporting Mag.* VII. 97 Moonshine sportsmen, familiarly termed poachers. 1831 BREWSTER *Nat. Magic* xiii. (1833) 327 During the clear moonshine nights of November.

† *b.* Vain, empty. *Obs.*
1668 H. MORE *Div. Dial.* III. xxvi. (1713) 242 They are weak, abortive, Moonshine Conceptions.

moonshine ('mu:nʃain), *v.* [f. the sb.]

1. *trans.* To cheat or deceive by means of 'moonshine' (MOONSHINE 2 a). *rare*-1.

1824 E. WEETON *Let.* 6 July in *Jnl. of Governess* (1969) II. 298, I visited the Diorama... I was too much gratified to think I was moon-shined out of my money.

2. *intr.* To make liquor, *esp.* whisky, illicitly. *U.S. colloq.*

1883 [implied in MOONSHINING *vbl. sb.*], 1902 W. N. HARBEN *Abner Daniel* 209 We moonshined it together two year, though he never knowed my chief hidin'-place. 1910 'O. HENRY' *Whirligigs* xv. 173 He acknowledged no occupation save that of a squirrel hunter, but he 'moonshined' occasionally by way of diversion. 1949 *Times-Picayune Mag.* (New Orleans) 13 Feb. 6/2 Even a small operator can make fair living moonshining.

moonshiner ('mu:nʃainə(r)). [f. MOONSHINE sb. + -ER¹.] *a.* A smuggler. *b. U.S.* A distiller of 'moonshine' (MOONSHINE 4).

1860 AGNES STRICKLAND *Old Friends* 31 The moonshiners had no cargo to defend. 1877 *N.Y. Even. Post* 16 June, Nelson County, Kentucky, is the home of the Moonshiner; that is, the manufacturer of illicit whiskey. 1892 *Pall Mall G.* 8 Mar. 7/3 A Knoxville (Tenn.) telegram.. says:—A desperate fight has occurred between a party of 'moonshiners' and a sheriff's posse. 1927 [see FEUDIST 3]. 1970 N. ARMSTRONG et al. *First on Moon* iv. 77 Some seven hundred people had to be moved, including quite a few moonshiners. 1973 *Guardian* 12 Oct. 1/8 Senator Sam Ervin.. has made a long-playing record of his homespun Southern philosophy. The record features stories about moonshiners. 1973 *Globe & Mail* (Toronto) 9 Nov. 31/4 That same gallon, he says, costs the moonshiner only \$2 to \$3 to manufacture, and—if he isn't making it for his own use—he usually sells it for around \$30.

So 'moonshining *vbl. sb.*, illicit distilling.

1883 'S. BONNER' *Dialect Tales* 183 You can't stop moonshinin' 's long's there's an honest man in Old Hickory's State. 1895 *Chicago Advance* 6 June 1285/3 A young man speaking at a temperance meeting while his brother is in the penitentiary for 'moonshining'. 1946 G. WILSON *Fidelity Folks* 54 He stoutly maintained that a regulated open saloon was to be preferred to the evils of moonshining and boot-legging.

† 'moonshining, *ppl. a. Obs.* [f. MOONSHINE sb. + -ING².] = MOONSHINY 1.

1710 R. WARD *Life H. More* 134 Lying one Moon-shining Night in the Cradle awake, he was taken up thence. 1786 MRS. INCHBALD *I'll tell you what* iv. 1, It was a fine moonshining night, last night. 1828 *Lights & Shades* II. 231 Jack and myself went thither on a moonshining Monday.

moonshiny ('mu:nʃaini), *a.* [f. MOONSHINE sb. + -Y.]

1. Illuminated by the moon; moonlight.

1602 CAREW *Cornwall* 136b, In a faire Moone-shinie night, he hyeth to dig it up. 1717 POPE in *Lady M. W. Montagu's Lett.* Oct., I lie dreaming of you in moonshiny nights. 1886 P. S. ROBINSON *Valley Teetotum Trees* 140 Every one who likes to do so may still believe that on moonshiny nights the elves and fays come out into the meadows.

2. White as moonlight; resembling moonlight.
? 1825 COLERIDGE *Alice du Clos* 18 As spotless fair, as airy light As that moon-shiny doe. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* I. iv. iv, Thy serenely beautiful Philosophising, with its soft moonshiny clearness.

3. Of the nature of 'moonshine'; vain, unreal.
1857 H. MELVILLE *Confidence Man* xli. 312 And moonshiny as it in theory may be, yet a very practical philosophy. 1880 *Sat. Rev.* No. 1291. 122 There is a good deal of moonshiny sentiment in it, especially in the conversation of the lovers. 1884 A. MACLAREN in *Chr. Commw.* 11 Dec. 111/2 Unsubstantial emptinesses and moonshiny illusions.. which men chase after.

† 'moonsick, *a. Obs.* [f. MOON sb.¹ + SICK *a.* In OE. *mōnsék* (Northumb.), **mōnsēoc* = MDu. *maensiec* (Du. *maanziek*.) Lunatic.

c975 *Rushw. Gosp.* Matt. iv. 24 þa þe dioful hæfdun & mon-sekæ [lunaticos] & loman. 1562 J. HEYWOOD *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 205 Wyfe, I weene thou art dronke or Leunitike. Nay husband: women are neuer moone sicke. 1616 T. ADAMS *Soul's Sickness* Wks. (1629) 473 If his Itch proceed from a Moone-sicke head, the chiefe intention is to settle his braines.

|| **moonsif**(f, **munsi**(f) ('mu:nʃɪf). [Urdū, a. Arab. *munʃif* just, honest (pres. pple. of *anʃafa* to be bisected, be impartial, from *nif* half).] A native judge in India.

1812 *Gloss. to 5th Rep. Sel. Comm. E. Ind. Comp.* 31 *Munsiff.* 1835 MACAULAY in *Trevelyan Compet. Wallah* (1866) 327 The Shastars and the Hedeya will be useless to a Moonsiff or Sudder Ameen. 1844 H. H. WILSON *Brit. India* II. 519 It was provided, that the Heads of villages should be Munsifs in their respective villages. 1876 GRANT *Hist. India* I. ci. 556/2 Moonsifs, who were at first restricted to hearing cases valued at fifty rupees, were made competent to deal with those of 150.

moonstone ('mu:nstəʊn). [f. MOON sb.¹ + STONE sb., after L. *selēnītēs*, Gr. *σεληνίτης* (*λίθος*) SELENITE.] 'A popular name, alluding to the lustre, for some varieties of adularia and albite. The moonstone of the ancients was probably selenite' (Chester *Dict. Min.* 1896).

1632 SHERWOOD, A moone-stone, pierre de la lune. 1681 W. ROBERTSON *Phrascol. Gen.* (1693) 893 A moon-stone; Selenites. 1778 *Eng. Gazetteer* (ed. 2), Hanborough, Oxf. near Woodstock, is noted only for the selenites, or moon-stone. 1802 *Phil. Trans.* XCII. 289 Moonstone of Ceylon. 1839 BAILEY *Festus* xix. (1852) 311 The moonstone's changing light. 1877 *Streeter Prec. Stones* 210, 211.

attrib. 1808 G. MEREDITH *Odes Fr. Hist.* 24 She gazed With eyes, the moonstone portals to her heart. 1898 *Westm. Gaz.* 5 May 3/2 The coat was of Parma violet velvet and the skirt moonstone-grey.

'moon-stricken, *ppl. a.* = MOONSTRUCK.

1820 SCOTT *Abbot* xxxi, Like some moon-stricken knight in a Spanish romance. 1844 LD. BROUGHAM *Brit. Const.* xvi. (1862) 248 The moonstricken Prince.

moonstruck ('mu:nstrak), *ppl. a.* [f. MOON sb.¹ + *struck*, pa. pple. of STRIKE *v.* Cf. *Ps.* cxxi. 6 and late Gr. *σεληνόβλητος*, -πληκτος.]

1. Affected in mind or deranged in conduct (through the supposed influence of the moon); in early use and *arch.* = lunatic; now implying a

distracted or dazed condition apparently due to some mental obsession.

1674 MILTON *P.L.* xi. 486 And Moon struck madness, pining Atrophie. 1742 POPE *Dunc.* iv. 12 The moon-struck Prophet felt the madding hour. 1849 DICKENS *Dav. Copp.* xxxiii, I, the moon-struck slave of Dora, perambulated round and round the house and garden for two hours. 1852 M. ARNOLD *Tristr. & Iseult* i. 209 'Up, Tristram, up! ... 'thou moonstruck knight! What foul fiend rides thee?' 1885-94 R. BRIDGES *Eros & Psyche* Mar. xxii, Deform'd in body, and of moonstruck mind.

2. (See *quots.* and cf. MOON-BLIND 2.)

1846 MRS. R. LEE *Afr. Wanderers* xviii, I was afraid I was moon-struck [note, by sleeping in the open air]. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, Moon-struck, an influence imputed to the moon in the tropics, by which fish... though recently taken, become intenerated, and even spoiled... Human beings are also said to be injured by sleeping in the moon's rays.

moontan, obs. form of MUNTIN.

moon-up ('mu:nʌp). *U.S. dial.* [f. MOON *sb.*¹ + UP *adv.* Cf. SUN-UP.] Moonrise.

1907 S. E. WHITE *Arizona Nights* i. v. 90 'Didn't git in till moon-up last night,' he growled. 1941 *Sat. Even. Post* 1 Mar. 84/2 They'd come between first dark and moon-up.

moonward(s) ('mu:nwəd(z)), *adv.* [f. MOON *sb.*¹ + -WARD(S.)] Towards the moon.

1855 BAILEY *Mystic* 35 From the immovable star-plane to the prime Conceptacle of motion, moonwards, through All spheres in graded order. 1879 G. MACDONALD *Hist. Photogen & Nycteris* xiv, in *Graphic* Christmas No. 8/2 The fountain kept rushing moon-ward. 1900 O. WILDE *Let.* 21 Apr. (1962) 823 He really bayed for boots, as a dog moonwards. 1918 C. W. BEEBE *Jungle Peace* (1919) xi. 270 Here and there in the jungle on each side, where a tree had fallen, or a flue of clear space led moonwards, the effect was of cold electric light seen through trees in city parks. 1959 C. MACKENZIE *Lunatic Republic* i. 21 Every sound without was so muted that the explosion which started the rocket moonwards sounded no more than the noise of one of the old railway trains of my youth.

moonwort ('mu:nwɔ:t). [f. MOON *sb.*¹ + WORT *sb.*, after med.L. *lunāria* LUNARY *sb.*¹, Du. *maankruid*, G. *mondkraut*.]

1. The fern *Botrychium Lunaria* = LUNARY *sb.*
b. Also *small* or *lesser moonwort* (= old Bot. name *Lunaria minor*).

1578 LYTE *Dodoens* i. xciv. 136 This herbe is now called in Latine *Lunaria*, and *Lunaria minor*... in English *Lunarie*, or *Moonewort*. 1591 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* i. iii. 763 Horse, that... Tread upon Moon-wort with their hollow heels; Though lately shod, at night goe bare-foot home. 1597 GERARDE *Herbal* ii. lxxxv. 329 *Lunaria* or small *Moone-wort* groweth vpon dire and barren mountaines and heathes. 1651 FRENCH *Distill.* ii. 46 The leaves of... the lesser Moon-wort. 1785 MARTYN *Rousseau's Bot.* xxxii. (1794) 489 Moon-wort, which grows on dry pastures, has one naked stem, and one pinnate frond. 1854 S. THOMSON *Wild Fl.* iii. (ed. 4) 138 The curious little fern moonwort.

2. The plant *Honesty*, *Lunaria biennis*; = LUNARY *sb.* a. Also *great moonwort*. ? *Obs.*

1611 COTGR., *Lunare majeur; ou grande lunaire*. Great Moonewort, Pennie-flower... *Honestie*. 1656 W. COLES *Art of Simpling* 37 The seed of Bulboack resembles the Moon, which is therefore called Great Moonwort. 1785 MARTYN *Rousseau's Bot.* xxxii. (1794) 320 The brilliant whiteness of these silicles has occasioned this plant [sc. *Honesty*] to be called *White Sattin*; and from the shape of them it is named *Lunaria* and *Moonwort*.

†3. = MADWORT, *Marrubium Alysson*. *Obs.*
1597, 1611 [see MADWORT 1]. 1635 SWAN *Spec. M.* (1670) 216 Mad-wort or Moon-wort... in Latine *Alyssum* or *Lunaria*.

4. The tree-sorrel, *Rumex Lunaria*.

1697 *Phil. Trans.* XIX. 435 A Tree-Sorrel from the Canaries, which is no other than the Magicians Moon-wort of the Arabians in Lobel. 1866 *Treas. Bot.*

†5. *blue moonwort*: a plant of Switzerland, *Soldanella alpina*, having circular leaves. *Obs.*

1629 PARKINSON *Parad.* 234 *Soldanella Alpina*. Mountain *Soldanella* or blew *Moonewort*.

moony ('mu:ni), *a.* [f. MOON *sb.*¹ and *v.* + -Y.]

1. Of or belonging to the moon; resembling or characteristic of the moon; like that of the moon.

a 1586 SIDNEY *Arcadia* iii. (1622) 257 What mou'd me to invite Your presence (sister deare) first to my Moony sphere. 1789 BLAKE *Songs Innoc.*, *Cradle Song* 4 Sweet dreams of pleasant streams By happy, silent, moony beams! 1875 G. MACDONALD *Malcolm* iii. x. 148 The cave shone silvery gray, with a faint moony sparkle.

2. Moon-shaped. †a. Crescent-shaped, lunate; hence, having the crescent as an emblem or ensign, belonging to the Turkish or Muslim power.

1591 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* i. ii. 467 The Moony Standards of proud Ottoman. 1697 DRYDEN *Aeneid* xi. 963 They clash with manly force their Moony Shields. 1716 FENTON *Poems* 227 The miscreant Moony Host, Before the Victor-Cross shall fly. 1814 SOUTHEY *Roderick* xiii. One... aim'd against his neck The moony falchion's point.

b. Round, circular.

1836 *Blackw. Mag.* XXXIX. 670 He was large and stout with a very red face, full and moony. 1865 DICKENS *Mut. Fr.* i. x. An oilcake-fed style of business-gentleman with moony spectacles.

3. Illuminated by the moon; also, resembling moonlight.

1648 HERRICK *Hesper.*, *Oberon's Pal.*, Mildly disparkling, ... like those mites Of Candid dew in Moony nights. 1830 W. TAYLOR *Hist. Surv. Germ. Poetry* i. 292 The scenery of Klopstock is always illuminated by a moony twilight, a

misty glory. 1883 G. MACDONALD *D. Grant* II. xvii. 187 On the moony side [of the street] people... could recognize each other two houses away.

4. Inclined to moon or act in a listless, aimless manner; given to mooning; stupidly dreamy.

1848 THACKERAY *Bk. Snobs* xliii, Casting upon the reflection of his white neckcloth a pleased moony smile. 1865 DICKENS *Mut. Fr.* iii. ii, What a mooney godmother you are, after all. 1879 McCARTHY *Owen Times* II. xxiii. 170 It was agreed... that he [sc. Louis Napoleon] was a fatuous, dreamy, moony, impracticable, stupid young man.

b. Slightly intoxicated. *slang.*

1854 N. I. LUCAS *Eng.-Germ. Dict.* 1125. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, Mooney, not quite intoxicated, but unfitted for duty. 1872 LATHAM, *Moony*... 3 *Tipsy. Colloquial.*

moony, obs. form of MANY.

c 1460 *Oseney Reg.* 139 John Duke... and moony other penne þere Beyng present.

moop, variant of Sc. MOUP, to nibble, etc.

moope, mooped, obs. ff. MOPE *sb.*, MOPED.

moopoo, variant of MOPOKE.

moor (mʊə(r), mɔ:(r)), *sb.*¹ Forms: 1 *mór*, 3-5 *mor*, 3-8 *more*, 4-5 *mur*, *Sc. mwr*(e, 4-6 *mure*, 5-7 *moore*, 8-9 *Sc. muir*, 7- *moor*. [OE. *mór* masc. = MDu., Du. *moer* neut., MLG. *môr*, *moor* (whence mod.G. *moor* neut., Da. *mor*), OHG. *muor* neut.:—OTeut. **môro-*, whence **môrjâ* fem., represented in OHG. *muorra* str. fem., ON *mær-r* fem., moorland.

ON. had *mó-r* in the same sense; but this must be wholly unconnected, unless the -ro of OTeut. **môro-* be a suffix, the pre-Teut. root being **mō-* (: *mā-*, as possibly in **mā-ri* MERE *sb.*¹). Most scholars, however, regard the *r* as belonging to the root, which they consider to be an ablaut variant of **mer-*, *m̥-* to die, so that the primitive sense of the *sb.* would be 'dead' or barren land.]

1. a. A tract of unenclosed waste ground; now usually, uncultivated ground covered with heather; a heath. Also, a tract of ground strictly preserved for shooting.

Beowulf 103 Se þe moras heold, fen and fæsten. *Ibid.* 1405 Ofer myrcan mor. c 1205 LAY. 4817 Meduwen and mores & þa hæge munes. a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* lxxvii. 18 He brake þe stane in þe more [Vulg. in eremo]. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* vii. 108 Syne in a mwr the enterit ar, That was bath hee & lang & braid. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* II. 95 The Ro, which reneth on the Mor, Is thanne noight so lyht as I. 14... *Customs of Malton in Surtees Misc.* (1888) 58 It was grauntyd... pastur' to all þe bestes in þe feyldes and in þe more. c 1470 HENRY WALLACE III. 60 Wyth thar serwandis fra Ricardourt that raid to Mawchtyne mur. 1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* I. 17 Heir I say is ane gold mynde in Craufurde mure. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* iii. iv. 67 Could you on this faire Mountaine leau to feed, And batten on this Moore? 1776 ADAM SMITH *W.N.* i. xi. (1869) I. 155 The most desert moors in Norway and Scotland produce some sort of pasture. 1785 BURNS *Holy Fair* i. The risin' sun owre Galston muirs, Wi' glorious light was glintin. 1846 McCULLOCH *Acc. Brit. Empire* (1854) I. 16 The Yorkshire moors are by far the most extensive and important of any in the kingdom. 1860 EMERSON *Cond. Life, Culture Wks.* (Bohn) II. 371 In the country he can find... moors for game, hills for geology, and groves for devotion. 1886 *Times* (weekly ed.) 6 Aug. 13/3 The moors thrown on the market for the year hung heavily on hand at first.

b. *spec.* (Usu. with capital initial.) Dartmoor Prison (cf. DARTMOOR b).

1869 F. HENDERSON *Six Yrs. in Prisons Eng.* xix. 228 'How long were you at the Moor, Dick?' 'Three years.' 1924 E. WALLACE *Room* 13 vii. 69, I was on the 'moor' with him. 1939 [see ISLAND *sb.* 1 d]. 1958 F. NORMAN *Bang to Rights* i. 22 I'm doing a bleeding neves. I'll be going down the Moor soon that will be the third poxy time. 1962 D. WARNER *Death of Bogy* iv. iii. 146 A stretch in the Ville or on the Moor. 1967 C. DRUMMOND *Death at Furlong Post* xvi. 192 There's nothing like the Moor, T.B. more or less guaranteed after fifteen years. 1968 *Guardian* 3 Jan. 5/3 One more stretch for GBH, then down to the Moor.

2. †A marsh (*obs.*); also *dial.* (see *quot.* 1883).

1441 *Tintinhull Churchw. Acc.* (Som. Rec. Soc.) 180 Et de segitibus venditis in le more hoc anno [etc.]... x. c 1475 *Pict. Voc.* in W. Wülcker 797/9 *Hec Palis*, a more. 1591 SPENSER *Virg. Gnat* 230 Therto the frogs, bred in the slimie scowering Of the moist moores, their jarring voices bent. 1701 A. DE LA PRYME in *Phil. Trans.* XXII. 982 Acorns have frequently been found at the bottom of the Soil of those Levels and Mores. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Moor*, is now commonly taken for a Marsh, or Fen. 1787 WINTER *Syst. Husb.* 25 Moors and Bogs generally consist of rotten trees, roots of weeds, and other half dissolved vegetable substances. 1883 GRANT ALLEN *Colin Clout's Calendar* xxxviii. 228 In Yorkshire a moor means a high stretch of undulating heath-covered rock; whereas in Somerset it means a low flat level of former marshland, reclaimed and drained by means of numerous 'rhines'.

3. *dial.* The soil of which moorland consists; peat.

1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* I. 9 Ruch, scharpe and hard hillis full of mosse, more and marrase. 1610 W. FOLKINGHAM *Art of Survey* 3 The vulgar [species of the earth] is either simple as Clay, Mould, Moor, Gravell, Sande. 1799 J. ROBERTSON *Agric. Perth* 25 A thin stratum of moss, where the subsoil is gravel or sand, is called Moor. 1877 SKERTCHLY *Geol. Fenland* 138 The word *peat* is quite unknown among the agricultural population of the fens. The substance is called *turf*, and where thin, or so weathered as to be unfit for fuel, the term *moor* is applied.

4. *Cornwall.* a. A moor or waste land where tin is found; hence *moor-house*, *-tin*, *-works* (see *quots.* 1602, 1778). b. (See *quots.* 1778, 1860.)

1602 CAREW *Cornwall* 8 Under this title [Streamworke], they comprise also the Moore works. *Ibid.* 15 b. A foote of good Moore-tyne (which is counted the best sort) will way about fourescore pound. *Ibid.* 18 The Tynners of the whole shire are deuided into foure quarters, two called Moores, of the places where the Tynne is wrought, viz. Foy moore, and Black moore: the other Tiwarnail and Penwith. 1778 PRYCE *Min. Cornub.* 316 But if the place or Mine lies low, it is usual to say, 'He is gone to Moor'; if in the valley, they say, 'He is gone to Coomb.' *Ibid.* 324 *Moore*... This word signifies a root or a quantity of Ore in a particular part of the Lode; as 'A Moor of Ore'. 'A Moor of Tin'. *Ibid.*, *Moorsche*, a hovel built with turf for workmen to change cloaths in. A Coe, Derby. 1860 *Eng. & For. Min. Gloss.* (Cornw. Terms), *More*, a quantity of ore in a particular part of a lode, as a 'more' of tin.

5. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *moor-dike*, *-keeper*, *-owner*, *-side*, *-wind*; *moor-bred*, *-haunting* adjs.

1603 DRAYTON *Barons Wars* vi. lxiv. 147 The *more-bred Mallard. 1579 *Mem. St. Giles, Durham* (Surtees) 1 Payde to Rycharde gylson for sixe dayes... at the *more dycke for laynge up earthe to y^e whicke. 1871 W. MORRIS in *Mackail Life* (1899) I. 234 With a wild musical note, like all the *moor-haunting birds. 1891 *Pall Mall G.* 1 July 5/1 The *moor-keepers state that searches for grouse-nests during April proved most successful. 1915 R. LANKESTER *Diversions of Naturalist* v. 47 One *moor-owner was able to boast that he had on several occasions killed over 500 head of grouse in a single day. 1971 *Country Life* 12 Aug. 396/1 For the moor-owner grouse soon became more profitable than sheep. c 1470 HENRY WALLACE v. 131 At the *mur syde. 1813 VANCOUVER *Agric. Devon* 282 Those cold and blighting vapours carried by the *moor-winds through all the country below. 1902 R. W. CHAMBERS *Maids of Paradise* xvii, To my numbed ears the moor-winds bore a sound coming from a great distance.

6. Special comb.: *moor-band*, a hard substratum of the soil found in moorland, consisting of clay, iron ore, and small stones, and impervious to moisture; called also *moor-band pan*; *moor-bath* [after G. *moorbad*], a therapeutic procedure in which the patient is buried up to the neck in peat taken from a bog; *moor-coal*, †(a) ? peat used for burning (*obs.*); (b) a friable variety of lignite [after G. *moorkohle* (Werner)]; †*moor-earth*, peaty soil; *moor-evil*, a kind of dysentery in sheep and cattle; †*moor-fen*, a marsh; †*moor-grieve*, an overseer of a moor; *moor-hag*, broken ground from which peats have been dug; = *peat hag* (see PEAT 4 d); *moor-head*, the highest part of a moor; *moor-house* (see 4); *moor-ill* = *moor-evil*; *moor-master*, †(a) an officer of the corporation of York; (b) in Cumberland 'the superintendent (not captain) of a mine' (Linton *Lake Country*, 1864, p. 308); *moor-pan* = *moor-band*; *moor-peat*, peat derived chiefly from varieties of sphagnum or moss (*Cent. Dict.*); *moor planter* (see *quots.*); *moor-sick a.*, affected with moor-sickness; *moor-sickness*, a disease of sheep = *moor-evil*; *moor-tin*, *-works* (see 4).

1800 TUKE *Agric. N. Riding* 10 There is some cold thin clay upon what is here called a *moorband. 1844 STEPHENS *Bk. Farm* I. 670 Moor-band pan belongs to a class of bodies known to chemists under the name of *ochrey deposites*. 1882 GEIKIE *Text-bk. Geol.* III. II. ii. §2. 354 A dark ferruginous layer known to Scottish farmers as 'moorband-pan'. 1878 tr. von Ziemssen's *Cycl. Med.* XIII. 170 *Moor-Baths and Mud Baths, so-called form a separate class. 1562 *Act 5 Eliz.* c. 4 §6 Working... of any... Stone Sea Cole, Stone Cole, *Moore Cole or Cherk Cole. 1816 JAMESON *Syst. Min.* (ed. 2) II. 378 Moor-Cole or Trapezoidal Coal. 1607 NORDEN *Surv. Dial.* IV. 229 Many fetch *Moore-earth or Murgion from the river betweene Colebrooke and Uxbridge, and carry it to their barren grounds. 1749 W. ELLIS *Compl. Syst. Sheep*, etc. III. v. 321 What they call Wood-Evil in some other Parts, they call it here the *Moor-Evil, because they conceive it is bred in a Sheep or Lamb, by its lying on moory, cold Ground. 1787 A. CROKE *Short View Otmoor* 8 The larger cattle are frequently visited by an epidemical distemper called the Moor-evil. 1847 W. C. MARTIN *Ox* 151 Wood-evil, moor-evil, or pantas. c 1205 LAY. 20164 Swa doð þe wilde cron i þan *moruene [c 1275 moor-fenne]. 1590 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* IV. 499 Thomas Strauchane, his *mure greiff. 1814 W. NICHOLSON *Tales in Verse* 241 The *moor-hags were wide—but he sten'd them. 1637-50 Row *Hist. Kirk* (Wodrow Soc.) 557, I hope if I may rule my familie on a *moorhead, may my neighbours in a citie robbe me of my priviledge because I have neighbours? 1798 R. DOUGLAS *Agric. Roxb.* 150 Cattle... are seized frequently with a serious and alarming disease called the *wood-ill*, and sometimes the **moor-ill*. 1816 SCOTT *Bl. Dwarf* x. Though he helped Lambside's cow weel out o' the moor-ill. 1785 *Hist. & Antiq. York* (1788) I. 249 The chamberlains... had two assistants, called bridge-masters, and *mure-masters. 1846 J. BAXTER *Libr. Pract. Agric.* (ed. 4) II. 306 The subsoil plough was used for breaking the *moor-pan. 1832 *Planting* 35 in *Libr. Usef. Knowl.*, *Husb.* III, Slit planting... is performed... by the *moor planter. *Ibid.*, The moor planter is a heavy instrument, consisting of a wooden shaft and handle two feet nine inches in length, terminated by a single slightly curved prong of well tempered iron or steel. 1811 in W. Marshall *Rev. South. Rep. to Board Agric.* 532 Sheep pastured on these moors... become what is called *moor-sick. 1814 SHIRREFF *Agric. Surv. Shell.* 66 A pining, or wasting, called provincially the *moor-sickness, affects sheep, chiefly in autumn.

b. In names of plants: *moor-ball*, a sponge-like ball formed by the threads of a fresh-water alga, *Conferva agagropila*; *moor-berry*, any plant of the genus *Vaccinium*, esp. the bog

bilberry (*Vaccinium uliginosum*) and the cranberry (*V. oxycoccus*); **moor myrtle**, *Myrica Gale* (Britten & Holland *Plant-n.*); **moor-palm**, (a) the flower of the *Carex* or sedge tribe; (b) the flower of the *Eriophorum* or cotton-rush; (c) the catkin of the dwarf sallow, *Salix aurita*; **moor-silk** = *moor-palm* (b); **moor-wort**, † (a) in OE., some unidentified plant, conjectured by some to be the sundew; (b) *Andromeda polifolia*.

1777 ROBSON *Brit. Flora* 318 *Conferva ægropopila*... *Moor-balls. 1866 *Treas. Bot. s.v.*, Moorballs are sometimes used as pen-wipers. 1760 J. LEE *Introd. Bot. App.* 319 *Moor Berries, *Vaccinium*. 1777 ROBSON *Brit. Flora* 56 *Vaccinium oxycoccus*. Cranberry, ... Moorberry. 1788 W. MARSHALL *Yorksh. II.* 342 *Moor-pawms (that is, Moor-Palms), the flowers of the *Carex* tribe [ed. 2, 1796, II. 333, the flowers of *Eriophorum*, the cotton rush]. 1849 *Sidonia Socr.* II. 46 From the quantity of moor-palms (*Eriophorum vaginatum*) which grow in their numerous rich meadows. 1888 F. A. LEES *Flora W. Yorks.* 406 *Salix aurita* L. Dwarf Sallow. *Moor-palm'. *Ibid.* 470 *Carex binervis* Sm. 'Seggs'. *Moor Palms—the polliniferous catkins in bloom. c1882 J. LUCAS *Stud. Nidderdale* 10 In the spring the sheep feed greedily on the flowers of the *moor-silk (cotton-grass). c1000 *Sax. Leechd.* II. 128 Of þane smalan *moor-wyrte. 1776 WITHERING *Brit. Plants* (1796) II. 373 *Andromeda Daboecia*. Linn. Irish Wort, or Moorwort.

c. In names of animals: **moor-bird**, a bird that nests in the moors, esp. the common grouse, *Tetrao lagopus*; **moor blackbird** (see quot.); **moor-buzzard**, the marsh harrier, *Circus æruginosus*; **moor coot**, the common gallinule or water hen, *Gallinula chloropus*; **moor-fly**, a fly used by anglers; cf. *moorish fly*; **moor game**, the red grouse, *Lagopus scoticus*; also rarely, the black grouse, *Tetrao tetrix*; **moor harrier**, the marsh harrier; **moor hawk** = *moor buzzard* (Swainson 1885); **moor-tetter**, -tit, titling, (a) the stone-chat, *Pratincola rubicola*; (b) the meadow-pipit, *Anthus pratensis*.

1812 ANNE PLUMPTRE tr. *Lichtenstein's Trav. S. Afr.* 1. 224 Woods and level green valleys, with ponds in them, in which were large flocks of *moor-birds. 1900 H. SUTCLIFFE *Shameless Wayne* v. Moor-birds were clamorous up above her head. 1839 MACGILLIVRAY *Brit. Birds* II. 100 *Turdus torquatus*. The Ringed Thrush, or Ring Ouzel... *Moor Blackbird. 1678 RAY *Willughby's Ornith.* 75 The *More-Buzzard: *Milvus æruginosus*... common to be seen in Heaths and Wasts. 1605 DRAYTON *Man in Moore* 186 The Teale and *Morecoot raking in the Weed. 1831 G. Montagu's *Ornith. Dict.* 327 Moor coot and Moor hen, names for the Gallinule. 1653 WALTON *Angler* iv. 97 The *moor flie. 1611 COTGR., *Poule griesche*,...the henne of the Grice, or *Mooregame. 1769 MRS. RAFFALD *Eng. Housekr.* (1805) 52 To pot red and black Moor Game. 1846 J. BAXTER *Libr. Pract. Agric.* (ed. 4) I. 333 The red grouse, or moor game, is found upon most of the mountainous districts in the United Kingdom. 1840 MACGILLIVRAY *Brit. Birds* III. 382 *Circus æruginosus*. The Marsh Harrier... *Moor Harrier. Moor Buzzard. 1544 TURNER *Avium Præcept.* I. 1 b, Qualis est avicula Anglis stonechattera aut *mortettera dicta. 1668 CHARLETON *Onomasticon* 91 *Rubetra, Rubicola*... the Stone-chatter... Mortetter, or Black Cap. 1885 SWAINSON *Prov. Names Birds* 45 Meadow Pipit (*Anthus pratensis*)... *Moor tit. 1900 H. SUTCLIFFE *Shameless Wayne* iii, Thou look'st scared as a moor-tit. a1672 WILLUGHBY *Ornithol.* II. xv. (1676) 169 The *Moor-Titling: The Stone-smich or Stone-chatter. 1855 *Eng. Cycl., Nat. Hist.* III. 894 *Moor-titling*, one of the names of the... Stone-Chat, ... *Saxicola rubicola*.

Moore (mʊə(r), mɔə(r)), sb.² Forms: 4 Maur, 4-7 More, 5 Moure, Mowre, 6, 8 Maure, 6-7 Moore, 7- Moor. [ME. *More*, a. F. *More* (13th c.), *Maure*, ad. L. *Maurus* (med.L. *Mōrus*), Gr. *Μαῦρος*. Cf. Sp., Pg., It. *Moro*; MDu. *Moor*, *Moer* (Du. *Moor*), OHG. *Môr*, pl. *Môri* (MHG. *Môr*, *Mær*, mod.G. *Mohr*).

The L. *Maurus*, Gr. *Μαῦρος* may possibly be from some ancient North African language. Some believe the word to be merely a use of Gr. *μαῦρος* black (which on this view is aphetic from *μαυρός* blind); but this adj. (or at least this sense of it) is confined to late Gr., and may even be derived from the ethnic name.]

1. In *Ancient History*, a native of *Mauretania*, a region of Northern Africa corresponding to parts of Morocco and Algeria. In later times, one belonging to the people of mixed Berber and Arab race, Muslim in religion, who constitute the bulk of the population of North-western Africa, and who in the 8th c. conquered Spain. In the Middle Ages, and as late as the 17th c., the Moors were commonly supposed to be mostly black or very swarthy (though the existence of 'white Moors' was recognized), and hence the word was often used for 'Negro'; cf. BLACKAMOOR.

1390 GOWER *Conf. I.* 98 Ther was no grace in the visage, ... Sche lothet us as doth a More. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XIX. ix. (1495) 869 Also men of the nacyon of Maurys theyr blacke colour comyth of the inner parties. c1400 MAUNDEV. (1839) xiv 156 Ethiopie is departed in 2 principalle parties;...the...partie meridionelle is clept Moretane. And the folk of that Contree ben blake... and they ben clept Mowres. c1489 CAXTON *Sonnes of Aymon* xxvi. 565 He was soo angry for it, that he became as blacke as a moure. 1512 in *Acc. Ld. High Treas. Scotl.* (1902) IV. 338 Item, ...to the Bishop of Murrays more, at brocht one present to the King... xiiijs. 1547 BOORDE *Introd. Knowl.* xxxvi. (1870) 212 Barbary... the inhabytours be Called the Mores: ther be whyte mores and black moors. a1548 HALL *Chron.*, *Hen. VII* 23b, Granado, which many yerres had

bene possessed of the Moores or Mawritane nacion. 1555 W. WATREMAN *Fardle Facions* I. iv. 48 The reste of the people of Libia westward... are called Maures, or Moores. 1555 EDEN *Decades* 355 Ethiopes, which we nowe caule Moores, Moorens, or Negroes. 1596 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* III. v. 42, I shall answer that better to the Commonwealth, than you can the getting vp of the Negroes bellie: the Moore is with childe by you Launcelet? 1609 RO. C. *Muley Hamets Rising* title p., The Religion and Policie of the More, or Barbarian. 1613 MIDDLETON *Triumphs of Truth* C 1, I being a Moore; then in Opinions lightnesse As far from Sanctity as my Face from whitenesse. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 687 The Sea coast-Moores, called by a general name Baduini. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* v. 232 A Towne inhabited by Christians, Arabs, and Moores: not blacke Moores, as the Affricans be, but... a kinde of Egyptians. 1647 COWLEY *Mistr., Not Fair*, A very Moor (methinks) plac'd near to Thee, White as his Teeth, would seem to be. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Moor*, or *Black-moor*, a native of Mauritania, in Africa. 1707 M. HENRY *Expos. Exod.* ii. 5, etc., Pity so fair a Child should suck the Brest of a Tawny-moor. 1728 ELIZA HEYWOOD tr. *Mme. de Gomez's Belle A.* (1732) II. 121 Mezemorte was extremely diverted at the recital, in what manner the Maure had been entertain'd. 1776 J. RICHARDSON *Arab. Gram.* 4 The Mauritanick [hand], which is used by the Moors of Morocco and Barbary. 1849 JAMES WOODMAN iv, A tawny Moor with silver bracelets on his arms, and a turban on his head. 1904 *Athenæum* 2 July 201 Another discussion has arisen on the origin... of the term 'Moor'... M. Bloch finds the expression used in five different senses, as applying to the mixed race inhabiting the towns of Algeria and Tunisia, the mountain tribes of Morocco on the Algerian frontier, and the nomadic tribes of Western Sahara... M. Delisle... thinks that those called Moors have never been either black or the descendants of black races.

2. A Muslim, esp. a Muslim inhabitant of India. (Cf. MOORS.)

1588 HICKOCK tr. *Frederick's Voy.* 23 And wheras I speak of Moores I meane Mahomets sect. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* 462, I have heard a story of an Englishman in Barbary which turned Moore. 1697 DAMPIER *Voy.* I. 507 A Town of the Moors; which name our Seamen give to all Subjects of the great Mogul, but especially his Mahometan Subjects. 1763 SCRAFTON *Indostan* (1770) 18 The word Moors is used by us to express the Mahometans of all sects and countries who are settled in India. 1864 TREVELYAN *Compet. Wallah* (1866) 251 In those days the rank and file of our army always spoke of the inhabitants of India by the appellation of 'Moors'.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *Moor-lass*, -*tabroner*; **Moore bridle**, a kind of bridle used by Moors; **Moore dance** (see quot.); **Moore-lipped a.**, having thick lips like those of a Moor; **Moore macaque**, monkey, the black macaque, *Macacus maurus*; **Moore saddle**, a Moorish saddle.

1704 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4056/8 A *Moor Bridle and Saddle. 1801 STRUTT *Sports & Past.* III. v. 171 The Morisco or *Moore dance is exceedingly different from the morris-dance, ... being performed with the castanets, or rattles, at the end of the fingers, and not with bells attached to various parts of the dress. 1504 in *Acc. Ld. High Treas. Scotl.* (1900) II. 465 Item, for hors to the *More lasses. *Ibid.* 469 Quhen the More las was cristin. 1630 MASSINGER *Unnat. Combat* IV. i, *Moore lip'd, flat nos'd, dimme ey'd [etc.]. 1906 *Westm. Gaz.* 26 Oct. 8/3 The *Moore Macaque, a stumped-tailed Indian monkey. 1885 *Cassell's Encycl. Dict.*, *Moore-monkey. 1504 in *Acc. Ld. High Treas. Scotl.* (1900) II. 430 Item, ... to the *More taubronar, to his expens maid be the Morienis, viij Franch crounis.

moor (mʊə(r), mɔə(r)), sb.³ *Naut.* [f. MOOR v.¹] An act of mooring. *flying* (or *running*) *moor* (see quot. 1883).

1750 BLANCKLEY *Nav. Expositor*, *Moar*, signifies the laying out the Anchors of a Ship so, as is best and safest for her Riding. 1883 CLARK RUSSELL *Sailors' Lang.*, *Flying moor*, letting go a weather anchor whilst the ship has way, and then, when the cable range is nearly out, letting go the other anchor. 1893 SLOANE-STANLEY *Remin. Midshipm. Life* xxxii. 437 The *Queen*... ran into Beikos, and there made a running moor, which was well performed.

attrib. 1906 *Daily Chron.* 19 Nov. 5/5 In being cast out of the boat they actually fell upon the moor rope.

moor (mʊə(r), mɔə(r)), v.¹ Also 5, 7 more, 6-8 moore, 7 moar. [Early mod.E. *more*; prob., in spite of its late occurrence, repr. OE. **mārian*, corresponding to MDu. (according to Kluyver originally Frisian, which accounts for the vowel) *māren*: to moor (a vessel), tie up (an animal):—WG. **mairōjan*, a parallel formation with **mairjan*, whence OE. **mæran* (not recorded, but implied by the derivative *mærels* mooring-rope), MDu. *mēren* (mod.Du. *meren*) to moor (a vessel). The word passed from Teut. into Fr. as *amarre* (13th c.), for which the simple *marer* occurs in OF.

The MDu. *merren*, *marren* to moor (whence MARLINE) resulted from a confusion of this vb. with *merren*, *marren* to delay, hinder (mod.Du. only *marren* intr., to loiter, delay, hesitate), cogn. w. MAR v.]

1. *trans.* To secure (a ship, boat, or other floating object) in a particular place by means of chains or ropes, which are either fastened to the shore or to anchors.

[1495: see MOORING vbl. sb.] 1497 *Naval Acc. Hen. VII* (1896) 239 Yron chaynes... that the seid Ship was mored & Rode by in Portesmouth haven. 1540 in R. G. Marsden *Sel. Pl. Cr. Adm.* (1894) I. 91 The said shippe... being not moryd came ryding with thee floode by force. 1577 NORTHBROOKE *Dicing* (1843) 64 If it be lawfull (as Christ sayth)... to moore a ship faster that is ready to runne against the rockes. 1653 H. COGAN tr. *Pinto's Trav.* v. 12 They had moored up the Galley. 1769 *Falconer Dict. Marine* (1780)

Cc 3, A ship may be either moored by the head... or by the head and stern. 1793 SMEATON *Edystone L.* § 102 A transport buoy... was moored with chains at the distance of about fifty fathoms directly North from the Gut. 1810 SCOTT *Lady of L.* I. xxiv, Until the rocky isle they reach, And moor their shallop on the beach. 1840 R. H. DANA *Bef. Mast* xv, Until night, we were employed in getting out the boats and mooring ship. 1896 MRS. CAFFYN *Quaker Grandmother* 301 I'll... moor up the boat at our landing-place.

† b. *to moor anchor*, to anchor. *Obs.*

1600 HAKLUYT *Voy.* III. 66 The Michael mored ancker upon this great yce. 1621, 1647 [see d].

c. *refl.* or in *passive* with personal subject.

1614 RALEIGH *Hist. World* v. i. § 4. 331 They therefore not only mored themselues strongly by their Anchors, but chained the sides of their Gallies together. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* II. i. 112 We carried our hawsers on board her, in order to moor ourselves nearer in shore. 1877 C. W. THOMSON *Voy. Challenger* I. ii. 109 About mid-day we were moored in the Tagus off the town.

d. *transf.* and *fig.*

1621 T. WILLIAMSON tr. *Goulart's Wise Vieillard* 179 Who hath commaunded you to moore your anchor of hope in such a little lump of dust as man is? 1647 WARD *Simp. Cobler* (1843) 20 Those men never Moored their Anchors well in the firme soile of Heaven, that are weather-waft up and down with every eddy-wind of every new doctrine. 1742 YOUNG *Nt. Th.* ix. 597 Thou, whose heart, Whose little heart, is moor'd within a nook of this obscure Terrestrial. 1856 STANLEY *Sinai & Pal.* i. (1858) 65 The camels as they lie, like stranded ships, moored round the tents. 1860 TYNDALE *Glac.* I. xxv. 185 Moored to the rock on two sides, the cabin stood firm.

2. *absol.* and *intr.* a. To secure one's ship (etc.) in a particular place; to anchor.

1627 CAPT. SMITH *Seaman's Gram.* ix. 45 More Crosse. To More a crosse is to lay one anchor to one side of the streame, and the other to the other right against one another, and so they beare equally ebbe and flood. *Ibid.*, More Prouiso. To more a Prouiso, is to haue one anchor in the riuier, and a hawser a shore, which is mored with her head a shore. *Ibid.*, Two cables is the least, and foure cables the best to more by. 1667 MILTON *P.L.* I. 207 The Pilot of some small night-founder'd Skiff, ... With fixed Anchor in his skaly rind Moors by his side under the Lee. 1678 PHILLIPS (ed. 4), To *Moore alongst*, is to lay an Anchor amidst the stream, a Head, and another a Stern, when you fear driving ashore. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 165/1 Mooring Water-shot, that is quartering between both [anchors]. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* II. i. 114 Cumberland Bay, where we moored. 1877 A. B. EDWARDS *Up Nile* xxi. 641 Most travellers moor for a day or two at Karnak.

b. Of a ship: To be made secure by means of anchors; to take up a particular position at anchor.

1697 DRYDEN *Æneid* VI. 1246 At length on Oozy ground his Gallies moor. 1701 in Picton *L'pool Munic. Rec.* (1883) I. 308 Such ships... shall moore West Nor-west and East Southeast. 1875 J. H. BENNET *Winter Medit.* II. xi. 364 A solid granite quays, that enables small vessels to moor close to land.

c. With *up*: to secure a seaplane; of a seaplane, to be made secure.

1936 [see RABBIT (BOAT) HOOK]. 1942 *Times* 3 Sept. 5/7 Night was slowly mastering daylight as we... landed, to moor up near some naval patrol boats.

Hence *moored ppl.* a.

1867 JEAN INGELOW *Christ's Resurrect.* x, Swaying on a purple sea, The many moored galleys clustering at her quay. 1900 *Daily News* 24 Sept. 8/7 A violent collision with the moored barges followed.

moor (mʊə(r), mɔə(r)), v.² [Prob. f. MOOR sb.¹ Cf. *moor-evil*.] *intr.* Of cattle: To evacuate sanguineous urine. Hence *mooring vbl. sb.*

1737 BRACKEN *Fariery Impr.* (1756) I. 257 Cattle which piss Blood, or have the Mooring, as they call it. 1775 J. WATSON *Hist. Halifax* 543 Moor, as a cow does, when her water is mixed with blood. 1824-8 *Craven Dial.* s.v., When cattle are inflicted with a disease which occasions bloody urine, they are said to be moored... Some attribute it to coarse grass in marshy grounds.

moor: see MOAR, MOHUR, MORE, MORT.

moorad, variant of MOORIT.

moorage ('mɔərɪdʒ, 'mɔərɪdʒ). [f. MOOR v.¹ + -AGE.]

1. The action or process of mooring; the condition of being moored; also a place for mooring.

1648 EARL OF WESTMORLAND *Otia Sacra* 162 She's come to Moorage, and there fast, To lie aside untill carin'd. 1682 WHEELER *Journ. Greece* I. 25 It hath good Moorage, and is deep enough for Ships of any rate. 1887 HALL CAINE *Deemster* xl, Since my coming to moorage there no boat had crossed its water. 1892 *Daily News* 30 May 2/3 There are spots where you may pay for moorage.

2. Money paid for the use of moorings.

a 1676 HALE *Narr. Customes* iv. in S. A. Moore *Foreshore* (1888) 344 Morage for ships, terrage, wharfage. 1868 *Rep. Trial Appledore Harbour in Exeter & Plymouth Gaz.* 13 Mar., The only custom he had proved was the right to come in, paying a certain moorage or postage.

moorat, variant of MOORIT.

'moor-burn. *Sc.* Forms: see MOOR sb.¹ [f. MOOR sb.¹ + BURN sb.³] The burning of the heather on a moor, which is unlawful between April 11 and Nov. 1. So **moor-burner**, one who sets fire to heather; also **moor-burning vbl. sb.**

14... *Ordo Justiciarie* in *Sc. Acts* (1814) I. 342/1 All... mur burnaris in forbdin tyme. 1424 *Sc. Acts* Jas. I (1814) II. 6/1 It is ordanyt fo'nd na man mak murbyrn effir pe monethe of

marche... vnder þe payne of xls. 1499 *Exch. Rolls Scotl.* XI. 395 That thair be na mureburne. 1610 *Act Jas. I.* An Acte against burning of Lingard Heath and other Moor Burning. 1678 SIR G. MACKENZIE *Crim. Laws Scot.* II. xiv. §1 (1699) 210 They have power to punish... Makers of Moor-burn, Keepers of Crooves, wilful Beggars. 1773 *Act 13 Geo. III* c. 54 §4 Every Person who shall make Muir-burn, or set fire to any Heath or Muir, in... Scotland, shall [etc.]. 1851 STEPHENS *Bk. Farm* 3736 As heath constitutes a principal food of the mountain sheep, muir-burning improves the heath for food. 1894 CROCKETT *Raiders* 218 We were now among the burnt heather... kicking up the ashy dust of the March muirburn.

fig. 1839 in J. MacKerrow *Hist. Secession Ch.* (1841) 647, I was afraid of raising a muir burn that might not be easily quenched.

'moor-cock. [f. MOOR *sb.*¹ + COCK *sb.*¹] The male of the red grouse, *Lagopus scoticus*. Also occas. the blackcock, *Tetrao tetrix*.

1329-30 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 16 In... xij Murkokes emptis. In... vij Murkokes. 1427 *Sc. Acts Jas. I.* (1814) II. 16/2 Blak cokes gra hennys and mur cokes. 1567 GOLDING *Ovid's Met.* VIII. (1593) 201 Now it is a meare And moorecokes, cootes, and cormorants do breed and nestle there. 1695 *Wood Oxford* (O.H.S.) III. 157 Arms... argent, a chevron between 3 more-cocks sable. 1731 ALBIN *Nat. Hist. Birds* I. 23 The Red Game, or More-Cock *Lagopus altera*. 1780 EDMONDSON *Her.*, *Moor cock*, the male of the black game, or large black grouse. 1850 J. STRUTHERS *Life Poet.* Wks. I. p. xiv, The Scraigh of the patrick, the birr of the muircock. 1899 CROCKETT *Kit Kennedy* 298 Moor-cocks were crowing in the hollows.

Moorcroft ('mʊəkroʊft). The name of William Moorcroft (1872-1945) used *attrib.* and *ellipt.* to designate pottery produced by him at his workshop in Cobridge, north Staffordshire, and noted for its powdered blue effects and flambé glazes.

1910 *Pottery Gaz.* May 551/2, I cannot now do more than mention the most interesting developments in glaze effects and wonderful colour schemes revealed in the latest examples of 'Moorcroft Faience'. 1918 *Pottery & Glass Record* Nov. p. i (Advnt.), Moorcroft ware, hand-made decorative objects. W. Moorcroft, Ltd., Potters, Burslem. Works adjoining Cobridge Station. 1923 *Pottery Gaz. & Glass Trade Rev.* 2 Apr. 660/1 Baron Hayashi, the Japanese Ambassador, on purchasing two flambé vases, expressed the opinion that the Moorcroft vases were so like early Chinese work that had Mr. Moorcroft's name not been on them experts would have found it difficult to distinguish the difference. 1939 *Times* 8 Mar. 12/4 Moorcroft pottery has for some years been recognized abroad as standing in a class by itself among the modern products of ceramic art. 1946 *Pottery & Glass* June 33/1 Several American museums possess representative collections of Moorcroft ware. 1956 C. G. E. BUNT *Brit. Potters & Pottery Today* 41 The rich and generous decoration is... all hand work. To this is largely due the distinctiveness, the individuality of Moorcroft Pottery. 1972 F. MACCARTHY *All Things Bright & Beautiful* 85 Blue Moorcroft Pottery and Cornish Ware were endlessly in favour [in the 1920s]. 1974 M. KELLY *That Girl in Alley* iii. 40 The Moorcroft vases, the Lalique bowl, the silk runner on top of the piano. 1975 *Times* 17 Jan. 3 Sotheby's Belgravia sale of studio ceramics... underlined the tremendous new collector interest in the art potters of about 1880-1950... Minor Moorcroft was selling like hot cakes.

moord(e)re, obs. forms of MURDER.

Moore (mʊə(r), mɔə(r)). Designating an almanac, the first edition of which, compiled by Francis Moore (1657-1715), was issued in 1700 under the title of *Vox Stellarum*, and which was later known as *Old Moore's Almanac*. Also *ellipt.* Hence (nonce-wd.) *Old Moore's Almanac v. absol.*, to engage in predictions of the future.

1817 KEATS *Let.* 10 Sept. (1931) I. 39, I know not whether you prefer... Cinderella and her glass slipper to Moor's Almanack. a 1821 — *Cap & Bells* lv, in *Compl. Poetical Works* (1907) 476 Look in the Almanack—Moore never lies. 1855 GEO. ELIOT in *Westm. Rev.* Oct. 437 Let him... rival Moore's Almanac in the prediction of political events. 1873 C. M. YONGE *Pillars of House* IV. xl. 170 The mysteries of Moore's Almanac on the wall. 1896 G. B. SHAW *Our Theatres in Nineties* (1932) II. 124 As devoutly as any superstitious washerwoman ever read Zadkiel or Old Moore. 1916 D. H. LAWRENCE *Let.* 24 May (1962) I. 452 But I am afraid I bore you Old-Moore's Almanack. 1936 *Discovery* Dec. 380/1 He published a sort of Old Moore's Almanac and told people's fortunes, and generally practised the acts of the astrologer. 1975 *Broadcast* 15 Sept. 16/3 Throw the net wide and don't always toss back the little 'uns are old Moore's words of wisdom.

moore, obs. form of MOOR, MORE.

mooreash, obs. form of MOORISH *a*¹

mooreed, var. MURID.

mooreite ('mʊəraɪt, 'mɔəraɪt). *Min.* [f. the name of Gideon Moore (1842-1895), U.S. chemist + -ITE¹.] A hydrated basic sulphate of magnesium, manganese, and zinc, (Mg,Mn,Zn)₈SO₄(OH)₁₄·4H₂O, found as colourless monoclinic crystals.

1929 BAUER & BERMAN in *Amer. Mineralogist* XIV. 165 The cavities in the pyrochroite are lined, and some of the crevices are filled, with glassy white tabular crystals which, upon investigation, proved to be a new mineral, for which the name mooreite is here proposed, in honor of Dr. Gideon E. Moore, an early investigator of Sterling Hill and Franklin minerals. 1951 *Mineral. Abstr.* XI. 384 The action of salt water on the minerals of this vein in the August Victoria

mine at Hüls, Westphalia, has produced the following secondary minerals: mooreite, dickite, sericite, and blödite. 1969 *Amer. Mineralogist* LIV. 973 Mooreite... is monoclinic although the space group is not P₂/m as previously reported but rather P₂/a.

Mooren, variant of MORIAN.

Moorery ('mʊərəɪ, 'mɔərəɪ). *nonce-wd.* [f. MOOR *sb.*² + -ERY. Cf. *Jewry*.] A Moorish quarter.

1808 SOUTHEY *Chron. Cid* App. 386 They arose and entered the Moorery, and slew many Moors.

Mooreess ('mʊəɪs, 'mɔəɪs). [f. MOOR *sb.*² + -ESS.] A female Moore.

1611 COTGR., *Moresque*, a Mooreesse, a shee Moore, a blacke woman. 1677 T. HOLYOKE *Eng.-Lat. Dict.*, A shee moor, or mooreess, *morula*. 1835 CAMPBELL *Epistle fr. Algiers to Hor. Smith* 25 The Mooreesses, shrouded in white. 1891 HALL CAINE *Scapegoat* xxii, A matronly Mooreess.

mooret, variant of MOORIT.

'moor-fowl. [f. MOOR *sb.*¹ + FOWL.]

1. *Sc.* The red grouse, *Lagopus scoticus*.

1506 in *Acc. Ld. High Treas. Scotl.* (1901) III. 191 Tua wild geis and xij mure fowlis. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* III. 106 Abundance of Geese, Pigeons, Partridges, Moore-Fowle. 1773 *Act 13 Geo. III* c. 54 §3 Pheasants, Muir Fowl, Tarmagans, Heath Fowl [etc.]. 1787 BURNS *Tam Samson's Elegy* xiii, Perhaps upon his mould'ring breast Some spitefu' muirfowl bigs her nest, To hatch an' breed. 1881 J. GRANT *Cameronians* I. iv. 56 Muirfowl, ptarmigan [etc.].

Comb. 1816 SCOTT *Old Mort.* i, The moor-fowl shooter has been often surprised to find him busied in cleaning the moss from the grey stones.

2. *South Carolina.* The ruffed grouse.

1791 W. BARTRAM *Trav. Carolina*, etc. (1792) 329 The wary moor fowl thundering in the distant echoing hills.

3. *Sc.* moorfowl ('s egg, a variety of pear.

1705 *Lease* in W. Hector *Select. Judic. Rec. Renfrew* (1876) 42 That pear tree called the Muirfowl Egg. 1817 NELL *Hortic.* in *Edin. Encycl.* (1830) XI. 212 The Muirfowl egg is another pear of good qualities, said to be originally Scottish. 1860 HOGG *Fruit Man.* 202 Muirfowl's Egg.

'moor-grass. [f. MOOR *sb.*¹ + GRASS.]

1. Sundew, *Drosera rotundifolia*.

1597 GERARDE *Herbal* III. clv. 1366 It is called in English Sunne deaw... in the North parts Red rot... and in Yorkshire Moore grass. 1674 JOSSELYN *Voy. New Eng.* 80 *Rosa-solis*, Sun-dew, moor-grass. 1749 W. ELLIS *Compl. Syst. Sheep*, etc. III. v. 321 Now this Moor-Grass, in the Parish of Wing [Buckinghamshire], they call *Rosa-Solis*, as it is distinguished by Shepherds from other Grasses.

2. *Sc.* Silver-weed, *Potentilla anserina*.

1777 LIGHTFOOT *Flora Scot.* I. 268 *Potentilla anserina*. Moor-Grass. *Scotis*.

3. A grass of the genus *Molinia*, esp. *M. caerulea*, blue moor-grass.

1749 W. ELLIS *Compl. Syst. Sheep* 321 This moor-grass... they call *Rosa-Solis*, as it is distinguished by Shepherds from other Grasses, who know it by its three-square Leaf, Rapier-like. 1799 J. HULL *Brit. Flora* I. 21 *Sesleria caerulea*, Blue Moor-grass. 1866 *Treas. Bot. s.v.* Grass. 1950 W. H. PEARSON *Mountains & Moorlands* ix. 179 The moor-grass may be found growing on oxygen-poor peats with a moderately high salt content and low acidity. 1972 *Country Life* 13 Jan. 104/1 There was a telling use of... a cultivated form of the extremely common purple moor grass.

4. The cotton-grass, *Eriophorum angustifolium* (Britten & Holland).

5. *gen.* A grass growing on a moor.

1900 *Archaeol. Æliana* XXII. 80 Black-faced sheep, which maintain a spare existence on the heather and moor-grasses.

Moor-head: see MOOR'S-HEAD.

'moor-hen. [f. MOOR *sb.*¹ + HEN.]

1. The Water-hen, *Gallinula chloropus*.

c 1300 *Pol. Songs* (Camden) 158 He cometh by-modered ase a mor-hen. 14... *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 599/43 *Palestris*, a morhen. 1575 TURBERV. *Falconrie* 137 Some hold opinion, that the bones and bloud of a Bargander, Moorehen, and such like, may be giuen to an hauke. 1655 MOUFET & BENNET *Health's Impr.* (1746) 205 Some Birds are sodden or roasted without their Skins, because they are black and bitter, as Rooks, Daws, Coots, and Moor-hens. 1705 DALE *Pharmacol. Suppl.* 359 *A. Gallina aquatica*. The Common Water-Hen, or Moor-Hen. 1883 *Encycl. Brit.* XVI. 808/2 In winter, when the inland waters are frozen, the majority of Moor-hens betake themselves to the tidal rivers.

2. The female of the red grouse, *Lagopus scoticus*.

1347 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 42 In... vj Morehennes empt. 1530 PALSGR. 246/1 Morehen, poule griache. 1553 *Burgh Rec. Edin.* (1871) II. 185 The best mure hen vjd. 1611 COTGR., *Poule griesche*, a Moorehenne, the henne of the Grice, or Mooregame. 1796 BURNS 'The Heather was blooming' 4 At length they discovered a bonie moor-hen. 1837 MACGILLIVRAY *Brit. Birds* I. 169 *Lagopus Scoticus*. Moor-fowl. Moor-cock, Moor-hen.

3. A bird of the Australian genus *Tribonyx*.

1860 G. BENNETT *Gatherings Nat. in Australasia* viii. 169 The Rail-like bird, the Black-tailed Tribonyx, or Moor Hen of the colonists.

4. The American coot, *Fulica americana*.

1888 TRUMBULL *Names of Birds* 117.

Moorian, variant of MORIAN.

mooring ('mʊərɪŋ, 'mɔərɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. MOOR *v.*¹ + -ING¹.]

1. The action of the verb MOOR *v.*¹

1485 [see *mooring-chain* below]. 1495 *Naval Acc. Hen. VII* (1896) 162 The Bryngyng the seyð Ship to the Shore

And for moryng of hyre there. 1626 CAPT. SMITH *Accid. Yng. Seamen* 3 To haue... the command of the long boate, for... warping, towing, and moreing. 1797 BURKE *Regic. Peace* iii. (1892) 251 There is much want of room for the safe and convenient mooring of vessels, and constant access to them. 1886 *Encycl. Brit.* XXI. 508/1 One of the objections made to slack mooring is that turns are formed below water where they are not visible.

2. *concr.* Something (e.g. a rope, chain, etc.) by which a floating object is made fast; also the object to which it is moored. *a. sing.* (Somewhat rare.)

1775 FALCK *Day's Diving Vessel* 51 Slacking a little of the mooring. 1809 BYRON *Lines to Mr. Hodgson* 17 Now our boatmen quit their mooring, And all hands must ply the oar. 1820 SCORESBY *Acc. Arctic Reg.* I. 256 Wrecked by the fall of their icy mooring. 1843 *Penny Cycl.* XXVI. 451/1 To one end of the line a chain-shot was attached by way of mooring. 1894 *Outing* (U.S.) XXIII. 401/1 Mainsail, foresail and gaff-topsail were hoisted, and her jib ready to hoist as soon as the mooring was dropped.

fig. a 1854 H. REED *Act. Brit. Poets* xiv. (1857) II. 184 The tempest which had driven him from his domestic mooring was followed by a fitful calm.

b. *pl.*

1744 J. PHILIPS *Jrnl. Anson's Exped.* 192 The Prize drove off from her Moorings. 1750 BLANCKLEY *Nav. Expositor, Moorings*, are laid out in Harbour, and consists of Claws, Pendant Chains, Cables [etc.]. 1858 LYTTON *What will he do* I. v, Vance loosened the boat from its moorings, stepped in, and took up the oars. 1875 *Encycl. Brit.* II. 8/2 Mushroom anchors first proposed for ships, are now only used for moorings. 1889 *Cath. News* 27 July 8/6 The huge Rodney fouled a lightship the other day and broke her moorings.

transf. and fig. 1836 J. GILBERT *Chr. Atonem.* (1852) 116 Having broken from all moral moorings, he will find himself adrift. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* III. 507 When... the pylorus is dragged from its moorings.

3. *pl.* The place in a river or harbour where a vessel can be moored.

1758 J. BLAKE *Plan Mar. Syst.* 65 Nearly the same time will be elapsed before the... ship... can be secured at her moorings. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* iii. 1. 300 Some of the new men of war, indeed, were so rotten that, unless speedily repaired, they would go down at their moorings. 1860 LONGF. *Wayside Inn, P. Revere's Ride* 18 Where swinging wide at her moorings lay The Somerset.

fig. 1851 CARLYLE *Sterling* II. iv. (1872) 118 When once the household was settled in its new moorings... he returned to his employments and pursuits.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *mooring bridle*, *boat*, *buoy*, *cable*, *chain*, *-ground*, *hook*, *-port*, *-stone*; *mooring anchor*, one of the fixed anchors placed at the bottom of a harbour, to which vessels are moored; *mooring-block* (see quot. 1815); *mooring mast*, a strong upright structure to which an airship is moored; *mooring-out*, used *attrib.* to denote a site at which an airship may be moored; *mooring-post*, (a) a strong upright post fixed into the ground for securing vessels to the landing-place by hawsers or chains; (b) one of the strong pieces of oak inserted into the deck of a large ship for fastening the moorings to when alongside a quay (Adm. Smyth); *mooring swivel*, a swivel used in mooring a ship to shackle two chains together so that they may not become twisted.

1820 SCORESBY *Acc. Arctic Reg.* I. 257 For the purpose of placing a *mooring anchor. 1875 *Encycl. Brit.* II. 8/1 Mooring anchors are not limited by considerations of weight, &c., as other anchors are... Mooring anchors may therefore be of stone... or of cast iron. 1809 in *Trans. Soc. Arts* (1811) XXVIII. 173 Many of the line-of-battle ships... are moored with Mr. Hemman's cast-iron *mooring-blocks.

1815 *Falconer's Dict. Marine* (ed. Burney), *Mooring-block* is a sort of cast iron anchor of about 150 cwt. used in some of his Majesty's ports for riding ships by. 1957 D. G. O. BAILLIE *Sea Affair* xii. 227 The Arab *mooring-boat crews were ready at the buoys to cast off our lines. 1967 S. WATERS *Indentures Indorsed* xxvi. 153 The two ships were almost alongside each other with only a small mooring boat containing five men between them. a 1865 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-Bk.* (1867) 484 **Mooring-bridle*, the fasts attached to moorings, one taken into each hawse-hole, or bridle-port. 1919 *Gloss. Aeronaut. Terms* (R. Aeronaut. Soc.) 58 *Mooring bridle*, a rigging passing between two points from a fitting in the length of which the mooring rope is attached. 1948 R. DE KERCHOVE *Internat. Maritime Dict.* 474/2 *Mooring bridle*, the chains or fasts attached to permanent moorings and taken into the hawse holes. 1809 *Naval Chron.* XXIV. 23 She ran against one of the *mooring buoys. 1875 *Encycl. Brit.* II. 8/1 A large buoy is attached to the end of a *mooring cable. 1485 *Naval Acc. Hen. VII* (1896) 38 Chenes for the Loves... j, *Moryng chenes... ij. 1812 *Dramatic Censor* 1811 223 The monopoly of the East-India Company, Lord Gwydir's mooring-chain monopoly, should be all abolished. 1888 KIPLING *Departmental Ditties* (1890) 68 Through the mooring-chains The wide-eyed corpse rolled free. 1856 LEVER *Martins of Cro' M.* 576 Can you not see... that where one drags the anchor so easily, the *mooring-ground was never good? 1907 J. MASEFIELD *Tarpaulin Muster* viii. 97, I... cast the painter around the *mooring-hook. 1919 *Gloss. Aeronaut. Terms* (R. Aeronaut. Soc.) 59 **Mooring mast*, a mast to the head of which an airship may be moored. 1929 *Times* 2 Nov. 9/4, R 101... was walked over to the mast at dawn... in 20 minutes, was at once coupled up to the mooring-mast cable and then waited patiently... for the actual mooring. 1972 *Daily Tel.* 26 June 5/1 Europa was in the air for the first time since its mooring mast snapped and the airship careered for three-quarters of a mile. 1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1780) Cc 3b, *Bridles*... whose upper ends are drawn into the ship at the *mooring-ports. 1864 MRS. LLOYD *Ladies Polc.* 41 Two or three hardy fellows, who held on for life to the *mooring-posts. 1803 *Chron.* in *Ann. Reg.* 468/2 The *mooring-stones remained perfectly steady as did all the ships that were

properly moored. c1860 H. STUART *Seaman's Catech.* 54 What is the use of a *mooring swivel? It is put on when the ship has two anchors down, to keep the turns out of the cables. 1934 J. A. SINCLAIR *Airships in Peace & War* 190 The *mooring-out station was more of a war measure. 1971 *Country Life* 6 May 1987/1 On flying from our base in Anglesey, or our mooring-out ground at Malahide, [etc.].

moorish ('mʊərɪʃ, 'mɔːrɪʃ), *a.*¹ Forms: 4 moorysshe, 4-5 moryssh(e, 5-6 moresch, -isch, 6 moorish(e, morishe, -ysh, 6-7 morish, 7 mooreash, 9 *Sc.* muirish, 6- moorish. [f. MOOR *sb.*¹ + -ISH.]

†1. Of soil: Boggy, swampy. *Obs.*

1491 CAXTON *Vitas Patr.* (W. de W. 1495) l. xxxiii. 28 The grounde was soo soft and moryssh, that they entred up to the raynes. 1538 LELAND *Itin.* V. 81 It is to be supposed that thes Pooles for the most part in Morisch [v.r. Moresch] Groundes, and lying sumwhat in low Groundes dreane the moist Places about them. 1591 SPENSER *Ruines of Time* 140 There now no rivers course is to be seene, But moorish fennes, and marshes ever greene. 1634 MILTON *Comus* 432 By lake, or moorish fen. 1641 WITHER *Hallelujah* II. xx. (1879) 292 Moorish Grounds are now so hard, That, on them we safe may ride. 1766 ENTICK *London* IV. 199 A thousand loads..were..laid in a moorish place. 1820 SCORESBY *Acc. Arctic Reg.* I. 120 This swamp had a moorish look, and consisted apparently of black alluvial soil.

fig. 1601 B. JONSON *Poetaster* v. i. They be path-lesse, moorish minds That..sinke Beneath the steps of any villanie.

†b. *transf.* ? Spongy, soft. *Obs.*

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P.R.* XVIII. xci. (1495) 840 The frogge is watry and moorysshe. *Ibid.* XIX. ix. 869 Moryssh thynges dooth growe in erthe. 1750 E. SMITH *Compl. Housew.* 8 If their noses are snotty, and their throats moorish and muddy, they are bad.

†c. Of water: Such as is found in bogs. *Obs.*

1496 *Fysshynge w. Angle* (1883) 11 Those waters that ben hethy or morysshe. 1596 SPENSER *F.Q.* IV. xi. 29 The chalky Kenet,..The moorish Cole. a1640 *Day Parl. Bees* xii. (1881) 75 The moorish pooles stand emptie, left By water.

d. *moorish mallow* = MARSH MALLOW.

1597 GERARDE *Herbal* II. cccxxxviii. 789 In English marsh Mallow, Moorish Mallowe, and white Mallowe.

e. **moorish brown, moorish fly**, the names of an artificial fly for fishing.

1635 MARKHAM *Pleas. Princes* 26 The Moorish-fly is made of fine flocks, shorne from a freese-gray russet, and the wings of the blackest male of a Drake. 1799 G. SMITH *Laboratory* II. 309 March... Flies proper...3. Moorish-brown.

2. Of or pertaining to a moor; abounding in moors or moorland; having the characteristics of a moor; belonging to a moor.

1546 *Yorks. Chantry Surv.* (Surtees) II. 413 In a wyld and morishe contree. c1600 NORDEN *Spec. Brit., Cornu.* (1728) 63 A church standing amonge the moorish hills. 1744 PRESTON in *Phil. Trans.* XLIII. 61 The Land is mountainous and moorish, abounding with Moss and Heather. 1787 BURNS in *Cunningham Life* (1850) 55/1 A romantic, but rather moorish place, on the banks of the Poole. 1802 WORDSW. *Resol. & Independ.* xi. Upon the margin of that moorish flood. 1853 G. JOHNSTON *Nat. Hist. E. Bord.* I. 104 Common in muirish pastures. 1887 RUSKIN *Præterita* II. 177 Moorish Skiddaw and far-sweeping Saddleback.

3. Inhabiting a moor; growing on moors.

1612 DRAYTON *Poly-olb.* xii. 580 Or'e-gone with loue of Hanse, a dapper More-land Lad..the wanton hart of that delicious mayd.. was turn'd so much from beeing coy That shee might seeme to doat vpon the Morish boy. 1844 STEPHENS *Bk. Farm* II. 474 The disease.. is there called the muir-ill, as if it were the consequence of cows eating muirish plants.

Moorish ('mʊərɪʃ, 'mɔːrɪʃ), *a.*² Also 5 morys, 7 morish. [f. MOOR *sb.*² + -ISH.]

1. Of or pertaining to the Moors. Now often used with reference to the style of furniture and architecture, popular in England in the nineteenth century, characteristic of that made by the Moors in Spain (8th-15th c.) and in Northern Africa (cf. MORESQUE).

1434 in *Privy Purse Exp. Eliz. of York* (1830) 242/2 Her hullyng of black, red and green, with morys letters, with cushions. 1600 E. BLOUNT tr. *Conestaggio* 323 For that a moorish slau, who hoped by that means to saue himselfe, discovered him to a Prouost marshall. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 112 ¶3 Augustus.. is said to have passed many of his Hours with little Moorish Boys at a Game of Marbles. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) II. 223/1 The greatest peculiarity in the Moorish architecture is the horse-shoe arch. 1843 BORROW *Bible in Spain* vii. A large ancient and seemingly Moorish castle. 1885 *Encycl. Brit.* XIX. 622/2 A fine dish, now in the British Museum..; though Moorish in style, it has a Spanish inscription. 1903 *Edin. Rev.* Apr. 278 The Moorish peasantry.. fought for their masters. 1903 A. BENNETT *Leonora* iii. 80 Bessie..set a Moorish stool before the Chesterfield. 1912 — *Matador* 49 They were having tea at a little Moorish table in.. the lounge. 1965 J. ARONSON *Encycl. Furnit.* (1966) 410/1 The X-type chair was common... a light Moorish type of repeated slats with inlay. 1969 M. ALLINGHAM *Case-Book* 101 Towards the [sea] port.. the architecture veers towards Victorian Moorish. 1972 E. JOY *Furniture* vii. 188 Of completely different character was the imported.. Moorish furniture which first made Liberty's reputation when they began in business in 1875 as an 'Oriental Warehouse'. 1975 R. BUTLER *Where all Girls are Sweeter* iv. 30 'Four Winds' was all Moorish, Bauschule and Odeon but it stood back in at least five acres.

b. Befitting a Moor, barbarous. *nonce-use.*

1795 COLERIDGE *Plot Discovered* 28 And if by the wanton and moorish exercise of this privilege he can ensnare the assembly into marks of indignation, then [etc.].

2. Muslim. Now only *colloq.* (chiefly in uneducated use) in Southern India and Sri Lanka (Ceylon). †Formerly also used (*adj.* and *quasi-sb.*) as a name of the Urdū or Hindustānī language: see MOORS.

1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 482 The Religion in Cambaia is partly Moorish, partly Heatenish. 1763 ORME *Milit. Trans. Hindostan* I. 276 The centinel was sitting at the top of the gate, singing a moorish song. 1784 in Seton Karr & Sandeman *Select. fr. Calcutta Gaz.* (1864) I. 15 Lieutenants Speediman and Rutledge..were bound, circumsised, and clothed in Moorish garments. 1804 WELLINGTON in *Gurw. Desp.* (1837) III. 290 She had a Moorish woman interpreter, and as I heard her give orders to her interpreter in the Moorish language [etc.]. 1889 *Ceylon Observer* 11 June, From Weligama comes the news that another alexandrite has just been discovered by the Moorish priest (Moulana) weighing 6 lb. and 8 rupees.

†'moorishly, *adv.* *Obs.* -1 [f. MOORISH *a.*¹ + -LY².] In a marshy manner.

1622 DRAYTON *Poly-olb.* xxv. 332 Shee in her foggy Fennes so moorishly doth feed.

†'moorishness. *Obs.* [f. MOORISH *a.*¹ + -NESS.] Marshy or peaty quality.

1649 BLITHE *Eng. Improv. Impr.* (1653) 59 If this be not.. steeped so wth constant corrupt water, that it is turned into a moorishness,.. this very Land may prove your best Land in a little time. 1692 R. L'ESTRANGE *Josephus, Wars of Jews* III. xviii. (1733) 686 The Water sweet and potable, without any thing of Moorishness either in the Taste or Colour.

†'Moorism. *Obs.* [f. MOOR *sb.*² + -ISM.]

a. The polity or religion of the Moors; Islam.

b. Moors collectively. c. Conduct befitting Moors, barbarism.

1620 SHELTON *Quix.* II. xxvi. 174 Don Quixote seeing and hearing such a deale of Moorisme, and such a coyle, he thought fit to succour those that fled. *Ibid.*, He began to raine strokes vpon the Puppetish Moorisme, ouerthrowing some, and beheading others. 1627 R. ASHLEY *Almansor* I The Great Caliph, the sustayner of Morisme. 1681 RYCAUT tr. *Gracian's Critick* 148 Banishing not only her, but her devoted Worshippers from the extent of their Dominions, with which barbarous Morism, not yet fully satisfied [etc.].

moorit ('mʊərɪt), *a.* and *sb.* *Shetland dial.* Also moorad, -at, -et, murid, murrit. [a. ON. *mórauð-r*, f. *mó-r* moor, heath + *rauð-r* red.]

a. *adj.* Heather-brown, reddish brown: *esp.* of sheep and wool. b. *sb.* A reddish brown colour.

1809 EDMONDSTON *Zetland* II. 210 The sheep.. are of different colours; as white, grey, black, speckled, and of a dusky brown called moorit. 1871 R. COWIE *Shetland ix.* 162 Sheep.. of a peculiar brownish shade, termed by the natives murid. 1884 RAMPINI in *Gd. Words* Nov. 746/2 A herd of native sheep, black, white, grey, and moorat. 1895 *Spectator* 31 Aug. 278/1 It is sometimes difficult to convince people that our moorad is not dyed.

moorland ('mʊərlənd, 'mɔːlənd), *sb.* [f. MOOR *sb.*¹ + LAND *sb.*¹.]

1. Uncultivated land; in early use chiefly fenland; in mod. use, country consisting of moors; land abounding in heather; a moor.

c 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Luke i. 65 Ofer alle mor-londa iudæes. c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 2968 And aaron held up his hond, to ðe water and ðe more lond. c 1450 *Godstow Reg.* 288, j half acre in the morelond. 1773 *Act 13 Geo. III* c. 54 §6 Every Proprietor of high and wet Muir Lands. 1851 D. JERROLD *St. Giles* xi. 103 The road opened into a patch of moor-land. 1896 'Q' (Quiller Couch) *Ia* 94 They stood in the heart of a moorland.

b. *spec.* (See quot. 1845.)

1612 DRAYTON *Poly-olb.* xii. 531 But Muse, thou seem'st to leaue the Morelands too too long. 1845 *Encycl. Metrop.* XXV. 10/1 The Northern part [of Staffordshire] bordering upon Derbyshire, contains a great portion of waste, devoted to feeding sheep, and enclosed with stone walls, denominated the Moorlands.

2. (See quot.)

1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.*, *Moor-land* or *Moory-land*, in agriculture is a black, light and soft earth, very loose, and without any admixture of stones; and with very little clay, or sand. The uppermost stratum of fen-lands is usually of this earth.

3. *attrib.* passing into *adj.* Of the nature of or pertaining to moorland; inhabiting moorland.

[1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* xiii. 1 Ane morlandis man of vplandis mak At hame thus to his nychbour spak.] 1612 DRAYTON *Poly-olb.* xii. 576 Or'e-gone with loue of Hanse, a dapper More-land Lad. 1785 BURNS *To William Simpson* 104 While moorlan' herds like guid, fat braxies. 1799 J. ROBERTSON *Agric. Perth* 306 In the moorland parts of the county, the attention of the farmer is mostly confined to his cattle. 1810 SCOTT *Lady of L.* I. xxxiii. But vainly did the heath-flower sped Its moor-land fragrance round his head. 1902 R. W. CHAMBERS *Maid of Paradise* x. The moorland wind rose and tossed her elf-locks in her eyes.

moorlander ('mʊərləndə(r), 'mɔːləndə(r)). [f. MOORLAND + -ER¹.] One who lives in a moorland; *spec.* one who lives in the Moorlands of Staffordshire.

c 1646 *True Relat.*, etc. in *Glover's Hist. Derby* (1829) I. App. 62 The moorlanders in Staffordshire came to him, entreating him for assistance. 1660 *Leyborne-Popham MSS.* (Hist. MSS. Comm. 1899) 139 The county [Stafford] is apt to fly into arms, the northern inhabitants being 'moorlanders' and the southern parts abounding with 'ironmen'. 1667 COTTON *Scarron*. IV. 69 Rascals as false as Moorlanders.

†'moorlandish, *a.* *Obs.* -1 [f. as prec. + -ISH.] Characteristic of the inhabitants of the moorlands.

1686 PLOT *Staffordsh.* 109 To prevent these little country Moorelandish cheats,.. the Factors keep a Surveyor all the summer here.

'moorlog. Also -logg. [app. f. MOOR *sb.*¹ + LOG *sb.*¹] (See quotes.)

1651 R. CHILD in *Hartlib's Legacy* (1655) 141 This is in briefe my Philosophy concerning Moorlog. 1721 PERRY *Daggenh. Breach* 72 note, Moorlogg, is a vein of divers sorts of rotten Wood.. which lyes about 3 Foot and a half.. underneath the Surface of the Marsh Ground. 1840 *Civil Eng. & Arch. Jnl.* III. 106/1 Moorlogg is described as a vein of matted brushwood, with nuts and pieces of rotten wood interspersed. 1933 *Antiquity* VII. 38 In the summer of 1932 the skipper of the steam drifter *Colinda* procured another bone harpoon of Maglemose type in a sample of 'moorlog' (peat) brought up by the trawl. 1939 G. CLARK *Archaeol. & Society* ii. 20 Over many parts of the North Sea bed.. fishermen have found the remains of a great freshwater fen in the form of lumps of 'moor log'.

moorman¹ ('mʊə-, 'mɔːmən). [f. MOOR *sb.*¹ + MAN *sb.* Cf. MOORSMAN.]

1. One who lives on a moor.

c 1790 SIR M. HUNTER *Jrnl.* (1804) 74 The Moormen fight cocks, and are very fond of the diversion. 1836 MRS. BRAY *Tamar & Tavy* I. 23 The moormen most commonly convey their peat, and all things else, on what is called a crook. 1872 M. COLLINS *Two Plunges for Pearl* I. vi. 123 The best pedestrian upon ordinary roads will find himself tried by the swinging step of the moorman on his native soil.

2. An official who has charge of a moor.

1687 in *Croke Case of Otmoor* (1831) 38 Every man that keeps cattle upon the More, shall bring his cattle to the Moor-man to be branded. 1885 *Sat. Rev.* 5 Sept. 322 Dartmoor is divided into four quarters,.. and there is a functionary called *par excellence* a Moorman, who has charge of each quarter on behalf of the Duchy.

'Moorman². [f. MOOR *sb.*² + MAN.] = MOOR *sb.*²; in India, a Muslim.

1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India & P.* 55 These Moormen.. never set their hands to do any Labour, but that they sing a Psalm, or Prayer. 1763 SCRAFFTON *Indostan* (1770) 26 The Moormen.. make them, of whom they have no jealousy, the ministers of their oppression. 1836 *Let. fr. Madras* (1843) 41, I gave some embroidery to be done by a Moorman recommended by my tailor. 1850 WHITTIER *Derne* 113 Men speak the praise of him who gave Deliverance to the Moorman's slave. 1889 *Ceylon Observer* 4 May, The gem was bought in by the owner. I hear since that some of the Moormen who came for the sale have made offers. 1897 *Tablet* 16 Oct. 606 Whether the man be a Christian, Jew, Agnostic, Buddhist, Mormon or Moorman.

moorn(e, obs. forms of MORN, MOURN.

'Moor-park. [Use of *Moor Park*, the name of the house of Sir W. Temple (*d.* 1699), by whom this fruit was cultivated.] A variety of apricot.

1788 *Brompton Park Catal.* in *Hogg Fruit Man.* (1875) 177. 1797 W. NICOL *Sc. Forcing Gardener* 156 Apricots.. More Park. 1812 *Trans. Hort. Soc.* (1817) II. 19 On the proper Stock for the Moor Park Apricot. 1881 *Encycl. Brit.* XII. 270/1 The Moorpark is undoubtedly the best apricot in cultivation.

moor-pout ('mʊəpaut, 'mɔːpaut). Also 7 moore pout, -pout, moorpoot, -pout, -powte, more pout, 8 moor powt, 9 *Sc.* muir poot, *dial.* moor-pot, 7- moor-pout. [f. MOOR *sb.*¹ + *pout*: see POULT *sb.*¹.] A young grouse.

1506 in *Acc. Ld. High Treas. Scotl.* (1901) III. 333 Item, to ane man brocht quyk mure powtis to the King.. iij. 1677 N. COX *Gentl. Recreat.* III. 45 How to take Rails, Quails, Morepoots, &c. 1684 E. CHAMBERLAYNE *Pres. St. Eng.* I. (ed. 15) 6 What abundance of.. heath-cocks, more-pouts, or grouse-thrushes. 1728 RAMSAY *Lure* 12 Peartricks, teals, moor-powts, and plivers. 1816 SCOTT *Old Mort.* Introd., The Laird accused our Landlord, deceased, of having encouraged.. the destruction of hares,.. moor-pouts [etc.]. a 1835 HOGG *Siege Roxb.* iv. Tales & Sk. 1837 VI. 105, I will.. smoor the transgressors like as many moor-pouts.

|| **moorpunky** (mɔːpʌŋki). *Indian.* Also moorpungkey, moorpunkey, morpunkee. [Hindi *morpankhi*, lit. 'peacock-tailed', f. *mor* peacock + *pankhi* fan.] A kind of Indian pleasure-boat formerly used on the Ganges.

1767 in J. Long *Select. fr. Unpubl. Rec. Govt.* (1869) 524 (Y.) A few moorpungkeys and beauleahs for the service of Mahomed Reza Khan.. 25,000.0.0. 1796 ELIZA HAMILTON *Let. Hindoo Rajah* (1811) I. 253 Moor Punky. A country vessel of a peculiar construction, used for the conveyance of cotton and other bulky articles. 1855 OGLIVIE, *Morpunkee*, a native pleasure boat of the Ganges, elegantly decorated, and propelled by numerous paddles.

† **Moors, a.** and *sb.* *Anglo-Indian. Obs.* [Perh. a. Du. *Moorsch*, MOORISH. Yule refers to the parallel forms *Bengals* for *Bengāli*, *Indostans* for *Hindustānī*, and *Turks* for *Turkish*.] A name for the Urdū or Hindustānī language: cf. MOORISH.

1767 J. RENNELL *Let.* 10 Mar. (MS.) (Y.), The politest Language is the Moors or Mussulmans and Persian. 1784-5 *Ann. Reg.* II. 81 The Hindustanic or as it is vulgarly termed in India, the Moors language. 1796 HADLEY (*title*) A compendious Grammar of the Current Corrupt Dialect of the Jargon of Hindostan (commonly called Moors); with a Vocabulary, English and Moors, Moors and English. 1803 BEDDOES *Hygia* x. 53 Speaking scarce any thing but Moors. 1883 R. N. CUST *Mod. Lang. Afr.* I. ix. 97 Forty years ago

in India in Military circles a man who knew the Vernacular of British India was said to know 'the Moors'.

† **Moor's-head.** *Obs.* Also **moor-head.** [f. MOOR *sb.*² + HEAD *sb.*¹]

1. A representation of the head of a Moor; *spec.* in *Her.* (see quot. 1780).

1673 RAY *Journ. Low C.* 487 Vpon many of the pillars are Moors heads carved in the stone, and one or two with turbants on. 1722 NISBET *Syst. Her.* 267 John Moir of Stonniewood, Argent, three Moors Heads couped, distilling Drops of Blood proper. 1780 EDMONDSON *Heraldry II.* Gloss., *Moor's Head*... the head of a black, or negro-man, placed in profile, couped at the neck, wreathed about the temples, ar. and az. and having a pearl pendent at his ear. 1847 *Gloss. Heraldry* 160 Moor's or Blackamoor's head,

2. (See quots.) Cf. F. *tête-de-More*.

1677 tr. *Glaser's Compl. Chem.* 31 The Brass Vesica, with its Refrigeratory, or Moors head. 1678 SALMON *New Lond. Dispensatory* 816 Of the cover of the Vesica, or Moors-head. It is made of Brass, having a Neck six Inches deep [etc.]. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Moors-head*, a Copper cap, tinn'd on the inside, and made like a Head, to be set over the Chimney of a Reverberating Furnace; Also the Head of a Copper or Glass-still, which is luted on the Body, having a Beak, Nose, or Pipe, to let the raised Spirit run down into the Receiver. 1712 tr. *Pomet's Hist. Drugs I.* 8 Put green Anniseeds... in a Glass Cucurbit, which cover with its Moor-Head. 1844 T. WEBSTER *Encycl. Dom. Econ.* 1045 The Moor's head is another form of still that has been used, and is found convenient for distillation on a small scale.

3. (See quots.) Cf. F. *cheval teste de more* (Cotgr.).

1660 HOWELL *Voc. ii.* A horse that hath his head darker then his body, called the Moors head. 1726 W. GIBSON *Diet. Horses* (ed. 2) 212 The Roan well mark'd, or with a More's Head. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.*, *More's-head*, in the mane, implies the colour of a Roan horse, who besides the mixture or blending of a grey and a bay, has a black head.

'**Moorship.** *nonce-wd.* [f. MOOR *sb.*² + -SHIP.] *his Moorship*, a derivative title applied to a Moor.

1604 SHAKS. *Oth. i. i.* 33 This Counter-caster, He (in good time) must his Lieutenant be, And I (bless the marke) his Moorsships Auntient.

moorsman ('mʊəz-, 'mɔəzmən). [f. *moor's*, gen. of MOOR *sb.*¹ + MAN. Cf. MOORMAN.] A dweller on the moors (in quot., on the 'moors' or drained marshes of Somerset). Also, one accustomed to the moors.

1889 DOYLE *Micah Clarke* xxxii, The Bussex Rhine... is not... broad, and was, therefore, unmentioned by the moorsmen. 1904 E. RICKERT *Reaper* 246 These dangers to life and limb never entered the head of the practised moorsman.

moorstone ('mʊə-, 'mɔəstəʊn). *Min.* [f. MOOR *sb.*¹ + STONE.]

1. A kind of granite found chiefly in Cornwall.

c 1600 NORDEN *Spec. Brit., Cornw.* (1728) 18 There is a stone called a Moor-Stone, which lyeth dispersed vpon the face of the mountaynes and on the confused rockes. c 1630 RISDON *Surv. Devon* §215 (1810) 223 Where is a table and seats of moorstone. 1674 RAY *Collect. Words, Prep. Tin* (E.D.S.) 13 A mould made of moor-stone. 1793 SMEATON *Edystone L.* §91 Moorstone, which in reality is the true Granite. 1842 GWILT *Archit. Gloss.*, *Moorstone*, a species of granite found in Cornwall and some other parts of England, and very serviceable in the coarser parts of a building. 1875 W. McILWRAITH *Guide Wigtownshire* 105 This ancient fence [the Deil's Dyke] is built of blocks of common moorstone.

2. A slab or piece of moorstone.

1698 LISTER *Journ. Paris* (1699) 146 By reason of those Sand or Moore Stones, with which they grind their Corn. 1707 MORTIMER *Husb.* (1721) I. 104 The Sand is very white, and in Scilly glistening, which may be occasion'd from the mouldering of Moor-stones.

3. *attrib.*

c 1630 RISDON *Surv. Devon* §22 (1810) 32 Their arms are cut in the moorstone pillars. 1773 IRONSTONE in *Phil. Trans.* LXIV. 102 A globular piece of moorstone granite. 1883 F. G. HEATH in *Century Mag.* Dec. 165/1 Semicircular arches surmounting moor-stone columns.

|| **mooruk** ('mʊərʊk). [See quot. 1860.] A kind of cassowary, *Casuarium Bennetti*.

1860 G. BENNETT *Gatherings Nat. in Australasia* 244 A new species of Cassowary procured from the natives of New Britain... It utters a peculiar whistling sound, and I am informed it also emits a loud one resembling the word Mooruk, whence no doubt is derived its native name. 1876 *Encycl. Brit. V.* 186/1 The Mooruk, or Bennett's Cassowary... approaching in the thickness of its legs to the moas.

|| **moorva** ('mʊəvə). [Skr. *mūrṃā*.] Bowstring hemp (see BOW-STRING).

[a 1794 SIR W. JONES in *Asiatic Res.* IV. 271 Murva.] 1855 ROYLE *Fibrous Pl. India* 55 The Moorva fibre is employed by the natives for their bowstrings. 1884 *Imp. & Mach. Rev.* 1 Dec. 6710/2 The Glenrock Company... intend to treat on a somewhat large scale the 'moorva' or bowstring hemp.

|| **moory** ('mʊəri), *sb.* Also 7-9 moree, 8 moore, mouri. [Possibly connected with Pg. *morim*, shirting.] A kind of Indian cloth.

1696 J. F. *Merch. Wareho. laid open* 29 Morees... This is a Callico extremely in use... to Work for Petty-Coats and Waste Coats. 1703 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3933/4 The Cargo of the Star of the East, consisting of Long Cloth, Betelles, Moores, Neckcloths [etc.]. 1704 *Ibid.* No. 4054/6 Lots 414, 415, Cont. 200 Moores. 1754 SEWEL *Eng.-Du. Dict.*, Moores, *mouris*, zekere Oostindische Katoenen. 1857 BALFOUR *Cycl. India, Mooris, Blue.* These cloths are principally manufactured [etc.]. The trade... at Pondicherry consists of long cloths... morees, dimities [etc.]. 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade, Moory*, a brown cloth made in

India. 1882 CAULFIELD & SAWARD *Dict. Needlework* 350 *Morees*, Manchester-made Muslins, much employed for the African export trade.

moory ('mʊəri, 'mɔəri), *a.*¹ Forms: 4-5 *mory*, 6 *morey*, 6-7 *moorie*, 7 *moarie*, 8 *moary*, 9 *Sc. muiry*, 6- *moory*. [f. MOOR *sb.*¹ + -Y. Cf. MDu. *mōrich* (mod. Du. *moorig*), G. *moorig*.]

1. Marshy, fenny; growing in a marsh or fen.

moory land, **-earth** = MOORLAND *sb.* 2.

1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) IV. 157 Herdes fond hym among mory flagges and sprayses. ? c 1400 LYDG. *Æsop's Fab.* v. 118 The frosshe delytep to abyde in mory lakys. 1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* I. (1586) 31 b, It delighteth in a watrishe moorie grounde. 1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 1191 Because neither the Palme tree is a moorie plant and loving the waters... neither [etc.]. 1612 DRAYTON *Poly-olb.* ix. 444 Guint, forth along with her Lewenny that doth draw; And next to them againe, the fat and moory Frawe. 1667 MILTON *P.L.* II. 944 As when a Gryfon through the Wilderness With winged course ore Hill or moarie Dale, Pursues the Arimaspan [etc.]. 1731 MILLER *Gard. Dict.* s.v. *Lupulus*, The Essex Planters account a moory Land the properest for Hops. 1805 R. W. DICKSON *Pract. Agric.* II. 853 On peaty or moory lands marl and other similar materials will be of advantage in rendering them more compact. 1877 SKERTCHLY *Geol. Fenland* 130 [In Lincolnshire] It is usual to speak of 'moory land', 'black land', or 'fen' where the soil is peaty.

2. Of or pertaining to a moor or heath; having the characteristics of a moor; abounding in heath.

1794 W. MARSHALL *Central Highl. Scot.* 12 On the Yorkshire hills, the moory earth, generally of greater thickness, lies on a dead sand, or an infertile rubble; without any intervening soil. 1830 COBBETT *Rur. Rides* (1885) II. 326 The moory and rocky parts in the West Riding. 1865 GEIKIE *Scen. & Geol. Scotl.* x. 267 A tract of moory heights. 1875 *Encycl. Brit.* I. 360/2 On muiry soils this crop is also not unfrequently lost.

moory ('mʊəri, 'mɔəri), *a.*² [? f. MOOR *sb.*² + -Y.] ? Dark coloured, black.

1581 J. STUDLEY *Seneca's Hercules* *Ætæus* II. 196 b, Him that weides the moary mace [L. *furva sceptrā*] of blacke Auerne to smoake. *Ibid.* IV. 210, I see the dumpish moary denne of glowing lady night. 1600 TOURNEUR *Transf. Metam.* vii, The skie... Is clothed with moorie Vesperugoe's coate.

moos, *obs.* variant of MOSS.

moose¹ (mu:s). Also 7 *mose*, *mosse*, *mus*, 7-8 *moos*, 8 *mooze*. [a. Narragansett *moos* (= Abenaki *mus*, Penobscot *muns*); according to Trumbull, from *moosu* 'he trims or cuts smooth', in allusion to the animal's habit of stripping the lower branches and bark from trees when feeding.] a. A cervine animal native to N. America closely allied to, or identical with, the European Elk (*Alces malchis*). Also *moose deer*. Also used *collect.*

The moose is termed *Alces americana* by those zoologists who regard it as specifically distinct from *A. malchis*.

1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 755 Captaine Thomas Hanham sayled to the Riuer of Sagadahoc 1606. He relateth of their beasts... redde Deare, and a beast bigger, called the Mus. 1637 T. MORTON *New Eng. Canaan* II. v. 74 The Elke, which the Salvages call a Mose... is a very large Deare, with [etc.]. 1672 JOSSELYN *New Eng. Rarities* 19 The Moose Deer... is a very goodly Creature. 1783 JUSTAMOND tr. *Raynal's Hist. Indies* VI. 494 The moose-deer, called there Caribou. 1817 S. R. BROWN *Western Gazetteer* 202 Cabree and moose are plentiful. 1849 J. PRITTS *Mirror Border Life* 60 Their food was principally the entrails of moose, deer, bears. 1877 *Encycl. Brit.* VII. 24/1 The Elk or Moose Deer (*Alces malchis*) is the largest of living Cervidae. 1879 LD. DUNRAVEN in *19th Cent.* July 50 The Moose of America is almost, if not quite, identical with the Elk of Europe, but it attains a greater size. 1903 KIPLING *5 Nations* 39 The lakeside lilies where the bull-moose waits the cow. 1957 *Listener* 14 Nov. 778/2 Large wooden corrals into which their moose were driven. 1964 *Globe & Mail* (Toronto) 12 Dec. 8/7 A few point to the slow resurgence of moose, particularly in the southwest of the province.

b. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *moose-flesh*, *-hair*, *-hide*, *-horn*, *-hunt* *sb.* and *vb.*, *-hunter*, *-hunting*, *-meat*, *-path*, *-sinew*, *-skin*, *-track*, *-trail*, *moose berry U.S.*, the fruit of the moose-bush; *moose-bird N. Amer.*, a name used for several birds, esp. the Canada jay, *Perisoreus canadensis*; *moose bush U.S.*, the shrub *Viburnum lantanoides*; *moose call*, a trumpet of birch bark used by hunters in calling moose to an ambuscade or blind (*Sportsman's Gazetteer* in *Cent. Dict.*); *moose-calling* (see quot. 1879); *moose elm*, the slippery elm, *Ulmus rubra*; *moose fly*, one of several North American horse flies, esp. one of the genus *Chrysops*; *moose-head plant U.S.*, some river-side plant; *moose man*, a moose-hunter; *moose maple*, either of two small maples of eastern North America, *Acer spicatum* or *A. pennsylvanicum*; *moose shanks* (see quot. 1887); † *moose suit*, a suit of clothes made of moose-skin; *moose tick*, a North American tick, *Dermacentor albipictus*, which infests moose and other animals; *moose warden U.S.*, a person employed to protect moose; *moose-wood*, (a) striped maple, *Acer pennsylvanicum* or *striatum*; (b) leatherwood,

Dirca palustris; *moose-yard*, an area in which the snow is trodden down by moose, where they remain together during the winter months.

1848 THOREAU *Maine W.* (1894) 79 Solomon's seal and *mooseberries. 1832 W. D. WILLIAMSON *Hist. State of Maine* I. 150 The *moose-bird... feeds on the berries of the moose brush. 1857 THOREAU *Maine W.* (1894) 293 Three large slate-colored birds of the jay genus (*Garrulus Canadensis*), the Canada jay, moose-bird, meat-bird, or what not. 1890 S. M. ST. MAUR *Impressions of Tenderfoot* 273 My friend of the woods, the moose-bird... I found his real name was the great northern shrike, *Lanius borealis*. 1941 E. T. SETON *Trail of Artist-Naturalist* 270 Presently the wailing of the moose-bird fell on my anxious ear. 1964 *Atlantic Advocate* Oct. 67/1 This time of year there were always a pair of moosebirds on the maple. 1784 M. CUTLER in *Life*, etc. (1888) I. 102 The ground covered with an underwood of *moose bush. a 1817 T. DWIGHT *Trav. New Eng.*, etc. (1821) II. 418 The black-moose bush, a pretty shrub with a rich pulpy leaf and a tuft of brilliant white flowers at the end of each branch. 1838 *United Service Jnl.* July 305 In *moose-calling, success mainly depends on the judicious selection of a station. 1879 LD. DUNRAVEN in *19th Cent.* July 52 Moose-calling... consists in imitating the cry of the female moose, and thereby calling up the male. 1956 W. R. BIRD *Off-Trail in Nova Scotia* vi. 167 The September moon is just right for moose calling. 1810 F. A. MICHAUX *Hist. Arbres Forestiers de l'Amérique Septentrionale* I. 39 Red elm... Slippery elm... *Moose elm... dans le haut de l'Etat de New York. 1832 D. J. BROWNE *Sylvia Amer.* 311 This species of elm... bears the name of Red Elm, Slippery Elm and Moose Elm. 1884 SARGENT *Rep. Forests N. Amer.* (10th Census IX) 122 *Ulmus fulva*,... Red Elm... Moose Elm. 1873 MISS BRADDOCK *L. Davoren* I. Prol. i. 4 Rare meals of buffalo or *moose flesh. 1834 J. J. AUDUBON *Ornith. Biogr.* II. 437 The musquitos and *moose flies did their best to render us uncomfortable. 1913 *Chambers's Jnl.* Nov. 764/1 The lordly moose finds... relief from the torturing moose-fly in the cool depths of the lakes. 1953 A. R. M. LOWER *Unconventional Voyages* 43 Further south, where they are never so numerous, they [sc. bulldog flies] are called horse-flies, or moose-flies. 1820 D. W. HARMON *Jnl. Voy. & Trav. Interior N. Amer.* 317 From two points in this bow... two strips of leather... are suspended, at the ends of which, tassels, composed of *moose hair, are fixed. 1956 D. LEECHMAN *Native Tribes Canada* 43 Some used moose hair for embroidery. There is a tuft of pale, stiffish hair about seven inches long, between the shoulders of the moose. 1868 LOSSING *Hudson* 6 A winding and narrow river, fringed with rushes, lilies, and moose-head plants. 1708 J. OLDMIXON *Brit. Empire in Amer.* I. 395 Every Man has commonly two Wives, whom they... make 'em do all Slavery; as draw Sleds, and dress *Thoose Hides. 1858 THOREAU *Maine W.* (1894) 121 A St. Francis Indian, with his canoe and moose-hides. 1955 R. P. HOBSON *Nothing too Good for Cowboy* vii. 67, I sat up, pulled my moosehide coat over my sweater, [etc.]. 1966 *Globe & Mail* (Toronto) 18 May 6/2 When he is racing [on snowshoes], he wears moosehide moccasins. 1672 JOSSELYN *New Eng. Rarities* 19 *Moose Horns better for Physick use than Harts Horns. 1876 *Forest & Stream* 24 Aug. 34/2 Sebatis and Lola went off on a *moose hunt. 1837 *Penny Cycl.* VIII. 352/2 The skill of a *moose-hunter is most tried in the early part of the winter. 1857 THOREAU *Maine W.* (1894) 307 Some friends of mine... were serenaded by wolves while *moose-hunting by moonlight. 1858 THOREAU *Maine W.* (1894) 148 *Moosemen. 1839 C. F. HOFFMAN *Wild Scenes Forest & Prairie* 38 We would come to a sort of plateau of swampy land, overgrown with *moose maple. 1904 S. E. WHITE *Blazed Trail Stories* vi. 104 He... was holding aside the screen of moose-maples. 1952 J. JENNINGS *Strange Brigade* II. iii. 128 To our left lay the woody thickets... beech and chokecherry and moose maple. 1797 C. CHABOUILLEZ *Jnl.* in B. C. PAYETTE *Northwest* (1964) 163 The People returned, they brought 1 Bear skin... 8 pieces *Mouse Meat half Dried. 1857 THOREAU *Maine W.* (1894) 369 He found himself dining one day on moose-meat. 1930 L. MUNDAY *Mounty's Wife* iii. 48 We camped that night with some Indians [and] huge plates of moose meat were served, as good as any beef, and far better than most other meats. 1961 H. C. DODGE *My Childhood Canad. Wilderness* i. 27 We ate them fried, roasted, boiled, but we never grew tired of moose meat. 1969 in Halpert & Story *Christmas Mummings in Newfoundland* 84 This late supper might include a meal of 'bottled moose-meat', warmed-over soup... 'pork-buns', [etc.]. 1876 *Forest & Stream* 10 Aug. 2/1, I saw the bear lying in an old well-worn *moose-path quite dead. 1887 *Harper's Mag.* Feb. 458/2 *Moose shanks' are made by peeling the skin from the hind legs of the animal. The smaller end is then sewn up to form the toe; and thus a moose-hide stocking is formed. 1952 E. BUCKLER *Mountain & Valley* 100 The Rotherays down the road... wore moose shanks with the hair still on them. 1765 T. HUTCHINSON *Hist. Mass.* I. v. 464 Their bowstrings were made of *Moose sinews. 1637 T. MORTON *New Eng. Canaan* I. vi. 29 They make shoes of *Mose skines, which is the principall leather used to that purpose. 1664 *Essex County, Mass. Probate Rec.* (1916) I. 458 Moose skin sute. 1775 in *Mass. Hist. Soc. Coll.* (1822) 2nd Ser. IX. 162 Donations... 1 pair moose-skin breeches. 1903 *All Nations* Mar. 73/1 Living a shivering life in moose-skin tents. 1957 C. HARRIS *Cariboo Trail* 174 The mooseskin-trousered [one] looked at him darkly. 1971 D. C. BROWN *Yukon Trophy Trails* x. 120 Lonny Johnny, a full-blood Loucheux, was building himself a moose-skin boat... Lonny used the lateral roots of a spruce tree for ribs and two large bull moose hides for the canvas. 1645 in *N. Eng. Hist. & Gen. Reg.* (1849) III. 82 The said Alexander Bradford have giuen to Robert Stowton his *Moose Suite and a musket and Sworde. 1868 *Amer. Naturalist* II. 559 The *Moose Tick... When the cow arrived in New York, her sides and back were almost covered with adult ticks. 1857 THOREAU *Maine W.* (1894) 390 There were pretty fresh *moose-tracks by the water-side. 1890 N. HIBBS in *Big Game N. Amer.* 37 Just as I passed the point... I found a *Moose-trail. 1853 *Maine Acts & Resolves* 24 The governor shall... appoint one county *moose warden for each of the counties. 1883 G. B. GOODE *Rev. Fishery Industries U.S.* 83 He had a canoe of birch, and on it he had burnt... the title 'Moose Warden', and he said he would take care of all the moose that came within the reach of his rifle. 1778 J. CARVER *Trav. N.-Amer.* 507 The *Moose Wood grows about four feet high, and is very full of

branches. 1792 BELKNAP *Hist. New Hampsh.* III. 163 He [the Moose] feeds on . . . a species of the maple, which is called moose-wood. 1860 A. GRAY *Man. Bot.* 84 *Acer pennsylvanicum*. . . Moose-wood. *Ibid.* 380 *Dirca*. . . Moose-wood. 1890 W. J. GORDON *Foundry* 116 His poultries will be the bark of the moose wood boiled till it is soft. 1933 D. G. CAMERON *Twigs from Oak* 129 The under-growth consisted of . . . moose-wood, dogwood. 1969 T. H. EVERETT *Living Trees of World* 222/2 Conspicuous in winter because of its white-striped bark, the moosewood (*Acer pennsylvanicum*) inhabits open woods throughout eastern North America. 1800 C. D. ROUSO D'ERES *Mem.* 117 The animals are overtaken in their retreats (for they herd together . . .) which is called the *Moose yard, formed by them in trampling down the snow. 1843 *Zoologist* I. 134 It will take so many days to reach the moose-yard. 1872 SCHELE DE VERE *Americanisms* 53 They [sc. Moose] live in families of fifteen to twenty, each one of which confines itself to a certain part of the woods; this is called a moose yard. 1946 W. R. BIRD *Sunrise for Peter* 209 Nathan plunged to join him and almost fell into a well-trodden moose-yard.

c. trans. and fig.

1925 *Dalhousie Rev.* V. 321 There is much meandering in the neighbouring woods; and . . . it is known as the game of 'moose'. 1941 *Amer. Speech* XVI. 187 *Moose*, a sister, notably a kid-sister, who informs her mother when her brother is playing stick-ball, shooting dice, etc. 1948 *Sat. Even. Post* 16 Oct. 130/3 Schaeffer was a moose of a man. 1963 *Amer. Speech* XXXVIII. 173 An unattractive female date: . . . Ugliness . . . ranges from such general terms as beast . . . to the more specific bear, cow, goose, moose, roach . . . squirrel, and wet fish. 1968 *Word Study* Dec. 3/2 *Moose* is sometimes used for any large and strong person, but it is mostly widely applied to large and strong persons of Scandinavian descent.

† **moose**². *Obs. rare.* [a. Du. *moes*.] Pottage, stewed vegetables.

1568 *TURNER Herbal* III. 9 The weomen cooks in the spring time use to gather this herbe, and put it in there potages and mooses with other pot herbes. *Ibid.* 20.

moose³ (mu:z). *U.S. Forces' slang.* [ad. Jap. *musume* daughter, girl.] A young Japanese or Korean woman; *esp.*, the wife or mistress of a serviceman stationed in Japan or Korea.

1953 in *Partridge Dict. Slang* (1961) Suppl. 1188/2 An eligible female of Japan or Korea is known as a 'moose', . . . from the Japanese word 'musume'—girl. 1954 *Amer. Speech* XXIX. 302 To spell the word *moose* might be a good transcription from the Japanese but . . . it is the spelling *moose* that is most encountered in semiformal Army poop sheets; in signs urging Americans . . . to meet the best mooses in Kyoto, [etc.]. 1964 *Ibid.* XXXIX. 236 The word *moose* refers, not without some disdain, to Korean wives of Americans, often soldiers.

MOOSE⁴ (mu:z). [See quot. 1968.] A contrivance for the protection of an astronaut working in outer space.

1968 *New Acronyms & Initialisms* (Gale Research Co.) 144 **MOOSE**, Man (or Manual) orbital operations safety equipment (Space life raft) (NASA). 1969 *Scottish Sunday Express* 14 Dec. 12/8 American engineers have designed a space 'lifeboat' . . . known as **MOOSE**, from the initial letters of Manned Orbital Operations Safety Equipment.

moosel(l, obs. forms of **MUZZLE**).

'**moosey**, *a. nonce-wd.* Suggestive of the presence of the moose.

1857 *THOREAU Maine W.* (1894) 377 It is all mossy and moosey.

moosh, var. *MUSH sb.*¹ 3 d, *MUSH sb.*⁴, *MUSH sb.*⁵

mooshik, variant of **MOUJIK**.

moosie, variant of **MOSY a. dial.**, mossy.

moosle, **moost**, obs. ff. **MUZZLE**, **MOST**, **MUST**.

moosted, variant of **MUSTED**.

Moosulman, variant of **MUSSULMAN**.

moot (mu:t), *sb.*¹ Forms: 1 *gemót*, 2–3 *imot*, 4–9 *mote*, 5–6 *mute*, 6 *mout*, 6–7 *mute*, 7 *moot*, *mott*, 5–*moot*. [Early ME. *mōt*, *imōt*, repr. OE. *mōt* neut. (before 12th c. found only in compounds) and *gemōt* neut. (with prefix *ge-*, *Y-*; the prefix in sbs. disappeared early in ME., so that the two forms became coincident); an adoption of the equivalent ON. *mōt* neut., encounter, meeting, public assembly, may prob. have coalesced with the native word. The sb., OTeut. *(*ga*)*mōto*^m, is found in Old Franks (Hildebrands!) *muot* encounter, MDu. *moeth* neut., masc., *gemoet* neut. (mod.Du. *gemoet*), MHG. *muoz*, *mōz* (and in LG. form *muot*), *gemōt* fem.; the derivative *MEET v.* appears in all branches of Teut. The ultimate etymology of OTeut. *(*ga*)*mōto*^m is unknown.]

† 1. *gen.* Meeting, encounter. *Obs.*

a 1000 *O.E. Chron.* an. 937 Gar mittinge gumena gemotes wæpen gewrixles. c 1400 *Laud Troy-Bk.* 10389 Many a man was ther assoynd Off ther lyff ther at her mote. c 1470 *HENRY Wallace* viii. 1529 Wallang fled our, and durst nocht bid that mote.

2. An assembly of people, *esp.* one forming a court of judicature; a meeting, also the place where a meeting is held. *Obs. exc. Hist.* and *arch.* Cf. **GEMOT**, **WITENAGEMOT**; also **BURGH-**

MOTE, **FOLK-MOTE**, **HALL-MOTE**, **HUNDRED-MOTE**, etc.

c 950 *Lindisf. Gosp. Matt.* x. 17 Hia gesellas forðon luh in gemotum. 1154 *O.E. Chron.* an. 1129 þa hi ðider comen þa be gan pæt mot on Monendæg; and heold on an to ðe Fridæg. c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 83 þe soðe quen shal a domes [dai] arisen, on þe michele mote, and forðemen þis frakede folc. c 1205 *LAY.* 11545 Hit wes witenimot. a 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 2458 Lo! al þat meidene mot & tet hird of heouene, cumeð her aßein þe, mid kempene crunel c 1275 *Passion our Lord* 280 in *O.E. Misc.* 45 Heo by-wste þe dure þer al þat mot was. 13. . . *Childh. Jesus* 260 in *Archiv Stud. neu. Spr.* LXXIV. 330 Modire, one mee he [Caiphaz] salle halde mote, And do bete my body all bare. 14. . . *Assise Reg. Willelmi* xxv. in *Acts Parl. Scotl.* (1845) I. 379 þe wa hrad mutis of þe Justice salbe haldin jeryl at Edinburgh or Peblis. a 1641 *BP.* MOUNTAGU *Acts & Mon.* (1642) 416 In Common Councils, at popular moots, they could beare no sway. c 1670 *HOBBS Dial. Com. Laws* (1840) 169 After the Saxons had received the faith of Christ, those bishops that were amongst them, were always at the great moots in which they made their laws. 1794 *W. HUTCHINSON Hist. Cumb.* I. 252 The whole country . . . seems to have been parcelled out into small districts, . . . in each of which there was a mote, or court of justice. 1885 *Encycl. Brit.* XVIII. 302/2 In the Anglo-Saxon moots may be discerned the first germs of popular government in England. 1903 *Contemp. Rev.* Oct. 496 Necessary results of the Customs Union would be an imperial Moot containing representatives from the various parts of the Empire.

† 3. Litigation; an action at law; a plea; accusation. *Obs.*

c 888 *K. ÆLFRED Boeth.* xxvi. § 2 Hwi bið elles ælce dæg swelc seofung & swelce geflitu & gemot & domas. a 1240 *Lofsong in Cott. Hom.* 205 Nim mot for me and were me for ich am pine wuðe. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 16299 þe man es nocht ouertan in mote at smit him as tresun. *Ibid.* 27694 If þou bringes man in iuel blame, or mote, . . . of this behoues þe mak þi scrift. ? a 1500 *Chester Pl.* (E.E.T.S.) 438 Now is the Devill ready, I see, his mote to further agaynst me. 1566 *DRANT Horace, Sat.* I. i. Ajb, Of mout or suite undreamde Of barre thou beares no kepe. c 1575 *Balfour's Practicks* (1754) 53 All mutes and pleyis quihik happinis to rise within burgh, should be pleadit and determinit within the samin. 1609 *SKENE Reg. Maj.* I. 13 The order of mute or play in court, is already expoued.

† 4. Argument; discussion; disputation; talking.

a 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 1321 Ah nis nawt lhtliche of þis meidene mot; for, ich soð schal seggen, in hire ne moted na mon. c 1250 *Owl & N.* 468 þeos vie luste & leyde on hord Al þis mot, word after word. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 11949 Was þar wit him na langer mote, Bot þar he fel dun at his fote. c 1400 *Gamelyn* 373, I swor in that that wratthe and in that grete moot, That thou schuldest be bounde bothe hand and foot. 1565 *JEWEL Repl. Harding* (1611) 457 Afterward, hee keepeth great Mootes about Qualities and Quantities. c 1620 *A. HUME Brit. Tongue* Ded., In the disputes of all purposes quherwith, after the example of the wyse in former ages, you used to season your moot. 1645 *MILTON Tetrach.* 53 But to end this moot, the Law of Moses is manifest to fixe no limit therein at all. 1676 *Doctrine of Devils* 125 When the Lord hath decided the Controversy, & setled the Question, should men's Moots, groundless Opinions, small Arguments, and wilde Winter-Tales, unsettle us?

5. *Law.* The discussion of a hypothetical case by students at the Inns of Court for practice; also a hypothetical doubtful case that may be used for discussion. Revived in the Inns of Court after falling into disuse, and introduced into universities where law is studied.

1531 *ELYOT Gov.* I. xiv, In the lernyng of the lawes of this realme, there is at this daye an exercise, wherin is a . . . shadowe . . . of the ancient rhetorike. I meane the pleadyng used in courte and Chauncery called motes. 1539 *Magna Carta* title-p., With an Alminacke & a Calender to know the mootes. Necessarye for all yong studiers of the lawe. 1605 *Hist. Capt. Stukeley* A 4, I had as liue you had seen him in the Temple walk, conferring with some learned Cuncelor or at the moot vpon a case in Law. a 1650 *SIR S. D'EWES Autobiog.* (1845) I. 232 On Thursday, . . . after our supper in the Middle Temple Hall ended, with another utter barrister, I argued a moot at the bench to the good satisfaction of such as heard me. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) XII. 271/2 There is a bailiff, or surveyor of the moots, annually chosen by the bench, to appoint the moot-men for the inns of chancery. 1855 *Rep. Comm. Inns of Court* 81 Mr. Lewis [c 1847]. . . also established what are called 'Moots', that is to say, discussions on points of Law? 1876 *Times* 8 Nov. 10/6 A moot was held last night in the hall of Gray's-inn on the following question. 1926 *E. WEEKLEY Words Anc. & Mod.* 70 The practice of holding at the Inns of Court moots at which law students gain experience by arguing an hypothetical case. 1962 *E. MITCHELL Business Man's Lawyer* 441/2 *Moot*, a gathering of lawyers or law students, to argue—semi-formally—interesting but academic points of law. 1973 *Univ. of Leicester Prospectus* 1974–75 facing p. 33 (*caption*) A 'moot' in the Department of Law. The Department has won the national 'Observer' mooting competition twice in the last three years.

6. *attrib.* † **moot-bell**, a bell to summon people to a moot or assembly; † **moot book**, a book containing law cases to be 'mooted' by students; **moot court**, a court at which students argue imaginary cases for practice; † **moot horn**, a horn for summoning people to a moot; **moot-stow** *Hist.*, the place where a moot was held. Also **MOOT HALL**, **-HILL**, **-HOUSE**, **-MAN**.

a 1066 *Laws Edw. Conf.* c. 32 § 4 Pulsatis campanis, quod Anglici uocant *motebelle. 1647 *N. BACON Disc. Govt. Eng.* I. xxiv. (1739) 42 If the emergent occasions were sudden and important, by extraordinary summons of ringing the Moot-bells. 1588 *FRAUNCE Lawyers Log.* I. xvii. 61 b, Wee by a *motee-booke and a Brookes abridgement climbe to the Barre. 1788 *JEFFERSON Writ.* (1859) II. 428 He gives lectures regularly, and holds *moot courts and parliaments wherein he presides. 1899 *Law Quarterly* XV. 422 A moot-court is

held there [sc. at Gray's Inn] six or eight times a year. 1888 *BRYCE Amer. Commw.* III. xcvi. 376 In some law schools much educational value is attributed to the moot courts in which the students are set to argue cases. 12. . . *Chron. Joc. de Brakelonda* (Camden) 54 Habitaque disputatione de cuius manu cornu acciperent, quod dicitur *mot-horn. c 1000 *ÆLFRIC Gloss.* in *Wr.-Wülcker* 145/11 *Forus, uel prorostra*, *mootstow on burge. *Ibid.* 164/34 *Forus, uel prorostra*, mootstow. 1898 *MAITLAND Township & Borough* 39 Cambridge is the right and proper moot-stow for the thegns of the shire.

moot (mu:t), *sb.*² *Mech.*

1. A piece of hard wood hooped with iron at each end, used in block-making.

1815 in *Falconer's Dict. Marine* (ed. Burney). 1875 in *KNIGHT Dict. Mech.*

2. a. A ring-gauge for shaping treenails cylindrically to required size. b. Any particular size or diameter to which a treenail is to be made.

1815 *Falconer's Dict. Marine* (ed. Burney), *Mooter*, or *Tree-Nail Mooter*, a name given to the person who turns the tree-nails by the assistance of a moot. c 1850 *Rudim. Navig.* (Weale) 133 *Mooting*. Making a treenail exactly cylindrical to a given size or diameter, called the *moot*. 1875 *KNIGHT Dict. Mech.*, *Moot*, a gage-ring for determining the size of tree-nails.

moot (mu:t), *sb.*³ *dial.* Also *moote*, *mote*, *mott*. The stump of a tree.

1832 *Planting* 91 (*Libr. Usef. Knowl.*), *Moot*, in Devonshire, is the same with stool in other counties. 1862 *Blackw. Mag.* Jan. 2 There was a layer of motts, as the stumps of old trees are called in the west. 1863 *J. R. WISE New Forest* xiv. 150 Sailors . . . dredging . . . sometimes draw up great logs of wood, locally known as 'mootes'. 1872 *W. CORY Lett. & Jrnls.* (1897) 288 Old roots festooned with flowers—roots called here [Devon] 'motes'.

moot (mu:t), *a.* [Developed from the attributive use of **MOOT sb.**¹, to which some of the earlier examples should perhaps be referred.] That can be argued; debatable; not decided, doubtful.

Orig. in *moot case* (? obs.), primarily meaning a case proposed for discussion in a 'moot' of law students. See **MOOT sb.**¹ 5.

1577–87 *HOLINSHED Chron.* II. 19/2 The like question [sc. whether 'fish' or 'flesh'] may be mooed of the sell [= seal], and if it were well canuassed, it would be found at the leastwise a moot case. a 1650 *SIR S. D'EWES Autobiog.* (1845) I. 240, I was scarce come into commons, but . . . I was set at work, arguing a moot-point or law-case on Thursday night after supper. a 1652 *BROME Covent Gard.* II. i. (1658) 22 Now I'll put a plain home-spun case, as a man may say, which we call a moot-case. 1658–9 in *Burton's Diary* (1828) III. 46 Jersey is part of France; so it is a moot point whether a *habeas corpus* lies. 1732–3 *SIR C. WOGAN in Swift's Wks.* (1824) XVII. 460 'My lords and gentlemen', says he, 'it is a very moot point to which of those causes we may ascribe the universal dullness of the Irish. 1736 *WEST Let. in Gray's Poems* (1775) 15 An inn of court is as horrid a place as a college, and a moot case is as dear to gentle dullness as a syllogism. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) XII. 271/2 Particular times are appointed for the arguing moot-cases. 1876 *A. D. MURRAY Charnwood* 110 It remains a moot problem to be guessed at. 1899 *J. HUTCHINSON in Arch. Surg.* X. No. 38. 190 Those who are already well informed in essentials and quite prepared to discuss moot and difficult points.

moot (mu:t), *v.*¹ Forms: 1 *mōtian*, 2 *motien*, 3 *motin*, 3–6 *mote*, *mot*, *Sc. mwt*, 3–4, 5 *Sc. mut*, *mwte*, 3–4, 5–7 *Sc. mute*, *muit*, 5 *moyte*, *moytt*, 4–7 *moot*, 7–*moot*. [OE. *mōtian*, f. *mōt* **MOOT sb.**¹]

† 1. *a. intr.* To speak, to converse. In *Sc.* of 16–17th c. to complain, murmur. *Obs.*

c 1000 *ÆLFRIC On N. Test.* 15 (Gr.) Man mot on eornost motian wið his drihten, se þe wyle, þæt we sprecon mid weorcum wið hine. c 1205 *LAY.* 1443 Cniht þu ært muchel sot þæt þu swa motest. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 22550 O murthes þan es nan to mote; Vnquemfulli þan sal þai quak, þat all þe erth it sal to skak. 1375 *BARBOUR Bruce* XIII. 60 This marschall that I of mwte, That schir Robert of Keth was cald . . . Quhen that he saw [etc.]. c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xxxiii. (*George*) 138 Quhen he it fand na but forþir þare-o for to mote, one þe morne he [etc.]. c 1400 *Yvaine & Gaw.* 3328 The lord saw it was na bote About that mater mor to mote. 1535 *STEWART Cron. Scot.* (Rolls) II. 178 In this mater heir will I mote no moir. a 1600 *MONTGOMERIE Misc. Poems* ix. 12 If thou be he of whom so many moots [etc.]. 1603 *Proph. of Waldhau* (Bannatyne) 39 Mute on if ye may for mister ye hause.

† 2. *b. trans.* To say, to utter. *Obs.*

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xxiv. (*Alexis*) 430 þat is my bale, but ony but, for þu na word wil to me mut. c 1430 *Syr Tryam.* 1439 Syr Tryamour faght on fote, What schalle we more of hym mote? 1508 *KENNEDIE Flying w. Dunbar* 375 For thou sik malice of thy maister mutis, It is wele sett that thou sik barat brace. 1520 *LYNDESAJ Compl.* 91 The first sillab that thou did mute Was 'þa, Da Lye, vpon the lute'. a 1585 *MONTGOMERIE Flying* 294 Of this mismade mowdewart, mischeif they mut.

† 2. *a. intr.* To argue, to plead, to discuss, dispute, esp. in a law case. In later use *esp.* to debate an imaginary case of law, as was done by students in the Inns of Court. *Obs.*

c 1000 *tr. Basil's Hexameron* iii. (1849) 6 Ðu scealt gelyfan on ðone lifigendan God, and na ofer ðine mæðe motian be him. c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 43 Ofþer he walde anuppon his underlinges mid wohe motien and longe dringan þenne he walde salmes singen oðer cani oðer god don. a 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 587 Makien se monie clerkes to cumene & se swiðe crefti of alle clergies. . . to motin wið a meiden! c 1330 *R. BRUNNE Chron.* (1725) 58 The kyng com to London, with

lawe to mote in benke. c1350 *St. Mary Magd.* 360 in Horstm. *Altengl. Leg.* (1881) 85 þe gude man saw it was no bote Ogayns hir wil more forto mote. a1352 *MINOT Poems* (ed. Hall) vi. 28 Oure men sall with 30w mote. 1362 *LANGL. P. Pl. A.* iii. 155 Heo ledeþ þe lawe as hire luste and loue-days makeþ, þe Mase for a Mene mon þau3 he mote euer. c1400 *Laud Troy Bk.* 17236 Hem is no bote A-3eyn Gregays more to mote. c1440 *Jacob's Well* xlvii. 295 To mote in wronge causys. c1460 *Towneley Myst.* xx. 208 Syr, therof let vs moyte no marc. c1470 *HENRY Wallace* x. 994 The byschop Synclar agayn fled in to But; With that fals king he had no will to mut. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 247/2 To Mute, *allegare.* 1570 *LEVINS Manip.* 178/32 To moote, *arguere, mouere dubia.* 1602 *2nd Pt. Return fr. Parnass.* iv. i. 1536 It is a plaine case, whereon I mooted in our Temple. 1621 *Bp. MOUNTAGU Diatriba* 169, I meruaile, Master Selden should moote no better. 1628 *EARLE Microcosm., Attorney* (Arb.) 66 He talks Statutes as fearfully, as if he had mooted seven yeers in the Inns of Court. 1637 *HEYLIN Answ. Burton* 9, I . . . marvelle that you have not mooted all this while in some Inne of Chancery. a1652 *BROME Covent Gard.* ii. i. (1658) 25 We will Cry mercy, you are busie, we will not moote to day then?

†b. *trans.* To argue (a point, case, etc.). *Obs.* a1470 in *Hist. Coll. Citizen London* (Camden) 60 Ande that were the plays holdyn and motyde at the Towre of London. 1531 *ELYOT Gov.* i. xiv, A case is appoynted to be moted by certayne yonge men, contaynyng some doubtfull controuersie. 1609 *SKENE Reg. Maj.* i. 106 b, Quha sa mutes any partie in Court to the third day. 1770 *FOOTE Lame Lover* i. 1. 24 *Mrs. Circuit.* Lord! I wonder Mr. Circuit you would breed that boy up to the bar. *Sergeant.* Why not, chuck? He has fine steady parts, and for his time moots a point— . . . 1770 *BURKE Pres. Discont.* Sel. Wks. i. 22 If it were not a bad habit to moot cases on the supposed ruin of the constitution. 1796 *J. ANSTEY Pleaders' Guide* (1803) 145 Then dreams he that some point he's mooting.

3. *trans.* To raise or bring forward (a point, question, subject, etc.) for discussion.

1685 *Gracian's Courtier's Orac.* 253 Politicians now a-days moot nothing else, but that the greatest Wisdom consists in making it appear. 1817 *J. GILCHRIST Intell. Patrimony* 153 Those who chiefly moot the business. 1842 *E. FITZGERALD Lett.* (1889) i. 82, I am now awaiting the third request in confidence: if you see no symptoms of its being mooted, perhaps you will kindly propose it. 1848 *J. H. NEWMAN Loss & Gain* xix. 285 And now . . . the question is at least plausibly mooted again. 1902 *A. LANG Hist. Scot.* ii. ix. 202 The idea of their marriage had been mooted.

moot (mu:t), *v.*² *Obs. exc. dial.* [? f. MOOT *sb.*³ (which, however, has not been found earlier than the 19th c.)] *trans.* To dig up, to dig up by the roots. Also, to dig out, unearth (an otter). Hence 'mooted *ppl. a.* (Her.), 'mooting *vbl. sb.*

1473 *Yatton Churchw. Acc.* (Somerset Rec. Soc.) 109 For motyng of the Asschys. xx^d. 1610 *GUILIM Heraldry* iii. vii. (1660) 131 He beareth, Gules, the Stemme or Trunk of a Tree Eradicated, or Mooted up by the roots. 1661 *MORGAN Sph. Gentry* i. iii. 23 Trees on a stock are called Trunked, which also if they are cut, they are called Couped; but if torn (as it were) it is called Irradicated, or Mooted up by the roots. 1823 *New Monthly Mag.* viii. 500 Thrice did he 'scape us after we mooted him [sc. an otter] from the bank. 1847 *Gloss. Heraldry* 226 Mooted (or Mooted) up by the roots, eradicated. 1855 *Archæologia* XXXVI. 428 A huge portion of it [sc. this building] on all sides had, to use the provincial term, been 'mooted up', and carried away, for the sake of the stone for building purposes. 1867 *Rock Jim an' Nell* lxxxiv. (E.D.S. No. 76) Moot iv'ry brack about un.

moot (mu:t), *v.*³ [f. MOOT *sb.*²] *intr.* To fashion by means of a moot. Hence 'mooted *ppl. a.*, 'mooting *vbl. sb.*

c1850 *Rudim. Navig.* (Weale) 133 Mooting. Making a treenail exactly cylindrical to a given size or diameter, called the moot; hence, when so made, it is said to be mooted. 1865 *Navy Dockyard Expense Acc.* 6 The planed deals and board, and mooted treenails must be separated from the rough articles to admit of valuation. 1867 *SMYTH Sailor's Word-bk.*, Mooting. 1880 *Times* 2 Dec. 8/2 Several thousands rough and mooted oak treenails.

moot, *obs.* form of MOTE *sb.* and *v.*

mootable ('mu:təb(ə)l), *a.* [f. MOOT *v.*¹ + -ABLE.] Capable of being mooted; open to discussion.

1533 *MORE Debell. Salem* Wks. 944/2 Much after the maner of a motable case. 1824 *DIBDIN Libr. Comp.* 526 But, surely this was a mootable point.

mootah, mooter ('mu:tə). *U.S. slang.* Also moota, mootie, mota, muta, and other varr. [Origin unknown.] *Marijuana.*

1933 *C. DE LENOIR Hundredth Man* xiii. 220 This drug . . . looked like chopped hay, or dried clover. . . In short, a 'muggles', 'weed', or 'mootie', cannabis indica. 1938 *Detective Fiction Weekly* 8 Jan. 47/2 He found plenty of marijuana. . . As always, it came in cigarettes, called 'reefers', 'muggles', 'moocahs', 'mus', 'grifos', 'mootas', or sometimes, playfully, 'Mary Warners'. 1943 *Time* 19 July 54/2 Marijuana may be called muggles, mooter, Mary Warner, Mary Jane, Indian hay, loco weed, love weed, bambalacha, mohasky, mu, moocah, grass, tea or blue sage. 1946 *MEZZROW & WOLFE Really Blues* (1957) 52 All the time he was in the asylum he kept waiting for a big train to pull in with a carload of muta just for him. 1950 *H. E. GOLDIN Dict. Amer. Underworld Lingo* 285/1 *Marijuana* . . . mota; muggles; stink-weed. 1956 'E. MCBAIN' *Cop Hater* (1958) x. 92 One of the guys was on mootah. So he got a little high. 1971 *E. E. LANDY Underground Dict.* 128 *Marijuana*, . . . moocah, mota, mutha.

mootch, *obs.* form of MOOCH *v.*

mootie, *obs.* f. MOAT *sb.*¹, MOTE, MOULT *v.*

mooted ('mu:tɪd), *ppl. a.* [f. MOOT *v.*¹ + -ED².] Brought forward for discussion.

1650 *EARL MONM. tr. Senault's Man bec. Guilty* 147 What would you say if the crime were in a mooted case put to you. 1856 *DOVE Logic Chr. Faith* v. i. §2. 269 We must turn to the often mooted question of Idealism. 1887 *Pall Mall G.* 19 Nov. 7/1 He supposed that Sir L. Sackville West and himself . . . could decide any mooted point.

mooted, *obs.* form of MOULTED *ppl. a.*

mooter¹ ('mu:tə(r)). *Forms:* 1 môtère, 3 motere, 4 mutere, 5 mootiere, motare, muter, mwter, 6-mooter. [f. MOOT *v.*¹ + -ER¹.] One who moots, in senses of the *vb.*

†1. A speaker; one who argues or discusses, a lawyer who argues cases in a court of justice, a pleader; one who discusses a moot case. *Obs.*

a1000 *Gloss.* in *Wr.-Wülcker* 212/16 *Contionator*, i. *locutor, motere, uel mapelere.* a1225 *Leg. Kath.* 725 Maxence. . . bed bringen bifore him þeos modi moteres. c1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xxxvi. (*Baptista*) 968 þis alisander so solere, þat he wes a gud mutere. c1430 *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* iv. xix. (1869) 185 And for our mootiere þou art, and our sergeantesse we [etc.]. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 247/2 A Muter, *actor, aduocatus.* a1500 *Ratis Raving* i. 990 Trow weil, It mone be swa, ore vere, Fra þow be mwter at the bare. 1580 *HOLLYBAND Treas. Fr. Tongue, Declamateur*, a Declaimer, a mooer [read mooter]. 1637 *J. WILLIAMS Holy Table* 72 For the Case must be taken as it is in the Letter. . . not as this poore Mooter doth reasonably (that is, against all the Laws of reasoning) presume it. 1706 *PHILLIPS* (ed. Kersey), *Mootmen or Mooters*, Students at Law, who argue Reader's Cases. 1827 *Mirror* II. 151/2 An expounder of the laws, an arbiter of quibble mooters.

2. One who starts or proposes a question, etc. 1844 *HOOD On a Certain Locality* 2 Of public changes, good or ill, I seldom lead the mooters. 1891 *Q. Rev.* Oct. 322 One Professor Beddoes was its mooter.

mooter² ('mu:tə(r)). *Ship-building.* [f. MOOT *sb.*² + -ER¹.]

1. (See quotes.)

1750 *BLANCKLEY Nav. Expositor*, Mooter, is the Person who (after the Tree-Nails which are received into Store, rough from the Merchant) makes them smooth, and of proper Sizes. 1815 [see MOOT *sb.*²] In some recent Dicts.

2. A spike, bolt, trenail.

1867 *SMYTH Sailor's Word-bk.*

mooter, *obs.* form of MULTURE.

moot hall. Also 4 mut halle, 4-6 mot(e) hall(e, 5 moyt halle, mute hall(e, 6 moute hal. [f. MOOT *sb.*¹ + HALL¹.] A hall in which a moot is held.

a. A council chamber; a town hall; a judgement hall. (Now only *Hist.* and in names of buildings surviving in certain English towns.) b. In the inns of court, a hall where moot cases were argued.

c1380 *WYCLIF Serm.* Sel. Wks. II. 123 þei ledden Jesus . . . in to þe Mut-halle. c1400 *Gamelyn* 717 Gamelyn com boldelich in-to the moot-halle. c1440 *Alphabet of Tales* 299 Saynt Leonard apperid in myddest of þe mute-hall. 14. . . *Nom.* in *Wr.-Wülcker* 729/22 *Hoc pretorium*, a moythalle. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 253 He was brought forth agayn of the mote hall, & presented to the iewes. 1566 *DRANT Horace, Sat.* ii. vi. Hvjb, The scribes pray me, for maine affayres, to haste the moute hal fro. 1648 *Siege of Colchester in Antiquary* Apr. (1880) 168 Fairfax . . . appointed a Council of War which met at the Moot Hall. 1677 *NICOLSON Gloss. Cumb. & Westm.* in *Trans. R. Soc. Lit.* (1870) IX. 316 *Moothall*, guildhall. 1684 *Cowel's Interpr. s.v. Moot.* The places where Moot-Cases were argued, was anciently called a Moot-hall. 1794 *W. HUTCHINSON Hist. Cumbld.* I. 253 The hall in which the assizes are held at Carlisle, still goes by the name of the mote, or moot-hall. 1865 *Reader* 5 Aug. 144 [Hexham] A picturesque moot-hall and prison in one. 1905 *Athenæum* 23 Sept. 402/2 Kindly coastguards had stretched flags from the old Moot Hall [Aldeburgh] to the houses opposite.

mooter, *obs.* form of MOTHER *sb.*

'moot-hill. *Antiq.* Also 7 *Sc. mute-*. [f. MOOT *sb.*¹ + HILL *sb.*

Often confused with MOTE-HILL; but there seems to be no reason for doubting that both words are genuine.]

A hill on which 'moots' or assemblies were held.

1609 *SKENE Reg. Maj.* i. 1 King Malcolm . . . reserved na thing in propertie to himselfe, bot . . . the Mute-hill, in the Towne of Scone. 1827 *Archæologia* (1829) XXII. 200 Moot-hills were first raised for such purposes as Churches were considered unfit for. 1874 *GREEN Short Hist.* i. §2. 12 Each little village-commonwealth . . . had its moot hill or sacred tree as a centre. 1902 *W. S. CROCKETT Scott Country* vii. 123 The Scottish motes have been generally confounded with moot-hills or meeting places, and their military character has even been altogether denied.

†'moot-house. *Obs.* [OE. *móthús*: see MOOT *sb.*¹ and HOUSE *sb.*] = MOOT HALL.

c1050 *Suppl. Ælfric's Gloss.* in *Wr.-Wülcker* 184/8 *Epicasterium*, domhus, uel mothus. c1275 *Passion our Lord* 304 in *O.E. Misc.* 46 þe Gyewes. . . brouhten vre louerd crist to heore mothuse. 1677 *THOROTON Antiq. Nottinghamsh.* 71 A certain Pit on the top of the Hill, . . . near the most westerly corner of Bingham Lordship, called Moot-house Pit, where the Hundred Court, now known by the name of Moot-house Court, is, or ought to be still kept, or called.

mooti, *var.* MUTI.

mooting ('mu:tɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* [OE. *mótung* fem., f. *mótian*: see MOOT *v.*¹ and -ING¹.] The action of MOOT *v.*¹; an instance of this.

†1. Discussion, debate; in later use *esp.* forensic argument, legal contest or pleading.

a1000 *Aldh. Glosses* 4522 in *Napier O.E. Glosses* 117/2 *Colloquio*, of motunge. c1205 *LAY.* 30235 þer wes þa motinge bituxe þan twam kinge. c1275 *Passion Our Lord* 87 in *O.E. Misc.* 39 Hi nomen heom to rede at heore motyng. 1362 *LANGL. P. Pl. A.* viii. 61 His pardoun In purgatorie is petit, I trouwe, þat eny Meede of mene Men for Motyng receyueþ. c1400 *MAUNDEV.* (Roxb.) xvii. 79 It giftez him grace to ouercome his enmys, if his cause be ristwys, bathe in were and in motyng. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 247/2 A Mutyng, *causa.* 1496 *Dives & Paup.* (W. de W.) iii. vii. 143/1 Also pleyngte, motyng, markettes, fayres, . . . & all the werkes that sholde lette a man from goddes seruyce. a1500 *Ratis Raving* i. 978 For cause of mwtyne and of pled. a1529 *SKELTON Col. Cloute* 1075 Stande sure, and take good fotyng, And let be all your motyng, Your gasyng and your totyng. 1553 *T. WILSON Rhet.* 39, I haue knowne diuers, that by familiar talkyng and moutyng together, haue come to right good learnyng. 1641 *BAKER Apol. Laymen* 43 We are no Patrons of Lay Elders: though wee give them place in Theological mootings. 1649 *MILTON Eikon.* v. Wks. 1851 III. 373 To which and other Law-tractats I refer the more Lawyerlike mooting of this point. 1848 *L. HUNT Town* iii. 138 Young men, brought up in the mooting of points.

†b. A deliberative meeting or body. *Obs.*

c1275 *Passion of Our Lord* 178 in *O.E. Misc.* 42 Nedde he bute þet word iseyd iudas him com þryng Mid Gyues and myd phariseus from heore motyng. c1290 *Beket* 753 in *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 128 In þe castel sat þe motinge of þis tyraunz ech-on.

2. *spec.* Discussion of imaginary cases at law, as practised by students of the Inns of Court.

1602 *2nd Pt. Return fr. Parnass.* iv. ii. (Arb.) 52, I thinke I do remember this also at a mooting in our Temple. 1636 *B. JONSON Discov., Eloquentia*, There is a difference betwene Mooting, and Pleading, betwene Fencing, and Fighting. 1737 *J. CHAMBERLAYNE St. Gt. Brit.* i. iii. x. (ed. 33) 241 There are no Mootings or Readings in the Inns of Court or Chancery at this Day. 1880 *Encycl. Brit.* XIII. 89/1 The society of Gray's Inn has revived mootings . . . with some success.

attrib. 1634 *W. CARTWRIGHT Ordinary* iii. v. Song, A Mooting Night brings wholesome smiles From John an Okes, and John a Stiles, Doe greazing the Lawyers Satin.

3. The action of propounding for discussion.

1858 *FROUDE Hist. Eng.* III. 509 Anne herself—who, after the slight agitation which the first mooting of the matter naturally produced, had acquiesced in everything which was proposed to her,—received this intimation with placidity.

mooting ('mu:tɪŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. MOOT *v.*¹ + -ING².] Taking part in a 'moot' of an Inn of Court.

1817 *J. GILCHRIST Intell. Patrimony* 131 Probably neither the one nor the other understands what he is writing about more than a big school-boy or mooting babbler.

mooting, *obs.* form of MOULTING.

mootit, *variant* of MOULTED.

mootley, *obs.* form of MOTLEY.

†'mootman. *Obs.* [f. MOOT *v.*¹ + MAN *sb.*¹]

1. A law student of an Inn of Court; a student who argues a moot case.

1602 *COKE Rep.* iii. To Rdr. Div, So in the profession of the Law, there are Mootemen, (which are those that argue Readers Cases in Houses of Chaucerie . . .) Of Mootemen after eight yeres Studie or thereabouts, are chosen Vtter-barristers. 16. . . *HOWELL Twelve Treat.* (1661) 391 In the Constitutions of England, there are two incontrollable Maximes, whereof the meaneest mootman that hath but saluted Littleton cannot be ignorant. 1671 *E. CHAMBERLAYNE Pres. St. Eng.* ii. (1679) 225 Out of these Mootmen are chosen Readers for the Inns of Chancery. 1707 *Ibid.* iii. (ed. 22) 416 The young Student in the Common-Law . . . is admitted to be one of the four Inns of Court, where he is first called a Moot-man. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) XII. 271/2 There is a bailiff, or surveyor of the moots, annually chosen by the bench, to appoint the mootmen for the inns of chancery.

2. Used for: ELECTOR 3.

1654 *VILVAIN Epit. Ess.* vi. lxxvii. 149 The 7 German Princes or Mootmen, which the Pope constituted to meddle in electing the Emperor.

mootness ('mu:tɪnis). *U.S. Law.* [f. MOOT *a.* + -NESS.] Of a legal case or question: the fact or condition of being hypothetical.

1946 *Univ. Pennsylvania Law Rev.* XCIV. 127 No distinction will be made between cases where only a single issue is alleged to be moot and those in which the entire case stands or falls on a determination of mootness or its absence. 1951 *WOLFSON & KURLAND Robertson & Kirkham's Jurisdiction of Supreme Court of U.S.* xxxvi. 505 The Court may request counsel to discuss an issue as to mootness. 1955 *Univ. Pennsylvania Law Rev.* CIII. 773 Since a court is deprived of jurisdiction when a case becomes moot, the fact of mootness can be raised at any time during the judicial proceeding and, once proved, will prevent decision of the case on the merits. 1960 *U.S. Supreme Court Reports* 362 U.S. §577 If. . . George Parker's five-year quest for justice must end ignominiously in the limbo of mootness, surely something is badly askew in our system of criminal justice. 1970 *Harvard Law Rev.* LXXXIII. 1674 This Note will explore a situation, labeled a mootness question, that has become a recurrent problem for the Supreme Court: where events subsequent to the judgment of the trial court have so affected the relations between the parties that the two conditions for justiciability relevant on appeal—adverse interest and effective remedy—have arguably been compromised. 1974 *Ibid.* LXXXVIII. 373 (*heading*) The mootness doctrine in the Supreme Court. *Ibid.* 376 Mootness questions arise only once a court has determined,

usually implicitly, that a litigant has standing to bring the action.

moove, moozheek: see MOVE *v.*, MOUJIK.

moozle, moozy: see MUZZLE, MOSY *a.*

† **mop, sb.¹** *Obs.* Forms: 4 mopp, 4-5 moppe, 5 mop. [Of obscure origin: prob. related to MOPPE *v.* and *sb.*; and perh. also related to MOP *v.*¹

Cf. Du., LG. *mop, mops*, G. *mops* poodle, LG. *mops* blockhead.]

1. A fool. Cf. MOPPE *sb.* 1.

13.. *Seuyn Sages* (W.) 1414 Ther was a burgeis in this toun . . . That wolde spouse no nethebour's schild, But wente fram hom as a moppe wild. He let his neghebour's child for a vice, And wente from hem als moppe and nice. 13.. *Evang. Nicod.* 21 in *Archiv Stud. neu. Spr.* LIII. 392 bis moppe, pat merres our men, calles him god son of heuen. c 1440 *York Myst.* xxxi. 196 This mop meynes pat he may marke me to per mede.

2. A playful term for a baby; in quot. 1440 app. a rag doll. Cf. MOPPET² 2.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 342/2 Moppe, or popyne [cf. 'Popyne, chyde of clowtys', *ibid.* 409], *pupa, pusio*. c 1460 *Towneley Myst.* xiii. 724 Hayll, lytlyl tyne mop! 1598 FLORIO, *Pupo* . . . a daintie mop, a playing babe.

mop (mop), sb.² Also 5 mappe, 7-8 map(p), mop(p), 9 dial. map. [Late 15th c. *mappe*; the relation to the earlier MAPPLE is not quite clear.

On the assumption that *mappe* is ad. L. *mappula* (dim. of *mappa* napkin) which may in monastic Latin have been used for 'mop', it would be possible that *mappe* is similarly a direct adoption of L. *mappa*. The ordinary hypothesis that the word is a. OF. *mappe*.—L. *mappa* involves the difficulty that the evidence for this OF. form is slender and doubtful, the Fr. representative of the L. word having been *nap(p)e* from the 11th c. Cf., however, mod. Walloon *map* tablecloth, *mappe* napkin (Remacle).

The form *mop* first appears in the 17th c. (cf. however MOPPET¹, which is recorded much earlier), and may have been due to association with MOP *sb.*¹ in the sense of 'rag doll'. The W. Flem. *moppe*, a ship's mop (De Bo), may possibly be adopted from Eng.]

1. a. A bundle of coarse yarn or cloth fastened at the end of a stick and arranged so as to soak up liquid easily, used in cleaning floors, etc., and nautically for laying on pitch.

1496 *Naval Acc. Hen. VII* (1896) 174 Shepeskyns bought & spent abought makynge of mappes for layng on of piche Rosyn & talow upon the seid ship. 1614 *Vestry Bks.* (Surtees) 169 A mapp: for the pulpitt, iij d. 1623-4 MIDDLETON & ROWLEY *Sp. Gipsy* II. ii. Not such maps as you wash houses with, but maps of countries. 1624 CAPT. SMITH *Virginia* 245 Thrums for pitch Maps. 1659 TORRIANO *Ital. Dict.*, *Pannatore*, a maulkin, a map of clouts or rags to rub or cleanse withall. 1711 TEMPEST *Cryes of London* 28 Maids buy a Mapp.

1665 BOYLE *Exp. Hist. Cold Postscr.* 678 The water that was employed to wash them, being thinly spread with a Mop, would presently congeal. 1709 SWIFT *Morning in Tatler* No. 9 ¶ I Now Moll had whirl'd her Mop with dext'rous Airs. 1801 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Gd. Fr. Governess* (1831) 200 A woman was twirling a mop at the door. 1881 BESANT & RICE *Chapl. of Fleet* I. xii. She was supposed to be . . . helping Molly the maid with the mop. 1884 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech. Suppl.*, *Rubber Mop*. The mop-head has a plate of thick rubber which is used as a scrubber or squeezer.

b. (to be) mops and brooms: half-drunk.

It has been conjectured that this is an allusion to the drinking that took place at the hiring fairs (see MOP *sb.*²), at which the maids carried mops or brooms in token of the capacity in which they wished to be hired.

1814 *Sporting Mag.* XLIV. 188 'Now Tom, you're drunk!' 'No Dame not I, I'm only mops and brooms!' 1858 S. BROOKS *Gordian Knot* xxiv. (1868) 217 If I had married a wife, I don't think I should go home to her in a state of mops and brooms. 1891 T. HARDY *Tess* xxxiv. (1892) 288 There is not much doing now, being New Year's Eve, and folks mops and brooms from what's inside 'em.

¶ c. (See quot.) ? *nonce-use*.

Halliwell 1847 gives 'Mop, a napkin (Glo.).'

1683 SNAPE *Anat. Horse* i. viii. (1686) 13 [The Caul is] called *mappa ventris*, the Map or Dish-clout of the Belly.

d. *Mrs. Mop*(p): see MRS. 2 c.

2. *transf. a.* Applied to various small instruments resembling a mop, e.g. a circular pad of cloth, used in polishing silver with rouge; a brush used by gilders; a surgical instrument with a sponge or other absorbent substance at the end of a handle, for applying medicated fluids or for removing purulent matter, etc.

1869 *Eng. Mechanic* 26 Nov. 254/1 Trees . . . are painted in . . . with a tool called a gilder's mop. 1875 H. C. WOOD *Therap.* (1879) 100 It should be applied by means of a little mop, scrupulous care being exercised to prevent any of the acid from coming in contact with parts not protected. 1898 T. B. WIGLEY *Art Goldsm. & Jeweller* xv. 136 A 'calico mop' charged with a little rouge moistened with water. 1904 *Brit. Med. Jnl.* 17 Dec. 1647 A Uterine Mop.

b. *nonce-use*. An aspergillum.

1838 PRESCOTT *Ferd. & Is.* I. xvii. II. 231 The mop, or hyssop, with which the Roman Catholic missionaries were wont to scatter the holy drops. *Ibid.* II. vi. II. 513.

3. A thick mass (of hair, occasionally of foliage).

1847 HALLIWELL, *Mop*, a tuft of grass. West. 1874 SYMONDS *Sk. Italy & Greece* (1898) I. xiv. 307 She had . . . a tempestuously frizzled mop of powdered hair. 1886 MRS. F. H. BURNETT *Lit. Ld. Fauntleroy* vii. A little boy . . . with a splendid mop of bright waving hair. 1887 O. W. HOLMES *Hundred Days in Europe* i. 32 Trees . . . feathered all the way up their long slender trunks with a lop-sided mop of leaves at the top, like a wig which has slipped awry.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.*: a. simple attrib., as *mop-cloth*, † *staff*; *mop-haired*, *-headed*, *-topped* adjs.; b. objective, as *mop-maker*; c. special comb., as *mop-board* orig. U.S. (see quot. 1859); *mop brush*, a round paint-brush with a short thick head; *mop-head*, (a) the head of a mop; (b) a thick head of hair resembling a mop; also, a person having a 'mop' of hair; (c) a clamp for a mop-rag on the end of a handle (Knight *Dict. Mech.* 1875); *mop-nail* (see quot. 1875); *mop-squeezer slang*, a housemaid.

1854 *Mop-board [see *baseboard* (BASE *sb.*¹ 20)]. 1859 BARTLETT *Dict. Americanisms*, *Mop-board*, the wash-board which extends around the floor at the base of the walls in the interior of a house, is so called in New England. 1904 *Westm. Gaz.* 10 Sept. 14/2 Take a *mop brush and coat the paper quickly and evenly. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* s.v. *Mop-head*, The *mop-cloth is clamped between toothed jaws. 1924 L. ECKENSTEIN *Tutankh-aten* v. 46 The . . . *mop-haired Syrian almost daily presented himself at the gate. 17 . . . SHERIDAN (Hoppe), The fops at your end of the town, with *mop-heads and empty skulls. 1824 SCOTT *Redgauntlet* ch. xxiv, Benjie thrust in his mop head. 1878 H. M. STANLEY *Dark Cont.* II. xvi. 426 Many adopt the mop head. a 1625 FLETCHER, etc. *Fair Maid* II. ii. As long as we kept the *Mop-headed butter-boxes sober. 1779 FORREST *Voy. N. Guinea* 68 The long hair'd Moors . . . and the mopeheaded Papuas. 1862 H. MARRYAT *Year in Sweden* II. 354 Mop-headed junipers with myriads of unripe berries. 1891 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Mop-headed*, a term applied to those races of men with crisp or woolly hair, which is long and bristly, and grows into a round mass on the top of the head, as in Kafirs. 1900 M. THORN in W. D. DRURY *Bk. Gardening* xi. 360 Trees that are 'mop-headed', or top-heavy, should be supported by stakes. 1926 S. T. WARNER *Lolly Willows* II. 85 She looked at the large mop-headed blossoms [sc. chrysanthemums]. 1934 *Times Educ. Suppl.* 3 Feb. p. iv/4 The autumn-flowering, mop-headed group of *Primula capitata*. 1966 *Gloss. Landscape Work* (B.S.I.) iv. 15 *Mop-headed*, having naturally or induced a compact, rounded head, small in relation to the height of stem. 1972 *Guardian* 26 Jan. 9/6 Straight Jane Ltd. . . are now offering a Twist-n-Wring mop . . . with a head of the traditional type that gave mop-headed hair-dos their name. 1974 *Sunday Express* 21 Apr. 6/8 His mop-headed adventures are told in an oddly convoluted style and some will find them decidedly gooeey. 1723 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 6172/8 John Elston, . . . *Mopmaker. 1851 in *Illustr. Lond. News* 5 Aug. (1854) 119/2 Mop-maker. 1841 S. BAMFORD *Passages in Life of Radical* I. xxxvii. 216 Some had been grinding scythes, others . . . screw-drivers, rusty swords, pikels, and *mop-nails. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, *Mop-nail*, a flat-headed nail, used in securing a bunch of junk or rope-ends to a handle in making a mop such as sailors use. 1876 AITKEN *Brit. Manuf. Industr.*, *Guns*, etc. 34 Gate, pipe, plate, scupper, mop nails and spikes. 1771 *Misc. Ess. in Ann. Reg.* XIV. 197/2 She looks like a *mop-squeezer. 1718 *Free-thinker* No. 21. 146 A Wife has been trained up to handle a Broomstick or a *Mopstaff. 1887 W. RYE *Norfolk Broads* 77 With its trimly-kept lawn, and *mop-topped rose trees.

mop (mop), sb.³ Also 7 mopp. [f. MOP *v.*¹] A grimace, esp. one made by a monkey. Chiefly in phrase *mops and mows*.

1818 PETTIE tr. *Guazzo's Civ. Conv.* I. (1586) 32 b, The Ape . . . giueth himself to make vs laugh with his mops and mowes. 1621 FLETCHER *Wild Goose Chase* III. i. Heartily I hate these Travellers, These Gim-cracks, made of Mops and Motions. 1668 R. L'ESTRANGE *Vis. Quev.* (1708) 29 Others they call'd Apes (and we Mimicks), these were perpetually making of Mopps and Mowes. 1710 *Banbury Apes* (ed. 4) 8 Truly, says the Mayor, there's sufficient witness that saw him make Mops and Mows at her. 1820 *Marmaiden of Clyde* in *Whitelaw Sc. Ball.* (1857) 92/2 Wi' mop an' mowr, an' glare an' glowr, Grim faces grin over the waves. 1893 STEVENSON *Catrina* III. The mops and mows of the old witch.

† **mop, sb.⁴** *Obs.* Also 6 moppe, 7-8 mopp. [Of obscure origin: cf. MOP *sb.*¹, sense 2.] In the combinations *whiting-mop*, *gurnard-mop*, a young whiting or gurnard. Hence (perh. with allusion to MOP *sb.*¹) used as a playful appellation for a girl.

1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* III. xix. (Arb.) 229 In our triumphs calling familiarly vpon our Muse, I called her Moppe . . . Understanding by this word (Moppe) a little pretty Lady, or tender young thing. For so we call little fishes, that be not come to their full growth (*moppes*), as whiting moppes, gurnard moppes. 1597 LYLLY *Wom. in Moon* v. i. Pandora . . . louest thou Gunophilus? *Pan.* I, if he be a fish, for fish is fine; Sweete Stesias helpe me to a whiting moppe. 1607 DEKKER & WEBSTER *Westw. Hoe D.'s Wks.* 1873 II. 302 Do you hear, the whiting mop has nibled. 1624 HEYWOOD *Captives* II. ii. in *Bullen O. Pl.* IV. Wheres my sweete? Not heare? no where? why, hoe, my whytinge mopp Late scapt from feeding haddockes. 1630 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Jacke-a-Lent* Wks. I. 117/1 The Whiting, Rotchet, . . . and the Mop. 1758 *Descr. Thames* 222 The young Fish of this Sort are called by the Londoners Whiting-Mopps.

mop (mop), sb.⁵ *dial.* Also 8 mapp. [Perh. short for *mop-fair*, f. MOP *sb.*²; for the reason for the name see quot. c 1830.] The name in some districts for the annual fair or gathering at which servants are hired; a 'statute fair'.

1677 PLOT *Oxfordsh.* 203 In the Northern part of Oxfordshire, . . . it has always been the custom at set times of year, for young people to meet to be hired as servants; which meeting, at Banbury they call the Mop; at Bloxham the Statute. 1743 in *Noake Rambler in Worcs.*, A mapp will be held at the same time for the hiring of servants. 1797 EDEN *State of Poor* I. 33 *note*, In Gloucestershire . . . servants continue to attend the mopp or statute, as it is called (i.e. Michaelmas fair), in order to be hired. c 1830 MRS. SHERWOOD in *Houlston Tracts* III. No. 62. 3 It is an ancient

custom . . . for servants out of place to assemble, once a year, in or near some great town, for the purpose of being hired. I have heard my mother say, that formerly each person carried a mop, or a broom, or a flail, . . . or some other badge denoting the office in which they desired to engage; but this was done away with before my time. In this assemblage, which is called a mop, persons in want of servants generally make their choice. 1859 *All Year Round* No. 29. 52 The provincial policeman had said that it was the Mop, or, as the officer pronounced it, the Mope-day. 1870 3rd *Rep. Comm. Employ. Children, etc. Agric.* 62 As many as 500 young men and women come to the great mop fair at Monmouth which takes place in May. 1894 *Westm. Gaz.* 13 Oct. 5/3 Stratford-on-Avon 'mop', said to be the largest statute fair in England, was held yesterday.

† **mop, sb.⁶** *Obs.*—⁰ [Cf. MAUPE; R. Holme perh. mistook the application.] = COALMOUSE.

1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* II. 122/2 Crows, Pies, . . . Titmouses, Mopps, &c. do much hurt in Orchards. *Ibid.* 243/1 This . . . we in our Country call Tittimous, or Mop.

mop (mop), sb.⁷ and *int.* U.S. *slang.* [Echoic; cf. BOP *sb.*²] (See quotes.)

1944 in R. S. GOLD *Jazz Lexicon* (1964) 208 (*tune-title*) Mop mop. 1945 L. SHELLY *Five Talk Dict.* 15 *Mop*, the finale. 1947 *Britannica Bk. of Year* 840/2 *Mop*, slang, a word connoting surprise, anguish; a mild sort of 'hubba, hubba, hubba' (1944). 1952 B. ULANOV *Hist. Jazz in Amer.* (1958) xxv. 349 Such words as 'mop!' an exclamation of wide currency in the early forties which accurately described a musical device (the final beat in a cadence of triplets, usually bringing the release of a jazz composition to an end). 1959 *Village Voice* (N.Y.) 28 Oct. 13, I wait a while, eyes closed, and I look, mop! I'm in the bathtub, all alone. 1970 C. MAJOR *Dict. Afro-Amer. Slang* 82 *Mop*, the last beat at the end of a jazz number with a cadence of triplets.

mop (mop), v.¹ Also 6 moppe. [Perh. imitative of movements of the lips: cf. Du. *moppen* to pout.] *intr.* To make a grimace. Chiefly in phrase *to mop and mow* (cf. the older *mock and mow*).

1567 GOLDING *Ovid's Met.* xiv. 174 b, Too moppe and mowe, but not too speake. 1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 169/17 To moppe, maw, *mouere labia*. 1583 GOLDING *Calvin on Deut.* xxxiii. 138 Whensoeuer a Crucifix stands mopping & mowing in the Church [etc.]. 1606 RICH *Faults & nothing but F.* 7 Marke but his countenance, see how hee mops, and how he mowes. 1655 tr. *Com. Hist. Francion* IV. 17 Fremond, drawing her mouth an inch and a half wider than ordinary, and mopping at him [etc.]. 1692 R. L'ESTRANGE *Fables* x. 9 An Asse was so Hardy once, as to fall a Mopping and Braying at a Lyon. 1823 BYRON *Island* IV. vii, Fantastic faces mop'd and mow'd on high. 1858 MERIVALE *Rom. Emp.* I. (1865) VI. 206 He mops and mows, and shakes his palsied head.

mop (mop), v.² [f. MOP *sb.*²]

1. a. *trans.* To rub with a mop; to wipe or clean with or as with a mop. Also with *out*.

1755 in JOHNSON. 1812 H. & J. SMITH *Rej. Addr.*, *Baby's Debut* vii, I wiped the dust from off the top, While Molly mop'd it with a mop, And brushed it with a broom. 1898 HENLEY *Lond. Types, Barmaid*, And having mopped the zinc for certain years, And faced the gas, she fades and disappears. 1898 P. MANSON *Trop. Diseases* xxiii. 375 The whole breadth of the abscess cavity, which he [i.e. Zancarol] mops out and stuffs with iodoform gauze. 1927 *Motor Cycling* 7 Dec. 104/2 With a successful chromium plate the finished surface is so hard that it cannot be buffed or mopped.

b. *slang. to mop the floor with:* said of a combatant in whose hands his opponent is helpless.

1887 HENLEY & STEVENSON *Deacon Brodie* i. iii. 1 Newcastle Jemmy! Muck: that's my opinion of him. . . I'll mop the floor up with him any day. 1897 *Daily News* 2 Oct. 6/2 James I. of England, was more Popish than Protestant; and the King of Spain mopped his floor with him.

2. a. To wipe perspiration, tears, etc., from (the face, brow, etc.). Also *rarely* with *up*.

1840 THACKERAY *Paris Sk.-bk.* (1869) 67 Gambouge mopped his eyes with his handkerchief. 1852 MRS. STOWE *Uncle Tom's C.* xi. The good-natured old body . . . who had pulled out a great yellow silk pocket-handkerchief, and was mopping up his face with great energy. 1870 LOWELL *Study Wind.* 4 As we mopped our brows at each other. 1881 BESANT & RICE *Chapl. of Fleet* I. xii, A boy pumped the cold water over him. This done, he . . . mopped his poll with his silk handkerchief.

b. To wipe (perspiration, tears, etc.) from the face or brow.

1872 R. W. BUCHANAN *Saint Abe & his Seven Wives* i. 4 And mopping from his brow the sweat, The boy glanced round with teeth still set. 1907 *Smart Set* Apr. 18/2 She . . . mopped the hot tears from her face.

3. *mop up.* To absorb, wipe up (water, etc.) with or as with a mop. Also *fig.* Various slang uses: To drink greedily; also with *it*; also, to eat greedily; to absorb, appropriate, get hold of (profits, etc.); to make an end of, slaughter; also *Mil.*, to complete the occupation of (a district, etc.) by capturing or killing enemy troops left there (cf. quot. 1901); also *absol.* and *transf.*

1709 [E. WARD] *Rambling Fuddle-Caps* 10 Come, mop up the Batter you've trampled and stood in. 1781 P. BECKFORD *Hunting* (1803) 36 If water should remain, . . . it should be carefully mopped up. 1811 *Lex. Balatron.*, *To Mop up*, to drink up. To empty a glass or pot. 1851-61 MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* III. 203 If I gets inside I'll mop up is, if it's good company. *Ibid.* 250, I have seen the youngest 'mop up' his half-quartern as well as I did. 1888 RIDER HAGGARD *Col. Quaritch* III. i. 2 As he mopped up the streaming blood with a sponge. 1890 'R. BOLDREWOOD' *Miner's Right* xv, It seems they have been mopping up some rich surfacing. 1898 T.

TROUBRIDGE in W. A. Morgan *'House' on Sport* 393 The birds... come over in one's and two's, and are 'mopped up'. 1899 RIDER HAGGARD *Farmer's Yr.* 387 Afterwards this reverend gentleman very nearly slew me also in mopping up a low pheasant. 1901 *Westm. Gaz.* 18 Dec. 7/2 It is not to be expected... that a force, however large, will be able to 'mop up'... a far smaller body of Boers in a short time. 1902 WODEHOUSE *Poethunters* i. 17, I hope your first man mops you up. 1915 A. HUXLEY *Let. Dec.* (1969) 88 It is up to you... to roll in the Texan subscriptions, while our agents... are... to mop up other corners of the dark continent. 1917 P. GIBBS *Battles of Somme* 295 Reserve battalions... came up behind to 'mop-up' the captured ground. 1920 M. A. MÜGGE *War Diary of Square Peg* 221 The second wave going over the top; it 'mops up', 'cleans up' the enemy's dug-outs. 1921 WODEHOUSE *Indiscretions of Archie* vii. 64 'Seacliff always had a tendency—a weakness—it was a family failing—' 'Mopping it up, do you mean? Shifting it?' 1936 — *Laughing Gas* iii. 37, I find you here, mopping up the stuff like a vacuum cleaner. 1938 *Sun* (Baltimore) 31 Oct. 4/1 Three fires... were reported to be under control with the fire-fighters 'mopping up' today. 1940 *Times* (Weekly ed.) 10 Jan. 7/4 While mopping up the ground captured, the Zouaves took five machine-guns, 2,000 rounds of ammunition, and 12 prisoners. 1942 *R.A.F. Jnl.* 30 May 33 The enemy was still fighting behind us but they would be mopped up in time. 1962 A. NISBETT *Technique Sound Studio* 239 Membrane and vibrating panel absorbers... readily remove sound energy from the air at their resonant frequency and this is then mopped up within the absorber by various forms of damping. 1970 *Toronto Daily Star* 24 Sept. 1/7 King's troops were pursuing the fleeing rebels, mopping up. 1971 *E. Afr. Standard* (Nairobi) 13 Apr. 1/1 Troops were reported to be mopping up remnants of the... insurgents. 1973 *Times* 30 July 18/2 He also had to mop up the ensuing threatening chaos when prices rose much further than had been predicted. 1973 *Press & Jnl.* (Aberdeen) 7 Aug. 16/8 A perfect crossfield ball to Hay allowed the inside left to dribble to the by-line and cut it back, but Watson was on hand to mop up the danger. 1973 *Times* 27 Dec. 11/1 The Bank of England 'mopped up' a large surplus by selling Treasury bills to both houses and banks. 1974 *Times* 5 Apr. 16/4 While mopping up a Knickerbocker Glory or two we devised a new form of the old game.

Hence mop-up *sb.*, a state of being 'mopped up'. Also, an act of 'mopping-up'.

1900 DOYLE *Gl. Boer War* xv. 263 Better six battalions safely down the hill than a mop up in the morning. 1902 *19th Cent.* June 9/10 He was in for a mop-up this time. 1917 P. GIBBS *Battles of Somme* 296 The honour of the new attack was given to the 'mop-up' battalions behind. 1921 *Daily Colonist* (Victoria, B.C.) 2 Oct. 1/5 Men... known among the strikers as 'mop-up gangs' have committed depredations, beaten up a few loyal employees, and threatened and intimidated other employees. 1944 *Sun* (Baltimore) 29 Apr. 2 (caption) Sergt. Charles H. Wolverson... prepares to throw a hand grenade into a Japanese dugout during the mop-up of the Empress Augusta Bay area after 18 days of bitter fighting.

mop, *v.*³, variant of MAP *v.*², to bewilder.

c 1400 *Laud Troy Bk.* 18204 The knyghtes that were In that hors stopped, They were nother mased ne mopped.

mopane (mɒ'pɑːniː). *S. Afr.* Also **mapani**, **mopané**, **mopani**. [Bantu *mo-pane*.] 1. A tree, *Colophospermum mopane*, of the family Leguminosæ, native to areas of low rainfall in southern Africa, and distinguished by rough, flaking, grey or brown bark, racemes of small, pale green flowers, and leaves formed of a pair of triangular leaflets joined at the base, which fold together during periods of intense heat. Also *attrib.*

1857 D. LIVINGSTONE *Missionary Trav. & Res. S. Afr.* 91 In some parts there are forests of mimosæ and mopane. *Ibid.* 162 Numbers of 'Baobab' and 'Mopane' trees abound all over this hard smooth surface [of calcareous tufa]. 1864 T. BAINES *Explor. S.-W. Afr.* xv. 422 The palms and open grassy plain had given place to thickets of mimosa... and mopane. 1871 J. MACKENZIE *Ten Years North of Orange River* viii. 140 We at length found in a large mopane forest a well-beaten path. 1881 E. E. FREWER tr. *Holub's Seven Yrs. in S. Afr.* I. 48 The mopani-tree, with its oleaginous leaves and porous brittle wood. 1893 F. C. SELOUS *Trav. & Adventure S.-E. Afr.* 160 The fork of a mopani tree. 1906 *Chambers's Jnl.* Mar. 213/1 Viewed across the hazy expanse of baobab and mopane bush. 1910 J. BUCHAN *Prester John* iv. 87 The mopani trees with their dull green wearied me. 1932 *Discovery* July 224/1 The mopani is a resinous tree, making good fuel. 1947 J. STEVENSON-HAMILTON *Wild Life S. Afr.* iv. 36 The Mopani belt in its extension along the Imbatate River. 1958 L. VAN DER POST *Lost World of Kalahari* vi. 110 We came down the side of the dunes on to a level plain covered with Mopani trees. 1973 PALMER & PITMAN *Trees S. Afr.* II. 842 The mopane is the dominant tree of large parts of northern South and South West Africa where great stretches of hot, arid country... are covered with it. *Ibid.* 843 Farmers in mopane veld look upon the tree as providing valuable fodder. 1975 M. HARTMANN *Game for Bushes* iii. 44 They moved... away into the black mopani bush.

2. mopane bee, beetle, fly, worm (see quotes.).

1953 S. H. SKAIFE *African Insect Life* xxi. 357 The stingless bees, or Mopani bees, as they are often called, that are found in Africa belong to the genus *Trigona*. 1972 L. VAN DER POST *Story like the Wind* vi. 161 At about ten in the morning... all the billions of mopani beetles, hidden behind the butterfly leaves of the trees, began to sing their Messiah to the day. 1975 M. HARTMANN *Game for Vultures* i. 2 Mopani flies, little black squelches, were skitting around his eyes and ears. 1966 D. VARADAY *Gara-Yaka's Domain* xvii. 182 No less a find than crawling, fat, three-inch-long worms! Mopani worms—Masonja—as the Bantu call these brightly coloured insects, are regarded by them as a great delicacy. 1973 PALMER & PITMAN *Trees S. Afr.* II. 843 Large, dark, spotted caterpillars, the larvae of the moth *Gonimbrasia belina*—5 to 8 cm long and fat as a finger—feed

upon the mopane leaves and are used by Africans and Bushmen as food... Mopane worms are much valued by rural Africans and are often their richest source of protein.

mope (məʊp), *sb.* Also 6 moope. [Related to MOPE *v.*, from which senses 2 and 3 are derived.]

1. A fool; = MOP *sb.*¹ I.

1540 HYRDE tr. *Vives' Instr. Chr. Wom.* (1592) I viij, Nor thou shalt not thereof be reckoned the more moope and foole but the more wise. 1638 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* I. ii. iv. (ed. 3) 142 They will be scoffing... till they haue made by their humoring or gulling, *ex stulto insanum*, a mope or a noddy. 1932 J. T. FARRELL *Young Lonigan* vi. 259 They had a lot of pep, and weren't a bunch of mopes. 1962 E. O'BRIEN *Lonely Girl* i. 8 It happens to country mopes like you, as soon as you dance with a fellow.

2. One who mopes; a gloomy, listless person. 1693 *Humours Town* 125, I shou'd grow the veriest Mope in the World, if I shou'd forsake this Town. 1728 POPE *Dunc.* II. 33 A Poet's form she plac'd before their eyes, No meagre, muse-rid mope, adust and thin. 1747 W. HORSLEY *Fool* (1748) II. 257 All dull and disconsolate, as the Mopes in Bedlam. a 1766 Mrs. F. SHERIDAN *Sidney Bidolph* IV. 121 She is become such a mope, that she is really fit company for no one but herself. 1878 M. C. JACKSON *Chaperon's Cares* xiii, She is no mope, only thoughtful and quiet.

3. pl. *the mopes*; depression of spirits.

1825 HONE *Every-day Bk.* I. 944, I have got the mopes. 1838 THACKERAY *Yellowpl. Corr.* iii, Master still in the mopes. 1845 P. PARLEY's *Am.* VI. 199 If I go with my eyes fixed upon the ground, they say I have got the mopes, and am going mad. 1900 *Westm. Gaz.* 29 Mar. 3/2 If you did not take exercise you fell into a state of weakness and mopes, in which you were an easy victim to enteric.

mope (məʊp), *v.* Also 6-7 moop(e), 7-8 moape. [Of obscure origin; connexion with MOP *v.*¹ is doubtful. Cf. MOP *sb.*¹, MAP *v.*², MOP *v.*³

In mod. dialects (see *Eng. Dial. Dict.*) the vb. has the senses 'to wander about aimlessly', 'to grope'; among the dialectal forms are *maup*, *maap*, etc. The corresponding word is found in several Scandinavian langs.: cf. Sw. dial. *mopa* to look discontented, sulk, Da. *maabe* to be stupid or unconscious, to mope, Norw. *maapa* to lay about one wildly with a weapon, Bornholm *måva* to stand gaping, expecting something good. (MSw. *mopa* to befool seems to be more nearly connected with MOP *sb.*¹)

1. *intr.* 'To be in a state of unconsciousness, to move and act without the impulse and guidance of thought' (Schmidt). *Obs. exc. dial.* (see *E.D.D.*)

1568, 1593 [see MOPING *ppl. a.*] 1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V.* III. vii. 143 What a wretched and peeish fellow is this King of England, to mope with his fat-brain'd followers so farre out of his knowledge. 1602 — *Ham.* III. iv. 81 (1604 Qo.) What deuil wast That thus hath cosund you at hodman blind; Eyes without feeling, feeling without sight... Or but a sickly part of one true sence Could not so mope. 1610 — *Temp.* v. 240 Euen in a dreame, were we diuided from them, And were brought moaping hither.

2. a. To yield oneself up to ennui; to remain in a listless, apathetic condition, without making any effort to rouse oneself; to be dull, dejected and spiritless.

c 1590 GREENE *Alphonsus* iv. Wks. (Grosart) XIII. 395 And as for Mars... He moping sits behind the kitchen-door. 1676 ETHEREDGE *Man of Mode* v. ii, Sitting moping like Three or Four Melancholy Birds in a spacious vollar. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 2 ¶2 Here I sit moping all the live-long Night, Devour'd with Spleen, and Stranger to Delight. 1770 FOOTE *Lame Lover* II. Wks. 1799 II. 73 For this fortnight he has gone about sighing, and musing, and moping. 1865 TROLLOPE *Belton Est.* v. He's out somewhere, thinking of what is going on, instead of moping in the house. 1882 MISS BRADDON *Mt. Royal* II. iii. 31 She was still moping and regretting the discarded lover.

fig. 1795 WOLCOT (P. Pindar) *Pindariana* Wks. 1812 IV 164 See yonder cloud that mopes with mournful shade.

b. quasi-trans. with away.

1791 CHARLOTTE SMITH *Celestina* II. 227 Celestina has too much spirit and too much sence to mope away her youth and beauty. a 1792 HORNE *Disc.* (1795) IV. xii. 279 His religion... directs him not to shut himself up in a cloister alone, there to mope and moan away his life.

3. trans. To make dull, dejected, or melancholy. Now only *refl.* and in *passive*, to be the victim of ennui.

1602 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* XII. lxxi. (1612) 297 Not moop't at home, but mapping Lands. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* I. ii. iv. (ed. 3) 134 Many men are vndone by this meanes, moped, and so dejected that [etc.]. 1681-4 J. SCOTT *Chr. Life* I. iv. (ed. 3) 283 It is doubtless a great Disgrace to our Religion to imagine... that it is an Enemy to Mirth and Cheerfulness... that men are never serious enough till they are mope'd into Statues. 1740 J. CLARKE *Educ. Youth* (ed. 3) 140 Boys of mild... Tempers, must be spirited, and moaped... by it. 1799 Mrs. J. WEST *Tale of Times* II. 94 The viscountess... urged her not to mope herself at home. 1803 JANE PORTER *Thaddeus* xxxvi, My father is moped to death for want of you both. 1881 LADY HERBERT *Edith* 16 Gordon could not compel her to remain at home and 'mope herself to death' as she expressed it. 1903 *Longm. Mag.* Apr. 494 Any one can see you are moped to death.

4. To confine or shut up (in a place).

1863 A. D. WHITNEY *Faith Gartney's Girlhood* xvi. 140 The child shouldn't be moped up here, all winter!

moped (məʊpt), *ppl. a.* [f. MOPE *v.* + -ED¹.]

†a. Stupefied, bewildered (*obs.*). b. Affected with ennui, dejected, melancholy, low-spirited.

1606 Sir G. Goosecappe i. i. in Bullen O. Pl. III. 8 Out, ye moped monckies, can ye not knowe a man from a Marmasett, in theis Frenchified dayes of ours? a 1625 FLETCHER *Hum. Lieutenant* IV. vi, He is bewitch'd or moop'd or his braines melted. 1692 LOCKE *Educ.* §51 Severity... often... breaking the Mind; and then in the Place of a

disorderly young Fellow, you haue a low-spirited moap'd Creature. 1713 SWIFT *Frenzy J. Dennis* Wks. 1755 III. 1. 140 Her master never read in them, but he was either quite moped, or in raving fits. 1866 Mrs. GASKELL *Wives & Dau.* xlviij, I've got quite moped and dismal. 1887 R. N. CAREY *Uncle Max* i, I was moped, hipped, with all that dreary hospital work.

moped (məʊpəd), *sb.* [Sw. (1952), f. *trampcykel med motor och pedaler*, pedal cycle with engine and pedals; cf. also Ger. *moped*.] A motorized pedal cycle. Also *attrib.*

1956 I. DUNLOP *Going to Britain* (ed. 2) 21 You must have a license to drive an autocycle ('moped'). 1957 *Times* 19 Nov. 11/3 The accompanying recommendation that the minimum age limit for riding mopeds should be reduced from sixteen to fifteen will be less readily accepted. 1960 F. FARR *Mo-Peds & Scooters* i. 14 The name 'mo-ped' originated in Sweden, was popularized in Germany and is now generally accepted here. The machines are internationally defined... as cycles fitted with engines of under 50 cubic centimetres capacity and retaining the normal characteristics of bicycles. 1971 *Guardian* 4 June 22/4 Cut the minimum age for moped riders from 16 to 14. 1973 *Times* 18 May 21/7 As the rider of a single-seater moped, I am required by law to possess insurance against claims from mythical passengers. 1974 *Guardian* 25 Mar. 21/1, I bought an electric moped. It... has a range of about 20 miles.

†'mopedness. *Obs.* [f. MOPED *ppl. a.* + -NESS.] The condition of being moped.

1660 H. MORE *Myst. Godl.* VII. x. 321 Unless Scepticism be heightened unto a disease as perfect as either Madness or down-right Mopedness. 1668 — *Div. Dial.* II. xxiii. (1713) 161 Given over either to miserable Mopedness or Distraction.

'mope-eye. *rare*⁰. [Back formation from next.] Myopia.

1891 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

mope-eyed ('məʊp'aid), *a.* Also 7 mop(p)-eyed. [f. stem of MOPE *v.* (where see sense 1).] Purblind, short-sighted.

Johnson 1755 erroneously explains it as 'blind in one eye', following Ainsworth, who renders it by *L. luscus*.

1606 HEYWOOD *2nd Pt.* *You know not me* (1609) D 3, I think thou art mop-eide this morning, giue me the booke. 1697 WALKINGTON *Opt. Glass* 36 A mope-ei'd foole he rising, first was deem'd. 1648 HERRICK *Hesper.*, Upon *Himselfe*, Mop-ey'd I am, as some have said, Because I've liv'd so long a maid. 1736 AINSWORTH *Lat. Dict.* II, *Lippus*. .. Having dropping, or waterish eyes; mopeyed. 1768 BOYER *Dict. Eng. & Fr.* II, *Mopeyed* (dim sighted.) *Qui a la vue courte.* 1861 *Temple Bar* I. 174 He is not good-looking; he is mope-eyed and ungainly.

'mopeful, *a.* [f. MOPE *v.* + -FUL.] (See quot.)

1846 WORCESTER, *Mopeful*, drowsy; stupid; dull. *C. B. Brown.* In recent Dicts.

'moper. [f. MOPE *v.* + -ER¹.] One who mopes.

1876 W. CORY *Let. & Jnl.* (1897) 422 Am I not the same moper that heard Hallam read aloud? 1880 J. NICOLL *Poems & Songs* 169 I'll be nae permissive moper.

mopey, var. MOPY *a.*

moph: see MOFF¹.

'mophrodite. Also 8 morphrodite. A vulgar corruption of HERMAPHRODITE.

1706 VANBRUGH *Prov. Wife* IV. iii. (ed. 2), I heard Mr. Constable say she was little better than a morphrodite. 1742 FIELDING *Jos. Andrews* I. ix, You must... get a set of mophrodites to wait upon you. 1889 N.W. LINC. *Gloss.*, *Mophrodite*. (1) An hermaphrodite. (2) A waggon that can be converted into a cart. [Cf. MORFREY.]

mophy, var. MOFFIE.

mopiness ('məʊpɪnɪs). [f. MOPY *a.* + -NESS.] Mopy state or condition.

1927 *Smallholder* 26 Mar. 115/1 Ordinary Diarrhoea [in chicks]. Symptoms. Looseness of the bowels... There may or may not be mopiness but invariably there is inactivity.

moping ('məʊpɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* [-ING¹.] The action of the vb. MOPE; an instance of this.

1671 H. FOULIS *Hist. Rom. Treasons* (1681) 63 One may know his meaning by his moping. 1700 DRYDEN *Pal. & Arc.* I. 541 Full of museful Mopings, which presage The loss of Reason, and conclude in Rage. 1850 KINGSLEY *Alton Locke* xxxvi, Long melancholy mopings... were periodically succeeded by wild frenzies.

attrib. 1812 BYRON *Ch. Har.* I. xxviii, Again he rouses from his moping fits.

moping ('məʊpɪŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. MOPE *v.* + -ING².] That mopes; †wandering aimlessly, bewildered (*obs.*); in mod. use, dejected, dull, spiritless.

1568 *Hist. Jacob & Esau* I. i. A iij b, Nowe a mischief on all mopyng foolos for mee. 1593 DRAYTON *Ecl.* vi. 167 See where yon little moping Lambe of mine It selfe hath tangled in a crawling Breere. 1674 MILTON *P.L.* (ed. 2) xi. 485 Moaping Melancholie. 1709-10 STEELE *Tatler* No. 125 ¶2 A moaping Lover would grow a pleasant Fellow. 1750 GRAY *Elegy* iii, The moping owl. 1851 BORROW *Lavengro* lxx, How sad and moping must life be in mighty Jupiter, on which no sun ever shines. 1876 T. HARDY *Ethelberta* (1890) 402 Moping sounds came from the trees and sky, as from Sorrow whispering to Night.

Hence 'mopingly *adv.*, in a moping manner.

1880 MISS BROUGHTON *Sec. Th.* I. viii, She sits... mopingly thinking from breakfast to bed-time.

†**mopish**, *a.*¹ *Obs.* Also 7 moppish, 4 mop(p)isch(e. [f. MOP *sb.*¹ + -ISH. (Sense 1 is akin to that of MOPE *v.* 1, though appearing much earlier.)]

1. Stupidly bewildered. *Obs.*

c.1300 *Becket* 78 Heo. . . geode aboute as a best that ne couthe no wysdom, As heo were of another wordle, that folc thicke ynou3 To biholde such a mopish best aboute hire ther drou3. 13. . . *St. Brandan* 115 (Trin. Coll. Camb. MS.) Hu wende aboute as moppysche [*Harl. MS. masked*] men that nuste wer hu were.

2. Foolish.

1568 *Hist. Jacob & Esau* v. x. Gij, Yea mother, see that ye holde with that mopishe elfe. 1577 T. KENDALL *Flowers of Epigr.* 107 As mopish Monkes and foolish Friers did wear most commonly. 1608-11 Bp. HALL *Medit. & Vows* II. §51, I need not be so mopish as not to beleee rather the language of the hand than of the tongue. 1609 Bp. W. BARLOW *Answ. Nameless Cath.* 315 Presenting nothing worthy view but moppish toies, in ridiculous fables.

mopish ('mɒpɪʃ), *a.*² [f. MOPE *v.* + -ISH.] Given to moping; causing moping; characterized by a weak melancholy; dejected.

1621 S. WARO *Life of Faith* 16 Why are many of thy followers so dead, so mopish, so melancholy? 1675 HOWE *Liv. Temple* I. v, 'Tis a sad mopish disconsolate Temper, cuts off, and quite banishes all rationally joy. 1716 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* III. *Suppl. Diss. Drama* 18 Becoming stupid and mopish as well as sottish and foolish. 1889 CLARK RUSSELL *Marooned* (1890) 262 A woman who had been fretful and mopish.

Hence **mopishly** *adv.*; **mopishness**.

1598 J. DICKENSON *Greene in Conc.* (1878) 100 Tush (quoth he) thou art too scrupulous; this is not modesty, but mopishness. 1651 Bp. HALL *Soliloq.* xxix. Wks. 1808 VI. 359 Here, one mopishly stupid, and so fixed to his posture, as if he were a breathing statue. 1707 SLOANE *Jamaica* I. p. cxiv, By degrees she fell into a perfect Mopishness or stupidity. 1859 C. S. HENRY *Dr. Oldham's Talks* xi. (1860) 93 His mopishness vanished with his wife's return. 1879 MISS BRAOON *Vixen* III. 115 You have behaved mopishly of late.

Moplah ('mɒplə). *Anglo-Indian.* Also 8-9 mopla, 9 mapilla, mopilla, moplai, -lar, -lay. [a. Malayalam *māpilla*.] One of the Muslim inhabitants of Malabar, descended from Moors and Arabs who have settled on that coast, and married Malabar women.

1787 RITSON *Life & Lett.* (1833) I. 124 Your wond'rous tales. . . Of Moplas fierce your hand has tam'd, And monsters that your sword has maim'd. 1807 F. BUCHANAN *Journ. Madras*, etc. II. 391 No instance occurs of a Moplay having been converted. 1880 C. R. MARKHAM *Peruv. Bark* 363 The Chettis, Nairs, and Moplahs, who occupy land in Wainad, generally select elevated knolls for the sites of their dwellings.

mopoke ('mɒpəʊk), **morepork** ('mɒpəʊk). Also **maw(e) pawk**, **mope hawk**, **moopoo**. [Imitative of the bird's note; the forms **morepork**, **mope hawk** are obvious interpretative corruptions, the prevailing form in Australian use is now **mopoke**.]

1. *a.* A name given in New Zealand to an owl, the *Spiloglaux novæ-zealandiæ*, in Tasmania to the night-jar, *Podargus cuvieri*, and in Australia to other birds, as the *Ninox boobook*.

1827 HELLYER in Bischoff *Van Diemen's Land* (1832) 177 One of the men shot a 'more pork'. 1846 G. H. HAYDON *5 Yrs. Austral. Felix* vi. 132 The doleful cry of the more-pork. 1848 GOULD *Birds Australia* II. pl. 1 *Ægotheles Novæ-Hollandiæ* Vig. and Horsf., Owllet Nightjar. . . Little Mawepawk, colonists of Van Diemen's Land. 1849 W. T. POWER *Sketches in N.Z.* ix. 74 Among the commonest birds which frequent the forest is a small owl, generally known . . . by the denomination of 'More pork'. 1852 MRS. MEREOTH *My Home in Tasmania* II. xviii. 253 The Maw-pawk, More Pork, or Mope Hawk, is common in most parts of the colony. 1864 J. ROGERS *New Russ* II. 39 A Mopoke may pick out my eyes. 1866 M. A. BARKER *Let. in Station Life N.Z.* (1870) xiv. 100 The last cry of a very pretty little owl, called from its distinctly uttered cries, the 'more-pork'. 1874 T. H. POTTS *On Recent Changes Fauna N.Z.* 8 The name . . . morepork is well-known throughout the country. Australian settlers distinguish a podargus by a similar name. 1882 — *Out in Open* 118 *Athene Novæ Zelandiæ*, morepork, ruru rarupeho of the Maoris. 1890 *Melbourne Argus* 26 July 4/4 The shapeless moopoo seemed to cast down an evil eye as he fitted past. 1894 C. W. RICHMOND *Let.* 22 Mar. in *Richmond-Atkinson Papers* (1960) II. x. 597 Once . . . they had nothing to eat but a tui and a morepork. 1896 SPENCER *Through Larapinta Land* 124 In the gum trees the 'mopokes' (*Ninox boobook*) were calling to one another. 1898 M. ROBERTS *Keeper of Waters* 138 He sold a station in Victoria, and they said he was as silly as a 'morepork'. 1905 J. M. THOMSON *Bush Boys of N.Z.* iv. 59 The More-pork is the small New Zealand owl, so-called from its peculiar guttural cry. 1963 *Evening Post* (Wellington, N.Z.) 26 Oct., In the . . . action shots which are skillfully interwoven with Maori legends and traditions about each bird, are the morepork. . . fantail, bellbird, tui.

b. *transf.* A 'stupid'.

1845 R. HOWITT *Impressions Australia Felix* 233 'A more-pork kind of fellow' is a man of cut-and-dry phrases; a person remarkable for nothing new in common conversation. 1890 'R. BOLOREWOOD' *Col. Reformer* xiii. 125 What a regular more-pork I was to be sure. 1946 *Coast to Coast* 1945 132 He was such a helpless sort of a poor mopoke.

2. The note of the mopoke.

1827 HELLYER in Bischoff *Van Diemen's Land* (1832) 177 The owl's doleful cry of 'more pork'. 1868 CARLETON *Austr. Nts.* 19 The Austral cuckoo spoke His melancholy note—

'Mo-poke'. 1889 LUMHOLTZ *Cannibals* 33 We are lulled to sleep by the melancholy . . . voices of the night bird Podargus 'more-pork! more-pork!' 1916, 1934 [see BOOBOOK].

mopper-up. *Mil.* [f. MOP *v.*² 3 + -ER¹.] A soldier who 'mops up' an enemy area (see MOP *v.*² 3). Also *fig.* (perhaps in these uses owing as much to MOP *v.*² 3).

1917 *London Gaz.* 26 Nov. 12330/1 Pte. Dancox was one of a party of about ten men detailed as moppers-up. 1919 W. H. DOWNING *Digger Dial.* 34 *Mopper-up*, (1) One of a party of men who follow the leading waves of an attack in order to clear the enemy from the ground behind the assaulting troops; (2) a drunkard. 1920 G. K. ROSE *2/4th Oxf. & Bucks. Lt. Infy.* x. 122 The Berks came afterwards as 'moppers-up'. 1923 KLIPLING *Irish Guards in Great War* I. 230 The 'mopper-up' who dealt with the débris of attacks. 1928 *Mod. Lang. Rev.* Apr. 136 His plan of attack is described on p. 174 of his *Philosophy of Grammar*; his 'moppers up' follow in the *Modern English Grammar*. 1936 *Daily Tel.* 15 Aug. 15/5 How . . . fascinating to know that your goods are coming to the London market by the Mopper Up.

†**moppet**¹. *Obs.* Forms: 6 mappatt, moppat(t), moppett. [? Alteration of *mapolt*, var. of MAPPLE.] A mop; a sponge for a cannon.

1512 *Acc. Ld. High Treas. Scot.* IV. 454 For moppatis to the calfetouris. 1512-13 *Ibid.* 465 For iij scheip skynnyss to mak moppatis for the tallowing of the James. 1532 *Ibid.* VI. 157 For mappattis and tappounis xxs. 1566 *Inv. R. Wardr.* (1815) 168 Item, nyne moppatis mounit, all serving to sindrie peccis. 1580 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* III. 320 With three moppettis to serve the saidis peccis.

moppet² ('mɒpɪt). Also 7 moppet. [f. MOP *sb.*¹ + -ET¹.]

1. *a.* Used as an endearing appellation for a baby, a girl, etc.; a darling, a favourite. Also used contemptuously (? after sense 2) for a gaily dressed or frivolous woman.

1601 MUNOAY & CHETTEL *Death Earl Huntington* K 2 b, And, moppet, you were best To take their proffers. 1630 LENDNARO tr. *Charron's Wisd.* III. xiv. (1670) 460 A simple instinct . . . according to which Parents love . . . their children, though deformed. . . and use them like moppets or little apes. 1713 ROWE *Jane Shore* IV. Wks. 1792 II. 164 A moppet made of prettiness and pride. 1746 FRANCIS tr. *Horace, Sat.* I. iii. 64 Is he of dwarfish and abortive size? 'Sweet little moppet', the fond father cries. 1782 ELIZ. BLOWER *Geo. Bateman* III. 70 'I'll . . . tell father and mother, and Peggy, what a moppet you have made of yourself. 1796 MRS. M. ROBINSON *Angelina* II. 79, I had rather see her dead, than making such a moppet of herself, as to run about like a vagrant, play-acting. 1801 CHARLOTTE SMITH *Lett. Solit. Wand.* II. 10 While the most insipid moppet that ever looked in a glass is preferred to one of those reasoning damsels. 1973 *Houston (Texas) Chron. Mag. People, Places, Pleasures* 14 Oct. 6/3 Jane Withers. . . made a long-delayed transition from movie moppet 'heavy' to middle-aged TV pitchlady. 1975 *Time Out* 10 Jan. 45/2 Watching the well-mannered moppets and well-groomed mums roll up in taxis and Bentleys to the Theatre Royal, Haymarket, certainly helped to set the scene.

b. Contemptuously applied to a man.

1707 CIBBER *Double Gallant* 111, He'll think I don't love him else. Poor Moppet! 1766 H. WALPOLE *Lett.* 13 Nov., He went to the Lord Mayor's feast, and dragged along with him that wise moppet, Lord Lyttelton. 1781 *Ibid.* 25 Mar., A moppet in Grosvenor Square has conceived hopes from this rising storm [etc.].

†2. A rag doll. *Obs. rare*⁻⁰.

[Cf. quot. c. 1440 s.v. MOP *sb.*¹ 2.]

1755 JOHNSON, *Moppet*, a puppet made of rags, as a mop is made.

3. A woolly variety of dog. (Cf. MOPS².)

1861 GEN. P. THOMPSON in *Bradford Advertiser* 7 Dec. 6/1 The curly moppet of the respectable household, whose locks are carved into some absurd suggestion of a lion.

†**moppet**³. *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. MOP *sb.*² + -ET¹.] A grimace.

1693 *Urquhart's Rabelais* III. Prol. 17 And albeit we see them sometimes counterfeit Devotion, yet never did Old Age [? read Ape] make pretty Moppet [orig. *onques viel singe ne fit belle moue*].

mopp-eyed, *obs.* form of MOPE-EYED.

moppie ('mɒpi). *S. Afr.* [Afrikaans, ad. Du. *mopje* ditty.] A street-song of the Cape Malays.

1949 *Cape Times* 10 Jan. 2/6 He hoped that the Cape 'moppies' or comic songs and the *liedjies* would become a regular feature of future carnivals. 1953 DU PLESSIS & LÜCKHOFF *Malay Quarter* iii. 48 *Moppies* are little songs (often of doubtful content) sung in order to challenge, deride, or irritate the listener, or merely as foolery. When singing a moppie, the singer often includes a person's name, and if the person referred to cannot respond in similar vein, he is laughed at by all present. 1974 *S. Afr. Panorama* June 20 The 'moppie' is a comical song. The soloist uses gestures of the hands and other movements to illustrate it as he goes.

mopping ('mɒpɪŋ), *vbl. sb.*¹ [f. MOP *v.*¹ + -ING¹.] Grimacing; also, an instance of this.

1615 G. SANOYS *Trav.* 227 Administring matter of mirth with their ridiculous moppings. 1881 STEVENSON *Virg. Puerisque* 110 Such a mopping and a mowing.

mopping ('mɒpɪŋ), *vbl. sb.*² [f. MOP *v.*³ + -ING¹.] Rubbing or wiping with or as with a mop. Also **mopping-up**, the action of the verb *mop up*, in various senses (also *fig.*). Also *attrib.*

1833 MARRYAT *P. Simple* xxxi, The heat was terrible, and the mopping of the ladies' faces everlasting. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* IV. 830 A method which combines general chloroform narcosis with frequently-repeated local moppings of the pharynx and larynx of the patient. 1909

Westm. Gaz. 3 Sept. 9/4 Persistent 'mopping up' of London stocks [of silver] naturally restricts supplies for Continental and other requirements. 1918 E. S. FARROW *Dict. Mil. Terms* 394 *Mopping up trenches*, the crushing of hostile units which continue the resistances at certain parts of the trench, and the searching of the trenches and bombproofs with a view to making sure that none of the enemy are left in them. 1925 FRASER & GIBBONS *Soldier & Sailor Words* 158 *Mopping-up*, the term for the work allotted to special parties of men appointed to follow close in the track of advancing 'waves' of troops, in order to explore and clear the enemy lines and dug-outs of men remaining behind. . . The Mopping-up method was first adopted at the Battle of Arras in February, 1917. 1937 *Sun* (Baltimore) 12 July 5/1 Six flood-weary West Virginia communities began mopping-up operations . . . today after two surging creeks flooded homes and business houses. 1940 *Economist* 20 Apr. 717/2 We must not be diverted in Narvik, which is now . . . a mopping-up operation. 1940 *Ibid.* 2 Nov. 552/1 In the last war, the Excess Profits Duty proved itself an excellent 'mopping-up' tax, against an inflationary background. 1940 'GUN BUSTER' *Return via Dunkirk* II. iv. 120 Mopping-up parties of 'Tommies were investigating the farmhouses. 1959 *Listener* 19 Mar. 521/1 Shakespeare is naturally drawn upon very little, since he had already been the subject of 'mopping up' in every volume of this kind. 1962 W. NOWOTNY *Lang. Poets Use* i. 24 A mopping-up of successive problems in one area after another until the whole domain of poetic language is occupied and systematized. 1967 G. F. FIENNES *I Tried to Run a Railway* i. 4 We rounded up a few volunteers to do a mopping up operation on the permanent way. 1973 I. BUTLER *Eldst Brother* xix. 339 Mopping-up operations in Gujerat.

mopish: see MOPISH *a.*¹

moppit, *obs.* form of MOPPET.

moppy ('mɒpi). [f. MOP *sb.*² + -Y.]

1. Of hair, foliage, etc.: Resembling a mop; having the characteristics of a mop; thick.

1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Orange tree*, Let him pare off two Thirds of the Earth, and prune the Fibres and moppy Roots. 1880 A. H. KEANE in *Nature* 30 Dec. 202/2 The moppy head being thoroughly Papuan. 1884 G. MOORE *Mummer's Wife* (1892) 49 His moppy black hair.

2. *slang.* Intoxicated. (Cf. MOP *sb.*² 1 b.)

1823 *Grose's Dict. Vulg. T.* (ed. Egan), *Moppy*, drunk. *Cant.*

†**mops**¹. *Obs.* Also 7 mopse. [Prob. an extension of MOP *sb.*¹; cf. MOPPET¹, MOPSY.] A term of endearment for a young girl.

1565 GOLOING *Ovid's Met.* III. (1567) 32 b, Little bibling Phylae, and Pseke that pretie Mops. 1584 PEELE *Arraignm. Paris* IV. i, I' faith, i' faith, my gentle mops, but I do know a cast. 1588 T. THOMAS *Dict.* (1615), *Puellula*, . . . a little pretie girl: a little mopse. 1592 LYLY *Midas* I. ii, We are no chase (pretie mops,) for Deere we are not, neither red nor fallow. 1654 GAYTON *Pleas. Notes* II. ii. 37 Which Sancho stole from his ill favoured Mops.

mops² ('mɒps). *rare*⁻⁰. [a. G. *mops* = Du. *mops*, *mop*.] A pug-dog.

1890 in *Century Dict.*

†**mopsical**, *a.* *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [? f. MOPS¹ or MOPSY + -ICAL.] ? Like a spoiled child, pettish. Blount *Glossogr.* 1656-61 explains it as 'that cannot see well'; connecting it with 'our phrase mop-eyed'. The explanation has been copied in many later Dicts.

1653 GAUOEN *Hierasp.* Pref. to Rdr. 9 Their Mopsicall humors being never satisfied, but in fancying themselves as Kings, and reigning with Christ.

mopstick ('mɒpstɪk). [f. MOP *sb.*³ + STICK.]

1. *a.* The handle of a mop.

1710 SWIFT *Jrnal. to Stella* 16 Dec., Hang it [a picture] carefully in some part of your room, where chairs and candles and mop-sticks won't spoil it. 1818 MISS MITFORD in *L'Estrange Life* (1870) II. 31 Our candidate is vastly like a mopstick, or, rather, a tall hop-pole.

†*b.* *cry mapsticks!* app. a vulgar jocose perversion of 'I cry you mercy'. *Obs.*

1738 SWIFT *Pol. Conversat.* I. 26 *Neverout*. Cry, Mapsticks, Madam; no Offence, I hope.

c. = COCKALORUM 3. *collog.*

1969 I. & P. OPIE *Children's Games* viii. 257 In Warwick, 'Mollie, Mollie Mopstick, all off! all off!' In Nuneaton: Mopstick, mopstick, bear our weight, Two, four, six, eight, ten. *Ibid.* 260 'Jack upon the Mopstick' (Warwickshire, 1892), . . . 'Johnny on the Mopstick' (Worcester, c. 1930), . . . 'Mopstick' (Kettering, c. 1915).

2. *Pianoforte manufacture.* (See quot. 1875.)

1870 BRINSMEAD *Hist. Pianoforte* 52 The sticker, or mopstick, . . . raised the damper at the same moment that the hammer was impelled against the string. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech., Mop stick*, a vertical damper-rod at the end of the key in the old piano-forte movement, single action.

attrib. 1885 HIPKINS in *Encycl. Brit.* XIX. 72/2 This defect is overcome by Zumpe's 'mopstick' damper.

3. *slang.* *a.* A stupid man. *b.* U.S. (See quot. 1915.)

1886 H. BAUMANN *Londinismen* I 11/2. 1915 *World* (N.Y.) Sunday Suppl. 9 May 14/3 *Mopstick*, one who loafs around a cheap saloon or barrel house and cleans up the place for drinks.

mopsy ('mɒpsi). Also 7-8 mopsie, 8 mapsie, 9 mopsey. [f. MOP *sb.*¹; the ending -*sy* is common *dial.* in terms of endearment, as in *babsy*, *ducksy*: cf. the pet names *Betsy*, *Patsy*.]

1. Used as a term of endearment; a pretty child; a darling, a sweetheart. ? *Obs.*

1582 STANYHURST *Æneis* I. (Arb.) 41 Thee mopsy [*sc.* the infant Ascanius] her phantasys lurcheth. 1583 STUBBES *Anat. Abus.* I. (1879) 147 Borrowed from the most part of

their pretie Mopsies & loouing Besses. 1705 VANBRUGH *Mistake* iv. i. *Yacin*. But don't expect I'll follow her Example. *San*. You would, Mopsie, if I'd let you. 1706 E. WARD *Hud. Rediv.* x. v. 10 'These mix'd with Brewers, and their Mopsies.

2. A slatternly, untidy woman. Also *attrib.* or as *adj.* (Sense passing into that of *MOP sb.* in some examples.)

a 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew, Mopsie*, a Dowdy, or Homely Woman. c 1785 *John Thompson's Man* 14 If you wed an old mapsie, murlie... deformed Creature to be thy Wife. 1800 LAMB *Let. to Coleridge* You encouraged that mopsey, Miss Wesley, to dance after you, in the hope of having her nonsense put into a nonsensical Anthology. 1916 A. BENNETT *These Twain* xviii. 406, I always knew that girl was a mopsy slut. 1958 J. CAREW *Wild Coast* iii. 44 He don't have juice in his back to fill up a mopsy with delight. 1958 *Times Lit. Suppl.* 14 Mar. 140/5 Poor Swann's pain and frustration... are a simpler matter, Odette de Crécy being the most commonplace of lying mopsies and a born torturer of the sensitive.

3. 'A woolly variety of dog'.

1855 OGILVIE *Suppl.*

mopus¹ ('mɒpəs). *Obs. exc. dial.* (see E.D.D.). [f. *MOPE sb.* (? with quasi-Latin ending).] A mope; a dull, stupid person.

a 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew s.v.*, *A meer Mopus grown*, become dispirited, dull and stupid. 1700 CONGREVE *Way of World* iii. i. Dids't thou not hear me, Mopus? 1729 SWIFT *Grand Quest. Debated* 27 I'm grown a mere mopus; no company comes But a rabble of tenants and rusty dull rums.

† **mopus**². *Obs.* In Barbados, the local name of the Knot, *Tringa canutus*.

1750 G. HUGHES *Barbados* 78 Of the Mopuses. There are three Sorts of these... the Large, the Small, and the Hiding Mopus. 1848 in SCHOMBURGK *Hist. Barbados* 681.

mopus³ ('mɒpəs). *slang.* † a. 'A halfpenny or farthing' (B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew*, a 1700). b. *pl.* Money in general.

1769 *Stratford Jubilee* ii. i. 32 If she [a rich widow] has the mopus's, I'll have her, as snug as a bug in a rug. 1798 *Geraldina* I. 44 You have got the mopusses, the ready. 1840 *New Monthly Mag.* LX. 373 Without the mopuses to pay for your call, the demand will be like Owen Glendower's demand for 'spirits from the vasty deep'. 1892 M. WILLIAMS *Round Lond.* (1893) 23 They hav'n't got any mopusses.

attrib. 1848 THACKERAY *Van. Fair* vi. Look to the pewter room, Blowser. You, Mark, to the old gaff's mopus box!

mopy ('mɒpi), *a.* Also mopey. [f. *MOPE v.* + -Y.] Given to moping, causing moping, dull.

1827 *Sporting Mag.* XIX. 274, I am so very deaf and mopy like. 1883 MRS. LYNN LINTON *Jone* i. A dull country town like this mopy old Oakhurst! 1889 W. S. GILBERT *Gondoliers* ii. 33 After you left we felt very dull and mopey.

Moqua, *obs.* form of MOHAWK.

moquet, *obs.* var. MUGGET².

moquette (mɒ'ket). Also 8 *quasi-It.* *mocketto*. [a. F. *moquette*; according to Hatz.-Darm. a corruption of *mocade* MOCKADO.] A material composed of wool and hemp or linen, chiefly used for carpeting. Also *moquette carpet*.

1762 tr. *Busching's Syst. Geog.* II. 401 In it are also made very beautiful baragons, together with mockettoes, a kind of carpets. 1852-4 *Tomlinson's Cycl. Usef. Arts* (1866) II. 867 The Wilton carpet, called *Moquette* by the French, differs from the Brussels in the form of the wire [etc.]. 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade, Moquette*, a tapestry Brussels carpet of a fine quality; a species of Wilton carpet. 1876 *Encycl. Brit.* V. 130/1 *Moquette* or Wilton Carpets are woven in the same manner as Brussels carpets. 1894 J. PENDLETON *Our Railways* I. 443 Its saloons... upholstered in moquette.

mor (mɔ:(r)). *Soil Sci.* [Da., lit. 'humus' (adopted in this specific sense by P. E. Müller 1879, in *Tidsskrift for Skovbrug* III. 7): cf. *MOOR sb.* 1] Humus which forms a discrete layer on top of the soil with little or no mineral soil mixed with it, which is characteristic of coniferous forests and is generally strongly acid in reaction. Cf. *MULL sb.*¹⁰

1931, 1952 [see *MULL sb.*¹⁰]. 1971 *Nature* 10 Sept. 133/1 Formation of the mor type of forest litter... has been attributed to a number of factors. 1974 [see *MULL sb.*¹⁰].

mor, *obs.* form of MOOR, MORE.

|| **mora**¹ ('mɔ:(r)). [L. *mora* delay.]

1. *Scots Law.* Negligent delay (see quot. 1838). 1569 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* II. 9 Nowther the said Erll of Huntley nor yit the parteis complenaris ar in mora. 1838 W. BELL *Dict. Law Scotl.*, *Mora*, or delay, is a general term applicable to all undue delay in the prosecution or completion of an inchoate bargain, diligence, or the like.

† 2. A short space of time; a delay. *Obs. rare.* a 1633 G. HERBERT *Jacula Prud.* 145 Good is the *mora* that makes all sure. a 1677 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* 76 This preparation... requires a competent *mora*, or time, antecedent to its complete and full constitution. *Ibid.* 102.

3. a. (Pl. *moræ*.) A unit of metrical time equal to the duration of a short syllable.

1832 [see *TIME sb.* 10]. 1848 DONALDSON *Gr. Gram.* 16 The shortest time in which a syllable can be pronounced is called a *mora*, or single time. A short syllable has one *mora*: a long syllable contains two *moræ*. 1879 J. W. WHITE tr. Schmidt's *Rhythmic & Metric* 65.

b. In linguistic analysis, the minimal unit of duration of a speech-sound. Also *attrib.*

1933 L. BLOOMFIELD *Language* vii. 110 In dealing with matters of quantity, it is often convenient to set up an arbitrary unit of relative duration, the *mora*. Thus, if we say that a short vowel lasts one mora, we may describe the long vowels of the same language as lasting, say, one and one-half morae or two morae. 1941 G. L. TRAGER in L. Spier et al. *Lang. Culture & Personality* 136 In many cases it will be found that an element smaller than the phonetic syllable functions as the accentual or prosodic unit; this unit may be called, following current practice, the *mora*... The term *mora*... is useful in avoiding confusion, even if it should turn out to mean merely phonemic syllable. 1964 E. PALMER tr. *Martinet's Elem. General Linguistics* iii. 80 Each of the segments characterized by one of the successive punctual tones is called a *mora*. 1964 K. L. PIKE in D. Abercrombie et al. *Daniel Jones* 425 A train of alternating stresses... clashes with a different wave train keyed into a mora count beginning from the last suffixal syllable. 1968 W. S. ALLEN *Vox Graeca* ii. 81 For diphthongs in Greek cannot strictly be distinguished as 'short' and 'long'; for accentual purposes they all have the same value of 2 'morae' (time-units), as for a long simple vowel.

|| **mora**², **morra** ('mɔ:(r)). [It. *mora*, of unknown origin. Cf. F. *mourre* in the same sense.] A popular game in Italy in which one player guesses the number of fingers held up simultaneously by another player. Also applied by Europeans to a similar game in China.

1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Mora*, the Italian Play of Love with the Fingers. 1797 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Italian* ii, Vivaldi heard only the quick and eager voices of some Lazaroni... as they contended at the simple game of *Morra*. 1833 LONGF. *Outre-Mer, Rome in Midsummer* ¶1 The idle facchino... plays at *mora* by the fountain. 1848 S. W. WILLIAMS *Mid. Kingd.* (1883) I. 808 The guests relieve its tedium by playing the game of *chai mei*, or *morra* (the *micare digitis* of the old Romans), which consists in showing the fingers to each other across the table, and mentioning a number at the same moment; as, if one opens out two fingers, and mentions the number four, the other instantly shows six fingers, and mentions that number. If he mistake in giving the complement of ten, he pays a forfeit by drinking a cup.

|| **mora**³ ('mɔ:(r)). *Gr. Hist.* Pl. *moras*. [Gr. *μόρα*, f. *μορ-, μερ-* to divide.] One of the (originally six) divisions of which the Spartan army consisted.

1838 THIRLWALL *Greece* xxxviii. V. 77 Two moras had been kept at home, together with the veterans. 1850 GROTE *Greece* ii. lvi. VII. 109 Every order emanated from the Spartan King... and was given to the Polemarchs, each commanding a *mora*, the largest military division.

|| **mora**⁴ ('mɔ:(r)). [Shortened from Tupi *moira-tinga* 'white tree', f. *moira* tree, *tinga* white.] A lofty tree, *Mora excelsa*, found in Guyana and Trinidad. Also *attrib.*, as *mora-tree*, *wood*.

1825 C. WATERTON *Wanderings S. Amer.* i. 5 Heedless, and bankrupt, in all curiosity must he be, who can journey on without stopping to take a view of the towering *mora*. 1826 SYD. SMITH *Wks.* (1859) II. 74 Among these, pre-eminent in height rises the *mora*. 1840 SCHOMBURGK *Descr. Brit. Guiana* 31 The *Mora* (*Mora excelsa*, Benth.) may well be called the king of the forest; it towers above every other tree. 1843 HOLTZAPFEL *Turning*, etc. I. 94 *Mora-wood*... is close-grained like oak, and superior to oak, esteemed for ship-building...; in colour it resembles moderately red mahogany. 1864-5 WOOD *Homes without H.* ii. (1868) 82 The Toucan... may generally be seen perched on the topmost boughs of the lofty *mora-tree*. 1918 C. W. BEEBE *Jungle Peace* (1919) vii. 140 A house with roof of pale pink like a giant *mora* in full bloom. 1949 *Caribbean Quarterly* I. iii. 42 Three forest areas... could be... logged so as to yield about 3 million cubic feet of saleable timber per year, mainly Greenheart but also *Mora* and other hardwoods. 1956 *Handbk. of Hardwoods* (Forest Prod. Res. Lab.) 154 *Mora* is a dominant tree of mixed swamp forests and is found in the Guianas, Trinidad and eastern Venezuela. 1958 J. CAREW *Black Midas* vi. 109 Santos stopped under a *mora* tree. 1971 *Advocate-News* (Barbados) 17 Sept. Guyana Suppl. p. ii/2 Boys at work in pouring rain felling giant *mora* and wallaba trees.

|| **mora**⁵ ('mɔ:(r)). *Anglo-Indian.* Also *morah*. [Hind. *morha*.] A stool, foot-stool. ('In common colloquial use', Yule.)

c 1813 MRS. SHERWOOD *Stories Ch. Catech.* vii. 45 She took her Bible and a *mora*, and went and sat in one corner of the room. 1845 STOCQUELER *Handbk. Brit. India* (1854) 98 One or two *morahs*, or stools. 1907 B. M. CROKER *Company's Servant* xviii. 195 Sitting... on a little 'morah' at her feet. 1971 *Illustr. Weekly India* 4 Apr. 22/3, I resorted to circumlocutions... which invariably produced a *mora* or a chair in the little Chandni Chowk shops.

morabit, -*bot*, *obs.* forms of MARABOUT.

|| **morai**, incorrect form of MARAE.

1772-84 COOK *Voy.* (1790) V. 1705. 1840 F. D. BENNETT *Whaling Voy.* II. 394.

morain, variant of MORION.

morainal (mɔ:'reɪnəl), *a.* [f. *MORaine* + -AL¹.] Of or pertaining to a moraine.

1872 C. KING *Mountain. Sierra Nev.* viii. 154 An accumulation of morainal matter deposited by ancient Merced glaciers. 1899 *Pop. Sci. Monthly* LV. 570 The flora is morainal in its general character.

moraine (mɔ:'reɪn). [a. F. *moraine*.]

a. An accumulation of débris from the mountains carried down and deposited by a glacier.

lateral, terminal moraine, a deposit at the side or the extremity of a glacier respectively. *medial moraine*, a deposit between two conjoining glaciers.

1789 COXE *Trav. Switz.* II. xxxviii. 3 We crossed some snow... and immediately got upon the moraine, the term given to the stones and earth which the glaciers disgorge on each side. 1863 LYEELL *Antiq. Man* xv. 298 The lateral, medial, and terminal moraines of great glaciers. 1878 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* 159 We generally find, across the end of the glacier, a confused heap of rubbish, known as a *terminal moraine*.

attrib. 1863 *Q. Rev.* CXIV. 410 It seems to be moraine mud. 1878 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* 163 Bergs break off and float away carrying their burden of moraine matter.

b. In rock-gardening, a bed, often raised, constructed of rubble covered with fine chippings, in an attempt to produce suitable conditions for alpine plants. Also *attrib.*

1907 R. J. FARRER *My Rock-Garden* i. 14 There... is my toy-garden, my baby moraine, the particular pet joy of my heart. 1914 H. H. THOMAS *Rock Gardening* 65 The moraine may be described as a bed or border of varying size, preferably situated on a slight slope, and consisting of broken stone, with which, however, a certain proportion of light, sifted soil is mixed. *Ibid.* 72 Favourite Moraine Plants. 1931 *Times Lit. Suppl.* 16 Apr. 297/2 This [sc. bad drainage] is... the cause of most failures and disappointments in moraine gardening. 1961 W. INGWERSEN in W. E. Shewell-Cooper et al. *Alpine & Rock Gardening* vi. 43 If one moraine is to be divided into limestone and lime-free compartments, then the limestone area must be at the bottom.

moraine, *obs.* form of MURRAIN.

morainic (mɔ:'reɪnɪk), *a.* [f. *MORaine* + -IC.] Of or pertaining to, or of the nature of, a moraine.

1863 LYEELL *Antiq. Man* xv. 314 The ponds... consist exclusively of what M. de Mortillet has denominated morainic lakes, i.e. caused by barriers of glacier-mud and stones. 1889 G. F. WRIGHT *Ice Age N. Amer.* 478 Morainic ridges.

moral ('mɔ:(r)əl), *sb.* Also 6-7 *mor(r)all*. [Subst. use of *MORAL a.*; but several of the uses are wholly or in part suggested by the corresponding late L. *mōrāle* neut. sing., *mōrālīa* neut. pl., F. *moral* masc., *morale* fem. (see *MORALE*.)]

1. *pl.* (earlier †*sing.*) Used to render L. *Moralia* pl. as the title of St. Gregory the Great's work on the moral exposition of the Book of Job, and (later) as the collective title given to Plutarch's writings other than the 'Lives', to the ethical writings of Seneca, etc.

c 1380 *Antecrist* in Todd 3 *Treat. Wyclif* (1851) 121 Gregor in þe two & þritti boke of hise moral. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 22 As saynt Gregory sayth in his *Moralles*. 1603 HOLLAND (*title*) The Philosophie commonlie called, The *Morals*. Written by... Plutarch. 1678 R. L'ESTRANGE (*title*) Seneca's *Morals*, by way of Abstract. 1824 SCOTT *Epilogue* (init.). The sages—for authority, pray look Seneca's morals, or the copy-book.

2. a. The moral teaching or practical lesson (of a fiction or fable; sometimes, of a real occurrence); also in phr. *to point a moral* (cf. *POINT v.*¹ 5 b).

a 1500 *Everyman* end, This morall men may have in mynde: Ye herens take it of worth... And forsake Pryde. 1593 SHAKS. *Rich. II.* iv. i. 290 Marke silent King, the Morall of this sport. 1602 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* x. lx. (1612) 263 The Fables Morall of the Stock and Stork. 1634 W. TIRWHYTT tr. *Balzac's Lett.* (vol. I.) 282 The Morall hereof is, that you must make use of your youth, and gather Nose-gays before the roses wither. 1742 YOUNG *Nt. Th.* ix. 361 No fancy'd God... descends To solve all knots; to strike the moral home. 1748 JOHNSON *Van. Hum. Wishes* 222 To point a moral, or adorn a tale. 1848 DICKENS *Dombey* ii, There's a moral in everything. 1861 M. PATTISON *Ess.* (1889) I. 45 An inscription... in which the moral was better than the point.

b. An exposition of the moral teaching or practical lesson contained in a literary composition; that part of a composition (e.g. of a fable) which applies or points the moral meaning.

1560 T. H. (*title*) The Fable of Ouid tretting of Narcissus, translated out of Latin into English Mytre, with a moral ther vnto. 1892 R. L'ESTRANGE (*title*) Fables, of Æsop... with *Morals* and Reflexions. 1752 YOUNG *Brothers* v. i. As if the Thracian queen conducted all, And wrote the moral in her children's blood.

† c. Import, meaning, signification. *Obs.*

1596 SHAKS. *Tam. Shr.* iv. iv. 79 *Biond*. You saw my Master winke and laugh vpon you? *Luc*. Biondello, what of that? *Biond*. Faith nothing; but has left mee here behinde to expound the meaning or morall of his signes and tokens. 1841 CATLIN *N. Amer. Ind.* (1844) I. xiv. 102 Indians... with their few and simple oddities, all of which have their moral or meaning.

† 3. a. A symbolical figure. *Obs.*

1584 CONSTABLE *Som.* iv. iv. Fooles be they that inueigh gainst Mahomet, Who's but a morrall of Ioues Monarchie. 1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V.* iii. vi. 40 Fortune is painted blinde... to signifie to you, that Fortune is blinde... Fortune is an excellent Morall.

b. *vulgarly*. Counterpart, likeness. Chiefly in phr. *the very moral of*... (Cf. *MODEL sb.* 2 b.) 1757 SMOLLETT *Reprisal* i. ii, Och! the delicate creature!—she's the very moral of my own honey. 1850 SMEDLEY *Fairleigh* (1894) 41 He's the very moral (as the old women call it) of Sir John. 1890 'R. BOLDREWOOD' *Col. Reformer* (1891) 102 He's... the very moral of a horse the whipper-in... rode.

4. = MORALITY 4 b. *Obs. exc. Hist.*

1578 in Cunningham *Revels at Cr.* (1842) 125 A Morrall of the marriage of Mynde and Measure shewen at Richmond. 1592 NASH *Four Lett. Confut.* 21 You have counterfeited the stile of the olde Vice in the Morralls. 1606 DEKKER *Sev. Sinnes* vii. (Arb.) 45 Crueltie hath yet another part to play, it is acted (like the old Morralls at Maningtree) by Trades-men. 1875 A. W. WARD *Eng. Dram. Lit.* i. 23 Morals teach and illustrate the same religious truths... by allegorical means.

†5. A moralist. *Obs. rare.*

1615 BRATHWAITE *Strappado* 125 Nor did that Morrall erre, who wisely would, Compare a Courtiers witte to th' Marigold. 1626 BRETON *Fantastiques* (Cass.), That experient morall [i.e. Socrates].

†6. a. *sing.* (A person's) moral principles or practice. *Obs.*

1688 *Answ. Talon's Plea* 6 But they continue still to upbraid 'em, that they are of the Caball;... that their Moral is rotten. 1718 PRIOR *Epiaph* 17 Their Moral and Oeconomy, Most perfectly They made agree. 1733 POPE *Ess. Man* iii. 286 'Twas then... Poet or Patriot, rose but to restore The Faith and Moral Nature gave before. 1757 MRS. GRIFFITH *Lett. Henry & Frances* (1767) i. p. iii. This pair of polite and happy lovers seem to have used their passions as they were designed by Providence, to inspire their reason, and to actuate their moral. 1820 BYRON *Lett. to Murray* 21 Feb., Their [sc. Italians'] moral is not your moral; their life is not your life.

|| b. The condition (of troops, etc.) with respect to discipline, subordination, and confidence.

[Fr.; pronounced (moral): see MORALE 2.]

1883 EVE in *Three Lect. Educ.* 18 It is not good for the moral of a class if [etc.]. 1900 *Westm. Gaz.* 19 Mar. 5/1 The force investing Mafeking... is daily becoming shaken in moral. 1901 HENDERSON tr. *Sternberg's Exper. Boer War* Intro. 37 Whatever might be the percentage of casualties our battalions suffered, they never lost their moral.

7. *pl.* In early use: †(A person's) moral qualities or endowments (*obs.*). Now, Moral habits or conduct; habits of life in regard to right and wrong conduct; also *spec.*, sexual conduct.

1613 FLETCHER, etc. *Captain* ii. i, My morals and those hidden pieces That art bestows upon me, they are such That... I am sure will shame me. 1663 COWLEY *Govt. O. Cromwell* Wks. (1669) 69 Which if you please to take notice of for the advantage of his Intellectuals, I desire you to allow me the liberty to do so too, when I am to speak of his Morals. 1697 DRYDEN *Georg. Ded.*, 'Tis infectious even to the best Morals to live always in it [sc. the Court air]. 1719 SWIFT *To Yng. Clergyman* Wks. 1751 V. 27 The People of England are more corrupt in their Morals than any other Nation this day under the Sun. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* vi. II. 69 The morals of Sedley were such as, even in that age, gave great scandal. 1862 LYTTON *Str. Story* i. vii. 54 An earl's daughter, with a good income and an awfully bad name, of the best manners, and of the worst morals.

8. a. *pl.* Moral science; moral doctrine; ethics. Chiefly construed as *sing.* Now *rare.*

1651 HOBBS *Govt. & Soc. Ep. Ded.*, For treating of Figures, tis call'd Geometry; of motion, Physick; of natural right, Morralls. 1655 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* iii. (1687) 73/2 His [sc. Socrates'] Morals, consider a Man either as a single person, or as the Father of a Family, or as a member of the Commonwealth. 1785 PALEY *Mor. & Polit. Philos.* Pref. ¶ 1 All just principles of reasoning in morals. 1861 MILL *Utilit.* v. 92 A direct emanation from the first principle of morals. 1872 SWINBURNE *Ess. & Stud.* (1875) 41 In morals the action is judged by the intention.

¶ *sing.* in the same sense. [? After G. moral.]

1828 PUSEY *Hist. Enq.* I. 149 It contains a perfect system of moral.

† b. *the small morals*: the 'minor moralities'; rules of behaviour in small matters. *Obs.*

1651 HOBBS *Leviathan* i. xi. *init.*, By Manners, I mean not here, Decency of behaviour; as how one man should salute another, or how a man should wash his mouth, or pick his teeth before company, and such other points of the *Small Morals*.

9. *slang.* A 'moral certainty': see MORAL a. 11. Now chiefly *Austral.* Also quasi-*adj.*, morally certain.

1861 WHYTE MELVILLE *Mkt. Harb.* 24 A contingency which the dealer was pleased to observe amounted to what he called 'a moral'. 1887 BLACK *Sabina Zembra* 460 'Why, Joe,' I said, 'it's a moral, if the horse is ridden fair.' 1916 C. J. DENNIS *Moods of Ginger Mick* 40 'E 'as struck it for a moral. Ginger's found 'is game at last. 1933 *Bulletin* (Sydney) 18 Jan. 20 Had been winning all over the countryside and was a moral for the big jumping event. 1934 [see *ear-biter*]. 1946 R. FRANKLYN in *Coast to Coast* 1945 221, I think we orta go home, Darcy. We're a moral to get nabbed. 1957 'N. COLUOTTA' *They're a Weird Mob* (1958) v. 72 As I was sayin' this bloke says 'e's a moral. 1972 I. HAMILTON *Thrill Machine* xxvii. 124 Eric said this bloke had a new film... It's a moral to be a load of bull but you never know. 1975 L. RYAN *Shearers* 79 Andy Burns rang last night... reckons Dallas is a moral in the first.

10. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *moral-directing adj.*; *moral-mender*.

1645 RUTHERFORD *Tryal & Tri. Faith* xx. 196 Which condemnation... doth go and come without hurting the essence of the Law, and its commanding and eternal Morrall-directing power. 1739 CIBBER *Apol.* (1756) I. 200 Collier is by profession a moral-mender himself.

moral ('mɒrəl), *a.* Also 4 morale, -alle, 4-7 morall. [ad. L. *mōrālis*, f. *mōr-*, *mōs* custom (pl. *mōrēs* manners, morals, character): see -AL¹.

The Latin word was formed by Cicero (*De Fato* ii. i) as a rendering of Gr. ἠθικός ETHIC *a.* (*mōrēs* being the accepted Latin equivalent of ἠθῆ). It has passed into all the mod. Rom. and Teut. langs.: Fr., Sp., Pg. *moral*, It. *morale*; G. *moralisch*, Du. *moraal*, Sw., Da. *moral*.]

1. a. *Of*, or pertaining to character or disposition, considered as good or bad, virtuous or vicious; of or pertaining to the distinction

between right and wrong, or good and evil, in relation to the actions, volitions, or character of responsible beings; ethical.

moral virtue: a rendering of L. *virtus moralis*, Gr. ἀρετή ἠθική (Aristotle), (an) excellence of character or disposition, as distinguished from *intellectual virtue* (ἀρετή διανοητική). As in English (and in other modern languages) *virtue* is rarely used exc. as synonymous with *moral virtue*, the use of the *adj.* with this sb. has become infrequent.

† 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* cxviii. i þis psalme... all shynys of haly lare and morale swetes. c1386 CHAUCER *Prolog.* 307 Sowynge in moral vertu was his speche. c1449 PECKOC *Repr.* ii. iv. (Rolls) 155 Sum vntrewe opinioun of men... is leding into deedis whiche ben grete moral vicis. 1529 MORE *Dyaloge* 1. Wks. 173/2 He called his church out of the gentiles which els as for morall vertues and politicall... were... not farre vnder mani of vs. 1592 G. HARVEY *Pierce's Super.* 103 An aduancement... of that morall, and intellectuall good, that... so forcible emprooueth itselfe. 1601 SHAKS. *All's Well* i. ii. 21 Youth, thou bear'st thy Fathers face... Thy Fathers morall parts Maist thou inherit too. 1675 R. BURTHOGGE *Causa Dei* 97 Since the Objection doth proceed of Moral, and not of Metaphysical and Abstract Goodness. 1698 STILLINGFL. *Serm.* III. vi. 242 In Matters of Religion, Moral Difficulties are more to be regarded than Intellectual. 1699 SHAFESB. *Inq. Virtue* i. i. § 1 in *Charac.* (1711) II. 8 An Author... who dares plead for Religion and Moral Virtue. *Ibid.* 30 *margin*, Moral Beauty and Deformity. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 195 ¶ 6, I have not here considered Temperance as it is a Moral Virtue... but only as it is the Means of Health. 1839 HALLAM *Hist. Lit.* IV. iv. 306 The theologians who went no farther than revelation, or at least than the positive law of God, for moral distinctions. 1876 MOZLEY *Univ. Serm.* iv. (1877) 85 It is plain that eloquence, imagination, poetical talent, are no more moral goodness than riches are. 1949 M. FORTES *Social Structure* 60 Its form derives from a paradigm... sanctioned by... moral values. 1951 R. FIRTH *Elem. Social Organiz.* vi. 200 This can be illustrated by considering the moral values attached to human personality in certain social situations. 1964 S. M. WILLHELM in I. L. Horowitz *New Sociol.* 184 The scientific ideology simply places the scientist in a moral vacuum. *Ibid.* 186 Recognizing his historical obligation to impose the very moral accountability which certain scientists seek to avoid, the intellectual insists upon his right to direct the affairs of a recalcitrant scientist.

¶ b. *moral virtue* occasionally occurs in contradistinction to the 'Christian virtues' (Faith, Hope, Charity), or as restricted to such virtues as may be attained without the aid of religion.

1598 BARCKLEY *Felic. Man* (1631) 713 To pray to God... That He will endue us with vertues both Morall and Christian. a1686 T. WATSON *Body of Div.* (1692) 979 Moral Vertue may stand with the hatred of Godliness. 1791 BP. HORNE *Charge to Clergy* 14 Cold inanimate Lectures on moral virtue, independent of christianity.

c. *Of knowledge, opinions, judgements, etc.*: Relating to the nature and application of the distinction between right and wrong. (Cf. sense 2.)

1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* lxxv. 2 To speik... Off vertew, morall cwnnyng, or doctrine [etc.]. 1752 CHESTERF. *Lett. to Son* 6 Jan., If the religious and moral principles of this society [sc. the Jesuits] are to be detested. 1817 COLERIDGE *Biogr. Lit.* i. x. 213 My essays contributed to introduce the practice of placing the questions and events of the day in a moral point of view. 1860 MILL *Repr. Govt.* (1865) 6/2 It was not by any change in the distribution of material interests, but by the spread of moral convictions, that negro slavery has been put an end to in the British Empire. 1879 GEO. ELIOT *Theo. Such* xvi. A correct moral judgment is the strong point in woman. 1883 W. JAMES *Lett.* 23 Jan. in R. B. Perry *Th. & Char. W. James* (1935) I. 389 Although from a moral point of view your sympathy commands my warmest thanks, from the intellectual point of view, it seems, first, to suppose that I am a bachelor [etc.]. 1951 C. DAY LEWIS *Poet's Task* 19 As an aesthetic judgement this is so bizarre that one can only take it for a moral judgement. 1972 *Jrnl. Social Psychol.* LXXXVI. 158 The mean moral judgment quotient for girls was slightly higher than that for boys.

d. *moral sense*: the power of apprehending the difference between right and wrong, esp. when viewed as an innate and unanalysable faculty of the human mind. Similarly *moral faculty*.

1699 SHAFESB. *Inq. Virtue* i. iii. § 1 in *Charac.* (1711) II. 41 The taking away the natural Sense of Right and Wrong. *Marg. Loss of Moral Sense.* 1754 EDWARDS *Freed. Will* i. v. (1831) 43 To moral agency belongs a moral faculty, or sense of moral good and evil. 1827 WHATELY *Logic* (1837) 380 The Moral faculty... is one of which brutes are destitute. 1885 J. MARTINEAU *Types Eth.* Th. II. 93 Bentham describes the moral-sense-man as a sort of bully, intent on brow-beating men into accepting the verdict he wants them to pronounce. 1901 BALDWIN *Dict. Philos.* s.v. *Moral Sense*, The term 'moral sense writers' is now commonly used to denote a succession of English moralists, of whom Shaftesbury and Hutcheson were the chief.

e. *Of feelings*: Arising from the contemplation of an action, character, etc., as good or bad.

1768 STERNE *Sent. Journ.* (1778) I. 134 (*Amiens*), With what a moral delight will it crown my journey. 1837 M. DONOVAN *Dom. Econ.* II. 45 To those who have got over the moral disgust of such food [viz. human flesh], it... has recommendatory qualities. 1871 MORLEY *Voltaire* (1886) 8 Perhaps a moral relish for veritable proofs of honesty... drives men to grasp even a crudity with fervour.

f. *Of concepts or terms*: Involving ethical praise or blame.

1845 WHEWELL *Elem. Morality* I. 238 The Supreme Standard... is expressed by the Moral Ideas, Benevolence, Justice, Truth, Purity, and Wisdom. 1865 J. GROTE *Moral Ideals* (1876) 108 Those words, like all moral words, by frequent complimentary use... have lost much of their warmth and force. 1892 WESTCOTT *Gospel of Life* 216 The

distinctness of moral conceptions will correspond with the growth of the race.

2. a. *Treating of or concerned with virtue and vice, or the rules of right conduct, as a subject of study.* (Cf. 1 c.)

moral philosophy: the department of philosophy which treats of the virtues and vices, the criteria of right and wrong, the rightness or wrongness of particular classes of actions, the methods to be adopted for the formation of virtuous character, and the like; ethical philosophy, ethics. Formerly often employed in a wider sense, including psychology and metaphysics. *moral philosopher*: one who studies or is versed in moral philosophy. *moral science* has in recent times been used in the same senses as 'moral philosophy'. *the moral sciences* is sometimes used (e.g. at Cambridge) as a comprehensive name for a branch of academic study including psychology, ethics, political and economic science, and in fact all that is now commonly understood by the term 'philosophy'. Also *attrib.* as in *moral sciences tripsos*.

1387 T. USK *Test. Love* III. i. (Skeat) l. 53 Philosophie, with her three spesces, that is, natural, and moral, and reasonable. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P.R.* i. (1495) 3 Deouette doctours of Theologie... for this consyderacyon... rede and vse natural philosophie and morall. 1531 ELYOT *Govt.* i. xi, Hit were needfull to rede unto hym... that parte that may enforme him unto vertuous maners, whiche parte of philosophie is called morall. 1600 J. PORY tr. *Leo's Africa* III. 151 Certaine learned men, which will have themselues called wizards and morall philosophers. 1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* II. ii. 167 Young men, whom Aristotle thought vnfit to heare Morall Philosophie. 1651 HOBBS *Leviath.* i. xv. 79 Morall philosophy is nothing else but the Science of what is Good, and Evill. 1785 PALEY *Mor. Philos.* i. i. 1 Moral Philosophy, Morality, Ethics, Casuistry, Natural Law, mean all the same thing. 1791 BP. HORNE *Charge to Clergy* 14 Morality... hath four chief virtues, which moral writers have well explained. 1828 G. PAYNE (*title*) Elements of Mental and Moral Science. 1830 MACKINTOSH *Eth. Philos.* Intro. (1862) 8 The purpose of the Moral Sciences is to answer the question *What ought to be?* a1866 J. GROTE *Exam. Utilit. Philos.* iv. (1870) 61 A description as complete and beautiful, I think, as is to be found in any moral writings. 1866 *Students' Guide Univ. Cambr.* 162 The establishment of a Philosophical or Moral Sciences Tripos in the year 1851. 1870 H. SPENCER *First Princ.* II. i. § 36 Under the head of Moral Philosophy, we treat of human actions as right or wrong.

b. *moral theology*: (a) the practical part of ethics treated as a branch of theology; the part of the theological learning which is concerned with the resolution of cases of conscience; casuistry, casuistic divinity; (b) see quot. 1902.

1727-41 in CHAMBERS *Cycl.* 1883 in *Catholic Dict.* 1902 BALDWIN *Dict. Philos.*, *Moral Theology*, the doctrines of theology developed as postulates of the moral as distinguished from the logico-speculative reason.

c. *moral psychology*: psychology concerned with the psychological effect of rules of conduct, esp. the sense of virtue and vice, upon behaviour. Hence *moral-psychological adj.*

1859 J. MARTINEAU in *National Rev.* IX. 504 Does an author, who has so distinguished himself in Logical psychology, doubt that there is also a Moral psychology? a1865 J. GROTE *Treat. Moral Ideals* (1876) xiii. 297 Moral psychology endeavours to co-ordinate individual experiences. 1867 MILL *Exam. Hamilton's Philos.* (ed. 3) xxvi. 586 This vital truth in moral psychology, that we can improve our character if we will. 1946 *Mind* LV. 189 His interest in moral psychology and the empirical facts of the moral life remained. 1963 J. WIESENARTH *Henry James* ii. 51 This is precisely the decision that climaxes her coming to grips with the moral-psychological problem in the novel. 1972 J. RAWLS *Theory of Justice* § 29. 181 The parties must consider the general facts of moral psychology.

3. a. *Of a person, esp. a writer*: That enunciates moral precepts. ? *Obs.* In early quots. applied to writers of allegory.

c1374 CHAUCER *Troilus* v. 1856 O moral Gower pis boke I directe To the. c1430 LYDG. *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 25 The tragidis diverse and unkouth Of morall Senec. 1599 SHAKS. *Much Ado* v. i. 30 'Tis all mens office, to speake patience To those that wring vnder the load of sorrow: But no mans vertue nor sufficiencye To be so morall, when he shall endure The like himselfe. 1718 PRIOR *Picture of Seneca*, While cruel Nero only drains The moral Spaniard's ebbing Veins. 1742 YOUNG *Nt. Th.* v. 319 Let us read Her moral stone. *Ibid.* ix. 534 The moral muse has shadow'd out a sketch.

b. *Of a literary work, a pictorial or dramatic representation, etc.*: That deals with or treats of the ruling of conduct; that has the teaching of morality as its motive; that conveys a moral; also, †allegorical, emblematical. *moral play* (*obs. exc. Hist.*) = MORALITY 4b.

c1386 CHAUCER *Melib.* Prolog. 22 It is a moral tale vertuous. c1400 tr. *Secreta Secret.*, *Govt. Lordsh.* 48 He [Alexander] made many morales epistels to Aristotel. a1500 *Everyman* (1773), Here begynneth a treatise... in manner of a moralle playe. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 2 They shal haue therby a lyght to perceyue the better all moral matter, that they shall here preched or taught. 1607 SHAKS. *Timon* i. i. 90 A thousand morall Paintings I can shew, That shall demonstrate these quicke blowes of Fortunes, More pregnantly then words. 1660 F. BROOKE tr. *Le Blanc's Trav.* 272 We had the pleasure there to see a morall representation of the Magdalens conversion. 1726 SWIFT *Gulliver* II. vii, From this way of reasoning the author drew several moral applications useful in the Conduct of Life. 1744 POPE's *Wks.* (ed. Warburton 1755) III. 105 (*title*) Moral Essays, in four epistles to Several Persons. 1784 COWPER *Tiroc.* 126 Lipping our syllables, we scramble next Through moral narrative, or sacred text. 1789 MRS. PIOZZI *Journ. France* I. 115 To what purpose then... the moral dances, as they call them now? One word of solid instruction to the ear, conveys more knowledge to the mind at last, than all these

marionettes presented to the eye. 1831 J. P. COLLIER *Hist. Dram. Poetry* II. 384 John Heywood's dramatic productions . . . are neither Miracle-plays nor Moral-plays. 1873 BROWNING *Red Cott. Nt.-cap* 171 The late death-chamber, tricked with . . . Skulls, cross-bones, and such moral broiery. Comb. 1798 EDGEWORTH *Pract. Educ.* (1822) I. 427 A tragedy heroine . . . is a moral-picturesque object.

c. Of a literary work: Beneficial in moral effect. 1671 MILTON *Samson* Introd., Tragedy . . . hath been ever held the gravest, moralest, and most profitable of all other Poems.

d. *moral tutor*: a university tutor appointed to have a particular concern for the moral well-being of a student. Hence *moral pupil*.

1932 *Oxf. Univ. Handbk.* I. 130 In some colleges an undergraduate is assigned for all his time to a 'moral tutor', who is often not the tutor to whom he is going for his reading, but one who undertakes to keep in touch with him during his career and to help and advise him generally in his life. 1963 J. I. M. STEWART *Last Tresilians* xiv. 106 That's Leech, the Pro-Provost. He's my moral tutor. 1966 *Rep. Comm. Inquiry Univ. Oxf.* II. 383 Plus £1 per moral pupil other than those for whom a fellow is tutorially responsible. *Ibid.*, Paid to 16 moral tutors. 1969 V. DE S. PINTO *City that Shone* xi. 249 Jackie would continue to be my 'moral tutor', but . . . my 'English tutor' would be Mr Percy Simpson.

4. *moral law*: the body of requirements in conformity to which right or virtuous action consists; a particular requirement of this kind. Opposed to 'positive' or 'instituted' laws, the obligation of which depends solely on the fact that they have been imposed by a rightful authority. Also *moral code, norm, order, rule, system*.

In early use chiefly applied to that part of the Mosaic Law which enunciates moral principles, and therefore, unlike the 'ceremonial' and 'judicial' parts, remains valid under the Christian dispensation. So *moral commandment*, etc.

1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 366 Sip þat moyses lawe is morale in pis poynte, . . . criste myste not destroy þes lawis. a1450 *Wyclif's Bible* Prol. ii. The old testament is departid . . . in to moral comandementis, iudicialis, and cerimonials. 1551 [see JUDICIAL a. 1 b]. 1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* II. ii. 184 If Helen then be wife to Sparta's King . . . these Morall Lawes Of Nature, and of Nation, speake aloud To haue her backe return'd. 1640 BASTWICK *Lord Bps.* viii. Hijb, If the Prelates shall pronounce the 4th Commandment not to be Morall for the sanctifying of a Seventh day. 1645 MILTON *Tetrach.* Wks. 1851 IV. 215 The firmness of such right to divorce as here pleads, is fetcht from the prime institution, does not stand or fall with the iudicial Law, but is as morall as what is moralest. 1667 — *P.L.* XII. 298. 1690 LOCKE *Hum. Und.* I. iii. 15. I think it will be hard to instance any one moral rule. 1819 [see JUDICIAL a. 1 b]. 1851 H. SPENCER *Soc. Stat.* I. 55 The moral law must be the law of the perfect man. 1876 L. STEPHEN *Eng. Th.* 18th C. II. ix. 5 Hobbes . . . audaciously identified the moral with the positive law. 1927 *Amer. Jnl. Sociol.* XXXII. 736 The same forces which cooperate to create the characteristic social organization and the accepted moral order of a given society or social group determine at the same time . . . the character of the individuals who compose that society. 1931 H. S. WALPOLE *Judith Paris* II. ii. 240 A rather blowzy red-checked lady, who . . . had a warm heart but an uncertain moral code. 1951 R. FIRTH *Elem. Social Organiz.* vi. 185 The effective standard of judgement . . . has appeared to be the recognition of offences against a moral code of behaviour. *Ibid.* 187 The moral rules to be found in different types of society. *Ibid.* 202 Divergence from the Western moral norms is seen much more widely in infanticide. *Ibid.* 213 A moral system . . . includes the idea of an elaborate interlocking set of judgements. 1957 P. WORSLEY *Trumpet shall Sound* 250 The role of ritual obscenity as providing an occasion for the statement and reinforcement of moral norms is well known from many societies. 1958 R. C. ANGELL *Free Society & Moral Crisis* II. 16 The most basic—though not the most tangible—aspect of the moral order is the set of common values that motivates the members of a society. 1970 G. A. & A. G. THEODORSON *Mod. Dict. Sociol.* 264 The various moral systems of the world may include many of the same moral ideas.

5. Of rights, obligations, responsibility, etc.: Founded on the moral law; valid according to the principles of morality. Opposed to *legal*.

1690 LOCKE *Hum. Und.* II. xxviii. §3 Sometimes the foundation of considering things, with reference to one another, is some act whereby any one comes by a moral right, power, or obligation to do something. 1736 BUTLER *Anal.* II. 403 Our obligation to attend to his voice is surely moral in all cases. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) I. 178 Dower is not only a civil, but also a moral right. *Ibid.* IV. 584 There is one case in which a conveyance, founded on a moral consideration only, has been held good against a subsequent purchaser. 1882 MORLEY *Cobden* xix. (1902) 71/1 Cobden thus strove to diffuse the sense of moral responsibility in connexion with the use of capital.

6. a. Of actions: Subject to the moral law; having the property of being right or wrong. *the moral world*: the sphere or region of moral action.

1594 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* I. xvi. §3 The axiomes of that lawe . . . haue their vse in the morall, yea, euen in the spirituall actions of men. 1690 LOCKE *Hum. Und.* II. xxviii. §4 There is another sort of relation, which is the conformity or disagreement men's voluntary actions have to a rule to which they are referred, and by which they are judged of; which, I think, may be called moral relation, as being that which denominates our moral actions. 1809-10 COLERIDGE *Friend* (1866) 278 To possess the end in the means, as it is essential to morality in the moral world, and the contradiction of goodness from mere prudence, so is it, in the intellectual world, the moral constituent of genius.

b. Of an agent or his attributes: Capable of moral action; capable of volition for the rightness of which he is responsible.

1736 BUTLER *Anal.* I. iii. Wks. 1874 I. 58 That God has given us a moral nature . . . [is] a proof of our being under his moral government. 1754 EDWARDS *Freed. Will.* I. v. (1831) 43 A moral agent is a being that is capable of those actions that have a moral quality. 1802 PALEY *Nat. Theol.* xxvii. (1819) 485 The moral and accountable part of his terrestrial creation. 1868 BAIN *Ment. & Mor. Sci.* 403 Every creature possessing mind is a moral agent. 1887 J. A. C. MORISON *Service Man* (1889) 84 Good and bad men, whose goodness and badness depends on their moral endowment.

7. a. Pertaining to, affecting, or operating on the character or conduct, as distinguished from the intellectual or physical nature of human beings. *moral suasion*: see SUASION I b.

1597 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* v. lviii. §4 Sacraments . . . are not physical but morall instruments of saluation, duties of seruice and worship. 1599 SHAKS. *Much Ado* I. iii. 13. I wonder that thou . . . goest about to apply a morall medicine to a mortifying mischief. 1659 H. THORNDIKE *Wks.* (1846) II. 539. I acknowledge the Scriptures to be an instrument of God, though a moral instrument. 1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl. s.v. Necessity*, The schools distinguish a physical necessity, and a moral necessity. . . Moral Necessity is only a great difficulty; such as that arising from a long habit, a strong inclination or violent passion. 1742 YOUNG *Nt. Th.* II. 46 For what calls thy disease, Lorenzo? not For Esculapian, but for moral aid. *Ibid.* v. 284 I'll . . . gather ev'ry thought of sov'reign power To chase the morall maladies of man. *Ibid.* vi. 814 'Tis morall grandeur makes the mighty man. 1780 COWPER *Progr. Err.* 272 'Tis not alone the grape's enticing juice Unnerves the morall pow'rs, and mars their use. 1823 COBBETT *Rur. Rides* (1885) I. 291 There is now very little moral hold which the latter [the clergy] possess. 1823 D'ISRAELI *Cur. Lit.* Ser. II. I. 183 The art of curing moral disorders by corporeal means has not yet been brought into general practice. 1833 J. C. PRICHARD in *Cycl. Pract. Med.* II. 826/2 Moral insanity, or madness consisting in a morbid perversion of the natural feelings, . . . and moral dispositions, without any notable lesion of the intellect. 1841 THOREAU *Jnl.* 19 Feb. in *Writings* (1906) VII. 217 It is a moral force as well as he. 1851 *Edin. Rev.* XCIII. 225 The only effect produced was a kind of amicable splitting of the repeal party into two co-operative factions, — the moral-force men and the physical-force men. 1851 H. SPENCER *Soc. Stat.* I. 58 Just so it is with a true morality. . . Its office is simply to expound the principles of moral health. . . Whether it is possible to develop scientifically a Moral Pathology and a Moral Therapeutics seems very doubtful. 1868 BAIN *Ment. & Mor. Sci.* 395 Moral Inability expresses the insufficiency of ordinary motives, but not of all motives. 1913 *Act 3 & 4 Geo. V c. 28 §1* Moral imbeciles; that is to say, persons who from an early age display some permanent mental defect coupled with strong vicious or criminal propensities. 1927 *Act 17 & 18 Geo. V c. 33 §1* Moral defectives, that is to say, persons in whose case there exists mental defectiveness coupled with strongly vicious or criminal propensities and who require care, supervision and control for the protection of others. 1951 R. FIRTH *Elem. Social Organiz.* vi. 213 It is in the capacity to generate and adapt moral force that man derives one of the most potent springs to social action. 1952 R. M. HARE *Lang. Morals* I. iv. 71 If, when we did as we were told, the total effects of our so doing . . . were always such as we would not have chosen . . . then we should . . . work out our own salvation or become moral defectives. 1967 D. J. WEST *Young Offender* v. 106 A paper . . . seeking to prove the moral imbecility of habitual criminals. 1968 *Listener* 26 Sept. 408/1 'Moral insanity' was superseded by 'moral imbecility'; this in turn gave way to 'psychopathic personality' (which had developed out of 'constitutional psychopathic inferiority').

† b. *moral cause*: see quot. (Cf. CAUSE sb. 5.)

1697 *tr. Burgersdicius his Logic* I. xviii. 63 Author, here is said to be him who proposing Reasons, persuades the principal Cause either to, or from Action: He is also call'd the Moral Cause.

c. Applied to the indirect effect of some action or event (e.g. a victory or defeat) in producing confidence or discouragement, sympathy or hostility, and the like. *moral support*: support or help the effect of which is psychological rather than physical. *moral victory*: applied to a defeat or an indecisive result which it is claimed will, on account of special circumstances, produce the moral effects of a victory.

1835 ALISON *Hist. Europe* (1849-50) V. xxxi. §17. 310 The loss to the contending parties was nearly equal; . . . but all the moral advantages of a victory were on the side. . . of the French. 1860 MILL *Repr. Govt.* (1865) 61 The instructed minority would, in the actual voting, count only for their numbers, but as a moral power they would count for much more. 1883 C. J. WILLS *Mod. Persia* 111 Armenian . . . scowls staggering along in secure insolence, confident in the moral protection given him by the presence of the Englishman. 1885 *Daily Chron.* 23 Jan. 4/8 Italy on her side will on all occasions offer moral support to England in her Egyptian policy. 1888 *Times* 13 June 6/1 His idea was that the moral effect of artillery fire was greater than the positive. 1896 *Daily News* 14 Nov. 7/4 One had gained an actual victory, and the other had gained a moral victory. 1921 W. S. MAUGHAM *Circle* I. 19 You were rather scared. . . I thought I'd come and give you a little moral support. 1926 F. M. FORD *Man could stand Up* I. ii. 37 He needed her moral support! 1968 'M. CARROLL' *Dead Trouble* iii. 44 Where were you? Couldn't you have given me some moral support? 1973 J. BURROWS *Like an Evening Gown* I. 7 She had it all worked out. All she wanted from her husband was a little moral support.

d. *moral courage*: that kind of courage which enables a person to encounter odium, disapproval, or contempt, rather than depart from what he deems the right course: contradistinguished from *physical courage*. Similarly *moral fibre*; esp. in phr. *lack of moral fibre*, used *euphem.* for lack of courage. Cf. LMF s.v. L 7.

1822 COLTON *Lacon* (1825) I. 44 Hypocrisy . . . sometimes neutralized his [Cromwell's] moral courage, never his physical. 1860 FITZJAMES STEPHEN *Ess.* (1862) 175 Moral courage is readiness to expose oneself to suffering or inconvenience which does not affect the body. It arises from firmness of moral principle, and is independent of the physical constitution. 1884 *Boy's Own Paper* 11 Oct. 18/2 Fanshawe was a boy in whom bad instincts had been nourished by his training, and who, from constant lack of moral fibre, had gradually deteriorated. 1887 [see COURAGE 4]. 1942 [see GROUNDED ppl. a. 1 8]. 1960 *Times* 11 Jan. 13/6 Fail to register for the cut-price course in foundry management and clearly you are lacking in moral fibre. 1970 L. DEIGHTON *Events Last Flight R.A.F. Bomber* xvii. 263 The R.A.F. authorities . . . would stamp the words 'lack of moral fibre' across the man's documents. . . and send him away . . . an officially recognized coward. 1973 K. ROYCE *Spider Underground* iii. 52 She was tough all right, of high moral fibre.

e. *moral turpitude*: conduct considered depraved; an instance of such conduct.

1879 [see TURPITUDE I a]. 1931 J. P. CLARK *Deportation of Aliens from U.S. to Europe* v. 165 An alien convicted of stealing \$15 in Massachusetts was held subject to deportation because of conviction of a crime involving moral turpitude.

f. *Moral Rearmament*: a religious group founded by the American evangelist Frank Buchman (1878-1961); the beliefs or practices of this group; = BUCHMANISM. Abbrev. *M.R.A.* (q.v.). Also *transf.* and *fig.* So *Moral Rearmer*.

1938 *Times* 2 Nov. 6/4 Moral rearmament, which is the true basis of national fitness, is an individual responsibility. 1940 EARL OF ATHLONE et al. *Moral Re-Armament* 3 Moral Re-Armament stands for a change of heart, for that new spirit which must animate all human relationships. 1940 N. MITFORD *Pigeon Pie* iii. 55 Luke had been guided to ask a hundred people to dinner . . . to talk about Moral Rearmament. *Ibid.* iv. 80 If the British people had gone all out for moral rearmament and real appeasement, things need never have reached this pass. 1951 V. A. DEMANT *What is happening to Us?* iii. 22 The Emperor Augustus tried to save the civilization of Ancient Rome by reviving the old cults . . . and the poet Horace . . . wrote his lovely Odes to help in this older version of 'Moral Rearmament'. 1956 A. HUXLEY *Adonis & Alphabet* 118 For their campaigns, the Moral Rearmers have a whole arsenal of Christian Ouklahomas and ethical Cats on Hot Tin Roofs. 1961 [see BUCHMANISM]. 1969 *Guardian* 20 June 10/4 Senator Ralph Vibert, an advocate and a Moral Re-Armer. 1973 *Ibid.* 11 June 11/6 We were made to confess all our weaknesses. . . It was like Moral Re-Armament.

8. a. Of, pertaining to, or concerned with the morals (of a person or a community). Also (*occas.*), pertaining to the 'morale' of an army.

1794 PALEY *Evid.* I. v. §4 (1817) 97 The phrases which the same writer employs to describe the moral condition of Christians compared with their condition before they became Christians. 1818 HALLAM *Mid. Ages* ix. (1868) 700 *note*, His standard is taken, not from Avignon, but from Edinburgh, . . . where the moral barometer stands at a very different altitude. 1844 H. H. WILSON *Brit. India* I. 545 He quoted largely from a memoir on the Moral State of India by Mr. Grant. 1848 W. H. KELLY tr. L. Blanc's *Hist. Ten Y. I.* 382 The moral interests of society seemed still more compromised than the material. 1889 D. HANNAY *Capt. Marryat* 38 The squadron was in an indifferent moral condition, divided by sour professional factions, and impatient of its Admiral.

b. *moral welfare*: see quot. 1965.

1927 *8th Ann. Rep. Archbishops' Advisory Board Preventive & Rescue Work* 9 The League of Nations Report on the Traffic in Women and Children . . . has awakened an interest in moral welfare work that is bound to help in arousing the public conscience against prostitution. 1944 A. THIRKELL *Headmistress* x. 211 Doing wonders with her Moral Welfare Committee. 1965 HALL & HOWES *Church in Social Work* 2 'Moral welfare' is a term which . . . appears to have come into general use during the inter-war period to designate the social work in relation to sex, marriage and the family.

9. a. *moral sense or interpretation*: originally, that mode of interpreting a passage of Holy Scripture which treats of the events recorded as typical of something in the life of the Christian soul. (Now chiefly *Hist.*) † Hence *transf.* applied to the 'moral' of a fable and the like.

1503 HAWES *Examp. Virt.* ix. 10. I. . . lykened the wyldernes by morall sense Vnto worldly trouble by good experyence. 1572 HULOET s.v., The morall sence of a fable, *epimythium*. 1599 SHAKS. *Much Ado* III. iv. 80 Morall? no by my troth, I haue no morall meaning, I meant plaine holy thissell. 1609 BIBLE (Douay) *Gen.* I. 1 Comm., There are three spiritual senses besides the literal. . . Allegorical. . . Moral. . . and Anagogical.

quasi-adv. 1529 MORE *Supplic. Soulys* Wks. 322/1 Because som doctours do conster those wordes of the apostle in diuers other senses, . . . sometye after the letter, sometime moral, & sometime otherwyse.

b. Qualifying a descriptive noun: That is such in a metaphorical sense relative to moral character or condition.

1692 R. L'ESTRANGE *Fables* I. cccxxviii. 286 If all our Moral Wolves in Sheeps-Cloathing, were but Serv'd as This Hypocritical Wolfe was in the Fiction. 1813 SHELLEY *Q. Mab* II. 163 Where Athens, Rome, and Sparta stood, There is a moral desert now. 1819 — *Peter Bell* 3rd iv. xi. But from the first 'twas Peter's drift To be a kind of moral eunuch. 1821 SCOTT *Kenilw.* xxx. Varney was one of the few — the very few moral monsters, who contrive to lull to sleep the remorse of their own bosoms. 1848 THACKERAY *Van. Fair* xxxvii. I mean a moral shepherd's dog. . . A dog to keep the wolves off me. . . A companion. 1852 MUNDY *Our Antipodes* (1857) 18 Sufferers for the sins of their fathers, moral bastards. 1894 GLADSTONE in *Times* 9 Nov. 7/5 In my opinion . . . an undenominational system of religion, framed by or under the authority of the State, is a moral monster.

10. a. Of persons, their habits, conduct, etc.: Morally good; conforming to the rules of morality.

1638 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (ed. 2) 233 Morall men they are, and humane in language and garbe. 1697 DRYDEN *Æneid* Ded. (a) 3 Your Essay of Poetry. . . I read over and over with much delight, . . . and, without flattering you, or making my self more Moral than I am, not without some envy. 1700 — *Fables* Pref., My enemies . . . will not allow me so much as to be a Christian, or a moral man. 1781 COWPER *Conversat.* 193 A moral, sensible, and well-bred man Will not affront me. 1841 MYERS *Cath. Th.* iv. §23. 293 A man may be Moral without being Religious, but he cannot be Religious without being Moral. 1868 RUSKIN *Arrows of Chace* (1880) II. 199 A man taught to plough, row or steer well. . . [is] already educated in many essential moral habits.

¶ b. with reference to 'moral' as opposed to 'evangelical' virtue (cf. 1 b).
1686 T. WATSON *Body of Div.* (1692) 979 A Moral Man doth as much hate Holiness as he doth Vice. 1824 HOGG *Conf. Sinner* 197 A Mr. Blanchard, who was reckoned a worthy, pious divine, but quite of the moral cast.

c. Virtuous with regard to sexual conduct.

moral restraint: see quot. 1803-6.

1803 MALTHUS *Popul.* iv. i. 483 The various checks to population . . . seem all to be resolvable into moral restraint, vice, and misery. 1806 *Ibid.* I. i. 1. 19 note, By moral restraint I . . . mean a restraint from marriage, from prudential motives, with a conduct strictly moral. 1820 SHELLEY (*Ed. Tyr.* I. 74 Spay those Sows That load the earth with Pigs. . . Moral restraint I see has no effect. 1879 GEO. ELIOT *Theo. Such* xvi, Sir Gavial . . . is a thoroughly moral man. . . Very different from Mr. Barabbas, whose life . . . is most objectionable, with actresses and that sort of thing. *Ibid.*, Yet I find even respectable historians . . . after showing that a king was treacherous, rapacious [etc.] . . . end by praising him for his pure moral character.

d. Of a tale, etc.: Conforming to morality; not ribald or vicious. (Cf. 3 b.)

1386 CHAUCER *Parl. Prolog.* 139 Nay lat hym telle vs of no ribaudye; Telle vs som moral thyng pat we may leere Som wit. 1780 COWPER *Table-t.* 599 But still, while virtue kindled his delight, The song was moral, and so far was right.

11. Used to designate that kind of probable evidence that rests on a knowledge of the general tendencies of human nature, or of the character of particular individuals or classes of men; often in looser use, applied to all evidence which is merely probable and not demonstrative. *moral certainty*: a practical certainty resulting from moral evidence; a degree of probability so great as to admit of no reasonable doubt; also, something which is morally certain. *moral universality*: see quot. 1727-41.

This use of the word is prob. ultimately connected with Aristotle's ἠθικὴ νῆσις, which means the effect of the known personal character of an orator in producing conviction.

The currency of the terms *certitudo*, *evidentia moralis* appears to be due to the Cartesian logicians of the 17th c.

1646 Moral certainty [see CERTAINTY 5]. 1660 JER. TAYLOR *Duct. Dubit.* i. v. Rule i. §6 The Negative doubt is either Metaphysical or Moral, or it is only a Suspicion. 1677 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* ii. i. 128 Though the evidence be still in its own nature but moral, and not simply demonstrative or infallible. 1664 TILLOTSON *Wisdom of being Religious* 25 Conclusions in Natural Philosophy are to be proved by a sufficient Induction of experiments; things of a moral nature by moral Arguments, and matters of Fact by credible Testimony. 1692 R. L'ESTRANGE *Fables* cxcxi. 254 He . . . so Parts with a Moral Certainty in Possession, for a Wild and a Remote Possibility in Reversion. 1725 WATTS *Logic* II. ii. §9 In Matters of Faith, an exceeding great Probability is called a moral Certainty. 1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl. s.v. Universality*, Moral Universality, is that which admits of some exception. . . In such-like propositions, it is enough that the thing be ordinarily so. 1754 FIELDING *Conversat.* Wks. 1784 IX. 373 When your guest offers to go, there should be no solicitations to stay . . . farther than to give him a moral assurance of his being welcome so to do. 1864 BOWEN *Logic* xii. 378 The inference is rightly said to rest upon moral, or probable, evidence. 1868 FREEMAN *Norm. Cong.* (1877) II. ix. 430 Was the succession of Harold merely a likelihood, a moral certainty?

† 12. In etymological sense: Pertaining to manners and customs. *Obs. rare.*

1604 E. GRIMSTONE (*title*) *The Natural and Morall Historie of the East and West Indies.* . . Written in Spanish by Joseph Acosta.

moral ('mɒrəl), *v.* Also 7 mor(r)all. [f. MORAL sb.] = MORALIZE *v.* in various senses. a. *intr.* To make a moral application. b. *trans.* To expound the moral of. c. To symbolize.

1600 SHAKS. *A.Y.L.* II. vii. 29 When I did heare The motley Foole, thus morall on the time. 1608 ARMIN *Nest Ninn.* (1842) 40, I would fain morrall of it, if you please. 1618 J. DAVIES *Ecl. betw. Willy & Wernocke* 175 Morall thy matter so, that, tho thou smite, Thou maist with tickling her dull sence, deceiue. 1627 DRAYTON *Moon-Calf* in *Agincourt*, etc. 181 As you haue morall'd Bumbyes [sc. tale], I will yours. 1839 BAILEY *Festus* ix. (1852) 99 This is a snakelike world, And always hath its tail within its mouth, As if it ate itself, and moralled time.

Hence *moralling vbl. sb.*, *moralizing*.
1890 *Sat. Rev.* 26 July 110/2 Here is. 'Genseric', soundest of historical morallings; and many excellent fables.

morale (mɒ'rɑ:l; as Fr. mɔ'ral). [a. F. *morale*, fem. of *moral* adj.: see MORAL a.]

1. Morality, morals. a. Moral principles or practice.

1752 CHESTERF. *Lett. to Son* 6 Jan., If you would know their [sc. the Jesuits'] morale, read Pascal's *Lettres*

Provinciales. 1839 MISS PARDOE *Beauties Bosphorus* 22 Here the Frank traveller may see more of the habits and morale of the Turkish women than he can hope to do elsewhere.

b. Moral teaching; lesson of conduct.
1812 CHALMERS in *Hanna Mem.* (1849) I. xi. 280 There are two verses in the Bible which comprise the whole morale of a man's conduct in these circumstances,—'Watch ye, stand fast' [etc.]. 1824 *Ibid.* (1851) III. i. 8 You have already made full conveyance to my mind of the whole morale of this intended honour, and . . . it does not lie within the power of any matériel to enhance the impression of it.

c. Moral aspect.
1834 *Tait's Mag.* I. 551/1 To look at the morale of any case was . . . out of the question. He looked to his brief.

2. Moral condition; conduct, behaviour; esp. with regard to confidence, hope, zeal, submission to discipline, etc. Said of a body of persons engaged in some enterprise, esp. of troops.

[In Fr. the word used in this sense is not *morale*, but *moral*: see MORAL sb. 6b.]

1831 GEN. P. THOMPSON *Exerc.* (1842) I. 342 But the greatest advantage of all, on the side of the people, is the morale. Every soldier knows in his heart . . . that he was not made to fire upon the citizens. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. xxiii. 162 The morale in my case had a physical basis. 1866 CRUMP *Banking* ii. 71 To improve the morale of the entire mercantile community. 1870 *Times* 8 Aug. 5/3 The morale of the troops is excellent.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.* uses of sense 2, as morale-booster, an event, occurrence, or saying which raises one's spirits; also morale-boosting, -building, -raising vbl. sbs. and adjs.

1943 J. B. PRIESTLEY *Daylight on Saturday* xxx. 234 Grandiose and impracticable schemes of morale-building. 1946 *Nature* 30 Nov. 777/2 Being more formally educational and only indirectly a morale-raising agent, instruction in it could be given not only by officers, but also [etc.]. 1956 C. COCKBURN *In Time of Trouble* xvi. 205 The quick-firers of . . . controversy who . . . for obvious morale-building purposes prophesied that the current crisis . . . was the final crisis of American capitalism. 1959 *Punch* 2 Sept. 98/3 To find so many and such diverse people coming out into the open on your side is a superb morale-booster. 1960 *Harper's Bazaar* July 21/2 A beauty salon . . . has become a morale-boosting relaxant centre. 1961 *Sunday Express* 12 Mar. 10/3 Another morale-boosting idea for the troops. 1961 *Guardian* 3 May 8/3 The Festival . . . was a national morale-booster. 1970 C. KERSH *Aggravations M. Ashe* xi. 158 With that morale-boosting thought to end her day, my mother went to bed. 1970 'B. MATHER' *Break in Line* vi. 71 Even though it was a slip of the tongue . . . it was quite a morale booster. And Lord knows I needed one. 1971 A. PRICE *Alamat Ambush* xiii. 155 It was immensely morale-raising to see Mary floor him.

moralism ('mɒrəlɪz(ə)m). [f. MORAL + -ISM.]

1. Addiction to moralizing; also (with *pl.*) an instance of this, an act of moralizing.

1828 J. WILSON in *Blackw. Mag.* XXIV. 674 A' she writes has . . . an endearin' mannerism and moralism about it. 1836 *Fraser's Mag.* XIV. 703 In all their poetry . . . we find no romance, no fable; but familiar descriptions, and sharp and lively moralisms. 1859 FARRAR *J. Home* xx. 257 A delicious spice of worldliness . . . which was quite refreshing to him, accustomed as he was to the somewhat droning moralisms of his 'congenial friends'.

2. The practice of a natural system of morality; religion consisting of or reduced to merely moral practice; morality not spiritualized.

1850 H. JAMES (*title*) *Moralism and Christianity*. 1872 *Contemp. Rev.* XIX. 810 No mere philosophy or moralism can ever transmute itself with evangelical righteousness. 1889 BOYD CARPENTER *Permanent Elem. Relig.* vi. 210 There is in the realm of morality a shadow corresponding to that which we saw waiting on religion. This shadow we shall call Moralism. *Ibid.* 212 Thus, where inward sympathy with good is lacking, though there may be outward moralism, there can be no true morality. 1890 H. S. BOWDEN tr. *Hettinger's Nat. Relig.* 284 note, We describe this theory [sc. the moral idea as independent of religion] as 'moralism'.

moralist ('mɒrəlɪst). [f. MORAL + -IST. Cf. F. *moraliste*.]

1. One who practises morality.

1621 BP. HALL *Heaven upon Earth* iii. Wks. (1625) 75 The wisest and most resolute Moralist that euer was, lookt pale when he should taste of his Hemlocke. 1750 GRAY *Elegy* 84 And many a holy text around she strews, That teach the rustic moralist to die. 1836 HOR. SMITH *Tin Trump.*, *Advice*, That man must be a sturdy moralist, who does not love his own judgment better than the interest of his neighbours. 1874 H. R. REYNOLDS *John Bapt.* i. §6. 54 A certain man, good, virtuous . . . an uncompromising moralist, acquired great influence over the people.

2. A teacher or student of morals; a moral philosopher. *intuitive moralist*: see INTUITIVE a. 6.

1639 WOTTON in *Reliq.* (1651) 321 Nature surely (if she be well studied) is the best Moralist. 1661 BOYLE *Style of Script.* 116 Too many of our Moralists write, as if they thought Virtue could be taught as easily . . . as Grammar. 1736 BUTLER *Anal.* II. v. Wks. 1874 I. 215 Heathen moralists thought the present state to be a state of punishment. 1770 GOLDSM. *Bolingbroke* Wks. (Globe) 468/2 As a moralist . . . Lord Bolingbroke . . . seems to have done nothing; but as a political writer few can equal . . . him. 1821 BYRON *Juan* III. lxxiv, Soft Persian sentences, in lilac letters, From poets, or the moralists, their betters. 1869 [see INTUITIVE a. 6]. 1876 L. STEPHEN *Eng. Th. in 18th C.* I. III. iii. 125 Clarke, though an intuitive moralist, is by no means inclined to dispense with hell. *Ibid.* II. ix. 2 Hobbes . . . represented the evil principle to moralists as well as to theologians.

3. One who lives by or teaches a natural system of ethics; a merely moral man.

1649 HAMMOND *Chr. Obligations*, etc. 135 The Love (in the Moralist of vertue, but in the Christian) of God himself.

a 1716 SOUTH *Serm.* (1744) VII. 286 How severely . . . do they judge of Men's Hearts? Such a Man is profane, another is carnal, and a mere Moralist. 1816 A. STEWART in *Mem.* (1822) 326 Moralists fear that salvation is degraded by connecting it with faith alone.

4. *Cambridge University*. A student who is examined in the 'Moral Sciences Tripos'. *Senior Moralist*: the head of the first class in this Tripos.

1866 *Students' Guide Univ. Cambr.* 177 note, [He] obtained his Fellowship on the ground of his very high distinction as a Moralist, without having taken honours either in the Classical or Mathematical Tripos.

moralistic (mɒrəlɪstɪk), *a.* [f. prec. + -IST.] Pertaining to or characteristic of a moralist; addicted to moralizing; characterized by moralism.

1865 J. GROTE *Moral Ideals* (1876) 108 Those words . . . by frequent commonplace and moralistic enlarging upon, have lost much of their warmth and force. 1866 — *Exam. Utilit. Philos.* (1870) 34 By the 'moralistic' view of life, in a sense slightly depreciatory, I mean such a view of it as is taken by Juvenal in the tenth Satire. 1876 STEDMAN *Victorian Poets* 242 Several moralistic poets date from this early period—Mitford, Trench, Alford, and others of a like religious mood. 1889 BOYD CARPENTER *Permanent Elem. Relig.* vi. 211 Such an action is moralistic rather than moral, for it has not been prompted by the sentiment of goodness.

moralistically, *adv.* [f. MORALISTIC a.: see -ICALLY.] In a moralistic manner; by way of moral judgement.

1890 W. JAMES *Princ. Psychol.* II. xxi. 317 The perfect object of belief would be a God or 'Soul of the World', represented both optimistically and moralistically. 1965 *New Statesman* 30 Apr. 677/2 The historical development of psychoanalysis out of medicine, from which it inherited criteria of normality and health which are much more moralistically loaded when applied to psychological than to somatic therapy. 1972 E. LUCIE-SMITH *Eroticism in Western Art* iii. 66 *The Golden Age* (otherwise, and more moralistically, dubbed *The Corruption of Men Before the Deluge*).

morality (mɒ'rælɪti). Also 4-5 moralite(e, 5 morale, 5-6 moraley, 6-ytee, -ytye, 5-7 -itie. [a. F. *moralité* (13th c.), ad. L. *moralitās*, f. *moralis*: see MORAL a. and -ITY.]

† 1. Ethical wisdom; knowledge of moral science.

1386 CHAUCER *Monk's T.* 507 A maister hadde this Emperour To teche hym lettrure and curteisye ffor of moralitee he [sc. Seneca] was the flour. 1423 JAS. I *Kingis Q.* cxcvii, Gowere and Chaucere . . . quhill that were lyvand here, Superlatiue as poetis laureate In moralitee and eloquence ornat. 14 . . . LYDC. *Ball. Gd. Counsel* 101 And though a man . . . Of Tullius hadde the sugred eloquence, Or of Senek the great moralitee, . . . Yet [etc.].

2. *pl.* Moral qualities or endowments.

1386 CHAUCER *Pars. T.* ¶ 388 For sothe o manere gentrye is for to preise that appaillleth mannes corage with vertues and moralitees. 1581 CAMPION in *Confer.* IV. (1584) D d iv, The wise men of the Gentiles did alledge their moralities as a cause of their election. 1684 Z. CAWDREY *Cert. Salvation* 26 A person . . . of such eminent Moralities and Intellectuals. 1819 BYRON *Juan* I. xx, Neglect, indeed, requires a saint to bear it, And such, indeed, she was in her moralities.

3. a. Moral discourse or instruction; a moral lesson or exhortation. Now chiefly in disparaging sense, *moralizing*.

1386 CHAUCER *Pars. Prolog.* 38 If that you list to heere Moralitee and vertuous matere . . . I wol fayn . . . Do you plesauce leefful. 1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* xi. (Percy Soc.) 39 They fayned no fable without reason, For reasonable is al theyr moralite. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 5 We haue not taken theyr errors . . . but all moralitees and instructyons of good maner and pollicy. 1625 T. H[AWKINS] (*title*) *Odes of Horace* . . . Contayning much moralitie, and sweetnesse. 1648 BOYLE *Seraph. Love* xx. (1700) 125 The excellent Moralities, couched in those ingenious Emblems. 1704 T. BROWN *Walk round Lond., Coffee-Houses* (1709) 37 We pop'd into Old Man's just as I had ended my Morality. 1837-9 HALLAM *Hist. Lit.* II. II. v. §58 (1854) 120 Too often he [Hunnis] falls into trivial morality. 1841 D'ISRAELI *Amen. Lit.* I. 285 *The Confessio Amantis* . . . a singular miscellany of allegory, of morality, and of tales. 1877 MRS. OLIPHANT *Makers Flor.* iii. 68 Quaint monkish moralities and scriptural quotations. 1889 RUSKIN *Praterita* III. 147 What is only a dream in Chaucer, becomes to us, understood from Scott, a consummate historical morality and truth.

† b. Moral sense or interpretation (see MORAL a.); also, the moral (of a fable, etc.). *Obs.*

1386 CHAUCER *Nun's Pr.* T. 620 But ye that holden this tale a folye, . . . Taketh the moralite goode men. 1447 BOKENHAM *Seyntys* (Roxb.) 46 Yf yt lyke on to moralyte To draw ye names of the progenytours Of marye. 1470 HENRYSON *Mor. Fab.* II. (*Town & C. Mouse*) xxx, Freindis, ye may find . . . In to this fabill ane gude moralitie. 1523 FITZHERB. *Husb. Prolog.*, But who that redeth in the boke of the moralites of the chesse, shal therby perceyue, that [etc.]. 1622 DRAYTON *Poly-ob.* xxi. 197 Orpheus, whose sweet Harpe . . . Intised Trees, and Rocks, to follow him along: Th' moralitie of which, is that [etc.]. 1623 COCKERAM III. s.v. *Aglaia*, The moralitie of this inuention was to expresse the cheerfull conuersation which ought to be amongst friends.

c. Moral truth or significance.

1773 GOLDSM. *Stoops to Conq.* v. *Tony*, Ecod, mother, all the parish says you have spoiled me, and so you may take the fruits on't. . . *Hard*. There's morality, however, in his reply.

† 4. a. A literary composition or artistic representation inculcating a moral lesson; a moralizing commentary; a moral allegory. *Obs.*

1430 LYDC. *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 117 The moralite of the hors, the goose, and the sheepe, translated by Dan Johne

Lidgate. 1599 THYNNE *Animadv.* (1875) 28 Molinet, the frenche auctor of the moralytye vpon the Romante of the roose. 1627 DRAYTON *Moon-Calf* in *Agincourt*, etc. 176 *margin*. The morality of mother Bumbyes tale. a1649 DRUMM. of HAWTH. *Fam. Ep. Wks.* (1711) 140 She presented... a fair Face... but on the other Side... was the Image of Death; by which Morality [printed Mortality] he surpassed the others [i. e. other painters of the same subject], more than they did him by Art.

b. *Hist.* Used by mod. writers as the distinctive name for the species of drama (popular in the 16th c.) in which some moral or spiritual lesson was inculcated, and in which the chief characters were personifications of abstract qualities.

App. adopted in the 18th c. from French literary historians; the F. *moralité* had this sense in the 16th c., but in English we find only *moral* and *moral play*.

1773 (half-title to reprint of J. Skot's ed.), Everyman. A Morality. 1801 STRUTT *Sports & Past.* III. ii. 113 When the mysteries ceased to be played, the subjects for the drama were not taken from historical facts, but consisted of moral reasonings in praise of virtue and condemnation of vice, on which account they were called moralities. 1858 R. A. VAUGHAN *Ess. & Rem.* I. 55 In one of our old English Moralities, the seven cardinal virtues are represented as besieged by the seven deadly sins.

5. a. The doctrine or system concerned with conduct and duty; moral science.

c 1449 PECOCK *Repr.* II. iv. (Rolls) 155 Sum other vntrewe opinoun of men is such that for it her conuersacioun schal not be maad the worse moralli, or ellis not ajens notable, good, vertuose moralte. 1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* II. xviii. §2 The end of Moralitie, is to procure the Affections to obey Reason, and not to inuade it. 1690 LOCKE *Hum. Und.* III. xi. §16 Upon this ground it is I am bold to think, that morality is capable of demonstration, as well as mathematicks. 1726 SWIFT *Gulliver* II. vii. The learning of this people... consisting only in morality, history, poetry, and mathematics. 1841 ELPHINSTONE *Hist. Ind.* I. 237 Principles... on which every theory in physics and every maxim in morality depends.

b. *pl.* Points of ethics, moral principles or rules.

1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* II. xxii. §7 Wherin they ought to have handled Custom, Exercise, Habit, Educacion [etc.]: theis as they haue determinate vse, in moralities, from these the mind suffereth. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 447 ¶4 If we consider attentively this Property of Human Nature, it may instruct us in very fine Moralities. a1854 H. REED *Lect. Eng. Lit.* xii. (1855) 405 The letters of Lord Chesterfield make a book of the minor moralities, and the major immoralities of life. 1861 MILL *Utilit.* v. 89 The moralities which protect every individual from being harmed by others.

c. A particular system of morals.

1680 BURNET *Rochester* (1692) 38 The two maxims of his morality were, that [etc.]. 1695 LOCKE *Reas. Chr.* (1696) 271 He that shall collect all the Moral Rules of the Philosophers... will find them to come short of the Morality delivered by our Saviour. 1781 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* xxxi. III. 261 He soon experienced, that the principles of honour and integrity, which might regulate the ordinary conduct of Constantius, were superseded by the loose doctrines of political morality. 1867 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (1877) I. ii. 33 The morality of the Gospel had a direct influence upon the politics of the age. 1898 *Westm. Gaz.* 26 Sept. 8/1 In these days of lying advertisements, when 'commercial morality' has become almost synonymous with ordinary immorality.

d. Ethical aspect (of a question).

1869 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (1875) III. xii. 253 The morality of the question is easily summed up.

6. The quality or fact of being moral.

a. Conformity to the moral law; good moral goodness or rightness; (of writings) good moral tendency. Now *rare* or *Obs.*

1592 G. HARVEY *Pierce's Super.* 104 Oh, that learning were euer married to such discretion;... contention to such moralitie. 1691-8 NORRIS *Pract. Disc.* (1711) III. 181 The Good represents the Morality of His Nature. 1715 ADDISON *Freeholder* No. 6 ¶7 Euripides... tho' famous for the morality of his plays, had introduced a person, who, being reminded of an oath he had taken, reply'd, 'I swore with my mouth, but not with my heart'. 1772 JUNIUS *Lett.* lxxviii. (1820) 338 Instances... of genius and morality united in a lawyer... are distinguished by their singularity.

†b. Of a Mosaic enactment: The fact of being part of the moral law (see MORAL a. 4). *Obs.*

1656 in *Burton's Diary* (1828) I. 25 By the Mosaic law, blasphemers were to be stoned to death. The morality of this remains. a1662 HEYLIN *Laud* (1668) 124 These Doctrinal heads [of Puritanism], being ten in number, related to the indispensable morality of the Lords-day-Sabbath [etc.].

†c. The quality or fact of being a 'moral action' (see MORAL a. 6a), i. e. of being morally either good or evil. *Obs.*

a1716 SOUTH *Serm.* (1727) II. 326 Did Christ himself ever assume such a Power, as to alter the Morality of Actions, and to transform Vice into Virtue... by his bare Word? 1736 BUTLER *Anal.* I. iii. 72 The... advantage in this case is gained by the action itself, not by the morality, the virtuousness or viciousness of it.

7. a. Moral conduct; usually, good moral conduct; behaviour conformed to the moral law; moral virtue. (Sometimes in contradistinction to the higher excellences of the Christian character.)

1609 B. JONSON *Sil. Wom.* III. i. (1620) F2b, Goe to, behaue your selfe distinctly, and with good moralitie. 1658 T. WALL *Charact. Enemies Ch.* 59 It is hatred of sin makes them so malicious: It is separation from the wicked that makes them void of Christian society and common Morality. a1699 STILLINGFL. *Serm.* Wks. 1710 I. viii. 117 They [sc. the Jews in their spiritual pride] had the purity of

his ordinances, ... whereas all others, they thought, served God only with their own Inventions, or placed their Religion in dull morality. 1791 Bp. HORNE *Charge to Clergy of Norwich* 14 And here, by Religion is to be understood the Christian Religion; and by Morality, such good works as are independent of it. 1814 JANE AUSTEN *Mansf. Park* ix, We do not look in great cities for our best morality. 1824 HOGG *Conf. Sinner* 214 The most popular of all their preachers of morality. *Ibid.* 216 It was easy to see that the true Gospel preachers joined all on one side, and the upholders of pure morality and a blameless life on the other. 1877 E. R. CONDER *Bas. Faith* i. 19 Justice, truth, love, duty, virtue—in one word, morality. 1878 R. W. DALE *Lect. Preach.* viii. 243 There may be morality where there is no religion; but that there should be religion where there is no morality, is impossible. 1887 TENNYSON in *Mem.* (1897) II. 337 Evil must come upon us headlong, if morality tries to get on without religion.

b. Used as a nickname or a mock-title for one who assumes airs of virtue.

1672 MARVELL *Reh. Transp.* I. Wks. (Grosart) III. 98, I am resolved, instead of his Grace, to call him always his Morality. 1806 SURR *Winter in Lond.* (ed. 3) III. 138, I suspect that his own son, young morality, will require a little of his parental inspection.

8. *attrib.*, as morality squad, in Canada, a municipal or provincial police unit dealing with infractions of legislation concerning prostitution, pornography, etc. So *morality officer*, etc.

1963 J. N. HARRIS *Weird World Wes Beattie* (1964) x. 119 He called an acquaintance on the morality squad of the Ontario Provincial Police in order to get the low-down on the obscene film racket. 1967 *Canad. News Facts* 4 Dec. 183, 18 arrested on gambling charges... Eight of the men were arrested in Montreal by the Montreal morality squad. 1970 *Toronto Daily Star* 24 Sept. 7/5 Man appears to need some censorship to protect himself from his baser tastes. I trust the morality squad will continue its good work. 1976 *Globe & Mail* (Toronto) 17 Jan. 12/4 Pasquale Zappia... died of a heart attack Thursday while being questioned by an Ottawa police morality officer outside a restaurant.

moralizable (mɒrə'laɪzəb(ə)), *a.* [f. MORALIZE *v.* + -ABLE.] That can be rendered moral or expressed in terms of morality; amenable to moralizing.

1916 F. VON HÜGEL *German Soul* II. 64 They are not really moral, nor even moralisable. 1961 J. N. FINDLAY *Values & Intentions* ix. 399 Religion can be seen thus to be intrinsically moralizable.

moralization (mɒrə'laɪz(ə)ʃən), [ad. late L. *mōrālīzātiōn-em*, f. *mōrālīzāre* to MORALIZE. Cf. mod. F. *moralisation*.] The action of moralizing.

1. a. Moral interpretation; a moralizing commentary (of or upon a book of Scripture, etc.). b. Indulgence in moral reflection; a moralizing discourse.

c 1420 LYDG. *Assembly of Gods* 860 Moralization of Holy Scripture. 1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* v. (Percy Soc.) 24 Who knewe gramer without impediment Shoulde perfytely have itelleccion Of a lytterall cense and moralizacioun. 1531 ELYOT *Gov.* I. xxvi, If the players haue radde the moralization of the chesse. 1599 THYNNE *Animadv.* (1875) 74 The learned molinet, in his moralizatione of that Romant. 1641 BAKER *Chron.* (1674) 179/2 William Wallis... who made a Book of Moralizations upon Ovid's Metamorphosis. 1795 R. ANDERSON *Johnson* 201 These compositions... evince... that happy art of moralization, by which he gives to well-known incidents the grace of novelty and the force of instruction. 1820 *Retrospective Rev.* II. 5 [In Sidney's *Arcadia*] there is perceptible an air... of melancholy yet not gloomy moralization. 1846 WRIGHT *Ess. Mid. Ages* II. xii. 62 In the thirteenth century these stories with moralizations were already used extensively by the monks.

2. The action of making moral or more moral; the process of becoming moral.

1848 *Tait's Mag.* XV. 325 None ever laboured more for their happiness and moralization. 1879 H. SPENCER *Data of Ethics* vii. §46. 127 The sense of duty or moral obligation... will diminish as fast as moralization increases. 1884 *Ch. Reformer* 201 Those who would work at the moralization of our literature. 1892 MONTEFIORE *Hibbert Lect.* II. 101 The moralization of Yahveh's character was by no means completed at the close of the pre-prophetic period.

moralize ('mɒrəlaɪz), *v.* [a. F. *moraliser*, ad. late L. *mōrālīzāre*, f. *mōrāl-is*: see MORAL a. and -IZE.]

1. *trans.* To interpret morally or symbolically; to explain the moral meaning of; to point the moral of; to make (an event, etc.) the subject of moral reflection.

c 1450 in *Lydgate's Nightingale* 1 This [fable of the nightingale] ys moralysyd vn-to Cryste. 1593 G. HARVEY *Pierce's Super.* 18 My leisure will scarcely serue to moralize Fables of Beares, Apes, and Foxes; (some men can giue a shrewd gesse at a courtly allegory). 1594 SHAKS. *Rich. III.* III. i. 83 Thus, like the formall Vice, Iniquitie, I moralize two meanings in one word. 1600 — *A.Y.L.* II. i. 44 But what said Laques? Did he not moralize this spectacle? 1608 WILLET *Hexapla Exod.* 465 Some doe moralize it; that by boring the eare is signified [etc.]. 1692 R. L'ESTRANGE *Fables* I. cccxxviii. 286 This Fable is Moraliz'd in the Holy Gospel it self. a1711 KEN *Hymnotheo* Poet. Wks. 1721 III. 293 The Herd of Gods, which his Olympus stor'd, He mean'd, should moraliz'd be, not ador'd. 1841 TRENCH *Parables* xii. (1877) 245 Christ moralizes the whole parable... with those solemn words, 'For many are called, but few are chosen'.

†2. Of an incident, event, etc.: To exemplify or instance the moral of (a fable, saying, etc.). *Obs.*

1597 J. KING *On Jonas* (1618) 119 Nay, but there shall be a king ouer vs; yet it may be, when they haue their wish, the fable will be moralized, and verified vpon them; A storke was giuen them. 1601 Bp. W. BARLOW *Eagle & Body* (1609) Bii, I speake... onely to shewe how it doth moralize this Prouerbe, That where the Body is, the Eagles will Resort. 1608-11 Bp. HALL *Medit. & Vows* II. §4 (1624) 23 That which is said of the Elephant, ... we see well moralized, in men of euill conscience.

†b. To supply (a poem) with a moral or subject for moralizing. *Obs.*

1590 SPENSER *F.Q.* I. Induct. i, Fierce warres and faithful loves shall moralize my song. 1706 PRIOR *Ode to Queen* I, And with his Prince's Arms He moraliz'd his Song.

†c. To make (something) the subject of an allegory; to symbolize. *Obs.*

1652 *Persuasive to Compliance* 12 Not sparing Jupiter himselfe, whom they challenge to have wrested the Celestiall Monarchy from his Father Saturne: (in which is moralized the unnaturalnesse of Ambition).

3. *intr.* To indulge in moral reflection; to found a moral (on or upon an event, etc.).

1649 OGILBY *Virg. Georg.* I. (1684) 51 *note*, Seneca takes occasion thus to moralize: The Land... is divided into Regions...; the Chief Good hath its place too. 1692 R. L'ESTRANGE *Fables* cclxxxix. 362 The Pretended Criminal began now to Moralize upon the Story. 1710 STEELE *Tatler* No. 170 ¶5, I know you came Abroad only to Moralize and make Observations. 1813 SHELLEY *Q. Mab.* 22 A gloomy theme, On which the lightest heart might moralize. 1824 W. IRVING *T. Trav.* I. 343 No one can moralize better after a misfortune has taken place. 1886 KIPLING *Departm. Ditties*, etc. (1888) 82 So we said He was a victim to the Demon Drink, And moralized upon him.

b. *trans.* To change the condition or aspect of (a person or thing) by moral discourse or reflection. *Const. into, out of.*

1722 MITCHELL *Ep. Death Dalrymple* 9 Nor is it Rudeness for the Friendly Muse To moralize Affliction into Use. 1796 BURNEY *Mem. Metastasio* II. 274 Whom he very anxiously tries to moralize into philosophy and tranquillity. 1807-8 W. IRVING *Salmag.* (1824) 275 In a similar humour was Launcelot at present, and I knew the only way was to let him moralise himself out of it.

4. To make moral; to give a moral quality to or affect the moral quality of (actions, feelings).

1592 LYL Y *Gallathea* III. iii, *Astron.* Thy thoughts shall be metamorphosed, and made haile fellowes with the Gods. *Raffe.* O fortune! I feele my very braines moralized. 1627 SANDERSON *Serm.* (1681) I. 282 God... seldom bringeth a man from the wretchedness of forlorn nature, ... but... by His restraining grace... He doth correct nature, and moralize it. 1647 CUDWORTH *Serm. I Cor.* xv. 57 (1676) 93 Such other laws and circumstances as moralize humane actions. 1682 SIR T. BROWNE *Chr. Mor.* III. §7 Good and bad Stars moralize not our Actions. 1762 *Gentl. Mag.* 86 To raise the thoughts and moralize the mind. 1861 MILL *Utilit.* v. 77 When moralized by the social feeling [the natural feeling of retaliation] only acts in the directions conformable to the general good.

5. To improve the morals of.

1633 PRYNNE *Histrio-m.* 106 If Stage-plays doe onely discover Vices for to make them odious, then those lasciuious Pagans who most delighted in them, should have bene meliorated and moralized by them. 1647 N. BACON *Disc. Govt. Eng.* I. xlvi. (1739) 76 Henry the first... being trained up... in the English garb, moralized by Learning, and now admitted to the Throne. 1723 WELSTED *Steele's Consc. Lovers* ProL, 'Tis yours with Breeding... To Chasten Wit, and Moralize the Stage. 1817 COLERIDGE *Biog. Lit.* xxii. (1882) 217 For the communication of pleasure is the introductory means by which alone the poet must expect to moralize his readers. 1840 THACKERAY *Paris Sk.-bk.* (1869) 250 Was any man who saw the show [the execution of a murderer] deterred... or moralised in any way? 1891 W. J. GREENSTREET tr. *Guyau's Educ. & Heredity* 96 Not only individuals, but whole races are moralised or demoralised.

moralized ('mɒrəlaɪzd), *pppl. a.* [-ED¹.]

1. a. Morally or symbolically applied or interpreted. b. Made instructive in morals.

c 1412 HOCLEVE *De Reg. Princ.* 2111 There is a booke... That 'the Chesse moralisede' cleped is. 1498 *Lydgate's Assembly of Gods, Interpr. Names Gods* end, Thus endeth this lytell moralized treatyse. 1601 Bp. W. BARLOW *Eagle & Body* (1609) Dii, These moralized Eagles. 1865 TYLOR *Early Hist. Man.* xii. 342 A story of which the European fable... might be a mere moralized remnant.

2. Of a man or his attributes: Made moral.

1647 W. LYFORD *Transl. Sinner* (1648) 4 Moralized Christians, which have a forme of knowledge and of the truth in the Law. 1648 JENKYN *Blind Guide* I. 3 Thousands of moraliz'd heathens... would blush. 1656 T. WATSON *One Thing Necessary* 70 A moraliz'd man is but a tame diuell. 1677 W. HUBBARD *Narrative* II. 48 There are two principal Actors among the Indians... who are said to be... a strange kind of moralized Salvages. 1831 *Fraser's Mag.* III. 54 [His] finely moralized mind, elevated with the purest religious sentiments, is exactly fitted for such a subject. 1892 MONTEFIORE *Hibbert Lect.* I. 38 Resembling rather the insensate violence of angered nature, than the reasonable indignation of a moralized personality.

†3. Having morals of a specified kind. *Obs.*

1650 H. MORE *Observ. in Enthus. Tri.*, etc. (1656) 145 Do you think that they are... so singularly moralized, that Socrates-like, if an Asse kick they will not kick again? 1652 GAULE *Magastrom.* 15 Why God would call the Magi... to Christ? Not because they were wisemen or men well moralized.

moralizer ('mɒrəlaɪz(ə)r). [f. MORALIZE *v.* + -ER¹.] One who or something which moralizes.

1. One who is given to making moral reflections.

1600 NASHE *Summer's Last Will* ProL B 2 Moralizers, you that wrest a neuer meant meaning, out of euery thing, applying all things to the present time, keepe your attention

for the common Stage. 1742 RICHARDSON *Pamela* IV. 120 But what a Moraliser am I! 1825 COLERIDGE *Aids Refl.* (1848) I. 26 There sometimes occurs an apparent play on words, which not only to the moralizer, but even to the philosophical etymologist, appears more than a mere play. 1837 HAWTHORNE *Twice-told T.* (1851) I. xvi. 248 The old man looks eastward, and (for he is a moralizer) frames a simile.

2. A moralizing agent.

1840 CHALMERS in *Hanna Mem.* (1851) IV. xi. 206 The Gospel . . . is the most powerful and efficient of all moralizers.

moralizing ('mɔrəlaɪzɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* [-ING¹.]

†1. The action of explaining the moral meaning of (a fable or tale); a moralization, moral. *Obs.*

c 1422 HOCLEVE *Jereslaus' Wife* Moralization 12 Where is the moralizinge . . . Which heere-of? was ther noon in the book Out of the which þat thow this tale took?

2. The action of making moral.

1677 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* II. III. Pref., There are many excellent Philosophemes and Notions . . . which . . . may be of great use . . . for the moralising of persons and republics. 1691-8 NORRIS *Pract. Disc.* (1711) III. 227 Such studies as signify little or nothing to the moralizing of their Minds.

3. Moral reflection; an instance of this.

1692 R. L'ESTRANGE *Fables* cxcvii. 258 And let there be No Moralizing in the Pulpit upon the Fable. 1727 DE FOE *Syst. Magic* i. i. (1840) 31 But to leave moralizing . . . I go on with my story. 1870 MRS. STOWE *Oldtown* xxviii. It will be seen by these edifying moralisings how eminently scriptural was the course of Sam's mind.

moralizing ('mɔrəlaɪzɪŋ), *ppl. a.* [-ING².] That moralizes, in the senses of the verb.

1796 COLERIDGE *To Yng. Friend* Poems (1877) I. 154 It were a lot divine To cheat our noons in moralizing mood. 1816 *Remarks Eng. Mann.* 79 A nation of moralizing, thinking people. 1825 SOUTHEY *Paraguay* III. xx. A land Which . . . should one day Take up from thence his moralizing lay. 1869 LECKY *Europ. Mor.* (1880) I. ii. 291 We find a society almost absolutely destitute of moralising institutions. 1902 J. H. ROSE *Napoleon* xii. 295 He [*i.e.* the legislator] will turn by preference to education as a more potent moralizing agency. 1904 *Speaker* 23 Apr. 93/1 Thackeray and the other moralising theorists were wrong. Hence 'moralizingly *adv.*

1782 ELIZ. BLOWER *Geo. Bateman* III. 180 They likewise moralizingly observed, that [*etc.*]. 1865 *Daily Tel.* 15 Dec. 5/3 Moralisingly, she added, . . . There were girls since the world began [*etc.*].

moralised ('mɔrəld), *ppl. a.* Also *moraled*. [*f.* MORAL *sb.* + -ED².] Having morals (of a specified kind, indicated by a prefixed *adv.* or *adj.*).

1614 W. B. *Philosopher's Banquet* (ed. 2) 98 The king thus moraled, he was vnfit to govern others. 1826 *Westm. Rev.* VI. 18 This vice . . . is well touched on by Locke, in the same finely toned and finely moraled discourse. 1863 COWDEN CLARKE *Shaks. Char.* x. 257 He is light-moraled, loose-conscienced. 1884 *Pall Mall G.* 5 Aug. 5/2 Silenus . . . sought consolation in wine, and thus . . . became the agreeable and well-informed but loosely-moraled old person who is represented in . . . Virgil's Eclogues.

†**'moraliser**. *Obs. rare*—1. [*f.* MORAL *v.* + -ER¹.] A moralizer.

1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* II. iii. 301 Come, you are too seuer a Moraller.

moralless ('mɔrəllɪs), *a.* [*f.* MORAL *sb.* + -LESS.] Without a moral.

1884 *Mag. Art* Feb. 150/1 The artist of independent and moral-less purpose. 1898 G. A. SMITH *Drummond* vi. (1899) 140 Drummond had never treated religion . . . as if it were utterly without the great law of life, a moral-less magic of arbitrary formulas.

moralillon: see MORILLON.

morally ('mɔrəli), *adv.* [*f.* MORAL *a.* + -LY².] †1. In a moral sense; with a moral meaning or purpose. *Obs. rare.*

a 1400 HYLTON *Scala Perf.* (W. de W. 1494) II. xliii. When Jhesu is mayster it is expownded and declared literally: morally: mystly: and heuenly. 1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* xiii. (Percy Soc.) 51 They take no hede nothyn they wryte, Whyche morally dyd so nobly endyte, Reproving vyce.

2. In respect of moral character or conduct; from the point of view of ethics or of the moral law; with reference to moral responsibility.

c 1449 PECOCC *Repr.* II. (Rolls) 155 Sum vntrewe opinioun of men is such that for it her conuersacioun is the worse morali. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 153 What so euer vertue enclyneth or moueth man or woman morally to moo thynges than one perteyneth to the actyue lyfe. 1634 *Documents agst. Pryme* (Camden) 40 They are all able umpyres of all vices and vertues, of thynges that are morally good or evill. a 1716 SOUTH *Serm.* (1727) II. 321 For generally speaking, to take away the Life of a Man, is neither morally Good, nor Morally Evil. 1790 BURKE *Fr. Rev.* 28 The house of lords . . . is not morally competent to dissolve the house of commons. 1841 MYERS *Cath. Th.* III. §9. 33 The testimony of the best men morally as to the immediate origin of their thoughts and feelings may conceivably not be trustworthy. 1859 KINGSLEY *Misc.* (1860) I. 124 A government is morally bound to keep itself in existence. 1897 MARY KINGSLEY *W. Africa* 499 Morally speaking, the African is far from being the brutal fiend he is often painted.

3. In accordance with morality; virtuously.

a 1540 BARNES *Wks.* (1573) 312/2 Those poore men that marry, be cause they would not all onely lyue virtuously beefore God, but also morally before the world. 1685 DRYDEN *Sylva* Pref. a2 To take away rewards and punishments, is only a pleasing prospect to a Man, who resolves before hand not to live morally.

4. On grounds of moral evidence.

1645 [see CERTAIN *a.* 4]. 1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* VI. §76 It being morally sure, that the Earl of Essex would put himself in their way. 1660 JER. TAYLOR *Duct. Dubit.* I. v. Rule ii. §5 But there is a Negative doubt which is called Morally negative; that is, when there is no way of being readily and clearly determined, but yet the doubt is founded upon some slight conjecture, and no more. 1660 R. COKE *Power & Subj.* 95 God did scarce ever leave men so destitute, but they were morally certain to whom they did owe their topical and natural obedience. 1667 in *10th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 48 The said Manley was gone for England, and, as he himselfe hath given out and is morally supposed, will not returne. 1692 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) II. 462 He was morally assured of success. 1782 MISS BURNEY *Cecilia* III. iv. It's quite morally impossible I should raise such a sum. 1808 LIEUT. COL. SYMES in J. Moore *Narr. Campaign Spain* (1809) 131 It is morally impossible that they can stand before a line of French infantry. 1869 *Bradshaw's Railway Manual* XXI. 174 It is morally certain that there will be enough net income at the end of next half-year to pay the full year's interest. 1966 'R. STANDISH' *Widow Hack* ix. 97 Morally certain that I had not been seen, I returned to my car.

5. *Comb.*: morally-given *a.*, whose inclinations are on the side of morality.

1896 A. MORRISON *Child of the Jago* 25 So well-conducted, morally-given and respectable a gathering.

moralness ('mɔrəlɪnɪs). *rare.* [*f.* MORAL *a.* + -NESS.] The state of being moral; morality. Also *personified*.

1642 D. ROGERS *Naaman* 10 It is not the moralnes of any people, nor their vertuous qualities. 1889 *Univ. Rev.* Jan. 91 Go, mask of Pride and mannered Moralness!

|| **morán** ('mɔrən). Also *Il-moran*. [Masai.] The warrior group of the Masai tribe which comprises the younger unmarried males. Also a member of this group.

1885 J. THOMSON *Through Masai Land* (ed. 3) x. 425 A certain rite, better known in Africa than in Europe, was performed; and . . . he was an El-moran—a warrior. 1902 H. H. JOHNSTON *Uganda Protectorate* II. xix. 822 In former days, before the Masai warriors, called 'El Mórán', started on an expedition, they would fortify their courage with a war medicine, which was said to be the bark of *Acacia verrugosa*. 1905 A. C. HOLLIS *Masai* 298 Their hair is allowed to grow, and as soon as it has grown long enough to plait, they are called Il-muran (warriors). 1947 *E. African Ann.* 1946-7 43/1 The 'morán' are the warrior age-grade. . . In the past the 'morán' constituted a free military organization within the tribe. 1960 *Times* 8 Nov. 13/2 One Kikuyu was killed and a score were injured by Masai morán. 1975 *Times* 9 Apr. 12/8 The morán system of organized adolescence.

morass (mɔ'ræs). Also 7 moras(e), morasse, morost. [*a.* Du. *moeras*, earlier *moerasch*, an altered form (influenced by *moer MOOR sb.*¹) of MDu. *marasch*, *maras*, *a.* OF. *maresc*, *marais*: see MARISH. Cf. MLG. *moras*, early mod.G. *morasz*, from 17th c. *morast* (whence the Eng. form *morost*); from LG. are Sw. *moras*, Da. *morads*.

The word is now confined to literary use, exc. in some parts of the West Indies, where it survives with the pronunciation ('morəs).]

1. A wet swampy tract, a bog, marsh; occas. in generalized sense, boggy land.

1655 FULLER *Hist. Camb.* v. 72 Athens . . . was seated in a Morase or Fenny place. 1657 R. LIGON *Barbadoes* (1673) 25 There remains, making a great part of that flat, a kinde of Bog or Morost. 1691 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) II. 199 They . . . are making canalls to drain the moras. 1730-46 THOMSON *Autumn* 476 Nor the deep morass Refuse, but thro' the shaking wilderness Pick your nice way. 1815 SCOTT *Guy M. i.* The sighs of the wind as it passed along the dreary morass. 1860 Hook *Lives Abps.* (1869) I. 355 Only a small portion of the country was under cultivation, the rest was morass or impenetrable forest.

fig. 1867 MACGREGOR *Voy. Alone* (1868) 64 The east end of London—that morass of vice, and sighs and savagery. 1884 GLADSTONE *Sp.* 28 Feb. (1885) 136 Let us not wander into the morasses and fogs of doubt.

2. *West Indian*. Short for *morass-weed*, *q.v.* in 3.

3. *attrib.*, as *morass ground*, *-way*; *morass ore*, bog iron ore; *morass-weed West Indian*, the aquatic plant *Ceratophyllum demersum*.

1712 E. COOKE *Voy. S. Sea* 149 This *Morass Ground was full of the largest Toads I ever saw. 1804-8 JAMESON *Syst. Min.* (1816) III. 294 *Morass-ore, or Friable Bog Iron-ore. Morasterz, Werner. 1817 T. THOMSON *Chem.* (ed. 5) III. 478 Morass Ore. 1675 OGILBY *Brit.* (1698) 2 Here bear to the Left, thro' a *morass-way . . . to Morton in the Marsh. 1756 P. BROWNE *Jamaica* 345 The Morass or *Morass-weed is very common in all the brackish waters of Jamaica. 1864 GRISEBACH *Flora W. Ind.* 785 Morass-weed.

morassic (mɔ'ræsɪk), *a.* [*f.* MORASS + -IC.] Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of a morass; morassy.

1897 C. MACMILLAN in *Minnesota Bot. Stud.* (1894-8) I. 995 All of these morassic formations characterize quiet shores.

morassy (mɔ'ræsɪ), *a.* [*f.* MORASS + -Y¹. Cf. Ger. *morastig*, earlier *marassig*.] Of or pertaining to a morass; having the characteristics of a morass; consisting of wet spongy ground; found in a morass. *morassy iron ore = morass ore*.

1699 DAMPIER *Voy.* II. i. 160 The Land on the backside of the Town seems to be morassy. 1784 DARWIN in *Phil. Trans.* LXXV. 3 Our next operation was to build a wall of

clay against the morassy sides of the well. 1801 *Encycl. Brit. Suppl.* II. 240/1 Morassy iron ore. 1881 BLACKMORE *Christowell* (1882) II. x. 219 The ground was uneven, though not bouldery, nor morassy.

Morasthite ('mɔrəθaɪt). Also *Morascite*, *Morashite*, *Morashtite*, *Morastite*. [*f.* *Moresheth* in Gath, name of the home town of Micah.] Epithet of Micah, the Judæan prophet of the 8th century B.C.

a 1390 WYCLIF *Micah* i. 1. The word of the Lord . . . is maad to Mycheas Morastites. 1535 COVERDALE *Jer.* xxvi. Micheas the Morascite, which was a prophet vnder Ezechias kinge of Iuda, spake. *Ibid.* *Micah* i. This is the worde of the Lorde, that came vnto Micheas the Morastite. 1611 BIBLE *Jer.* xxvii. 18 Micah the Morashite prophecied in the dayes of Hezekiah king of Iudah. *Ibid.* *Micah* i. 1 The word of the Lord . . . came to Micah the Morasthite in the dayes of Iotham, Ahaz, and Hezekiah. 1839 *Penny Cycl.* XV. 172/1 Micah . . . is called in the title to his prophecy the Morasthite. 1845 J. KITTO *Cyclopedia Biblical Lit.* II. 334/1 It is stated that Micah the Morasthite foretold the destruction of Jerusalem in the reign of Hezekiah. 1904 *Jewish Encycl.* VIII. 533/1 Micah . . . was a Morasthite; that is to say, a native of Moreshethgath. 1944 G. B. SHAW *Everybody's Political What's What?* xxvi. 231 The noble God of Micah the Morasthite. 1963 GRANT & ROWLEY *Hasting's Dict. Bible* 674 *Morashtite*,—a gentilic used in RV to designate the prophet Micah, . . . (AV *Morasthite* . . .); probably derived from Morsheth-gath.

morat ('mɔrət). *Antiq.* [*ad. med. L. mōrātum*, *f. L. mōr-us* mulberry: see -ATE¹.] A drink made of honey and flavoured with mulberries.

1807 SHARON TURNER *Hist. Angla-Saxons* II. 52 The vessels of wine, mead, ale, pigment, morat and cyder. 1809 CAMPBELL *O'Connor's Child* iv. And kneeling pages offer'd up The Mórát in a golden cup. 1819 SCOTT *Ivanhoe* iii. Place the best mead, . . . the richest morat, . . . upon the board. 1842 SIR H. TAYLOR *Edwin the Fair* III. vii. Six meals a day, With morat and spiced ale, is generous living.

morate ('mɔrət), *sb.* *Chem.* [*f. L. mōr-us* mulberry + -ATE¹.] A salt of moric acid.

1856 in MAYNE *Expos. Lex.* 1891 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

†**'morate**, *a.* *Obs.* [*ad. L. mōrāt-us*, *f. mōr-ēs*: see MORAL *a.*] Mannered; well-mannered, respectably conducted, moral.

1652 GAULE *Magastrom.* xvii. 138 To see a man well morate so seldom applauded. a 1677 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* IV. vii. 355 So that the wiser and more morate part of Mankind were forced to set up Laws and Punishments, to keep the generality of Mankind in some tolerable order.

moration (mɔ'reɪʃən). *rare.* [*ad. L. morātiōnem*, *n.* of action *f. morā-rī* to delay.] Delay, tarrying.

16 . . . SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* VI. x. (1658) 400 We shall . . . say he [*sc.* the sun] is more powerful in the Northern Hemisphere, and in the Apogee; for therein his moration [1646, p. 325 motion] is slower. 1839 *New Monthly Mag.* LV. 518 The sublime Obscure still lingered—a moration which failed not to raise some misgivings.

moratorial (mɔrə'tɔəriəl), *a.* [*f.* MORATORIUM + -AL¹.] Pertaining to or payable in respect of a moratorium.

1914 *Economist* 7 Nov. 833/1 On the debts due to them and covered by the moratorium, they are entitled to a moratorial interest of 5 per cent.

moratorium (mɔrə'tɔəriəm). Pl. -ia, -iums. [*mod. L.*, *neut.* of late L. *morātōrius*: see next.]

1. *Law.* A legal authorization to a debtor to postpone payment for a certain time.

1875 *Times* 28 Sept. 5/3 The merchants of Belgrade, taking advantage of the warlike rumours, have asked for a moratorium. 1884 *Pall Mall G.* 27 Aug. 5/2 The Vienna sugar firm . . . in demanding a moratorium . . . assumes that its assets will, in a year's time, be sufficiently valuable to pay the debts which it is now unable to liquidate. 1905 (Official Receiver in) *Author XV.* 233/2 The refusal of his largest unsecured creditors to consent to a moratorium of sufficient length to enable him to recover his position. 1932 *Sun* (Baltimore) 7 Sept. 8/2 There is little evidence that past Farm Board 'moratoriums' on sales of its commodity holdings, or its quota schemes to sift holdings into the markets in small lots, have buoyed the market for these commodities. 1972 *Times* 27 Jan. 14/4 Those who wanted to agree to moratoria to assist businesses in financial difficulties. 1973 *Nation Rev.* (Melbourne) 31 Aug. 1434/1 Will there be resolutions to the federal or sitdown moratoria in Collins street?

2. A postponement, an agreed delay, a deliberate temporary suspension (of some activity, etc.).

1932 *Sun* (Baltimore) 5 Sept. 1/2 The moratorium on picketing ordered by Milo Reno, of Des Moines, national leader of the strike, seemed virtually achieved when only on two highways near Sioux City were farmers turning back live stock and produce trucks. 1934 W. B. WOLFE *Nervous Breakdown* i. 2 In a nervous breakdown the whole personality declares a moratorium of normal activities, and both body and soul join in a cry for help. 1944 *Ward Study* May 7/2 A moratorium on 'of course' sentences. 1956 *Jrnl. Amer. Psychoanal. Assac.* Jan. 66 Societies offer . . . more or less sanctioned intermediary periods between childhood and adulthood, institutionalized *psycho-social maratoria*. 1957 *Observer* 25 Aug. 8/2 Their new proposal that nuclear tests should be suspended not for ten months but for two years. . . Under their plan, the launching of the first year's moratorium would depend on an East-West agreement to a partial disarmament plan covering several fields. 1961 I. MURDOCH *Severed Head* xiii. 113 For me they [*sc.* words] constituted rather a kind of moratorium, a momentary neutral zone where I could . . . absolutely rest. 1969 *Guardian*

13 Oct. 3/2 Moratorium-day on Vietnam. . has so captured the attention that Wednesday is expected to see the most wide-spread political protest in America's history. 1970 *Daily Tel.* 29 Apr. 13/4 Could we not now have a moratorium on Dylan Thomas records? 1972 *Nature* 17 Mar. 94/1 A provision calling for a five-year moratorium on the killing of all ocean mammals.

moratory (mɒrətəri), *a.* *Law.* [ad. late L. *morātōr-ius* serving to delay, *f. morā-rī* to delay; see -ORY. Cf. F. *moratoire*, It. *moratorio*.] Authorizing delay in payment.

1891 CHALMERS *Bills of Exchange* 149 By a French moratory law, passed in consequence of war, the maturity of bills payable in Paris is postponed three months.

Moratta, Morattoe, obs. forms of MAHRATTA.

moratto (mɒ'rætəʊ). ? *Obs.* Also 8 morotto, 9 marotta. A kind of pea.

1731 MILLER *Gard. Dict.* s.v. *Pisum*, The Spanish Morotto Pea. . . The Spanish Morotto. . . is a great Bearer, and a hardy Sort of Pea. 1789 J. FARLEY *Lond. Art of Cookery* (ed. 6) 163 Take a quart of green Moratto peas. 1824 LOUDON *Encycl. Gard.* (ed. 2) §3599 The egg, the moratto, the Prussian blue, and the rouncivals. . . are all very fine eating peas in young growth. 1835 *Trans. Horticult. Soc.* Ser. II. I. 386 Varieties of the Pea. . . Spanish Marotta.

Moratty, obs. form of MAHRATTI.

Moravian (mɒ'reɪviən), *sb.*¹ and *a.*¹ [f. med.L. *Moravia* Moray (ad. Gael. *Muireibh*) + -AN.]

A. sb. An inhabitant of Moray (in early use, one of the great divisions of Scotland; subsequently, a county occupying part of the territory formerly so named).

1577-87 HOLINSHED *Hist. Scot.* 52/2 When they were thus assembled, Britains, Scots, Picts, & Moravians on one part, and Romans. . . on the other. 1791 NEWTE *Tour Eng. & Scot.* 191 A striking difference between the Moravians and Aberdonians appears. 1836 SKENE *Highlanders Scot.* (1902) II. vi. 282 He easily succeeded in exciting the Moravians once more to revolt.

B. adj. Of or pertaining to Moray.

1897 C. RAMPINI *Hist. Moray & Nairn* i. 43 No period of Moravian history is more obscure than that which followed the accession of Malcolm Ceanmor.

Moravian (mɒ'reɪviən), *sb.*² and *a.*² [f. *Moravia* (med.L., *f. Morava* the river March), the English name of a portion of the former Austro-Hungarian empire, called in Ger. *Mähren* (now part of Czechoslovakia); see -AN.] *A. sb.*

1. An inhabitant of Moravia.

1555 [see LUSATIAN *sb.* and *a.*]. 1611 CORYAT *Crudities* sig. B1 A Noble Scholler. . . George Haunschildt of Furstenfeldt, a Moravian. 1788 GIBBON *Decl. & F. V.* 554 That. . . land was loosely occupied by the Moravians, a Slavonian name and tribe. 1847 [see ZECHIAN].

2. A member or adherent of the 'Unity of Moravian brethren', a Protestant sect, founded early in the 18th c. in Saxony by emigrants from Moravia, and continuing the tradition of the *Unitas Fratrum*, a body holding Hussite doctrines, which had its chief seat in Moravia and Bohemia.

The virtual founder of the body was Count Zinzendorf, who was the patron of the Moravian refugees, and embraced their doctrines. The Moravians early obtained many adherents in England and the American colonies.

1746 WESLEY *Princ. Methodist* 10 There needs a little farther Proof, that I charge any dreadful Crimes on the Body of the Moravians. 1760 *Ann. Reg.* 108 Died. . . in the 60th year of his age, Count Nicholas Lewis of Zinzendorf, founder and head of the sect of Moravians. 1777 JOHNSON 28 June in *Boswell Life* (1816) III. 130 He had a Moravian with him much of his time. 1809 BYRON *Bards & Rev.* 323 Moravians rise! bestow some meek reward On dull devotion. 1838 W. BELL *Dict. Law Scot.*, *Moravians*, a sect of dissenters, who, on account of conscientious scruples, are permitted, in lieu of an oath, to make a solemn affirmation in courts of justice. 1871 LONGF. in *Life* (1891) III. 173 Meditating a third play. . . the scene to be among the Moravians at Bethlehem, Pennsylvania.

B. adj.

1. Of or pertaining to Moravia.

1616 B. JONSON *Epigr.* cvii. *To Captain Hungry*, Fill them full Of your Moravian horse, Venetian bull. 1837 YOUATT *Sheep* v. 139 The Moravian sheep are larger.

2. Of or belonging to the sect of Moravians.

1739 W. STEPHENS *Jrnl.* 22 Aug. in *Colonial Rec. Georgia* (1906) IV. 393 An heavy Complaint being exhibited against the Moravian Brethren. 1745 WESLEY *Ans. to Ch.* 5, I have scarce heard one Moravian Brother own his Church to be wrong in any thing. 1777 J. ADAMS in *Fam. Lett.* (1876) 236 The Moravian mills in New Jersey. 1876 L. STEPHEN *Eng. Th. in 18th C.* I. vii. 351 He [Warburton] calls the Moravian hymn book 'a heap of blasphemous and beastly nonsense'.

Hence *Mo'ra'vianism*, the religious system of the Moravians; *Mo'ra'vianized ppl.* *a.*, influenced by Moravianism.

1820 SOUTHEY *Wesley* I. 344 The Arcopagite was a favourite book among the Moravianized members. 1829 BENTHAM *Justice & Cod. Petit.*, *Abr. Petit. Justice* 21 Of Quakerism or Moravianism declaration can no longer serve. 1888 SCHAFF *Hist. Chr. Ch.* VI. vii. xcix. 598 Frederick the Great had as little sympathy with pietism and Moravianism as with Lutheranism and Calvinism.

moray (mɒ'rei). *U.S.* Also 7 moreraye, 8-9 muray, murrey, 9 maray, murry (*Cent. Dict.*). [? *a. Pg. moreia* = Sp. *mōrena*:—L. *mūræna*.] *A*

name for various tropical species of eel belonging to the family *Murænidæ*.

1624 CAPT. SMITH *Virginia* v. 172 Some of them yet knowne to the Americans, as the Purgoose, the Cauallo, the Gar-fish, Flying-fish and Morerayes. 1735 MORTIMER *Nat. Hist. Carol. & Bahamas* in *Phil. Trans.* XXXIX. 112 *Muræna maculata nigra*; the black Murrey. 1754 CATESBY *Nat. Hist. Carol.* II. 20 *Muræna maculata, nigra, & viridis*. The Mury. 1884 G. B. GOODE, etc. *Nat. Hist. Aquatic Anim.* 629 The Morays—*Murænidæ*. . . The most important species is the Speckled Moray, *Sidera ocellata*. 1897 H. G. CARLETON in *Outing* XXIX. 330/1 [Fishes of Florida.] There is the murrey, which is pronounced with the accent on the final.

morayne, morbery: see MURRAIN, MULBERRY.

morbid (mɒ'bid), *a.* [ad. L. *morbid-us*, *f. morb-us* disease, *f. root of mori* to die. Cf. F. *morbidé*, It., Pg. *morvido*, Sp. *mórbido*.]

1. *a.* Of the nature of or indicative of disease; also, †productive of disease, morbific.

1656 H. MORE *Enthus. Tri.* (1712) 51 There may be very well a sanative and healing Contagion, as well as a morbid and venomous. 1748 THOMSON *Cast. Indol.* II. 705 Of morbid hue his features, sunk and sad; His hollow eye shook forth a sickly light. 1771 T. PERCIVAL *Ess.* (1777) I. 8 Sylvius exults in the discovery that an acid is the sole morbid principle. 1799 UNDERWOOD *Dis. Children* (ed. 4) I. 44 Under such treatment, the morbid-snuffles has been found to yield in the course of two or three weeks. 1799 *Med. Jnl.* I. 324 The variolous matter, first inserted by the puncture, like that of other morbid poisons, is not capable of being immediately absorbed. 1845 BUDD *Dis. Liver* 335 No morbid appearance could be discovered to account for his sudden death, except that [etc.]. 1883 *Nature* XXVII. 236 Evolution of microscopic organisms. . . in the dead body and morbid products.

fig. 1828 MACAULAY *Ess.*, *Hallam* (1851) I. 53 It may be quickened into morbid activity. It may be reasoned into sluggishness.

b. Of persons or animals, their parts, etc.: Affected by disease, diseased, unhealthy. ? *Obs.*

1731 ARBUTHNOT *Aliments* vi. (1735) 152 Tho' every Human Constitution is morbid, yet are their Diseases consistent with the common Functions of Life. 1750 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 43 ¶1 Every man comes into the world morbid. 1846 G. E. DAY tr. *Simon's Anim. Chem.* II. 406 Morbid Bones.

c. morbid anatomy: the anatomy of diseased organs or structures.

1804 ABERNETHY *Surg. Obs.* 6 The structure of tumours is a part of morbid anatomy which deserves to be examined. 1883 *Encycl. Brit.* XV. 816/1 This increase of knowledge is therefore due, not to auscultation alone, but to auscultation combined with morbid anatomy.

fig. 1851 WILLMOTT *Pleas. Lit.* 291 Books. . . belong to the study of the mind's morbid anatomy.

2. Of mental conditions, ideas, etc.: Unwholesome, sickly: chiefly applied to unreasonable feelings of gloom, apprehension, or suspicion. Hence of persons: Addicted to morbid feelings or fancies.

[1777 JOHNSON in *Boswell Life* (1816) III. 210 There must be a diseased mind, where there is a failure of memory at seventy. A man's head, Sir, must be morbid, if he fails so soon.] 1834 B'NESS BUNSEN in *Hare Life* (1879) I. x. 419 But that was a morbid vision, and has given way to the actual reality of so much good. 1842 KINGSLEY *Lett.* (1878) I. 59 Pray to God to save you from the temptations of morbid melancholy and unavailing regret. 1853 HUMPHREYS *Coin-Coll. Man.* xxvi. (1876) 392 Such a morbid kind of enthusiasm in this delightful science is much less common now. 1886 HALL CAINE *Son of Hagar* III. iv, You morbid little woman, you shall be happy again. 1889 RUSKIN *Præterita* III. 145 The morbid German fancies which proved so fatal to Carlyle. 1902 W. JAMES *Var. Relig. Exper.* II. 46 The athletic attitude tends ever to break down, and it inevitably does break down even in the most stalwart when. . . morbid fears invade the mind. *Ibid.* vi. 163 It seems to me that we are bound to say that morbid-mindedness ranges over the wider scale of experience. 1907 — *Mem. & Stud.* (1911) 248 Dr. Janet has discussed five cases of morbid impulse. 1918 KIPLING *Land & Sea Tales* (1923) 113 My Sub's a morbid-minded young animal. 1922 JOYCE *Ulysses* 413 Those who are not so intimately acquainted with the minutiae of the municipal abattoir as this morbid-minded esthete. 1935 *Discovery* Nov. 346/2 The 'misfits' and perverts of morbid psychology.

3. *Painting.* Of flesh-tints: Painted with 'morbidezza'. [After It. *morvido*.]

1727-52 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Morbid*, in painting, is particularly applied to fat flesh very strongly expressed.

|| **morbidezza** (mɒr'bidɛtsə). *Painting.* [It., *f. morbido* MORBID *a.*] 1. Life-like delicacy in flesh-tints.

1624 WOTTON *Archit.* II. 89 A kinde of Tendernesse, by the Italians termed Morbidezza. 1686 AGLIONBY *Painting Illustr.* i. 21 There is a thing which the Italians call Morbidezza; The meaning of which word, is to Express the Softness, and tender Liveliness of Flesh and Blood. 1722 J. RICHARDSON *Statues, etc., Italy* 58 But the Beauty! the Morbidezza! the Thought and Expression! Good God! 1881 *Athenæum* 19 Feb. 271 Nor does the morbidezza which distinguishes every line of its perfect contours and characterizes all of them detract from the fineness of the whole.

2. *transf.* (esp. *Mus.*): delicacy, softness, sensibility, smoothness; sometimes (degenerating into) unwholesomeness, effeminacy, sickliness.

1890 E. DOWSON *Let. c* 31 Mar. (1967) 146 As for Browning!.. The subtlety, the tact of omission, the Morbidezza! 1895 *Funk's Stand. Dict.*, *Morbidezza*, . . . *Mus.* Extreme delicacy: a direction to the performer. 1910 G. B.

SHAW *Brieux* 3 The artistic morbidezza of Byron and Victor Hugo. 1934 *Times Lit. Suppl.* 3 May 324/2 In spite of a collective morbidezza on the part of Pansy's lovers, the characterization is clean cut. 1947 C. GRAY *Contingencies* 118 In spite of its morbidezza and romantic sentimentality it nevertheless retains the purity of line which is the hallmark of all classic art. 1960 C. S. LEWIS *Studies in Words* vi. 160 But in Mrs Radcliffe sensibility perhaps implies a more universal morbidezza. 1974 *Times* 13 May 14/7 'E lucevan le stelle' and 'O dolci mani' had true morbidezza.

morbidity (mɒ'bidɪti). [f. MORBID *a.* + -ITY.]

1. The quality or condition of being morbid; a morbid state or symptom; *pl.* morbid characteristics or ideas.

1721 in BAILEY. 1795 ANNA SEWARD *Lett.* (1811) IV. 364 To decry episodes of sentiment, allegory, or narrative, in didactic composition, is a singular morbidity in criticism. 1821 *New Monthly Mag.* II. 300 Our feelings. . . lie rankling and rotting into morbidity and corruption. 1825 *Ibid.* XV. 508 We trust he will endeavour to shake off his morbidities, whether real or assumed. 1884 *Spectator* 4 Oct. 1324/1 On the whole the story is singularly free from morbidity. 1904 A. C. BRADLEY *Shakesp. Trag.* I. 111 It makes all his cynicism, grossness and hardness appear to us morbidities.

2. *Med.* Prevalence of disease; the extent or degree of prevalence of disease in a district: = MORBILITY.

1882 *Quain's Med. Dict.* 998/2 *Morbidity*. This term, which is of recent introduction, is employed to denote the amount of illness existing in a given community; and, as 'mortality' expresses the death-rate, so 'morbidity' indicates the sick-rate, whether the diseases be fatal or not. 1896 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* I. 30 The table which I have constructed in order to exhibit the relative morbidities of several groups of [French] departments. 1898 P. MANSON *Trop. Diseases* i. 1 [Malaria] is the principal cause of morbidity and death in the tropics and sub-tropics.

3. *attrib.*, as *morbidity rate, statistics*.

1939 KURTZ & EDGERTON *Statistical Dict. Terms & Symbols* 108 **Morbidity rate*, the ratio of the number of cases of a particular disease in a year to the midyear population, usually expressed per 100,000. 1964 GOULD & KOLB *Dict. Social Sci.* 445/1 Frequently suitable criteria are provided by the effects of the illness upon everyday life. This is the only possible approach to aggregating morbidity rates from all conditions. 1971 *Brit. Med. Bull.* XXVII. 11/2 The respiratory morbidity-rates were far in excess of those found in English areas with comparable levels of pollution. 1964 GOULD & KOLB *Dict. Social Sci.* 445/1 The main uses of *morbidity statistics relate to the study of particular conditions, public health work, the economic aspects of illness, the cost of medical care or social security systems.

morbidize (mɒ'bidəɪz), *v.* *rare*. [f. MORBID *a.* + -IZE.] *trans.* To make morbid.

1850 L. HUNT *Autobiog.* I. ii. 62 They helped to morbidity all that was weak in my temperament.

morbidity (mɒ'bidli), *adv.* [f. MORBID *a.* + -LY.] In a morbid manner.

1804 *Med. Jnl.* XII. 380 Hence the vessels will be morbidly distended with blood. 1816 J. SCOTT *Vis. Paris* (ed. 5) 7 This indifference as to the past, chiefly arises out of a morbidly quick sensibility to the present. 1873 T. H. GREEN *Introd. Pathol.* (ed. 2) 56 The morbidly fatty liver is one which contains an abnormal quantity of fat. 1883 *Harper's Mag.* Dec. 116/1 You are morbidly afraid of death.

morbidity (mɒ'bidni:s). [f. MORBID *a.* + -NESS.] The quality or state of being morbid.

1668 H. MORE *Div. Dial.* II. iv. (1713) 95 To which he adds. . . the Morbidity of the Seasons of the Year, and the frequentness of untimely Death. 1681 GLANVILL *Sadducismus* I. (1726) 103 By some Weakness or Morbidity of Mind tumbling into so foul an Error. 1791 BOSWELL *Johnson* an. 1777. To consider such indifference as a failure of reason, morbidity of mind. 1883 *Harper's Mag.* Mar. 633/2 The story [is] free from any element of morbidity.

morbiferal (mɒ'bfɪərəl), *a.* *rare*-1. [f. L. *morbifer* (*f. morb-us* disease + *-fer* bearing) + -AL¹.] Causing disease or illness.

1848 LOWELL *Biglow P.* Poems 1890 II. 1 Certificates to the virtues of various morbiferal panaceas.

morbiferous (mɒ'bfɪərəs), *a.* = *prec.*

1806 *Med. Jnl.* XV. 23 It may well be doubted, whether more sacrifices are not annually made to the injudicious administration of mercury, than to all the combined effects of the morbiferous poisons. 1808 *Ibid.* XIX. 199 The action of it upon the body is very extensive and morbiferous.

morbific (mɒ'bfɪk), *a.* Also 7 morbiffick, morbifique, 7-8 morbifick. [ad. F. *morbifique* or its source mod.L. *morbificus*, *f. morbus* disease: see -FIC.] That produces disease; causing disease.

1652 FRENCH *Yorksh. Spa* iv. 43 Winter also, and a cold, crass slimy morbific. . . matter. . . forbid the use of cold water. 1706 BAYNARD in Sir J. Floyer *Hot & Cold Bath.* II. 300 Impregnated with morbifick Salts. 1804 ABERNETHY *Surg. Obs.* 127 It is probable that these morbific poisons may be absorbed without any evident ulcer. 1898 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* V. 347 Pleurisy is due to irritation of the pleural membrane by certain morbific microbes or poisons.

¶ *b.* Sometimes misused for: Diseased, pertaining to or caused by disease.

1658 R. FRANCK *North. Mem.* 295 Morbifick Deformities. 1800 *Med. Jnl.* IV. 77 A morbific bone. 1858 *London Jnl.* 27 Feb. 408/3 What a capital green-house for the production of morbific rarities.

† **mor'bifical**, *a.* *Obs.* [Formed as MORBIFIC *a.* + -AL¹.] = MORBIFIC.

1620 VENNOR *Via Recta* viii. 190 They. . . doe at length. . . produce morbificall affects. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.*

iv. iii. 183 The vessels whereby the morbific matter is derived unto this membrane, are [etc.]. 1694 WESTMACOTT *Script. Herb.* 40 Its [the cedar's] perfuming odor corrects the malignity . . . of a morbific air.

Hence **mor'bifically adv.**, with regard to the production of disease.

1716 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* II. 340 The Astrological Influences of the Heavens are Morbifically and Politically as well as Learnedly declar'd against.

† **mor'bificous**, *a.* *Obs.* -1 [f. mod.L. *morbificus* MORBIFIC *a.* + -OUS.] = MORBIFIC.

1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 20 Medicine is not made for the Disease, but for the morbificous cause.

morbify ('mɔ:bɪfaɪ), *v.* [f. L. *morb-us* disease + -IFY. Late L. had *morbificāre*.] *trans.* To make diseased.

1875 BROWNING *Aristoph. Apol.* Wks. 1896 I. 680/2 So morbifies their flesh The poison-drama of Euripides.

morbidity (mɔ:'bɪlɪtɪ). *Path.* [ad. G. *morbilitāt*, ad. mod.L. type **morbilitās*, f. **morbili-s* characterized by disease, f. *morb-us* disease: see -ILE and -ITY.] The proportion of sickness in a given locality; the sick rate. = MORBIDITY 3.

1876 tr. *Wagner's Gen. Pathol.* (1877) 70 It is, however, further necessary to know the mortality and morbidity of a locality in order to proceed upon perfectly safe ground. 1885 *Med. Times* 4 July 13/1 Dr. John Williams . . . was able to state a very low rate of deaths and morbidity.

morbiliary (mɔ:'bɪlɪəri), *a.* *Path.* [f. med.L. *morbill-us* (see next) + -ARY.] Resembling measles.

1900 *Brit. Med. Jnl.* 5 May 1084 On the neck and chest there was . . . subcutaneous mottling, morbiliary in character.

|| **morbilli** (mɔ:rɪ'bɪlaɪ), *pl. Path.* [med.L., pl. of *morbillus*, dim. of L. *morb-us* disease.] The spots characteristic of measles.

1693 tr. *Blancard's Phys. Dict.* (ed. 2), *Morbilli*, the Meazles, red Spots, which proceed from an Aerial Contagion in the Blood. 1706 in PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey).

morbilloform (mɔ:'bɪlɪfɔ:m), *a.* [f. med.L. *morbill-us* + -(I)FORM.] Resembling measles.

1879 *St. George's Hosp. Rep.* IX. 204 Morbilloform eruption. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 935 In the morbilloform variety [of antitoxin rashes] the face may be affected.

morbillous (mɔ:'bɪlɪəs), *a.* *Path.* [ad. med.L. *morbillosus*, f. *morbill-us*: see MORBILLI and -OUS.] Of or pertaining to measles.

1775 J. PERCIVAL *Ess.* (1776) III. 104 The morbillous matter has since been ingrafted by means of lint. 1879 *St. George's Hosp. Rep.* IX. 64 A faint morbillous rash was still visible on admission.

|| **morbleu** (mɔ:blə). Also 7 morbleau, 8 mortblue, 9 marblue, mortbleu. [Fr.; an altered form of *mort Dieu*: see MORTDIEU.] A comic oath: usually attributed to French speakers.

to sing out *morbleu* dial. (Cornw.), to cry out lustily, as a boy when flogged (N. & Q., 8th Ser. V. 34).

1664 ETHEREDGE *Comical Revenge* III. iv, Morbleu, see, see de insolence of de Foot-boy English. 1679 SHADWELL *True Widow* II. 30 Stan. Come let's in, and put it off to the Ladies as if you were friends. *Prig.* Ay, with all my heart; what care I? *Y. Mag.* Morbleu, Brutal. 1692 M. MORGAN *Late Victory* 11 Morbleus and Jernies were but common Sport, Oathes only for the Lacques of the Court. a 1754 FIELDING *Fathers* Wks. (1840) 1106 A lady whom I . . . saw again last night with another young lady at the play; and mortbleu, if I marry any other woman. 1823 SCOTT *Peperil* xxvii, He upset both horse and Frenchman, — *morbleu!* thrilling from his tongue as he rolled on the ground. 1840 BARHAM *Ingol. Leg., Bagman's Dog*, His ear caught the sound of the word 'Morbleu!' 1888 NELLIE CORNWALL *Twice Rescued* xvii. 211 Just listen to my Johnnie—he is singing out marblue [*foot-n.* Making a great noise].

morbos ('mɔ:bɔs), *a.* [ad. L. *morbōsus*, f. *morb-us* disease: see -OSE.] Proceeding from disease, causing disease, diseased, unhealthy.

1691 RAY *Creation* II. (1692) 77 All Preternatural and Morbose Tumors and Excrescences of Plants. 1765 *Ann. Reg.* II. 108/2 He philosophises . . . on the effect of this bath, and believes that the earth absorbs into it morbose miasmas, &c. 1891 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Morbos*, sickly, unhealthy.

† **mor'bosity**. *Obs.* [f. MORBOSE + -ITY.] The condition of being morbose; also, a morbose characteristic.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* VI. x. 328 Their morbosities have vigorously descended to their posterities. 1689 T. PLUNKET *Char. Gd. Commander* 2 Nor coin excuses in a time of War, . . . Nor counterfeit Morbosity, when well.

'**morbous**, *a.* Now rare. [ad. L. *morbōsus*: see MORBOSE and -OUS.] Causing disease; of or pertaining to disease, diseased.

1651 WITTIE tr. *Primrose's Pop. Err.* II. xv. 130 When an inward disposition lurks in the body, and a morbose preparation, which such causes do stir up. 1682 T. GIBSON *Anat.* (1697) 100 In a morbose state it is often of several other colours. 1684 tr. *Bonnet's Merc. Compit.* XIV. 506 Nature . . . does sometimes purge out . . . the Morbous purulent Matter. 1922 JOYCE *Ulysses* 412 Organisms in which morbose germs have taken up their residence.

morbulent ('mɔ:bjulənt), *a.* rare⁰. [f. L. *morb-us* disease: see -ULENT.] (See quotes.)

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Morbulent* (*morbulentus*), full of diseases; sickly. 1891 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Morbulent*, somewhat sickly.

|| **morbus** ('mɔ:bəs). [L.] A disease. Used in combination in mod. Latin names of diseases, as CHOLERA *morbus*; *morbus Gallicus* (see quotes.).

1579 W. CLOWES (*title*) A short and profitable treatise touching the cure of the disease called Morbus Gallicus by Unctions. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Morb-us Gallicus*, otherwise called *Morb-us Indicus*, *Neopolitanus*, *Hispanicus* (in Lat. *Lues Venerea*) the French Pox or great Pox. 1663 BOYLE *Usef. Exp. Nat. Philos.* II. ii. 43 An humour, such as that which causes the cholera morbus. 1672 JOSSELYN *New Eng. Rarities* 34 They are good for the Pitsick and Consumptions, and some say the *Morb-us Gallicus*. 1693 tr. *Blancard's Phys. Dict.* (ed. 2), *Icterus*, the Jaundice, . . . the Latins call it *Regius Morbus*, the Kingly Disease.

morbut, *obs.* form of MARABOUT.

1769 *Town & County Mag.* Sept. 406/1 Magic figures drawn upon paper by the morbuts or priests of the country.

|| **morceau** (mɔ:rsɔ). Pl. *morceaux*. [Fr.: see MORSEL *sb.*] *a.* A short literary or musical composition.

1751 SMOLLETT *Per. Pic.* (1799) I. iii. 25 He sat down and produced the following morceau. 1767 J. BEATTIE *Let.* 8 Jan. (1820) I. 39, I dare say Metastasio despises those little morceaux of sing-song. 1788 'A. PASQUIN' *Childr. Thespis* (1792) 149 She purloined the stool on which Kemble had writ, The choicest morceau of his Jesuit wit. 1819 *Europ. Mag.* LXXVI. 161 This very laughable operatic morceau. 1839 GEO. ELIOT *Let.* 22 Nov. (1954) I. 34 What I could wish to have added to many of my favourite morceaux is an indication of less satisfaction in terrene objects. 1889 J. K. JEROME *Three Men in Boat* viii. 119 We played morceaux from the old German masters. 1960 *Times* 29 July 13/2 Surely it would be easy to intersperse congruent morceaux among lyric poems.

b. **morceau de musée** (də myze): a museum piece; **morceau de salon** (də salɔ): a well-known tune elaborated by variations, etc.

1964 *English Studies* XLV. 237 Leaving behind the artifact, the *morceau de musée, 'Medallion'. 1886 F. HUME *Mystery of Hansom Cab* (1887) viii. 41 When the gentlemen entered the drawing-room a young lady was engaged in playing one of those detestable pieces of music called **Morceau de Salon*, in which an unoffending air is taken and variations embroidered on it till it becomes a perfect agony to distinguish the tune and the perpetual rattle of quavers and demi-semi-quavers. 1906 A. BENNETT *Whom God hath Joined* v. 185 A *morceau de salon* of Chaminade's stood on the open piano. . . Not in Lawrence's house would such examples of the brilliant second-rate have been found conspicuous. 1947 A. EINSTEIN *Mus. Romantic Era* xv. 209 From his [sc. Liszt's] pen there are no 'Scenes from Childhood', though there is a series—unfortunately too extensive—of *morceaux de salon*.

morcel(e, morcell, obs. forms of MORSEL.

morcellated ('mɔ:sələɪtɪd), *pppl. a.* [f. **morcellate* vb. (formed after MORCELLEMENT) + -ED¹.] Divided into many pieces; parcelled. Also fig.

1888 N. S. SHALER in *9th Rep. U.S. Geol. Surv.* (1889) 585 It is probably to this morcellated character of the rock . . . that we owe the great erosion of the granites . . . of this vicinity. 1953 E. L. MASCALL *Corpus Christi* iii. 57 It is perfectly possible for the parish communion to result in a far more morcellated and fragmented conception of the Church and of the liturgy than can be produced in any number of 'private masses'. 1964 *Welsh Hist. Rev.* II. 52 The centrifugal tendencies inherent in Welsh tribal life and custom did more than anything else to perpetuate the severely-morcellated political system.

morcellation (mɔ:sələɪʃən). *Surg.* [f. **morcellate* vb.: see prec. and -ATION.] The action of breaking up a diseased part into small pieces. Also fig.

1898 *Brit. Med. Jnl.* 17 Sept. 789 Any myomatous nodules that presented in the wound were removed generally by morcellation. 1900 *Lancet* 12 May 1368/1 The method of performing vaginal ablation . . . and vaginal ablation with morcellation are all fully and clearly described. 1968 J. HOWKINS *Shaw's Textbk. Operative Gynaecology* (ed. 3) xvi. 306/2 The expert at vaginal hysterectomy can convert the difficult operation into a relatively easy one . . . by removing the obstructing myoma by morcellation and vaginal myomectomy. 1973 *Amer. Jnl. Obstet. & Gynecol.* CXVI. 258/2 Morcellation was, and is, done when indicated by the size and extent of uterine tumors and when malignancy does not exist. 1975 E. L. MASCALL in *Critique 'Eucharistic Agreement'* v. 70 Merely to state the question in this way . . . presupposes an artificial and perverse separation between Christ and his members, a morcellation or fragmentation of the body of Christ.

|| **morcellement** (mɔ:rsɛlmɑ). [Fr., f. *morceler* to break in pieces, f. OF. *morcel*, *morceau* morsel: see -MENT.] *a.* Division (*spec.* of land or property) into small portions.

1848 H. DRUMMOND in *Croker Papers* (1884) III. xxvi. 184 As a national system it [the allotment system] is again infinitesimal morcellement. a 1859 AUSTIN *Jurispr.* (1863) II. xl. 462 The effect of this morcellement would be endless repetition. 1889 *Pall Mall G.* 3 July 3/1 In the South peasant proprietors own most of the land, and the morcellement is in many cases excessive.

b. *Surg.* = MORCELLATION.

1903 *Philadelphia Med. Jnl.* 31 Jan. 199/1 Porcellini suggested morcellement, the danger of which consists in the subsequent necrosis of the stump of the cervix. 1919 F. E.

LEAVITT *Operations of Obstetrics* xi. 239 When there are tumors to deal with, like the outgrowths in the region of the buttocks and neck, their removal by morcellement must be undertaken. 1954 W. SHAW *Textbk. Operative Gynaecology* vi. 63/1 By processes of morcellement and splitting of the uterus in the midline it is possible to remove relatively large myomata by the vaginal route.

morchuel: see MORHWELL.

morcock, *obs.* form of MOOR COCK.

mordacious (mɔ:'deɪʃəs), *a.* Now rare. Also 9 *erron.* mordaceous. [f. L. *mordāc-*, *mordax* (f. *mord-ēre* to bite) + -IOUS.]

1. Biting; given to biting.

1777 G. FORSTER *Voy. round World* I. 450 They likewise assured us the bats were very mordacious. 1801 J. JONES tr. *Bygge's Trav. Fr. Rep.* xiv. 335 Serpents in general, and mordaceous ones in particular. 1829 LANDOR *Imag. Conv., Galileo, Milton*, etc. Wks. 1853 II. 234/1 To begin with the horses: . . . all are noisy and windy, skittish and mordacious. 1875 E. J. PAYNE *Burke's Sel. Wks.* II. Introd. 59 The mordacious snarl of the cur.

† 2. Of material substances: 'Biting', pungent, caustic. *Obs.*

1675 EVELYN *Terra* (1676) 29 All Earths abounding more or less in their peculiar Salts . . .; some sweet and more grateful; others bitter, mordacious or astringent. 1684 tr. *Bonnet's Merc. Compit.* vi. 232 So mordacious a matter must never be carried off by a vomit.

3. Of or with reference to sarcasm or invective: Biting, keen.

1650 T. B. tr. *Estienne's Art Making Devices* Catal. 71 The Earle of Carnarvan was thus mordacious in his Devise, wherein he had a Lyon depainted, and 6 Dogs bayting or baying at him. 1654 COKAINE *Dianea* IV. 315 Then . . . shall I neither have power nor punishment to bridle thy mordacious insolency. 1823 D'ISRAELI *Cur. Lit.* Ser. II. II. 270 Grand-duke and taxes were synonyms, according to this mordacious lexicographer! 1841 — *Amen. Lit.* (1867) 465 A repose freed from . . . mordacious malignity.

Hence **mor'daciously adv.**

1663 WATERHOUSE *Comm. Fortescue's De Laud. Legum Angliæ* 201 Buchanan, a learned though violent Scot, has mordaciously taunted this tradition.

mordacity (mɔ:'dæsɪtɪ). [ad. F. *mordacité*, ad. L. *mordacitās*, f. *mordāc-*, *mordax*: see MORDACIOUS *a.* and -ITY.]

1. Propensity to biting.

a 1677 BARROW *Serm. v.* Wks. 1687 I. 65 He hath little of the Serpent (none of . . . its rancorous venom, of its keen mordacity). 1824 in *Spirit Pub. Jnl.* (1825) 406 We all know the vivacity, or mordacity, with which the veriest cur resents an outrage offered to his tail.

2. 'Biting' or mordant quality. † *a.* Of material substances: Causticity, pungency, penetrating power, etc. *Obs.*

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 83 It goeth into . . . collyries or eye-salves, by reason of a certain subtil mordacitie and penetrative qualitie that it hath. 1651 BIGGS *New Disp.* § 301 Most medicines do deponne all their acrimony and mordacity. 1699 EVELYN *Acetaria* 57 The young . . . Roots . . . affording a very grateful mordacity. 1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Sallet*, The Mordacity thus allay'd, be sure to make the Mortar very clean before you stamp any thing else in it.

b. Mordancy in speech.

c 1630 C. MORE *Life Sir T. More* i. 24 He easteth, but without mordacitie. 1660 WATERHOUSE *Arms & Arm.* 168 But for all these speeches of anger and mordacity, London has bin and I hope yet will be London. 1823 D'ISRAELI *Cur. Lit.* Ser. II. II. 329 [*Lenglet du Fresnoy*] His mordacity, his sarcasm . . . contribute to his reader's amusement more than his comports with his graver tasks. 1846 POE *L. Osborn* Wks. 1864 III. 55 Its mordacity cannot be gainsaid.

mordancy ('mɔ:dənsɪ). [f. MORDANT *a.*: see -ANCY.] The quality of being biting in speech; sarcastic force; incisiveness (of style).

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Mordancie*, biting; sharpness of speech, detraction, bitter tears. 1871 *Echo* 26 Aug., Speeches denouncing Mr. Gladstone, . . . none of them equal in mordancy to the Duke of Somerset's recent jet of vitriol. 1892 *Critic* 1 Oct. 176/1 This is surprising from a man the mordancy of whose style has been heretofore so remarkable.

mordant ('mɔ:dənt), *sb.* Also 4 *mourdan*, 5-6 *mordaunt*. [a. OF. *mordant*, subst. use of *mordant* adj.: see next.]

1. An instrument that 'bites' or holds fast.

† 1. A chape or tag of metal, sometimes jewelled, at the end of the pendant of a girdle. *Obs.*

? a 1366 CHAUCER *Rom. Rose* 1094 The mourdan, wrought in noble wyse, Was of a stoon ful precious. c 1400 *Laud Troy Bk.* 8242 Eche man his coffer vnspereis And takes gerdeles of riche barres With bokeles of gold and fair pendaunt, Wel amaynated with the mordaunt. 1500 *Will of Whiting* (Somerset Ho.), A girdell of black silk . . . the pendaunt and the mordaunt ther of ys syluer.

2. One of the nippers of a crab, lobster, etc. 1848 JOHNSTON in *Proc. Berw. Nat. Club* II. No. 6. 300 The mandibular arms have a short . . . pincer, with a moveable nipper (mordant) placed above.

II. 3. *Dyeing.* A substance used for fixing colouring matters on stuffs.

1791 HAMILTON *Berthollet's Dyeing* Introd. 10 Mordants [serve] to render the colour more fixed. 1826 HENRY *Elem. Chem.* II. 375 The latter class, however, may be durably attached by the mediation of what was formerly called a mordaunt, but has since been more properly termed, by the late Mr. Henry, a *basis*. 1865 LIVINGSTONE *Zambesi* i. 32 Columba root is said to be used as a mordant for certain

colours. 1887 *Manch. Courier* 13 May 8/4 Turkey purple, which is made by substituting a mordant or basis of iron. fig. 1809-10 COLERIDGE *Friend* (ed. 3) III. 131 The link or mordant by which philosophy becomes scientific and the sciences philosophical. 1864 LOWELL *Fireside Trav.* 124 Practical application is the only mordant which will set things in the memory.

b. *Gilding*. An adhesive compound for fixing gold-leaf.

1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 748 Some prepare their mordants with Jew's pitch [etc.]. . . They employ it for gilding pale gold. 1881 YOUNG *Ev. Man his own Mechanic* §1629 The principal mordants, or sizes, used by the gilder are known as *gold size* and *fat-oil gold size*.

c. In Pathological laboratories (see quot.).

1891 *Syd. Soc. Lex., Mordant*. In Pathological investigations mordants are certain substances such as anilin oil, salicylic aldehyde, turpentine, carbolic acid, and borax, which are added to the basic anilin dyes to fix them on bacteria which may be present, and so render them more or less insensitive to decolourising agents. 1899 CAGNEY tr. *Jaksch's Clin. Diagn.* x. (ed. 4) 438.

4. *Etching*. The fluid used to 'bite in' the lines on the plate.

1878 P. G. HAMERTON in *Encycl. Brit.* VIII. 443/2 The nitrous mordant widens the lines; the Dutch mordant bites in depth.

mordant ('mɔ:dənt), *a.* Also 5, 9 mordent. [a. F. *mordant*, pres. pple. of *mordre* to bite:—popular L. **mordère* (= classical L. *mordēre*); the form *mordent* is assimilated to the L. pple. *mordentem*.] Biting (in various senses).

1. Of satiric utterances (hence also of speakers or writers): Caustic, incisive.

1474 CAXTON *Chesse* II. v. (1481) dvij b, They ben . . . right mordent and bytynge detractours. 1858 ELLICOTT *Destiny Creature* (ed. 3) 22 A petty spirit of detraction, with unkindly words or mordant satire. 1881 *Spectator* 19 Nov. 1454/1 Lord Salisbury was, as usual, very mordant in his tone towards Mr. Gladstone. 1903 *Blackw. Mag.* July 12/2 He was endowed with a peculiarly mordant wit.

2. Corrosive. Now rare.

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 506 Of those marles which are found to be fat, the white is chief; and thereof be many sorts. The most mordant and sharpest of them all, is [etc.]. 1666 G. HARVEY *Morb. Angl.* v. 61 The consumption of the kidneys is to be imputed to . . . mordant armoniack salt.

fig. 1870 BALDW. BROWN *Eccl. Truth* 225 The mordant acid of what they were pleased to conceive of as pure reason.

3. That causes pain or smart; pungent; biting. Of pain: acute, burning.

a 1845 SYD. SMITH *Recipe for Salad* 7 in *Lady Holland Mem.* (1855) I. 373 Of mordant mustard add a single spoon. 1876 G. MEREDITH *Beauch. Career* III. xii. 218 With a shadow of an elevation of her shoulders as if in apprehension of mordant pain.

4. a. Having the property of fixing colouring matter or gold-leaf (see MORDANT sb. 3, 3 b).

1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 748 Mordant Varnish for Gilding. 1836 *Penny Cycl.* VI. 156/1 [Calico-printing.] Mordant reserves, which form the *lapis lazuli* style. 1847-64 in WEBSTER.

b. Of a dye: becoming fixed on the fibre as a result of forming an insoluble compound with a mordant.

1902 *Encycl. Brit.* XXVII. 559/2 Employed by themselves, Mordant Colours are usually of little or no value as dyestuffs, because . . . either they are not attracted by the fibre . . . or they only yield a more or less fugitive stain. Their importance and value as dyestuffs are due to the fact that they act like weak acids and have the property of combining with metallic oxides to form insoluble compounds termed 'lakes', which vary in colour according to the metallic oxide or salt employed. 1917 FORT & LLOYD *Chem. Dyestuffs* xiii. 112 Acid mordant dyes may be first dyed on wool like acid dyes and then after-chromed. 1940 *Thorpe's Dict. Appl. Chem.* (ed. 4) IV. 127/2 Mordant dyes rank amongst the oldest dyes used by mankind for colouring purposes. 1963 [see AFTER-CHROME a.]. 1965 E. GURR *Rational Use of Dyes in Biol.* I. 115 Since sun yellow does not contain a hydroxyl group it cannot be classified as a mordant dye.

5. In literal sense: Given to biting. *rare*.

1891 BAX *Outlooks New Standp.* III. 174 Those who would take steps to restrain the mordant liberty of the cur, since they do not hold the doctrine of the divine right of dogs to bite. 1895 *Pop. Sci. Monthly* Sept. 652 The boy C— was for some time vigorously mordant in his angry fits.

mordant ('mɔ:dənt), *v.* *Dyeing*. [f. MORDANT sb.] *trans.* To impregnate with a mordant. Hence 'mordanted ppl. a.', 'mordanting vbl. sb. and ppl. a.'

1836 *Penny Cycl.* VI. 153/2 The bath must be replenished with dung from time to time, as it gets exhausted by the passage of the mordanted goods. 1839 URE *Dict. Arts* 195 Such stuffs must be galled, mordanted with alum . . . and cleared with a soap boil. 1877 O'NEILL in *Encycl. Brit.* VII. 574/1 The cloth is mordanted by boiling it in a solution of mordant tin. *Ibid.*, Owing to the decomposition of the mordanting salts. 1884 I. LEVINESTEIN in *Manch. Exam.* 6 Oct. 4/5 The preparing or mordanting of the stocking (before any dye whatever had been used).

mordant, variant of MORDENT.

mordantly ('mɔ:dəntli), *adv.* [f. MORDANT a. + -LY².] a. In a mordant manner; bitingly. b. In the manner of a mordant.

1836 *New Monthly Mag.* XLVI. 205 To lay to her heart more mordantly the serpents of jealousy and despair. 1849 in CRAIG; and in later Dicts.

mordaucester, obs. f. MORT D'ANCESTOR.

mordaunt, variant of MORDANT sb.

mord de chien: see MORTECHIEN *Sc.*, glanders.

† **mordell**. *Obs.* [app. repr. an OE. type **morgendæl*, f. *morgen* MORN, MORROW + *dæl* DEAL sb.¹ Cf. the synonymous *morrow-part*.] The share of the husband's property to which a widow was entitled, as representing her 'morning-gift'.

1552 *Will of Baldwin* (Somerset Ho.), [Mentions his wife's] mordell [part of property].

mordenite ('mɔ:dənait). *Min.* [Named by H. How, 1864, from *Morden*, Nova Scotia, its locality. See -ITE.] A hydrous silicate of aluminium, calcium, and sodium, resembling heulandite.

1864 How in *Jrnl. Chem. Soc.* XVII. 100 On Mordenite, a New Mineral from the Trap of Nova Scotia.

mordent ('mɔ:dənt). *Mus.* Also mordant, mordente. [a. G. *mordent*, ad. It. *mordente*, pr. pple. of *mordere* to bite. Cf. MORDANT a.] A grace consisting in the rapid alternation of a written note with the one immediately below it. It has two varieties, the *short mordent* (symbol ♯), and the *long* or *double mordent* (♯♯).

Also applied by various writers to the passing shake (G. *Pralltriller*), sometimes called *inverted mordent*; to the ACCIACCATURA (*abbreviated mordent*); to the TURN; and to various other graces.

1806 CALLCOTT *Mus. Gram.* vi. 61 The Mordent, Beat, Slide, and Spring are peculiar to the Germans. 1818 BUSBY *Gram. Mus.* 153 The *Mordente*, or according to the Germans, the *Spring*, consists of two notes preceding the note to be graced; the first of which is the same as the principal, and the second, one note higher than the principal. 1845 GWILT in *Encycl. Metrop.* V. 775/1 *Mordente*, a grace used by the Italian School, by turning upon the note without employing the note below. 1906 *Daily Chron.* 12 Nov. 3/4 The importance of the proper interpretation of the 'upper mordant' in Beethoven's sonatas. 1907 *Grove's Dict. Mus.* (ed. 5) III. 259 The appropriateness of the term Mordent . . . is found in the suddenness with which the principal note is, as it were, attacked by the dissonant note and immediately released. Walther says its effect is 'like cracking a nut with the teeth'.

mordent, morder, obs. ff. MORDANT, MURDER.

† **mordicancy**. *Obs.* [f. next: see -ANCY.] The quality of being biting or pungent; also, a biting or acute irritation.

a 1693 *Urquhart's Rabelais* III. xxxii. 271 Their . . . figging Itch, wringing Mordicancy. 1699 EVELYN *Acetaria* 53 The Mordicancy thus allay'd, be sure to make the Mortar very clean.

mordicant ('mɔ:dikənt), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. L. *mordicant-em*, pr. pple. of *mordicāre*: see next.] *A. adj.* Biting, sharp, pungent.

1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 48/1 Accompanied with biting or mordicant payn. 1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 669 These fruits (for the most part) carrie with them a certeine piercing and mordicant qualitie. 1675 EVELYN *Terra* (1676) 124 First be sure they [sc. pigeons' dung, etc.] pass their mordicant and piercing spirits, and be discreetly mixt. 1822-34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) II. 338 In the latter the itching is more mordicant and aculeate.

† *B. sb.* A mordant. *Obs. rare*-1.

1799 *Med. Jnl.* I. 168 The three principal mordicants in dyeing cotton red, are, oil, galls, and alum.

mordicate ('mɔ:diket), *v.* [f. L. *mordicāt-*, ppl. stem of *mordicāre*, f. *mord-ēre* to bite.] *trans.* To bite, sting, affect with a biting pain.

1651 BIGGS *New Disp.* §150 The urine also, though salt, doth not mordicate or fret the bladder. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Mordicate* . . . to hurt with biting.

mordication (mɔ:d'rikəʃən). [ad. L. *mordicātion-em*, n. of action f. *mordicāre*: see prec.]

1. A biting, burning, or gnawing sensation or pain in a part of the body. Now *rare*.

1528 PAYNEL *Salernes Regim.* Piv, Whey is . . . washing & leusyng and therein is no mordication. 1574 NEWTON *Health Mag.* 21 When through drinking of wine there is any upbraiding and mordication in the Stomacke. 1684 tr. *Bonnet's Merc. Compt.* x. 353 The Meat creates trouble and mordication, so that it cannot be retained. 1891 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Mordication*, inflammation of the skin with burning and prickling.

† 2. 'A biting or fasting the teeth deep in anything' (Phillips 1658). *Obs.*

† **mordicative**, *a.* *Obs.* [ad. late L. *mordicātiv-us*, f. *mordicāre*: see MORDICATE and -IVE.] Biting or stinging, sharp, pungent.

1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 944 Whereas the conceits and jests of Aristophanes are bitter and sharpe withall, carrying with them a mordicative qualitie which [etc.]. *Ibid.* 1187 That the aire in the cite of Delphos was . . . mordicative, as witnesseth the speedie concoction of meat that it causeth. *Ibid.* Explan. Words, *Mordicative*, that is to say, Biting and stinging: as mustard seed, Pelletary of Spaine. 1634 R. H. *Salernes Regim.* 45 The cause why this fume is mordicative is by reason that the wine that it commeth of, is mordicative.

|| **mordida** (mor'dida). [Central-Amer. and Mex. Sp.] A bribe; an illegal exaction (in Mexico, etc.).

1940 *Life* 2 Dec. 102 In Mexico, and throughout Latin America, it is next to impossible to make headway with petty officials without constant applications of the *mordida*, which literally translated means 'the bite', or bribe. 1946 M. LOWRY *Let.* 15 June (1967) 101 The defection was the original defection of my failing to pay the 'mordida'. 1967 *Punch* 18 Jan. 102/1 Just go see my friend, Sr. G., at *Gobernacion*. . . He's such a good friend of mine that you'll not even have to pay a *mordida*.

† **mordificative**, *a.* *Obs. rare*-1. [Altered form of MORDICATIVE a., after *mundificative*, etc.] = MORDICATIVE a.

1612 *Benvenuto's Passenger* 113 Garlicke. . . It hath a facultie mordificative (as it were of the race of backbiters and slanderers). [The It. has *mordificativo*.]

† **mordi'sheen**. *Anglo-Indian. Obs.* Forms: 6 mordexijn, 7 mordesin, mordechan, mordechine, mordisheen, 8 mordechin, mordyxim, 8-9 morxi, 9 mordexyn. See also MORT-DE-CHIEN. [a. Pg. *mordexim*, a. Mahrattī *modachī* cholera.] The cholera.

1598 W. PHILLIP tr. *Linschoten* I. xxxiv. 67 There reigneth a sickness called Mordexijn, which . . . weakeneth a man, and maketh him cast out all that he hath in his bodie. 1660 F. BROOKE tr. *Le Blanc's Trav.* 51 Another infection called Mordesin, . . . begins with vomiting, and pains in the head, and is infectious. 1687 A. LOVELL tr. *Thevenot's Trav.* III. 108 The Portuguese call the four sorts of Cholicks that people are troubled with in the Indies . . . Mordechin. 1696 OVERTON *Voy. Swatt* 350 The Mordechine is another Disease of which some die, which is a violent Vomiting and Looseness. 1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India* & P. 114 They apply Cauteries most unmercifully in a Mordisheen, called so by the Portugals, being a Vomiting with a Loosness. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.*, *Morxi*, an Indian name of a pestilential distemper, very common in Malabar. 1757 J. H. GROSE *Voy. E. Indies* 52 The mordechin . . . is a fit of violent vomiting and purging, that often proves fatal. 1787 *Proc. Madras Med. Board* 29 Nov., in *Good's Study Med.* (1834) I. 219 An epidemic . . . under the appearance of dysentery, cholera morbus or mordyxim. 1823 CRABB *Technol. Dict.*, *Mordexyn*.

|| **mordoré** (mɔ:rdɔ:re). Also 8 mortdore, 9 mordorés. [Fr., in 17th c. *moredoré*, f. *more* MOOR sb.² + *doré* gilt.] A brown colour mixed with red.

1796 KIRWAN *Elem. Min.* (ed. 2) I. 29 Colours. . . Mordoré—dark red of the crimson kind, mixed with brown. 1804 TINGRY *Paint. & Varnish. Guide* 240/1 Pulverulent lake of a dark mordoré colour. 1839 URE *Dict. Arts* 420 To this shade may be referred . . . marigold, orange peel, *mordorés*, cinnamon, gold, &c. 1894 *Westm. Gaz.* 3 May 3/3 Another, in brown lace of the shade known as *Mordoré* [sic].

mordre, morderer, mordreice, obs. forms of MURDER, MURDERER, MURDERESS.

mordu, obs. variant of MORTDIEU.

Mordvin ('mɔ:dvin). Also Mordv, Mordvian, Mordvine, Mordvinian. [Russ.] a. A member of a Finnish people inhabiting the region of the middle Volga. b. The Finno-Ugric language of this people. Also *attrib.* or as *adj.* So 'Mordva, this people collectively.

1736 tr. P. J. von *Strahlenberg's Historico-Geogr. Descr. N. & E. Europe & Asia* xiii. 412 Morduini, Are Pagans, in Russia, who live under the Government of Nischneygorod. 1800 W. TOOKE *Hist. Russia* I. i. 19 *The Mordvines*, called by themselves Moræ, and formerly by the Russians Meren. 1802 F. W. BLADGON tr. *Pallas's Trav. S. Provinces Russian Empire* I. 34 The Mordvines . . . are more solicitous to preserve the forests in the countries they inhabit. 1879 *Encycl. Brit.* VIII. 700/1 Finnic or Ugric represented by . . . Mordvinian. *Ibid.* IX. 219/2 The Volga Finns include . . . the Mordvinian, divided into small communities on both banks of the Volga. 1883 *Ibid.* XVI. 45/2 Even now part of the Mordvins (of Finnish origin) call themselves Meschers. *Ibid.* 813/2 Mordvins, more correctly Mordva, or Mordvs, are a people numbering about one million. 1898 R. BROWN *Semitic Influence in Hellenic Mythol.* III. iii. 89 Chaitan (= Arabic Shaitan, Heb. Satan) appears in the Mordvinian Pantheon. 1925 P. RADIN tr. *Vendryès's Lang.* iii. 118 In Chermish and Mordvian, the -t forms both the plural of nouns and the third person plural of verbs. 1931 K. BRESHKOVSKAIA *Hidden Springs of Russian Revolution* xxiv. 287, I talked also to the Cheremisses and the Mordva. 1933 [see CHEREMIS(s)]. 1939 L. H. GRAY *Found. Lang.* xii. 369 The languages of the Uralic family are . . . Finnish group: Finnish proper . . . Lapp . . . Cheremiss, and Mordvin. 1942 K. W. DEUTSCH in J. A. Fishman *Readings Sociol. of Lang.* (1968) 601 Of the 13 remaining nationalities, nine have formed administrative units on a national, linguistic basis with various degrees of political self-government within the European part of the U.S.S.R.: the Bashkirs, Chuvashs, Cheremiss, Mordvins, [etc.]. 1944 B. H. SUMNER *Survey Russian Hist.* i. 23 The Mordva . . . centred around the junction of the Volga and the Kama. 1960 E. R. GOODMAN *Soviet Design for World State* ix. 275 Examining any one of the languages of the Soviet Union, e.g., Mordvinian, one is shocked by the discovery that it swarms with Russian words, and that only the suffixes are Mordvinian. 1971 P. LONGWORTH *Cossacks* ii. 55 There was a ruling class of semi-nomadic Tatars and the primitive Ostyaks, Voguls and Mordvins paid them tribute. 1972 W. B. LOCKWOOD *Panorama of Indo-European Lang.* 152 The chief [languages] are Estonian . . . Mordvin (1 m[illion], Mordva ASSR).

mordyxim: see MORDISHEEN.

more, *sb.*¹ *Obs. exc. dial.* (chiefly s.w.). Also 5-7 moore, 6 maure, moare, 8-9 maur, moor, moar, 9 mor, mawer, mawr(e, mar, moir, moer. [OE. *more*, *moru* wk. fem., corresp. to OHG. *moraha*, *morach*, *morha* (MHG. *morche*, *morhe*, *more*; mod.G. *möhre* carrot, *morche* dial., carrot, mushroom:—O Teut. type **murhōn-*; cf. Lith. *mōrkas*, Russian *morkov'*, carrot.]

1. The root of a tree or plant; the fibrous roots of a tap-root; a tree-stump.

In OE., an edible root, e.g. a carrot or parsnip. c 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* l. 354 Ete . . . wælwyrt moran. *Ibid.* II. 312 Wylisc moru . . . englisc moru. a 1100 *Ags. Voc.* in *Wr.*-Wülcker 301/25 *Pastinac.* moran. c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 139 Moren and wilde uni was his mete. c 1205 *LAY.* 31885 Heo lufeden bi wurtan, bi moren and bi roten. c 1290 *St. Brendan* 284 in *S. Eng. Leg.* l. 227 3wite moren, ase it of herbes were, bi-fore heom he sette al-so. 1297 *R. GLOUC.* (Rolls) 7228 A grene wexinge tre pat is fram pe more Ismite adoun. c 1400 *Beryn* 1056 A man l-ssid 3owith, & is withouten lore May be wele I likened, to a tre withouten more. c 1470 *Build. Bodm. Ch.* in *Camden Misc.* VII. Item de Will. Androwe for olde tymber and moris xj^d. 1486 *Bk. St. Albans* Biiij, Take the Juice of percelly Moris otherwise calde percelly Rootis. 1578 *LYTE Doedoens* III. lxxxviii. 441 The roote putteth fourth many branches or moores, spread abroad here and there. 1599 *T. M[OUTET] Silkwormes* 6 Long Plantaine, Hysope, Sage, and Comfrey moares. 1725 *Long. Gaz.* No. 6447/4 Taking up small Moors of Wood. 1787 *Grose Provinc. Gloss.* s.v. *Maur, More*, or *Maur*, also in Gloucestershire, signifies a root; as, a strawberry-more. 1796 *W. MARSHALL W. England* l. 328 *Mores*, roots, whether of grass or trees (the ordinary name). 1885 *JEFFERIES Open Air* (1890) 211 The mars or stocks of the plants that do not die away.

† b. A plant. *poet. Obs.*

a 1599 *SPENSER F.O.* VII. vii. x, And all the earth . . . Was dight with flowers that voluntary grew Out of the ground, . . . Tenne thousand mores of sundry seed and hew, That might delight the smell, or please the view.

† 2. *fig.* Origin, source, 'stock'. Also ME. in certain phrases, associated with *top. Obs.*

c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 103 *Auaricia* . . . heo is more of elchere wohnesse. c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 217 An 3erd sal spruten of iesse more. a 1250 *Owl & Night*. 1328 Ac he ne con pe bet parvore of clerkes lode top ne more. *Ibid.* 1422 Vp to pe toppe from pe more. c 1305 *Pilate* in *E.E.P.* (1862) 111 Pilatus was a liper man and com of liper more. c 1374 *CHAUCER Troylus* v. 25 As she pat was pe sopfast crop and more Of al his lust or loyes here byfore. 14 . . . *Sir Beues* (MS. M.) 70 A fleyer child was nevre none bore, Sithe god spronge of Jesses more.

† 3. *Comb.*: more-loor (see quot.). *Obs.*

1733 *TULL Horse-Hoing Husb.* xiii. 163 Another sort of lodging Blight there is, which some call Moar-Loore, . . . mostly happens on light Land; this is when the Earth sinking away from the Roots, leaves the bottom of the Stalk higher than the subsided Ground, and then the Plant . . . falls down to the Earth.

† **more**, *sb.*² *Obs. rare.* Also 1 mór-, 4 mour, moor(e). [OE. *mór-*(*béam*), ad. L. *mōrus*.] The mulberry tree. Also *more-tree* (in OE. *mórbéam*).

c 825 *Vesp. Psalter* lxxvii. 47 Ofslōg in hegle wingearde heara & marbeamas heara [L. *moros eorum*] in forste. a 1340 *HAMPOLE Psalter* lxxvii. 52 He sloghe . . . paire mours [1388 *WYCLIF* *more trees*] in ryme froist. 1382 *WYCLIF Luke* xvii. 6 3e schulen seye to this more tree [v.r. tree moor, *Vulg. huic arbori moro*]. Be thou drawun vp by the roote.

† **more**, *sb.*³ *Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *mōrum* mulberry, used in mod.L. with this sense (Blancard *Lex. Nov. Med.* 1690).] A small swelling or tumour (resembling a mulberry); cf. *MORO*¹.

1547 *BOORDE Brev. Health* cxxxix. 81 b, A More or a lytle lumpe of fleshe the whiche doth growe in the browes or eares, or in any mannes foundement or other places.

more (mōə(r)), *a.* (*sb.*) and *adv.* Forms: 1 *māra* (*fem.* and *neut.* *māre*), 2-3, 4-6 *north. māre*, 4-6 *north. mar*, *Sc. māire*, *mayr*, 4- *Sc. mair*; 3-6 *mor* (5-6 *Sc. moir*), 4-6 *moor(e)*, 3, 6 *moare*, 2- *more*. Also with added compar. suffix, 4 *marere*. [The adj. is *Com. Teut.*: OE. *māra* = OFris. *māra*, OS. *mêro* (MLG., MDu. *mêre*; mod.Du. has the double compar. *meerder*), OHG. *mêro* (MHG. *mêre*; mod.G. has traces in the inflected *mehr-* in *mehres neut.*, *mehre pl.*; cf. the double compar. forms OHG. *mêrôro*, *mêriro* greater, MHG. *mêrer*, *mêrre*, mod.G. *mehrere pl.*, several), ON. *meire* (Sw. *mera*, Da. *mere*, which are the neut. adj. used advb.), Goth. *maiza*:—O Teut. **maizon-*, f. **maiz* adv., which (with normal loss of final *z*) is represented by OE. *mā*: see *MO*. The use of the neut. adj. as quasi-*sb.* and as adv. occurs in OE., but rarely, as *mā* (see *MO*) was the ordinary word in both applications.]

A. adj.

(In senses 1, 2, 3 the word expresses respectively the comparative of the three adjectival notions now denoted by *great*, *much*, and *many*.)

1. Greater.

† a. Of material objects: Greater in size, larger. Also of a city, country, etc. (with mixture of senses b and f). Of persons and animals: Taller, bigger.

c 897 *K. ÆLFRED Gregory's Past.* C. xxi 155 Ða nietenu ðonne, ðeah hie maran sien, hie beoð suiður ahæfen from cōrdan. c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 179 Eft-sonne pe more fishes

in þe se eten þe lasse. 1297 *R. GLOUC.* (Rolls) 999 More he [sc. Ireland] is þan engeland. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 2112 Mani contre par-in es And dughti cities mare and lesse. c 1300 *Havelok* 1701 þo stod Haelok . . . Riht al bi þe heued more þanne ani þat þer-inne stod. c 1350 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 360 bilke cofre w' þe þre heuedes shal be y-set in a more Cofre. c 1384 *CHAUCER H. Fame* l. 500 Hit semed moche more Then I had any Egle seyne. c 1400 *MAUNDEV.* (1839) xxi. 231 He founded the grete Cytee Iþonge in Cathay, that is a gret del more than Rome. c 1440 *Alphabet of Tales* 132 þer is with-in my body a precious stone . . . and it is more þan an egg. c 1460 *J. RUSSELL Bk. Nurture* 65 Looke þow haw tarrers two, a more & lasse for wyne. c 1540 in *Trans. Lond. & Mdx. Archæol. Soc.* IV. 346 A more and a lesse quysshion of crymsyn velvet. 1596 *DALRYMPLE tr. Leslie's Hist. Scot.* l. 20 Another kynde of hunting dog is to sent, of quhilkes sum ar mekle mair than vthir sum.

† b. Greater in number, quantity, or amount. c 1000 *ÆLFRED Hom.* (Th.) l. 74 Ðu cwæde þæt ic anbidode, þæt ic ðe mare folc gestyrdne. c 1200 *ORMIN* 19566 þat miccle mare genge Off Lerninggeniht was att himm þann att Johan Bapptisste. c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 993 His name ðo wurð a letre mor. 1521 *St. Papers Hen. VIII.* II. 66 Sending a more power to hym . . . for his assistence. 1529 *RASTELL Pastyme, Hist. Brit.* (1811) 125 The Danis, with a more strenght, enteryd the west part of this land.

† c. Qualifying a *sb.* which expresses quantity or amount. *Obs. exc. arch.* (in phr. *the more part*).

13 . . . *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 649 In þe more half of his schelde. c 1374 *CHAUCER Boeth.* iv. pr. ii. 116 Shrewes whiche þat contienen þe more partie of men. c 1380 *WYCLIF Sel. Wks.* III. 352 But more part of þis world erreþ here. 1525 *LD. BERNERS Froiss.* II. ccxxxii. [ccxxxiii.] 721 Tyll the kyng had assembled toguyder more nombre of noble men. 1533 *Acc. Ld. High Treas. Scotl.* VI. 155 In part of payment of ane mair soume. 1535 *COVERDALE Acts* xxvii. 12 The more parte off them toke counsell to departe thence. [Also 1611.] 1577-82 *BRETTON Flourish upon Fancie* (Grosart) 6/2, l. . . learned so long there, till I prou'd more halfe a very foole. a 1648 *LD. HERBERT Hen. VIII* (1683) 298 The more Party of the Sutors of this Your Realm. 1871 *FREEMAN Norm. Conq.* (1876) IV. xviii. 117 The more part of them perished by falling over the rocks.

† d. Greater in power or importance. *Obs.*

The absol. use in the phrase *more and less* (B. 2 f) survived until Shakspeare's time.

c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 131 Bitwuxe were and wife nes nefre mare mon penne he. 1382 *WYCLIF John* xiii. 16 The seruau is not more than his lord. c 1430 *Hymns Virg.* 102 Of which þre noon is more ne moost, But al oon god.

† e. Used *spec.* to characterize the greater or superior of two things, places, etc., of the same name, as (*the*) *more Britain*, (*the*) *more Ind.* (Cf. *LESS a.* 3, *LESSER a.* 2, *GREAT a.* 4.) *Obs.*

1297 *R. GLOUC.* (Rolls) 2223 þe more brutaine. 1340 *HAMPOLE Pr. Cons.* 1484 þe mare world es þis world brade, And þe les es man. 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* iii. (*Andreas*) 13 In more lynch Mathew prechit. 1387 [see *LITANY* 1]. a 1400-50 *Stockh. Med. MS.* 157 More morel, *solanum nigrum*. 1436 *E.E. Wills* (1882) 105 The chirche of Alhalowen the more. c 1460 *Oseney Reg.* 117 All the tithis (both more ande smale). 1477 *Rolls of Parl.* VI. 168/2 The maners of Sillyry Mountsorell the more, and the lesse. 1593 *Rites & Mon. Ch. Durham* (Surtees) 57 Then the Buship Aldunus dyd hallowe the more kyrk or Gret Kirke.

† f. Used for *L. major* = 'elder'; also in *St. James the More*; opposed to *LESS*. *Obs.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 3486 O þir tua breper . . . þe less þe mare laght be þe fote. *Ibid.* 21009 lohn and iacob þe mar. 1382 *WYCLIF Gen.* xxvii. 1 And he clepide Esau, his moor soone [Vulg. *filium suum majorem*]. 1555 *W. WATREMAN Fardle Facions* II. xii. 294 The firste of Maie is hallowed for Philippe and James the more. 1594 *CAREW Huarte's Exam.* Wits ix. (1596) 122 Of the same opinion was Cato the more.

g. With *sbs.* of quality, condition, action, and the like: Greater in degree or extent; also, having a fuller title to the designation. *Obs.*, exc. where it coincides with sense 2. The expression (*the*) *more's the pity* may be regarded as a historical survival.

971 *Blickl. Hom.* 35 Swa magon we þe maran blisse habban þa Easterdagas. 1297 *R. GLOUC.* (Rolls) 156 Vpe þe plein of salesbury þat oþer wonder is, þat ston heng is icluped, non more wonder nis. 1362 *LANGL. P. Pl.* A. v. 228 For nis no gult her so gret his Merci nis wel more. c 1374 *CHAUCER Troylus* l. 643 Ek whit by blak . . . Eche set by oþer more for other semeth. 1390 *GOWER Conf.* II. 324 His moder wiste wel sche mihte Do Tereüs no more grief than sle this child. a 1440 [see *PITY sb.* 3]. 1477 *Paston Lett.* III. 191 Ye dyd it off kyndnesse, and in eschywyng off a moor yll that myght befall. 1529 *MORE Dyaloge* III. ii. Wks. 208 So is it a much more faute to be therin rechelesse & negligent. 1562 *J. MOUNTGOMERY in Archæologia* XLVII. 233, l. . . dailie doe heare, of the grete doeaie of parishes in England; the more ys the pittie. 1563 *Homilies* II. *Rogation Week* l. 234 Borne among the number of Christian people, and thereby in a much more nyghnes to saluation. 1632 *HEYWOOD 2nd Pt. Iron Age* IV. i. Wks. 1874 III. 413 Lets flye to some strong Cittadell, For our more safety. 1685 *EVELYN Diary* 6 Feb., That the Lords, &c. should proceede in their coaches thro' the City for the more solemnity of it. 1752 *J. LOUTHIAN Form of Process* (ed. 2) 102 And, for the more Verification, I and the said Witnesses have subscribed the same. 1829 *SOUTHEY Pilgr. to Compostella* Poet. Wks. 1838 VII. 267 To make the miracle the more, Of these feathers there is always store. 1859 *GEO. ELIOT A. Bede* xxxviii, There's no amends I can make ye, lad—the more's the pity.

h. Qualifying the designation of a person with the sense: Entitled to the designation in a greater degree. (Cf. *GREAT a.* 17 a.)

Surviving only in the *more fool* (*you etc.*), where *more* would now be explained as *adv.* (see C. 1 a).

c 1380 *WYCLIF Wks.* (1880) 190 þus þes fonnyd yprocritis putten error in ihū crist. But who ben more heretikis? c 1400 *Gamelyn* 232 Why! thou were a yong boy a moche schrewe thou were. . . 'Now I am older woxe thou schalt me

find a more!' 1530 *PALSGR.* 852/2 The more fole is he, *tant plus sot est il.* 1584 *R. SCOT Discov. Witcher.* II. xi. 36 A more heretike than either Faustus or Donatus. 1607-12 *BACON Ess., Beauty* (Arb.) 210 A man cannot tell whether Apelles or Albert Durer were the more trifler. 1611 *Tarlton's Jestes* (1638) Cj, Well, said Tarlton, the more foole you. 1613-18 *DANIEL Hist. Eng.* (1621) 21 The pressing necessity of the time that required a more man to vndergo the burthen of warre. 1844 *THACKERAY B. Lyndon* III, The more great big blundering fool you, for giving the gold piece to him. 1917 *D. H. LAWRENCE Phoenix II* (1968) 69 'What have you done now?—lost more money?' 'Three thousand marks.' She was silent in deep wrath. 'More fool you!' she said. 1971 *E. FENWICK Impeccable People* IV. 25, I had to go and feel sorry for this Iversen piece, more fool me.

† i. with *in* = having a greater supply of. *Obs.* 1526 *TINDALE John* XIX. 11 Therefore he that delivered me vnto the is more in synne. 1666 *DRYDEN Ann. Mirab.* IV, The Duke, less numerous, but in courage more.

2. a. Existing in greater quantity, amount, or degree; a greater quantity or amount of. *Phr. more* (something) *than one cares* (or *likes*) *to think about*.

Developed from the older use of *mo* with partitive genitive.

In many of the examples here given (where the *sb.* is abstract) the word would at an earlier date have been the adj. of quality = 'greater' (see 1 g).

c 1386 *CHAUCER Prolog.* 703 Vp on a day he gat hym moore moneye Than þat the person gat in Monthes tweye. 1508 *DUNBAR Flying* 133 Thow skaffis and beggis mair beir and aitis Nor only crippil in Karrk land about. 1542 *UDALL Erasm. Apoph.* 38 *margin*, The more hast y^e wurst speede. 1606 *SHAKS. Tr. & Cr.* III. ii. 160 Perchance my Lord, I shew more craft then loue. 1611 *BIBLE Exod.* v. 9 Let there more worke be layde vpon the men, that they may labour therein. 1640 *T. CAREW Poems* (1651) 14 Give me more Love, or more Disdaine. 1742 *Lond. & Country Brew.* I. (ed. 4) 26 So that the Brewer is capacitated . . . to make more Ale. 1781 *J. MOORE View Soc. It.* (1790) I. xxxiv. 368 There is more appearance of industry. 1830 *COLERIDGE Table-t.* 11 May (1835) l. 125, I recognize more genius in the latter. 1850 *McCOSH Div. Govt.* IV. ii. (1855) 517 There is some truth, but there is more error, in each of these representations. 1875 *JOWETT Plato* (ed. 2) I. 405 Ten is two more than eight. 1894 *SOMERVILLE & 'ROSS' Real Charlotte* I. xi. 152 He happened to have lost more money at the Galway races than he cared to think about. 1895 *R. L. DOUGLAS in Bookman Oct.* 23/1 Had he but shown a little more firmness and astuteness. 1935 *E. GLASGOW Let.* 12 July (1958) 188 For more years than I like to think of (a silly figure of speech, for I am not afraid of the years) I have battered my nerves against human cruelty.

† b. with *a* (cf. *many a*). *Obs.*

1680 *HICKERINGILL Meroz Wks.* 1716 I. 250 If there be but two or three Fanatics in a Parish, . . . they shall make more a Noise, more a Disturbance, . . . than all the rest.

3. a. (With *sb.* in *pl.*) A greater number of . . . *Phrs. more days, more dollars; more ships than parish churches.*

The earlier word is *mo* (see *MO adv.*, quasi-*sb.*¹ and *a.* 2); *more* in this use is not found in the Bible of 1611 or Shakspeare.

1584 *LYLY Campaspe* III. iv. 95 So in painting, the more colours, the better counterfeit. 1669 *STURMY Mariner's Mag.* I. ii. 15 There was never more lame and decrepit Fellows . . . as is now adays. 1711 *STEELE Spect.* No. 17 ¶ 6 If there shall be two or more Competitors for the same Vacancy. 1775 *BURKE Sp. Conc. Amer. Sel. Wks.* I. 231 The more they multiply, the more friends you will have. 1785 *PALEY Mor. Philos.* III. iii. vi. (1841) 146 If to one man be allowed an exclusive right to five or more women. 1836-7 *SIR W. HAMILTON Metaph.* xl. (1870) II. 409 Nature never works by more . . . instruments than are necessary. 1842 *TENNYSON Morte d'Arthur* 247 More things are wrought by prayer Than this world dreams of. 1843 *J. F. COOPER Ned Myers* II. ii. 40, I knew there were more ships than parish churches. 1845 *STEPHEN Comm. Lavus Eng.* (1874) I. 83 With more or less restrictions. 1898 *A. J. BOYD Shellback* xv. 258 The captain was acting on the principle of 'More days, more dollars'. 1946 *W. MCFEE In First Watch* l. 28 There were more ships than parish churches. 1962 *GRANVILLE Dict. Sailors' Slang* 78/1 *More days: more dollars!* American Merchant seamen's phrase of the Second World War, meaning that the more days they were at sea the more 'danger money' they would receive. The term was used sarcastically by British Naval-men whose pay compared unfavourably with the Americans'.

b. with ellipsis of *sb.*

1656 *COWLEY Death Sir H. Wootton* 4 Who had so many Languages in store, That only Fame shall speak of him in More!

c. Existing in greater numbers, more numerous. *Obs. exc. (rarely)* in predicative use.

1565 *STAPLETON tr. Bede's Hist.* 27 As though they had ben thrise as many more in number then they wer. 1590 *SWINBURNE Testaments* 272 The fewer and weaker presumptions giue place to the more & stronger. 1614 in *Swayne Sarum Churchw. Acc.* (1806) 164 It was agreed by the more voyces. 1885 *BIBLE* (R.V.) 2 *Kings* vi. 16 They that be with us are more [so 1762; 1611 *moj*] than they that be with them.

4. a. Additional to the quantity or number specified or implied; an additional amount or number of; further. Now *rare exc.* as preceded by an indefinite or numeral adj., e.g. *any more, no more, some more; many more, two more, twenty more*; and in archaic phrases like *without more ado*.

This use appears to have been developed from the advb. use as in *anything, nothing more* (see C. 4 b).

a 1300 *K. Horn* 834 Sire, ischal al one Wipute more ymone Wip mi swerd wel epe Bringe hem þre to depe. 13 . . . *Sir Beues* 3541 Beues . . . tok þe tresore anon rihte: Wip pat and wip mor catel He made þe castel of Arondel. 1375 *BARBOUR Bruce* I. 142 He buskyt hym, but mar abad. c 1380 [see *ADO* 3]. c 1400 *MAUNDEV.* (1839) xxxi. 314 With outen any more

rehercyng . . of marvaylles. **a1400-50** *Alexander* 118 How his land suld be lost withouten lett mare. **1570** *Satir. Poems Reform.* x. 185 Quha stickit him, withoutin proces moir. **1672** C. MANNERS in *12th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 25 Wee have every day newes of more townes taken by the French in Holland. **1818** *CRUISE Digest* (ed. 2) III. 370 Then the wife received some rent for the houses; and afterwards . . the son was born, and . . the widow received more rent; then the son died . . and she received some more rent after his death. **1876** [see ADO 3].

b. with ellipsis of sb.

1774 *GOLDSM. Nat. Hist.* (1776) I. 237 The Dead Sea . . is so exceedingly salt, that its waters seem scarce capable of dissolving any more. **1802** DOROTHY WORDSWORTH *Jrnl.* 16 Apr. (1897) I. 106 As we went along there were more, and yet more. **1838** DICKENS *O. Twist* ii, Oliver . . basin and spoon in hand, said . . 'Please, sir, I want some more'.

B. *absol.* and quasi-sb.

1. Used *absol.* in the sense 'greater'.

† a. In the phrases *more and less*, *more and min* = persons of all ranks; all without exception.

c1205 LAY. 31253 Nefden heo nane are of þan lasse no of þan mare, ah al þa ferde we of-slaþen. **a1300** *Assump. Virg.* (Camb. MS.) 62 Heo seruede boþe lasse and more. **c1330** *Arth. & Merl.* 6650 'As armes!' gred alle . . Boþe þe more & þe lasse. **c1375** *Lay Folks Mass Bk.* (MS. B) 136 Hauē mercie on vs, more & mynne. **1567** *Gude & Godlie Ball.* (S.T.S.) 43 Christ . . gaif the same Till his Apostillis mair and min. **1605** SHAKS. *Macb.* v. iv. 12.

† b. Used to render *L. majores*, elders, ancestors. Also with plural inflexion as a *sb.* *Obs.*

1382 WYCLIF *Deut.* xxxii. 7 Aske thi fader, and he shal telle to thee, thi more [Vulg. *majores tuos*] and thei shulen seie to thee. — **2 Kings** xv. 7 They birieden hym with his moris [Vulg. *cum majoribus suis*] in the cytee of Dauith.

† c. *the more*: that which is greater. *Obs.*

1387-8 T. USK *Test. Love* ii. ix. (Skeat) l. 74 Every cause is more and worthier than thing caused, and in that mores possession al things lesse ben compted. **1398** *TREVISIA Barth. De P.R.* xlii. xxix. (Tollem. MS.), Some [fish] etep eury oper . . and þe lesse is þe mores mete, and þan þe more is his mete þat is more þan hee. **1413** *Pilgr. Sowle* (Caxton) (1859) 70 Nedes must the lesse be conteyned within the more.

2. a. Something that is more; a greater quantity, amount, degree, etc.

a1100 *Gerefa in Anglia* (1886) IX. 259 Ac he mot æþder witan ge læsse ge mare. **c1175** *Lamb. Hom.* 111 Du gederast witan and mare [orig. (Ælfric) p. 300 þu gaderast ma & ma]. **a1225** *Leg. Kath.* 1561 þet ha nowðer ne ete lesse ne mare twelf dahes fullu. **a1300** *Cursor M.* 10219 Sum wit lesse and sum wit mare, All þair vois þai yeld ai þare. **a1340** HAMPOLE *Psalter* cxl. 8 Comm., My wordis myght marere þan þairs. **c1412** *HOCLEVE De Reg. Princ.* 259 He wele telle al and more. **1500-20** *DUNBAR Poems* xv. 11 Sum askis mair than he deservis. **1611** *BIBLE Exod.* xvi. 17 And the children of Israel . . gathered some more, some lesse. **1632** MILTON *Penseroso* 120 Where more is meant then meets the ear. **1725** WATTS *Logic* i. vi. §10 All the Parts taken collectively . . must contain neither more nor less than the Whole. **1886** RUSKIN *Præterita* II. 177 The more I got, the more I asked.

b. followed by of partitive.

a1225 *Ancr. R.* 308 Hwon he of hire naued more ne lesce. **1297** R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 5951 So þat is quene deide, & of sorwe & sore Him com in ech half euere þe leng þe more. **1390** *GOWER Conf.* II. 136 The more he hath of worldes good, The more he wolde it kepe streyte. **c1460** *FORTESCUE Abs. & Lim. Mon.* x. (1885) 131 For in tho dayis ther was but litle more off the reume off Fraunce in the kynges handes, but þat parte wich is callyd the Ile off Fraunce. **1693** *DRYDEN Juvenal* (1697) Ded. 15 An Heroique poem requires . . as much, or more of the Active Virtue, than the Suffering. **1802-12** BENTHAM *Ration. Judic. Evid.* (1827) I. 509 The quack, that he may sell the more of his pills at one time, distributes them gratis at another. **1856** RUSKIN *Mod. Paint.* IV. v. xviii. §5 We may see more and more of it the longer we look. **1860** TYNDALL *Glac.* i. iii. 28 The more I saw of my guide the more I liked him. **1886** *Manch. Exam.* 13 Mar. 5/2 If money could be eaten or worn, the more we had of it the better.

c. Used predicatively: Something of greater importance or magnitude. *to be more*: to count for more, to be of greater importance. (Cf. the similar use of *much*.) Also in phrases introducing a sentence or clause as expressing something more important than what has preceded, e.g. *what is more*, † *and (that) more is*.

1484 CAXTON *Fables of Æsop* v. x, I shalle not ete the, For thou sholdest hurte my tendre stomak, and more is, I shall this day haue better mete. **1577** tr. *Bullinger's Decades* i. i. (1592) 6 Yea, and that more is, should by adoption make them the sonnes of God. **1600** SHAKS. *A. Y.L.* III. ii. 241 To say I and no, to these particulars, is more then to answer in a Catechisme. **1618** BOLTON *Florus* (1636) 143 There is more in it, to keepe a Province, than to make one. **1833** TENNYSON *Lady Clara Vere de V.* 55 Kind hearts are more than coronets. **1842** — *Locksley Hall* 142 And the individual withers, and the world is more and more. **1849** MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* ii. I. 168 Honour and shame were scarcely more to him than light and darkness to the blind. **1859** FARRAR *J. Home* xvi. 204 He'll carry all our provisions . . up to the top, which is more than most of our A.C.'s would do.

d. *or more*: added to approximate designations of quantity, to indicate that the actual amount is probably greater than that stated. Cf. 4 e.

c1440 *Alphabet of Tales* 249 A damysell of þe age of x yere or mor. **1800** WORDSW. *Michael* 473 Three years, or litle more, did Isabel Survive her Husband.

e. *more or less*: appended to a designation of quantity to indicate that it is merely approximative.

1589 HAKLUYT *Voy.* 560 They [*sc.* sheep] . . liue together in heards, in some 500. as it happeneth, more or lesse. **1709** *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4509/3 Her Cargo of about 1000 Bushels of French Salt, more or less. **1798** *Times* 28 June 4/1 Consisting of 91 acres, more or less, of excellent . . land.

f. When coupled with *less*, the word is sometimes treated as a real sb., admitting of qualifying words.

1874 MORLEY *Compromise* ii. 64 There is no discoverable law fixing precisely the more or the less of these. **1884** tr. *Lotze's Metaph.* II. vii. 327 Such effects as do not directly display a more or a less. **1902** PHILLIMORE *Sophocles* Introd. 83 The colouring of the phrase, its more or less of poetical and imaged quality.

3. (With plural construction.) A greater number of the class specified; also, a greater number of persons.

1629 MASSINGER *Picture* IV. ii, I must confesse The more the merier. **a1633** G. HERBERT *Jacula Prud.* 682 More have repented spech then silence. **1666** STILLINGFL. *Serm.* Wks. 1710 I. 11 It is hard to say whether ever any Age produced more studious and skilful to pervert the design of Laws . . than this of ours hath done. **1818** *CRUISE Digest* (ed. 2) III. 395 More of the purchaser's male ancestors have been descended from . . the femes in the higher classes.

¶ The phr. *more than one* is followed by a verb in the sing., like Fr. *plus d'un*.

1865 OAKELEY *Hist. Notes Tract. Movemt.* 103 More than one who took a part in the more extreme developments of the work has since been conspicuous on the rationalistic side of more recent controversies.

4. An additional quantity, amount, or number.

a. Something else in addition to what is specified. Chiefly with prefixed word, *any*, *some*, *no*, *little*, *much*: for examples see those words; also NO MORE.

For the advb. use of *any more*, see C. 4 a.

c1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 79 3if þu mare spenest of pine. **1611** SHAKS. *Wint. T.* II. i. 168 We need no more of your aduice. **1697** *DRYDEN Virg. Georg.* IV. 765 This Answer Proteus gave, nor more he said. **1895** SIR E. E. KAY in *Law Times Rep.* LXXIII. 651/1 If the underwriters wanted to know more, they ought to have asked for information.

b. *ellipt.* (as obj. of an omitted verb of 'saying' or the like). Now somewhat *arch*.

c1460-1822 [see NO MORE A. 1 b]. ? **1536** LATIMER in *Lett. Suppress. Monast.* (Camden) 149 But of thys my dewtye moor att moor leysur. **1580** LYLly *Euphuus* (Arb.) 390 But more of this at our next meeting. **1596** SHAKS. *Merch. V.* II. vi. 20 Heere comes Lorenzo, more of this hereafter. **1863** *Chem. News* 14 Feb. 84/1 Lubricating Oils.—Some consignments to hand, of which more again.

† c. *without more* (*Sc. but mair*, etc.): without anything further or additional; often = without more ado, without delay. *without less*, *without more*; *but min* or *more*: without addition or diminution; exactly. *Obs.*

1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 81 þanne beþ þer in walis þre wip oute Mor. **a1300** *Cursor M.* 1186 To bering þai his bodi bare Adam and eue wit-outen mare. **c1374** CHAUCER *Troilus* IV. 105 (133) They yaf hym Antenor withoute more. **1375** *Sc. Leg. Saints* i. (Petrus) 51 Na clathis he had, at ware gude, bot kirtill and klok, but mare. *Ibid.* iii. (Andreas) 128 Forowtine ony mare to þe bordale I wente ine hy. **1447** BOKENHAM *Seyntys* (Roxb.) 83 And anoon iulyan wyth out moor For hir to presoun hys offycers sent. **1552** LYNDESAY *Monarchie* 2732 Four hundreth stageis and four score In circuit, but myn or more. **1560** ROLLAND *Crt. Venus* I. 802 Inclining law but mair this Nymph anone, . . Scho said [etc.].

† d. *with the mair* (*Sc.*): ? = 'and more'. *Obs.*

1563-4 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* I. 257 Quhairt thai remanit thir twa yeris bigane, with the mair. **1568** *Ibid.* 636 Fourty thowsand stane wecht of leid ure, with the mair.

e. *and more*: used (chiefly after a statement of quantity or number), to indicate an indefinite or unspecified addition to what has been mentioned.

a1225 *Ancr. R.* 54 þer heo lei ine prisune uour þusend 3er & moare. **a1300** *Cursor M.* 5056 He hint him in his armes þare And kyst him, fourti sithes and mare [Gött. sexti sith or mar]. **c1400** *Gamelyn* 205, I wold zeue ten pound by Iesu Crist! and more. **1450** *Paston Lett.* I. 126 Peris Brusy . . hadde x m'. Frenshe men and more. **c1470** *Gol. & Gaw.* 480 Be it wes mydmore and mare, markit on the day. **1610** SHAKS. *Temp.* I. ii. 48 Had I not Powre, or fiue women once, that tended me? Thou hadst; and more, Miranda. **1856** AYTOUN *Bothwell* I. xxv, They call me savage, brutal, base, And more.

f. Other persons *than* that or those mentioned. **1896** A. E. HOUSMAN *Shropshire Lad* xxx, More than I, if truth were told, Have stood and sweated hot and cold.

¶ g. Often rhetorically treated as a real sb. with qualifying words: The 'something more' that has been spoken of or implied in the context.

c1600 SHAKS. *Sonn.* xl, What hast thou then more then thou hadst before? . . All mine was thine before thou hadst this more. **1690** LOCKE *Hum. Und.* II. xvii. §15 He knows the depth to be so many fathoms, and more; but how much that more is, he hath no distinct notion at all. **1849** M. ARNOLD *To Indep. Preacher*, Know, man hath all which Nature hath, but more, And in that *more* lie all his hopes of good. **1849** CLOUGH *Dipsychus* II. v, Hints haunt me ever of a more beyond.

h. Phr. (*there's*) *more where it* (or *that*, *this*, etc.) *came from*: eat or use freely, do not be sparing (of a food, commodity, etc.).

1810 J. PORTER *Scottish Chiefs* II. v. 92, I . . told him not to spare it, it was a chilly night, and I should get more where it came from. **1854** MAYNE REID *Young Voyageurs* xix. 250 He only looks after his lost root with an air of chagrin, and then, reflecting that there is 'plenty more where it came from', kicks up his heels, and once more plunges to the

bottom. **1954** R. BISSELL *High Water* xxii. 270 Plenty more where this came from.

C. *adv.*

1. In a greater degree, to a greater extent.

a. qualifying a verb, a ppl. adj., an adjectival or advb. phrase, or the whole predication.

c1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 47 For-þi þa engles heom [MS. hem heð] rested mare þenn on sum oðer dei. **c1200** ORMIN 4662, & mare lufesst tu þatt þing þann ohht off Godess wille. **c1380** WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* III. 350 And þus þei loven more þer ordre þan Crist. **1411** *Rolls of Parlt.* III. 650/2 For as myche I am a Justice, that more than an other comun man scholde haue had me more discretly and peesfully. **1431-2** in *Wills & Inv. N.C.* (Surtees) I. 70 note, And touching tidinges . . I haue charged y^e berar of this to c'tifie yow mor at large. **1538** STARKEY *England* I. ii. 27 Surely they wold mor extyme hyt then they dow. **1597** BEARD *Theatre God's Judgem.* (1612) 335 To reuenge himselfe more at full vpon the citizens. **1662** GURNALL *Chr. in Arm.* III. verse 19. iii. §4. 677 If any in the World need walk pendantly upon God, more than others, the Minister is he. **1677** EARL ORRERY *Art of War* 15 More at home, and at ease, and safety. **1694** F. BRAGE *Disc. Parables* xi. 384 A man is never more himself, than when he exercises his reason upon the best of objects, religion. **1706** POPE *Let. to Wycherley* 10 Apr., Some [verses] . . I haue entirely new express'd, and turned more into Poetry. **1735** BERKELEY *Reasons for not replying Mr. Walton* §7 The more he explains, the more I am puzzled. **1742** *YOUNG Nt. Th.* II. 28 O time! than gold more sacred; more a load Than lead, to fools. **1797** GODWIN *Enquirer* I. ii. 10, I shall be . . more a man and less a brute. **1797-8** JANE AUSTEN *Sense & Sens.* xxxi, Every friend must be made still more her friend by them [her sufferings]. **1836** *Lett. fr. Madras* (1843) 20 The more trifles and the less worth telling they seem to you, the more valuable to me at such a distance. **1855** WHEWELL in *Todhunter Acc. Writ.* (1876) II. 404 The notion must be followed much more into detail than he has done. **1857** BUCKLE *Civiliz.* I. ii. 112 The fine arts are addressed more to the imagination; the sciences to the intellect.

b. qualifying an adj. or adv., to form the comparative.

With most adjs. and advs. of more than one syllable, and with all of more than two syllables, this is the normal mode of forming the comparative. A few monosyllables (e.g. *right*, *just*) normally form their comparatives in this way instead of taking the suffix *-er*.

c1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 5 þes we ahte to beon þe edmordre and þa mare imete. **1340** HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 858 And what es mar horibel in stede þan a man es when he es dede? **1375** BARBOUR *Bruce* VII. 555 He beheld hir mayr ynkirly. **1711** STEELE *Spect.* No. 6 ¶2 He finds Rest more agreeable than Motion. **1788** Mrs. HUGHES *Henry & Isabella* I. 180 He was . . more gallant, more generous, more everything that is agreeable in youth, than his brother. **1821** SOUTHEY in *Life* (1850) V. 106 His merits are every day more widely acknowledged. **1851** LANDOR *Popey* 30 It is more just that a bishop's salary should be reduced to a thousand a-year than an admiral's to three hundred. **1884** tr. *Lotze's Logic* 348 The true law is far more complicated.

c. Often prefixed to monosyllabic and disyllabic adjs. and advs. which have otherwise a regular comparative in *-er*; as *more true*, *more busy*, *more often* = *truer*, *busier*, *oftener*. Esp. in phr. *I (or you, etc.) couldn't be more* —: I, etc., am extremely —.

By mod. writers this alternative form is used (1) for special emphasis or clearness; (2) to preserve a balance of phrase when other comparatives with 'more' occur in the context; (3) to qualify the whole predicate rather than the single adj. or adv.

c1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 235 Was neuer at Saynt Denys feste holden more hy. **1340** *Ayemb.* 63 Ac þe leazings likinde byep more grat zenne. **c1400** MAUNDEV. (1839) xxx. 305 He rennethe more faste than ony of the tother. **1470-85** MALORY *Arthur* VII. vii. 222, I am a gentyll man borne and of more hyghe llygnage than thou. **1597** HOOKER *Ecl. Pol.* v. lxxx. §4 So that of the two indefinite ordination . . doth come more neere th' Apostles example. **1645** *Ord. Lords & Com. Sacram.* i Neuer had they more high and strong engagements. **a1649** DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Poems* Wks. (1711) 3 Their arms more white than milk. **1650** W. BROUGH *Sacr. Princ.* (1659) 177 Thou wilt live more wel, and dye much better. **1765** *GOLDSM. Ess. Misc.* Wks. 1837 I. 160 With a voice more rough than the Staffordshire giant's. **1798** COLERIDGE *Anc. Mar.* VI. v, Fly, brother, fly! more high, more high! **1803-5** WORDSW. *Solitary Reaper* 21 Or is it some more humble lay? **1849** MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* ix. II. 441 He was more busy than they had ever known him. **1849** M. ARNOLD *Mycerinus* 17, I look'd for life more lasting, rule more high. **1851** WHEWELL *Grotius* I. 99 The opposite opinion, as it is the more common, so does it seem to us the more true. **1877** MORLEY *Crit. Misc.* Ser. II. 211 A clumsy collector, who more often than not knew neither how to read nor to write. **1939** N. MARSH *Overture to Death* xvii. 188 'I thought,' flashed Dinah, 'that nowadays the C.I.D. was almost a gentleman's job.' 'Oh, no!' said Alleyne. 'You couldn't be more mistaken.' **1951** — *Opening Night* vi. 139 'I couldn't be more sorry,' Percival said weakly. **1954** 'N. BLAKE' *Whisper in Gloom* I. iii. 49 This party couldn't be more heaven, don't you think? **1971** P. D. JAMES *Shroud for Nightingale* i. 12 She could hardly have been more wrong.

d. Formerly often prefixed pleonastically to the comparative of the adj. or adv. *Obs.* exc. *arch*.

In quot. **c1205** the use is not pleonastic. [c1205 LAY. 4349, & þu eær muchele ahtere & ec mare hærdere.] **1340** *Ayemb.* 61 An eddre . . þet yernþ more zuyperne þanne hors. *Ibid.* 64 Hi byep more worse þanne þe gyewes. **c1400** MAUNDEV. (1839) iv. 29 That Lond is meche more hotter than it is here. **1470-85** MALORY *Arthur* xx. vi. 806 Ye shold haue the same dethe or a more shamefuller dethe. **1561** T. HOBY tr. *Castiglione's Courtyer* II. (1577) K viij, More excellent it cannot be, nor more subtiller. **1589** *Rare Tri. Love & Fort.* in *Five Old Plays* (Roxb. Club) 111 I thyou escape the perrill of distresse, My feare and care is twenty times more lesse. **1598** GRENEWAY *Tacitus' Ann.* IV. i. (1622) 89 He vsed sometime largesse and laushing; but

more oftnr industrie and diligence. 1669 STURMY *Mariner's Mag.* i. ii. 15, I should be glad. . . to see a more equaller Balance among Sea-men, and their Employers. 1676 WOOD *Jrnl. in Acc. Sev. Late Voy.* i. (1694) 166 Captain Hawes ship got clear, wearing more rounder. 1832 TENNYSON *Enone Poems* (1833) 56 But Paris was to me More lovelier than all the world beside.

e. *more and more*: in an increasing degree. c 1200 ORMIN 676 He wile himm færenn, ziff he ma33, & skerrenn mare & mare. c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 511 Chirches ben wursiped mor and mor. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 5865 þai rise and bredes ai mare and mare. 1567 *Gude & Godlie Ball.* (S.T.S.) 9 Greuand God ay wyl sey wel moir. 1732 *BERKELEY Alciph.* v. §7 Men grow daily more and more wicked. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 46 At this he blushed more and more.

f. with ellipsis of the word or sentence qualified. Also (now more frequently) *more so*, where *so* is substituted for the omitted part. *the more* = the rather, the more so (*because*, etc.).

1340 *Ayenb.* 127 He ssolde by wel perfect and yblessed ine pise wordle and more ine þe opre. ? 1461 *Paston Lett.* II. 74 And hevery man wyl sey wel ther of, the mor cause he is a gentylman, . . . and in gret penur. 1561 T. HOBY tr. *Castiglione's Courtier* II. (1577) Nijþ, I wyl we defer the whole vntil to morow, the more for that I thynke it well done we folowe the L. Julians counsel. 1640 O. SEDGWICKE *Christis Counsell* 84 How much more, when thy crowne is losing! 1735 *BERKELEY Def. Free-think. in Math.* §28 This is so plain that nothing can be more so. 1852 M. ARNOLD *A Farewell* viii, I too have wish'd, no woman more, This starting, feverish heart away. 1862 *BORROW Wild Wales* lii, 'Are the Welsh . . . as elannish as the Highlanders?' said I. 'Yes', said he, 'and a good deal more'. 1876 *BESANT & RICE Gold. Butterfly* Prol. 1, The English servant was dressed like his master, but 'more-so'.

g. *any more, no more* (dial. also *more simply*) are used to exclude or deny a second clause equally with a first. See NO MORE C. 4.

1838 JAS. GRANT *Sk. Lond.* 209 Faith, Sir! she did not come back again at a', mair than the ither. 1844 *LINGARD Anglo-Sax. Ch.* (1858) I. vii. 273 These . . . did not, any more than those . . . lead to controversy. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 112 Poets, who ought not to be allowed, any more than flute-girls, to come into good society.

h. *more like* (colloq.) = nearer (a specified number or quantity). Cf. *something like, nothing like* (LIKE a. 2 f).

1902 W. HEADLAM in *Class. Rev.* XVI. 348/1 Some 200 conjectures. . . among which Mr. Housman considered 4 quite certain; I gladly adopted more like 12 in my prose version.

2. a. Phr. *more or less* (†*less or more, †more or min.*, etc.): in a greater or less degree; to a greater or less extent; also used *attrib.* (usu. with hyphens). Hence with negative: (Not) at all.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 92 Efter þet me luueð hine more oðer lesse. 1390 GOWER *Conf. I.* 107 Riht so ne mor ne lesse. c 1398 CHAUCER *Fortune* 61 The see may ebbe and flowen moore or lesse. ? c 1400 *Pety Job* 143 in 26 *Pol. Poems* 125 Though I offende more or mynne. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 27 b, Ought to folowe hym more or lesse euery persone after his habilitie. 1625 *HART Anat. Ur.* II. iv. 74 This flux continued lesse or more for some few dayes after. 1683 *MOXON Mech. Exerc., Printing* xix. ¶7 It will more or less job against every Letter. 1711 *ADDISON Spect.* No. 21 ¶3 Lawyers . . . that are more or less passionate according as they are paid for it. 1839 *URE Dict. Arts* 827 Formerly fluxes more or less compound were employed for these purposes. 1855 Ht. MARTINEAU *Autobiog.* (1877) I. 39, I certainly never believed, more or less, in the 'essential doctrines' of Christianity. *Ibid.* 170, I could not afford to ride, more or less. 1863 *MRS. CARLYLE Lett.* (1883) III. 173, I had had pain more or less in my left arm for two months. 1963 *Language XXXIX.* 460 As far as the bees are concerned, it is clear that their behavior resembles that of an analog computer. . . that is, a control machine of the more-or-less type, and not at all of a digital computer, of a yes-or-no type. 1964 M. A. K. HALLIDAY et al. *Linguistic Sci.* v. 124 But this, like synonymy, is a 'more or less' not a 'yes or no' relation. 1975 *Country Life* 13 Feb. 386/2 Every more-or-less sound horse was purchased for the Expeditionary Force by Civilian Re-mount Purchasing Officers.

†b. *more and less (more and min)*: altogether, entirely, as a whole. (Cf. B. 1 a.) *Obs.* a 1300 *Cursor M.* 13664 þair strijf he wist bath less and mare. c 1420 *LYDG. Assembly of Gods* 306 Clad all in purpur was she more & lesse. c 1560 *ROLLAND Seven Sages* 243, I sall 30w schaw the mater mair and min. 1567 *Gude & Godlie Ball.* (S.T.S.) 29 Quhat I haif tholit les and mair.

3. Qualifying a predicate or a predicative adjunct as being applicable in greater measure or degree *than* another. Hence often used to indicate that the one predicate, etc., is more correct than the other, or (by way of euphemism or cautious statement) that the former and not the latter expresses the truth. Cf. *RATHER adv.* 5 a, b.

c 1200 *Vices & Virtues* 39 þe soðe luue of godd, hie is mare on werkes ðanne on wordes. c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xiv. (*Lucas*) 40 Luke mad his ewangel syne, of thingis hard mar þan of sene. c 1477 *CAXTON Jason* 78 Fro day to day they apayed more than amended. 1546 *HEYWOOD Prov.* (1867) 9 He shall let fall all, And be more fraid then hurt. 1568 *GRAFTON Chron.* II. 29 Which . . . was done more of pride than of compassion. 1590 *SPENSER F.Q.* II. ii. 17 More huge in strength then wise in workes he was. 1616 B. JONSON *Epigrams* xxxv, A Prince that rules by example, more than sway. 1663 *BUTLER Hud.* I. i. 30 But here our Authors make a doubt, Whether he were more wise, or stout. 1834 *MEDWIN Angler in Wales* xxvi. II. 146 More dead than alive. 1857 *BUCKLE Civiliz.* I. vii. 331 The Puritans were more fanatical than superstitious. 1899 *Westm. Gaz.* 17 Aug. 2/1 The railways are laid more with a strategical purpose than with a view to [etc.].

4. Additionally, in addition. (Cf. A. 4.)

a. In negative, interrogative, or hypothetical contexts: In repetition or continuance of what has taken place up to a particular time; further, longer, again. Frequent in phrases *ever more, never more* (see EVERMORE, NEVERMORE), *once more* (see ONCE 8 b). The phrase *any more* (freq. written as *anymore*) (see B. 4 a), in which *more* is the absolute adj., is used *adv.* in the same sense, and has superseded the simple adv. except in rhetorical or poetic use; also *dial.* (chiefly U.S.) used in affirmative as well as negative contexts in the sense 'now, now-a-days, at the present time; from now on'. See also NO MORE *adv.*

c 1000 *Ag. Gosp. Matt.* xxii. 46 Ne nan ne dorste or ðam dæge hyne nan þing mare axigean. c 1275 *Passion our Lord* 39 in *O.E. Misc.* 38 Anon he hyne byleuede more to vondy. c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 14001 3yf 3e chalange hym any mare. c 1400 *Gamelyn* 265 Ther was noon with Gamelyn wolde wrastle more. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 212 But now he shall neuer dye any more. 1610 *SHAKS. Temp.* I. ii. 294 If thou more murmur'st. 1611 *BIBLE Gen.* viii. 12 Hee . . . sent forth the doue, which returned not againe vnto him any more. 1709 *STEELE Tatler* No. 83 ¶3 Little did I think I should ever have Business of this Kind on my Hands more. 1712 — *Spect.* No. 215/1 She is now odious to her Mistress for having so often spoke wyl of me, that she dare not mention me more. 1784 *COWPER Task* v. 91 Where neither grub, nor root, nor earth-nut, nor Repays their labour more. 1870 *RUSKIN Lect. Art* vii. §182 Since their day, painting has never flourished more. 1871 R. ELLIS tr. *Catullus* lxxv. 69 Not for silky tiara nor amice. . . Recks she at all any more. 1885-94 R. BRIDGES *Eros & Psyche* June xiv, But never call me woman more, if soon I cannot lure her from her height divine. 1898 *Eng. Dial. Dict.* I. 63/1 A servant being instructed how to act, will answer 'I will do it any more'. 1903 *McClure's Mag.* Dec. 215/1 There's just only this one any more. 1920 D. H. LAWRENCE *Women in Love* (1921) xiii. 159 'Quite absurd,' he said. 'Suffering bores me, any more.' 1938 J. STUART *Beyond Dark Hills* vi. 120 They tell me this Macey plant only hires the best of men any more. *Ibid.* x. 319 You know, Jesse, any more I don't worry a great lot. 1973 *Capital Times* (Madison, Wis.) 14 Mar. 2/1 Any more, the difference between a white collar worker and a blue collar worker is simply a matter of shirt preference.

b. In addition to what has been specified or implied; besides, moreover. Now used only after a designation of quantity or number (whether definite or indefinite), indicating an addition which swells a previous total.

c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 3 Hit lasteð þre wuke fulle and sum del more. a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 426 Siggen. . . Pater noster & Aue Maria biuoren mete, and efter mete also, & Credo moare. 1375 *BARBOUR Bruce* XII. 314, I wat nocht quhat mar say sall I. a 1550 *Freiris Beruik* 395 in *Dunbar's Poems* (S.T.S.) 298 Baith breid and wyne, and vthir thingis moir. 1573 *TUSSER Husb.* (1878) 195 Of siluer, golde, of precious stones, and treasures many more. 1577-87 *HOLINSHED Hist. Scot.* 430/1 To which he more added these speeches. c 1578 in *Household Ord.* (1790) 241 The Lord Chauncellor. . . fee 419l. os. od. For his attendance in the Star-chamber, 200 o. o. More, by the names of annuities 300 o. o. 1589 *Burgh Rec. Glasgow* (1876) I. 142 Item, fyvetene schillingis for the price of ane hogheid; item, mair, twentie sex schillingis viij^d. for ane lang courchay; item, mair, twentie schillingis for ane cod and codwair. 1616 B. JONSON *Epigrams* xxxiii, Ile not offend thee with a vaine teare more. 1707 *MORTIMER Husb.* (1721) I. 35 It will ripen in about a Month's time more. 1719 *DE FOE Crusoe* II. (Globe) 500, I won't have one Creature touch'd more, upon Pain of Death. 1766 *GOLDSM. Vic. W.* i, After an interval of twelve years, we had two sons more.

5. a. Expressions in which *more* (in sense B. 2) is followed by *than* with a designation of number or quantity admit of being used instrumentally or adverbially, as in 'more than ten years old'. The analogy of these has given rise to expressions like 'more than once' (a multiplicative corresponding to the quasi-numeral 'more than one'). Hence, from the 16th c. onwards, *more than* has been placed before adjs., advs., vbs., and descriptive sbs., to indicate that the word thus qualified is (in some obvious respect) inadequate to the intended meaning. *more'n, mor'n colloq.* (orig. U.S.) = more than; also *ellipt.* = no more than.

Cf. the similar uses of *plus quam* in Latin. c 1440 *Alphabet of Tales* 196 The scriptur of paim is mor þan cclxxij yere old. 1553 *Respublica* I. ii. 32 (Brandl) And yonder he cometh—the thinketh more then half madde. 1572 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* II, 168 The grit murtheris and mair then bestlie creshweteis usit . . . aganis the trew Christianis. 1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* I. xviii, Sheepe, which have very long tayles more then a foote long. 1615 G. SANDYS *Trav.* 58 It is . . . more then conjectured, that Mahomet grounded his devised Paradise, upon the Poets invention of Elisium. a 1626 *BACON Ch. Controv.* Wks. 1879 I. 344 It is more than time that there were an end . . . made of this immodest . . . manner of writing. 1696 *DRYDEN Lucian* Prose Wks. 1800 III. 360 For this reason he calls himself more than once an Assyrian. 1742 *YOUNG Ni. Th.* III. 69 So frequent death, Sorrow, he more than causes, he confounds. 1777 *CHATHAM Sp. on Address* 18 Nov., These more than popish cruelties. 1818 *BYRON Mazeppa* xiii, 'Twas more than noon. 1834 *MEDWIN Angler in Wales* I. 203 Places that it was hardly safe to have descended at more than a walk. 1847 *DISRAELI Tancred* III. v, O, my more than sister, 'tis hell! 1848 J. R. LOWELL *Biglow Papers* 1st Ser. 23, I felt a thing go thru my leg,—'t wuz nothin' more'n a skeeter! 1867 *RUSKIN Time & Tide* xix. §116 My much more than disrespect for the Jamaica Committee. 1870 *L'ESTRANGE Miss Mitford* I. v. 163 The orator was more than usually brilliant. 1885 W. L. ALDEN

Adv. Jimmy Brown 142 They say that Squire Meredith and Deacon Willets are mornhalf eaten up by mosquitoes. 1886 *Harper's Mag.* July 323/2 But he (mor'n you and I with all of our might) could not here always remain. 1889 D. HANNAY *Capt. Marryat* 147 'The Little Savage' . . . ends by being more than a little tiresome. 1903 K. D. WIGGIN *Rebecca of Sunnybrook Farm* 8 We've only just started on it, . . . it's more'n two hours. 1952 E. WILSON *Equations of Love* 196, I know a lot more'n I did. 1973 E. BERCKMAN *Victorian Album* 47, I don't know any more'n I've told you.

b. *neither more nor less than*: exactly, precisely, (that) and nothing else.

So F. ni plus ni moins que. c 1460 *SIR R. ROS La Belle Dame* 305 For my desire is nothir more ne lesse But my seruisse to doo for your plesance. 1749 *FIELDING Tom Jones* v. i, The drama, which he will have contain neither more nor less than five acts. 1843 *BORROW Bible in Spain* xxxvi, The first step which I took. . . was a very bold one. It was neither more nor less than the establishment of a shop for the sale of Testaments.

c. *Comb.* with following adj. or sb. 1923 D. H. LAWRENCE *Birds, Beasts, & Flowers* 99 Cats, and the Neapolitans, Sulphur sun-beasts, Thirst for fish as for more-than-water. *Ibid.* 141 Why do you arch your naked-set eye with a more-than-comprehensible arrogance? 1924 H. E. PALMER *Gram. Spoken Eng.* p. xxvii, The words *trees, towns, boys*, form an association-group through having the . . . meanings 'more-than-oneness' in common. 1938 R. GRAVES *Coll. Poems* 150 Nor could a compromise be found between the giver's thoughtfulness and his own more-than-thanklessness. 1950 *Scott. J. Theol.* III. 367 Nyberg says it is clear from the beginning that the Servant is a more-than-individual (*överindividuell*) figure, notwithstanding that the description moves throughout on the individual plane. 1961 *Times* 24 Oct. 13/1 The Official Image of Picasso . . . may well be a more-than-life-size . . . figure.

6. Used conjunctionally to introduce a clause or sentence which is of the nature of an important addition. Now only *arch.* chiefly in *nay more*, rarely (*and*) *more*. Formerly also *†more above*. Cf. MAIRATOUR (*Sc.*), MOREOVER. *more by token*: see TOKEN sb.

1390 *GOWER Conf.* II. 83 To tile lond . . . Saturnus of his oghne wit Hath founde ferst, and more yit Of Chapmanhode he fond the weie. a 1578 *LINDESAY (Pittscottie) Chron.* (S.T.S.) I. 85 Mair, it had bene goode for the commune weill of Scotland that [etc.]. 1591 *SHAKS. Two Gent.* II. iv. 179 We are betroathd: nay more, our mariage howre. . . Determin'd of. 1602 — *Ham.* II. ii. 126 This in Obedience hath my daughter shew'd me: And more aboute hath his solliciting. . . All giuen to mine eare. 1615 W. LAWSON *Country Housew. Gard.* (1626) 19 More then this, there is no tree like this for soundnesse. 1683 *CREECH tr. Lucretius* II. (ed. 3) 43 But more, 'tis nothing strange that every Mass Seems quiet and at rest. 1870 *DASENT Annals* (ed. 4) II. 15 He was industrious, and more, he was handsome. 1905 A. R. WHITHAM *Watchers by the Cross* II. 15 Tradition . . . tells us that she was wealthy, influential and beautiful, and yet before her conversion living a life of worldliness,—more, a life of deadly sin.

†7. *quasi-prep.* = PLUS I. *Obs.* 1545 *St. Papers Hen. VIII* (1830) I. 796 Item, 2 of the gretest hulkes that may be gotten, more the hulkes that rydeth within the havyn. 1694 *HOLDER Harmony* (plate opp. p. 120), 5 to 4 more Diesis. . . 5 to 3 more Diesis & comma. 1706 W. JONES *Syn. Palmar. Matheseos* 67 That Number more one.

more, v. 1. *Obs. exc. dial.* Also 7 moare. [f. MORE sb. 1.]

1. *intr.* To take root, become rooted; chiefly *fig.*

c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 163 [Hie] sewen on þis lond godes word for sede and hit morede on here heorte and weacs and wel þeazh. 1607 *Schol. Disc. agst. Antichr.* I. i. 42 They gaue them scope. . . not only to moare but also to spread, and finally to gaine that height in which at this day we find them. 1825 *JENNINGS Obs. Dial. W. Eng.* 56 To More, v.n. to root; to become fixed by rooting.

†2. *trans.* To root, implant; to establish. *Obs.* a 1300 *Leg. Rood* (1871) 28/126 To one hi [the three trees] were alle icome And Imored so waste also þat hi ne mizte awei be inome. c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 16587 Whenne . . . þe folk was wel y-mored. c 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 2834 Hure loue ys mored on þe ful waste. 1398 *TREvisa Barth. De P.R.* XIV. ii. (1495) 466 Noo thyng on lyue maye growe but yf he be rotyd and moryd in substauce of erthe. *Ibid.* xv. xxxvii. (Tollem. MS.), Seuen naciones of them were of children of Canaan, in þe whiche þe curse þat was zeuen to them, was y moret, as it were by heritage. 1593 *BILSON Govt. Christ's Ch.* 15 The grounding vs in faith, moring vs in hope, and rooting vs in charitie.

3. To uproot, root up. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 10263-4 þe erchebissopes wodes ek þe king het echon þat me morede al clene vp, þat þer ne bileuede non. þat ech tre were vp mored, þat it ne spronge namore pere. 1890 *Gloucester Gloss.* s.v. MORE sb., To more, to root up.

Hence *moring-axe*, an axe for 'moring' trees. 1777 *HORÆ Subsecivæ* 277 (E.D.D.). 1787 *GROSE Provinc. Gloss.*, *Moring-ax*, an ax for grubbing up the roots of trees. 1890 *Gloucester Gloss.*

† *more, v.* 2. *Obs.* Also 3-4 mare, 5 moorn. [f. MORE a. Cf. MDu., MLG. *mêren* (Du. *vermeeren, vermeederen*), OHG. *mêrôn* (MHG. *mêren*, mod.G. *mehren*).]

1. *trans.* To increase, augment, exaggerate. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 2354 To mare þe medes of his fai. 1340 *Ayenb.* 79 Of þe guodes þet god him ylend uor to mory. *Ibid.* 175 Efterward me ssel zigge nazþ onlepiliche þe zennes ac þe aboutestondinges alle þet moreþ þe zennes. 1390 *GOWER Conf.* III. 147 What he wol make lasse, he lasseth, What he wol make more, he moreth. 1433 *LYDG. St. Edmund* I. 891 So was he besy the tresour, that men calle Rem publicam, to moren and amende. c 1440 *Jacob's Well* xvi. 111 To mrecyns & to moryn þi mede in blysse. c 1440 *Prompt. Parv.*

343/1 Moryn, or make more (*H. mooryn*), *majoro*. a 1450 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 451 In moryng the pris of the liuere. 1450-1530 *Myrr. our Ladye* 209 Then the kyng of all blyssed mored hys treasure puttyng in to yt a lyuyng sowle. 1483 *Vulg. abs Terentio* 15 He dredith lest thy olde angyr or hardnes be mored or increysyd.

2. *intr.* To become increased or augmented.

1412-20 *LYDC. Chron. Troy* III. xxvii. (1555) S_J, They him besought . . . on their woo to rewe, That lykly was to more [ed. 1513 *more*] and renewe. c 1430—*Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 243 For rihte as Ver ay moreth in grennesse, So doth childhood in amerows lustynesse.

|| **more** ('mɔːreɪ). [L., abl. of *mos* manner, custom: see *MORES*.] In phrases: chiefly with *poss. adjs.*, as *more suo*, in his own fashion, *more meo*, in my own fashion; and with *national adjs.*, as *more hispanico*, *turcesco*, in accordance with Spanish (Turkish) customs. Also *more majorum*, in traditional manner.

1600 *HOLLAND tr. Livy's Romane Hist.* xxvi. 585 Hee might proceed in the suite at his owne good pleasure, *more maiorum*. i. [according to the ancient manner used by their forefathers]. 1612 T. SHELTON *tr. Cervantes's Hist. Don Quixote* III. vi. 176 Hee spoke to his Lord with his Cap in his hand, his head bowed, and his body bended (*more Turcesco*). 1713 *ADDISON in Guardian* 3 July 2/1, I have . . . been drawn in to tattle of my self, *more Majorum*, almost the length of a whole *Guardian*. 1810 *SOUTHEY Let.* 27 Sept. (1856) II. 203 The preface, *more meo*, is short and explicit. c 1842 H. JAMES *Let.* in R. B. PERRY *Thi. & Char. W. James* (1935) I. 43 Let him try, and above all let him forgive *more suo* all my botherings. 1865 *MILL Exam. Hamilton's Philos.* xviii. 358 In a later part of his Lectures . . . he, *more suo*, forgets this definition. a 1937 J. L. STOCKS *Reason & Intuition* (1939) xiv. 212 What Mill, *more suo*, offers us in the *Logic* is a compromise or middle position. 1943 G. BRENNAN *Spanish Labyrinth* vii. 154 The workmen . . . shot the offending mayor and, *more hispanico*, cut off his head and those of the police who had been killed in the fight and paraded them around the town.

more, var. *MOHUR*; obs. f. *MOOR*.

-**more** (mɔː(r)), *suffix*, forming advs. of place (rarely of time) in the comparative degree (most of which have given rise to adjs. of identical form). Chiefly appended to advs. having already the comparative ending -*er*, as in *backer-more*, *downer-more*, *farther-more*, *further-more*, *hinder-more*, *inner-more*, *outer-more*, *over-more*, *rather-more*, *utter-more*; in the 16-17th c. a few formations occur in which it is added to a positive or uncomparative adv., as *hind-more*, *hither-more*, *inmore*, Sc. *yonder mair*.

The suffix is identical with *MORE adv.*; the addition of this adv. to comparatives occurs in Scandinavian, as ON. *fyrre-meir* earlier, *firre-meir* farther off, *nærre-meir* nearer, OSw. *innarmer* = *INNERMORE*, *nithirmer* = *NETHERMORE*. The earliest instances in Eng. occur in the *Ormulum* (*furthermore*) and the *Cursor Mundi* (*farthermore*, *innermore*); it is therefore likely that the use was originally due to Scandinavian influence. But the majority of the comparatives in -*more* were formed to correspond to previously existing superlatives in -*most*, which were partly altered forms of OE. superlatives in -*m-est*, and partly new formations on the analogy of these.

Morea, Moria, var. *MURIA sb.* and *a*.

more bery, obs. form of *MULBERRY*.

Moreclacke: see *MORTLAKE*.

† **morecrop**. *Obs. rare*. Also 6 (? *erron.*) *mercrop*. [? f. *MORE a.* + *CRAP sb.*¹ (sense 2).] The plant Burnet Saxifrage, *Pimpinella Saxifraga*.

a 1400-50 *Stockholm Med. MS.* 194 Pymperol or selfhol or weywourth or morecrop: *ipia maior*. 1597 *GERARDE Herbal App.*, *Mercrop* is *Pimpernell*.

moreen (mɔːri:n). Also 8 *morine*. [Of obscure origin; possibly a fanciful formation on *MOIRE*. Cf. *MORELLA*.] A stout woollen or woollen and cotton material either plain or watered, used for curtains, etc. Also *attrib.*

a 1691 *ETHEREDGE Song of Basset* 4 Wks. (1704) 287 Let Equipage and Dress despair, Since Basset is come in; For nothing can oblige the Fair Like Money and Morine. 1796 CHARLOTTE SMITH *Marchmont* III. 67 A high, long, old-fashion room, with a dark blue morine bed at the end of it. 1797 *Bradford Parish Acc.* (E.D.D.), Moreen and lace, 12s. 1d. Making a curtain of it before the organ, 14s. 1d. 1823 J. F. COOPER *Pioneers* vii, Her petticoat of green mooren. 1857 J. H. WALSH *Dom. Econ.* 183 Woollen damasks and moreens are sold at from 9d. to 1s. 6d. per yard. a 1864 *HAWTHORNE Dolliver Rom.* (1883) 15 The old gentleman . . . pulled aside the faded moreen curtains of his ancient bed. 1905 *Longm. Mag.* July 198 She had discarded horsehair for cretonne and moreen for dimity.

b. *Comb.*: **moreen-damask**, **moreen-silk**.

1837 T. HOOK *Jack Brag* xx. III. 185 An unsavoury smell of pitch, moreen-damask, savoury viands, and fresh paint. 1889 *John Bull* 2 Mar. 151/2 A dress of blue moreen silk.

morefold, *adv. rare*. [f. *MORE a.* + *-FOLD*.] More times over.

1830 *MARRYAT King's Own* xli, There is no talent which returns morefold than courage.

morefound, variant of *MORFOUND*.

moreghen, obs. form of *MORN*.

† **morehand**, *adv. Obs. rare*. [f. *MORE a.* + *HAND sb.* Cf. *at least hand* (LEAST *a.* 3) and *HAND sb.* 4 c.] = *MORE adv.*

13.. *E.E. Allit. P. A.* 475 What more-hond mo3te he acheue þat hade endured [etc.].

morehen, morehen(n)e, obs. ff. *MOORHEN*.

morein, moreis, obs. ff. *MURRAIN, MORRIS*.

moreings: see *MORINGS*.

moreish ('mɔːrɪʃ), *a. colloq.* Also *morish*. [f. *MORE a.* + *-ISH*.] That makes one desire more.

1738 *SWIFT Pol. Conversat.* 9 How do you like this Tea, Colonel? Well enough, Madam; but methinks it is a little more-ish. 1886 *Peasant* Nov. 187 The beer was the best they had ever drank in their lives and tasted so 'morish'. 1901 *Adv.*, M—'s Extra Cream Toffee is 'Moreish'. More you eat, More you want. 1905 *Dialect Notes* III. 63 That tastes morish. 1971 *Times* 3 Dec. 12/4 Home-made, thin ginger biscuits are very 'morish' they slip down so easily you cannot stop munching them.

morel (mɔːrəl), *sb.*¹ Forms: 3-5 *morele*, 6 *morrell*, 5 *moreole*, 5-9 *morelle*, 6-8 *morell*, 5-*morel*. [a. OF. *morele* (mod F. *morelle*) = Pr., It., med.L. *morella*; prob. the fem. of *morel* (= It. *morello*): see *MOREL a.* Cf. *MDu.*, *Du. moreel*.]

1. A name applied to various plants also known as NIGHTSHADE; chiefly the Black Nightshade (= *petty morel*: see 2).

c 1265 *Voc. Plants* in Wr.-Wülcker 558/25 *Morella*, morele, atterlope. c 1400 *Lanfranc's Chirurg.* 55 Putte to pis medicyn þe ius of sum cold erbe: as morel, penywort, virge pastoris. 14.. *MS. Linc. Med.* ff. 295 (Halli.) Tak moreoles, and the rute of everferne that waxes on the ake. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 243/2 *Morelle, quedam herba est, solatrum.* 1519 *HORMAN Vulg.* 110 Purple velleute of Ynde: that hath the coloure of morelle, or vyolette, or rousty yron: is mooste of pryce. 1546 *PHAER Bk. Childr.* (1553) S_{VJ}, The iuyce of morel, otherwyse called nightshade. 1598 *SYLVESTER Du Bartas* II. i. ii. *Imposture* 580 Thou seest, no wheat Helleborus can bring; Nor barley, from the madding Morrell spring. 1601 *HOLLAND Pliny* II. 58 *Morel* or *Nightshade*. 1707 *Curios. in Husb. & Gard.* 256 If we make use of the Juice of Poppy, of Morel, . . . or of Hen-bane, we shall have Fruits of a Narcotick and Soporative Virtue. 1836 J. M. GULY *Magendie's Formul.* (ed. 2) 144 *Solanum*. . . may be employed in all cases where the extract of the morel or the bitter-sweet is indicated.

attrib. 1544 *PHAER Regim. Lyfe* (1553) Cijb, Seeth it in nightshade or morell water.

2. **petty morel**. Also 6 *petermorell*, *petimorel*, *petimorel*.

a. The black nightshade (*Solanum nigrum*).

c 1450 *ME. Med. Bk.* (Heinrich) 85 Take groundsewele, lemke, chicken mete, daysyes, reubarbe, petit morel, & herbe benet. 1548 *TURNER Names Herbes* (1881) 75 *Solanum hortense*. . . is called in Englishe Nyghtshade, or petty morel. . . in frenche Morel. 1578 *LYTE Dodoens* III. lxxxix. 444 The greene leaves of Petimorel, or Nightshade, pounde with parched barley meale, is maruelous profitable. . . layd to Saint Antonies fire. 1611 *COTGR.*, *Morelle*, the hearbe Morell, pettie Morell, garden Nightshade. 1725 *BRADLEY Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Headache*, Dissolve four or five Grains of Camphire, in either Lettice, Petty-Morel, or Purslain-Water. 1879 *PRIOR Plant-n.* s.v. *Morel, Petty-Morel*, the garden nightshade, *Solanum nigrum*, L.

b. *U.S. American spikenard, Aralia racemosa*.

1846-50 A. WOOD *Class-bk. Bot.* 294 *Aralia racemosa*. *Petymorrel*. *Spikenard*. 1890 in *Century Dict.*

3. **great morel, Atropa Belladonna** (*Treas. Bot.* 1866).

morel (mɔːrəl), *sb.*² Also 7-8 *morell*, 9 *morelle*. [app. a. F. *morelle* (Cotgr. 1611; not in recent Dicts.): see *MORELLO*.] A morello cherry. Also *morel cherry*.

1611 *COTGR.*, *Morelles*, *Morell Cherries*; late-ripe Cherries, dried for Winter prouision. 1813 *HOGG Queen's Wake* III. xvii. (1814) 293 His lip like the morel when glossed with dew. 1819 *Pantologia* VIII, *Morel*, or *Morella Cherry*.

morel (mɔːrəl), *sb.*³ Forms: 7-9 *morille*, 8 *murrell*, 8-9 *morell(e)*, *morrell(e)*, *moril*, 8-*morel*. See also *MORIGLIO*. [a. F. *morille* (16th c. in *Hatz.-Darm.*); the history of the word is obscure, but it is certainly a. some form of the Teut. word represented by OHG. *morhila* (MHG. *morchel*, *morel*, mod.G. *morchel*, whence the botanical L. *morchella*), dim. of *morha* *MORE sb.*¹

In OHG. the dim., like the primary word, occurs only for 'carrot' or 'parsnip'; in MHG. both were applied also to the fungus; mod.G. *morchel* means only this.]

An edible fungus of the genus *Morchella*, esp. *Morchella esculenta*.

1672 *EVELYN Fr. Gard.* (1675) 260 Concerning Morilles and Truffs: (the first whereof is a certain delicate red Mushroom. . .) 1716 *GAY Trivia* III. 203 Spongy morells in strong ragousts are found, And in the soup the slimy snail is drown'd. 1761 *Ann. Reg.* IV. 1. 242/2 Third service.

Consisting of vegetable and made dishes. . . green morrelles, green truffles. 1791 H. WALPOLE *Let. to Lady Ossory* 29 Aug., Queen Elizabeth, when shrivelled like a morel, listened with complacency to encomiums on her beauty. 1856 *GRIFFITH & HENFREY Microgr. Dict.*, *Morels*, species of *Morchella*. 1884 *Encycl. Brit.* XVII. 76 *Morel*. This delicious edible fungus, *Morchella esculenta* (Pers.), is more common in Britain than is generally supposed.

† **morel**, *a.* and *sb.*⁴ *Obs.* Also 5 *morrel*, 6 *morrell(e)*, *morrell*. [a. OF. *morel* (early mod.F. *moreau*) = It. *morello*, perh. f. L. *mōrum* mulberry. Some scholars refer the word to late Gr. μαῦρος black: see *MOOR sb.*² Sp. and Pg. have *moreno* dark complexioned, 'brunette'. The Fr. sb. appears in MDu. as *morell* black horse.]

A. *adj.* †Of a horse: Dark-coloured. *Obs.* c 1530 *LD. BERNERS Arth. Lyt. Bryt.* (1814) 293 He was well mounted vpon a good black morell horse.

B. *sb.* A dark-coloured horse; hence, a proper name for such a horse.

c 1425 *WYNTOUN Cron.* iv. vii. 729 þar morel, bayerde, don and gray, Withe wondis flyngande ran away. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 343/1 *Morel*, horse, *morellus*. 1466 *Plumpton Corr.* (Camden) 17, I have sold both my horse, good morrel & his fellow. a 1529 *SKELTON Agst. Garnesche* III. 13 Gup, marmeset, jast ye, morelle c 1550 (*title*) The Wife lapped in Morels Skin. 1587 M. GROVE *Pelops & Hipp.* (1878) 120 For such was Morrell slayne and layde in saltish bryne.

moreland, obs. form of *MOORLAND*.

morele, variant of *MOREL sb.*¹

moreling, obs. form of *MORLING*.

† **mo'rella**. *Obs.* Also 7 *morelly*. [Perh. a quasi-It. dim. of *MOIRE*: cf. *MOREEN*.] A kind of material used for dresses, curtains, etc. Also *morella mohair*.

1670 *LADY M. BERTIE in 12th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 21 Upon the Queene's Birthday most wore . . . plaine black skirts of Morella Mohair and Prunella. 1681 in *Mem. Verney Fam.* (1899) IV. 252 My Mother hath bought y^e Child a Morelly Coate Striped Yellow & Black. 1702-3 in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) II. 211 *Crimson Morella mohair* for the Curtains.

morella, morelli: see *MORELLO*.

morelle, variant of *MOREL sb.*³

† **Mo'rellian, a.**¹ *Obs.* [f. *Morelli-us* (see below) + *-AN*.] Pertaining to the opinions of Morellius (J. B. Morély of Geneva, fl. 1560) who advocated an extreme democratic theory of church government. Hence † **Mo'rellianism**.

1644 *RATHBAND Brief Narrat. Ch. Courses* vi. 26 They professe to condemne Morellian and popular Government, but what can be more popular than this, wherein all have equal power to decree [etc.]. 1676 W. HUBBARD *Happiness of People* 62 This [sc. charity] would cure all the morellianisme, and libertinisme in the Brethren of New-England Churches.

Morellian (mɔːrəlɪən), *a.*² [f. the name of Giovanni Morelli (1816-91), Italian patriot and art critic, + *-AN*.] Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of the critical method of Morelli, which introduced a new, systematic approach to art criticism, insisting esp. on the study of detail as a guide in the attribution of paintings. So **Mo'rellian sb.**, a follower of Morelli's critical method; **Mo'rellianism**, the technique of art criticism employed by Morelli.

1890 *Academy* 3 May 306/3 It would no more be possible . . . for the art-historian to go back to a pre-Morellian state of things in criticism. 1916 B. BERENSON *Study & Criticism of Italian Art* 3rd Ser. 34 Morellianism, surgical, pitiless, iconoclastic even as it seemed, was yet inspired by the Romantic ideal of genius. *Ibid.* 35 We Morellians fought for authenticity with the uncompromising zeal of Legitimists. 1934 *Times Lit. Suppl.* 21 June p. xv/1 The persistence of Morellianism is naturally more apparent in the strictly historical literature of art than in its criticism. 1942 *Burlington Mag.* Oct. 241/1 In this country there are small conventicles, in which foregather members of the strictest sect of the Morellians, where hard-shell elders impart to neophytes the narrow precepts of the old Morellian creed. 1968 *Encycl. Brit.* XV. 835/2 The so-called 'Morellian method' was followed in this and his later *Critical Studies*.

morello (mɔːrəlɔ). Also 7 *morrello*, 8 *morelli*, 7-9 *morella*. [Of uncertain origin.

Usually referred to It. *morello*, fem. *morella* dark-coloured; but evidence that the fruit was so designated in It. is wanting. On the other hand the early mod. Flemish name was *marelle*, recognized by Kilian as aphetic for *amarelle*, ad. It. *amarella*, dim. of *amaro*:—L. *amārus* bitter. The Eng. name (also *MOREL sb.*², obs. F. *morelle*) may be an alteration of this, due to association with *MOREL a.*]

1. A kind of cherry, with a bitter taste. Also *attrib.*

a 1648 *DIGBY Closet Open.* (1669) 112 Morello Wine. 1657 *AUSTEN Fruit Trees* 1. 81 The Morello Cherry and other deep-coloured pleasant Cherries no doubt would make a special good wine. 1664 *EVELYN Kal. Hort.* July 70 Cherries, Carnations, Morella, Great-bearer [etc.]. 1693 — *De La Quint. Compl. Gard.* II. 89 For really those Bigarreux, and Morello's are admirable Fruits. 1707 *MORTIMER Husb.* (1721) II. 297 Morella, or the Great Bearer, being a black Cherry fit for the Conservatory before it be through ripe, but 'tis bitter eaten raw. 1755 *JOHNSON Connoisseur* No. 80 ¶3 One was to pickle walnuts. . . another

to make Morella brandy. 1761 FITZGERALD in *Phil. Trans.* LII. 72 Several branches of a morelli cherry-tree. 1824 LOUDON *Encycl. Gard.* (ed. 2) §4583 The morello is much improved in flavor when planted against a wall of good aspect. 1882 *Garden* 21 Jan. 50/2 We should like... to know where a more beautiful flowering tree than the Morello Cherry can be found in spring.

†2. **morello peach**: see quot. *Obs.*

1665 REA *Flora* 220 Morello Peach is a fair red-sided fruit, and parts from the stone.

morelly, Moren, var. ff. MORELLA, MORIAN *sb.*

moren, obs. form of MORN, MOURN, MURRAIN.

more'n: see MORE *adv.* 5 a.

|| **mo'rena**¹. *Obs.* [Sp., fem. of *moreno*, cogn. w. It. *morello* MOREL *a.*] A brunette.

1661-2 PEPYS *Diary* 27 Jan., One Mr. Dekins, the father of my Morena. *Ibid.* 18 Dec., To church, where... I spent most of my time looking on my new Morena... an acquaintance of Pegg Penn's.

|| **morena**² (mo'renə). Also *marena*. [Native name.] The title given to a chief in Lesotho; hence a respectful form of address.

1835 A. SMITH *Diary* 29 Aug. (1940) II. 186 They walked boldly in though they saw the Matabeli, saluted all the white people with 'Moron' and then went towards the Matabeli fire. 1861 E. CASALIS *Basutos* II. xii. 214 The Basutos give to the princes who govern them the title of *Morena*... *Morena*... signifies, He who watches over the public safety and welfare. 1912 J. C. MACGREGOR tr. *D. F. Ellenberger's Hist. Basuto* 292 One is agreeably surprised to see... so much politeness, and so many rules of etiquette... faithfully observed... The chiefs often addressed their subjects as *marena* ('chiefs'), *benghali* ('my masters'). 1923 E. A. T. DUTTON *Basuto of Basutoland* vii. 67 You meet a man on the road; he may simply say, 'Lumela, Morena' (*Good morning, Chief*), and to this the reply is a drawn-out 'Eh!' 1953 P. LANHAM *Blanket Boy's Moon* i. ii. 17 The Chief is highly respected by his subjects, who call him, *Morena*. 1974 *Sunday Times* (S. Afr.) 1 Sept. 3 If it is known, call him by his name and surname and add 'mister' (*Morena*), particularly if you are in his homeland.

morencite (mɔə'rensaɪt). *Min.* [f. *Morenc-i*, the name of a village in Arizona, U.S.A. + -ITE¹.] A variety of nontronite with part of the ferric iron replaced by magnesium, (Fe, Mg)₂Si₄O₁₀(OH)₂, which occurs as brownish yellow seams in lime shale.

1904 LINDGREN & HILLEBRAND in *Amer. Jnl. Sci.* CLXVIII. 457 Considering that the mineral is not a mixture, but optically well individualized, we have... thought it best to designate it by the name *morencite*, derived from the locality in which it was found. 1928 *Ibid.* CCVIII. 12 There is no good reason for separating müllerite, morencite, and hoefertite from nontronite on account of their lower water content. 1935 *Amer. Mineralogist* XX. 475 Nontronites including morencite, pinguite, faratsihite, stilpnochloran and chloropal are like montmorillonite in structure.

|| **morendo** (mo'rendo). *Mus.* [It., lit. 'dying'; gerund of *morire* to die.] (See quot.)

1811 BUSBY *Dict. Mus.* (ed. 3), *Morendo* (Ital.), a term indicating a style of performance in which the tones of the instruments are to be gradually... made to die away.

† **morene**. *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [ad. It. *morena*:—L. *muræna*.] A kind of eel, *Muræna helena*.

1773 BRYDONE *Sicily* xviii. II. 194 The morene... is a species of eel found only in this part of the Mediterranean.

morene, -er, obs. forms of MOURN, MOURNER.

† **'moreness**. *Obs.* [f. MORE *a.* + -NESS.]

1. The condition of being greater or more than another.

c 1380 WYCLIF *Serm.* Sel. Wks. I. 386 Here we synnen doublly, denyng þat we knowun not, and reversing Cristis sentence of morenesse þat he spake of. *Ibid.*, Gretenes of clerkes is morenesse of mekenesse and morenesse in service. 14... in Hawkins *Hist. Mus.* (1776) II. 234 Arithmetick [treatise] of morenesse and lassesne of nambur.

2. The condition of being more than one; plurality.

1611 COTGR., *Pluralité*, pluralitie, or morenesse; more then one of. 1674 N. FAIRFAX *Bulk & Selv.* 187 A moreness of worlds, and a soonerneess of this world, may always be, and often are, grounded upon a like way of reasoning.

morening, obs. form of MOURNING *a.*

morenly, variant of MURRAINLY *Obs.*

morennyng(e), obs. forms of MORNING.

morenosite (mɔə'renɔsɪt, mɔə're'nɔzɪt). *Min.* [ad. Sp. *morenosita* (D. A. Casares 1851, in *Revista Minera* II. 176), f. the name of *Moreno*, 19th-cent. Spaniard; see -ITE¹.] A hydrated nickel sulphate, NiSO₄·7(or 6.5)H₂O, which occurs as green orthorhombic crystals and is formed by the oxidation of nickeliferous sulphides.

1868 J. D. DANA *Syst. Min.* (ed. 5) 648 (*heading*) Morenosite. 1901 M. F. HEDDLE *Mineral. Scotl.* I. 24 [Millerite occurs] with rosettes of brilliant green Morenosite in Mesitine Spar. 1949 *Amer. Mineralogist* XXXIV. 193 On standing in the open in dry air, crystals of morenosite generally dehydrate rapidly to the tetragonal hexahydrate, retgersite. 1962 *Mineral. Abstr.* XV. 458/2 The

Valtournache morenosite with 6.5 H₂O has the same structure as NiSO₄·7H₂O.

morens, pl. of MORING *vbl. sb. Obs.*

Morenu (mo'renu:). Also *morenu*. [Heb.] A title of honour conferred on rabbis and Talmudic scholars.

1650 E. CHILMEAD tr. *L. Modena's Hist. Rites of Jews* II. iii. 69 In Germany, and Italy, they are to be honoured... with the Title... of... Morenu... that is to say, Master... These men, that is to say, the Cacham, Rab, or Morenu, decide all Controversies concerning the Things that are either Lawful or Prohibited, and all other Differences. 1733 tr. *Picart's Ceremonies & Relig. Customs*. I. II. iii. 46 The *Cacham Rau*, or *Morenu*, determines all Manner of Debates... and passes Judgement upon all Religious Concerns. 1905 *Jewish Encycl.* IX. 15/2 *Morenu*, (lit. 'our teacher'). Term used since the middle of the fourteenth century as a title for rabbis and Talmudists. *Ibid.* 16/1 It can not be determined definitely why a special title was applied to rabbis, or why the term 'morenu' was chosen. 1962 B. ABRAHAM tr. *Life of Glückel of Hameln* II. 18 Rabbi David Hanau, the great scholar who bore the distinguished title 'Morenu'.

moreole, variant of MOREL *sb.*¹

Moreote ('mɔəri:əʊt), *sb.* and *a.* Also *moreot*. [ad. mod.Gr. *Μορεώτης*, f. *Μορέα* Morea, the modern name of Peloponnesus.]

A. sb. A native of the Morea.

1838 *Penny Cycl.* XI. 432/2 The Moreotes, on the contrary, with the exception of Maina, had completely submitted to the Turkish yoke. 1905 *Q. Rev.* July 113 The descendants of the unwarlike Moreotes.

B. adj. Of or pertaining to the Moreotes.

1838 *Penny Cycl.* XI. 434/2 Some intrigues and dissensions between the Roumeliote chiefs, the Moreote primates, and the old Klepht Colocotroni. 1848 J. G. WILKINSON *Dalmatia & Montenegro* II. 453 The Moreote character, too, bears a far stronger resemblance to that of the ancient Greeks, than of the Slavonians.

moreover (mɔə'reʊvə(r)), *adv.* Now only *literary* and slightly *arch.* Forms: 3-5 *more-over*, 4-7 *more over*, 5 *mare over*, *more ovyr*, 5-6 *morover*, 6 *Sc. mair over*, *mairövir*, *maiowyr*, *marower*, *moirover*, 6-7 *mairour*, *mairover*, 4-*moreover*. [f. MORE *adv.* + OVER *adv.*]

† 1. In the phrase *and yet more over* = 'that is not all,' 'there is yet more to be said.' *Obs.*

Frequent in Chaucer, who does not otherwise use *moreover*. Here *more* is not strictly an *adv.*, but rather an elliptical use of the absolute *adj.* (quasi-*sb.*).

c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* II. Pr. iv. l. 110 And yet more ouer [orig. *ad hæc*] what man that [etc.]. c 1386 — *Knt.'s T.* 1943 And yet moore ouer for in hise Armes two The vital strengthe is lost and al ago. c 1386 — *Melib.* ¶ 415 And yet moore ouer of thilke word that Tullius clepeth consentynge, thou shalt considere if [etc.]. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 13b, And yet more ouer he hath not lefte vs as children confortlesse.

2. Used at the beginning of a sentence or clause, or parenthetically, in order to mark the statement as additional to what has been said before; besides, further. (Often preceded by *and*; sometimes by *but*.) Cf. MAIRATOUR *Sc.*

1382 *Wyclif Acts* xxi. 28 This is the man, that ægens peple and lawe... techinge euery where alle men more ouer and [Vulg. *insuper et*] hath ledd yn hethen men into the temple. 1393 LANGL. *P. Pl. C.* vi. 53 And al-so more-ouer me þynkeþ... men sholde consentyne no clerke to knaueen werkes. c 1430 LYDG. *Min. Poemes* (Percy Soc.) 37 He... askid hir if she myht feithfullie Luf him of herte, and, moreover, fynallye Become his wife. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 228/1 Mare ouer, *preterea, insuper, quoniam*. 1509 FISHER *Funeral Serm. C'tess Richmond* Wks. (1876) 295 And more ouer to thentente all her werkes myght be more acceptable [etc.]. 1530 TINDALE *Num.* xx. 2 More ouer there was no water for the multitude. 1552 ABP. HAMILTON *Catech.* (1884) 50 Mairouir thow so doand, condemnis thi awin saule to panis eternal. 1654 BRAMHALL *Just Vind.* II. (1661) 16 Some were excluded... only from the use of the Sacraments, others moreover... both from Sacraments and Prayers. 1725 DE FOE *Voy. round World* (1840) 278 And he, moreover, told me that it was next to a miracle they could keep possession of the place. 1839 KEIGHTLEY *Hist. Eng.* II. 41 And moreover, then, as at all times, the clergy had been the most lenient of landlords. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* II. I. 177 He was, moreover, partial to the Roman Catholic religion. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. x. 65 Vast plates of ice moreover often stood out midway between the walls of the chasms.

† *b.* in fuller form, *moreover than this*, etc. *Obs.*

1569 J. SANFORD tr. *Agrippa's Van. Artes* 71 b, More ouer then this, if there be any Philosophie or Doctrine of manners [etc.]. 1795 *Jemima* I. 162 But moreover than all that, he is painted up to the eyes and perfumed.

† 3. Qualifying a predicate: Besides. *Obs. rare.* 1517 *Domesday Inclos.* (1897) I. 260 Thei say that [etc.]... thei say that [etc.]... And moreover they have nothing to say.

† 4. Used propositionally. *Obs.*

1390 GOWER *Conf.* II. 341 And if I schol more over this Declare what this vertu is [etc.].

† *b.* Governing a clause: Besides *that*. *Obs. rare.*

1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* II. ii. 2 Moreouer, that we much did long to see you, The neede we haue to vse you, did prouoke Our hastie sending.

morepork: see MOPOKE.

more pout: see MOORPOUT.

† **'morer**. *Obs.* [f. MORE *v.* + -ER¹.] One who increases.

1451 CAPGRAVE *Life St. Augustine* 2 It [Augustus] soundth in our language as a morer of þe lordschip. *Ibid.*, A morer of þe cite a-boue, a gret encreser of þe blis of heuene.

moreraye, mores, obs. ff. MORAY, MORRIS *sb.*¹

mores ('mɔəri:z). Normally const. as *sb. pl.* [a. L. *mores* pl. of *mos* manner, custom.] 1. Those acquired customs and moral assumptions which give cohesion to a community or social group, the contravention or rejection of which produces a reaction of shock and outrage. Also *attrib.*

1907 W. G. SUMNER *Folkways* 30 The mores are the folkways, including the philosophical and ethical generalizations as to societal welfare which are suggested by them, and inherent in them as they grow. *Ibid.* 37 The Latin word 'mores' seems to be... convenient... as a name for the folkways with the connotation of right and truth in respect to welfare, embodied in them. 1927 J. DOWD *Negro in Amer. Life* xxi. 154 The adjustment of the South to her new educational problem is only one of the many adjustments incident to her passing from the mores of slavery to the mores of freedom; and any sociologist knows that it is impossible to change the mores of a people suddenly. 1948 *Mind* LVII. 511 It frequently happens that any individual variations from cultural traits cause great indignation. When this is so the cultural traits in question are called *mores-traits*. 1958 J. K. GALBRAITH *Affluent Soc.* xviii. 200 Television and the violent mores of Hollywood and Madison Avenue must contend with the intellectual discipline of the school. 1958 *Spectator* 1 Aug. 167/1 It is surely a mistake for a nation of independent character and traditions to ape the different and often alien mores of another. 1967 *Ibid.* 30 June 765/1 The law, in the shape of the jury, is the custodian of our mores. 1970 G. GREER *Female Eunuch* 171 Perhaps the pop revolution... has had a far-reaching effect on sexual mores. 1975 *Verbatim* Feb. 4/2 The fact of the matter is that mores, politics, and sentiment change.

2. *Ecology*. The habits, behaviour, etc., of a group of animals of the same kind; also, occasionally, the group itself. Cf. NICHE *sb.* 3 c. Also *attrib.*

1911 V. E. SHELFORD in *Biol. Bull.* XXI. 146 Ecological succession is based upon physiology, habits, behavior, mode of life, and the like, which I have proposed to call mores (opposed to the term form). *Ibid.* 147 It is of course recognized that within rather independent limits the mores of a morphological species remain, in a general way, the same throughout its geographic range. 1913 — *Animal Communities Temperate Amer.* II. 33 Ecology... considers physiological life histories primarily in nature, for this reason the central problem of ecology is the mores problem. 1954 A. M. WOODBURY *Princ. Gen. Ecol.* xi. 197 Ecologically an individual may be classified under two or more headings in which the unit is a mores. For example, an insect may pass through an egg stage, a larval stage, a pupal stage, and an adult stage, each of which would represent a mores, an ecological unit in a community. 1962 H. HANSON *Dict. Ecol.* 229 *Mores*, the general behavioural attributes of motile organisms, or groups of animals possessing particular ecological characteristics. 1973 P. A. COLINVAUX *Introd. Ecol.* VIII. 117 The fish had different physiologies, habits, behavior, and modes of life, a collection of parameters which he [sc. Shelford] called the mores of the animals... His word mores, which has an awkward and alien sound, disappeared, but the idea he was seeking to express by it later found an outlet in Elton's 'niche' and became a central ecological concept.

moresch, obs. form of MOORISH *a.*¹

Moresco (mɔ'reskəʊ), *a.* and *sb.* Also 6 *moresko*. [a. It. *moresco*, f. *Moro* MOOR *sb.*²; see -ESQUE. Cf. the Sp. form MORISCO.]

A. adj. Of or pertaining to the Moors; Moorish.

1551 W. THOMAS tr. *Barbaro's Trav.* (1873) 52 Besides him was his buckler of the Moresco facon with his scimitarra. 1584 W. BARRET in *Hakluyt's Voy.* (1599) II. 1. 272 The said mamedine is of siluer, hauing the Moresco stampe on both sides. 1673 RAY *Journ. Low C.* 482 Within there is all the same kind of Moresco-work. a 1780 WATSON *Philip III.* III. (1783) 288 A tax... a part of which he was authorised to employ in building... a Moresco college. 1832 W. IRVING *Alhambra* II. 4 A small gallery supported by... moresco arches.

B. sb.

1. A Moor, *esp.* one of the Moors in Spain.

1577-87 HOLINSHED *Chron.* III. 805/1 The torchbearers were apparelled in crimson sattin and greene, like Moreskoes, their faces blacke. 1777 WATSON *Philip II* (1839) 65 The Morescoes in Spain. 1845 *Encycl. Metrop.* XII. 526/1 An Edict was published, forbidding the Morescoes, under pain of death, from using their native language.

† 2. The Moorish language. *Obs.*

1615 G. SANDYS *Trav.* 110 Some in the Coptick language, vnderstood but by few; most in the Moresco. 1678 J. PHILLIPS tr. *Tavernier's Trav.* I. II. v. 76 The little Moresco or Gibrish of the Country.

3. An Italian dance to which the English morris dance is related. Cf. MORISCA, MORISKA. It has the fem. *moresca* in this sense.

1625 PURCHAS *Pilgrims* II. VII. iv. 1020 According to the sound they dance and moue their feet, as it were in a Moresco, with great grauitie. [1869 W. GILBERT *Lucrezia Borgia* I. 213 Between each act of the comedies a moresca was to be performed.] 1933 E. K. CHAMBERS *Eng. Folk-Play* 150 A *Moresca* or *Morisco* first appears in the fifteenth century used as *intermedii* in the courtly *ludi* of Italy, Burgundy, and France. 1947 A. EINSTEIN *Mus. Romantic Era* xvii. 293 Even the separate regions... began to make

themselves heard: in Italy around 1535, for example, the *Canzon villanesca alla napoletana*, or the *Moresca* in the south of the peninsula. 1959 *Collins Music Encycl.* 437/1 *Moresca*, . . . a dance of the 15th and 16th cent., most often a sword dance in which a fight between Christians and Mohammedans was represented.

attrib. 1715 tr. *C'tess D'Aunoy's Wks.* 464 They exceeded all the Tumblers and Moresco-dancers in Activity.

4. Arabesque ornament.

1823 CRABB *Technol. Dict.*, *Moresque-work* (Paint. &c.) or *moresco*.

Moresk, -esko, obs. ff. Moresque, Moresco.

morespike, -py(c)ke, obs. ff. MORRISPIKE.

Moresque (mɔˈresk), *a.* and *sb.* Also 7 moresk, 9 mauresque. [a. F. *moresque*, ad. It. *moresco*: see Moresco and -esque.] *A. adj.*

1. Of painting, carving, architecture, etc.: Moorish in style, or ornamental design.

1611 *COTGR. s.v. Moresque, Fueillage, & Ouvrage, moresque.* Moreske worke; a rude, or anticke painting, or carving, wherein the feet and tayles of beasts, &c., are intermingled with, or made to resemble, a kind of wild leaves, &c. 1656 in *BLOUNT Glossogr.* (citing *Cotgr.*) 1757 J. H. GROSE *Voy. E. Indies* 177 Their style of building, which is partly Gentoo and partly Moresk. 1817 *MOORE Lalla R.* (1824) 11 Between the porphyry pillars, that uphold The rich Moresque-work of the roof of gold. 1842 *GWILT Archit.* §126 The first period in the history of Moresque architecture is from the foundation of Islamism to the ninth century. 1875 *Encycl. Brit.* II. 234/1 While the genuine Arabian art, the Saracenic, was distinguished as Moresque or Moorish. 1888 *Lady* 25 Oct. 374/3 [A lady's cap] made of mauresque lace.

†2. *Moresque dance*: a modern etymologizing rendering of MORRIS-DANCE. *Obs.*

1727-41 *CHAMBERS Cycl.*, *Moresque dances*, vulgarly called *morrice-dances*, are those altogether in imitation of the Moors; as sarabands, chacons, &c.

B. sb.

1. Arabesque ornament.

1727-52 [see MORISCO B. 3]. a 1843 *SOUTHEY Comm.-pl. Bk.* Ser. II. (1849) 457 Here, too, the dome is gold and azure Moresque within.

2. A Moorish woman.

1895 *WORKMAN Algerian Mem.* 18 The women, or Mauresques, cannot impress one with the idea of grace.

morethrumbly, obs. variant of MIRE-DRUM.

1398 *TREVISIA Barth. De P.R.* XIX. cvi. (1495) 916.

Moreton Bay ('mɔːtən beɪ). Also **Morton Bay** (only in sense b). The name of a bay in Queensland, Australia (orig. *Morton*). *a.* Used attrib. to designate several trees native to the surrounding region, esp. **Moreton Bay ash** (-tree), *Eucalyptus tessellaris*, of the family Myrtaceae; **Moreton Bay chestnut**, an evergreen tree, *Castanospermum australe*, of the family Leguminosae, bearing racemes of yellow flowers; **Moreton Bay fig** (-tree), *Ficus macrophylla* or *F. platypoda*, of the family Moraceae; **Moreton Bay pine**, the hoop pine, *Araucaria cunninghamii*, of the family Pinaceae.

1847 L. LEICHHARDT *Overland Expedition* 75 (Morris), The Moreton Bay Ash (a species of *Eucalyptus*). . . was here also very plentiful. 1908 E. J. BANFIELD *Confessions of Beachcomber* I. i. 15 Moreton Bay ash and other eucalypts. 1944 F. CLUNE *Red Heart* 64 Here he saw a Moreton Bay ash tree blazed with the letter L, made on Leichhardt's 1846 expedition. 1884 A. NILSON *Timber Trees N.S.W.* 40 [*Castanospermum australe*—Moreton Bay Chestnut; Bean Tree.—A beautiful tree, attaining a height of 130 feet and a diameter of 5 feet. 1908 E. J. BANFIELD *Confessions of Beachcomber* II. i. 259 One of the chief vegetable foods of the blacks is the fruit of 'tindaburra' (Moreton Bay chestnut—*Castanospermum australe*). 1947 J. C. RICH *Materials & Methods of Sculpture* x. 286 *Blackbean* is an Australian wood, also referred to as Moreton Bay Chestnut. It is hard and heavy and resembles teakwood. The color is light to dark brown with lighter colored streaks. 1969 T. H. EVERETT *Living Trees of World* 193/2 Very handsome lumber, resembling walnut and esteemed for cabinet work and furniture, is obtained from the Moreton Bay chestnut. 1883 *Encycl. Brit.* XX. 173/2 The Moreton Bay fig-tree has immense wall-like abutments. 1890 'R. BOLDRWOOD' *Miner's Right* xlv. 380 (Morris), The . . . venerable church with its alleys of araucaria and Moreton Bay fig-trees. 1917 'H. H. RICHARDSON' *Fortunes R. Mahony* IV. ix. 362 Mahony turned in and drove past exotic firs, Moreton Bay figtrees and araucarias. 1933 D. G. STEAD *Tree Bk.* xxii. 89 A species with large glossy leaves is the well-known Moreton Bay Fig, which . . . is so hardy. 1943 K. TENNANT *Ride on Stranger* (1968) viii. 86 She was particularly fond of the Domain. . . Here were great avenues of Moreton Bay figs; great bulks cold as stone with loose-wrinkled grey skin for bark and roots. 1965 *Austral. Encycl.* IV. 58/2 The Moreton Bay fig (*Ficus macrophylla*) is extensively planted as a shade and ornamental tree, but in its wild state is not very common. *Ibid.* 59/1 The small-leaved Moreton Bay fig (*F. platypoda*) is the most widely distributed of all the Australian species. 1838 J. C. LOUDON *Arboretum et Fruticetum Britannicum* IV. 2444 The Moreton Bay pine is found, as the name imports, on the shores of Moreton Bay; it has also . . . a range of 900 miles . . . on the eastern coast of New South Wales. 1884 [see *hoop-pine* (HOOP sb. 13b)]. 1911 E. M. CLOWES *On Wallaby* ix. 251 Queensland! the home of the red pine and the kauripine, the red cedar, the Moreton Bay pine, and black-bean; and nine men to guard the interests of all this wealth! 1923 DALLIMORE & JACKSON *Handbk. Coniferæ* 155 Moreton Bay Pine. . . A tree 150 ft. or occasionally 200 ft. high, with a girth up to 12 ft.

b. *slang.* (See quotes.)

1953 *BAKER Australia Speaks* v. 134 *Morton Bay* (fig), any witness who lays an information, anyone who unwarrantably attends to or meddles in the affairs of others; by rhyme on *gig*, . . . and which may be a contraction of *fig-gig*, an informer. 1966 — *Austral. Lang.* (ed. 2) xii. 267 *Moreton Bay*, a trickster's victim or *gay*.

morewe, moreys, obs. ff. MORROW, MORRIS sb. 1

†**morfer**. ? *dial.* ? *Obs.* [? corruption of W. *morfran* cormorant.] (See quot.)

1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Morfer*, the lesser Puffin, a kind of Water-fowl.

morfew(e), obs. forms of MORPHEW.

†**morfound**, *sb.* *Obs.* Also 6 morfounde, 7-8 morefound. [f. MORFOUND *v.*] A disease in hawks, horses, sheep, etc., resulting from taking cold after being too hot.

1523 FITZHERB. *Husb.* §100 Morfounde is an yll sorance, and cometh of rydyng faste tyll he swete, and than sette vp sodeynly in a colde place. 1575 TURBERV. *Falconrie* 326 Morfound is the frenche worde which doth signifie in English the taking of colde. 1614 MARKHAM *Cheap Husb.* 74 (Sheep.) Of the Sturdy, Turning-euill, or More-found. 1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Turning Evil*, The Morefound.

†**morfound**, *v.* *Obs.* Also 5 morefound, 6 morfonde, *Sc. pa.* pple. *mortfundit*. [ad. F. *morfondre* to affect (a horse) with catarrh, to chill (a person) through; according to Hatz.-Darm. cf. *morve* mucus, catarrh + *fondre* to melt: f. FOUND *v.* 3 and *v.* 5] *intr.*, *refl.*, and in *passive*. Of horses or other animals: To take a thorough chill, to be benumbed with cold. Hence **morfounded** *ppl. a.*; **morfounding** *vbl. sb.*

c 1410 *Master of Game* (MS. Digby 182) xii. Sometime for þei [sc. hounds] more foundeth [Royal MS. morfoundeth] as an horse. 1525 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* II. clxxiv. [clxx.] 516 We shal be morfounded and frozen to dethe. 1530 PALSGR. 640/2, I morfonde, as a horse dothe that waxeth styffe by taking of a sodayne colde, je me morfons. 1575 TURBERV. *Falconrie* 326 Sometimes it falleth out that hawks are morfounded. 1639 T. DE GRAY *Compl. Horsem.* 38 Morfounding, which is the founding in the body by over riding. c 1720 W. GIBSON *Farrier's Guide* II. xxv. (1738) 85 Of a Cold and Morfounding.

transf. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* VII. Prol. 136 The dew droppis congelet on stibyll and rynd, And scharp hailstanis, mortfundit of kynd, Hoppand on the thak.

†**morfounder**, *v.* *Obs.* Also 6-7 marfounder. [a. the infinitive form of F. *morfondre*: see prec.] = prec. Hence **morfoundering** *vbl. sb.*

1525 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* II. lxxx. [lxxvi.] 241 They and theyr horses, after theyr traouaile alle the daye in the hote sone, shall be morfoundred or they be ware. 1575 TURBERV. *Venerie* 24 They woulde marfounder themselves and would not fayle to become maungie. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* II. 188/1 Marfounder, is when a Dog is not able to run, sick, subject to Mange. 1737 BRACKEN *Farriery Impr.* (1756) I. 149 Of Colds, or what Farriers call Morfound'ring.

morfrey ('mɔːfri). *dial.* Also mophrey, morfra. [Corruption of HERMAPHRODITE. Cf. MOFF¹, MOPHRODITE.] (See quot. 1886.)

1886 *S.W. Linc. Gloss.*, *Morphrey*, the common contraction for a so-called Hermaphrodite, that is, a Cart which may be used as a Wagon also. 1892 P. H. EMERSON *Son of Fens* 150 Make your end fast to the forerunners of the morfra. 1903 *Longm. Mag.* Oct. 519 Nockold was obliged to take the horse out of the morfrey and hook it on to the waggon.

morfu, variant of MORPHEW.

morgage, obs. form of MORTGAGE *sb.* and *v.*

†**'morgan'**. *Obs.* (See quot.)

1659 FULLER *App. Inj. Innoc.* I. 65 There were lately false twenty-Shilling pieces, (commonly called Morgans,) coined by a cunning and cheating Chymist.

morgan² ('mɔːgən). Now *dial.* (Sussex, Hants). Also 9 margon, margin (E. D. D.). [See MARG.] A name for various species of camomile (*Anthemis*); also applied to the Ox-eye Daisy, *Chrysanthemum Leucanthemum*.

1669 *WORLDIGE Syst. Agric.* (1681) 189 Mugwort, Morgan, Wormwood, . . . or other bitter or noisome Weeds or Herbs. a 1722 LISLE *Husb.* (1757) 448, I filled my meads with morgan and other trumpery. 1847 HALLIWELL, *Margan*, the stinking camomile. 1886 BRITTEN & HOLLAND *Eng. Plant-n.* 341 Dutch Morgan, *Chrysanthemum Leucanthemum*. 1892 *Times* 15 Feb. 12/1 A large number of ewes are said to have aborted in one farm in Hampshire through being fed on hay containing 'morgan' or 'hay weed'.

Morgan³ ('mɔːgən). *U.S.* The surname of Justin Morgan (1747-98), American teacher, used *attrib.* or *absol.* to designate a breed of light, thickest horse developed in New England from the progeny of a stallion owned by him.

1843 *Knickerbocker* XXI. 331 The stage generally being able to work its own way, drawn by horses of the Morgan breed. 1849 *New England Farmer* I. 314 There has never been a stock of horses in New England which has proved so generally useful as the Morgan stock of the original Morgan horse, raised by Justin Morgan, of West Springfield, Mass., in 1793. 1869 C. L. BRACE *New West* xiv. 187 Each coach well made and comfortable, with six horses, evidently picked Morgans. 1876 *Rep. Vermont Board Agric.* III. 172 You can teach a Morgan colt anything. 1884 J. HAY *Bread-Winners* v. 77 If you don't want to talk, a train of Morgan

horses couldn't make you. 1906 W. CHURCHILL *Coniston* 22 The tough little Morgans of that time . . . have all but disappeared. 1913 J. LONDON *Valley of Moon* xxi. 516 They call her Ramona—some Spanish name: sired by Morellita out of genuine Morgan stock. 1923 R. FROST *Selected Poems* 4 A little Morgan had one forefoot on the wall, The other curled at his breast. 1934 *Dict. Amer. Biogr.* XIII. 183/1 Before the middle of the nineteenth century Morgan horses had become a distinct type or breed, famed throughout the country for their attractive appearance and their endurance, docility, and utility as driving, riding, cavalry, stage, and general-purpose horses. 1973 *Washington Post* 13 Jan. F1/7 (Adv.), Must sell this w[ee]kend.—Dark bay Morgan gelding, 15.2 h, good temperament, excel. hunter prospect.

morgan⁴ ('mɔːgən). *Genetics.* [named after Thomas Hunt Morgan (see MORGANISM).] A unit of the relative distance on a chromosome between two linked genes, defined in terms of the frequency of crossing-over between them so that the distance in morgans between two genes is equal to this frequency when they are close enough together for the effect of multiple crossing-over to be negligible. (Sometimes used for one hundredth of this unit.)

1919 J. B. S. HALDANE in *Jrnl. Genetics* VIII. 305 Let x be the distance between the loci of two factors, y their cross-over value, and let the unit of distance be chosen so that when y is sufficiently small x becomes equal to y . . . The value of y for a given value of x is the sum of the probabilities of all odd numbers of cross-overs. $y = \dots \frac{1}{2}(1 - e^{-2x}) \dots$ It is suggested that the unit of distance in a chromosome as defined above be termed a 'morgan', on the analogy of the ohm, volt, etc. Morgan's unit of distance is therefore a centimorgan. *Ibid.*, The cross-over values .412 and .236 correspond, according to curve (c), . . . to distances of .549 and .261 morgans respectively. 1965 J. A. SERRA *Mod. Genetics* I. vii. 260 Map distances between gene loci are the cross-over values expressed as percentages of recombination for small intervals. Thus, 1% of recombination is often called one cross-over unit . . . or a centimorgan. . . One morgan is equal to 100 centimorgans. [Note] Some authors call a cross-over unit one morgan. 1971 LEVITAN & MONTAGU *Textbk. Human Genetics* ix. 376 Each morgan is divisible into 100 centimorgans, each centimorgan corresponding to the map distance between two loci showing 1 per cent crossing over between them. For close loci the crossover percentage can be translated directly into centimorgans, but this is not possible for more distant loci, especially those more than 30 centimorgans apart. 1971 *Nature* 24 Dec. 475/1 Pedigree studies by Lawler and her co-workers established a close linkage (0.03 morgans) between *Rh*, the rhesus set of blood group loci, and one of the loci, *El*₁, that can lead to elliptocytosis of the red cell.

morganatic ('mɔːgənætɪk), *a.* [ad. mod.L. *morganaticus* (whence G. *morganatisch*, F. *morganatique*, It. *morganatico*, etc.) evolved from the med.L. phrase *matrimonium ad morganaticam*, where the last word is prob. synonymous with *morganaticum* MORNING-GIFT, f. OHG. *morgan* (= MORN) in **morgangeba* morning-gift (*morganegeba* in Gregory of Tours, 6th c.; MHG. *morgengābe*). The literal meaning of the term 'morganatic marriage' (*matrimonium ad morganaticam*) is, as is explained in a 16th c. passage quoted by Du Cange, a marriage by which the wife and the children that may be born are entitled to no share in the husband's possessions beyond the 'morning-gift'.] The distinctive epithet of that kind of marriage by which a man of exalted rank takes to wife a woman of lower station, with the provision that she remains in her former rank, and that the issue of the marriage have no claim to succeed to the possessions or dignities of their father; also, occasionally, used to designate the marriage, under similar conditions, of a woman of exalted rank to a man of inferior station. Hence **morganatic husband, wife**.

A morganatic marriage is sometimes called a 'left-handed marriage' (G. *Ehe zur linkenhand*), because in the ceremony the bridegroom gave the bride his left hand instead of his right. The latter term is sometimes used in a wider sense, for the *matrimonium inaequale* of German law, in which, though the spouse of inferior rank was not elevated, the children retained the rights of succession.

1727-41 *CHAMBERS Cycl.* s.v. *Marriage*, In Germany, they have a kind of Marriage called *morganatic*, wherein [etc.]. 1827 DISRAELI *Viv. Grey* VI. iv, His Royal Highness . . . espoused the lady with his left hand . . . which we . . . call a morganatic marriage. 1838 *Murray's Handbk. N. Germ.* p. xxxix, A Countess of Hochberg, to whom he [the Grand Duke] was united by a left-handed, but not morganatic, marriage, an union which did not exclude the children from the succession. 1846 *Times* 10 Sept. 4/4 Maria Christina [ex-Queen of Spain] after procuring the title of 'highness' to her morganatic husband and 'grandee of the first class' to the eight children [etc.]. 1865 *Even. Stand.* 7 Feb., The Countess Danner, the morganatic wife of the late King of Denmark, is about to marry Count Silfwerstolpe.

So **morganatical a.**

In recent Dicts.

morganatically ('mɔːgənætɪkəlɪ), *adv.* [f. MORGANATICAL + -LY².] In a morganatic manner.

1865 *Pall Mall G.* 11 Aug. 11/1 The well-known Rosina, whom it is said he has married morganatically, . . . also has her civil list. 1895 *Daily News* 29 May 6/4 Elizabeth, Princess of Saxony, who after the death in 1855 of her first husband, was morganatically married . . . to the Marquis de Rapallo.

morganic (mɔr'gænik), *a.* [ad. mod.L. *morganicus* (Zedler 1739).] = MORGANATIC.

[1830 *Chron. in Ann. Reg.* 259 The eldest of three sons of the grand-duke Charles-Frederick, by his *morganique*, or private-marriage, with Louisa-Caroline, countess of Hochberg.] 1854 *Fraser's Mag.* L. 248 Scandal to which the Queen-Mother sought to put an end by a morganic marriage.

Morganism ('mɔ:gənɪz(ə)m). *Biol.* [f. the name *Morgan* + -ISM.] Mendelian genetics, incorporating a theory of the gene that came to be generally accepted, as propounded by Thomas Hunt Morgan (1866-1945), U.S. geneticist and zoologist. Hence 'Morganist *a.*

1934 H. J. MULLER in *Pamyati V.I. Lenina* (Akad. Nauk SSSR) 572 The great bulk of the facts of real significance, subsequent to 1911, and practically all after 1913, were found by the younger workers quite independently of any guidance from him, in experiments which they had planned. . . Their results and interpretations were, however, later accepted by Morgan and presented chiefly by him to the scientific and lay public, so that these developments have sometimes been referred to, especially in circles farthest removed from contact with the original work, as 'Morganism'. 1950 A. HUXLEY *Themes & Variations* 167 The canonization of Lysenko and the anathema pronounced on 'reactionary Morganism'. 1966 E. A. CARLSON *Gene* xi. 95 The article [published by H. J. Muller in 1934] dissociates 'Morganism' from the gene concept developed at the Columbia laboratory. *Ibid.*, The controversy . . . eventually erupted into a clear cut 'Lysenkoist' camp and a formal genetics camp, disparagingly referred to as 'Morganist'.

morganite ('mɔ:gənait). *Min.* [f. the name of John Pierpont Morgan (1837-1913), U.S. financier + -ITE.] A pink lithian variety of beryl which is prized as a gem.

1911 *Amer. Jnl. Sci.* CLXXXI. 81 Dr. George Kunz described some new and remarkable gems which had been cut from a rose-colored beryl found in Madagascar. He proposed the name morganite for them in honor of Mr. John Pierpont Morgan of New York City. 1955 BROWN & DEY *India's Mineral Wealth* (ed. 3) xv. 598 The lovely gem known as morganite is a pink or rose beryl which owes its colour to the presence of small amounts of lithium. 1959 [see HELIODOR]. 1968 *Rocks & Minerals* XLIII. 651/2 Morganite is a pink variety of transparent beryl. A few samples of this rare type have been found at Poona but not associated with the emerald workings.

morganize ('mɔ:gənəɪz), *v.* U.S. [f. *Morgan*, proper name + -IZE.] 'To assassinate secretly, in order to prevent or punish disclosures, as the Freemasons were said to have done in the case of William Morgan in 1826' (*Cent. Dict.* 1890).

1832 *Amer. Rail Road Jnl.* l. 165/3 Let him be *Morganized*, and his work suppressed by burning. 1923 J. MANCHON *Le Slang* 197 *Morganize*, *v.* (amer.), faire disparaître un témoin gênant.

Hence **morganiization**, the fact or process of getting rid of or destroying by secret methods.

1919 J. L. GARVIN *Econ. Foundations of Peace* 502 When there were fears about the 'Morganiization' of British vessels, he said that it would be sounder for Britain to nationalise her entire shipping.

morganic sterner: see MORGENSTERN.

morgay ('mɔ:geɪ). Also **morghi**. In some Dicts. *erron.* **morgay**. [*a.* Cornish (and Welsh) *morgi*, *f. môr* sea + *ci* dog.] The dog-fish, esp. the lesser spotted dog-fish.

a 1672 WILLUGHBY *Hist. Pisc.* (1686) 64 *Mustelus Stellaris tertius Bellonii*. The Rough Hound or Morgay, *Cornub.* 1752 J. HILL *Hist. Anim.* 303 We, in Cornwall, call it the rough Hound or Morgay. 1828 FLEMING *Brit. Anim.* 165 *Scyllium Catulus*. Bounce or Morgay. 1828-32 WEBSTER, *Morgay*. 1862 COUCH *Brit. Fishes* I. 16 In the West of Cornwall it [the Rough Hound] is used to make what is there valued as Morghi soup.

morgelai, -ay, variant form of MORGLAY.

morgeline, variant form of MARGELINE.

morgen ('mɔ:gən). [Du. and G. *morgen*, believed to be the same word as *morgen* MORN, with the sense 'area of land that can be ploughed in one morning'.] A measure of land in Holland and S. Africa (and hence in parts of the U.S.), equal to about two acres. Also, in Prussia, Norway, and Denmark, a measure of land now equal to about two-thirds of an acre.

1674 *New Jersey Archives* (1880) l. 151 Each is allowed a piece of land for a bouwerie, each piece 25 morgens. 1688 *Ann. of Albany* (1850) II. 101 Two flats or plains upon both sides of ye Maquase river. . . containing about eleven morgen. 1845 *Encycl. Metrop.* XXII. 483/1 (*Netherlands*) Of Superficial measures, the morgen, or Dutch acre, is equal to 2 acres and a perch English. 1849 JOHNSTON *Exp. Agric.* 104 The produce from a Prussian morgen (0.631 of an imp. acre) was [etc.]. 1868 *Rep. U.S. Comm. Agric.* (1869) 151 Connected with this department of forestry are six thousand morgen of forest. 1885 RIDER HAGGARD *K. Solomon's Mines* v. This queer hill . . . covering at the base nearly a morgen (two acres) of ground. 1895 J. G. MILLAIS *Breath fr. Veldt* (1899) 42 With 10,000 morgen of land that he can call his own, he is indeed a happy man.

morgen, obs. form of MORN.

morgenstern ('mɔ:gənstɜ:n). *Antiq.* Also 7 *morgan sterner*, 9 *morgenstern*. [*a.* Ger.

morgenstern, lit. 'morning star', *f. morgen* MORN + *stern* STAR.] A club with a head set with spikes: = MORNING-STAR 2.

1637 R. MONRO *Exped.* l. 65 One of our souldiers shewing them over the worke, a Morgan sterne. 1868 *Archæol. Jnl.* XXV. 141 As for huge two-handed swords, morgensterns, partizans, . . . the walls are loaded with them. 1889 DOYLE *Micah Clarke* 37 Pike or half-pike, morgenstern, and halbert.

morgeown, **morghen**, obs. ff. MURGEON, MORN.

morghi, variant of MORGAY.

† **Morglay**. *Obs.* Forms: 4 *Morgelai*, -ay, 5 *Morglaye*, 5- *Morglay*. [? *a.* Welsh **maurgleddyf* (or the equivalent Breton or Cornish form), *f. mawr* great + *ceddyf* sword. Cf. CLAYMORE, which contains the Gaelic equivalents of these words in reversed order.]

1. The name of the sword belonging to Sir Bevis.

13. . . *Sir Beves* 956 (MS. A.) His gode swerd Morgelay [v. *rr.* Mordelay, Morglay(e)]. 1598 [see EXCALIBUR]. 1612 DRAYTON *Poly-olb.* ii. 332 Arundell his steed, And Morglay his good sword.

2. Used allusively for A sword.

1582 STANYHURST *Æneis* II. (Arb.) 60 And bootelesse morglay to his sydes hee belted vnhable. 1592 *Nobody & Somebody* D 4 Giue me my sword, my morglay! 1644-7 CLEVELAND *Char. Lond. Diurn.*, etc. 16 The Souldier with his Morglay watch't the Mill.

morgray, **morgree**, *erron.* ff. MORGAY, MOGRA.

|| **morgue**¹ (mɔ:g). [Fr., of unknown origin.] A haughty demeanour, haughty superiority, pride.

1599 [AS. I *Basid. Δωρον* (1603) 116 Neither looking silly, like a stupide pedant, nor vnsetledlie, with an vncouth morgue, like a new-comouer Caualler. 1614 BP. FORBES *Def. Lauf. Ministers Ref. Ch.* 65 A vaine . . . bravado, which to offer vs with a newe and high morgue, our adversaries have newlie bene animated, by their late supplement of fresche forces from beyond sea. 1829 SCOTT *Anne of G.* xxix, Prudence . . . induced him to wave the morgue, or haughty superiority of a knight and noble towards an inferior personage. 1863 M. ARNOLD *Lett.* 2 Dec., An amiable family, and with nothing at all of the English morgue. 1893 F. ADAMS *New Egypt* 59 That official morgue, that narrow and unsympathetic self-satisfaction which has done us such incalculable harm in our dealings with other races.

morgue² (mɔ:g, ||mɔ:g). [*a.* Fr.]

1. The name given to a building in Paris, in which the bodies of persons found dead are exposed, in order to be identified. Hence (esp. in the U.S.), any building or room used for the same purpose.

1821 *Sporting Mag.* VIII. 69 'The Morgue' where those who die by accident or self-murder are carried—a small building in Paris. 1885 *Boston (Mass.) Jnl.* 4 May 1/7 The body was taken to the morgue.

attrib. 1883 *Pall Mall G.* 28 Nov. 3/1 He was a morgue-keeper [in New York].

2. *slang.* *a.* In a newspaper office, the collection of material assembled for the future obituaries of persons still living.

1903 E. L. SHUMAN *Practical Journalism* 103 This can be done with the aid of the 'morgue' or cabinet of biographical and obituary materials that is maintained in every wide-awake newspaper office. 1925 B. BENEFIELD *Chicken-Wagon Family* 94, I have written a column of assorted obituaries after having dug up enough material in the 'Transcript's' 'morgue' for six columns. 1951 A. C. CLARKE *Sands of Mars* xi. 136 In a score of newspaper offices, the copy culled from the Morgue began to be set up in type. 1964 *Listener* 5 Nov. 732/2 *The Raker* begins in a newspaper obituary department, usually known as the Morgue. 1971 L. M. HARROD *Librarians' Glossary* (ed. 3) 433 *Morgue*, a collection of obituary notices of famous living people kept up to date in newspaper offices. 1975 J. SYMONS *Three Pipe Problem* xviii. 187 *The Banner* morgue was unusually comprehensive, and it contained some interesting material about Haynes.

b. Hence a 'library' of cuttings, photographs, and information in a newspaper office, film studio, etc., often including sense 2*a.* Also *attrib.*

1918 H. CROY *How Motion Pictures are Made* viii. 200 To make sure that the details are true, a studio has filed away in its morgue photographs of the life it wishes to depict. 1923 G. C. BASTIAN *Editing Day's News* 10 The person in charge of the newspaper files, clippings, and pictures [is] called the 'morgue librarian'. 1927 *Amer. Speech* II. 238/2 A 'morgue' is a necessary department of a newspaper. . . Here photographs and engravings of prominent men, obituaries prepared in advance, pictures of buildings, ships, and even animals, and reference clippings on every conceivable subject are filed away ready for instant use. 1937 *Nat. Geogr. Mag.* Feb. 148/2 Beside his [sc. Jack London's] California laurel desk, with its oil burning . . . lamp . . . is preserved his neat 'morgue', as writers call their reference library. 1942 BERREY & VAN DEN BARK *Amer. Thes. Slang* §606/2 Parts of Studio. . . morgue, the film filing room. 1962 *Listener* 12 July 57/1 Cartoonists in the United States rely for day-to-day material on newspaper morgues and wire-photographs. 1972 *Times* 16 May (Wall Street Suppl.) p. vii/2 Over to the *New York Times* for background material from their morgue: yes, the library is officially called that.

3. *Comb. morgue-like*, resembling a morgue (sense 1); *morgue-man*, the man in charge of a morgue (sense 2).

1913 *Cassell's Magazine of Fiction & Pop. Lit.* June 50/1 The long deserted tables, shrouded in black covers, would have seemed *morgue-like to a casual observer. 1947 G. GREENE *Nineteen Stories* 28 Her large morgue-like mouth was full of blackened teeth. 1912 *Outlook* (N.Y.) 14 Sept. 84/1 In some newspaper offices the *morgue man and his assistants . . . work inside of steel cages. 1935 T. E. LAWRENCE *Lett.* 4 Feb. (1938) 85/1 Let us now pass to the epitaph. Yes, Hogarth did the morgue-men a first sketch of me in 1920, and they are right to overhaul their stocks.

† **morhwell**. *Obs.* Also 7 *morchuel* (? *erron.* for **morrhuel*). [ad. (after mod.L. MORRHUA) OF. *moruel* (cf. mod.F. *morua*), dim. of *morue* cod.] A small cod.

The word (*morhuel*) is quoted as English by Rondelet *De Pisc. Mar.*, 1554, p. 280.

1611 *COTGR.*, *Moruë*, the Cod, or Greenefish; (a lesse, and dull-eyed kind whereof is called by some, the Morhwell). 1668 CHARLETON *Onomasticon* 122 *Molva Minor*, *seu Morhua*, the Morchuel.

|| **moria** ('mɔ:riə). *Path.* [mod.L., *a.* Gr. *μωρία* folly, *f. μωρός, μώρος* foolish.] (See *quots.*)

1693 tr. *Blancard's Phys. Dict.* (ed. 2), *Moria*, Dulness or Folly, or Stupidity, is a defect of Judgment and Understanding; it proceeds chiefly from lack of Imagination and Memory. 1856 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Moria*, the same as *Fatuity*. . . Also, a variety of *Monomania* in which the patient believes himself distinguished for talents, bravery, genius, etc.; also called *Morosis*.

moriam, obs. form of MORION.

† **Morian**, *a.* and *sb.* *Obs.* Also *a.* 6 *Maurien*, 6 *Maurian*; *β.* 6 *Mooren*, *Moren*, *Moriane*, *Morien*, *Moryan*, -en, *Morryon*, *Murreyne*, -ian, -ionn, -yen, -yon, (7 *Moorian*). [Early mod.E. *Morien*, *Maurien*, -an, *a.* OF. *Morien*, *Maurien*, *f. More*, *Maure*, *MOOR sb.*²: see -IAN.]

A. adj. Moorish, of Moorish race; pertaining to the Moors; resembling a Moor; black, dark.

1504 in *Acc. Ld. High Treas. Scotl.* (1900) II. 427 Item, . . . to the Moryen taubronar, v Franch cronous. 1570 *Satir. Poems Reform.* x. 133 Thocht he was blak and Moriane of hew, In credite sone and gorgius clais he grew. 1595 MUNDAY *John a Kent* (Shaks. Soc.) 17 First the golden Tunne Borne by that monstrous murrian black-a-moore. 1597 J. KING *On Jonas* (1618) 493 What remaineth, but to repent? to change our Morian skinnes, to put off our stained coats, and to wash our feet from their filthinesse.

B. sb. A Moor, blackamoor, Negro.

1500 in *Acc. Ld. High Treas. Scotl.* (1900) II. 97 Item, to Petir the Moryen . . . xxvijs. 1509 BARCLAY *Shyp of Folyis* (1570) 198 The ugly Maurians are also of this sect. a 1529 SKELTON *Agst. Garnesche* iii. 170 Thou murrionn, thou mawnt, Thou fals stynkyng serpent. 1535 COVERDALE *Ps.* lxxviii. 31 The Morians londe shal stretch out hir hondes vnto God. 1580 LYLly *Euphues* (Arb.) 315 A faire pearle in a Murrians eare cannot make him white. 1657 REEVE *God's Plea* 120 How often hath this Morian been washed, and yet he is never the whiter?

attrib. c 1530 in *Gutch Coll. Cur.* II. 311 Oone doson of Sponnes parcell gilte withe morryan heddess. 1559 in *Jupp Acc. Carpenters' Comp.* (1887) 52 Item payd for skarffe for morren heads ij' vj'd. 1631 BRATHWAIT *Eng. Gentlew.* (1641) 354 It is incredible what rare effects were sometimes drawne from a Morian-picture being onely hung up in a ladies Chamber.

Morian, variant of MARIAN *sb.*¹

1721 MORTIMER *Husb.* (ed. 5) II. 245 Violet Morian, or Canterbury Bells, come up the first Year.

morian, obs. form of MORION.

moribund ('mɔ:ribʌnd), *a.* and *sb.* [*a.* L. *moribundus*, *f. mor-i* to die. Cf. F. *moribond* (from 16th c.), Sp. *moribundo*, It. *moribondo*.]

A. adj. At the point of death; in a dying state.

1721 in BAILEY. 1835-6 *Todd's Cycl. Anat.* I. 801/1 The state of the respiration in a moribund person is extremely various. 1875 H. C. WOOD *Therap.* (1879) 354 Cases . . . of persons apparently moribund who have been aroused by the inhalation of nitrite. 1886 BYNNER *A. Surriage* xvi. 174 A tangle of brambles and moribund herbs.

b. fig. On the point of coming to an end.

1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* I. II. viii, The wail of a moribund world. 1865 EARL DERBY in *Hansard Parl. Deb.* Ser. III. CLXXXVII. 22 One of just such a character as might naturally have been expected to be addressed by an aged Minister to a moribund Parliament. 1889 *Spectator* 9 Nov. 624/2 We all talk of the Turkish Empire as moribund.

B. sb. A person in a dying state.

1835 CAROLINE BOWLES in *Corr. w. Southey* (1881) 328 Another person was mortally wounded and his death hourly expected. . . Every day the moribund's door was besieged by crowds of anxious inquirers. 1852 MUNDY *Our Antipodes* (1857) 205 There will be more lawyers than litigants, more medicos than moribunds. 1890 'R. BOLDFREWOOD' *Miner's Right* xxvii, 'What's the odds?' queried the persistent moribund wearily.

moribundity ('mɔ:ri'bʌndɪtɪ). *rare.* [*f.* MORIBUND + -ITY.] Moribund condition.

1842 SYD. SMITH in *Lady Holland Mem.* (1855) II. 471 Mrs. Sydney and I are both in fair health, — such health as is conceded to moribundity and caducity. 1900 HENLEY *Mem. in G. W. Steevens' Things Seen* p. xvi, The 'National Observer' . . . was still afoot, and though conscious of its moribundity . . . was keeping the bravest of fronts.

morice ('mɔ:ri:k), *a.* [*f.* L. *mōr-us* mulberry + -IC.] *morice acid*, (*a*) see *quot.* 1856; (*b*) = MORIN.

1856 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Moricus*, applied by Klaproth to a particular acid which he found in the bark of the *Morus*

alba: moric. 1866 BRANDE & COX *Dict. Sci.*, etc., *Moric acid*, *Morin*, a variety of tannic acid existing in the wood of *Morus tinctoria*, or *fustic*.

morice, obs. form of MORRIS *sb.*¹ and *v.*

moriche (mɔˈrɪtʃɪ). *West-Indian*. [a. Carib *moriche*, *morichi*, *muriche* = Tupi *muriti*, *miriti*.] A South American palm of the genus *Mauritia*. Also called *moriche palm*. *moriche apple*, *nut*: names for the fruit of this palm.

1866 [see ITA]. 1871 KINGSLEY *At Last* viii, Sixty feet and more aloft, the short smooth columns of the Moriches towered around us. *Ibid.* xii, The Moriche apples floated down the stream. *Ibid.* xvii, The ripple lapped the Morichenuats about the roots of the Manchinee bush.

Morien, variant of MORIAN.

† **morient**, *a.* Obs. [ad. L. *morient-em*, pr. pple. of *morī* to die.] Dying.

1679 C. NESSE *Antichrist* 64 He adds a 6th period, to wit, morient... our posterity shall see him die.

moriform (mɔˈrɪfɔːm), *a.* [f. L. *mōr-um* mulberry + -(i)FORM.] Having the shape or form of a mulberry.

1856 in MAYNE *Expos. Lex.* 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* IV. 719 Moriform hypertrophy of the inferior turbinals.

morigerate (mɔˈrɪdʒəreɪt), *a.* rare. [ad. L. *mōriggerātus*, pa. pple. of *mōriggerāri*: see next.] Complying, obedient.

1533 LD. BERNERS *Gold. Bk. M. Aurel.* (1546) Zviii b, The armies... were as well disciplined and morigerate, as the schooles of the philosophies. 1560 ROLLAND *Crt. Venus* III. 14 Baith ald and young richt weill Morigerat. 1836 J. H. NEWMAN *Lett.* (1891) II. 199 They were morigerate, through the Exhortation and half the Confession, when they bolted.

† **morigerate**, *v.* Obs. -⁰ [f. L. *morigerāt-*, ppl. stem of *mōriggerāri*, f. *mōrigger-us*: see MORIGEROUS.] *intr.* (See quot.)

1623 COCKERAM, *Morigerate*, to doe as one is commanded, to obey.

morigeration (mɔˈrɪdʒəreɪʃən). [ad. L. *mōriggerātiōn-em* compliance, n. of action f. *mōriggerāri* (see prec.) + -ATION.] Obedience, compliance, deference to superiors, obsequiousness.

1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* i. iii. §10 Not that I can taxe or condemne the morigeration or application of learned men to men in fortune. 1659 EVELYN *Let. to Boyle* 3 Sept., That fond morigeration to the mistaken customs of the age. 1903 *Edin. Rev.* Apr. 384 Morigeration served their turn during the first part of their Asiatic journey.

morigerous (mɔˈrɪdʒərəs), *a.* [f. L. *mōrigger-us* (f. *mōr-*, *mōs* custom, humour + *ger-ēre* to bear, carry; after the phr. *morem gerere* to humour or comply with the wishes of a person) + -OUS.] Obedient, compliant, submissive. Const. *to*.

c 1600 *Timon* III. v. (Shaks. Soc.) 53 Timon, thou hast a wife morigerous Shee is the onely comfort of my age. 1637 BASTWICK *Litany* i. 3 Fire, aire, water, earth, all most morigerous; the winds and the seas obey him. 1681 H. MORE *Exp. Dan.* Pref. 65 Let us... be morigerous to the Magistrate. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Morigerous*, obedient, dutiful, complaisant. 1814 BERINGTON *Lit. Hist. Mid. Ages* v. (1846) 260 He had early acquired the character of a morigerous and well disciplined monk.

Hence † **mo'rigerousness**.

1681 H. MORE *Exp. Dan.* Pref. 77 All Decency and Order and Morigerousness to the Magistrate.

|| **moriglio**. Obs. Also 8 morillia. [It. = F. *morille* MOREL.] = MOREL *sb.*³

1698 W. KING tr. *Sorbière's Journ.* Lond. 32 As that for Champignons, and Moriglio's they were as great strangers to 'em as if they had been bred in Japan. 1699 M. LISTER *Journ. Paris* 154 The Moriglio split in two from top to bottom is all hollow and smooth. 1713 C'TESS WINCHELSEA *Misc. Poems* 35 In the plain, unstudied Sauce Nor Treuffe, nor Morillia was.

moril, **morille**, var. forms of MOREL *sb.*²

mo'rilliform, *a.* [f. F. *morille* MOREL *sb.*³ + -(i)FORM.] Having the form of a morel (fungus). 1828-32 in WEBSTER; and in recent Dicts.

† **morillion**. Obs. [Cf. MORILLON¹] A kind of tulip.

1721 MORTIMER *Husb.* (ed. 5) II. 241 Morillion of Antwerp, a pale Scarlet and pale Yellow.

morillo (mɔˈrɪlɔ). *Bullfighting*. Also *morrillo*, *murillo*. [Sp. *morrillo* fleshy part of the neck of an animal.] The muscle at the back of the bull's neck, one of the targets for the lances of the bullfighters.

1932 E. HEMINGWAY *Death in Afternoon* xvi. 180 The morillo, or hump of muscle that rises from the back of the bull's neck to his shoulders. 1959 V. J. KEHOE *Aficionado!* i. 34 They [sc. the picadors] must place a *pica* (lance) into the rear part of the toro's long hump of neck muscle, known as the *morrillo* or *cerviguillo*. 1967 [see DIVISA]. 1968 S. OAG *In Presence of Death* 261 They [sc. the picadors] should give it a minimum of three varas to test the bull's courage, weaken its powerful tossing muscle, the *murillo*, and lower its head. 1971 J. LEIBOLD *This is Bullfight* ii. 31 The throwing muscle at the back of the neck (called the *morrillo*) is remarkably developed [in the fighting bull].

morillon¹ (mɔˈrɪlɔn). [a. F. *morillon* (OF. *moreillon*, 13th c.), according to Hatz.-Darm. related to *morel* dark-coloured: see MOREL *a.*] A variety of the vine; also, its fruit.

1664 EVELYN *Kal. Hort.*, *Catal.* (1699) 174 Vines... Muscatell, Black, White, excellent, Morillon, Chassela [etc.]. 1731 MILLER *Gard. Dict.*, *Vitis*; *præcox Columella*, *acinis dulcibus*, *nigrantibus*. The black Morillon. 1824 LOUDON *Encycl. Gard.* (ed. 2) §4801 Black morillon... White morillon.

attrib. 1860 REDDING *French Wines* iii. 40 The black morillon grape.

morillon² (mɔˈrɪlɔn). [a. F. *morillon*.] A name for the female or young of the Golden-Eye, formerly mistaken for a separate species.

1678 RAY *Willughby's Ornith.* 368 The Glaucium or Morillon of Bellonius. 1768 PENNANT *Brit. Zool.* (1776) II. 498 Morillon. This species is rather less than the last [sc. the Golden Eye]. 1802 G. MONTAGU *Ornith. Dict.* (1831) 211 This bird [Golden-eye], in its immature state is the Morillon (*Anas glaucion*) of various authors. 1863 C. ST. JOHN *Nat. Hist. & Sport Moray* 36 There was not a single duck of any sort to be seen, with the exception of one morillon. 1883 *Encycl. Brit.* XVI. 824/2 *Morillon*, a name commonly given by fowlers to the female or immature male of the Golden-Eye.

morimal, variant of MORMAL.

morin (mɔˈrɪn). *Chem.* [a. F. *morine*, f. L. *mōr-us* (in mod.L. the name of the genus formerly including the fustic-tree): see -IN.] A yellow colouring matter obtained from fustic.

1837 P. KEITH *Bot. Lex.* 259 The colouring matter obtained from *Morus tinctoria* has been regarded by M. Chevreul as a peculiar substance, and designated by the appellation of *morin*. 1875 *Ure's Dict. Arts* III. 365 *Morine*. This is the name given by Gerhardt to the principal colouring matter of the *Morus tinctoria* or *old fustic*.

|| **morinda** (mɔˈrɪndə). *Bot.* [mod.L., f. L. *mōr-us* mulberry tree + *Ind-us* Indian.] A cinchonaceous genus of plants, native of tropical Asia and Polynesia, the bark and roots of which yield red and yellow dyes. Also *attrib.* in *morinda bark*.

1882 J. SMITH *Dict. Econ. Plants* 276 *Morinda Bark*.

morindin (mɔˈrɪndɪn). *Chem.* Also -ine. [f. mod.L. *Morind-a* (see prec.) + -IN.] (See quotes.)

1848 ANDERSON in *Trans. Roy. Soc. Edin.* (1849) XVI. 438 The colouring matter of sooranjee, to which I give the name of Morindine. 1858 *Fownes' Chem.* (ed. 7) 630 Morindin... yellow crystalline colouring matter.

morindone (mɔˈrɪndəʊn). *Chem.* Also morindon. [See prec. and -ONE.] (See quotes.)

1848 ANDERSON in *Trans. Roy. Soc. Edin.* (1849) XVI. 441 Morindone, when heated, is entirely altered, a quantity of carbonaceous matter being left, and a crystallizable principle sublimed... To it I give the name of Morindone. 1858 *Fownes' Chem.* (ed. 7) 630 Morindin... when heated... is converted into... morindon.

morine, obs. form of MOREEN.

morinel (mɔˈrɪnɛl). ?Obs. [ad. mod.L. *morinellus*. Cf. F. *morinelle* (Littré).]

The mod.L. word is due to Caius *De rar. Anim.* (1570) 21. He says that he gave this name to the bird for two reasons: because it is common in north-eastern France (*apud Morinos*), and on account of its stupidity (Gr. *μωρότης* folly.)

A name for the DOTTEREL.

1828-32 in WEBSTER; and in later Dicts.

† **moring**, *vbl. sb.* Obs. Also 4 morynge, 6 pl. morens. [f. MORE *v.*² + -ING¹.]

1. The action of the vb. MORE; making greater. c 1380 WYCLIF *Serm.* Sel. Wks. I. 65 bis was no morynge but lassing of God. c 1430 CAPGRAVE *Sermon* (B.M. Addit. MS. 36704 ff. 119), The xj son hite Joseph, and he is to say a moryng or augmentacion.

2. *pl.* Extras.

1532 in *Househ. Ord.* (1790) 221 [Charge for] Necessaries yearly, without any further allowance for moreings or other, to be given by petition. 1540 *Ibid.* 237 Likewise of Morens of Beefs & Muttons.

moringa (mɔˈrɪŋgə). Also 8 morunga, 9 marenga. [ad. mod.L. *Moringa*.] The Ben-nut tree (*Moringa pterygosperma*). Also *attrib.*

1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.*, *Moringa*, in botany, the name by which some authors call the tree which produces the ben nut. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) VIII. 176/2 s.v. *Guilandina*, The moringa, or morunga nickar, is a native of the island of Ceylon, and some places on the Malabar coast. 1861 BENTLEY *Man. Bot.* 531 The Moringa or Ben-Nut Order. 1892 MAR. NORTH *Recoll. Happy Life* I. 102, I saw the two marenga-trees, from the berries of which the oil of Ben used by watch-makers is pressed.

Hence *mo'ringad*, Lindley's term for a plant of the order *Moringaceæ* (Veg. Kingd. 1846, p. 336).

morintannic: see MORITANNIC.

morion¹ (mɔˈrɪɔn). *Antiq.* Forms: 6 mirrioun, (morlion), morrian, mory(o)n, murreowne, murryon, 6-7 morian, murren, 6-8 morrion, murrian, -ion, 7 morioune, morryoune, mourron, murrain, murrin, 8 moriam, 6- morion. [a. F.

morion (according to Hatz.-Darm. not found earlier than 1553, Rabelais), or the equivalent Sp. *morrión* (Pg. *morrião*) or It. *morione*. The history of the Rom. word is obscure; most etymologists regard it as originally Sp., f. *morra* crown of the head.]

1. A kind of helmet, without beaver or visor, worn by soldiers in the 16th and 17th c.

Antiquaries have distinguished certain varieties by prefixed designations, as *cockscomb*, *pear-shaped morion*.

1563 *Lanc. Wills* (1857) I. 141 A shirt of mayle wth the hed peace or murren thereunto belonging. a 1575 *Diurn. Occurr.* (Bannatyne Cl.) 212 Ane greit number of hagbittis, corslatts and mirriounis, togedder with some vyne [etc.]. 1582-8 *Hist. James VI* (1804) 137 In the shipp was funden... twa hundrethe murreownes. 1590 C'TESS PEMBROKE *Antonie* 1768 The vseeles morion shall On crooke hang by the wall. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 480 The people of Thracia... do with Ivie... garnish the heads of their launces... their murreons also and targuets. 1650 BULWER *Anthropomet.* I. 22 At Brasil... Helmets are of little use, every one having an artificialized natural Morian of his head. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. xix. (Roxb.) 166/1 The Italians call such caps, a Morion, and we from them a Murrian. 1700 DRYDEN *Fal. & Arc.* III. 451 Polish'd Steel that cast the View aside, And Crested Morions with their Plumy Pride. 1808 SCOTT *Marm.* I. ix, The soldiers of the guard With musquet, pike, and morion. 1834 *Gentl. Mag.* CIV. I. 158 The combatants' headpieces are different in form; one has a rim like a morion, and much resembles a modern hat. 1907 *Q. Rev.* Jan. 83 It belongs to the school of poetry in which helmets are called morions.

† 2. A kind of punishment used at sea. Obs.

[In Fr. the word appears to have been in military rather than naval use, and to have denoted a number of blows with a pike-staff.]

1626 CAPT. SMITH *Accid. Yng. Seamen* 4 The Marshall is... to see Justice executed according to directions, as... setting in the bilbowes, and to pay the Cobty or the Morryoune.

morion² (mɔˈrɪɔn). *Min.* [a. F. *morion*, a. corrupt L. *morion*, a misreading in early edd. of Pliny for *mormorion*.] Black smoky quartz.

1748 J. HILL *Hist. Fossils* II. 470 Pramnion Morio sive Morion dictum. The Morion or Pramnion of the antients. 1796 KIRWAN *Elem. Min.* (ed. 2) I. 241 Mountain or Rock Crystal. When... pale or dark brown, or bronze falling into black, then called morion. 1866 BRANDE & COX *Dict. Sci.*, etc., *Morion*, a lapidaries' name for black Rock Crystal.

morioplasty (mɔˈrɪɔplæsti). *Surg.* [mod. f. Gr. *μόριον* part + -PLASTY.] 'The restoration of lost parts of the body' (Webster's *Suppl.* 1880).

Moriore (mɔˈrɪɔreɪ). [Native word.] An early Polynesian people of New Zealand, now extinct, who preceded the Maori; associated *spec.* with the Chatham Islands, where most evidence of their culture is found; also, a member of this people.

1865 A. S. ATKINSON *Jrnl.* 9 Jan. in *Richmond-Atkinson Papers* (1960) II. iii. 145, I had a long talk with a genuine Moriore... or real aboriginal of the Chatham islands & of some of the southern parts of New Zealand. 1874 A. BATHGATE *Colonial Experiences* xviii. 258 The Moriore population, which, at the time of the discovery of the islands, in 1791, was estimated at over 2,000, must at one time have been very large. 1882 T. H. POTTS *Out in Open* 160 The Moriore was robust in figure, tall of stature, not darker in colour, perhaps, than many a Maori, but of a dull dusky hue. 1905 W. B. *Where White Man Treads* 27 The ancient Moriore mother scooped a shallow hole in the earth, and warmed it with embers, and lined it with dry grass and well-scorched 'koku koku' (moss), to nestle her new-born child in. 1949 P. BUCK *Coming of Maori* (1950) I. ii. 14 The Moriore became extinct as a separate people, but their blood is present in some mixed Maori families. 1950 R. DUFF *Moa-Hunter Period of Maori Culture* 15 Moriore, like Maori, is a recent term probably coined to distinguish its bearers from Europeans, and was probably never used before the eighteen hundreds. *Ibid.* 20 The Maori invasion of 1835 [of the Chatham Islands]... marked the end of the culture which we know as Moriore. 1962 *Listener* 19 Apr. 676/2 The Moriore, now extinct, were a group of Polynesians who settled in the Chathams somewhere after the twelfth century. *Ibid.*, The Moriore carved birds on the front of their houses.

morioune, **moris**, obs. ff. MORION¹, MORRIS.

Moriscan (mɔˈrɪskən), *a.* [f. MORISC-O + -AN.] Moorish.

1838 LYTTON *Leila* I. iii, Gilded balconies, the super-addition of Moriscan taste.

morisch, obs. form of MOORISH *a.*¹

Morisco (mɔˈrɪskəʊ), *a.* and *sb.* Forms: 6-8 morisko, 7 morissco, 9- moriska, 20 morisca, 6- morisco. [a. Sp. *morisco*, f. *Moro* MOOR *sb.*² Cf. the It. form MORESCO.]

A. adj. Of or pertaining to the Moors; Moorish.

1551 W. THOMAS tr. *Barbaro's Trav.* (1873) 53 Sitteng vpon carpetts afre the Morisco maner. 1586 T. B. *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* I. (1594) 84 The emperor Frederike the II. spake the Greeke, Latin, Hebrew, Arabian, Morisco, Almaigne, Italian and French toong. 1605 *Relat. Journ. Earl Nottingham* 27 Diuers Gypsies (as they termed them) men and women, dauncing and tumbling much after the Morisco fashion. 1612 SHELTON *Quix.* IV. xiv. (1620) 452 In the Morisco tongue. 1656 EARL MONM. tr. *Boccalini's Pol. Touchstone* (1674) 277 The chain... being of Morisco-work. 1710 PALMER *Proverbs* 95 A true Spaniard... is particularly proud... that he's no heretick, has neither Jews nor Morisco

blood in his body. 1835 MARRYAT *Pirate* xiii. It was of a composite architecture, between the Morisco and the Spanish. 1847 PRESCOTT *Peru* v. i. 11. 308 Fears were generally entertained of a general rising of the Morisco population.

Comb. 1834 BECKFORD *Italy* I. 48 Aldernach, an antiquated town with strange morisco-looking towers. 1885 KERRY-NICHOLLS in *Jrnl. Anthropol. Instit.* XV. 195 Many of the women of this class are remarkable for their personal beauty, which partakes somewhat of the Morisco-Spanish type.

†b. alla Morisco [= It. *alla moresca*]: in the Moorish fashion. *Obs.*

a 1592 GREENE *2nd Pt. Mamillia* (1593) H 1 b, Needleless thoughts, as crisps, and scarphes worne Alla Morisco.

B. sb.

1. A Moor, esp. one of the Moors in Spain.

1629 WADSWORTH *Pilgr.* v. 40 These Moriscoes came into Spain with Iacob Almansor. 1706 tr. *Dupin's Ecl. Hist.* 16th C. II. iv. xi. 451 As he went to Montserrat, he met a Morisco upon the Road. 1838 PRESCOTT *Ferd. & Is.* II. vi. (1846) II. 390 From this period the name of Moors gave way to the title of Moriscoes. 1903 *Edin. Rev.* Apr. 278 The Moriscos were preferred as tenants because they were tied to the soil.

†b. *Her. Morisco's head* = MOOR'S-HEAD 3. a 1550 in Baring-Gould & Twigge *W. Armory* (1898) 8 Gyronny of 6 or and sab.: 3 moriscoes heads of the 2nd. c. In Mexican use. (See quot.)

1900 DENIKER *Races Man* xiii. 542 A Mulatto woman, the offspring of a Spaniard and a negress, may give birth to a Morisco by uniting with a Spaniard.

†2. The Moorish language. *Obs.*

1612 SHELTON *Quix.* iv. xiv. (1620) 457 He... said in Morisco, Let none of you... stirre himselfe.

3. Arabesque ornament.

1727-52 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Moresk*, or *Morisko*, a kind of painting, carving, &c. done after the manner of the Moors. 1855 OGILVIE *Suppl.*, *Morisco*, the work called *moresque*.

4. A morris dance.

1561 T. HOBY tr. *Castiglione's Courtier* II. L iij b, To goe about the strectes daunsing the Morisco. 1600 ROWLANDS (*title*) *The Letting of Hvmors Blood in the Head-Vaine.* With a new Morisco, daunced by seauen Satyres, vpon the bottome of Diogines Tubbe. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 113 The bride-maids... began a Morisko, their faces, hands, and feet painted with flowers. 1844 LOUISA S. COSTELLO *Béarn & Pyrenees* II. 252 The celebrated dance called the Morisco, which is reserved for great occasions. 1935 *Discovery* Sept. 265/2 Miss Violet Alford's comparative study of the relation of the Morris to other seasonal dances of Europe and to the Morisca. 1938 C. SACHS *World Hist. Dance* vii. 301 The carved figures with which Erasmus Grasser decorated the Ratssaal in Munich in 1480... These so-called *maruscha* or *moriska* dancers are... beautiful. *Ibid.* 335 In Europe... the name *moriska* covers many choral dances in double file formation. 1950 L. ARMSTRONG *Dances of Spain* II. 13 Moriskas came into being as the Moors were driven southwards.

fig. 1612 BEAUM. & FL. *Cupid's Rev.* II. iii, There's mad Morisco's in the state; but what they are, I'll tell you when I know.

†b. A morris-dancer. *Obs.*

1593 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. VI.* III. i. 365, I haue seene Him capre vpright, like a wilde Morisco.

c. attrib.

1679 BLOUNT *Anc. Tenures* 149 With Musick and a Morisco Dance of Men, and another of Women. 1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India & P.* 136 He... diverted me with several Interludes of Morisco Dancing.

morise, obs. f. MORRIS.

morish, var. MOREISH a.

morish(e), obs. forms of MOORISH a.¹ and a.²

morish(e) pike, pyke, obs. ff. MORRIS-PIKE.

†Morisk, a. and sb. *Obs.* Also 5 mouryske, 6 morisque, moryske, 6-7 moriske, 7 maurisk(e). [Anglicized form of MORISCO.]

A. *adj.* Of or pertaining to the Moors; Moorish.

1547 BOORDE *Introd. Knowl.* xxxvii. (1870) 216 Some dothe speake Moryske speche.

B. sb.

1. The Moorish language.

1485 CAXTON *Paris & V.* (1868) 69 Whan Parys coude wel speke mouryske.

2. A morris-dance.

1512 *Helyas* in Thoms *Prose Rom.* (1858) III. 31 Moriskes, comedies, daunces, interludes. 1530 PALSGR. 553/2, I foote a dance or morisque. 1613 T. GODWIN *Ram. Antiq.* (1625) 57 The former 12 being called *Salij Palatini*, from the Palatine Mount, where they did begin their mauriske. 1627 HAKEWILL *Apol.* (1630) 365 To this purpose were taken up at Rome these forraine exercises of vaulting and dancing the Moriske.

attrib. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 192 To make good sport in a kinde of Moriske dance.

3. A Moorish coin.

1525 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* II. liiii. [liii.] 187 We pray you to be our frende, and we wyllyl gyue you xx. moryskes of golde.

Moriska, -o, variant forms of MORISCO.

Morisonian (mɔrɪ'səʊnɪən), a. and sb. [f. *Morison* + -IAN.] a. *adj.* Holding the doctrines of James Morison, who in 1841 was suspended from the office of minister of the United Secession Church at Kilmarnock for preaching against Calvinism, and founded a sect called the 'Evangelical Union'. b. sb. A follower of

Morison; a member or adherent of the Evangelical Union. Hence *Morisonianism*.

a 1861 CUNNINGHAM *Hist. Theol.* (1864) I. xi. 324 In the Morisonianism of our own day they have assumed a more scriptural... garb. *Ibid.* II. xxiv. 357 Those who are popularly known amongst us by the name of Morisonians. 1878 *Encycl. Brit.* VIII. 726/1 'Morisonian' doctrines.

morispike, obs. form of MORRIS-PIKE.

Morisque, variant of MORISK.

Morisso, morisse, obs. ff. MORISCO, MORRIS.

moritannic (mɔrɪ'tænk), a. *Chem.* Also morintannic. [f. MORI-N + TANNIC a.] Only in *moritannic acid* (see quots.).

1857 MILLER *Elem. Chem.* (1862) III. 602 Fustic furnishes a yellow colouring matter... termed moritannic acid. 1891 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Moritannic acid*... The name given by Wagner to a powder obtained from fustic.

morituri te salutant (mɔrɪ'tʊən teɪ səl'u:tənt), *phr.* [L., lit. those about to die salute you (see Suetonius *Claudius* xxi. 6).]

a. The words addressed to the emperor by the gladiators of ancient Rome on entering the arena, in anticipation of their death. b. This address used allusively by anyone facing danger or difficulty. Also in third person sing., *moriturus te salutat*, and in first person sing., *moriturus te saluto*.

[1606 HOLLAND tr. *Suetonius* 165 When he [sc. Claudius] was about to let out the water of the mere: Ficinus he exhibited in it a navall fight before: And as they who were to fight this battaile, cryed out to him, Ave Imperator, &c. i. All haile O Emperor; They salute thee and wish thy life who are ready to dye: and he againe made answeere Avete vos.] 1704 B. KENNETT *Antiquities of Rome* (ed. 3) II. iii. 269 The Naumachia of Claudius which he presented on the Fucine Lake before he drain'd it, deserve to be particularly mention'd, not more for the greatness of the Show, than for the Behaviour of the Emperor: who when the Combatants pass'd before him with so melancholy a Greeting as, Ave imperator, morituri te salutant, return'd in Answer, Avete vos. 1869 S. R. HOLE *Bk. about Roses* i. 6 They may say as they enter the arena, with the gladiators of old to the emperor... *Morituri te salutant*. 1894 — *More Memories* xix. 248 If the slightest ailment affects him, it is a case of *moriturus te salutat*. 1910 *Encycl. Brit.* XII. 65/1 The admirable picture of Gérome which bears the title, 'Ave, Caesar, morituri te salutant.' 1930 E. H. YOUNG *Miss Mole* vi. 59 I'm speaking, as it were, from my deathbed. *Moriturus te saluto!* Tomorrow... I'm moving on. 1951 N. MARSH *Opening Night* xi. 254 *Moriturus*, to coin as Miss G. would say, a phrase, te saluto, Caesar. 1967 M. GRANT *Gladiators* iii. 73 When the combatants arrived opposite the emperor's platform, they extended their right hands towards him and cried 'Hail, emperor, greetings from men about to die!' (*Ave, imperator, morituri te salutant!*) 1972 A. ROUDYBUSH *Sybaritic Death* (1974) xx. 166 'Ave Petersen,' Per read. 'Moriturus te salutat... I killed Clare.'

†mork, v. *Obs. rare.* [OE. *murcian*, a formation (with *k* suffix as in *talk*, *lurk*) on the onomatopœic root *murr-* (MLG. *murren*, Du. *morren*, G. *mürren* to grumble). OE. had also *murcian* in the same sense.] *intr.* To complain, murmur.

c 888 K. ÆLFRED *Boeth.* v. §1 Sona swa ic þe ærest on pisse unrottesse geseah þus murciende. a 1300 E.E. *Psalter* cv. 24 (Horstm.) Nought leued þai to his worde oghte; And morkedene with þair thoghte.

morkin¹ ('mɔ:kɪn). Also 5 mortkyn, 6 morkyn, 7 morkein, morking, mortkin. [Late ME. *mortkyn* = AF. *mortekine* (Angier, 15th c.), a distorted form (influenced by -KIN) of OF. *mortecine*, ad. L. *morticina* carrion, f. *mort-*, *mors* death.]

1. A beast that dies by disease or accident.

14... 26 *Pol. Paems* 91 As mortkyn forsaken, she let me lise. 1598 BP. HALL *Sat.* III. iv. 4 Could he not sacrifice Some sorry morkin that unbidden dies? 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Morkein* or *Morkin*... among huntsmen is a Deer that dies by some disease or mischance. 1786 *Burns's Poems* Gloss., *Braxie*, a morkin sheep.

†b. *erron.* or *transf.* An abortive animal. *rare* -0.

1530 PALSGR. 246/1 Morkyn a beest, *auortin*.

†2. ? The skin of a morkin sheep. *Obs.*

1582 *Rates of Custom Ha.* Fv, Lamb skinnes called Morkins. 1640 in Northcote *London* (1773) 843/1 Skins, morkins, tawed or raw. 1660 *Act 12 Chas. II.* c. 4 Sched. 2 Lambe skins vocant Morekins.

†3. *Comb.*, morkin-gnoff, a miser.

1602 W. BAS *Sward & Buckler* Bijj, A morkin-gnoff that... Sits carping how t'advance his shapelesse brood.

†morkin². *Obs.* [a. MDu. *moorkijn*, MHG. *mörchel(n)*, dim. of *Moor* MOOR sb.²: see -KIN. Cf. med.L. *mauriculus*, OF. *morequin*.] A German coin of small value.

1547 BOORDE *Introd. Knowl.* xiv. (1870) 161 In Hygh Almayne... they haue Morkyns, Halardes, Phenyngs.

morking, variant of MORKIN¹.

Morlach ('mɔ:læk), sb. and a. Also Mor'lacchi (pl.), Mor'lacchian, Mor'lacco, Morlack, Morlak. [ad. It. *Morlacco*, pl. -*cchi* (also Croatian *Morlak*, pl. -*laci*; also *Morovlah*), ad. late L. *Morovlachus*, ad. Byzantine Gr. *Μαυρόβλαχος*, f. *μαύρο-* black + *Βλάχος* Vlach: cf. VLACH.]

A. sb. A member of a Vlach people centred on the eastern Adriatic port of Ragusa (mod. Dubrovnik) and, from the twelfth to the fifteenth centuries, in parts of maritime Croatia and northern Dalmatia, forming the country known eventually as Morlacchia, being later incorporated with Slavic peoples. B. *adj.* Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of Morlacchia or its people.

1778 tr. A. Fortis's *Travels into Dalmatia* 56 The Morlacchi, in general, have little notion of domestick economy... Yet the Morlack is a great economist in the use of his wearing apparel. *Ibid.* 65 It rarely happens... that a Morlacco carries off a girl against her will... The Morlack women keep themselves somewhat neat till they get a husband. *Ibid.* 83 Simplicity, and want of order... form... the principal character of the Morlacchian poetry. 1778 *Critical Review* Mar. 378 The Morlacchians chiefly live on milk. 1793 *Universal Mag.* Oct. 268/1 The people called Morlacks, or Morlacchi, inhabit Morlacchia, which is among the inland mountains of Dalmatia. *Ibid.* 271/2 A Morlack village. 1837 *Mirror* 9 Dec. 383/1 At the death of a Morlach... the family weep and howl... The Morlach women go every holiday to renew their lamentations. 1849 A. A. PATON *Highlands & Islands of Adriatic* II. iii. 32 The Morlack principle is to allow the man to grow as the beast of the forest. *Ibid.* 33 The Morlack is the best soldier and the worst citizen in the Austrian empire. 1877 [see *Illyric* adj. s.v. ILLYRIAN a. and sb.]. 1881 E. A. FREEMAN *Sk. Subject Lands of Venice* 184 Are we to believe that the Morlacchi used the turban as their head-dress before the Ottoman came? 1904 L. VILLARI *Republic of Ragusa* xii. 322 The Morlachs in the Venetian service made raids into Turkish territory. 1911 *Encycl. Brit.* VII. 773/2 The name of *Morlachs*, *Morlaks* or *Marlacks* commonly bestowed by English writers on the Dalmatian Slavs... is an abbreviated form of *Mavrovlahi*, meaning either 'Black Vlachs', or, less probably, 'Sea Vlachs'... In northern Dalmatia the Slavs of the interior are still called *Morlacchi*; in the south this name expresses contempt. 1920 M. E. DURHAM *Twenty Years of Balkan Tangle* i. 12 They are known as Morlachs... and historically are in all probability descendants of the pre-Slav native population. 1922 D. H. Low tr. *Kraljević's Ballads* p. xii. In 1775 a translation by Werthes of the Morlacchian section was published at Berne. 1957 *Encycl. Brit.* XXIII. 230/1 In the 14th century the Mavrovlahi or Morlachs extended themselves towards the Croatian borders, and a large part of maritime Croatia and northern Dalmatia began to be known as Morlacchia. *Ibid.* 230/2 The Morlachs have now become Slavonized. 1968 *Ibid.* XXIII. 93/2 There were also colonies of the Morlachs in the interior of the ancient Serbia.

morling ('mɔ:lɪŋ). Forms: 5-6 morlyng, 6 moreling, 7 morlin, morlinge, 7-9 mortling, 5-morling. [App. formed after MORKIN¹ by substitution of -LING suffix for -KIN.]

1. Wool taken from the skin of a dead sheep. *Obs.* exc. in the traditional language of schedules to Acts of Parliament. Opposed to *shorling*.

1448 *Act 27 Hen. VI.* c. ii, Colourant par nouvelles controvnes nouns come Morlyng & Shorlyng, &c. 1455 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 330/2 Carie Woll and Wolfelles, Shorlyng and Morlyng, oute of this youre Reame. 1562-3 *Act 5 Eliz.* c. 22 §2 Yt shall not be lauffull... to shippe... any maner of Shepe skynnes, Woolfelles, Shorelinges, Morelinges [etc.]. 1607 COWELL *Interpr.*, *Morlinge* seemeth to be that wolle which is taken from the skinne of a dead sheep. 1669 STURMY *Mariner's Mag.*, *Penalties & Forfeit.* 4 Wooll, Wooll-fells, Wooll-flocks, Mortlings. 1688 *Royal Proclam.* 6 Apr. in *London Gaz.* No. 2338/1 Laws... Prohibiting the Transportation of Sheep Wooll, Wooll-fells, Woollen-yarn, Mortlings, Shorlings. 1819 *Mortimer's Commerc. Dict.* (ed. 2), *Morling* or *Mortling*, is that wool taken from the skin of a dead sheep, either dying of the rot, or killed, called in some counties mort-wool. 1833 *Act 3 & 4 Will. IV.* c. 56 Woolfels, Mortlings, Shortlings, Yarn.

†2. = MORKIN I. *Obs.*

1636 *Fasciculus Flarum* 35 A wretched witherd Mortling, and a piece Of Carrion, wrapt up in a Golden Fleece. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* s.v. *Sharling*, In some parts of England, they understand by a shorling, a sheep whose fleece is shorn off; and by a morling, a sheep that dies.

morlop ('mɔ:lɒp). *Min.* A variety of jasper pebble found in New South Wales.

1886 *U.S. Cons. Rep.* No. 70. 319 (Cent.) Amongst the jasper pebbles are some of pale mottled tints of yellow, pink, drab, &c. These are termed morlops by the miners.

†mormal. *Obs.* Forms: 4-7 mormal, 5, 7 morimal, mormale, 5-7 mormal(e), 6 marmoll(e), mortmale, mermole, 6-7 marmole, 7 marmall, mortmal. [a. OF. *mortmal* (= med.L. *mortuum malum*), f. *mort* dead + *mal* evil. Cf. F. *mal de mort*, used *Hist.* to render the OF. word.]

1. An inflamed sore, esp. on the leg.

Prob. used vaguely; the description in quot. 1543 and its context seems to refer to ecthyma or impetigo.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Pr.* 386 Greet harm was it as it thoughte me That on his shyne a mormal hadde he. c 1400 *Lanfranc's Chirurg.* 178 þe blood-letyng of þis veyne is good... for cancrena pat ben in þe hipis & for a mormal. c 1400 *Brut* (E.E.T.S.) 230/3 Also ij men haue bene heled pere of þe mormal. c 1483 CAXTON *Dialogues* 41/40 He can hele and cure... mormale. a 1518 SKELTON *Magnyf.* 1906 Some with the marmoll to halte I them make. 1533 *MORE Answ. Paysaned Bk.* Wks. 1088/1 To heale the foule mormole of theyr scabbed shynnes. 1543 TRAFERON *Viga's Chirurg.* v. iii. 164 Of the deed euyl, or mortmale. The deed euyl... is a maligne, fylthy, and corrupt scabbe, which begynneth for ye most part in ye armes, thyghes, & legges, & cheffy in the legges it causeth crusty pustules, ful of fylthy matter. 1579 LANGHAM *Gard. Health* (1633) 41 For Festers, Mermoles, sores of the yard, and all other sores, take Ash [etc.]. 1601

HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 588 Such morimals or sores as scorne ordinary cures & be full of suppuration.

fig. 14.. *Seven Deadly Sins* 109 in *Pol. Rel. & L. Poems* (1903) 247 'Luxuria' ys a lyther mormal. 1547-64 BAULDWIN *Mor. Philos.* (Palfr.) 57 The festered & stinking cores of old marmoles & inueterate sores of the weale publike.

2. ? Used for AGNAIL 3.

1685 *J. Cooke's Marrow Chirurg.* I. xi. (ed. 4) 75 There are also little Marmoles, so called by some, which are little bits of the Skin that rise near to the Nails.

[**mormal**, *a.*, 'grievous, dangerous' (Webster 1864) is app. a mistaken inference from prec. sb.]

|| **mormaor** (mɔ:'mɛ:ə(r)). Also **maormor**, **mormaer**, *erron.* **maarmor**. [a. Gael. *mormaer* (Book of Deer), mod. *mòrmhaor*, app. f. *mòr* great + *maor* bailiff, steward; the form *maormor* app. originated from the notion that the word should follow the rule of placing the adj. after the sb.] In ancient Scotland, a high steward of a province.

1807 G. CHALMERS *Caledonia* I. 111. vii. 405 He became maormor of Moray, during the infancy of Lulach. 1882 *Blackw. Mag.* Mar. 350 The title of earl having been substituted for mormaer when Normanism and feudalism made their way across the Border. 1900 A. LANG *Hist. Scot.* I. 169 Macbeth being introduced as a king, by the English Chronicle, before he was even a mormaor.

Hence **mor'maordom**, **mor'maorship**.

1837 SKENE *Highlanders Scot.* (1902) II. ix. 365 The Rikis or districts in Scotland mentioned in the Sagas... are exactly synonymous with maormorships. 1860 W. ANDERSON *Scott. Nation* I. 54 Edgar had bestowed on his cousin the maormordom of Athol.

mormaset, obs. form of MARMOSET.

mormelade, obs. form of MARMALADE *sb.*

mormeluche, variant of MORMOLUKEE.

mormeracyone, obs. form of MURMURATION.

† **mormo**. *Obs.* Also 7-8 **mormoe**. [a. Gr. *μορμώ*, a hideous she-monster.] A kind of hobgoblin; a bugbear; an imaginary terror.

1605 Z. JONES *tr. De Loyer's Specters* 15 In like sort Mormo... was one of those with which they terrified little children. a 1652 J. SMITH *Sel. Disc.* ii. 37 To all which we may add the... frightful apparitions of ghosts and mormos. 1676 [see MORPHOSIS]. 1738 WARBURTON *Div. Legat.* I. 335 A Mormo fit only to fright Women and Children.

† **mormolukee**. *Obs.* Also 7 **mormeluche**, **mormolyceue**. [ad. Gr. *μορμολυκεῖον*, -λύκη, f. *μορμώ* MORMO + *λύκ-ος* wolf.] = MORMO.

1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* III. iv. 11. vi. (1624) 556 Diuells and Mormeluches, noysome smells &c. 1624 BP. MOUNTAGU *Gagg To Rdr.* 2 Horrible affrights and mormolyceues, to put young children out of their wits. 1644 J. GOODWIN *Innoc. Triumph.* (1645) 9 Hee tells his Antiquerist, that hee must renounce his oath of Allegiance [etc.]... with some such other mormolukees as these.

Mormon ('mɔ:mən). [*f.* *Mormon*, the name of the pretended author of 'The Book of Mormon'; see below. The earlier name was MORMONITE.]

1. A member or adherent of a religious body, calling itself 'The Church of Jesus Christ of the Latter-day Saints', founded in 1830 at Manchester, New York, by Joseph Smith, on the basis of alleged Divine revelations contained in the 'Book of Mormon', which Smith professed to have translated by special inspiration from the original written on gold plates, miraculously discovered by himself.

The feature of the sect which is popularly best known, and which is referred to in allusive uses of the name, is the practice of polygamy: but this is not countenanced by the Book of Mormon, and is now understood to have been abandoned in obedience to the law of the United States.

1830 [see CAMPBELLITE]. 1837 J. M. PECK *Gaz. Illinois* (ed. 2) I. 74 There are... a few Mormons... scattered through the state. 1842 CASWALL *City of Mormons* 34, I begged him to inform me whether the Mormons believed in the Trinity. 1845 G. STRUTHERS in *Ess. Chr. Union* vii. 372 Mormons, Atheists, Deists, and other small sects and parties. 1881 W. G. MARSHALL *Thro. Amer.* viii. 184 Considerable disgrace attaches to a Mormon if he lives a bachelor life. 1922 *Lit. Digest* 10 June 40/1 Because a few of the inmates of the Hollywood film colony have 'married from time to time', they are less to be censured as Mormons than pitied as mormons. 1928 R. CAMPBELL *Wayzgoose* i. 26 Muses Nine, Those strapping girls whose love, to say the least, would make a rabid Mormon of a priest. 1963 K. S. LATOURETTE *Christianity in Revolutionary Age* V. ii. 14 In the Rocky Mountain area and on the west coast the Mormons were prominent.

fig. 1906 *Spectator* 3 Feb. 175/2 In distinction from the barnyard duck, who is a regular Mormon, the mallard is monogamous.

2. *attrib.* passing into *adj.*

1842 CASWALL *City of Mormons* 6 Houses... occupied, I was told, by Mormon emigrants. 1843 MARRYAT *M. Violet* xliii. The whole of Texas becomes Mormon. 1884 J. HALL *Chr. Home* 42 We have on the one side the Mormon problem to face, and on the other the divorce problem. 1913 J. LONDON *Valley of Moon* 430 He had been provost marshal when the Mormon trouble flared up. 1920 *Encycl. Relig. & Ethics* XI. 83/1 The first principle is set forth by the chief Mormon theologian, Parley P. Pratt. 1942 W. STEGNER *Mormon Country* 65 He had sprung clear across the Great

Basin deserts to locate the Mormon Station. 1948 [see *Mormon cricket*, below]. 1966 *Encycl. N.Z.* III. 64/2 The many similarities between Maori traditions and Mormon teachings. 1968 *Encycl. Brit.* XIII. 795/2 Space, time, matter and the universe in Mormon theology are limitless by nature. 1975 *Times* 20 Sept. 2/5 The fires at... the high school and the Mormon church [in Kirkcaldy], caused little damage.

3. **Special Combs.:** **Mormon battalion** (now *Hist.*), a company of soldiers from Mormon communities in Iowa enlisted for service in the Mexican war; **Mormon Bible**, the Book of Mormon; **Mormon Church**, the name by which the Church of Jesus Christ of the Latter-Day Saints is commonly known; **Mormon City**, Salt Lake City, Utah; **Mormon cricket**, a longhorn grasshopper, *Anabrus simplex*; **Mormon fly**, a hesperiid butterfly, *Atrytone hobomok*; **Mormon State**, in the U.S., a State in which Mormons are predominant, usu. applied to Utah; **Mormon trail**, the trail followed by Mormon migrants to Utah in 1847; **Mormon war**, disorders arising between Mormon communities and their neighbours, and *spec.* the fighting between Utah Mormons and the federal troops in 1857-8; **Mormon weed** *U.S.*, the Indian mallow, *Abutilon theophrasti*.

1848 *Santa Fé* (New Mexico) *Republican* 27 June 1/4 Capt. Hunt of the *Mormon battalion, has left the Ciudad de Los Angeles for the Salt Lake. 1929 L. H. CREER *Utah & Nation* iii. 32 While crossing the Sierras, he met the returning members of the Mormon Battalion. 1838 WHITTIER in W. P. & F. J. GARRISON *Life W. L. Garrison* (1885) II. 221 A discussion of the merits of animal magnetism, or of the *Mormon Bible, would have been quite as appropriate. 1845 *Southern Lit. Messenger* XI. 476/1 These facts were withheld from the world for the nine years which intervened from the first publication of the Mormon Bible. 1882 J. W. BUEL *Metrop. Life Unveiled* 349 These three men have subscribed to an oath which will be found in all Mormon bibles. 1838 *Niles' Reg.* 13 Oct. 103/3 We, and all the *Mormon church... entertain the same feelings and fears toward the Indians. 1948 *Newsweek* 12 Jan. 38/2 Once a basic tenet of the Mormon Church, the doctrine of plural marriage was formally abandoned in 1890. 1957 W. MULDER *Homeward to Zion* xi. 289 In 1887 the Edmunds-Tucker Act... incorporated the Mormon Church itself. 1878 J. H. BEADLE *Western Wilds* 39 We got to the *Mormon City all beat out. 1942 BERREY & VAN DEN BARK *Amer. Thes. Slang* §46/1 *Mormon City*,... Salt Lake City, Utah. 1896 J. B. SMITH *Economic Entomology* iv. 97 At the base of the Rocky Mountains, extending up into the foothills... the *Mormon cricket', *Anabrus simplex*, occasionally multiplies so greatly that it migrates to the plains below, destroying everything in its path. 1934 *Sun* (Baltimore) 1 May 13/1 The devastating 'mormon' crickets, which came into prominence in 1848, when they threatened the first colonists in Utah with starvation, have appeared in a half dozen spots of Southern Idaho to carry on the destruction they started last year. Black creatures two inches long when full grown, they eat everything in sight. 1948 *U.S. Dept. Agric. Yearbk.* 274/2 The early Mormon settlers knew no satisfactory way of fighting the Mormon cricket. 1959 E. TUNIS *Indians* 109/1 Grasshoppers and big mormon crickets were driven into trenches from which they could be gathered in baskets. 1972 SWAN & PAPP *Common Insects N. Amer.* 75 Mormon cricket: *Anabrus simplex*... Dark brown, black, or green; stout-bodied, wings absent. 1975 *Islander* (Victoria, B.C.) 26 Jan. 15/3 Densest pheasant populations occur in areas offering bonanza supplies of grasshoppers, Mormon crickets or some other... insect. 1845 N. F. MOORE *Diary* 26 Aug. (1946) 46 Our boat and everything about it is now covered with *Mormon flies as they are called, being, I am told, peculiar to this neighborhood. 1847 C. LANMAN *Summer in Wilderness* v. 34 They are called the Mormon fly and I was told were found on these rapids alone. [1909 *Cent. Dict. Suppl.* 828/3 *Mormon*... In *entom.*, an American hesperiid butterfly, *Atrytone hobomok*, which occurs from eastern Canada to the Mississippi valley.] 1882 C. M. CHASE *Editor's Run in N. Mexico* 109 Axtell... went so far as to lay plans... to get the territory admitted into the Union as a *Mormon state. 1893 L. WAGNER *More about Names* 35 Utah, otherwise The Mormon State, is called by the Mormons themselves Deseret. 1920 *Encycl. Relig. & Ethics* XI. 89/1 The economic salvation of the Mormon State arose... from the money spent in Utah by the Forty-Niners. 1948 MENCKEN *Amer. Lang. Suppl.* II. 640 Utah calls itself the *Beehive State*,... but the designation *Mormon State* is far more popular, and seems likely to stick. 1850 *Ann. Iowa* (1910) 3rd Ser. IX. 453 Here we struck the old *Mormon trail. 1868 'MARK TWAIN' in *Galaxy* May 63/1 The post route... changed partly to the old Mormon trail. 1949 *Kansas Hist. Q.* Feb. 39 The War Department decided... to improve the Mormon trail from Omaha as far as New Fort Kearney. 1833 in *D.A. s.v.*, The *Mormon War. 1834 *Knickerbocker* Aug. 159/2 *The Mormon War*... The war between the citizens of Jackson county, Missouri, and the disciples of the Book of Mormon. 1846 *Quincy* (Illinois) *Whig* 3 Feb. 2/4 He was a Major in the last *Mormon War'. 1857 *San Francisco Plaindealer* 10 Dec. 2/2 The Mormon war will furnish abundant material for Buncombe speeches. 1942 C. C. RISTER *Land Hunger* 8 Upon the outbreak of the 'Mormon War', Dave and his older brother Jack, rode away... to join the army. 1872 *Trans. Ill. Dept. Agric.* IX. p. ix, Mr. James H. McConnell... has... prosecuted experiments with the Indian Mallow (*Abutilon Avacennae*) variously known as 'stump weed', 'velvet leaf', 'butter print', '*Mormon weed', etc. 1907 A. B. LYONS *Plant Names* (ed. 2) 8 *Abutilon*... American Hemp, Indian Hemp, Mormon-weed, Pie-marker, Pie-print, Sheep-weed.

Hence '**Mormondom**, Mormons collectively, the territory of the Mormons, Mormon usages; **Mor'monic** *a.*, resembling the Mormons, polygamous; '**Mormonish** *a.*, pertaining to or

characteristic of Mormons or their beliefs; '**Mormonry** *rare* = MORMONDOM.

1846 *Quincy* (Illinois) *Whig* 19 Mar. 3/3 It would be desirable by all quiet citizens that they should be able to discover a complete evacuation of everything Mormonish in Nauvoo, before they hazard purchases in that place. 1852 *Oregon Statesman* (Oregon City) 6 Jan. 2/6 Your course looks as Mormonish as anything I ever saw. 1860 MAYNE REID in *Chamb. Jrnl.* XIV. 359 He would not be the only parent who... has so sacrificed upon the unhallowed altar of Mormondom. 1860 *Harper's Mag.* Nov. 857/2 We may be a trifle more fastidious than they are in Mormondom, but we have a notion that all the 'bad words' ought to be skipped when the ladies are around. 1873 *Mormondom* [see DIXIE² 2]. a 1886 H. S. BROWN *Autobiog.* (1887) 114 Salt Lake City is the capital of Mormondom. 1904 *Blackw. Mag.* June 812/1 Other domesticated male animals are so mormonic in their ideas that they recognise no distinction of any kind between their own kittens, puppies, calves, &c., and their neighbours' children. 1920 *Encycl. Relig. & Ethics* XI. 86/2 That Joseph Smith... was the real master of Mormondom is borne out by... accounts of him in the height of his power. 1930 *Amer. Mercury* Jan. 6/1 The next step was an accident, one of a series that has displayed God's providence to Mormony. 1957 W. MULDER *Homeward to Zion* xi. 289 The 'iniquitous' Cullom bill... stirred Mormondom to its center.

Mormoness (mɔ:mə'nɪs). [-ESS'] A female Mormon.

a 1861 T. WINTHROP *John Brent* (1862) ix. 99 Selecting, perhaps, a Mormoness to kidnap to-night. 1862 C. F. BROWNE *A. Ward his Book* (1865) 76 'Yes,' hollered a lot of femaile Mormonesses, ceasin me by the cote tales & swingin me round very rapid. 1906 *Out West* May 305 (title) The Writer Lady and the Mormoness.

Mormonism ('mɔ:mənɪz(ə)m). [*f.* MORMON + -ISM.] The religious doctrine of the Mormons. Also *fig.*

1831 *Niles' Reg.* 16 July 353/1 Mormonism... a new religion. 1834 E. D. HOWE (title) Mormonism unveiled. 1845 J. H. NEWMAN *Ess. Developm.* iv. §1. 241 A religion, such that men look at a convert to it with a feeling which no other sect raises, except Judaism, Socialism, or Mormonism. 1855 A. L. PHILLIPS *Mahometanism* vi. 244 Socialism and Mormonism and infidelity taking the place of religion and social order. 1881 W. G. MARSHALL *Thro. Amer.* viii. 184 Mormonism does not necessarily involve polygamy. 1913 E. F. BENSON *Thorley Weir* i. 33 'They can't all be serenading me.' 'I cannot imagine why not. A Mormonism of serenading young men is not illegal.' 1929 L. H. CREER *Utah & Nation* i. 3 Herein was also established the principle of modern revelation, one of the basic principles of Mormonism. 1958 MULDER & MORTENSEN *Among Mormons* p. v, The learned journals have discovered in Mormonism a ripe field for scholarship.

Mormonist ('mɔ:mənɪst). [*f.* MORMON + -IST.] = MORMON.

1842 DICKENS *Amer. Notes* I. v. 181, I should like to try the experiment on a Mormonist or two to begin with. 1890 in *Century Dict.*

Mormonite ('mɔ:mənɪt), *sb.* and *a.* Now *rare*. [*f.* the personal name *Mormon* (see MORMON) + -ITE.] *a. sb.* A Mormon. *b. adj.* Of or pertaining to the Mormons.

1831 *Columbian Reporter* (Taunton, Mass.) 24 Aug. 1/5 The Mormonites. We learn... that this infatuated people are again in motion. 1833 T. HAMILTON *Men & Manners in Amer.* II. vii. 310 We passed several parties of what were called Mormonites. 1835 C. BRADLEY *Jrnl.* 24 June in *Ohio Archaeol. & Hist. Q.* (1906) XV. 269 We have, too, a company of Mormanite missionaries aboard. 1859 *Mill. Liberty* iv. 164 The article of the Mormonite doctrine which is the chief provocative... is its sanction of polygamy. 1882 *Illustr. Mission. News* Mar. 28 Meetings... to denounce Mormonite polygamy. 1947 B. DE VOTO *Across Wide Missouri* 185 The 'Mormonites'... had been driven into the unsettled lands of Clay County. 1958 MULDER & MORTENSEN *Among Mormons* p. vi, Once the new church is founded the religious press is full of letters... about the Mormonites and their New Jerusalem.

mormope ('mɔ:məʊp). *Zool.* [ad. mod.L. *mormōp-*, *mormōps*, f. Gr. *μορμώ* MORMO + *ὤψ* face.] 'A bat of the genus *Mormops*' (*Cent. Dict.* 1890).

mormor, **mormur**, obs. forms of MURMUR.

mormosett, obs. form of MARMOSET.

|| **mormyrus** ('mɔ:mɪrəs). *Ichth.* Also 8 **mormylus**. [mod.L., a. Gr. *μορμύρος* (corruptly *μορμύλος*)] A fish of the African genus *Mormyrus*.

1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Mormyra*, or *Mormyrus*, (*Gr.*) a kind of Sea-fish of divers Colours. 1752 J. HILL *Hist. Anim.* 254 The Mormylus. This is a very singularly marked species [etc.]. 1774 *Goldsms. Nat. Hist.* (1776) VI. 315 The Mormyrus. The body oblong; the head elongated. 1887 *Amer. Naturalist* XXI. 584 G. A. Boulenger has recently described a Mormyrus from the Lower Congo.

Hence '**mormyr(e)**, **mor'myrian**, '**mormyrid**, a fish of the family *Mormyridæ*, of which the genus *Mormyrus* is the type.

1890 *Century Dict.*, *Mormyre*, *Mormyrian*. 1898 *Proc. Zool. Soc.* 15 Nov. 778 Those possible ancestors of the Mormyrs belong to the most generalized forms of Clupeines. 1899 *Ibid.* 28 Nov. 934 The Mormyrids.

morn (mɔ:n). *Forms:* 1 *morʒen*, *marʒen*, *mer(i)ʒen*, *merien* (also in oblique forms *morʒn-*, *morn-*, *marn-*), 2 *marʒan*, *moreʒen*, 2-3 *marʒen*, 3

mærzen, marhen, mor(e)ghen, 2-4 morzen, (4 moryhen); 3 marwen, morwhen, 3-5 morwen, 4 morewen, 5 morewane, morwyn, morwoun, morwyng; 3-5 morun, 4 moroun, 4-5 moren, 5 moron, moryn; 4-7 morne, 3- morn. See also MORROW. [Com. Teut.: the OE. forms represent three distinct types, each of which is represented in one or more of the other Teut. langs. (1) OE. *morzen* (inflected also *morzn-, morn-*) = OFris. **morgen*, *morn*, OS. *morgan* (MLG., MDu., Du. *morgen*), OHG. *morgan* (MHG., mod.G. *morgen*):—O Teut. **murgano-z*, represented also, with variation of suffix, by ON. *morgunn-, -onn* (Sw. *morgon*, Da. *morgen*). (2) OE. *myrzen-* (in the comb. *myrzenlic*) = ON. *myrginn*, Goth. *maurgin-s*:—O Teut. **murgino-z*. (3) OE. *marzen, mærgen* = MDu. *margen, mergen*, ON. *merginn* (OSw. *marghan*):—O Teut. **margano-z-, -ino-z*. The word in all forms retains the masculine gender.

The affinities outside Teut. are doubtful. Some refer the word to the pre-Teut. root **merk-* to be dark; but the absence of consonant-ablaut, as well as the inappropriateness of the sense, seems to render this view less probable than the alternative hypothesis that the root is **mergh-*, represented by Lith. *mirgu* to twinkle, *margas* parti-coloured.

The present monosyllabic form descends, partly at least, from the OE. contraction in oblique cases, *morne, mornes* for *morz(e)ne, morz(e)nes*. (The same contraction existed in ON.) But it may also in part represent the result of a process of contraction starting from ME. *morwen*, the intermediate forms being *morun, moren*, etc.

The ME. forms that retain the final *n* are for convenience placed here, though many of them might with equal propriety be referred to MORROW. In MSS. it is often doubtful whether the word is *morn* or *moru* = 'morrow'.]

1. The beginning of the day, dawn, sunrise. Only poet.: often personified.

Beowulf 1077 Sypðan morgen com. *Ibid.* 2103 Mergen. c.1400 *Destr.* Tray 9141 Hit semyt by sight of sitters aboute. As the moron mylde meltid aboute, When ho hasted with hond þe hore for to touche. 1480 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* ccxlv. 298 The morne aroos, the day gan spryng. 1592 SHAKS. *Ven. & Ad.* 454 Like a red morne, that euer yet betokend Wracke to the sea-man, tempest to the field. 1637 MILTON *Lycidas* 187 While the still morn went out with Sandals gray. 1792 WORDSW. *Descr. Sk.* 405 'Tis morn: with gold the verdant mountain glows. 1830 TENNYSON *Ode to Mem.* 70 What time the amber morn Forth gushes from beneath a low-hung cloud. 1852 M. ARNOLD *Parting* 86 Thy high mountain platforms, Where Morn first appears.

fig. 1813 SHELLEY *Q. Mab* ix. 38 Yet slow and gradual dawned the morn of love. 1852 M. ARNOLD *Empedocles* l. ii. 167 The first faint morn Of life.

b. The east; 'the land of dawn'.

1642 H. MORE *Poems* (1647) 31 A trimly decked Close Whose grassie pavement wrought with even line Ran from the Morn upon the Evening-close. 189. BARING-GOULD *Hymn, 'On the Resurrection marning'* iii, For a while the wearied body Lies with feet toward the morn. 1896 A. E. HOUSMAN *Shropshire Lad* iii, And you will list the bugle That blows in lands of morn.

c. northern morn (poet. nonce-use): the aurora borealis (cf. MORNING 4 b).

1842 TENNYSON *Morte d'Arthur* 139 The great brand.. Shot like a streamer of the northern morn.

2. The early part of the day; morning. Now chiefly poet.

Beowulf 2450 Symble bið gemyndgād morna gehwylce eoforan ellorsid. c.950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Matt. xx. 1 Ar in merne [Vulg. *prima mane*]. c.1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 115 Wa pere peode.. þer þa aldormen eðað on erne marzen ulazeliche [Eccl. x. 16]. c.1250 *Kent. Serm.* in *O.E. Misc.* 33 On good-man was þat ferst uut-yede bi þe Moreghen for to here werkmen into his winyarde. 13.. *E.E. Allit. P.* B. 493 Myrly on a fayr morn, monyth þe fyrst. 1389 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 4 In morun atte messe. c.1400 MAUNDEV. (1839) xv. 164 For some of hem, worschepe the Sonne, .. or the first thing that thei meeten at morwen. 1567 *Satir. Poems Reform.* iii. 1 About vj. hours at morne. 1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* iv. ii. 1 Deere trouble not your selfe: the morne is cold. 1629 MILTON *Christ's Nativ.* i, This is the Month, and this the happy morn Wherein [etc.]. 1750 GRAY *Elegy* xxviii, One morn I miss'd him on the custom'd hill. 1859 TENNYSON *Marriage Geraint* 157 But Guinevere lay late into the morn. 1896 A. E. HOUSMAN *Shropshire Lad* iv, Morns abed and daylight slumber Were not meant for man alive.

fig. 1594 SHAKS. *Rich. III.* iv. 16 Say that right for right Hath dim'd your Infant morne, to Aged night. 1602 — *Ham.* i. iii. 41 And in the Morne, and liquid dew of Youth, Contagious blastments are most imminent.

b. In phrases, as at (þon) morn and (at, þon) even (also eve and morn), etc.; morn by morn, morning after morning, occurring every morning; from morn to (or till) night, etc., all day long; † good morn, a salutation (see further GOOD a. 10c).

c.825 *Vesp. Psalter* liv. 18 On efenne on marne & on midne deg. a.1300 *Cursor M.* 6385 It come at morn and euening. 13.. *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 1208 'God moroun, sir Gawayn', sayde þat fayr lady. a.1400-50 *Alexander* 4769 Fra morewane to þe mydday merely þai spring. c.1450 HOLLAND *Howlat* 195 At euynd and at morn. 1588 SHAKS. *L.L.L.* v. ii. 660 He would fight, yea From morne till night. 1667 MILTON *P.L.* l. 742 From Morn To Noon he fell, from Noon to dewy Eve, A Summer's day. 1781 COWPER *Truth* 509 Herself, from morn to night, from night to morn, Her own abhorrence. 1816 J. WILSON *City of Plague* ii. iii. 48 A morn and even, And through the dismal day, that fierce aspect Glared on the city. 1827 KEBLE *Chr. Y., Even.* viii, Abide with me from morn till eve. 1847 TENNYSON *Princess* vii. 30 Morn by morn the lark Shot up and shrill'd in

flickering gyres. 1896 A. E. HOUSMAN *Shropshire Lad* vi, Buy them, buy them: eve and morn Lovers' ills are all to sell.

3. The next morning. Hence, the day after to-day or the day mentioned; = MORROW 2.

[Com. Teut.: cf. Goth. *du maurgina*, G. *morgen*, etc.]

† a. Without article. Chiefly with prep. as on or upon morn. *Obs.* exc. in TO-MORN dial. (See also A-MORROW 2.)

Beowulf 2484 þa ic on morgne gefrægn mæz oðerne billes ecgum on bonan stælan. c.1000 ÆLFRIC *Saints' Lives* iii. 584 Se læce him cwæð to. Ne lyfastu oð æfen. þa cwæð basilius. hwæt gif ic bide merigenes. c.1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 1161 Abraham up on morzen stod. a.1300 *Cursor M.* 3345 On morn wit godds benison Was mai rebecca lede o ton. c.1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 7104 þai war on morne to durham boun.

† b. other morn (Sc.): the next day but one.

1572 tr. *Buchanan's Detect. Mary Q. Scot.* T i j b, He hes prayt me to remane vpoun hym quhill vther morne.

c. the morn: the morrow. Now only Sc. and north. dial.

c.1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 79 A þe marzen [the good Samaritan] bitahte him twa peneges to spenen on him. a.1300 *Cursor M.* 2917 Abraham went him, on þe morn, To pat sted. c.1300 *Havelok* 811 On þe morwen, hwan it was day, He stirt up sone. a.1440 *Sir Degrev.* 1337 Sire Degriuaunt on the morwoun Com aze to the thorun. 1485 CAXTON *Paris & V.* (1868) 42 Tyl on the morne at nyght. 1508 DUNBAR *Poems* v. 18 Scho slepit quhill the morn at none, et rais airly. 1544 in *Tytler Hist. Scot.* (1864) II. 401 My lord Governour tuke to be advised while the morne at even. 1887 P. McNEILL *Blawearie* 133 Mother's away for the morn's meat. 1888 BARRIE *Auld Licht Idylls* viii. 171 Ay, Bell, the morn's the Sabbath.

d. the morn: used advb. (orig. in the accus.) = to-morrow, on the morrow. Now only Sc.

a.1300 *Cursor M.* 11532 þe morun quen þai risen ware, .. þai tok þair leue. 1340 *Ayenb.* 46 þane morzen huanne he zet ate gemene: his arowe vil ope þet cheker al bldy. 1461 *Rolls of Parl. V.* 476/2 And the morne, the xvi day of Decembre, my Lord Chaunceller opened.. the matiers above-seid. c.1475 *Rauf Coilzeur* 299 Cum the morne to the Court and do my counsaill. 1569 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* I. 669 To tak jorney the morne the acht day of this instant. 1621 *Gude & Gadlie Ball.* App. i. (S.T.S.) 234 This day thow was ane King with Croun, The morn cummis deith withoutin dreid. 1788 BURNS 'There was a lass' ii, But Duncan swoor a haly aith That Meg should be a bride the morn. 1818 SCOTT *Rob Roy* xxiii, He was glad if I wad eat a reisted haddock .. at breakfast wi' him the morn. 1869 C. GIBBON R. *Gray* iv, I'll see how ye're getting on the morn or neist day.

† e. More explicitly, the morn after. *Obs.*

14.. *Gregory's Chron.* in *Hist. Coll. Citizen London* (Camden) 110 The kyng sende hime worde yf they wolde delivery the towne on the morn aftyr, be the oure of mydnyght .. he wolde accepte hyt [etc.]. *Ibid.* 112 Onne the morn aftyr Syn Symonys day and Jude. 1483 *Rolls of Parl. VI.* 253/2 From the afore written morne next after Seint Hillarie day. 1560-1 *Bk. Discipl. Ch. Scot.* i. (1621) 2 The Assembly appointed, the laird of Dunn .. to convene the morn after the preaching. a.1578 LINDESAY (Pitscottie) *Chron. Scot.* (S.T.S.) I. 55 The morn thairefter the gentillmen war honourabillie buriet in the kirk yaird.

f. the morn's morn(ing, night), etc. = to-morrow morning, night, etc. Also used advb. Sc.

1816 SCOTT *Antiq.* xi, Till the morn's morning. 1822 GALT *Sir A. Wylie* ix, Your Leddyship's brother.. will be here betimes the morn's morning. 1889 BARRIE *Window in Thrums* xx. 193 Jamie, I'll no hae ye to sit aside me the morn's nicht.

4. attrib. and Comb. a. In the sense of 'morning', as morn-devotion, -dew, -drink, -light, milk, -prayer, rising, sleep, -song; † morn-bell, a bell rung as a call to matins or to early mass; † morn-mass = MORROW-MASS; † morn-priest, the priest celebrating early mass; also similitative, instrumental, and objective, with adjs. and pples., as morn-bright, † -dawning, -like, -loved, -waking.

1568-9 in *Fabric Rolls York Minster* (Surtees) 115 To Nicholas Richerdson for a rope to the *morne bell, 3s. 1642 H. MORE *Song of Soul* iii. iii. xlv, She sees his blazing *morn-bright eye. 1645 RUTHERFORD *Tryal & Tri. Faith* (1845) 269 A glimmering of *morn-dawning light. 1600 FAIRFAX *Tasso* i. xv, Godfrey .. then his *morne deuotions sed. 1606 SHAKS. *Ant. & Cl.* iii. xii. 9 The *Morne-dew on the Mertle leafe. a.1440 *Sir Eglam.* 381 Hys *morne-drynke he had tane. *Beowulf* 917 Da wæs *morgenleoh scofen and scynden. c.1205 LAY. 17946 þat we i þan morzen-liht mæzen come forð riht forð at Meneue. 1593 NASHE *Christ's T.* 71 b, Your *morne-like christall countenaunces shall be netted ouer. 1606 DRAYTON *Eglog.* ii. Poems D 2, The *morn-lou'd Mary-gould. 1511 *Acc. Ld. High Treas. Scotl.* IV. 180 For offerand to tua *morne missis and at the hie miss. a.1310 in *Wright Lyric P.* ix. 36 Whittore then the *mornen mylk. c.1386 CHAUCER *Prol.* 358 An Anlaas and a gipser al of silk Heeng at his girdel, whit as morne Milk. 1603 SHAKS. *Meas. for M.* II. iv. 71 If that be sin, Ile make it my *Morne-praier, To haue it added to the faults of mine, And nothing of your answer. 1466 in *Archæologia* L. 1. 44 Item j nothir Riddyall be hynde the *morne preste in the quere. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 13 [Mercurie hath] the *morne rising in Aquarius, but very seldome in Leo. a.1572 KNOX *Hist. Ref.* Wks. 1846 I. 175 And therefore qwyetness, after the reullis of phisick, and a *morne sleap was requisite for My Lord. 1601 DEACON & WALKER *Spirits & Divels* 339 His Euen-song and *Morne-song, they are one and the same. 1593 LODGE *Phillis* (1875) 21 And Phillis hath *morne-waking birdes, Hir risings for to honour.

† b. In the sense of 'to-morrow', as morn-day, MORN-WHILE. *Obs.*

971 *Büchl. Hom.* 213 Godes man ne sceolde be þan morgendæge þencean, þylæs þæt wære þæt [etc.]. c.1375 Sc.

Leg. Saints xl. (Ninian) 462 þai .. bad þare til þe morne-day. a.1450 *Cursor M.* 5993 (Fairf.), Moises prayed þe morne day & alle þe fleys ware a-way.

morn: see MORE adv. 5 a.

Mornay ('mɔ:nei). Also mornay. [perh. f. the name of Philippe de Mornay (died 1623), a French Huguenot writer.] *Mornay sauce* (also in Fr. form *sauce mornay*): a rich white sauce flavoured with cheese. Also *ellipt.*, a dish served with Mornay sauce.

1906 A. FILIPPINI *International Cook Bk.* 623 Fillet of sole, mornay. 1925 LEYEL & HARTLEY *Gentle Art of Cookery* 20 Sauce mornay, a cheese sauce. 1939 A. L. SIMON *Conc. Encycl. Gastron.* I. 39/1 Mornay, sauce. Heat the required amount of *Béchamel*.. When ready to serve, add as much Parmesan cheese as desired. 1948 L. MARION *Be your Own Chef* xii. 230 Remove the vegetable marrow from the oven. Throw away the water .. and pour the Mornay Sauce over the pieces of vegetable. 1963 R. CARRIER *Great Dishes of World* 62 Mornay sauce—for fish, vegetables, poultry, poached eggs, noodle and macaroni mixtures. 1965 *House & Garden* Dec. 84/2 Mornay. Just cheese, but the basis of some of the most wonderful recipes there are. 1974 I. MURDOCH *Sacred & Profane Love Machine* 311 Well, *oeufs* somehow? Mornay?

morne (mɔ:n), sb.¹ *Antiq.* Forms: 5 moorne, 6-7 moorne, 8 morn, 9- morne. [a. F. *morne*, vbl. sb. f. OF. *morner* to blunt (a lance), f. *morne* blunted, dull: see MORNE a.] The rebated head of a tilting lance; = CORONAL sb. 3.

The editor of Guillim (quot. 1632) gives an explanation which would make the word synonymous with MORNETTE. 1494 in *Lett. & Papers Rich. III & Hen. VII* (Rolls) I. 399 Thomas Ryder came owt of the towne and to hym was presented ij speres with moornes, where of he toke the choise and Treury toke the toder. *Ibid.* 400 And Sir Edward A Borough at that cours brac his sere well upon the hill of Suffolke; and the said erll glissed on the helme of the said Sir Edward, the wiche ran with speres with moornes. c.1500 in *Strutt's Sports & Past.* (1801) Introd. 13 The speare hedded with the morne. a.1586 SIDNEY *Arcadia* II. (1622) 179 His Lances..so were they coloured with hookes neere the mourne, that they prettily represented sheep-hooks. 1632 *Guillim's Her.* iv. xiv. 342 The Iron heads of Tilt-speares.. which usually haue six or eight Mournes (for so are those little piked things called, which are on the top or head of this cronell or Coronet). 1824 MEYRICK *Anc. Armour* II. 246 Their lances haue small points rebated or bent down, called mournes. 1876 *Jrnl. Brit. Archæol. Assoc.* XXXII. 125 We hear of spears, of .. tilting-lances with mournes, coronels, and vamplates.

|| morne (mɔ:n), sb.² [American-French, ? corruption of Sp. *morón*.] A small round hill. 1889 *Harper's Mag.* Nov. 846/1 The road .. sinks between mournes wooded to their summits.

|| morne (mɔ:n), a. [Fr.; believed to be of Teut. origin: cf. MOURN v.] Dismal, dreary.

1844 KINGLAKE *Eothen* xvi. 215 The chaunt was morne and doleful. 1848 AYTOUN *Danube & Euxine* 16 Rolling down my torpid waters Through a silence morne and drear. 1879 MRS. OLIPHANT *Geo. II.* I. 14 The morne monotony of the life that lingers out to its last moment.

morne, obs. form of MOURN.

|| morné ('mɔ:nei), a. *Her.* Also mornee, *erron.* mortne, mortné. [Fr.; pa. pple. of *morner* to blunt.] Said of a lion rampant represented as having no tongue, teeth, or claws.

1722 NISBET *Syst. Her.* 296 The Lion of his Family was represented afterward, without Claws, and blazoned Mornee. 1725 J. COATS *Dict. Her.* (1739), *Mort ne*, is a term Colombiere has, and apply'd to a Lyon. 1780 EDMONDSON *Heraldry* II. Gloss., *Morné* or *Mortné*. 1868-93 CUSSANS *Handbk. Her.* viii. (ed. 4) 129 *Morné*: Disarmed.

morned (mɔ:nd), a. *Her.* [f. MORNE sb.¹ + -ED.] Of a spear: Having a blunt head. 1890 in *Century Dict.*

morner, obs. form of MOURNER.

mornette (mɔ:'net). *Antiq.* [a. OF. *mornet* (Littré), dim. of *morne*: see MORNE sb.¹] One of the points of the coronel of a tilting-spear.

1824 MEYRICK *Anc. Armour* II. 246 *note*, The points of the coronel were called mornettes, or little mournes. 1846 FAIRHOLT *Costume* (1885) II. Gloss. 289.

mornevall, obs. form of MOURNIVAL.

† mornif, a. *Obs.* rare⁻¹. [? f. MOURN v. + -if, -IVE; but cf. OF. *morni*, f. *morne* sad.] Mournful. 13.. *E.E. Allit. P.* A. 386 In blisse I se þe blypely blent & I a man al mornif mate.

morning ('mɔ:niŋ), sb. (and a.) Forms: 3 morezening(e), 3-4 mor(e)wening(e), 4 mor(e)-wenyng(e), morennyng(e), 4-5 morwenyng(e), mor(o)wnyng(e), morowning, morowenyng, 5 morenyng(e), 6 Sc. moirneing, 4-6 mornyng(e), 4- morning. [ME. *morwening*, *morning*, f. *morwen* MORN + -ING¹, on the analogy of EVENING.]

I. The simple word.

1. a. Originally, the time of the approach or beginning of 'morn'; the period extending from a little before to a little after sunrise. The word gradually became synonymous with MORN

(which is now only *poet.* and *dial.*). In modern use: The early part of the day-time, ending at noon or at the hour of the midday meal.

a 1250 *Owl & Night*. 1718 (Jesus Oxf. MS.) þe wrenne for heo cupe singe þar com in þære moreweninge [(Cott. MS.) moreweninge] To helpe þære nyhtegale. c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1725) 17 Right in the mornynge in aldermost nede Com þe kynges sonnes tuo. c 1380 WYCLIF *Serm.* Sel. Wks. I. 266 A nyxt is partid in foure houres; as evenyng and mydnyxt, cockis crowinge and morewynge. c 1407 LYDG. *Reson & Sens.* 458 Herest, how the briddes syng for gladnesse of the morweninge. c 1450 HOLLAND *Howlat* 157 All thus in May, as I ment in a mornynge. 1596 SHAKS. *Tam. Shr.* III. ii. 113 The morning weares, 'tis time we were at Church. 1678 R. L'ESTRANGE *Seneca's Mor.* II. xix. (1696) 282 How many precious Mornings do we spend in Consultation with Barbers, Taylors [etc.]. a 1707 BP. *Patrick Autobiog.* (1839) 90 Some pious persons.. had desired prayers at the hour of ten in the morning. 1728 VANBR. & CIB. *Prov. Husb.* IV. i. An hundred Pound in the Morning, and want another afore Night! 1833 TENNYSON *New-Year's Eve* vi. In the early early morning. *Mod.* My mornings are occupied with correspondence.

b. *in the morning*, appended to an hour-date, means between midnight and noon; = *a.m.*

a 1654 SELDEN *Table-T.* (Arb.) 82 Sitting up till two of the Clock in the Morning. 1727-52 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v., The astronomers reckon *morning, mane*, from the time of midnight, to that of midday.—Thus an eclipse is said to begin at eleven o'clock in the morning, &c. 1797 T. WRIGHT *Autobiog.* (1864) 194 A quarter past one o'clock in the morning. 1876 *Encycl. Brit.* V. 292/1 The Celestines were bound to say matins in the choir at two o'clock in the morning.

c. The portion of the day extending to the fashionable dinner time.

1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* xv. ii, Past three in the morning, or to reckon by the old style, in the afternoon. 1840 *John Bull* 31 May 1 M. Liszt will give at Two o'clock on Tuesday morning, June 9, Recitals on the Pianoforte.

d. *fig.* The beginning, or early part (of anything likened to a day).

1595 W. S. *Lochrine* II. vi. E. Thus in the morning of my victories, Thus in the prime of my felicitie To cut me off by such hard ouerthrow. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 351 Moses telleth of the reigne and power of Chederlaomer King of Elam, in that morning of the world extended to the borders of Canaan. 1786 BURNS *To James Smith* xv, O Life! how pleasant in thy morning. 1855 PRESCOTT *Philip II*, I. viii. (1857) 149 A war which hung like a dark cloud on the morning of her reign.

e. *Ellipt.* for *morning paper, colloq.*

1961 [see EVENING sb. 2 f]. 1966 *New Statesman* 7 Oct. 503/3 Thomson already controls the *Scotsman*, three provincial mornings and nine evenings. 1970 K. GILES *Death in Church* v. 121 Did you see the mornings?.. The act of killing the clergy seems to enrage English journalists.

2. a. With qualifying adj. denoting the kind of weather, etc., prevailing, or the pleasure (or the contrary) experienced during the morning.

one or some fine morning, etc.: see FINE a. 15b.
c 1374 CHAUCER *Compl. Mars* 151 And therefore in this lusty morwynge As I best can I wol hit seyn and syng. c 1402 LYDG. *Compl. Bl. Knt.* 25 Clere and faire was the morowning. 1546 J. HEYWOOD *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 81 Thus cloudy mornynge turne to cleere after noones. 1678 R. L'ESTRANGE *Seneca's Mor., Epist.* vi. (1696) 503 In a Frosty Morning. 1784 COWPER *Task* vi. 58 The morning [was] sharp and clear. 1865 G. MACDONALD *A. Forbes* 11 When the morning was wet.

b. *good morning*: see GOOD a. 10c. (Cf. the earlier *good morn*, GOOD-MORROW.) In informal speech often shortened to *morning*.

1611 [see GOOD a. 10c]. 1653 WALTON *Angler* I. i You are wel overtaken Sir, a good morning to you. 1751 ELIZA HEYWOOD *Betsy Thoughtless* I. 268 In going out, he saw Mr. Goodman in the parlour, who gave him the good morning as he passed. 1895 'H. S. MERRIMAN' *Grey Lady* II. vii. (1899) 254 'Morning—morning!' he cried. 'Good morning', replied Luke. 1911 G. B. SHAW *Blanco Posnet* 390 Morning, Elder. (*Passing on*). Morning Strapper. (*Passing on*). Morning, Miss Evans. 1968 G. BUTLER *Coffin Following* vi. 120 'Morning,' said the ticket collector.

3. Idiomatic uses and phrases. a. Used adv. (in ME. rarely †*the morning*) for 'in the morning'. Now only in collocations like *morning and evening*. Also in proverbial phrase *morning, noon, and night* = all the day, incessantly.

1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 11676 þe tiwesday to euesham he wende þe morweninge. 1697 T. BROWN *Dispensary (ad fin.)* Wks. 1709 III. III. 90 Take one Spoonful of it Morning and Evening. 1808 E. WEETON *Let.* I Apr. in *Jrnl. of Governess* (1969) I. 80 Your praises.. have operated almost like a dose of salts, and have worked me morning, noon, and night for these two days. 1864 TROLLOPE *Can you forgive Her?* I. xx. 160 Your sitting here all alone, morning, noon, and night, won't bring him back. 1891 N. GOULD *Double Event* 17 I'm sick of the name. Morning, noon, and night I hear nothing else. 1892 C. WHITAKER *Student's Aid to Prayer Bk.* Hist. Sk. p. vi, The Litany may be used morning or evening or both.

b. In certain phrases the article is omitted, as † *in morning* (obs.), † *at morning* (now rare), † *till morning*, † *before morning*, † *from morning till evening*, † *to night*, etc.; also † *all morning* (adv.) beside *all the morning*. Also † A-MORNING.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 7181 On nighter-tale, or in morning. *Ibid.* 13291 Amorning fand he dan leui. 1530 PALSGR. 434/1 He applyeth his crafte from mornynge to nyght. 1596 SHAKS. *Merch.* V. III. ii. 279 He pleyes the Duke at morning and at night. 1713 SWIFT *Address to Earl of Oxford, Imit. Horace, Ep.* I. vii. 78 Soon grows Domestick; seldom fails Either at Morning, or at Meals. 1788 MRS. HUGHES *Henry & Isabella* III. 17 Not having seen her all morning, she [etc.]. 1832

SOUTHEY *Let.* (1856) IV. 261, I..very seldom employ myself upon the same [thing] at morning and in the evening. 1842 PLANCHÉ *White Cat* II. Extravaganzas 1879 II. 164 We won't go home till morning, Till day-light doth appear. 1849 M. ARNOLD *New Sirs* I, I, who in your train at morning Stroll'd and sang with joyful mind, Heard, at evening, sounds of warning. 1887 HALL CAINE *Deemster* xii, All morning she had dreamt of her husband.

c. † *on mornings*, A-MORNINGS (obs.), of *mornings* (see OF *prep.* 52 b): habitually in the morning. Also *mornings* as adv. in the same sense; now rare or *dial.* Also, † of a *mornings* = 'of a morning'.

[1377, etc.: see A-MORNINGS]. 1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. xxvi. 38 The scottis, on mornynis and nyghtis, made many skryes to trouble the oste, but lytle hurt they dyd. 1575 LANEHAM *Let.* (1871) 58, I am..iolly & dry a mornings. 1620 VENNER *Via Recta* (1650) 55 Sometimes mornings fasting a small draught thereof may be profitable for them. 1652 tr. *Scudery's Ibrahim* IV. II. 174 Mornings and evenings only I took him out Lessons. 1732 MRS. WESLEY in *Wesley's Wks.* (1829) I. 388 Mornings they had always spoon-meat; sometimes at nights. c 1740 CHESTERF. *Let. to Son* xvii. (1774) I. 18 When the sun shines on either side of us (as it does mornings and evenings) the shadows are very long. 1795 COLERIDGE *Let.* (1895) I. 137 Only amusing myself on mornings. 1849 [see OF 52 b]. 1893 H. C. O'NEILL *Told in the Dimples* 28 Farmer Spurrier could see the plough at work.. before he got out of his bed mornings. 1936 S.P.E. *Tract* XLV. 192 A peculiar use of the plural form is illustrated in 'The operatic tenor Campanini was engaged to sing mornings'. 1938 T. WILDER *Our Town* I. 11 Quarter of nine mornings, noontimes, and three o'clock afternoon's [sic], the hull town can hear the yelling and screaming from those schoolyards.

d. *this morning*: the morning of to-day. Chiefly in adv. use.

1577 C'LESS MAR in *3rd Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* 419/1, I rassaut this moirneing ane wreitting. 1592 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* v. iii. 305 A glooming peace this morning with it brings. 1606 — *Ant. & Cl.* IV. v. 5 The Soldier That has this morning left thee. 1703 MAUNDRELL *Journ. Jerus.* 5 May (1810) 181 This morning we pass'd by the fountain of Barrady. 1865 H. KINGSLEY *Hillyars & B.* xii, The fellows who got bailed up by young Hillyar this morning.

e. *in or of a morning*: habitually in the morning.

1678 R. L'ESTRANGE *Seneca's Mor.* II. xvi. (1696) 264 We wonder.. how any Man can.. endure to rise so early in a Morning. 1798 *Monthly Mag.* VI. 171 To take a walk in the High-Street in a morning. 1824 LADY GRANVILLE *Let.* (1894) I. 325, I am..going to receive them of a morning. 1862 MRS. H. WOOD *Channings* x, He should only have to go to the office for two hours before breakfast in a morning, to make up for the two lost in the day.

f. In genitive. Formerly often equivalent to the attrib. use. Now only in the senses 'belonging to the particular morning', 'occupying a morning'.

1588 SHAKS. *Tit. A.* II. iii. 201 Vpon whose leaues are drops of new-shed-blood, As fresh as mornings dew distill'd on flowers. 1602 F. HERRING *Anat.* 8 Redie to visit his Patients at any hour, being as good an afternoones-man as a morning's-man. 1655 WALTON *Angler* v. (1661) 90 Come give my Scholer and me a Mornings-drink, and a bit of meat to breakfast. 1678 R. L'ESTRANGE *Seneca's Mor.* II. xxii. (1696) 318 He gave me a Mornings Visit. 1697 T. BROWN *Dispensary* I. Wks. 1709 III. III. 68 What will be the Charges of this Morning's Work? 1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 134 ¶ 2, I constantly peruse your Paper as I smoke my Morning's Pipe. 1859 TENNYSON *Geraint & Enid* 571 So the ruffians growl'd, Fearing to lose.. Their chance of booty from the morning's raid.

g. *(the) morning after (the night before)*: a morning on which the effects of the previous night's drinking or revelry are unpleasantly felt; also *attrib.* and *absol.*, these effects or a person suffering from them; also in extended use for any unpleasant aftermath of pleasure. Also *morning after*, applied to a contraceptive pill that is effective when taken some time after sexual intercourse.

1884 *Punch* 31 May 264/1 His method of inoculation for hydrophobia seems uncommonly like the old 'morning-after' remedy, when the chippy one who could 'strike matches on his tongue' was recommended to take 'a hair of the dog that bit him'. 1909 E. NESBIT *Daphne in Fitzroy St.* xvi. 256 'I'm all right,' said the girl.. 'That's what we all of us say, when it comes to be the morning after,' said Mrs. Delarue. 1922 JOYCE *Ulysses* 231 It was blue o'clock the morning after the night before. 1927 KIPLING *Limits & Renewals* (1932) 157 There wasn't much doubt what Jimmy had been up to. He was altogether 'the morning after'. 1942 T. BAILEY *Pink Camellia* v. 28 She sat up and looked at herself in the mirror. 'The morning after! And my face looks like it.' 1946 'BRAHMS' & 'SIMON' *Trottie True* vi. 152 'The Duke's got a morning-after,' she said crisply. 1947 *Sat. Rev.* (U.S.) 12 Apr. 20/1 The nation relaxes, and only the morning-after headaches and the morning-after quarterback remain. 1957 A. C. CLARKE *Deep Range* iv. 43 He was not pleased to find that the entire stock of 'morning-after' pills had already been consumed. a 1963 S. PLATH *Crossing Water* (1971) 33 Musky as a lovebed the morning after. 1967 V. C. CLINTON-BADDELEY *Death's Bright Dart* 169 One of those aristocratic men in the advertisements whose morning-after needs are ministered to by a smiling and provident butler. 1967 N.Y. *Times* 24 Aug. 35 Dr. Chang and Dr. Pincus had been working recently on a new pill, known popularly as the 'morning-after' pill. It affects the egg after ovulation. 1969 *Daily Tel.* 3 July 23/3 Trials of a 'morning after' pill had been promising. 1973 *Express* (Trinidad & Tobago) 17 Mar. 7/1 The Food and Drug Administration will approve the use of diethylstilbestrol or DES as a 'morning after' contraceptive pill for women in emergency situations such as rape. 1973 L. MEYNELL *Thirteen Trumpeters* xiv. 215 'I felt awful. I didn't care

whether I lived or died... 'A classic case of the morning-after-the-night-before feeling.'

4. a. *poet.* The dawn, daybreak; the light of dawn. Often *personified*. (Cf. Ps. cxxxix. 9.)

1593 SHAKS. 3 *Hen. VI.* II. i. 21 See how the Morning opes her golden Gates. 1599 — *Hen. V.* IV. i. 88 Is not that the Morning which breaks yonder? 1611 BIBLE *Isa.* xiv. 12 O Lucifer, sonne of the morning. 1667 MILTON *P.L.* v. 20 Awake, the morning shines, and the fresh field Calls us. 1781 COWPER *Retirement* 432 While morning kindles with a windy red. 1821 SHELLEY *Adonais* xiv, Morning sought Her eastern watch-tower, and her hair unbound. 1833 TENNYSON *Enone* 54 Far up the solitary morning smote The streaks of virgin snow. 1859 FITZGERALD tr. *Omar* i, Awake! for Morning in the Bowl of Night Has flung the Stone that puts the Stars to Flight.

fig. 1742 YOUNG *Nt. Th.* VIII. 255 The blush of morning, in his cheek, turns pale.

b. *northern morning*: the Aurora Borealis. *rare.*

1836 *Uncle Philip's Convers. Whale Fishery* 215 The Aurora Borealis, or northern morning, as it is called. 1842 TENNYSON *Talking Oak* 275.

5. a. A morning draught, a glass of liquor taken before breakfast. Chiefly *Sc.*

1718 RAMSAY *Christ's Kirk* Gr. III. vi, Steen.. Came in to get his morning. 1814 SCOTT *Wav.* xviii, Of this he took a copious dram, observing, he had already taken his morning with Donald Bean Lean, before his departure. 1843 LEVER *J. Hinton* iv, 'Are you ready for your morning?'.. He poured.. a brimming goblet full of some white compound, and handed it to me.. I put it to my lips, and found it to be capital milk-punch. 1894 'IAN MACLAREN' *Bonny Brier Bush* v. 187 Aifter a whilie they tak a mornin' wi' a freend and syne a gless at the public-house in the evenin'.

b. 'A slight repast taken at rising, some hours before what is called breakfast' (Jam.). *dial.*

1818 SCOTT *Leg. Montr.* vi, But now I must go down.. and see that Gustavus [a horse] has his morning. 1861 HUGHES *Tom Brown at Oxf.* III, I just watched the 'ed porter.. across to the buttery to get his mornin'. 1897 *Shetland News* 29 May (E.D.D.), Bread for the Mason's mornings.

II. *attrib.* and *Comb.* (and quasi-*adj.*)

6. Simple *attrib.*, with various nouns of action, as in *morning-dawn*, *-peep*, *-rise*, † *-spring*, *-wake*. Chiefly *poet.*

1810 S. GREEN *Reformist* I. 28 Notwithstanding the moon lasting till 'morning-dawn. a 1687 VILLIERS (Dk. Buckhm.) *Poems* (1775) 144 Rhime next his heart, he takes at *morning-peep, Some love-epistles at his hours of sleep. 1599 SHAKS., etc. *Pass. Pilgr.* xiv, The *morning rise Doth scite each mouing scence from Idle rest. 1535 COVERDALE *Josh.* vi. 15 Vpon the seuenth daye when the *mornynge sprynge arose, they gat them vp early. 1678 DRYDEN & LEE *Cædipus* III. i. (1679) 44 My Soul then stole my Body out by night; And brought me back to Bed e're *Morning-wake.

7. *attrib.* passing into *adj.* a. With the sense: Existing, prevailing, or taking place in the morning.

1593 SHAKS. *Lucr.* 778 With rotten dampis rauish the *morning aire. 1928 E. BLUNDEN *Retreat* 33 With friends as nimble as *morning-beams, Who sped with him to this playground. 1535 COVERDALE *Hosea* vi. 4 Yourse loue is like *mornynge cloude, & like a dew y' goeth early awaye. 1535 — *Wisd.* xi. 22 Yee as a droppe of y^e *morning dew, that falleth downe vpon the earth. 1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N.* IV. i. 126 Their heads are hung With eares that sweepe away the morning dew. 1590 SPENSER *F.Q.* I. ix. 41 And he, that points the Centonell his foome, Doth license him depart at sound of *morning droome. 1890 KIPLING *Barrack-Room Ballads* (1892) 163 He hewed the living rock with sweat and tears, And reared a God against the *morning-gold. 1634 MILTON *Comus* 920 And I must haste ere *morning hour To wait in Amphitrite's bowr. 1667 — *P.L.* IX. 194 The humid Flours, that breathd Thir *morning incense. 1593 SHAKS. *Lucr.* 745 He in his speed lookes for the *morning light. 1820 SHELLEY *Good-Nt.* III, To hearts which near each other move From evening close to morning light, The night is good. 1930 R. CAMPBELL *Adamastor* 86 With food and drink, at morning-light, The children met me at the water-side. 1722 DE FOE *Plague* (1840) 51 The watchman.. let them alone till the *morning-man, or day-watchman, as they called him, came to relieve him. 1675 HAN. WOOLLEY *Gentlewoman's Comp.* 203 Cheese, of which there are three kinds: *Morning-Milk-Cheese, Nettle-Cheese, and floaten-Milk-Cheese. 1827 T. J. DIBDIN *Reminisc.* I. 251 A large play bill from Dublin, announcing *morning performances, on account of a partial insurrection or rebellion. 1896 MARY ANDERSON *Few Mem.* vi. (ed. 2) 92 A morning performance when two young men.. disturbed the actors and public with loud remarks. 1535 COVERDALE *Hosea* vi. 3 As the euenynge and *mornynge rayne vpon the earth. 1634 MILTON *Comus* 622 Every.. plant.. That spreads her verdant leaf to th' *morning ray. 1657 in *Shropsh. Parish Documents* (1903) 51 Published 3 severall Lords Days.. at the close of *morning service. 1862 MRS. H. WOOD *Channings* xxxviii, The day was a holiday from school, but not from morning service. 1891 *Law Times* XCI. 3/1 For the two sessions 1833 and 1834 *morning sittings from twelve to three were devoted to petitions. 1894 *Daily News* 17 Jan. 5/3 There have been twenty-three morning sittings of the House of Commons since the beginning of the present session. A 'morning' sitting, as most people know, opens at two o'clock in the afternoon, and ends at seven. 1593 SHAKS. 3 *Hen. VI.* IV. vii. 80 When the *Morning Sunne shall raise his Carre Aboue the Border of this Horizon. 1632 SHERWOOD, The *morning time, la *matinée*. 1858 W. T. MATSON *Sonn.* Poems 460 In the rathe morning-time of life. 1727-52 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v., *Morning twilight. 1849 DE QUINCEY *Dream Fugue* Wks. 1890 XIII. 321 The morning twilight even then was breaking.

¶ In poetry, *morning adj.* often connotes vaguely the attributes possessed in the morning, or the fact that morning is the time referred to.

1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N.* IV. i. 99, I doe heare the morning Larke. 1600 — *A.Y.L.* II. vii. 146 The Schoole-boy with his Satchell And shining morning face. 1602 — *Ham.* I. ii.

218 The Morning Cocke crew lowd. 1833 BROWNING *Pauline* 13 The morning swallows with their songs like words. 1916 D. H. LAWRENCE *Amores* 125 It seemed that I and the morning world were pressed cup-shape to take this reiver Bird. 1917 — *Look! We have come Through!* 77 See, glittering on the milk-blue, morning lake They are laying the golden racing-track of the sun.

b. Of things intended to be worn in the morning.

In this use *morning* usually means early morning or forenoon; but in *morning dress, clothes, costume*, it is now used merely in contradistinction to 'evening'.

c 1620 *Roxb. Ball.* (1801) VII. 422 Casting from him his morning gown. 1700 T. BROWN *Acc. Journ. Exon. Wks.* 1709 III. 1. 101, I have given you an Account of my Journey, every Part just scribbled o'er with as much Freedom as 'twas acted, wanting Leisure to put it in any other than a loose Morning-dress. 1755 JOHNSON, *Morning gown*, a loose gown worn before one is formally dressed. 1804 *Jackson's Oxford Jnl.* Aug., Morning dress of fine cambric. 1825 J. F. COOPER *Lionel Lincoln* II. vi. 151 As the airy band of her morning cap waved aside. 1862 MRS. H. WOOD *Channings* xvii, At ten, Lady Augusta... entered the breakfast-room in a dirty morning wrapper, and rang the bell. 1867 *Harper's Mag.* Aug. 362/1 He got himself a new morning suit for shop use. 1891 T. HARDY *Tess* xxxii, A perfect morning costume. 1896 MARY ANDERSON *Few Mem.* vii. (ed. 2) 110 Her strange working costume of pale grey cloth, made like a man's morning suit. 1897 *Genealog. Mag.* Oct. 325 Ladies wore what is technically described as morning dress. 1912 'C. F. BENTON' *Fairs & Fetes* 118 They should sell brushes and combs... and morning jackets. 1933 *Week-end Review* 21 Jan. 69/2 Black morning coat and waistcoat, grey striped trousers, grey tie and pearl pin. 1969 R. GODDEN *In this House of Brede* xix. 395 Japanese gentlemen in morning coats, grey waistcoats, striped trousers.

8. *Comb.* (similative, objective, or instrumental) with adjs. or pples., as in *morning-blue, -breathing, -bright, -cold, -coloured, -fair, -gathered, -grey, -winged* adjs. *Usu. poet.*

1920 D. H. LAWRENCE *Lost Girl* xvi. 366 The lovely translucent pale irises, tiny and *morning-blue, they lasted only a few hours. 1596 FITZ-GEFFRAY *Sir F. Drake* (1881) 15 Clymenes audacious boy Torne by the *morning-breathing horses rage. 1820 KEATS *Hyperion* II. 294 *Morning-bright Apollo! young Apollo! 1922 E. BLUNDEN *Shepherd* 48 Cheeks all morning-bright. 1923 D. H. LAWRENCE *Birds, Beasts & Flowers* 76 My heart which like a lark at heaven's gate singing, hovers morning-bright to Thee. 1945 J. BETJEMAN *New Bats in Old Belfries* 43 There splashed about our ankles as we waded Those intersecting wavelets *morning-cold. 1601 CHESTER *Love's Mart.* (1878) 3 Her *morning-coloured cheekes. 1938 W. DE LA MARE *Memory* 34 Eyes blue as speedwell, tranquil, *morning-fair. 1857 *Leisure Hour* 2 July 421/1 You cannot now get out of hearing of... 'strawberries, *morning gathered'. 1903 *Farmer & Stockbreeder* 8 June 950/3 The vegetables mostly arrive in freight trains from distant States. They are well packed, and despatched with regularity, but nothing is absolutely fresh or 'morning gathered', as London green-grocers love to shout. 1961 *Daily Mail* 15 Mar. 8/8 'Morning gathered?' (Which morning?) 1943 C. DAY LEWIS *Word over All* 15 Children look down upon the *morning-grey Tissue of mist that veils a valley's lap. 1818 SHELLEY *Lines Written Euganean Hills* 297 The leaves unsodden Where the infant Frost has trodden With his *morning-winged feet.

9. Special comb., as *morning call*, a visit paid during the 'morning' (i.e. afternoon); hence *morning-calling ppl. a.*, that makes a morning call; *morning caller*, one who pays a formal morning call; *morning coffee*, coffee taken at mid-morning or (a less common use) at breakfast; *morning draught*, a portion of drink taken in the morning; *morning-flower* (see quot.); *morning girl*, a non-resident maid-servant employed during the morning only; *morning-gun*, a gun fired from the admiral's or senior officer's ship, or at a military post or camp, to announce day-break; *morning-hour U.S.*, 'in the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States, the hour after the reading of the journal, set apart for reports, motions, etc., before the taking up of unfinished business' (*Cent. Dict.* 1890); † *morning-house*, a tavern or public-house open in the early morning; *morning-killer*, one who wastes the morning by lying in bed; † *morning-knowledge* [*L. cognitio matutina*], according to St. Augustine and Aquinas the knowledge of things in their causes or Divine archetypal ideas, as opposed to 'evening knowledge', which is of things in their actual nature; *morning-land* [cf. *G. morgenland*], the East, the Orient; *morning line*, a list of probable betting odds established by the bookmaker prior to a sporting event; also *attrib.*; *morning-office*, *morning-prayer*; *morning paper*, a newspaper published so as to be on sale during the morning; *morning planet* = MORNING-STAR 1; *morning prayer*, (a) a prayer said in the morning; (b) the Anglican service of matins; (c) *Mil. slang* (see quot. 1965); *morning-red*, (a) (see quot. 1805-17); (b) the dawn (*rare*, after *G. morgenroth*); *morning room*, a room used as a sitting-room during the early part of the day; *morning-sickness*, nausea occurring in the

morning, one of the earlier symptoms of pregnancy; † *morning-stead rare*⁻¹, the time of dawn; *morning tea*, tea taken either before rising or at mid-morning; *morning visit*, (a) a visit made in the morning; (b) a formal 'afternoon' visit (cf. *morning call*); so *morning visiting, visitor*. Also MORNING-GIFT, -GLORY, etc.

1811 L. M. HAWKINS *C'tess & Gertr.* (K.O.), *Morning call. 1862 MRS. H. WOOD *Channings* xv, I am only making a morning call upon you, after the fashion of gentlefolks. 1848 GEO. ELIOT *Let.* in J. W. Cross *George Eliot's Life* (1885) I. 184 The bliss of having a very high attic in a romantic Continental town... far away from *morning-callers, dinners, and decencies. 1863 MRS. GASKELL *Dark Night's Work* viii. 128 She allowed Fletcher to... usher him into the library just like any common visitor, any morning-caller. 1941 G. HEYER *Faro's Daughter* i. 1 While the butler went to convey this message to the morning-caller, her ladyship tidied her ruffled person. 1840 GEO. ELIOT in *Cross Life* I. 65 A magazine of easily-wielded weapons for *morning-calling and evening-party controversialists. 1855 GEO. ELIOT in *Fraser's Mag.* June 705/1 The dark little bedroom, and the arm-chair where he took his *morning coffee as he read. 1917 CONRAD *Shadow-Line* iv. 131 Presently Ransome brought me the cup of morning coffee. 1959 T. S. ELIOT *Elder Statesman* II. 43 When I asked about morning coffee she said 'I'm not the one for evenings's'. 1973 A. CHRISTIE *Postern of Fate* III. xv. 231, I was just going to bring your morning coffee up. 1588 *Marprel. Epist.* (Arb.) 38 Whereunto he resorted for his *morning draught. 1667 *PRIMATT City & C. Build.* 49 Money... given to workmen for Morning-draughts. 1843 *Borrow Bible in Spain*, I, Some fishermen entered, clamouring for their morning draught. 1890 *Century Dict.*, *Morning-flower, a plant of the iris family, *Orthrosanthus multiflorus* (Australia). 1921 *Dict. Occup. Terms* (1927) §900 Daily servant... *morning girl; a non-resident general servant. 1743 WOODROOFE in *Hanway's Trav.* (1762) I. II. xx. 91 We beat the drum and fired the *morning gun. 1867 in SMYTH *Sailor's Work-bk.* 1781 R. KING *Mod. Lond. Spy* 110 You have seen several night-houses... we shall now see a *morning-house. It is between 4 and 5. 1753 J. RICHARDSON *Grandison* (1811) II. vi. 109 Lady L... is a *morning-killer: she always loved her bed. 1621 JENISON *Height Israels Idol*. 31 This knowledge, of S. Augustine is called *scientia matutina & diurna*, *morning and day-knowledge. 1704 NORRIS *Ideal World* II. xii. 469 That morning-knowledge which they [sc. the Schoolmen] ascribe to the angels. 1842 MACAULAY *Prophecy of Capys* xxxi, Through the sand of *morning-land The camel bears the spice. 1935 A. J. POLLOCK *Underworld Speaks* 77/2 *Morning line, the betting odds quoted in poolrooms on horse races. 1941 *Sun* (Baltimore) 26 Dec. 11/5 The old Louisiana Jockey Club abandoned the sport following a controversy over the... ruling eliminating the 'morning line' bookmaking. 1964 A. WYKES *Gambling* viii. 192 The day starts with the numbers of the runners in the first race posted in order, with the 'morning line' odds in lights opposite them. The morning line is the odds established by the racing officials for each horse (on the basis of its past performance) on the morning of a particular racing day. 1968 *Wall St. Jnl.* 31 Jan. 1/1 Mr. Lewin has been track handicapper at Atlantic City, making up the 'morning line' (early odds) and picking likely winners for the official track program. 1765 H. WALPOLE *Otranto* iv. (1798) 74 It was not till late after the *morning-office, that he recollected [etc.]. 1727-41 *Morning paper [see PAPER sb. 8]. 1768 J. WEDGWOOD *Let.* 13 June (1965) 64 That Morning Paper which is mostly taken in by People of Fashion. 1862 MRS. H. WOOD *Channings* v, It is in all the morning papers. 1968 R. B. HEATH *Newspapers* i. 13 National daily morning papers. 1667 MILTON *P.L.* vii. 366 And hence the *Morning Planet guilds his horns. 1552 *Bk. Comm. Prayer*, An ordre for *morninge prayer daily throughout the yere. 1557 SEAGER *Sch. Vertue in Babees Bk.* 225 ¶ The mornynge prayer. 'O God, from whom all good gifts proceed! [etc.].' 1585 in *Fabric Rolls York Minster* (Surtees) 137 To Sir Hugh Hook, clerk, for saying moreynge praiers... 33s. 4d. 1857 TROLLOPE *Barchester Towers* III. xv. 264 Eleanor was dressed a full hour before the time fixed in the Ullathorne household for morning prayers. 1916 JOYCE *Portrait of Artist* iii. 130 Death... is a blessed moment for him who has walked in the right path... attending to his morning and evening prayers. 1965 B. SWEET-ESCOTT *Baker St. Irreg.* viii. 250 'Morning prayers' in 12th Army headquarters, the daily briefing of the staff, began with a statement of temperature and humidity. 1805-17 R. JAMIESON *Char. Min.* (ed. 3) 71 *Aurora* or *morning red is carmine-red mixed with much lemon yellow. a 1864 HAWTHORNE *Amer. Note-bks.* (1879) II. 132 The birds that... sing for us at morning-red. 1816 JANE AUSTEN *Emma* II. xiv. 260 That room was the very shape and size of the *morning-room at Maple Grove. 1822 *Magic Lantern* 4 The morning room of the female part of the family next excited my attention. 1876 T. HARDY *Ethelberta* x, The next day old Lady Petherwin... came into the morning-room, with a newspaper in her hand. 1893 ASHBY-STERRY *Naughty Girl* iii. 26 He had the morning-room [of the club] all to himself. 1879 *St. George's Hosp. Rep.* IX. 124 A fortnight's dyspepsia and *morning sickness. a 1618 SYLVESTER *Maiden's Blush* 1176 Toward *morning-sted To mighty Pharaoh the Almighty sent A double Dream. 1727 SWIFT *Furnit. Woman's Mind* in *Poetical Wks.* (1967) 320 Can at her *Morning Tea run o'er The Scandal of the Day before. 1923 WODEHOUSE *Inimitable Jeeves* xii. 135 Sometimes when Jeeves has brought in my morning tea and shoved it on the table beside my bed, he drifts silently from the room. 1940 Morning tea [see *Evening paper*]. 1948 H. V. MORTON *In Search of South Africa* iv. 123, I saw groups of storm-bound people sitting at their morning tea. 1963 A. LUBBOCK *Austral. Roundabout* 6 The meals called 'tea'. There are three... First you have 'morning tea', which consists of cups of tea and biscuits, or savouries, at eleven o'clock. 1736 AINSWORTH *Lat. Dict.*, A *morning visit, *Matutina salutatio*. 1787 A. YOUNG *Jnl.* 28 June in *Trav. France* (1792) I. 25 We return in time to dress for dinner, at half after twelve or one: then adjourn to the drawing-room... as the first thing done, by every person who arrives, is to pay a morning visit to each party already in the place. 1828 P. CUNNINGHAM *N.S. Wales* (ed. 3) II. 112 Morning visits, too, are made in the afternoon. 1864

TROLLOPE *Can you forgive Her?* I. ii. 9 The old lady walked into the drawing-room one morning at eleven o'clock... these morning visits were made almost every day. 1852 C. M. YONGE *Two Guardians* xi. 195 The afternoons were less certain to be agreeable... Marian had become liable... [to] being carried forth... on a *morning visiting expedition. 1777 P. THICKNESSE *Year's Journey through France* II. 234 The French never give... any refreshment... to their *morning or evening visitors. 1831 M. EDGEWORTH *Let.* 6 Jan. (1971) 469 Scarcely had I taken up my pen and breathed when other morning visitors entered.

'morning-gift. *Antiq.* A modern rendering of OE. *morzengifu* (see MORYEVE) or the equivalent form in other Teut. langs.

1597 [see MORWYNGIFT, quot. 1593]. 1597 SKENE *De Verb. Sign.* s.v. *Dos*, The Dutch word *morngab*, morning gift, is an kind of dowry. 1824 J. MAIDMENT *North Country Garland* (1884) I He has wooed the young Countess... An' given her for a morning gift Strathboggie and Aboyne. 1867 FREEMAN *Norm. Cong.* (1877) I. v. 306 The royal bride, like other Teutonic brides, had her morning-gift.

'morning-glory. [f. MORNING + GLORY sb.]

1. A twining herb of the genus *Ipomoea* or closely related genera of the family Convolvulaceae, esp. *Ipomoea* (or *Pharbitis*) *purpurea*, which is native to tropical America and bears large trumpet-shaped flowers; also *attrib.* and *fig.*

1814 F. PURSH *Flora Americæ Septentrionalis* I. 146 *Ipomoea Nil.*... Flowers beautiful pale blue, only open early in the morning, from which it has been called Morning-glory. 1836 *Backwoods of Canada* 142 The pillars [of the verandah] are wreathed with the... 'morning glory', the American name for the most splendid of major convolvuluses. 1885 G. ALLEN *Babylon* i, The morning-glories opened their great pink bells. 1892 *Harper's Mag.* May 937/1 The... little cabin that sat smiling through a cool green garment of... morning-glory vines. 1934 E. BLUNDEN *Choice or Chance* 11 And with wonder saw The morning-glory about the bucket twined. 1947 R. P. T. COFFIN *Yankee Coast* 59 The owners... have to make guitars and banjos do. And accordions, phonographs with morning-glory horns, and, latterly, radios. 1963 W. BLUNT *Of Flowers & Village* 176 I've not been very successful with morning glories. 1964 C. WILLOCK *Enormous Zoo* v. 89 We found the DC... in a morning glory-covered bungalow up on the Sudan border. 1966 *Times* 22 Mar. 5/1 The Pharmaceutical Society is carrying out laboratory investigations to determine whether any Morning Glory seeds sold in this country could be dangerous. 1968 PETERSON & MCKENNY *Field Guide to Wildflowers Northeastern & Northcentral N. Amer.* 338 Common Morning-glory. Alien. *Ipomoea purpurea*... A twining vine; the garden morning-glory with broad heart-shaped leaves. Flowers purple, pink, blue, or white. 1970 R. LOWELL *Notebk.* 101 The jellied green creepers and morning-glories of the saurian sunset.

2. *attrib.* (U.S.) designating a kind of stove.

1885 ROE *Driven back to Eden* Pref. 1 A morning-glory stove gave out abundant warmth.

3. *U.S. slang.* Something which fails to maintain its early achievement; esp. in sporting contexts.

1904 *Outing* XLV. 170/1 Didn't I tell you he was nothing but a morning glory—why that dog couldn't beat a ferry boat. 1920 *Harvey's Weekly* 15 May 15/2 You have... sent one more morning glory statesman to limbo. 1935 A. J. POLLOCK *Underworld Speaks* 77/2 *Morning glory*, race horse that works in fast time in the morning but fails to race well. 1938 *Amer. Speech* XIII. 30 Clubs which bloom luxuriantly early in the season, but which are expected to wilt ignominiously as the competition becomes hotter, are known as *Morning Glories*.

'morningless, a. *poet. rare.* [f. MORNING + -LESS.] Having no morning. Cf. MORNLESS a.

1866 M. ARNOLD *Thyrsis* xviii, Thine earth-forgetting eyelids keep The morningless and unawakening sleep. 1930 O. GOGARTY *Wild Apples* 15 Those resinous timbers immuned from decay By thunders ancestral and morningless storms.

'morningly ('mɔːnɪŋli), *adv. rare.* [f. MORNING + -LY².] In the morning; also, every morning.

1560 ABP. PARKER *Corr.* (Parker Soc.) 131 That cause which all your loving subjects so daily sigh for and morningly in their prayers desire to appear to their eyes. 1563 HULL *Art Garden.* II. liv. (1593) 135 The Onion accustomed to be eaten morningly. 1844 J. T. HEWLETT *Parsons & W.* xlv, That used to be taken in morningly.

So 'morningly a.', occurring every morning.

1894 CROCKETT *Lilac Sunbonnet* 148 The nightly and morningly ceremony of 'milking'.

'morning star. [Cf. the earlier MORN-STAR.]

1. The planet Venus when visible in the east before sunrise; = LUCIFER 1. Also *gen.* a star or planet that is visible in the morning.

1535 COVERDALE *Job* xxxviii. 7. 1590 SPENSER *F.Q.* I. xii. 21 As bright as doth the morning starre appear Out of the East. 1630 MILTON *On May Morning* 1 Now the bright morning Star, Dayes harbinger, Comes dancing from the East. 1812 WOODHOUSE *Astron.* xxiii. 249 Perceive Venus rising just before the Sun, and becoming the Morning Star.

b. *fig.* Applied (after Rev. xxii. 16) to Christ; also, to any person who is regarded as the precursor of a figurative 'dawn'.

1567 *Gude & Godlie B.* (S.T.S.) 145 He [Christ] is the Morning Star. 1671 MILTON *P.R.* I. 694 So spake our Morning Star then in his rise. 1720 J. HUGHES *Siege Damascus* III. (1777) 38 The great Mahomet, Arabia's morning-star. 1732 NEAL *Hist. Purit.* I. 3 John Wickliffe, the morning star of the Reformation. 1818 BYRON *Glaour* 1130 She... rose, where'er I turn'd mine eye, The Morning-star of Memory! 1833 TENNYSON *Dream of Fair Wom.* I,

'The Legend of Good Women', long ago Sung by the morning star of song, who made His music heard below.

2. *Antiq.* = MORGENSTERN.

1684 J. PETER tr. *Siege Vienna* 87 Our Men being provided with . . . Hooks and Clubs headed with Iron, Morning Stars and the like Instruments. 1868 *Archæol. Jnrl.* XXV. 85 The acquisition by the Royal Artillery Museum . . . of some specimens of 'Morning Stars'. 1871 B. TAYLOR *Faust* (1875) II. iv. iii. 259 There hangs a morning-star so strong, The like of which I've wanted long.

3. *dial.* = star-of-Bethlehem.

1890 *Nature Notes* I. 23 (Hampshire), Morning-star . . . *Ornithogalum umbellatum*.

'morningtide. Now *poet.* [f. MORNING + TIDE.] The morning, or early part of the day.

1530 PALSGR. 68 Of *matyn*, a mornynge, *matynée*, a mornynge tyde. 1611 COTGR., *Matinée*, a forenoon, or morning-tide. 1848 KINGSLEY *Saint's Trag.* I. i. All the gentle angels Which glance about my dreams at morning-tide. 1881 BLACKMORE *Christowell* I, But morning-tide spread all soft herbage with a silvery tissue.

'morningward. *rare.* [f. MORNING + -WARD.] to the morningward of: = to the east of.

1845 E. WARBURTON *Crescent & Cross* II. 48 The seas, over which the sun rises to the morningward of Malta.

'morning-watch. [f. MORNING + WATCH *sb.*]

1. The last of the (three or four) watches into which the night was divided by the Jews and Romans.

1535 COVERDALE *Sam.* xi. 11. 1667 MILTON *P.L.* XII. 207 All night he will pursue, but his approach Darkness defends between till morning Watch.

2. *Naut.* The watch between four and eight A.M.; the men on duty at that time.

1840 R. H. DANA *Bef. Mast* iii, The larboard watch . . . go below until four in the morning, when they come on deck again and remain till eight, having what is called the morning watch. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Morning watch*, those of the crew on watch from 4 to 8 A.M.

'mornival, obs. form of MOURNIVAL.

'mornless, *a. rare.* [f. MORN + -LESS.] Having no morn. Cf. MORNINGLESS.

1795 ANNA SEWARD *Lett.* (1811) IV. 97 Before the long and mornless night descends. 1830 J. WRIGHT *Retrospect* II. 95 One wayward step—thou sink'st in mornless night.

†'mornly, *adv. Obs. rare.* [f. MORN + -LY².] In the morn or morning; every morning.

1598 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. ii. 11. *Babylon* 327 All the winged quiers Which mornly warble, on green trembling briers, Ear-tickling tunes. 1609 HEYWOOD *Brit. Troy* XII. lxix, These faire Andromache doth mornly feed.

†'morn-speech, 'morrow-speech. *Obs.* Forms: see *a.* MORN; *β.* MORROW (also 4-5 *morspeche*); and *SPEECH*. [Cf. MDU. *morgenspraake* in the same sense, mod.Du. *morgenspraak* discussion.] A periodical assembly of a guild held on the morrow after the guild-feast.

a. c 1000 in Thorpe *Charters* 613 Se gēilda ðe ne gesece his morgenspæce gilde his syster huniges. 1389 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 49 At þ' mornspæche, þorow on assent of all þe brethren to chesen an Aldirman. 1487 *Ann. Barber-Surgeons Lond.* (1890) 578 At the first mornspæche after he shall have taken the said apprentice.

β. 1389 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 49 To haue foure morspæches in þe 3ere. 1431 *Ibid.* 275 At ech of these ij. morowe spechis euery brother schall payen to ye costage . . . ij. denar. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 344/1 Morow speche [King's Coll. MS. and Heber MS. morwe speche, *Winch. MS.* morspech], *crastinum colloquium*. [1890 GROSS *Gild Merch.* II. 143 The Gild at its meetings, which were called 'morrow-speeches']

'morn-star. *Obs. exc. poet.* [Cf. MDU., MHG. *morgensterre* (MHG. also *-sterne*, mod.G. *-stern*), Du. *morgenstar*.] = MORNING-STAR I. c 888 K. ÆLFRED *Boeth.* iv, þone beorhtan steorran þe we hatað morgensteorra. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 344/2 Morow sterre (morwynstere, K.), *Lucifer*. 1811 SHELLEY *To a Star* 6 More sweet Than the expiring morn-star's paly fires.

†'morn-tide. *Obs.* Forms: see MORN and TIDE; also MORROW-TIDE. [Cf. OS. *morgantid*, MDU. *morgentijt*, G. *Morgenzeit*.] = MORNINGTIDE.

Beowulf 484 ðonne wæs þeos medoheal on morgentid, drihtsele dreorfah. c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 59 Ðat was ðe firme morgentid, ðat euere sprong in werld[e] wid. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 6333 þar he slesped þat morntide. c 1440 *Bone Flor.* 114 Sche schall . . . in hur lovely armes me lappe Bothe evyn and morne tyde.

'mornward(s), *adv. poet. rare.* [f. MORN + -WARD, -WARDS.] Towards the morning, towards the rising sun or the east; eastward.

1850 LOWELL *New Year's Eve* I, And mornward now the starry hands move on. 1855 BAILEY *Mystic*, etc. 88 From Athabasca cape, mornwards, to where [etc.].

†'morn-while. *Obs.* Forms: *a.* see MORN and WHILE; *β.* 3 morzewile, -quile. Morning; the time of morning.

a. c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 3275 God him bad halden up his hond to-ward ðis water, in a morgyn quile ðe se loked, so god it wile. ? a 1400 *Morte Arth.* 2001 Thisse lordly knyghttez, Salle lenge on his lefte hand, wyth legyones ynewe, To meue in the morne-while.

β. c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 39 Mid-niht ðe bilimpeð to frumberdligges, hanecrau þe bilimpeð þowuene men,

morzewile to alde men. c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 3461 De ðridde daiþes morze quile, ðunder and leuene made spile.

'mornyle, obs. form of MOURNIVAL.

'mornynge, obs. ff. MORNING, MOURNING.

||'moro¹ ('mɔərəʊ). *Path. Obs.* [It. *moro* mulberry, also 'a wart in a horse called an Anburie' (Florio 1598).] (See quot. 1891.)

1823 in CRABB *Technol. Dict.* 1891 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Moro*, old name for a small abscess like a mulberry. Also, a mulberry-like tumour on the genitals.

||'Moro² ('moro). [Sp. = MOOR *sb.*²] One of the Muslim Malays in the Philippine Islands.

1886 YULE & BURNELL *Anglo-Ind. Gloss. Suppl.*, *Moro* is still applied at Manila to the Muslim Malay. 1901 A. H. KEANE in *Chamb. Encycl.* VIII. 118/1 Nearly all Malays are either 'Indios' (i.e. Roman Catholics) or 'Moros' (i.e. Mohammedans). 1902 *Westm. Gaz.* 23 Aug. 6/1 Dealing with the situation in the Philippines, he asserted that it was imperative that the United States should chastise the Moros for their delinquencies.

||'moro³ ('mɔərəʊ). [f. Sp. *pájaro moro*, Moorish sparrow.] The vinous grosbeak, or stone-bird, *Carpodacus (Bucanetes) githagineus*, inhabiting the desert countries of North Africa.

1890 in *Century Dict.*; and in later Dicts.

'Moroccan (mɔ'rɔkən), *a.* and *sb.* Also Moroccan. [f. *Morocco* (also *Marocco*, F. *Maroc*) + -AN.] *a. adj.* *a.* Of or pertaining to Morocco (see next).

a 1706 EVELYN *Diary* an. 1682 (1955) IV. 285 We had at this time in Lond together The Russian, Moroccan, & Indian Ambassador. 1869 'MARK TWAIN' *Innoc. Abr.* vii. 69 The Spaniards built these watch towers on the hills to enable them to keep a sharper look out on the Moroccan speculators. 1883 BURTON & CAMERON *Gold Coast* I. i. 17 The Mersa or water-port of a Moroccan town. 1905 *Jewish Encycl.* IX. 27/2 (*Morocco*) The Moroccan Jewesses.

b. In the names of various preparations of cannabis.

1970 E. GOODE *Marijuana Smokers* i. 18 Another recipe book . . . has exotic Oriental dishes, such as 'Bhang Sherbet', 'Moroccan Majoon' [etc.]. 1972 J. BROWN *Chancer* iii. 38 People talk about the effects of cannabis as if there was just one kind. . . . You smoke Moroccan Gold. . . . you'll just feel, like, a little drunk. But you smoke Egyptian Black, that will stone you out of your head. 1972 *Times* 14 Dec. 2/3 The changes involved 'speed'. . . and other drugs, referred to in the hearing as. . . 'Moroccan black'.

b. sb. An inhabitant of Morocco.

1860 *Chamb. Encycl.* I. 8/1 He [Abd-el-Kader] would not abandon his attached followers. . . to the plunder and massacre of the Moroccans. 1900 *Q. Rev.* Oct. 354 The Moroccan has a jingling rhyme which he loves to repeat.

'Morocco (mɔ'rɔkəʊ), *sb.* Also 7 morocco, maroco, 9 marocco, morrocco. [The European name (= It. *Marocco*, Sp. *Marruecos*, F. *Maroc*) of the 'sultanate' or 'empire' called in Arabic *Mayrib-al-Aqqā* 'Extreme West', comprising the north-western part of Africa. The name properly belongs not to the country but to the chief city; its native form is *Marrākesh*.]

I. 1. Used *attrib.* in the sense 'of or pertaining to, or made in Morocco'; *esp.* in the names of things coming (or supposed to have originally come) from Morocco, as *Morocco cherry*, *daisy*, *gum*, *grape*, *-leech*, *plum*.

1664 EVELYN *Kal. Hort.*, June (1706) 78 Cherries . . . Great-bearer, Morocco Cherry, the Egriot [etc.]. *Ibid.*, Plums. . . the King's-Plum, Spanish, Morocco-Plum [etc.]. 1731 MILLER *Gard. Dict.* s.v. *Prunus* §2 The early black Damask, commonly called The Morocco Plum. 1763 MILLS *Pract. Husb.* IV. 378 The morocco, or barbarou, is a large purple grape, the bunches of which are also of an extraordinary size. 1882 *Garden* 8 July 19/3 The blue Morocco Daisy is much admired. 1887 BENTLEY *Man. Bot.* (ed. 5) 538 Morocco, . . . or Brown Barbary Gum [is obtained] from *Acacia arabica*. 1891 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Morocco leech*, the *Sanguisuga interrupta*. 1901 *Daily Chron.* 7 Dec. 3/4 The Morocco youth has no tendency towards reform.

b. morocco leather: see 3. So *morocco hides*, *skins*: the skins from which morocco is made.

1716 GAY *Trivia* I. 30 Then let the prudent walker shoes provide, Not of the Spanish or Morocco hide. 1727-52 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v., We have Morocco-skins brought from the Levant, Barbary, Spain, Flanders, and France.

†2. Morocco-man: see quots. *Obs.*

1796 COLQUHOUN *Police Metrop.* (ed. 3) 153 note, Fraudulent Lottery Insurances have not diminished. The Offices are numerous all over the Metropolis, . . . to many of which there are persons attached, called Morocco Men, who go about from house to house among their former customers, and attend in the back parlours of Public Houses, where they are met by customers who make insurances. 1798 EDGEWORTH *Pract. Educ.* (1811) I. 315 And the men who are sent about to public-houses to entice poor people into illegal lottery insurances, are called Morocco-men.

II. (Cf. MAROQUIN.)

3. (In full *morocco-leather*.) Leather made from goatskins tanned with sumac, originally produced in Morocco (and other Barbary States), and afterwards in the Levant, Turkey, and now in Europe from skins imported from Asia and Africa; it is used particularly for bookbinding and upholstery. Also, a leather in

imitation of this, made from sheepskins and lambskins, etc., and used for the same purposes, but chiefly in shoemaking.

French morocco, an inferior quality of Levant morocco, having a smaller and less prominent grain; imitation morocco, see above; Levant morocco, a high-grade morocco, with a large grain, properly made from the skin of the Angora goat; Persian morocco, see PERSIAN *a.* 2.

[1600 J. PORY tr. *Leo's Africa* II. 61 Here is that excellent leather dressed, which is called leather of Maroco.] 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 151 Saddles of Veluet, some like the Morocco. 1695 MOTTEUX tr. *St. Olon's Morocco* 140 The Red Morocco Leather, known here by the Name of Spanish Leather, is drest in that City [Fez], and is the finest in all Barbary. 1727-52 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v., The various manners of preparing Moroccos. *Ibid.*, Manner of preparing black Morocco. *Ibid.*, Red Morocco. 1743 POPE *Last Will* Wks. 1751 IX. 268 All the volumes of my Works and Translations of Homer, bound in red morocco. 1771 *Ann. Reg.* XIV. II. 88/1 When they [sc. skins of the sea-lions] are tanned, they have a grain almost like Morocco. 1817 DIBDIN *Bibliogr. Decam.* II. 533 For your Fifteeners. . . let me entreat you invariably to use morocco. 1839 *Penny Cycl.* XIV. 436/1 The marocco leather of the capital is yellow, that made in Tafilet green, and in Fez it is dyed red. 1852 MORFIT *Tanning & Currying* (1853) 363 Imitation Morocco. . . is prepared from sheep-skins in the same manner as true Morocco. 1870 YEATS *Nat. Hist. Comm.* 297 Deer skins are used for the finer kinds of morocco leather, and for bookbinding. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 88/1 English, French, and Spanish moroccos all excel in their own way, either in grain or in colour. 1907 *Edin. Rev.* Apr. 431 A. . . parchment album bound in green morocco.

b. attrib. in the sense 'made of or covered with morocco'; also *Comb.*, as *morocco-bound*, *-covered*, *-like* adjs.

1817 DIBDIN *Bibliogr. Decam.* II. 481 Your De Thous. . . are almost always in morocco bindings. 1820 W. IRVING *Sketch Bk.* (1849) 141 Small morocco-bound prayerbooks. 1827 DISRAELI *Viv. Grey* VII. iv, The morocco case was unlocked, and the manuscript of Haroun Al Raschid revealed. 1849 THACKERAY *Pendennis* VII, A little morocco box, which . . . contained the Major's back-teeth. 1858 MRS. GORE *Heckington* II. i. 16 A morocco-housewife or pocket-book. 1873 'MARK TWAIN' & WARNER *Gilded Age* II. ix. 97 A very official chair behind a long green morocco-covered table. 1886 A. HORNBLow tr. *Normand's Splashes from Parisian Ink-Pot* 83 Plunged in a big green morocco-covered fauteuil, he began to scan over the 'dailies'. 1896 *Sat. Rev.* 12 Dec. 623/2 'Little Eyolf' . . . has been promoted into a full-blown fashionable theatrical speculation, with a 'Morocco Bound' syndicate in the background. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 613 In lupus erythematosus the adherent crusts and morocco-like surface are a characteristic feature. 1958 *Listener* 2 Oct. 520/2 Sentences like 'I have still to see that lofty homeland of the potato and the llama' . . . belong to a solid, morocco-bound tradition.

c. local U.S. morocco-head, the American merganser, *Mergus americanus*; morocco-jaw, the surf-scooter or surf-duck, (*Edemia perspicillata*).

1888 G. TRUMBULL *Names of Birds* 65, 103.

4. A fanciful name given to a kind of strong ale brewed at Levens Hall, Cumbria.

1792 BUDWORTH *Fortn. Rambles Lakes* 17 We were regaled by a liquor called Morocco. . . ; it is of a high colour, and is made from malt and hops; has an acid taste, and does not ferment. 1870 M. COLLINS *Vivian* III. ix. 186 Washed down with more copious draughts of strong ale and Morocco. 1894 R. S. FERGUSON *Hist. Westmorland* 285 Levens Hall. . . is also famed for its 'morocco' or old ale.

5. *red morocco*: a local name for the plant *Adonis autumnalis* or Pheasant's eye.

1771 *Encycl. Brit.* I. 27/2 The English names [of the genus *Adonis*] are, adonis-flower, pheasant's eye, red maithes, or red morocco. 1863 PRIOR *Plant-n.* 188 Red Morocco, from the colour of the petals, *Adonis autumnalis*.

6. *in morocco*, used by Longfellow as gipsy slang for: Stripped, naked. Cf. BUFF.

1843 LONGF. *Sp. Stud.* III. v, There you are in your morocco!

mo'rocco, *v. trans. rare*⁻⁰. [f. MOROCCO *sb.*] To convert into morocco.

1890 in *Century Dict.*

morocock, variant of MARACOCK.

1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Morococks*.

moroder, obs. form of MARAUDER.

moro'logical. *Humorously pedantic.* [f. MOROLOGY + -ICAL.] Pertaining to 'morology'. Hence moro'logically *adv.*

1607 R. C[AREW] tr. *Estienne's World of Wonders* 269 The old maner [of preaching] was, to make one part Allegorical, another Anagogical, and a third Tropological; whereas they should haue made one part Morological, another Mythological, and a third Pseudological. 1865 STRANGFORD *Lett. & P.* (1878) 164 Morologically speaking, the production is no richer or sillier than your prize-fool from Gloucestershire. 1867 — *Select.* (1869) I. 320 If the condition of liberalism be insisted upon, as well as the morological . . . conditions of mind necessary to such a question, there is but one man in the House who can put it.

morologist (mɔ'rɔlədʒɪst). *rare*⁻¹. [f. MOROLOG-Y + -IST.] *a.* One who talks foolishly. *b.* A student of 'morology'.

1727 in BAILEY (vol. II). 1894 WILKINS & VIVIAN *Green Bay Tree* I. 146 But then I am a student of fools, a morologist—to coin a word.

morology (mɒ'rɒlədʒi). [ad. Gr. *μωρολογία* foolish talking, f. *μωρολόγ-ος* that talks foolishly, f. *μωρό-ς* foolish + *-λόγος* that speaks: see *-LOGY*.]

†1. Foolish talking. *Obs.*

1596 in *J. Melvill's Diary* (Wodrow Soc.) 350 Corrupt communication, morologie, aischrologie. 1652 W. ROWLAND *Judic. Astrol.* Title-p., Of Will. Ramsey's Morologie in his pretended Reply (called *Lux veritatis*) to Doctour Nathaniel Homes his Demonologie. 1656 in *BLOUNT Glossogr.*

2. *humorously*. The science that treats of fools. 1867, 1894 [implied in *MOROLOGICAL, MOROLOGIST*].

†**moromantie**. *Obs.*—⁰ [F. *moromantie* (Cotgr.), f. Gr. *μωρό-ς* foolish + *μαντεί-α* -MANCY.] 'Foolish divination' (*Blount Glossogr.* 1656).

||**moron**¹. *Obs.* [F. *moron, mouron* (OF. *moronne*, 14th c.).] A variety of salamander.

1774 *GOLDSMITH Nat. Hist.* (1824) III. 158 With respect to the Salamander, the whole tribe, from the Moron to the Gekko, are said to be venomous to the last degree.

moron² ('mɒrən). *orig. U.S.* [f. L. *mōrus*, Gr. *μωρός* stupid.] a. One of the highest class of feeble-minded; an adult person having a mental age of between eight and twelve. Also *attrib.*

The term was first adopted and given this meaning by the American Association for the Study of the Feeble-minded in 1910.

1910 H. H. GODDARD *Let.* 29 Apr. in *Jrnl. Psycho-Asthenics* Sept.-Dec. 65 The other (suggestion) is to call them [sc. feeble-minded children] by the Greek word 'moron'. It is defined as one who is lacking in intelligence, one who is deficient in judgement or sense. 1912 — *Kallikak Family* 54 The type of feeble-mindedness of which we are speaking is the one to which Deborah belongs, that is, to the high grade, or moron. 1919 H. WOODROW *Brightness & Dullness in Children* iii. 45 The term *moron*... is a new term... The desirability of this new term arose from the fact that the term feeble-minded, which is used in England to designate only the highest class of mental defectives, had long been used in America to include all three classes. 1937 C. L. BURT *Subnormal Mind* (rev. ed.) ii. 102 All through their years of training, most of them [sc. social workers and teachers] had never, to their certain knowledge, set eyes on a moron or an imbecile. 1948 J. W. BRIDGES *Psychol.* xxiv. 352 The moron has an I.Q. of 50 to 70... and the idiot below 20. This distinction is made on the basis of intelligence test results and is consequently not very reliable. 1968 W. B. STEPHENS tr. *Inhelder's Diagnosis of Reasoning in Mentally Retarded* ii. 72 The normal child of seven, the moron of twelve, or even the imbecile assimilates an enormous number of varied experiences which are... qualitatively irreducible from one level to the other.

b. *colloq.* A stupid or slow-witted person; a fool. Also *attrib.*

1922 W. R. INGE in *Edin. Rev.* July 48 It is possible that while we are governed by high-grade 'morons' there will be no practical recognition of the dangers which threaten us. 1922 H. TITUS *Timber* iii. 37 So this backwoods moron, even, knew something about his affairs that John Taylor did not know. 1922 L. STODDARD *Revolt against Civilization* iv. 129 It is a mutilated, deformed, moron humanity which glowers or drivels at us through expressionist pictures. 1928 HECHT & MACARTHUR *Front Page* II. 91 Another one of our moron blunders. 1930 R. MACAULAY *Staying with Relations* ii. 22 'You mutt,' said young Mrs. Rickaby... Catherine will think we're all morons.' 1959 *Punch* 10 June 780/2 It was so obvious it might have occurred to anyone but a complete moron. 1968 M. WOODHOUSE *Rock Baby* xxiii. 219 What we have here is a poked-up, paralytic bunch of morons... They're technically incompetent... and they're pretty useless in almost every other field. 1975 G. MOFFAT *Miss Pink* xii. 169 He'd have had to be a moron not to have guessed that the killer was really after himself.

So *mo'ronic a.*, *mo'ronically adv.*

1926 *N.Y. Herald-Trib.* 28 Nov. VII. 4/2 A facetious account of a young girl's discovery that her brother had died of a venereal disease which has the romping moronic quality of a tabloid front page. 1931 *Churchman* 14 Feb. 15 The philosophers go home considerably enheartened when they find Socrates moronically low in his I.Q. score. 1957 R. A. HEINLEIN *Door into Summer* (1960) ii. 25 It was a moronically simple idea: don't repair, replace. 1957 *Times Lit. Suppl.* 18 Oct. 621/3 The psychopathic juvenile delinquent, moronically searching for 'the truth'. 1959 *Punch* 13 May 641/2 They interrupt Macbeth, they cackle at M. Hulot, they share their moronic comments with their escorts. 1975 D. BLOODWORTH *Clients of Omega* xxi. 204 Provoking desperate people into believing that they can only bring about unity among men by knocking their moronic heads together.

moron, *obs.* form of MORN.

morone, incorrect var. MAROON *sb.*¹ and *a.*¹ In some Dicts. with pseudo-etymological explanation as if from L. *mōr-um* mulberry.

1808 *Examiner* 6 Mar. 157/2 Coquelicot and morone are on the decline. 1836 *SMART, Morone*, a deep crimson, or the colour of the unripe mulberry. 1890 *Century Dict.*

moror, var. MAROR.

morose (mɒ'rɒs), *a.*¹ Also 7 morous, moross. [ad. L. *mōrōs-us* peevish, fretful, wayward, fastidious, scrupulous (*transf.* of things, hard to manage), f. *mōr-*, *mōs* manner: see *MORAL a.* and *-OSE*.]

1. Of persons, their attributes and actions: Sour-tempered, sullen, gloomy, and unsocial.

1565 *COOPER Thesaurus, Morosus*, wayward: frowarde: overthwarte: morose: diuers in condition: harde to please. [1609 B. JONSON *Sil. Wom.* Dram. Pers. (1620), *Morose*, a

Gentleman that loues no noyse.] 1620 *VENNER Via Recta* viii. 166 Neither... am I against saucos so morose as that I doe altogether deny them. 1647 *CLARENDON Hist. Reb.* 1. §185 He was a man of very morose manners, and a very sower aspect. 1694 F. BRAGE *Disc. Parables* xiv. 458 They were... of very morose countenances, as greatly mortified, and strangers to the world. a 1770 *JORTIN Serm.* (1771) VI. i. 18 A man should not give way to a morose, captious and cavilling humour and be eager to find fault. 1775 *MASON Mem. Gray Poems* 119 He was also morose, unsocial, and obstinate. 1815 J. SMITH *Panorama Sci. & Art* I. 242 There are very few so obstinately morose, as to be uninfluenced by the opinions of others. 1853 C. BRONTE *Villette* xi, She looked stony and stern, almost mortified and morose. 1849 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* i. I. 3 No man who is correctly informed as to the past will be disposed to take a morose or desponding view of the present. 1907 *Spectator* 5 Jan. 9/2 That great morose genius [sc. Swift].

absol. 1620 T. GRANGER *Div. Logike* 275 This to delight, to moue, and to allure with wiles, euen the refractory, and morose. 1762 *GOLDSM. Nash* 40 Let the morose and grave censure an attention to forms and ceremonies.

b. of opinions, principles, etc.

1791 *MAXWELL in Boswell Johnson* an. 1770, His philosophy... was by no means morose and cynical. 1838 *LYTTON Alice* II. iv, Morbid and morose philosophy, begot by a proud spirit on a lonely heart. 1861 J. A. ALEXANDER *Gospel of Christ* xiv. 194 Pleasures which a more morose religion would proscribe as dangerous.

c. *transf.*

1658 *FRANCK North. Mem.* (1821) 311 The carp is a fish complicated of a moross mixture, and a torpid motion. 1902 A. LANG *Hist. Scot.* II. v. 104 Mary's arrival was darkened by the morose climate.

†2. *Scrupulous, painstaking. Obs.*

1696 *BENTLEY Serm.* ix. (1724) 354 Unworthy of the most cautious and morose searcher of truth. 1695 J. EDWARDS *Perfect. Script.* 482 He was a very morose interpreter.

†3. Of a thing: hard to manage. *Obs.*

1652 L. S. *People's Liberty* xxii. 53 This knot is somewhat morose, and will not easily be untied.

4. *Comb.*, as *morose-looking, -natured*.

1845 *JAMES Arrah Neil* II, The elder of the two was a hard-featured somewhat morose-looking personage. 1884 J. PAYN *Lit. Recollect.* 62 A morose-natured man.

morose (mɒ'rɒs), *a.*² *rare*. Cf. *MOROUS a.* [ad. late L. *mōrōs-us*, f. *mora* delay: see *-OSE*.]

1. *Casuistry*. Chiefly in the phrase *morose delectation*, the habit of dwelling with enjoyment upon evil thoughts. So *morose thoughts*.

Aquinas uses *morosa delectatio* as a term already established, and discusses its meaning, connecting it with *mora* delay and its derivative *immorari* to linger upon. Cf. St. Augustine *De Civ. Dei* xxii. xxiii, Ne in eo quod male delectat vel visio vel cogitatio remoretur.

1644 *HAMMOND Pract. Catech.* II. §6 (1646) 77 All morose thoughts, i.e. dwelling or insisting on that image, or phansying of such unclean matter with delectation. 1651 *JER. TAYLOR Holy Dying* iii. §9 We may suspect Drunkenness, when it may be also a morose delectation in Unclean thoughts. 1661 *BP. NICHOLSON Exp. Catech.* (1663) 123 In this Commandment are forbidden... All that feeds this sin [adultery], or are incentives to it: as... 3. Morose thoughts, that dwell in the phancy with delight.

2. *Civil Law*. (See quot.)

1875 *POSTE Gaius* III. 449 If he is Morose (a debtor chargeable with mora).

morosely (mɒ'rɒsli), *adv.* [f. *MOROSE a.*¹ + *-LY*.] In a morose or sullen manner.

1654 *WHITLOCK Zootomia* 253 Such whole Heads are filled with those Principles of Prejudice... which are either falsely receptive, or morosely exclusive. 1750 *JOHNSON Rambler* No. 74 ¶6 Their singularities therefore are only blameable, when they have imprudently or morosely withdrawn themselves from the world. 1838 *GLADSTONE in Morley Life* (1903) I. 150 Morosely withdrawing himself from the range of human sympathies. 1873 *BLACK Pr. Thule* x. 164 Morosely objecting to pretty nearly everything Lavender said.

moroseness (mɒ'rɒsni:s). [f. *MOROSE a.*¹ + *-NESS*.] The state or quality of being morose.

a 1661 *FULLER Worthies, Northampton*. (1662) II. 291 Always cheerful without the least levity, and grave without any moroseness. 1746 *DR. PARSONS in Phil. Trans.* XLIV. 44, I... know some, on whose Faces a settled Moroseness always strikes the Beholder. 1875 *JOWETT Plato* (ed. 2) V. 4 The grace and cheerfulness... have disappeared; and a spirit of moroseness... has taken their place.

morosity (mɒ'rɒsiti). [ad. F. *morosité*, ad. L. *mōrōsitas*, f. *mōrōsus* *MOROSE a.*: see *-ITY*.] = *MOROSENESS*. In 17th c. often in particularized sense, †an instance of moroseness.

1534 *WHITINTON Tullyes Offices* I. (1540) 39 Leste... we shulde slyp in to morsyte yuell to please, vnprofitable and odyous to other men. 1563-87 *FOXE A. & M.* (1596) 710/1 The world is come now to such a morosity and peevish insensibility in these contentious and caulling daies of ours, that [etc.]. 1625 *DONNE Serm.* 3 Apr. 40 There may be a Jealousie in the Husband, a Morositie in the Father, an Imperiousnesse in the Master. 1649 *JER. TAYLOR Gt. Exemp.* II. Pr. i. 102 Blot out all peevish dispositions and morosities. a 1677 *BARROW Serm.* (1810) II. 157 No affected singularities, no supercilious morosities, no frivolous ostentations. 1711 *Vind. Sacheverell* 81 The Stoical Morosities, and mis-tim'd Preachments of these Lay Baptists. 1849 F. W. NEWMAN *Soul* (ed. 2) 176 At least this appears the best way of showing that no morosity mingles with distaste for such things. 1873 *MISS BROUGHTON Nancy* III. 146 By the utter morosity of Algy's face... I conjecture that it is a joke. 1884 C. ROGERS *Soc. Life Scot.* II. xi. 160 James VI sought to repress the prevailing morosity. 1923 E. BOWEN *Encounters* 13 Aunt Willoughby's baffled, bearded morosity. 1965 C. H. Sisson *Christopher Homm* xxi. 162

Even to Dad Christopher's courtship was of some use, as an exercise for morosity.

||**mo'roso**. *Obs.* Pl. *morosi*. [It. *moroso* adj., ad. L. *mōrōsus* *MOROSE a.*¹] A morose person.

1592 *Greene's Vision G.'s Wks.* (Grosart) XII. 215 Fear not then what those Morosi [printed Morosie] wil murmure. a 1661 *FULLER Worthies, Denbighsh.* (1662) IV. 33 Such as accuse them [sc. organs] for superstitious in Churches must allow them lawful in private places. Otherwise such Moroso's deserve not to be owners of an articulate voice.

morosoph ('mɒrɒsɒf). [a. F. *morosophie* (Rabelais), ad. Gr. *μωρόσοφ-ος* foolishly wise, f. *μωρό-ς* foolish + *σοφός* wise.] † a. In Rabelais: A 'wise fool', jester. (Cf. *FOOL-SAGE*.) *Obs.* b. One who is 'foolishly wise'; a foolish pedant or would-be philosopher.

a 1693 *Urquhart's Rabelais* III. xlvii. 377 Our unique Morosoph... the Lunatick *Triboulet*. 1751 *CAMBRIDGE Scribl.* I. 367, I mark'd where'er the Morosoph appear'd... How Young and Old, Virgins and Matrons kiss'd The footsteps of the blest Gymnosophist. 1818 T. MOORE *Fudge Fam. Paris* II. 41 The praises and the trophies Thou gain'st from Morosophs and Sophis. 1835 *Fraser's Mag.* XI. 369 Those who follow the sect of that illustrious morosoph.

So *mo'rosophist rare.*, in the same sense;

†**mo'rosophy**, foolish pretence of wisdom.

1594 *Mirr. Policy* (1599) 139 As I haue more largely shewed in my Morosophie in these verses. 1610 *Histriomastix* II. 56 That... I may... leave this Idle contemplation To rugged Stoicall Morosophists. 1617 *COLLINS Def. Bp. Ely* II. Contents 6 The Bishops exposition... is defended against the Adioyndres intricate Morosophies. 1794 *MATHIAS Purs. Lit.* (1798) 336 Some Morosophists of the Society. 1870 K. H. DICBY *Halcyon Hours* 255 Morosophists who love to boast Are those of course who scorn the most This holy maid.

†**mo'rosous, a.** *Obs. rare*—¹. [f. late L. *mōrōsus* *MOROSE a.*² + *-OUS*.] = *MOROSE a.*² 1.

1616 *SHELDON Miracles Ch. Rome* 201 Who... findeth by daily experience either of often lapses, or else of morosous desires... let such a one marrie.

moross, morost, *obs.* ff. *MOROSE, MORASS*.

morou, moroun, *obs.* ff. *MORROW, MORN*.

†**morous, a.** *Obs. rare*. [ad. late L. *mōrōsus* *MOROSE a.*²] = *MOROSE a.*²

1447 *BOKENHAM Seyntys* (Roxb.) 257 Lyht... ryht furth procedyth wyth owte crokeynesse And a long lyne wyth owte morous dilacyoun. 1594 *SOUTHWELL Magd. Funeral Teares* 128 Guilty consciences are ever morous.

morow(e), *obs.* forms of MORROW.

morow(e)nyng(e, -ing(e, obs. ff. *MORNING*.

morowing gift, var. *MORWYNGIFT Sc. Obs.*

moroxite (mɒ'rɒksaɪt). *Min.* [G. *Moroxit* (1798), f. Gr. *μόροξ-ος* (also *μόροξθος*) a kind of pipeclay: see *-ITE*.] A crystallized form of apatite, found in Norway and Finland.

1814 T. ALLAN *Min. Nomencl.* §94. 1879 *RUTLEY Study Rocks* x. 147 Asparagus-stone and moroxite are names given to yellowish-green and blueish-green varieties of apatite.

†**moroxylic, a.** *Chem. Obs.* [f. Gr. *μόρο-ν, μῶρο-ν* mulberry + *ξύλ-ον* wood + *-IC*.] *moroxylic acid*: a supposed acid obtained from a salt of the white mulberry tree. (Cf. *MORIC*.) So †*mo'roxylate*, a salt of moroxylic acid.

1807 T. THOMSON *Chem.* (ed. 3) II. 274 A peculiar acid, which he [Klaproth] called moroxylic. 1839 *Penny Cycl.* XV. 410/2 Moroxylic acid... is obtained by decomposing the natural moroxylate of lime by acetate of lead.

†**morph**¹. *Obs. rare*—¹. [Anglicized form of med. L. *morphea*: see *MORPHEW*.] = *MORPHEW*.

1681 *GREW Musæum* I. §vi. i. 131 A Wilk... being burnt... and mixed with old Oil... is an admirable Remedy against Baldness and Morph of long standing.

morph² (mɒ:f). *U.S. colloq.* and *slang* shortening of *MORPHINE sb.* (see also quot. 1912).

1912 *Collier's* 21 Sept. 20/2 White 'dope fiends', known in the vernacular of the police as 'hops', 'cokes', or 'morphs'. 1914 *JACKSON & HELLYER Vocab. Criminal Slang* 60 *Morph*,... used by morphine fiends. Sulphate of morphia. 1926 J. BLACK *You can't Win* xii. 160 About a spoonful of water and some of their meager store of 'morph' were put in the tin box. 1956 H. GOLD *Man who was not with It* (1965) viii. 65 No morph, no! I had really kicked that one, and would do my own traveling from now on.

morph³ (mɒ:f). *Linguistics*. [f. *MORPH(EME)*.]

a. = *ALLOMORPH*². b. A phoneme or series of phonemes forming a variant or a number of variants of a morpheme.

1947 C. F. HOCKETT in *Language* XXIII. 322 Recurrent partials not composed of smaller ones (-way) are *alternants* or *morphs*... By definition, a morph has the same phonemic shape in all its occurrences... Morphs are not always composed of continuous uninterrupted stretches of phonemes, but they are always composed of phonemes. Every utterance is composed entirely of morphs. 1948 P. K. BENEDICT in *Jrnl. Amer. Oriental Soc.* LXVIII. 185 This nomenclature has obvious advantages from a systematic point of view, and might well be extended to morphology, with the 'morph' as the descriptive unit, and the 'allomorph' as the member of a morpheme. 1952 C. E. BAZELL in E. P. Hamp et al. *Readings in Linguistics II* (1966) 274. The term

morpheme . . was used both for the narrower modern concept and for that of the morpheme-alternant or (in American usage) the morph. 1955 *Trans. Philol. Soc.* 1954 69 *Morphemes*. Analytic classification here would obviously refer to morpheme-alternants ('morphs') . . . Synthetic classification of morphs is implied in the very procedure of defining their morphemic values. For it is on account of their membership in different substitution-classes (selections), that morphs are assigned their different morphemic values, or, as we say, considered to 'represent different morphemes'. 1960 *Amer. Speech* XXXV. 218 He [sc. Hoenigswald] believes sound change to be due to nothing but complete borrowing of morphs between only sub-phonemically differing dialects. 1962 H. M. HOENIGSWALD in Householder & Saporta *Problems in Lexicography* 105 There can be no objection to an arrangement by morphs, that is by the phonemic shape of the allomorph or allomorphs making up the morpheme. 1964 E. BACH *Introd. Transformational Gram.* vii. 147 Phonemes have been considered by some to be classes of sounds, morphemes as classes of morphs, and so on. 1965 *Language* XLI. 420 The markers of case are almost always portmanteau morphs that are also involved in expressing other categories. . . of the noun phrase. 1968 J. LYONS *Introd. Theoretical Linguistics* v. 184 The word *bigger* is analysable into two morphs. . . Each morph represents (or is the exponent of) a particular morpheme. . . Morphemes may be represented directly by phonological (or orthographical) segments with a particular 'shape' (that is, by morphs). 1972 *Hiberno-English Dialect Questionnaire* 1 Some of the principal morphs found in polysyllables are . . . included in the questionnaire.

c. attrib. and Comb.

1947 *Language* XXIII. 337 Intonational morphs. . . are found spread through such morphs or morph-sequences as *yes, I know, no, maybe*, [etc.]. 1953 C. E. BAZELL *Linguistic Form* ii. 22 The term [sc. morphophonemics] has also more recently been used for the study of morph-structure proper. *Ibid.* iv. 47 In many systems no morph-boundaries are found within syllables. 1962 H. M. HOENIGSWALD in Householder & Saporta *Problems in Lexicography* 107 Is it reasonable . . . to consider the sentence intonations of English on a par with the segmental morph-morphemes? 1964 E. BACH *Introd. Transformational Gram.* vi. 130 The P rules will operate to select the proper morph shapes and allophones. 1965 *Amer. Speech* XL. 297 Orrm's use of double consonants, which is found only in morph-final position or in morph-final clusters, indicates plus juncture rather than shortness of the preceding vowel. 1972 *Archivum Linguisticum* III. 49 There is a regular phonological rule in Nzema and Ahanta which voices certain morph-initial obstruents if they are preceded by a vowel or nasal consonant.

morph⁴ (mɔ:f). [f. Gr. *μορφή* form.] A variant form of an animal produced by genetic differences, or (in later use) one of several forms exhibited by an animal in the course of its life cycle. Hence 'morphic a.; 'morphism = POLYMORPHISM 2.

1955 J. S. HUXLEY in *Heredity* IX. 2, I propose to introduce the term morphism and its derivatives, morphic and morph. *Ibid.* 3, I restrict the term morphism to genetic polymorphism . . . in which (usually sharply distinct) genetic variants or morphs coexist in temporary or permanent balance within a single interbreeding population in a single spatial region, and in such frequencies that the rarer cannot be due solely to mutation, or to the spread of selectively neutral mutants. *Ibid.* 8 The cuckoo shows a general tendency to morphism. . . for it shows a plumage dimorphism, barred red and unbarred grey. Among adults, the red morph is confined to a minority, all females. 1955 — in *Proc. R. Soc. B.* CXLIV. 215 A morphic balance-mechanism must be strong enough to prevent the break-up of the morphism through the disappearance of any morph under adverse selection in periods exceptionally unfavourable to it. 1963 E. MAYR *Animol Species & Evolution* vii. 157 Natural selection may modify the dominance of such morphs. 1968 R. D. MARTIN tr. *Wickler's Mimicry in Plants & Animals* i. 14 A leaf-beetle occurring as two separate morphs is shown. *Ibid.* vi. 61 Both sexes [of *Ityroea nigrocincta*] have two morphs, a green form and a yellow form. 1970 *Nature* 26 Sept. 1368/1 In the autumn the parthenogenetic viviparous morphs of the aphid give birth to nymphs which develop into males and oviparous females. 1974 *Ibid.* 22 Feb. 572/2 The frequencies of colour and banding morphs of the dead animals were compared with those prevailing in the population. 1975 *Jrnl. Zool.* CLXXVII. 336 From considerations of morphism, modality and sex-limitation, a descriptive classification of nine categories is advanced to encompass all situations involving pattern polymorphism and sexual dimorphism in butterflies.

-morph (mɔ:f), terminal element (repr. Gr. *μορφή* form) of sbs. with the sense 'thing having a (certain) form or character', as ISOMORPH, POLYMORPH, ALLELOMORPH, ENDOMORPH.

morphallaxis (mɔ:fələksis). *Zool.* [f. Gr. *μορφή* form + *ἀλλaxis* exchange.] Regeneration by the transformation of existing bodily material.

1901 T. H. MORGAN *Regeneration* i. 23 At present there are known two general ways in which regeneration may take place. . . In order to distinguish broadly these two modes I propose to call those cases of regeneration in which a proliferation of material precedes the development of the new part, 'epimorphosis'. The other mode, in which a part is transformed directly into a new organism, or part of an organism without proliferation at the cut-surfaces, 'morphallaxis'. 1924 G. R. DE BEER *Growth* viii. 53 In regeneration in some cases (where morphallaxis occurs), it [sc. material needed for growth] is derived from the other tissues of the organism which thereby undergo reduction. 1956 C. H. WADDINGTON *Princ. Embryol.* xiv. 304 Animals such as coelenterates, flatworms and oligochaetes in which morphallaxis occurs to a considerable extent. 1965 KIORTSIS & MORAITOU in Kiortsis & Trampusch *Regeneration in*

Animols 259 If the anteriorly facing cut end of the nerve cord [in the polychaete worm *Spirographis spallanzanii*] is deflected, there is a morphallaxis on one or both sides.

morphe, -phea, var. ff. MORPHEW, -PHŒA.

Morphean (mɔ:'fi:ən, 'mɔ:fɪən), *a.* [f. MORPHEUS + -AN.] Of or pertaining to MORPHEUS; hence, sleepy, drowsy.

1694 MOTTEUX *Robelais* (1737) V. 234 Morphean Visions. 1773 J. ROSS *Fratricide* vi. 557 (MS.) Wak'd by the magic of Morphean spell. 1803 *Edwin* II. xii. 186 He yielded to the Morphean wand, and . . . Sleep shed its balmy dews over his weary lids. 1809 J. JEBB *Corr.* (1834) I. 523 To work my mind immediately went, even in its morphean state. 1818 KEATS *Endym.* i. 747. 1820 — *Eve S. Agnes* xxix, O for some drowsy Morphean amulet!

morpheme ('mɔ:fi:m). *Linguistics.* [F. *morphème*, f. Gr. *μορφή* form, after *phonème* PHONEME.] *a.* An element such as an affix, preposition, conjunction, or stress pattern considered in respect of its functional relations in a linguistic system (now little used by linguists). *b.* The smallest meaningful morphological unit of language, one that cannot be analysed into smaller forms.

1896 R. J. LLOYD in *Neueren Sprochen* III. 615 The phonetic elements of a given word are its *phonemes*. But its significant elements, be they root, suffix, prefix, inflection or aught else, are *morphemes*. 1925 P. RADIN tr. *Vendryès's Lang.* II. i. 74 By *semontemes* we understand the linguistic elements which express the ideas of the concepts . . . and by *morphemes* we understand those elements which express the connexions between the ideas. . . The morpheme is generally a phonetic element . . . indicating the grammatical relations between the ideas in the sentence. 1926 L. BLOOMFIELD in *Language* II. 155 A morpheme is a recurrent (meaningful) form which cannot in turn be analyzed into smaller recurrent (meaningful) forms. Hence any unanalyzable word or formative is a morpheme. 1931 *Amer. Jrnl. Philol.* LII. 78 The morpheme of the dependent element indicates merely an unspecialised dependence (gender, number, person, case). *Ibid.* 79 Nouns are *semantemes* susceptible of morphemes of case. 1933 L. BLOOMFIELD *Language* x. 161 A linguistic form which bears no partial phonetic-semantic resemblance to any other form, is a *simple* form or *morpheme*. Thus, *bird, ploy, donece, cran-, -y, -ing* are morphemes. Morphemes may show partial phonetic resemblances. 1935 G. K. ZIFF *Psycho-Biol. of Lang.* (1936) i. 15 One may view the same word [sc. *untruthfulness*] as a sequence of five units which we shall term morphemes. . . i.e. *un-tru-th-ful-ness*. 1948 *Word* Apr. 20 If it is a bound form, the element must—in order to be a morpheme—be active. 1953 C. E. BAZELL *Linguistic Form* i. 5 As used in Europe, it [sc. morpheme] answers very approximately to one of two other American terms: (i) the morphemic component, including the morpheme with only one component, or (ii) the morphemic segment or 'morph'. . . (The earlier distinction of morpheme and *semanteme* is obsolete except in non-structuralist circles.) 1959 *Archivum Linguisticum* XI. 93 In the *Prolegomena*, morphemes ('inflectional elements', not, however, to be identified with morphemes in either the Prague or American [Bloomfieldian] sense) are regarded as constituting part of the content form of language. 1962 E. F. HADEN et al. *Resonance-Theory for Linguistics* iii. 40 The word is here defined . . . as a free form comprising one or more morphemes, occurring in a given position relative to other words. 1967 *General Linguistics* VII. 65 Maslov discusses the shifts in meaning and utilization which the term 'morpheme' has undergone since its coinage by Baudouin de Courtenay in the 1880's. 1973 *Sci. Amer.* Feb. 57/2 Every language has a stock of several thousand morphemes: the bearers of the basic semantic and grammatical content. An expression such as 'can openers' comprises four morphemes: 'can', 'open', '-er' and '-s'.

c. attrib. and Comb., as *morpheme-class, -combination, -configuration, -count, -sequence, -structure, -theory, -unit, -word; morpheme-based, -initial, -like, -medial* adjs.; *morpheme alternant* = ALLOMORPH².

1942 *Language* XVIII. 171 We divide each expression in the given language into the smallest sequences of phonemes which have what we consider the same meaning when they occur in other expressions. . . The resultant minimum parts we call not morphemes, but *morpheme alternants*. 1947 *Ibid.* XXIII. 402 Different phonemic shapes of a given base appearing before different suffixes . . . are morpheme alternants of the same morpheme. 1952, 1955 [see MORPH²]. 1963 J. LYONS *Structural Semantics* ii. 11 A word-based grammar seems to be more satisfactory than a morpheme-based grammar for the description of languages of the 'inflecting' type. 1947 *Language* XXIII. 81 Morphemes are assigned to *morpheme-classes* on the basis of the environments in which they occur. Each environment determines one and only one morpheme-class. 1963 ERVIN & MILLER in J. A. Fishman *Readings Sociol. of Lang.* (1968) 76 Morpheme classes can be divided into two groups, lexical and function classes. 1953 C. E. BAZELL *Linguistic Form* vii. 81 But here it is not simply a matter of sorting out incommutable morphemes, but also a case of including commutable morpheme-combinations. 1935 G. K. ZIFF *Psycho-Biol. of Lang.* (1936) iv. 136 If a morpheme-count reveals . . . that accent tends to settle on morphemes of the greatest average interval . . . we shall have reached the very heart of the dynamics of accent. *Ibid.* 154 The crystallization of phonemes in a morpheme-configuration. 1964 *Language* XL. 35 Morpheme-initial *s* is replaced by *x* if it is preceded by a vowel or a velar and is followed by a vowel. 1962 H. M. HOENIGSWALD in Householder & Saporta *Problems in Lexicography* 107 There are, in the view of many linguists, morphemes and morpheme-like entities with so-called grammatical meanings. 1965 *Conod. Jrnl. Linguistics* Fall 36 If paralogue is a dual system, with phoneme and morpheme-like units, . . . it would be difficult to imagine the primes of a more rudimentary system exceeding in number the primes of a more complex one, language.

1951 Z. S. HARRIS *Methods in Structural Linguistics* x. 129 English has morpheme-medial clusters like /rtr/ (*partridge*) but never like /trtr/. 1953 *Language* XXIX. 86 The morphophonemics of a language is then a set of rules for transducing morpheme-sequences to phoneme-sequences. 1955 *Publ. Amer. Dial. Soc.* xxiv. 20 All argots spoken in America are obviously patterned on English, though their specialized morpheme structure usually renders them partially or totally unintelligible to those who speak only the language of the dominant culture. 1972 *Language* XLVIII. 372 The asymmetrical vowel-harmony rule [in Turkish] is accompanied by an accidental gap in the inventory of suffixes, and a systematic morpheme-structure constraint on polysyllabic roots. 1971 D. CRYSTAL *Linguistics* iv. 197 Proponents of the morpheme theory have been . . . convinced of its validity . . . as a general explanation for grammatical phenomena. 1942 *Language* XVIII. 171 *Am*, which occurs only in phrases with *I*, and *are*, which never occurs with *I*, are put into one morpheme unit. . . A morpheme unit is . . . a group of one or more alternants which have the same meaning and complementary distribution. 1933 L. BLOOMFIELD *Language* xiii. 209 *Morpheme-words*, consisting of a single (free) morpheme: *mon, boy, cut, run, red, big*.

Hence *mor'phemic a., mor'phemically adv.*; also (*rare*) *morphe'matic a., morphe'matically adv., mor'phemicization*.

1930 J. R. FIRTH *Speech* vi. 56 Dutchmen, Danes, Swedes, and Englishmen share many similar morphemic and phonæsthetic habits. 1933 *English Studies* XV. 87 The alternating pairs . . . of phonemes . . . evidently form special units which, being conditioned by morphemic circumstances, are called *morphonemes*. 1935 G. K. ZIFF *Psycho-Biol. of Lang.* (1936) i. 15 One may . . . devise a morphemic alphabet to label all the different morphemes (e.g. prefixes, roots, suffixes, and endings) of a language. 1947 *Language* XXIII. 322 We must have . . . a set of principles on the basis of which we identify, or refuse to identify, different stretches of speech as morphemically the same. 1953 C. E. BAZELL *Linguistic Form* vii. 83 Only semantic prejudices could lead one to suppose that there was a close content-relation with the morphemically distinct *behind*. 1957 S. POTTER *Modern Linguistics* i. 26 Plural forms of [some] substantives . . . which happen to end in a dental (nuts, lords. . .). Here the inflexion -s or -z is felt by the speaker to be morphemic. 1959 R. QUIRK in Quirk & Smith *Teaching of English* i. 34 Many of the curious and amusing forms in *Finnegans Wake* . . . require us to make morphemic associations in unfamiliar environments. 1964 D. WARD in D. Abercrombie et al. *Daniel Jones* 390 Such a system of orthography . . . would strip the graphic representation of morphemes . . . of morphematically conditioned modifications. 1964 E. A. NIDA *Toward Sci. Transl.* v. 102 Similarly, we must be able to analyse the relationships between expressions which are grammatically and morphemically (or lexically) different, but semantically equivalent. 1966 *Amer. Speech* XLI. 116 The phonemicization of *latter/ladder* for those dialects that *clearly* have a voiced intervocalic stop would not be impossible. . . It would not be so much a problem . . . as it would be in morphemicization. 1971 *Archivum Linguisticum* II. 49 The 'ambiguity' of morphemic -s equally characterizes -ing, to name only one further flexion. *Ibid.* 59 A morphemically variable noun form.

morphemics (mɔ:'fi:miks), *sb. pl. Linguistics.* [f. MORPHEM(E) see -IC 2.] The study and description of language in terms of morphemes.

1947 *Language* XXIII. 321 Morphemics and tactics are both necessarily involved in grammar. 1951 TRAGER & SMITH *Outl. Eng. Structure* ii. 53 The analysis we are now going to do, the *morphemics* of the language, deals with the recurring patterned parts in utterances. 1960 T. B. W. REID *Historical Philol. & Ling. Sci.* 9 Others maintain that . . . phonemics and morphemics alone constitute linguistics, whereas phonetics and semantics are independent disciplines which do not interest them. 1961 D. L. BOLINGER *Generality, Gradience & All-or-None* iii. 35 There is obligatory lengthening in too many places for us to insist that English morphemics be studied in total disregard of it. 1964 M. CRITCHLEY *Developmental Dyslexia* iv. 14 The characters have to cope not only with the phonetic properties of the sound, but also with the problem of meaning. In other words, both phonemics and morphemics must be satisfied. 1966 *Amer. Speech* XLI. 116 If the first and last words in *Betty is in her beddy* are phonetically identical, then for the morphemics, one would have to . . . set up an allomorph (bet) for the morpheme (bed).

So *mor'phemicist*, one who studies morphemics.

1949 KIRBY & WOOLF *Philologica: Malone Anniv. Stud.* 312 In analyzing Joyce's work, the morphemicist would be obliged to construct diagrams in layers, piled one on top of the other.

mor'phetic, a. [irregularly f. MORPHEUS + -IC².] Pertaining to sleep.

1788 MME. D'ARBLAY *Diary* 26 July, The moment I cease all employment, my thoughts take such an ascendance over my morphetic faculty, that [etc.]. 1796 — *Camilla* II. iv, I am invulnerably asleep at this very moment! In the very centre of the morphetic dominions.

'morphetine. Chem. [a. F. *morphétine*, formed as prec.: see -INE.] A slightly bitter substance obtained from morphine.

1865 in WATTS *Dict. Chem.* III. 1050.

|| **Morpheus** ('mɔ:fju:s). [L.; Ovid's name for the god of dreams, the son of Sleep, as if a. Gr. **Μορφεύς*, f. *μορφή* form.] The god of dreams (popularly often taken as the god of sleep).

c1369 CHAUCEUR *Dethe Blouche* 167 Morpheus, and Eclympasteyre, That was the god of sleepes heyre. c1420 LYDG. *Assembly of Gods* 14 Anone came in Morpheus & toke me by the sleue. 1590 SPENSER *F.Q.* I. i. 36, 40. 1605 CHAPMAN *All Fools* III. Plays 1873 I. 146 Or from the Ivory gate Hath Morpheus sent a vision to delude me? 1748 THOMSON *Cost. Indol.* I. xlv, And hither Morpheus sent his kindest dreams. 1857 KINGSLEY *Two Y. Ago* xxiv, Sunk

though he be upon a garret floor, With fumes of Morpheus' crown about his head.

† **morpheus** ('mɔ:fju:). *Obs.* Forms: 4-6 morphe, 5 morphu, -fu, -fw, morffue, 5-6 morfew, 5-7 morphue, 6 morfewe, 6-7 morphewe, 5-9 morphew. [ad. med.L. *morphea* (written in mod.L. *Morphæa*), a. It. *morfea*, of obscure origin. Cf. F. *morphée* (16th c.).] A leprous or scurfy eruption. **black, white morphew.**

a 1400 *Stockh. Med. MS.* ii. 962 in *Anglia* XVIII. It distroith þe morphe And disposing to þe lepre. ?c1400 *Lanfranc's Chirurg.* (Brit. Mus. Add. MS.) 4 Cap. iij of Morfu, ffrakles, . . . & Cicatrices of woundes. *Ibid.* 193 Morphue. *Ibid.* 195 þe white morphu is curid wip purgacioun þat purgip roten fleume. *Ibid.*, þe blac morphe is curid wip ofte purgip of malancoli. c1440 *Promp. Parv.* 343/1 Morfu, sekenesse, *morphea*. 1545 RAYNOLD *Byrth Mankynde* iv. vi. (1634) 201 This is also very good for the Morphew, and other discoloration or staining of the skin. 1562 TURNER *Baths* 1 The bathes of brimstone. . . are good for the whyte morphewe and black. 1586 BRIGHT *Melanch.* xxi. 124 Then alterth the colour, and fairenesse is turned into morphe. 1688 HOLME *Armoury* ii. 428/1 Morphew is a disease that dyeth the skin yellow. 1748-9 *Gen. Advertiser* No. 4440 Tetters, Ring-worms, Morphew, Sun-burn. 1794-6 E. DARWIN *Zoon.* (1801) III. 124 Morphew or freckles—Tawny blotches on the skin of the face and arms of elderly people. 1810 *Splendid Follies* II. 106 A few morphews and wrinkles incident to her age. 1835 BROWNING *Paracelsus* iv. 117 My outward crust Of lies, which wrap as tetter, morphew, furfair, Wrap the sound flesh.

fig. 1610 BP. HALL *Apol. Brownists* 29 He cannot but acknowledge. . . a true face of a Church (though ouer-spread with some morphe of corruptions). 1647 WARD *Simp. Cobler* 21 No man ever saw a gray haire on the head. . . of any Truth, wrinkle, or morphew on its face.

attrib. 1541 R. COPLAND *Guydon's Quest. Chirurg.* Qiv b, The seconde is a morfewe colour & derke. 1640 H. MILL *Nts. Search* 147 The morphew wals are growne so bleake and thin, They have. . . lost the outward skin.

Hence 'morphewed ppl. a., afflicted with morphew; also fig.

1598 BP. HALL *Sat.* iv. v. 26 Whose. . . sullen rags bewray his Morphew'd skin. 1610 R. TOFTE *Honours Acad.* iv. 150 Thogh the Sunne sheweth himselfe pale, morphewed and ghastly, yet was he by all creatures. . . desired. 1646 G. DANIEL *Poems* Wks. 1878 I. 7 Sometime put A gracefull mole, for a dull morphew'd Spot. 1694 WESTMACOTT *Script. Herb.* 65 Mark that, you women, and morphew'd ladies.

morphia ('mɔ:fiə). *Chem.* [mod.L., f. MORPHEUS: see -IA¹. Cf. MORPHIUM.]

a. = MORPHINE.

1818 A. T. THOMSON *Lond. Disp.* (ed. 2) 286 Robiquet. . . has confirm'd his [Sertuerner's] statement regarding the existence of morphia. 1874 GARROD & BAXTER *Mat. Med.* (1880) 193 Apomorphia. . . Obtained by heating morphia. . . with excess of hydrochloric acid. 1876 HARLEY *Mat. Med.* 753 Morphia is the chief and essential constituent of opium.

b. *attrib.*, as in *morphia habit, lozenge, salt*, etc.; **morphia syringe**, a syringe for the hypodermic injection of morphia.

1874 GARROD & BAXTER *Mat. Med.* (1880) 198 Morphia Lozenges. *Ibid.* 204 The opium and morphia salts become absorbed. 1881 *Trans. Obstet. Soc. Lond.* XXII. 132 Dr. Godson tapped it with a morphia syringe. 1891 *Daily News* 23 Mar. 5/1 The morphia habit of the deceased.

Hence 'morphiated a., impregnated or affected with morphia (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1891).

morphic ('mɔ:fik), a. *Biol.* [f. Gr. *μορφή* form: see -IC.] Of or pertaining to form; relating to the anatomical shape; morphological.

1868 E. D. COPE *Orig. Fittest* (1887) 111 The majority of specific characters are. . . 'morphic' as distinguished from developmental. 1894 BUCKMAN *Inf. Ool. Ammonites* (Paleont. Soc.) 382 Morphic equivalents must always be compared. *Ibid.* 444 Such forms are only morphic equivalents.

morphically ('mɔ:fikəli), *adv.* [f. MORPHIC a. + -AL + -LY².] In relation to or as regards shape or form; morphologically.

1893 *Proc. Boston Soc. Nat. Hist.* XXVI. 66 This is morphically a free cell.

'**morphil.** *Obs. rare.* [a. F. *morfil*, †*marfil*, a. Sp. *marfil* (= Pg. *marfim*), of Arabic origin (*fil* elephant; the first element is obscure).]

†1. Raw ivory. *Obs.*

1698 T. FROGER *Voy.* 11 Their trade consists in Slaves, Gold, Morphil or Ivory, and Wax.

2. Vegetable ivory (see IVORY 2).

1891 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

morphinated ('mɔ:finetɪd), *ppl. a.* [f. MORPHIN-E + -ATE² + -ED¹.] Charged with morphine.

1891 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1898 *Rev. Brit. Pharm.* 53 Morphinated water, for use in opium assaying.

morphine ('mɔ:fin), *sb. Chem.* Also -in. [a. G. *morphin* (Sertürner 1816), f. MORPH-EUS: see -INE.] The most important alkaloid narcotic principle of opium, largely used in medicine to alleviate pain.

1828 *Lancet* 2 Feb. 663/1 Morphine. . . is the narcotic principle of opium. 1850 MRS. CARLYLE *Lett.* II. 115 Took morphine last night, and slept some. 1856 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Morphin.* 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VI. 734 Morphine is only a palliative.

b. *attrib.*, as *morphine habit, salt, taker, morphine injection*, a hypodermic injection of morphine; *morphine injector*, a medical man addicted to the practice of morphine injection; **morphine syringe** = *morphia syringe*.

1892 GUNTER *Miss Dividends* (1893) 45 Effects more demoralizing than the *morphine habit. 1878 tr. von *Ziemssen's Cycl. Med.* XVII. 857 *Morphine injection also exercises an influence on those addicted to it. *Ibid.* 117 A considerable number of *morphine-injectors have sprung up—chiefly young doctors—who carry on this pernicious practice. c1865 in *Circ. Sci.* I. 417/1 *Morphine salts are. . . chiefly employed. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* II. 885 The *morphine syringe was invented during my student days. 1899 *Ibid.* VIII. 317 Sulphate of spartein is used by some *morphine takers.

Hence 'morphine v. *trans.*, to drug with morphine. **mor'phinic a.**, relating to morphine (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1891). 'morphinism, the effect of morphine on the human system; the practice of injecting morphine into the system. 'morphinist, one who takes morphine to excess; also *attrib.* **morphinization**, the producing of the physiological action of morphine in the system by internal administration or hypodermic use (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*). 'morphinize v. *trans.*, to treat with morphine.

1856 NEALE *Medieval Preachers* Introd. 15 Their somnolence morphinized into death. 1874 LONGF. in S. Longfellow *Life* (1891) III. 236 When you were morphined out of your wits, anything might pass. 1882 Morphinism [see MORPHIOMANIA]. 1894 *Blackw. Mag.* Nov. 583 Dipsomaniacs, morphinists and epileptics. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* II. 882 The children of three morphinist mothers were fairly healthy. 1899 *Ibid.* VIII. 423 The worst case of morphinism I have seen.

morphinomania (mɔ:finəu'meɪniə). *Nosology.* [f. MORPHINE: see -MANIA.] Uncontrollable craving for morphine or opium. Hence **morphino'maniac**, one affected with morphinomania.

1887 *Brit. Med. Jnl.* 5 Feb. 300 On the Effects of the Sudden Discontinuance of Morphine in Morphinomaniacs suffering from Pneumonia. *Ibid.* 21 May 1003/1 The diagnosis of morphinomania. 1898 *Scotsman* 30 July 11/8 Transformed the dipsomaniac and morphinomaniac into self-controlled and useful members of society.

morphiomania (mɔ:fiəu'meɪniə). *Nosology.* [f. MORPHI-A + -MANIA.] = MORPHINOMANIA.

1882 *Nature* XXVI. 470 Dr. Landowsky. . . deprecated. . . this new method of intoxication; he calls it morphomania or morphinism. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* II. 893 Except on withdrawal of the drug I have not seen the excitement or violence to which the name morphiomania would be properly applied.

Hence **morphio'maniac** = MORPHINOMANIAC.

1888 *Pall Mall G.* 8 Sept. 6/1 A Novel for Morphinomaniacs. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 274 The so-called dipsomaniac or morphinomaniac.

morphism: see MORPH⁴.

-**morphism** ('mɔ:fiz(ə)m), terminal element [f. Gr. *μορφή* form + -ISM] of sbs. with the sense 'condition or property of having a (certain) form or character', and in *Math.* 'a transformation or correspondence of a (certain) kind': e.g. HETEROMORPHISM, ISOMORPHISM.

†**morphium.** *Obs.* [mod.L., f. MORPHEUS + -IUM.] Older name for morphia.

1823 J. BADCOCK *Dom. Amusem.* 90 Although. . . resembling opium. . . it counteracts the evil effects of that dangerous morphium. 1824 *Q. Jnl. Sci.*, etc. XVII. 170 The tincture of nutgalls a very sensible test of the presence of morphium in fluids. 1856 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.* s.v. *Morphium*, Name given by Sertuerner to morphin.

morpho ('mɔ:fəu). [mod.L. (J. C. Fabricius 1807, in *Magazin für Insectenkunde* VI. 280), f. Gr. *Μορφώ*, an epithet of Aphrodite.] A large South American butterfly of the genus so called, often with shiny blue wings. Also *attrib.*

1853 A. R. WALLACE *Travels on Amazon* 14 Among them [sc. the butterflies] were. . . three Morphos, those splendid large metallic-blue butterflies which are always first noticed by travellers in South America. 1863 H. W. BATES *Naturalist on River Amazons* I. 103 The splendid metallic blue Morphos. . . are generally confined to the shady alleys of the forest. 1925 *Glasgow Herald* 1 Aug. 4/2 In the parapet of a fine staircase in one of the Oxford colleges there is a piece of Labradorite with a bewitching blue colour that recalls the tail of a peacock and the wing of a Morpho butterfly. 1926 *Ibid.* 12 June 4 A morpho may have a million and a half scales on its four great wings. 1969 E. BISHOP *Compl. Poems* 210 Oil. . . like bits of mirror—no, more blue than that: Like tatters of the Morpho butterfly. 1973 *Sci. Amer.* Dec. 67/2 Only here [sc. in the tropical rain forest] are found such insects as the brilliant blue morpho butterfly of tropical America.

morphodite ('mɔ:fəudait). Also morphodyke, morphodyte. Colloq. shortening and mispronunciation of HERMAPHRODITE *sb.*

1896 *Dialect Notes* I. 421 *Morphodite*. . . for *hermaphrodite*. 1951 T. CAPOTE *Grass Harp* (1952) i. 3 One of the stories he spread, that Verena was a morphodyte, has never stopped going around. 1956 H. GOLD *Man who was not with It* (1965) xix. 174 He or she waddled by. But I suppose morphodykes are likely to take it personally when people get married.

|| **morphœa** (mɔ:fi:ə). *Med.* [mod.L.: see MORPHEW.] A sclerodermatous disease.

1874 T. R. JONES & SIEV. *Phys. Anat.* 94 The skin disease called Morphœa. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 680 Morphœa generally appears as yellowish white, waxy or ivory like spots, surrounded by a rosy or purplish areola.

morphogen ('mɔ:fəudzən). *Biol.* [f. Gr. *μορφή* form + -O + -GEN.] Any agent which is or might be capable of bringing about or determining morphogenesis.

1952 A. M. TURING in *Phil. Trans. R. Soc. B.* CCXXXVII. 38 The systems actually to be considered consist therefore of masses of tissues which are not growing, but within which certain substances are reacting chemically, and through which they are diffusing. These substances will be called morphogens, the word being intended to convey the idea of a form producer. It is not intended to have any very exact meaning. 1965 *Math. in Biol. & Med.* (Med. Res. Council) vi. 247 Turing considers the behaviour of two chemical substances, A and B, which he calls 'morphogens'. The significance of the name is simply that it is supposed that a high concentration of one or other of these substances can act as an 'inducer' of further differentiation. 1972 *Nature* 13 Oct. 366/1 Many theories for the mechanism of signalling in embryos have been produced; the oldest, and simplest, is that there is a concentration gradient of a 'morphogen' from the animal to vegetal poles, and that cells can measure their ambient concentration and then behave according to their position in the gradient.

|| **morpho'genesis.** [mod.L., f. Gr. *μορφή* form + *γένεσις* origin: see GENESIS.]

a. The origination of morphological characters; morphogeny.

1890 *Century Dict.*, *Morphogenesis*. 1899 *Jrnl. R. Microsc. Soc.* 469 Factors in morphogenesis. 1936 P. D. F. MURRAY *Bones* i. 16 These experiments evidently exclude all functional factors as important agents in primary skeletal morphogenesis. 1951 *Nature* 18 Aug. 301/2 Isolated terminal growing points. . . afford excellent material for the investigation of the relation between nutrition and morphogenesis. 1974 *Sci. Amer.* Dec. 44/3 They [sc. hydras] have a strong capacity for regenerating lost parts, so that one can study morphogenesis not only in developing animals but also in regenerating ones.

b. **Geomorphol.** The formation of landscapes or land forms.

1958 *Geol. Mag.* XCV. 126 Tricart and Cailleux. . . claim that a 'sufficiently dense cover of vegetation' interferes very significantly with morphogenesis. 1966 J. A. MABBUTT in G. H. Dury *Essays in Geomorphol.* 102 The hillfoot zone is. . . very sensitive to climatically-induced changes of morphogenesis. 1968 R. W. FAIRBRIDGE *Encycl. Geomorphol.* 130/1 An allied form of morphogenesis rather similarly planes, aggrades and deranges drainage in areas of continental glaciation.

So **morpho'genic a.**, of or pertaining to morphogenesis; **morpho'genically adv.**, as regards morphogenesis.

1884 *Q. Jnl. Microsc. Sci.* XXX. 98 A direct morphogenetic change in the ganglion cells. 1897 *Westm. Gaz.* 20 July 9/2 The force of gravitation is. . . the first morphogenetic factor in the individual development of animals. 1905 *Jrnl. Exper. Zool.* II. 155 It seemed to me scarcely possible that all of these strikingly different kinds of oöplasm, each with its own peculiar developmental history and destiny, were nevertheless morphogenetically alike. 1932 J. S. HUXLEY *Probl. Relative Growth* iv. 117 Each such region would be characterized both by the possession of its own growth-gradient and its own morphogenetic field. 1950 *Ann. Assoc. Amer. Geographers* XL. 214 Recently Büdel (1944, 1948) has suggested the recognition of 'formkreisen' or 'morphogenetic regions'. *Ibid.* 232 Within an area in which the climate is essentially homogeneous, the geomorphic effects of climate may be assumed to be similar. These areas are here called morphogenetic regions. 1954 W. D. THORNBURY *Princ. Geomorphol.* iii. 63 The concept of a morphogenetic region is that under a certain set of climatic conditions particular geomorphic processes will predominate and hence will give to the landscape of the region characteristics that will set it off from those of other areas developed under different climatic conditions. 1957 [see field sb. 17c]. 1965 *Science* 29 Oct. 627/3 (caption) Possible relation of collagen distribution to morphogenetically active and inactive areas. 1966 SAUNDERS & FALLON in M. Locke *Major Probl. Developmental Biol.* 289 Death of cells is a normal component of most morphogenetic movements such as foldings, detachments, and the confluence of anlagen. 1969 *Oikos* Suppl. XII. 68 (heading) Morphogenetic aspects of the agrarian landscape of Öland.

morphogenic (mɔ:fəu'dʒenik), a. [f. MORPHOGEN(ESIS + -IC.) = MORPHOGENETIC.]

1890 in *Cent. Dict.* 1904 *Science* 2 Dec. 749/2 The specific morphogenic factors are connected in some way with specific forms of protoplasm. 1958 C. P. RAVEN *Morphogenesis: Analysis of Molluscan Development* v. 186 The notion of morphogenic substances should not be taken too strictly, as if there were a rectilinear relation between a single substance and the differentiation of a certain organ. 1972 G. D. WINTER in Maibach & Rovee *Epidermal Wound Healing* iv. 104 It is thought that in the normal epidermis the morphogenic force is the pressure of mitosis.

morphogeny (mɔ:fəudzəni). [mod.L., f. Gr. *μορφή* form + -GENY. Cf. F. *morphogénie*.] = MORPHOGENESIS.

1879 tr. *Haeckel's Evol. Man* I. i. 24 Germ-history of Forms. (Morphogeny.) 1912 *Ann. Assoc. Amer. Geographers* II. 85 Some British observers have recognized levels of erosion or abrasion at several different altitudes, on which they base a more complicated scheme of morphogeny. 1929 *Jrnl. Ecol.* XVII. 374 Of fundamental importance in morphogeny and by no means to be overlooked in adaptation is the correlation of organs and parts, based upon competition within the plant for food.

1950 *Ann. Assoc. Amer. Geographers* XL. 222 Many of the ideas here expressed are explicitly stated in the lectures of Professor Kirk Bryan, whose emphasis on climatic morphogeny has led to the formulation here set forth.

morphographic (mɔːfɔːgrəˈfɪk), *a.* [Linguistics. [f. Gr. μορφή form + GRAPHIC *a.*] Of or pertaining to the written form of words; spec. *morphographic rule*, a rule of writing in transformational grammar (see quot. 1972).

1965 O. THOMAS *Transformational Gram.* iii. 59 If we were interested in how the final sentence was pronounced, rather than in how it is written, we would have a set of *morphophonetic rules* (i.e., rules of pronunciation) rather than *morphographic rules* (i.e., rules of writing). 1968 J. LYONS *Introd. Theoretical Linguistics* vi. 265 For the written language, 'morphographic' rules would convert the strings. 1971 F. W. HOUSEHOLDER *Linguistic Speculations* xiii. 255 The immediate output of the lexicon is correct orthography, subject to minor morphographic adjustments. 1972 R. A. PALMATIER *Gloss. Eng. Transformational Gram.* 98 *Morphographic rule*, ... a rule, of the final section of the grammar, which converts the morphemes of a terminal string into their graphic representations as written words; a spelling rule.

morphographer (mɔːfɔːgrəfə(r)), [f. Gr. μορφή form + -GRAPHER.]

†1. One skilled in the delineation of form. *Obs.*

1697 EVELYN *Numism.* viii. 291 Vandyke... the most incomparable Morphographer and Painter.

2. *Biol.* One who investigates and records facts of morphology.

1888 E. R. LANKESTER in *Encycl. Brit.* XXIV. 817/2 Those of the morphographer and systematist rather than of the bionomist.

morphography (mɔːfɔːgrəfi), [f. Gr. μορφή form + -GRAPHY.] The scientific description of form; descriptive morphology; also, the phenomena which form the object of this.

1856 MAYNE *Expos. Lex., Morphographia*, term for a description or history of external form: morphology. 1888 E. R. LANKESTER in *Encycl. Brit.* XXIV. 803/2 Anatomical study has associated itself with the more superficial morphology. 1898 GÜNTHER in *Nature* 21 Apr. 583/1 Estimating how far the existing superficial configuration or morphology of a volcanic region is an indication of the past history of its development.

Hence *morphographic*, *-graphical adjs.*, of or pertaining to morphology.

1856 MAYNE *Expos. Lex., Morphographicus*, ... morphographic. 1888 E. R. LANKESTER in *Encycl. Brit.* XXIV. 818/2 Experimental researches... are not provided for either in the morphographical or physiological laboratories of our universities.

morpholecithal (mɔːfɔːlɛsɪθəl), *Biol.* [f. mod.L. *morpholecith-us*, f. Gr. μορφή form + λέκιθος the yolk of an egg + -AL¹.] Pertaining to the yolk of the animal ovum (*Cent. Dict.* 1890).

morpholexic (mɔːfɔːlɛksɪkəl), *a.* [f. Gr. μορφή form + LEXICAL *a.*] Of or pertaining to lexical form (cf. also MORPHOPHONEMIC *a.*).

1939 L. BLOOMFIELD in *Travaux du Cercle Ling. de Prague* VIII. 105 It is necessary to distinguish these morphophonemic alterations from certain others, which we may call *morpholexic variations*. These morpholexic variations are quite distinct from internal sandhi. 1940 *Language* XVI. 256 Besides zero and actual element, pairs of forms as -kamy- and -ākamy-, with the meaning identical for both ('water'), are reserved for consideration as morpholexic variations. 1951 Z. S. HARRIS *Structural Linguistics* xiii. 197 It [sc. the procedure]... covers regular and irregular phonological alternation, sandhi, morpholexic variation, suppletion, reduplication, and other types of morpheme variants. 1962 CHAVARRIA-AGUILAR & PENZL in *Householder & Saporta Problems in Lexicography* iv. 243 The Pashto Academy... has attempted... to establish morphological and sometimes morpholexic standards for writers.

morpholine (ˈmɔːfəliːn), *Chem.* [ad. G. *morpholin* (L. Knorr 1889, in *Ber. d. Deut. Chem. Ges.* XXII. 2083), f. *morphin* MORPHINE *sb.* with insertion of -ol -OL.] A cyclic amine, CH₂CH₂NHCH₂CH₂O

which is a hygroscopic oil used as a solvent for resins and dyestuffs and whose fatty-acid salts are emulsifying soaps used in floor polishes.

1889 *Jrnl. Chem. Soc.* LVI. 1218 Morpholine (tetrahydroparoxazine) may be regarded as the 'inner anhydride' of dihydroxyethylamine. 1935 *Industr. & Engin. Chem. Aug.* 871/1 Of the derivatives of morpholine, one of the most extensively investigated in the medical field has been morpholine ethanol. 1955 *Sci. Amer.* Aug. 76/3 Dilute solutions of morpholine neither attracted nor repelled salmon but were detectable by them in extremely low concentrations. 1972 *Materials & Technol.* IV. xv. 516 Diethanolamine has also appreciable value as the source of the cyclic ether, morpholine, an important solvent and intermediate in the manufacture of medicinals.

morphologic (mɔːfɔːlɔːdʒɪk), *a.* [f. MORPHOLOG-Y + -IC: cf. F. *morphologique*.] = next.

1872 in LATHAM *Dict.* 1877 J. E. CARPENTER tr. *Tiele's Hist. Relig.* 2 It is really history, and not a morphologic arrangement of religions. 1936 *Bull. Amer. Assoc. Petroleum Geologists* XX. 859 The peculiar morphologic phenomenon of deep-sea trenches... is confined to the peri-Pacific-Malayan region. 1936 J. KANTOR *Objective Psychol. of*

Grammar xi. 158 This morphologic pattern no doubt is as highly evolved as the English. 1944 *Federation Proc.* III. 231/1 An... account of the morphologic changes in muscle following denervation. 1961 A. JUILLAND *Structural Relations* iii. 52 Morphologic segmentation has been explored especially by American structuralists. 1962 H. E. THALMANN tr. *Goguel's Tectonics* ii. 6 The use of morphologic analysis to distinguish rock types... involves great risks of error. 1967 *Word* XXIII. 380 All morphologic composites are based on the same syntagmatic pattern 'determinatum determined by determinant'. 1975 *Language* LI. 142 This fact speaks for the morphologic antiquity of all Type A infinitives cognate with those of Vedic.

morphological (mɔːfɔːlɔːdʒɪkəl), *a.* [Formed as prec. + -AL¹.]

1. *Biol.* Of, pertaining to, or derived from morphology; such as is described, investigated, or ascertained by morphology.

1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 84 No order can be more instructively studied with a view to morphological inquiries [than the *Pomaceæ*]. 1876 E. R. LANKESTER *Hist. Creat.* I. ii. 30 All the known morphological phenomena in the animal and vegetable kingdoms. 1896 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* I. 77 The distinctions drawn were... purely morphological.

2. *Philol.* Pertaining to morphology; based on characteristics of form.

1860 FARRAR *Orig. Lang.* ix. 185 Pott's formula for the morphological classification of language. 1861 MAX MÜLLER *Sci. Lang.* 75 In these languages... we shall have to be satisfied with the criteria of a morphological affinity, instead of those of a genealogical relationship.

3. *gen.* Of or pertaining to the history of form; hence *simply*: as regards form; in or of form.

Cf. the parallel sense-development in MORPHOLOGY (sense 4).

1865 LECKY *Ration.* I. 315 Another branch of scientific progress which I may notice on account of its influence upon speculative opinions is the rapid growth of a morphological conception of the universe. 1885 C. F. KEARY in *Numism. Chron.* V. 165 General Pitt-Rivers, taking up the same kind of morphological study in relation to other objects, has arranged a collection of... human implements, and has communicated... papers upon their morphology. *Ibid.* 168 The morphological aspect of the coin-type. 1895 N. STORY-MASKELYNE *Crystallography* i. 3 By reference to this system of planes, it is possible to establish the morphological relationship of all crystals of the same substance, whatever faces they may exhibit. 1918 *Amer. J. Med. Sci.* CLV. 70 The cardiac signs and symptoms produced as a result of hypothyroidism are not due to morphological alterations in the heart muscle. 1972 D. HERBERT *Urban Geogr.* iii. 66 A clear indication of past functional patterns can often be obtained from the morphological evidence which is left in the urban landscape. 1974 D. MCKIE *Crystalline Solids* xi. 384 Morphological studies are... applicable only to substances which form well developed crystals.

4. *Min. morphological axis* (see quots.).

1878 GURNEY *Crystallogr.* 38 The axis of hexagonal symmetry in the Rhombohedral System and the axis of tetragonal symmetry in the Pyramidal System are called morphological axes. 1895 STORY-MASKELYNE *Crystallogr.* 128 Where two or more planes of symmetry lying in a zone are conformable, their zone-axis will be termed a morphological axis or axis of form for the system.

morphologically (mɔːfɔːlɔːdʒɪkəlɪ), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY².] In a morphological manner; with reference to the facts or principles of morphology (in various senses).

1859 *Todd's Cycl. Anat.* V. 220/2 Saprolegnia, which is morphologically so closely related to Vaucheria... we obtain [etc.]. 1868 MAX MÜLLER *Sel. Ess.* (1881) I. 83 It had been the custom in classifying languages morphologically to represent some languages... as isolating. 1878 GURNEY *Crystallogr.* 40 Directions which are morphologically symmetrical—that is which make equal angles with similar faces. 1899 tr. *von Jaksch's Clin. Diagn.* vi. (ed. 4) 203 A definite and morphologically distinctive parasite occurs in the discharge of cholera patients.

morphologist (mɔːfɔːlɔːdʒɪst), [f. MORPHOLOGY + -IST.] One versed in morphology; one who pursues morphological investigations.

1845 WHEWELL *Indic. Creator* 34 The morphologists have declared... that they could not allow themselves to ascribe to the Creator any intention. 1857 GOODSIR in *Edin. New Philos. J. V.* 119 It is... incumbent on the morphologist to ascertain in what respects they correspond. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 616 But for the morphologist the eruption still runs from dorsum to venter. 1935 [see CLINOGRAPHIC *a.*] 1972 D. HERBERT *Urban Geogr.* iii. 66 The necessity to incorporate the physical fabric of towns into more general theories of urban growth has long been advocated by urban morphologists. 1974 *Nature* 13 Sept. 100/2 Although glial cells can be studied by morphologists, physiologists know very little about their function.

morphology (mɔːfɔːlɔːdʒɪ), [f. Gr. μορφή form + -LOGY.] The science of form.

1. *Biol.* That branch of biology which is concerned with the form of animals and plants, and of the structures, homologies, and metamorphoses which govern or influence that form.

1830 R. KNOX *Cloquet's Anat.* 2 It is to this kind of investigation, which has by some been named Morphology, that anatomy belongs. 1859 J. R. GREENE *Protozoa* *Introd.* 17 By some the word 'morphology' is employed in a restricted sense, to signify the study of homologous organs. 1880 GRAY *Struct. Bot.* 5 note, The term Morphology was introduced into science by Goethe, at least as early as the year 1817.

2. *Philol.* *a.* The branch of grammar which is concerned with the form of words (including word-formation and inflexion).

1869 FARRAR *Fam. Speech* iv. 118 By the morphology of a language we mean the general laws of its grammatical structure. 1871 *Public Sch. Lat. Gram.* 21 Morphology or Wordlore... has three divisions:—I. Flexion. II. Derivation. III. Composition. 1907 *Athenæum* 2 Mar. 256/1 Two volumes—one dealing with phonology, morphology, and inflexions, and the other with syntax.

b. *Appos.*, as *morphology-syntax*. *Comb.*, as *morphology-based adj.*

1965 H. A. GLEASON *Linguistics & Eng. Gram.* vi. 118 'Preposition' is available and not needed in the morphology-based system. 1945-9 *Acta Linguistica* V. 125 A problem in morphology-syntax division. 1964 P. L. GARVIN *On Linguistic Method* 157 Morphemic analysis [is]... primarily syntactic for those languages to which the morphology-syntax division applies.

3. *gen.* The history of variation in form.

1885 C. F. KEARY in *Numism. Chron.* V. 165 By the morphology of coins I mean the history of those changes in their form which have resulted... from influences which... are always affecting... the evolution of coins.

II. 4. Shape, form, external structure or arrangement, esp. as an object of study or classification.

1890 C. P. MITCHELL *Philos. Tumour-Dis.* ii. 52 Facts so varied as those comprised in the morphology of tumours. 1894 *Jrnl. Physiol.* XVII. 81 (*heading*) The morphology and distribution of the wandering cells of Mammalia. 1895 N. STORY-MASKELYNE (*title*) *Crystallography*: a treatise on the morphology of crystals. 1921 *Geogr. Rev.* XI. 155 (*heading*) Morphology of the Altai Mountains. 1924 A. E. H. TUTTON *Nat. Hist. Crystals* vii. 60 The 'elements' of a crystal... together with a list of the 'forms' observed, and a table of the interfacial angles, define the morphology of the crystal. 1937 *Rep. Brit. Assoc. Adv. Sci.* 373 (*heading*) A comparative study of the morphology of the North Downs and the Chiltern Hills. 1950 *Jrnl. Gen. Physiol.* XXXIII. 651 Two separate lines of approach... were required: a study of the functional behavior of the [nerve] fibers, and a study of their morphology. 1954 M. BERESFORD *Lost Villages* 23 In the study of village morphology... an opportunity of seeing a medieval village plan without any of the accretions of later building. 1964 R. C. EVANS *Crystal Chem.* (ed. 2) xi. 184 Before the discovery of X-ray diffraction, crystals could be classified only on the basis of morphology, and in terms of their symmetry were assigned to one or other of the thirty-two classes. 1965 E. GURR *Rational Use of Dyes in Biol.* 1. 106 (*heading*) Possible influence of molecular morphology in staining. *Ibid.* 107 We can refer to the shape and/or size of a molecule as its morphology. 1971 W. A. PRYOR in R. E. Carver *Procedures Sedimentary Petrol.* vii. 142 Quantitative analysis of grain morphology requires measurement of particle radii, diameters, and lengths. 1974 *Nature* 29 Nov. 377/2 The morphologies found—spheroidal, single or paired, filaments, segmented or nonsegmented, 'colonial' structures...—have all been described from prokaryotic groups such as the blue-green algae.

morphomaniac (mɔːfɔːmeɪniæk), [Irreg. f. MORPHIA + MANIAC *sb.*] = MORPHINOMANIAC.

1906 G. K. CHESTERTON *Dickens* ii. 41 These great popular leaders... become drunkards; they become demagogues; they become morphomaniacs. 1912 L. J. VANCE *Destroying Angel* xii. 165 He's just short of a raving morphomaniac.

morphometric (mɔːfɔːmɛtrɪk), *a.* [f. Gr. μορφή form + -O + -METRIC.] Of or pertaining to morphometry or morphometrics; morphometrical.

1931 T. L. WOO in *Biometrika* XXII. 325 A special advantage of taking measurements on the individual bones of the skull is that we thus get some idea of the size and shape of relatively small regions... giving us a better appreciation of local asymmetries than the run of anthropometric measurements can. I think it might be useful to distinguish the two types of measurements as ethnometric and morphometric, for both are actually anthropometric. 1934 *Geogr. J. LXXXIV.* 424 Other questions, such as the morphology of arctic regions, morphometric methods, classification and variation of climate. 1952 *Bull. Geol. Soc. Amer.* LXIII. 1117 Detailed morphometric analysis of basins in five sample areas in the equilibrium stage show distinctive, though small, differences in hypsometric integrals and curve forms. 1968 *Mineral. Abstr.* XIX. 240/1 Cumulative curves for the morphometric parameter of the grains composing a sample of sand are figured. 1970 *Evolution* XXIV. 220/2 Morphometric data from 91 crania and 123 mandibles of 2 and 3 year old male white-tailed deer from Michigan were used in this study. 1972 A. YOUNG *Slopes* i. 3 Morphometric analysis takes the river basin as the fundamental unit; this is a consequence of its origin in hydrological studies, in particular in the attempt to predict flood discharge from the landform characteristics of river catchments. 1974 *Nature* 24 May 371/1 A three-fold enrichment (as judged by morphometric analysis of electron micrographs) of synaptic junctions... was obtained.

Hence *morphometrically adv.*

1937 *Trans. Connecticut Acad. Arts & Sci.* XXXIII. 67 The lake is primarily eutrophic, secondarily or morphometrically oligotrophic. 1957 G. E. HUTCHINSON *Treat. Limnol.* I. ii. 170 The number of lakes of maximum depth of over 400 m. will, however, be greatly increased when the large lakes of southern South America become known morphometrically. 1960 *Jrnl. Animal Ecol.* XXIX. 310 The parents were most probably very similar morphometrically to the fledglings.

morphometrics (mɔːfɔːmɛtrɪks), *sb. pl.* [f. as prec.: see -IC 2.] Morphometry (esp. of living forms); also, morphometric features or properties.

1960 *Jrnl. Animal Ecol.* XXIX. 309 The shape of an animal, of which morphometrics are a numerical expression, is dependent upon genetically transmitted characters and the modifying influence of the environment on them. *Ibid.* 310 No completely reliable evidence was obtained for either the morphometrics or the behaviour of the parents of two of

the populations studied. 1971 BLACKITH & REYMENT *Multivariate Morphometrics* ii. 9 An essential problem in morphometrics is to measure the degree of similarity of two forms. 1974 *Nature* 22 Mar. 303/3 The chapters on multivariate morphometrics and optical data analysis are particularly good.

morphometry (mɔ:'fɔmɪtri). [f. Gr. μορφ-ή form + -METRY.] The art or process of measuring the external form of objects, esp. in *Geomorphol.*

1856 in MAYNE *Expos. Lex.* 1898 *Nature* 13 Jan. 256/1 Dr. Wilhelm Halbfass has worked out in detail the morphometry of the Lake of Geneva. 1957 G. E. HUTCHINSON *Treat. Limnol.* i. ii. 168 (heading) Morphometry of lakes over 400 m. deep. 1958 *Geogr. Jnl.* CXXXIV. 370 (heading) Aspects of the morphometry of a 'poly-cyclic' drainage basin. 1961 *Geomorphological Abstr.* Sept. 33 Earlier work showing the dominance of rock type in pebble morphometry is strongly supported. 1963 E. R. WEIBEL (title) Morphometry of the human lung. 1970 R. J. SMALL *Study of Landforms* i. 4 Quantification is applied... to landscape forms, giving rise to the branch of modern geomorphology known as 'morphometry'.

Hence **morpho'metrical a.**, pertaining to or connected with morphometry.

1856 in MAYNE *Expos. Lex.* 1935 *Geol. Mag.* LXXII. 183 Its [sc. the clinographic curve's] utility in delicate morphometrical determinations seems to me undoubted. 1935 *Biometrika* XXVII. 465 (heading) Morphometrical indices. 1953 *Anti-Locust Bull.* XVI. (heading on title-p.) Morphometrical studies on phases of the Desert Locust (*Schistocerca gregaria* Forskål).

morphon (mɔ:'fɔn). Also morphone. Pl. (badly formed) morphontes. [a. G. *mophon* (pl. *mophonthen*), invented by Haeckel, who explains it as f. Gr. μορφ-ή form + ὄν being.] a. *Biol.* A morphological individual, element, or factor.

1873 W. S. DALLAS (tr. Haeckel) in *Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist.* Ser. iv. XI. 245 Because the morphontes (morphological elements) of the first order which form the sponge-organism... exhibit a relatively high degree of physiological individuality, and because the personality of the sponges built up of these (the morphon of the third order) was not recognised, the former have been regarded as the 'true individuals' of the sponge. 1880 PASCOE *Zool. Classif.* (ed. 2) 284 *Morphone*, a morphological element. 1883 *Encycl. Brit.* XVI. 842/1 He distinguishes... the physiological individual (or *bion*)... from the morphological individual (or *mophon*).

b. *Linguistics.* A term in stratificational grammar for MORPHOPHONEME. Also *attrib.* Hence **mor'phonic a.**

1964 S. M. LAMB in *Rep. 15th Ann. Round Table Meeting Ling. & Lang. Stud.* (Georgetown Univ. Inst. Lang.) 105 Morphons (i.e. morphophonemes) often have alternate phonemic realizations. 1965 *Language* XLI. 200, I shall use Lamb's convenient neologism *mophon*. The syntactic component of a correct generative grammar... yields sentences as strings of morphons. 1966 S. M. LAMB *Outl. Stratificational Gram.* ii. 29 There are three separate alternation patterns, the lexonic, the morphonic, and the phononic. 1967 C. F. HOCKETT *Language, Mathematics, & Linguistics* iii. 95 Relative to the terminal subalphabet T'(G), a morphon string is a simple (linear) string. 1968 P. M. POSTAL *Aspects Phonol. Theory* iii. 41 It must be emphasized... that stratificational grammar insists that the morphophonemes, or 'morphons' in their terms, are unanalyzable symbols. 1968 *Language* XLIV. 595 Rules c & e are necessary because the objects on the higher stratum, called 'morphons', are distinct from the objects on the lower stratum, which are bundles of phonons. 1970 G. SAMPSON *Stratificational Gram.* ii. 33 The large number of neutralisations represented by almost every morphon. *Ibid.* iii. 45 In a complete description of English, there would be two further strata, each with its tactics, below the morphon level... I am not in a position... to give the morphonic realisations of the morphemes.

morphoneme (mɔ:'fɔni:m). *Linguistics.* [f. Gr. μορφ-ή form + PHONEME.] = MORPHOPHONEME. So **morpho'nemic a.**

1933 *English Studies* XV. 87 The alternating pairs (sometimes groups) of phonemes like *i/e*, *f/v* evidently form special units which, being conditioned by morphemic circumstances, are called *morphonemes*. 1934 *Language* X. 335 The five Russian vowel morphonemes are very variable... The consonant morphonemes are: [p, p₁, b, b₁, ...]. *Ibid.* 340 The interchange here is morphonemic, and does not properly concern us in a purely phonemic study. 1942 *Ibid.* XVIII. 309 Summarizing briefly Trager's article '[The Phonemes of Russian]' (*Language* 1934, No. 4) and generally valuing its positive outlook, Reformatsky deplores his terminological unclearness connected with [his] use of [the] word 'morphoneme'. 1966 J. VACHEK *Linguistic School of Prague* iv. 81 The generativists after establishing the morphonemic make up of their strings, proceed to 'rewrite' the morphonemes by concrete sounds found in the phonetic implementations of these strings.

morphonology (mɔ:'fɔnɒlədʒi). *Linguistics.* [f. Gr. μορφ-ή form + PHONOLOGY.] A term used by the Prague school of linguists for the study of the phonology of morphemes. So **morphono'logic**, **morphono'logical adjs.**

[1929 *Travaux du Cercle Linguistique de Prague* I. 85 La grammaire doit comprendre encore un chapitre particulier, qui étudie l'utilisation morphologique des différences phonologiques, et qui peut être appelée la 'morpho-phonologie' ou, en abrégé, la 'morphologie'.] 1933 *English Studies* XV. 87 That part of phonology which examines the phonological structure of morphemes, is called *morphology*. 1935 *Amer. Speech* X. 252/2 Another branch of phonology, established by the Prague linguists, called *morphonology*,... examines the phonological structure of morphemes. 1936 *Ibid.* XI. 114 Morphological phonology or 'morphonology',... investigates the morphological use of

phonemes or groups of phonemes, or more inclusively, for phonological means. 1949 H. SPANG-HANSEN in *Travaux du Cercle Ling. de Copenhague* V. 69 Morphonologic or morphemic monographs have no direct bearing on this subject either, since they also presuppose that the phoneme inventory has already been established. 1950 *Lingua* II. 241 This morphonology, according to Trubetzkoy, has a threefold task: 1. the investigation of the phonological (i.e. phonematic) structure of the morphemes, 2. the investigation of the combinatorial sound-changes... 3. the investigation of the series of sound-changes... which have a morphological function. 1966 J. VACHEK *Linguistic School of Prague* iv. 81 The other recent trend in linguistic thinking that has substantially contributed to the revival of interest in morphonology is the stratificational approach by Sydney M. Lamb and his colleagues. *Ibid.*, The first language to be characterized from the morphonological point of view was... Russian. 1971 tr. *Akhmanova's Phonology, Morphology, Morphology* ii. 82 Professor Vachek speaks of the present state of morphonological research... The 'generativist and transformationist' morphonology is, perhaps, best described as 'codificational morphonology'.

morphonomy (mɔ:'fɔnɒmi). *Nat. Hist.* [f. Gr. μορφ-ή form + -νομία, f. νόμος law.] The science concerned with the laws of form in animals, plants, and crystals.

1856 in MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, and in later Dicts. Hence **morpho'nomical a.**, of or pertaining to morphonomy (*Cent. Dict.* 1890).

morphophoneme (mɔ:'fɔu'fɔni:m). *Linguistics.* [f. Gr. μορφ-ή form + PHONEME.] One of the variant phonemes which belong to the same morpheme.

1934 M. SWADESH in *Language* X. 129 Morphologically distinct phonemes are called morpho-phonemes. A morpho-phoneme is one of a class of like phonemes considered as components of actual morphemes which behave alike morphologically, i.e., have a like place in the same mutation series. 1939 L. BLOOMFIELD in *Travaux du Cercle Linguistique de Prague* VIII. 106 The morphophoneme u seems to occur in only one suffix. 1947 C. F. HOCKETT in *Language* XXIII. 323 Morphophonemic statements may involve morphophonemes—that is, the symbols used for phonemes, plus supplementary ones, with special definitions as to phonemic value under varying circumstances—or they may not. 1957 N. CHOMSKY *Syntactic Structures* iv. 33 The elements that figure in the rules can be classified into a finite set of levels (e.g. phonemes and morphemes; or, perhaps, phonemes, morphophonemes, and morphemes). 1964 E. BACH *Introd. Transformational Gram.* ii. 25 We distinguish the final morphophonemes in *laugh* and *wife* on the basis of their plural formation. 1968 *Language* XLIV. 508 The major thesis of this paper is that the most efficient description of morpheme alternants requires the use of morphophonemes, and, moreover, that these morphophonemes do in fact constitute psychologically real units. 1972 *Ibid.* XLVIII. 372 In Turkish, the target is satisfied at a level preceding the application of the first law of vowel harmony, which maps the morphophonemes *A I U* onto their respective phonetic reflexes.

Hence **morphophonem'atic (rare)**, **morpho'phonic adjs.**, **morpho'phonically adv.**

1939 [see MORPHOLEXICAL a.], 1944 *Amer. Speech* XIX. 136 The 'neutrality' of *e* in Hungarian and Finnish is not phonetic but morphophonemic. 1951 Z. S. HARRIS *Methods in Structural Linguistics* xiv. 239 The *al* of *moral* would appear to be morphophonemically [æ:l], where [l] represents phonemic zero before *ly*, but [l] otherwise. 1957 *Publ. Amer. Dial. Soc.* xxviii. 58 Morphophonemically *be* behaves like an auxiliary, regardless of its complement. 1960 C. E. BAZELL in *Year's Work in Eng. Studies* 1958 47/2 Evidence for the diphthongal character of Gothic *iu* is largely morphophonemic (e.g. the alternation *triu/triwa*). 1964 D. WARD in D. Abercrombie et al. *Daniel Jones* 390 There are some departures from the morphophonemic principle in Russian, including such sporadic ones as, for example, *nozdrj* 'nostrils' (cp. *nos* 'nose'). 1965 *Canad. Jnl. Linguistics* Spring 169 Most noun stems [in Eyak] are morphophonemically invariable. 1968 P. M. POSTAL *Aspects Phonol. Theory* vi. 117 Even setting up new allomorphs like 'is', etc. does not avoid the consequence that the morphophonemic rules must appeal to categorial properties. 1970 *Bible Translator* XXI. 25 There is reason to believe that most function morphemes should be read at sight rather than 'sounded out', and this also supports the idea of writing such morphemes morphophonemically. 1971 tr. *Akhmanova's Phonology, Morphology, Morphology* ii. 72 It is quite impossible to formulate any morphophonemic rules to explain the would-be substitution of [-a] for [-i] or [-y].

morphophonemics (mɔ:'fɔu'fɔni:miks), *sb. pl.* [f. prec. + -ICS.] The study and description of the phonemic aspects of the constitution of morphemes.

1939 L. BLOOMFIELD in *Travaux du Cercle Linguistique de Prague* VIII. 105 The present paper describes... the internal *sandhi* or *morphophonemics* of the language. 1953 [see *morpheme-sequence*]. 1957 S. POTTER *Mod. Linguistics* vii. 146 As we proceed from morphophonemics, and morphology proper, to syntax, so we observe a rise in the scale of semantic values. 1965 B. M. H. STRANG *Metaphors & Models* 15 The study of how a language encodes its different meanings is called *morphophonemics*. 1968 *Amer. Speech* XLIII. 233 The author includes a description of Jamaican Creole... morphophonemics. 1972 *Language* XLVIII. 805 This negative is realized from the sentence modality without going through the morphophonemics of pre-verbal location. 1973 *Computers & Humanities* VII. 218 How does one handle the unbelievably complex morphophonemics in choosing headwords?

morphophonics (mɔ:'fɔu'fɔniks), *sb. pl.* [f. Gr. μορφ-ή form + PHONICS *sb. pl.*]

= MORPHOPHONEMICS *sb. pl.* (see also quot. 1962). Also **morphophone**, a unit representing

the class of phonemes occurring in dialectally different pronunciations of morphemes; **morpho'phonic a.**

1962 E. F. HADEN et al. *Resonance-Theory for Linguistics* iii. 30 Such sets of allophones, as expressions of morphological units, are *morphophonemic expressions*. *Ibid.* 40 Morphophonics... is the intermediate area between phonology and morphology... Morphophonics is the process of transposing phonemic entities from the context of phonology into the context of morphology. 1967 H. L. SMITH in *Language* XLIII. 1. 306 A three-stratum, twenty-seven level model for linguistic analysis indicates structural units—the *morphophones*—between phoneme and morpheme. Morphophones are seen as the basic units of the morphemes, and are themselves composed of dialectally different phonemic variants, which are non-contrasting in the same lexical items. *Ibid.* 311 From one point of view, the morphophone can be seen as a sort of 'holding company' or 'super-family' of different phonemes which are non-contrasting in the same words. But from another point of view, the morphophone is a unit of the language as a whole, and as a unit furnishes the basis of what might be thought of as 'higher order' or 'higher level' contrasts. *Ibid.* 323 Substitutions and interchanges are aspects of the morphophonemic system. *Ibid.* 341 The donor language's morphophonics have been subject to a pretty thorough Anglicization. 1972 G. L. TRAGER *Lang. & Languages* iii. 49 The diacritic part of morphology, which examines the items of which morphemes are composed, may be called *morphophonics* (more commonly the term is *morphophonemics*, but there are good theoretical reasons for omitting the -em-). *Ibid.* 56 Morphemes with more than one allomorph are made up of or composed of morphophones, and it follows that morphemes with only one allomorph are also composed of morphophones... The morphophonemic alternations that occur can then be considered as relations between (simple) morphophones.

morphophonology (mɔ:'fɔu'fɔnɒlədʒi). *Linguistics.* [f. Gr. μορφ-ή form + PHONOLOGY.] = MORPHONOLOGY. So **morpho'phonological a.**

1934 *Language* X. 128 Morpho-phonology includes, in addition to the study of the phonemic structure of morphemes, the study of interchange between phonemes as a morphologic process. 1938 *Trans. Philol. Soc.* 106 The morpheme in the sense of Skalička and of the Prague Linguistic Circle is a morphophonological unit, and the corresponding phonomorphological unit is the phonemic function. 1953 K. JACKSON *Lang. & Hist. in Early Britain* ii. 548 The development of IE. *p* cannot be connected in any way with lenition, since it does not follow the special morphophonological rules for its occurrence. 1970 G. C. LEPSCHY *Survey Structural Linguistics* iii. 56 [One of the] main tasks of synchronic phonology [is]... to describe the morphological utilization of phonological differences (morphophonology or morphonology). 1973 *Archivum Linguisticum* IV. 47 No account is being taken here of regular, if often quite subtle morphophonological alternations, as between... *vivis* and *vayas*. *Ibid.* 50 The lengthening of the vowel of -ha in the example... belongs rather to the (morpho)phonology of the language.

morphophyly (mɔ:'fɔfɪli). *Biol.* [f. Gr. μορφ-ή form + φύλ-ον tribe + -Y.] The tribal history of living forms; that branch of phylogeny which treats only of form.

1879 tr. *Haeckel's Evol. Man* I. i. 24 Tribal history of forms (Morphophyly). 1890 in *Century Dict.*

morphoplasm (mɔ:'fɔu'plæz(ə)m). *Biol.* [f. Gr. μορφ-ή form + πλάσμα PLASMA, PLASM.] The vital substance of an organic cell.

1893 W. N. PARKER tr. *Weismann's Germ-Plasm* 38, I shall... call the vital substance of the cell the 'formative plasm' or morphoplasm... in contrast to the idioplasm.

morpho'scopic a. [f. Gr. μορφ-ή form + σκοπ-εῖν to look; see -IC.] Having regard to form.

1816 BENTHAM *Chrestom.* Wks. 1843 VIII. 85 Morphoscopic Posology. [Proposed as a better name for Geometry.]

morphoscopy (mɔ:'fɔskəpi). *Biol.* [f. Gr. μορφ-ή form + σκοπ-εῖν to look (see -SCOPE) + -Y.] = MORPHOLOGY (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1891).

morphosis (mɔ:'fɔusɪs). Pl. **morphoses** (mɔ:'fɔusɪz). [mod. L., a. Gr. μόρφωσις a shaping, f. μορφοῦν to shape, fashion, f. μορφή form.]

† 1. Form, figure, configuration. *Obs.*

1675 SIR E. SHERRBURNE tr. *Manilius* Pref. 3 As they [the Constellations] are distinguished into prophane and Sacred Figures or Morphoses according to the different Uranography of the Antient Ethnicks. 1676 OWEN *Nat. Apostasy* ii. 115 Instead of that Mystical spiritual Union with himself and among themselves which Christ prayed for, and purchased for his Disciples, they have substituted the *Morphosis* or *Mormo* of an Agreement in professing Subjection to the Pope of Rome.

2. *Bot.* The manner or order of development of an organ or organism.

1857 M. J. BERKELEY *Cryptog. Bot.* §94. 114 The morphosis of the production has not yet been properly observed. 1874 R. BROWN *Man. Bot.* 609 *Morphosis*, order or mode of development of any organ or organs.

b. Used for METAMORPHOSIS. (Cf. sense 3.)

1882 G. MAW in *Jnl. Linn. Soc.*, *Bot* XIX. 370 The only other point I have to refer to is the tendency to morphosis of nearly every part of a Crocus. 1886 — *Monogr. Crocus* 19 *Morphosis*. Nearly every organ of a Crocus has a strong tendency to metamorphosis.

3. *Med.* A morbid formation; organic disease. 1856 in MAYNE *Epos. Lex.* 1891 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

morphosyntax (mɔ:'fɔu'sɪntæks). *Linguistics.* [f. Gr. μορφ-ή form + SYNTAX 2.] A branch of

linguistic study which combines the study of morphology and syntax.

1961 F. W. HOUSEHOLDER in Saporta & Bastian *Psycholinguistics* 23/2 So also in morpho-syntax it should be possible to agree on definitions for terms like 'noun phrase', 'verb phrase', 'sentence', etc. 1967 *Word* XXIII. 472 In morpho-syntax the sequential chain model should perhaps not be completely disregarded. 1968 Y. MALKIEL *Essays on Linguistic Themes* i. 3 A few scholars have gone so far as to consolidate all of morphology and syntax into the single domain of 'morphosyntax', which forms the hard, inalienable kernel of linguistics. 1969 tr. *Akhmonova & Mikael'an's Theory Syntax Mod. Linguistics* ii. 26 He [sc. Brøndal] not only remained faithful to his conception of 'morphology' and syntax, but also developed it by introducing the notion of 'morphosyntax' to cover such phenomena as the functioning of words in sentences, the semantic modification of words in context, [etc.]. 1972 *Archivum Linguisticum* III. 89 As a final instance of the general validity of a systematic approach to diachronic morpho-syntax, let us examine a well-documented change within the verbal system of Romance.

Hence morphosyntactic *a.*, morpho-syntactically *adv.*

1959 F. W. HOUSEHOLDER in *Word* XV. 232 It does not appear that languages have a semantic structure which is separate and distinct from the morpho-syntactic one. 1962 H. C. CONKLIN in Householder & Saporta *Problems in Lexicography* 119 While an 'appeal' to meaning does not improve grammatical analysis, neither does an intuitive appeal to morphosyntactic form yield the most appropriate analysis of meaning and reference. *Ibid.* 121 The compounds *firewater* and *silverfish*... are endocentric morphosyntactically. 1968 *Word* XXIV. 55 The United States dialect refers to any variety of English set off from other varieties of English, phonetically, morphosyntactically, or lexically. 1969 tr. *Akhmanova & Mikael'an's Theory Syntax Mod. Linguistics* v. 119 The words... had to have canonical phonemic shapes, to 'behave' morphophonemically and morphosyntactically. 1970 *Language* XLVI. 332 The proposal does not spell out how one gets from the morphosyntactic surface structure to the phonemics.

morphotactics (mɔːfəʊ'tæktɪks). *sb. pl.* *Linguistics*. [F. Gr. *μορφ-ή* form + TACTICS.] The study of the sequence of morphemes in a language (MORPHEME *b*). Hence morpho'tactic *a.*; morpho'tactically *adv.*

1958 A. A. HILL *Introd. Linguistic Structures* vi. 68 The term 'phonotactics', now widely used, as well as other terms in '-tactics' to indicate sequences of items such as 'morphotactics' and 'logotactics', I owe to an unpublished lecture by Robert P. Stockwell delivered before the Linguistic Institute held at the Georgetown University Institute of Languages and Linguistics in 1954. *Ibid.* viii. 120 With most prebases, it is a morphotactic characteristic which identifies them. *Ibid.*, These are the 'grammatical endings' of familiar terminology. They can be defined morphotactically as morphemes which stand frequently before terminal junctures. *Ibid.* xxi. 414 Morphotactics gives us the partial predictability of morphemes and allomorphs. 1962 E. F. HADEN et al. *Resonance-Theory for Linguistics* iii. 35 Whereas in morphemics our task is to identify the form and the property of a grammatically functioning unit, in morphotactics we focus our attention on such a unit occurring in a sequence of morphemes... The morphotactic identification will be made with the same criteria for determining Form and Property as in morphemics. *Ibid.* 40 Morphotactics complements morphemics with morphology in a manner exactly parallel to phonotactics and phonemics within phonology. 1966 S. M. LAMB *Outl. Stratif. Gram.* ii. 23 When a lexonomic ordering is of elements belonging to different morphotactic classes, e.g. verb stem and verb suffix, it is up to the morphotactics to determine their relative order. 1967 D. G. HAYS *Introd. Computational Linguistics* xi. 184 The morphotactic rules come to light as restrictions on sequence are found... The establishment of the morphotactics can be exceedingly simple or as complex as the development of a full syntax. 1970 G. SAMPSON *Stratificational Gram.* vi. 59 The morphotactics generates sequences of 'words' (M-Word), separated by the downward-determined element 'word-boundary'. *Ibid.* 62 The preference value of this derivation is six, one from the semotactic trace, four from the lexotactic, and one from the morphotactic.

morphotectonics (mɔːfəʊ'tɛktɒnɪks), *sb. pl.* [F. Gr. *μορφ-ή* form + -O + TECTONICS.] The branch of geomorphology concerned with the form and structure of the larger features of the earth's surface (as continents, mountain ranges, river basins); also, the morphotectonic character or features of a region.

1956 E. S. HILLS in *Jrnl. Geol. Soc. Austral.* III. 1 (*heading*) A contribution to the morphotectonics of Australia. *Ibid.*, A model of this size does in fact afford a unique basis for the study of morphotectonics, since no other medium can present a synoptic view of the topography of an area as large as [a] continent. 1961 — in *Q. Jrnl. Geol. Soc.* CXVII. 79 What I have called morphotectonics implies, as well as structural geomorphology, something broader and applicable to regional study on a large scale, using topography as the primary criterion, but of course not neglecting all that may be known as to geology and geophysics. 1968 R. W. FAIRBRIDGE *Encycl. Geomorphol.* 734/1 The concept of 'Gondwanaland' in the southern hemisphere... evolved in the late nineteenth century... on the basis of extraordinarily similar morphotectonics, as much as from common features of stratigraphy, paleontology and paleoclimate. *Ibid.* 734/2 Up till now only one attempt has been made at a detailed world survey of morphotectonics.

Hence morphotec'tonic *a.*, of or pertaining to or seen from the point of view of morphotectonics.

1961 *Q. Jrnl. Geol. Soc.* CXVII. 84 A purely morphotectonic map for Egypt... shows, firstly, that it is not possible to conceive of the region as an elliptical upwarp. 1967 *Geogr. Abstr.* A. 280 The Provence foldings south-east of the Durance and the Verdon confluent give a good summary of the morphotectonic evolution of the Provence Range. 1973 *Nature* 2 Mar. 43/2 The morphotectonic features shown in Figs. 1 and 3 show a close agreement between structure and topography.

morphotic (mɔː'fɒtɪk), *a.* *Biol.* [ad. Gr. type **μορφωτικός*, f. *μορφόν* to form, f. *μορφή* form.] Formative; contributory to organic structure.

1876 BARTHOLOW *Mot. Med.* (1879) 544 Cupping and leeching... may diminish... the proportion of the morphotic elements. 1891 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

morphotomy (mɔː'fɒtəmi). *Biol.* [F. Gr. *μορφ-ή* form + -τομία cutting, f. *τομ-*, *τέμνειν* to cut, after *anatomy*.] The art of dissecting the different parts of any organized body for purposes of morphological investigation (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1891).

morphotropism (mɔː'fɒtrəpɪz(ə)m). *Cryst.* [f. as next; see -ISM.] = next.

1905 *Amer. Chem. Jrnl.* XXXIV. 104 The chapter on Morphotropism deals with the dependence of the crystal structure on the chemical constitution of the body. 1959 tr. *W. F. de Jong's Crystallogr.* 184 If a change of structure that occurs by replacement becomes so great that we no longer want to use the term 'isomorphism', we speak of morphotropism. 1966 *McGraw-Hill Encycl. Sci. & Technol.* VIII. 599/1 Organic compounds also show morphotropism.

morphotropy (mɔː'fɒtrəpi). *Cryst.* [ad. G. *morphotropie* (P. Groth 1870, in *Ann. d. Physik und Chem.* CXLI. 39), f. Gr. *μορφ-ή* form + τροπή turning.] (The study of) the progressive change in crystal structure brought about by replacing one of the species of atom or radical in a crystal by other species.

1900 *Rep. Brit. Assoc. Adv. Sci.* 1900 167 Morphotropy and isomorphism have a common cause, and... this is more likely to be discovered by the crystallographic study of substances showing morphotropic relationships than from the examination merely of materials likely to exhibit isomorphism. 1924 W. S. STILES tr. *F. Rinne's Crystals & Fine Struct. Matter* ix. 105 P. v. Groth has founded the science of morphotropy. By comparing crystalline forms, he succeeded in showing how the replacement of H by (OH), NO₂, NH₂, CH₃, Cl, in benzene (C₆H₆) manifests itself in changes of corresponding angles, and ultimately the symmetry. 1939 R. C. EVANS *Introd. Crystol Chem.* iii. 60 The structural importance of the quantitative lattice theory... lies in the light which it throws on... the problems of polymorphism and morphotropy.

So morpho'tropic *a.*, characteristic of or exhibiting morphotropy.

1899 *Mineral. Mag.* XII. 66 The three minerals may be members of a morphotropic series, in which the vertical crystallographic axis increases in length with an increase in the amount of lead. 1937 W. L. BRAGG *Atomic Struct. Minerals* ix. 150 The members of the chondrodite series are interesting because of the morphotropic relationships which exist between them. 1959 tr. *W. F. de Jong's Gen. Crystallogr.* 184 A morphotropic range of compounds is one in which the replacing atoms differ gradually in one property—for example, in size or polarizability. 1973 A. I. KITAIGORODSKY *Molec. Crystals & Molecules* i. 18 Morphotropic changes associated with a loss of symmetry are accompanied by an increase in the packing density.

morphous ('mɔːfəs), *a.* *rare.* [f. Gr. *μορφ-ή* form; see -OUS.] Having a determinate shape; opposed to *amorphous*.

1885 ROBERTS *Urin. & Renal Dis.* i. iv. (ed. 4) 166 A large quantity of amorphous, or barely morphous granular debris.

morphrodite: see MORPHRODITE.

morphu(e), variant forms of MORPHEW.

morpion ('mɔːpiən), [a. F. *morpion*.] † 1. = CRAB 4. *Obs.*

1597 LOWE *Chirurg.* (1634) 126 The Morpions... are found chiefly about the privy parts. 1678 BUTLER *Hud.* III. i. 437 His Flea, his Morpion, and Punese, H' had gotten for his proper ease. 1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* III. xxviii. 26 *Phthirus* Leach, or the Morpion.

2. *transf.* Applied scornfully to a person. *rare*—1.

1954 S. BECKETT *Waiting for Godot* II. 48 Moron!.. Vermin!.. Abortion!.. Morpion!

morpunkee, variant of MOORPUNKY.

morra, variant of MORA²; obs. form of MURREY.

morraine, obs. form of MURRAIN.

morral, variant of MOREL¹.

morrane: see MARRAM.

morrass(h)e, **morre(i)s**, obs. ff. MORRIS *sb.*¹

morre, **morreine**: see MURR, MURRAIN.

morrell, obs. form of MEREL.

1627 W. HAWKINS *Apollo Shroving* III. iv. 49 That can set his three along in a row, And that is fippeny morrell.

morrell(e, -lo), var. ff. MOREL *sb.*³, MORELLO.

morrenian (mɔː'riːniən), *a.* *Zool.* [f. the name of C. F. A. Morren (1807–58), Belgian naturalist; see -IAN.] Epithet of certain glands in worms, whose function appears to be to adapt the ingesta for nutrition (*Cent. Dict.* 1890).

morres, **morrey**, obs. ff. MORRIS, MURREY.

morreyn(e), obs. forms of MURRAIN.

|| **morrhua** ('mɔːruːə). [mod.L. *Morrhua*, a genus of fishes of which the cod (now *Gadus morhua*) was typical, a. med.L. *morua*, *moruca*, *moruta* cod. Cf. F. *morue*.] Used attrib. in *morrhua-oil*, cod-liver oil (Cassell 1885).

morrhaine ('mɔːruːaɪn). *Chem.* Also 9 -in. [f. prec. + -INE.] (See quot. 1897.)

1891 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Morrhua*. 1897 C. W. LYMAN in *New York Voice* 19 Aug. 7/3 Cod-liver oil... contains minute amounts of a substance secreted in the liver, 'gaduine', or 'morrhaine'.

Hence morrrhu'inic *a.* *Chem.*, in *morrhuinic acid* = GADINIC acid (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1891).

morrian, **morrice**, obs. ff. MORION, MORRIS.

morricer ('mɔːrɪsə(r)). [f. *morrice* MORRIS *sb.*¹ + -ER¹.] A morris-dancer.

1810 SCOTT *Lady of L.* v. xxii, There morricers with bell at heel, And blade in hand, their mazes wheel.

morries, obs. form of MORRIS *sb.*¹

morrillo, var. MORILLO.

morriion, obs. form of MORION.

morris ('mɔːrɪs), *sb.*¹ Forms: 5 moreys, mourish, 6 mor(r)es, moreis, -yce, -ys, morrass(h)e, morreis, 6–7 moris, morrisse, 6–8 morice, 6–9 morrice, 7 morise, 6– morris. [subst. use of *morys* obs. var. MOORISH *a.*² Cf. OF. *morisque*, *morixe* *sb.*, in the same sense.]

1. = MORRIS-DANCE. † to dance the morris, to take part in a morris-dance.

1512 [see MONSIEUR I]. 1513 DOUGLAS *Aeneis* XIII. ix. 112 Thar morris and syk riot. 1589 R. HARVEY *Pl. Perc.* 8 All the picked youth, .. footing the Morris about a May pole. 1617 MORYSON *Itin.* iv. 477 Setting vp maypooles daunsing the morris with hobby horses, bringing home the lady of the harvest. 1712 *Spect.* No. 425 ¶ 3 Four Reapers, who danced a Morrice to the Sound of Oaten Pipes. 1817 SOUTHEY *Wat Tyler* i. i. Since we were boys together, And play'd at barley-brake, and danced the morris. 1856 BOKER *Leonor de Guzman* i. ii. Poems (1857) I. 261 I'll dance the morrice, and you'll ride the horse With an alms-pipkin at your saddle-bow.

2. A body of morris-dancers.

1500–20 DUNBAR *Poems* lviii. 8 Sum lait at evin bringis in the moreis. 1554 *Burgh Recs. Edinb.* (1871) II. 193 Vtheris that furneist the grayth to the convoy of the moris to the Abbay. 1603 HARNSET *Pop. Impost.* 49 The Fidler comes in with his Taber and Pipe and a whole Morice after him with Motly Visards. 1616 *Pasquil & Katherine* i. 51 Oh, a Morrice is come, observe our country sport. 1621 BP. MOUNTAGU *Diatribe* 448 A certaine Lasse... came with others, in a Morrice vnto the Church of Enyalius. 1636 RANDOLPH in *Ann. Dubrensis* C3b, These teach that Dancing is a Iezabell, .. The Morrice, Idolls.

3. *transf.* and *fig.*

1547 COVERDALE *Old Faith To Rdr.*, The man wyll not daunce in the deuylys morys with them. 1571 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xxix. 35 Sum for þe hure garris heid þameself, and is not þat a morreis? 1613 FLETCHER *Captain* v. i. Certainly my body Is of a wild-fire For my head rings backward Or else I have a morise in my braines. 1634 MILTON *Comus* i. 16 The Sounds and Seas with all their finny drove Now to the Moon in wavering Morrice move. 1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India* & P. 23 A Chorus of Porpoises had taken the Sea in their Dance; which Morris once over, the Seas were quiet. 1892 HENLEY *Song of Sword*, etc. Rhymes xi. 1 Gulls in an aëry morrice Gleam and vanish and gleam. 1894 K. GRAHAME *Pagan Papers* 23 And all the attendant hurry and scurry of the human morrice.

4. *attrib.*, as *morris feast*, *garment*, *mate*, *train*; *morris bell*, one of many small metal bells attached to the clothing of morris dancers.

1560 *Churchw. Acc. St. Helen's, Abingdon* in *Archæologia* I. 17 For two dossin of *Morris belles 1^s. 1748 SMOLLETT *Rod. Rand.* xiii. (1804) 70 His fears had magnified... the sound of small morrice bells to the clanking of massy chains. 1750 W. ELLIS *Mod. Husbandm.* IV. xvii. 185 A fourth way Is to tie a Morrice-Bell about the Neck of a catch'd rat. 1621 BP. MOUNTAGU *Diatribe* 488 The Salij, the habite they vsed in those *Morrice-Feasts. 1507 in *Lysons Envir. Lond.* (1792) I. 226 [Kingston upon Thames] For 4 plyts and ¼ of laun for the *mores garments o. 2. 11. c1621 ROWLEY, etc. *Witch of Edmont.* III. i. (1658) 26, I pray you, good *Morrice-mates, now leave me. 1802 WORDSW. *To Daisy* 17 In shoals and bands, a *morrice train, Thou greet'st the traveller in the lane.

morris ('mɔːrɪs), *sb.*² *Obs. exc. Hist.* [Corruption of *merels*: see MEREL 2.] = MEREL 2. Chiefly *nine men's (þeg) morris*.

1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N.* II. i. 98 The nine mens Morris is flid vp with mud. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Merils*, a Play among Boys, otherwise call'd *Fivepenny Morris*. 1825 J. NEAL *Bro. Jonathan* I. 7 Peters had beaten him... at fox and geese; then at morris; then at chequers, or draughts. 1835

CLARE *Rural Muse* 119 Oft we may track his haunts. By nine-peg-morris nicked upon the green. 1865 S. EVANS *Bro. Fabian's MS.* 9 He found his abacus expressly scored For nine-men's morris on an indoor scale.

morris ('mɒrɪs), *sb.*³ *Nat. Hist.* [f. the name of William Morris of Holyhead.] An elongated flat eel-like fish formerly named *Leptocephalus morrisii*, but now regarded as the aborted young of the conger-eel. Also *Anglesea morris*.

1769 PENNANT *Brit. Zool.* III. 125. 1781 — *Tours Wales* II. 252 The Beaumaris Shark, the Morris, and the trifurcated Hake... are new species taken in this sea. 1835 JENYNS *Brit. Vertebr. Anim.* 480 *Leptocephalus morrisii*, Gmel. (*Anglesea Morris*).

Morris ('mɒrɪs), *sb.*⁴ The name of William Morris (1834-96), poet and craftsman, used *attrib.* of styles of furniture, wallpaper, etc., designed by him or made in his factory or at the Kelmscott Press, *spec.* as Morris chair, a type of easy chair with open padded arms and an adjustable back. Also Morris-papered *a.*, papered with Morris wallpaper.

1880 LADY JEBB *Let.* 6 Mar. in A. Adburgham *Shops & Shopping* (1964) xvi. 173, I wish you could see Mrs Sellar's drawing-room...; Morris papers on the walls, Burne-Jones' photographs. 1900 T. Eaton & Co. *Catal. Spring & Summer* 235/3 Morris chair, golden oak or mahogany finish. 1912 T. E. LAWRENCE *Let.* 20 May in *Home Lett.* (1954) 209 The piece of Morris tapestry I have. 1912 E. WORDSWORTH *Glimpses of Past* xii. 140 Those were the days of green serge gowns, and Morris papers, depicting miniature orange trees and pomegranates, daisies, and sunflowers. 1920 J. GALSWORTHY *In Chancery* III. iii. 257 On a wall, not yet Morris-papered, was a print of the Queen. 1925 G. B. SHAW *Let.* 24 Feb. in *To a Young Actress* (1960) 83 Morris made all sorts of chairs: there is no particular Morris chair that I know of. 1935 N. MITCHISON *We have been Warned* 1. 107 The Morris curtains would be drawn. 1936 J. DOS PASSOS *Big Money* 248 He let himself drop into the morrischair. 1937 V. WOLFF *Years* 54 There she was among the Morris wall-papers and the cabinets. 1938 J. CARY *Castle Corner* 274 A Bible in Morris binding. *Ibid.* 303 I'm quite sure our Morris sugar sifter is far greater than Milan. 1958 *Listener* 28 Aug. 317/1 The Morris dining-room. 1961 A. MILLER *Misfits* iii. 31 The complete assortment of furniture, from the Morris chair to the studio couch. 1967 O. LANCASTER *Eye to Future* v. 123 A charming cottage, stone-walled and Morris-papered. 1972 D. MARLOWE *Do you remember England?* i. 20 The warm bottle of Malvern water by the bedside, Morris wallpaper, and a train-journey biography.

Hence 'Morrison, Mo'rrisian *a.*, of, pertaining to, or characteristic of William Morris or his work; also 'Morrisite, a follower or adherent of the principles, etc., of William Morris.

1897 A. BEARDSLEY *Let.* 26 Dec. (1971) 413 On the art side I suggest that [sc. a projected new periodical] should attack untriggly and unflinchingly the Burne-Jones and Morrisonian medieval business. 1918 A. BENNETT *Roll-Call* i. ix. 187 A quiet, inexpensive blue dress, embroidered at the neck in the Morrisonian manner. 1936 *Archit. Rev.* LXXX. 179/3 Morris's passionate campaign is famous enough, but there were true Morrisites before Morris, men such as Pugin and Semper. 1936 W. R. TITTERTON G. K. *Chesterton* i. i. 23 The S.D.F.ers had always been Marxian in theory, though revolutionary Morrisites in sentiment. 1949 G. B. SHAW *Sixteen Self Sketches* x. 57 A lady in the esthetic dress momentarily fashionable in Morrisonian cliques just then. 1970 *New Society* 31 Dec. 1151/2 It seemed plausibly argued that plastic would demean all our sensations and our contact with nature... This kind of approach had wood in mind — more Morrisite than luddite, perhaps. 1972 *Listener* 6 Apr. 458/2 Ernie's father, killed just before the Armistice, had been a Morrisonian socialist and preached an end to deference.

morris, morrice ('mɒrɪs), *v.* [f. MORRIS *sb.*¹]

1. *intr.* To dance. Also *slang* (see quot. 1725). 1725 *New Cant. Dict.*, *Morris*, to hang dangling in the Air, to be executed. 1861 M. COLLINS in *Temple Bar* I. 268 Where the unseen fairies gaily morriced.

2. *slang.* To move away rapidly; to decamp. Also with *off*. ? *Obs.*

1765 COWPER *Let.* to Hill 8 Nov., Wks. 1837 XV. 6, I think the Welshman must morris. 1773 GOLDSM. *Stoops to Conq.* III. ii, Zounds! here they are. Morrice! Prance! 1796 MRS. M. ROBINSON *Angelina* II. 81 You'll be pleased to morrice off while you are in a whole skin. 1838 DICKENS *O. Twist* viii, Up with you on your pins. There! Now then! Morrice!

† *b.* To move at a rapid pace. *Obs.*

1826 *Sporting Mag.* XVII. 333 They [horses] are not large, but they can all 'morris' a little.

3. *trans.* To dance (a particular measure).

a 1845 HOOD *Forge* i. 4 However it's quite As wild a night As ever was known on that sinister height Since the Demon-Dance was morriced.

'**morris-dance.** Forms: see MORRIS *sb.*¹ [f. MORRIS *sb.*¹ (or *morys* MOORISH *a.*²) + DANCE *sb.* Cf. Flemish *mooriske dans* (perh. the immediate source), Du. *Moorsche dans*, early mod.G. *mooriskentanz*, F. *danse moresque*.]

A grotesque dance performed by persons in fancy costume, usually representing characters from the Robin Hood legend, esp. Maid Marian and Friar Tuck. Hence, any mumming performance of which fantastic dancing is an important feature. Also, a representation of the dance.

1458 *Will of Wetenhale* (Somerset Ho.), Ciphos argenti sculpt. cum moreys daunce. 1494 in *Excerpta Hist.* (1831

95 For playing of the Mourice dance. 1510 *Will of Jackson* (Somerset Ho.), My cuppe w' the morres daunce. 1532 *Let.* & *Pap. Hen.* VIII, V. 739 A gold salt, called the Moresdaunce, with 5 Moresdauncers and a tabrett. 1552 LATIMER *Serm.* (1562) 148 Such felowes are more meete to daunce the morrice daunce, then to bee admitted to preache. 1633 FORD *Love's Sacrif.* i. ii, Thou wouldst swear A Morris-dance were but a Tragedy Compar'd to that. 1708 J. CHAMBERLAYNE *St. Gt. Brit.* i. i. v. (1743) 35 In the reign of King James the First, 8 old men danced a morrice-dance... whose ages put together made 800 years. 1801 STRUTT *Sports & Past.* III. v. 201, I make no doubt the morris-dance... originated from the fool's dance.

† *b.* *transf.* and *fig.*

1662 STILLINGFL. *Orig. Sacrae* II. iv. §17 The Dithyrambus was... a kind of extatic Morrice-dance. a 1639 WOTTON *Parallel Essex & Buckhm.* (1641) 11 Whilst the Queene stood in some doubt of a Spanish Invasion (though it proved but a Morrice dance upon our Waves). 1781 COWPER *Table-T.* 519, I judged a man of sense could scarce do worse Than caper in the morris-dance of verse.

Hence 'morris-dancer, (a) one who takes part in a morris-dance. † (b) *pl.* The aurora borealis. 'morris-dancing *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1507 in *Jupp Acc. Carpenters' Comp.* (1887) 200 Itm paid to y^e morys dauncers viij^d. 1532 [see MORRIS DANCE]. 1612 ROWLANDS *Knave of Hearts* B i b, My Sleeues are like some Morris-dancing fellow. 1612 PEACHAM *Gentl. Exerc.* i. xii. 45 Those peeces that shewed... a countrey village, faire or market, ... Morrice dancing, peasants together by the eares, and the like. 1621 B. JONSON *Gypsies Met.* (1640) 65 They should be Morris-dancers by their gingle. a 1680 BUTLER *Rem.* (1759) I. 224 A Morrice-dancer drest with Bells. 1755 tr. *Pontoppidan's Nat. Hist. Norway* i. 4 note, In England... the north light... is called Morrice-dancers, Merry dancers, and streamers. 1825 SCOTT *Talism.* xx, How wouldst like such beverage thyself after such a morrice dancing? 1856 VAUGHAN *Mystics* (1860) I. 248 All the year is May for the morris-dancers.

Morrison ('mɒrɪsən). Name of Herbert S. Morrison, Secretary of State for Home Affairs and Home Security (1940-5), used *attrib.* in Morrison hour (see quot. 1963); Morrison shelter, a transportable indoor steel table-shaped air-raid shelter.

1945 S. SPENDER *Citizens in War* 21 In addition to the Anderson shelters, Morrison shelters and Surface shelters were built at the time of the Blitz. 1948 *Hansard Commons* 18 Mar. 2268 Why should Anderson shelters rust more than Morrison shelters? 1952 *Oxf. Jun. Encycl.* X. 89/1 Morrison shelters, also made of steel and shaped like a rectangular dinner-table, could be set up inside a house to give protection if the house collapsed. 1963 T. & P. MORRIS *Pentonville* iv. 84 Some men complain that though at the time of joining they are told of the so-called 'Morrison Hour' they are not told about compulsory overtime. *Ibid.*, The 'Morrison Hour' is one extra hour worked at the end of the day from Monday to Friday and is compulsory. It dates from 1943... Herbert Morrison was Home Secretary at the time.

morris-pike ('mɒrɪspaɪk). *Obs. exc. Hist.*

Forms: 5 marespyke, marespike, 6 moryspeke, -peik, -pike, -pyke, moryspike, morespike, -pycke, morrespike, mo(o)rishe pike, pyke, morrishe pike, morishpike, morespyske, 6, 8 morispike, 7, 9 morrice-, morris-pike. [f. *morys*, *obs. var.* MOORISH *a.*²: cf. MORRIS *sb.*¹] A form of pike supposed to be of Moorish origin.

1487 *Rolls of Parli.* VI. 397/2 Marespikes, Bowes, Gones, ... and many other Wepyns. 1517 TORKINGTON *Pilgr.* (1884) 8 Halbardes, Sperys, Moryspekys. 1545 in *St. Papers Hen. VIII*, III. 543 Item, Morespyskes, laden with wyldye fyer. 1548 *Rutland MSS.* (1905) IV. 568 [Thirty] morrispykes. 1548 *Acts Privy Council* (1890) II. 197 The municians folowing... morispikes, m^l. *Ibid.*, Morryspikes, ij^ml vj^e. 1608 [A. MUNDAY] *Reynard's Deliv. Christians* B, The English Mariners so laid about them with... browne bills, ... and morris pikes, that [etc.]. 1641 BAKER *Chron.* Hen. VIII (1653) 369 They entred the Gallies again with Morris Pikes, and began a new fight. 1709 STRYPE *Ann. Ref.* xv. 190 They marched out of London... with guns, moris pikes, halberds, and flags. 1808 SCOTT *Marm.* i. x, The guards their morrice-pikes advanc'd. 1877 MISS YONGE *Cameos* III. 188 The men who knew how to use harquebuses and morris-pikes were stationed round them.

† *b.* *transf.* A morris-pike-man. *Obs.*

1600 HEYWOOD *1st Pt. Edu.* IV, III. ii. (1613) F 4, With our Gunnes and billes browne O the French were beaten downe, Morrys pikes and bowmen.

morrise, *obs. form* of MORRIS *sb.*¹

Morris tube. [From the name of Richard Morris (died 1891), the inventor.] A small-bore rifle barrel capable of being inserted in a large-bore rifle or shot-gun for shooting practice; patented in 1881. Also *attrib.*

1884 *Army Gen. Orders* 2 Instructions with regard to the employment of Morris's Aiming Tubes in Government rifles have been approved. 1887 *Ibid.* 160 Morris Aiming Tubes... The issue of Morris tubes to battalions of Militia is deferred. 1896 GREENER *Gun* (ed. 6) 649 The chief use of a Morris tube is to convert a large bore or powerful rifle into a weapon of the saloon rifle type for gallery practice. 1901 *Scotsman* 28 Feb. 8/2 The question of providing Morris-tube ranges in the public parks.

morrow ('mɒrəʊ), *sb.* Now only *literary* and *dial.* (see E.D.D.). Forms: 3-4 moru, 3-5 mor(e)we, 4-6 morow(e), 5 morue, morou, mor(e)w, 6-7 morowe, 6- morrow. [ME.

morwe, moru, shortened variant of *morwen* MORN.]

1. = MORN I, MORNING I. Occas. as a salutation = GOOD MORROW. *Obs. exc. dial.*

c 1275 LAY. 877 He lette clemben an hep and swiwe loude clepic pat pane like morewe come al his gode folke. c 1374 CHAUCER *Compl. Murs* 12 The glad nyght ys worthe an heuy morowe. c 1386 — *Prol.* 336 Wel loved he by the morwe a sop in wyn. c 1450 M. E. *Med. Bk.* (Heinrich) 94 Let þe seek drinke þer of... at euen hot an morew colde. 1530 PALSGR. 549/1 The two hostes fought togyder from morowe to nyght. 1597 BP. HALL *Sat.* i. vii, Shee's white as morrows milk, or flakes new blowne. 1632 MASSINGER *Maid of Hon.* i. i, Morrow to my Vncle. 1706-7 FARQUHAR *Beaux' Strat.* II. i, Morrow, my dear Sister, are you for Church this Morning? 1710-11 SWIFT *Jnl.* to Stella 4 Jan., Morning. Morrow, little dears.

2. The day next after the present; the day subsequent to any specified day. *the morrow*, frequently used *advb.* = on the following day.

c 1290 *St. Cross* 37 in *S. Eng. Leg.* 2 þene Morewe aftur Midewinter day to depwe huy him brougte. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 7842 þe morwe after seinte mari day. 1310 in Wright *Lyric P.* 41 In morewe men he sohte, At under mo he brohte. c 1449 PECOCK *Repr.* i. v. 24 Whanne heuen is rody in the euentid a cleer dai schal be the morewe. 1535 COVERDALE *Exod.* ix. 6 Tomorrowshal the Lorde do this vpon earth. And the Lorde dyd the same on the morow. *Ibid.* *Matt.* vi. 34 Care not then for the morow, for the morow shall care for it self. a 1626 BACON *New Atl.* (1900) 8 The Morrow after our three dayes were past, ther came to us a new Man. 1693 DRYDEN *Persius* v. (1697) 475 Unhappy he who does this Work adourn, And to morrow wou'd the search delay: His lazy morrow will be like to day. 1712 M. HENRY *Daily Commun.* Wks. 1855 I. 242/1 Taking thought for the morrow is the great hinderance of our peace in the night. 1813 BYRON *P.* *Abydos* II. xxvii, There late was laid a marble stone; Eve saw it placed — the Morrow gone! 1817 WOLFE *Burial Sir J. Moore* iv, We bitterly thought of the morrow. 1878 BROWNING *La Saisiaz* 12 With yourself it rests to have a month of morrows like to-day!

† *b.* *the next morrow:* the day after. *the third morrow:* the day but one after. *Obs.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 24549 He hight to rise þe thrid moru. a 1310 in Wright *Lyric P.* 82 Hire blisse sprong the thridde morewe. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* I. 250 Wherof his lord, which was deceived, A sknesse or the thridde morwe Conceived hath of dedly sorwe. c 1430 *Syr Gener.* (Roxb.) 175 On the third morow Bellins the king Rose erlie or the day ganne spring. 1565 STAPLETON tr. *Bede's Hist. Ch. Eng.* 104 If Sunday were not the next morow after the fourteenth day of the change of the Moone, ... he taried for the Sunday. 1647 W. BROWNE tr. *Polexander* i. 65 The Assembly... thought it fit to resolve of nothing that day, but that they should meet againe the next morrow to conclude all things.

3. *transf.* and *fig.*, esp. in the sense: The time immediately following a particular event.

a 1586 C'TESS PEMBROKE *Ps.* cxliiii. iv, Let mercies morrow Soone chase my night of sorrow. 1646 CRASHAW *Steps to Temple* 40 Let them sleepe on, Till this stormy night be gone, And th' eternal morrow dawne. 1834 HT. MARTINEAU *Farrers* ii. 22 This morrow of a piece of good fortune. 1886 J. FISKE in *Atlantic Monthly* LVIII. 377 On the morrow of a long and costly war, it was not strange that the whole country was in some measure pauperized. 1887 *New Princeton Rev.* III. 1 The morrow of the death of a public favorite is apt to be severe upon his memory.

4. *attrib.* (now only *poet.*), as *morrow dew*, † *letter, light, morn, noon, song; morrow day*, (a) the next day, the morrow; (b) daybreak; † *morrow part* = MORNING GIFT (cf. MORDELL); † *morrow priest*, a priest who says morrow-mass; † *morrow star* = MORNING STAR I.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 5993 Moises praid þe *moru dai, All þe fleies ware went awai. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* II. 63 Wherof erli the morwe day... he gan to fare Into the field. c 1530 *Crt. of Love* 437 Seven at midnight, seven at morow-day. 1582 N. T. (Rhem.) *Matt.* vi. 34 The morow day shal be careful for it self. 1820 KEATS *St. Agnes* xxvii, Flown, like a thought, until the morrow-day. 1398 TREVISIA *Barth. De P. R.* xvi. lxii. (Tollemache MS.), White margarites... pat ben conceyuid of þe *morrow dewe ben made dym with þe eyer of þe euentide. 1619 HALES *God. Rem.* II. (1673) 82 In my *morrow Letters I will not fail... to send your honour the transcripts. 1582 BENTLEY *Mon. Matrones* 107 O Lord, I beseech thee, that... thy grace may spring in my heart with the *morrow light of thy comfort. 1830 TENNYSON *Poems* 96 The ocean with the morrow light Will be both blue and calm. 1798 COLERIDGE *Anc. Mar.* VII. ad fin., A sadder and a wiser man He rose the *morrow morn. c 1489 CAXTON *Blanchardyn* v. 22 A grete forest, in whiche he entred and rode styl tyl the *morowe none, without any adventure. 1557-8 *Will of W. Rayner* (Somerset Ho.), Unto maude my wif for her full Dowery and *morrow parte. 1563 BECON *Acts of Christ*, etc. Wks. III. 414 This *morowe priest and that morowe priest. c 1386 CHAUCER *Prol.* 832 If even-song and *morwe-song acorde, Lat se now who shal telle the firste tale. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 344/2 *Morow sterre... Lucifer. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 67b, The morowe sterre that commeth before the daye.

morrow ('mɒrəʊ), *v. rare.* [f. MORROW *sb.*] *intr.* To dawn. Also (*nonce-use*) in *passive*, to be endowed with mornings.

1839-52 BAILEY *Festus* 157 When earth was dayed—was morrowed—the first ray Perched on his pen, and diamonded its way. *Ibid.* 228, I have turned to thee, moon, from my heart, ... And have hoped it might mix, as I watched thee depart, Like thyself, with the morn which had morrowed. 1884 J. PAYNE *Tales fr. Arabic* I. 70 When the morning morrowed... he summoned the chief of his viziers.

morrow-3yfe, *var.* MORYEVE, 'morning-gift'.

† **morrowing**, *vbl. sb.* *Obs. rare.* [f. MORROW *sb.* + -ING: cf. *morning*; in sense 2 implying a *vb.* **morrow* to procrastinate.]

1. *Morning; dawning.*
c1374 CHAUCER *Compl. Mars* (Tanner MS.) 26 Yit will I synge The sentence of the compleyt. . . That wofull mars made at the departyng Fro fressh venus in a morowynge [Trin. MS. morowynng]. c1385 — L.G.W. 1483 The morwyng [Trin. MS. morowynng; Selden MS. morowenyng] attempre was & fayr. 1508 DUNBAR *Gold Targe* 247 Suet war the vapouris, soft the morowing.

2. A postponing till 'the morrow'.
1602 BRETON *Mother's Blessing* lxvi. D3b, If he importune thee with borrowing, . . . Or daily put thee off with morrowing, Till wath do make thee wearie of thy lending.

morrowing gift, var. MORWYNGIFT *Obs. Sc.*

morrowless ('mɔrəʊləs), *a. rare.* [f. MORROW *sb.* + -LESS.] Not subject to time; without end.

1871 W. D. HOWELLS *Suburban Sk.* 163 Sometimes this choice company sits on the curbing that goes around the terrace. . . and then I envy every soul in it, so tranquil it seems, so cool, so careless, so morrowless. 1954 J. R. R. TOLKIEN *Fellowship of Ring* xi. 205 Through halls of iron and darkling door, And woods of nightshade morrowless.

† **morrow-mass**. *Obs.* The first mass of the day.

c1440 *Jacob's Well* 116 3e, þat heryn no3t full dyvyn seruyse in 3oure parysch-cherche, but a morwemasse. 1484 *Rec. St. Mary at Hill* (1905) 116 Payd to syr Iohn plommer for hys labour to syng the morowmas. 1584 R. SCOT *Discov. Witcher* v. iii. (1886) 76 He heard a little saccaring bell ring to the elevation of a morrowe masse. 1601 F. GODWIN *Bps. of Eng.* 304 He built . . . a little Chappell for morrow masse. 1849 ROCK *Ch. of Fathers* IV. 8 After Terce, the first mass of the day, or the 'morrow mass' was sung.

b. *attrib.*, as *morrow-mass altar, monger, priest*.

1494 FABYAN *Chron.* vii. 617 The morowe masse preest of Bove Church in Chepe was moste commendyd. 1512 in *Jacob's Hist. Faversham* (1774) 164 At the Morrow Masse Awter. 1556 *Rec. St. Mary at Hill* (1905) 401 Payed to sir William Rychard, morrowmas prest, for halfe a yeare ended at midsomer 1556. a1603 T. CARTWRIGHT *Confut. Rhem.* N. T. (1618) 703 A Popish Sheppard, or Morrow-Masse-Priest. 1624 Bp. MOUNTAGU *Gagg* 57 Let you morrow Massmungers when they masse it alone, use Iaponian, or Mexico Language. 1635 PAGITT *Christianogr.* 216 Monks, Nuns, and morrow Masse Priests.

morrow-speech: see MORN-SPEECH.

† **morrow-tide**. *Obs.* Also 5 mortyde. [Cf. MORN-TIDE.] = MORNING-TIDE.

c1290 *Beket* 49 in *S. Eng. Leg.* 108 In þe morewe-tide heo woren i-sou3t. c1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 2895 Eryl on þe morwe-tyde after þat pay were there, þe Amyral wolde no leng abyde bot þe Galwys let arere. c1386 CHAUCER *Merch. T.* 981 And so bifel, that brighte morwe-tyde, That [etc.]. c1420 *Chron. Vilod.* 1441 In þe mortyde þo, whenne hit was day. 1481 CAXTON *Reynard* (Arb.) 37 It happed so that on a morow-tyde erly that grymberyt my newew was of wyne almost dronke. 1504 ATKYNSON tr. *De Imitatione* i. xx. 169 A mery euentyde foloweth a sory morow tyde. 1520 *Myrr. our Ladye* 13 In some chirches they say mattyns in the morow tyde.

morryeve, var. MORYEVE, 'morning-gift'.

Morryoune, *obs.* form of MORIAN.

† **mors**, *v.* *Obs.* [aphetic a. F. *amorcer* to prime (a gun), to prepare for an operation.]

1. *trans.* To grease (firearms).
1533 *Acc. Ld. Treas. Scoul.* (1905) VI. 160 For walx and talloune to mors the hagbutis.

2. To prime (a gun). Implied in MORSING *vbl. sb.*

mors, morsall, *obs.* ff. MORSE *sb.*², MORSEL.

† **morsare**. *Obs.* [aphetic a. F. *amorçoir*, f. *amorcer*: see MORS *v.*] A priming-flask for a cannon.

1540 *Ld. Treas. Acc.* in *Pitcairn Crim. Trials* I. 304* Ane morsare to þe Kingis grace Culvering, quhilk wes of siluer.

morsbunker: see MOSSBUNKER.

morscel, *obs.* form of MORSEL.

morse (mɔ:s), *sb.*¹ Also 5 mors. [a. OF. *mors* (Godef. 1380), ad. L. *mors-us* bite, catch (of a buckle), f. *mordere* to bite.] The clasp or fastening of a cope, frequently made of gold or silver, and set with precious stones.

1404 *Durh. Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 394 Item j mors cum lapidibus. 1489 *Will of Atwode* (Somerset Ho.), A mortuary cloth of blac velvett the ofraies & mors w' flowres. 1489-90 *Rec. St. Mary at Hill* (1905) 150 Item, for Cere clothe to the orpharas, the hode & the moose [? read morsel] of the saide coope. 1536 in *Antiq. Sarisb.* (1771) 197 Six copes. . . having in the Morse red and white Roses of pearls. c1540 *Invent.* in *Trans. Lond. & Mdx. Archaeol. Soc.* IV. 329, iij copes of white bawdekyn with fflewres of gold and dases. . . and thys letter I in the morses. *Ibid.* 349, xxvij newe morsys for copys. 1826 MRS. BRAY *De Foix* ii. (1884) 15 His tunic was fastened in front by a morse, or brooch, richly enamelled, . . . and representing the Virgin Mary.

morse (mɔ:s), *sb.*² Forms: 5-8 mors, 6 morsse, 7 morss, moss, 8 morsh, 6- morse. [a. Lapp. *morsa*,

morssa, or the equivalent Finnish *mursu*. Cf. F. *morse* (first in *morce marin* = Caxton's *mors marine*), Russian *morzh*.]

1. The sea-horse or walrus, *Trichechus rosmarus*.

1482 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* cclvii. 336 This yere were take iij grete fishes bytwene Eerethe and london, that one was callyd mors marine [etc.]. c1553 CHANCELOUR in *Hakluyt's Voy.* (1599) I. 237 There are also a fishes teeth, which fish is called a Morssse. c1614 *Voy. [to Spitzbergen]* in *Archaeologia Amer.* (1860) IV. 313 These morsses use to goe ashoare vpon some beach or pointe of lowe land. 1710 WHITWORTH *Acc. Russia* (1758) 83 Morsses, or sea-horses, from Nova Zembla, used to load thirty boats a year with blubber. 1855 W. S. DALLAS in *Syst. Nat. Hist.* II. 471 The Walrus, Morse, or Sea-Horse, . . . is an inhabitant of the Arctic portions of both Hemispheres.

† 2. Erroneously applied to the hippopotamus.
1775 ASH, *Morse*, the hippopotamus, the river horse. 1891 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Morse teeth*, a name given to the teeth of the hippopotamus used for making artificial teeth.

3. *attrib.*, as *morse-hide, ivory, -teeth*.

1681 GREW *Museum* i. §v. i. 89 A piece of a *Morse-Hide. 1877 W. JONES *Finger-ring* 89 A *morse ivory thumb-ring of an Earl of Shrewsbury. 1618 T. BARKER in *St. Papers Col.*, *E. Indies* 1617-21 (1870) 159 Tin, brass, *morse teeth, Muscovy hides.

Morse (mɔ:s), *sb.*³ *Telegraphy.* The name of the American electrician S. F. B. Morse (1791-1872), the inventor of the recording telegraph, and of the alphabet (in which the letters are expressed by combinations of dots and dashes) used for sending messages by this instrument. Used *attrib.* in designations of these inventions and things pertaining to them; also *ellipt.* as *sb.* = 'Morse telegraph'.

[1847 'PETER PROGRESS' *Electr. Telegraph*. 63 Morse's Telegraph. This variety of the Electric Telegraph is employed on all the American lines.] 1858 in G. B. Prescott *Hist. Electr. Telegraph* (1860) xv. 191 We work with Morse key and detector. 1860 PRESCOTT *Electr. Telegraph*. III. v. 73 Electric telegraph apparatus. The Morse system. 1867 SABINE *Electr. Telegraph*. 84 Simple Morse Circuit.—In its simplest form the Morse telegraph consists of a transmitting magnet [etc.]. *Ibid.* 86 Embossing Instrument with movable Key. This is a construction of the Morse by Messrs. Siemens and Halske. *Ibid.* 87 The Morse Code. *Ibid.* 90 The Morse alphabet. *Ibid.* 149 The Morse recorder. 1876 PREECE & SIVEWRIGHT *Telegraphy* 105 In England we never do use the Morse on such circuits. . . It is an exceedingly rare thing to fix more than four stations on one Morse circuit. 1889 PREECE & MAIER *Telephone* 110 Ordinary Morse signals. 1898 R. KERR *Wireless Telegraph*. 93 The Morse inker. *Ibid.* 97 A small Morse key. 1916 [see DASH *sb.*¹ 7 f]. 1931 F. L. ALLEN *Only Yesterday* 13 A mechanically inclined boy has a wireless set, with which, if he knows the Morse code, he may listen to messages from ships at sea. 1972 V. PITT *First Look At Signals* 38 The most famous distress signal is S.O.S. . . It may be tapped out in Morse Code.

Hence *Morse v. intr.* and *trans.*, to signal by means of the Morse alphabet.

1906 KIPLING in *Windsor Mag.* Jan. 232/2 Ah! now she's Morsing against the fog. 1920 *Punch* 31 Mar. 245/1 It can be used for Morsing instructions about breakfast to the cook. 1944 *Jrnl. R. Aeronaut. Soc.* XLVIII. 534 Sudden load changes of 18 kw. (29 h.p. at 85 per cent. efficiency) could be thrown on and off the engine by violently 'morsing' the switch on the load panel without upsetting stability.

Morse (mɔ:s), *sb.*⁴ *Engin.* [prob. f. the name of the Morse Twist Drill Co., now Morse Cutting Tools, of New Bedford, Mass., U.S.A.] *Morse taper*: a taper on a shank or socket that is one of a standard series having specified dimensions and angles; also *ellipt.*

The word *Morse* is a registered proprietary term in the U.S.

1894 *Machinery* (N.Y.) Nov. p. ii (Advt.), The Standard Tool Company, Cleveland, Ohio. Manufacturers of. . . Taps, Milling Cutters, Morse Taper Reamers. 1896 R. GRIMSHAW *Shop Kinks* 96 'Morse' and 'American' Tapers. There are still shops which have twist-drills and sockets of the old 'American' taper, and sometimes it is bothersome to work them in with the 'Morse', as the American is 9-16 inch to the foot, and the Morse is 3/4 inch. 1906 *Official Gaz.* (U.S. Patent Office) 28 Aug. 2956/2 Morse Twist Drill & Machine Company, New Bedford, Mass. Filed May 29, 1905. Used ten years. *Morse* [for] Drills, Reamers, Taps, . . . and Milling Cutters. 1930 *Engineering* 25 Apr. 539/2 The centres, both of the workhead and tailstock, . . . are 2 1/2 in. in diameter. They have shanks with a No. 6 Morse taper. 1964 S. CRAWFORD *Basic Engin. Processes* v. 114 The barrel is hollow, at one end a morse-taper bore locates the dead centre, and also provides the location for drill and reamer shanks. 1971 B. SCHARF *Engin. & its Lang.* x. 87 Morse tapers which are numbered from 0 to 7 make it possible to interchange drills, sockets, etc. as required.

morsebonker: see MOSSBUNKER.

morseed, *obs.* variant of MAWSEED.

1724 *Weekly Jrnl.* No. 276 Very fine singing Nightingales, with a fine Parcel of Morseed, to be sold.

morsel ('mɔ:səl), *sb.* Forms: 3 mossel, 4-5 mussel(e), mossele, 5 mussell(e), mossell(e); 4 morsel, morcele, 4-6 morselle, 4-7 morsell, 4-8 morcel, 5 morsssel, murssell, morsylle, 5-7 morcell, 6 morssell, *Sc.* morsall, 3- morsel. [a. OF. *morsel* (mod.F. *morceau*: see MORCEAU) = It. *morsello*, med.L. *morsellum*, dim. of F. *mors*,

It. *morso* a bite:—L. *morsum*, neut. pa. pple. of *mordere* to bite.]

1. A bite; a mouthful; a small piece of food.

Now apprehended as a contextual use of sense 2.
1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 7028 he mossel he dude in to is moup. . . Hit bileuede amidde is þ rote. a1300 *Cursor M.* 13485 Qua had o penis thre hundred Bred for to bi, þai ar sua fele, War til ilkan bot a morsel. c1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* IX. 398 Our lordis of France, that ay With gud morsellis farsis thair panch. 1382 WYCLIF *Ps.* cxlvii. 17 He sendeth his cristal as mussellis [v.r. morsellis]. c1450 *M.E. Med. Bk.* (Heinrich) 219 Ete þat at fyve mosseles, & þenne drynk a gret draw3t of good wyn. 1486 *Bk. St. Albans* av, Take .iij. cornes of whete and put hem in a morcell of flesh and yeue thessame morcellis to the hawke. 1565 T. STAPLETON *Fortr. Faith* 30 This apple is all rotten, and yet there are some sound morsells in him. 1663 H. COGAN tr. *Pinto's Trav.* lviii. 230 She eat of the Fruit, and made her Husband likewise to eat of it, whence it ensued that they were both of them by that unhappy Morsel subjected to the pains of Death. 1665 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (1677) 334 They . . . wrap it in a leaf of Betele. . . and chew it in morsels. 1758 JOHNSON *Idler* No. 19 §8 The first morsel is in his mouth. 1828 SCOTT *F.M. Perth* vi, He took a cake in his hand, broke it, and was about to eat a morsel, when the effort to swallow seemed almost too much for him. 1860 TYNDALE *Glac.* i. xxvii. 202 At the spring . . . the men paused to have a morsel of bread.

b. with omission of.

1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 7025, & al so late þis mossel bred þoru mi prote wende. c1450 *Merlin* i. 6 Yef we hadde but a mossell brede, we haue more ioye. . . than ye haue with alle the delicatys of the worlde. 1528 PAYNELL *Salerne's Regim.* Qjb, They eate a morsell breade.

c. A choice dish; a 'tit-bit'.

c1440 LYDG. *Horse, Goose & Sheep* 207 A fatt goos. . . a morsel [v.r. mussell] agreable. a1450 *Knt. de la Tour* 22, I wolle telle you an ensaumple of a woman that ete the good morsell in the absence of her husbonde. *Ibid.*, No woman shulde ete no lycorous morcellis in the absens. . . of her husbond. 1848 W. H. BARTLETT *Egypt to Pal.* x. (1879) 225 The Sheikh brought me, as choice morsels, two or three clusters of large sorrel, which tasted very refreshing.

d. A small meal; a 'snack'.

† to bring (a person) to a morsel: ? to bring to poverty.
1470-85 MALORY *Arth.* xvi. viii. 675 She prayd hym to take a lytyl morsel to dyne. 1655 TERRY *Voy. E. India* 8 The Shark. . . will make a morsell of any thing he can catch, master, and devour. a1734 NORTH *Life Ld. Kpr. Guilford* (1742) 291 But his Vices, in the Way of Women and the Bottle, were so ungooverned, as brought him to a Morsel. 1765 BICKERSTAFFE *Maid of Mill* i. iii. 8 Thou'lt come and eat a morsel of dinner with us. 1818 LADY MORGAN *Autobiog.* (1859) 154 We were eating our morsel at home. 1898 W. F. CLARK *N. Gleams* 56 (E.D.D.) Janey was gettin' ready some kind o' morsel.

e. *transf.* and *fig.*

c1412 HOCLEVE *De Reg. Princ.* 3434 Rauyssh of þe beaute of þis womman, This tendir yong morsel, þis doghter, I seye. 1471 CAXTON *Recuyell* (Sommer) 413 When the hispervyns sawe hym brought to that sorowe as for to taste the bitter morsell of deth, alle lefte their armes. 1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* xxxii. 23 Scho was an morsall of delyte. 1538 BALE *Thre Laves* 713 He shall be at the last a morsell for the deuyll. 1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV.* II. iv. 396 Now comes in the sweetest Morsell of the night, and wee must hence, and leaue it unpickt. 1625 BURGESS *Pers. Tithes* 33 Tithes which is a sweet morsell that they are loath to part with. 1649 MILTON *Eikon.* ix. 81 That revenge was no unpleasing morsel to him. a1676 GUTHRIE *Mem.* (1702) 91 The Rent of the Chapel Royal (esteem'd formerly a Morsel sufficient for a Bishop). 1742 YOUNG *Nt. Th.* IX. 2044 Few years, the sport Of fortune; then, the morsel of despair. 1775 HARRIS *Philos. Arrangem.* Wks. (1841) 382 Many choice morsels, both from Greek and Roman writers. 1848 L. HUNT *Jar of Honey* Pref. 2 With this sauce a man might swallow some of the bitterest morsels of life. 1874 DEUTSCH *Rem.* 74 Scores of other tough morsels in the Koran.

f. *jocularly* applied to a person.

1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* II. i. 286 You doing thus, To the perpetuall winke for aye might put This ancient morsell: this Sir Prudence. 1838 MRS. CARLYLE *New Lett.* (1903) I. 69 Beware. . . how you encourage that little morsel of yours to follow the trade of being a Genius.

2. A small piece (of anything), esp. a portion cut or broken from a mass; a little piece; a fragment. Also *Comb.* † *morsel-meal adv.*, *piecemeal*.

c1290 *St. Kath.* 247 in *S. Eng. Leg.* 99 Hire tetes heo to-drowe Fram hire bodi mossel mele. a1400-50 *Alexander* 1268 Maistris & mynistris menere & grettir, þat was in morsels magged. c1430 *Two Cookery-bks.* i. 30 Take Applys, & pare hem, an smal screde hem in mossellys. 1597 HOOKER *Ecll. Pol.* v. lxxix. 5 He simply deliuered vp a large morsell whereby the value of that which remained was betrayed. 1662 EVELYN *Chalcogr.* 92 A morsel of St. Peters by it self. 1693 TATE *Juvenal* XVI. (1697) 374 An Ombite Wretch . . . is Pris'ner made: Whose Flesh torn off by Lumps, the rav'nous Foe In Morsels cut, to make it farther go. 1800 tr. *Lagrange's Chem.* I. 349 When dry, it appears in white morsels, which may be reduced by the fingers into an exceedingly fine powder. 1839 *URE Dict. Arts* 815 The small morsels of quicksilver ore. 1860 MOTLEY *Netherl.* (1868) I. i. 8 A morsel of territory.

fig. 1860 A. TROLLOPE *Castle Richm.* I. vi. 106 I'm blessed if I've a morsel of feeling in my toes. 1873 BURTON *Hist. Scot.* VI. lxxiv. 391 No morsel of the system could now be counted an open question.

morsel ('mɔ:səl), *v.* [f. MORSEL *sb.* Cf. F. *morceler*.]

1. *trans.* To divide into 'morsels' or small pieces.

1598 FLORIO, *Morsechiare*, to morsell, to bite. 1621 MOLLE *Camerar. Liv. Libr.* IV. xvii. 301 Chopping into peeces, morselling and deuouring their prisoners.

2. With *out*: To distribute (property, etc.) in small parcels or quantities.

1855 MRS. GORE *Mammon* I. 7 Their estates have been morselled out; while ours remain intact. 1859 MASSON *Brit. Novelists* i. 50 The total mass... was shaped, adjusted, and again morselled out in parts by subsequent minstrels.

Hence 'morselled ppl. a.; morselling vbl. sb. 1799 BEDDOES *Contrib. Phys. & Med. Knowl.* 536 advt., The practice... of tantalizing readers by morselled information. 1844 M. HENNELL *Soc. Syst.* 188 Civilization and all historic periods known, have their narrow foundation on family management, or morselling. 1861 LYTTON & FANE *Tannhäuser* 95 The split and morselled crags.

morselize ('mɔ:səlaɪz), *v. rare*. [f. MORSEL *sb.* + -IZE.] *trans.* To break up into small pieces. Hence morselization, the act of dividing into small pieces.

1886 A. G. WARNER *tr. Le Play in Pop. Sci. Monthly* Oct. 793 The chaotic... condition of the foremost nations of Europe resulted... from the 'infinite morselization'... of interests. 1893 *19th Cent.* Feb. 214 The plan... has been called in America the 'morselization of government'. 1894 G. S. HALL in *Forum* Apr. 158 We have morselized the old curriculum.

morsh, obs. form of MORSE *sb.*²

morsicant ('mɔ:sɪkənt), *a.* [ad. L. *morsicant-em*, pres. pple. of *morsicāre* to bite continually, f. *mors-*, *mordere* to bite.] (See quot.)

1891 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Morsicant*, producing a sensation as of repeated biting or pricking.

'morsing, vbl. sb. *Sc. Obs. exc. Hist.* Also corruptly 7 mosine; (in Comb.) 8-9 motion-, 9 moshin-. [f. MORS *v.* + -ING¹.] The action of priming (a gun). In quot. *concr.*, priming-powder, priming.

1629 Z. BOYD *Last Battell* I. 374 They... cry, Peace, peace, euen while God is putting the fierie lunt into the mosine of their sudden destruction.

b. attrib. as morsing-horn, -powder; morsing-hole, touch-hole.

1552 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* I. 131 Hagbutteris, furnischt with powldir flask, morsing hornis, and all uthair geir. 1568 *Satir. P. Reform.* xviii. 54 3e want 30' morsing powder. 1789 DAVIDSON *Seasons* 26 An', frae the flake... He whips the carbine.—The motion-hole frae rust unspik'd... Adown the bank he hastens. 1805 SCOTT *Last Minstr.* iv. xviii, Buff coats, all fround'ed and 'broidered o'er, And morsing-horns and scarfs they wore. 1824 MACTAGGART *Gallovid. Encycl.*, *Moshin-hole*, the touch-hole of a piece of ordnance; 'pike the moshin-hole'... means, to clean out the touch-hole. 1828 MOIR *Mansie Wauch* xii, The piker for clearing the motion-hole. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.* 485 *Morsing powder*, an old term for priming powder.

morsitation, *rare*-⁰. [n. of action f. late L. *morsitāre* (found only as v.r. for *morsicāre*: see MORSICANT), freq. of *mordere* to bite.] (See quot.)

1819 SEAGER, *Morsitation*, the act of biting frequently and slightly; gnawing. Whence in later Dicts.

morspeche, obs. form of MORROW-SPEECH.

morss(e), obs. forms of MORSE *sb.*²

† **morsure**. *Obs.* [a. F. *morsure* (Hatz.-Darm. 13th c.), ad. L. *morsūra*, f. *mors-*, *mordere* to bite.] The action or an act of biting; a bite.

a1400-50 *Alexander* 4088 þan wald his pepill & his princes haue past our pe bourne, And mizt nozt for þe morsure & mayning of bestis. 1614 D. T. *Dove & Serp. Ded.*, Whereby to free those which behold it from the morsures of such vipers. 1730 *Hist. Litt.* I. 31 He opened a Salamander's Mouth, and endeavoured to make it bite... a Chicken... At last he... succeeded in forcing it to make several morsures. 1819 H. BUSK *Tea* 183 Shall I... The morsure of their fang escape alone?

mort (mɔ:t), *sb.*¹ Also 5-7 morte. [Partly a. F. *mort* (= Pr. *mort-z*, Sp. *muerte*, Pg., It. *morte*):—L. *mort-em*; partly a. F. *mort* (fem. *morte*), adj. (= Pr. *mort-z*, Sp. *muerto*, Pg., It. *morto*):—pop.L. **mort-um* for L. *mortuum* dead.]

† 1. Death, slaughter. *Obs.*
c1330 *Arth. & Merl.* 9066 (Kölbung), þo stode Herui bi Bohort, Boþe in perill of mort. a1400-50 *Alexander* 1279 (Dublin MS.), The morte of all þe masydons & of þe mony greke. 1536 *Exhort. to North* in Furnivall *Ballads fr. MSS.* I. 306 Noit dowtyng off them to maikre gret morte. 1560 ROLLAND *Crt. Venus* I. 834 Ouirset with slicht sulphurious, And suddant mort.

2. *Hunting*. a. The note sounded on a horn at the death of the deer. Chiefly in *to blow a mort*. App. an alteration of the earlier *MOTE sb.*³ perh. by association with Fr. phr. *à mort*.

Various edd. of the ballad of *Chevy Chase* l. 31, read *mort*, but MS. Ashm. 48 has *mot* (= *MOTE sb.*³).

? a1500 in Blount *Anc. Tenures* (1679) 170 As soone as the Bukks head is offered uppe all the keepers shall blowe a Morte three tymes. 1589 R. ROBINSON *Gold. Mirr.* (1851) 14 Presently, the Mort the Hunts-man blew. a1592 GREENE *Card of Fancie* (1593) H, He that bloweth the Mort before the fall of the Buck, may verie well misse of his fees. 1611 SHAKS. *Wint. T.* i. ii. 118 And then to sigh, as 'twere The Mort o' th' Deere. 1677 N. COX *Gentil. Recreat.* i. 80 Then, having blown the Mort, and all the company come in [etc.]. 1741 *Compl. Fam.-Piece* II. i. 202 Then sound the Mort or Morts. 1821 SCOTT *Kenilw.* xxxiii, The horns again poured on her ear the melancholy yet wild strain of the mort, or

death-note. 1845 BROWNING *Flight of the Duchess* xi, When horns wind a mort and the deer is at siege.

b. A dead stag. ? nonce-use.
1827 HOOD *Mids. Fairies* cx, 'Tis these befriend the timid, trembling stag, ... And prompt fresh shifts in his alarum'd ears, So piteously they view all bloody mortis.

c. The death, the kill. arch.
1855 KINGSLEY *Westw. Hol.* iv, You will... be enabled yourselves to see the mort more pleasantly.

3. The skin of a sheep or lamb that has died a natural death. Also *mort skin. dial.*

1592 GREENE *Upst. Courtier* F 3, The Sadler... makes the lether of them of mortis, or tand sheeps skines. 1611-12 *Rutland MSS.* (1905) IV. 486 Sheeps skines slaughtered hath bin sold by great, for xxiijs. the dozen, good and bad, mortis and all included. 1624 in *Naworth Househ. Bks.* 212 Received of my Lady for mort skins, iij^{li} viij^d. 1752 *Rec. Elgin* (New Spald. Club 1903) I. 464 Ilk dozen of mort lamb skins 2d. 1798 R. DOUGLAS *Agric. Surv. Roxb. & Selkirk* 259 note, Morts are the skins of sheep and lambs who die. 1816 SCOTT *Bl. Dwarf* i, He'll be unco busy among the mortis this season.

4. ? A dead body, corpse. ? *Obs.*

1658 FRANCK *North. Mem.* (1694) 7 Every Generation since Adam, has so diminished that Beauty and Lustre, that from Men we are almost dwindled into Morts. a1839 GALT *Demon Destiny* 14 The gathering myriads of the famous great—All skeletons, like mortis, derisive grin. 1888 H. JAMES *Let.* 31 July (1920) I. 138 You have become a beautiful myth—a kind of unnatural uncomfortable unburied mort.

5. *Comb.*: † **mort bell** *Sc.*, a funeral bell; † **mort cape** *Sc.*, a funeral cope; **mort head** *dial.*, a death's head; † **mort mumbblings** *Sc.*, mumbled prayers for the dead; **mort note** (*quasi-arch.*) = sense 2; **mort safe** *Sc.*, an iron frame placed over a coffin or at the entrance to a grave as a protection against resurrectionists in Scotland; **mort-skin** *Sc. and dial.* (see sense 3); **mort stand** *Sc.*, app. a bier or catafalque; † **mort stone**, a stone on which the bearers of a dead body rested the coffin.

1590 *Burgh Rec. Glasgou* (1876) I. 153 Thair twa commoun bellis, viz. the *mort and skellet bellis. 1612 *Ibid.* 326 The provest, balleis and counsals, haifing continwit Thomas Kilmawris in the office of the mort bell to this day. 1824 GALT *Rothelan* III. vi. i. 13 From the hour that the mort-bell was again heard in the land, men relapsed into their wonted customs. 1554-5 *Burgh Rec. Edin.* (1871) II. 359 To mak twa *mortcaippis. *Ibid.*, Item, for half ane quarter quhit sating to be the *mort heids, iijij'. 1691 R. KIRK *Secret Commonwealth* i. §7 'Tis as the constrained grinning of a Mort-head. 1722 NISBET *Syst. Her.* 267 Crest, a Mort-head, with two Leg-Bones, Saltier-ways proper. c1560 A. SCOTT *Poems* (S.T.S.) i. 92 Mantand *mort mumbblings mixt wt monye leis. 1830 MRS. BRAY *Fitz of Fitz-ford* xvi. (1884) 134 The woods rang with the clamour of blowing the stag to bay, or the triumph of the *mort-note. 1821 A. THOMSON *Jrnl.* i Mar. in *Life & Ministry* (1869) iii. 285 The *mort-safe was for the first time put into his grave. 1888 *North. N. & Q.* III. 51 The coffin is then lowered, the cage-like mortsafe put over it, and the hinged rods, the tops of which interlace, bent over and padlocked... The grave is then filled up. 1896 J. B. BAILEY *Diary Resurrectionist* 76 Mort-safes, or strong iron guards, were placed over newly-made graves for protection. 1503 *Acc. Ld. Treas. Scotl.* (1900) II. 290 The *mortstand, with tua tunycales with offrez of fine gold, ane gret caip of the mortstand with sternys of gold on it and offrez of gold. 1561 *Extracts Aberd. Reg.* (1844) I. 330 Ane croce of siluer, the forclayth of the hie altar, ... ane arress bed, ane siluer spune, the mort stand [etc.]. 1842 SIR H. TAYLOR *Edwin* v. vii. 227 Oh me! the *mortstone!

† **mort**, *sb.*² *Obs.* Also 6 mortes (?). [Form and origin uncertain; but cf. MORTAR *sb.*¹ 2.] A kind of wax candle (? or a set of wax candles).
1394 in Gough *Sepulchral Mon.* (1786) I. 170* Fynolx, mortis, brennynges, croppes, tapres quarrez. c1530 LD. BERNERS *Arth. Lyt. Bryt.* (1814) 56 The foure mortees of waxe [orig. *quatre cierges ardans*] y^t stode brennyng before her beddes fete. 1546 in Blomefield *Topogr. Hist. Norfolk* (1806) III. 216 An herse with 120 lyghts and dyverse florishes, hangyngs and a mortes of wax.

mort (mɔ:t), *sb.*³ Also 6 morte. [Origin unknown.] A name for the salmon in its third year.

1530 PALSGR. 246/2 Morte a fysshe. 1584 COGAN *Haven Health* clxxxii. 145 The mort is of like nature, for it is the young Salmon. a1672 WILLUGHBY *Hist. Pisc.* iv. iv. 189 Nostratibus in fluvio Ribble agri Eboracensis Salmones primo atatis anno Smelts dicuntur; secundo Sprods; tertio Morts. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* s.v. *Salmon*. 1861 [see PEAL *sb.*²]. 1872 *Dairy News* 13 Aug., Nine fish were killed... namely, one mort, one smelt, three brandlings, and four river trout. 1904 *Peterite* XIX. 147 Sea-trout, or 'mort' as they are locally termed.

mort (mɔ:t), *sb.*⁴ Also 6 morte, 8-9 mot, 9 mott. [Origin unknown.] a. A girl or woman. Often with qualifying word, as *autem, gentry, KINCHIN-, strolling, walking mort* (q.v.).

1561-75 AWDELEY *Frat. Vacab.* (1869) 5 A Kitchin Mortes [sic] is a Gyrl. 1592 CHETTLE *Kind-harts Dr.* (1841) 57 It happened, within these few yeeres, about Hampshire there wandered a walking mort, that went about the countrey selling of tape. 1611 MIDDLETON & DEKKER *Roaring Girl* K 4 b, Ben mort (good wench) shall you and I heave a booth? 1621 B. JONSON *Gypsies Met.* (1640) 65 Male Gypsies all, not a Mort among them. a1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew, Morts*, Yeomen's Daughters; also a Wife, Woman, or Wench. 1837 *Gambler's Dream* III. 225 Every cove and every mot Brings in some swag to boil the pot. 1851 MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* I. 217 After some altercation with

the 'mot' of the 'ken' (mistress of the lodging-house). 1922 JOYCE *Ulysses* 247 He saw the image of Marie Kendall, charming soubrette... One of them mots that do be in the packets of fags. 1969 J. BLACKBURN *Bury him Darkly* 10 'Look at them two mots, Fergus.' Dan pointed at two mini-skirted girls.

b. A harlot, a loose woman.

1567 HARMAN *Caveat* (1869) 32 Their harlots, whiche they terme Mortes and Dokes. 1601 A. MUNDAY *Downf. Rbt. Earl Huntington* III. ii. F 2 b, If I can get the girle to goe with mee, Disguis'd in habit, like a Pedlers mort. 1622 FLETCHER *Beggars Bush* II. i, Each man shall... enjoy His owne deare Dell, Doxy, or Mort, at night. 1708 *Motteux's Rabelais Pantagr. Prognost.* v, Those whom Venus is said to rule, as... Morts, Daxies. 1773 in Partridge *Dict. Underworld* (1949) 451/1 The first time I saw the flaming mot, Was at the sign of the Porter Pot. a1790 H. J. POTTER *New Dict. Cant & Flash* (1795) 42 *Morts*, or *motts*, lewd women, whores, shop-lifters, &c. 1796 F. GROSE *Olio* 228 Our regiment has not so fine a blowen; Nor all the seven battalions such a mot. 1812 J. H. VAUX *Flash Dict.*, *Mott*, a blowen, or woman of the town. 1821 P. EGAN *Real Life in London* I. xii. 223 The Hon. Tom Dashall... was in close conversation with his mott. 1846 *Stwell's Night Guide* 60, I don't think as how he ever doss'd with a mott or could fake a shiver if he had it for nix. 1866 E. SELLON *Let.* 4 Mar. in 'Pisanus Fraxi' *Index Librorum Prohibitorum* (1877) 394, I! who had expected some swell mot or other, soon found myself seated beside the most beautiful young lady I ever beheld.

mort (mɔ:t), *sb.*⁵ Also mord. [? Celtic Cornish; cf. Welsh *mêr* marrow.] Lard; pig's grease.

1610 MARKHAM *Masterp.* II. cxiii. 408 You shall adde thereto of hogges mort, and fresh butter, of each a pound. 1839 MRS. PALMER *Dial. Dev.* *Dial.* I. 15 Their high-peak'd loday heads, wi' a wallage o' hair, plaster'd with mort and flour. 1864 QUILLER-COUCH *E. Cornw. Wds.* in *Jrnl. R. Inst. Cornw. Mar.*, *Mord*, lard, pig's grease. 1865 T. GARLAND *W. Cornw. Wds.* *ibid.* Apr., *Mort*, unmelted lard. 1886 *West Somerset Gloss.* s.v., Nif any-body-v a got a bad leg or ort, there idn no finer thing vor-t-n mort-n chalk.

mort (mɔ:t), *sb.*⁶ *dial.* [Origin obscure.]

The suggestion that it is derived from ON. *mart*, neut. of *margr* great, as in *mart manna* a great number of people, is not supported by the form, chronology, or locality of the Eng. word. It is possibly a dial. corruption of *mortal* used as an intensive (e.g. with such a sb. as *deal*). The existence of the north. dial. MURTH (ON. *merð*) in the same sense may have assisted its development.]

A great quantity or number; a great deal. Usually const. *of*; rarely *absol.* Also *pl.* (cf. *quantities*).

1694 ECHARD *Plautus* 94 They had a mort o' Prisoners. 1708 *Brit. Apollo* No. 44. 3/2 You having such a Mort of Wit. 1775 SHERIDAN *Rivals* I. i, Here's a mort o' merry-making, hey! 1821 CLARE *Vill. Minstr.* I. 123 She talk'd of mortis of luck. 1850 DICKENS *Dav. Copp.* xxxii, 'We have had a mort of talk, sir', said Mr. Peggotty to me. 1868 HELPS *Realism* II, My Betsy... knew a mort more than I do. 1887 H. SMART *Cleverly won* i. 7 There's a mort of money to be made off the farm in a good year.

b. a mort used advb.
1887 HALL CAINE *A Son of Hagar* I. Prol., I'll not say but other folks look a mort madder nor ever I looked. 1904 WEYMAN *Abb. Vlavy* VIII, You've fared better with me, ay, a mort better, than you'd have fared if the Captain had been here.

† **mort**, *a. Obs.* Also 5 morte. [a. F. *mort* (fem. *morte*): see MORT *sb.*¹] Dead.

14.. *Sir Beues* 1696 (MS. E), He was so ffeynt in hys herte, þer fore he was al most al morte. c1440 *Pol. Rel. & L. Poems* (E.E.T.S.) 189/127 Thy mede is markyd, when thou art mort, in blisse. c1485 *Digby Myst.* (1882) III. 455 My mynd waxit mort. 1658 C. HOOLE *Sentences for Children* A 3, The many difficulties that attend the work (especially in a Mort language).

b. battle mort, mort battle: war to the death. *Sc.*

1501 DOUGLAS *Pal. Hon.* III. xviii, Plesand pastance, and mony lustie sport, Thair saw we als, and sum time battell mort. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* II. 297 With mort battell agane King Edelfryde. 1560 ROLLAND *Crt. Venus* II. 272 Of Infidelis mony he did downe thring Be battell mort.

† **mort**, *v. Obs. rare*-¹. [a. OF. *mortir*, f. *mort* (see MORT *sb.*¹)] *trans.* To put to death.
c1440 *York Myst.* xxvi. 77 *Pil.* Howe mene 3e? *Cay.* Sir, to mort hym for mouyng of menne.

Mortaban: see MARTABAN.

mortadella (mɔ:tə'delə). Pl. *mortadelle*. Also *mortadel, mortadello*. [It. dim., irreg. f. L. *murtātum* (sausage) seasoned with myrtle berries.] A large spiced pork sausage; Bologna sausage.

1613 [see CERVELAT I]. 1732 LD. ESSEX *Let.* 26 Aug. in R. B. Peake *Mem. Colman Family* (1841) I. ii. 30 If you would let your steward buy for me a good Parmesan cheese and some Mortadelle. 1846 R. FORD *Gatherings from Spain* xi. 129 The savoury piquant *embuchados*, which are akin to the *mortadelle* of Bologna, only less hard. 1921 D. H. LAWRENCE *Sea & Sardinia* iii. 118 There is mortadella, the enormous Bologna sausage, thick as a church pillar. 1934 F. SCOTT FITZGERALD *Tender is Night* I. xiii. 76 They ate sandwiches of mortadel sausage. 1950 E. HEMINGWAY *Across River & into Trees* xxii. 162 People at home think *mortadella* is a sausage. 1962 G. BUTLER *Coffin in Oxford* xi. 151 A plate of mortadella. 1972 M. HOWELLS *Pop. Ital. Cookery* 13 *Mortadella*. There are many varieties of this sausage, in different sizes and shapes. 1973 E. MCGIRR *Bardel's Murder* ii. 54 If you'd seen the knife he was using to cut up the mortadella sausage, guv'nor, you'd have gone peacefully away.

mortagon(e, obs. forms of MARTAGON.

a 1400 *Stockholm Med. MS.* ii. 367 in *Anglia* XVIII. 316 Mortulaca & mortagon Of swiche an erbe name is on. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 344/1 Mortagone, herbe, herba Martis.

mortail, mortaise, obs. ff. MORTAL, MORTISE.

mortal ('mɔ:təl), *sb.* [f. MORTAL *a.*]

1. Mortal thing or substance (see quot.).

1526 TINDALE *I Cor.* xv. 53 For this corruptible must putt on incorruptibilite, and this mortall [Gr. τὸ θνητὸν τούτο, Vulg. *mortale hoc*] must put on immortalite. 1611 *Ibid.*

2. One who is mortal; a human being in contrast with an immortal.

1567 *Gude & Godlie Ball.* (S.T.S.) 133 Lord I am heir ane wrateicht mortall. 1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N.* iii. ii. 115 Lord, what foolies these mortals be! 1651 HOBBS *Leviath.* III. xxxiv. 213 Names. . . are usefull onely to the short memories of Mortalls. 1713 ADDISON *Cato* i. ii. 'Tis not in Mortals to command Success. 1882 W. S. GILBERT *Iolanthe* i. 4 By our laws, the fairy who marries a mortal, dies!

b. Often used playfully for 'person'. In negative contexts an emphatic equivalent for '(any) one', '(no) one'. Cf. MORTAL *a.* 8 b.

1718 PRIOR *'Her Eyebrow-Box'*, I can behold no Mortal now: For what's an Eye without a Brow? 1728 BERKELEY *Let. Wks.* 1871 IV. 149 Speak not, therefore, one syllable of it to any mortal whatsoever. 1846 W. E. FORSTER in *Reid Life* (1888) I. vi. 186 What a strange little mortal he [Lord J. Russell] is, to be ruler of a mighty nation! 1860 READE *Cloister & H.* lxxviii. She dared not trust such a treasure to mortal. 1864 A. MCKAY *Hist. Kilmarnock* 164 Sandy and the other jolly mortals.

mortal ('mɔ:təl), *a.* Forms: 4-5 mortail(e, -taill, 4-7 mortall, 5 mortalle, 5-6 mortale, 4- mortall; β. 4-5 mortel(e, -teill, -tiel, 4-6 mortell. See also MORTUAL. [a. OF. *mortel, mortiel, mortal* (mod.F. *mortel*), or ad. L. *mortal-is*, f. *mort-*, mors death.]

1. a. Subject to death, destined to die.

Often in the tautologically emphatic phrase *mortal man*. *c* 1374 CHAUCER *Troilus* III. 376 Al were my lyf eterne, As I am mortal. *c* 1391 — *Astrol. Prol.* (1872) i. Alle the conclusiouns. . . ben vn-knowe perfittly to any mortal man in this region. *c* 1450 *Godstow Reg.* 524 And the forsaide abbesse and Couente and ther successours shold warantise and defende for euer the forsaide tenement, . . . to the forsaide Rector and scolers and to ther successours ayenst all mortall men. 1594 SHAKS. *Rich. III.* i. ii. 44-5 Are you all affraid? Alas, I blame you not, for you are Mortall, And Mortall eyes cannot endure the Diuell. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 355 No mortall man might ascend the Seat. 1667 SIR W. TEMPLE *Let. M. Gourville* Wks. 1731 II. 31 I begin to think that King and his Ministers are mortal like other People. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* iv. 643 What Madness cou'd provoke A Mortal Man t'invade a sleeping God? 1728 YOUNG *Love Fame* vi. 174 Old-age will come; disease may come before; Fifteen is full as mortal as three-score. 1820 SHELLEY *Prometh. Unb.* iv. 297 Whose population which the earth grew over Was mortal, but not human. 1836 C. FORSTER *Life Jebb* (1851) 325 His mortal remains were laid in St. Paul's Churchyard, Clapham. 1853 M. ARNOLD *Scholar-Gypsy* xv. For what wears out the life of mortal men?

† b. Doomed to immediate death. *Obs.*

1513 DOUGLAS *Aeneis* x. xi. 45 Gif thow askis a resput or delay, . . . Of this evident deyd of Turnus jing, . . . Alltocht he mortale be rycht some we know. *c* 1622 ROWLEY, etc. *Witch Edmonton* III. (1658) 34 Not yet mortal? I would not linger you, Or leave you a tongue to blab. ? 1624 CHAPMAN *Revenge for Honour* III. ii. Not pledg my peerlesse Mistresse health? Soldier, thou'rt mortal, if thou refuse it.

2. a. Causing death, deadly, fatal. *Const. to.* Now only of diseases, wounds, and blows.

† *mortal nightshade* = deadly nightshade; see DEADLY *c.* *c* 1385 CHAUCER *L.G.W.* 2252 The furies thre with al here mortal brond. *c* 1407 LYDG. *Reson & Sens.* 3418 This mortal beverage So noyous ys and so doutable. *c* 1489 CAXTON *Blanchardyn* xxxviii. 141 He. . . made in his body a grette wounde mortall. 1551 ROBINSON tr. *More's Utopia* II. viii. (1895) 262 At hande strokes they vse not wordes but pollaxes, whiche be mortall, aswel in sharpenes as in weyghte. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* III. xxiii. 448 Mortal Nightshade. 1604 E. G. [RIMSTONE] *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* IV. x. 236 It is a dangerous silver to frequent so perillous and mortall a creature [quicksilver]. 1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* v. ii. 205, I am glad thy Father's dead, Thy Match was mortall to him. 1665-6 *Phil. Trans.* I. 161 It is mortal to eat of the Flesh of creatures killed by Vipers. 1667 MILTON *P.L.* I. 2. 1682 BUNYAN *Holy War* 284 Since the sickness had been so mortal in Mansoul. 1763 *Museum Rust.* I. lxxxiii. 369 To avoid the early frosts, which are mortal to them. 1805 JEFFERSON *Let.* 8 Feb. (1829) IV. 33 Strangers. . . find this fever as mortal as the genuine yellow fever. 1814 SCOTT *Ld. of Isles* III. xxix. The master'd felon press'd the ground, And gasp'd beneath a mortal wound.

b. *fig.* Destructive or fatal (*to* a thing).

1670 BAXTER *Cure Ch. Div.* Pref. 2, I know that these principles are as mortal to the Churches, as they are to Souls. 1769 BURKE *Late St. Nat. Wks.* 1842 I. 83, I will shew him a fact more that is mortal to his assertions. 1802 PALEY *Nat. Theol.* (1819) 324 Here therefore might seem to be a mortal defect in their constitution. 1832-4 DE QUINCEY *Cæsars* Wks. 1859 X. 100 Even the more innocent exhibitions, in which brutes only were the sufferers, could not but be mortal to all the finer sensibilities.

c. Of a season or region: Characterized by many deaths. (Cf. MORTALITY.) ? *Obs.*

1649 EVELYN *Diary* 30 Oct., This was a very sickly and mortal Autumne. 1741 *Let. James Murray, Loyalist* (1901) 62 So sickly and mortal a place as So. Carolina. 1775 ABIGAIL ADAMS *Fam. Lett.* lix. (1876) 95 So sickly and so mortal a time the oldest man does not remember. 1803 MALTHUS *Popul.* II. ii. 207 The years 1757 and 1758 [in Sweden] were barren, and comparatively mortal years. *Ibid.*

209 Notwithstanding the mortal year of 1789, it appeared . . . that the general healthiness of the country had increased.

† d. *mortal place*: the 'vital part'. *Obs. rare*—1.

1670 MILTON *Hist. Gt. Brit.* II. 96 Last of all against himself he turns his Sword; but missing the mortal place, with his poinard finishes the work.

e. *mortal mind*: according to Christian Scientists, the source in man of all delusion and error, creating the illusion of bodily sensations, pain, and illness.

1875 M. B. EDDY *Science & Health* vii. 341 Faith is all that ever made a drug remedy the ailments of a man. Mortal mind is belief, the immortal is understanding, the latter is Spirit, the former personal sense; we must learn to hold the immortal and mortal mind or belief separate. 1881 — *Ibid.* (ed. 3) I. ii. 108 Mortal mind, and not muscles, nerves, bones, etc., determines the condition of its own body. *Ibid.* 114 Mortal mind is the remote cause of all suffering and sickness. 1903 'MARK TWAIN' in *North Amer. Rev.* Apr. 508 In Christian Science terminology, 'claims' are errors of mortal mind, fictions of the imagination. 1910 *Encycl. Relig. & Ethics* III. 577/2 In Christian Science this lying material sense, or sense of evil, is termed 'mortal mind'. 1970 F. S. MEAD *Handbk. of Denominations in U.S.* (ed. 5) 71/1 Certain terms are important in the exposition of Christian Science. . . Mortal mind is 'the flesh opposed to Spirit'.

3. Aiming at the destruction of an adversary.

a. Of war, a battle, etc.: Fought to the death.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Prol.* 61 At mortal [v.r. mortel] batailles had he ben fiftene. 1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* xviii. 290 Among here enemies in mortells [v.r. mortel(e, mortail)] bateles To be culled and ouercome. *c* 1420 LYDG. *Assembly of Gods* 732 For he was lyke to endure that day A gret mortall shoure. . . With Vyce. *c* 1500 *Melusine* 144 There bygan a mortal medlee. *c* 1600 SHAKS. *Sonn.* xlvi. 1 Mine eye and heart are at a mortall warre How to deuide the conquest of thy sight. 1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1621) 512 The undoubted flower . . . of his army, which were in that mortall battell almost all slaine. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* IV. 115 The shocking Squadrons meet in mortal Fight.

b. Of an enemy: That will be satisfied only with the death of the object of his hostility; relentless, implacable. Also *fig.*

c 1386 CHAUCER *Knt.'s T.* 732 For I am Palamon thy mortal [v.r. mortel] foo. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* I. 347 To grieve his mortel enemy. *c* 1407 LYDG. *Reson & Sens.* 3134 But that they be. . . Mortal foon to chastite. 1456 SIR G. HAYE *Law Arms* (S.T.S.) 124 He suld. . . hold him. . . for his inmy mortal. 1579 G. HARVEY *Letter-bk.* (Camden) 60 The mortallest enemy I have in this world? 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* i. vi. 20 The mortallest enemy unto knowledge. 1742 YOUNG *Nt. Th.* v. 38 Pleasure and pride, by nature mortal foes. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* IV. I. 445 Halifax was the mortal enemy of despotism and of Popery.

c. Of enmity, hatred, and the like: Pursued to the death, unappeasable; 'deadly'. Hence *fig.* or *hyperbolically*, as a *mortal aversion*.

14. . . in *Tundale's Vis.* (1843) 107 Thou Herode of malice most mortal. 1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* III. i. 69 From childly & fatherly kindnes to mortal enmity. 1586 J. HOOKER *Hist. Irel.* 162/2 in *Holinshead*, Betwixt whome was a mortall hatred. 1665 SIR W. TEMPLE *Let. to Sir J. Temple* Wks. 1731 II. 4 He has a mortal Hatred to the Dutch for their supporting his City of Munster against him. 1714 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 562 ¶ 5 A Tribe of Egotists for whom I have always had a mortal Aversion. 1761 HUME *Hist. Eng.* I. xix. 459 This great and unusual act of authority in the council gave the Roman pontiffs ever after a mortal antipathy to those assemblies. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* VI. II. 117 The Popish Chancellor became an object of mortal hatred. 1885 O. W. HOLMES (*title*) A mortal Antipathy.

4. Of pain, grief, fear, and the like: Such as might cause death; deadly in its effects. Often used hyperbolically and jocularly.

c 1368 CHAUCER *Compl. Pite* 61 Sheweth unto your rial excellence Your servaunt, if I durste me so calle, His mortal harm, in which he is y-falle. *c* 1402 LYDG. *Compl. Bl. Knt.* 214 To here this man. . . His mortal wo, and his grete perturbatione Complenyng. 1426 — *De Guil. Pilgr.* 13679 Lyk a bryd. . . Wych, in hyr gret mortal fler, . . . begynneht quake. 1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* xxx. (Percy Soc.) 148 He thinketh long after delyveracion Of his gret wo and eke mortal paines. 1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1621) 477 By such meanes as he least feared might have procured any such mortal distrust or danger. 1693 DRYDEN *Ovid's Met.* I. *Daphne* 128 The nymph grew pale, and in a mortal fright. 1822 W. IRVING *Braceb. Hall* xviii. 158 Her finery at church on Sundays has given mortal offence to her former intimates in the village. 1849-50 ALISON *Hist. Europe* V. xxix. § 51. 221 Reports of the failure of the enterprise were generally spread, and diffused the most mortal disquietude. 1864 MEREDITH *Sandra Belloni* xxv. Poor Braintop. . . sat in mortal fear lest his admiration of Emilia was perceived. 1879 M. ARNOLD *Mixed Ess., Falkland* 210 The marriage gave mortal offence to his father.

5. Of sin: Entailing spiritual death; = DEADLY

5. Opposed to *venial*.

1426 LYDG. *De Guil. Pilgr.* 12486 Dedly synne. . . The wych ycallid ys 'mortal' Be-cause hys hurtys fynally Ben in effect verry dedly. *c* 1485 *Digby Myst.* (1882) II. 510 Ther be vij mortall synnes. ? 1566 (*title*) Whether it be mortal sinne to transgresse ciuil lawes which be the commaundemens of ciuill Magistrates. *a* 1602 W. PERKINS *Cases Consc.* I. ii. (1609) 10 Now though every sinne of it selfe be mortal, yet all are not equally mortal: but some more, some lesse. 1667 MILTON *P.L.* III. 215 Mans mortal crime. *Ibid.* IX. 1003. 1887 LECKY *Eng. in 18th C.* VI. 266 The Church had pronounced it to be a sin of that 'mortal' kind which excludes from heaven.

fig. 1581 PETTIE tr. *Guazzo's Civ. Conv.* II. (1586) 66 b, If the fault in wordes be venial, the fault in sentence and matter is mortal.

6. Pertaining to or accompanying death.

1542 UDALL *Erasm. Apoph.* 154 When he [Diogenes] was awaked out of his mortal slepe, that is to saye, the last that euer he had before his death. 1638 BAKER tr. *Balzac's Lett.*

(vol. III.) 79 To reade nothing but pitifull stories, and mortall predictions. 1672 SIR T. BROWNE *Let. Friend* §x, All these, with many more, were so drowned in a mortal visage and last face of Hippocrates, that [etc.]. 1702 STEELE *Funeral* I. (1724) 16 This Fellow has a good mortal Look — place him near the Corps. 1732 POPE *Ess. Man* I. 288 Safe in the hand of one disposing Pow'r, Or in the natal, or the mortal hour. 1807 WORDSW. *White Doe* I. 336 A tale of tears, a mortal story! 1821 SHELLEY *Hellas* 851 Thou seest the mortal throes Of that whose birth was but the same. 1871 MORLEY *Condorcet* in *Crit. Misc.* Ser. I. (1878) 38 The mortal struggles of a society in revolution.

7. *transf.* (from sense 1.) Of or pertaining to man as a creature living on this earth and destined to die; relating to humanity.

1426 LYDG. *De Guil. Pilgr.* 9306 In thys mortal lyff. 1565 T. STAPLETON *Fortr. Faith* 45 This Testament is written in mens hartes, . . . not in tables of stone or mortall mettall. 1596 SPENSER *Hymn Heav. Beauty* 153 How then can mortall tongue hope to expresse The image of such endlesse perfectnesse? 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* III. i. 67 When we haue shuffel'd off this mortal coile. 1637 MILTON *Lycidas* 78 Fame is no plant that grows on mortal soil. 1651 Fuller's *Abel Rediv.* 487 About this time Queen Elizabeth exchanged her mortal crown with an immortal. 1700 DRYDEN *Pal. & Arc.* II. 68 In Brakes and Brambles hid, and shunning Mortal Sight. 1839 KEIGHTLEY *Hist. Eng.* II. 31 The axe descending, terminated his mortal existence. 1842 BORROW *Bible in Spain* vi. He. . . possessed the largest head which I ever beheld upon mortal shoulders. 1842 TENNYSON *Sir Galahad* 70 This mortal armour that I wear.

absol. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* IX. v, Heroes. . . have certainly more of mortal than divine about them.

8. In colloquial and slang uses.

a. Extremely great, 'awful'; = DEADLY 8.

App. arising from hyperbolical or jocular applications of senses 3 and 4.

1716 C'TESS COWPER *Diary* (1864) 69 Lord Nottingham and the Duchess of Roxburgh take mortal pains to make the Princess think well of the Tories. 1762 BICKERSTAFFE *Love in Village* I. vi. (1765) 12, I never saw such a mortal throng in our village in all my born days again. 1772 FOOTE *Nabob* II. Wks. 1799 II. 307 They do a mortal deal of harm in the country. 1852 DICKENS *Bleak Ho. v.* I, I was a mortal sight younger then. 1865 — *Mut. Fr.* I. xv, I'm not in a mortal hurry.

b. As an emphatic expletive (with *any, every*, or a negative). Cf. 'earthly', and sense 7 above.

1609 B. JONSON *Silent Woman* IV. v, Cle. Shall I goe fetch the Ladies to the Catastrophe? . . . *Daup.* By no mortall meanes. 1843 FR. A. KEMBLE *Later Life* III. 36, I have every mortal thing to pack with my own single pair of hands. 1892 *Daily News* 19 Nov. 5/4 We have the authority of Sir James Sawyer for saying that 'we may eat any mortal thing we like'.

c. *slang.* Long and tedious. [Cf. F. 'quinze mortels jours', etc.]

1820 SCOTT *Monast.* xxx. The interior one. . . occupied them for three mortal hours. 1838 DICKENS *O. Twist* xxxix, You. . . take no more notice of me, all this mortal time, than if I was that 'ere dog. 1842 LYTON *Zanoni* Introd. 19 And so on for 940 mortal pages in foolscap! 1878 STEVENSON *Inland Voy.* 232 The marionettes. . . performed a piece, called *Pyramus and Thisbe*, in five mortal acts.

d. Short for *mortal drunk* = dead drunk (see 10). *Sc.* and *north. dial.*

1824 MACTAGGART *Gallovid. Encycl.* 54 He was often carried home to his crue, on a hand-barrow, just mortal. 1825 JAMIESON, *Mortal*, dead drunk. 1867 A. DAWSON *Rambling Recoll.* (1868) 21 They had tasted of the bottles of the whole fifteen by which time they were one and all of them 'mortal'. 1891 BARRIE *Little Minister* xxiv, He doesna strike me except when he's mortal.

9. *Comb.*

1670 DRYDEN *2nd Pt. Conq. Granada* IV. iii, Instruct thy mortal elemented son. 1697 — *Aeneid* XII. 1073 The mortal-temper'd steel deceiv'd his hand. 1814 SCOTT *Ld. of Isles* II. xi, Or, mortal-moulded, comest thou here From England's love, or France's fear?

10. *adv.* = MORTALLY. Now only *dial.* or *vulgar* in the sense: Extremely, excessively, 'deadly' (cf. 8 a).

mortal drunk = dead drunk.

c 1407 LYDG. *Reson & Sens.* 3665 The pereyl ys so mortal strong. *c* 1500 *Melusine* 175 The batayll was there mortal fyers & doubtous for bothe parties. 1753 WARBURTON in W. & Hurd *Lett.* (1809) 156 St. John's well, after the name of a mortal cold bath in Nottinghamshire. 1778 SUSAN BURNEY *Let.* 16 July in *Mme. D'Arbly's Early Diary* (1889) II. 247 She is mortal fond of the book, and has got it by heart. 1784 R. BAGE *Barham Downs* I. 9 A mortal rich gentleman. 1816 BYRON *Siege of Corinth* XXI, Though slight was that grasp so mortal cold. 1844 W. CROSS *Disruption* xxvi. (E.D.D.), The mistress o' the house was 'mortal drunk' in bed. 1855 THACKERAY *Newcomes* II. 35 Missis was mortal angry. 1850 R. G. CUMMING *Hunter's Life S. Afr.* (1902) 92/1 All hands were mortal drunk. 1867 A. TROLLOPE *Last Chron. Barset* (1869) I. xxxiii. 352, I wouldn't speak if I warn't well nigh mortal sure.

† *mor'talian.* *Obs.* = MORTALIST.

1647 WARD *Simp. Cobler* 11 Brownists, Mortalians [etc.].

† *mortalism.* *Obs.* [f. MORTAL *a.* + -ISM.] The belief that the soul is mortal: see MORTALIST 1.

1646 T. EDWARDS *Gangrana* I. 114 From that he fell to Anabaptisme. . . and to Mortalisme, holding the Soul Mortall.

† *mortalist.* *Obs.* [f. MORTAL *a.* + -IST.] One who holds the soul to be mortal (see quot.).

1646 R. BAILLIE *Anabaptism* (1647) 99 The Familistick Anabaptists. . . are not only for the sleeping of the soul at death, but for its annihilation. . . At first these mortalists did grant a resurrection of the body, . . . but now. . . they deny any resurrection after death, all life either of body or soul. *appositively.* 1757 MRS. GRIFFITH *Let. Henry & Frances* (1767) II. 26 A mortalist Deist sinks into an Atheist.

mortality (mɔ:'tælɪtɪ). Forms: 4-6 mortalite, -itee, 5 -ytee, -yite, 5-6 -yte, 5-7 -itie, 6 -itye, 7 mortallitie, -ity, 6- mortality. [ad. F. *mortalité* (12th c.), ad. L. *mortalitāt-em*, f. *mortalis*: see MORTAL a. and -ITY.]

1. a. The condition of being mortal or subject to death; mortal nature or existence.

a1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* xxix. 14 The mortalite of my fleysse . . . thou distroyd in my resurreccioun. 1446 LYDG. *Nightingale* 1. 149 This hygh forfet whych Adam sone had don Was grounde & cause of oure mortalite. 1447 BOKENHAM *Seyntys* 55, & for my mete is inuysible & my drink celestyal It may not be seyn in pis mortalyte. 1509 FISHER *Funeral Sermon*. *C'tess Richmond* Wks. (1876) 302 In *diebus carnis sue*. That is to saye in the dayes of his mortalite. 1526 TINDALE 2 *Cor.* v. 4 That mortalite [Gr. τὸ θνητόν] myght be swallowed vpe of lyfe. 1641 J. JACKSON *True Evang.* T. II. 137 Elizabeth Folks, . . . when her soule was ready to take flight out of her body, concluded her mortality with these words. 1644 HEYLIN *Brief Relat. Laud* 23 Never did man put off mortality with a braver courage. 1703 MAUNDRELL *Journ. Jerus.* (1732) 79 The Sepulcher out of which he [Lazarus] was rais'd to a second Mortality. 1742 YOUNG *Nt. Th.* ix. 65 Life's gayest scenes speak man's mortality. 1820 WORDSW. *Vaudracour & Julia* 53 A man too happy for mortality! 1847 R. W. HAMILTON *Rewards & Punishm.* iii. (1853) 122 Mortality is the rule of all mere animal life. 1867 JOLLY *Sunday Serv.* 301 He passed from mortality, to eternal felicity.

b. Mortals collectively. Now rare or Obs.
?1601 DANIEL *Epist. Lady Margaret, C'tess Cumberland* vi, The perplexed State Of troublous and distrest mortalitie, That thus make way vnto the ugly birth Of their owne sorrowes. 1654 FULLER *Two Serms.* 56 All Mortalitie shall be tryed by one of these two Statutes.

c. pl. Mortal properties or attributes. rare.
1832 L. HUNT *Poems* 227 (tr. Theocr. xxiv), And in Trachinia shall the funeral pyre Purge his mortalities away with fire.

2. a. Loss of life on a large scale; abnormal frequency of death, as by war or pestilence; †spec. a visitation of deadly plague.

c1400 MAUNDEV. (1839) xviii. 189 But alle weys thei maken grete mortalitee of poeple. c1440 *Alphabet of Tales* 321 þe infeccon of þe ayre þat was cauce in Rome of grete dead & mortalitie. c1450 *Merlin* iii. 56 In that bataile was grete mortalite on bothe parties. 1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. ccxxxii. 210 Ther fell suche a mortalite in the hoost, that of fyue ther dyed thre. a1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VIII* 109 There was slain at the siege .lxiii. thousande Turkes, and .xl. thousande dedde of mortalite and mo. 1596 S. FINCH in Ducarel *Hist. Croydon* (1783) App. 154 Some waste place wherin (in the tyme of some mortalitie) they did burie in. 1654 EARL MONM. tr. *Bentivoglio's Wars Flanders* 185 The conflict lasted many hours, and great was the mortality on all sides. 1693 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) III. 5 Our merchants have an account from Jamaica that there has been a mortality there since the late earthquake. 1727-52 CHAMBERS *Cycl., Mortality*, a term frequently used to signify a contagious disease, which destroys great numbers of either men or beasts. 1761-2 HUME *Hist. Eng.* (1806) III. xlii. 501 Many of these adventurers were killed. . . a great mortality seized the rest. 1776 ADAM SMITH *W.N.* I. viii. Years of dearth . . . are generally among the common people years of sickness and mortality. 1842 BORROW *Bible in Spain* xxv, The mortality amongst the horses . . . being frightful. 1863 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* VII. 42 The mortality in the Tudor race which had raised her to the throne had left her also with scarcely a relation in the world.

b. The number of deaths which occur in a given area or period, from a particular disease, etc.; average frequency of death, death-rate.

1645-1854 *Bill of mortality* [see BILL sb.³ 10]. 1672 PETTY *Pol. Anat.* (1691) 17 If 250 Ministers would serve all Ireland, then 10 per Ann. will supply their Mortality. 1843 R. J. GRAVES *Syst. Clin. Med.* ix. 99 It is this which constitutes the great difference between the mortality in private and hospital practice. 1845 *Encycl. Metrop.* II. 459 The method of forming tables of mortality. 1887 *Brit. Med. Jnl.* 10 Dec. 1257 Hysterectomy . . . its mortality is out of all proportion to the benefits received by the few. 1899 LD. LISTER in *Daily News* 1 Dec. 3/4 The case-mortality in the inoculated is less by 50 per cent. than that in the uninoculated.

†c. Death, decease (of individuals). Obs.

1582 STANYHURST *Eneis* 1. (Arb.) 20 Eeche thing mortalite threatheth [L. *intentant omnia mortem*]. 1591 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. VI.* iv. v. 32 Here on my knee I begge Mortalite, Rather then Life preseru'd with Infamie. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* ix. 191 Amongst the mortalities of this year [1587], most remarkable the death of Richard Barnes Bishop of Durham. 1703 J. LOGAN in *Pa. Hist. Soc. Mem.* IX. 267 With power to succeed the governor in case of absence or mortality. 1723 DK. WHARTON *True Briton* No. 59 II. 509 Ever since the Mortality of the Immortal Queen Anne. 1760-72 H. BROOKE *Fool of Qual.* (1809) II. 70 You will prove a father to her in case of my mortality.

d. The mortal part of man; mortal remains.

1827 SOUTHEY *Hist. Penins. War* II. 132 It happened not unfrequently that these piles of mortality were struck by a shell, and the shattered bodies scattered in all directions. 1871 R. ELLIS tr. *Catullus* lxxviii. 99 Now on a distant shore, no kind mortality near him, . . . Tomb'd in Troy the malign.

3. Deadliness, power to kill.

1430-40 LYDG. *Bochas* 1. xx. (1494) e viij, O swettesse ful of mortalite. 1727 SWIFT *God's Rev. agst. Punning* ¶1 That destructive Pestilence, whose mortality was so fatal, as to sweep away . . . five millions of Christian Souls.

4. Of a sin: The quality of being mortal.

1532 MORE *Confut. Tindale* Wks. 476/2 Such sinnes, as were either venial in the begynnyng, or from mortall tourned to venial by the forguenesse of the mortallite. 1681 DRYDEN *Span. Friar* II. iii, Actions of Charity do alleviate, as I may say, and take off from the Mortality of the Sin.

5. attrib., as (sense 2b) *mortality bill, rate, returns, statistics, table*; † *mortality walk*, the occupation of collecting obituary notices for a newspaper.

1665 PEPYS *Diary* 29 June, The *Mortality Bill is come to 267. 1909 *Daily Chron.* 27 Jan. 3/3 Dr. Millsom points out that . . . the want of air, ventilation, and light are dangerous or injurious to the health of the residents, and that the *mortality rate from all diseases (especially consumption) is very high. 1966 *Lancet* 24 Dec. 1371/1 In an attempt to reduce the mortality-rate, clinicians used ever-increasing amounts of antitetanic serum. 1899 *Daily News* 13 Sept. 5/1 The fall in temperature . . . has been followed by an immediate diminution in the *mortality returns. 1970 PASSMORE & ROBSON *Compan. Med. Stud.* II. xxxiv. 10/1 The death certificate is both a legal and a statistical document. Its form has been agreed internationally to provide for worldwide comparisons of *mortality statistics. 1880 *Encycl. Brit.* XIII. 169/2 These were very limited data upon which to found a *mortality table. 1773 FOOTE *Bankrupt* 111. Wks. 1799 II. 129, I shall quit the *mortality walk, so provide yourself as soon as you can.

mortalize (mɔ:'təlaɪz), v. [f. MORTAL + -IZE.]

1. intr. To become mortal. rare.
1598 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. i. 1. *Eden* 7 Tell who (immortal) mortalizing, brought us The balm from heav'n w^{ch} hoped health hath wrought us.

2. trans. To make mortal; also, to consider or represent as mortal. Hence *mortalized ppl. a.
1633 T. ADAMS *Exp. 2 Peter* iii. 7 If we look inwards, there we find a depraved soul, a mortalized body. 1643 R. O. MAN'S *Mortality* i. (1644) 1 What of Adam was immortal through Innocency, was to be mortalized by Transgression. 1706 S. CLARKE *Let. to Mr. Dodwell* 10 That the Soul is by Nature Immortal, and must be mortalized by the Omnipotence of God, if ever it perish. 1831 KEIGHTLEY *Mythol. Anc. Greece & Italy* 477 In later times he [sc. Faunus] was mortalised like all the other Italian gods.

mortally (mɔ:'təli), adv. Also 4-5 mortelly, mortali, mortaily. [f. MORTAL a. + -LY.]

1. In such a manner that death ensues; so as to cause death; †(to fight) to the death.

c1386 CHAUCER *Man of Law's T.* 308 This scorpioun . . . Caste vnder this ful mortally to styngc. c1400 *Brut* lxx. 64 þai fousten togeder mortally. 1426 LYDG. *De Guil. Pilgr.* 21374 And thogh they berke nat On a man, ful mortally they byten kan. 1611 SHAKS. *Cymb.* v. iii. 10 The Enemy . . . strooke downe Some mortally, some slightly touch'd. 1700 DRYDEN *Fables* Ded. C1B, When you were not only dangerously, but in all appearance mortally wounded. 1798 LD. CLARE in *Ld. Auckland's Corr.* (1862) III. 422 None of the parties, however, are hurt mortally. 1839 THIRLWALL *Greece* VI. 243 They left him mortally wounded.

2. In reference to hatred, jealousy, fear, disquietude, offence, etc.: Bitterly, grievously, intensely. (Cf. MORTAL a. 3, 4.)

c1386 CHAUCER *Manciple's T.* 209 He wol yow haten mortally [v. r. mortelly], certeyn. 1553 HOOPER in Foxe *A. & M.* (1583) 1513/2 They hate it mortally, & of all things most detest Gods holy worde. 1625 BACON *Ess., Envy* ¶8 Adrian the Emperour, that mortally Enuied Poets, and Painters, and Artificers, in Works, wherein he had a veine to excell. 1692 R. L'ESTRANGE *Fables* xxxviii. 40 Who would have Imagin'd . . . that the want of a Cap, or a Cringe, should so Mortally Discompose him. 1693 DRYDEN *Juvenal* Ded. (1697) 89 In Holiday and Stapylton, my Ears . . . are mortally offended. 1711 SWIFT *Jnl. to Stella* 16 Sept., I hate these suppers mortally. 1847 C. BRONTE *J. Eyre* v, Mortally apprehensive of some one coming in and kidnapping me. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* vi. II. 104 Johnson was one of those persons who are mortally hated by their opponents. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 13 June 5/3 The sober and well-to-do would be mortally offended.

3. In the way of mortal sin (see MORTAL a.).

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 80b, I graunt my selfe therein to have . . . offended mortally, commyttinge deedly synne and dampnable. 1662 J. DAVIES tr. *Olearius' Voy. Ambass.* 142 For which they give this reason, that about that age [viz. seven] one begins to sin mortally.

†4. In the manner of mortals, as a mortal.

1608 SHAKS. *Per.* v. i. 105 Yet I was mortally brought forth, and am No other then I appear.

5. colloq. Extremely, exceedingly, 'terribly'. (Cf. MORTAL a. 8.)

1759 *Rec. Town Counc. Newburgh* in A. Laing *Lindores Abbey*, etc. xxi. (1876) 275 Many become mortally drunk. 1771 SMOLLETT *Humph. Cl.* (1815) 33 His pupil, who seemed to be about the age of three-score, stooped mortally. 1789 A. YOUNG *Trav. France* (1800) 278 The people are in general mortally ugly and dwarfish. 1831 MRS. CARLYLE *New Lett.* (1903) I. 35 It was very stormy, and I was mortally sick the whole twenty four hours. 1883 STEVENSON *Merry Men, Treas. Franchard* vi, With swollen eyes and looking mortally sheepish. 1895 CROCKETT *Men of Mossbags* 37 He was indeed mortally fond of her girdle-cakes.

†**mortalness**. Obs. [f. MORTAL a. + -NESS.]

The quality of being mortal (in various senses).

1530 PALSGR. 246/2 Mortalnesse, mortalité. 1591 SAVILE *Tacitus, Hist.* I. [c. 79] 44 In the one place the mortalnesse, in the other the misery of their woundes wasted them all. 1638 BP. REYNOLDS *Medit. Last Supper* xv. Wks. (1658) 623 Though we are not perfectly cleansed from the soil [of sin], yet are we soundly healed from the mortalness and bruises of it. 1659 *Gentl. Calling* v. §16 Those edgeless weapons may vie with the keenest for the mortalness of their effects.

mortancestry (mɔ:'tænsɪstri). *Scots Law.* Corrupt Sc. form of MORT D'ANCESTOR. Chiefly in *briefe of mortancestry*, which corresponds to the Eng. 'writ of assize of mort d'ancestor'.

1609 SKENE *Reg. Maj.* 58 Qvhen ane man deceisses saised in frie tenement, swa that he is vest and saised therein in propertie, and as of fie: his heirfe may seek saising thereof:

and gif he be of perfite age, he sall haue the briefe of mortancestry. 1678 SIR G. MACKENZIE *Crim. Laws Scot.* II. xv. §ii. (1699) 212 They were Judges to Recognitions, Briefes of Mortancestry [etc.]. a1768 ERSKINE *Inst. Law Scot.* III. viii. §62 (1773) 576 Though the brief of inquest sometimes gets the name of the brief of mortancestry. . . these two were originally distinct. 1746-7 *Act 20 Geo. II.* c. 50 §3 Upon the brief of mortancestry of any heir or heirs. 1838 W. BELL *Dict. Law Scot.* 659 The briefe of mortancestry was used for calling into court those in possession of the ancestor's property, for trying the title under which they possessed.

mortar ('mɔ:tə(r)), sb.¹ Forms: 1, 4-6 mortere, 3-8 mortar, 4-5 mortyer, (5 moorter, morteer, -ier, 6 mortre, 7 mortore, -ure), 5-6 mortare, 6-mortar. [In sense 1 perh. partly repr. OE. *mortere* masc., a. L. *mortarium*, of obscure origin, whence also MLG. *mortêr*, *mottêr*, *morten*, OHG. *morsâri*, *morsali* (perh. affected by popular etymology, as if f. Teut. *mors-* to crush), also without sound-shifting *mortâri* (MHG. *morsære*, *morsel*, mod.G. *mörser*, *mörssel*), OSw. *mortare* (mod.Sw., Da. *morter*). It is, however, doubtful whether the word survived beyond OE.; if not, the existing word must be regarded as wholly a. F. *mortier* (whence Du. *mortier*), to which several of the ME. forms are clearly due. Senses 2, 3, 4 were taken from Fr.; the Fr. lexicographers regard them as transferred applications to objects more or less similar in shape to the 'mortar' of pharmacy.

Cf. Pr. *mortier-s* (in sense 1), Rumanian *mozeriu* (sense 1), It. *mortajo* (senses 1, 3), Sp. *mortero* (senses 1, 2, 3, 4), Pg. *morteiro* (senses 1, 3).]

1. a. A vessel of a hard material (e.g. marble, brass, wood, glass), having a cup-shaped cavity, in which ingredients used in pharmacy, cookery, etc., are pounded with a pestle.

c1000 Sax. *Leechd.* I. 216 ȝepuna þonne eall tosomne on anum mortere. c1050 *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 448/29 *Mortariola*, mortere. 13. . . *K. Alis.* 332 Herbes he tok in an herber, And stamped hem in a mortar. c1420 *Liber Cocorum* (1862) 7 Take weem, . . . And do hit in a mortar shene; Bray hit a lytelle. 15. . . in *Vicary's Anat.* App. ix. i. (1888) 220 Take the rootes of marche mallowes. . . and brysse them a lytle in a mortre. 1599 *Acc. Bk. W. Wray* in *Antiquary* XXXII. 243 One little brasse mortar and ij pesteles. 1653 WALTON *Angler* i. viii. 171 Then beat these together in a Mortar. 1681 BELON *New Myst. Physick* Intro. 26 Take of good red Coral, . . . make it into a gross Powder, in a Marble Mortar. 1747 MRS. GLASSE *Cookery* ii. (1767) 57 Make a force-meat with half a pound of veal [etc.]. . . all beat fine together in a marble mortar. 1839 *URE Dict. Arts.* etc. 438 By bruising a piece of enamel in an agate or porcelain mortar to a coarse powder like sand.

fig. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. XIII. 44 Ac her sauce was . . . vnsauourey grounde. In a mortar, post-mortem of many bitter payne. 1382 WYCLIF *Prov.* xxvii. 22 If thou bete togidere a fool in a mortar. . . shal not ben take awei fro hym his folie. 1535, 1610, 1664, 1855 [see BRAY v.² 1 b]. 1662 M. W. *Marriage Broker* v. i, This Pestle shall ne're pound i' th widows mortar. [Cf. It. *mortaro* (ad fin.) Florio.]

†b. As an instrument of punishment (see quotes.).

[1423 *Maldon* (Essex) *Court Rolls* (Bundle 14. no. 1v), Uxor Johannis Morys est communis litigatrix et portabit mortarium.] 1468 *Maldon* (Essex) *Liber* B. fol. 12b, Alle maner of brethelde brauleres . . . for ther braulyng shall bere the mortar accordyng to the olde custum of this toun. 1572 in A. Clark *Shirburn Ball.* (1907) 47 [At Maldon, Essex.] To the sonne of Simon Sawyer for the ringinge of the bason borne before the surgen wearinge the mortar about his necke for baudry. 1637 in *Boys Coll. Hist. Sandwich* (1789) 708 A woman carries a wooden mortar throughout the town, hanging on the handle of an old broom upon her shoulder . . . for abusing mrs mayores. 1789 *Boys ibid.* 789 The . . . wooden mortar for punishment of scolds.

†c. Proverb. *to fly to Rome with a mortar on one's head*: app. a legendary achievement of some famous wizard. Obs.

1600 KEMP *Nine Daies Wonder* Ep. Ded., Me thinks I could flye to Rome (at least hop to Rome, as the olde Prouerb is) with a mortar on my head. a1625 FLETCHER *Fair Maid Inn* v. ii, He did measure the starres with a false yard, and may now traualle to Rome with a mortar on's head to see if he can recover his money that way.

d. *transf.* (a) In early use, a literalism of translation; (b) later, applied to various mechanical appliances in which materials are pounded or ground.

(a) c1420 *Pallad.* on *Husb.* iv. 113 A mortar [orig. *mortarium* = hole] faste is maad aboute the tre. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 594 In Greece they have a cast by themselves, to temper and beat in morters, the mortar made of lime and sand . . . with a great wooden pestill. 1728 T. COOKE tr. *Hesiod, Wks. & Days* II. 60 Provide a Mortar three Feet deep, and strong; And let the Pistil be three Cubits long.

(b) 1766 C. LEADBETTER *Roy. Gauger* II. xiv. (ed. 6) 370 The Rags . . . are put into Troughs called Mortars, each Mortar having to it five Hammers. 1839 *URE Dict. Arts* 1255 For grinding the tobacco leaves into snuff, conical mortars are employed. 1881 RAYMOND *Mining Gloss., Mortar*, . . . the receptacle beneath the stamps in a stamp mill, in which the dies are placed, and into which the rock is fed to be crushed. 1902 HALL & NEAL *Anc. Ruins Rhodesia* vi. 77 In no ruin, so far discovered, have the ancient mortars, or crushing-stones, or even gold quartz been discovered.

2. A bowl of wax or oil with a floating wick, and later a kind of thick candle, used esp. as a night-light. *Obs. exc. Hist.*

13. *E.E. Allit. P. B.* 1487, & oper louelych lyzt pat lemed ful fayre As mony morteres of wax merked withoute. c1374 CHAUCER *Troilus* iv. 1245 For, by this mortar which that I see brenne, Knowe I ful wel that day is not far henne. c1430 *Bk. Curtasye* 503 in *Babes Bk.*, A mortar of wax. . . bat alle nyzt brennes in bassyn clere, To saue po chambur on nyzt for fyre. 1530 in *Archæologia* III. 156 Returning to the chaundry all the remains of mortars, torches, quarries, prickets and sizes. a 1603 in *Nichols Progr. Q. Eliz.* II. 56 Quarriers, Torches, and Mortroses. 1604 *Househ. Ord.* (1790) 305 Mortores, Torchets, Torches, Quarrioures. 1641 J. MURRELL *Cookery & Carving* 184 When your Soueraigne is in bed, draw the Curtaines, and see there be mortar or waxe of perchours ready. 1852 *Rock Ch. of Fathers* III. viii. 89. c1865 LETHEBY in *Circ. Sci.* I. 93/2 The wicks of wax mortars and nightlights are made of flax.

3. a. orig. †*mortar-piece*: A short piece of ordnance with a large bore and with trunnions on its breech for throwing shells at high angles.

1558 *Voy. Osep Napea* in *A. Jenkinson's Voy. & Trav.* (Hakl. Soc.) II. 360 They have also a great many of mortar pieces or potguns, out of which pieces they shoote wild fire. 1613 SHAKS. *Hen. VIII.* v. iv. 48 Hee stands there like a Morter-piece to blow vs. 1667 PEPYS *Diary* 28 Apr., Stone-shot of thirty-six inches' diameter, which they shot out of mortar-pieces. 1687 EVELYN *Diary* 16 Mar., Those Engines called bombs, shot out of the Mortar-piece on Blackheath. 1760 STERNE *Tr. Shandy* III. xxii, They are two mortar-pieces for a siege next summer.

1627 CAPT. SMITH *Seaman's Gram.* xiv. 68 For Mortars, or such chambers are only used for triumphs, there is no use for them in this seruice. 1691 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2690/4, 8 Mortars, two of which are of 18 Inches diameter. 1727-52 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Mortar-piece*, There are two kinds of mortars: the one hung or mounted on a carriage. . . ; called pendent or hanging mortars: the other fixed on an immovable base, called standing mortars. 1800 WELLINGTON in *Gurw. Desp.* (1834) I. 112 Howitzers will not answer at Jemalabad; and I have therefore ordered there a thirteen and a ten inch mortar. 1858 GREENER *Gunnery* 65 Mortars are intended for three purposes; firstly, to bombard a town, or injure the defenders' artillery; secondly, to fire or overthrow the works; thirdly, to break through the vaulted roofs of barracks and magazines. 1875 *Encycl. Brit.* II. 664 The number of men required is calculated for three reliefs, . . . 15 per large mortar, and 9 per small mortar.

b. *transf.* Applied to contrivances and for firing 'shells' in pyrotechnic displays and for throwing a life-line (cf. *life-mortar* s.v. *LIFE* sb. 17).

1669 STURMY *Mariner's Mag.* v. xiii. 83 Of Artificial Fire-Works. To make the Mortar-Piece of Wood and Past-Board. Provide a Wooden-Ruler of such bigness as you desire to make the Diameter of the Morter. 1749 *Descr. Machine for the Fireworks* 9, 12 Mortars with Air Ballons. 1792 *Trans. Soc. Arts* X. 203 Trials were made, by throwing a loaded Shell on shore, from a small mortar. . . To the Shell was attached a rope. 1829 MRS. OPIE in *Brightwell Life* (1854) 223 To . . . watch, lest any vessel should be in distress on the coast, that the mortar might be used. 1873 *Cornhill Mag.* XXVIII. 72 The rocket and mortar apparatus. . . has frequently done good service where a lifeboat would have been useless. 1878 T. KENTISH *Pyrotechn. Treas.* 117 Shells are hollow paper globes, fired vertically, from mortars.

†4. = MORTIER. Also *mortar cap.* *Obs.*
The sense can hardly be said to have really existed in Eng. Quot. 1604 is a mere literalism of translation, and the examples cited in recent Dicts. belong to 1 c. Davies *Suppl. Gloss.* erroneously places under this sense a passage from Fuller *Pisgah* (1650) iv. vi. 107, based on an obscure Talmudic text which (as translated by some scholars) describes the hypocritical Pharisee as 'hanging down his head like a pestle in a mortar'.

1604 E. G[RIMSTONE] *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* vi. xvi. 467 In some parts [they wear] as it were little mortars [Sp. *morteretes*] or hattes. 1686 CHARDIN *Coronat. Solyman* 40 A flat Bonnet, somewhat like the Mortar Caps of the Presidents of the French Parliaments.

5. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as (sense 1) *mortar-fashioned* adj., †*pestle*; (sense 1 d) *mortar-crushing*; (sense 2) *mortar-light*; (sense 3) *mortar-battery*, *-carriage*, *-man*, *-platform*, *-shell*; (sense 3 b) *mortar station*.

1708 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4470/2 The *Mortar Battery on the Counterscarp. . . began to play. 1810 WELLINGTON in *Gurw. Desp.* (1838) VI. 360 They have not yet broken ground. . . excepting to construct what I conceive to be a mortar battery. 1875 *Encycl. Brit.* II. 664/1 *Mortar-carriages. 1877 RAYMOND *Statist. Mines & Mining* 246 About two tons [of ore] treated by hand (*mortar-crushing) yielded \$8,000. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* s.v. *Lycoperdon*, The *mortar fashioned lycoperdon. 1856 ORR's *Circ. Sci.*, *Pract. Chem.* 460 The best description of candle manufactured from wax is the **mortar-light*, which is used either for night-watching or for heating dishes on the table. 1952 G. E. THORNTON *Hand-bk. Weapon Training* x. 109 The auxiliaries are placed in position by the mortarman's assistant, who works backwards in co-operation with the *mortarman. 1965 M. W. BROWNE *New Face of War* iii. 19 They lack optical sighting devices, but good mortar-men don't need gadgets like that. 1970 *Globe & Mail* (Toronto) 25 Sept. 9/8 U.S. mortar-men mistakenly fired 36 rounds into an element of U.S. infantrymen. 14. *Met. Voc.* in *Wr.-Wülcker* 626 *Mortare pestelle, *mortarium*, *pila*. 1876 VOYLE & STEVENSON *Milit. Dict.* (ed. 3) s.v. *Platform*, **Mortar Platform*, a platform similar to that used with siege guns, but of smaller dimensions. 1879 *Man. Artill. Exerc.* II. 40 *Mortar shells have no wooden bottom attached. 1812 in G. W. Manby *Ess. Preserv. Shipwr. Persons* 32 Ships in danger of being wrecked on parts of the coast intermediate to the *mortar stations.

b. *Special comb.*: mortar-bed, (a) see *BED* sb. 12 a; (b) the bed on which the ore is crushed in a stamp-mill; mortar-block, the foundation-timber of a stamp-mill; mortar body, a paste

used in the manufacture of porcelain mortars; †*mortar-cap* (see 4); mortar casemate (see quot.); mortar-hole, a hole in a rock used as a mortar in primitive ore-crushing; mortar-man *nonce-wd.*, an apothecary; †*mortar-piece* (see 3); mortar-press, the trough in which tobacco leaves are pressed before cutting; mortar vessel (see quot.); mortar ware, a very hard porcelain biscuit invented by Wedgwood and used by him in the manufacture of mortars.

1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1776) s.v. *Mortar*, The middle . . . is bent . . . to embrace the trunnions, and keep them fast in the *mortar-bed. 1802 C. JAMES *Milit. Dict.* s.v. *Mortar*, Land-Mortar-Beds, are made of very solid timber. 1811, 1816 [see *BED* sb. 12 a]. 1874 RAYMOND *6th Rep. Mines* 353 The mortar-beds constitute a series of inclined terraces, . . . and the pulp passing through the screens of one battery is discharged immediately into the one next in front. 1889 C. G. W. LOCK *Pract. Gold-mining* 420 Mortars are often fixed directly upon vertical *mortar-blocks. 1839 URE *Dict. Arts* 1020 *Mortar body, is a paste composed of 6 parts of clay [etc.]. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 138/2 *Mortar casemates are vaulted chambers without a front wall employed . . . to secure the mortars of the fortresses from vertical fire. 1902 HALL & NEAL *Anc. Ruins Rhodesia* vi. 78 Shallow hollows on the rocks where the quartz powdered in the *mortar-holes was evidently being used to the fineness required for washing. 1756 TOLDERVY *Hist. 2 Orphans* I. 17 Prithee fellow its one of thy lies, replied the *mortar-man. 1843 *Penny Cycl.* XXV. 17/2 The damp [tobacco] leaves are . . . laid in what is called a *mortar-press'. 1864 *Chamb. Encycl.*, **Mortar-vessel*, a class of gun-boat for mounting sea-service mortars. 1865 JEWITT *Wedgwoods* x. 187 Josiah Wedgwood's inventions and discoveries. . . Basaltes, . . . jasper, bamboo and *mortar wares.

mortar ('mɔ:tə(r)), sb.² Forms: 3-7 mortar, 5 -ere, -yer, 6 -are, 7- mortar. [ME. *mortier*, *mortier*, a. F. *mortier* (13th c. in Littré):—L. *mortārium*. Cf. MDu. *mortier*, *mortel* (Du. *mortel*), MHG. *mortel*, *mortier* (G. *mörtel*), from Latin or Fr.]

The L. *mortārium* in the sense 'product of trituration' (applied by Juvenal to drugs, and by Vitruvius to mortar) is commonly regarded as a transferred use of *mortārium* *MORTAR* sb.¹, which was applied by extension to the trough in which mortar was mixed. It is possible, however, that the two senses of the Latin word are equally original, the suffix -ārium being employed in two different functions.]

A material consisting of lime and sand mixed with water, which is used to make the joints between stones and bricks in building, and which, when set, binds them together into a solid mass. Also applied to materials of other composition used for the same purpose.

Various kinds are *gauged*, *hydraulic*, *pointing*, *pozzolana*, *trass*, *water mortar*, etc.; see the qualifying words.

The collocations *stone and mortar*, *bricks and mortar*, are freq. used to denote the essential materials used in building; the latter phrase is also employed colloq. for 'houses' or 'house property' (sometimes attrib.).

c 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 57/12 þo he ne mighte non oþur do þe church for to a-rere, he . . . bar mortar þar-to. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 2246 þe wark þai raised . . . Wit tile and ter, witwen stan Oþer mortar was þer nan. 1340 *Ayenb.* 116 þet guode mortyer huer-of me makeþ þe guode walles sarzineys. 1426 *LYDG. De Guil. Pilgr.* 23504 The mortar Was not. . . Stably among the stoones layd. 1534 *Act 26 Hen. VIII* c. 8 If the owner . . . doo not . . . with walles of mortar and stone sufficiently inclose the same vacant grounde. 1592 *GREENE Upst. Courtier* F 4 An so spoiles hee much good mortar and bricke. 1611 *BIBLE Exod.* i. 14 They made their liues bitter, with hard bondage, in mortar and in bricke. a 1745 *SWIFT Char. of Legion Club* 178 We must give them better Quarter, For their Ancestor trod Mortar. 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 530 In making mortar, particular attention must be paid to the quality of the sand. 1836 N. PATERSON *Manse Garden* (1860) 29 The legal fence is one of stone and mortar. 1848 *DICKENS Dombey* xxiii, Fragments of mortar. . . came dropping down. 1863 P. BARRY *Dockyard Econ.* 116 The plant must be sold, the brick and mortar walls demolished. 1895 *Daily News* 28 Oct. 9/3 Business. . . will be practically confined to small metropolitan brick and mortar investments.

b. *transf.* (See quotes.)

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 344/2 Morter, for playsterynge. . . litura. 1573 *BARET Alw.* M 435 Morter or clay mixed with straw, wherewith walles are dawbed, *aceratum*. 1605 SHAKS. *Lear* II. ii. 71, I will tread this vnbound villaine into mortar, and daube the wall of a lakes with him. 1607 *TOPSELL Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 398 To keep mice from corn, make mortar of the froth of oyl mingled together with chaff, . . . then plaister the walls of your garnery therewith. c 1710 *CELIA FIENNES Diary* (1888) 101 The mill. . . pounded the raggs to mortar for ye paper. 1797 *Statist. Acc. Scotl.* XIX. 339 note, That coarse red clay, called mortar, is the basis of all the grounds in this part of Strathmore. 1842-59 *GWILT Archit.* II. iii. §2235 The sorts of it [sc. plaster] are various; as for instance, white lime and hair mortar on bare walls. 1892 *Pit-mortar* [see *PIT* sb. 15].

†c. (a) Building, masonry; (b) *fig.* building operations. *Obs.*

1582 *STANYHURST Aeneis* II. (1880) 59 No man, no mortar can his onset forcibill hynder. 1665 *GERBIER Brief Disc.* 3 Those who say, That a wise man never ought to put his finger into Morter. 1798 W. HUTTON *Life* 43, I. . . altered the plan. . . till, when put in execution, it cost more than 700l. Mortar is rather apt to corrode the pocket.

d. *fig.*

1377 *LANGLE. P. Pl.* B. XIX. 321 And of his baptesme & blode þat he bledde on Rode He made a maner mortar & mercy it hiþte. 1480 *CAXTON Chron. Eng.* v. (1520) 43/1 The mortar of a werke that I have begon behoveth to be tempered with your blood. 1562 *WINSET Cert. Tractates* Wks. (S.T.S.) I. 14 The prophetis of it, spargeoint thaim with vntemperit

morter [cf. Ezek. xxii. 28]. 1649 J. OWEN *Shaking Heaven & Earth* Wks. 1851 VIII. 277 All that antichristian mortar wherewith from their first chaos, they have been cemented. 1827 *CARLYLE Misc.* (1857) I. 2 A trowel or two of biographic mortar. 1903 *Speaker* 21 Mar. 612/1 They regarded faith as the mortar which kept the bricks of society sticking together.

e. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *mortar-built* adj., *-engine*, *-joint*, *-like* adj., *-maker*, *-making*, *-mill*, *-tempering*, †*-treader*, †*-treading*, *-tub*; mortar-bed, the layer of mortar between courses of brickwork or masonry; mortar-liquid = GROUT; mortar-man *nonce-wd.*, a builder; mortar-wash, thin mortar.

1842 *GWILT Archit.* §1900 The propriety of the *mortar beds being as thin as possible. 1900 A. LANG *Hist. Scotl.* I. iv. 68 *Mortar-built stone edifices. 1875 *KNIGHT Dict. Mech.*, **Mortar-engine*, a machine for grinding and combining materials into mortar. 1878 SIR G. SCOTT *Lect. Archit.* (1879) II. 40 A steep skewback being formed for their springings to . . . moderate the thickness of the *mortar-joint. 1704 *LONDON & WISE Compl. Gardener* III. xx. (ed. 4) 89 Rainy weather being apt to reduce the Mould to a *Mortar-like consistence. 1888 C. H. FAGGE *Syst. Med.* (ed. 3) I. 105 The calcified growth has a peculiar dull white chalky, or mortar-like appearance. 1776 G. SEMPLE *Building in Water* 78 The Antients filled up their Work with *Mortar-liquid. 1666 *HOLYOKE Rider's Dict.*, A *morter maker or dawber, *caementarius*. 1825 [see *MORTAR* tub]. 1596 S. FINCH in *Ducarel Hist. Croydon* (1783) App. 152 Nowe we take *morter-making in hande. 1659 *GAUDEN Tears Ch.* iv. xvi. 513 While Ministers preach . . . with divided tongues, . . . they are likely to produce no better successes. . . than those . . . *morter-men did, whose work deserved the nick-name of Babel. 1878 *Dict. Archit.* (Arch. Publ. Soc.), *Mortar mill. 1904 *Athenæum* 31 Dec. 908/2 Poplar and St. Pancras both run fan-engines, clinker-crushers, and mortar-mills. 1878 *Dict. Archit.* (Arch. Publ. Soc.) s.v. *Mortar mill*, The *mortar-tempering machine. 1602 *DEKKER Satirom.* Wks. 1873 I. 234, I smelt the foule-fisted *Mortor-treader. 1586 *SIDNEY Arcadia* iv. (1622) 427 Parting with his sword one of his legs from him, left him to make a roring lamentation that his *morter-treading was marred for euer. 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 806 The Floor of the gallery where the mortar makers and smiths worked; shewing the situation of the *mortar tubs. 1778 *Phil. Trans.* LXVIII. 889 They ought to be washed over with a brush, wet with *mortar-wash.

†*mortar*, v.¹ *Obs. rare.* [f. *MORTAR* sb.¹] *intr.* To use a mortar (and pestle). Only in *mortaring* *ppl. a.*

1596 *NASHE Saffron Walden* O 4, He may be such another craftie mortoring Druggeir.

mortar ('mɔ:tə(r)), v.² [f. *MORTAR* sb.²] a. *trans.* To plaster with mortar; to fix or join with mortar or a mortar-like substance.

1382 [see *ppl. a.* below]. 1563 *HYLL Art Garden.* (1593) 6 They made their inclosure. . . with earth and stones mortered together. 1623 *BINGHAM Xenophon* 33 The Wall. . . was built of Bricke mortered with asphalt. 1641 *BEST Farm. Bks.* (Surtees) 145 When they come to morter the rigge of an howse. 1658 SIR T. BROWNE *Hydriot.* iii. 12 We found the bones and ashes half mortered upon the sand and sides of the Urne. 1859 R. F. BURTON *Centr. Afr.* in *Jrnl. Geog. Soc.* XXIX. 67 note, Bowls of broken china and pottery are mortared into the tombs. 1861 *SMILES Engineers* II. 182 note, Every stone being fitted, mortared, and laid with studious accuracy.

b. in *fig. context.*

1610 *DONNE Pseudo-martyr* Pref. C 3, You are euer after his [sc. the Pope's] instruments, to build vp his spirituall Monarchy. . . and your selues must cement and morter the wals with your blood. 1619 *BP. WILLIAMS Serm. Apparell* (1620) 8 This rotten house of ours, the which (were it not continually mortered and repaired with meat and drinke) [etc.]. 1633 *BP. HALL Hard Texts*, N.T. 292 Ye are living stones, ye must bee . . . firmly mortered upon the foundation of Christ.

Hence '*mortared ppl. a.*, plastered, cemented, or daubed with mortar; '*mortaring vbl. sb.*

1382 *WYCLIF Amos* vii. 7 A wall teerid, or morted [1388 *plastrid*, *Vulg. murum litum*]. 1892 T. B. F. EMINSON *Epidemic Pneumonia at Scotter* 11 A catch-pit of mortared or unmortared brick. 1897 *Harper's Mag.* Apr. 730 Workers. . . are thus spared the mortification of intruding. . . mortared or sooty shoes. . . among the well-dressed passengers. 1905 *HOLMAN HUNT Pre-Raphlm.* II. 276 The unlovely stone and mortared wall. 1954 M. BERESFORD *Lost Villages* ii. 73 Packing and mortaring had been carefully executed, and both faces of the wall were regular and straight.

mortar, v.³ [f. *MORTAR* sb.¹ 3.] *trans.* To direct mortar fire upon; to hit with mortar shells.

1951 in *Conc. Oxf. Dict.* (ed. 4). 1967 C. CONNELL *World's Greatest Sieges* xxix. 239 The Germans followed the rear-guard down to the water's edge. . . mortaring men and boats indiscriminately. 1974 *Times* 18 Mar. 6/6 In the towns, he said, the Arab garrisons had mortared and bombed Kurdish quarters.

Hence '*mortaring vbl. sb.*

[1920 G. M. CHURCHER in *R. Artillery War Commem. Bk.* II. 43/2 The infantry were more than friends. . . Without their help trench-mortaring. . . would not have been the fun it was.] 1971 B. W. ALDISS *Soldier Erect* 229 All that shelling, mortaring and machine-gunning hadn't put a single bunker out of action, although it had spread the jungle about the place. 1972 L. LAMB *Picture Frame* ii. 21 Mortaring started just as he reached the Bois Mesnil lane.

'mortar-board. [f. *MORTAR* sb.² + *BOARD* sb.]

1. A board for holding mortar: (a) see quot. 1876; (b) the small square board on which a bricklayer carries mortar; = *HAWK* sb.³

1876 PAPWORTH in *Encycl. Brit.* IV. 457 (art. *Building*) The mortar is placed on ledged boards about 3 feet square . . . and the bricks are strewn on the scaffold between the mortar boards. **1882** YOUNG *Every Man his own Mech.* §1141 The mortar-board . . . is held in the left hand by the handle below while pointing.

2. A popular name for the academic or college cap, which consists of a stiffened head-piece surmounted by a square of 'board', the whole being covered with black cloth.

1854 'C. BEDE' *Verdant Green* II. iii, 'I don't mind this ere mortar-board', . . . as he pointed to the academical cap.

† **mortarian**, *a.* *Obs.* [f. MORTAR *sb.*¹ + -IAN.] Of or pertaining to a (druggist's) mortar.

1651 BIGGS *New Disp.* ¶34. 12 The Schools in the Remedies of Diseases, both of simples and their mortarian labour of Compositions, have apply'd themselves [etc.].

mortarie, *obs.* (*erron.*) form of MORTUARY *sb.*

mortarium (mɔ:'tɑ:riəm). Pl. *mortaria*. [L.] A Roman mortar (see *quots.*).

1842 W. SMITH *Dict. Gk. & Rom. Antiquities* 622/1 *Mortarium*, also called Pila and Pilum. **1863** W. CHAFFERS *Marks & Monograms on Pott. & Porc.* 18, Fig. 24 is a mortarium; 10³ inches diameter, of light brown ware, unglazed. . . Mortaria are sometimes found of the red lustrous ware, called Samian. **1937** *Discovery* Apr. 98/1 They have unearthed . . . bits of a mortarium. **1938** [see *find-spot* s.v. FIND *sb.* 4].

'**mortarize**, *v.*¹ *rare.* [f. MORTAR *sb.*¹ + -IZE.] *trans.* To pound in a mortar (*fig.*).

1615 Curry-Combe for a Coxe-Combe Contents, Lipsian Miracles mortarized.

mortarize, *v.*² *rare.* [f. MORTAR *sb.*² + -IZE.] *trans.* To bring to the consistency of mortar.

1852 DICKINSON in *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* XIII. 1. 237 The wet clays were mortarized (to use a coined term).

mortarless (mɔ:'tɑ:rlɪs), *a.* [f. MORTAR *sb.*² + -LESS.] Without mortar.

1667 WATERHOUS *Fire Lond.* 87 The Stones of Structures Mortarless. **1886** *Athenæum* 31 July 152 The remains of mortarless stone churches. **1891** ATKINSON *Moorland Parish* 38 A. . . mortarless stone wall or dike.

'**mortar-stone**. Chiefly *Sc.* and *north. dial.* (*Sc.* and *north.* -stane). [f. MORTAR *sb.*¹ Cf. MDU. *mortiersteen.*] A block of stone hollowed to form a mortar; *spec.* 'a stone formerly used for preparing barley, by separating it from the husks' (Jam.).

1480-1 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 97, ij mortarstanez cym iij pilis lign. **1500-20** DUNBAR *Poems* lx. 60 Mell-heidit lyk ane mortar-stane. **1580** *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* Ser. 1. III. 320 Item, in the kitchene . . . ane mortar stane. **1696** *Invent. in W. Hector Select. Judic. Rec. Renfrewsh.* (1876) 304 Ane mortar-stone and ane mell yrto. **1865** LUBBOCK *Prehist. Times* 249 The objects of stone found in the bone caves . . . are flakes, . . . hammers, and mortar-stones.

mortary (mɔ:'tɑ:ri), *a.* [f. MORTAR *sb.*² + -Y.] Of the nature of, consisting of, or resembling mortar.

1805 R. W. DICKSON *Pract. Agric.* II. 643 The mortary rubbish from old walls. **1845** *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* V. II. 432 A mortary loam, and a strong clay. **1876** BRISTOWE *Th. & Pract. Med.* (1878) 435 Yellow tubercle not unfrequently undergoes retrogressive changes . . . first, into a mortary, and lastly, into a calcareous inert mass.

b. Having mortar obtrusively present. *rare.* **1855** *Househ. Words* XII. 194 We are a little mortary and limey at present, but we are getting on capitally. **1858** DICKENS *Lett.* (1880) II. 52 The room . . . is new and mortary.

mortas(e, mortays(e, obs. forms of MORTISE.

mortaunceter, variant of MORT D'ANCESTOR.

† **'mortcharge**. *Sc. Obs.* [a. F. *morte charge* 'dead load'.] = DEAD-WEIGHT I b.

1541 *Burgh Rec. Edin.* (1871) II. 105 That is to say fra Scottis men xx s. greit the mortcharge and xxj s. greit the lycht guddis. **1553** *Ibid.* 184.

Mortclake: see MORTLAKE.

mortcloth (mɔ:'tklɒθ, -ɔ:-). *Sc.* [f. MORT *sb.*¹ + CLOTH *sb.*]

1. A funeral pall.
(Used by Carlyle in the sense of: Funeral hangings.) **1511** *Acc. Ld. Treas. Scoll.* (1902) IV. 195, xvj elnis iij quartaris blak weluus to be ane mort claitht, to ly one King James the Secundis tumbie. a **1670** SPALDING *Troub. Chas. I* (Bannatyne Club) I. 43 Having above his chist a rich mortcloth of black velvet. **1678** CALDERWOOD *Hist. Ch. Scot.* 826 It was reported that they were to use a white cloth above the mort-cloth [at a funeral in 1579]. . . Answer was returned, that the mort-cloth should be covered with black velvet. **1799** J. ROBERTSON *Agric. Perth* 80 Certain dues for the proclamation of banns, the use of the mort-cloth . . . and other casualties. **18.** HOGG *Tales & Sk.* (1837) II. 189 When I saw the mortclaitht drawn off the coffin. **1837** CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* II. II. vi, The vast Champ-de-Mars wholly hung round with black mortcloth.

2. Fees paid for the use of a pall.
1794 *Statist. Acc. Scoll.* XI. 452 The fund for their support arises from . . . the weekly collections . . . mortcloths, proclamation money [etc.]. **1876** GRANT *Burgh Sch. Scot.* II. xiv. 457 In 1762 the schoolmaster of Banff derived part of his salary from the town's bells and Mort Cloth.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*

1768 *Parish Rec. Leslie* in *Small Hist. U.P. Congreg.* (1904) I. 280 Mortcloth dues for M^r James Clunie. **1902** A. THOMSON *Lauder & Lauderdale* vii. 83 Alexander Creze was mortcloth keeper.

mort d'ancestor (mɔ:'dænsistə(r)). *Old Law.* Also 6 mortaunceter, mort(d)aucesto(u)r, 7, 9 mortdancestor, (8, -or), 7 mort d'ancestor, mordauncester. [a. AF. *mordancestre*, *mort d'aucestre* 'ancestor's death'.] The term applied to an assize brought by the right heir against one who wrongfully took possession of his inheritance on the death of his ancestor (see *Britton* III. vi.).

1523 FITZHERB. *Survey.* 13 The kynges writ of assise of nouell disseson or of assise of mortaunceter. **1540** *Act 32 Hen. VIII.* c. 2 §2 That no maner of persone . . . shall hereafter have sue or maintain any issue of Mortauncester [etc.]. **1543** *tr. Act 9 Hen. III.* c. 12 Assyses of newe dysseisin, and of mortdaucestour. **1642** *tr. Perkins' Prof. Bk.* v. §383. 165 If Tenant in Taile of land hath issue and dyeth and a stranger abateth . . . and the issue in taile bring an Assise of Mordauncester. **1833** *Act 3 & 4 Will. IV.* c. 27 §36 No Writ . . . of Mort d'ancestor . . . shall be brought after the Thirty-first Day of December One thousand eight hundred and thirty-four. **1875** DICBY *Real Prop.* ii. §9 The writ of assise of Mort d'Ancestor was perhaps instituted by the ordinance called the Assize of Northampton, A.D. 1176.

|| **mort-de-chien**. *Obs.* [Fr.; lit. 'dog's death', but this is an etymologizing perversion of the Pg. *mordexim* (morde'ji): see MORDISHEEN.] A name used by Europeans in India for cholera.

1780 IMPEY in Sir J. F. Stephen *Nuncomar & Impey* (1885) II. 239 *note*, I am once or twice a year subject to violent attacks of cholera morbus, here called the *mort de chien*, and to other disorders. **1813** J. JOHNSON *Infl. of Tropical Climate* (1815) 405 *Mort de chien* is nothing more than the highest degree of Cholera Morbus.

|| **mort dieu**, *int.* *Obs.* In 6 mortdew, mordu. [Fr. = 'God's death'.] An oath.

1593 MARLOWE *Masacre Paris C.* *Mor du*, wert not the fruit within thy wombe . . . This wrathfull hand should strike thee to the hart. **1605** *Tryall Chev.* II. ii. in Bullen O. Pl. (1884) III. 292 *Mortdew!* Ile be reveng'd, by heaven I will.

mortdore, *obs.* form of MORDORE.

† **morteaulx**. *Obs.* [? Error for *marteaulx*.] = MARTEL *sb.*¹ 2.

1472 in *Archæologia* (1836) XXVI. 277 The quene had there [in her chamber] her ladyes playinge at the morteaulx.

† **mortechien**. *Sc. Obs.* Forms: 7 mortiechein, morticheyne, 8 corruptly mord de chien, 9 mortersheen. [Of difficult etymology.

Identical with the alleged F. *mort d'eschine* (lit. death of the spine), for which Fitzherbert 1534 (*Husb.* §119) quotes the proverb 'Mort de langue et de eschine sont maladyes saunce medecine'. It is probable that *mort* here is a mistake for *morve*, running of the nose, glanders (for which, or its dial. variant *mourve*, Cotgr. has erroneously *mourrûe*). The notion that the morbid matter of glanders came from the spine was generally held. The 16th c. Eng. name for the disease, MOURNING of the chine is prob. a corruption of the original form of the Fr. term. Fountainhall's *mord de chien* is pseudo-etymological (as if 'bite of dog').

= GLANDERS.

1637 *Rec. Elgin* (New Spald. Club) I. 257 Anent horses that ar suspectit to haue the mortiechein. a **1670** SPALDING *Troub. Chas. I* (Bannatyne Club) II. 299 Seing the uther tuo hors regimentis . . . wes scatterit heir and thair, and mony deid in the morticheyne [ed. 1792 mortichien]. **1759** FOUNTAINHALL *Decisions* I. 406 Anent the horse infected with the mord de chien. ? **1816** DUFF *Poems* 86 (Jam.) And now he's [sc. a horse] tane the mortersheen.

mortegon, *obs.* f. MARTAGON.

morteise, *obs.* f. MORTISE.

Mortelack, *obs.* f. MORTLAKE.

mortemale, var. MORMAL.

morterews, *obs.* var. MORTRESS.

mortersheen, var. MORTECHIEN.

mortes(ce, -es(s)e, obs. ff. MORTISE.

† **mortesse**. *Obs.* App. error for MORTAR.

1614 *Inu. in Trans. Cumb. & Westm. Arch. Soc.* III. 114 One mortesse with pestell.

mortesse, ? *erron.* var. MORTRESS.

morteys(e, obs. forms of MORTISE.

mortfundit, *Sc. pa.* pple. of MORFOUND.

mortgage (mɔ:'gɪdʒ), *sb.* Forms: 4-7 mortgage, 6 mortgage, 6- mortgage. [a. OF. *mortgage* (13th c.) lit. 'dead pledge' (see MORT *a.* and GAGE *sb.*): whence med.L. *mortuum vadium* and *mor(t)gagium*.

For the explanation of the etymological meaning of the term current among 17th c. lawyers, see the following quot. **1628** COKE *On Litt.* 205 It seemeth that the cause why it is called mortgage is, for that it is doubtful whether the Feoffor will pay at the day limited such summe or not, & if

he doth not pay, then the Land which is put in pledge vpon condition for the payment of the money, is taken from him for euer, and so dead to him vpon condition, &c. And if he doth pay the money, then the pledge is dead as to the Tenant, &c.]

Law. The conveyance of real or personal property by a debtor (called the *mortgagor*) to a creditor (called the *mortgagee*) as security for a money debt, with the proviso that the property shall be reconveyed upon payment to the mortgagee of the sum secured within a certain period. Also applied to the deed by which the transaction is effected, the rights thereby conferred on the mortgagee, and the condition of being mortgaged.

'The general object of mortgage is to secure a money debt by making it a charge on land, so that, if the debt be not paid by a time agreed upon between the parties, the creditor may sell the land and pay himself out of the proceeds' (*Encycl. Brit.* s.v.).

1475 *Rolls of Parlt.* VI. 147/2 That all Maners, Londes [etc.] . . . of the which any persone . . . were seased, or had any astate, title, . . . or possession . . . in any maner mortgage. **1542-3** *Act 34 & 35 Hen. VIII.* c. 26 §37 Mortgages of landes tenementes or hereditamentes made or had after the saide feaste of Sainct John Baptest. a **1634** RANDOLPH *Muses Looking Gl.* II. iv. A glibbery heir With all his lands melted into a mortgage. **1642** CHAS. I *Sp. Wks.* 1662 I. 412, I will . . . expose all My Land to Sale or Mortgage. **1663** COWLEY *Cutter Coleman St. v. i.* I have some Hold now upon my Estate again; (tho' she, I confess, be a Clog upon it worse than a Mortgage). **1708** *Act 7 Anne* c. 19 In like Manner as Trustees or Mortgagees of full Age are compellable to convey or assign their Trust Estates or Mortgages. **1728** YOUNG *Love Fame* vi. (1757) 149 His lordship's rent-roll is exceeding great—But mortgages will sap the best estate. **1828** R. PETERS *Cases Supreme Crt. U.S.* I. 441 In discussions in Courts of Equity, a mortgage is sometimes called a lien for a debt. **1856** W. R. FISHER *Law Mortgage* 3 The Welsh mortgage, by which the estate is conveyed absolutely to the creditor, without condition; the rents and profits being enjoyed by him in lieu of interest. **1865** TROLLOPE *Belton Est.* i. 2 Mortgages were paid off the property with his wife's money. **1872** W. W. BARRY *Forms & Proc. Convey.* 31 A mortgage is made by the same form of assurance as a conveyance, and contains somewhat similar recitals. **1878** JEVONS *Prim. Pol. Econ.* 84 They can borrow money by the mortgage of the buildings and machinery belonging to the company.

b. Phrases. † *in mortgage*: mortgaged. † *to lay in or to mortgage*, † *set to mortgage*: to mortgage. *to lend on mortgage*: to advance (money) on the security of property, esp. houses or land.

[**1390**: see c.] c **1430** LYDG. *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 50 My purse and I be callid to the lure, Of indigence oure stuff leyde in mortgage. **1448** MARG. PASTON in *Paston Lett.* (1897) I. 69 That he wyl sett hys gode to mortgage to Heydon. c **1460** *Pol. Rel. & L. Poems* (1866) 24 And whethir it [sc. the land] be in any morgage. **1530** TINDALE *Pract. Prel.* F viij b, Then to do the kinge seruyce the lordes sell or laye their londes to mortgage. **1544** *tr. Littleton's Tenures* 77 b, As a man may make a feoffement in fee in Mortgage, so may a man make a gyfte of the taile in Mortgage. c **1595** *Office Alien.* in *Bacon's Wks.* (1730) III. 559 Sometime the land is given in mortgage only, with full intention to be redeemed within one year. **1719** *State Trials, Raleigh* (1730) I. 209, I knew her own Subjects . . . would not lend her Majesty Money, without Lands in Mortgage. **1844** J. WILLIAMS *Real Prop.* IV. (1845) 295 The larger proportion of the lands in this kingdom is at present in mortgage. **1849** LYELL *2nd Visit U.S.* II. 62 Those to whom portions of the borrowed money were lent on mortgage. **1870** L'ESTRANGE *Life Miss Mitford* III. vi. 88 The debts [were] paid, and the residue [of the money] placed out on mortgage.

c. *fig.* (Cf. MORTGAGE *v.* b.)

1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 234 In mariage His trouthe plight lith in morgage. c **1430** LYDG. *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 166 Of eche thyng [he] medlithe, his thrift lithe to mortgage. **1629** MASSINGER *Picture* v. iii, I know not . . . how to redeeme This morgage of her manners. **1633** MARMION *Antiquary* IV. i, If I plot not so, to make all hit, Then you shall take the morgage of my wit. **1684** T. HOCKIN *God's Decrees* 363 Men . . . suffer themselves . . . to be . . . ensnared into unhappy contracts and morgages of themselves. **1822** HAZLITT *Table-t.* Ser. II. vi. (1869) 128 They will purchase the hollow happiness of the next five minutes, by a mortgage on the independence and comfort of years. **1866** LOWELL *Biglow P.* Ser. II. Introd., *Poems* (1890) II. 199 A man speaking to me once of a very rocky clearing said, 'Stone's got a pretty heavy mortgage on that land'.

† **d. transf.** A pledge. *Obs. rare*—1.

1598 MANWOOD *Lawes Forest* xvi. §11. 99 b, If it be found, that the dogge that was so deliuered to be kept, was a pledge, or a morgage for money.

e. *attrib.*, as *mortgage bond, debt, deed*, † *man, money, security, term*; *mortgage rate*, the ratc of interest charged by the mortgagee on a loan secured by mortgage; freq. used to refer to a common rate of interest on such loans agreed among building societies, etc.

1890 *Century Dict.*, * *Mortgage-bond*, a bond secured by a mortgage. **1839** *Penny Cycl.* XVI. 422/2 The mortgagee may . . . by express declaration, convert the *mortgage debt into land. **1818** CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) II. 158 That the second *mortgage deed, comprising all the mortgaged premises, put it in the power of the mortgagee . . . to [etc.]. **1864** *Chamb. Encycl.* VI. 580/1 The ordinary form of a mortgage-deed resembles an absolute conveyance. **1708** *Rhode Island Col. Rec.* (1859) IV. 50 The said committee . . . there heard the claims and pretended titles of those gentlemen, called the *mortgage men. **1797** *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) XII. 367/1 With condition to be void on repayment of the *mortgage-money. **1858** LD. ST. LEONARDS *Handy-Bk. Prop. Law* xiv. 92 Unless the mortgagor will pay off the mortgage-money at a short day. **1935** H. BELLMAN *Thrifty Three Millions* xii. 263

The *mortgage rate is regarded as being chiefly dominated by the long-term rate of interest. 1952 *Statist* 8 Mar. 349/1 A 4 per cent mortgage rate to borrowing members. 1986 *Economist* 10 May 19/2 Not only has the basic mortgage rate been cut, but competition between building societies and banks has forced them to offer better terms. 1864 *Chamb. Encycl.* VI. 580/1 Trustees are entitled to invest their funds there [sc. in Scotland] in *mortgage security. 1827 JARMAN *Powell's Devises* II. 139 The question was whether a *mortgage term passed with copyholds, under a devise of all that his (testator's) estate in Bassey, to M. B. and her heirs.

mortgage ('mɔːɡɪdʒ), *v.* Also 6-7 *morgage*. [a. obs. F. *mor(t)gager*, or f. prec. sb.] *trans.* To make over (property, esp. houses or land) as security for a money debt, on condition that if the debt is discharged the grant shall be void.

In early use, chiefly in pa. pple.
1530 PALSGR. 640/2 He hath nat solde his lande out ryght, but he hath mortgaged it for more than it is worthe. 1536 LAYTON in *Lett. Suppress. Monasteries* (Camden) 93 The house is in dett gretly, the landes solde and morgagede, the fermes let owte. 1612 DEKKER *If it be not good* E3, This day . . . a Gallants bound To pay 400. Crownes to free his Landes Fast morgag'de to mee. 1663 COWLEY *Verses & Ess.* (1669) 90 [He] Does like an unthrift mortgage his Estate before it falls into his Hand. 1769 ROBERTSON *Chas. V.* V. 1. 361 Lannoy, by mortgaging the revenues of Naples, procured some money. 1817 WHEATON *Cases Supreme Ct. U.S.* II. 396 If . . . the debtor has made a *bona fide* conveyance of his estate to a third person, or has mortgaged it to secure a debt. 1864 *Chamb. Encycl.* VI. 580/1 In Scotland there is no such practice as mortgaging lands with banks by merely depositing the title-deeds. 1875 MISS BRADDON *Strange World* I. iv. 64 The Bellingham estate was mortgaged up to the hilt when he inherited it.

absol. 1790 BURKE *Fr. Rev.* (1824) 270 If he wishes to mortgage, he falls the value of his land. 1819 *Stat. Realm* VI. 405 *mag.*, Persons having mortgaged and mortgaging again without Notice to the Second . . . Mortgagee.

b. fig. To pledge; to make liable; *esp.* to establish a claim in advance upon (an income or the like); hence *pass.* to be attached or pledged (to something) in advance.

1588 J. UDALL *Demonstr. Discipl.* (Arb.) 3 Haeue you morgaged the saluation of your soules and bodies, for the present fruition of your pompe and pleasure? 1590 SPENSER *F.Q.* I. v. 46 Mortgaging their lives to Covetise. c 1600 SHAKS. *Sonn.* cxxxv, And I my selfe am morgag'd to thy will. 1651 BIGGS *New Disp.* ¶ 290 Morgaged, and benighted to eternal dulnesse. 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 493 ¶ 1 When Suitors of no Consideration will have Confidence enough to press upon their Superiors, those in Power . . . are mortgaged into Promises out of their Impatience of Imporunity. a 1732 GAY *Mad-dog Poems* (1737) II. 67 Gaming succeeds; if fortune crosses, Then virtue's morgag'd for her losses. 1822 LAMB *Elia* Ser. II. *Conf. Drunkard*, To mortgage miserable morrows for nights of madness. 1838 LYTON *Miscel.* III. i, His income was already deeply mortgaged. 1838 EMERSON *Lit. Ethics* (1875) II. 207 The new man must feel that he has not come into the world mortgaged to the opinions and usages of Europe. 1873 MISS BRADDON *Str. & Pilgr.* II. ii. 164 Every man's autumn is mortgaged before the spring is over. 1887 HUXLEY in *Life* (1900) II. x. 163 What little energy I possess is mortgaged to quite other occupations.

Hence *mortgaging vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1625 BACON *Ess., Usury* (Arb.) 543 As for Mortgaging, or Pawning, it will little mend the matter. 1768 HUME *Ess., Publ. Credit* 208 The abuses of mortgaging are more certain and inevitable. 1892 *Daily News* 25 Nov. 7/3 Large capitalist houses have continually taken over numbers of farms left by the mortgaging farmers.

mortgageable ('mɔːɡɪdʒəb(ə)l), *a.* [f. MORTGAGE + -ABLE.] Capable of being mortgaged.

1862 T. A. TROLLOPE *Marietta* I. ii. 36 Value of a mortgageable property. 1888 *Univ. Rev.* Nov. 424 There were mortgageable debts to dealers in curiosities [etc.].

mortgaged ('mɔːɡɪdʒd), *ppl. a.* [f. MORTGAGE *v.* + -ED.] Of land, etc.: Having a mortgage on it; made over as a security for a debt. Also said of debts.

1614 BEAUM. & FL. *Wit at Sev. Weap.* 1, To redeem morgag'd Land. 1718 *Free-thinker* No. 42. 307 He will redeem his mortgaged Estate at any Price. 1765 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* I. 173 That in mortgaged or trust-estates, the person in possession . . . shall have the vote. 1868 ROGERS *Pol. Econ.* xiii. (1876) 172 Peasant proprietors are often heavily burdened with mortgaged debts. 1890 KIPLING *Departm. Ditties*, etc. *Masque of Plenty*, His speech is of mortgaged bedding, On his kine he borrows yet.

fig. 1643 LIGHTFOOT *Glean. Ex.* 32 Moses Law . . . taught Israel to expect that one . . . should redeem for him morgaged heaven. 1667 *Decay Chr. Piety* vi. 136 Let men consider themselves . . . as ensnar'd in that unhappy contract which has rendered them part of the Devils possession, and contrive how they may . . . disentangle their Morgag'd Souls.

mortgagee (mɔː'ɡɪ'dʒiː). [f. MORTGAGE *v.* + -EE.] The person to whom property is mortgaged; one who lends money on mortgage.

1584 in *10th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 439 Yt . . . shalbe lawful to and for the morgagee to challenge the morgagor for the resydue. 1628 COKE *On Litt.* 207 The Morgagee or his heire agreeing thereunto may re-enter into the land. 1648 *Art. Peace* xxvi. in *Milton's Wks.* 1851 II. 529 Where Entry hath been made by the Mortgagees against Law . . . and detained wrongfully by them without giving any satisfaction to the Mortgagees. 1708 [see MORTGAGE *sb.*]. 1827 JARMAN *Powell's Devises* II. 147 A testator, who was a mortgagee in fee. 1831 MACAULAY *Ess., Civil Disab. Jews*, If we were to say that a Jew mortgagee would not foreclose because [etc.]. 1878 JEVONS *Prim. Pol. Econ.* 90 The

mortgagee or lender of the money then becomes part-owner of the land and capital.

mortgager ('mɔː'ɡɪdʒə(r)). [f. MORTGAGE *v.* + -ER.] = MORTGAGOR.

1638 SANDERSON *Serm.* (1681) II. 94 So as the mortgager is upon the point the proprietary still. 1648 [see prec.]. 1692 *Act 4 Will. & Mar.* c. 16 The Mortgage or Mortgagees of the said Lands and Tenements. 1790 BURKE *Fr. Rev.* 169 Those are to answer the debt who neither were lenders or borrowers, mortgagers or mortgagees. 1839 *Penny Cycl.* XV. 421/2 After the mortgage is made, the mortgager cannot make a lease of the lands without the mortgagee's consent. 1883 *Encycl. Brit.* XVI. 848/1 In equity the mortgager remains the real owner, and the mortgagee is merely an encumbrancer.

mortgagor (mɔː'ɡɪdʒɔː(r)). *Law.* Also 6-7 *morgagor*, *g morgageor*. [f. MORTGAGE + -OR.]

An attempt has been made in some Dicts. to rectify the anomalous spelling *mortgagor*, in which *g* before *o* is pronounced (dʒ), by the insertion of *e*; but the form *mortgageor* is not recorded in actual use. (Cf., however, *obligeor*, s.v. OBLIGOR.)

A person who mortgages or makes over property as a security for debt.

1584 [see MORTGAGEE]. 1628 COKE *On Litt.* 206 The Executors or Administrators of the Morgagor. 1708 *Act 7 Anne* c. 19 By the Direction of the Cestuy que Trust or Morgagor. 1766 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. 157 That the mortgagee shall re-convey the estate to the mortgagor. 1861 *Law Jnl. Repts.* XXX. (Com. Pl.) 180 Sold . . . to pay the debts of the mortgagor. 1875 DIGBY *Real Prop.* v. (1876) 251 A mortgagor, after default in payment of the mortgage debt, cannot make a valid lease of the lands without the concurrence of the mortgagee. 1890 HALL CAINE *Bondman* II. x, Jacob . . . bargained to be made Morgagor.

morth: see MURTH.

morth: see MAUTHER, MURDER.

mortice: see MORTISE.

mortician (mɔː'tɪʃən). *U.S.* [f. L. *mors*, *mort-death* (cf. *MORT sb.*¹) + -ICIAN.] An undertaker; one who arranges funerals.

1895 COLUMBUS (Ohio) *Dispatch* 14 Aug. (Advt.), We, Mank & Webb, are the only Morticians in the city who do not belong to the Funeral Director's Protective Association. 1915 *Literary Digest* 16 Jan. 130/3 The word 'mortician' is a recent innovation due to a need felt by undertakers for a word more in keeping with, and descriptive of, their calling. 1927 *Glasgow Herald* 1 Oct. 10/7 As the jury troop out of their boxes every tread of their heels will mean another call for the mortician. 1930 *Punch* 18 June 696 He passed me on to a mortician . . . His prices . . . were huge, but then he was mortician to all the best movie-stars' husbands. 1948 *Christian Cent.* 4 Feb. 146/1 Give the morticians credit—their cosmetic arts are highly skilled. 1951 M. McLUHAN *Mech. Bride* (1967) 14/2 This sentiment also fits glove-like over the mortician chapel. *Ibid.* 43/2 It is therefore ironic that the present *Life* feature . . . should have so mortician-like an air. *Ibid.* 62/1 Our refusal to face death at all in the mortician parlour. 1953 'M. INNES' *Christmas at Candleshoe* i. 10 He is a bald pale person from Buffalo, where he carries on the profession of mortician. 1958 *Oxf. Mag.* 30 Oct. 49/2 Well—hush!—there it is, a thing of beauty in a mortician's parlour; embalmed but—see there!—quite conscious. 1972 *Lebende Sprachen* XVII. 34/1 *U.S. mortician* . . . undertaker.

mortiechein, variant of MORTECHIEIN.

mortiel, obs. form of MORTAL.

mortier (mɔːrtje). [Fr. (Cf. MORTAR *sb.*¹ 4.)] A cap formerly worn by high officials of France.

1727-52 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Mortier*, a badge or ensign of dignity, borne by the chancellors, and great presidents, of the parliaments of Paris. 1820 RANKEN *Hist. France* VIII. i. ii. 28 The first president . . . His cap, or mortier, . . . was ornamented with a double round of gold lace. 1830 JAMES *Darney* xxxix, The star and collar of St. Michael, with the velvet mortier and short white plume.

† **mortifer**. *Obs. nonce-wd.* [f. L. *morti-*, *mors* death + *-fer* bearing.] A bringer of death.
1667 [see NOCTIFER].

mortiferous (mɔː'tɪfərəs), *a.* Now rare. [f. L. *mortifer*, *-fer-us*: see *MORT sb.*¹ and -FEROUS. Cf. F. *mortifère*.] Bringing or producing death; death-dealing, deadly.

1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* I. 20 The perelus poyson, mortiferus melancolic, . . . In that distres hes done him for to de. 1660 H. MORE *Myst. Godl.* vi. x. 240 Burnt up by this mortiferous Fever. 1699 EVELYN *Acetaria* 74 The Cicuta . . . whatever it is in any other Country 'tis certainly Mortiferous in ours. 1702 C. MATHER *Magn. Chr.* vii. vi. (1852) 555 Many of them . . . were a fair mark for the mortiferous bullets. 1859 R. F. BURTON *Centr. Afr.* in *Jnl. Geog. Soc.* XXIX. 40 That fevers are in these regions the natural expression of mortiferous influences generally. 1902 *Fortn. Rev.* June 1019 If such a 'mortiferous' action really exists, perhaps it could be checked chemically.

b. transf. Bringing spiritual death.

1542 BECON *Christmas Banq.* iii. Fijj, In the body of him, which without any carnall entysement & mortiferous delectacion was conceyued. 1654 HAMMOND *Fundam.* viii. 73 While we make no distinction of sins, and deem every invincible infirmity . . . to be as dangerous and mortiferous as the most wilful act. 1844 S. R. MAITLAND *Dark Ages* 117 [tr. Eligius] Whenever you sin, do not wait in mortiferous security until your wounds putrefy. 1851 SIR F. PALGRAVE *Norm. & Eng.* I. 198 Every erroneous doctrine . . . is only the repetition of an earlier error, . . . the venom enfeebled or more mortiferous.

Hence *mor'tiferously adv.*, in a mortiferous or deadly manner; *mor'tiferousness*, deadliness.

1685 H. MORE *Paralip. Prophet.* xlii. 364 That was not the healing of the Beast, but the mortiferously wounding the Dragon. 1856 RUSKIN *Mod. Paint.* IV. v. xix. §21 The pure mortiferousness of this mind, capable neither of patience, fidelity, grace, or wit.

mortific (mɔː'tɪfɪk), *a.* rare. [ad. eccl.L. *mortific-us*: see *MORT sb.*¹ and -FIC.] Death-producing; deadly. So *mor'tifical a.*

1651 BIGGS *New Disp.* ¶ 100 Mortifick distempers and maladies. 1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* III. i. 97 That Medicament must be given . . . which . . . will free from such a mortifical cause. 1657 *Physical Dict., Mortifical.* 1808 *Sporting Mag.* XXXII. 195 With such rapidity did the mortific matter attack his system, that he became a corpse.

† **mor'tificate**, *ppl. a.* and *sb.* *Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *mortificāt-us*, pa. pple. of *mortificāre* to MORTIFY: see -ATE³.] *a. adj.* Killed. *b. sb.* ? One who is mortified or dead to the world.

1471 RIPLEY *Comp. Alch.* i. xx. in Ashm. (1652) 134 Our Tode of the Erth whych etyth hys fyll: Sum name hyt by whych it ys mortyfycat The spyryt of the Erth with venome intoxycate. 1600 W. WATSON *Decacordon* (1602) 67 No Prince or prelate liuing can escape their [the Jesuits'] tonges, . . . untill these mortificats haue their wils.

mortification (mɔː'tɪfɪkə'seɪʃən). [a. F. *mortification* (14th c.), or ad. eccl.L. *mortificatiō-em*, n. of action f. *mortificāre* to MORTIFY.]

1. In religious use: The action of mortifying the flesh or its lusts: the subjection of one's appetites and passions by the practice of austere living, esp. by the self-infliction of bodily pain or discomfort. *a.* in phr. *mortification of the body, of sin*, etc.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Pars. T.* ¶ 1006 This blisfull regne mow men purchase by pouertee spirituuell . . . the lyf by deth and mortification of synne. 1426 LYDG. *De Guil. Pilgr.* 12010 Mortyfycacioun off the body. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 1 b, Goostly exercyse, or mortyfycacyon of the senses. 1532 MORE *Confut. Tindale* Wks. 700/2 The mortification of the fleshy woorkes. c 1535 NISBET *Prolog. Romans* (S.T.S.) III. 342 Thann exhorttis he to gude werkis, and vnto contynewall mortificatiounn of fleische. 1671 TILLOTSON *Serm.* 219 Mortification of our lusts and passions, though . . . it have something in it that is troublesome, yet [etc.]. 1674 OWEN *Holy Spirit* iv. viii. 483 The Foundation of all Mortification of Sin, is from the Inhabitation of the Spirit in us. 1780 BENTHAM *Introd. Princ. Morals* ii. §8 (1789) 10 Saints who, for the good of their souls, and the mortification of their bodies, have voluntarily yielded themselves a prey to vermin. 1836 J. H. NEWMAN *Par. Serm.* II. xvii. 221 Self-denial, mortification of life, bearing our cross, are especially insisted on by Christ.

b. simply, without qualification.

1577 tr. *Bullinger's Decades* iv. ii. 562 But we in this disputacion of ours, will vse Repentaunce for a conuerting or turning to the Lord . . . for mortification, and the beginning to leade a newe life. a 1633 AUSTIN *Medit.* (1635) 101 It is Lent: a time of Mortification. 1657 TRAPP *Comm. Ps.* lxii. 8 Give not over the practice of Mortification untill you feel your hearts part asunder in your bosoms. 1709 LADY M. W. MONTAGU *Let. to Mrs. Wortley* lx. 99, I must content myself with reckoning it of the mortifications proper to this devout time [Ash Wednesday]. 1775 SHERIDAN *Duenna* III. v, Ye eat and swill and sleep . . . while we are wasting in mortification. 1841 ELPHINSTONE *Hist. Ind.* I. 109 A Bramin . . . after having passed through a period of solitude and mortification as an anchorite. 1848 MRS. JAMESON *Sacr. & Leg. Art.* (1850) 201 He destroyed his health by his austerity and mortifications.

2. *Path.* The death of a part of the body while the rest is living; gangrene, necrosis.

1555 BONNER *Homilies* 69 Mortification, putrifaction, and other suche lyke thinges. 1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 2/3 There ensueth a Gangræna or mortificatione. 1677 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* III. 122 A gangrene properly signifies the mortification of some carnosse part by reason of an inflammation. 1725 DE FOE *Voy. round World* (1840) 90 Pickling, that is to say, throwing salt and vinegar on the back after the whipping . . . is certainly the way to prevent mortification. 1779-81 JOHNSON *L.P., Dryden* Wks. II. 358 He died . . . of a mortification in his leg. 1826 S. COOPER *First Lines Surg.* (ed. 5) 3 In parts of inferior vascularity, like tendons, fasciæ, &c. inflammation readily occasions mortification. 1878 T. BRYANT *Pract. Surg.* I. 35 Mortification of any part of the body signifies its death.

transf. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 540 A seuerall kind of blasting or mortification there is besides in vines . . . which is called Roratio.

† 3. Deadening or destruction of vital or active qualities; devaluation. In 17-18th c. often applied to the state of torpor and insensibility preceding death. *Obs.*

1542 BORDE *Dyetary* ii. (1870) 235 Mortyfycation of the vvtall, and anymall, and spyrytuall powers. 1596 NORDEN *Prepar. Spec. Brit.* 11 There seemeth a mortification of the nedles vertue, which staggereth vnertainly. 1654 WHITLOCK *Zootomia* 25 Inchoate mortifications lessening the horrour of (that must-be-done) Dying. 1706 STANHOPE *Paraphr.* III. 259 The Mortification of some old, and quickening of some contrary Principle, in a spiritual Sense. 1732 ARBUTHNOT *Rules of Diet* (1736) 367 A sudden Remission of the Pain, with cold Sweats [etc.] . . . are Signs of a Mortification and approaching Death. 1770 GRAY *Let. to Nicholls* 25 Nov. (1843) 115 If a mortification does not come to release her, [she] may lie in this agony for months.

† 4. *Old Chem.* Alteration of the form of metals, etc.; destruction or neutralization of the active qualities of chemical substances. Cf. MORTIFY 6.

1605 TIMME *Quersit*. i. ii. 44 The sole elements, separated from those three beginnings, doe bring nothing but impurities, corruption, and mortification. **1610** B. JONSON *Alch.* ii. v. *Sub.* And when comes Viuification? *Fac.* After Mortification. **1678** PHILLIPS, *Mortification*. . . that by which Mixts are as it were destroyed, and lose the vertues of their first nature, to acquire others more efficacious by the help of revivification. **1706** — (ed. Kersey).

5. Scots Law. The act of disposing of property for religious, or, since the Reformation, for charitable or public purposes. Also, property given for such purposes. (Cf. MORTMAIN.)

1498 *Exch. Rolls Scot.* XI. 81 *note.* We haue gevin and perpetually mortifyt to the cathedrale kirk of Orkna. . . the . . . ile of Burra. . . as our charter of gift and mortification. . . mar fullily purportis. **1652** Z. BOYD in *Zion's Flowers* (1855) App. 25/1 Reservand furth of this mortificatioune. . . the sowme of ane thousand pounds. **1685** in *Bucleuch MSS.* (15th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm. App. VIII.) 119 Thomas Moodie's mortification for building a kirk in Edinburgh. **1700** *Law Council of Trade* (1751) 11 All gifts, charities, and mortifications already given, or to be given, and appropriated to the poor. **1775** L. SHAW *Moray* (1827) 362 Mortifications for the poor are £650 Scots. **1858** RAMSAY *Remin.* (ed. 2) 58 One of the bailies died and left it [sc. a hospital] 10,000 pounds, which was really a great mortification. **1863** A. H. CHARTERIS *Life J. Robertson* ii. 22 A deed of mortification.

6. The feeling of humiliation caused by a disappointment, a rebuff or slight, or an untoward accident; the sense of disappointment or vexation. Also, an instance of this; a cause or source of such humiliation.

1645 EVELYN *Diary* June, Which. . . frustrated my designe, to my very great mortification. **1692** R. L'ESTRANGE *Fables* cccxxvii. 285 It is one of the most vexatious Mortifications perhaps, of. . . a Studious Mans Life to have his Thoughts disorder'd. . . by the Impertunity of a Tediuous. . . Visit. **1748** *Anson's Voy.* i. ii. 21 We had the mortification to be forty days in our passage. **1769** JUNIUS *Let.* xvi. 73 Let them spare us. . . the mortification of being amused and deluded like children. **1849** MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* vi. 11. 75 He continued to offer his advice daily, and had the mortification to find it daily rejected. **1872** BLACK *Adv. Phaeton* iii. 31 A blush of shame and exceeding mortification.

7. attrib.: mortification root, marsh mallow, Malva officinalis.

1897-8 BRITTON & BROWN *Flora North. U.S. & Canada.*

† **mortificative**, *a.* *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [a. OF. *mortificatif*, ad. med. L. **mortificātivus* (see MORTIFY and -ATIVE).] ? That deadens pain.

1400 *Stockholm Med. MS.* 12 Anoper elister pat is clepyd mortificatyf.

mortified ('mɔ:tfaid), *ppl. a.* [f. MORTIFY *v.* + -ED¹.]

1. In religious use, of persons, their actions or occupations: Dead to sin or the world; having the appetites and passions in subjection; ascetic. Now rare.

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 143 How eury mortified soule. . . sholde resorte to y^e arke of clere conscience & there counseyle with god. **1579** TOMSON *Calvin's Serm. Tim.* 488/2 Ho, thou art of the companie of hypocrites, thou art mortified. **1588** SHAKS. *L.L.L.* i. 1. 28. **1646** BUCK *Rich. III.* 1. 4 Such a mortified and perilous Pilgrimage to Jerusalem. **1651** WOOD *Life* (O.H.S.) I. 166 He became a mortified and pious minister in Shropshire. **1656** EARL MONM. tr. *Boccalini's Advts. fr. Parnass.* 1. lxiii. (1674) 79 That laudable zeal of Reputation, which is most intense in even the most mortified Vertuosi. **1668** LASSELS *Voy. Italy* ii. (1670) 19 They content themselves to go bare foot, and teach only the lower Schools, and first rudiments; . . . A strange mortified trade. **1704** NELSON *Fest. & Fasts* II. *Prel. Instr.* (1707) 436 St. James the Great and St. John were very eminent for a mortified Life. **1720** STRYPE *Stow's Surv.* 17/1 A long Beard, Eyes sunk, and an old mortified Face. **1829** SOUTHEY *All for Love* iv. iv. Poet. Wks. VII. 170 To carnal wishes would it turn The mortified intent? **1844** LINGARD *Anglo-Sax. Ch.* (1858) I. iii. 120 An abstemious and mortified life.

† **b. mortified to** (rarely *of*): dead to (the world or its pleasures); hence occas. = insensible to. *Obs.*

1659 *Gentl. Calling* ix. §8, I fear there are few so mortified to wealth, as to do it upon the score of self-denial. **1660** INGELLO *Bentiv. & Ur.* II. (1682) 89 He is mortified to all sense of Ingenuous Principles. **1670** EACHARD *Cont. Clergy* 90 An hardy and labouring clergy, that is mortified to an horse, and all such pampering vanities. **1676** RAY *Corr.* (1848) 123 Reputation (to the vanity of any affectation whereof I desire to be wholly mortified). **1748** MRS. HARRISON *House-keeper's Pocket-Bk.* Pref., There are but few Philosophers. . . who are so. . . mortified to the world as to prefer a dish of Roots. **1809** MALKIN *Gil Blas* x. i. You are mortified to all the pomps and vanities of the world.

† **c. In jocular use: Abstemious. Obs.**

1665 PEPYS *Diary* 16 Oct., I observing Mr. Povy's being mightily mortified in his eating.

† **2. Dead, slain. Obs.**

1593 R. HARVEY *Philad.* 17 If any man will raise them from the graue, who will beleue their mortified Ghosts? **1603** KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1638) 270 Having ended his speech, he shewed vnto them the grisly mortified heads. **1625** FLETCHER & SHIRLEY *Night Walker* II, My young Mistriss, that is mortified.

† **3. Deadened; numbed; insensible. Obs.**

1601 SHAKS. *Jul. C.* II. i. 324 Thou like an Exorcist, hast coniu'd vp My mortified Spirit. **1605** — *Lear* II. iii. 15 Bedlam beggars, who with roaring voices, Strike in their num'd and mortified Armes, Pins, Wodden-prickes, Nayles.

4. Affected by gangrene or necrosis.

1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 33b, It is necessarye that the vivificent parte expelle from it the

mortified. **a 1676** HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* i. i. (1677) 23 A mortified Limb or Member. **1695** *New Light Chirurg.* put out 52 His Arm was but little swell'd and not at all mortified. **1720** DE FOE *Capt. Singleton* xi. (1840) 196 He cut off a great deal of mortified flesh. **1801** *Med. Jnl.* V. 534, I found the fingers and thumb exhibiting a mortified appearance. **1822-34** *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) II. 656 The mortified parts. . . are cast off.

† **b. transf. Of plants: Decayed. Obs.**

1672-3 GREW *Anat. Plantis, Anat. Roots* II. (1682) 83 Divers of the Succiferous Vessels. . . lying next the Soil, usually more or less mortified.

† **5. Of meat: see MORTIFY *v.* 6. Obs.**

1617 MORYSON *Itin.* III. 134 The French alone delight in mortified meates. **1733** TULL *Horse-hoing Husb.* 38 Palates, accustom'd to the Gout of. . . mortify'd Venison.

6. Scots Law. (See MORTIFY *v.* 5.)

1655 in Z. BOYD *Zion's Flowers* (1855) App. 38/2 The aforesaid mortified sowmes. **1813** CARLISLE *Topogr. Dict. Scot.* II. s.v. *Hoddum*, £400. . . arising from two mortified sums.

7. Humiliated deeply; vexed, chagrined.

1717 LADY M. W. MONTAGU *Let.* II. xlv. 29 As I prefer English to all the rest, I am extremely mortified at the daily decay of it in my head. **1725** DE FOE *Voy. round World* (1840) 341 They came home to the rest mortified, wet, and almost famished. **1833** HT. MARTINEAU *Loom & Lugg* II. iii. 54 They were mortified at finding the house shut. **1838** LYTON *Alice* I. iii. The mortified pride of affection. **1885** S. COX *Expos.* xxv. 343 Base greed and mortified ambition moved him to betray his master.

Hence 'mortifiedly *adv.*, 'mortifiedness.

1593 NASHE *Christ's T.* (1613) 127 If. . . a young Student sets not a grave face on it, or seems not mortifiedly religious. **1643** T. GOODWIN *Trial Chr. Growth* 122 So much mortifiednesse, so much constancie. **1832** T. SCOTT *Comm. 2 Kings* i. 8 In this manner he showed his mortifiedness to the world. **1846** LANDOR *Exam. Shaks.* Wks. II. 298 Whereunto Sir Thomas replied mortifiedly.

mortifier ('mɔ:tfaiə(r)). [f. MORTIFY *v.* + -ER¹.]

One who or that which mortifies. † **a.** One who practises mortification; an ascetic (*obs.*). † **b.** One who or a thing which causes mortification (in various senses). † **c. Scots Law** (see MORTIFY *v.* 5).

a. 1649 JER. TAYLOR *Gt. Exemp.* 1. Disc. ii. 76 The Sarabaites. . . were stricter mortifiers than the religious in families and Colledges. **1756** W. DODD *Fasting* (ed. 2) 9 The daily fast of great mortifiers.

b. 1658 PITMAN & BATT *Truth Vind.* 5 None can know him a Justifier, but they who know him a Sanctifier and a Mortifier. **1712** STEELE *Spect.* No. 459 ¶6 The Love of Business and Money is the greatest Mortifier of inordinate Desires imaginable. **1801** LAMB *John Woodvil* III, I want. . . Some strokes of the old mortifier Calamity, To take these swellings down. **1841** HOR. SMITH *Moneyed Man* III. iv. 104 How sweet it is when a fallen man can thus mortify his intended mortifiers!

c. 1655 in Z. BOYD *Zion's Flowers* (1855) App. 38/2 Quich by the will of the mortifiers comes not to be payable untill [etc.]. **1820** J. CLELAND *Rise & Progr. Glasgow* 222 A preference is to be given to the mortifier's relatives.

mortify ('mɔ:tfai), *v.* Also 5-7 *mortefy*, 6-7 *mortify*. [a. F. *mortifier*, ad. L. *mortificare*, f. *morti-*, *mors* MORT sb.¹; see -FY.]

† **1. trans.** To deprive of life; to kill, put to death. (In first quot. *absol.*) Also, to make as if dead; to render insensible. *Obs.*

1382 WYCLIF *1 Kings* ii. 6 The Lord mortifieth, and quykeneth. **c 1412** HOCLEVE *De Reg. Princ.* 608 Thogh men sown seed of vertu in a yong man, it is deed As blyue, his rebel goost it mortifieth. **1483** CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 67 b/1, His herte was mortefyed wythin hym, and he was deed lyke a stone. **a 1533** LD. BERNERS *Gold. Bk. M. Aurel.* (1546) Qii b, It is. . . a swounyng, that incontynently mortifieth all the membres. **1565** COOPER *Thesaurus, Caprimulgi, Birdes.* . . that in the night sucke goates and mortifie their vdders. **1600** SURFLET *Country Farm* I. xxviii. 176 It were better to writh about and mortifie their cods altogether with pincers, then to geld them all at once. **1615** BRATHWAIT *Strappado* (1878) 153 Thou. . . hast well neere my senses mortefied. **1664** EVELYN *Sylva* ix. (1679) 53 If of the principal Stern so left, the frost mortifie any part. **1688** *Persec. Piedmont* 33 These Ruffians mortified her little Daughter about seven months old before her face. **1692** RAY *Disc.* III. ii. (1732) 415 Their seeds. . . will. . . be mortified and destroyed.

† **b. To bruise. [Cf. OF.] Obs.**

1609 ROWLANDS *Crew of Kind Gossips* 11, I set a little stoole, And ouer that, downe comes my reeling foole: . . . I am sure it mortified his shins.

† **c. intr. for pass.** To lose vitality. *Obs.*

1701 STEELE *Funeral* III. (1702) 42 To see one that was a Beauty unfortunately move with the same languor, . . . that once was Charming in her—To see, I say, her Mortify that us'd to Kill—ha ha ha! **1707** MORTIMER *Husb.* (1721) II. 9 Their Roots are very apt to mortifie or harden and wither by the wind.

† **2. trans.** To kill (in transf. and fig. senses); to destroy the vitality, vigour, or activity of; to neutralize the effect or value of; to deaden (pain); to dull (colour), etc. *Obs.*

c 1386 CHAUCER *Pars. T.* ¶159 The gode werkes, that he dide. . . been all mortified. . . by the ofte sinning. **c 1400** *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* (1894) 96 If pat pou drestid wherpat it be symple vlcus or a cankre. . . bigynne to mortifie it wip sum maner of poudre. **1489** CAXTON *Faytes of A.* III. viii. 183 Yf cas be that he goo hys waye so he mortifyeth his hyre. . . for serucye ought not to haue noo hyre tyl that hit be compassed. **1553** BRENDE *Q. Curtius* D iij, His face waxed pale, and the lively heate was mortified in all partes of his body. **1555** EDEN *Decades* (Arb.) 113 An herbe which quencheth and mortifieth the violent poysoun of the herbe. **1590** MARLOWE *2nd Pt. Tamburl.* III. ii. H3 My mothers death hath mortified my mind, And sorrow stops the passage of my speech. **1599** SHAKS. *Hen. V.* I. i. 26 His

wildnesse, mortify'd in him, Seem'd to dye too. **1651** HOBBS *Leviath.* i. xii. 60 With other signes of private interest, enough to mortifie the most lively Faith. **1682** SIR T. BROWNE *Chr. Mor.* (1756) 112 The knowledge of future evils mortifies present felicities. **1711** SHAFESB. *Charac.* III. vi. v. 373 He must take care at least so to mortify his Colours, that these plain poor Men may not appear. . . adorn'd like so many Lords.

b. Irish Gram. (See quot.)

1843 NEILSON *Introd. Irish Lang.* 5 B, c, d, f, g, m, p, s, t, are called mutable, because they can be aspirated, or mortified, i.e. change or lose their sound, by the addition of h.

† **3. Old Chem.** (See quot. 1704.) *Obs.*

c 1386 CHAUCER *Can. Yeom. T.* 573 This quik-silver wol I mortifye. **1460-70** *Bk. Quintessence* 19 Take also a lital quantite of Mer[cury]e? & mortifie it wip faynste spottil. **1558** WARDE tr. *Alexis's Secr.* (1568) 101 b, It will be good. . . for to mortifie other Quick Sylver. **1601** HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 257 Clodius. . . to know what tast pearles had, mortified them in vinegre, and drunke them up. **1657** STARKEY *Helmont's Vind.* 315 The sharpnesse of the salt is totally mortified. **1694** SALMON *Bate's Dispens.* 681/2 This Salt is. . . used in opening and purging Medicines to mortifie the Acids, which excite Fermentations in our Bodies. **1704** J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* I. s.v. *Mortifie*, The Chymists say a thing is Mortify'd when its outward Form is altered or destroyed, as particularly when Mercury, or any other Metal is dissolved in an Acid Menstruum. Sometimes they say also, that Spirits are Mortified, when they are mix'd with such things as destroy their strength, and hinder their Operation.

4. To bring into subjection (the body, its appetites and passions) by the practice of self-denial, abstinence, or bodily discipline.

c 1412 HOCLEVE *De Reg. Princ.* 3665 Than oghte vs cristen men pat vice fleeme, And swiche lutes in vs mortifie. **c 1450** tr. *De Imitatione* I. xi. 11 bei studied to mortefie himself in all wises for erpely desires. **1477** EARL RIVERS (Caxton) *Dictes* 33 He that wol the lif of his saule lete hym mortifie hit & yeue it payne in this world. **1526** TINDALE *Rom.* viii. 13 But if ye mortifie the dedes off the body by the helpe off the sprete ye shall live. — *Col.* iii. 5 Mortifie therefore your members which are on the erth, fornicacion [etc.]. **c 1535** NISBET *Prol. Romans* (S.T.S.) III. 340 Quhilk spret. . . subdewis, and mortifyfis the fleiss. **1660** JER. TAYLOR *Worthy Commun.* i. §6. 110 Give me strength to subdue my passions, to mortifie my inordinacions. **1842** TENNYSON *St. Simeon Stylites* 176 Mortify Your flesh. . . with scourges and with thorns. **1853** KINGSLEY *Hypatia* xxiv, Can she not mortify these base affections? **1864** W. W. STORY *Roba di R.* (ed. 3) III. 39 They really mortify the flesh by penance, fasting, and wretched fare.

† **b. To render 'dead' to the world and the flesh.** Cf. MORTIFIED I. *Obs.*

1556 J. HEYWOOD *Spider & F. Bb.* I am not mortified to beare distres. **1567** DK. NORFOLK in *Strype Ann. Ref.* (1709) I. 501, I am too well mortified to care for slanderous reports. **1581** PETTIE tr. *Guazzo's Civ. Conv.* II. (1586) 111 b, Your philosophic perchance hath so mortified you, that you can promise your selfe the constancie of that Philosopher whome a woman tooke for an image.

† **c. absol. or intr.** To practise mortification; to be an ascetic. *Obs.*

1568 H. B. tr. *Peter Mart. On Rom.* 203 To mortefy is nothing els, but for a man to be violent against himselfe, and to withstand and resist wicked lustes. **1709** COLLIER *Ess. Mor. Subj.* II. (1722) 147 What can be a more wretched Sight, than to see a Man mortify without Religion? **1742** YOUNG *Nt. Th. ix.* 2389 They mortify, they starve, on wealth, fame, power. **1753** RICHARDSON *Grandison* VI. xxxii. 223 She is retired to Shirley-manoor to mortify, after so rich a regale. **1784** R. BAGE *Barham Downs* I. 164 If you will mortify with me to-night upon toasted cheese and ale. **1804** JANE AUSTEN *Watsons* (1879) 327 Imagine him mortifying with his barrel of oysters in dreary solitude. **1842** BARHAM *Ingol. Leg.* Ser. II. *Nell Cook*, And a Warden-pie's a dainty dish to mortify withal.

5. trans. Scots Law. To dispose of (property) by mortification.

1498 [see MORTIFICATION 5]. **1652** Z. BOYD *Zion's Flowers* (1855) App. 23/2 Mr. Zacharias Boyd. . . mortifies and disposes to the. . . college. . . the. . . bands contracts debits. **1742** RICHARDSON *Pamela* (1785) IV. 49 She has. . . mortify'd, as the Scots call it, 150l. as a Fund for Loans, without Interest. **1842** J. AITON *Domest. Econ.* (1857) 157 When a minister and heritors disagree as to the propriety of cutting trees on a glebe, the matter must be determined by the Judge Ordinary, and their value, when cut, mortified for behoof of the benefice. **1885** A. MACKAY in *Dict. Nat. Biog.* III. 154 In 1380. . . Barbour mortified his pension of twenty shillings in favour of the cathedral.

6. Cookery. To make (raw meat, game, etc.) tender by hanging, keeping, etc. Also *intr.* for *pass.* *Obs.*

1594 R. ASHLEY tr. *Loys Le Roy* 15 b, Raw flesh. . . which they do presse betweene two stones. . . or els do mortifie it on the backe of a horse when a man is on him. **1611** COTGR., *Faisander*, to mortifie fowle. **1626** BACON *Sylva* §891 Try it also with Capon. . . laid abroad, to see whether it will mortifie and become tender sooner. **1632** MASSINGER *Maid of Hon.* III. i. With a worthy loyne of veale, and valiant Capon, Mortif'd to grow tender. **1718** OZELL tr. *Tournefort's Voy.* I. 192 They presented us. . . a goat which proved very good, because we let it mortify some hours. [1733: see MORTIFIED 5.] **1790** GOUV. MORRIS *Diary* 22 Jan. (1889) I. 276 As that day does not suit the company, poor Monsieur Trout must e'en mortify two days longer.

transf. **1572** MASCALL *Plant. & Graff.* (1592) Exhort., Ye must digge your holes a yeere before ye plant that the earth may be the better seasoned, mortified and wax tender. **1658** EVELYN *Fr. Gard.* (1675) 284 Let them lie. . . in the sun to mortifie them a litle, that they may the better receive in the salt.

7. intr. Path. To become mortified or gangrenous. Also (rarely) *trans.*, to render mortified.

1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1638) 120 The wound. . . began to mortifie and grow blacke. **1708** SWIFT *Predictions for*

1708, Wks. 1751 IV. 195 The Swellings in his Legs breaking, and the Flesh mortifying, [he] will die on the 11th instant. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* i. viii. 78 Snow and sleet... disabling many of them, by mortifying their toes and fingers. 1847 GROTE *Greece* xxxvi. IV. 494 His injured limb mortified.

8. *trans.* To cause to feel humiliated; to cause (a person) mortification (freq. in *pass.*).

1691 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) II. 103 The bull of the last pope had extremely mortified that court. 1699 BENTLEY *Phal.* Pref. 35, I had no design in't, but to mortifie him a little for his pertness. 1726 SWIFT *Gulliver* II. iii. Nothing angered and mortified me so much as the Queen's Dwarf. 1769 ROBERTSON *Chas.* V. iv. Wks. 1851 III. 611 He was fond of mortifying a man whom he had many reasons to hate. 1796-7 JANE AUSTEN *Pride & Prej.* v. I could easily forgive his pride, if he had not mortified mine. 1837 DISRAELI *Venetia* i. vii. No one was more mortified by her rages.

'mortifying, *vbl. sb.* [-ING¹.] The action of the vb. MORTIFY.

1382 WYCLIF 2 *Cor.* iv. 10 Euermore beringe aboute the mortifyinge [glōss that is, the dyuerse tourmentynge] of Jhesu Crist in oure body. c 1450 tr. *De Imitatione* II. xii. 56 here is non oþer way to lyfe... but þe way of þe holy crosse, and of quotidian mortifyinge. 1530 TINDALE *Prolog.* Lev. Wks. (1573) 14/2 Baptisme signifieth unto vs repentaunce, and the mortifying of our vnruely members, and bodies of sinne, to walke in a new life. 1674 OWEN *Serm.* Wks. 1851 IX. 469 If our hearts are not engaged to the mortifying of all sin.

'mortifying, *ppl. a.* [-ING².] That mortifies.

1. Involving mortification or repression of natural appetites and desires. Formerly also, that practises self-denial; austere, self-denying, abstemious.

1596 SHAKS. *Merch.* V. i. 82 And let my Liuer rather heate with wine, Then my heart coole with mortifyinge grones. 1638 RAWLEY tr. *Bacon's Life & Death* (1650) 18 His Life was Austere and Mortifying. 1654 A. GRAY *Spirit. Warfare* iii. (1736) 49 A mortifying Christian is a most Experienced Christian. a 1697 AUBREY *Lives* (1898) I. 132 Here he had several mortifying and divine motto's. 1706 STANHOPE *Paraphr.* III. 517 It will not decline the most mortifying Severities, when used as Expedients to secure his good Graces. 1835 I. TAYLOR *Spir. Despot.* III. 86 The mortifying purity of the ministers of heaven.

2. Causing death; mortal, fatal; deadly.

1683 TRYON *Country-Mans Comp.* title-p., To preserve Sheep from that Monsterous, Mortifying Distemper, The Rot. a 1691 BOYLE *Hist. Air* (1692) 167 The cold in the woods... was yet not so mortifying as the other. 1706 E. WARD *Wooden World Diss.* (1708) 103 Mortifying, gripe-gut Beer. 1707 MORTIMER *Husb.* (1721) I. 117 Urine... is reckoned to be of a destructive, mortifying Nature to Vegetables. 1896 ROSEBERY in *Times* 12 Feb. 6/2 The noble duke's icy cold spray has been turned on, and no political plant with which I am acquainted has survived that mortifying process.

† b. Dying (hours). *Obs.*

1649 MILTON *Eikon.* xxviii. 226 Those few mortifying howers that should have been most at peace from all disquiet.

3. Marked by mortification or necrosis.

1797 DOWNING *Disord. Horned Cattle* 18 A swelling attended with lameness and a mortifying blackness. 1901 *Daily Chron.* 25 July 3/2 The explorer held the mortifying finger upright during many a weary march.

4. Causing humiliation of feeling, vexation, or depression; vexatious, annoying, depressing.

1726 SWIFT *Gulliver* III. x. They were the most mortifying Sight I ever beheld; and the Women more horrible than the Men. 1756 COWPER *Wks.* (1837) XV. 270, I live in hourly apprehensions of more mortifying adventures. 1823 LAMB *Elia* II. *Stage Illusion*, The most mortifying infirmity in human nature... is, perhaps, cowardice. 1879 PEROWNE in *Expositor* X. 166 The disappointment was naturally the more acute and mortifying.

Hence 'mortifyingly *adv.*

1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) III. 284 How tender, how mortifyingly tender now in him! 1832 *Examiner* 293/1 A time mortifyingly short. 1853 C. BRONTE *Villette* xxvii. What she said... was of a purpose somewhat mortifyingly below the standard of the occasion.

mortilage, -oge, etc., altered ff. MARTILOGE.

1500 *Will of Trefry* (Somerset Ho.), In the mortilage boke & in the commune bederoll. 1523 *Test. Ebor.* (Surtees) V. 172 To have my name writtyn on ther Mortilage booke. 1527 *Trevisa's Higden* v. iv. The mortylogye [Rolls ed. mortilage]. c 1640 J. SMYTH *Lives Berkeleys* (1883) I. 215 The day of their deaths shall be written in their mortilage.

† mortisate, *pa. pple.* *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [For

*amortizate, *ad. med.L. amortizātus*: see AMORTIZE v.] Given in mortmain.

c 1535 *Art. Inquis. Monast.* in T. West *Antiq. Furness* (1805) 146 What evidence haue ye to shewe for all... your possessions, mortisate and giuen unto you, and this your monasterie?

mortise, mortice ('mɔ:tɪs), *sb.* Forms: 5-6 mortas(e), mortays(e), -eys(e), -es(e), -esse, mortyse, 5-7 morteis, 5-8 mortaise, (6 mortress(e), mortise), 6-7 mortess, 7 mortis(s)e, (mortesse, mortize, mortuis), 7-9 mortoise, mortis, 6-mortise, 8-mortice. [a. F. *mortaise* (13th c. *mortoise* in Hatz.-Darm.), of unknown origin. Cf. Sp. *mortaja*.]

1. A cavity or hole into which the end of some other part of a framework or structure is fitted so as to form a joint; also, a groove or slot for the

reception or passage of a rope, an adjustable pin, etc.

Frequently used in 15-16 c. Legends and Mystery Plays for the socket into which the foot of the Cross was set.

c 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) ii. 5 And þe stock [of the cross] pat stude in þe erthe, in þe whilk was made a mortas [orig. F. *une mortaise*], was of cedre. *Ibid.* x. 38-9 And þe crosse was sette in a mortays in the roche... And þat es now called Golgatha. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 167 b/1, And another piece wherin the sokette or mortays was maad that the body of the crosse stood in. 1541 R. COPLAND *Guydon's Quest. Chirurg.* K iv b, In the ioyngynge with the bygger bone doth they [sc. the tibia and fibula] make one holowe pyt or mortays wherin the fyrste hone of the fote is receyued. 1611 COTGR. s.v. *Orbite*, *L'orbite d'une poulie*, the mortaise wherein the shiuer of a Pullie runnes. 1676 *Phil. Trans.* XI. 680 Each Lever is pierced in the middle by a Mortaise... in which an iron-nail... turns round. 1733 TULL *Horse-hoing Husb.* xxi. 304 The Socket is a Mortise of about a Foot long, at the upper part; two Inches deep. 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 406 The screw passes through a groove or mortise at the end of the wheel frame. 1844 H. STEPHENS *Bk. Farm* I. 413 The coulter-box is formed by piercing an oblong mortice through the bar. 1844 *Civil Eng. & Arch. Jnl.* VII. 107/2 The mortoise, in the cap, should be made exactly to suit the mortoise in the piston-rod. 1857 R. TOMES *Amer. in Japan* ix. 198 The cylinders... are arranged in a row, with a mortise between them to regulate their approach.

2. *spec. in Carpentry and Joinery*: The counterpart of a TENON¹; a cavity or hole, usually rectangular in shape, cut in the surface of a piece of timber, etc., to receive the shaped end (called a 'tenon') of another piece.

chase, chased, or pulley mortise, a long mortise in which a tenon may be inserted transversely and driven home. *double mortise*, (a) = prec.; (b) one consisting of two holes cut side by side to receive a double tenon. *stub mortise*, one that is cut only partially through the timber.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 344/1 Morteys of a tenowne, gumphus. 1546 GARDINER *Declar. Art. Joye* 35 b, That were euen as wysely done of vs, as if a man wolde frame a tenaunte without a mortesse. 1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 85/19 A mortesse, cumphus. 1590 GREENE *Upst. Courtier* F3, The ioyner though an honest man, yet he maketh his ioynts weake, and putteth in sappe in the mortesses. 1663 GERBIER *Counsel* 42 That the Carpenters be good husbands... in... sparing to make double Mortises, which doe but weaken the Summers. 1678 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* v. 80 If you were to make a Tennant upon a piece of Fur, and a Mortess to receive it in a piece of Oak. 1697 BP. PATRICK *Comm. Exodus* xxvi. 19 There were two silver Sockets for each Plank, whose Tenons, sinking into these Mortaises [etc.]. 1753 F. PRICE *Brit. Carpenter* (ed. 3) 8 Double, or pully mortices, (as they are call'd). 1823 P. NICHOLSON *Pract. Build.* 119 Girders... are made with mortises, in order to receive the tenons at the end of the binding-joists. *Ibid.*, These long mortises are called pulley-mortises, or chase-mortises. 1842 GWILT *Archit.* §2019 The bridging joists are notched;... though sometimes they are framed between with chased mortices. 1860 WORCESTER (citing Loudon), Stub mortise. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* s.v. *Mortise-chisel*, The chisel... is a double one, each limb having two lips, adapting the tool to cut a double mortise.

transf. c 1710 CELIA FIENNES *Diary* (1888) 10 Two stones stands up and one laid on their tops with mortises into each other. 1852 T. WRIGHT *Celt. Rom., Sax.* ii. 59 Each of the upright stones had two tenons... which fitted into mortices or hollows.

b. *mortise and tenon, tenon and mortise*, as the component parts of a particular kind of joint; hence, a joint composed of a mortise and a tenon. Also *collect.* as a method of joining material.

1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* 251 [Stonehenge]... certain mighty and unwrought stones... upon the heads of which, others like ouerthwart peeces do beare and rest crosswise, with a small tenents and mortescis. 1623 GOUGE *Serm. Extent God's Provid.* § 15 Two girders were by tenents and mortaises let into the midst of it. 1624 A. WOTTON *Runne from Rome* i. 4, I am instructed to take the frame in sunder... to trie how every tenant and mortuis is fitted each to other. 1631 WEEVER *Anc. Funeral Mon.* 317 With Mortis and tenents. 1757 *Phil. Trans.* L. 200 They were joined together at the ends with mortoise and tenon. 1801 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) Suppl. I. 171/1 Where the beams stand square with each other... the common mortise and tenon is the most perfect junction. 1859 JEPHSON *Brittany* xii. 200 Horizontal stones are laid across the tops of the menhirs, and fastened with mortise and tenon.

attrib. 1791 SMEATON *Edystone L.* § 158 The stones... were all curiously joined together at the ends, mortoise and tenon fashion. 1802 PALEY *Nat. Theol.* ix. 118 There is the hinge joint, and the mortice and tenon joint. 1904 WINDLE *Rem. Preh. Age Eng.* viii. 185 An ellipse of hewn sarsen trilithons, with mortise and tenon connections.

c. *Her.* (See quot.)

1725 COATS *Dict. Her.*, *Mortaise*, or *Mortise*, as our Carpenters and Joyners call it, is... a square Piece of Wood, with a square Hole through it. 1828-40 BERRY *Encycl. Her.*

3. *nonce-use.* [From the vb.] State of being mortised.

1875 TENNYSON *Q. Mary* III. i. And oversea they say this state of yours Hath no more mortice than a tower of cards.

4. *attrib. and Comb.*: † mortise-articulation = GOMPHOSIS; mortise-bolt (see quot.); † mortise bones, the tibia and fibula, the ends of which together form a cavity into which the ball of the ankle-joint is placed; mortise chisel, a chisel with a stout blade used in cutting mortises; mortise clamp, a clamp mortised at the ends; so mortise-clamped *a.*, furnished with such a clamp; mortise gauge (see GAUGE *sb.* 11); mortise-hole = sense 1 above; hence *fig.*, an obscure place; mortise-joint, a mortise and

tenon joint; mortise lock, one made for insertion in a mortise cut in the edge of the lock-rail of a door; also *attrib.*, as mortise lock bit, chisel, tools for cutting a mortise for this lock; † mortise-piece, a joining piece; mortise wheel, a cast iron wheel having cogs of wood set into mortises; † mortise wimble, a tool for boring a mortise.

1658 SIR T. BROWNE *Gard. Cyrus* iii. 57 The seeds... lockt up in sockets after a gomphosis or *mortis-articulation, diffuse themselves circularly into branches. *Ibid.* 59. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, *Mortise-bolt, one let into a mortise in a door. 1541 R. COPLAND *Guydon's Quest. Chirurg.* K iv b, There be two [bones in the knee] that be called y^e *morteyes bones. *Ibid.* L j, In the vpper roundnes therof is affirmed the holownesse of the pyt or morteyes bones, and there the fote is moued. 1678 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* iv. 74 The *Mortess Chissel... is a narrow Chissel but hath its Blade much thicker, and... stronger... Its Office is to cut... Mortesses in... wood. 1852-61 *Archit. Publ. Soc. Dict.* s.v. *Clamp*, *Mortise clamp. 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 602 Boards... *mortise-clamped. 1812 P. NICHOLSON *Mech. Exerc.* 140 The *Mortice Gauge... has two teeth instead of one... The use of this gauge is... for gauging mortices and tenons. 1885 J. HIGINS *Junius' Nomenclator* 205/2 *Columbaria*... The *mortesse holes: the holes wherein the ends of rafters and quarters are fastened. a 1654 SELDEN *Table T.* (Arb.) 43 They do it in a Corner, in a Mortise-hole, not in the Market-place. 1882 OGILVIE s.v. *Mortise*, *Mortise-joint. 1780 *Birmingham*, etc. *Directory* 79 Foxall, William, *mortice lock maker. 1852-61 *Archit. Publ. Soc. Dict.* s.v. *Bit*, Those excellent tools the mortice lock bits. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, *Mortise-lock Chisel*... It has a peculiar shape, in order to pull out the wood. 1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* II. 108 For Rafters, and *Mortisse peeces [orig. L. *coagmentationes*] the Elme and the Ashe, by reason of theyr length serues best. 1843 HOLTZAPFEL *Turning*, etc. I. 351 A *mortise wheel... with spaces around its edge... to be filled with wooden cogs. 1407-8 in *Fabric Rolls York Minster* (Surtees) 207 note, j *mortas wymbyll, j bandwymbyll.

mortise, mortice ('mɔ:tɪs), *v.*¹ Forms: see the *sb.*: also 6-9 mortize. [f. MORTISE *sb.*; cf. F. *mortaiser* (OF. *mortissier*, 1302 in Hatz.-Darm.).]

1. *trans.* To fasten or join securely; to fix in or join together closely and firmly; *spec. in Carpentry and Joinery*, to join with a mortise; to fasten into or to by means of mortise and tenon; to secure (a tenon) with a mortise. Also *fig.*

c 1440 *York Myst.* xxvi. 163, I fele by a figure in youre fals face, It is but foly to feste affeccion in you. For Mars he hath morteyed his mark, Eftir all lynes of my lore. 1530 PALSGR. 640/2, I mortayse a thyng in byldyng, as a carpenter dothe... Mortayse this study in to this princypall. 1547 J. HARRISON *Exhort. Scottes* Hv, I wote not whether firme concorde be otherwise more sureli mortized in mens hartes, then when [etc.]. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 409 When King Henry had thus mortised himselfe and his issue so sure and fast, as he thought, that the same was not possible to be remoued, then [etc.]. 1570 FOXE *A. & M.* (ed. 2) 1387/1 Which Image was mortrest in a wall behynd the hie altare. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* III. iii. 20 Maiestie... is a massie wheele... To whose huge Spokes, ten thousand lesser things Are mortiz'd and adioyn'd. 1620-55 I. JONES *Stone-Heng* (1725) 40 Each Stone having two Tenons mortaised into the Architrave. *Ibid.* 41 The Architrave... being mortaised into them. 1637 GILLESPIE *Eng. Pop. Cerem.* Ep. B2, We must therefore be mortaised together... by the bands of Trueth. 1727 ARBUTHNOT *Coins*, etc. 236 The Ship was built by halves, and the one half being finished... the other half was join'd to it by great Brass Nails... mortiz'd with Lead. 1777 ROBERTSON *Hist. Amer.* (1783) III. 392 The Peruvians could not mortize two beams together, or give... stability to any work composed of timber. 1794 W. FELTON *Carriages* (1801) I. 13 The door-case rails are... morticed on the standing pillars. 1800 COLERIDGE *Piccolom.* III. iii, So will he, falling, draw down... All us, who're fixed and mortised to his fortune. 1863 *Q. Rev.* CXIV. 310 The... ingenuity with which that great engineer mortised his tall tower to the wave-worn rock. 1899 R. MUNRO *Prehist. Scoll.* x. 335 A rectangularly shaped framework of oak beams, mortised at the corners.

absol. 1876 W. PAPWORTH in *Encycl. Brit.* IV. 479/1 But as this exposes the tenon... to the risk of being torn off, we are obliged to mortise further down.

b. *intr. for passive.* To be fixed firmly into.

1861 BERESF. *HOPE Eng. Cathed.* 19th C. vi. 229 The aisles... require a horizontal wall-space in the nave, between the arcade and the clerestory, for the roofing to mortise into.

2. To cut a mortise in; also with *through*.

1703 T. N. City & C. *Purchaser* 23 These Posts are... made by the Piece... and ¼d. per Hole for Morticing them. 1753 F. PRICE *Brit. Carpenter* (ed. 3) 6 You may mortice through both fitches. 1782 SMEATON in *Phil. Trans.* LXXII. 347 The cross-piece... is mortised through, to let the rods pass. 1846 HOLTZAPFEL *Turning*, etc. II. 716 The several styles to be mortised... are placed side by side.

† mortise, *v.*² *Obs.* Also 4-5 mortese, 5 mort(e)yse, -eise, 5-6 mortayse, 6 mortis(s)ie. [Alphetic form of AMORTIZE, -ISE.] *trans.* To alienate in mortmain; = AMORTIZE *v.* 3.

c 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 123 Here temporaltees ben mortised, þat is confermyd in þis dep... c 1450 in 9th *Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. 1. 285/2 James of Pecham yaff and morteyset to the sayed brygg the manor of Nerschenden. 1496-7 *Act 12 Hen. VII.* c. 13 §17 Londis... mortised appropriated or belonging to any College in any of the Unversitees. 1530 PALSGR. 640/2 He hath mortayset twenty pounde a yere to founde a chaunterye. 1533 MORE *Debell. Salem* Wks. 943/2 Some one hath thought that it wolde be... profytable to the realme, that the lordes had the landes whose auncestours had mortised them. 1546 *Galway Arch.* in 10th *Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 411 Shall not

in lease set nor mortissie any manner landes, . . . nor . . . mortissie any of the said teithes or revnus.

mortised, morticed ('mɔ:tɪst), *ppl. a.* [f. MORTISE *v.*¹ + -ED¹.]

1. In the senses of the verb.

1800 *Vitruvius' Archit.*, *Lexicon* 13/2 *Cardinatus* . . . Mortised. 1823 P. NICHOLSON *Pract. Build.* 129 The joint is sometimes made partly parallel, and partly perpendicular, to the mortised piece. 1833 LONDON *Encycl. Archit.* §239 Doors . . . having good mortised locks. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, A morticed block is one made out of a single block of wood, chiselled for one or more sheaves; in distinction from a made block. 1875 *Carpentry & Join.* 56 When the pieces of wood to be framed are too thin to allow tenoned and morticed joints to be made.

2. *Her.* = ENCLAVE *a.*

1828-40 in BERRY *Encycl. Her.* 1899 in ELVIN *Dict. Her.*

† **mortisement.** *Obs.* [Aphetic form of AMORTIZEMENT: cf. MORTISE *v.*²] An investment in mortmain.

c 1465 *Eng. Chron.* (Camden 1856) 113 The religious of Essex and Northfolke . . . scholde schewe to hem thyr wrytynge of thyr mortysemences.

mortising, morticing ('mɔ:tɪsɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. MORTISE *v.*¹ + -ING¹.] The action of the verb MORTISE in its various senses.

1606 HOLYOKE *Rider's Dict.*, A kind of building, where there is a mortising of timber and stones one within another, *orthostata.* a 1676 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* iv. iv. 327 The admirable accommodation of the several Parts of the Human Body . . . the mortising of the Bones one into another [etc.]. 1678 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* v. 80 You must take care in Mortising and Tennanting, that [etc.]. 1873 J. RICHARDS *Wood-working Factories* 150 All the mortising in France . . . is performed by rotary machines.

b. attrib.

1819 *Rees' Cycl.* XXII. s.v. *Machinery*, The Mortising Machine which cuts out the mortises for the reception of the sheaves. 1844 H. STEPHENS *Bk. Farm* III. 1156 The enlargement of the hole is then performed either with the mortising-chisel . . . or by the mortising-machine. 1846 HOLTZAPFFEL *Turning*, etc. II. 505 One rectilinear planing machine that is exclusively intended for cutting across the grain, namely, the morticing engine.

Mortivan, mortize, *obs. ff.* MARTABAN, MORTISE.

mortkin, *var.* MORKIN.

mortlage: see MORTILAGE.

Mortlake ('mɔ:tleɪk). Also 7 **Mortclake**, **Mortelack**, 7-8 **Moreclack**. 1. The name of the Surrey town *Mortlake* used *attrib.* in *Mortlake hangings, tapestry*, a kind of tapestry woven there in the reigns of James I and Charles I. *Obs. exc. Hist.*

[1639 MAYNE *City Match* II. iii, Why Lady doe you think me Wrought in a Lhome, some Dutch peece weavd at Mooreclack?] 1682 OLDHAM *Imit. 3rd Sat. Juvenal* Wks. III. (1686) 108 A rich Suit of Moreclack-Tapestry. 1690 EVELYN *Mundus Muliebris* 8 With Moreclack Tapistry, Damask Bed. 1691 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2655/4 Two pieces of Mortelack Hangings of Boys and Landskips. 1888 *Encycl. Brit.* XXIII. 213/1 Most of the Mortlake tapestry has distinct marks, such as the shield of St. George with F. C. (F. Crane).

2. (Written **mortlake, mort-lake**.) = *ox-bow lake*.

1902 LD. AVEBURY *Scenery Eng.* ix. 303 The loop often remains as a dead river-channel or 'Mortlake'. Such loop-lakes are known in America by the special name of 'Oxbows'. 1937 [see CUT-OFF *sb.* 2]. 1957 G. E. HUTCHINSON *Treat. Limnol.* I. i. 123 The term *mortlake*, presumably derived from the place name, has been used in some English works as the equivalent of *bras mort* or *Altwasser*. 1962 READ & WATSON *Introd. Geol.* iv. 172 When the loop of the meander becomes large it is liable to be cut-off across its neck, leaving an abandoned separated portion which may remain as an oxbow-lake or mort-lake. 1968 *Geogr. Abstr.* B. 112 The fish fauna of various rivers, peat hags and mortlakes was examined.

† **mortle.** *Obs.* [var. of MORTAR *sb.*¹, perh. through association with *pestle*; but cf. *Icel. morteel* (1396 in *Dipl. Isl.* III. 614; in *Vigf. erron.* given as *mortil*.)] A mortar.

1570 in *Wills & Inv. N. C.* (Surtees) I. 327, I gyue to my m^r brandlinge my marble mortle wth ye pestell.

mortling, *variant of* MORLING.

mortmain ('mɔ:tmeɪn), *sb. Law.* Forms: 5-6 **mortmayn(e)**, **mortemayn(e)**, 6 **mortemeyn**, **mortmayne**, 6-8 **mortmaine**, 6- **mortmain**. [a. OF. *mortemain*, AF. *morte mayn* (Britton c 1290), ad. med.L. *mortua manus, manus mortua* (cf. F. *mainmorte*, Sp. *manos muertas*, Pg. *mão morta*, It. *mano morta*) 'dead hand' (L. *mortua*, fem. of *mortuus* dead, *manus* hand).

It seems probable that 'dead hand' in English legal use is a metaphorical expression for impersonal ownership, and is unconnected with the older feudal use of *manus mortua* to denote the custom by which serfs (and other classes included under the term *hominis manus mortuæ*) had no power of testamentary disposition, their possessions, if they died without legitimate offspring, reverting to the lord.]

The condition of lands or tenements held inalienably by an ecclesiastical or other corporation. Also *attrib.*

Alienations in mortmain, as being injurious to the rights of the crown and the mesne lords, were forbidden by 7 Edw. I, st. 2 (see quot. 1279) and many subsequent Acts, known as the 'Statutes of Mortmain'. The intention of these statutes was to a great extent evaded by judicial interpretations. *The Mortmain Act*: the statute 9 Geo. II, cap. 36, passed in 1736, imposing restrictions on the devising of property to charitable uses; also, the title of various later statutes having a similar object. *licence of mortmain*: an instrument conveying the permission of the king to alienate property in mortmain.

[1279 *Act 7 Edw. I (Statutum de Viris Religiosis)*, *Providimus . . . quod nullus Religiosus aut alius quicumque terras . . . emere vel vendere . . . præ sumat . . . per quod ad manum mortuam terre . . . hujusmodi deveniant quoquo modo.*] c 1450 *Godstow Reg.* 446 That hit shold not be lawful to Religious peple to entre the fee of any or of other, so that hit shold come into morte-mayne, without his licence. 1494 *FABYAN Chron.* VII. 385 This yere was the statute of Mortmayn enacted firste. c 1550 BALE *K. Johan* (Camden) 8 This companyn hath provyded for me mortmayne. 1590 SWINBURNE *Testaments* 71 Citizens, burgesses and freemen, maie bequeath their burgage landes to Mortmain, which others can not doe. 1623 SIR T. CREW *Sp. Ho. Com.* in *Rushw. Hist. Coll.* (1659) I. 117 The Subjects thereby were enabled to found Hospitals without Licence of Mortmain. 1642 D. ROGERS *Naaman* 165 There was a Statute we know of Mortmaine, . . . to cut of the validity of such gifts as were given to the Clergy for Popish ends. 1736 LD. BRUCE in *Bucleuch MSS.* (Hist. MSS. Comm.) I. 389, I intend being at London . . . to attend the Mortmain Bill. 1827 JARMAN *Powell's Devises* (ed. 3) II. 13 The statute 7 and 8 Wm. III. c. 37 . . . provides that the Crown . . . may grant licenses to aliene, or take in mortmain, of whomsoever the tenements shall be holden. 1844 WILLIAMS *Real Prop.* (1877) 69 The stringency of the provisions in the Mortmain Act. 1846 McCULLOCH *Acc. Brit. Empire* (1854) II. 373 In some parishes . . . money has been placed in mortmain . . . for the better endowment of parish schools. 1903 A. ROBERTSON *Rom. Cath. Ch. in It.* v. (1905) 114 The Mortmain Statutes were framed to prevent the Church Corporations from getting hold of real property.

b. A licence of mortmain.

1567 in W. H. Turner *Select. Rec. Oxford* (1880) 320 In purchasinge a mortmayne. 1596 SPENSER *State Irel.* Wks. (Globe) 680/2 For mayntenance of . . . which [school-houses] it were meete that some severall portion of lande were allotted, sith no more mortmaines are to be looked for. 1655 FULLER *Hist. Cambr.* 153 They humbly requested of Her Highnesse a Mortmaine to found a Colledge. a 1661 — *Worthies, Northumbld.* (1662) II. 308 He bought three tenements . . . and (by a Mortmain procured from King Edward the fourth) erected of them a small Colledge.

c. transf. and fig.

The figurative use is often based on the notion that the 'dead hand' means the posthumous control exercised by the testator over the uses to which the property is to be applied. 1625 JACKSON *Creed* v. xxi. §3 Alexander . . . seeks afterward to solace his griefs by procuring mortmain from the oracle for his dead friend to hold greater honours than this great conqueror . . . could have bestowed upon him. 1852 LONGF. *Haunted Houses* v, Owners and occupants of earlier dates From graves forgotten stretch their dusty hands, And hold in mortmain still their old estates. 1876 LOWELL *Among my Bks.* Ser. II. 228 Sir George Beaumont, dying in 1827, . . . contrived to hold his affection in mortmain by the legacy of an annuity of £100. 1876 J. B. MAYOR in *Contemp. Rev.* XXVII. 892 There was a time when the thought of Christendom was in mortmain no less than its land.

Hence † **mortmain** *v. trans.*, to grant in mortmain. † **mort'mainer** (*nonce-wd.*), one who lays a 'dead hand' upon.

1530 PALSGR. 641/1, I mortmayne landes, I gyve landes to the churche to be payed for . . . He hath mortmayned his chiefe maner . . . to the next abbaye to hym. 1534 CRANMER *Let. to Crumwell in Misc. Writ.* (Parker Soc.) II. 287 The said lands, which the said prebendaries shall have of him, to be mortmained by a certain day. 1808 J. W. CROKER *Sk. St. Irel.* (ed. 2) 39 One-third of them [sc. clergy] are not resident-absentees from their duties-mortmainers upon the land!

mortmal(l, -mayn(e)): see MORMAL, MORTMAIN.

mortne, erroneous form of MORNÉ.

mortoise, *obs.* form of MORTISE.

Morton's Fork ('mɔ:tənz fɔ:k). [f. the name of John Morton (c 1420-1500), Archbishop of Canterbury and minister of Henry VII + FORK *sb.* 1.] John Morton's method of levying forced loans by arguing that those who were obviously rich could afford to pay, and those who lived frugally must have savings. Cf. quot. 1622 *s.v.* CROTCH 7. Also *transf.*

1889 J. GAIRDNER *Henry Seventh* x. 151 One article suggested an argument familiarly known as 'Morton's fork'. 1930 SELLAR & YEATMAN *1066 and all That* xxix. 49 Henry VII was a miser and very good at statecraft; he invented some extremely clever policies such as the one called Morton's Fork. 1964 *New Statesman* 28 Feb. 318/1 The political consequence of this is that he is now—publicly at least—caught on Morton's Fork. 1965 *Listener* 16 Sept. 429/2, I don't think Mr. Smith can altogether pass unscratched between the twin prongs of that Morton's fork. 1973 *Times Lit. Suppl.* 17 Aug. 957/5 A fine Morton's fork technique this—those who went were conspirators and those who stayed away were cowards. 1974 *Cosmopolitan* May 132/1 'Morton's Fork,' she laughed wryly. 'Young and torpid or old and energetic.'

† **mort-pay.** *Obs.* [a. F. *morte-paye*, lit. 'dead pay'.] = DEAD PAY 2.

1622 BACON *Hen. VII* 101 The Severe punishing of Mortpayes, and keeping backe of Souldiours wages in Capitaines.

mortre, *obs.* form of MORTAR.

† **mortrel.** *Obs.* Also 4 **mortrel**, 5 **moteryl**, 7 **mortrell**. [a. OF. *mortrel*, *mortuel* (pl. *mortreux*), a kind of milk soup.] = MORTRESS.

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. XIII. 62 He eet many sondry metes mortrewes [Camb. MS. *mortreux*, Bodl. MS. *mortrels*] and puddynge. 1381 *Form of Cury* (1780) 92 Morterelys. Nym hennyn and porke and seth hem togedere [etc.]. 14 . . . *Nom.* in *Wr.-Wülcker* 725/6 *Hoc pepe*, moteryls. 15 . . . in *Cullum Hist. Hausted* (1813) 11 To a baker of Bury St. Edmund's for wastle bread to make mortrels. 1758 LOWTH *Wm. of Wykeham* 75 Each of the Thirteen secular Brethren [of the Hospital of St. Cross, Winchester] had daily . . . three messes at Dinner, namely, one mess called Mortrell, made of milk and Wastelbred [etc.].

† **mortress.** *Obs.* Forms: 4 **mortreux**, 4-5 **mortrewes**, -**treuus**, 4-5 (9) **mortrews**, 5 **mortrewys**, -**trou(e)s**, -**trw(y)s**, -**terews**, -**treus**, -**trouis**, -**trouse**, 5-6 **mortrus**, 6 **mortresse** (? *erron.*), 6-7 **mortresse**, 7 **mortress**. [OF. *mortreux*, -*tereoux*, *mourtereoux* (ONF. *moitrou*, *matrou*), pl. of *mortrel*, *mortuel*: see MORTREL.] A kind of soup or pottage, made either of bread and milk or of various kinds of meat.

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. XIII. 41 Ac pei ete mete of more coste mortrewes and potages. c 1386 CHAUCER *Prolog.* 384 He koude . . . Maken Mortreux. c 1430 *Two Cookery-bks.* 14 Mortrewes of Fyssh . . . Caste per-to Sugre and Salt, an serue it forth as other Mortrewys. c 1450 *Ibid.* 70 Mortreux de Chare. *Ibid.* 71 Put hit in disshes in maner of Mortrewes. 1513 *Bk. Keruyng* in *Babees Bk.* (1868) 164 In the second course, potage, mortrus, or conyes. 1530 PALSGR. 246/2 Mortresse meate. 1626 BACON *Sylva* §48 A Mortresse made with the Brawne of Capons.

mortress(e), *rare obs.* forms of MORTISE.

mortrus, *variant of* MORTRESS *Obs.*

† **mortual, a.** *Obs. rare.* [var. MORTAL. Cf. OF. *mortuel* (*rare*).]

1. = MORTAL *a.*

c 1440 *Generydes* 6399 The corde is made, the mortuall werre is sese. c 1500 MEDWALL *Nature* I. 84 (Brandl) As chyef possessyoner of thyngys mortuall.

2. = MORTUARY *a.* 1.

1514 *MS. Acc. St. John's Hosp., Canterb.*, Rec. for wast of iij mortuall taperys for Ser Wellyam.

mortuary ('mɔ:tjʊəri), *a.* and *sb.* Also 6 *erron.* **mortarie**. [ad. L. *mortuāri-us* adj. (med.L. *mortuārium* neut., used as sb.), f. *mortu-us* dead: see -ARY. Cf. F. *mortuaire* (AF. *mortuarie* sb., 1302-3), Pg. *mortuario*.]

A. adj.

1. Of or belonging to the burial of the dead. 1514 *MS. Acc. St. John's Hosp., Canterb.*, Rec. . . for pe wast off iij mortuary taperys. 1705 GREENHILL *Art Embalm.* 323 Near the Pyramids and mortuary Caves. 1791 COWPER *Wks.* (1837) XV. 227, I enclose a copy of my last mortuary verses. 1826 SCOTT *Diary* 8 Apr. in *Lockhart Life*, He carried me with him as often as he could to these mortuary ceremonies. 1878 BOSW. SMITH *Carthage* 415 The ancient mortuary chambers were filled, after the lapse of centuries, by new occupants. 1904 *Westm. Gaz.* 13 Feb. 5/1 The mortuary chapel which now rises over his grave was only erected some thirty years ago.

2. Of, concerned with, or depending upon death; relating to or reminiscent of death.

1540 TAVERNER *Postils, Passion Sondaye*, Pourge oure consciences from dead or mortuarie workes. 1651 MARIUS *Adv. Conc. Bills Exch.* 65 You must . . . demand the MONY of his Executors . . . at his Mortuary House or last dwelling House. 1796 BURKE *Let. Noble Ld. Wks.* VIII. 6 His attack upon me and my mortuary pension. [Cf. *supra*, p. 5, where Burke speaks of himself as 'hardly to be classed with the living'.] 1855 *Jrnl. Archæol. Assoc.* XI. 234 These mortuary badges are generally in the form of a heart. *Ibid.* 236 A mortuary ring . . . is described in the *Gentleman's Magazine* of July 1823.

B. sb.

1. A customary gift formerly claimed by the incumbent of a parish from the estate of a deceased parishioner.

c 1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* III. 285 Or ellis pei schullen not be cristened, ne oyntid, ne bierid wipouten mortuarie. 1469 in *Somerset Med. Wills* (1901) 216, I will that the parson of Brympton have for me to his mortuarie a donne hors of mine. 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 119b, The parson and vicar wyll have for a mortuary . . . the best thyng that is about the house. 1647 *Husbandman's Plea agst. Tithes* 40 They must have a mortuary, of every dead mans goods, and that was to be the second best of the dead mans moveable goods or cattell. 1775 J. WATSON *Hist. Halifax* 399 These two chapelries have also contended for the mortuaries within their respective divisions. 1852 ROCK *Ch. of Fathers* III. viii. 25 Soul shot, under another though not so fit a name-mortuary—continued to be paid. 1897 *Athenæum* 7 Aug. 184 Mortuaries have been claimed by rectors and vicars within the memory of the present generation.

attrib. 17 . . . POPE *Happy Life of Country Parson* 6 Tithe-Pig, and mortuary Guinea. 1875 STUBBS *Const. Hist.* I. viii. 229 The clergy received . . . soul-scot or mortuary-dues.

† *b.* A fine payable to certain ecclesiastical dignitaries on the death of a priest within their respective jurisdictions. *Obs.*

1590 SWINBURNE *Testaments* 232 It shall be lawfull to the Bishops of Bangors, Landaffe, Saint Davids and Saint Asse, and likewise to the Archdeacon of Chester, to take such Mortuaries of the Priests..as heretofore hath bene accustomed. **1778** PENNANT *Tour Wales* (1883) I. 110 Northop is a sinecure, annexed to the bishopric of St. Asaph, . . . to compensate for the mortuaries due to the bishop on the death of every beneficed clergyman in the diocese.

† 2. A funeral; obsequies. *Obs.*
c1440 *Jacob's Well* 56 þ ey schulde no3t offeryn at weddynges, at purifacacyouns, at mortuaries, but o messepeny. **1594** *Selimus* H 3, When thus they see me with religious pompe, To celebrate his tomb-blacke mortarie. **1598** GRENEWAY *Tacitus' Ann.* i. xiii. (1622) 25 A Generall honored with the Augurall dignitie. . . ought not to meddle in mortuaries. **1600** HOLLAND *Livy* xxx. xlv. 772 Yee keepe a weeping and wailing, as in some publicke funerall and mortuarie carried forth. **1613** PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* VIII. xii. (1614) 804 At these mortuaries they did eate and drinke.

† 3. A burial place, sepulchre. *Obs.*
1654 WHITLOCK *Zootomia* 36 Look on thy full Table as a Mortuary of the dispooled Elements. **1658** PHILLIPS, *A Mortuarie*, a Funeral, a burying place.

† 4. An obituary record. *Obs. rare*—1.
1715 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* I. 180 Bale fixes his Death at the Year 1359, but . . . Waræus places it to the Mortuary of 1360.

5. A building or room in which dead bodies are kept for a time; a dead-house. Also, a place specially prepared for the temporary reception of a corpse.

1865 *Morning Star* 1 June, This mortuary is open every day. **1894** *Times* 19 Dec. 9/6 A mortuary will be erected in the cabin, which will be draped.

attrib. **1898** *Westm. Gaz.* 18 Mar. 5/1 Mortuary keeper. **1905** *Brit. Med. Jnl.* 16 Sept. 688 Mortuary attendant.

mortologye: see MORTILAGE.

† **'mortyn.** *Sc. Obs. rare.* Also 5 mortoun, mortoune. Some kind of wild-fowl.

c1450 HOLLAND *Howlat* 213 The Martoune [*Bannat. MS.* mortoun], the Murcoke, the Myresnye in ane, Lichtit, as lerit men, law by that laike. **1599** *Sc. Acts Jas. VI* (1816) IV. 180/2 Teillis atteillis Goldyndis mortynis [etc.]. **1600** *Ibid.* 236/2.

moru(e), obs. forms of MORROW.

|| **morucho** (mo'rutʃo). [Sp.] A half-breed bull reared in Spain; originally the name of a thoroughbred race of cattle in the Salamanca area.

1932 E. HEMINGWAY *Death in Afternoon* xii. 128 Half-bred bulls or bulls in which there is a little fighting blood, called moruchos in Spanish, are often very brave while calves. **1957** A. MACNAB *Bulls of Iberia* i. 8 There do exist animals of mixed race, called *moruchos*, half fighting blood and half tame blood of the Salamanca area. **1959** V. J. KEHOE *Aficionado!* iv. 67/2 Another variety of Spanish toro is the half-breed *morucho*. This type, which extends from the Salamanca area down to the Guadarrama range section, does not have animals of the fine form, perseverance of charge and nobility as do the pure breeds.

moruziue, var. MORYEVE, 'morning-gift'.

|| **morula** ('mɔər(j)ələ). [mod.L., dim. of L. *mōrum* mulberry: see MORO¹.]

1. *Path.* In various uses (see quotes.).
1856 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Morula*, term for a mulberry-formed, fungous excrescence: a morule. **1891** *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Morula*. . . Also, a synonym of *Frambæsia*. **1897** *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* II. 506 *Frambæsia* is . . . essentially a disease of the tropics, though possibly the 'morula', or button-scurvy of Ireland. . . was closely allied to . . . it.

2. *Embryol.* Haeckel's term for that stage of development of an ovum in which it has become completely segmented; an ovum at this stage of development.

1874 E. R. LANKESTER in *Phil. Trans.* CLXV. 33 The name *Gastrula* is given by Professor Haeckel to the embryonic form which I had proposed to designate by the old name *Planula*; and the multicellular blastosphere, from which the *Gastrula* is developed, which I had proposed to speak of as a *polyplast*, he well christens the *Morula*. **1875** HUXLEY in *Encycl. Brit.* II. 51/1 All the *Metazoa*, in fact, commence their existence in the form of an ovum. . . The ovum, after impregnation, divides into cleavage masses, or *blastomeres*, giving rise to a *Morula*.

Hence 'morular *a.*', 'relating to a morula' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1891); 'morulation, the conversion of the vitellus or yolk of an ovum into a morula' (*Cent. Dict.* 1890); 'moruloid *a.*', having the character of, or resembling a morula (*Ibid.*).

morula, var. MARULA.

morule ('mɔər(j)rəl). *Path.* Anglicized form of MORULA.

1856 [see MORULA 1].

|| **'morum.** *Path. rare*—0. [mod.L., f. L. *mōrum* a mulberry: see MORULA.] = MORO¹.

1693 tr. *Blancard's Phys. Dict.* (ed. 2), *Morum*, the same that *Pladarosis*. **1706** PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Morum*, a Mulberry; Also a little soft Swelling under the Eye-lids.

morun, obs. form of MORN, MOURN *v.*

morunga, variant of MORINGA.

morvenite ('mɔ:vənait). *Min.* [Named by T. Thomson from *Morven* in Scotland, its locality: see -ITE.] A variety or synonym of HARMOTOME.

1836 T. THOMSON *Min., Geol.*, etc. I. 351 The third species [of harmotome], to which I have given the name of morvenite. **1883** M. F. HEDDLE in *Encycl. Brit.* XVI. 423/1.

morw(e), obs. forms of MORROW.

morw(e)-3yve, variant forms of MORYEVE.

morwen, obs. form of MORN.

morwening(e), -yng(e), obs. forms of MORNING.

morwhen, obs. form of MORN.

morwning(e), obs. forms of MORNING.

|| **morwong** ('mɔ:wɔŋ). *Austral.* [The native name.] A fish of the genus *Chilodactylus*.

1880 INGLIS *Austral. Cousins* 298 From Broken Bay to Terrigal, . . . there are splendid fishing grounds, and the capture of . . . morwong, travallay, salmon, and hundreds of other varieties, would give exciting sport. **1883** E. P. RAMSAY *Food Fishes N.S. Wales* 13 (Fish. Exhib. Publ.) The Morwongs—*Chilodactylus macropterus*, *C. morwong* (sp. nov.), and *C. fuscus*—are more plentiful, and find a ready sale.

morwoun, **morwyng(e)**, obs. forms of MORN.

† **'morwyngift.** *Sc. Obs.* Also mor(r)owing gift. [f. *morwyn* MORN sb. + GIFT.] = MORYEVE: cf. MORNING-GIFT.

1503 *Sc. Acts Jas. IV* (1814) II. 240/1 þe qwenis drowy & morwyngift. **1592** *Sc. Acts Jas. VI* (1814) III. 565/1 The Morowing gift gevin be his hienes to his darrest spous. **1593** *Ibid.* (1816) IV. 24/2 His hienes for þe singular luif and affectione borne toward hir [sc. his queen], Gaif, grantit and confirmit to hir in forme of morrowing gift [(ed. 1597) 143 morning gift], All and hail the lordschip of dumfermling w^t all baronies, landis [etc.].

morxi, variant of MORDISHEEN.

mory, obs. form of MOORY *a.*

mor-yah, var. MOYA *int.*

moryce, obs. form of MORRIS sb.¹

Moryen, var. of MORIAN; obs. f. MURRAIN.

† **moryeve.** *Obs.* Forms: *a.* 1 morzengifu, -gyfu, morzangifu, 3 marhenziue, morzen-ziue; *β.* 3 mærzæue, morzæue, mor(h)ziue, 5 mor(r)yve; *γ.* 3 marezæue, marechzæue, marhezæue, mahre-ziue, moru-ziue, 4 morw(e)-3yve, morow-3yfe, more 3if. [OE. *morgenzifu*, f. *morzen* MORN, MORROW + *zifu* gift, YEVE; corresponding to OHG. **morgangeba* (*morganegiba* in Gregory of Tours, 6th c.); cf. the synonymous MHG. *morgengâbe*, mod.G. *morgengabe*, *morgengift*.] The gift made by the husband to the wife on the morning after the consummation of the marriage. Also sometimes misused for *dowry*. Also *fig.* Cf. MORNING-GIFT.

c974 *Will in Birch Cartul. Sax.* III. 630 Ic cype hwæt ic minum wiue to morgenzyue sealde; þæt is Beadewan [etc.]. **c1000** ÆLFRIC *Gloss.* in Wr.-Wülcker 115/13 *Dos*, morzangifu. **c1205** LAY. 14394 Maiden he heo hæfde, & mærzæue hire bi-tahte. *Ibid.* 31090 He wulle hire to morzæue þene Mans bitæchen. **a1225** *Ancr. R.* 94 Ancren þeos two morhziuen [*MS. C.* marechzæuen, *MS. T.* marhenziues] habben biuoren oðre. **c1230** *Hali Meid.* 54 (Bodl. MS.) Eadi is his spuse . . . hwas marhezæue [*MS. Tit.* mahre-ziue] is þe kinedom of heouene. **c1250** *Gen. & Ex.* 1428 Siðen men hauen holden skil, first to freinen ðe wimmanes wil, Or men hire to louerd ziue, for wedding or for morzen-ziue. **c1290** *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 257/24 A lauedi of a gret contreie, and of grete moruziue al-so. **c1380** WYCLIF *Serm.* Sel. Wks. I. 142 And þis morw3yve [v. morwe-3yve, morow3yfe, more 3if] is clepid of clerkes, dower of bodily sultite. **c1440** *Prompt. Parv.* 343/2 Moryve (morryve, S.), *dos*.

moryhen, obs. form of MORN.

moryn, obs. form of MORION, MORN.

moryn(e), obs. forms of MURRAIN.

Moryon, variant of MORIAN and MORION.

Morys, obs. form of MOORISH *a.*², MORRIS sb.¹

morysh, obs. form of MOORISH *a.*¹

moryspeik, -peke, obs. ff. MORRIS PIKE.

moryssh(e), **mos**, obs. ff. MOORISH *a.*¹, MOSS.

mosaic (mɔ:'zeɪk), *a.*¹ and *sb.* Forms: *a.* 5 musycke, 6 mosaïque, 6-7 musaique, 7 musaic(k, musai(c)ke; *β.* 6-8 mosaïque, 7 mosaiq, mosaïke, 7-8 (9) mosaick, 7- mosaic. [*a.* F. *mosaïque* adj., used subst. in masc. (OF. *mosaicq*, *musaiq*, *musec*, *music* adj., used subst. in masc. and fem.) = Pr. *muzec* adj., Sp. *mosaico* (used subst. in fem.), Pr. *mosaico* (used subst. in fem.), It. *mosaico*, *musaico* (used subst. in masc.), ad. med.L. *mosaicus*, *musaicus*, as if a. Gr. **μωσαϊκός* f. **μωσαίος* by-form of *μωσαίος* pertaining to the muses (cf. late Gr. *μωσαίων* mosaic work, whence

late L. *opus mūsivum* in the same sense), f. *μωσαία* MUSE sb.]

A. adj.

1. *a.* Pertaining to that form of art in which pictures and decorative patterns are produced by the joining together of minute pieces of glass, stone, or other hard substances of different colours; produced by this method.

1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* i. xvi. 17 b, The court is paid with Mosaicque stone. *Ibid.* ii. xx. 57 S. Sophia . . . within is most artificially made with Mosaicque figures. **1615** G. SANDYS *Trav.* 31 Mosaïke painting: an antique kind of worke, composed of little square peeces of marble. **1665** SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (1677) 63 A stately monument, graced with three fair Courts, each of which is paved with stone, the outside Fabrick (after the Persian mode) being pargetted or plaistered, and polished in Mosaick order. **a1680** BUTLER *Rem.* (1759) I. 173 And join it by Mosaic Art, In graceful Order, Part to Part. **1703** MAUNDRELL *Journ. Jerus.* 18 Mar. (1721) 43 We saw many Granite Pillars and remnants of Mosaick Floors. **1816** BYRON *Siege Cor.* xxxi, The vaults beneath the mosaic stone Contain'd the dead of ages gone. **1845** STOCQUELER *Handbk. Brit. India* (1854) 330 The inlaid or Mosaic work-boxes, card-cases, writing-desks, &c. **1893** *Archæologia* LIII. 566 The mosaic panel is not worn at all.

b. fig.

1644 BULWER *Chiron.* 141 And from it Eloquence receives her beauteous colours, her Musive or Mosaicque Excellency. **1710** HEARNE *Collect.* (O.H.S.) III. 41 After a farrago of English, Greek, and Latin—'You'll pardon this way of writing—I never use it but in an Epistolary Way. I rem. a Gent. lately found fault wth it: and call'd it Mosaic'. **1824** CARLYLE *Misc.*, *Richter* (1869) 16 Let the mosaic brain of old Burton give forth the workings of this strange union. **1882** W. T. DOBSON *Poet. Ingeniuities* 225 The next . . . is a mosaic compilation from poems written to the memory of Robert Burns.

c. Resembling the colours or patterns of mosaic work.

c1890 tr. *T. de Dillmont's Encycl. Needlework* 133 *Mosaic stitch*. . . the first row consists of one short and one long stitch, alternately; the second, of short stitches only, set between the long stitches of the first row; the third row is a repetition of the first, and so on. **1900** E. JACKSON *Hist. Hand-Made Lace* 127 The Lace resembling Duchesse made in Venice in the present day is called Mosaic lace, on account of small sprigs being used to build up the pattern as the pieces of stone and glass are used in Mosaic work. **1934** M. THOMAS *Dict. Embroidery Stitches* 151 *Mosaic filling*, a drawn fabric stitch. **1960** H. HAYWARD *Antique Coll.* 191/1 *Mosaic binding*, book-binding with polychrome decoration. **1961** J. CARTER *ABC for Bk.-Collectors* (ed. 3) 136 *Mosaic bindings*, leather bindings decorated with contrasting colours, whether inlaid, onlaid or painted.

2. *mosaic wool-work*: a kind of work used in rugs, carpets, and the like, in which coloured threads are arranged side by side so that the cross-section shows a pattern resembling that of mosaic. So *mosaic carpet*, etc. *mosaic canvas*: see quot.

1864 WEBSTER, *Mosaic wool-work*. **1879** *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 390/2 This is . . . the plan on which the so-called 'mosaic carpet' is made. **1882** CAULFEILD & SAWARD *Dict. Needlework. Mosaic Canvas*, the finest descriptions of canvas employed for Embroidery, whether of silk, thread, or cotton, have acquired the popular appellation of Mosaic.

3. Applied to a variety of tile (see quot.).

1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, *Mosaic Tile*, a tile molded with different colored clays, arranged in patterns in imitation of the associated pieces of colored stones in true mosaic. **1903** *Edin. Even. News* 12 Oct. 4 A mosaic tile layer.

4. *mosaic vision*: the manner of vision of the compound eye of an arthropod. *mosaic theory*: any theory in explanation of the vision of arthropods with compound eyes.

1880 HUXLEY *Crayfish* iii. 12 The theory of mosaic vision propounded by Johannes Müller. **1888** LUBBOCK *Senses Anim.* vii. (1889) 166 Plateau regards the mosaic theory of Müller as definitely abandoned, but seems rather to have had in his mind that of Gottsche.

5. *Embryol.* Of, pertaining to, or characterized by that mode of development in which regions in an embryo are predetermined by the corresponding regions in that embryo at an earlier stage of development.

1893 *Jrnl. Morphol.* VIII. 579 (*heading*) Amphioxus, and the mosaic theory of development. **1904** *Jrnl. Exper. Zool.* I. 2 Similar views were more or less clearly expressed by Van Beneden, Flemming, Platner and others prior to the definite formulation of the mosaic-theory of development by Roux in 1888. *Ibid.* Such 'mosaic eggs' as those of mollusks or ctenophores. **1933** J. H. WOODGER tr. *L. von Bertalanffy's Mod. Theories Development* x. 143 After injury we obtain partial embryos from mosaic eggs and whole embryos from the regulative ones. **1963** J. COHEN *Living Embryos* 11 In the Annelid worms and the Molluscs, almost all of the interactions between parts of the egg occur before cleavage commences, and in consequence, if the cells are separated at the 4-cell or 8-cell stage they have already been determined in their fates and can only produce parts of animals. This kind of development is called determinate or mosaic, and is also shown by many primitive Chordates. **1970** AMBROSE & EASTY *Cell Biol.* xiii. 422 Eggs of this kind, in which the cytoplasm is clearly divided into different regions required for the development of specific regions of the embryo, are known as mosaic eggs.

6. *mosaic disease* [tr. G. *mosaikkrankheit* (A. Mayer 1886, in *Die Landwirtschaftlichen Versuchsstationen* XXXII. 453)], a virus disease affecting plants, characterized by a mottled

pattern of discoloration on the leaves; also *absol.*; cf. *tobacco mosaic* (TOBACCO 3).

1894 *Jrnl. Mycol.* VII. 382 The first symptom [of tobacco mosaic] is a geographic or mosaic coloring of the leaf surface, light and dark green... The name 'mosaic disease' was given by Dr. Mayer. 1925 *Contemp. Rev.* Dec. 753 Cuba... is finding soil depletion and mosaic disease increasingly serious matters. 1930 *Discovery* June 196/1 The first virus disease to be discovered was the 'mosaic' of tobacco, which manifests itself in a bright mottling and spotting of the foliage. 1940 *Sun* (Baltimore) 29 Jan. 5/6 First reports of a new disease spreading into Pennsylvania peach orchards have located the dread 'mosaic' in the Spring Grove section of York county. 1970 LIEBSCHER & KOEHLER tr. *Fröhlich & Rodenwald's Pests & Diseases of Tropical Crops* 39 A number of virus diseases, such as mosaic disease, infectious chlorosis, and 'heart rot', manifest themselves by retarded growth, discoloration, and leaf curl.

7. *Biol.* Having or composed of cells of two genetically different types.

1902 W. BATESON et al. *Rep. Evolution Comm. R. Soc. I.* 23 Among the large number of capsules examined, there were some of the mosaic type, in which part of the capsule was prickly and the remainder smooth. *Ibid.* 127 'Mosaic' fruits in *Datura*, where... the otherwise pure extracted recessives (thornless) showed exceptionally a thorny patch... Such a phenomenon may be taken as indicating that the germ-cells may also have been mosaic. 1926, etc. [see CHIMERA, CHIMÆRA 3d]. 1968 [see *gynandromorph* s.v. GYNANDRO-]. 1969 *New Scientist* 16 Jan. 133/1 Cytogeneticists have found human mosaic individuals. 1974 S. L. ROBBINS *Pathologic Basis Dis.* vi. 178/1 Nondisjunction after zygote formation yields a mosaic individual who has more than one chromosome count in his body cells.

8. *Photogr. mosaic screen*, a screen containing a pattern of small filters of each of the primary colours which was placed in front of the emulsion for both exposure and viewing in some methods of colour photography; so *mosaic process*.

1908 *Brit. Jrnl. Photogr. Suppl.* 3 Jan. 13 To make the Krayn mosaic screen... line-screens are again cemented together and form a block. 1935 *Discovery* July 188/2 The well-known 'screen' or 'mosaic' processes, in which the photograph is recorded through a regular or irregular pattern of coloured rulings or grains. 1942 C. B. NEBLETTE *Photography* (ed. 4) xxxii. 786 The irregular mosaic screens are made from a mixture of small colored particles. 1957 R. W. G. HUNT *Reprod. Colour* iii. 30 In photography, the mosaic processes have had a long and distinguished career.

9. *Chiefly Aerial Photogr.* Applied to a composite photograph made up of a number of separate photographs of overlapping areas.

1920 H. E. IVES *Airplane Photography* xxvi. 316 (*heading*) Arranging prints for a mosaic map. 1930 *Air Ann. British Empire* 207 A photographic survey was made for a railway company, the mosaic strip... being produced on a scale of 130 inches to the mile. 1934 *Discovery* June 15/1 The chief photographic contribution... is an aerial mosaic map of an area of about 200 square miles. 1972 *Sci. Amer.* Mar. 10/2 In the past six months the first complete aerial-mosaic map of Manhattan Island has been assembled, and photographic prints are being made on a scale that brings out a wealth of interesting detail.

10. *Ecol.* Applied to an area in which plant associations occur in an alternating pattern.

1930 G. E. DU RIETZ in *Svensk Bot. Tidskr.* XXIV. 496 Phytocoenose-complexes are vegetational units consisting of phytocoenoses with little or no relationship to each other but more or less regularly alternating. They are of several kinds. Good examples for [*sic*] mosaic complexes are furnished by the... Scandinavian bogs, maritime rocks, etc. 1970 P. OLIVER *Savannah Syncoptators* 41 As one moves north from the rain forest and into the tropical woodlands and savannah mosaic regions, the trees become fewer and smaller.

11. *Cryst.* Applied to (the structure of) crystals made up of small blocks of perfect lattices set at very slight angles to one another.

1934 W. P. DAVEY *Study Cryst. Struct. & Applic.* xii. 363 It will be of interest... to examine the various ways in which crystals may be grown in the hope of finding mechanisms of crystal growth which will lead easily to the mosaic type rather than the perfect type of structure. 1938 W. A. WOOSTER *Text-bk. Crystal Physics* ii. 62 The mosaic crystal was imagined to be built up of a number of small blocks of perfect crystal, of not more than some 500 A.U. side, arranged nearly parallel to each other. 1964 R. C. EVANS *Introd. Crystal. Chem.* (ed. 2) ix. 206 As normally prepared, a crystal has a pronounced mosaic structure. 1970 R. A. LAUDISE *Growth Single Crystals* i. 17 There is a continuous series of states of order between mosaic structures and structures showing conventional low-angle grain boundaries.

12. *Biol. mosaic evolution* (see *quots.*).

1963 E. MAYR *Animal Species & Evolution* xix. 598 There is not a steady and harmonious change of all parts of the 'type', as envisioned by the school of idealistic morphology, but rather a 'mosaic evolution'. Every evolutionary type is a mosaic of primitive and advanced characters, of general and specialized features. 1971 J. Z. YOUNG *Introd. Study Man* xxxiii. 457 The human character appears in some features (the gait) before others (size of brain); this is the phenomenon called mosaic evolution.

B. *sb.* (= MOSAIC WORK.)

1. a. The process of producing pictures or decorative patterns by cementing together small pieces of stone, glass, or other hard material of various colours; pictures or patterns produced in this manner; the constructive or decorative material composed of small pieces of coloured material cemented together.

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 1662 Within this palis of prise was a proude halle... With a flore pat was fret all of fyne stones, Paupt prudly all with proude colours, Made after musycke,

men on to loke. 1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* II. vii. 37 b, A church... which esteemed to be the fayrest... in all those llands... being artificially made of Mosaïque. *Ibid.* II. xx. 57 The Images of Mosaïque and other flat pictures. 1596 DANETT tr. *Comines* (1614) 279 It is built throughout of the curious worke called Mousaïque [marg. Mousaïque], or Marqueterie. 1687 A. LOVELL tr. *Thevenot's Trav.* I. 141 The seeling... is in many places gilt and painted in Mosaick. 1756 NUGENT *Gr. Tour, Italy* III. 53 The name of Mosaic is given to all works composed of little inlaid pieces, whether they be of stone, wood, ivory, enamel, or any other natural or artificial matter. 1832 G. DOWNES *Lett. Cont. Countries* I. 282 Some of the apartments are painted in fresco, with floors in mosaic. 1845 STOCQUELER *Handbk. Brit. India* (1854) 330 The Mosaic is sometimes used as a sort of veneer over the whole surface of an article, and at others, simply as an inlaid bordering on cedar or ivory. 1883 *Encycl. Brit.* XVI. 854/2 The modern so-called 'Roman mosaic' is formed of short and slender sticks of coloured glass fixed in cement, the ends, which form the pattern, being finally rubbed down and polished.

b. *transf. and fig.*

1667 MILTON *P.L.* IV. 700 Each beauteous flour, Iris all hues, Roses, and Gessamin Rear'd high thir flourisht heads between, and wrought Mosaic. a 1711 KEN *Sion Poet.* Wks. 1721 IV. 332 From various Flowers which she together brought, In sweet Mosaick she a story wrought. 1753 HOGARTH *Anal. Beauty* iv. 23 The pine-apple, which nature has particularly distinguished by bestowing ornaments of rich mosaic upon it. 1809 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VII. 489 The disc of bone removed was cut into pieces and packed in mosaic in the wound [sc. a trephine-hole in the skull].

c. Applied to work in various other materials analogous to mosaic in method of production, or resembling it in appearance; usually with defining word, as *paper, straw, wood, wool mosaic*.

1727-52 CHAMBERS *Cycl. s.v.*, Mosaic work of wood, more properly called *marquetry*, or inlaid work. 1875 W. BEMROSE (*title*) Mosaic: or paper mosaic, and how to make it. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech. s.v.*, The Tunbridge wood-mosaic is made of colored parallelepipeds of wood glued together so as to show a pattern at their ends or sections.

2. a. A piece of mosaic work; a design in mosaic.

1699 M. LISTER *Journ. Paris* 124 By the application of a good Eye-glass, I could readily distinguish the squares of all colours, as in other Mosaïques. 1756 BURKE *Subl. & B.* II. xvi. Much of guilding, mosaicks, painting, or statues, contribute but little to the sublime. 1762-71 H. WALPOLE *Virtue's Anecd. Paint.* (1786) II. 30 note, [He] fitted up entire windows with them, and with mosaics of plain glass of different colours. 1841 W. SPALDING *Italy & It. Isl.* I. 155 A Mosaic lately found, representing one of Alexander's battles. 1874 MICKLETHWAITE *Mod. Par. Churches* 318 Modern mosaics have nearly always a great deal of gold.

b. *transf. and fig.*

a 1678 MARVELL *Appleton House* 582 What Rome, Greece, Palestine, ere said I in this light Mosaick read. 1774 BURKE *Sp. Amer. Taxation* 40 He [Pitt in 1766] made an administration, so checkered...; a cabinet so variously inlaid; such a piece of diversified Mosaic... that it was indeed a very curious show. 1853 RUSKIN *Stones Ven.* II. vi. §8. 156 We do not enough conceive for ourselves that variegated mosaic of the world's surface which a bird sees in its migration. 1882 W. T. DOBSON *Poet. Ingeniuties* 224 Centones or Mosaics. 1882 FARRAR *Early Chr.* I. 352 He does so in a mosaic of magnificent quotations from... Psalms. 1896 tr. *Boas' Zool.* 384 The buccal teeth are low knobs (sometimes pointed) or plates, which are arranged in several rows and form a mosaic over the edges of the jaws.

3. a. In various scientific uses.

1877 FOSTER *Phys.* III. ii. (1878) 420 The mosaic of rods and cones is the basis of distinct vision. 1888 LUBBOCK *Senses Anim.* vii. (1889) 166 Plateau... states that, according to Müller, the mosaic [sc. the image presented by the compound eye of an arthropod] is formed by a number of partial images, each occupying the base of one of the elements composing the compound eye. 1891 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, Mosaic of muscle compartments, the polygonal areas surrounded by dark lines seen on fresh section of a muscular fibre, without addition of reagents or with acetic acid alone. *Ibid.*, Mosaic of pigment cells of eye, the appearance presented by the inner surface of the choroid tunic.

b. *Biol.* An individual (commonly an animal) composed of cells of two genetically different types. Cf. CHIMERA, CHIMÆRA 3d.

1902 W. BATESON et al. *Rep. Evolution Comm. R. Soc. I.* 23 These mosaics occurred as rarities both on prickly individuals and on smooth ones still more rarely. 1946 R. R. GATES *Human Genetics* I. ix. 281 Case I. 1 was an albino and it is said that two of her children were albino mosaics, the girl having half her hair white and half black, with one blue eye and one black. 1949 DARLINGTON & MATHER *Elem. Genetics* v. 112 In animals the effects of somatic mutation are slightly different [from those in plants]... The changed cells give flakes and sectors instead of layers and the product is known as a mosaic instead of a chimaera. 1968 *New Scientist* 14 Nov. 383/2 Chimaeras, or mosaics—animals containing cells from two sets of parents—have been made experimentally before. 1974 S. L. ROBBINS *Pathologic Basis Dis.* vi. 187/2 Approximately 2 per cent of 'mongoloids' are mosaics (trisomy 21/normal).

c. *Photogr.* = *mosaic screen* (in A. 8 above).

1911 A. WATKINS *Photography* (ed. 5) xii. 227 The Thames colour plate. This is a regular mosaic, formed by three printings (each being dyed) on bichromated colloid; the pattern originating with a 200-line half-tone screen. 1957 R. W. G. HUNT *Reprod. Colour* iii. 30 The Autochrome plate, which consisted of a random mosaic of red, green and blue starch grains with the interstices filled with carbon black, came on the market in 1907. 1973 D. A. SPENCER *Focal Dict. Photogr. Technol.* 395 After exposure through this mosaic the emulsion is reversal processed to a positive transparency.

d. *Chiefly Aerial Photogr.* A mosaic map or photograph (see A. 9 above).

1920 H. E. IVES *Airplane Photography* xxvi. 316 For a mosaic of any size an accurate outline map must be drawn on the surface of which the prints are to be attached. 1920 *Flight* XII. 187/2 He then showed the similarities and differences between a photographic mosaic and a map, and outlined the various difficulties that had to be contended with. 1940 *War Illustr.* 2 Feb. 45 The map-like pictures are afterwards assembled in a big mosaic... which forms a complete plan of the area photographed. 1971 R. DENTRY *Encounter at Kharmel* vii. 113 The Yanks updated their U2 mosaic of the area. 1972 *Nature* 18 Feb. 391/2 Electron micrographs of the inner plexiform layer at a magnification of 25,000 times were used to construct mosaics covering the area from the ganglion cell layer to the vitreal margin.

e. An array of many small photo-emissive metal plates, each of which temporarily stores a charge dependent on the amount of light falling on it, that forms the target plate in some television camera tubes (e.g. the iconoscope); also, an array of piezo-electric transducers in a detector of ultrasound.

1928 *Discovery* Nov. 337/1 Carey's idea was to replace the mosaic of the retina by a mosaic of a large number of minute selenium cells... and, further, to replace the nerve fibres by separately insulated electric wires carrying an electric current from a battery, and to use this device to vary the light given by a number of very minute electric lamps... so placed that each lamp would correspond in position to each of the selenium cells. 1933 *Proc. Wireless Section Inst. Electr. Engin.* VIII. 220/2 The charge acquired by each element of the mosaic is released by the cathode-ray beam once in each repetition of the picture. 1953 AMOS & BIRKINSHAW *Television Engineering* I. iv. 54 The mosaic must be of very fine construction with a number of individual cells to each element otherwise the cells show up in the reproduced image as a grain. 1961 G. N. PATCHETT *Television Servicing* III. vii. 197 The mosaic is composed of antimony islands which are made photo-sensitive with caesium. 1966 *McGraw-Hill Encycl. Sci. & Technol.* XIII. 464/2 The mosaic is electrically coupled to the signal plate by electrostatic capacitance between the two. 1969 J. S. WOOD tr. L. D. Rozenberg's *Sources of High-Intensity Ultrasound* II. ii. iv. 215 The construction of ultrasonic receivers in which a kind of 'mosaic' was used, consisting of several piezoelectric cylinders mounted on a large-diameter diaphragm.

4. *Comb.*, as *mosaic-drawn, -floored, -like, -paved*.

1726 POPE *Odyssey*. xix. 265 In the rich woof a hound, *Mosaic-drawn Bore on full stretch, and seized a dappled fawn. 1888 *Pall Mall G.* 1 Feb. 5/2 A glass-covered, *mosaic-floored, plant-furnished promenade. 1901 *Scribner's Mag.* XXIX. 512/2 A delicate *mosaic-like effect was obtained. 1803 MARY CHARLTON *Wife & Mistress* IV. 157 Ponderous gates, that led into a *Mosaic-paved court.

Mosaic (mə'zɛnk), *a.*² [a. mod.L. *Mōsāicus*, f. L. *Mōsēs*. Cf. F. *mosaïque* (Calvin, 16th c), G. *mosaisch*.] Of, pertaining, or relating to Moses the lawgiver of the Hebrews, or the writings and institutions attributed to him.

Mosaic law, the ancient law of the Hebrews, contained in the Pentateuch.

1662 STILLINGFL. *Orig. Sacr.* III. iii. §6 The Mosaic history of the Creation. 1701 GREW *Cosm. Sacra* IV. i. §8 A Greek copy of the Mosaic Law. 1805 SALMOND *Chr. Doctr. Immort.* II. iii. 226 The silence of the Mosaic books on the subject of future awards was a stock argument with the Deistical School.

mo'saic, v. rare. [f. MOSAIC *a.*¹ and *sb.*]

1. *trans.* To adorn with mosaics. Also *transf.*

1839 *Tait's Mag.* VI. 255 A cottage... embosomed, or rather matted and mosaicked, by roses and honeysuckles. c 1850 *Arab. Nts.* (Rtdlg.) 239 Its walks were mosaicked with small stones of various colours. 1890 FREEMAN in W. R. W. STEPHENS *Life & Lett.* (1895) II. 418 It also wants William the Bad to mosaic the walls. 1895 MRS. A. C. WILSON *5 Years India* 294 A boy with a face mosaiced out in different squares of colour like a clown.

2. To combine as if into a mosaic; also, to produce by such combination.

1841 MOTLEY *Corr.* 18 Nov., Prussia... is new, and an artificial patchwork, without natural coherence, mosaiced out of bought, stolen, and plundered provinces. 1867 *Even. Stand.* 13 July 3 After all the rest of the world had been created the best bits were neatly cut out and mosaicked, so as to form Archacon. 1889 W. S. GILBERT *Fogerty's Fairy*, etc. (1892) 331 They have mosaiced a hundred of his pithy apophthegms into our daily conversation.

† **mo'saical, a.**¹ *Obs.* Also 6 museacall, 7 musaical. [Formed as MOSAIC *a.*¹ + -ICAL.] = MOSAIC *a.*¹ Also *mosaical work* = MOSAIC WORK.

a 1586 SIDNEY *Arcadia* I. (1622) 7 New beds of flowers, which being vnder the trees, the trees were to them a Paullion, and they to the trees a Mosaicall flore. 1592 R. D. *Hyperotomachia* 49 b, Little flying Byrdes, excellently imphyriated of museacall paynting. 1604 PARSONS *3rd Pt. Three Convers. Eng.* 346 One Ricimerus... had adorned that Church with diuers sacred pictures of Christ and his Apostles in Mosaicall worke. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 457 The Mosaicall flore pouldred with pearles. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* IX. 401 A delicate Roome, and Artificially decored with Mosaicall Worke. 1687 A. LOVELL tr. *Thevenot's Trav.* I. 203 We went into the Church, which is... full of the pictures of the Saints, after the Mosaical way, and paved also in that manner.

Mosaical (mə'zɛnkəl), *a.*² (and *sb.*) Also 7 Moysaical. [Formed as MOSAIC *a.*²: see -ICAL.]

A. *adj.*

1. Pertaining to or resembling what is Mosaic.

† Formerly also often = MOSAIC *a.*²

1563 WINSET *Four Scoir Thre Quest.* To Rdr., Wks. (S.T.S.) I. 53 Blindly be feruent zelet toward the Mosaical law. 1586 HOOKER *Disc. Justif.* (1617) 56 They.. saw not how repugnant their beleeuing the necessitie of Mosaicall Ceremonies was to their faith in Iesus Christ. 1615 G. SANDYS *Trav.* 8 As in some cases commanded by the Moysaical Law. 1753 BP. CLAYTON *Jrnl. Cairo to Sinai* 18 Sept. an. 1722 note, The truth of the Mosaical history. 1860 ALFORD in *Gd. Words* 1 Apr. 277 Too frequently, while the practice of a family on the Lord's Day is thoroughly Christian, the theory is as thoroughly Mosaical.

†2. **Mosaical rod** (see quot. 1778). *Obs.*

a 1681 LILLY *Life & Times* (1715) 33 One John Scott, who pretended the Use of the Mosaical Rods. 1778 PENNANT *Tour Wales* I. 54 [The divining rod] from the rod of Moses, was also profanely called the Mosaical rod.

†B. *sb. pl.* Things belonging to the Mosaic Law.

1643 W. GREENHILL *Axe at Root* 13 Shall wee reject truth and light? it's feared we stick too much to Mosaicalls, Prelaticalls, and Traditionalls.

mosaicly (məʊ'zeɪkəli), *adv. rare.* [f. MOSAIC *a.* + -LY².] In a mosaic manner.

1614 EARL STIRLING *Domes-day, Twelfth Houre* viii, They (mix'd in workes) mosaicly grow, And yet each part doth every kinde bestow. a 1849 POE *Longfellow*, etc. Wks. 1864 III. 325 What is here not taken from Tennyson, is made up mosaicly from the death scene of Cordelia. 1856 DORAN *Knts. & their Days* iii. 45 Illustrative materials, such as anecdotes.. he worked mosaicly together.

mosaicd: see MOSAICKED *a.*

mosaic gold. [MOSAIC *a.* and *sb.*]

†1. [= F. or de mosaïque (*Dict. de Trévoux*).] (See quot. 1727-41.) *Obs.*

1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl. s.v. Gold*, Mosaic Gold, is gold applied in panels on a proper ground, distributed into squares, lozenges, and other compartments; part whereof is shadowed to raise or heighten the rest.

2. [tr. late L. *aurum mūsivum*.] A disulphide of tin.

1746 H. PEMBERTON *Dispens.* 220 *Aurum Musivum*. Mosaic Gold. Take of tin one pound; of flowers of sulphur seven ounces; sal-ammoniac [etc.]. 1890 BRANNET *Metal Worker's Handy-Bk.* 149 Red Bronze is produced by the application of red bronze lacquer or red bronze powder or red mosaic gold.

3. An alloy of copper and zinc, used for cheap jewellery and ornamental metal work; = ORMOLU.

1839 in *URE Dict. Arts* 869. 1852 MRS. SMYTHIES *Bride Elect* xiv, The metal was mosaic gold.. and the emeralds.. were bits of green glass.

mosaicism (məʊ'zeɪsɪz(ə)m). *Biol.* [f. MOSAIC *a.* and *sb.* + -ISM.] The quality or state of being mosaic (MOSAIC *a.* 7).

1926 *Jrnl. Genetics* XVI. 230 No attempt to represent analytically the genetical behaviour of irregular mosaicism in plants has been altogether satisfactory. 1932 *Genetics* XVII. 39 The facts secured from the different breeding tests demonstrate that the mosaicism is due to an unstable translocation. 1947 *Nature* 11 Jan. 66/2 Chemical treatment of female embryos [of *Drosophila melanogaster*] leads to high frequency of mosaicism. 1961 [see MONGOLOID *a.* and *sb.* A. 2]. 1963 *Lancet* 13 May 1028/2 The term mosaicism, in cytogenetic usage, describes a condition in which a substantial minority of cells differ from the majority in their chromosomal content. 1971 *Nature* 11 June 388/2 We have recently had the opportunity to study the rare association of mixed gonadal dysgenesis in a female child and X/XY/YYY mosaicism in karyotypes from blood and fibroblast cultures.

mosaicist (məʊ'zeɪsɪst). [f. MOSAIC *sb.* + -IST.] One who makes, or deals in, mosaic work; a worker in mosaic.

1847 LD. LINDSAY *Chr. Art* I. 140 Through the influence of the Byzantine revival, a school of native mosaicists arose in Italy. 1853 RUSKIN *Stones Ven.* II. iv. §57. 103 The art of the mosaicist. 1877 MRS. OLIPHANT *Makers Flor.* iv. 120 Tafi.. was more a mosaicist than a painter.

Mosaicity (məʊ'zeɪsɪti). *rare.* [f. MOSAIC *a.* + -ITY.] The fact of being of Mosaic origin.

1885 tr. *Wellhausen's Prolegom. to Hist. Israel* 160 It is possible with Bleek to explain the transcendence of history as Mosaicity. 1892 A. B. BRUCE *Apologetics* II. iv. 211 The Mosaicity of the first table of the Decalogue thus appears to be intrinsically credible.

mosaicked (məʊ'zeɪkt), *a.* Also mosaicd. [f. MOSAIC *sb.* + -ED².] Ornamented with, or composed of, mosaic work.

1849 ROCK *Ch. of Fathers* II. 138 note, The mosaicd apse belonging to one of those large halls built in the Lateran palace, at Rome, by Leo III.. still remains. 1902 *Longm. Mag.* Mar. 426 The finely mosaicked floor.

mo'saiculture. *Gardening.* [f. MOSAI(C *sb.* + CULTURE.) = carpet-bedding (see CARPET *sb.* 5).

1881 *Encycl. Brit.* XII. 261/2 *Carpet Bedding* or *Mosaiculture*.

mosaic work. Now *rare.*

1. = MOSAIC *sb.* I. Also *transf.* and *fig.*

1606 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. iv. II. *Tropheis* (1633) 202 For, in the bottom of this liquid Ice, Made of Mosaic work, with quaint device The cunning work-man had contrived trim Carpes, Pikes, and Dolphins seeming even to swim. 1643 EVELYN *Diary* 11 Mar., They also shew'd us the picture of Secretary Cecil in mosaiq worke, very well don by some Italian hand. a 1680 BUTLER *Rem.* (1759) II. 110 His Writings are like a Taylor's Cushion, of mosaic Work, made

up of several Scraps sewed together. 1779 J. MOORE *View Soc. Fr.* (1789) II. lv. 53 This art of copying paintings in Mosaic work. 1842 H. ROGERS *Ess.* (1874) I. 28 That curious mosaic work of different tongues, which is so common in the pages of Burton and Taylor. 1878 SIR G. G. SCOTT *Lect. Archit.* I. 312 Of mosaic-work, whether of porphyry or enamel, you will find abundant examples.

2. = MOSAIC *sb.* 2. ? *Obs.* Also *fig.*

1687 A. LOVELL tr. *Thevenot's Trav.* II. 76 The different colours of these Flints make a pretty pleasant Mosaick work. 1749 CHESTERF. *Let. to Son* 15 May, The several pieces of a Mosaic work, though separately of little value or beauty, when properly joined, form those beautiful figures which please every body. 1756-7 tr. *Keyser's Trav.* (1760) II. 22 At the entrance.. hangs a Mosaic work, representing an owl. 1839 HALLAM *Hist. Lit.* II. II. i. 18 note, Language is always a mosaic work, made up of associated fragments, not of separate molecules.

So **mosaic-worker**, one who works in mosaic; **mosaic-working** *vbl. sb.*

1878 SIR G. G. SCOTT *Lect. Archit.* I. 178 The bringing to England of two master mosaic-workers. 1883 J. H. MIDDLETON in *Encycl. Brit.* XVI. 853/2 The period when mosaic-working was a real art.

mosaiq(ue obs. forms of MOSAIC *a.* and *sb.*

Mosaism ('məʊzeɪz(ə)m). *Theol.* [ad. mod.L. *Mōsāismus*, f. *Mōsēs*: see -ISM.] The religious system, laws and ceremonies prescribed by Moses; adherence to the Mosaic system or doctrines.

1845 KITTO *Cycl. Bibl. Lit. s.v. Theology*, The period of Mosaism extends from the commencement of the exile.. to about the year B.C. 400. 1882 FARRAR *Early Chr.* I. 64 It [Christianity] even tended to render those who were born Jews indifferent to the institutions of Mosaism.

mosaist¹ ('məʊzeɪst). *rare.* [ad. It. *mosaïsta*, irreg. f. *mosaico*: see -IST. Cf. F. *mosaïste*.] = MOSAICIST.

1864 CROWE & CAVALCASELLE *Hist. Painting Italy* II, 192 Della Valle mentions Angioletto of Gubbio as a mosaist at Orvieto in 1321-1329. 1887 *Athenaeum* 20 Aug. 242/1 The two master mosaists, or workers in mosaic, of which it treats are Francesco and Valerio Zuccato.

Mosaist² ('məʊzeɪst). *rare.* [Formed as MOSAISM: see -IST.] One who believes in the Mosaic history of the creation. Also (*nonce-use*) the writer of that history.

1887 HUXLEY *Life & Lett. Darwin* II. 196 Inclined to say to both Mosaists and Evolutionists, 'a plague on both your houses!' 1890 GLADSTONE in *Gd. Words* May 303/1 The recorder of the Creation Story in Genesis I may designate by the name of the Mosaist or the Mosaic writer.

†**mosal.** *Obs. rare.* [repr. the proper name *Musul*: see MUSLIN.] Muslin.

1657 S. CLARKE *Geog. Descr.* 56 [Grand Cairo] They sell .. cloth called Mosal, of a marvellous breadth and fineness, whereof the greatest persons make shirts.

Mosan ('məʊzən), *a.* [Fr., of or pertaining to the Meuse river, f. L. *Mosa* Meuse.] Pertaining to the style of decorative art developed in the Meuse valley in the 11th to 13th centuries.

[1882 C. DE LINAS *L'Art et l'Industrie d'autrefois dans les Régions de la Meuse Belge* i. 12 Le temps a pu faire surgir un art.. ni rhénan, ni flamand, ni français, bien qu'il se rattache à tous les trois... Cet art.. il faudrait aujourd'hui lui donner un nom: pourquoi pas *art mosan*?] 1910 *Archaeologia* LXII. 22 The appearance of these medallions is of unusual brilliancy and richness, even for the productions of the Mosan school of enamelling. 1933 *Burlington Mag.* Apr. 198/1 The term Mosan art was introduced forty years ago by Charles de Linas, who maintained that the art of the middle, that is Belgian, section of the Meuse country was original. 1957 G. ZARNECKI *Eng. Romanesque Lead Sculpture* 12 It has been generally accepted that this manuscript was influenced by Mosan art. The blending of Winchester and Mosan features found in it was probably not confined to this manuscript alone. 1972 *Times* 6 Dec. 1/6 (*caption*) The exquisitely delicate little statue.. is characteristic of the Mosan style of the eleventh and twelfth centuries.

Mosan ('məʊsən), *sb.* [f. *mōs*, lit. 'four' in various N. Amer. Indian languages + -AN.] The name of a North American language group comprising Chemakuan, Salish, and Wakashan.

1929 *Encycl. Brit.* V. 139/1 The following reductions of linguistic stocks which have been proposed may be looked upon as either probable or very possible:.. 5. *Mosan*, consisting of Salish, Chimakuan and Wakashan. 1955 H. A. GLEASON *Introd. Descriptive Linguistics* xxiv. 368 The Pacific Northwest from the Columbia River Valley to southern Alaska is occupied by a number of languages... Most of the languages fall into three families which are related in one phylum known as *Mosan*. 1965 *Canad. Jrnl. Linguistics* Spring 78 It was suggested by Sapir, in.. 1929, that Kutenai may be distinctly related to both Algonkian and Mosan. *Ibid.* 98 Algonkian-Wakashan has perhaps been more commonly known as Mosan-Algonkian. 1968 *Encycl. Brit.* I. 728/2 Tsimshian and Maidu have probably been considerably influenced by contact with Mosan.

mosandrite (məʊ'zændraɪt). *Min.* Also **mosanderite**. [Named after K. G. Mosander, a Swedish chemist (1797-1858) + -ITE.] 'A silicate of the cerium metals, calcium and

sodium, with titanium and fluorine' (Chester *Dict. Min.* 1896).

1846 *Penny Cycl. Suppl.* II. 308/2 *Mosanderite* occurs massive and fibrous, and crystallized in flat prisms. 1855 *Orr's Circ. Sci., Min.* 530 *Mosandrite*.

Mosarabic, variant of MOZARABIC *a.*

mosard, -ry, variant ff. MUSARD, MUSARDRY.

|| **Mosasaurus** (məʊsə'sɔ:ɪrəs). *Palæont.* Also **Moso-**, **Mosæ-**. Pl. -i. [mod.L. (W. D. Conybeare), f. L. *Mosa* the river Meuse or Maas + Gr. *σαύρος* lizard.] A genus of large extinct marine reptiles, combining the characters of a saurian reptile with those of a snake. It was first discovered near Maestricht (on the Meuse) in 1780.

1830 MORTON in *Amer. Jrnl. Sci.* XVII. 289 *Mosasaurus*. 1833 MANTELL *Geog. S. E. Eng.* 146 The *Mosasaurus*, or Fossil Monitor of Maestricht. 1836 BUCKLAND *Geol. & Min.* xiv. §7 (1837) I. 215 The *Mosasaurus*. 1875 C. MACLAREN in *Encycl. Brit.* I. 679/2.

Hence '**mosasaur**, a reptile of the genus *Mosasaurus*. **mosa'saurian** *a.*, of or pertaining to the mosasaurus; belonging to the sub-order *Mososauria*; *sb.*, a reptile of this sub-order. **mosa'saurid**, a reptile of the family *Mososauridae*. **mosa'sauroid** *a.*, having the form or characters of a mosasaurus; *sb.*, a mosasauroid reptile.

1841 OWEN in *Brit. Assoc. Rep.* (1842) 60 The shape of the tooth thus approximates very closely to that of the *Mososaur*. 1850 — in F. DIXON *Geol. & Fossils Sussex* 384 They demonstrate another *Mososaurian* character. *Ibid.* 385 That genus of *Mososaurid* Lizards. 1877 — in *Q. Jrnl. Geol. Soc.* XXXIII. 690 The type of the genus and family of *Mososaurids*. 1878 *Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist.* July 92 In the single occipital condyle and the composite structure of the mandible the *Mososaurians* are Reptilian. *Ibid.* Oct. 341 Since then [1851] Prof. O. C. Marsh has published a reconstruction of the fore limb of the *Mososaurid* *Leptosaurus simus*. 1895 *Funk's Stand. Dict., Mososaurid*. 1966 *McGraw-Hill Encycl. Sci. & Technol.* VII. 474/1 Suborder *Lacertilia*... The group.. includes modern lizards.. and extinct marine mosasurs (Cretaceous). 1968 A. S. ROMER *Procession of Life* xi. 195 The mosasurs.. had a long, flexible trunk and a highly developed tail, and hence were able to use body and tail undulation for forward progression in somewhat fish-like fashion. 1971 *Nature* 15 Jan. 172/1 In a great many aquatic and marine reptiles, past and present, ichthyosaurs.. mosasurs.. the external nares are just in front of the eyes.

mosaul, obs. form of MUSSAL.

|| **moscar'dino.** *Obs.* Pl. -ini. [It., 'a kinde of Muske-comfets' (Florio 1611), f. med.L. *moschus* MUSK *sb.*] A sweetmeat flavoured with musk.

1599 B. JONSON *Cynthia's Rev.* v. iv, Give mee my confects, my moscardini.

moscatel, variant of MOSCHATEL.

moscato (mə'skætəʊ). Also **moscato**. [It.: see MUSCAT.] A range of sweet Italian dessert wines; also, the grape from which the wine is produced.

1903 *Consular Reports* (U.S. Bur. Foreign Commerce) July 336 For each liter of sparkling wine, as Margarita, moscato, moselle, etc., 1 peso (36.1 cents). 1925 A. HUXLEY *Those Barren Leaves* iv. vi. 314 We'll have a bottle of the sweet *moscato*. 1961 *Guardian* 21 Nov. 14/2 (Adv.). *Moscato*. Semi-sweet, fragrant, sparkling.. 9/0. 1972 *Times* 25 Mar. 10/6 The *moscato* grape from which Asti Spumante is made.

mosch, obs. form of MOSQUE, MUSK.

† **moschat.** *Obs.* Also **moschatte**. [ad. mod.L. *moschātus*, f. *moschus* MUSK.] = MUSK-CAT.

1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* 551 Of the Moschatte, or Mus-kat. 1629 SYMMER *Spir. Posie* Epist. Aijb, The Moschat, Sivet, &c.

† **moschata.** *Obs. rare.* Also **muscata**. [a. mod.L. *moschāta*, *muscāta*, fem. of *moschātus*, *muscātus*: see next.]

1. *Erodium moschatum*, stork's-bill.

1578 LYTE *Dodoens* 1. xxxii. 47 The first kinde [of Geranium] is called.. in English.. of some *Moschata*. 1611 Cotgr. s.v. *Aiguille*, Musk'd Pinkneedle...; *Muscata*.

2. *Nux moschata*: the nutmeg.

1587 MASCALL *Govt. Cattle, Horses* (1627) 176 Take.. of *baccarum lauri*.. of *nux muscata*, of each two ounces. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Moschata Nux*, or *Moschocaryon*, Nutmeg, an Indian Spice. 1823 CRABB *Technol. Dict.*

moschate ('mɒsket), *a.* [ad. mod.L. *moschātus*, f. med.L. *moschus* MUSK.] Exhaling or having the odour of musk.

1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* IV. xlvi. 301 *Moschate* (*Moschatus*). A scent of musk. 1880 A. GRAY *Struct. Bot.* 420.

moschatel (mɒskə'tel). *Bot.* Also 8 **moscatell**, 8-9 **moschatell**, 9 **muskatel**, **moscatel**. [a. F. *moscatelle*, ad. It. *moscatella*, f. *moscato* musk.] An inconspicuous plant (*Adoxa Moschatellina*, N.O. *Caprifoliaceæ*) 4 or 5 inches high, having

pale-green flowers with a musky smell, found in shady places; freq. *tuberous moschatel*.

1732 J. MARTYN *Tournefort's Hist. Plants* II. 124 *Moschatellina*. . . Tuberous Moscatell. 1756 WATSON in *Phil. Trans.* XLIX. 831 Tuberous Moscatell, or Muskwood Crowfoot. 1854 DOBELL *Balder* xi, Inglorious moschatel. . . Sickening below the nightshade. 1866 R. BUCHANAN *Lond. Poems* 185 The musk and the muskatel That grow on the window sill. 1874 T. HARDY *Far fr. Mad. Crowd* xxii, The square-headed moschatel, the odd cuckoo-pint.

moschatous ('mɒskətəs), *a.* [Formed as MOSCHATE + -OUS.] = MOSCHATE *a.*

1866 *Treas. Bot.*, *Moschatous*, having the smell of musk.

mosche(a, moschee, obs. forms of MOSQUE.

moschet, obs. form of MUSKET sb.¹

moschet(t)o, obs. forms of MOSQUITO.

moschey, obs. form of MOSQUE.

† **Moschical, a. Obs. rare⁻¹.** [f. *Mosche*, an occasional transliteration of Heb. *Mōsheh* Moses + -ICAL.] = MOSAICAL *a.*²

1687 H. MORE *Answ. Psychop.* (1689) 136 Seems . . . to have been the old Moschical or Mosaical Philosophy.

moschie, obs. form of MOSQUE.

moschiferous (mɒ'skɪfərəs), *a. Zool.* [f. med.L. *mosch-us* MUSK + -(I)FEROUS.] Bearing or producing musk.

1856 in MAYNE *Expos. Lex.* 1890 *Century Dict.* s.v., Moschiferous organs; a moschiferous animal. 1902 *Webster's Suppl.* s.v., The moschiferous glands of the musk deer.

moschine ('mɒskɪn), *a.* (and *sb.*) *Zool.* [f. mod.L. *Moschin-æ* (f. *Moschus* the typical genus): see -INE¹.] *a. adj.* Of, pertaining to, or having the characters of the *Moschinae*, an Asiatic family of *Cervidae*, containing the two genera *Moschus* and *Hydropotes*. *b. sb.* An animal of the family *Moschinae*, a musk-deer.

In recent Dicts.

moschite, obs. form of MESQUITA, mosque.

1593 *DONNE Sat.* iv. 199 Would not Heraclitus laugh to see Macrine, From hat, to shooe, himselfe at doore refine, As if the Presence were a Moschite.

moschito, obs. form of MOSQUITO.

mosc(h)o, moschy, obs. ff. MOSQUE.

Moschovite, obs. form of MUSCOVITE.

mosc(h)yon, obs. form of MOTION.

Moscov-: see MUSCOV-.

Moscow ('mɒskəʊ, U.S. 'mɒskəʊ). 1. The name of the capital of the U.S.S.R. used allusively to describe the government, political influence, ideology, etc., of the U.S.S.R.

1957 C. HUNT *Guide to Communist Jargon* xxiii. 82 Moscow-appointed officials of a non-Russian Soviet republic. 1967 H. ARENDT *Origins of Totalit.* (new ed.) xi. 371 The European Communist parties became branches of a Moscow-directed Bolshevik movement. 1971 P. O'DONNELL *Impossible Virgin* ii. 46 He wants a list of our local agents in Prague. Moscow will pay him the earth for that. 1972 T. LILLEY *K Section* viii. 57 A Moscow-trained and dedicated Communist. 1974 *Times* 27 Aug. 4/8 Mr Florakis leads the Moscow-orientated rump of the [Greek Communist] party.

2. **Moscow mule, a cocktail containing vodka.** 1963 *House & Garden* Mar. 114/2 A Moscow Mule (vodka, ginger beer, ice and half a lime). 1965 O. A. MENDELSON *Dict. Drink* 229 *Moscow mule*, cocktail of vodka, ginger beer and lime. The concoction is reported to be unknown in Russia. 1969 [see MARGARITA 2].

So 'Moscowism.

1938 *Times Lit. Suppl.* 19 Mar. 182/1 'What Are We To Do?' is less a work of new thinking than of the application and adaptation of Moscowism. 1940 *Manch. Guardian Weekly* 17 May 388 'This book on Poland,' says Cardinal Hinsley in his foreword, 'shows that Nazism and Moscowism agree in two broad lines—Godlessness and ruthlessness.'

† **mose, sb. Obs. rare.** [OE. *māse* wk. fem. = MDu. *mēze* (Du. *mees*: see MEESE), OHG. *meisa* (MHG., mod.G. *meise*); ON. has only the derivative *meising-r*, whence F. *mésange*. Cf. COALMOUSE, TITMOUSE, where -MOUSE has been corrupted into -MOUSE.] The titmouse.

a 700 *Epinal Gloss.* 806 *Parrula*, masae. c 1050 *Voc.* in Wt.-Wülcker 286/14–15 *Parra*, colmase, *Parrula*, spicmase. a 1250 *Owl & Night.* 503 þu . . . pipest al so doþ a mose.

† **mose, v. Obs. rare⁻¹.** [Etymology obscure; possibly a corruption.] = MOURN *v.*²

1596 SHAKS. *Tam. Shrew* III. ii. 51 His horse . . . possess with the glanders, and like to mose in the chine.

mose, obs. f. MOOSE, MOSS, MUSA¹ (banana).

moseache, moseak, obs. forms of MOSQUE.

mosel(l, obs. forms of MUZZLE.

Moselle (mɒʊzəl). Also 8 mossel. [The Fr. name (= G. *Mosel*, L. *Mosella*) of a river which joins the Rhine at Coblenz.] In full *Moselle wine*: a dry white wine, produced near the Moselle.

1687 CARTE in *Magd. Coll. & Jas.* II (O.H.S.) 158 A glass of Moselle wine. 1693 [R. AMES] *Bacch. Sessions* Rhenish, Hock, Old and Young, Moselle, and Backrag. 1703 *Art & Myst. Vintners* 60 Put into the Vessel 20 ounces of mossel. 1839 BAILEY *Festus* xvi. (1852) 180 Thy wit. . . Is like cool moselle. 1869 BLACK *In Silk Attire* II. 240 He . . . contemplatively stirred his Moselle with a bit of biscuit. 1879 VIZETELLY *Facts about Champagne* xvi. 176 The sparkling moselles. . . are largely dosed with the preparation of elder-flowers, which imparts to them their well-known muscatel flavour and perfume.

moseque, obs. form of MOSQUE.

Moses ('mɒʊzɪz). Forms: 6–7 *Moyses*, 7 (*pl.* *Mosesses*), 7– *Moses*. [a. L. *Mōses*, *Mōyses*, Gr. *Mωσῆς*, *Mωυσῆς*, ad. Heb. *Mōsheh*.]

1. *a.* Applied allusively to some one resembling Moses, esp. in his character as lawgiver or leader.

1528 TINDALE *Obed. Chr. Man* 13 How cometh it that our Moyseses . . . commaunde vs the contrary. 1624 T. TAYLOR 2 *Serm.* ii. 23 As Israel had not only Ioshua fighting . . . but also Moses praying. . . ; so wee have many Moyseses lifting up hands, and praiers. 1652 OWEN *Advantage Kingd. of Christ* Wks. 1851 VIII. 320 They will not understand that such Moyseses will be deliverers. 1660 *Iter Australe* 12 A second, Moses styled him [sc. Cromwell] (for why His Shining Nose made the Synecdoche). 1888 *Times* (weekly ed.) 22 June 14/3 He prayed for another Moses to limit the wanderings of the . . . party to four years instead of 40.

b. slang. (See quot.); also to *stand Moses*.

1611 COTGR., *Moysse*, Holie Moyses; whose ordinarie counterfeit hauing on either side of the head an eminence, or luster arising somewhat in the forme of a horne, hath imboldened a prophane Author to stile Cuckolds, *Parents de Moysse*.] 1796 *Grose's Dict. Vulg.* T. s.v., A man is said to stand *Moses* when he has another man's bastard child fathered upon him, and he is obliged by the parish to maintain it. 1859 MATSELL *Voc.* s.v. (Farmer), *Moses*, a man that fathers another man's child for a consideration.

c. Used as an oath or expletive.

1840 in *Amer. Speech* (1965) XL. 130 Oh! Moses how they opened dare eyes. 1842 S. LOVER *Handy Andy* xiv. 123 O'Grady, casting a look of mingled rage and contempt on the fisherman, merely uttered the ejaculation, 'Oh Moses!' and threw himself back in his chair. 1855 STRANG *Glasgow & Its Clubs* (1856) 295 Very well the front rank; but holy Moses! what a rear! 1858 O. W. HOLMES *Aut. Breakf.-t.* (1883) 222 The parson . . . stopped perplexed At what the—Moses—was coming next. 1872 SCHELE DE VERE *Americanisms* 595 By the Ever-Living Jumping Moses. 1890 H. NISBET *Bail Up!* xxx. 212 'And, by the piper that played before Moses, so they did.'

d. A derogatory appellation for a Jew.

1844 *Punch* 6 July 19/1 (*heading*) A hint for Moses. . . Passing by the eminent establishment of E. Aaron and Co., . . . I was naturally attracted . . . to examine the beauteous objects of gent's attire, which are exhibited in their unrivalled plate-glass windows. 1858 *Ibid.* 10 July 12/2 The Jews are no more a disqualified caste, And *moses* will henceforth in Parliament sit.

2. † *a.* A kind of boat used in the West Indies (see quot.). *Obs. b. Moses boat*: a kind of boat used in Massachusetts.

Whether these two applications have a common origin is doubtful. The Massachusetts use has been said to be derived from the name of *Moses* Lowell, a famous boat-builder at Salisbury, Mass.

a. 1768 *Boston Chron.* 2–9 May 195/3 An advertisement appeared in the *Antigua Gazette*, offering forty pistoles, for apprehending one—Scott who was mate of a sloop, . . . and two sailors, for robbing said sloop, then lying at Antigua, of a moses boat, two barrels of beef [etc.]. 1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1780) F iv b, A moses is a very flat broad boat, used by merchant-ships amongst the Carribbee-islands, to bring hogsheads of sugar off. . . to the shipping. 1775 ROMANS *Florida App.* 87 In almost every gut among the many islands in this bay, I have found it as much as four stout men could do, to stem the current in a Moses.

b. 1765 *Mass. Gaz.* 25 Apr. 1766 *Ibid.* 16 Oct., A Moses Boat, about fourteen Foot long. 1770 *Boston Gaz.* 23 Apr. 3/2 Taken from Long Side a Schooner at the North-End, the 13th Inst. a Moses Boat, 16 Feet. 1775 *New. Eng. Chron.* 18–25 May 4/3 A Moses Boat, 13 Feet long, went adrift about a Month ago from Beverly. 1812 *Boston Gaz.* 26 Oct. Suppl. (Advt.) (Th.), On Saturday was picked up, on Dorchester Flats, a small Moses boat. 1970 *Brewer's Dict. Phr. & Fable* 731/2 *Moses boat*, a type of boat made . . . by a famous boat-builder, Moses Lowell, in the 18th century.

3. *Comb.*: **Moses basket**, a basket used for carrying babies; **Moses' law** (see quot., and cf. Deut. xxv. 3); **Moses' rod**, a divining-rod (cf. MOSAICAL *a.*² 2); **Moses-seam** (see quot.); **Moses' tables**, see quot. 1803 [in allusion to Exodus xx].

1945 N. MITFORD *Pursuit of Love* x. 84 She . . . returned carrying a *Moses basket full of wails. 1948 M. DICKENS *Joy & Josephine* I. i. 13 She was trying to make out whether the young officer were the father of the baby in the Moses basket. 1949 E. TAYLOR *Wreath of Roses* vii. 100 Carrying the baby between them in a Moses basket. 1959 'A. STAFFORD' *Custody of Anne* I. 45 She shook the moses basket so that the child stirred and whimpered. 1974 'J. MELVILLE' *Nun's Castle* I. 22 A display of nursery furniture, including an elegant Moses basket of natural straw lined with soft cotton. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, **Moses' law*, the term among pirates for inflicting thirty-nine lashes on the bare back—forty save one. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.*

v. xxi. 271 A forked hazell, commonly called *Moses his rod, which freely held forth, will stirre and play if any mine be under it. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, **Moses-seam*, a sail-maker's seam, as the selvages of the canvas lap past each other. 1803 *Gazetteer Scot.* Introd. 12 At Portsoy is found that singular kind of granite called *Moses' Tables, which, when polished, resembles the Hebrew characters on a white ground.

mosesite ('mɒʊzɪt). *Min.* [f. the name of Alfred J. Moses (1859–1920), U.S. mineralogist + -ITE¹.] A hydrated nitrogen compound of mercury which is found as yellow isometric crystals and has the formula Hg₂NX.H₂O, where X represents chiefly chloride and sulphate.

1910 F. A. CANFIELD et al. in *Amer. Jnrl. Sci.* XXX. 202 We propose the name *mosesite*, which name, besides perpetuating the high attainments of Professor Moses in the science of mineralogy, is particularly appropriate as it links his name with a group of minerals which he first definitely put on record. 1953 *Amer. Mineralogist* XXXVIII. 1225 *Mosesite* from El Doctor, Mexico, contains AsO₄ and very little MoO₄, but that from Terlingua, Texas, has only Cl and SO₄ as anions. *Ibid.* 1234 *Mosesite* may be easily synthesized by treating HgCl with dilute ammonium hydroxide. 1959 *Prof. Papers U.S. Geol. Surv.* No. 312. 70/1 The kleinite and mosesite . . . furnish direct evidence that they were formed at temperatures well above those to be expected during weathering.

mosetale, obs. form of MOUSETAIL.

mosette (mɒʊz'et). [a. F. *mosette*, ad. It. *mozzetta*: see AMICE².] = MOZZETTA.

1862 F. C. HUSENBETH *Bp. Milner* 339 Representing the Bishop seated in rocket, mosette, and stole.

mosey ('mɒʊzi), *v. slang* (orig. U.S.).

intr. To go away quickly; to decamp. Also, to make haste, 'be lively'; to jog along (*lit.* and *fig.*).

18. . . *New York Tribune* (Bartlett 1877), I'll get a room nicely furnished, and my wife and I will jese mosey along till the election trouble is over, an' den dere'll be a powerful sight of whitewashin' to be done. 1829 *Virginia Lit. Museum* 30 Dec. 459 *Mosey*, to move off. 1836 *Public Ledger* (Philadelphia) 2 Dec. (Th.), You'r not going to smoke me. So mosey off. 1838 J. C. NEAL *Charcoal Sk.* i. (1850) 17 If your tongue wasn't so thick I'd say you must mosey; but moseying is only to be done when a gemman's half shot. a 1859 *N. Y. Family Companion* (Bartlett), After you left me, when them fellows told you to mosey off before the boat went to sea. 1871 J. HAY *Banty Tim* 7 The nigger has got to mosey From the limits o' Spunky P'int! 1885 *Miss M. N. MURFREE Prophet Gt. Smoky Mts.* xiii. 233 Hurry 'long, D'rindy, . . . you-uns ain't goin' ter reel a hank of ye don't mosey. 1870 'MARK TWAIN' *Curious Republic Gondour* (1919) 57, I hain't got time to be palavering along here—got to . . . mosey along. 1874 — in *Atlantic Monthly* Nov. 592/2 De way dey made dem sojers mosey roun'! 1891 KIPLING *Naulahka* vi, I'll mosey along somehow. 1901 'H. McHUGH' *John Henry* 42 Abie had moseyed away. 1902 W. N. HARBEN *Abner Daniel* 59 Now I must mosey on down-stairs. 1903 A. ADAMS *Log Cowboy* ix. 124 You fellows just mosey along up the trail. 1918 *Punch* 27 Mar. 206/1 Her funnel's caked with Cape Horn ice and blistered in the sun, She's moseyed round above a bit, and, poor old ship, she's done. 1961 C. MCCULLERS *Clock without Hands* v. 111 While Mr Malone made up the Coca-Cola, Jester moseyed over to the scales and stood on them. 1966 T. PYNCHON *Crying of Lot 49* v. 110 She was moseying along a street . . . when she collided with a gang of guided tourists. 1973 *Daily Tel.* (Colour Suppl.) 16 Mar. 22/3 Map in hand he moseys round the alleys and yards of Southwark. 1974 *Black World* June 70/2, I had moseyed over to see what they were yakking about. 1974 D. RAMSAY *No Cause to Kill* II. 134, I thought I'd mosey on over to the liquor store.

mosey, var. MOSY a. dial.

mosged, obs. form of MASJID, mosque.

1594 R. ASHLEY tr. *Loys le Roy* 101 Not suffering in his Mosgedes, or Temples, any corruptible thing whatsoever.

mosh, dial. var. MUSH sb.¹ and v.²

|| **moshav** ('mɒʊʃɑ:v). Also *moshaev*, *moshavah*. *Pl. moshavim*. [ad. mod. Heb. *mōshābh* dwelling, colony.] In Israel: a group of agricultural smallholdings worked co-operatively. So *moshav-ovdim*, *moshav-shitufi* (see quot. 1950).

1931 [see KIBBUTZ]. 1934 *Cook's Traveller's Handbk. to Palestine, Syria & Iraq* (ed. 6) 48 The *Moshav*, in which small holdings of land are allotted to families on hereditary lease by the Jewish National Fund. . . The co-operative principle is applied in the purchase and sale of produce and agricultural requirements. 1944 H. F. INFIELD *Co-operative Living in Palestine* (1946) iii. 46 The *Moshav* is intermediate between individualism and the *Kvutza*. Here the settler lives in his own house, owns a piece of land and some cattle. *Ibid.* xi. 122 From 1936 to 1939, new *Kvutzot* were 26, new *Moshve-Ovdim* only 9. The ration of *Kvutzot* to *Moshve* established has doubled. 1950 G. MIKES *Milk & Honey* 136 Some halfway solutions have been attempted. First the *Moshav Ovdim*, in which each family has its own unit of land. The purchase of supplies and the marketing of agricultural products is on a cooperative basis. These . . . are smallholders' settlements in which every farmer shoulders his own risks. . . Then there is the *Moshav Shitufi*, in which the women have to work four or five hours a day for the community, but otherwise the family is a separate unit. No personal risk, no private enterprise but more private life. 1959 *Economist* 16 May 640/1 The *moshavim* (the farming settlements where the families rent their own land but cooperate over marketing, tractor stations, seed buying, etc.). 1969 P. WORSLEY in Ionescu & Gellner *Populism* 231 Since

family-farming units and communitarian village life are perfectly compatible, forms resembling the *moshav*, or the Saskatchewan Group Farm, have been the favoured models. 1972 C. RAPHAEL *Feast of History* i. 13/1 A *moshav* (small-holders' settlement) in Galilee. 1973 *Times Lit. Suppl.* 18 May 544/4 A *moshav* is a village devoted to agricultural pursuits and run on cooperative lines. It is not as austere as some of the kibbutzim. 1973 *Jewish Chron.* 6 July 3/2 The first families moved into the second *moshav*... occupying 30 of the 40 houses built.

Moshi, Mosi, varr. **MOSSI**.

moshin, mosine, corrupt ff. **MORSING** *vbl. sb., Sc.*

moshrump, obs. form of **MUSHROOM**.

mosie, var. **MOSY** *a. dial.*

mosing: see **MOZING**, **MOZE** *v.*

mosk (mɒsk), *v. slang.* [Shortened from **MOSKENEER**.] = **MOSKENEER** *v.*

1902 *Standard* 5 June 10/2 The practice of obtaining a living by professional pawning—known as 'mosking'.

mosk, variant of **MOSQUE**; obs. form of **MUSK**.

moskalonge: see **MUSKELLUNGE**.

moskee, mos'keh, obs. forms of **MOSQUE**.

moskeneer (mɒskə'nɪə(r)), *v. slang.* Also **moshkener**, **moshkeneer**, **moskuiner**, **moskeener**. [Of Yiddish origin, f. mod. Heb. *mashkōn* a pledge, whence *mishkēn* to pawn (Dalman *Aram-neuhebr. Wb.*)] *trans.* To pawn (an article) for more than it is worth.

1874 in *Slang Dict.* 1887 HENLEY *Villon's Straight Tip* 10 Fiddle, or fence, or mace, or mack; Or moskeneer, or flash the drag. 1890 BARRÈRE & LELAND *Dict. Slang, etc., Moshkeneer*. 1893 P. H. EMERSON *Signor Lippo* xxii. 100 He moshkener from twenty to thirty supers a week.

mosker ('mɒskə(r)), *sb. slang.* [f. **MOSK** *v.* + -ER¹.] One who 'moskener'.

1883 *Daily Tel.* 9 July 3/1 The 'mosker'... is, in slang vernacular, one who makes a living by taking advantage of the business incapacity of persons engaged in the pawnbroking trade. 1905 *Daily News* 1 Mar. 6 There is an average loss to the pawnbroker on these unredeemed pledges, which are often bought cheaply and in bulk by the 'mosker'. Then they are artfully retailed, one by one, and in the character of personal belongings, to unwary pawnbrokers.

mosker ('mɒskə(r)), *v. Obs. exc. dial.* (Yorks., Linc.: see E. D. D.) [Of obscure origin.] *intr.* To decay, rot; to crumble or moulder away. Hence 'moskered', 'moskering' *pl. adjs.*

1612 CAPT. SMITH *Map Virginia* 15 Some moskered shining stones and spangles which the waters brought down. 1621 T. GRANGER *Comm. Eccles.* xii. 320 The teeth stand thin, or loose, or moskerd at the root. 1641 *BEST Farm. Bks.* (Surtees) 122 The first decay of wilfes is always at the hearte, for they will rotte, mosker, and bee hollowe within, see that [etc.]. 1691 RAY *N.C. Words* 50 To *Mosker*; to Rot, or contract Corruption, perhaps from gathering Mosse; as a Moskerd Tree, a Moskerd Tooth.

moskie, moskuee, obs. forms of **MOSQUE**.

moskito, obs. form of **MOSQUITO**.

|| **moskonfyt** ('mɒskɒn,fet). *S. Afr.* [Afrikaans, f. *mos* must + *konfyt* jam.] A thick syrup prepared from grapes.

1891 *Pall Mall Gaz.* Extra No. 58, Oct. 13/2 It was *moskonfyt*, I found, made with grape-juice. 1905 *Agric. Jrnal. Cape of Good Hope* 483 (Pettman). The first idea in planting vines is to provide *mos konfyt*, a kind of grape sugar syrup, which is given as part of their rations to the coloured labourers. 1931 T. J. HAARHOFF *Vergil in Experience S. Afr.* i. 3 'Moskonfyt' is used, as it was by the Romans, partly as a syrup and partly to break down the acidity of wines. 1953 *Cape Times* 10 Mar. 2/4 A consignment of 600 110-gallon drums of *moskonfyt*, which will be processed into wine in Britain. 1975 *Daily Dispatch* (East London, Cape Province) 20 Sept. 5 A grape for raisins and also for the production of sweet wines, *moskonfyt* and even jam.

moskyta, var. **MESQUITA**, **MESQUIT**, a mosque.

Moslem: see **MUSLIM**.

Moslemah, used erroneously as a pl. of **MUSLIM**, **MUSLEM**.

1825 SCOTT *Talism.* ii. Dried hogs-flesh, the abomination of the Moslemah.

Mosleyite ('mɒzli:t). [f. the name of Sir Oswald Ernald Mosley (born 1896) + -ITE¹.] A follower or supporter of Sir Oswald Mosley or his views; a British fascist. Also *attrib.* or as *adj.*

1932 AUDEN *Orators* iii. 104 The Simonites, the Mosleyites and the I.L.P. 1944 H. G. WELLS '42 to '44 33 The Mosleyites running like the wind down Regent Street from the Jewish prizefighters. 1960 *Economist* 8 Oct. 141/2 The lunatic Mosleyite fringe. 1961 *Ibid.* 17 June 1266/1 The alliance of politicians, civil servants and 'sound' outside minds which generally rules England did not go Mosleyite. 1973 *Guardian* 10 Apr. 1/2 Mr Jonathan Guinness said: 'I am supposed to say that... it is a question between the Powellites

and the Mosleyites... because I am Sir Oswald Mosley's son-in-law.'

moslings ('mɒzliŋz), *sb. pl.* [? = **mosselings*, f. *mossel*, vulgar form of **MORSEL** *v.*] (See *quots.*)

1850 HOLTZAPFFEL *Turning, etc.* III. 1080 *Moslings*, the thin shreds or shavings of leather shaved off by the currier in dressing cow, or calf skins. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* *Moslings*, the thin shreds or scrapings of leather shaved off by the currier in dressing skins. They are used in wiping off metals while grinding and polishing.

mosole, variant of **MAUSOLE**, **MAUSOLEE**. 1663 GERBIER *Counsel* ciiij b, A glorious Mosole.

mosolem, var. **MUSELLIM** (a Turkish officer).

mosolyd, obs. form of **MUZZLED**.

mosque (mɒsk). Forms: 4 *moseak*, *moseache*; 6 *muskey*, *muskaye*, 6-7 *mosquee*, 7 *moschy*, -ee, -ie, -ey, *muskie*, *mos'keh*, *moskuee*, *moski* (e, -ee, -mosquy, *mozki*, 7 *mosquey*; 6-7 *moschea*, 7 *moskia*; 7 *mosquo*, *mosco*, *moscho*; 7 *mosqueu*, 7-8 *mosch* (e, 8-9 *mosk*, 6- *mosque*. [In 16th c. *mosquee* (later shortened to *mosque*), a. F. *mosquée*, a. It. *moschea* (whence G. *moschee*), a. Arab. *masjid* (so pronounced in N. Africa; elsewhere *masjid*), f. *sagada* (*sajada*) to worship.

Cf. early mod. F. *mosquete*, Sp. *mezquita*, Pg. *mesquita*, It. *meschita* (see **MESQUITA**). Eng. writers have occas. used forms directly taken from Arabic, as *MASJID*, *MOSGED*, *MUSCHID*. Some of the forms above are from Italian; the precise history of the forms in Mandeville is obscure.]

1. A Muslim temple or place of worship.

c1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) xxv. 114 *paire tempill, þe whilk es called Moseak* [ed. 1839 xxii. 232 *Moseache*]. 1511 *Guyllforde's Pilgr.* (Camden) 50 The Sarrasyns wyll suffre no man to come into this place... because it is theyr muskey. 1544 in *Lett. & Pap. Hen. VIII, XIX.* ii. 452 [The Turk made offers in his] muskaye. 1551 THOMAS tr. *Barbaro's Trav. Persia* (1873) 10 He... was lodged in an ancient Moschea. 1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* i. xii. 13 b, A very faire and sumptuous Mosquee. *Ibid.* Table 164 b, S. Sophia and other Mosques of Constantinople. 1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1638) 341 The Temple of S. Sophia... (now reduced vnto the form of a Mahometan Moschy...) is most beautiful. 1609 W. BIDDULPH in *The Lavender Trav.* (1612) 105 There is built in the place thereof [Temple at Jerusalem] a Muskia or Turkish Church. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* ii. xxii. §4 (1617) 249 Demolishing their Moschees. *Ibid.* iii. ix. 325 Mahomet... therefore appointed publicke Prayers in all the Mosques of his dominion. 1624 SIR T. ROE *Negotiations* (1740) 343 The building of so many Mahometan moschies. 1628 ROBSON *News fr. Aleppo* 16 The Courts of their Mos'keh's or Churches. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* vi. 279 The Vicario shewed vs a little Moskee, kept by Turkes. 1648 W. BROWNE *Poex.* iv. ii. 191 The daily denying my ransomer in the Mosquo of his adversary. a1659 OSBORN *Observ. Turks* Wks. (1673) 297 By which means such Baths and Moscos are erected. a1668 LASSELLS *Voy. Italy* ii. (1670) 31 The great Moski at Fez. 1673 *Lady's Call.* i. v. §49 The present Mahometans... permit none to sit in their moschos. 1696 tr. *Du Mont's Voy. Levant* 157 Sancta Sophia, which was formerly a Christian Church, and is now a Turkish Mosque. 1717 LADY M. W. MONTAGU *Let. to Abbé Conti* 1 Apr., They... go to the mosques on Fridays and the church on Sundays. 1788 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* lxviii. VI. 509 The same model was imitated in the *jami* or royal moschs. 1828 LANDOR *Imag. Conv., Soliman & Mufti* Wks. (1853) I. 355/1 My commands are... that praises be offered up in every mosk. 1877 A. B. EDWARDS *Up Nile* ii. 30 A Mahommedan mosque is as much a place of refuge and rest as of prayer. 1896 H. C. TRUMBULL *Threshold Covenant* i. iv. 37 A Muhammadan is always careful to put his right foot first in crossing over the threshold of a mosk.

b. *the mosque*: Those who worship in mosques; the body of Muslims.

1779 BURKE *Corr.* (1844) II. 270, I could not justify to myself to give to the synagogue, the mosque, or the pagoda, the language which your pulpits so liberally bestow upon a great part of the Christian world. 1856 R. A. VAUGHAN *Mystics* I. 326 Those Sufis who proclaimed the difference between the Church and the Mosque of little moment.

2. *attrib. (or adj.) and Comb.*, as *mosque-lamp*, *-tower*, *worship*; *mosque-like* *adj.* Also *mosque Gothic*, ? a variety of Gothic influenced by Saracenic architecture.

1753 H. WALPOLE *Let. to Chute* 4 Aug., The style has a propensity to the Venetian or *mosque Gothic. 1900 *Daily News* 7 Apr. 5/5 A *mosque lamp that is 14th century Arab work. 1857 S. OSBORN *Quedah* xx. 274 In the centre of the town a *mosquelike building rose amongst the trees. 1892 E. REEVES *Homeward Bound* 224 At 9 p.m. a Moor ascends to the top of the *mosque tower and calls the hour of prayer. 1711 SHAFTESB. *Charac.* (1737) I. 26 There is hardly now in the world so good a Christian... who, if he happen'd to live at Constantinople, or elsewhere under the protection of the Turks, wou'd think it fitting or decent to give any disturbance to their *mosque-worship.

Hence *mosqued* *a.*, abounding in mosques; 'mosquelet, a little mosque; 'mosquistic *a.*, resembling, pertaining to, characteristic of, a mosque.

1902 F. THOMPSON in *Academy* 12 Apr. 378/1 The mosqued Cairene. 1888 *Cornh. Mag.* June 374 A tiny domed mosquelet in a close-set hedge of prickly pear. 1813 FORSYTH *Rem. Excurs. Italy* 362 A roof hooded all over with mosquish cupolas.

mosquet, obs. form of **MUSKET**.

mosqueto (e, obs. forms of **MOSQUITO**.

mosquettier, obs. form of **MUSKETEER**.

mosquetto, mosquit(e, mosquita, variant forms of **MESQUITA**, **MESQUIT**, a mosque.

mosquital (mɒ'ski:təl), *a.* [f. **MOSQUITO** (O + -AL¹.] Of or pertaining to a mosquito.

1890 *Century Dict.* s.v., Mosquital saliva. 1901 *Brit. Med. Jnl.* 6 Apr. 842/1 In support of the 'mosquital origin of malarial fever' Dr. King [in 1883] cited numerous medical authorities.

mosquito (mɒ'ski:təʊ, mɒ-). Forms: 6 *muskyto*, *mosqueta*, 6-8 *musketa*, 7 *muskeito*, *musceto*, *muscheto*, *muskitto*, *musqueeto*, *muskeeto*, 7-8 *musketoe*, *muscato*, *musket*(t)o, 8 *moskito*, *muskeito*, *mosqueto*, 8-9 *moschet*(t)o, *moschito*, *musqueto*, *musquitto*, 9 *musquiteo*, *mosqueto*, 6-*muskitto*, 7-9 *musquito*, 7- *mosquito*. [a. Sp. and Pg. *mosquito*, dim. of *mosca* (:-L. *musca*) fly.

Cf. F. *moustique* (whence *MOUSTICK* *Obs.*), a metathetic alteration of the Sp. word.]

1. A 'gnat' of several different species of the genus *Culex* (esp. *C. mosquito*) and other allied genera, the female of which has a long proboscis, by means of which it punctures the skins of animals (including man) and sucks their blood.

Certain kinds of mosquito are the agents by which the germs of malaria are introduced into the human body.

c1583 M. PHILLIPS in *Hakluyt's Voy.* (1589) 568 We were also oftentimes greatly annoyed with a kinde of flie, .. the Spanyards called them Musketas. 1600 O. E. *Repl. Libel* iii. vii. 35 He is like a flye, or rather, because he speaketh so much for Spaniards, a Spanish mosqueta. 1623 WHITBOURNE *Newfoundland* 99 A very little nimble fly... which is called a Muskeito. 1625 G. PERCY in *Purchas Pilgrims* IV. 1685 Their bodies are all painted red to keepe away the biting of Muscetos. 1634 W. WOOD *New Eng. Prosp.* (1865) 51 The fourth is a Musketoe which is not unlike to our Gnats in England. 1655 E. TERRY *Voy. E. India* 123 In the night we were... very much disquieted with another sort [of fly] called Musqueetoes. 1665 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (1677) 121 Howbeit the Muskitto or Gnats pestered us extremely. 1672 W. HUGHES *Amer. Phys.* 9 That very small black and poysonous Fly, called a Muscato. 1674 JOSSELYN *Voy. New Eng.* (1675) 95 The countrie is strangely incommodated with flies, which the English call Musketas. 1702 C. MATHER *Magn. Chr.* vi. i. (1852) 351 They were... grievously infested with moschetos. 1745 *Lond. Mag.* 396 Peach Trees... which are Nurseries of Musketos and other Vermin. 1747 FRANKLIN *Lett. Wks.* 1887 II. 98 If a musqueto... were to light on one of them. 1796 STEDMAN *Surinam* II. xx. 90 We were almost devoured by the clouds of gnats or musquitos, which arose from a neighbouring marsh. 1825 J. NEAL *Bro. Jonathan* I. 217 Kept awake all the night before by the wolves or moschetoes. 1837 LANDOR *Pentameron* i. Wks. 1853 II. 310/2 The peopled region is peopled chiefly with monsters and moschitoes. 1858 LYTTON *Alice* iv. ix, At Venice I was bit to death by musquitos. 1902 *19th Cent.* Nov. 679 The great drawback to the far north of Sweden is the Mosquitoes.

fig. 1739 CIBBER *Apol.* xvi (1740) 340 While these buzzing Muscatos have been fluttering round their Eyes and Ears. 1863 READE *Hard Cash* I. vii. 210 When a man has a deep anxiety, some human midge or mosquito buzzes at him.

2. *attrib. and Comb.*, as *mosquito-bite*, *-season*, *-sting*; *mosquito-borne*, *-bred*, *-breeding*, *-carried*, *-free*, *-thin* *adjs.*

1805 *Med. Jnl.* XIV. 113 Small lumps resembling *mosquito bites. 1961 M. HYNES *Med. Bacteriol.* (ed. 7) xxv. 392 The Venezuelan virus is also *mosquito-borne, but the reservoir is uncertain. 1898 P. MANSON *Trop. Diseases* i. 17 The *mosquito-bred plasmodial spore. 1926 M. LEINSTER *Dew on Leaf* 208 *Mosquito-breeding ponds. 1909 *Westm. Gaz.* 11 Feb. 2/3 The City of Rio de Janeiro, as regards *mosquito-carried diseases, has... undergone a complete transformation. 1904 *Brit. Med. Jnl.* 17 Sept. 642 The measures taken at Ismailia, which have made it a *mosquito-free and malaria-free sanatorium. 1900 *Ibid.* 10 Feb. 301 In Italy the *mosquito season... extends from the first warm days of spring to the first cold days of autumn or winter. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 798 The scar of a *mosquito sting. 1933 R. CAMPBELL *Flowering Reeds* 26 When to their roost the sacred ibis file, *Mosquito-thin against the fading West.

b. Special comb.: *mosquito-bar* *U.S.*, a kind of mosquito net; *mosquito-bee* (see *quot.*); †*mosquito-bier* (? mistake for *mosquito-bar*); *mosquito-blight*, a plant-bug of the East Indian genus *Helopeltis*; *mosquito-boot*, a boot worn to protect the foot from mosquitoes; *mosquito brigade*, a body of persons engaged in destroying mosquitoes, with a view to the prevention of malaria; *mosquito-bush*, a West Indian shrub (see *quot.*); *mosquito-canopy*, *-curtain*, a canopy or curtain of gauze to keep off mosquitoes; *mosquito coil*, a spiral made from a dried paste of pyrethrum powder with a combustion-supporting substance, which when ignited burns slowly and produces a smoke that inhibits mosquitoes from biting; *mosquito door*, a door designed to exclude mosquitoes from a house; *mosquito-dope* *N. Amer.*, insect repellent; *mosquito-fire*, a fire to keep away mosquitoes; *mosquito-fly*, -gnat (= sense 1); *mosquito hawk* *N. Amer.*, (a) the night-hawk, *Chordeiles minor*; (b) any dragon-fly which preys upon mosquitoes; *mosquito-net*, a net (of lace, gauze, etc.) to keep off mosquitoes; so

mosquito-netting, a coarse fabric with open meshes, used for mosquito-nets; mosquito room, a room from which mosquitoes are excluded; Mosquito State U.S., a nickname for New Jersey; mosquito trousers, trousers designed to protect the legs from mosquitoes; mosquito wire, wire mesh used to exclude mosquitoes.

1828 J. HALE *Let. fr. West* 227 The *mosquito bar . . . is a curtain, of the thinnest gauze, or leno, or some such slight fabric, which admits the air, and excludes the mosquito. 1889 MARY E. BAMFORD *Up & Down Brooks* 65 A section of mosquito-bar was tied over the whole. 1899 D. SHARP *Insects* 11. 61 Some of these Insects [*Melipona*] are amongst the smallest of bees, so that one, or more, species go by the name of 'Mosquito-bees'. 1814 LEWIS & CLARKE *Exped. Missouri* (1803) III. 1082 The mosquitoes have been so troublesome that it was impossible even to write without the assistance of a *mosquito-bier. 1899 D. SHARP *Insects* 11. 562 They are known as *Mosquito blight. The egg is of comparatively large size, and is placed by the bug in the stems of the tea plant. 1774 E. LONG *Hist. Jamaica* III. 884 In those places where they [*sc. mosquitoes*] are very numerous . . . the usual guard for the legs is the *muskeeto-boot, or a kind of half-trouser, made of linen, tied above the knee, and reaching to the shoes. 1945 *Tee Emm* (Air Ministry) V. 36 Mosquito-boots, which are issued to airmen . . . are meant to be worn in the evenings. This is a malaria precaution. 1956 E. AMBLER *Night-Comers* i. 1 The mosquito boots and the sweat-stained hats. 1904 *Brit. Med. Jnl.* 17 Sept. 631 The operations of the *mosquito brigade were very largely devoted to treating cesspits which were the breeding grounds of *Stegomyia*. 1750 G. HUGHES *Barbadoes* 169 *Musketto-Bush. This derives its name from its either real or pretended service in driving away by its smell Musketoes from bed-chambers. 1885 *Cassell's Encycl. Dict.*, *Mosquito-canopy. 1963 *Pyrethrum Post* VII. 22/2 *Mosquito coils, as their name implies, are used to prevent adult mosquitoes from biting, particularly during the hours of sleep and are therefore designed to burn for about 8 hours. 1971 *Inside Kenya Today* Mar. 46/2 The prospects for a mosquito coils market [*printed marker*] in the Far East are very promising, and if this market is fully exploited, pyrethrum powder will be a more important product of the pyrethrum industry than it is now. 1972 D. SALE *Love Bite* ii. 31 There are some mosquito coils there, too. Light them at dusk . . . and you won't be troubled. 1819 BOWDICH *Mission to Ashantee* II. xiii. 439 They sleep on bedsteads encircled with *mosquito curtains of bamboo cloth. 1967 P. M. HUBBARD *Custom of Country* (1969) vi. 68 A servant who had been sitting in the veranda got up and held open the *mosquito door. 1903 S. E. WHITE *Forest* 383 Pack one, or absolute necessities for hard trip. . . Knife; *mosquito-dope; compass; match box. 1948 *Chicago Tribune* 11 July 7/1 New mosquito dopes are being tested by fishermen now that the insects are buzzing. 1826 J. F. COOPER *Mohicans* xiv. The smoke which settles above a *mosquito fire. 1802 BINGLEY *Anim. Biog.* (1813) III. 329 The *Musquito-fly is . . . a large variety of the Common Gnat. 1828 G. W. BRIDGES *Ann. Jamaica* II. xiii. 130 *Culex pipiens*, the *mosquito gnat. 1709 J. LAWSON *New Voyage to Carolina* 144 East-India Bats or *Musquito Hawks, are the Bigness of a Cuckoo, and much of the same colour. 1737 J. BRICKELL *Nat. Hist. N. Carolina* 163 The Musketoe-Hawks, are Insects, so called, from their continually hunting after Musketoes, and killing and eating them. 1782 P. H. BRUCE *Mem.* 424 Musketoe hawks. 1832 J. PICKERING *Inquiries of Emigrant* 59 Thousands of long large flies, similar to the English dragon fly, but a little smaller, are flying about the fields; they are called musquito hawks, on account of their killing and living on those insects. 1851 *Southern Planter* (Richmond, Va.) July 195/2 Unlike the . . . mosquito hawk of the South [*the joint worm*] does not make its appearance suddenly. 1866 W. R. KING *Sportsman & Naturalist in Canada* 108 The somewhat rare swallow-tail or musquito-hawk, . . . soaring in pursuit of insects. 1894 NEWTON *Dict. Birds* 593 *Mosquito-hawk*, a name in America for the species of *Chordeiles* (Nightjar). 1938 G. CASH *I like Brit. Columbia* 187 A mosquito hawk zoomed belatedly overhead. 1967 E. B. NICKERSON *Kayaks to Arctic* ix. 77 We learned . . . that in my father's childhood they [*sc. dragonflies*] had been called 'mosquito hawks'. 1745 *London Mag.* Nov. 551/2 To scorn Umbrellas and *Musketto-Nets, as Jamaican and Carolean Effeminacies. 1764 SMOLLETT *Trav.* xxiii. (1766) I. 354 Instead of curtains, there is a . . . mosquito net, made of a kind of gauze. 1867 M. E. HERBERT *Cradle Lands* i. 3 One comfort only was wanting in this hotel, and that was mosquito-nets. 1969 I. KEMP *Brit. G.I. in Vietnam* viii. 160 The unexpected comforts of a camp bed, an air mattress, and a mosquito net. 1974 P. DICKINSON *Poison Oracle* iv. 111 He had packed the medicines, clothes, mosquito net, compass. 1840 J. B. FRASER *Trav. Koordistan*, etc. I. viii. 221 The bed being without curtains or *mosquito netting. 1885 *Encycl. Brit.* XVIII. 829/2 A piece of . . . mosquito-netting made into a bag. 1949 M. MEAD *Male & Female* viii. 171 We asked Tomi . . . to . . . stop up the crevices between the mosquito wire and the . . . floor of our *mosquito-room. 1923 *World Almanac* (N.Y.) 422 Nicknames of the States. . . N.J. 'Jersey Blues', 'Garden', 'New Spain', *'Mosquito'. 1930 in G. E. Shankle *Amer. Nicknames* (1937) 376 We get the scornful title, the *Mosquito State*, because we seem to have our share of these industrious and bloodthirsty insects. 1792 SCOTT *Let.* 10 Sept. (1932) I. 22 Wading through the mosses upon this errand, accoutred with the long gun, a jacket, *mosquito trousers, and a rough cap. 1828 MRS. B. HALL *Let.* 27 Apr. in *Aristocratic Journey* (1931) 261 We got her a pair of mosquito trousers. 1949 *Mosquito wire [see *mosquito room*].

c. mosquito boat, (a) (see quot. 1914); (b) a motor-torpedo boat; mosquito craft, small light vessels adapted for rapid manœuvring. So mosquito fleet, a fleet of such vessels; mosquito-built a., said of a light vessel adapted for being rapidly manœuvred.

1804 LARWOOD *No Gun Boats* 18 Man and victual the Musquito Fleet (as Wit in its wantonness has described it). 1824 W. IRVING *T. Trav.* II. 242 A little rakish, musquito-built vessel, that could run into all kinds of waters. 1850 H.

MELVILLE *White Jacket* II. iii. 12 All the musquito craft of Abba Thule, king of the Pelews. 1884 *Pall Mall G.* 15 Sept. 1/2 Have we a sufficiently numerous mosquito fleet of torpedo boats, steam launches, and picket boats? 1914 *Dialect Notes* IV. 150 *Mosquito boat*, small river craft carrying light guns. 1940 *Topeka* (Kan.) *State Jnl.* 29 Apr. 2 (headline) Trial run for 'mosquito boat'. 1944 in R. W. Zandvoort et al. *War-time Eng.* (1957) 158 You always drive a boat; but do not refer to any of them as musquito craft. Hence mo'squitoey, mo'squitoish adjs., infested with mosquitoes.

1857 THOREAU *Maine W.* (1894) 259 The bank would often be too steep, or else too low and grassy, and therefore musquitoey. 1880 SENIOR *Trav. & Trout in Antipodes* 185, I was assured it was unbearably hot, muggy, musquitoish, rainy, and stormy at Auckland. 1888 LEES & CLUTTERBUCK *B.C.* 1887: *Brit. Columbia* xxxv. (1892) 382 Golden . . . looked . . . not nearly so musquitoey as when we last saw it.

mosquito, variant of MESQUITA, a mosque.

Mosquito, var. MISKITO a. and sb.

mosquo, -quy, obs. forms of MOSQUE.

moss (mɒs), sb.¹ Forms: 1, 3, 6 mos, 2, 6 mose, 4-6 mosse, 5 moos, mosh, 4- moss. [OE. *mos* neut., bog (also 12th c. *mose* moss), corresponding to MDu., MLG. *mos* bog, also moss, lichen, mildew (Du. *mos* moss), OHG., MHG. *mos* (mod.G. *moos*) bog, moss, MSw., Da. *mos*:—OTeut. **muso*]; declensional variants are represented by Flemish *moze* mud, ON. *mose* wk. masc., bog, moss, Sw. *mosse* masc., bog, *mossa* fem., moss. From a different ablaut-grade of the same root (OTeut. **meus-*, *meuz-*) are OE. *mēos* (? masc.) moss (see *MESE sb.*¹), OHG. *mios* masc., moss (mod.G. *mies* masc., neut., moss, lichen; in some dialects bog), ON. *mýr-r* MIRE sb.¹ Cognates outside Teut. (f. Indogermanic **mus-*) are L. *muscus* moss, OSl. *mūchū* moss, ? Lith. *musai* scum on sour milk. The Fr. *mousse* fem. (Pr. *mossa*), moss, is prob. of Teut. origin.

All branches of Teut. exc. Gothic have the word or its cognates in both the senses 'bog' and 'moss' (the plant). As moss is the characteristic plant of bogs, there is no reason for doubting the identity of the word in the two senses. Which is the prior sense is doubtful; the fact that the cognates outside Teut. have the sense 'moss' only is not decisive. The sense 'bog' is the only one known in OE.; but the use as the name of the plant (called in OE. *mēos*) presumably existed in OE., as a late adoption from continental Teut. would be very improbable. The 12th c. northern form *mose* (sense 3, quot. c 1150) is perh. adopted from ON.; it cannot be the ancestor of the mod. form with unvoiced (s).]

I. 1. a. A bog, swamp, or morass; a peat-bog. (Chiefly Sc. and north. dial.)

975 *Grant in Birch Cartul. Sax.* III. 646 Of *pære dic* in *pæt micle* mos; of *pæm* mos in *pæt sic*. c 1260 [cf. PEAT-MOSS 1]. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* VIII. 167 Apon athir syde Wes a gret moss, mekill & braid. ? a 1400 *Morte Arth.* 2014 The mosse and the marrasse. 1485 *Rolls of Parl.* VI. 382/1 Ourre Mosse, in ourre Countie of Lancaster. 1486 *Bk. St. Albans* Eivb. In moore or in moos he hidyth hem fast. 1535 COVERDALE *Jer.* xiv. 6 The wilde Asses shall stonde in the Mosse. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* (Rolls) I. 19 The mos, the mure, the craigis, and the clewis. 1573 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xxxix. 347 He raid throu montanes many, mose, and myre. a 1706 EVELYN *Sylva* I. xviii (1776) 228 In many of the mosses of the West-Riding of Yorkshire are often dug up Birch-trees that burn and flame like Fir. 1790 BURNS *Tam o' Shanter* 7 We think na on the lang Scots miles, The mosses, waters, slaps, and styles. 1810 SCOTT *Lady of L.* I. v. With anxious eye he wandered o'er Mountain and meadow, moss and moor. 1813 BAKEWELL *Introd. Geol.* (1815) 259 The great mass of Cree in Galloway lies close upon the sea, on a bed of clay. 1880 HAUGHTON *Phys. Geog.* v. 221 The White Nile takes its origin in a gigantic boggy plain or moss.

b. Wet spongy soil; bog.

1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* I. 9 Scharpe and hard hillis full of mosse, more and marrase. 1769 *De Foe's Tour Gt. Brit.* (ed. 7) III. 332 A Tract of Ground full of Holes, filled with a boggy Substance, which in this Country is called Moss. 1773 *Gentl. Mag.* XLIII. 265 The Solway-flow contains 1300 acres of very deep and tender moss. 1887 STEVENSON *Merry Men* i. The road . . . went over rough boulders, so that a man had to leap from one to another, and through soft bottoms where the moss came nearly to the knee.

2. Border dial. [Short for *moss-crop*: see 6 b.] Cotton-grass, *Eriophorum vaginatum*.

1798 R. DOUGLAS *Agric. Surv. Roxb.* 108 Early in spring, sheep, in marshy districts, feed much upon the *Eriophorum vaginatum*, called by the farmers and their shepherds *moss*. 1893 *Northumbld. Gloss.*, *Moss*, the first shoots and the flower stalks of the cotton grass, *Eriophorum vaginatum*.

II. The plant.

3. Any of the small herbaceous cryptogamous plants constituting the class *Musci*, some of which form the characteristic vegetation of bogs, while others grow in crowded masses covering the surface of the ground, or of stones, trees, etc. In popular language, the term is often extended to small cryptogams of other orders, esp. lichens and lycopods, and occas. to small phanerogams resembling mosses in appearance and habit.

a. collect. Plants of this kind massed together.

Formerly often referred to as a material for filling the chinks between roofing slabs or slates, or for stopping crevices in mill-dams; also as bedding for cattle.

? c 1150 *Durham Gloss.*, *Muscus*, moss. 1324-5 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 15 Mulieribus colligentibus mosse pro eodem [stagnol]. 1355-6 *Ibid.* 557 Cum collectione Bruerae et Mos pro eodem [molendino]. ? 1370 *Robt. Cicyle* 59 Fyftene yere he levyd thare, Wyth rotys, and grasse, and evylle fare, And alle of mosse hyr clothyng was. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. xv. 282 Poule *primus heremita* had parroked hym-selue, þat no man mizte hym se for mosse and for leues. c 1400 MAUNDEV. (1839) xxx. 304 The Wallis ben eovered alle over with Mosse. 1447 BOKENHAM *Seyntys* (Roxb.) 51 A sparrow fedyngh hyr bryddes she seye In a nest made of mosh & cleye. 1485 CAXTON *St. Wenefr.* 5 The mosse that groweth vpon the sayde stones smellyth lyke encense. 1502 *Mem. Ripon* (Surtees) III. 267 Rogero Sclayter, 6d., tegenti super cameram . . . Sclaytston, 4d., ad idem opus, ac del mosse, 1d., pro dicto opere. 1523 FITZHERB. *Husb.* § 132 Crophe them [*sc. the trees*] in wynter that thy beestes maye eate . . . the mosse of the bowes. 1573-4 *Rewley Actts.* (Feuillerat) 193 Torchebearers vj attyed in Mosse & Ivye. 1588 SHAKS. *Tit. A.* II. iii. 95 The Trees . . . Ore-come with Mosse, and balefull Misselto. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 340 Mosse is a Kinde of Mould, of the Earth, and Trees. But it may be better sorted as a Rudiment of Germination. 1657 W. COLES *Adam in Eden* xv. 31 The last [sort] which is the Mosse of a dead Mans Skull is ofter brought out of Ireland, then found with Us. 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 514 ¶ 2, I saw three figures seated on a bank of moss. 1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v., There is also a kind of greenish moss growing on human skulls that have been long exposed to the air, called *usnea humana*, or *muscus calvarius*. The antients made a deal of use of it as an astringent, &c. 1765 A. DICKSON *Treat. Agric.* iv. vi. (ed. 2) 483 Moss is commonly ranked in the class of vegetables. 1784 COWPER *Task* i. 270 Hence, ancle-deep in moss and flow'ry thyme, We mount againe. 1809 *Med. Jnl.* XXI. 398, I packed it carefully in fresh moss. c 1830 MRS. SHERWOOD in *Houlston Tracts* III. lxi. 8 Is it not a deal, a great deal to me, to see the one whom I love best in all the world wearing away like moss under a dripping rock, from trouble and from weariness. 1864 SKEAT *Uhland's Poems* 312 On couch of moss sat Merlin.

fig. 1559 *Mirr. Mag.*, *Dk. Suffolk* xx, Affirming me to have brought the realm to mosse. 1679 C. NESSE *Antichrist* Ded., Nobility . . . is but the moss of time. 1680 H. MORE *Apocal. Apoc.* 353 The rest being no part of that . . . Christianity, but at best mere moss and filth added to it.

b. Proverb. a rolling stone gathers no moss: used to imply that a man who restlessly roams from place to place, or constantly changes his employment will never grow rich. Hence, in slang or allusive use, *moss* occas. = money.

[Cf. Cotgrave s.v. *Mousse*, *jamais tu ne cueilleras mousse*, Thou wilt neuer grow rich; from the Prouerbe; *Pierre qui se remue n'accueille point de mousse*; Pro. The rolling stone gathers no Mosse.]

[1362, c 1460: cf. *MOSS v.* 1 a.] a 1541 WYATT *How to Use the Court* 4 On the stone that styll doth turne about, There groweth no mosse. These prouerbes yet do last. 1546 J. HEYWOOD *Prov.* (1867) 26 The rolling stone neuer gatherth mosse. 1548 BRADFORD *Let.* in *Foxe A. & M.* (1583) 1662/2 A tumbling stone gathereth no mosse. 1621 SANDERSON *Serm.* I. 212 Some men are ever restless, . . . every new crotchet putteth them into a new course. But thes rowling stones carry their curse with them; they seldom gather mosse. a 1635 NAUNTON *Fragm. Reg.* (Arb.) 48 He [Rawleigh] foresaw his own destiny; that he was first to roul . . . before he could come to a repose, and as the stone doth by long lying gather mosse. 1853, 1866 [see ROLLING STONE 1]. 1914 G. B. SHAW *Misalliance* p. lxxxiv, We keep repeating the silly proverb that a rolling stone gathers no moss, as if moss were a desirable parasite. 1936 A. CHRISTIE *ABC Murders* xxxiv. 241 You have been the rolling stone—and you have gathered very little moss. You were bitterly jealous of your brother's wealth.

c. With a and pl.: A species or kind of moss.

1562 TURNER *Herbal* II. 36 Lichen . . . cleueth vnto watery stones, or such as at the leste are someyme sprynkled wyth water as a mosse. 1691 RAY *Creation* 1 (1692) 100 Such Mosses as grow upon Walls, the Roofs of Houses [etc.]. 1785 MARTYN *Rousseau's Bot.* xxxii. (1794) 491 The Mosses, have leaves like the more perfect vegetables, distinct from the stalk. 1814 SCOTT *Ld. of Isles* III. xiv. On high Benmore green mosses grow. 1849 LYELL *2nd Visit U.S.* (1850) II. xxxii. 215, I saw, on the damp ground beneath the trees, abundance of mosses, with scarcely a blade of grass. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* s.v. *Mosses*, Small species of *Sedum* . . . are sometimes termed Mosses—of course merely on account of their habit. 1882 VINES tr. *Sachs' Bot.* 903 Such as the Ferns, *Equisetaceæ*, the Mosses, and others.

d. Applied to sea-weed. rare.

1543 TRAHERON *Vigo's Chirurg.* (1586) 436 Coraline, corolina, is thought to be Brien, which is mosse growing to stones in the sea. 1601 CHESTER *Love's Mart.* (1878) 82 Mosse of the Sea, and yellow Succorie. 1830 TENNYSON *Mermaid* 49 In the hueless mosses under the sea. 1895 MAR. L. POOL *Boss in Chapbook* III. 478 Granny often wheeled her to the breakerware where she could see the moss gathered. *Ibid.*, The water had gone far out so that one could get to one of the ledges where the moss grew.

4. With defining word.

American moss, the dried stems of Florida moss, which are used in upholstery; animal moss = *moss-animal*; black moss = *Florida moss*; Canary moss, *Parmelia perlata*, a lichen used for dyeing (*Treas. Bot.* 1866); Ceylon moss, the common name for *Plocaria candida*, which is imported from Sri Lanka (Ceylon) with some other species (*Treas. Bot.*); see also quot. 1889; † chin-cough moss, ? = *chalice-moss* (CHALICE 4); club-foot moss = CLUB-MOSS (*Cent. Dict.* 1890); Corsican moss (see quot. 1866); film moss, *Hymenostomum* (*Treas. Bot.*); Florida moss, *Tillandsia usneoides*; flowering moss U.S., (a) the creeping evergreen plant, *Pyxidanthera barbulate*; (b) = *moss-pink* (see 7 d); (c) *Sedum pulchellum* (Britton & Brown *Flora* 1896-8); † hairy moss, ? = *hair moss* (HAIR sb. 10); † head moss (see quot. 1688); heath-moss (see quot. 1753); idle-moss (see quot. 1866); Jaffna moss, *Alectoria sarmentosa*, a dye lichen collected in Sri Lanka (Ceylon) (*Treas. Bot.* 1866); see also quot. 1889; snake moss, *Lycopodium clavatum* (*Treas. Bot.*).

Suppl. 1874); velvet moss, *Gyrophora murina* (Ibid.); white moss, a name for various lichens. Also BEARD-moss, BOG-moss, CARRAGEEN moss, CHALICE moss, CLUB-moss, HORNED moss, ICELAND MOSS, LONG-moss, etc., q.v. as main words or under their first element.

1597 Hairy moss [see GOLDEN a. 10 b]. 1610 Chin-cough moss [see chalice-moss, CHALICE 4]. 1653 WALTON Angler iv. 96 White Moss, which grows on some heaths, and is hard to be found. 1753 CHAMBERS Cycl. Supp., *Heath-moss*, *Coralloides*, in botany, the name of a genus of the mosses. *Ibid.* s.v. *Heath-moss*, Of the Cup-mosses, with less perfect cups, the following are the known species: 1. The skewer *Coralloides*. . . It is commonly called *horned Moss*. 1796 W. MARSHALL W. *England* I. 222 During the winter months, a West Devonshire Orchard. . . appears as if hung with hoar frost; owing to the *white moss* which hangs in ribbons from its boughs. 1857 GRAY *First Lessons Bot.* (1866) 34 We have two or three flowering air-plants in the Southern States, . . one of them is . . the Long-Moss, or Black Moss, so called. 1866 *Treas. Bot.*, *Moss*, *Corsican*, a supposed vermifuge, once in some repute, but now almost exploded. If genuine, it should consist of *Gracilaria Helminthochorton*, one of the rose-sporèd *Alga*, but for this the common *Laurencia obtusa* is frequently substituted. *Ibid.*, *Moss*, *idle*, an old name for various tree lichens, especially those which are pendulous. 1882 J. SMITH *Dict. Econ. Plants* 277 American or New Orleans Moss. 1884 *Cassell's Fam. Mag.* Apr. 316/2 A new material for paper. . . is the white moss which grows so largely in Norway and Sweden. 1888 Florida moss [see *moss-head* in 7 d below]. 1889 G. S. BOULGER *Uses of Plants* 50 Ceylon Moss, *Jaffna Moss*. . . (*Sphaerococcus lichenoides*, Agardh) another of the Floridæ from . . Ceylon, Burma, etc. . . now used as a demulcent food jelly for invalids. 1890 *Century Dict.*, Animal moss.

5. *transf.* a. An excrescence or incrustation resembling moss; esp. the mossy covering of the stalk and calyx of the moss rose.

1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* 278 The Hedg-hog. . . is . . beset . . with sharpe thorney haire, . . and those sharpe prickles are couered with a kind of soft mosse. 1837 T. RIVERS *Rose Amateur's Guide* 6 The Double Moss Rose. . . covered with that glandular excrescence which we term moss. 1864 LOWELL *Fireside Trav.* 10 Coals, over which a gray, soft moss of ashes grew.

b. *Confectionery.* (See *quots.*) ? *Obs.*

1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Moss*, . . Also a kind of fine Sugar-Work, made by Confectioners, in Imitation of Moss. 1727 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Confectioner*, Pastils and Mosses which are sugar works that may be made in the season. 1841 *Guide to Trade, Baker* 64 [Cakes] *Moss*.—Rub a little rort cake paste through a fine sieve, and it will look like moss. Gently squeeze a little together, about the size of half-a-crown, and bake them.

c. *slang.* (See *quot.*)

1796 *Grose's Dict. Vulgar T.* (ed. 3), *Moss*, a cant term for lead, because both are found on the tops of buildings.

d. *Ellipt.* for *moss green*.

1897 *Sears Roebuck Catal.* 333/1 Crepe Tissue Paper. . . in the following colors. . . Apple, Moss, Grass, Nile and Sea Green. 1923 *Daily Mail* 26 May 1 (Advnt.), Superb colours, including: Rose Pink, . . Moss, Tomato. 1971 *Vogue* Dec. 148/2 Jersey. . . colours. . . rosewood, oak, moss.

e. *Hair. slang.*

1921 in BERRY & VAN DEN BARK *Amer. Thes. Slang* § 121/43. 1966 J. S. COX *Illustr. Dict. Hairdressing* 99/2 *Moss*. (1) Head hair. *Slang.* (2) Pubic hair. *Vulgarism.*

III. Combinations.

6. In sense 1.

a. *General comb.*, as *moss-bank*, *-bound adj.*, *-cart*, *-field*, *-fog* (FOG sb.¹ 2), *-ground*, *-hole*, *-land*, *-pit*, *-pot* (= hole), *-sod*, *-traversing adj.*, *-work*.

1799 J. ROBERTSON *Agric. Perth* 494 He then digs a new drain at the foot of the *moss-bank. 1840 J. BUEL *Farmer's Comp.* 206 If the land is poor, or *moss-bound. 1834 *Brit. Husb.* I. 165 A peculiar sort of cart. . . called a *moss-cart, which appears to be admirably adapted to the application of marl. . . to the surface of peaty soils. 1527 in *Lanc. Wills* (Chetham Soc.) I. 25, I will that the said John have. . . the *moss fylds. . . in the severall holdings of the said John Dutton [and others]. 1831 W. PATRICK *Pop. Descr. Plants Lanarksh.* Pref. 20 Tracts of land, . . yielding chiefly Heather . . and *Moss-fogs, such as Sphagnums, Bryums, Polytrichums. 1584 COGAN *Haven Health* (1636) 258 In Lankshire, in their *moss grounds where they dig their turves, there is great store of it. 1746 *Compl. Farmer* s.v. *Watering Flax*, *Moss-holes. . . frequently answer well for watering the flax. 1887 T. DARLINGTON *Folk-Speech S. Cheshire* 264 *Moss-land, boggy land. 1934 *Geogr. Jnrl.* LXXXIII. 425 The surviving mosslands of the Lancashire plain. 1971 *Daily Tel.* 3 July 9/2 Greater provision for visitors is planned for the Wildfowl Trust's projected reserve at Martin Mere, on the mosslands east of Southport. c 1510 *Reg. Burrough* lf. v. b (P.R.O.), Hey hille lyes betwix the scharthe Hylle and *Mosse pyttes. 1845 JANE ROBINSON *Whitehall* xl. II. 191 What hath any of us done, that grace should come and lug us out of the *moss-pot into which we have strayed of our own folly? 1844 STEPHENS *Bk. Farm* III. 1038, I cover with *moss-sods (from the turf-banks) laid perfectly close, the shear of each fitted to the other. 1785 BURNS *Address to Deil* 73 And aft your *moss-traversin Spunkies Decoy the wight that late an' drunk is. 1799 J. ROBERTSON *Agric. Perth* 509 Though *moss-work be laborious.

b. In names of plants growing in bogs: as *moss-berry*, the cranberry, *Vaccinium Oxycoccus*; *moss-corn*, the silverweed, *Potentilla anserina*; *moss-crop*, (a) applied to various species of cotton-grass, esp. *Eriophorum vaginatum* and *E. polystachion*; (b) see *moss-corn* above; (c) the tufted club-rush, *Scirpus cæspitosus*; *moss-rush*, goose-corn, *Juncus squarrosus*; *moss-whin*, *Genista anglica*; *moss-willow*, ? *Salix fusca*.

1732 J. MARTYN *Tournefort's Hist. Plants* II. 153 *Oxycoccus*. . . Cran-berries, . . *Moss-berries, or Moor-

berries. 1868 *Rep. U.S. Commissioner Agric.* (1869) 178 Among them [sc. small fruits] may be noted. . . mossberries [etc.]. 1818 HOGG *Brownie* of B. etc. II. 269 He [sc. a boar] found nothing to eat, save one or two *moss-corns [etc.]. c 1475 *Cath. Angl.* 244/2 (Addit. MS.) A *Mosse croppe. 1696 PLUKENET *Opera Bot.* (1769) II. 201 *Juncus alpinus* cum caudâ Leporina. . . *Moss-Crops* Vestmorlandicis dicitur. 1808-18 JAMIESON, *Moss-corns*, Silver-weed, . . also called *Moss-crops*, and *Moor-grass*. 1815 *Pennecook's Descr. Tweed*, 53 note, Their [sc. sheep's] earliest spring food is a plant bearing a white cotton head, vulgarly designed *Moss-crop*. 1879 J. LUCAS in *Zoologist* Sept. 356 Sheep feed greedily on the flowers of the moor-silk (cotton-grass), or, as it is termed in the dale [Nidderdale] 'Moss-crops and cutthroats'. 1762 W. HUDSON *Flora Angl.* 130 *Juncus culmo nudo*. . . *Moss-rush or Goose-corn. 1863 *Prior Plant-n.* 154 *Moor-whin*, or *Moss-whin, a whin that grows on bleak heaths and mosses. *Genista anglica*, L. a 1869 C. SPENCER *Fr. Braes of Carse* (1898) 60 Lichen, and liver grass, And the *moss willow Curtain the narrow pass.

c. *Special comb.*: *moss-cheeper*, (a) the meadow pipit, *Anthus pratensis*; (b) *white winged moss-cheeper*, the reed-bunting, *Emberiza schoeniclus*; *moss-earth*, earth composed of, or largely mixed with, peat; *moss-flow*, a semi-fluid part of a bog or morass; *moss-oak*, oak-wood preserved in a black state in peat-bogs, etc., bog-oak; also, a seat made out of bog-oak; *moss-reeve*, 'a bailiff or reeve appointed to regulate claims for land on the mosses' (*Cheshire Gloss.* 1886); *moss-tenant*, the tenant of a moorland farm; *moss-wood*, the wood of trees found buried in peat-bogs. Also MOSS-HAG, MOSS-TROOPER.

1684 SIBBALD *Scotia Illustrata* II. II. 22 *Titlinga*, Titling, or *Moss-cheeper. 1901 *Shooting Times* 22 June 21/2 The reed bunting is almost entirely known in the North of Ireland as the 'white winged moss-cheeper'. 1805 W. AITON (title) *A Treatise on the origin, qualities, and cultivation of* *Moss-earth. 1816 SCOTT *Old Mort.* viii, The hundreds forced from their ain habitations to the deserts, mountains, muirs, mosses, *moss-flows, and peat-hags. 1785 BURNS *Halloween* xxiix, He taks a swirlie, auld *moss-oak, For some black, grouseme Carlin. 1824 MACTAGGART *Gallowid. Encycl.* (1876) 23 He claps his auld bum down on the mossaik by the cheek o' the chaumer door. 1552 in *Picton L'pool Munic. Rec.* (1883) I. 59 *Moss Reeves Thos Eyre Jno Sudley. 1799 J. ROBERTSON *Agric. Perth* 496 The obloquy of becoming a *moss-tenant gradually became less regarded. 1686 PLOT *Staffordsh.* 217 This *moss-wood (as some call it) grew not far from where found.

7. In sense 3.

a. *simple attrib.*, as *moss-bank*, *-bed*, *-root*.

1742 COLLINS *Oriental Ecl.* III. 18 The violet-blue, that on the moss-bank grows. 1830 TENNYSON *Merman* 39 Soft are the moss-beds under the sea. 1883 G. MEREDITH *Poems & Lyrics* 131 Rich with life as moss-roots breathe of earth In the first plucking of them.

b. *instrumental*, as *moss-bearded*, † *-begrown*, *-bordered*, *-cankered*, *-clad*, *-covered*, *-crowned*, *-dappled*, *-hung*, *-inwoven*, *-lain*, *-lined*, *-mantled*, *-shadowed*, † *-thrummed*, *-woven*.

1851 H. MELVILLE *Moby Dick* III. ii. 26 Venerable *moss-bearded Daniel Boone. 1959 D. DAVIE *Forests of Lithuania* iv. 37 A moss-bearded oak that bears The weight of full five hundred years. c 1490 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) xxxiii. 150 It es all *mosse begrown and couerd so with mosse and with brusche. 1668 H. MORE *Div. Dial.* v. xxxiii. (1713) 507 *Philoth.* . . It was not still to have ly'n unpolished or Moss-begrown. 1849 M. ARNOLD *New Sirens* xxx, By *moss-border'd statues sitting. 1904 KIPLING *Traffics & Discoveries* 304 The *moss-cankered oak and beech. 1747 LD. LYTTLETON *Mem. Lady* 90 Or under Campden's *moss-clad mountains hoar. 1792 MARY WOLLSTONECR. *Rights Wom.* v. 253 *Moss-covered opinions. . . indolently adopted only because age has given them a venerable aspect. 1742 COLLINS *Oriental Ecl.* II. 24 Here, where no springs in murmurs break away, Or *moss-crown'd fountains mitigate the day. 1945 J. BETJEMAN *New Bats in Old Belfries* 6 The view from my bedroom of *moss-dappled path. 1869 'MARK TWAIN' *Innoc. Abr.* 421 Look down upon these *moss-hung ruins. 1818 SHELLEY *Marengi* xiv, And hillocks heaped of *moss-inwoven turf. 1819 KEATS *Ode to Psyche* 57 There by zephyrs, streams, and birds, and bees, The *moss-lain Dryads shall be lulled to sleep. 1727-46 THOMSON *Summer* 625 An ample chair, *moss-lined and overhead, By flowering umbrage shaded. 1923 R. GRAVES *Feather Bed* 11 By falls of scree, *moss-mantled slippery rock. 1931 C. DAY LEWIS *From Feathers to Iron* 19 The virgin spring moss-shadowed near the shore. 1613-16 W. BROWNE *Brit. Past.* II. i, Each *mosse-thrumb'd mountaine bends. 1779 MASON *Eng. Gard.* III. 205 Their *moss-woven nest.

c. *similative*, as *moss-like*.

1648 HERRICK *Hesper.*, *Oberon's Palace* 42 *Mosse-like silk. 1881 TYNDALL *Floating Matter of Air* 161 Patches of moss-like matter would appear here and there in the field of the microscope.

d. *Special comb.*: *moss-agate*, a popular name for a variety of agate containing brown or black moss-like dendritic forms; *moss-animal*, *-animalcule*, a bryozoon or polyzoon (see BRYOZOA and POLYZOON); *moss-bag* *Canad.* (see *quot.* 1865); *moss-basket* (see *quot.*); *moss-bass*, 'the large-mouthed black-bass, *Micropterus salmoides*' (*Cent. Dict.* 1890); *moss-bee* = *moss-carder bee* (see below); *moss-box* *Coal-mining*, a stuffing-box filled with moss, used in Kind and Chaudron's method of sinking shafts through water-bearing strata; *moss champion*, a dwarf, perennial, tufted moss-like plant (*Silene acaulis*) with purple flowers, growing in northern latitudes; *moss-carder*,

also *moss-carder bee*, *Bombus muscorum*, a variety of humble-bee; *moss-copper* (see *quot.*); *moss-coral* = *moss-animalcule* (see above); *moss-crêpe* (see *quots.*); *moss-fibre* *Anat.* (see *quot.* 1906); *moss-gold*, a fungus, *Clavaria muscoides*; *moss green*, a green colour resembling that of moss; † *moss hair*, hair resembling moss, 'woolly' hair; *moss-head*, a name given by the Negroes of Charleston, South Carolina, to the hooded merganser, *Mergus cucullatus*; *moss horn* = *mossy horn*; *moss-house*, a garden shelter lined or covered with moss; *moss-locust*, an American name for the rose acacia, *Robinia hispida*; *moss opal*, a variety of opal containing dendritic markings like those of moss-agate; *moss-peat*, peat formed from mosses, esp. those of the genus *Sphagnum*; *moss pink*, a species of phlox (*Phlox subulata*), with dark purple flowers, growing on rocky hills and sandy soils in the central United States; *moss-polyp* = *moss-animalcule* (see above); *moss-rake*, a kind of rake used in gathering Irish moss; *moss-seat*, a mossy seat; also, a seat artificially mossed; *moss-starch* = LICHENIN; † *moss-work*, (a) decoration resembling moss; (b) moss arranged so as to form a covering. See also MOSS-BACK, MOSS-ROSE.

1798 G. MITCHELL tr. D. L. G. Karsten's *Description Minerals in Leskean Mus.* I. 98 Milk white *Moss Agate, traversed by brownish particles; from Ceylon. 1837 J. D. DANA *Syst. Min.* VI. 343 *Dendrachates*. . . was our moss agate. 1845 J. C. ATKINSON in *Proc. Berw. Nat. Club* II. No. 13. 132 Chert, hornstone, and moss agate, may be found. 1904 L. J. SPENCER tr. M. Bauer's *Precious Stones* II. 507 Moss-agate is characterised by the presence of green enclosures, such as are found in many specimens of rock crystal. These enclosures. . . have the general effect of a piece of moss; hence the term moss-agate. 1943 R. D. GEORGE *Minerals & Rocks* xix. 414 Moss agate is similar to agate, but the coloring is in arborescent or moss-like forms. 1947 J. C. RICH *Materials & Methods of Sculpture* viii. 236 Moss agate is a variety of agate whose decorative appearance militates against its use as a sculptural medium. 1962 R. WEBSTER *Gems* I. x. 178 In England and America the term mocha stone is used synonymously with moss agate, but in European countries the green moss agate alone is known as moss agate while the black and red coloured dendritic agate is termed mocha stone. 1881 *Cassell's Nat. Hist.* V. 269 The Bryozoa, or *Moss-animals. 1890 *Century Dict.*, *Moss-animalcule. 1865 MILTON & CHEADLE *N.W. Passage by Land* vi. 85 The *moss-bag' or Indian cradle. This is a board with two side flaps of cloth, which lace together up the centre. The child is laid on its back on the board, packed with soft moss, and laced firmly down, with its arms to its side, and only its head at liberty. 1960 J. J. ROWLANDS *Spindrift* 120 A baby whimpered in its moss bag laced to a back-board. 1963 *Beaver Summer* 37/2 The 15-day-old baby sleeping in a moss bag. 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade*, *Moss-basket, a fancy basket for a room, conservatory, &c., covered with moss. 1863 *Chamb. Encycl.* V. 454/1 One of the most abundant [species of the humble-bee] is the yellow and orange *Moss-bee (*Bombus muscorum*), the *Foggie* of the Scotch. 1877 H. BAUERMAN in *Encycl. Brit.* VI. 63/1 *Moss-box. 1791 CHARLOTTE SMITH *Celestina* IV. 191 Lichen and *moss campion. 1853 *Zoologist* XI. 4097 A *moss-carders' nest. 1861 PERCY *Metallurgy, Fuel*, etc. 359 *Moss-copper. In copper-works this term is commonly used to designate those accumulations of filamentous, or moss-like copper, which are formed in cavities in pigs of certain kinds of regulus. 1955 E. OSTICK *Draper's Encycl.* III. 84 *Moss crêpe is a dress fabric which relies for its characteristic effect on a special yarn called a moss crêpe yarn. 1966 E. PALMER *Plains of Camdeboo* II. 20 The people of Pearston district in dark suits and moss crêpe demurely assembling for church on a Sunday. 1906 CUNNINGHAM *Text-bk. Anat.* (ed. 2) 514 The fibres which end in the granular layer are called *moss-fibres. . . because. . . they present at certain points moss-like thickenings. 1887 HAY *Brit. Fungi* 117 *Clavaria muscoides*, the *Moss-gold. 1884 *West. Daily Press* 29 May 3/7 The rest of the trimmings are in *moss green. 1938 R. FIELD *All this & Heaven Too* (1939) xxxiii. 302 She. . . selected her best dress, the moss-green moire with bands of russet. 1972 H. C. RAE *Shooting Gallery* iii. 210 Tight broadcloth pants in moss green. 1889 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2433/4 Run away. . . a Negro Man of a Tawny Complexion, with *Mosse Hair. 1888 G. TRUMBULL *Bird Names* 75 The colored women often use a large bunch of 'Florida moss', *Tillandsia usneoides*, as a cushion for the heavy loads they carry on their heads, and I am inclined to believe that *Moss-head' was suggested by this practice, rather than by any resemblance to moss in the bird's crest. 1944 H. WENTWORTH *Amer. Dial. Dict.* 398/1 *Mosshorn, n., old cattle; an old cowboy. 1948 H. L. MENCKEN *Amer. Lang. Suppl.* II. xi. 742 *Mosshorn*, an old steer; also, an old cowboy. 1968 R. F. ADAMS *Western Words* (rev. ed.) 201/1 *Mossy horn*, . . also called *moss horn*. ? 1793 COWPER (title) *Inscription for a* *Moss-house in the Shrubbery at Weston. 1824 LOUDON *Encycl. Gard.* (ed. 2) § 1816 Roofed seats, boat-houses, moss houses [etc.], are different modes of forming resting-places containing seats. 1890 *Century Dict.*, *Moss-locust. 1904 L. J. SPENCER tr. M. Bauer's *Precious Stones* II. 386 Milk-opal sometimes exhibits black arborescent markings, or dendrites so-called, similar to those in certain varieties of chalcedony. Opal of this kind is known as *moss-opal. It is cut so as to bring the markings. . . near the surface. 1966 J. SINKANKAS *Mineralogy* II. 447 If containing dendritic or mossy inclusions, it is called moss opal. 1875 S. F. PECKHAM in *Amer. Cycl.* XIII. 217/2 *Moss-peat is oftenest fibrous, and when dried forms elastic masses. 1955 *Times* 21 May 10/6 Bracken. . . is admirable as a mulch, having all the good qualities of moss-peat, plus a high nutrition value. 1974 *Country Life* 2 May 1076/1 Moss peat can be bought from all suppliers of horticultural sundries, in bags or bales. 1856

GRAY *Man. Bot.* (1860) 332 *Phlox subulata* (Ground or *Moss Pink). 1879 tr. *Haeckel's Evol. Man.* II. 369 The *moss-polyps (*Bryozoa*). 1883 *Fisheries Exhib. Catal.* 195 Sponge-hook, *moss-rakes. 1806 J. BLACK *Falls of Clyde* III. 1. 139 Upon a *moss-seat Jamie sits alone, In pensive guise. 1821 SCOTT *Kenilw.* xxxiii, A grotto, ornamented with rustic work and moss-seats. 1615 G. SANDYS *Trav.* 181 The compassed roof adorned with *mos-worke and Mosaique guilding. 1648 HERRICK *Hesper.*, To Robin Red-brest, Laid out for dead, let thy last kindness be With leaves and mosse-work for to cover me.

† **moss**, *sb.*² *Obs.* [? A use of prec.; ? or repr. some eastern word.] A 'head' of raw silk.

1753 HANWAY *Trav.* II. I. v. 18 The moss, or head of silk, often appears fair to the eye, when much coarseness is concealed under it. *Ibid.*, A moss, which is about 60 inches in the round, can be most conveniently reeled off. *Ibid.*, They generally comb the heads of the mosses to deceive the buyer.

moss, *sb.*³ Short for MOSS ROSE.

1837 T. RIVERS *Rose Amateur's Guide* 8 The Perpetual White Moss is a Damask Rose. *Ibid.* 9 The New Striped Moss has not yet bloomed here. 1860 S. R. HOLE *Bk. about Roses* 103 He admires the... Mosses, Chinas and Bourbons.

moss (*moss*), *v.* Forms: 4-5 *mose*, 6-8 *mos*, 7-*moss*. [f. MOSS *sb.*¹]

1. *intr.* To become mossy (in various senses).

1362 LANGL. *P. Pl. A.* x. 101 Selden Mosep pe Marbelston pat men offe treden. c 1460 in *Q. Eliz. Acad.* (1869) 39 Sylton mosseyth the stone pat offtyn ys tornnyd & wende. 1654 GAYTON *Pleas. Notes* II. iii. 42 Sancho's face moss'd, and his chinne had a down sprung out. 1939 G. GREENE *Lawless Roads* iv. 119 Would the Cupid's bow just moss a little more as the flowers dropped?

2. To gather or collect moss.

1700, etc. [implied in MOSSING *vbl. sb.*]. 1895 MAR. L. POOL *Boss in Chapbk.* III. 480 I've moss'd twenty year, 'n' I never slipped to speak of before.

3. *trans.* † a. To cover with moss. *Obs.*

c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* III. 365 Do cley vpon and mose hit al aboute. *Ibid.* 419 Bende as a bowe or vynes that men pleche, And cleme hit, mose it, bynd hit soft aboute.

b. To cover with a growth of moss.

1600 SHAKS. *A. Y. L.* IV. iii. 105 Vnder an old Oake, whose bows were moss'd with age. 1797 W. NICOL *Sc. Forcing Gardener* 175 Washing the branches and stem of trees, which are anywise mossed, with soapsuds and sulphur. 1836 MRS. BROWNING *Poet's Vow* v. x. When years had mossed the stone. 1862 *Maem. Mag.* Sept. 426 How was it [the island] lichened and mossed, ferned and heathered.

fig. 1660 *Waterhouse Arms & Arm.* 3 But when they are sober, learned, and usefull, to let them be Mossed over with the scurf of neglect. 1839 BAILEY *Festus* xxix. (1852) 477 The world shall rest, and moss itself with peace.

† c. To roof with moss (*i.e.* to put moss between or under the slates or tiles). *Obs.*

1591 *Churchw. Acc. Minchinhampton in Archæologia* (1853) XXXV. 436 To William Webbe, the tyler, upon a bargain for mosing and tiling and pynting of the church house and pentises, vjjs. 1657 *Churchw. Acc. Prestwich in Ch. Times* 24 Mar. (1905) 395 Pd. to George Milln's son for mousing the church 01. 06. 08. 1722 *Churchw. Acc. Finghall* (MS.), Pd. for liming & mousing y^c Ch'ch, 10s 6d.

d. To cover the trunks of (cinchona trees) with moss to increase the yield of alkaloid.

1863-4 W. G. McIVOR *Extract fr. Rep. Govt. Cinchona Plantations* §35 With the permission of Government I will at once moss from 7,000 to 10,000 of our largest plants. 1876 *Encycl. Brit.* V. 781/2.

† 4. To remove moss from (trees, etc.). *Obs.*

1677 *Dade's Prognostication* Avij, May... Weed your Hop-Gardens, and take away superfluous Branches, and Moss your Gardens. 1707 MORTIMER *Husb.* (1721) II. 78 If the Moss is much and long... it may... do well to prune off the greatest part of the Branches, and to Moss the rest.

5. *intr.* To work in a peat-bog; to cut and prepare peats.

1866 W. GREGOR *Dial. Banffsh.* 115.

mossalagee, *obs.* f. MUSSALCHEE.

'moss-back. Also *mossy-*. [f. MOSS *sb.*¹ + BACK *sb.*; ? orig. a perversion of *mossbunker*.]

1. *U.S.* a. A name for the menhaden or mossbunker. b. 'A large and old fish, as a bass; so called by anglers, in allusion to the growth of seaweed, etc., which may be found on its back' (*Cent. Dict.* 1890).

1872 SCHELE DE VERE *Americanisms* 87 In the State of New York the same fish [Menhaden] appear under the name of Mossy Back or Mossbunkers.

2. *slang.* a. During the civil war in the United States, one who hid himself to avoid the conscription for the Southern army. *U.S.*

1872 SCHELE DE VERE *Americanisms* 283 The Mossyback... was the man of the South, who secreted himself in a remote forest, or an inaccessible swamp, in order to escape conscription. His name was derived from the quaint fancy that he was determined to keep in hiding till 'the moss should grow on his back'. 1890 *Century Dict.*, *Moss-back*.

b. One 'behind the times'; one attached to antiquated notions; an extreme conservative. Often applied to the farmers of the Western States. Chiefly *N. Amer.*

1878 C. HALLOCK *Amer. Club List & Sportsman's Gloss.* p. viii, *Mossback*, a settler; a homesteader; a pioneer farmer. (Western.) 1884 *Nor' Wester* (Calgary) 3 June 4/1 The local mossback refers to the recent picking up of stones on Stephen Avenue. 1885 *Boston (Mass.) Jnl.* 5 Mar. 2/3 Everybody rejoices over the passage of the bill... We say everybody—we except a few intense mossbacks, who were

known during the war as copperheads. 1891 C. ROBERTS *Adrift Amer.* App. 249 He was followed to the very verge of the wood, and then the exhausted 'mossback' left him to return to the house. 1924 J. BUCHAN *Three Hostages* i. 10, I was becoming such a mossback that I had almost stopped reading the papers. 1935 E. POUND *Let.* 28 Jan. (1971) 266 With De Vechii at Ministry of Education there wd. be more chance of *action* than with some aesthetic mossback, sentimentalizing over Dela Crusca. 1937 J. D. CARR *To wake the Dead* xi. 162 Oh, Chris, you are an old mossback! 1941 J. SMILEY *Hash House Lingo* 38 *Moss back*, conservative eater. 1959 W. A. LEISING *Arctic Wings* 97, I listened to old mossbacks, prospectors, and trappers. 1973 'TREVANIAN' *Loo Sanction* (1974) 212 The moss-backs of the National Gallery had pulled off quite a coup in securing the Marini Horse for a one-day exhibition.

attrib. 1886 *N. Y. Sch. Jnl.* XXXI. 245 You visit a poor drunkard's wife, and in comes the husband, peremptorily ordering you out of door, quoting the moss-back maxim as his authority.

So **moss-backed**, **mossy-backed** *adjs.*

1876 *Congress Rec.* 13 Jan. 411/1 [In the cotton states] those too cowardly to fight... were known as 'mossy-backed rangers' during the war. 1881 *Harper's Mag.* Sept. 640/2 A thorough-bred, mossy-backed mountaineer. 1889 'MARK TWAIN' *Let.* (1917) II. 520 Still mouthing empty reverence for those moss-backed frauds. 1893 *Outing* (U.S.) XXII. 121/2 Earth-worms, fresh from the garden, will lure many a mossy-backed hermit from his lair. 1900 *Speaker* 17 Mar. 644/1 A few malcontents and mossbacked mugwumps. 1963 *Economist* 7 Sept. 826/1 Bankers... found themselves looking hopelessly moss-backed. 1975 G. V. HIGGINS *City on Hill* vi. 148 He's mossbacked and close to a fascist, but he's perfectly sincere.

Mössbauer ('mɔːsbəʊə(r)). *Physics.* The name of Rudolf L. Mössbauer (b. 1929), W. German physicist, used *attrib.* with reference to an effect he reported in 1958, in which gamma rays emitted by an atomic nucleus bound in a crystal exhibit very little Doppler line-broadening (owing to the absence of translational motion of the nucleus) and have almost all the energy released in the transition between nuclear states (owing to the entire mass of the crystal being involved in the recoil of the emitting nucleus, which is consequently very small), so that it is possible to obtain resonance absorption in another similar nucleus with a high degree of precision and hence derive information about the energies and widths of nuclear energy levels; so **Mössbauer effect**, **spectroscopy**, etc.

1960 *Physical Rev. Lett.* IV. 28 (*heading*) Observations on the Mössbauer effect in Fe⁵⁷. 1960 *Ibid.* V. 364/2 The Mössbauer spectrum was observed with an Fe absorber, enriched to 75% Fe⁵⁷ and of equivalent thickness 2.2 mg/cm². 1962 *Listener* 6 Dec. 964/2 Physicists all over the world scramble to examine the 'Mössbauer effect' to find out by how much gravity makes a clock run slow. 1965 PHILLIPS & WILLIAMS *Inorg. Chem.* I. v. 146 The Mössbauer shift can then be correlated with the degree of ionic bonding. Thus the shift of the γ -ray energy from the value found in metallic Sn increases from SnI₄ through SnBr₄, SnCl₄, and SnO₂ to SnF₄. 1966 *Jrnl. Physics & Chem. Solids* XXVII. 85 The Mössbauer effect was used to measure the line shifts and electric quadrupole splittings of the 14.4 keV level of Fe⁵⁷ in absorbers at 81°K and 300°K of the marcasite structure compounds FeS₂, FeSe₂, FeTe₂, and FeSb₂. 1970 *Physics Bull.* June 247/1 The Mössbauer nuclear resonance is the narrowest spectral line so far available. 1971 GREENWOOD & GIBB *Mössbauer Spectrosc.* i. 1 The Mössbauer effect has been detected in a total of 88 γ -ray transitions in 72 isotopes of 42 different elements. 1971 *Sci. Amer.* Oct. 86/2 Mössbauer-effect spectroscopy is now used extensively for studying chemical bonds, the architecture of molecules and the distribution of electronic charge around atoms. 1973 G. M. BANCROFT *Mössbauer Spectrosc.* iii. 47 In comparison to many spectroscopic experiments, the basic Mössbauer equipment is rather simple and inexpensive. *Ibid.*, A Mössbauer spectrum consists of a plot of the number of gamma ray photons transmitted through an absorber as a function of the instantaneous relative velocity of the source with respect to an absorber.

mossbunker ('mɔːsbʌŋkə(r)). Forms: 8 mosbanker, 8-9 mossbonker, 9 mossbanker; 9 (in Du. form) marshbanker; (in mod. Dicts. massbanker, marshbunker, morsebonker, morsbunker, mousebunker); 9- mossbunker. [a. Du. *marsbanker* (formerly also *masbank*), of obscure etymology.] The menhaden.

1792 [see MENHADEN]. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* I. 222 Mossbonker. 1809 W. IRVING *Knickerb.* (1861) 264 A huge moss-bonker. 1868 W. WHITMAN *Poems, Salut au monde* 145, I see ten fishermen waiting—they discover now a thick school of mossbonkers—they drop the joined sein-ends in the water. 1880 GÜNTHER *Fishes* 659 The 'Mossbanker', common on the Atlantic coasts of the United States. 1884 GOODE, etc. *Nat. Hist. Aquatic Anim.* I. 569 This name [Mossbunker]... [has] evidently been transferred from the 'Scad', or 'Horse Mackerel'... known to the Hollanders as the 'Marshbanker' [1888 — *Amer. Fishes* 386 'Marsbanker']. New Jersey uses the New York name with its local variations, such as 'Bunker' and 'Marshbanker'.

attrib. 1881 *N. Y. Times* in Goode *Amer. Fishes* (1888) 112 These smacks are engaged in the menhaden or 'mossbunker' fishery.

mosschette, *obs.* variant of MACHETE.

1827 ROBERTS *Voy. Centr. Amer.* 36 We gave them Mosschettes (or G. R. Cutlass-blades) and a variety of toys.

|| **mosse**. *Obs.* [G. *mass* measure.] (See quot.)

1617 MORYSON *Itin.* III. 235 Two small fennings for each Mosse or measure of wine.

mosse, *obs.* form of MORSE *sb.*²

mossed (*mdst*), *ppl. a.* [f. MOSS *sb.*¹ + -ED².] Covered over, or overgrown, with moss.

1744 HANMER *Shaks. Timon* IV. iii. 223 Those moss'd [1623 moyst] trees. 1830 TENNYSON *Claribel* II. At noon the wild bee hummeth About the moss'd headstone. 1876 MRS. OLIPHANT *Curate in Charge* (ed. 5) I. x. 240 Wild old gardens and mossed apple-trees.

mossel(e, -ll(e, *obs.* ff. MORSEL, MUZZLE.

mossier ('mɔːsə(r)). [f. MOSS *sb.*¹ or *v.* + -ER¹.] † 1. One who 'mosses' or roofs with moss.

1708 *Baslow Parish Reg.* 21 July in *Sheffield Gloss.* 322 [Buried,] Edmundus Littlewood de Totley, Moser.

2. A moss-trooper.

1854 DENHAM *Tracts* (1892) 176 These gentry were also called prickers, riders, bogtrotters, mossers, snatchers.

3. One who works in a 'moss' or bog; one who is engaged in cutting and preparing peats.

1866 W. GREGOR *Dial. Banffsh.* 115. 1880 in JAMESON.

4. A collector or gatherer of moss.

1880 P. FURNIVALL *Let. (MS.)* 5 Sept. 1895 MAR. L. POOL *Boss in Chapbk.* III. 478 Granny had no boat as most of the mossers had.

'mossery. A place where mosses are grown.

1895 *Scotsman* 25 Oct. 6/6 Visiting the Botanic Gardens in Glasgow the other day, I observed in the 'mossery'... a peculiar-looking selaginella.

mossful ('mɔːsful), *a.* [f. MOSS *sb.*¹ + -FUL.] Full of, or covered with, moss.

1862 CHR. G. ROSSETTI *Goblin Market*, etc. (1884) 185 Primrose and veined violet In the mossful earth are set.

'moss-grown, *a.* [f. MOSS *sb.*¹ + GROWN.]

Overgrown with moss.

13... *Metz. Hom.* (Vernon MS.) in *Archiv Stud. neu. Spr.* LVII. 277 A Mos grown wal he gan fynde per pe zate was wont to be. 1596 SHAKS. *I Hen. IV.* III. i. 33 Which... tombles downe Steeples, and mosse-growne Towers. 1820 W. IRVING *Sketch Bk.* (1859) 46 Every antique farm-house and moss-grown cottage is a picture.

b. *fig.* Antiquated.

1893 L. F. TOWNSEND in J. H. BARROWS *Parl. Relig.* II. 1221 Dr. Channing... saw, as he thought, the speedy... burial of the moss-grown doctrines of Bible orthodoxy. 1902 A. B. DAVIDSON *Called of God* viii. 215 Even the holiest things had become mouldy, moss-grown and eaten away.

'moss-hag. *Sc.* [f. MOSS *sb.*¹ + HAG *sb.*⁴] Broken ground from which peat has been taken; a pit or hole from which peat has been dug.

1816 SCOTT *Old Mort.* viii. A sour fit o' the batts wi' sitting among the wat moss-hags for four hours at a yoking. 1818 — *Hrt. Midl.* xii. When I was in the moss-hags and moors, wi' precious Donald Cameron, and worthy Mr. Blackadder. 1884 *Speedy Sport* xx. 398 Concealing themselves among the moss-hags before daybreak.

Hence **'moss-hagger**, a dweller among moss-hags.

1902 W. S. CROCKETT *Scott. Country* xvi. 412 A coveted sheltering place for many a poor oppressed moss-hager.

Mossi ('mɔːsi). Also Moshi, Mosi. Pl. Mossi, Mossis. The name of a Negroid people living in Burkina Faso in West Africa. Also *attrib.*

1858 H. BARTH *Trav. N. & Cent. Afr.* IV. 551 The strongest among these pagan kingdoms... is that of the Mòsi, although the country is split into a number of small principalities... paying only some slight homage to the ruler of the principality of Wòghodogò. 1911 F. W. H. MIGEON *Lang. W. Afr.* I. i. 38 The powerful nation of the Moshis and other kindred tribes evidently prevented the extension of the Nta in a northerly direction. 1930 C. G. SELIGMAN *Races of Afr.* iii. 63 The Mossi are agriculturalists, with millet as the staple crop. 1959 *Chambers's Encycl.* XIV. 197/2 Upper Volta... was originally created... in order to stimulate the economic development of the densely peopled Mossi country lying north... of the British Gold Coast. 1964 E. A. NIDA *Toward Sci. Transl.* iii. 54 The Mossis of Haute Volta in West Africa speak of most emotional states in terms of the heart.

mossie¹ ('mɔːsi). *S. Afr.* [Afrikaans, f. Du. *mosje* dim. of *mos* sparrow.] The Cape sparrow, *Passer melanurus*.

1884 R. B. SHARPE *Layard's Birds S. Afr.* (rev. ed.) 479 The 'Mossie', like its cousin the English bird, is essentially a 'cit'. 1936 E. L. GILL *First Guide S. Afr. Birds* 21 The cock Mossie, with his black head, white eye-stripe and cinnamon back, is a handsome and unmistakable bird. 1959 *Cape Argus* 22 Aug. 5/6 The mossies in her neighbourhood never seem to stray more than a few blocks away. 1974 *Stand. Encycl. S. Afr.* X. 209/2 The Cape Sparrow (*Passer melanurus*) has the same size, and much the same habits as the European sparrow, but the male has a different and more handsome plumage, with a black head and throat and a white curved spot on the side. Mossies, as they are called locally, are common birds in South Africa, especially on farms, occurring in flocks during the non-breeding season.

mossie² ('mɔːsi, 'mɔːzi). Also *mozzie*, *mozzy*. Slang abbrev. of MOSQUITO.

1941 BAKER *Dict. Austral. Slang* 47 *Mossie*, *mozzie*, a mosquito. 1954 R. S. PORTEOUS in *Coast to Coast* 1953-4 117 Blast these mossies. There's more inside this net than out of it. 1964 M. DICKSON *World Elsewhere* v. 182 Sleeping bags, 'mossie' nets and other equipment. 1971 B. W. ALDISS *Soldier Erect* 167 When we were off guard, we kipped on one of the station platforms outside the RTO office, under our mozzie-nets. 1973 *Shooting Times & Country Mag.* 7 July 14/2 If it has chosen unwisely, then the newly-hatched

mosses rise triumphantly from the surface only to hit their heads on the caterpillars' safety net and fall back into the liquid.

'mossify, v. nonce-wd. [f. MOSS *sb.*¹ + -FY.] *trans.* To make mossy. (In quot. *absol.*)

1822 MRS. E. NATHAN *Langreath* I. 25 You may mossify and poetize if you choose.

'mossiness ('mɒsɪnɪs). [f. MOSSY *a.* + -NESS.] The condition of being mossy (in senses of the *adj.*); *concr.* a mossy substance or growth.

[1538: see MOSSINESS under MOSSY *a.*] 1558 WARDE *tr. Alexius' Ser.* i. iv. (1580) 75 b, The firste softte haire, or mossinesse of the face. 1625 BACON *Ess., Gardens* (Arb.) 561 That the Water be neuer by Rest Discoloured, Greene, or Red, or the like; Or gather any Mossinesse or Putrefaction. 1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Oak*. The frequent Mossiness of most Trees on the North Side. 1817 KEATS *Spec. Induct. to Poem* 22 Th' half seen mossiness of linnets' nests. 1893 BURRELL & CUTHELL *Indian Mem.* 175 A Himalayan forest is a wealth of leafiness and mossiness.

'mossing ('mɒsɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* [-ING¹.] The action of the *vb.* MOSS in various senses.

1700 O. HEYWOOD *Diaries, etc.* (1885) IV. 231 Sam. Stocks came a mossing. 1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* I. xxvii. 355 All hands... are out 'mossing'. This mossing... is a frightfully wintry operation.

attrib. 1880 C. R. MARKHAM *Peruv. Bark* 329 This mossing process for renewing the bark

'mossite ('mɒsɪt). *Min.* [ad. G. *mossit* (W. C. Brögger 1897, in *Skrifter udgivne af Videnskabselskabet i Christiania: Mat.-nat. Kl.* VII. 4), f. *Moss*, the name of the city in Norway near which it was found: see -ITE¹.] *a.* A mineral, (Fe,Mn)(Ta,Nb)₂O₆, similar to tapiolite but containing a high proportion of niobium. *b.* The end member of the series obtained by substituting niobium for tantalum in tapiolite.

1898 *Jrnl. Chem. Soc.* LXXIV. 11. 387 The new mineral, mossite, occurs with ytrotantalite and columbite in a pegmatite vein in Berg in the parish of Råde, near Moss, in Norway. 1917 *Mineral. Mag.* XVIII. 120 The relationship which strüverite and ilmenorutile bear to rutilite, on the one hand, and to tapiolite and mossite, on the other hand, may be graphically illustrated. 1955 *Amer. Mineralogist* XL. 445 These features lead one to question the existence of mossite and of a complete tetragonal mossite-tapiolite series. 1968 I. KOSTOV *Mineralogy* II. iv. 247 Tapiolite and mossite have a rutile type of structure in which two [(Ta, Nb)O₆] octahedra alternate with one [FeO₆] octahedron along the tetragonal axis.

'mossless ('mɒslɪs), *a.* [f. MOSS *sb.*¹ + -LESS.] Without moss; having no moss.

1880 'MARK TWAIN' *Tramp Abroad* I. 201 The mossless spots were places where repairs had been made by the insertion of bright new masses of yellow straw.

'mosso ('mosso), *a.* [It., pa. pple. of *muovere* to move.] Of musical movement: rapid; animated.

1876 STAINER & BARRETT *Dict. Mus. Terms* 297/1 *Mosso* (It.), moved, as *più mosso*, more moved or faster; *meno mosso*, less fast. 1952 H. HUNTER *Gram. Mus.* 87 *Italian terms relating to speed*... *Più mosso*, *Più tosto*, *Stretto*, [etc.]. 1962 *Listener* 26 Apr. 749/3 The intense urgency of the 'Liberia me', especially of the *più mosso* middle section with the threatening syncopations of the brass.

'mossoljee, obs. form of MUSSALCHEE.

'mossoo (mɒ'su:). A vulgar mispronunciation of MONSIEUR, used in representations of illiterate speech or in derisive allusion to English patriotic prejudices. Cf. MOUNSEER.

1870 MISS BRIDGMAN *R. Lynne* II. vi. 129 You pick out any Mossoo you like. 1886 ASHBY-STERRY *Lazy Minstrel* 68 A stout fur-capped Mossoo.

'moss rose. [MOSS *sb.*¹] A garden variety of the cabbage rose, *Rosa centifolia*; so called from the moss-like growth on its calyx and stalk.

[1731 MILLER *Gard. Dict.*, *Rosa Provincialis, spinosissima, pedunculo muscoso*. The Moss Province Rose.] 1776 *Ann. Reg.* 118 Half a guinea for some moss roses. 1800 COLERIDGE *Keepsake* 30 There... she sate and stretched The silk upon the frame, and worked her name Between the Moss-Rose and Forget-me-not. 1888 S. HIBBERD in *Times* 20 Aug. 10/3 To the question... Is the white moss rose becoming extinct? the proper answer is, No.

'mosstick, obs. form of MAULSTICK.

1658 PHILLIPS, A *Mosstick*,... a round stick about a yard long, which the artist doth rest upon when he paints.

'moss-trooper. [MOSS *sb.*¹ I.] One of a class of marauders who infested the 'mosses' of the Scottish Border, in the middle of the seventeenth century; a border freebooter.

1651 WHITELOCKE *Mem.* 14 Feb. (1853) III. 289 The Scots, in a village called Geddard... set upon captain Dawson as he returned from pursuing some moss-troopers. a 1661 FULLER *Worthies, Northumb.* (1662) II. 303 A sprigg of these Borderers hath lately been revived (disguised under the new name of Moss-Troopers). 1805 SCOTT *Last Minstr.* I. xix. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* III. 1. 294 A single troop of dragoons... was stationed near Berwick, for the purpose of keeping the peace among the moss-troopers of the border.

b. transf. A bandit or raider.

1701 COLLIER *tr. M. Anton*. 187 A fourth sort value themselves extremely upon their Hunting the Sarmatian Moss Troopers. 1809 W. IRVING *Knickerb.* (1861) 121

These moss-troopers of the east. 1900 L. S. AMERY *Times' Hist. War S. Afr.* I. viii. 188 Dr. Jameson and his band of moss-troopers.

So 'mosstroopery, the practices of the moss-troopers; 'moss-trooping *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1805 SCOTT *Last Minstr.* I. xxi. A stark moss-trooping Scott was he. 1845 CARLYLE *Cromwell* vi. II. 150 Rebellion... with much mosstroopery and horsestealing. 1881 J. RUSSELL *Haigs* v. 89 A moss-trooping and reiving race. 1884 GARDINER *Hist. Eng.* I. 338 Still, the old mosstrooping spirit was not to be changed in a day.

'mossy ('mɒsi), *a.* [f. MOSS *sb.*¹ + -Y¹.]

I. [Cf. MOSS *sb.*¹ I.]

1. *Sc.* and *dial.* Marshy, boggy, peaty.

1596 DALRYMPLE *tr. Leslie's Hist. Scot.* I. 35 This land... will be sax, sevin, or viii cubites high of fat mossie ground as glew, bot maist barren. 1661 J. CHILDREY *Brit. Baconica* 167 Chatmos in this shire is a low mossy ground. 1792 BURNS 'Yon wild, mossy mountains' ii, Not Gowrie's rich valley, nor Forth's sunny shores, To me hae the charms o' yon wild, mossy moors. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* II. 175 The rains of so many ages subsiding on the lower grounds, have converted most of the extensive plains into mossy morasses. 1845 *New Statist. Acct. Scotl.* XIV. 120 Many of the natives drink mossy and surface water.

II. [Cf. MOSS *sb.*¹ II.]

2. Overgrown or covered with moss, abounding in moss. Also of a fountain, spring, pool, etc.: Encircled with moss; issuing from, or existing in, a moss-grown rock, etc.

1565 COOPER *Thesaurus* s.v. *Muscosus, Solum muscosum*, a mossie grounde. 1579 LANGHAM *Gard. Health* (1633) 41 The Mossie barke of an Ash. 1628 W. LISLE *tr. Virg. Bucol.* vii. 61 Ye mossy Fontaines [L. *muscosi fontes*] and yee Hearbs which bee Softer then sleepe. 1665 BOYLE *Occas. Refl.* II. ii. (1848) 18 To... conjure up wormeaten Carkases out of their Mossy Graves. 1712 POPE *Messiah* 3 The mossy fountains, and the sylvan shades, Delight no more. 1818 SHELLEY *Woodman & Nightingale* 23 And every bird lulled on its mossy bough. 1875 MRS. RANDOLPH *W. Hyacinth* I. 3 The soft mossy turf. 1885-94 R. BRIDGES *Eros & Psyche* Oct. iv, Echo, sweet Echo, watching up on high, Say hast thou seen to-day my love go by, Or where thou sittest by thy mossy spring?

3. Covered with something resembling moss; appearing as if covered with moss; downy, velvety.

15... *An Other Balade in Chaucer's Wks.* (1561) 344 b, O Mossie Quince hangyng by your stalke. 1573 in *Cunningham Revels at Crt.* (1842) 58, vj paier of Mossy buskins. 1602 DOLMAN *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* (1618) III. 796 The myrrh which heere wee haue... is blacke, and as if it were scorched, mouldy and mossie on the outside. 1668 WILKINS *Real Char.* 112 Bearing mossy flowers. 1837 T. RIVERS *Rose Amateur's Guide* 5 The Moss Rose, or Mossy Provence Rose.

4. Resembling moss; formerly applied to down or young growth of hair. Cf. MOSY *a.*

1579 E. K. *Gloss to Spenser's Sheph. Cal.* May 187 Young and mossie heares. 1585 HIGINS *tr. Junius' Nomencl.* 18 *Ephesus*... a stripling, that hauing passed 14 yeares, beginneth to haue a mossie beard. 1608 FRYER *Acc. E. India* & P. 390 His Beard is Cut neatly, and the Whiskers kept in Cases, not so mossy or slovenly, as either Turkish or Indian Mahometans. 1796 KIRWAN *Elem. Min.* (ed. 2) II. 132 It [sc. malachite] is found either massive, or... mossy. 1861 J. R. GREENE *Man. Anim. Kingd., Cœlent.* 83 The slender mossy threads which compose the connecting stem of smaller species. 1887 D. MACUIRE *Art Massage* II: (ed. 4) 19 The strigil is a bent instrument in the form of a sickle mossy on its edge, and terminating with a handle at one of its extremities, the other rounded off and mossy.

5. †*a. slang* or *jocular*. Stupid, dull. *Obs.*

1597 *Pilgr. Parnass.* II. 168 Woulde anie leaden Mydas, anie mossie patron, have his asses ears deified, let him [etc.]. 1597 *1st Pt. Return fr. Parnass.* I. i. 110 Mossy idiots. 1602 *2nd Pt. Return fr. Parnass.* II. i. 574 Mossy barbarians the spectators be, That sit and laugh at our calamity.

b. Extremely conservative or reactionary; old-fashioned, out of date; old. *U.S. slang.*

1904 *Collier's* 20 Feb. 1 Arthur Lynch's release has the approval of all England except a few peculiarly mossy old Tories. 1932 *Amer. Speech* VII. 402 That's a mossy hat he wears. 1942 BERREY & VAN DEN BARK *Amer. Thes. Slang* § 116/6 Old; aged... mossy. *Ibid.* § 233/12 Old-fashioned... mossy.

6. *Comb.*, as *mossy-chinned*, *-footed*, *-tinctured* *adjs.*; *mossy-back*, *-backed a.* (see MOSS-BACK), *mossy crêpe* = *moss crêpe*; *mossy-cup oak*, the bur-oak, *Quercus macrocarpa*; *mossy horn U.S.*, an old steer; also, an old cowboy; *mossy stonecrop*, *Sedum acre* (Syd. Soc. Lex. 1891).

1694 MOTTEUX *Rabelais* IV. xxix. (1737) 119 A *Mossy-chin'd Demy-giant. 1832 *Planting* 115 (Libr. Usef. Knowl.) The American *mossy-cup oak. 1883 MEREDITH *Woods of Westernman* 16 *Mossy-footed squirrels leap, Soft as winnowing plumes of Sleep. 1885 C. A. SIRINGO *Texas Cow Boy* viii. 75 They were all old *mossy horn fellows from seven to twenty-seven years old. 1944 R. F. ADAMS *Western Words* 101/2 *Mossy-horn*, a Texas longhorn steer, six or more years old, whose horns have become wrinkled and scaly... The term sometimes is slangily applied to an old cowman. 1955 FOSTER-HARRIS *Old West* viii. 227 Little wrinkles would begin to grow up from the bases of the horns, and the older the steer got, the more the wrinkles would show, giving rise to the term 'mossy horns', meaning old-timers. 1973 R. D. SYMONS *Where Wagon Led* I. vi. 93 It only takes one ole' mossy-horn to take fright at his own shadow to start the whole lot off. 1728-46 THOMSON *Spring* 381 When... whitening down their *mossy-tinctured stream Descends the billowy foam. 1945 M. D. POTTER *Fiber to Fabric* xii. 239 *Mossy crepe*,... fabric with texture giving fine moss effect.

most (məʊst), *a.* (*sb.*) and *adv.* Forms: *a.* 1 *mæst*, (*mæsð*), *Merc.* and *Kent.* *mést*, 3 *mæst*, 2-5 *mest*, 3 *meast*, 4 *meste*, 5 *Norfolk myst*. *β.* 1 *north. mást*, (*maast*, *másð*), 3-5 *mast*, (3 *Orm. masst*), 4-6 *moste*, *moost(e)*, (5-6 *Sc. poet. moiste*), 3- *most*; also *Sc.* and *north. dial.* 4-7 *mast(e)*, 4-6 *mayst*, 6 *maiste*, 4-9 *maist*, (9 *meast*). [Com. Teut.: OE. *māst* (Northumb. *mást*) = OFris. *māst*, *maest*, OS. *mēst* (Du. *meest*), OHG. (MHG., mod.G.) *meist*, ON. *mest-r* (Sw., Da. *mest*), Goth. *maist-s*:—O Teut. **maisto-*, formed with superlative suffix *-isto-* (see -EST) from the root of **maiz*, MO *adv.*, quasi-*sb.*¹ and *a.*

The OE. *māst*, the normal representative of the Com. Teut. type, has been found only in Northumbrian, but it is not certain that it existed only in that dialect. The ordinary OE. form (WS. *māst*, Kentish *mést*) has abnormal umlaut, and seems to descend from a prehistoric **mā-ist*, a reformation due to a consciousness of the grammatical relation of the word to *má* MO. The umlaut form survived, in the south, down to the 15th c., but seems to have now entirely disappeared even in dialects. (The 19th c. northern form *meast* represents OE. *māst*; the coincidence with the early ME. *meast*:—OE. *māst* is accidental.) The establishment of *most* as the only form in the midlands and south was probably due to the influence of the related *mo*, *more*.

The southern form *most*, occasionally spelt *moist*, was often used, esp. in rimes, by the Sc. poets of the 15-16th c.]

A. adj. I. (The senses 1, 2, 3 express respectively the superlative of the three adjectival notions now denoted by *great*, *much*, and *many*.)

1. = GREATEST *a.*, in various applications.

†*a.* with reference to size, bulk, or stature. *Obs.*

c 1000 *Ags. Gosp. Matt.* xiii. 32 Soðlice þanne hyt wexað hyt ys alre wyrte mæst. c 1220 *Bestiary* 500 Cethegrande is a fis ðe moste ðat in water is. 13... E. E. *Allit. P. B.* 385 þe moste mountayne2 on mor þenne was no more dryge. c 1450 *Merlin* xiv. 210 Kyng Clarion, that was the moste man of the hoste of alle the Geauntes. 1548-77 *VICARY Anat.* iv. (1888) 30 The braine is diuided into three partes... of which the foremost part is the moste.

†*b.* with reference to amount or degree. (*a*) As superlative of comparison: Greatest in degree or extent, often passing into 'utmost', 'chief', occas. used predicatively. (*b*) As intensive superlative: Very great. *Obs.*

(*a*) c 893 K. ÆLFRED *Oros.* IV. xi. § 6 þonne þæt gefeoht mæst wære. c 1200 *ORMIN* 5328 þe maste lufe he shæwepp þær þæt aniz mann ma33 shæwenn. c 1386 CHAUCER *Sqr.'s T.* 191 But euermoore hir mooste wonder was How þat it [the hors] koudere go and was of bras. 1470-85 *MALORY Arthur* xvii. v. 695 The swerd fayled hym at his moost nede. c 1586 SANDERS in *Hakluyt's Voy.* (1599) II. 1. 190, I had the Italian & Spanish tongues, by which their most trafique in that country is. 1603 SHAKS. *Meas. for M.* III. i. 78 The sense of death is most in apprehension. 1702 *ECHARD Eccl. Hist.* (1710) 609 The most imaginable fatigue and industry.

(*b*) c 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 174 þes prestis þæt wole not helpe here maistris out of þis moste peril. 1479 J. PASTON in *P. Lett.* III. 266, I wryght not so largely to yow as I wold do, for I have not most leyster. 1555 in *Strype Eccl. Mem.* (1721) III. App. xliii. 118 So likewise is freewil a most untruth undoubtedly.

c. said of a numerical aggregate, proportion, etc. *Obs.* except in the phr. (*the*) *most part*.

most part (without article) may be used *advb.* In quot. c 1205 the adverbial accus. *mesten dæl* is used *subst.* as a nominative.

c 1205 LAY. 7864 And heom sæliche i-lomp þæt mesten dæl com a lond. a 1225 *Anr. R.* 330 Scheome is þe meste del... of ure penitence. c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 12839 In to þe most prest Ider þen sprong. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 394/2 The moste parte of the peple of the cyte. c 1511 [see DEAL *sb.*¹ I d]. 1532 in *Thanes Cawdor* (Spalding Club) 155 The landis and barony of Schancar or the mast part thereof. 1579 in *10th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 429 The most number shall have the choice and election. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* 1. 20 Blood-sucking Inquisitors, of which the most part were mine owne Country-men. 1700 S. L. *tr. Fryke's Voy. E. Ind.* 2, I went and took a view of most part of Hungary.

d. for the *most part* (also †*party*, †*deal*): usually; in the main. †Also rarely without *the*.

1387 [see DEAL *sb.*¹ I d]. c 1400 MAUNDEV. (1839) xxix. 294 Thei holden for the moste partye, the... gode manners, as men of the Contree aboue seyde. 1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* (1812) I. cccxxvi. 746 Y^e lorde of Coucy went to Mortayn... and there refreshed hym and his company; but for the moste partye he hymselfe was with the kyng at Turney. 1545 RAYNOLD *Byrth Mankynde* 90 For the moste parte when there be two at once, the one is masculyne, and the other femenyne. 1561 T. HOBY *tr. Castiglione's Courtier* III. Gg ij, For moste part these kinde of iniurious persons... are menne wel stricken in yeeres. 1647 TRAPP *Comm.* 2 *Cor.* vii. 3 Such faithful friends are in this age all for the most part gone in pilgrimage. 1715 ADDISON *Freeholder* No. 20 ¶ 8 A House of Commons, which... must consist for the most part of Landed Men. 1871 SMILES *Charac.* viii. (1876) 220 Men of the greatest genius have been for the most part cheerful, contented men.

†*e.* with reference to (*a*) power, authority; (*b*) importance, consequence. *most master*: ruler, commander; also, one who is 'master' in a contest, etc. *Obs.*

c 950 *Lindisf. Gosp. Matt.* xviii. 1 Hia cœuðende huelc wenes ðu maast is in ric heofna. a 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 816 þe meast kempe is icud & kenest of ow alle of þe creft. c 1350 *Will. Palerne* 2735 þe segges were a-slepe... al but þe mest maister. 1382 WYCLIF *Matt.* xxii. 38 This is the firste and the most maundement. 1470-85 *MALORY Arthur* xxi. i. 840 He that was the most kyng and knyght of the world. 1571

CAMPION *Hist. Irel.* iii. (1633) 9 Turffe and Sea-coales is their most fuell. 1591 SHAKS. *1 Hen. VI.* i. iii. 149 Shee'le... dandle thee like a Baby: Though in this place most Master were no Breeches.

†f. Const. in, of. Obs.

a1300 *Cursor M.* 205 How he pat o myght es mast Send in till erth his haly gast. c1380 WYCLIF *Serm.* Sel. Wks. I. 316 bis Cesare was moost in generale and larges, and pees of his lordship. c1440 *Sir Gowther* 755 (end) Gyff us mygt with hym to won, pat lord, pat is most of meyn! Amen. 1533 in *Furnivall Ballads fr. MSS.* I. 380 Wheron to rest, And build hir nest, God graunte hir, moste of might!

†g. Oldest. Obs.

c1205 LAY. 11567 Mauric, pe mast of his children. c1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 900 For he [Melchisedech] was boðen king and prest, of elde most, of wit hegest.

h. qualifying the designation of a person: Entitled to the designation in the highest degree. Obs.

c1300 *Havelok* 323 Godard was... pe moste swike, pat eure in erpe shaped was. 13.. *Sir Beues* (A.) 1611 The meste wreche of alle Wip a strok me dop adoun falle. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 207 b/2 Fle hens thour moste wreche. a1553 UDALL *Royster D.* iv. (Arb.) 66 The moste louste and dastarde that euer on grounde trode. 1605 CHAPMAN *All Foles* Wks. 1873 I. 149 These politicians... are our most foolles. 1624 MIDDLETON *Game at Chess* iii. ii. (end), She's caught, and, which is strange, by her most wronger. 1690 W. WALKER *Idiomat. Anglo-Lat.* 439 He had been a most Mad-man had he stood against them.

i. the most thing that, the chief thing that; what... most. Obs. exc. dial.

a1450 *Knt. de la Tour* 65 The most thinge that greuid her was her good and gay clothing. c1460 *How Wise Man taught Son* 182 in *Hazl. E.P.P.* I. 177 For deth ys, sone, as I trowe, The most thyng that certyn ys. 1474 CAXTON *Chesse* i. iii, Ryght dere lord and kyng, the grettest and most thinge that I desire is that [etc.]. 1835 D. WEBSTER *Sc. Rhymes* 4 (E.D.D.) The maist thing that troubled the bodies, I think was their hungry wames.

†j. †most end (obs.), most an end dial. [? OE. *mæstan ende, advb. accus.]: see END sb. 5 c.

2. a. With sb. in pl. (†occas. with the): The greatest number of; the majority of. †most times, usually, in the majority of cases.

a900 *O. E. Chron.* an. 894, & him mon eac mid oprum floccum sohte maestra daga ælde, oppe on dæg oppe on niht. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl. B.* xix. 150 And who pat moste maistries can, be myldest of berynge. 1473 WARKW. *Chron.* (Camden) 5 Whereof the most people were sory. 1579 LYLly *Euphuus* (Arb.) 53 Vertue is harboured in the heart of him that most men esteeme mishapen. 1628 BP. HALL *Old Relig. Ded.*, I have passed my most and best hours in quiet meditation. 1643 TRAPP *Comm. Gen.* xxiii. 7 Abrahams behaviour to these Hittites may shame the most Christians. 1701 TUTTLE *Descr. & Expl. Math. Instrum.* I Most Questions in Arithmetick. 1888 BRYCE *Amer. Commv.* II. ix. 427 Party loyalty is strong enough, with most people.

†b. With sb. in sing.: Numerically strongest. 1638 in *10th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 487 It was... agreed upon, by comon consent and most voice in oppen court.

3. Existing in the greatest quantity, amount, or degree; the greatest amount or quantity of.

This use, like the corresponding uses of *much* and *more*, prob. arose mainly from the absolute use 5, with virtual ellipsis of *of*. When used with abstract sbs. this sense is hard to distinguish from the obsolete sense 'greatest' (1 b).

c1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* III. 406 Bot moste harm in pis mater stondes in pis; pat pei perverte þo feythe of þo gospel. c1460 *Towneley Myst.* iii. 16 Of all angels in brightnes God gaf lucifer most lightnes. 1502 ARNOLDE *Chron.* (1811) 16 Our trewe men doo vs to vnderstande that moost prayng and leste profyt myght falle to the same cite and to me. 1720 OZELL *Vertot's Rom. Rep.* I. iv. 20 At those tumultuous Assemblies... such had most Authority as could make most Noise. 1727 SWIFT *Gulliver's Let. to Symphon* Wks. 1751 IX. 143 Have not I the most Reason to complain? 1856 RUSKIN *Mod. Paint.* IV. v. xvii. §42 The work will... have most power which was begun with most patience.

II. *absol.* (quasi-sb.)

4. a. Absolute uses of sense 1. The greatest persons (or, rarely, things); chiefly, with reference to rank or importance. Usually in association with *least*. Now only *poet.* in *most and least* = 'all without exception' (in ME. verse often as a metrical tag).

c1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 108 And for his sinne oc he to munen, ðat moste and leiste him ben binumen. a1300 *Cursor M.* 1659 Fra pe mast dun to pe lest Sal neper liue ne foul ne best. c1386 CHAUCER *Clerk's T.* 75 We wol... Chese yow a wyf... Born of the gentilleste and of the meeste Of al this land. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 59 b/1, Moyses... gadred all the most of byrthe. 1526 TINDALE *Heb.* viii. 11 They shall a knowe me, from the lest to the moste off them. 1600 FAIRFAX *Tasso* viii. lxxii, Enuenoming the hearts of most and least. 1879 BROWNING *Pheidippides* 78 Then praise Pan who fought in the ranks with you most and least.

b. *slang.* 'The best, (something that is) extremely good, most exciting; also as quasi-adv.

1953 *Time* 17 Aug. 3/1 It's the most! 1954 *Time* 1 Feb. 14/1 Last week the general and even the Pentagon conceded that the bop campaign was the most, to say the least. 1958 *Sunday News* (N.Y.) 11 May 2 Of her husband, she said, 'Adam and I dig each other the most. We have a perfect understanding. It couldn't be better.' 1958 *News Chron.* 22 May 4/5 When a man is found to be attractive—he's the most. 1959 *Punch* 16 Sept. 167/2 It has in fact been voted 'The Sleeve With the Most'... by the editors of the *Beat Disc Review* and *Pop Chronicle*. 1960 *Guardian* 17 Mar. 4/1 American women get the most! 1968 *Listener* 7 Mar. 314/3, I would infinitely prefer to listen to the Kenny Everett programme—the show that's the most with your tea and toast', as that masterly DJ himself puts it. 1969 H. WAUGH

Young Prey (1970) 6 'So—you like the ride?'... 'No kidding, it was the most!'

5. a. The greatest amount or quantity.

c1122 *O. E. Chron.* an. 1011, þonne hi mast to yfele xedon hæfdon. a1200 *Moral Ode* 112 þe ðe lest wast biseid ofte mest. c1200 ORMIN 15278 þiss folle iss laghesst, & tiss lott Addeþ þe læste mede, Forr þatt tæg hafenn allre mast Off þæggre fæshes will. c1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 318/671 Ho-so hath of þe eorþe mest, he is slouþ as þe Asse. 1419 in *Thames Cawdor* (Spalding Club) 6 To sel thaim to hym or to ony uthir that wil gif mast for thaim. 1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* lviii. 29 Quha maist hes than sall maist repent. 1648 GAGE *West Ind.* 162 Four hundred Crowns had been the most that my old Predecessor had given yearly. a1908 *Mod.* This is really the most that I can concede.

†b. Const. *genitive*. Only OE. and early ME.

c888 K. ÆLFRED *Boeth.* xxiv. §3 Forðæm þæt he þurh ðæt mæge mast bearna begitan. c1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 169 Mest manne him gremede mid scorne a1225 *St. Marher.* 6 Ant tu schalt wummon meast wunne ant weole welden.

†c. *all (one's) most*: (one's) utmost. Obs. In quot. used *advb.*

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* xvii. 818 Quhen all thair mast assalzeit thai, And the schot thickest [wes] with-all [etc.].

d. to make the most of (†to make most of): (a) To employ to the best advantage; (b) To treat with the greatest consideration; (c) To represent or exhibit at the best or worst.

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 13 He maketh most of vs & cheryssheth vs. 1588 *Marprel. Epist.* (Arb.) 22 Thackwell is... permitted to make the most he could of his presse and letters. a1627 HAYWARD *Edw. VI* (1630) 73 The most [was] made of that which was true, and many falsities added. 1660 FULLER *Mixt Contempl.* (1841) 237, I always made the most of the youngest. 1727 GAY *Begg. Op.* I. iv. Omar to make the most of her beauty. 1859 FITZGERALD *tr. Omar* xxiii, Ah, make the most of what we yet may spend. 1891 *Temple Bar* June 167 He... made the most of his opportunity.

e. *the most of*: the greatest part of, the majority of.

1790 in *Eng. Dial. Dict.* (1903) IV. 170/2. 1843 T. WILSON *Pitman's Pay* 27 The myest of which was left below. 1862 M. D. COLT *Went to Kansas* 192, I... have taken leave of the most of my friends. 1879 STEVENSON *Travels with Donkey* iii. 96 Without doubt, the most of mankind grossly overeat themselves. 1931 H. BELLOC *Hist. Eng.* IV. i. 127 Much of the most of English wealth in 1536 came from tillage. 1963 C. D. SIMAK *They walked like Men* ix. 49 'You say all my neighbors have lost their leases or sold out?' 'The most of them.'

6. Governed by a prep. forming an advb. phrase.

a. At most, at the most (ME. *atte meste*). A qualifying phrase, attached to a quantitative designation to indicate that the amount, number, or quantity is the largest admissible. Also in wider sense, appended to a statement to denote that it expresses not less, but probably more, than the truth.

c1300 *St. Brandan* (Percy Soc.) 31 Ther thu schalt fourti dayes bileve atte meste. c1374 CHAUCER *Troilus* v. 947 He spak y-now for o day at þe meste. 1453 in *Trevelyan Papers* (Camden) 25 If the chaplen dy, elec another honest man... within foure monethis at the most. 1535 COVERDALE *Isa.* xxx. 17 A thousand of you shall fe for one, or at the most for fyue. 1662 J. DAVIES *tr. Olearius' Voy. Ambass.* 106 One degree of Longitude under the thirty seventh degree of Latitude,... consists but of fifty minutes at the most. 1756 Mrs. F. BROOKE *Old Maid* No. 30. 177 After these entered a tall child, at most but in her thirteenth year. 1885 *Law Times* LXXXIX. 38/1 The duty of the magistrate should be at most ancillary to that of the doctor.

†b. for the most. For the most part. Obs.

c1531 LATIMER in *Strype Eccl. Mem.* (1822) I. ii. 177 Those other, for the most, teach nothing, but that which ys manifest in the Scripture. 1603 SHAKS. *Meas. for M.* v. i. 445 They say best men are moulded out of faults, And for the most, become much more the better For being a little bad.

†c. with the most. In the utmost degree; in the greatest quantity; to the full. Obs.

c1205 LAY. 2547 Ah Menbriz dude vnrweste he wes swike mid pan meste. 13.. *Guy Warw.* (A.) 274 Now is Gij in gret tempest Sorwe he makeþ wip þe mest [MS. C. Sorowe he maketh with the most] Of Felice pat feir may. a1440 *Sir Degrev.* 1404 Ther ware metus with the maste, I do 3ow to wytte. a1586 SIR H. SIDNEY *Godly Let. to his son Philip*, Feed them well, and pay them with the most. 1628 GAULE *Pract. Theorists Panegy.* 10 Our grateful acknowledgement of his Goodnesse, when it is with the most; is but a slender requital for his Benefits.

7. (Construed as pl.) The greatest number. Now usually without article; in early use *most and the most* were both common.

a. The most numerous part of an aggregate specified or implied; the majority. Const. *of*.

1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* II. i. 77 Moost of all the barons... assayed alle by rewe but ther myght none spede. 1535 COVERDALE *Matt.* xi. 20 The cities, in the which most of his miracles were done. 1588 J. UDALL *Diotrephes* (Arb.) 12 The most of them woulde neuer deale in that lawe at home. 1611 SHAKS. *Wint. T.* iv. iv. 594 For she seemes a Mistresse To most that teach. 1635 J. HAYWARD *tr. Biondi's Banish'd Virg.* 173 Moste of the Fleece came lagging on by ones and two's. 1687 A. LOVELL *tr. Thevenot's Trav.* II. 32 Most of these Divans have large Windows. 1767 *Jrnl. Byron's Voy. round World* 10 The most of the priests are negroes. 1796 BURKE *Let. Noble Ld.* Wks. viii. 63, I looked over a number of fine portraits, most of them of persons now dead. 1852 G. W. CURTIS *Wand. in Syria* 161 We found a spot less dreary than the most. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 9, I found a number of persons, most of whom I knew. 1882 STEVENSON *New Arab. Nts.* (1884) 30 The most of my patrons are boys.

b. = *most persons*: the majority of people.

1608 WILLET *Hexapla Exod.* 38 The most here doe vnderstand this signe. 1670 LADY MARY BERTIE in *12th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 21 Upon the Queene's Birthday most wore embraueder bodies. 1791 *Gentl. Mag.* 22/2 A gentleman... who felt the infirmities of age at an earlier period than most do. 1833 HT. MARTINEAU *Charmed Sea* i, Her indifference was towards... most who crossed her daily path. 1852 M. ARNOLD *Youth of Nature* 71 Sunk... Too deep for the most to discern.

B. *adv.*

1. As a superlative of comparison: In the greatest degree; to the greatest extent.

a. qualifying a verb, a ppl. adj., or an adjectival or advb. phrase.

c893 K. ÆLFRED *Oros.* I. iv. §1 þara nytena meolc þe hy mast bi libbað. a1200 *Moral Ode* 217 þe þe ðep is wille mest, he haued wurst mede. c1200 ORMIN 2595, & þho þatt cwemmede himm allre mast Off all mannikinn onn eorpe. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* I. 238 Most of alle his herte is set... upon these grete Offices. a1450 MYRC *Festial* 24 For þat a man loueth most yn þys world, þat ys callet his god and his mawmet. 1537 WRIOTHESLEY *Chron.* (Camden) I. 104 The Bishopp of Rochester... had occupied preaching most at Pawles Crosse of any bishopp. a1548 HALL *Chron.*, *Hen. VIII* 107 b, He... thought it most for his honor & profite. 1624 CAPT. SMITH *Virginia* 3 The soyle is most plentiful, sweete, and fruitful of all other. 1723 DK. WHARTON *True Briton* No. 26. I. 228 Their most obliged Creatures have shunn'd them most. 1790 BURNS *To Gentl. who sent a Newspaper* 3 How guess'd ye, sir, what maist I wanted? 1853 M. ARNOLD *Scholar-Gipsy* viii, For most, I know, thou lov'st retired ground!

b. Prefixed to an adj. or adv. to form the superl.

For the conditions under which the comparison with *more* and *most* is used, see MORE *adv.* 1 b, c.

c1230 *Hali Meid.* (MS. Bodl.) I. 585 For pah he beo richest, ... þe alre measte poure þe him to were choseð, is him wel icweme. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* I. 52 The moste principal of alle. c1400 MAUNDEV. (1839) v. 56 This Weye is most schort. 1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* II. i. 227 Ebbing men, indeed (Most often) do so neere the bottoome run By their owne feare, or sloth. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 283 Hee had some warres... against the Christians, more vnnatural against his brother, but most most vnnatural and monstros against his sonne Selym. 1617 MORYSON *Itin.* I. 146 The most sweete walke that euer I beheld. 1725 T. THOMAS in *Portland Papers* VI. (Hist. MSS. Comm.) 122 One of the Kirks most Commodious for its largeness. 1818 COLERIDGE *Let.* (1895) 698 These lectures will be found by far the most interesting... of any that I have yet delivered. 1892 *Bookman* Oct. 27/2 The most dogged of fighters, the most dangerous of enemies.

c. prefixed pleonastically to the superl. of the *adj.* or *adv.* Now only *poet.* exc. in illiterate use.

c1400 MAUNDEV. (1839) xxvii. 279 The most fairest Damyselles that myghte be. 1535 [see HIGHEST B. 1]. 1586 A. DAY *Eng. Secretary* I. (1625) 40 The three battels... by him in his most yongest yeares so miraculously foughten. 1683 PENN *Let. conc. Pennsylvania* 6 One of the most wretchedst Spectacles in the World. 1878 T. HARDY *Ret. Native* iv. vii, I was always first in the most gallantest scrapes in my younger days! 1881 E. H. HICKEY in *Macm. Mag.* XLIII. 236 My most extremest time of misery.

2. As an intensive superlative qualifying adjs. and advs.: In the greatest possible degree.

For the ceremonial titles, *Most Christian*, *Most Honourable*, *Most Noble*, *Most Reverend*, etc., see those adjs.

1508 DUNBAR *Poems* vii. 3 Most wyse, most valyeand, most laureat he wictour. 1536 *Act 27 Hen. VIII.* c. 42 §1 The Kynges mooste Riall Magestie. 1559 ABP. PARKER *Corr.* (Parker Soc.) 70, I ought and do, acknowledge my most bound duty, to be a faithful orator for your grace during my life. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* I. v. 80 Oh horrible, Oh horrible, most horrible. 1631 in *Ellis Orig. Lett.* Ser. III. III. 205 To the King's most excellent Majesty. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 183 The rinde or skin peeles off most easily. 1688 in *Ellis Orig. Lett.* Ser. III. III. 316, I am, Sr, your most affectionate friend and servant, Sunderland P. 1710 HEARNE *Collect.* (O.H.S.) II. 351 A most vile, stinking Whigg. 1775 JOHNSON *Let. to Earl Chesterfield* in *Boswell*, I am... your lordship's most humble, most obedient servant. 1853 DICKENS *Let.* 21 Sept., Ever... Most affectionately yours. 1879 BAIN *Higher Engl. Gram.* 150 His argument was most convincing.

†3. a. Mostly; for the most part. Obs.

a1300 *Cursor M.* 2118 þis land lies mast vnto þe south þer þe blamen mast er cuth. 1451 CAPGRAVE *Life St. Aug.* (E.E.T.S.) 1/27 We rede of hym pat whan he cam to lerne dyuers sciens which were pan most in Greke tonge þat he hated þe Greke letteris and loued weel þe Latyn. 1523 FITZHERB. *Husb.* §21 They vse most to pul them [i.e. certain weeds] vppe with theyr handes. 1530 PALSGR. 598/1 Where kepeth he his residence moste? 1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* II. ii. §9 Although... States are most collected into Monarchies. 1635 PAGITT *Christianogr.* I. ii. (1636) 72 Those that now inhabit Egypt, are most Moores. 1726 *Adv. Capt. R. Boyle* (1768) 107 As to the Nature of the Inhabitants, they are most of a tawny Complexion. a1734 NORTH *Lives* (1826) III. 388 He took most to silence, ... yet, when he did speak, it was much to the purpose.

b. Qualifying *all*. (In this use the sense 'for the most part' passes into that of 'nearly': see ALMOST.) Similarly *everich mest*, nearly every one. Obs.

a1000-1130 [see ALMOST 1]. a1200 *Moral Ode* 7 Mest al þet ich habbe idon bi-fealt to child-hade. c1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 181 Mast alle þe hund limen hersumieð þe onre wombe. a1225 *Ancr.* R. 88 Euerich mest, haued on olde cwene to ueden hire earen. c1230 *Hali Meid.* 103 As gentille wimmen mest alle nu o worlde. 1627 SCLATER *Exp. 2 Thess.* iii. 12 (1629) 275 Wee are most all of Issachars Tribe: therefore usually choose callings of greatest ease.

4. a. Almost, nearly. Now *dial.* and *U.S.*

It is doubtful whether this is not merely an aphetic form of *almost* (Sc. *amaist*); it is often written 'maist', 'most'.

a 1584 MONTGOMERIE *Cherrie & Slae* 243 Sum tyme I musit and maist game mad. 1613-39 I. JONES in Leoni *Palladio's Archit.* (1742) II. 49 This Architrave returns the Cornice most to the solid of the Pilasters. 1621 LADY M. WROTH *Urania* 541 Her forehead was most covered with her Hat. 1775 in *Essex Inst. Hist. Coll.* (1877) XIII. 198 It is so long since I saw, or heard direct from you that I most forgot you. 1785 BURNS *Addr. Deil xvi*, Ye... gied the infant world a shog, 'Maist ruin'd a'. 1800 *Farmers' Register* (Greensburgh, Pa.) 8 Nov. (Th.), And though he squeeze'd me most to death, I could not help it, no, not I. 1803 *Port Folio* (Philad.) III. 97 (Th.), You know how it most makes you blind, in winter, to look on the snow. 1808 FORSYTH *Beauties Scotl.* V. 344 The distance of most three leagues. 1825 J. NEAL *Bro. Jonathan* I. 107 Most off the handle, some o' the tribe I guess. 1874 J. W. LONG *Amer. Wild-fowl Shooting* 151 You... wade out, most to the edge of the open water. 1883 'MARK TWAIN' *Life* Miss. iii. 26 Then they both got at it... swelling round and round each other, and punching their fists most into each other's faces. 1901 MERWIN & WEBSTER *Calumet 'K'* i. 6, I 'most met my death climbing up just now. a 1911 D. G. PHILLIPS *Susan Lenox* (1917) II. iv. 87 The street girls... they 'most starve. 1935 in Z. N. Hurston *Mules & Men* (1970) i. i. 26 He moved by jerks, and he had most no tail.

b. With all, any, every, etc.

1770 WASHINGTON *Diary* 25 Aug. (1925) I. 395 As the Tassels of most all the Corn... was entirely dry. 1775 J. ANDREWS *Let.* 11 Apr. in *Mass. Hist. Soc. Proc.* (1866) VIII. 403, I think it exceeds most every thing of the kind. 1834 C. A. DAVIS *Let. J. Downing* 35 Most all these southern folks are good fellows. 1854 J. E. COOKE *Virginia Comedians* I. viii. 50 'Never argues with women!' adds Kate, 'as if he was not arguing with me all the time 'most!' 1855 THACKERAY *Newcomes* xxv, Most everybody's here. 1865 'MARK TWAIN' *Celebr. Jumping Frog* (1867) 10 He was lucky... he most always come out winner. 1894 [see HELLGRAMITE]. 1897 KIPLING *Captains Courageous* i. 5 She's 'most always sick on the ocean. 1904 *Sun* (N.Y.) 16 Aug. 5 Most everybody in the Twelfth Ward was there. 1926 *Publishers' Weekly* 10 July 117 Most any bookbinder will be glad to tell you all about du Pont Fabrikoid. 1956 *Rev. Sci. Instrum.* XXVII. 961/2 If $K > 1$, which is most always the case, then [etc.]. 1964 W. B. HUIE *Hiroshima Pilot* ii. 15 By 1923 most every surviving Confederate veteran had 'been with Pickett'. 1968 *Wall Street Jnl.* 28 Feb. 16/1 In most any organization, the man who succeeds a reformer faces the task of consolidating the reforms while smoothing feathers the reformer has ruffled. 1968 *Amer. N. & Q.* Mar. 108/1 A book which touches most all of the high spots for the jet set.

† C. Comb.: **mostwhat adv.**, for the most part (common in 17th c.); also quasi-*adj.*, the greater part of; **mostwhen adv.**, most frequently, on most occasions; **mostwhere adv.**, in most places.

c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 137 þesne lechter haddeð mest hwat alle men. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 14571 þe freindes þou has arquir, We wat mast quat er pai þar. a 1400 in Halliwell *Rara Math.* (1841) 56 A Tretis of Geometrie wherby you may knowe the heghte, depnes, and the brede of mostwhat ertly thynges. 1494 FABYAN *Chron.* v. cxxxvii. 123 The kyng kepte mooste what his paleys. 1562 J. HEYWOOD *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 164 Here and there sum: But most when and most where no sum doth cum. 1581 MULCASTER *Positions* i. (1887) 3 The parentes and freindes with whom I haue to deale, be mostwhat no latinistes. 1602 CAREW *Cornwall* 13 b, The Lord of the soyle is most-where allowed libertie to place one workman in euerie fiftene for himself. 1681 H. MORE *Exp. Dan.* i. 5 That State... being most-what supported by the Supreme Power of their Two Consuls. 1737 in *N. & Q.* 8th Ser. (1895) VII. 405/1 This Month was mostwhat inclin'd to wet and very changable wether.

Hence † **masthede** [-HEAD], supreme greatness, majesty; † **mostness**, maximal size. a 1300 *E. E. Psalter* xxviii. 3 God of masthede þonnered he. 1674 N. FAIRFAX *Bulk & Selv.* 99 From the leastness and mostness, not from the things themselves, it is, that [etc.].

most, obs. form of MUST *sb.* and *v.*

-**most** (moust, most), *suffix*, forming *adjs.* in the superlative degree (many of which are also used as *advs.*), is an altered form of OE. *-mest* (= Goth. *-umist*), a combination of two distinct OTeut. (and Indogermanic) superlative suffixes, *-mo-* (which occurs, e.g., in OE. *forma* first, *hindema* last, and in L. *primus* first), and *-isto-* = *-est*. Those OE. superlatives in *-mest* which either descend from OTeut., or are extensions of OTeut. superlatives in *-mo-*, are formed not on *adjs.* but on prepositional or demonstrative stems; examples are *æftemest* (see AFTERMOST), *formest* or *fyrmost* FOREMOST, *inmost* INMOST, *niðemest* lowest, *ufemest* or *yfemest* (see OVEEMEST), *utmost* or *ytmost* UTMOST, *ymest* (= Goth. *auhumists*) highest; the only instance (among the words belonging to this primary group) of formation on an *adj.*-stem is *midmost* MIDMOST. On the analogy of these older words, the suffix *-mest* was in OE. used to form superlatives of several *adjs.* of local and temporal signification, as *lætmost*, *siðemest* latest, *éastmost*, *westmost* (also *westema*), *norðemest*, *súðemest*.

In late OE. the *adjs.* in *-mest* came to be regarded as compounds of *mæst* MOST, as the frequent spelling *-mæst* shows. The subsequent history of the written form of the suffix coincides with that of the *adj.*, exc. that the absence of stress led to the occasional retention

of the spelling *-mest* (beside the quasi-etymological *-most*) down to the 16th c. In mod. English the formal pronunciation of the suffix is assimilated to that of the *adj.*, though colloq. the normal pronunciation (moust) is usual.

As the superlatives in *-mest*, *-most* corresponded to comparatives in *-er*, analogy led to the insertion of *r* or *er* before the suffix: thus *aftemest* was in early ME. altered to *aftermost*, and *ovemest* was replaced by *overmost*. In the 15th and 16th c. the suffix *-most* (interpreted as identical with MOST *a.*) was added to many comparatives in *-er*, on the analogy of earlier adverbial formations in *-MORE*, as in *furthermost*, *hindermest*, *innermost*, *lowermost*, *outermost*, *uppermost*, *uttermost*.

In ME. and modern English, the suffix has been appended to certain positive *adjs.*; to *sb.* used adjectively, as in *backmost*, *bottommost*, *topmost*; and to *advs.*, as in *downmost*, *upmost*, *hithermost*.

The restriction of the application of the suffix to words denoting position in place, time, or serial order, which existed in OE., has almost universally been adhered to in the subsequent formations; the only exception, in a word that has obtained any degree of currency, is *bettermost*. The only other violations of the rule occur in mere nonce-words, as in the following quot.

a 1618 SYLVESTER *Ded. Sonn.* i, To Maidens Blush, Accept a Heart which to Your Highnesse owes whole Hecatombs of Happy-most Desires.

mostache, **-chium**, **-choe**, obs. ff. MOUSTACHE.

mostar-de-velis, variant of MUSTERDEVILLERS.

moste, obs. form of MUST *sb.* and *v.*, MOIST *a.*

moster, var. MOISTURE *v.*

1567 MAPLET *Gr. Forest* 87 The cricket... He useth... to dig and bore in the harde Earth and mostered places.

moster, obs. form of MUSTER.

mostesa, **-tese**, obs. forms of MESTIZO.

mostest ('moustst), dial. and joc. var. MOST *a.* (*sb.*) and *adv.* Esp. *the mostest*, the greatest amount or degree (of something).

Regarded by many users as a double or strengthened superlative.

1885 *Indianapolis Jnl.* 15 Nov. 10/4 We set around the kitchen fire an' has the mostest fun. 1887 PARISH & SHAW *Dict. Kentish Dial.* 104 *Mostest*, farthest; greatest distance. 'The mostest that he's bin from home is 'bout eighteen miles.' 1892 E. TERRY *Let.* 4 July in *Ellen Terry & Bernard Shaw* (1931) 9 It's mostest kind to write to me so about my young friend. 1905 *Memphis* (Tenn.) *Commercial Appeal* 14 May II. 4/6 It is one of the favorite arguments of his detractors that General Nathan Bedford Forrest, the noted Confederate cavalry leader, was an illiterate man... One [story]... gives Gen. Forrest's answer to the question, 'How do you manage to win your battles?' 'Git thar fust with the mostest men', is the reputed reply. 1909 M. DIVER *Candles in Wind* xxxv. 360 'I'm her friend, Paul—just as much as you are...' 'No, I'm the mostest. She said so.' 1935 *Word Study* Oct. 2/2 One of their favorite games was called 'The Ten Mostest'. Each player would choose 30 words: 10 that he or she considered the most beautiful words, 10 funniest words, and 10 most descriptive words. 1940 C. BOOTHE *Europe in Spring* vii. 172 Norway of all countries was the kind of country which, if you 'got there fust with mostest men', you couldn't be got out in a day or a year, perhaps ever. 1949 O. NASH *Versus* 68 K is for Keeler... The fustest and mostest To hit where they ain't. 1958 *Daily Herald* 25 Mar. 5/7 Here's the hostess with the mostest... Her guests all agreed Sophia was pretty good... well, pretty, anyway. 1959 *Times* 14 Sept. 3/5 A great ambition to be there firstest with the mostest. 1960 *Time & Tide* 24 Dec. 1599/1 Eddie Byrnes... he's the mostest act on scope. 1971 *Engineering* Apr. 57 But we make the mostest. 1973 A. HUNTER *Gently French* vii. 64, I reckon you admire the mostest in anything.

most-favoured-nation: see FAVOURED *ppl.* *a.* 1

mostic(k), obs. variant forms of MAULSTICK.

mostlings ('moustlɪŋz). *dial.* [f. MOST *a.* + -LING², -LINGS.] Mostly, for the most part; usually.

1855 ROBINSON *Whitby Gloss.* s.v., It's mostlings rainy now-a-days, I think. 1870 E. PEACOCK *Ralf Skirl* I. 35 That greasy green coat ye mostlings wears. 1889 TENNYSON *Owd Rod* 38 But Dicky, the Ghoast moastlings was nobbut a rat or a mouse.

mostly ('moustli), *adv.* [f. MOST *a.* + -LY².]

1. For the most part; in the main.

1594 CAREW *Huarte's Exam. Wits* 42 Mostly he made complements of verses very well composed. 1627 W. SCLATER *Exp. 2 Thess.* (1629) 42 Our Religion is mostly talke and discourse. 1719 W. WOOD *Surv. Trade* 82 The Goods after they are manufactured are mostly sent Abroad. 1850 CARLYLE *Latter-d. Pamph.* vi. *Parliaments*, Twenty-seven millions mostly fools. 1904 H. BLACK *Pract. Self-Culture* iii. 77 A man whose mind has been mostly fallow ground will not easily take to the mental plough and hoe.

†2. In the greatest degree; to the greatest extent; most. *Obs.*

1691 *Emilianne's Observ. Journ. Naples* 311 Those Women who most frequently the Confessionals... become [etc.]. 1754 SHEBBEAR *Matrimony* (1766) I. 90 It [the epithet] was applied to those Things which were mostly esteemed. 1768 *Woman of Honor* I. 14 Children... being susceptible of any impressions... mostly so of good ones.

mostour, obs. form of MOISTURE.

|| **mostra** ('mɔstrə). *Mus.* [It., a mark, indicator, vbl. sb. f. *mostrare* to show.] A 'direct'; a small mark at the end of a line indicating the note with which the next line begins.

1724 *Short Explic. For Words Mus., Mostra*, is a little Mark or Character in Musick. 1752 AVISON *Ess. Mus. Express.* 131, I have ventured to introduce a new musical character, namely, this Mostra (✓) or Index. In mod. Dicts.

mostre, **mostur**, obs. ff. MUSTER *sb.* and *v.*

mostwhat, **-when**, **-where**: see MOST *c.*

mostyrdewyk: see MUSTERDEVILLERS.

† **mosy**, *sb.* *Obs.* A dish in cookery.

14... in *Househ. Ord.* (1790) 460 Mosy for Soper in Somer. Take smale chekyns and chop hom [etc.].

mosy ('mɔʊzi), *a.* *Obs.* exc. *dial.* Also 5 moosy, 6 moocie, 7, 9 mozy, 9 mosey, mosie, moosie, moozy, mouzy. [ME. *mosy* (? OE. **mosiſ*), f. *mos* MOSS *sb.* 1 + -Y. Cf. MOSSY *a.*, which is a later formation with the same elements.] Downy, hairy; = MOSSY *a.* 3 and 4.

1426 LYDG. *De Guil. Pilgr.* 13704 Pyled and seynt as any kaat, And moosy [*v.r.* *mosy*] heryd as a raat. 1559 ELYOT *Dict. s.v. Barba*, *Incipiens barba*... a younge moocie bearde. 1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 108/34 Mosy, *puber.* 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* II. lxxxviii. 267 Dictam, is... a hoate and sharp herbe... his leaues be... somewhat hoare or mosy with a certaine fine downe. 1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 159 It is of a fungous or Mozy substance. a 1825 FORBY *Voc. E. Anglia*, *Mozy*, shaggy; covered with hair. The clown, who shaves but once a week, is of course very mozy when he comes under the barber's hands.

Hence 'mosiness.

1538 ELYOT *Dict.*, *Iulus*,... the mosynesse of the outwarde parte of fruites... *Iuli*, be also the mosynesse or softe heares, whiche do growe on the beardes & visages of yong men, before that they be shauen.

† **mot**¹. *Obs.* Also 6 mote, 6-7 mott(e). [a. F. *mot* word, saying, motto = Pr. *mot-z*, It. *motto* (see MOTTO);—popular L. **motum*, altered form of earlier *muttum* (Lucilius) uttered sound, cogn. w. *muttire*, *mütire* to murmur.]

1. A motto.

1586 FERNE *Blaz. Gentry* II. 7 To what purpose the cote of a Gentleman is manteled and doubled, why some haue assumed motes or wordes, &c. 1593 SHAKS. *Lucr.* 830 Reproach is stamp't in Colatyns face, And Tarquins eye maie read the mot a farre, 'How he in peace is wounded not in warre'. 1600 AGARD in *Hearne's Collect.* (1771) I. 261 As for motts, I am of that opynyon that they took theyre first beginning from men's conceits of there being some speciall vertues in them; or from the etymologie of theyre own names. 1602 MARSTON *Ant. & Mel.* v. Wks. 1856 I. 55, I did send for you to drawe me a devise, an Imprezza, by Sinecdoche a Mott. 1659 HOWELL *Lexicon, Let. French Prov.*, When you have cast an eye upon this Letter which goeth stuff'd with all Proverbs, old Motts, and Adages.

2. A word.

c 1645 HOWELL *Let.* I. II. xv. I haue been long in the Survay of these [the United] Provinces... [and] will conclude with a mot or two of the people.

|| **mot**² (mo). [Fr.: see prec.] A witty saying.

[1631 BRATHWAIT *Eng. Gentlew.* 198 That Mot of the Athenians to Pompey the Great, Thou art so much a God, as thou acknowledgedst thy selfe to be a man, was no ill saying.] 1813 JEFFREY *Contrib. Edin. Rev.* (1844) I. 345 Another mot of hers became an established canon at all the tables of Paris. 1861 DUTTON *Cook P. Foster's Dau.* vii, At length the day came when the Chevalier had uttered his last mot.

mot³ (mdt). *dial.* Also motte; and see MOTTY. [? a. F. *motte* hillock; also, 'a butt to shoot at' (Cotgr.).] A mark for players at quoits.

1847 in Halliwell. 1851 MAYHEW *Lond. Labour Answ.* to Corr. 2 Dec. In the Country the mark in Quoit playing is termed a 'motte'.

mot, var. MORT *sb.*⁴, MOTTE.

mota, var. MOOTAH, MOOTER.

† **motable**, *a.* *Obs.*—⁰ [ad. late L. *mōtābilis* (Vulg. *Gen.* i. 21), f. L. *mōtāre*, freq. of *movēre* (*ppl.* stem *mōt-*) to MOVE.] (See quot.)

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Motable*... alwayes moving, still in motion.

motacil ('mɔtəsil). *rare.* [Anglicized form of next: cf. F. *motacille*.] A bird of the genus *Motacilla*, a wagtail.

1828-32 in WEBSTER.

|| **motacilla** (mɔtə'silə). [L. *mōtācilla* wagtail, perh. f. *mōtāre* to keep moving; according to Varro so called 'quod semper movet caudam';

cf. the Eng. name.] A genus of birds, now restricted to the wagtails, but formerly of wider extent; a bird of this genus.

1752 J. HILL *Hist. Anim.* 505 The Motacilla, with a black breast. The common Wagtail. 1808 A. WILSON *Amer. Ornithol.* (1831) I. 256, I saw him . . . pursuing what I took to be a species of motacilla.

Hence *motacillid*, *-ine*, *-oid* *adjs.*, belonging to or resembling the family *Motacillidae* or the sub-family *Motacillinae*, of which the genus *Motacilla* is the type. (In recent Dicts.)

|| **motard** (mɔtɑr). [Fr.] A French motorcycle policeman.

1963 'B. ABRO' *July 14 Assassination* vi. 43 Two motards were by the door. . . They . . . kicked their machines into life. 1966 'D. RUTHERFORD' *Black Leather Murders* xi. 223 They were stopped by a motor-cycle patrolman. . . The motard raised a white gloved hand to his equally white helmet in salute. 1972 D. LEES *Zodiac* 136 Two blue-shirted, crash-helmeted motards sitting on their bikes.

† **mo'tation**. [a. L. *mōtātiōn-em*, f. *mōtāre*: see MOTABLE a.] Frequent movement.

1721 BAILEY, *Motation*, an often moving to and fro.

motatorious (mɔʊtə'tɔəriəs), *a.* [Formed as next + *-OUS*.] Vibratory, in constant motion; applied to the legs of some insects.

1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* xlv. IV. 345 Motatorious (*Motatorii*). Legs, which when the insect is at rest, are in a perpetual vibratory motion.

motatory ('mɔʊtətəri), *a. Ent.* [ad. mod.L. *mōtātōrius*, f. L. *mōtātor*, agent-n. f. *mōtāre*: see MOTABLE.] = *prec.*

[1818 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* xxiii. (ed. 2) II. 306 Long anterior legs . . . denominated *pedes motatorii* by Linné.] 1856 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Motatorius* [Kirby], . . . motatory.

motazilite (mɔʊ'tæzɪlɪt), *sb.* and *a.* Also 8 *mutazalite*, 9 *mutazelite*, *mutazalite*. [f. Arab. *mutazil* seceder (active pple. of *istazala* to secede, 8th conj. of *-azala* to go) + *-ITE*.]

a. sb. A member of a heretical Muslim sect, which denied predestination and the possibility of assigning definite attributes to the Deity. *b. adj.* Of or pertaining to this sect.

1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Motazalites*. 1734 G. SALE *tr. Koran*, *Prel. Disc.* viii. 158 *Wassel*. . . and his followers being thenceforth called *Motazalites* or *Separatists*.

|| **mot d'ordre** (mɔ dɔrdr). [Fr. (MOT²), lit. 'word of command'.] A political slogan or watchword; an expression of policy; an oral directive or plan.

1855 *Neusp. & Gen. Reader's Compan.* I. §159 'A *mot d'ordre* was given by the Legitimist leaders of the fusion'; that is to say, A watchword, &c. 1878 L. W. M. LOCKHART *Mine is Thine* I. vii. 144 Another kind of success was to be procured by occasional fits of recalcitrancy against the *mots d'ordre* of the party. 1884 E. W. HAMILTON *Diary* 18 Nov. (1972) II. 735 The Tory Party held their meeting at the Carlton this morning; and *Pax* was the *mot d'ordre*, much to the discomfiture of the hot-headed ones. 1905 B'NESS *ORCZY Scarlet Pimpernel* xii. 119 Evidently expecting to meet their chief—and perhaps to get a fresh *mot d'ordre* from him. 1930 *Observer* 13 Apr. 17/5 The official *mot d'ordre* is that Mr. Gandhi's salt campaign must be treated with a sense of humour. 1947 *Ann. Reg.* 1946 217 The sustained Soviet offensive . . . against Great Britain and the United States had the appearance of conformity with a *mot d'ordre*.

note (nəʊt), *sb.*¹ Forms: 1-5 *mot*, 4 *moot*, 4-6 *moote*, 6 *moet*, *moit*, *motte*, 6-7 *moate*, (? *moth*), 6-8 *moat*, 7 *mothe*, *mott*, 9 (sense 3 b) *moit*, *moiet*, 4- *mote*. [OE. *mot* neut. (dat. *mote*), perh. cogn. w. Du. *mot* dust from turf, sawdust, grit (MDu. found only in combs. *steenmot*, *turfmot*), also fine rain, LG. (Efrs.) *mut* dust, grit; connexion with SMUT is possible. With sense 3 b cf. Sp. *mota*, knot in cloth, which however is of uncertain origin.]

1. *a.* A particle of dust; esp. one of the innumerable minute specks seen floating in the sunbeam; an irritating particle in the eye or throat.

a note in the eye: often *fig.* (*a*) with allusion to Matt. vii. 3, a relatively trifling fault observed in another person by one who ignores a greater fault of his own (cf. BEAM *sb.*¹ 3 c); † (*b*) a cause of irritation or annoyance.

c 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Matt. vii. 3 To hwi geshist þu þæt mot on þines broþer eġan. c 1050 *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 355/24 *Atomo*, moter. 1340 *Ayemb.* 175 þet y-zyep þet mot ine þe opres eþe. c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xx. (*Blasius*) 345 Quhasa-euire in þare throȝ seknes has, awne ore mot [etc.]. *Ibid.* xxviii. (*Margaret*) 494 As motis ar in Sown-beme fare. 1481 CAXTON *Reynard* (Arb.) 84 What man loked in the glasse had he ony disseease of prickyng or motes smarte or perles in his eyen he shold be anon heled of it. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis*, *Direction* 66 Quhilik in myne E fast staris a moit to spy. 1546 BALE *1st Exam. Anne Askew* 21 b, Johan Frith is a great moate in their eyes. 1563 T. GALE *Antidot.* II. 8 Pouders. . . made subtle and fyne lyke mootes of the sonne, as they call them. 1627 ABP. ABBOT in Rushw. *Hist. Coll.* (1659) I. 454 The first of these is Sir Dudley Digges, a very great Mote in the Dukes Eye, as I am informed. 1632 MILTON *Penseroso* 8 As the gay motes that people the Sun Beams. 1789 W. BUCHAN *Dom. Med.* (1790) 259 Sometimes he imagines his eyes are full of motes. 1800 HELENA WELLS *Constantia Neville* (ed. 2) II. 243 He pretended to shew to his brethren

the moat that he had discovered in their's. 1821 SHELLEY *Hellas* 781 All that it inherits Are motes of a sick eye, bubbles and dreams. 1880 W. WALLACE *Epicureanism* viii. 192 Moving freely about like the motes we see in the sunbeam.

b. A minute solid particle of foreign matter in food or drink. ? Now chiefly *dial.* † to make no motes of: not to scruple at.

c 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 284/204 And Ine blessedse nouȝt mi drinke: and a swuch mot þare was Inne, And with þat drinke þat ich dronk: it schet me sone with-Inne. c 1460 J. RUSSELL *Bk. Nurture* 272 Ne put youre fyngurs in the cuppe mootes for to seche. 1816 SCOTT *Antiq.* xxiii, I ne'er noticed it afore, and it's nae sic mote neither but what ane might see it in their parritch. 1842 J. AITON *Domest. Econ.* (1857) 221 A corn sickle is then drawn through the butter several cross ways, in order to take out any hairs that may remain in it; and if any other motes appear, they are also taken out.

fig. 1637 RUTHERFORD *Lett.* (1664) 114, I speak it for your encouragement, that ye may make the best out of your joyes ye can, albeit ye finde them mixed with motes. 1637-50 *Row Hist. Kirk* (Wodrow Soc.) 422 Some made no motes of it to subscribe simple and absolutelie. 1822 GALT *Sir A. Wylie* I. vii. 51 The ragged coat o' the callant was ne'er a mot in the man's marriage.

† *c.* A minute particle of anything, an atom; something very minute or trivial, a trifle. (*not*) a mote: (not) a jot. *Obs.*

a 1300 *Body & Soul* 266 in *Map's Poems* (Camden) 343 That no mon cou nou fynden a mote Of hem, ne of mooder that hem bar. c 1374 CHAUCER *Troilus* III. 1554 (1603) It myghte nought a mot in þat suffise. c 1412 HOCLEVE *De Reg. Princ.* 943 Nat wold I rekke as mochel as a mote. c 1550 BALE *K. Johan* 1826 Whie wert thu cast in preson? . . . For conjuryng, calkyng, and conyng of newe grotes, For clippynge of nobles, with such lyke prayte motes. 1611 BEAUM. & FL. *Maid's Trag.* II. i, Let me know the man that wrongs me so, That I may cut his body into motes. 1632 MASSINGER *City Madam* v. iii, I presume the sight Would move you to compassion. *Luke*. Not a mote. 1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Milk*, Where not the least Mote of any Filth may by any means appear.

† *d.* = ATOM *sb.* 2. *Obs.*

1580 SIR E. DYER *Prayse of Nothing Poems* (Grosart) 75 For whilst they traueyled (Curiositie being their guide) to find out in the numbers of Pythagorus the moets of Epicure [etc.]. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 136 He saith that this diuersitie proceedeth from those little motes or bodies that go to the making of all things.

† 2. A spot, a blemish. *Obs.*

13. . . *E.E. Allit. P. A.* 763 For mote ne spot is non in þe. c 1485 *Digby Myst.* (1882) IV. 1329 In your conscience . . . is noȝt so great mot. 1530 PALSGR. 246/2 Mote on a gowne or garment, *poitie*. c 1586 C'TESS *PEMBROKE Ps.* LXIX. iii, Mote, nor spott, nor least disgrace, But for thee, could taint my face. 1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V.* IV. i. 189 Therefore should euery Souldier . . . wash euery Moth out of his Conscience. a 1711 KEN *Hymns Evang.* Poet. Wks. 1721 I. 71 In your bright souls endure no wilful Mote.

3. † *a.* A tuft of wool forming the nap on cloth. *Obs.*

1583 *Leg. Bp. St. Androis* 779 in *Satir. Poems Reform.*, To sponge his cloak durst not be done. It hurte the woole, and wrought it bair, Puld off the mottes, and did no mair.

b. An imperfection in wool or cotton.

1842 in J. S. BASSETT *Southern Plantation Overseer* (1925) 166 The gin does not doo good work it draws too many motes through. 1851 *Catal. Gt. Exhib.* II. 490 Burry and motey wool, with the same cleaned from the burs and motes. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 340/1 Many wools contain peculiar seeds called 'burrs' and 'moiets' very difficult to remove, as they are covered with prickles. 1902 W. HANNAN *Textile Fibres* 102 The fragmental portions of cotton seeds carry a tuft of attached fibres on the outer membrane; this is termed a bearded mote, and is regarded as an imperfection or impurity. 1903 F. M. LUFPTON in *Eng. Dial. Dict.*, *Moit*, the seed of an Australasian plant, which clings to wool, and is unravelled by the scribbler, without being separated from the wool.

4. *a.* 'A single straw or a single stalk of hay; a part of a single straw; a slender twig' (E.D.D.). Now only *dial.*

1578 LYTE *Dodoens* IV. xiii. 467 Otes. . . in grassie leaues, and knottie straw or motes, are somewhat like to wheate. 1747 GOULD *Eng. Ants* 69 The Hill Ants collect a vast Quantity of Pieces of dry Sticks, Chips, Straw-Motes, and other Rubbish. 1930 H. WILLIAMSON *Village Bk.* 328 It had looked like a sheaf of reed motts—the unbruised wheat stalks used for thatching. 1959 *Times* 19 Aug. 9/7 The 'motts' (or stems) are carefully bumped together, butts down, before being tied in bundles for thatching.

b. *Mining.* (See quot. 1883.)

1881 in RAYMOND *Mining Gloss.* 1883 GRESLEY *Gloss. Coal Mining* 171 *Mote* or *Moat*, a straw filled with gun-powder for igniting a shot.

5. *Comb. mote-laden, -like* *adjs.*; *mote-knife*, a knife in a carding machine for removing motes from textile fibres.

1592 NASHE *Four Lett. Confut.* H2, Thou impotent moate-catching carper. 1896 W. S. TAGGART *Cotton Spinning* I. 132 The cotton is no sooner taken from the feed than it is carried past one or two bars C and D with sharp edges, known as mote knives. 1951 S. SPENDER *World within World* III. 123 The characters of his novels radiate round him under a glowing cloud of dirty varnish, not unlike the mote-laden lighting of Fräulein Thurau's apartment. 1956 H. GOLD *Man who was not with It* (1965) xii. 102 The mote-laden rays striking guide-rope and stand. a 1889 G. M. HOPKINS *Poems* (1967) 194 Swayed about Mote-like in thy mighty glow. 1929 W. FAULKNER *Sartoris* III. 168 It oozed chaff and a sifting dust, motelike in the sun.

note (nəʊt), *sb.*² *Obs.* exc. *Hist.* Forms: 3-7, 9 *mote*, 5, 8 *mot*, 9 *arch.* *moat*(e). [ME. *mote*, a. OF. *mote*, *motte* clod, hillock, mound, castle-hill, castle (mod.F. *motte* clod, mound), whence

med.L. *mota*, *motta*, MDu. *mote* mound, castle-hill, castle; cf. Pr. *mota* (Levy) hill, castle, Sp. *mota* embankment, dam, Pg. *mota* terrace, rampart, dam; the It. *motta* (obs.) landslip, and *mota* mud, are commonly cited as cognate, but this is doubtful. See MOAT *sb.*¹, which seems to be orig. the same word.

The Rom. word is commonly supposed to be of Teut. origin; cf. Mid.Ger. *mot* moor, bog, HG. dial. *mott* peaty soil, peat, stack of peats (? cogn. w. Eng. MUD).]

1. *a.* A mound, eminence, hill, esp. as the seat of a camp, city, castle, fort, or other building; also, an embankment. Cf. MOTTE *sb.*²

a 1272 *Luue Ron* 121 in *O.E. Misc.* 97 Hit stont vpon a treowe mote þar hit neuer truke ne schal. c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 165 Doun of the kastelle mote Isaac douhter cam, & felle R. to fote gretand. 1419 in *Surtrees Misc.* (1888) 14 That nane entir . . . to defoule the walles na the motes, but thay that has taken tham to ferme, the whilke sall kyte the herbage that grewys upon the mote. 1533 BELLENDEN *Livy* v. xvii. (S.T.S.) II. 206 Ane litill mote [L. *editus locus*] in quihk was laid ane buschement full of armit men. c 1630 RISON *Surv. Devon* §225 (1810) 241 Above the cliffs appear the banks and motes rudely cast up, called *Clovelly Dikes*. 1768 ROSS *Helenore* III. 116 Frae aff a rising mot, He cry'd to stop, an' crying stamp't the ground, Until the hillock gae a trembling sound. 1884 G. T. CLARK *Mediæval Military Archit. in England* I. ii. 27 Many of these mounds under the name of motes (mote) retained their timber defences to the twelfth and thirteenth centuries. 1898 D. CHRISTISON *Early Fortifications Scotl.* I. i. 3 The motes of which I have to speak are . . . fortresses . . . and consist essentially of conical flat-topped mounds, which were defended by palisades. 1919 *Proc. Soc. Antiquaries Scotl.* LIII. 43 Alexander Elphinstone in 1507 took up his residence upon the old deserted Norman mote.

† *b.* *poet.* A castle, fortress; a city. *Obs.*

13. . . *E.E. Allit. P. A.* 936 þat mote þou menez in Iudy londe, þat is þe cite þat [etc.]. 13. . . *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 635 Voyded of vche vylany, wyth vertuez ennournd in mote. a 1400 *Min. Poems fr. Vernon MS.* 489/173 Boþe þe Mot and þe molde Schon al on red golde.

2. A barrow, tumulus.

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* VII. i. 13 Enee . . . Upon the sepulture, as custom was and gise, An hepe of erd and litte mote gart wpraise. 1724 *Macfarlane's Geog. Collect.* (S.H.S. 1906) I. 8 Hard by this Church . . . stands a remarkable artificial Mote or little hill rising up like a Pyramid. 1886 G. T. STOKES *Irel. & Celtic Ch.* (1888) 72 The interior chamber of the New Grange Mot.

3. *Comb.*, as *mote-castle* = *motte-castle* (MOTTE *sb.*² 2).

1919 *Proc. Soc. Antiquaries Scotl.* LIII. 42 Such a fortress is well represented in the mote-castles of Dinan, Hastings and Rennes, in the Bayeux tapestry.

note, *sb.*³ *Hunting. Obs.* exc. *arch.* Forms: 4 *moot*, 4-6 *mote*, 4, 7 *mot*, 5 ? *motye*, 6 *mott*, 8-9 *arch.* *moot*, 9 *arch.* *mot*. [a. F. *mot* (see MOT¹), similarly used in French hunting.] A note of a horn or bugle.

13. . . *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 1364 Baldely þay blw prys. . . Strakande ful stoutly mony stif motez. c 1369 CHAUCER *De the Blaunche* 376 The mayster hunte. . . With his horne blew he thre mote at the vncoupling of his houndes. 1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* VII. viii. 223 There he blew he thre dedely motys. 15. . . *Chevy Chase* 16 in *Wright Songs & Ballads* (1860) 24 The blwe a mot uppon the bent. 1575 TURBERV. *Venerie* 86 Blowing two motts with his horne to call in his fellows and to cause the reste of the kenell to approche. 1819 SCOTT *Ivanhoe* xli, Three motts on this bugle will . . . bring round . . . a jolly band of yonder honest yeomen.

† **note**, *sb.*⁴ *Astr. Obs.* [ad. L. *mōtus* (*u* stem), f. *mō-*, *movēre* to MOVE.] Motion (of a heavenly body).

c 1391 CHAUCER *Astrol.* II. §44 That thou findest in directe wryte in thy slate under thy rote, and adde hit to-geder, and that is thy mene mote. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scotl.* (Rolls) I. 89 [The sun's] proper muyn and his mot raptiue. 1839 BAILEY *Festus* XIX. (1852) 299 As motion in an atom leads at last To a world's orbit—mote and motion given.

† **note**, *sb.*⁵ *Gardening. Obs.* [a. F. *motte* († *mote*) clod.] The soil clinging to the roots of a plant.

1693 EVELYN *De La Quint. Compl. Gard.* II. 61 Not that the Water of Rains often penetrates the Body of the Mote.

note (nəʊt), *sb.*⁶ (See quotes.)

1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade, Mote*, . . . a name for the nut of the *Carapa guineensis*, used for extracting oil in Sierra-Leone. 1887 BENTLEY *Man. Bot.* (ed. 5) 508 An oil of a similar nature is also obtained from *Carapa Touloucouina*; it has been imported under the name of mote-grease.

note (nəʊt), *v.*¹ *arch.* Forms: *a.* 1 *mōt* (*pl.* *mōton*, *subj.* *mōte*, *pl.* *mōten*), 2-9 *mot* (2-5 *pl.* *mote*(n), 2-4 *subj. sing.* *mote*), 4-5 *moot*(e, *mut*, 5 *mowte*, *mutt*, 5-6 *mott*(e, 6 *moit*, *mothe*), 6-7 *mought*, 6, 8 *Sc. mat*, 4- *mote*; β. *2nd sing.* 1 *mōst*, 2-5 *most*, 4-5 *moste*, 4 *must*. [A WGer. and Gothic preterite-present verb (wanting in Scandinavian): OE. *mōt* corresp. to OFris. *mōt*, OS. *mōt*, *muot* may, must (Du. *moet* must), OHG., MHG. *muoz* may, must (mod.G. *mus* must), Goth. *ga-mōt* (it) has room, related to OHG. *muoza* (mod.G. *musse*) leisure:—OTeut. type **mōtā*.

The primary sense seems to be that preserved in Gothic, from which the sense 'is permitted, may' can easily have been developed. The transition from this to the sense 'is obliged, must' is more difficult to explain; it may have arisen

from the use in negative contexts, where the two senses ('may not', 'must not') are nearly coincident. Normally, OTeut. *mōt should be the perfect of a verb *mat-, but there is no trace of a vb. of this form with a suitable sense; the word may be related to *met- to measure (see METE v.).

If the verb had come down to mod. English, its form would have been *moot*. Exc. in northern dialects, it seems not to have survived in colloquial use beyond the 15th c., or at latest the middle of the 16th c. In the 16th c. it was often confused with *mought* (see MAY v.), with which it was prob. identical in sound. In the early part of the 16th c., the verb was still used correctly as a present tense, though commonly misspelt *mought*. In the archaic use of Spenser and later writers, on the other hand, it is, even when written *mote*, almost always a preterite except in traditional phrases.

The pa. t. (OE. *mōste*) is treated under MUST. The survival of the inflected 2nd person (OE. *mōst*) is doubtful after the early part of the 15th c., on account of its formal coincidence with the pa. t., which by that time had already assumed the function of a present.]

1. Expressing permission or possibility; = MAY.

† In early use sometimes with ellipsis of a verb of motion. *Beowulf* 347 gif he us geunnan wile, þæt we hine swa godne gretan moton. a 1000 *Cædmon's Gen.* 2473 (Gr.) Onfoð þæm fæmmum, lætað frið agon gistas mine, þa ic for gode wille gemundbyrdan, gif ic mot, for eow! c 1200 ORMIN 1266 gif þu . . . geornest tatt tu mote sket Uppcummenn inntill heoffne. a 1300 *X Commandm.* 2 in *E.E.P.* (1862) 15 3if vs grace to wirc workis gode to heuen þæt we mot enter inn. c 1385 CHAUCER *L.G.W.* 903 (*Thisbe*) We preyen þow . . . That in on graue that we motyn lye. 1390 *GOWER Conf.* I. 6 God grante I mot it wel achieve. 1437 *Libel Eng. Policy in Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 188, I besече God that some prayers deuoute Mutt lett the seyde apparaunce probable This disposed wythoutt feyned fable. 1562 *WINSET Cert. Tractatis* i. Wks. (S.T.S.) I. 10 To the intent that all error and abuse being cutt away, we al on baith sydis mot know the veritie. 1596 SPENSER *F.Q.* VI. viii. 46 Now mote ye understand that [etc.]. 1812 *BYRON Ch. Har.* I. i. Nor mote my shell awake the weary Nine To grace so plain a tale.

β. *Beowulf* 1671 Ic hit þe þonne gehate þæt þu on Heorote most sorhreas swefan.

¶ b. Used as pa. t. (ind. or subj.) = might, could.

c 1440 *Alphabet of Tales* 93 He was so strang in his selfe, þæt he mott withstond any temptacion of þe deuell. 1596 SPENSER *F.Q.* IV. ii. 8 Therefore he her did court, did serue, did woce, With humblest suit that he imagine mot. 1600 FAIRFAX *Tasso* III. xiii. Within the postern stood Argantes stout To rescue her, if ill mote her betide. 1763-5 CHURCHILL *Prophecy of Fam. Poems* 1769 I. 116 And from that day Mote never Sawny tune the merry lay.

c. In wishes, forming a periphrastic subjunctive; = MAY. Often in asseverative phrases, so *mote I thee*, so *mote I go*, etc.

c 1275 *Passion Our Lord* 71 in *O.E. Misc.* 39 I blessed hi seyde mote he beo þe cumeþ on godes nome. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 5150 'Sais þou soth?' 'yaa, sa mot i the'. c 1386 CHAUCER *Frankl.* T. 49 Lerneth to suffre or elles so moot I goon Ye shul it lerne. 1471 MARG. PASTON in *P. Lett.* III. 25 Goddes blissing and myn mut ye have both. a 1518 SKELTON *Magnyf.* 2072 Ye, mary, is it, ye, so mote I go. 1533 MORE *Apol.* 158 The kyngye our souerayne lorde that now is and longe mote be, hath [etc.]. 1546 *Primer Hen.* VIII 72 Our sin forgive, Lord gracious, And our darknes mought lightened be. 1573 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xxxix. 271 Long moit thir countreys leue in pace togidder. 1586 FERNE *Blaz. Gentry* 22 All is too litle for himzelve and our yong maisters his zon full ill mought they both thee. 1590 SPENSER *F.Q.* II. i. 33 Well mote yee thee, as well can wish your thought. 1595 DUNCAN *App. Etymol.* (E.D.S.) 71 *Mehercle, hercle*; so Hercules mot be my helpe. 1598 R. BERNARD tr. *Terence, Heauton.* v. iv. 261 So mought thou liue after me and my husband Chremes, as thou art his and mine. 1775 W. PRESTON *Illustr. Masonry* (1781) 37 *Amen.* So mote it be. a 1800 *Sang Outlaw Murray* xix. in *Scott Minstr. Scott. Bord.* (1869) 62 God mot thee save, brave Outlaw Murray.

β. c 1374 CHAUCER *To Serio.* 3 Adam scryveyne if euer it pee byfalle Boece or Troylus to wryten nuwe Vnder þy long lokkes þowe most have þe scalle But after my makynge þowe wryte more truwe.

2. Expressing necessity or obligation: = MUST. In early use sometimes with ellipsis of verb, esp. of a verb of motion.

Beowulf 2886 Londrihtes mot þære mæþburge monna æghwylc idel hweorfan. c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 19 And þarto moten fiþ ping to bileuen in god. c 1205 LAY. 1051 Ah heo mot nede beien þe mon þe ibunden bið. a 1225 *Ancre R.* 64, & hwon ge alles moten uorð, creoiseð ful georne our muð, earen, & eien. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl. B.* XIII. 261 For ar I haue bred of mele ofte mote I swete. c 1386 CHAUCER *Man of Law's T.* 196 Bot forth she moot wther so she wepe or synge. a 1450 *Ibid.* 11587 (Laud MS.) Ye mote nedis [*M.S. Cotton* For yow behoues] alle thre Into Egipt lond fle. 1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* I. xxi. 67, I merueyille moche of thy wordes that I mote dye in bataille. 1579 SPENSER *Sheph. Cal.* vii. 154 But shephard mought be meeke and mylde, Well-eyed, as Argus was.

β. a 1225 *Ancre R.* 102 Cheos nu þu on of þeos two; vor þet oðer þu most leten. c 1386 CHAUCER *Man of Law's Prol.* 6 Maugree thyn heed thou most for Indigence Or stele, or begge, or borwe thy despenche. a 1450 MYRC 14 3ef thou plesse thy sauoure, 3ef thou be not grete clerk, Loke thou most on thys werk.

¶ b. Incorrectly used as pa. t. 1596 SPENSER *F.Q.* V. viii. 5 However loth he were his way to slake, Yet mote he algates now abide, and answer make. 1685 H. MORE *Paralip. Prophet.* xiv. 115 Sith he mought needs sail by Judaea.

mote (mōut), v.² Also (sense 2) 7 moat, 9 moit. [f. MOTE sb.¹]

† 1. *intr.* ? To pick motes, to find fault. *Obs. rare*⁻¹.

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis, Exclam. aganis Detractouris* 28 Far either is, quha list syt down to mote, Ane othir sayaris faltis to spy and note.

2. *trans.* To remove motes from wool.

1681, 1876 [see vbl. sb. below].

3. *intr.* Of wool: To show or form motes.

1880 *MS. Cotton Rep. U.S. Census*, The lint rating about the same from old or fresh land, the former motes worse in ginning.

Hence 'moting vbl. sb. (also attrib.). Also 'moter, a workman who removes motes from wool.

1681 in *New Mills Cloth Manuf.* (S.H.S.) Introd. 86 The refuse and losse upon moating and scouring of the Spanish wooll. 1843 *Penny Cycl.* XXVII. 551/2 Such are afterwards picked out by boys or women, called 'wool-moaters', or 'wool-pickers'. 1876 W. CUDWORTH *Round about Bradford* 373 Extensive premises . . . containing wilying, moiting, . . . and condensing machinery. 1881 *Instr. Census Clerks* (1885) 64 Woollen cloth manufacture. . . Moater.

mote (mōut), v.³ *colloq.* [Back-formation from MOTOR.] *intr.* To drive, or ride in, a motor car. Hence 'moting vbl. sb.

1890 *Prospectus of 'Gen. Electric Power & Traction' Co.* June, This practical demonstration of 'Moting' is likely to prove very attractive. 1898 *Westm. Gaz.* 18 Jan. 4/1 Leaving London about midday we shall mote to Ascot.

mote obs. f. MOAT, MOOT, MOT, MOTH.

'moted, a. [f. MOTE sb.¹ + -ED².] Full of motes. 1821 *BYRON Foscar* III. i. 101 Those moted rays of light Peopled with dusty atoms.

'mote-hill. *Antiq.* Also 7 mott hill, 9 moat hill. = MOTE sb.² 1. (Cf. MOOT-HILL.)

c 1682 J. OCHTERLONY *Acc. Forfar* in *Spottisw. Misc.* (1844) I. 328 Dundie Law is at the back thereof, an exceeding high mott hill. 1805 *SCOTT Last Minstr.* I. xxv, Dimly he view'd the Moat-hills mound, Where Druid shades still flitted round. 1851 D. WILSON *Preh. Ann.* (1863) II. III. iii. 87 Of the aboriginal strongholds we have the Mote-hill or earthen mound, steeply escarped.

motel (mōut'el). [f. MOT(OR sb. and a. + HOT)EL sb.] A hotel catering primarily for motorists, spec. one comprising self-contained accommodation with adjacent parking space. Also attrib. and Comb.

1925 *Hotel Monthly* Mar. 37/2 The Milestone Interstate Corporation . . . proposes to build and operate a chain of motor hotels between San Diego and Seattle, the hotels to have the name 'Motel'. 1921 *Sociology & Social Research* XV. 372 The new kind of cottage hotel (e.g., 'Motel'), luxuriously furnished and served like any other hotel, but placed directly on the highway. 1947 A. HUXLEY *Let.* 14 Nov. (1969) 575 From the Blue Bird Motel in Little Rock, Ark, where we have been held up by torrential rains, I take this opportunity of telling you how grateful we all are. 1950 *Archit. Rev.* CVIII. 394 The motel is a new kind of hotel; like an hotel it has an attached restaurant and various services that earlier and more primitive sorts of roadside hostleries omit. 1955 *Times* 28 June 5/7 Although the 'motel' is still regarded as a novelty in the United Kingdom, an establishment of that kind was opened (and is still operating) at Boroughbridge . . . some time before the war. 1958 *Times* 24 Nov. (Canada Suppl.) p. viii/6 He has almost no contact with . . . the motel employees. *Ibid.* p. viii/7 The motel business is a field for individual . . . enterprise. 1962 *Listener* 25 Oct. 692/3 The vast motel-resort . . . now in the process of erection outside Seoul. 1970 *Homes & Gardens* June 150/1 In a motel the car is meant to be beside your room, but is not invariably. 1970 *New Yorker* 10 Oct. 141/1 A motelkeeper . . . was serving our breakfast. 1974 *Washington Post* 11 May E23/1 The oldest motel in America is alive and well . . . in San Luis Obispo, Calif. *Ibid.*, The establishment . . . opened Dec. 12, 1925, as the Motel Inn.

Hence mo'tel v. *intr.*, to stay at a motel; mo'telland (nonce-wd.), the realm of motels; mo'telier, the owner of a motel; mo'telled a., provided with motels.

1959 *Guardian* 6 Nov. 8/3 He, the over-fastidious European, is dragged by her through the appalling delights of motelland. 1959 S. H. COURTIER *Death in Dream Time* i. 5 A motelier's aspirations. 1963 *Economist* 17 Aug. 595/1 The conventional hotel trade from whose custom, as American moteliers . . . have found out, the growth must be drawn. 1965 *Punch* 1 Dec. 798/1, I drove through twenty-seven states with a freedom and foot-loose mobility unknown in a nation so thinly motelled as Britain. 1968 G. DE FRAGA *Murder at Cookout* xii. 56 They're motelling in Canberra for a night or two. 1972 *Sydney Morning Herald* 26 Aug. 37/3 Tasmanian motelier Four Seasons Motels Ltd increased profit by 14 per cent.

motele, moteley, obs. forms of MOTLEY.

moteless ('mōuths), a. [f. MOTE sb.¹ + -LESS.] † 1. Without blemish, spotless. *Obs.*

13. . . E. E. Allit. P. A. 898 þat moteles meyny. 1648 EARL OF WESTMORLAND *Otia Sacra* 46 (*My Looking-glass*) For if thou shouldst like to thy self, rubb'd ore, Give All for Moteless that comes Thee before.

2. Free from motes or minute dust-particles. 1876 *City-Road Mag.* 141/1 When the air was rendered moteless. 1880 W. S. KENT *Infusoria* I. 127 Those pure and moteless optic conditions of the atmosphere. 1882 *American* 19 Aug. 298/2 In this moteless air were placed test-tubes containing various organic infusions. 1890 TYNDALL in *Fortn. Rev.* 1 Jan. 7 Into one of these rooms, which was stocked with my moteless chambers, I took Mr. Carlyle. 1932 [see beam-blindness].

'moteling, rare. [f. MOTE sb.¹ + -LING.] A little mote; something very small.

1605 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. iii. 1. *Vocation* 335 A cloud of Moatlings hums Above our heads. a 1618 — tr. *Pibrac* Wks. (Grosart) II. 24/1 It is a moatling hatch of th' Unity. 1824 LAMB. *Lett. to Hood* in E. V. Lucas *Life* II. 130, I wash

my hands in fishets that come through the pump every morning thick as motelings.

motely, obs. form of MOTLEY.

moten, obs. pa. pple. of METE v.¹

moten(e), obs. forms of MUTTON.

moter: see MOTE v.²; obs. form of MOTOR sb.

moteryl, variant of MORTREL *Obs.*

motet (mōut'et). *Mus.* Forms: 4-5 motete, 5 motide, 7 mottet(t), 7-9 motette, 4- motet. See also MOTTETTO. [a. F. *motet* (13th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), dim. of *mot* word (see MOT). Cf. med.L. *motetum*, Sp. *motete*, It. *mottetto*.] † a. A melody. *Obs.* b. A vocal composition in harmony, set usually to words from Scripture, intended for church use.

c 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 91 þei don not here sacrifices bi mekenesse of herte. . . but wiþ knackynge of newe song, as orgen or deschant & motetis of holouris. c 1430 LYDC. *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 242 The amerous fowlys with motetys and carollis, Salwe that sesoun every morwening. 1483 *Cath. Engl.* 244/1 Motide of musyk, modulus. 1597 MORLEY *Introd. Mus.* 179 A Motet is properlie a song made for the church, either vpon some hymne or Antheme, or such like. 1664 PEPYS *Diary* 4 Sept., The boy and I again to the singing of Mr. Porter's motetts. 1763 J. BROWN *Poetry & Mus.* xii. 208 The Admission of Hymns or Motets as a Part of divine Service. 1875 OUSELEY *Mus. Form* xii. 57 Many of the Motetts of Haydn and Mozart are written strictly in the modern binary form.

motetto, obs. form of MOTTETTO.

† **motewoke**, a. *Obs.* Forms: see quot. [f. *mōt (? Scandinavian): cf. MSw. *māt*, *māta*, mod.Sw. *mätt* measure, Icel. *mát* moderation] + *wōk*:—OE. *wác* soft: see WEAK a.] Moderately soft.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 345/1 Mothe woke, neyder to nesche, ne to harde (*H.* moothewyc, or mothwoc, neper to neysch, ne to hard, S. motewoke, P. mothwyc, or mothwoc), *dimollis*. *Ibid.* 430/2 Rere, or motewoke (*S.* mothewoke).

† **motey**, sb. *Obs.* ? Some pigment.

1426-7 *Rec. St. Mary at Hill* (1905) 66 Also for vj dischis cole & xij lb moty . . . x d. 1446-7 in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) I. 395 Et in empicione .x. dd motey pro superornacione caminorum. . . iijss. 1510 *Ibid.* II. 199 Mastyke vernysch yelowte moty orpment vermylyon.

motey ('mōuti), a. Also 8 motie, 9 moatie, moity. [f. MOTE sb.¹ + -Y. Cf. MOTTY.]

1. Full of tiny particles; full of specks, spotty. a 1758 RAMSAY *Highland Lassie* ii, [Lasses] wha mak their checks with patches motie. 1893 R. BRIDGES *Shorter Poems* v. *Winnowers* 21 The sunbeams on the motey air Streamed through the open door.

2. Of wool: Full of small hard pieces. 1851 [see MOTE sb.¹]. 1878 *Yorkshireman* Aug. 93 (E.D.D.) A splendid lot [of wool] . . . not moity, and free from burr.

moth (mōθ), sb.¹ Forms: 1 moppe, *Northumb.* mohðe, mohða, 2 mo3ðe, 2-3 mohþe, 4 moghe, mo3he, mo3te, moththe, mou3the, mouthe, mo3zhe, 4-5 motthe, mopþe, moughte, mouzte, 5 moghte, mote, mougthe, mowght(e), 5-6 mought, 5-7 mothe, 6 mought, mowthe, 6-7 moath, 6- moth. Also *Sc.* MOCH sb. [OE. *moppe*, *mohðe* wk. fem., corresponds to MDu. *motte* (mod.Du. *mat* fem.), late MHG. and mod.G. *motte* fem. (? from LG.), ON. *motte* wk. masc. (Sw., Norw. *mott* maggot, weevil).]

The phonology is obscure. The word has usually been supposed to be cogn. w. OE. *maða* maggot (see MATHE), which is plausible as regards the sense; but the OE. form *mohðe* points rather to the Teut. root *mug- as in MIDGE.]

1. a. A small nocturnal lepidopterous insect of the genus *Tinea*, which breeds in cloth, furs, etc., on which its larva feeds; a clothes-moth. In early use, the name seems to have been applied rather to the larva than to the insect itself. From the 16th c. it has been taken to denote primarily the insect in its winged state, and applied to any nocturnal lepidopterous insect of similar appearance.

† *false moth* (tr. mod.L. *pseudo-tinea*, Réaumur): an insect closely resembling the clothes-moth, but feeding on leaves. c 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Matt. vi. 20 Ðer ne hrust ne ec mohðe gespilles. c 1000 *Ag. Gosp.* Luke xii. 33 þyder ðeof ne ge-nealæcð ne ne (*sic*) mohðe [c 1160 *Hatton* mo3ðe] ne gewemð. c 1230 *Hali Meid.* 29 Mohðe fret te claðes & cwalm slað þæt ahte. 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Cons.* 5572 And wormes and moghes on þe same manere, þæt in þair claðes has bred here. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P.R.* xviii. cv. (1495) 849 A moughte hyght *Tinea* and is a worme of clothes. c 1412 HOCLEVE *De Reg. Princ.* 225 As motthes to a cloþe annoyen, And of his wolle maken it al bare. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 346/1 Mow3te, clothe wyrme (*K.* mowhe, *S.* mow, *P.* mowghe), *tinea*. c 1520 ANDREW *Noble Lyfe* III. xvi. The Asshes of hym is gode to make white tethe & to kepe the motes out of the clothes. 1534 *Inv. Wardr. Kath. Arragon* in *Camden Misc.* (1855) 30 Oone counterpoynte . . . sore perissidh withe mowthis. a 1586 SIDNEY *Ps.* VI. vi, Woe, lyke a moth, my face's beauty eates. 1626 BACON *Sylva* §696 The Moath breedeth upon Cloth; . . . It delighteth to be about the Flame of a Candle. 1683 SOAME & DRYDEN tr. *Boileau's Art Poetry*

111. 48 Neglected heaps we in by-corners lay, Where they become to Worms and Moths a prey. 1755 JOHNSON, *Moth*, a small winged insect that eats cloths and hangings. 1763 MILLS *Syst. Pract. Husb.* III. 53 False Moth. 1857 MRS. CARLYLE *Let.* (1883) II. 313 She let the moths get into my fur last year.

b. fig. Something that eats away, gnaws or wastes gradually and silently. Now rare.

1577 WHETSTONE *Life Gascoigne* xxvi, The valiant man, so plays a pleasant part: When mothes of mone, doo gnaw vpon his hart. 1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* II. ii. §4 The Corruptions and Mothes of Historie, which are Epitomes. c 1680 BEVERIDGE *Serm.* (1729) I. 535 That which ye have unlawfully gotten... will be a moth in your estates, which will... eat them up. 1861 DORA GREENWELL *Poems* 208 This garment old And fretted by the moth Thy love hath borne Upon Thee.

c. in allusion to the insignificance or fragility of the moth, or to its liability to be attracted by the flame of a candle to its own destruction.

1596 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* II. ix. 79 Thus hath the candle sing'd the moath. 1613 CHAMBERLAIN *Court & Times Jas. I* (1848) I. 264 But you had not need meet with many such poor moths as Master Pory, who must have both meat and money. 1784 COWPER *Task* VI. 211 So man, the moth, is not afraid, it seems, To span Omnipotence. 1866 RUSKIN in *Collingwood Life* (1893) II. 63 We don't deserve either such blessing or cursing, it seems to poor moth me.

† **d. Applied vaguely to various kinds of animal parasites or 'vermin', as lice, bugs, cockroaches.**

c 1460 J. RUSSELL *Bk. Nurture* 280 Ne youre heere ye stryke, ne pyke to pralle for a flesche mought. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* II. xxxvii. 196 This herbe dryueth away and killeth the stinking wormes or Mothes called Cimici. 1658 ROWLAND tr. *Moufet's Theat. Ins.* 908 There are three sorts of Blatte; the soft Moth, the mill Moth, and the unsavoury or stinking Moth. 1748 tr. *Vegetius' Distemp. Horses* 83 Small Maggots or Moths, which others call Lice cause an intolerable Pain in the Intestines.

† **e. transl. of L. tineæ: A disease of the scalp.** 1600 SURFLET *Country Farm* I. xii. 84 For the falling of the haire called the moth, wash the head [etc.].

f. A prostitute. slang.

1896 in FARMER & HENLEY *Slang* IV. 360/1. 1935 A. J. POLLOCK *Underworld Speaks* 78/1 *Moth*, a female of easy virtue.

2. Ent. a. Any insect of that one of the two great divisions of the Lepidoptera which includes the 'moths' in the older sense.

According to the ordinary modern use, the 'moths' are the same as the *Heterocera*, which are distinguished from the *Rhopalocera* ('butterflies') in that their antennæ are not clubbed. Most of them are of nocturnal habit.

1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Suppl.*, *Phalænæ*... the name by which authors distinguish those butterflies which fly by night, and which the French thence call *papillons nocturnes*, and we vulgarly *moths*. *Ibid.*, Those moths which have large and heavy bodies... always make a great noise in flying. 1759 JOHNSON *Idler* No. 64 ¶ 5, I happened to catch a moth of peculiar variegation. 1847 TENNYSON *Princess* II. 5 When these were on, And we as rich as moths from dusk cocoons. 1902 CORNISH *Naturalist Thames* 43 The first butterfly, to use an Irishism, was a moth, a sphinx moth.

b. With defining word, in popular names of particular species or genera, as BURNET-moth, CODLING-moth, GIPSY-moth, HAWK-MOTH, etc.

3. attrib. and Comb., as moth-face, -flit, -grub, -hour, -light, -repellent, -trap, -wing; moth-coloured, -hung, -resistant, -soft, -white adjs.; moth-like adj. and adv.; moth-hunting vbl. sb.; moth-blight, various species of homopterous insects of the genus *Aleurodes*, which are destructive to plants; moth-borer, the larval forms of various moths which damage plants by boring into stems, etc., esp. the sugar-cane borer, *Diatraea saccharalis*; moth-fly = *moth-gnat*; moth freckle, 'a term for *Chloasma*' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1891); † moth-fretten *a.*, moth-eaten; moth-gnat, a dipterous insect of the family *Psychodidæ*; moth-hunter, (a) one who hunts for moths; (b) a name for the Nightjar; moth-miller, one of several moths with white-flecked, powdery-looking wings; moth orchid, an orchid of the genus *Phalænopsis*, the flower of which resembles a moth; moth patch, 'a synonym of *Chloasma*' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*); moth sphinx, 'a moth of the family *Castniidæ*' (Cassell's *Suppl.* 1902); moth spot = *moth patch*; moth-time, the time of evening when moths abound; † moth-weed = *mothwort*; moth-worm, the larva of a moth; † mothwort, the plant *Helichrysum Stæchas*.

1855 OGILVIE *Suppl.*, **Moth-blight*. 1900 *Nature* 21 June 182/2 A considerable number of the eggs of the *moth borer (which are laid in patches on the leaves of the sugar-cane) are attacked by parasites. 1931 *Discovery* Sept. 300/1 The attacks of the giant moth-borer... and many other pests began in comparatively recent times [in the West Indies]. 1957 *Encycl. Brit.* XXI. 525/2 The giant moth borer (*Castnia licoides*) is particularly destructive in Trinidad and the Guianas. 1974 *Encycl. Brit. Macropædia* XVII. 771/1 The moth borer, *Diatraea saccharalis*, which is widely distributed throughout cane-growing areas, is capable of causing extensive damage when out of control. 1931 V. WOLFF *Waves* 254 Jinny's yellow scarf is *moth-coloured in this light. a 1963 S. PLATH *Crossing Water* (1971) 38 The *moth-face of her husband, moonwhite and ill, Circles her. 1921 W. DE LA MARE *Veil* 68 Soundless the *moth-flit, crisp the death-watch tick. 1668 CHARLETON *Ornomastr.* 47 *Blatta*... the *Moth-fly, produced out of the Meal-Worm. 1901 *Trans. Soc. Arts* IX. 114 The moth-fly... gets in and lays her

eggs in the comb. 1899 D. SHARP *Insects* II. 470 Fam. 7—*Psychodidæ* (Moth Flies).—Extremely small, helpless flies [etc.]. 13... *St. Erkenwode* 85 in Horstm. *Altengl. Leg.* (1881) 268 Oper of moulngye oper of motes opir *mought fretene. 1855 OGILVIE *Suppl.*, **Moth-gnats*. 1890 W. B. YEATS *Countess Kathleen* (1892) 108 At the *moth-hour of eve. 1909 E. POUND *Personæ* 23 The moth-hour of our day is upon us Holding the dawn. 1933 W. DE LA MARE *Fleeting* 161 The secret scent of the *moth-hung flower. 1840 *Cuvier's Anim. Kingd.* 196 The *Moth-hunters bear the same relationship to the Swifts (not to the Swallows) that the Owls do to the Hawks. 1910 W. DE LA MARE *Three Mulla-Mulgars* 166 Andy's eyes was never made for *moth-hunting. 1930 E. BLUNDEN *Poems* 326 The fete grows late and dark, The King in *moth-light traverses the park. 1934 T. S. ELIOT *Rock* II. 84 Moon light and star light, owl and moth light. 1797 MARY WOLLSTONECR. in C. K. PAUL W. *Godwin* (1876) I. 242, I spare the *moth-like appearance. 1804-8 BLAKE *Milton* I. xi, in *Compl. Writings* (1972) 492 Her moth-like elegance shone over the Assembly. 1839 BAILEY *Festus* ix. (1852) 121 From him who hovereth, mothlike, round the sun To six-mooned Ouranus. 1885 W. B. YEATS in *Dublin Univ. Rev.* July 136/1 Gently shook their moth-like wings. 1904 W. H. HUDSON *Green Mansions* xiii. 174 She, too, moth-like, had vanished from my side. 1934 S. SPENDER *Poems* (ed. 2) 36 The mothlike lips at dusk. 1865 *Harper's Weekly* 25 Nov. 747/3 If there is one little hole in your linen or paper, some industrious *moth-miller is pretty sure to discover it. 1885 S. O. JEWETT *Marsh Isl.* xiii, Come and sit down, and don't flit about so, mother; you make me think of a singed moth-miller. 1880 F. W. BURBIDGE *Gardens of Sun* II. 18 In Singaporean gardens the rarest of *moth orchids are planted in cocoanut-shells. 1942 G. G. DENNY *Fabrics* (ed. 5) II. 119 Dry cleaners and laundries may apply *moth-repellent treatment. 1958 S. HYLAND *Who goes Hang?* xli. 200 Paradichlorobenzene was sold for the first time in the shops as moth repellent in 1932. 1964 N. G. CLARK *Mod. Organic Chem.* xix. 390 It [sc. naphthalene] has been employed in the manufacture of fire-lighters, and as a moth-repellent and insecticide. 1970 *Which?* Sept. 265/2 The carpet is moth-resistant. 1876 G. M. HOPKINS *Wreck of Deutschland* xxvi, in *Poems* (1967) 60 Or night, still higher, With belled fire and the *moth-soft Milky Way. 1958 L. DURRELL *Balthazar* I. 17 Brightly lit up in the moth-soft darkness of the Aegean night. 1922 F. COURTENAY *Physical Beauty* 26 The so-called *moth spots, brown spots or patches which appear after middle life, are due to this tan pigment. 1819 KEATS *Lamia* I. 222 Now on the *moth-time of that evening dim He would return that way. 1890 *Cent. Dict.*, *Moth-trap. 1928 METCALF & FLINT *Destructive & Useful Insects* ix. 263 Mechanical devices, such as... fly traps, moth traps, maggot traps... have been used successfully for catching and killing a variety of insects. 1970 *Daily Tel.* 19 Oct. 11/8 A moth new to Britain, *Plusia accentifera*, has been caught in Mr Terry Dillon's moth-trap at Halsted. 1597 GERARDE *Herbal* II. cxcvi. 520 The branches and leaues laid among clothes keepeth them from moths, whereupon it [*Eliochryson*] hath bene called of some *Mothweede or Mothwoort. 1920 D. H. LAWRENCE *Lost Girl* xi. 275 Irises rearing purple and *moth-white. 1612 AINSWORTH *Annot. Ps.* VI. 8 Gnash is a *moth-worme, Psalm 39. 12. that freteth garments. 1885 H. C. McCOOK *Tenants of Old Farm* 91 The moth-worms pass the summer within these silk-lined rolls. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* I. lxi. 89 Called... in English Golde floure, *Motheworte, or Golden Stechados. 1597 GERARDE *Herbal* II. cxcvi. 519 Of Golden Mothwoort, or Cudweede.

moth, sb.² [f. Hind. moth moth bean.] In full, moth bean. An Indian bean, *Phaseolus aconitifolius*, of the family Leguminosæ, cultivated in tropical and sub-tropical countries as food for both man and livestock.

[1832 W. ROXBURGH et al. *Flora Indica* III. 299 [*Phaseolus aconitifolius*... Hind. Moot. This plant I have reared from seed sent me by Dr. Hunter from the province of Oude where it is much cultivated... and used for feeding cattle.] 1840 *Penny Cycl.* XVIII. 58/1 [*Phaseolus aconitifolius*, Moth of the natives, is cultivated in the north-western provinces, and used for feeding cattle. 1884 tr. *A. de Candolle's Origin of Cultivated Plants* v. 345 Moth, or Aconite-leaved Kidney Bean... An annual species grown in India as fodder, and of which the seeds are eatable, though but little valued. The Hindustani name is *mout*, among the Sikhs *moth*. 1886 A. H. CHURCH *Food-Grains of India* 152 The moth-bean... is found from the Himalaya to Ceylon... It is not esteemed as a food for man, for although it is rich in nutrients, it is generally thought to possess heating properties. 1923 H. C. THOMPSON *Veg. Crops* xxiv. 334 The term 'bean' as used in the United States includes... several species of oriental beans, including adzuki, ... moths and rice beans belonging to the genus *Phaseolus*. 1972 G. A. C. HERKLOTS *Vegetables in South-east Asia* 244 (heading) Moth bean... A slender annual with decumbent branches growing to 18 inches or a foot in length.

moth (mθ), v. [f. MOTH sb.¹] intr. To hunt for moths. Chiefly in 'mothing' vbl. sb.

1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* IV. I. 518 The former colour... is most proper for mothing in the night. 1894 *Naturalist* 14 Geometrae have been on the whole very scarce, and mothing at and after dusk uniformly unproductive.

moth, obs. form of MOTE sb.¹, MOUTH sb.

'mothball, sb. Also moth ball, moth-ball. [BALL sb.¹] 1. A ball of naphthalene (sometimes mixed with other substances) used among stored fabrics to repel moths. Also fig.

1906 'O. HENRY' in *Munsey's Mag.* Dec. 288/1 Me and Solly... prepared to shake off our moth-balls and wing our way against the arc-lights of the joyous and tuneful East. 1911 G. S. PORTER *Harvester* xiii. 282 Wouldn't she like me to wear her things better than to have them lying in moth balls? 1916 M. LEES-DODS *Ideal Home* x. 161 When furs are kept by a lady in her own house, a plentiful supply of pieces of camphor, or moth-ball, should be wrapped in tissue paper and distributed amongst the folds. 1932 *Conc. Househ. Encycl.* 808 The round balls sold as moth balls consist of naphthalene, a product of the distillation of coal tar. 1958 S.

HYLAND *Who goes Hang?* xli. 199 Synthetic camphor wasn't used for moth-balls until 1914! 1964 *Horlicks Home Bk.* 178 In the past naphthalene (usually in the shape of moth balls) was used. 1974 'J. MELVILLE' *Nun's Castle* I. 10 She had conceived the idea of staging afresh the forgotten Victorian tournament... wearing the original clothes, most of which were still packed away in mothballs.

2. orig. U.S. Used attrib. to designate armaments or installations stored away, held in reserve, or disused. Similarly in mothballs, laid up, put out of use or action for a long time.

1946 *Amer. N. & Q.* Apr. 7/2 '*Mothball fleet*': inactive U.S. Navy ships to be preserved for long periods by newly-developed techniques. 1946 *Newsweek* 13 May 22/2 The Navy plans to reduce yard personnel to peace-time proportions by early fall. The moth-ball laying-up program will be complete by that time. 1947 *N. Y. Times* 26 Jan. E. 6/5 The moth ball fleet consists of United States warships now undergoing preservative treatment which will enable them to be put back in use rapidly if needed. 1948 *Sun* (Baltimore) 16 Jan. 1/1 The 45,000-ton New Jersey and Wisconsin had been put in 'moth-balls' January 1. 1950 *Hansard Commons* 22 Mar. 2079 We have a 'moth-ball fleet', as it is somewhat vulgarly termed in some countries, reasonably widely dispersed... round the United Kingdom. 1958 *Oxford Mail* 12 Aug. 1/2 The United States is to sell for cash 47 liberty ships kept in 'moth balls' since the last war. 1967 *Boston Sunday Herald* 30 Apr. I. 7/1 A... port improvement paid for by the MPA has remained in mothballs... because no container ships have been scheduled to or from Boston. 1970 *Globe & Mail* (Toronto) 26 Sept. 6/3 Seventy-four of these fighter-bombers are going directly into mothballs as they roll off the production line at Canadair Ltd. 1972 *Guardian* 14 Jan. 1/5 Orange dust found in crater Shorty could mean... that Apollo hardware put in mothballs... could be brought out for another final journey. 1974 *Evening Standard* 15 July 11/2 (heading) Air fleets may be put in moth-balls.

3. transf. and fig.

1943 *BAKER Dict. Austral. Slang* (ed. 3) 51 *Moth balls*, tracer bullets. 1945 L. SHELLY *Five Talk Dict.* 29 *Moth ball*, an aggravating person. 1951 *Football Record* (Melbourne) 8 Sept. 5 And now for eight teams it's mothballs until 1952. 1966 *Listener* 28 Apr. 629/1 The work... was certainly interesting to hear even if it now has to be put back in moth balls. 1971 M. TAK *Truck Talk* 109 *Moth-balls*, balls of ether used by truckers to start cold diesel engines. 1974 *Guardian* 31 Jan. 1/5 The distinguished BBC cheerfully took the most improbable creations [sc. films] out of mothballs.

'mothball, v. [f. prec.] trans. To place in mothballs, in the senses of the sb. Hence 'mothballed' *ppl. a.*

1943 R. MALKIN *Marriage, Morals & War* xi. 159 His civvies, all dusted off, were mothballed, and shipped back home. 1949 *Jane's Fighting Ships 1949-50* 357 *Princeton, Tarawa and Antietam* are also being 'mothballed'. 1957 P. FRANK *Seven Days to Never* II. 80 We've got two thousand Fifty-Two and Forty-Sevens mothballed, lined up on every desert in Arizona. 1959 *Times* 18 May 5/3 The best service a retired general could perform 'is to turn in his tongue along with his suit and mothball his opinions'. 1959 *Time* (Atlantic ed.) 24 Aug. 52/3 Both plants... will have to be mothballed unless they can be adapted to produce other chemicals. 1965 *New Scientist* 2 Dec. 642/1 The capability now coming on stream cannot be mothballed. We must use it or see its value erode. 1966 *Aviation Week & Space Technology* 5 Dec. 22/3 Essential consideration to the proposal is that the separately orbited satellite modules could be mothballed in space—fully equipped with all experiments, however—until ready for use. 1973 *Wall St. Jnl.* 28 Nov. 1/2 Mobil Oil plans to 'mothball' its aging East Chicago, Ind., petroleum refinery. 1974 *Evening Standard* 15 July 11/2 There is no doubt that the Trident One may be mothballed.

† **mothe, a. Obs. [? a. ON. móð-r weary (OSw. móþ-er annoyed, disquieted.) ? Disquieted, annoyed.**

c 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 859 þe childre wer confused and mothe. *Ibid.* 6186 He wald nost trowe, bot made him mothe, And said he wald it se.

mothe, obs. f. MOTE sb.¹ and v.¹, MOUTH sb.

† **moth-eat, v. Obs.** [Back-formation from next.] *trans.* To eat away by or as by moths.

1598 FLORIO, *Carolare*... to worme or moth-eate. 1638 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (ed. 2) 61 From whence ruine and neglect have moatheaten her. 1721 WODROW *Hist. Suff. Ch. Scot.* (1829) II. II. xiii. 498 The younger ministers did either motheat or too much suffer to be motheaten by the Vulgar the reputation of such who did not follow their way.

'moth-eaten, a. Eaten away or destroyed by moths. Often fig.

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. x. 362 Owre bakkes þat moth-eten be. 1551 ROBINSON tr. *More's Utopia* Ep. (1895) 25 Whatsoever is not stuffed full of olde moughteaten termes. a 1660 *Contemp. Hist. Irel.* (Ir. Archæol. Soc.) III. 85 Sufficient motiue to moue the moat-eaten conferences of these poysonal anti-Catholics. 1796 MRS. M. ROBINSON *Angelina* I. 241 Like a bale of cotton... grown yellow by keeping, and moth-eaten by ill-nature. 1809 E. S. BARRETT *Setting Sun* I. 28 The old system is moth-eaten, and kings have had a severe lesson. 1882 J. HAWTHORNE *Fort. Fool* I. x. The mortality symbolised by the poor moth-eaten clothes.

mothed (mθθt), ppl. a. [f. MOTH v. + -ED¹.] Full of moths, moth-eaten.

1835 BROWNING *Paracelsus* IV. 212 From closet long to quiet vowed, With mothed and stuffed arras-hung. 1930 W. DE LA MARE *Desert Islands* 39 Dropped, glass-eyed, a little mothed and dusty.

†**mothen**, *a.* *Obs.* [f. MOTH + -EN⁴ (if not a misprint for *moth-eaten*)] Full of moths.

1580 FULKE *Confut. Allen* 125 We rake not vp olde, mouldie, and mothen parchementes to seeke our progenitours names. [Hence 1818 in TODD; and in later Dicts.]

mother ('maðə(r)), *sb.*¹ Forms: 1 *móder*, -or, -ur, (*módder*), *dat.* *méd(d)er*, *móeder*, 3 *moderr*, (? *móder*), *pl.* *modren*, 4-5 *modire*, *modre*, *modur*, *modyr*(e), *mooder*, 5 *modure*, 6 *moeder*, *mothir*, *Sc.* *muddir*, *muder*, 8-9 *Sc.* *mither*, 5- *mother*. [Com. Teut. (but wanting in Gothic) and Indo-Germanic: OE. *móder* = OFris. *módar*, OS. *módar*, *muodar* (Du. *moeder*, LG. *moder*), OHG. *muotar*, -er (MHG. *muoter*, mod.G. *mutter*), ON. *móðer* (Sw., Da. *moder*):—OTeut. **mōdar*- (cons.-stem):—pre-Teut. **māter*-, cogn. w. Skr. **mātr*, *mātar*-, Gr. *μάτηρ*-, *μᾶτήρ*- (Doric), *μήτηρ*-, *μητέρα*- (Attic and Ionic), L. *māter*, OSl. *mati*, OIrish *māthir*.

As in the case of FATHER, the substitution of *th* for the earlier *d* dates from the beginning of the 16th c., though the pronunciation with (ð) probably existed earlier. The occasional occurrence of the spelling *moper* in the 14th c. (e.g. in the Göttingen MS. of the *Cursor Mundi*) has prob. no phonetic significance, being due to association with words like *broper*, *oper*, which in fact occur in the immediate context of several of the examples. The development of OE. *ó* to mod.E. (a) (through *u*, *u*, *o*) is normal in the case of words in -*ther*, -*der*: cf. *brother*, *other*, *rudder*. In OE. the genitive sing. normally coincided in form with the nom., and many instances of the uninflected genitive occur in ME. and early mod.E. (see also 15 b). The genitive *móderes* is common in the Northumbrian gospels (10th c.).

1. a. A female parent; a woman who has given birth to a child. Correlative with *son* or *daughter*.

As with other terms of relationship, *my* is (exc. in poetic language) commonly omitted before *mother* used vocatively. On the other hand, in the 3rd person the use of *mother* for *my mother* is colloquial and familiar; in the middle of the 19th c. it was regarded as vulgar, or at least as unfashionable, but has now regained currency.

Mother is also used colloquially by a husband addressing or referring to his wife.

1050 *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 450/25 *Mater*, anes cildes modur. *Materfamilias*, manigra cilda modur. **c 1200** ORMIN 168 He bep full off Haliz Gast 3et in his moderr wambe. **a 1225** *Leg. Kath.* 931 Of his feader soð godd, & of his modor soð mon. **c 1250** *Gen. & Ex.* 1434 Ysaac. wunede ðor in ðo3t and care, for moderes dand. **1340** HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 447 He was consayved synfully With-in his awen modor body. **1340** *Ayenb.* 67 þis zenne is in euele maneres ase. in e children aye hare uaderes and hare modren. **c 1386** CHAUCER *Doctor's T.* 93 Ye fadres and ye modres. **c 1425** WYNTOUN *Cron.* II. vi. 488 And thare modyre banys ta. **c 1511** *1st Eng. Bk. Amer.* (Arb.) Introd. 33/1 The[y] etc theym all rawe, both there one fader or moeder. **1526** *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 13 As infantes or tender babes newe borne of theyr mother. **1556** *Chron. Gr. Friars* (Camden) 25 The qwenys modor dicessyd. **1588** SHAKS. *L.L.L.* II. i. 255 Then was Venus like her mother, for her father is but grim. **1607** — *Cor.* IV. i. 15 Nay Mother. *Ibid.* 27 My Mother, you wot well [etc.]. **c 1633** MILTON *Arcades* 22 Cybele, Mother of a hundred gods. **c 1702** C. MATHER *Magn. Chr.* VI. ii. (1852) 356 She lived to be a mother of several children. **1790** COWPER *Receipt Mother's Picture* 21 My mother! when I learn'd that thou wast dead. **c 1830** T. H. BAYLY *Song, 'We met—'twas in a crowd'*, Oh, thou hast been the cause of this anguish, My mother!

1855 DICKENS *Dorrit* (1857) I. ii. 13 Mother (my usual name for Mrs. Meagles) began to cry so, that it was necessary to take her out. 'What's the matter, Mother?' said I. 'you are frightening Pet.' 'Yes, I know that, Father,' says Mother. **1898** J. D. BRAYSHAW *Slum Silhouettes* 156 'Sit yer down, mother,' said Joe, taking his seat at the head of the table. **1932** A. CHRISTIE *Peril at End House* v. 68 Mother and I.. feel it's only neighbourly to do what we can. **1970** P. CARLON *Souvenir* II. 35 Don't you loathe the way old folks call each other Mother and Dad?

b. Said of animals.

Rare in ME. and early mod.E., being superseded by *DAM* *sb.*², which afterwards became restricted to quadrupeds, and is now rarely used exc. of mares.

a 900 *Latus Alfred* xvi. gif mon cu oððe stodmyran forstele & folan oððe cealf ofadire, forgelde mid scill. & þa modor be hiora weorðe. **1382** WYCLIF *Exod.* xxiii. 19 Thow shalt not see the kydde in the mylk of his modor. [So all later versions.] **1632** LITHTGOW *Trav.* IX. 380 Young Chickens, which are not hatched by their mothers, but in the Fernace. **1692** R. L'ESTRANGE *Fables* ccxxi. 193 Pray Mother (says the Young Crab) do but set the Example your self, and I'll follow ye. **1868** TENNYSON *Lucretius* 100 And lambs are glad Nosing the mother's udder.

c. *Mother of God, God's Mother* (= Gr. Θεοτόκος): a frequent designation of the Virgin Mary in Catholic use.

c 1122 O.E. *Chron.* an. 994 (Laud MS.) Se halige Godes modor. **c 1410** HOCLEVE *Mother of God* I Modir of god, and virgyn undefouled. **c 1440** *Gesta Rom.* lxxxv. 405 (Add. MS.) That blessyd ladie, goddis modre. **1483** *Cath. Angl.* 161/1 Goddess modyr; mater dei, theoticus. **1591** SHAKS. *1 Hen. VI.* I. ii. 78. **1898** W. K. JOHNSON *Terra Tenebr.* 105 Mother of God, we here enthrone Thee, thy slain Son, within thy house.

d. abstr. (a) Womanish qualities inherited from the mother. **(b)** That which is characteristic of motherhood; maternal affection.

1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V.* IV. vi. 31 But I had not so much of man in mee, And all my mother came into my eyes, And gaue me vp to teares. **1725** POPE *Odys.* XI. 188 Strait all the mother in her soul awakes. **1747** RICHARDSON *Clarissa* I. 121, I thought, by the glass before me, I saw the mother in her soften'd eye cast towards me. **1807** J. BARLOW *Columb.*

III. 186 Thrice have those lovely lips the victim prest, And all the mother torn that tender breast. **1847** MARY HOWITT *Ballads* 33 The mother in my soul was strong. **1884** TENNYSON *Becket* v. ii, Look! how this love, this mother, runs thro' all The world God made.

e. In extended sense: A female ancestress. Now rare exc. in our first mother.

c 1050 *Suppl. Ælfric's Gloss.* in Wr.-Wülcker 173/11 *Proauua*, pridd modor. **a 1300** *Cursor M.* 934 Eue sco high eue fra pat dai, pat modor of mani es for to sai. **14..** *Nom.* in Wr.-Wülcker 689/41 *Hec proaua*, the forne modyre. **1611** BIBLE *Gen.* xvii. 16 Yea I wil blesse her, and she shal be a mother of nations. **1667** MILTON *P.L.* XI. 159 Whence Haile to thee Eve rightly call'd, Mother of all Mankind.

f. Applied to a stepmother or a mother-in-law.

c 1546 EDW. VI *Let. to Q. Cath. Parr* in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. I. II. 131 Most honorable and entirely beloved Mother. **1589** *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* IV. 444 His Hienes, invited be his darrest mother the Quene of Denmarkis. letters. **1859** TENNYSON *Geraint* 779 O my new mother, be not wroth or grieved At thy new son, for my petition to her.

g. Proverbs and proverbial phrases. † to take one's (own) mother for a maid: app. orig. intended to exemplify extreme simplicity. to have too much of his mother's blessing: said of a youth who is unreasonably prudish or scrupulous. does your mother know you're out? (slang): a jeering question addressed to one who shows excessive simplicity or juvenile presumption. (just) like mother makes (or used to make) (it): having the qualities of home cooking; exactly to one's taste; also fig.

1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* II. ii. 40 *Fal.* Good-morrow, good-wife. *Qui.* Not so and't please your worship. *Fal.* Good maid, then. *Qui.* Ile be sworne, As my mother was the first hour I was borne. **1606** BRYSKETT *Civ. Life* 102 Too much, is harmful euen in iustice it self: whereupon is growne. our English prouerbe, that too much of a mans mothers blessing is not good. **1664** COTTON *Scarron.* I. 48 So smug she [Venus] was, and so array'd He took his Mother for a Maid. **16..** *MS. Ashm.* 36 lf. 112 If euor Ice doe come here againe, Ice zaid, Chil give thee my Mother vor a maid. **1838** ? T. MARTIN in *Bentley's Miscell.* III. 416 And she asked me 'How's your mother? Does she know that you are out?' **1842** BARHAM *Ingol. Leg., Misadv. Margate.* 'Sir, does your mother know that you are out?' **1919** WODEHOUSE *Damsel in Distress* i. 18 There's a new musical comedy at the Regal. Opened last night, and seems to be just like mother makes. **1927** W. E. COLLINSON *Contemp. Eng.* 52 The notice outside some eating-houses, beef-steak pie like mother makes it! **1963** WODEHOUSE *Stiff Upper Lip, Jeeves* v. 39 Its facade, its spreading grounds. . . and what not were all just like Mother makes. **1975** D. CLARK *Premeditated Murder* iv. 68 Just like my old mother used to make. A bit of candied peel in a bun can't be beat.

h. Used as an exclamation of surprise, dismay, etc.; freq. *my mother!*

1869 'MARK TWAIN' *Innoc. Abr.* 52 Twenty-five cigars, at 100 reis, 2500 reis! Oh, my sainted mother! **1909** *Sat. Even. Post* 22 May 6/3 'Gee, what a peach of an ideal!' 'Oh, mother!' **1959** N. MAILER *Advs. for Myself* (1961) 93 He roared with laughter now. 'Oh, my mother.' **1972** C. ACHEBE *Girls at War* 107 'Plane!' screamed his boy from the kitchen. 'My mother!' screamed Gladys.

i. mothers and fathers: a game in which children act out the roles of mother and father.

1903 G. R. SIMS *Living London* XXXIII. 271/1 Sometimes. . . they [the boys] will join the girls in a mimic domestic drama of 'Mothers and Fathers'. **1969** [see INFANT-SCHOOL]. **1972** J. WILSON *Hide & Seek* vii. 130 Shall we play mothers and fathers with our dolls?

j. Ellipt. for *mother-fucker*. *U.S. slang.*

1948 MANONE & VANDERVOORT *Trumpet on Wing* 70 'I'll be a motherie if I'll wear any damn bedpan intern's suit,' I screamed. **1955** S. WHITMORE *Solo* III. 42 Jaeger said, 'He's.. no weaker now, he can't blow note one.' 'Hell, this mother never could,' Alfred laughed. **1959** N. MAILER *Advs. for Myself* (1961) 358 Old K, he's nothing but a mother. **1967** *Melody Maker* 14 Jan. 8 *Mother*, term of abuse. As in 'You're a mother, baby!' **1972** *Sunday Times* 7 May 10/6 'Man we must just get out of here before those mothers get us all. . .,' he shouted at me. **1973** *New Yorker* 17 Feb. 62/2 Out the parachute, out the radio, change the c.g., and the mother will go. **1975** *N. Y. Times* 8 Sept. 33/2 'You mothers! I ain't been out five minutes and I just got outta the pen this morning!' Her name is Judy, and although she is white, she talks black jive.

2. fig. Applied to things more or less personified, with reference either to a metaphorical giving birth, to the protecting care exercised by a mother, or to the affectionate reverence due to a mother.

a. Said of a quality, condition, event, etc., that gives rise to some other.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Pard. T.* 263 Hasard is verray mooder of lesynges, And of deceite and cursed forswerynges. **c 1449** PECOCC *Repr.* v. xiv. 555 Loue to money. . . is modor of passing myche yuel. **1463-4** *Rolls of Parl.* V. 507/1 Ydelnes, modor of all vyces. **1573** *New Custom* I. i, That I Ignorance am the mother of true deuotion. **1597** HOOKER *Ecl. Pol.* v. xv. §1 The mother of such magnificence (they thinke) is but only a proude ambitious desire to be spoken of farre and wide. **1611** B. JONSON *Catline* III. ii, For 'tis despair that is the mother of madnesse. **1766** FRANKLIN *Let. Wks.* 1887 III. 463, I congratulate you on the repeal of that mother of mischiefs, the Stamp Act. **1799** *Hull Advertiser* 21 Dec. 4/2 The. . . maxim that 'freight is the mother of wages'. **1824** LAMB *Elia* Ser. II. *Blakesmoor in H-shire*, The solitude of childhood is not so much the mother of thought.

b. Said of the earth. See also MOTHER EARTH. **a 1000** *Charms* i. 69 Hal wes þu, folde, fra modor. **c 1250** *Gen. & Ex.* 122 Of euerlic oust, of euerlic sed, Was erðe mad modor of sped. **1600** SURFLET *Country Farm* I. iv. 13 As for the earth. . . it beareth all manner of corne, fruits, . . . and other things, . . . and hereupon old writers haue iustly giuen vnto it

the due name of mother. **1625** BACON *Ess., Riches* (Arb.) 235 Our Great Mothers Blessing, the Earths. **1667** MILTON *P.L.* v. 338 Whatever Earth all-bearing Mother yeilds In India East or West. **1822** SHELLEY tr. *Calderon's Mag. Prodig.* II. 79 O Beloved earth, dear mother. **1821** LAMB *Elia* Ser. I. *Old Benchers*, But the common mother of us all in no long time after received him gently into her lap. **1876** [see MOTHERLY 3].

c. Said of the church: see CHURCH *sb.* 8.

Mother Church is either treated as a quasi-proper name (though initial capitals are not always used) or preceded by a possessive pronoun.

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. XVI. 197 Children of charite & holicherche þe modor. **c 1460** *Wisdom* 992 in *Macro Plays* 68 Now haue ye for-yeffines þat were fylde, To prey youwr modyr chyrche of her proteccion. **1539** PERY in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. II. II. 145 According to the lawdebwill usse and costum of our holly mother Chwrche. **1630** YAXLEE *Morbus & Antid.* To Rdr., The obedient sonne of my deare Mother the true Church of England. **1695** J. EDWARDS *Perfect. Script.* 589 A learned and pious son of our mother. **1726** AYLIFFE *Parergon* 22 The Good of Mother Church, as well as that of Civil Society, renders a Judicial Practice in criminal Cases entirely necessary. **1784** COWPER *Task* II. 576 So we, no longer taught By monitors that mother church supplies [etc.]. **1833** *Tracts for Times* No. 13. 6 The mysterious time of Christmas approaching, our Mother, with true parental anxiety, takes up. . . the thread of her instructions anew.

d. Said of a country, city, etc., in relation to its natives; *spec.* in *Mother Russia*.

[**1382** WYCLIF *Gal.* iv. 26: literally from Vulg.] **c 1550** BALE *K. Johan* (Camden) 66 O Englande, Engelande showe now thyselfe a mother, Thy people wyll els be slayne here without number. **1593** SHAKS. *Rich. II.* I. iii. 307 Then Englands ground farewell: sweet soil adieu, My Mother, and my Nurse. **1699** *Rhode Isl. Col. Rec.* (1858) III. 374 We being wholly ruled and governed by the good and wholesome [laws] of our Mother, the kingdom of England. **1726** SWIFT *Gulliver* II. vii, I have always borne that laudable Partiality to my own Country, which [etc.]. . . I would hide the Fraillties and Deformities of my political Mother. **1786** BURNS *Ernest Cry & Pr.* Postscr. vii, Scotland, my auld, respected Mither! **1851** BORROW *Lavengro* xvi, 'What horse is that?' 'The best in mother England', said the very old man. **1901** HENLEY *Hawthorn & Lavender*, etc. 102 Blow, you bugles of England, blow over the camps of the fallen foe—Blow glory and pity to the victor Mother, Sad, O, sad in her sacrificial death! **1966** J. BINGHAM *Double Agent* v. 71, I love Russia. . . Dead! Mother Russia. **1972** P. RUELL *Red Christmas* xv. 153 Came as quite a shock to them when they realised we weren't doing it all for Mother Russia. **1973** D. BAGLEY *Tightrope Men* xxiv. 164 'See that tower over there?' 'A Russian observation tower. That's Mother Russia.'

e. Said of one's university. Cf. ALMA MATER.

1647-8 Wood *Life* 15 Feb. (O.H.S.) I. 140 Who fed with the papp of Aristotle at twenty or thirtie yeares of age, and suck at the duggs of their mother the University. **1721** AMHERST *Terræ Fil.* Ded. (1754) 5, I had much rather have your approbation than your censure, and enjoy the favour of my dear mother.

f. Applied to Nature, and occasionally to other personified abstractions represented as protecting or controlling powers.

1601 R. JOHNSON *Kingd. & Commw.* (1603) 35 Whereas mother Nature hath interlaced so riotously her golden and siluer veins in the bosom and wombe of Peru. **1617** MORYSON *Itin.* I. 181 Experience, the mother of fooles. **1764** GOLDSM. *Trav.* 81 Nature, a mother kind alike to all. **1813** SHELLEY *Q. Mab.* VI. 198 Necessity! thou mother of the world! **1866** M. ARNOLD *Thyrsis* xviii, And now in happier air Wandering with the great Mother's train divine.

g. Said of a city, country, institution from which another originates as an offshoot.

1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 280b, The chyrche of Rome, mother and maistres of al others. **1838** THIRLWALL *Greece* II. xii. 106 It [Sinope] became in its turn the mother of several flourishing cities.

h. In physical sense: The material source of a substance; also, the parent stock on which anything grows, or the main stem or channel from which others branch off.

c 1384 CHAUCER *H. Fame* 1983 Aventure, That is the moder of tydynge, As the see of welles and sprynges. **1604** E. G[RIMSTONE] *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* v. xviii. 378 Saying, that these shells were daughters of the sea, the mother of all waters. **1611** COTGR., *Artere aorte*, the great Arterie, mother Arterie, or mother of arteries. **1668** CULPEPPER & COLE *Barthol. Anat.* Man. I. iii. 306 All the Veins of the whole Body are referred unto two as their Mothers. **1675** EVELYN *Terra* (1676) 44 Water. . . was by some thought to be the Mother of Earth. **1681** GREW *Musæum* III. I. iv. 283 Another clear Crystal, growing on a Semiperspicuous Mother. **1721** BRADLEY *Philos. Acc. Wks.* Nat. 41 The fruit of the Indian Fig. . . will strike Root and become a Plant as perfect as the mother it was taken from. **1868** LOCKYER *Elem. Astron.* III. §15 (1879) 85 Aqueous vapour is the great mother of clouds.

3. A woman who exercises control like that of a mother, or who is looked up to as a mother.

a. One who has religious authority or dignity. Often applied to the Virgin Mary (cf. 1 c).

c 1366 CHAUCER *A.B.C.* 133 Mooder, of whom our merci gan to springe Beth ye my juge & eek my soules leche. **c 1375** *Sc. Leg. Saints* xviii. (*Egipciane*) 307 Spirituale modyr, quhat-sa þu be, for godis sak schau þe to me! **1563** WINSET *Four Scoir Thre Quest.* Wks. (S.T.S.) I. 73 The glorious Virgine, the Mothir. **a 1711** KEN *Psyche* Poet. Wks. 1721 IV. 165 Sophronia. . . Who of her sex the guidance nicely skill'd, . . . Heav'n for their Ghostly Mother had design'd. **1868** SIR H. W. BAKER in *Hymns A. & M.* App. No. 376 Shall we not love thee, Mother dear, Whom Jesus loves so well?

b. A title given to the head or superior of a female religious community.

1603 SHAKS. *Meas. for M.* I. iv. 86, I will about it strait, No longer staying, but to give the Mother Notice of my affaire. **1611** BEAUM. & FL. *Philaster* II. ii, The reuerend mother sent

me word, They would all be for the garden. 1798 JOANNA BAILLIE *De Monfort* v. vi, *Freberg* [to Abbess] And you have wisely done, my rev'rend mother. 1820 SCOTT *Abbot* xii, They call me Lady Abbess, or Mother at the least, you address me. 1883 MRS. CRAIK in *Longm. Mag.* Jan. 306, I could understand how the Mother was just the woman to be head of a community like this. 1907 *Athenæum* 2 Nov. 545/3 The astute yet saintly mother-superior.

† c. *mother of the maids*: the head of the maids of honour in a Royal household. *Obs.*

1577-8 *New Yr.'s Gifts* in Nichols *Progr. Eliz.* (1823) II. 88 To Mrs. Hyde, Mother of the Mades. 1633 BROME *North. Lass* I. iv, She might ha' been Mother o' the Maids. 1682 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) I. 159 The lady Sanderson, mother of the maids of honour to her majesty, was interred in the abbey. 1711 HEARNE *Collect.* (O.H.S.) III. 132 Mrs. *** Mother of the Maids to K. James II^d Queen.

d. In occasional uses.

1897 *Daily News* 13 July 8/7 Separate cottage buildings, each under the charge of a person called a 'mother', had been established [as homes for girls].

e. Colloq. phr. to be mother: to serve out portions of food or drink; *spec.* to pour out tea.

[1926 G. B. SHAW *Glimpse of Reality* in *Translations & Tomfooleries* 184 Let us get to work at the supper. You shall be the mother of the family and give us our portions, Giulietta.] 1958 J. BROGAN *Cummings Report* ii. 17 We'll go and have tea, and you be Mother. 1967 J. PORTER *Dover & Unkindest Cut* iv. 41 MacGregor, hearing the tea cups rattling outside... opened the door again. 'Shall I be mother, sir?' 1974 J. MITCHELL *Death & Bright Water* xx. 243 'Shall I be mother?' Callan nodded, and Blythe's strong fingers popped the cork, the champagne foamed into the glasses.

f. The female owner of a pet, esp. of a dog. *colloq.*

1924 GALSWORDY *White Monkey* I. vi. 39 Ting was... trying to climb a railing whereon was... a black cat... 'Give him to me, Ellen. Come with Mother, darling!' 1940 N. MITFORD *Pigeon Pie* ix. 139 Many mothers of dogs had fetched their little ones home.

4. a. A term of address for an elderly woman of the lower class. Also used (instead of Mrs.) as a prefix to the surname of such a person.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Wife's T.* 149 My leuee mooder, quod this knyght [etc.]. 1476 *Paston Lett.* III. 148 That owther Syme or Mother Brown maye deliver it me to morow. 1496-7 *Rec. St. Mary at Hill* (1905) 34 Item, a Towell of the gyfte of Mother lenet. 1533 J. HEYWOOD *Play of Love Cijb*, Mother quoth I how doth my dere darlyng. 1588 *Nottingham Rec.* IV. 221 At one wyddoez house named Mother Jane. 1593 *Tell-troth's N.Y. Gift* (1876) 13 While mother trot and her fellows were descanting on others honesty. 1847 C. BRONTE *Jane Eyre* xix, 'Well, and you want your fortune told', she said... 'I don't care about it, mother; you may please yourself.'

b. *Mother Bunch* [f. the name of a noted alewife of late Elizabethan times]: (a) *Obs. slang*, water; (b) a stout or untidy old woman. *Mother Carey's Chicken*, *Goose*: see CHICKEN sb.¹ 4, GOOSE 2. *Mother Hubbard*: a kind of cloak (named after a person celebrated in a well-known nursery rhyme); also, a kind of loose-fitting garment (chiefly U.S.). *Mother Shipton*: the name of a legendary 'prophetess' of the 16th c.; adopted as the name of a moth, *Euclidea mi* (also called the *Shipton moth*).

1591 SPENSER (*title*) *Prosopopoeia*, or Mother Hubberds Tale. 1600 DEKKER *Shoemaker's Holiday* sig. H2^v Am I sure that Paules steeple is a handfull higher than London stone? or that the pissing conduit leaks nothing but pure mother Bunch? 1847 C. BRONTE *Jane Eyre* II. iii. 81 You talked of going... to visit the gipsy camp;... one of the old Mother Bunches is in the servants' hall at this moment. 1861 G. J. WHYTE-MELVILLE *Market Harborough* viii. 94, I have seen mammas whom the fairest of Eve's daughters might be proud to resemble; but it is sometimes hard upon the young Phæbe to have... at her side the shapeless Mother Bunch, into the *fac-simile* of which she must eventually grow. 1878 F. M. A. ROE *Army Lett. from Officer's Wife* (1909) 186, I made a Mother Hubbard apron of white paper-cambric. 1882 *Wide Awake* (Boston, Mass.) Jan. 18/2 A little girl in a sort of Mother Hubbard cap... is starting off on a journey. 1882 W. F. KIRBY *Europ. Butterflies & M.* (1903) Plate xlii, Euclidea Mi—Mother Shipton. 1883 *Fort. Rev.* 1 Sept. 351 The ugly and unbecoming covering so long popular as the Mother Hubbard cloak. 1884 *Nat. Police Gaz.* (U.S.) 30 Aug. 12/3 Mattoon's Chief of Police issued an order that any woman appearing on the streets wearing a Mother Hubbard dress would be arrested and lodged in jail. 1894 *Outing* XXIV. 271/1 Six years ago the finest dress to be seen was a calico Mother Hubbard. 1911 *Daily Colonist* (Victoria, B.C.) 19 Apr. 24/4 Overall Aprons, of navy print with white dots, made in Mother Hubbard style. 1919 W. S. MAUGHAM *Moon & Sixpence* xlix. 212 Tiaré Johnson... was dressed usually in a pink Mother Hubbard. 1939 J. STEINBECK *Grapes of Wrath* viii. 99 Ma... wore a loose Mother Hubbard of grey cloth... The dress came down to her ankles. 1943 H. W. KRIEGER *Island Peoples of Western Pacific* 40 The native dress of the women [of the Gilbert Islands], a grass skirt extending from the waist to the knee, has been for the most part replaced by the 'Mother Hubbard', which is made of imported cotton print cloth. 1964 *Guardian* 28 Dec. 6/4 She no more looks like a Mother Bunch than sounds like one... a fairly plump but elegant, well-dressed woman. 1966 'R. STANDISH' *Widow Hack* viii. 87, I can persuade you to swim wearing a Mother Hubbard over your swimsuit. Then I'll be able to concentrate.

II. Technical applications.

5. In obsolete scientific uses: after *L. mater*.

† a. *Anat.* In the names of certain structures in the brain. *hard mother* = DURA MATER; *godly, meek, mild, soft mother* = PIA MATER. *Obs.*

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P.R.* v. i. (Tollem. MS.), pe harde moder and pe milde moder. *Ibid.* v. iii. (1495) 105. *Ibid.* 106 The seconde webbe and skynne of the brayne

hyghte pia mater the meke moder. 1541 R. COPLAND *Guydon's Quest. Chirurg.* E], The soft moder by vaynes. 1594 [see GODLY a. 3]. 1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 444 The one of these... is thicke and called *dura mater* the hard Mother, the other... thinne called *pia mater*, the deere or neere Mother.

b. *Astrol.* = MATER I. *Obs.*

c 1391 CHAUCER *Astrol.* I. §3 The Moder of thyn Astrolabie is the thikkeste plate.

c. *Geomancy.* (See quot. 1591.) *Obs.*

1591 SPARRY tr. *Cattan's Geomancie* 8 These four figures be called the mothers, whereof the first is attributed to the Fire, the second to the Aire, the third to the Water, the fourth to the Earthe. 1653 R. SANDERS *Physiogn.* 32, I erected my Figure, drawing from my points and lines, a Mother. 1889 *Sat. Rev.* 16 Feb. 175/1 You then have in all four geomantic figures, which are called the mothers. The top spot (or pair of spots) of each mother is called the head, the second the neck, &c.

6. = *mother-liquor, -water*: see 17 a.

1611 FLORIO, *Acqua Maestra*, the master-water. Salt-peeter men call it mother of salt peeter. 1674 RAY *Collection* 136 (Manner of making Vitriol) The liquor that remains after the vitriol is crystallized, they call the mother. 1678 *Phil. Trans.* XII. 1055 When the Work is begun, and Alum once made, then they save the Liqueur which comes from the Alum, or wherein the Alum shoots, which they call Mothers. 1681 GREW *Museum* III. §iii. i. 343 The Lee after the first shooting of the Alum; is called Mothers. 1758 REID tr. *Macquer's Chym.* I. 240 Evaporate and crystallize... Repeat the same operation till the liquor will yield no more crystals: it will then be very thick, and goes by the name of *Mother of Nitre*. 1839 *Penny Cycl.* XV. 448/1 *Mother-water*. When any saline solution has been evaporated so as to deposit crystals on cooling, the remaining solution is termed the mother-water, or sometimes merely the mothers.

7. (More fully, *artificial mother*.) An apparatus for rearing chickens artificially.

1807 *Trans. Soc. Arts* XXV. 25 Artificial mothers for the chickens to run under. 1830 'B. MOUBRAY' *Dom. Poultry* (ed. 6) 48 An artificial mother cannot be dispensed with, under which the chickens may brood and shelter. 1884 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech. Suppl.*, *Mother*, the hen-mother at Baker's Cresshill poultry farm is of hollow zinc, filled with hot water [etc.]. 1906 *Westm. Gaz.* 14 Nov. 8/3 Incubators, and poultry 'mothers'.

8. A cask or vat used in vinegar-making.

1830 M. DONOVAN *Dom. Econ.* I. 329 Into each vat or mother are poured twenty-two gallons of good vinegar boiling. 1839 *URE Dict. Arts* 3 The vessels employed for carrying on the fermentation are casks, called mothers.

9. The inner bark of a cork-tree.

1862 *Illustr. Lond. News* 25 Jan. 101/1 The first act of the cultivator is to separate it [the 'male'] from the trunk, which thus leaves exposed the liber, termed 'mother'.

10. *Naut.* = *mother-ship*: see 17 a, below.

1907 *Daily Chron.* 5 Aug. 4/4 Four 'mothers' and the 'Sapphire', flagship of Admiral Montgomery.

11. A disc with grooves that is made from the plating of an electrotyped master matrix and is used to make a stamper for gramophone records.

1918 H. SEYMOUR *Reproduction of Sound* 182 The obverse impressions of the original matrix are called 'mothers' in the trade, in view of their office in reproducing matrices from the 'master'. 1935 H. C. BRYSON *Gramophone Record* vi. 134 The mother, usually about .03 inch thick, is then stripped from the master by inserting a blunt knife carefully between them and prising them apart. 1952 GODFREY & AMOS *Sound Recording & Reproduction* v. 139 A second negative copy known as the 'stamper' or 'working matrix' is obtained from the mother. 1968 *Jazz Monthly* Feb. 4/1 John Steiner... owns the rights to what remains of the Paramount company, including numerous masters and mothers, so it is likely that the actual recording quality will be a great deal better than that on most past Paramount-derived reissues.

III. 12. a. The womb. *Obs.*

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P.R.* v. xlix. (1495) 166 The moder in wymen is synguler membre disposyd as a bladder. 14... *Parts of Hum. Body* in Wr. Wülcker 632/7 Modure, matrix. 1545 RAYNOLD *Byrth Mankynde* 9 These three woordes, the matrix, the mother, and the wombe do synnyfie but one thyng. 1609 HOLLAND *Amm. Marcell.* 55 The daintie meat made of the mother... of a young sow. 1657 W. COLES *Adam in Eden* ix. 20 The lesser Lavander is much commended in all Diseases of the Mother. 1681 W. ROBERTSON *Phrasel. Gen.* (1693) 897 The mother or womb; matrix. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Hysteria*, the Mother or Womb.

fig. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P.R.* xi. xiv. (Tollem. MS.), As Gregory sayep, he [lightning] comep oute of his moder [L. *de matrice sua*] as a twynkelynge of an ye. 1610 WILLET *Hexapla Dan.* 291 That first law was the mother and wombe as it were of all Gods precepts.

† b. *rising* (suffocation, swelling upward, etc.) of the mother: *Hysteria*.

1527 ANDREW *Brunswyke's Distyll. Waters* Miv, Dronke of the same water... is very good for women whose mother dooth ronne upwarde to the harte. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 40 The rising or suffocation of the mother in women, it cureth. 1626 BACON *Sylva* §935 They doe use for the Accident of the Mother, to burn Feathers [etc.]: and by those Ill Smels the Rising of the Mother is put down.

13. *Hysteria*: equivalent to the phrases in 12 b. Also fits of the mother. *Obs.* or *arch.*

14... *Stockh. Med. MS.* II. 314 in *Anglia* XVIII. 315 It is good to playster & many ooper thyng For pe moder & to drynkynge. 1545 RAYNOLD *Byrth Mankynde* 116 [Diseases of infants.] Fearefulnessne in the dremes: the mother: yssuynge out of the fundament gut. 1605 SHAKS. *Lear* II. iv. 56 Oh how this Mother swels vp toward my heart! *Historica passio*, downe thou climbing sorrow. 1607 TOPSELL *Hist. Fourf. Beasts* (1658) 104 It pacifieth the milt, expelleth away mothers. 1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 231 Many passions called *Hysterica*, which we call fits of the Mother. 1620 VENNOR *Via Recta* (1650) 63 It is not fit for women to use that are subject to hysterical fits, which they call the Mother. 1672 JOSSELYN *New Eng. Rarities* 86 Mayweed,

excellent for the mother. 1706-7 FARQUHAR *Beaux Strat.* I. i, She cures... fits of the mother, in women. 1792 SIBLY *Occult Sciences* I. 103 The particular diseases of this sign are... hardness of the spleen, mother, hypocondriac melancholy. 1820 MAIR *Tyro's Dict.* (ed. 10) 373 *Strangulatus*, a disease in women called the mother.

IV. Quasi-adj. and in Combination.

14. Used *appositively*: = 'that is a mother'.

a. *lit.*, of animals.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 14969 A moder ass yee sal par find, And yee hir sal vn-do vte of hir band. 1465 *Paston Lett.* II. 211 There lefte behynde of Heylesdonfolde of my mastre schepe xli modreschep. 1630 in R. Griffiths *Ess. Conservancy Thames* (1746) 74 No Trinck shall stand to fish before any Breach Mouth at the rising or sinking of any Mother-Fishes, or in the Time of Spawn or Brood of Fishes. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* III. 87 The Mother Cow must wear a low'ring Look. 1793 COWPER *A Tale* 45 The mother-bird is gone to sea. 1817 COLERIDGE *Zapolya* II. ii, The mother-falcon hath her nest above it. 1882 FLOYER *Unexpl. Baluchistan* 202 Then there were four old mother goats.

b. of a woman or a goddess.

1625 K. LONG tr. *Barclay's Argenis* I. xx. 58 Pallas, whose young and tender yeeres No Mother-goddesse danded. 1675 HAN. WOOLLEY *Gentlew. Companion* 3 Be ye Mother-patterns of Virtue to your Daughters. 1759 GRAINGER *Tibullus* I. 41 Thee, Orpheus, what avail'd... Thy Mother-muse and beast-enchanting song. 1904 W. M. RAMSAY *Lett. to Seven Ch.* xix. 258 The tutelary deity of Smyrna was the Mother-goddess Cybele.

c. *transf.* and *fig.* of things (see sense 2); *spec.* *mother-house*, the founding house of a religious order.

a 1225 *Anr.* R. 216 3e habbeð iherd... of peo pet me cleopeð 3e seoue moder sunnen. 1479 *Priory of Hexham* (Surtees) II. 24 Molendinum... cum stagno et le modir-dame. 1594 HOOKER *Ecl. Pol.* I. iii. §2 Those principall & mother elements of the world, whereof all things in this lower world are made. 1604 HIERON *Wks.* I. 484 Because ignorance is a mother sin, therefore [etc.]. 1611 COTGR., *Veine saphene*, the mother veine. c 1611 CHAPMAN *Iliad* xxii. 129 Till they reacht, where those two mother springs, Of deepe Scamander, pour'd abroad, their siluer murmuring. 1645 RUTHERFORD *Tryal & Tri. Faith* (1845) 85 Christ hath covenant-right to the promises by this mother-right, that God is his God by covenant. 1661 *Manifest publisht to their Brethren by General Chapter of Catholick English Clergy* 3 Dr. Leyburn does calumniate us, as being Enemies to our Mother-house, the Colledge of Doway. 1691 NORRIS *Pract. Disc.* 118 Love... is a general Mother-Vertue, the principle of a more particular and special Obedience. 1763 MILLS *Syst. Pract. Husb.* IV. 403 The layers... must be allowed two years to take root, before they are cut off from the mother-tree. a 1773 A. BUTLER *Lives Saints* (1779) III. 243 When in 1504 the abbey of Mount Cassino joined this Congregation, it took the name of this mother-house. 1784 M. WEIGHTON *Drainage Award* 9 The mother drain, or navigable canal, now made. 1791 E. DARWIN *Bot. Gard.* I. 32 Lifts proud Anteus from his mother-plains. 1798 COLERIDGE *Fears in Solit.* 176 O dear Britain! O my Mother Isle! 1840 [see *branch house* s.v. BRANCH sb. 13]. 1854 STANLEY *Mem. Canterb.* I. (1857) 26 The Cathedral of Canterbury [is] the mother-cathedral of England. 1874 RAYMOND *Statist. Mines & Mining* 342 On the supposition that it is the mother-vein of the country from which the ores of the Silver Flat... are derived. 1932 C. P. CURRAN in F. J. SHEED *Irish Way* 269 In this spirit she worked for ten years in the Mother-house and novitiate. 1956 K. HUME *Nun's Story* I. 12 The Order was established at the end of the eighteenth century. How many postulants had passed through this mother house could never be guessed.

d. In modern Biology and Pathology, of structures or growths from which others proceed, as *mother-abscess*, *-meristem*, *nucleus*, *-vesicle*.

1898 P. MANSON *Trop. Diseases* xxiii. 361 Generally the pulmonary abscess communicates with the *mother-abscess in the liver. 1874 Q. *Jrnl. Microsc. Sci.* XIV. 304 The *mother-meristem of the fibro-vascular system. 1891 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, **Mother nucleus*, 1885-8 FAGGE & PYE-SMITH *Princ. Med.* (ed. 2) I. 28 In such cases [of infection by inoculation] however, there is developed a 'primary' or '*mother-vesicle'.

15. a. Simple attrib. (more or less *rhetorical*): as *mother arms*, *bosom*, *heart*, *-instinct*, *love*, *mind*, *pain*, *pang*, *pity*, *-sentiment*, *smile*, *want*; objective, as *mother* †*queller*, *-slayer*; *mother murdering* adj.; instrumental, as *mother-centred*, *-dominated*, *murdered* adj.; parasynthetic, as *mother hearted* adj. Also *motherwards*, *motherwise* advs.

1843 CARLYLE *Past & Pr.* III. viii. 235 In how many ways... does she, as with blessed *mother-arms, enfold us all! 1837 — *Fr. Rev.* I. III. ii. 135 How she will reabsorb the former into her *Mother-bosom. 1956 FIRTH & DJAMOUR in R. FIRTH *Two Studies of Kinship in London* II. 41 Some United States sociologists... have suggested the term '*mother-centred families' for households in which the mother has the dominant role. 1965 *Observer* 4 Apr. 26/4 Pirandello... was a mother-centred man. 1963 *Times* 23 Apr. 16/4 The *mother-dominated hero. 1881 'MARK TWAIN' *Prince & Pauper* 114 Her sharp *mother-instinct seemed to detect it. 1920 T. P. NUNN *Education* xi. 131 A thorough-going misogynist could make out a case for applying the adjectives 'mechanical', 'blind', 'unintelligent', even to human mother-instinct. 1854 [DE POWYS] *Uriel*, etc. (1857) 106 All things rest... Lulled in Mary's *mother-love. 1647 COWLEY *Mistr.*, *My Hart. Discovered* 16 Thoughts... Fair and chaste, as *Mother-Mind. a 1592 MARLOWE *Ovid's Eleg.* II. xiv. 30 *Mother-murder'd Itys. 1590 C'TESS PEMBROKE *Antonie* 58 Orestes torche, Which sometimes burnt his *mother-murdering soule. 1709 MRS. MANLEY *Secret Mem.* (1736) II. 44 When the *Mother-Pains came upon her. *Ibid.* III. 15 Like... Abortives under the *Mother Pangs. 1819 J. H. PAYNE *Brutus* v. iii, To strike their country in the mother-pangs Of struggling child-birth. 1878 PATER *Wks.* (1901) V. 110 His [C. Lamb's] simple *mother-pity for

those who suffer. c1440 *Promp. Parv.* 341/2 *Modyr quellare, . . . *matricida*. 1920 *Mother-sentiment [see FATHER sb. 11 b]. c1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xvi. (*Magdalena*) 462 Allace! nov is pe barne sa borne *modyr-slaar. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 242/1 A Modyr slaer, *matricida*. 1838 Mrs. BROWNING *Rom. Ganges* xix, Press deeper down thy *mother-smile His glossy curls among. 1856 — *Aur. Leigh* l. 40, I felt a *motherward about the world. 1893 *Tablet* 15 July 110 It does not forbid the dying son to cast his eyes *motherwards. 1890 LE GALLIENNE *Meredith* 52 She smiles on them *motherwise.

b. with the sense 'inherited or learned from one's mother', 'native', as in MOTHER TONGUE and combinations imitated from this; also in MOTHER-WIT, *mother-sense*.

1603 OWEN *Pembrokeshire* iii. (1892) 36 For otherwise the Englishe tongue had not ben their comon and mother speache as it was. 1611 BEAUM. & FL. *Philaster* v. iv, Let. . . your nimble tons forget your mother Gibberish. 1644 MILTON *Educ.* 2 He were nothing so much to be esteem'd a learned man, as any . . . tradesman competently wise in his mother dialect only. 1732 LAW *Serious* C. xix. (1761) 324 As we call our first language our mother-tongue, so we may as justly call our first tempers our mother-tempers. 1851 BORROW *Lavengro* xvii, You want two things, brother: mother sense, and gentle Rommany. 1904 J. WELLS *J. H. Wilson* vi. 64 A racy and powerful evangelist in his mother-Scotch.

16. a. Genitive combinations, as **mother's bairn** *Sc.* (said of a spoiled child); **mother's blessing** (see quot. 1861); **mother's boy**, a boy or man who resembles or is dominated by, or excessively attached to, his mother; a sissy; **mother's darling** = *mother's boy*; **Mothers' (or Mothers') Day** orig. U.S., a day on which mothers are particularly honoured: in the U.S., the second Sunday in May; in Britain = *Mothering Sunday*; also *attrib.*; **mother's help**, a person who helps a mother, mainly by looking after children; **mothers' meeting**, a meeting (usually weekly) of mothers (of the working classes) connected with a parish or congregation, for the purpose of receiving instruction and counsel; also *fig.*; **mother's milk** (see MILK sb. 1 c); **mother's pet** = PET sb. 1 2 a; also, the youngest child of a family; **mother's ruin** *slang*, gin (cf. RUIN sb. 10); **Mothers' Union**, an organization for mothers to meet together regularly. Also, (*every*) **MOTHER'S SON**, **MOTHER'S CHILD** (†in ME. *moder bern*), **daughter** = (*every*) person.

a 1225 *St. Marher.* 2 Ha. . . walde 3eorne 3ef godes wille were pæt ha moste beon an of þe moder bern pæt so muche drohen for drihtin. 1896 A. LANG *Monk of Fife* i. 3 Of me, in our country speech, it used to be said that I was 'a mother's bairn'. 1861 MAYHEW *London Labour* (1862) Extra vol. 245/2 My husband . . . can't do nothink but give the babies a dose of 'Mother's Blessing' (that's laudanum, sir, or some sich stuff) to sleep 'em when they's squally. 1880 F. STEVENSON *Let. July* in J. Pope-Hennessy *R. L. Stevenson* (1974) vii. 142 Louis is, as I know, a mother's boy . . . and I am sure he looks like you. 1924 D. H. LAWRENCE *Phoenix II* (1968) 619 Oh, women, beware the mother's boy! 1945 'L. LEWIS' *Birthday Murder* (1951) ii. 26 Stan's happy as he is being supported by his mother. He's a mother's boy. 1973 W. J. BURLEY *Death in Salubrious Place* ii. 42 Mother's boy — that's his trouble, but it takes all sorts. 1857 LYTTON *What will he do with It?* (1859) l. i. i. 7 He looked like a mother's darling — perhaps he was one. 1922 JOYCE *Ulysses* 33 That knock-kneed mother's darling. 1936 'J. TEV' *Shilling for Candles* iv. 41 Mother's darlings had those eyes; so, sometimes, had womanizers. 1675 COTTON *Burlesque upon B.* 147 Ladies! thou (Paris) moov'st my laughter, Thy Deities ev'ry Mothers Daughter. 1908 *Congr. Rec.* 9 May 5971/1 *Resolved*, That Sunday, May 10, 1908, be recognized as Mothers' Day. 1926 A. HUXLEY *Jesting Pilate* iv. 264 In the First Methodist Church . . . they were going to distribute 'Mother's Day Flowers to all Worshippers'. (On Mother's Day you must wear a red carnation if your mother is alive, a white one if she is dead.) 1958 *Listener* 27 Nov. 874/1 As uniquely and inimitably American as John Foster Dulles or Mothers' Day. 1959 I. & P. OPIE *Lore & Lang. Schoolch.* xii. 242 In 1956 the majority of High Street shops [in Britain] were displaying 'Mother's Day' gifts in their windows. 1962 *Listener* 12 Apr. 628/1 Last Mother's Day — a retail selling device imported from the United States — the flower-shops were as busy as ice-cream vans during a heat wave. 1881 *Instr. Census Clerks* (1885) 30 Mother's Help. 1908 A. S. M. HUTCHINSON *Once aboard Luggar* l. vii. 41 She is not exactly my friend; she is my — my employer. I'm a mother's-help. 1961 *Evening Standard* 14 July 25/5 (Adv't.), A Mother's Help . . . for happy family. 1865 C. M. YONGE *Clever Woman of the Family* II. xxx. 312 The mothers' meetings for the soldiers' wives. 1887 'EDNA LYALL' *Knt. Errant* (1889) 282, I was trying to get the Mothers'-Meeting accounts right. 1925 FRASER & GIBBONS *Soldier & Sailor Words* 159 *Mother's meeting*, an occasional name among bluejackets for the captain's address to a ship's company. 1946 D. HAMSON *We fell among Greeks* xviii. 195, I noticed one particular squad which was openly idling. . . 'Why do you stop work and hold a mother's meeting when I go away?' 1824 J. MACTAGGART *Scottish Gallovidian Encycl.* 348 *Mithers-pet*, the youngest child of a family; the mother's greatest favourite; the *Tony Lumpkin* of the house. 1830 A. PICKEN *Dominie's Legacy* I. 104 He was . . . as raw looking, overgrown, gawky a youth, as any mother's pet of a student. 1937 PARTRIDGE *Dict. Slang* 535/1 Mother's ruin. 1955 P. JONES *Birthday Honours* i. 10, I have been to a party, darling. . . What would you like? 'Mother's Ruin'? 1970 *New Scientist* 23 Apr. 165/2 Gin, as shown by the old temperance demonstration of dropping earthworms into adjacent glasses of water and mother's ruin, can certainly eliminate unwanted planarians. 1888 Mrs. G. SUMNER *To Mothers of Higher Classes* vi. 55 The 'Mothers' Union', now started in the Winchester Diocese, and in other Dioceses, is a very

simple plan. 1972 L. LAMB *Picture Frame* xiv. 123, I shall have to run a mothers' union or something.

†b. The uninflected genitive survived late in *Sc.* in certain combinations, as *mother-brother*, *sister*, a maternal uncle or aunt; *mother half*, *motherside* = mother's side (with reference to descent). *Obs.*

1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 70/2 This thamar was Absalons suster by the moder syde. a 1500 *Burgh Lawis* xcvi. (1868) 48 That ayre . . . sal be in yemsell of his frendis on the modyr-half. 1513 in *Fam. Rose of Kilravock* (Spalding Club) 183 Valter Ross of Kinstary moder broder to the said vmquhile Archibalde. a 1578 LINDESAY (Pitscottie) *Chron. Scot.* (S.T.S.) II. 175 Thair captane Monsr de Gwise our quens mother brother. 1596 DALRYMPLE *tr. Leslie's Hist. Scot.* ix. 181 He was the kingis mother brother. 1622 MABBE *tr. Aleman's Guzman d'Alf.* II. 184 His kinswoman by the mother-side. 1678 *Wedderburn's Vocab.* 11 (Jam.) *Avunculus*, the mother-brother. *Ibid.*, *Matertera*, the mother-sister. 1768 BOSWELL *Corsica* ii. (ed. 2) 58 Being uncle by the mother-side to Eurysthenes.

17. Special comb.: a. *attrib.* (and genitive), **mother-alkali**, alkali obtained from the mother-liquor left after crystallization; **mother-and-baby home**, an establishment serving as a maternity home for unmarried mothers, usu. with pre- and post-natal services; **mother-bomb** (see quot. 1971); † **mother-borough** = *mother-city* (a); **mother-cell** *Biol.*, a cell which later undergoes cell division and gives rise to daughter-cells; *spec.* a cell which later undergoes meiotic division; **mother-child** a., of or pertaining to a mother and her child; **mother-city**, (a) = METROPOLIS in various senses; (b) a city regarded as serving as a mother to someone; **mother-clove** (see quot. 1866); **mother coal**, mineral charcoal; **mother complex**, a complex (see COMPLEX 3) about one's mother; **mother-cult**, the worship of a mother-goddess; **mother-daughter** a., of or pertaining to a mother and her daughter; † **mother descent**, descent by the mother's side; **mother-feryer** U.S. *slang* = *mother-fucker*; **mother figure**, a person or thing endowed with some of the attributes of a mother; **mother fit** = 'fit of the mother', a hysteric attack; **mother fixation**, a fixation (see FIXATION 3 b) on one's mother; **mother-fucker** *coarse slang* (orig. and chiefly U.S.), a base, despicable person; someone or something that is very unpleasant; hence **mother-fucking** *ppl. a.*, despicable, base; unpleasant; = BLOODY a. 10; **mother gate** *Coal-mining* [GATE sb. 2] (see quot. 1860); **mother-grabbing** *ppl. a.* (U.S. *slang*) = *mother-fucking* *ppl. adj.*; **mother idea** [= F. *idée mère*], the fundamental idea (of something, e.g. of an institution, a literary work); **mother image**, *imago*, the mental or realized image of an idealized or archetypal mother; **mother-in** (or *and*)-*babe*, used *attrib.* to designate a wooden bobbin, the hollow shank of which contains another smaller bobbin; **mother liquid**, *liquor* = the liquid left after crystallization, e.g. of sea-salt; **mother-lode** *Min.*, the principal vein of ore; also *fig.*; **mother-loving** *ppl. a.*, (a) that loves one's mother; (b) = *mother-fucking* *ppl. adj.*; freq. used as a vague intensive; **mother-lye**, the mother-liquor of an alkali; **mother maid**, -*maiden*, the Virgin Mary; **mother mark** (? *obs.*), **mother's mark**, a *nævus*; **mother mould** *Sculpture*, a rigid mould which holds casting material; **mother pian** = *mamma pian*; **mother plane** orig. U.S., an aircraft which launches or controls another aircraft; **mother plant**, (a) a parent plant from which other plants have been derived; (b) the female or seed-bearing parent of a hybrid (B. D. JACKSON *Gloss. Bot. Terms* 1900); **mother queen** = QUEEN-MOTHER; also applied to a queen-bee; **mother-raper** U.S. *slang* = *mother-fucker*; **mother-raping** *ppl. a.* (U.S. *slang*) = *mother-fucking* *ppl. adj.*; **mother right**, (a) = MATRIARCHY; (b) the custom by which dynastic succession passes only in the female line; **mother ship**, (a) a ship or airship escorting or having charge of a number of other, usu. smaller, craft; also *transf.*; (b) an aircraft or rocket from which another aircraft or rocket is launched or controlled; = *mother plane*; **mother sick** a., pining for one's mother (cf. *mammy-sick*); **mother skein**, 'a continuous ribbon-like figure of chromatin in the early stages of nuclear division' (B. D. JACKSON); **mother-son** a., of or pertaining to a mother and her son; † **mother spar**, the matrix of an ore; **mother spot** = *mother's mark*; **mother star** = MONASTER; **mother stone**, (a) the matrix of a mineral; also, a stone from which other minerals are derived by structural or chemical change; (b) see quot.

1770-4; **mother substitute**, surrogate, a person or thing that takes the place of the mother; † **mother suppository**, a suppository for the womb, a pessary; **mother-symbol**, that which is symbolic of the mother or of motherhood; **mother thought** = *mother idea*; **mother tincture**, in Homœopathy, a pure undiluted tincture of a drug; **mother-to-be**, an expectant mother; † **mother wasp** (see quot.); **mother-water** = *mother-liquor*; **mother wool** (see quot.); **mother yaw** = *mamma pian*.

1880 LOMAS *Alkali Trade* 244 'Weak' or 'mother' alkali is a fine powdery substance. 1965 HALL & HOWES *Church in Social Work* v. 90 The county council was running its own *mother and baby home. 1972 *Guardian* 14 July 11/2 Miss McM will not consider going into a mother and baby home and is against adoption. 1971 *New Scientist* 21 Jan. 135/2 Shrapnel grenades . . . are dropped individually, or in clusters from canisters ('*mother-bombs'). a 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 46 þe *moder burh of Alexandres riche. 1845 *Encycl. Metrop.* VII. 239/1 This may depend either upon the walls of the *mother-cell having been originally thicker, or [etc.]. 1875 BENNETT & DYER *Sachs' Bot.* 440 The pollen-grains, when free from their mother-cells, are unicellular and spherical. 1875 *Mother-cell* [see ASCOMYCETES]. 1920 W. E. AGAR *Cytology* vii. 212 The diagrams start with the pollen mother-cell in the male and the embryo-sac mother-cell in the female—in each case the last cell generation of the diploid phase. 1932 C. D. DARLINGTON *Rec. Adv. Cytol.* i. 5 In a 'mother-cell' two nuclear divisions follow one another rapidly while the chromosomes only divide once. 1959 W. ANDREW *Textbk. Compar. Histol.* xii. 486 Earlier workers believed this cell to be a mother cell for the successive groups of spermatogonia. 1937 H. READ *Art & Society* v. 191 At first these instincts are concentrated on the mother, and any being that threatens to interfere with the *mother-child bond incurs the child's enmity. 1963 AUDEN *Dyer's Hand* 440 The mother-child relationship . . . stands for the kind of love that is unaffected by time. 1563-87 FOXE *A. & M.* (1596) 10/2 Bishops of the *mother citie and archbishops were all one. 1575-85 ABP. SANDYS *Serm.* viii. 132 The mother Citie of the Realme is reasonably furnished with faithful preachers. 1908 *Westm. Gaz.* 4 Aug. 5/1 Capetown . . . is in the truest sense the *μητρόπολις* of South Africa, the 'mother-city' from which the rest have sprung. 1935 L. MACNEICE *Poems* 20 See Belfast. . . This was my mother-city, these my paps. . . I cannot be Anyone else than what this land engendered me. 1690 BLANCARD *Lex. Med.* 41 *Anthophylli*. . . Angl. *Mother cloves. 1693 A. VAN LEEUWENHOEK in *Phil. Trans.* XVII. 952, I chose some of the largest Cloves I could find, called Mother-Cloves. 1866 *Treas. Bot.*, *Mother cloves*, a name in the East for the fully expanded flower-buds of *Caryophyllus aromaticus*. 1873 DAWSON *Earth & Man* vi. 118 A dusty fibrous substance, like charcoal, called 'mother-coal' by miners. 1919 M. K. BRADY *Psycho-Analysis* v. 59 If sexual fixation takes place at the third stage, the '*mother-complex' will create an obstacle to a man's happiness in married life. 1924 *Spectator* 16 Aug. 229/1, I got a mother-complex. 1936 C. DAY LEWIS *Friendly Tree* i. vi. 87 He sucks a pipe constantly. The mother-complex. Infantism. 1948 *Yearbk. Psychoanal.* IV. 172 (title) The mother complex in literature. 1960 R. F. C. HULL *tr. Jung's Structure & Dynamics of Psyche* in *Coll. Wks.* (1966) VIII. v. 369 Analysis shows an infantile longing for the mother, a so-called mother complex. 1909 *Westm. Gaz.* 2 Feb. 5/1 From the trend of recent writings in Hindu literature it is suggested that the *Mother cult has been revived. 1969 C. FREMLIN *Possession* ii. 17 The closeness of the *mother-daughter relationship. 1974 — *By Horror Haunted* 138 An ordinary, typical mother-daughter misunderstanding. 1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* iv. xv. 313 Her royall birth by her Fathers side doth comparatively make her *Mother-descent seem low. 1946 MEZZROW & WOLFE *Really Blues* 4 A *motherferyer that would cut your throat for looking. 1953 *New Biol.* XIV. 29 In birds, for instance, we have the astonishing phenomenon called imprinting, by which the sign stimulus of the IRM to follow a *mother-figure differentiates. 1957 *Economist* 7 Sept. 821/2 The commonest illusion . . . is that the United Nations is a miraculous mother-figure which will give suck and shelter to all comers. 1970 *Daily Tel.* 22 Sept. 14 Mrs Meir is both a superb politician and a Jewish mother-figure which the young State [of Israel] may well need. 1971 *Ibid.* 18 Jan. 10/7 The association also says there should be a 'mother figure' in each nursing school to whom students can turn for advice. 1657 P. HENRY *Diary & Lett.* (1882) 65 *Mother-fits. 1681 GREW *Museum* i. 1. 4 A Thong hereof ty'd about the middle, is of good use. . . especially against Mother-Fits. 1921 *Internat. Jnl. Psychoanal.* II. 55 Jesus is no longer satisfied to make Joseph his ideal (a hard task for a boy with a strong *Mother-fixation of love). 1954 *Scott. Jnl. Theol.* VII. 393 Rationalism has handed the problem [of worship] over to the psychologist to explain in terms of repressions, mother-fixations, infantile-regressions and the like. 1969 C. ALLEN *Textbk. Psychosexual Disorders* (ed. 2) xvii. 375 Sailors usually carry . . . the mother's photograph. . . There is strong mother-fixation in their choice of prostitutes. 1956 *Amer. Speech* XXXI. 111 This linguistic vacuum is being filled by a new obscenity symbol, *mother-fucker. 1960 J. BALDWIN in *Partisan Rev.* Spring 292 You've got to fight with the elevator boy because the motherf*****'s white! 1970 R. D. ABRAHAMS *Positively Black* ii. 45 I'm one motherfucker that don't mind dying. 1971 B. W. ALDISS *Soldier Erect* 142 Jock . . . looked up into my face. 'The bastards, the fucking mean scab-devouring mankey-minded shower of mother-fuckers!' 1971 J. MANDELKAU *Buttons* xiii. 149 These mother-fuckers had been whining they had no food to sell the people—and this place was stacked! 1973 *Black Panther* 21 July 16/1 We will kill any motherfucker that stands in the way of our freedom. 1959 N. MAILER *Advt. for Myself* (1961) 351 They could smash some *mother-f—ing Reds. 1968 *Rat* 13-16 May 10/2 The police were interminably long in getting into Math. Good mother-fucking barricades. 1969 P. ROTH *Portnoy's Complaint* 106 You muff-diving, mother-fucking son of a bitch! 1974 S. ELLIN *Stronghold* 23 'You motherfucking black clown,' Harvey says without heat, 'nothing is changed.' 1839 *Penny Cycl.* XV. 247 When the bord or '*mother-gate' has proceeded some distance on both sides of

the pit [etc.]. 1860 *Eng. & For. Min. Gloss* (Newc. Terms), *Motherage*, the bord along which the coals are trammed from a district of workings. 1959 M. RUSS *Half Moon Haven* (1961) 1. 60 There isn't one item on this *mother-grabbing planet that I 'like'. 1858 O. W. HOLMES *Aut. Breakf.-t x*, There is a *mother-idea in each particular kind of tree, which, if well marked, is probably embodied in the poetry of every language. 1941 L. MACNEICE *Poetry of W. B. Yeats* vii. 138 It would be tempting to regard Cathleen ni Houlihan, the Poor Old Woman, as a *mother image and so to refer much of Irish nationalism to a mother-fixation. 1968 C. RYCROFT *Crit. Dict. Psychoanal.* 93 Conceptions of the mother existing in the infant's mind formed by splitting of the mother image. 1973 J. SINGER *Boundaries of Soul* iv. 91 The Mother image appeared under strange circumstances to my analysand Margaret. 1916 B. M. HINKLE tr. *Jung's Psychol. of Unconscious* v. 250 That amount of libido which unconsciously is fastened to the *mother-imagó. 1956 R. F. C. HULL tr. *Jung's Symbols of Transformation in Coll. Wks.* V. II. v. 222 The water and tree symbolism... likewise refer to the libido that is unconsciously attached to the mother-imagó. 1919 T. WRIGHT *Romance Lace Pillow* xiii. 126 *Mother-in-Babe Bobbins, in the hollowed shank of which a tiny wooden bobbin rattles. 1928 G. WHITING *Tools & Toys of Stitching* 220 The Cow-and-Calf and Mother-and-Babe bobbins—they are a perfect, never-ending joy and a masterpiece of the Midlands! 1969 E. H. PINTO *Treen* xxi. 311 Collectively, they are known as church window bobbins, but those with smaller bobbins inside the windows are described as mother-in-babe types. 1839 URE *Dict. Arts* 1133 The more of the crystalline particles are drained from the metallic bath, the richer does the *mother liquid become in silver. 1796 KIRWAN *Elem. Min.* (ed. 2) II. 362 The *mother liquor poured off. 1890 ABNEY *Photogr.* (ed. 6) 73 The mother liquor may be employed for intensifying. c1882 J. H. BEADLE *Western Wilds* xxxiv. 561 What miners call a *mother lode' is often like a tree in its upward development: below is the main trunk, above the branches diverge. 1927 B. A. MCKELVIE *Black Canyon* p. vi. They started up-stream in search of the mother-lode. 1960 *Encounter* XIV. III. 74 The pages of the T.L.S. were the very mother-lode of academic inanity. 1965 G. J. WILLIAMS *Econ. Geol.* N.Z. v. 58/1 The mother-lode that had been envisaged as the source of the gold in the Blue-spur 'cement'. 1972 *Times Lit. Suppl.* 25 Feb. 219/1 It is mother lode, with rich ore; but it lacks the refining that the author intended to give it. 1964 O. E. MIDDLETON in C. K. Stead *N.Z. Short Stories* (1966) 198 We'd all be drawing the dole like every other *mother-loving beach-comber. 1969 'J. MORRIS' *Fever Grass* 1. 6 Get her out of that mother-lovin' joint an' into the cab. 1800 *Med. Jnrl.* III. 82 These *mother-leys still contain a certain quantity of caustic soda. c1865 *Circ. Sci.* I. 331/2 The fluid from which crystals are precipitated is called mother-lye. 1612 *DONNE Progr. Soul, 2nd Anniv.* 341 Where thou shalt see the blessed *Mother-maid. c1425 *St. Mary of Oignies* II. viii. in *Anglia* VIII. 173 Lyke a childe soukyng pe pappes of pe *moder-mayden. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) XII. 615/2 *Nævus*, a mole on the skin, generally called a *mother's mark. 1822-34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) IV. 536 These [moles] differ essentially from *nævi* or genuine mother marks. 1884 *Encycl. Brit.* XVII. 163/1 It is often congenital, hence the term 'mother's mark', or it may appear in early childhood. 1898 C. R. ASHBE tr. *Cellini's Treat. Goldsmithing & Sculpture* 116 Put them into the cavities... in the mould... Or *mother mould' as the sculptors would call it. 1947 J. C. RICH *Materials & Methods of Sculpture* v. 100 A heavily bodied plaster mix can be applied over the agar impression to form a mother mold or casing. 1969 R. MAYER *Dict. Art Terms & Techniques* 254/1 *Mother mold*, an outer case or container for a negative mold made of gelatin, rubber, or another weak, flexible substance. The mother mold is made of a rigid material. 1898 *Mother-pian [see MAMMA' e]. 1936 *Sun* (Baltimore) 6 July 9/1 Progress on the pick-a-back airplane, a combination in which a *mother' plane will carry on its back a smaller long range seaplane for 'launching' at high altitude is more secret. 1945 *Time* 19 Nov. 52/2 Everything it sees is projected by radio on a screen in the mother plane. 1962 *Daily Tel.* 10 Sept. 18/4 The 'mother' plane would carry pick-a-back a plane which would be launched at the fringe of space. 1655-87 H. MORE *App. Antid.* (1712) 211 Now this regular conformation of the Seed came from the uniform motion of particles in the *Mother-plant. 1707 MORTIMER *Husb.* (1721) II. 48, I think those raised by Layers from a Mother-plant make the best Trees. 1868 DARWIN *Anim. & Pl.* xxvii. II. 365 Foreign pollen occasionally affects the mother-plant in a direct manner. 1591 *Troub. Reigne K. John* ii. 55 The *Mother Queene she taketh on amisse Gainst Ladie Constance. 1595 SHAKS. *John* II. i. 62 With him along is come the Mother Queene. 1816 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* xviii. (1818) II. 117 When the mother-queen was removed, several of the small females contended for the cell with indescribable rage. 1966 C. HIMES *Heat's On* iii. 30 Some *mother-raper is shooting at me with water-melon seeds. *Ibid.* ii. 22 The dirty mother-raping white nigger! 1969 *Mother-raping* [see *cock-sucking* ppl. adj. s.v. *cock sb.* 1 23]. 1885 *Mother right [see MATRIARCHY]. 1907 *Q. Rev.* July 195 *Matriarchy*, or rule of the mother, is not to be confused with mother-right, or rule through the mother. 1890 *Pall Mall G.* 2 June 2/1 In the case of the picket-boats, they should be entirely independent of a *mother-ship. 1902 H. C. FIFE *Submarine Warfare* v. 108 A wire-less message... has been sent to the commander of the 'mother ship'. 1903 *Daily Chron.* 10 Jan. 5/1 The torpedo gunboat Hazard, which was stationed at Barrow to act as 'mother-ship' to the five tiny diving torpedo-boats. 1909 *Q. Rev.* Oct. 575 *Depôt ships* for destroyers, mother-ships for submarines, and oil-supply vessels. 1922 *Encycl. Brit.* XXX. 17/2 Scouts were flown off lighters at sea against airships, and off the decks of battleships and 'mother' ships. 1926 H. T. WILKINS *Marvels Mod. Mech.* 215 An engineer, aboard the airship, opened the telescopic apparatus which left the aeroplane swaying in space some 60 feet below the mother ship. 1938 *Flight* 8 Sept. 197/1 They [sc. engineers] designed for catapult launch from a mother ship; they used diesel engines. 1946 in *Amer. Speech* (1947) XXII. 230/2 The Navy's drones will be sent into the cloud by one mother ship. 1962 J. TUNSTALL *Fishermen* ii. 46 The fleet of catching vessels transfers its fish... to a mother ship, which processes and freezes the fish at sea. 1967 *Times Rev. Industry* Apr. 48/3 Trailers, operating from the central plant and acting as 'mother ships' to the delivery vans, can replace the depots. 1969 *Observer* 20 July 7/3 After it has docked

with the mother ship the astronauts will spend four hours going over every inch of the LEM. 1973 *Sci. Amer.* Nov. 23/1 The small 'killer' satellites in a 'mother ship' equipped with central guidance and detection devices. On command the mother ship would have oriented itself and determined when, at what rate and in what direction to launch its subsatellites. 1759 SARAH FIELDING *C'tess of Dellwyn* I. 112 In fact, she was Husband-sick in a Manner the very reverse of what is generally termed *Mother-sick; for Girls are so called when they pine on being separated from their Mothers. 1927 B. MALINOWSKI *Sex & Repression in Savage Society* II. iii. 100 Not one single case of *mother-son incest could be found. 1949 M. MEAD *Male & Female* xvi. 326 A mother-son combination is classified as bad for the son. 1681 GREW *Museum* III. 1. v. 306 The *Mother-Spar of the Tin-Ore. 1690 BLANCARD *Lex. Med.* 388 *Macula Matricalis*... Angl. The *mother spot. 1849 CRAIG, *Mother-spots*. 1889 *Mother star [see MONASTER]. 1442 in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) I. 386 Carriage of xvij lodis of *modestone. 1770-4 A. HUNTER *Georg. Ess.* (1803) I. 506 It's abounding with the stone, called in Hertfordshire, mother-stone (a concretion of many small blue pebbles). 1796 KIRWAN *Elem. Min.* (ed. 2) I. 433 Granite... is the mother-stone, by whose fusion basalt is produced. 1799 J. ROBERTSON *Agric. Perth* 17 Which some farmers call motherstone soil. 1855 J. R. LEIFCHILD *Cornwall Mines* 91 Quartz generally prevails in the matrix (mother stone). 1943 J. S. HUXLEY *Evolutionary Ethics* ii. 16 The absence in the infant's life of a mother or effective *mother-substitute during the crucial period from about one to three years old. 1965 F. SARGESON *Memoirs of Peon* vi. 173 Two young sparrow-legged ruffians... engaged in selling my mother-substitute a large trolley-load of empty bottles. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* I. lxxxviii. 130 Pessarrie (whiche is a *mother suppositorie). 1959 *Science* 21 Aug. 422/3 We took the calculated risk of constructing and using inanimate *mother surrogates rather than real mothers. 1969 E. STOLAND *Psychol. of Hope* viii. 126 Cloth-covered objects... appear to satisfy a need for contact and closeness; the babies cling to these mother surrogates while they do not cling to those made of uncovered wire. 1956 R. F. C. HULL tr. *Jung's Symbols of Transformation in Coll. Wks.* V. 301 At this stage the *mother-symbol... points towards the unconscious as the creative matrix of the future. 1861 MOTLEY in *Corr.* (1889) I. 368 As to the *mother-thought of the book, it is to me original. 1902 *Encycl. Brit.* XXIX. 312/2 The pure tinctures are denominated *mother tinctures'. 1906 W. DE MORGAN *Joseph Vance* xvi. 149 She makes some concession to my feelings on the subject of High Dilutions, and (at great risk to myself, she says) allows me to have Mother-Tinctures. 1960 C. DALE *Spring of Love* i. 26 She would take a magazine... and reread... Sister Jane's advice to *mothers-to-be. 1973 A. MORICE *Death & Dutiful Daughter* vii. 68 Has our little mother-to-be surfaced yet? 1679 M. RUSDEN *Further Discov. Bees* 4 The Male among Wasps, which some call the *Mother-Wasp, stings more venomously than the common Wasp doth. 1758 REID tr. *Macquer's Chym.* I. 245 All saline solutions in general, after having yielded a certain quantity of crystals, grow thick, and refuse to part with any more, though they still contain much Salt. They are called *Mother-waters. 1854 J. SCOFFERN in *Orr's Circ. Sci., Chem.* 14 To clear away from any crystalline product the mother-water. 1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Wool*, The French and English usually separate each fleece into three sorts; viz. 1. *Mother-wool, which is that of the back and neck. 1822-34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) II. 433 The master fungus being named [in St. Domingo] the mama-pian or *mother yaw.

b. Phrasal combinations with of: † mother of amethyst, ? = BLUE JOHN 2; mother of anchovies, the scad or horse-mackerel, *Trachurus saurus*; mother of cloves = mother clove (see 17a); mother of coal = mother coal (see 17a); Mother of Commonwealths U.S., Virginia; † mother of emeralds (see quot.); † mother of gold, a mineral supposed to indicate the presence of gold (quot. 1596 identifies the word with MOTHER sb. 2); mother of the herrings (see HERRING 1c); mother of millions, the ivy-leaved toad-flax, *Cymbalaria muralis*; † mother of the mine (see quot.); mother of (the) months, the moon; Mother of Parliaments, (a) England; (b) the British Parliament; Mother of Presidents U.S., (a) Virginia; (b) Ohio; Mother of States U.S., (a) Connecticut; (b) Virginia; mother of thousands, (a) = mother of millions; (b) the common daisy, *Bellis perennis*; (c) *Saxifraga sarmentosa*; (d) the double blue creeping campanula (Britten & Holl.); (e) = HELXINE; mother of wheat (see quot.); mother of the wood, 'the *Asperula odorata*' (Syd. Soc. Lex. 1891); mother of yaws = mother yaw (*Ibid.*).

1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) XII. 79/1 What we call *amethyst root*, or *mother of amethyst, is but a sparry fluor, of which we have plenty in Derbyshire. 1668 CHARLETON *Onomasticon* 143 *Trachurus*, the *Mother of Anchovies. 1727-52 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Clove*, *Mother of cloves. 1867 W. W. SMYTH *Coal & Coal-mining* 34 Soft mineral charcoal or 'mother-of-coal'. 1879 *Congress. Rec.* 10 Jan. 413/2 To pour out the vials of his impotent wrath upon the *Mother of Commonwealths'. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) VI. 567/2 Hence the green cochle spar brought from Egypt may have obtained the name of *mother of emeralds. 1596 RALEIGH *Discov. Guiana* To Rdr., In Guiana... the rocks... are in effect thorow-shining... which being tried to be no Marcasite... but are no other then *El* [sic] *madre del oro*... the *mother of golde, or as it is saide by others the scum of golde. 1712 E. COOKE *Voy. S. Sea* 26, I am of Opinion there is also Gold in the Island because we took up the Mother of Gold in several places by the Water-side. 1836 MRS. BRAY *Tamar & Tavy* I. xviii. 318 *Mother of millions, with its numerous small drooping flowers. 1794 W. HUTCHINSON *Hist. Cumblid. I. Catal. Anim.* etc. 52 Heterogeneous Iron Ores, Calx of Iron, mixed with calcareous earth. Sparry Iron Ore... Miners call it *mother of the mine. 1613

PURCHAS Pilgrimage (1614) 13 The silent Moone; which... is Queene of the Night, ... *Mother of months. 1820 SHELLEY *Witch of Atlas* 73 Ten times the Mother of the Months had bent Her bow beside the folding-star. 1865 J. BRIGHT in *Birmingham Daily Post* 19 Jan. 5/1 We may be proud of this, that England is the ancient country of Parliaments... England is the *mother of Parliaments. 1910 *Encycl. Brit.* VII. 15/1 The early date at which the principle of self-government was established in England, the steady growth of the principle, the absence of civil dissension, and the preservation in the midst of change of so much of the old organization, have given its constitution a great influence over the ideas of politicians in other countries. This fact is expressed in the proverbial phrase—'England is the mother of parliaments'. 1918 *Daily Mirror* 12 Nov. 6/2 Never has the Mother of Parliaments seen such a scene of enthusiasm as when Mr. Lloyd George read out the armistice terms yesterday. 1926 FOWLER *Mod. Eng. Usage* 548/1 Mother of Parliaments (British Parliament). 1974 *Times* 24 Aug. 2/4 *France Soir*... went on to explain why in the country of the 'Mother of Parliaments' social tension has grown. 1827 A. SHERWOOD *Gaz. Georgia* 98 James Monroe... was born in Va., the *mother of Presidents. 1897 *Chicago Record* 8 Mar. 4/1 Ohio may claim to take rank with Virginia as a 'mother of presidents'. 1904 *N. Y. Tribune* 12 June 8 Virginia concluded not to indorse any candidate. The 'Mother of Presidents' is a trifle particular. 1948 *Chicago Daily News* 21 Apr. 1/5 Ohio is the mother of Presidents, and Taft is one of her sons. 1834 W. A. CARUTHERS *Kentuckian in N. Y.* ii. 195 Virginia has been the *mother of states. 1838 *Yale Lit. Mag.* III. 86 To thee, Mother of States! to thee, good old Connecticut, do our praises most belong. 1855 *Southern Lit. Messenger* XXI. 675/1 Virginia... [was] hailed as 'the Mother of States'. [1731 P. MILLER *Gardeners Dict.* s.v. *Linaria*, The first of these Plants [sc. common yellow toad-flax] grows in great Plenty upon the Sides of dry Banks in most Parts of England and is seldom cultivated in Gardens, for it is a very troublesome Plant to keep within Bounds, the roots being very apt to spread under-ground, and rise at a great Distance from the Mother Plant, whereby it greatly injures whatever Plants stand near it.] 1855 A. PRATT *Flowering Plants & Ferns Gt. Brit.* IV. 126 This plant [sc. *Linaria cymbalaria*] is familiarly known to many persons by the name of *Mother of Thousands. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 684/1 *Linaria Cymbalaria*, Ivy-leaved Toadflax or *Mother-of-thousands, is frequent on... old garden walls. 1910 T. W. SANDERS *Window & Indoor Gardening* xi. 111 Ivy-leaved Pelargoniums... make delightful basket plants... So, too, [do] *Saxifraga sarmentosa* (Mother-o'-Thousands or Wandering Jew). 1952 A. R. CLAPHAM et al. *Flora Brit. Is.* 713 [*Helxine soleirolii* Req. Mind-your-own-business, Mother of thousands... Naturalized on walls and damp banks. 1958 *N. & Q.* Sept. 411/2 Have your readers ever heard of a plant called 'Mother of Thousands' or 'Wandering Sailor'? *Ibid.* Oct. 452/1 Mother of thousands... I believe this plant is *Saxifraga sarmentosa*. *Ibid.* Nov. 488/2 'Mother of thousands'... The name is given to the Ivy-leaved Toad-flax which is also known as 'Mother of Millions'. 1961 *Countryside* LVIII. III. 547 Mother of thousands (ivy-leaved toadflax). 1971 K. G. MESSENGER *Flora of Rutland* 69/1 [*Stoleirolia soleirolii*... Mother-of-Thousands... Pavements, Uppingham, 1961... Invasive alien. 1975 *Times* 22 Nov. 10/5 The elegant climber... the mother of thousands... produces small plantlets on thread-like runners. 1876 *Hardwicke's Science Gossip* 39 *Veronica hederifolia* is named by farmers [near Kels] the '*mother-of-wheat'.

mother ('mʌðə(r)), sb.² [Corresponds in meaning to MDu. *moeder*, *moer* (in mod. Du. *moer*), G. *mutter*, identical in form and gender with the equivalent of MOTHER sb.¹

Comparison with the synonymous It., Sp. *madre* scum of liquids, F. *mère* (*de vinaigre*), OF. *mere* 'vendange pressée' (= sense 3 below), seems to show that this word, in Eng., Du., and Ger., is really an application of MOTHER sb.¹ The transition of sense is difficult to explain; but most probably the scum or dregs of distilled waters and the like was regarded as being a portion of the 'mother' or original crude substance which had remained mixed with the refined product, from which in course of time it separated itself. (The term may possibly have belonged originally to the vocabulary of alchemy.) An explanation sometimes given, that 'mother of vinegar' was so called on account of its effect in promoting acetous fermentation, does not agree with the history of the use. It has been pointed out that Gr. *γὰρ*, old woman, is used in the sense 'scum, as of boiled milk', but the coincidence is prob. accidental.

Most etymologists have regarded the word (with its Du. and Ger. equivalents) as altered by popular etymology from Du. *modder* masc., mud, mire (for which Middle Du. has a rare variant *moeder*, occurring chiefly in derivatives) = LG. *modder*, *moder* (whence mod.G. *moder*), HG. dial. *motter* masc. (for which a variant *mutter* occurs). This notion goes back to Kilian's (Du. or Flemish) dictionary of 1598, which contains the two following entries: (1) '*Modder, moder, moyer, more, moer, limus, cœnum mollius, lutum, volutabrum; Ang. mire, mudde*'; and (2) '*Modder, moeyer, moeder, grondsoepe, feux, fœces, crassamen, crassamentum; Ang. mother*'. But there appears to be no evidence that the form *modder* was ever used for 'mother' or 'scum', nor is that sense recorded for Ger. dial. *motter*.]

†1. Dregs, scum. In the 16th c. examples always the dregs or scum of oil (chiefly rendering *L. amurca*); later applied chiefly to the scum rising to the surface of fermenting liquors. Obs.

1538 ELYOT *Dict.*, *Amurca*, the mother or foam of all oyles. 1563 HYLLE *Art Garden.* (1593) 31 The new mother or fome of oyle. 1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* II. (1586) 69 Powre into a Platter the thickest mother of oile. 1600 SURFLET *Country Farm* III. xlix. 529 Else your cyder will... growe covered with much white mother swimming aloft. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 159 The mother or lees of oile oliue. 1609 C. BUTLER *Fem. Mon.* x. L5 The Meth in time wilbe covered with a mother. 1611 COTGR., *Fleur du vin*, the mother of wine; the white, or mouldie spots that float on the top of old wine. 1626 BACON *Sylva* §339 If the Body be liquid and not apt to putrefie totally, it will cast up a Mother in the Top; As the Mothers of Distilled Waters. 1676 GREW

Anat. Leaves i. vi. §4 The Cuticular and other Concretions, commonly called Mothers, in Distill'd Waters, Vinegar, and other Liquors. 1814 CARY *Dante, Paradise* XII. 106 That, mouldy mother is, where late were lees. 1870 *Henfrey's Bot.* (ed. 2) §558 Distribution [of filamentous Fungi or 'Moulds']. Universal, . . . occurring constantly in infusions of organic matter . . . as 'mother', producing various fermentations.

2. *spec.* (In full *mother of vinegar*.) Aropy mucilaginous substance produced in vinegar during the process of acetous fermentation (which it hastens) by a mould-fungus called *Mycoderma aceti*.

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 334 A pulstesse made of beasts dung & the mother of vinegar tempered together. 1676 [see 1]. 1839 *URE Dict. Arts* 460 The slimy sediment of vinegar casks called mother. 1870 *LOWELL Study Wind.* (1871) 95 Unhappily the bit of mother from Swift's vinegar-barrel has had strength enough to sour all the rest [of Carlyle]. 1879 *Encycl. Brit.* IX. 98/2 Mother of vinegar . . . is the 'non-aerobic' form of the mycoderma.

†3. *mother of grapes*: the solid mass of skins, etc., left after the expression of the juice by the winepress; = MARC. *Obs.*

1611 *COTGR., Espeé* . . . a certaine round staffe, that lies between the vpper boards of a Vinepresse, and the mother, or substance of the grapes. 1694 *MOTTEUX Rabelais* v. vii. For fear there should still lurk some Juice among the Husks, and Hullings, in the Mother of the Grape. 1725 *BRADLEY Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Vinegar*, To make strong Vinegar, dry the Mother of Grapes for the space of two Days.

mother ('mʌðə(r)), *v.*¹ [f. MOTHER *sb.*¹]

1. *trans.* To be the mother of, give birth to; in quots. *fig.*, to be the source of, give rise to, produce.

1548 *GEST Pr. Masse* Avj. This pryuate masse whych mothereth so manyfolde and haynouse vyces. 1850 *BLACKIE Æschylus* II. 189 But tears are vain, and weeping might but mother worse woe. 1900 *Nation* (N.Y.) 15 Nov. 389/1 The historic college at Querétaro, which mothered the evangelization of so enormous a share of the North American wilderness.

2. *a.* To take care of or protect as a mother.

1863 *C. E. B. Work for All* 68 You would like to take Lizzie Reed into our house, for a time, and mother her till something can be found for her. 1878 *Scribner's Mag.* XV. 555/1 Some mothers 'mother' their children too much. 1894 *MRS. H. WARD Marcella* I. 127 Someone . . . will take up Marcella and mother her.

fig. 1889 *Chicago Advance* 21 Feb., The weak churches do feel deeply the need of brotherhood. They want to be mothered. 1899 *BARING-GOULD Bk. of West* I. xii. 208 Okehampton . . . is not fathered by the castle, nor mothered by the church.

b. *Naut. in passive.* Of a torpedo-boat: To be protected by a 'mother'.

1901 *Blackw. Mag.* Oct. 449 Torpedo craft could also be 'mothered'.

3. To profess to be the mother of; to acknowledge (truly or falsely) the maternity of (a child).

1622 *FLETCHER & MASS. Span. Curate* v. iii, You Sir, that would have me mother Bastards, being unable To honour me with one Child of mine owne. 1679 *W. HOWELL Medulla Hist. Angl.* (1687) 284 That the Queen, to have put lady Elizabeth besides the Crown, would have mothered another bodies Child; but King Philip scorn'd to father it.

fig. 1788 *ANNA SEWARD Lett.* (1811) II. 41 The congenial rants which pretend to reply to them, are from the same pen, whoever Mr. Merry may persuade to mother them. 1840 *T. A. TROLLOPE Summ. Brittany* II. 370 It is evident throughout the country that 'Our Lady' was called on to mother every Pagan worship that could not be otherwise disposed of. 1884 *Pall Mall G.* 12 June 4/2 Such books are translated by some humble hand, and fathered or mothered by another of some literary standing.

4. *Const. on, upon. a. lit.* To attribute the maternity of (a child) to (a woman).

1542 *UDALL Erasm. Apoph.* 139 A childe mothered on a woman that neuer beare it, or a chaungelyng. 1888 'R. BOLDRWOOD' *Robbery under Arms* (1890) 234 They must have changed her, and mothered the wrong child on the old woman.

b. fig. To attribute the authorship of (something) to (a woman); also, to ascribe the origin of (something) to something else.

1644 *J. GOODWIN Imoc. Triumph.* (1645) 35 That conception . . . is indifferently fathered, or mothered rather, upon them all. 1675 *TRAHERNE Chr. Ethics* 300 Which accident is wholly to be fathered on Adams fondness to please his wife, and to be mothered upon her lightness and credulity. 1831 *FRASER'S Mag.* IV. 11 [She] wrote the greater portion of a novel which was mothered on Miss Spence. 1907 *Blackw. Mag.* May 668/2 Many venerable repartees were mothered on her.

5. To find a mother for (a lamb or calf). Also, to pick out from a flock the mother of (a particular lamb). Also *intr.*, *transf.*, and *const. up, upon*.

1844 *STEPHENS Bk. Farm* II. 609 It is necessary when a lamb is left an orphan, or is supernumerary, to mother it, as it is termed, upon another ewe. 1888 'R. BOLDRWOOD' *Robbery under Arms* xlviii, Mothering the calves, bailing up, leg-roping, and all the rest of it. 1889 *Zealandia* I. 30 He pretended to give me every opportunity at 'mothering' (as it is called) my missing lambs, but for fifteen ewes I could find but four. 1890 *Cornh. Mag.* Oct. 386, I was shepherding for Gasgarth, and his missus said to me, 'Jem, mother that 'un,' and I went reight intill middle o' t' flock and browt out t' mother on it. 1898 — *Rom. Canvass Town* 92 It is vitally necessary to turn-out all the lambs and get them 'mothered' as soon as they are 'tailed'. 1950 *N. Z. Jnl. Agric.* Sept. 197/3 All lambs can be properly mothered up before nightfall. *Ibid.* 202/1 Do not move the ewes until all the

lambs have mothered. 1957 *New Biol.* XXII. 101 Some lambs failed to 'mother' after treatment. 1961 *R. M. PATTERSON Buffalo Head* iv. 134 At Bull Creek we stopped for a little while to give the calves a chance to 'mother-up'; very soon every cow had her calf. 1962 [see *hay-bale* (HAY *sb.*¹ 4)]. 1972 *Country Life* 30 Mar. 812/3 Both lambs and ewes are marked with identical letters to facilitate shepherding, particularly the mothering up, at night, which is very important with winter lambing.

mother ('mʌðə(r)), *v.*² [f. MOTHER *sb.*²] *intr.* To become motherly. Hence 'mothering' *vbl. sb.*

1718 *QUINCY Compl. Disp.* 228 It's an insipid Phlegm . . . and will not keep long without mothering and stinking. 1728 *E. SMITH Compl. Homew.* (1750) 109 If your pickle mothers, boil it again. 1750 *JOHNSON Rambler* No. 51 ¶15 Her conserves mould, her wines sour, and pickles mother. 1863 *Fovines' Elem. Chem.* (ed. 9) 481 Frequently a little sulphuric acid is afterwards added, with a view of checking further decomposition, or mothering.

mother, *obs. var.* MAUTHER *dial.*, young girl.

'motherage. *nonce-wd.* [f. MOTHER *sb.*¹ + -AGE.] The condition or state of being a mother.

1591 *H. SMITH Serm.* (1614) 13 Marriage is called Matrimonie, which signifieth motherage [earlier *edd.* Mothers], because it makes them mothers which were virgins before.

mother-church. (See also MOTHER *sb.*¹ 2 c.)

1. †*a.* A parish church, as distinguished from a chapel of ease. *Obs.*

c 1325 *Chron. Eng.* (Ritson) 923 Fifti moder chirchen ant mo He lette falle, ant chapeles bo. c 1450 *Godstow Reg.* 649 Except the tethys of wolle & lambs of the modur-churche of Bloxham. 1546 *Yorks. Chantry Surv.* (Surtees) II. 228 The same chauntry is distaunt from the paryssch church . . . whych they calle the mother church, ij myles. 1712 *ADDISON Spect.* No. 452 ¶7 We are informed from Pankridge, that a dozen Weddings were lately celebrated in the Mother Church of that Place. 1778 *Eng. Gazetteer* (ed. 2) s.v. *Weymouth*, Some of the inhabitants go to Radipole church, . . . others to Wyke-Regis the mother-church.

attrib. 1688 *R. HOLME Armoury* III. xiii. 473 A Square Steeple, or Parochiall, or Mother Church Steeple.

b. The principal church of a country, region, or city; sometimes a cathedral or a metropolitan church. *Now rare.*

1387 *TREVISIA Higden* (Rolls) II. 77 þe þridde chirche was þe chief moderchirche of al Wales. 1513 *BRADSHAW St. Werburge* II. 464 Whiche churche was principall to all the cite, And the mouter-church called withouten doubt. 1738 *J. CHAMBERLAYNE St. Gt. Brit.* I. ix. (ed. 8) 106 St. Paul's, the Mother Church of London Diocese. 1871 *FREEMAN Norm. Conq.* (1876) IV. xviii. 125 The mother church of the whole land, the church of Christ at Canterbury.

2. The church (i.e. organized body of Christians) of which another church is a 'daughter' or offshoot; also, the oldest or original church from which all others have sprung.

1574 *G. SCOT Treat. agst. Err. Rom. Ch.* Aiiijb, Herein that wicked mother-churche We may to witness call. 1667 *POOLE Dial. betw. Protest. & Papist* (1735) 31 Not Rome, but Jerusalem should be the Mother-Church. 1882 *FARRAR Early Chr.* I. 94 In reading St. James we can realise the sentiments of the Mother-Church of Jerusalem.

mother country.

1. A country in relation to its colonies.

1587 *GOLDING De Mornay* xxxiii. (1592) 530 After the custome of their Mother country Persia from whence they descend. 1732 *BERKELEY Serm. to S.P.G. Wks.* 1871 III. 245 No fashions are so much followed by our Colonies as those of the mother-country. 1861 *LD. BROUGHAM Brit. Const.* App. I. 405 If Canada were separated from the mother country.

2. One's native country.

So *F. terre mère*. In Caxton's *Eneydos* (1490) the words *la douce terre mere* of the Fr. original are rendered simply *the swete cuntry* (ed. E.E.T.S. p. 29).

1595 *DANIEL Civ. Wars* I. lxxxviii, Thy Mother-countrie, whence thyself didst spring. 1639 *MASSINGER Ummat. Combat* I. i, To joyne with them to lift a wicked arme against my mother Countrie, this Marsellis. 1723 *SHAFTESB. Charac.* III. 143 *note*, Absolute Power annuls the Publick: And where there is no Publick, or Constitution, there is in reality no Mother-Country or Nation. 1824 *LADY GRANVILLE Lett.* 13 Dec., She seems a very charming person . . . with *l'air noble* and not a shade of her mother-country.

mothercraft ('mʌðəkɹɑ:ft, -æ-). [f. MOTHER *sb.*¹ + CRAFT *sb.*] The 'craft' or business of a mother; knowledge of, and skill in, the care of children. Also *attrib.*

1911 *Progress* VI. 52 St. Pancras School . . . aims . . . to become 'a school for mothercraft'. 1914 *Times* 25 Apr. 10/3 The School of Mothercraft. 1917 *B. VAUGHAN Menace Empty Cradle* 44 How much better it would be to teach them mothercraft. 1922 *Daily Mail* 28 Oct. 7 A Mothercraft question set by the Association of Infant Welfare. 1945 [see *KARITANE*]. 1969 *Sydney Morning Herald* 7 June 4/2 A man wearing a white stocking mask with eye-slits stuck a pistol into the ribs of a mothercraft nurse in a \$14,200 payroll robbery at the Royal Hospital for Women, Paddington, yesterday. 1970 *Globe & Mail* (Toronto) 28 Sept. 7/6 As the mother of a child in the Mothercraft nursery may I be permitted to clear the distorted view some of your . . . readers have.

†**motherdom.** *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. MOTHER *sb.*¹ + -DOM.] Maternal status or authority.

a 1638 *MEDE Wks.* v. (1672) 921 All joyntly as one Body anew acknowledging the Motherdom of the Roman City.

mother earth.

1. The earth considered as the mother of its inhabitants and productions; also (in somewhat jocular use, with allusion to this), the ground.

Cf. L. Terra mater (as a goddess). In Eng. the personification remains so far that the article is commonly omitted as before a proper name, although initial capitals are rarely used. Often with possessive, *my, your*, etc.

c 1586 *C'TESS PEMBROKE Ps.* cxlvi. ii, His strength is none, if any in his breath; Which vapor'd foorth to mother earth he goes. 1590 *SPENSER F.Q.* I. ii. 19 He . . . With bloody mouth his mother earth did kis. 1600 *SHAKS. A. Y.L.* I. ii. 213. 1667 *MILTON P.L.* I. 687 Men also . . . Riff'd the bowels of their mother Earth For Treasures better hid. 1696 *TATE & BRADY Ps.* civ. 29 Forthwith to mother Earth return, 1766 *Compl. Farmer* s.v. *Vegetation*, The sun, . . . cannot either help the mother earth in her pregnancy, nor [etc.]. 1851 *D. JERROLD St. Giles* xiv. 137 It is . . . made a misdemeanour against mother earth to sleep . . . with only the heavens above the sleeper. 1890 'R. BOLDRWOOD' *Col. Reformer* (1891) 292 The unbounded treasures of mother earth.

2. (See quots.)

1731 *MILLER Gard. Dict.* s.v. *Earth*, Some by Loam mean that Sort of Earth that equally partakes of Sand and Clay, being a Medium between Sand and Clay, which they call Mother-Earth. 1766 *Compl. Farmer* s.v. *Mould, Mould*, a loose kind of earth, every where obvious on the surface of the ground, called by some mother earth, and by others loam.

mothered ('mʌðəd), *a.*¹ [f. MOTHER *sb.*¹ + -ED².] In parasynthetic formations and with advs.: Having a mother.

1669 *GALE Crt. Gentiles* I. II. iii. 29 The Poets fable Bacchus to be . . . double mothered. 1791 *CUMBERLAND Observer* No. 151 V. 275 Three such high-blooded bards as Linus, Orpheus, and Musæus, so fathered and so mothered, were enough to people all Greece with poets and musicians.

†**mothered, a.**² *Obs.* [f. MOTHER *sb.*² or *v.*² + -ED.] Containing mother.

1697 *DRYDEN Virg. Georg.* III. 683 They oint their naked Limbs with mother'd Oyl. 1728 *T. SHERIDAN Persius* IV. 61 *note*, Mothered wine.

motherer ('mʌðərə(r)). *Austral.* [f. MOTHER *v.*¹ + -ER¹.] A person employed to 'mother' lambs (cf. MOTHER *v.*¹ 5).

1890 'R. BOLDRWOOD' *Squatter's Dream* vii. 65 No more shepherds and 'motherers' to pay in that humbugging way next year.

†**motherful, a.** *Obs.* [f. MOTHER *sb.*¹ + -FUL.] Of or pertaining to a mother; motherly.

c 1450 *Mirour Saluacioun* 212 Oure ladie tholed in sawle be moderfull compassionne.

motherhead ('mʌðəhed). *Obs. exc. arch.* [f. MOTHER *sb.*¹ + -HEAD.] *a.* The state or condition of being a mother. *b.* Motherly care. *c. concr.* An embodiment of maternal qualities.

c 1315 *SHOREHAM v.* 24 Wanne he pat al þys worlde schel welde To hyre worships hys yhelde For here moder-hede. 1357 *Lay Folks Catech.* 124 Withouten ony merrying of hir modirhede. 1390 *GOWER Conf.* I. 195 So mot I nedes be that weie For Moderhed and for tendresse. c 1440 *York Myst.* xliii. 201 My modirhed, John, schall þou haue, And for my sone I wolle þe take. 1879 *E. ARNOLD Lt. Asia* I. (1881) 9 Countless Devas worship her and wait Attendant on that radiant Motherhead.

motherhood ('mʌðəhʊd). [+ -HOOD.]

1. *a.* The condition or fact of being a mother.

1603 *FLORIO Montaigne* (1634) 463 For my part, I no more acknowledge Venus without Cupid, then a mother-hood without an off-spring. 1681 *W. ROBERTSON Phrasol. Gen.* (1693) 897 Mother-hood, *Maternitas*. 1837 *C. LOFFT Self-formation* II. 103 Rejoicing in thy motherhood. 1869 *MRS. HEATON A. Dürrer* I. iii. (1881) 62 Some women need the warm sun of motherhood to ripen their true nature.

transf. and *fig.* 1623 *LISLE Ælfric on O. & N. Test.* Pref. 8 That were against his owne Apostleship, and the motherhood Rome by him got here. 1672 *STILLINGFL. Idol. Ch. Rome* (ed. 2) 225 Three properties in the Holy Trinity, of the Fatherhood, of the Motherhood, and of the Lordship. 1873 *B. GREGORY Holy Cath.* Ch. xv. 156 The motherhood of the Church was manifested . . . in her respect for the individuality of her children.

b. The spirit of a mother; the feeling or love of a mother.

1593 *NASHE Christ's T.* 33 b, Not hate but hunger, taught Miriam to forget mother-hood. 1875 *MISS MULOCK Serm. out of Ch.* iii. (1881) 99 The mere fact of bringing eight or ten children into the world does not in the least imply true motherhood.

c. transf. Used *attrib.* of an issue, report, etc.: protective, withholding the worst aspects. *N. Amer.*

1973 *Ottawa Jnl.* 4 Apr. 6/2 They think public participation is such a motherhood issue in politics these days that it must be paid homage to at all cost. 1974 *Evening Herald* (Rock Hill, S. Carolina) 18 Apr. 4/4 At the meeting, officials from Kaiser, Reynolds, Southwire, Alcoa and others agreed that a 'motherhood' package concealing the dangers of aluminium wiring was the best way to deal with the hearings of the Consumer Product Safety Commission in Los Angeles. 1974 *Ottawa Citizen* 14 Nov. 37/2 Opposition spokesmen attacked him for presenting a 'motherhood' report which told nothing of the real situation of the peacekeeping forces, only that Canadian troops are loved overseas.

2. Used collectively for mothers.

1835 *Tait's Mag.* II. 101 The motherhood of Great Britain was in a conspiracy to entrap him.

3. *Anthropology.* A clan constituted by kinship through the mother.

1884 A. LANG *Custom & Myth* 108 A man of the Mouse 'motherhood', as the totem kindred is locally styled, may not eat mice.

mothering ('mʌðərɪŋ), *vbl. sb.*¹ [f. MOTHER *v.*¹ + *sb.*¹ + -ING¹.]

1. The action of the vb. MOTHER; motherly care or supervision.

1868 STEVENSON *Let. in Scribner's Mag.* (1899) XXV. 30/1 Her mothering and thought for others displays itself in advice against hard-boiled eggs, well-done meat, and late dinners. 1892 'G. TRAVERS' *Mona Maclean* (1893) I. 86 Mothering is woman's work without a doubt.

2. The custom of visiting parents and giving or receiving presents on Mid-lent Sunday, hence called *Mothering Sunday*.

1648 HERRICK *Hesper., To Dianeme, A Ceremonie in Gloucester*, Ile to thee a Simnell bring, 'Gainst thou go'st a mothering. 1720 [see MIDLINTING]. 1825 HONE *Everyday Bk.* I. 359 It is still a custom on Mid-Lent Sunday in many parts of England, for servants... to carry cakes... as presents to their parents; and in other parts, to visit their mother for a meal of furmity, or to receive cakes... with her blessing. This is called going a mothering. 1845 *Encycl. Metrop.* XXI. 379 Midlent Sunday... has also a vulgar name of *Mothering Sunday*. 1883 C. S. BURNE *Shropsh. Folk Lore* 325 'Shrewsbury Simnells'... are eaten by many who do not heed the pious habit of 'mothering' which they were intended to celebrate.

mothering, *vbl. sb.*²: see MOTHER *v.*²

mothering ('mʌðərɪŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. MOTHER *v.*¹ + -ING².] 1. That acts as a mother.

1855 BAILEY *Spiritual Leg. in Mystic*, etc. 68 Earth's all mothering bosom. 1894 H. DRUMMOND *Ascent Man* 344 The Botanist... places the mothering plants at the top of his department of Nature. 1901 HENLEY *Hawthorn & Lavender* 30 The clement rain, the mothering dew.

2. *U.S. slang.* = mother-fucking *ppl. adj.*

1968 L. W. ROBINSON *Assassin* (1969) ii. 8 We are lost in the motherin' fog. 1970 'J. MORRIS' *Candywine Development* xxiii. 253 What I don't see is how those motherin' hijackers expect to get away with it. 1975 *New Yorker* 23 June 40/2 I'm out there cutting that mothering grass all day!

'mother-in-law. Also 6 moder of law, motherelawe, 7 mother law. [See -IN-LAW.]

1. The mother of one's husband or wife.

a. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 341/1 Moodur in lawe, *socrus*. 1477 *Paston Lett.* III. 175, I trow ther is not a kynder woman leveing then I shall have to my modyr in lawe. 1540 HYRDE tr. *Vives' Instr. Chr. Wom.* (1592) Aav, It is said, that mothers in lawes beare a stepmothers hate unto their daughters in lawes. 1688 PENTON *Guard. Instr.* (1897) 26 The everlasting Din of Mothers-in-law. 1781 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* xix. II. 130 note, His only crime was a refusal to gratify the desires of his mother-in-law. 1880 FISON & HOWITT *Kamilaroi* 203 Among the Kamilaroi, if a man be compelled to speak with his mother-in-law, the pair will turn their backs upon one another.

β. 1538 *Extracts Aberdeen Reg.* (1844) I. 154 Jonat Barbour, hir moder of law.

γ. 1526 TINDALE *Luke* xii. 53 The motherelawe agaynst the daughterelawe. 1637 in *Bury Wills* (Camden) 169 My mother lawes children.

2. = STEPMOTHER. Now regarded as incorrect.

1516 *St. Bridget in Myrr. our Ladye* p. xlviiii, Hir moder in lawe. 1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* I. x. 26 If she becomes a mother in law, there is no difference betwixt her carriage to her own and her second husbands children. 1732 FIELDING *Miser* iv. xiv, I know the word mother-in-law has a terrible sound; but perhaps I may make a better than you imagine. 1848 THACKERAY *Van. Fair* xiv, Miss Sharp will be your mother-in-law... that's what will happen.

3. *slang.* (See quot. 1886.)

1884 *Daily Tel.* 3 July 5/4 (Farmer). 1886 'J. BICKERDYKE' *Curios. Ale & Beer* 392 Mother-in-law... The drink of this name is composed of equal proportions of 'old and bitter'.

4. **mother-in-law's tongue**, a tropical African herbaceous plant, *Sansevieria trifasciata* or its variety *laurentii*, of the family Liliaceae, distinguished by a rosette of long, pointed leaves with white or yellow markings, and often cultivated as a house plant.

1958 *Times* 29 Nov. 9/5 Probably the most long-suffering house plant is the 'Mother-in-law's Tongue'. 1961 *Amateur Gardening* 11 Nov. 7/1 The sansevieria, because of its sword-like shape has received the unsympathetic name of Mother-in-Law's Tongue. 1970 'D. HALLIDAY' *Dolly & Cookie Bird* ii. 15 The place was modern and airy and full of... mother-in-law's tongue in long boxes. 1974 *Times* 5 Oct. 12/1 The real tough ones include aspidistras, ... mother in law's tongue *Sansevieria laurentii* and the rubber plant *Ficus elastica*.

Hence **mother-in-law v. nonce-wd.**, to rule as a mother-in-law.

1855 DICKENS *Dorrit* II. xiv, I will not... submit to be mother-in-lawed by Mrs. General.

motherkin ('mʌðəkɪn), **-kins.** [f. MOTHER *sb.*¹ + -KIN.] An affectionate diminutive for 'mother'.

1879 BROWNING *Ivan Ivanovitch* 55 See, motherkin, your friends! 1896 MRS. CAFFYN *Quaker Grandmother* viii. 89 'Oh, frivolous motherkin', he said. 1905 MRS. BARNES-GRUNDY *Vacill. Hazel* 259 'What is the matter?' 'Nothing'... 'Really?'... 'Really, motherkins', I replied.

motherland ('mʌðələnd, -lənd). [f. MOTHER *sb.*¹ + LAND *sb.*¹] a. A country as the mother or producer of anything. b. The country of one's origin; one's native country.

1711 SHAFTESB. *Charac.* III. 42 It happen'd of old in [Egypt] this Mother-Land of Superstition. c 1823 SOUTHEY *Inscr. at Clachnacharry*, Egypt, mother-land of all the arts.

1828 CARLYLE *Misc.* (1857) I. 218 Our own stern Motherland. 1846 PROWETT *Prometh. Bound* 53 Scythia was to the Greeks the mother-land of iron. 1881 MRS. C. PRAED *Policy & Passion* II. 246 The longing for one's motherland. 1890 'R. BOLDREWOOD' *Col. Reformer* (1891) 40 The way-farer from the misty mother-lands.

mother language. Also (in sense 1) 5 modiris, modris langage.

1. One's native language.

c 1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* II. 393 Sum men wolde seie it in her modir langage as þei cunnen. c 1449 PECOCC *Repr.* I. xiii. 66 Thei of the lay parti which han vsid the hool Bible or onli the New Testament in her modris langage. a 1568 ASCHAM *Scholem.* II. (Arb.) 117 In the rudest contrie, and most barbarous mother language, may be found yat can speake verie wiselie. 1659 H. THORNDIKE *Wks.* (1846) II. 590 Whether translations in mother languages are to be had. 1805 SOUTHEY *Madoc in Azt.* v, The very mother-language which I learnt, A lisping baby on my mother's knees.

2. A language from which others have sprung.

1680 *High Dutch Minerva a-la-mode* (title-p.) Whereby the English may both easily and exactly learne the Neatest Dialect of the German Mother-Language. 1846 GROTE *Greece* II. ii. II. 315 They seem capable of being traced back to a certain ideal mother-language. 1902 GREENOUGH & KITTREDGE *Words* 161 Similar processes enable us to postulate a number of similar mother-languages, as Celtic, Slavic, Greek, and so on.

†3. The language in which something was written.

1651 C. CARTWRIGHT *Cert. Relig.* I. 364 Which also the antient Fathers have subscribed, which (I suppose) the Marquesse doth mean by the Scriptures Mother-language.

motherless ('mʌðəlis), *a.*¹ [f. MOTHER *sb.*¹ + -LESS.] Having no mother.

a 1023 WULFSTAN *Hom.* xlv. (Napier) 228 Fylstan widum and fæderleasum and moderleasum cildum. a 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 78 Dis meiden was baðe faderles & moderles. 1382 WYCLIF *Jas.* i. 27 To visite pupilles, that is fadirles or modirles. 1477 EARL RIVERS (Caxton) *Dictes* 79 Many poure children that wer fadir and modir lees. 1548 CRANMER *Catech.* 100b, Offersers of fatherles and moderles children. 1631 GOUGE *God's Arrows* II. Ep. Ded., To become a mother to the motherlesse. 1712 ARBUTHNOT *John Bull* II. iv, The three poor Motherless Children. 1829 SOUTHEY *All for Love* III. iii, An only child and motherless. 1901 G. S. LAYARD *Mrs. Lynn Linton* i. 3 Eliza's was practically a motherless childhood.

b. As an intensive quasi-*adv.*, esp. in phr. **stone motherless broke.** *Austral. colloq.*

1808 *Bulletin* (Sydney) 17 Dec. Red Page, To these are prefixed the adjectives *motherless* and *dead*, thus *dead motherless broke*. 1916 A. WRIGHT *Under Cloud* 35 I'm stone motherless meself an' I could do with that hundred Booth is offerin'. 1925 E. S. SORENSON *Murty Brown* 135 That leaves me stony, motherless broke again. 1945 G. CASEY *Downhill is Easter* I. 20 I'd only known Reg when we were both stone motherless broke. 1972 A. MACDONALD *Ukulele Player under Red Lamp* 147 Happy, full as a boot, and stone motherless broke.

Hence **'motherlessness.**

1889 ADEL. SERGEANT *E. Denison* v. xxxvii, An indefinitely lonely and neglected look hung about the two—the look of motherlessness.

†**'motherless, a.**² *Obs.* [f. MOTHER *sb.*² + -LESS.] Free from 'mother'.

1607 *Lingua* iv. iii, Steeped seven days in change of motherless rose-water.

motherlike ('mʌðəlaɪk), *a.* and *adv.* [f. MOTHER *sb.*¹ + -LIKE.]

A. adj. Resembling a mother; having the qualities of a mother; proper to a mother.

1530 PALSGR. 319/1 Motherlyke belongyng to a mother, *maternal*. 1605 BP. HALL *Medit. & Vows* III. §98 Wks. (1625) 68 It is a mother-like fauour of the Earth, that she beares and nourishes me. 1647 TRAPP *Comm. 1 Thess.* II. 11 Here he tempers his mother-like meekness with the gravity and authority of a father. 1856 MRS. CARLYLE *Lett.* II. 282 She was so glad over me, so motherlike.

B. adv. After the manner of a mother.

1589 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* v. xxviii. 124 Mother-like I moane their death. 1878 SMILES *Robt. Dick* II. 13 Motherlike... she could not but regard these young things as intruders.

motherliness ('mʌðəlinɪs). [f. MOTHERLY *a.* + -NESS.] The quality of being motherly.

a 1637 B. JONSON *Eng. Gram.* I. vii. (1640) 54 [The word is accented] motherliness. 1727 in BAILEY vol. II. 1856 MISS MULOCK *J. Halifax* xxxix, The sweet motherliness of character which had come to her so early. 1882 *Spectator* 18 Mar. 345 The people will be deeply touched both by its piety and motherliness.

motherling ('mʌðəlɪŋ). [f. MOTHER + -LING.] A term of endearment for a mother. = MOTHERKIN.

1865 MISS YONGE *Dove in Eagle's Nest* xix, 'Nay, motherling', he added [etc.]. 1886 CORBETT *Fall of Asgard* I. 145 'Motherling', she heard him say softly, 'it is very beautiful'.

motherly ('mʌðəli), *a.* [OE. *mōdorlic*: see MOTHER *sb.*¹ and -LY¹. Cf. MDu., Du. *moederlijk*, OHG. *muoterlih* (MHG. *mueterlich*, mod.G. *mütterlich*.)]

1. Of or pertaining to a mother. *rare.*

†*motherly language*: = 'mother tongue'.

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gram.* v. (Z.) 15 *Maternus*, *modorlic*. 1597 HOOKER *Ecl. Pol.* v. viii. 85 In them who can owe no lesse then childlike obedience to her that hath more then

motherly power. 1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* *v, The secretes of Physicke in their maternall and motherlye language. 1871 R. ELLIS *Catullus* lxi. 56 You from motherly lap the bright Girl can sever.

2. Befitting or characteristic of a mother.

a 1240 *Wohunge in Cott. Hom.* 285 þu... seh al þis sorhe vpo pi deore wurde sune was wiðinne martird ipi moderliche herte. c 1422 LYDG. *Thebes* I. in *Chaucer's Wks.* (1561) 358/1 Bidding the queene, when the childe wer borne, Without mercie, or moderly pitee That he be dedde. c 1440 *Gesta Rom.* lii. 232 (Harl. MS.) Certainly Crist is oure fader, For he hath to vs a fadirlye affeccion, and not a modirly. c 1530 LD. BERNERS *Arth. Lyt. Brit.* (1814) 437 Syr, sythe ye are lefte me in the stede of myr moder, for Goddes sake man leue your faderly herte and take a moderly herte vnto you. 1611 BIBLE *Transl. Pref.* ¶9 Now the Church of Rome would seeme at the length to beare a motherly affection towards her children. 1671 MILTON *P. R.* II. 64 Within her brest... Motherly cares and fears got head. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 500 ¶3 When I see the Motherly Airs of my little Daughters when playing with their Puppets. 1848 DICKENS *Domby* v, Mrs. Chick interposed with some motherly words about going to sleep like a dear. 1874 BURNAND *My time* xiii. 112 She pressed her lips on my forehead with another loving motherly kiss. 1885-94 R. BRIDGES *Eros & Psyche* Oct. xxii, Motherly pity, bend thy face and grant One beam of ruth to thy poor suppliant.

3. Resembling a mother; having the character, manner, or appearance befitting a mother.

1530 PALSGR. 246/2 Motherly woman, *matrone*. 1576 BAKER *Jewell of Health* 162b, Mydwives and other motherlye women. 1752 J. LOUTHIAN *Form of Process* (ed. 2) 215 To cause to come twelve good and motherly Women, by whom the Prisoner's Plea of Pregnancy may be tried. 1787 BURNS *Border Tour* Wed. 10 May, Pr. *Wks.* 127 Mrs. Somerville an excellent, motherly, agreeable woman, and a fine family. 1815 JANE AUSTEN *Emma* iii, Mrs. Goddard was a plain, motherly kind of woman. 1825 CARLYLE *Schiller* III. (1845) 197 The sky is so blue, and all is so calm, and motherly, and safe. 1876 SWINBURNE *Erechtheus* 20 O holy and general mother of all men born, But mother most and motherliest of mine, Earth. 1882 L. STEPHEN *Swift* i. 10 A brisk, wholesome, motherly body.

motherly ('mʌðəli), *adv.* [f. MOTHER *sb.*¹ + -LY².] In a motherly manner.

1433 LYDG. *St. Edmund* I. 726 in Horstm. *Altengl. Leg.* (1881) 389 When she hir sone gan kysen and enbrace And in hir arms moderly hym streyne. 1554 BRADFORD in *Coverdale Lett. Martyrs* (1564) 288 The mother... casteth the rodde into the fier, and colleth the childe, geueth it an apple, and dandleth it moste motherly. 1663 COWLEY *Verses & Ess.* x. *Danger Procrast.* (1669) 140 Those studies to which Nature had so Motherly inclined me. 1887 G. MACDONALD *Home Again* vii, The forehead his mother had been so motherly proud of.

'mother 'naked, a. [Cf. MDu. *moeder naect* (Du. *-naakt*), MHG. *muoternacket* (G. *mutternackt*)] As naked as at birth; stark-naked.

c 1400 *Sege Jerus.* 346 Sayp, y bidde hem be boun, bishopes & oper, To morow or mydday modur nakyd alle. c 1440 CAPGRAVE *Life St. Kath.* v. 608 Take this mayden and strype hir modir-naked. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 260 He all mother naked, spredyng hym selfe on the crosse for vs moost pacyently. 1622 in *Pitcairn Crim. Trials* III. 539 Mother-naikit as he was borne. 1760-72 H. BROOKE *Fool of Qual.* (1809) I. 2 Harry... would run about, mother-naked... in a frosty morning. 1872 RUSKIN *Fors Clav.* xxiii. 4 Mother-naked sits Theseus.

mother of pearl. Also 6 moder perl, mother perle, 7-8 mother pearl(e). [Cf. F. *†mère perle* pearl oyster (16th c. in Godef.), It., Sp. *madreperla*, G. *perlenmutter* (late MHG. *perelmuoter*), Du. *parel-, paarlmoeder, -moer.*]

1. a. A smooth shining iridescent substance forming the inner layer of some shells. = NACRE 2.

a 1510 *Inv. York Minster in Raine Abps. of York* (Rolls) III. 388 Unum pece de moder perl. 1552 *Invent. Ch. Goods* (Surtees No. 97) 86 An ymage of the birth of Our Lord, of mother of perle, sylver and gilt. 1590 SPENSER *F.Q.* I. vii. 30 Handle strong Of mother perle. 1698 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3358/4 A large Cabinet Frame inlaid with Mother Pearle. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* II. viii. 218 They saw... great heaps of shells of fine mother pearl scattered up and down. 1827 *Gentl. Mag.* XCVII. II. 70 A screen, curiously wrought with mother-o'-pearl. c 1850 Arab. *Nts.* (Rtdg.) 724 Inlaid with mother-of-pearl and ebony. 1889 'J. S. WINTER' *Mts. Bob* (1891) 4 The useful and highly-ornamental mother-o'-pearl.

b. Used as an exclamation.

1632 ROWLEY *New Wonder* I. i, Mother a pearle woman, shew your husband the cause.

2. A shell fish yielding mother of pearl. = NACRE 1.

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 255 The shell that is the mother of Pearle. *Ibid.* II. 451 Sundry sorts of other shell fish, and among them, those that... beare pearles, and therof be called Mother-pearls. 1658 tr. *Porta's Nat. Magic* ix. xii. 241 There are... shells, we call the Mothers of pearl. 1703 PETERIV *Musei Petiver.* 81 The Sea-Ear, Mother of Pearl, and by some Normans or Norman Shell. 1864 *Chamb. Encycl.* VI. 588/2 *Mother of pearl*, the shells of the large bivalve mollusc *Meleagrina margaritifera*.

fig. 1593 G. HARVEY *Pierce's Super.* 16 It is superexcellent wit, that is the mother pearle of precious Inuention.

†3. ? = NACRITE. *Obs.*

1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* II. 40 The bowels of the earth abound with... mother-of-pearl, and some other productions of the mineral kingdom.

4. a. *attrib.*, as in *mother-of-pearl oyster, shell*, with the sense 'made of mother-of-pearl', as in *mother-of-pearl button*, etc.; also similitive, as in *mother-of-pearl gloss, -tint*.

1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) XII. 610/1 The margaritiferos, or pearl-bearing mussel... This is the *mater perlarum* of Rumphius, or mother of pearl shell. 1799 KIRWAN *Geol. Ess.* 229 The shells found in limestone strata are commonly entire; some preserve their internal mother of pearl gloss. 1802 *Brookes' Gazetteer* (ed. 12) s.v. *Pelew Isl.*, The best knives are made of a piece of the large mother-of-pearl oyster. 1802 WOLLASTON in *Phil. Trans.* XCIII. 8 The... angles were taken with a mother-of-pearl micrometer. 1810 *Sporting Mag.* XXXV. 293 A blue jacket with mother-of-pearl buttons on it. 1849 MRS. CARLYLE *Lett.* (1883) II. 64 Button-hook with the mother-of-pearl handle. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 871 A peculiar white 'mother-of-pearl' tint.

b. *Comb.*: mother-of-pearl cloud *Meteorol.* [tr. Norw. *perlemorsky* (H. Mohn 1893, in *Forh. i Vidensk.-Selsk. i Christiania* 1)], a kind of iridescent cloud occurring above the tropopause which is sometimes seen in high latitudes after sunset; cf. *noctilucent cloud* s.v. NOCTI-; mother-of-pearl moth (see quots. 1829, 1850); mother-of-pearl work, a kind of embroidery in which pieces of mother-of-pearl are sewn on velvet or silk.

1932 *Q. J. J. R. Meteorol. Soc.* LVIII. 307 The remarkable stratosphere clouds which the late Professor Mohn called mother-of-pearl clouds again appeared over Scandinavia several times during the months of January and February this year. 1957 LUDLAM & SCORER *Cloud Study* 69 Mother of pearl clouds are rare. They have been seen most often in Norway (but occasionally also in Scotland, Iceland and Alaska), and then only in the months between November and March. 1972 R. SCORER *Clouds of World* v. 74 Mother of pearl clouds are at altitudes between 19 and 30 km. where they may be brightly illuminated by the sun after sunset at the ground, and after the sun has ceased to illuminate the troposphere where most of the blue colour of the sky originates. 1829 J. F. STEPHENS *Catal. Insects* II. 165 *Margaritia verticalis*. Mother of Pearl M. 1850 — *Catal. Lepidoptera* 240 *Botys verticalis*. The Mother-of-Pearl. *Ibid.* 241 *Botys perpendicularis*. The Scarce Mother-of-Pearl. 1882 CAULFELD & SAWARD *Dict. Needlework* 351 Mother-of-Pearl Work.

mother of thyme. Also 8 mother thyme. a. The wild thyme, *Thymus Serpyllum*. b. *Calamintha Acinos* (Britten & Holland).

1597 GERARDE *Herbal* II. clxiv. 457 Wild Time is called... in English... Mother of Time, and our Ladies Bedstraw. 1693 DALE *Pharmacol.* 234 *Serpullum vulgare*... Mother of Thyme. 1741 *Compl. Fam.-Piece* 1. iv. 254 Take... Agrimony, Mother-thyme... Roman Wormwood, Carduus Benedictus. 1845 *Encycl. Metrop.* XXV. 627/2 *Thymus Serpyllum* is the Wild Thyme or Mother of Thyme. *attrib.* 1747 WESLEY *Prim. Physic* (1762) 86 Let his breakfast be Mother of Thyme tea.

mother's brother. *Anthropol.* The maternal uncle, usu. with reference to his importance in kinship affairs and social customs. Also *attrib.*

1871 L. H. MORGAN in *Smithsonian Contrib. Knowl.* No. 218 12 My father's brothers and my mother's brothers, in English, are generalized into one class, and the term *uncle* is employed... The relationships of *Ego* of the two classes of persons are equal in their degree of nearness, but not of the same kind; wherefore, the Roman method is preferable, which employed *patruus* to express the former, and *avunculus* to indicate the latter. *Ibid.* 13 In Seneca-Iroquois, for example, my father's brother is my father... My mother's brother, on the contrary, is my uncle. 1934 R. H. LOWIE *Cultural Anthropol.* xiii. 251 A preponderant position of the mother's brother may occur even without matrilineal residence and is termed 'avunculate'. 1949 E. E. EVANS-PRITCHARD in M. Fortes *Social Structure* 95 It is worse with a mother's brother's daughter than with a father's brother's daughter. 1951 R. FIRTH *Elem. Social Organization* ii. 48 Reference has been made... to the importance of the mother's brother relationship in Oceanic communities. 1972 J. S. LA FONTAINE *Interpretation of Ritual* 166 While all non-agnatic kin ceremonially recognize a girl's maturity, the primary ritual figure, to the exclusion of her father or senior agnates, is her mother's brother.

† **mother's child.** *Obs.* A person, chiefly in phrase *every mother's child*. (Cf. MOTHER'S SON.)

a 1300 *K. Horn* 664 (Camb. MS.) At hom lefte fikenhild, þat was þe wurste moder child. c 1305 *St. Lucy* 93 in *E.E.P.* (1862) 104 Beo ilad oper ibore And þer schal menie a moder child. 1608 DOD & CLEAVER *Expos. Prov.* xi-xii. 167 It was a fault in David to swear so peremptorily that he would kill Nabal, his familie, and euery mothers child of them. 1692 R. L'ESTRANGE *Fables* ccxvii. 190 We have our Failings, Every Mothers Child of us.

mothership ('mɑðʃɪp). Also 5 moderchyp, -ship, modyrchep. [f. MOTHER sb.¹ + -SHIP.] The office of a mother; motherly care.

c 1440 *Partonope* 3589 For on your modership shall I neuer trust. 1453 *Paston Lett.* I. 258 He hathe seyde as myche ther ageyns as he dar do to have hyr gode modyrchep. 1478 *Ibid.* III. 225, I recomaund me on to yowr good moderchyp. 1905 *Blackw. Mag.* Feb. 239/1 Even had self-defence impelled Clarie to abandon her motherhood.

† b. (See MOTHER sb.¹ 3 c.) 1624 *MIDDLETON Game at Chess* IV. ii, I haue promis'd The Mother-ship 'oth Maids.

'**mothersome**, a. *dial.* [f. MOTHER (? v.¹) + -SOME.] Anxious like a mother.

1840 MRS. TROLLOPE *M. Armstrong* xv. II. 96, I hope excuse, miss, if I seem over mothersome and foolish about him, ... but he's a precious boy to me.

mother's son.

1. A man. Chiefly in phr., *every mother's son*. a 1240 *Wohunge in Cott. Hom.* 269 Luue iower þe mi leue lif, moder sune feirest. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 7061 Mani modir son was feld, Als it es in þe stori teld. 13.. *Sir Beues* (A.) 4102 þat pai ner ded vpon þe grene, Eueri moder sone, i wene. a 1400-50 *Alexander* 1429 þe first modire son he mett .. Was Balaan þe bald berne. 1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* x. xxix. 460 He casteth that we shalle neuer escape moder sone of vs. 1542 UDALL *Erasm. Apoph.* 330 Tydeus slewe theim euery mothers soonne excepte one. 1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N. I.* ii. 80. 1665 J. WEBB *Stone-Heng* (1725) 223 The English... massacred them all, every Mother's Son of them. 1694 MOTTEUX *Rabelais* IV. i. (1737) 5 Each Mother's Son retired on board his own Ship. 1865 TENNYSON *Captain* 50 Every mother's son—Down they dropt. 1896 A. E. HOUSMAN *Shropshire Lad* xliv, 'Tis that every mother's son Travails with a skeleton.

2. A spoilt child.

1882 'EDNA LYALL' *Donovan* xxiv, He's never been allowed to shift for himself, he's a mother's son.

mother tongue. Also (in sense 1) 6-7 mothers tongue. [In sense 1, *mother* was originally the uninflected genitive; cf. the form *mothers tongue* in 16-17th c.]

1. One's native language.

c 1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* III. 114 Secler lordys schuld, in defawte of prelatys, lerne and preche þe law of God in here modyr tonge. c 1400 *Brut* (E.E.T.S.) 315 Hit was ordeyned .. þat men of lawe .. fro þat tyme forth shold plede in her moder tunge. c 1470 HENRYSON *Mor. Fab.* Prol. v, In mother toung of lating I wald preif To mak ane maner of translatioun. 1519 *Interl. 4 Elements* (Percy Soc.) 3 The Grekes, the Romayns, with many other mo, In their moder tonge wrot workes excellent. 1540 CRANMER *Pref. to Gt. Bible* 1 The Saxones tonge whiche at that tyme was oure mothers tonge. 1617 MORYSON *Itin.* III. 2 Children .. soone learne forraigne languages, and sooner forget the same, yea and their mothers tongue also. 1766 FORDYCE *Serm. Yng. Wom.* (1767) I. vii. 294 The... just pronunciation of their mother-tongue. 1874 BLACKIE *Self-Cult.* 34 Without the intervention of the mother tongue.

attrib. 1615 J. STEPHENS *Ess. & Char.* (1857) 256 The learning which lies in mother-tongue translations.

b. *transf.*

1781 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* III. 15 *note*, His [Shakespeare's] mother-tongue, the language of nature, is the same in Cappadocia and in Britain. 1865 TYLOR *Early Hist. Man.* ii. 17 The mother-tongue of the deaf and dumb, is the language of signs.

2. An original language from which others spring.

c 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* (1892) II. 475 The Mother-Tongues of Europe are thirteen. 1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v., Of mother tongues, Scaliger reckons ten in Europe. 1848 LATHAM *Eng. Lang.* II. iv. (ed. 2) 83 It [American English] was earliest separated from the mother-tongue.

mother wit. Also 5 moderis wytte. Native or natural wit; common sense.

Often in *Proverb*: see CLERGY 5.

c 1440 CAPRVAE *Life St. Kath.* v. 1710 Thei cowde neuere resorte on-to her moderis wytte. 1529 MORE *Dyaloge* 1. Wks. 153/2 One speciall thyng, without which all lernynge is halfe lame. What is that quod he. Mary quod I, a good mother wyt. 1596 SPENSER *F.Q.* IV. x. 21 For all that nature by her mother-wit Could frame in earth, .. Was there. 1697 J. SERGEANT *Solid Philos.* 428 Such Forms of Reasoning were, certainly, never intended... For Men of good Mother-Wits. 1760 C. JOHNSTON *Chrysal* (1822) I. 263 Well supplied with what is called mother-wit. 1860 EMERSON *Cond. Life* vi. (1861) 125 The cure for false theology is motherwit. 1885 J. MARTINEAU *Types Eth. Theory* I. 49 The domain of accidental judgment and mother-wit.

† b. ? One who possesses mother wit. *Obs.*

1586 MARLOWE *1st Pt. Tamburl.* Prol. 1 From iyginge vaines of ryming mother wits.

Hence *mother witted* a., having mother-wit.

1593 NASHE *Christ's T.* 67 Discontent, .. if [it light] on a man of puissance, (be he not more then mother-witted circumspect,) to him and his family it is no lesse fatall.

'**motherwort.** Also 4-6 moderwort(e, 5 moderuurt, modir-wort, modyr worte, 6 motherwoorte, 6-7 motherworthe, 8 motherworth. [f. MOTHER sb.¹ (in sense 11) + WORT.]

1. A name for various plants formerly supposed to be valuable in diseases of the womb; now chiefly applied to *Leonurus Cardiaea*; formerly often to the mugwort, *Artemisia vulgaris*.

a 1387 *Simon. Barthol.* (Anecd. Oxon.) 36/2 *Regina prati*, moderwort. 14.. *Stockholm Med. MS.* II. 247 in *Anglia* XVIII. 313 Off modir-wort I wyl þe tellyn... Off þat erbe arn spycys iij. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 341/2 Modyr worte, herbe (or mugwort, *infra*), *artemesia*. c 1450 *Alphita* (Anecd. Oxon.) 106/2 *Matricaria aquatica*... modeuurt. 1533 ELYOT *Cast. Helthe* (1541) A ij, *Arthemisia* queene of Caria, founde the vertues of motherworthe, which in latyne beareth her name. 1548 TURNER *Names of Herbes* 50 *Lycopus* is called of the commune Herbaries *Cardiaea*, in englishe Motherwort. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* 350 Take of Camomile and Motherwort, of each two or three handfuls. 1747 WESLEY *Prim. Physic* (1762) 88 A Decoction of Mother Wort. 1760 J. LEE *Introd. Bot. App.* 319 Mother-wort, *Leonurus*. 1807 T. THOMSON *Chem.* (ed. 3) II. 431 Some are brown... Others blue, as camomile, mother-wort. 1856 MISS PRATT *Flower. Pl.* (1861) IV. 179.

2. man's motherwort (see MAN sb. 21).

stinking motherwort, *Chenopodium vulvaria*. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* v. iv. 549, I haue named it in Englishe, The ranke stinking Goate, or stinking Motherwort.

mothery ('mɑðəri), a. [f. MOTHER sb.² + -Y.] Mouldy, feculent.

1709 *Brit. Apollo* No. 65. 2/1 The Wine... turns Mothery. 1759 STERNE *Tr. Shandy* II. xix, If there is such a juice... is it not enough to make the clearest liquid in the world both feculent and mothery? 1861 H. MACMILLAN *Footn. fr. Page Nat.* 239 Wine... vinegar, catsup, not unfrequently become mothery.

Hence 'motheriness.

1742 H. BAKER *Microsc.* II. iii. 76 A sort of whitish Scum or Motheriness will appear upon the Surface.

'**mothless**, a. *nonce-word*. [f. MOTH sb.¹ + -LESS.] Void of moths.

a 1763 SHENSTONE *To the Virtuosi* vii, 'Tis you protect their pregnant hour; And when the birth's at hand, Exerting your obstetric pow'r Prevent a mothless land.

mothley, obs. form of MOTLEY.

moth mullein. [See quot. 1597.] The plant *Verbascum Blattaria*.

1578 LYTE *Dodoens* I. lxxxii. 122 It may be called in English Purple, or Mothe Mulleyn. 1597 GERARDE *Herbal* II. cclviii. 634 Concerning the plants comprehended vnder the titles of *Blattaria*, or Moth Mulleins, I finde nothing written of them, sauing that mothes, butterflies, and all manner of smaller flies and bats, do resort vnto the place wheresoeuer these herbes be laide or strowed. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* 538 The Hearbe called Purple, or Moth-mullein. 1778 R. WESTON *Gard. Calendar* (ed. 2) 303 Moth Mullein. Yellow Moth Mullein. White. 1838 MARY HOWITT *Woodpecker* ii, The moth-mullein... with its pale yellow flowers.

attrib. 1731 MILLER *Gard. Dict.* s.v. *Verbascum*, Mullein with a dark Moth-Mullein Leaf.

motho, obs. form of MOTTO.

moth-proof ('mɒθpru:f), a. Also moth proof, mothproof. [f. MOTH sb. + PROOF a.] Resistant to damage by moths.

1893 *Ladies' Home Jnl.* May 13/4 Moth proof bag. 1907 *Yesterday's Shopping* (1969) 275/2 Moth proof Cotton underlay to go between wire bottom of bed and mattress. 1916 *Independent* (N.Y.) 15 May 248/2 Colorfast, reversible moth-proof rugs. 1922 *Sci. Amer.* 22 Oct. 260/1 Making wool moth-proof. 1924 *Ibid.* July 39/4 (heading) Making the closest moth-proof. 1931 *Daily Express* 21 Sept. 7/5 Hygienic, dustproof, mothproof and washable. 1959 *Times* 12 Jan. 11/3 Courlene... rot and moth-proof, washable and quick drying. 1960 *Which?* Jan. 18/2 Wool can be made mothproof by the application of certain chemicals, and mothproof wool is available from some manufacturers and is particularly desirable for carpets.

Hence as *v. trans.*, to render moth-proof; so **moth-proofing** *vbl. sb.*; **moth-proofer**, a substance for moth-proofing clothes or textile fibres.

1925 *Chem. Abstr.* XIX. 184 (title) Mothproofing fibrous materials. *Ibid.* 993 (title) Moth-proofing fabrics. 1932 *Discovery* Oct. 321/2 Science has provided sufficient mothproofing substances and means for combating this pest [sc. the moth]. 1938 *Chatelaine* May 79/1 Her lovely clothes at Columbia Studios are mothproofed with *Larvex*. 1958 *Spectator* 4 July 15/3 Expert mending, dying to pattern, mothproofing. 1960 *Which?* June 130/1 For woollens that have not been mothproofed in manufacture, the consumer can use household mothproofers—liquids which impregnate the material and kill the larvae—or moth repellents. 1961 *Times* 13 Dec. 21/7 Air fresheners... mothproofers.

moththe, mothwoc: see MOTH, MOTEWOKE.

mothy ('mɒθi), a. [f. MOTH sb.¹ + -Y.] Infested by moths; characterized by the presence of moths; suggestive of a moth, resembling the movements of the wings of a moth.

1596 SHAKS. *Tam. Shr.* III. ii. 49 His horse hip'd with an olde mothy saddle, and stirrups of no kindred. 1598 FLORIO, *Tarmoso*, mothie, full of mothes or wormes. 1613 *Uncasing of Machivils Instr.* 16 Raile on a Broker whose clothes are mothie. 1890 *Illustr. Lond. News* 27 Dec. 810/1 Their mothy leathern covers. 1898 HARDY *Wessex Poems* 155 At mothy curfew-tide. 1917 — *Moments of Vision* 255 Some nocturnal blackness, mothy and warm. 1949 E. BOWEN *Heat of Day* vi. 113 Your mothy way of blinking and laziness about keeping your eyelids open.

motif (mɒʊ'ti:f, ||mɒ'ti:f). [Fr.: see MOTIVE sb.]

1. a. In painting, sculpture, architecture, decoration, etc.: A constituent feature of a composition; an object or group of objects forming a distinct element of a design; a particular type of subject for artistic treatment. Also used for: The structural principle or the dominant idea of a work.

1848 MRS. JAMESON *Sacr. & Leg. Art* (1850) 87 The motif is simple and not easily mistaken. 1850 *Ecclesiologist* XI. 121 Regular stalls would not have suited the motif of the arrangement. 1881 *Cornh. Mag.* Mar. 309 The main motif of this landscape was the indescribable Carrara range. 1883 A. H. CHURCH *Prec. Stones* 29 Arrangements of precious stones in which the leading motif is either identity, or seriation, or contrast.

b. In literary composition: A type of incident, a particular situation, an ethical problem, or the like, which may be treated in a work of imagination. Also in *Folklore*, a recurrent character, event, situation, or theme.

1857 KINGSLEY *Two Years Ago* I. vi. 161, I owe you a debt, sir, for having furnished me with one of the most striking 'motifs' I ever had. 1877 *International Rev.* (N.Y.) Jan. 73 Having endeavored to discover the motif and

purpose of George Eliot's work. **1884** A. LANG in R.M. Dorson *Peasant Customs* (1968) I. 312 Turning from the Samoyeds and the Epirotes to Africa, we find the *motif* (escape of brother and sister) in a Kaffir tale. **1897** EDNA LYALL *Mrs. Gaskell in Women Novelists* 125 The difficult subject which forms the *motif* of 'Ruth'. **1902** W. W. LAWRENCE in *Jrnl. Eng. & Gmc. Philol.* IV. 476 Repetition of motifs and consequent disturbance of logical arrangement is characteristic of Anglo-Saxon poetry. **1935** A. C. BARTLETT *Larger Rhet. Patterns Anglo-Saxon Poetry* 80 The conception of the hereafter clothed in definite form is, in Germanic poetry, found only in Anglo-Saxon, and... it is a favorite motif in poems not bound by Bible text. **1941** G. G. SCHOLEM *Major Trends in Jewish Mysticism* ii. 67 Some of the oldest mythical motifs are to be found... in an extremely interesting... text. **1968** P. OLIVER *Screening Blues* ii. 63 The parody sermons, as Stith Thompson shows, are one of the more popular of folk-tale motifs and they abound in Negro folk-lore. **1971** *English Studies* LII. 501 In addition to the motif of longing, the themes of former happiness and of present estrangement from friends also unify the poem.

c. Music. Used in various senses, respectively = *FIGURE sb.* 24, *LEITMOTIV*, and *SUBJECT sb.*

1882 MRS. A. EDWARDS *Ballroom Repent.* I. 189, I feel original. I have got hold of a *motif*! Oh, if we had... a sheet of scored paper! **1907** in *Grove's Dict. Mus.* II. 377/1.

2. Dress-making. An ornament of lace, braid, or the like, sewn separately on a dress.

1882 CAULFIELD & SAWARD *Dict. Needlework, Motifs*, a French term, used to distinguish the pattern of a piece of embroidery from the groundwork or material. **1897** *Westm. Gaz.* 26 Aug. 3/2 Motifs, braces, epaulettes... may be created from bold patterned guipure lace. **1906** *Times* 4 May 10/2 The skirt was bordered... with large jetted lace motifs.

3. Often used instead of *MOTIVE* in senses not specially Fr., in order to avoid the customary associations of the Eng. word as denoting an influence determining volition.

1874 DYKES *Relat. Kingd.* 163 The very *motif* to such false teaching is a desire to broaden somewhat the excessive straitness of the gospel path to life. **1887** G. T. LADD *Physiol. Psychol.* 463 The *motifs* or data which the mind would have for constructing such a surface must be found in the series of sensations of light and color.

4. attrib. and Comb., as motif classification, framework, research, -work; motif-less, -like adjs.; motif-index, an index of standard folklore motifs.

1966 K. LUOMALA in M. Jacobs *Anthropologist looks at Myth* 164 Kirtley's *Motif-Index*... follows Stith Thompson's system for motif-classification. **1971** R. L. WELSCH tr. *Krohn's Folklore Methodology* iii. 31 The fact that it occurs more or less incidentally in other complexes is due to the influence of the motif framework. **1932** S. THOMPSON in *Indiana Univ. Stud.* No. 96 (heading) Motif-index of folk literature. **1958** T. P. COFFIN *Analytical Index to Jrnl. Amer. Folklore* 239 It was deemed advisable not to attempt a complete Thompson-style motif-index of the *Journal*. **1972** *Jrnl. Amer. Folklore* LXXXV. 278 One would hope this *Index* would be shelved in every library beside the Thompson Type and Motif indexes. **1973** A. DUNDES *Mother Wit* 114 These tools include various tale type indices and motif indices... By using tale type and motif indices, Dorson is able to demonstrate the European provenience of the greater portion of the tales. **1970** *Daily Tel.* 27 June 7 This work, while not... unmotivated, is entirely motif-less—introductory clinking of pebbles, toneless blowing into instruments built for lusher uses. **1964** *English Studies* XLV. 446 Two terms which characterize Christina's... reputation through their motif-like occurrence, *caprice* and *banality*, are a source of insight and confusion. **1938** P. S. WATSON tr. *Nyrgen's Agape & Eros: Part 2* I. 23 The answer can only be supplied by motif-research, that is, by an enquiry which detects the motif behind the formed expression. **1948** L. SPITZER *Linguistics & Lit. Hist.* v. 193 This... movement is incarnated in... the rhythm—as in the verbal motif-work.

motif, obs. form of *MOTIVE*.

motiferous (məʊ'tɪfərəs), *a. Phys.* [f. L. *mōt-us* motion + *-FEROUS*.] Conveying motion or motor impulses.

1836-9 *Todd's Cycl. Anat.* II. 375/1 There are fibrils which extend between the motiferous part of the cerebrospinal axis and the sympathetic. **1839-47** *Ibid.* III. 893/1 Motiferous filaments.

motific (məʊ'tɪfɪk), *a. Phys.* [f. L. *mōt-us* motion + *-FIC*.] Producing motion.

1822 *Good Study Med.* III. 30 margin, Motific, or irritative power of a lower description than sensific. **1835-6** *Todd's Cycl. Anat.* I. 800/2 Convulsion... is an affection of the motific not of the sensific part of the nervous system.

† **motild.** *Obs.* [f. *motē*, *MOOT v.* + *-ild* fem. suffix (see *GRUCCHILD*)] A female disputant.

a1225 *Leg. Kath.* 418 3ef ha þeos modi motild [L. *hanc contionatricem temerariam*] ouercumen mahten. **a1240** *Lofsong in Cott. Hom.* 205 Ich... bidde þin ore ðet tu beo mi motild asçines mine soule fon.

motile (məʊ'taɪl, -ɪl), *a.* (and *sb.*) [ad. L. type **mōtilis*, f. *mōt-*, ppl. stem of *movēre* to move: see *-ILE*.] **1.** In *Zool.*, *Bot.*, etc.: Capable of motion; characterized by motion.

1864 *Q. Jrnl. Microsc. Sci.* IV. 189 The motile phenomena hitherto observed in sponges. **1867** J. HOGG *Microsc.* II. i. 261 Still or motile cells of *Protococcus*. **1890** COOKE *Introd. Fresh-w. Algæ* 143 Active motile cells are so common amongst algæ that they scarce need description.

2. Psychol. Of or relating to responses that involve motor imagery. Cf. *MOTOR a.* 3. Also as *sb.*, one who responds to perceptions more

readily in terms of motor or kinæsthetic imagery than in terms of auditory or visual.

1886 *Mind* XI. 415 This division of men into visuals, audiles, motiles and indifferents... is of great interest and importance. **1889** *Proc. Soc. Psychical Res.* V. 536 A 'motile' reading the above question will dimly imagine the movements of his own larynx in uttering the word elephant. **1890** W. JAMES *Princ. Psychol.* II. xviii. 61 Persons who belong to this type (*les moteurs*, in French, *motiles*, as Mr. Galton proposes to call them in English) make use, in memory, reasoning, and all their intellectual operations, of images derived from movement. *Ibid.* 62 Professor Stricker of Vienna... seems to have the motile form of imagination developed in unusual strength. **1892** — *Text-bk. Psychol.* xix. 308 All blind persons must belong to the 'tactile' and 'motile' types of the French authors. **1909** [see *AUDILE a.*]

motility (məʊ'tɪlɪti). *Phys.* [Formed as prec. + *ITY*.] Capability or power of moving (as a quality of organisms).

1835-6 *Todd's Cycl. Anat.* I. 40/2 Motility and Sensation. **1836-9** *Ibid.* II. 675/1 Cold... tends to diminish sensibility and motility. **1860** *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 8) XXI. 1000/2 The changes and motility of their cilia. **1875** BENNETT & DYER *Sachs' Bot.* 645 Motile leaves... lose their motility when oxygen is withheld from them. **1878** A. M. HAMILTON *Nerv. Dis.* 90 A very small lesion may produce very decided impairment of motility.

Motilon (məʊ'tɪləʊn). Also *Motilone*. Pl. *Motilon*, *Motilones*. [Sp., of Amer. Ind. origin.] A Carib Indian people of Colombia; a member of this people; also, their language. Also *attrib.*

1913 P. J. EDER *Colombia* xii. 186 The white settlers have at times been driven away by the onslaughts of the Motilon Indians, who dwell in the forests of the Eastern Cordillera to the east. **1937** T. ROURKE *Tyrant of Andes* 26 The Motilon people are no myth. They... have been sending the six-foot arrows flying from the bush into the American... geologists working for the oil companies. **1949** L. S. & E. JUNSON *Let's go to Colombia* v. 213 The Motilone Indians. Of fierce Carib origin the Motilon people were never subdued by the Spaniards. **1950** J. A. MASON in J. H. Steward *Handbk. S. Amer. Indians* VI. 232 The Carib affinities of *Motilon*... have always been accepted. **1957** *Encycl. Brit.* XXI. 80/1 They [sc. the Carib] reached the Andes on the west and small groups entered Colombia (Motilon, Opon and Carare Indians). **1964** E. A. NIDA *Toward Sci. Transl.* iii. 37 The Motilon people in Colombia have borrowed the Spanish word *purísima* 'most pure' from the phrase *Maria purísima* 'Mary, most pure', but have given it the meaning of 'the devil'. **1965** MOSER & TAYLOR *Cocaine Eaters* IV. ii. 151 The arrow is the most treasured object a Motilon possesses. *Ibid.* iii. 157 We had been intrigued by the question of death amongst the Motilon. *Ibid.* 179 The Motilon chiefs. **1968** G. ANTHONY *Colombia: Land of Tomorrow* xiii. 160 It was left as a souvenir of a raid by the Motilone Indians... The Motilon people, who live along the mountainous border between Colombia and Venezuela, are still amongst the fiercest and least-known of all Colombia's Indians.

motion ('məʊʃən), *sb.* Forms: 4-6 *mocioun*, 5 *mocyoun*, *moscyoun*, 5-6 *mocyon*, 5-7 *mocion*, 6 *mocyone*, *motione*, *motioun*, *motyon*, 5- *motion*. [a. F. *motion* (13th c.), ad. L. *mōtiōn-em*, n. of action f. *movēre* to MOVE.]

The Eng. uses correspond not only to those of L. *mōtio*, but also, and perhaps more commonly, to those of *mōtus* (It., Sp. *moto*).

1. a. The process of moving, i.e. of undergoing change of place; the condition of a body (in mathematical theory also of a point, line, surface, etc.) when at each successive instant it occupies a different position in space. Also, in particularized uses: An instance, or a particular kind or variety (discriminated according to direction, velocity, etc.) of this process or condition. (In early use chiefly of the movements of the heavenly bodies.)

motion of ROTATION, of TRANSLATION: see those words. *laws of motion*: see *LAW sb.* 17 b.

1412-20 *LYDG. Chron. Troy* I. 1706 þe grete Tholome... telly þe cause why... Bothe of Eclips and coniuccion, And whi þei falle by natural mocioun. **c1430** — *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 85 The children of Seth... Founde first the crafte of hevenly mociouns. **1570** BILLINGSLEY *Euclid* I. def. xvi. 3 A point, by his motion or draught, describeth a line. **1590** SHAKS. *Com. Err.* III. ii. 24 We in your motion turne, and you may moue vs. **1629** MASSINGER *Roman Actor* II. i. The motion of the Sphaeres are out of time, Her muscical notes but heard. **1642** FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* IV. ix. 277 Diogenes confuted him who denied there was any motion, by saying nothing but walking before his eyes. **1670** H. STUBBE *Plus Ultra* 163 The superiour part of the Air or Atmosphere... hath another motion or lation then that which is more low. **1690** LOCKE *Hum. Und.* II. xiv. §7 This... is the Reason, why Motions very slow, though they are constant, are not perceived by us. **1701** GREW *Cosmol. Sacra* I. i. 4 The two Visible Parts of the Universe are Matter and Motion. **1710** J. CLARKE *Rohault's Nat. Phil.* (1729) I. 165 The Particles of the Water having less Motion, than our Bodies have in all those Parts which are near the Heart, they receive some Motion from us. **1812-16** PLAYFAIR *Nat. Phil.* (1819) I. Introd. 9 No body loses motion in any direction, without communicating an equal quantity to other bodies in that same direction. **1829** NAT. Phil. I. *Mechanics* II. xiii. 53 (Usef. Knowl. Soc.) Generally speaking, the motions which we meet with in the use of machinery may be resolved into rectilinear and circular. **1860** TYNDALL *Glac.* I. xi. 82 The clouds at a distance lay... with scarcely visible motion. **1875** JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) V. 150 The motion... was circular, as in the motion of a top. **1883** *Encycl. Brit.* XV. 687/1 We must now consider the composition of simple harmonic motions in directions at right angles to each other.

b. fig. (e.g. of the progress of time.)

1681 DRYDEN *Abs. & Achit.* 254 Heaven has to all allotted, soon or late, Some lucky Revolution of their Fate: Whose Motions, if we watch and guide with Skill [etc.]. **1822** BYRON *Heav. & Earth* I. iii. 83 Nor years, nor heart-break, nor time's sapping motion.

c. Philos. (now only *Hist.*) By many writers *motion* (Gr. *κίνησις*) was applied in a wider sense to all kinds of change, the term *local motion* being employed to distinguish change of place from the other kinds of 'motion'.

1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* I. i. §41. 50 To assert that Life and Sense, Reason and Understanding, were really nothing else but Local Motion. **1727-41** CHAMBERS *Cycl. s.v.*, The antient philosophers considered *motion* in a more general and extensive manner. They defined it, a passage out of one state into another: and thus made six kinds of motion, viz. Creation, generation, corruption, augmentation, diminution, and lation, or local motion.

† **d.** Change of abode; a fitting from one place to another. *Obs.*

1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 130 Hee seldome resides in Cities, or any one place long, but affects perpetuall motion. **1643** EVELYN *Diary* 23 July, Which had been a greate cause of my perpetual motions hitherto between Wotton and London. **1645** [see 6a]. **a1661** FULLER *Worthies, Staffs.* (1662) III. 46 William Gifford... was a man of much Motion.

† **e.** The action of moving or setting in movement, the fact of being moved. *Obs. rare.*

1667 MILTON *P.L.* XII. 592 And see the Guards, By mee encompant on yonder Hill, expect Thir motion, at whose Front a flaming Sword, In signal of remove, waves fiercely round.

† **f. fig.** Advancement, promotion. *Obs. rare.*

1641 W. MOUNTAGU in *Buccluch MSS.* (Hist. MSS. Comm.) I. 288 The lawyers also must have their motions: Banks must be Baron and Lord Treasurer, the Attorney Chief Justice.

2. a. Change of place, whether voluntary or automatic, in an animate body or its parts; an instance of this, a movement.

1588 SHAKS. *L.L.L.* IV. ii. 403 O! neuer will I trust to speeches pen'd, Nor to the motion of a Schoole-boies tongue. **1615** CROKE *Body of Man* 740 Men... in their sleepe haue not so strong Tonnical motions as when they are awake. **1644** [see LOCAL A. 1 c]. **1645** EVELYN *Diary* 7 Jan., A Sermon was preach'd to the Jewes... who are constrained to sit till the houre is don; but it is with so much... spitting, hum'ing, coughing, and motion, that [etc.]. **1727-41** CHAMBERS *Cycl. s.v.*, *Animal Motion*, is that whereby the situation, figure, magnitude, &c. of the parts, members, &c. of animals are changed. **1742** YOUNG *Nt. Th.* VIII. 541 The love of pleasure: that, thro' ev'ry vein, Throws motion, warmth. **1799** *Med. Jrnl.* II. 423 To retard the motion of the heart and circulating fluids. **1803** *Ibid.* X. 433 This translation of sensation and motion to parts remote from the place where impressions are made. **1813** BYRON *Br. Abydos* II. xxvi, That hand, whose motion is not life, Yet feebly seems to menace strife.

† **b.** In artistic use.

1598 HAYDOCKE tr. *Lomazzo* I. 23 By Motion, the Painters mean that comelines, and grace in the proportion and disposition of a picture, which is also called the spirite and life of a picture.

c. Power of movement, capability of moving (as the property of an animate body).

1603 SHAKS. *Meas. for M.* III. i. 120 This sensible warme motion, to become A kneaded clod. **1667** MILTON *P.L.* II. 151 Devoid of sense and motion. **1698** ROKEBY in *Misc.* (Surtees No. 37) 62, I was taken with a very great indisposition... my motion in a manner wholly lost... I was necessitated to be carried up staires.

d. The action of moving the body in walking, running, etc. Also, manner of walking or stepping; gait, carriage.

1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* III. iii. 68 The firme fixture of thy foote would giue an excellent motion to thy gate, in a semi-circled Farthingale. **1607-12** BACON *Ess.*, *Beauty* (Arb.) 212 Yf it be true that the principall part of Beautie is in decent mocion. **1647** CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* I. §119 He had in his person, in his aspect and countenance, the appearance of a great man, which he preserved in his gait and motion. **1674** *Ibid.* XII. §89 The men... must be good horsemen, otherwise they could not obey the quick motion and turns of their horses. **1711** STEELE *Spect.* No. 4 ¶6 Her Air has the Beauty of Motion, and her Look the Force of Language.

† **e.** Bodily exertion (tending to fatigue); *pl.* = bodily exercises. *Obs.*

1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* IV. vii. 158 When in your motion you are hot and dry. **1605** BACON *Adv. Learn.* II. viii. §3 By Ambages of diets, bathings, anointments, Medicines, motions, and the like, prolong life. **1689** WOOD *Life* 20 Dec. (O.H.S.) III. 318 His violent motion going up Shotover Hill on foot. **1695** DRYDEN *Du Fresnoy's Art Paint.* Pref. 50 But that Poet was always in a Foam at his setting out, even before the Motion of the Race had warm'd him.

3. a. An act of moving the body (or its members); a change of posture; an external or visible movement, a gesture; in bad sense, †a grimace, antic.

1608 MACHIN *Dumb Knt.* I. i. In her looks Each motion hath a speaking maiesty. **1621** FLETCHER *Wildgoose Chase* III. i. (init.), These Gim-cracks, made of Mops, and Motions. **1667** MILTON *P.L.* VIII. 223 Speaking or mute all comliness and grace Attends thee, and each word, each motion formes. **1798** JOANNA BAILLIE *Tryal* II. ii. *Plays on Passions* (1821) I. 230 [stage-direction] Agnes, making a slight motion of her hand to fasten some pin in her dress. **1804** WORDSW. 'She was a Phantom of Delight', Her household motions light and free, And steps of virgin-liberty. **1807-26** S. COOPER *First Lines* *Surg.* (ed. 5) 346 By a slight motion of the hand backward. **1842** TENNYSON *Locksley Hall* 22 And her eyes on all my motions with a mute observance hung.

b. Phrases. *to make a motion* or *motions*: to beckon, invite by gestures (*to do something*). *to go through the motions of*: to perform by way of simulation gestures or movements such as are used in (some specified action); also *fig.*, to do something only perfunctorily; to pretend; also with ellipsis of 'of' and following phr; so *going-through-the-motions*.

1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* 1. (Globe) 207 Upon this my Savage made a Motion to me to lend him my Sword. 1743 BULKELEY & CUMMINS *Voy. S. Seas* 130 As soon as we discover'd them, we made Motions to them to come down. 1816 SCOTT *Old Mortality in Tales my Landlord* 1st Ser. II. x. 255 She pressed her handkerchief to her face, sobbed with great vehemence, and either wept, or managed, as Halliday might have said, to go through the motions wonderfully well. 1850 'M. TENSAS' *Odd Leaves Life Louisiana Swamp Doctor* 88 Cuss you! I was only going through the motions; the rifle ain't loaded! 1856 DICKENS *Dorrit* (1857) I. xxxvi. 316 Mr. Dorrit urbanely went through the motions of playing a game at skittles with the Collegian who was the next oldest inhabitant to himself. 1900 'MARK TWAIN' *Man that corrupted Hadleyburg* 298 A Government cannot satisfy all these public opinions; it can only go through the motions of trying. This Government does that. It goes through the motions, and they do not succeed. 1933 AUDEN *Poems* (ed. 2) 58 Go through the motions of exploring the familiar. 1944 H. CROOME *You've gone Astray* xvi. 166 It was pleasant, undoubtedly pleasant. But both of them felt . . . that in some fundamental sense they were merely going through the motions. 1958 *Spectator* 22 Aug. 247/1 Her gaoler is called her secretary and in public goes through the motions of secretaryhood. 1963 *Times Lit. Suppl.* 11 Jan. 27/4 A mere exasperated going-through-the-motions. 1973 W. J. BURLEY *Death in Salubrious Place* i. 24 It's really a diplomatic mission. . . It would be better if we at least go through the motions of an investigation.

c. A practised and regulated movement of the body; a step, gesture, or other movement acquired by drill and training (e.g. in *Fencing* and in the *Manège*). Also *fig.*

1601 SHAKS. *Twel. N.* III. iv. 304 He giues me the stucke in with such a mortall motion that it is ineuitable. 1602 — *Ham.* IV. vii. 102 (1604 Qo.) The Scrimures of their nation, He swore had neither motion, guard, nor eye, If you oppost them. 1650 MILTON *Tenure of Kings* (ed. 2) 57 For Divines, if we observe them, have thir postures and thir motions no less expertly, and with no less variety then they that practice feats in the Artillery-ground. a 1763 SHENSTONE *Ess.* Wks. 1765 II. 141 As a race-horse hurts his motions by condescending to draw in a team. 1809 ROLAND *Fencing* 98, I do not . . . recommend this motion to be adopted by young beginners, as it is apt to give rise to bad habits.

d. *Mil.* Each of the several successive actions of which a prescribed exercise of arms consists.

1635 BARRIFFE (title) *Military Discipline* . . . together with the exercise of the foot in their motions. 1718 *Act New Hampshire in Outing* (U.S.) (1895) XXVII. 78/2 To exercise them in motions, the use of arms, and shooting at marks. 1760 *New Manual Exerc.* (ed. 3) 7 The Officers face to the Left-about in 3 Motions. 1802 C. JAMES *Milit. Dict., Manual Exercise* . . . consists in seven motions of the firelock. . . The motions in the manual exercise will, in future, be performed slower than heretofore, leaving three seconds between each motion. 1859 [see EXTENSION 10].

4. Commotion, agitated condition (e.g. of water); irregular movement, shaking, oscillation (of a ship, a vehicle). †Also, in immaterial applications, a political agitation or commotion; excitement, agitation (of the mind or feelings). See also 6b.

1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) VI. 277 In token of þe mocion of Ierusalem þat fel þre hondred zere afterward. 1423 *Coventry Leet Bk.* (E.E.T.S.) 45 For-asmoche as dyssencions, stirrynges and mocions have byn had a-fore tyme. . . for certen comen. 1535 COVERDALE 2 *Esdras* vi. 14 There shal come a greate mocion [Vulg. *commotio*], but ye place where thou stondest shal not be moued. 1582 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* III. 516 To contene thamselffis peciabile . . . unattapung any further motioun or trouble. 1644 S. KEM *Messengers Prepar.* 22 It's good stepping into the poole upon the motion of the waters. 1697 POTTER *Antiq. Greece* I. iv. (1715) 15 The State continu'd all that time unsettl'd, and in continual motions. 1700 DRYDEN *Cymon & Iphig.* 30 Love. . . brushing o'er, adds motion to the pool. 1715 GAY *What D'ye Call It* II. viii. *Ballad*, Cease, cease, thou cruel Ocean, And let my Lover rest; Ah! what's thy troubled Motion To that within my Breast? 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* II. (Globe) 592 He spoke this with so much Warmth in his Temper, so much Earnestness and Motion of his Spirits. 1771 T. PERCIVAL *Ess.* (1777) I. 127 The mixtures . . . seemed to have some little fermentative motion in them. 1798 COLERIDGE *Anc. Mar.* v. xxi. But in a minute she 'gan stir, With a short uneasy motion—Backwards and forwards half her length. 1807 CRABBE *Par. Reg.* III. 572 His groans now told the motions of the cart. 1864 DICKENS *Mrs. Lirriper's Leg.* I, in *All Year Round* Extra Christmas No., 1 Dec. 7/1 Not much motion on the whole, though me with a swimming in the head. 1971 E. R. SEARY *Place Names Avalon Penin. Newfoundland* v. 90 Petty Harbour Point, now Motion Head. . . derived its latest name. . . from The Motion, the heavy cross sea caused by the irregular and broken ground.

5. a. *pl.* Activities or 'movements' on the part of a person or body of persons, when pursuing an affair; esp. the movements of an army in the field. (Now *rare*.) †Formerly also *sing.*

1674 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* XIV. §137 That his coming into Zealand, and his continuance there, was known to Cromwell, with all the particulars of his motion. 1693 *Humours Town* 24 Whose motions she has always as certain advice of as a Commander has of those of an Enemy. 1705 STANHOPE *Paraphr.* I. 298 Joseph taking the Advantage of the Night to conceal his Motions, went away with Jesus and the Virgin, and dwelt in Egypt. 1769 ROBERTSON *Chas. V.* IV. Wks. 1813 V. 406 All the emperor's motions, depending

on himself alone, were more brisk and better concerted. 1775 SHERIDAN *St. Patr. Day* I. ii, My chief business with you is to watch the motions of a rake-helly fellow here. 1828 SCOTT *F.M. Perth* VIII, He had associated himself to the Smith, whose motions he had watched for the purpose of joining him.

b. Phr. *to make a motion*: to begin to move in a particular direction or with some specified purpose.

1633 G. HERBERT *Temple, Holy Script.* II. i, This verse marks that, and both do make a motion unto a third, that ten leaves off doth lie. 1709 *Tatler* No. 43 ¶ 11 The French Army had laid Bridges over the Sharp, and made a Motion as if they intended to pass that River. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* II. (Globe) 604 About an Hour after they made a Motion to attack us again. 1800 MRS. HERVEY *Mourtray Fam.* III. 204 She made a motion towards the door.

6. in motion. a. *lit.* In a state of moving or of being moved; in a state of activity or moving about. Opposed to *at rest*. (Also †*upon motion*.) Phr. *to put in* (†*into*, †*to*) *motion*, *to set in motion*.

1601 SHAKS. *Twel. N.* III. i. 87 Taste your legges sir, put them to motion. c 1645 HOWELL *Let.* I. xiv. 27 My last unto you was from the Low-Countrys, wher I was in motion to and fro above four months. 1647 COWLEY *Mistr., Called Inconst.* III, As Men in Motion think the Trees move too. 1659 H. MORE *Immort. Soul* (1662) 233 The whole matter of the Universe, and all the parts thereof, are ever upon motion. 1662 STILLINGFL. *Orig. Sacr.* III. ii. §18 There must be an infinitely powerful . . . God, who must . . . put matter into motion. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) I. 116 Not a breeze, not a cloud which might be supposed to put all Nature thus into motion. 1836-41 BRANDE *Chem.* (ed. 5) 337 All the effects we are about to describe depend . . . upon electricity in motion, or upon electric currents. 1841 R. WILLIS *Princ. Mechanism* 18 Each of which is so connected with the frame-work of the machine, that when in motion every point of it is constrained to move in a certain path.

b. *fig.* In a state of activity, excitement, commotion, or the like; occas. † *in great motion*.

to put or set in motion, to set going or working. 1596 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. IV.* I. iii. 226 To keep his anger still in motion. 1599 — *Hen. V.* I. ii. 185 Setting endeuour in continual motion. 1611 — *Cymb.* IV. iii. 31 The want is, but to put those Powres in motion, That long to moue. 1673 TEMPLE *Ess., Ireland* Wks. 1731 I. 110 When Things are once in Motion, Trade begets Trade. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* II. vi. 192 Our people . . . observed . . . lights hurrying backwards and forwards in the fort, and other marks of the inhabitants being in great motion. 1772 *Ann. Reg.* XV. 94/2 We have now in our gaol sixteen rioters from Sudbury, and it is an alarming circumstance that the whole county seems in motion. 1804 G. ROSE *Diaries* (1860) II. 139 My writ was moved for this day, . . . but my patent was not put in motion. 1855 PRESCOTT *Philip II*, II. v. i. 197 They . . . who set a revolution in motion have not always the power to stop it.

†7. a. The action of moving, prompting, or urging (a person to do something, or that something be done); a proposal, suggestion (esp. in phr. *to make a motion*); an instigation, prompting, or bidding. *Obs.* in general sense (see 8).

c 1374 CHAUCER *Troilus* IV. 1263 (1291) þese wordes . . . Nys but to shewe yow my mocion To fynde vn-to oure helpe þe beste weye. 1412 HOCLEVE *De Reg. Princ.* 4989 To god þi sone make a mocion, How he þi seruaunt was, mayden marie. 1432-50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) VI. 15 Heraclius temperour . . . errede from the feithe thro the mocion of Cirus . . . and of Sergius [L. *suadentibus ad hoc Cyro. et Sergio*]. 1530 PALSGR. 647/1, I opyn a mater, I make first mocion of it, or breke a mater to one, *je entame*. 1539 in *Ellis Orig. Lett.* Ser. II. II. 131 Ye marvelle that I and my brotherne do nott frelye . . . surrendure upe owre Howse at the mocyone off the Kyngs Commissinars. 1611 BIBLE *Transl. Pref.* ¶ 5 To whom . . . a sealed booke was deliuered, with this motion, Reade this, I pray thee. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* III. 126 A Traueller. . . must always at the first motion content these Rascals. 1682 BUNYAN *Holy War* 19 Then they all with one consent said to this Bramble, do thou Reign over us. So he accepted the motion and became the King of the Town of Mansoul. 1720 DE FOE *Capt. Singleton* x. (1840) 174 My friend made a motion to me, that we should desire Captain Wilmot to put us into the sloop. 1773 *Life N. Frowde* 26 The Mate applauded this Motion, and accordingly we went on shore. 1796 *Hist. Ned Evans* I. 21 Does she know . . . that I have been sent for, or was it only a mere motion of your own?

b. ? Persuasive force. *Obs. rare*—1.

a 1591 H. SMITH *Serm.* (1614) 265 If I had the wordes of motion to speake that which might be spoken of this matter, it would fright ludas himselfe.

8. *spec. a.* A proposition or proposal formally made in a deliberative assembly.

1579-80 NORTH *Plutarch, Aristides* (1595) 364 A generall counsell . . . in the which Aristides made a motion, that all the cities of Greece should [etc.]. 1605 *Nottingham Rec.* IV. 278 The mocion of 20 to be added to the Councell shalbe assented vnto. 1692 R. L'ESTRANGE *Fables* cccix. 271 And upon this Ground, there was a Motion put up, for Changing the Monarchy into a Republique. 1710 HEARNE *Collect.* (O.H.S.) III. 84, I mov'd that it might be bought for the Publick Library. My Motion not listen'd to. 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 298 ¶ 5 The Motion being made, and the Question being put. 1838 THIRLWALL *Greece* IV. xxxiv. 334 This motion was carried. 1880 MCCARTHY *Owen Times* III. xlv. 327 The motion was never pressed to a division.

b. *Law.* An application made to a court or judge by a party to an action or his counsel, to obtain some rule or order of court necessary to the progress of the action.

a 1726 GILBERT *Tenures* (1757) 290 Upon motion to the court, it was agreed by the four justices, that [etc.]. 1729 JACOB *Law Dict.* s.v., In the Courts of Chancery, King's Bench, &c. Motions are made by Barristers and Counsellors at Law, for what concerns their Clients Causes. . . One

ought not to move for several Things in one Motion; and where a Motion hath been denied, the same Matter may not be moved again by another Counsel, without acquainting the Court thereof. 1818 *Cruise Digest* (ed. 2) I. 289 The motion was refused. 1838 DICKENS *O. Twist* xlii, He . . . quitted the Bar in disgust because he had only one brief and a motion of course in twenty years.

9. †a. An inward prompting or impulse; an instigation or incitement from within; a desire or inclination (*to or towards*). Also, a stirring of the soul, an emotion. *Obs.*

1430-40 LYDG. *Bochas* II. iii. (1494) f viij, This body must haue a soule of life To queke the membres with gostly mocions. 1504 LADY MARGARET tr. *De Imitatione* IV. vii. 269 So full of mocions and concupiscences [L. *tam plenus concupiscenciarum motibus*]. 1597 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* v. ii. §3 Whereas vnto mens inward cogitations, vnto the priuie intents and motions of their harts, religion serueth for a bridle. 1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* I. iii. 335 We haue Reason to coole our raging Motions. 1607-12 BACON *Ess., Nobility* (Arb.) 190 He that standeth at a stay when others rise, can hardlye avoyd mocions of envye. 1625 *Ibid.*, *Love* 449 There is in Mans Nature, a secret Inclination, and Motion, towards loue of others. a 1680 CHARNOCK *Sinfuln. & Cure of Evil Th. Wks.* (1849) 123 Good motions cherished will spring up in good actions. 1692 DRYDEN *St. Euremont's Ess.* 9 Whether he killed his Sons by a motion of Heroick Vertue. 1718 HICKES & NELSON *J. Kettlewell* III. cx. 464 He got the Mastery of his Passions, and brought the Motions of his Mind into Subjection to the Law of Christ. 1726 SWIFT *Gulliver* III. i, The natural Love of Life gave me some inward Motions of Joy.

†b. *spec.* A working of God in the soul. *Obs.*

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 19 That all our actes and dedes be ordred and wrought after the inclynacyon or mocyon of grace. 1548-9 (Mar.) *Bk. Com. Prayer, Coll. 1st Sund. in Lent*, That . . . wee maye euer obeye thy Godlye mocions. 1670 WALTON *Lives* I. 37 God . . . mark'd him with . . . a blessing of obedience to the motions of his blessed Spirit. 1760-72 H. BROOKE *Fool of Qual.* (1809) II. 158 Abandoned by God, and unvisited by his gracious motions in the heart.

c. Phr. of (†*upon*) *one's own* (or †*proper*) *motion* = of one's own accord. Now *arch.* Similarly † *of a* (specified) *motion*.

1426 LYDG. *De Guil. Pilgr.* 19495 And my burdoun I heelde ryghte faste. . . And seyde (off sodeyne moscyoun) 'Bordoun' [etc.]. 1462 *Paston Lett.* II. 112 The parson comyth not of hyse owyn mocyon. 1489 CAXTON *Faytes of A. I. v.* 11 The ladies them self of theyre proper mocion brought theyr jewellis. 1533 CROMWELL in *Merriman Life & Lett.* (1902) I. 370 Ye shall not moche nede to travayle . . . to procure answer other then of their own mocions they shall declare unto you. 1577-87 HOLINSHED *Chron.* III. 1211 He also of a godlie motion builded a conuenient roome in Pauls churchyard. 1597 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* v. lxxvii. §13 Ye choose not me, but I of mine own volutarie motion made choice of you. 1652 NEEDHAM tr. *Selden's Mare Cl.* 21 Not at the instance of any one, but of their own proper motions. 1730 WESLEY *Wks.* (1830) I. 12, I do not say you would be too officious should you of your own motions seek out the persons that want your instructions. 1903 *Expositor* Apr. 268 Christ of his own motion went further afield.

†10. A motive, reason; a ground or cause of action. *Obs.*

1533 BELLENDEN tr. *Livy* II. vii. (S.T.S.) I. 155 þai war all resolute of ane mynde . . . And for þir mocions [L. *proinde*] desirrit porsena [etc.]. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* III. 27 Thai [the English] ar, ande also hes beene, the special motione of the iniust veyris that hes trublit cristianite thir sex hundreth zeir by past. 1657-8 in *Burton's Diary* (1828) II. 354 They have openly and avowedly trod God's people under foot, on that very motion and account; that they were Protestants.

11. The involuntary action of the intestines, leading to discharge of their contents; an evacuation of the bowels. Also, chiefly in *plural*, that which is evacuated; the fæces.

1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* III. i. 105 Shall I loose my Doctor? No, hee giues me the Potions and the Motions. 1766 [ANSTHEY] *Bath Guide* II. 50 We must swallow a Potion For driving out Wind after every Motion. 1786 R. WILLAN in *Med. Commun.* II. 118 He had . . . two or three loose motions. 1843 R. J. GRAVES *Syst. Clin. Med.* x. 111 Those who are dissatisfied with less than two or three motions in the day. 1871 NAPHEYS *Prev. & Cure Dis.* III. ix. 995 The motions of the bowels present a pale drab or clay color. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* III. 737 In sprue the motions are generally very frothy.

12. *Mus.* †a. Movement (quick or slow); tempo.

1674 PLAYFORD *Skill Mus.* I. x. 33 This Mood . . . is of two Motions, the one slow, the other more swift. 1727-52 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v., The *motion*, in songs composed in double time, differs from that in those in triple time. It is the *motion* that distinguishes courants and sarabands, from gavots, borees, chacones, &c.

b. (a) The melodic progression of a single part with reference to the intervals taken by it. See CONJUNCT a. 6, DISJUNCT a. 3. (b) The progression of two or more parts with relation to each other. For *parallel, direct, similar, oblique, contrary motion*, see those adjs.

1731, 1811, etc. [see CONTRARY a. 5b, OBLIQUE a. 6, etc.].

†13. a. A puppet-show. *Obs.*

1589 NASHE *Pasquill & Marforius* 12 Pompes, Pagents, Motions, Masks. 1599 B. JONSON *Ev. Man out of Hum.* II. iii, They say, there's a new Motion of the city of Niniveh, with Ionas, and the whale, to be scene at Fleet-bridge. 1611 SHAKS. *Wint. T.* IV. iii. 103 Then hee compast a Motion of the Prodigall sonne. 1677 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1170/4 All Persons exposing publicly any Shows, Motions, Stage-Plays, or strange Sights. 1678 *Norwich Court-Bks.* 21 Dec. (1905) 152 Oliver Batt licensed to show a motion called 'Arte and Vartue'.

b. A puppet. Also applied contemptuously to a person. *Obs.*

1591 SHAKS. *Two Gent.* II. i. 100 Oh excellent motion; oh exceeding Puppet. 1601 B. JONSON *Poetaster* III. iv. What's he, with the half-arms there, that salutes vs out of his cloke, like a motion? 1609 — *Sil. Wom.* III. iv. Did you thinke you had married a statue? or a motion, onely? 1623 FLETCHER *Rule a Wife* II. i. Goe, find me out this man and let me see him, If he be that motion that you tell me of, And make no more noise, I shall entertain him. 1633 MARMION *Antiquary* I. i. This travelling motion has been abroad in quest of strange fashions. 1663 KILLIGREW *Parson's Wedd.* IV. i. One that never . . . sleeps in a whole skin, but is taken to pieces like a Motion, as if she were too long. 1689 SWIFT *Ode to Sir W. Temple* VII. As in a theatre the ignorant fry, Because the cords escape their eye, Wonder to see the motions fly.

14. A piece of mechanism which itself moves, or which sets other pieces moving or modifies their motion; †the MOVEMENT *sb.* of a watch. Also *fig.*

perpetual motion: see PERPETUAL *a.* 1 b. *parallel motion*: see PARALLEL *a.*

1605 DANIEL *Philotas* III. ii. D 2 b. This great motion of a state we see Doth turne on many wheeles. . . a 1626 BACON *New Atl.* (1900) 36 Engines for Multiplying and Enforcing of Windes, to set also on going diverse Motions. *Ibid.* 43 Wee have divers curious Clocks; And other like Motions of Returne: And some Perpetual Motions. 1678 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1315/4 A silver Watch with several motions. 1682 *True Protest. Mercury* No. 151. 2/2 Two silver Watches, the one a large one with a rising motion. 1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, Motion is also used among mechanics, for the inside of a watch, &c. more commonly called *movement*. 1793 W. & S. JONES *Catal. Optical*, etc. *Instr.* 2 Reflecting telescopes. . . with rack-work motions. 1894 *Times* 23 Mar. 4/6 The engine-driver . . . might know whether the line was clear even . . . while he was oiling the motion.

15. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as (sense 8b) *motion-day*; (sense 14) *motion-maker*, *wheel*; *motion-bar*, a guide-bar in a steam-engine; *motion-block* (see *quot.*); † *motion-man*, the worker or exhibitor of a puppet-show; *motion photography*, the photographing of moving subjects, later known as *cinematography*; *motion picture*, a 'moving picture'; a cinema film; also *attrib.*; *motion sickness*, nausea induced by motion; travel sickness; *motion study*, the study of the movements necessary for the most effective and least tiring method of performing a task; also *attrib.*; *motion-work*, the mechanism for moving the hands of a watch or clock.

1871 *Routledge's Ev. Boy's Ann.* Sept. 534 Flat guides, called 'motion-bars, or guide-bars. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* II. 74 The 'motion-block which forms a connection between the piston-rod and connecting-rod. 1887 G. C. V. HOLMES *Steam Engine* 214 The guides or motion blocks. . . which prevent the end of the piston rod from being deflected as the connecting rod assumes an angular position. 1904 E. MANSON *Builders of our Law* (ed. 2) 229 *Motion-day at the Rolls was a scene to be remembered. 1818 BENTHAM *Ch. Eng.* 118 Of these same 'motion-makers, the third. . . is Earl Nelson. 1614 B. JONSON *Barth. Fair* I. v. A Puppet-play. . . that I writ for the *motion man. a 1680 BUTLER *Rem.* (1759) I. 102 When truly all their Feats have been As well perform'd by Motion-men. 1912 F. A. TALBOT *Moving Pictures* xxviii. 312 *Motion photography as an educational force. 1913 *Chambers's Jnrl.* Sept. 688/1 In the early days the long exposure necessary rendered motion-photography well-nigh impossible. [1891 *Leisure Hour* Aug. 711/1 A highly composite mechanism which is to be known as the 'kinetograph', or 'motion-picture.] 1896 *Boston Even. Transcript* 7 Nov. 16/4 The cinematograph motion picture programme will be augmented daily. 1913 F. A. TALBOT *Pract. Cinematogr.* 129 Plate, The first motion-pictures of an opening flower, taken at the Marey Institute. The complete opening of a convolvulus is shown in fifteen pictures. 1915 WODEHOUSE *Something Fresh* v. 117 The maiden in distress. . . was merely earning the salary paid her by some motion-picture firm. 1917 H. GARLAND in *Ade Lett.* (1973) 69 What a change is indicated in a few words. The motor car, the telephone. . . and the Motion Picture Theater! 1923 R. D. PAINE *Comr. Rolling Ocean* vii. 112 There were a few stores, a church, . . . but not a solitary motion-picture theater. 1929 M. R. WERNER *Bryan* 264 Between 1916 and 1919 Bryan was engaged in negotiations for a motion picture on the curse of drink, of which he was to be the star. 1934 *Discovery* June 17/1 Fifty thousand feet of standard motion-picture film will be exposed. 1952 *Manch. Guardian Weekly* 5 June 7/2 The nine judges of the United States Supreme Court handed down a unanimous decision this week that exerts an historic restraint on the censorship of motion pictures. 1972 D. SHIPMAN *Great Movie Stars; Internat. Yrs. p. v.* The coming of Sound to the motion-picture medium killed it as a means of almost effortless international communication. 1973 L. SNELLING *Heresy* I. i. 8 This was a visual generation and the motion-picture its natural medium. 1942 *Sci. News Lett.* 12 Dec. 378/1 Air sickness can be prevented or cured if you know how. So can sea-sickness and the other kinds of *motion sickness that attack men lurching over battlefields in tanks and jeeps. 1953 A. SMITH *Blind White Fish in Persia* x. 189 We had been asked to investigate the effectiveness of Kwells pills against the motion sickness occasionally experienced in riding camels. 1971 *Jnrl. Gen. Psychol.* LXXXV. 87 (heading) A psychophysiological test for motion-sickness susceptibility. 1973 *Times* 1 Aug. 6/1 Still suffering from the motion sickness which has put their mission behind schedule, the three Skylab astronauts today started to tidy up the orbiting laboratory. 1911 F. B. GILBRETH (title) *Motion study. *Ibid.* p. v. The phrase 'Motion Study' explains itself. The aim of motion study is to find and perpetuate the scheme of perfection. . . Standardizing the trades is the world's most important work to-day, and motion study is the first factor in that work. 1918 C. S. MYERS *Present-Day Applications of Psychol.* 17 Yet in regard to industry, the need for good method and the need for

systematic training are only just beginning to be realised, as is instanced in the following illustrations of what is now technically known as 'motion-study'. 1933 M. S. VITELES *Industrial Psychol.* xx. 436 In the practical application of motion study techniques the emphasis is upon the ease of work, upon human and not primarily upon economic efficiency. 1960 M. SPARK *Ballad of Peckham Rye* II. 15 Motion study did marvels in the factory. 1764 *Ann. Reg.* I. 79/1 Two *motion wheels [in a watch]. 1795 J. AIKIN *Manchester* 311 They . . . excel in what is called *motion-work, such as dial wheels, locking springs [etc.]. 1884 F. J. BRITTON *Watch & Clockm.* 179 In turret clocks, where the striking is not discharged by the motion work.

motion ('mɔʊʃən), *v.* Also 5 *mocyon*, 6 *moshion*, -yon, *mocion*. [f. MOTION *sb.*]

† 1. *a. trans.* To propose, move, bring forward. *Const. to, unto. Obs.*

1505 in *10th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 391 Any discord . . . or ingerous wordes or language spokin, movid or moshioned betwixte anny brother or neighbour. 1535 in *Lett. Suppress. Monasteries* (Camden) 77 Your humble oratour, disquietly vexed without cause or any pretended occasion motioned of your said oratours partie. 1577 F. de Lisle's *Legendarie* Diii, Which was by motioning a double alliance. 1581 SAVILE *Tacitus' Hist.* III. lxx. (1591) 157 Till Vitellius began first to motion a parle. 1586 HOOKER *Suppl. Irish Chron.* 136/2 in *Holinshead*, Tirlough. . . making the like sutes as his wife before his coming had motioned vnto his lordship. 1611 BIBLE *Transl. Pref.* ¶ 2 It was made a capitall crime, once to motion the making of a new Law for the abrogating of an old. 1635 J. HAYWARD tr. *Biondi's Banish'd Virg.* 169, I. . . never entertained a thought of motioning love vnto you, West where than in a lawfull and honourable way. 1648 GAGE *Other Ind.* xviii. (1655) 136 This Fryer hath writ of this Countrey, and hath gone to Spain to the Court to motion the conquering of it. 1666 PEPEY *Diary* 8 June, Creed and I down the river as low as Sir W. Warren's, with whom I did motion a business that may be of profit to me. 1714 *New Hampshire Prov. Papers* (1868) II. 662 His Honour . . . often motioned it to the Council to be gratified. 1721 J. WINDHAM *Let.* 5 Jan. in *Pall Mall G.* (1891) 25 June 3/2 A bill is ordered to be brought in to make it felony for [etc.]. . . Motioned by Sir Joseph Jekyll, seconded by H. Walpole and others. 1802 C. JAMES *Milit. Dict.*, To motion a thing, to propose it in a military or civil meeting.

b. *with infinitive or clause as object. Obs.*

1524 DK. SUFFOLK in *Ellis Orig. Lett. Ser.* III. I. 331 So it is as I am enformed, vpon malice it is motioned vnto your Grace to take into the Kings handes. . . the Pryory of Conyessed [etc.]. 1536 STAFFORD in *Lett. Suppress. Monasteries* (Camden) 122 Where I desyred Mr. Bryan to be so good master unto me as to moshion unto your mastership to helpe me to the gift of the priorie of Fynshed. a 1648 LD. HERBERT *Hen. VIII* (1683) 363 One Tempe . . . who motion'd that they all should Petition the King to take his Queen again. 1676 NEWTON in *Rigaud Cor. Sci. Men* (1841) II. 395, I am now to return you thanks. . . for motioning to get the experiment in controversy tried before the Royal Society. 1676 W. ROW *Contr. Blair's Autobiog.* x. (1848) 271 They motioned in the Committee that John Hamilton should be general-major of the army. 1688 *Col. Rec. Pennsylv.* I. 233 Saml Richardson . . . motion'd that The order of This board. . . was Contrary to Law. 1823 W. FAUX *Mem. Days Amer.* 323 Another rising to say, 'I motion, that as some cannot command money they should bring vegetables'.

c. To propose or recommend (a person) for employment, or as a partner in marriage. *Obs.*

1577 HOLINSHEAD *Chron.* II. 553 Hugh le Brun. . . (vnto whom Queene Isabell. . . had bene promised in marriage before that King Iohn was motioned vnto hir. . .) a 1641 BP. MOUNTAGU *Acts & Mon.* (1642) 282 He refused the Kings daughter in marriage, being motioned to him, and married that slave. 1641 HINDE *J. Bruen* vii. 24 A daughter of one M. Hardware. . . was commended to the Father, and so by him motioned unto his Sonne. a 1694 M. ROBINSON *Autobiog.* (1856) 9 Our young student. . . being motioned to the lord general Fairfax as a page.

d. To approach with a request; to petition or suggest to (a person). *Obs.*

1476 J. PASTON in *P. Lett.* III. 158 John Redwe mocyond hym onys myche aftry this intent. 1528 ABBESS OF WILTON *Let. to Wolsey* (P.R.O.), I have oft tymes mocioned my systers to be reclused within our monastery. 1538 in *Ellis Orig. Lett. Ser.* III. III. 218 And forasmoche as I found your Lordeschipp gudd Lorde unto me in my [former] suyte. . . I am now the bolder to motyon yowr Lordeschippe for my neyboys of Oxford. 1544 BALE *Chron. Sir J. Oldcastle* Pref. 7b, This noble lorde Cobham with certain other more, mocyoned the kyng at Westmynstre. . . that it were verye commodiouse to Englande yf the Romyshe Bysshoppes auctorite extended no further than the Oceanne see.

e. In *passive*: To have an inward motion, be tempted. *Obs.*

a 1591 H. SMITH *Serm.* (1637) 790 Marke whensoever thou art motioned to evill, if it doe not promise thee some goodesse to come of it.

† 2. *intr.* or *absol.* To make a proposal, bring forward a motion, offer a plan. *Obs. rare.*

1509 in *Mem. Hen. VII* (Rolls) 437 And that they that had so moschyonyd unto the kyngs hys lord had no good ground nor reson so for to do. 1539 LATIMER *Let. to Cromwell* 17 Jan. *Remains* (Parker Soc.) 413, I doubt not, but the king's highness . . . will remember his poor subjects now in Lent as touching white meat, of the which I now motion unto your lordship, to the intent it may come betime among them. 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 461 The Quene motioned for the restoring of abbey landes. 1599 A. M. tr. *Gabelhouer's Bk. Physicke* 352/1 [A prescription] When any Membre is so extremlye inflamed that it wexeth blacke, and the Chirurgiane beginneth to motion of the extirpation therof. 1667 MILTON *P.L.* IX. 229 Well hast thou motion'd, wel thy thoughts employed How we might [etc.]. 1694 *New Hampshire Prov. Papers* (1868) II. 115 The Lieut. Governor motioned to this Board of a citadel to be built in this fort. 1839 CARLYLE *Chartism* I. 112 For what end at all are men. . . sent to St. Stephen's, . . . kept talking, struggling, motioning and counter-motioning?

3. *trans.* To direct or guide by a sign, or significant gesture or movement. *Const. to with inf.*; also with *adv.* or *advb. phrase*.

1787 MME. D'ARBLAY *Diary* I Nov., When I produced it [a present], she motioned it away with her hand. 1820 L. HUNT *Indicator* No. 43 (1822) I. 340 She motioned him. . . to be silent. 1838 DICKENS *Nich. Nick.* i. Nickleby . . . motioning them all out of the room, embraced his wife and children. 1869 A. W. WARD tr. *Curtius' Hist. Greece* II. II. iv. 5 It was their duty. . . to motion off any one who approached the gods of the state without the right of so doing. 1895 SCULLY *Kafir Stories* 158 Whitson sat down on a stone, and motioned his companion to do the same.

4. *intr. a.* To make a motion or movement as if intending to do something. ? *Obs.*

1747 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) II. xxxiv. 248 Snatching my hand from my brother who was insolently motioning to give it to Mr. Solmes. 1754 — *Grandison* VI. xlii. 262, I. . . motioned to quit the hall for the parlour. 1800 HELENA WELLS *Constantia Neville* (ed. 2) II. 79, I. . . requested he would be seated. This he declined, motioning at the same time to go away. 1803 MARY CHARLTON *Wife & Mistress* IV. 187 She . . . motioned to depart.

b. To make a significant movement or gesture for the purpose of directing or guiding.

1788 CHARLOTTE SMITH *Emmeline* (1816) IV. 216 Lady Adelina . . . still motioning with her hand for Fitz Edward to leave her, moved on. 1802 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Gaston de Blondeville* Posth. Wks. 1826 II. 377 The King motioned with his arm; the Archbishop made a sign in the air. 1856 MRS. BROWNING *Aur. Leigh* VIII. 81 'Will you sit?' I asked, and motioned to a chair. 1897 HALL CAINE *Christian x*, She . . . motioned to him to stand by her side. 1899 T. M. ELLIS *Three Cats-eye Rings* 130 Clayside motioned to the men to cover in the dead.

5. *trans.* To impart motion to.

1929 BRIDGES *Test. Beauty* I. 24 Wisdom. . . choosing to be call'd Athena daughter of Zeus Motion'd the marble to her living grace.

motionable ('mɔʊʃənəb(ə)l), *a. rare*. [f. MOTION *sb.* + -ABLE.] Capable of motion.

1840 P. PARLEY'S *Ann. I.* 149 She gave it a gentle pat with her paw, to see if it were motionable. 1893 R. BRIDGES *Shorter P.* v. xv. 11 The frost-bound country held Nought motionable or alive.

motional ('mɔʊʃənəl), *a.* [f. MOTION *sb.* + -AL.] Of or pertaining to motion; characterized by (certain) motions. In *Electr.* applied *spec.* to an impedance that arises out of the motion of a conductor in a magnetic field.

1679 tr. *Willis's Pharmac. Rationalis* I. i. ii. 7 This Coat contains manifold orders of motional Fibres. a 1831 BENTHAM *Language* Wks. 1843 VIII. 300/2 The existence of any expressible state of things, or of persons. . . whether it be quiescent, or motional. . . is what is called a fact. 1879 THOMSON & TAIT *Nat. Phil.* I. i. §343 A system so constituted that the positional forces are proportional to displacements and the motional to velocities. 1892 O. HEAVISIDE *Electr. Papers* I. 446 In general $h = VDv \times 4\pi$, where D is the displacement of the field, v the velocity, h the induced magnetic force, and V is as in equation (3). [Note] The force [so defined]. . . I now term the motional magnetic force, and its companion (21a) below, the motional electric force. 1912 KENNELLY & PIERCE in *Proc. Amer. Acad. Sci.* XLVIII. 113 The difference obtained by subtracting the damped values from the corresponding free values may be called the motional values of resistance, inductance, etc.; since such differences are due to the motion of the diaphragm. *Ibid.* 144 This means that the impedance of the receiver has become increased, through the vibration of the diaphragm, by a motional impedance. 1957 W. FRASER *Telecommun.* xvi. 510 The movement of the speech coil in the air gap induces a back e.m.f. in the coil so that the loudspeaker has a motional impedance under dynamic conditions. 1969 F. A. BOVEY *Nuclear Magn. Resonance Spectrosc.* i. 14 In liquids of ordinary viscosity. . . the local variations in magnetic field strength have become so short-lived that motional averaging is complete.

motionally ('mɔʊʃənəli), *adv.* [f. MOTIONAL *a.* + -LY.] As regards motion.

1974 *Nature* 7 June 593/3 As the average pore radius approaches 100 Å, the amount of motionally restricted water in the Vycor glass is reduced to below 10% (v/v).

† **'motionary, a.** *Obs. rare*—1. [f. MOTION *sb.* + -ARY; cf. STATIONARY.] Having a motion; moving, or causing motion.

1612 R. DABORNE *Christian turn'd Turke* 230 We are sway'd As are the motionary ingines of a clocke.

† **'motionated, a.** *Obs. rare*—1. [f. MOTION *sb.* + -ATE + -ED.] That is moved or set in motion.

1666 G. ALSOP *Maryland* (1869) 48 He might. . . then with a Spade, like his Grandsire Adam, turn up the face of the Creation, purchasing his bread by the sweat of his brows, that before was got by the motionated Water-works of his jaws.

† **'motioner.** *Obs.* [f. MOTION *sb.* or *v.* + -ER.] One who 'motions'; a proposer, instigator.

? 1536 LATIMER in *Lett. Suppress. Monasteries* (Camden) 149 Butt now, syr, another thyng, that by your favour I myght be a motionare unto you, at the request [etc.]. c 1560 R. MORICE in *Lett. Lit. Men* (Camden) 26 Dr. Butts was the first motioner of his preferment. 1577 F. de Lisle's *Legendarie* H vb, They . . . had bene the chiefe motioners of the estates to call for accomptes. 1665 MARQ. WORCESTER in *Dirks Life* (1865) 278 You are no motioner of this; you do but lay before him my reasonable petition therein.

b. *transf.* of a thing. (Frequent in Hales.) 1616 HIERON *Wks.* II. 37 Where religion was not the first motioner, the issue of the marriage without great repentance can neuer bee comfortable. 1617 HALES *Gold. Rem.* I. (1673)

2 We will consider, First, the sin it self... where we will briefly consider what it is, and what causes and motioners it finds in our corrupt understandings.

motion-hole: see MORSING b.

motioning ('mɔʊʃənɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. MOTION *v.* + -ING¹.] The action of the verb MOTION; †the proposing or suggesting (of something).

1620 in Gutch *Coll. Cur.* I. 170 The motioning of that Match maketh a general fear. 1652 COTTERELL *Cassandra* II. (1676) 22 A visit of his own motioning. 1786 MME. D'ARLAY *Diary* Oct., After this, the Smelts, at royal motioning, returned the visit of Mrs. Delany.

† **motionist.** *Obs.* [f. MOTION *sb.* + -IST.] One skilled in motions.

1650 MILTON *Tenure Kings* (ed. 2) 58 If there come a truth to be defended which... seems not so profitable, strait these nimble motionists can finde no eev'n leggs to stand upon.

motionless ('mɔʊʃənɪs), *a.* [f. MOTION *sb.* + -LESS.] Having no motion or movement, not moving. Also, incapable of motion.

1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V.* iv. ii. 50 And in their pale dull mouths the Iymold Bitt Lyes foule with chaw'd grasse, still and motionlesse. 1634 MILTON *Comus* 819 The Lady that sits here In stony fetters fixt, and motionless. 1742 YOUNG *Nt. Th.* v. 189 All the live-long night, Rigid in thought, and motionless, he stands. 1802 BINGLEY *Anim. Biog.* (1813) I. 38 The tongue [of fish] is in general motionless, obtuse, and fleshy. 1883 J. GILMOUR *Mongols* 362 Etiquette requiring them to remain motionless at the board.

Hence **'motionlessness.**

1817 J. GILCHRIST *Intell. Patrimony* 23 The agreeableness that the sentient frame finds in motionlessness. 1840 THACKERAY *Paris Sk.-bk.* Wks. 1900 V. 207 The silence and motionlessness of the whole added to its awfulness.

'motionlessly, adv. [f. MOTIONLESS *a.* + -LY².] Without motion, stilly; in a motionless manner.

1887 W. JAMES in *Pop. Sci. Monthly* June 170 It is the very same instinct which leads a boy playing 'I spy' to hold his very breath when the seeker is near, and which makes the beast of prey... motionlessly lie in wait for his victim.

† **'motist.** *Obs. rare.* [ad. It. *motista*, f. *moto*:—L. *mōtus* movement.] One skilled in depicting or describing movement.

1598 R. HAYDOCKE tr. *Lomazzo* II. 13 Here then the diligent Motist [orig. *il diligente motista*] ought to observe, how much any one humor aboundeth in the body, so that he may learne to express the motions accordingly. *Ibid.* 15 Whence I holde it most convenient for that Painter, which would proove a cunning Motist, to be... precise in diligent observing of the aboue named rules. *Ibid.* 21 Those excellent Motistes Al. Magnus, Abbas Tritemius, and Rai. 1644 BULWER *Chirolog.* A j b, Thy Hand hath, like a cunning Motist, found In all the Senses, wherein they abound.

motitation (məʊti'teɪʃən), *rare.* [n. of action f. L. *mōtitāre*, freq. of *mōt-*, *movēre* to MOVE: see -ATION.] A quivering movement.

1641 BP. HALL *Serm. Lent* Wks. 1837 V. 434 What shall we say to those men... that love to dance upon a quaking earth? yea, that affect to be actors in these unkindly motitations? 1649 BULWER *Pathomyol.* II. i. 67 If you rest a trembling Head upon a cushion, you shall soon stay the trembling, and free it from that motitation. 1884 J. PAYNE *2001 Nights* VIII. 105 With Cairene motitations and Yemani wriggings... and Hindi torsions.

motivate ('mɔʊtɪveɪt), *v.* [f. MOTIVE *sb.* + -ATE³, after F. *motiver*, G. *motivieren*.] 1. *trans.* = MOTIVE *v.*; to provide with a stimulus to some kind of action; to direct (a person's energy or behaviour) towards certain goals.

1885 *Athenaeum* 14 Feb. 213/1 The chief defect [of the novel] is that the principal events are not sufficiently 'motivated'. 1901 MEADER *Lat. Pronouns is, hic, etc.* 80 Various reasons might have motivated the change. 1924 W. B. SELBIE *Psychol. Relig.* iv. 89 Freud has shown very clearly that forgetting is not the unconscious process that we think, but that it is generally motivated. 1949 *Here & Now* (N.Z.) Oct. 29/2 The vast majority of pictures are sexually motivated. 1953 'M. INNES' *Christmas at Candlehoe* v. 53 When at fifteen he was eventually picked off to apprenticeship in the city, the action was motivated only by the plain fact that there was nothing else to do with him. 1964 M. ARGYLE *Psychol. & Social Probl.* xii. 152 A special feature of the teacher's job is the need for him to motivate the pupils—there is no wage incentive for school work, and the competitive marks system is only a partial solution. 1966 J. PARTRIDGE *Middle School* vii. 139 A Secondary Modern in which boys are poorly motivated towards their school work at the best of times. 1971 E. DICHTER (title) *Motivating human behavior.* 1974 *Daily Tel.* 2 May 22 (Advt.), Can you motivate salesmen? Not an easy task, because these people are supposed to be self-starters.

absol. 1863 LYTTON *Caxtoniana* II. 259 But Goethe's art was not dramatic; he himself tells us so... he adds... that, from the philosophical turn of his mind, he 'motivates' too much for the stage.

2. To serve as or provide a motive for; to justify.

1970 *Nature* 4 Apr. 44/1 The publisher motivates the slim size of these volumes by claiming it makes them more likely to be read. 1973 *Physics Bull.* Apr. 234/3 The demand for a relativistically acceptable version of momentum conservation is used to motivate the introduction of relativistic concepts of dynamics.

Hence **'motivated, 'motivating ppl. adjs.**

1909 *Proc. Mod. Lang. Assoc.* XXIV. 175 The motivating reason is of another sort. 1928 C. J. WARDEN *Outl. Compar. Psychol.* v. 126 Punishment was introduced as a motivating stimulus. 1959 B. WOOTTON *Social Sci. & Social Path.* viii.

245 Their actions appear motiveless or strangely motivated. 1963 *Economist* 23 Nov. 767/2 Some form of sales promotion (the motivated-sell). 1968 R. WEST *Sketches from Vietnam* iii. 75 The Americans concede with regret that the Vietcong tend to be more highly motivated than the government supporters. 1973 *Jrnl. Genetic Psychol.* CXXII. 198 The majority of subjects... could be regarded as highly motivated to enter university.

motivation (məʊti'veɪʃən), [f. MOTIVE *v.*: see -ATION.] 1. a. The action of the verb MOTIVE. 1873 *Contemp. Rev.* XXI. 446 He [Schopenhauer] distinguishes the sufficient reason of Becoming, of Knowledge, of Being, and of Action... The fourth is the law of motivation. 1902 *Edin. Rev.* July 203 Still less are we referring to the structure of the Robertsonian drama, the 'motivation' of its plot.

b. *Psychol. and Sociol.* The conscious or unconscious stimulus for action towards a desired goal provided by psychological or social factors; that which gives purpose or direction to behaviour.

1904 *Psychol. Rev. Monogr. Suppl.* V. II. 11 (heading) The egoistic and the social in motivation. 1922 R. S. WOODWORTH *Psychol.* viii. 137 The instincts are extraordinarily important in the study of motivation. 1932 W. McDUGALL *Energies of Men* xvi. 245 It is in relation to the problems of motivation that the postulation of subconscious activities is most urgently required. 1937 T. PARSONS *Struct. of Social Action* III. xvi. 637 Weber's work necessitated the ideal-typical formulation of systems of ideas which are relevant to concrete motivation. 1950 LUCAS & BRITT *Advertising Psychol. & Res.* II. v. 107 Lists of human wants and related advertising appeals are included in this chapter mainly for the purpose of illustrating the theory of motivation. 1954 R. F. C. HULL tr. *Jung's Coll. Works* XVII. vii. 193 The real motivations are sought and real discoveries are made. 1966 *Rep. Comm. Inquiry Univ. Oxf.* I. 69 Weight can properly be given to evidence about their motivation... the nature of their schooling, or their non-academic interests and activities. 1972 *Sci. Amer.* Feb. 48/1 There are other important motivations for attempting to synthesize speech. One is learning how speech is produced in the human vocal tract. 1973 B. O'CONNELL *Aspects of Learning* vi. 103 Motivation may be considered as either intrinsic or extrinsic; intrinsic motives include those of exploration and curiosity, and extrinsic those of status and social approval.

2. Manner or means of movement.

1946 M. PEAKE *Titus Groan* 407 There could be no mistaking that nimble, yet shuffling and edgeways-on—that horribly deliberate motivation that was neither walking nor running. 1948 M. H. NICOLSON *Voyages to Moon* v. 195 Swift's flying chariot remains unique in the history of literature... both for its vast size... and for the plausibility of its principle of motivation.

3. *attrib. and Comb.*, esp. in connection with market research and advertising, as *motivation analyst, department, psychology, study; motivation research, research*, usu. with the object of increasing a product's sales, undertaken to discover the underlying psychological and social motives that influence people; so *motivation researcher*; cf. MOTIVATIONAL *a. b.*

1958 A. HUXLEY *Let.* 15 Feb. (1969) 846 American advertising techniques as perfected by the Motivation Analysts. 1957 V. PACKARD *Hidden Persuaders* iii. 29 The McCann-Erickson advertising agency in New York had five psychologists manning a special motivation department. 1961 *Daily Tel.* 14 Mar. 17/2 The 'motivation psychology' that allows a driver to be placid and content at one moment and at the next makes him rush forward 'like a raging lunatic'. *Ibid.* He described 'motivation psychology' as the study of what makes the individual road user tick. 1953 *Business Week* 5 Sept. 40/2 The publication of a... book called 'An Introductory Bibliography of Motivation Research'. 1960 *Times Rev. Industry* July p. ii/2 Motivation research and ergonomics are but two examples of new terms... The one seeks the reasons for decisions and actions; the other is devoted to the study of man and his working environment. 1967 M. ARGYLE *Psychol. Interpersonal Behaviour* ix. 153 A number of special methods are used in motivation research interviews to get at genuine feelings. 1968 M. RICHLER *Cocksure* xxii. 139 The Motivation Research boys, the pollsters, covered America for us, and came back with 20,000 completed forms. 1954 G. H. SMITH *Motivation Res.* I. ii. 23 In order to do profitable work at this level, the motivation researcher should be familiar with the major concepts of psychiatry and abnormal psychology. 1967 G. STEINER *Lang. & Silence* 45 'Motivation researchers', those grave-diggers of literate speech, tell us that the perfect advertisement should neither contain words of more than two syllables nor sentences with dependent clauses. 1954 G. H. SMITH *Motivation Res.* v. xvii. 206 Perhaps the best single person to guide a motivation study is a social psychologist.

motivational (məʊti'veɪʃənəl), *a.* [f. prec. + -AL.] Of or pertaining to motivation.

1931 L. T. TROLAND in *Psychologies of 1930* 460 Narrowly and popularly conceived, motivational psychology would be concerned primarily with 'motives', but broadly and scientifically considered, it deals with all of the determinative functions and dynamics of mind. 1940 *Q. Rev. Biol.* Dec. 403 These conventional categories proved satisfactory only so long as each individual was looked upon as a discrete action-centre without intimate motivational connections with others of his species. 1943 *Mind* LII. 137 As to its motivational aspects, one can at least imagine that the cross connections just mentioned make it relatively easy to tap at least one of the just active hungers. 1951 G. HUMPHREY *Thinking* vi. 183 The mechanism of thinking was at least in the earlier work still associational though this was supplemented by motivational factors. 1958 M. ARGYLE *Relig. Behaviour* xii. 144 This is because the [social learning] theory shows how religion is passed on but does not show

the motivational forces maintaining it. 1967 L. B. ARCHER in *Wills & Yearsley Handbk. Managem. Technol.* 131 Even in the most technical situations, motivational and aesthetic considerations have a material bearing upon performance. 1970 *Nature* 26 Sept. 1369/2 Investigations of animal learning usually include motivational components which activate and direct behaviour to relevant goals. 1974 *Ibid.* 15 Mar. 195/2 Problems of such motivational 'conflicts' are of great interest in finding out how behaviour in general is organised.

b. Special collocations: *motivational analyst, consultant, selling; motivational research = motivation research; motivational researcher = motivation researcher.*

1957 V. PACKARD *Hidden Persuaders* i. 8 These motivational analysts... are adding depth to the selling of ideas and products. 1959 *Times Rev. Industry* Nov. 4/2 The copywriter has been joined by the art director, and round them have formed phalanxes of executives and research departments and motivational consultants. 1953 *Reporter* (N.Y.) 13 Oct. 27/3 Motivational research means just what it seems to—exploration into... the real reasons why a consumer buys... a product or service. 1957 *Observer* 22 Sept. 11/6 Last week he [sc. Dr. Ernest Dichter] described to an audience of advertising people what motivational research—M.R. to its friends—is, and what it does. 'It takes the social sciences out of the seminar,' he says, 'and into the supermarket.' 1960 *Sunday Express* 12 June 14/5 'You are not typical,' say the Motivational Research boys. 1960 E. DICHTER *Strategy of Desire* (1961) 15 Often the assignment given our organization for conducting motivational research was a very sober and concrete one. 1971 — *Motivating Human Behavior* 3 Some people begin to question the manipulative nature of motivational research. 1964 M. McLuhan *Understanding Media* xxii. 223 These tales from the Vienna Woods, dreamed up by motivational researchers. 1963 *Horizon* (U.S.) July 36/2 The *beau idéal* of all motivational selling is the use of language to conceal the absence of thought.

Hence **'motivationally adv.**, as regards or in terms of motivation.

1952 T. PARSONS *Social System* i. 4 Only in so far as his relation to the situation is in this sense motivationally relevant will it be treated in this work as action. 1967 M. ARGYLE *Psychol. Interpersonal Behaviour* iii. 52 Synchronization is necessary along a number of different dimensions for smooth and motivationally satisfying interaction to take place.

motivative ('mɔʊtɪveɪtɪv), *a.* [f. MOTIVAT(E *v.* + -IVE.)] Serving to motivate; providing a reason for, or a stimulus to, action or thought.

1949 *Mind* LVIII. 37 It might be said that... commands... are unreliable from the logical point of view, because their real function is motivative. 1963 R. CARNAP in P. A. Schilpp *Philos. R. Carnap* 45 Metaphysical theses... often have other meaning components, e.g. emotive or motivative ones.

motivator ('mɔʊtɪveɪtə(r)), [f. MOTIVAT(E *v.* + -OR 2 c.)] Something or someone that initiates, or is a stimulus to, action or behaviour.

1943 *Mind* LII. 124 The hypothesis that the prime motivators, such as hunger, thirst, pain-avoidance, and sex, are the driving power, the source of energy behind the whole infinitely complex pattern of socio-psychological behaviour. 1956 A. HUXLEY *Adomis & Alphabet* 41 Meaningless pseudo-knowledge has at all times been one of the principal motivators of individual and collective action. 1958 *Listener* 18 Sept. 414/2 Sex is clearly vitally associated with survival and is a primary motivator. 1959 HALAS & MANVELL *Technique Film Animation* 17 Television is now the main motivator of the increased output of animation. 1972 M. ARGYLE *Social Psychol. of Work* ix. 241 Herzberg and his colleagues concluded that 'motivators' (achievement, etc.) mainly affect satisfaction.

motive ('mɔʊtɪv), *sb.* Forms: 4 motif(f, 4-5 motyf, 4-6 motyve, 6 motife, -yfe, moitive, 6-motive. [a. F. *motif* masc. (in Oresme, 14th c.), subst. use of OF. *motif* MOTIVE *a.* Cf. Sp., Pg., It. *motivo*; also G. *motiv* (from Fr.)]

† 1. Something moved or brought forward; a motion, proposition; esp. in *to move* (or *make*) a *motive* (cf. MOTION). *Obs.*

1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. xi. 70 Suche Motyues pei meuen pis Maistres in heor glorie. 1451 CAPGRAVE *Life St. Aug.* 12/25 Tho seid pei whan pei were concluded with argumentis on all sides pat Faustus schuld come and he schuld make answere on-to all pese motyues. 1523 SKELTON *Garl. Laurel* 114 Madame... Vnto your grace then make I this motyue; Whereto made ye [etc.].? 1586 FERNE *Blaz. Gentry* 1. 261 Questions of the lawes of armes with their solucions which he hath deuided into fourteene motiues. 1602 *North's Plutarch, Philip* (1612) 1135 So he [Philip] made a motiue, that he desired to speake with the townes openly. 1652 EARL MONM. tr. *Bentivoglio's Hist. Relat.* 8 If... the great Assembly of the States General be to be called for any new extraordinary business... this Councell drawes up the motives and sends them to the particular States of every Province.

† 2. a. ? A moving impression on the mind. *Obs.*

c 1386 CHAUCER *Man of Law's T.* 530 This gentil kyng hath caught a greet motyf Of this wisse.

b. An inward prompting or impulse; chiefly in *of, from one's own* (or *proper*) *motive*. Chiefly *Sc.* Cf. MOTION *sb.* 9. *Obs.*

1456 SIR G. HAYE *Law Arms* (S.T.S.) 60 Thre worthi princis come till him of their awin curage and propre motyf. 1546 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* I. 55 Of his awin fre will and motive, uncompeilit or coactit. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* XXI. xviii. 403 An enterprise proceeding from his owne motife.

c. ? A (supernatural) prompting or inciting. *Obs.*

1611 TOURNEUR *Ath. Trag.* v. ii. Heau'n. Whose gracious motiues made me still forbear To be mine owne Reuenger. 1637 EARL MONM. tr. *Malvezzi's Rom.* & *Tarquain* 235 Many have beleued, that in man also there are certain seeds of Divination of future things. . . I should beleue them to bee the motives of our tutelary Angels [etc.].

†3. An argument, means of producing conviction. *Obs.*

c 1449 PECOCK *Repr.* v. ii. (Rolls) 489 Forto proue that these religious ben sectis of perdicion, he muste take his euydens and hise motiues in othir place out and fro the seid text of Peter.

4. a. That which 'moves' or induces a person to act in a certain way; a desire, fear, or other emotion, or a consideration of reason, which influences or tends to influence a person's volition; also often applied to a contemplated result or object the desire of which tends to influence volition.

Writers of the 17-18th c. commonly speak of acting on a motive; the usual prep. now is *from*, though occasionally *with* or *for* is employed.

c 1412 HOCCLEVE *De Reg. Princ.* 1559 What was pi cause why pou toke a wyf? Was it . . . for luste, or muk? what was pi motyf? 1586 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* IV. 78 Lying undir dangear of horning, or proces of forfaltour, or uthirwayes pouun sum uthir motiue, thay durst not compeir. 1594 HOOKER *Ecll. Pol.* II. viii. §4 Hereof wee haue no commandement either in nature or scripture. . . yet those motiues there are in both which drawe most effectually our mindes vnto them. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* I. i. 105 And this (I take it) Is the maine Motiue of our Preparations. 1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* I. §60 [Felton answered] that the motives thereunto would appear if his hat were found, in which he had . . . fixed them. 1694 LOCKE *Hum. Und.* II. xxi. §29 (ed. 2) 133 The motive to change, is always some uneasiness. . . This is the great motive that works on the Mind to put it upon Action. 1710 STEELE *Tatler* No. 211 ¶4 There is no other motive of action that can carry us. 1754 EDWARDS *Freed. Will* I. ii. (1762) 5 By Motive, I mean the whole of that which moves, excites, or invites the Mind to Volition. 1796 CHARLOTTE SMITH *Marchmont* III. 147 He married her on the most laudable motives. 1813 BYRON *Br. Abydos* I. xii. Now I have motiue to be brave. 1824 CHR. WORDSWORTH *Who wrote Eikōn Basilikē* 164, I am compelled to declare, that, from the motives upon which he writes. . . his testimony adds very little. 1868 BAIN *Ment. & Mor. Sci.* 346 The Motives, or Ends of action, are our Pleasures and Pains. 1884 F. TEMPLE *Relat. Relig. & Sci.* III. (1885) 80 The freedom of the will is not shown in acting without motive, but in choosing between motives.

† b. A moving or inciting cause. *Obs.*

1591 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* I. ii. 249 Now the chiefe Motiue of these Accidents Is the dire discord of our Elements. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 65 You shall finde no motiues to beget Alexanders Riot, except barren Mountaines. . . can procure Epicurisme. 1727 *Philip Quarll* (1816) 75 He discovered a sail. . . which quite altered the motive of his former fears: no monster, said he, has devoured him.

† 5. A mover, instigator, promoter. *Obs.*

1600 HOLLAND *Livy* XXIII. xxxvii. 500 Vercellius and Scilius the motifes and chieftains of that rebellion. 1611 BIBLE *Transl. Pref.* ¶11 They were the principall motiues of it, and therefore ought least to quarrell it. 1681 NEVILLE *Plato Rediv.* 19 He cannot be denied to be a great motive of the Peoples unquietness.

† 6. A moving limb or organ. (Only in Shaks.)

1593 SHAKS. *Rich. II.* I. i. 193 My teeth shall teare The slauish motiue of recanting feare. 1606 — *Tr. & Cr.* IV. v. 57 Her wanton spiritis looke out At euery ioynt, and motiue of her body.

7. a. In Art and Literature: = MOTIF 1, 2. Also in extended use.

1851 tr. *Kugler's Hand-bk. Paint.* 18 The positions and motives in both [are] too conventional. 1851 EASTLAKE *ibid.*, note, This word. . . as generally used by the author, . . . means the principle of action, attitude and composition in a single figure or group; thus it has been observed, that in some antique gems which are defective in execution, the motives are frequently fine. 1853 KINGSLEY *Hyppatia* xxii, A dance. . . in which every attitude was a fresh motive for a sculptor of the purest school. 1860 RUSKIN *Mod. Paint.* V. VIII. ii. §1 A great composition always has a leading emotional purpose, technically called its motive, to which all its lines and forms have some relation. Undulating lines, for instance, are expressive of action; and would be false in effect if the motive of the picture was one of repose. 1865 F. B. PALLISER *Hist. Lace* xxxv. 425 The French, by adopting what is technically termed eight 'motives', produce their lace of a finer make and more complex pattern. 1868 C. L. EASTLAKE *Hints Household Taste* ix. 201 Some of the table-china is also very good in what may be called the motive of its design. 1889 *Academy* 25 May 365/2 The motive [of the picture] is of the simplest. 1893 *Jrnl. Amer. Folklore* VI. 255 The motive that Brer Wolf seeks protection from his pursuers with Brer Rabbit. . . is akin to the episode in the Roman de Renart. 1928 *Daily Express* 21 Apr. 6/2 These motives are mounted in various designs on a background of satin. 1930 S. W. CHENEY *New World Archit.* i. 20 The primary 'motive' [of New York] is the repeated pier-line, the chief relieving factor the occasional terrace. 1931 A. U. DILLEY *Oriental Rugs & Carpets* plate 16 (caption) Vestibule of the Madrassa (college) Mader-i-Shah (Mother of Shah) Sultan Hussein (1700), Ispahan. Compare ceiling motive with rug medallion.

b. *Mus.* = MOTIVO, MOTIF I c. *leading motive*: see LEADING *ppl.* a. 1 b.

1866 ENGEL *Nat. Mus.* II. 82 Motive is the term which may most properly be applied to the shortest musical idea. 1883 F. HUEFFER *Wagner* (ed. 2) 88 As if to remind him of this line of his power, the orchestra intones a solemn theme which might be called the 'law or bond motive'.

8. *attrib. and Comb.*, as *motive-hunter*, *-hunting*, *-pattern*; *motive-grinder*, *-millwright*, *nonce-wds.*, a laborious searcher after motives; *motive-monger*, one who 'traffics' in

motives; so *motive-mongering*; † *motive-wise adv.*, as a motive of conduct or action.

1831 CARLYLE *Sart. Res.* II. vii. Foolish Wordmonger and *Motive-grinder, who in thy Logic-mill has an earthly mechanism for the Godlike itself. 1905 *Spectator* 28 Jan. 141/1 He is. . . a *motive-hunter, seeking on every side for little justifications for his pride. 1907 RALEIGH *Shakespeare* 180 Regan and Goneril do not go *motive-hunting like Iago. 1831 CARLYLE *Sart. Res.* III. iii. *Motive-Mill-wrights. 1762 STERNE *Tr. Shandy* VI. xxxi, My father, who was a great *motive-monger. a 1834 COLERIDGE *Notes & Lect.* (1849) I. 233 O what a lesson concerning. . . the folly of all *motive-mongering, while the individual self remains! 1941 KOESTLER *Scum of Earth* 232 No attempt to discriminate, to discover political *motive-patterns. 1674 ALLEN *Danger Enthus.* 134 Because Faith is thus *Motive-wise such an Operative Principle of a good and Holy Life.

motive ('mōtiv), a. Also 6 motive, motyfe. [ad. OF. *motif* or med.L. *mōtiv-us* (Erigena, c 860), f. L. *mōt-*, *mōvēre* to MOVE: see -IVE.

Erigena renders τὸ τῆς φύσεως κινήτικόν (Pseudo-Dionysius) by *naturæ motiva capacitas*.]

1. a. That moves or tends to move a person to a particular course of action; that constitutes a motive for action. Now somewhat *rare*.

1502 *Ord. Crysten Men* (W. de W. 1506) v. vii. 426 The cause motyue of the compositioun of this present boke. 1594 HOOKER *Ecll. Pol.* I. ix. §1 What we doe against our wills. . . we are not properly said to do it; because the motiue cause of doing it is not in our selues. *Ibid.* IV. xi. §12 Shall euery motiue argument vsed in such kinde of conferenes be made a rule for others still to conclude the like by? 1654 Z. COKE *Logick* 9 The Causes motiue of men to invent this Art, were first, The defect of mans nature. 1858 SEARS *Athan.* III. x. 333 Those. . . whose motive principles are selfish. 1870 J. H. NEWMAN *Gram. Assent* II. x. 469 The Emperor Marcus seems to consider obstinacy as the ultimate motive-cause to which their unnatural conduct was traceable. 1879 R. T. SMITH *Basil the Great* x. 116 He held sacramental doctrine, yet we do not find the sacraments used as motive arguments.

† b. Powerful to move or incite. *Obs.*

1577-87 HOLINSHED *Chron.* I. 43/1 The oration of queene Voadicia. . . wherein she rippeth up the. . . shameful wrongs which their enemies inflicted upon them, with other matters verie motiue. 1649 JER. TAYLOR *Gt. Exemp.* Disc. iii. §8 Generals, even in spiritual things are less perceived and less motiue than particulars.

2. a. Having the quality of initiating movement; productive of or used in the production of physical or mechanical motion; spec. in *Physics*, etc. *motive energy*: see ENERGY 6. *motive power*, the power acting upon matter to move it, moving or impelling power (so also *motive force*); also, the mechanical energy (as steam, electricity, air, etc.) used to drive machinery.

1578 BANISTER *Hist. Man* IV. 44 A Muscle. . . is construct. . . w^t Nerues, that it might cary with it the motiue vertue that springeth from the brayne. 1625 N. CARPENTER *Geog. Del.* I. iii. (1635) 48 In the Reasonable soule of man, we haue two faculties. . . a motiue, and a directiue power. 1641 WILKINS *Math. Magick* I. v. (1648) 29 The Nerves serve for the conveyance of the motive faculty from the brain. 1708 *Brit. Apollo* No. 62. 2/1 The absolute motive force of the Muscles. 1835 WHEWELL in *Trans. Cambr. Philos. Soc.* V. 160 That property of a force. . . which we may call the motive quantity of the force. 1849 NOAD *Electricity* (ed. 3) 360 A machine with a motive wheel of about 2½ feet in diameter. . . to propel a Napier's printing press. 1862 H. SPENCER *First Princ.* II. xiv. §114 (1875) 325 When horse-power and man-power were alone employed, the motive agent was not bound up with the tool moved. 1889 G. FINDLAY *Eng. Railway* 6 The question of the motive power to be employed was left an open one. 1936 *Discovery* Nov. 380/1 Motive-power accessories—like electric batteries—are not required.

b. *transf. and fig.*

1865 M. ARNOLD *Ess. Crit.* I. (1875) 11 The French Revolution. . . found. . . its motive power in the intelligence of men. 1889 *Spectator* 14 Dec. 845 The usual motive-power of industrial enterprises,—the desire of human beings to grow rich.

c. Of nerves = MOTOR a. 2.

1668 CULPEPPER & COLE *Barthol. Anat.* Man. III. ii. 325 These two motive-nerves are so united as to touch one another. 1843 R. J. GRAVES *Syst. Clin. Med.* Introd. Lect. 14 In cases of tic douloureux we divide the sentient and not the motive nerves.

3. Concerned with or having the function or quality of initiating action.

1569 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* I. 684 Bayth the partiis comperand personalie, of their ainw motive willis. 1575 *Ibid.* II. 451. 1650 HOBBS *Hum. Nat.* 4 Of the powers of the Mind there be two sorts, Cognitive and Imaginative, or Conceptive and Motive. 1844 DISRAELI *Coningsby* v. ii, Public reputation is a motive power. 1892 N. SMYTH *Chr. Ethics* I. iii. 189 Historical Christianity, on the ethical side of it, is increased divine motive power for man.

4. Of the limbs: Concerned with the faculty of motion or locomotion. ? *Obs.*

1541 COPLAND *Guydon's Quest. Chirurg.* Civ b, The seconde [purpose of the sinews is] to gyue moeyunge to the motyfe or styrynge membres. 1658 SIR T. BROWNE *Gard. Cyrus* iii. 58 In the motive parts of animals may be discovered mutuall proportions. 1835 KIRBY *Ilab. & Inst. Anim.* II. xvii. 93 The motive organs may be divided into two classes, those that are employed by an animal in locomotion, and those that are used for prehension.

† 5. a. Having the faculty of motion; capable of movement; mobile. *Obs.*

1579-80 NORTH *Plutarch, Camillus* (1595) 152 Fire. . . is the most motiue & quickest substance that is of all naturall things. 1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 993 Cold is stationarie and heat motiue. 1628 FELTHAM *Resolves* II. [I.] xxvi. 84 Nature is motiue in the quest of ill.

b. ? Moving readily, mobile. *Obs.*

1615 BRATHWAIT *Strappado* 88 So pure her skin, so motiue to the eie, As it did seeme compos'd of Iuorie. 1621 — *Nat. Embassie* 97 Faire in proportion, motiue in her pace.

motive ('mōtiv), v. [f. MOTIVE *sb.*; cf. F. *motiver*, G. *motivieren*.]

1. *trans.* To furnish with a motive or inciting cause; to give or supply a motive to; to be the motive of; also *pass.*, to be prompted by (something) as a motive.

a 1650 MAY *Satir. Puppy* (1657) 86 He carried himself altogether unsensible of any beating, and demands what motiue'd that mirth. 1815 J. C. HOBHOUSE *Substance Lett.* (1816) I. 431 Lord Castlereagh, lest anything. . . absurd should be wanting to motive the war, reads a forged letter. 1830 W. TAYLOR *Hist. Surv. Germ. Poetry* I. 197 The salary was augmented so liberally as to motive his migration. 1874 W. G. WARD *Ess. Philos. Theism* (1884) I. 258 An act need not be motivated by pleasure at all; and yet a very large amount of pleasure may be annexed to its performance.

2. In *passive*, of incidents in a drama or work of fiction: To be provided with a motive; to be rendered credible by what is revealed of the character, circumstances, or antecedent history of the persons.

1858 HAWTHORNE *Ancestral Footstep* (1883) 486 His malice must be motivated in some satisfactory way. 1884 SYMONDS *Shaks. Predecess.* xi. 478 Where the witch's malice might have been motivated and brought into play.

motived ('mōtivd), a. [f. MOTIVE *v.* + -ED¹.] In senses of the vb.

1862 T. A. TROLLOPE *Marietta* II. vii. 118 A collective and motived judgement. 1900 *Daily News* 28 Nov. 9/2 His work is always delicate, suggestive, motived, and. . . sincere.

motiveless ('mōtivlis), a. [f. MOTIVE *sb.* + -LESS.] Having no motive.

1817 GODWIN *Mandeville* II. 75 Had not that accident given us rather a motiveless contempt and abhorrence for others? 1879 MISS BRADDON *Clow. Foot* i, Ah! . . . he wants something of me. This liberality is not motiveless.

Hence 'motivelessly adv.', 'motivelessness.

1876 GEO. ELIOT *Dan. Der.* III. xxiv. That calm which Gwendolen had promised herself to maintain had changed into sick motivelessness. 1892 *Illustr. Lond. News* 22 Oct. 51/1 Feelings. . . unreasonably, motivelessly strong. 1933 L. STRACHEY *Characters & Commentaries* IV. ix. 315 This triumphant invention of the motivelessness of Iago has been dwelt upon by innumerable commentators. 1970 G. GREER *Female Eunuch* 37 When men began to grow their hair in our generation they were not acting motivelessly.

motiveness ('mōtivnis). [f. MOTIVE *a.* + -NESS.] Capability of locomotion.

1828 J. BALLANTYNE *Exam. Hum. Mind* 427 As to motiveness, they [sc. the lower animals] frequently discover a degree of agility to which man can make no pretensions.

motivic ('mōtivik), a. *Mus.* [f. MOTIV(E *sb.* + -IC.)] Of or pertaining to a musical motive or motives. Also *Comb.* So *motivically adv.*

1947 A. EINSTEIN *Mus. Romantic Era* vii. 67 The thematic connection of the introductory *Andante* with the *Allegro ma non troppo*, a motivic 'safeguard' that one will not as yet find so clearly stressed in the Classics. *Ibid.* xi. 144 He [sc. Liszt] also feels doubly strongly the need for grasping the parts of the whole together motivically. 1957 E. T. CONE in N. Frye *Sound & Poetry* I. 4 The motivic shapes. . . of the music. 1959 *Listener* 16 July 114/1 These processes are not entirely explained by either motivic-contrapuntal or expansive-polyphonic methods. 1961 *Times* 13 Oct. 18/6 Webern's instrumentation of the *Ricercare* is not. . . so cannibalistic as a single hearing might lead one to suppose. A letter which he wrote. . . shows that his principal aim. . . was with its motivic coherence. 1964 *Listener* 13 Aug. 250/2 *Erwartung* is composed without proper themes, without continuity of motivic work, [etc.]. 1970 *Daily Tel.* 19 Nov. 14/5 A wealth of further motivic events in these two slowish movements.

|| **motiviert** (moti'virt), a. Also *motivirt*. [G., pa. pple. of *motivieren* to motivate.] Motivated. Also *Motivierung*, motivation.

1812 H. C. ROBINSON *Diary* 20 Aug. in *On Bks. & their Writers* (1938) I. 108 He [sc. Coleridge] thinks the character of Faust himself not *motiviert*. 1866 GEO. ELIOT *Let.* 10 Apr. (1956) IV. 237, I feel sure that there are deficiencies. . . in what the Germans call the *Motivierung* seen from a legal point of view. 1890 G. B. SHAW *Let.* 17 Aug. (1965) 255, I also opined that the fatalistic apathy of Christ. . . was inadequately *motivirt*.

motivity (mō'tiviti). [f. MOTIVE *a.* + -ITY.] The quality or capacity of initiating motion; spec. in *Dynamics*, kinetic energy.

1690 LOCKE *Hum. Und.* II. xxxiii. 145 The active power of Moving, or, as I may call it, Motivity. 1822 GOOD *Study Med.* III. 6 The first a nerve of hearing, the second of feeling, and the third of motivity. 1865 BUSHNELL *Vicar. Sacr.* I. (1868) 49 All God's quickening motivity and power are taken away from the feeling.

|| **motivo** (mō'tivo). *Mus.* [It.: see MOTIVE *sb.* Cf. MOTIF.] The leading subject of an air, etc.; a subject or theme out of which a movement is developed. Also (see quot. 1876).

1789 BURNEY *Hist. Mus.* IV. 145 It is a graceful and pleasing air, the *motivo* of which has been often used in the present century. 1811 BUSBY *Dict. Mus.* (ed. 3). 1875 OUSELEY *Mus. Form* ix. 48 Variations may be constructed. . . upon an original theme or *motivo*. 1876 STAINER & BARRETT *Dict. Mus. Terms, Motivo* (It.). (1) The sort of movement

indicated by the opening notes of a sentence. (2) A subject proposed for development.

|| **mot juste** (mo ʒyst). [Fr., lit. 'exact word'.] The precisely appropriate expression.

1912 *Nation* (N.Y.) 14 Mar. 264 Here and throughout we have conspicuously the *mot juste*, not one too many and each where it will tell. 1915 E. POUND in *Joyce Lett.* (1966) II. 364 My head is a squeezed rag, so don't expect le mot juste in this letter. 1916 [see DIM a. 4 b]. 1932 WODEHOUSE *Louder & Funnier* 8 Most of these essays were written . . . at a time when the wolf at the door left little leisure for careful thought and the patient search for the *mot juste*. 1955 E. POUND *Section: Rock-Drill* lxxxv. 17 Get the mot juste before action. 1966 J. DOS PASSOS *Best Times* (1968) ii. 44 For years I'd been reading Flaubert: letters, short stories. . . I caught his obsession for the *mot juste*.

motled, obs. form of MOTTLED.

motley ('mɒtli), *a.* (*adv.*), *sb.* Forms: 4 motteley, 4-5 mottelay, 4, 6-8 motly, 5 motle(e), motele, motleye, 6-7 moatl(e)y, (7) mothly, 7-8 motely, 5-motley. [Of obscure origin.

The early forms (with which cf. those of MEDLEY) suggest adoption of an AF. **motelé*, which may possibly have been formed on the native ENG. MOTE *sb.*, speck, spot; cf. *speckled*, with which in some early examples *motley* seems nearly synonymous. Formally the word might be derived from OF. *motel*, early mod.F. *motteau* little clod, also 'clot of congealed moisture' (Cotgr.), dim. of *mote*, *motte* clod, but this does not seem quite satisfactory with regard to sense. Connexion with early mod.F. *matellé* 'clotted, knotted, curdled, or curd-like' (Cotgr.) is improbable on grounds both of form and meaning.]

A. adj.

1. Diversified in colour; variegated; particoloured; chequered.

[1388 *Calverley Chart.* (1904) 204 Pur j gowne de bloy mottelay et j chaperon de scharlete.] 1390-1 *Earl Derby's Exp.* (Camden) 8 Pro xxiiiij vergis de rubano mottley. 1415 in Rymer *Fœdera* IX. 274/2 Duas Copas de Motley Velvet nigro, rubeo, & viridi cum Orfreis de Velvet rubeo. c 1430 *Two Cookery-bks.* 1. 36 And þif þow wolt haue it Motley, take þre pottys, and make letlardys in eche, & colour [them]. . . so þat þey ben dyuerse; an . . . caste al togederys in-to on, an stere hem. . . and he wol be Motley when he ys lechyd. 1483 *CAXTON Gold. Leg.* 49/1 Israhel lovyd Joseph. . . and made for hym a motley cote. 1504-5 *Norwich Sacr. Roll* (MS.), In factura unius panni de Motley velveto. 1587 *TURBERV. Trag.* T. 16b, When May, with motly robes began his raigne. 1606 *SYLVESTER Du Bartas* II. iv. II. *Magnif.* 313 He, whose count-less Hears for pasture Dis-robe (alone) mount Carmel's moatly Vesture. 1620 *SHELTON Quix.* IV. xxiii. (1652) 131 An artificial Fountain wrought of motly Jasper and smooth Marble. 1686 *PLOT Staffordsh.* 123 All the colours being . . . given by the variety of Slips, except the Motley-colour which is procured by blending the Lead with Manganese. 1687 A. LOVELL tr. *Thevenot's Trav.* III. 36 They make the . . . motley colours [orig. *bigarures*] that are upon the Stuffs with Moulds. 1755 *SMOLLETT Quix.* (1803) IV. 31 Two of them . . . are green, two carnation, two blue, and one motley. 1757 *DYER Fleece* II. 111 Where pitch. . . must stain your motley flock, To mark your property. a 1839 *PRAED Poems* (1864) II. 159 A motley page Of black and white. 1851 *LAYARD Pop. Acc. Discov. Nineveh* VIII. 185 About thirty Cawals in their motley dresses of black and white.

b. esp. of a fool's dress. Hence motley fool.

1600 *SHAKS. A. Y. L.* II. vii. 13, I met a foole i'th Forrest, A motley Foole. *Ibid.* 43 O that I were a foole, I am ambitious for a motley coat. 1603 *DEKKER & CHETTLE Grissil* I. (Hübsch 1893) 14 Its hard sir for this motley Ierkin to find friendship with this fine doublet. 1812 *BYRON Ch. Har.* II. lxxviii, In motley robe to dance at masking ball. 1820 *HAZLITT Lect. Dram. Lit.* 49 Shakspear has contrived to clothe. . . the same sort of character with a motley garb.

c. Path. in motley dandruff, a dandruff which produces a variegated appearance of the skin. Also (by association with 'mottle'), of the skin in disease: Mottled in appearance.

1822 *GOOD Study Med.* IV. 573 The variegated or Motley Dandruff, pityriasis versicolor. 1843 R. G. GRAVES *Syst. Clin. Med.* IV. 51 In some instances the eruption was papular, or a motley appearance of the skin.

2. *transf. and fig.* Composed of elements of diverse or varied character: *a.* of things.

1824 *WOTTON Archit.* II. 98, I could wish such medlie and motlie Designes confined onely to the Ornament of Freezes. 1641 *MILTON Animadv.* Wks. 1851 III. 208 The motley incoherence of a patch'd missall. 1693 *DRYDEN Persius' Sat.* I. 158 One would enquire from whence this motley Style Did first our Roman Purity defile. 1728 *POPE Dunc.* I. 63 There motley images her fancy strike, Figures ill-paired, and Similies unlike. 1796 *ELIZA HAMILTON Lett. Hindoo Rajah* (1811) I. 138 Motley tales of love and murder. 1864 *BURTON Scot. Abr.* I. i. 14 The language of France . . . has left to our day some motley relics. 1871 B. TAYLOR *Faust* (1875) II. I. iii. 25 Motley fancies blossom may For the fashion of the day.

b. of an assembly of persons.

1687 T. BROWN *Saints in Uproar* Wks. 1730 I. 77 What a motly chequer'd assembly of red-coats and wastecoaters! 1748 *Anson's Voy.* I. iii. 28 With this motly crew . . . Pizarro set sail. 1846 *ARNOLD Later Hist. Rome* I. viii. 477 The infantry were . . . a motley force of Greeks, Cretans, Syrians, and natives of Pontus. 1879 *LUBBOCK Addr. Pol. & Educ.* I. 2 In . . . Singapore, we see a motley population attracted from China, the Malay Peninsula and India.

† 3. Varying in character or mood; changeable in form. *Obs.*

1593 *DONNE Sat.* I. 1 Away thou changeling motley humorist. 1755 *YOUNG Centaur* v. (1757) IV. 221 So motley a creature is man; as mutable, as God is fixed.

† 4. Made of the cloth called motley. *Obs.*

1589 *Marprel. Epit.* Gj, He deserueth to be cased in a good moatley cloakbagg for his labor. 1615 *BRAHWAIT*

Strappado (1878) 130, I had Smaw gere (at tat tide) but a lether-bagge, A Motley iacket, an a slop of blew, It was my Fadders, I mun tell thee true.

5. *Comb.*, chiefly parasynthetic, as *motley coloured, -minded, -peopled, -speckled* adjs.; also † *motley-scorn* (see quot.).

1799 *STRUTT Dress & Habits* II. 279 The Merchand [in the *Cant. T.*] . . . is clothed in a *motley-coloured garment. 1600 *SHAKS. A. Y. L.* v. iv. 41 This is the *Motley-minded Gentleman. 1845 *STOCQUELER Handbk. Brit. India* (1854) 135 This . . . *motley-peopled capital. 1600 *DEKKER Fortunatus* C4, Poore Vertue Why is this *Motley-scorne [sc. a cockscomb] set on thy head? 1676 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1114/4 Lost . . . a *Motly-speckled Greyhound.

B. sb.

† 1. A cloth of a mixed colour; a mixture. *Obs.* c 1386 *CHAUCER Prol.* 171 (Lansd. MS.) A marchant was pere with a forked berde In mottley [Ellesm., Heng. motlee; Camb., Petu. motle; Corp. mottle; Harl. motteleye] and hye on hors he sate. 1394-5 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 598 In uno panno viridi cum xx uln. de motly pro garniamentis estivalibus. 14. . . *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 603/46 *Polimitus*, Ray or motle or medlee. 1467-8 *Rolls of Parl.* V. 620/1 Double Motleys, vii yerdes longe. . . and sngle Motleys, vi yerdes longe. 1487-8 *Rec. St. Mary at Hill* (1905) 135 Paide for mendyng of a vestmente of worstede Motleye, xij d. 1556 *WITHALS Dict.* (1568) 34 a/1 He that maketh motley, *polymitarius*. 1617 *MORYSON Itin.* III. 170 His [sc. the king of Denmark's] chiefe Courtiers . . . were all attired in an English cloth, which they call Kentish cloth, we call Motley, but much finer then that whereof we make cloakebags.

† *b. transf.* (Common in Lydgate.) In *pl.* as the material of the flowery 'mantle' of the earth. Similarly, *white motley*, as the clothing of the hawthorn. *Obs.*

c 1402 *LYDG. Compl. Bl. Knt.* xi, Ther saw I eek the fresshe hawthorn In whyte motle, that so swote doth smelle. c 1407 — *Reson & Sens.* 117 Hys [sc. the earth's] mantel ys so lusty hewed . . . wyth motles fressh and fyne. c 1450 — *Secres* 1378 This sesoun flora that is of flours quene, hire fressh motlees she tournyth now Cistryne. c 1515 *Cocke Lorell's B.* (Percy Soc.) 7 The walles shall be of hauthorne. . . And hanged w^t whyte motly y^t swete doth smell.

2. A variegated, chequered, or mixed colour; also *transf.* and *fig.* an incongruous mixture.

c 1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 345/2 Motle, colowre, *stromaticus*. 1530 *PALSGR.* 246/2 Motley [.] colour, *bigarrure*. 1552 *Act 5 & 6 Edu.* VI. c. 6 § 23 Clothes . . . of anye other color or colors then . . . watchett shupes color lyon color motteley or tren [v. r. Iren] grey. 1698 *FRYER Acc. E. India* § P. 366 By their joint perverting the Holy Bible sprang up this motly of Blasphemous Dotages. 1864 D. G. MITCHELL *Wet Days at Edgewood* (1884) 72 Interlacing the pages into a motley of patchwork. 1889 *Amer. Nat.* May 494 A motley of white and gray on the head, neck, shoulders, and back.

Comb. 1611 *COTGR.*, *Bigarrément*, diuersly, of sundrie colours, motley-like.

3. A parti-coloured dress which was the recognized attire of a professional fool or jester, freq. in phr. *to wear motley*; hence, allusively, foolery, nonsense. *a piece of motley*, a fool. *Obs. exc. Hist.*

1600 *SHAKS. A. Y. L.* II. vii. 34 A worthy foole: Motley's the onely weare. a 1619 *FLETCHER Wit without M.* III. iv, Never hope after I cast you off, you men of Motley. 1623-34 *FLETCHER & MASS. Lover's Progr.* I. i, How have you work'd This piece of motley to your ends? a 1680 *BUTLER Rem.* (1759) I. 225 Their poring upon black and white too subtly Has turn'd the Insides of their Brains to motly. 1842 H. ROGERS *Ess.* (1874) I. i. 21 So exuberant is Fuller's wit, that . . . his very wisdom wears motley.

b. A fool, jester.

c 1600 *SHAKS. Sonn.* cx, I haue gone here and there And made my selfe a motley to the view. 1616 *HAUGHTON Englishm. for my Money* F 3 b, Will not this monsieur Motley take his answer? 1873-4 *DIXON Two Queens* III. xiv. viii. 113 Wolsey, in his gown and band, beat all the motleys with their caps and bells.

motley ('mɒtli), *v.* [f. MOTLEY *sb.*] *trans.* To make motley or parti-coloured in hue; to diversify in character; to mix incongruously. Hence 'motleyed *ppl.* *a.*

1447 *BOKENHAM Seyntys* (Roxb.) *Introd.* 3 Poetrye Enbelshyd wyth colours of rethoryk So plenteously that fully it lyk In may was neuere no medeys sene Motleyed w^t flours on hys verdure grene. 1598 *SYLVESTER Du Bartas* II. i. 1. *Eden* 89 With thousand Dies he motleys all the Meades. c 1610 F. DAVISON *Ps.* xxiii, Motlied [so MS. *Rawl. Poet.* 61 (1626); *edd.* mottled] with Springs flowry painting. 1630 *DRAYTON Muses' Elys.* vi. 57 The motlied Meadows then, . . . Shute vp their spicy sweets. 1742 *COLLINS Oriental Ecl.* iii. 17 Gay-motley'd pinks and sweet jonquils she chose. 1798 A. P. *Tour in Wales* 35 (MS.) They were a motleyed throng of quadrupeds and the human species. 1830 *MOIR in Blackw. Mag.* XXVII. 341 Some ruins motleyed with the weeds That love the salt-breeze.

motleyness ('mɒtlinis). [f. MOTLEY *a.* + -NESS.] The condition or quality of being motley.

1819 *Edin. Rev.* XXXII. 358 All other dogs are prized . . . for the motleyness of their coats. 1846 *LD. COCKBURN Jnrl.* (1874) II. 161 The folly was the only bond that united Sir Culling's supporters. Hence their motleyness.

motmot ('mɒtmɒt). [mod.L. (in 17th c. also *momot*), whence *Momotus* name of the typical genus; app. echoic of the bird's note.] A bird of the family *Momotidæ* or *Prionitidæ*, native of Mexico and South America.

[1635 *NIEREMBERG Hist. Nat.* 209 De momot. 1651 *HERNANDEZ Nov. Plant. Anim. et Min. Mexicanorum Hist., Hist. Anim.*, etc. 52 De Motmot.] 1837 *SWAINSON Nat. Hist. Birds* II. 141 Every writer, since the days of Linnæus. . . has

placed the motmots (*Prionites*) and the toucans (*Ramphastos*) close together. 1884 *NEWTON in Encycl. Brit.* XVII. 3/2 The Motmots are a purely Neotropical form. . . the majority of the species inhabit Central America.

|| **moto** ('moto). *Mus.* [It.] In regard to musical tempo: motion, pace; *spec. in moto perpetuo*, a rapid instrumental composition consisting mainly of notes of equal value.

1740 J. GRASSINEAU *Mus. Dict.* 145 *Moto*, . . . is a term that has many significations in music; sometimes it means only a motion or passage from one note to another. . . Sometimes it regards the quickness and slowness of such motion, as a brisk, slow, lively or languid motion. 1801 *Busby Dict. Mus.*, *Moto contrario* (Ital.), an expression applied to that progression of the different harmonic parts of a composition by which they move in opposite directions. 1884 F. NIECKS *Conc. Dict. Mus. Terms* 177 *Moto* (It.), (1) Motion. . . (2) Movement. . . *Moto contrario* (It.), contrary motion. *Moto misto* (It.), mixed motion. *Moto obliquo* (It.), oblique motion. *Moto perpetuo* (It.), perpetual motion. 1901 G. B. SHAW *London Music in 1888-89* (1937) 389 A light-fingered and humorous *moto perpetuo* which might have come straight out of a Mendelssohn concerto. 1969 *Times* 30 Oct. 13/4 A brief *moto perpetuo* (with splendidly clean, disciplined figuration) by way of conclusion.

moto, obs. form of MOTTO.

moto-, irreg. repr. L. *mōt-* (as in MOTION, MOTIVE, MOTOR), used in various combinations.

a. Anat. as in *moto-sensitive a.*, composed of motor and sensitive nerve-fibres; *Biol.* as in *moto-plastic a.*, ? suffering change in the process of motion.

1835-6 R. OWEN in *Todd's Cycl. Anat.* I. 551/1 The great moto-sensitive chords. *Ibid.*, Those two large moto-sensitive columns, which evidently represent . . . the spinal cord of the *Vertebrata*. 1862 H. J. CARTER in *Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist.* Ser. III. IX. 446 A mass of minute polymorphic cells (*Amæbæ*) which . . . soon separated from their globular aggregation, and crept away from each other under motoplastic forms.

b. in various combinations for explanation of which see MOTOR *sb.* 5. *moto-cross*, cross-country motor-cycle racing.

1895 *Review of Rev.* Nov. 395/2 The motorcycle, as the horseless carriage is to be named in future, has come to stay. 1900 *Pall Mall G.* 17 Apr. 9/2 The only lady moto-cyclist who has met with any success in road races with men. 1901 *Pall Mall Mag.* Sept. 64/2 The moto-cyclette. 1951 *Motor Cycle Sport in Pictures* 9 (*caption*) 1950 Moto-Cross victors. Left to right, B. W. Hall (B.S.A.), G. J. Draper (B.S.A.) and H. H. Lines (Ariel), three of the British team of 12 which won the Moto-Cross de Nations in Sweden. 1960 *Motor Cycling Sports Yearbk.* 81 (*heading*) Scrambles and Moto-cross. *Ibid.*, A dark cloud which has passed over the motocross world. 1968 K. BIRD *Smash Glass Image* vii. 85 His machine kicked over the ground as if he were taking part in moto-cross.

motograph ('mɒtɒgrɑːf, -æ-). [f. MOTO- + -GRAPH.] (In full *electro-motograph*.) A receiver for an electric telegraph or telephone, invented by Edison.

1877 *Eng. Mechanic* 1 June 276/1 Edison's Motograph. 1883 J. MAIER *Hospitalier's Mod. Appl. Electr.* II. 96 A principle which was first applied by the inventor [Edison] to a telegraphic relay, under the name of electro-motograph. 1894 *DICKSON Edison* 83 Motograph receiving and transmitting telephone.

Hence 'motographic *a.*

1884 *KNIGHT Dict. Mech. Suppl.*, *Motographic Receiver*, an invention of Edison, by which the volume of sound is increased in a telephonic receiver. Called also *Electro-motograph*.

motometer (mɒʊ'tɒmɪtə(r)). [Formed as prec. + -METER.] (See quot.)

1876 *Catal. Sci. App. S. Kens.* 7 'The Motometer', a machine to indicate the number of revolutions made . . . by a steam engine or revolving shaft.

moton. *Antiq.* [Origin obscure.] Some portion of the armour of the 15th century.

Its place in the list suggests that it may be the plate often figured as attached to the rerebrace to protect the armpit. See *Visct. Dillon The Besague or Moton in Archæol. Jnrl.* LXIV. 15 ff.

c 1470 *Abilmentis for Justus* [i.e. *Jousts*] of Pees (Lansd. MS. 285, fol. 9 b; also in Hastings MS., *Archæologia* LVII), A rerebrace. A Moton. A vambrae and a gaynepayne [etc.]. 1824 *MEYRICK Anc. Armour* III. Gloss., *Moton*, a piece of armour used in the time of Henry VI., Edward IV and Richard III, and appears to have been for the protection of the right armpit. 1846 in *FAIRHOLT Costume* Gloss.

moton(e), obs. forms of MOUTON, MUTTON.

motoneurone (mɒʊtəʊ'njʊərəʊn). *Biol.* Also *motoneuron*. [f. MOTO-: see NEURON, NEURONE.] = *motor neurone* s.v. MOTOR *sb.* and *a.* B. 2.

1908 *Nature* 6 Feb. 333/2 The inhibition of the motoneurones is . . . followed by a superactivity in them. 1943 *Jnrl. Neurophysiol.* VI. 311 Few if any extensor motoneurons could have discharged in the earlier reflex. 1964 J. Z. YOUNG *Model of Brain* iv. 50 In a mammal the largest motoneurons of the spinal cord may have a dendrite spread of 1 m. 1973 *Nature* 3 Aug. 254/1 The authors rule out the possibility that this occurs *via* the neural feedback loop involving the sensory fibres from the muscle to the motoneurone.

motonne, obs. form of MUTTON.

Motopia (mə'tōpiə). [f. MO(TOR sb. + U)TOPIA.] A name for an urban environment designed to meet the needs of a pedestrian society by strict limitation of the use of the motor car. So *Mo'topian a.*

1959 *Engineering* 18 Sept. 206 (heading) Motopia: where traffic and pedestrians never meet. 1961 G. A. JELICOE *Motopia* 7 Motopia. arises. from the realization that our present physical conditions are being thrown into chaos by the advent of one car per family and even one per person. *Ibid.* 15 The English preference. fixed the shape and alignment of the Motopian rectangle. 1968 C. A. DOXIADIS *Between Dystopia & Utopia* 20 Such efforts as the *Motopia* of 1961, all of whose cars were to circulate on the tops of the roofs of the buildings.

motor ('məutə(r)), sb. and a. Also 7 moter. [a. L. *mōtor* (whence F. *moteur*, Sp., Pg. *motor*, It. *motore*), agent-n. from L. *movēre* to MOVE.]

A. sb.
1. One who or something which imparts motion.

a. *first or prime motor* [= med.L. *primus motor*]: †(a) in mediæval astronomy, = PRIMUM MOBILE 1; (b) applied (allusively) to God, as the cause of the motion of the heavens; †(c) the first instigator, or the chief director, e.g. of a plot, a political organization, etc.; †(d) the part that initiates motion in a piece of mechanism. (Cf. *prime mover*.)

(a) 1586 B. YOUNG *Guazzo's Civ. Conv.* iv. 197 b, How the Heavens and Planets make their neuer ceasing course, vnder their Motor first and great, from whence they had their source. 1604 E. G. RIMSTONE *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* iii. vi. 136 The earth is not moved, by reason of her heaviness, being far from this first motor.

(b) 1620 MELTON *Astrolog.* 26 From God, that is the true Prime Moter. 1678 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* iv. iii. iii. 51 Al our movements or motions are from God as the Prime Motor. . . Is he not then the first Cause and Motor of al our motions? Doth not Aristotle. . . strongly demonstrate, That al our natural motions must arise from one first immobile Motor? 1952 G. SARTON *Hist. Sci.* i. xix. 498 God exists, for it is the necessary principle and end of everything, the first motor.

(c) 1600 E. BLOUNT tr. *Conestaggio* 187 One of the first moters of this popular humour which made him king. a 1660 *Contemp. Hist. Irel.* (1r. Archæol. Soc.) l. 93 Bagnall that was prime motor in the counties of Katarlagh and Kilkenny. 1685 COTTON tr. *Montaigne* (1711) l. xxii. 149 The Fruits of publick Commotion are seldom enjoyed by him who was the first Motor.

(d) 1656 *Artif. Handsom.* 41 Whose prime moter or spring . . . being set true, . . . the outward wheelles, motions and indications cannot go amisse.

b. An agent or force that produces mechanical motion.

1644 DIGBY *Nat. Soul* x. §4. 426 In heavy thinges, their easy following. . . an other way then downwards, testifyeth that their motion downwards hath an extrinsecal motor. 1674 GREW *Anat. Trunks* i. vi. §6 Convolvula's do not wind by any peculiar Nature. but because their Parts are disposed so, as to render them more sequeous to the external Motor. 1685 BOYLE *Effects of Mot.* Suppl. 147 The heavier part of the Stomple broke off from the other. . . and was carry'd from it by invisible motors to a great distance. 1839 *Civil Eng. & Arch. Jnl.* II. 405/1 The true motor of the system would. . . be the weight of the atmosphere.

c. *fig.* in various applications.
1594 LODGE & GREENE *Looking Glass* (1598) G, Thine eyes the motors to command my world. 1641 GAUDEN *Love of Truth* 22 Love is the weight and motor of the soul. 1847 LEWES *Hist. Philos.* (1867) l. 182 Happiness was the aim. . . of all men—the motor of all action.

2. *Anat.* a. A muscle designed to move a particular part of the animal frame. b. A nerve whose function it is to excite muscular activity in a particular part of the animal body.

1808 BARCLAY *Muscular Motions* 300 In every motion. . . there must always be a number of muscles employed, some as motors, some as directors, some as moderators. 1824 C. BELL *Nerves* 33 We cannot forget that this nerve is entirely devoted to the muscles of the tongue; that it is the motor of the tongue. 1840 ELLIOTSON *Hum. Physiol.* 323 Three [nerves] conveying volition to the muscles of the eyes, the common motors [etc.]. 1846 WORCESTER, *Motor*. (Anat.) a moving muscle.

c. A person in whom motor representations of perceptions predominate over auditory or visual ones.

1890 W. JAMES *Princ. Psychol.* II. xviii. 62 The young savage was a motor. 1902 — *Var. Relig. Exper.* xiv. 347 The shrew-type is defined as possessing an 'active unimpassioned temperament'. In other words, shrews are the 'motors', rather than the 'sensories'. 1929 J. ADAMS *Everyman's Psychol.* vii. 155 Men fall into two classes of sensories and motors. . . Motors have to receive sense impressions, and sensories have to send out messages leading to actions. *Ibid.* 156 The motor is often on the edge of action, eager to go.

3. a. An apparatus for employing the energy of some natural agent or force for the impulsion of machinery; a machine that supplies the motive power for the propulsion of a vehicle or vessel. In recent use also in a narrower sense excluding steam engines.

1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits* v. 91 They adopt every improvement in rig, in motor, in weapons; but they fundamentally believe that the best strategem in naval war is to lay your ship close alongside of the enemy's ship. 1881 *Eng. Mechanic* 27 May 286/1 A water-motor sufficient to drive a sewing-machine would not be reliable to drive a lathe. 1884 COTTERILL *Appl. Mechanics* 482 Hydraulic

motors are classed according to the mode in which the water operates upon them. 1892 *Electrical Engineer* 16 Sept. 284/2 There is little difficulty in designing a cart to be driven by a motor, the motor also being able to be used for other purposes, such as winding a drum.

b. Short for MOTOR CAR and motor carriage.

1900 *Chamb. Jnl.* 28 Apr. 344 The purchase by the Prince of Wales of a six horse-power Daimler motor should still further. . . popularise automobilism. 1902 HARMSWORTH *Motors & Motor-driving* 64 Many doctors who use motors have joined the Automobile Club. 1912 E. M. FORSTER *Let.* 25 Dec. in *Hill of Devi* (1953) 17 The Luards. . . got the Maharajah of Indore's motor. 1929 M. DE LA ROCHE *Whiteoaks* xviii. 381 They were going by motor to the lakes.

4. *Math.* An operator of quantity which represents the displacement of a rigid body.

1873 CLIFFORD *Math. Papers* (1882) 183, I propose to call this quantity a motor; the simplest type of it being the general motion of a rigid body. And we shall say that in general the sum of rotors is a motor, but that in particular cases it may degenerate into a rotor or vector. 1878 — *Elem. Dynamic* i. 125 A quantity like a twist-velocity, which has magnitude, direction, position, and pitch, is called a motor, from the twist-velocity which is the simplest example of it.

5. *attrib.*, designating a vehicle driven by a motor, as motor-ambulance, bicycle, cab, carriage, -hearse, -landau, -lorry, -plough, -sledge, toboggan, -tractor, tricycle, -truck, vehicle, -wagon etc.; also designating sea vessels, aircraft, and other devices driven or powered by a motor, as motor-cannon, -craft, -cruiser, -launch, -liner, meter, -mower, -ship, -sloop, torpedo-boat, -vessel, yacht.

1915 Motor-ambulance [see JOY-RIDE sb.]. 1917 W. OWEN *Let.* 25 Mar. (1967) 447, I went a joy ride on a Motor Ambulance, a Daimler. 1931 *Times Lit. Suppl.* 18 June 478/4 The occasional British practice of sending on billeting-parties in motor-ambulances. 1894 *Westm. Gaz.* 14 June 7/2 A newly-invented motor-bicycle. 1904 *Daily Chron.* 8 Jan. 9/5 A motor-carbost twice as much to build as an ordinary hansom. 1889 F. R. STOCKTON *Great War Syndicate* 79 She carried one motor-cannon of large size.

1939 *War Illustr.* 9 Dec. 390 It was to a similar type of French engine that the first successful 'motor-cannon', or shell gun, firing between the arms of the 'V', was fitted. 1896 *Daily News* 5 Feb. 5/3 The first International Motor-Carriage Exhibition will be held at the Imperial Institute in May. 1905 *Daily Chron.* 17 June 9/1 The latest regulation that no small boat should 'lock' with a motor-craft appears to have caused considerable surprise. 1921 *Daily Colonist* (Victoria, B.C.) 9 Oct. 23/2 The motor cruiser Speejacks was reported safe last night. 1936 *Discovery* Sept. 272/2 Charting the coast from a small motor-cruiser. 1975 *Times* 19 Sept. 4 (Adv.). A boat test on the fast 33' motor cruiser Cleopatra. 1904 *Daily Chron.* 8 Jan. 9/5 The County Council insists that the motor hansom shall also be registered. 1924 P. CRESWICK *Beaten Path* xxxiii. 180, I see there are motor-hearses now. 1973 'R. MACLEOD' *Burial in Portugal* i. 23 An elderly motor hearse with black paintwork and tarnished chrome. . . carried a polished oak coffin. 1916 'R. DEHAN' *Earth to Earth* 73 The motor-landau in waiting for him at Covertsham Station, Deershire, was destined to receive a second passenger. 1912 W. OWEN *Let.* 31 Aug. (1967) 158, I was asked to accompany them & Vicar on a motor-launch-trip. 1935 *Discovery* Dec. 372/2 A little undecked motor-launch for inshore work. 1975 'D. RUTHERFORD' *Mystery Tour* iii. 40 The trip by motor launch through the canals. 1913 *Chambers's Jnl.* Jan. 31/1 The motor-liner above mentioned and her two sister-ships were built. 1931 *Evening Standard* 16 Jan. 9/1 (caption) The new motor-liner Warwick Castle leaving Belfast for her final trials. 1902 KIPLING *Traffics & Discoveries* (1904) 391 There's a heavy load of grist just in from Lamber's Wood. Eleven miles it came in an hour and a half in our new motor-lorry. 1926 *Daily Chron.* 13 May 2/6 Three men were each sentenced to three months hard labour for inciting a crowd of people to set fire to a railway motor lorry in the city. 1934 *Discovery* Apr. 94/1 In most portions of the globe explorers under the new order have the valuable aids of aeroplane and motor-lorry. 1903 L. C. REED *Amer. Meter Practice* iii. 37 These ten watts are the input into the motor meter, and the efficiency of this motor meter will give the ratio of the torque exerted on the armature. 1971 *Gloss. Electrotechnical, Power Terms* (B.S.I.) i. iv. 12 Motor meter, meter incorporating a motor. 1923 *Punch* 15 Aug. 165 (caption) The motor-mower takes charge. 1959 *Oxf. Univ. Gaz.* 1 Dec. 345/2 One new motor-mower was acquired in replacement of an old one worn out and for which spare parts are no longer available. 1972 'H. CARMICHAEL' *Naked to Grave* vi. 74 Through the window he saw a motor mower, cans of paint, fertilizer in paper sacks. 1896 BEAUMONT in *Jnl. Soc. Arts* 10 Jan. 161 The motor omnibus shown by Fig. 48. 1901 *Chambers's Jnl.* Nov. 764/2 Great things are anticipated of a new method of land culture by means of a motor-plough. 1916 *Daily Colonist* (Victoria, B.C.) 25 July 11/3 The motor-ship City of Portland. . . has been given her trial trip. 1929 *Times* 2 Nov. 10/2 The Tuscan Star. . . is the first motor-ship ordered by the Blue Star Line. 1955 *Times* 3 May 15/6 The construction of two motor ships of about 1,300 tons deadweight, designed to operate in our short sea services. 1910 *Chambers's Jnl.* Aug. 546/2 The 'final dash' [to the Pole]. . . will be made with the help of motor-sledges. 1936 *Discovery* July 215/1 Captain Scott took motor-sledges to the Antarctic in 1910. 1931 *Times Lit. Suppl.* 15 Jan. 33/3 M. Knut Stubbendorf. . . chartered the motor-sloop Isbjörn. 1948 *New Deal for Saskatchewan Fisheries* 20 Motor toboggans. . . manoeuvre in almost any kind of terrain. 1940 Motor torpedo-boat [see E-BOAT]. 1928 *Punch* 29 Feb. 248/3 The world is still a stage; the ruling factors are petrol and pink legs and motor-tractors. 1934 *Discovery* June 143/2 Although aircraft and motor tractor have been used they are in no sense in competition with the dog-sledge. 1896 BEAUMONT in *Jnl. Soc. Arts* 10 Jan. 152 The motor tricycle shown by Fig. 34 is an oil motor cycle made in 1883. 1916 *Daily Colonist* (Victoria, B.C.) 2 July 15/5 The iron-shod war horse of former days has evolved into the padded wheel motor car, motor truck, and motor cycle of 1916. 1937 *Discovery* Nov. 359/1 The sandy wastes of the Gobi are

being cut to ribbons by motor-truck tyres. 1898 *Daily News* 2 Apr. 2/6 The Post Office and Motor Vans.—A motor van service for the conveyance of the mails. 1890 J. W. QUINN *U.S. Pat.* 431,993, I. . . have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Motor-Vehicles. 1937 *Discovery* July 194/2 The noise from motor vehicles. 1959 P. BULL *I know Face* ix. 148 He was referring to his motor-vehicle. 1931 *Daily Tel.* 21 May 7/5 Pioneers of motor-vessels to the East. 1969 *Jane's Freight Containers* 1968-69 394/1 This service is carried out by motor-vessels of 600-1,500 tons. 1909 *Chambers's Jnl.* June 343/2 Large warehouses have their veritable fleets of motor-wagons. 1929 J. BUCHAN *Courts of Morning* III. i. 320 The raiders. . . helped themselves. . . loading the loot into light motor-wagons. 1905 *Outing* May 218/2 A 90 foot motor yacht was launched late last season. 1973 'I. DRUMMOND' *Jaws of Watchdog* i. 31 A fast, low-profile motor yacht five miles out to sea.

b. Of, pertaining to, or designed for use in motors, motor vehicles, or motoring, as motor accident, age, bonnet, cap, -chassis, club, -coat, -dealer, -driver, fitter, garage, -goggles, -hooter, -horn, -house, insurance, lantern, licence, -mania, -mask, mechanic, oil, race, -racing, -ride, -road, run, salesman, scarf, show, -smash, -spectacles, -tour, track, traffic, transport, -travel, -travelling, trip, trouble, tyre, -veil.

1910 'SAKI' *Reginald in Russia* 17 What I had mistaken for a motor accident was evidently a case of savage assault and murder. 1972 M. YORKE *Silent Witness* vi. 123 Roy's father had been killed in a motor accident. 1937 *Amer. Speech* XII. 317/1 The influence of. . . the motor age. 1963 *Daily Tel.* 28 Nov. 16/2 The root of the trouble is that our cities were never built for the motor age. 1910 *Blackw. Mag.* Nov. 604/2 My wife. . . had been patiently sitting in the hall wearing a new motor-bonnet. 1937 J. LAVER *Taste & Fashion* x. 151 The latest trimming for these motor bonnets. 1906 *Daily Colonist* (Victoria, B.C.) 5 Jan. 3/4 (Adv.). Motor Caps. 50c, 75c, \$1.00 reduced to 40c. 1907 Motor cap [see ear-flap]. 1915 *Pearson's Mag.* Jan. 25 Great lines of these old motor-chassis, mounted with a serviceable lorry body, are to be met with on all the roads of France. 1934 *Amer. Speech* IX. 111/1 Such motor clubs as the A.A.A., the A.M.A., and the Automobile Club of Southern California. 1909 W. J. LOCKE *Septimus* iv. 57 Shrugging himself into his motor-coat, which the chauffeur brought him. 1910 *Blackw. Mag.* Apr. 480/1 A long leather motor-coat. 1937 *Discovery* May 164/1 Motor dealers in South America. . . order what they need by air mail. 1902 *Pall Mall Mag.* XXVIII. 410/1 Should motor drivers be subject to an examination as to proficiency? 1968 J. H. BURN *Lect. Notes Pharmacol.* (ed. 9) 7 It is good for a motor-driver driving through the night. 1961 *Evening Standard* 26 July 22/6 Skilled. . . motor fitter required. 1973 *Times* 16 Oct. 6/8 Christopher Smart, aged 25, a motor fitter. 1974 P. WRIGHT *Lang. Brit. Industry* ix. 77 He's a mechanic, but he'd rather be called a motor fitter. 1902 Motor garage [see GARAGE sb. 1]. 1922 W. J. LOCKE *Tale of Triona* xxiv. 273 An ex-officer. . . who has just set up a motor garage. 1914 BEERBOHM *Seven Men* (1919) 127 He did not wear motor-goggles. 1922 JOYCE *Ulysses* 483 In motor jerkin, green motorgoggles on his brow. 1911 BEERBOHM *Zuleika* D. xix. 291 All along the soaked towing-path lay strewn the horns, the rattles, the motor-hooters, that the youths had flung aside. 1909 *Chambers's Jnl.* June 401/1 The predominant sounds. . . were not those of wheels or whistles or motor-horns. 1931 M. ALLINGHAM *Look to Lady* x. 105 The squawk of a motor-horn. 1970 V. CANNING *Great Affair* xii. 211 A chorus of motor horns began to blow in anger at some road block. 1902 D. SALOMONS in A. C. HARMSWORTH et al. *Motors* vi. 84 A well-built motor-house should cost nothing in the up-keep. 1971 *Daily Tel.* (Colour Suppl.) 18 June 33/4 There is the medium-sized house with its own tennis court and 'motor house', as garages were first called. 1955 *Times* 3 May 16/1 Motor insurance, which constitutes a substantial portion of our Accident business. 1975 *Times* 24 Sept. 3/2 The estimated cost of motor insurance premiums in 1975 was £580m. 1914 CHESTERTON *Flying Inn* xxi. 248 Humphrey had hung one of the motor lanterns on to a branch. 1907 *Yesterday's Shopping* (1969) 413/2 The motor licence case. 1957 *Railway Mag.* June 392/1 The beginnings of a reaction from the worst of motor-mania are bringing the uninitiated back on to the narrow gauge. 1966 *Punch* 16 Feb. 232 The ingenuity, energy and wealth that mechanised intellectual Peter Pans devote to indulgence of their motor-mania. 1916 *War Illustr.* V. 451/3 Our goggles. . . are shaped like a motor-mask. 1930 *Daily Express* 6 Oct. 7/4 James Horn, aged thirty-one, a motor mechanic. 1961 *Evening Standard* 25 July 15/1 (Adv.). Motor Mechanics required. 1939 G. B. SHAW *Geneva* II. 45 Motor oil is a sanction when you withhold it. Castor oil is a sanction when you administer it. 1900 *Racing Rules & Regulations* (Motor Car Club) 11 In all Motor Races held under the Rules of the Motor Car Club it must be stated on all Entry Forms. . . that they are so held. 1936 J. B. PRIESTLEY *They walk in City* iii. 41 An aeroplane parade, a motor race, a parade of cadets. 1905 *Official Programme Internat. Tourist Trophy* 4 A new departure in the history of motor racing. 1956 *Nature* 11 Feb. 246/2 The establishment of a motor-racing circuit on public roads in the Peak District National Park. 1974 J. GARDNER *Corner Men* ii. 19 Most of the books were. . . concerned with motor cars or motor-racing. 1914 CHESTERTON *Flying Inn* xx. 241 You owe me a motor-ride, you know. 1919 G. B. SHAW *Inca of Perusalem* Prologue in *Heartbreak House* 234 Dresses, hats, furs, gloves, motor rides: one bill after another. 1909 *Westm. Gaz.* 27 Aug. 2/2 Of more dramatic interest is the second part of the Bill, with its proposal for the creation of motor-roads. 1926 T. E. LAWRENCE *Seven Pillars* (1935) VII. lxxxii. 457 Gilman and Dowsett. . . had spent months in Wadi Itm, building, like engineers, a motor road through the gorge. 1949 *Archit. Rev.* CV. 118/1 The average speed of 30 m.p.h. here allowed for the surface plan is high, but, even allowing this figure, the advantage of elevated motor-roads is obvious. 1975 *Listener* 14 Aug. 199/1 A new motor road roaring past their windows. 1936 JOYCE *Let.* 18 Nov. (1966) III. 393 Perhaps you could make your suggested motor run to the school at Zug? 1936 J. B. PRIESTLEY *They walk in City* i. 17 Mysterious and vaguely amorous gentlemen friends, usually commercial travellers or motor salesman, loom and soar and suddenly vanish. 1973 A. BEHREND *Samarai Affair* vi. 65

That Bromborough motor salesman chap separated from his wife. 1899 in A. Daburgham *Shops & Shopping* (1964) xxii. 261 Motor scarves. 1911 *Daily Colonist* (Victoria, B.C.) 28 Apr. 20/6 Waterproof Motor Scarf of good size... each 75c. 1905 S. A. BARNETT *Let.* 2 Dec. in H. Barnett *Canon Barnett* (1918) II. 194 We have been to the Motor Show, when vast Olympia was crammed by a fashionable crowd. 1965 A. CHRISTIE *At Bertram's Hotel* i. 13 He could talk racing shop, cricket... give Motor Show information. 1972 *Nature* 31 Mar. 193/1 It is difficult to believe that international motor shows are instrumental in selling cars. 1916 W. OWEN *Let.* 3 July (1967) 398, I was so happy to learn that your motor-smash came to no harm. 1931 R. LEHMANN *Letter to Sister* 22 Things happen to you... You have been in a motor smash. 1911 D. H. LAWRENCE *White Peacock* II. iii. 262 She disengaged her arms to take off his disfiguring motor-spectacles. 1909 *London Mag.* Sept. 18/2 Excursions through the sky... are to become as common as motor-tours. 1915 J. BUCHAN *39 Steps* iv. 90 That's the end of my Scotch motor tour. 1928 *Manch. Guardian Weekly* 19 Oct. 301/2 Motor traffic and the urbanisation of large rural stretches are producing a hideous outbreak of advertisement hoardings, petrol pumps... and gaunt new motor-tracks. 1933 G. ROBEY *Looking Back on Life* xxviii. 306 Lord Dewar... made the famous epigram about there being only two classes of pedestrians in these days of reckless motor traffic—the quick, and the dead. 1926 *Brit. Gaz.* 12 May 2/4 At Liverpool there have been a few cases of interference with motor transport, for which heavy sentences have been inflicted. 1936 *Discovery* June 189/1 An ever-extending network of good macadamised roads is increasingly introducing the use of motor transport. 1923 A. E. HOUSMAN *Let.* 18 Aug. (1971) 215 Blazing hot all the time while motor-travel could temper it [sc. the weather]. 1909 *Chambers's Jnl.* June 342/2 Putting the accidents on railways and on the roads together, motor-travelling included. 1934 *Joyce Let.* 25 Apr. (1966) III. 304, I was swept off... to make my first motor trip. 1950 M. LASKI in *Contact* May-June 26/1 It is, of course, possible to take an extended motor-trip abroad without ever coming into contact with the Art of Navigation. 1911 *Chambers's Jnl.* Jan. 55/1 Cleaver and Latham dropped into the Mediterranean... because of motor trouble. 1907 *Nature* 14 Feb. 383/1 Chemical composition of some motor-tyre rubbers. 1937 *Discovery* June 186/1 The wayside was strewn with motor tyres and broken down cars. 1970 Y. CARTER *Mr. Champion's Falcon* vii. 59 Packing-cases, old motor tyres, drums of paint. 1907 *Yesterday's Shopping* (1969) 320D/3 Motor veil. In Crêpe de Chine. 1926 W. DE LA MARE *Connoisseur* 70 She was a rare one for the fashions: scarves and motor-veils, and that kind of thing.

c. Instrumental, as *motor-assisted*, *-driven*, *-dusted*, *-infested*, *-mad*, *-paced* adjs.

1954 *Highway Code* 32 To motor cyclists and riders of motor-assisted pedal cycles... you must not carry more than one passenger on a two-wheeled machine. 1904 *Motor Cycle* 6 June 55/1 A motor-driven roundabout. 1937 *Discovery* Dec. 387/1 The motor-driven fan. 1967 KARCH & BUBER *Offset Processes* v. 168 Motor-driven lenses, or hit-or-miss methods involving tricky out-of-focus photographic and lighting techniques are used. 1974 H. R. F. KEATING *Bats fly up for Inspector Ghote* iii. 31 A powerful motor-driven dhow. 1909 M. B. SAUNDERS *Litany Lane* III. xviii. 236 His eyes were fixed on the white, motor-dusted hedges. 1909 *Q. Rev.* Jan. 143 This singularly congested and motor-infested country. 1931 T. H. PEAR *Voice & Personality* 43 Today's world of motor-infested 'beauty-spots'. 1922 W. J. LOCKE *Tale of Triona* xxvi. 292 England ran motor-mad that summer. 1938 *Encycl. Brit. Bk. of Year 100* 1 Mills also set up a new record of 2 mins. 1½ secs. for the mile, standing start, unpaced; while Albert Marquet did the distance in 41½ secs. from a flying start and motor paced. 1973 *Observer* 16 Sept. 26/6 Instead of winning a motor-paced race by 10 laps, he would come from behind in the final lap to take it on the line.

6. *motor-bandit* *Obs.*, a thief who uses a motor car; *motor-bicycle* *v. intr.*, to travel on a motor bicycle (*rare*); so *motor-bicycling* *vbl. sb.*, *motor-bicyclist*; *motor-bike* = *MOTOR-CYCLE* *sb.*; hence as *v. intr.*, to travel on a motor-bike; so *motor-biking* *vbl. sb.*; *motor-bus*, a motor-driven omnibus; hence as *v. intr.*, to travel by motor-bus; *motor camp* *orig. U.S.*, a place where a motorist may park his car and set up camp; *motor caravan*, (a) a caravan designed to be towed by a motor car; (b) (see quot. 1964); *motor-coach*, (a) a single-decker motor-bus; (b) (see quot. 1940); *motor-coaster*, (a) a motorized vessel employed in sailing along the coast; (b) a type of big dipper at a fun-fair; *motor cop* *U.S. colloq.* = *motor-cycle cop*; *motor court* *U.S.*, (a) (see quot. 1936); (b) a motel; *motor-drive*, (a) a drive or journey in a motor-car; (b) driving power provided by a motor or engine; *motordrome* *Obs.*, a course for motor-racing; *motor generator* *Electr.*, an apparatus consisting of an electric motor and a generator with their armature shafts mechanically coupled which may be used to change the voltage, frequency, or number of phases of a supply; *motor glider*, an aircraft constructed like a glider but having an engine (now used in training glider pilots); *motor-home* *N. Amer.*, a very large vehicle equipped as a self-contained home; *motor hotel*, a hotel designed particularly for use by motorists; a motel; *motor inn* = *motor hotel*; *motor lodge*, a motel; *motor mate* *Obs.*, one who attends to the motor of an airship; *motor mouth* *U.S. slang*, a person who talks incessantly, and often to little purpose; *motor park*, (a) *U.S.* = *motor court*

(a); (b) a car-park; *motor-sailer*, a boat equipped with both sails and a motor; *motor-school*, a school where the driving of motor vehicles is taught; *motor-scooter*, a two- or three-wheeled vehicle resembling a child's scooter, propelled by a small engine; hence *motor-scooterist*, one who rides a motor-scooter.

1913 *Punch* 19 Feb. 133/3 On top of all this Motor Bandit business comes the news that two men have been charged... with breaking into a bakery and stealing a sponge-cake, value one penny. 1935 *Ibid.* 6 Mar. 253/3 Returning from a jumble sale a man was held up by a motor-bandit. 1960 J. BETJEMAN *Summoned by Bells* v. 49 He motor-bicycled his life away, Looking for orchids in the Wytham Woods. 1912 W. OWEN *Let.* 16 Aug. (1967) 155 Captain Wigan has had a motor-bicycling accident! 1908 R. BROOKE *Let.* 4 Aug. (1968) 136 Abercrombie... is a Metrical Motor Bicyclist, a mumbly Wump, but often splendid. 1903 *Work* 18 Apr. 176/3 (Advnt.), Motor Bike, 1½-h-p. 1911 W. ELMHIRST *Freshman's Diary* (1969) 20 He went over to Malvern yesterday on his motor bike. 1927 H. G. WELLS *Short Stories* 627, I remember my wild rush on my motor-bike to London. 1944 F. CLUNE *Red Heart* 33 He motor-biked to Alice Springs. 1958 J. BETJEMAN *Coll. Poems* 224 Along the village street the sunset strikes on young men tuning up their motor-bikes. 1972 M. GEE *In my Father's Den* 27 That motor-bike gang. 1913 G. B. SHAW *Let.* 21 Mar. in B. Shaw & Mrs. Campbell (1952) 100 It looked like a superb stroke of motorbiking. 1901 H. G. WELLS in *Strand Mag.* Dec. 623/2 'You really think such a thing is possible?'... 'As possible,' said Gibberne, and glanced at something that went throbbing by the window, 'as a motor-bus.' 1914 A. D. GODLEY *Let.* 10 Jan. in *Reliquiae* (1926) I. 292 What is this roareth thus? Can it be a Motor Bus? 1915 D. O. BARNETT *Let.* 39 We came on from our last stopping place, whither we motor-bused, in a car. 1972 *Daily Tel.* 24 Mar. 15/1 Trolleys were a merger of motorbus and tram. 1925 *Sat. Even. Post* 10 Oct. 98/1 The average motor camp is too well known to need any description. 1926 *Daily Colonist* (Victoria, B.C.) 4 July 1/4 Motor Camp is Winning Favor. 1970 *N.Z. Listener* 21 Dec. 8/3 Don't join a joker in a motor camp cabin for the night... Try yelling for help in a motor camp in the holiday season, mate. 1930 *Daily Express* 1 Aug. 9/2 The most modern form of holiday transport—the motor-caravan, or trailer caravan. 1959 *Motor* 7 Oct. 246 Motor Caravans as practical vehicles. 1964 *Which?* Apr. 35/1 A motor caravan is basically an ordinary van that has been fitted with windows, beds and cupboards, a table, cooker and sink. 1923 *Motor coach* [see COACH *sb.* 1 e]. 1926 *Times* 6 May 3/5 Intimidation of owners and drivers of motor-cars and motor-coaches plying for public hire is reported to-day in several localities. 1940 *Chambers's Techn. Dict.* 559/2 *Motor-coach*, a passenger coach, equipped with its own motors, for use on electrified railways; it is commonly used in conjunction with trailer coaches to make up a multiple-unit train. 1958 J. BETJEMAN *Coll. Poems* 153 Then the mystery tour By motor-coach inland this afternoon. 1972 *Modern Railways* Sept. 334 BOB [sc. Berner Oberland Bahn] trains are motorcoach-hauled and not fitted for push-pull operation. 1973 J. PORTER *It's Murder with Dover* v. 42 All the cars and motor coaches... streaming through the village. 1928 *Daily Express* 5 Dec. 11/4 It is feared that the London motor-coaster, Wander (82 tons), has been lost, with a crew of five. 1974 *Amer. Speech* 1971 XLVI. 84 Fast-moving amusement rides on elevated rails: toboggan, high rides... shoot the chutes, motor coasters. 1915 *Policeman's Monthly* Oct. 14/1 The motor cops were brought in on the 'carpet'. 1918 R. WAGNER *Film Folk* 23 If one goes home some afternoon and finds an ambulance or a motor cop outside the door, he instinctively looks for the camera. 1936 *Pop. Mechanics* LXVI. 674/1 The motor court is a recent development of the motor age. It's not a tourist park, it's not an auto camp... It's a collection of miniature homes clustered around a central service and administration building. 1962 I. FLEMING *Spy who loved Me* i. 15 'Motel' isn't a good word any longer. It has become smart to use 'Motor Court' or 'Ranch Cabins'. 1906 BEERBOHM *Around Theatres* (1924) II. 221 The details of the motor-drive are quite plausible. 1936 *Discovery* Apr. 113/2 The compressor, or vacuum pump, has an independent motor drive. 1971 *Amateur Photographer* 13 Jan. 51/1 The exposure system is powered by the motor drive batteries but a bridge circuit makes it independent of their precise voltage as they run down. 1908 *Westm. Gaz.* 4 Aug. 4/3 Mr. Locke-King has spent a large fortune in building this wonderful motordrome. 1887 *Electrician* 2 Dec. 74/1 We are enabled to reproduce photographs and sectional drawings of the Paris and Scott motor generator which recently underwent some tests at the Newcastle Exhibition. 1907 PARSHALL & HOBART *Electr. Railway Engin.* ix. 351 The locomotive is equipped with a motor-generator set comprising a single-phase motor directly connected to a continuous-current generator. 1930 *Engineering* 28 Feb. 278/2 The electrical load is consequently divided between the steam-driven sets and motor-generator sets in accordance with the demand for heating steam. 1966 *McGraw-Hill Encycl. Sci. & Technol.* VIII. 617/1 Motor-generator sets are used for a variety of purposes, such as providing a precisely regulated dc current for a welding application, a high frequency ac power for an induction-heating application, or a continuously and rapidly adjustable dc voltage to the armature of a dc motor employed in a position control system. 1923 *Jnl. R. Aeronaut. Soc.* XXVII. 531 One of the things that instantly occurred to most people... was that the motor glider heralded the dawn of a new era in commercial aeronautics. 1969 *Sailplane & Gliding* XX. 401/2 The flying training will be based on glider and motor glider experience. 1971 D. PIGGOTT *Gliding* (ed. 3) i. 8 The two-seater motor glider has proved an unqualified success for all stages of training. 1966 *Economist* 15 Jan. 181/1 There is the 'motor home', especially built on a lorry or bus chassis, an elaborate 'land yacht'. 1970 *Globe & Mail* (Toronto) 25 Sept. 38/9 (Advnt.), Wanted Motor home, used, good condition. 1973 *Sci. Amer.* Apr. 1/1 (Advnt.), These air springs are the only ones of their kind on motorhomes. 1974 *Trailer Life* Nov. 92 Writers, editors and publishers, who formerly had only the word trailer to contend with when referring to recreational vehicles now had to wrestle with trailers, pickup campers, chassis-mounts and the few then-existing motorhomes.

1965 *Punch* 1 Dec. 798 They call themselves motor lodges, motor courts, motor hotels, even tourtels and autotels, but motel is the word that blisters the night sky of the American suburbs. 1967 *Autocar* 5 Oct. 44/1 (caption) New motor hotels—not motels—specially designed for motorists, are being opened by the Trust House group. 1967 *Time* 21 Apr. 25, 46 restaurants and six motor inns. 1974 *Country Life* 21 Mar. 693/2 This privately owned Motor Inn situated on the water's edge. 1965 *Motor lodge* [see *motor hotel*]. 1975 *Globe & Mail* (Toronto) 24 May 10/2 Judge Dunlap dismissed two charges of procuring, one of attempting to procure and a charge of keeping a common bawdy house in a motor lodge here. 1928 C. F. S. GAMBLE *Story N. Sea Air Station* xxii. 411 One of the motor-mates of the amidships gondola raised the black curtain. 1971 *Soaring* July 6 (caption) The motormouth... can be heard broadcasting across three states any weekend. 1977 *National Observer* (U.S.) 22 Jan. 12/1 The increasing number of 'motor mouths' posing as sports broadcasters... statisticians and whatever. 1986 *Washington Post* 22 May D11/1 [They] have been cut from the same inspirational motormouth mold... They'll invite you into their office... and break every bone in your inner ear. 1939 *New Yorker* 14 Oct. 72 The usual phrase for cabin colonies in California is 'auto court', 'motor park', perhaps copied from 'trail park'. 1965 W. SOYINKA *Road* i. 1 The motor-park lay-abouts are sprawled on the floor and on benches. 1972 C. ACHEBE *Girls at War* 60 Everybody, even a motor-park tout, knows what school fees are for. 1934 *Yachting* (N.Y.) Jan. 39 A consideration of the motor-sailer. 1937 [see FIFTY-FIFTY *adv.* and *a.*]. 1971 J. R. L. ANDERSON *Reckoning in Ice* vi. 111 His boat was what is called a motor-sailer, which generally means... more engine than sail. 1974 *Country Life* 24 Jan. 153/1 We have pure sailing craft, motor sailers and motor yachts, excellently crewed... from £15 to £100 per person per day. 1909 *Chambers's Jnl.* June 342/1 The... gentleman... is now getting his country grooms trained at a motor-school. 1919 *Motor-scooter* [see BULLER *sb.* 1]. 1938 *Times* 28 Feb. 12/2 He then tears down the course on a motor-scooter. 1956 *Railway Mag.* Nov. 722/2 Goods agents... have been provided with motor scooters, to enable them to cover ground more quickly. 1957 J. I. M. STEWART *Use of Riches* 58 The age of the motor-scooter had brought little of modernity to Castellarba as yet. 1960 *News Chron.* 22 Mar. 7/8, I saw White running behind one of the motor-scooterists. 1965 J. CREASEY *Toff & Spider* ii. 22 The motor-scooterist had turned into the Square and was slowing down.

B. *adj.* [After F. *moteur*, *motrice*, which like other agent-nouns in Fr. is often used as *adj.*]

1. Giving, imparting or producing motion. 1872 *LYELL Princ. Geol.* (1875) I. II. xx. 506 The accelerating force produced... would be inefficient as a motor power. 1880 *KINGLAKE Crimea* VI. iv. 75 The second of the three motor forces had its origin in the same puissant will. 1899 *Daily News* 15 June 6/5 The motor power of the future was not to be steam... but electricity.

2. *Phys.* Of nerves (opposed to *sensory*), muscles, etc.: conveying or imparting an impulse which results or tends to result in motion. So *motor area* (*region*, *zone*): that part of the cortex of the brain from which motor impulses are directed to the various parts of the animal body; *motor cortex*, the part of the cerebral cortex which has a motor function; *motor neurone*, a neurone having a motor function; *motor root*, the anterior or ventral root of spinal or certain cranial nerves, containing axons of motor neurones; *motor unit*, a neuroanatomical unit which comprises a single motor neurone and the muscle fibres on which it acts.

1824 C. BELL *Nerves* 30 The motor nerves. 1836-9 *Todd's Cycl. Anat.* II. 372/1 Those [sc. ganglia] which have connected with them both motor and sentient nerves. 1839-47 *Ibid.* III. 720/2 A nerve may contain sentient and motor fibres. 1840 W. J. E. WILSON *Anatomist's Vade Mecum* viii. 387 There are thirty-one pairs of spinal nerves, each arising by two roots, an anterior or motor root, and a posterior or sensitive root. 1848 E. FORBES *Naked-eyed Medusa* 3 The muscular system usually consists of a marginal motor ring. 1878 *Jnl. Nerv. & Mental Dis.* V. 766 The largest nerves of the human body (sciatics) arise precisely from that point of the lumbar cord where we find the largest, so-called motor, cells. 1881 *Nature* XXIII. 236 Reactions of the motor-zone of the brain. 1885 MCKENDRICK in *Encycl. Brit.* XIX. 41/1 The evidence, therefore, is strongly in favour of the view that there are definite motor areas of grey matter on the cortex. 1890 W. JAMES *Princ. Psychol.* I. ii. 61 The motor cortex might be sensitive as well as motor. 1893 W. R. GOWERS *Man. Dis. Nerv. Syst.* (ed. 2) II. 4 This [parietal lobe] also forms part of the motor region. 1898 *Jnl. Compar. Neurol.* VII. 185 The neuraxis of the motor neuron loses its medullary sheath before piercing the sarcolemma. 1925 LIDDELL & SHERRINGTON in *Proc. R. Soc. B.* XCII. 516 The experimental results suggest that a reflex maintains maximal response of the individual 'motor-unit' by a degree of central excitation which is commonly 'supramaximal'. 1926 J. S. HUXLEY *Essays Pop. Sci.* 286 The rest of the [spinal] cord, however, and in particular the motor areas and motor roots, show no increase in size, showing that the number of muscle-fibres to be supplied does not stimulate the growth of the supplying cells. 1942 O. LARSELL *Anat. Nervous Syst.* xxiv. 326 The upper motor neuron fibers of the pyramidal tract terminate in synaptic relation to large motor cells in the anterior column of the gray matter of the spinal cord. 1970 M. HOLLANDER tr. *Monnier's Functions Nervous Syst.* II. xxvi. 572 (heading) Functions of the motor cortex and pyramidal system. 1970 J. G. CHUSID *Correlative Neuroanat. & Functional Neurol.* (ed. 14) ii. 76/2 The motor unit is made up of the anterior horn cell of the spinal cord and the muscle group it innervates. 1973 *Gray's Anat.* (ed. 35) 1002/2 The motor nucleus of the trigeminal nerve gives rise to the fibres of the motor root. 1974 *PASSMORE & ROBSON Compan. Med. Studies* III. xxxiv. 53/2 Motor neurone disease may present with any combination of upper and lower motor neurone signs.

3. Of, pertaining to, or involving muscular movement; based upon or received through the movement of parts of the body.

1878 tr. *Ziemssen's Cycl. Pract. Med.* XIII. 474 Motor pareses and paralyses. 1880 W. JAMES *Coll. Ess. & Rev.* (1920) 163 Wundt says that were our motor feelings of an afferent nature, 'it ought to be expected that they would increase and diminish with the amount of inner or outer work actually effected in contraction.' 1884 J. SULLY *Outl. Psychol.* vii. 247 In general the motor representations are weak as compared with the sensory. 1890 W. JAMES *Princ. Psychol.* II. xix. 131 The facts shade off into the phenomena of motor automatism, trance, etc. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VI. 790 Unilateral motor trigeminal palsy. 1899 A. G. WHYTE tr. *Binet's Psychol. of Reasoning* 24 When we think of the ball, this idea must comprise the images of these muscular sensations, as it comprises the images of the sensations of sight and touch. Such is the motor image. 1925 C. FOX *Educational Psychol.* 228 Walking is not bringing into use unconscious motor-images. 1936 *Amer. Speech* XI. 88/2 Speech responses are so complex that they can hardly be considered identical with motor reflexes. 1942 A. T. POFFENBERGER *Princ. Appl. Psychol.* vi. 105 The fineness of motor control or coordination is... an essential factor in many forms of adjustment. 1951 A. D. WOODRUFF *Psychol. of Teaching* (ed. 3) xvi. 270 Motor behavior that is guided by perceptual cues, such as playing the piano. 1951 C. I. HOVLAND in S. S. STEVENS *Handbk. Exper. Psychol.* xvii. 627/2 An important change with practice in motor learning is change in muscular tension. 1958 M. ARGYLE *Relig. Behaviour* v. 56 Evidence drawn from actual studies of conversion shows that people converted at public meetings are more easily hypnotized, display more motor automatisms and can therefore be classified to some extent as hysterics. 1962 *Canadian J. Linguistics* VII. 65 The assumption that the ability to speak is simply a motor-skill which can be measured by tests of imitation and reading aloud. 1969 MILLER & MCNEILL in Lindzey & Aronson *Handbk. Social Psychol.* (ed. 2) III. xxvi. 687 At the other [extreme] would be the so-called 'motor theory' of speech, which holds that a listener can recognize speech only by imitating (at least covertly) the motor movements that would produce it. 1971 *J. Gen. Psychol.* LXXXV. 208 In the events intervening between stimulus input and motor output, there is ordinarily first the operation of cognition.

motor ('məʊtə(r)), *v.* [f. the *sb.*] *a. trans.* To convey in a motor car; to traverse (a distance) in a motor vehicle; also *intr.*, to travel or drive in a motor car.

1896 *Westm. Gaz.* 10 Sept. 7/2 The cost of 'motoring' cotton to Manchester. 1898 *Autocar* 11 June 379 On May 12th my wife and I motored. *Ibid.* 18 June 392 We motored back. 1919 WODEHOUSE *Damsel in Distress* viii. 103, I motored down with a boy I know. 1928 'S. S. VAN DINE' *Greene Murder Case* xii. 141 Vance and Ada and I motored the few blocks to 18, Broad Street. 1932 J. BUCHAN *Gap in Curtain* i. 31 Mayot had motored to Cirencester to meet a friend. 1972 *Daily Tel.* (Colour Suppl.) 27 Oct. 86/3 From Sidmouth I walked (though most people motor) to Salcombe Regis. 1972 *Listener* 21 Dec. 849/1 If we were opening a show with a Boxing Day matinee, we should have finished rehearsing on Friday night and then have motored to our respective homes.

b. intr. To travel in a motor-boat; to use the engine in a sailing-boat.

1968 'D. HALLIDAY' *Dolly & Singing Bird* xiii. 147 'You don't deny you were motoring?' Johnson kept his voice reasonable. 'We used the engine... to South Rona and back. At Portree, we changed over to sail.' 1971 P. M. HUBBARD *High Tide* xiii. 134 There was no wind to sail with. I could motor down river and hope to pick up something of a sailing breeze outside.

motorable ('məʊtərəb(ə)), *a.* [f. *MOTOR v.* + *-ABLE*.] Of a road or district: suitable for motor vehicles; capable of being travelled over in a motor vehicle.

1920 A. L. BAGLEY *Holiday Rambles N. Wales* 178 This is certainly not a motorable road. 1953 X. FIELDING *Stronghold* 93 The only motorable highway in the whole of Sphakia province. 1972 P. M. HUBBARD *Whisper in Glen* iii. 25 Roads which were a little alarming but just about motorable. 1974 *Country Life* 24 Jan. 144/2 We... thought of a certain lake. Ten hours by pony from the nearest motorable road.

Motorail ('məʊtəreɪl). [Blend of *MOTOR sb.* and *RAIL sb.* 2.] A service whereby cars, with their drivers and passengers, are transported by railway. Also *attrib.*

1968 *Daily Tel.* 6 Jan. 10/6 This year British Rail will have nearly 100 more Motorail trains, giving a total carrying space for 90,000 cars. 1971 *Country Life* 25 Nov. 1463/3 British Rail unveiled their plans for 1972 Motorail... The 27 routes to be operated will have a combined capacity for 120,000 cars and over half a million passengers. 1974 *Ibid.* 18 Apr. 965/4 Excellent train service to Penzance... and Motorail links throughout Britain.

Motorama (məʊtə'rɑ:mə). [Blend of *MOTOR sb.* 3 b and *-or*ama after PANORAMA.] An exhibition of motor vehicles.

1950 *Richmond (Va.) News Leader* 18 Jan. 38/1 General Motors opens its auto show here. The display which General Motors calls 'Mid-century Motorama' brings... 38 of GM's 1950 model cars. 1954 *Amer. Speech* XXIX. 157 *Motorama*, an automobile exhibit. 1974 *John O'Groats Jnl.* (Wick) 6 Sept. 2/2 *Motorama*, Wick & District Round Table present *Motorama Spectacular* at Ackergill on Sunday, 15th September at 2 p.m.

'motor-boat, sb. A motor-driven boat or launch.

1902 *New Liberal Rev.* Apr. 440 The paraffin motor... is impossible in anything but an open motor-boat. 1913 E. F. BENSON *Thorley Weir* i. 11 If I must go on the river, give me

a motor-boat. 1973 A. BEHREND *Samarai Affair* ii. 24 He would... step outside into the boarding punt, a small-sized motor-boat. 1973 *Fisheries Fact Sheet* (Environment Canada Fisheries & Marine Service) No. 1. 2/2 Individual fishermen fishing near their homes from small row-boats or motor-boats.

'motor-boating, vbl. sb. Also without hyphen and as two words. [f. *prec.* + *-ING*.] 1. Travel in a motor-boat.

1918 *Chambers's Jnl.* Aug. 541/1 The water is never dangerously rough, and provides the finest possible field for motor-boating. 1961 *Guardian* 8 Feb. 10/2 The sports of motor-boating and water-skiing.

2. *Electronics.* Oscillation in an amplifier that is of such a low frequency that individual cycles may be heard, giving a characteristic sound, and caused by feedback from the output to the input of earlier stages, often through a common voltage supply.

1930 J. H. REYNER *Testing Radio Sets* vi. 84 Back-coupling with a mains unit usually takes the form known as motor-boating. The oscillation set up is of a low frequency and gives a continuous 'pop, pop, pop'. 1943 F. E. TERMAN *Radio Engineers' Handbk.* v. 409 A power supply having low internal impedance at low frequencies is also helpful in eliminating motorboating. 1945 *Electronic Engin.* XVII. 429 Regeneration may lead to low-frequency oscillation (about 5 to 10 c/s) known as 'motor boating'. 1965 G. J. KING *Radio & Audio Servicing Handbk.* iii. 78 Decoupling prevents signals which could occur in an element common to two or more stages from getting back into the input circuits and causing oscillation or motorboating.

So **'motor-boat v. intr.**, (a) to travel in a motor-boat; (b) (of an amplifier) to exhibit motor-boating.

1922 *Contemp. Rev.* Mar. 409 The scenery through which he tramped or motor-boated. 1932 F. E. TERMAN *Radio Engin.* vii. 277 Amplifiers receiving their plate voltage from a common dry battery have a tendency to motor-boat when the batteries are near the end of their useful life, particularly when the amplification is high. 1970 *Nature* 28 Nov. 797/2 Two men motor-boating on the loch collided with a large object.

motorcade ('məʊtəkæd). *orig. U.S.* [f. *MOTOR sb.* + *-CADE*.] A procession of motor vehicles.

1913 *Arizona Republican* (Phoenix) 5 June 2/4 The motorcade can make its music self supporting and donate large and salubrious gobs of melody to the natives at all points along the line. *Ibid.* 4 July 4/2 This 'motorcade' came from a suggestion thrown out by the sporting editor of the Republican. It was immediately accepted by several local automobile owners, whereupon, the sporting editor [sc. Lyle Abbott] became the busiest man in Phoenix and hammered away at the 'motorcade' a term which, by the way, he had invented sometime before in order that newspapers might keep pace with the developments of vehicular transportation. 1924 *N. & Q.* 19 Apr. 288/1 A parade of motor cars... was termed in the local [Florida] papers a 'motorcade'. 1928 in *Amer. Speech* (1930) VI. 155 The North Dakota farmers' motorcade started to-day on its long drive to the Republican Convention at Kansas City. 1933 *Sun* (Baltimore) 19 Aug. 3/1 The action was taken after a telegram from the Governor was read to workers who came into Mahanoy City in a motorcade. 1936 [see *-CADE*]. 1942 S. L. A. MARSHALL *Armies on Wheels* vi. 99 A motor-cade in which the cars become bogged down. 1953 *Times* 13 July 3/5 The word 'motorcade'... is... no novelty. Some years before the war it was employed—and perhaps coined—by the Salvation Army in advertisements of a procession of cars which bore the Army's principal officers on a tour of the main towns of the country. 1969 *Wall St. Jnl.* 28 Jan. 1/6 He rides in Presidential motorcades. 1972 *Guardian* 25 Oct. 2 The old-style motorcade... is hard to beat as a campaigning technique. 1974 *Northern Times* (Golspie, Sutherland) 23 Aug. 7/6 Mr. George Reid, M.P. for Clackmannan and East Stirling, accompanied by Mr. Sutherland, will be in a motorcade covering Helmsdale, Brora, Golspie, Dornoch and Bonar-Bridge.

'motor car. [*MOTOR sb.* 5.] A wheeled vehicle or 'horseless carriage', propelled by a motor engine and used esp. as a private conveyance on the road; an automobile. Also *attrib.*

1895 *Westm. Gaz.* 10 Sept. 3/2 The chief reason why motor-cars have not been generally adopted in America lies in the roughness... of the roads. 1895 *Daily Chron.* 29 Oct. 5/1 A name has not yet been found for horseless carriages... The latest suggestion we have had is 'motor car'. Mr. F. R. Sims, who is responsible for it, urges [etc.]. 1896 *Daily News* 5 Feb. 5/3 The Motor Car Club. 1909 *Daily Graphic* 26 July 7/4 Numbers came from all the neighbouring towns, while motor-car parties came from considerable distances. 1931 H. G. WELLS *Work, Wealth & Happiness of Mankind* (1932) 21 The motor-car 'bandit'. 1970 'D. HALLIDAY' *Dolly & Cookie Bird* i. 4 George is a motor-car salesman. 1972 *Daily Tel.* (Colour Suppl.) 20 Oct. 52/1 The Rolls-Royce approach to making motor cars (they are never just 'cars' at Crewe). 1974 *Times* 4 Dec. 17/2 The motor-car industry... has been the most important single engine of economic development in industrial countries for the past fifty years.

Hence **'motor-carist,** a motorist; **'motor-carring,** travel in a motor car.

1899 *Motor-Car World* I. 37/2 Many of the disabilities under which motorcarists suffer in England will be removed. 1901 'SAKI' *Let.* 17 Aug. in *Square Egg* (1924) 61 Travelling with Aunt Tom is more exciting than motorcarring. 1903 *Westm. Gaz.* 12 Jan. 10/1 The champion motor-carist of the House of Commons.

'motor-cycle, sb. [*MOTOR sb.* 5.] A form of bicycle, usually larger and heavier than an ordinary bicycle, having a small (usu. petrol) motor by which it is propelled. Also *attrib.*, as

motor-cycle cop (*U.S. colloq.*), policeman, a policeman who rides a motor-cycle.

1896 *Daily News* 5 Feb. 5/3 This Exhibition... will comprise motor-cycles and carriages. 1902 *Motor Cycling* 12 Feb. 24/1 In a year or two motor cycles will be as plentiful as the ordinary cycle is to-day. 1919, 1928 [see COMBINATION 10b]. 1927 K. EUBANK *Horse & Buggy Days* 33 There's always some fool motor-cycle cop coming along to interfere. 1928 'S. S. VAN DINE' *Greene Murder Case* xxv. 288 On North Broadway we were forced to the kerb by a motor-cycle policeman. 1934 T. S. ELIOT *Rock* i. 21 Every son would have his motor cycle. 1958 *New Statesman* 22 Feb. 220/1 A motor-cycle policeman seized his shoulder and flung him along the pavement. 1972 C. WESTON *Poor, Poor Ophelia* (1973) vii. 39 All those sex-mad motorcycle toughies. 1972 R. ADAMS *Watership Down* xix. 111 Few places are far from human noise—cars, buses, motorcycles, tractors, lorries. 1974 *Times* 18 Mar. 7/1 Five people were killed here in a running battle between motorcycle gangs.

Hence **'motor-cycle v. intr.**, to ride a motor-cycle; **'motor-cycling vbl. sb.**; **'motor-cyclist,** one who uses a motor-cycle.

1902 *Motor Cycling* 12 Feb. 24/1 Now that motor cycling has come to stay... it may not be out of place to say where improvements may be made that will be beneficial to... all those who motor-cycle. *Ibid.* 19 Feb. 32 Motor cyclists will not require palatial club premises. 1912 G. W. E. RUSSELL *Afterthoughts* xx. 184 Motorists and cyclists, and those strange hybrids the motor-cyclists, seem to disregard weather. 1925 E. F. NORTON *Fight for Everest, 1924* v. 103, I wore a fur-lined leather motor-cycling helmet. 1956 G. N. PATTERSON *God's Fool* ii. 17 Pulling on his motor-cycling gloves savagely, he stalked out. 1972 'J. & E. BONETT' *No Time to Kill* i. 5 The chef's elder daughter... motor-cycled out for a free lunch in the hotel kitchen. 1973 J. WAINWRIGHT *Pride of Pigs* 92 The motor-cyclist was pinned under his machine.

motordom ('məʊtədəm). [f. *MOTOR sb.* + *-DOM*.] The realm or world of motors; motor vehicles, the people who use them, or those who deal in them, considered collectively.

1900 *Captain* III. 225/1 In the world of motordom. 1909 *Westm. Gaz.* 2 Nov. 2/3 There is scarcely a woman in London who has not had to sacrifice the cadences of talk to the Moloch of Motordom. 1910 [see CRACKER 4b]. 1916 W. J. LOCKE *Wonderful Year* vi. 84 Fashionable motordom halted at the Hôtel des Grottes. 1961 L. MUMFORD *City in Hist.* xv. 474 The 'progressive' metropolises of motordom, like Los Angeles, exhibit... all the urban evils of the palaeotechnic period.

'motored, a. [f. *MOTOR sb.* + *-ED*.] Provided with a motor.

1928 *Daily Express* 17 Nov. 9/3 The Wright brothers completed their motored glider—the first real airplane—in their bicycle shop at Dayton on Nov. 17th 1903.

motorial (məʊ'tɔ:riəl), *a.* [f. *L. mōtōri-us* (see *MOTORY*) + *-AL*.] Of or pertaining to motion; *spec.* of or pertaining to a motor nerve; motor.

1843 J. G. WILKINSON *Swedenborg's Anim. Kingd.* I. i. 39 Itself [i.e. the tongue] and its organic parts, motorial and sensorial. 1860 FORBES WINSLOW *Obscure Dis. Brain & Mind* ii. 25 Apparently in full possession of their intellectual, sensorial, and motorial [ed. 4 (1868) motor] powers. 1883 T. LAUDER BRUNTON in *Nature* XXVII. 421 The motorial... fibres... being stimulated by a slight touch. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VI. 507 Such nervous affections as are marked by nervous and motorial excitement.

motoric (məʊ'tɔ:ri:k), *a.* [f. *MOTOR sb.* and *a.* + *-IC*.] *a.* Of, pertaining to, or characterized by muscular movement.

1930 *Program 47th Meeting Mod. Lang. Assoc. Amer.* 12 An attempt to illustrate the present status of *Schallanalyse* in its visual, acoustic, and motoric approach. 1958 *New Scientist* 14 Aug. 610/2 A simple motoric rhythm in which the animal repeatedly pulled the brush towards himself. 1971 *Nature* 18 June 470/2 The reasons for favouring this method are not quite clear. Motoric convenience, for example, seems an inadequate explanation, in view of normal writing practice.

b. Of a piece of music or its performance: marked by much movement or energy.

1937 *Sat. Rev. Lit.* (U.S.) 23 Jan. 6 Stravinsky's crisp sentences, often naked in their brevity, recall the 'motoric' rhythms of his *Noces*. 1942 *Ann. Reg.* 1941 338 The Symphony... was an interesting... example of what the continental critics used to call 'motoric music'. 1972 *Daily Tel.* 4 May 14/3 Its determined progress was crisply outlined without excessively motoric playing.

motoring ('məʊtəriŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. *MOTOR v.* + *-ING*.] 1. The action of driving or travelling in a motor car.

1897 *Truth* 28 Jan. 219 The delights of motoring on a Gladys.

2. *attrib.*, as *motoring-cap, chocolate, coat, glove, goggles, map, offence, veil.*

1909 *Chambers's Jnl.* Sept. 588/2 She raised a little gloved hand and patted the hair under a dainty motoring-cap. 1966 D. HOLBROOK *Flesh Wounds* 130 In handy places here and there the tank men kept their round tins of cigarettes and their bars of motoring chocolate. 1907 G. B. SHAW *John Bull's Other Island* iv. 83 Broadbent enters, soiled and disordered as to his motoring coat. 1931 M. ALLINGHAM *Look to Lady* xx. 204 Mr. Campion in a motoring coat and hatless. 1920 W. J. LOCKE *House of Baltazar* viii. 101 Drawing on his motoring gloves. 1942 *R.A.F. Jnl.* 3 Oct. 30 There were those first flights... in all the glory of an old flying helmet and motoring gloves. 1903 G. B. SHAW *Man & Superman* III. 78 Tanner and Straker, in their motoring goggles, leather coats, and caps, are led in from the road by the brigands. 1975 'M. DUKE' *Death of Holy Murderer* ii. 37 She removed a pair of antique motoring goggles. 1926-7

Army & Navy Stores Catal. 915/1 Contour Motoring Map of British Isles. 1931 R. H. HEATON *Perfect Hostess* 133 A set of motoring maps of England and Scotland. 1974 *Camping & Caravaning* Sept. 12/1 The R.A.C. have introduced two new series of motoring maps. 1933 M. ALLINGHAM *Sweet Danger* xvii. 213 The young gents who were wanted for a motoring offence. 1972 *Police Rev.* 17 Nov. 1484/1 Although penalties for motoring offences may be low, it is a truism that purely in financial terms it works out cheaper being a petty criminal than being a forgetful motorist. 1973 P. MOYES *Curious Affair of Third Dog* i. 20 He's not a criminal... It was only a motoring offence—but unfortunately he killed somebody. 1955 N. MARSH *Scales of Justice* vii. 160 Illustrations of young women in dustcoats and motoring veils. 1971 *Country Life* 14 Oct. 966/3 Intrepid ladies in large hats, goggles, motoring veils and dust-coats. 1974 I. MURDOCH *Sacred & Profane Love Machine* 229 She now donned a floppy green hat and tied it over her head with a sort of motoring veil.

motorism ('məʊtəɪz(ə)m). [f. MOTOR *sb.* + -ISM.] The use or prevalence of motor vehicles; the world of motoring.

1913 *Chambers's Jnl.* Feb. 132/2 It is but ten or twelve years since the time when the tide of motorism began to flow. 1930 *Time & Tide* 24 Jan. 101 The death-dealing motorism of the highway. 1952 *Birmingham (Alabama) News* 20 Sept. 4 If you want to be in the forefront of motorism these days, it seems you have to have headlamps outside the fenders, mudguards that only partially protect, and if possible wire wheels.

motorist ('məʊtəɪst). [f. MOTOR *sb.* + -IST.] An amateur of motoring; one who rides in a motor car.

1896 *Daily News* 14 Nov. 3/1 The glorious company of motorists will include such well-known men as Lord Cardross [etc.]. 1902 in *Cassell's Encycl. Dict., Suppl.* 1912 *Collier's* 5 Oct. 30/1 In the new Model C-Six the motorist is constantly in a position of rest and free from care or strain. 1960 *Spectator* 30 Sept. 479 Gibberd gave a motorist's-eye view of the town. 1975 *Times* 10 Sept. 3/2 Motorists... would be... invited to discuss their driving with road safety officials.

motorium (məʊ'tɔːrɪəm). [mod.L., f. *mōtorius* moving, f. L. *mōt-*, stem of *movēre* to move: cf. -ORY¹.] 1. *Psychol.* Collectively, the centres in the brain concerned in the function of voluntary muscle; that system of the body capable of initiating and putting into effect muscular movement.

1885 J. ROSS *Handbk. Dis. Nervous Syst.* 73 The central ends of the individual sensory mechanisms are unified by a collective centre—the *sensorium commune*—which is the general centre of nervous connections on the afferent side. It may also be supposed that the individual motor centres are unified by a general centre of nervous connections which may be regarded as a *motorium commune*. 1900 DORLAND *Med. Dict.* 398/1 *Motorium*, (1) a motor center; especially the common center of motor influences; (2) the motor apparatus of the body. 1924 R. M. OGDEN tr. *Koffka's Growth of Mind* 80 The optical sensorium and motorium can not be regarded as two independent pieces of apparatus, since for many types of performance they constitute a unitary organ. 1959 S. KOCH *Psychology* II. 76 For certain purposes, in dealing with transactions with the physical world (walking, performing a motor task, driving a car, etc.), the motorium may be considered to be the muscular apparatus of the organism. Even in such cases, however, it may prove to be useful to consider tools as a part of the motorium.

2. *Zool.* A cytoplasmic structure in some ciliate protozoa forming the centre of the neuromotor apparatus.

1914 R. G. SHARP in *Univ. Calif. Publ. Zool.* XIII. 83 We now come to the description of what is believed to be the most interesting structure in the anatomy of this organism [sc. the protozoan *Diplodinium ecaudatum*]... The possibility of this structure functioning... as a neuromotor apparatus is suggested and... the designation neuromotor apparatus will be used, and its constituent parts will be described as a motorium or motor mass. 1926 G. N. CALKINS *Biol. Protozoa* ii. 104 Certain special types of cytoplasmic kinetic elements such as myonemes, motorium, and conductile fibers, are characteristic of the ciliates. 1940 L. H. HYMAN *Invertebrates* I. iii. 65 All these fibrils may center in a small body, the motorium. 1966 *New Scientist* 3 Nov. 242/1 Another interesting feature of *Euplotes* is that, as Taylor first noticed in 1920, some of the cirri are connected by a system of minute fibrils to a structure near the front of the animal. This he called the motorium.

motorization (,məʊtəraɪzəʃən). [f. next + -ATION.] 1. *Psychol.* The process of making a presentation motorial in character. *rare*.

1901 *Amer. Jnl. Psychol.* XII. 304 The motorization of an exposed word would suggest another similar in sound. *Ibid.* 309 The single-word motorization does not make so much noise in consciousness.

2. The introduction, use, or possession of motor vehicles; equipment with motor vehicles.

1913 in WEBSTER *Add.* 1919 *N. Y. Times Mag.* 6 Apr. 11 During the war the motorization of artillery proceeded at an unprecedented rate. 1929 H. ROWAN-ROBINSON *Further Aspects of Mechanization* ii. 9 The motorization of infantry and cavalry divisions furnishes... additional strategic mobility. 1930 *Time & Tide* 13 Sept. 1134 The world moves largely on rubber, which alone makes motorization possible. 1960 H. HONDERMARD in E. DAVIES *Roads & their Traffic* vi. 130 The extent of motorization, expressed by the number of vehicles per 1000 inhabitants, has had to be periodically reviewed. *Ibid.* 132 Fig. 6.1... shows a significant correlation between the degree of motorization and national income in different countries. 1960 G. MIKES *How to be Inimitable* 57 This motorisation has developed into a war between the motorists and the authorities. 1969 *Daily Tel.* 26 Aug. 14/3

Full motorisation of Britain's cities... might go as high as £12,000 million.

motorize ('məʊtəraɪz), *v.* [f. MOTOR *sb.* and *a.* + -IZE.] *trans.* 1. *Psychol.* To convert (visual or auditory sensations or images) into motorial presentations; to apprehend in a motorial manner. Also *intr.* or *absol.* *rare*.

1901 *Amer. Jnl. Psychol.* XII. 308 The word... seems to be motorized as soon as singly presented. *Ibid.* 309 This... has reference to readers who motorize.

2. To provide or furnish with a motor or with motor vehicles. Hence 'motorized *ppl.* *a.*; 'motorizing *vbl. sb.*

1913 WEBSTER *Add.*, *Motorize*, to substitute motor-driven vehicles or automobiles, for the horses and horse-drawn vehicles of (a fire department, city, etc.). 1922 *Daily Mail* 24 Nov. 6 These machines have gone beyond the stage of motorised pedal cycles and are in all respects real motor-cycles. 1924 *Public Opinion* 8 Aug. 130/3 If one should dream of motorising the entire world on the scale of the United States. 1927 *Glasgow Herald* 5 Apr. 8 Serried ranks of tanks advancing against each other... with motorised artillery bringing up the rear. 1933 *ADE Let.* 13 Nov. (1973) Now there ain't no income from the darn stuff [sc. farm lands]. I think it is entirely because of the fact that the world has become motorized but I am not proposing any remedies. 1938 *Times* 16 May 9/1 The extension of the air arm and the motorizing of units. 1938 *Sun (Baltimore)* 31 Aug. 20/3 The regiment is motorized and will come over the Governor Nice Highway to the city. 1958 *Edmonton (Alberta) Jnl.* 24 June iv. 16/6 Motorized toboggans have made their appearance in the Mackenzie River delta. 1972 *Physics Bull.* July 402/2 The construction of a motorized drill table for physically handicapped operators. 1972 'G. BLACK' *Bitter Tea* (1973) ii. 26 Angels mightn't be watching over them, but a good third of the motorized police in the State were.

motorless ('məʊtərləs), *a.* [f. MOTOR *sb.* + -LESS.]

1. Not provided with a motor; performed without the use of a motor; esp. of gliders or flying in gliders.

1897 [see *air-sailer* (-or) s.v. AIR *sb.*¹ B. III. 5]. 1908 [see *aerodone* s.v. AERO- b]. 1930 V. W. PAGE *Henley's ABC of Gliding & Sailflying* (1931) i. 11 They had proved their aeronautical theories with motorless ships which actually stayed aloft a short-time, supported only by air currents. *Ibid.* iii. 49 (caption) Outline Drawings... Showing How Bird Form is Approximated in Creations Intended for Motorless Flight.

2. Of a road, etc.: having little or no traffic.

1970 *Daily Tel.* 19 Sept. 12 Experiments with motorless zones in wild and remote country. 1972 *Listener* 21 Dec. 849 We should drive on motorless roads, praying that conditions would be good.

'motor-man. [f. MOTOR *sb.* (sense 3).] The driver of a motor car or carriage; *spec.* the hired driver of a public motor-driven conveyance.

1890 *Boston (Mass.) Jnl.* 12 Apr. 4/4 Has it, then, become the established policy of the West End road, from the late vice president to the motor-men, that the public must learn that the electric cars cannot be fooled with? 1901 *Daily Record & Mail* 11 July 3 Hours and Wages of Motormen and Conductors. 1904 F. LYNDE *Grafters* xxiv. 298 The conductor and motorman of an early morning electric car. 1908 [see *dead man's handle* s.v. DEAD MAN]. 1935 'J. GUTHRIE' *Little Country* xxv. 367 Ernest... climbed on board a tram... The motorman, instead of moving off immediately, waited a moment. 1956 *Railway Mag.* Nov. 744/1 The back of the motorman's compartment is formed by a glass panel so that passengers can enjoy a good view of the track. 1971 *Railway World* Mar. 127 Someone in High Office... gave orders that motormen should count ten between releasing the air brakes and re-applying power.

motor-minded (stress variable), *a.* [f. MOTOR *sb.* and *a.* + MINDED *ppl. a.*] 1. *Psychol.* Having a mind in which motor images predominate over visual and auditory ones; thinking largely in terms of movements.

1897 *Psychol. Rev. Monogr. Suppl.* II. i. 40 This, in itself, does not prove that motor-minded persons are less intelligent readers than auditory- or visual-minded. 1900 *Amer. Jnl. Psychol.* XI. 297 Consonants were not thought to be generally more important than vowels for word perception. The relative importance of these elements might depend upon the reader's tendency to be motor or auditory minded. 1904 W. JAMES in *Atlantic Monthly* Jan. 98/1 Every one knows that in some of us the material of thought is mainly optical, in others auditory, etc., and the classification of human beings into the eye-minded, the ear-minded, and the motor-minded, is familiar.

2. Interested in motor vehicles.

1927 *Glasgow Herald* 14 Oct. 8 With motor trade exhibitions running... in London (at Olympia) and in Paris... the motor-minded have got quite a lot to talk about.

So, **motor-mindedness**, the state of being motor-minded (sense 1).

1897 *Psychol. Rev. Monogr. Suppl.* II. i. 41 It is evident that motor-mindedness is far from being an advantage to a reader. 1902 [see EAR-MINDEDNESS].

mo'torpathy. U.S. *rare*⁰. [f. MOTOR *sb.* + -PATHY.] The movement cure. Hence **motor'pathic** *a.*

1864 in WEBSTER.

† **motorphobe** ('məʊtəfəʊb). *Obs.* [f. MOTOR *sb.* + -PHOBE.] One who has a morbid dread or hatred of motor vehicles.

1905 *Automobile Topics* 27 May 448 The time will come when... the motorphobes will wonder what ever possessed them to act so foolishly. 1911 *Chambers's Jnl.* Aug. 533/1 A motorphobe was quoted as declaring solemnly in 1906, 'In

another ten years there will not be half the autocars on the roads that there are now.'

motorway ('məʊtəweɪ). [f. MOTOR *sb.* + WAY¹.] A specially designated class of highway with two or more lanes in each direction, designed and regulated for use by fast motor traffic. Also *attrib.*, as **motorway box**, a rectangular system of motorways; **motorway madness** *colloq.*, reckless driving on a motorway, esp. in fog.

1903 *Car* 4 Nov. 327 (title) Concerning motor-ways. *Ibid.* 327/1 The Motor-way is bound to come! 1930 TROUBRIDGE & MARSHALL *John Ld. Montagu of Beaulieu* xx. 254 Where the economic conditions guarantee an adequate volume of traffic, as between large cities, direct roads solely for fast traffic, i.e. motorways, must be constructed. 1937 [see AUTOBAHN]. 1955 *Times* 6 July 10/1 Motorways, 345 miles in total length, for motor traffic only, are to be built by the Government. 1959 *Radio Times* 23 Oct. 3/1 A motorway differs from all other types of roads in that it has no crossroads, no traffic lights, no pedestrian crossings. Certain categories of road-users are barred from it altogether; these include pedal cyclists, invalid carriages and 'L' drivers. 1964 *Daily Tel.* 22 Jan. 14 The British are relative newcomers to the motorway age. 1967 *Economist* 4 Nov. 495/1 The more central, shorter, but more expensive 'motorway box' favoured by the GLC. 1971 *Daily Tel.* 14 Sept. 2/6 This supports the 'motorway madness' theory of a false sense of security which makes drivers behave quite differently on motor-ways than on ordinary roads. 1972 J. MANN *Mrs Knox's Profession* v. 31 She had pulled into the motorway café, hating the look of it. 1973 R. BUSBY *Pattern of Violence* i. 15 He... gave them a name and the time of arrival of a motorway coach. 1973 *Guardian* 15 Oct. 14/1 Fog is the number one motorway menace with irrispirable... driving coming second. Mix the two, and the headlines next morning scream 'Motorway madness' yet again.

motory ('məʊtəri), *a.* [ad. late L. *mōtōri-us*, f. *mōtor*: see MOTOR.]

1. *Phys.* = MOTOR *a.* 2, 3.

1691 RAY *Creation* II. (1692) 58 The motory Muscles. 1763 JOHNSTONE in *Phil. Trans.* LIV. 184 These nerves are equally motory and sensory. 1865 *Q. Jnl. Sci.* II. 137 Some peculiar motory phenomena not heretofore observed in the Sponges. 1885 J. MARTINEAU *Types Eth. Th.* I. 138 The sensory and motory nerves.

2. *gen.* That causes motion. Cf. MOTOR *a.* 1.

1799 SIR H. DAVY in *Beddoes Contrib. Phys. & Med. Knowl.* 23 The effect of a peculiar motory or vibratory impulse. 1817 COLERIDGE *Biog. Lit.* I. xiii. 288 A motory force of a body in one direction and an equal force of the same body in an opposite direction is not incompatible.

|| **motoscafo** (motos'kafo). Pl. *motoscafi*. [It.] In Italy: a motor-boat; esp. such a boat used as a public conveyance on the Venetian canals.

1942 *Britannica Bk. of Year* (U.S.) 468 Another type developed considerably in scope and design was the motor torpedo boat... Before the war the Italians were proud of their vessels of this category, officially classed as M.A.S. (*motoscafi anti-sommersibili*) but these had accomplished singularly little. 1950 E. HEMINGWAY *Across River* xxxiv. 210, I will get into the *motoscafo*... and... we will not ever see one another again. 1971 P. LORRAINE *Photographs have been Sent* v. i. 143 The father gave up his gondola and bought himself a nice new *motoscafo*. 1975 'D. RUTHERFORD' *Mystery Tour* iii. 40 There are no motor vehicles in Venice, so... you will be conveyed to the hotel by *motoscafo*.

motoun, *obs.* f. MUTTON.

Motown ('məʊtəʊn). [Shortening of *Motor Town*, nickname for Detroit, Michigan, U.S.A., an important car-manufacturing city.] Music of a type made popular by Black musicians and singers from Detroit. Also *attrib.* Cf. TAMLA MOTOWN.

1970 *Melody Maker* 11 July 19/7 Some of their songs are extremely unusual, for example 'Jesus Buddha Moses Gauranga' which starts with a bit of 2001 string sound and contains one line which is pure Motown. 1971 *New Yorker* 25 Sept. 127 The set included several songs from each of the Band's three albums... and two Motown oldies.

motre, *obs.* f. MUTTER *v.*

motricity (məʊ'tɹɪsɪti). *rare*⁻¹. [ad. F. *motricité*, f. (*force*) *motrice*: see MOTOR *a.*] The motor function.

1903 F. W. H. MYERS *Human Personality* I. 55 So soon as the cause of each accident of this kind was traced... the perversion of sensibility or of motricity disappeared.

† **motrix.** *Obs.* *rare*⁻¹. Feminine, in Latin form, of MOTOR.

1650 CHARLETON *Paradoxes* 82 The phansy, which is the motrix of those qualities.

motso, *var.* MATZAH.

mott, *obs.* pa. t. of METE *v.*¹

mott, *var.* MOAT *sb.*¹, MORT *sb.*⁴, MOTE *sb.*¹

motte (mɒt), *sb.*¹ U.S. Also *mot*, *mott*. [ad. Amer. Sp. *mata* grove, plant, f. Sp. *mata* bush, clump.] A clump of trees in a prairie (*Funk's Stand. Dict.* 1895).

1844 KENDALL *Santa Fé Exped.* I. 41 All that was necessary was to keep a bright look-out... while passing the different *mots* and ravines scattered along our trail. 1848 C. W. WEBBER *Old Hicks* v. 52 Our course bearing west of a north, over broken prairie, diversified by clumps or motts of

scrubby growth. 1857 OLMSTED *Journ. thro' Texas* 137 Before us [were] very beautiful prairies, . . . and little belts, mottes and groups of live-oak. 1880 R. H. LOUGHRIDGE *U.S. Census Rep. on Cotton for Texas*, Motts of Timber. Motts of live oak. 1962 E. B. ATWOOD *Regional Vocab. Texas* iii. 42 A small group of trees together, surrounded by open country. . . *Mott* is rather heavily concentrated in South Central and West Texas.

motte (mɒt), *sb.*² [after F. *motte* mound: see *MOTE sb.*²] = *MOTE sb.*² 1 a, esp. in phr. *motte and bailey*, denoting the principal type or design of castle built in Britain by the Normans, consisting of a fort surmounting a mound (*motte*) at the foot of which was an enclosed BAILEY or court.

1884 G. T. CLARK *Medieval Mil. Archit. Eng.* I. ii. 16 This 'mound', 'motte', or 'burh' . . . was formed from the contents of a broad and deep circumsccribing ditch. 1892 J. H. ROUND *Geoffrey de Mandeville* 336 The *motte*, though its name was occasionally extended to the whole fortress, was essentially the actual keep, the crowned mound. 1900 *Proc. Soc. Antiquaries Scotl.* XXXIV. 269 As these are the proper Norman names, and there are no others, I shall henceforth speak of this type of castle as the motte-and-bailey type. 1912 E. S. ARMITAGE *Early Norman Castles Brit. Isles* vi. 80 The motte-and-bailey type of castle is to be found throughout feudal Europe. 1934 *Proc. Soc. Antiquaries Scotl.* LXVIII. 59 The Peel of Kirkintilloch had been a medieval fortress of the motte-and-bailey type. 1947 T. H. WHITE *Elephant & Kangaroo* (1948) xxi. 169 A Norman castle on a motte. 1962 C. W. HOLLISTER *Anglo-Saxon Mil. Inst.* vii. 142 The motte-and-bailey style was unknown to them, just as it was unknown to their contemporaries on the Continent. 1967 J. B. NELLIST *Brit. Archit.* vi. 145/1 Although the bailey might be captured, the motte as a self-contained unit could still offer resistance. 1971 *Country Life* 27 May 1297/1 At Dunsany the present castle was apparently built in succession to an earlier motte and bailey castle, the mound of which exists to the north-east of the present house. *Ibid.* 11 Nov. 1280/4 The building stands on a raised motte; it had a moat on the south-west side.

2. *Comb.*, as *motte-castle*, a (Norman) fort standing on a motte.

1912 E. S. ARMITAGE *Early Norman Castles Brit. Isles* vi. 83 It is rare indeed to find a motte-castle in a wild, mountainous situation in England. 1926 *Archæologia Cambrensis* LXXXI. 223 The earthen mounds of two of the earlier 'motte' castles—moated mounds which once had wooden towers upon their summits.

motte, obs. form of MOAT, MOT, MOTE.

motted ('mɒtɪd), *ppl. a. rare.* [f. MOTT (E *sb.*² + -ED¹.)] Situated upon a motte or mound.

1947 AUDEN *Nones* (1952) 64 Do they sponsor In us the mornes and motted mammelons?

motteleye, -tet(t), obs. ff. MOTLEY, MOTET.

|| **motetto** (mot'teto, mɒ'tɛtəʊ), *pl. -ti (-ti).* Also 8-9 motetto. [It.: see MOTET.] = MOTET b.

1644 EVELYN *Diary* 8 Nov., This being finish'd began their Motettos, which . . . were sung by eunuchs. 1724 *Short Explic. For Words Mus., Motetto*, or *Motteti*, are what we call Motets. 1855 MOTLEY *Dutch Rep.* (1861) I. 276 Full orchestra performed several fine Motettos. 1878 E. H. PEMBER in *Grove Dict. Mus.* I. 108 The rest . . . consist principally of masses, madrigals, motetti, and psalms.

motthe, mott hill, obs. ff. MOTH, MOTE-HILL.

mottie, variant of MOTEY a.

mottle ('mɒt(ə)l), *sb.* Also 7 mottel. [Prob. a back-formation from MOTLEY a.]

1. One of a number of adjacent and confluent spots or blotches, by which a surface is diversified or variegated. Also *fig.*

1676 [see MOTTLED *ppl. a.*] 1683 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1847/8 Her marks are black Mottels upon all her Legs and Nose. 1829 LANDOR *Imag. Conv. Wks.* 1853 I. 517/1 Is the rouge off my face? It is rather in streaks and mottles. 1855 BROWNING *Epist. Karshish* 47 There's a spider here . . . Sprinkled with mottles on an ash-grey back.

2. The arrangement of spots or confluent blotches of colour forming a mottled surface.

1858 GREENER *Gunnery* 173 The effect . . . is to give a beautiful mottle to the [gun] barrel. 1873 E. SPON *Workshop Receipts* Ser. 1. 424/1 The mottle of these woods has very little variety. 1896 A. MORRISON *Child of the Jago* 136 His chest and flanks were a mottle of bruises.

b. A kind of woollen yarn of variegated colour. 1887 *Daily News* 20 June 2/5 There is also rather more inquiry in single-hank yarns, in lustrés, in mottles and in genappes. 1888 *Ibid.* 10 Sept. 2/6 A variety of yarns, including lustrés, mottles, and mélanges.

mottle ('mɒt(ə)l), *a.* [Formed as prec.] = MOTTLED a. Also *Comb.* *mottle-faced*, -legged adjs.

1676 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1153/4 A light gray Gelding, . . . mottle Nosed. 1678 *Ibid.* No. 1308/4 Lost. . . Spaniel Dog, belonging to His Majesty, his legs and nose mottle. 1837 DICKENS *Pickw.* xliii. The mottle-faced gentleman spoke with great energy. 1872 *Routledge's Ev. Boy's Ann.* 2 One mottle-legged, chubby-cheeked boy.

mottle ('mɒt(ə)l), *v.* [Formed as MOTTLE *sb.*] *trans.* To mark or cover with spots or blotches; to variegate or cloud with irregular spots or streaks; *spec.* in *Soap making*, to impart a

mottled appearance to white soap by the addition of chemicals.

1676 [see MOTTLED *ppl. a.*] 1775 M. HARRIS *Eng. Lepidoptera* 12 Light brown, beautifully mottled with dark brown. 1814 SOUTHEY *Roderick* xv. 4 Her beams Mottle with mazy shades the orchard slope. 1820 W. IRVING *Sketch Bk.* II. 44 He has . . . a broad full face, curiously mottled with red. 1862 MILLER *Elem. Chem.* (ed. 2) III. 271 Marseilles and Castile soaps . . . are mottled by the addition of green vitriol and sulphuretted lye.

fig. 1841 D'ISRAELI *Amen. Lit.* (1867) 128 Our national idiom has been mottled by foreign neologisms.

mottled ('mɒt(ə)ld), *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + -ED¹.]

1. Dappled with spots or blotches; marked with spots, streaks, or patches of different colour.

1676 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1143/4 A little mottled Bitch, with yellow mottles from head to toe. c 1765 FLOYD *Tartarian T.* (1785) 114/2, I put a pair of . . . baskets on a mottled goat. 1794 HERSHEL in *Phil. Trans.* LXXXV. 71 The mottled appearance of the sun is owing to an inequality in the level of the surface. 1808 *Times* 29 Feb. 1/2 Followed a Person, a Mottled Pointer Dog. 1813 *Gentl. Mag.* LXXXIII. 1. 95 Soap . . . Mottled 1145 . . . per Doz. 1848 THACKERAY *Bk. Snobs* xxvii. Scrubbing . . . Polly's dumpty nose with mottled soap. 1868 PRINCESS ALICE *Mem.* 29 Dec. (1884) 207 My babies . . . look so mottled and healthy. 1874 GARROD & BAXTER *Mat. Med.* (1880) 330 The leaves are . . . pale green when fresh, mottled-brown when dry.

b. *transf. and fig.* 1857 BUCKLE *Civiliz.* I. xiii. 744 The real lack of ideas which their barbarous and mottled dialect strives to hide. 1891 J. STRONG *New Era* 201 A mottled population, containing the worst elements of society.

2. Special collocations: **mottled baboon**, the common baboon, *Cynocephalus papio*; **mottled calf**, a variegated leather used for book-binding; **mottled iron**, a soft kind of cast iron; **mottled grampus** (see quot.); **mottled owl**, a North American owl, *Scops asio*; **mottled pig**, a kind of pig-iron (see quot.). Also in collectors' names for many British moths, as **mottled beauty**, **bran, carpet, grey**, etc. (see Rennie *Butterflies & Moths*. 1832, *passim*).

1802 BINGLEY *Anim. Biog.* (1813) I. 73 The Common or *Mottled Baboon. 1895 J. ZAEHNSDORF *Hist. Bookbinding* 27 *Mottled Calf.—Pale-coloured calf, decorated by the sprinkling of acids in drops. 1884 G. B. GOODE, etc. *Nat. Hist. Aquatic Anim.* 14 On the California coast occurs the Whiteheaded or *Mottled Grampus, *Grampus Stearnsii* Dall. 1836-41 BRANDE *Chem.* (ed. 5) 763 Gray or *mottled-iron is softer and less brittle. 1884 W. H. GREENWOOD *Steel & Iron* iv. 48 The characteristic dappled appearance peculiar to mottled iron. 1781 LATHAM *Gen. Synopsis Birds* I. 1. 126 *Mottled Owl. 1880 *Encycl. Brit.* XIII. 284/2 Sometimes a pig will solidify partly as white iron partly as grey . . . such iron is known as '*mottled pig'. 1749 B. WILKES *Eng. Moths & Butterflies* 36 The *mottled Umber-moth.

Hence **'mottledness**, mottled condition.

1830 J. WILSON in *Blackw. Mag.* XXVIII. 386 The red and brown mottledness of its striped and starry beauty.

mottledy ('mɒt(ə)ldɪ), *a. rare.* [f. MOTTLED *ppl. a.* + -Y¹.] Having a mottled appearance.

1929 E. BOWEN *Last September* I. vii. 78 Her grey-and-blue 'mottledy' foulard.

mottlement ('mɒt(ə)lmənt). [f. MOTTLE *v.* + -MENT.] The condition of being mottled.

1853 G. J. CAYLEY *Las Alforjas* II. 2 A confused mottlement of every shade of red.

mottler ('mɒt(ə)lɜ(r)). [f. MOTTLE *v.* + -ER¹.]

a. A workman who mottles soap. b. A house-painter's brush for mottling.

1839 *URE Dict. Arts* 1143 As soon as the mottler has broken the paste, . . . he ceases to push his rake from right to left. 1875 DAVIDSON *House-painting*, etc. 106 Lay the colour over the whole panel, and work it level with a hog-hair mottler—a flat tool mounted in tin.

mottling ('mɒt(ə)lɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. MOTTLE *v.* + -ING¹.] The production of a mottled appearance. Also, the appearance itself.

1839 *URE Dict. Arts* 1143 Mottling is usually given . . . by introducing into the nearly finished soap . . . a certain quantity of the strong lye of crude soda. 1851 NICHOL *Archit. Heav.* 49 The stippling is no illusion, as its dark mottling moves with the stars. 1874 WOOD *Nat. Hist.* 281 Longitudinal mottlings of variously tinted brown. 1875 DAVIDSON *House-painting*, etc. 107 The over-graining of maple should be done on the same day as the mottling. 1897 *St. George's Hosp. Rep.* IX. 127 The cheeks and extremities showed conspicuous dusky mottling.

motto ('mɒtəʊ). Pl. -os, -oes. Also 7 mot(h)o; pl. motti. [a. It. *motto* = F. *mot*: see MOT¹.]

1. a. Originally, a word, sentence, or phrase attached as a legend to an 'impresa' or emblematical design, and serving to explain or emphasize its symbolic import. Hence, in wider sense, a short sentence or phrase inscribed on some object, and expressing a reflection or sentiment considered to be appropriate to its purpose or destination; also, a proverbial or pithy maxim adopted by a person as his rule of conduct.

1589 GREENE *Span. Masquerado* A 3b, The Spanish Masquerado with the Mottos. 1 The Pope, hauing put off his triple Crowne, . . . saith thus. *Neque Petrus, neque Paulus,*

quid igitur restat? 2 Phillip king of Spaine . . . saith thus. *Iubet Ecclesia, dissentire non audeo* [etc.]. 1608 SHAKS. *Per.* II. ii. 44 The fit, an Hand enironed with Clouds, Holding out Gold, that's by the Touch-stone tride: The motto thus *Sic spectanda fides*. 1643 *Plain English* 2 We have found it not impossible to be miserable under the Motto of *Beati pacifici*. 1720 SWIFT *Let. Advice Yng. Poet Misc.* (1722) 91 Posies of Rings, Motto's of Snuff-Boxes, the Humours of Sign-Posts [etc.]. 1796 BURKE *Let. Noble Ld. Wks.* VIII. 27 'Nitor in adversum' is the motto for a man like me. 1860 TROLLOPE *Castle Richm.* I. vi. 106 Strike when the iron's hot; that's my motto.

b. *spec.* in *Her.* A significant word or sentence usually placed upon a scroll, either below an achievement of arms or above the crest, occas. having some reference to the name or exploits of the bearer, to the charges upon the shield or to the crest, but more often expressing merely a pious aspiration or exalted sentiment.

1600 CAMDEN in Hearne *Collect.* (1771) I. 267 Mr. Richard Carew . . . used under his armes this Italian motto, *Chiverace durera*, which also conteyneth his name anagramatically. 1605 *Relat. Journ. Earl of Nottingham* 14 His *Moto* or word being *Desir N'a Repos*. 1610 GUILLIM *Heraldry* VI. vi. 271 An other ornament there is externally annexed to Coat-armour, and that is the Motto, or Word. 1644 BP. HALL *Serm.* 9 June, Wks. 1837 V. 498 The motto that was wont to be written upon the Scottish coin, as the emblem of their Thistle, *Nemo me impunè lacesset*. 1784 H. CLARK *Hist. Knighthd.* I. 101 All between three Imperial crowns, placed within the motto of the Order; viz. *Tria Juncta in Uno*. 1882 CUSSANS *Her.* (1893) 196 *Festina Lente*—'Hasten slowly', or 'On slow', is the Motto of the Onslow family; and *Doe no yll, quoth D'Oyle*, that of Doyley.

c. The poetical lines contained in a motto-kiss or paper-cracker.

1848 A. H. CLOUGH *Bothie* II. 12 You ask me to join you in snapping—What but a pink-paper comfit, with motto romantic inside it? 1850 DICKENS *Dav. Copp.* xxxiii. 340 There were crackers . . . with the tenderest mottos. 1869 W. S. GILBERT *Ferd. & Elvira* 30 Tell me, Henry Wadsworth . . . or Mister Tupper Do you write the bonbon mottoes my Elvira pulls at supper?

† 2. A pithy expression, a saying. Cf. MOT².

1614 TOMKIS *Albumazar* IV. xiii, You tip your speeches with Italian Motti, Spanish Refranes, and English Quoth Hee's. a 1660 *Contemp. Hist. Irel.* (Ir. Archæol. Soc.) I. 183 That evangelicall motho arundinem vento agitatum.

3. A short quotation (or sometimes an original passage simulating a quotation) prefixed to a literary work or to one of its parts, and expressing some idea appropriate to the contents.

1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 221 ¶ 4 But as for my unlearned Friends, if they cannot relish the Motto, I take care to make Provision for them in the Body of my Paper. 1894 J. L. ROBERTSON in *Scott's Poet. Wks.* Pref. 3 The mottoes and lyrical fragments of the Novels are of all Scott's work the most difficult part to edit.

4. *Mus.* A recurrent phrase. *Freq. attrib.*, as *motto theme*.

1891 *Times* 10 Oct. 11/1 In the final number the 'motto' or recurrent phrase of four notes is subjected to double diminution. 1934 C. LAMBERT *Music Ho!* v. 316 The ascription of actual individuality to a recurrent or 'motto theme' and the attaching of symbolic significance to its later transformations, devices wholly at variance with the classic principles of symphonic form, are here perfectly justified. 1935 *Downside Rev.* LIII. 30 Against the noble motto-theme of the introduction is set a restless surging subject in the distant tonality of D minor. 1962 *Times* 13 June 13/1 The symphony's motto-theme. 1964 *Listener* 2 Apr. 570/3 The sixth quartet is more difficult to analyse, though the crucial factor is probably the motto-theme which appears in increasingly contrapuntal guise before each movement. 1966 *Ibid.* 17 Nov. 746/3 The first (*Largo*) begins with imitative entries of the 'motto' and quotes the opening of the first symphony, twice.

5. *U.S.* = *motto-kiss*.

1835 *Southern Lit. Messenger* I. 358, I only ate . . . a few macaronies and mottoes. 1860 *North-West* (Port Townsend, Washington) 5 July 3/3 Candies, Gum drops, Mottoes. 1890 in *Century Dict.*

6. *attrib.*, as *motto-band* (Her.), -*monger*, -*pamphlet*, -*scroll*; *motto-kiss*, a sweetmeat wrapped in fancy paper, having a motto or scrap of poetry inclosed with it.

1716 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* II. 53 His Motto-Pamphlet still remaineth in each Window, *Misericordias Domini in æternum Cantabo*. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* Wks. 1883 VIII. 480, I . . . ever was a censurer of the motto-mongers among our weekly and daily scribblers. 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade, Motto-kisses*. 1864 BOUTELL *Her. Hist. & Pop.* xvii. (ed. 3) 282 The Motto-Scroll forms both a convenient and sufficiently secure standing-place for Supporters. *Ibid.* xviii. 289 Standards were also generally divided bend-wise into compartments by Motto-Bands.

Hence **'motto v. trans.**, to inscribe with a motto. **'mottoed ppl. a.**, inscribed with a motto † or legend. **'mottoless**, without a motto.

1738 *Gentl. Mag.* VIII. 212/2 A motto'd silk garter. 1765 E. THOMPSON *Meretriciad* (ed. 6) 45 My Lord makes his approach, But at the corner leaves the motto'd Coach. 1827 HONE *Every-day Bk.* 16 Nov. II. 1546 The engraving that pictures [this incident] is mottoed, 'The Spoiled Child!' 1835 BECKFORD *Récol.* 87 Every armorial device, every mottoed lambel. a 1845 HOOD *To Moon v.* Thou art a sadder dial . . . Than ever I have found . . . Motto'd with stern and melancholy rhyme. 1891 *Standard* 14 May 5/2 The London Municipality is at this moment armless, and crestless, and mottoless.

motton, obs. form of MOUTON, MUTTON.

mottramite ('mɒtrəmaɪt). *Min.* [f. *Mottram* (see quot. 1876) + -ITE.] Vanadate of lead and copper occurring rarely in black incrustations.

1876 ROSCOE in *Proc. Roy. Soc.* XXV. 111 The second vanadium mineral, to which I propose to give the name of Mottramite, occurs as a crystalline incrustation on Keuper sandstone found at Alderley Edge and at Mottram St. Andrew's, in Cheshire. 1896 in *CHESTER Dict. Min.* 181.

mottun, obs. pa. pple. of METE *v.*¹

motty ('mɒti), *sb. dial.* [Cf. MOT³.] = MOT³.
a 1800 PEGGE *Suppl. to Grose* (1814) 389 *Motty*, the mark at which the quoits (or coits) are thrown. *Derb.*

motty ('mɒti), *a. Sc.* Also *mottie*. [f. *mot*, *Sc.* pronunciation of MOTE *sb.*¹ + -Y. Cf. MOTEY.] Containing notes.

1599 A. HUME *Day Estival* 53 The subtle mottie rayons light. 1725 RAMSAY *Gentle Sheph.* v. ii. Prol., The rising sun shines motty through the reek. 1785 BURNS *Vision* i. iv. All in this mottie, misty clime. 1865 ALEX. SMITH *Summer in Skye* (1880) 331 Where the motty sunbeam from the pane... struck him.

Motu ('mɒtu:), *sb. and a.* [Native word.]

A. *sb.* A Melanesian people of New Guinea inhabiting the area of Port Moresby. Also, their language. B. *adj.* Of or pertaining to this people. Also, Motuan.

1880 O. C. STONE *Few Months New Guinea* iv. 46 The inhabitants of Anuapata and the neighbourhood consist principally of the Motu tribe. 1885 W. B. LAWES *Motu Gram. & Vocab.* p. v, In the grammar of the Motu dialect of New Guinea one peculiarity is in the use of letters so much alike as to be scarcely distinguishable... b and p, ... d and t [etc.]... The Motuan language seems to be a strange mixture of Papuan and Eastern Polynesian. 1894 A. C. HADDON *Decorative Art Brit. New Guinea* 236 Port Moresby... is the centre of the Motu tribe... The Motu make great trading voyages to the Gulf of Papua. 1910 C. G. SELIGMANN *Melanesians Brit. New Guinea* 16 The Koita... have for generations intermarried with the Motu... Although the Koita still speak a Papuan language the majority of the males speak Motu, a Melanesian language, and have adopted... certain Motu customs. 1965 *Language* XXI. 169 Motu... is spoken fluently... by a few thousand Koitabuans intermingled among the Motuans themselves. 1967 'E. LINDALL' *Time Too Soon* xviii. 197 He spoke in Motuan for the valley folk... and then in English for the white man. 1971 *Guardian* 4 Aug. 5/4 Motu, the language of the Port Moresby district.

motuca ('mɒtu:kə). Also *motuka*. [Native name.] A Brazilian horse-fly, *Hadrus lepidotus*, of the family Tabanidae.

1836 H. W. BATES *Naturalist on River Amazons* I. vii. 306 In the daytime the Motuca, a much larger and more formidable fly than the mosquito, insisted upon levying his tax of blood. *Ibid.*, The Motuca is of a bronzed-black colour; its proboscis is formed of a bundle of horny lancets... Its puncture does not produce much pain, but it makes such a large gash in the flesh that the blood trickles forth in little streams. 1914 *Chambers's Jnl.* Oct. 630/1 Hornets dispute with motucas and other biting flies over the luckless intruder. 1927 W. M. MCGOVERN *Jungle Paths & Inca Ruins* 224 Unlike the vampire bat, the motuka inflicted a very painful sting. 1933 P. FLEMING *Brazilian Adventure* I. xvii. 145 There were also motuca flies, which looked like a lethal and slightly futuristic form of blue-bottle, and whose bites drew blood and oaths but had no worse effects.

motu proprio ('mɒtu: 'prɒpɹiəʊ). [L., 'on his, its, etc., own impulse'] Of one's own volition, on one's own initiative, spontaneously. Also as *sb.*, an edict issued by the Pope personally to the Roman Catholic Church, or to a part of it. Also *attrib.*

1603 C. HEYDON *Defence Judicial Astrol.* xxi. 447 But the Moone and other Planets moove also motu proprio. 1613 J. CHAMBERLAIN *Let.* 14 Oct. in T. Birch *Court & Times James I* (1848) I. 278 Signor Gabellione, the Duke of Savoy's ambassador, came motu proprio about three weeks since to Ware Park. 1620 N. BRENT tr. *Soave's Hist. Council of Trent* iv. 354 Dispatching the dispensations under the name of Motu proprio, or with other clauses, with which the Chancery doth abound. 1848 GODDE DE LIANCOURT & MANNING *Pius IX* II. xv. 404 The Pope published, on the 2nd of October at Rome, a new motu proprio for the organisation of a Senate. 1911 *Catholic Encycl.* X. 602/2 *Motu proprio*, the name given to certain papal rescripts... The words signify that the provisions of the rescript were decided on by the pope personally, that is, not on the advice of the cardinals or others. *Ibid.*, A favour granted motu proprio is valid even when counter to ecclesiastical law. 1938 *Oxf. Compan. Mus.* 596/2 *Motu proprio*... The word is often heard in connexion with church music on account of the Motu Proprio of Pius X, issued in the year of his becoming Pope (1903)... Instruments other than the organ were not to be employed without the bishop's special permission. 1964 P. F. ANSON *Bishops at Large* x. 455 The Patriarch of the West (in the person of Pope Pius XI) might have been forced to issue a motu proprio denouncing the Patriarch of Glastonbury. 1972 *Daily Tel.* 15 Sept. 8/7 Restatement of celibacy rules for deacons and priests came in a separate motu proprio decree.

moty, -tye: see MOTEY *sb.*, MOTE *sb.*³

motyfe, obs. variant of MOTIVE.

motza, var. MATZAH.

||mou¹ (mu:). Also *mow*, *mu*. [Chinese.] A Chinese unit of area, varying according to

locality but usu. equivalent to about 670 square metres (800 square yards).

1876 *Encycl. Brit.* V. 39/1 A ground-rent of 15,000 cash (about £3) per *mow* (a third of an acre). 1924 *Other Lands* Jan. 56/2 Having acquired a tract of land on the north bank of thirty to forty thousand *mow* it has been very successful. 1937 E. SNOW *Red Star over China* ii. 71 Here in Shensi a peasant may own as much as 100 *mou* of land and yet be a poor man. 1955 *Ann. Reg.* 1954 305 'Of the over 80 million *mou* of the still flooded farmlands, 30 million *mou* have not yet been drained...' A *mou* was almost exactly one-sixth of an acre. 1957 *Encycl. Brit.* XV. 140/2 *Mou*... Commonly 806.65 sq. yd. Varies locally. Shanghai = 6,600 sq. ft. (Municipal Council). By Customs Treaty = 920.417 sq. yd., based on ch'ih of 14.1 inches. 1973 *Times* 21 Mar. (China Trade Suppl.) p. xiv/3 Since a *mu* is one sixth of an acre, and a catty is 1.1 lb. these figures come out at 18 cwt and 24 cwt of unhusked rice an acre.

mou¹, mou² (mu:), *Sc.* Also 6, 8 *mow*. [var. of MOUTH *sb.*; the dropping of the *th* is abnormal.] = MOUTH in various senses.

a 1510 DOUGLAS K. *Hart* II. 531 For he hes gottin morsellis on the *mow*. 1719 D'URFHEY *Pills* V. 89 He... kist her bonny *Mow*. 1794 BURNS *Sic a Wife as Willie had*, She has... A whiskin' beard about her *mou*'. 1858 PORTOUSE *Real 'Souter Johnny'* 13 He... took care... to... fill the jinglin' stoup wi mair *To* gust their *mou*.

mou, obs. form of MAY *v.*¹

mou, obs. form of MOW *sb.*

mouch (mu:tʃ), *v.* *Obs. exc. dial.* [?cogn. w. MUNCH *v.*] *trans.* To eat up, to eat greedily.

1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 216/42 To Mouch [rimed with couche, touche, auouche], eate, mandere. 1658 in PHILLIPS. 1866 BROGDEN *Prov. Words Linc.* 130.

Hence † *moucher*, a great eater; † *mouching*, † eating greedily.

1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 71/19 A Moucher, *manduco*. 1607 DEKKER & WEBSTER *Sir T. Wyat* Wks. 1873 III. 103 *Clowne*. O poore shrimpe, how art thou falne away for want of mouching?

mouch, mouchache: see MOOCH, MUSTACHIO.

||moucharaby (mu:'ʃærəbi). Also 9 *moucharabey*, *musharab(ay)eh*, *-biyeh*. [Fr.; corruptly a. mod. Arab. *mashrabiyya*^h (Dozy).] In northern Africa: An external balcony inclosed with latticework. Also *attrib.*

1884 *Health Exhib. Catal.* p. lvii/2 Panels of Musharabeyeh Woodwork. 1888 ALICE MEYNELL in *Art Jnl.* II. 138/1 The actress in her mousharabiyeh chair. 1891 *Pall Mall* G. 23 May 2/1 White-curtained moucharabies. 1894 *Daily News* 22 Sept. 6/5 The Cairo musharabayeh, and the fluted silk of to-day, would have been regarded as eccentric in the extreme.

¶ In 1843 MM. Mérimée and Lenoir (*Archit. Mil. au Moyen-Age*) fancifully applied the name *moucharaby* to a kind of balcony projecting from the walls of certain European mediæval castles. It does not appear that this application of the word ever had any actual currency either in Fr. or Eng.; but *moucharaby* was inserted with this explanation (its proper sense being ignored) in Ogilvie's *Imperial Dictionary* (1850), and the entry has been copied with verbal alterations and expansions into various later Eng. Dicts.

||mouchard (muʃar). [F. *mouchard*, f. *mouche* fly (used fig. for 'spy').] A police spy. Hence *'mouchardism*.

1802 in C. JAMES *Milit. Dict.* 1834 *Tait's Mag.* I. 663/1 Would you and your *mouchards* have me believe [etc.]? 1891 R. BUCHANAN *Coming Terror* 9 The increased corruption and *mouchardism* of an irresponsible Press. 1901 *Daily Express* 18 Mar. 7/1 At Marseilles, he had made friends with a man who turned out to be a mouchard.

mouchato(e): see MUSTACHIO.

mouche. *rare*. Also *mouch*. [a. F. *mouche*, a fly, hence a spot, ad. L. *musca*, a fly.] † a. A patch of black plaster worn on the face. *Obs.*

1676 WISEMAN *Surg.* I. xxii. 119 From which time it hath continued well, she not having worn any Mouch upon it of late years. 1690 EVELYN *Mundus Muliebris* 6 Mouches for pushes, to be sure, From Paris the tré-fine procure.

b. A natural mark on the face similar in appearance to a patch of plaster.

1859 G. A. SALA *Twice round Clock* 143 In a hoop petticoat, a point lace apron, red-heeled mules, a toupet and a mouche on the left cheek. 1959 M. STEEN *Woman in Back Seat* I. i. 8 At the angle of the jaw, ... there should be a dark brown mouche, about the size of a small pea.

So † *mouchet* in the same sense. *Obs.*

a 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew, Mouchets*, Patches for Ladies Faces. 1725 in *New Cant. Dict.*

mouche, variant of MOOCH *v.*, MUCH *adv.*

moucheacheo: see MUSTACHIO.

moucher, variant of MOOCHER.

mouchette (mu:'ʃet). *Archit.* [a. Fr.] A motif in curvilinear tracery having the shape of a curved dagger.

1927 *Proc. Soc. Antiquaries Scotl.* LX. 388 The space under the arch bears an heraldic shield supported by a composition of soufflets and mouchettes. 1949 *Archit. Rev.* CV. 4/1 The mouchettes of the Court School are equally distinctive... They change only within certain fixed limits, ... and yet in a very subtle manner the mouchettes create

changes of style. 1955 M. HASTINGS *St Stephen's Chapel* 179 The fan tracery of Henry VII's chapel is no more than an extremely elaborate combination of mouchettes. 1967 J. B. NELLIST *Brit. Archit.* ii. 43/1 The elaborate tracery is almost entirely composed of mouchette shapes.

mouching: see MOOCHING *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

||mouchoir (muʃwar). [Fr.] A handkerchief.

1690 EVELYN *Mundus Muliebris* 3 Of Pocket Mouchoirs, Nose to drain, A dozen lac'd, a dozen plain. 1753 *Lond. Mag.* Oct. 481 A mouchoir with musk his spirits to cheer. 1833 M. SCOTT *Tom Cringle* xi. (1842) 248 First wiping my shoes with his mouchoir. 1848 THACKERAY *Van. Fair* xviii, Her mouchoirs, aprons, scarfs... and other female gimcracks.

moucht(e, mouct(h)e), obs. pa. t. of MAY *v.*¹

moud, obs. form of MOOD *sb.*¹

moude, obs. form of MUD.

mouden, obs. form of MUEZZIN.

moudewarp, -wart, -iewark, -iwarp, obs. ff. MOULDWARP.

mouddie, moudy ('maudi). *Sc. dial.* Also 8 *moody*, *mowdy*, 9 *mowdie*. [Short for *mouidiwarp* MOULDWARP.] A mole; freq. *attrib.* Also, a mole-catcher.

c 1720 Bewick & Graham *xlvi* in Child *Ballads* IV. 148/1 Then he stuck his sword in a moody-hill. 1789 DAVIDSON *Seasons* 62 List'ning to the chirp O' wand'ring mouse, or moudy's carkin hoke. 1828 *Craven Gloss.*, Moudy, a mole catcher. a 1869 C. SPENCE *Fr. Braes of Carse* (1868) 186 There field mice and moudies litter.

moudon, moudre, obs. ff. MUEZZIN, MOULDER.

moudy, obs. form of MUDDY.

moue (mu:), *sb.* [Fr.: see MOW *sb.*²] A pout.

1850 THACKERAY *Pendennis* lx[i], With a charming moue. 1883 J. HAWTHORNE *Dust* viii. 58 'You don't seem glad to see me, Uncle Francis?' she exclaimed, making a moue of lovely irony. 1908 A. BENNETT *Old Wives'* Tale iv. i. 429 She gave a moue and a flounce in reply, and swished out. 1955 *Times* 18 July 3/1 The hero... seeks the male companionship of sea life only to collapse powerless before the frail charm, the irresistible moue, and the wide eyed Frenchness of a passenger on the boat. 1974 'J. LE CARRÉ' *Tinker, Tailor* xii. 103 'Why, George... it was you who arranged the deal!' With a quaint moue of professional vanity, Smiley conceded... it.

moue (mu:), *v.* [f. the *sb.*] 1. *trans.* a. To ogle; stare at. b. To utter (words) with a moue.

1909 HARDY in *Daily Chron.* 1 Apr. 4/6 Whither have danced those damsels now; Is Death the partner who doth moue Their wormy chaps and bare? 1938 G. GREENE *Brighton Rock* v. v. 213 'Work, work, work,' she moued at them.

2. *intr.* To make a moue.

1938 G. GREENE *Brighton Rock* vii. ix. 346 They looked up and moued to each other, as much as to say—'Oh well, she wasn't really worth the trouble.' 1968 *Punch* 7 Aug. 202/3 The girls look the same young flappers to me, mouing and mincing and doing the long-lashed come-hither look.

moue, obs. form of MOW.

mouedhin, variant of MUEZZIN.

mouf (maʊf), repr. a pronunc. of MOUTH *sb.*

The examples are taken from Black English sources in the U.S. but the pronunciation is also characteristic of Cockney speech in London.

1909 *Dialect Notes* III. 350 *Mouf*, mouth: a negroism rapidly gaining ground among the whites, especially in the derivatives, as *mouffle* (mouthful). 1935 Z. N. HURSTON *Mules & Men* (1970) i. ii. 49 She got plenty hips, plenty mouf and no brains. 1969 R. FAIR in A. Chapman *New Black Voices* (1972) 114 Oh, shut yo mouf up man. 1971 *Black World* Oct. 63/2 Like I got hoof and mouf disease and there ain't no hope at all.

† **mouffette**. *Nat. Hist. Obs.* Also 8 *moufette*, *moufete*. [a. F. *mouffette* (Buffon), *moufette*, *mouffette*: see MOFETTE.] Any one of the fetid American skunks of the genus *Mephitis*.

1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* II. 304 The Weasel kind... comprehends... all the varieties of the American Mouffettes. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) XI. 673/1 The animals which he allows to be common to both countries are, the Mexican hog, the moufete, the opossum [etc.]. 1833 *Penny Cycl.* I. 443/1 The mouffettes... are likewise a genus peculiar to the New World. 1868 *Nat. Encycl.* I. 615.

mouflon ('mu:flɒn). *Nat. Hist.* Also 8-*moufflon*, 8-9 *mufflon*. [a. F. *mouflon*, ad. early Sard. **mofrone* (whence the mod. forms *murvoni*, *murone*):—late L. *mufron* (Polemius Silvius, 5th c.). Cf. MUFFLE *sb.*] 1. A wild sheep, esp. *Ovis musimon*, native of the mountainous regions of southern Europe, as Sardinia, Corsica, and the Isles of Greece. *maned*, *ruffled mouflon*, the wild sheep of Barbary, *Ammotragus tragelaphus*.

1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* III. 39 The moufflon, which is the sheep in a savage state, is a bold, fleet creature. 1792 BELKNAP *Hist. New Hampsh.* III. 144 The breed might be renewed and improved by importing from Barbary the

mufflon. 1843 J. SAUNDERS in C. Knight *London* V. cxvii. 261 In the centre... is a curious little open hut, with projecting eaves... A horned sheep, the mouflon, is confined in it. 1864 J. ORMSBY *Autumn Rambles in N. Afr.* 70 The Feshtall is the maned moufflon of the Atlas. 1888 *Encycl. Brit.* XXIII. 635/1 Of ruminants... we find one mufflon (*Musimon vignei*). 1905 *Blackw. Mag.* Mar. 321/2 A large number of gazelle and mufflon—Barbary wild sheep—were allowed to roam at will. 1970 *Ashmolean Mus. Rep. Visitors* 1969 14 Omphalos bronze bowl decorated on the inside with mouflon among the trees. 1974 *Environmental Conservation* I. 9/1 Antelope, mouflon, and ostriches, have been exterminated over large areas.

attrib. 1893 *LYDEKKER Horns & Hoofs* 85 An... account of mouflon shooting is given. 1932 J. S. HUXLEY *Probl. Relative Growth* iii. 88 The adult wild Mouflon ewe is in its proportions but little in advance of the improved Suffolk lamb.

2. The fur of the mouflon; woollen fabric made from the mouflon's coat. Occas. used erroneously of the fur of the Mongolian goat. Also *attrib.*

1905 *Westm. Gaz.* 29 Sept. 13/2 With moufflon fur. 1910 *Encycl. Brit.* XI. 351/2 Many Mongolian goats with the long hairs pulled out are sold as mouflon. 1949 *Amer. Speech* XXIV. 98 There is a species of goat from the mountains of northern China characterized by pelts of downy underhair... These furs are widely used and are called *moufflons* or *pulled goat*. 1952 C. W. CUNNINGTON *Eng. Women's Clothing* 295 *Moufflon serge* ('18), 'a kind of brushed woollen

textile'. 1962 *Guardian* 21 July 4/7 A mist of softest peltry—chinchilla, sables, mink, and millinery moufflon. 1973 *Ibid.* 27 Feb. 11/2 Coat in white mouflon wool.

moufti, mough, obs. forms of MUFTI, MOW.

mought, obs. forms of MOTE, MOTH, MOUTH.

mought(e), obs. and dial. pa. t. of MAY *v.*¹

mougnon, variant of MONION.

moughth, mougthe, obs. ff. MOUTH, MOTH.

mouht, obs. pa. t. of MAY *v.*¹

mouie, variant of MOWE *Obs.*, kinswoman.

|| **mouillé** (muje). *French Gram.* [pa. pple. of F. *mouiller* to wet, moisten.] Of a consonant, chiefly *l*, also *n*, *r*: Palatalized or 'fronted', changed into (ʎ, ɲ, rʝ).

1833 *Penny Cycl.* I. 385/1 The *mouillé* sound of the French *ll*.

|| **moujik, muzhik** ('mu:ʒik, ||mu'ʒik). Now *Hist.* Forms: 6 musick, mousike, 6-7 mousick, 8

mugike, 9 mougik, -jik, muzhik, mooshik, -zheek; mouzhik, 9- mujik. [Russ. *muzhik* peasant.]

1. A Russian peasant.

1568 *TURBERV. Trag. T.*, etc. (1587) 184 One [licour] called Kuas, whereby the Musick liues. 1591 G. FLETCHER *Russe Commw.* (Hakl. Soc.) 12 The marchants and mousicks... are very much discouraged by... exactions. 1799 *Monthly Rev.* XXX. 548 The mugikes, or serfs. 1833 R. PINKERTON *Russia* 352 Set a mujik at your table, he will soon lay up his legs on it. 1877 MAR. M. GRANT *Sun-Maid* xxxii, His mougik still wore his sheep-skin wrapped close round his chin. 1877 D. M. WALLACE *Russia* xxvi. (ed. 2) II. 151 There stood the patient bearded *muzhik* (peasant) in his well-worn sheep-skins. 1892 *Daily News* 26 Jan. 6/2 All the mooshiks without exception are workmen. 1934 *Discovery* Dec. 364/2 The mujiks know that Lenin hath given, but Stalin hath taken away. 1949 I. DEUTSCHER *Stalin* iii. 67 Eight or nine soldiers out of ten were mouzhiks. 1961 *Observer* 10 Dec. 7/2 The most fascinating Khrushchev of all is the high-powered *mouzhik*, the super *kulak*. 1963 V. NABOKOV *Gift* iv. 216 He began dabbling in propaganda by conversing with mujiks.

2. (In full *moujik blouse, coat*). A loose fur cape for ladies' wear.

1897 *Westm. Gaz.* 30 Sept. 3/2 This moujik coat... is... now too popular. 1901 *Ibid.* 4 July 3/1 The moujik, that little blouse coat, cut low in the neck and with open fronts [etc.].

mouk(e), obs. forms of MUCK *sb.*



3 1867 00106 0016

